# The catalyst of Almelo central

Redesigning Almelo's Train Station Area to Bridge Physical and Social Gaps



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#### Problem statement

Train stations often act as both essential transport hubs and physical or psychological **barriers** within cities, creating a disconnect between their "front" and "back" sides. At Almelo Central Station, this duality splits the urban fabric, hindering cohesion and accessibility. As **public transport use** is projected to **grow** significantly by 2040, there is an urgent need to redesign station areas to support **urban development, social integration, and sustainability goals**.

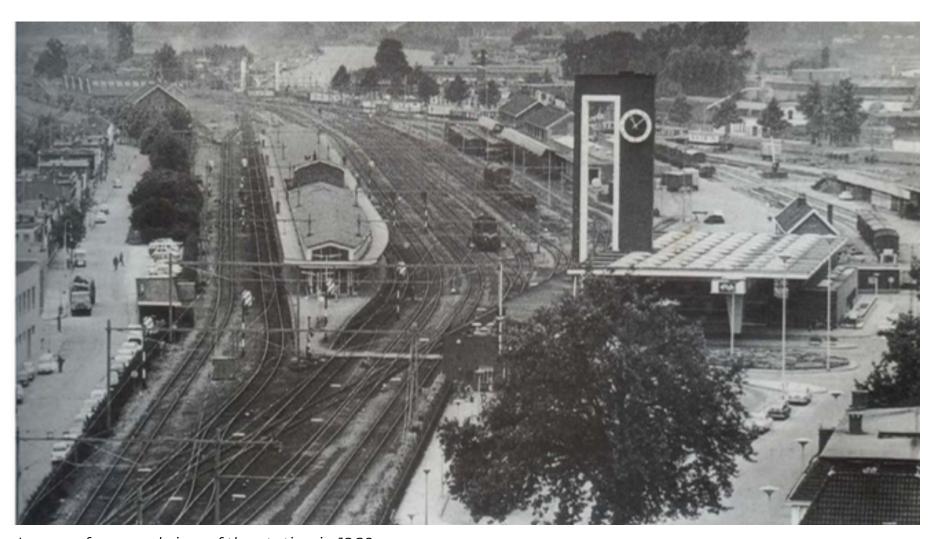


Image of an aeral view of the station in 1960

## Research question

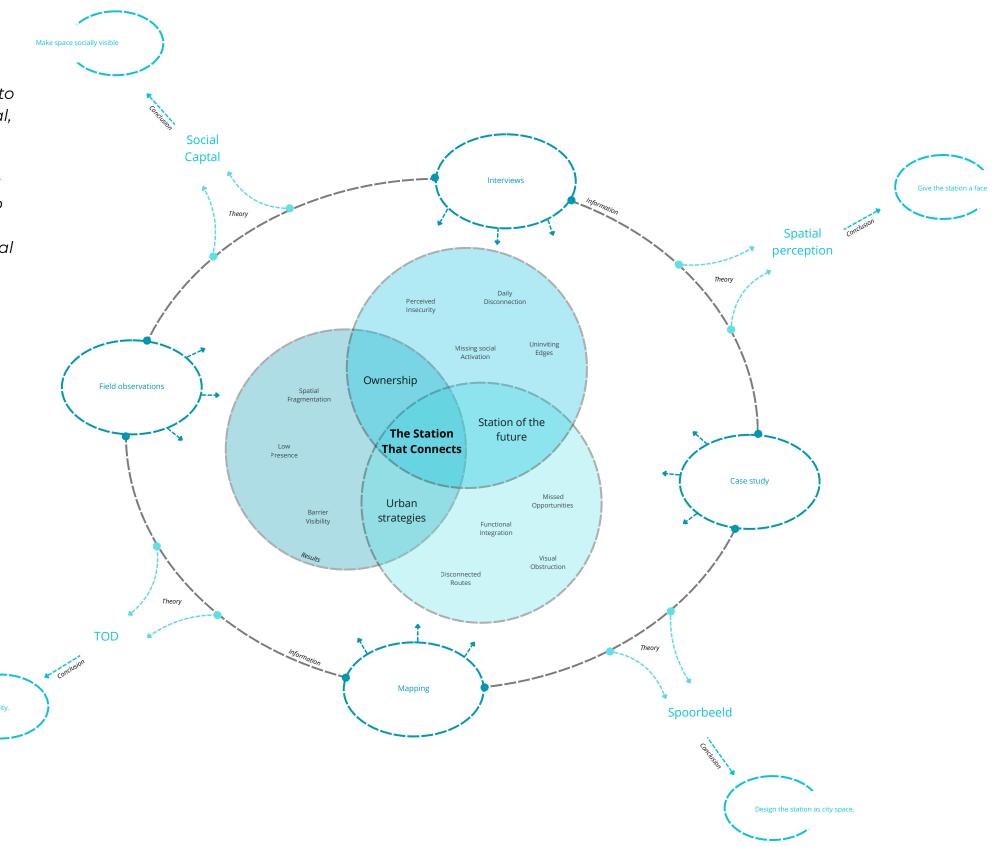
To what levels can architectural and urban design interventions in the Almelo train station area **reduce the physical and social disconnection** between neighborhoods, and thereby enhance opportunities for local development and community integration on both sides of the railway tracks?

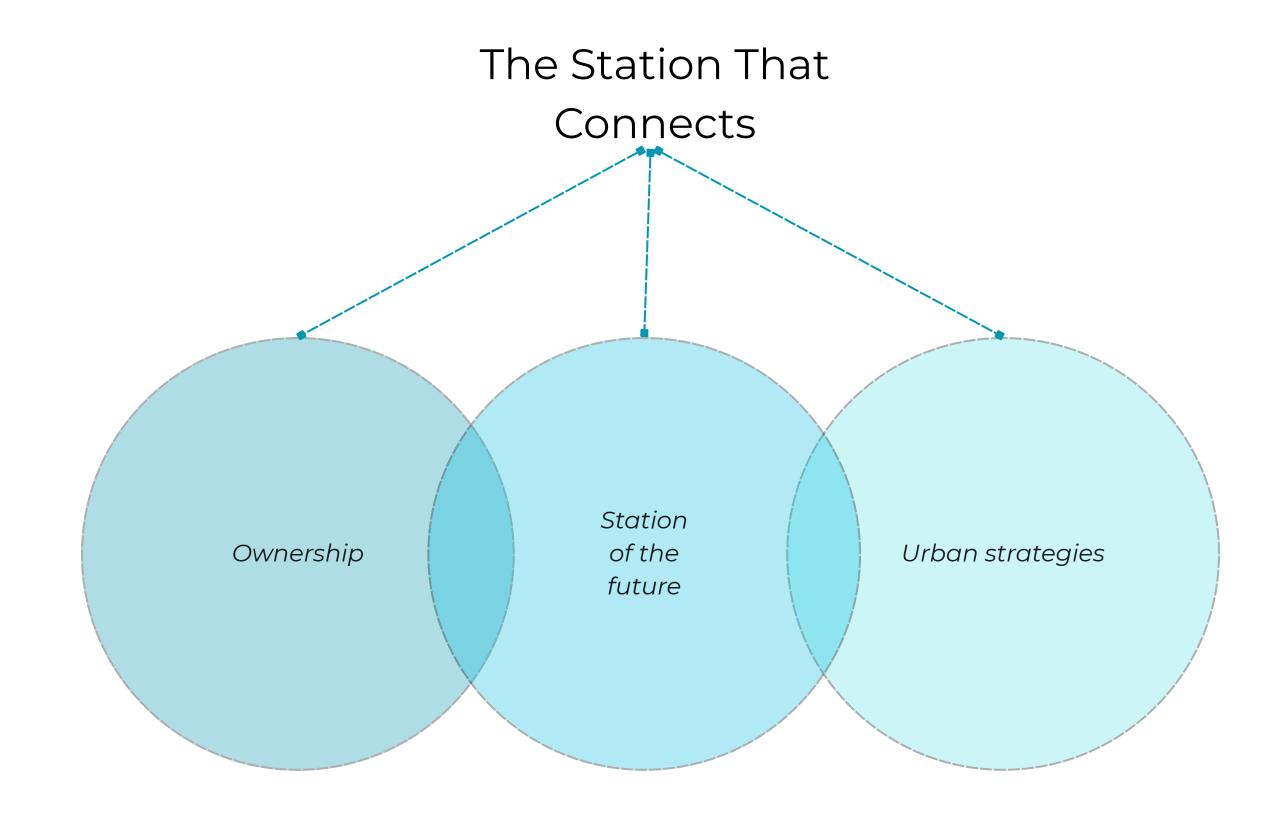


Image of an aeral view of the station in 2025

## Research diagram

This diagram illustrates the research methodology used to reach the final conclusions. It maps out how different methods—field observations, interviews, mapping, and case studies—were linked to theoretical frameworks like social capital, spatial perception, TOD, and Spoorbeeld. By analyzing ownership, disconnection, and urban strategies, the diagram shows how each layer of research contributed to understanding and defining "The Station That Connects" as both a physical and social connector.





### Research outcomes

Make space socially visible



Give the station a face

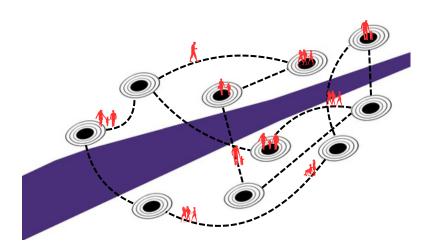
Design the station as city space.



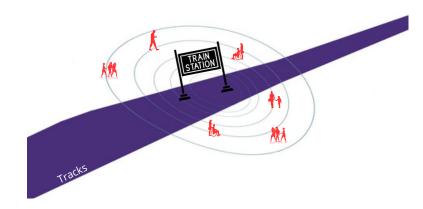
Build the city around mobility



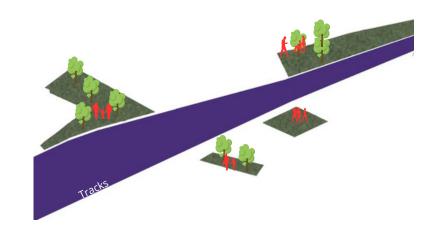
# Design goals



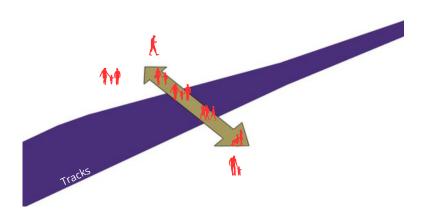
Connection zone



Accesisble station area



Sustainable public spaces



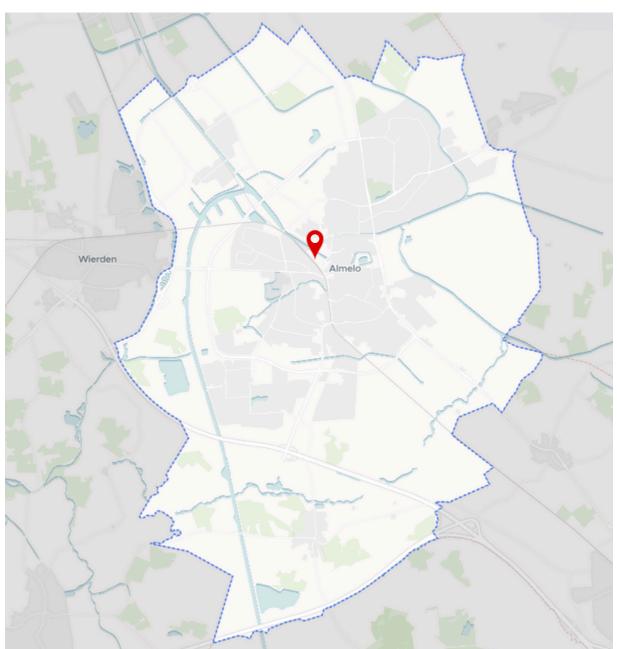
Easy and save interneigborhood connection



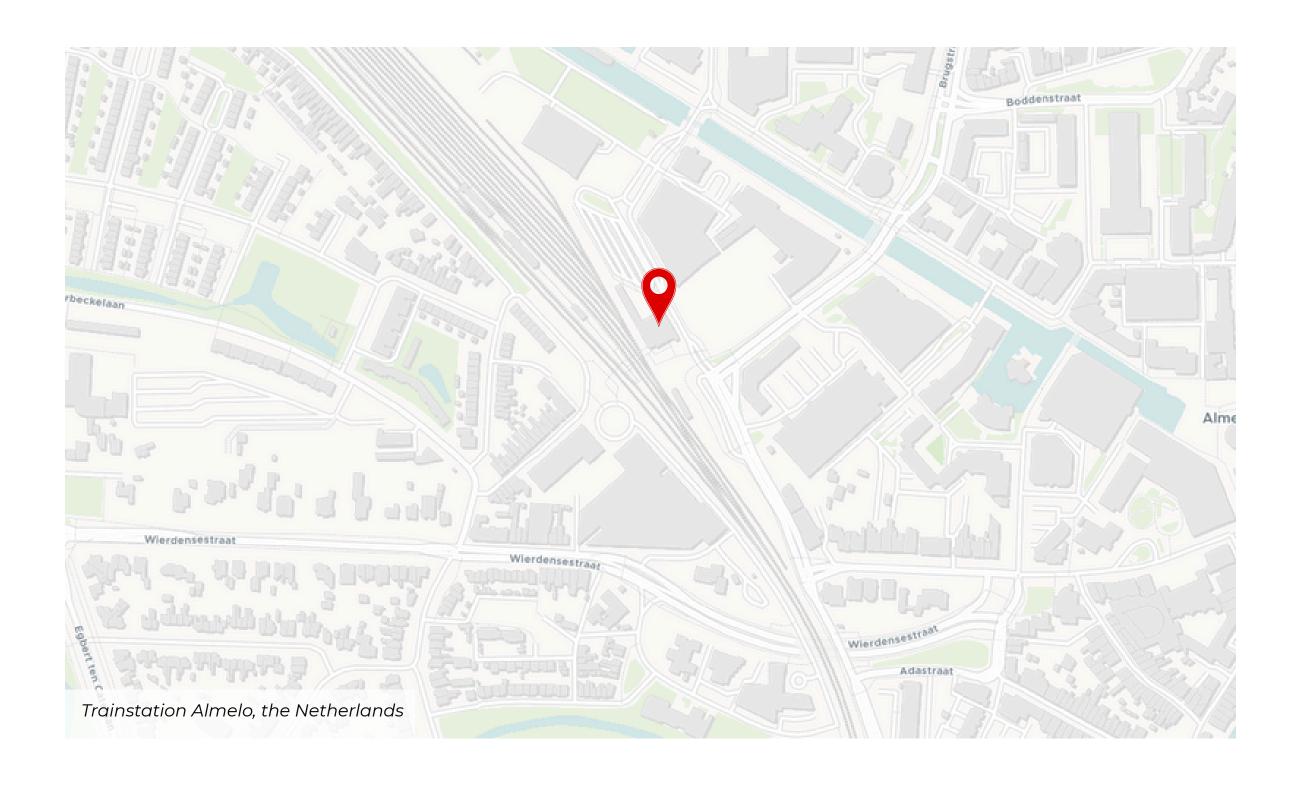
Local identity

# Location





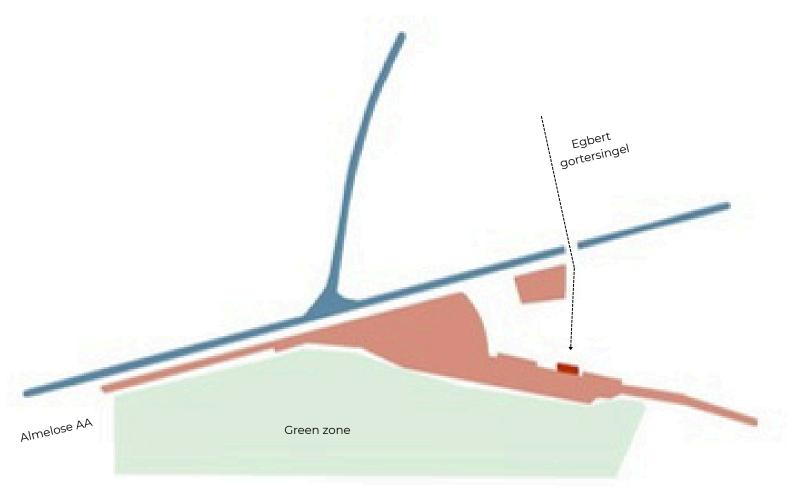
# Site





Top-down view of the site

Almelo's first train station was built in 1865 after the 1860 Railway Act. It was initiated by **industrialist Charles Stork**, who aimed to **connect Twente's textile industry to German coal supplies.** The Almelo–Salzbergen line was vital for regional growth, linking Almelo to the national and international railway network and marking the city's industrial rise.



Trainstation 1860



Image of the catalog trainstation building of Almelo

Around 1900, Almelo station expanded with an island platform and a **cast-iron pedestrian bridge**. Increased traffic from new railway lines, including the Mariënberg connection, required better infrastructure. **The bridge connected the station building to the platform**, although inconveniently placed at one end. This improvement was led by the railway companies to handle growing passenger flow efficiently.

