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?
The centre of Amsterdam-West, the Foodcenter
Arguments of the studio or choose:
Architecture for me is ‘something’ that ‘tangible’ must be the ‘something’ is the current buildings in the existing structure and by change of time their character and usability have lost in time. By choosing this studio I want these buildings change function / structure of the building to take part in the context of today, tomorrow and the future so that the service and the durability is extended. The architecture remains forever.

Title of you graduation project:
Transformation of the ‘Bakery’ for mentally disabled.

Subtitle:
How can empty the existing buildings of the isolated “Food Center” will be transformed to the use of live and work, with emphasis on mentally disabled?

Research question:
How can an empty, not functioning building, “Bakery” located on the ‘isolated’ Food Center using architecture an active role for the neighborhood community with regard to mentally disabled?
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Welcome,

This book will serve as a guide for my graduation project. How do I do and how I reflect my work are central. The main goal of mine is to study at TU Delft architecture in the academic year 2012-2013 to complete. The choice for studio RMIT - Amsterdam at See - Transformation of the 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.
The design brief RMIT 'Mixed-projects is located in the capital and counting with 800,000 inhabitants the largest city in the Netherlands. The center of town was founded 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 formed one dry places where they could settle. The Amsterdam scenery was the construction of the dam between the Amstel and Jj in the 13th century his face. About this time Amsterdam received its town charter and was ao. with Haarlem and Camps one of the cities that grew by exploitation of the adjacent ‘waterscape’. During the Golden Age, the city grew into one of the biggest commercial cities in the world. The city expanded by realizing the ‘canal’, the unique shape and its historical value has devoted a place on the UNESCO World Heritage List. Mid 19th century to the mid 20th century the city by the urban expansion of Kalff and AUP grown in all directions, the existing ribbon development of the Golden Age embraced by new construction. In western (JJ), southern (Amstel), Eastern (Fight) and Northern (Beemster). The AUP (General Extension) was known for the concept, where green and the family were central. This resulted in the sixties to an extreme urban population. The number rose even above 800,000 inhabitants. This led to a shortage and many poor maintenance of housing, making the city considerably to the south and west (Amsterdam New-West, Amsterdam Bijlmer) was expanded. For many people this offered no solution to the shortage of ‘freedom’ and ‘space’. They began to branches in new cities around Amsterdam, eg Purmerend and Almere. In recent years the city has greater role in making the area considerably to the south and west (Amsterdam New-West, Amsterdam Bijlmer) was expanded. For many people this offered no solution to the shortage of ‘freedom’ and ‘space’. They began to branches in new cities around Amsterdam, eg Purmerend and Almere.

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The area is sandwiched between the Haarlemmerpoort (Amsterdam) and Midway (near Haarlem). In the studio RMIT mixed-projects will be to focus on the projects related to Amsterdam - West and Brettenzone. The northern area is adjacent to the jj, here are the example. ‘The Houthavens’. The southern part is dominated by residential and business activities, here are among others. Food Center complex, R.K. St. Joseph Church, and schools Elsevier triangle and the tram depot. The emergence of these two areas was developed by the economic and commercial interests of Haarlem and Amsterdam. Ever since the Middle Ages ran through the area the Spaarndammerdijk, it acted as the land route between Amsterdam and Haarlem. The dike was in the course of the thirteenth century built, because the western part of the jj by exit from country became larger. As the centuries progressed, took to the increase of embankment. In the 17th century Haarlem decided (Amsterdamse Poort) and Amsterdam (Haarlemmerpoort) to the canal to be constructed. The canal runs diametrically through the agricultural area and has for centuries the southern limit of the (later) Brettenzone. It was the first national scenic deadlock and was part of after actionable domestic canal system. In Amsterdam resulted to western urban expansion and the rise of industrial complexes, such as a large blade turbine farm on the western edge of town. Another effect of the growth of Amsterdam was the construction of country houses. These were particularly well over the water to reach places. The canal to Haarlem was therefore a very suitable place. After the advent of the industrial revolution was not the canal to meet the speed and was flanked by the canal flanked by the first railway line in the Netherlands. These places offered a safe and a minor nuisance to the city and gave it an ideal place for new industrial functions, whose Westergasfabriek and Water Terrain. After changing technology, the original design made place for recreation for people from Amsterdam West, Amsterdam and other parts of the national festivals. Firstly, there is a striking complex set in the southern residential area. It concerns the “Food Center” or “Central Market” which consisting of 22.000m2 and has been in the wholesale of food and for the Amsterdam region. The “Food Center” or “Central Market” meets the needs of the retail, hospitality and deliver to include healthcare and supermarkets of Amsterdam. The complex is sandwiched between the extensions of ‘plan Kalf’ (eastern side) and UAP (west). Due to the change of function and scaling of food is the complex isolated from his current environment and city.
Amsterdam as a market town
From the history of Amsterdam there are markets before. The city was through the water easily accessible, and all products of ox and sheep, carrots and potatoes were then also traded on the quays. Amsterdam has always been a market town remained. Amsterdam now has about 20 daily and weekly markets. The Albert Cuyp market, the flower market and the market at the Waterlooplein are internationally known.

