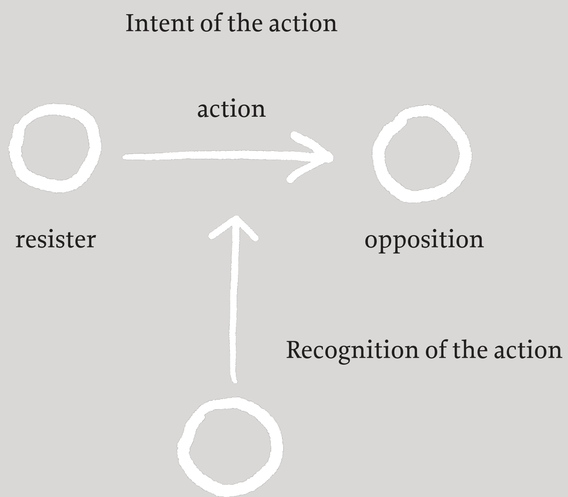
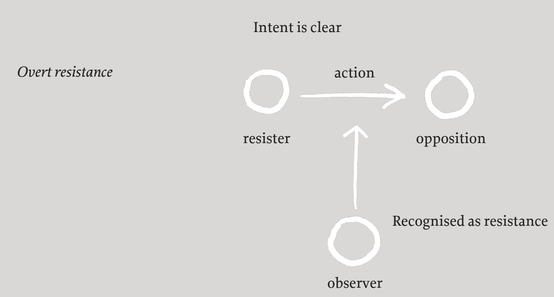
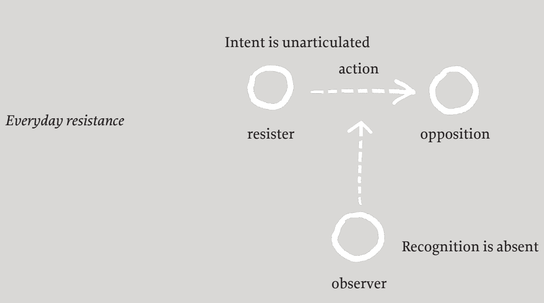
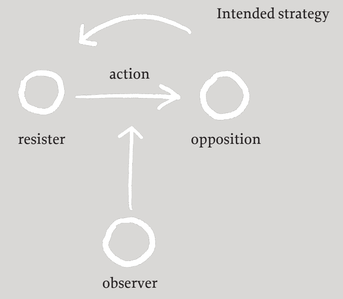
Place of Non-resistance

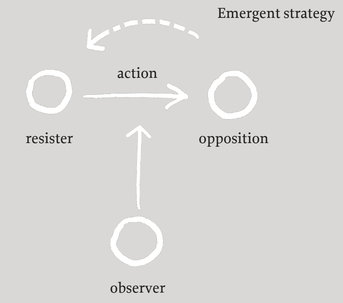
Graduation Poster P5
Maarten van Blokland

