

Kanaän, or the suburb of the polycentric metropolis

Graduation project of Wouter Kamphuis

Drawing booklet

PERSPECTIVE VIEW



AVANTIS CABLE CAR STATION

PERSPECTIVE VIEW



POST IBA REMAINS REUSABLE FOR FUTURE TRANSPORT

PERSPECTIVE VIEW



POSSIBLE LIGHT RAIL (SHOWN) OR HYPOLOOP TRANSPORT MODE STATION

PERSPECTIVE VIEW



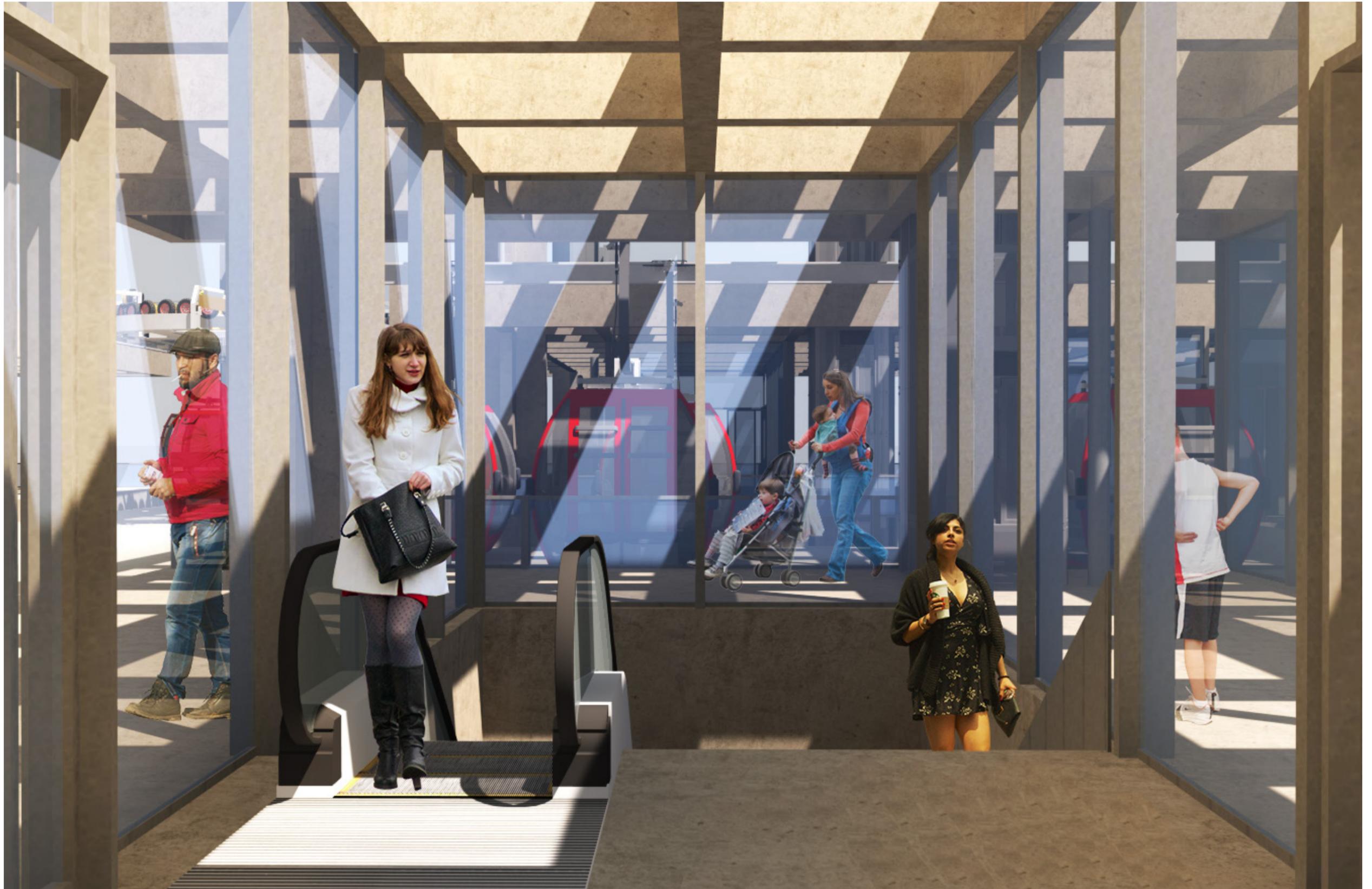
ARRIVING IN A CABLE CAR ALLOWS UNIQUE 360° VIEW

PERSPECTIVE VIEW



ARRIVAL AT THE PLATFORM

PERSPECTIVE VIEW



STAIRCASE FROM THE PLATFORM TO THE CENTER HALLWAY

PERSPECTIVE VIEW



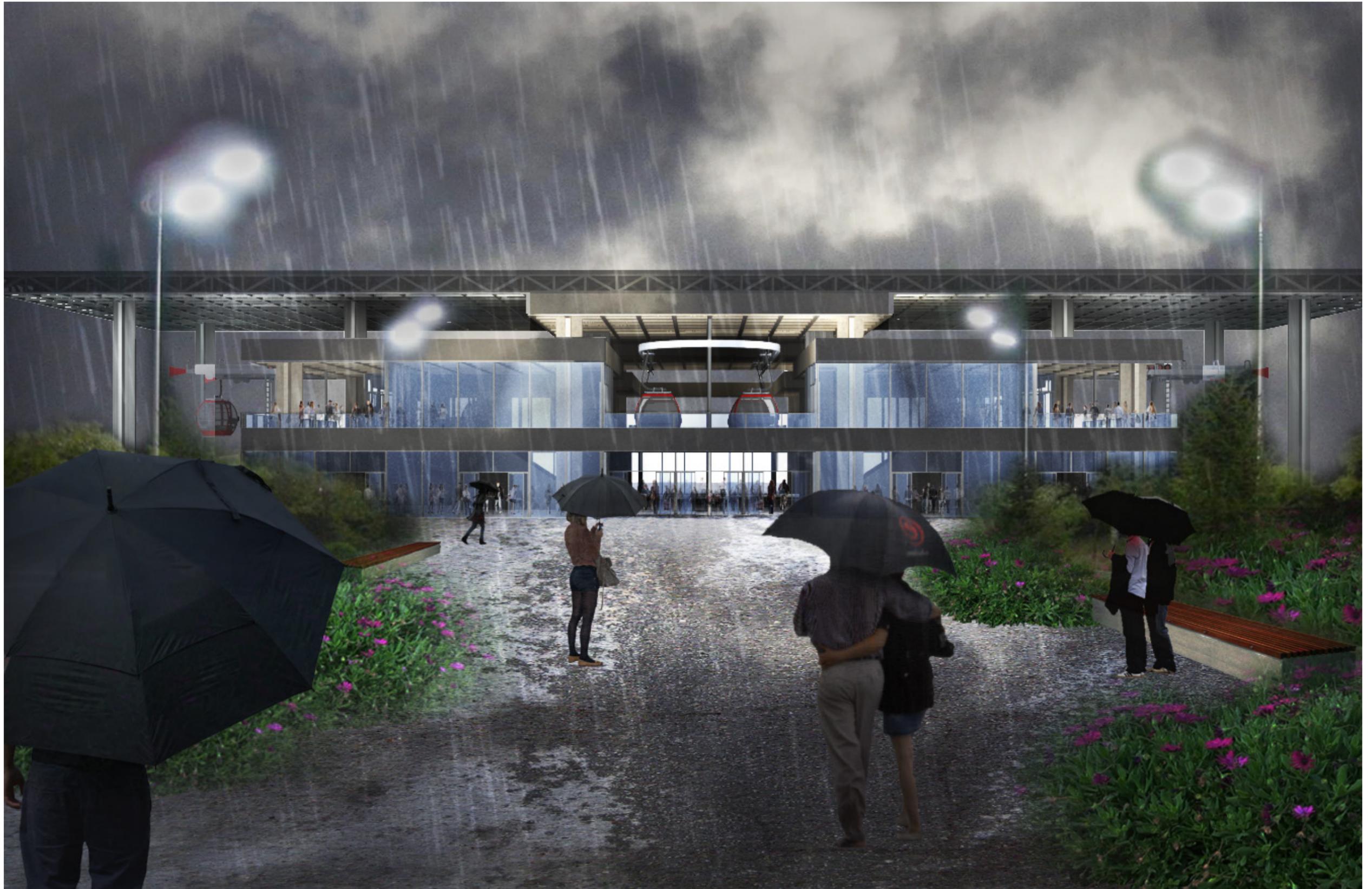
CENTER HALLWAY

PERSPECTIVE VIEW



CENTER HALLWAY VIEW OF MARKETPLACE AND STAIRCASE

PERSPECTIVE VIEW



SIDEVIEW IN RAINY WEATHER

PERSPECTIVE VIEW



SIDEVIEW IN THE SUNSHINE

PERSPECTIVE VIEW



ENTRANCE CLOSEUP

PERSPECTIVE VIEW



FACADE CLOSEUP

PERSPECTIVE VIEW



MOVING FROM STAIRCASE TO PLATFORM

PERSPECTIVE VIEW



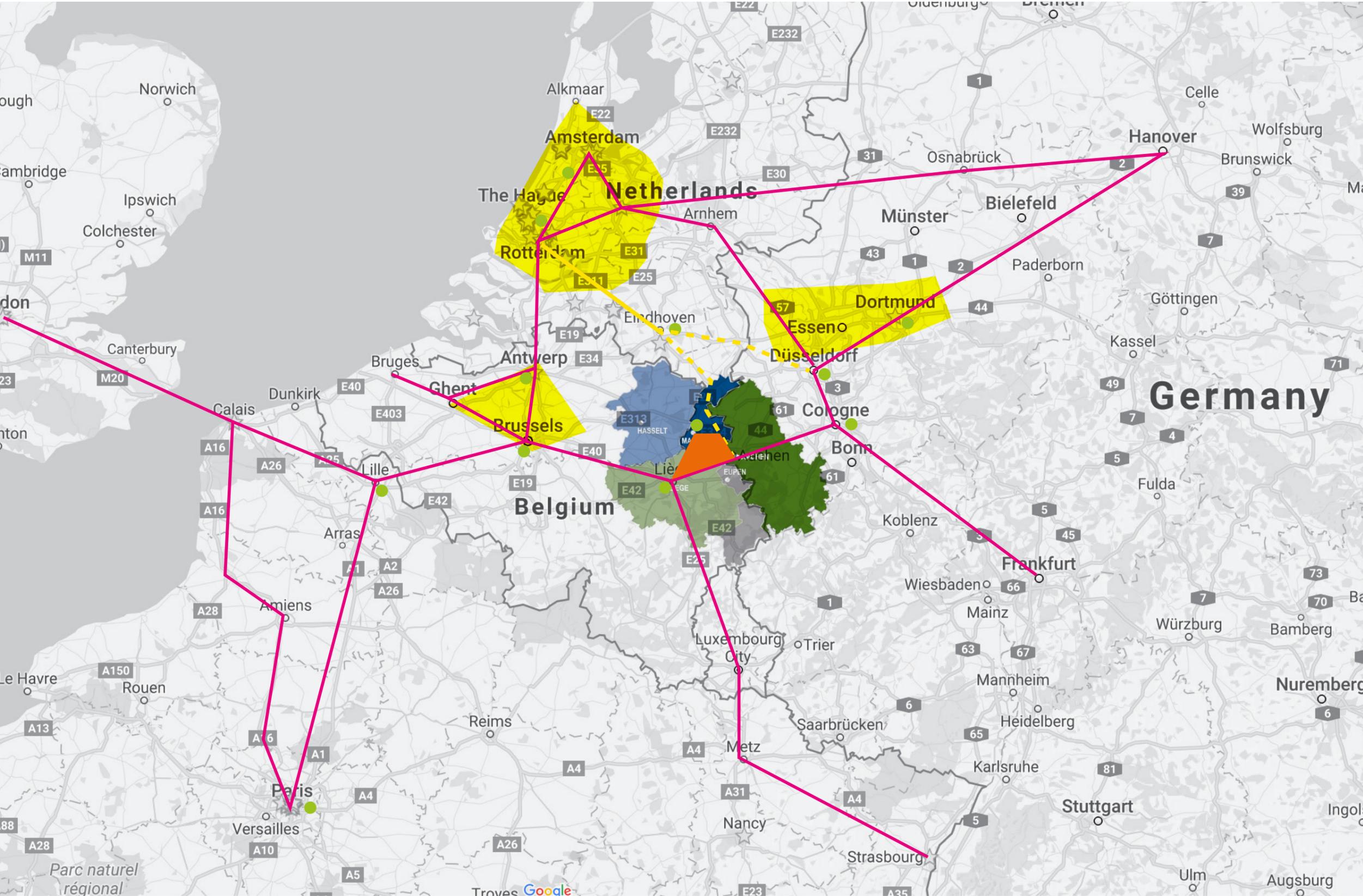
VIEW ON THE PLATFORM

PERSPECTIVE VIEW



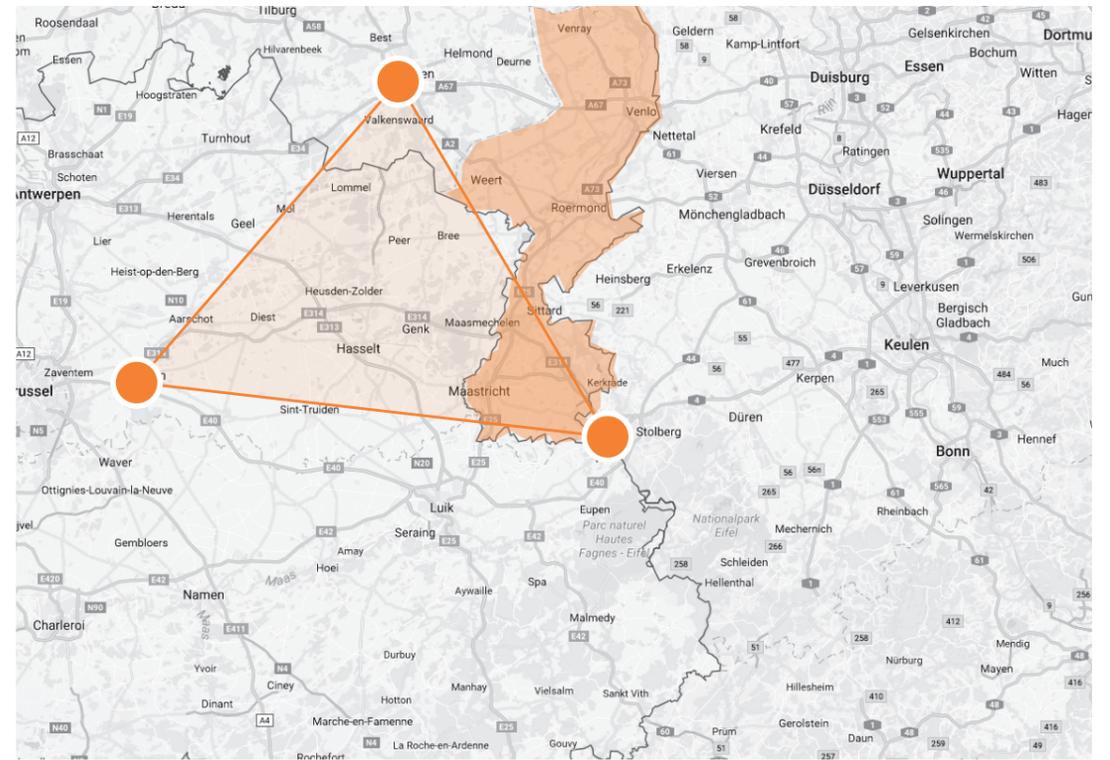
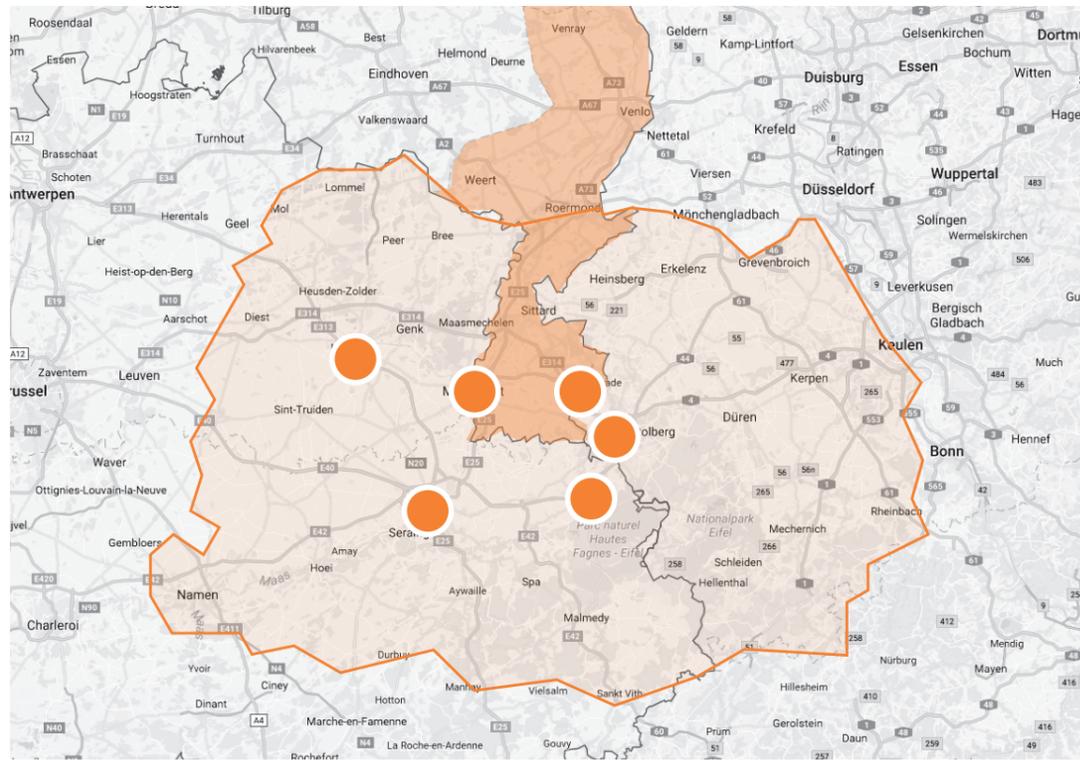
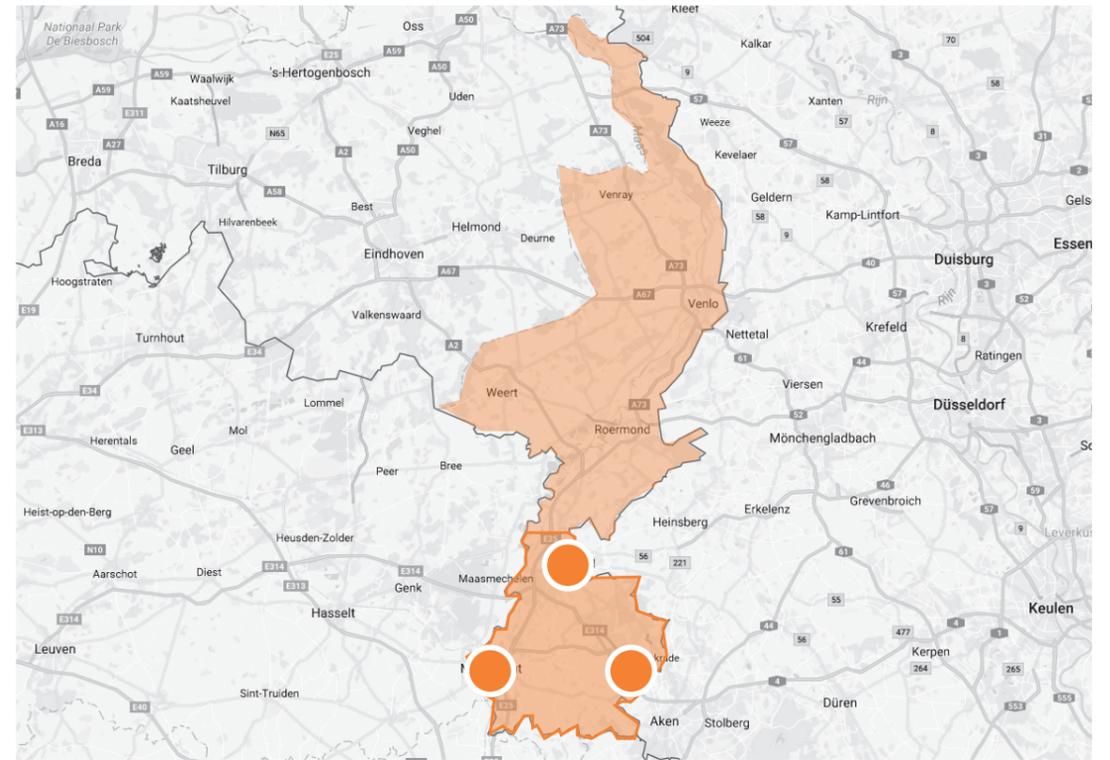
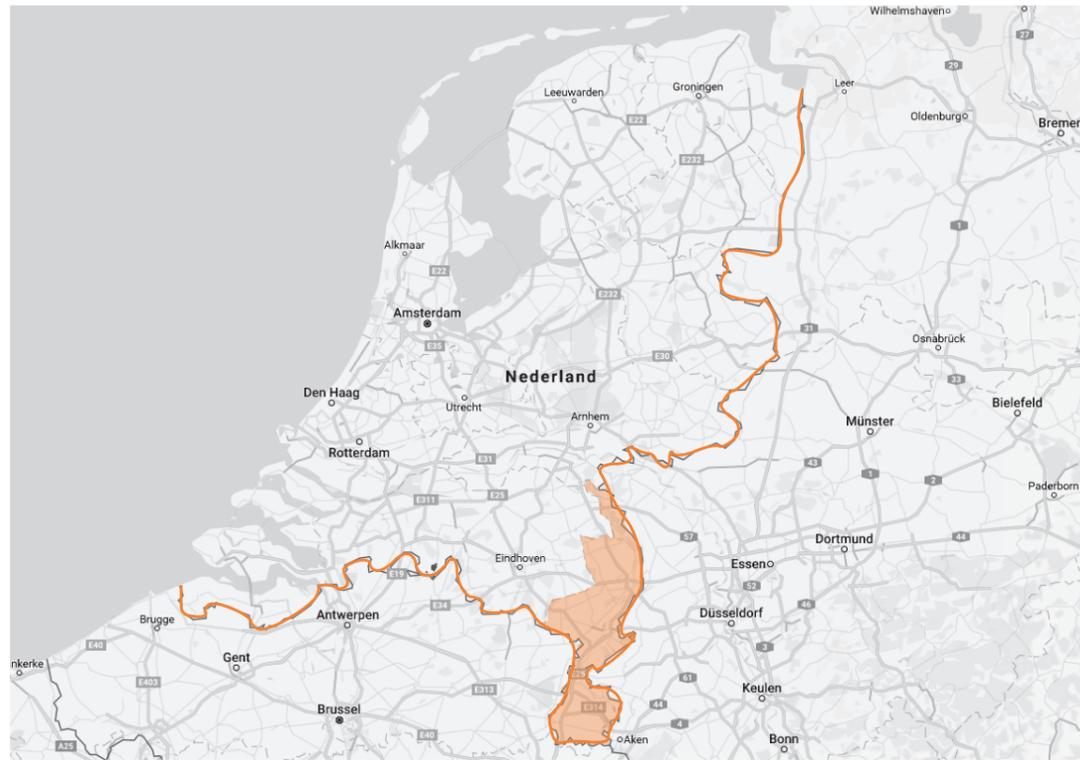
VIEW ON THE SURROUNDING BALCONY