Amsterdam-West, is located at the entrance to the Jan van Galenstraat the area of “Food Center” and is 22 acres. Previously, in the early 20th century the market located on the Marnixkade. The area had few rules and there was hardly any supervision. By increasing the traffic and people traffic chaos that arose around the town decided the market from the center to move this way came out on a large unstructured plot to the new edge of the urban expansion ‘of Calf’ to lie. The traffic did not so deep center more penetrating. In 1934, the Central Market at the Jan van Galenstraat opened. Initially the Central Market only a market for potatoes, vegetables and fruits. In 1952 an additional range of vegetable trade introduced. It was, inter alia, frozen products. In 1954 the auction to Ruijterkade moved to the Central Market. In 1957 this was extended to a more general range. In 1963 settled the first self-service wholesale (COOP supermarket) on the market. More and more wholesalers to a general foodstuff range. Since 1998 is called the market as we know the “Food Center”. The Food Center offers a wide range for many different customers and food must be easily accessible. The location was one of the principles, given the problems which plays back with the logistics of the market.

The Food Center accommodates approximately 90 companies that offer employment for about 2,200 people. That all sales of fresh products allow life to the city of Amsterdam. indirect consumption user the goal but many customers eg shopkeepers, restaurant owners, homes and festivals take here their products. The central market building in 1934 located centrally on the complex is positioned is the icon of the complex. With a building volume of 100 meters long and 70 meters wide, a floor area of ± 16,000 m² (6,000 m² BG), has hosted 32 major warehouses and 90 seats in the middle section of the hall. Furthermore, there are 60 offices on the upper floors. Because of its appearance, size and architecture is a national monument in 2007.

Finally, the ‘Bakery’ from supermarket group ‘COOP’. In 1963 they founded in the southwestern part of the Food Center building them. This unique place offered an entrance at Jan van Galenstraat and supply of goods to western market channel level. The company went bankrupt ± 10 years and has in recent decades for different functions. All these buildings offered an interesting case for the studio and were therefore part of the analysis.

The ‘Bakery’ according to the design of architect IR. W. Zonneveld built in 1963. Until 1977 the building served as the main building of the COOP supermarket group, they possess many supermarkets across the Netherlands were divided. They were also one of the first companies that made the transition from traditional bread baking machine processed into typical bread factory.

As already described the buildings was focused on two directions, the street and the water. Transition on the street because the water in the profile higher than compared to the water thus create an upper and lower layer. Due to the different functions and different entrance possessed about the different movements. The production routing, whereby the ingredients and products from the water, was stored, was processed into bread and finally the distribution is a work which may have a high value for your own design story.
The building was through this process five different functions: ground floor housed the food storage, distribution, wagon shed, bakery itself and on the first floor housed the office. The design was adapted to these functions. That was the bottom plinth completely closed with no view to the outside and had the ceiling / structure heights adapted to the necessary machines and cabinets. The shape was very functional, as each had different feature its own structure, and form their own internal height and sitting in the Roof Pattern a maximum difference of 70cm. The office on the 1st floor which was, however, was transparent with horizontal lines designed. This choice is highlighted with the size of the openings and façade panels, distinguishing between traffic area, toilet and office functions is made. Large openings showed the public movement, such as the entrance and stairwell. By using two different colors of material in the wall is the difference between public office and private production function works again stressed. The building was through IT. W. Zonneveld whole with functionalism designed.

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

After the company went bankrupt, has VEN BV it into use. The building served as an office, located on the first floor and the ground floor, also called the ‘plinth’ served as food storage and the archive of the Social Service of Amsterdam. The office is in the 90s transformed into billiards occasion and finally a dance school at district level. A few years back is the archive of the Social Services and has moved Mokum Mariteam this section to use as storage. Given their business concept, food logistics supply center of Amsterdam by use of the water, the place is at the western market channel and landing of Jan van Galenstraat unique. The building therefore has through the years been different housing transformations. At present the building on the demolition list of the municipality of Amsterdam.
Ambition of Amsterdam

Amsterdam has throughout history been a strong position metropolis acquired. This started since the Golden Age, Amsterdam where the starting ships trading with distant colonies around the world. Now, Amsterdam is still one of the cities where the world economy turns around. In order to maintain this position and seeks to expand Amsterdam with new ambitions for the city economically and socially reinforcing, so it is a metropolis in the world is. These plans, the city achievements in plan ‘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: Expanding the center ring, more relationship and connection with the available green and recreation areas, focusing on the waterfront ‘IJ’ and make strong international axis, which is focused on renovating multiple international companies. This increases our 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. 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, it becomes more efficient to deal with energy and transport, so the landscape is no longer affected.

