Graduation Journal

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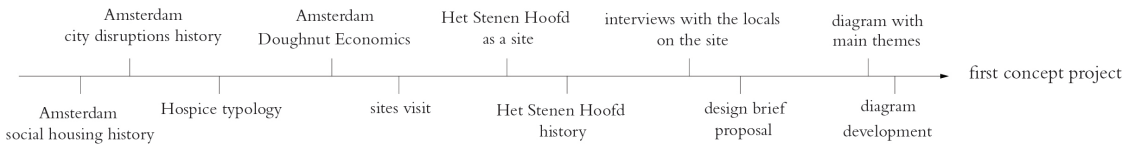
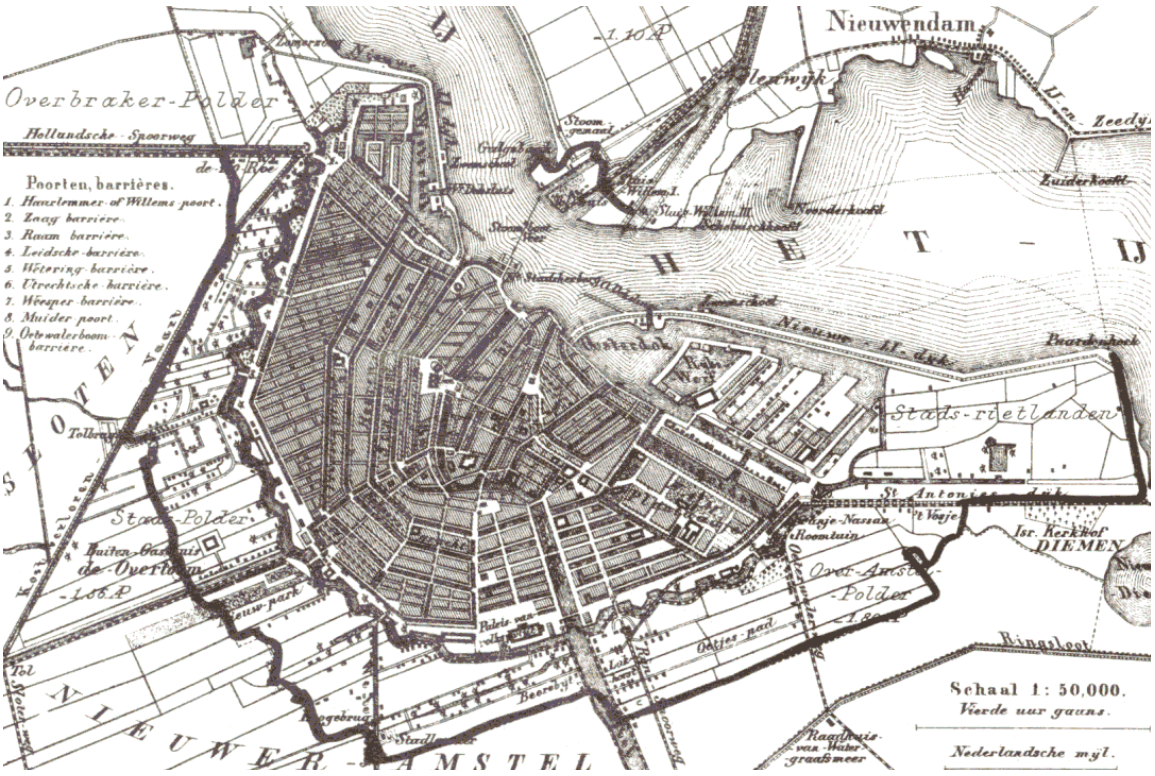


1. Group Research

First part of the research done during the graduation project was conducted in a group. History of Amsterdam - a city where our "City Hotel" was going to be located was analysed in different aspects. First of all the history of the city was looked at. My group was analysing XIXth century Amsterdam and it's social housing situation which was growing rapidly at that time due to the industrialisation of the city. Secondly an analysis on the disruptions happening in Amsterdam at that time was conducted. Conflicts rising up in the city as well as their sources were described. The next step of the group research was the Hotel history analysis. Our group covered the history of hospice and charity in the medieval period in Europe. Examples from Paris, Beaune and Amsterdam were used to provide an overview on how did architecture deal with hospitality institutions. Lastly the Doughnut economy principles were looked into through interviews with multiple organisations from the Netherlands, mostly from Amsterdam. Interviews were conducted with people representing companies which aim to make the city run based on the dougnut economy. All of the group research was documented by the means of pictures, drawings and text. The journal shows a few examples of the



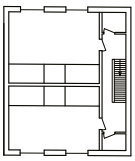
1. 2 History of Amsterdam

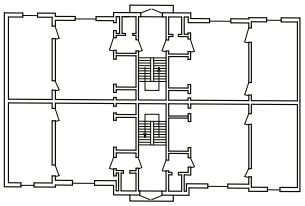
In the nineteenth century Industrialisation of Amsterdam brought many workers into the city. Men together with their families came to live in Amsterdam and work in the factories or in the harbour. This had a big impact on the living situation. The idea of social housing developed at that time. New housing was provided for the workers and their families in different parts of the city. Drawing on the right shows the comparison of functions in different types of dwellings, which developed over time. Families were provided with bigger living space, more light as well as sanitary facilities. Nineteenth century brought to Amsterdam new sewage system which improved the living conditions and encouraged people to stay in the city. This social housing analysis was important for the “City Hotel” research. Background on the housing situation and options provided by the government during that time helps in understanding the bigger picture of Amsterdam’s housing market. Some of the social housing provided in the nineteenth century is still functioning that way on a slightly different conditions.

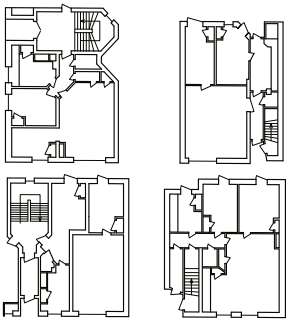
slum housing

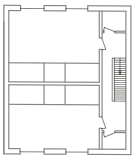
housing 1850

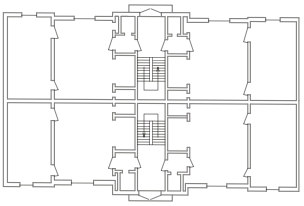
social housing 1920

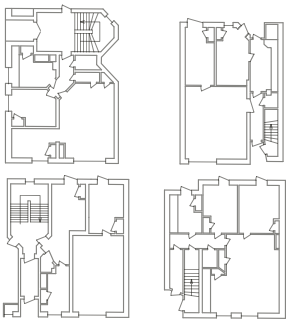




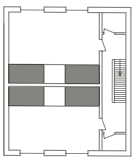


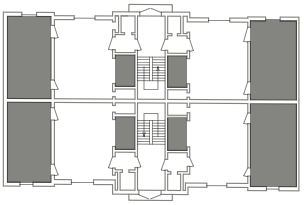


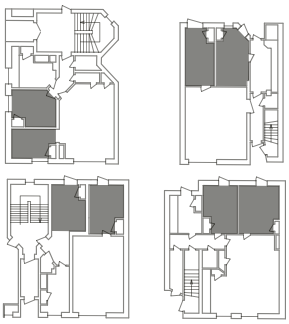




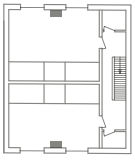
natural lighting

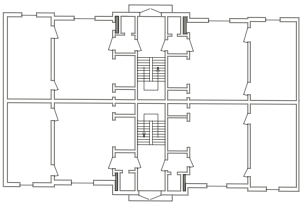


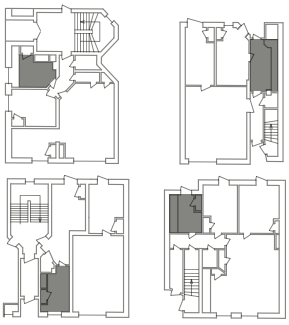




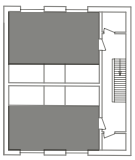
sleeping

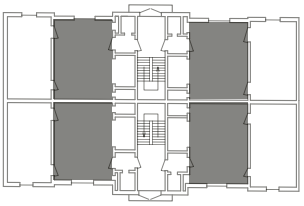


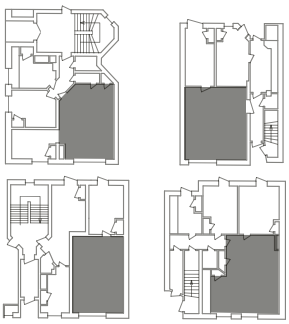




cooking







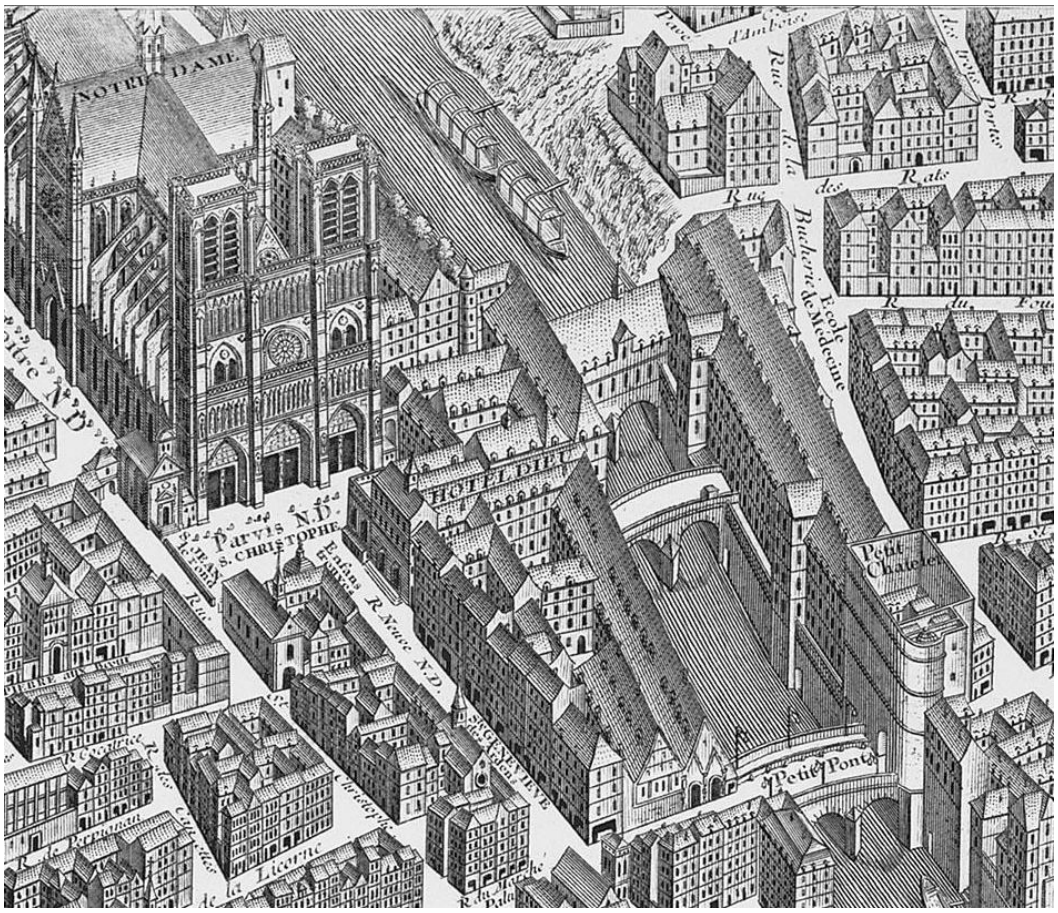
living

‘Het Schip’ (1920) is a social housing complex representing Amsterdamse school architecture.. The picture shows how unique its architecture was. Two different coloured bricks were used as a main material in the project. Front side of the block forms an inviting gate embellished with the clock tower. Unusually shaped corners and rich ornamentation are a strong characteristics that make ‘Het Schip’ stand out comparing to the other social housing projects. Michel de Klerk, an architect responsible for the design paid attention to the detailing work. Reliefs on the facade as well as stained glass art work was implemented in the design.

This extraordinary housing block serves a social function until today, after being completely renovated in 2017.

The Willemspark, named after King Willem III, was a villa park planned in 1881 as a villa park around ponds that extend into the Vondelpark. The residential area was finished around 1902. The streets are wide with curves, and there is greenery all around the villa. In the middle lies the central axis of the Emmaplein going towards into the park.

However, the demand for expensive homes decreased rapidly at that time, so it took a long time before the first home was built in Willemspark. Suburbanization had started, which meant that Amsterdam now had to compete with the suburban areas with real forests and dunes, and Amsterdam failed. In addition to the natural envrionment, the costs of purchasing the land and building a villa in suburban areas were so low compared to Amsterdam that they commuting to Amsterdam would be better choice. (Hendrikse, 1994)



1. 3 Hospice Typology

From the typologies of the caravanserai and motels where one would temporarily stay while on the road, we move on to the typologies of medieval hospitals of the western middle ages. Like the caravanserai, the medieval hospitals were organized around a central courtyard and offered shelter for the sick and poor. However, in this case of the hospitals the guest stayed for considerably longer periods, or even permanently.

The medieval hospitals went by many names, such as hospice, hôtel-dieu, almshouse, and hospital, due to the many functions it had, for instance asylum, hotel, orphanage, foundling home, poorhouse, and guest-house for travelers and pelgrims.[1] The chapter will look at different typologies: the Hôtel-Dieu in Paris and the Hôtel-Dieu in Beaune as, and finally the Burgerweeshuis in Amsterdam. The latter wasn't a medieval hospital but only an orphanage, relevant to showcase a typologie in direct relation to the Amsterdam context.

Medieval hospitals were all charitable institutions. Their charitable character originates from "Christ's parable of the Good Samaritan",[2] the idea that a benevolent person would perform good works out of compassion for his fellow man. This also meant the hospitals had a strong affiliation to the chatholic church. They were found inside existing monasteries and the patients were attended by the members of the chatolic institution. This affiliation was even more strengthened by the belief that disease was a reflection of sin. One should pray to God to recover, there was no real treatment given to the sick, and so caretakers were relieved from any responsibility[3]. Also, this should have meant that these institutions only accepted people when they admitted to their sins and gave their word to pray to God for salvation.

Hôtel-Dieu, Paris

Hôtel-Dieu was established in 651 A.D by the Parisian bishop Saint Landry.[4] It is considered to be the oldest hospital still operating. The institution provided shelter and medical help for the poor, sick and old in the area, as well as the pilgrims traveling to the city of Paris.[5] The typology reflects the connection between the church and hospice at the time. The first part of the hospital, the Augustine cluster, was located by the Notre Dame cathedral on the Île de la Cité emphasizing the importance of religion in the process of healing. Ward of the Hôtel-Dieu was adjacent to the cluster of Augustine Sisters, who were responsible for the people in need residing the hospital.

This drawing (Illustration 1) shows the location of the building in the city of Paris in the 1643. Hotel Dieu is situated in the city centre of Paris, on the Ile de la Cite Island. It expands on both sides of the river Seine, having two wings of the hospital connected by the two bridges. On the side of the Ile de la Cite Hotel Dieu neighbours Notre Dame cathedral.

1 : 15000

2.1

Hôtel-Dieu in the context map of Paris

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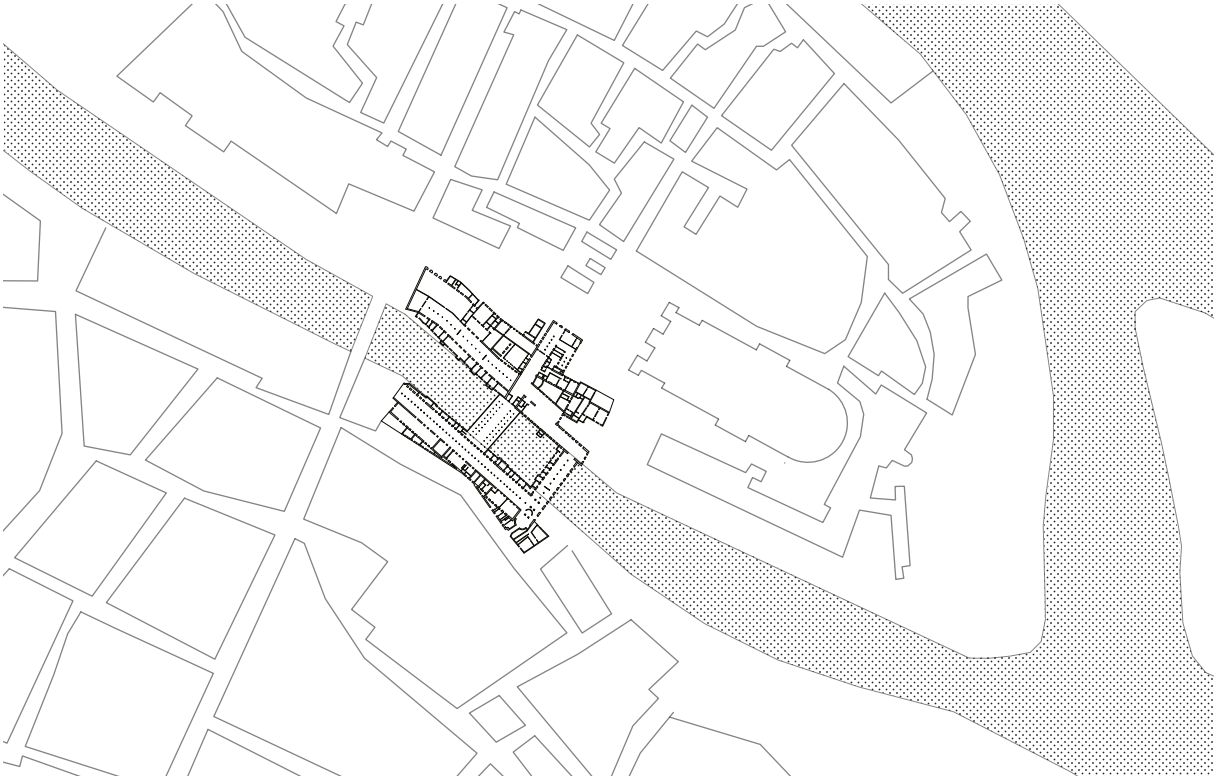
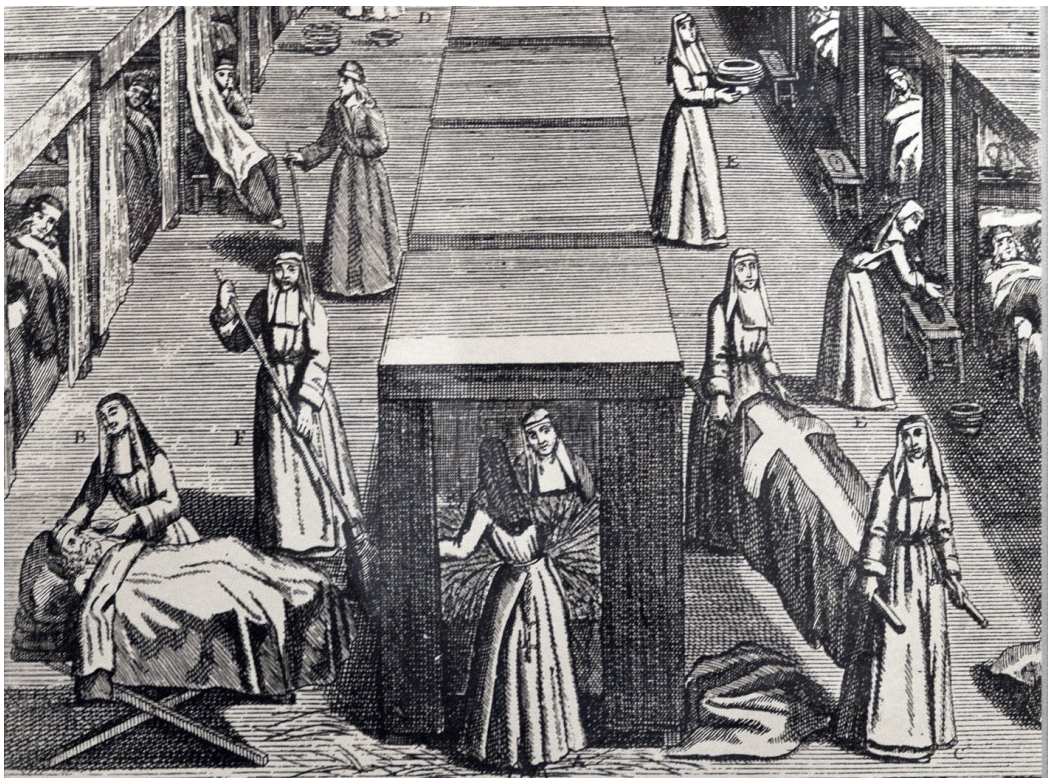


↑ Hotel Dieu location on the Île de la Cité
2.2
1 : 5000
🕐

Initially Hotel Dieu was built on the Île de la Cité island next to the Notre Dame cathedral due to the close relationship of the hospice institution with the church.[6] Further on the building expanded onto the south side of the city. Additional part of the building was connected by two bridges spanned over the Seine river.

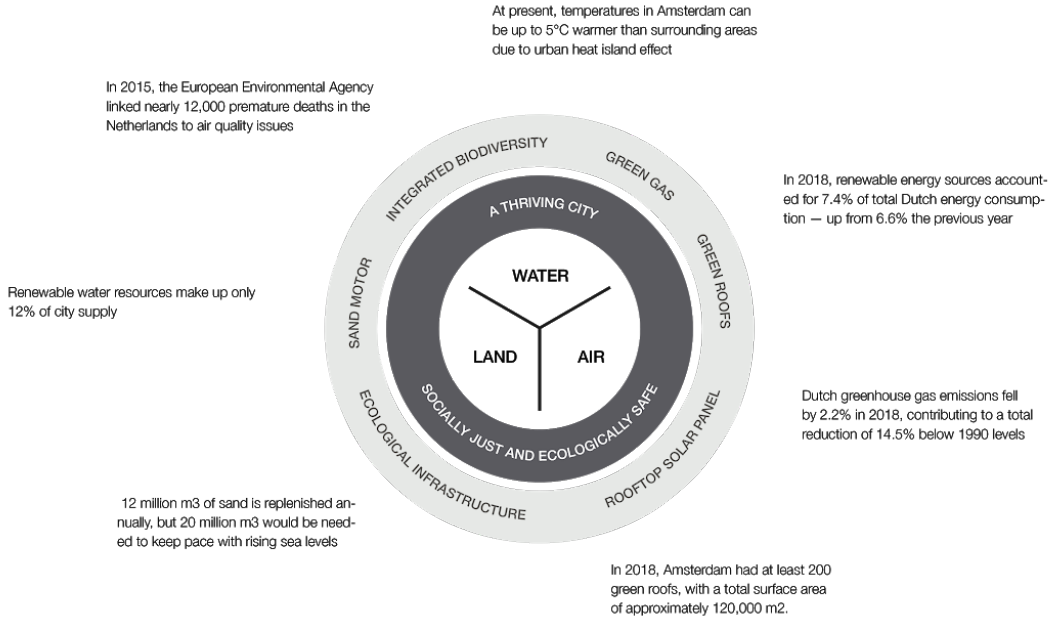
The drawing shows a situation of the expanded Hotel Dieu from 1772. (Illustration 2) There is a clear division between the spaces for the patients and the caregivers. Contrary to the patients restricted to the ward and bathrooms only, the sisters had access to the cluster and small private rooms for services such as a laundry space, wine cellars or offices (7).



Nuns at work on a ward at the Hotel-Dieu, Paris, in the early morning. (Tollet Cashimir, 1892, Paris) ↑

These rooms were attached to a hundred-meters long ward, which could be accessed through the Augustine cluster or directly from the street by the ones in need. Private part of the Hôtel-Dieu, namely the cluster of Augustine sisters, consisted of sleeping rooms (3), a chapel (2), pharmacy rooms (4) and three inner courtyards inaccessible for the patients.

As the hospital expanded over the Seine, separation of the patients emerged. Two additional wards (1) were added to the Hôtel-Dieu which together with the initial ward, pharmacy (4), chapels (2) and a cluster formed the hospital in 1772.



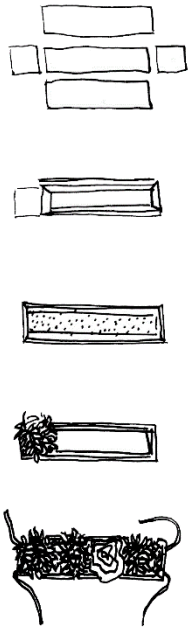
1. 4 Doughnut Economy

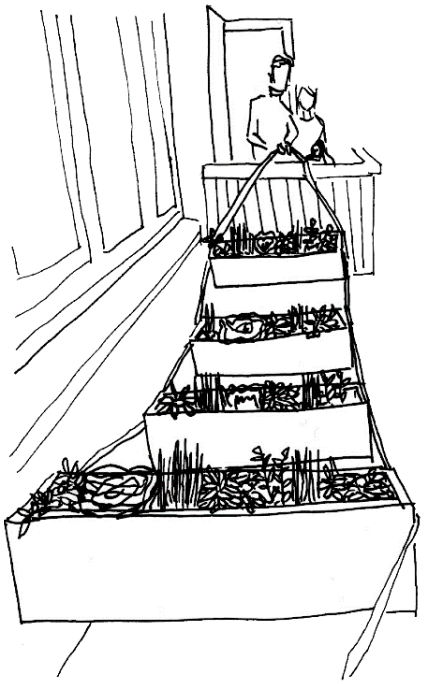
A doughnut model is based on the visual framework for sustainable development. Doughnut shape helps to understand the balance which we need to keep in order to stay within the ecological ceiling while sustaining our social foundations.

Four lenses of AMsterdams city doughnut were developed together with Kate Raworth especially for this capital and they refer to social and ecological precedents on a local and global scale.

For example local ecological lens asks and aims to answer the question: What would it mean for Amsterdam to thrive within its natural habitat?

	SOCIAL	ECOLOGICAL
LOCAL	What would it mean for the people of Amsterdam to thrive? 1	What would it mean for Amsterdam to thrive within its natural habitat? 2
GLOBAL	4 What would it mean for Amsterdam to respect the wellbeing of people worldwide?	3 What would it mean for Amsterdam to respect the health of the whole planet?

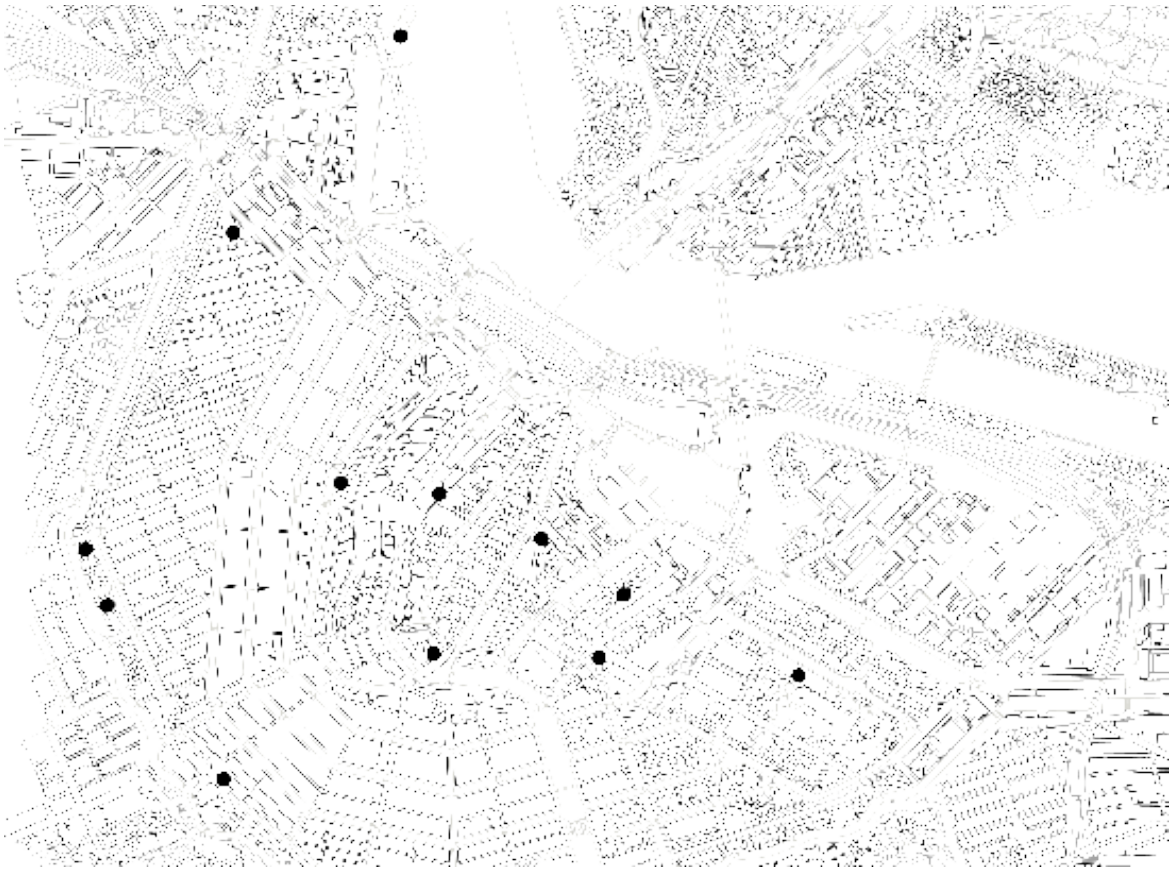




2. Individual Research

Green Ladder
by Weronika Lendzion

My design for the small assignment focuses on the idea of micro scale biodiversity which can be implemented by an individual. Lack of garden or a green wall on one's street does not have to stop a person from a contribution into a more
biodiverse environment. Design was made to be installed on the balcony in the housing block. Ladder like construction which holds the pots together with a robe was made. As a result of this construction the ladder could possibly be hanged vertically or horizontally between two balconies in the housing block. This way of implementing green in the closest environment can start a conversation between the neighbours. Initiative of one person can influence the biodiversity and help people in the block of flats integrate, contrary to often staying anonymous.



