URBAN ARCHITECTURAL MATERIAL

P1 REPORT ANALYSIS

TRANSFORMATION OF THE BAKERY FOR MENTALLY DISABLED

Research question

How to transform an empty, not functioning building, "The Bakery", located on the isolated Food Center, into an active role for the neighborhood community with emphasis to intellectual disability by using architecture?

Research subquestion

How can vacant, existing buildings of the isolated "Food Center" be transformed to a use of living and working, with emphasis on mental disability?

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Research Modification Intervention Transformation
Amsterdam at Sea
Transformation of the Brettenzone
Mixed projects

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Gecommitteerde

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This book will serve as a guide for my concepts and principles for my research project. Chosen for the studio RMIT - Amsterdam aan Zee - Transformation of Brettenzone - Mixed projects. The studio which is graduated R-mit, this stands for modification, integration and transformation. The emphasis is no longer new, but additions to the existing structure” Prof. Dr. Jo Coenen.

Illustration of the front page:
(f.l.t.r) Image of urban grid of Amsterdam, Image of the Bakery from Jan van Galenstraat, image of built process by Jony Nederend - COOP Museum

Illustration right page:
topleft
Sketch of the location of Amsterdam, Amsterdam-West by Jony Nederend

middle
Sketch of the location of the Foodcenter in Amsterdam-West area by Jony Nederend

bottomright
Sketch of the ‘Bakery’ at the Foodcenter area by Jony Nederend
The design brief RMIT ‘Mixed-projects’ is located in the capital of the Netherlands and counts with 800,000 inhabitants and the largest city of the Netherlands. The center of the city was developed at the mouth of the Amstel and the IJ. Around the 12th century, attracted some descendants of the dune sand banks to the ‘new’ and also unknown world. By digging small channels were formed dry places, where they were settled. In the 13th century, the Amsterdam scenery his face by the construction of the dam between the IJ and the Amstel. Also around this time Amsterdam received its town charter. The city was among other Haarlem and Camps one of the cities that grew by exploitation of the surrounding “waterscape”. During the Golden Age, Amsterdam grew into one of the biggest commercial cities in the world. The city expanded through realizing a canal structure. The unique shape and location of that time has recently acquired a historical significance value for the development Amsterdam, this is a place devoted to the UNESCO World Heritage List.

In the mid 19th century to early 20th century by the city planning and Kalff AUP expanded in all directions. The existing ribbon development which from the Golden Age steadily held is slowly embraced or replaced by new construction. In Western (Haarlemmertrekvaart and Kostverlorenvaart), Southern (Amstel), Eastern (Fight) and Northern (Beemster). The extensions provide an extreme population growth in the 60s. The number rose even above 800,000 inhabitants. There was a shortage of homes and the homes that were available had poor maintenance. Amsterdam offered the people a new residence south and west of Amsterdam (Amsterdam New-West, Amsterdam Bijlmer). For many people this is not the solution offered in the short term and moved into new towns around Amsterdam, eg Purmerend and Almere. These cities have also offered the necessary demand ‘freedom’ and ‘space’.

In recent years we see the qualities of the parks that the city has something to offer. For this reason, we must devote more efforts to the already existing facilities to go green (re) development.

02 INTRODUCTION: WHAT ABOUT..
What are the differences between the urban plan of characters ‘Kalff, 1875 “and the” AUP, 1934’? How has this developed over time?
Development of Amsterdam West

Amsterdam-West is divided between three areas: industry, commuting and recreation. The distribution of the areas are clearly visible through the recreation area “De Brettenzone”. The area serves as a transition area between the green at Southern lying residential area (Forest and Shade, New West) and the northern industrial area lying (western port area, except Spaarndammer). In the northern part is include one of the Mixed-projects, and the timber port in the southern residential area are located include the Central Market, RK St. Joseph Church, Elsevier, schools triangle and the tram depot.

