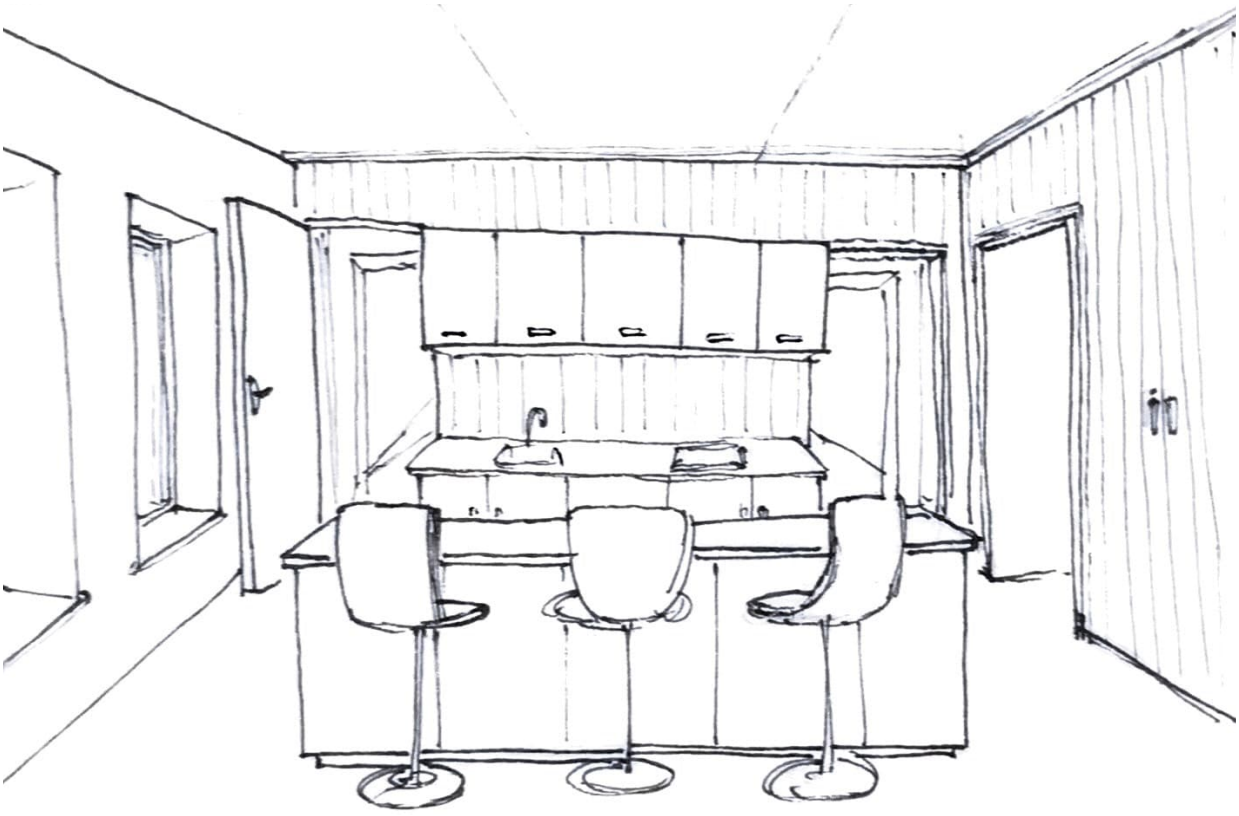
Project Journal _ P3

City Hotel, Amsterdam



Milou Blok 4480953

Project Journal _ P3
Milou Blok
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29.06.2021

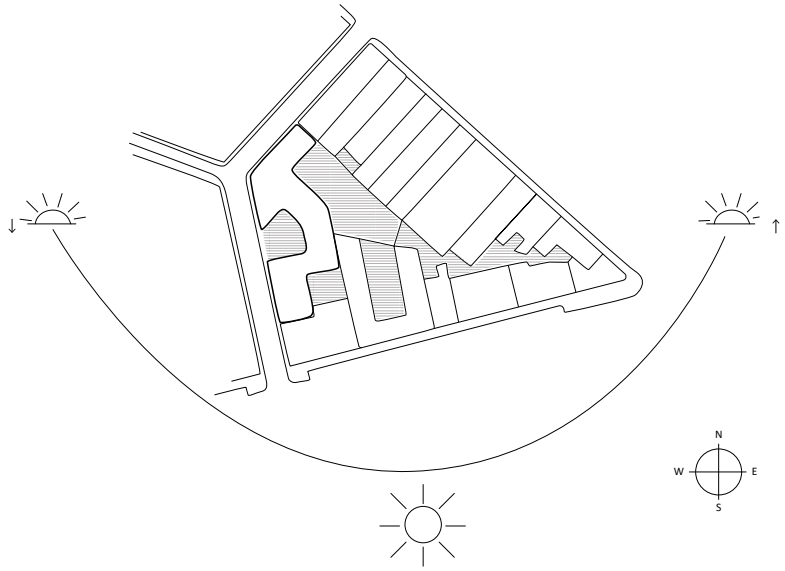
MSc3 Architecture
Interiors, Buildings, Cities
AR3AI100
Tutors; Mark Pimlott, Mauro Parravicini, Daniel Rosbottom, Sam de Vocht

Content

This part of the journal is a collection of the design progress from week 3.1 untill week 3.9, leading up to the P3. Besides documenting the design progress, references and precedents found and used in this period are added.

Design week 3.1

This chapter will go into some of the starting points of the design, considering volumes and their heights, but also different spaces and their qualities, and how the different target groups using the building are connected to these spaces.



Orientation of the site

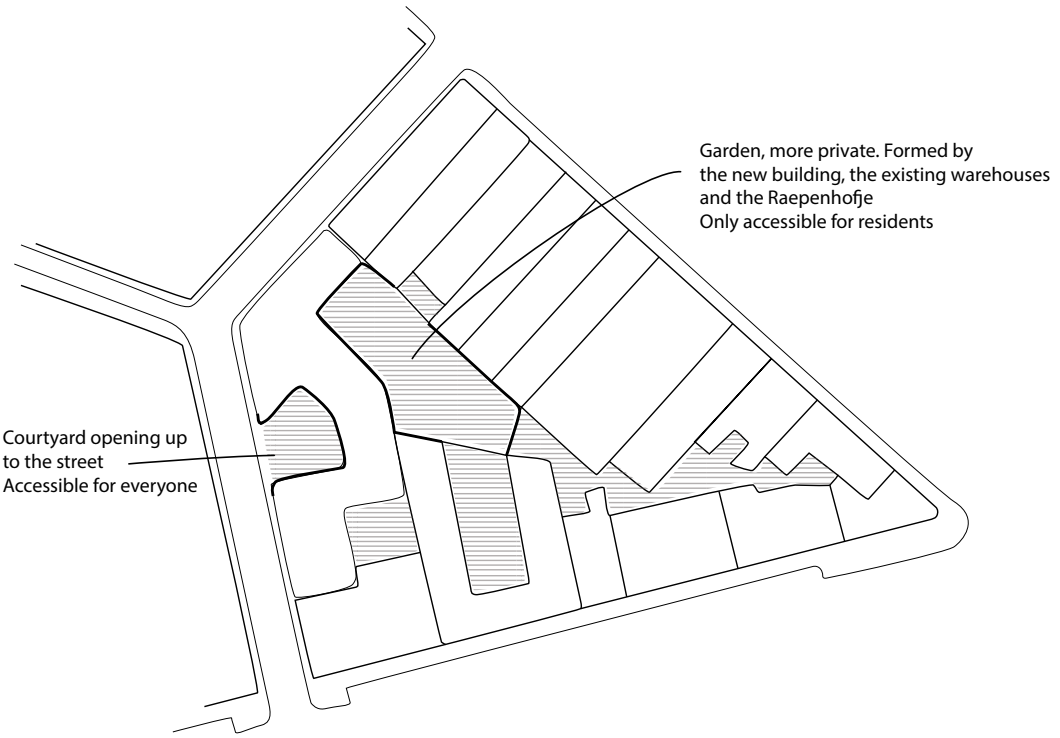
Building shape

The building shape takes the surrounding buildings into close consideration. By looking at the orientation and possible impact on exterior spaces and exisiting buildings, the building shape which can be seen on the drawings is established.

Firstly, the built volume want to threat the exisitng warehouses with respect. They now serve as apartments, and get a lot of their natural light from the facade linked to our site. Therefore, an enclosed garden is created. This ensures enough air and light for the existing residents, and also creates a beautiful enclosed exterior space in the middle of Amsterdam.

The corner volume will be a one or two floors higher than de rest of the building. The corner volume, adjacent to the crossing where all three streets come together, is a place where the attention of the public has to be drawn to. Just as the other two streets, this volume will have a public function on the ground floor.

A second exterior space will have a much stronger connection to the street, and therefore to the people walking in the street. The shape of the surrounding volume is in a way ‘embracing’ the courtyard. In this way, without designing a wall or actual border, a threshold between the street and the courtyard is created. The volume on the south side of the courtyard will only be one storey high, In this way, the courtyard will receive enough daylight.



Top _ Building volume and heights
Bottom _ Couryard shape and enclosement

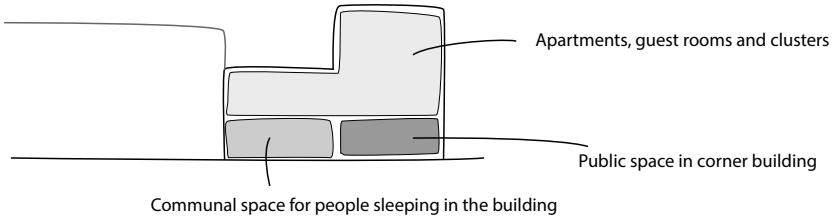
Model 1:100, view from Driehoekstraat

To test volumes and do some mass studies, Owen and I decided to make a model of the three streets forming the Driehoekstraat. We felt like this was especially important for our site, since it is very complicated an fully built already. It is important to know where the opening of the surrounding buildings are, how high they are, and how close they are to our site. We made the model on a scale 1:100, because we felt like this was the right scale to be able to play around with the volumes, and also really see a difference. The model is made out of grey cardboard, and shows window openings, doors, some rooflines and the relief in the street.

The pictures show the variant explained on the previous pages. The corner volume is 21 cm, which equals 21 meters. From the pictures and use of the model, this seems very high on the one hand, on the hand, by making the facade a bit more varying and by creating a set-back on the top, this height could work, and could provide the site with more space for residents or guests.

However, in the next version I want to test some different things;
- *Making the corner lower*
- *Touching the hofje, like in plan for P2*
- *Studying the second courtyard; what is the balance between figure and void?*

Top _ Model 1:100, view from Brouwersgracht
Bottom _ Model 1:100, top view

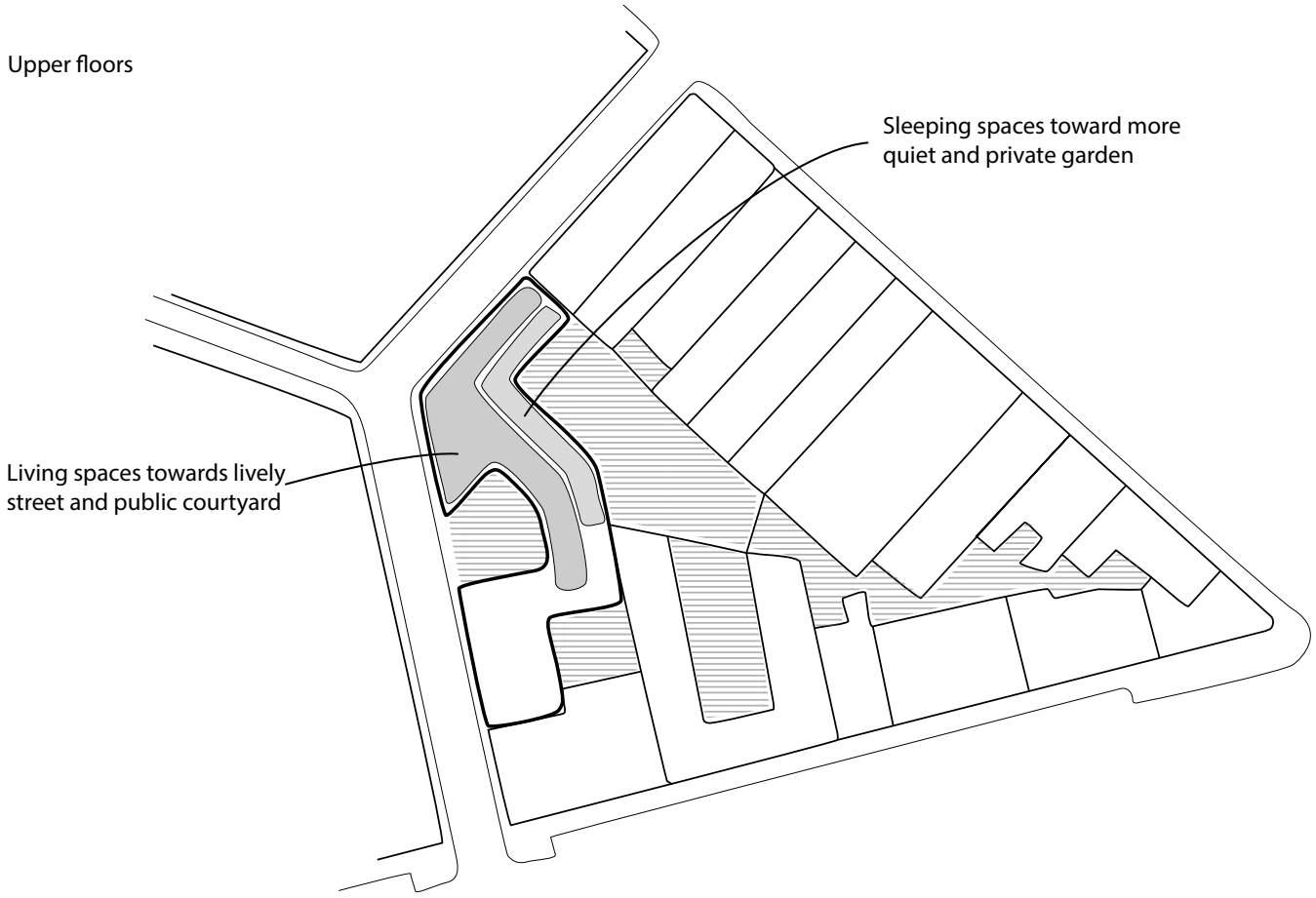


Concept of the program in section, showing public and communal spaces on the ground floor, and the more private spaces on the upper floors.

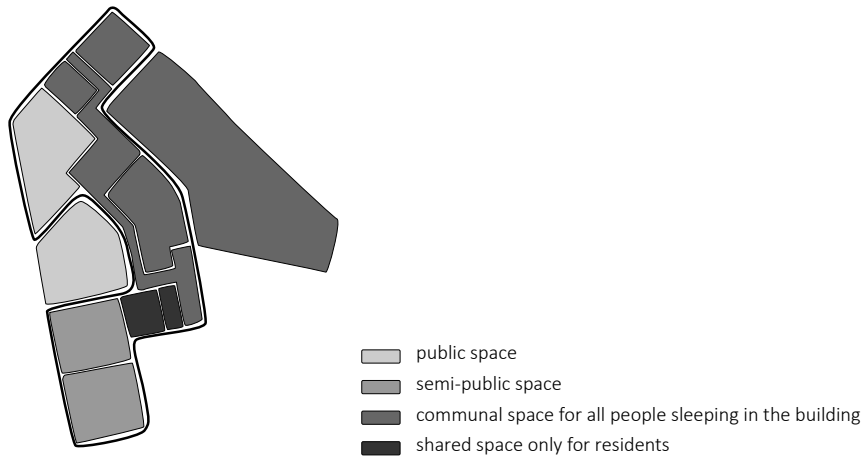
Program

The program of the building takes into account its different users, and how they are situated towards the different exterior spaces and the street. The ground floor is fully public or communal, in order to give something back to the neighborhood, instead of being an establishment on its own, focused only inwards. This can be a place for a restaurant or café, or a place to meet or gather. The other volume facing the Driehoekstraat will give space for locals to rent, where they can either start a shop or have their office/work space. In this way, locals are also involved in the building, while at the same time, the rent they pay can be used to finance the building. On the opposite side of the street, some other commercial spaces are already located, so this would be a good space to give this more commercial function. Both these volumes are connected to the street, as well as the courtyard. This will be the more public part of the building. In the contrary, the garden will have a more private atmosphere. Therefore, the volumes adjacent to this garden will have a little more privacy, being only accessible for people living in the building, or staying there are guests.

The top floors will mostly be used for residential function, providing apartments, clusters and guest rooms. The arrangement of these different types will be discussed later, but the main idea is that living areas, like a dining room or kitchen are focused to the street or public courtyard, while athe bedrooms are surrounding the garden, providing them with a peaceful and more private atmosphere.



Top _ Program concept ground floor.
Bottom _ Program concept upper floors



Different types of accessibility on ground floor

Ground floor program

The ground floor houses all shared and publlic facilities. However, there is still a difference in degree of privacy between these different spaces.

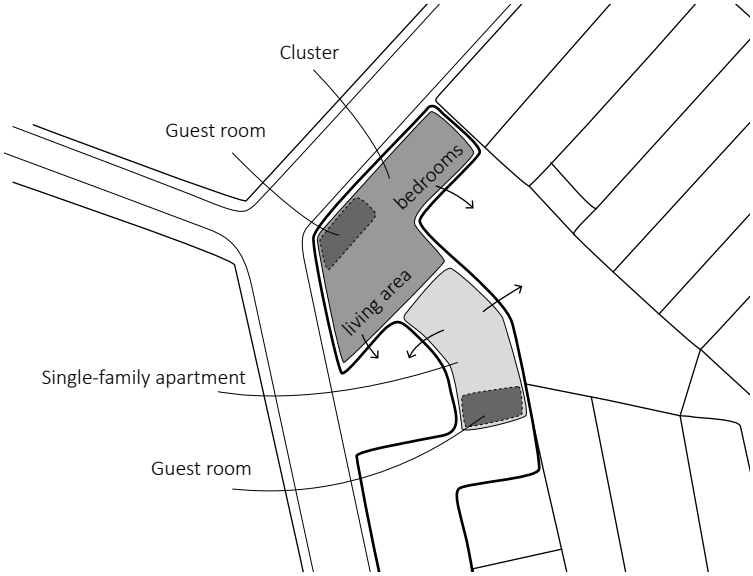
Rentable space
The rentable spaces are oriented towards the street and are meant for either a commercial function or office/work space, and will be rented for longer periods of time. By providing the neighborhood with these rentable spaces, the building allows the people of Amsterdam to contribute to the life of the place. Besides, these rentable spaces will provide money.

Public space
The public space will function as a place where people of the neighborhood can come together. The idea rigth now is to place a restaurant of coffee place in the building. A place where people can eat or drink always attracts different types of people, and can connect them. Besides, the space can be used for meeting and gatherings (rented/reserved for a short period of time). The public space is connected to the courtyard, and can make use of that as well.

Communal space
Number 3 till 8 are the communal spaces, and are not accessible for everyone, but meant for the people sleeping in the building. These spaes are mostly oriented around the garden.

1. Rentable space
2. Restaurant/meeting space
3. Circulation residents and guests
4. Communal kitchen and living room
5. Bike storage
6. Work space residents and guests
7. Laundry room
8. Storage

Functions on the ground floor



Configuration of different types of residential units

Clusters, single-family apartments and guest rooms

As mentioned before, the goal of my building is to create a symbiotic relationship between the guests of the building, probably tourists, and the residents. Creating a communal house, in which some facilities are shared, and some are not, dependent on the type of user that you are.

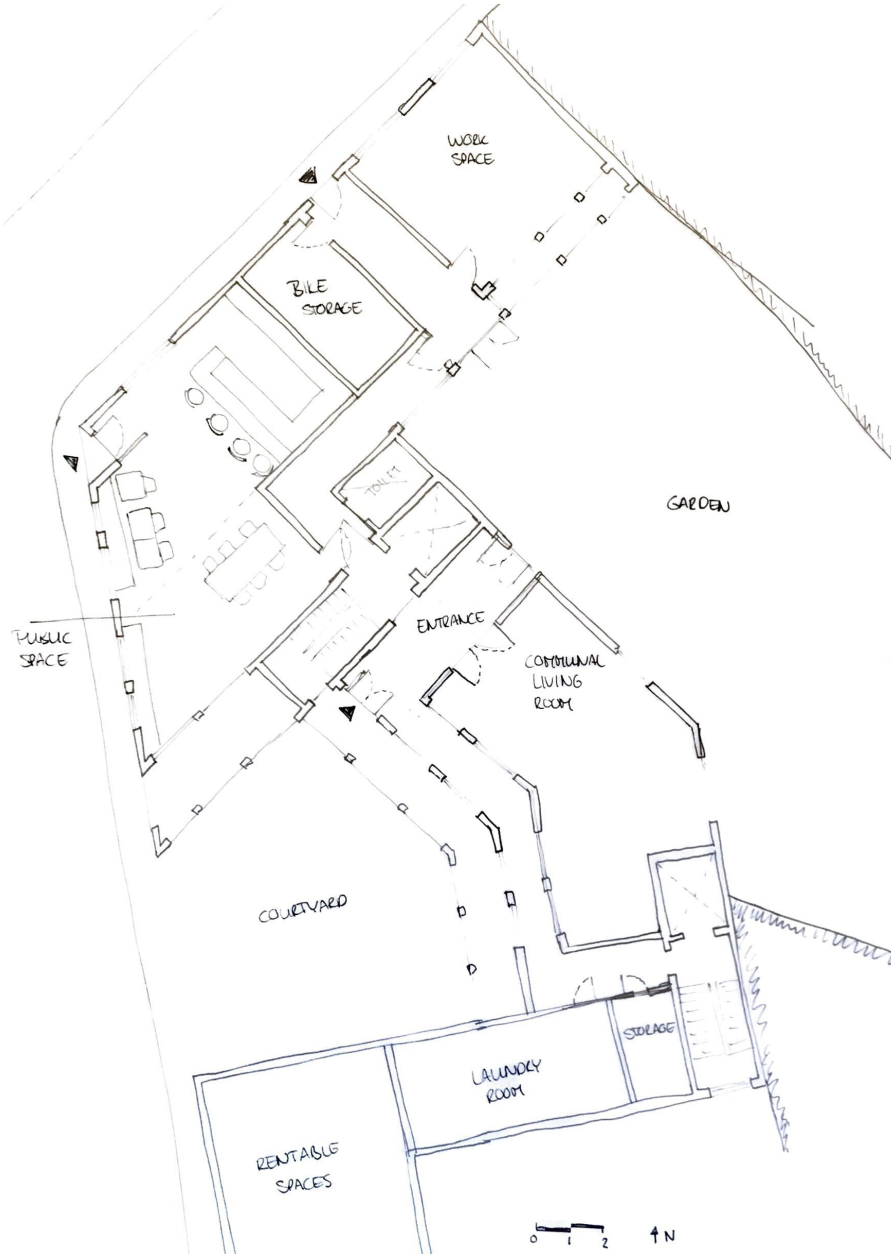
The basis of the life of the place will be the residents. Instead of the co-living type on a bigger scale, which is more focused on students. expats and singles, this project will focus more on creating a multigenerational group of residents, by providing different types of living, which are;

Clusters
Consisting of one-bedroom apartments with their own bathroom and kitchenette, a communal kitchen and living room, and a rentable room.

Family homes
Consisiting of 3-bedroom apartmets with their own bathroom, kitchen and living room, and a rentable room.

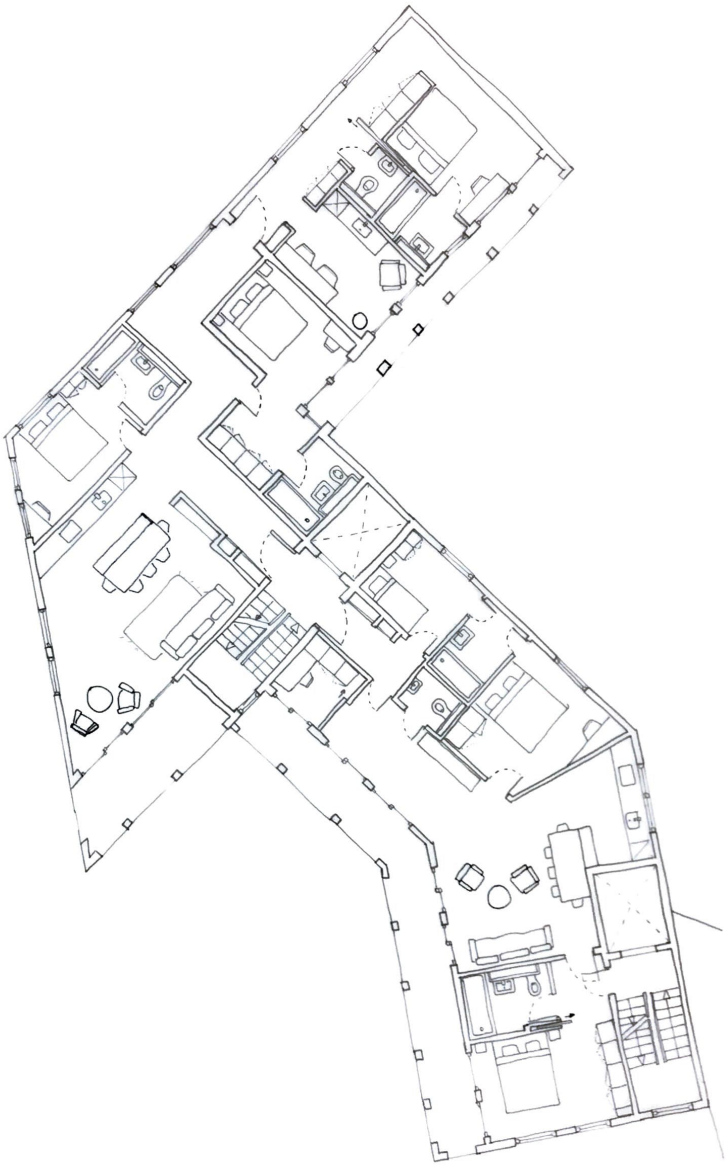
Every resident will have one private outdoor space, and the clusters will also have a collective loggia.

Functions on upper floor



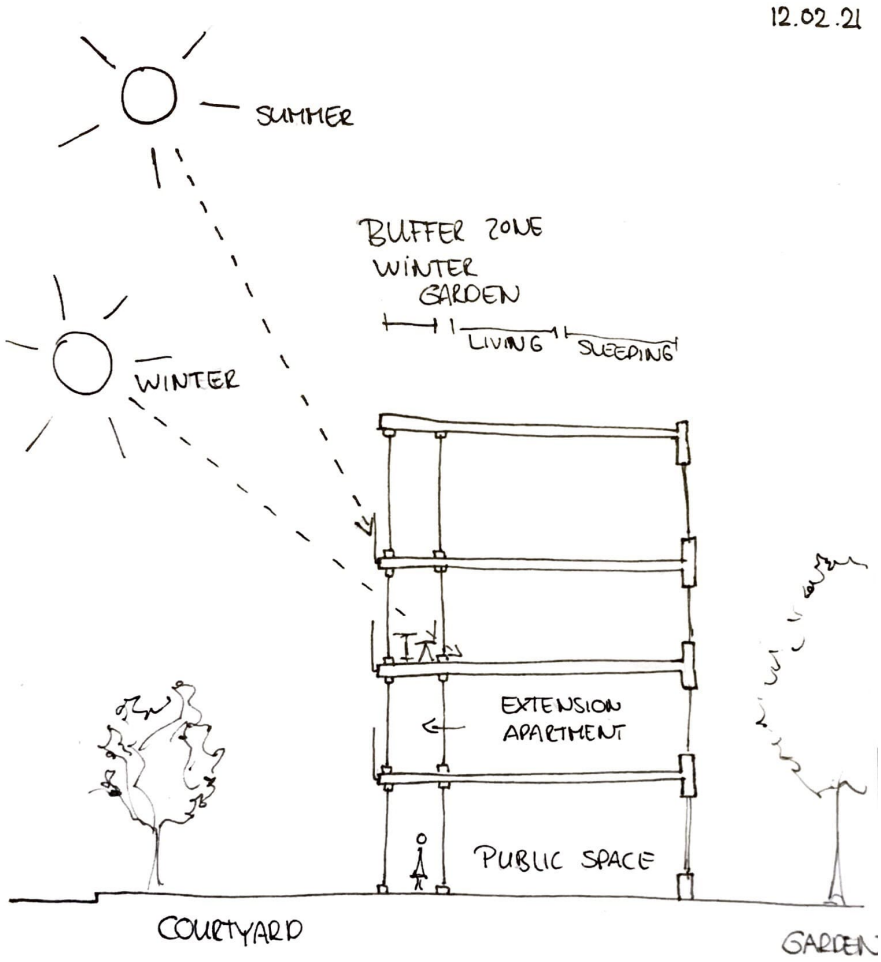
Ground Floor

To test my first ideas, and to get more grip and understanding of the scale of my project, I made a 1:100 floor plan drawing of the ground floor and a 'typical' upper floor. Already when making them, I felt like some things still didn't feel very right, for example the ways in which the hotel rooms were placed in the building, as well as the logic of the building looking at circulation. In the next version, I want to try to make a configuration in which the guests/tourists get more opportunity to meet each other, taking into account their routing through the building and designing 'accidental' meeting point.



Upper floor

Another topic we discussed during tutoring, was if there really was the need to mix all different kind of target groups. The examples I was looking at that had this mix, creating a multi-generational home, where of a much bigger scale. In my design however, it felt a bit weird looking at these clusters. The difference between a hotel-room and a studio apartment is very minimal, raising the question of the period of time someone would stay in a studio space. This may not fit very well in my concept, since the residents will be responsible for running the little 'hotel'. Therefore, it would be very beneficial for the project if the residents are really there for the long term.



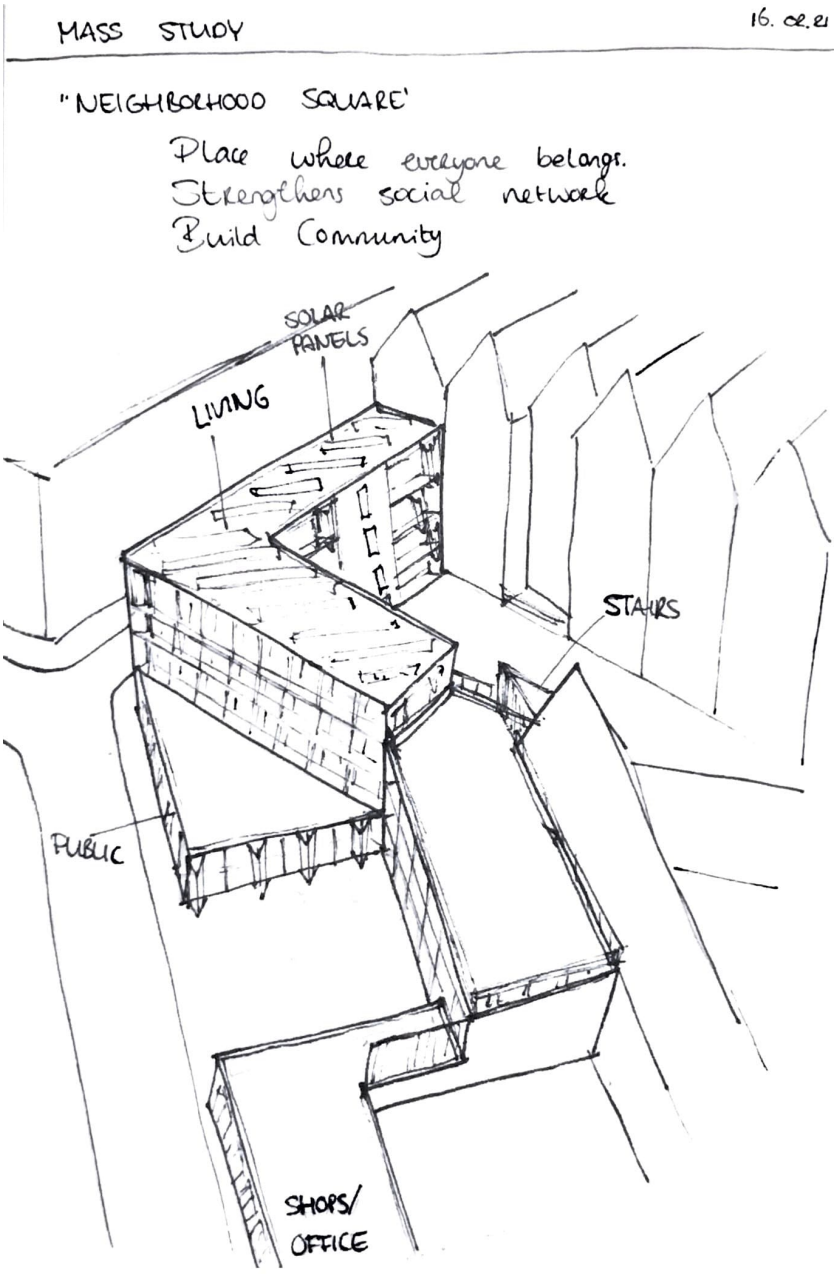
Pages from sketchbook _ section

This section shows the idea of creating a thermal buffer zone, which can function as an extension of the apartment space, and at the same time be a buffer space which benefits the heating and cooling of the interior space. For the next building technology tutoring, I want to look at the following things;

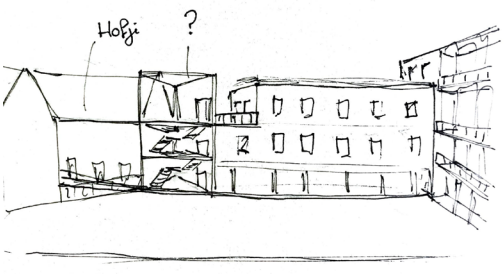
- Lacaton & Vassal, who designed an additional balcony structure on an apartment building in Bordeaux
- Take into consideration technical space in the design
- How do I want to ensure circularity in my building? Using dry connections?
- Where do I want to building to be made of? Bio-based materials?