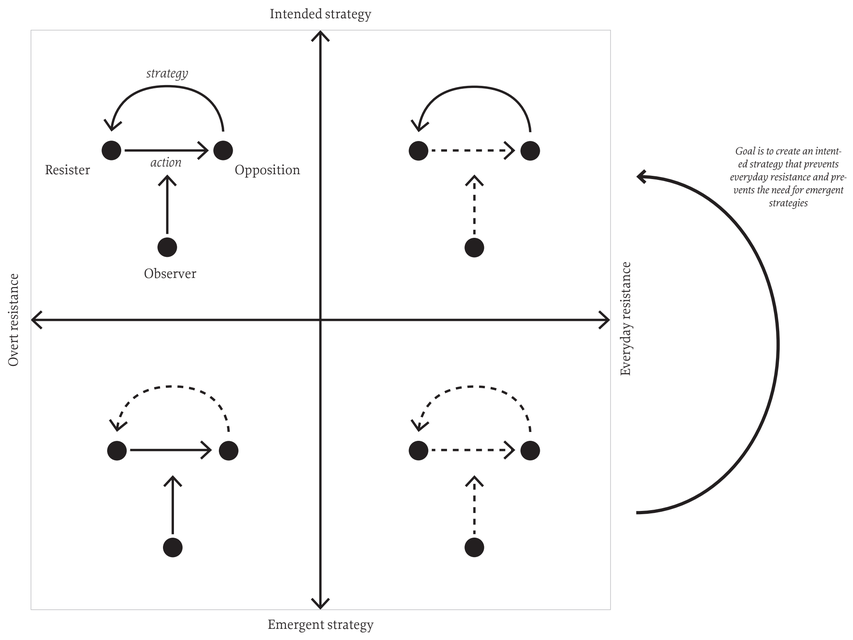












How to design for non-resistance in the Baankwartier

Goal: Creating a building with as little resistance as possible

Strategy
Development approach

1. Initiate an open dialogue with local residents and stakeholders

2. Listen to the resistance that becomes visible and involve it in the open dialogue

3. Secure quality of life and entrepreneurial climate

4. Be clear in the communication and be aware that communication makes resistance visible

5. Work with the values of the neighbourhood and involved actors, and translate these into a programme of values

6. Evaluate design proposals. monitor (potential) resistance and use the outcomes as opportunities to improve the design and the design process.

