


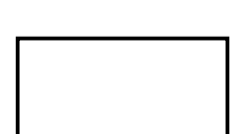



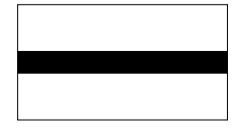
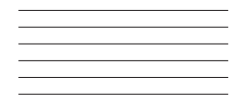

*the wind has found its resignation
exhausted
after its fierce outburst
for the singing of birds
that come out of hiding
while a ray of sun slowly emerges
from behind the rainy clouds*

*The murmuring heather brook
flows with its gentle tones
but disappears, leaving
the shrill sounds of the wind*

*The wind
the terrible wind
rages on undisturbed*

*the history of the place perceptible
after wandering through
the landscape of culture
young forests and old hills*

*the glacial period and the present day
visible
as I gaze across the plain*

- | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|
|  woods |  water | <i>I</i> path object |
|  sand |  buildings | <i>II</i> sanctuary |
|  heather |  main roads | <i>III</i> shelter |
|  grass |  contour lines | |

North

10 km

9 km

8 km

7 km

6 km

5 km

4 km

3 km

2 km

1 km

West

East

1 km

2 km

3 km

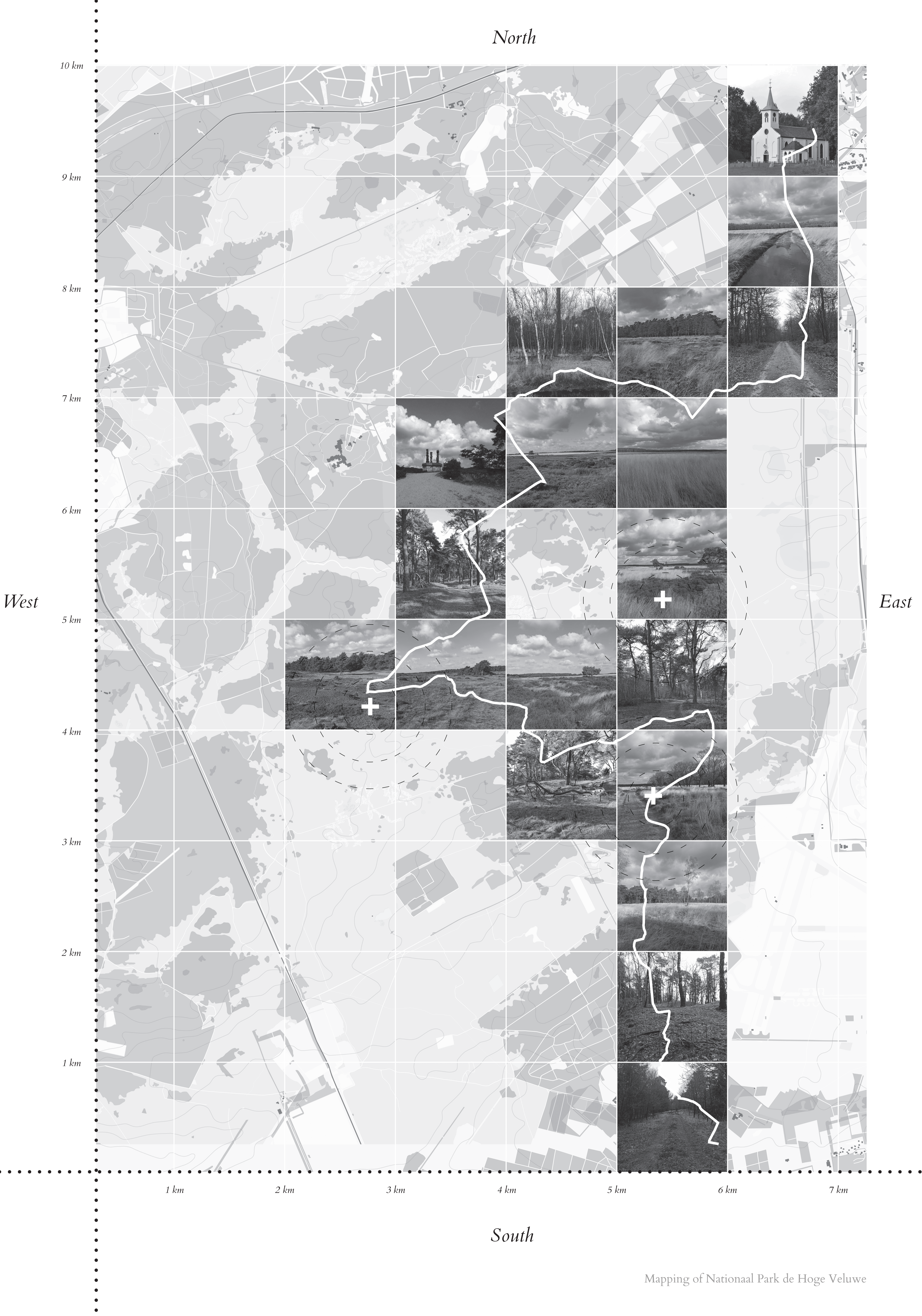
4 km

5 km

6 km

7 km

South

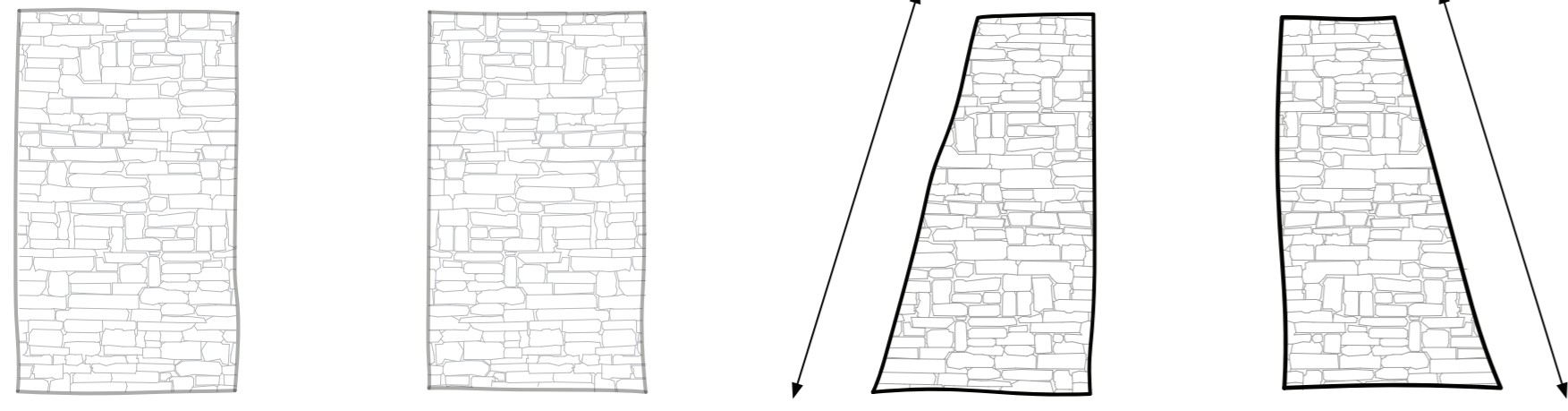


The Path Object



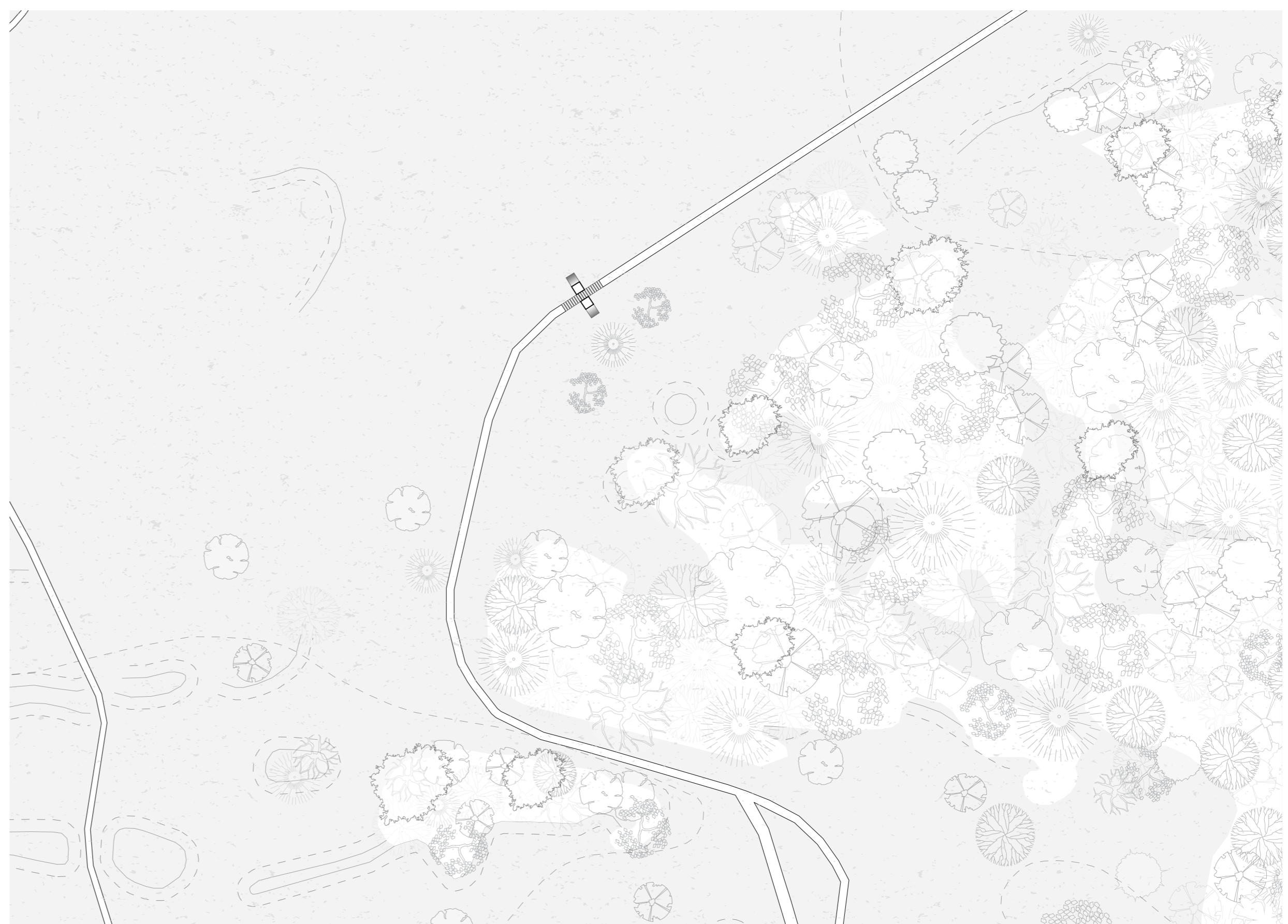
"There the old woman told us of her joys and sorrows over the years. Especially suffering. How sometimes, during fierce storms, the sand would rise halfway up the windows and everything coffee, sugar and other food, would be mixed with the fine grains. That was not a water flood, but a "sand flood!""