GLOBAL POSITIONING



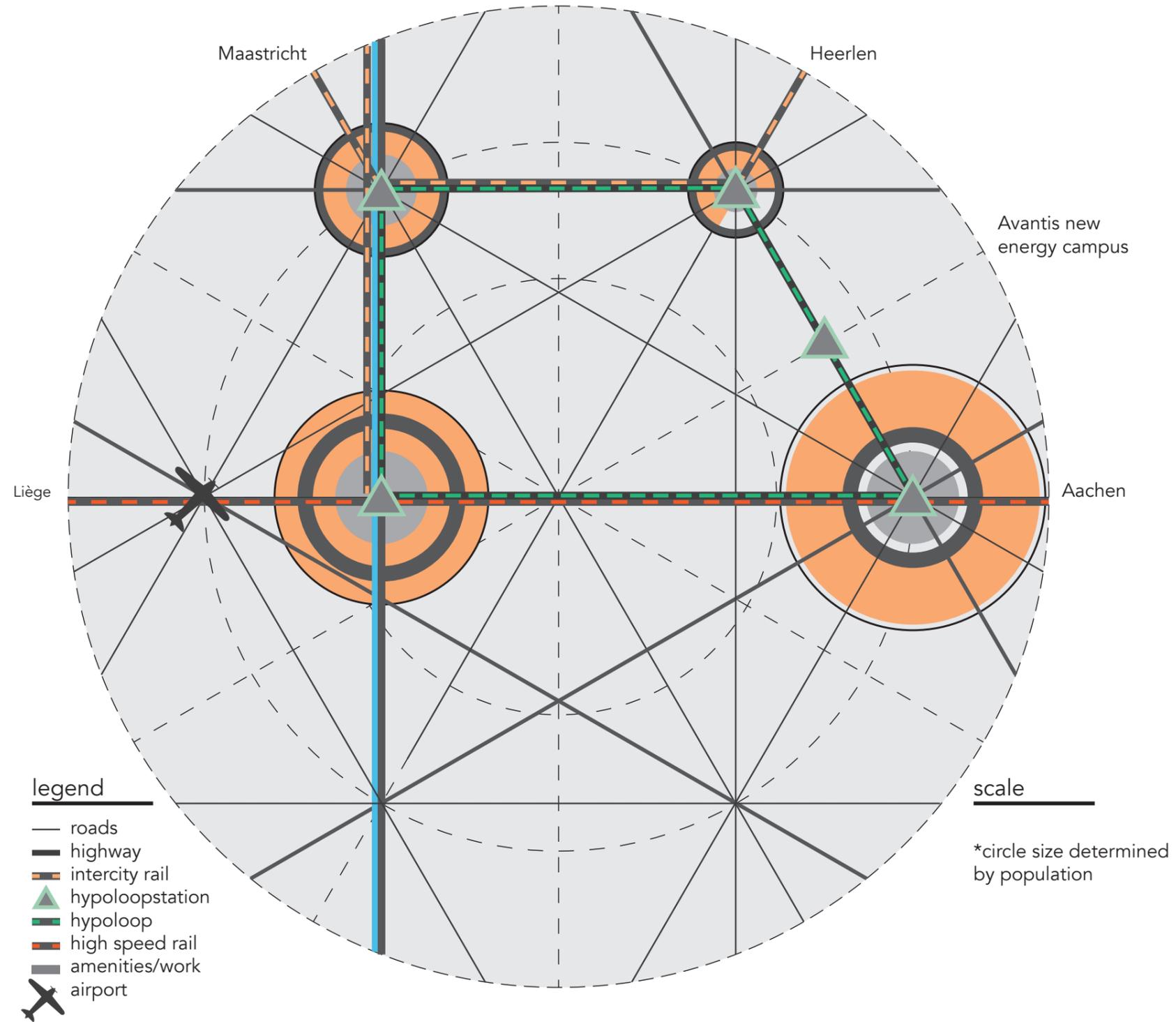
SUBJECT TO RELATE TO HIGH SPEED RAIL AND LOCAL TRANSPORT RESOURCES

REGIONAL POSITIONING



OF BORDER CROSSING IMPORTANCE CONNECTING KNOWLEDGE AND ECONOMY ON MULTIPLE SCALES

Meuse-Rhine Euroregion - 2040 - Hypoloop



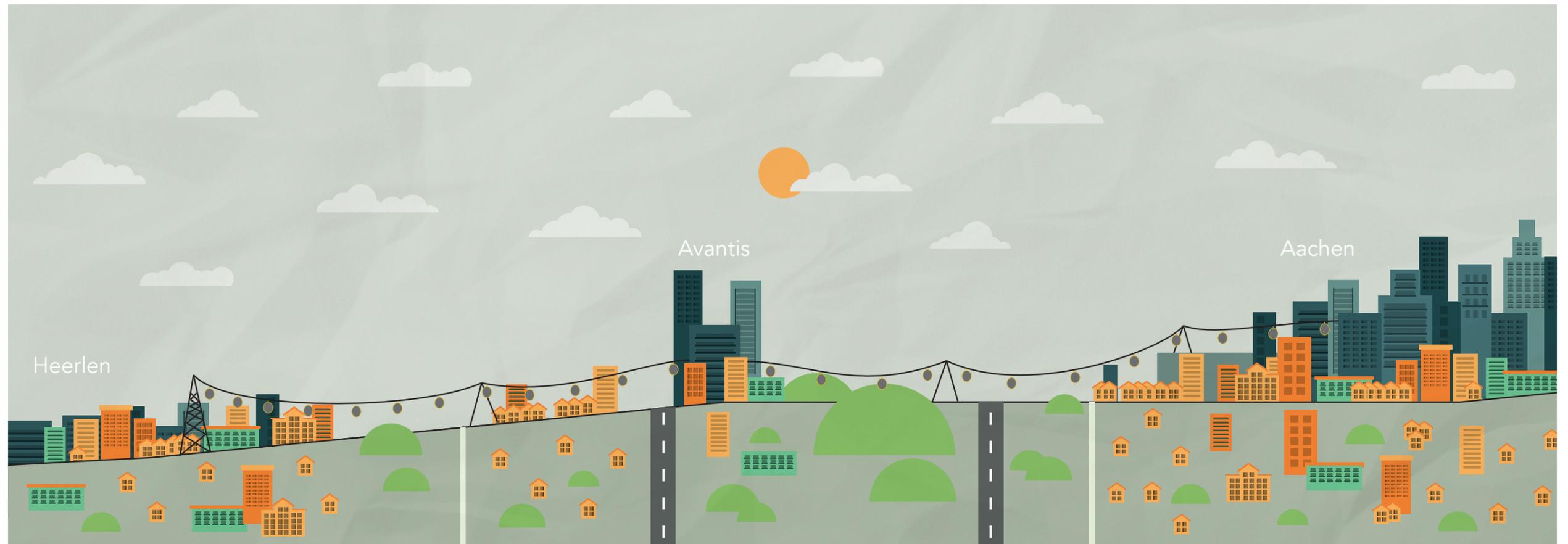
CONNECTING THE FOUR MAJOR CITIES OF THE MEUSE-RHINE EUROREGION WITH A TO BE DEVELOPED MODE OF TRANSPORT