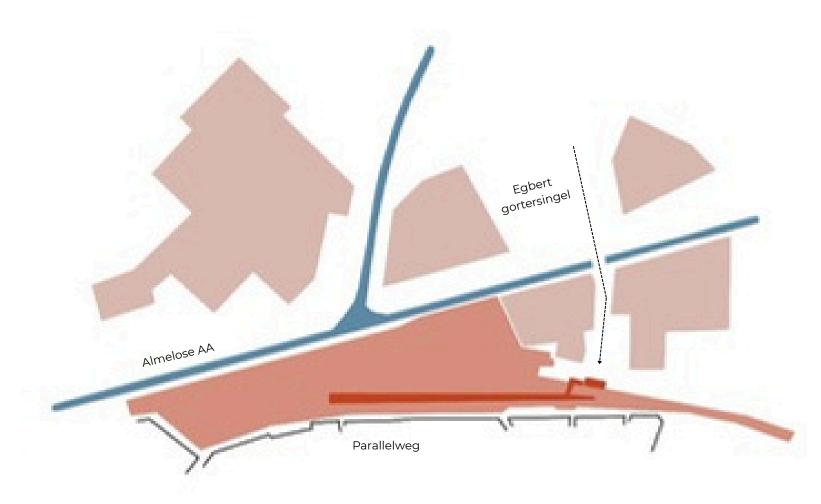


Image of trainstation extention

Trainstation 1900 extension

In 1962, a modern station replaced the 1882 building, designed by architect **Koen van der Gaast**. The new structure introduced a pedestrian tunnel, improved passenger flow, and a larger square for buses and cars. It reflected **post-war modernization goals**, accommodating rising commuter numbers and showcasing the Dutch Railways' contemporary, forward-looking identity in architecture and infrastructure.

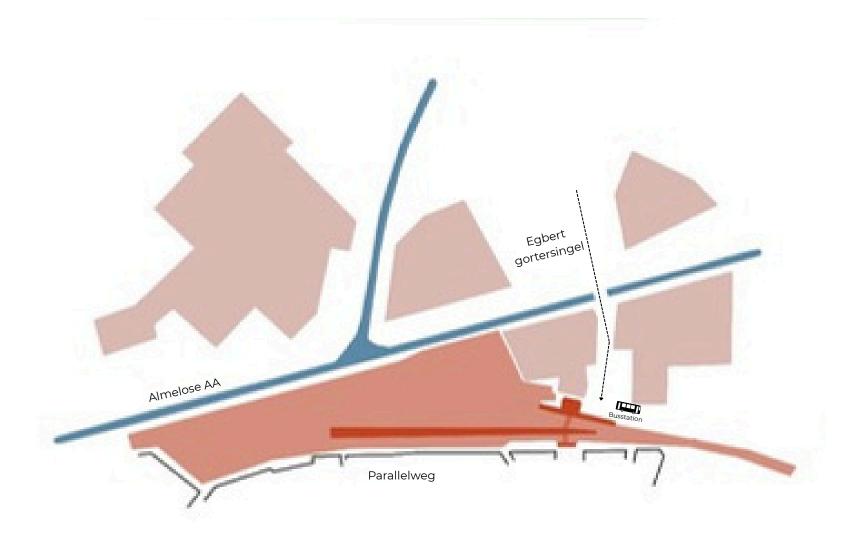
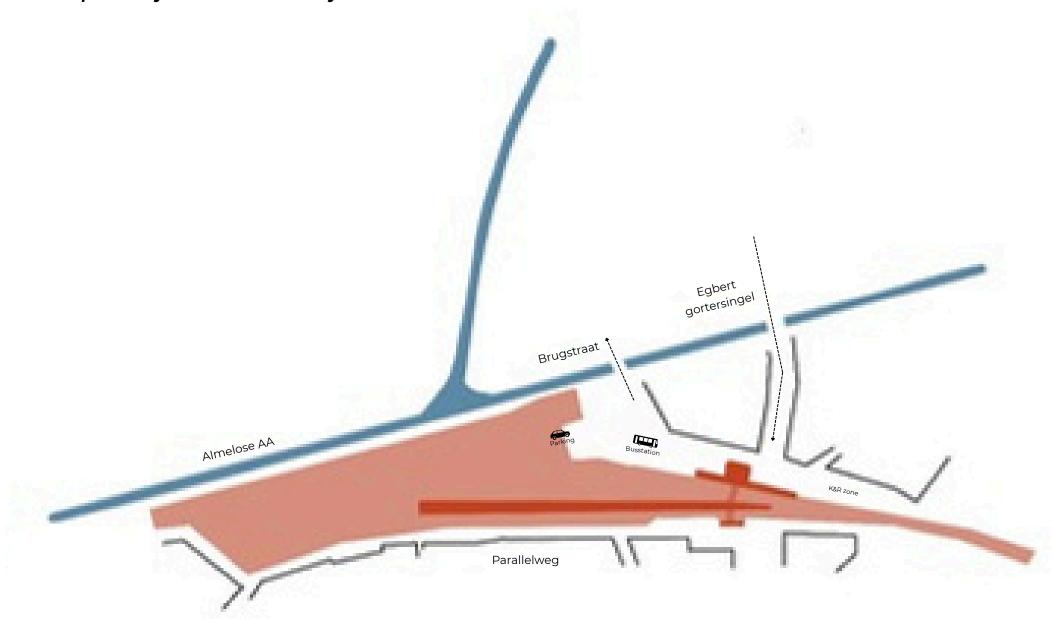




Image of trainstation in 1965

Trainstation 1960 new design

By 2005, the station area was redesigned to integrate better with Almelo's urban core. The **bus terminal moved to the north** side, creating a more walkable square. New developments, including the tax office and Javatoren, replaced former textile factories. These changes, led by the municipality and NS, aimed to revitalize the area and **improve city-station connectivity**.



Trainstation 2005 last changes

## Current station



Image of main entrance



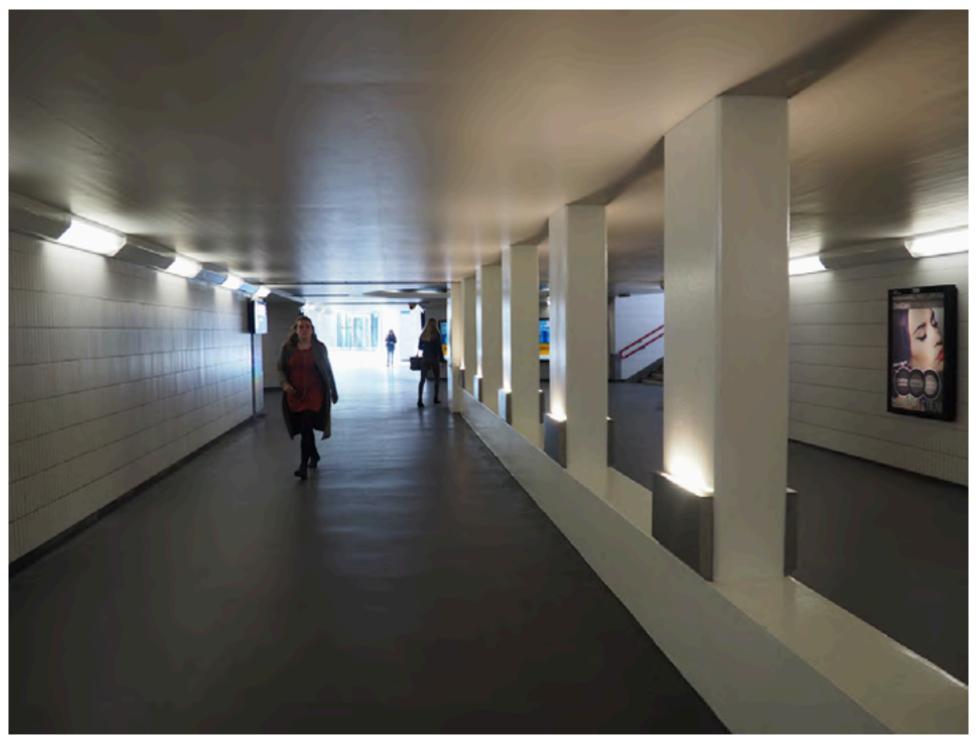
Top-down view of the site



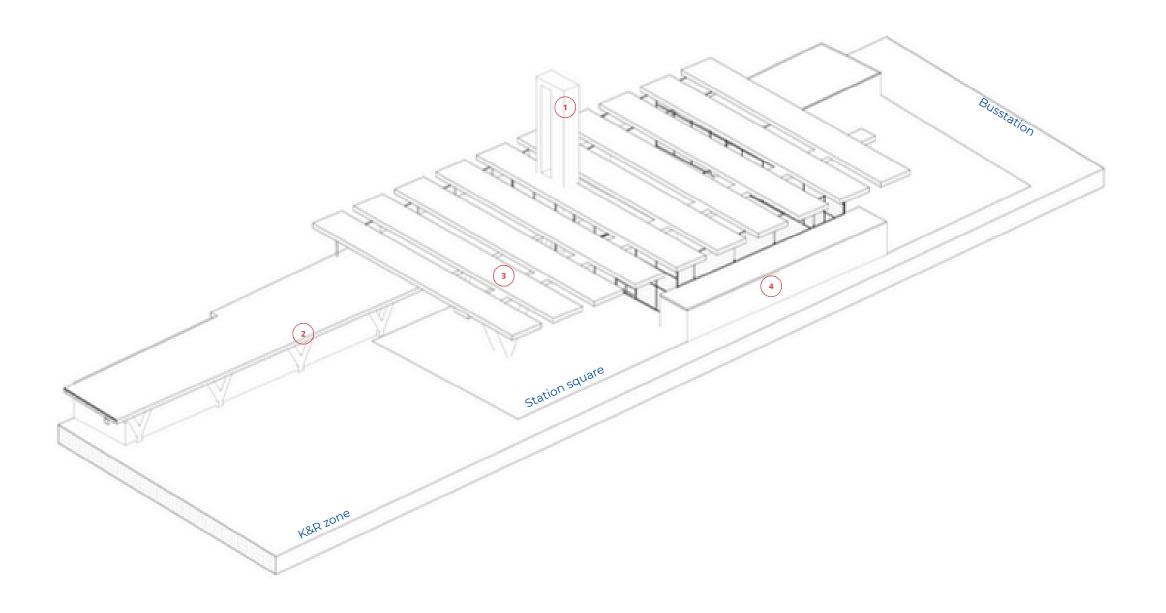
Image of busstation entrance



Image of Kerkelanden entrance



Perrontunnel met restant van de oorspronkelijke scheidingsconstructie, 2016





(1



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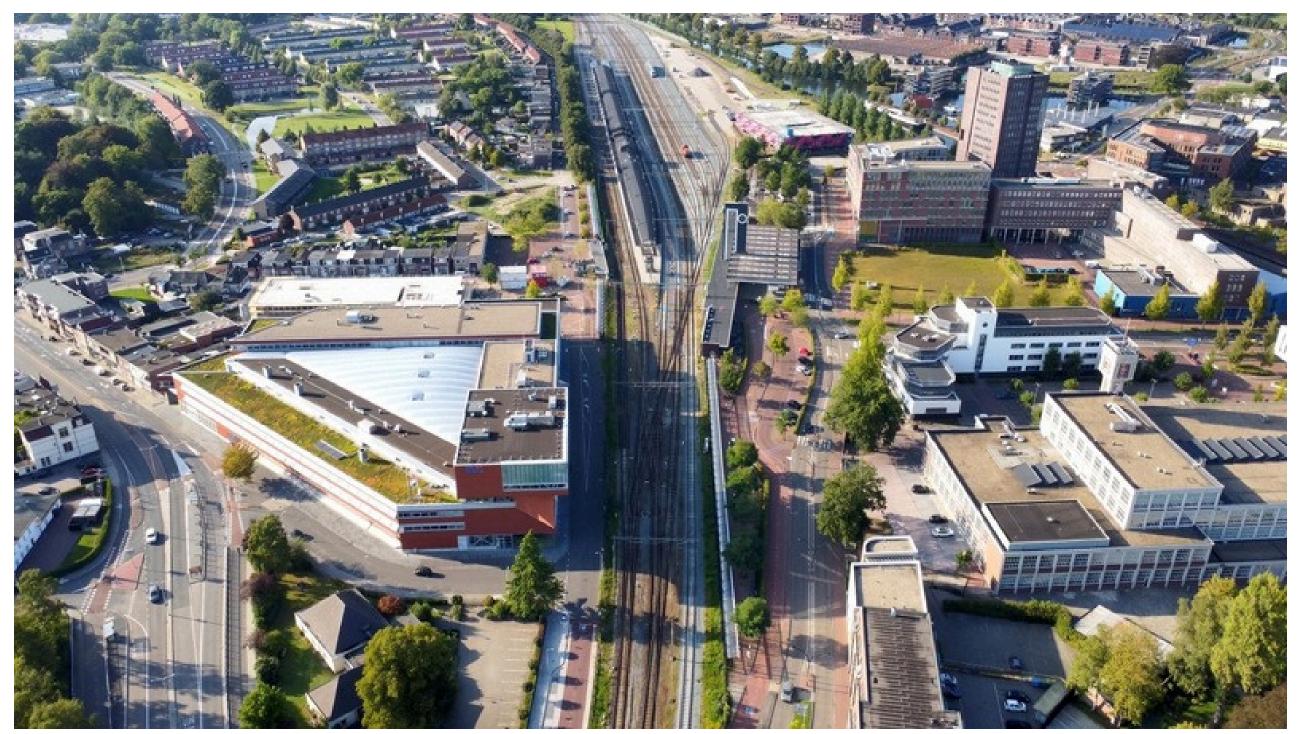
Image of the monument and protected elements

#### Urban vision



Image of the spoorzone visie created by the municipality of Almelo

# Urban strategies



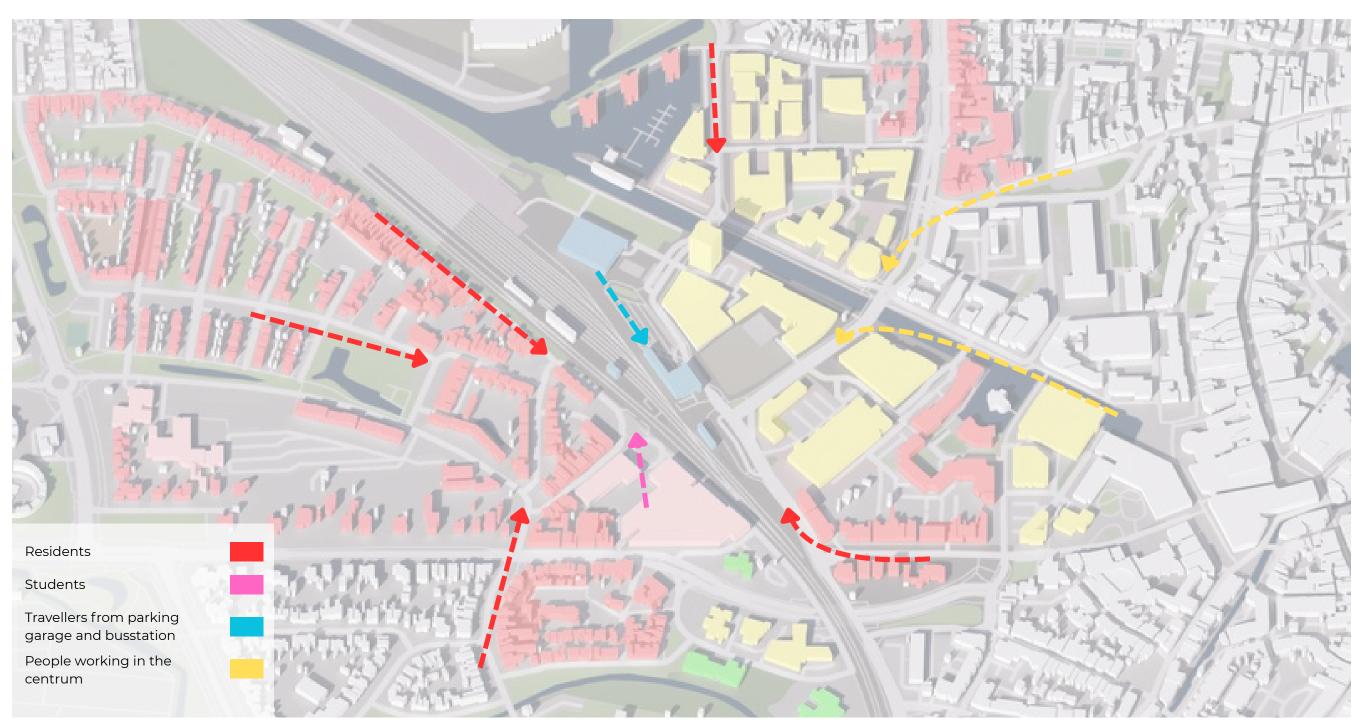
Oblique aerial view of the current trainstation area