Design week 3.2

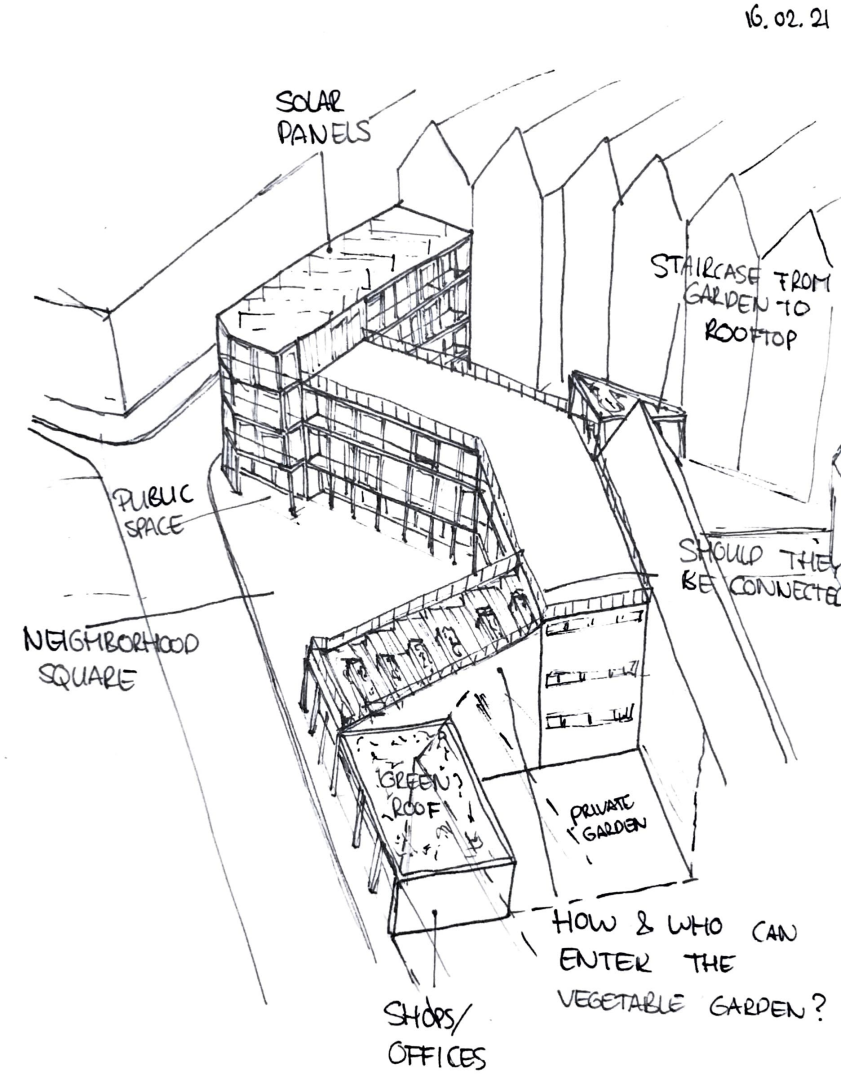
Research into bio-based materials for both the structure and the facade of the building.



Pages from sketchbook _ massing study

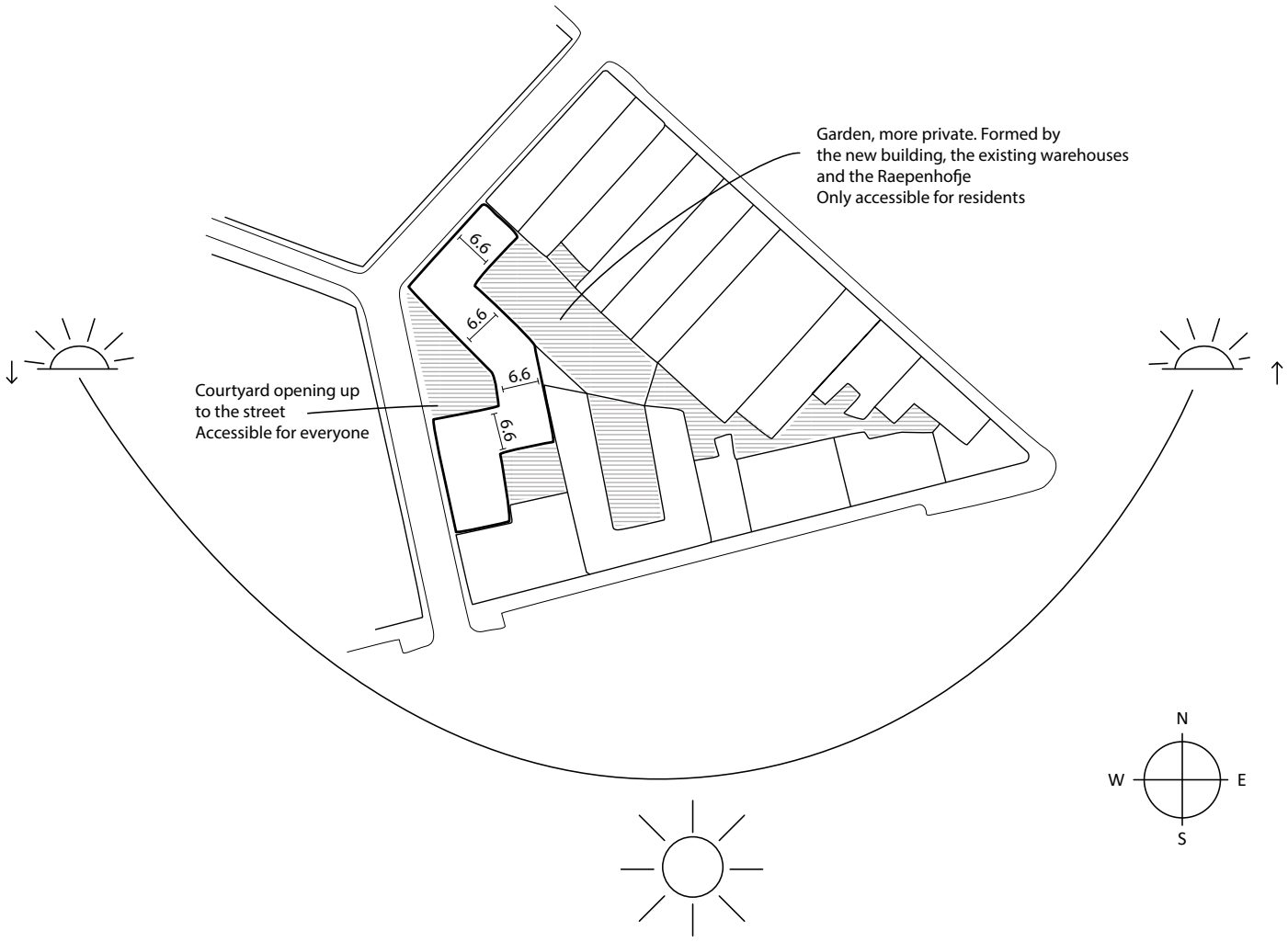


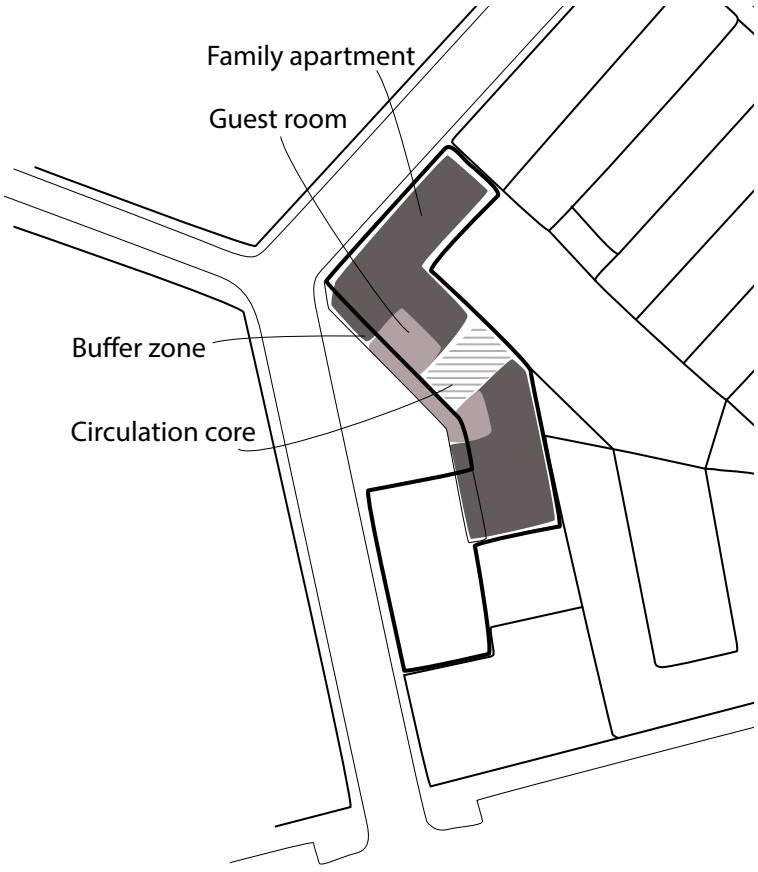
Page from sketchbook _ triangular shape



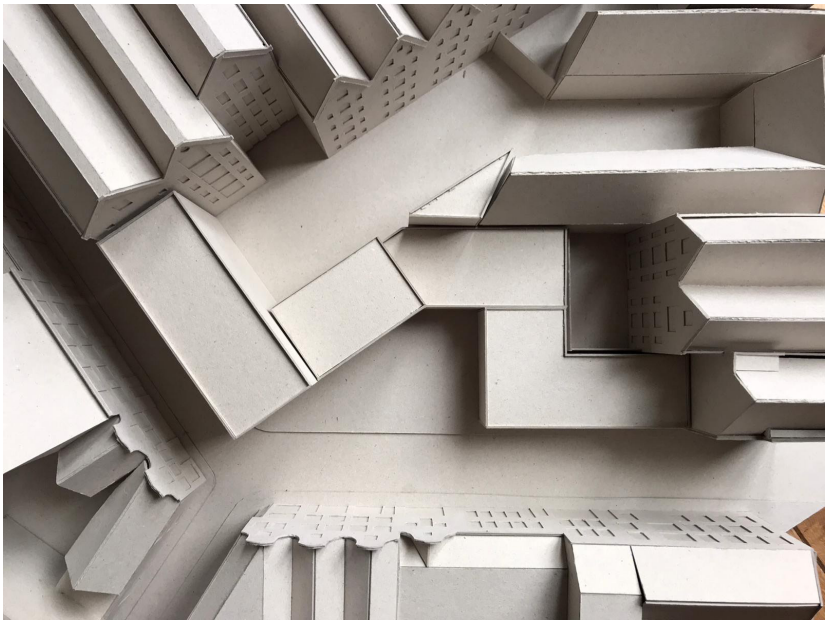
TAA Design _ The Red Roof

Pages from sketchbook _ massing study

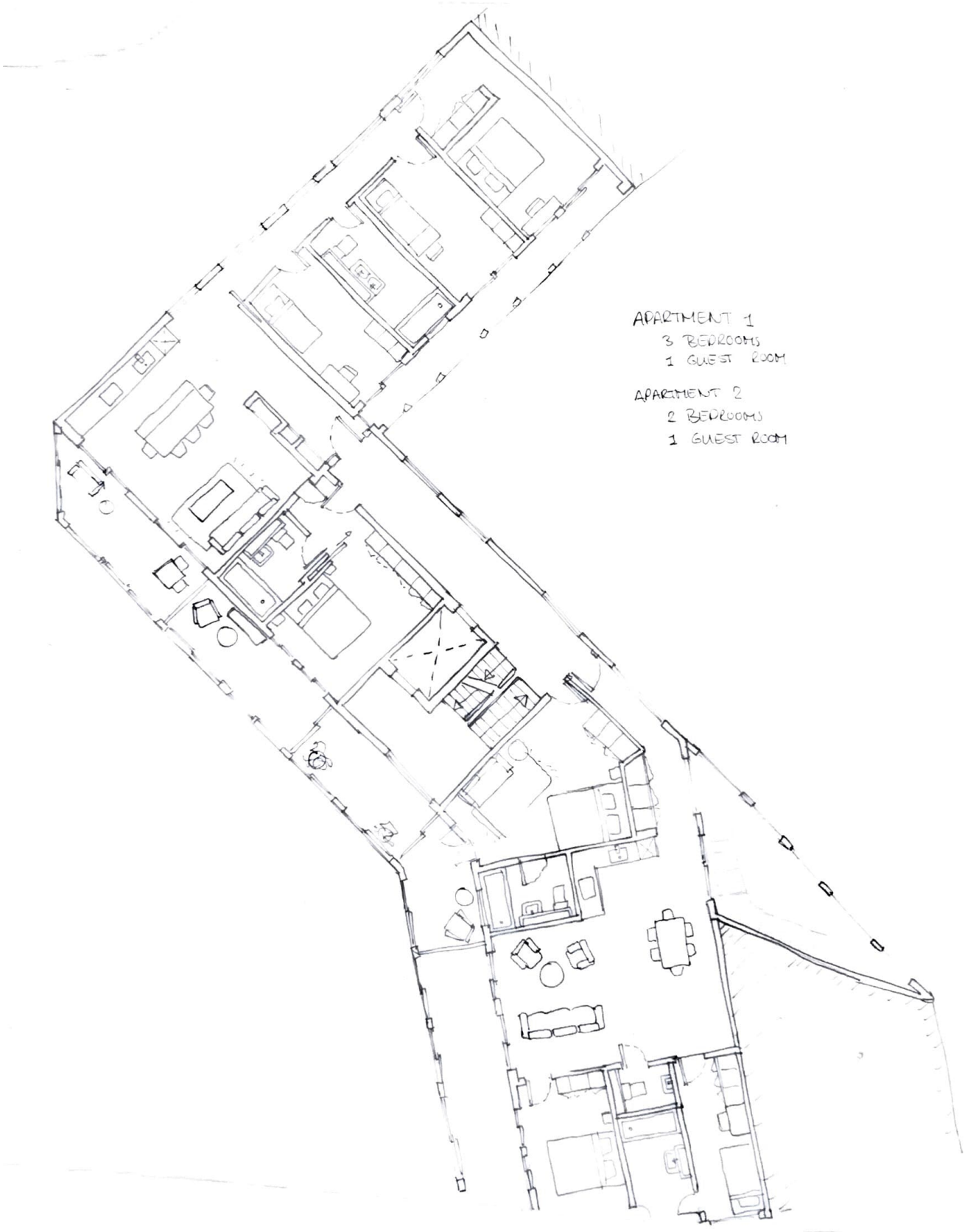




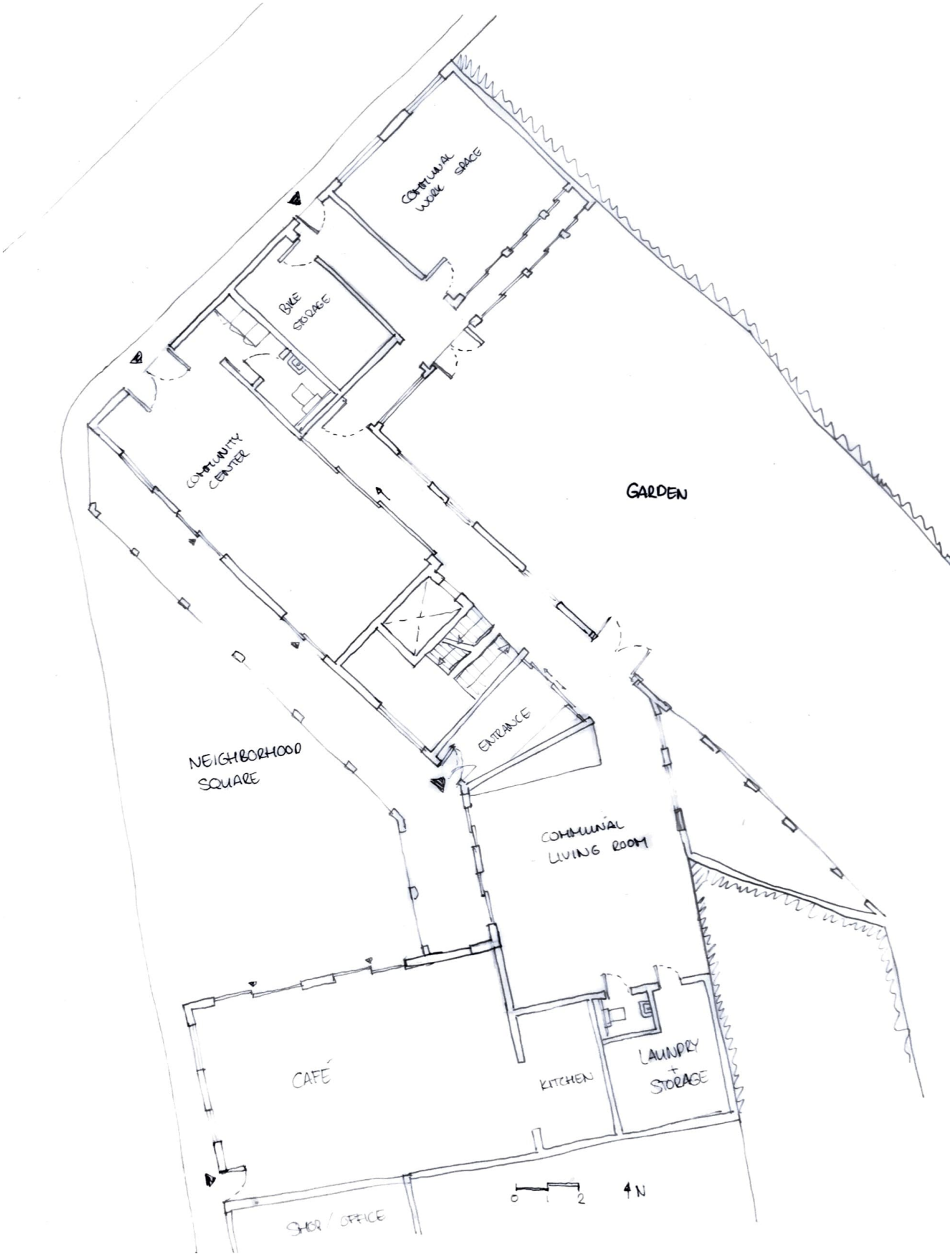
Top _ orientation of the site
Bottom _ program concept upper floor



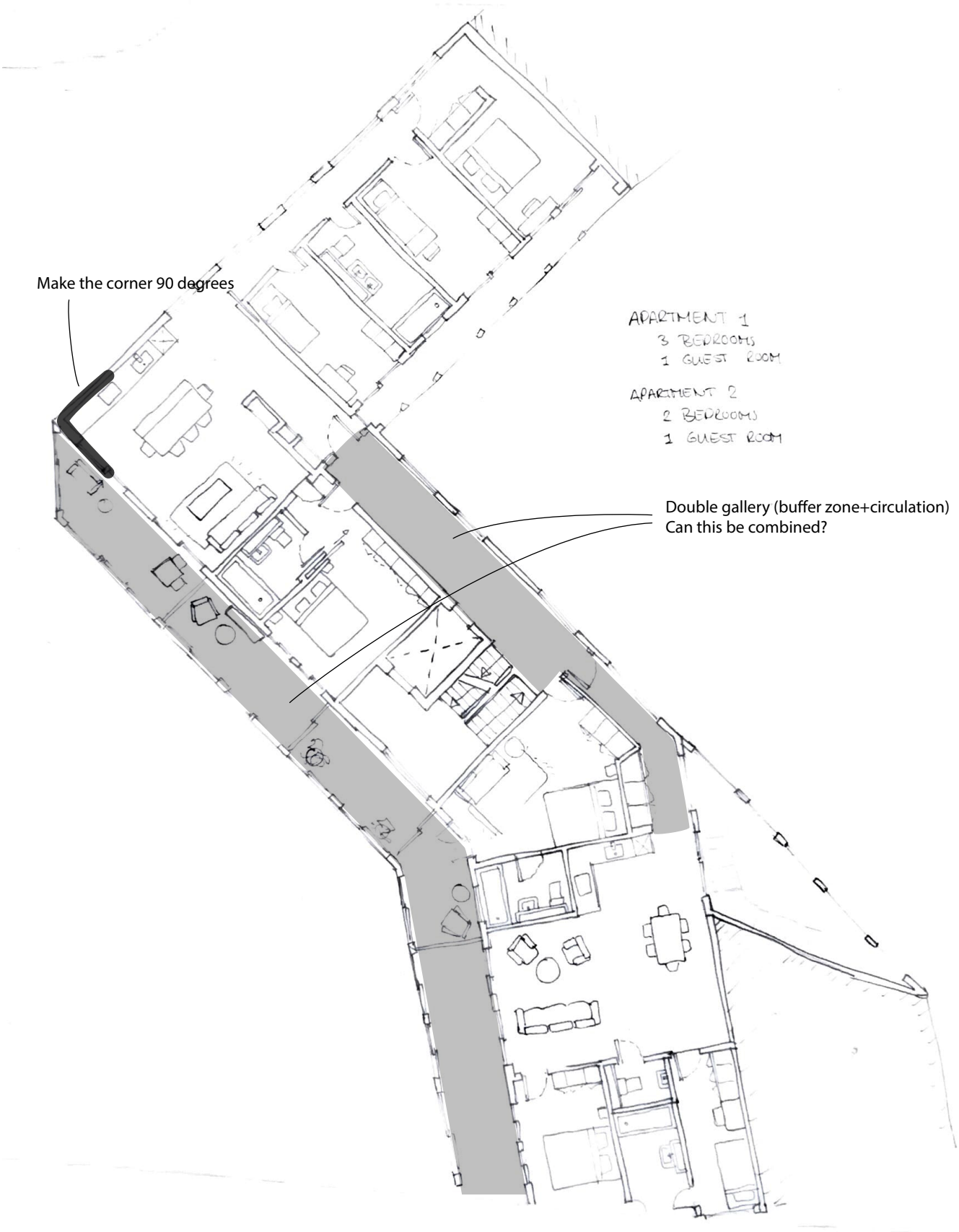
Picture sketch models



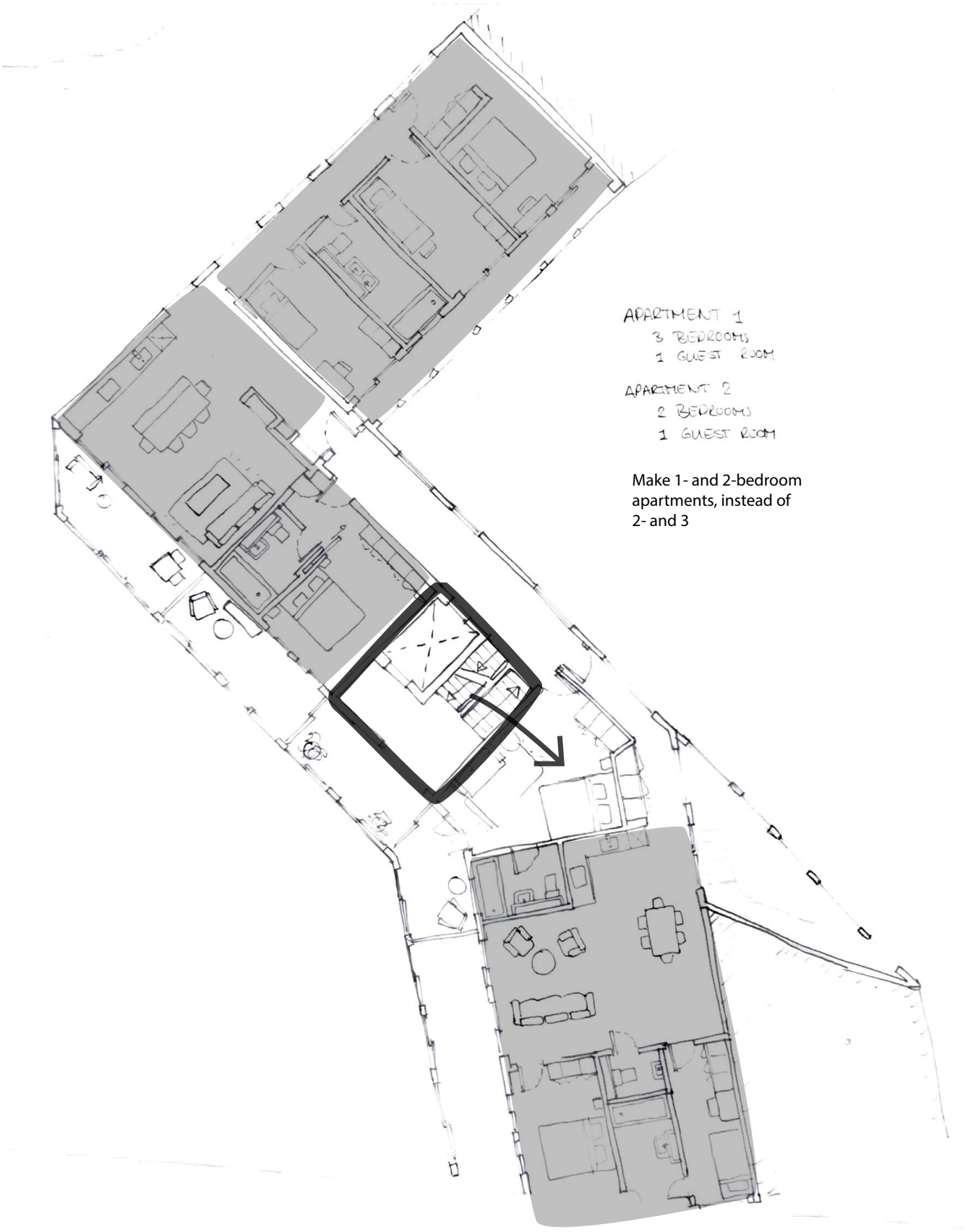
Sketch floor plan upper floor, showing two family apartments including a guest room



Sketch floor plan ground floor

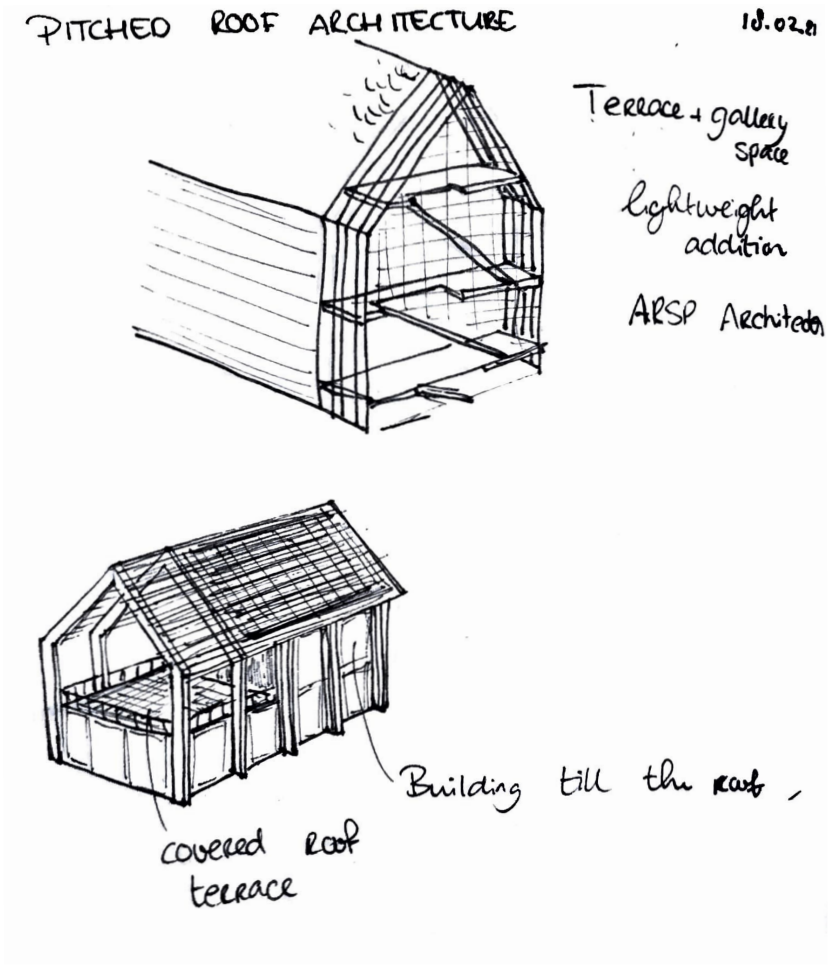


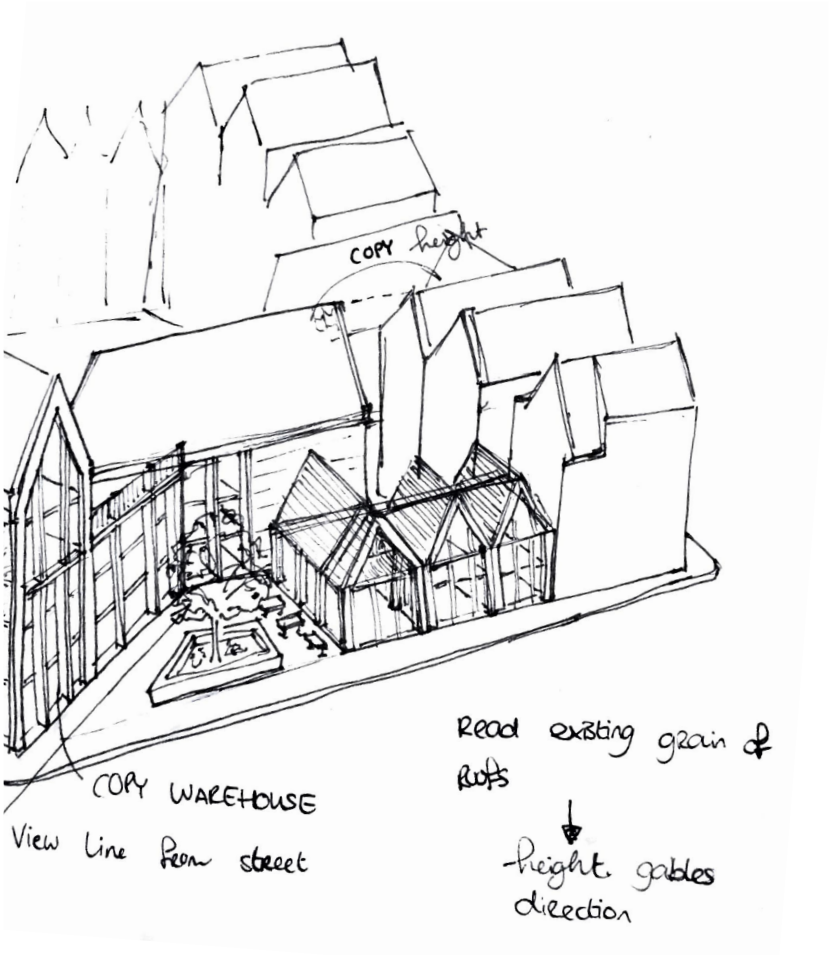
Sketch floor plan upper floor, comments



Sketch floor plan upper floor, comments

Top _ Picture of model
Bottom _ copying grain of the existing roofs





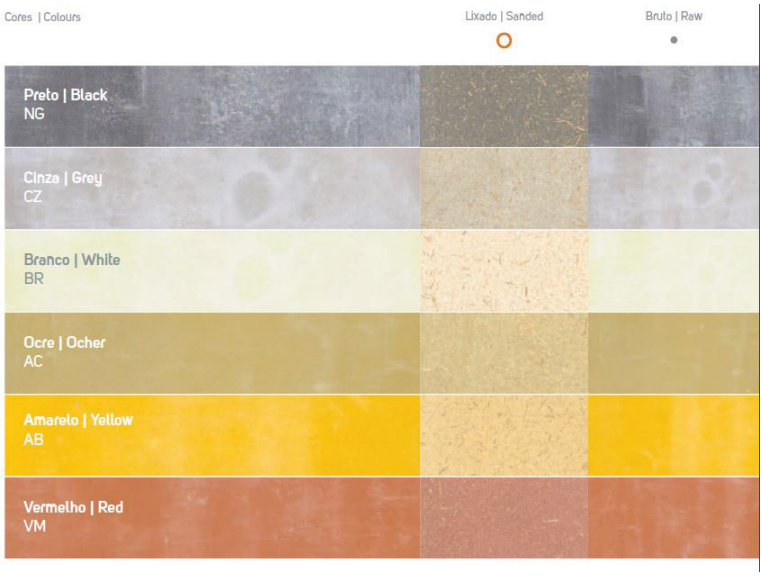
Page from sketchbook _ pitched roof design

Viroc facade, Nick Dearden

David Brownlow Theatre _ Jonathan Tuckey Design

'The theatre was constructed using cross-laminated timber (CLT) frame and an engineered wooden structural system, which reduced on-site construction time. CLT was also chosen as it is a more sustainable construction method compared to using traditional blockwork, The exterior of the building is clad in Viroc. Vertical panelling and protruding fins made from the material were used to animate its facade. Additionally, the red hue of the cladding ensures the cultural centre complements its neighbouring red brick buildings. The Viroc was machine cut off-site from sheets to reduce waste, and pieced together by hand as one object of joinery.'

David Brownslow Theatre, Nick Dearden



Color range, Viroc brochure

Viroc by Investwood

'Viroc is a composite panel consisting of a mixture of wood particles and cement called the Cement Bonded Particle Board (CBPB). It combines the flexibility of wood with the strength and durability of cement, allowing a wide range of applications both indoors and outdoors.'
https://www.investwood.pt/en/viroc/#product

SISTEMA DE PARAFUSOS | VENTILATED FACADES SCREW SYSTEM

PT

Aplicação exteriores
Estrutura de suporte madeira ou metal
Fixação parafusos de cabeça exterior ou rebite
Espessura 12 mm ou 16 mm
Medida máxima do painel
Estrutura de madeira 3000 x 1250 mm
Estrutura metálica 1500 x 1250 m

EN

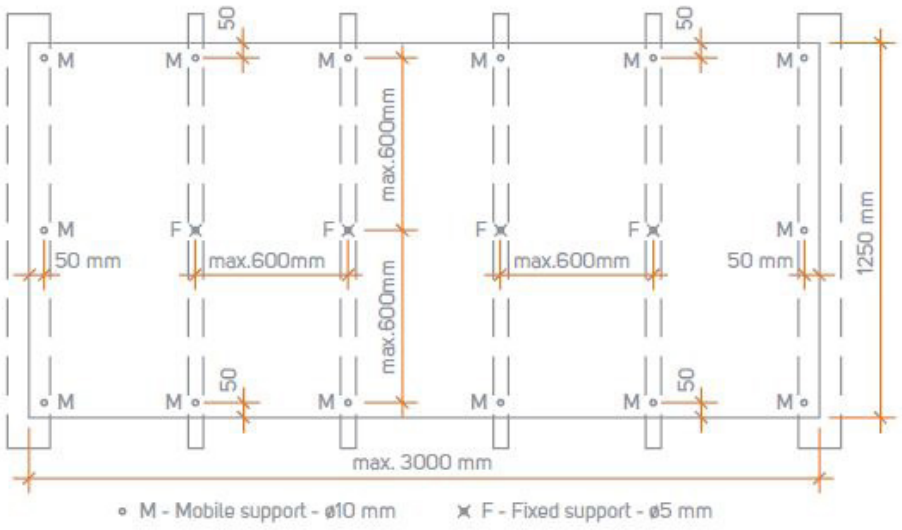
Application outdoors
Support structure wood or metal
Fastening external head screws or rivets
Thickness 12 mm (1/2") or 16 mm (5/8")
Board maximum size
Wood structure 3000 x 1250 mm (118,11" x 49,21")
Metallic structure 1500 x 1250 mm (59,00" x 49,21")

PT

Estrutura de suporte de madeira

EN

Wood support structure



Localização das fixações do painel
Location of the panel fastenings

Top _ ventilated facade screw system, Viroc brochure
Bottom _ wood support structure, Viroc brochure

Kerto LVL by Metsa Wood

'Metsä Wood's Kerto® LVL is a laminated veneer lumber product used in all types of construction projects, from new buildings to renovation and repair. Kerto LVL is incredibly strong and dimensionally stable. Kerto LVL delivers its high strength from the homogeneous bonded structure. Kerto LVL is produced from 3 mm thick, rotary-peeled softwood veneers that are glued together to form a continuous billet. The billet is cut to length and sawn into LVL beams, planks or panels in according to customer´s requirements'

Kerto is een op hout gebaseerd product met een geoptimaliseerde structuur. Het is opgebouwd uit vurenhouten fineren van 3 mm dik die dusdanig worden verlijmd dat de schuine liplassen verspringen. Vervolgens wordt het hout onder hoge druk en temperatuur verlijmd.

