

*AR3UA100*  
*Urban Architecture Studio*  
*Glaneur/Glaneuse*

*The remaked borders:*  
*Sappi Island*

.....

*Peng Lee*  
*5320216*



# CONTENT

*Gleaning*

*Urban*

*Design*

*The six S:*

*Site*

*Structure*

*Skin*

*Service*

*Space Plan*

*Stuff*

*Research*

*01/ City and Factory: Historical borders*

*02/ Material Catalogue: Borders and Boundaries*

*03/ Borders and boundaries: adaptive factory-scape (section)*

*04/ Profile and Space:*

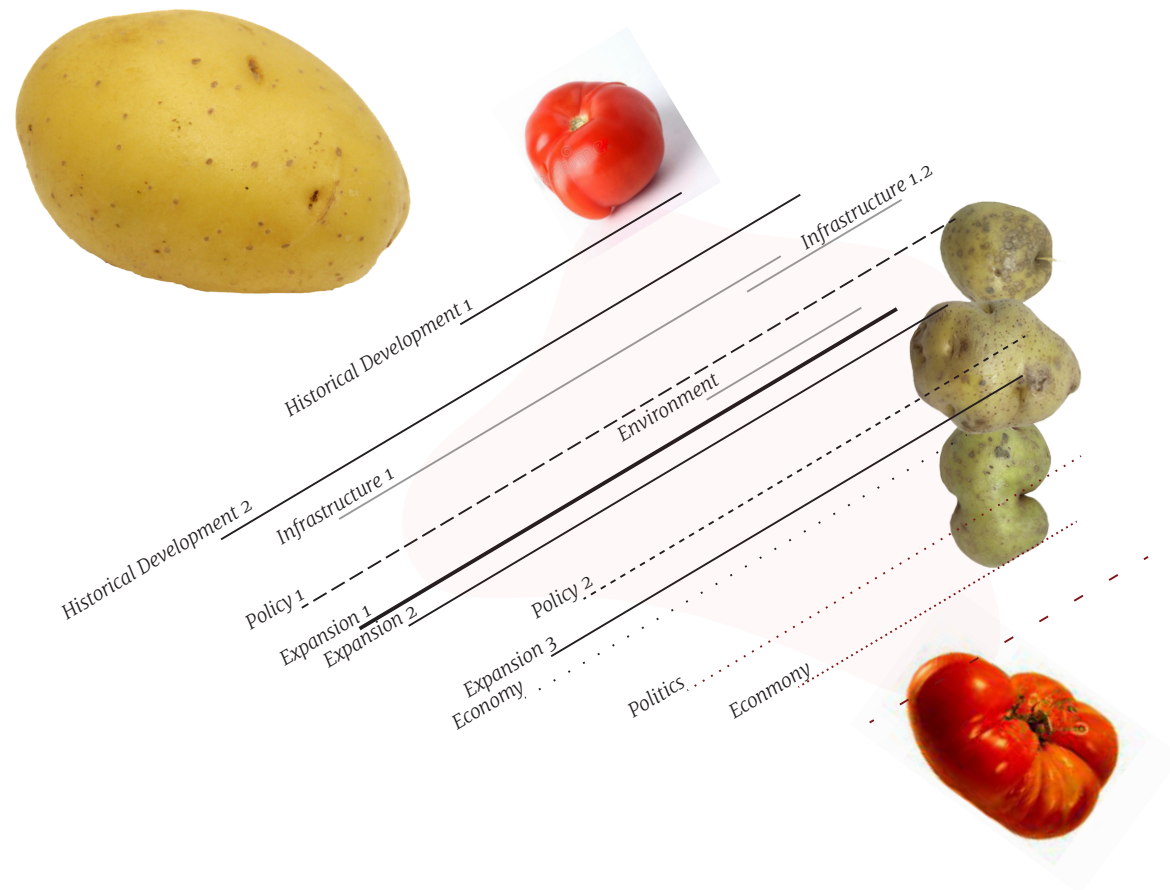
# Glaneur, glaneuse

Urban Architecture Graduation Studio, 2021-2022, TU Delft

TITLE

*In the end, it's act of time.*

(Research Plan Text)



Act of Sifting, selecting, filtering







## *SAPPI MAASTRICHT*



*ROOF SCAPE*



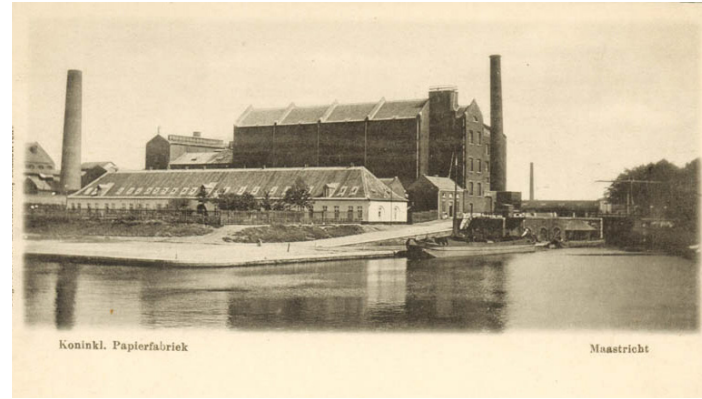


2019





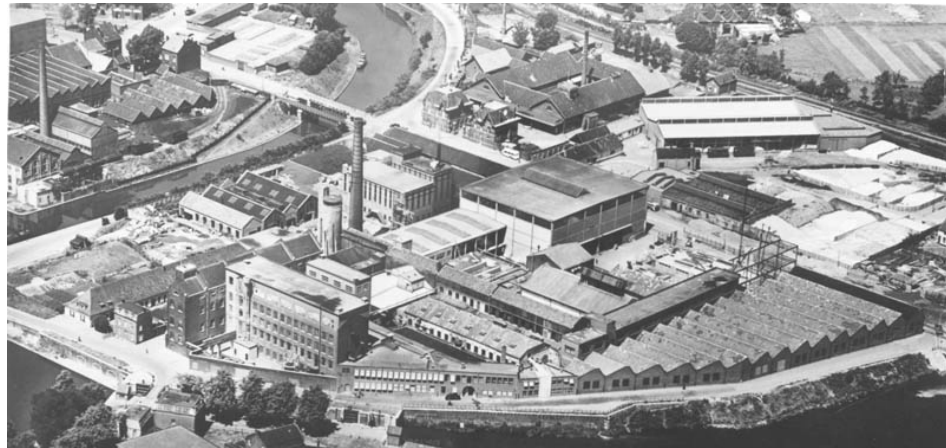
1852



1902



1925



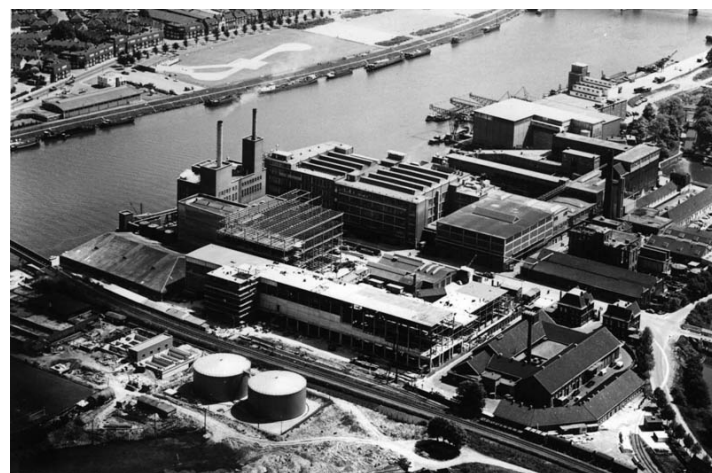
1935



1950



1961



1962



1964



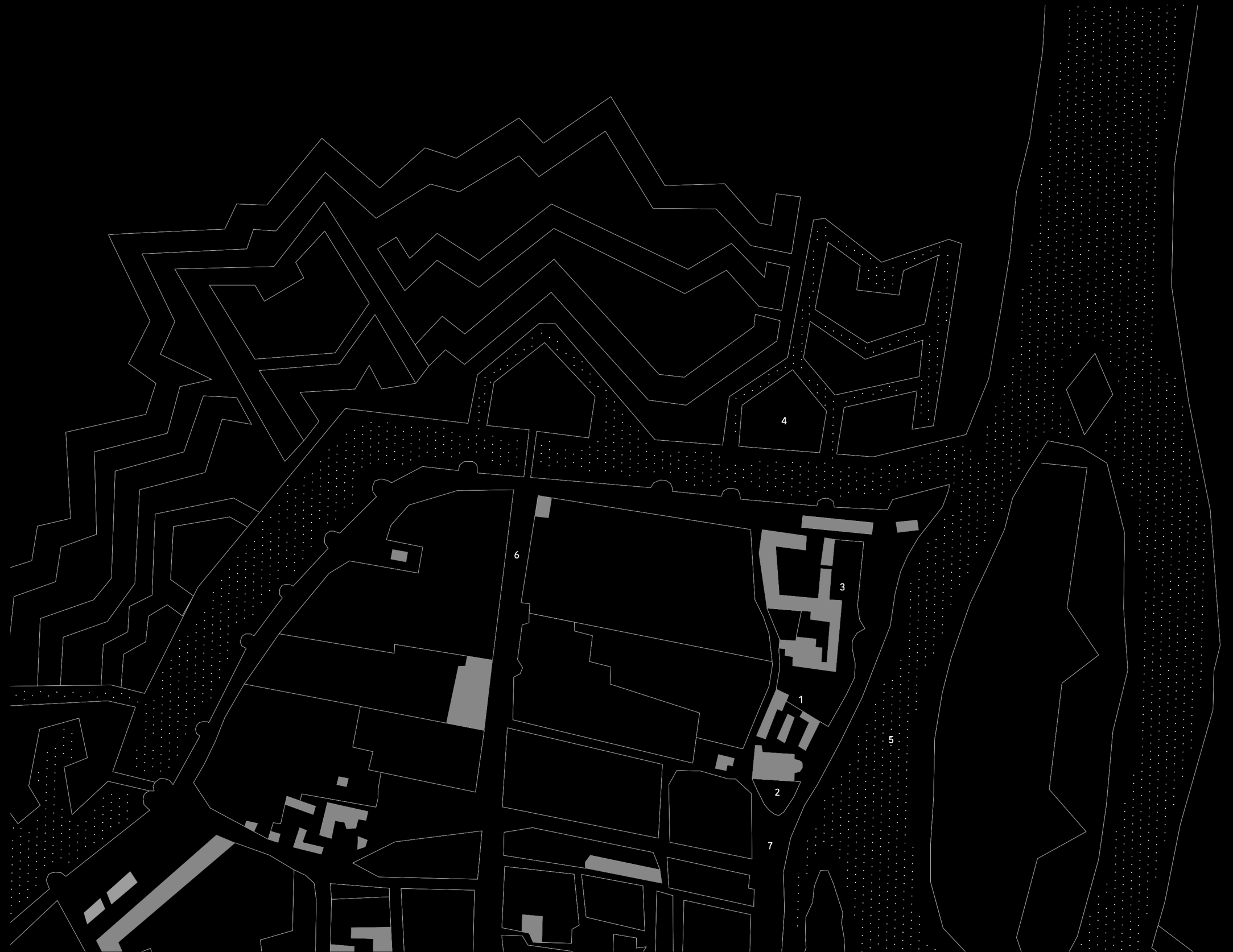
1970



## 1750

On the south side of the site, where the Paper Mill is now located, is the monastery (1) and church St. Anthony (2). In the far corner within the fortifications is the commandery Nieuwe Biesen (3), which has been at this location since 1360.

The city wall with its fortifications (4), together with the Maas (5), form a distinct border. The Boschstraat (6) and south sides of the site (7) are bordered by walls. Crossing borders could easily be done because of the open function of the church, it is in strong connection with the city.



# 1861

The Bassin (1), the Zuid-Willemsvaart (2) and the Affuitenloods (3) were built around 1827. The Affuitenloods is municipal property, it is a former military building for gun storage. The paper mill (4) has been in operation for 11 years and is growing steadily. The white factory building is still there today.

The paper mill is bordered by the Maas (5), the sluice (6), the Bassin (1) and the defense wall (7). Crossing borders is possible via the lifting bridge (8) at the sluice, via the wharf cellars (9) at the Bassin, and via the bridge (10) over the Zuid-Willemsvaart, the current Fransensingel.





## 1875

The site of the papermill (1) was fully built up. In 1867 Maastricht stops being a fortified town, and the defense walls and fortifications are destroyed. This provides space to expand to the north (2).

The borders of the Maas (3), the sluice (4) and the Bassin (5) are unchanged. The previously largest and highest border, the defense wall (6), is now open. The factory site is thus connected to the vacant land in the north (2). In addition, the two bridges (7,8) and the wharf cellars (9) remain crossings.



## 1935

The papermill is growing rapidly. They buy the Affuitenloods in 1878, and transform it into “de witte huisjes”, workers’ housing (1). Paper machines PM1 and PM2 (2) and a new storage building (3) are added. The site expands towards the vacant space in the north (4).

The border is shifted to the north, the railroad (5). The Maas (6), the sluice (7), the Bassin (8), and the Zuid-Willemsvaart (9) remain borders. With the relocation of the border a new crossing (10) under the railroad is created. Another new crossing is the wharf along the Maas (11), from where goods can be brought directly to the new storage building (3). The most important connection remains the bridge (12), the Fransensingel. The lift bridge (13) and the older wharf cellar (14) will also remain crossings.



2021

With a view to the future, the entrance has been moved from Fransensingel (1) to the more northerly Commandeurslaan (2). A new highway (3) runs through the area, and the site is further built up on the north side.

Borders remain the Voedingskanaal (4), the Maas (5), the sluice (6), the Bassin (7), the Zuid-Willemsvaart (8) and the infrastructure (9). A new crossing is the direct connection with the highway (10). The crossings via the trains are no longer there. Unchanged are the two crossings by road (11,12), the two bridges (13,14), and the Maas (15).



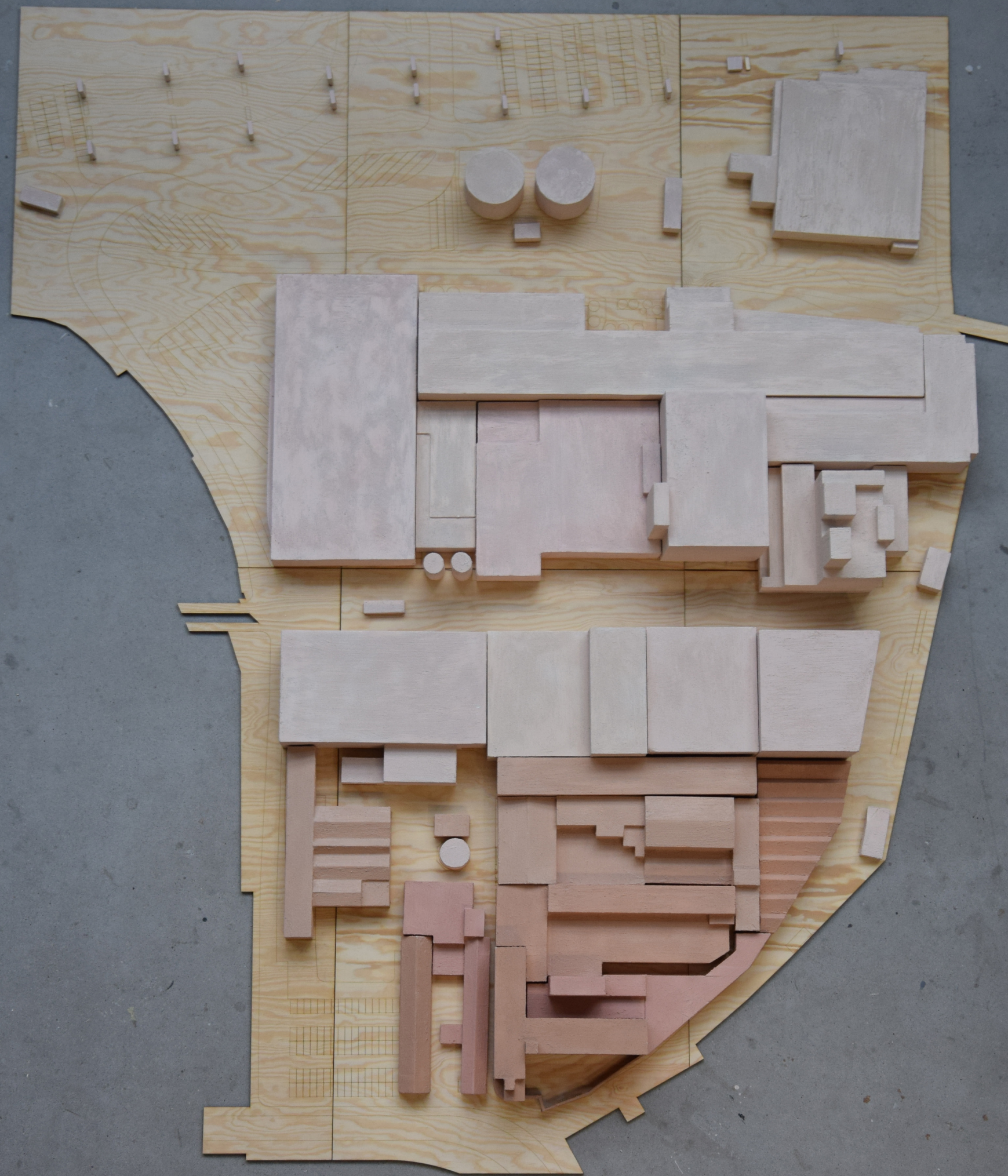
# 2040

A southern part of the Sappi site has been sold to the municipality. Here the factory buildings will be demolished, and a new road (1) constructed. There will also be new housing development at the beginning of the Zuid-Willemsvaart, where the parking lots (2) are now.

The borders change significantly on the southern side. Where previously the Bassin formed the boundary between the site and the surroundings for a long time, now the yet to be constructed road (1) will form the border. The other borders remain: the Voedingskanaal (2), the Maas (3), the sluice (4), the Zuid-Willemsvaart (5) and the infrastructure (6). It is unclear whether this transformation will create new crossings with the Sappi site. Existing crossings remain: the bridges (7,8), the freeway (9), by road (10,11) and the Maas.











