Van Gendthallen as a welcoming building

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Inhoud

1 Problem statement

1.1 History of the location

In introduction to the area it's important to look at the past of the location to show the relevance of the van Gendthallen for its environment. The van Gendthallen are located in the Oostelijke Eilanden in Amsterdam. This is a location on the border of the city centre with a rich history concerning the industrial past of Amsterdam.
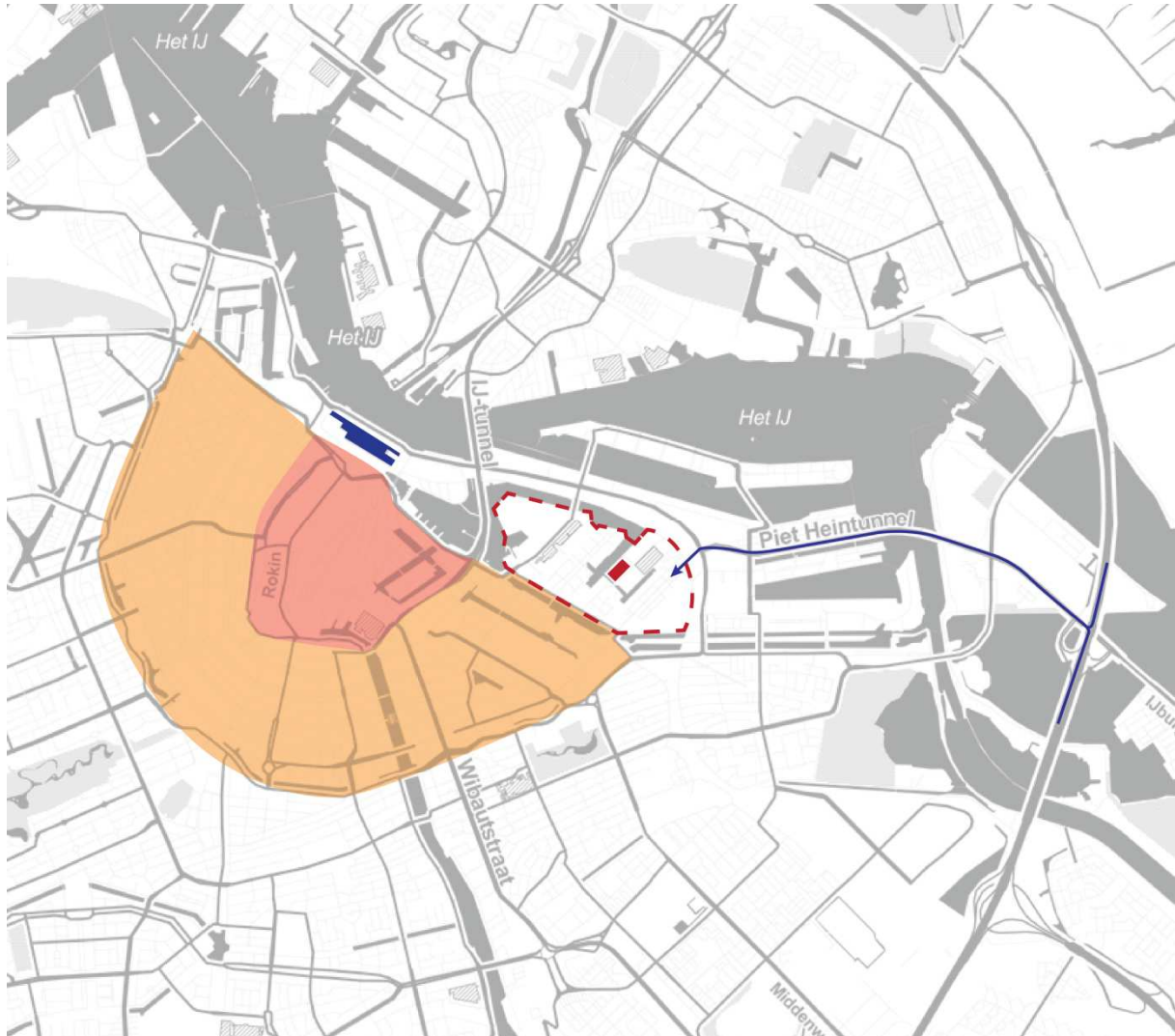
The location as showed above is created as a part of the new roll-out of Amsterdam around 1630. During this period in the history of Amsterdam, the city was booming and growing fast. To keep up with this economic growth it was necessary to expand the harbour to house the shipyards of the Admiraliteit of Amsterdam and the VOC. From this moment until the French Revolution in 1795 this part of Amsterdam was home to the Admiraliteit of Amsterdam, the VOC and several smaller shipyards. (van der Burg, 2014)

After the French were defeated the economy of the area was resurrecting. The VOC went broke and the Admiraliteit dissolved into a national navy which gave opportunity for new developments on the islands. It was only till the second half of the 19th century that the economy of the area started to

bloom again with the new steam powered mills. This is also the period in which the company "Fabriek voor stoom en andere werktuigen " was founded. (van der Burg, 2014)

During the second half of the 19th century the railways also came in development. This development meant a new period for the Oostelijke Eilanden and the Fabriek for Stoom en Andere Werktuigen on the Oostenburgereiland started to focus on the production of the of railway material, due to a large order of trains and carriages for Africa. Especially for this order the "Nederlansche fabriek voor Werktuigen", later "Werkspoor", constructed new production halls, now known as the van Gendthallen. (van der Burg, 2014)

After the war the industry on the Oostelijke Eilanden Stagnated due to the scale enlargement of the machine world and the limited space of the harbours of the Oostelijke Eilanden. This stagnation meant a shrinkage in the shipyards on the islands and around the 1980's social housing replaced most of the industry on the islands. (van der Burg, 2014)
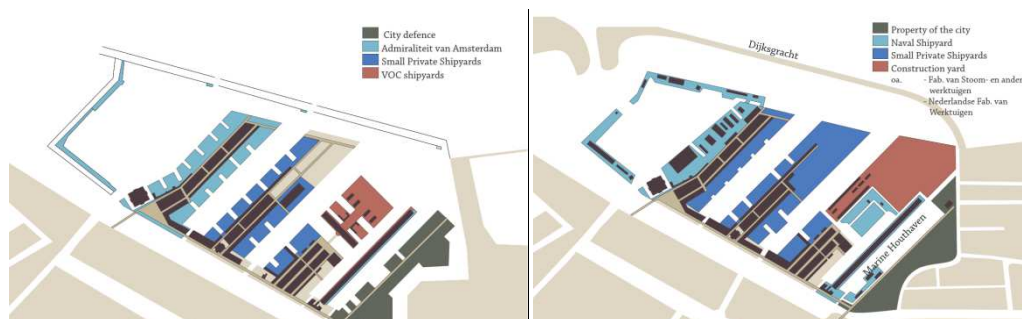
1630

1870
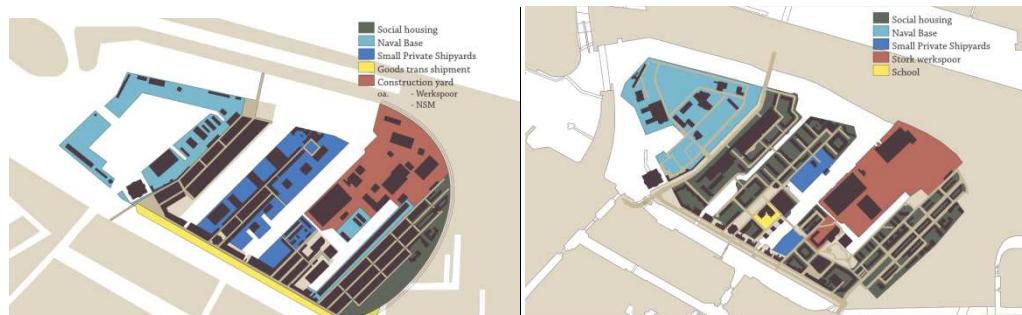
1930

1980

1.2 Current situation of the islands

The effect of the submission of the shipyards is still visible in the current structure of the Oostelijke Eilanden. Where most of the Ooslelijke Eilanden was focussed on work, a shift to living has emerged.

Analysis of the area of the Oostelijke Eilanden show a separation of the islands in work and in living. The area of the navy and the Northern Oostenburger Island are being occupied by working spaces of different companies. Looking at the other parts of the entire island cluster is living is on the upper hand. (van der Burg, 2014)

Looking at these living area's they can be differentiated depending on the importance of the social housing in the area and the year of construction. When looking at these housing area's we see a big influence of social housing. This is particularly visible on the islands Kattenburg, Wittenburg and the south of Oostenburg. On the other hand we see big influances of the newly build Funen on the east of the island cluster. Here most houses are owned and the area influances the prosperity of the Czaar Peters Neighbourhood. The northern Oostenburger Island can be seen as the border between these two different kinds of housing areas.
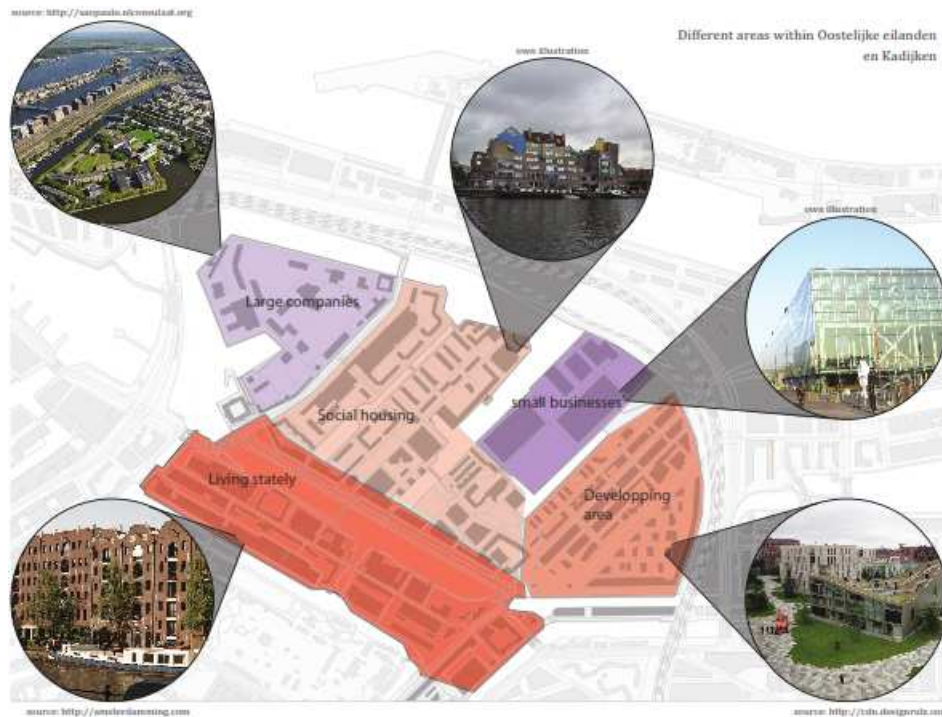
Although most of the islands share similar characteristics in social housing and household income, the social cohesion in the neightbourhood is at an average compared to the cohesion in Amsterdam. 52% of the residents are content with the social cohesion in the area. (de staat van de binnenstad 2012)

The cohesion of Oostelijke Eilanden does not exceed the border of the islands. Different residents and local policemen confirm the separation between the different areas. The elders living on the Oostelijke Eilanden speak about a rivalry between the different island which occurred in the early to mid 20th century (Weber, 1998). The local policeman also speak of the fact that the locals of different island traditional didn't mix and how this exceeds in the present. He explains how the different islands can be seen as small villages where they speak diminishing about the other islands. As an example for the lag in mixing he points at the local youth. The youth of Wittenburg and Kattenburg do not make use of the youth club in the Czaar Peters neightbourhood. Not because of the distance, but because it exceeds the boundary of their own neightbourhood. (wij de wijk, 2015)

1.3 Future plans for the location

Although the social cohesion between the neighbourhoods is poor, the location of the Oostelijke Eilanden is open for new developments. When looking at the structural planning of the islands, two big projects can be recognized.

