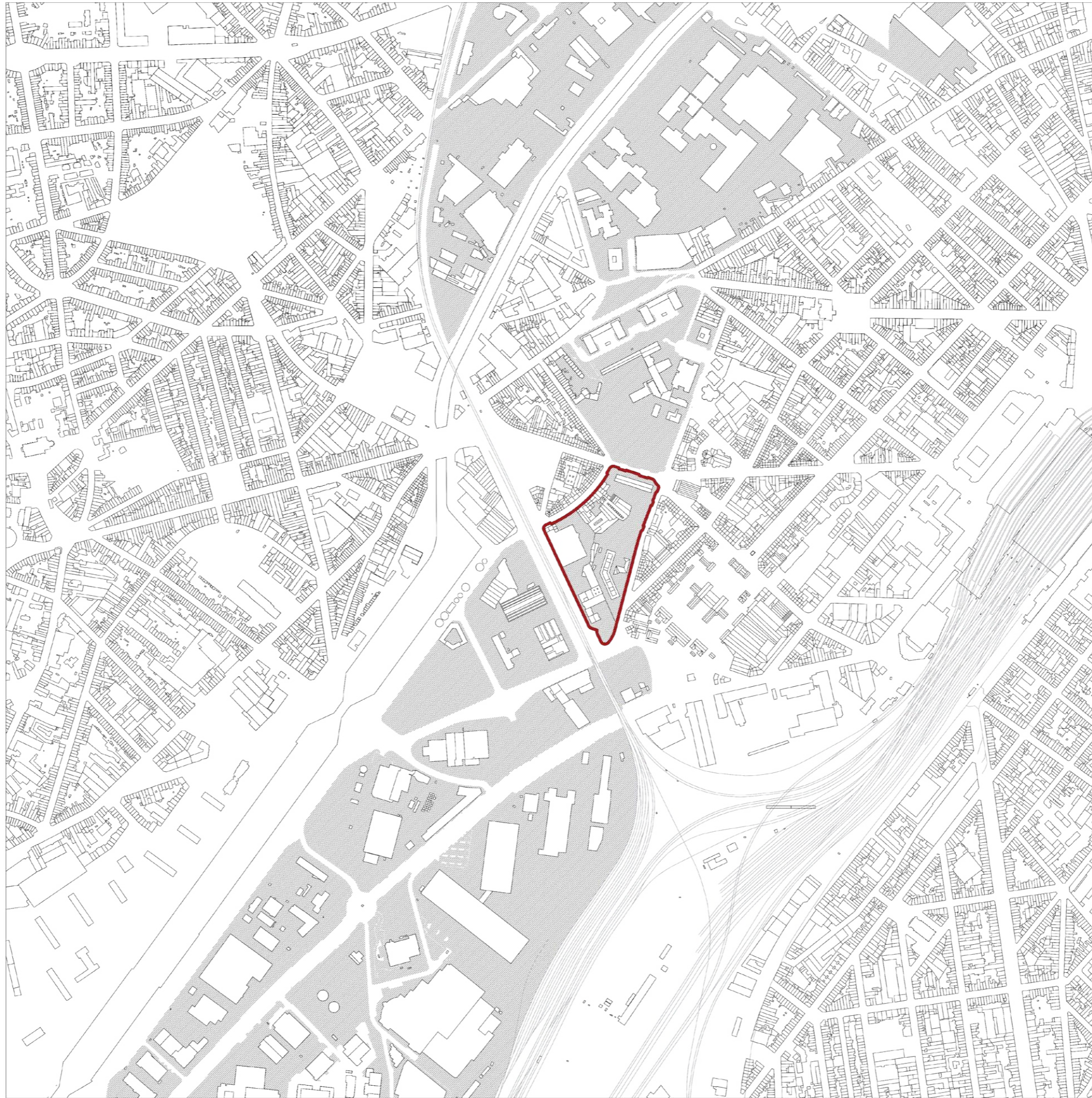


BUILDING CRAFT CENTRE

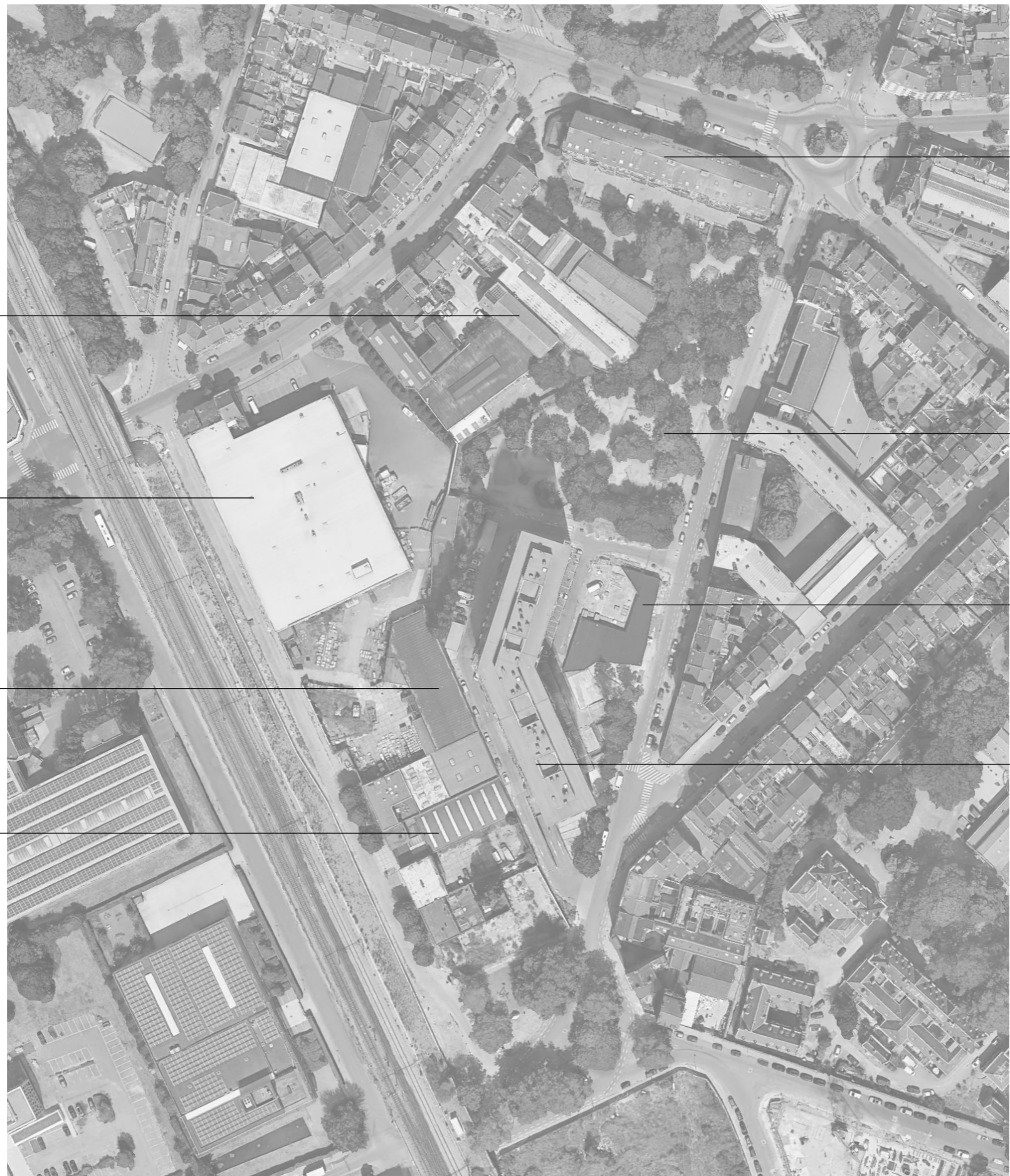
Revitalizing neighborhood by appropriating the existing structure of the former Leonidas factory

