Amsterdam West...What Next?

Genius Loci as a constructive force - rather than the destructive ideals of the Tabula Rasa - in order to maintain the significant characters over the West of Amsterdam for new purposes.
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This is the P1 Thesisplan of M. Wullems guided by dr. ir. H. Zijlstra. The plan contains the first scientific research of the RMIT graduation assignment ‘Amsterdam West - What Next?’.

After P4 the graduation will be performed at the Department of Architecture on the Faculty of Architecture, Urbanism and Building Sciences at Delft University of Technology.
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Amsterdam West...What Next?
The direction RMIT organized by the Secretariat of Architecture and Urban Planning, focuses on the historical consciousness. The way you feel related to the history plays a crucial role. For transformation tasks, whether it concerns buildings, building ensembles or urban territories, it is necessary to investigate where the development history is explored. Each intervention in existing structures is a contribution focussing on continuity and further development.

ASSIGNMENT

‘Amsterdam aan Zee’ is a graduation studio that focusses on the area between the old Amsterdam-Haarlem line. This covers amongst others the historical Haarlemmerdijkvaart which is a connection as straight as an arrow between the two historical city gates of Haarlem and Amsterdam. The area intrigues due to the large variety in landscape, urbanisation and functional program. Harbour and recreational areas succeed each other; old re-used building contrast with the newest manifestations. The long historical canal that connected Amsterdam and Haarlem has been absorbed by railway and roads. The site has beautiful chapters of history, all kinds of flora and fauna, yet also numerous intriguing buildings with divers functions, infrastructural interventions and civil fortifications. This studio is a reflection of the current and future architectural task in the Netherlands: complex layered history and city/landscape and objects as input for transformation in the shape of amongst others Re-use, Conservation and Renewal. Deploy the sharp analysis (knowledge) of the complex historical cultural landscape in a relevant manner within the dynamic current design questions around densification. This leads to a kaleidoscope of spatial assignments which jointly and individually will be defined within a substantial and coherent vision for this area.

BACKGROUND OF THE ASSIGNMENT

The research of RMIT is central to the current debate on continuity and change in architecture and building. The preservation of the existing and its transformation is more and more a necessity to be a social, economic and cultural relevance. Conservation, restoration, renovation and transformation of existing buildings today is about two thirds of the total activity of architects. For interventions in existing structures it is the task of designers to develop new ideas with respect to what is valuable. As a member of a usually multidisciplinary team, they have to invent integrated solutions for modern use, somewhere between continuity and change.
2.0 Personal Motivation

It started with a family trip to Genk in Belgium where artists show different kinds of art in the old mine building the Waterschei. This building has not changed much, it is now used for exhibitions. The size of the building makes you think that it will not be easy to bring the capacity of the building on order in a way that it can accommodate the variety of use. Such a problem can make people stop and think, without directly a genuflection for any or recognized historic value.

We also visited another building, a mining complex as well, the C-mine Genk. There has been a different former glory left and in some parts a different function is added. Sometimes there is something built around the entire complex to give viability, as beautiful as it is called. The complex had apparently preserved and it must be said, it’s something.

The total has something museum or conference-like. There are also dwellings and a design academy built on the site. The testimony of courage and ambition. Belgium is not so bad.

The whole has something touristy. Possible the new future where everything is viewed in terms of tourism: The sea, the beach, cities, forests, and now new buildings. Previously, these phenomena were viewed in terms of area, which may of course - for an architect seems to me better.

There are many more projects That can be inspiring or have the ambition to stimulate transforming the environment. Therefore I try to look further and see if I can stir my ambition of transformations by thinking of sumptuous meals of which to enjoy. Searching extremes; Hotel Torrentius by Van den Hove to the work by Van der Velde. Work of the French duo Lacatan and Vassal is also not bad.

From conversion to transformation. From maintenance to continue. Schinkel said it already, but that is too far out of sight. That his light, such as Adolf Loos once said, may shine.