First the marine terrain is being redeveloped into a location for leisure. According to the planning of this area the nay functions will leave the area and will be replaced by public functions. The main attraction to the area will be a green area with a wide view on the waters surrounding the location. Restaurants and cafés will compliment this public function. Later the new buildings will be added to the location for inter alia living, working and education.

Besides the changes on the marine terrain, the northern Oostenburger island is also the subject of urban planning. The focus of this plan is set on the history of a working island, which will influence the future ambitions of the area. In the development plan of the area the ambition is described to create a mixed working and housing area in connection to its surrounding neighbourhoods. The industrial heritage will be the starting principles for the new developments. These principles will be recognized in the new buildings and object in the environment, but also in two core principles: open and entrepreneurial. The entrepreneurial principle aims on the importance of work in the past and the future of the island.

In the program of the area work is well represented. In total 50% of the area will be used for work and the other 50 % will be used for housing. In these plans both INIT and the van Gendthallen will be used for working, making the work-housing ratio in the rest of the area 30% work to 70% living. Here the working shifts working area is more focussed on the north of the island and living will be focussed at the south adjacent to the exising living areas of the Oostelijke Eilanden. The exising buildings will take most of the work into their program (Gemeente Amsterdam, 2015).

Looking at the planed housing a contrast can be found with its surrounding area. In the development plan one of the core principles is focussing on creating a new high urban habitat and housing for elderly. To accomplish this in the centre of Amsterdam affordable rental housing will be created. Also housing for the mid segment and housing for the higher segments on the top locations (Gemeente Amsterdam, 2015).

This stand on housing results in a low amount of social housing in the area. The gross floor area for social housing will be only 20% of the gross floor area for housing. With this amount of social housing the minimum for the residential vision of Amsterdam will be med. These social housing will mainly be created for young citizens and the elderly (Gemeente Amsterdam, 2015).

This program decision means that only 10% of the gross floor area of the Oostenburger island will be used for social housing. This forms a great contrast with its surrounding area where the amount of social housing is between 60 and 80%. (Booi & Bicknesse, 2015)

According to these plans the amount of work and housing will rise in the area, which will result in a rise of the amount of users of the area. Although there are no clear descriptions made of the new residents of the area the new developments show signs of an area which might attract people from the middle and higher segments in the area with a close relation to work. The planning of the leisure facilities, such as the hospitality industry, also show an attraction to people who want more than just living and might want to experience the city. This might attract young urban professionals with and without children.

Both plans show a high potential for the last two working areas on the Oostelijke Eilanden. Looking at these changes we see an old area of social housing literally being surrounded by new developments without many advantages for the areas itself.

Due to the changes the amount of citizens in the area will rise, accompanied by the activity in the neighbourhood. Acording to the city of Amsterdam the amount of tourists in the area will also rise due to the made plans, which might have a negative effect on the social cohesion which is already in a poor state. (Booi & Bicknesse, 2015)

Besides the low advantages the new developments have for the surrounding neighbourhoods, the social cohesion between the areas might also get worse. This may lead to a further isolation of the different neighbourhoods on the Oostelijke Eilanden with a lower social cohesion between them as result.

1.4 Risks on social mixing

According to these new developments the future will hold an area of mixed social groups. The older parts of the islands are inhabited with people from another income group, who are likely to have different social values and lifestyles, compared to the new inhabitants of the redeveloped areas.

The plans of the new developments focus on a social mix between the social housing area of and the new areas. The main reason developers of such an area like the Oostenburger islands focus on the means of social mixing is in the hope that gentrification will occur. In the eyes of most developers

gentrification is seen as a remedy to prevent social crisis and a degradation of the neightbourhood, with livability as a keyword (Uitermark & Duyvendak, 2006).

Creating a social mix on the other hand is not without is not without risk. To create a successful social mix it is important to create some sort of social cohesion; the ability of a society to hang out together, making their members part of a collective project and wellbeing. (Kearns & Forrst, 2000). This means that both groups of the new and the old area are able to participate in the same activity.

In reality this is not the case in all situations. Looking at European cities examples can be found where the relation between different groups is more complex and results in a mutual avoidance. Wherever this social mix occurs this goes hand in hand with a spatial exit strategy. This social strategy is devined by the inhabitant themselves and occurs a selection of places they tolerate the presence of other social groups and those in which they prefer a more segregate environment for themselves and their family. his does not mean they can't live happily next to each other on a day-to-day basis. Only on the condition arises that they feel the need to escape from socially different at schools or interactions with friend in the wider area of the city. (Bridge et al., 2014)
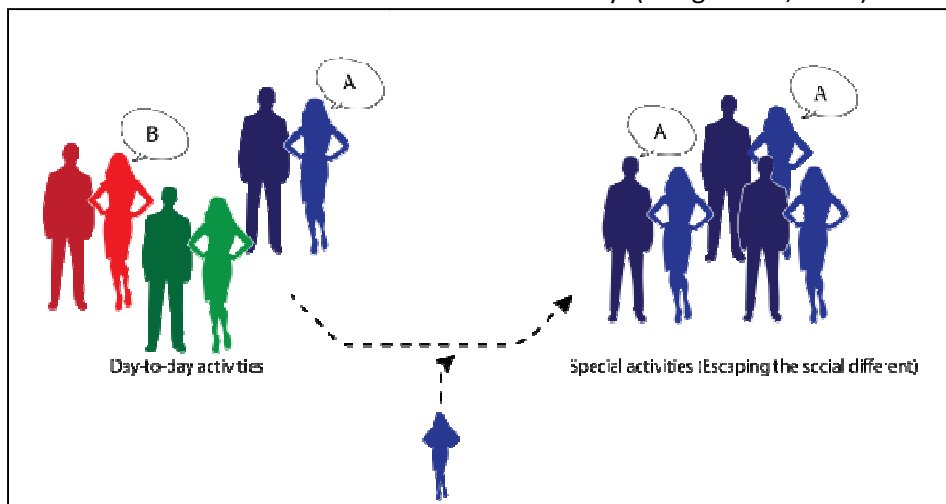
Other research also show that social mixing can have the opposite effect. Research of Mugnano and Palvarini (2013) show how a diversity in social structure can frighten groups and therefore form a base for superstition, isolation and a lower place attachment. This results later in a further division of social groups instead of the cohesion as described before and which the developers are aiming for.

For more information on the risk and advantages of social mixing, read appendix 1 " Mixing people with caution "

2 Approach

2.1 Look at similarities

Looking back at the definition of social cohesion described by Kearns & Forrest (2000) the success of social mixing is the ability of a society to hang out together, making their members part of a collective project and wellbeing. When we see both the old residents and the newcomers as on society we must see them as a " an organised group of persons associated together for the religious, political, cultural, or other reasons"

Looking at the risk on creating a social mix, literature focuses on the difference between both groups in the same area. The social coherence between groups on the other hand does not seem to be a result of a spatial proximity between different groups, but rather their lifestyles. It is not likely for a group of people to develop a social relation when they have different characteristics. This happens because people like to live among people with the same characteristics. (van Kempen & Bolt, 2009)
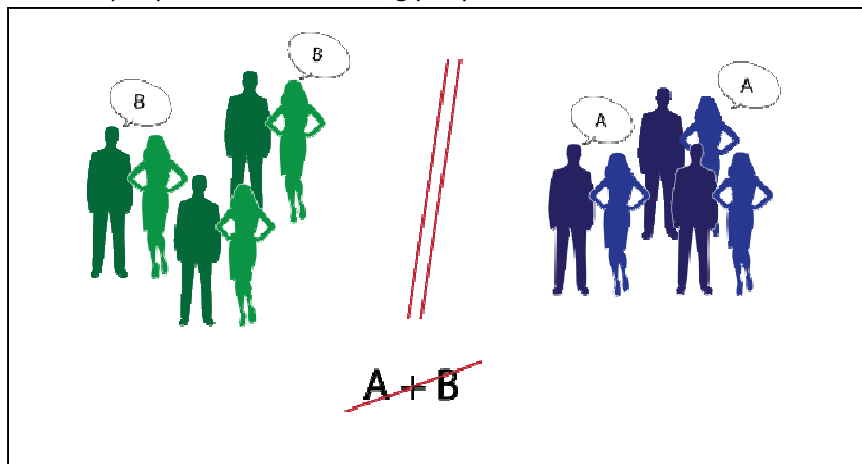
This assumption does not mean that people of different social environments are not able to mix at all. Research of van Kempen & Bolt (2009) shows how different characteristics tend to fade when differances come close together. This means that people with small differences in their lifestyles or characteristics are well able to create a society.
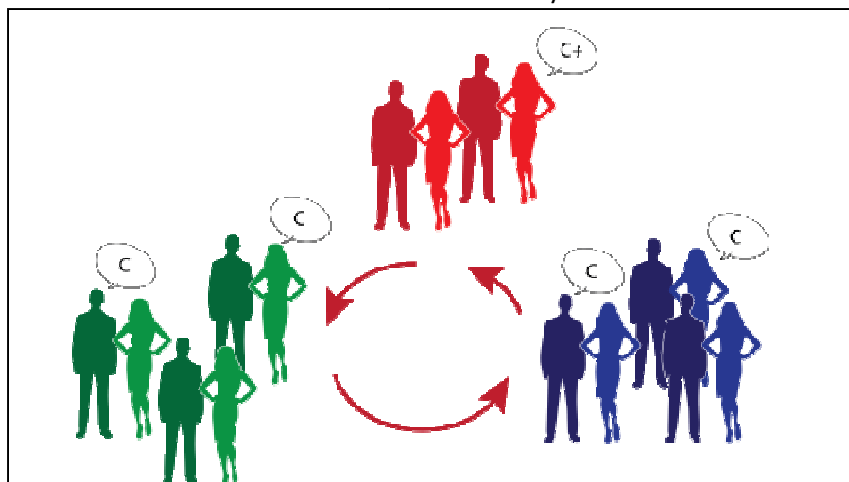
For people to realise their differences aren't great it is important for people to mix physically and meet. To accomplish this the van Gendthallen may function as a physical space where the neighbourhoods comes together, like a flagship of the new developments. As the local policeman of the Oostelijke Eilanden indicated before, "when the people from Wittenburg need to live on Oostenburg, they will recognise they are not so different after all" (wij de wijk, 2015).

2.2 Position heritage in this social mix

The question which raises out of this problem is hog the van Gendthallen can play a role in supporting the mixing of people by creating a place where these similarities can be found. According to Jana Horicka (2013) the assets of industrial heritage in the urban fabric is hard to quantify, for being mainly involved in the socio-cultural pillar of a sustainable development.

The effect these industrial buildings have on the city is mainly that they contribute in the orientation possibilities in the city, providing a variaty uniqueness and attractiveness to an urban fabric and its public spaces. By turning a industrial heritage building into a flagship project of the sustainable development of an area, the building can positively contribute to the quality of living of its surroundings. (Horicka 2013)

This positive contribution to its environment is confirmed by multiple authors on the subject. Tweed and Sutherland (2007) add to this that the preservation of heritage not only contributes to a healthy state of the environment but also to the community and the cultural identity. (Tweed & Sutherland,2007)

The only thing is that for heritage to contribute in the meaning of a location and people's lives there has to be an interaction between people and object. These interactions are different for all groups of people and are heavily influenced by the cultural background of people. This means that people will extract different meanings from their environment. (Tweed & Sutherland,2007)

This difference in meanings does on the other hand not have to form a problem, but rathers forms a strength of build heritage. The importance of these meanings is that they address multiple groups of the society and although they are not the same these meanings are likely to play an important role in the future grow of the city and therefore be considered as an important part of the sustainable development of heritage (Tweed & Sutherland, 2007).

