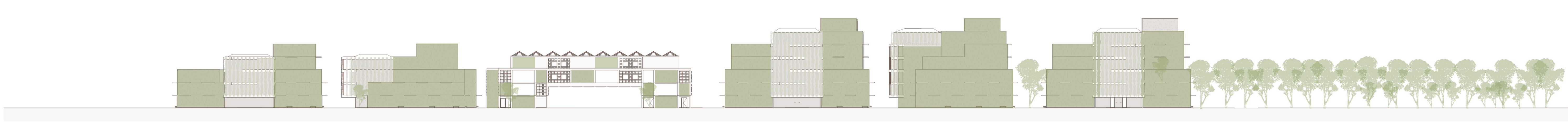


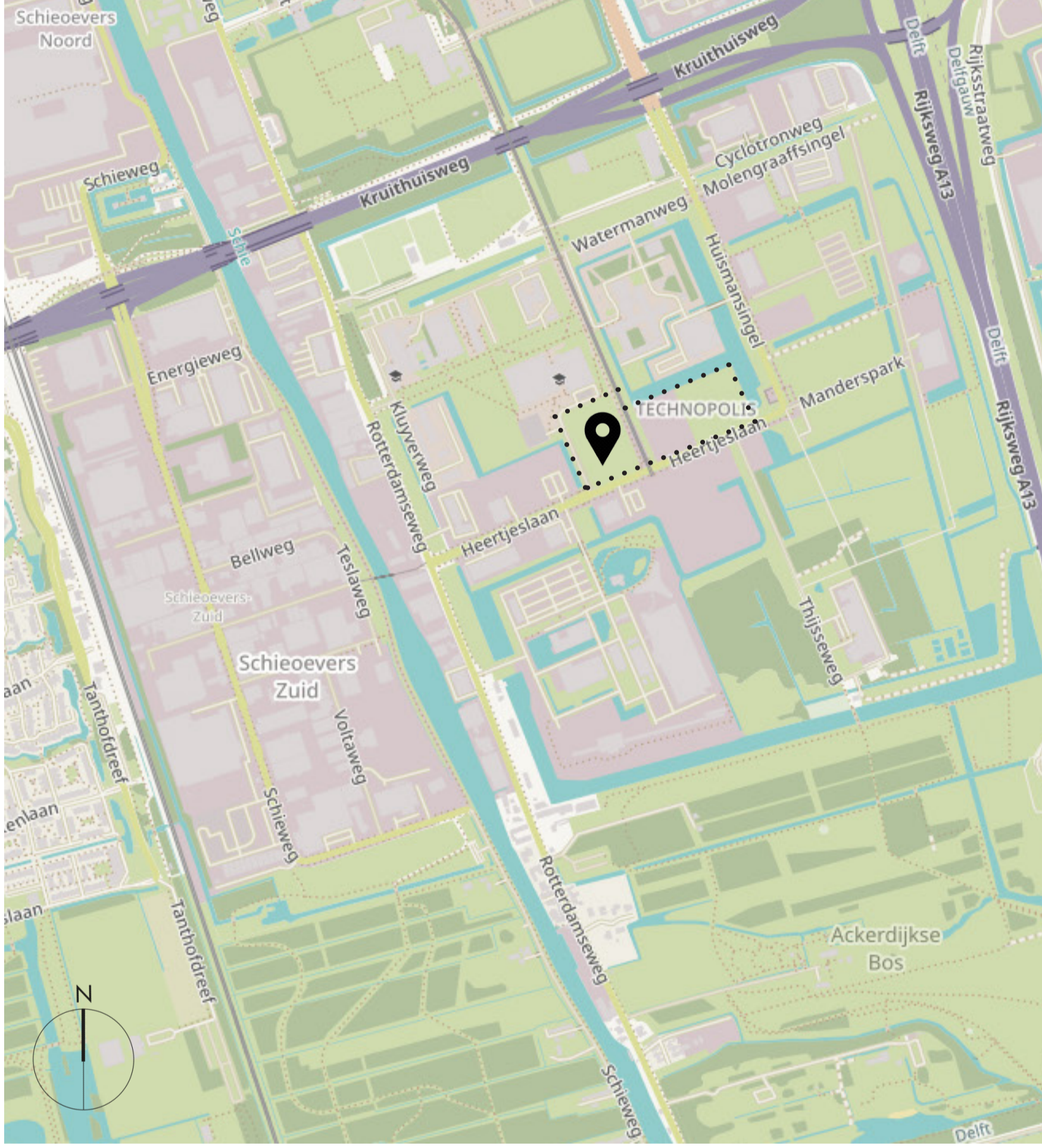
GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1:500