REGION OF INTERVENTION



PLAN VIEW HEERLEN - AACHEN: CURRENT, PLANNED AVANTISLINE AND PROPOSED HYPOLOOP CONNECTIONS

REGION OF INTERVENTION



SCHEMATIC SECTION OF HEERLEN TO AACHEN AS IT RELATES TO PLAN VIEW

AVANTIS EUROPEAN SCIENCE AND BUSINESSPARK



CENTER OF CONNECTION BETWEEN HEERLEN AND AACHEN

NEIGHBORHOOD OF INTERVENTION



AVANTIS EUROPEAN SCIENCE AND BUSINESSPARK AT THE CENTER OF CONNECTION BETWEEN HEERLEN AND AACHEN

NEIGHBORHOOD OF INTERVENTION



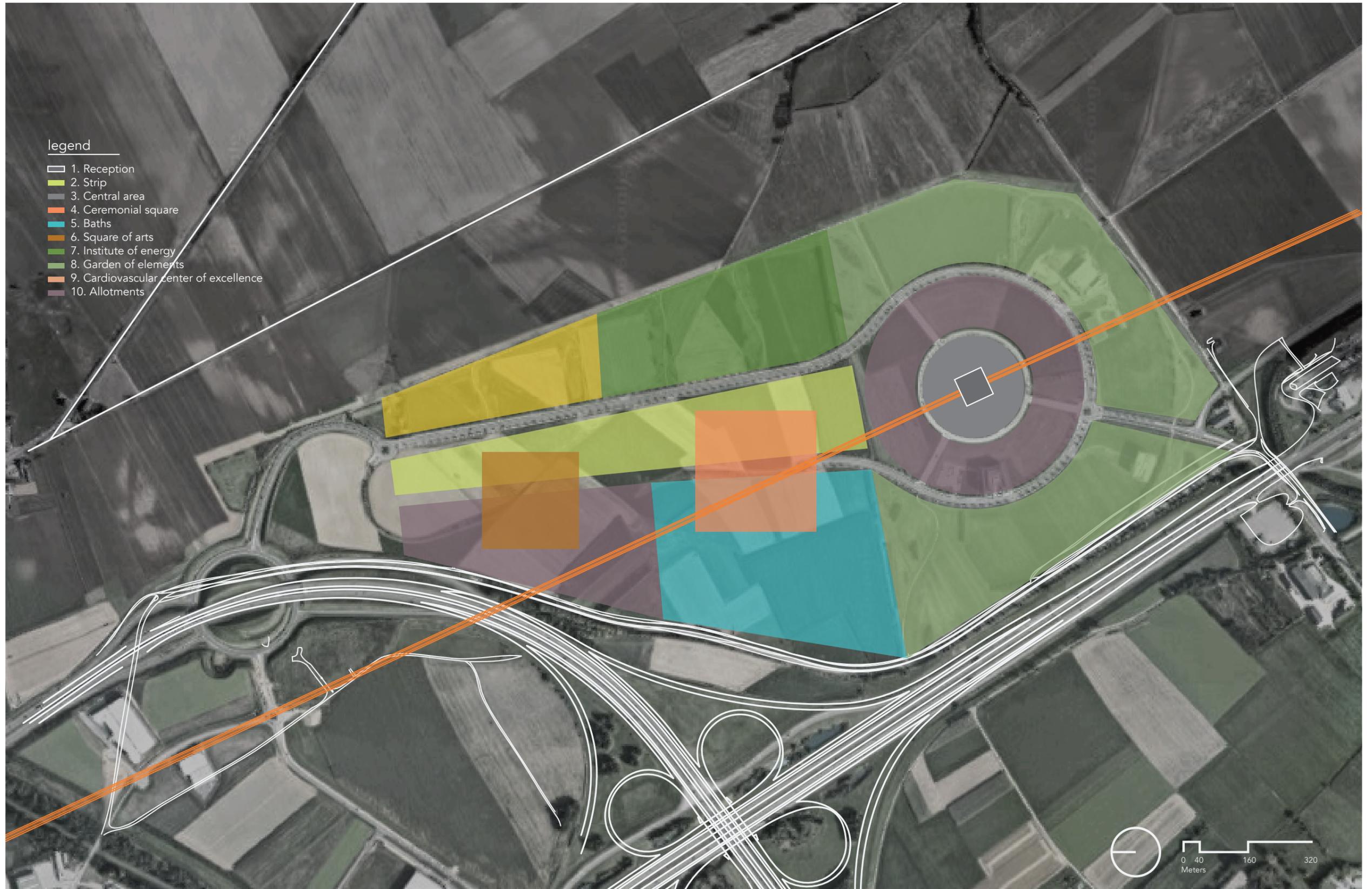
IMPRESSION OF THE AVANTIS PARK DURING THE IBA 2020

NEIGHBORHOOD OF INTERVENTION



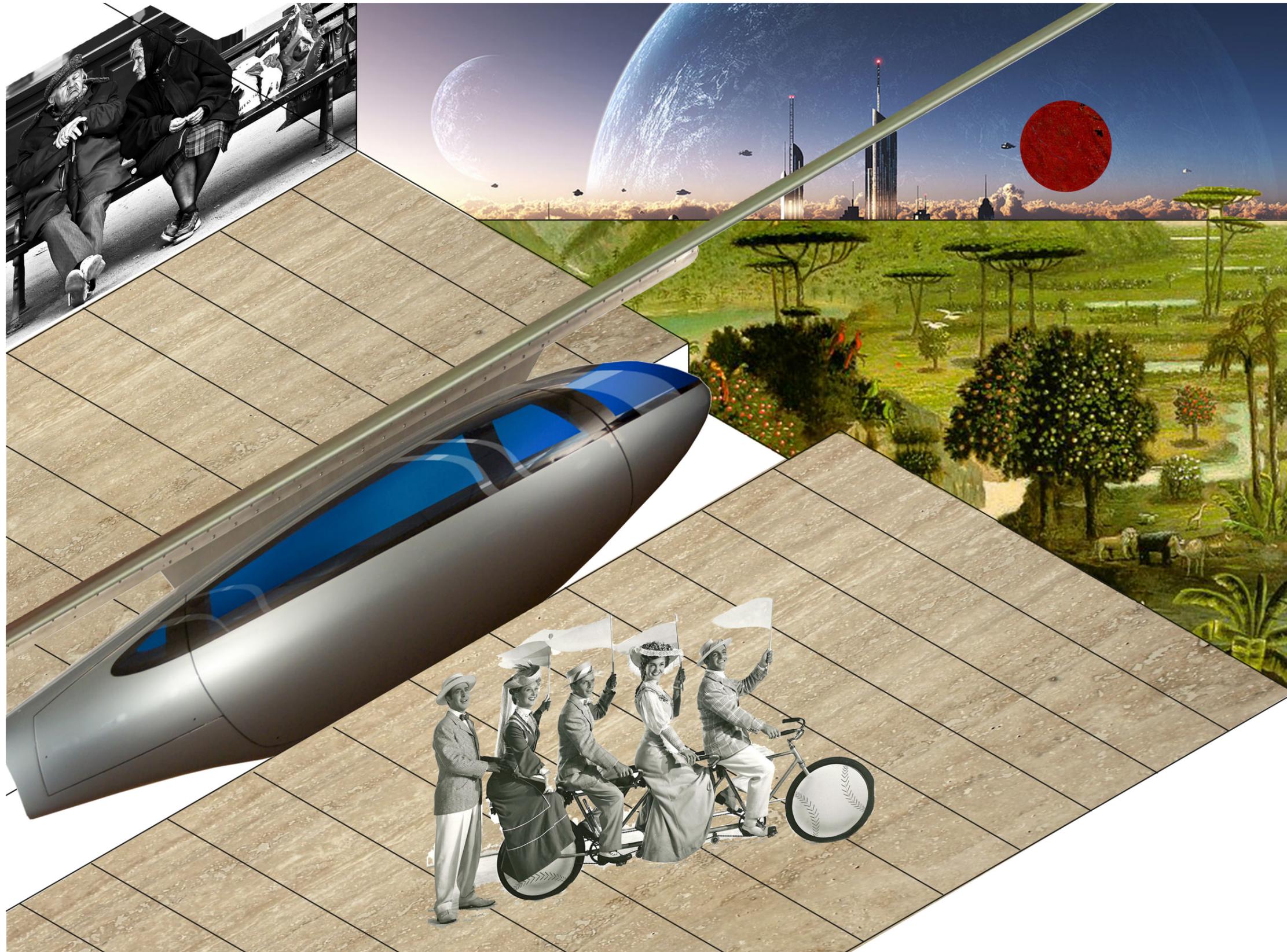
IMPRESSION OF THE AVANTIS PARK AND IT'S POTENTIAL GROWTH FOLLOWING THE IBA

NEIGHBORHOOD OF INTERVENTION



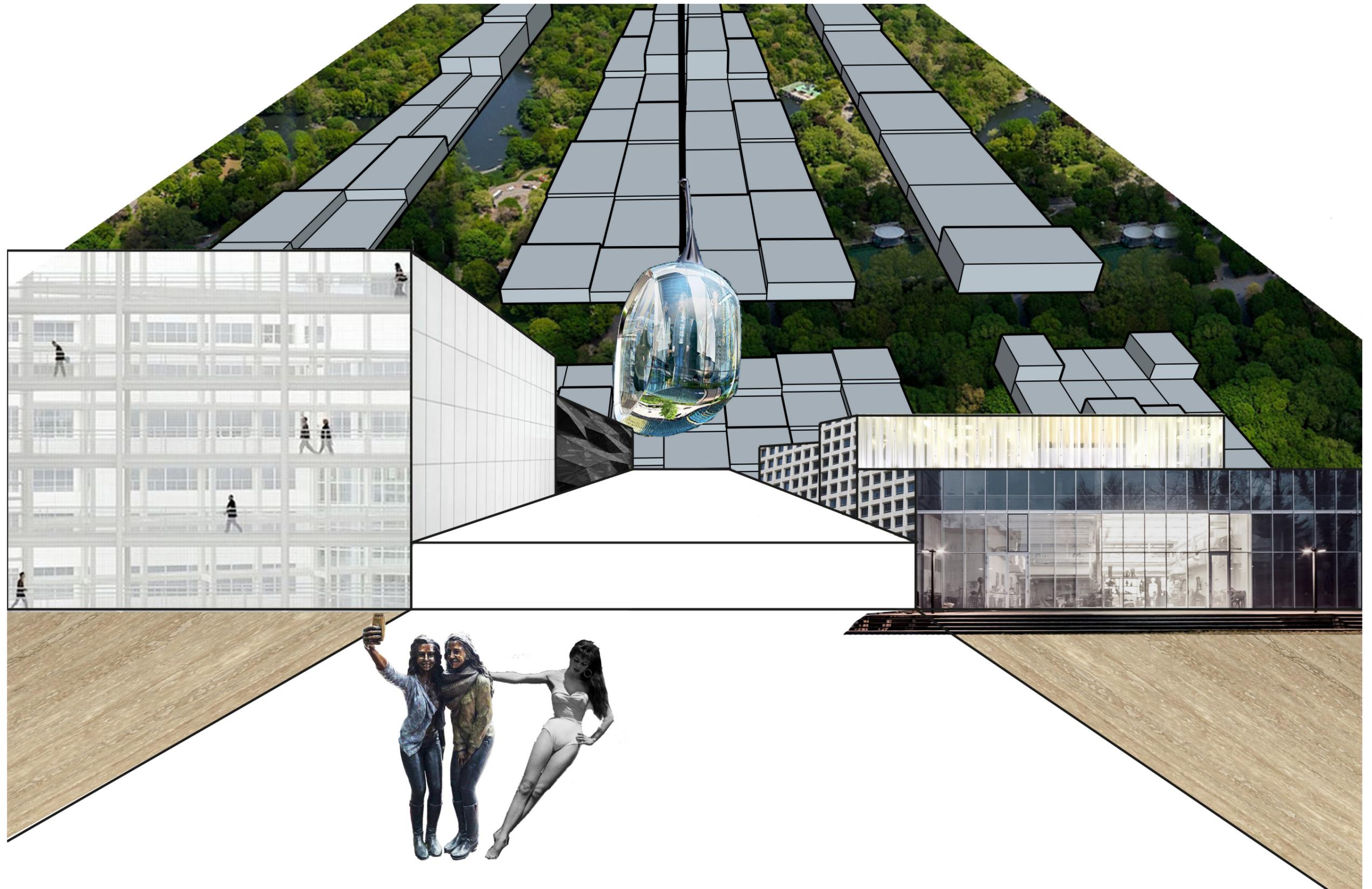
MASTERPLAN FOLLOWING 10 SELFCONSTRUCTED THEME'S FOR THE AVANTIS NEW ENERGY CAMPUS