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. This means that sometimes will suffer for relocation, 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.”

The quotes indicate not only the economic but also on sustainable aspect. A trend that the Kyoto proto cool in other cities also subject to the restructuring of the city. Thus in 2008 the then French President Nicolas Sarkozy MVRDV the command to give their views on the 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 Amsterdam apparently struggling. How compacted your town? The reasons are not known, but in any way.

Ambition of the Food Center

The Food Center is one such area where condensation can be applied. An area with the potential falls in the new area that will belong to the extension of the central plan. In addition, a business that is not in communication with its home environment. This industry in the city provides plenty of heavy traffic in the city. The city of Amsterdam has decided to tackle the region and the industry to reduce. The aim is for the southern part of the area to make public, so that the market hall in the future public function get. The aim is for the southern part of the area to make public, so that the market hall in the future public function get.

Companies go bankrupt, offices are empty, shrinkage in the city from the countryside and the resort into town takes as metropolis steadily. The bakery and cold storage buildings are the ambitions of Amsterdam new feature should get or even possibly scrapped should be. Vacancy should always lead to demolition? These buildings are now empty or not it should not immediately be thought of in the demolition of these buildings, because these buildings have historical, architectural and building technical qualities that demolition may be lost.

The city, the excess vacant spaces used for the much needed issues which prevails in the city.

“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.”
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. 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 -09-

Illustration right page:
Source: RVIM

Illustration left page:
bottomright
Sketch of the Interpretation of Masterplan Foodcenter
by Jony Nederend
This is finally the moment I should go graduating from TU Delft, once a trick may increase before yourself in practice to prove. The road to here is a long journey, and one thing I ever valleys and peaks yielded. As a boy of about 12 years old, I made drawings / sketches of my own home. Family and classmates were impressed by my character attitude and advised me that I had to be with those skills architect. Because relatives have never studied and always on the farm had earned their bread architecture something unknown to me. Conscious am I going to orientate how I could develop the professional image of architecture. After four years studying at the VMBO, I have a follow-up study chosen which fitted my ambition, MBO architecture at ROC Leiden. At this school, I learned how much practical aspects especially in construction was built. A four-year course of which 1.5 years was dominated by internships. During these placements I got my interest in architecture. Commissioned by the architect outlining his ideas, soon proved to be easy and I inquired to the ideas of the architect. In this way I hoped to get an impression of his attitude but how you processed an idea to the realization of the building. My method at my first internship was a logical step to finally be able to study at the Hague University was the rezoning of the Meelfabriek Leiden. A project called for urban, architectural and technical solution, so that the existing context a new life was blown. With the guidance of Master Peter Zumthor I have with fellow students in one of the buildings a sketch, preliminary design and final design for the new function for the ‘housing of knowledge’. At the TU Delft I first Materialisation-MADD and Public Building-Casablanca as a studio. As a descendant of the college I always wanted my conceptual design position strengthen, this was the reason for the choice of the Public Building studio. Eventually I wanted to go back to “something” tangible, what existing and what is by changing environment or society no longer functions, so a new architectural intervention the building back to life, and meet the current demand. The battle between how to deal with the existing structure and speaking, and the integration of your own design position for me is still very interesting. This fight still arouses my interest and for that reason I am sure my graduation stage at TU Delft with a likewise project as the “Flour” will close.

I try my design position not only to strengthen myself in the literature of architects, but also to do just visit their premises. As I journey through Rome-Florence-Venice to study how it was dealt with influences from Renaissance. With the guidance of Master Peter Zumthor I have with fellow students in one of the Public Building-Casablanca as a studio. As a descendant of the college I always wanted my conceptual design position strengthen, this was the reason for the choice of the Public Building studio. Eventually I wanted to go back to “something” tangible, what existing and what is by changing environment or society no longer functions, so a new architectural intervention the building back to life, and meet the current demand. The battle between how to deal with the existing structure and speaking, and the integration of your own design position for me is still very interesting. This fight still arouses my interest and for that reason I am sure my graduation stage at TU Delft with a likewise project as the “Flour” will close.