2.3 Research question and method

The keyword in intergrading the van Gendthallen as a binding mechanism of the urban development of the islands is creating interaction. Therefore the question stands:

"How can the characteristics of heritage buildings be used to create a "welcoming building" and thereby enhance the use of its direct environment for both local residents as visitors."

To answer this question it's important research the concept of a welcoming building by researching the way a building interacts with its environment and how this is able to form a part of the structure of the urban and the social structure. This report will therefore focus on the connection of the building with its environment and how this influences the direct environment of the building.

To research this topic a broad literature research will be made on the inviting elements of a building which influence the use of its direct environment. By making an assessment on the elements which influence this relation the basis for a Welcoming building can be found.

To test the findings of this research the assessment will be tested on a building which was meant to form the spine of a regeneration project, in this case the WDT shed in Antwerp. This building was designed to attract people to the newly developed park, even when weather was bad and therefore needed to be inviting to its surrounding environment.

To relate the different findings of of the literature research and the case study to the situation of the van Gendthallen it's important to create a framework of characteristics defining the van Gendthallen as a building in its direct environment.

From both the generic information of the welcoming building study as the value assessment of the van Gendthallen a strategy can be developed for the redevelopment of the van Gendthallen as a welcoming building in the regeneration of the Oostelijke Eilanden in Amsterdam.

"How can the characteristics of heritage buildings be used to create a "welcoming building" and thereby enhance the use of its direct environment for both local residents as visitors."
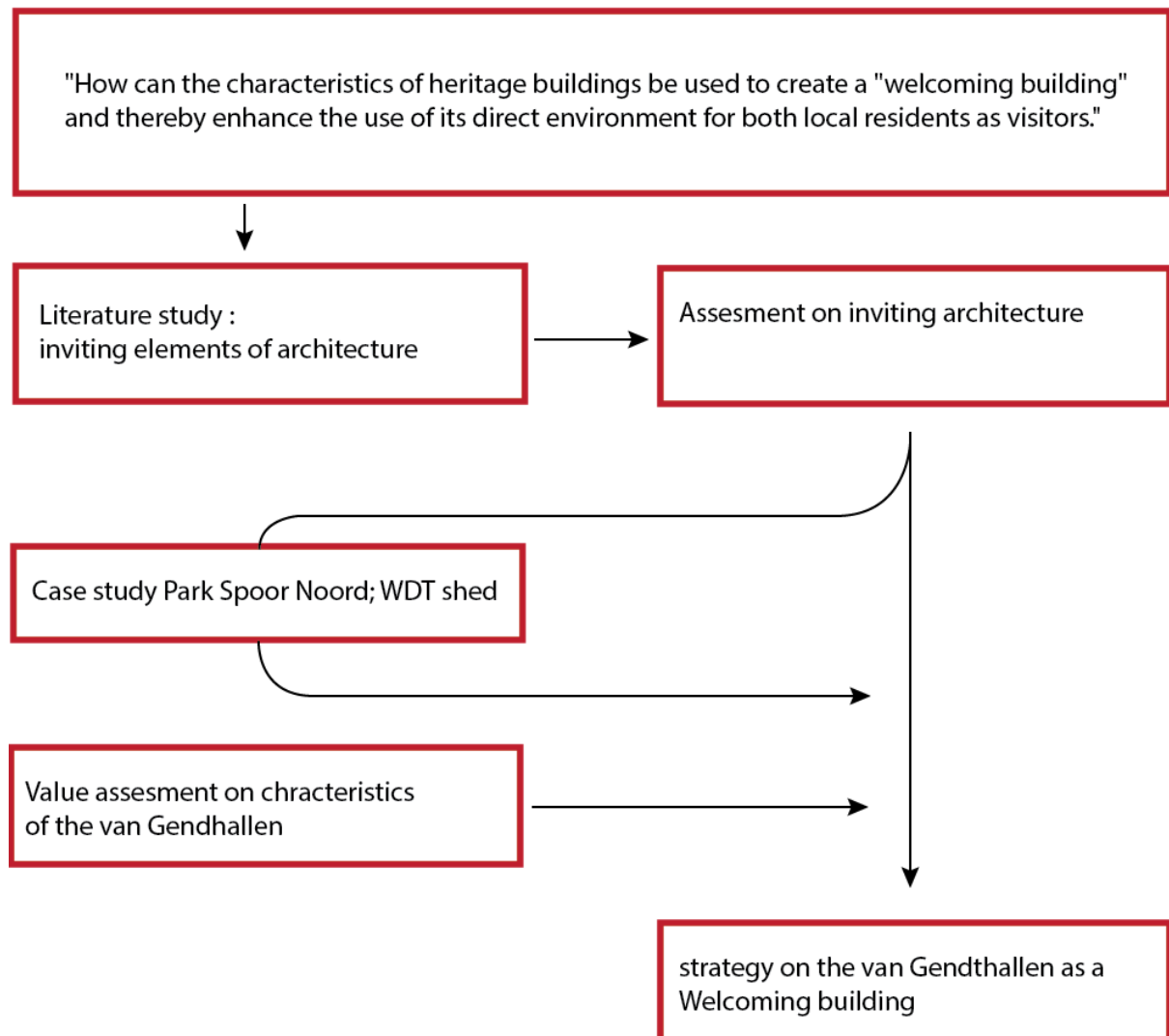
Literature study :
inviting elements of architecture

Assesment on inviting architecture

Case study Park Spoor Noord; WDT shed

Value assesment on chracteristics
of the van Gendhallen

strategy on the van Gendthallen as a
Welcoming building

3 Connection to create the social mix

The designing process of an area itself may bring whole new problems concerning the social cohesion between neighbourhoods. As described the van Gendthallen may function as a physical place where neighbourhoods come together. The van Gendthallen will therefore form the hard of the new developments and therefore also the existing surrounding neighbourhoods.

Such projects as the van Gendthallen as the center of the environment can be described as a flagship for the environment, as Horicka (2013) used before to describe heritage in redevelopment area's. The definition of a flagship can be described as a "significant high profile and prestigious land and property development which play an influential and catalystic role in urban regeneration" (Robin Boelsums, 2012). One can say that multiple levels, global to local, come together in such project. On the higher scale tourism, investments and image building are of great importance. While on local scale the focus lies on the residents of the area and the spaces in the urban fabric (Robin Boelsums, 2012).

Although the focus is shared over multiple scales flagships tend to isolate themselves from the environment instead of integrating with its direct environment. This might lead to a social and spatial segregation from its environment (Robin Boelsums, 2012).

The reason this segregation occurs may also have to do with the spatial design of most flagships. Flagships tent to have a lot of barriers which makes it hard for residents to make use of the new developments (Robin Boelsums, 2012).

New developments also form a different spatial problem besides newly created barriers which make them islands in the city. A big problem of these areas is the spatial and perceptional differences which exist between the newly developed area and the existing environment. Due to these differences the area becomes fragmentised (Robin Boelsums, 2012).

Because fragmentation can have extensive negative consequences for residents, like social and spatial inequality and the deprivation of the neighbourhood, a well integrated design is needed which involved the people in its surrounding area.

3.1 Welcoming aspects influencing the accessibility of the building

To integrate a building in its environment it is important to make the building easily accessible for people to interact with it. By removing the barrier for the visitors to make use of the building and by involving them to the building, the building will become an integrated part of its environment and will therefore welcome its user. High accessibility is the key to accomplish this integration.

3.1.1 Transition to the activity

By being inviting an area needs to be highly accessible and thereby encourage the activity at the area and to move from the private to the public area. (Gehl, 2011)

Whether an area invites or repels is according to Gehl (2011) a partially due to the way the private environment is connected to the public environment and how the borders between the two are designed. Sharply demarked corners thereby make it hard to move into the public area when it is not necessary to do so.

Flexible boundaries in contrary form a transitional zone which is not completely private not public. These zones will thereby function as a connecting link in between both areas. This makes it for people mentally easier, both physically as psychological, to move back and forward between both spaces, between in and out. (Gehl, 2011)

3.1.2 Visual relation with the activity
Next to the actual transitions between both places it is also important to remain a visual relation with the activities which occur. Seeing what goes on can function as an element of invitation for somebody.

A good example to demonstrate this effect is the behaviour of children who have a can see the street or a playground from their houses. This way they can see what goes on and who are playing outside. These children are more often motivated to play outside than children who don't have this relation with the street, like in apartment buildings high up (Gehl, 2011)

3.2.2 Close proximity of the activity
The distance of the route and the appearance of this route also plays an important role whether people make use of certain activities. The shorter the route, the easier it becomes to make use of an activity. A good example of this is the relation between a public library and their clients. People living near a public library get there more easily then people who live further away. This can be seen in their library records. Members of the library who live in a close proximity rent books more often than people far away. (Gehl, 2011)

3.2.3 Somewhere to go and something to do
Besides the possibility to go somewhere there are also interweaving motives that emphasize the importance of destination in the public environment. These things and places are naturaly selected by people as a motive to go out. In other words, it's not only about the trip but also the destination. (Gehl, 2011)

This element in the inviting building is closer related to the program than to the building itself. Looking back at the earlier describes similarities between people and the way this influences the social cohesion, it is important that the program of an inviting building is attractive for multiple groups of society.

The importance is that there are not only opportunities in an area to walk and sit but also opportunities for people to act, things to do so they are actively involved. (Gehl, 2011)

3.2 Elements of research
The way the van Gendthallen can be integrated into the urban fabric lies in the relation of these inviting element of the relation between a building and its environment. Because this research focuses on the characteristics of the heritage building as a way to help making this interaction with its environment the focus lies on the transition, the visual relation and the proximity of the building to its environment. The actual activity is thereby excluded from this research.

3.3 Transition to the activity

As described earlier by Gehl (2011) the transition to a building or towards the public realm is one of the elements which define the accessibility of the building and thereby the way it acts as a welcoming building. When this transition goes smooth and barriers are kept small or the transition is postponed, the transition is more easy for the user to make.

By creating a layered entrance the transition between spaces can be postponed, creating a smaller barrier to enter. Although the main entrance is the transition from outside to inside, there are also multiple transitions in and around the building . Alan Ford, et al. (2007) describes this process as procession. This may be divined as a sequence of by the sense of rhythm that is naturally created by repetitive architectural and structural elements as a person moves through space. By dealing with the building as a sequence of transitions the building can perceived as a sequence of small events instead of a big shock. When a transition is to abrupt there will be no feeling of arrival and the building will fail to become the inner sanctum.

To create a more smooth entrance it's important to create place the entrance back from the street. By doing so the entrance is experienced more quiet so the user can surrender to the atmosphere of the building and thereby leave the behaviour of the street behind. (Alexander, et al. 1977)

An example for this sequence of transitions can be found in the most common of thins like the frontyard of a house. People want their house and especially their entrance to be a private domain. When the front of the house is set back by a front yard for example, a transition space is created between the street and the entrance of the house. (Gehl, 2011)

Although this example makes use of housing , it is believed that this transition counts for more functions. Especially buildings where it is necessary to separate yourself from the rest of the world like churches, wellness or sports facilities it is important the create this zone of transition. (Alexander, et al. 1977)

The creation of such a transition zones can occur on multiple levels. So can a transition be formed in the way of a courtyard, by deflecting from the main route or even just a change in material. Hereby it is important to mention that the transition is not just a physical expression of entering the building, but mainly the experience of leaving the public realm entering another "world" (Alexander, et al. 1977)

The important thing is that you create physical space between the inside and the outside is that the view, the sound, the light and the surface you actually walk on changes, so you also make this transition with your mind. People must become aware they are changing realms. (Alexander, 1997)

When we actually look back at the van Gendthallen this transition there are more functions in the same building. This way parts of the building will act like you are still in the public realm while you entered the building, therefore functioning as a space in between realms. As Ford et al. (2007)

mentioned earlier "there are multiple transitions in and around the building."
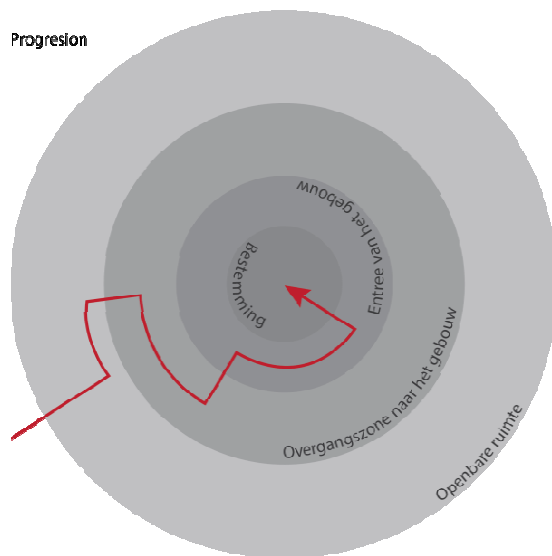
3.3.1 experience of the indoor street

Although the entrance is the hardest of transitions it is not possible to create every entrance on the on the street, because the building houses a lot of functions or because it's too deep to place every function on the facade, which is also the case with the van Gendthallen. When this happens it is necessary to create an indoor street (Alexander, et al., 1977). This indoor street will thereby function as a as an extra transition between the street and the entrance of a specific function inside the building.