The Brettenzone lies between the Haarlemmerpoort (Amsterdam) and Midway (near Haarlem). To the south it is bounded by the first canal route Netherlands has, the canal (1631-1632). The economic interests between the two cities decided to strengthen the cities in the 17th century in the former agricultural area a line straight canal to be constructed. At the Amsterdam side, west end, resulted in the emergence and expansion of industrial complexes, a large wind farm saw.

Another effect was the growth of out of town ‘estates or mansions. This imposing residences offered families an environment of nature and freedom, something they could not find in the city. In addition, provided the building and the location of these houses much respect for other families and gave it a prosperous image of the city. The canal to Haarlem was therefore a very suitable place. This gave rise to the city to expand westward.

In 1875-1876 introduced Jan Kalff its urban plan. It was a reaction to the plan of Van Nilfrik, a spacious layout designed with green space was offered. However, Jan Kalff designed a plan that fully embraced the city. He did this through a new urban ring to add. The street pattern was characterized by the dense structure of the housing blocks and the intimate surroundings. With the advent of the industrial revolution was an increasing demand of laborers. The increasing population growth and urban expansion caused by the then market, which at the edge of Amsterdam, located on the ‘Marnixkade’, was enclosed. The market offered few rules and there was hardly any supervision.
Due to the increase of traffic and people traffic chaos that arose around the town decided the market, located on the Marnixkade move to the edge of the then Plan Kalff. The market was thus outside the city on a large unstructured plot to lie, this movement did not so deep center more penetrating. The then obvious place for Amsterdam still today the market, the Central Market. The place is still today the market for Amsterdam, the Central Market. Also for other industrial functions offered the outskirts of the city outcome for companies that explosion and odors caused. Thus settled here Westergasfabriek and Water Terrain.

The growth of the population continued to increase and caused a pressure on the housing. In 1934-1935 gave Amsterdam commissioned for the new development of rural areas. The AUP, General Expansion Plan was established. The concept basically consisted of light, air and space. This was a reaction against the realized plan ‘Kalff’, where close and dense blocks were central. An area that is one of the most crowded neighborhoods of the city was the result. The General Extension promised a new area Amsterdam where it would be wonderful to live in small apartments surrounded by greenery. For the Central Market gave no reason to again move to the edge of the AUP. And was extending to the west of the Central Market, westward performed.

Only after the Second World War started, however, the expansion and 60s was completed. By the completion of the AUP, the Central Market totally enclosed, at the northern part by the Haarlem Pull Vaartweg and Brett Zone, in the eastern part by the intimate plan ‘Kalff “and finally on the western side, the new AUP. The striking building, the Central Market, takes a unique position between the different typologies and characters. After the AUP, Amsterdam has not undergone large-scale housing. However, it was widely the areas along the IJ prepared for industry, thus became the Western Harbour area developed. It is an ideal area, because it is separated by the Zone Brett and his goods flow from the IJ receives.

The last 10-20 years Amsterdam is to set in for the local transformations. Also south south of the Central Market complex, called Marcanti Island ‘in this period Designed by Elegant van Rhijn. The area is characterized by a symmetrical staggered terraced houses. Later, also north of the ‘Marcanti Island’ two new buildings resurrected. The buildings had the goal of this remarkable place recognizable to the city. This has led to an assembly of several typical buildings (Marcanti canteen building, The Pyramids, Marcanti College and Bakery) of old and new the place recognizable and diversity area indicate.

The urban expansion is the Central Market become isolated between two different typologies. The different typologies have led the gebeid about identity features, due to the different characteristic architectural and urban approach. The location of the Central Market in the Western and Eastern Channel, the complex is separated from the surrounding structures / typologies. The presence of the software (fencing, pallet and food storage) on the complex allows for the exclusion of a visual relationship between the two areas. The combination of no visual relationship and a secure area provides an isolated attitude of the complex.
The central market complex
In 1934, at the Jan van Galenstraat the new market of Amsterdam taken. Since then provides the market, called “Central Market” in the vital need for the retail, hospitality, healthcare and supermarkets of Amsterdam. The complex, the size of 22,000m² is overshadowed by the imposing central market building. The Central Market Building as a national monument since 2007 is available with dimensions of 120 meters long, 70 meters wide, a floor area of ± 16,000 m² (6,000 m² BG). The Central Market was then offered shelter to 32 independent warehouses and 90 market towns in the central part of the hall. On the upper floors are on opposite sides of the offices, which are no less than 60 total. The distribution on either side, the symmetry, the monsters level and centrally located in the complex, the building screams for attention. What is reinforced by the gestures of the then existing plug ports, which are towards the building reflect.