CHOICE OF THE GRADUATION LAB

Transformation and rezoning of cities and buildings is one of the main themes in the architecture of today. Beside that I get excited of beautiful buildings and special places with human stories where you feel how they resided, worked and lived. Urban renewal and architecture is my passion in which I want to see a maximum of creativity and courage.

Unfortunately it does not always seem to work in the Netherlands. Each year in the Netherlands many monuments become vacant. Water towers, factories, schools, churches; places with a very special and beautiful past that can not just be demolished.

Where there is vacancy there is room for new use, such as housing, leisure facilities and care. That often supplies surprising combinations, such as a school or a house in a factory complex, a shop in a church or a recreation area in a military line. We can give new life to these buildings without their monumental value to disappear. And this is what I want to show in my graduation project.
### 3.0 Amsterdam West

- **19th century**: Fortification torn down
- **1876**: Opening of North Sea Canal
- **1878**: Expansion plan by Jan Kalff
- **1910**: Plan North Amsterdam
- **1917**: Plan South Amsterdam
- **1921**: The Annexation with neighbour municipalities
- **1922**: Plan Amsterdam West
- **1935**: Adoption of AUP
- **1974**: After WWII largely carried out

**Historical Development**
- **1878**: Before 1800
- **1800-1900**: 1878 Expansion plan by Jan Kalff
- **1900-1975**: 1910 Plan North Amsterdam
- **1974-2003**: 1935 adoption of AUP
- **2003**: Green development Amsterdam

**Sources**
- T. Pater & N.A. Bellinga
- T. Pater & H.N. Tai
- S. Chebaro & H.N. Tai
1905
- Petroleum Harbour
- Houthaven
- Westergas Factory (1885)

1940
- Food Center Area (1934)
- Coenhaven, Minervahaven & Vlothaven (1940s)

1961
- Expansion of harbour in Westhaven

19 Century ring
- Expansion plan by Jan Kalff (1878)

20-40 ring
- Plan Amsterdam West (1922)

after 1950s
- Implementation of AUP area

source H.N. Tai
A. Gulden Winckel buurt
No. of residents: 5557
No. of jobs: 298/1000

B. Robert Scottbuurt
No. of residents: 2995
No. of jobs: 188/1000

C. Spaarndammerbuurt
No. of residents: 7998
No. of jobs: 260/1000

D. Frederik Hendrik buurt
No. of residents: 7331
No. of jobs: 236/1000

E. Staatlieden buurt
No. of residents: 11921
No. of jobs: 183/1000

19th cent. ring
- closed blocks
- scale similar to within the defense ring
- very dense

AUP
- functionist open blocks
- less dense

20-40s ring
- closed blocks
- dense

19th cent. ring/ 20-40s ring
- closed blocks
- scale similar to within the defense ring
- very dense
When researching the current status of the area, it appears that the area is a mixture of various neighborhoods, with distinctly different characters. Evidence is presented in the maps of the functions, typology and demographics. As more people appreciate the humanistic scale of the center, the streets in the eastern districts are improved, so this character in the direction of the West is being implemented.

The Market Hall area as an industrial island in the residential area should be moved to the industrial area in the north of Amsterdam West. Considering the different characters of the dwelling part and the industrial part the Brettenzone can stay the buffer between the two districts. In addition, the Market Hall area is an impervious area adjacent to different districts which has an own identity.
4.0 Problem Statement

Transformation and reuse of buildings and areas is one of the major national challenges for the upcoming years. Many of the vacancy rate is the result of enormous economic and social changes. From growth to shrink, from new construction to recycling, from confection to customization, and upscaling back to the human scale. If conversion instead of new buildings is the reality, there will arise opportunities in existing towns and villages.