Anderlecht, Belgium

P5 presentation
Gabija Rutkunaite
08 07 2020



Location of the block - urban fabric



Remaining historical urban tissue - residential

1992 - The industrial structure of Leonidas chocolate factory

1950 - Leftovers of an old Fromagerie Bel factory

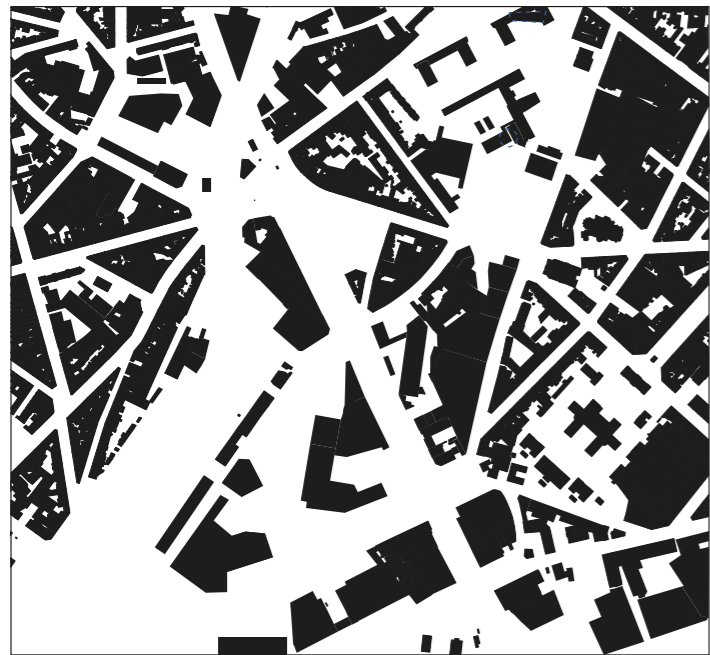
1950 - Industrial spaces, workshops

1990 Housing

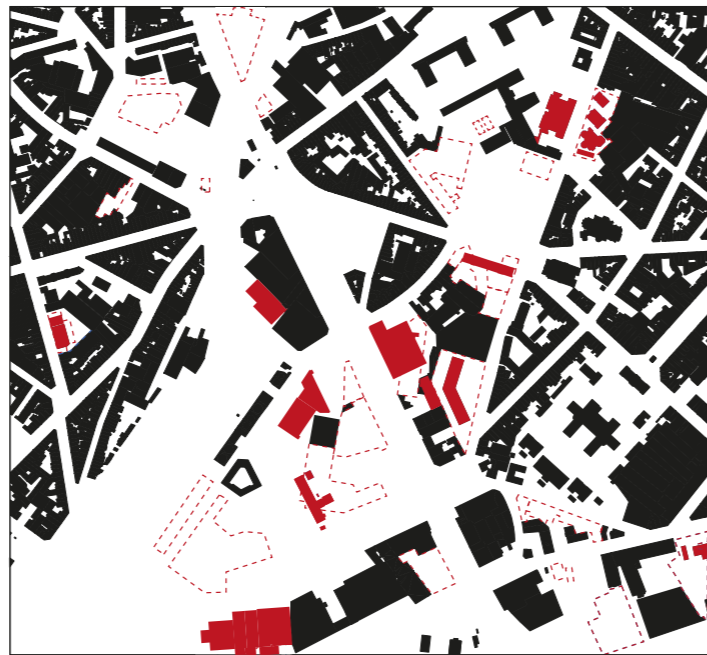
2000 - public park

2010 - Community restaurant

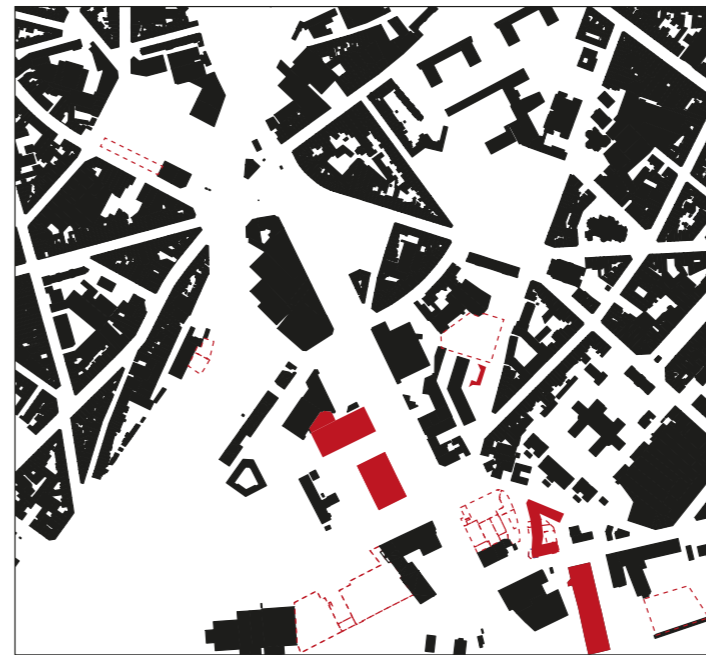
1970 Les Goujons housing tower



1971



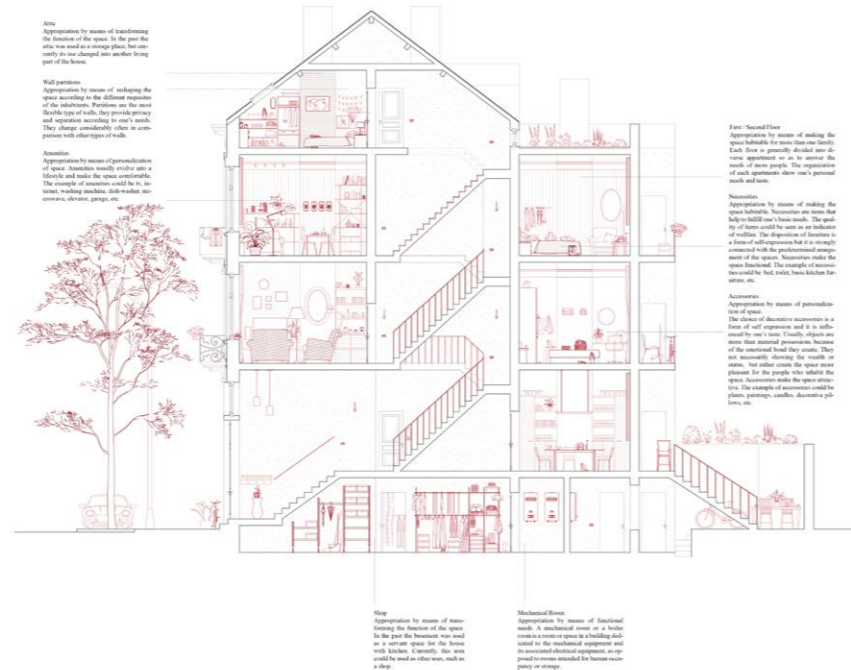
1996



2020



2025
Municipality goals



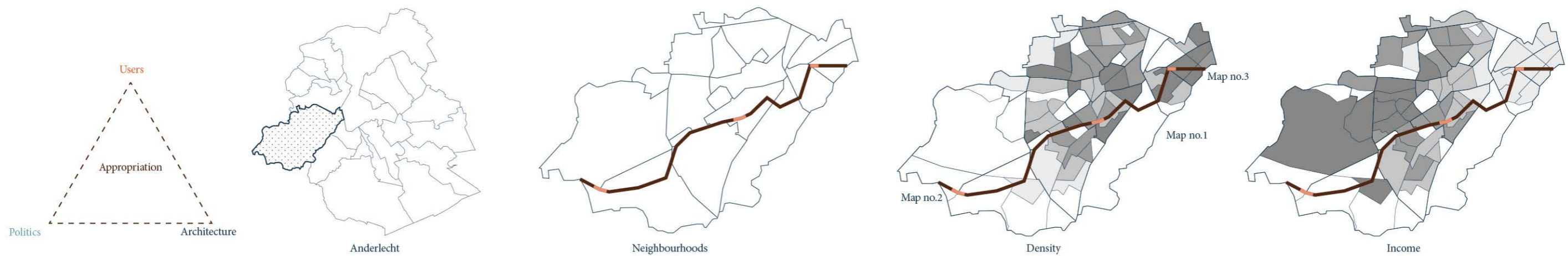


Residential	Mixed	Mixed	Residential	Industrial	Mixed	Residential	Industrial	Industrial	Industrial		Residential	Mixed	Residential
Private owners	DAVI Clothing Shop Since 2005	Belgian Sanitary Company B.S.C. Since 1971	Private owners	Sanitary Company Since 2000	Private owners	Private owners	Artist Studio	Space for events	Rotor Since 2016		Private owners	Workers private owners	Private owners
Residents	Costumers Workers Residents	Costumers Workers Residents	Residents	Costumers Workers Residents	Residents	Residents	Artists Students	Workers Costumers	Workers Costumers Students Designers		Residents	Residents	Residents



Residential	Mixed	Residential	Residential	Residential	Residential	Mixed	Residential	THOMAS TOITURES Construction industry	Mixed	Residential	Residential	Residential	Residential	Residential	Residential	Residential	Residential	Residential	Residential	Mixed	Mixed	
Private owners	Workers Private owners	Private owners	Private owners	Private owners	Private owners	Workers Private owners	Private owners		Workers Private owners	Private owners	Private owners	Private owners	Private owners	Private owners	Private owners	Private owners	Private owners	Private owners	Private owners	Workers Private owners	Workers Private owners Costumers	
Residents	Costumers Workers Residents	Residents	Residents	Residents	Residents	Costumers Workers Residents	Residents	Workers Costumers	Costumers Workers Residents	Residents	Residents	Residents	Residents	Residents	Residents	Residents	Residents	Residents	Residents	Residents	Costumers Workers Residents	Residents

P1 focus - Appropriation of Space



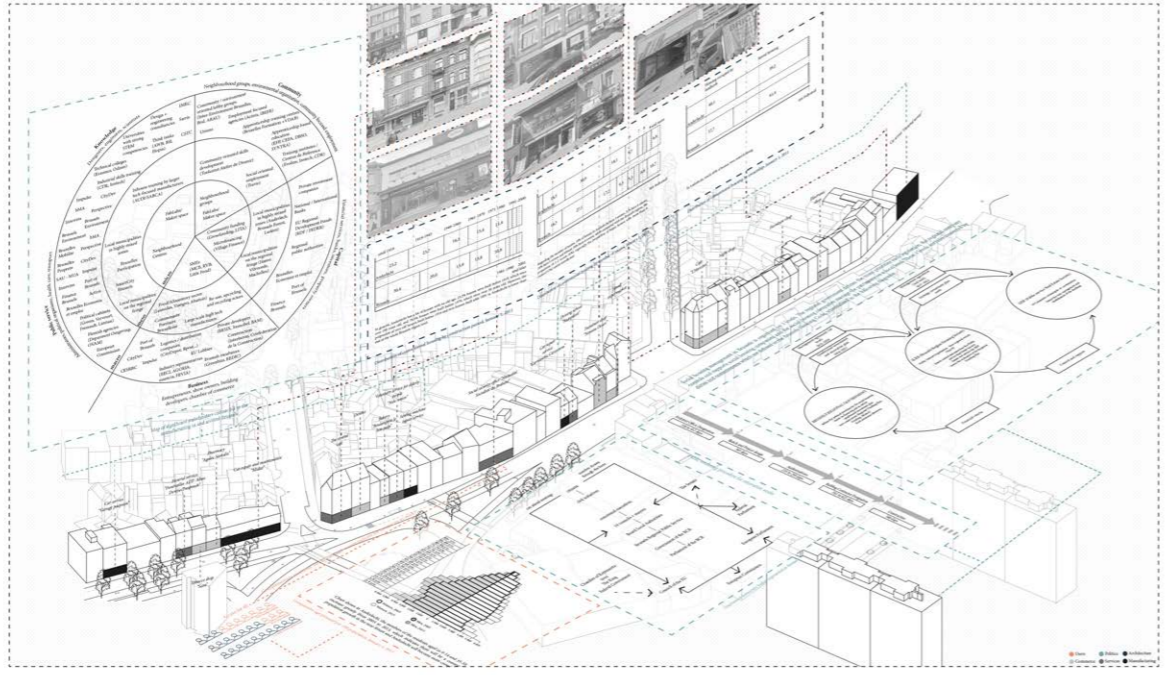
- What are the economic, political, historical, technological, regulative, and social conditions that could help localize the project?
 - How existing structure of former Leonida's factory can host a new function without becoming neutral, contextless?
- What function would help revitalize the neighborhood?

Appropriation of space: streetscapes

Influences on public domesticity

Map no.1 - Boulevard Aristide Briand - Champs de Mars

This research aims to investigate the influence of the urban environment on the public domesticity of the streetscapes. The study is based on a comparative analysis of the public domesticity of the streetscapes of the Boulevard Aristide Briand and the Champs de Mars in Paris. The research is divided into three main parts: a theoretical framework, a methodological approach, and a case study. The theoretical framework explores the concept of public domesticity and its relationship to the urban environment. The methodological approach describes the data collection and analysis methods used in the study. The case study provides a detailed analysis of the public domesticity of the streetscapes of the Boulevard Aristide Briand and the Champs de Mars. The research concludes that the urban environment has a significant influence on the public domesticity of the streetscapes. The study highlights the importance of the urban environment in the design of public spaces and the need for a holistic approach to urban design.

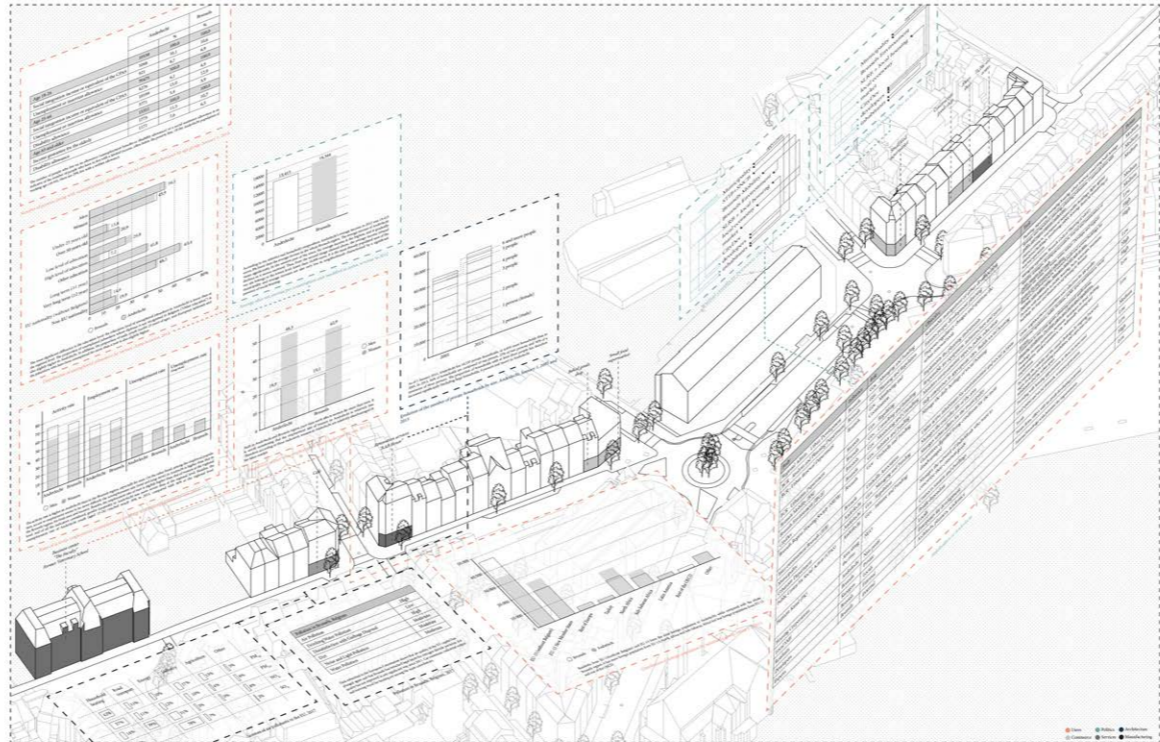
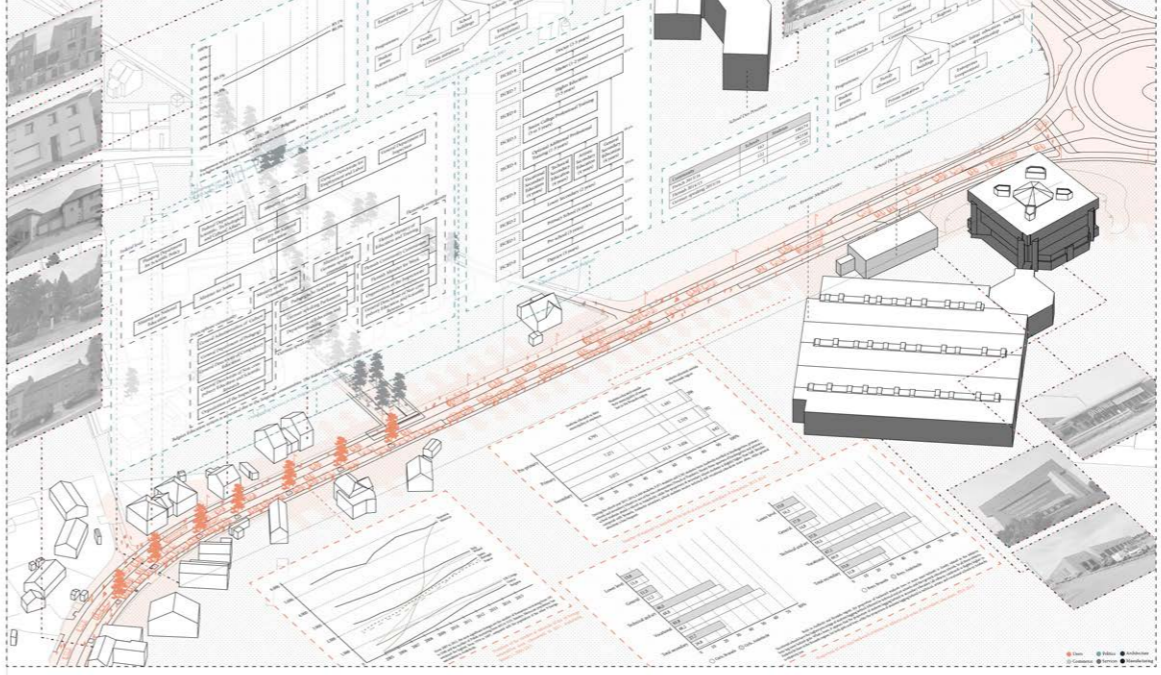