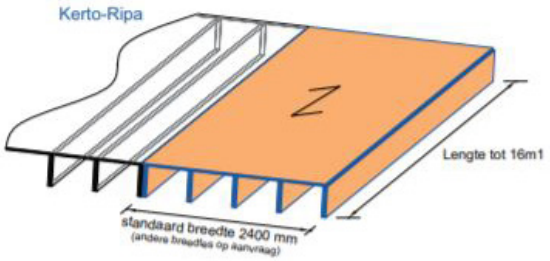
- De ribben van Kerto-Ripa zijn van Kerto-S. Bij Kerto-S loopt de houtnerf in alle lagen in dezelfde richting.

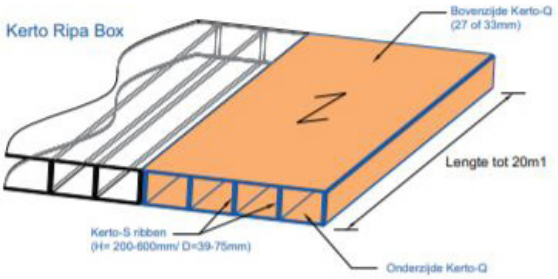
- De dekplaat is van Kerto-Q, die zowel boven als onder de ribben kan worden toegepast. Bij Kerto-Q wordt ca. 20 % van de fineren in dwarsrichting aangebracht.

Uitvoeringen

Kerto-Ripa elementen zijn een optimale combinatie van ribben van Kerto-S en platen van Kerto-Q.
Er zijn 2 soorten elementen:

- 'Kerto-Ripa' met een bovenplaat op de ribben en open aan de onderzijde;
- 'Kerto-Ripa Box ' met platen op en onder de ribben



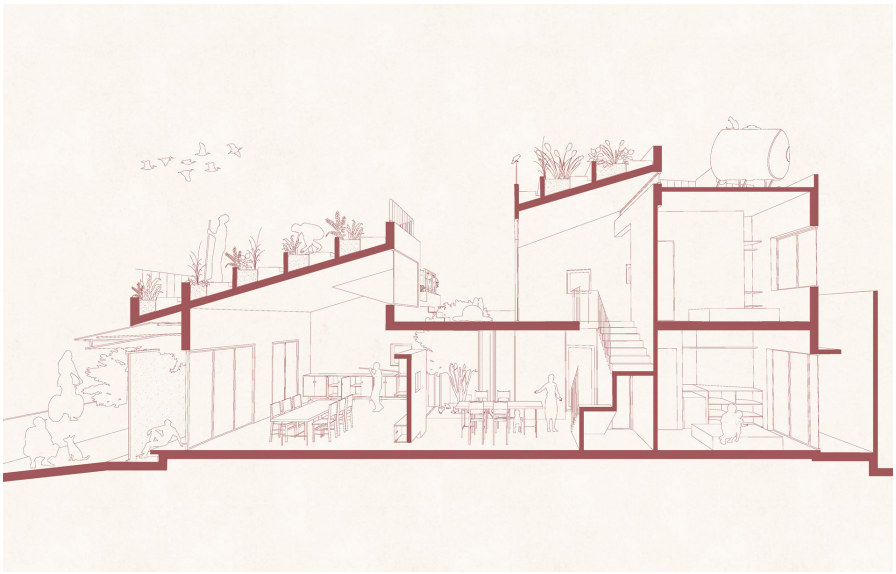


Finnjoist element, Kerto-S finns and OSB core

Finnjoist by MetsaWood

The Finnjoist elements are made of high-quality Kerto-S flanges and a core of OSB-3. They are 30-40% lighter than traditional wooden beams, and can be lifted and applied by one person. In addition, there is no need to take measurements; size = size. Insulation material is easy to apply because of the extra space. The preinstalled knockouts ensures that there is no need to drill and pipes can be pulled through easily and quickly. Larger cutouts are also possible. The long lengths allow for better optimization and leave fewer residual pieces.

Top _ Finnjoist used as beam in prefab roof structure. brochure Metsa Wood
Bottom _ Finnjoist used as a column, connected with a dry-connection sub-structure. Brochure Metsa Wood



Section showing courtyards and vegetable garden

The Red Roof _ TAA Design

'The rooftop garden is adjacent to the courtyard of the mezzanine floor, creating a playground & vegetable garden that connects from the roof to the ground floor. The products from the garden go directly to everyday meals, fresh and always available. The couple has happy hours together growing their own food, and a lot of times, sharing their products with the neighbor families, unexpectedly, the architecture has been generating community social interactions as its by-product. The rooftop garden also has the role of insulating the house. The internal temperature is significantly reduced compared to the corrugated steel roof.'

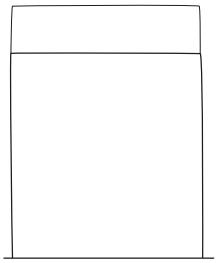
Pictures The Red Roof, TAA Design

Design week 3.3

What is the building?
Model between an Airbnb and a hotel.
Symbiotic relationship between residents and guests, offering a more local experience for the guests, and providing the residents with affordable living in the city.

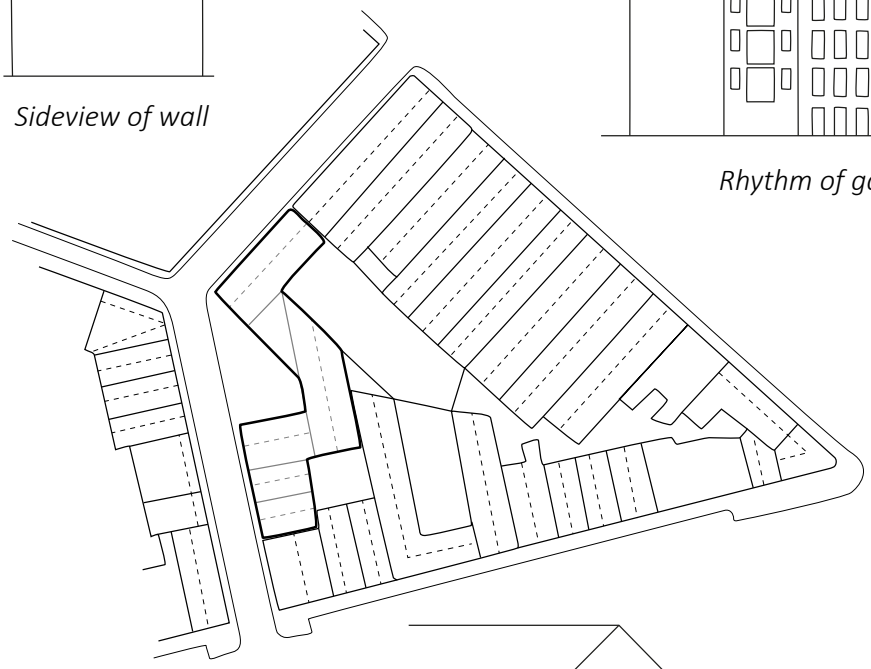
What is the 'hotel'?
Around the circulation core and on the ground floor.
Do the guests need their own/seperate living room and place to eat?
Or can they use the café and lobby?

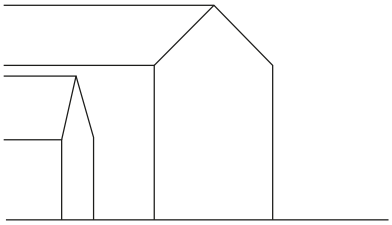
How to keep the plan 'simple'? What is the logic behind the scheme and the circulation?



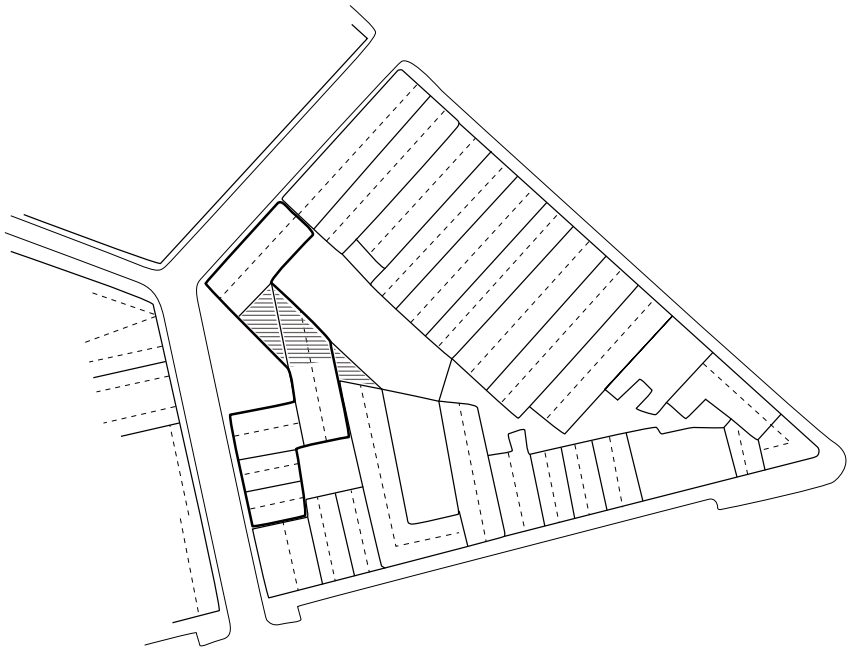
Sideview of wall

Rhythm of gable walls



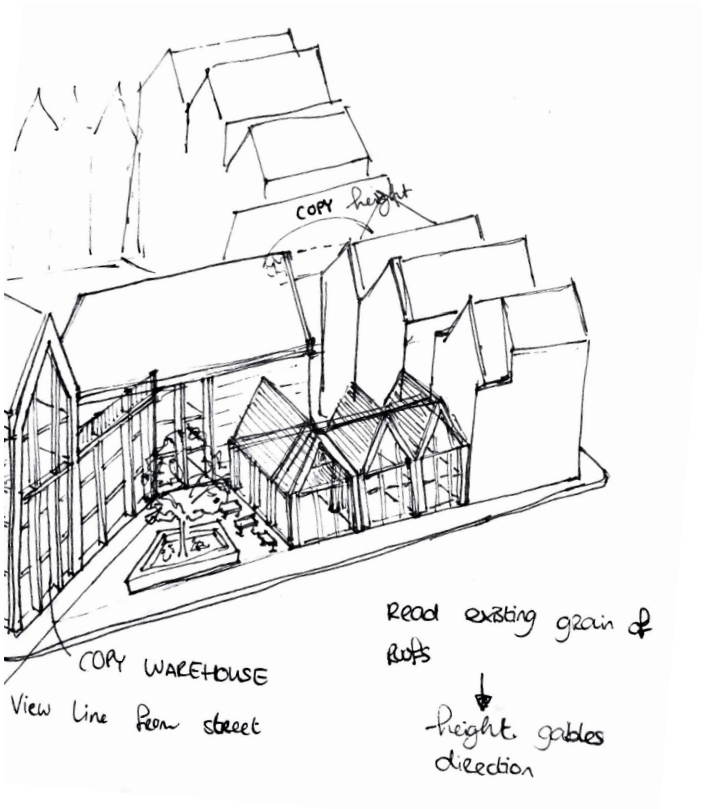


Cropped gable walls

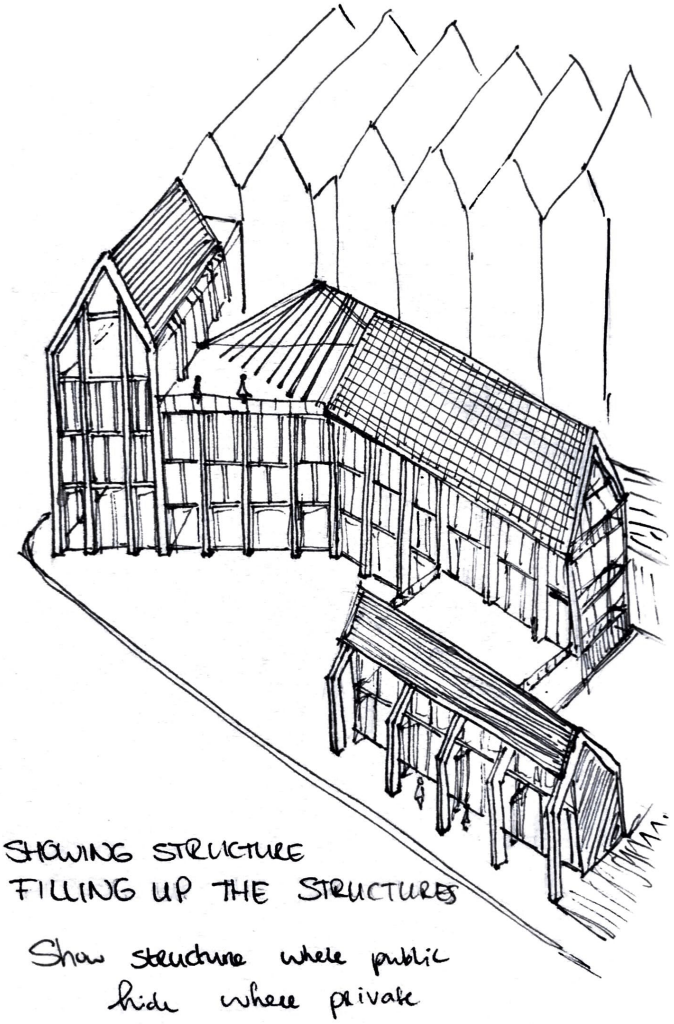


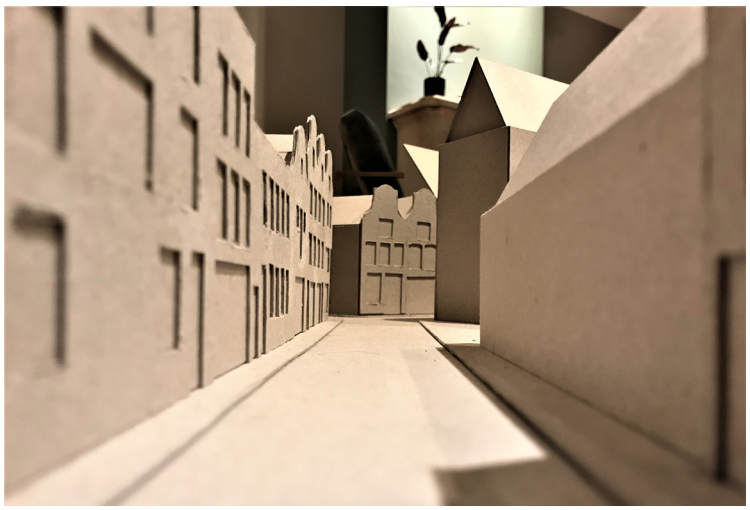
Top _ roof experience in the garden; rhythm of gables, cropped gables and side facade
Bottom _ 'leftover' spaces; what to do with them?

Top view, copying grain existing pitched roofs


COPY height
COPY WAREHOUSE
View line from street
Read existing grain of Roofs
height. gables direction

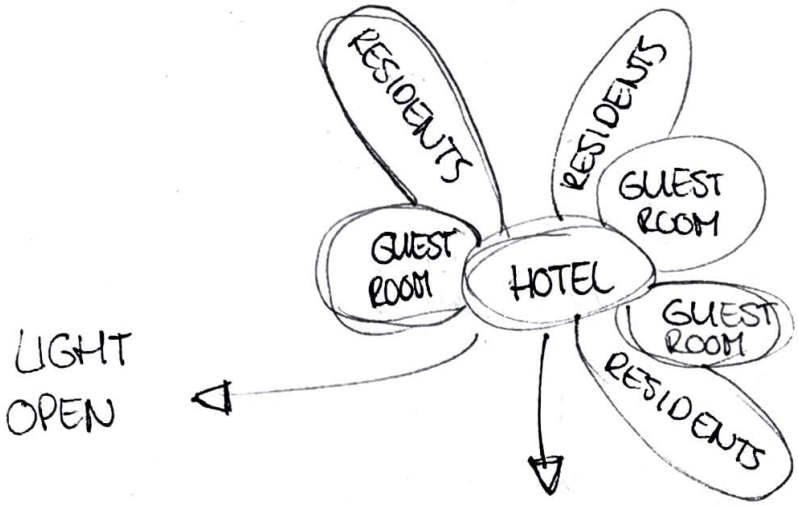
21.02.21


SHOWING STRUCTURE
FILLING UP THE STRUCTURES
Show structure where public
hide where private



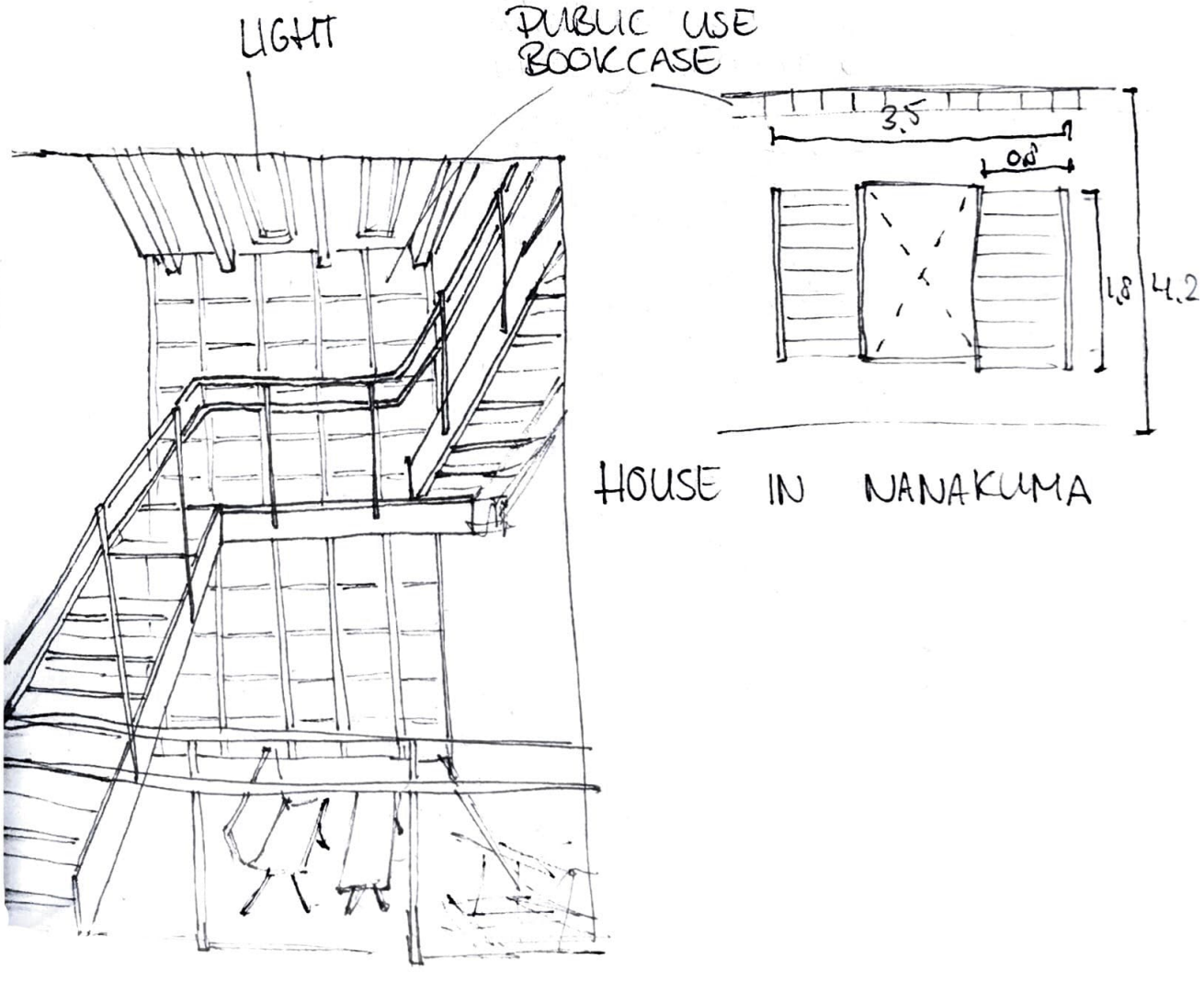
Top _ axonometric view, pitched roofs
Middle and bottom _ view from street

21.02.26



Staircase as 'social' heart of the building

Palace-like / Parisian Hotel



HOUSE IN NANAKUMA

Page from sketchbook _ staircase as heart of the building

Top _ staircase boutique hotel in Porto
Bottom _ staircase house in Nanakumo, Yousaki Harigane

1a. Apartment 68 m2
1b. Guest Room 28 m2

2a. Apartment 56 m2
2b. Guest Room 28 m2

3a. Apartment 37 m2
3b. Guest Room 22 m2


Work spaces
Bike storage
Community center
Hotel lobby
6.6
6.6
Laundry/ Linnen
Toilet
Kitchen
Café
6.6
Office/shop

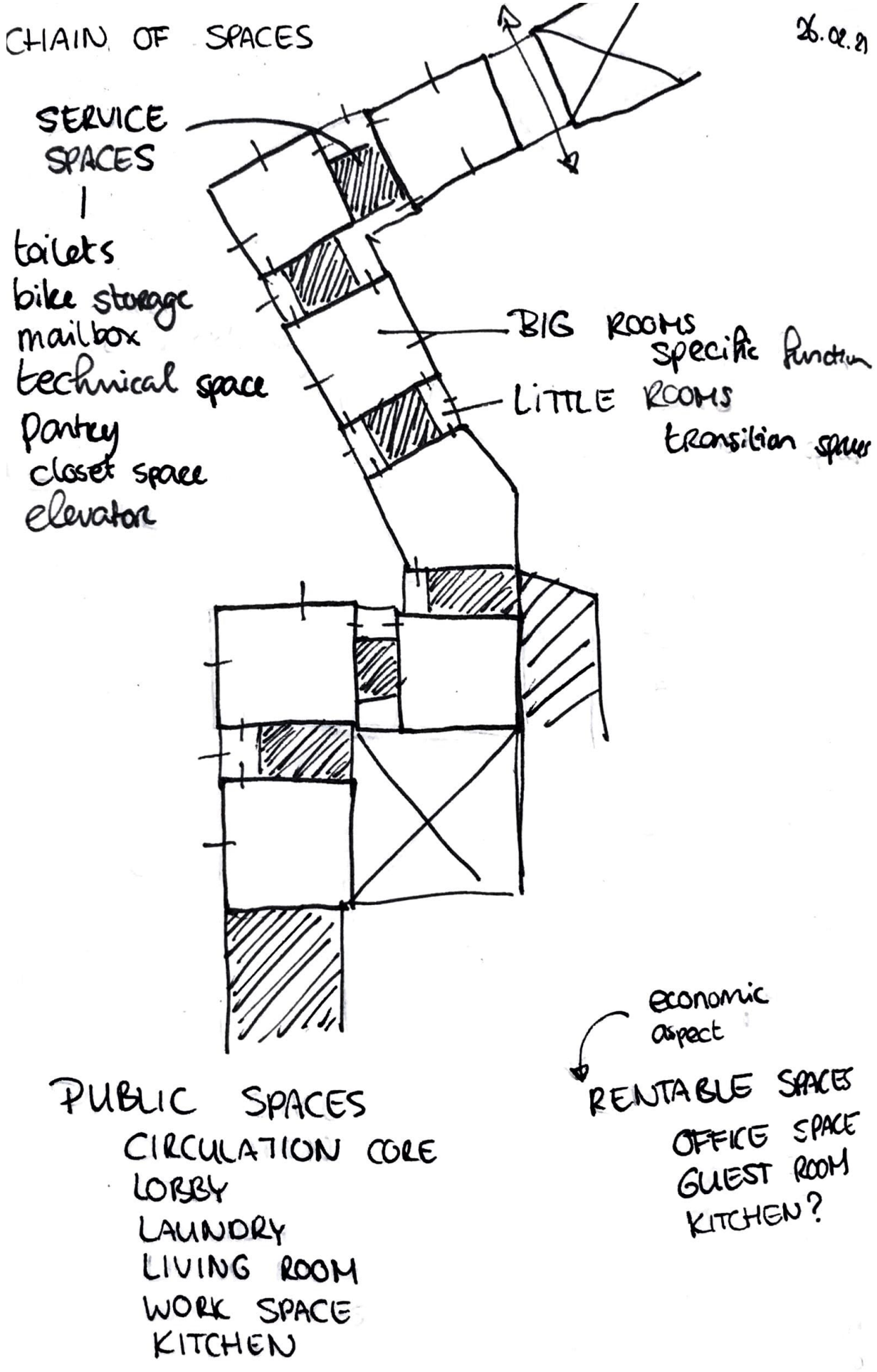
Week 3.4

Exterior spaces;
The public square should be surrounded by public functions.
Shouldn't there be a passage directly from the garden to the street?

Public spaces;
What are you offering, when and to who? laundry room, shared kitchen, living room
Write the story about living there as a residents and as a guest.

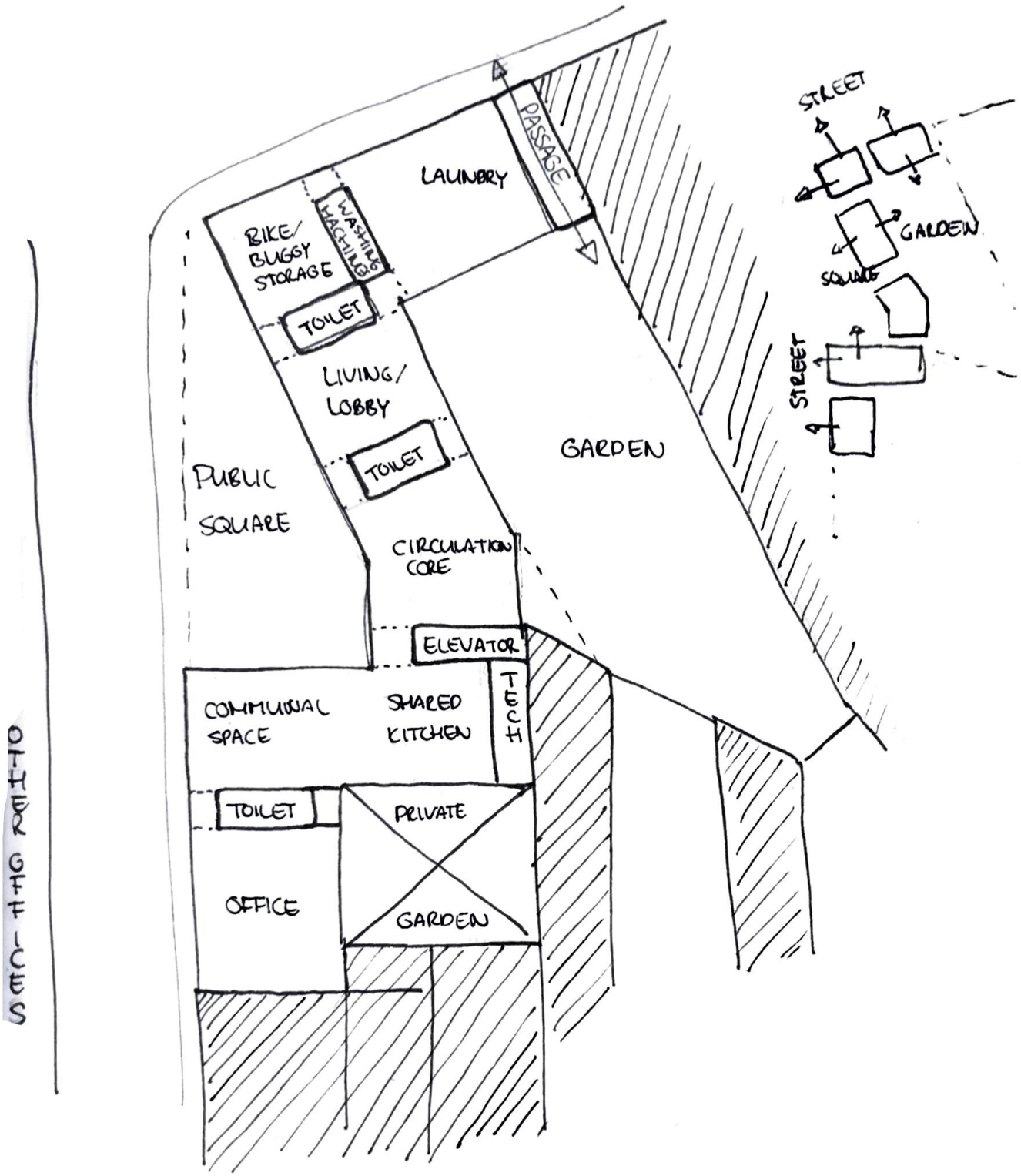
Floor plans;
How do you deal with servicing a long building with minimum corridors?
Re-imagine the idea of the corridor. Big and little rooms, with their own character. Emphasize the chain of rooms.

Character of the building;



Page from sketchbook _ chain of spaces

27.02.21



CIRCULATION → IN CENTRE OF THE BUILDING

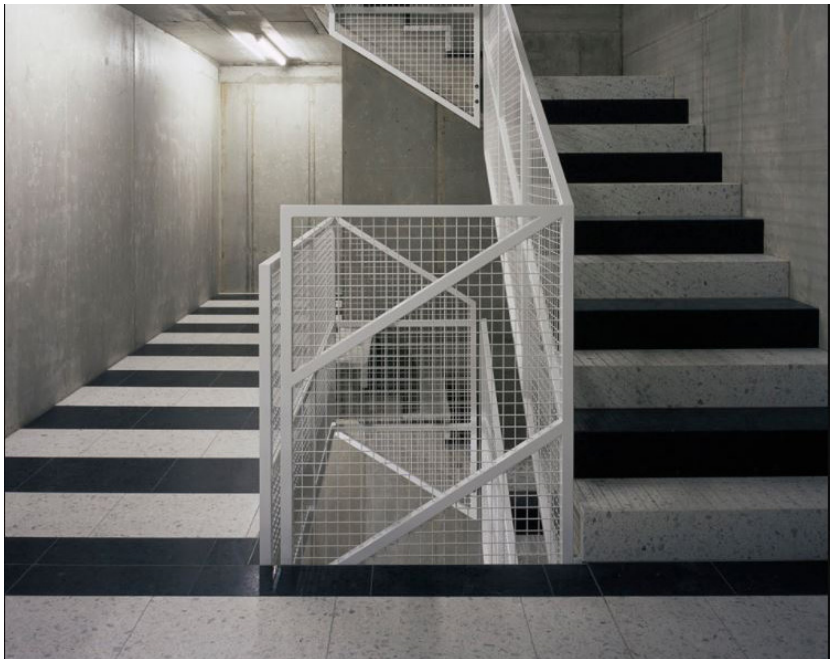
Page from sketchbook _ functions on ground floor

Lütjens Padmanabhan Architekten _ Waldmeisterweg

Lütjens Padmanabhan's apartment building in Zürich houses 21 social housing units. The building is managed by a non-profit co-operative, the renting prices therefore are 20% lower than the market price. The main goals of a co-operative like this always are to create a spacious, but affordable building, with the focus on longetivity and low-maintainance.

The groundfloor houses most shared functions, like a buggy park and a laundry room. The big concrete table in the laundry room is meant to also be used for communal parties. Large mirros, colors and patterns are creating a more happy and lively atmosphere.

The apartments on the upper floors are designed around the 'kitchen hall'. This principle is used to avoid corridors, which can take up a lot of space. The kitchen hall functions as a kitchen, dining room, living room and hallway, and is connected to all other rooms of the apartment and a loggia.