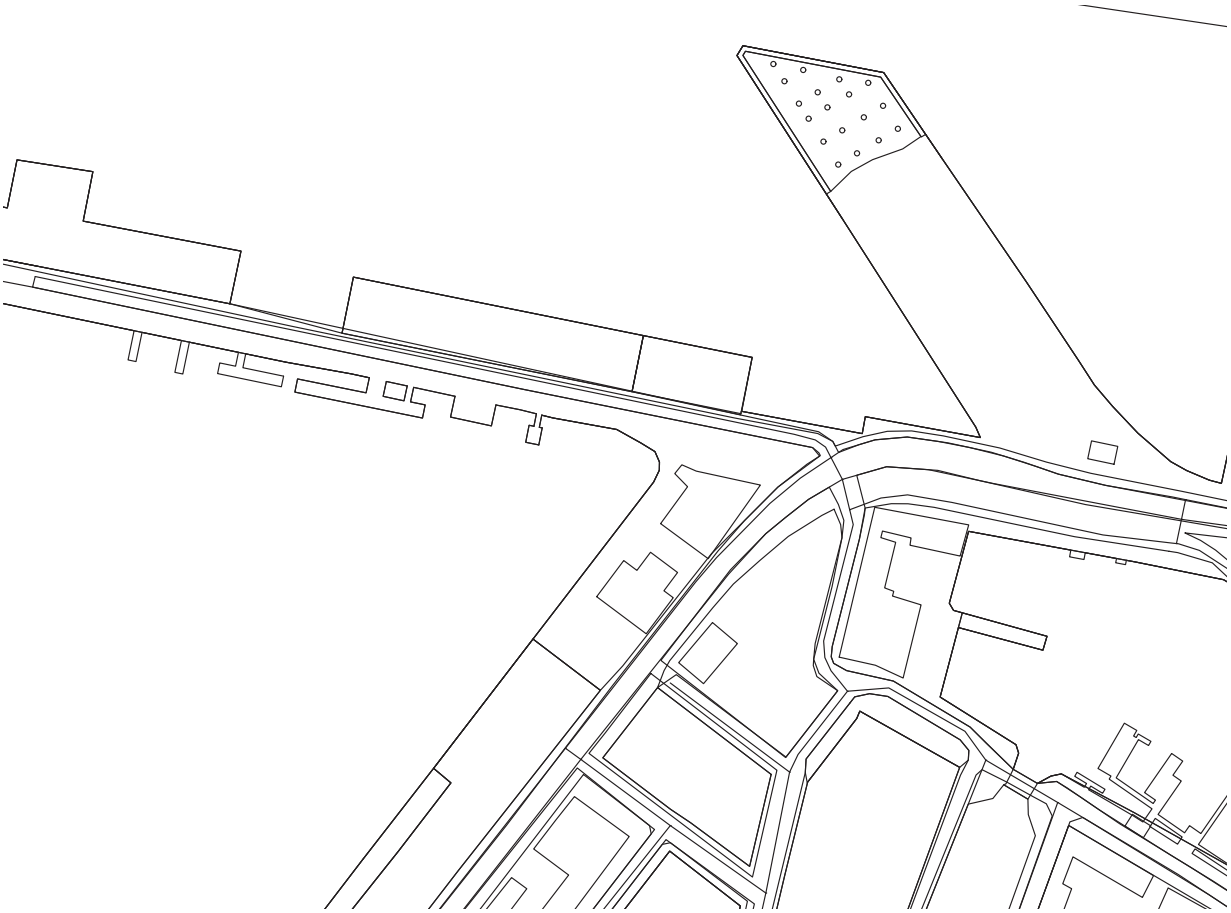
2.1 Site Visits

Site visits and analysis of the surroundings accordingly to the all previous research created an outline for the design brief of the project. To accommodate the hotel idea and a connection to nature and society four main functions are proposed. They seclusion varies accordingly to the location within the plot. First of all, the hotel, which would serve as a long term stay possibility, should be the most secluded space of it all. To provide its residents with privacy one need within their home. Secondly, a public park/green space, serving the whole neighbourhood. Including the ones who are currently using it as a dog walking area.

2.2 Het Stenen Hoofd

. Location for this project is chosen to be Het Stenen Hoofd, a former jetty located on the river Ij in Amsterdam. This location, currently being an empty plot can be approached from scratch to accommodate functions accordingly to the previously run research. The outcome of the small assignment (collective gardening idea) as well as the resident's contribution to the local environment and no division between servants/the ones being served were an important starting point for the design proposal. In order to apply the outcomes of the first part of the analysis to the plot in the most suitable way, historical research was conducted.

Het Stenen Hoofd was built to provide a jetty service for the Holland American line cruise ships . It served in that form for a few years only to decay in 1970's and stay empty until today. The current function of the plot is flexible and allows the people of Amsterdam to experience different cultural activities depending on the season. Currently, the space remains empty and can be used as a dog walking area.

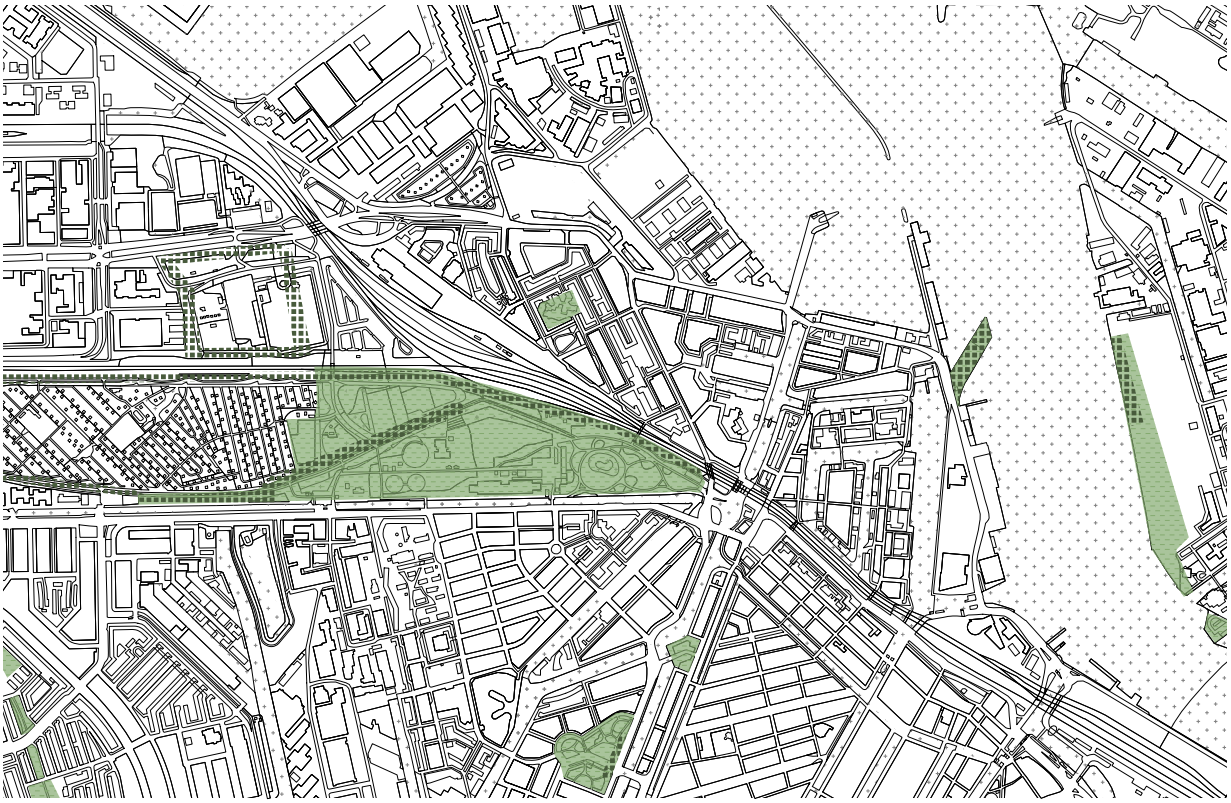


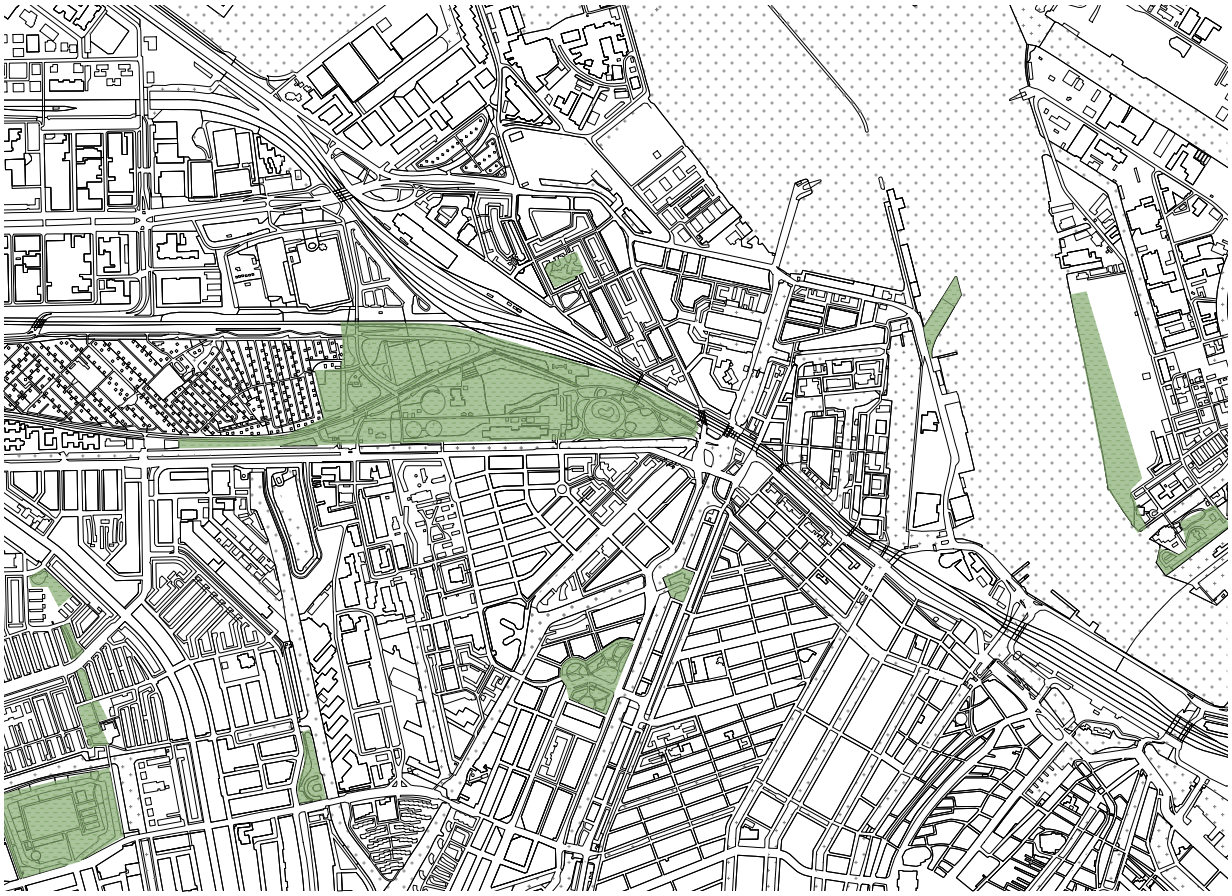
2.3 Site Research

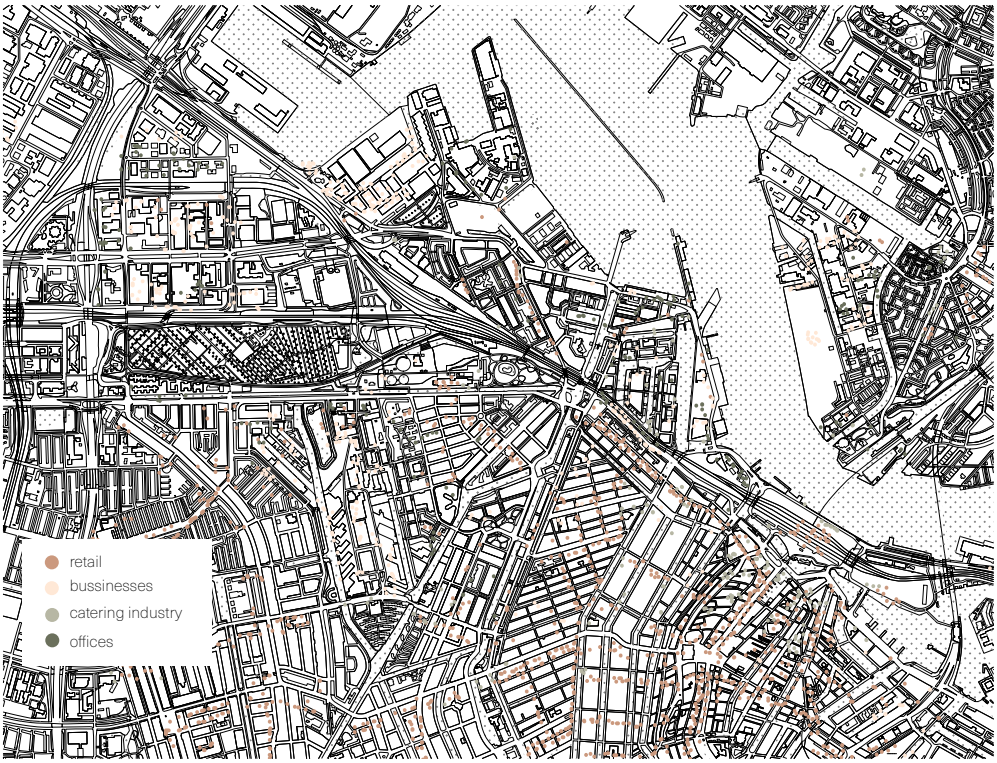
Stenen Hoofd functions as a public green area. It is one of not so many big greeen spaces near the centre. It is a house for unique spieces of fern growing on the quay walls around it.

Greeen area of Stenen Hoofd can also be used as a dog ' run free' zone, which is the main use of the site on the daily basis.

Stenen Hoofd does not hose any other function. It is untouched by businness at the moment and less busy comparing to the city centre.



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bussinesses
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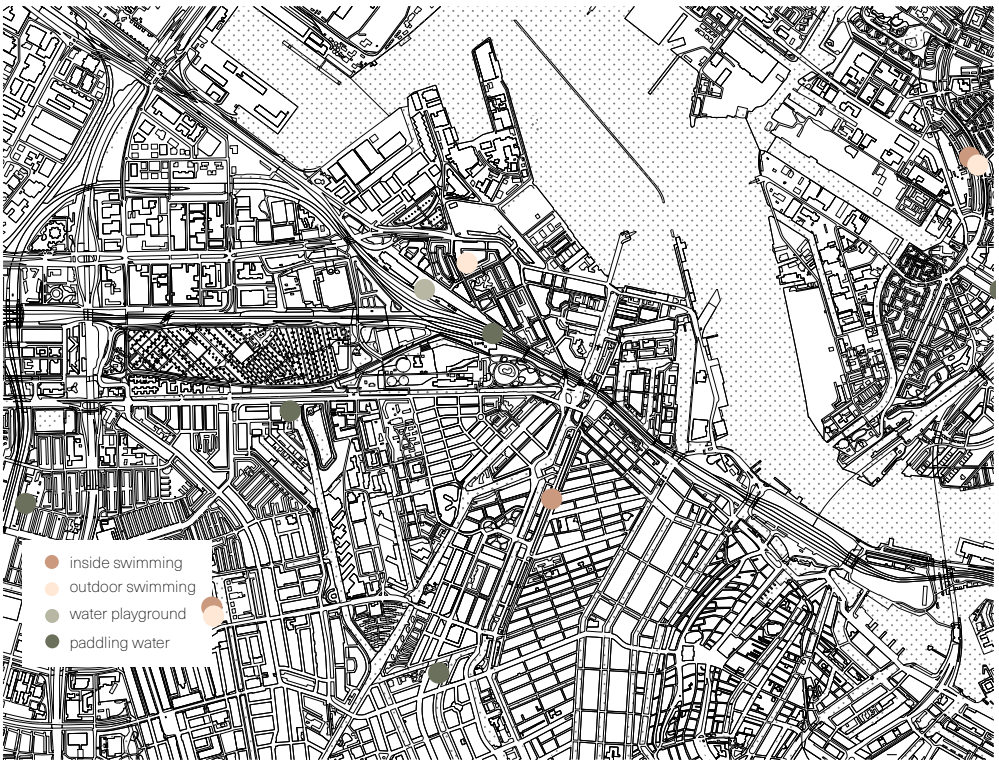
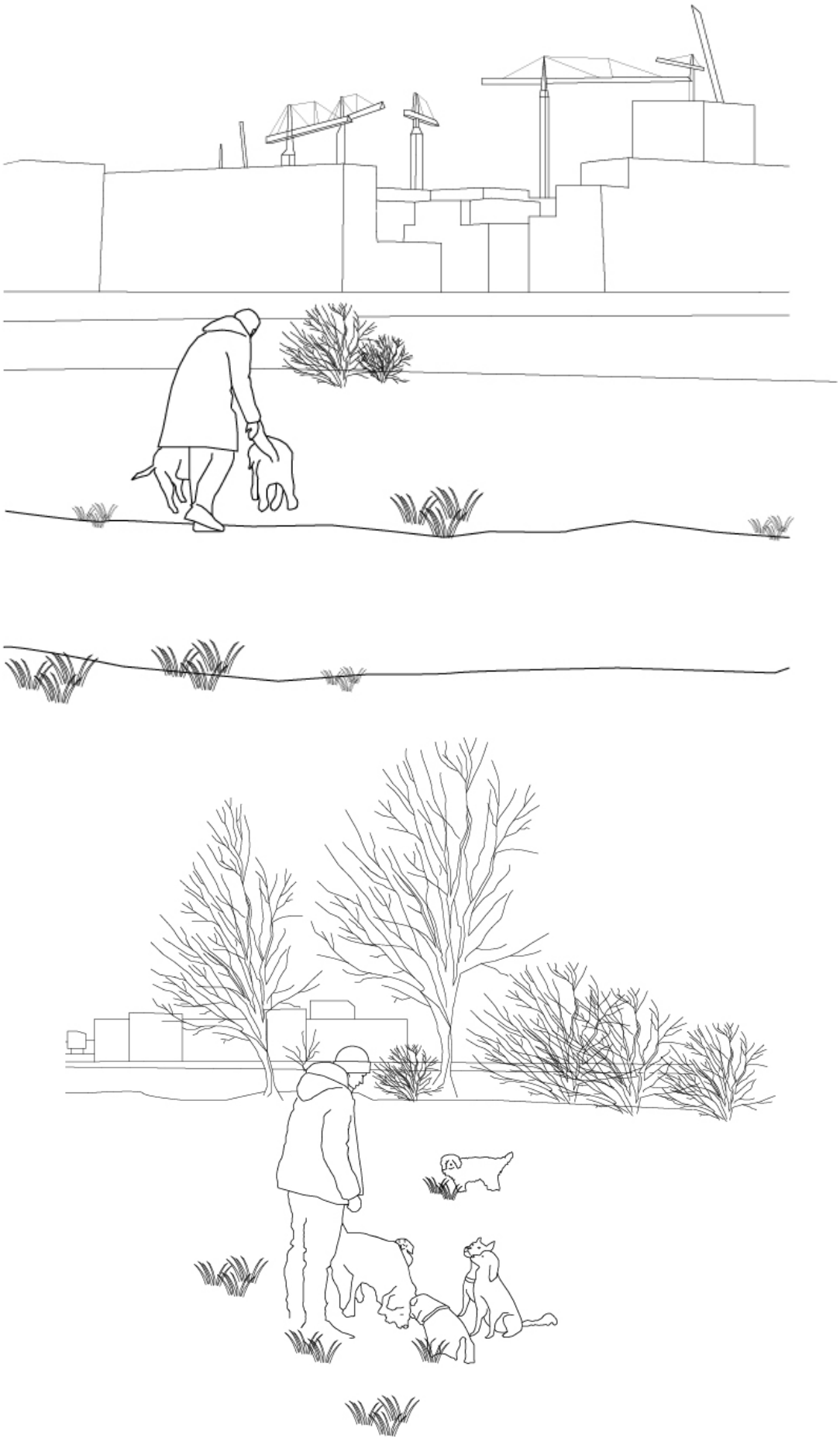

inside swimming
outdoor swimming
water playground
paddling water



2.3.1 History

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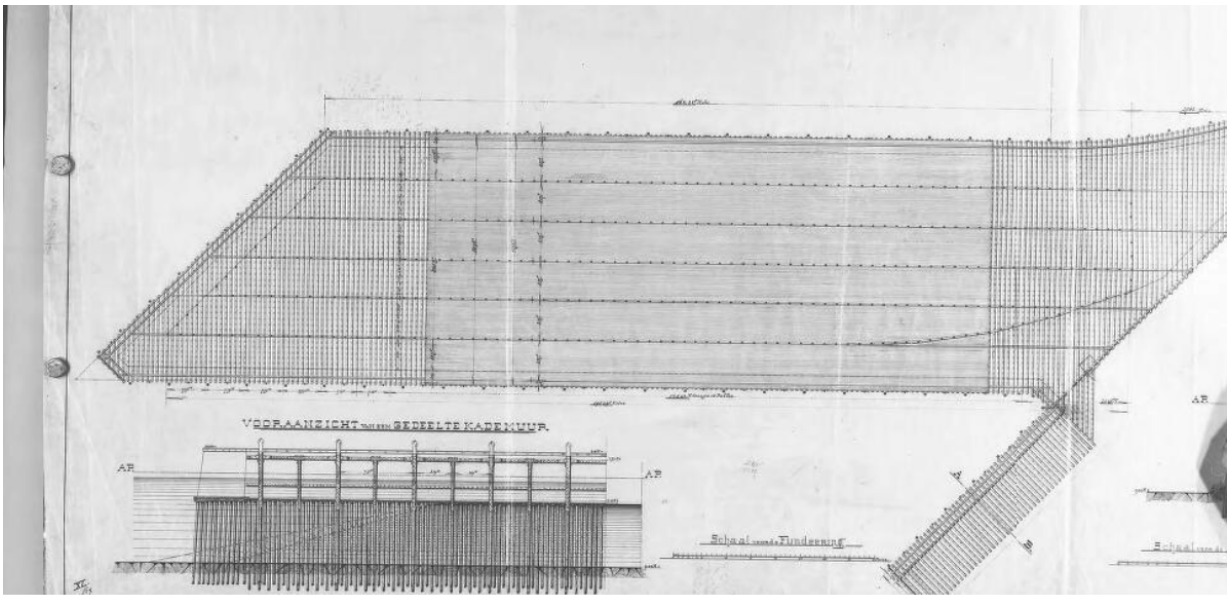
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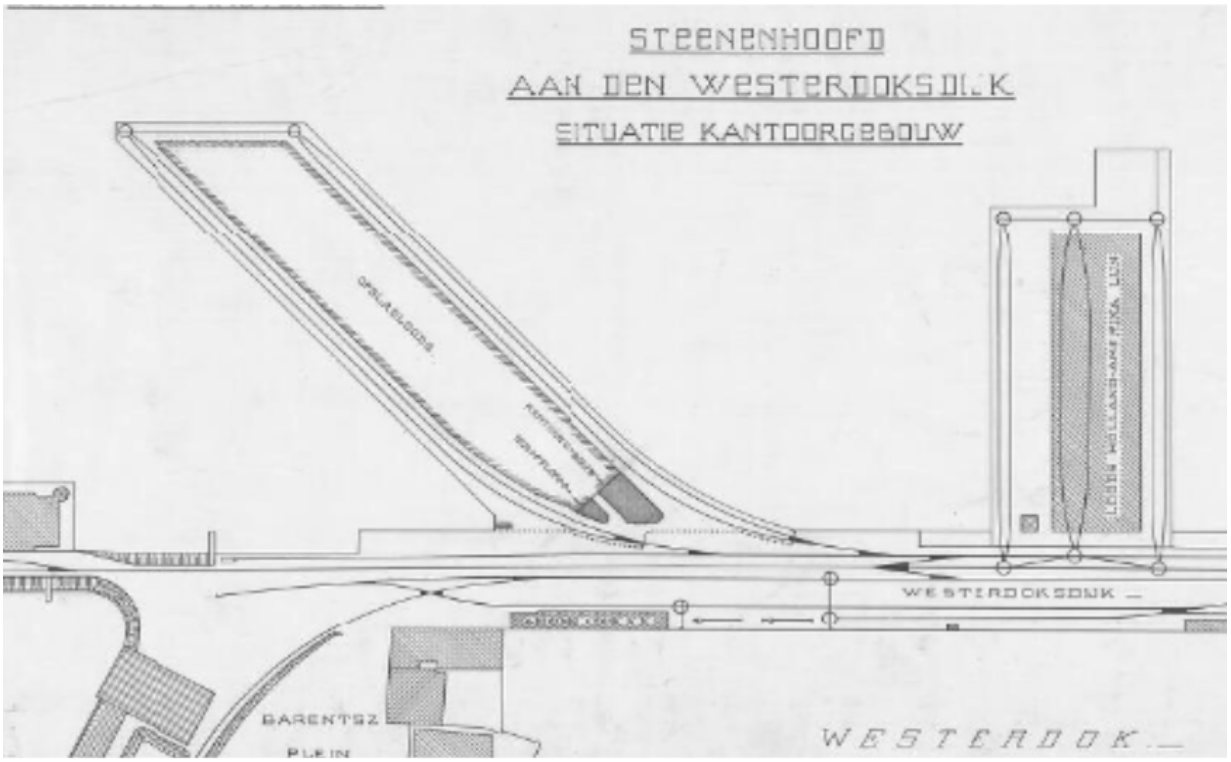
STEENENHOOFD
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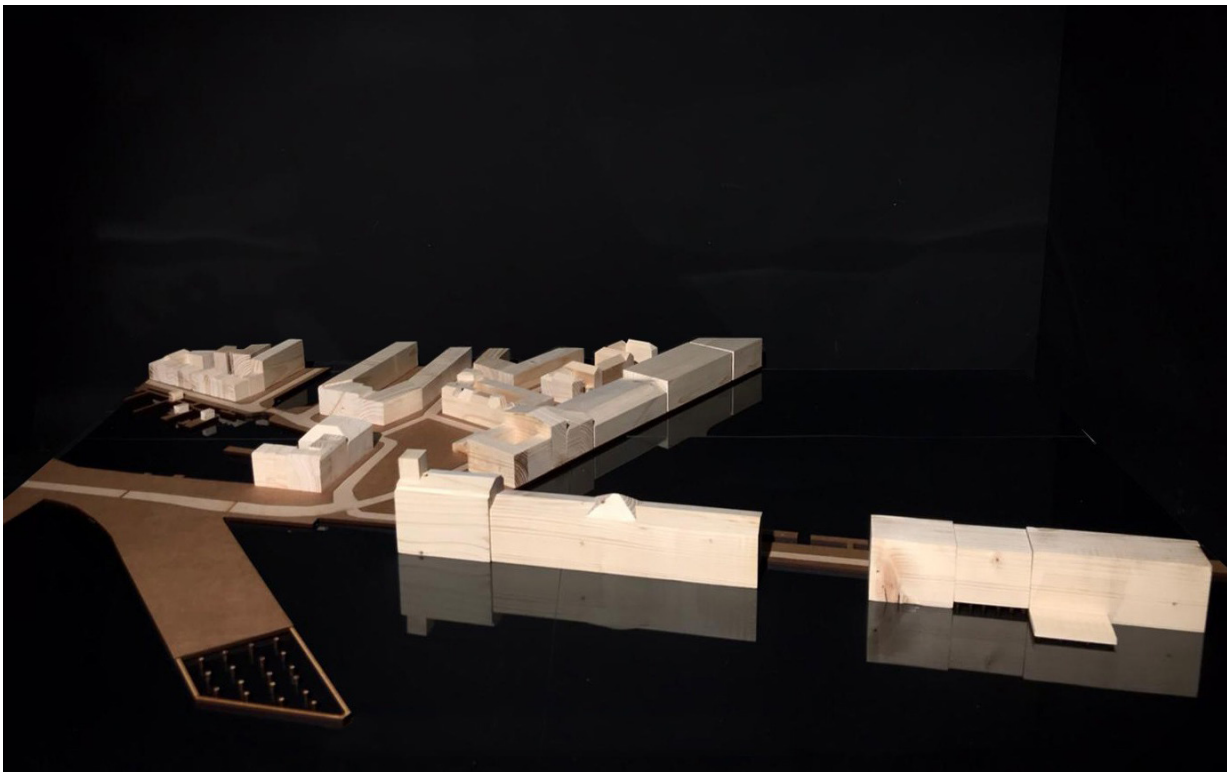
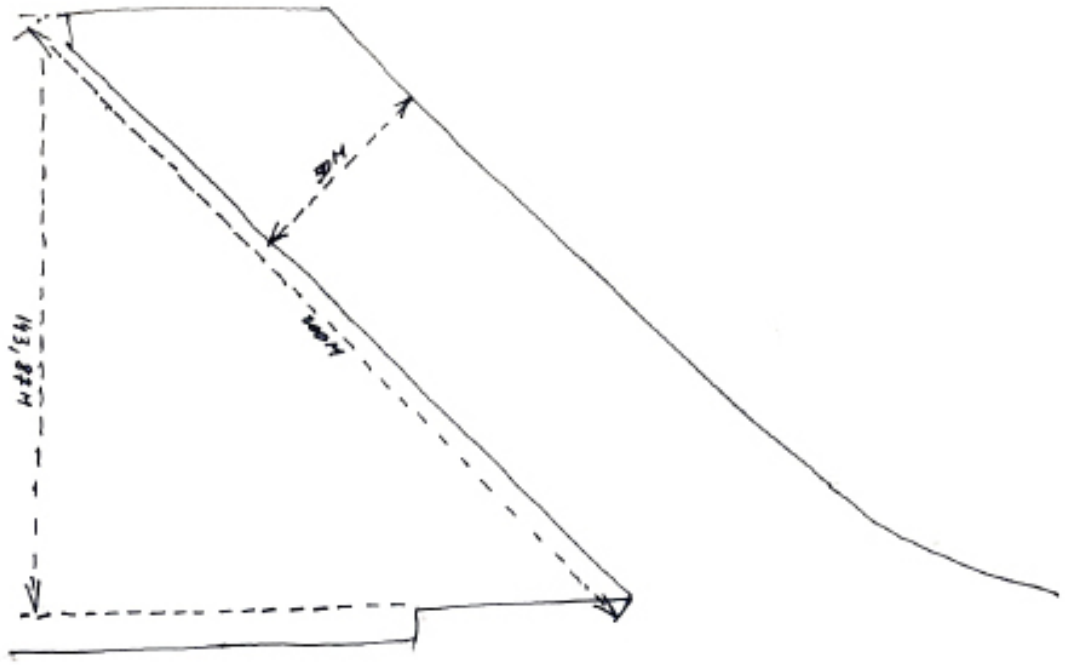
WESTERDOKSDIJK
BARENTSZ
PLEIN
WESTERDOK