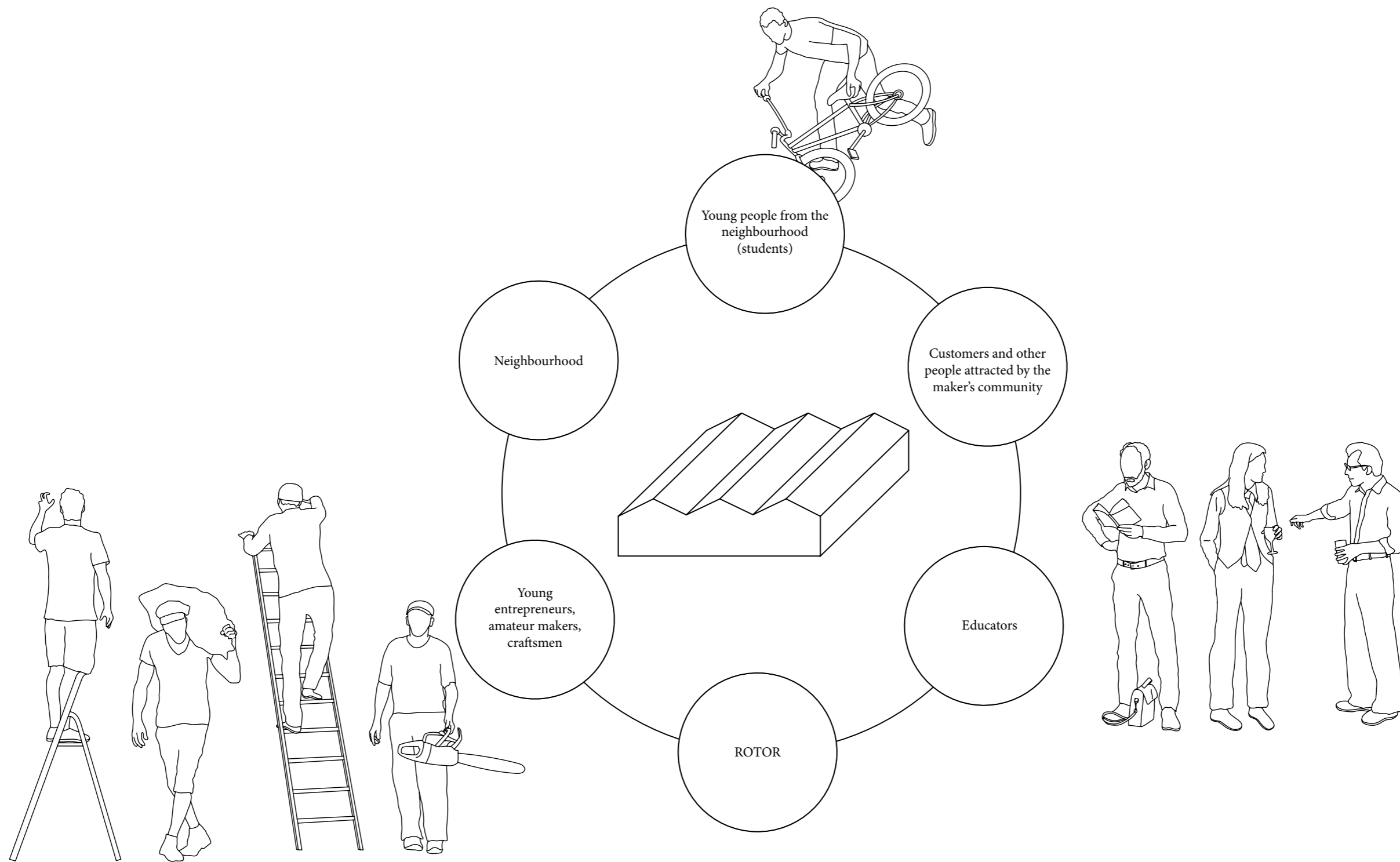
Appropriation of space: streetscapes

Influences on public domesticity

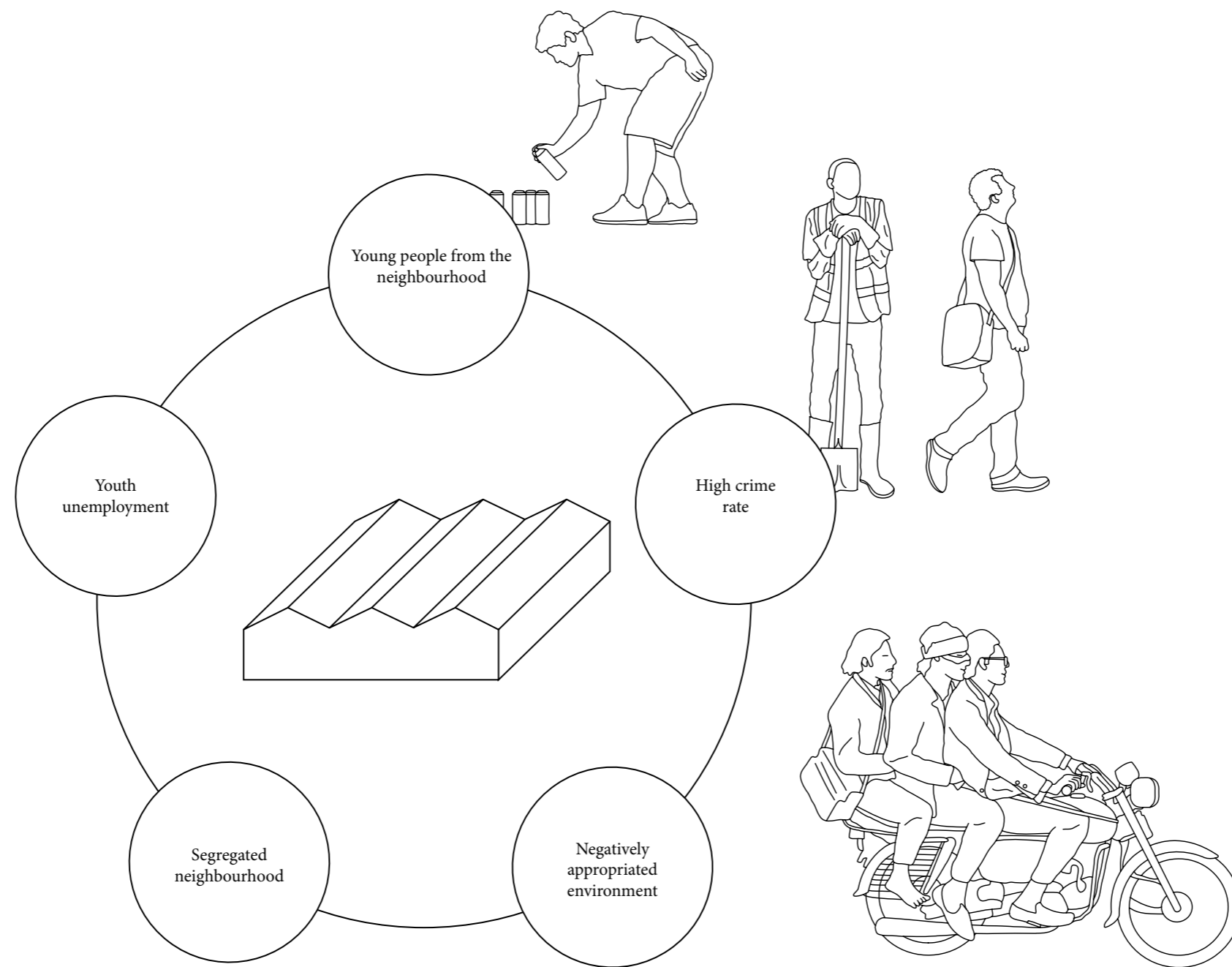
Map no.2 Route de Lennik

This research aims to investigate the influence of the urban environment on the public domesticity of the streetscapes. The study is based on a comparative analysis of the public domesticity of the streetscapes of the Route de Lennik and the Champs de Mars in Paris. The research is divided into three main parts: a theoretical framework, a methodological approach, and a case study. The theoretical framework explores the concept of public domesticity and its relationship to the urban environment. The methodological approach describes the data collection and analysis methods used in the study. The case study provides a detailed analysis of the public domesticity of the streetscapes of the Route de Lennik and the Champs de Mars. The research concludes that the urban environment has a significant influence on the public domesticity of the streetscapes. The study highlights the importance of the urban environment in the design of public spaces and the need for a holistic approach to urban design.

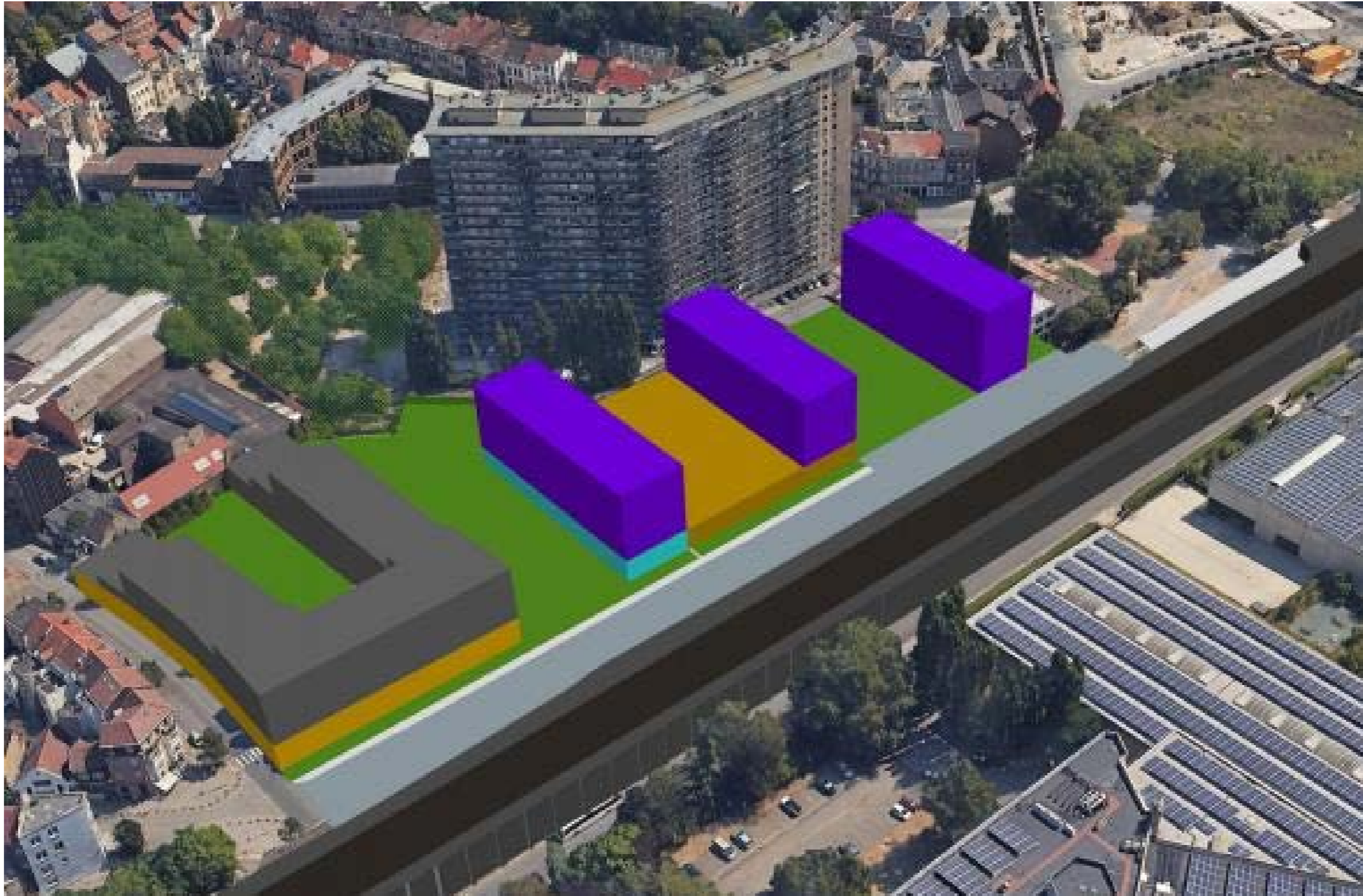




Which groups to target?

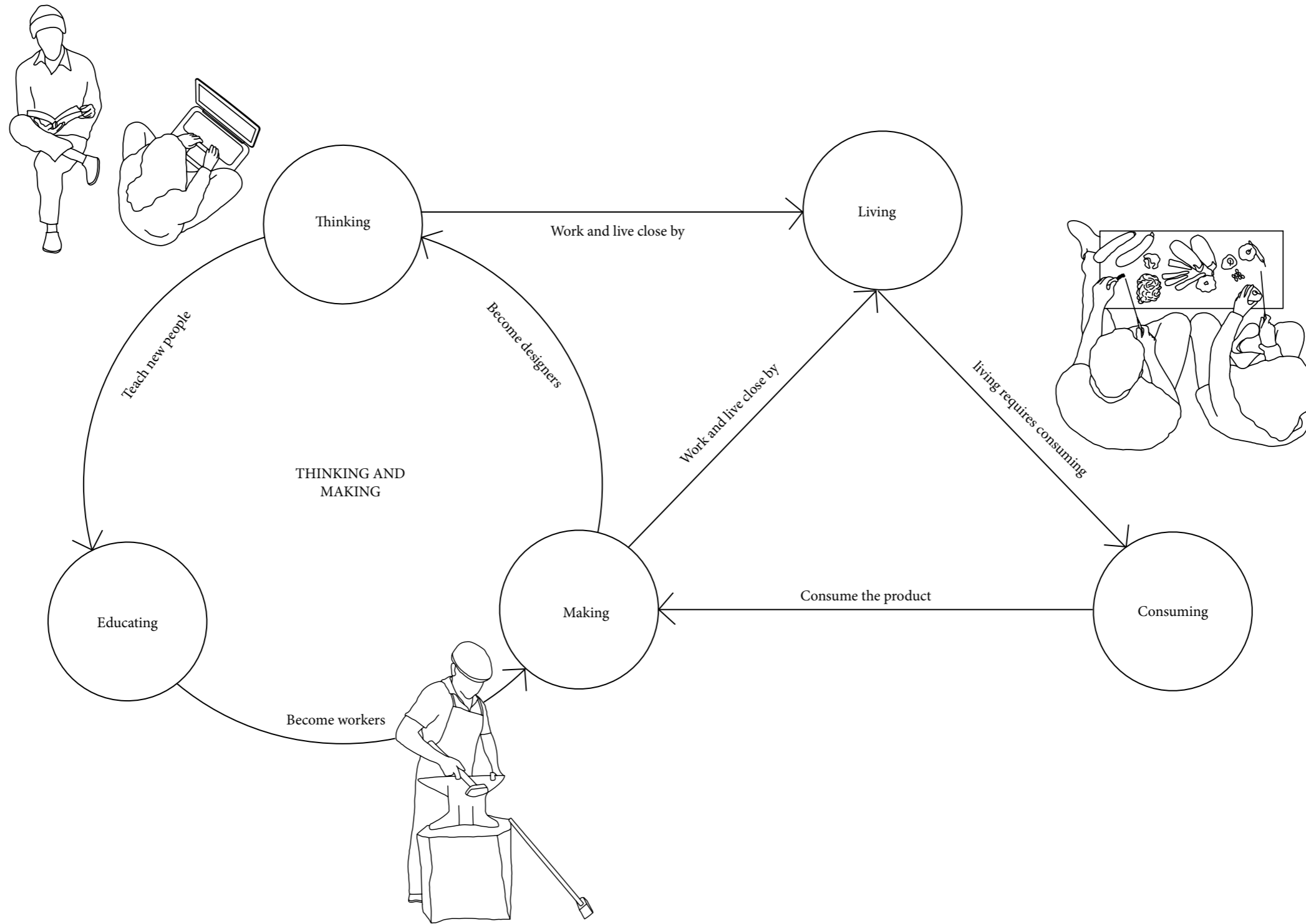


What problematique?