The text describes the living conditions on the sand plains of the Veluwe around 1900; the main inspiration and guiding theme of the project



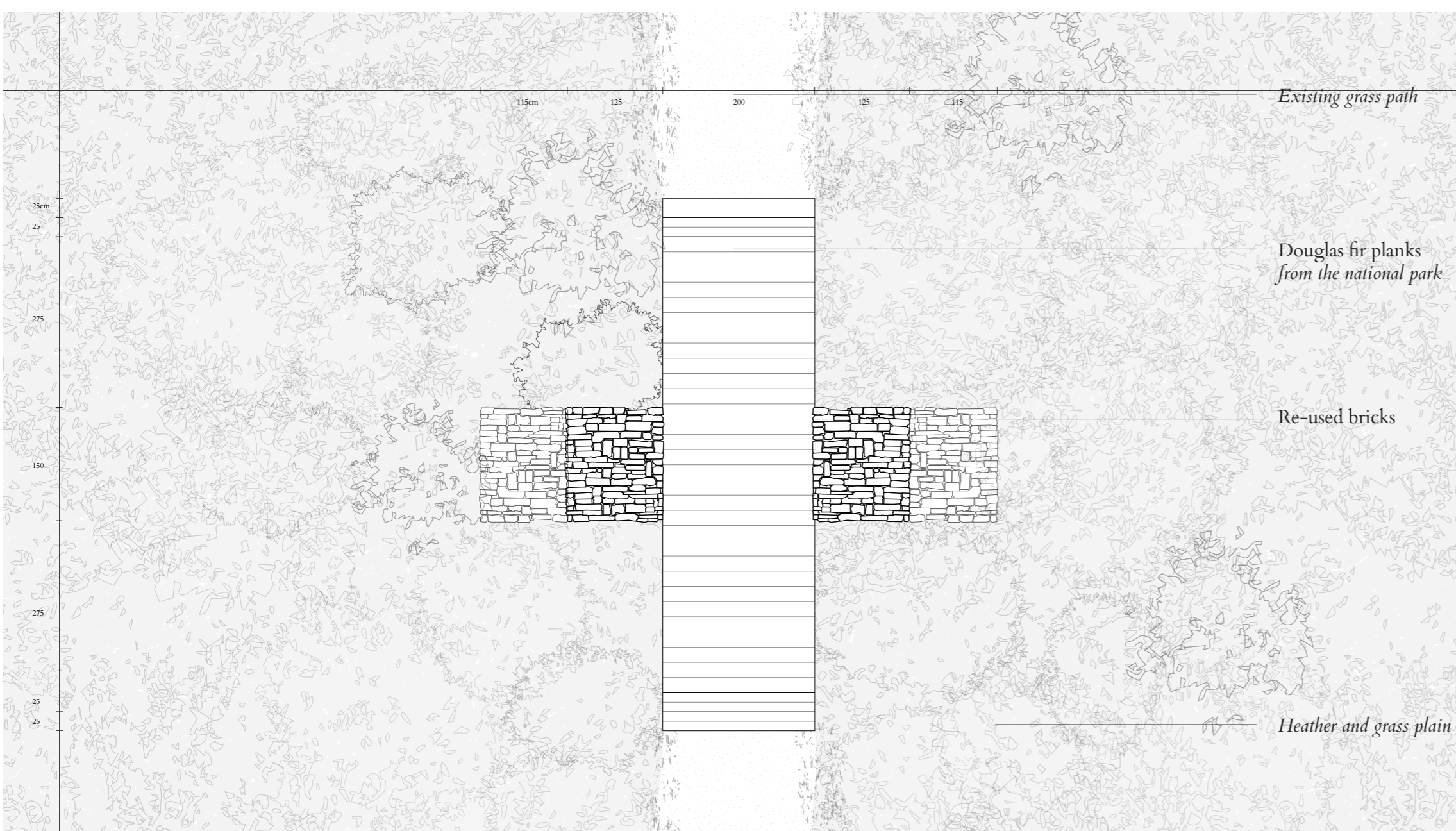
A roof of heather sods; the walls of half rotten boards and old masonry stones, supported by roughly hewn tree trunks! The countless cracks and gaps covered with helm and pile-driving bushes!

the descriptions of the hut form the basis of the language of form that can be seen in the various objects



site plan // scale 1:500 // north ↑

The location where the object is placed along the path is in a place where two very distinct landscapes merge; the closeness of the hills with trees morphs into an extensive plain with grass and heather vegetation.



plan // scale 1:50 // north ↖

the object in plan view shows the wooden path guiding the through to stone pillars. one will have to go up two steps here, making it a conscious transition in the landscape.



Re-used bricks
from neighbouring cities and villages like Arnhem



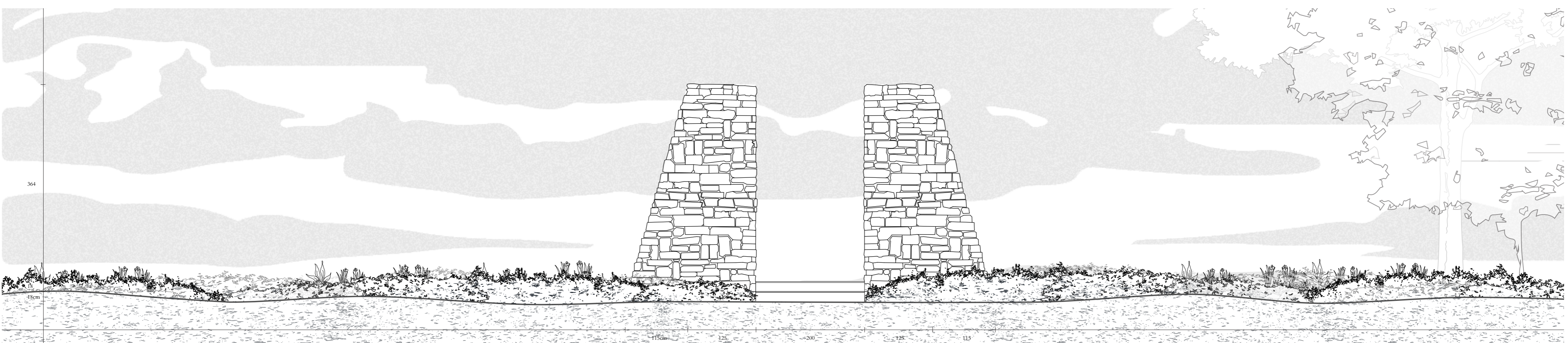
Botched bricks
from neighbouring brick factories



spolia or other stone like objects
that people can bring to the park



Stones and boulders
from the national park itself



south west elevation // scale 1:500 // north ↖

the trees on the right-hand side form a contrast to the plain on the other side. The stacked stones show the process of decay; slowly nature will take over.