## Users



The stakeholders using the trainstation

# Users



The stakeholders using the trainstation

# Creating space



Image of removed buildings to create space for the station

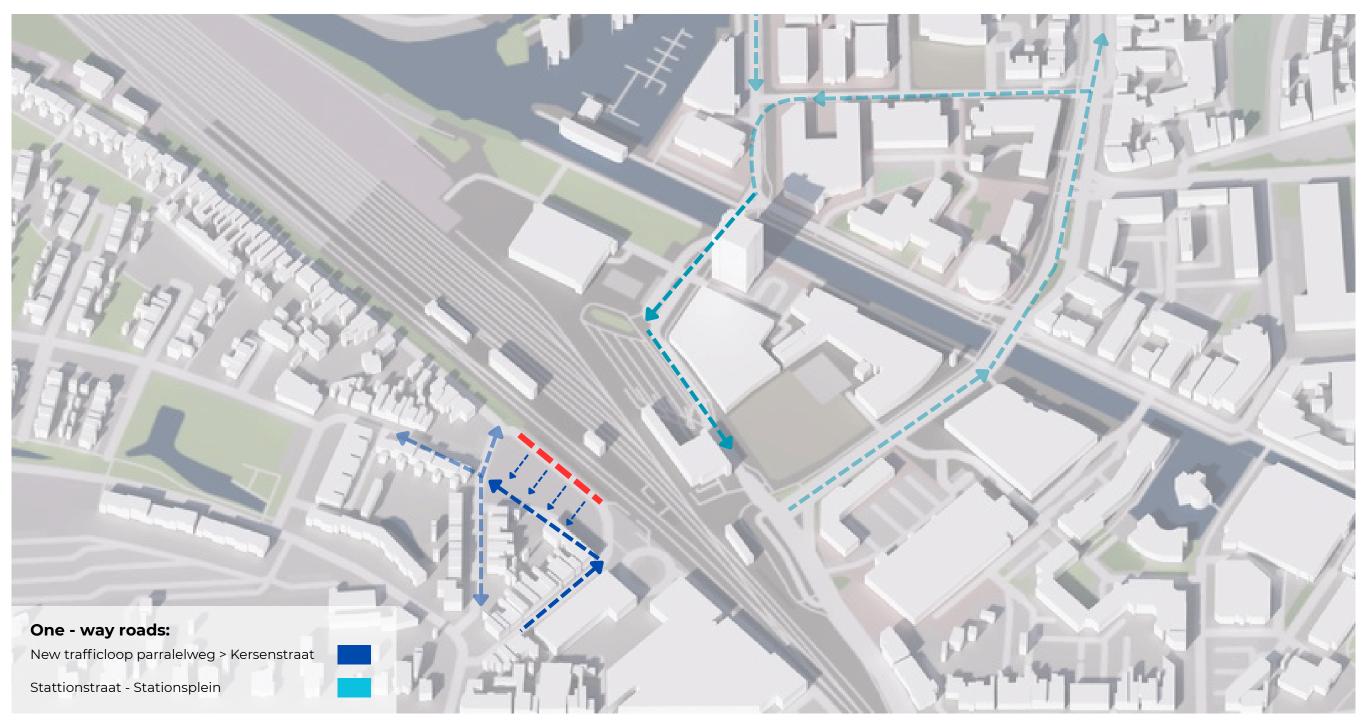
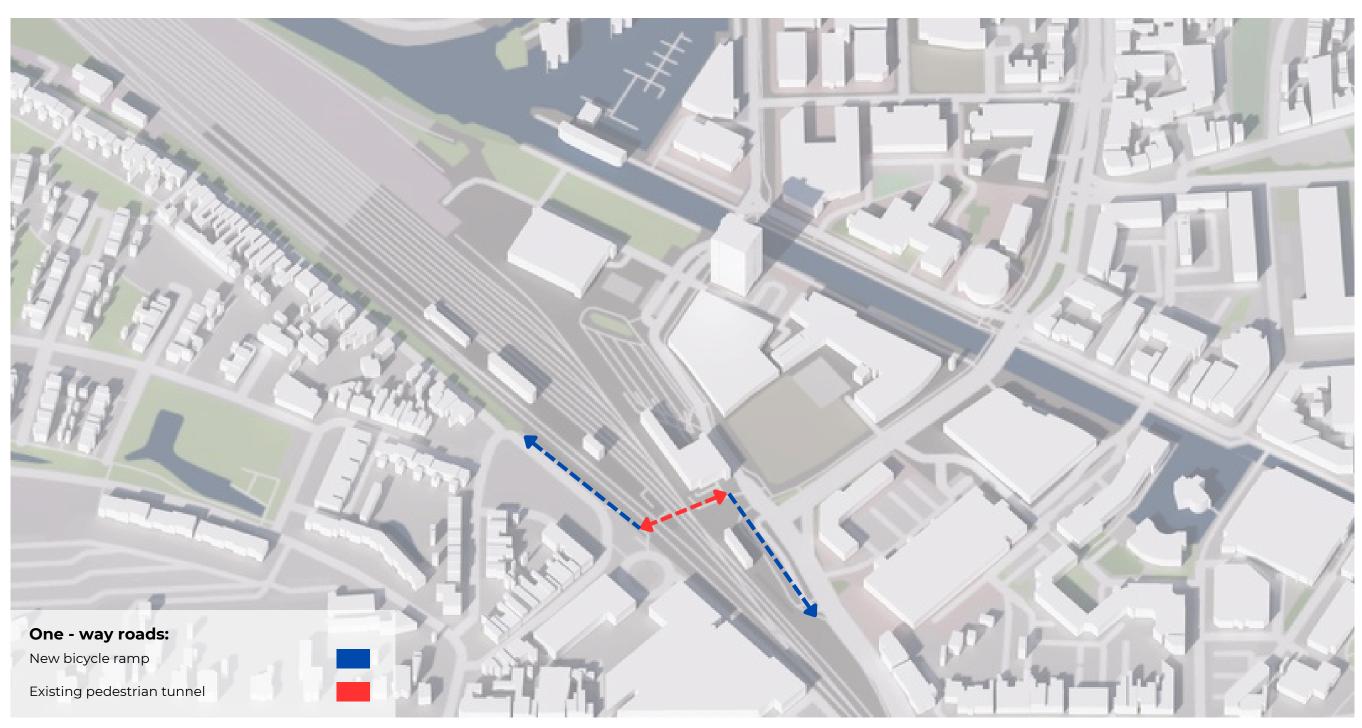


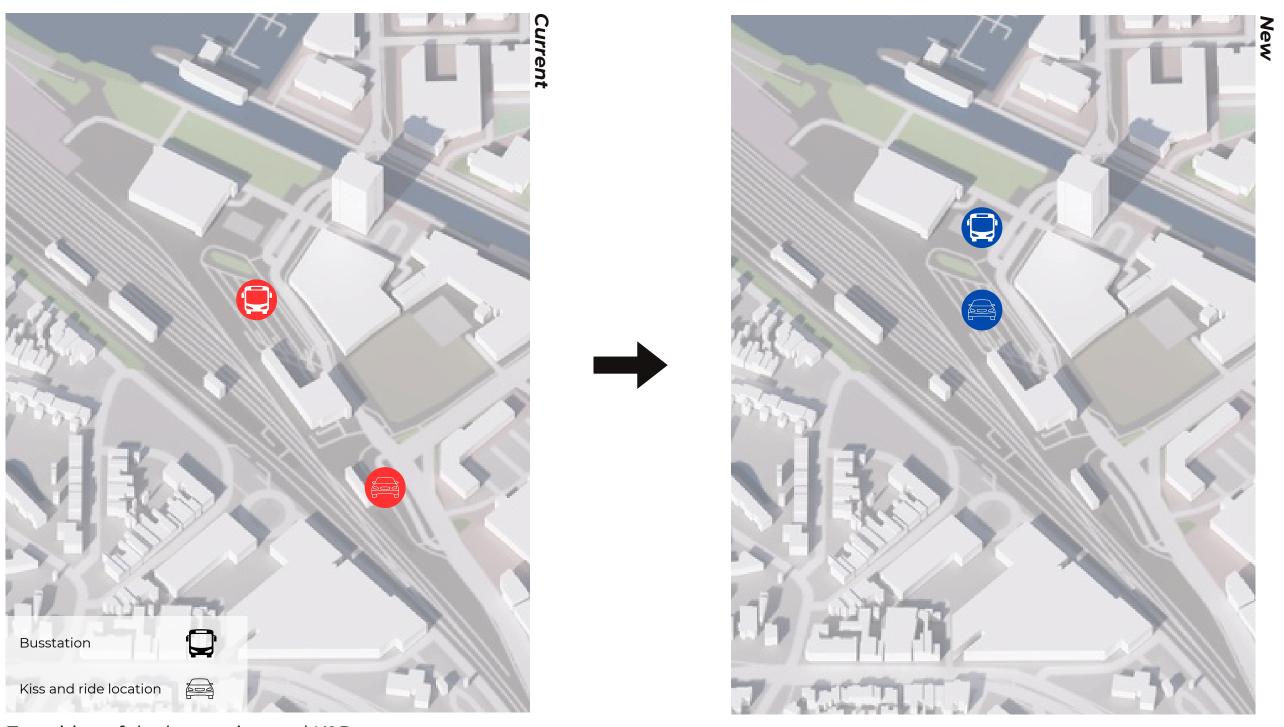
Image of the two one - way road traffic loops connecting the station

# New bicycle connection



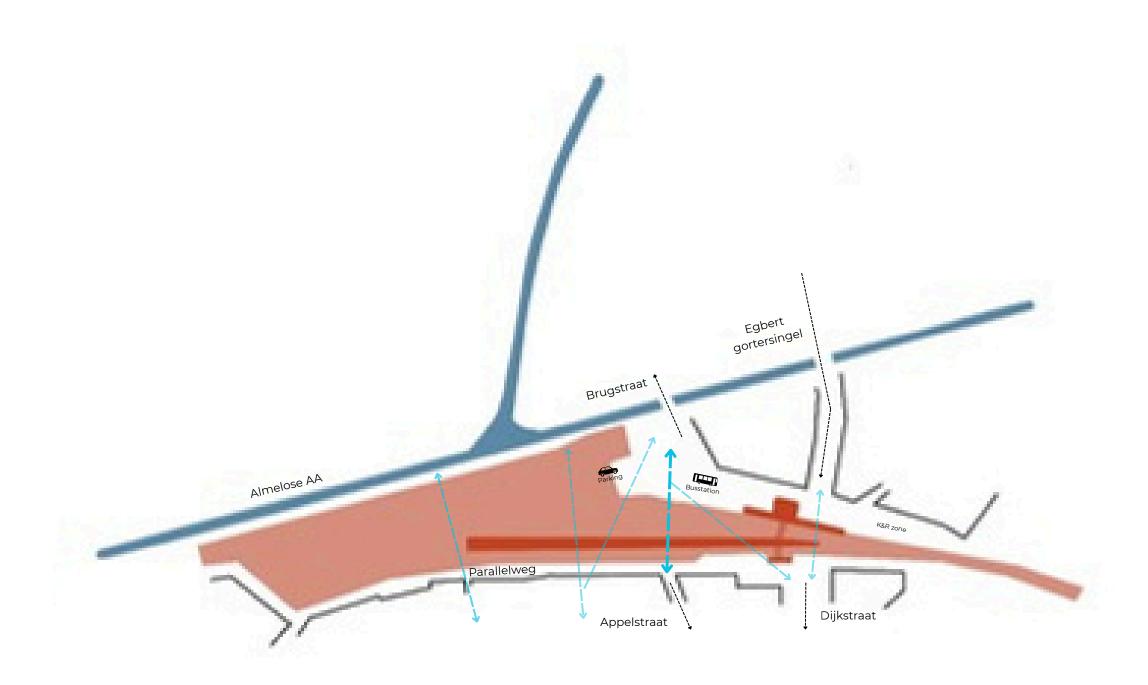
The new bicycle route connecting the two sides

# Relocation public transport

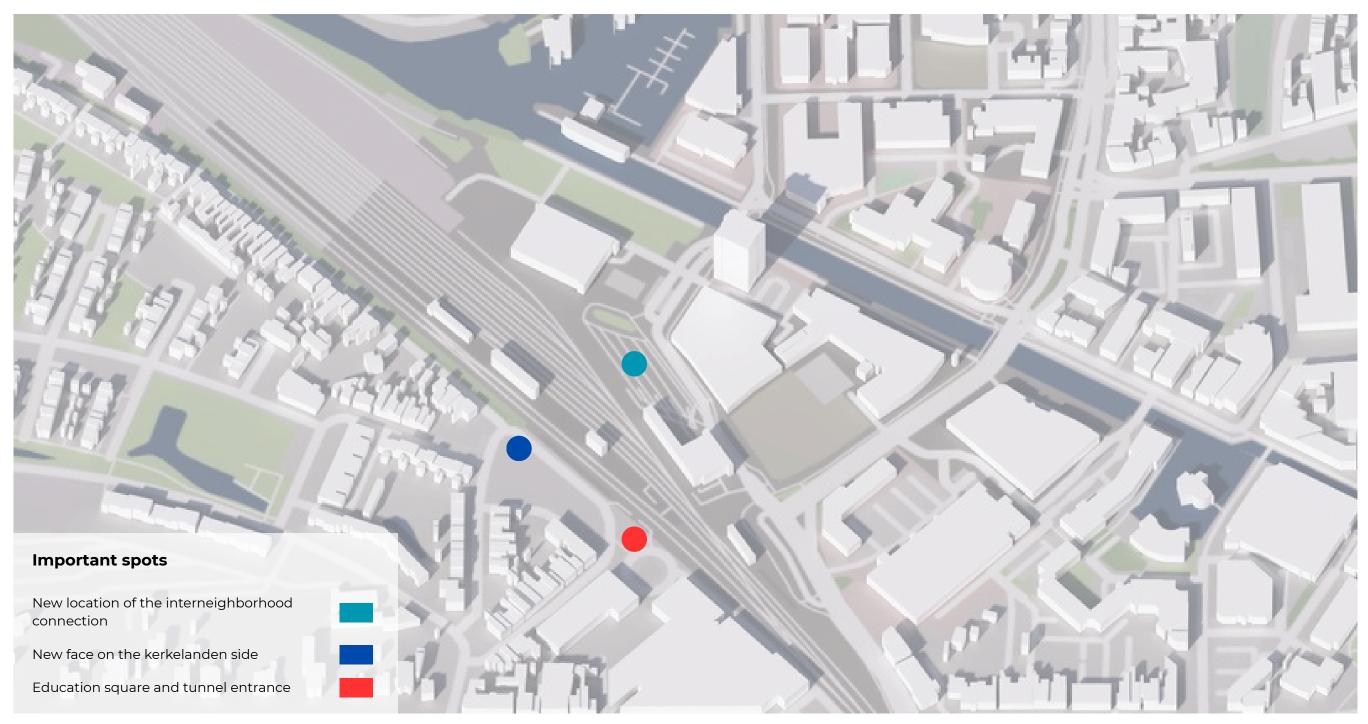


Transition of the busstation and K&R zone

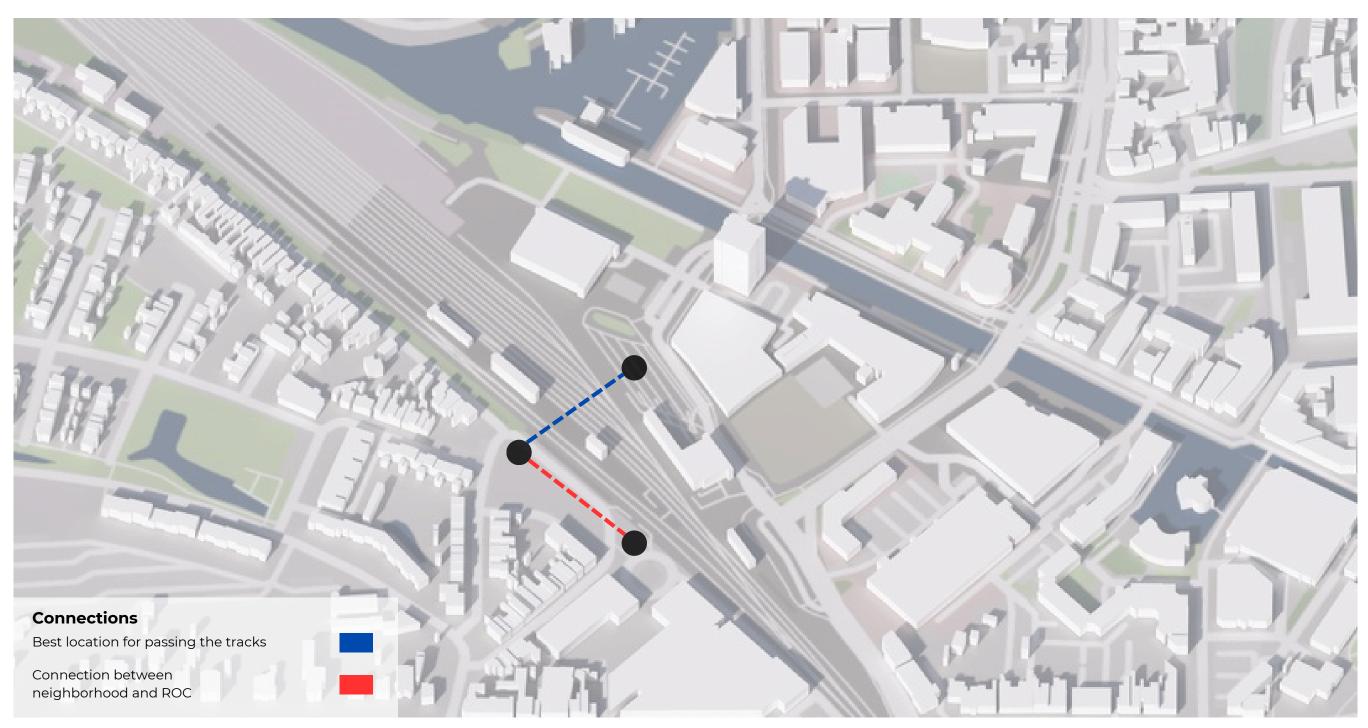
# Interneigbourhood conection



Location interneigborhood connection



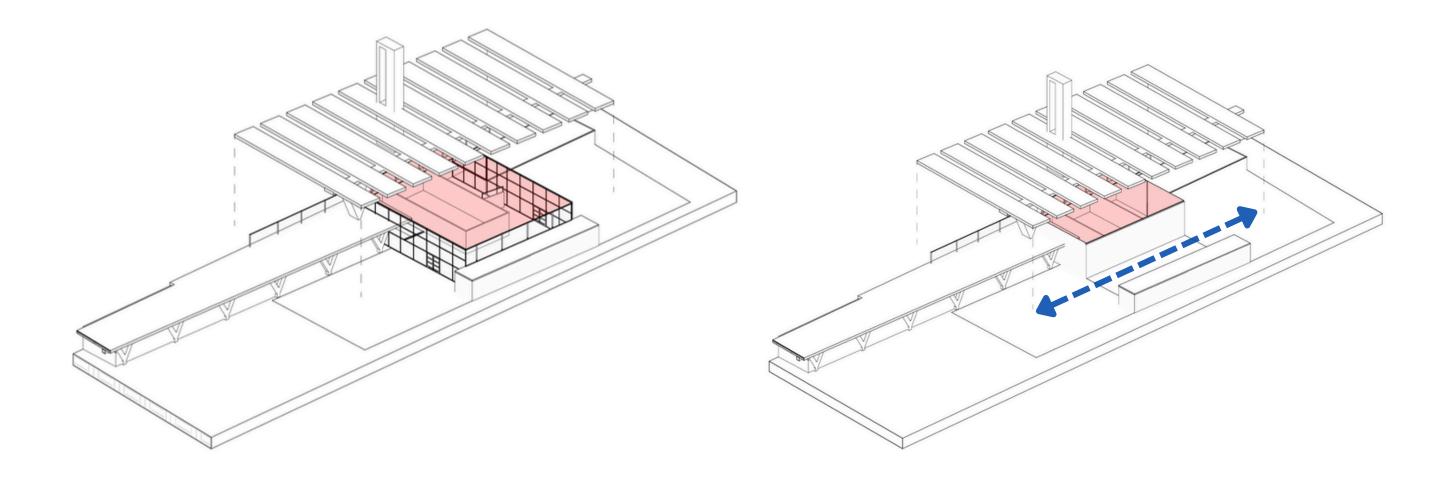
There are three key spots that attract people, all located within the sight lines and close to key functions.