Municipality goals by 2025, picture taken from: <https://www.citydev.brussels/nl/projects/citygate-iii>

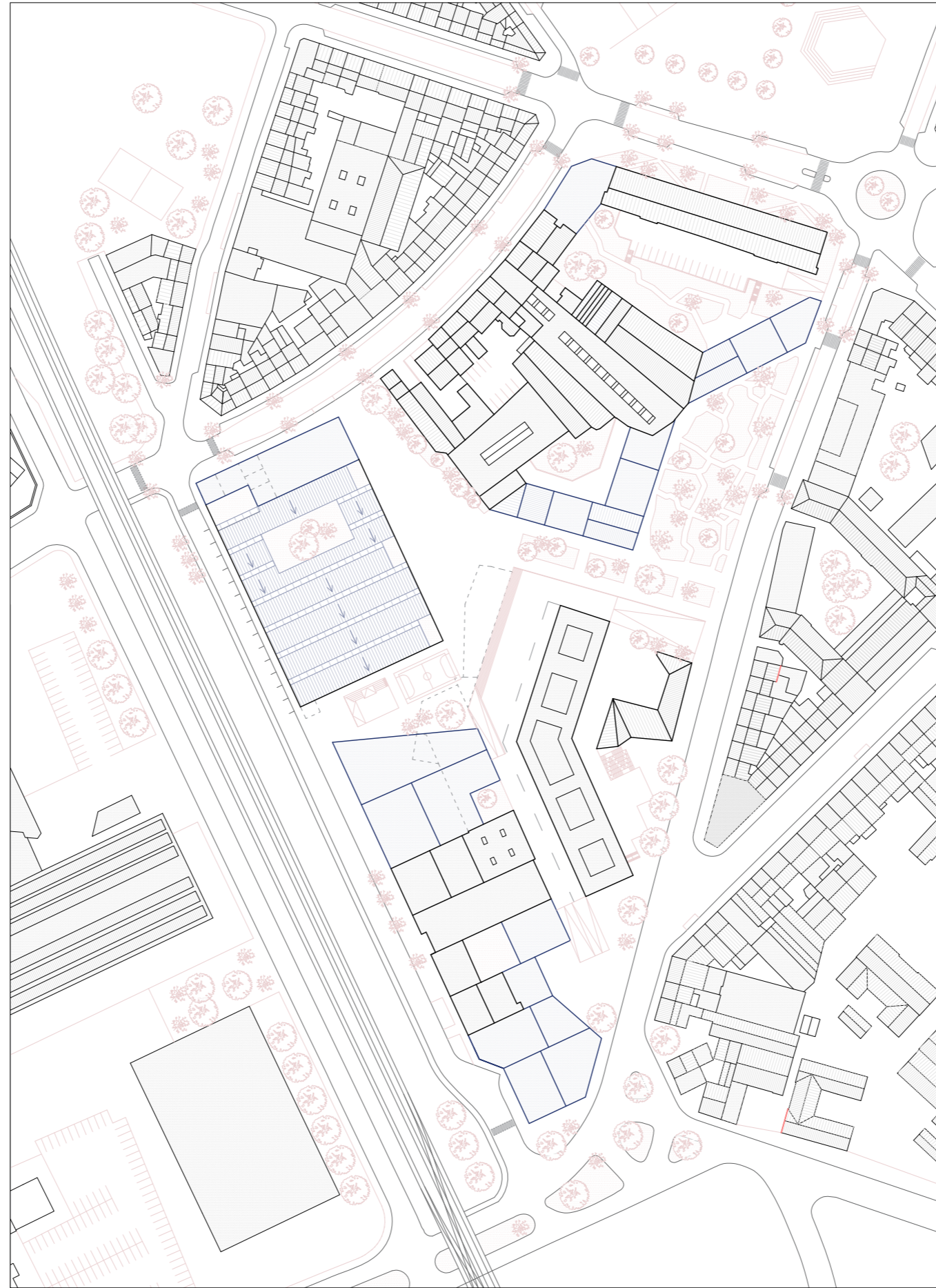
Instead of this...



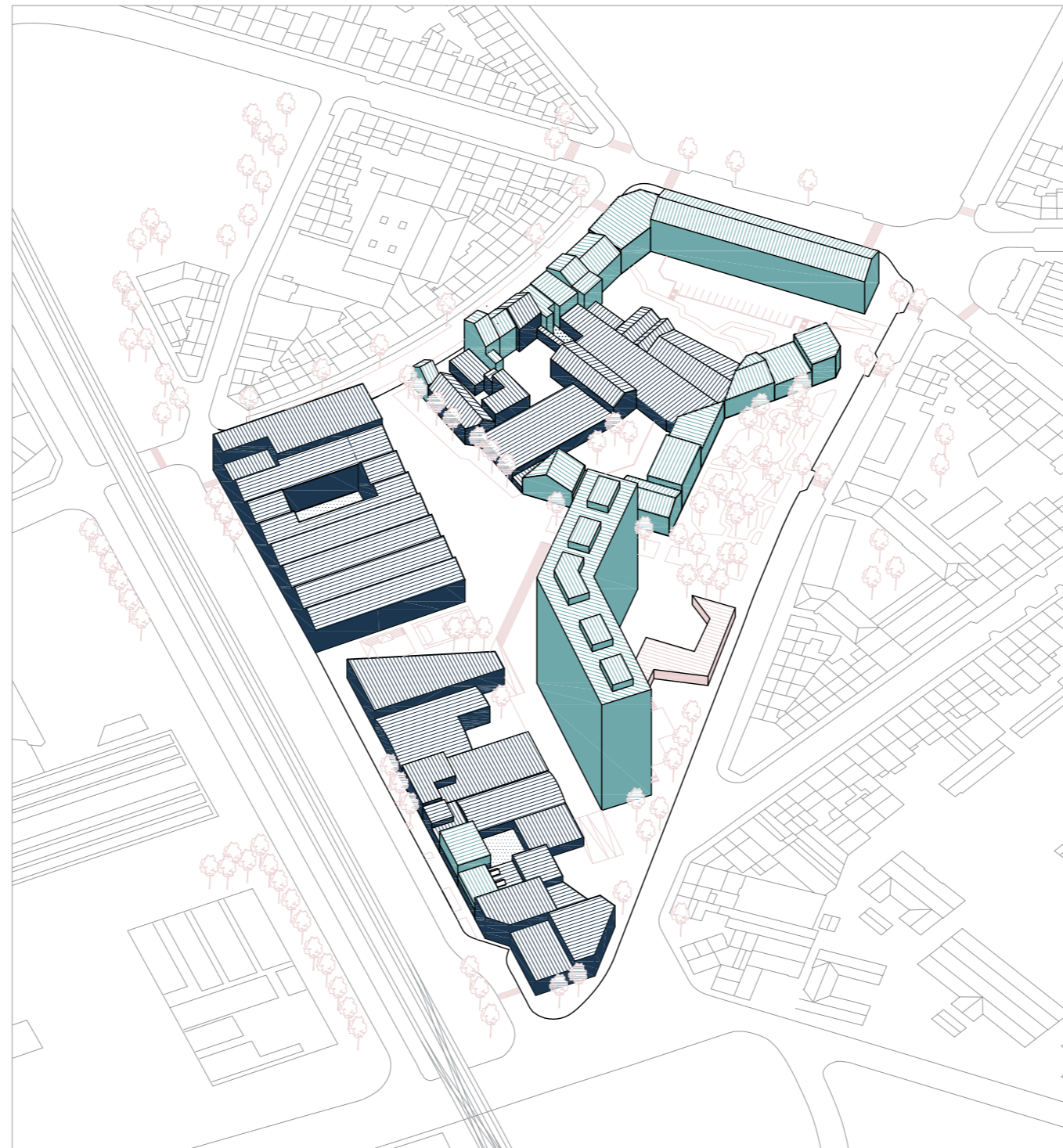
Educating, working, living and making cycle results in good economy and positive appropriation of the space.

People take care of what they create.