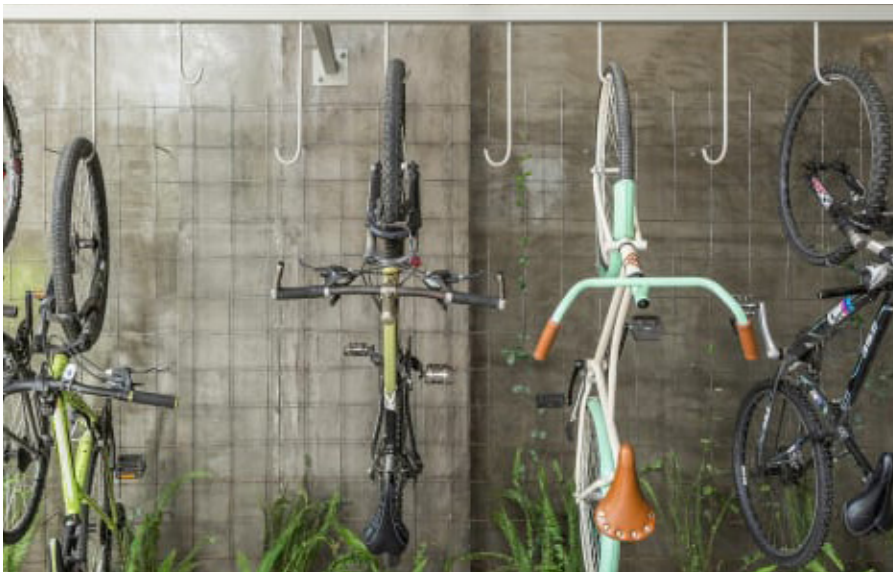


From top to bottom _ staircore, laundry room, kitchen hall, Helene Binet

Laundry room at WeLive, New York

Public Laundry Rooms

stu.dere and civicurban, Self Service Laundry,

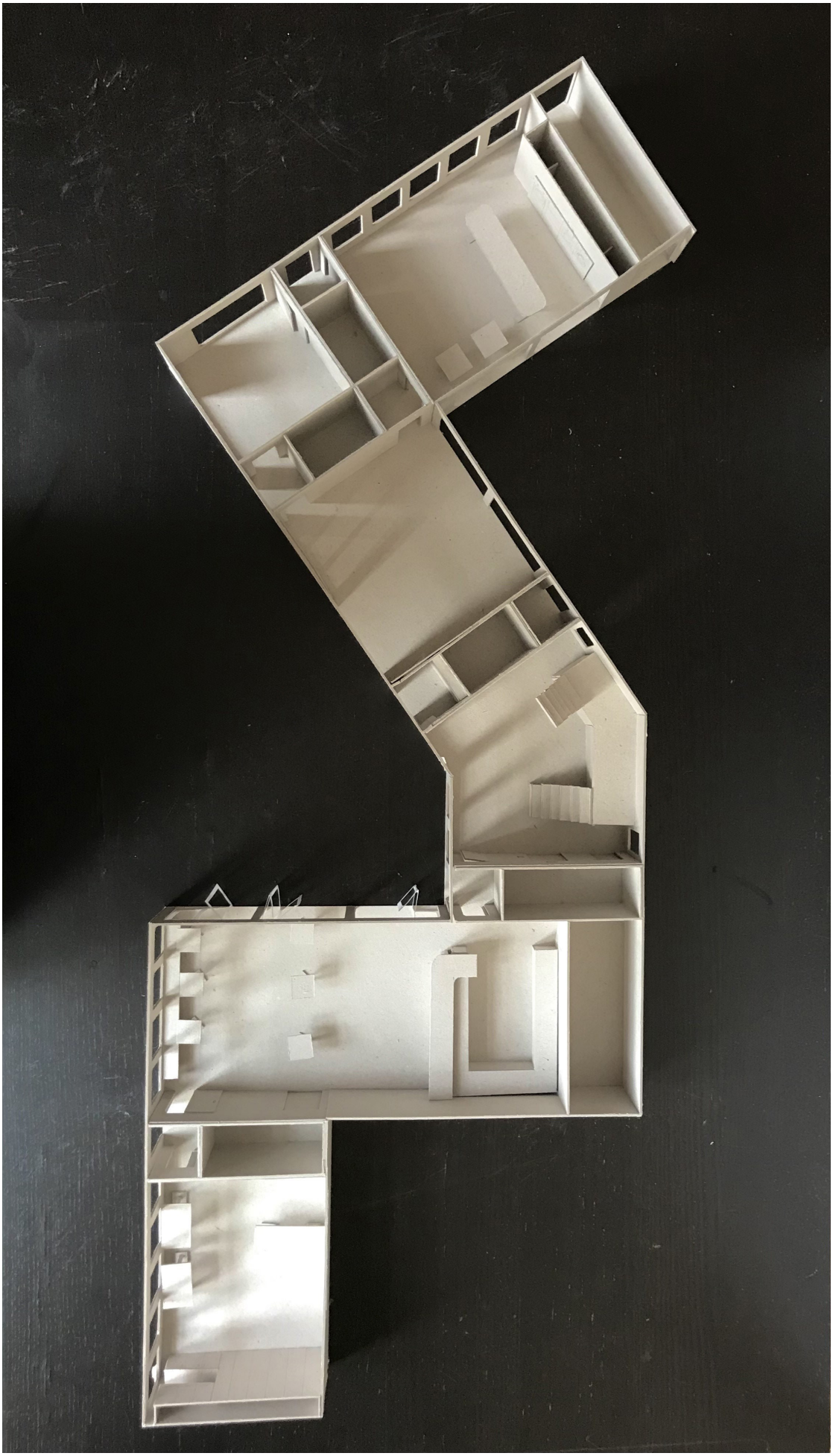


Estudio Pablo Gagliardo _ Apartment building Argentina

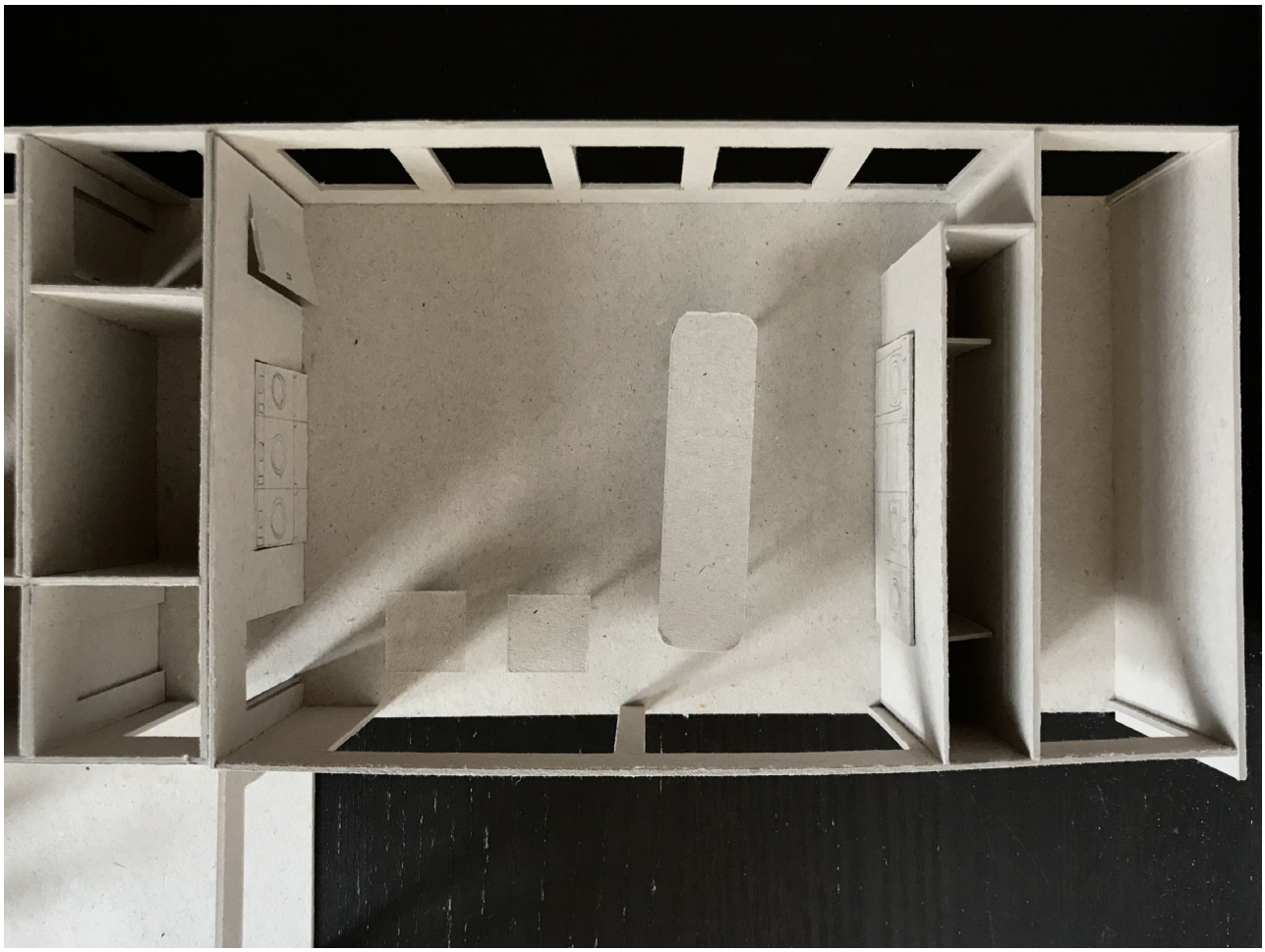
Bike Storage

Modersohn & Freiesleben _ Four Houses in Maximilians Quartier

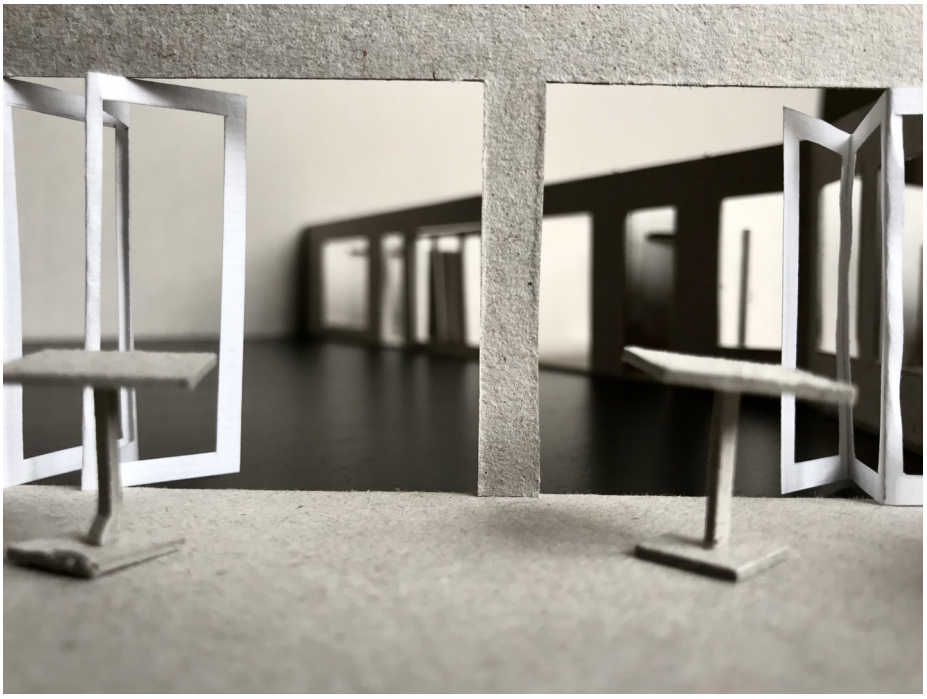
Entrance, Hallway, In-between spaces



Model ground floor 1:50



LAUNDRY ROOM



SHARED KITCHEN

Week 3.5

‘Host’ as a concept for the whole building

Draw volume on neighborhood scale

Materials; construction, facade, interior

Floorplans upper floor

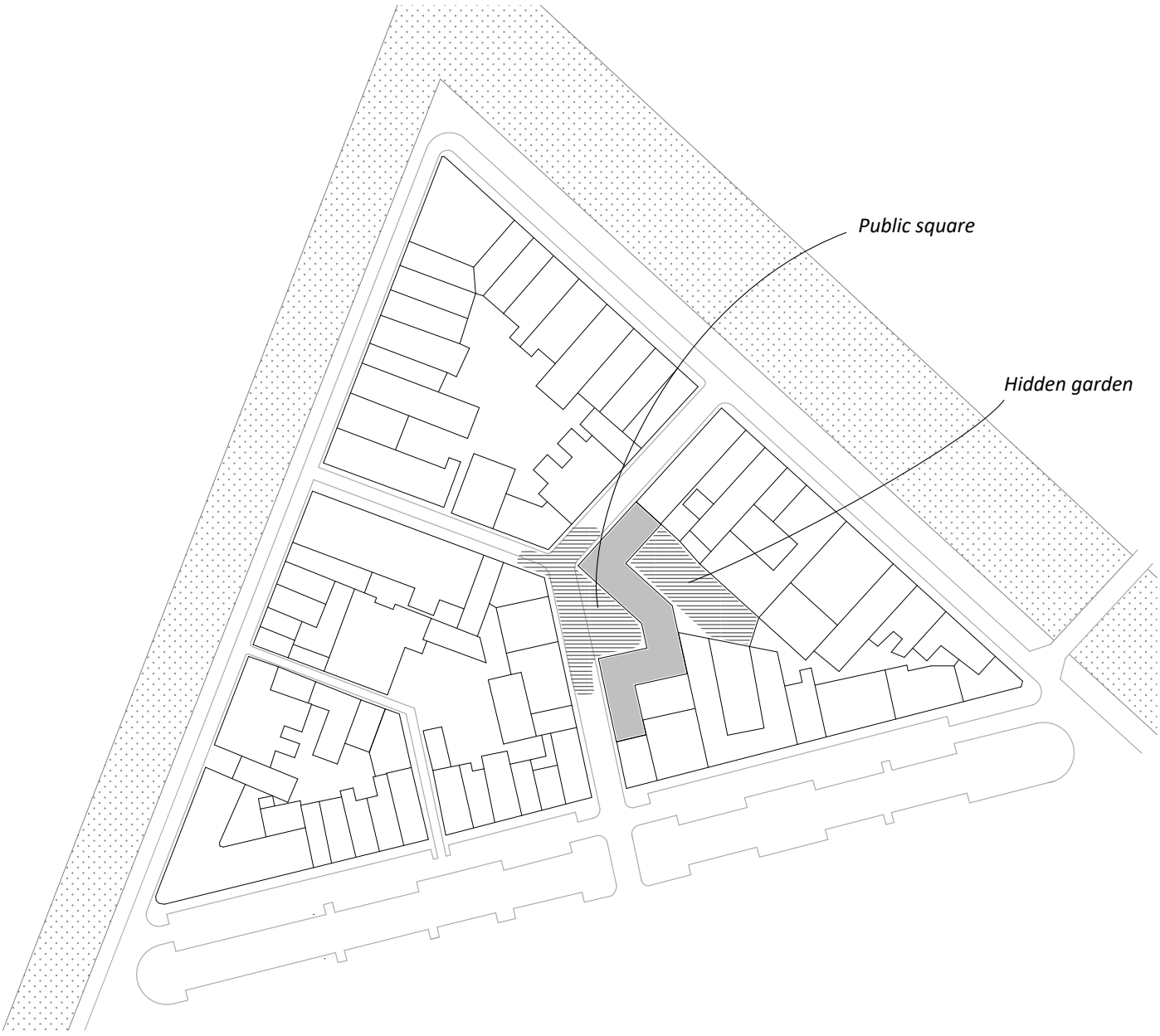
Structure and flexibility of the plan

Volumes and roofs

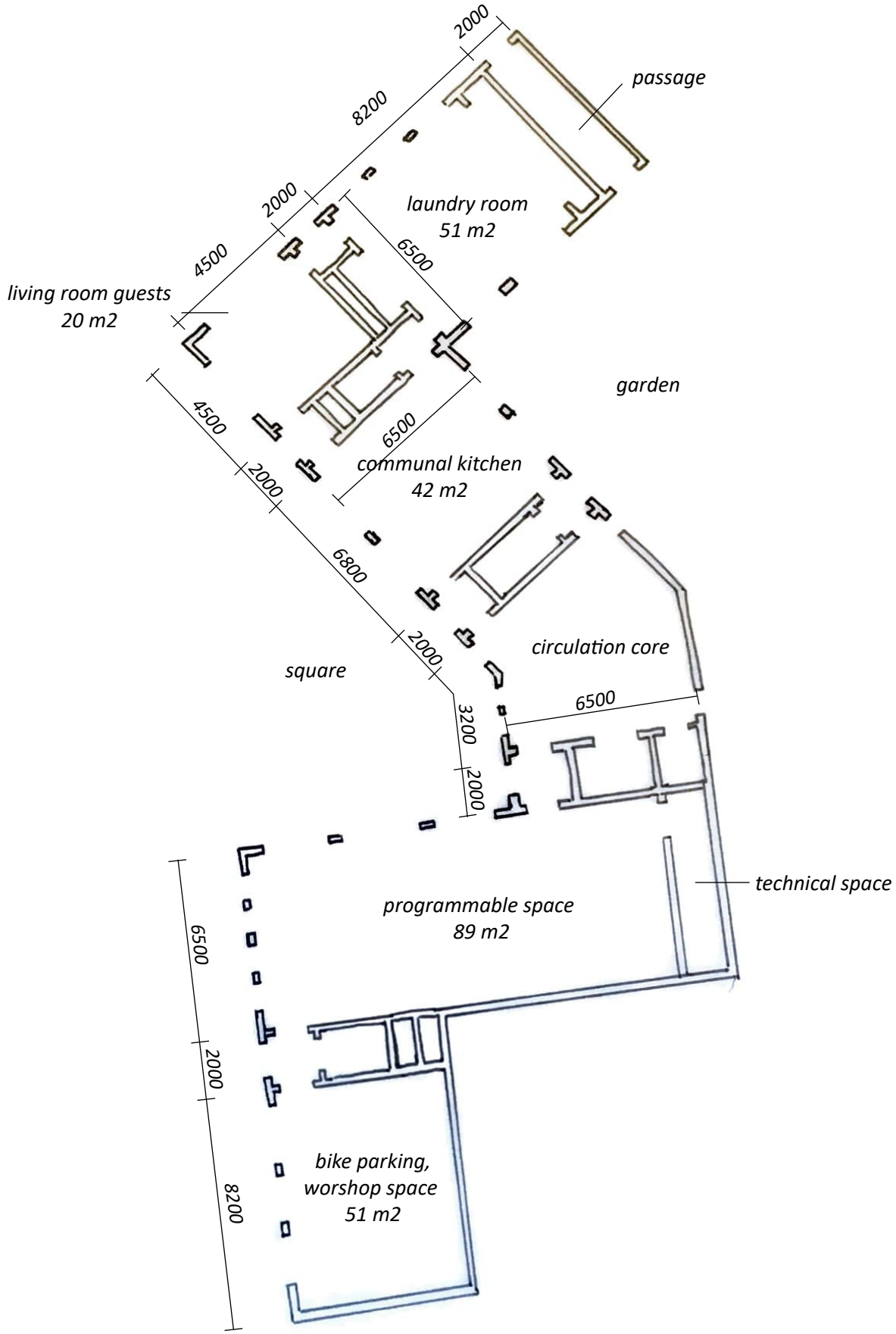
_ To the tourists/guests in Amsterdam

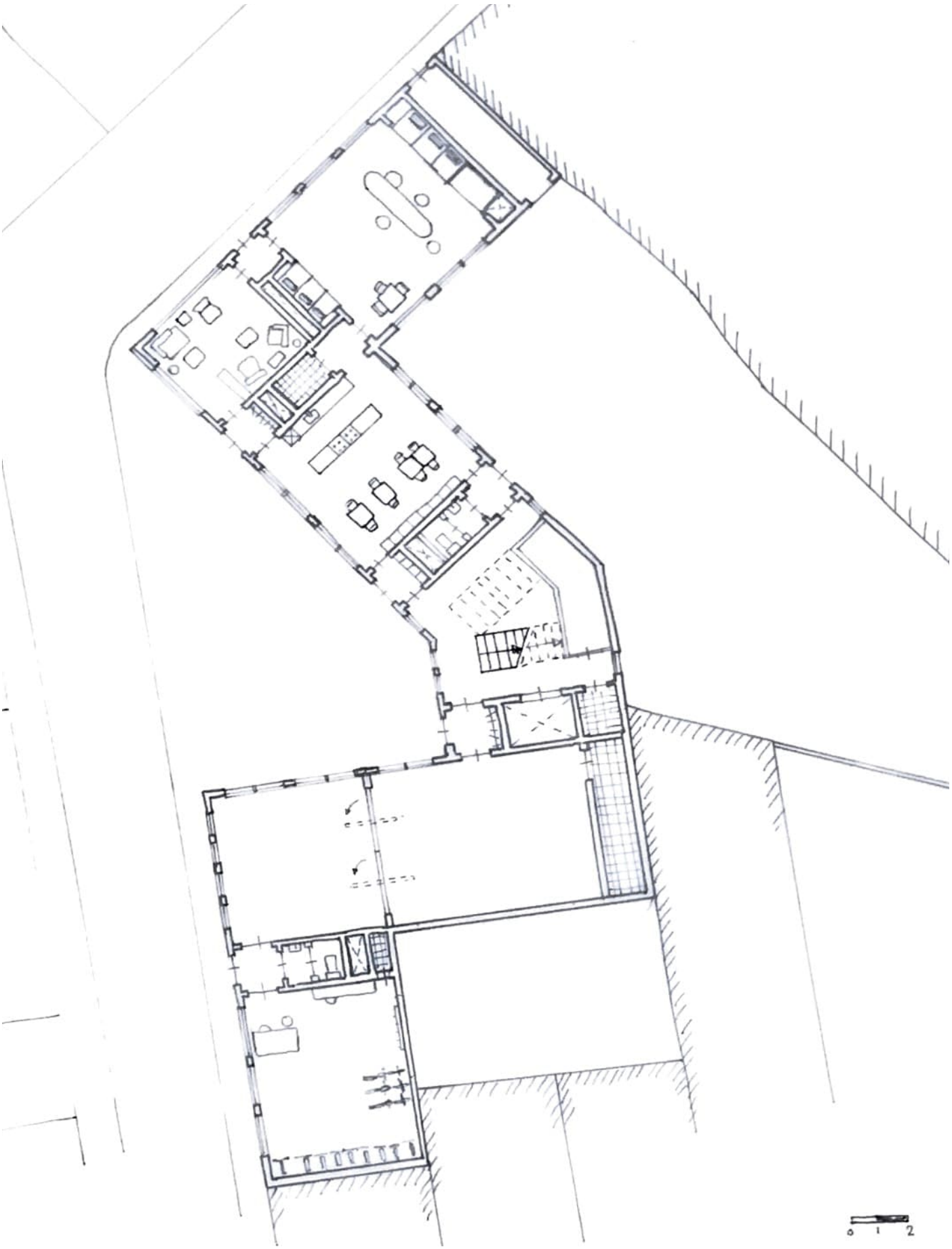
MAP OF AMSTERDAM _ SITE

_ To the neighborhood

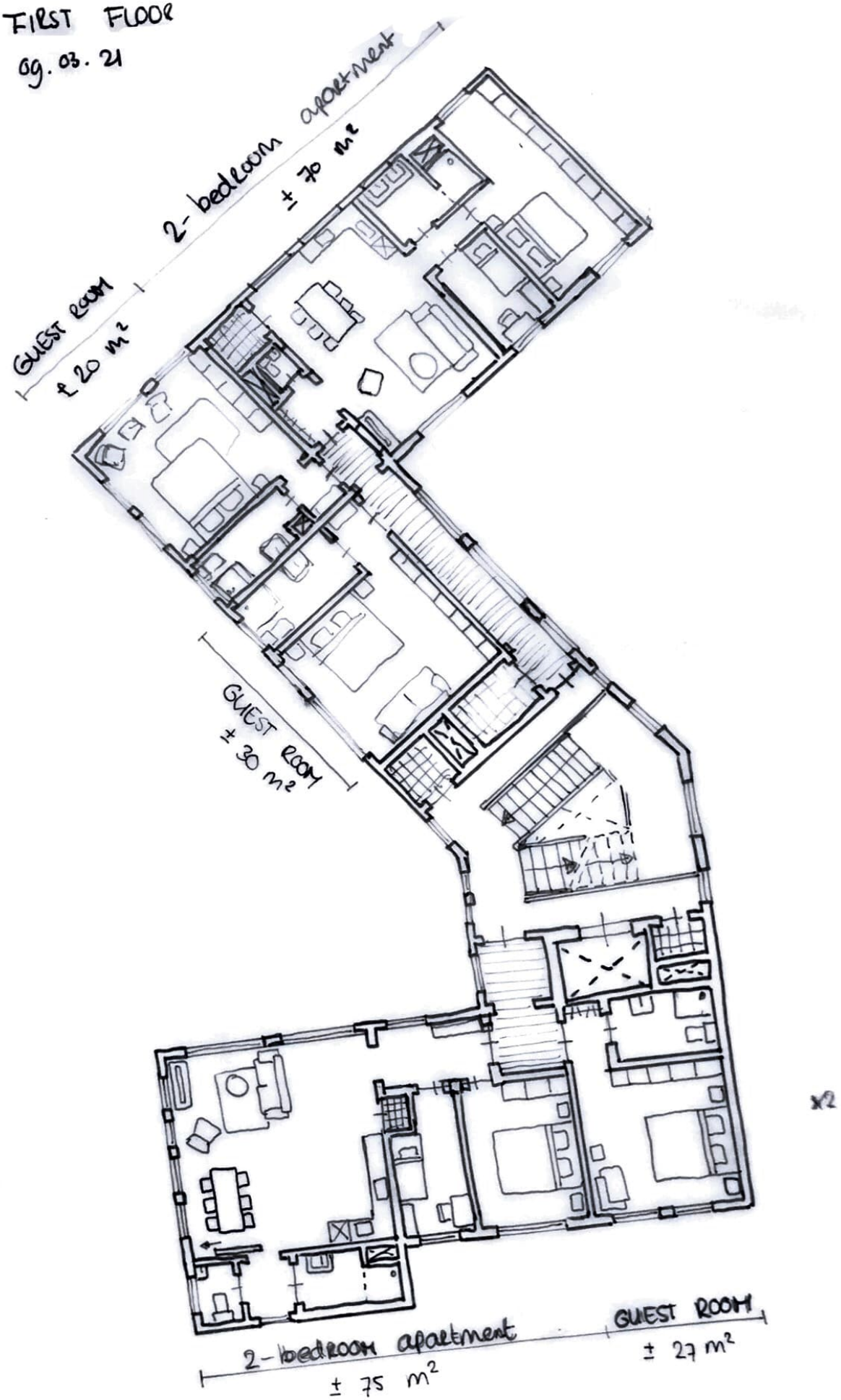


MAP OF DRIEHOEKBLOK

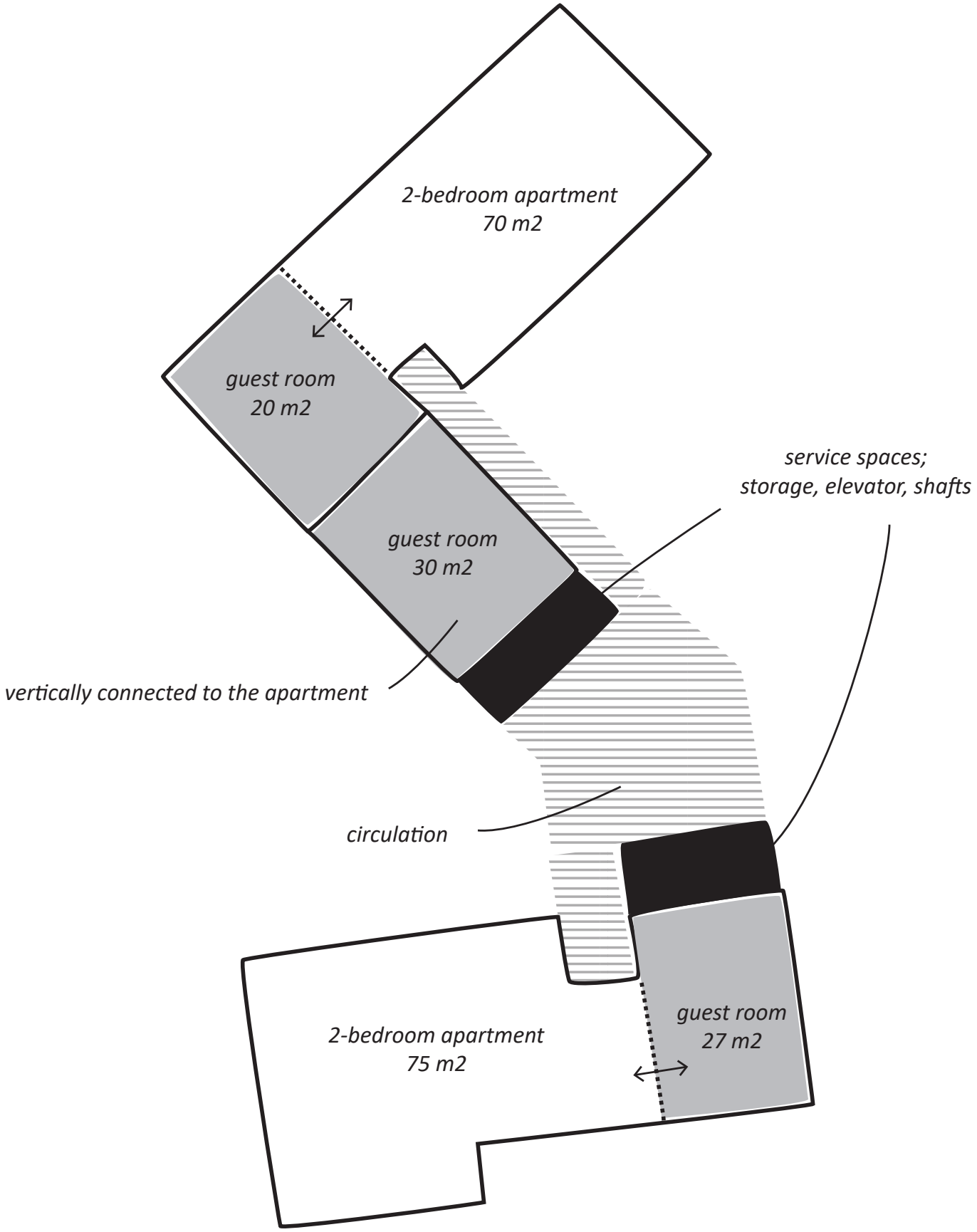

2000
passage
8200
2000
laundry room
51 m2
4500
6500
living room guests
20 m2
garden
4500
6500
communal kitchen
42 m2
2000
6800
2000
circulation core
square
6500
3200
2000
technical space
programmable space
89 m2
6500
2000
bike parking,
worshop space
51 m2
8200



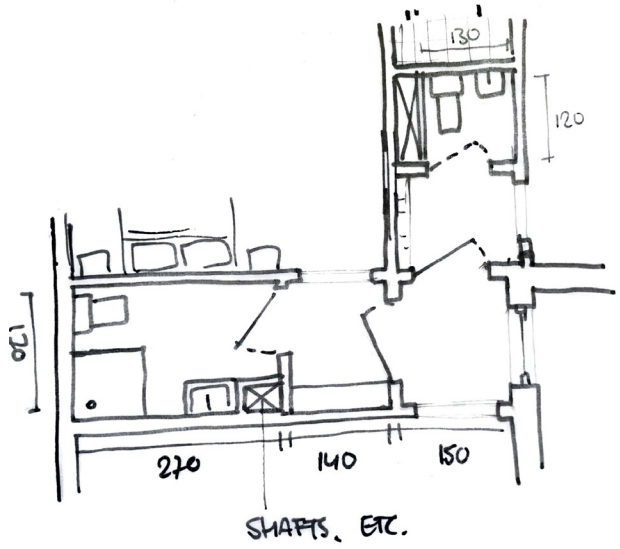
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



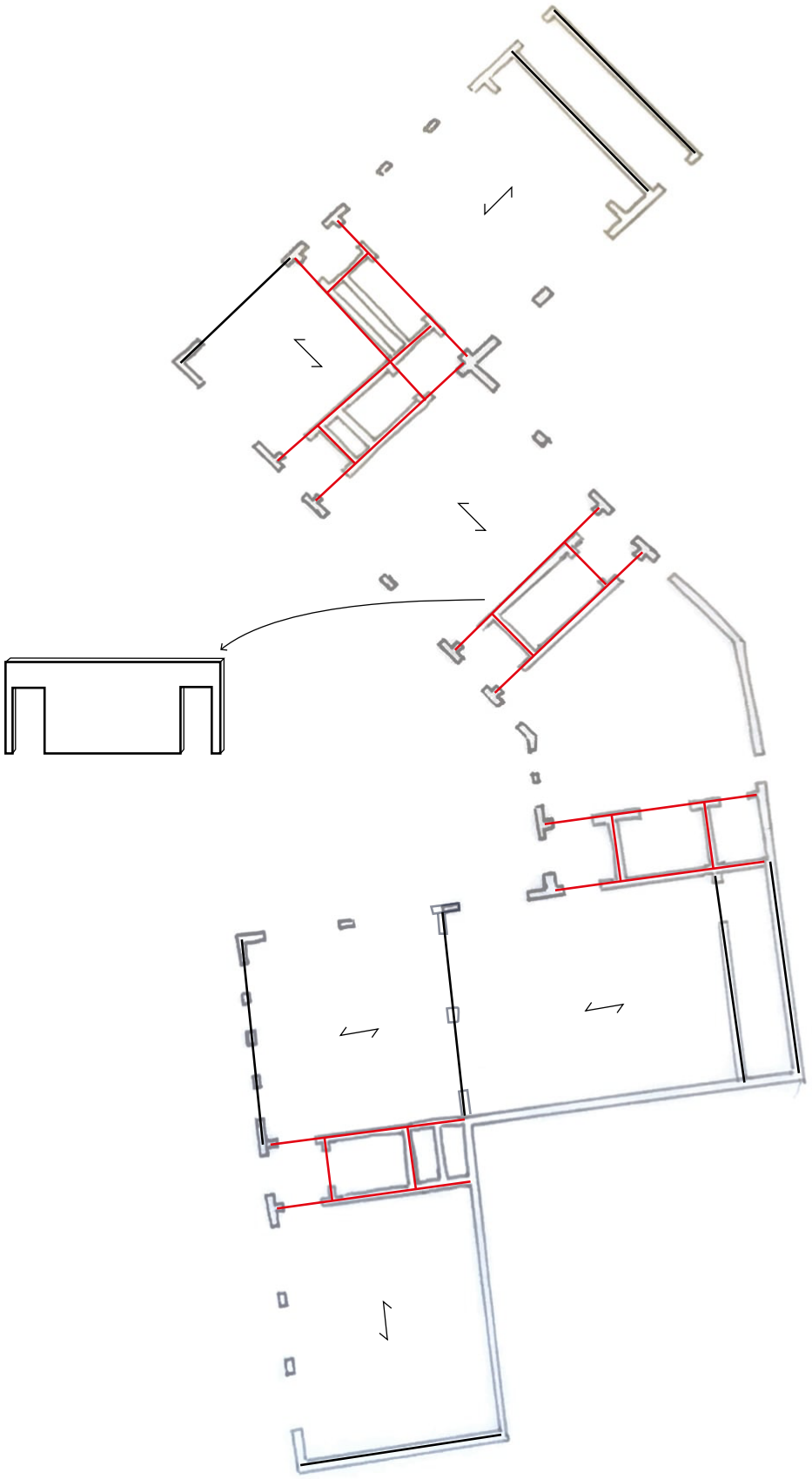
FIRST FLOOR PLAN


2-bedroom apartment
70 m2
guest room
20 m2
guest room
30 m2
service spaces;
storage, elevator, shafts
vertically connected to the apartment
circulation
2-bedroom apartment
75 m2
guest room
27 m2