*FENCES*



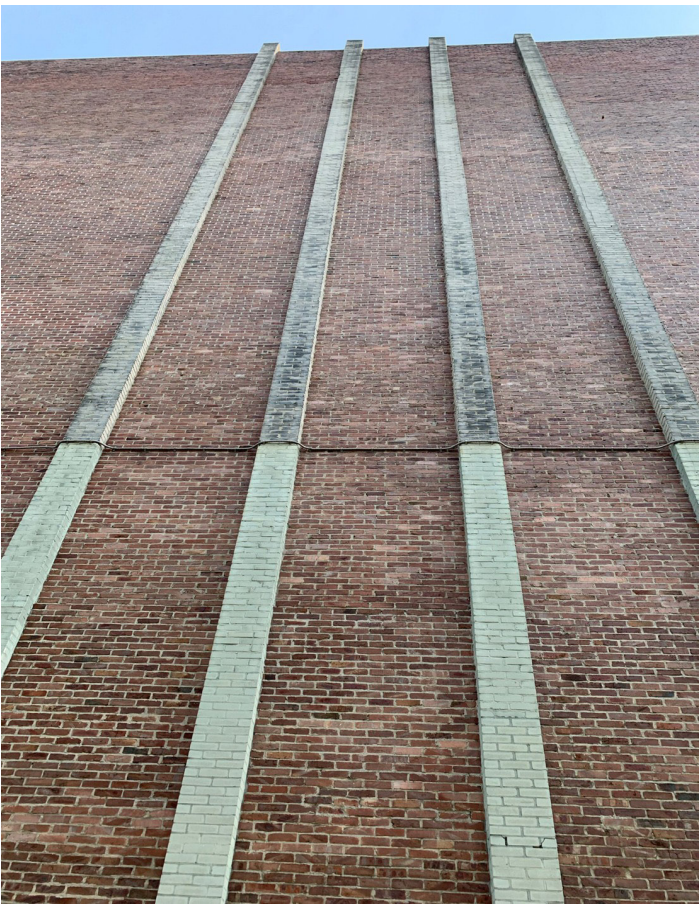
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*FENCES*









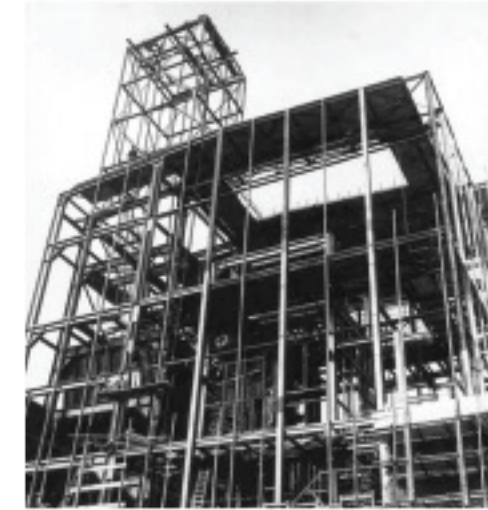




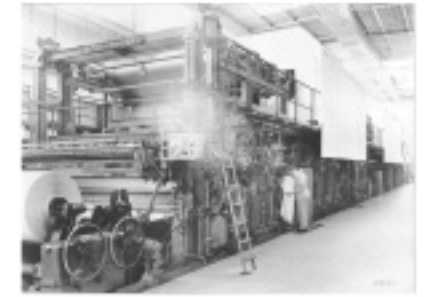












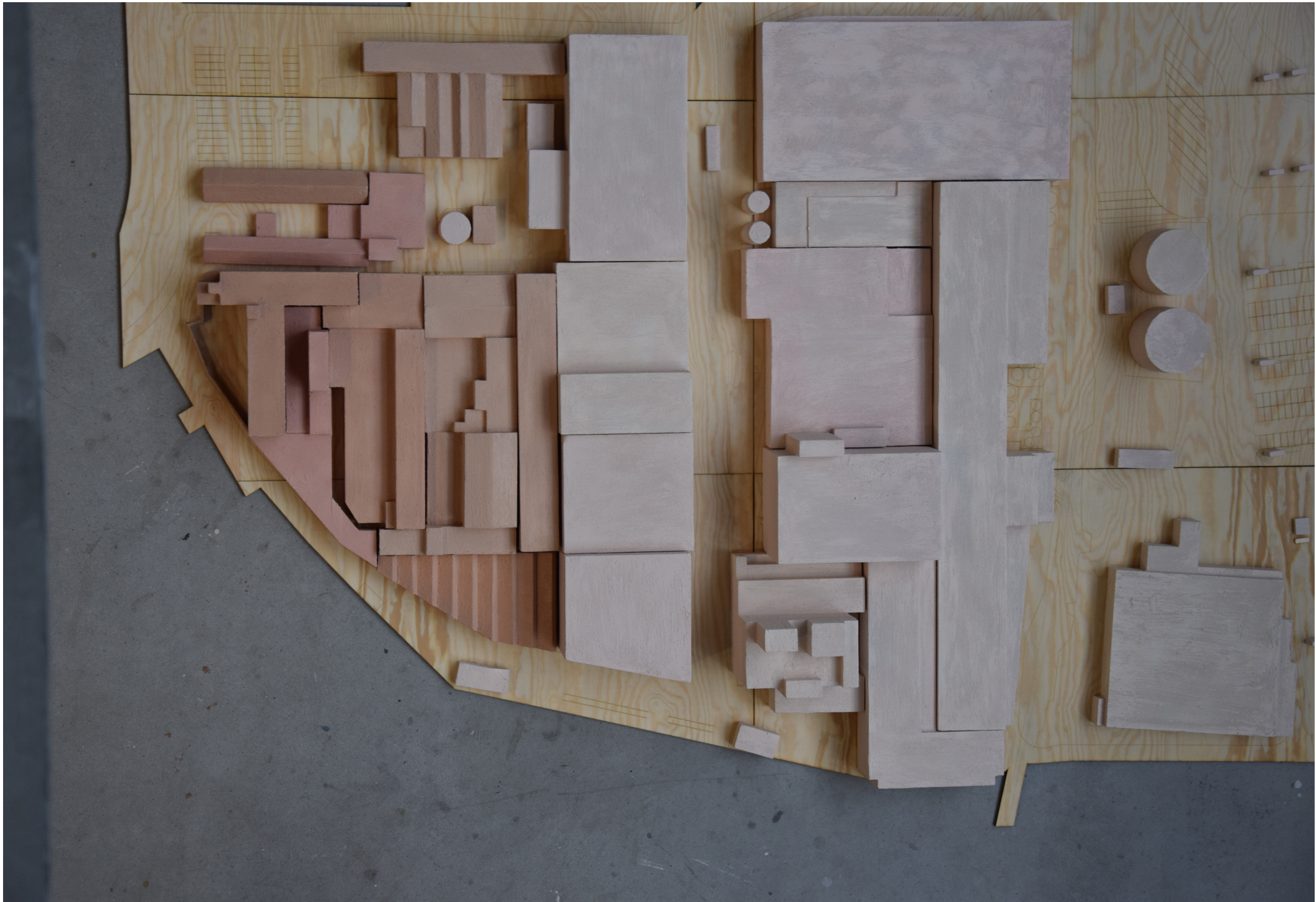
## *Gleaning the Urban: Industrial Settings*

*It's a factory. It's private, protected, isolated from its own policy, safety, system. It's fenced. It grows and shrinks within the fences.*

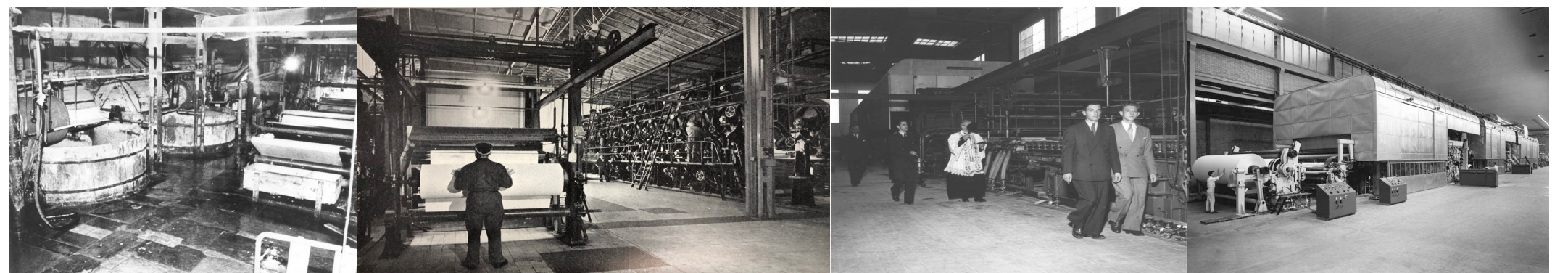
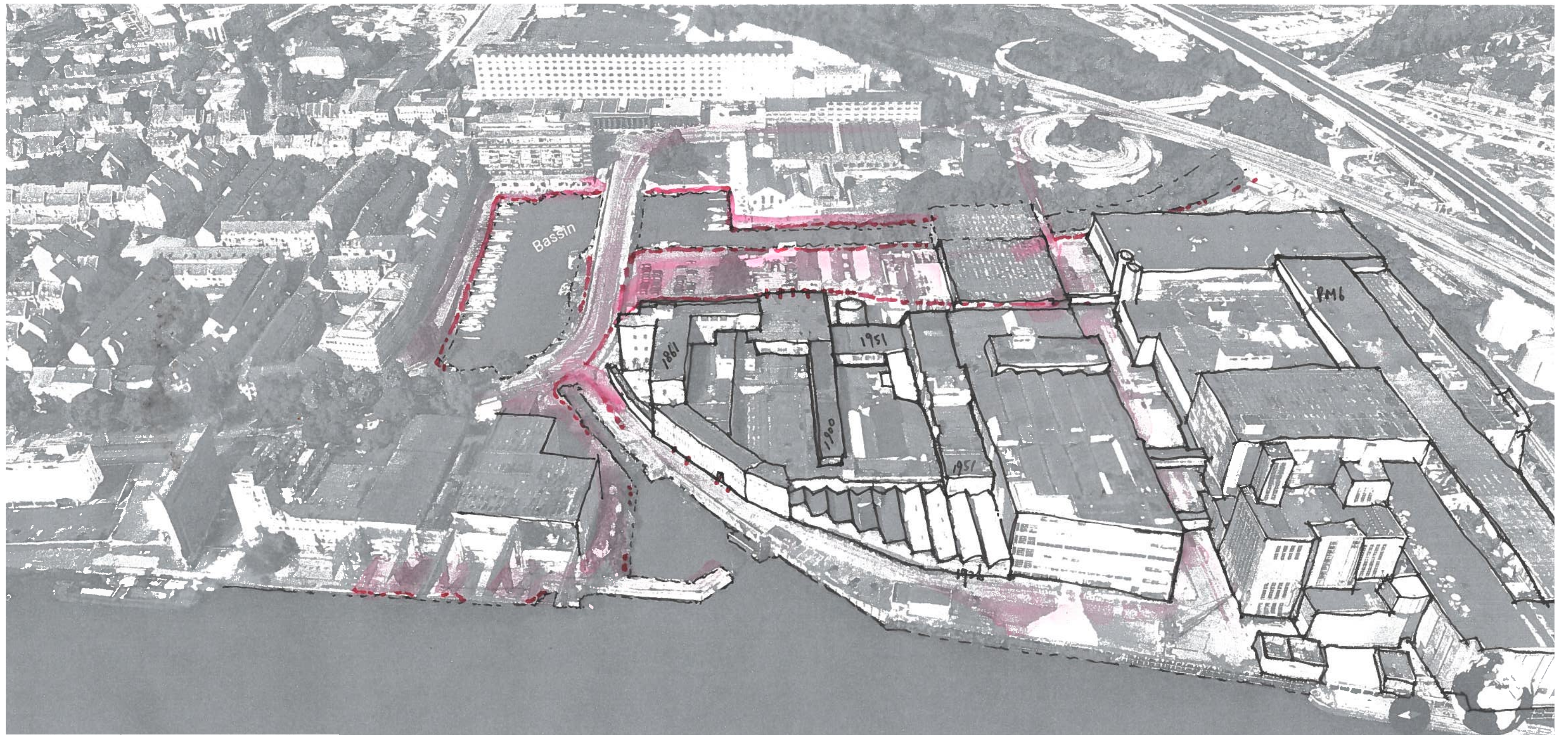
*It's a paper factory, which accommodated the paper machines, which dominates the paper production. Cellulose mixed in water, pressed into paper roll, rolled over meters long, rolled from the machine head to the tail, the start to the end of the machine hall.*

*"These industrial leavings - and the phenomenon of ruinous industrial landscapes - are in no way a homogeneous group. They consist of disused buildings and production facilities, flooded areas, former quarries, mining areas with the residues of coal and iron processing, spoil heaps, power stations, settling basins, areas with contaminated air, water, and soil, with poor vegetation. There may be disused or unusable transport structures, extensive depot and production sites, and space prepared for expansion - each at its own stage of development." p.19 Beauty Redeemed*









White Building, PM3-4, PM5, PM6

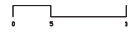




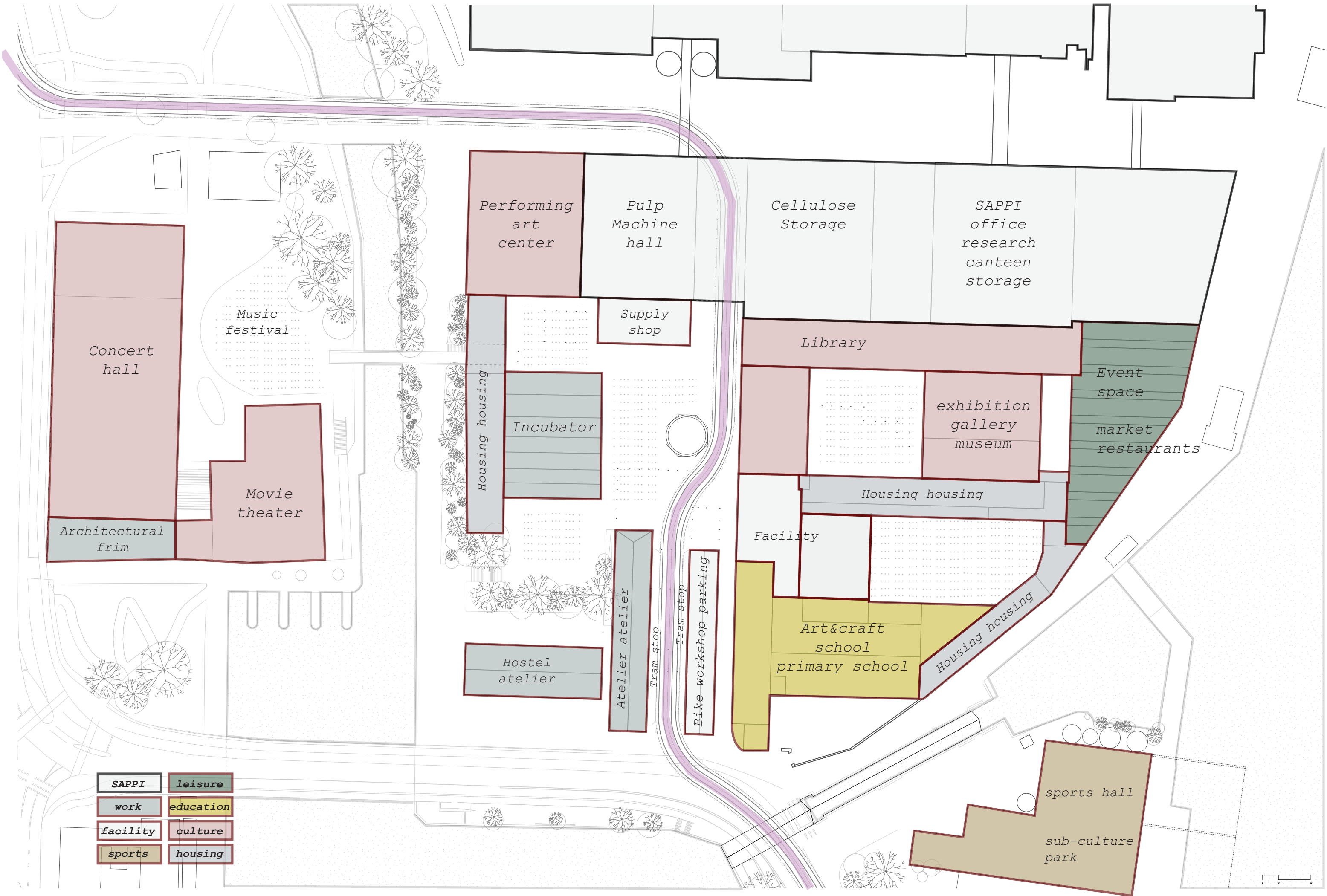
DEMOLISHED

ADDITION

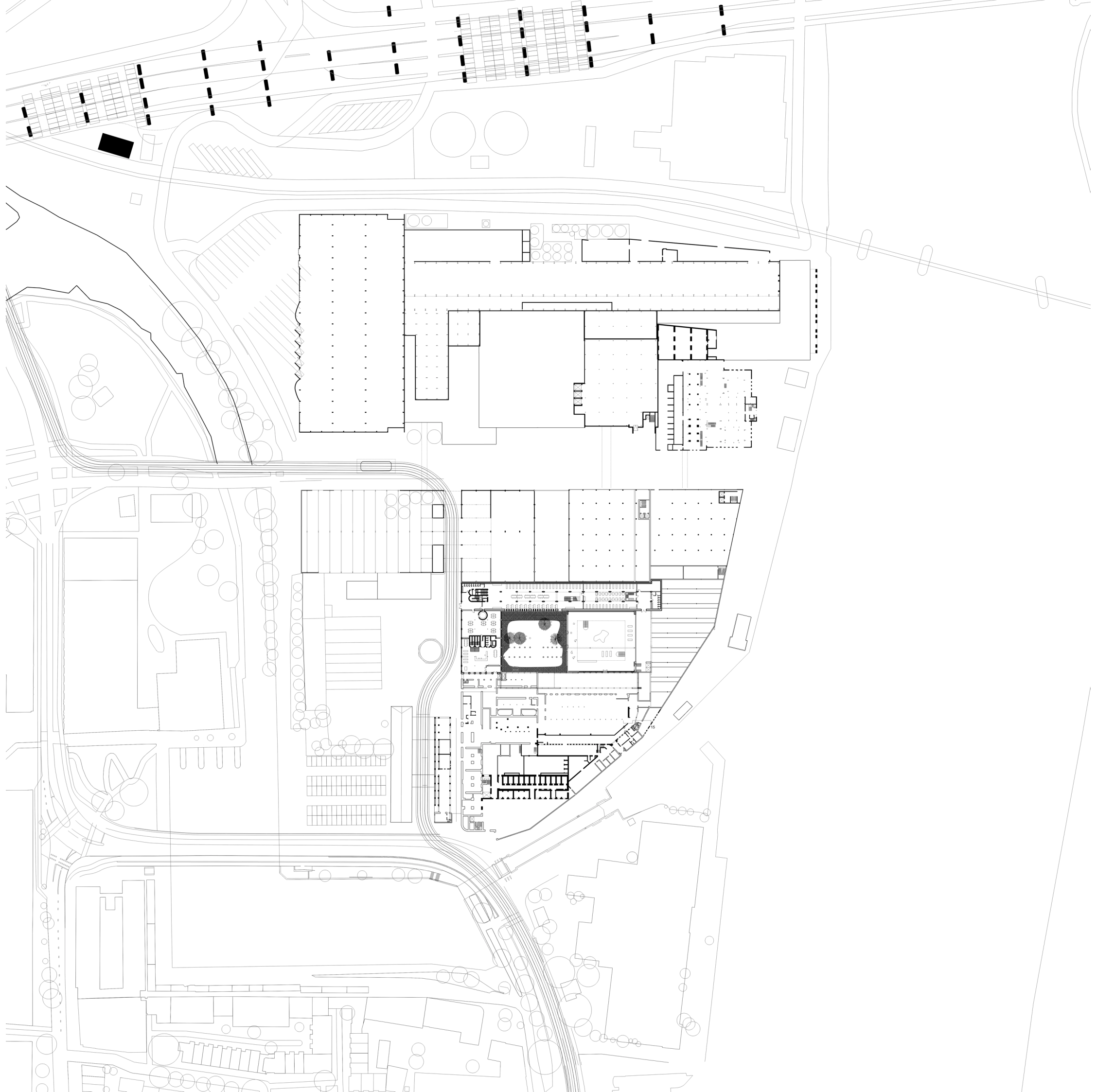
EXISTING

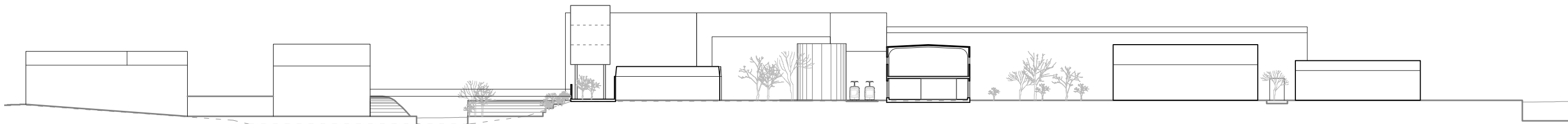
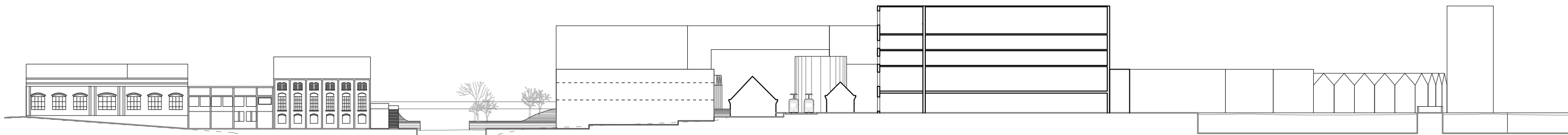
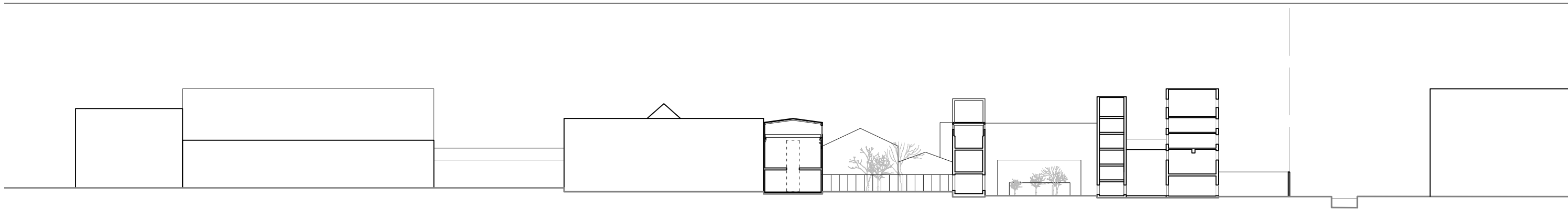