By connecting these points, the spatial contours of the construction area start to emerge.



After several design iterations, a building form has emerged that, as it were, winds like a ribbon across the tracks.

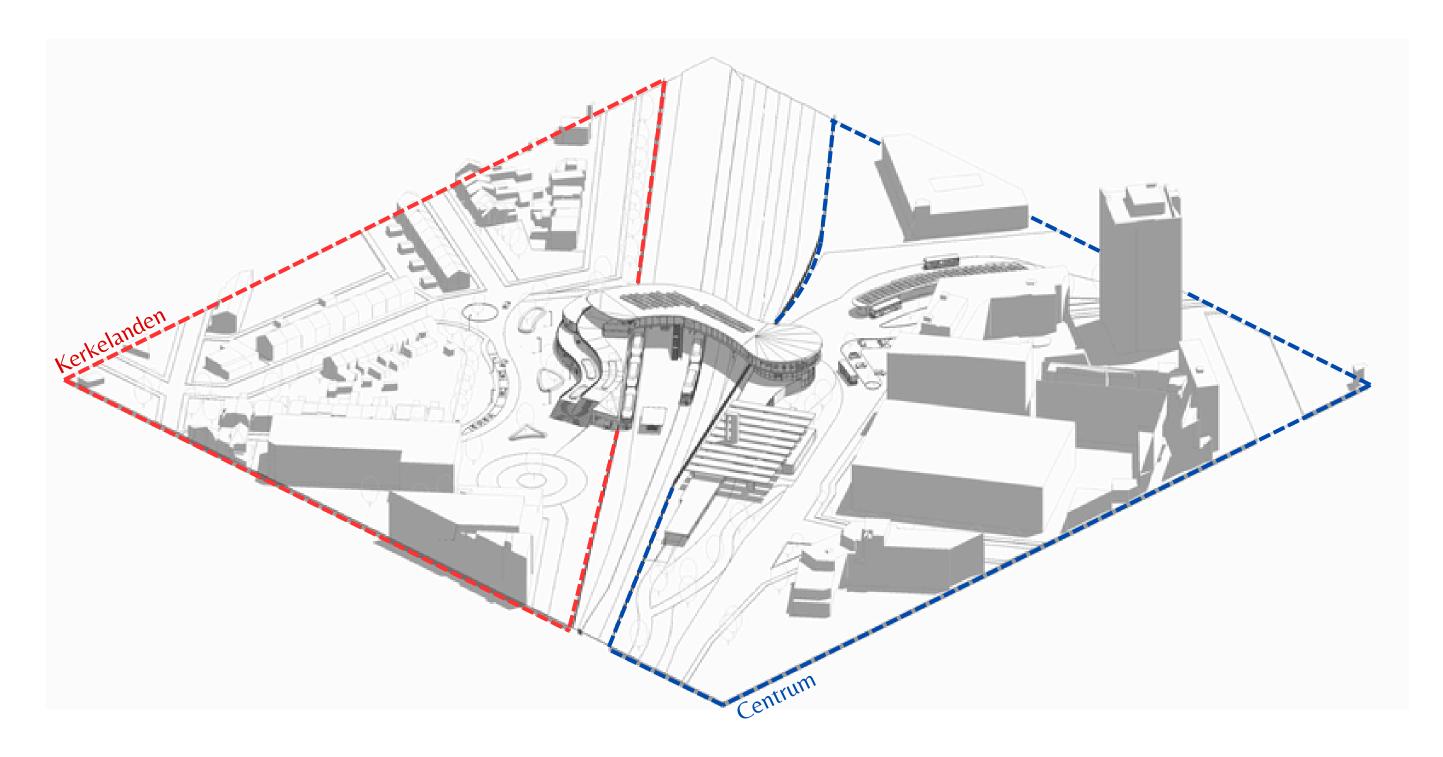


Transforming the monument

# New masterplan

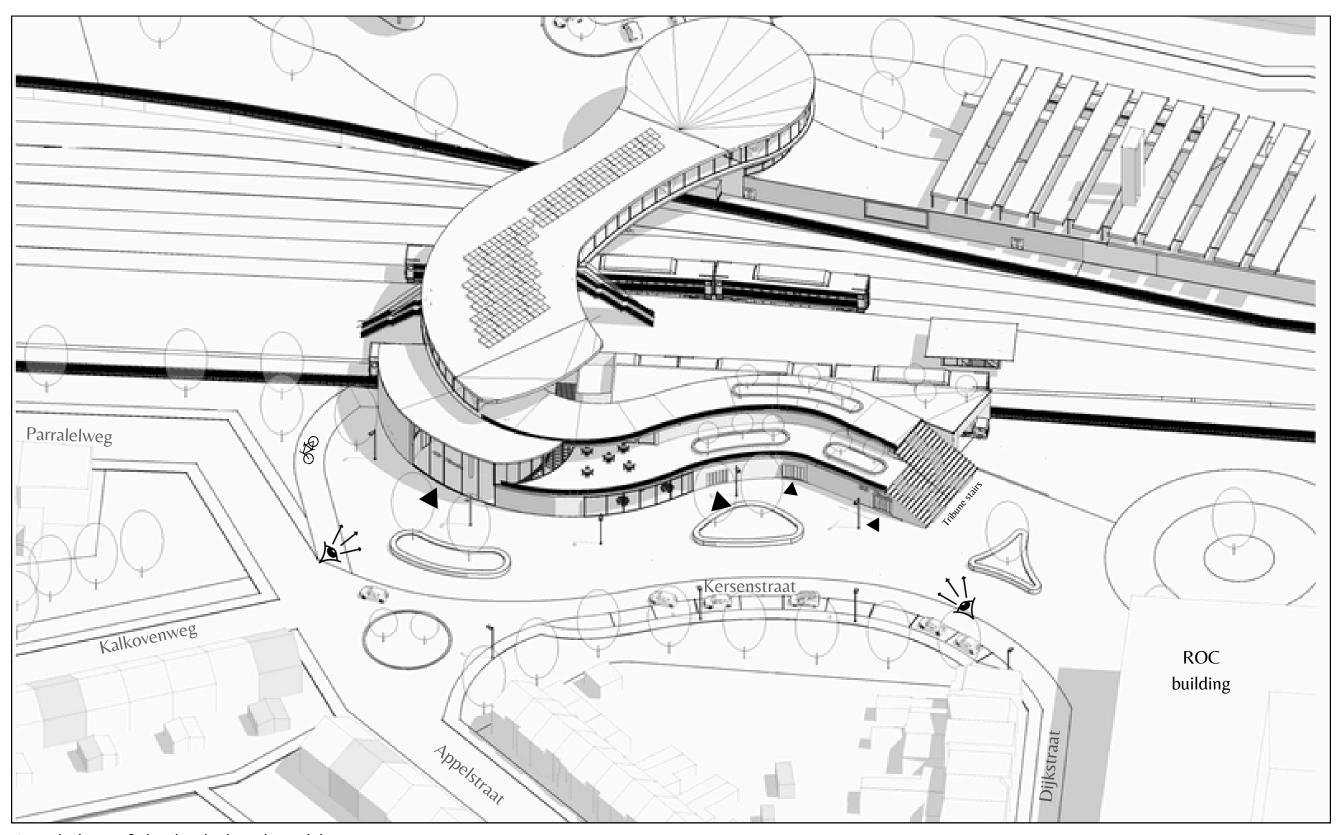


# The catalyst



The new station connecting both sides of the tracks

## Kerkelanden



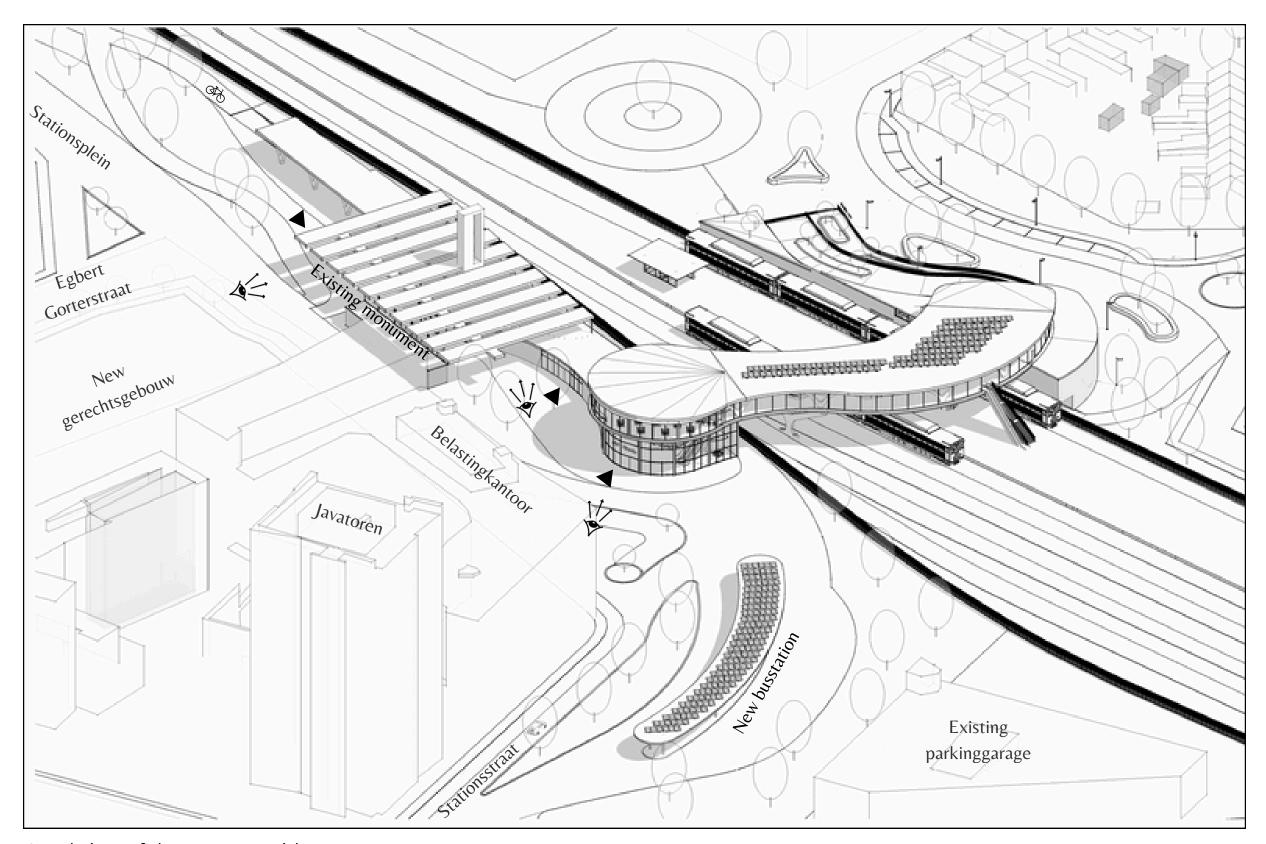
Areal view of the kerkelanden side



New face of the Kerkelanden



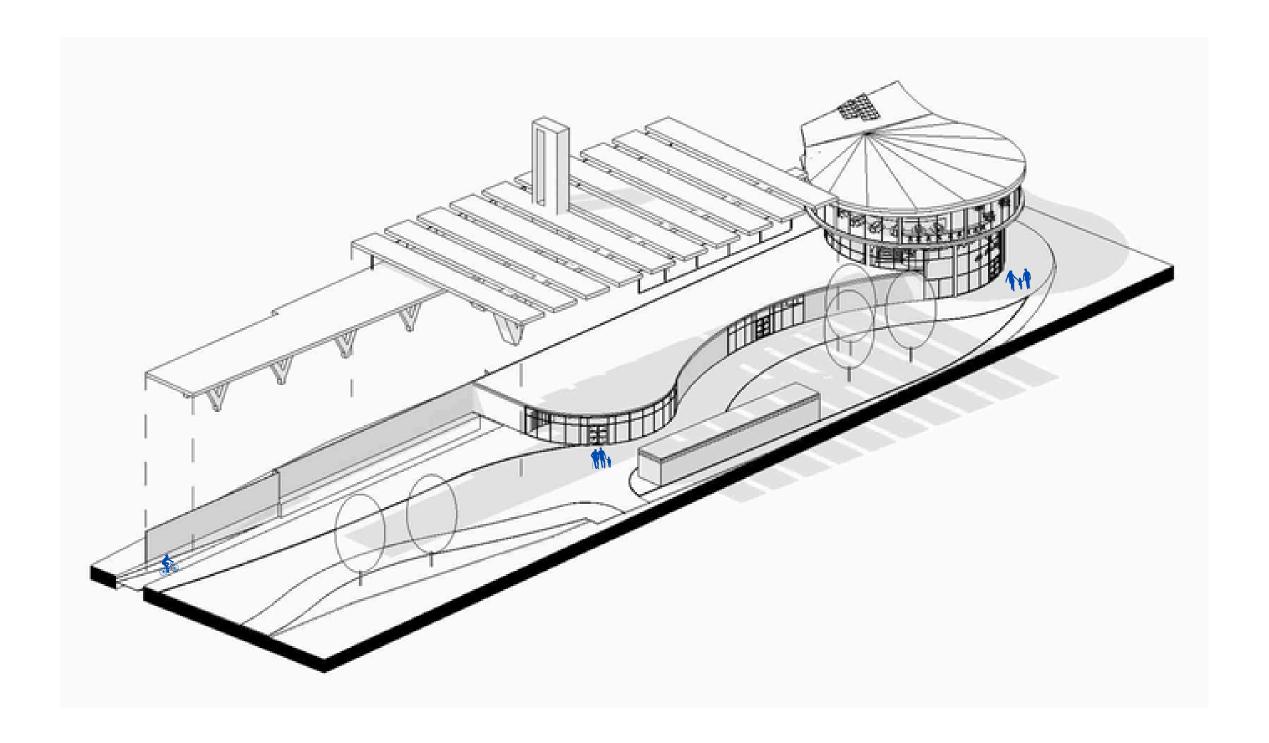
Tribune stairs connecting the schools with the new station