The posed problem is taken into the graduationlab where the focus will be on the West of the Central station of Amsterdam with many building sites that need to be redeveloped. These building sites in Amsterdam West bear the marks of history. They contain hidden and visible structures and remains of prior occupation. These remains can be a boundary, an industrial site, a post war building or urban landscape. Each site provokes feelings and memories; it has cultural historic qualities that may enrich or affect design projects. Residents and stakeholders often have strong historic ties and stentiments, which are, for no apparent reason, not always acknowledged.

AMSTERDAM WEST

Amsterdam West is a part of Amsterdam west of the canal. The construction of the western urban expansion began in the last quarter of the 19th century, with the construction of the Staatsliedenbuurt, the Spaarndammerbuurt, Frederik Hendrik Area, the Kinkerbuurt and the neighborhoods near the Overtoom. Together these neighborhoods are since 1990 the districts Westerpark and the district Amsterdam Old West.

North of this area, in the years between 1930 and 1950, Bos en Lommer is built. After 1950 New-West is built, better known as the Western Garden Cities. In March 2007, Bos and Lommer and New West were identified as a problem area (See: The 40 districts of Vogelaar), therefore the district will receive extra attention.
"For a lot of city planners the Western part of the city does not exist."
- Remco Daalder (City ecologist)
JUSTIFICATION OF BUILDING(PLOT)

In Amsterdam West a building should be chosen where the master project can be achieved. The motivation for choosing the Central Market Hall on the Market Hall area is based on a number of important aspects.

Enclave
The Market Hall area is a hermetically sealed area, which lies between the districts Westerpark and Bos and Lommer. For both districts it forms a border, or back area. This is because, as will be described later, the wholesaler position that the area had in the early 20th century. The isolated area is part of the identity of the area. In the middle of the isolated area lies the Central Market Hall.

Historic ensemble
The result of this wholesale position is also that the Market Hall is an island with a structure distinctly different from its neighborhood, where buildings followed the distorted grid, adopted from the original structure peats. Together with the Central Market Hall and the Cold Store still present in the area, it forms the historical ensemble. Fortunately they realised on time that the Central Market Hall possesses a monumental value, therefore the property is still present and thus the history of the Market Hall area can be represented.

Central Market Hall
The site has a long history, dating back to the early thirties. The Central Market Hall is one of the few relics of that time and was designed by the architect Nicholas Lansdorp. It is an unique object for Amsterdam. Amsterdam has a lot of canal houses while there is only one Market Hall. Only in terms of size, it is already a particular object. The footprint is almost 10,000 m² and the rectangular hall has a gable roof that spans a space of fifty meters.

POSITION OF THE BUILDING

Below an overview of the Market Hall area which consists of the Central Market Hall (1), the Cold Store (2) and western (3) and eastern (4) port complexes.
PROBLEMS

Unsuitable
Amsterdam West consists of an industrial part (above) and an residential part (below). In the middle there is a green zone (Brettenzone) which works as a buffer between the two. However, in the residential part there is left industrial environment which makes it inappropriate.

Unreachable
The Market area is surrounded by water and therefore the access to this isolated part of the West of Amsterdam is very difficult and inefficient. Besides, it is impossible to go from one neighborhood to the other neighborhood through the closed off area.

Untouchable
In the middle of the area there is the Central Markethall which is a National monument. The monument can’t be appreciated by the inhabitants and tourists because the area is a private/business property, mostly enclosed by a fence.
RESEARCH QUESTION

What is the DNA of the area, the ‘genius loci’ the strength and character of the building and the location and how can it become a new design which solves spatial and social problems?

- What suits this place?
- Which tracks and meanings are left by the buildings and people?
- What is the story of the building/of the complex?
- How can the Western part of the city have a meaning again / become lively again?
- Are there hidden patterns (visual or kinetic) that can be extended further or can be built on?
- What are existing or new organizations or institutions that fit the character of the building?

DESIGN ASSIGNMENT

Developing a new identity that matches the place through the search for the historical significance of the complex in the environment.