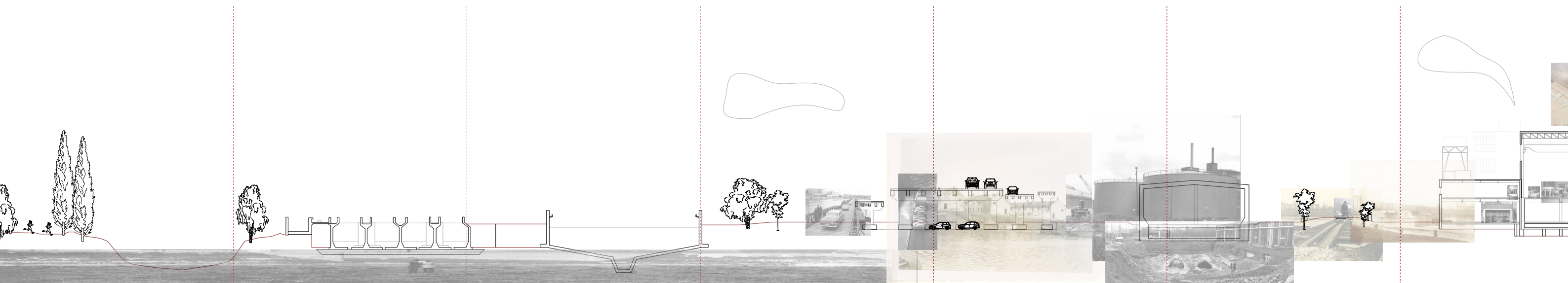
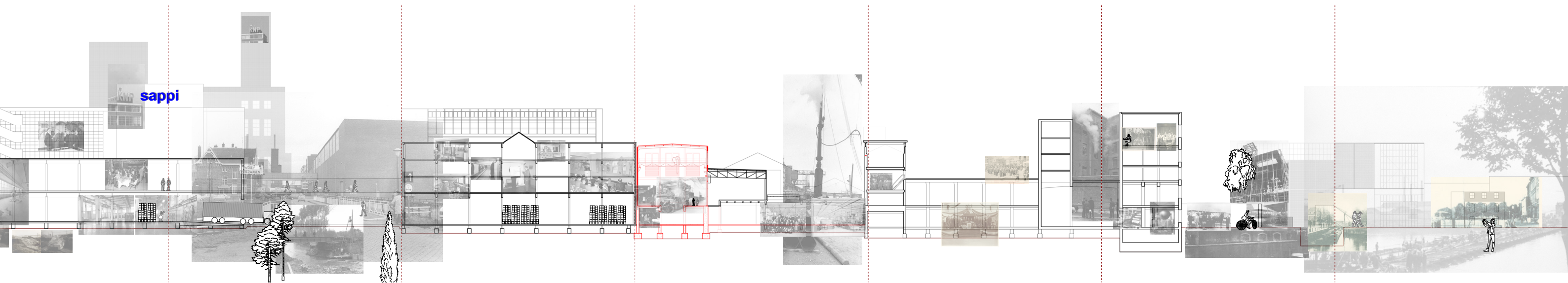


SAPPI	leisure
work	education
facility	culture
sports	housing



















*Building 731 732 Pulp Pools and the Paper Machine Hall 5*



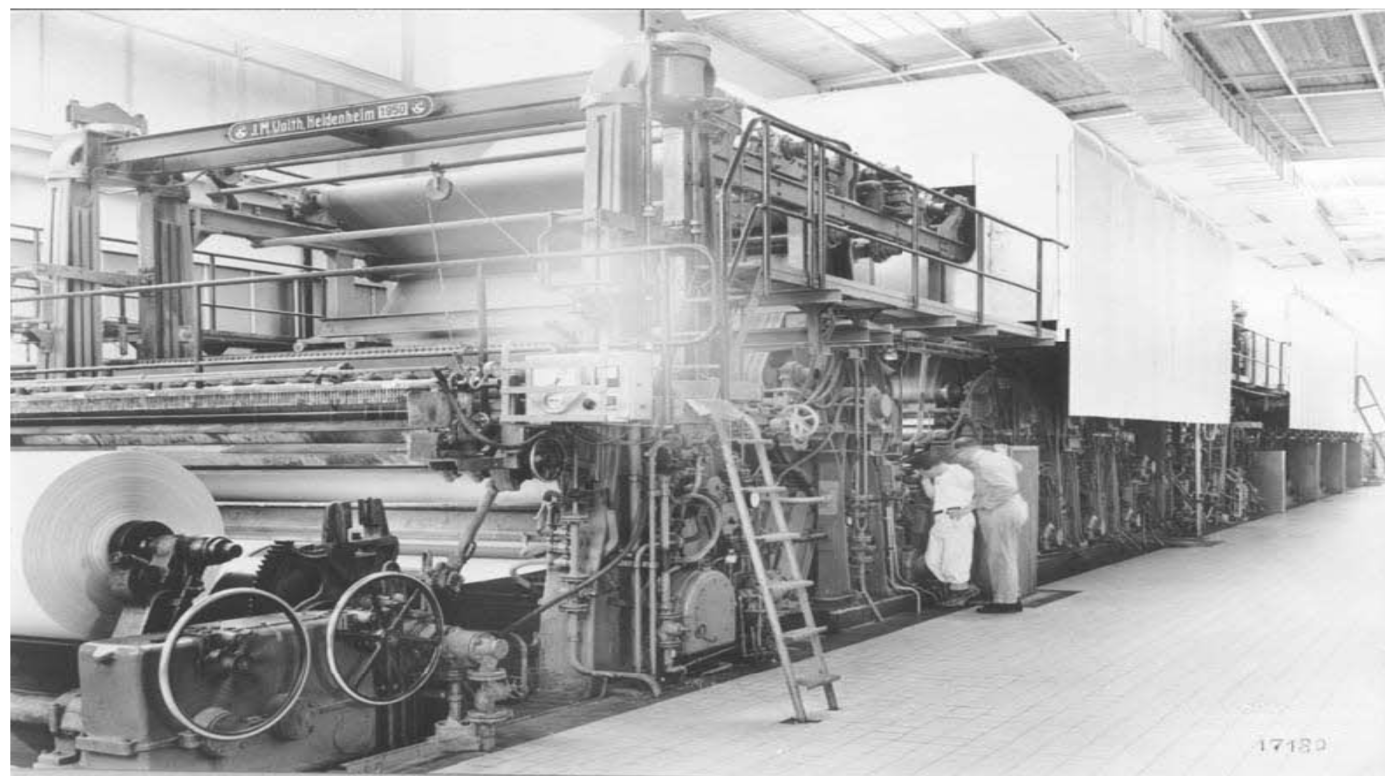
## *Gleaning the Layers*

*How building learns,  
Shearing layers of change. Because of the different rates of  
change of its components, a building is always tearing itself  
apart.*

*SITE  
STRUCTURE  
SKIN  
SERVICE  
SPACE PLAN  
STUFF*



*THE MOST IMPORTANT  
STUFF*



*Pieces of PM5, 1950, 2021*



The image shows a detailed architectural floor plan of a church interior, likely a historical or religious building. The plan is oriented with the entrance at the top. The main nave is a long rectangular space with a central aisle and side aisles. The choir is at the bottom, featuring a large apse with a semi-circular plan. The plan is divided into sections by dashed lines, and various rooms and areas are labeled in German. A yellow rectangular area is highlighted in the center of the nave, and a red dotted line traces a path through the plan. The plan includes various architectural details such as columns, arches, and windows. The overall layout suggests a traditional church design with a clear progression from the entrance to the altar area.

### *Production, Circulation, and Operation*



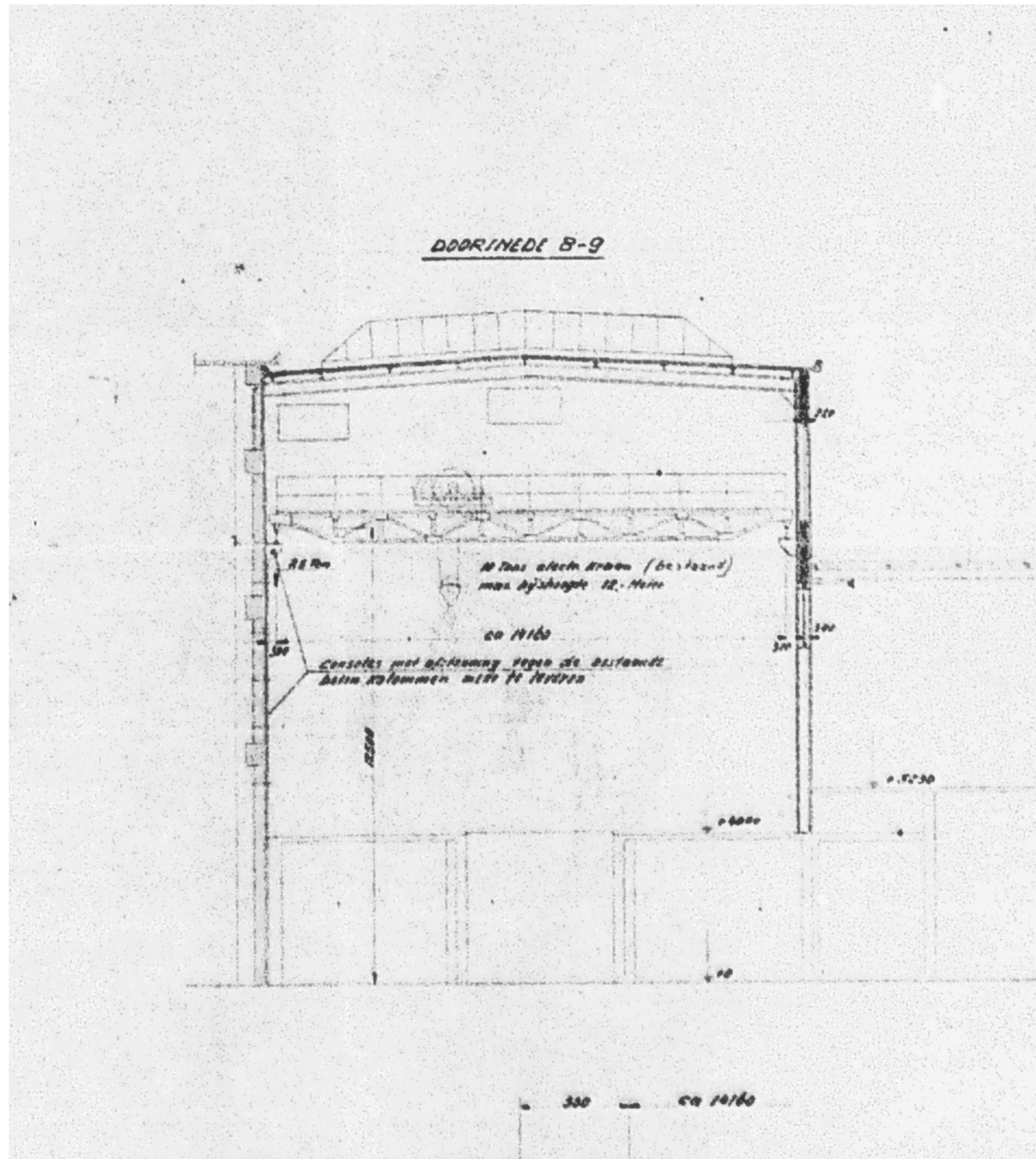








### SPACE PLAN (SECTION)





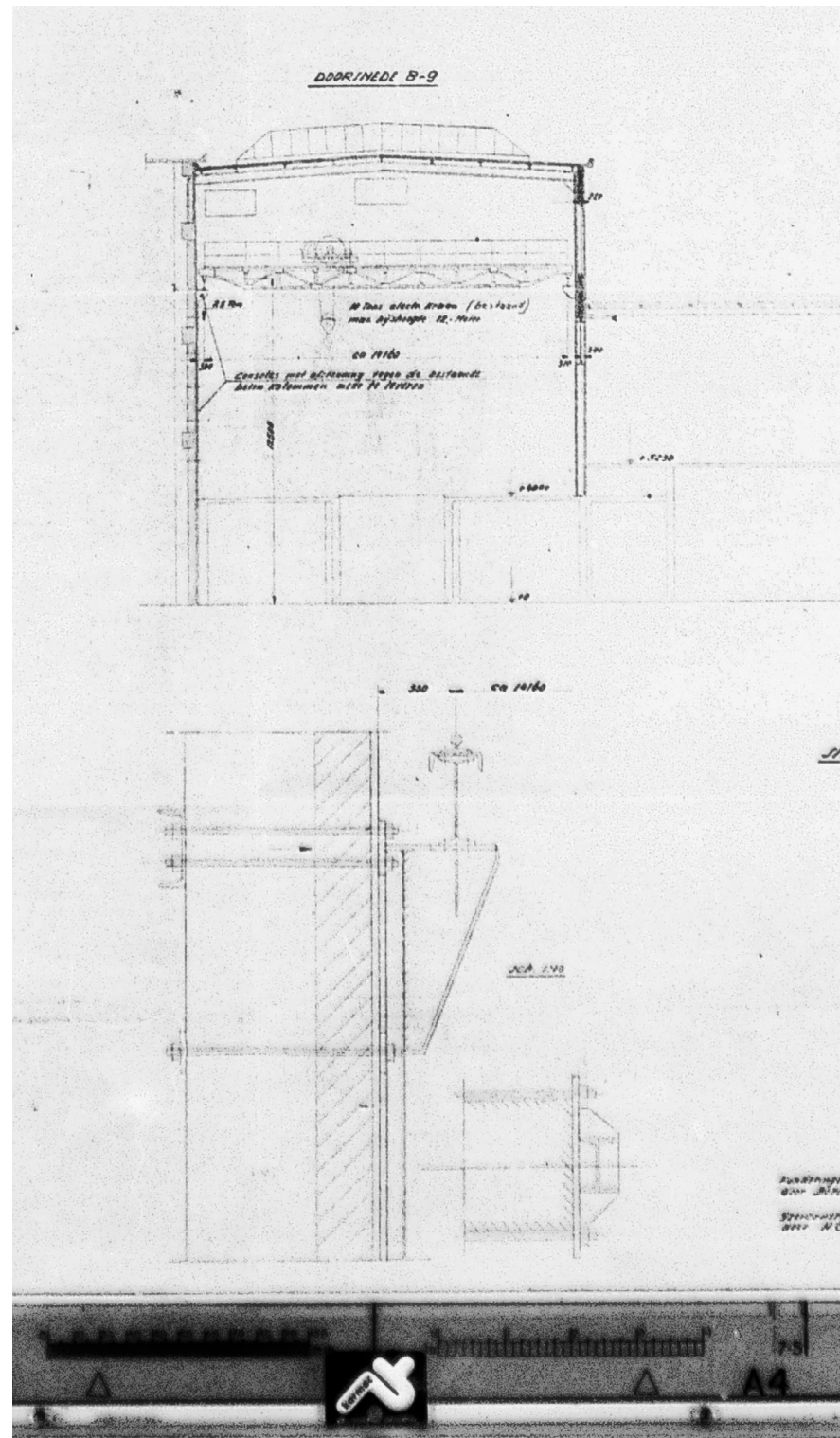
## SERVICE



Service is everything you need for production and operation. The pipes feeds the machine (water and cellulose), the ducts keep its temper.