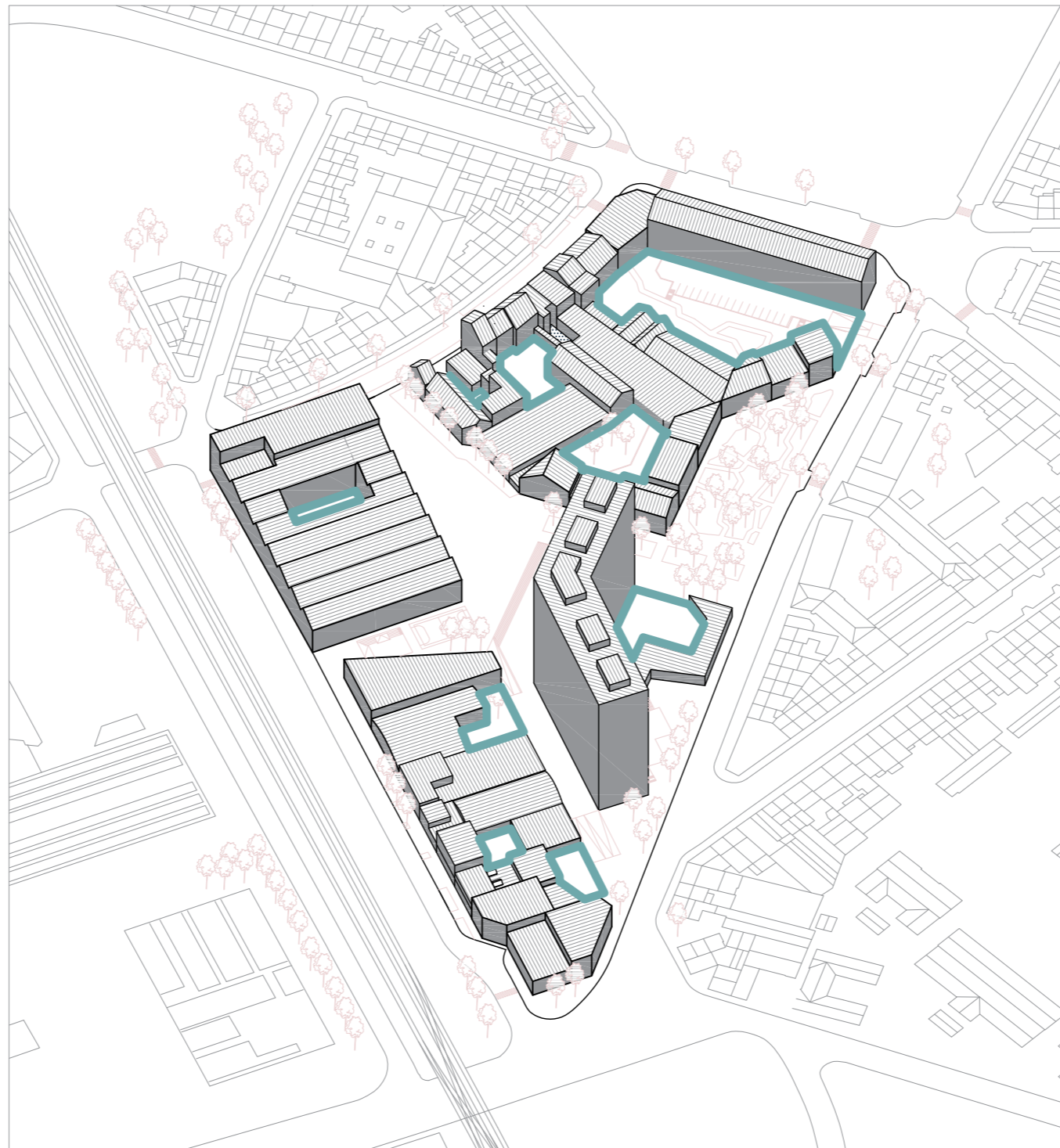
Go for this



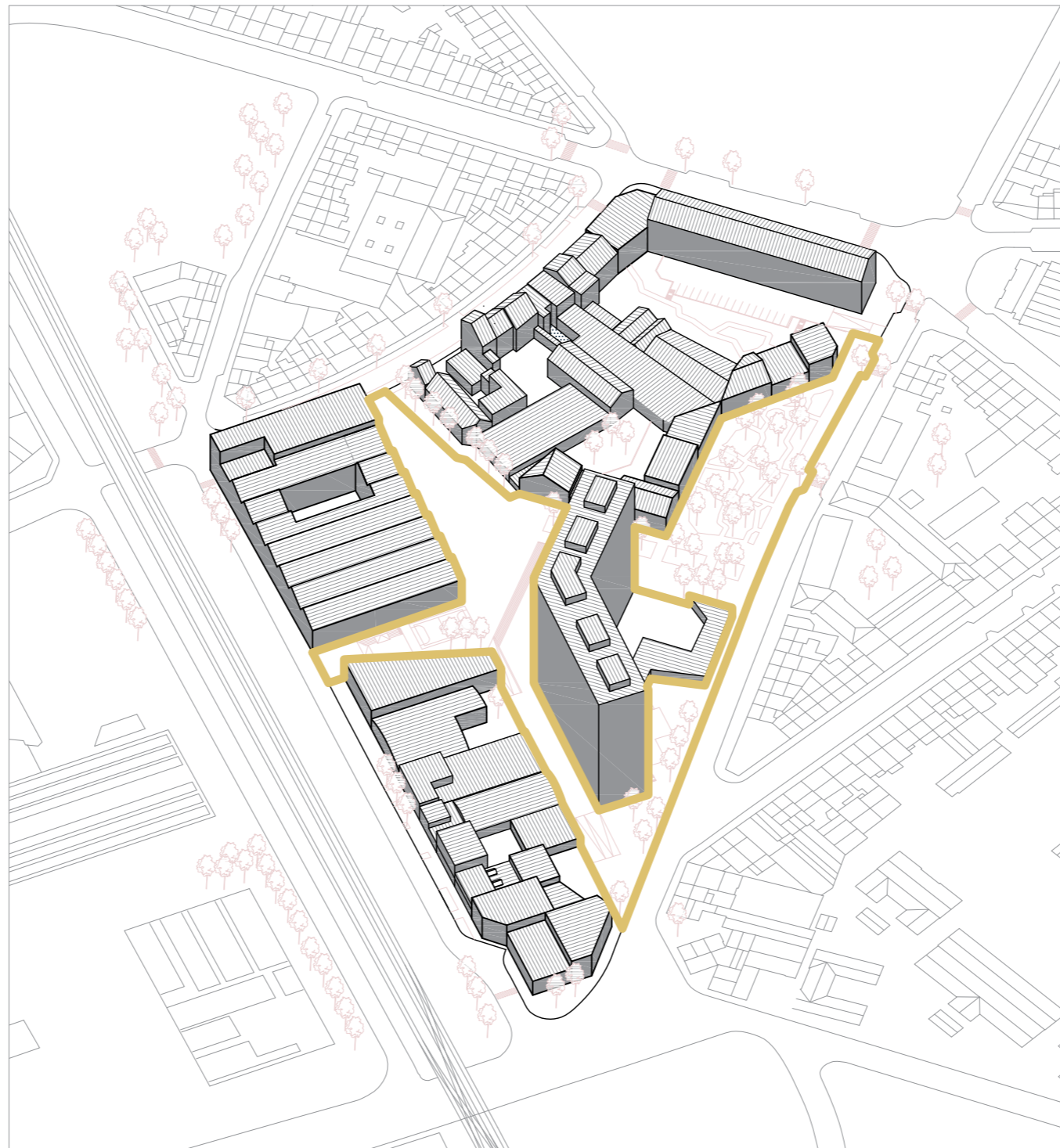
Urban plan: old, new and demolished



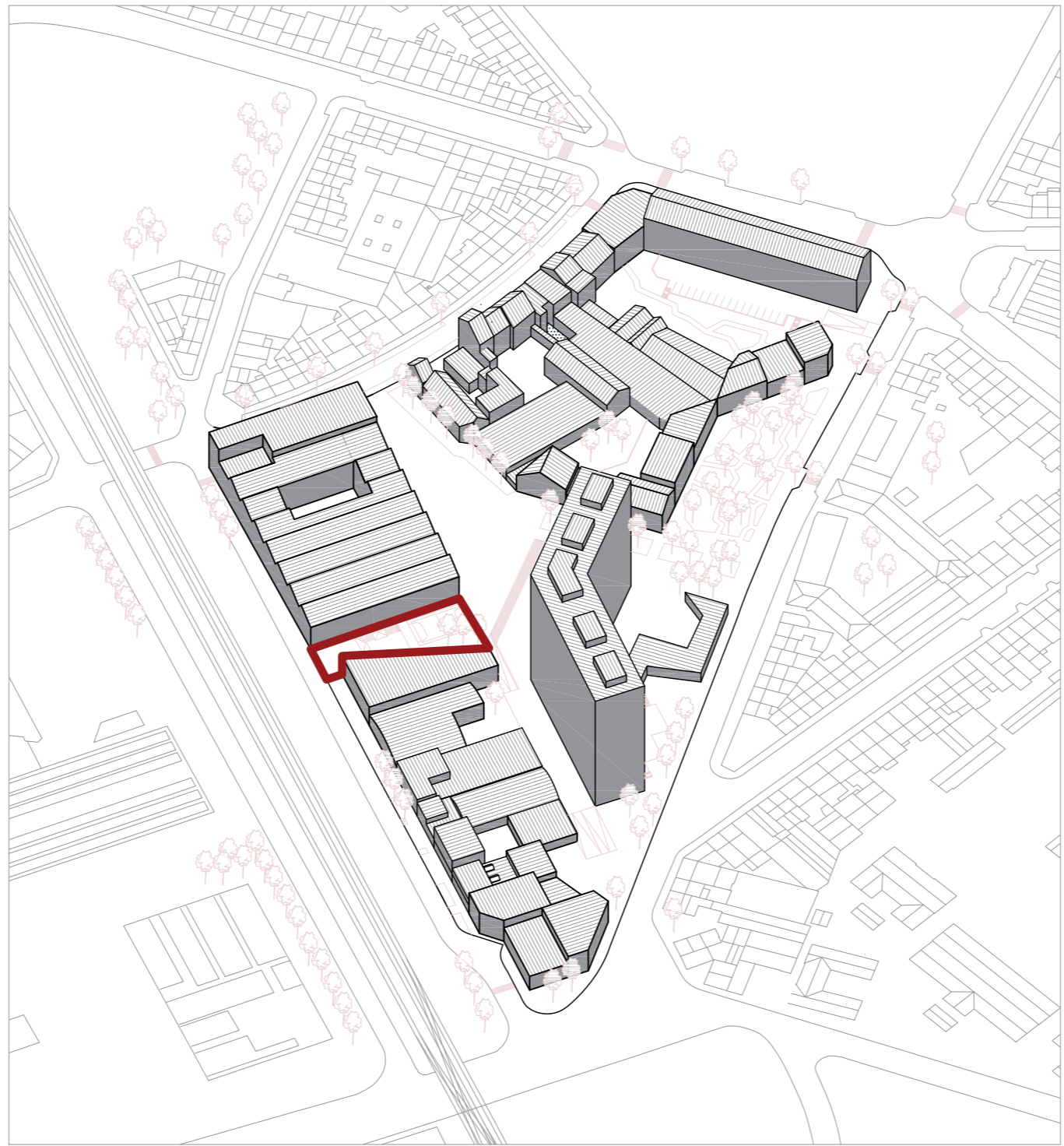
Urban plan: functions



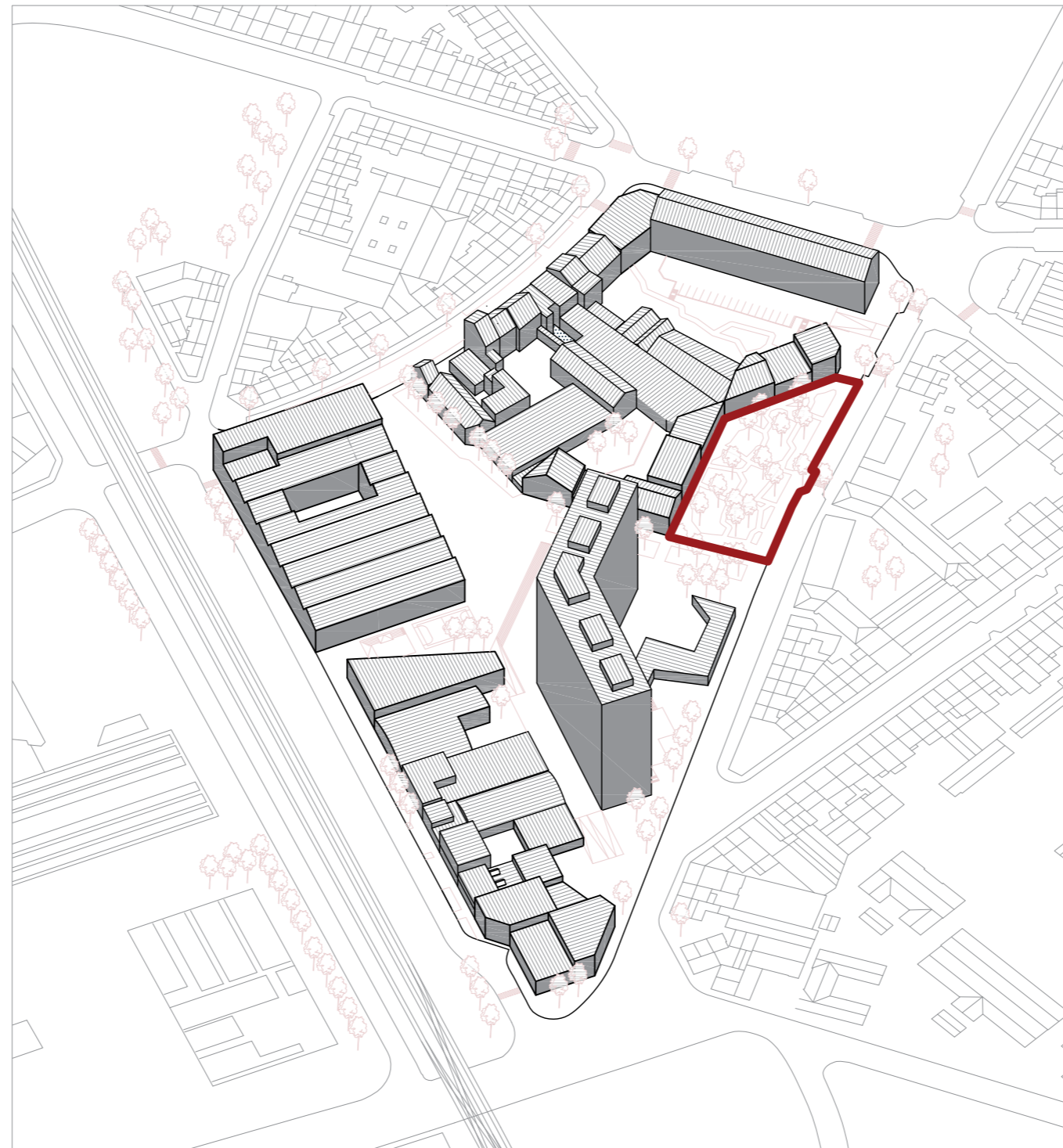
Urban plan: courtyards



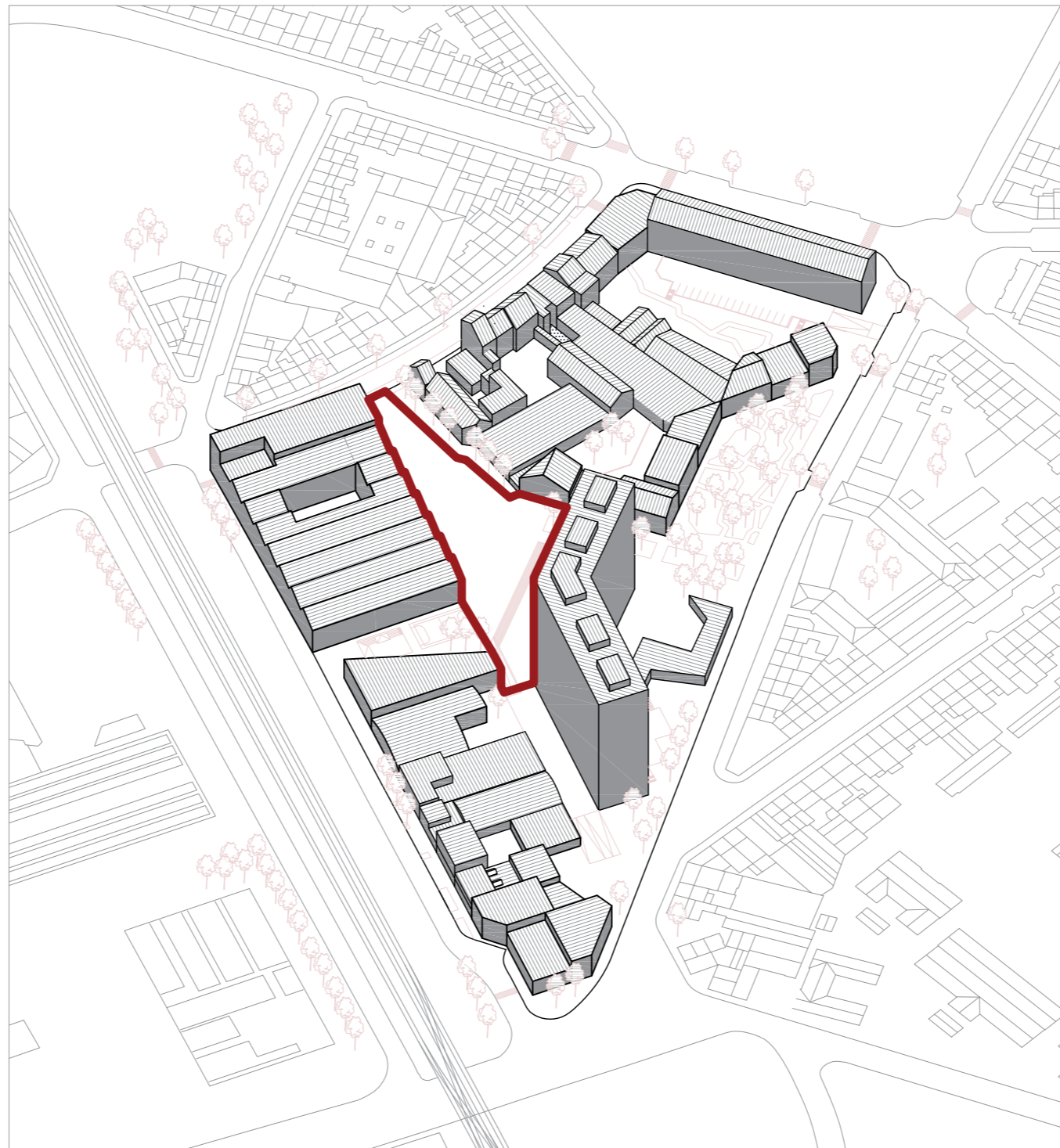
Urban plan: public squares and spaces for transition