- The starting point is maintaining the appearance and characteristics of the building in main lines and in detail.
- The intervention should strengthen the monumental values.
- The Market Hall was only used for trading on the ground floor, referring to this the hall should barely filled height so that the spatial architectural experience in this interior remains optimal.
- Any intervention should - as far as possible - be reversible.
- The Market Hall is part of the market area / complex central market halls. This means that the entire structure of the site and the hall must match.
MARKETHALL OUTSIDE/INSIDE

INNER FACADE

- Human scale in offices
- Windows bring into the human scale inside the building
- For the human scale inside the building, is the first level accessed

OUTER FACADE

Facade bunch away from the pavement

human scale entries
5.0 Goal

An authentic situation is not the aim, but the functional, spatial and symbolic logic of the site should be guaranteed. With that in mind, three types of recommendations have been drawn up: parts that should be conserved, redeveloped and added. The aim is not only to inspire and preserve, but also to establish detailed guidelines for new development that fit into the site and respect the integrity.

Conserved
The Central Market Hall with its interior components from 1932-1934 is of general interest because of its architectural and cultural heritage, industrial-archaeological and typological value as a characteristic example of the modernization and centralization of the market being. Als because it is an interwar established trade building and for the function and construction characteristic commercial expressionistic style. Important because of the place in the oeuvre of the architect N. Lansdorp and because of the riveted roof construction that allows a large undivided space.

Redeveloped
It may even be that the Central Market Hall can upgrade Amsterdam West. It could be a catalyst for be forgotten part of Amsterdam. The upgrading of Amsterdam West can provide a good mix of cultural diversity, attracting wealthier households and revaluing the environment.

Added
The desire is improving connections, especially for slow traffic, that strengthen the coherence in this part of the city. The possibility arise not only to make a connection between Bos and Lommer and Westerpark, but adding a missing link to the network of east-west between the western suburbs and the city center of Amsterdam. Within this, the Central Market Hall gets a completely different position in the city.
OPPORTUNITIES

Suitable
To make the area livable the industry will be moved to the other industries in the north. The isolated area is an identity and shouldn’t be lost. Therefore a function should be devised which stands alone but in a more comfortable way.

Reachable
By adding a cycle bridge the area is permeable for slow traffic. In this way the water will not be a border or barrier anymore but an awareness of entering a different part. Residents can easily go to the other side due to the short cut.

Touchable
The Central Market Hall gets a completely different position in the city and can have a monument status where the cultural, historical and architectural values come together and can be visited.
6.0 Methodology Description

In the lecture series Heritage Development 17 options are treated relating to the analysis and research about how to make architecture in a historic context. The definition is described by Paul Meurs as the body of ideas that determine the knowledge that is intellectually certain in a particular way. For using some of these options there are methods needed to analyse buildings from context to detail.

“The research methodology demonstrates that the ‘urban editor’ (architect) can benefit from a ‘cultural editor’ (historian) without losing his responsibility to design and (re)create value.”
-Paul Meurs (Professor of restoration)

When it comes to defining the problem one must consider adopting an already proven research methodology. Not only will this make the process of analysing more fluent, it also ensures no important steps in the process are left out. Now to be honest, I started this process with no such plan, doing the analysis the way that I saw it. This meant visiting the site and buildings extensively, and in that way coming up with ways to tackle the problem. That way of researching was sufficient for the first steps of the process. When I have picked the building for intervention and design parameters the conclusions that resulted in a value-assessment should be put to the test by a study research method. For the next steps of the analysing I considered using the method of research by design, which I used before in projects. While this is one of the more natural ways of working, it is less tangible compared to for instance what RMIT offers. I think it is necessary to adopt a new method of designing because we never had to consider this much parameters in a single project.

Now, this thesispian leads up to the conceptual stage of the plan. My intent with this thesispian is to get a firm grip on what the main question posed is, and how to solve it. In a way this thesis plan is the beginning of my research methodology. The parameters that have been explored have led up to this plan, clarifying my intents and further exploration. I looked at the ABCD method (Zijlstra 2009), and found interesting approaches on how to thoroughly quantify the subject and the conclusions drawn from the analysis.