Symmetrically on either side of the complex were the plug-in ports. By symmetry it resembles fishbone structure. The ports that were connected to the Eastern and Western market channel market channel, both connected to the Crust Lost Vaart, got his supply from the hinterland. By using the plug ports created the market size quay surface for the construction and processing of horticultural barge berthing. After the increase of mobility on land, the market focus on the road. The unnecessary insertion ports were filled in and made room for additional land. Soon went this function for the distribution and sale. The Food Center has a wide range of food for many different customers from Amsterdam (eg shopkeepers, restaurant owners, homes and festivals). The logistical organization and accessibility are a major concern. In the north are unlocking the Haarlemmerstraat and south at the Jan van Galenstraat the complex is closely linked to the city center and the A10 Amsterdam ring road. This fact agrees with about 90 companies has become an economic center of Amsterdam. From 1963 settled here the first self-service wholesale (COOP supermarket) on the market. The COOP realized his building on the recently developed area, southwest of the Food Center. By the entrance of the COOP office at the Jan van Galenstraat and production building on the waterfront, Western Market Channel to focus, it offered a dynamic approach. The company went bankrupt after ± 10 years and has in recent decades functioned as different functions. The last 10 years operates the building as a dance at neighborhood-level city. The social aspect compared to the then functioned COOP-building in relation to the now functioned dance is unchanged.
The structure of the Foodcenter area

The complex includes the single axial clear structured design. The two main principal axes are parallel from south to north. These two axes are the complex symmetrical and orderly and the central region emphasized. The insteekhaven provide the second gesture. With the direction they strengthen the central axes. On the north and south sides of the Haarlemmertrekweg and Jan van Galenstraat. The axes, in combination with the type of the area for the transfer of experience and characters. This provides the southern portion of the food center on every strong striking buildings. Each building has through the available axes his own position and relationship with the environment differently filled. This creates buildings on their own “island” located.
Amsterdam Next
Amsterdam, by the course of history have acquired a strong position as a world city.
In the Golden Age, all the city was a starting point for trade ships that carried trade with distant colonies all over the world. Nowadays, Amsterdam is still one of the cities where the world economy is about. The city will require this position to maintain and expand its economic and social strengthening, so it is a metropolis in the world continues. This vision of the city achievements in structural 'Amsterdam 2040' they describe herein the following: compacting, changing functions, regional public transport, quality public space, more use of green and water, renewable energy and Olympics 2028.
They think in four movements: - The expansion and densification of the center ring - more relationship and connection with the available green and recreational areas - focusing on the Waterfront ‘IJ’ and its strong international Zuidas make.
This should lead to increasing the knowledge and employment of Amsterdam and the Netherlands.
Nature is precious and the city would therefore no longer adjust their current existing structure. The city also has plans for the city not to expand in all directions, but rather to town compacting. The vision should ensure that the vacant buildings and non-functional buildings are transformed into the interrogative current context. Through intensive use of space in the city can meet many more people and businesses living and working space are provided. This is the basis for services increases. There will be more efficiently handled with energy and transport, so the landscape is no longer affected.
“Through intensive use of space in the city can meet many more people and businesses living and working space are provided. (.) This means that in 2040 70,000 added, with associated facilities such as schools, shops and sports facilities. “Source: Vision PLANAmsterdam 2040.

