

On the road to the wild

*A journey through community
experience*

Andrea Solana Muñoz | Anita Halim Lim
Erik Vrielink | Martijn Peetoom |
Sarah van Kooten

Figure 1. View of the Maurits-Kazerne "in construction" area. Authorship: Anita Halim Lim

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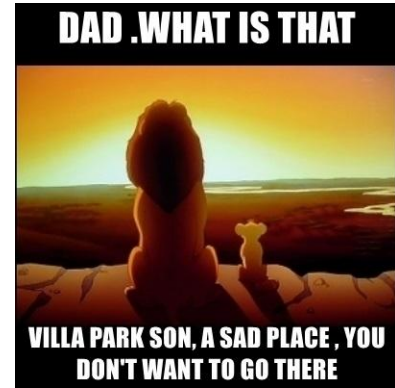
Problem statement & vision

Problem I : No social living

- The old : Building a villa park during a housing crisis
- The new : Social living through housing cooperatives

Problem II - No bufferzone & hard boundary between nature / culture

- The old : A hard transition from the urban to the nature area
- The new : A soft boundary / gradual transition zone to the Veluwe



Example of a hard / fenced border at Simon Stevins



Archaeological inspiration

- Previous existence of **Iron Age** celtic fields
- The concept of '**larger**' families
- **Earth banks** → celtic fields
 1. Soft boundaries
 2. Sound barriers
 3. Microclimate and biodiversity
 4. Storm-water management



Figure 2

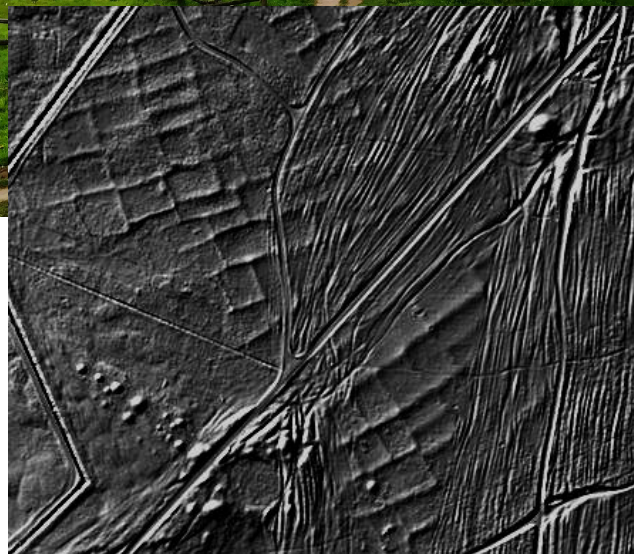


Figure 3

Figure 2. *Reconstruction of celtic fields and Iron Age farm at Wekeromse Zand (Gelderland).* Authorship: Andrea Solana Muñoz.

Figure 3. *LiDAR image of celtic fields at Balloërveld (Drenthe).* Source:

<https://www.dehondsrug.nl/hotspots/ballooerveld/>



Figure 4. Tulou in Fujian (China). Source:
https://historia.nationalgeographic.com.es/a/tulou-fujian-fortalezas-olvidadas-china_9261



Figure 5. Ecodorp Boekel
 (Noord-Brabant). Source:
<https://www.ecodorpboekel.nl/>

The Fujian tulou dwellings and Ecodorp Boekel

The circular shape has a couple of distinct advantages

1. Circular shapes help to **forster and increase social interaction** among the inhabitants
2. The create a large **unified roof area** on which **heather plants** can be planted
3. Circular shapes are **space inefficient**