Tactics
Design brief

Input of values from
field research Baankwartier

A) Identity

B) Safety

C) Livability

D) Community

Input of values form participation process
Cool-zuid

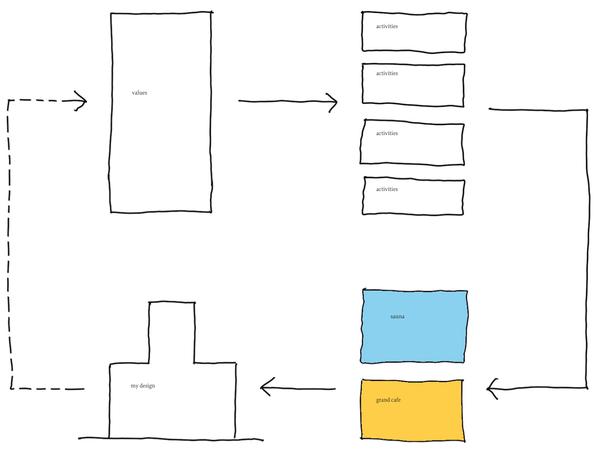
A) Health

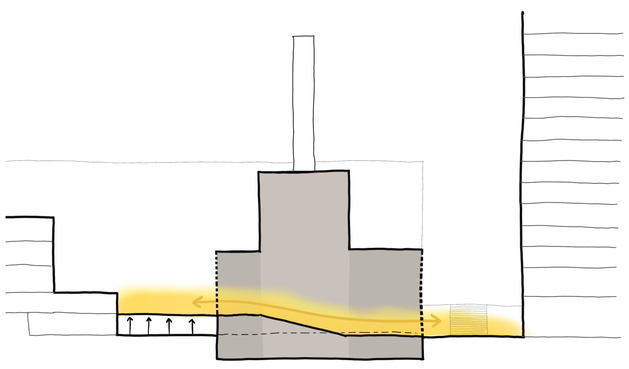
B) Sports

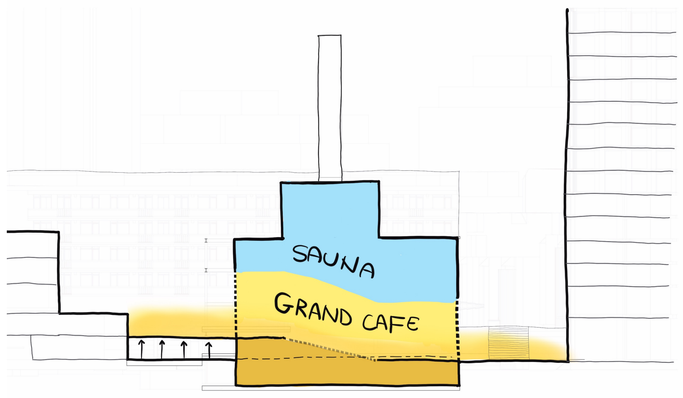
C) Green

Operation
Design solution

Architectural
influence



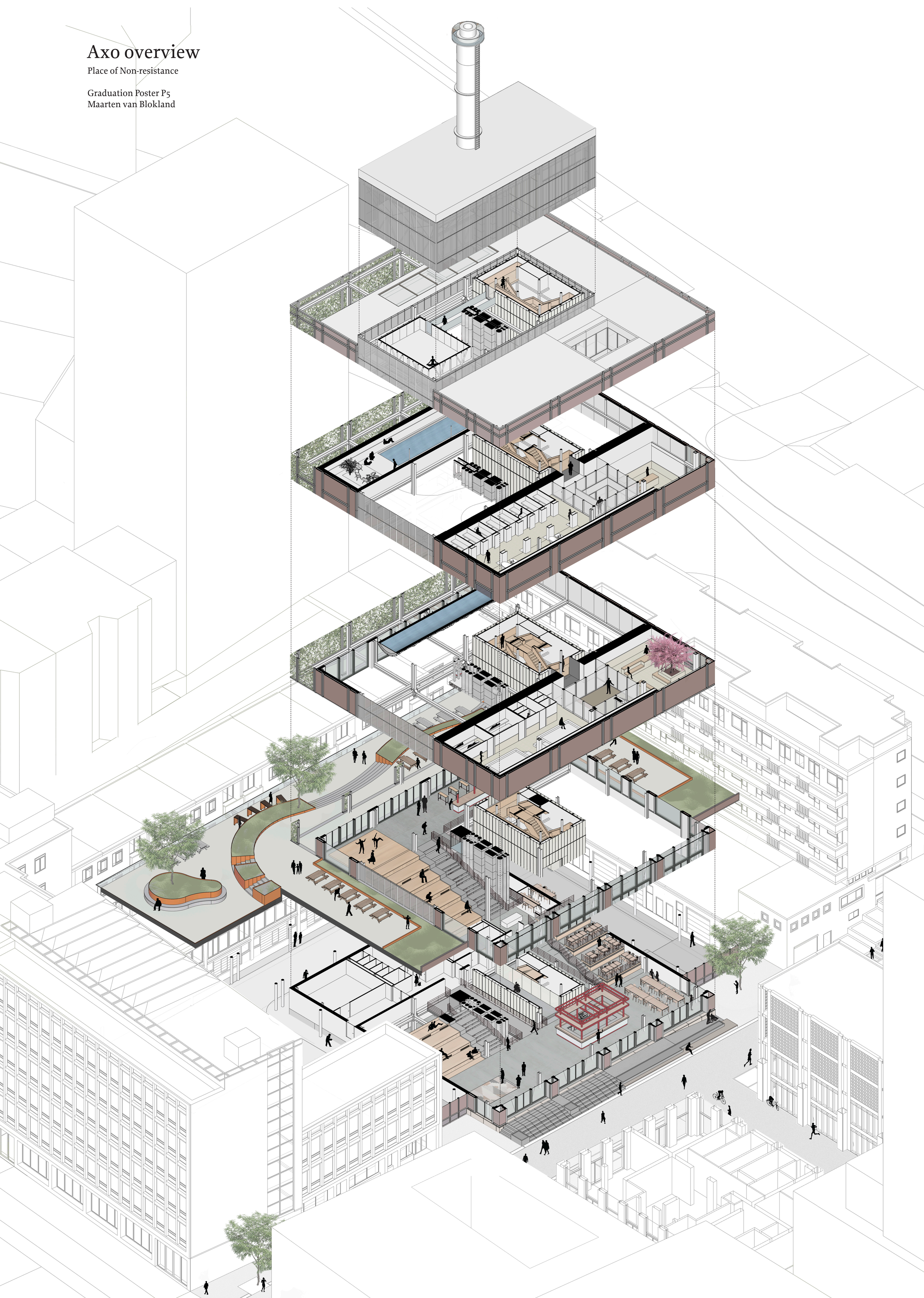




Axo overview

Place of Non-resistance

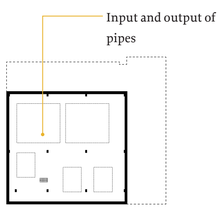
Graduation Poster P5
Maarten van Blokland