Areal view of the centrum side



New entrance for the centrum side



Exploded axometry of the new passage through the monument



Visual of the monument



Visual of the passage

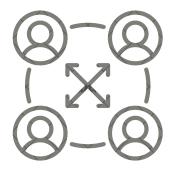
# Functional program



Public & Social Functions



Commercial & Daily Amenities



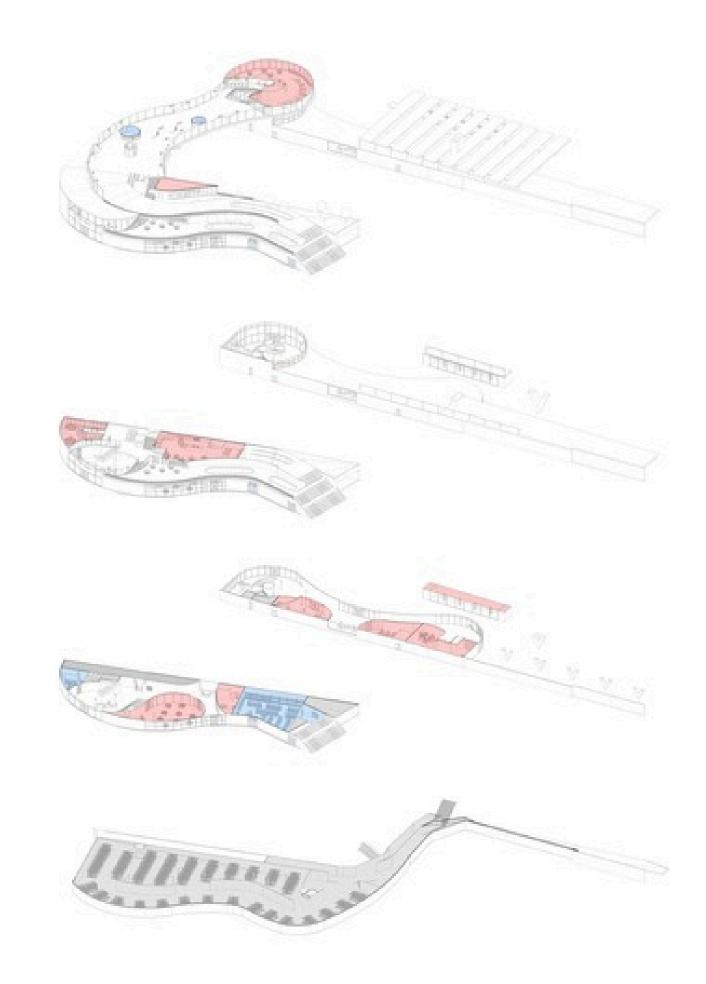
Functional & Support Spaces

Second floor

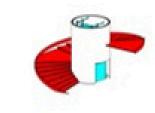
First floor

Ground floor

Basement



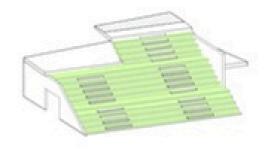
# Flows



Scenic stairs and elevator



Escalator



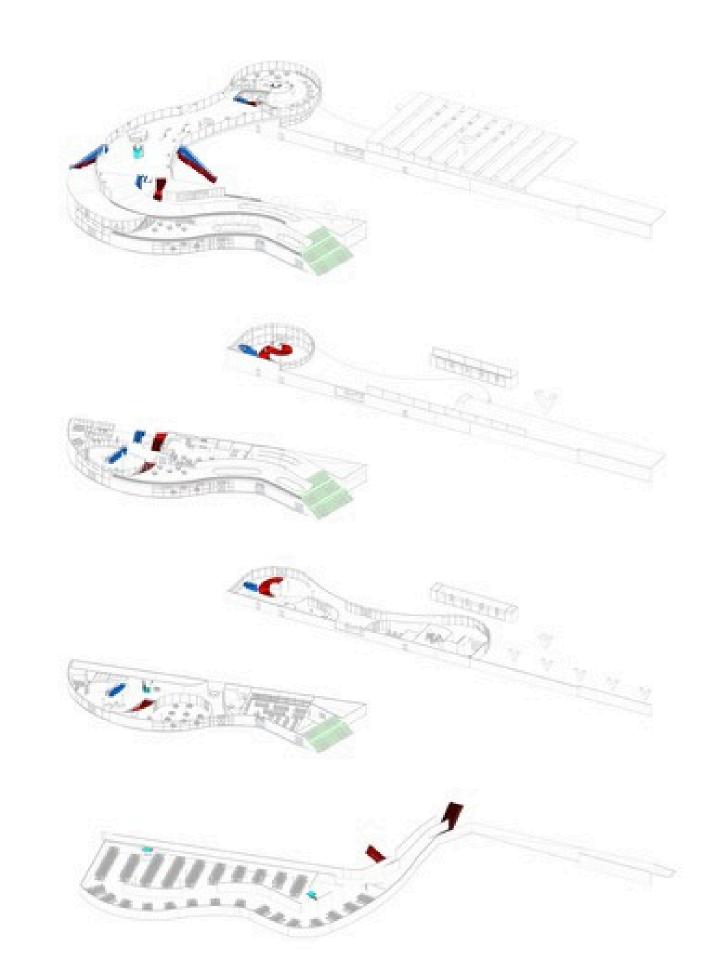
Tribune stairs

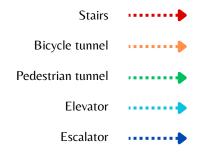
Second floor

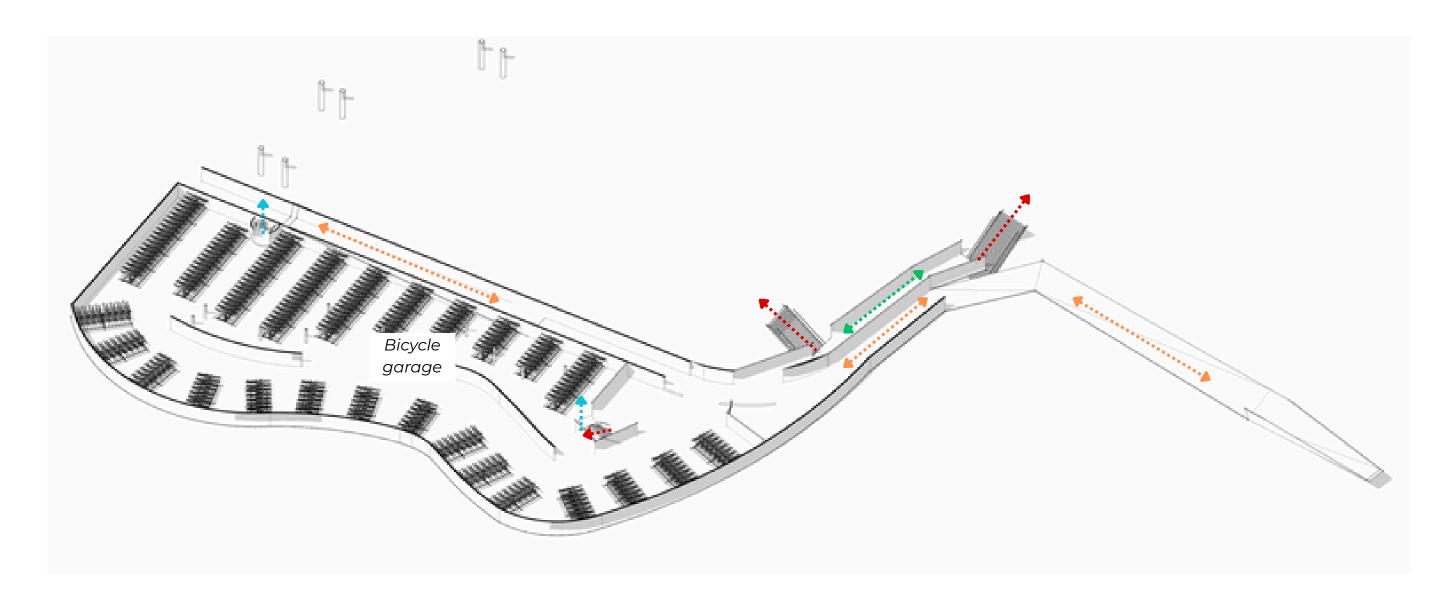
First floor

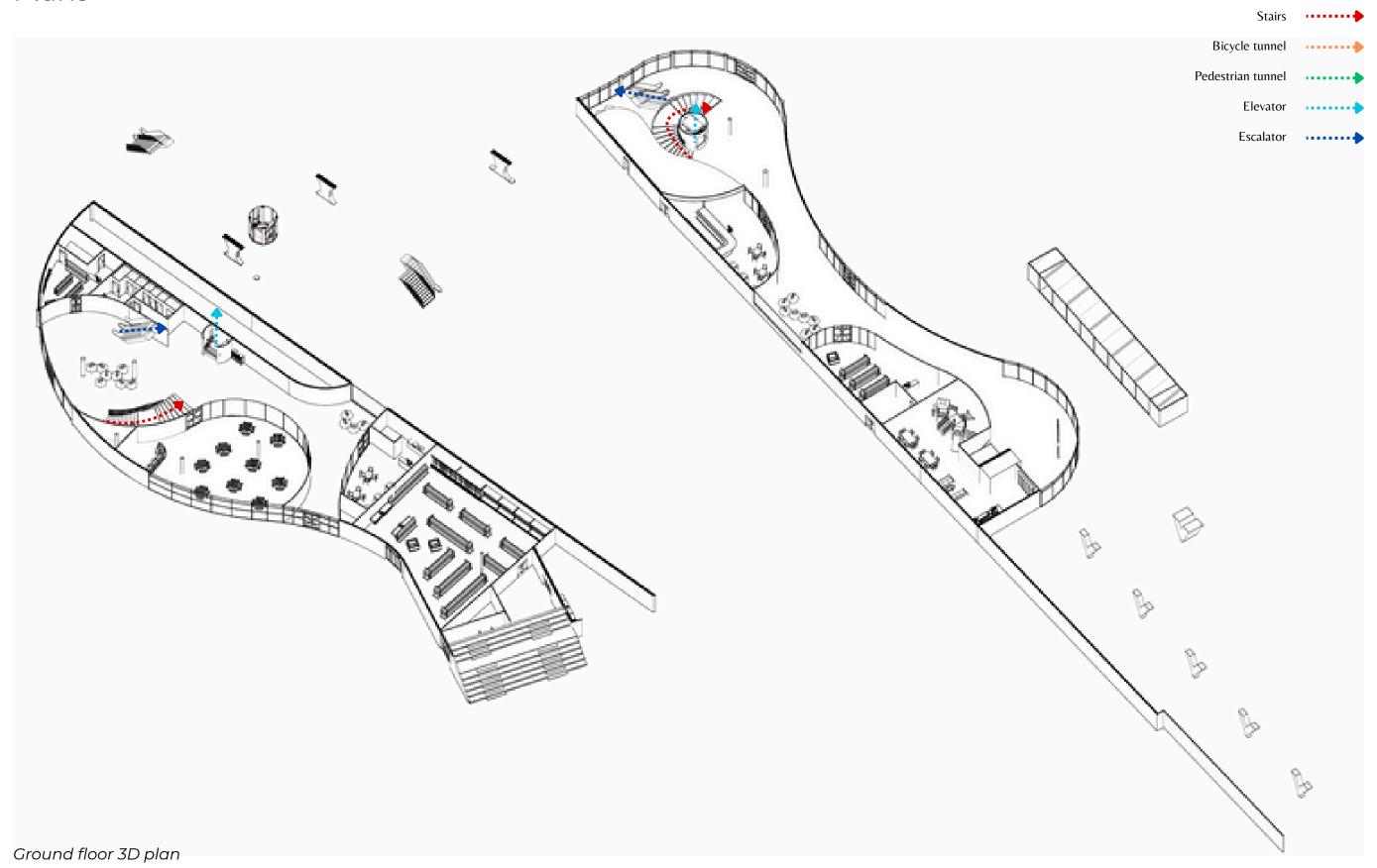
Ground floor

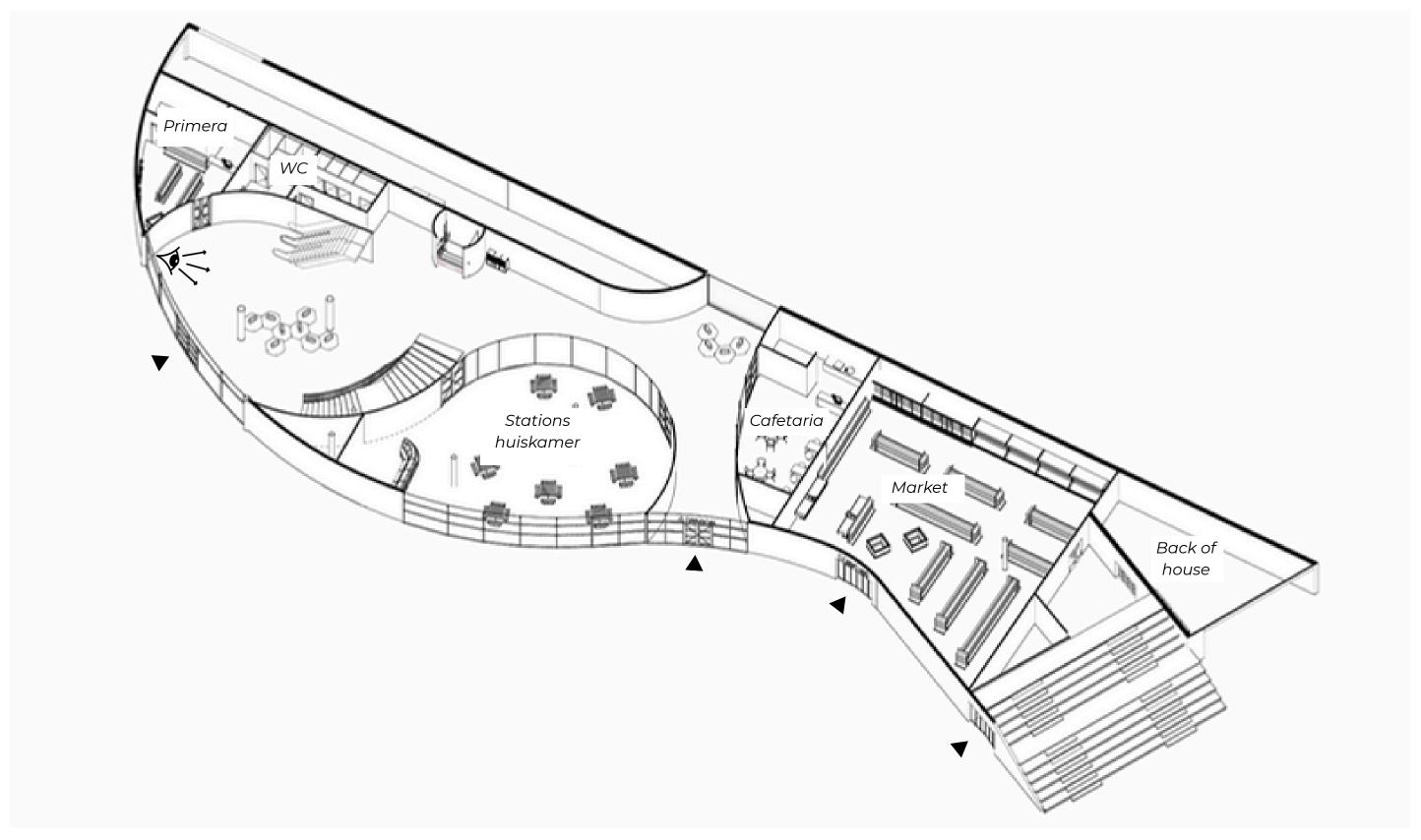
Basement





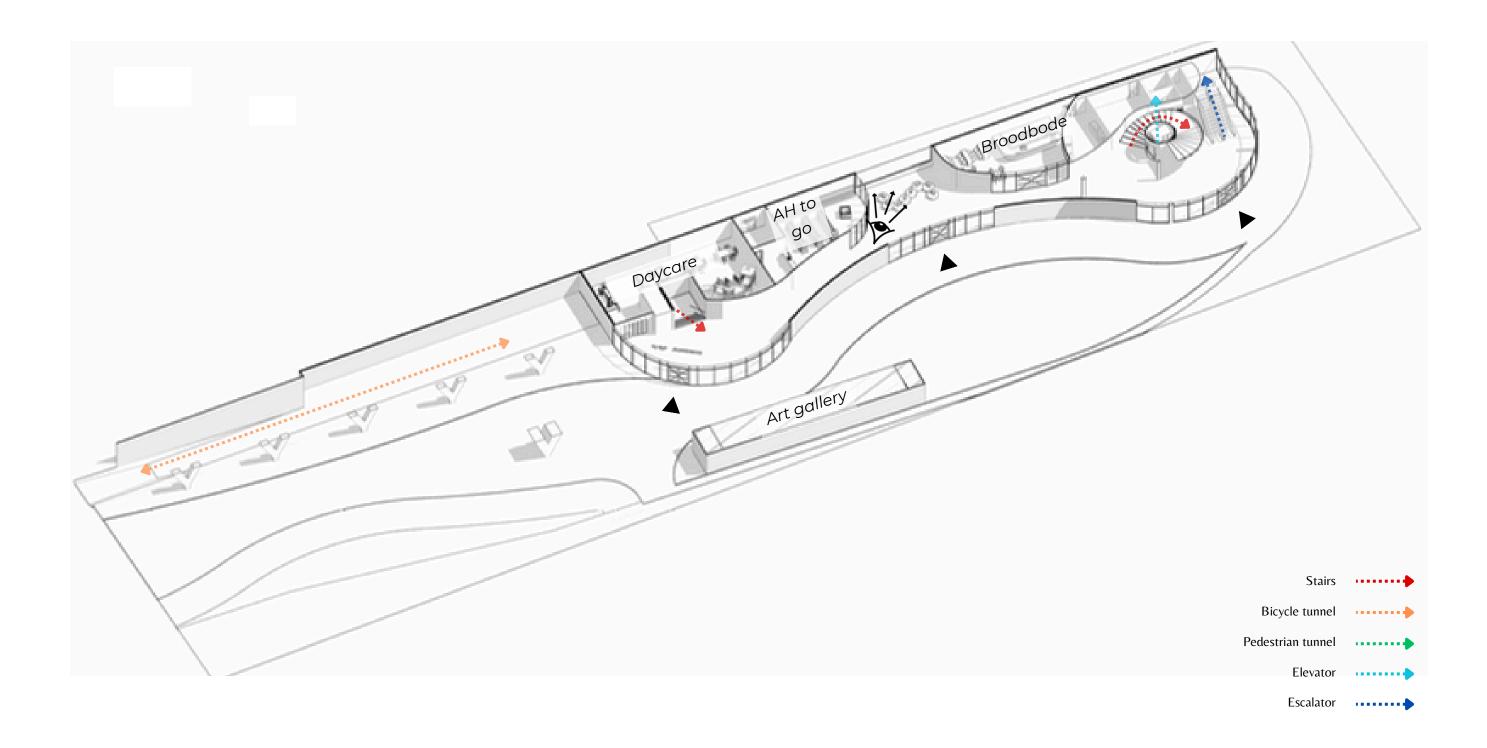






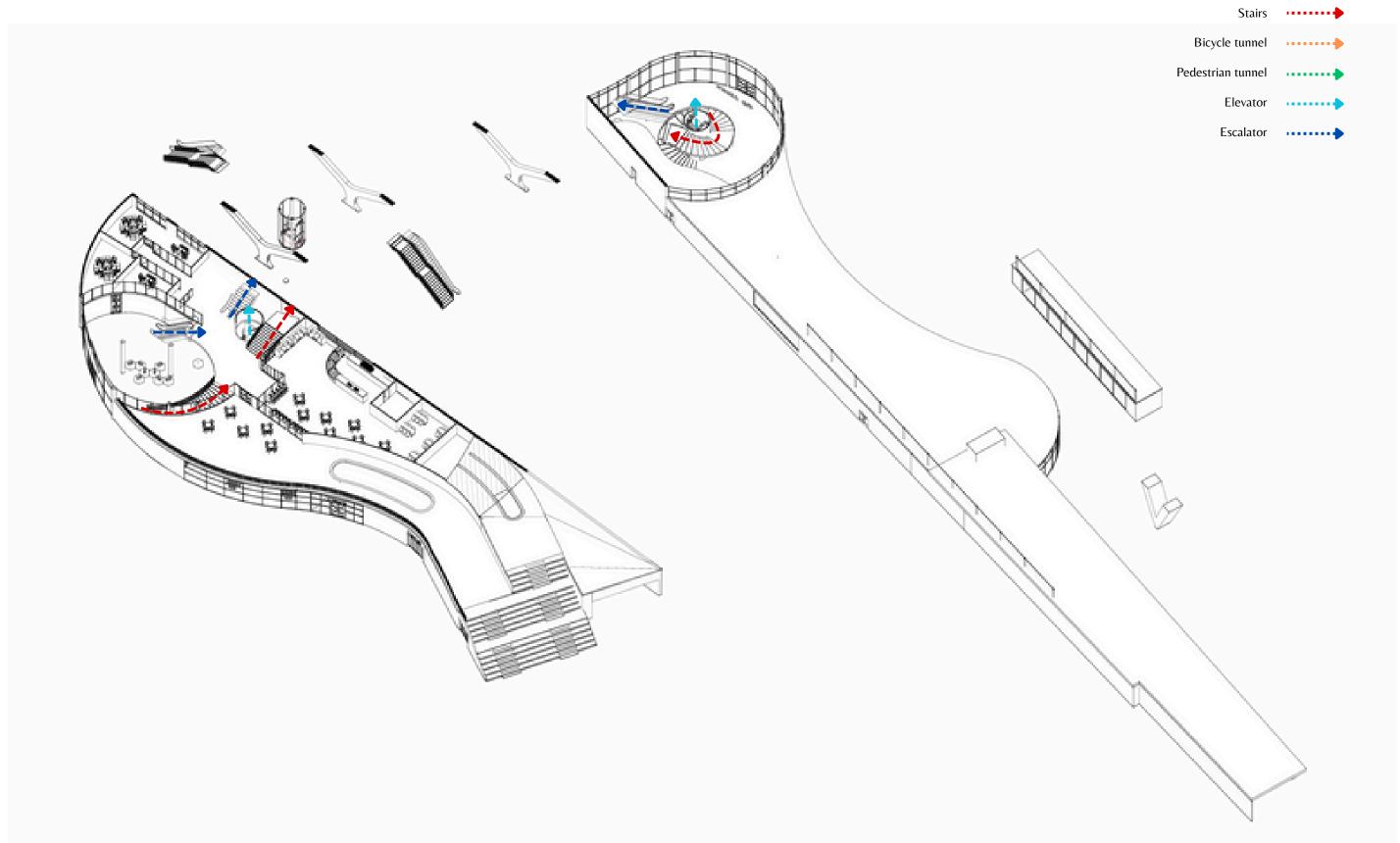