Historical Narrative

1. Moving beyond the military narrative and the grid system

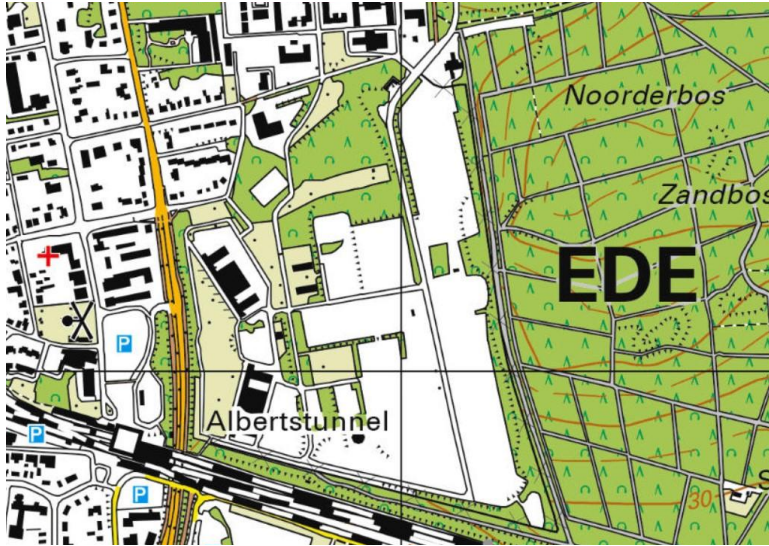


Fig 6. existing condition of Maurits Zuid

Source: www.topotijdreis.nl



Fig 7. planned development of Maurits Zuid

Source: World Food Center Structuurvisie

How to embrace future changes without forgetting the past?

Historical Narrative

2. Presenting the layerdness of the landscape by overlaying the historical maps

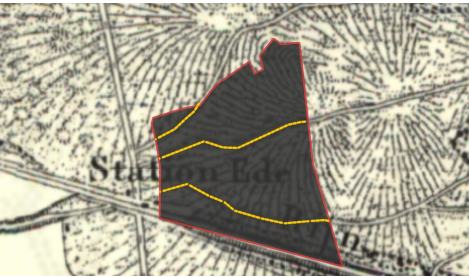


Fig 8. historical pathway 1841-1870
Authorship: Anita Halim



Fig 9. historical pathway 1871-1900
Authorship: Anita Halim

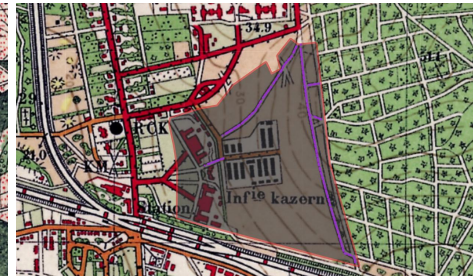


Fig 10. historical pathway 1901-1920
Authorship: Anita Halim



Fig 11. historical pathway 1921-1950
Authorship: Anita Halim

1. Rediscovery of the historical pathway that allows for irregular and organic plotting of the land

2. Combine with the insertion of the man-made and natural environment.

3. Connecting the pathway to the forest



Fig 12. existing trees on the site
Authorship: Andrea Solana Muñoz.