I try my design position not only to strengthen myself in the literature of architects, but also to do just visit their premises. As I journey through Rome-Florence-Venice to study how it was dealt with influences from Renaissance. Also visited the area that had to deal with transforming influential buildings from the era of industrialization of the Ruhr; Heerlen-Cologne-Düsseldorf.

The goal of this project is to create a design which is relevant for the arrival. But what is relevant for the future. I want to explore what possibilities for transforming a commercial building located at the food center to a residential and day care center for mentally handicapped. These are people who cognition (activity that the processes of learning, perceiving, remembering, thinking, interpreting, beliefs and problem-solving includes) deficiency effort to fully functioning, compared with peers. Therefore, talk of a learning disability or a mental disability.

The ambitions of Amsterdam and the Food Center are the plans that they want to transform the complex into a residential area. Because of the unique position will make a gesture to my building valuable icon of the area ‘Central Market Building, but also connection between the environment and formal and informal relationships between residents and clients (mentally handicapped). I think “the Bakery” a suitable building for it.

Many buildings on the Food Center stand by the crisis and change of scenery empty. The buildings are getting their image and fall into disrepair. Amsterdam has the vision to transform this area where a mix between commuting arise. At this moment, Amsterdam has a housing need of 70,000 homes, but the crisis seems a subjective value, but does give an indication that a shortage of housing residents and for new ideas to be searched.

I want to investigate whether it is possible to house mentally handicapped is to design into the existing structure of Bakery. Besides facilitating intellectual disability should be investigated to street facilities district and city level. This may have to decide to design a new masterplan for the Food-center.

Through the design takes into account the change in care, it gets a dynamic approach that is durable for long time may serve for housing main goal: accommodation of mentally disabled, day care facilities for the mentally disabled, partly own food.
Skills so far..

For this thesis studio, it is important to make clear what is my interest in studying and what qualities for me to apply.
My biggest interest is in projects that lie closest to the reality and to work in the aesthetic and organized retail.
This comes from the experience enjoyed in my training.
This will keep doing what I always the possibility that detail work on the construction site, and complies with the realization still meet the requirements of the concept.
You should always ask the question, these effects actually your concept again?
The RMIT - studio offers hope for me this challenge, because they work with realistic design, with exciting building and structures are integrated into reality.
Besides this also involves concepts, architectural styles, creativity, philosophy position.
My vision of architecture is that it must be realistic,
I also design architecture in which the concepts of building something for the people. I really like to think of the human dimension within and around buildings, transitions in a public activity or private domain.
For me, the challenge of the task is to make this vision into buildings and make them work the plan, cross section in detail.
RMIT means for me that buildings do not always have to be demolished or a volume to get such a contrast between the old and new.
Both I can not rule out, it should always be considered the expression of the building to give to the user or area.
The scale, materials and programs have pure, clear and simple despite increasing complexity of different tasks.
After this study I will increase my knowledge and share in an architect engaged to reallocate, in addition, I consider whether I could establish a small architectural firm in partnership or alone.
Many buildings on the Food Center stand by the crisis and change of scenery empty. The buildings are getting their image and fall into disrepair. Amsterdam has the vision to transform this area where a mix between commuting arise. In the centuries to change the views on implementation of urban planning and architecture, react against currents.

Jane Jacobs wrote in her book The Death and Life of Great American Cities response to the plans of Le Corbusier ornamental and Ebenezer Howard, functions such as living, working and traffic as many wanted a divorce. Jacobs was a typical commonsense punctuated plea for neighborhoods with a lively streetscape. Neighborhoods have multiple functions (such as housing, employment, culture and shopping) needed for a dynamic local economy. Old buildings should be retained for economic activities that the high cost of new construction can not produce, so that the efficiency and the intensive use of the area is not compromised by unsolicited construction. The idea was very curious to Le Corbusier, where he preached for living in a green enclave with separation by roads, hereby Le Corbusier wanted to respond to the increase in mobility. The idea for more space for the family and the space for mobility was a starting point. This means that even in ancient centers of ao in Deventer and Dordrecht old abandoned houses demolished for the addition and expansion of parking areas for the families were realized. The revolt against the demolition was present but not accept. Now several decades further the opposite hype going on.

The large green areas of then are now generally seen as neighborhoods (Bijlmer, Rotterdam) and the small town should be respected and seen as a luxury. This shows again that trends and styles are not decisive for the development and creation of social values, but that it is the demand of the users who create the social context and history. For me the question is what are the existing green areas and realized that new housing developments mean for the future. There are now moves to the existing green areas a subtle urban renew to undergo. Eg. In Rotterdam, where ‘job properties’ used as a subtle form of urban renewal, where Spangen through individual and collective effort has been upgraded, the book seems Jacobs’ current approach to support.