## EXISTING SKIN





*TITLE*



*Factory Skin*

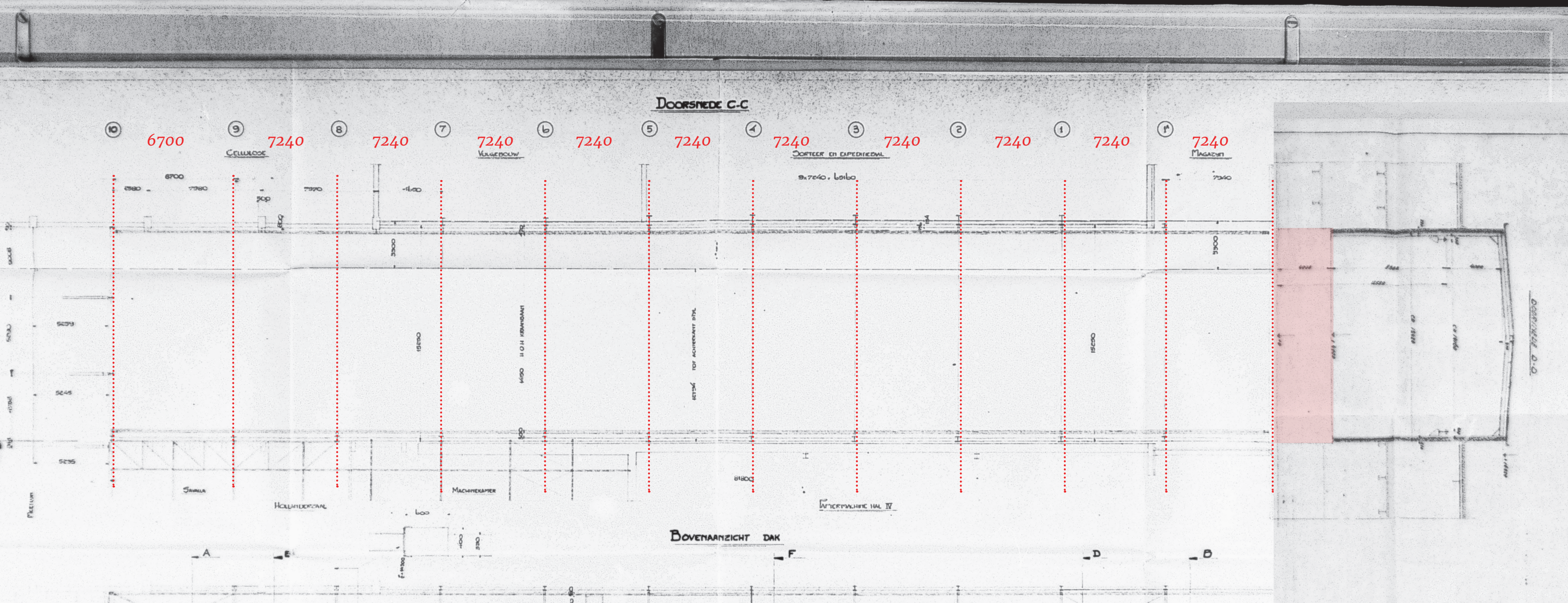




*Factory skin*



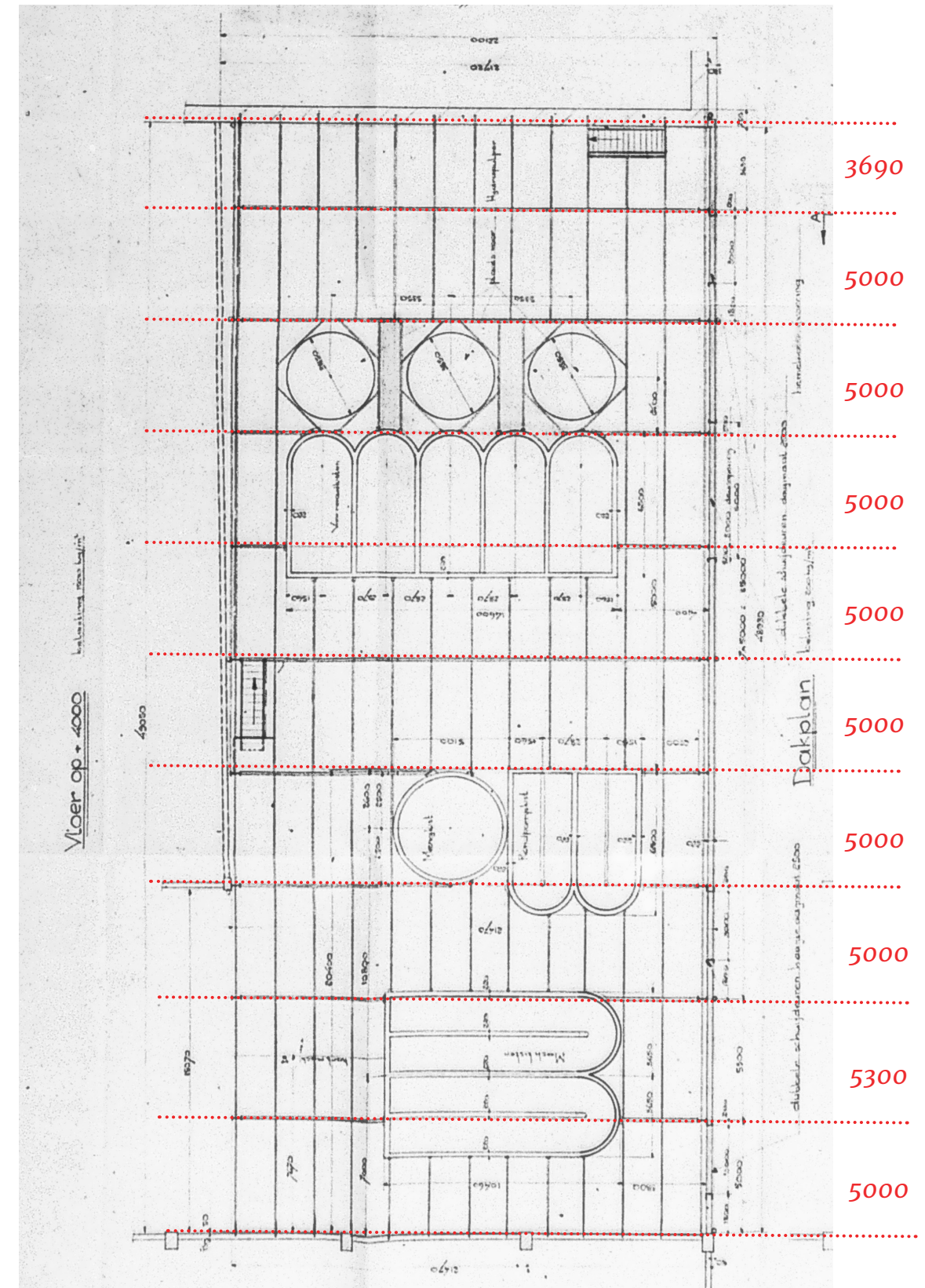
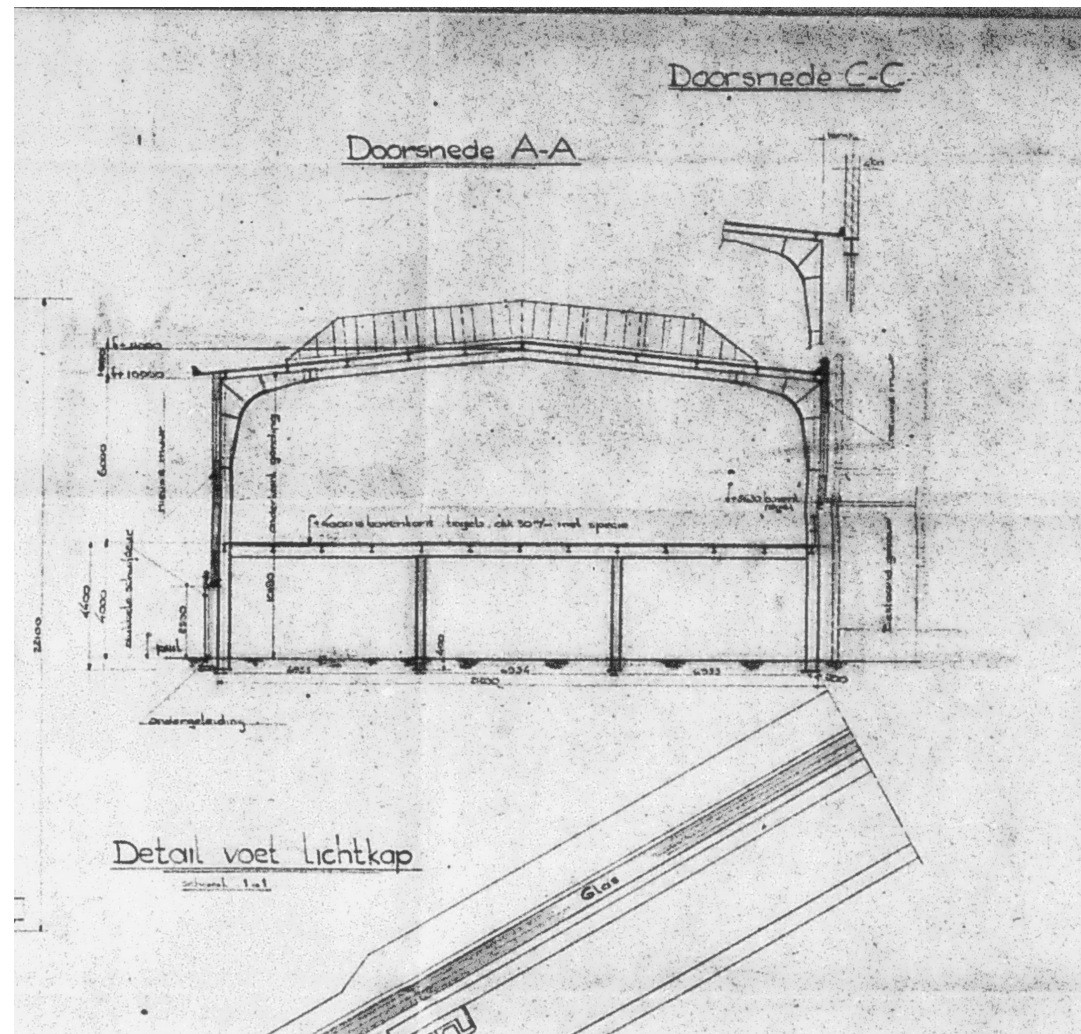
# EXISTING STRUCTURE