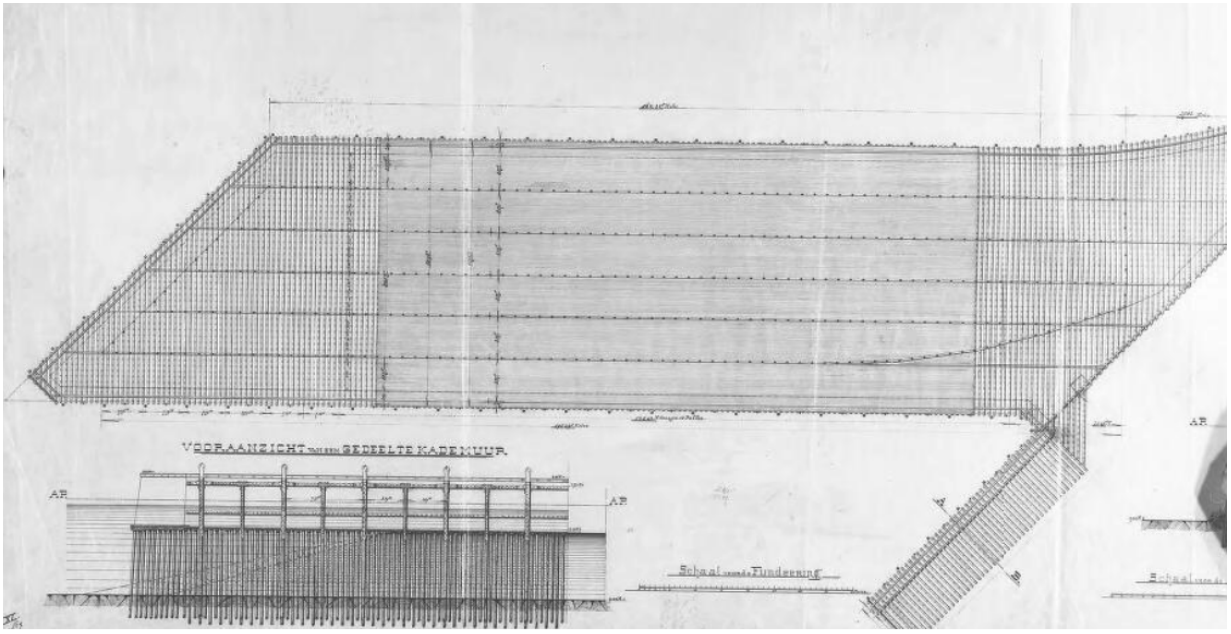
Model

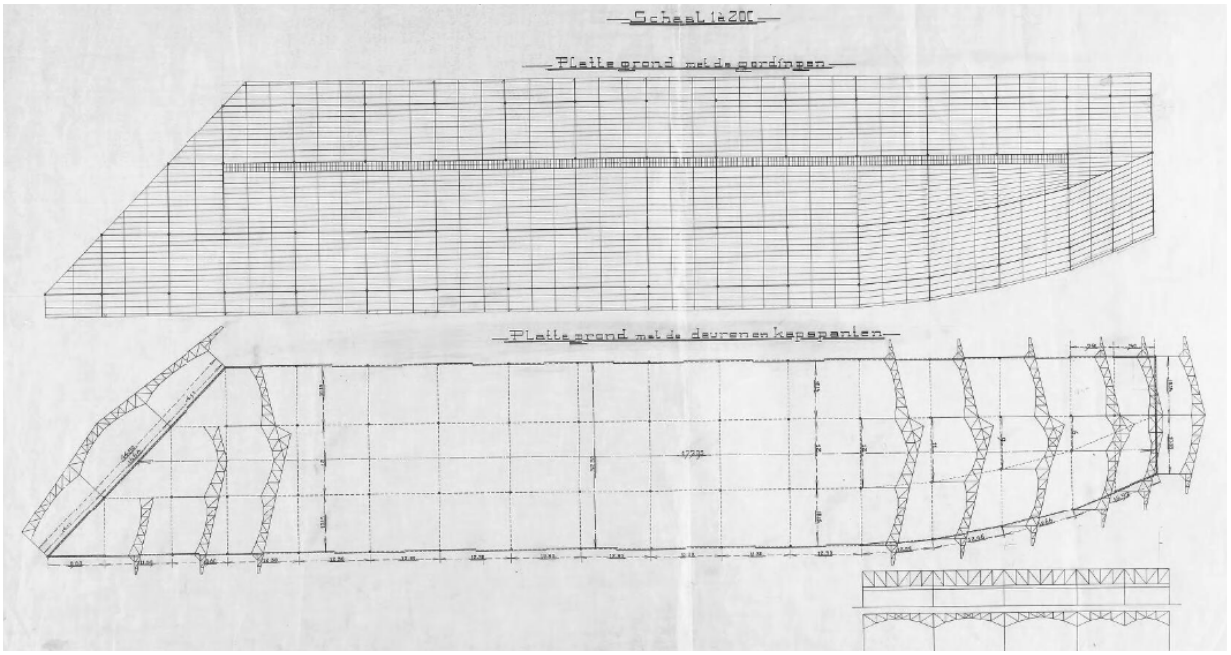


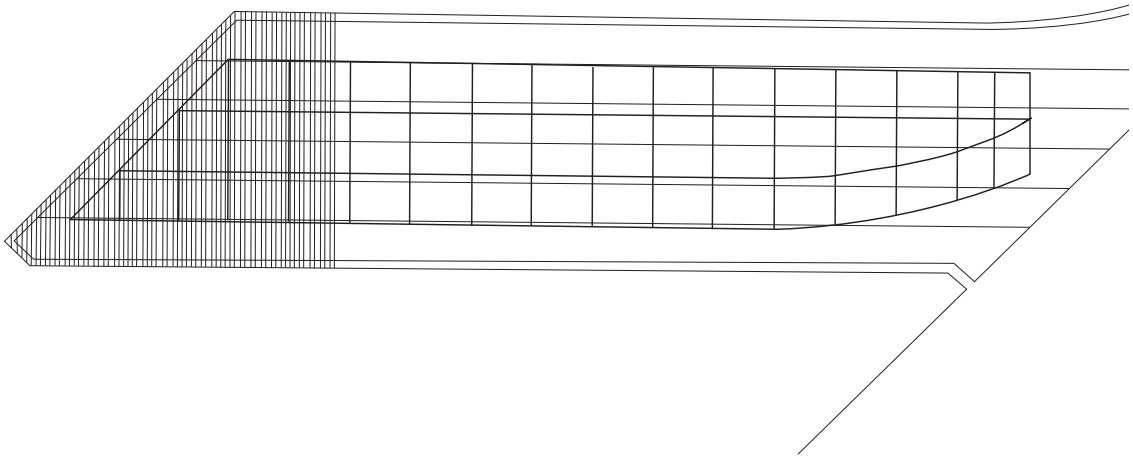


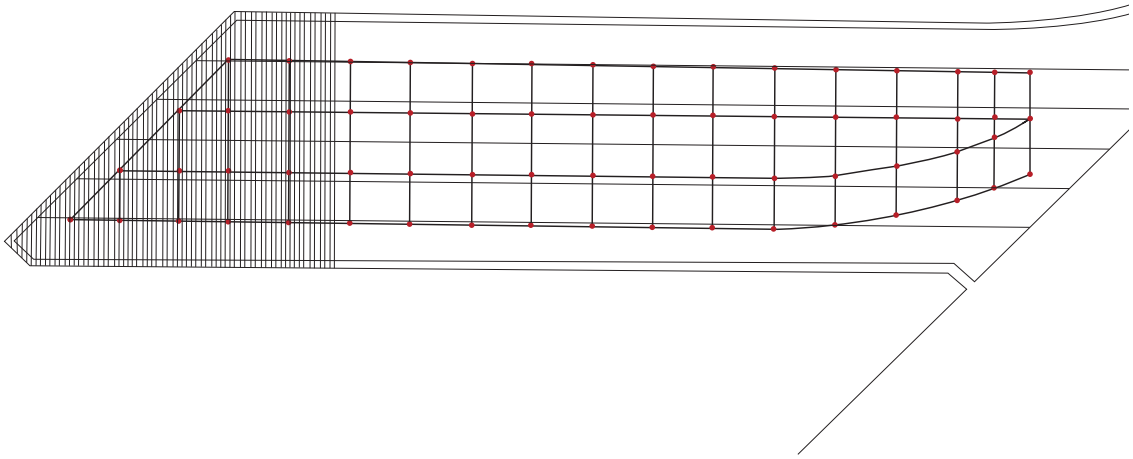
2.3.4 Structure

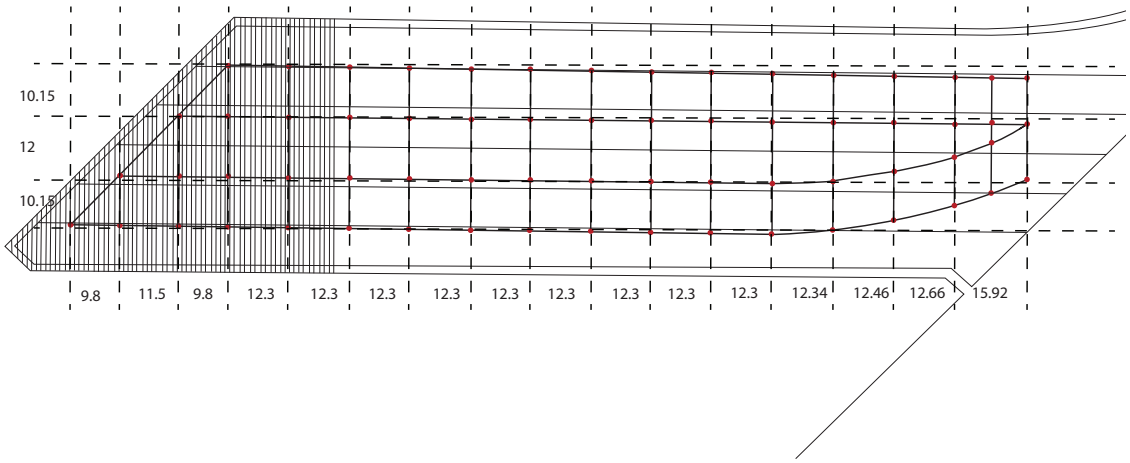
Stenen Hoofd was built on the concrete pilons which formed a regular grid all along the pier. Concrete quay wall was surrounding the wall on the outside and a thousands of wooden pillars on the inside. They were then cover with level of clay and sand.


VOORAANZICHT
GEDEELTE KADEMUUR
AP
AP
AP
Schaal
Fundeering


Schaal 1 à 200
Platte grond met de gordingen
Platte grond met de deuren en kapspanten






10.15
12
10.15
9.8
11.5
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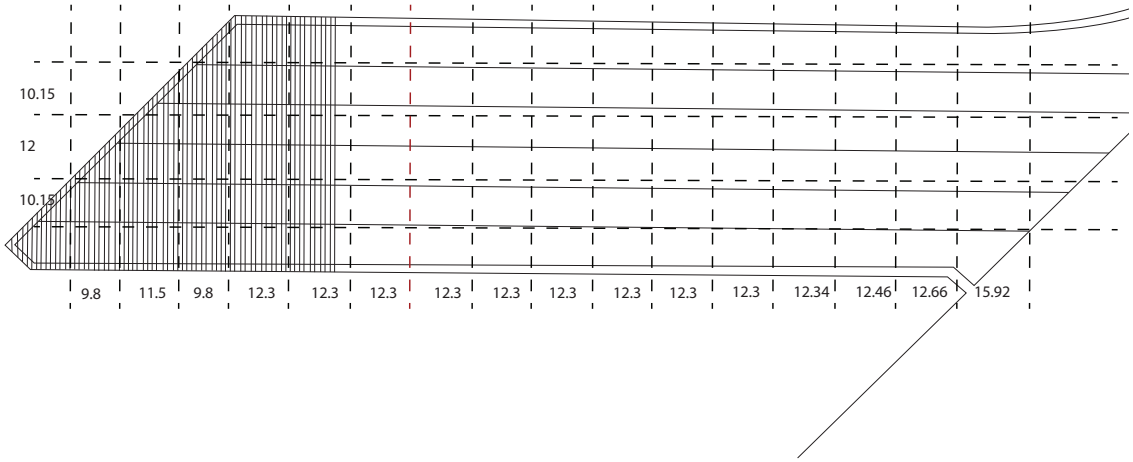
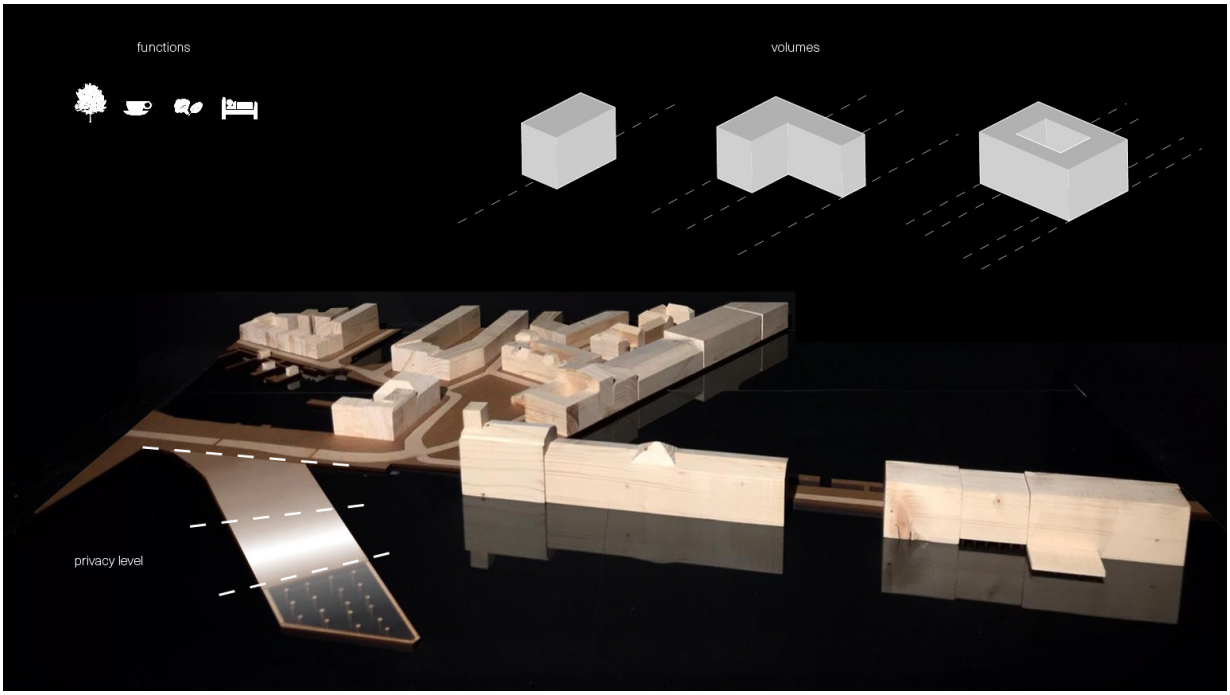
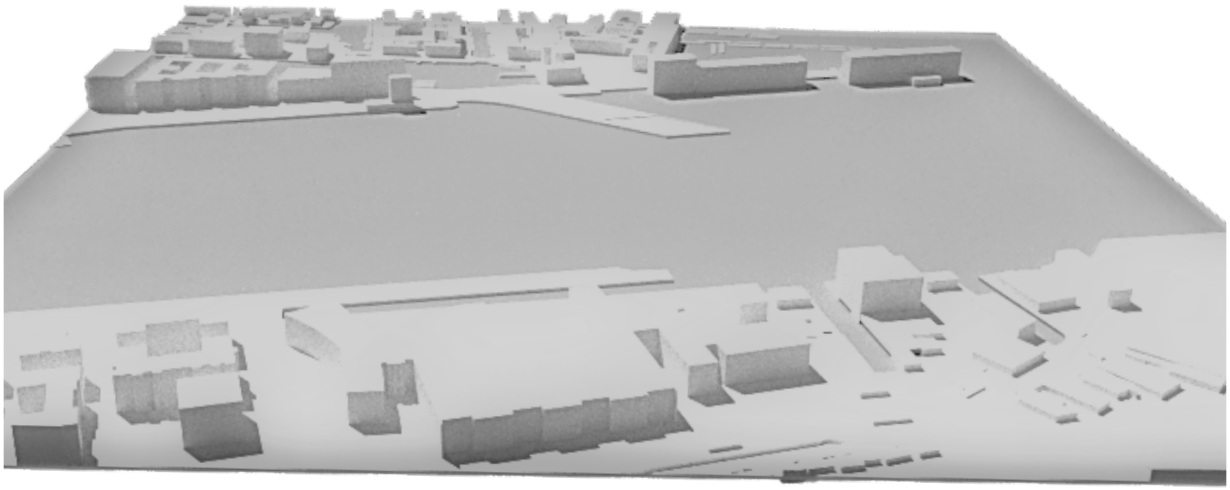
15.92

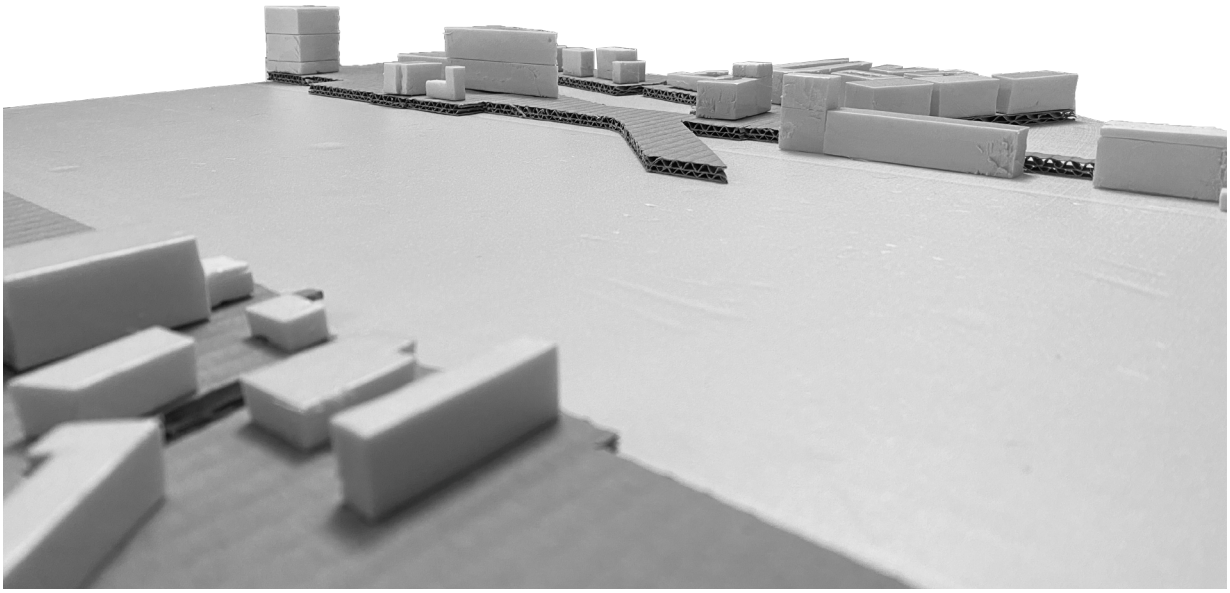


I am using the grid as an outline for a new desing. It determins its position around the fragile moment and helps to structure the intervention.