THEME 1



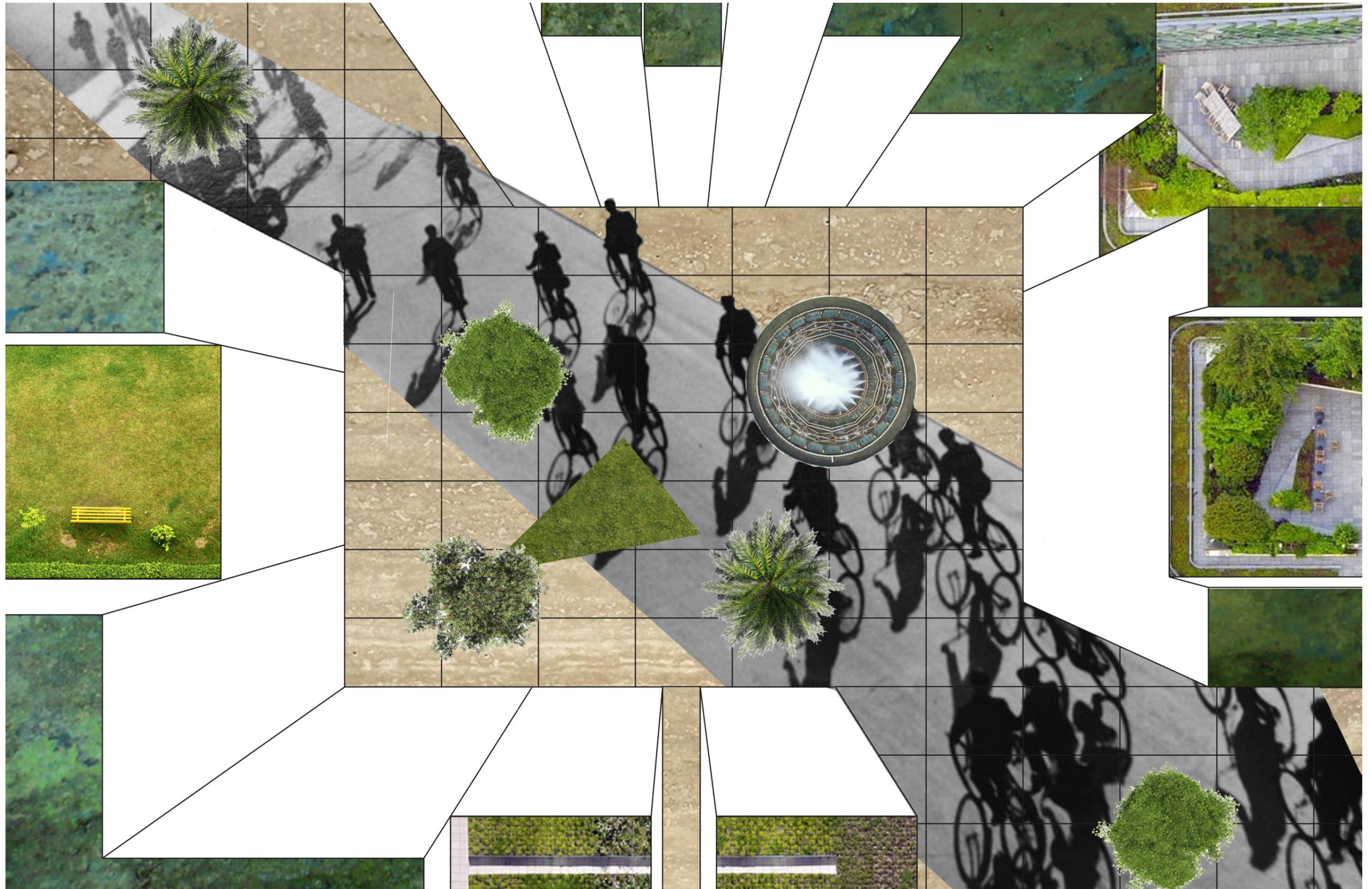
RECEPTION

THEME 2

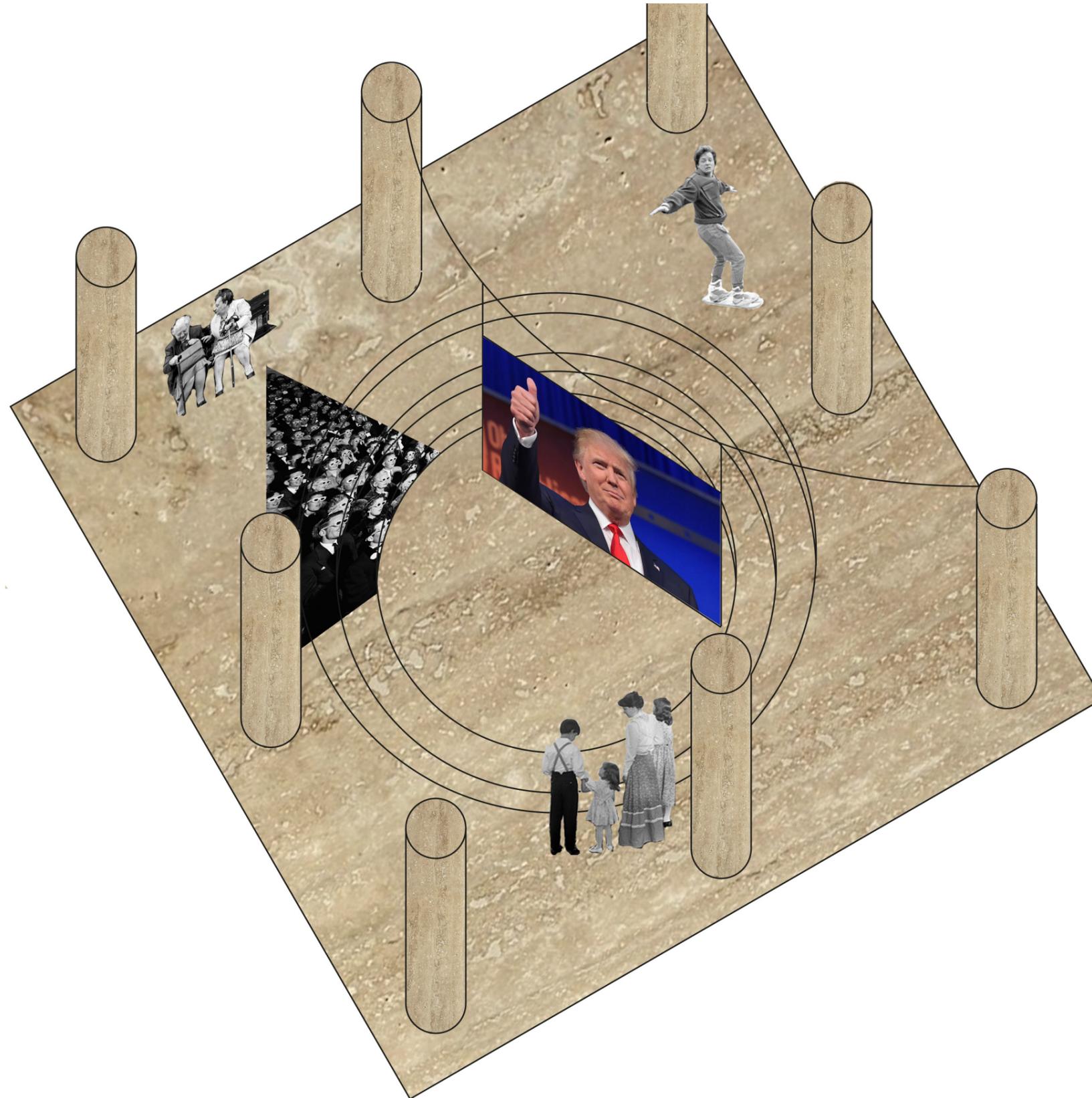


STRIP

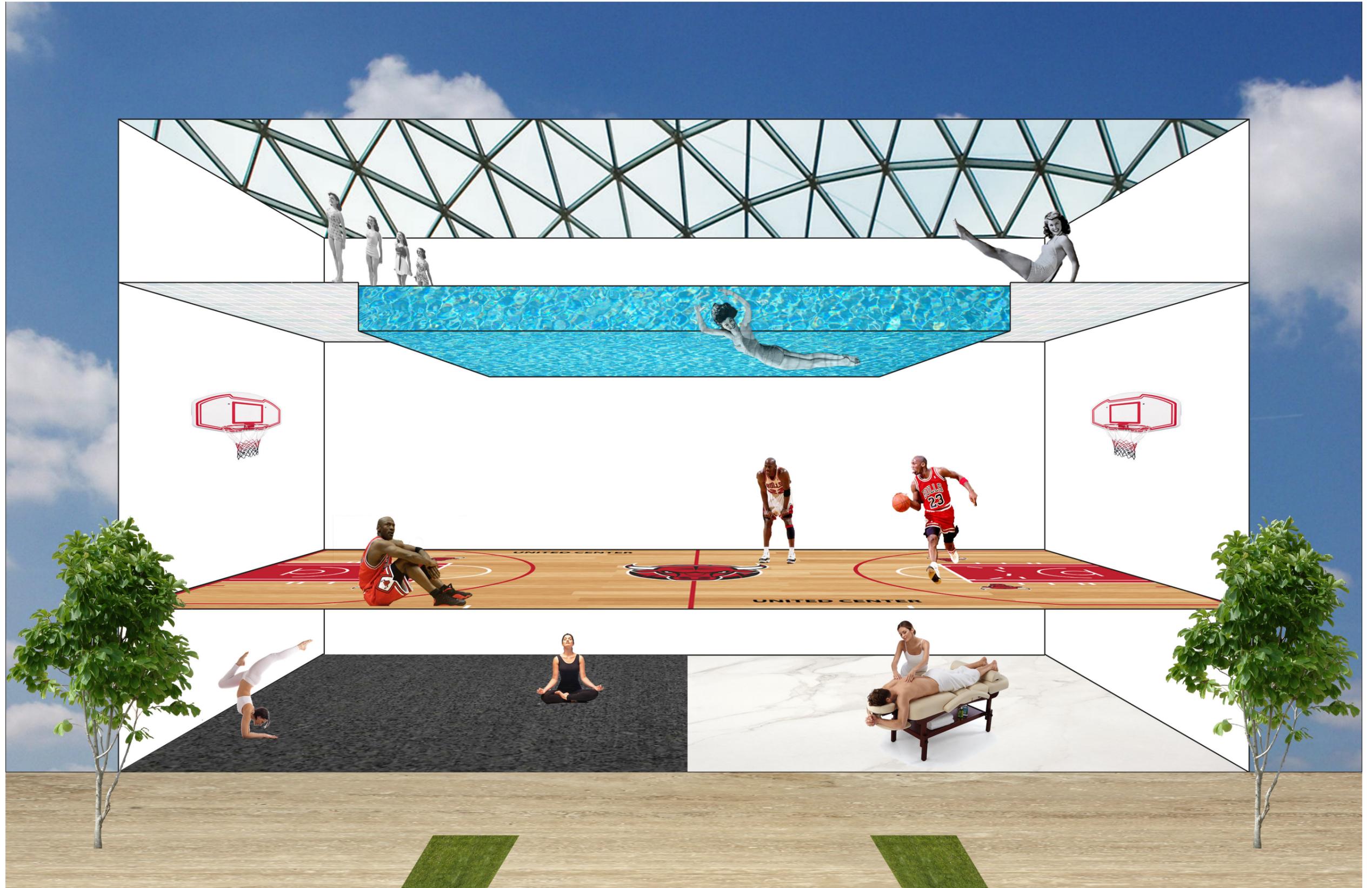
THEME 3



CENTRAL AREA



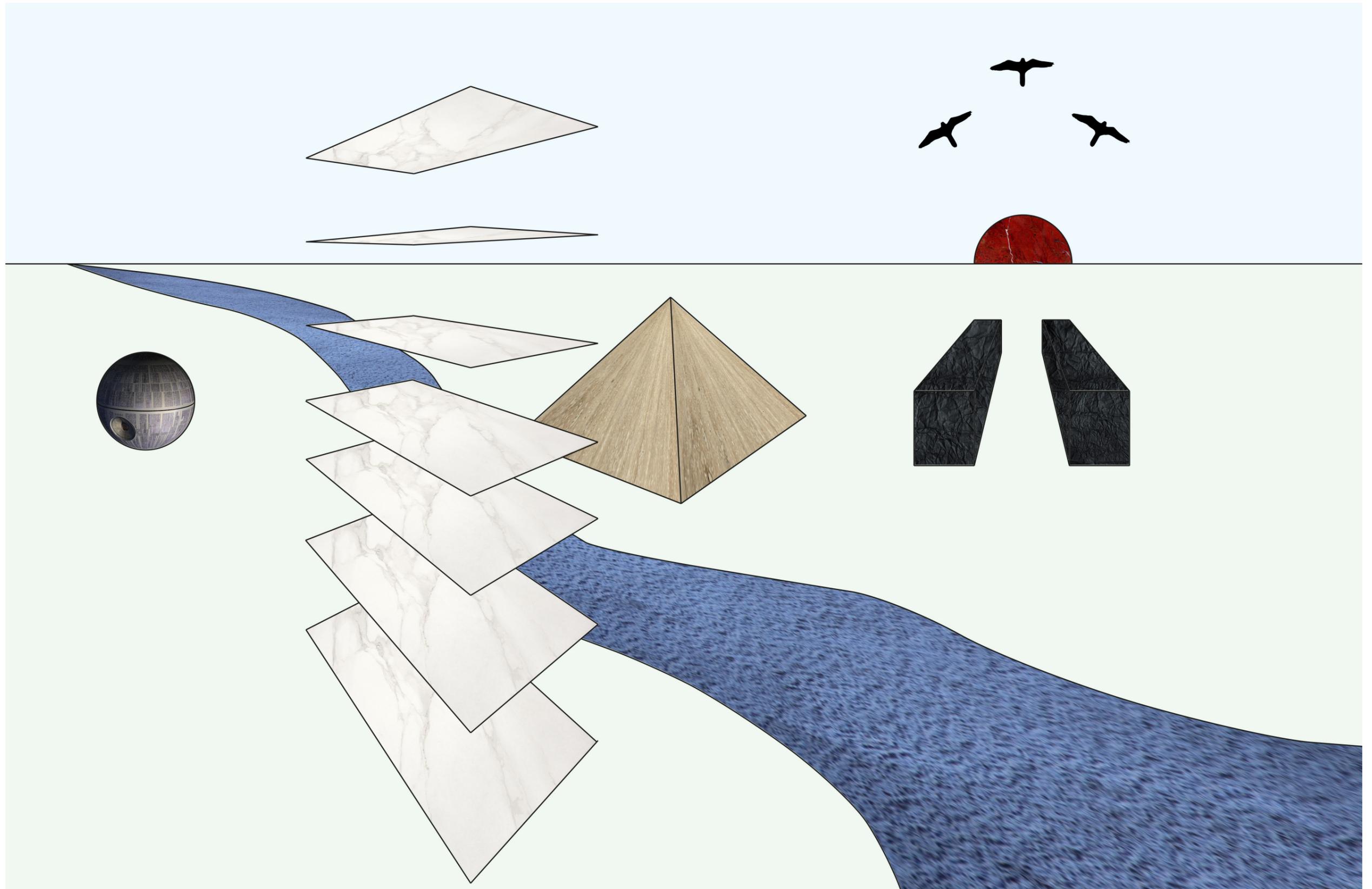
CEREMONIAL SQUARE



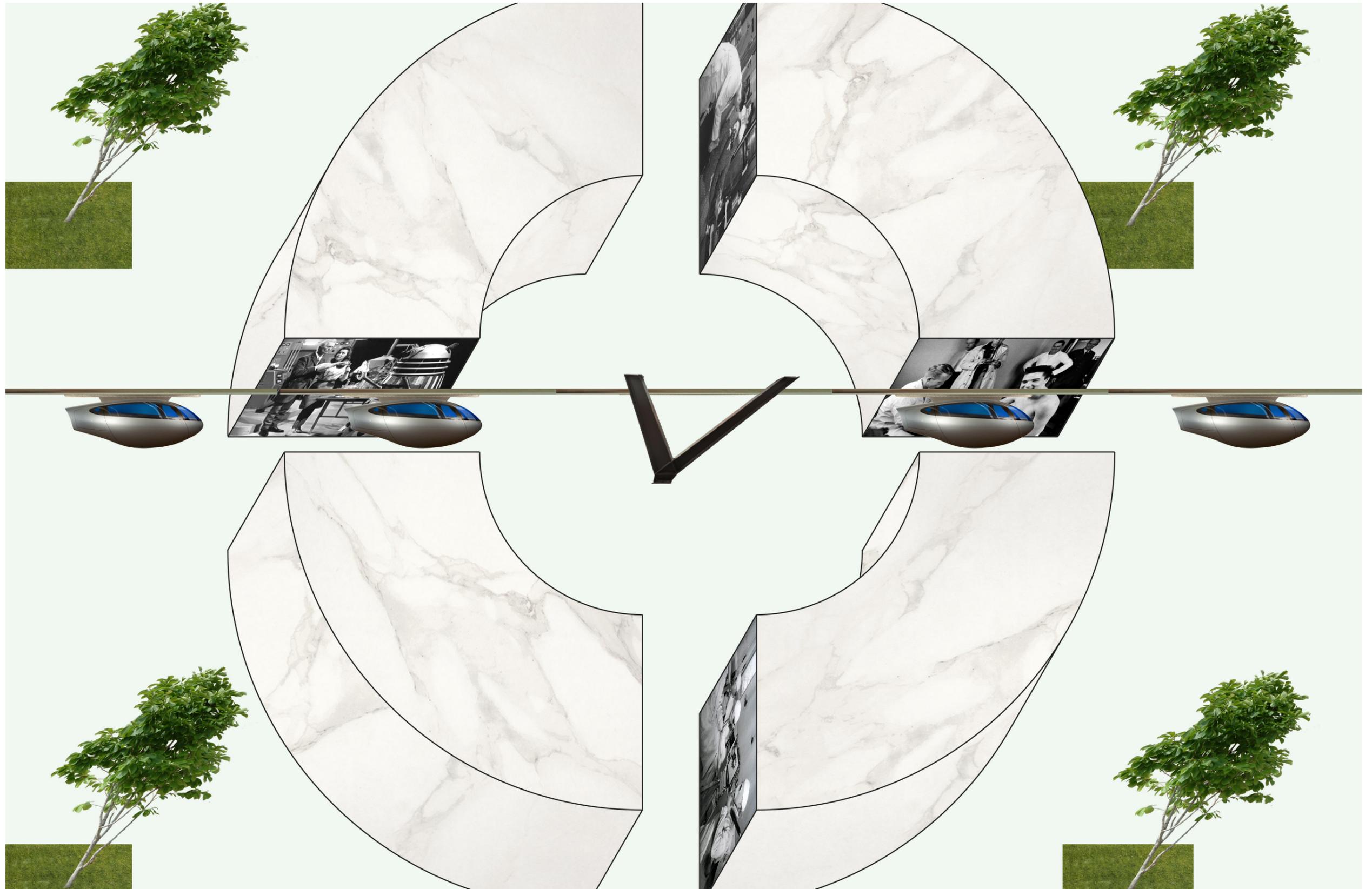


SQUARE OF ARTS





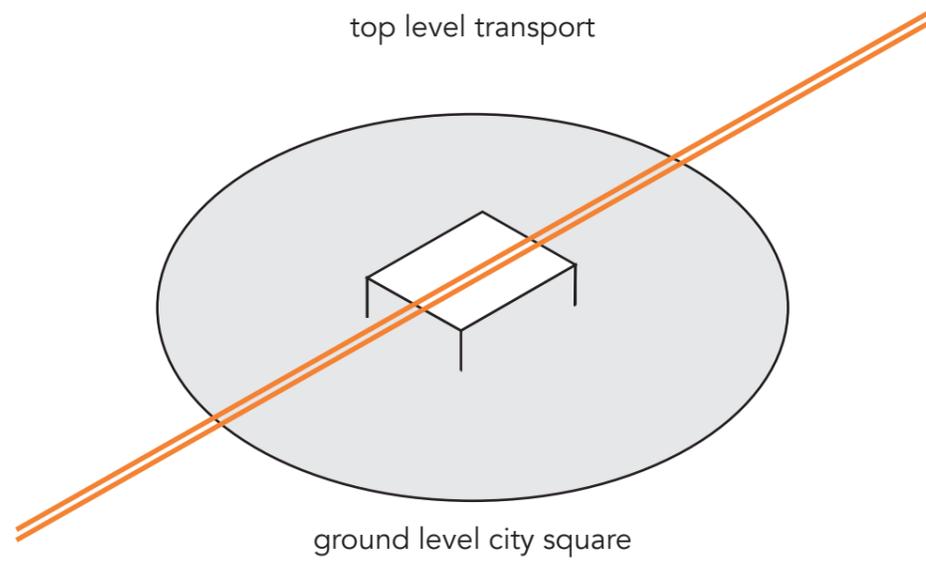
GARDEN OF ELEMENTS



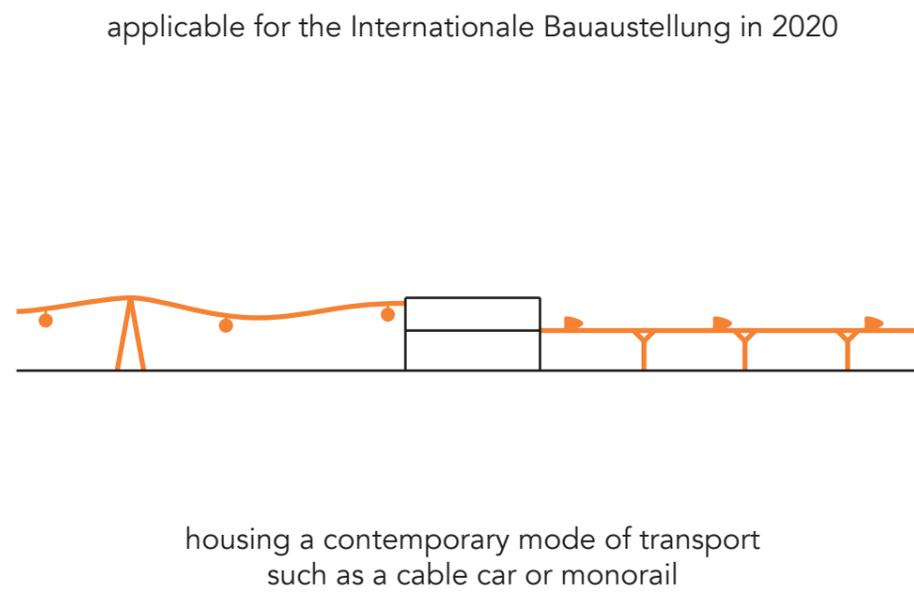
CARDIOVASCULAR CENTER OF EXCELLENCE

INTERVENTION CHARACTERISTICS

1. INTERWOVEN PROGRAM

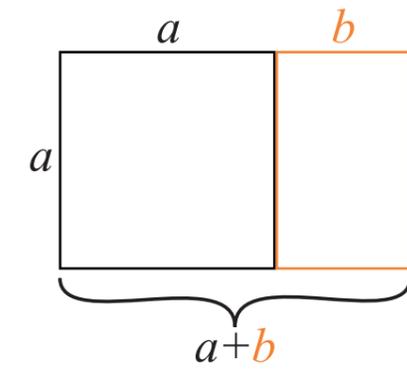


2. SPECIFIC



3. GENERIC

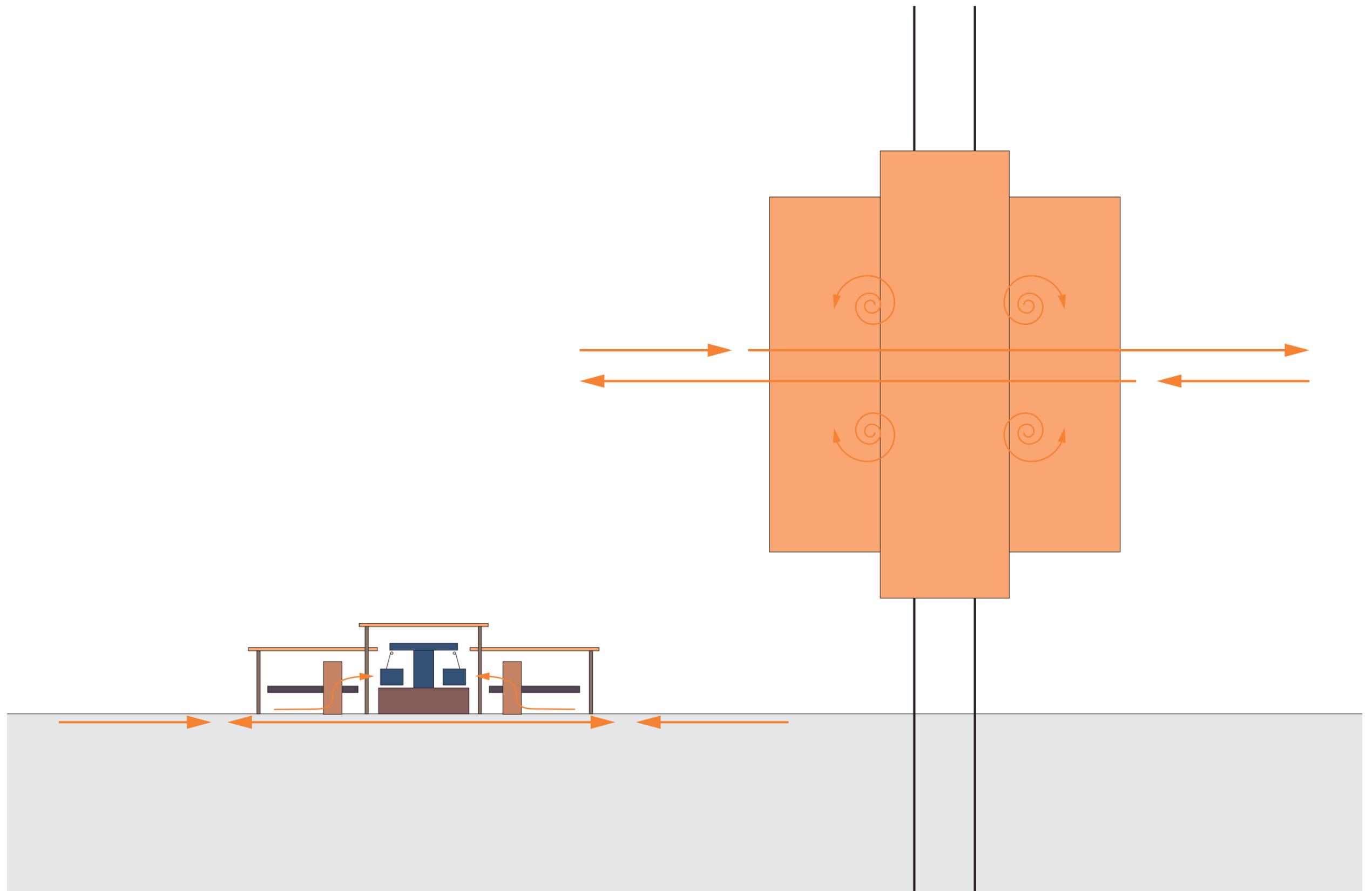
an object in and of itself in 2040
towards either shrink or growth



anticipating Avantis as the new energy campus
and key link in the connection of four Meuse-Rhine cities