Archival Drawing - Machine 24

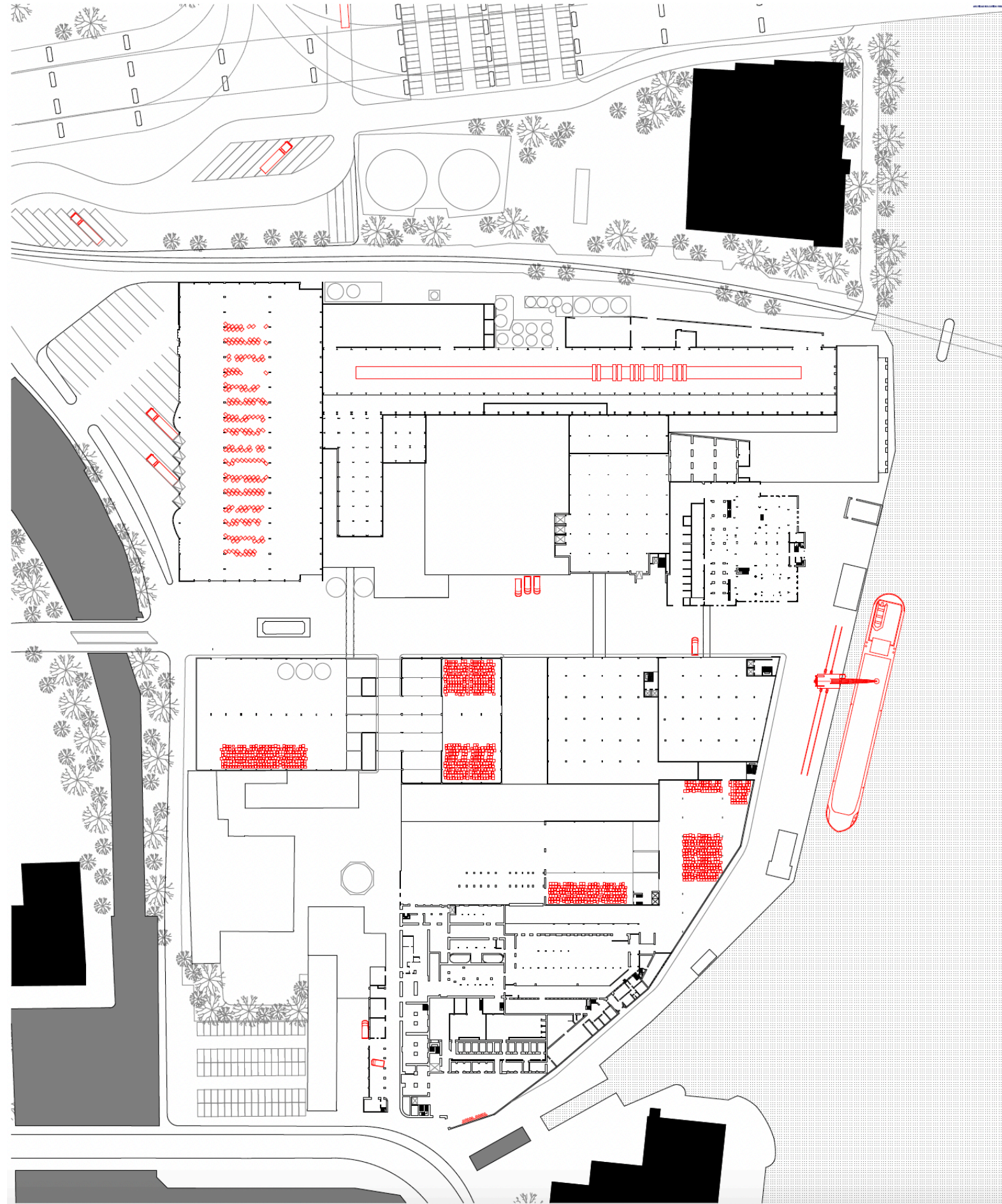


# EXISTING STRUCTURE





# EXISTING SITE





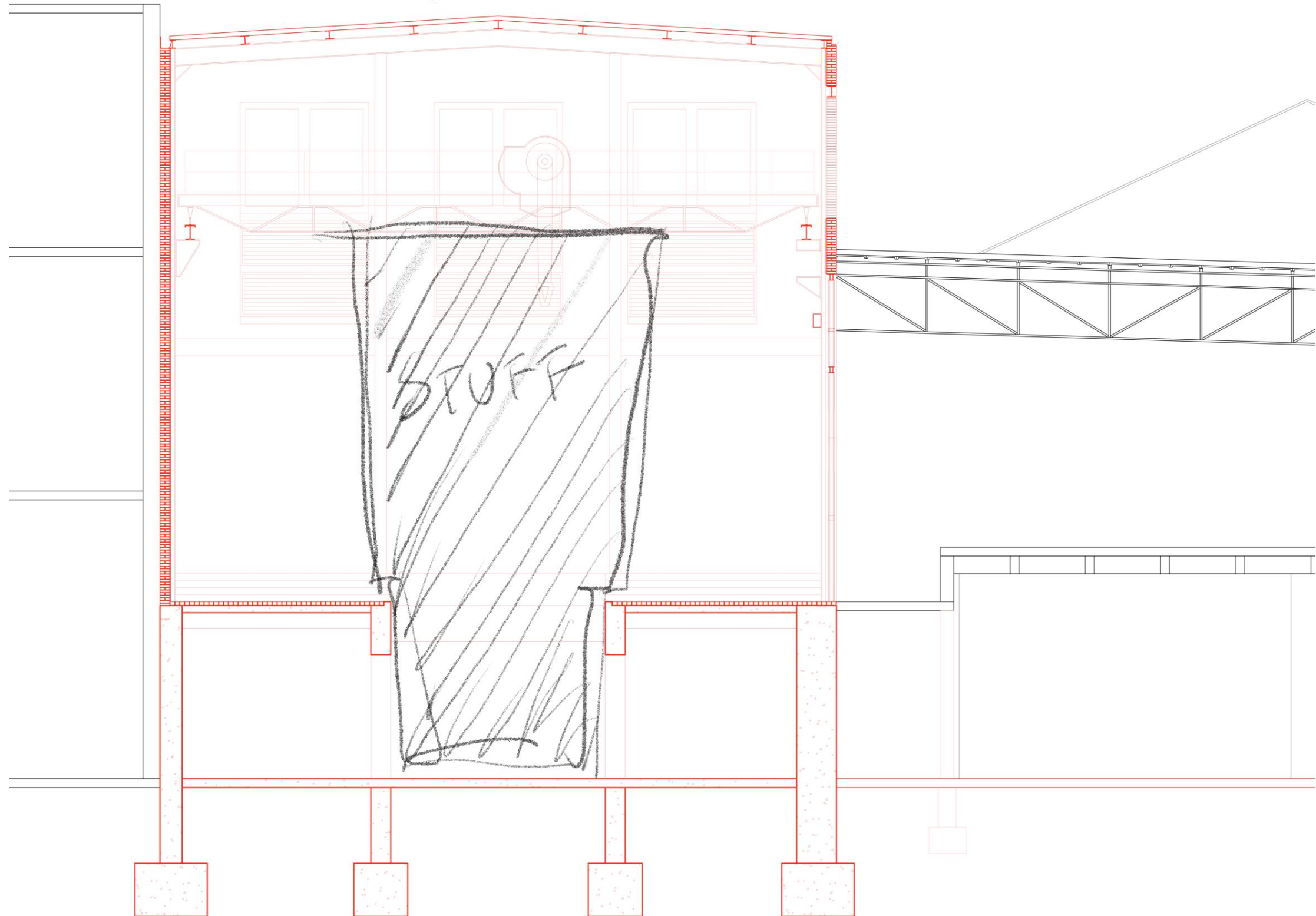
## *PROGRAM*

*From cellulose to paper to books*

*A Public library and archives*

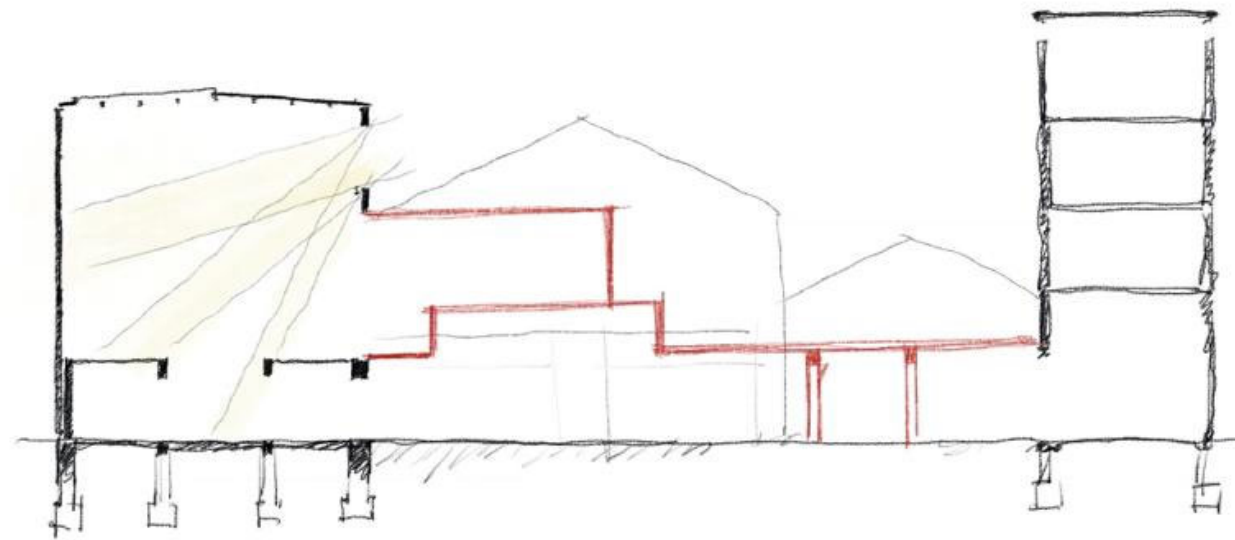


SHELL

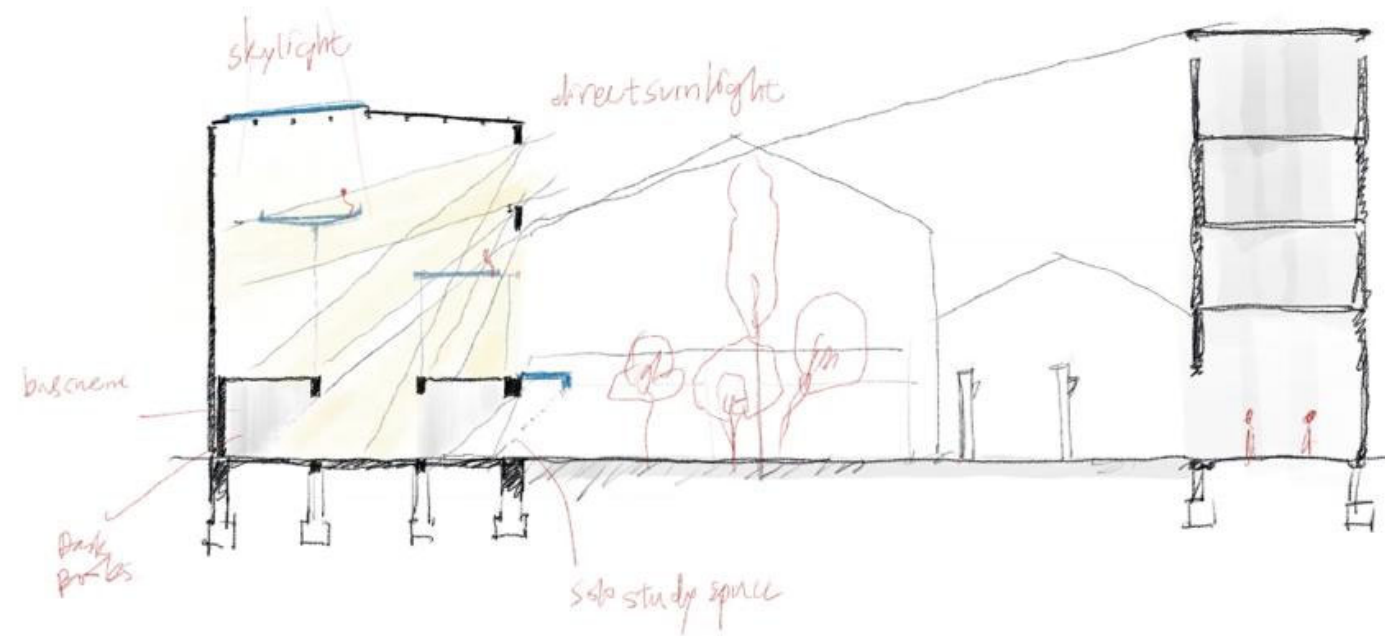




*Gleaning the skin and structure*



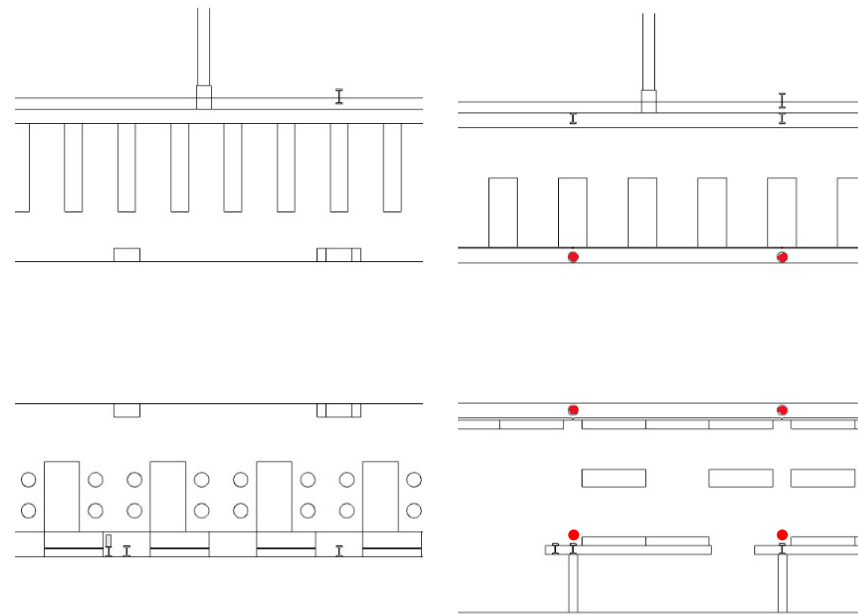




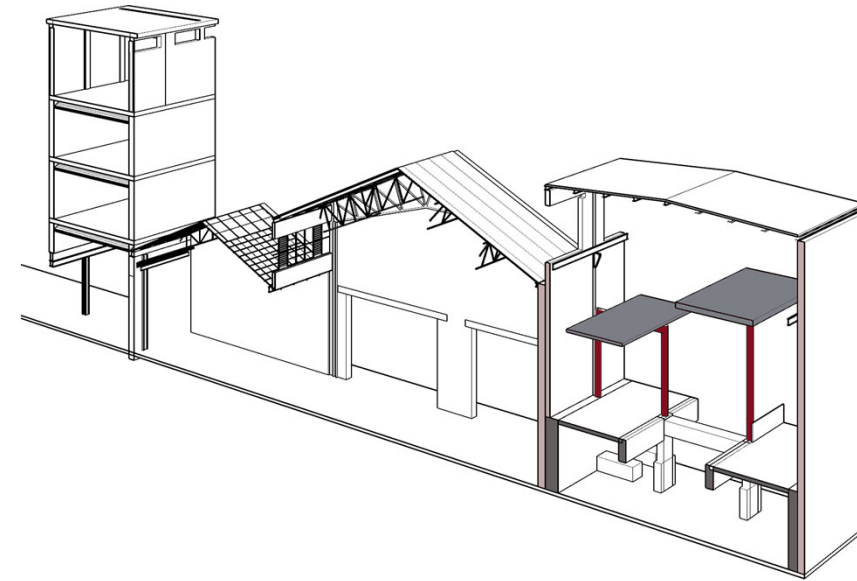
Daylight, climate, and space



## Structural Strategy

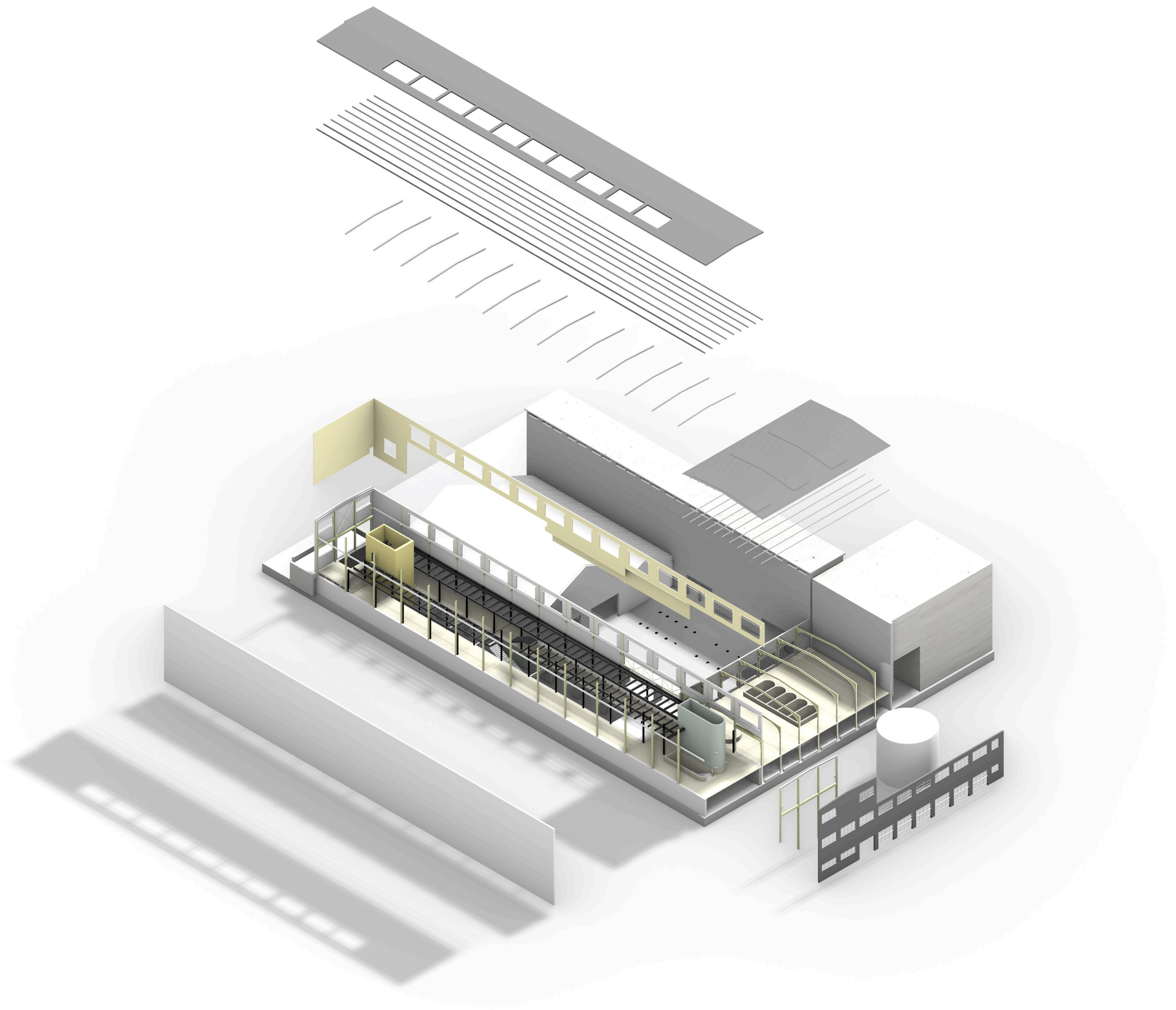


*Existing ground floor pillar –  
grid of 7240mm*

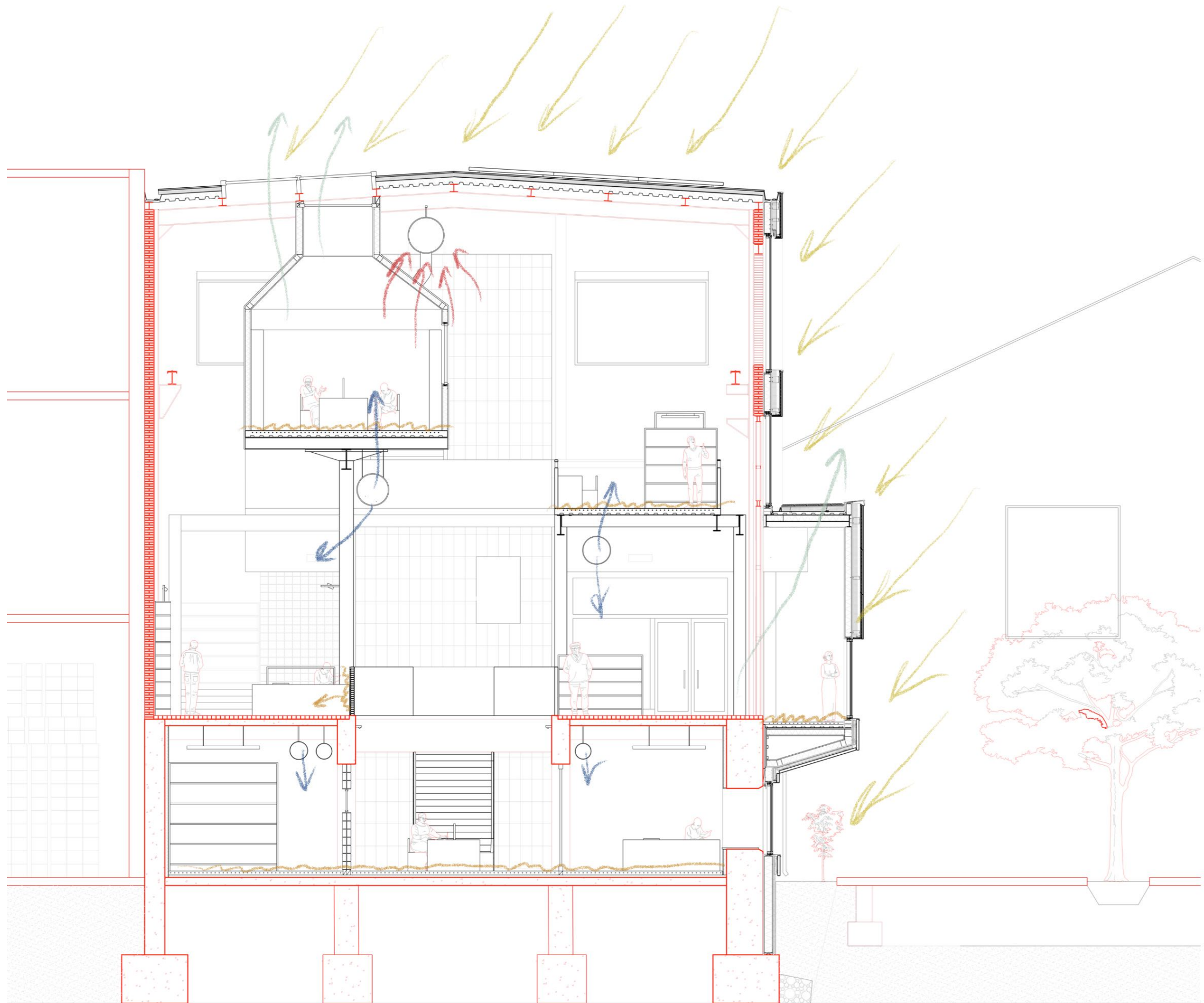


*Additive Structure*



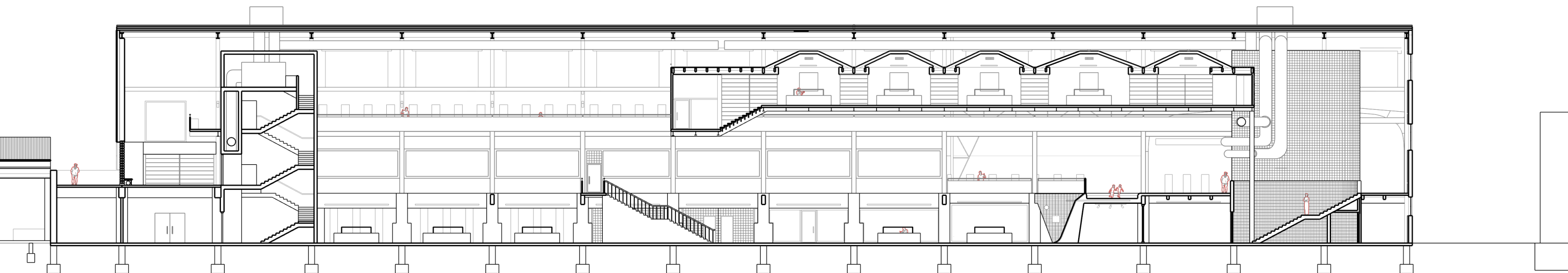
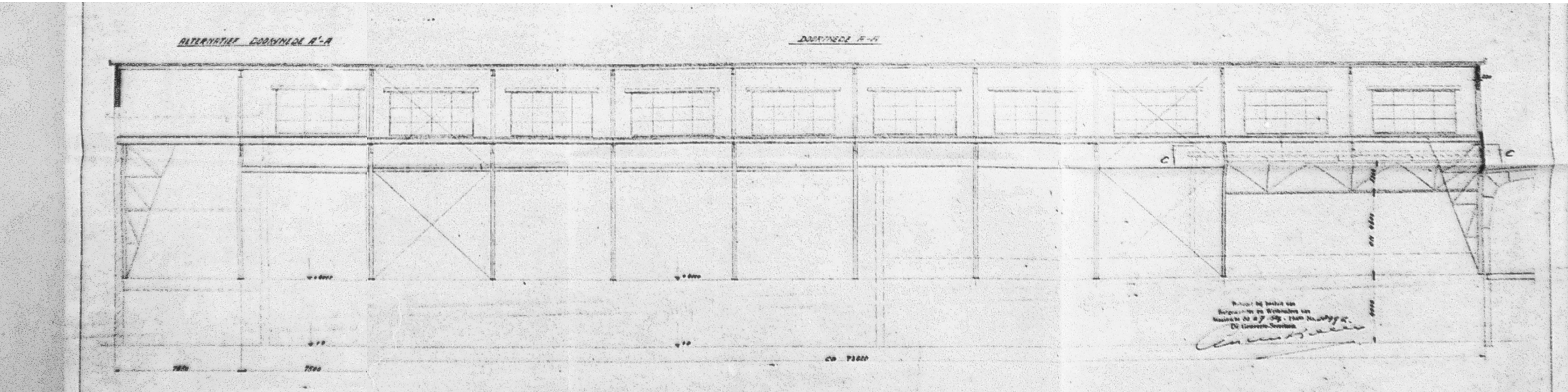