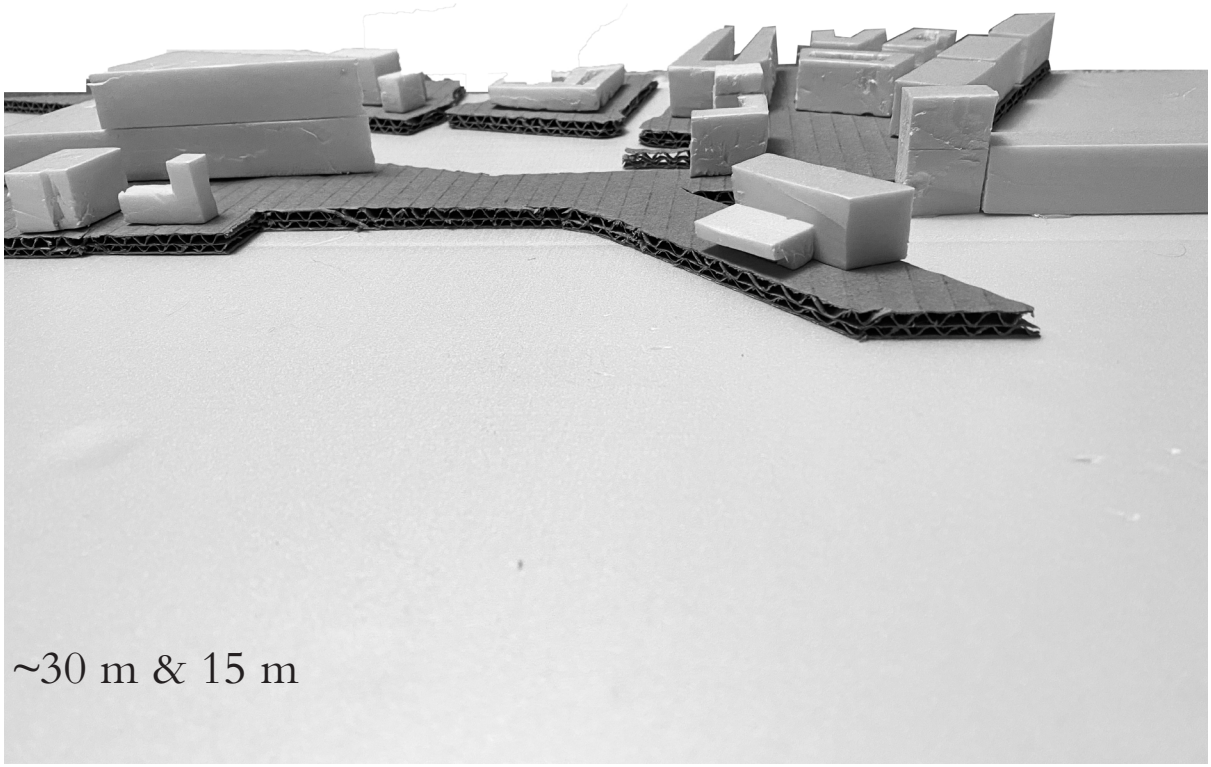


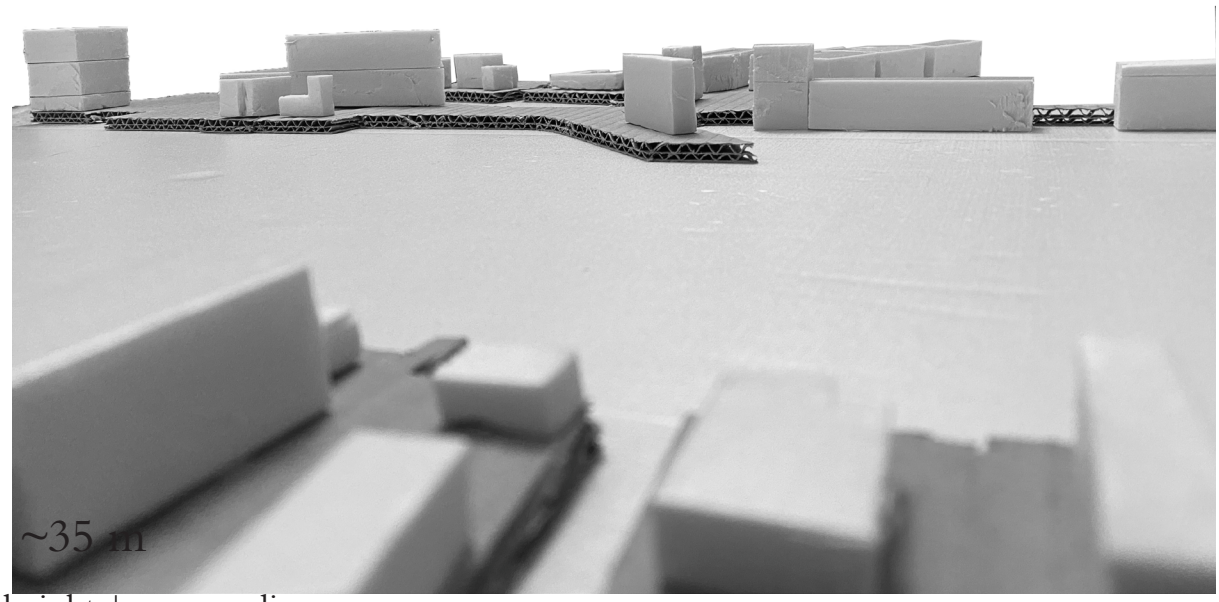
3. Design Proposal



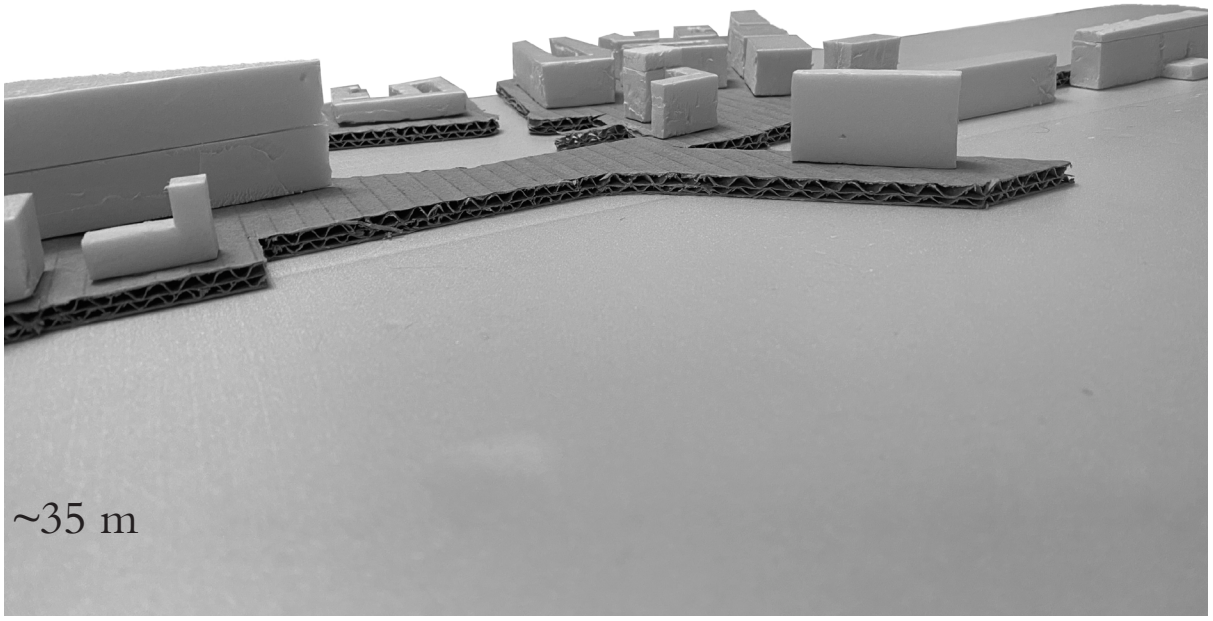


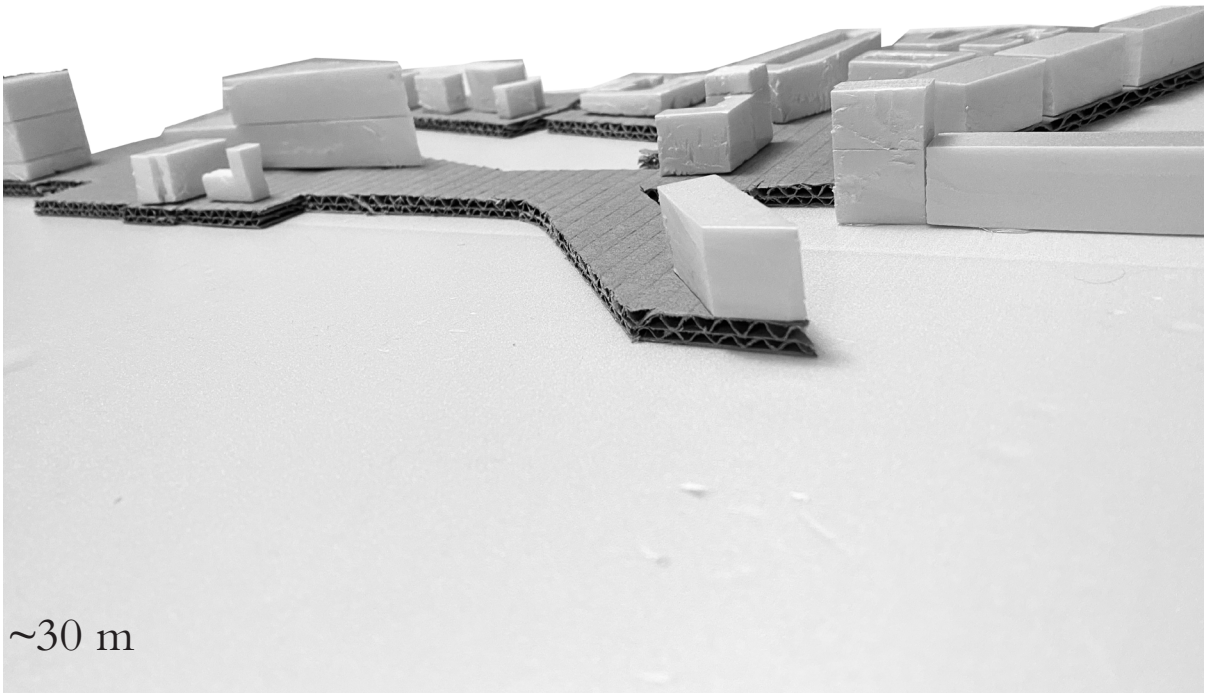
digital | physical

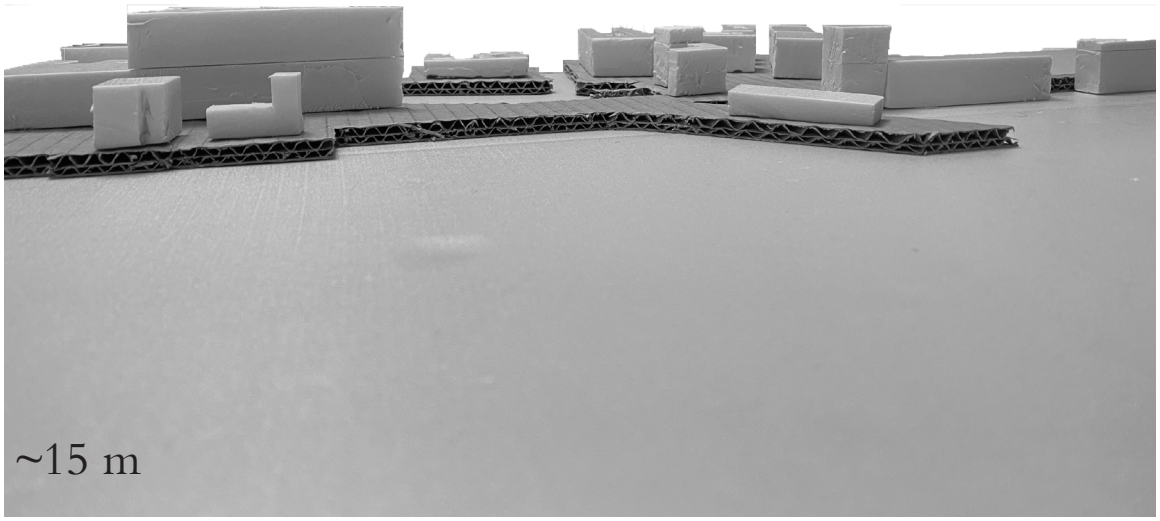


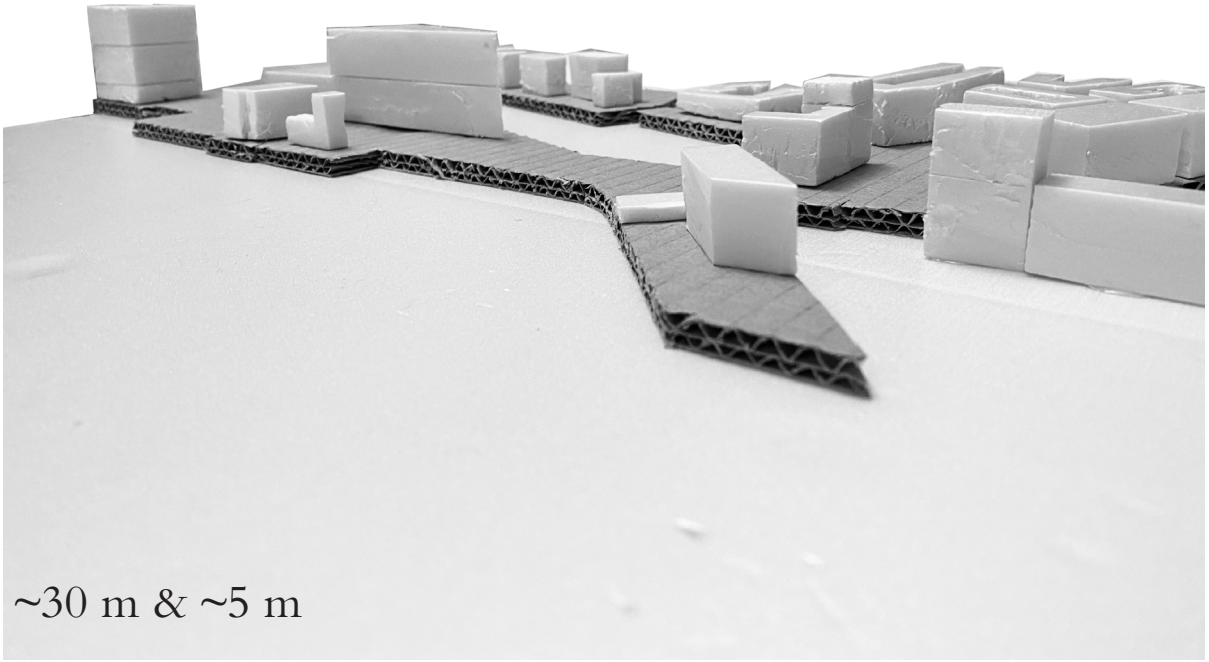


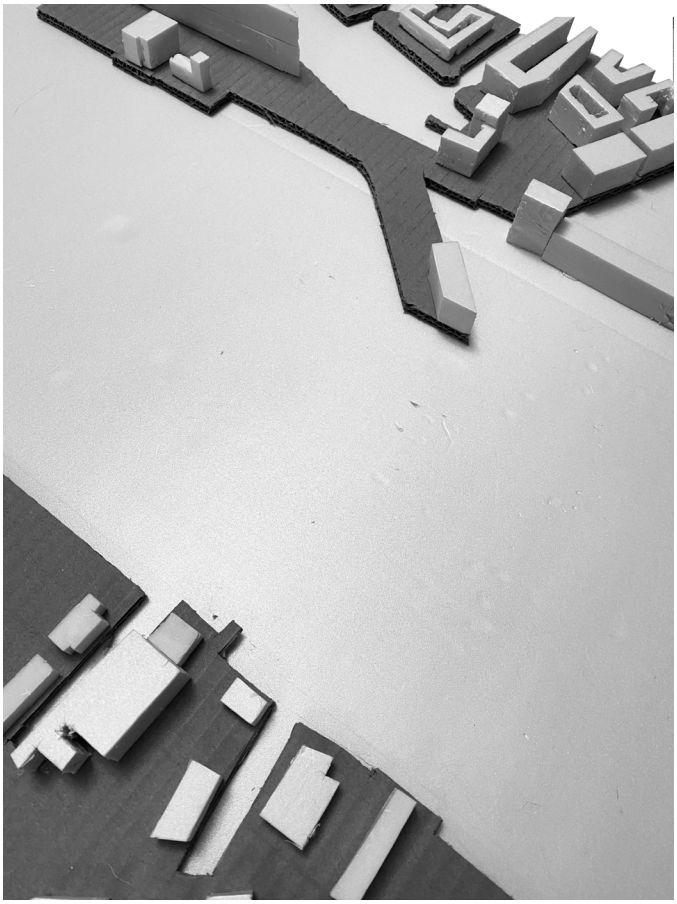
height | surroundings

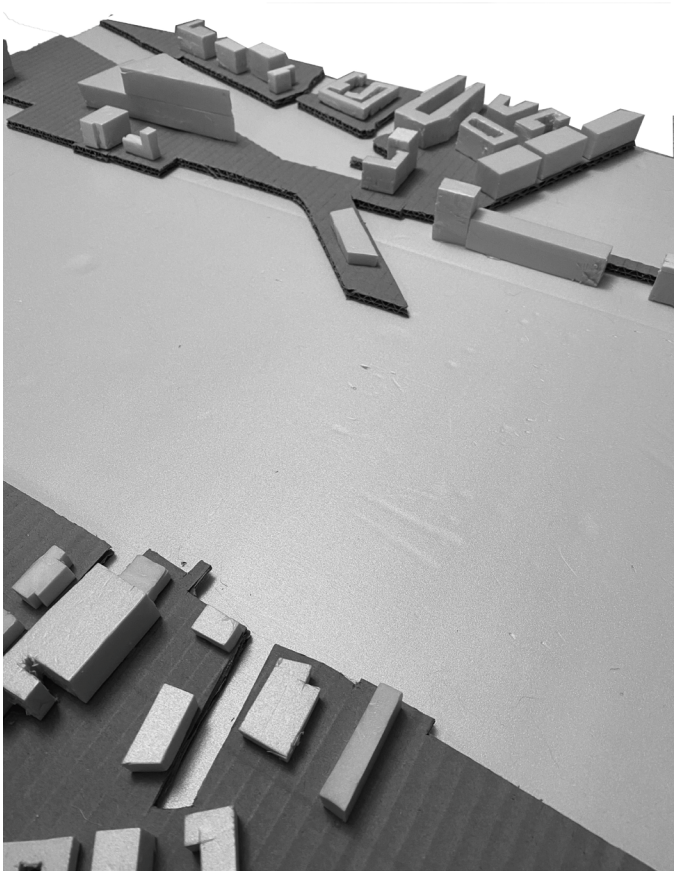

~35 m

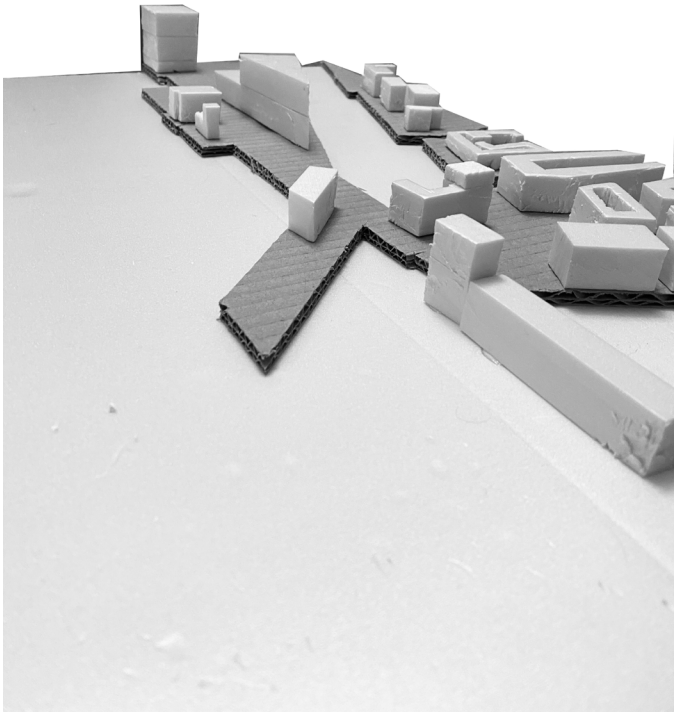

~30 m

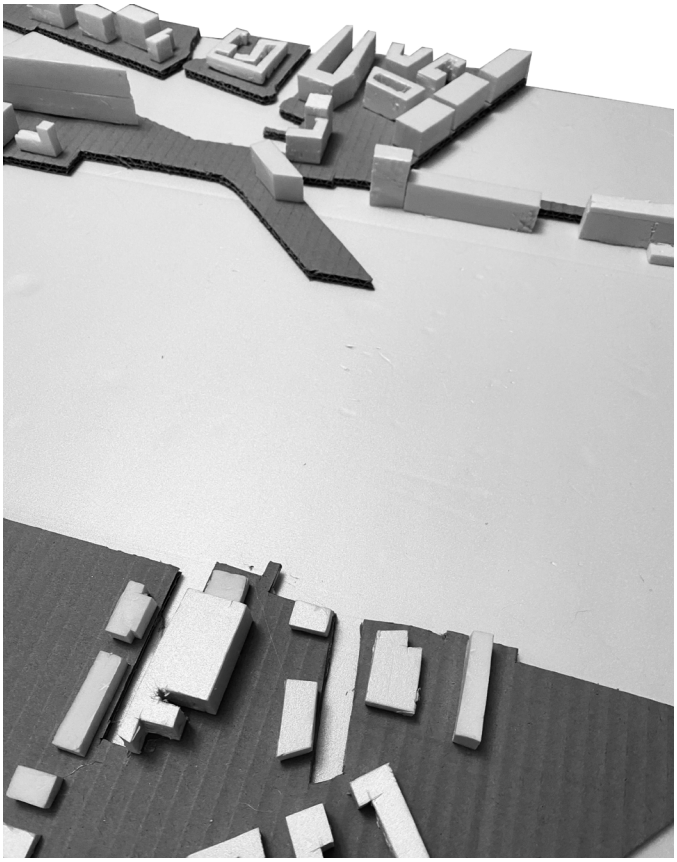

~15 m


~30 m & ~5 m

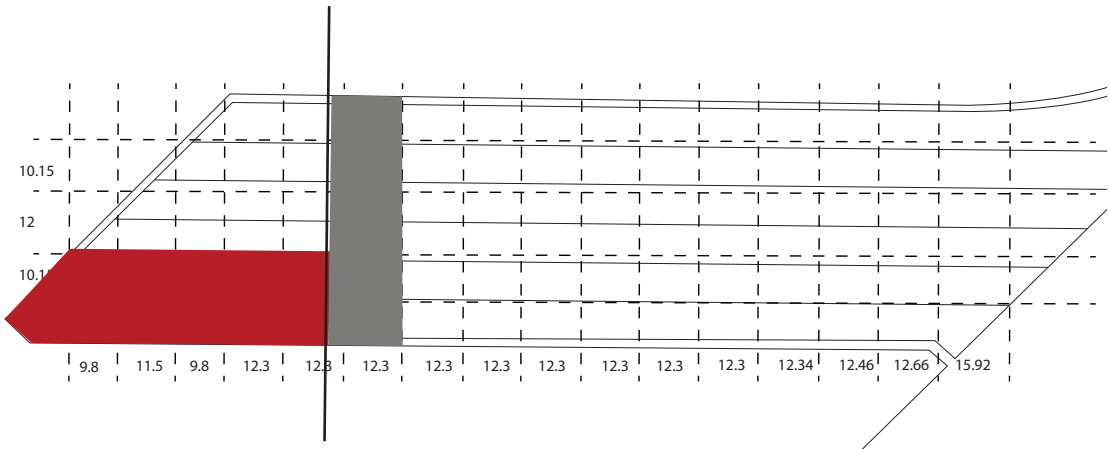




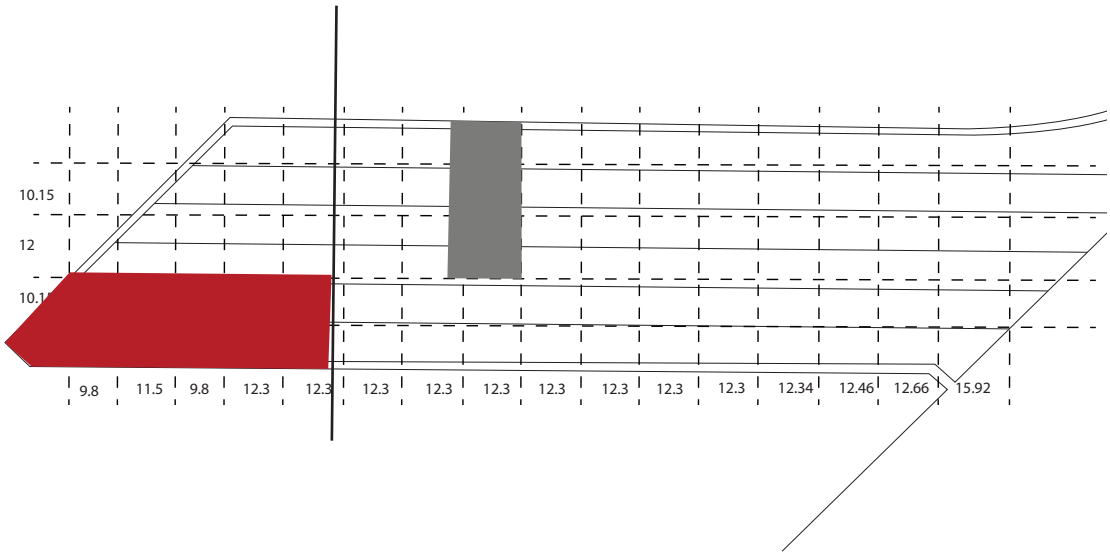




volume placement



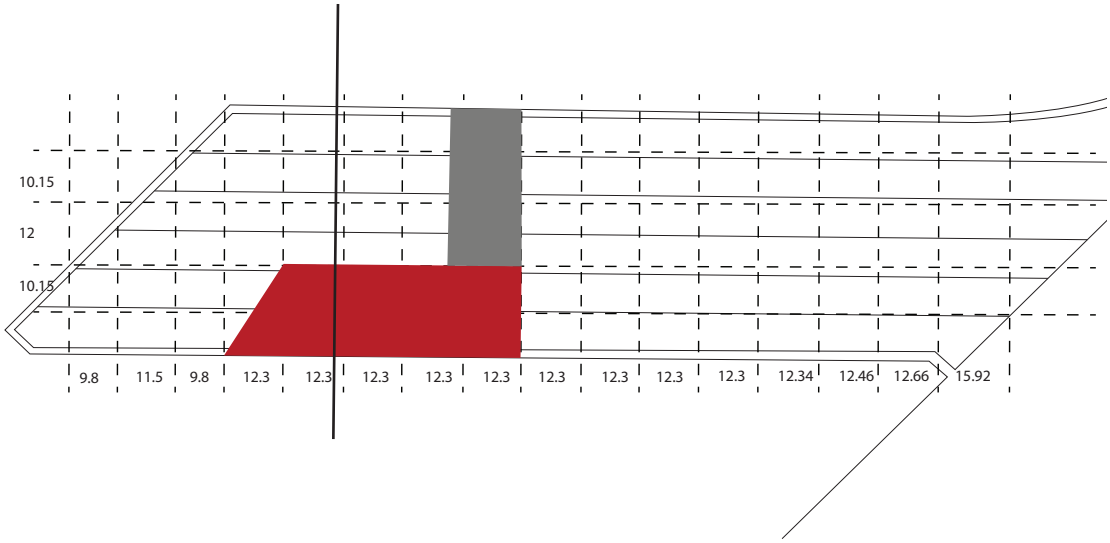
NORTH+SCALE



buildings location

two main volumes - different functions

~60x10 | ~30x12.3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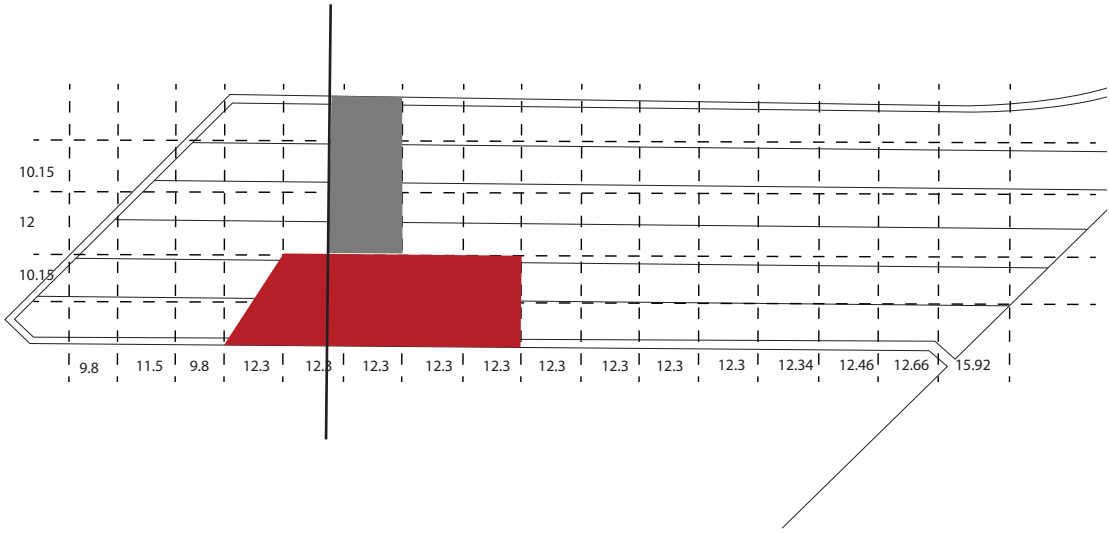
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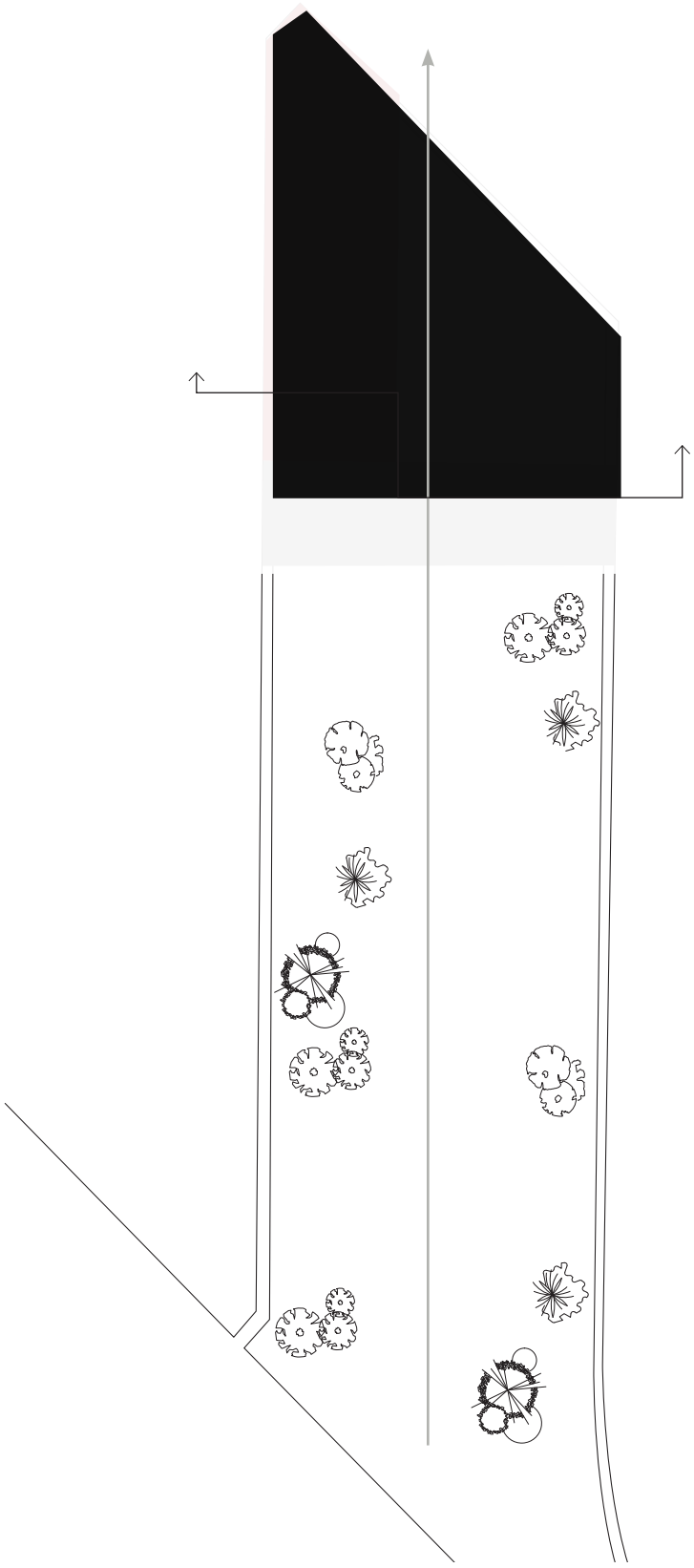
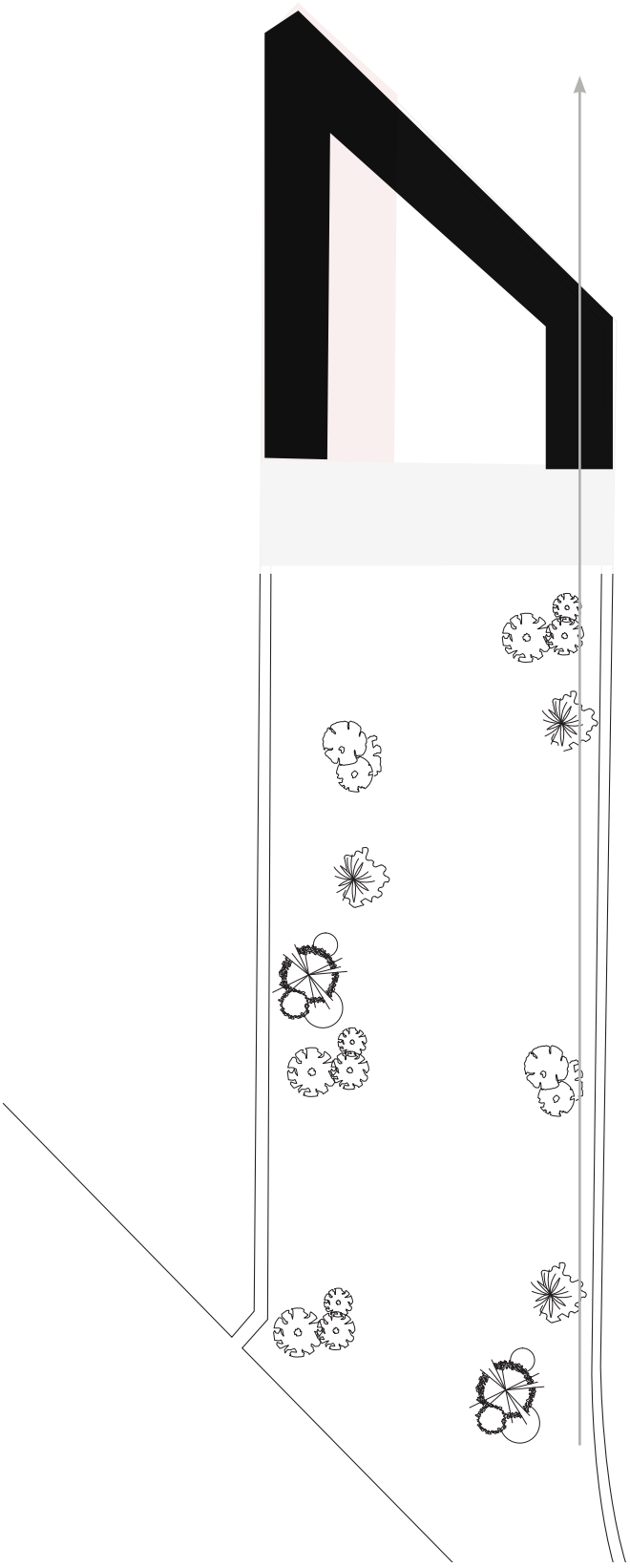
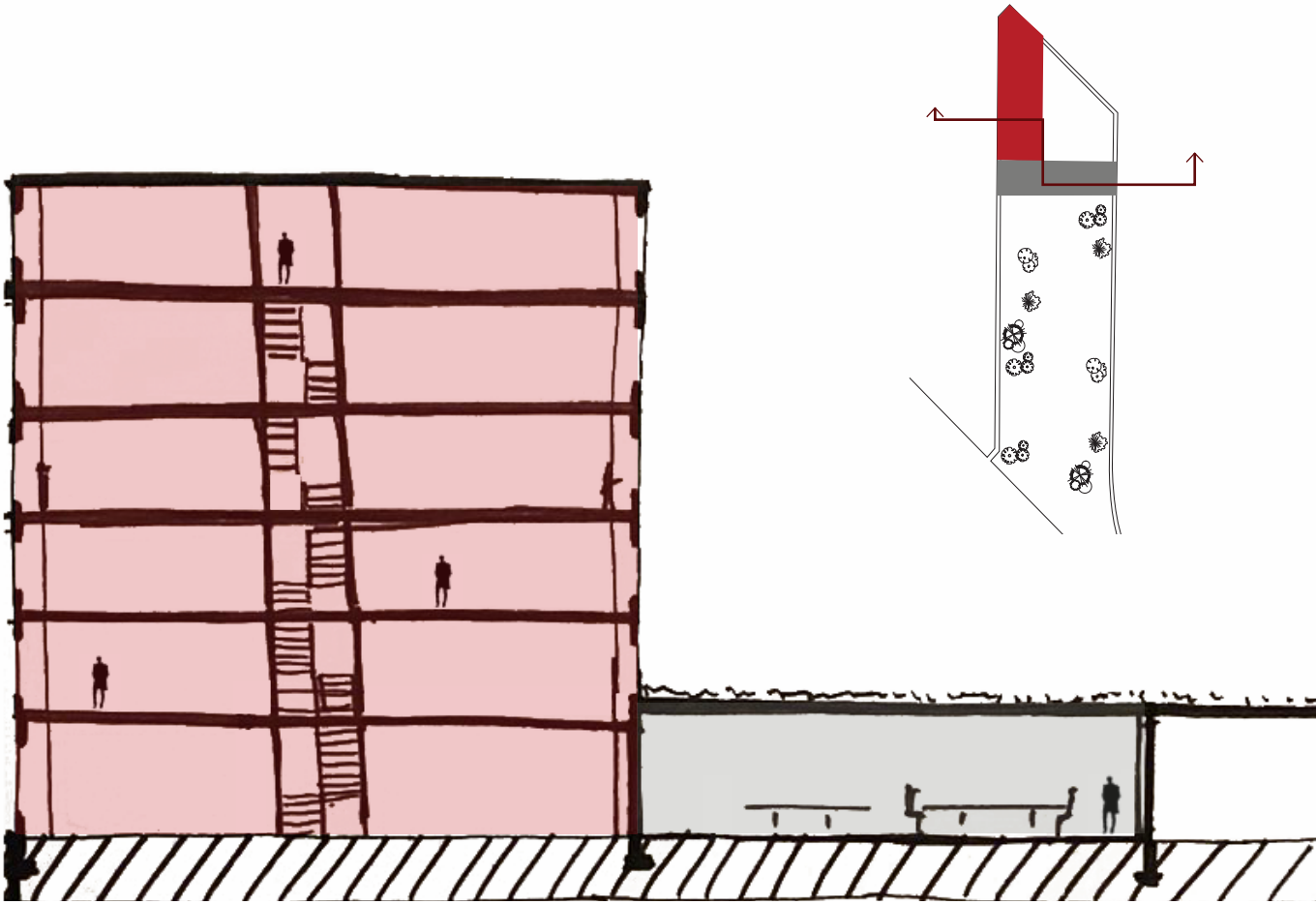
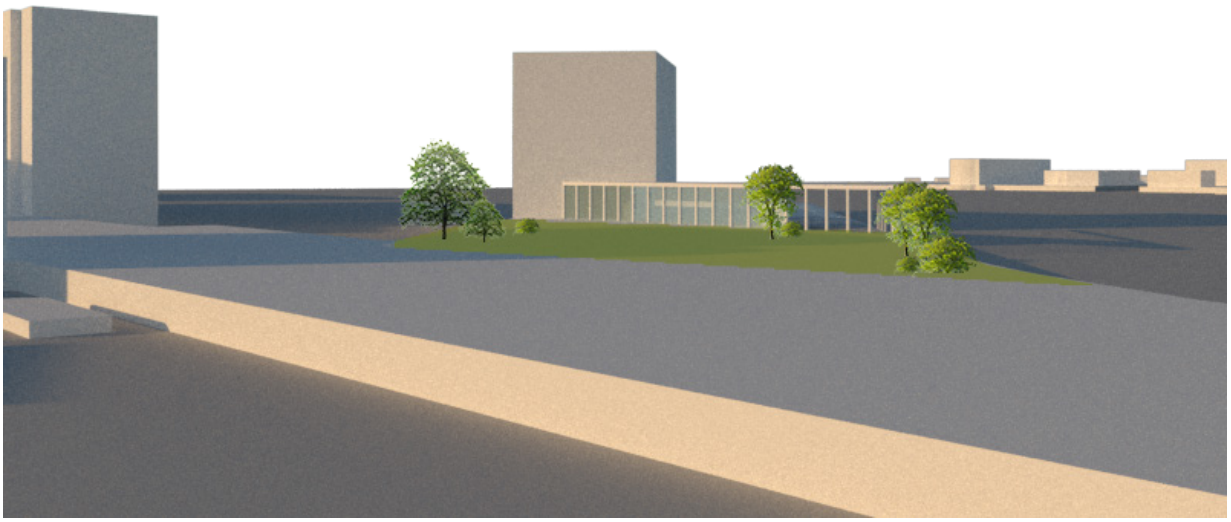


green | pier





section possibility



volume concept

questions:

- How do you I engage a community ? (long term

- How does the volume and the floorplan adapt to

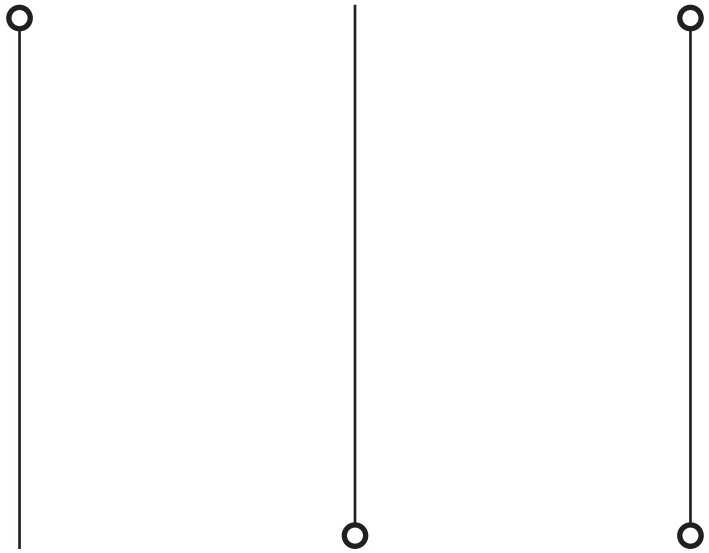
- References :

Tabula Plena: Forms of Urban Preservation, Bryony
Climates:Architecture and the Planetary Imaginary
Stay Overnight: Hospitality Design in Repurposed

vs. short term living)

the function?

y Roberts
, Caitlin Blanchfield, James Graham
Spaces, Chris Van Uffelen



3.1.1 Pier architecture analysis

When one thinks of a pier, the first image that occurs would most oftern be a long board walk leading us towards the water but allowing to stay dry by doing so, A pier allows the user to look around in a different perspective, reach towards the landscape unavailable on the land.