As part of the various monofunctional industrial compaction will be transformed into urban areas with a mix of live and work, with the promising, knowledge-intensive economic sectors will play an increasingly important role. Sometimes this will lead to the relocation of companies, sports grounds and allotments. The new economy is a complex of functions: live, work and recreate. This complex competes for scarce urban space.

“The municipality is committed within its municipal boundaries a high quality, sustainable development after which conserve the scarce space is handled. That fits with multilayer space. ”Source: Vision PLANAmsterdam 2040

The quotes indicate not only the economic but also on its sustainable aspect. A trend that the Kyoto Protocol to other cities also subject. Thus he gave in 2008 the then French President Nicolas Sarkozy MVRDV the command to give their views on a restructuring European metropolis in 2030.

They showed the city to outline a vision, in which the city was to compacting, compact and sustainable. All of this was described in Paris Plus Petit. It is an interesting task that not only Paris is doing but also Amsterdam.

The Food Center is one such area where condensation can be applied. One potential area that belongs to the new expansion area of the center. In addition, the business that does not relate to his environment. The industry caused a lot of heavy traffic in the city. The city of Amsterdam has decided to transform the region and the industry to reduce.

The aim is for the southern part of the area to make public, so the Central Market Building in the future as a public function can act. The locally and regionally oriented companies in the northern part of the Food Center concentrated, while the main port companies elsewhere outside the site will get a place designated. The city hopes in this way a new economy to develop, live, work and recreate.
The development consists of three stages.

1. Present-2020
   - Re-using infrastructure and accommodation of
   - Developing other end of bretten zone into park
   - Extending street structure within canal ring to
   - Kick off developing the bank of IJ into a residential

2. 2020-2030 (2028 Olympics)
   - Construction of facilities for the 2028 Olympics in
   - Enhancing bretten zone into metropolitan park
   - Developing other end of bretten zone into park
   - Around the northern end of the plot
   - Food centre developing into mixed working and
   - Northern area

3. 2030+
   - Developing into area with high-rise office cluster
   - Area adjacent to Eastern end of site will be de-
   - Amsterdam
   - and new neighbourhoods and the metropolitan
   - Realized, offering recreation area for the existing
   - Olympic Games to develop the port area and

Timeline for development in site area

Legend

Amsterdam

Park

Living/working

Working/

Density centre

Re-connect green environment

Scale: Not to scale
What were his design principles of mr. W. Zonneveld for the Bakery?
How he responded to the then context?
The Bakery

Beginning of the 60s gave the COOP supermarket group to architect IR. W. Zonneveld, contract designing and building with the corresponding factory bakery for COOP. In 1963, the building is achieved and until 1977 the building served as the main building of the COOP supermarket group. The COOP possessed many supermarkets across the Netherlands were divided. In addition, they were one of the first companies that made the transition from traditional bread baking to the typical machine-made bread factory.

The building consists of three layers. The ground floor has a size of 71m x 100m. By the context, the harbor basin, is one of the corners to north-eastern side of the building is cut off. Through this incision, the width of the angle of 71 meters reduced to 44 meters. This seems the masses form a combination of a triangle rectangle. The first and second floors have a size of 15m x 44m. The resulting volume is identified by its rectangular ‘box’ on the ground ‘sit’. Due to the composition and placement of the box on the ground floor in two side creates a gesture in the direction of the Jan van Galenstraat and Western Market Channel. Parallel to the building, the building continues the Jan van Galenstraat his transition and slope formation on the Western Channel Market. This is the street because of the transition in the profile to be higher than compared to the water. This ensures that the box on first floor layer granted access to the Jan van Galenstraat and on the ground floor as access to the Western Market Channel. Those floors are connected by one staircase near the entrance of the bakery. The different functions have Also Their Own separated routings and entrances. The bakery is orientated and accessible by the water Because Of The supply of flour. The main office is accessible by a stair from the Jan van Galenstraat.