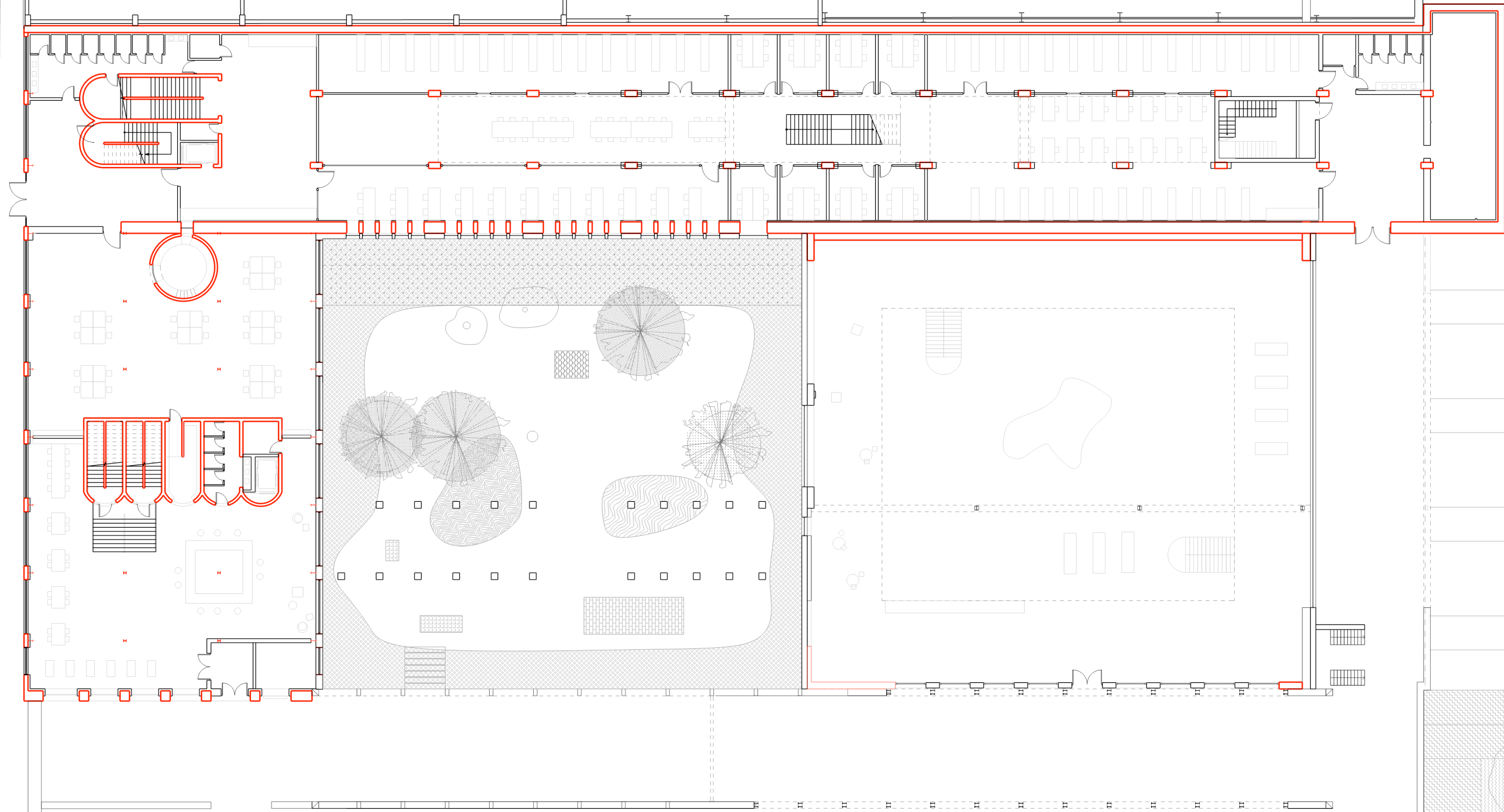
*Operation floor = Public Floor*



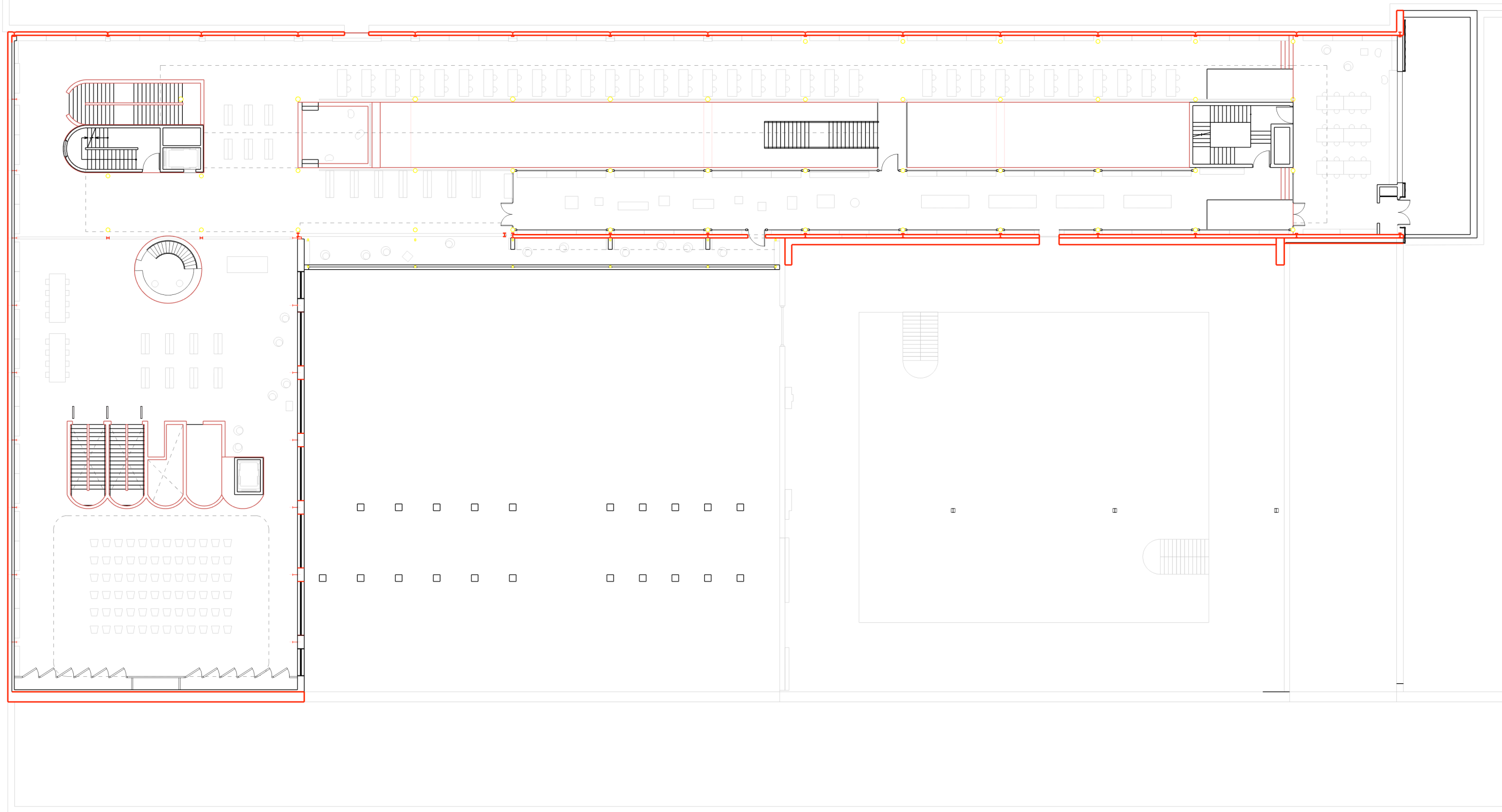
*LONG SECTION*



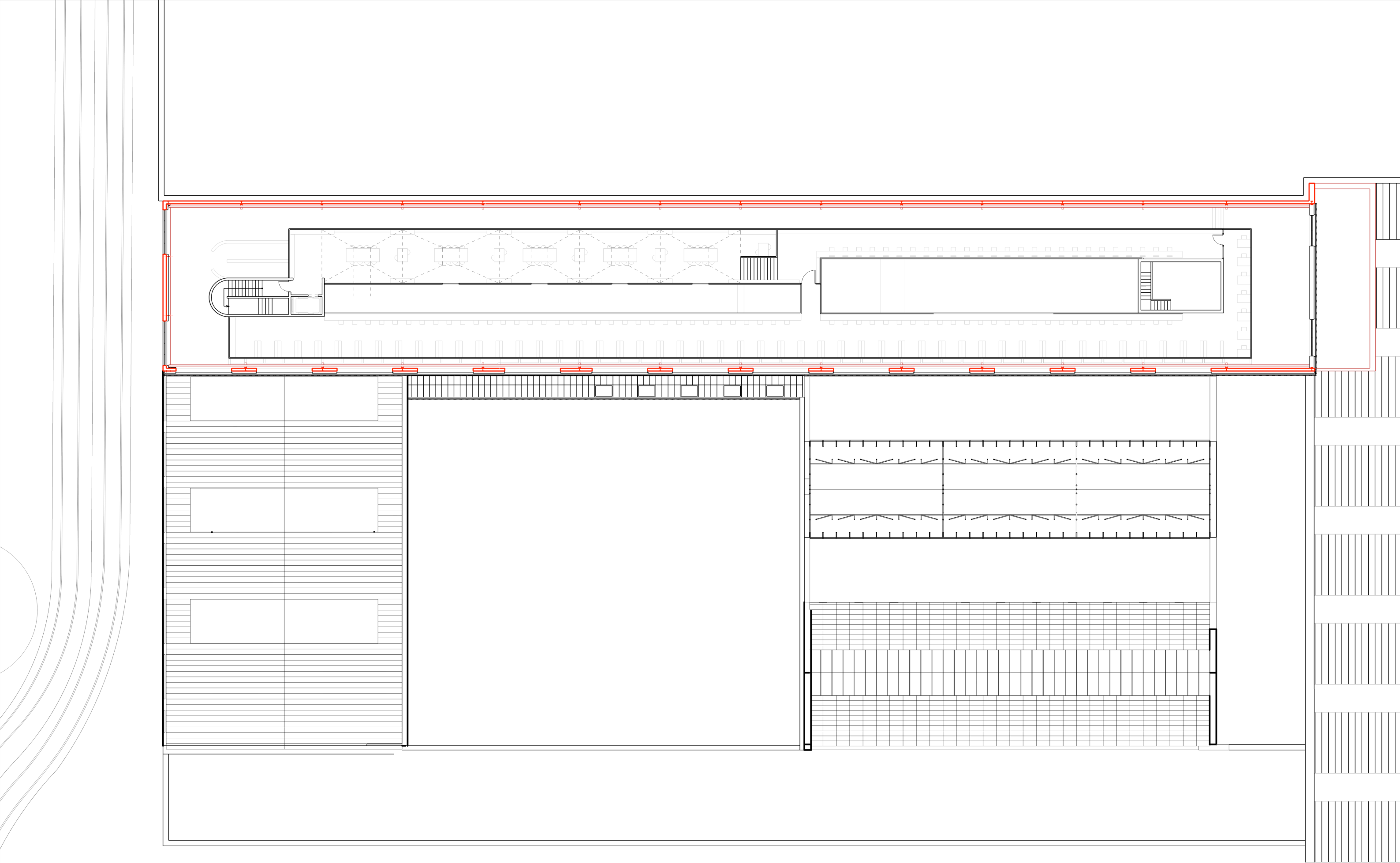
*Ground Floor = Cellar = Archives*













## EXISTING MATERIALS



## FLOORS, WALLS, STRUCTURES



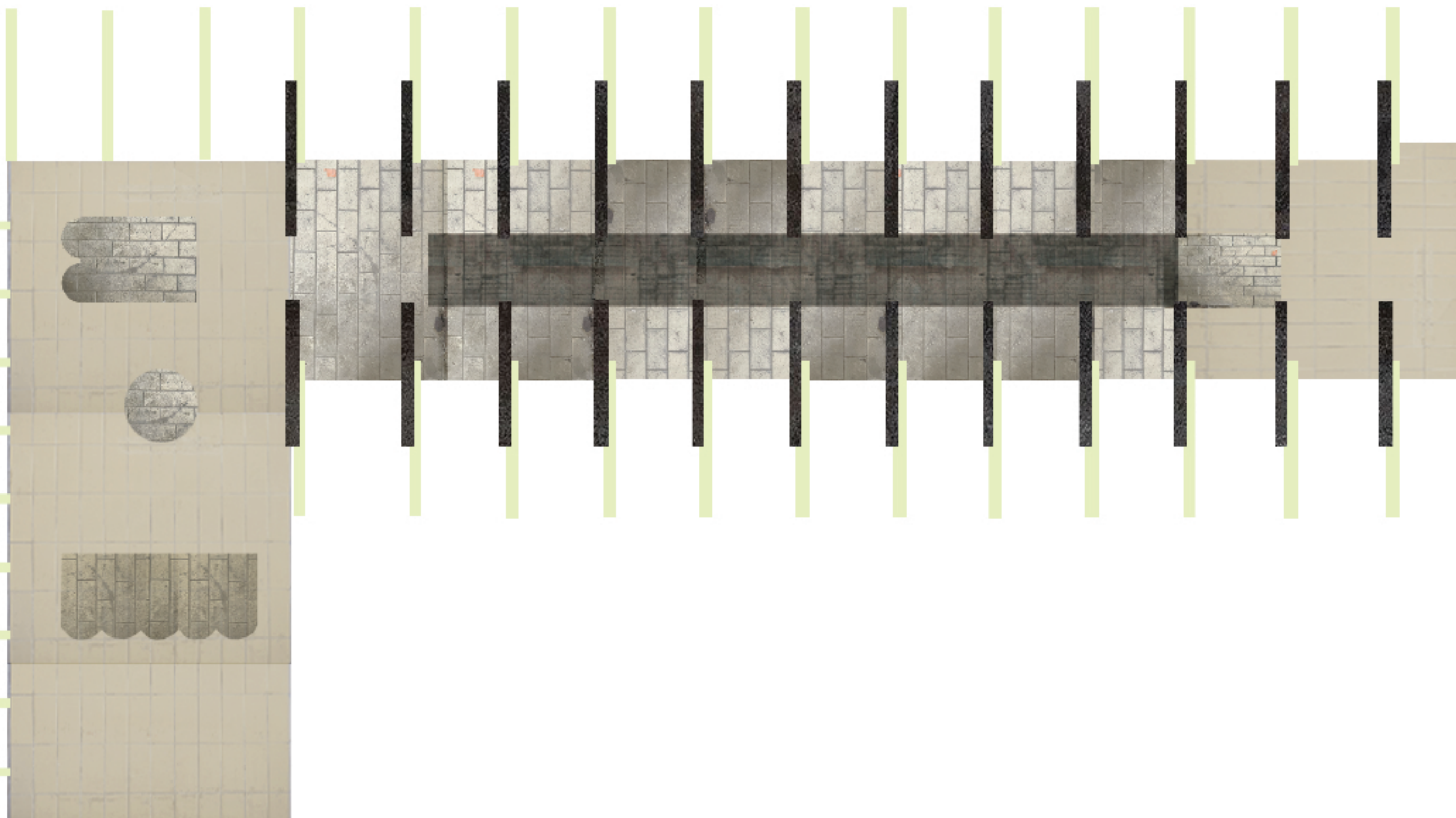
## *GLEANNING THE MATERIALITY*





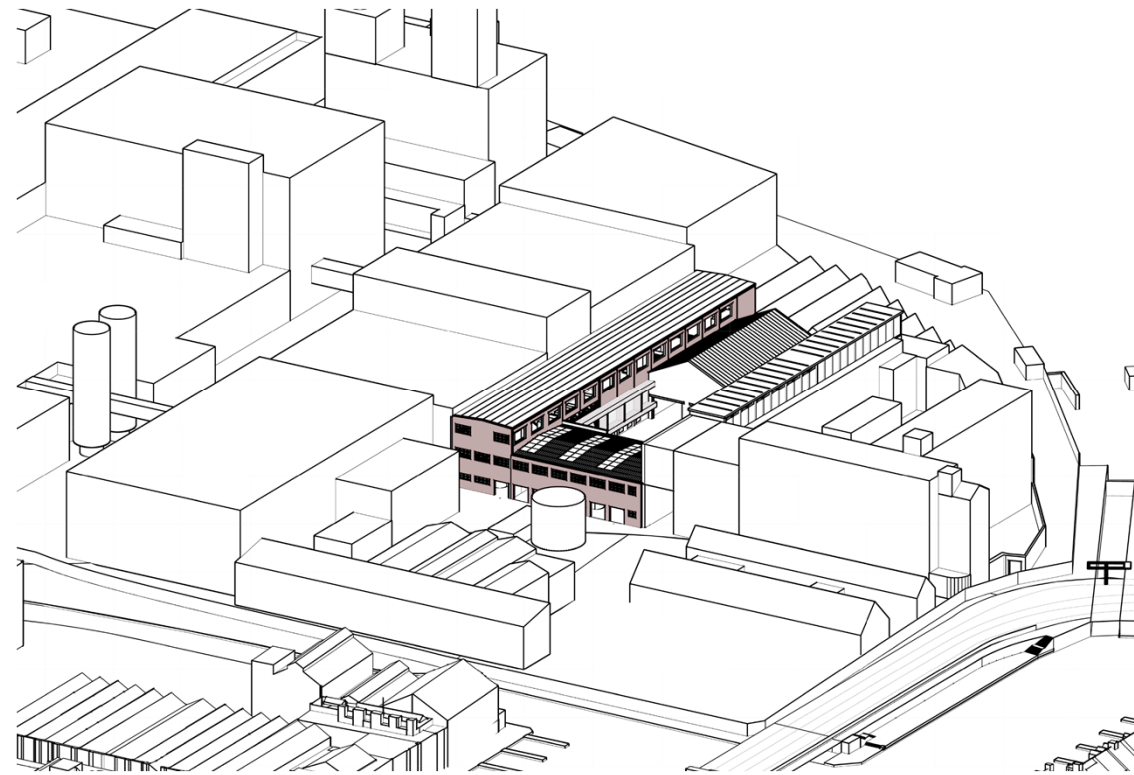






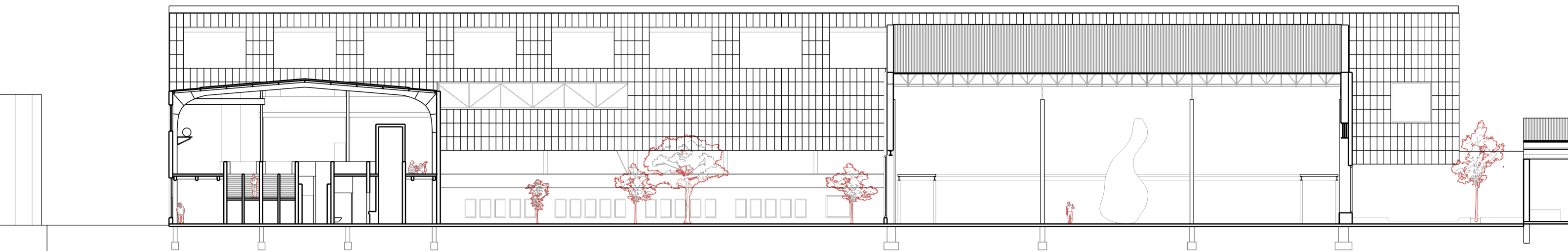
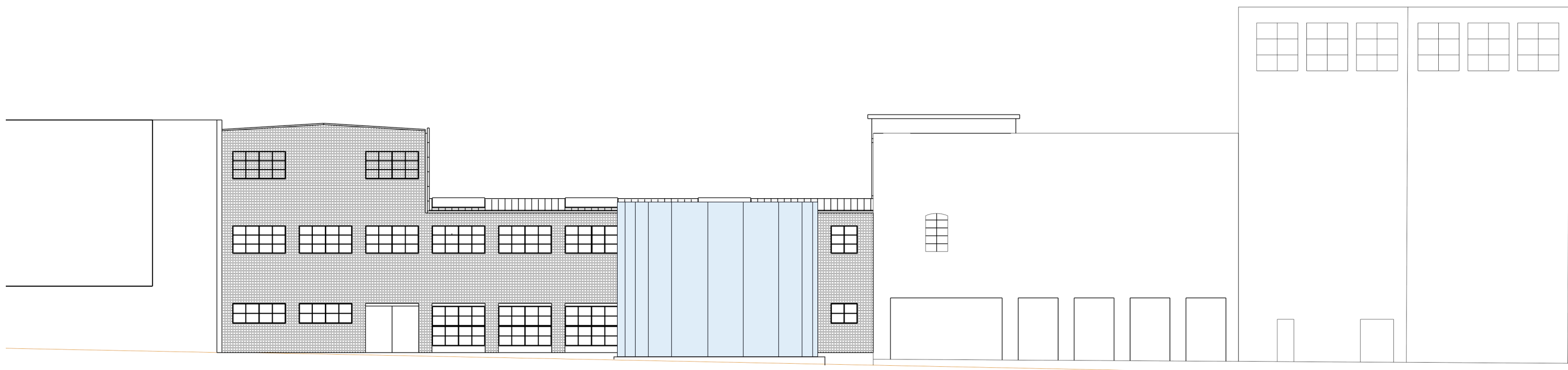
*Layers and Materiality*



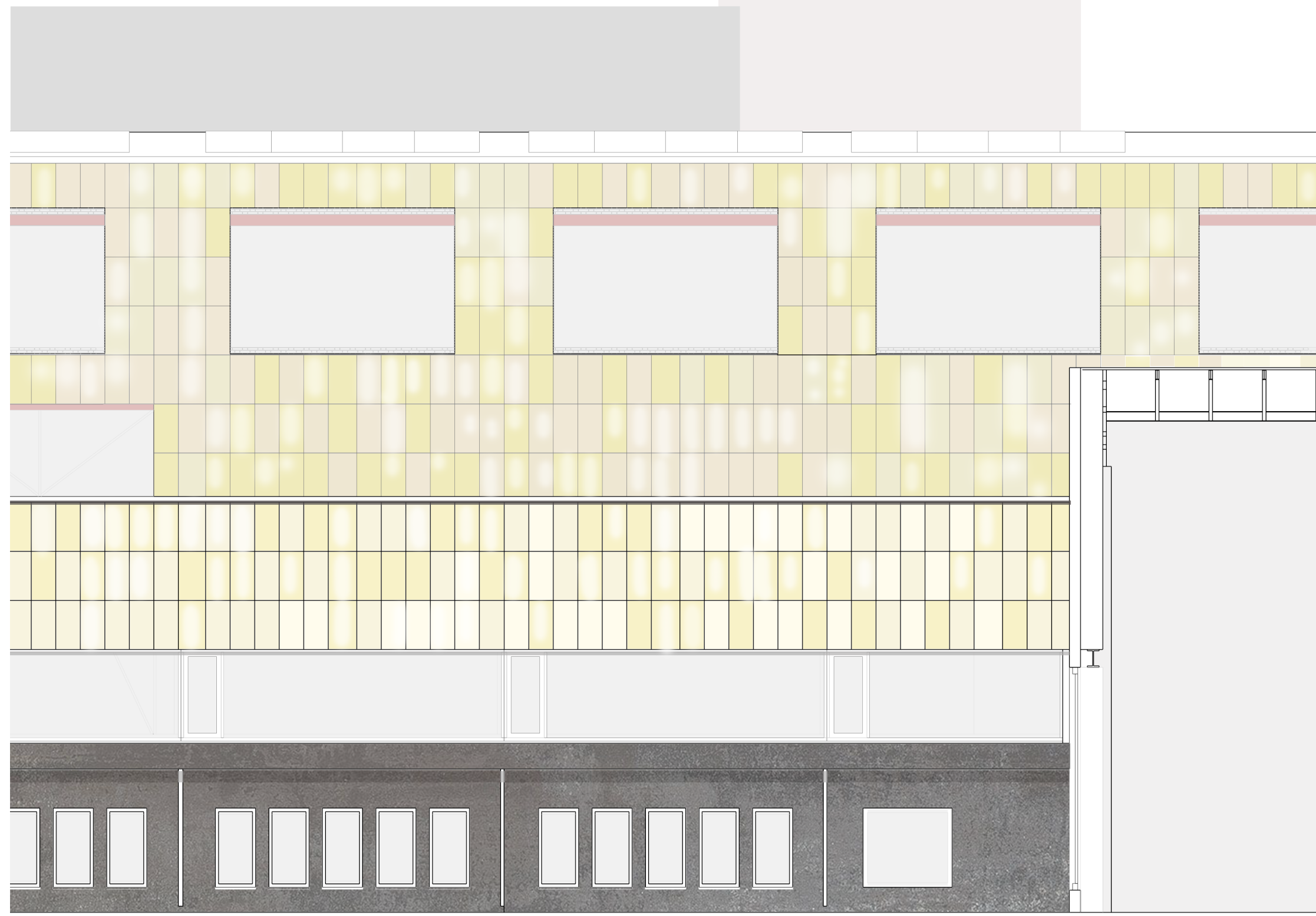
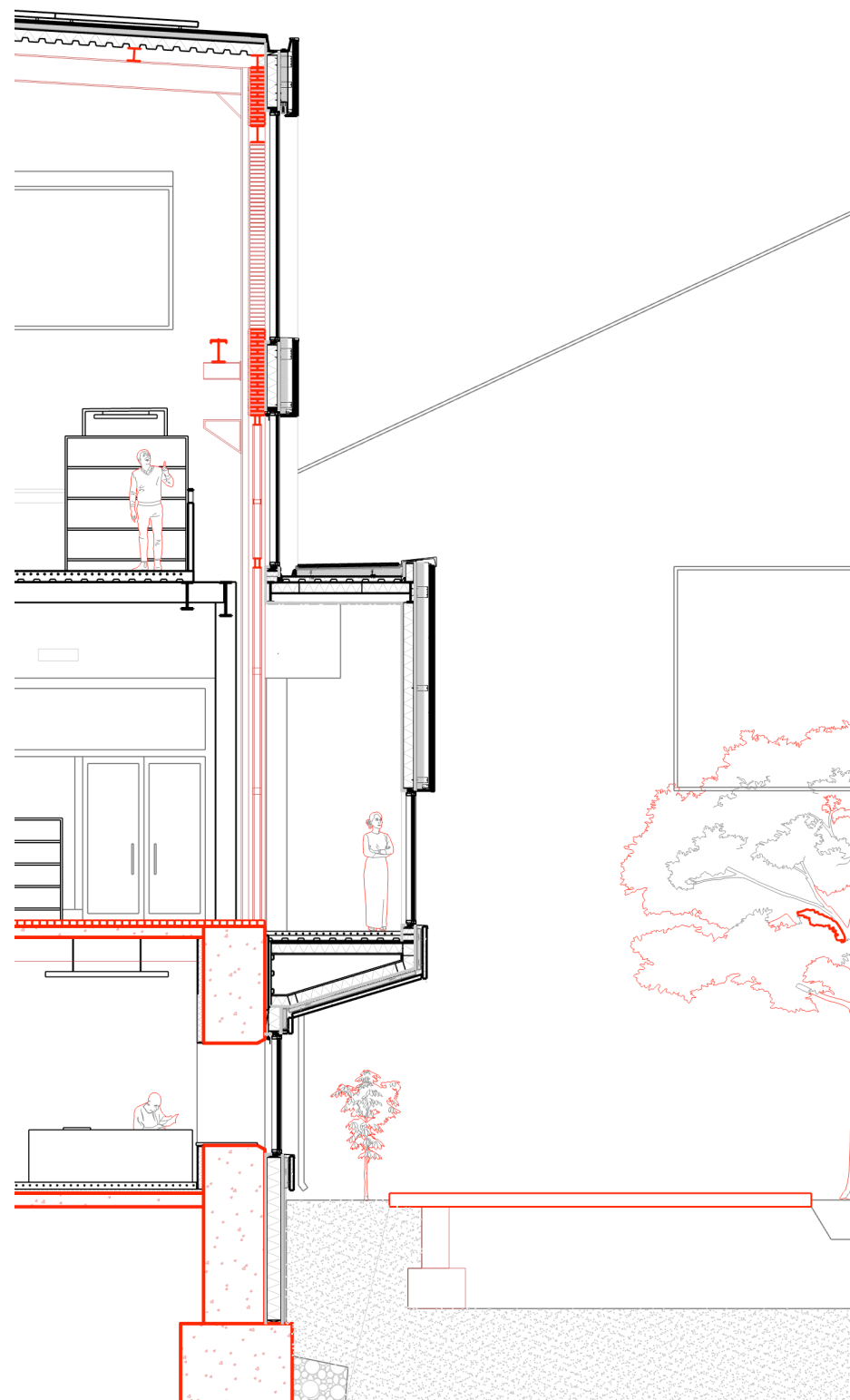