For a welcoming design it is necessary for the street to attract people into the building so they make the first transition into the building. The problem with most indoor street which need to be prevented is that the feel sterile and isolated. This first happens because the internal street gets separated from the public domain. Besides this it also happens because the design of these internal streets is often designed as a throughway in which there is a lag of activity on the side. (Alexander, et al., 1977)

To prevent these to problems to occur and to keep these internal streets highly accessible it's important to consider several elements like the function of the street, the functions facing the street and the dimensions of it in the design.

Internal street as a shortcut

To approach the internal street as a extension of the public domain it is meant to invite the loitering of people. This quality is especially needed to in public building, because when people feel free to loiter they necessarily get acquainted with what goes on in the building and will start to make use of it. (Alexander, et al., 1977)

To invite people to loiter inside a internal street so it may function as a public space it's important to the internal street is designed so that people do not have to make special motions to ward these places which may interpreted as a intended motion. (Alexander, et al., 1977)

Besides the internal public space needs to function as a extension of the public space outside. This also means that it is not necessary for people to state their reason of being inside the building, by the use of a reception for instance. (Alexander, et al., 1977)

Last the use of entrances which make use of doors, corridors , changes on levels, and so on, do not create an inviting atmosphere to the public realm. In contrary it tends to keep people away who do not go to the building for a specific goal. (Alexander, et al., 1977)
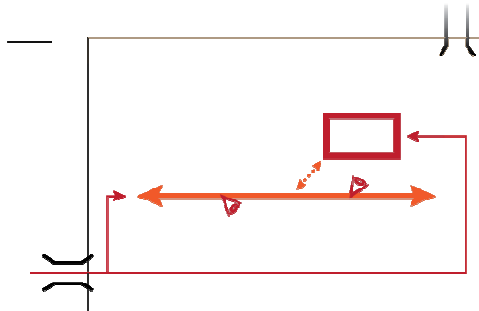

Internal street and its size.
When looking at the size of this element it is most important that the user feels comfortable inside these places. Therefore it's important that people can pass each other easily without the need to avoid each other. Therefore the internal street has to have a minimum size of at least 3 meters. This size increases on the moment special actions occur on these public realms, like an entrance or when seats are placed to promote the loitering inside the building. When this occurs the street needs to be at least 5 meters wide (Alexander, et al., 1977)

The height is also an important element in the experience of people related to each other. The higher a space seems the more distance is created between people. This also influences the way people may use the internal street according to its height. According to "The Hidden Dimension" by Edward Hall the distance of 3.5 to 5 meters is the range in which facial characteristics can be recognized. The height of the internal street reacts on this distance by creating a space of at least this height, so people do not get the impression to get forced onto each other like in a public place. The lower the area the more intimate the street becomes. These elements of size can be used to define the use of the street. A place to meet and a place to move (Alexander, et al., 1977)

Functions facing the internal street
To advertise the internal street as a public realm it's important to involve the user to the functions along the edge of the street. This is most important with to create the atmosphere in the building and a sense of where you are and what can be done. By creating the involvement with other elements in the building one does not get the sensation to be isolated and cut off from the public realm. The experience of what goes on can be best created with an active plinth inside the building. Thereby it is most important that further entrances and canters are presented to the internal street. This will further be covered in the experience of the street. (Alexander, et al., 1977)

shortcut | wide entrances
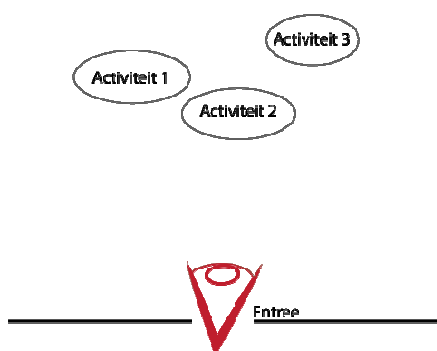
BUILDING

activity along the edge
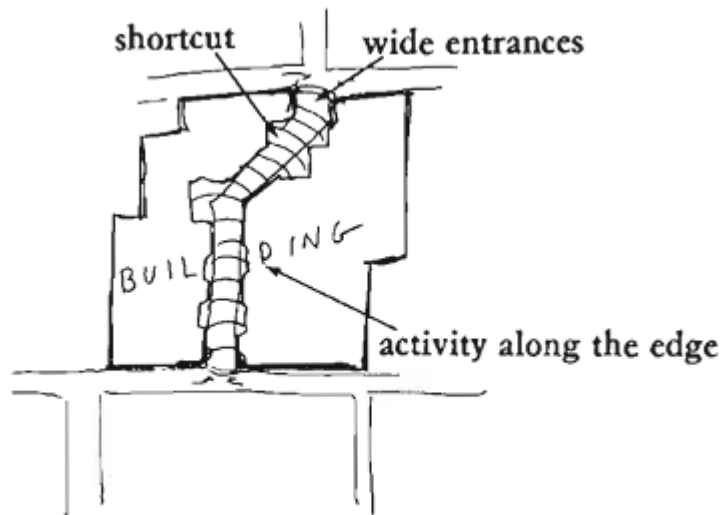
3.3.2 Entrance

The low barrier in the building is more difficult to accomplish when the transition starts from the public realm to the private takes place. Here a people enter the domain of another party and thereby make a transition which is bound to the goal of using a location as is described in the public street.

To make an entrance successful it is most important to prevent confusion in the layout of the building and create a clear presentation of the way the building works. Therefore it's important to understand where one is going from the entrance of the building (Alexander, et al., 1977).

Just as in the wayfinding of a building it is important for the user to remain a visible relationship with the different activities a building has to offer. This way it comes clear for the user what to do and where to go Therefore multiple strategies can be followed to create the relation between the entrance and the different functions in the building (Alexander, et al., 1977).

Activiteit 3

Activiteit 1

Activiteit 2

Entree

Examples of the different ways the entrance can form the first internal transition towards the activity one is looking for is by creating a overview when entering the building of by creating multiple nodes inside the building from which you get directed to the location of choice. By keeping a visible relation between the nodes or the entrance ant the function the structure of the building remains clear to the user, enhancing his or her ability to find his way (Alexander, et al., 1977).

Besides that the entrances remain visible from each other it is important that they speak the same language. When entrances differ to much from each other they give different signals to the user. When trying to create a clear structure for a good wayfinding it is most important that confusion is prevented. This does not mean they all have to be exactly the same, but they need to complement each other by all having the same form or shape and forming a collection of entrances instead of separate elements in the building.
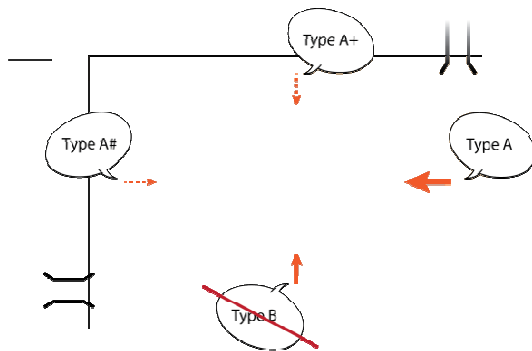
The main entrance is an exception in this story. Although it speaks the same language as the other entrances it's important that this entrance has a special location in between other entrances and thereby acts like a spider in the middle of a web of entrances for a clear overview of where to go.
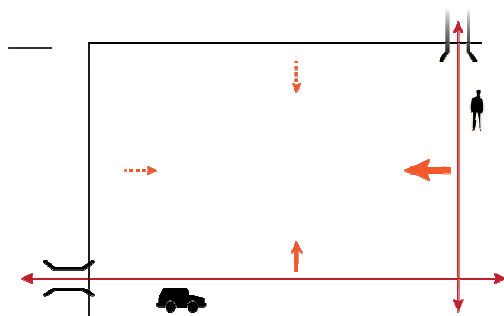
Besides this entrance needs to be directly visible or gives a hint from the main route where the entrance is from the main route to prevent confusion by the user. This can be done by altering the physical appearance of the entrance, by for example making it higher than the rest of the building or make it a lighter colour to make it stand out. By doing so you prevent people from creating the wrong route towards the building and thereby extending their distance from the building resulting in a lower experience of the welcoming building (Alexander, et al. 1977).

3.3 Visual relation to the activity

Next to the actual transition of space it is most important that there is an actual relation between the user and the activity. This already come to order by multiple elements of transition where an overview of the building was given to the user while entering but or that a visual relation needed to be made between an indoor street and its adjacent functions so it would motivate people to participate in the functions in the building.

These examples only represent visual connections inside the building, but what about when you're outside. According to Gehl's example (2011) children go play outside when they see other children play outside. Here they are not on the actual location, or in this case the heritage building. This means you do not need to be in the same physical area while having this visual relation. The actual façade of the building plays an important role in this relation.

The relation this façade has with people outside depends on the position of the user. Is somebody nearby or far away, does he move slow like a pedestrian or fast as in a car (Gehl, et al., 2006). These points of view influence the way a building is perceived by its viewer. Looking at the van Gendthallen and its position in the city it can be stated that the fast travelling people will not be of great influence of the way the building needs to work, but the building is able to be seen from far away or close by.

3.3.1 Meaning of a building to the street

Especially on street level the ground level of facades become important. The design of these facades become even more demanding depending on the level of people's daily use and the location of the building. Front entrances and facades facing the street and sidewalks are especially significant (Gehl, et al., 2006).

These encounters with the facades depend on the way people interact with the building. Whether they walk past the building, stop next to it or even want to see what is inside, which is of great good for the way the building invites people to participate in the buildings activities (Gehl, et al., 2006).

The buildings ground facade does not only forms a visible relation to the urban context, but also goes for a more personal approach to the people around it. People tend to stay close to the edge of buildings, feeling more secure and thereby having a better overview of the area. Also the support effect is high when looking at the ground floor facade. People prefer to stand or lean to a fixed point which gives the user both physical as psychological support (Gehl, et al., 2006).

Due to these effects it are precisely the edges and the transition zones where people tend to gather, with a wide variety of potential activities that link to the function inside the building. Especially when facades become irregular and thereby more subservient to the pedestrian, the more it invites people to use these parts of the building (Gehl, et al., 2006).
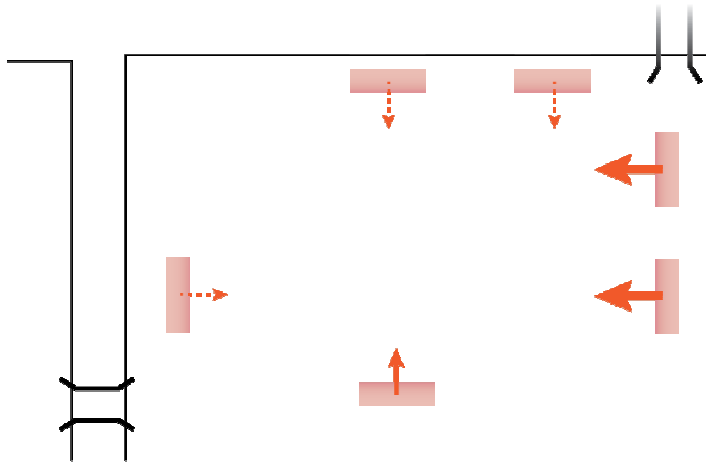
the richness of the facade itself also forms a great role in this principle. The more niches, windows, doors, etc. the facade contains the richer the experience of the user becomes and thereby more appealing to interact with the building (Gehl, et al., 2006).