In my experience it is that we should return to the local approach and not to the rigorous planning expansions. By making small changes to deal in integration can be made in the existing context and historical values. What I do not appreciate what China’s large-scale urban expansion take place where there is no respect of the existence of the current context. Lots of space with a day pillowcases made and is in no short time a long history lost. I therefore appreciate the way we deal with the extension and consolidation of the existing buildings. Eg. a ‘ribbon’ construction of a dike that respected or even the starting point for the expansion of the district.

For me, this period where construction therefore standing at a stage where we need to reflect on the large-scale construction. The last time was at a great speed built, which in my opinion has not looked at the current existing vacancy. Reflecting this seems rezoning caused by crisis, this does not mean that large-scale expansion should take place later to be rezoned. They are mainly unrealized projects that are not always the beauty prize and not function (eg Typology of Bijlmer). Though formerly in vacancy or non-performance of buildings demolition was directly related, it is now that people from the area a reference to the history of the place and the building would have people recognize or often associate themselves with the historic place or function. This a higher rating from the social and historical context.

Now it asks increasingly wondering what to do with redevelopment of the site. So when rezoning is pressed ¬ responding to the existing history and existing structure to produce a new typology functioned to create a successful functioning.

Finally, for me, the quality of life and the history of the place the beauty that inspires me in my conversion. With the bakery, I would also like to make reference to the processes of the building and its gesture to the water return. The need for the functions of the plant bakery are probably gone but you can by other features same gesture.

It is possible that this extension or demolition should be. Jo Coenen has done the same with the rezoning of ‘glass palace’ in Heerlen. Where a need for expansion incentive for a functional building. There was demolished in the existing context for an effect and align them to the existing interaction of the environment.

Also Peter Zumthor is at ‘The Flour’ in Leiden a gesture by flaying the existing skeleton visible, he describes it as ‘back to the bones’. He let the existing structure intact and stressed him, by so history of the building view, to speak, to mean something. He makes his focus through the course of the building “to clothe” according to current legislation. Both men make use of history and make a gesture to the existing context only stronger. It also proves that you do not always have everything to preserve the transformation to fit into the current demand of the society.

Think of it as a person of clothing changes every right to do business, but the person does not change. These need no contrast to act between old and new. The question asks what the reaction area and the existing building and thereby as demolition or new look to the building to function in the current and next generation than the transformation is successful.
Personal reference

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
Illustration left page:
Sketch of the 'the Bakery' by Jony Nederend
Theme

The main theme of my thesis is to transform existing buildings. These buildings, depending on the demand, several new functions. My personal preference is for housing and day care center for mentally handicapped and I therefore take as a starting point for the design. Research is needed to determine whether there really is a need in this area for housing and day care center for mentally handicapped. The necessary additional facilities for recreation, work in progress, I will investigate further. Each area has a different need and because not every building is suitable for any audience.

Research Direction

This thesis should be clear, structured a scientifically proven research. On a chosen subject within the domain of the business. A structured research is needed to start a research question. This question can be divided into sub-questions that all treatable from a different angle of the main subject. This question will be the basis for my entire period of graduation. In the studio I’s innovative and knowledge to obtain me, it is not unlikely that the demand may change in the course of graduation. This may be a result of the investigation of the location, the target or the building. Because the thesis plan is still in the early stages of the annual studio I demand determined partly by my personal preference and my interpretation of the analyzes. It was about Amsterdam-west urban analysis and the bakery an architectural and engineering analysis. The questions are applicable to the ‘Bakery’ of COOP Supermarket group, a functionalism office storage building designed by IR. W.J Zonneveld.

Research question:

How can an empty, not functioning building, “Bakery” located on the ‘isolated’ Food Center using architecture an active role for the neighborhood community with regard to intellectual disability?

Subquestions:

level of the city:
- How can the isolated Foodcenter less isolated so that it is accessible for Amsterdam and the surrounding neighborhoods?
- How can the Food Center attractive, interesting to take an active role to get around?
- How is it possible to southern and northern part of the Food Center a distinct identity for more public and private places to give?

level of the building:
- What is the value of the building?
- What features are nearby and attractive building sites?
- How can the new features incorporated into the current existing structure?
- How does the informal and formal relationship between users and visitors come about?
- How can the building to ensure that it works for future generations and the building is unoccupied touch?
- What is a comfortable home for the clients? What is a housing typology of mentally disabled people apply?
- What interventions are needed to help clients overview, clarity, structure and fine living working environment?
- How does building a relationship with its environment?
- How can it contribute to building relationships with its environment?
- Are the facades still represent? And what interventions are needed to represent the facade and in compliance with the requirements of a healthcare facility, as one of the mentally handicapped?
- How can the building is sustainable express? What innovative actions are necessary?
- How does the interaction work and live?
Illustration left page:
sketch of the ‘Koelhuis’ by Jory Nederend

Illustration right page:
bv Diagram which shows the design method of Machiel Dorst "research by design".
Source: (Dorst, 2012) made by Author
Methodology

Within this part of the thesis plan, I describe the methodology of the study. The first quarter of the year is dedicated to the urban scale analysis of the Amsterdam-West and specifically the Food Center site / Jan van Galenstraat 24 and to the essence of the technique to get there is finally a the Bakery as building chosen.