*Façade and insulation*

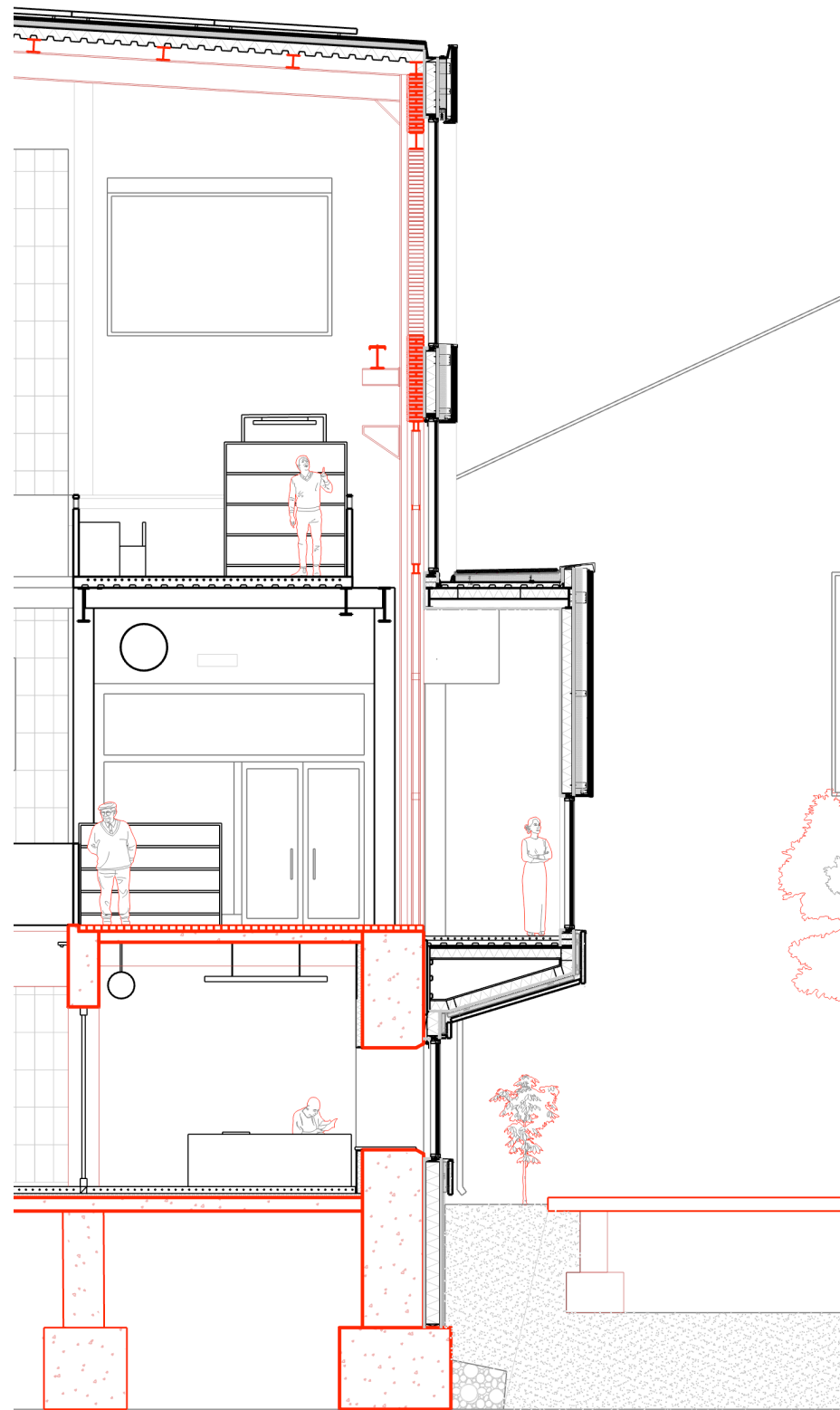
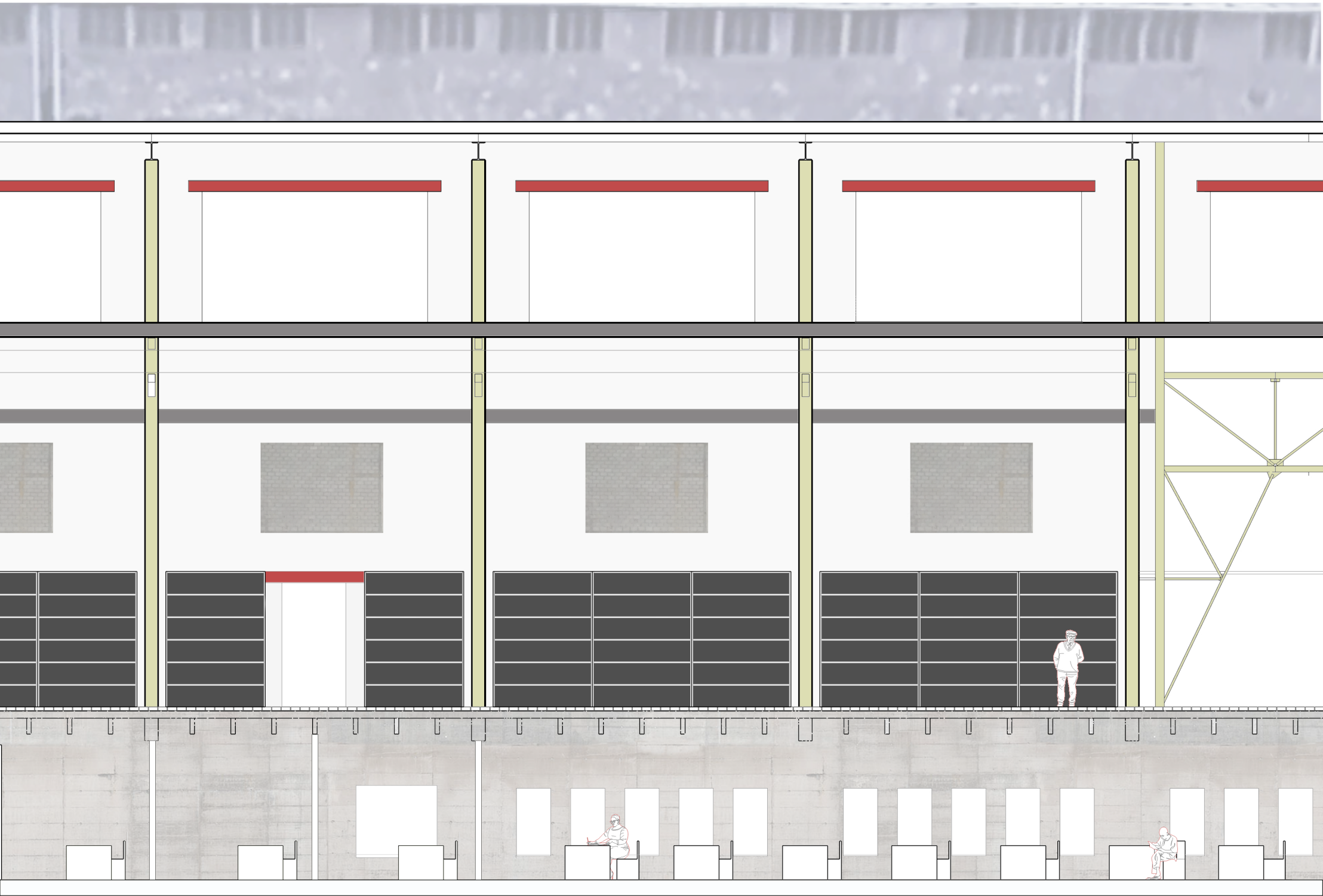




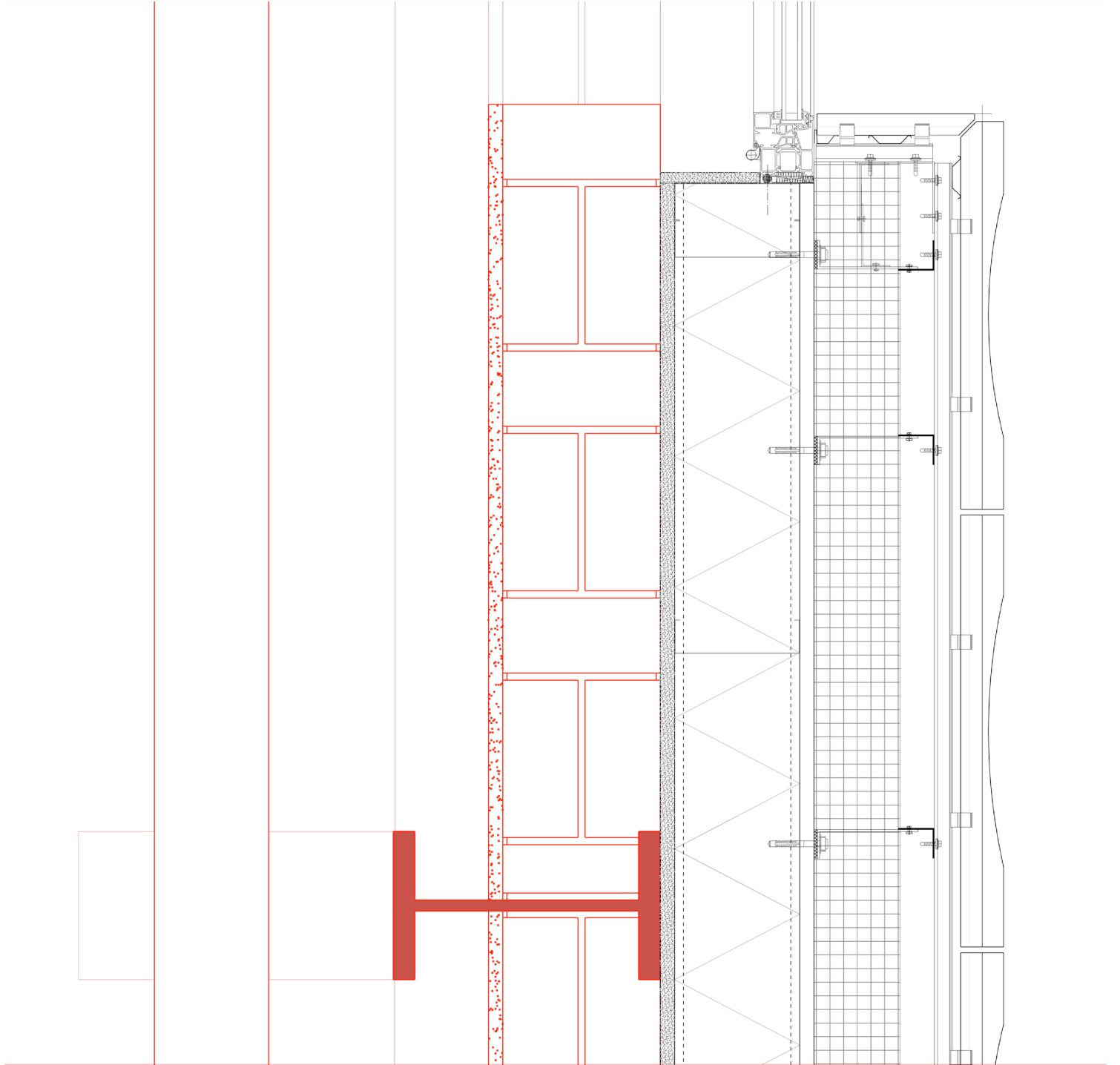
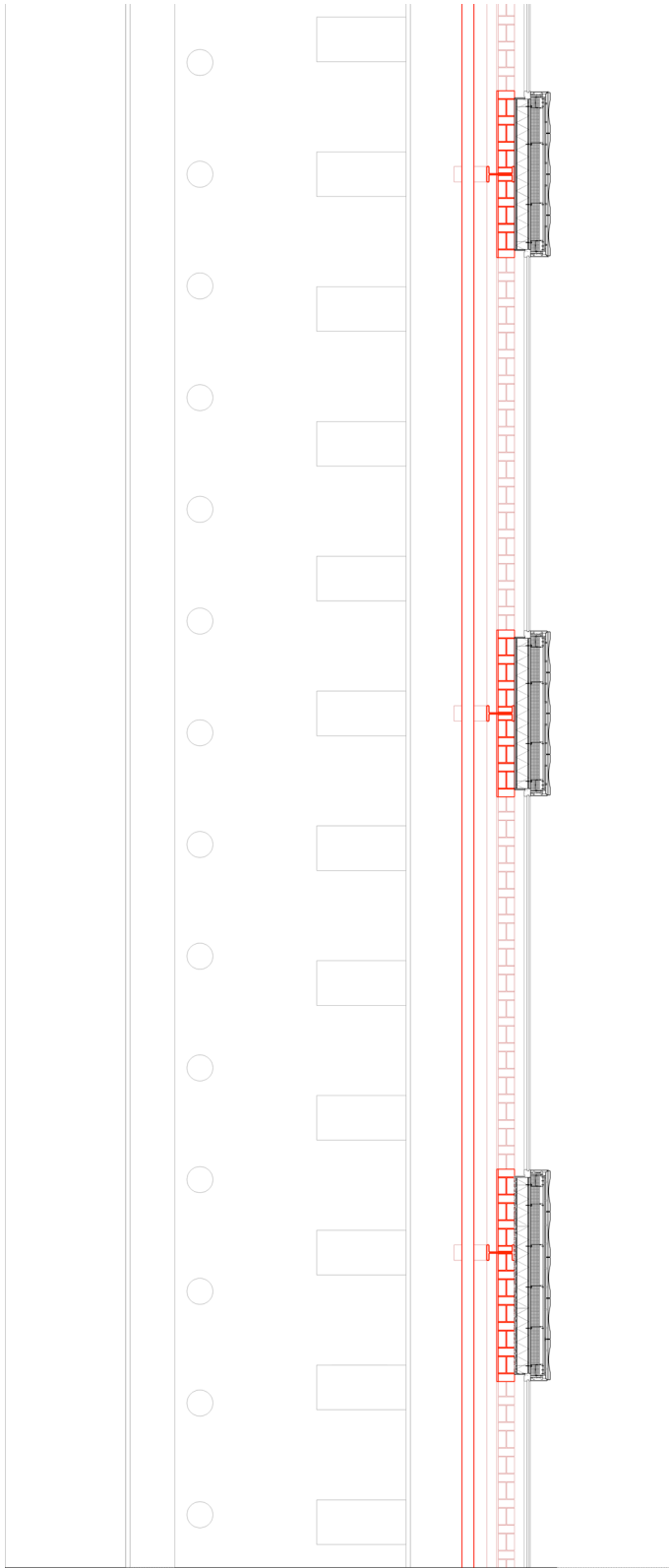