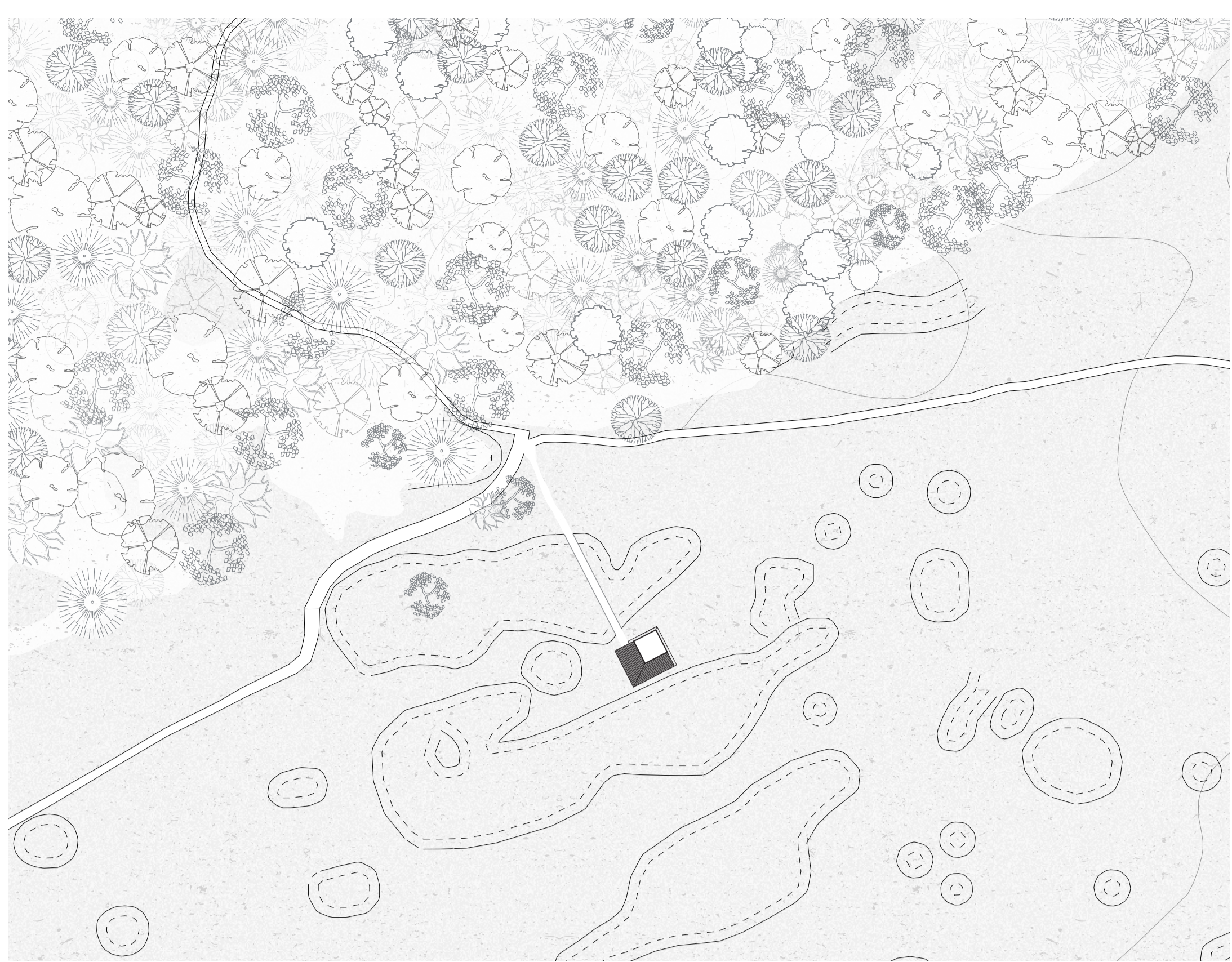


the object when it has just been built



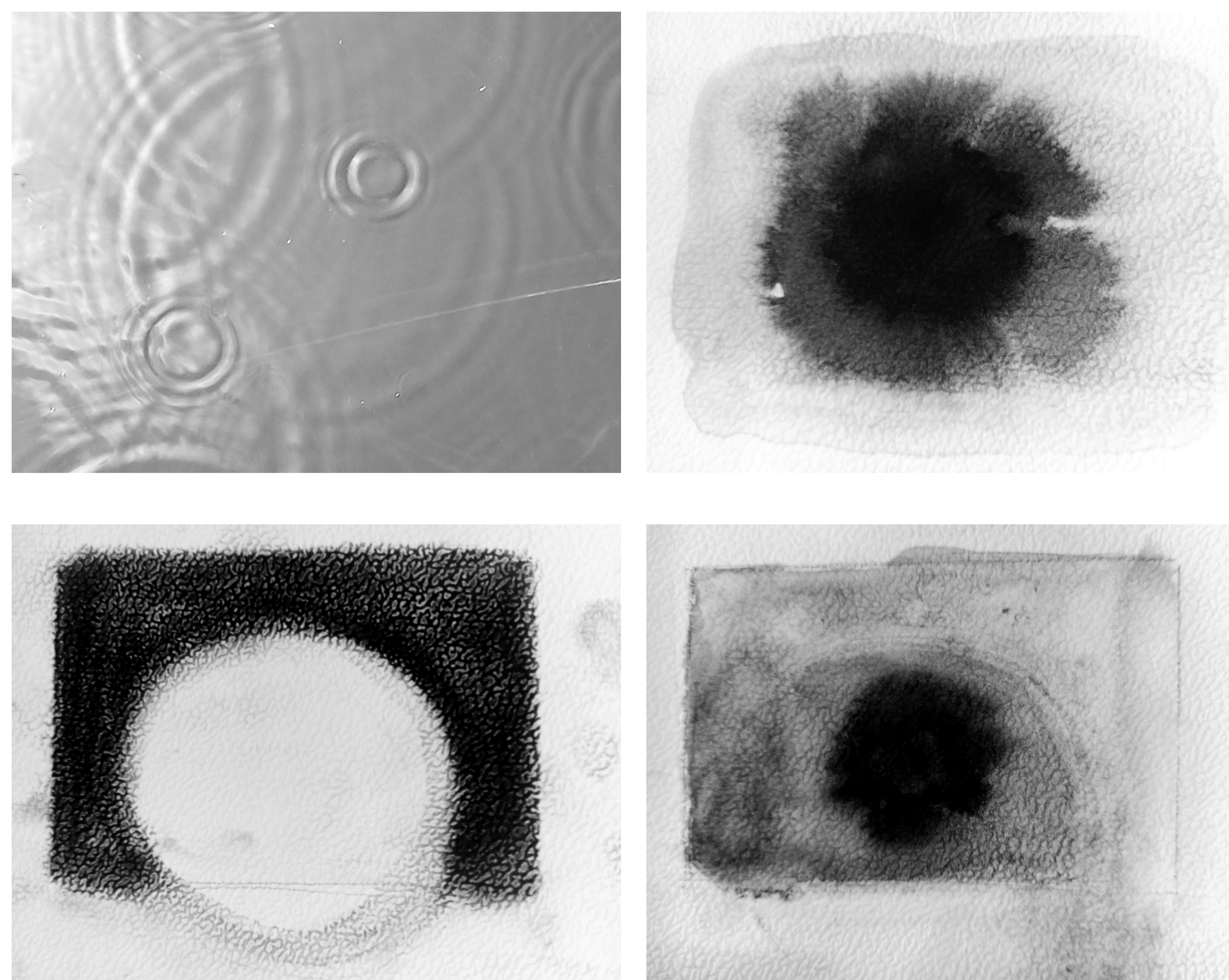
the object after years and years

The Sanctuary



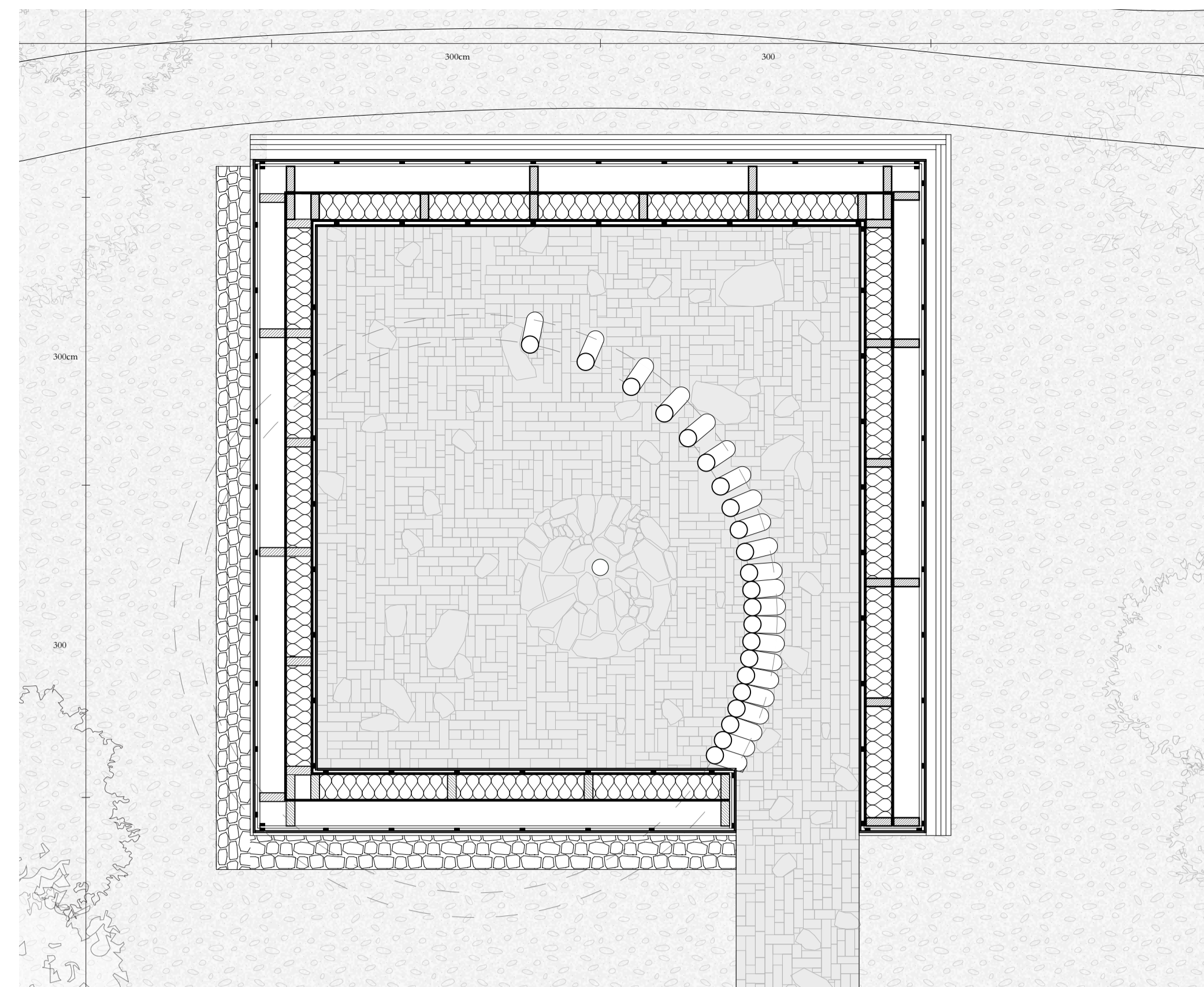
site // scale 1:500 // north ↑

The location of the sanctuary is at a point where two different landscapes meet; the pine forest and the hilly landscape that is a remnant of the ice age. Located between the hills, where an enclosed feeling predominates, a path straight through these hills forms the main axis. The objects thus form a contrast to the landscape and the human, cultural intervention becomes visible.



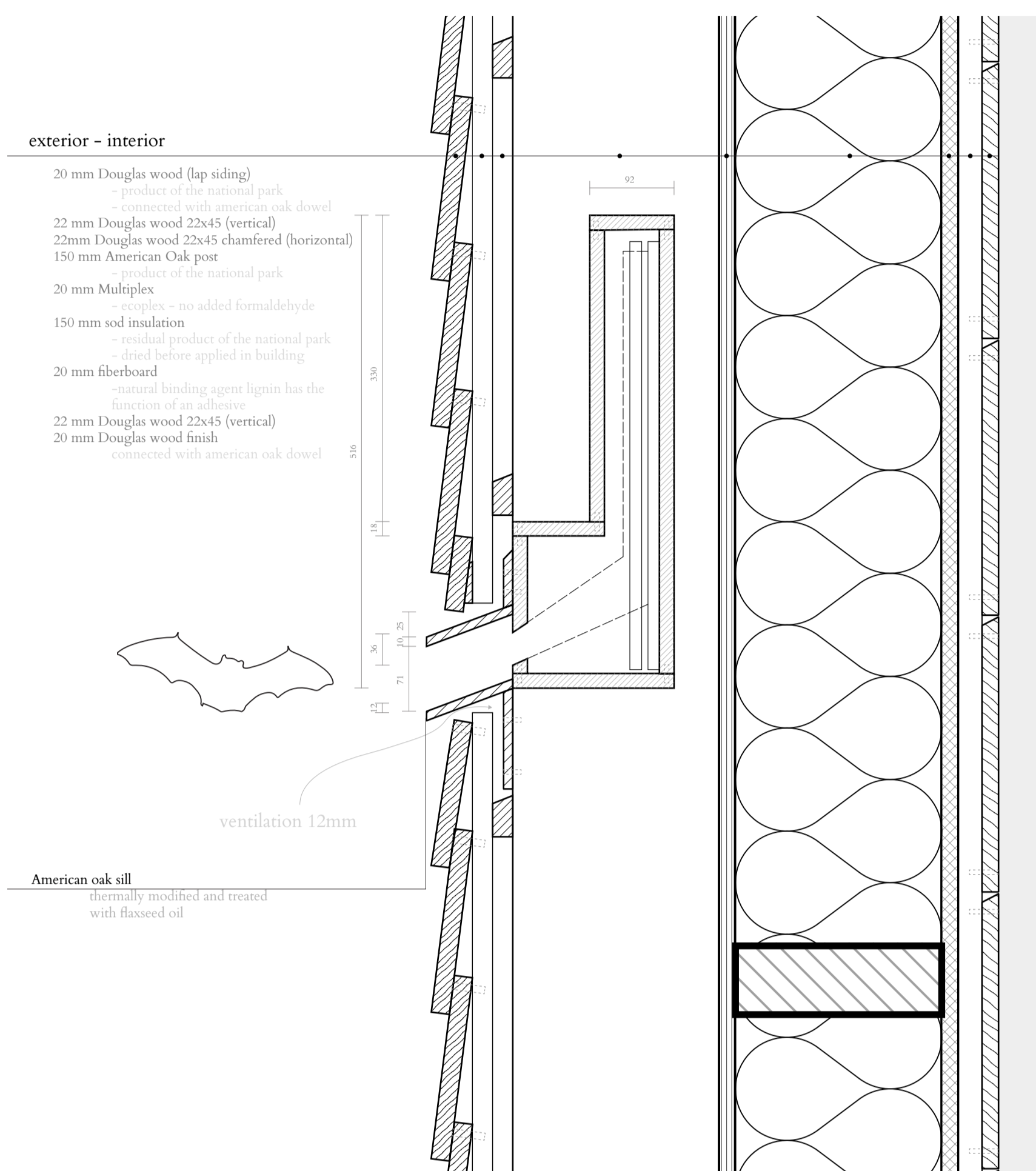
concept drawings // aquarel and pastel chalk on paper

the sanctuary was to become a place of introspective play by offering a sensory experience. Since man is primarily a visual being, the amazement will lie in offering a different sensory experience, namely acoustics. The raindrop, both in form and sound, has been an important starting point in the design of the experience inside.



