



Parent house Kinderhilfe Dresden



Name of project:	Parent house Kinderhilfe Dresden	Architect:	zanderarchitekten
Typology:	Flats building		Bautzner Str. 98, 01099 Dresden
Location:	Schubertstr. 7, 01307 Dresden, Germany		www.zanderarchitekten.de
Completion:	2008	Facilities planner:	Building technology:
Area:	621 m ² usable area		Planungsbüro Hühne GmbH
			Steinplatz 6a, 01796 Pirna
Energy concept:	Separate room heating and hot water heating Heating: Vaillant geothermal heat pump geoTHERM with 27.1 kW thermal output and 750 l buffer tank Hot water: 15 electric continuous-flow water heaters VED E exclusive	Technical planners:	Electrical installations: IB für Elektrotechnik Hr. Milde Am Hufenberg 3, 01731 Kreischa
Building owner:	Dresdner Kinderhilfe e.V. Hübnerstr. 9, 01069 Dresden www.dresdner-kinderhilfe.de	Copyright:	Statics: Ingenieur- und Sachverständigenbüro Dr.-Ing. Ralf Adler Hebbelstr.7, 01157 Dresden
			Photos and drawings: Source: zanderarchitekten, Dresden

The good feeling of doing the right thing.

In the direct vicinity of the university clinic, the parent house of the Dresden Kinderhilfe children's foundation was built in 2008. The four-storey cube designed by the architect's office zanderarchitekten provides 13 flats for families while their children are in treatment. The interior is dominated by clear structures, bright colours and natural materials. The efficient technological concept provided for a **geoTHERM geothermal pump with a 750 l buffer tank and 15 electric continuous-flow heaters of type VED E exclusive from Vaillant.**

In the direct vicinity of the Carl Gustav Carus university clinic in Dresden the new "Teddy Bear" parent house was built in 2008. With the help of donations, the building costing 1.5 million euros was equipped with 13 fully furnished flats for parents of children in treatment at the Dresden Kinderhilfe children's foundation. While their children are in treatment at the neighbouring children's clinic, the flats - each with an area of about 30 square metres - are available as a "temporary home" for the families of the young patients and a place where they can retreat from the bustle of the clinic.

Situated to the southeast of the clinic grounds, the new four-storey nearly cubical building closes a gap in the grounds. Designed by the Dresden-based architect's office zanderarchitekten, the parent house is adapted to the other structures typical of that part of the city. The simple cubage of the light plastered building is interspersed with large door and window openings, which are offset to create a striking façade. Deep jambs made of aluminium additionally accent the opening contours of the perforated façade. They also house the integrated sunshade system, with blinds showing a cheerful play of colours in hues of red and green.

The interior is dominated by clear structures and restrained lines. The combination of bright colours and natural materials creates an atmosphere to make the stay as pleasant as possible for the families. Visitors enter the building through the entrance located centrally on the south side. In addition to a small administrative unit, the ground floor also accommodates the first flat and a large day room with a kitchenette and a patio. The three upper floors function exclusively as living areas, each with four flats of identical design, and each pair of two units sharing a small balcony. Each flat is named after a donator. The flats, with an area of about 30 square metres, have a combined living room/bedroom, a small kitchen niche and a separate shower bath. As in the common areas, they are likewise dominated by white built-in furniture, strip parquet floors in the living area and grey stone tiles in the hall, kitchen and sanitary areas. Colour accents on the back sides of the furniture or kitchen cabinets create a strong contrast to the intentionally subdued ambience.

Technology with **low environmental impact** was used to save energy. Due to the fluctuating and difficult-to-plan utilisation of the building, the room heating and hot water heating were designed as distinctly separate systems. For the architect Jens H. Zander there was no doubt about the priority of using renewable energy sources for heating the parent house: **"In a house where the daily focus is on the future of children, a regenerative approach was definitely required."** The mixture of alluvial soil and bedrock typical of the region offers good conditions for the use of geothermal heat, which is now extracted by means of five boreholes from a depth of up to 100 metres. The energy is harnessed by a Vaillant geoTHERM geothermal pump with 27.1 kW thermal output. This is sufficient to supply the 700 square metres of living and utility space via a 750 l buffer tank. The connected radiant panel heaters feature high energetic efficiency and can be operated with a forward/return flow temperature of 35/28°C.

The hot water heating was intentionally designed as a decentral system. Due to the fluctuating utilisation of the flats, a central hot water heating system with long, frequently unused pipes would have resulted in stagnation and, in the long run, dangerous microbial contamination. The short branch pipes of the electric continuous-flow heaters of type VED-E exclusive installed in each bath and in the service area eliminate this risk.

With its clear architectural language and intelligent technical facilities, the Dresden parent house is convincing in terms of both ecology and economy. The overall concept therefore does justice to the special responsibility of the house to create a temporary home where the parents can be close by to support their children during the healing process.

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