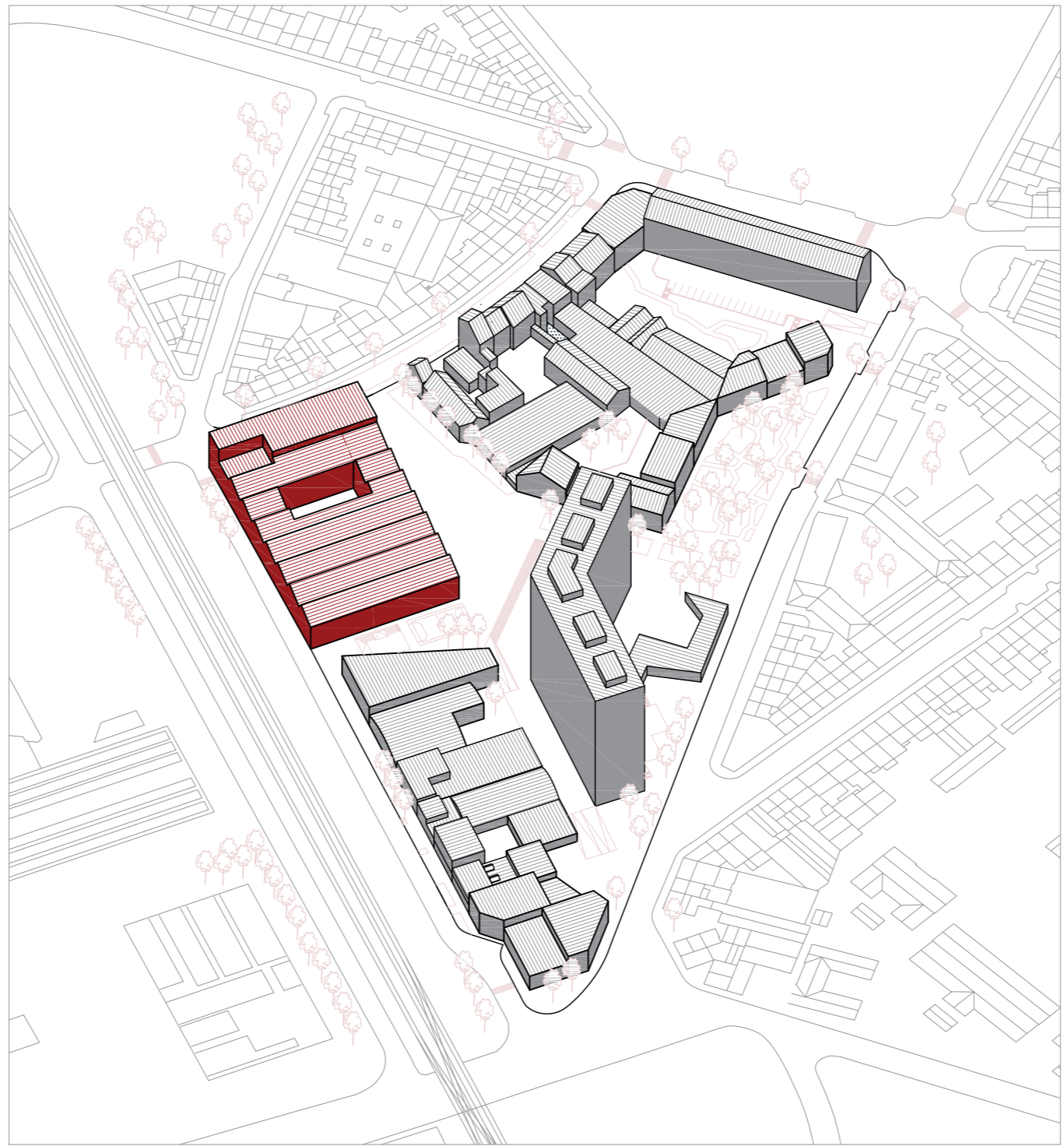
Urban plan: sports square



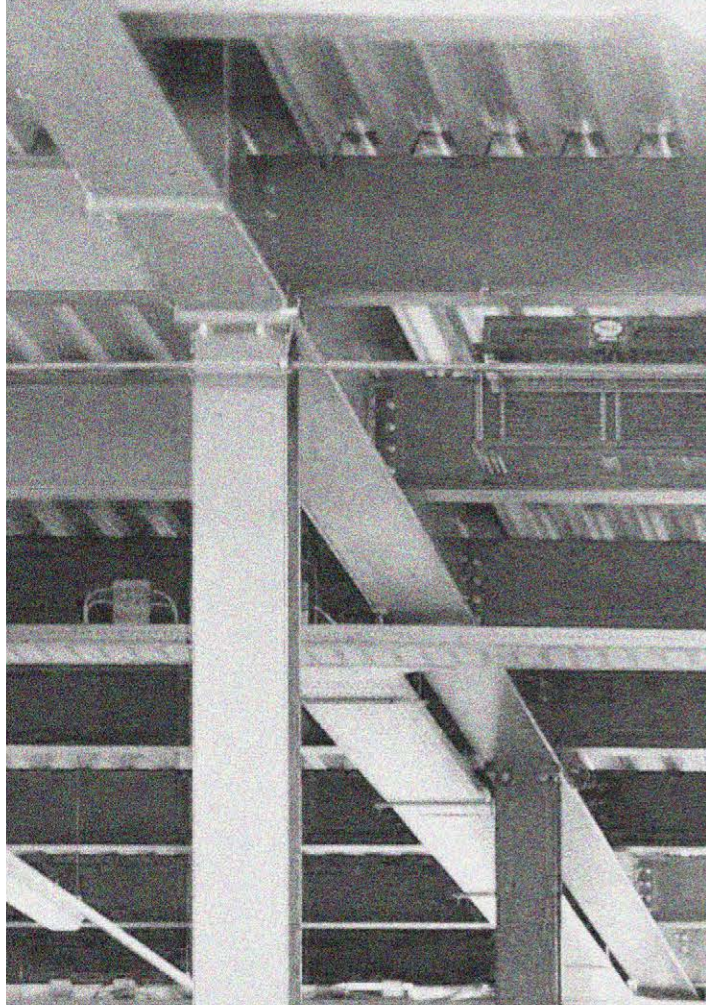
Urban plan: park repositioning



Urban plan: the main square for various users to meet up

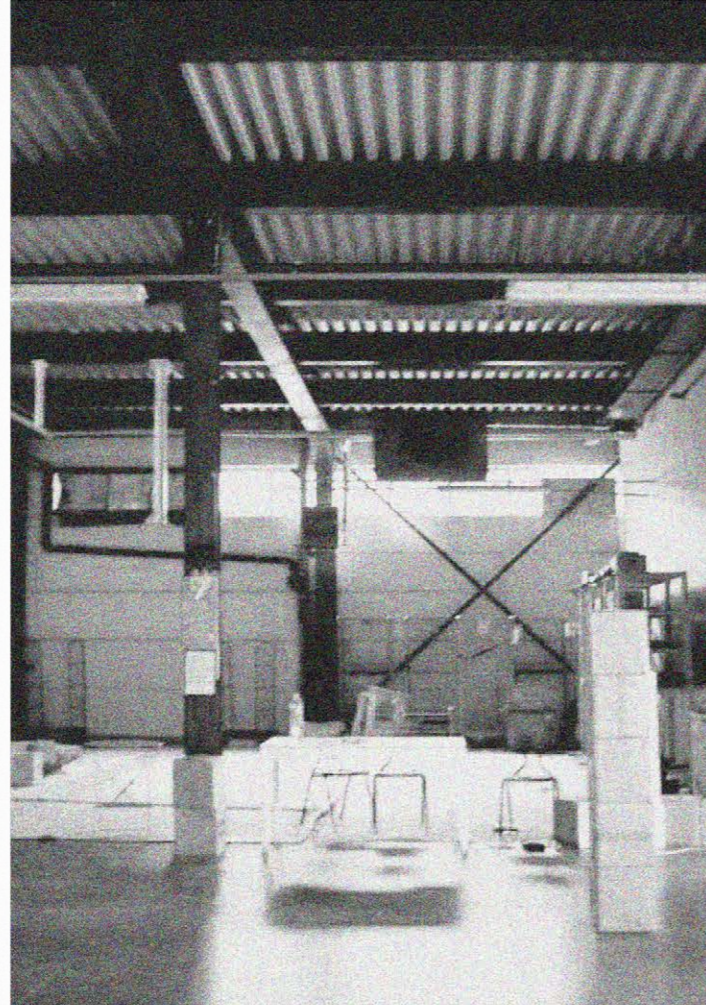


Design focus



STRUCTURE

- Good condition
- Flexible
- Grid can host classrooms and workshops
- Cheaper



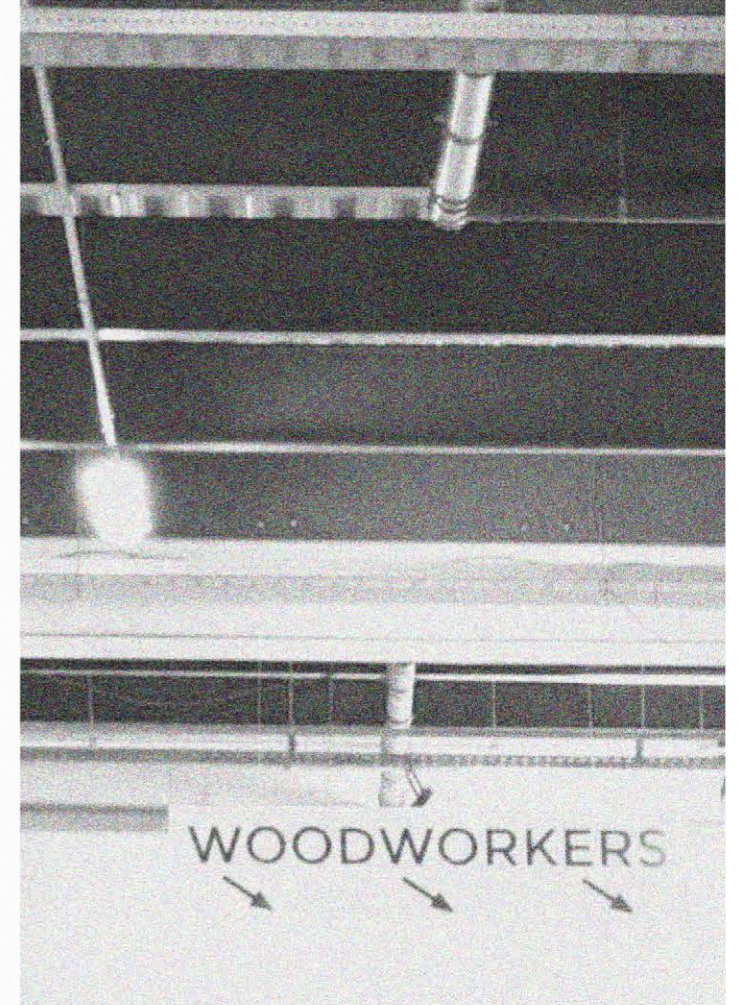
ATMOSPHERE

- Suits new programme
- Connected to making
- Triggers positive and unexpected appropriation



ROTOR

- (offices and showroom)
- is already involved in education
- a place to do an internship
- attracts customers
- could attract other startups



EXISTING WORKSHOPS

- BBuild, Woodworkers, Printshop
- fits new programme

Spolia
What to keep?

Existing spatial character:

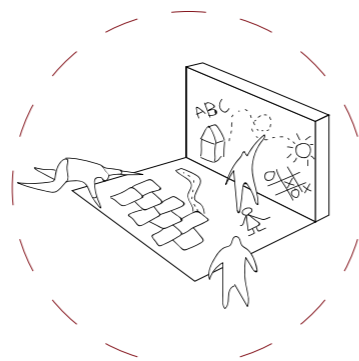
- Unexpectedly appropriated
- Isolated, hidden
- Generic, neutral
- Standardised
- Privatised



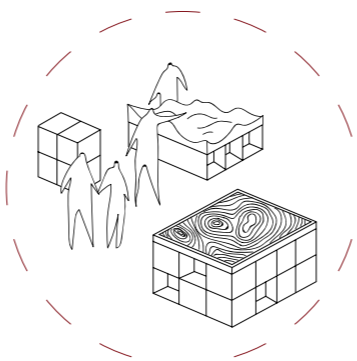
New spatial character:

- Experimental
- Contextual
- Hands-On
- Public, open
- Social
- Adaptable
- Place-making

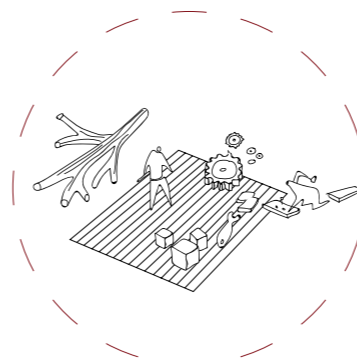
What to keep? / What to add?