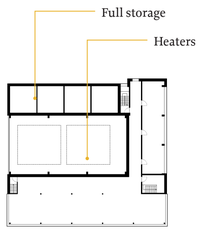
Building Technology

Place of Non-resistance

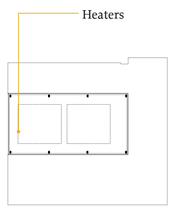
Graduation Poster P5
Maarten van Blokland



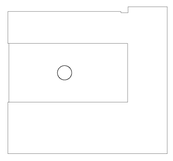
Basement



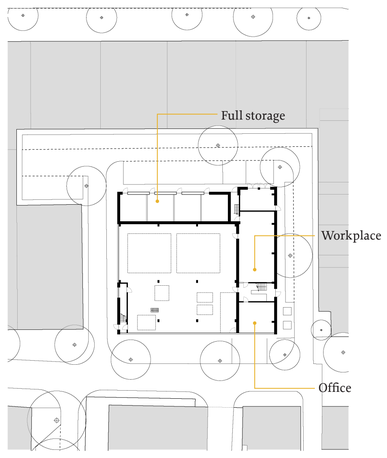
Second floor



Third floor

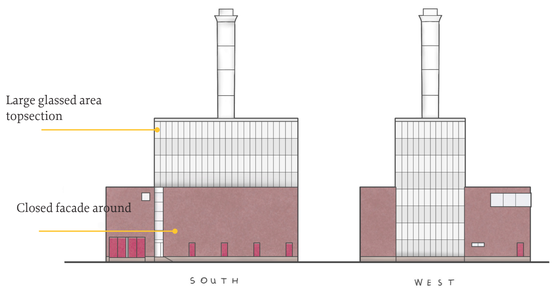


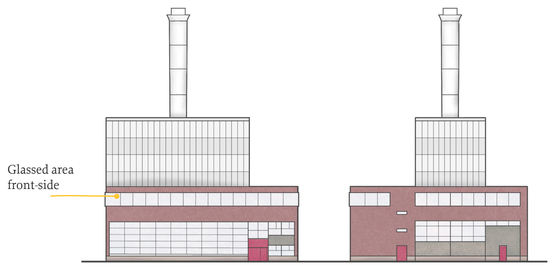
Roof



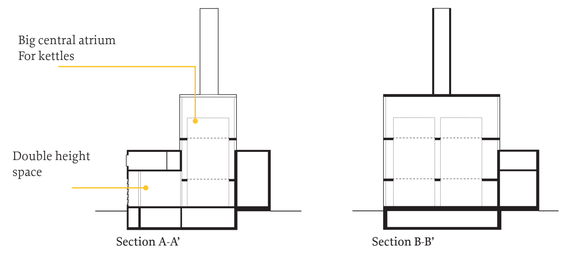
Ground level

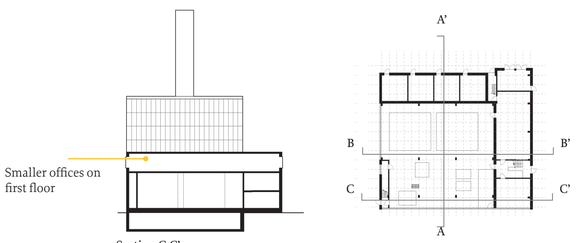
N
Scale: 1:500

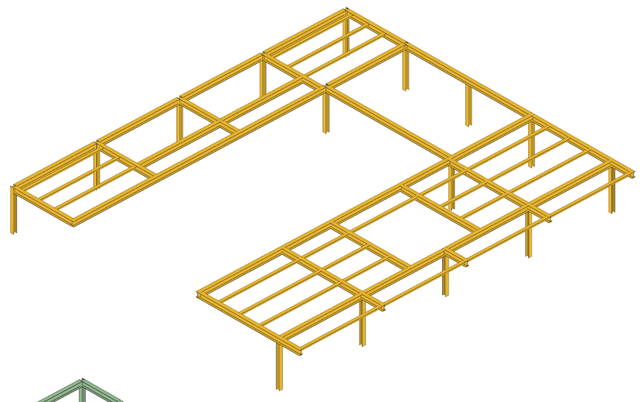