plan // scale 1:40 // north ↙

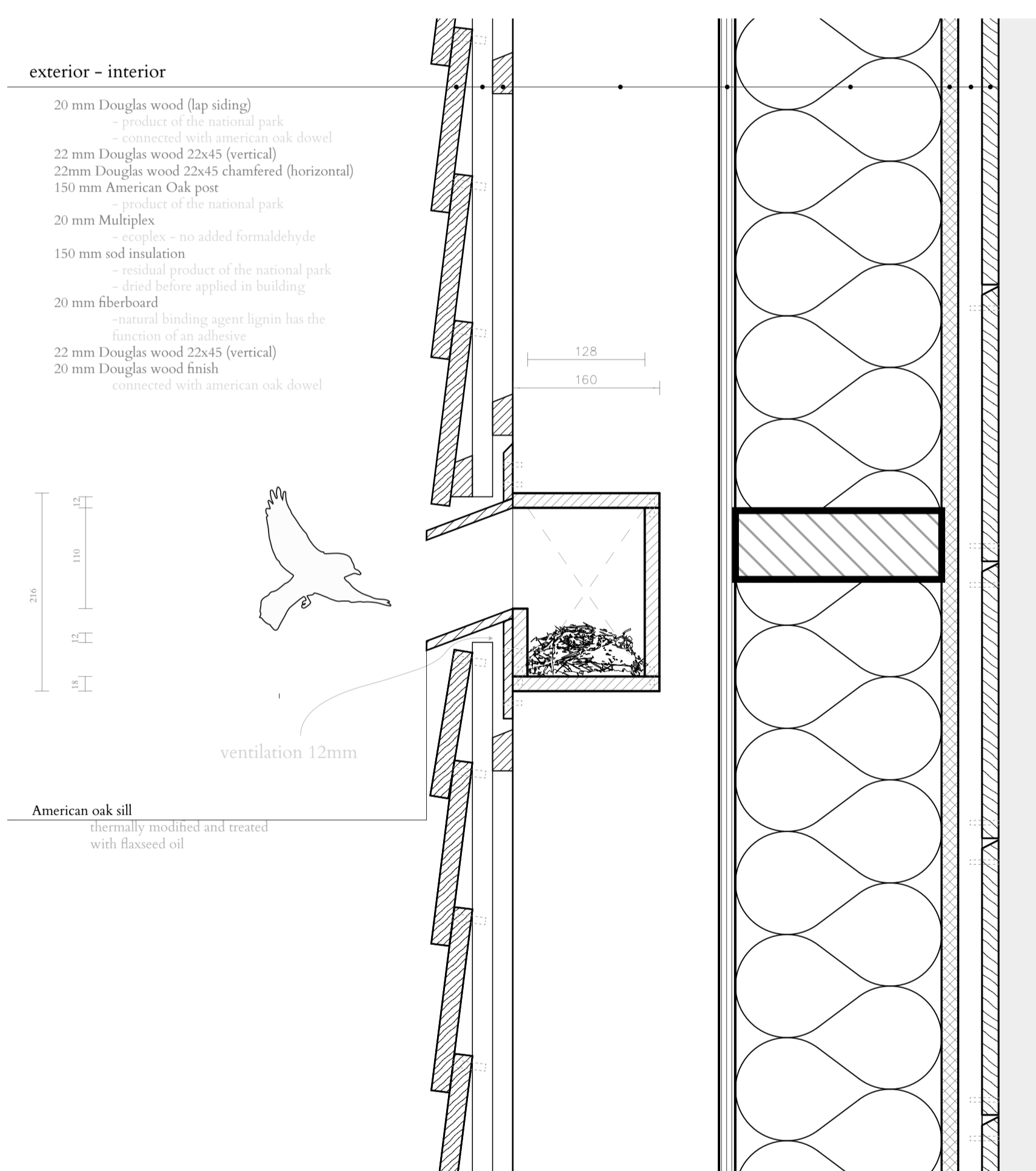
the visitor to the chapel is led along the round douglas fir trunks, to the centre of the room, where the drops fall into the well.



exterior - interior
 20 mm Douglas wood (lip siding)
 product of the national park
 22 mm Douglas wood 22x45 (vertical)
 22mm Douglas wood 22x45 chamfered (horizontal)
 150 mm American Oak post
 product of the national park
 20 mm Multiplex
 added formaldehyde
 150 mm wool insulation
 product of the national park
 20 mm fiberboard
 22 mm Douglas wood 22x45 (vertical)
 20 mm Douglas wood finish
 American oak sill
 ventilation 12mm

detail of the bat boxes in the north-east facade // scale 1:5

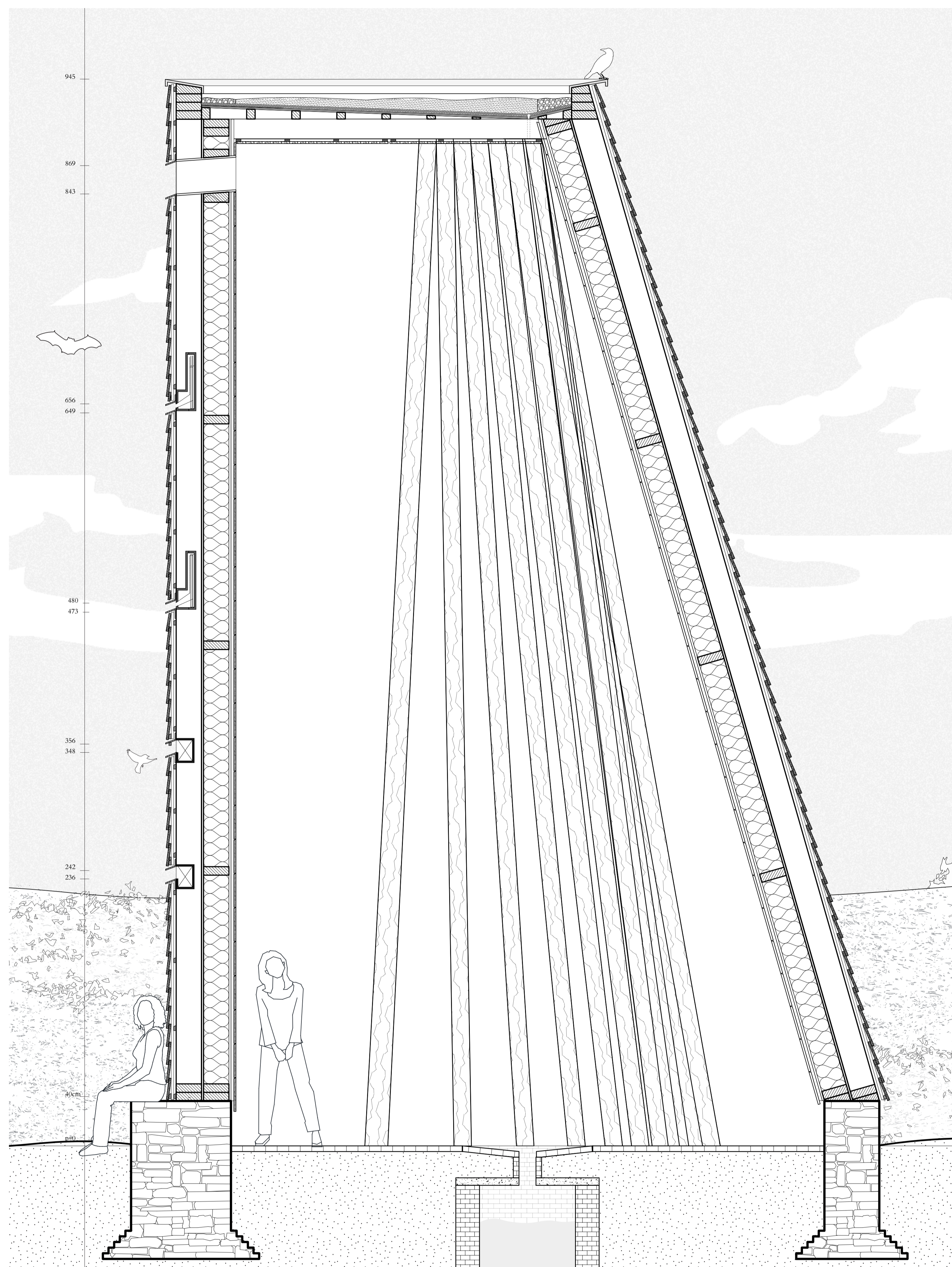
The facade comes to life through the possibility of animals actually entering the building; bats can enter the space in-between.



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 20 mm Douglas wood finish
 American oak sill
 ventilation 12mm

detail of the nesting boxes in the north-east facade // scale 1:5

Not only bats, but also birds such as the spotted flycatcher and the collared redstart can find shelter in the facade. However, the animals are not the only thing that makes the facade live; dried sods are used as acoustic insulation.