Visual interior entrance Kerkelanden side

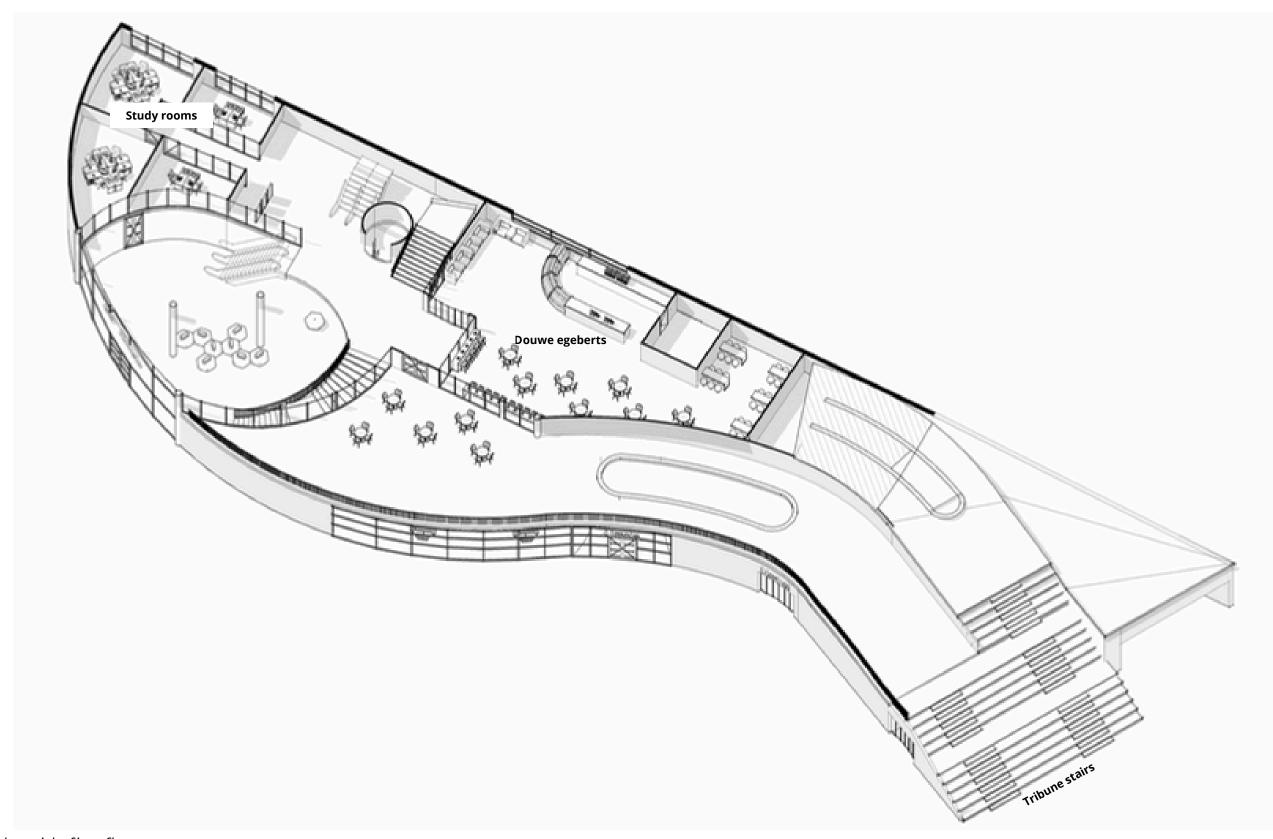




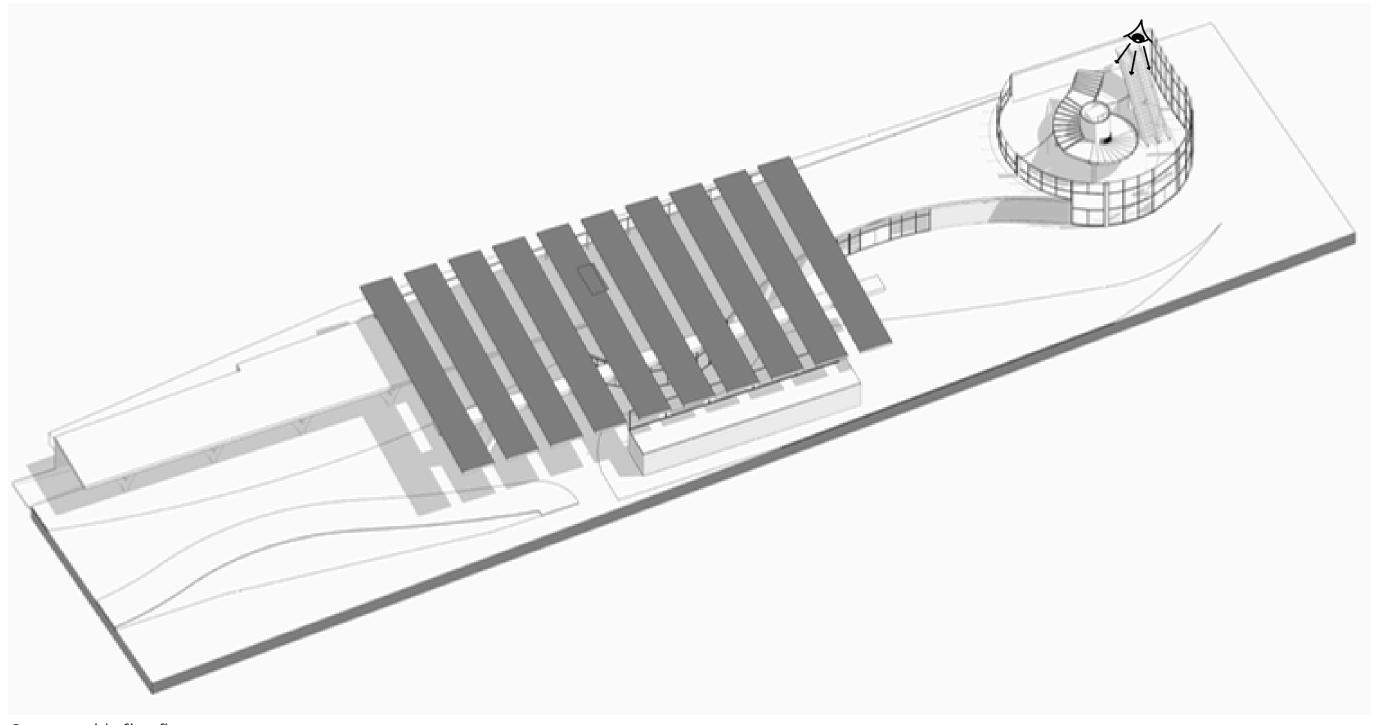
Visual interior centrum side



First floor 3D plan



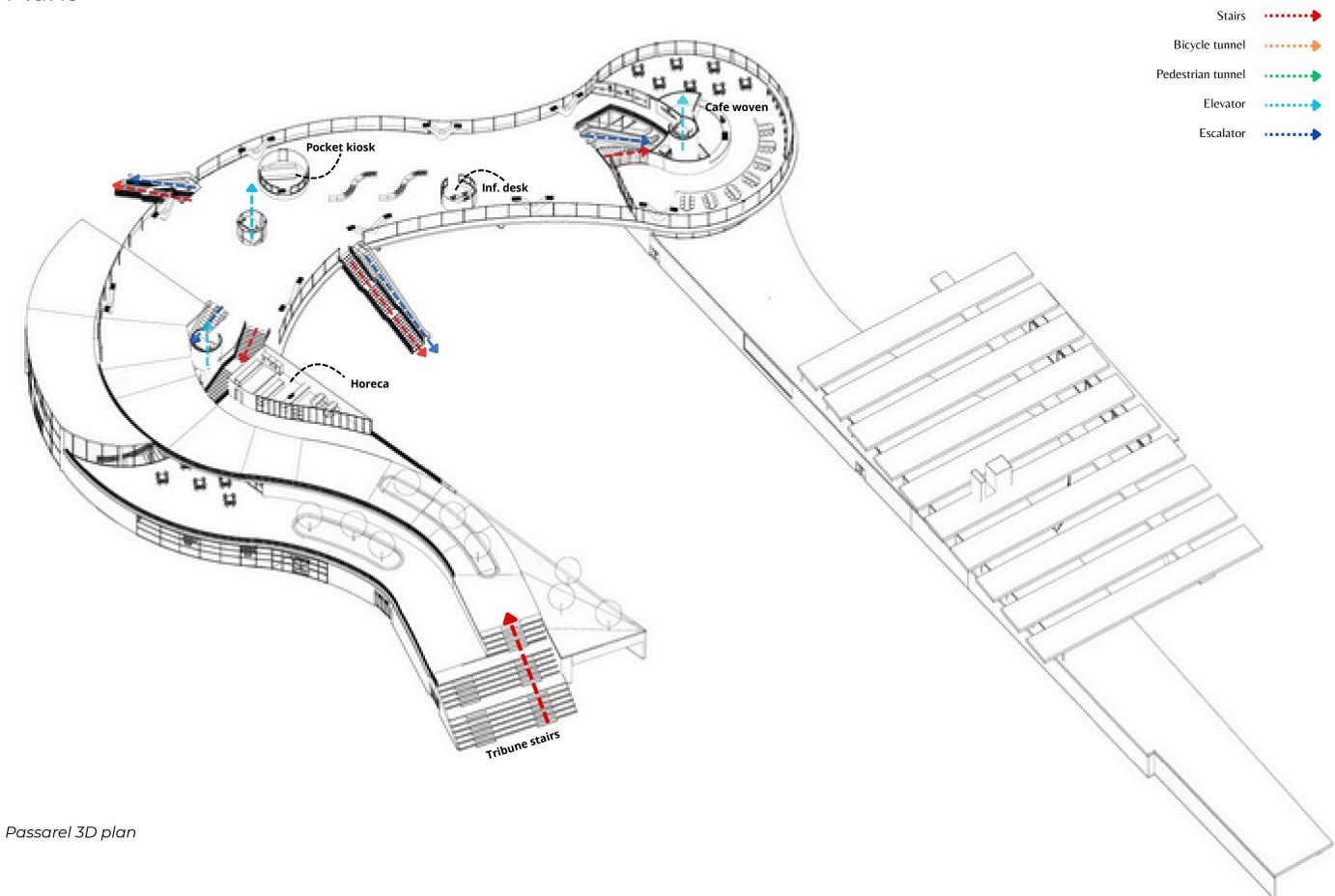
Kerkelanden side first floor



Centrum side first floor



Visual interior entrance centrum side





Visual interior passarel

#### Facades



North facade 1:200 scaled

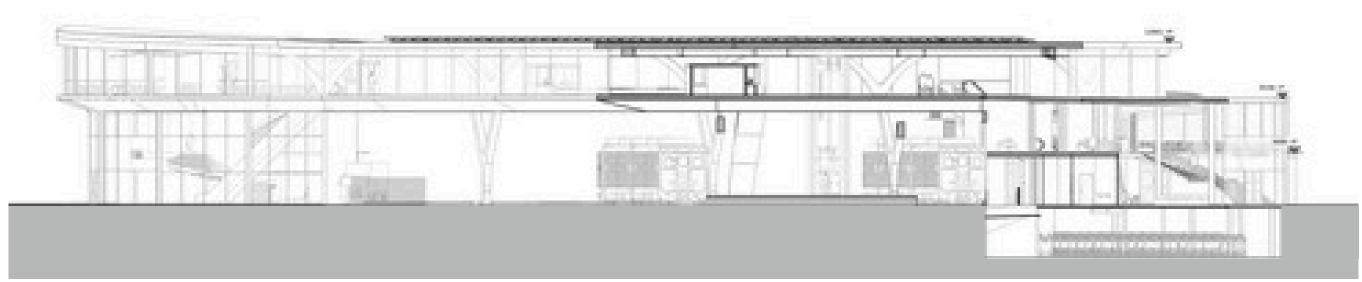


#### Facades

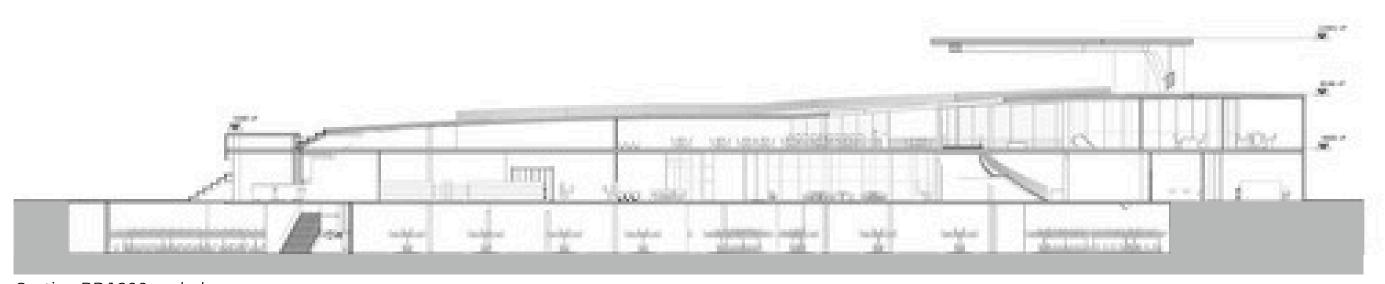




# Longditunal sections

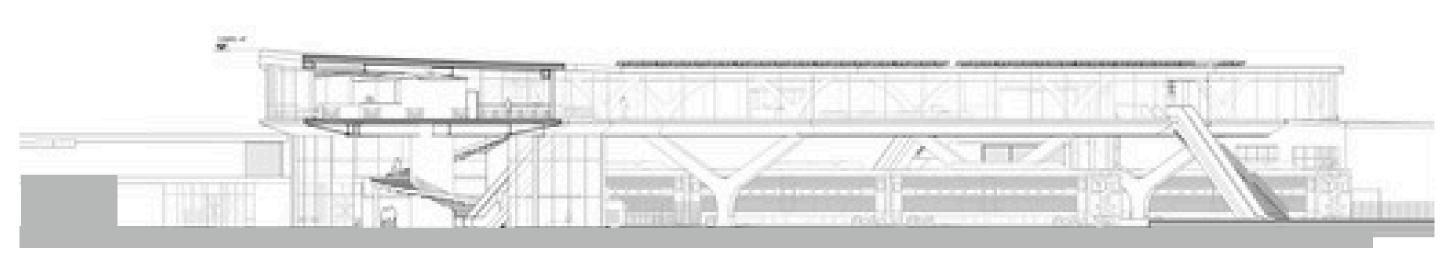


Section AA 1:200 scaled

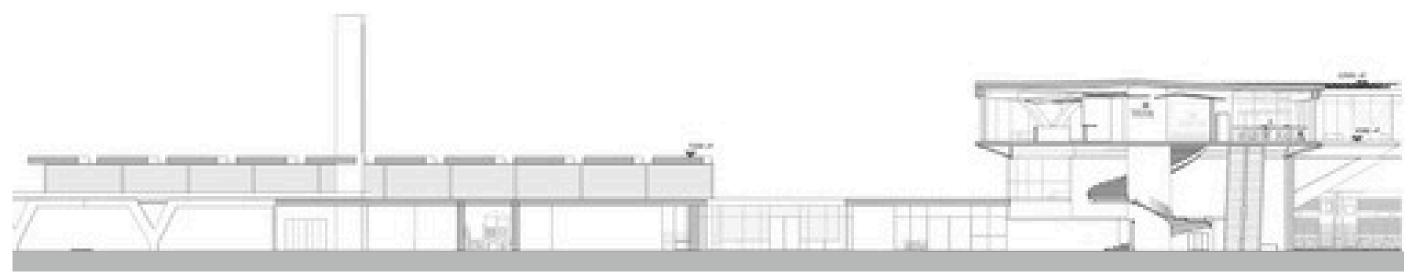


Section BB 1:200 scaled

# Longditunal sections

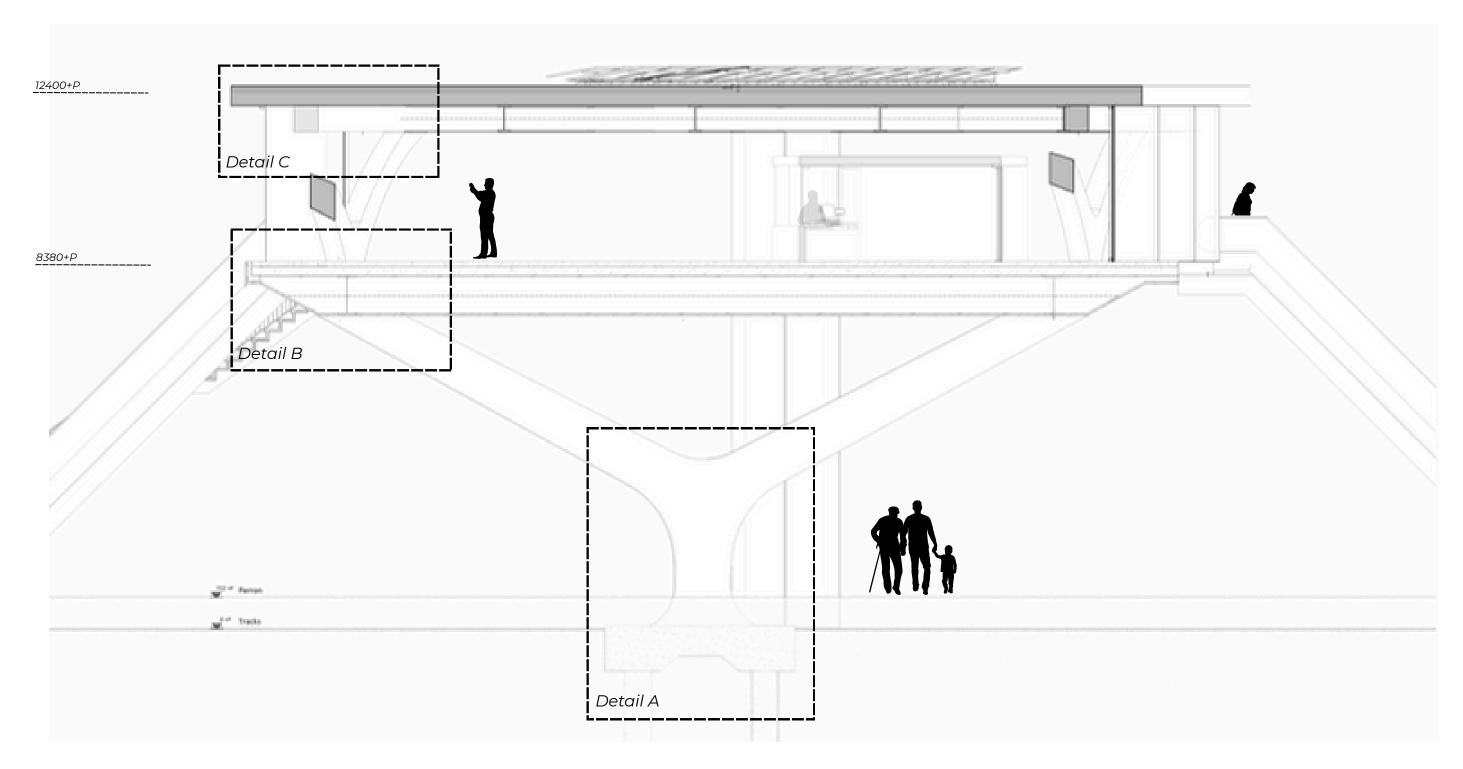


Section CC 1:200 scaled

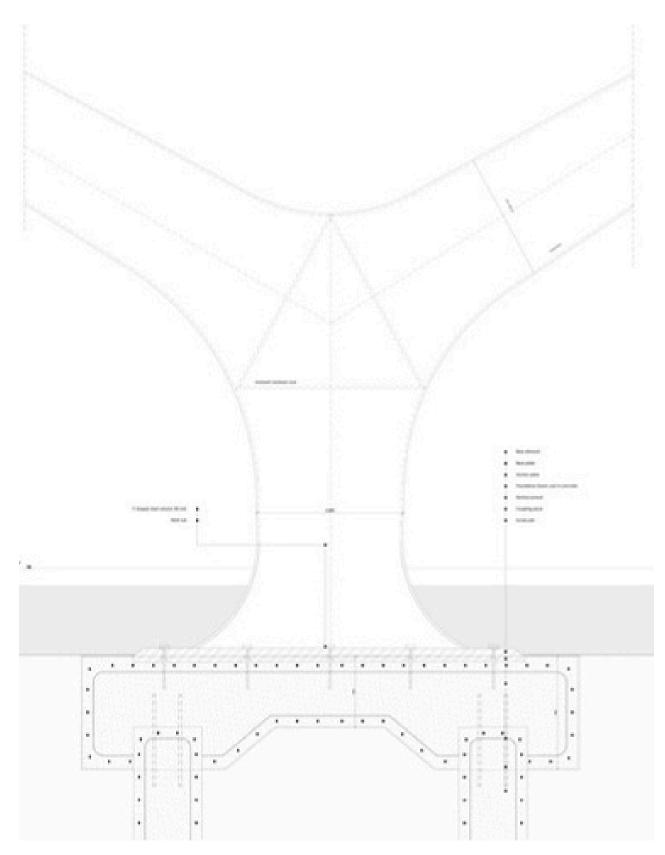


Section DD 1:200 scaled

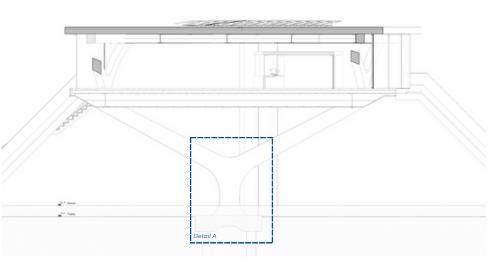
#### Cross section



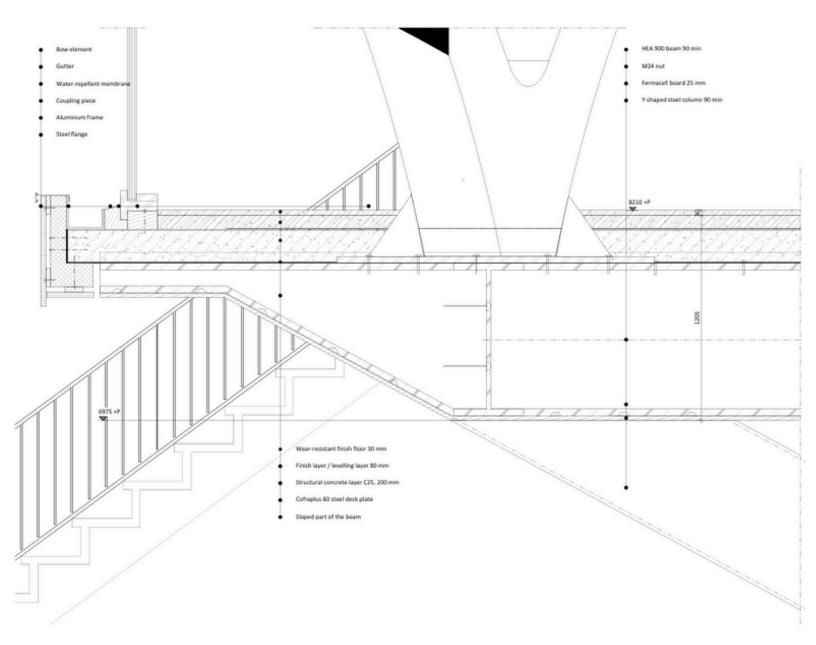