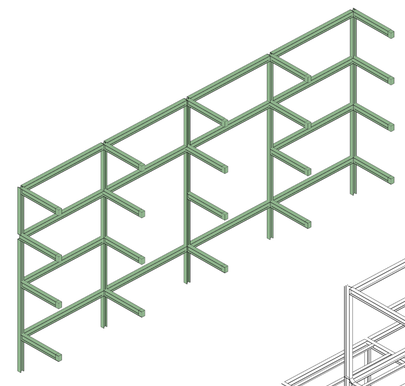
Sections



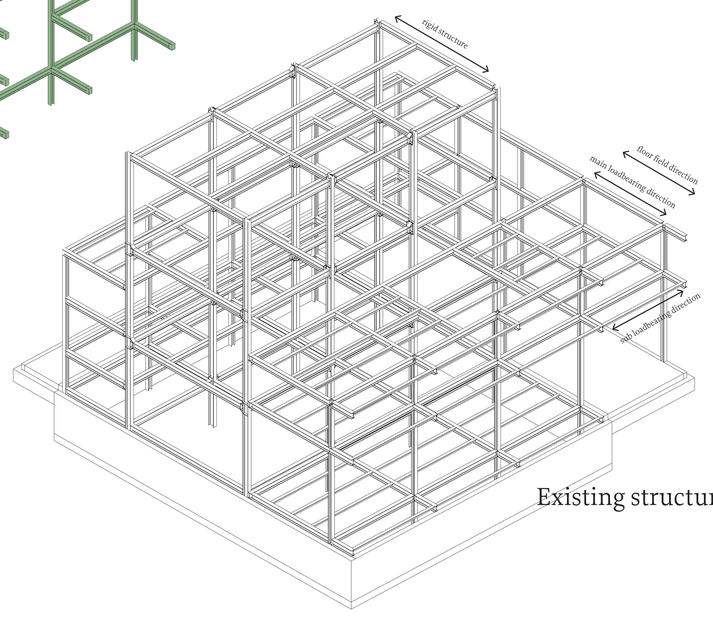




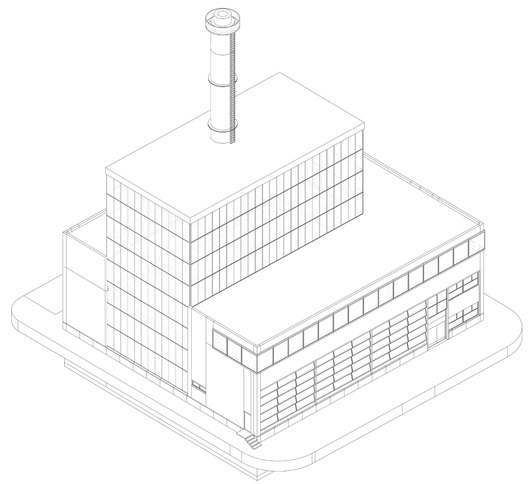
Structure for new floor



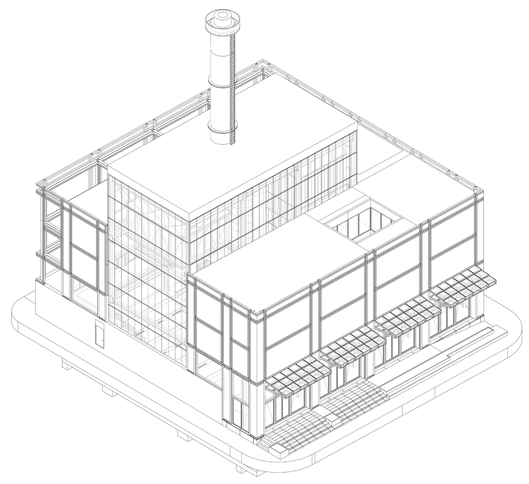
Structure
For green facade



Existing structure

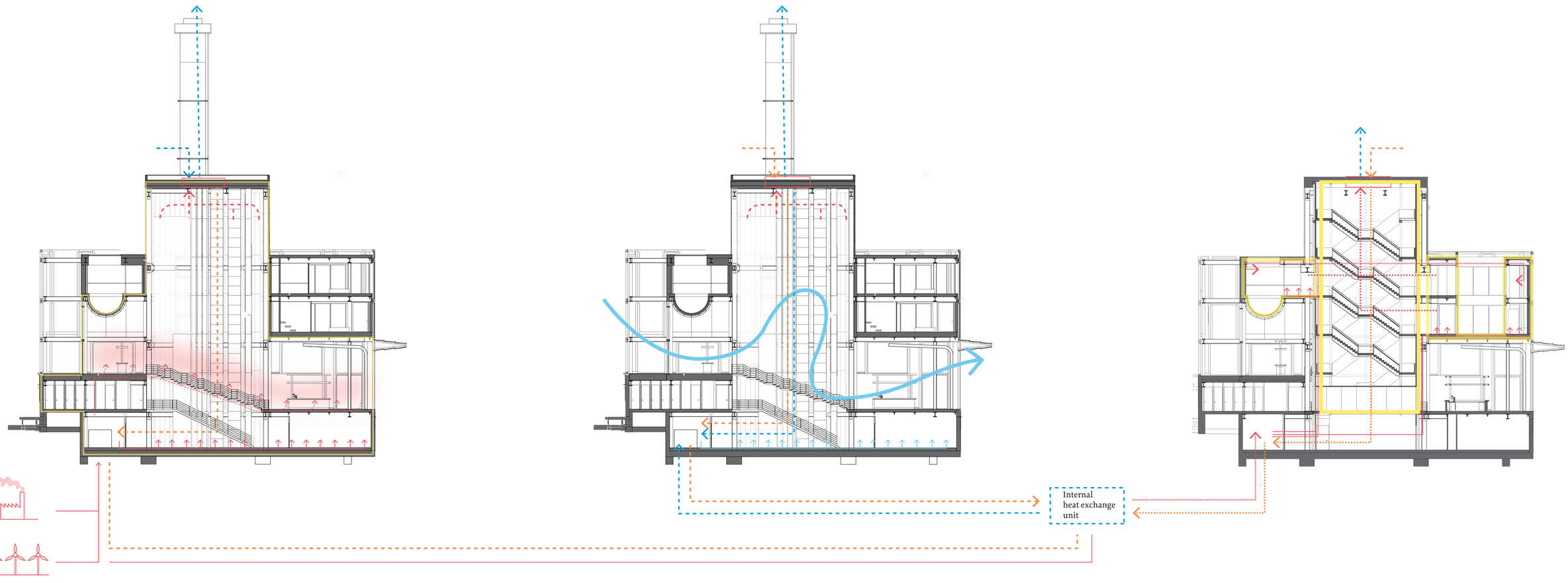


Axo of existing building



Axo of building design

Climate concept



Energy from the most Sustainable source available

Green electricity with heat pump or Excess heat via district heating

Winter
Grand Cafe

Atrium, locally heated by air
Seating areas heated by LT floor heating

Heat recovery from waste air

Summer
Grand Cafe

Cross ventilation trough the opened facades, provides cooling
Seating area's cooled by LT floor cooling

Heat recovery from waste air used for sauna

Winter / Summer
Sauna

Saunas heated by hot air. Surrounded spaces heated by floor heating

Air supply for ventilation through hollow wall structure. Overflow via vertical staircase shaft. Heat recovery at top and further used in building.