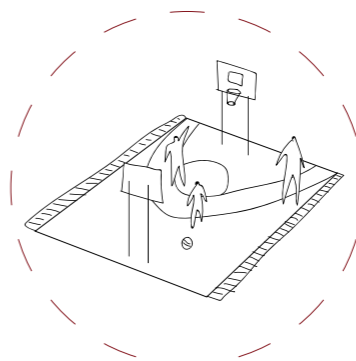
Providing surfaces to draw onto



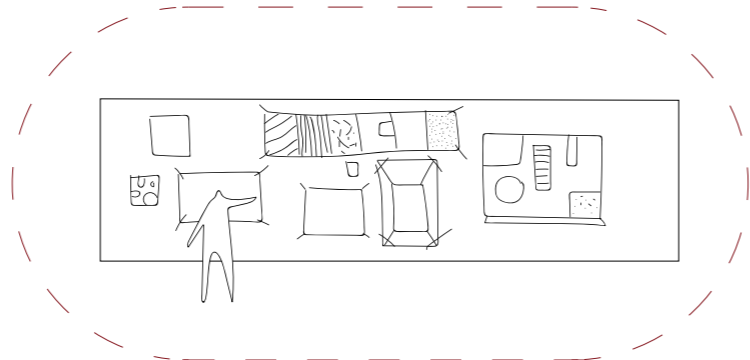
Providing spaces to exhibit



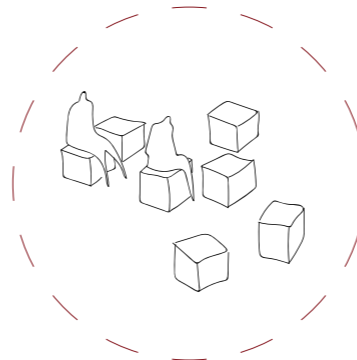
Providing spaces to assemble



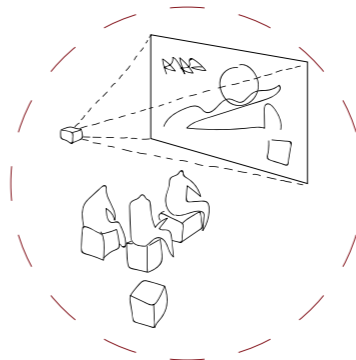
Providing surfaces to play/do sport



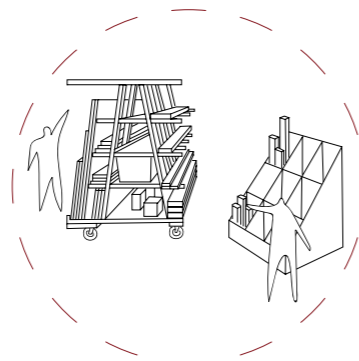
Walls that easy to pin up stuff onto



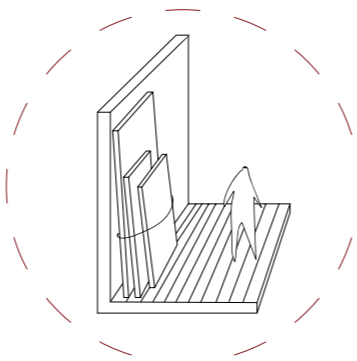
Providing places to sit/hang out



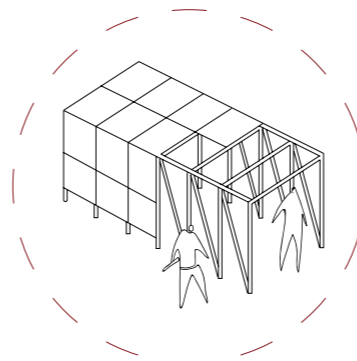
Providing surfaces to screen on



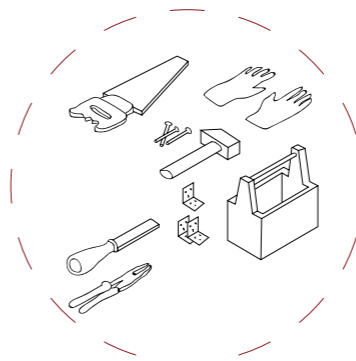
Providing spaces to storage



Providing space and surface to lean stuff to

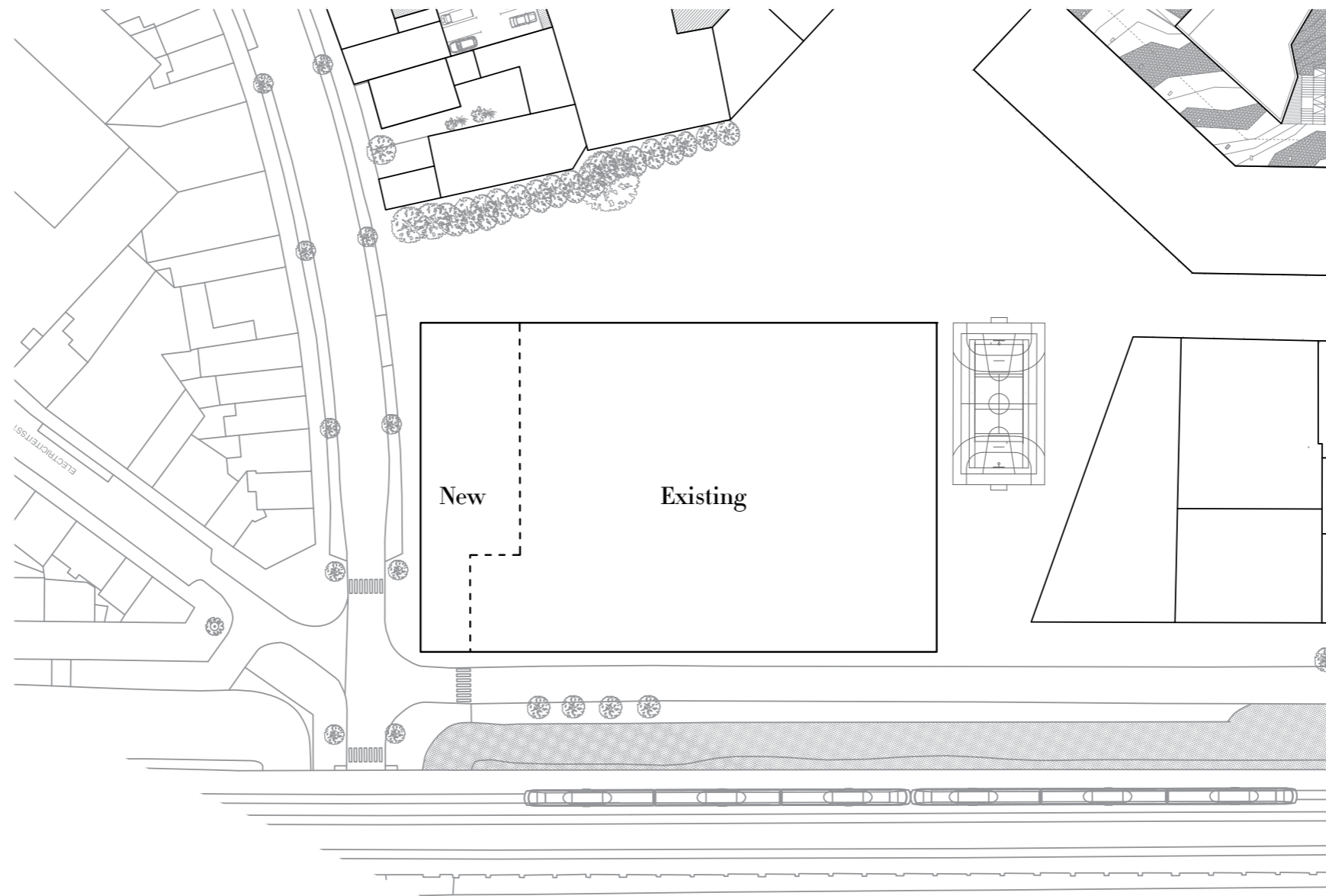


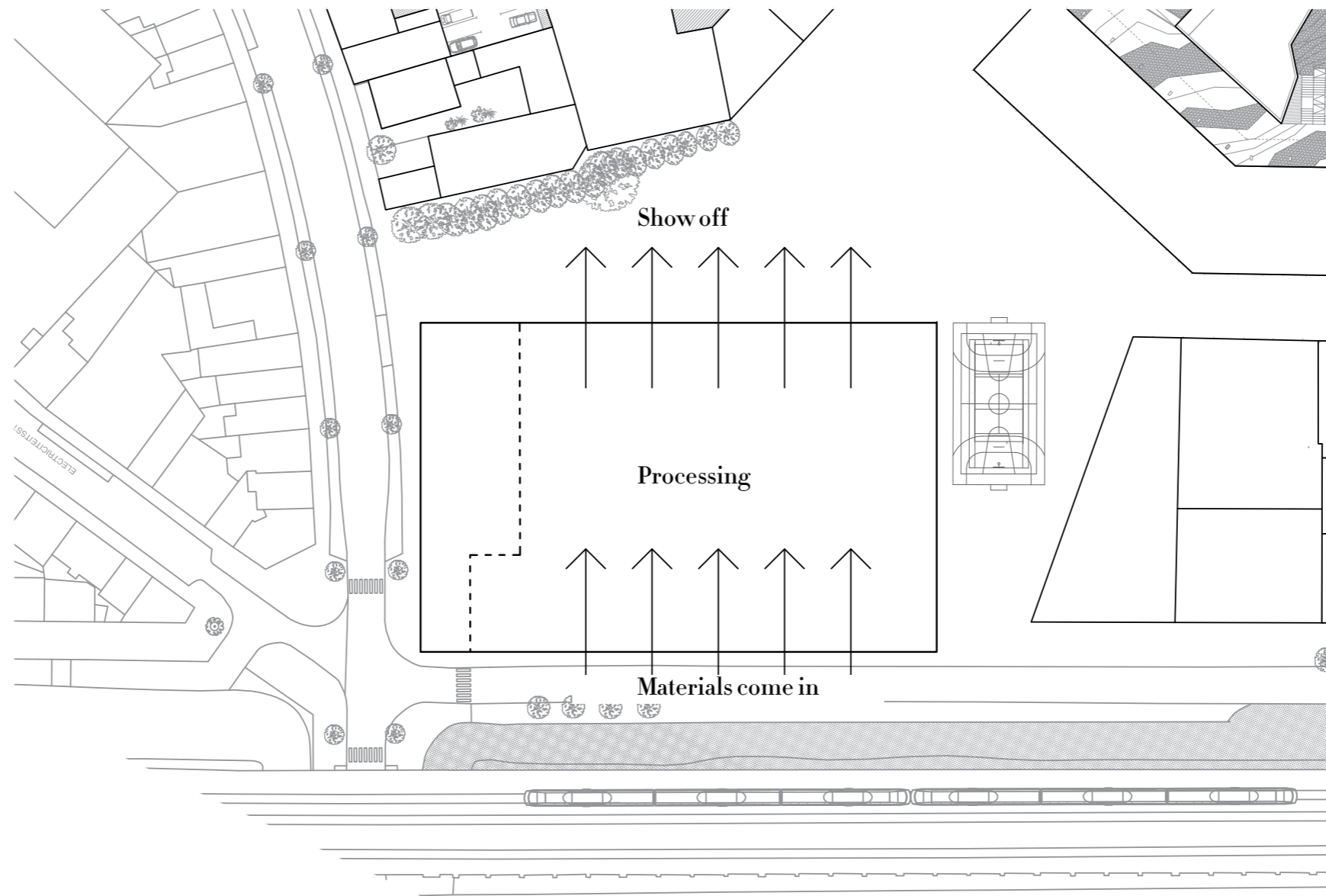
Leaving stuff unfinished...