SOUTH (SSE)
ELEVATION



LOCATION
MEKELWEG 2428 CN DEFT SOUTH



PROJECT CRITERIA

DESIGN AND BUILDING TECHNOLOGY

- Increasing biodiversity** 4
Firstly to increase biodiversity, but also to increase the connection between nature and people for their health and well-being. Interaction should be amplified when considering the placement of plants. Accessibility and linking of nature with movement routes is also essential.
- New accessible biobased materials** 4
Materials sourced 100% from plants from anywhere around the world but accessible in the Netherlands. Consideration is made for the plants' yield and a short growth time of the plant the material is based on. These biobased materials can have added measures to increase durability.
- Waste as a resource** 3
The system uses as few materials as possible. The materials at their end-of-use are either compostable or recyclable.
- Natural/nature aesthetic** 3
The look of the building is as natural as possible (colours, textures). When nature is not used directly, natural materials are evident.
- Adaptability** 4
Using principles from Open Building and shearing layers for long-term adaptability but not immediately interchangeable.
- External durability** 4
The lifespan depends on the temperate climate (Cfb) conditions therefore, it should be water and humidity resistant. It directly exposed to the outside it should be more durable than for example interior applied materials such as insulation. The building should be of a high finished quality.
- Nearly zero net energy** 4
Manufacturing process, construction energy (prefabrication) and in-use energy generation.
- Cost/affordability** 2
Of the biobased materials in their manufactured condition as a competitor to non-renewable materials (either now or feasible in the future). The precision of design for prefabrication to ensure less labour costs. Long-term affordability as opposed to initial costs (e.g. energy saving).
- Performance and climate strategies** 4
A healthy environment for its inhabitants including air quality (non-toxic), natural ventilation, thermal comfort, acoustics, shading, daylight penetration, rainwater management.