While older piers remained the idea of a classic board walk which serves as a walking space, newly built structures are more interactive. Sea Bath in Kopenhagen focuse on a relation with water and and using its closenes as an additional activity not only for us to look at from above but also to experiance it.

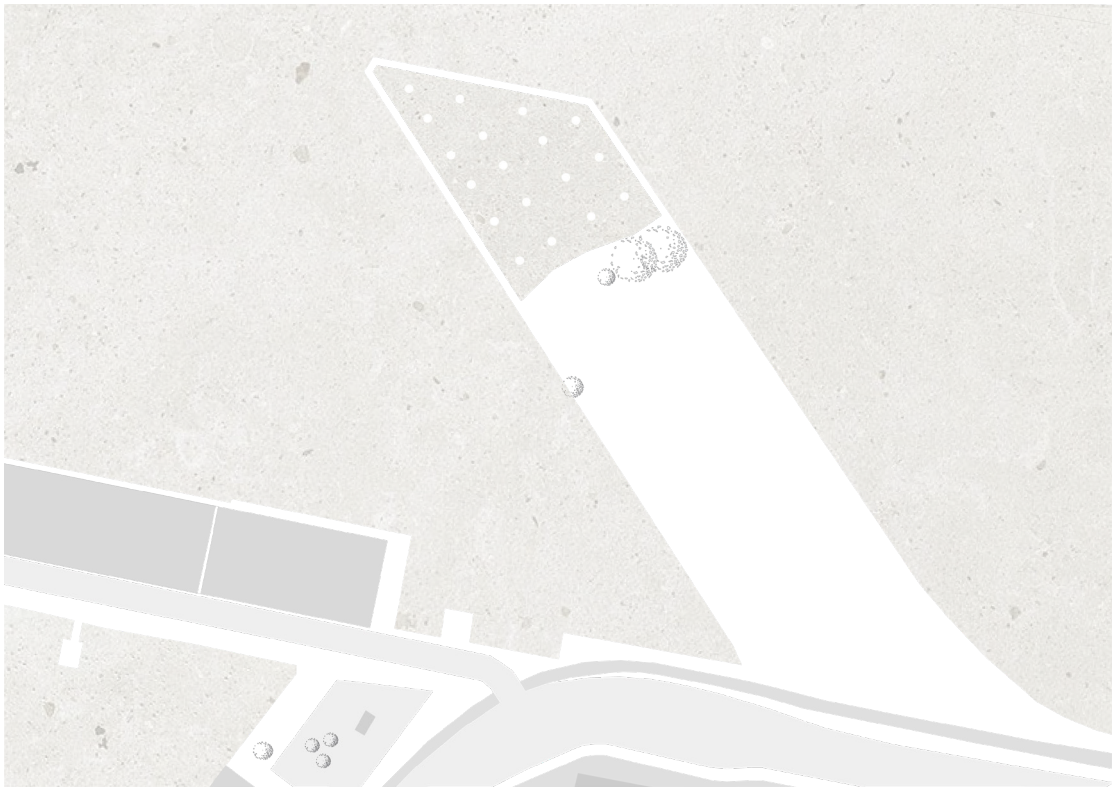
Southend-on-Sea ca.1890

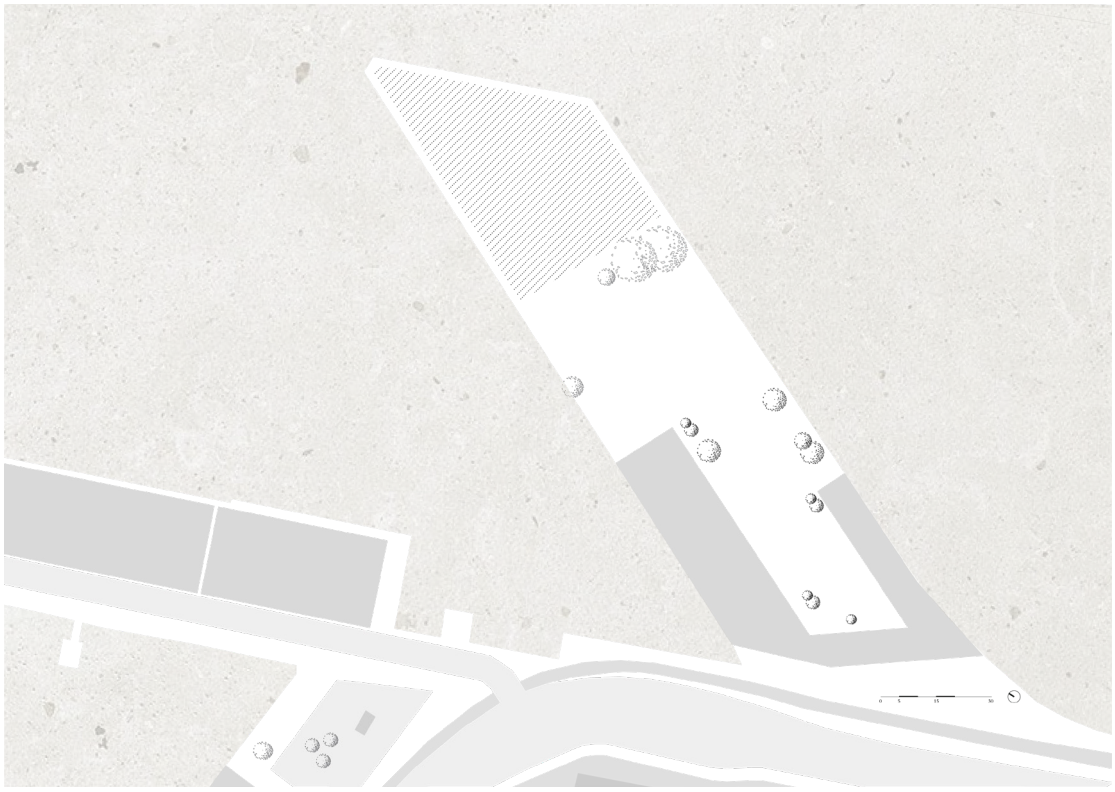
Scheveningen 1939

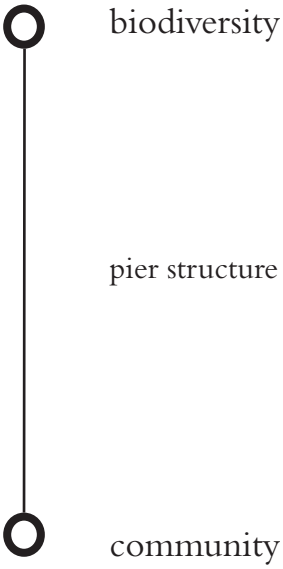
Kastrup Sea Bath 2004

Saltburn-by-the-Sea
1861/2000

3.1 P2 Presentation





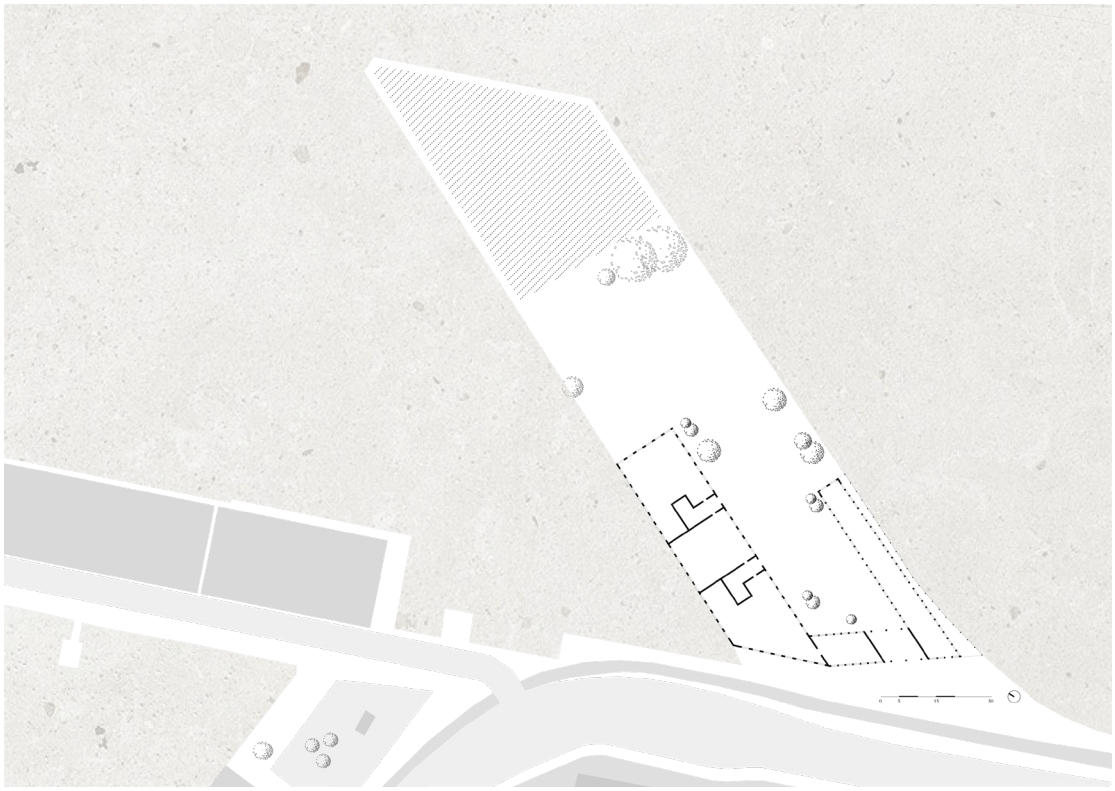

biodiversity
pier structure
community

community:
-workshop space, common living room, working spaces ca. 1000 m2

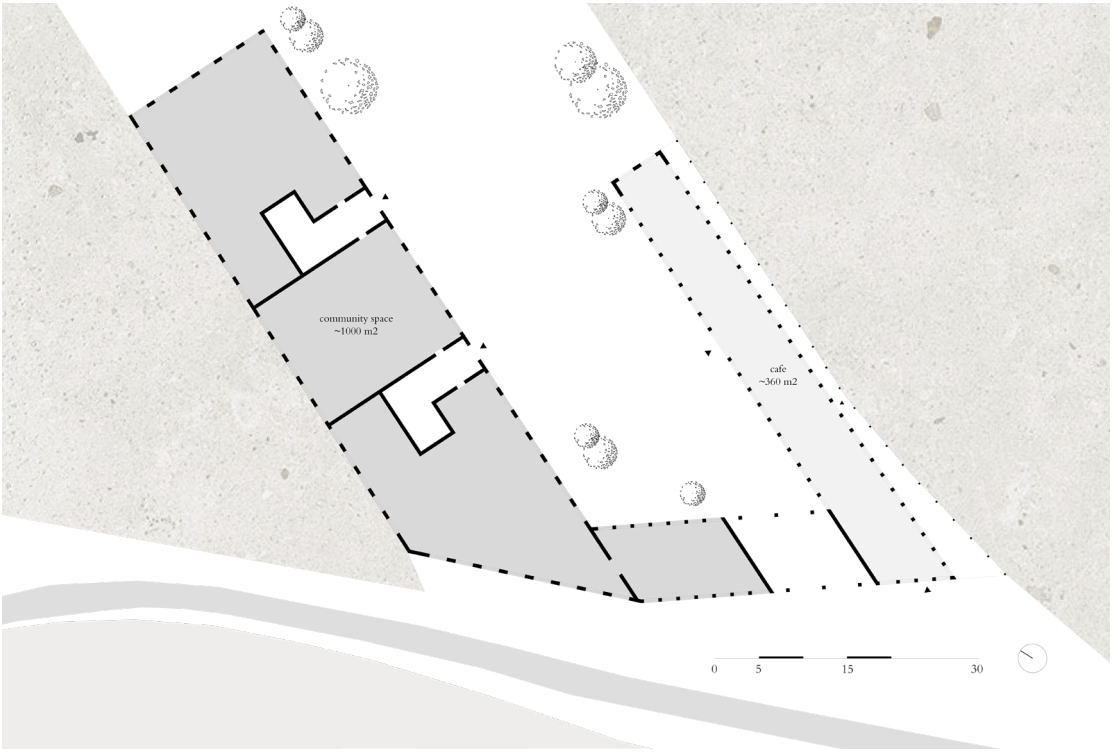
living:
- long stay hotel apartments for young professionals/expats ca. 1000 m^2 per floor (approx. five floors)
- technical rooms ca. 100 m^2

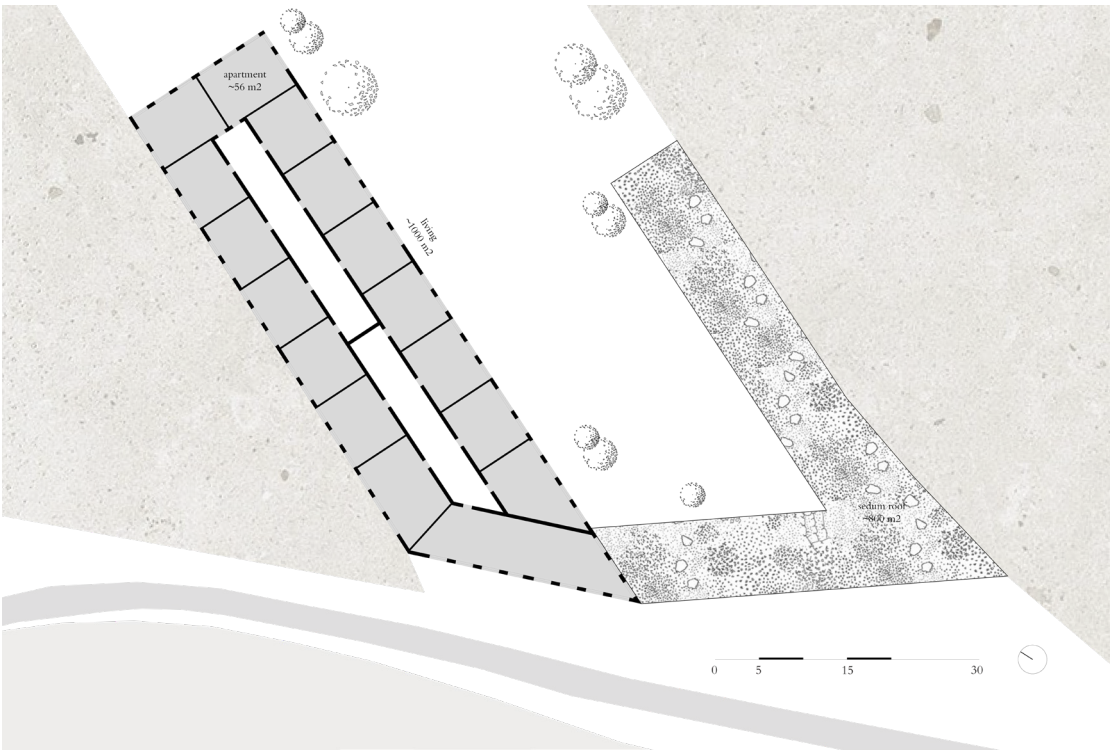
public:
- cafe ca. 360 m^2
- green spaces
- pier deck ca. 2500 m^2

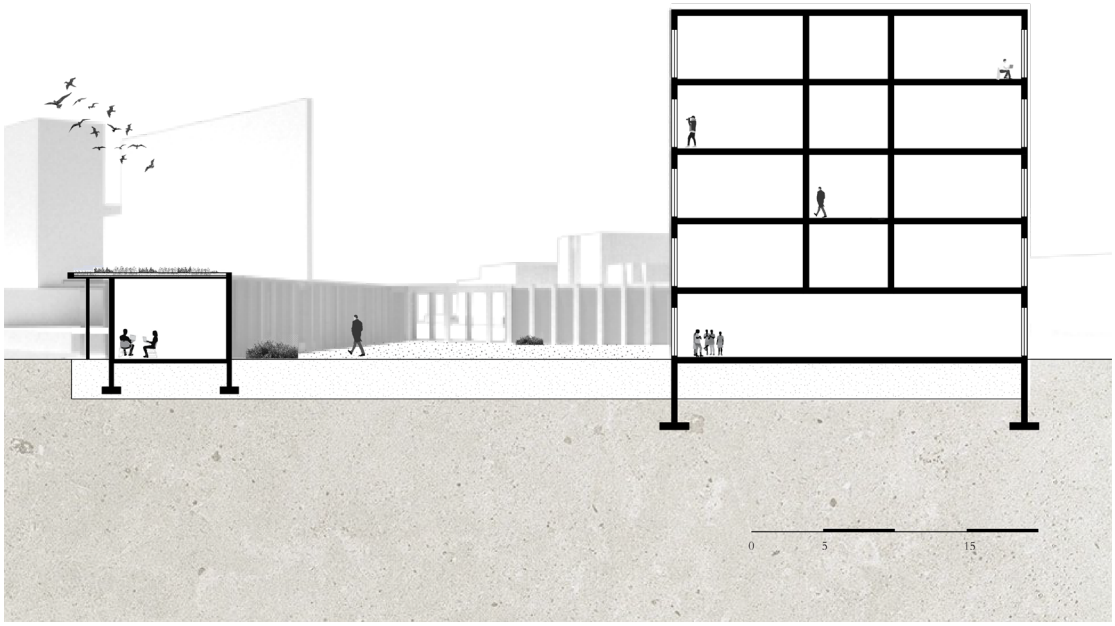
biodiversity:
- sedum roof ca. 800 m^2
- green walls ca. 100 m^2
- green quay walls
- garden ca. 3900 m^2

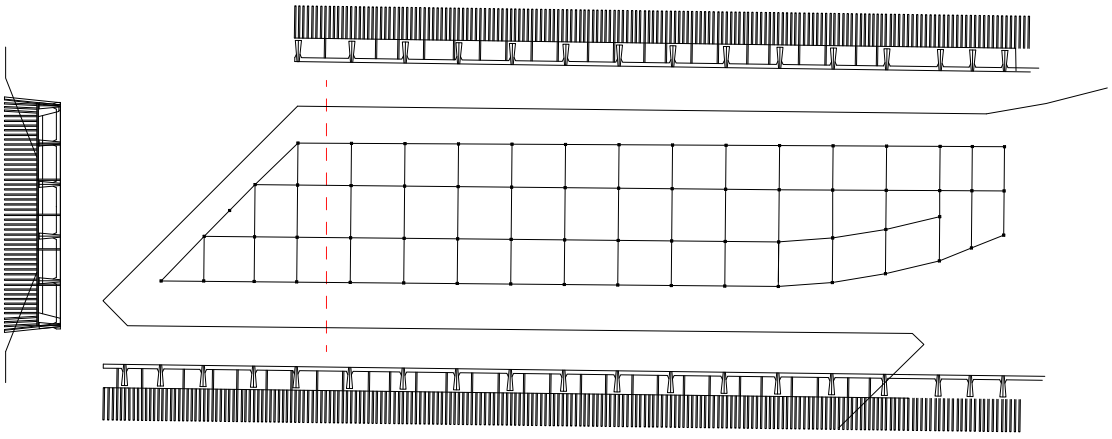


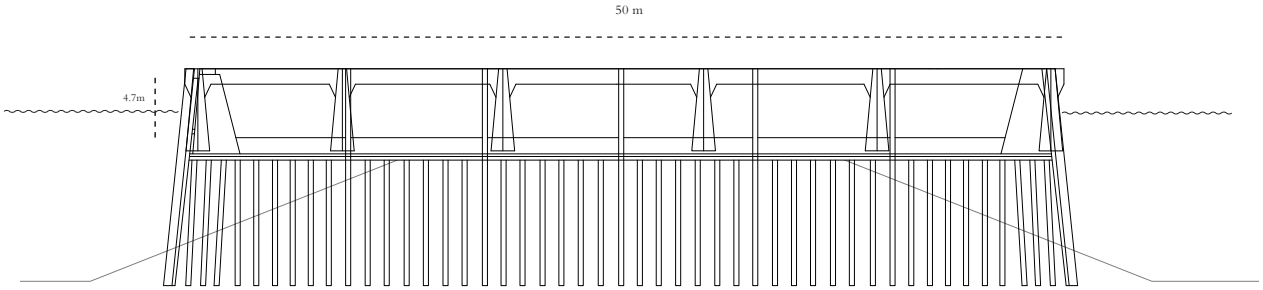
3.1.3 City Hotel Drawings

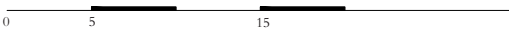

community space
~1000 m2
cafe
~360 m2
0
5
15
30


apartment
~56 m2
living
~1000 m2
sedum roof
~880 m2
0
5
15
30


0
5
15




50 m
4.7m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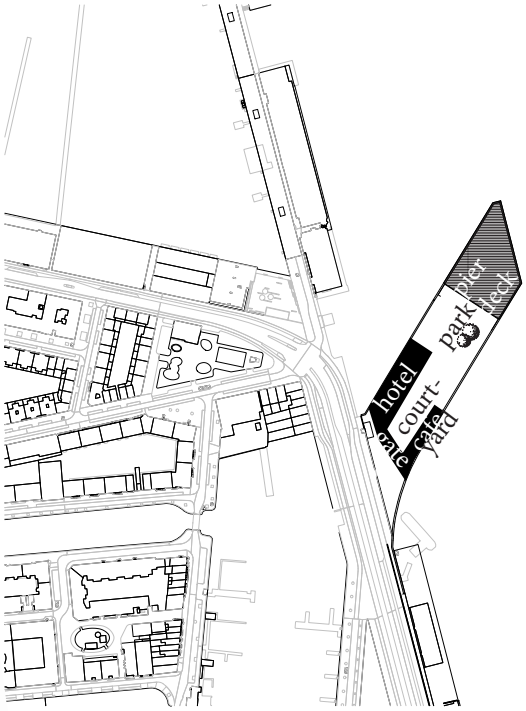
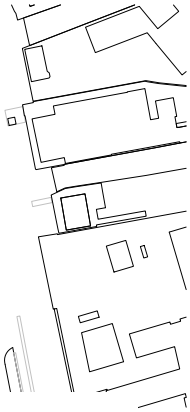
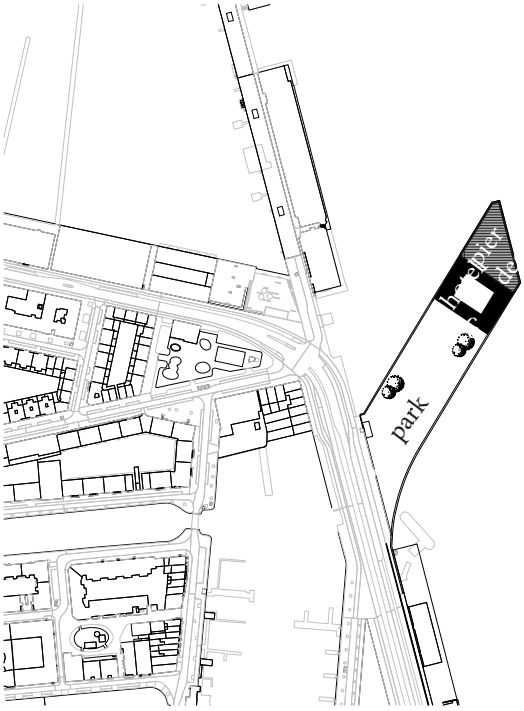
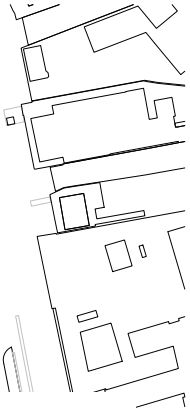




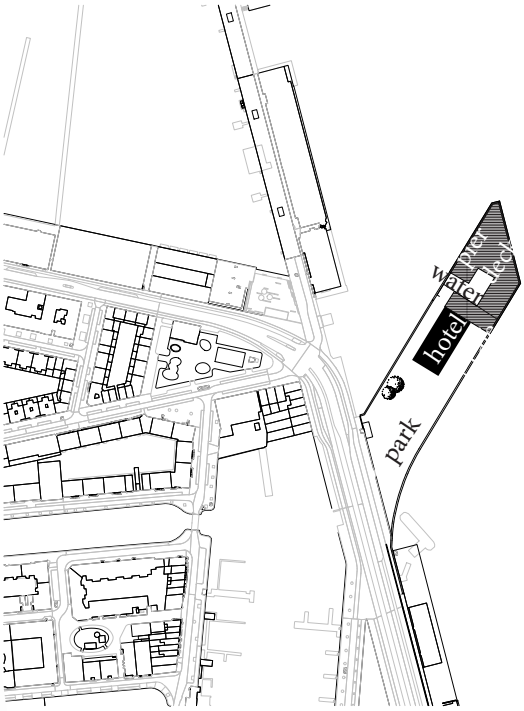
pros	**cons**
+ gate to the site as a threshold	- shaded courtyard
+ buffer zone	- people might

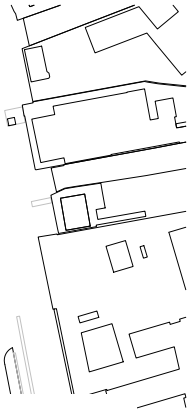
4.