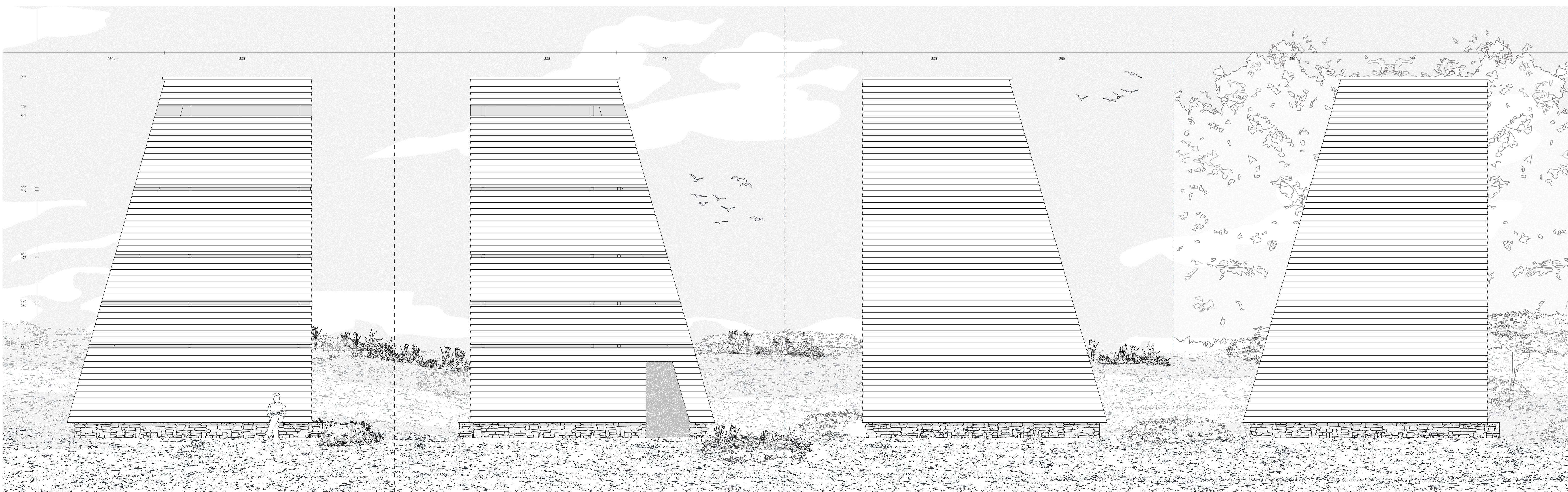
elevation series // scale 1:20

The re-used bricks form the foundation of the temporary architecture. Over the years the nature of the place and the architecture as an addition of culture will search for a balance; the facade will decay, the trunks that lead the visitor to the well will fall down and rot away. Only the ruin will continue to be the carrier of nature, making natural processes in the cultivated landscape visible.



south west elevation // scale 1:20

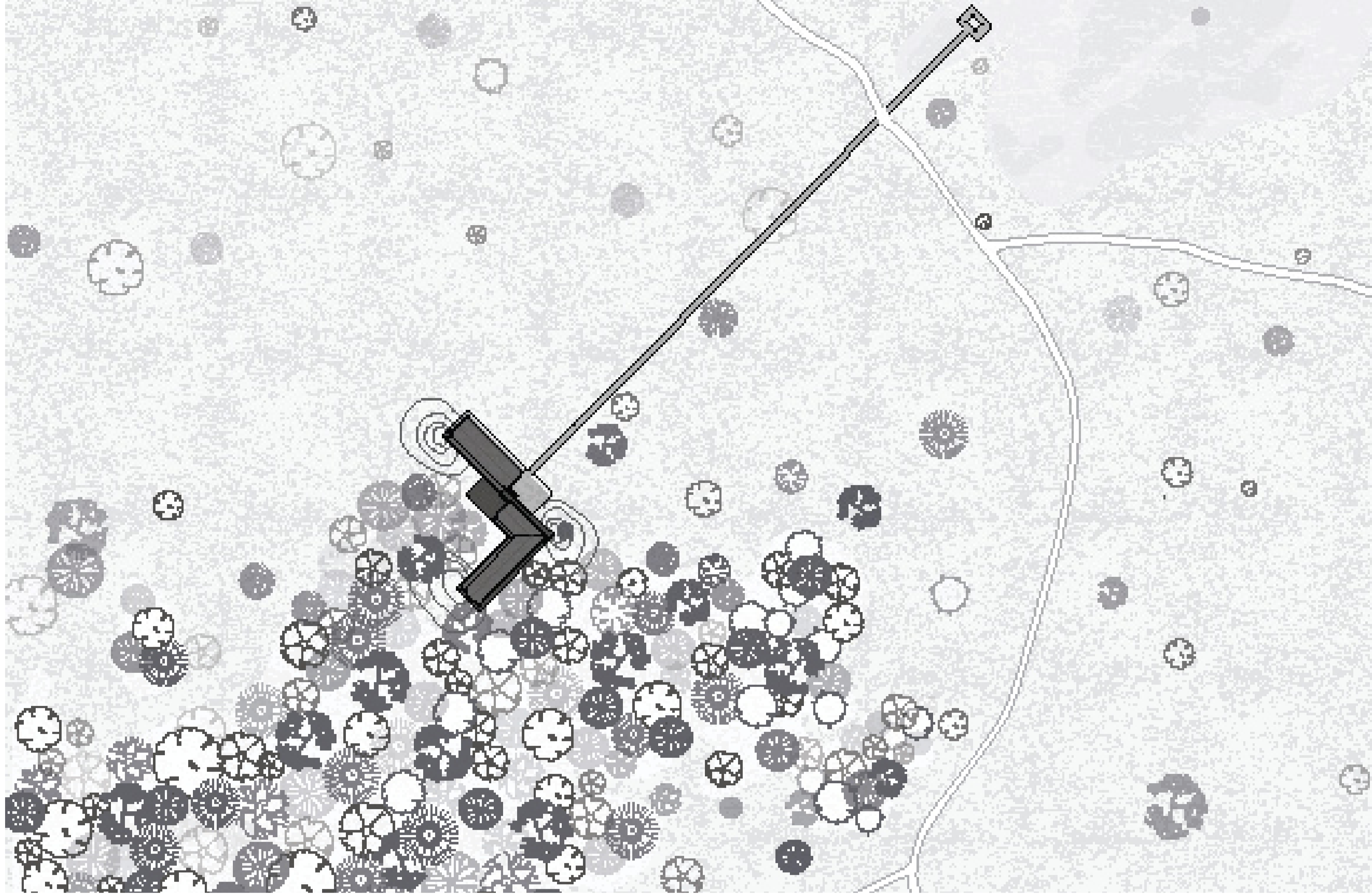
the uninterrupted wooden planks ensure that the monolithic character of the object is preserved, inspired by heavy, stone church towers found in the centre of villages on the Veluwe.



elevation series // scale 1:50

The slits for the bird and bat boxes are placed in the north and east facades as they are sheltered from the wind, which comes mainly from the south west direction. This is also where the foundations of the sanctuary will be emerging from under the facade, as a temporary resting place for hikers.

The Shelter



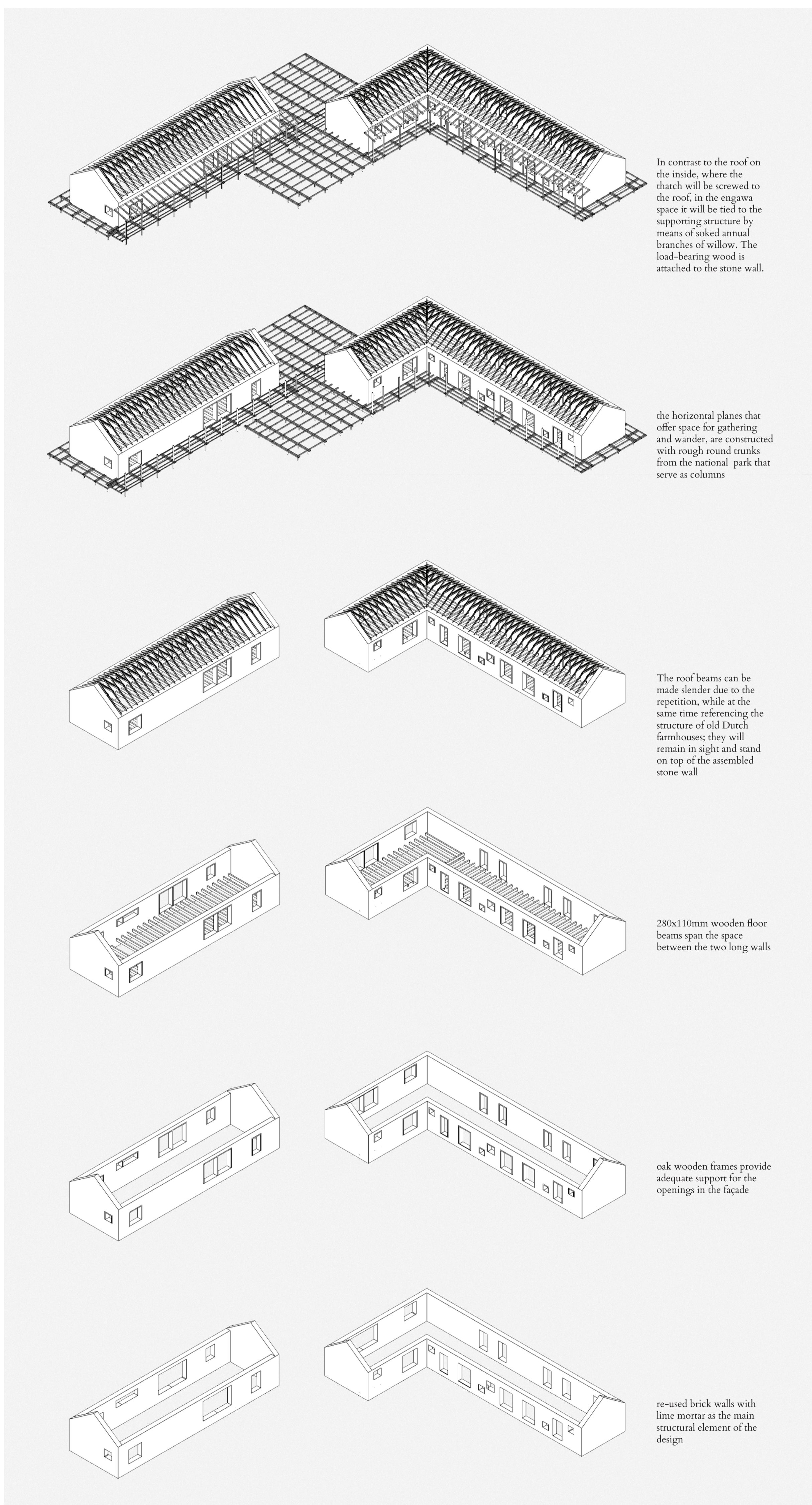
site plan // scale 1:500 // north ↑

The shelter is located at the edge of the forest. This allows the building to experience the natural shelter and protected feeling of the forest, but at the same time, the extensive horizon with its accompanying feeling of openness can also be experienced.



model image // looking at the space in-between

The image shows how the horizontal plane in between the two buildings; a space that offers place for gathering.