3.3.2 Perceptibility of buildings

The reason why the ground floor becomes so important for the experience of the user and thereby the increase the activity near the edge of the building is mainly due to the way the human is able to perceive the building. The entire building is only visible when the beholder is removed from the building and looks at it from a distance. The more you go near the building the less you are able to see from the facade of the building and thereby cutting off most of the facade from the line of sight (Gehl, et al., 2006).
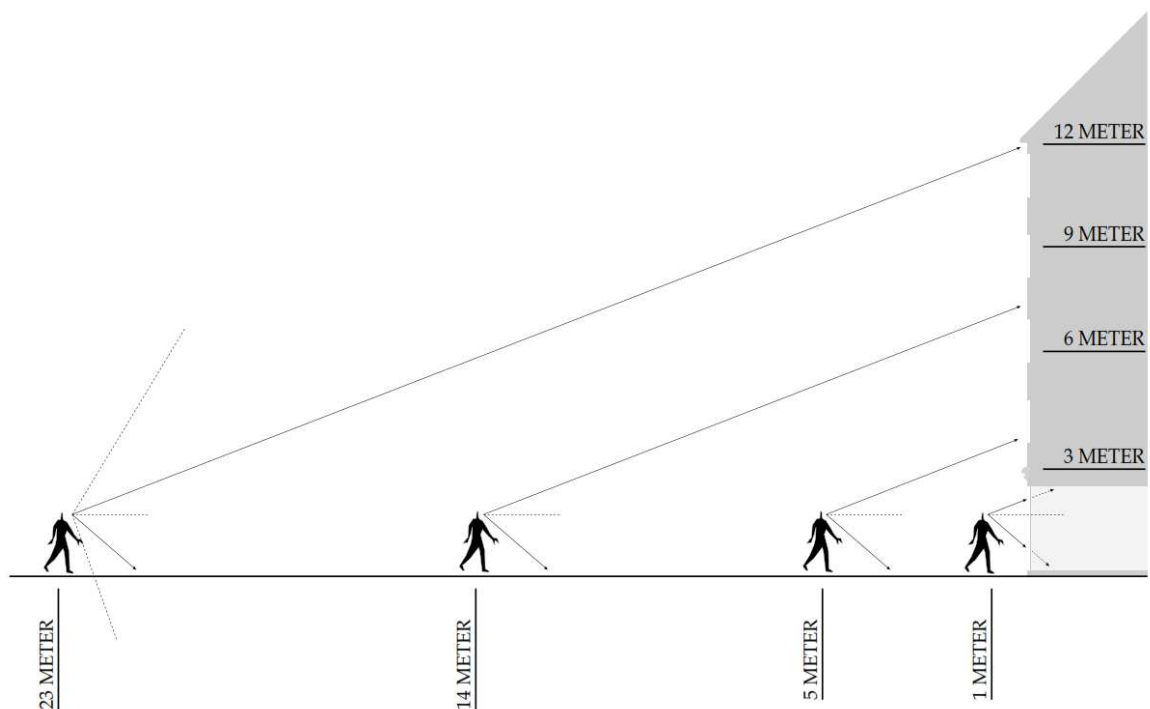
Besides the fact that most of the façade is removed from the line of sight, people in the urban environment are also more able to experience the building, leaving a bigger expression on the beholder. In contrast to people far away, people close to the building are able to not only see more

detail of the building but also experience the hear, smell and feel of these details. There is a lot to see motivating and inviting participate with the activity in and around the building (Gehl, et al., 2006).

That there is a lot to see is of great importance for this inviting experience of the user. When ground floors are interesting and varied the urban environment is inviting and enriching. When this is not the case the experience becomes flat and impersonal. Keywords for creating the eye-level experience are; 5km/h scale, open, interactive and rich in sensory experiences (Gehl, et al., 2006)

3.3.3 Visual relation from a greater distance

Although the facade can form a great asset in creating a inviting building in the direct environment facing the facade, these effects fade over distance. The supporting role of a building for human psychology fades when you move from the building and also details become less visible and harder to experience, making it hard for people to experience the building as an inviting element from a distance.

This does not take away that the activity in and around an welcoming building will be increased in comparison to a building which closes itself from the environment around it. Looking back at Gehl's (2011) example on playing children might be compared with the situation which will occur around the van Gendthallen. The activity around the building might influence others to approach the building themselves.

To influence each other the distance between people need to be able to see the activity of one and other. At a distance of approximately 70 to 100 meters one becomes able to determine with a reasonable certainty what a person's sex and age is and what he or she is doing (Gehl, 2011).

By extending the activity outside the van Gendthallen the range of the inviting effect of seeing one and other can be extended to a wider area around the welcoming building. This is thereby limited to the human capabilities of perception.

3.4 Close proximity of activity

The close proximity of an activity has everything to do with the willingness of people, young or old, to travel to such a welcoming to participate in their activities. The daily lives of individuals are structured by activities in time and space. Because travelling takes time and thereby interferes with the activities we want to the willingness to travel is always a discussion when you are about to undertake an activity outdoor (Susilo & Dijst, 2010).

When looking at the willingness to travel to a certain destination there are multiple elements influencing the willingness of a person travel to a certain destination. The ability of people to travel depends partly on the available recourses people have to travel like for instance the time, money and the access to a private car or bike (Susilo & Dijst, 2010) but also the entire experience of the trip needs to be taken into account. Gelh for instance describes multiple factor which may influence the willingness to travel to certain destinations.

Beause walking is a physical demanding activity it is important to limit the distance which people need to walk, thereby they prefer the route to be direct with shortcuts to go directly to their goal. Looking at the physical distance people want to travel Gehl mentions that there exists a 500 meter threshold on walking. This is comparable with a 10 minute walk. (Gehl, 2011)

Also the experience of the environment is of influence how people like to travel distances. Facades for example may influence ones perception on the distance of a route. A vertical rhythm in the facade for example can make a walk past the building more interesting and eye-catching than ones with horizontal articulations. In a vertical orientated facade people walk from vertical element to vertical element, like columns of pilasters, while a horizontal articulation can create a long tiring experience on eye level (Gehl, at al., 2006).

Also materialisation of the route, dimensions of the route and the ease of the route may influence the feeling of proximity to the activity. The ease of the route has all to do with selecting the most passable routes without too many differences in level or interference of other traffic (Gehl, 2011).

Besides the rules of thumb Gehl mentioned there are also studies which make the willingness to travel more measurable. Susilo and Dijst (2010) for instance developed a time-travel ratio (TTR) in which the willingness of people can be measured. This ratio might differ according to the nature of the journey, the trip purpose, the socio-demografic of the traveller and also the build environment opportunities (Susilo & Dijst, 2010), which were also mentioned by Gehl.

When looking at the binding program of sports in the van Gendthallen, it can be seen in the diagram below the time travel ratio for sports and recreation is 0.5 (Susilo & Dijst, 2009). For a single visit to a facility this means a person is willing to travel half the time he is willing to visit. For example, for a visit to a gym for 2 hours, he will be willing to travel for 30 minutes to the facility and 30 minutes back to home.
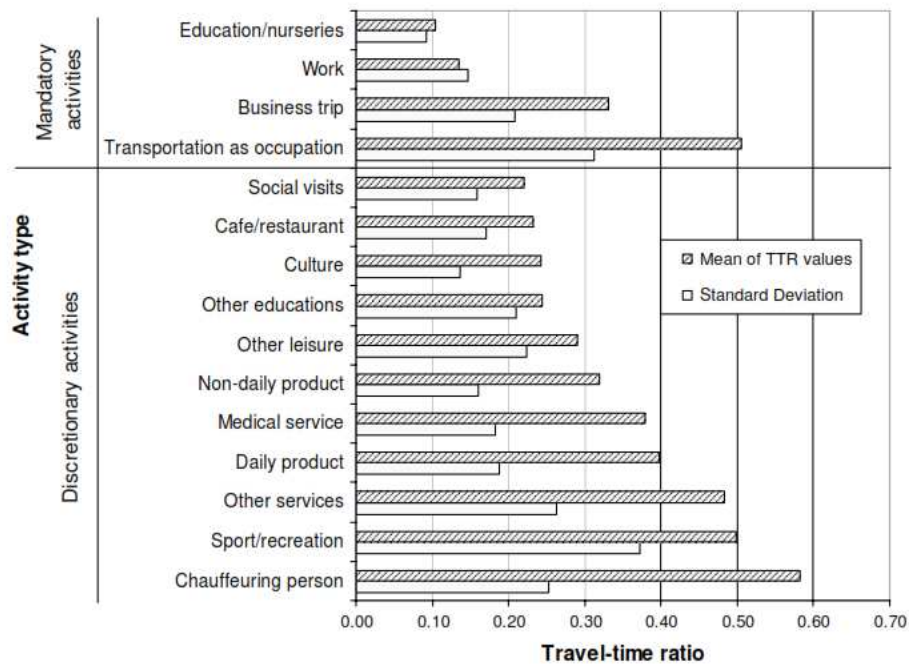
Looking at the position of van Gendthallen compared to other sports facilities in Amsterdam it comes clear how hard it becomes for people in the surrounding environment of the van Gendthallen to find this binding factor of sports.
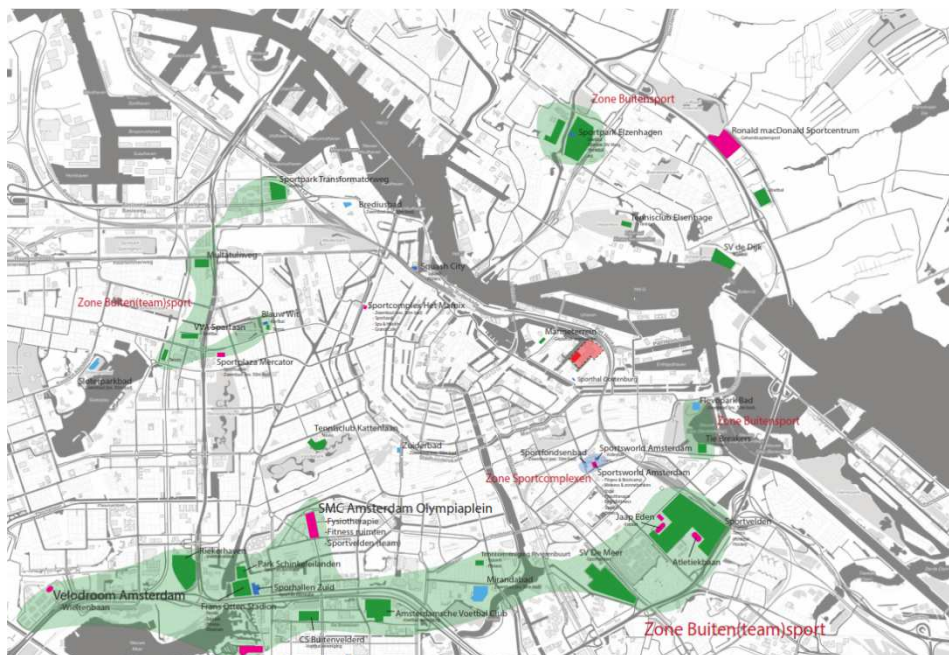
Looking at the Amsterdam there are three sports clusters which mostly contain outdoor fields for team play. What they also have in common is their position near the ring of the A10 around Amsterdam. There is a good reason for this position. Because most of these clusters contain big outdoor fields, it is impossible to create the same settings in the hard of Amsterdam. Besides that the noise of the high way has less effect on the function of sports.
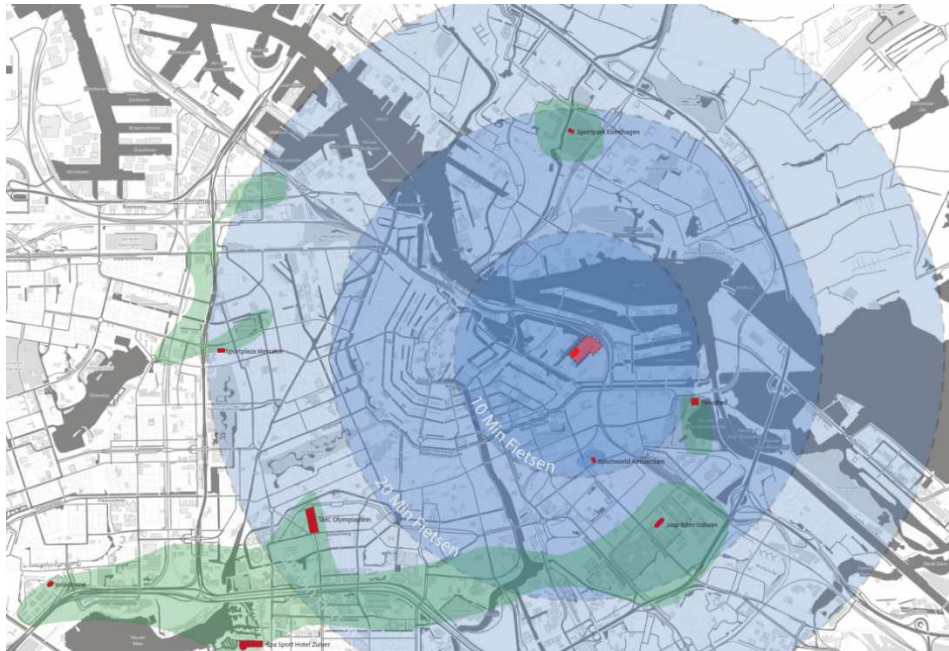
Looking at the location of the Oostelijke Eilanden, and theraby other new developments in the old harbordocks like the Java Eilanden, near the centre of Amsterdam this means that sport is hard to reach. Most of the facilities are only reachable in a 20 minute time span. For a one hour visit this surpasses the TTR for sports or recreation, making the parier to sport high. The van Gendthallen in comparison form a location which is ideal for sports in the centre of Amsterdam since it is the proximity of only 10 min in reach of most of the city centre of Amsterdam.