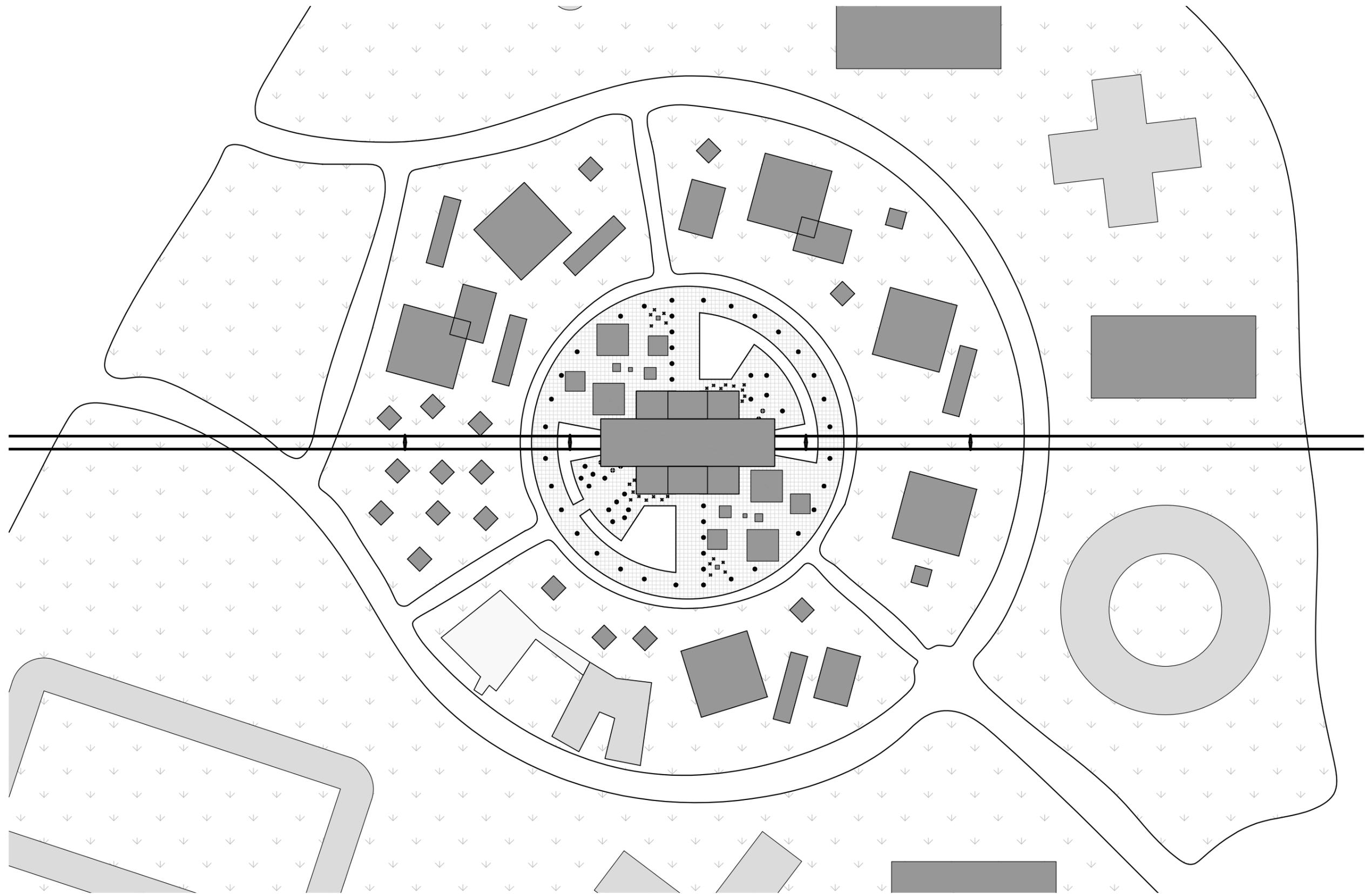
ALLOW FOR A LANDMARK TYPE ARCHITECTURE THAT INTERACTS WITH CONTEXT

FIT IN PUBLIC SPACE



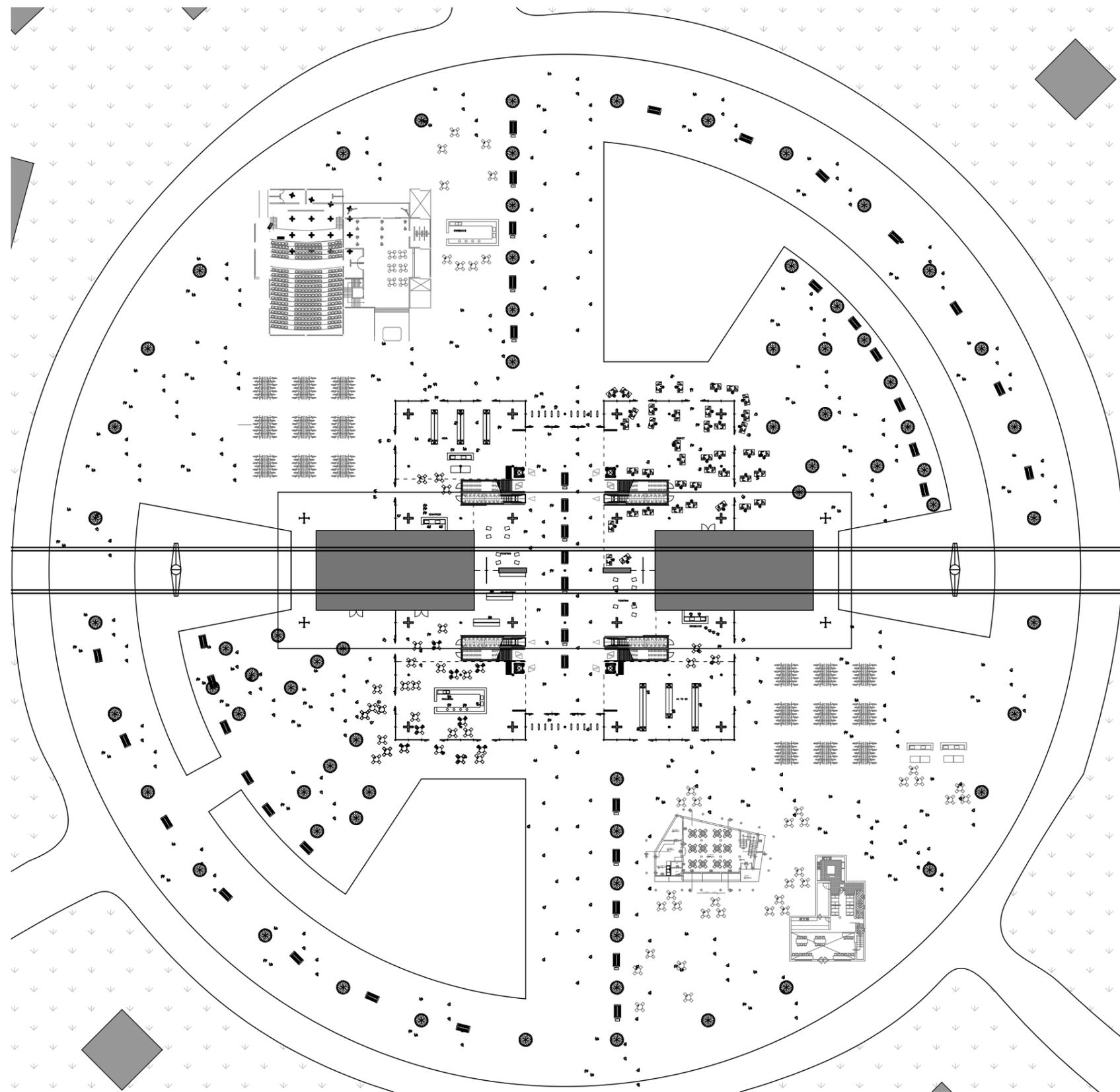
ACCORDING TO ROUTING AND PROGRAM

FIT IN PUBLIC SPACE

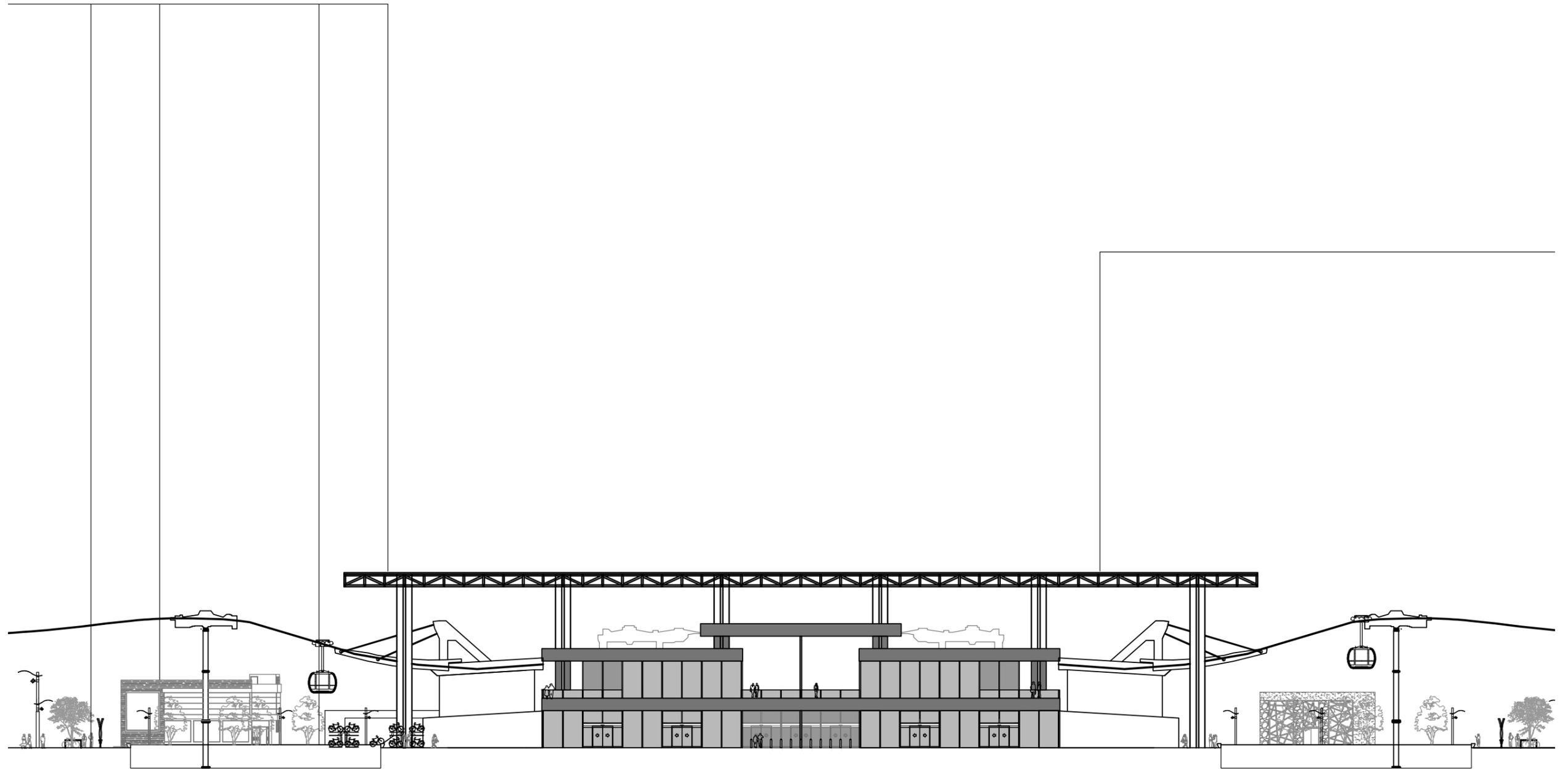


SITEPLAN INCLUDING GARDEN OF ELEMENTS, ALLOTMENTS, CENTRAL AREA AND RECEPTION

FIT IN PUBLIC SPACE

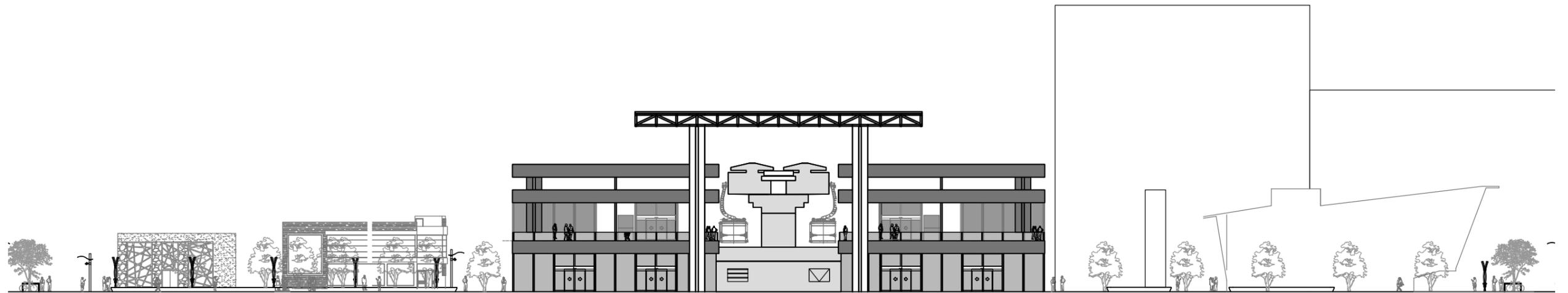


SITEPLAN INCLUDING CENTRAL AREA AND RECEPTION



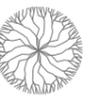
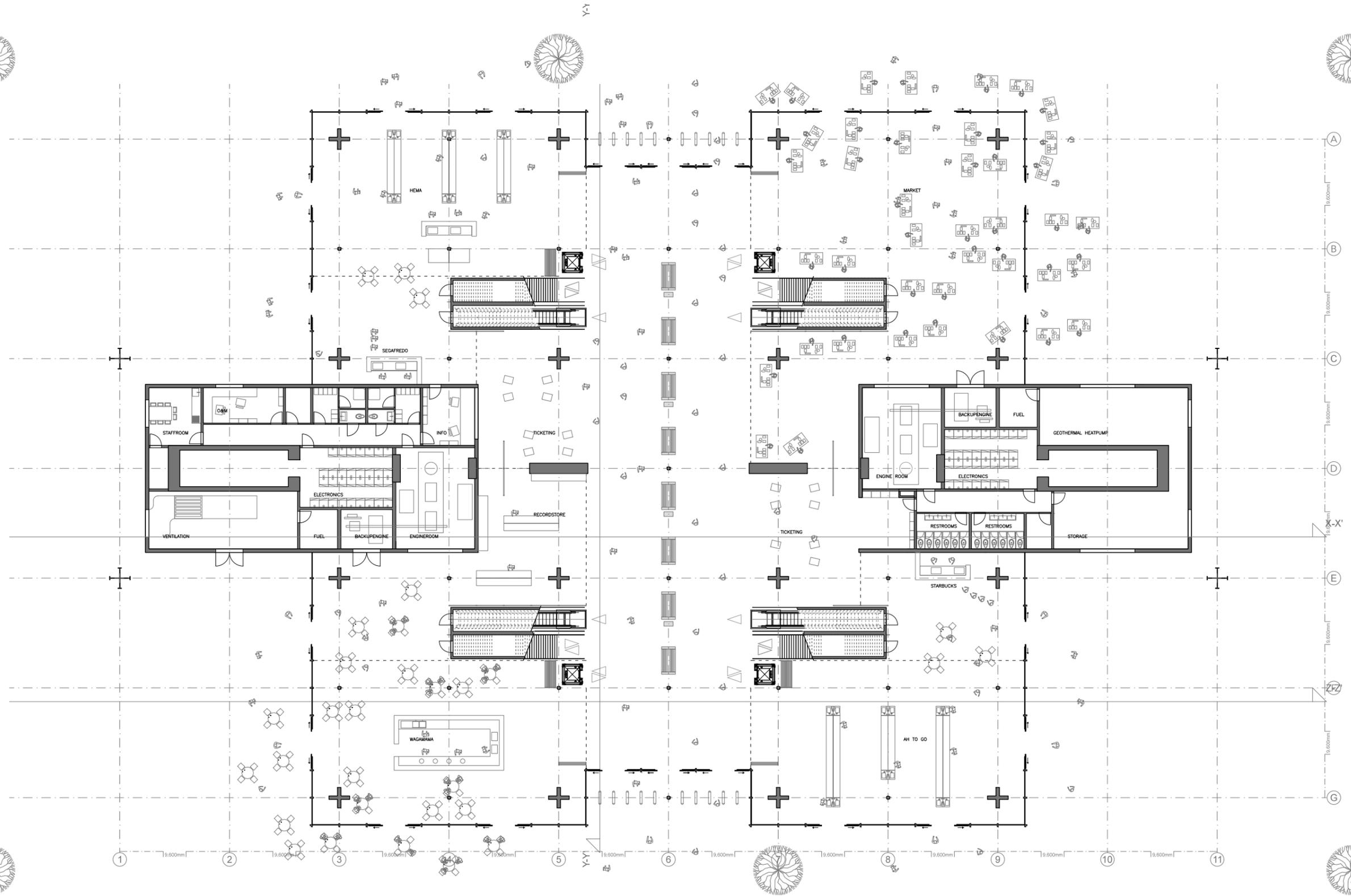
SOUTH FACADE VIEW INCLUDING CENTRAL AREA AND RECEPTION

FIT IN PUBLIC SPACE



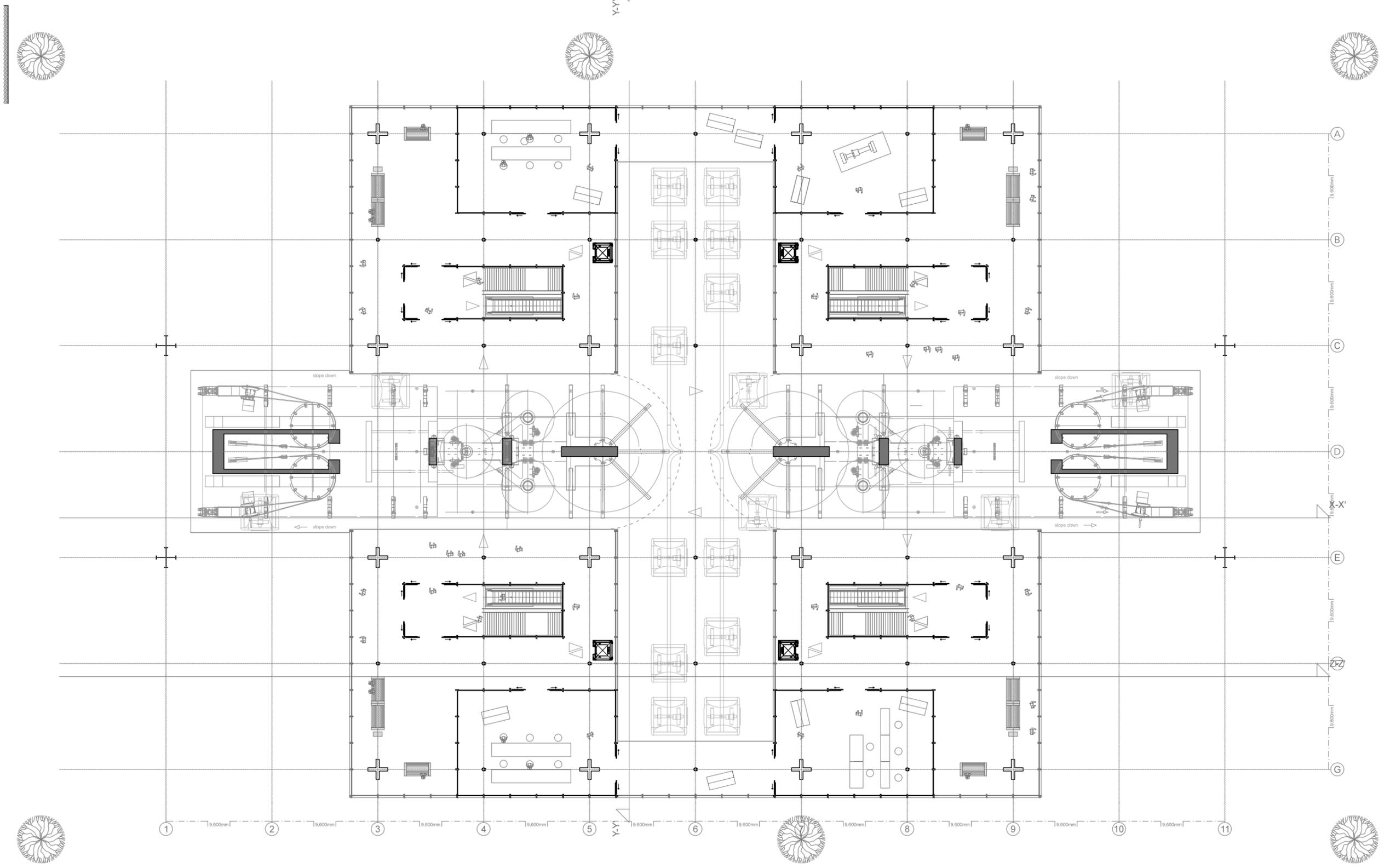
EAST FACADE VIEW INCLUDING CENTRAL AREA AND RECEPTION

STRUCTURE



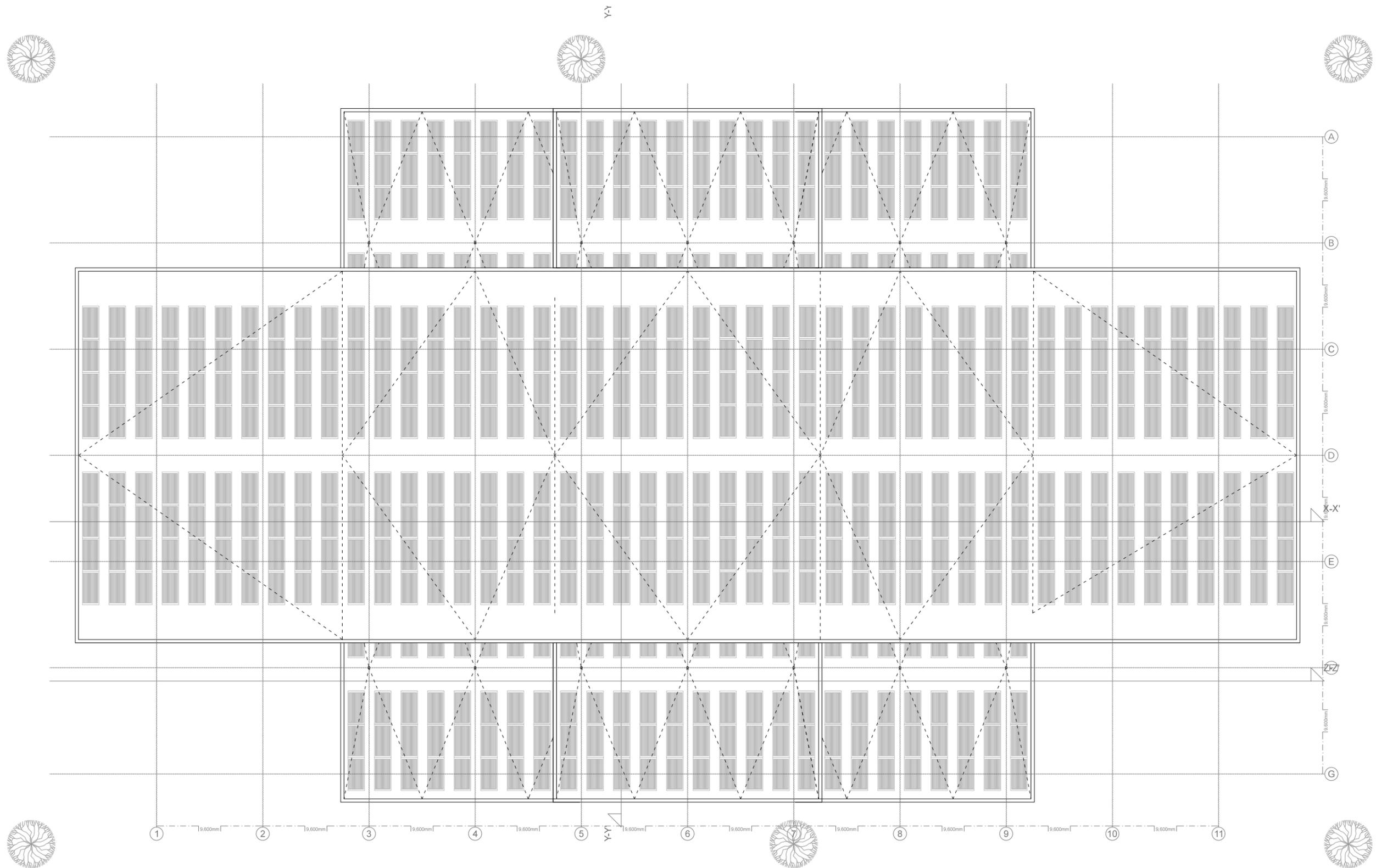
FLOORPLAN LEVEL 0

STRUCTURE



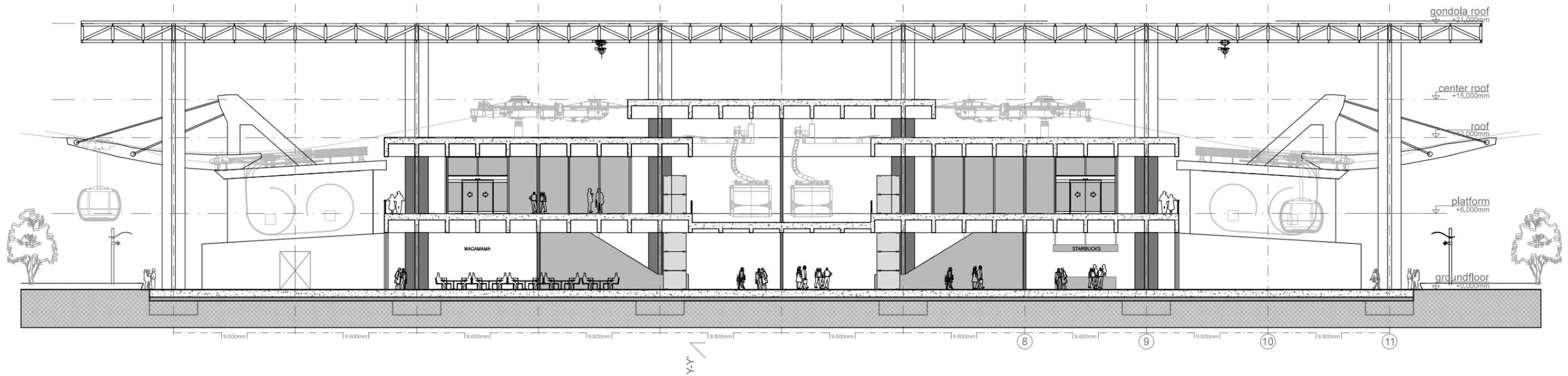
FLOORPLAN LEVEL 1

STRUCTURE



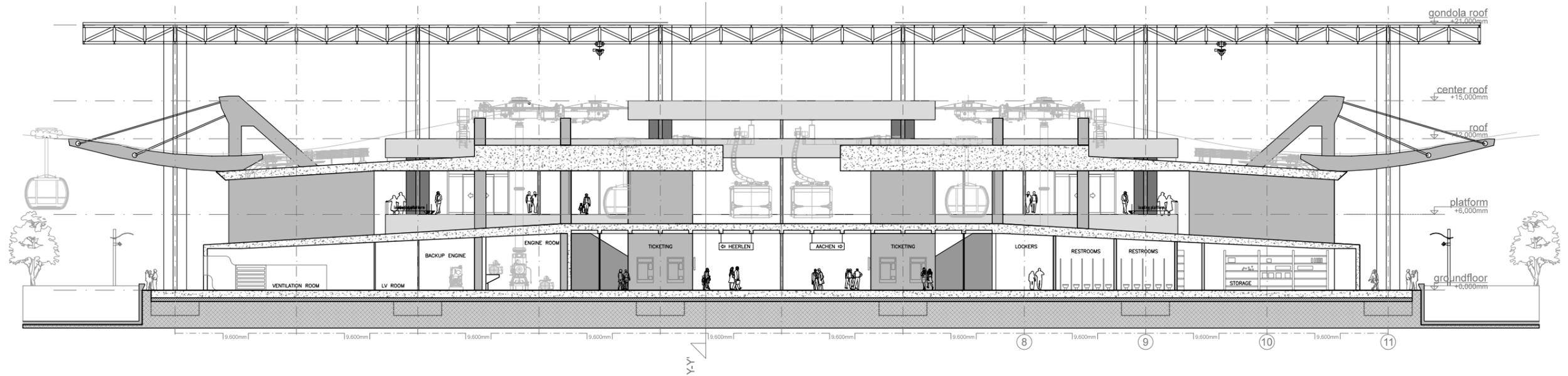
FLOORPLAN LEVEL 2 (ROOF)