In contrast to the roof on the inside, where the thatch will be screwed to the roof, in the engawa space it will be tied to the supporting structure by means of soaked annual branches of willow. The load-bearing wood is attached to the stone wall.

the horizontal planes that offer space for gathering and wander, are constructed with rough round trunks from the national park that serve as columns

The roof beams can be made slender due to the repetition, while at the same time referencing the structure of old Dutch farmhouses; they will remain in sight and stand on top of the assembled stone wall

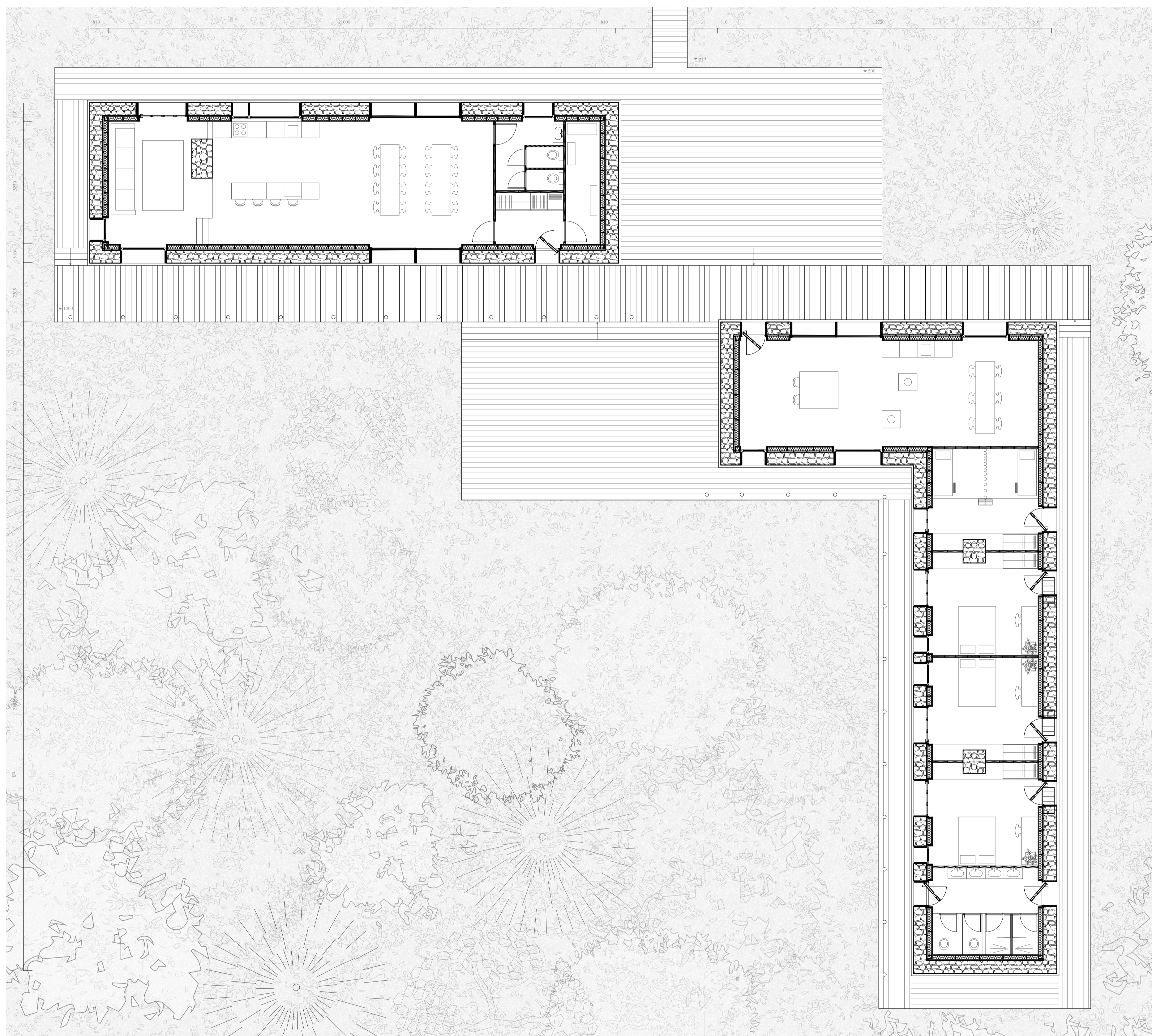
280x110mm wooden floor beams span the space between the two long walls

oak wooden frames provide adequate support for the openings in the facade

re-used brick walls with lime mortar as the main structural element of the design

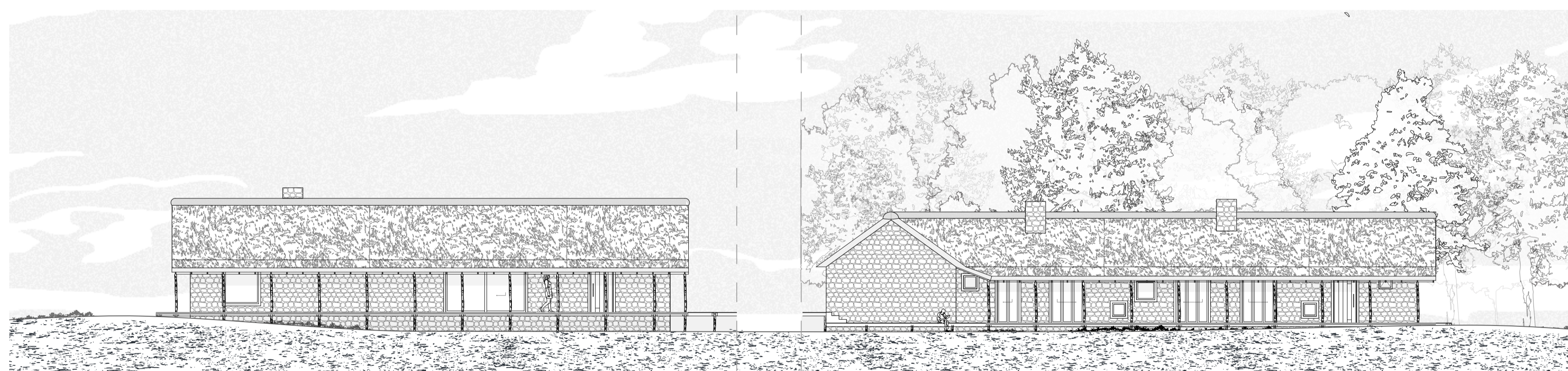
load bearing structure // axonometric

Wooden structures are connected to the re-used brick walls as an outer layer on a ruin. Old castles were built in the same way, but all that's left now is the thick stone walls with holes; a reference to the wooden structure that once was attached.



plan // scale 1:100 // north ↖

The three different functions that can be found at this location, namely the living area, studio and bedrooms, are located more in the forest according to the degree of privacy. The circulation between these different spaces has been moved outside, so that wander between the different programme areas is encouraged and the place, with its temperature differences, rain or sunshine, can be perceived more intensely.



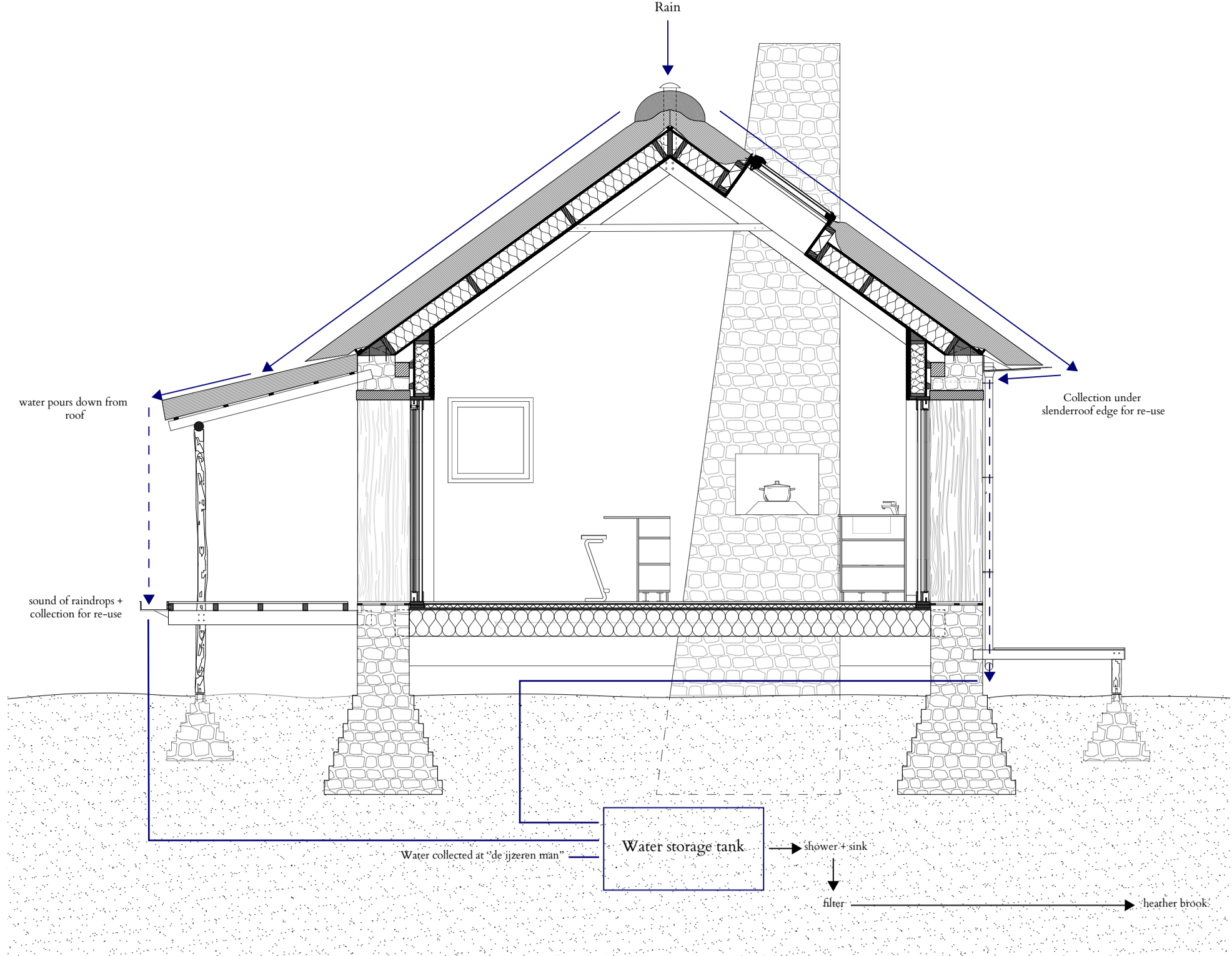
plan // scale 1:50 // north

The west side of the building, which faces the forest, plays on the sense of enclosure and protectiveness. The roof plays a prominent role here, being lower and thus enhancing the feeling of being sheltered, held up by rough tree trunks from the forest itself.