Place of Non-resistance

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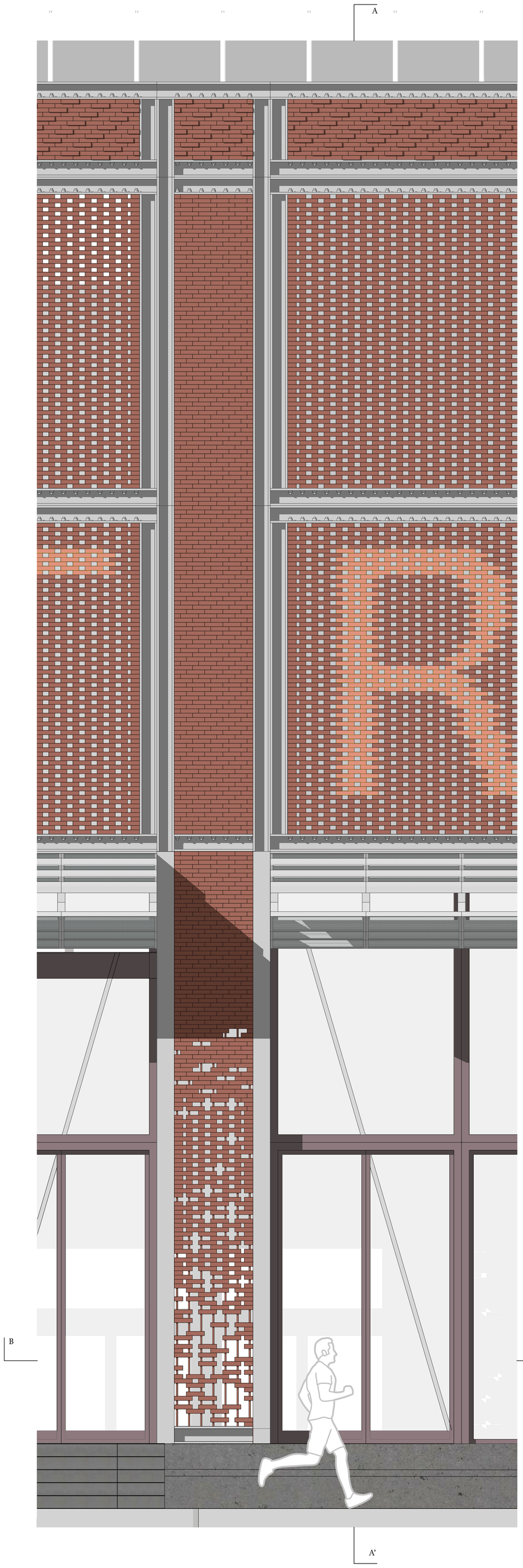
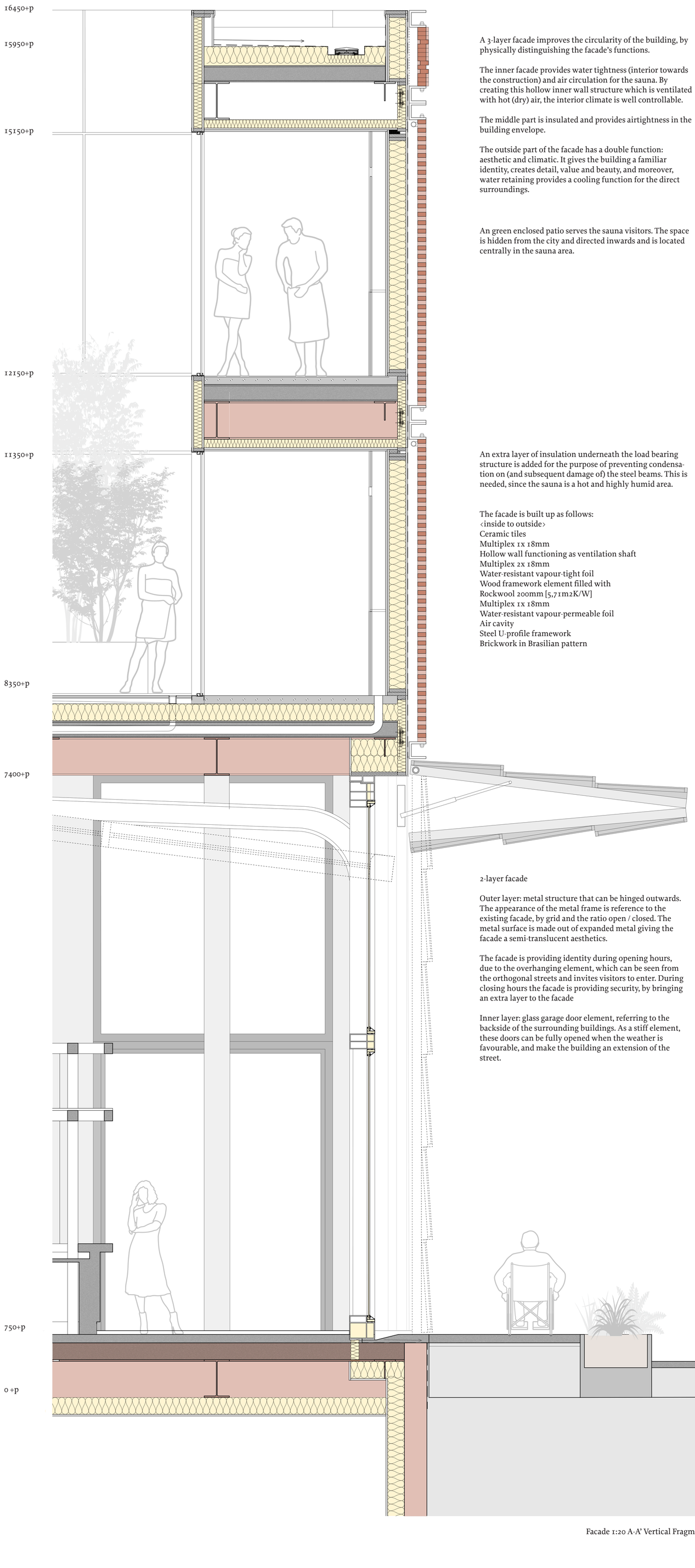




