part I  the prinsengracht hospital
1857
original hospital building
J.H. Leliman

1896
expansion towards Kerkstraat
G.B. Salm

1903
major expansion and renovation
Posthumus Meyjes Sr.

1923
new surgery department
Posthumus Meyjes Jr.

1957
modernist expansion
de Geus & Ingwersen
pictures of the complex, 1857 - 1960

garden wing, ca. 1906 | image: beeldbank amsterdam

Prinsengracht facade, ca. 1903 | image: beeldbank amsterdam

Patients and staff on coffee break, ca. 1960 | image: beeldbank amsterdam
location of the complex

city map of amsterdam | orange: unesco world heritage site | green: buffer zone
pictures of the complex in 2015 | all photographs by author
many parts, many characters, one whole.

classical structure is cluttered.

long corridors, many turns, little light.

very poor accessibility.
the two faces of the hospital
attention to detail and ornament
1 a safe place for people with both psychiatric and judicial issues
2 a wide range of options for therapy, social interaction, contemplation in a protected environment
3 a place for guided living until you can make it on your own
transferium jeugdzorg
heerhugowaard
2011, de jong gortemaker algra

superkubus
rotterdam
2014, personal architecture

huis voor alle zinnen
fictief afstudeerproject
2014, femke feenstra (directeur dJGA)

willem arntsz huis
utrecht
2007, vmx architects
part II  the redesign
overview of interventions

existing situation
to be demolished
to be maintained
new construction
the existing complex, despite its state of disrepair, radiates a pleasant atmosphere. Moreover, the monumental buildings possess many qualities that are also part of modern 'healing environments'. Therefore, any redesign on this site should:

make use of the existing qualities on the site
aim of the interventions is to enhance the experience of those qualities
overview of the complex
Section KK’ including Northwest Elevation of the Kitchen and Cafe

Section LL’ including South Elevations of the Kerkstraat Buildings
part III  the experience
existing garden facades
thigmophilia: the desire to be touched

‘the bigger the heath, the smaller the cabin to which we long’

‘glass is hard. architects love that. pretty to the eye, but hard to the fingertips’

‘de thigmofiele mens wil ’een hol met zacht nestmateriaal, moeders pappot en een knetterend haardvuur’
left: fragment of 'Rechthoekig reliëf, schuine binnenvlakken' (1966) | right: fragment of 'R74-20' (1971) | pictures by author | photographed 20-12-2015, stedelijk museum, schiedam
materials of the outside space
emphasise the entrances     view from square to shared kitchen
masonry is experienced from two sides
above: the appearance of the relief changes with the lighting | lighting simulation by tu delft | pictures by author | taken 19-12-2015, museum prinsenhof, delft

the image of the facade changes over time
shared kitchen entrance

fragment of elevation, section and plan 1:50

eXisting brickwork

new brick masonry

Retention wall:
- 2x 50mm rockwool
- C-profile (h.o.h. 400mm)
- damp proofing
- plasterboard 12,5mm

New doorframes in existing opening

prefab concrete slab

existing foundations

existing doorframe

existing floor construction

thermokussens

existing foundations

existing floor construction

existing brickwork

lighting in ceiling

Lintel

existing brickwork

existing doorframe

existing floor construction

gravel

rain water drain
creating places   brick elements in the garden
creating places     brick elements in the garden
creating places  brick elements in the garden
part IV  building technology
detail a  roof connection, roof insulation, gutter, retention wall  1:5
details b and c  hidden lintel, fixed window with copper cladding, retention wall
details d and e (horizontal)  fixed window with copper cladding, retention wall, connection new and existing masonry  1:5
masonry,
detail g    door with expressive masonry, hidden lintels, new and existing masonry, thermal insulation  1:5
corridor zone    creating openings in load-bearing brick masonry
DEALING WITH SUNLIGHT

Summer situation

Winter situation

Winter: some sun/heat access
Summer: no sun/heat access

always shadow
shadow in winter

study of sunlight in the garden and art studio
new building part  construction matches zoning
beam HEA330

side walls help in stability

kanaalplaatvloer 260mm

beam HEA330

concrete stairwell and shafts provide stability

beam HEA330
new building part     first floor     zoning and transitions

safe side

corridor zone

social side

patient rooms

cooking
eating

living

social interaction

retreat

comfort area
installations new building part

typical floorplan
individual patient room  zoning

cosy window seat
higher living area
lower entry
individual patient room  installations  |  51
ClimaRad provides a solution for local heating and ventilation that have a relatively low impact on the building in which they are placed.

They consist of a local ventilation and AC unit, with a more or less conventional radiator fitted around it. The ventilation unit requires two small openings in the facade behind it, to create an inlet for fresh air and an outlet for used air. The unit is equipped with a heat exchanger to prevent unnecessary loss of energy.

The radiator can be connected to a regular heating system (HR++ ketel). Because the ClimaRad unit improves air circulation, the water can have a relatively low temperature.
For the street facade, the visual impact of the air inlets and outlets will be kept to a minimum. For each opening, one brick will be removed from the outer masonry and there will be a rectangular grille ("moprooster"), fitting neatly into the masonry bond. The grille will have a brown to back colour, to decrease its visibility.

In the garden facades, the openings will become part of white brick ornaments inserted into the existing plastered facades.