3.5 Assessment on influencing inviting elements

When looking at the influencing elements in the perception of a welcoming building there are three physical elements which form the basis for a welcoming design. These are a smooth transition to the building, remaining a visual relation with your context to inspire others and remaining a close proximity to the environment so that spontaneous use remains possible. When these elements are researched on how they work the following guidelines for an inviting building can be made.

3.5.1 Transition to the activity
- A smooth transition towards the activity
- Creating space to make the transition mentally
    o A change in view, light, sound or material can help with this transition.
- When an internal street is necessary to reach activities inside the building
    o Let it function as if it is an urban environment
    o Let it function as a shortcut, helping to get activities into a closer proximity
    o Try to avoid barriers like doors etc. which keep people outside the building
- When entering the building
    o Keep an overview of the activities
    o Show how the building works
    o Keep a clear relation in language between entrances to avoid confusion by the user.

3.5.2 Visual relation to the activity
- Maintain a visual relation between the activity and the beholder, so they might become inspired to participate

- Maintain a good relation with the ground level façade and the street.
  - o Let the ground floor façade support the life on the street
  - o The edge of the building and the transition zones form places in the urban environment that support street life and are able to create a welcoming effect
  - o Maintain a high level of detail in the façade like, niches, doors, windows, etc. to enrich the experience of the user and make the building more appealing to interact with.
  - o Make the façade open, interactive and high in sensory experiences.
- For an inviting effect from a greater distance the activity of the needs to be reflected in the urban environment to inspire people from a distance.

3.5.3 Close proximity to the activity
- The reason to go somewhere influences the time people are willing to travel to certain activities.
  - o The longer people can actually stay on a location, the longer they are willing to travel
- Try to avoid longer routs than is necessary so the building
- Create shortcuts to close the gap between potential user and the activity
- Make the route easy to tread so the experience to the building becomes pleasant
  - o Materials, differences in height and other traffic in the public environment might influence the feeling of spatial proximity negatively

4 Case WDT industrial repair sheds in Park Spoor Noord in Antwerpen
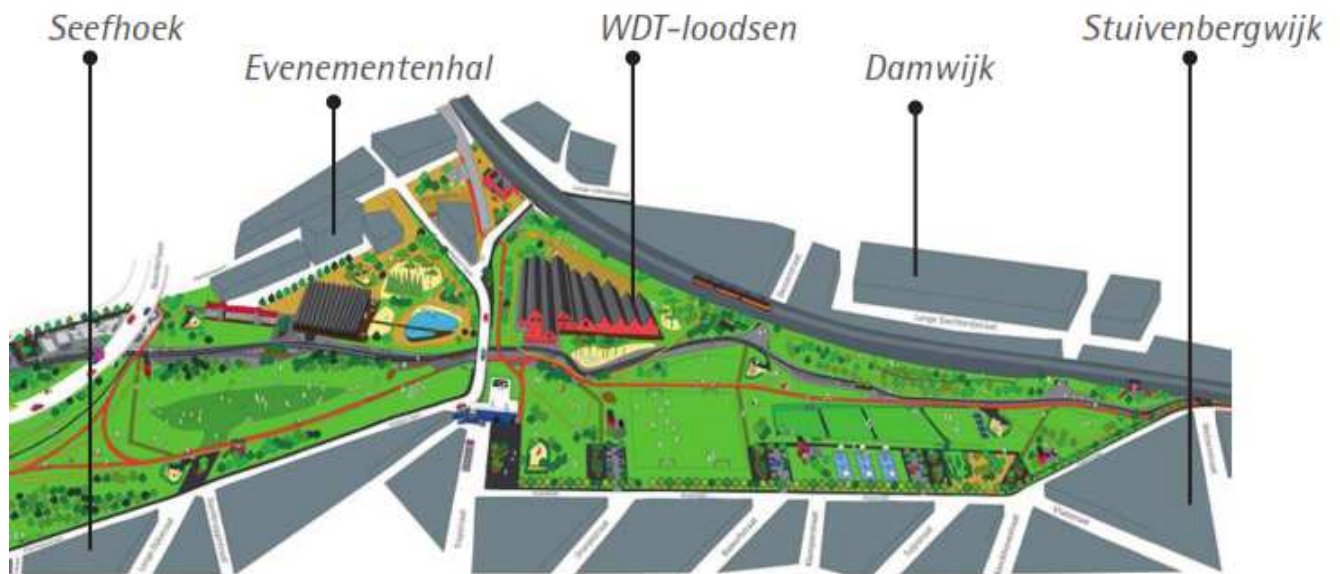
The WDT industrial repair sheds are a part of the regeneration of an old industrial brownspot in the city of Antwerp. Just as in the case of the van Gendthallen the deserted. The terrain had a size of 24 hectare in without a single activity on it. By making use of this terrain a potential boost can be given to the surrounding neighbourhoods in the city which are in slowly descending into decay (de Wever & Lamberts, 2003).

The city of Antwerp therefore reserved a big budget to invest in the terrain to give it a second live. The mission is to create a new urban park containing great green open spaces, space for sports cycling and walking, thematic gardens and a commercial developing area for housing at the side.

4.1 Focus points of the park to remain highly accessible

The park itself can be conceived as a garden for the surrounding neighbourhoods and as a park for the city. Where it first formed a barrier between the different neighbourhoods in the North with the rest of Antwerp the area is not interpreted as a transition zone between different parts of the city, as a collective territory, a social and free space for multiple groups of the society (Vlaams Architectuur Instituut, n.d.).

To make this park highly accessible for all groups the park is set to have a clear overview in its structure. Where the West of the park houses the commercial development zone as the head of the park, the rest of the park contrasts this in a open park environment with big, sloped grass area's from approximately 1,6 km in length and 150 meters wide, which area stop at the south of the park as a artificial topographical relief (Vlaams Architectuur Instituut, n.d.).

The use such big open area's come from the focus on temporarily use of the park by people, so the park can function as a meeting place for the surrounding neighbourhoods. The keywords the planners used on creating this park was to borrow, share and display in the park. By creating a location with less rules and a lot of open and undefined spaces the people of Antwerp are able the make this park their own for a short period of time (de Wever & Lamberts, 2003).

The last keyword they use of display in the park comes close to creating an inviting atmosphere in the park. By having the life in the park on free display, bystanders can get inspired by the people using the park and thereby get motivated to us the park for themselves. By creating large planes of open grass fields they create a blank canvas for people to fill in with their own activity, utilizing the role as provider of space, not the activity.

4.2 The WDT industrial repair shed

In the case of this research it's important to understand how the industrial buildings in the park function under this inviting, activity generating transition zone. How do people get invited to do except the outdoor activities also the indoor activities in the building. To test this the WDT building will be analyzed according to its transitions, its visual connections to the park.

When looking at the concept of the park the buildings are described as a levers in the park connected by the open green field which form the basis of the park. It is mentioned that the buildings in the park form a visual function in the park, filled with public orientated recreative programs. (de Wever & Lamberts, 2003).'

The supporting program what the WDT building is being the hard of the park in the colder seasons. By creating a 13000 m2 sports and convention building in these sheds, the park is able to also attract people when weather is bad (Vlaams Bouwmeester, 2006).

They remain as supporting functions of the park due to their historical meaning to the place and their capabilities to redevelopment. In other words the industrial buildings will function as identity defining elements in the park. By doing so the buildings in the park can be used to bind multiple people to the location, since people tent to form a meaning towards heritage in the urban environment. The only thing is that for heritage to contribute in the meaning of a location and people's lives there has to be an interaction between people and object. (Tweed & Sutherland,2007)

4.2.1 Transition between building and park

To understand the transition into the building, it's important to understand how the building and its entrances are orientated into its context. Looking at the design of the building it comes clear that the entrances of the building are all facing the park. By doing so all different functions inside the building are connected to each other by one single public internal street, adjacent to the park. Therefore this street functions as a central area of which the building is explained to the user.
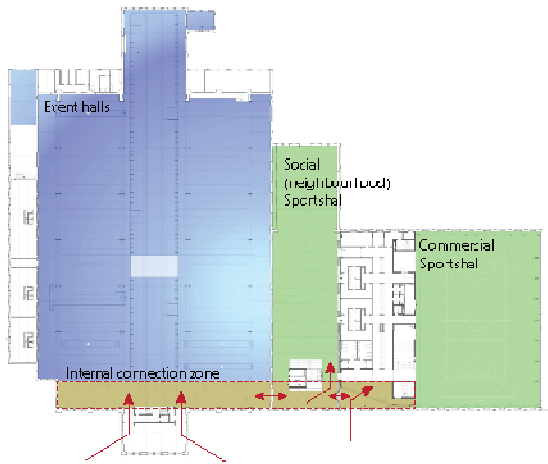
http://www.verdicktenverdickt.be/pu_01/03.jpg

The use of a single street gives the user a direct overview of the different activities, making him able to select his strategy of moving toward the activity he wants to spectate or wants to participate in. The clear overview the glass facade in this building give the user while roaming though this internal street helps to give the user the overview of the building, referring to a successful entrance design,