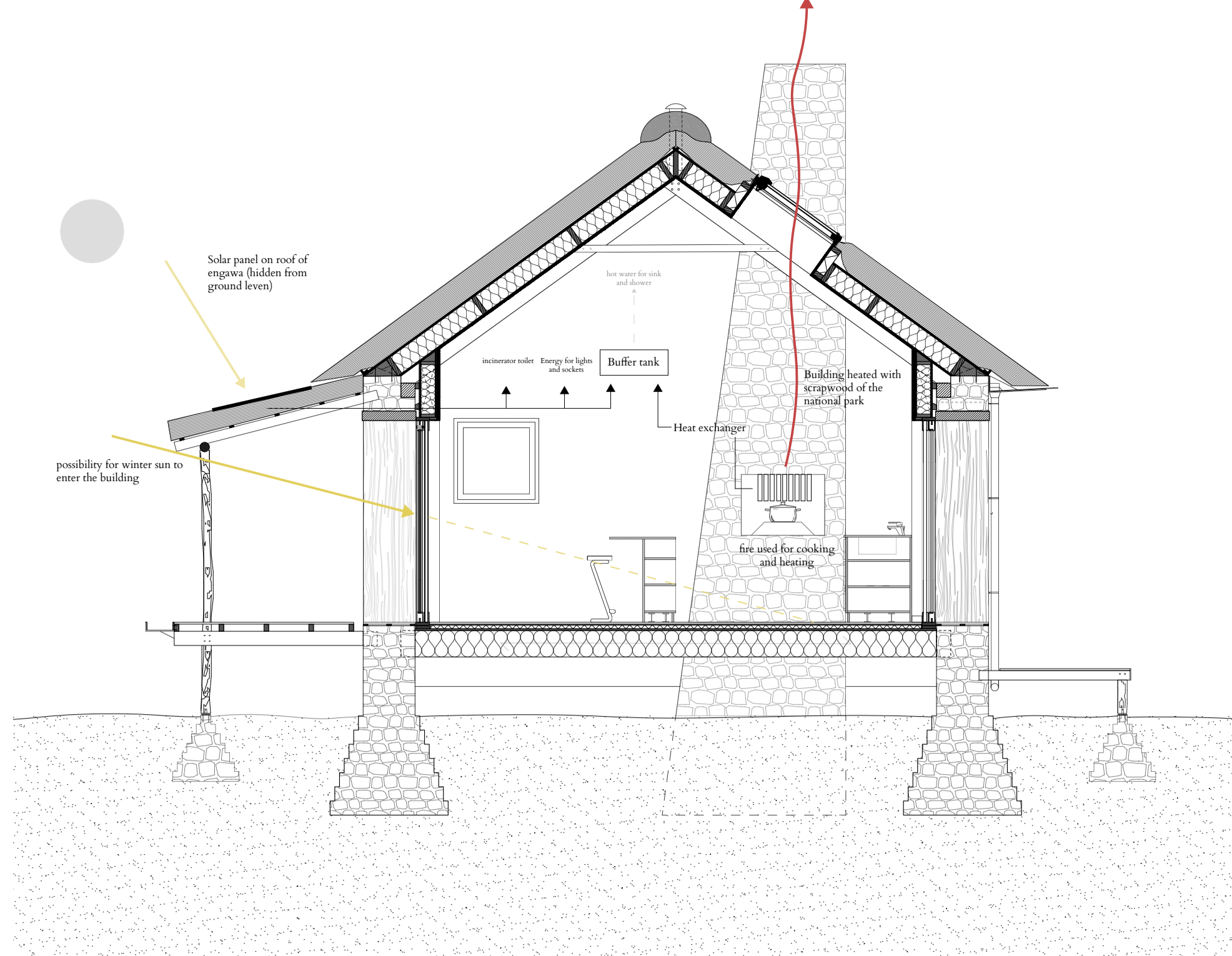
elevation // scale 1:100 // east facade

The facade on the east side has an open character that responds to the environment on this side of the building, namely the extensive fields of grass and heather.



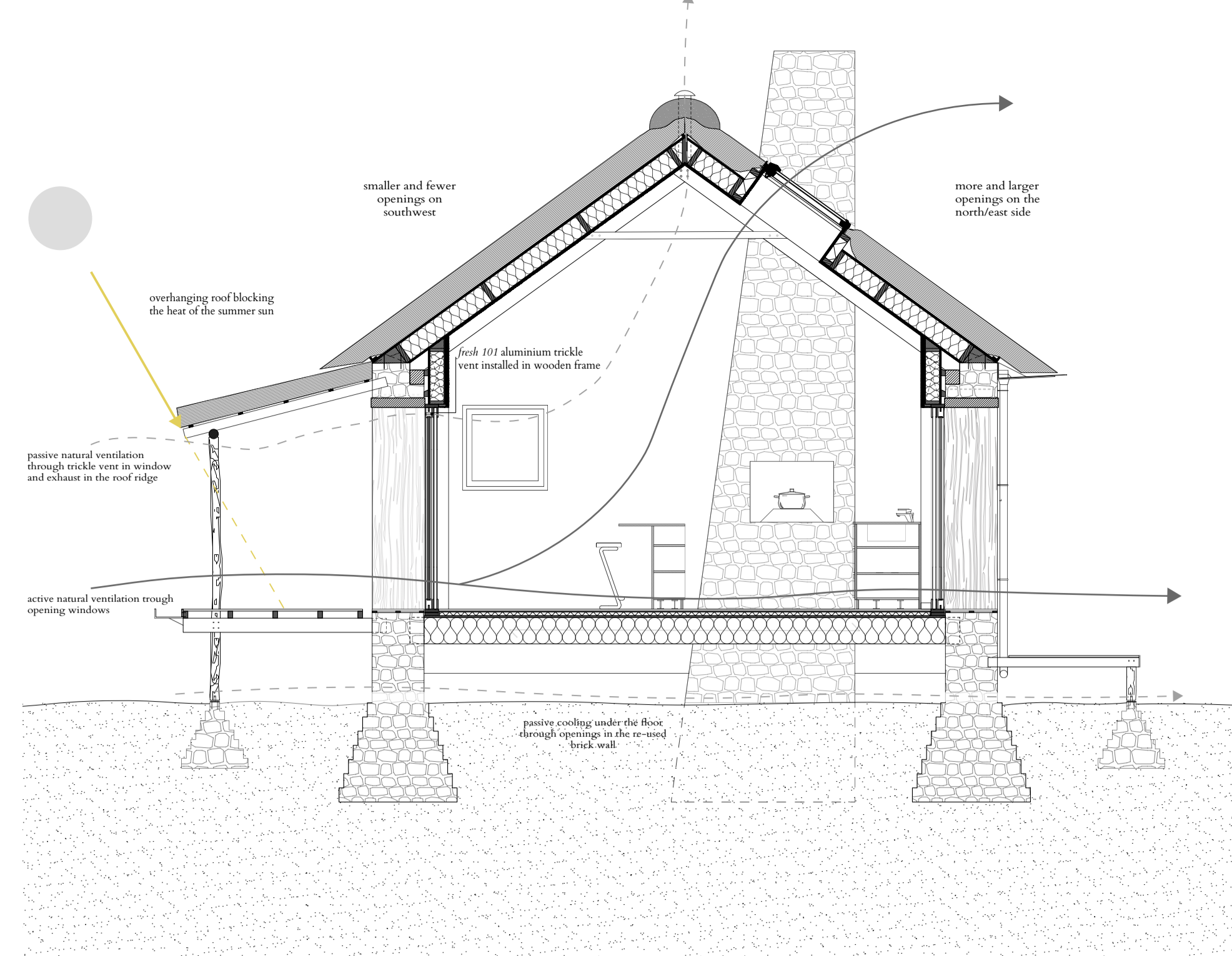
climate design // use of water // scale 1:50

The rainwater will be collected and reused for showers and toilets. When this water runs out, we will have to get buckets of water from 'de ijzeren man' to fill up the water storage tank. The long wooden path will guide people there.



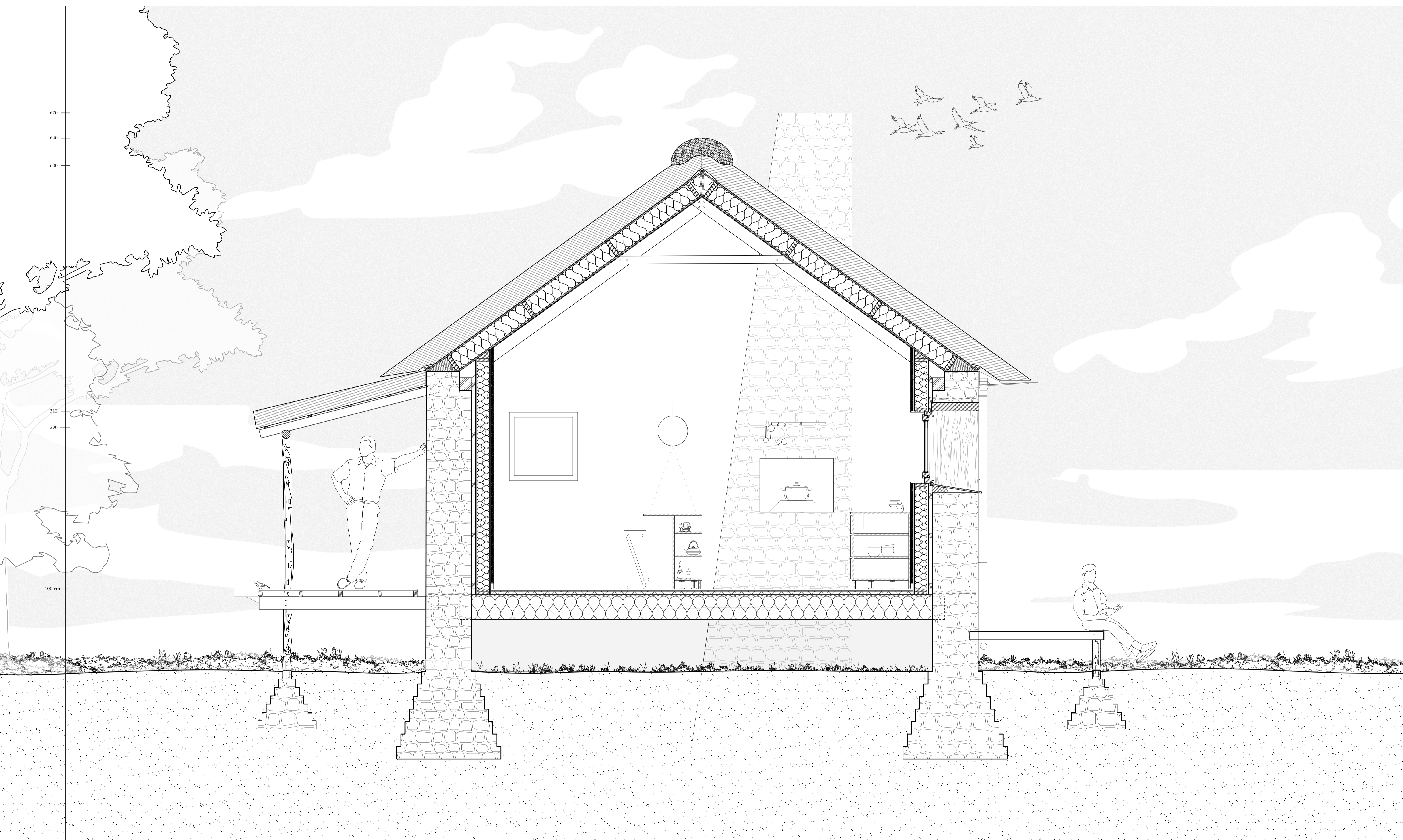
climate design // heating principles // scale 1:50

The various rooms in the building will be heated by a fire that can also be used for cooking. Wood is a residual product of the park, where much needs to be logged every year to prevent the forest from taking over the vast fields.