STRUCTURE



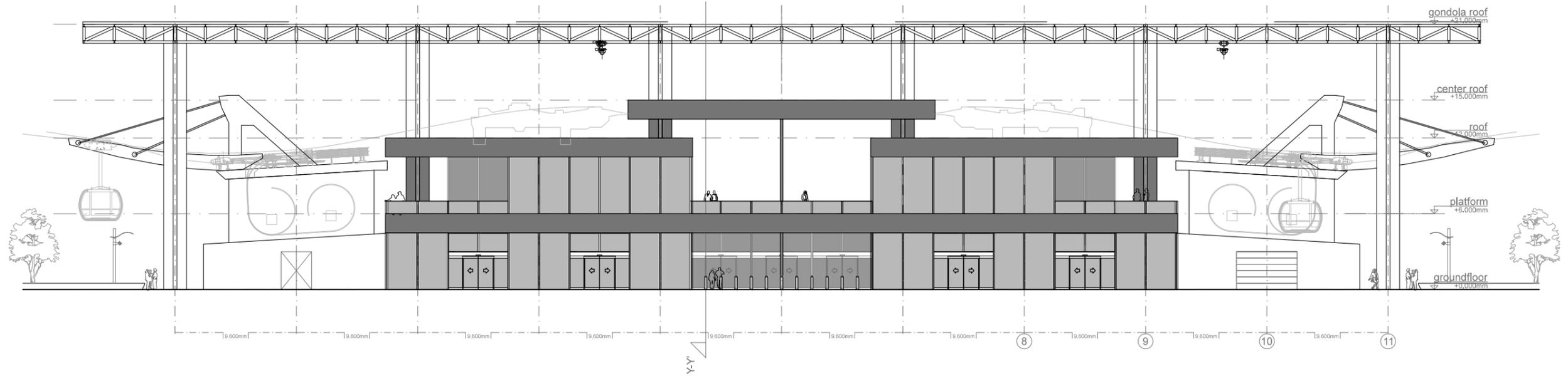
SECTION Z-Z'

STRUCTURE



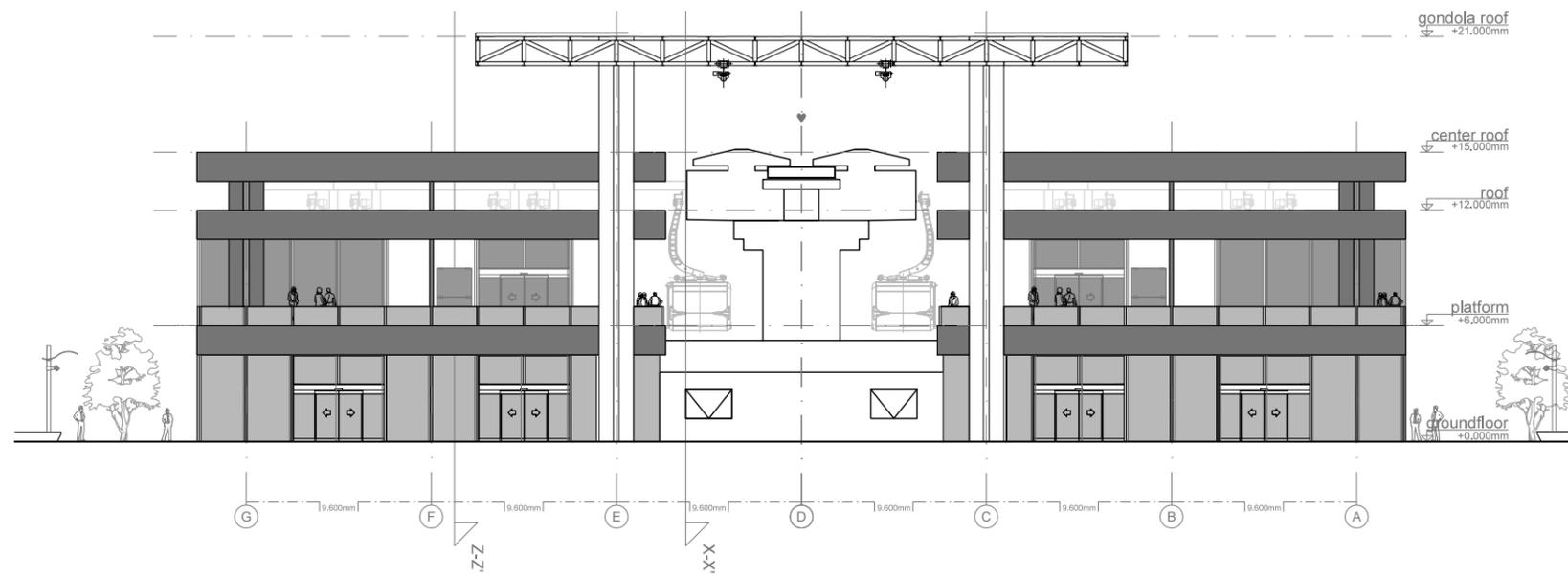
SECTION X-X'

STRUCTURE



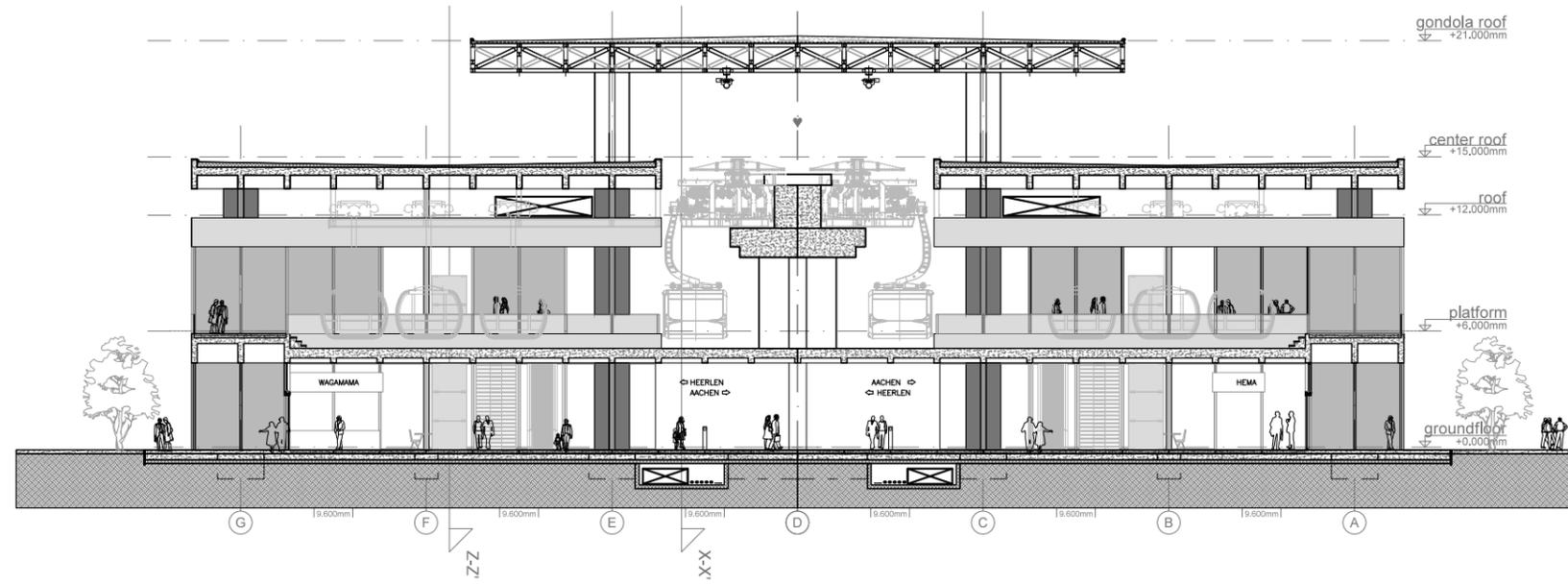
SOUTH FACADE

STRUCTURE



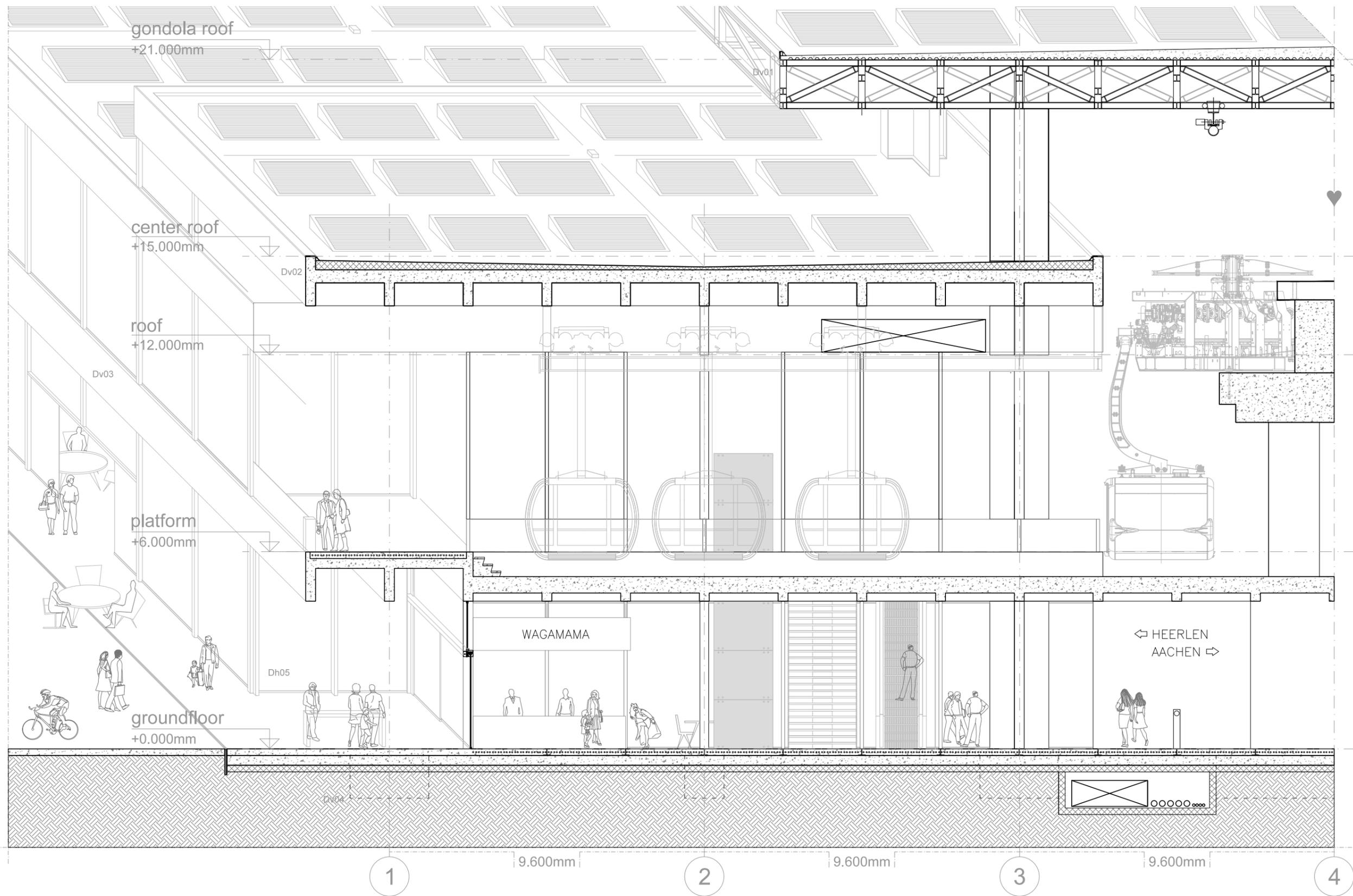
EAST FACADE

STRUCTURE



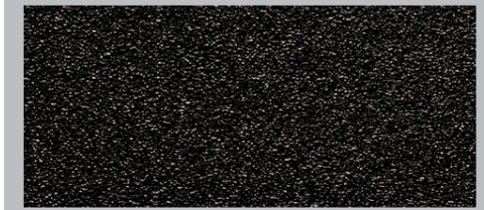
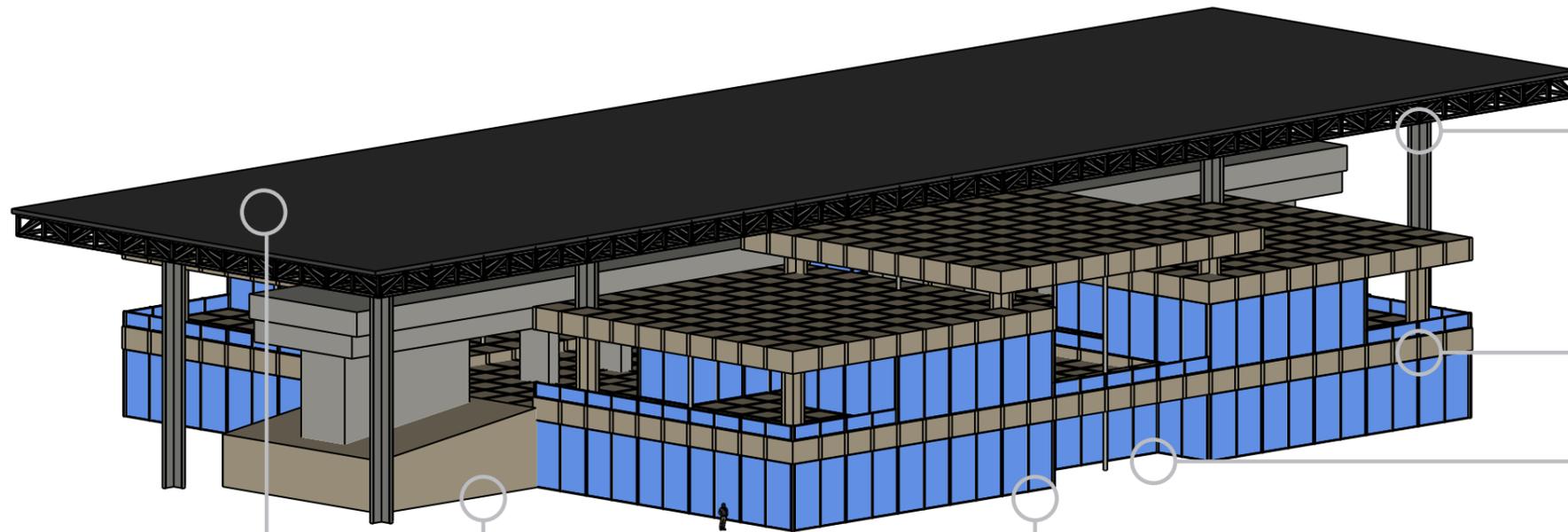
SECTION Y-Y'

DETAILED STRUCTURE



SECTION HALFWAY CENTER SPLIT

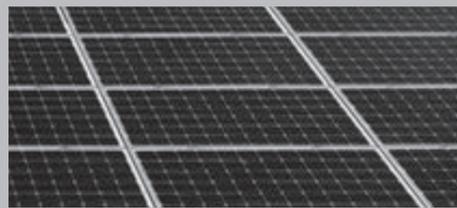
Materialisation



Steel
One of two major structural components is steel. all steel used is S275 strength, has been galvanized and is then powder coated. Graphite black (RAL9011)



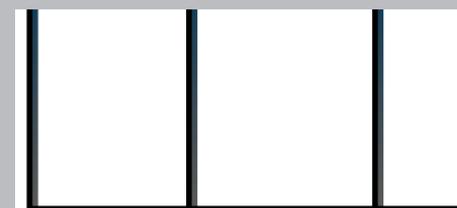
Concrete
The second major structural component used is concrete. High strength, fibre reinforced, concrete is used due to the portal construction method and 300mm body width. Poured on site in 2,4x1,5m size. Mix Beige (RAL1001) / Silk Grey (RAL7044)



PV-panel
The roof is covered with PV panels providing 120kWh per m2 per year. The structure totals 0.5 million kWh annually.



Foundation
After the column bases have been poured on site, the floor area is covered with EPS floorinsulation. The Limburg area is suited for a 'funderen op staal' method. Ventilation shafts are included in the floor.

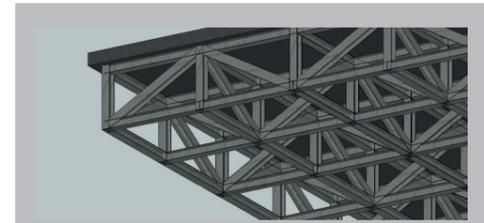
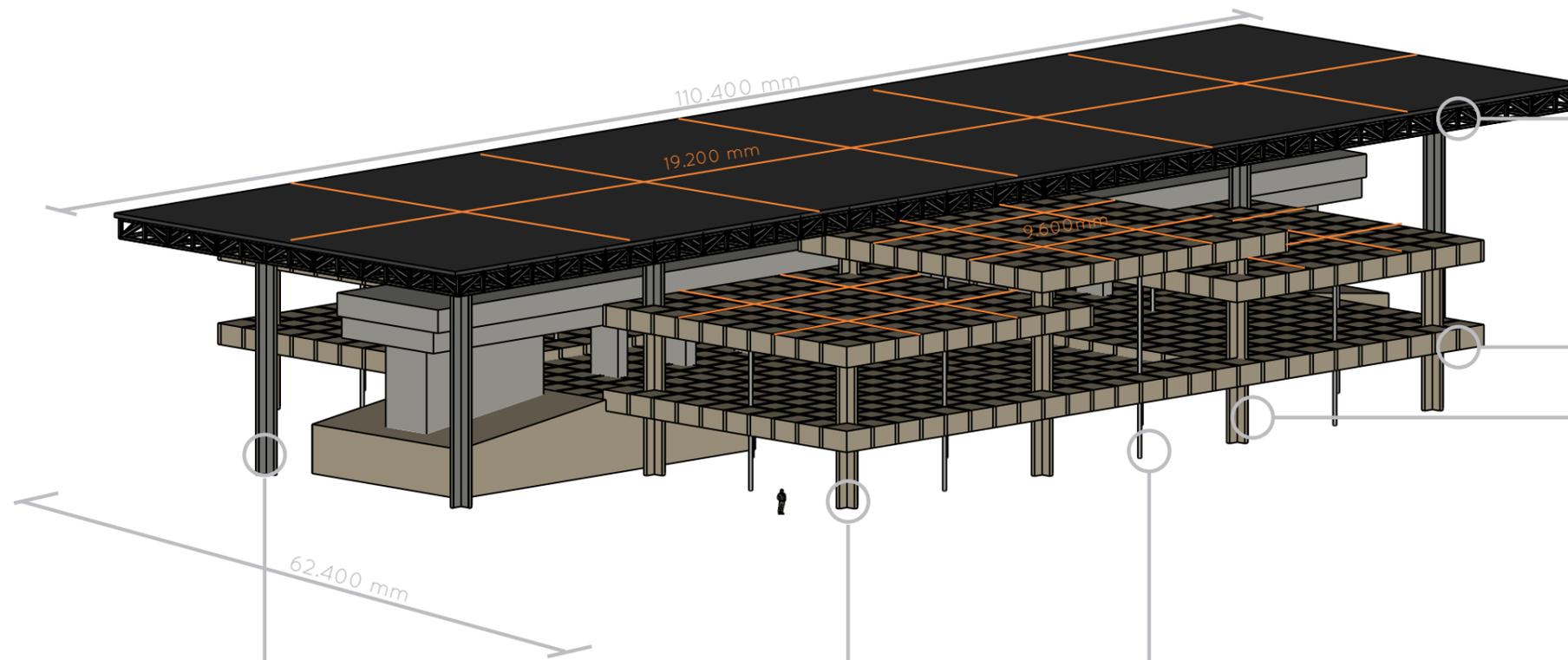


Facade
The open segments of the facade are covered in double glass (HR++) panels of 2,4x4,5m in aluminium window frames of the same aesthetics as the construction.