Section EE 1:50 scaled



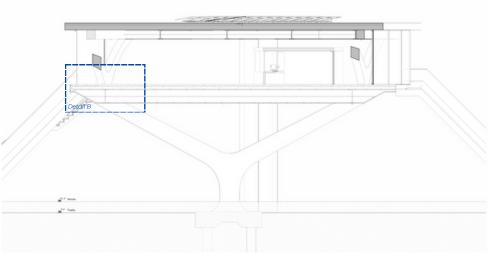
Detail A foundation and column



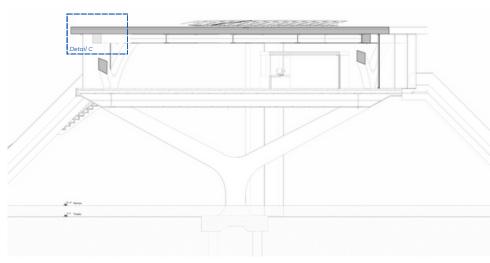
Section EE 1:50 scaled



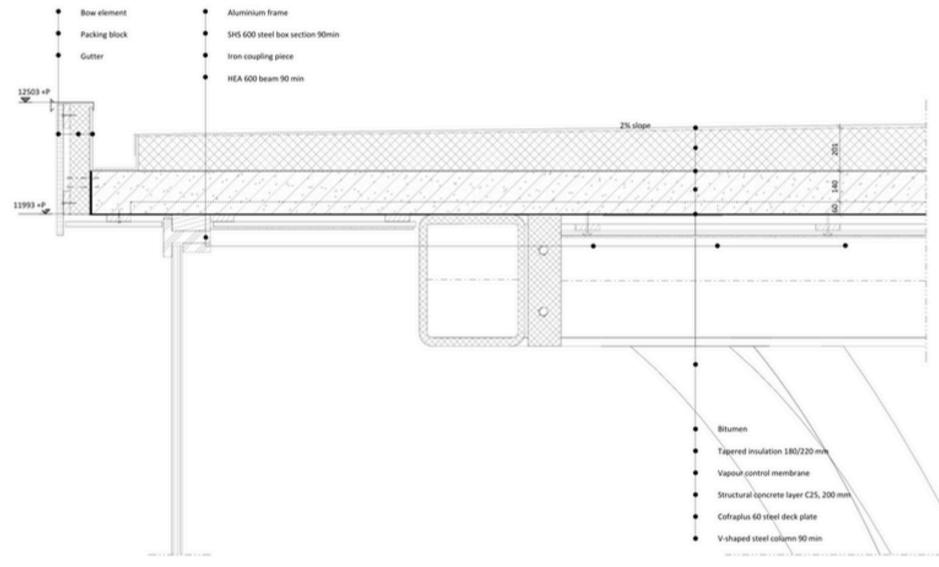
Detail B Steel construction and floor



Section EE 1:50 scaled

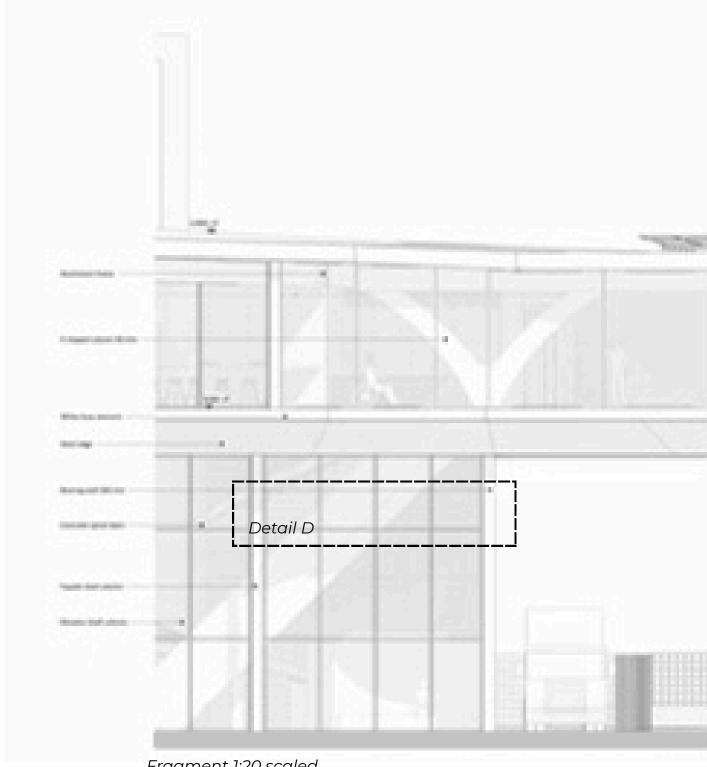


Section EE 1:50 scaled



Detail C roof and framer

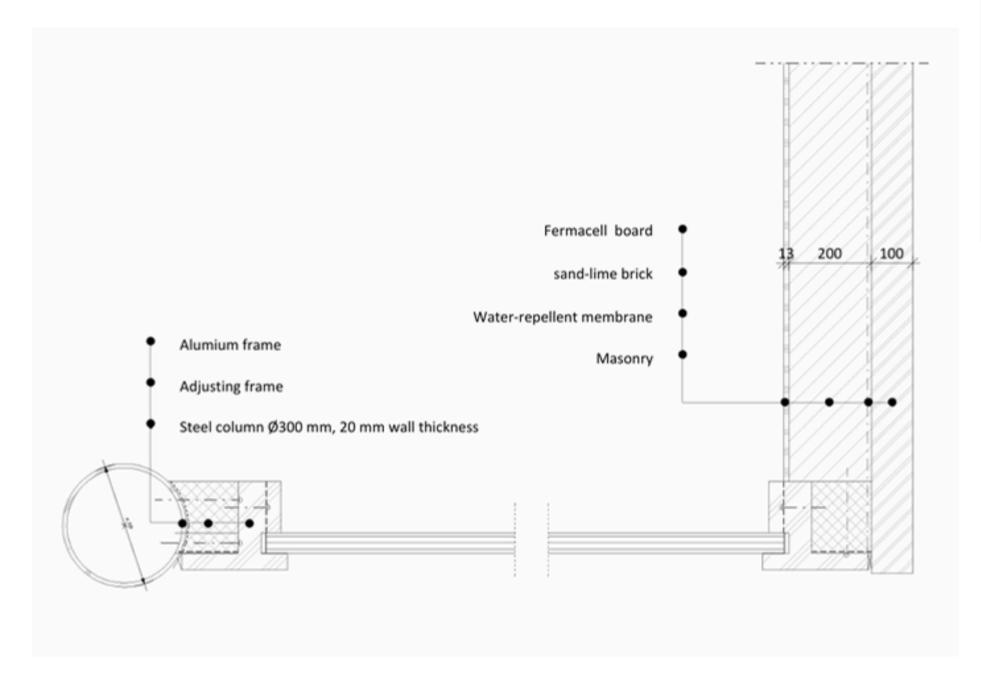
# Facade fragment



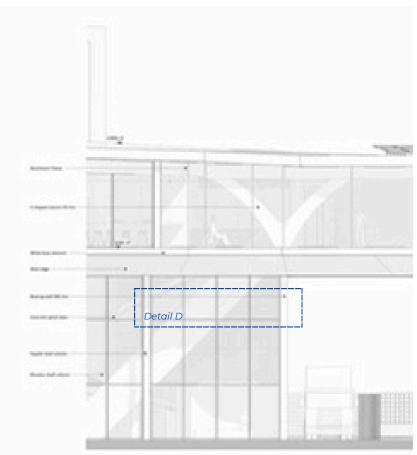
Fragment 1:20 scaled



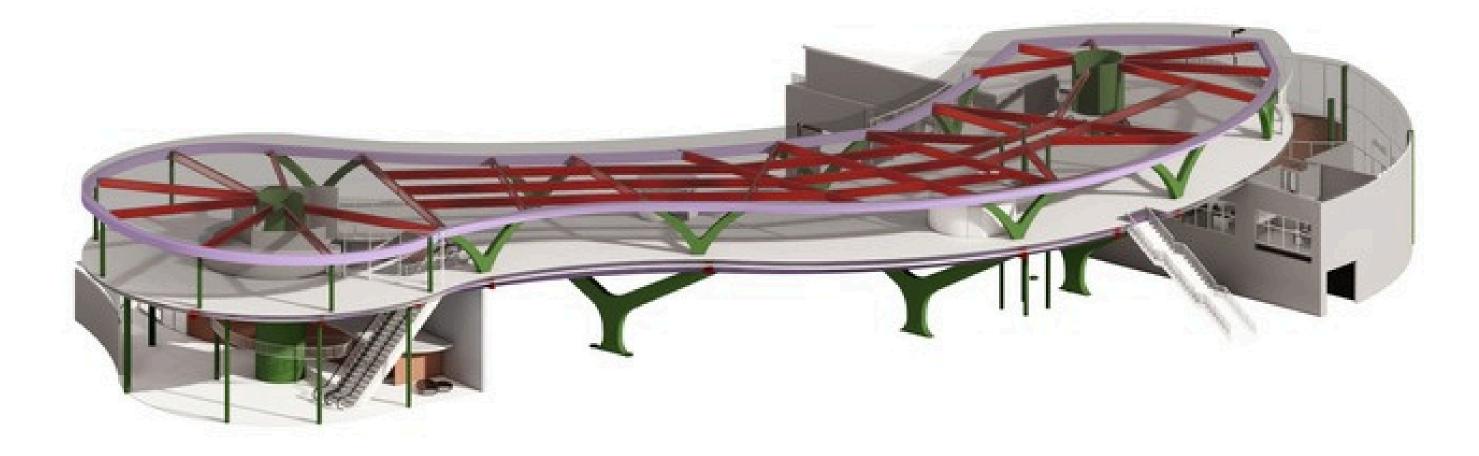
Fragment realistic



Detail D horizontal framework



Fragment 1:50 scaled



#### Bearing steel construction

The passerelle consists of a fully self-supporting **steel structure with a composite steel deck floor** (steel sheeting with concrete topping). This structure is connected to the main column framework, which in turn transfers loads to a moment-resisting foundation.