In the analysis I will focus on my own experience and my own interpretation. During the analysis, I will for my process and my final essay for my research question development. After this first quarter, it is possible to change the focus of the analysis and explain what you want to do to investigate and answer the research question. Degree after the next quarter expires there will be more clearly originated in the research and I can in my Essay statements about the program.

Regarding the research method I will use in the design of design methods (Dorst, 2012). Students from previous years drew on his way from research and reading, this seems very interesting approach. The ideal of this method is that you temporarily do research and design, you will switch to your interventions / weigh finally reflect. In the end you will have a lot of information and limited to specific design task in precision and the necessary use for your research. What you regard as your design will you decide becoming predominant. (See the figure). This image is to explain how the action of the study are reflected and verified with the design.

After my engrossed in Machiel Thirst he describes his main research methods (Signs and Maps, Literature, Measurement and Models visualize). These are also the tools for me that my working method’m handling.

Drawing: Drawings is the communication between me and ‘unknown’. The unknown is the one I want to inform the research. It is also a requirement that my drawings be understood by everyone. The drawings from hand sketched or later with program be outlined Arkey eg, AutoCAD or ArchiCAD. My preference is to sketches and sketches will be using for all levels of research. Sketches are interpretations of the actual situation and allow the appreciation of aspects where you see detailed displays. They will therefore also during my entire graduation stage a major aspect which I communicate. For rounding and precision drawings will say again use computer software.

Measurement: Relevant data on the size of the buildings and the intensity of use will be necessary to collect these data measure / scale / compare.

Literature: Written text on other studies and projects is proven evidence of various aspects of the research. I will use literature to find out what my other specific position in RMT, so I to this my own firm conclusions can substantiate. The preliminary literature is seen by me as the theoretical framework.

Modeling: This is for me after sketching the most important aspect. I consider it your ‘business card’ to your surroundings. A tangible model can support your story by eg, the right equipment, and gives a spatial impression of what you want to express. The way you present is important for your story, this can be explained on the basis of model or a speaking picture of the situation you want to create. The graphical modeling is one aspect that I feel I have sufficient mastery over this period and will be using this to continue developing.

Tickets: For urban analysis, I use the mapping method, it is necessary to the proper data collection and it is possible that evidence on the map.

Finally, I find it important to gain experience of experienced architects. I will also regularly tours or sightseeing to do to buildings or themes that apply to my research. You simply can read everything, but after you’ve spent visiting your interpretation may change or differ from your first statement.

Theoretical framework
Theoretical framework

For scientific research is very valuable literature as information required. Based on the information you prove science and can serve as proof of your own research findings. I will use different literature to find relevant information and explain my own views, I will also through the use of literature my knowledge reuse in architecture widen. Targeted literature available for this project, I will have to make to my selection criteria framework. The food center was built in the 30s and the bakery is realized in the 70s. In an era of functionalism, which was often used precast concrete. With these facts, it is important to find out what the thinking was for both periods. This way you get an idea of the manner of execution and the starting points of the architect. I will use magazines from the 70s and books can give some more insight. Eg. Old factory buildings in the Netherlands (1985), Post-war architecture in the Netherlands (1954) and Dutch architecture and urbanism ‘45-’80 (1984)

The sequel to this is the possibility to housing and day active work of mentally disabled; research program. To be as realistic interpretation of program should I look for skilled architects and healthcare institution with experience in designing and facilitating intellectual disability. Ipsie the bridges is an organization dedicated to the care of the mentally handicapped. I will seek contact with this institution for information and understanding of the client, in addition, I will approach several architects who are proficient in designing for these clients. To develop second function and principles for concept formation, I will use Durable repurpose may (2011), Creative Re-Use of Buildings, Volume 1 (2000). I will also use books on the new way of dealing with housing and vacancy. By use of such temporary use of vacant better for the city than scrapping fund (2008), Vacancy and not to determine the tax consequences (2011), New ideas for old buildings - creative economy and urban redevelopment (2008)

The third part of the theory will involve documented information of new buildings in old structures, transforming healthcare and sustainability. Examples of architectural firms that deal with questions of concern include. Onix, EGM, VMX, and Jorissen Simonetti, O three and EGM Architects. The architecture of these architects to study can deepen myself in for me an unknown care typology.