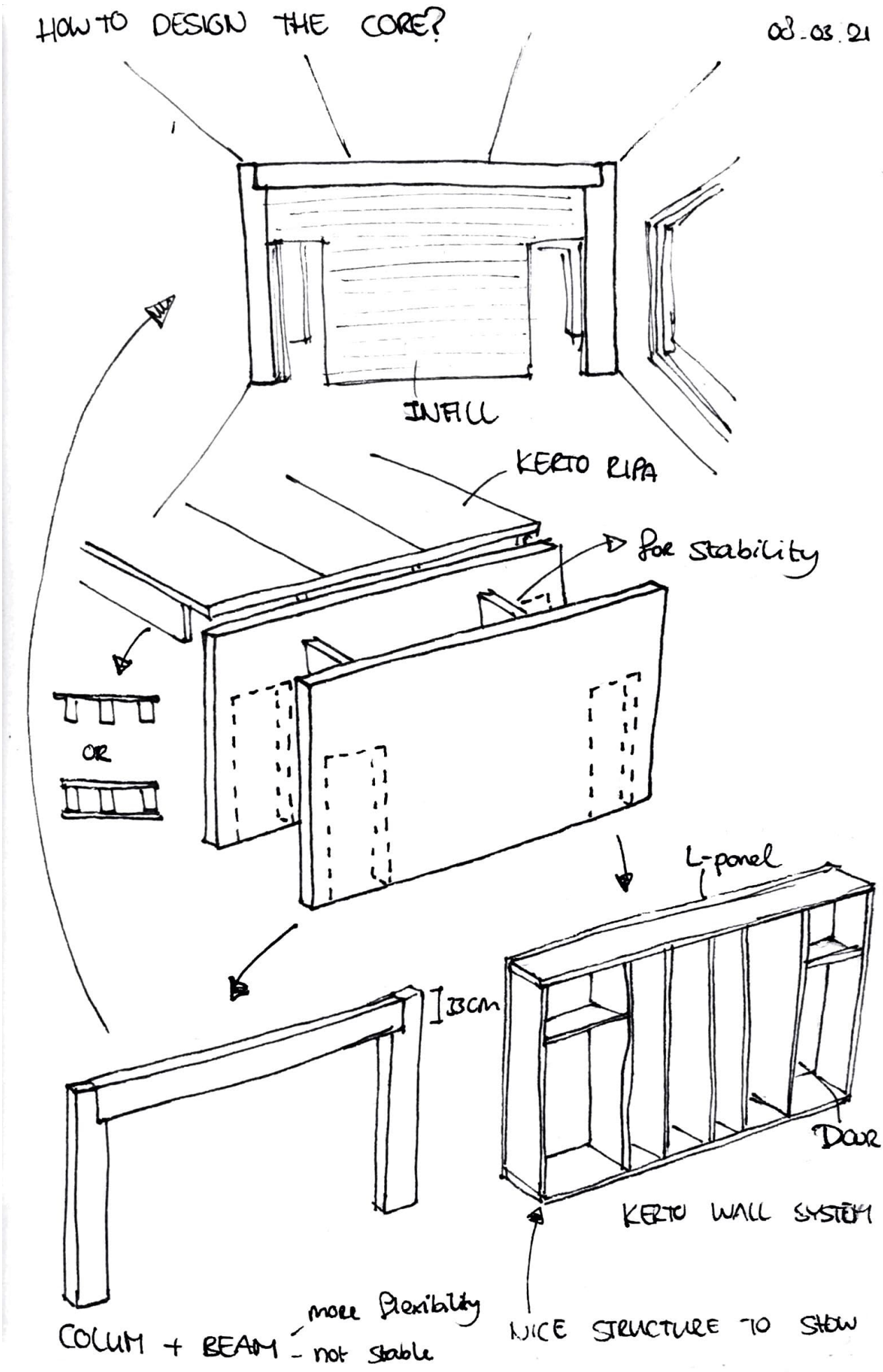
PLACE FOR SHAFTS, GROUND FLOOR PLAN

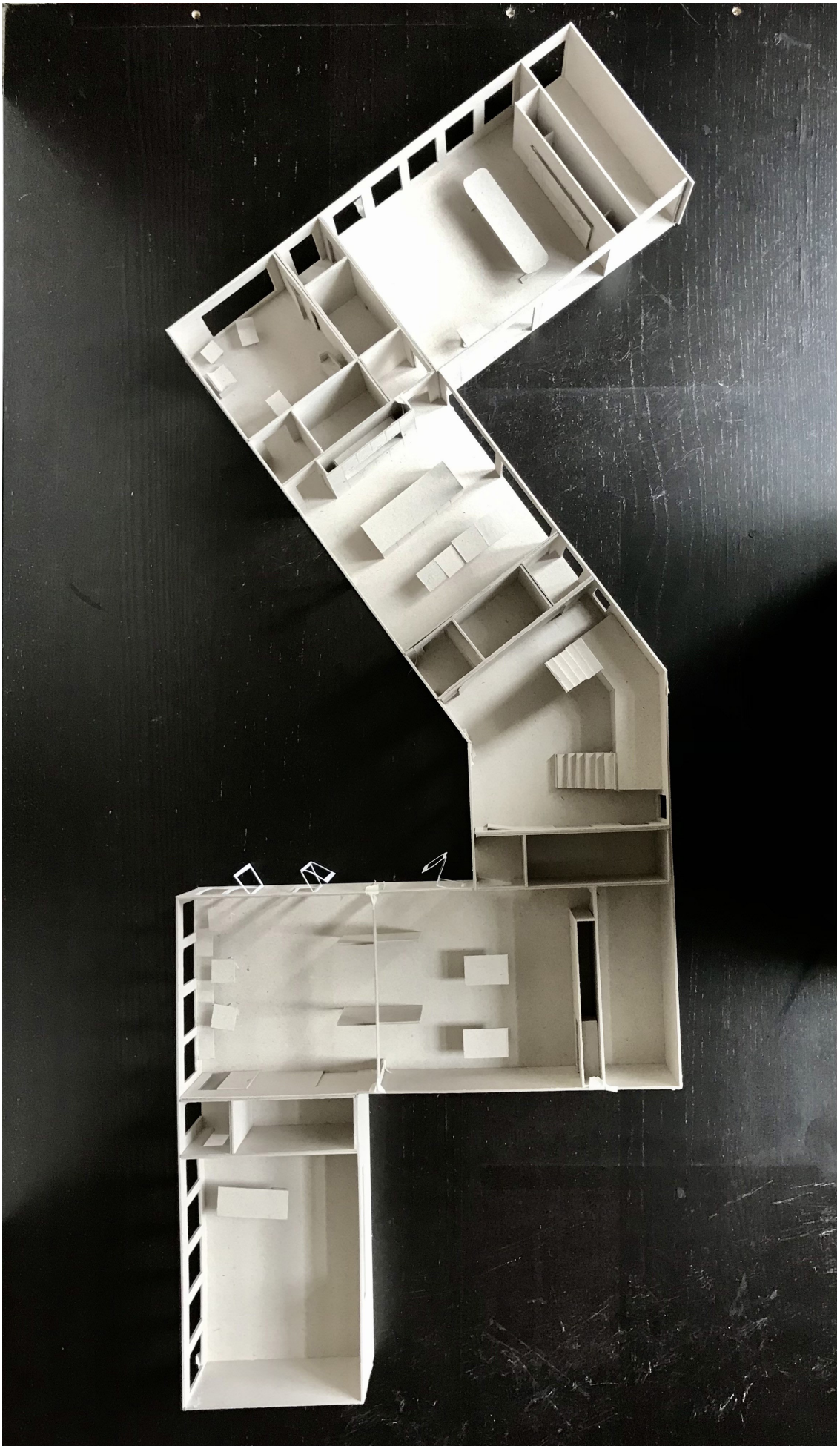


EXAMPLE ON UPPER FLOOR

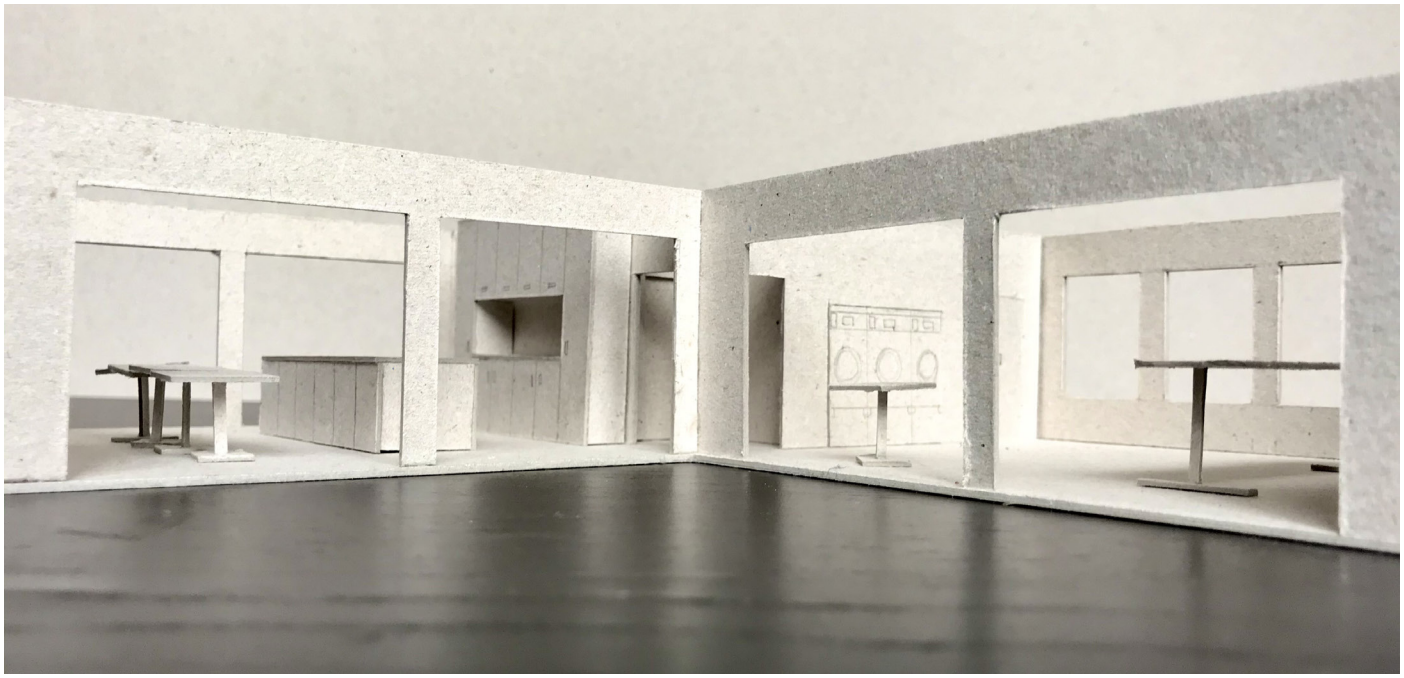


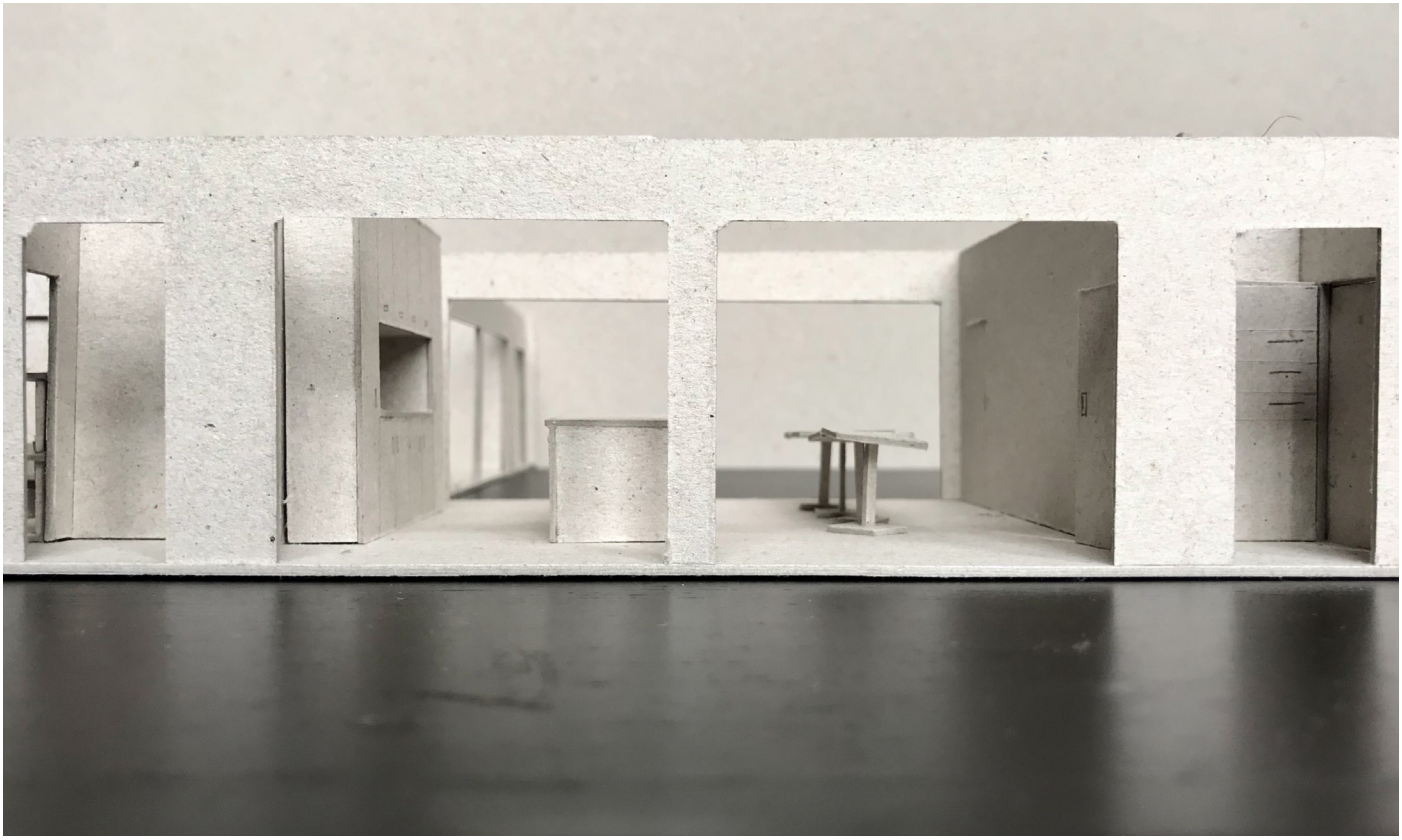
STRUCTURE GROUND FLOOR


HOW TO DESIGN THE CORE?
03.03.21
INFILL
KERTO RIPA
for stability
OR
L-panel
33cm
Door
KERTO WALL SYSTEM
COLUM + BEAM
more flexibility
- not stable
NICE STRUCTURE TO SHOW



MODEL GROUND FLOOR 1:50





TOP _ VIEW FROM THE GARDEN TOWARDS THE KTICHEN AND THE LAUNDRY ROOM
BOTTOM _ VIEW FROM THE SQUARE INTO THE GARDEN

Week 3.6

Designing a 'main entrance' for residents and guests

Hierarchie of spaces _ public rooms, circulation, entrances

Enfilades in ground floor

Rethink the cores _ do I need all?

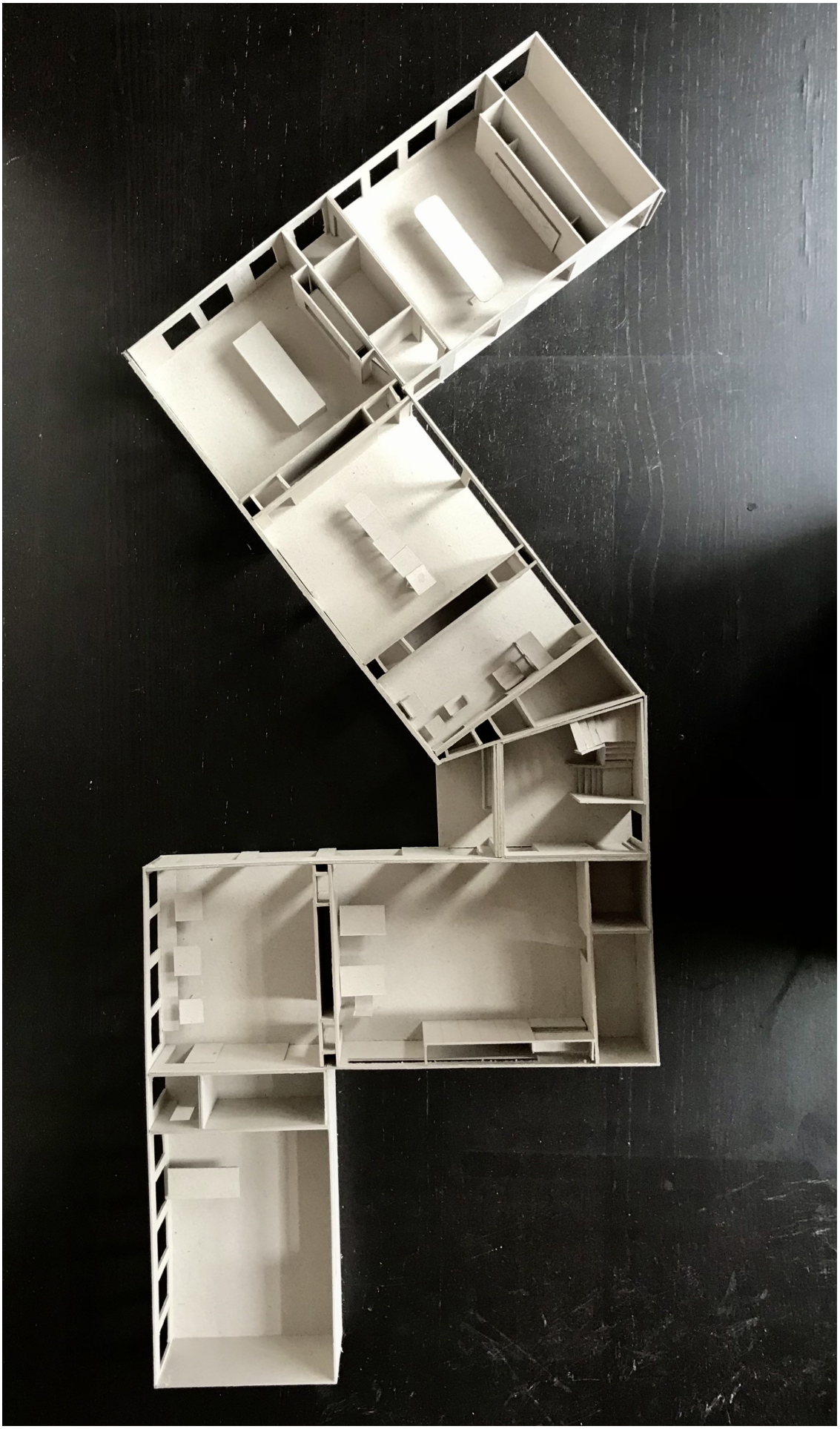
Volume of the building + roofs

Where to place dormers and why

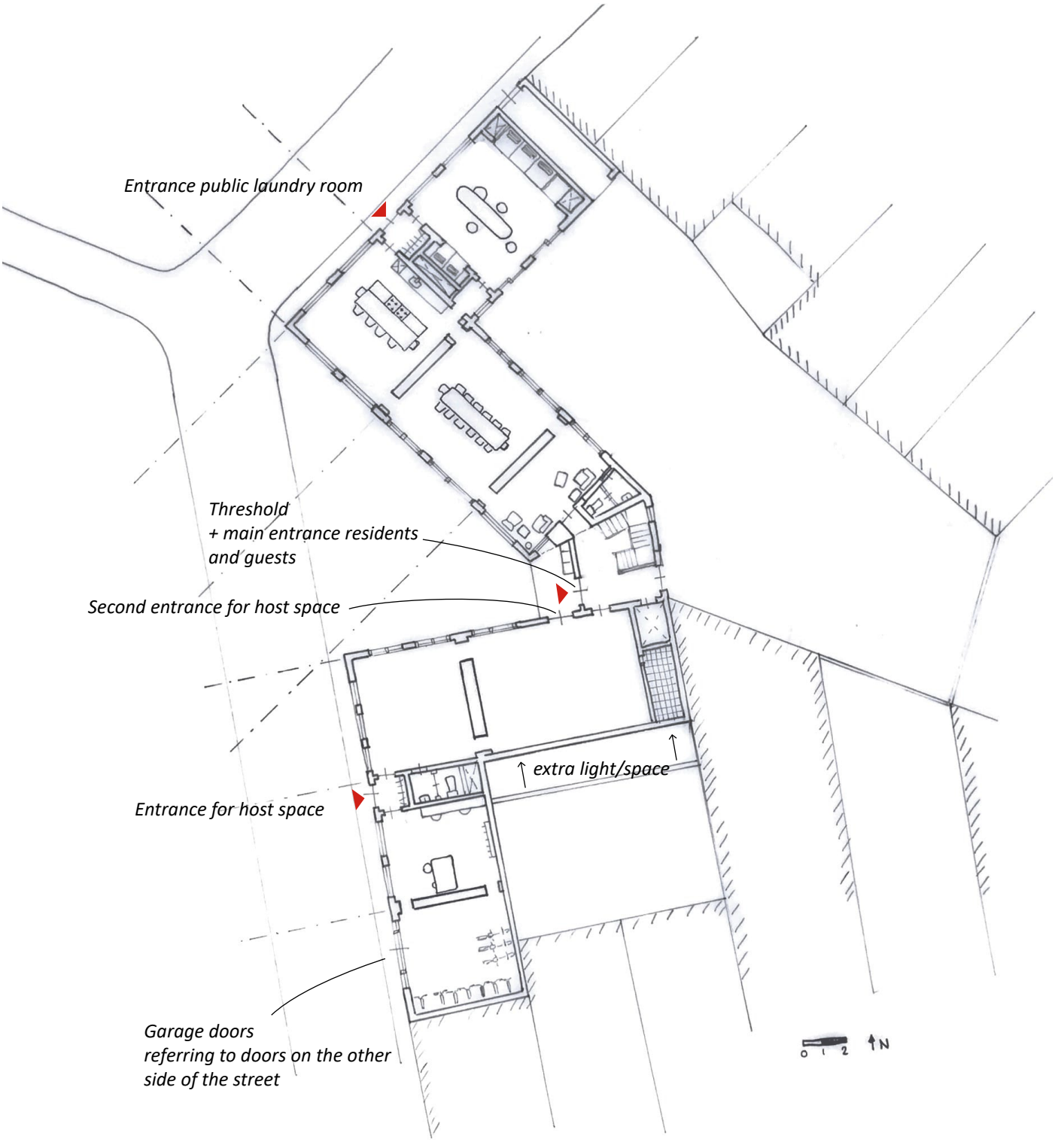
Window placement _ facade appaerance

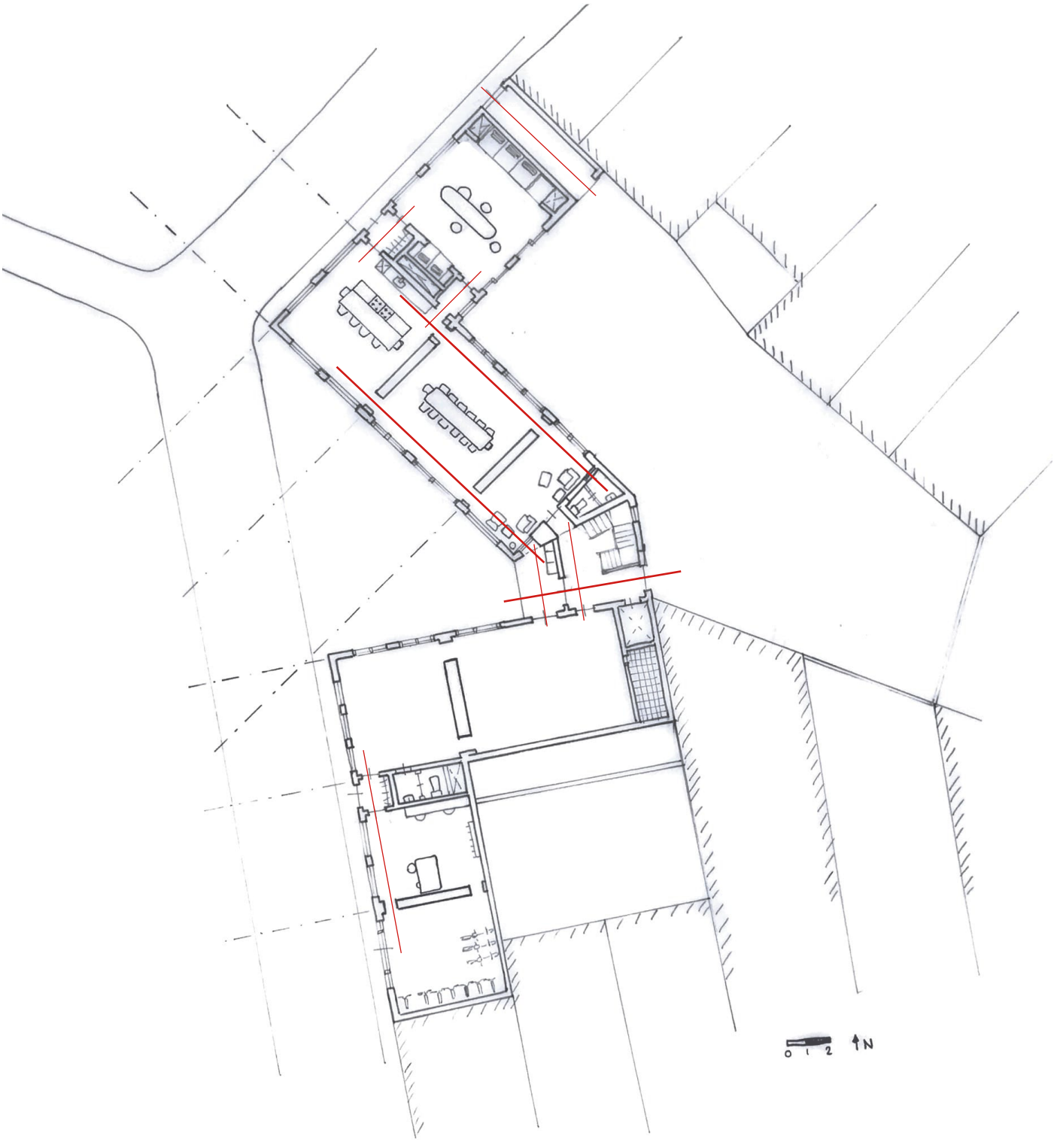
Materials facade

GROUND FLOOR PLAN _ NEW



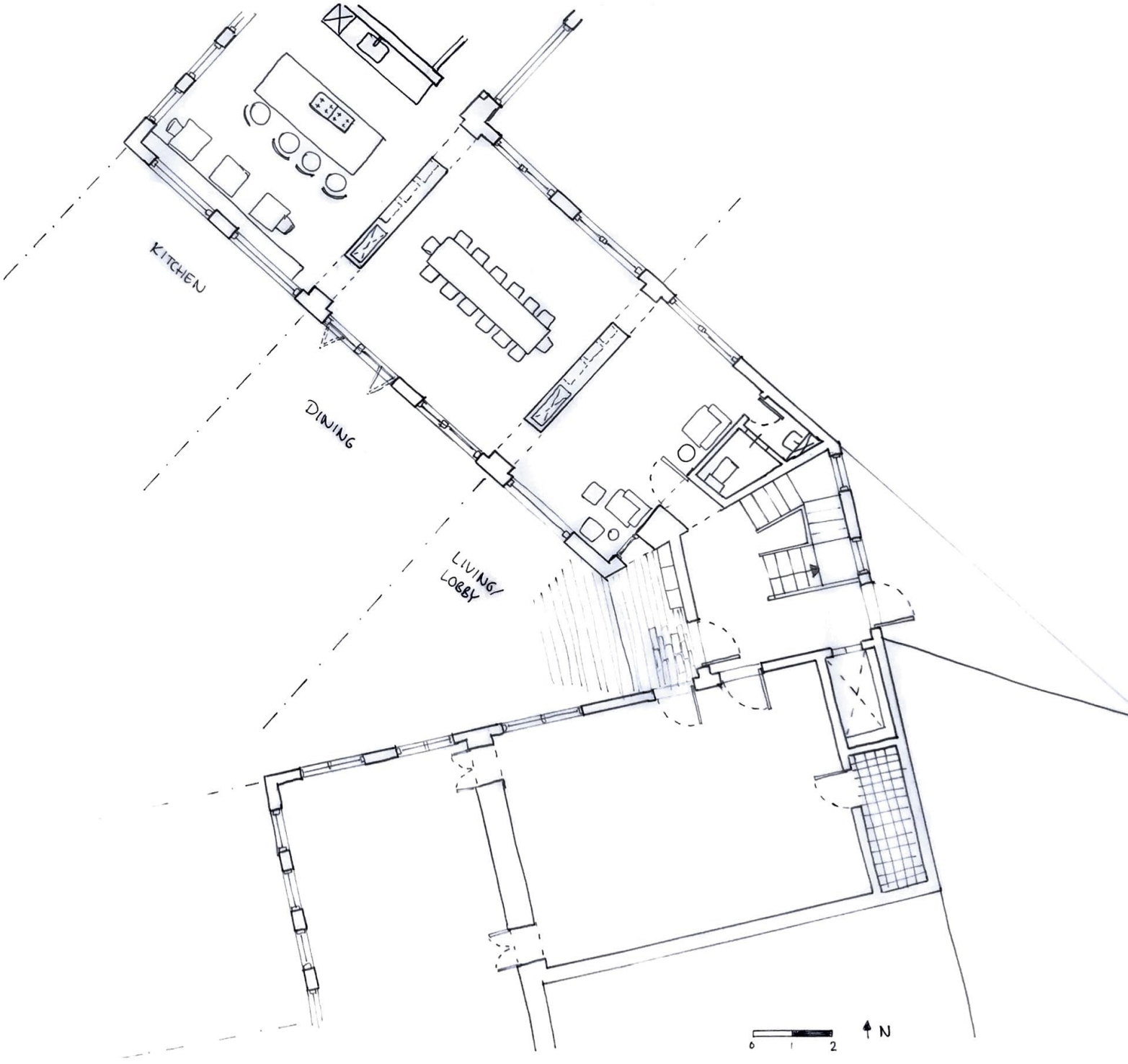
MODEL GROUND FLOOR 1:50


Entrance public laundry room
Threshold
+ main entrance residents
and guests
Second entrance for host space
extra light/space
Entrance for host space
Garage doors
referring to doors on the other
side of the street
0 1 2
N