A 3-layer facade improves the circularity of the building, by physically distinguishing the facade's functions.

The inner facade provides water tightness (interior towards the construction) and air circulation for the sauna. By creating this hollow inner wall structure which is ventilated with hot (dry) air, the interior climate is well controllable.

The middle part is insulated and provides airtightness in the building envelope.

The outside part of the facade has a double function: aesthetic and climatic. It gives the building a familiar identity, creates detail, value and beauty, and moreover, water retaining provides a cooling function for the direct surroundings.

An green enclosed patio serves the sauna visitors. The space is hidden from the city and directed inwards and is located centrally in the sauna area.

An extra layer of insulation underneath the load bearing structure is added for the purpose of preventing condensation on (and subsequent damage of) the steel beams. This is needed, since the sauna is a hot and highly humid area.

The facade is built up as follows:
‹inside to outside›
Ceramic tiles
Multiplex 1x 18mm
Hollow wall functioning as ventilation shaft
Multiplex 2x 18mm
Water-resistant vapour-tight foil
Wood framework element filled with
Rockwool 200mm [5,71m2K/W]
Multiplex 1x 18mm
Water-resistant vapour-permeable foil
Air cavity
Steel U-profile framework
Brickwork in Brasilian pattern

2-layer facade

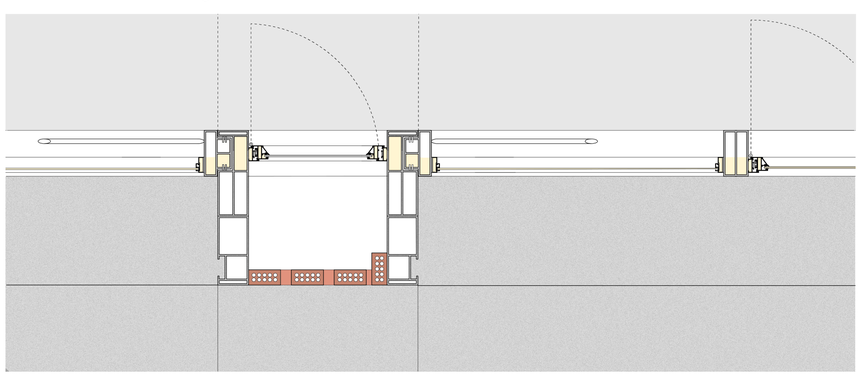
Outer layer: metal structure that can be hinged outwards. The appearance of the metal frame is reference to the existing facade, by grid and the ratio open / closed. The metal surface is made out of expanded metal giving the facade a semi-translucent aesthetics.

The facade is providing identity during opening hours, due to the overhanging element, which can be seen from the orthogonal streets and invites visitors to enter. During closing hours the facade is providing security, by bringing an extra layer to the facade

Inner layer: glass garage door element, referring to the backside of the surrounding buildings. As a stiff element, these doors can be fully opened when the weather is favourable, and make the building an extension of the street.

Facade 1:20 A-A' Vertical Fragment

Facade 1:20 B-B' Horizontal Fragment



CENTRALE