To start off one must collect all the relevant information and draw conclusions from that based on the different periods the building went through. This means quantifying what did happen at point of creation or erection; its former existence and decay; and the continued or ongoing existence. The method provides a good way to structure the obtained info. Also the interpretation of this obtained information is signified.

To answer the research- and sub questions in a proper way this will be my way to go. Still I think the method of research by design should not be set aside. They may coexist and in that way let the element of surprise still be present.
URBANISM
- historical development
- cultural political influences
- morphology/typology/landscape/geography

ARCHITECTURE
- architectural style/architectural movement
- symbolism
- development history
- position of the building
- importance of the building
- current function

TECHNOLOGY
- building method
- materialisation/detailing
- technical timebased perspective
- history of origin and developments
- renovation/restauration parts

context

object

detail

past
- • built/uncultivated
- • public/private
- • green
- • water
- • orientation/barrier
- • infrastructure
- • monuments
- • living/working
- • density living areas
- • demography
- • structures
- • street profiles

present
- • typology
- • organisation
- • functions
- • structure
- • peel
- • physics

future
- • development proposals for building and surroundings
- • references

value assessment

design (steps)
7.0 Research Results

current situation

future situation

keep/demolish

routing

- add
- reshape
- keep existing

- fast traffic
- slow traffic
- bike/pedestrian

20
Market Hall area (A) as an creative addition to the cultural park Westergasfactory (B) so they work together as a creative spot/cluster.

Vertical line in the plot which connects the buildings and create a route through the area.

Emerge the historic ensemble by adding a square between the Central Market Hall and the Cold store.

Make the area accessible by adding new connections towards the square so that it will stay a betweenzone in terms of use but links the surrounded neigbourhoods.
EXTENDING STRUCTURES/PATTERNS

CREATIVE NETWORK

WESTERGAS FACTORY

CENTRAL STATION

EDUCATIVE NETWORK

UVA; ALPHA STUDIES

UVA; GAMMA STUDIES

UVA; BETA STUDIES

UVA; CREA STUDIES

NDSM-WHARF
REDESIGNING THE CENTRAL MARKETHALL INTO A UNIVERSITY WITHIN A CAMPUS WITH ADDITIONAL FUNCTIONS WHERE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE ARE MERGED.

Different from its surrounding as visual interaction the ‘island’ is still a place with an own identity. A quality for a coherent program from 180.000m2 where the Central Market Hall 18.000m2 is part off and centralized. The former Markethall area is turned into a university campus.

The Genius Loci in this area was the big hall exchanging goods but will become a hall exchanging knowledge. The Cold store was there to conserve the goods, and will conserve the knowledge and function as library.

The straight line in the plot causes the buildings to strung together as a chain which work as estafette. An estafette of inside - outside with social interaction.

The new connection Bos en Lommer with Staatsliedenbuurt for bikes and pedestrians is placed along the square between the university and the library. With this the square will gather not only students but also residents and tourists as the former Central Market Hall is still a monument. The Central Market Hall opens itself towards the square for visual interaction.
VALUE DETERMINING DRAWINGS OF THE CENTRAL MARKETHALL AS THE BASIS FOR ARCHITECTURAL DECISIONS

+ monumental front facade
+ large industrial rooflights
+ continuing circulation
+ clear and impressive construction
+ repetition inner facade with fineness of grinding ensures human scale
+ rhythm in outer facade on different scales
STARTING POINTS FOR DESIGN

creating a public space in front of the building by demolishing old building

rebuild the tower as translation of the past and guiding element in the area

because of the amount of space; intervention inside the markethall

merging historic ensemble (Markethall and Coolhall)

merging buildings by public space

merging buildings by program (volumes)

merging buildings by public space + program

merging buildings by public space + program

experience the hall at different heights (scales)