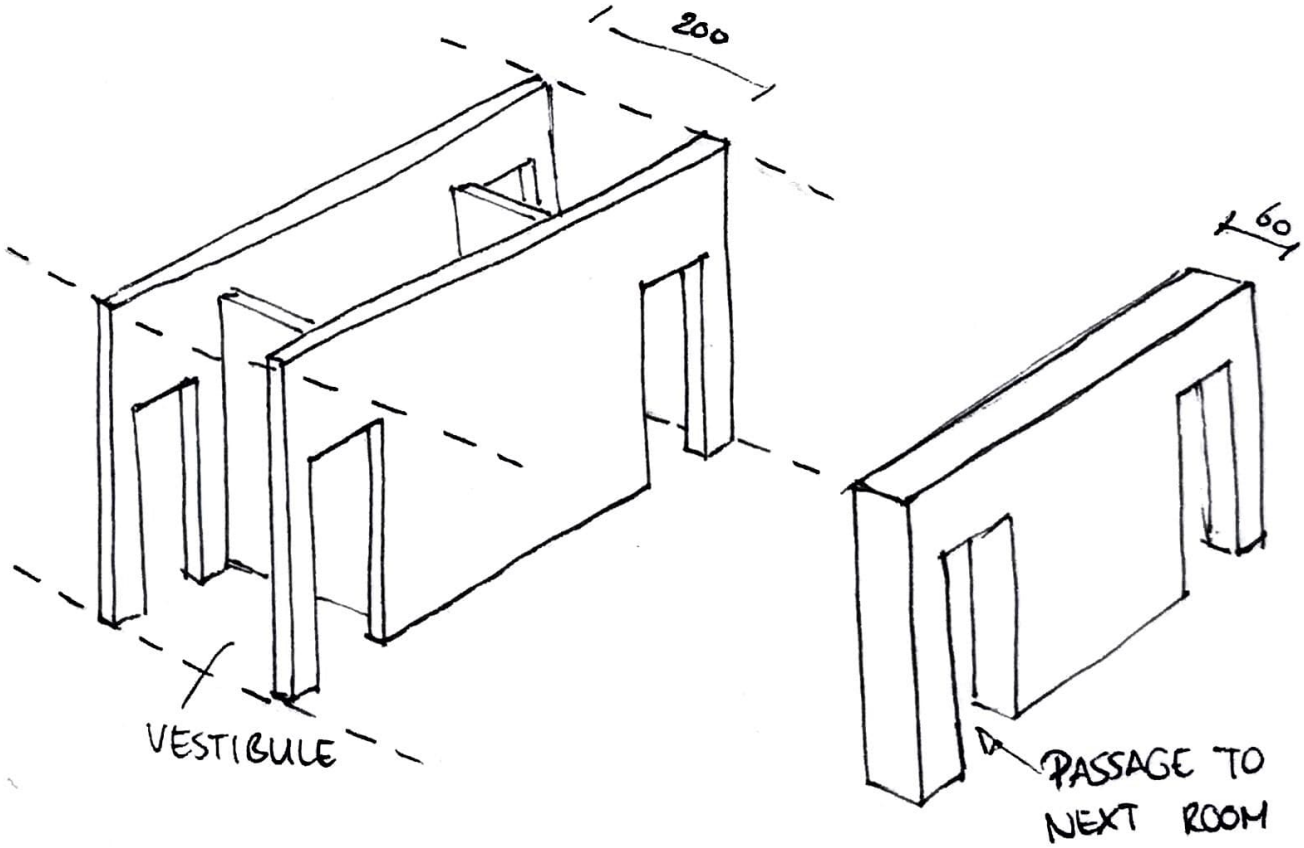


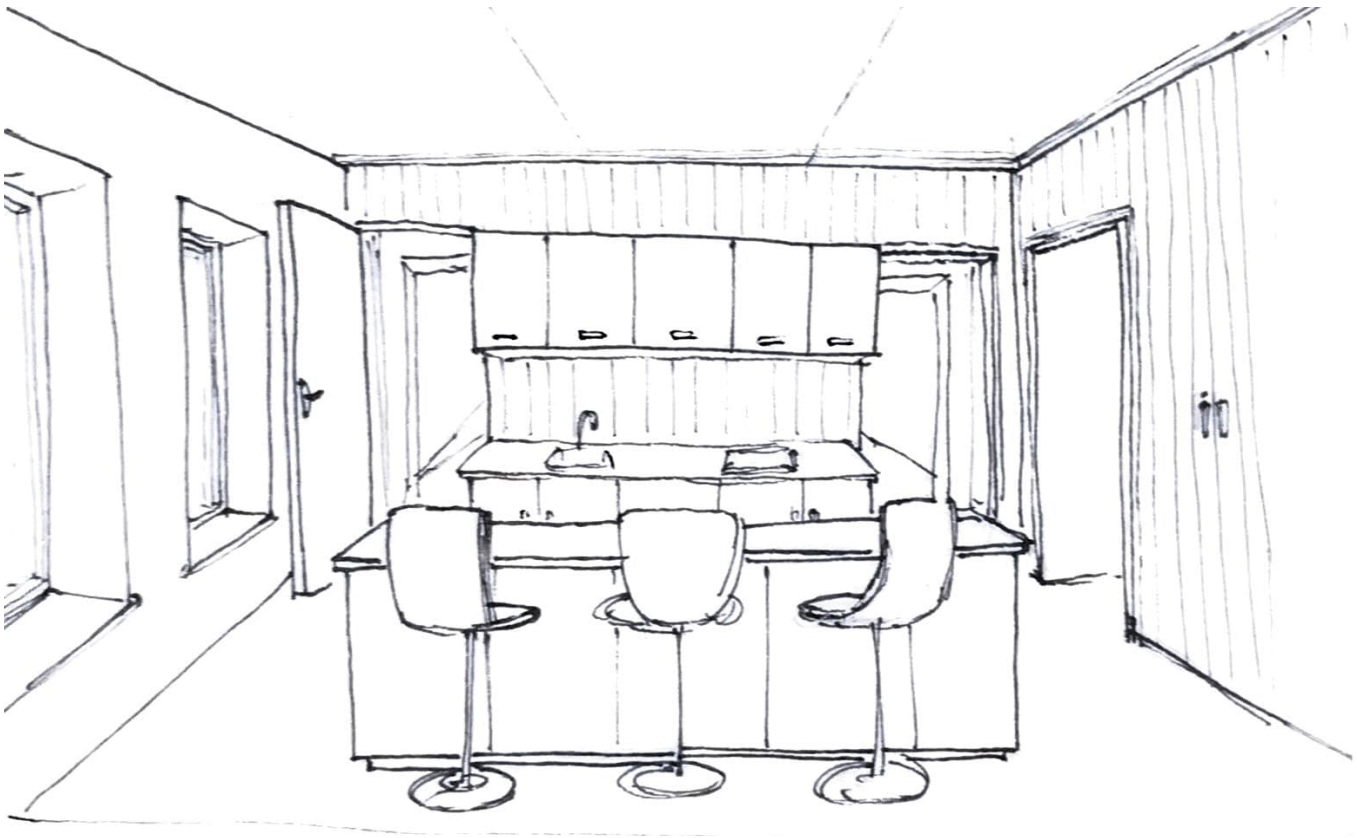
GROUND FLOOR PLAN _ ENFILADES

Enfilade


KITCHEN
DINING
LIVING/
LOBBY
0
1
2
N

ENFILADE



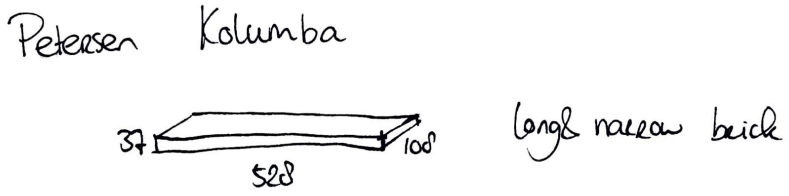


PAGE FROM SKETCHBOOK _ KITCHEN

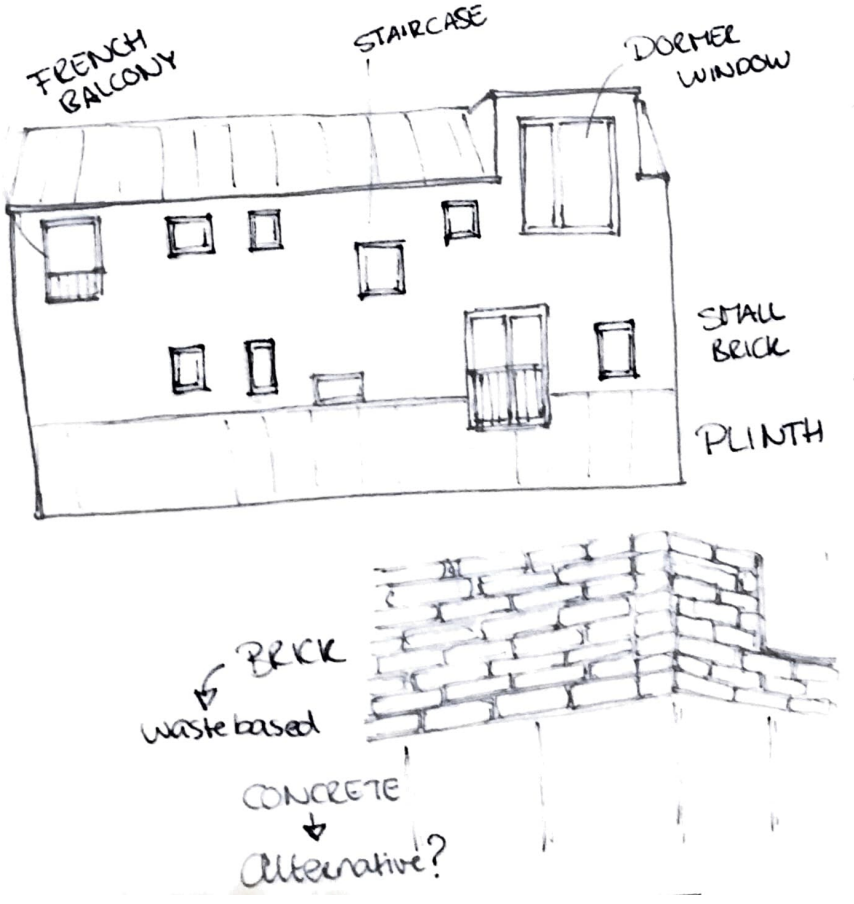
ENFILADES THROUGH KITCHEN, DINING ROOM AND LIVING ROOM

ENFILADE VIEW THROUGH DINING ROOM

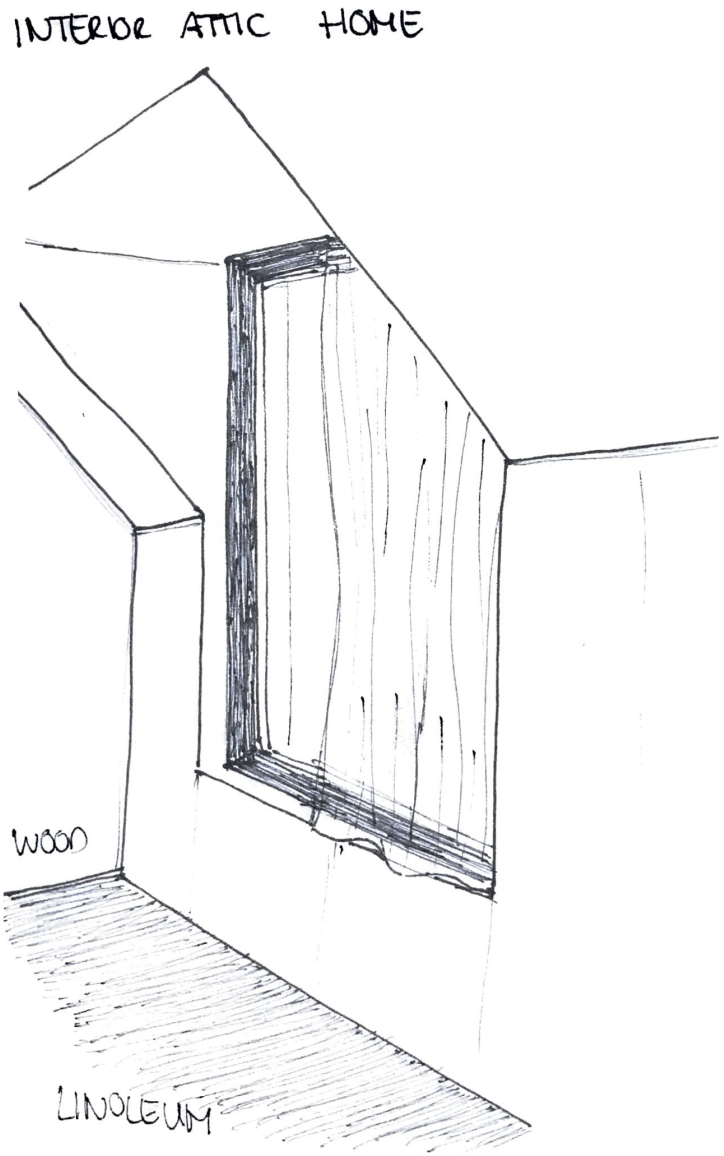
ENTRANCE RESIDENTS + CIRCULATION CORE



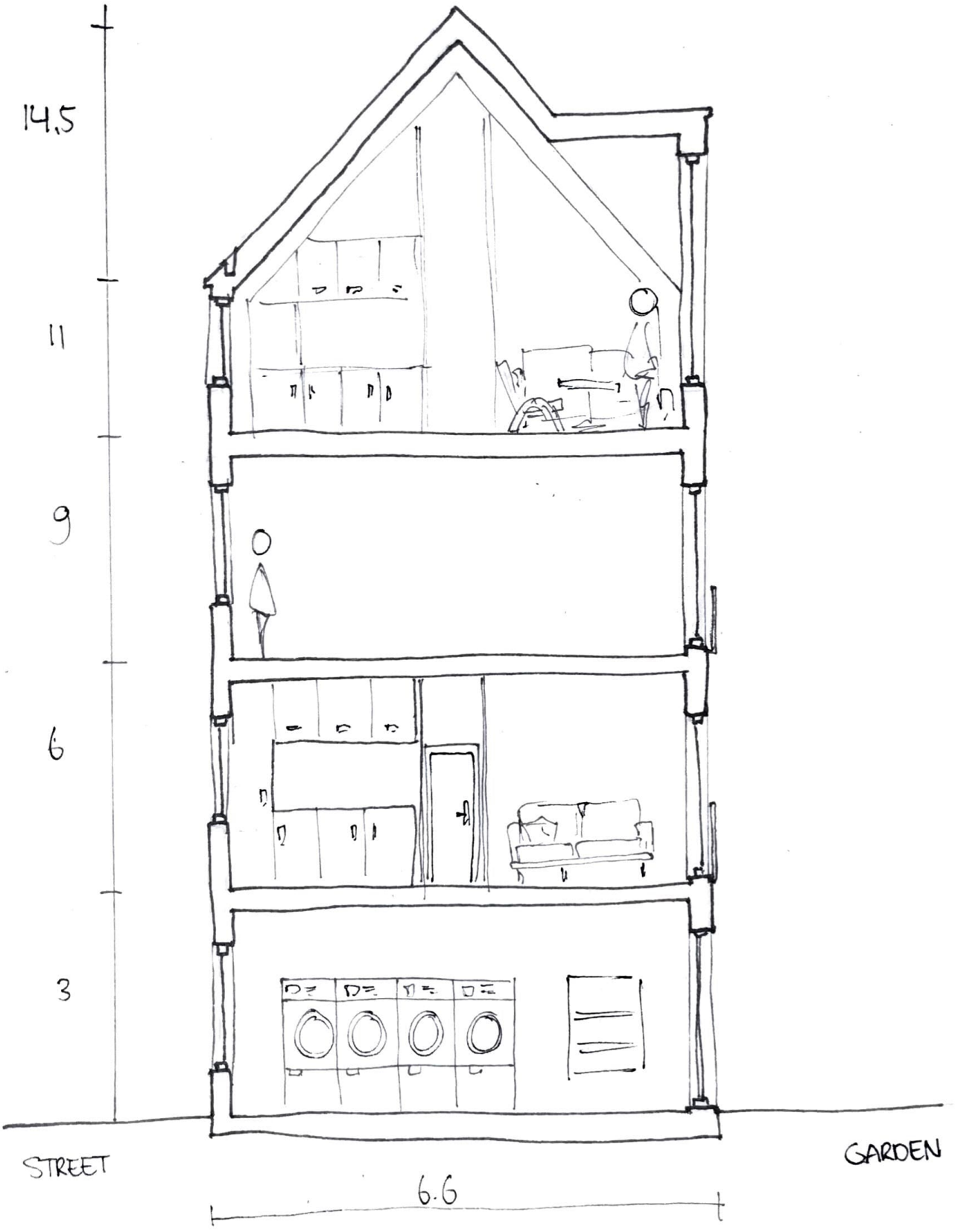
Attic / Dormer



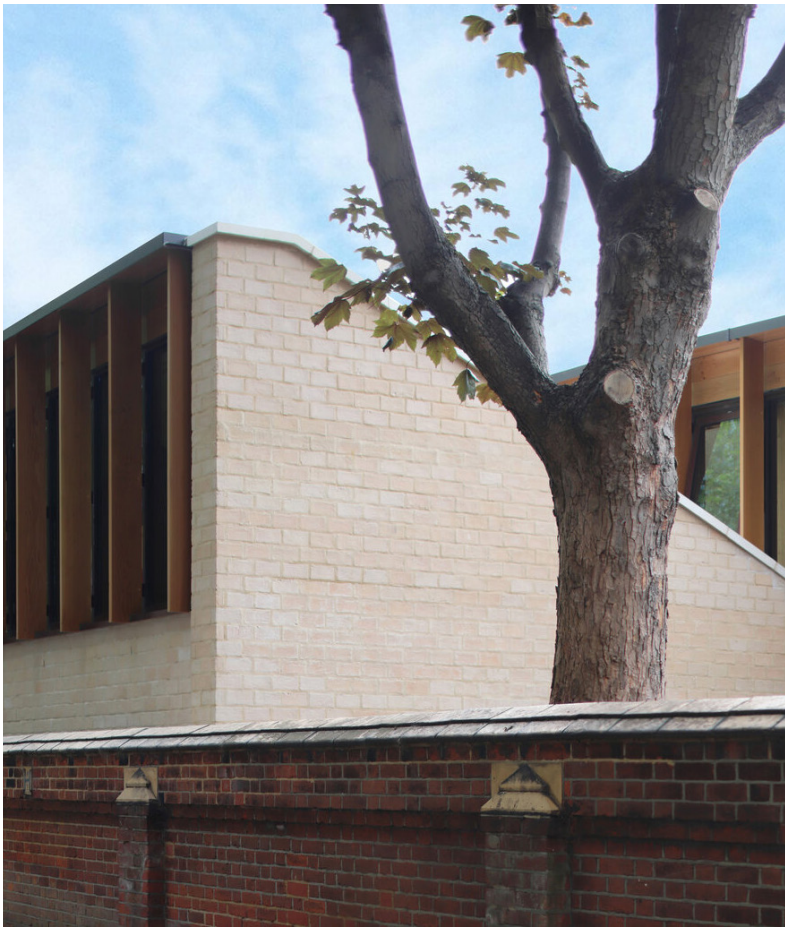
STOCKER LEE ARCHITETTI _ CA OSPIT



PAGE FROM SKETCHBOK _ ATTIC AND DORMERS



SECTION SKETCH



TOP _ MAE ARCHITECTS
BOTTOM _ STOCKER LEE ARCHITECTS

Week 3.7

Sketch _ explaining the concept

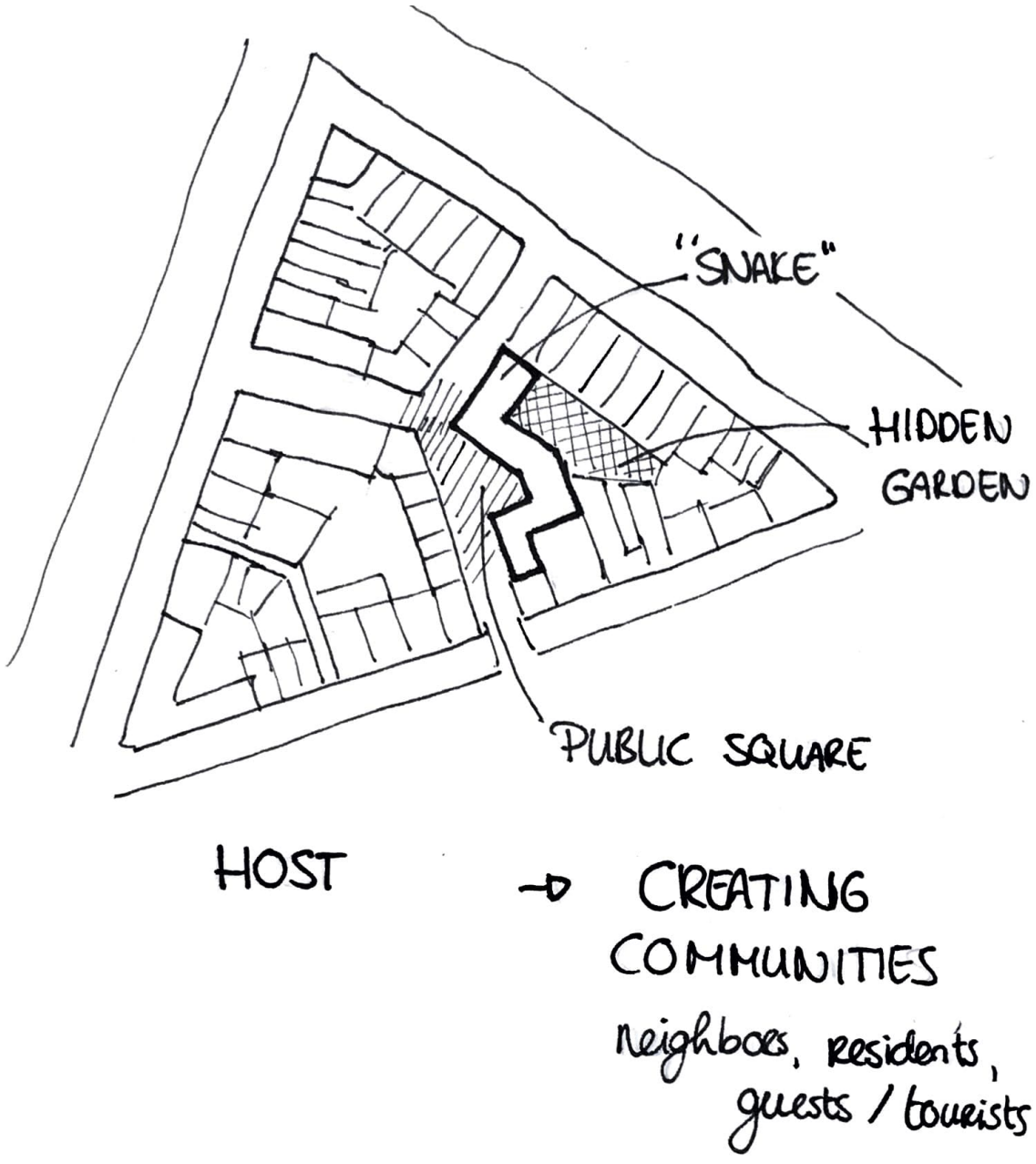
Lecture _ Francesca Torzo

All floorplans 1:200

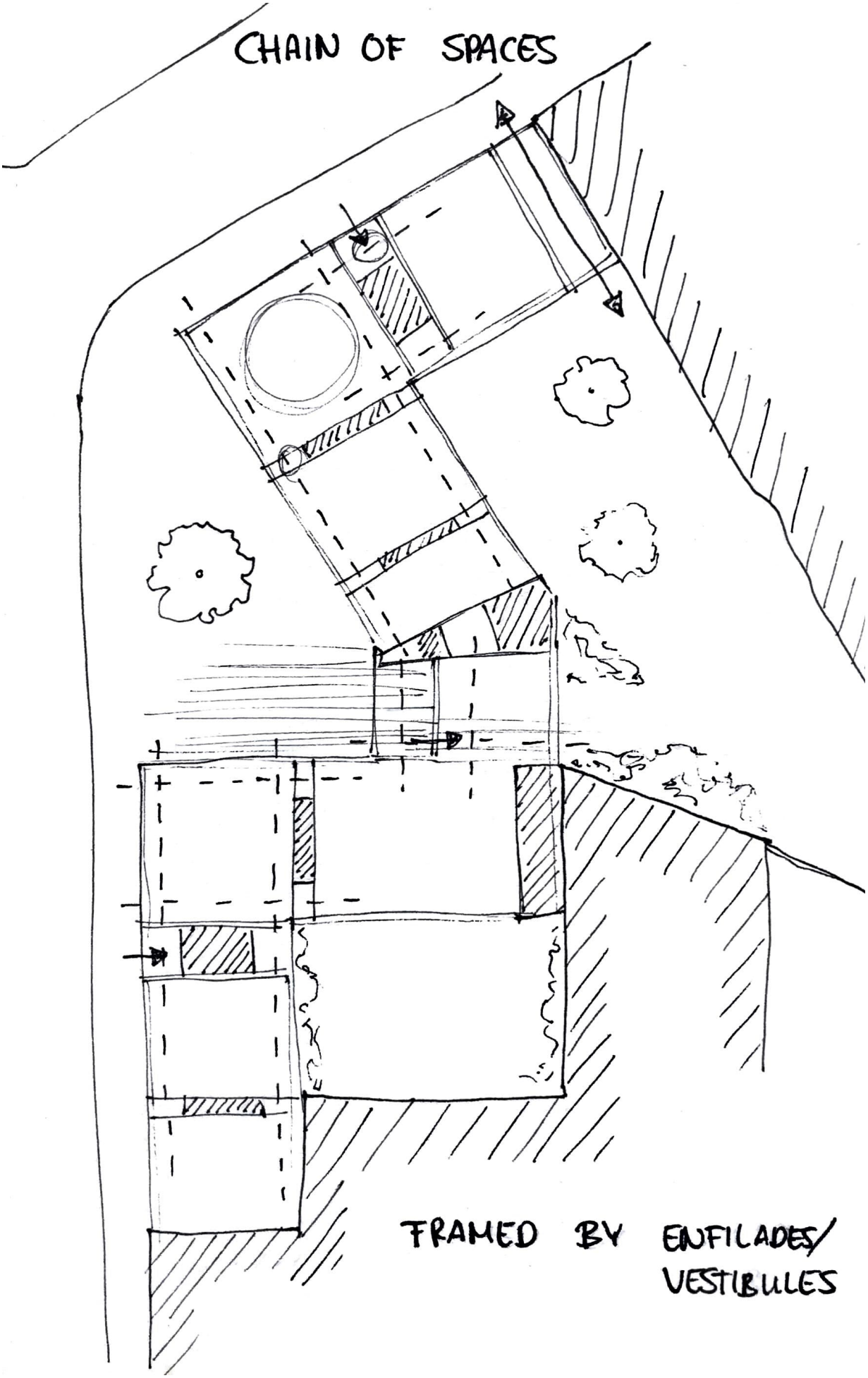
Design ‘openings’ _ enfilades and windows

Detailing cores/double walls

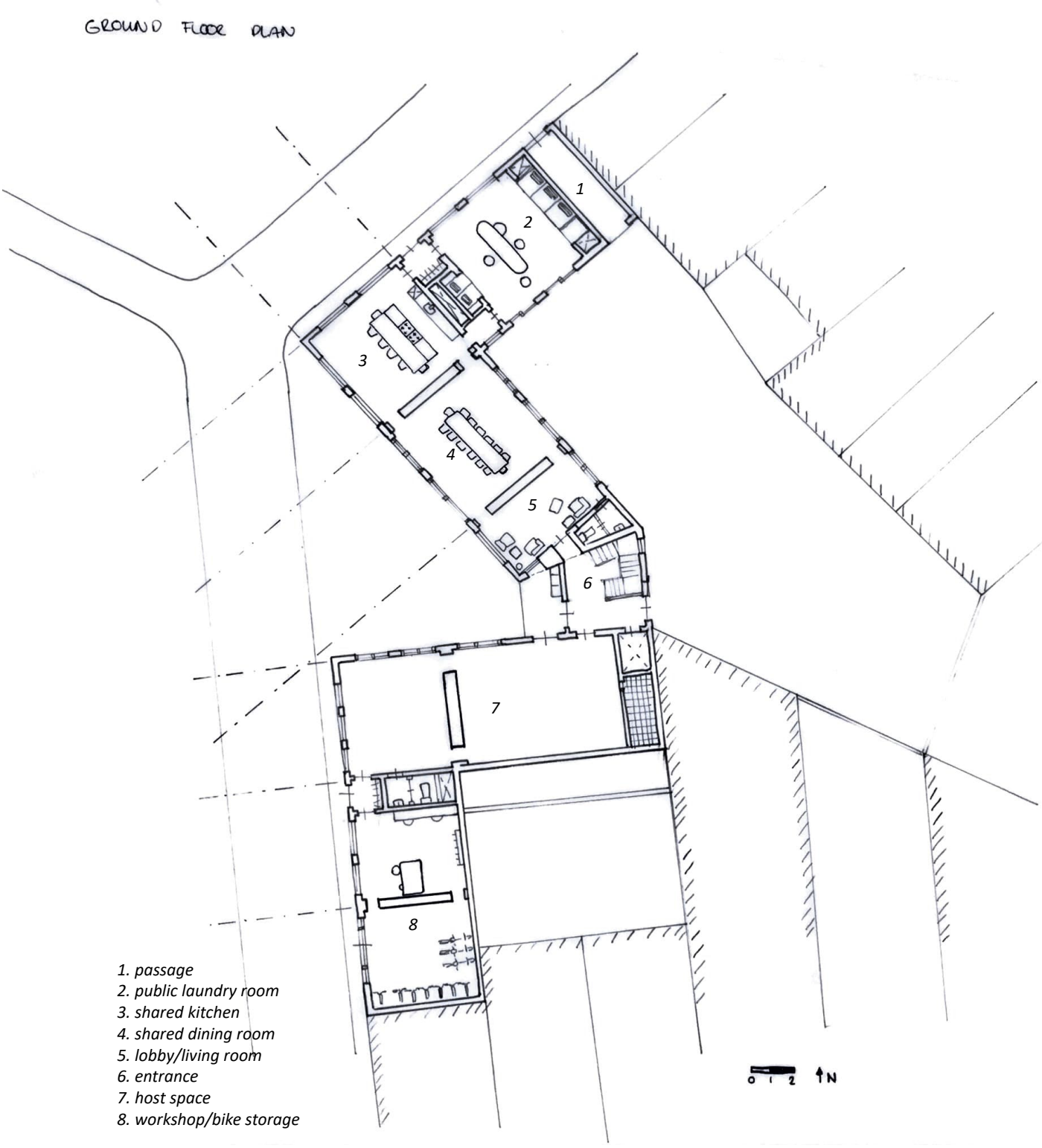
Hotel room interior



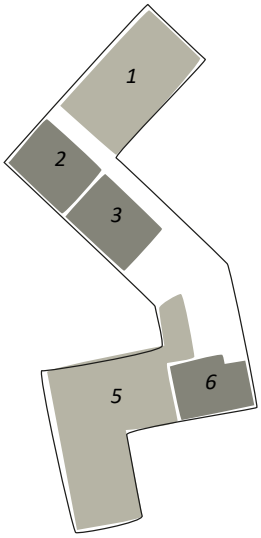
PAGE FROM SKETCHBOOK _ EXPLAINING THE CONCEPT ON A NEIGHBORHOOD SCALE



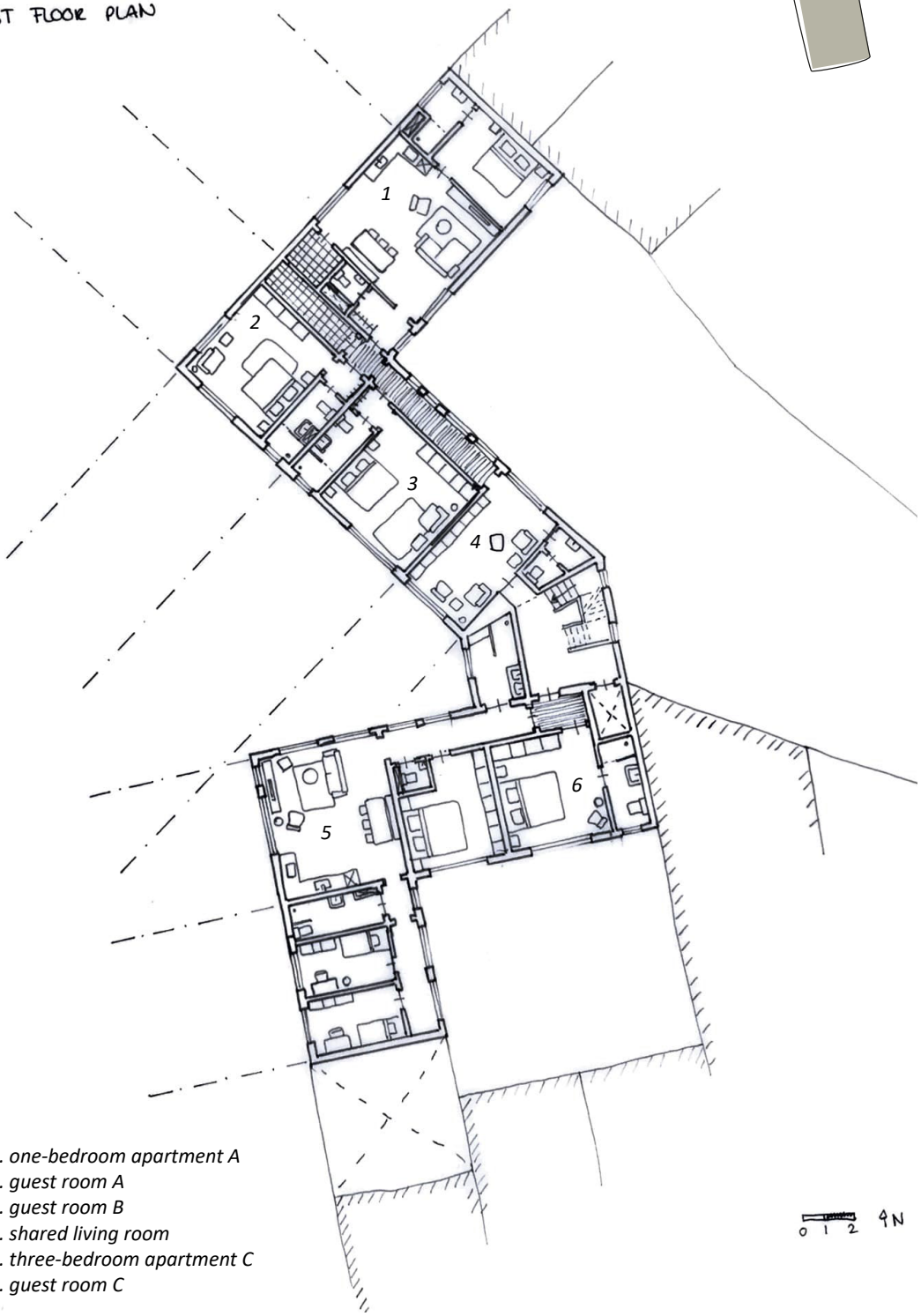
PAGE FROM SKETCHBOOK _ EXPLAINING THE CONCEPT ON BUILDING SCALE



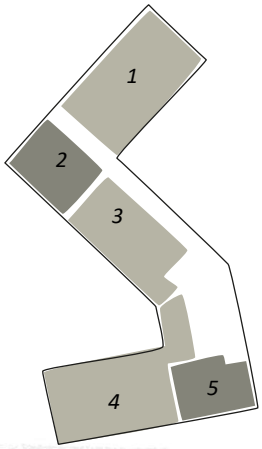
1. passage
2. public laundry room
3. shared kitchen
4. shared dining room
5. lobby/living room
6. entrance
7. host space
8. workshop/bike storage



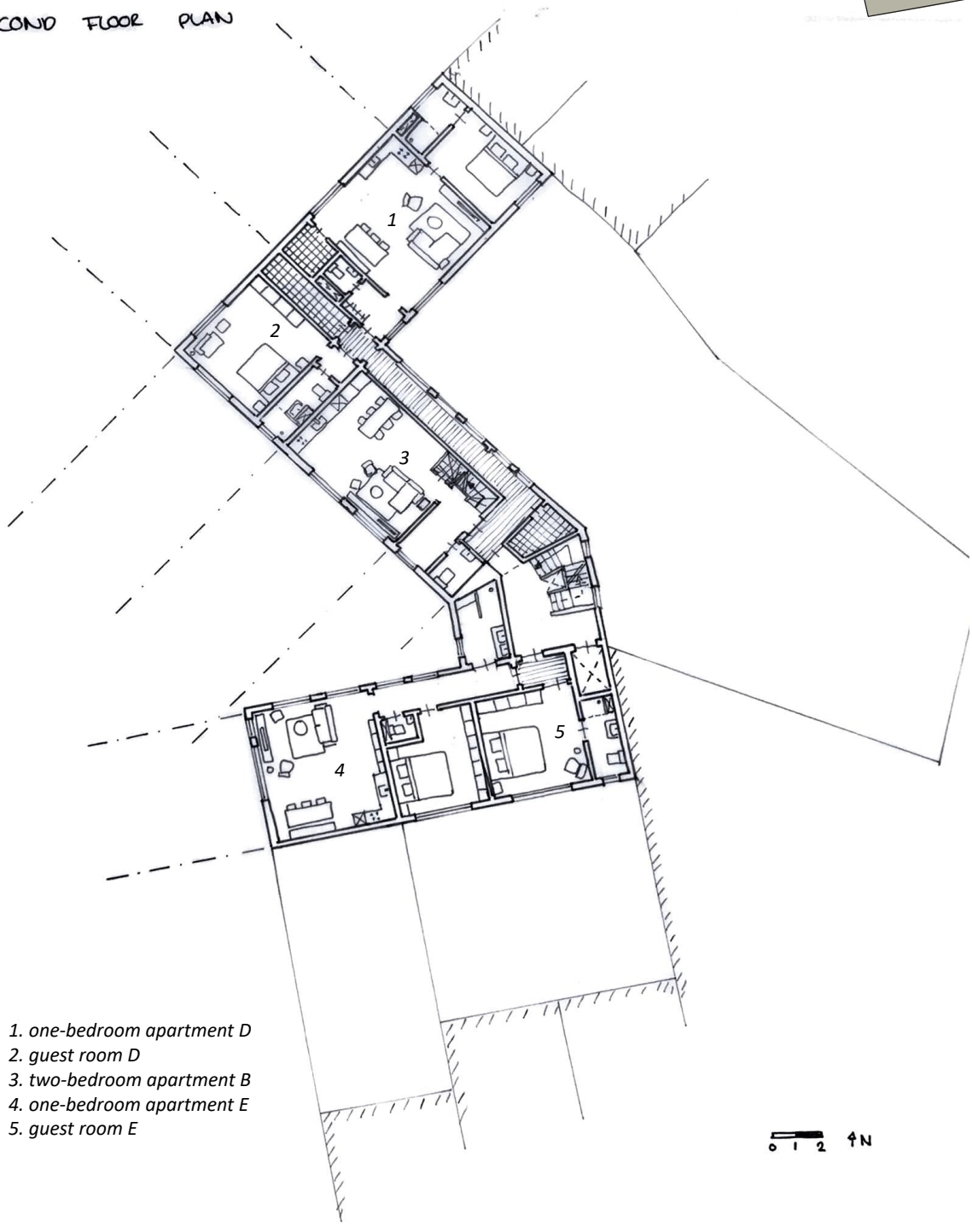
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