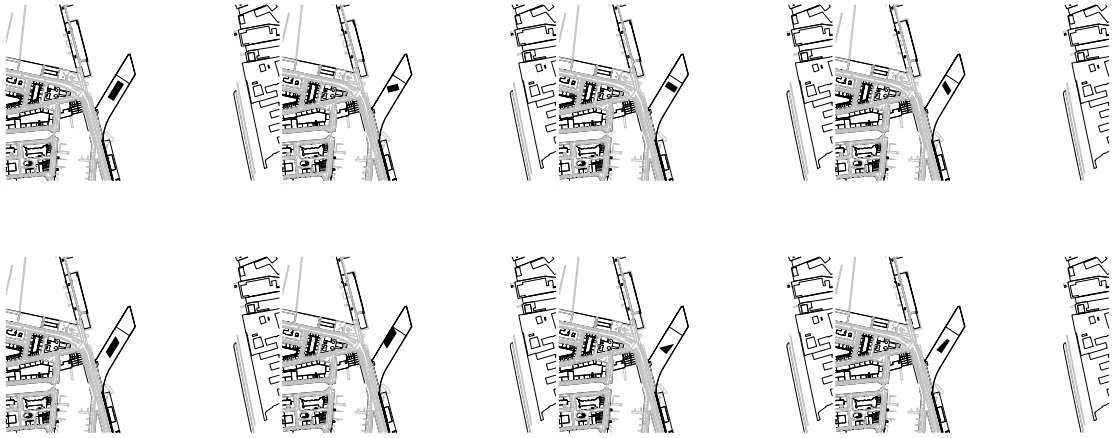


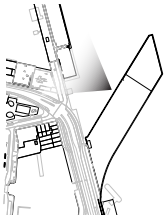
pros	cons
+ placement of the building keeps the site	- 360 view at the end of the pier is gone

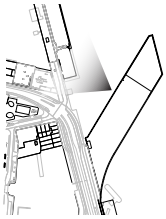


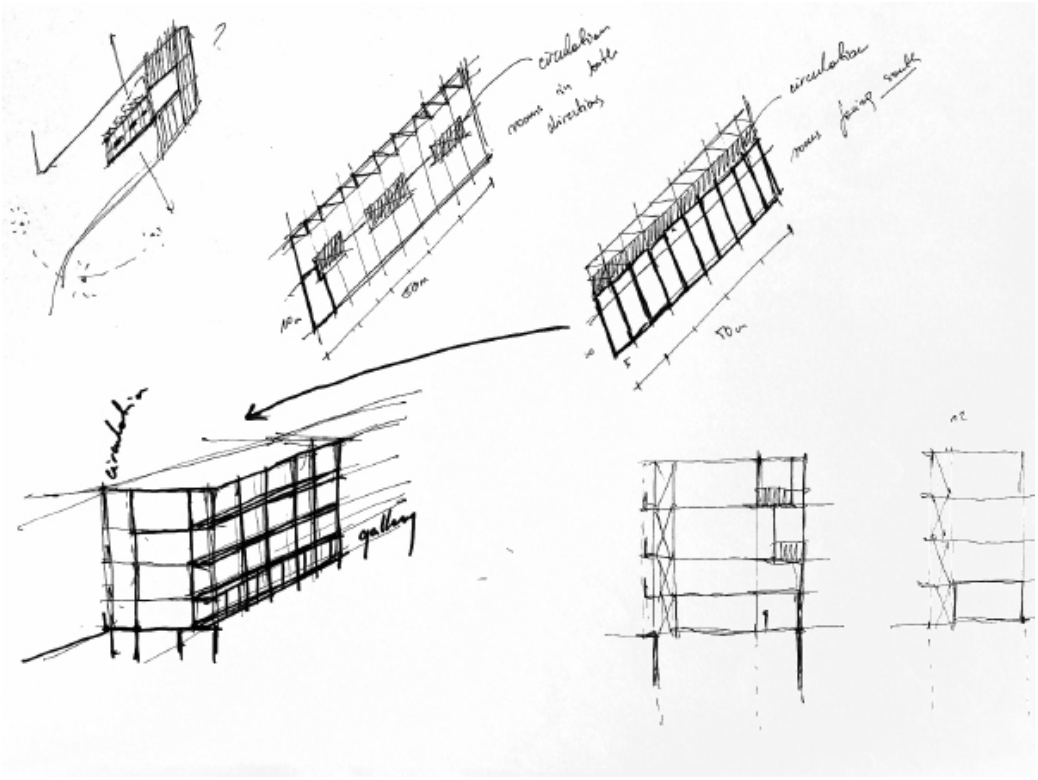


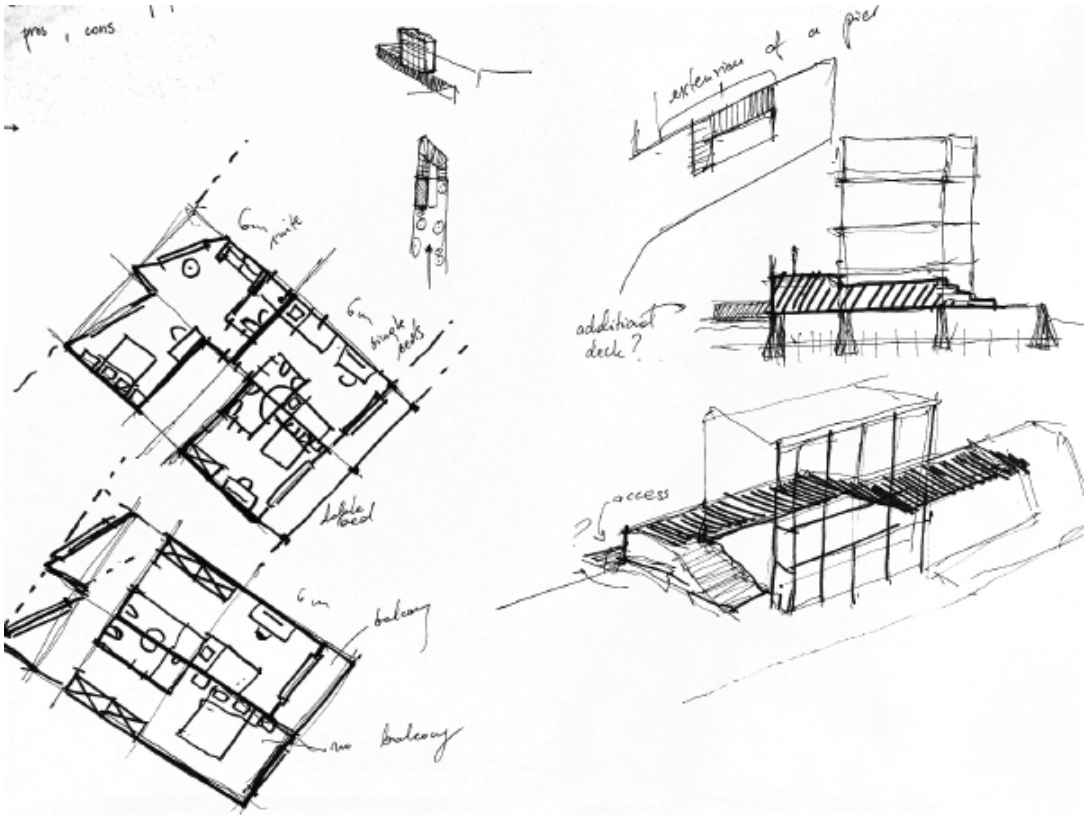
pros	cons
+ threshold in the middle of the site (front stays a	- no courtyard - 100% open facade








circulation
rooms in both directions
circulation
rooms facing south
50m
50m
circulation
gallery


pros , cons
extension of a pier
6m
6m
single seats
additional deck ?
access
6m
balcony
no balcony

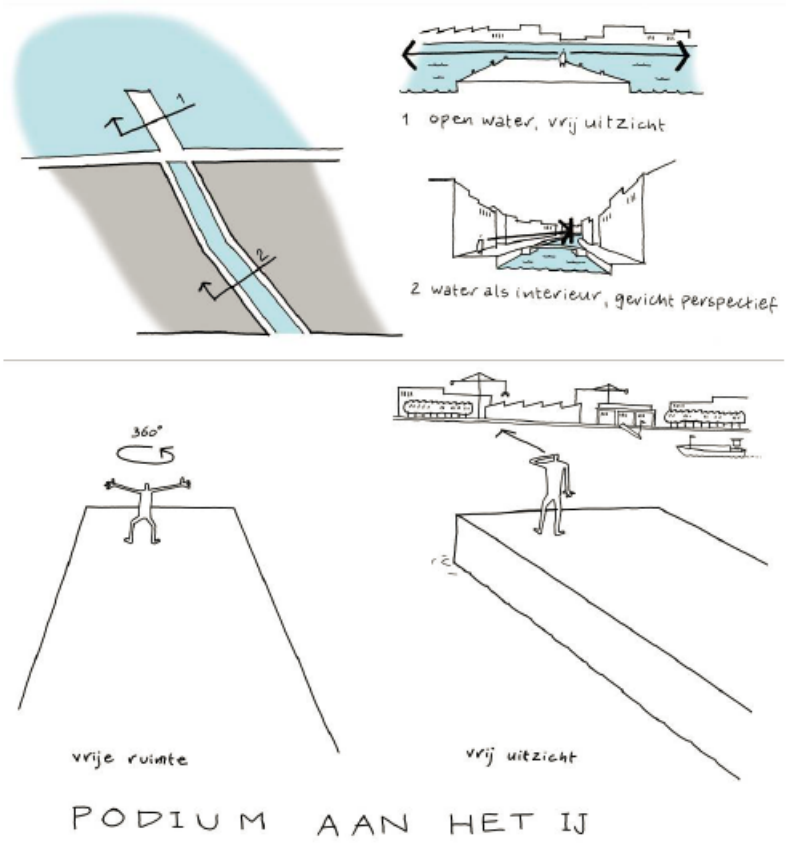


Figure 2 The unique qualities of the Stenen Hoofd: unobstructed view and free space

The preservation of the Stenen Hoofd is important, not only because of the significance of the place for the neighbourhood and the city, but also because of the unique, legally protected concentration of very special wall ferns that have settled on the quay walls over the years.

the Port of Amsterdam would like to remove the wet point as soon as possible and close off the Stenen Hoofd with a new quay wall.

An investigation in July 2007 revealed that the quay wall is in poor condition and will eventually need to be renovated or removed.

Little bats and lesser flies were found, as well as breeding birds such as grebes, mallards, coots and white wagtails and a variety of wall ferns.

In a 2003 test, the water quality around the Stenen Hoofd was found to be sufficient for swimming.

The 1999 POR states the following about the Stenen Hoofd: "This special old harbour pier will be laid out as a square in the water, suitable both as a place to stay for local residents and for public events. The openness and vastness will be maintained as much as possible.

The plan states that the Stenen Hoofd should be filled with public, open, green and recreational areas and that some construction is allowed.

The layout must take events into account. This can be done in various ways. Examples are the construction of paving and greenery suitable for events, the presence of a music dome and/or a kiosk. Precisely because of the flexibility in the use of this special public space, it is important not to place too many obstacles on the Stenen Hoofd.

_ back to the beginning

what do I want?

_community

open ground floor for the workshop space- accessibility made with structure and materiality (glass)

roofed circulation around the building - galleries around the building and on the site which connect with the functions and the pier

thresholds between the functions

garden

_biodiversity

access to the water on the pier

more about the natural habitat of the site

green park on the pier

garden

_pier structure

relation with the grid of the pier - not noticable for the visitor

galleries with multiple storeys, terraces etc. - based on the piers research

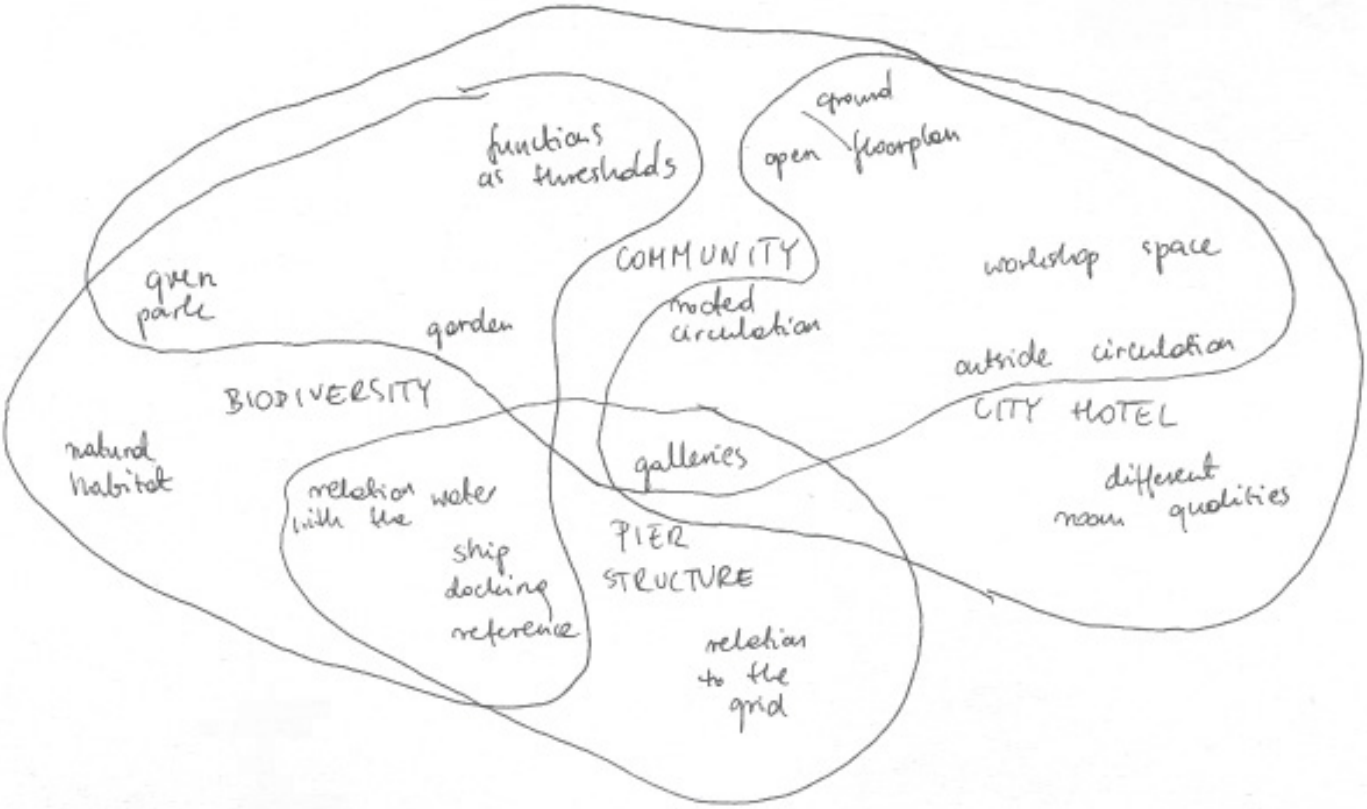
ships which used to be docking at the pier - relation with the position of the hotel

_city hotel

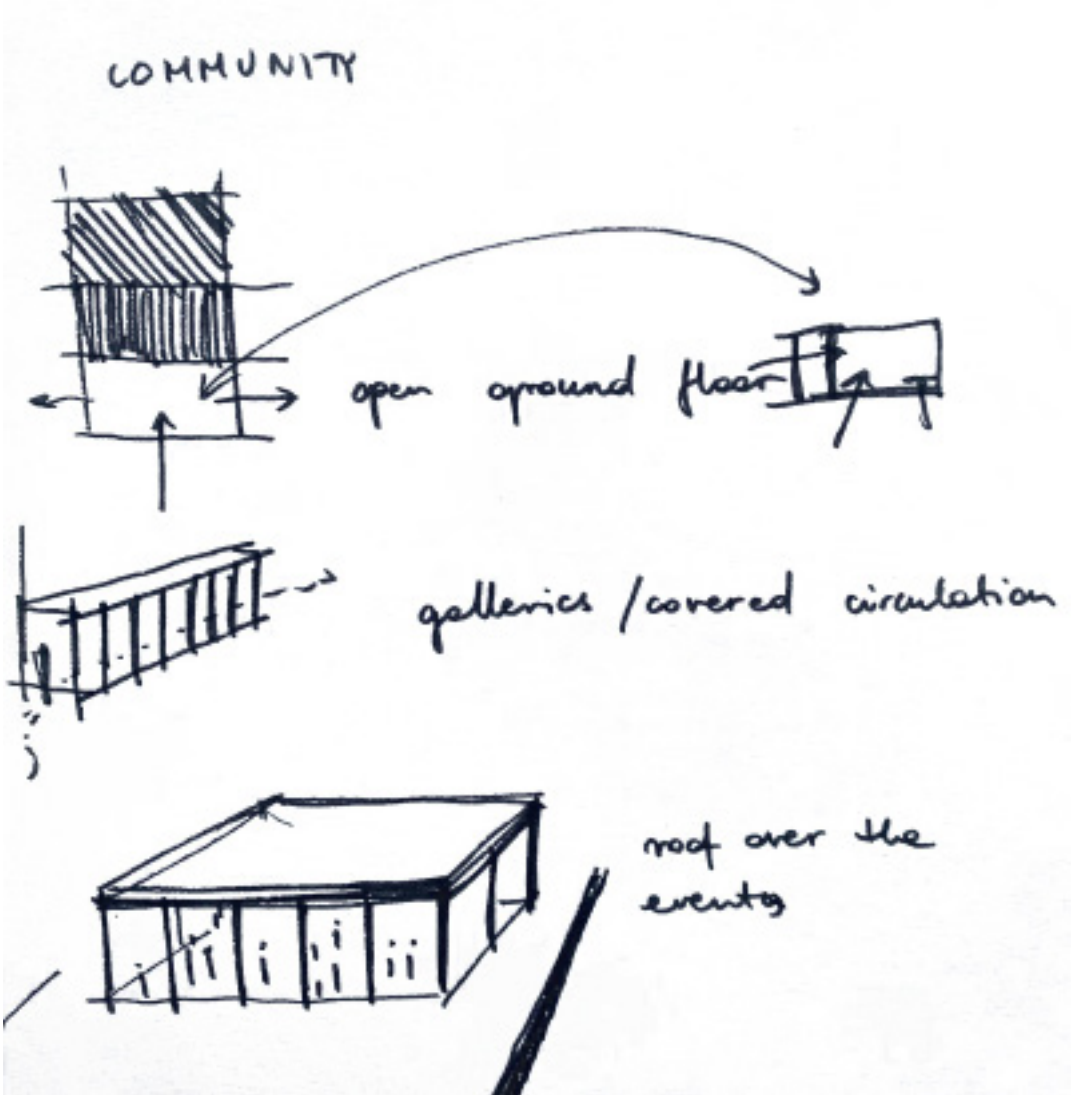
hotel with different qualities of rooms

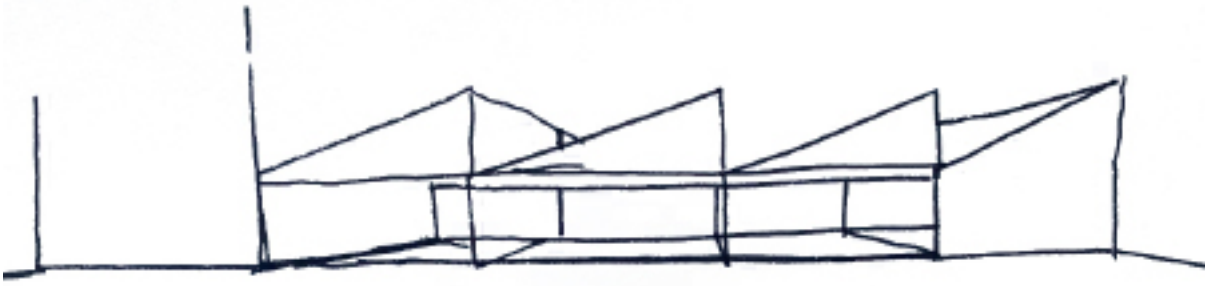
workshop space for the community - workshops run by the artists who previously exhibit at the site

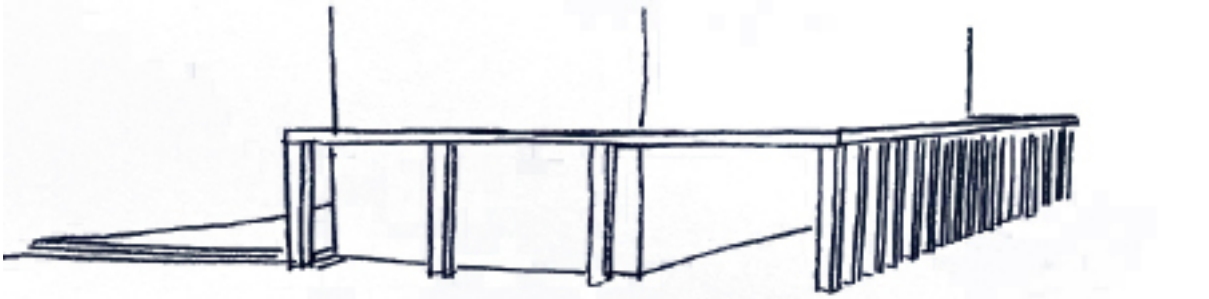
people who live at the hotel meet at the common spaces - inside (circulation) and outside (galleries terraces)


functions as thresholds
ground
open floorplan
COMMUNITY
routed circulation
workshop space
outside circulation
CITY HOTEL
different room qualities
open park
garden
BIODIVERSITY
natural habitat
galleries
relation water with the
ship docking reference
PIER STRUCTURE
relation to the grid

_community
open ground floor - accessibility made with structure and material-ity
galleries around the building and on the site which connect with the functions and the pier







_community
open ground floor - accessibility made with structure and material-ity
galleries around the building and on the site which connect with the functions and the pier

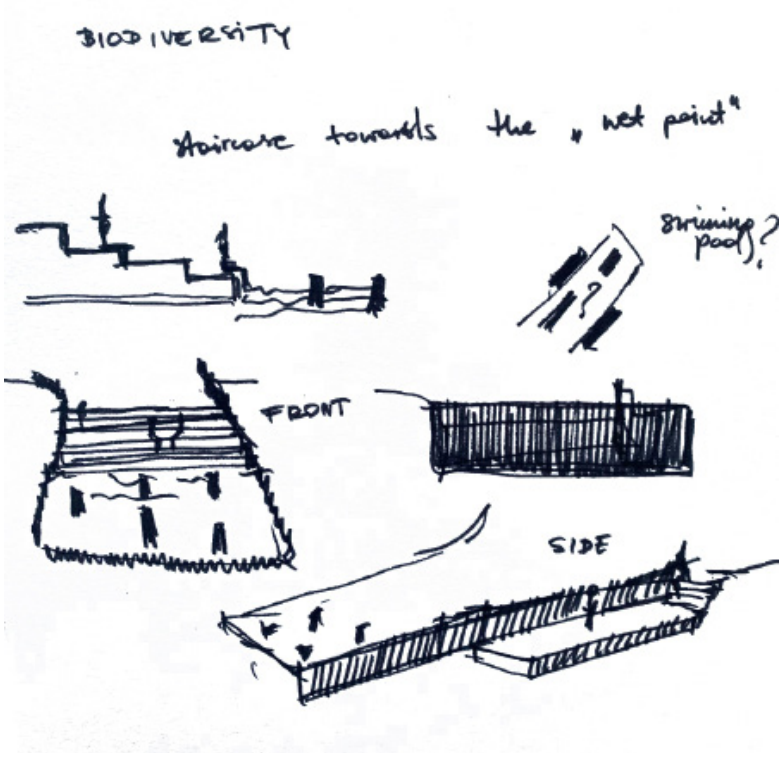


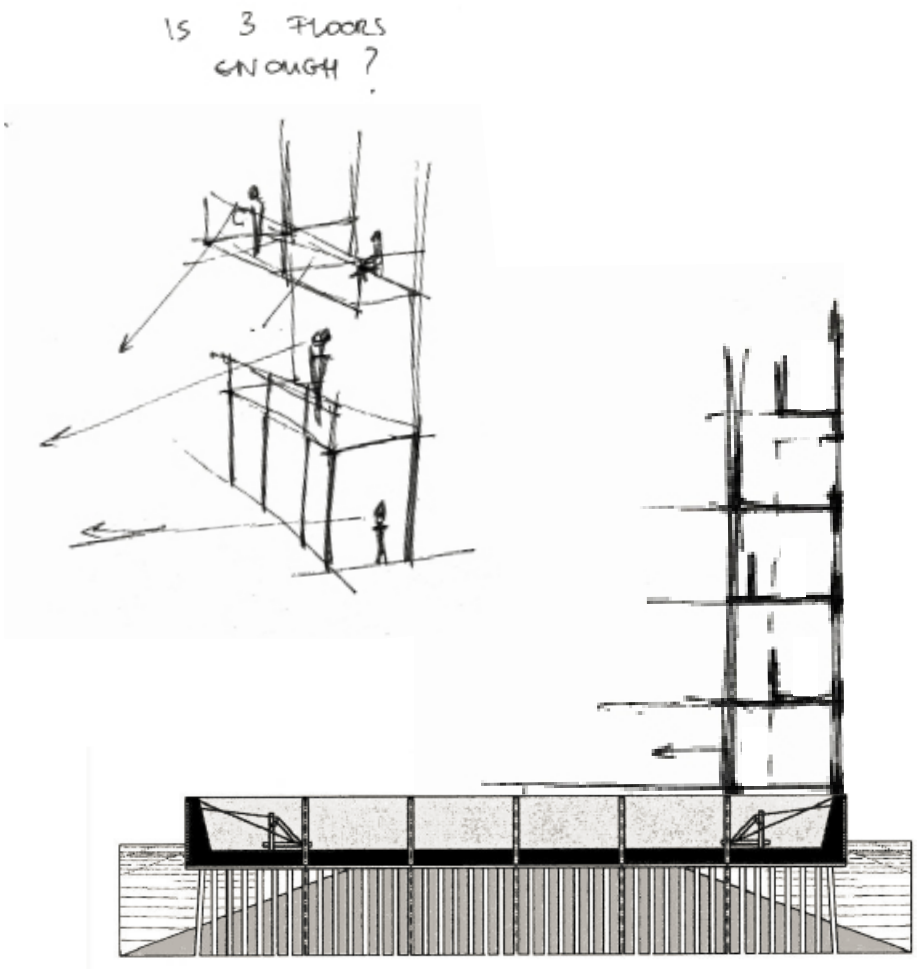
Photo 7: Overview photo south side + subsidence wall wall.

Figure 14 The scale fern

Photo 9: Unknown stones in the canopy and wall.

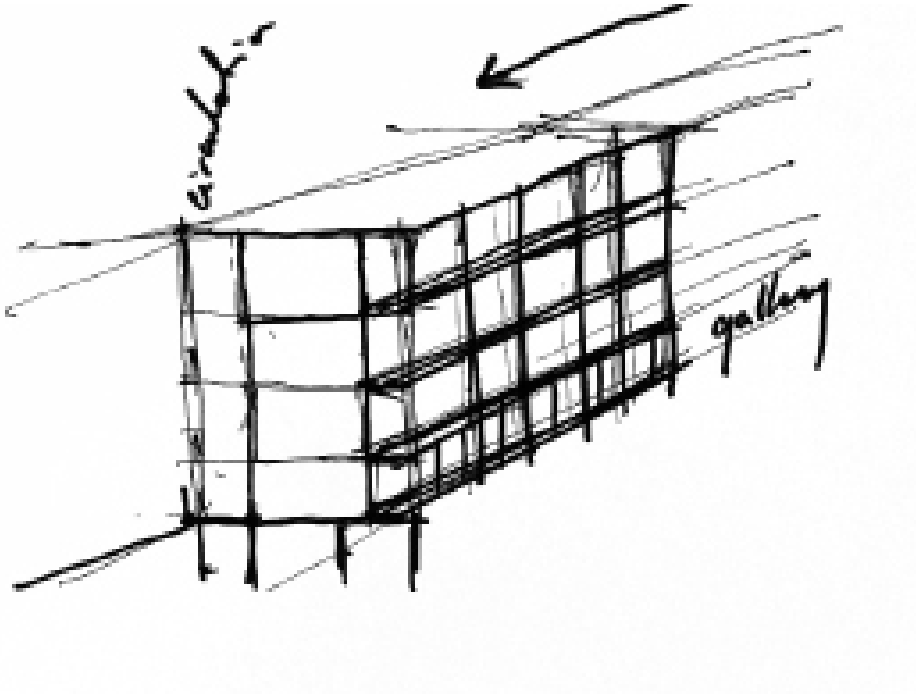
Photo 11: Bollards guiding affected.

_pier structure
relation with the grid of the pier - won't be noticable
galleries with multiple storeys
ships docking at the pier - relation with the position of the hotel



Pier Entrance and Chute, Southend-on-Sea.