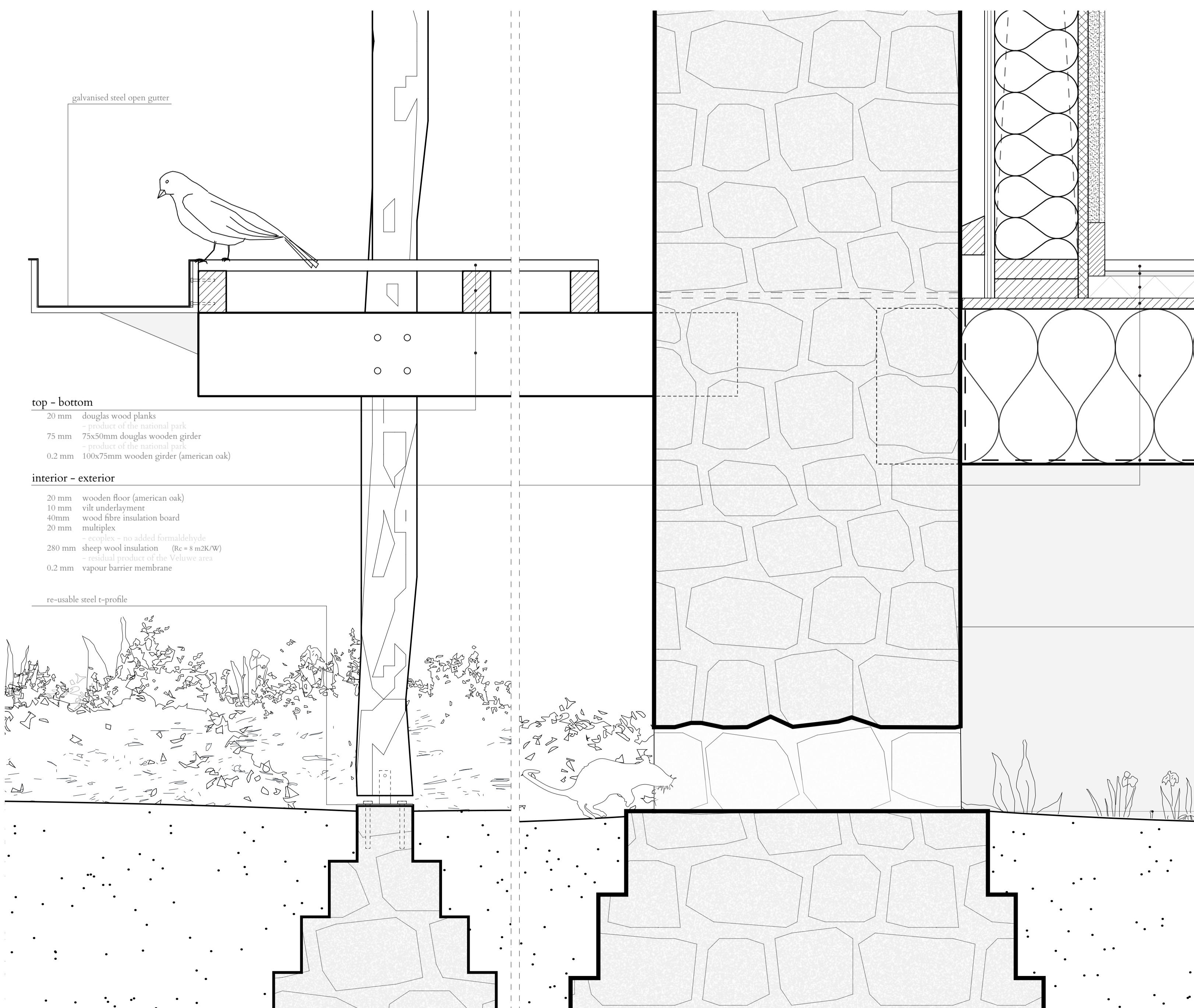
climate design // ventilation principles // scale 1:50

The building can be ventilated by opening windows. However, when it rains, the trickle vent in the wooden window frames and the exhaust pipe in the ridge of the building will provide fresh air.



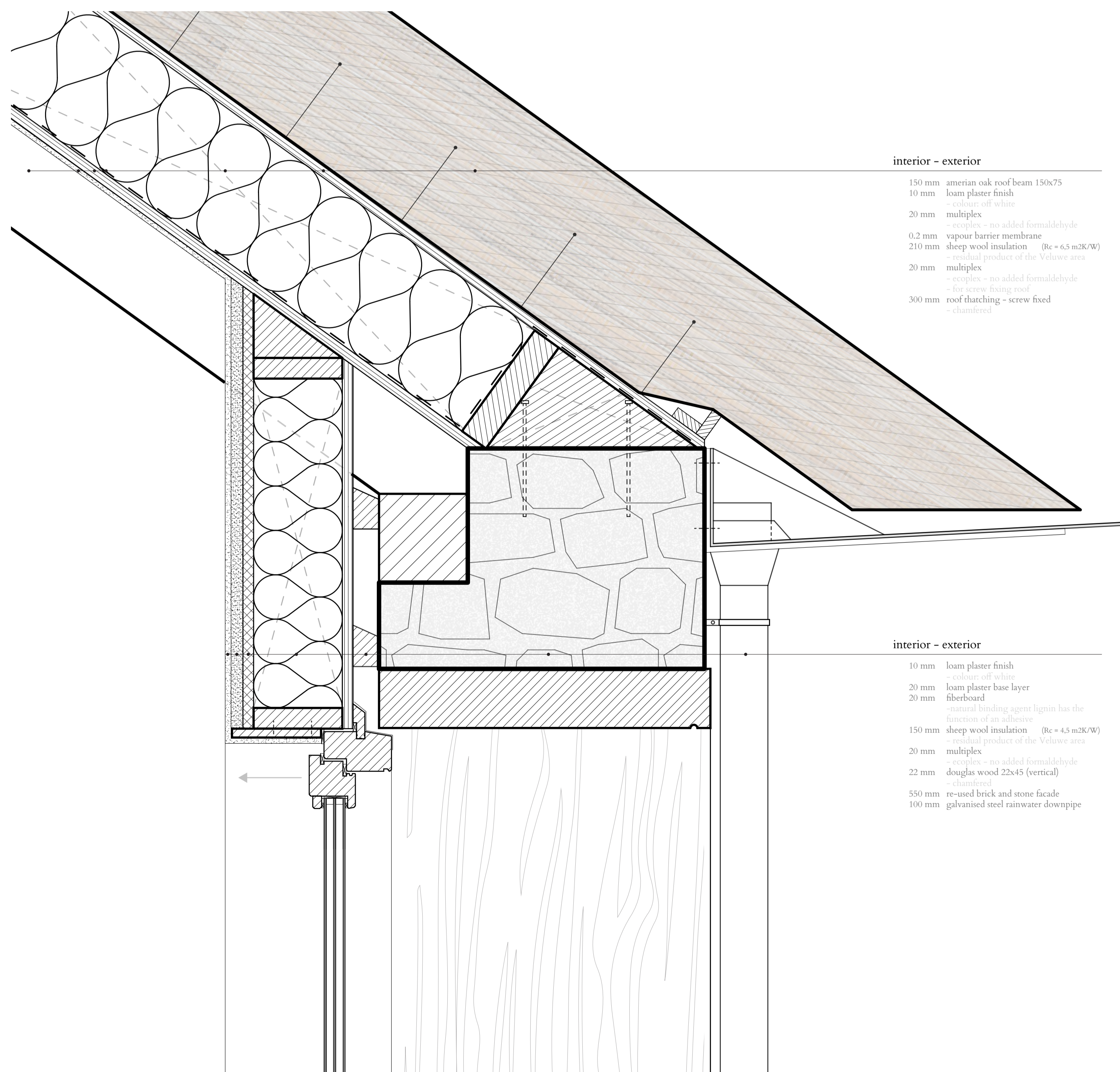
section // scale 1:20

The section shows the difference between the different characters on the different sides of the building. On the left side, the side of the forest, the roof plays a more prominent role, responding to the sense of shelter, while on the other side the long horizon is framed by a long-stretched window in a high wall; the roof takes on a more modest role on this side.



gutter detail // scale 1:5 // the forest side

On the side of the forest, the water from the roof will fall down into the open gutter; natural elements are thus made visible and also used as a tool to reinforce the sheltered feeling.



gutter detail // scale 1:5 // the plain side

On the side of the plain, the water drainage system will fulfil a different role. The vertical length and open character of the wall is enhanced by the galvanised steel drainage pipe, while the gutter is hidden under the thatch to keep a thin edge to the roof, where the thickness of the thatch is not visible.

- interior - exterior
- 150 mm american oak roof beam 150x75
 - 10 mm lean plaster finish
 - 20 mm multiplex
 - 0.2 mm vapour barrier membrane
 - 210 mm sheep wool insulation (R_s = 4.5 m²K/W)
 - 20 mm multiplex
 - 300 mm roof cladding - screw fixed

- interior - exterior
- 10 mm lean plaster finish
 - 20 mm lean plaster base layer
 - 20 mm floorboard
 - 20 mm floorboard
 - 150 mm vapour barrier membrane
 - 20 mm multiplex
 - 22 mm douglas wood 22x45 (vertical)
 - 550 mm re-used brick and stone facade
 - 100 mm galvanised steel rainwater downpipe