The architect’s design conscious during his deal with the specific program, the production schedule of the bakery was central. The production schedule is passed from the receipt of the ingredients and products of the water, storage of products, the processing to bread, and finally the distribution of the bread. Each feature set its own requirements. This has resulted in a building that has five different subfunctions buildings: the ground floor consisted of food storage, distribution, wagon shed, bakery. On the first floor housed the headquarters. From this perspective led the management to control the current production. As already described, every building feature designed to his own requirements.

View: The view outside was on the ground floor fully closed (introvert), office volume full view of the environment (outgoing)

Height: The ceiling height / construction at height adjusted to the required machinery and shelves. This results in a different high of the roof. Max until difference of 70cm.

Construction: Column spacing, shape as the load, voltage and function differently

Column spacing, shape and construction. The bakery, which has heavy machinery disposal, is entirely of concrete. The food storage is entirely in steel, to ensure that only a shelter to give the products.

In the facades you can see a clear rhythm. Already in the first sketch All which made the architect, he articulates the horizontality of the façade. In the final design, this is a little bit reduced but it is still there. The horizontal rhythm is the most important. This continues in the stroke of the bakery. Vertical there is a pattern or 3.7meter which is divided into three parts. The sketch shows forth the opening of each facade.
MIXED PROJECTS

Vertical pattern

Exceptions:

Horizontal pattern

Sketch of the Facade by Evert Druijff
From the sketches at the left side you can set up the rule That everything (opening and elements) fits into the vertical and horizontal rhythm. There are three exceptions on this rule. All those exceptions are related to the program inside.

The office, however, was transparent, with horizontal lines designed. This choice was highlighted with the size façade panels and openings. It was a distinction made between traffic space, toilet, business and home office features large openings showed the public movement, such as the entrance and stairwell. The three exceptions to vertical and horizontal rhythm are:

-The big opening in the west facade. The reason for this exception is the entrance and staircase on this place. It accentuate the vertical movement and attract people to the entrance.

-Are the small windows in the west facade. This is Because Of The toilets and dressing rooms behind it.

- The front facade. The bottom of the big frame does not fit on the pattern. This big frame Also attracts people to enter. Also the door inside this frame does not fit.

By using two different colours of material in the facade and contrast the relationship between public office and private production function works again stressed. The ground floor’s open column structure an internal review at the location of the feature. But by the partition walls between the different functions arise no coherent whole. This whole indicates that IT. W. Zonneveld building entirely in the functionalism-style design.

“The idea behind functionalism is the beauty of a building lies in its function. Form Follows Function is also called. ”

In 1973 the COOP went bankrupt. The management of the Food Center could not use the office and bakery and they rent it to VEN BV (Sigro) and the Social Service or Amsterdam. The building was not useful for the Food Center Because it was logistic separated from the rest of the market. Besides That the transport was done by car instead of the boat. The harbour is structuring Also filled up. The food store and the cashed are run by the “Breeder” and used for the Central Market. The building Is not rebuilt so much. Only the flour silos are rebuilt to computer rooms.

This resulted in some changes in the façade. By the changing the façade the architect respects the rules.

In the 90s, the office is transformed into billiards occasion and finally a dance school at district level. It functioned functions not for commercial ends dole but as for the social district meeting. This company rebuilt the building and removes a lot of walls to make one big dancing room. In the East facade all the windows are closed from inside and Also a part of the windows of the west facade. A few years back is the archive of the Social Services and has moved Mokum Mariteam this section to use as a storage and distribution center. Through their business concept, uses the water to deliver products to bars and restaurants in the center of Amsterdam, they have a place at the western market channel and supply of Jan van Galenstraat to historical values restored. The building therefore has through the years been different housing transformations. In spite of the change of both remained intact accesses. At present the building on the demolition list of the municipality of Amsterdam.
How is the Bakery be constructed and materialized?
The building is an ensemble of five different buildings.

1. Foodstore - one floor
2. Car shed - one floor
3. Distribution - one floor
4. Bakery - one floor
5. Bakery / office - four floor (including basement)

The construction of each part is separated from each other and has a different height. The height and construction will depend on the function. The bakery and distribution part with big machinery has a heavy concrete structure while the foodstore has a light steel structure. The foodstore is also higher than the bakery. Another difference is the groundfloor. The bakery, distribution and foodstore has a concrete floor while the carshed has only poles with steel concrete slabs in between.