V-shaped columns are placed on top of the passerelle floor and are structurally linked both to the underlying steel frame and to the steel structure supporting the roof. The roof itself is also a composite steel deck floor, providing additional rigidity and contributing to the overall stiffness and stability of the structure.

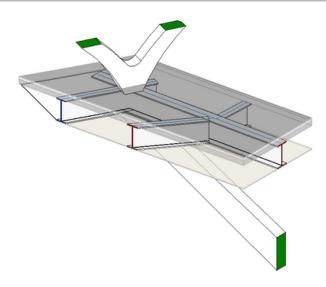
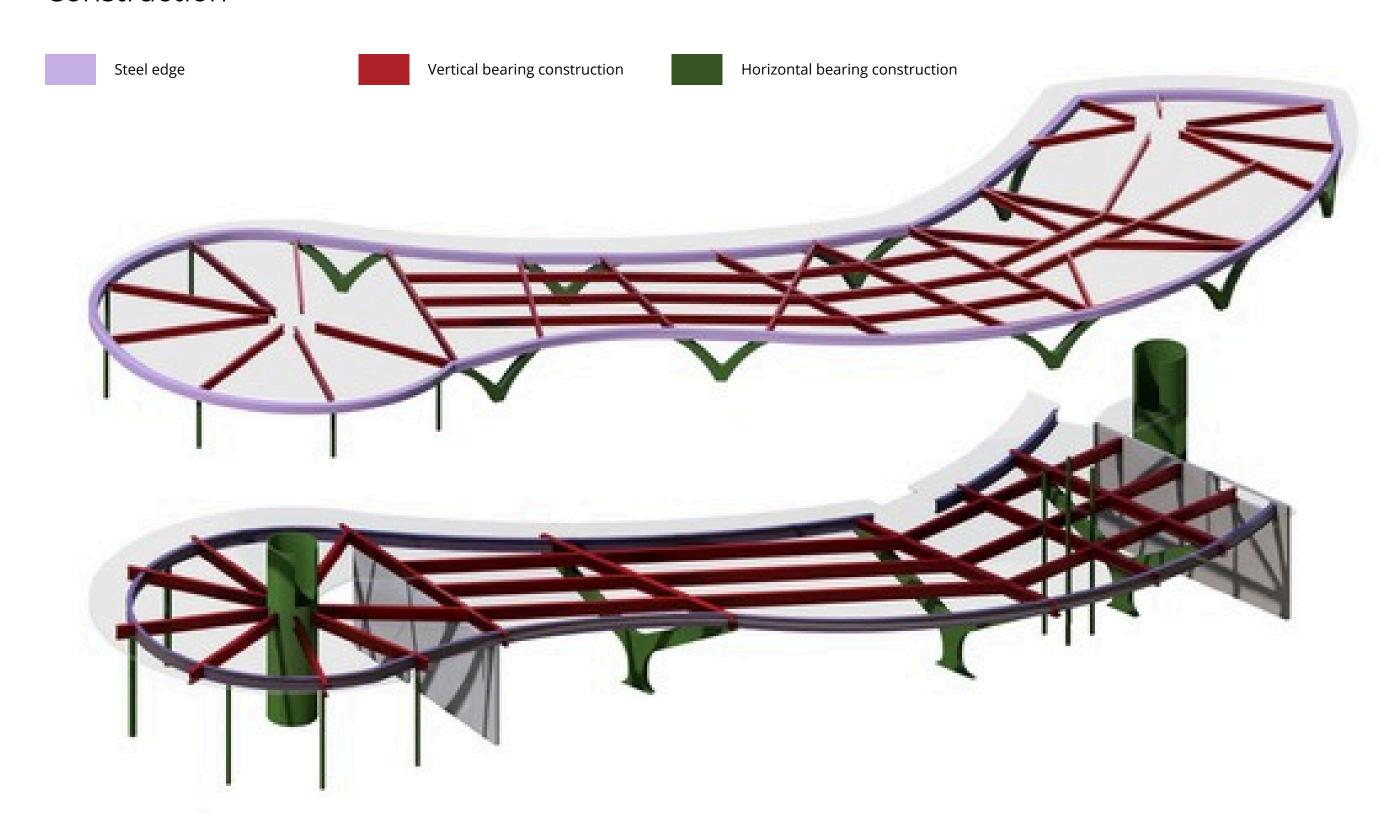
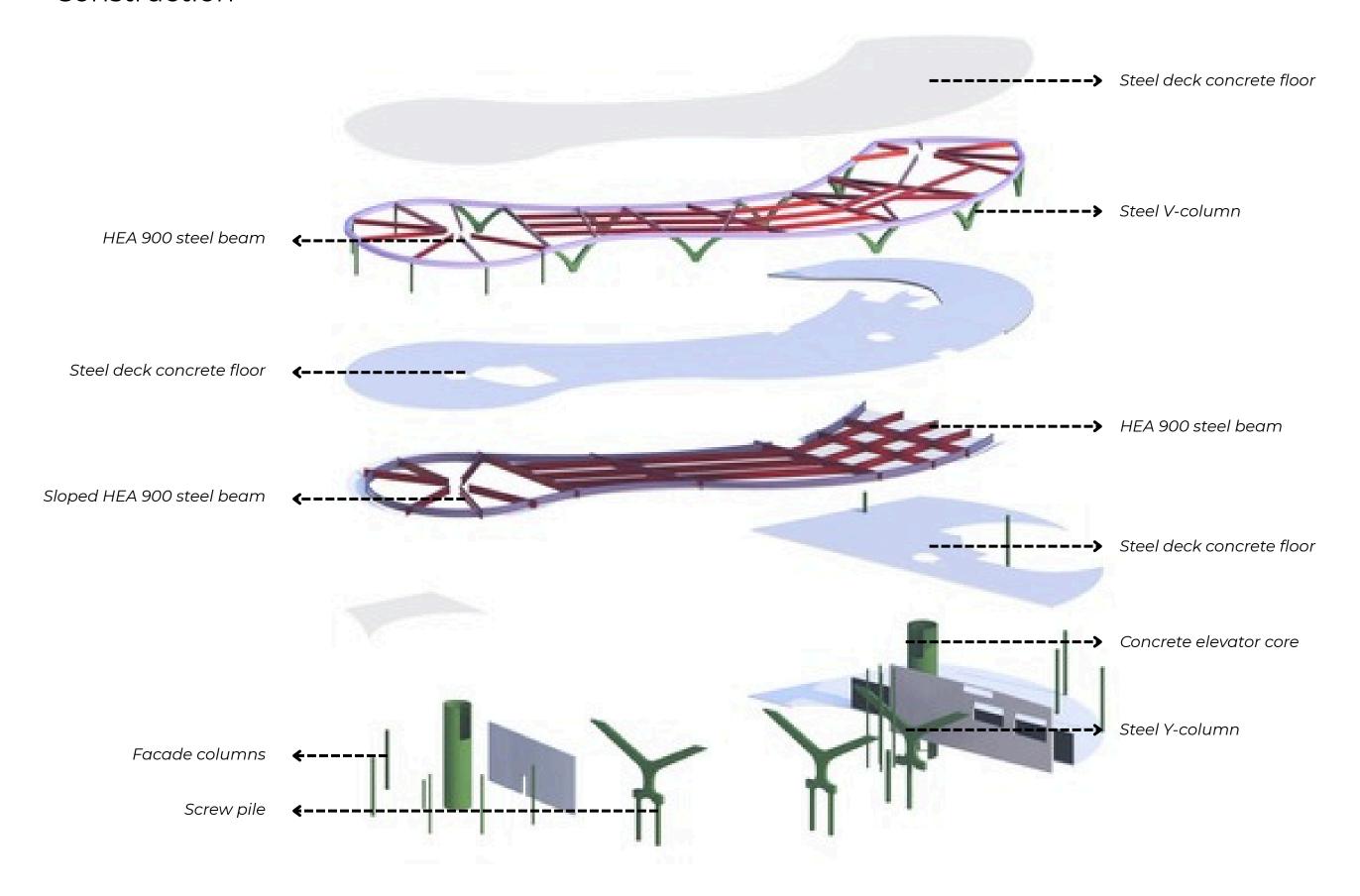


Image of the connection between de beams and the floor



Construction axonometrie





Steelplate floor used on a roof



Concrete floor steel column connection

hase B



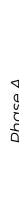
Steelplate floor section

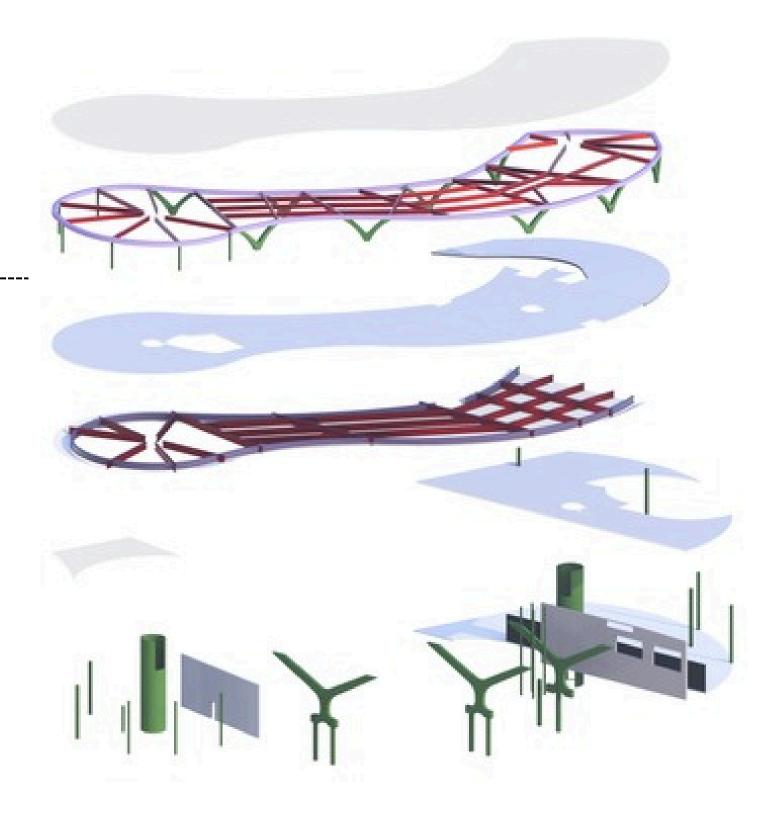


Steel HEA beams connected



Y shaped columns in Rotterdam central



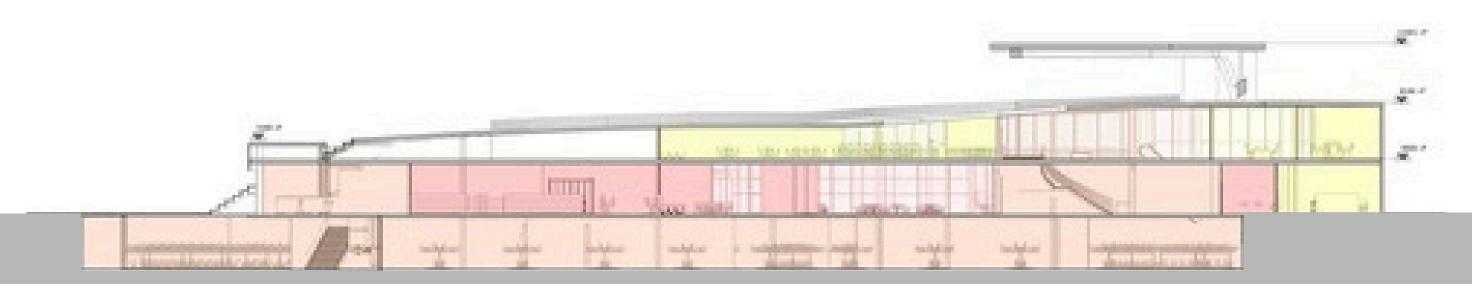


#### Ventilation types

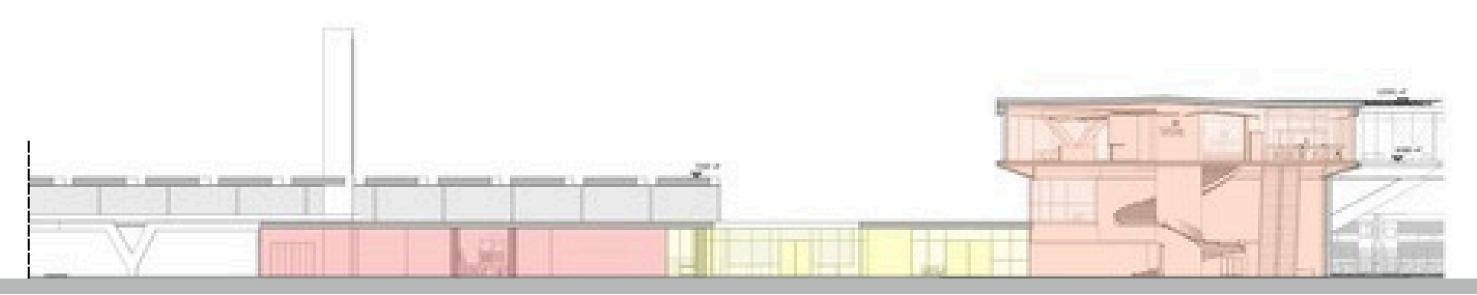
Ventilation type A

Ventilation type C

Ventilation type D

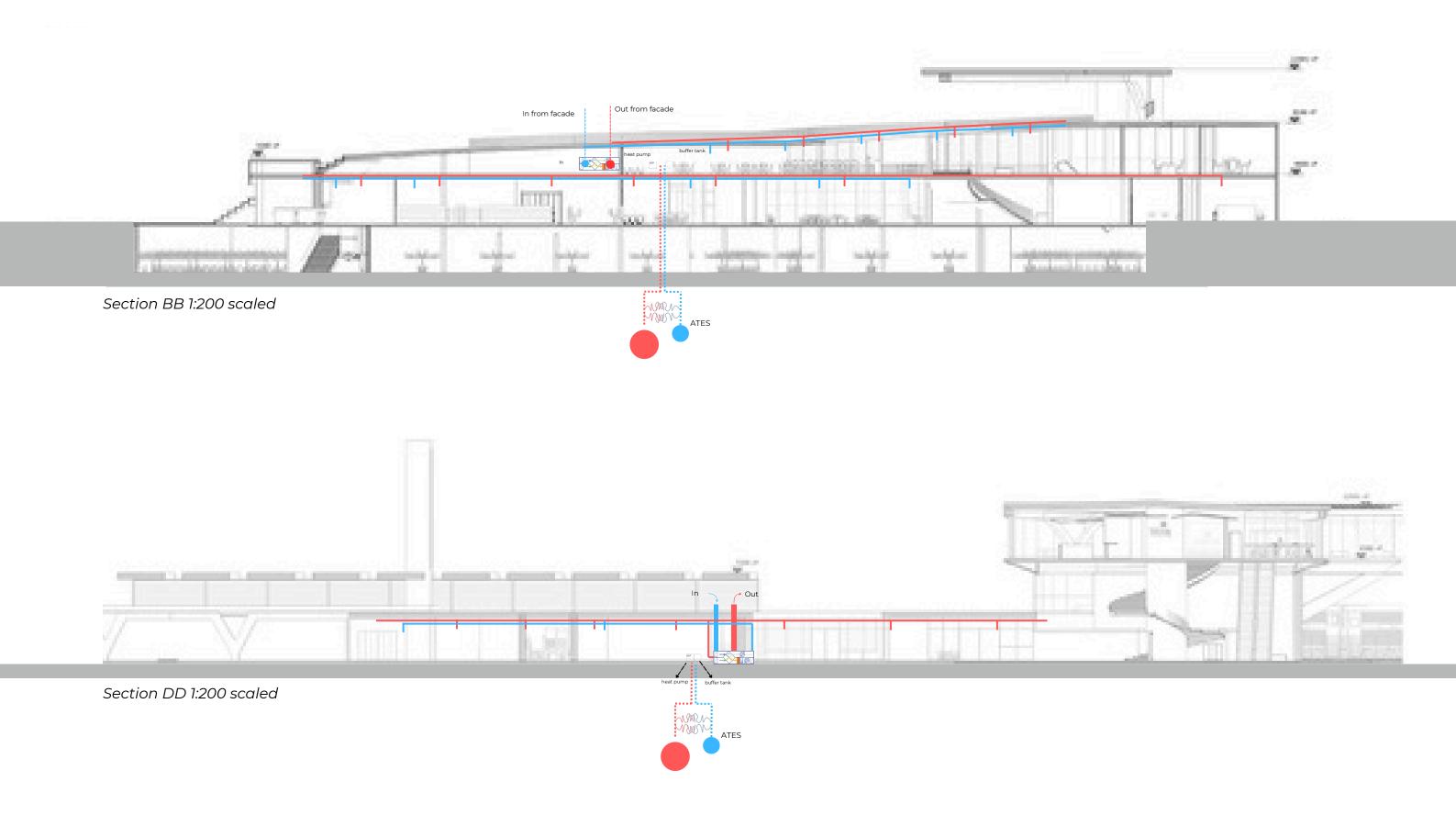


Section BB 1:200 scaled



Section DD 1:200 scaled

#### Climate schedule summer



# The catalyst of Almelo central Redesigning Almelo's Train Station Area to Bridge Physical and Social Gaps



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