I hope the next book me last judgment to indicate: Sustainable heritage. Sustainability, energy conservation and Monuments (2011), Reallocation industrial heritage in the Netherlands (1994), Reallocation in the Netherlands (2011)

Social/ Scientific relevance

The subject of the realization of a residential day care institution for the mentally handicapped is a relatively unknown concept for many of the Dutch population. Most likely by history was from the family shame and failure to feel educating handicapped, it was only natural for the family ostracized. This meant that not for no shelter is. Netherlands is a strong welfare state, where as a group were housed in a room, this changed now to an individual counseling and care. Because our health care system we want many hands to the bed and that each personality with his or her faults receive the care he or she deserves.

Thus, in the course of ten years the picture changed languages on caring for people with intellectual disabilities, where they previously were as sick as few and as a group were housed in a room, this changed now to an individual counseling and care. For these reasons, appropriate working method, making the customers feel is useful and is no different than other people. The dagbestedingen prove a success and the growth of institutions shall always steadily increasing.

Despite the changes remains an unknown concept and are seen by many people in the ‘society’ forgotten. Figures (2003_RVIM and 2011-2012 CBS) show that there is a great need for housing and day care for people with intellectual disabilities, especially in Amsterdam. Amsterdam and South Limburg offer compared population and clients the worst housing and where the longest waiting times. When this problem in a larger context is placed; empty office, the dwelling of the house, ‘crooked rent' shrinking cities, rise from below. Then the subject indeed a part of the entire housing in the Netherlands. Everyone has the right to livable conditions. Also from the architecture is the notion that attention is needed for the care. Since 2010 the fund for the architecture and the TNO Hedy d’Ancona introduced price. This is to raise awareness of exemplary architecture in the care of all stakeholders: clients, architects, healthcare professionals, governments and design education.

And why do not we just the empty buildings can not use the entire housing. Vacancy produces unpleasant situations and still plans means rear output. Now the question is, what do we do with all those empty buildings? There are already ideas to demolish buildings. Demolition seems no solution, as this will always be accompanied by a piece of historical values. The question remains, the building is relevant or not. I want to go there actually empty buildings have a future for housing, and specifically for the mentally disabled. Research will herein indicate what measures are needed to an available housing workspace to create the identity and multifunctionality of the area will promote.
Reflection on previous projects

In this scheme, I tried to make my way to work visible in the other projects I’ve done so far. I want to use this knowledge to know what is right and what went wrong and how I can learn from these conclusions. Normally I start getting so as much information as possible. This can lead that I can lose the overview, it is important that I keep making notes documented. It is important that I clearly should have what I think. What struck me in earlier projects is that I myself should encourage with enthusiasm in literature must go deeper. At this moment it is not clear yet what I’ll do with this project.

If necessary can my positive side also deflect negative. For when I have an idea, I start to think alike in the implementation. The problem is that I’m too far ‘zoomed in’ and my no longer focus on the research issues. Positive is that in case of spills. time constraints in a short time can be realized.
Diagram which shows my design method, based on Ways to Study, Teake de Jong (2002)
11. TIME SCHEDULE
Involved Disciplines

Tu Delft
Tutor architecture: ir. W.L.E.C. Meijers
Tutor architecture: ir. W. Willers
Tutor Building technology: Ir. F.W.A. Koopman
Tutor thesis plan: Dr. ir. H. Zijlstra
2nd tutor thesis plan: ir. I. Bernakiewicz
Heritage Development Dr.ir.P.H.Meurs

Contact person Foodcenter: Martin Barends

Sources:

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Marinke Steenhuis en Paul Meurs, Herbestemming in Nederland (2011)
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Archive (-Image):
Inzage in verleende en gearchiveerde bouwaanvragen, van Jan van Galenstraat 4 en 24

Website:
www.At5.nl
www.architectenweb.nl
www.foodcenter.nl
www.herstructureringfoodcenter.amsterdam.nl
www.nieuwbouw-in-amsterdam.nl
http://programma.vpro.nl/deslagomnederland/meldingen/leegstand.html
www.vrom.nl

Documents:
- Convenant Milieumaatregelen Foodcenter - Jan van Galenstraat
- FCA Ambitiedocument def_lowres
- vdVen_presentatie CCL 260312
- Uitgangspunten Centrale Markthal BMA Amsterdam voor PMB compleet
- structuurvisie_def_maart2011_web
Illustration left page: Sketch of the interior of the ‘Koelhuis’
03 URBAN ANALYSIS

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 move, 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 10year 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 insteekinhavens 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 ogy 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 its 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**
   - Actualized developments
   - Policy focused on urban renewal and improving living conditions.
   - Actualized greening
   - Spuisluis
   - The development of the bretten zone would be realized, offering recreation area for the existing nurse facility.