Doorways
The structure can be entered through automatic sliding doors. These doors are 4,8m total width and 3m tall. All metal and glass compents have the same properties as the facade.

Construction



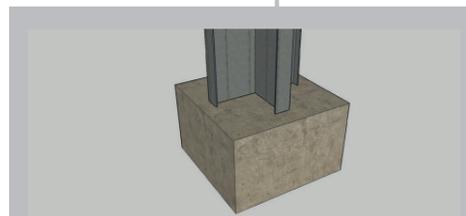
Steel truss roof
A trussed steel roof is required to span 19200mm, with overhang on all sides measuring 7200mm. All beams are HEB260 to carry roof weight and pulley system. The column runs through for portal construction.



Concrete cassette roof
The concrete structure has cassette roofing of a 2400x2400mm grid, beam body width 300mm, floor height 500mm and total height 1500mm. total height is reduced to 800mm in center parts due to gondola runway.



Steel primary column
The center roof is supported with steel cross section columns. Total width 1800mm, flange width 300mm and body thickness 20mm. Tallest column 21000mm, others are placed on top of concrete structure.



Concrete Foundation
All columns have a concrete base of 2400x2400x1500mm.

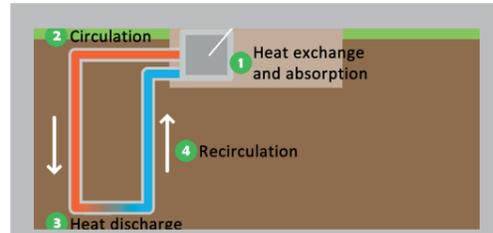
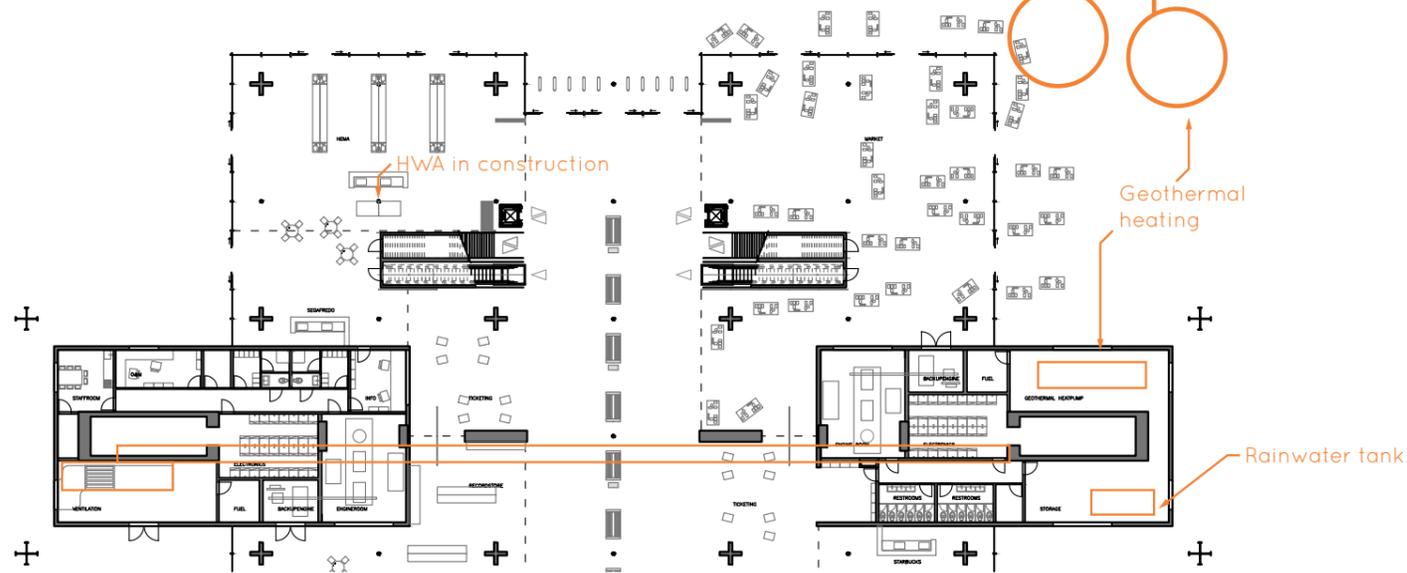
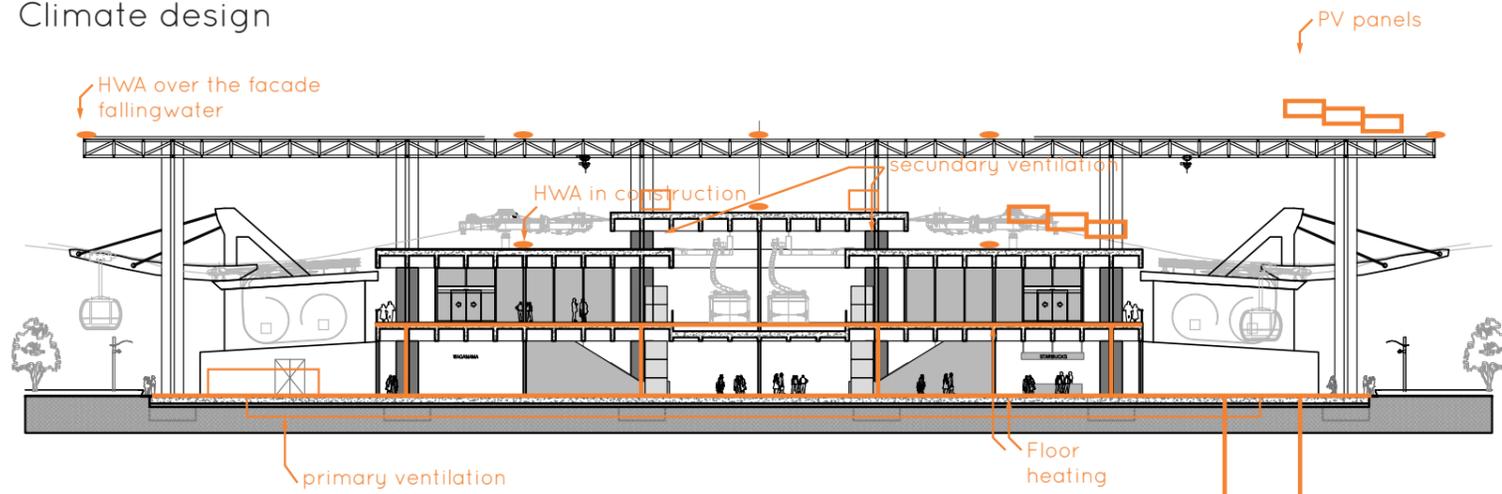


Steel secondary column
Round steel columns (273x16mm), height 4500mm, are placed in between the concrete columns to reduce span length to 9600mm. max floor size to carry 4800x7200mm.



Concrete column
Similar size to the Steel primary, 1800mm total width, 300mm body width, height 4500mm. Cast on site with the cassette floor and extra steel reinforced due to the portal construction method.

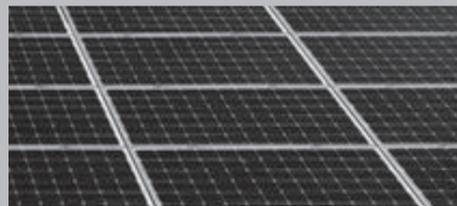
Climate design



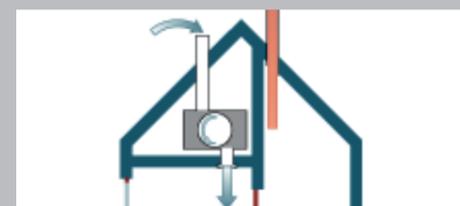
Geothermal heat pump
Using a closed-loop pump allows for the use of ground water providing a constant inside temperature of about 16 degrees celsius all year round.



Floor heating
Seeing it is a heavy structure, floor heating can be placed as the 'veins' to the mass exchanging excess heat or cold from the body to the heatpump aquifers allowing for constant temperatures.



PV-panel
The roof is covered with PV panels providing 120kWh per m2 per year. The structure totals 0.5 million kWh annually.



Ventilation
The ventilation of the bottom floor is drawn in from the side of the building, taken through the floor and and blown into the center at ceiling height. The top ventilation blows in through the roof cassette.

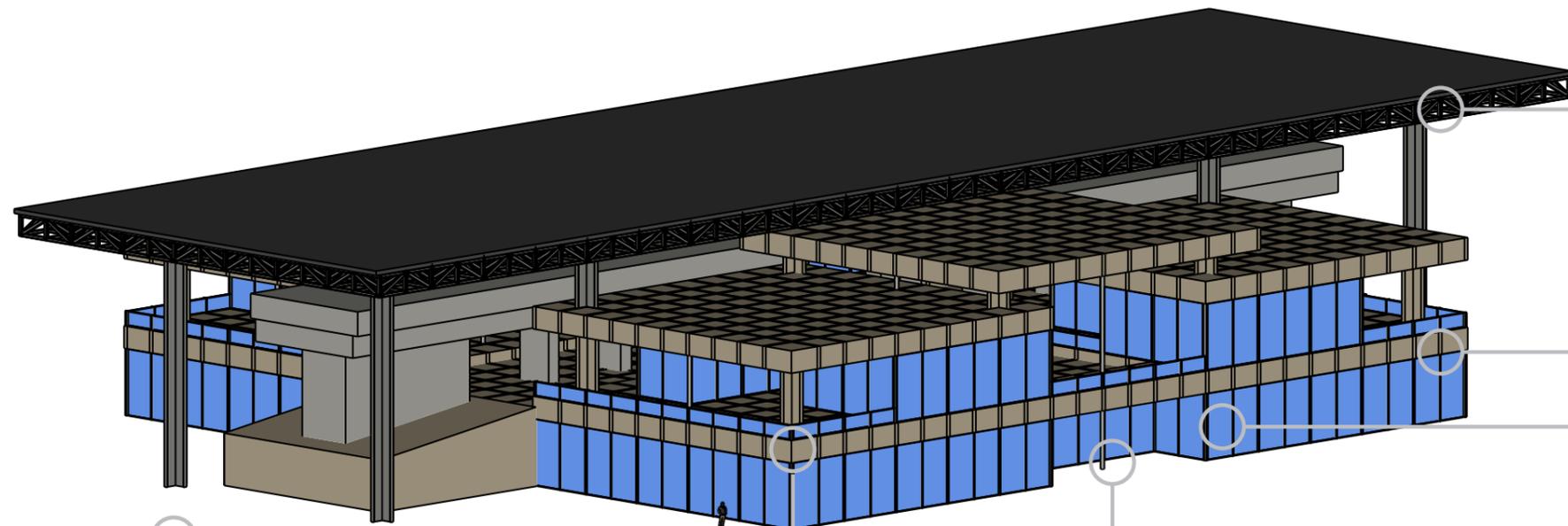


Rainwater collection
The large roofsurfaces allow for a great deal of grey water collection that can be used for the restrooms and cooling water in the engine rooms.



Concrete
The use of Ultra high strength concrete allows for slim structures, filling the cassettes with lightweight concrete or bubbledeck systems further reduces the amount of concrete needed.

References



Military museum
Soesterberg, Claus & Kaan (2014). A finely detailed steel truss roof complete in matt black colour spanning over the entire interior of the structure including great overhangs.



D'angelo law library
Chicago, Eero Saarinen (1959). A high cassette roofing with cross cut concrete columns to create a robust and prestigieuse feeling.



Langen Foundation
Neuss, Tadao Ando (2004). The connections of fine concrete with steel and glass frameworks.



Station Rotterdam
Rotterdam, Benthem Crowell & West 8 (2014). Great interest is the relation of public space towards the station, measurements of wide and tall structures relating to infrastructure and routing.

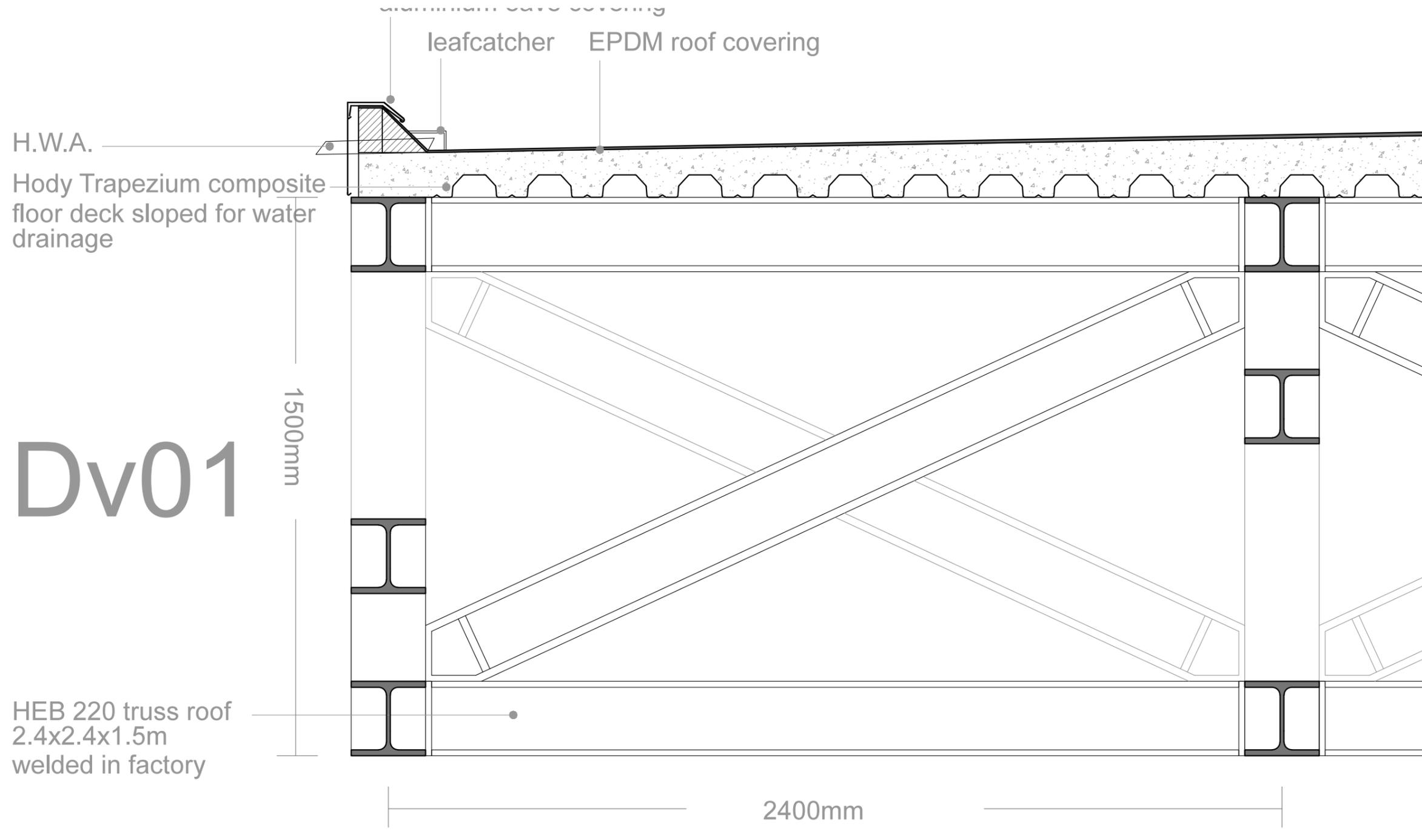


Zuidasdok
Amsterdam, Team V (planning). Impression of a terrassed, layer like build up of structure with high bars presenting level heights.

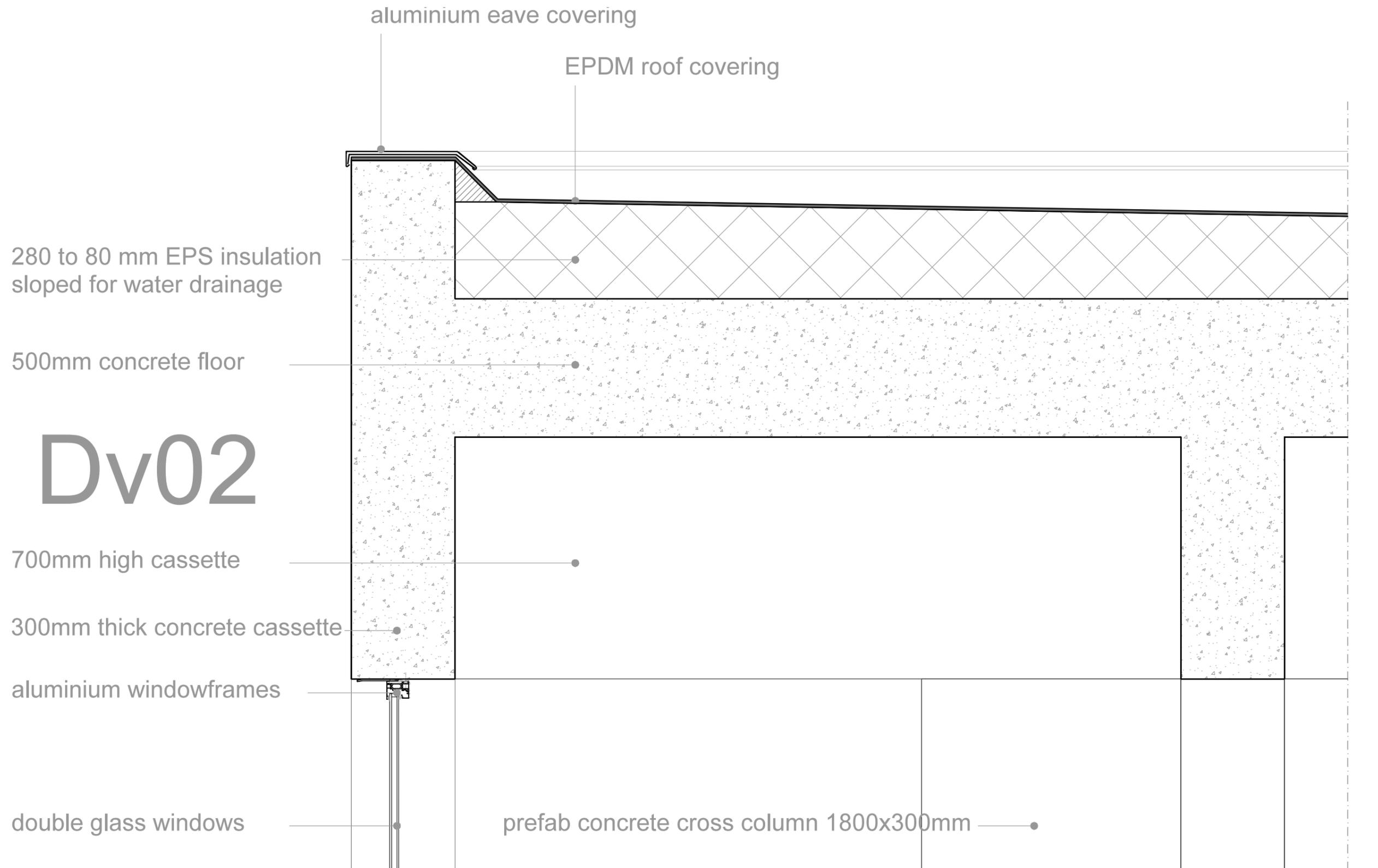


S.R. Crown Hall
Chicago, Mies van der Rohe (1956). A Slick construction showing great spans. finished with minimal windowframes and open plan structure.