Fig 13. Superimposed image of historical layers
Authorship: Anita Halim

Design Proposal

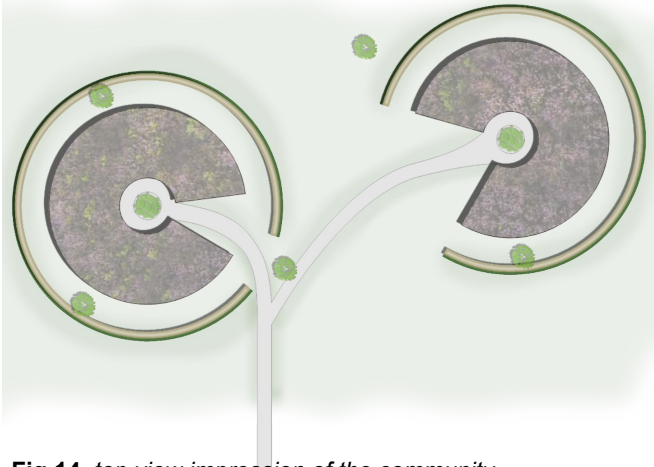


Fig 14. *top view impression of the community*
Authorship: Sarah van Kooten

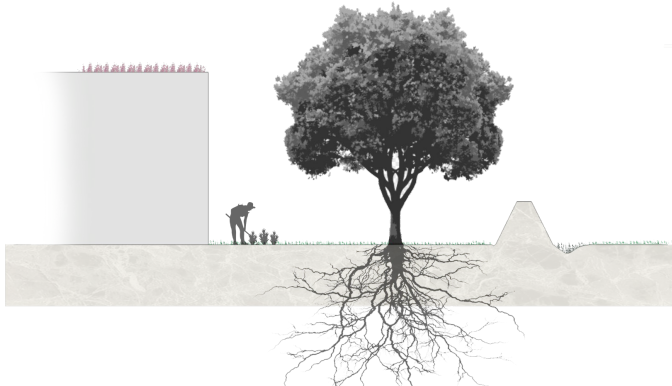


Fig 15. *section of the garden around the community bordered by the mound*
Authorship: Sarah van Kooten



Fig 16. *proposed site plan*
Authorship: Anita Halim Lim

Design Proposal

Image Reference

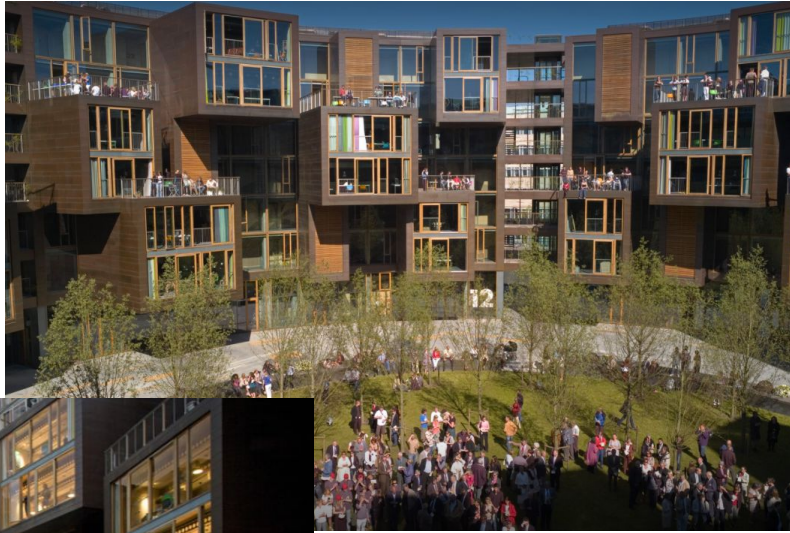


Fig 18. Image reference: Housing Courtyard

Source:

<https://www.archdaily.com/474237/tietgen-dormitory-lundgaard-and-tranberg-architects/52f303e5e8e44eb123000069-tietgen-dormitory-lundgaard-and-tranberg-architects-photo>



Fig 17. Image reference: Housing Courtyard

Source: <https://www.archdaily.com/474237/tietgen-dormitory-lundgaard-and-tranberg-architects/52f303e5e8e44eb123000069-tietgen-dormitory-lundgaard-and-tranberg-architects-photo>



Sharing the space with nature in shared housing

Fig 19. Image reference: Shared Living Area



Fig 20. Image reference: Shared Dining Area

Ecological aspects

- Buffer zone
- Extension of the Veluwe:
 1. Historical paths for a more organic connection with nature
 2. Routes for leisure, and to integrate them with other routes that explore the rest of the forest.
 3. Earth banks as a soft border around the urban developments
 4. Stormwater management
 - a. Catchment areas to create new habitats
 - b. Catchment to replenish the groundwater levels
 - c. Prevention of erosion

Density

Decrease of the tree density along the edge.