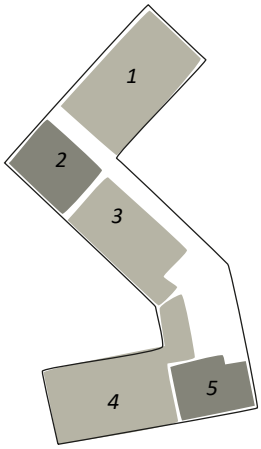
1. one-bedroom apartment A
2. guest room A
3. guest room B
4. shared living room
5. three-bedroom apartment C
6. guest room C



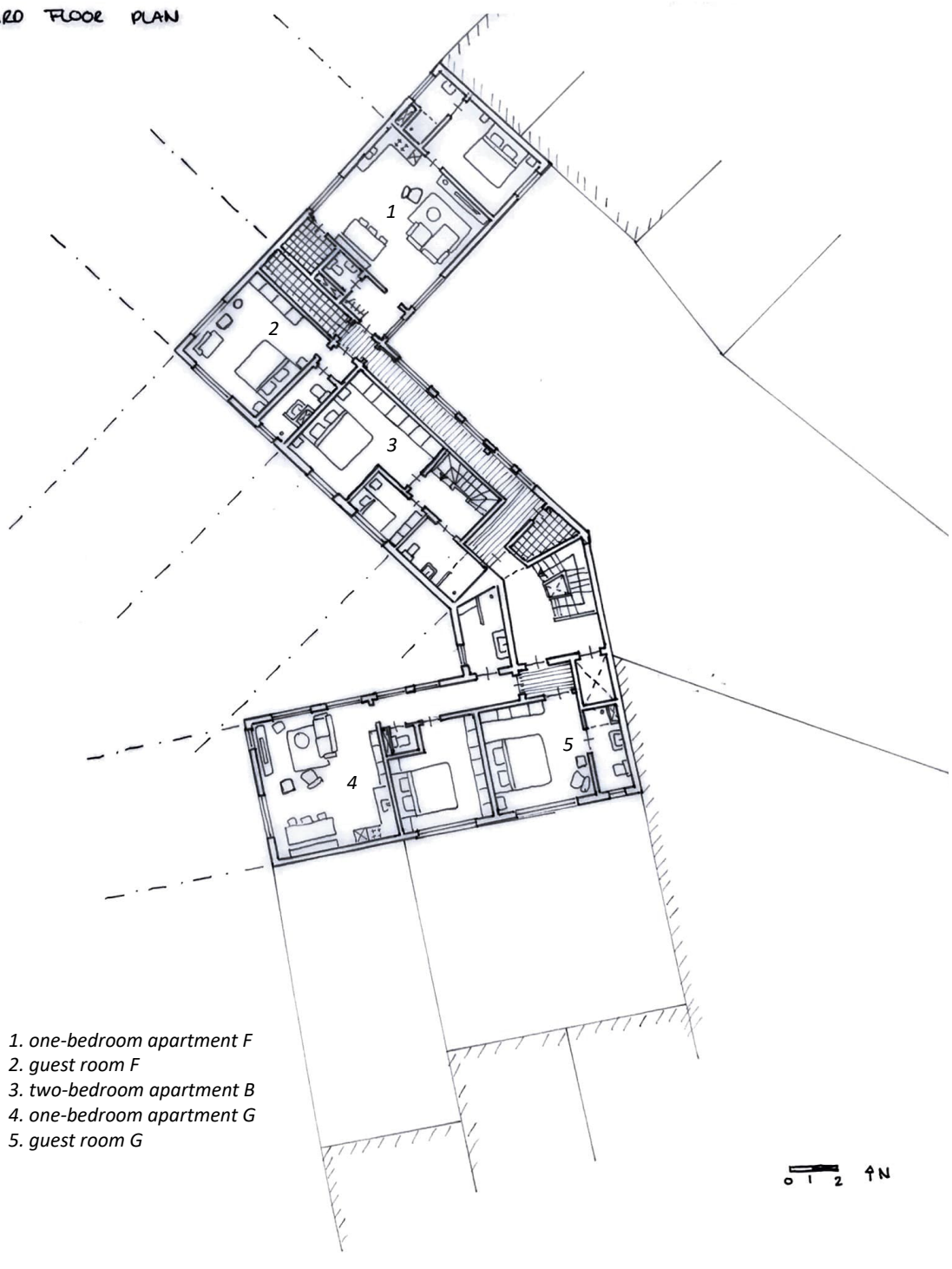
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



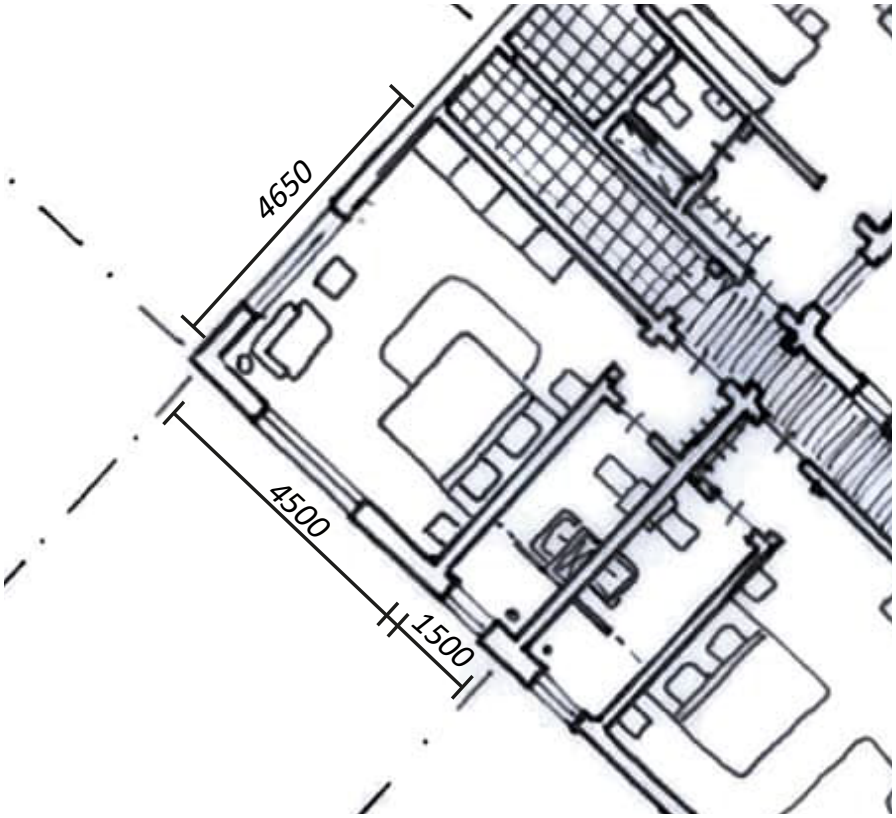
1. one-bedroom apartment D
2. guest room D
3. two-bedroom apartment B
4. one-bedroom apartment E
5. guest room E

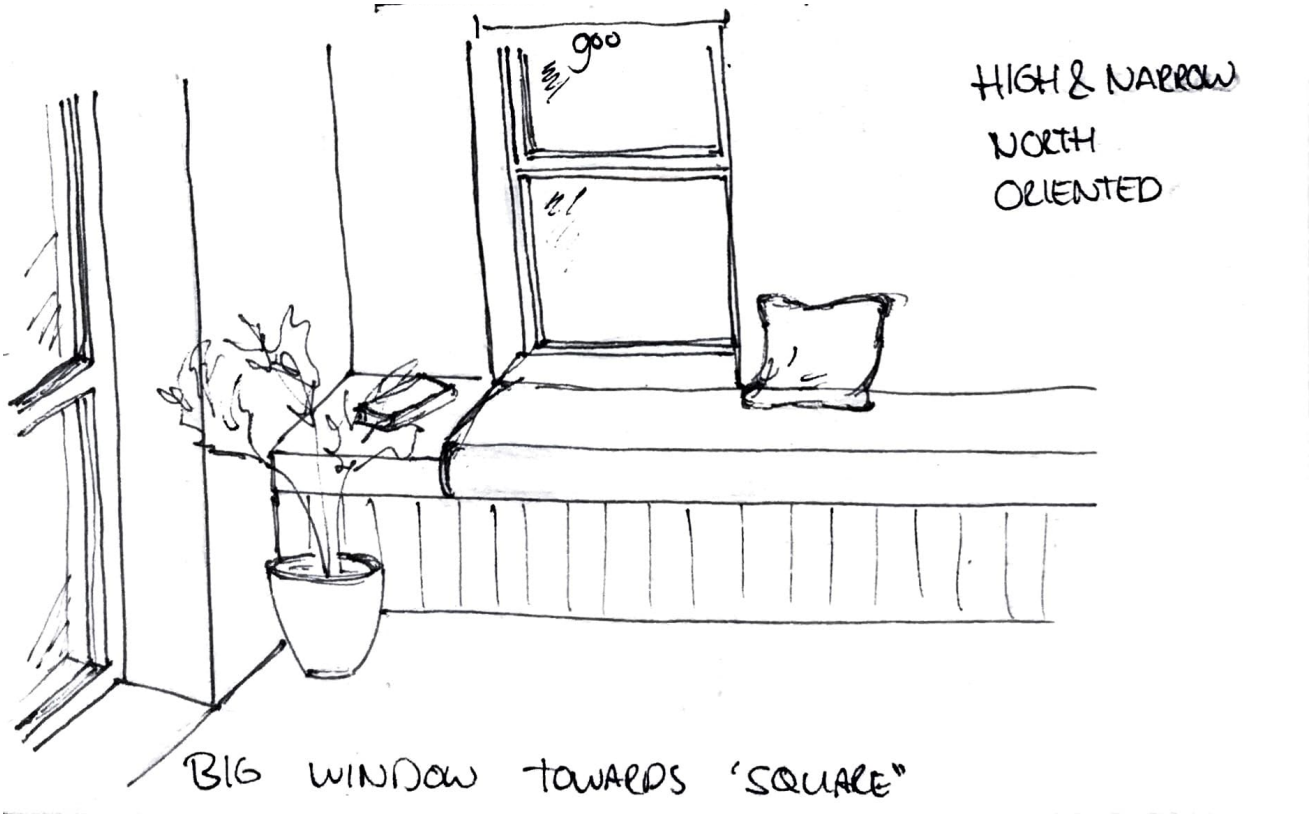


THIRD FLOOR PLAN

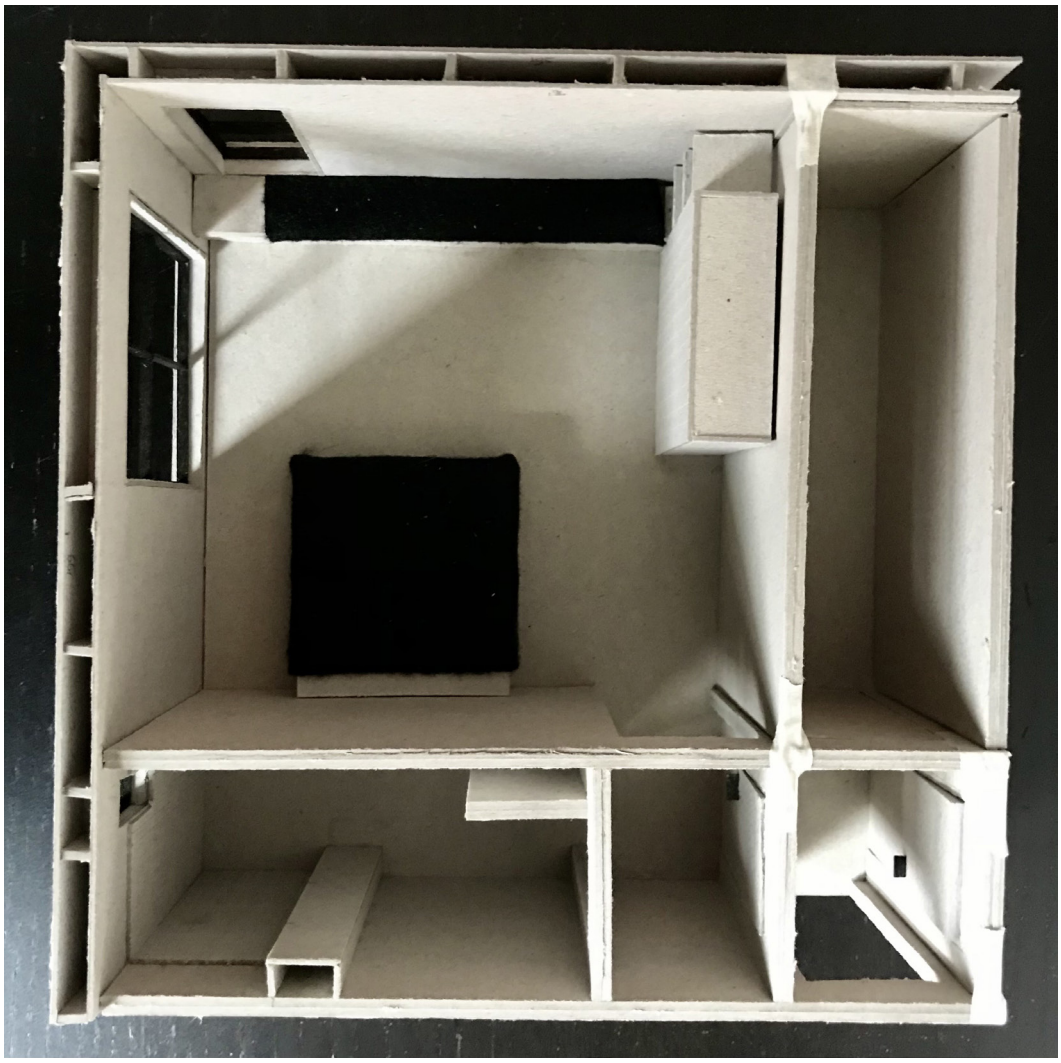


1. one-bedroom apartment F
2. guest room F
3. two-bedroom apartment B
4. one-bedroom apartment G
5. guest room G

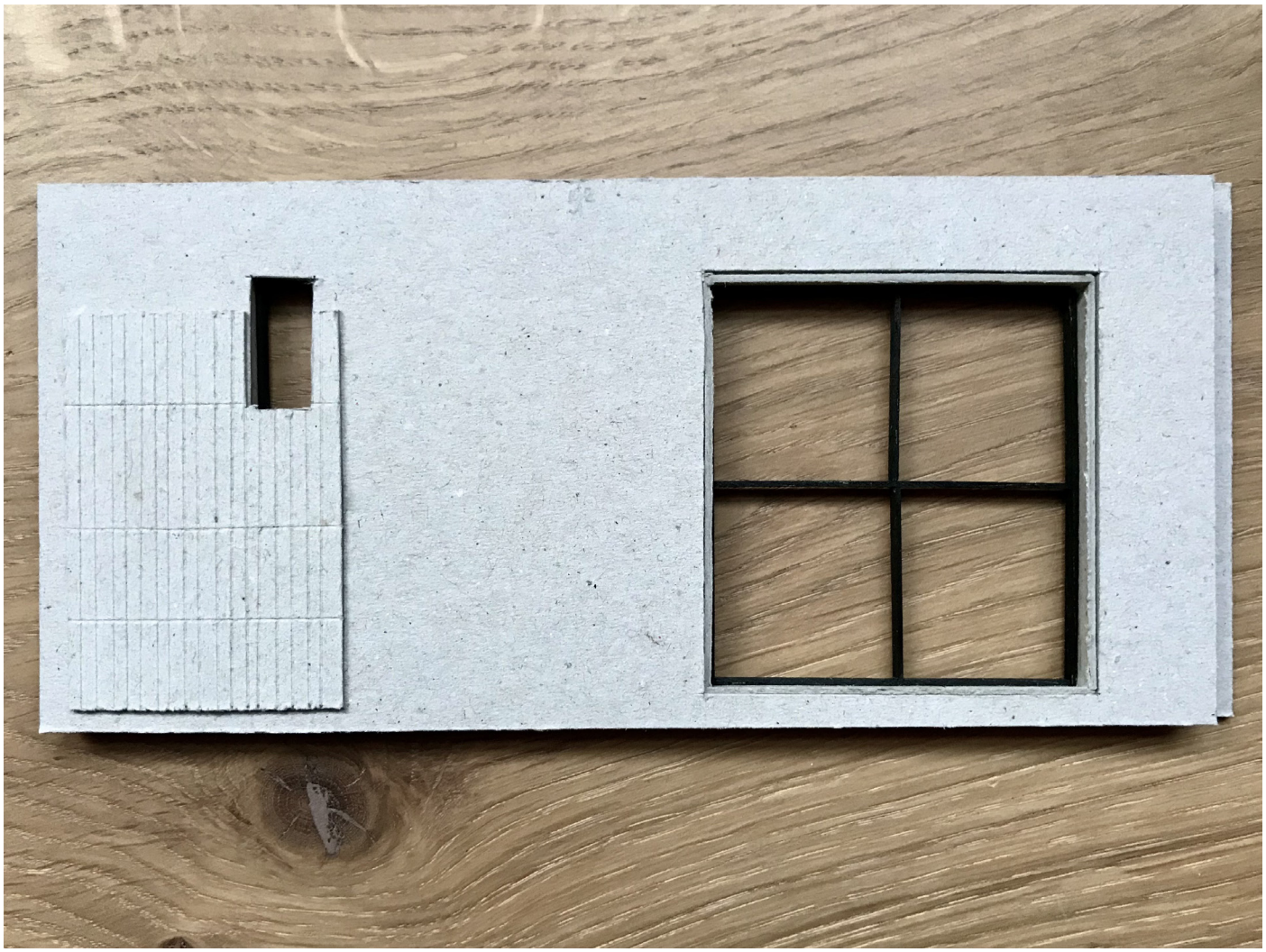

4650
4500
1500

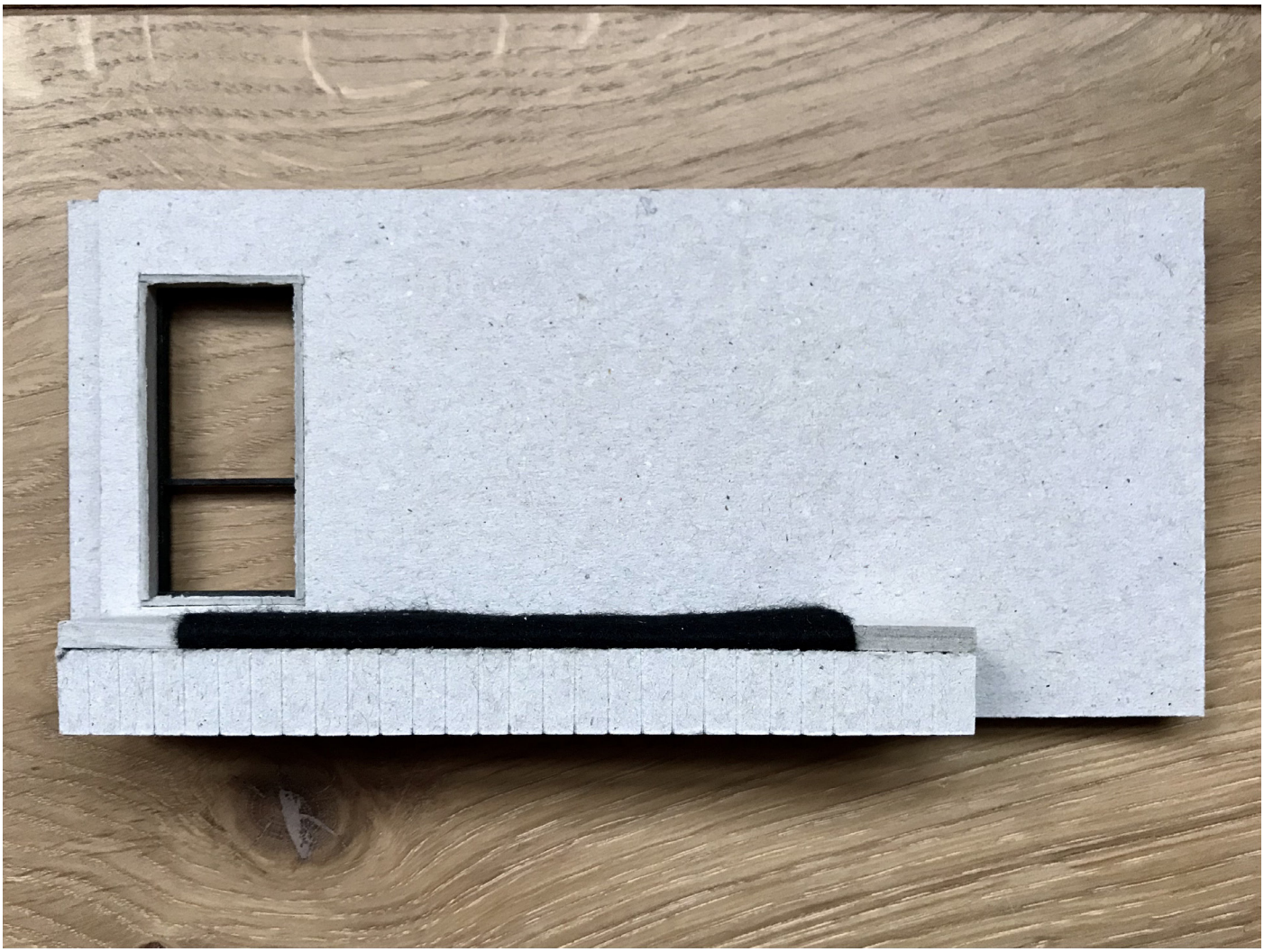


PAGE FROM SKETCHBOOK _ PLACEMENT OF WINDOWS CORNER HOTEL ROOM



HOTEL ROOM MODEL 1:33





HOTEL ROOM MODEL 1:33 _ INTERIOR ELEVATIONS

HOTEL ROOM MODEL 1:33 _ ENTERING THE ROOM

HOTEL ROOM MODEL 1:33 _

FRANCESCA TORZO _ Z33

Lecture Berlage Keynotes _ Francesca Torzo

Five tales

A tale of ground

A tale of passage
Enfilade _ chain, thresholds.
They have all to do with memory and movement

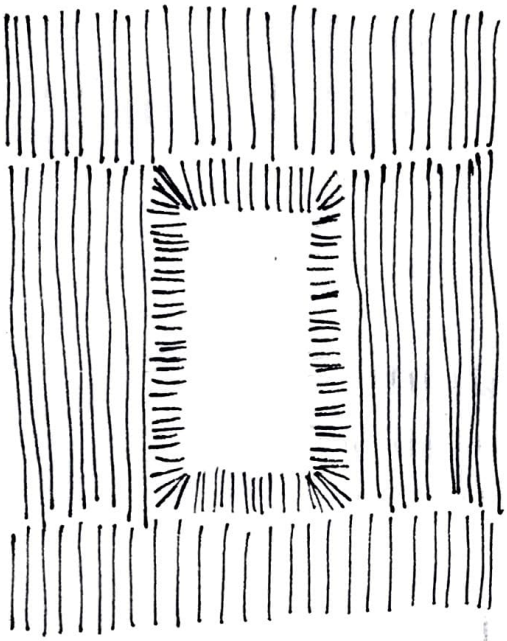
A tale of walls

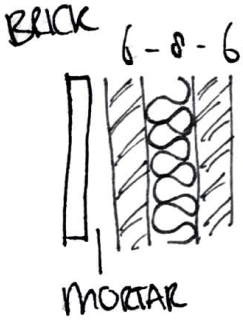
A tale of rooms
'the defined space'
palaces _ circling from rooms to room, outdoor to indoor

A tale of thresholds
neither the one, nor the other
'Bringing the air of one room, close to the air of another'
(Mark Pimlott)

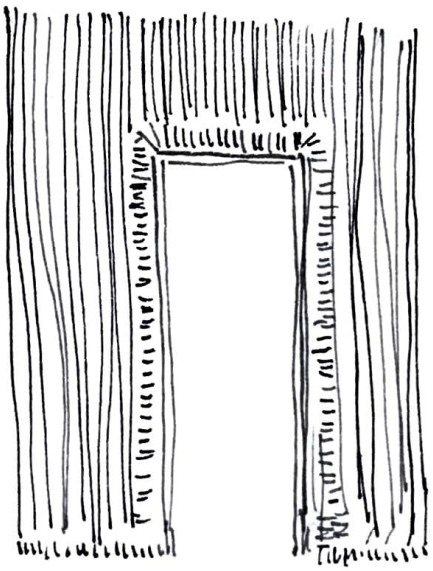
18.03.21

OPENINGS / WINDOW
\ ENFILADE

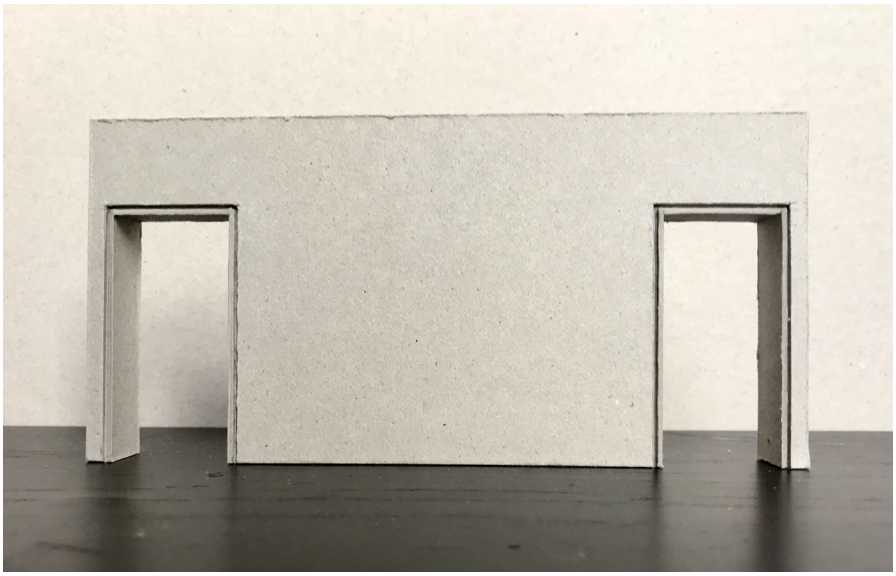




– DUBBELE WAND



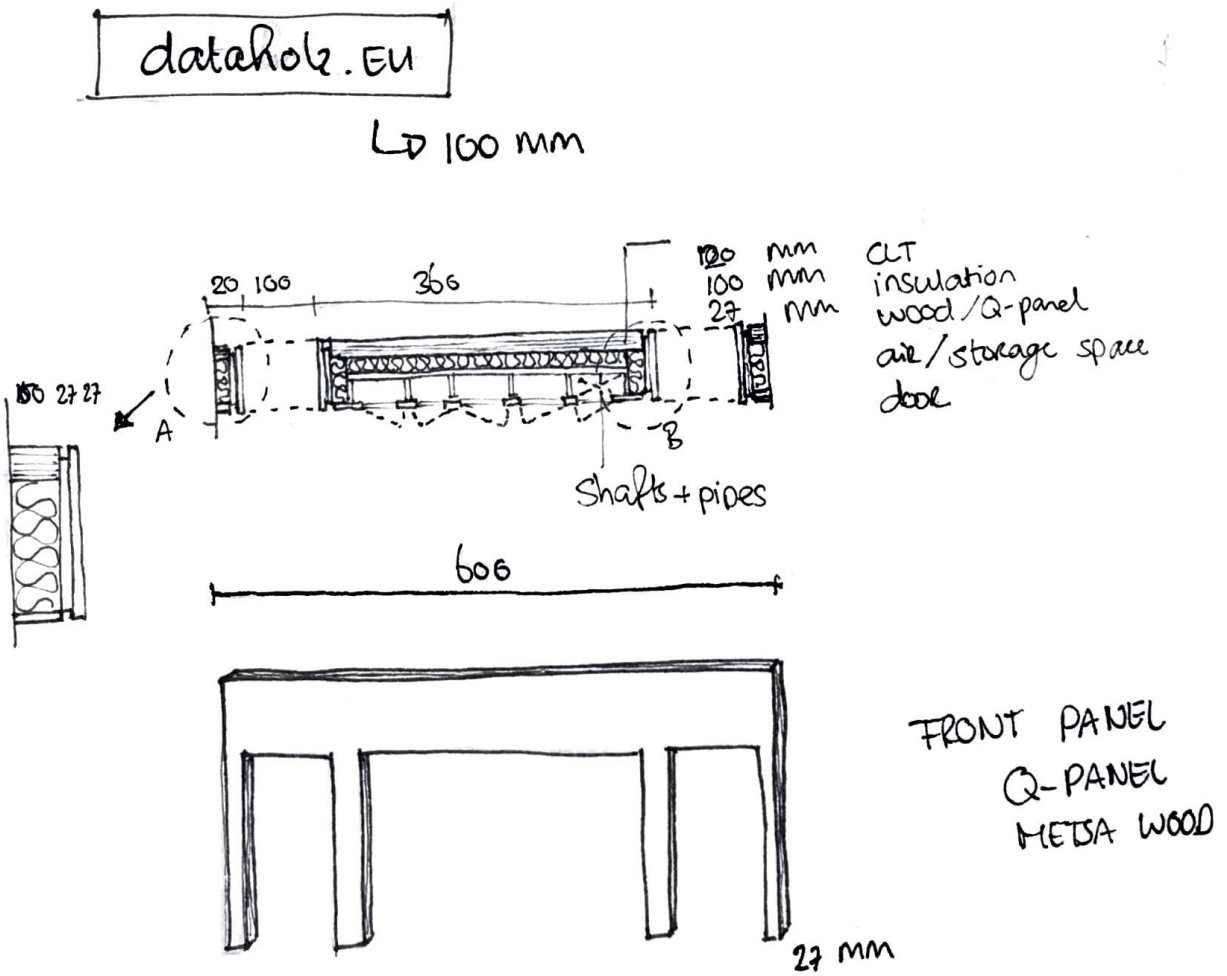
SHARP
SHADOW LINE



MODEL 1:33 _ DIVIDING ELEMENT

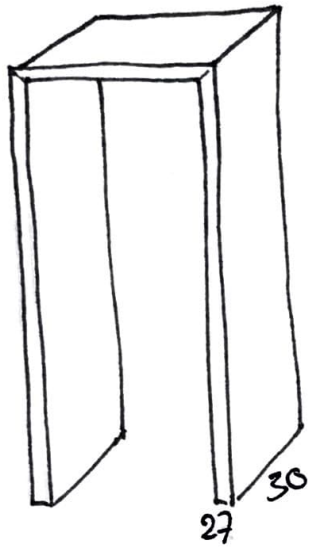
Enfilade model

MODEL 1:33 _ DETAIL OPENING


datahok.eu
LD 100 mm
20 100
366
120 mm CLT
100 mm insulation
27 mm wood/Q-panel
air/storage space
door
27 27
A
B
Shafts + pipes
606
FRONT PANEL
Q-PANEL
METSA WOOD
27 mm