_city hotel
hotel with different qualities of rooms
workshop space for the community - workshops run by the artists who previously exhil
at the site
people who live at the hotel meet at the common spaces



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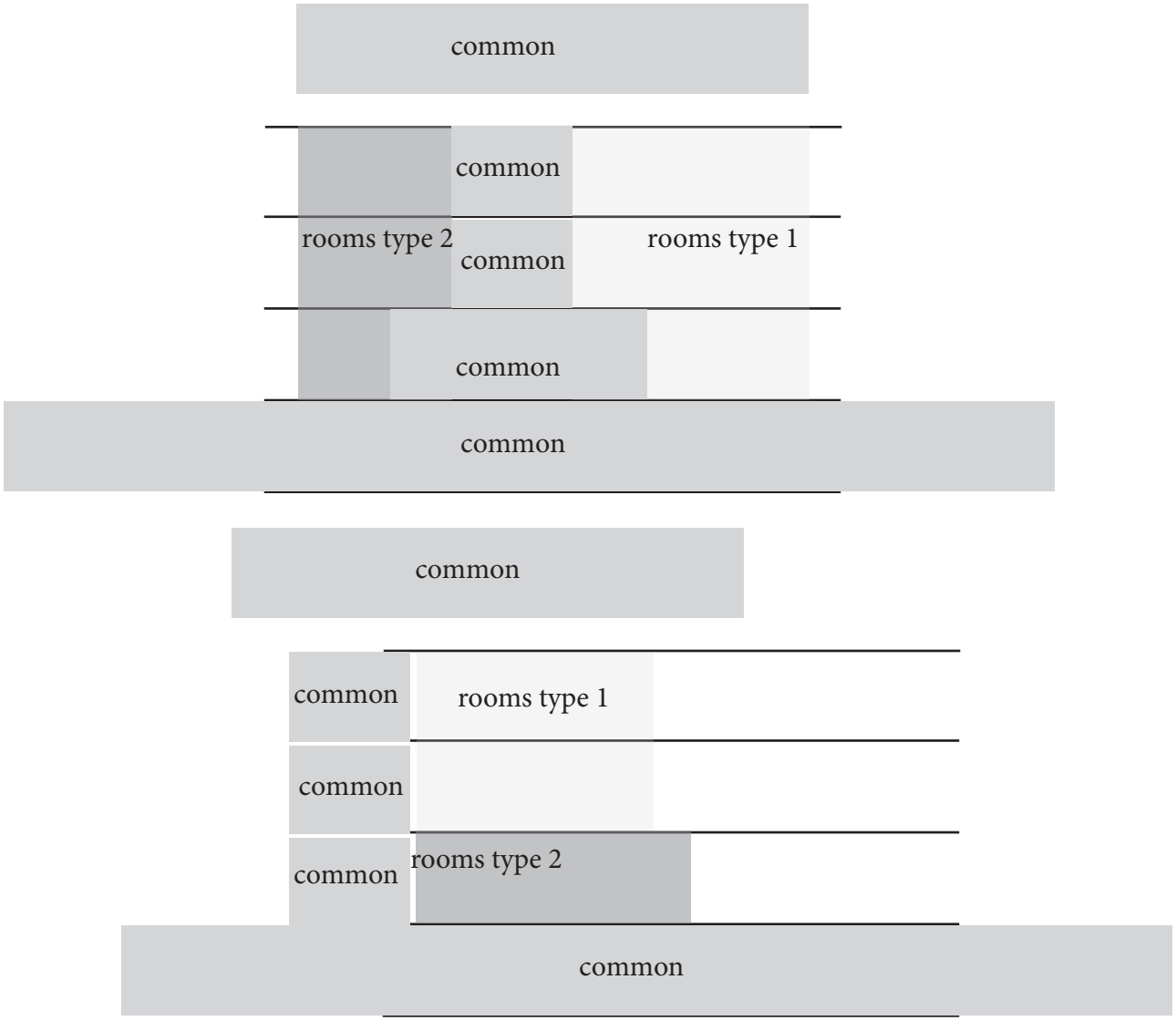
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rooms type 1
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rooms type 2
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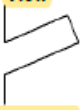
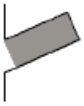
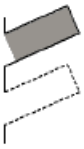
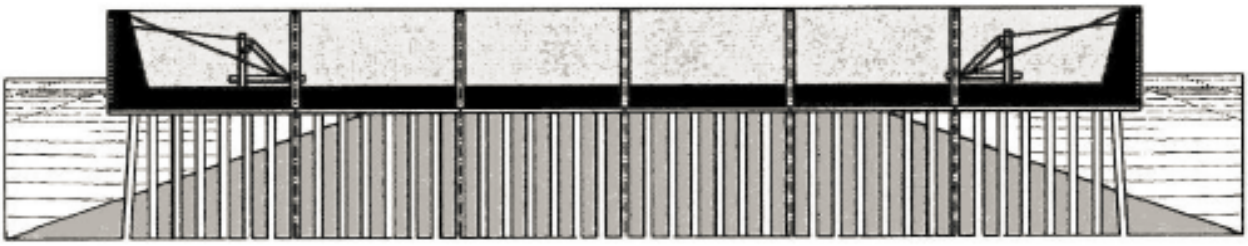
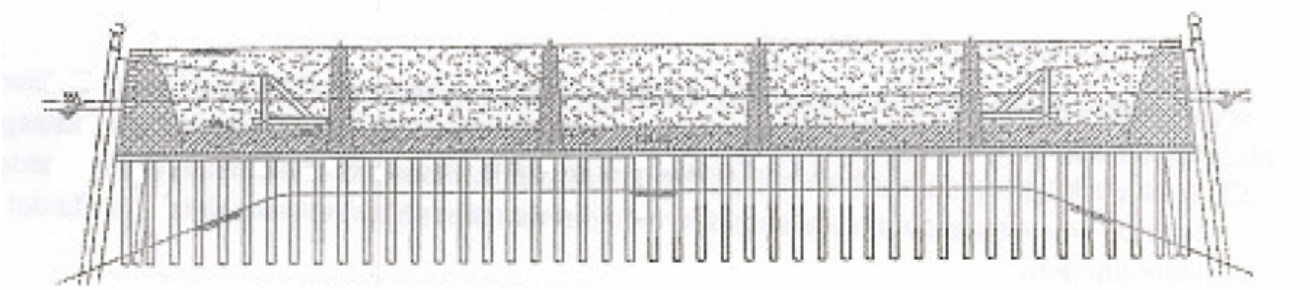
Calculating and drawing

	Note	Top-View	Section
Model 1	The Stenen Hoofd is to be used exclusively as a public space. Variant a: ground level design, weight compensation for the installation of the pavement. Variant b: small-scale catering establishments at the beginning of the Stenen Main, ground level sober to expensive furnishing, weight compensation for the application of the hardening.		
Model 2	Retention of the existing quay construction and wooden floor and pile foundations of the Stenen Hoofd. Below ground level within the existing quay walls and anchors 3,000m² programme as a basement. Consideration is given to hospitality or wellness. The service life of this variant is unknown.		
Model 3	Making a new foundation for the Stenen Hoofd. The supporting structure of wooden floor and piles is (partly) replaced by a new structure (table top construction). In the basement a programme of Add 4,970m². Catering or wellness are considered (plus 1,720m² of parking). The service life of this variant is at least 100 years.		
Model 4	Preservation of the existing Stone Head, but also the realisation of a completely new Stone Head next to it to generate revenue. Programme in the multilayer basement of the new Stone Head add 6,000 to 24,000m² (variant with parking garage). The existing Stone Head will eventually disappear/erode. This variant has not been elaborated further, as it is physically is hardly possible due to the construction of the building Cheap.		
Model 5	Building on the Stone Head to generate revenue. This variant is revenue-oriented. Since residential development generates the highest land revenue, residential development on a plinth with catering establishments is envisaged. In this variant, considerable approach protection will be required. This variant is at odds with earlier administrative decisions by both the central city and Westerpark district council.		



The Stenen Hoofd is a container of sand on wooden stilts in the IJ. The bottom of the container is about 2 metres below the water level. Originally, the container lay on a bed of sand. **The current of the IJ has partially washed away the sand bed, so that the IJ water flows under the basin.** The bottom of the trench is watertight due to a layer of clay. The sides are probably leaky. The foundation consists of wooden piles in a pattern of 1.0 x 1.2 m, on which a wooden floor lies. On top of this, rammed concrete retaining walls were built, covered with granite capstones and clad on the outside with basalt blocks. The quay was protected by hardwood posts, connected by chains to wooden yokes on the floor. The chains were connected to the posts through holes in the wall. On top of the wooden floor, a layer of clay of about 1m was laid, with about 3m of sand on top.



Figuur 1: Dwarsdoorsnede constructie (schematisch).

The Stenen Hoofd is a "container construction" in the IJ. This construction consists of a wooden floor based on piles, on which quay walls have been built along the water sides, resulting in a closed box construction. After settlement, the "head" of the Stenen Hoofd was excavated in the 1970s and the quay wall was demolished to 1 meter above the waterline.The hangar present on the pier has been demolished and part of the soil has been removed. **On the wooden floor within the quay walls, there is a 1-meter-thick clay seal with sand on top of it up to ground level.** The ground level on the Stenen Hoofd was constructed in 1903 at approximately NAP +2.5 m.

Throughout the construction, existing foundation slabs of the former sheds have been placed at a distance of approximately 10 m with a surface area of approximately 1 by 1 meter. An axle load on these columns is transferred directly and without spreading to the floor and the piles.

Bearing capacity of the existing foundation

In 1995, the Amsterdam Engineering Bureau investigated the possibilities of building a pavilion on the Stenen Hoofd. The study showed that the pile construction that supports the wooden floor of the pier is loaded to its maximum. The permanent load of the clay and sand package on the wooden floor is an enormous mass. The most economical solution for construction is to remove most of the clay and sand package and replace it with a lighter material. The weight of the new pavilion is at most that of the weight reduction realised.

In 1995, it was concluded that the pavilion could thus be built directly on the existing foundation.

In 2004, measurements were taken to determine whether there was any **movement in the Stenen Hoofd**. The construction shows very little movement and is not unstable. The ground level of the Stenen Hoofd has slightly subsided in the past 100 years. The maximum settlement of approximately 7 centimetres has been observed at the northeast corner. The first sand layer is missing at this location and the pile foundation is only on adhesive.

An investigation in July 2007 revealed that the **quay wall** is in poor condition and will eventually need to be renovated or removed.

The demolition of the **wet spot** offers opportunities to reinforce the quay. The following three variants have been worked out by IBA:

1. Rebuild straight quay (90 degree angle)
2. Rebuild slanted corner with padding
3. Rebuild slanted angle with small "wet point

Due to the characteristic features of the Stenen Hoofd (including the sloping point), the area of use and the contribution to the acceptance protection, variant 2 is chosen with the use of light embankment material. After all, the bottom at the point has the least bearing capacity. This is in accordance with the advice of the Bureau of Monuments and Archaeology, which wishes to maintain the shape of the Stone Head as much as possible.

- - maximum load 10 kPa;
- - maximum axle load of vehicles 100 kN;

figure 2.2. Schematic construction of wooden construction

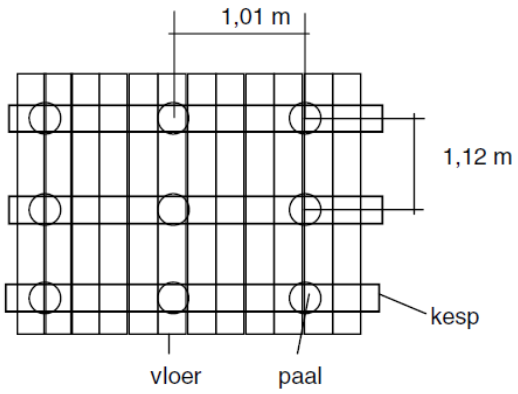


figure 2.3. Retained span for floor and roof

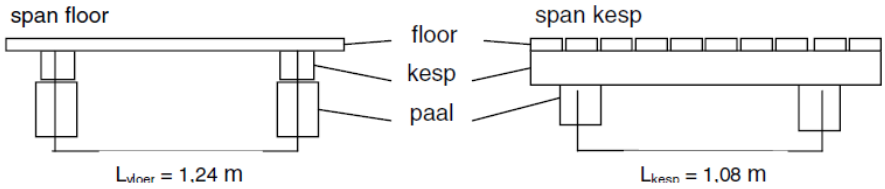
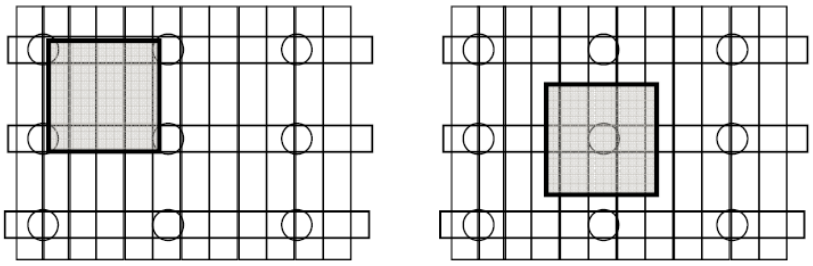


figure 5.1. Possible placement of concrete foundation slabs



Belasting op palen:

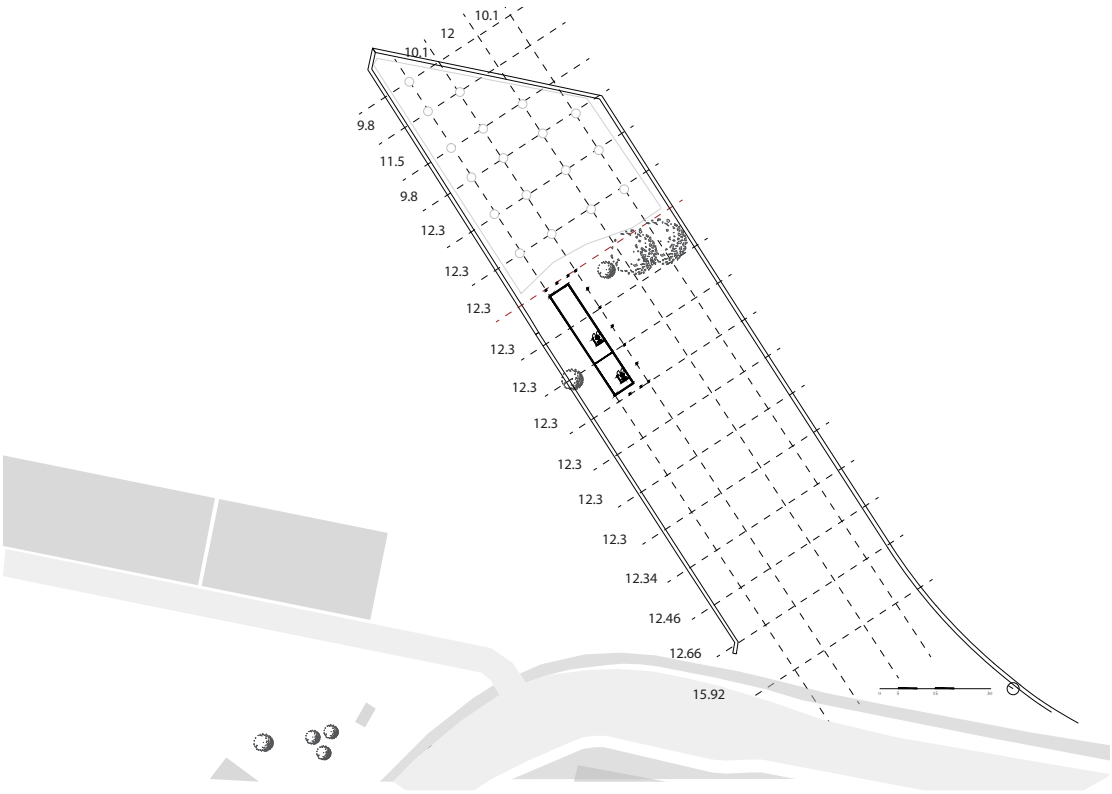
a) q_d = 1,2 * q_G - 0,9 * q_w + 1,5 * q_Q
= 1,2 * (125 + 0,6+ 0,35/1) - 0,9 * 21 + 1,5 * 50/1,0^2 = 207 kN/m^2

b) q_d = 1,35 * q_G - 0.9 * q_w = 151 kN/m^2

Herzog de Meuron
Apartment Building along a Party Wall
Hebelstrasse, Basel, Switzerland

Herzog de Meurons apartment building was one of the references for the gallery and its atmosphere. Slenderness similar to the grid size of Stenen Hoofd made it a gread precedens to look at.

AHH, Student Housing Weesperstraat Amsterdam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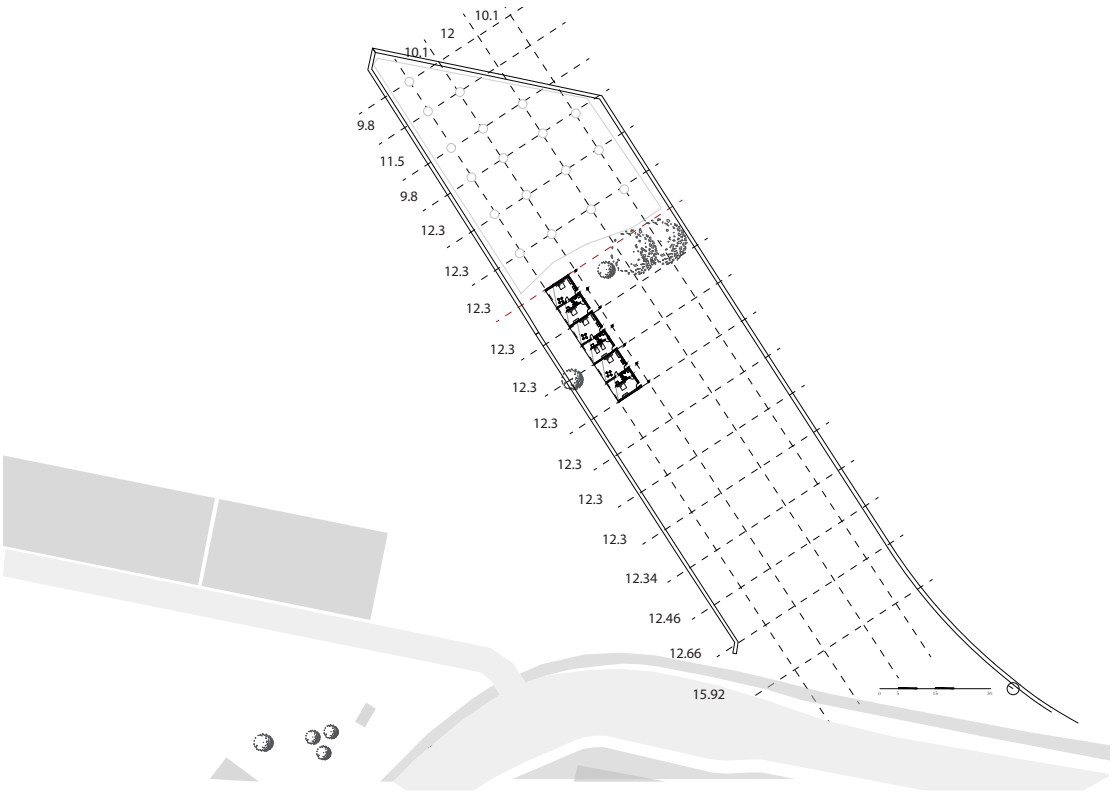
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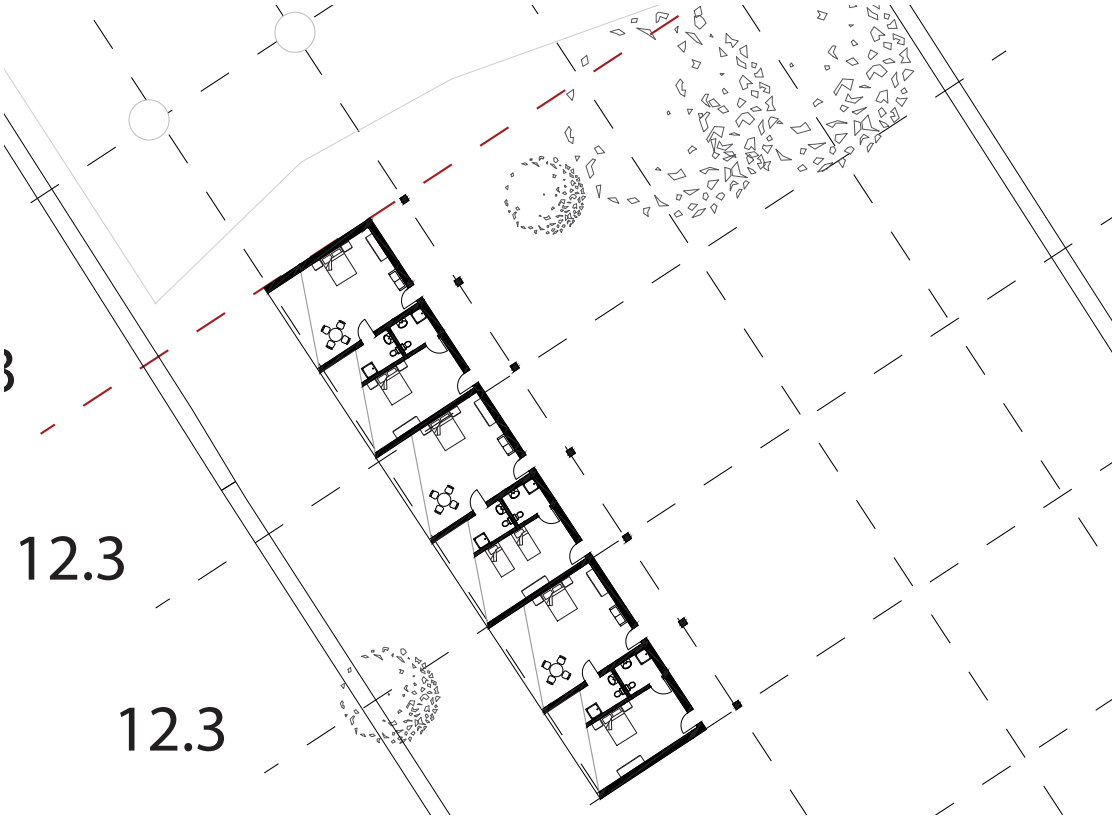
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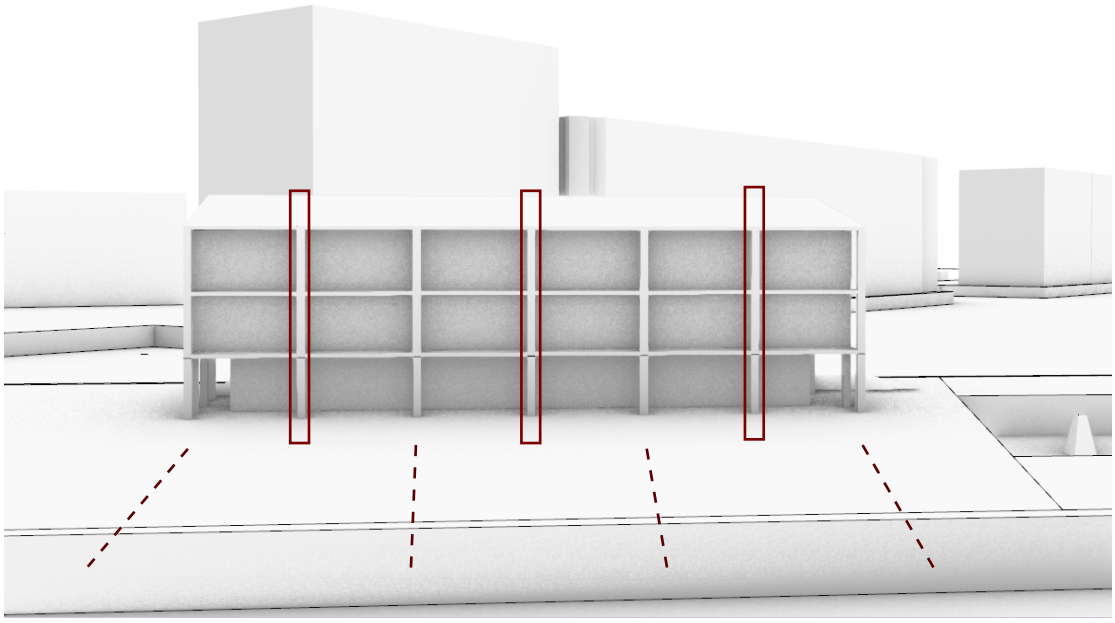

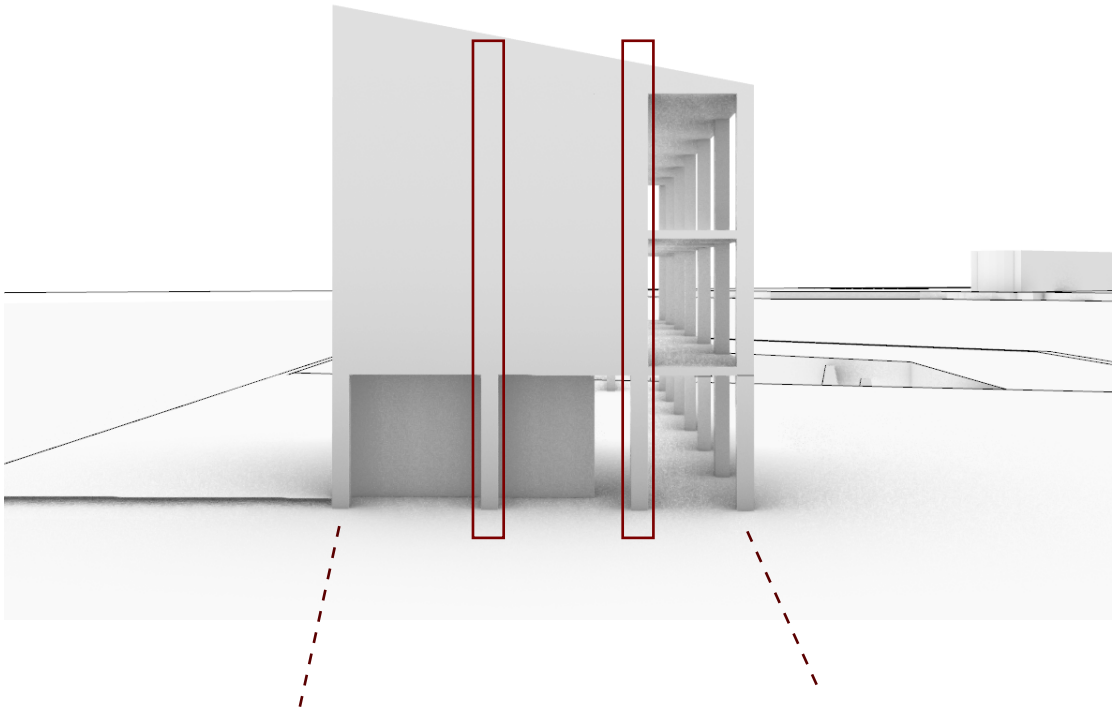

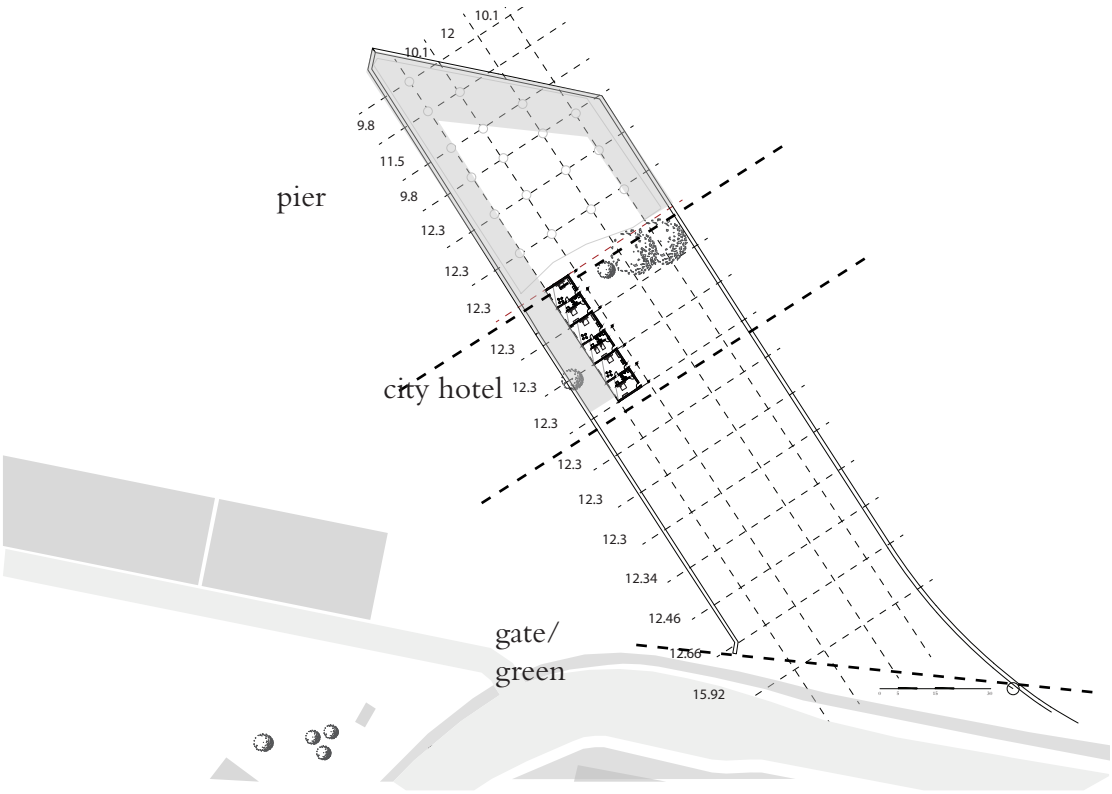
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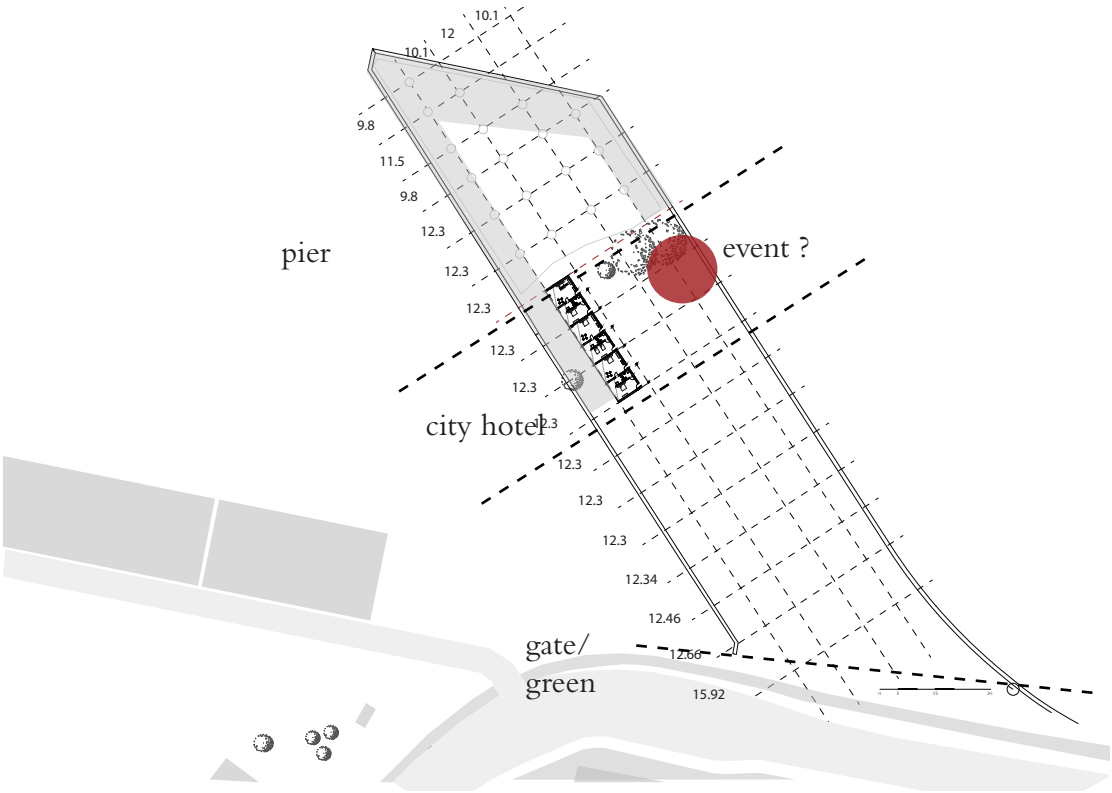
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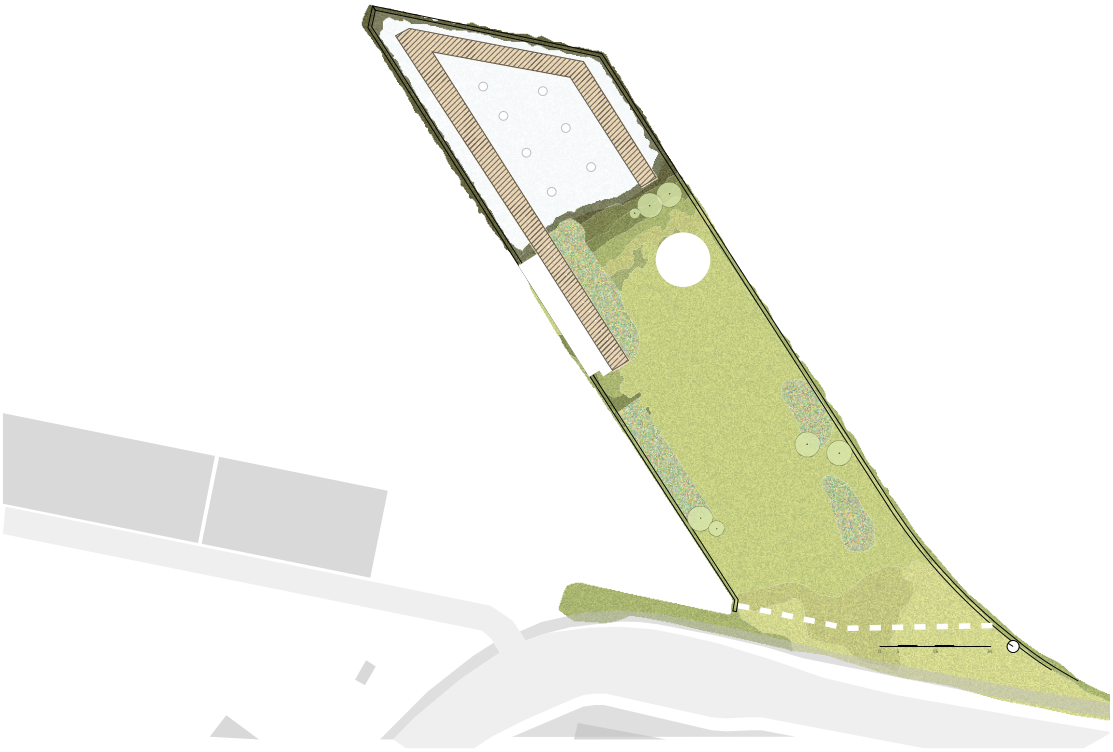