By using the existing openings of the building to create the entrances to this internal street, the building remains its historic value. Therefore the building does not create the interaction to the public space of the park. To create contact with the park. The park is adjusted to the building, creating new lines of sight to the multiple entrances.
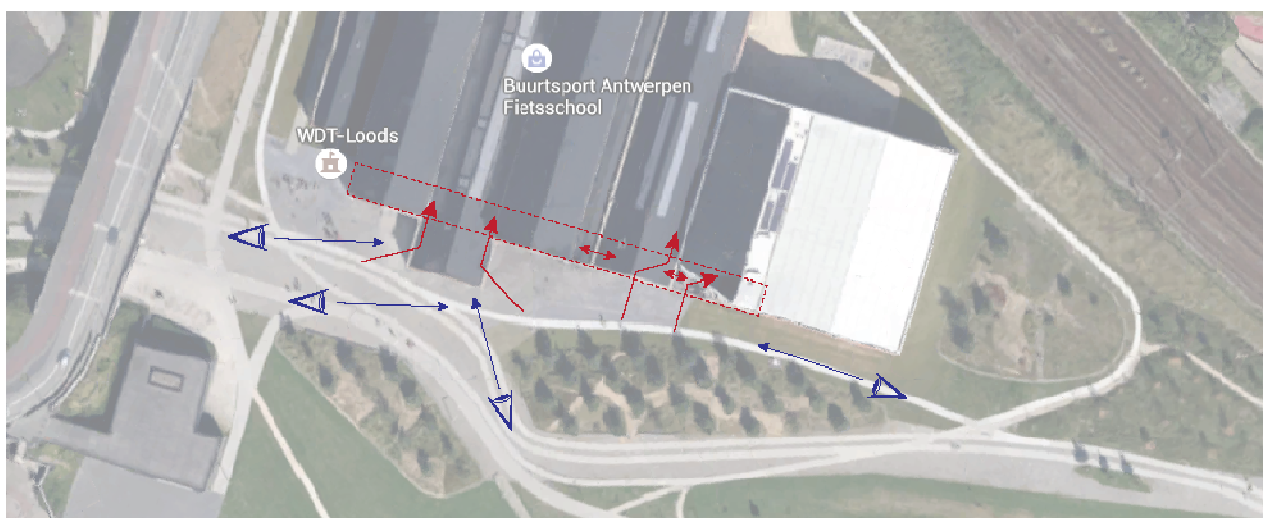
The transition to the actual entrance is also in this design delayed. Before entering the building you literally need to get of the main route through the park and thereby step onto a secondary structure in which deflects from the main route and differs in colour. By doing so the designer created a new physical place in a sequence of transitions. By doing so the mindset of the user of the building is slowly transforming the outside behaviour into a behaviour fitting the building. Therefore also making the transition psychologically.

The gravel in between the different routes, in the picture visualised in yellow, create a third structure adjacent to the structure motivating movement. By design a these spots near the irregular design of the facade places are created to stand still and experience the park life around the building. By creating this structure near the edge of the building where people tent to gather, the designer kept a close relation to behaviour of the user and inviting them towards the building.

https://s-media-cache-ak0.pinimg.com/736x/1b/95/62/1b9562c873e6be13f03d7ffb6d6d4c5f.jpg

The success of the transition towards the internal street is discussible. When looking at the elements of an inviting building and a successful entry there are a couple of elements which influence the perception of people. According to these elements it is first of all important that barriers are brought to a minimum. The architect has made this success by removing any kind of door and creating a physical space which is nor inside, nor outside. Therefore creating a smooth transition into the building, giving the user the chance to gradually enter the building while their mindset is changed.

The only downside on using the existing openings for entry without intervening in their appearance is that they tent to blend in with the rest of the building. This results in an unclear presentation of entrance, where signs need to be placed to make people aware or the entry point of the building.

4.2.2 Visual relation with its context

Looking at the building at ground level the building does look for interaction with the user on multiple levels. So is the facade rich in small details, enriching the experience of the user of the park, but also do the original facades contain a lot of windows on eye level.

Due to these window a close relation can be made between what happens inside the building and what happens in the park. As described earlier the visual relation of activities of other people may inspire and motives other users to participate in the activity.

http://www.olympicwrestling.be/Portals/0/Illustraties/Parkloods.jpg

Besides the original openings, one big intervention is made to make room for bigger sport facilities in the building, while opening up the building to the park. In the design the last four halls in the building have made place for a newly build sports hall. To maintain the historical representation of the building the architects decided to remain the existing facades, while sliding in a new open and light block into the side.

Although this removes all historical features of the building on the inside this intervention remains the physical appearance to the exterior of the building, so it can function as a identity determining element in the park. Besides the new intervention also opens up the building from the side creating a direct relation to the park, displaying its activity, attracting people to the facility.

https://c1.staticflickr.com/9/8392/8610025373_1f00055e7b_z.jpg   &
http://www.kalwall.be/assets/projecten/medium/kal6---wdt-loods---foto15.jpg

4.3 A welcoming WDT industrial repair shed

In conclusion the transition to the building does form a smooth transition into the building, taking people by the hand, leading them into the building. By genially introducing the user to the building and giving them the opportunity to stop near the edges and entrances of the building, an inviting atmospheres is created around building.

By remaining the historical facade the building has a lot of detail on ground level. Besides that the original facade also has a lot of windows on eye-level, creating a situation where there is a lot to see on ground level and giving the beholder a high sensory experience.

By creating these interactions between user and building, the user is able to form a meaning of the building for them and, as is discussed earlier in this report , therefore helps by a sustainable redevelopment of heritage in regeneration projects, such as Park Spoor Noord and a high inviting atmosphere.

5 Application to the van Gendthallen

Like Tweed and Sutherland (2007) described there are two types of heritage, the type where a honorific label is placed on a building due to a top down approach and there is a type where the appropriation to the building has grown in the public opinion. Heritage by appropriation is a way heritage is defined by the citizens who determine what is considered cultural.

This last type of determining heritage is also the case concerning the van Gendthallen, where the public shares a part of their identity to the building. To be able to transform the van Gendthallen into a welcoming building which invite these people to make use of the building it is important to understand why this building is so widely appreciated by the public.

A part of this appreciation is the result of a cultural meaning the van Gendthallen have for the wider area, as a reminder of the roots of the islands. In order to understand how the application of the inviting elements are also able to transform the van Gendthallen into a welcoming building while remaining its qualities, which are important to the surrounding areas, it's important to understand the language of the current building and the reason why it is preserved until today.


5.1 Characteristics of the van Gendthallen

Most of the found characteristics of the van Gendthallen are aimed on the interior structure of the building itself. While analysing the building it came clear that the building is a creation of pure pragmatism, a creation to serve as a tool for the production of trains and kettles inside. Therefore the main conclusion in the design of the building was that the building is actually a sequence of industrial cranes, which are protected from the weather by its skin.
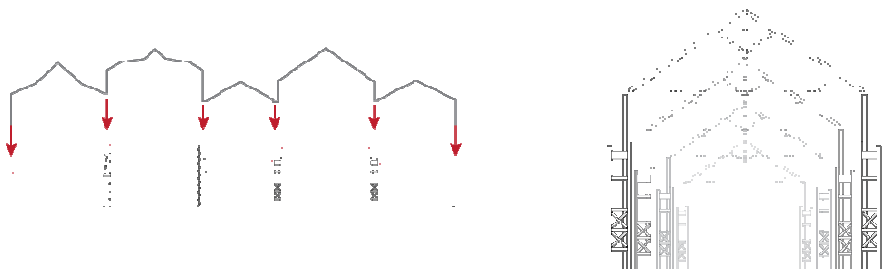
The main value characterising the van Gendthallen is therefore the main structure of columns, the way these create a repartition sequence of portals, gaining their strength from their repetition and which emphasize the length of the building itself. Only an added industrial floor in the middle of the building is breaks the boundaries the internal structure give to the building, therefore creating an contrasting layer in the building which forms tension and shifts perspective.
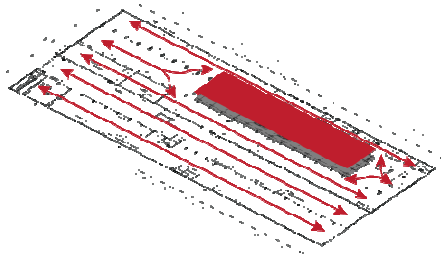
 The reparation of the columns is shared by all the halls of the building without any form of fencing of one hall from the other. Therefore creating a visual relation between halls. The only wall dividing the halls is an old wall in the middle of the building, which outdate the halls themselves adding an extra historic layer to the building.
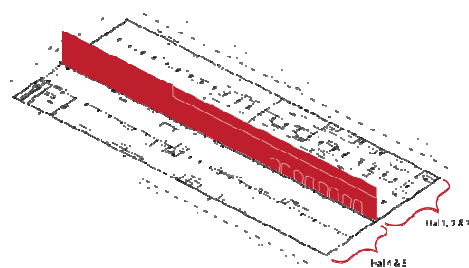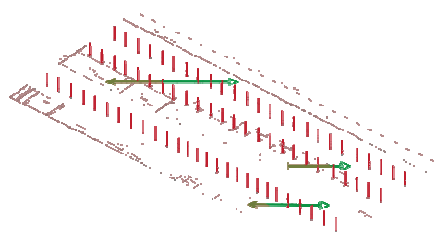
Although the productions of these halls are a product of pragmatism, the halls do have a hierarchy which can be recognized in the heads of the building. The van Gendthallen are build out of 5 different halls which date from different times of construction, but the halls 2 and 4 are both exceptionally larger than the other tree hall of the building and therefore play a more dominant role in the perception of the industrial halls.
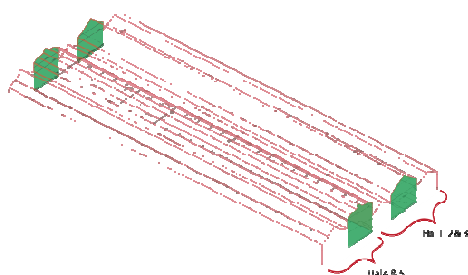
This repetition of the construction is also recognisable in the facades stretching over the length of the hall. The rhythm the construction has is reflected in the facade design in the form of pilasters. These elements in the facade do function as a structural necessarily and as an architectural instrument to order the facade. This because not all pilaster in the exterior wall are places on the guideline of the column but place in the middle between two, creating a denser repetition in the facade than is the case of the structure inside the building, forming a architectonical instrument used to define and thereby identity of the exterior wall as a long element with a strong vertical motion.

The window are placed relatively high in the facade comparing to the modern standard which are used in today's buildings. The reason the architect designed the facade this way is due to the focus on productivity inside the building itself (source: analysis report building). The consequence of this decision is a low communication between inside and outside.
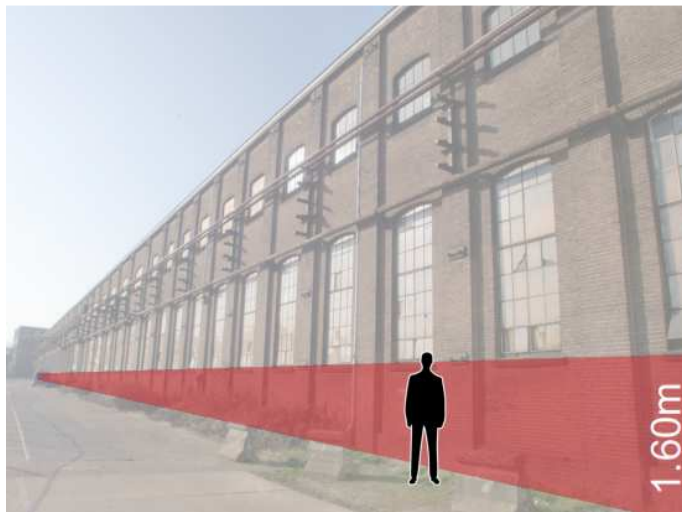
Besides window openings the facade also houses a lot of different openings for entering the building. This was in historical perspective necessary for a high accessibility of the processes in the building, supporting the production process inside. Most of these openings remain today and therefore creating a lot of possibilities to enter the building. Because of the functional approach of these openings, no clear entrance is created, making it confusing where to enter the building.