2. **2020-2030 (2028 Olympics)**
   - Development
   - Construction of facilities for the 2028 Olympics in Western area of the site
   - Developing other end of bretten zone into park
   - Extending street structure within canal ring to living area
   - Food centre developing into mixed working and living area
   - Kick off developing the bank of IJ into a residential area
   - Area adjacent to Eastern end of site will be developed into area with high-rise office cluster

3. **2030+**
   - Development
   - Food centre developing into mixed working and living area
   - Re-using infrastructure and accommodation of the West port area. Major stadia will be located around the Northern end of the plot
   - Re-connect green environment
   - The Olympic Games to develop the port area and area adjacent to Eastern end of site will be developed into area with high-rise office cluster

**Impact on Site**
- **Greening**
  - Actualized greening
  - Actualized developments
  - Impact on site

**Legend**
- Development
- Present-2020
- Development
- 2020-2030
- Development
- 2030+
- Greening
- Present-2020
- Greening
- 2020-2030
- Greening
- 2030+
- Actualized developments
- Actualized greening
- Impact on site

**Sketch of the Masterplan**
Amsterdam-West area by Jony Nederend
What were his design principle 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

1. Entree

2. Toilets / dressingroom

3. Entree van chefwoning

Sketch of the Facade by
Evert Druiff
Sketch of the view analysis by Jony Nederend

Sketch of the changes in facade by time by Evert Druijff

Groundfloor

First and second floor
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 carshed 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?

sketch of the 'the Bakery' by
Evert Druiff
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. An other difference is the ground floor. The bakery, distribution and foodstore have a concrete floor while the carshed has only pavers 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.

Sketch of the floor plan and load bearing sections
by Jony Nederend

Sketch of the structure impression
by Evert Druijff
Office / bakery

- Prefab concrete roof elements
- Steel profile IPE 280
- Concrete beam (made in situ)
- Glass in steel windowframe
- Concrete beam (in situ)
- Prefab concrete element
- Concrete floor (made in situ)
- Glass in steel windowframe
- Concrete beam (made in situ)
- Prefab bimsconcrete roof element
- Steel IPE280 profile
- Stucco and stucco
- Concrete column 400*400
- Concrete floor (made in situ)
- Concrete pile foundation
- Concrete floor (made in situ)

3D OVERVIEW

Sketch of the details and load bearing sections
by Jony Nederend

THESISPLAN RMIT
Materials

Concrete columns
Prefab concrete
Brickwork
Concrete floor
Stucco on stucco net
Steel connection

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.

Change their structure

- The shed has been removed
- Make openings in a brickwall
- Make openings in a brickwall

Services

- Heating
- Electricity
- Rooflight

Damages

- Damages by truck
- Damages by corrosion
- Damages by no dilation
- Rooflight
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. Now a days 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 the water.

Economic value for the Netherlands
Economic value for the plot
Social value for opening by the major
High social value of the dancing school

Historic value of the foodcenter; development during time.

Positive value of assemble different characteristics
Spatial value of the building in relation to the direct context
Indifferent value to the central market hall
Indifferent value on the foodcenter and positive isolate area
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 positive value of the facade of the office is the clear rhythm, with clear designrules.
A positive 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 floor-plan 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.
Basic Information Student: Name Student number Address Postal code Place of residence Telephone number E-mail address

Studio: Theme Teachers Argumentation of choice of the studio Theme Teachers

Title

Introduction

Personal Motivation

Problem Statement: The posed problem, research questions and design assignment in which these result. This should be formulated in such a way that the graduation project can answer these questions. The definition of the problem has to be significant to a clearly defined area of research and design.

Goal: This section has to include what the intentions are of the graduation project.

Methodology description: A description of the methods and techniques of research and design, which are going to be utilized and combined in the methodology for Research and Design.

Research Results: Analyses Context/Object/Detail scale in time: Past/Present/Future.
Research Topic worked out / Next steps.
Conclusions, Quality Assessment and Starting Points for Design.

Societal and Scientific Relevance

Time Planning

Literature and general practical preference: The literature (theories or research data) and general practical experience/precedent you intend to consult.

Lay out

Extra comments

Overall
Ok= provided    -/+ sufficient    - insufficient    -- bad    + good    ++ very good