CONSTRUCTION

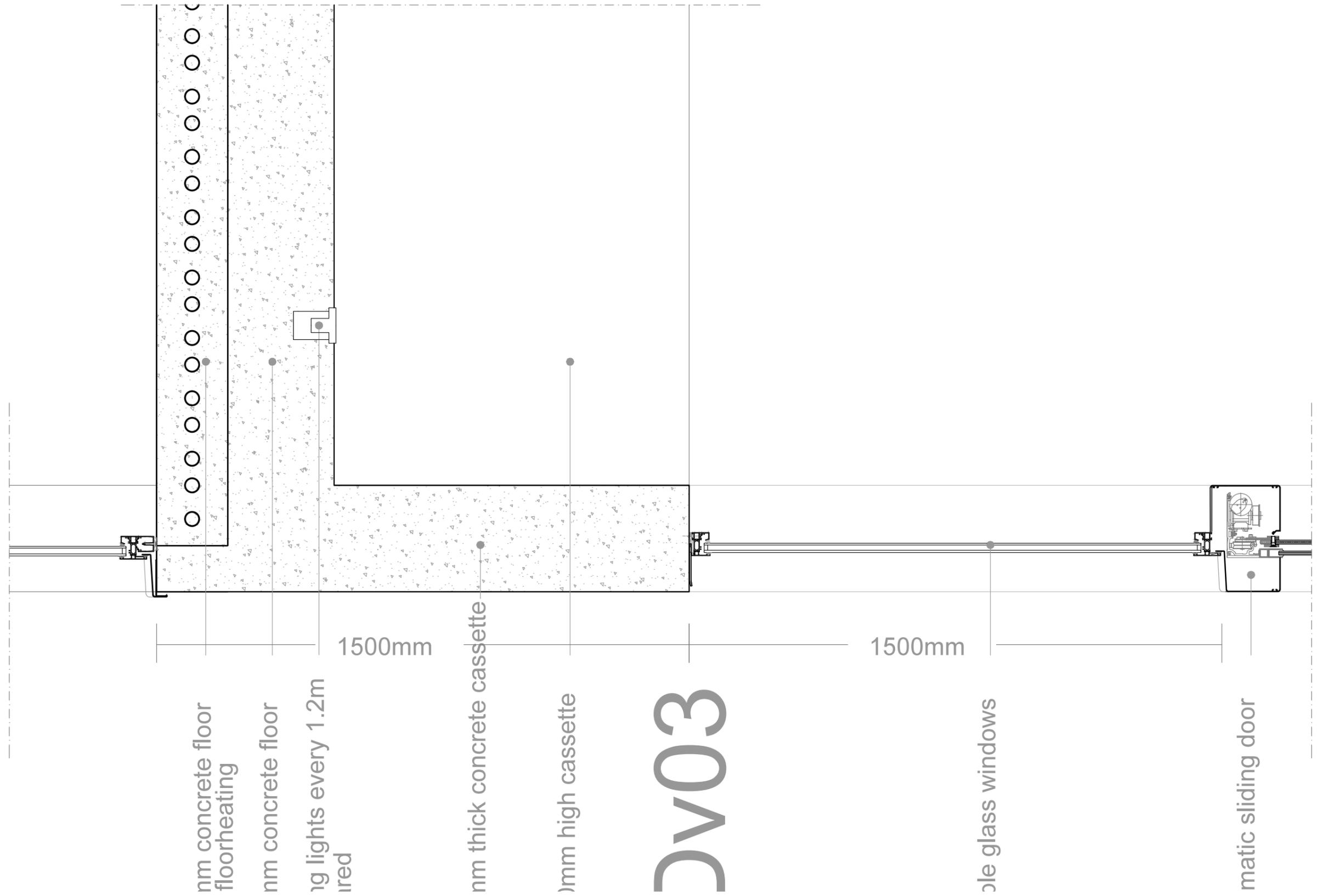


DETAIL VERTICAL 01: STEEL TRUSS ROOFING



Dv02

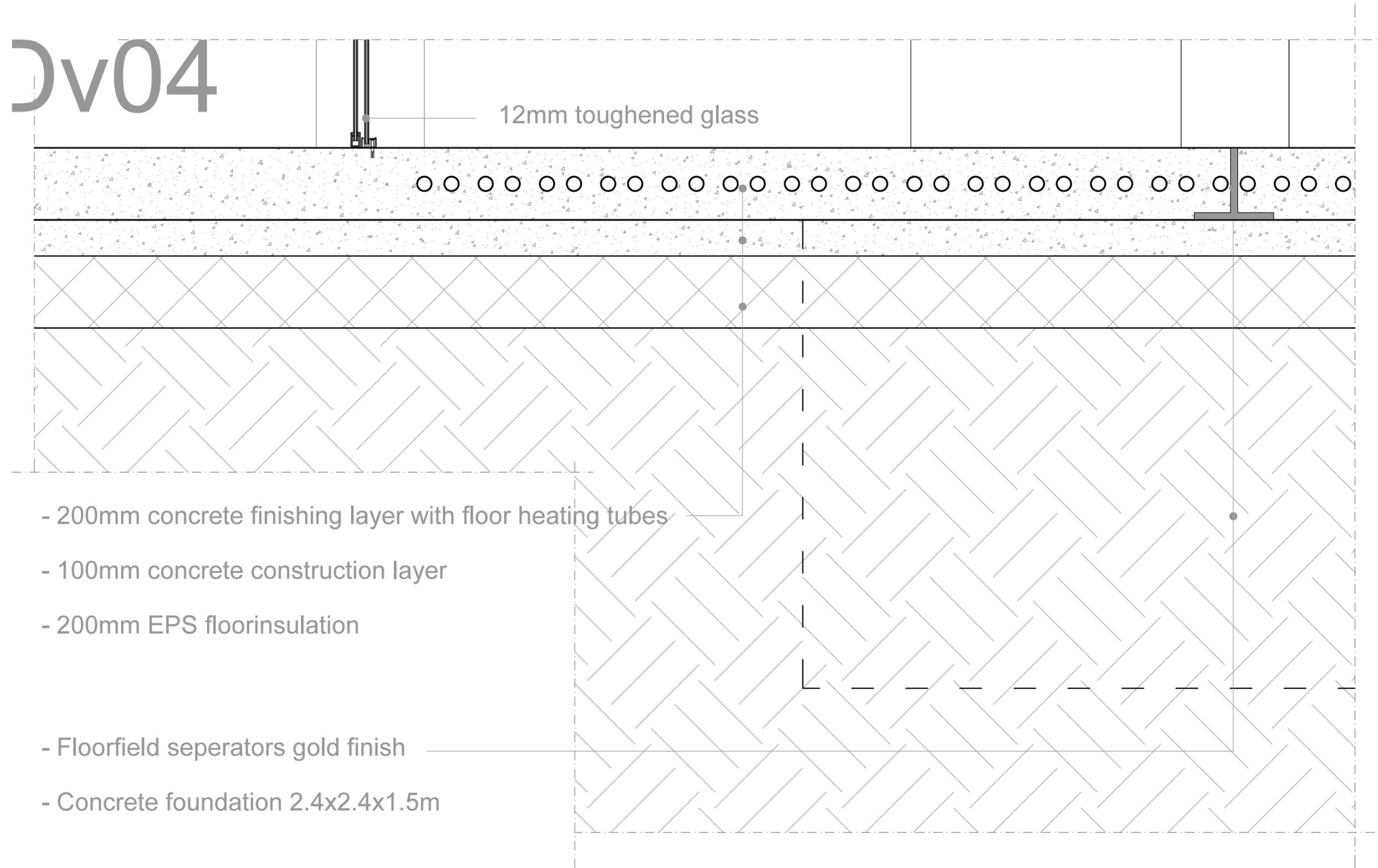
DETAIL VERTICAL 02: FACADE ROOF CORNER



DETAIL VERTICAL 03: CONNECTING UPPER AND LOWER FLOOR

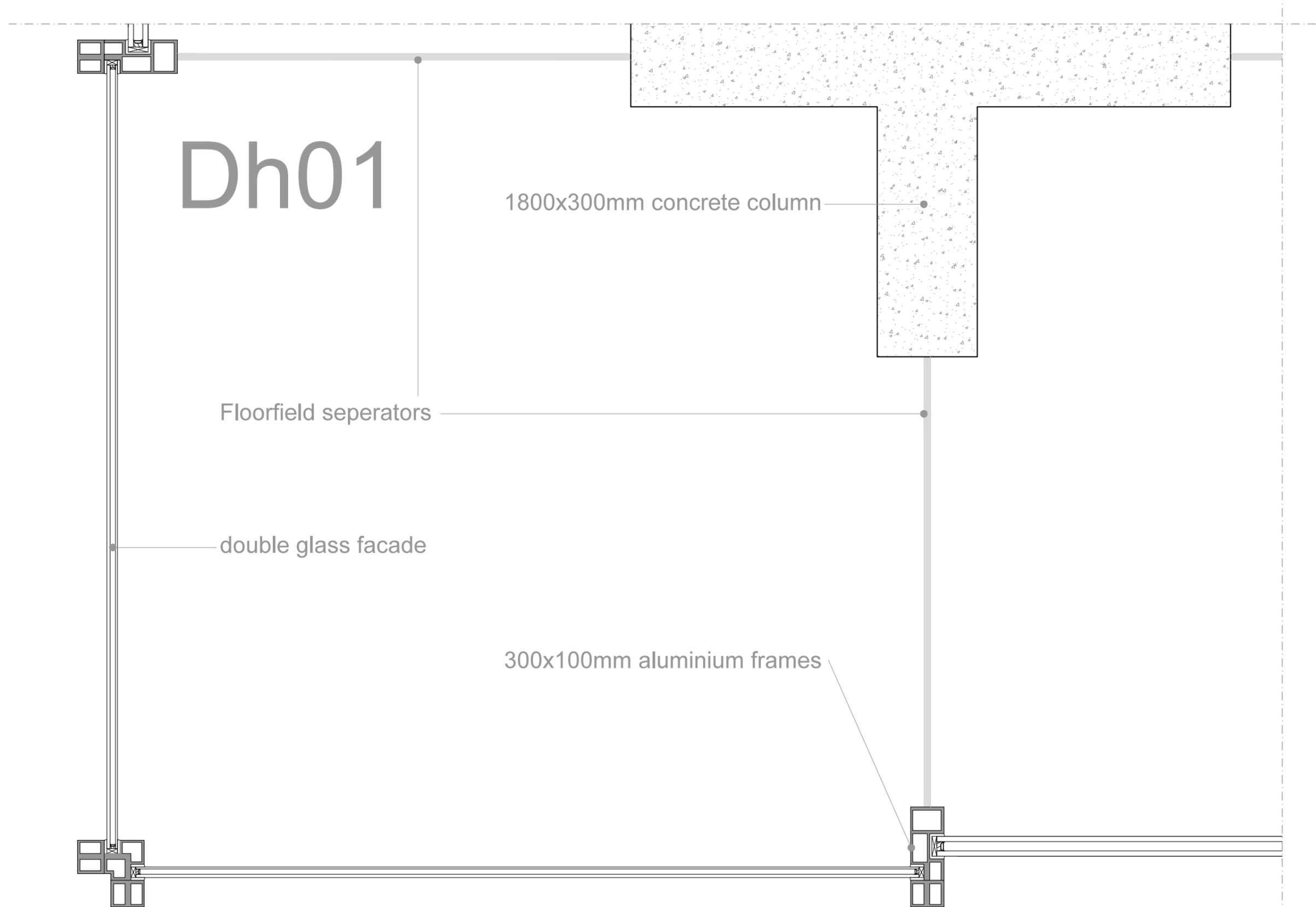
Dv04

12mm toughened glass



- 200mm concrete finishing layer with floor heating tubes
- 100mm concrete construction layer
- 200mm EPS floorinsulation
- Floorfield seperators gold finish
- Concrete foundation 2.4x2.4x1.5m

DETAIL VERTICAL 04: FOUNDATION

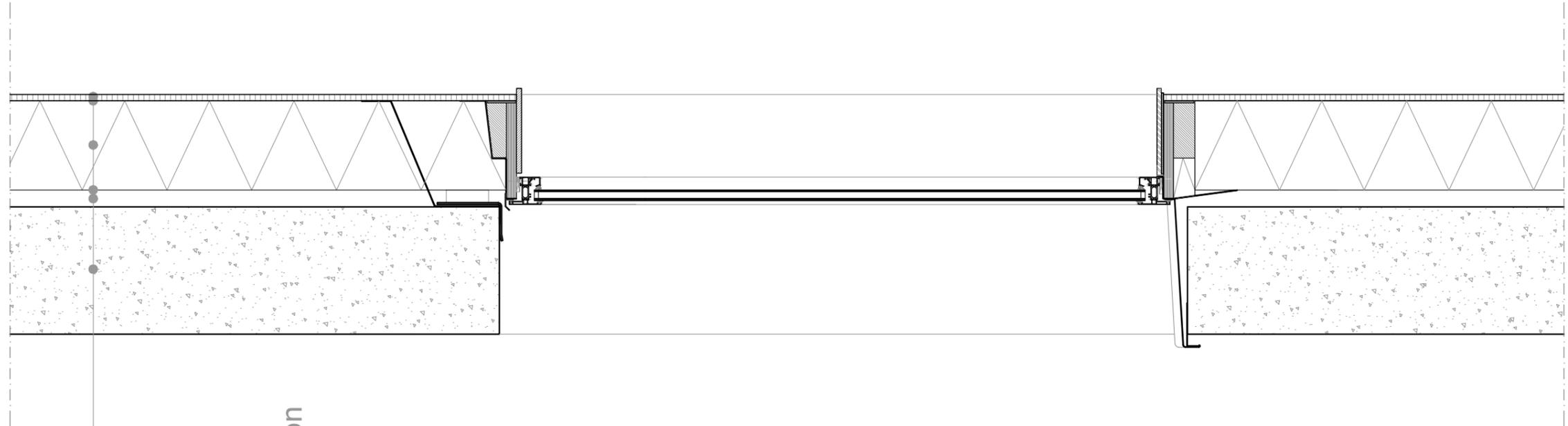


DETAIL HORIZONTAL 01: FACADE CORNER



- 300mm concrete wall
- 40mm cavity
- water reflecting layer
- 200mm rockwool insulation
- vapour barrier
- 15mm plasterboard

Dh02



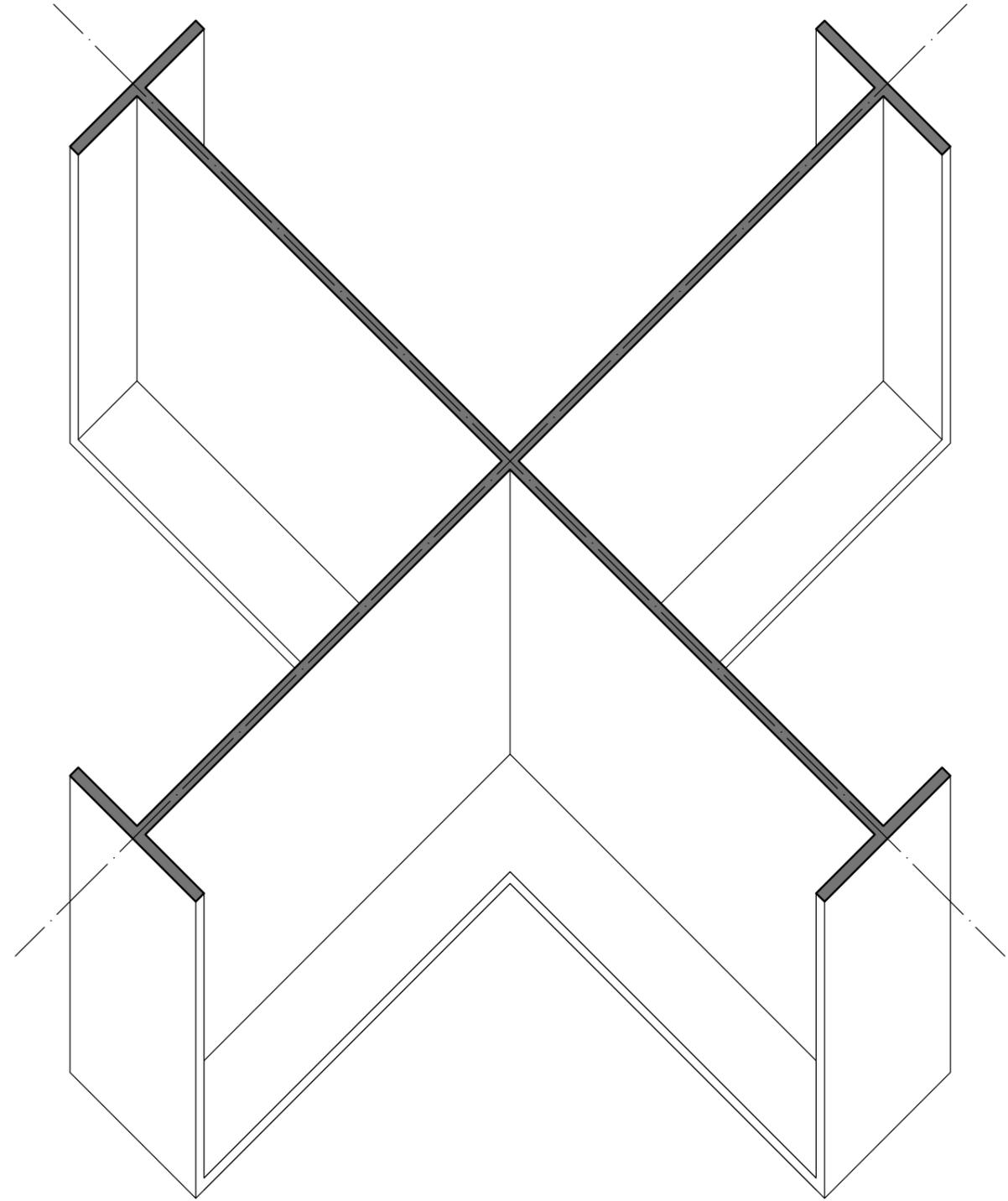
- 300mm concrete wall
- 40mm cavity
- water reflecting layer
- 200mm rockwool insulation
- vapour barrier
- 15mm plasterboard

Dv05

DETAIL VERTICAL 02: CONCRETE FACADE WITH WINDOW

Da01

1800x300x2mm steel column



DETAIL AXONOMETRY 01: CUSTOM STEEL CROSS COLUMN