Besides the different original details in the facade, the facade also gained a lot of scars over time. These scars are the results of the pragmatic approach this building has experienced over the years, resulting on the addition of new doors where needed, the installation of strip windows the support the role of offices inside the building and improvised reparations and additions of systems to the building. By doing so a lot of extra layers where added to the building, interfering with its original design but enriching its identity.

5.1.1 application of findings on the character of the van Gendthallen

To conclude the character of the building the van Gendthallen have a very introvert character due to the focus on production to the past. Therefore most of the characterising elements are to be found in the building structure itself. This translates to long repetitive halls which are closely related to each other due to a visual relation which occurs in between the halls.

Although the halls have a very introvert character the facade have a lot of potential in being transformed into inviting elements to the urban fabric. The highly detailed facades, due to the repetitive vertical elements and the scars in the facade the building becomes a highly sensory experience for people near the building. This creates a relation between the building and the passer by attracting street live near the building as is described by Gehl (2011) earlier in this report.

When looking at the other elements of the facade as a barrier in the inviting capabilities of the building, the confusion in entrance forms a big problem. As described by Alexander et al. (1977) the entrance of the building needs to speak a clear language in the building and thereby form a family of entrances which speak the same language to prevent confusion.

To make the entrance more clear to the user the entrance need to stand out of the building in colour, height or even literally stand out the building line of the building. Looking at the van Gendthallen the existing structure already manages to let some halls stand out from the rest by a hierarchical order. By reinterpreting this hierarchy to organise the entrance to the building the character of the building is able to lead people towards the right entrances preventing confusion while strengthening its character.

This strategy can also be seen in the case of the WDT halls in Antwerp where a lower but outstanding hall is used as the central entrance to the buildings internal street. By bending the main routes in the park towards this hall a visual relation to this hall was created, guiding people to the right point of entry.
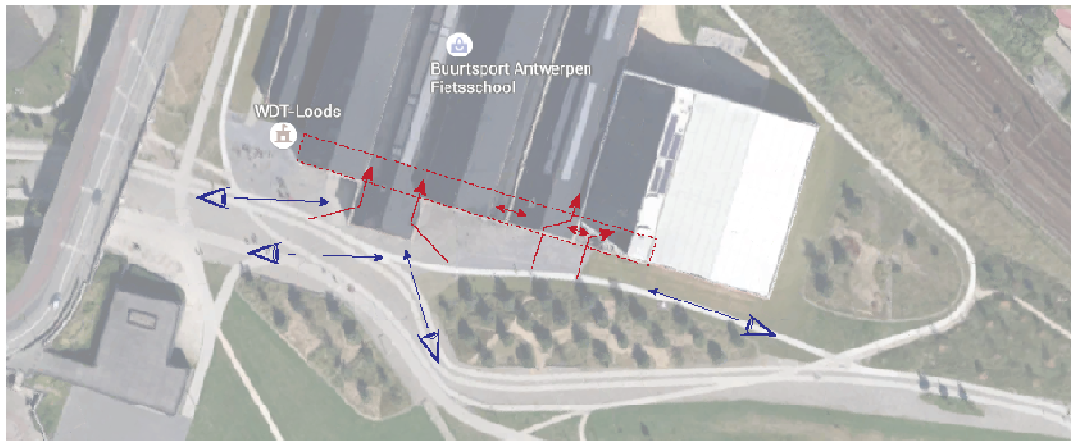
The only problem which still occurs between the current facade characteristics and the building is the height of the windows. Although these windows reflect a lot of the industrial perspective of the past, they also deny any form of contact with the urban space around the building. For a successful inviting experience and a chance to inspire multiple people to join the activity, it is most important that a visual relation is established between the inside and the outside of the building.

Looking at the WDT hall in Antwerp this transparency is created by forming a contrast in a part of the building between new and old architecture. The facade which remain function as a reprehensive element of the building for its context. The measurements were necessary due to the need for a bigger sports facility and a request for more light inside the building.

For the van Gendthallen similar measurements may have similar effects on the connectivity to the building. Therefore it is important to create such interventions where interaction between the world inside and the world outside can meat and therefore amplify their interaction and inspiring one and other. By selecting specific locations to create an interactive facade, parts of the old facade structure remain, maintaining the current value people hold so dear.

http://www.kalwall.be/assets/projecten/medium/kal6---wdt-loods---foto15.jpg

5.2 Characteristics of the Oostelijke Eilanden influencing the inviting atmosphere

Because the van Gendthallen will form a beating hard in its environment it's important to understand how the two are related to each other due to an analysis on the Oostelijke Eilanden a couple of interesting values were found on which some had a direct relation to the van Gendthallen.

So is the environment of the hallen very introverts and focussed what happens inside the boundaries, therefore creating a high connection with its environment. Also does the location have a high historic layering which already binds a lot of people to the actual location of the van Gendthallen.

Beside this the van Gendthallen also have a highly visible location in the urban fabric. This is not only due to its size of the building, but also due to its historic purpose and the relation is had with the harbours surrounding the building. Due to the fact that most of the materials where shipped to the facility by boat the van Gendthallen where constructed adjacent to the harbours in this area. Now that the harbours are no longer used these waterways function as big empty squares in the structure of the neighbourhood, creating a great visual relation to its surroundings.

As mentioned before this great small enough to recognize the activities which occur on the other side of the water therefore being able to get motivated to join in the activity.

The last value which has a high impact on the connection to the building with its environment is the fact that the location of the Oostelijke Eilanden still can be characterized as a development zone. This means that the direct context around the van Gendthallen is not a stable factor and can still be altered.

The benefit this brings to the design of the area can be made visible in the design of Park Spoor Noord in Antwerp. Here the entire design of the park is adjusted to the existing structures inside the perimeters of the park. This way the building is design of the park could already start a transition to the building inside the park, thereby inviting people to leave the park and to enter the building. Also the edge of the building can be designed so that people get the chance to stop near the building and use it informally, so an inviting atmosphere can be created.

6 Strategy

To transform the van Gendthallen to a welcoming building to its direct environment, interventions must the done on three different levels. In the wider context barriers must be removed for people to experience the building as in a close proximity, the urban environment around the building must be activated to create a visual relation to the wider context outside the building and on the level of the building, interventions must be done to open up the building and introduce people inside.

Remove barriers to create a close proximity

Strategy on the urban scale for connecting different islands, creating a feeling of close proximity by creating different interventions on the route to divide the route in segments which will be experienced as short distances. To avoid any sorts of extension of the route, elements need to be introduced to cross the barriers the harbours create and form the reason the reason why neighbourhoods are isolated from one and other. The introduction of these elements will make it easier for people to cross the islands, making it easy to cross boarders and therefore create possibilities for a social mix to occur between different islands.
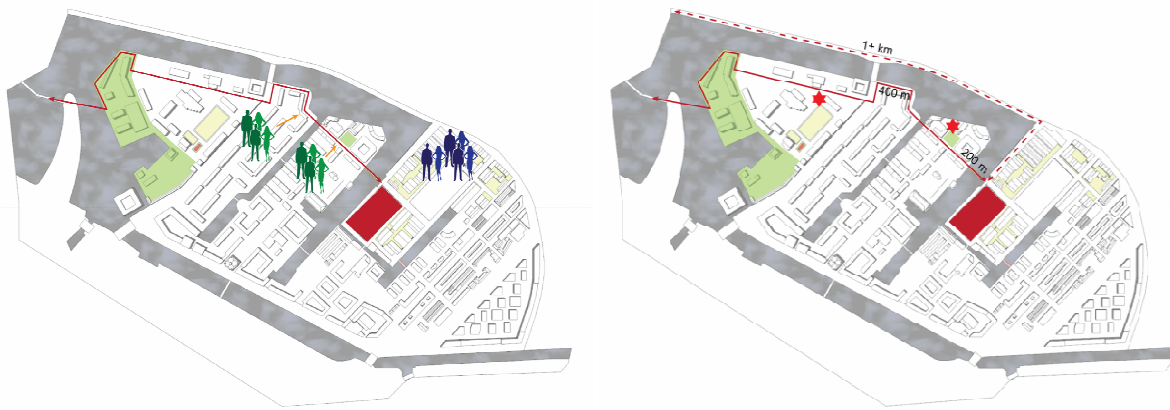
Design the urban environment to serve the activity and transition of the van Gendthallen

The direct urban environment needs to be designed in a subservient manor in relation to the van Gendthallen. By doing so the urban environment can be designed to introduce the user to the building and the change his mind set before entering the building. By making this introduction graduate in a sequence of events the shock of directly entering the building can be avoided.

For the urban environment to introduce the user to the building, the urban design may make use of different materialisations and actual physical elements able to create a physical space in order to introduce transition to the building. Therefore the interventions need to change the perspective of the user to the building, thereby introducing the building to the user to the building.

The actual urban space is able to make support these physical spaces, since the area of the van Gendthallen, like Park Spoor Noord, is still an area in development which therefore is able to bend to the will of the building. Exact physical appearance of these elements need to be tested in design in order to evaluate the success of the physical transition spaces in the urban environment.

Besides setting the environment of the building up to introduce people inside the building, the environment need to reflect the activity inside. By doing so the activities in this somewhat close

design can be seen from a larger distance, thereby inviting people to approach the building. The quay on the long side of the building plays an important part in reflecting this activity, since this area is already visible in a wide perimeter. Also can this site been seen from other islands in the proximity of the van Gendthallen, thereby inviting them to come over and use the earlier mentioned shortcut created between both entities.

To create place for these activities the qualities of the building facade and its entrances can be amplified in the zoning of activities. According to Gehl et al. (2006) the activity focuses around the edge of buildings and near the transitions. By accommodating place for these activities in the urban environment and introducing activities form the building (like sports or a terrace) to the environment itself an inviting atmosphere is created.

Guide people into the building

many functions inside the building

interior streets are necessary for the all functions to be reached

create a clear overview in the building by creating different nodes inside the building and by organising the entrances via the existing hierarchy in the building.

Remain a visual relation between different nodes for orientation ad between rout and activity for a possible motivation to participate in the buildings activity

Use existing structures in the building to guide people in their motion through the building and to create help them interact with the van Gendthallen so they are able to create a meaning to the excising building.

Make transitions inside the building, just like in the public space, as a sequence of experiences by using different materials and different physical elelements to create new physical spaces for people to adjust their behaviour in the building.

Try to avoid creating new barriers by adding unnecessary deviding elements.
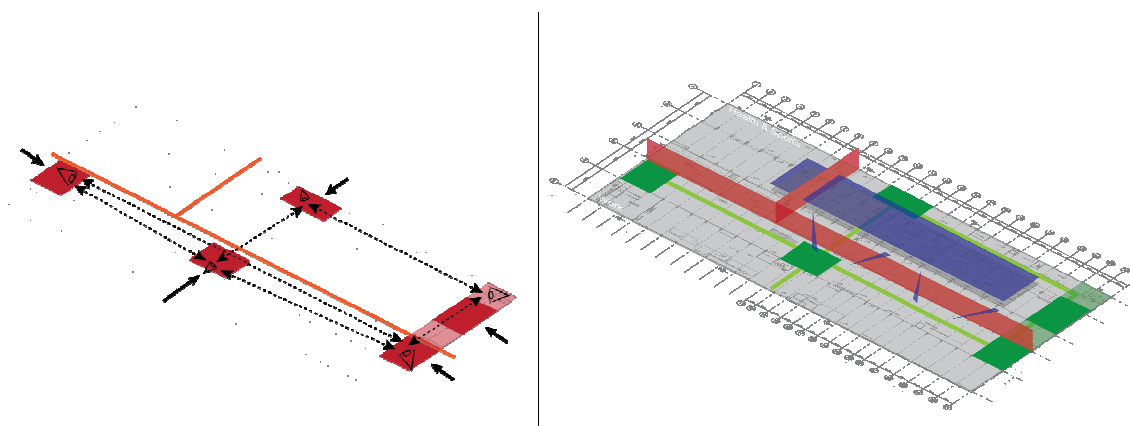
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