It's very clear that the function was leading by designing the building. Not only on architectural level but also at constructive level. In 1993 the 'Kweker' (owner of the foodstore) expand the building on the north. This new building isn't part of the analysis.
Office / bakery

Prefab concrete roof elements
Steel profile IPE 280
Concrete beam (made in situ)

Glass in steel window frame
Concrete beam (in situ)
Prefab concrete element
Concrete floor (made in situ)

Concrete beam (made in situ)
Prefab bimsconcrete roof element
Steel IPE 280 profile
Stucconet and stucco

Concrete column 400*400
Concrete floor (made in situ)

3D OVERVIEW

bimsconcrete roof element
steel IPE 280 profile
concrete columns (in situ)
prefab concrete elements
concrete load bearing walls
concrete beam
concrete columns (in situ)
concrete pile foundation
concrete basement

Sketch of the details and load bearing sections
by Evert Druijff
Sketch of the structure impression
by Jony Nederend
Materials

Sketch of the facade fragments and photos by Evert Druijff and Jony Nederend
1. Because of the new building beside the foodstore, they break down a part of the north west facade.

2. Because of the new building the cantilever is also demolished and they put a new wall before the old one. From inside you can see the old structure.

3. For a better circulation, they made a big hole in the wall between the emballage and the car shed. Now it’s all in use as store.

4. New concrete floor on the first floor by transforming the silo into computerrooms.

Structure Changes:
- Make openings in a brickwall
- The shed has been removed
- New programm has been added

Services:
- Heating
- Electricity
- Rooflight

Damages:
- Damages by truck
- Damages by corrosion
- Damages by no dilation
- Damages by no dilation
- Damages by truck
- Damages by no dilation
06 VALUE ASSESSMENT

What is the value of the Bakery?
CONTEXT
Economic value
1. The Netherlands: Main office of COOP and bakery of bread for the supermarkets.
2. Amsterdam: Part of the Food Center for delivering food products of the city.
3. Object: High value of the bakery, foodstore and the supply route by the water. Also positive value of the main office with the connection to the Jan van Galenstraat. Indifferent value of the car shed.

Social value
The production of bread for the supermarkets was booming, so the bakery has a lot to do with this social development in the country. Maybe that’s also the reason that the mayor of the city opened the building. Nowadays the dancing school (current situation) has a social value for the city of Amsterdam. The lower part hasn’t a social value for the neighborhood.

Historic value
The Food Center of Amsterdam is developed in 1935 outside the city and has a big historic value (especially the Central Market hall). The bakery was built in 1963 and less important for the development of the Food Center.

LOCATION
Foodcenter
As we said before, the Food Center has an big economic value of the Netherlands and especially of Amsterdam. First because the delivering of food products and second for the employment. On the Food Center, the value (both economic and historic) of the bakery is indifferent. The central market hall has the highest value. The bakery isn’t also instead of the market hall an icon for the neighborhood.

Plot
The shape of the building has a strong relation with the plot. It is build on a plot near the water and the way. There is a height difference from about three meters. The building connects those levels by the two directions.
1. The bakery and store is orientated on the water (because of the transport of products)
2. The office is orientated at the Jan van Galenstraat.
The shape of the building is the result of the plot. This relationship has a high value, especially the relation with te water.
OBJECT
Architectural value
The building is part of the style ‘Functionalism’. You can recognize it in the functional design of the facade. The facade follows the functions inside. The store and bakery has an almost closed facade while the office has a very open facade. Also the shape is very functional. The differents in hight due to what the function inside need.
The upper part of the building has the highest architectural value. The lower part has a more indifferent value.
A possitive value of the facade of the office is the clear rhythm, with clear designrules.
A possitive value is the use of rooflight. Its created nice spaces what you not expecting if you standing outside.
Another value is the use of prefab concrete, with give the building a strong look. In 1963 this building is build as a ensemble of different buildings with different functions and routings.