'ribbon' follows' repetition

creating an inbetween scale (private/semi-public/public)

designing with the 'rules of the ribbon'
IDEAS FOR FURTHER DESIGN

- Library + cafeteria
  - Coelhause

- University for Creative Arts
  - Central Market Hall

- Cafeteria
- Restaurant
- Auditorium
MERGING THE HISTORIC ENSEMBLE (COOLHALL-MARKETHALL) WITH THE RULES OF THE RIBBON
8.0 Societal, Social and Scientific Relevance

In order to have a relevant research in the end, my proposal and design will not only focus on the task at hand, but also look at tendencies that are derived from the present time. To answer to these movements one must adopt a sociological analytical view. What is going on right now and what will happen next? Maybe the latter is more important because we build and design for future use.

Furthermore, the relevance of the design study is determined by its sustainable overall image. Technological design in this decade should be shaped by a sustainable architect. This means it will also influence the aesthetical design. The two are intertwined in such a way the sustainable factors are leading, yet this does not mean things will become more ugly. Beautiful designs in my opinion do not exist without a sustainable plan, for then the societal and moral relevance is lost.

Regarding other scientific relevance, my research will emphasize on the nature of public space and public life. The public sphere can only exist if there is also private space. I'm very much interested in the transitional space in between these two bodies. In my opinion there is not really a hard dividing line between them, so what is this transit space? One might say this could be considered as communal space. The next question then would be what function(s) benefit from this transition space?

The search for the definition of this space is not only of scientific relevance. It is also -very much- of societal relevance. I think the integration of functions will change in the coming years. The division of functions is already getting more vague in present times and buildings are no longer regarded as static--bound to function- entities. The choice of function for the old buildings is thus more society oriented instead of according to size and fitting.

An urbanistic typology similar to these aspirations would be the American campus as such described in (Koetter 1997). In the introduction a description is made about the Harvard campus. The Harvard campus, for example, forms its quadrangles and passages almost entirely with freestanding pavilion-like building elements. This then relates very much to the distinction between private and public life on campus is not as clear when looking at other urban typologies and this then might be a lead for the study on public spaces.
9.0 Process
10.0 Timeplanning

**NOVEMBER**

**wk 44**
- 07-11-12 HANDELING IN THESIS PLAN
- 08-11-12 HANDELING IN P1 REPORT

**wk 45**
- FINALIZE MASTERPLAN
- BUILDING CHOICE

**wk 46**
- WORK ON BUILDING PROGRAM THROUGH LITERATURE STUDY

**wk 47**
- ESSAY PAUL MEURS

**wk 48**
- FINALIZE MASTERPLAN
- BUILDING CHOICE
- WORK ON BUILDING PROGRAM THROUGH LITERATURE STUDY

**wk 49**
- WORK ON BUILDING DESIGN
- WORK ON SKETCH DESIGN
- DESIGN INTEGRAL BUILDING CONCEPT

**wk 50**
- WORK ON BUILDING DESIGN THROUGH MODELS 3D/PHYSICAL

**wk 51**
- ANSWER RESEARCH QUESTIONS DPOSED IN THESIS PLAN
- MODEL STUDY 1:500; PARTIAL 1:200

**wk 52**
- INTEGRAL BUILDING CONCEPT
- SUSTAINABLE BUILDING PLAN
- INTEGRATE LITERATURE STUDY IN DESIGN

**JANUARY**

**wk 01**
- INTEGRAL BUILDING CONCEPT
- SUSTAINABLE BUILDING PLAN
- INTEGRATE LITERATURE STUDY IN DESIGN

**wk 02**
- REFERENCE PROJECTS FOR SPATIAL STUDY
- FINALIZE INTEGRAL DESIGN

**wk 03**
- DRAFT DESIGN (DRAWING)
- MP 1:1000; PVE; SECTIONS; PLANS
- CONSTRUCT PRESENTATION

**wk 04**
- PREPARE PRESENTATION
- PRACTICE PRESENTATION WITH PEERS
- MAKE DRAWINGS PRESENTABLE
- 21-03-13 P2 PRESENTATION