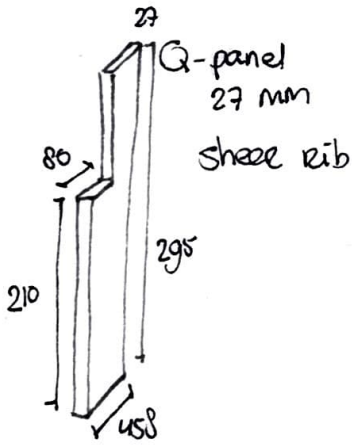
19.03.21

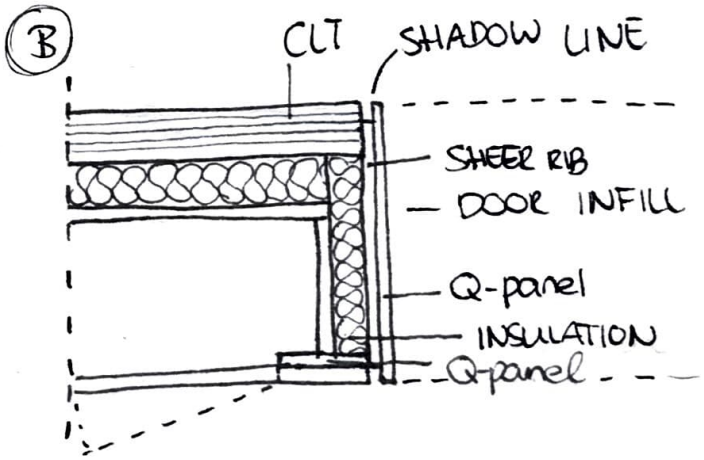
CORE HAS TO LOOK LIKE ONE ELEMENT
→ DETAILING

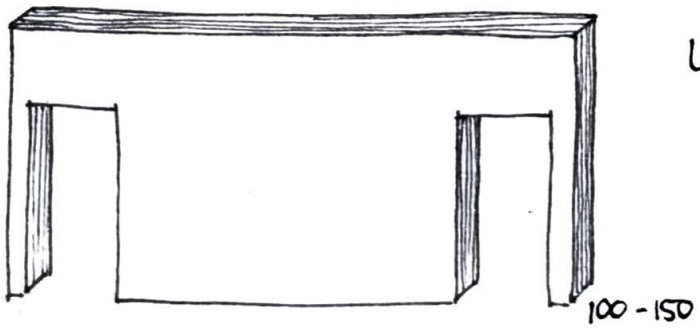


DOOR INFILL ELEMENT
TO COVER JOINTS

Qpanel







LOADBEARING PANEL
CLT

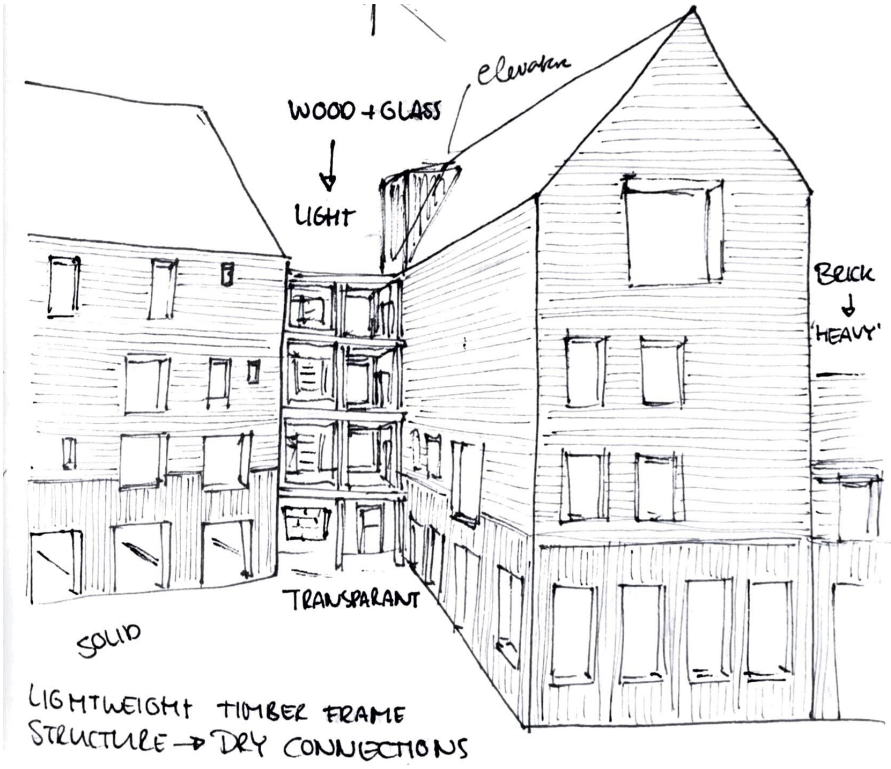
Week 3.8

Resolve the corner _ two L-shapes

Window placement from inside

Materials _ plinth/facade

Materials _ 'connector'



PAGE FROM SKETCHBOOK _ CONNECTOR

Two L-shapes

Circulation core as a lightweight structure that sits in the gap

Connector of the L-shapes

Connector of the square and the garden

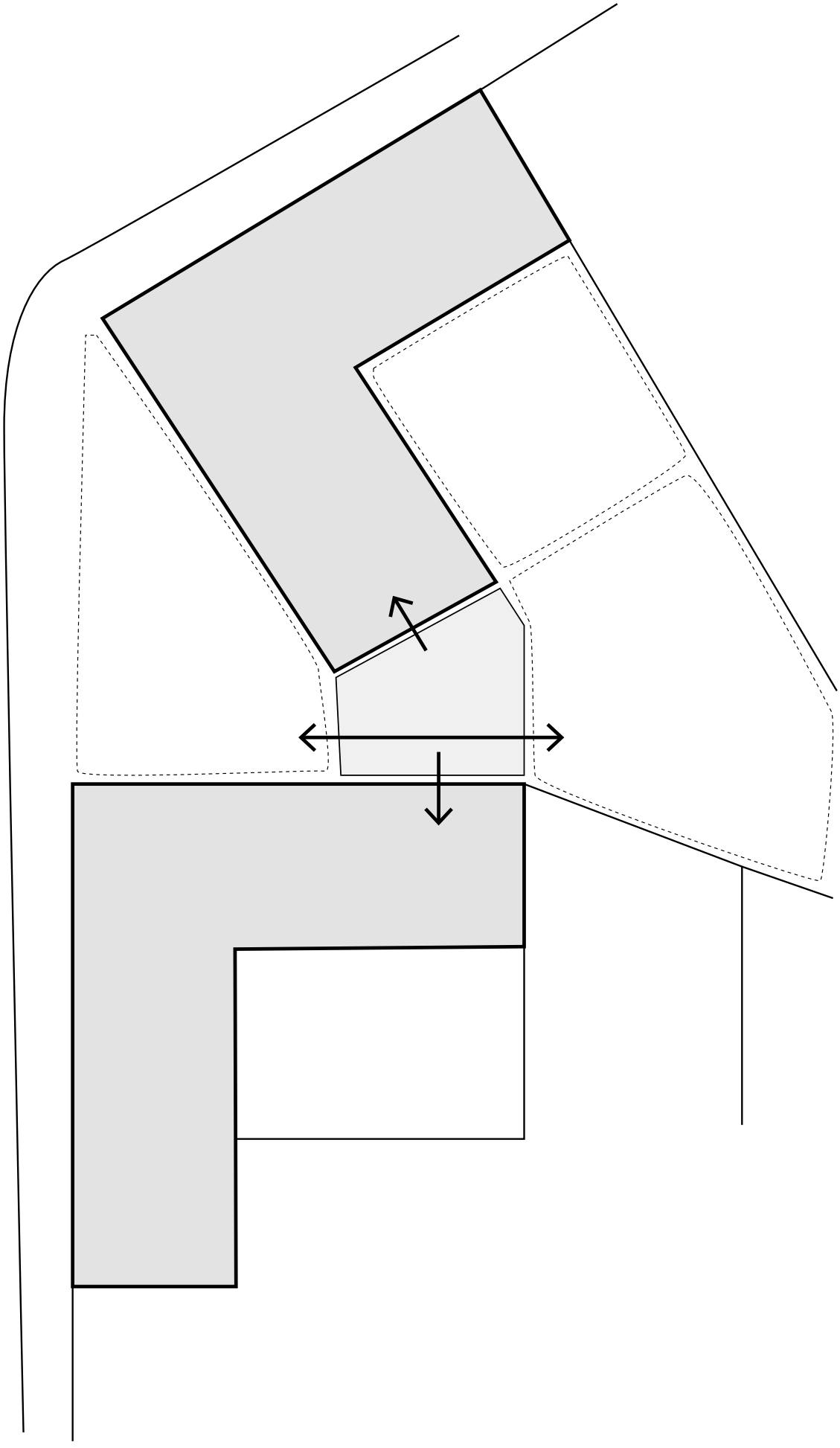
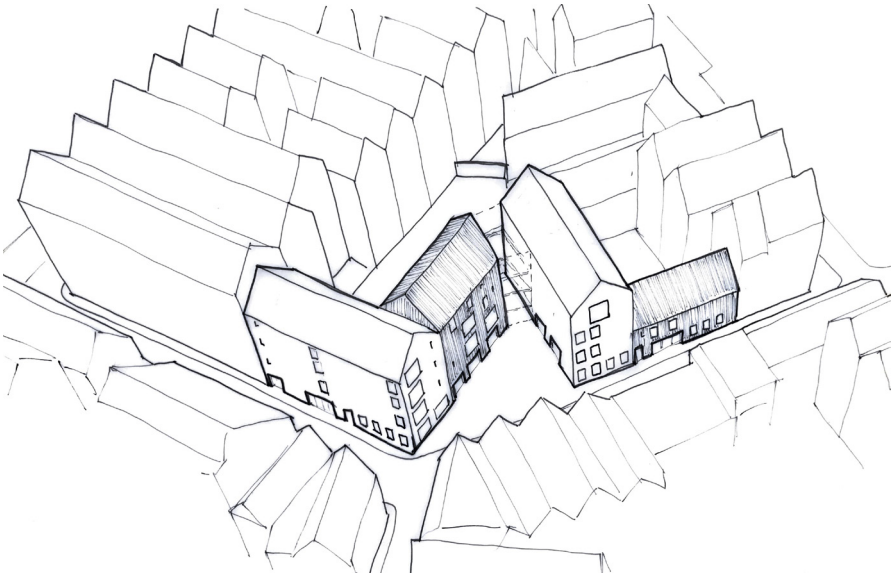
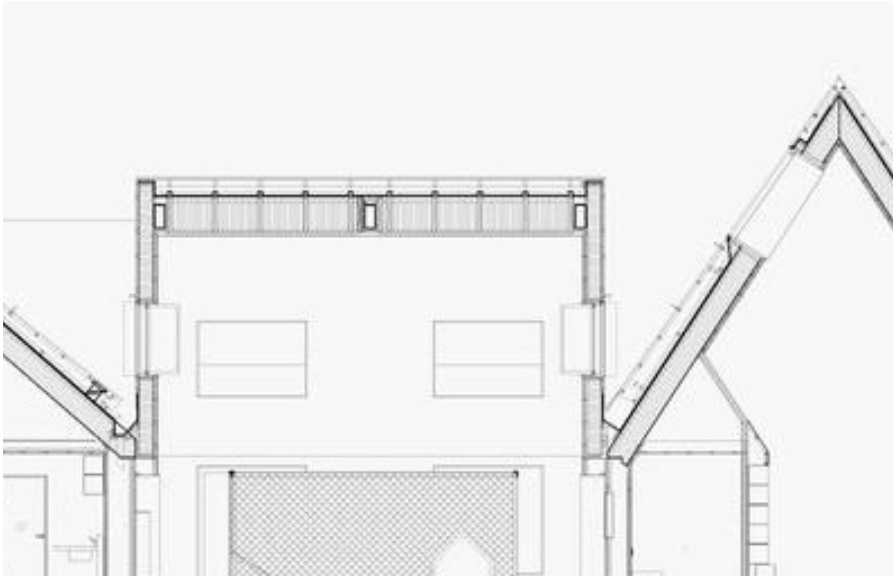


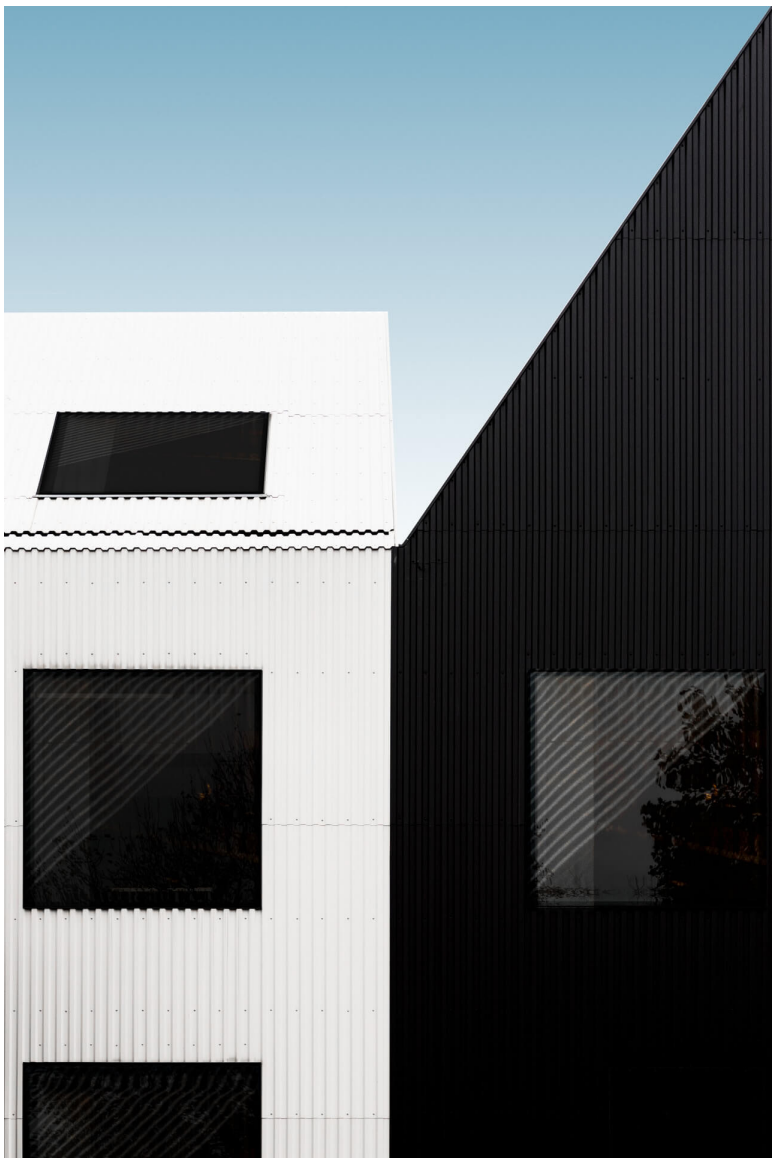
DIAGRAM GEOMETRICAL SHAPES BUILDING

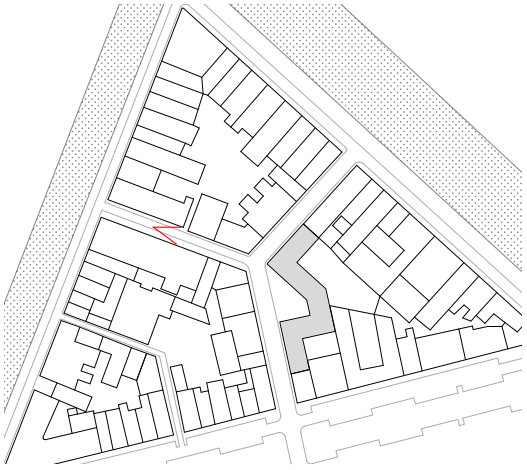


SKETCH _ FOUR HOUSES



COBE_FREDERIKSVEJ KINDERGARTEN DETAIL





Elevations

Different materialization plinth

Plinth 3,5 m high, corresponding to surrounding buildings

Showing 'different houses'

FIRST ELEVATION SKETCHES

Week 3.9

Draw floorplans in computer

Facade _ figure regularity, proportion

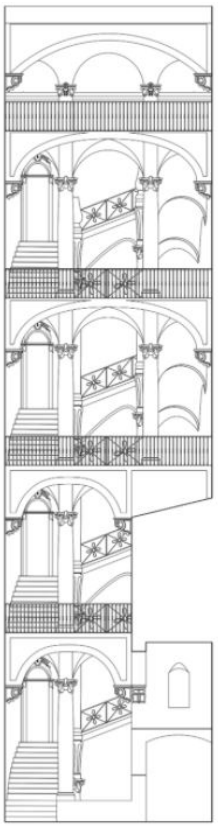
Staircase _ 18th century neopolitan facades, language of the plinth

PALAZZO VIA SALVATOR ROSAMAIN

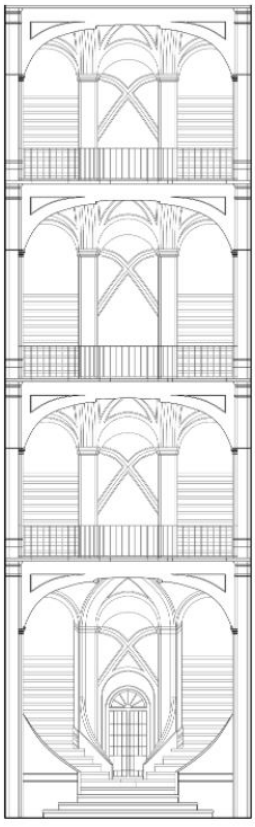
Neopolitan Staircases

All images derived from the publication; showpiece and utility. Eighteenth-Century Neapolitian Staircases (Dirk de Meyere, Ugent)

Transparancy of the staircase, especially of ground floor.
Use the language of the plinth in the facade of the staircase.
Materiality; continuation of the square with stone-like materials.
Mostly accessible via courtyard



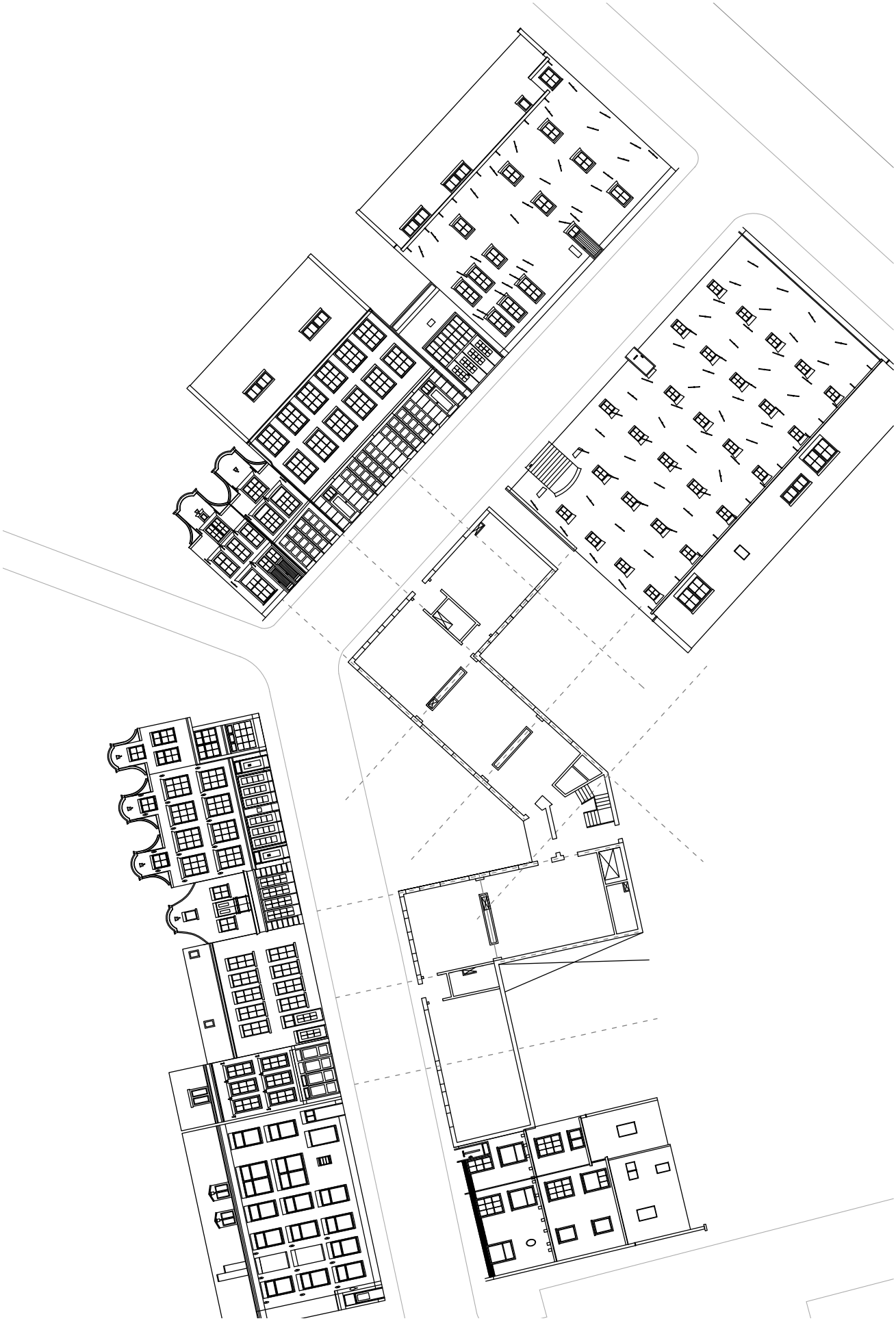
PALAZZO CAPUANO



PALAZZO MASTELLONI

PALAZZO VIA ATRI

COLLAGE OF WINDOWS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD

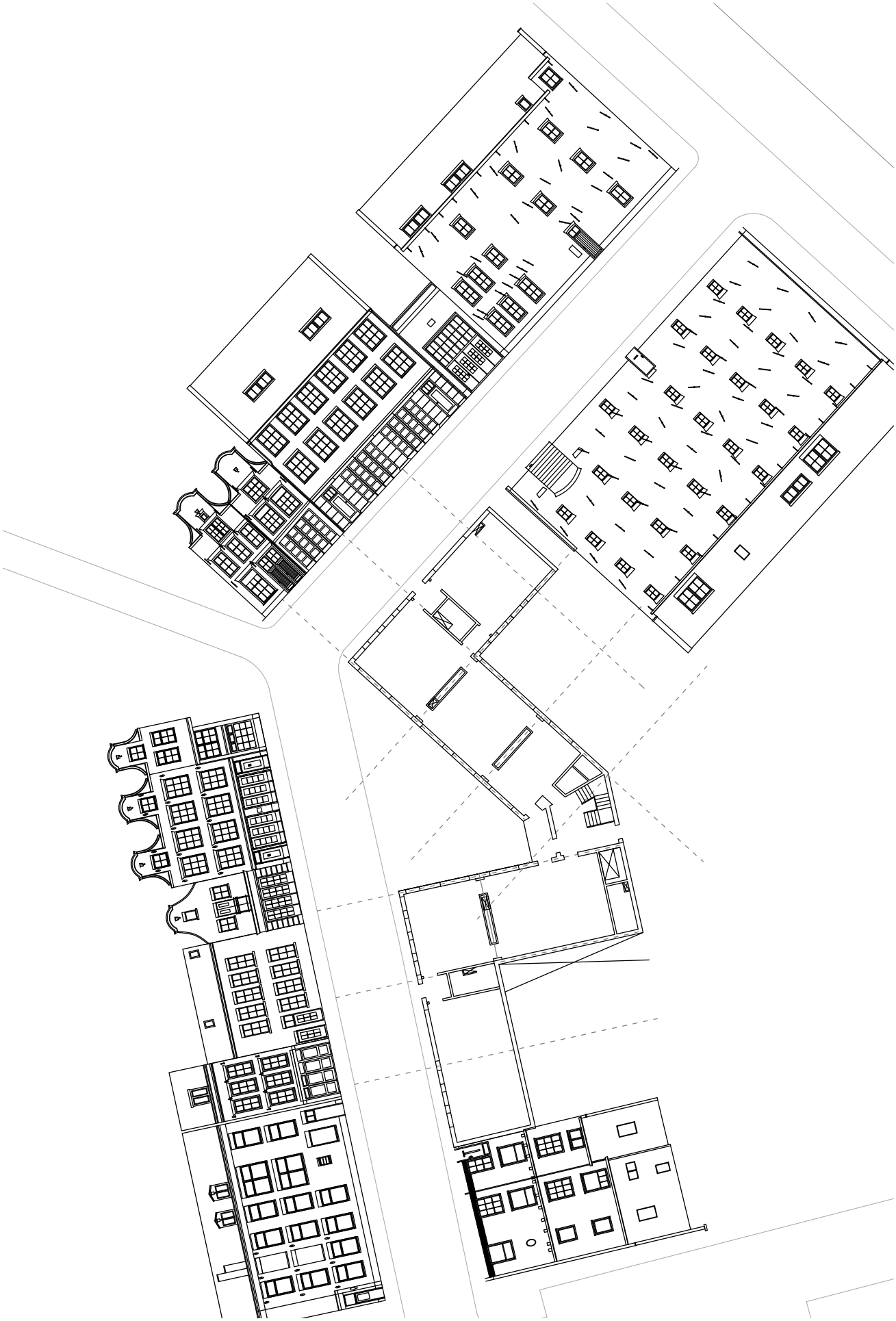


ELEVATIONS OF BUILDING FACING THE PLOT AND ADJACENT TO THE PLOT


A. VAN WEES

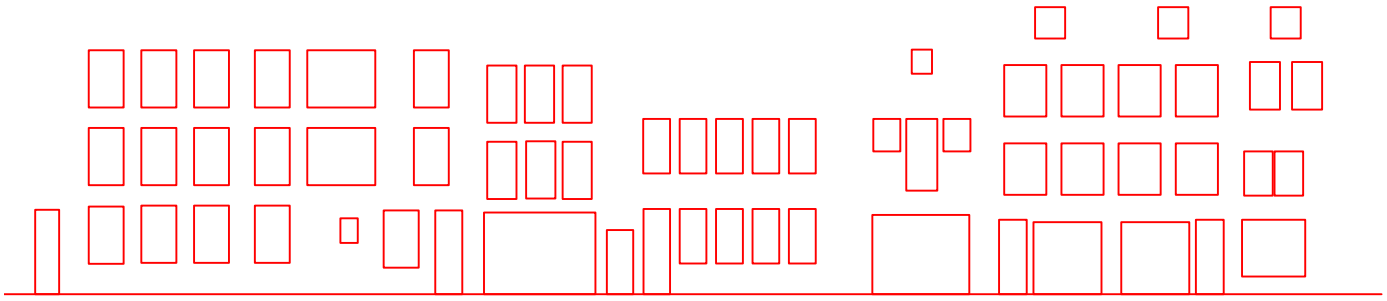

24
22
Verboden toegang


de spoelery
22



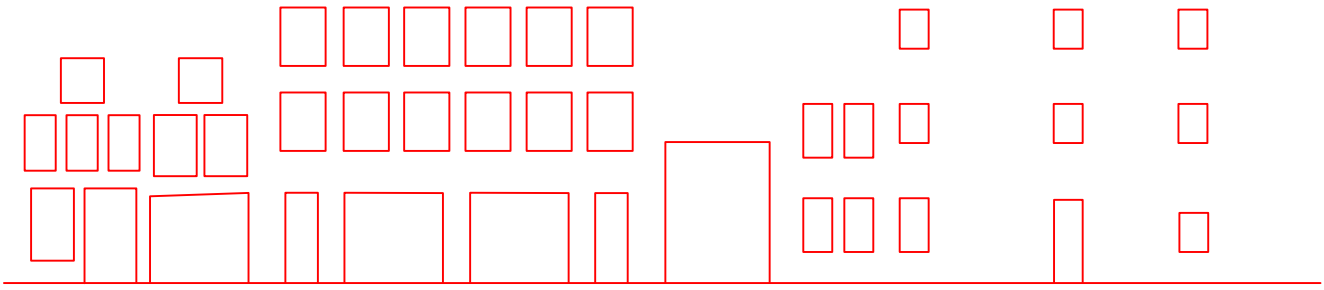
ELEVATIONS OF BUILDING FACING THE PLOT AND ADJACENT TO THE PLOT

ELEVATIONS NR. 18-30 (from right to left)



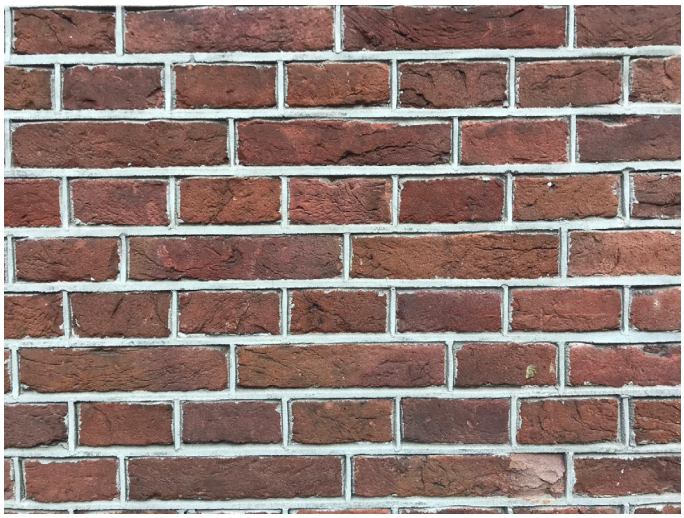
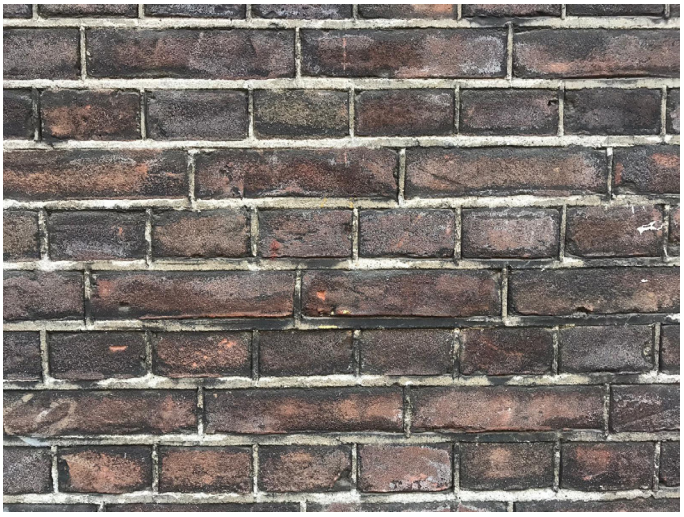
COMPOSITION OF OPENINGS IN THE ELEVATIONS

ELEVATIONS NR. 2-10 (from right to left)

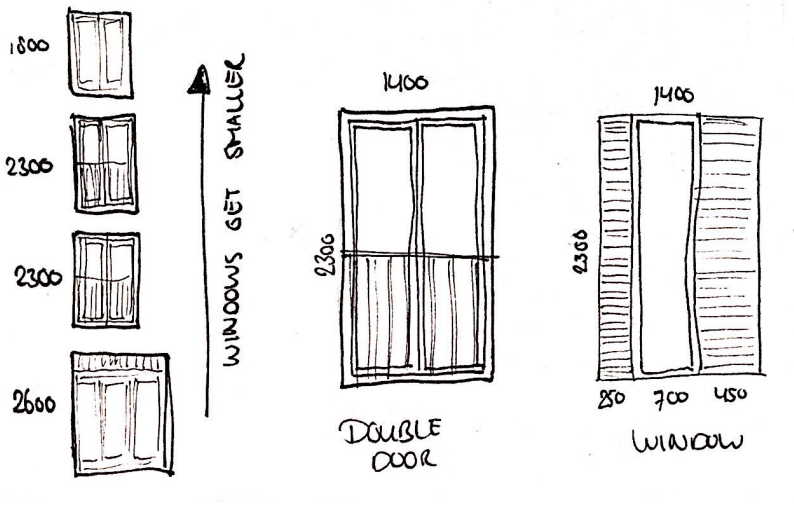


COMPOSITION OF OPENINGS IN THE ELEVATIONS

Existing Brick Facades


PHOTOS FROM FACADES OF THE NEIGHBORING BUILDINGS



PAGE FROM SKETCHBOOK _ OPENINGS

Facade design

Creating a more regular facade; rhythm and proportions. Based on the existing facades in the street. Thereby creating an image that takes away from the individuality of the building.

Elements copied from the surrounding buildings:

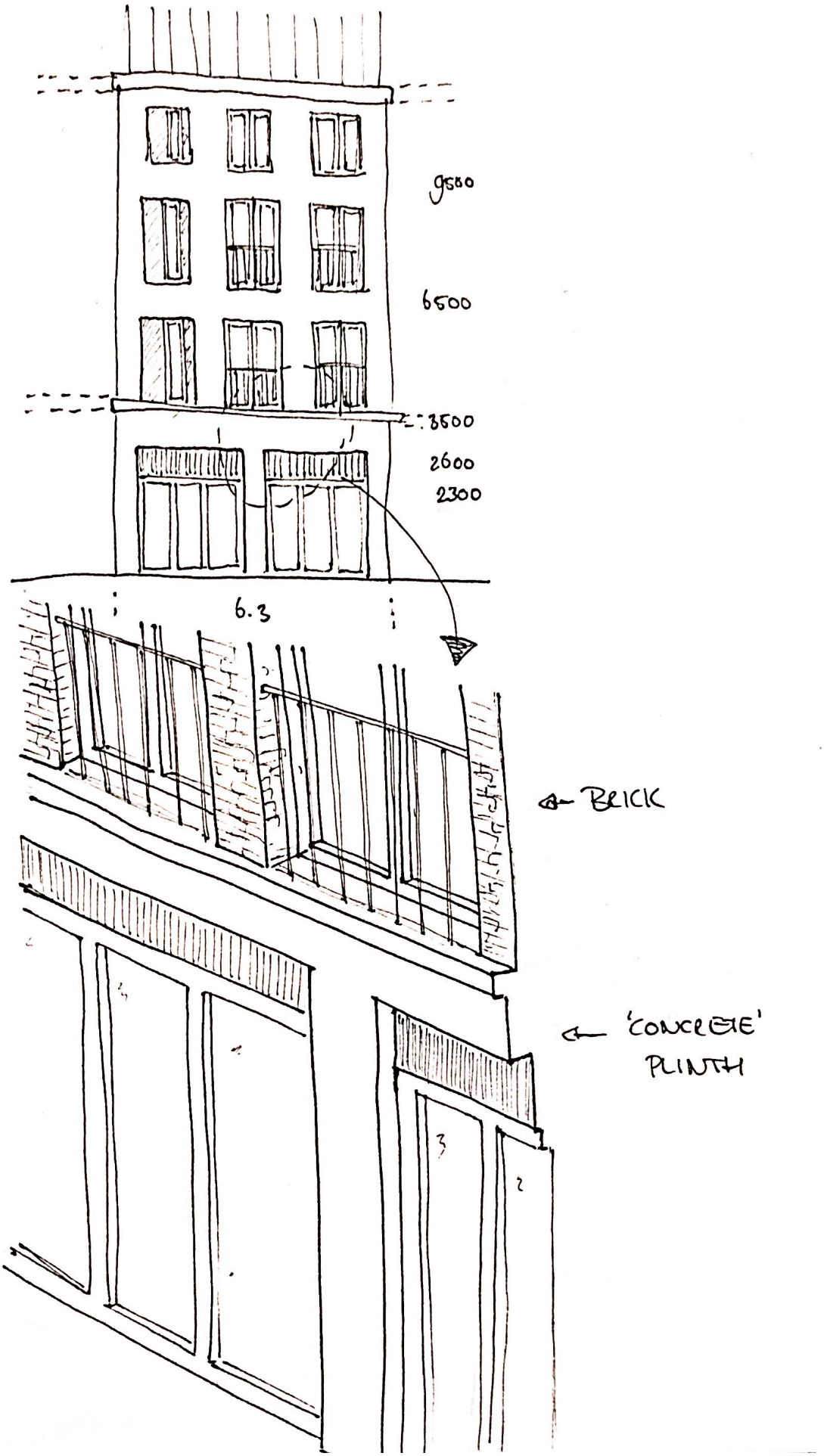
Slightly higher plinth, which is more open and materialized in a different way.

A different rhythm on the upper floors. The rhythm is regular, but doesn't tell much about what's going on inside.

Windows getter less high towards the top of the building.

Pitched roof with significant roof line.

05.04.21



PAGE FROM SKETCHBOOK _ FACADE DESIGN

STREET

north facade

SQUARE

south/west facade

SQUARE

north facade

STREET

south/west facade

ELEVATIONS UNFOLDED _ 1:200