High value: Bakery (supply of products from the water > storage in silos > processing in the bakery > packing > storage > distribution) Good value: Food store: (supply of products from the water / food market > store > distribution) Indifferent value: Office (entrance from the Jan van Galenstraat, no transport routings)

TECHNOLOGY
The bakery / office is almost completely made of prefab concrete. It was upcoming in that time en very mostly used in housing. The technical quality of those elements is still very high.

Technical value
High value: The building, both the office as the storage has a free floorplan with a column structure. It has a high adaptability.
The facade is also easy removable, it hasn’t a structural value. The bakery, distribution and office has a concrete (column)structure. This structure has a high technical value. Low value: The quality of the structure isn’t so good, there is a lot of damage. Especially the fire protection (stucanet) is demolished often. The windows have single glass in small steel frames. This has a high architectural value but a low technical value The technical value of the car shed is also low. The groundfloor isn’t made of reinforced concrete but made of ‘stelconplaten’, it hasn’t a cavity wall and there is a lot of damage on the columnstructure.
When you start looking for my own design position, I use the following quotes and images that define my position. The current quotes for my a mix of old and new creation than for me is self-evident.

“The emphasis is no longer new, but additions to the existing structure”
Prof. Dr. Jo Coenen.

“The shift from new construction to redevelopment creates a discontinuity in the spatial development.”
Wessel de Jonge

“Reallocation of existing properties and new developments within a historical context has to find the balance a stronger complexity. Powered from a wide oriented contextual awareness and the ever changing and individual building task is appropriate new development “
Braaksma & Roos

“A building should not be something ‘proposals’, a building must be something tangible ‘his”’
Peter Zumthor

“Een samenspel van oud en nieuw” Jony Nederend
In the Netherlands there are about 115,000 people with intellectual disabilities, which is 0.75 percent of the population. Formerly they were considered retarded; sick without a cure. Later on came the recognition that the lives of many of the people with intellectual disabilities are not hopeless, but that with the right support a versatile development was possible. Besides this insight came the citizenship model. This means that people with intellectual disabilities increasingly participate in various areas of society, such as housing, work, education and recreation. They are moved in large numbers from the old institutions to smaller residential facilities in towns and cities. Their health is fragile and they do not always receive the care they need. Data from RVIM of 2003 revealed the following:

- On the 10,000 inhabitants, 7-9 sites present at the day care. Nationally, the lowest scaled. That means that across the 800,000 inhabitants of Amsterdam, 560-780 clients are living in Amsterdam.
- On the 10,000 inhabitants, 16-25 units present at the live. Nationally, the lowest scaled. That means that all of Amsterdam of 800,000 inhabitants, 1280-2000 clients are living in Amsterdam.
- In 2003, a deficit of 850 day care places.
- In 2003, there were shortages of 1,500 day care places. The future can not be determined but understand what the signals we observe. Some facts: mankind is specific aging and the aging population increases, this means more pressure on the housing. There is the government cut spending on health care, where many clients as possible in their own homes longer want to stay and care. This may lead to additional pressure on beroepsbe

population and additional demand for (foreign) establishment of labor in health care. This will ¬ s in turn can cause additional pressure on the housing. This may lead to additional congestion in the housing market. Especially after 2020 should be realized residential environments that are attractive enough for this group to the transition. In this area we will also have to be flexible designs. That means more adaptable dwellings and a clever combination of provisions in the area of welfare and care in so-called assisted living areas. Flexibility of the built environment ensures that the physical and social facilities complement developments in the co ¬ society.

Exploiting temporal transformation, vacancy, subsequent decisions - and leaving blank spaces and features in new development offers opportunities to include cultural functions. These areas can transform into a new type of environment: ‘work-residential’.

Space for mentally disability people
MIXED PROJECTS
Involved Disciplines

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Photographs / sketches
The sketches and photographs in this report are made by Evert Druijff or Jony Nederend.