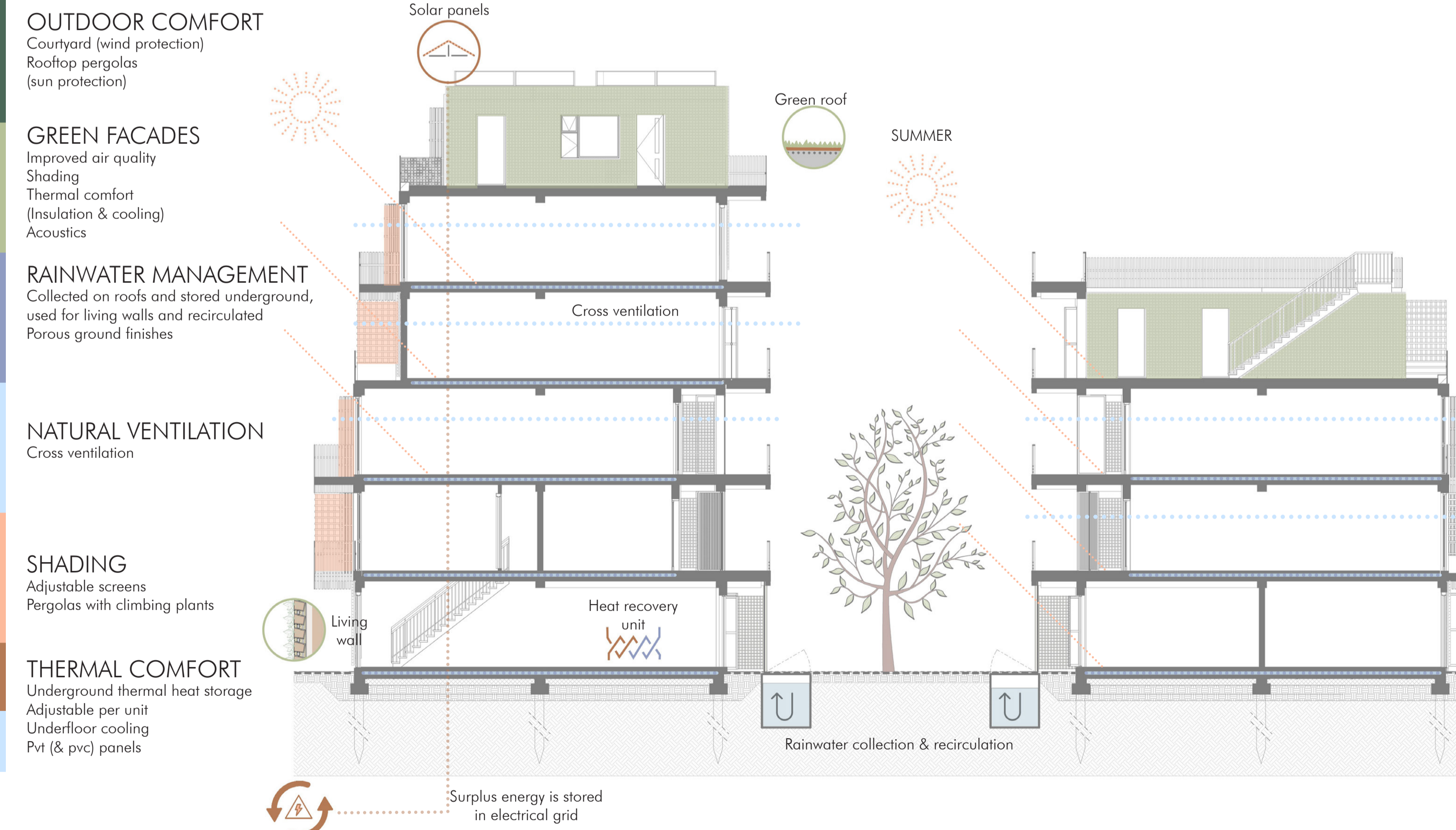
AXONOMETRIC GREEN

INCREASING NATURE FOR BIODIVERSITY AND WELL-BEING



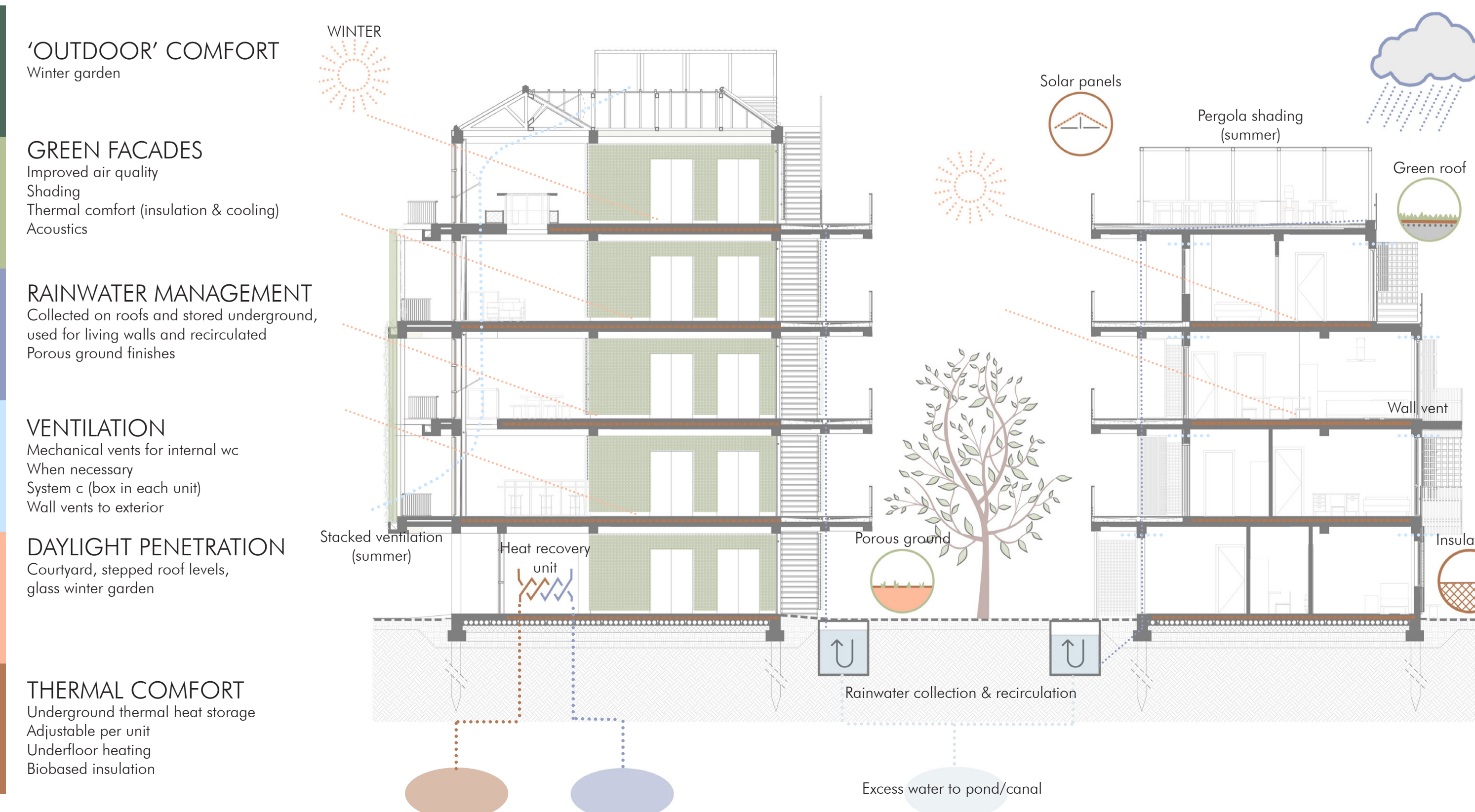
SUMMER CLIMATE STRATEGY

HEALTHY INDOOR CLIMATE | INDIVIDUAL CHOICE

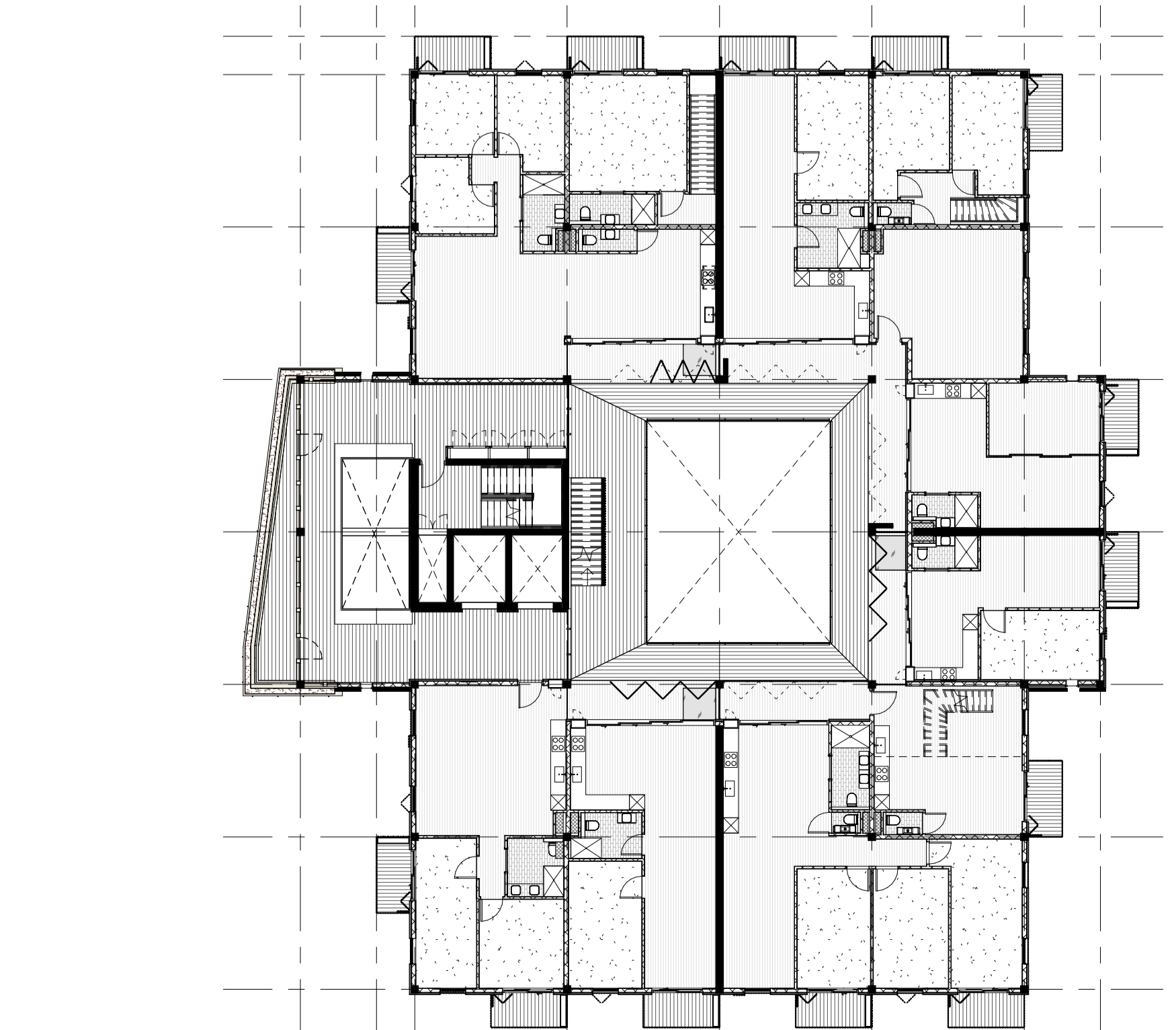
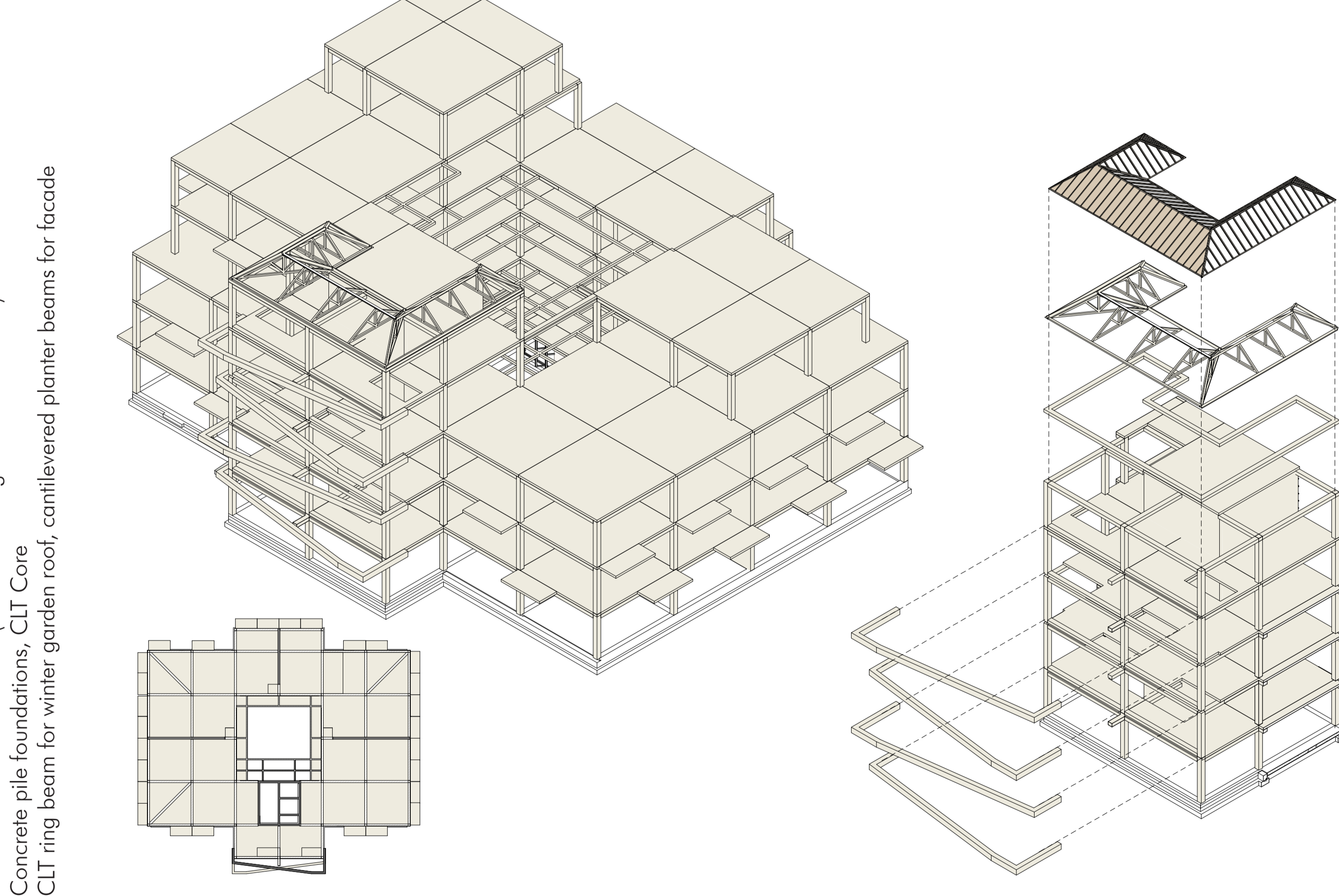


WINTER CLIMATE STRATEGY

HEALTHY INDOOR CLIMATE | INDIVIDUAL CHOICE



OPEN BUILDING
ADAPTABILITY PRINCIPLES



- Space**
• More space allows for more flexibility
- Construction**
• 6m x 6m column grid
• 2.8m free height
• Stable core to increase height
• Pile foundations
- Design for adaptation**
• Central core and staircase
• Two elevators
- Layers**
• Structure, skin, services, internal partitions & finishes
- Typical plan**
• Core with access & services
• Large spans & open plans
• Non-loading bearing partitions
- Services**
• Separate from the support
• Maximised free layout of floors
• Allows future change and upgrading
• Bathrooms are stacked