Creation of a buffer zone between the Veluwe and the housing development, which is extended by heather on the roofs of the housing.

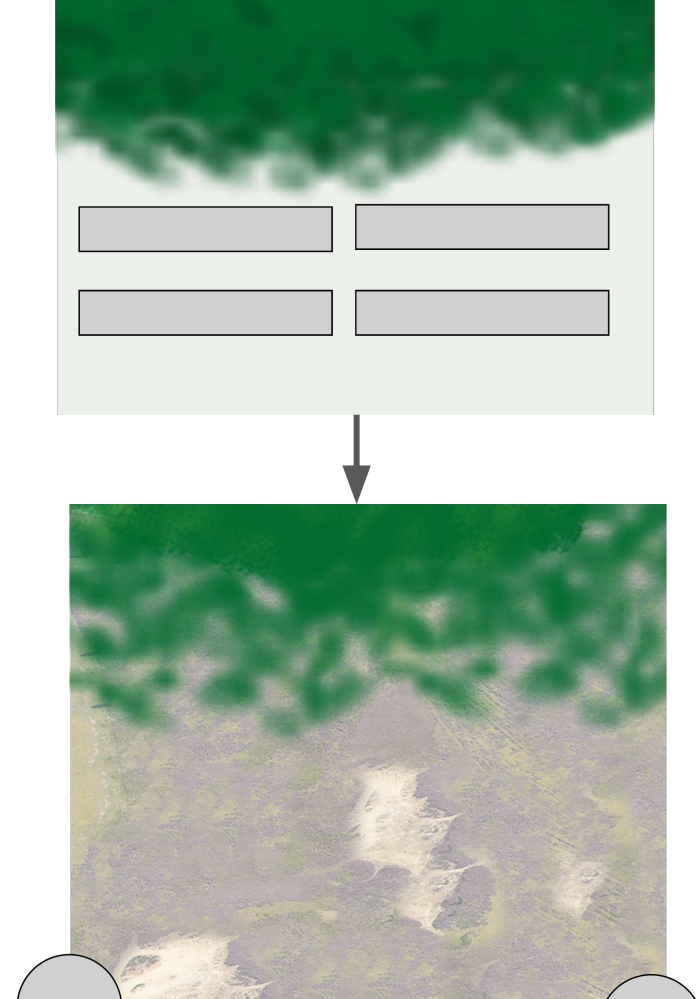


Fig 21. *change in housing density and creation of a buffer zone*
Authorship: Sarah van Kooten

Stormwater management

Increased risk of erosion due to the elevation.

Sandy soils complicate water storage.

Water catchment by the ditches on the outside of the mound, which also add to the ecological value of the site while integrating nature and culture.

AHN3 - Hoogteprofiel

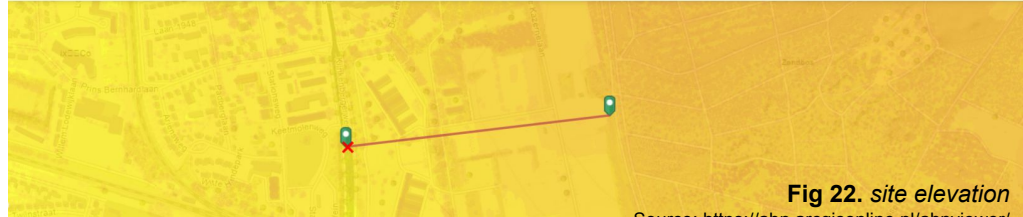
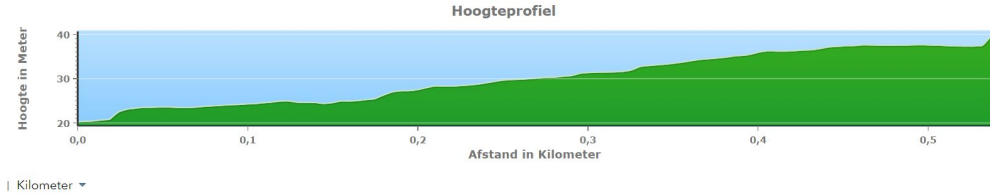