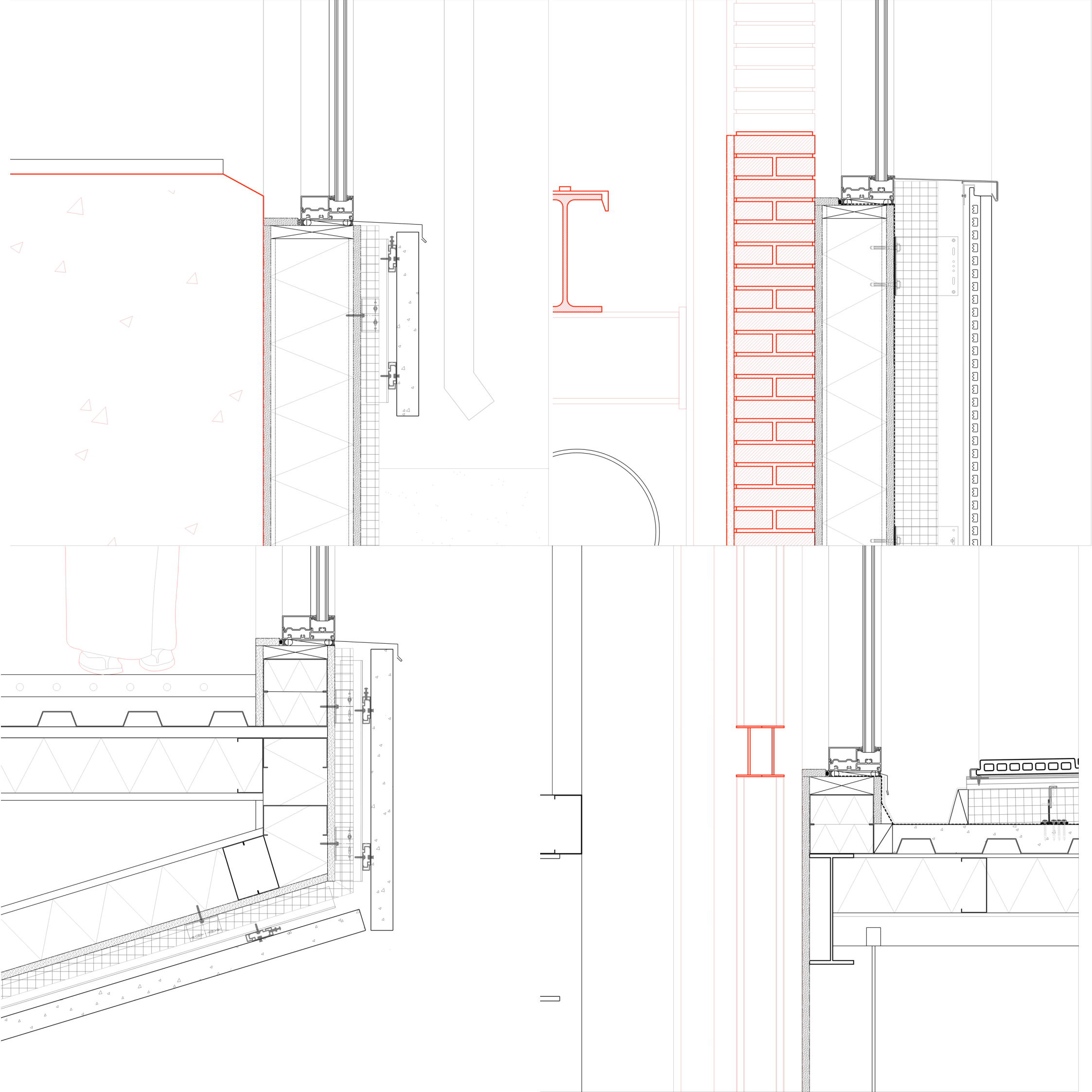




PLAN DETAIL



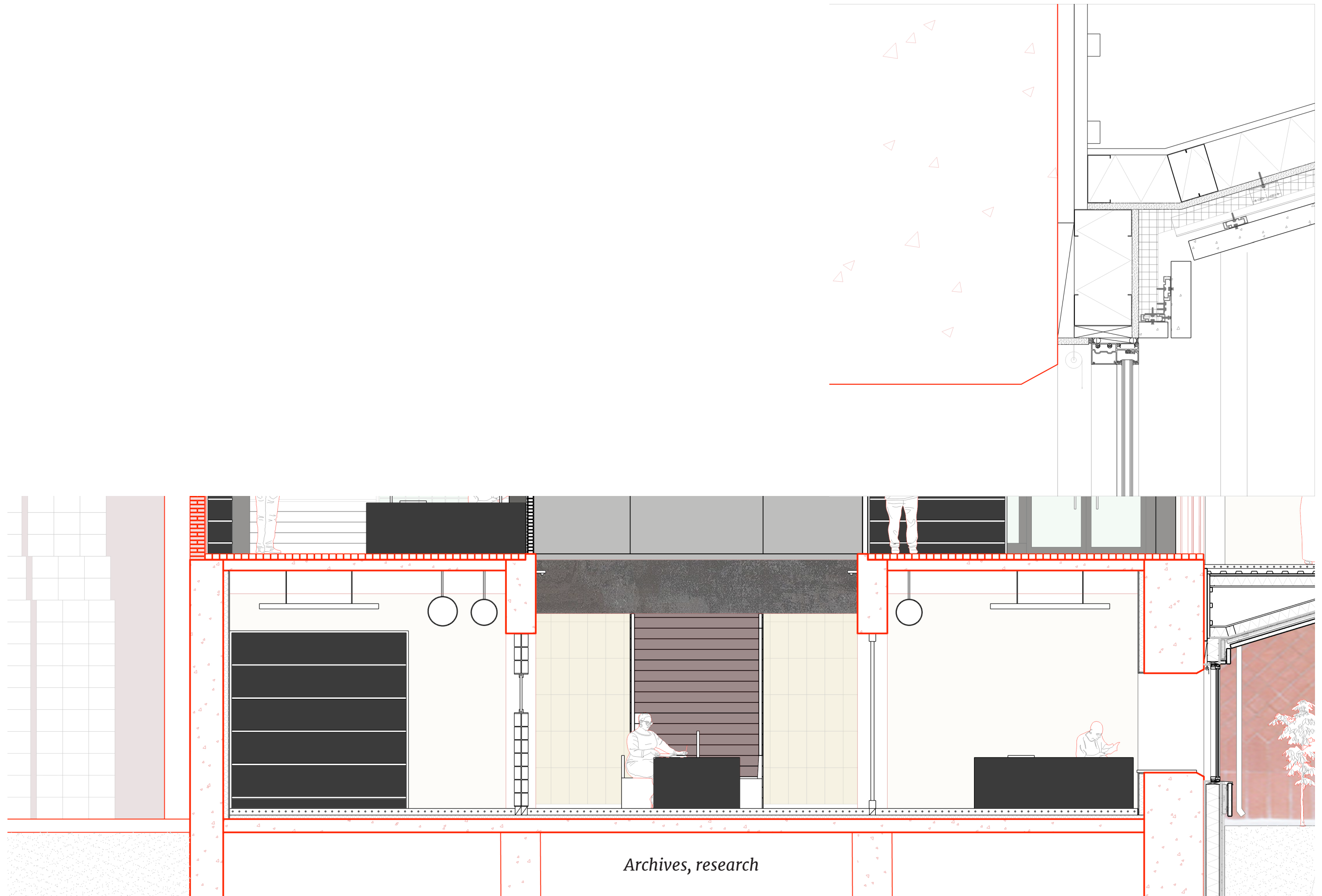
WRAPPING  
LAYERING





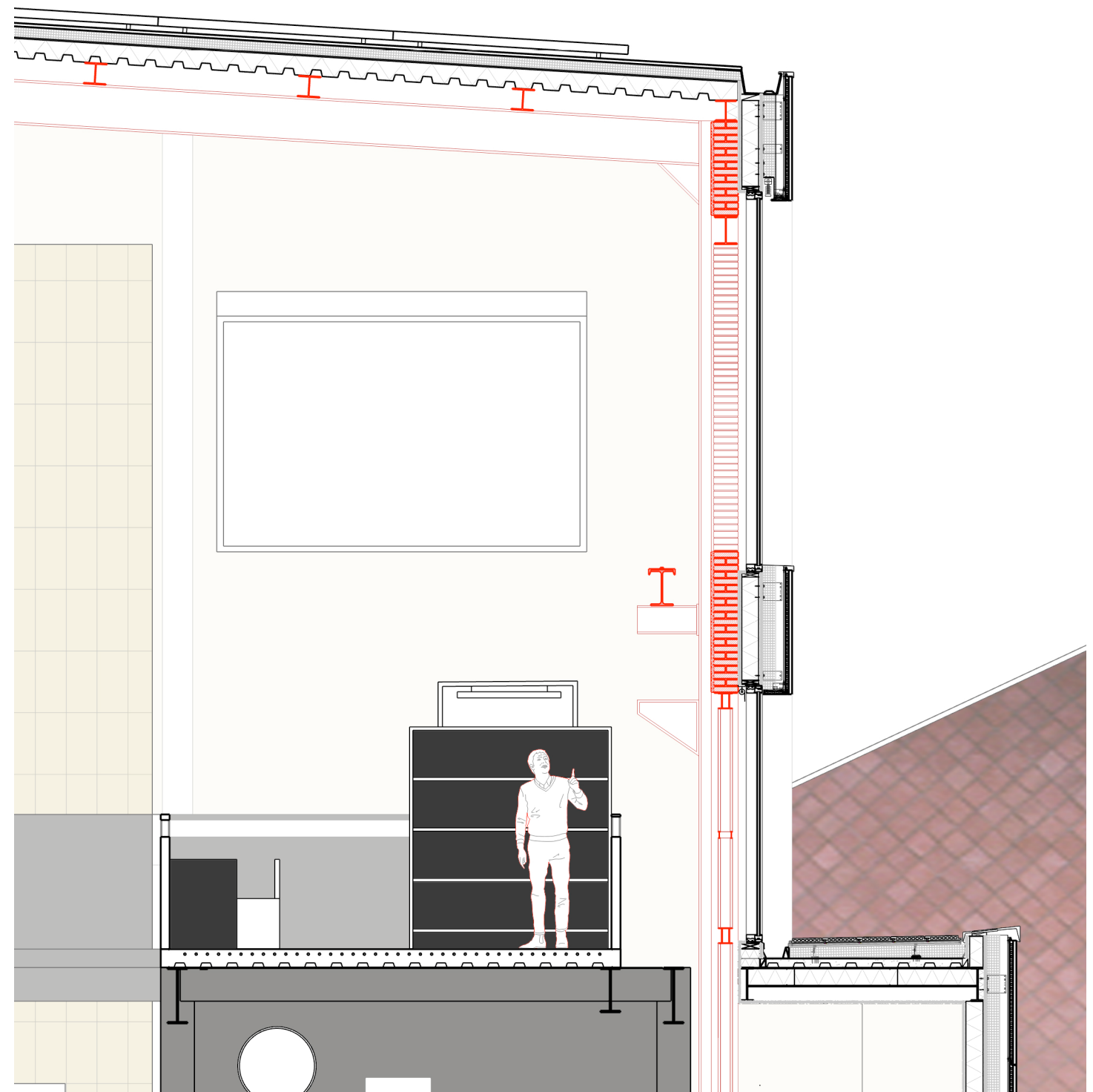
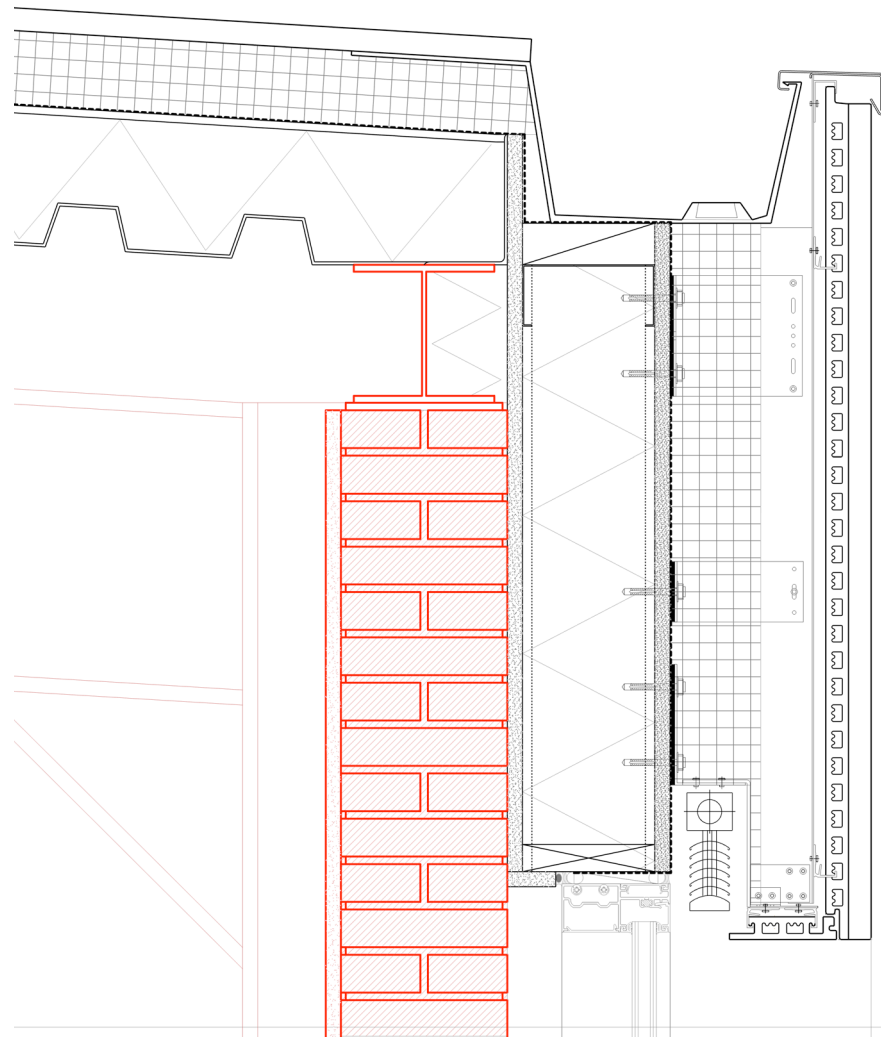






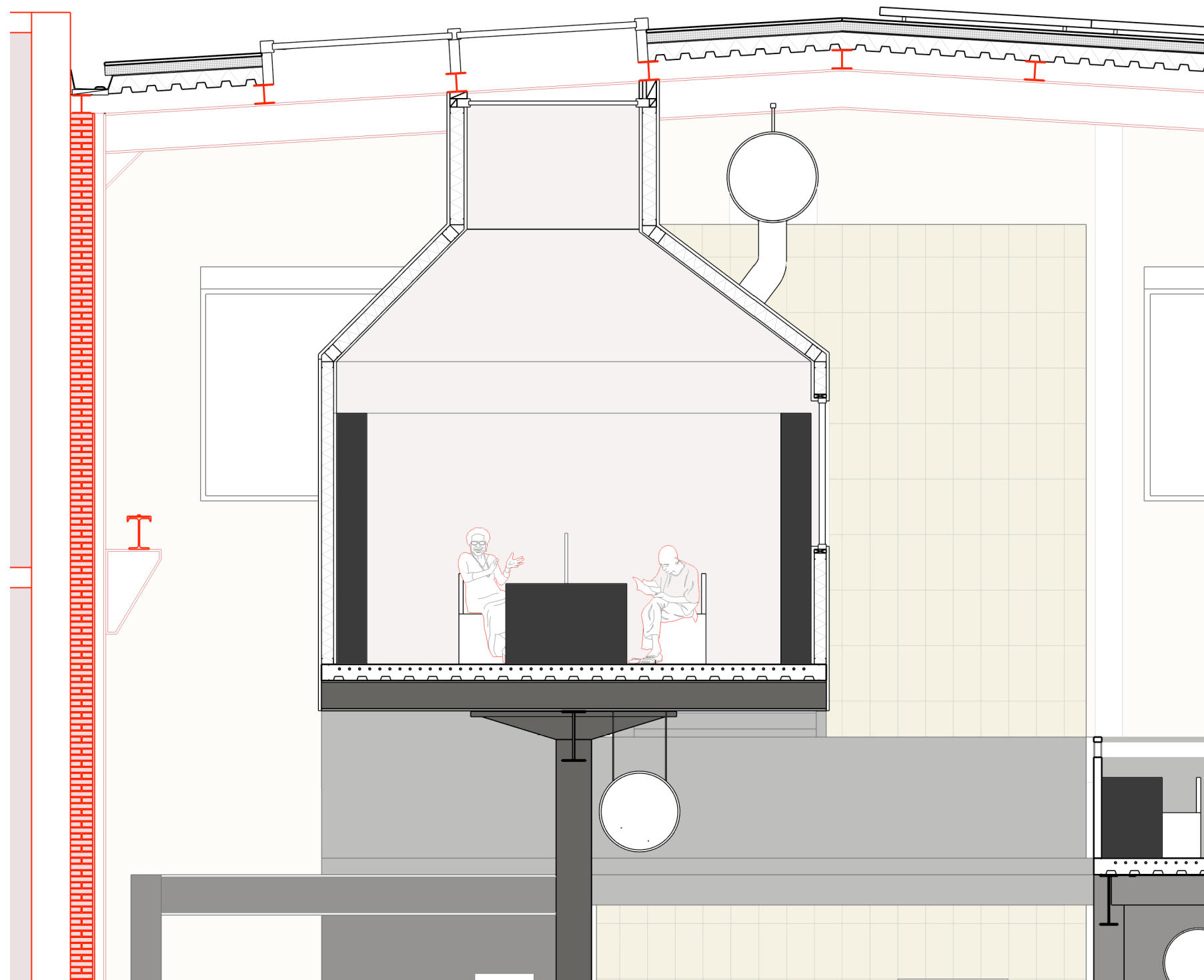


*TITLE*



*Multimedia, special collection*





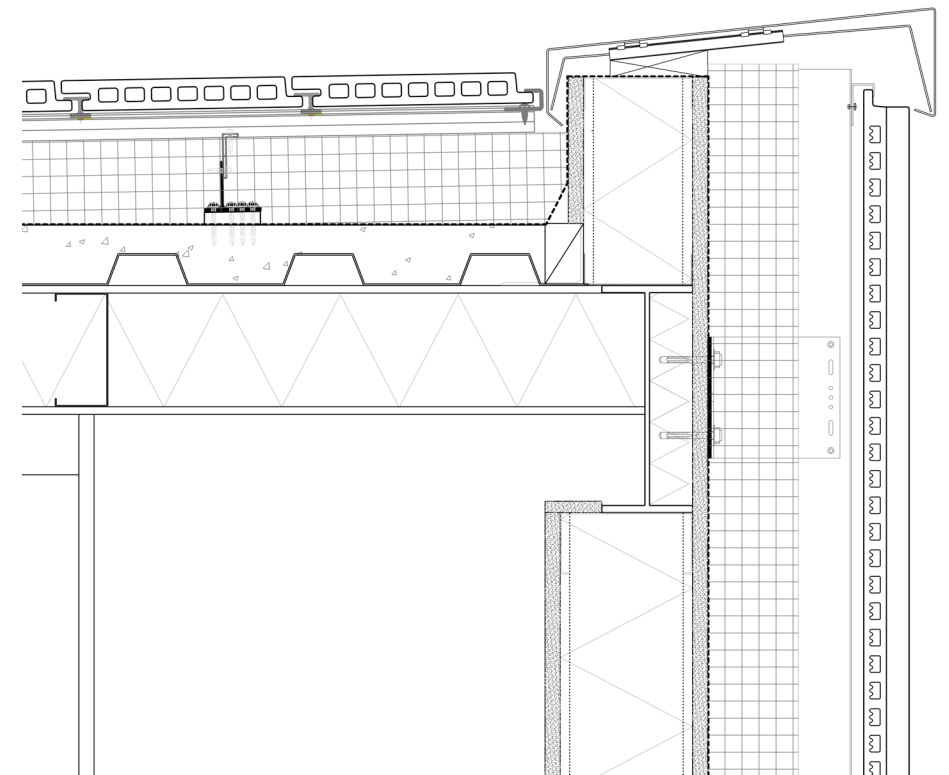
*Quite Zone*



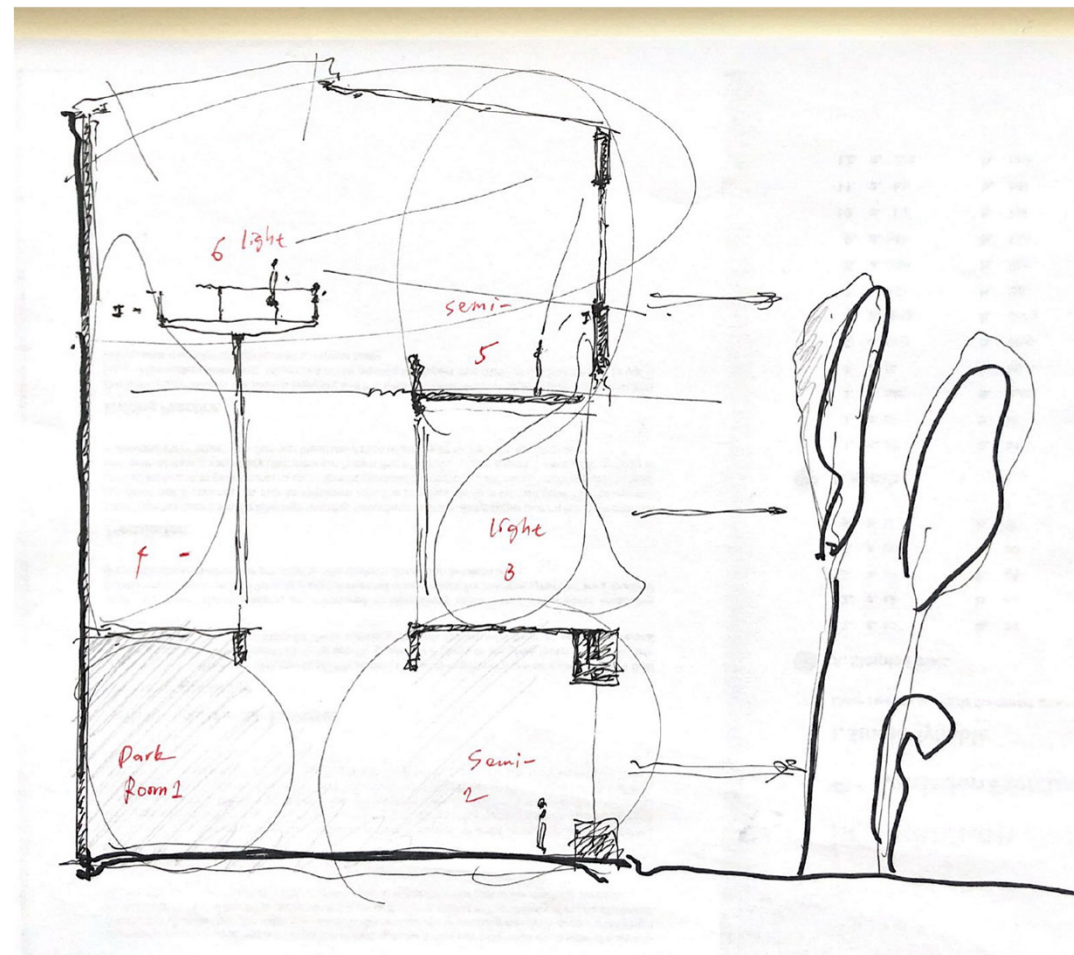
*TITLE*



*Sun room*







*Rooms without walls or roofs*



