In 1958, Leo de Jonge designed a monumental building.

- In-depth survey of the monumental building
- Floor plans
- Sections
- Facades
- Programme

The roof atrium will be demolished to open up the building.

- Add new functions on top of the existing
- Gallery principal
- Top monumental building with new function

Another option is to demolish the roof of the atrium and add two slabs of functions:

- Gallery principal on the top monumental building
- Atrium as central space of transition
- Optimal use of the atrium
- Interior courtyard principal

The final outcome is a cultural mix of living in a hybrid urban block by Robbert van de Staat.

- Build-up design
- Schematic design process

- 1 monumental volume
- Compact core - flexible space around
- Optimal daylight
- Transparent strips in facade

- 2 added building volumes
- Opening towards the exterior
- Panoramic views
- Housing scale vs monumental scale

- 3 expressive outside spaces
- Horizontal character
- Exterior light expression
- Sculptural facade element

- 4 variety of floor types
- Variety of apartment types
- Variations of outdoor spaces

A variety of apartment typologies:

- Housing with horizontal character
- Housing scale vs monumental scale

The ideal hybrid feeds on the meeting of the private and the public spheres. The permeability of the hybrid makes it accessible from the city and the private use of its services extends its timetable to 24 hours a day.

The form-function relationship is implicit. The element in the facade pierces through the construction and creates on the one hand interior gallery and on the other semi-private balconies.

Because of its scale, urban composition strategies are added to the design. It takes on a dialogue with other urban landmarks and interrelationships with the monumental public space.