Fig 22. site elevation

Source: <https://ahn.arcgisonline.nl/ahnviewer/>

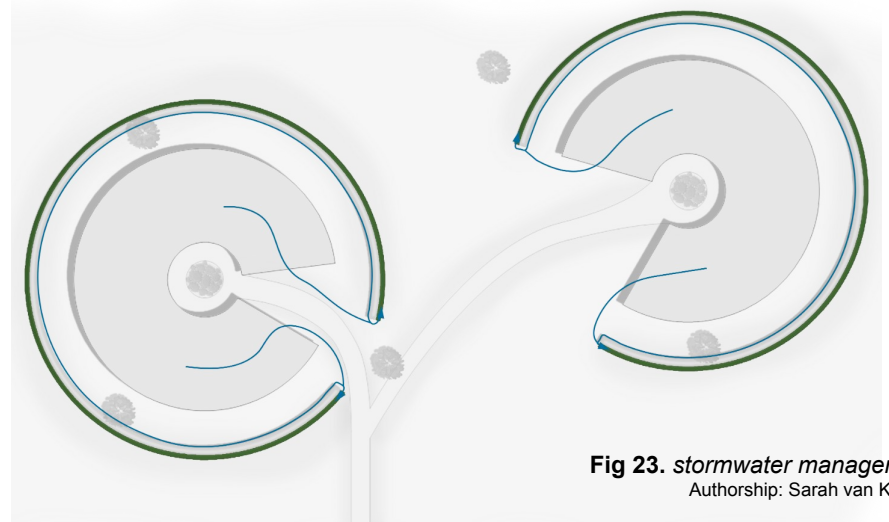


Fig 23. stormwater management

Authorship: Sarah van Kooten

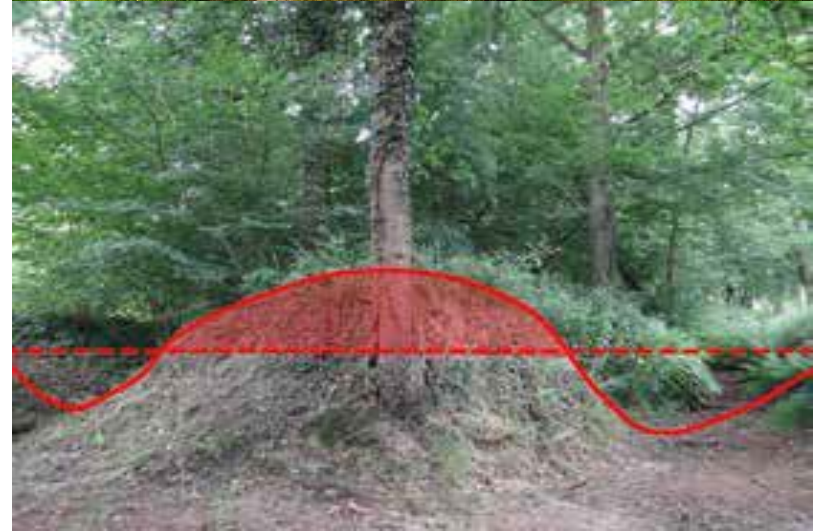
Earth Banks

Borders of the housing community.

Replacement for the current steep edges. This might be beneficial for the biodiversity (Baas et al., 2012; Hendriks et al., 2018).



Figure 24. Reconstruction of celtic fields and Iron Age farm at Wekeromse Zand (Gelderland). Authorship: Andrea Solana Muñoz.





Visualization

Fig 25. communal housing perspective (view towards the barracks)
Authorship: Anita Halim

Thank You