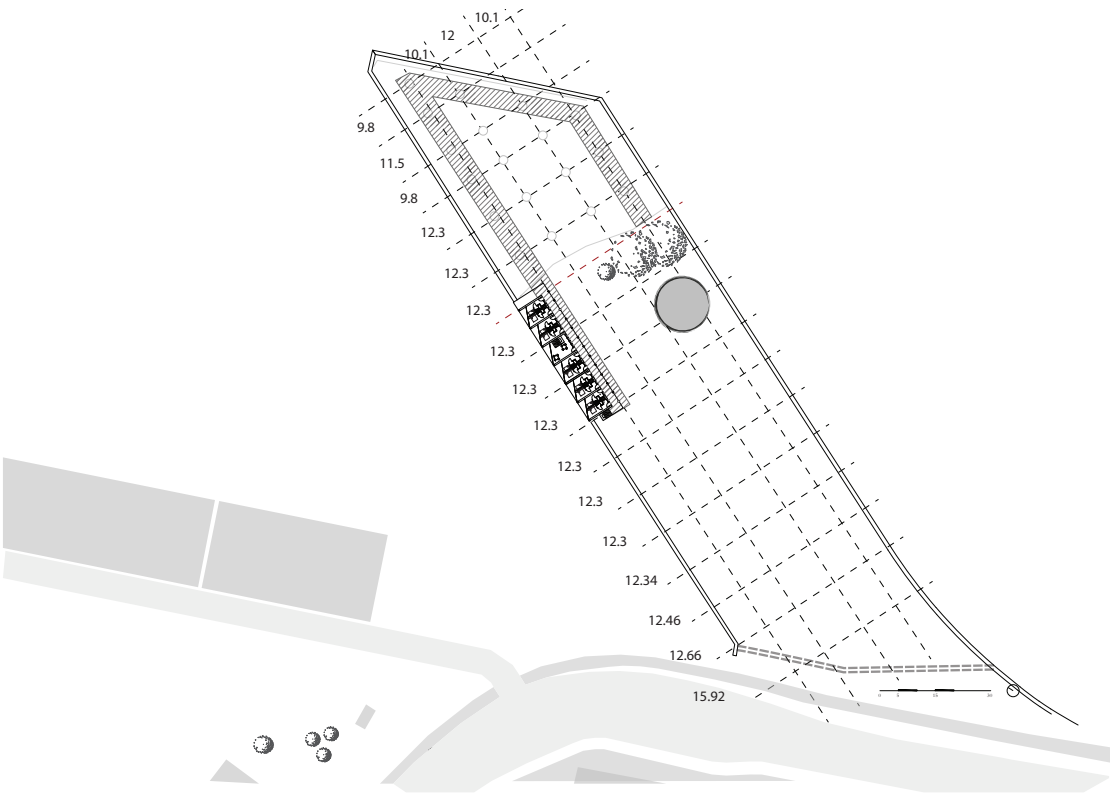
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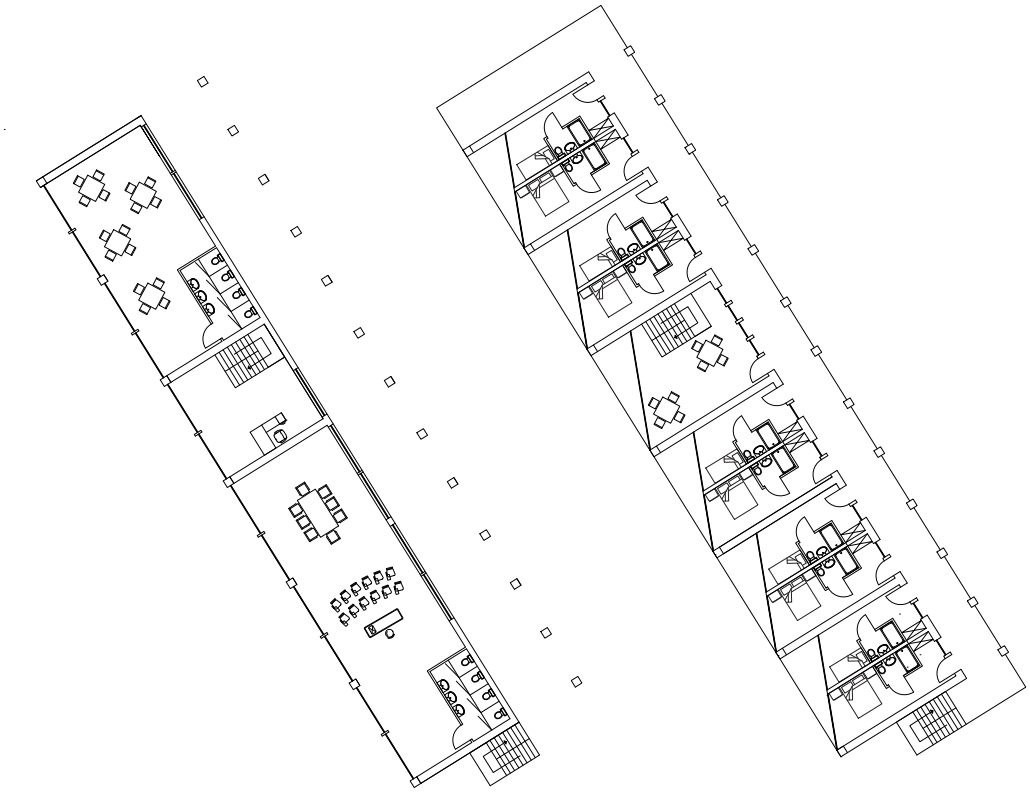

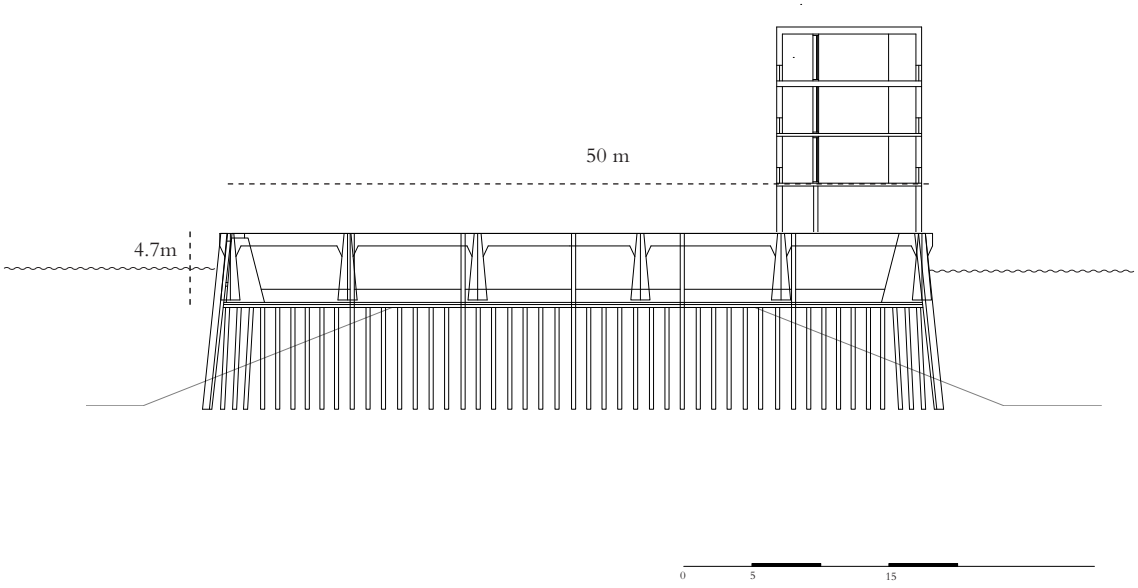
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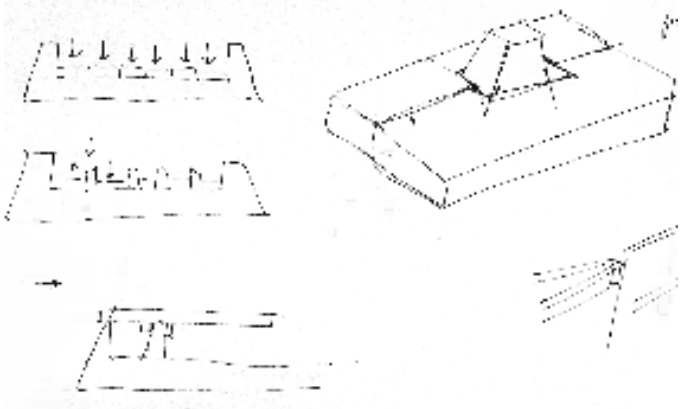

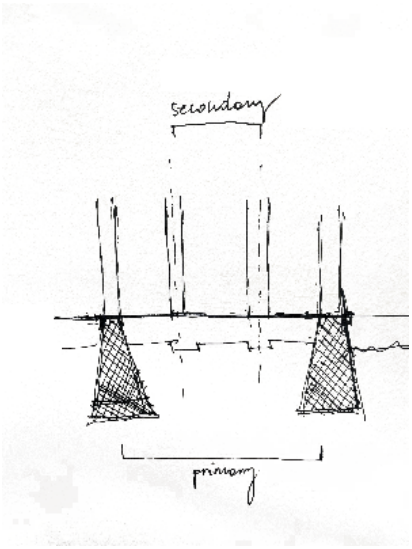
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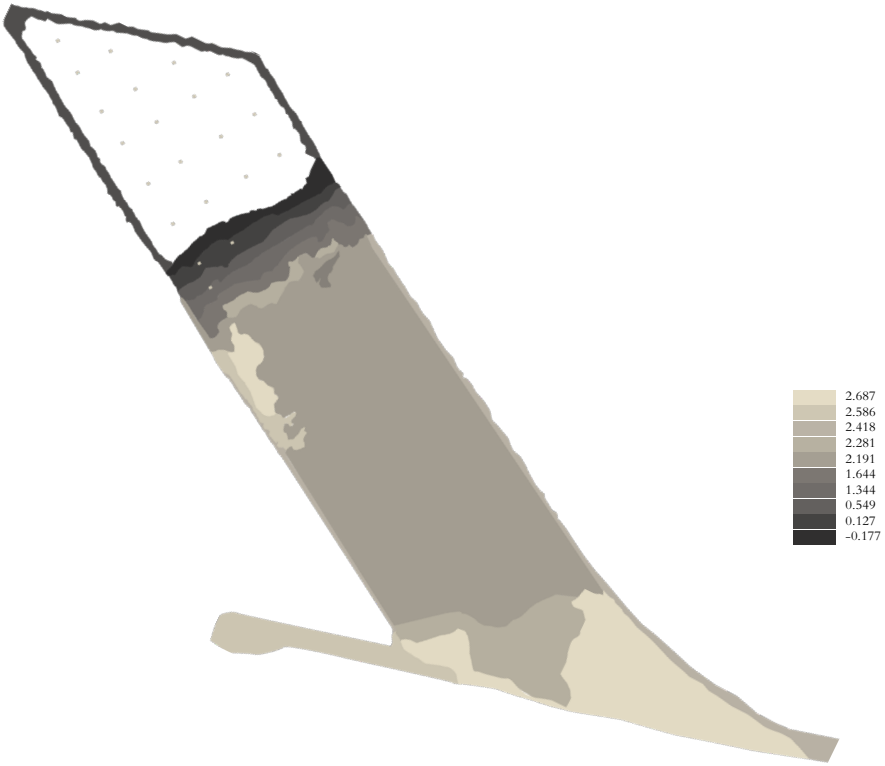
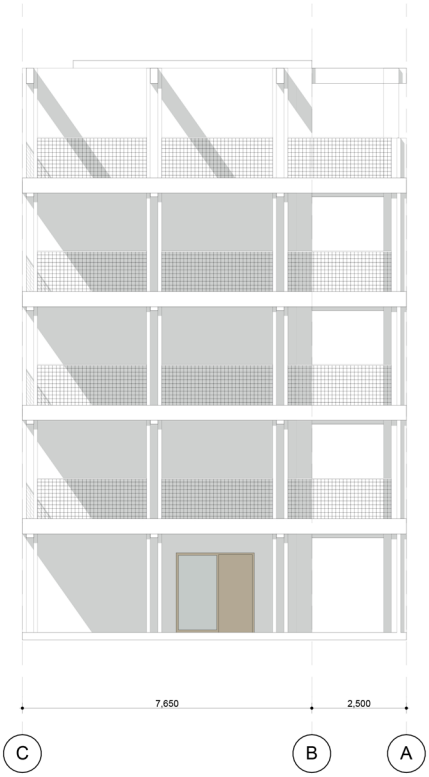


Landscape of the Stenen Hoofd leads towards the water. Its elevations decrease along the pier and create this natural downward slope.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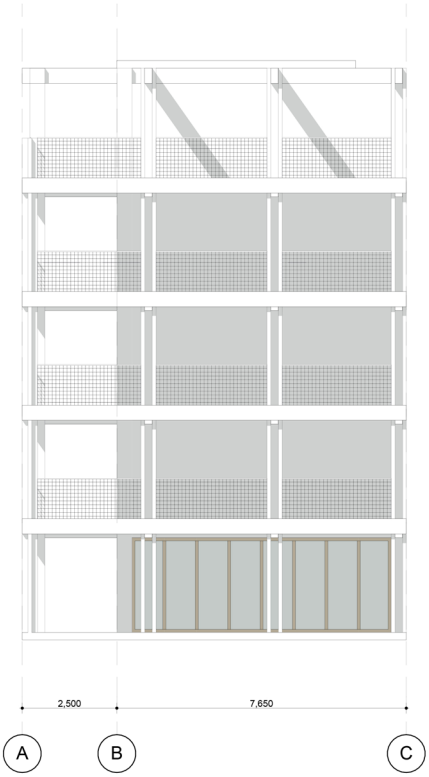
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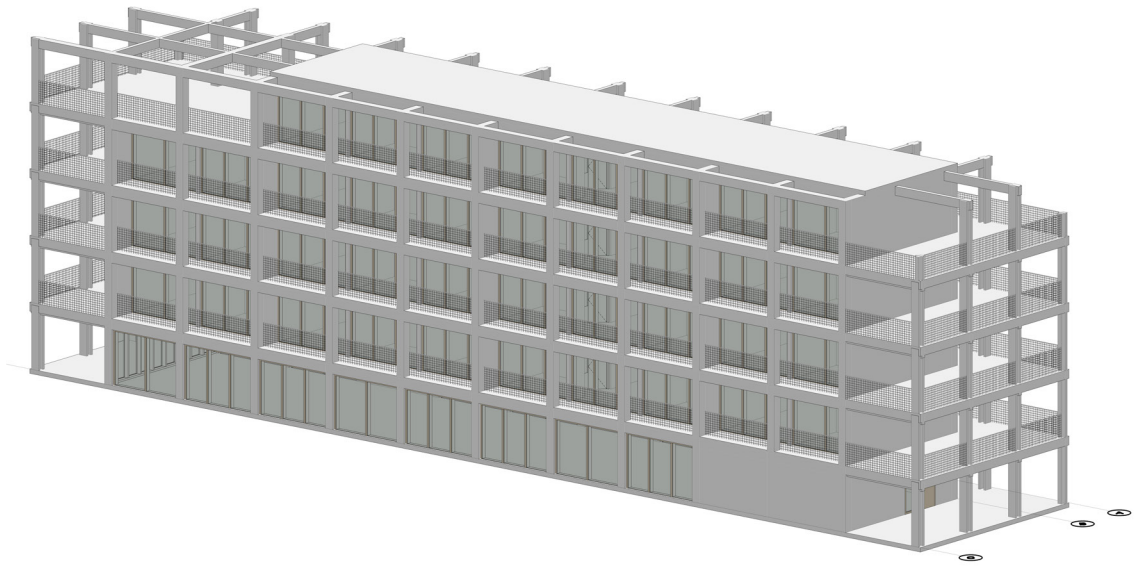
3d models of the building



models portraying the gallery and room layout

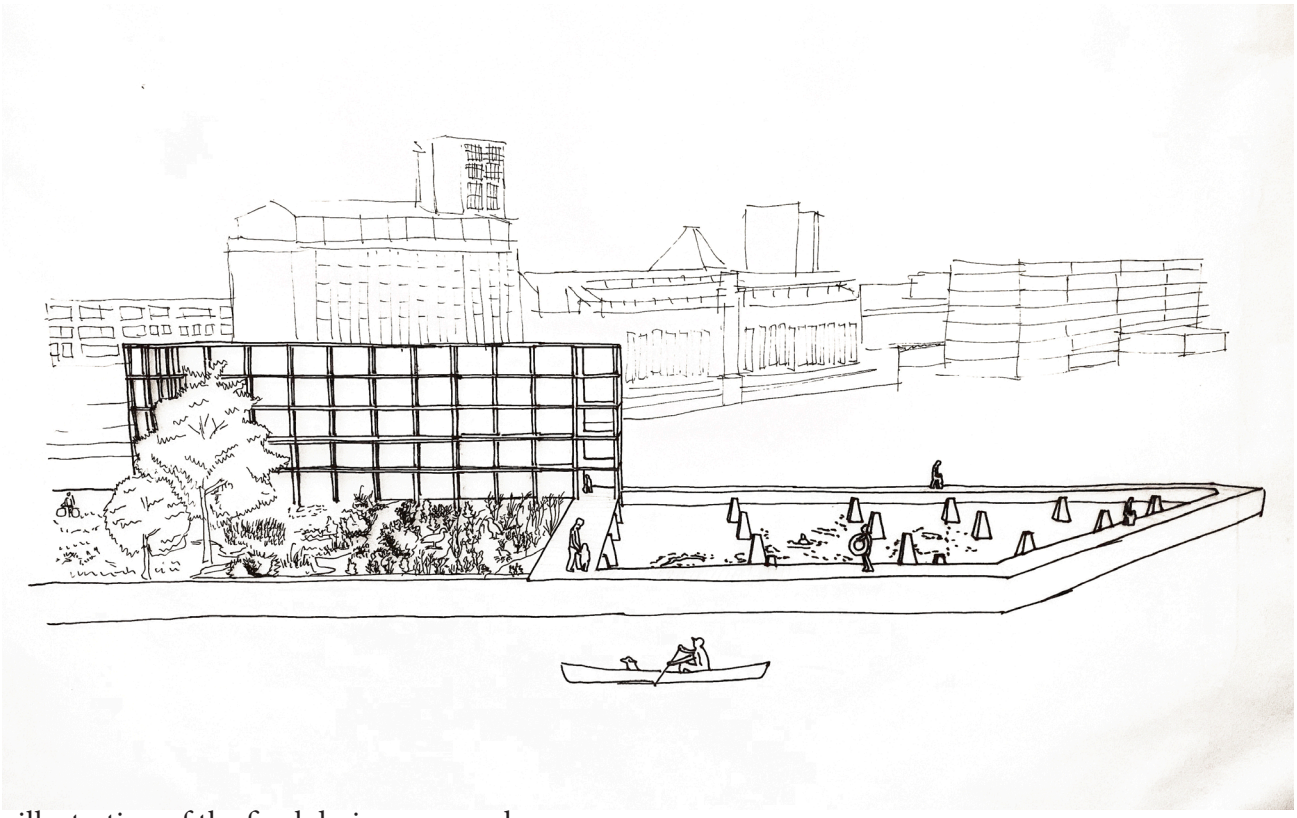
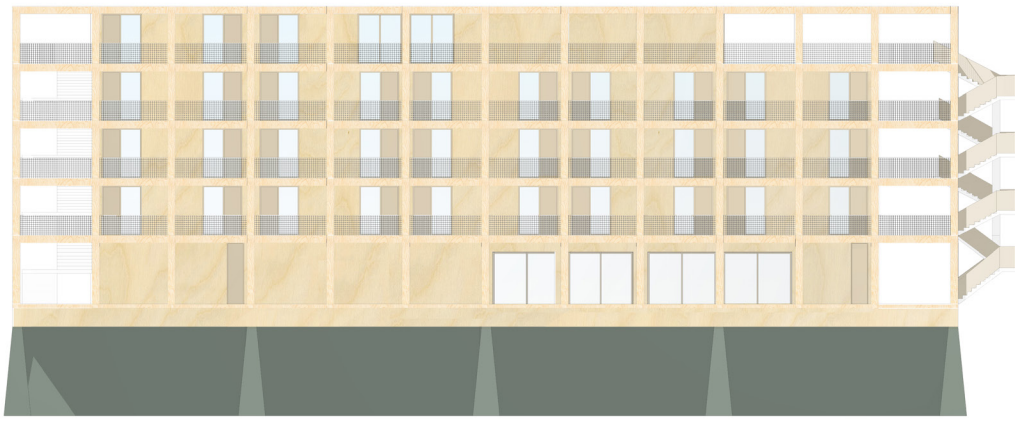
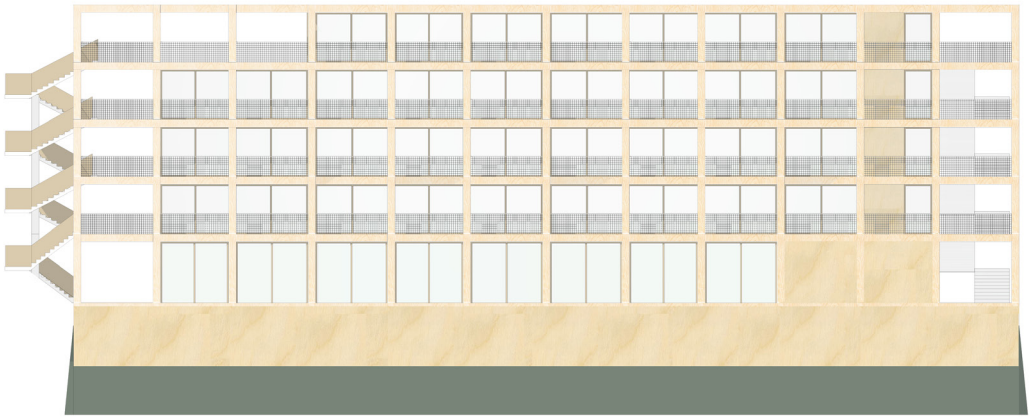
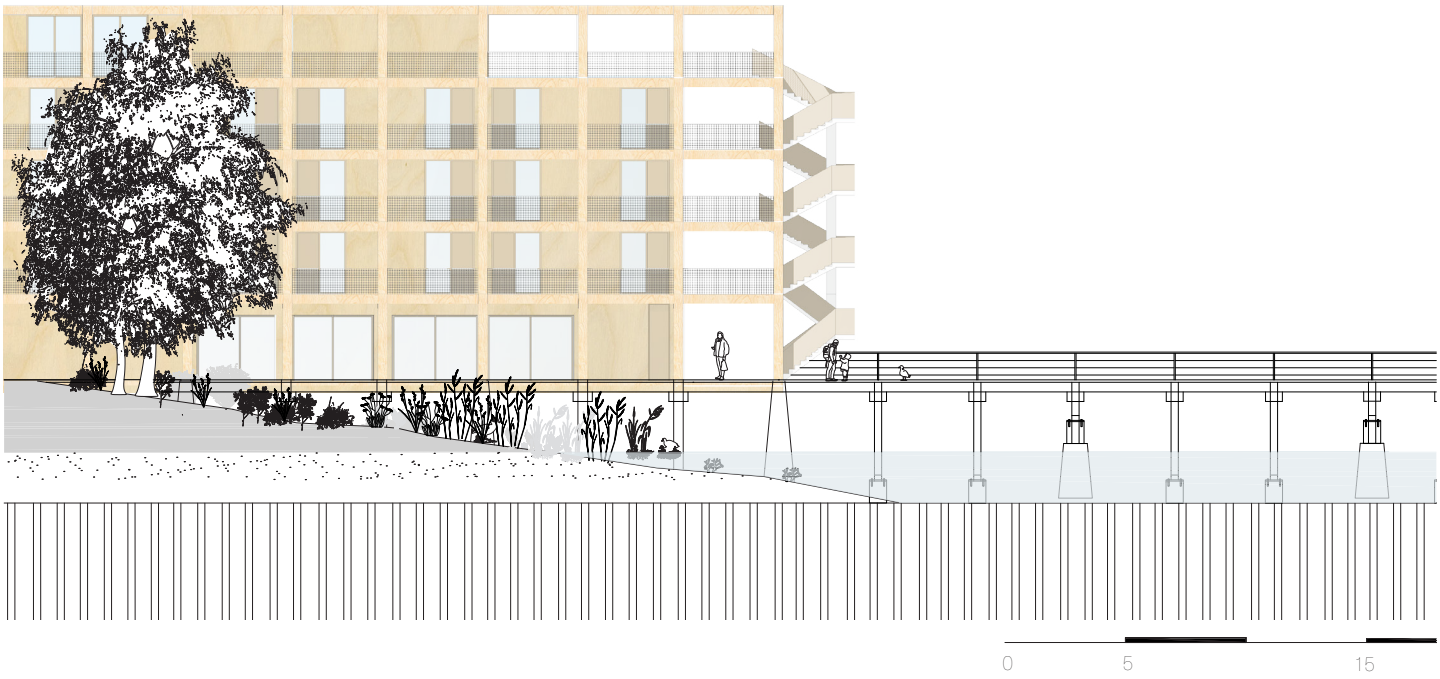


illustration of the final design proposal

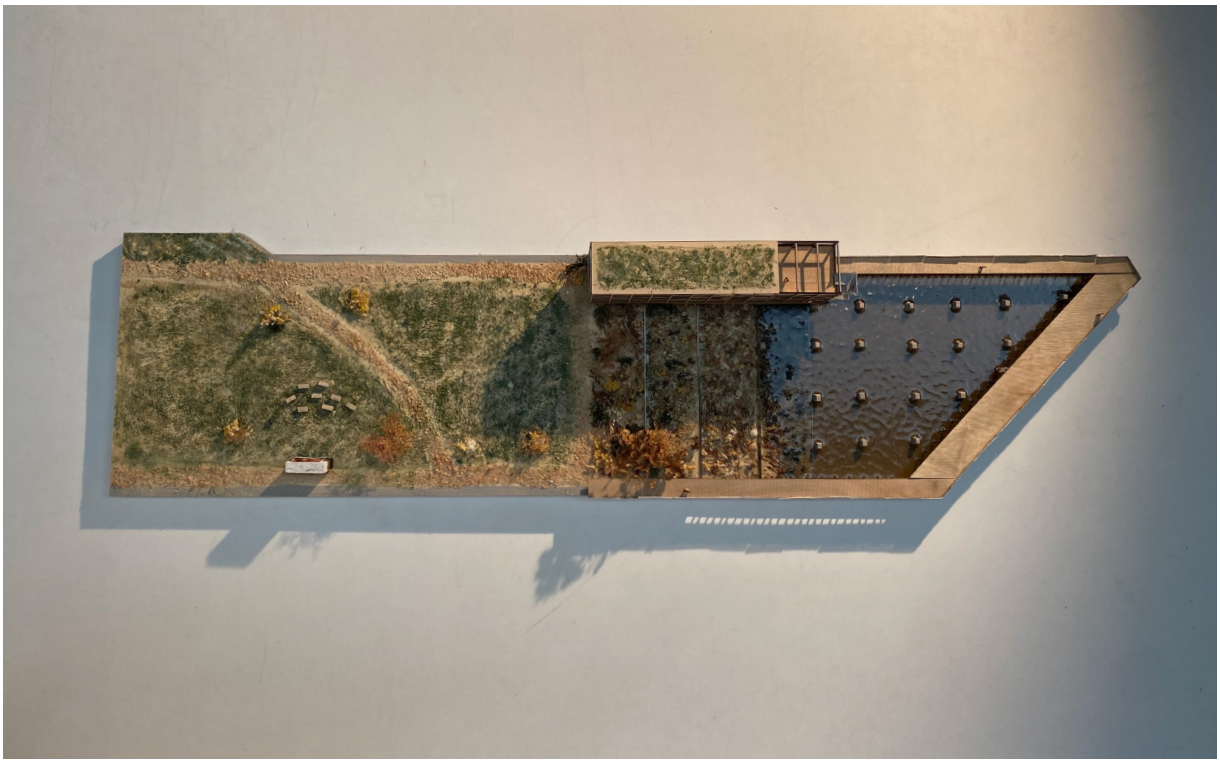




long elevations



elevation with a wetland section



final model of the project

Endnotes

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2 Lyons, A. S., & Petrucelli, J. R. (1987). Medicine (1st ed.). New York, USA: Abrams Harry N.

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