**wk 05**
- IF NECESSARY MAKE ADJUSTMENTS ACCORDING TO CRITIQUE

**FEBRUARY**

**wk 06**
- P2 RETAKES

**wk 07**
- PLANS; FACADES; SECTIONS; MODELS 1:500
- LOOK AT A PARTIAL PLAN 1:50
- MAKE INTEGRAL DESIGN FOR 1:5 DETAILING

**wk 08**
- CLIMATE; CONSTRUCTION; SUSTAINABLE CONCEPT

**wk 09**
- P2O MODEL MAKING
- RELEVANT REFERENCE STUDY WITH LITERATURE STUDY
### March

**Week 10:**
- Adjust the integral design concept to all scale levels and components

**Week 11:**
- Plans; facades; sections; models 1:100  
- Partial plan 1:50 (models)  
- Facade fragment 1:20 + integral detailing 1:5; BT Research

**Week 12:**
- Plans; facades; sections; models 1:100  
- Partial plan 1:50 (models)  
- Facade fragment 1:20 + integral detailing 1:5; BT Research  
- Literature study

**Week 13:**
- Make drawings presentable  
- Finalise literature study on public spaces  
- Setup process and analysis report

### April

**Week 14:**
- Prepare presentation  
- Practise presentation with peers  
- Make drawings presentable

**Week 15:**
- 09-04-13 P3 presentation

**Week 16:**
- Clarify project. Make the story integral.  
- Adjust to critique but not too much

**Week 17:**
- Situational drawing 1:5000 / 1:1000  
- Plan B.G. in situ 1:500  
- Plans, facades, cross-cuts 1:200 / 1:100  
- Partial 1:50; section 1:20; det. 1:5  
- 3D model

### May

**Week 18:**
- Plan B.G. in situ 1:500

**Week 19:**
- Plans, facades, cross-cuts 1:200 / 1:100

**Week 20:**
- Plans, facades, cross-cuts 1:200 / 1:100  
- Partial 1:50; section 1:20; det. 1:5  
- Study models

**Week 21:**
- Partial 1:50; section 1:10; det. 1:5  
- 3D model

### June

**Week 22:**
- Situational drawing 1:5000 / 1:1000  
- Plan B.G. in situ 1:500  
- Plans, facades, cross-cuts 1:200 / 1:100  
- Partial 1:50; section 1:20; det. 1:5  
- 3D model

**Week 23:**
- Theoretic, technical and thematic support of research and design + reflection on architectural and social relevance  
- Make 1:100 final model

**Week 24:**
- Make presentation and practise with peers  
- Make 1:100 final model

**Week 25:**
- Make presentation and practise with peers  
- Make 1:100 final model

### July

**Week 26:**
- 25-06-13 P4 presentation

**Week 27-31:**
- Adjust to P4 critique  
- Make 1:100 final model  
- 3D model and rendering  
- Make products presentable  
- Practise on presentation  
- P5 presentation
11.0 Literature and general practical preference

V. Cerutti: Creatieve fabrieken; Waardecreatie met herbestemming van industrieel erfgoed, Rotterdam 2011

T. M. de Jong, D. J. M. van der Voordt: Ways to study and research, Michigan 2005

H. Engel & F. Claessens: Wat is architectuur?; Architectuur theoretische verkenningen, Amsterdam 2007

K. Lynch: The image of the city, Cambridge 1960

J. Montgomery: Making a city; Urbanity, vitality and urban design, London 1998

F.D.K. Ching: Architecture; Form, space and order, New Jersey, 2007

J. Turner: The squatter settlement; an architecture that works, 1968


M. Stokroos: Wat je altijd al wilde weten over monumenten en bouwstijlen. Utrecht, TOHT, 2006

M. Provoost: Nieuwe ontwerpen voor oude gebouwen. Rotterdam, 010 uitgevers 1995