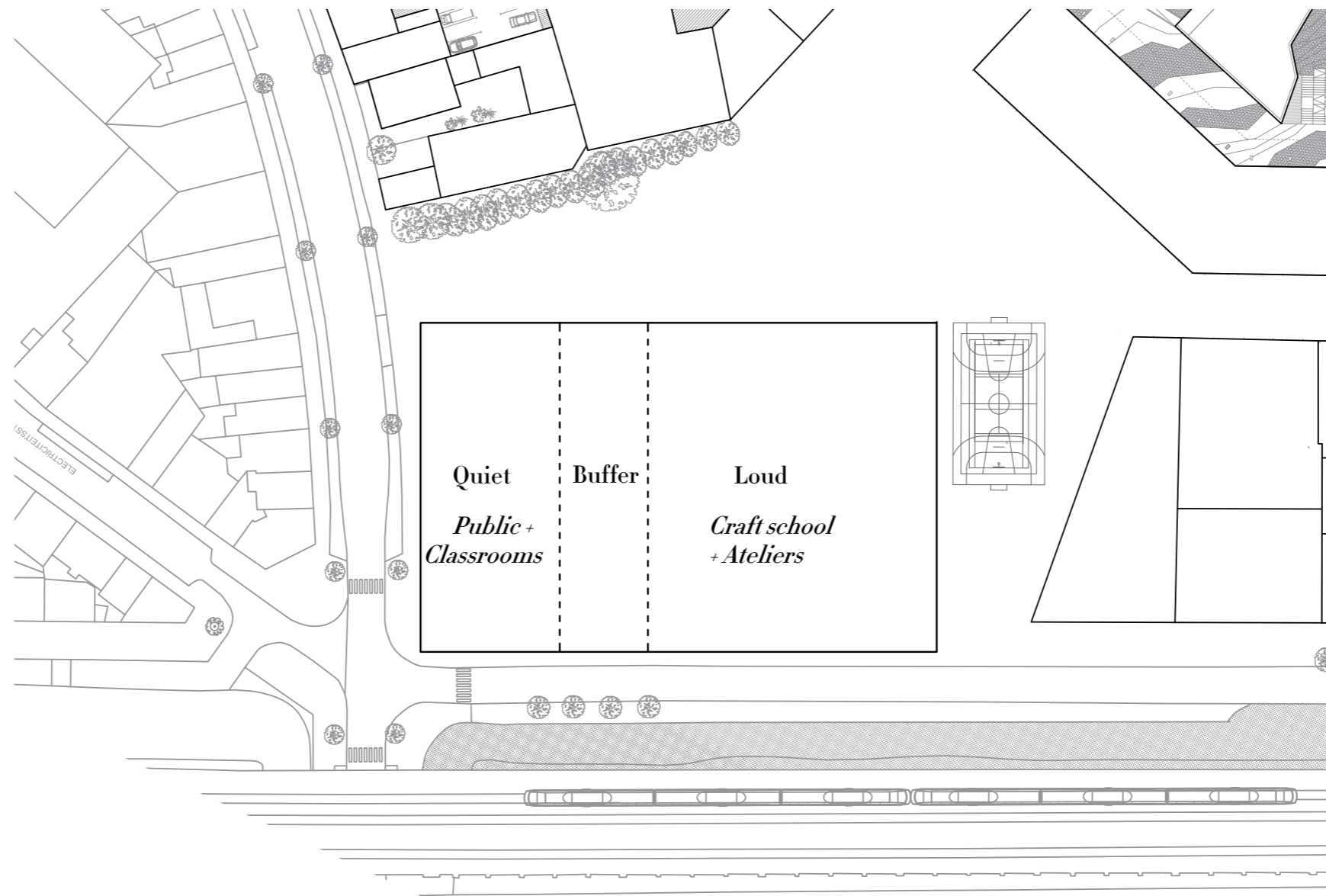


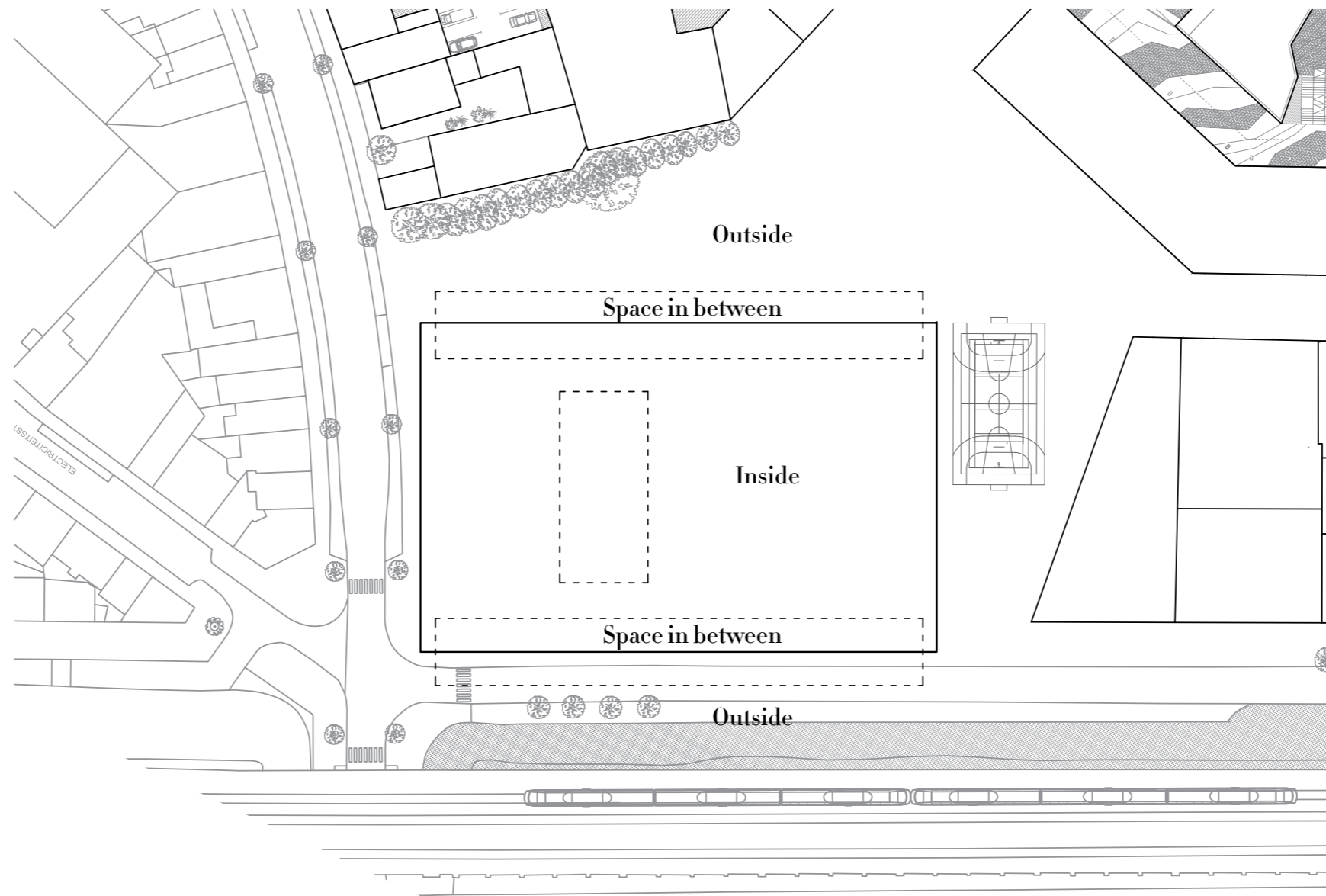
...providing tools to finish it

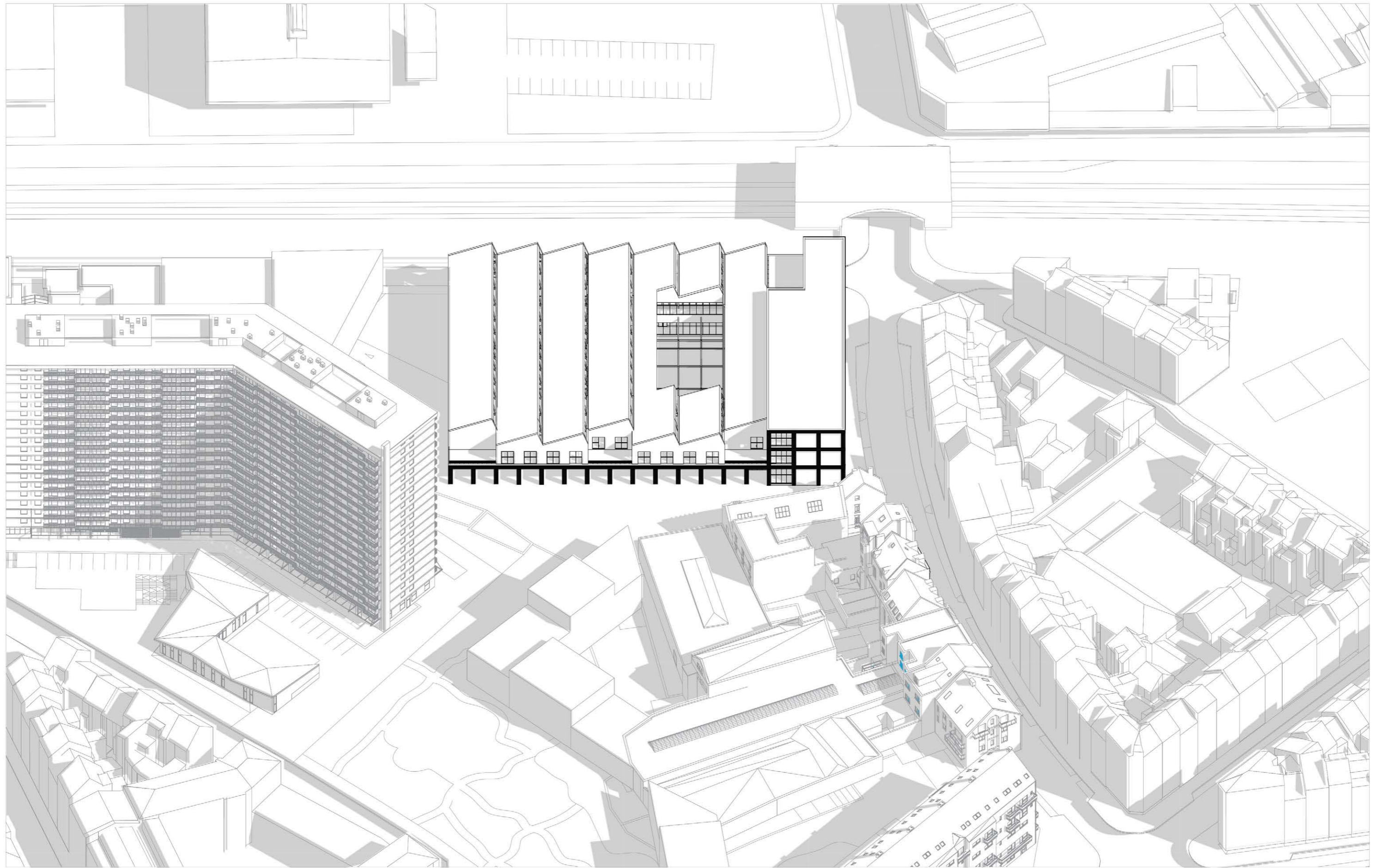
How to create such character?



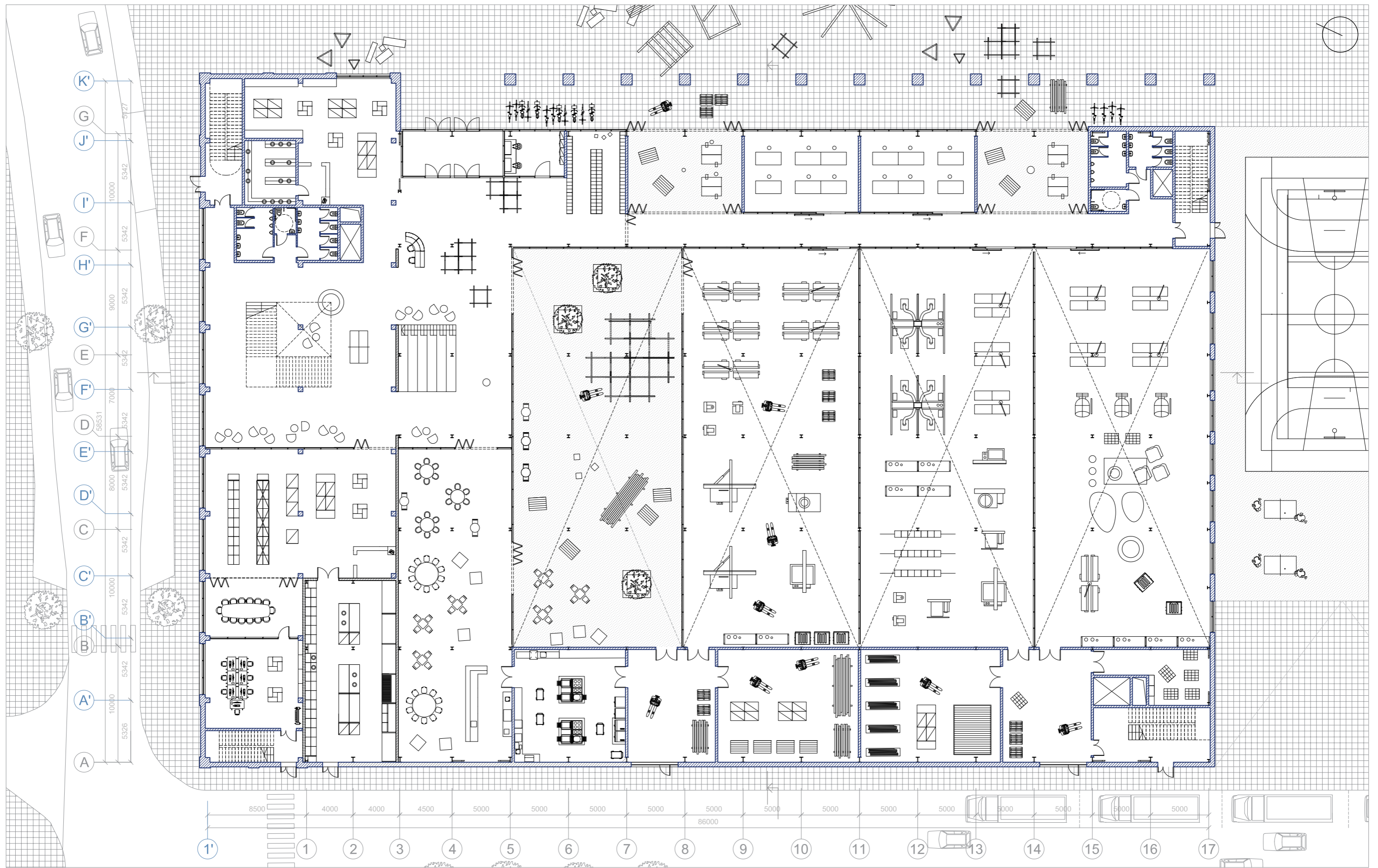




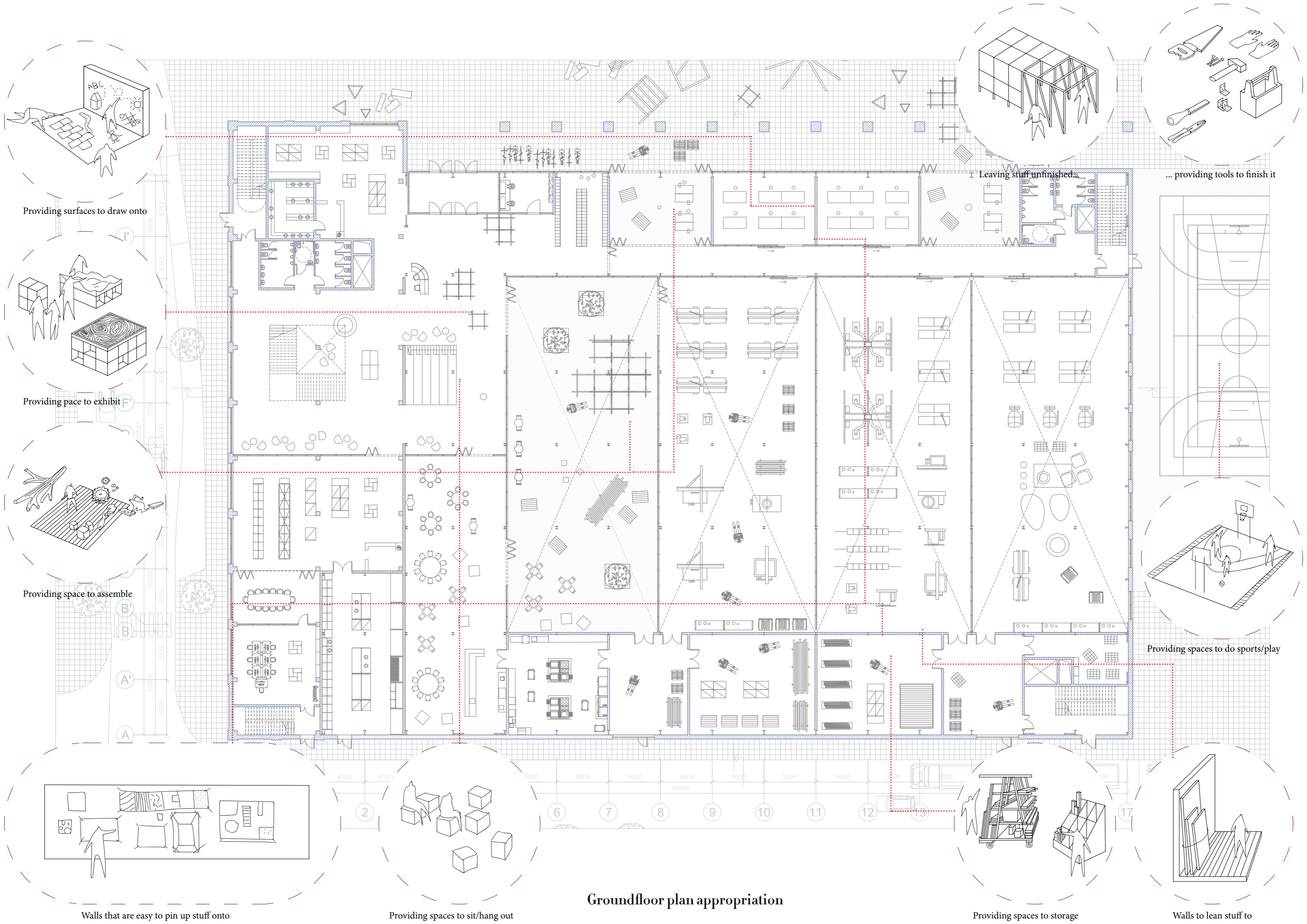




Overview



Groundfloor plan



Providing surfaces to draw onto

Providing space to exhibit

Providing space to assemble

Leaving stuff unfinished...

... providing tools to finish it

Providing spaces to do sports/play

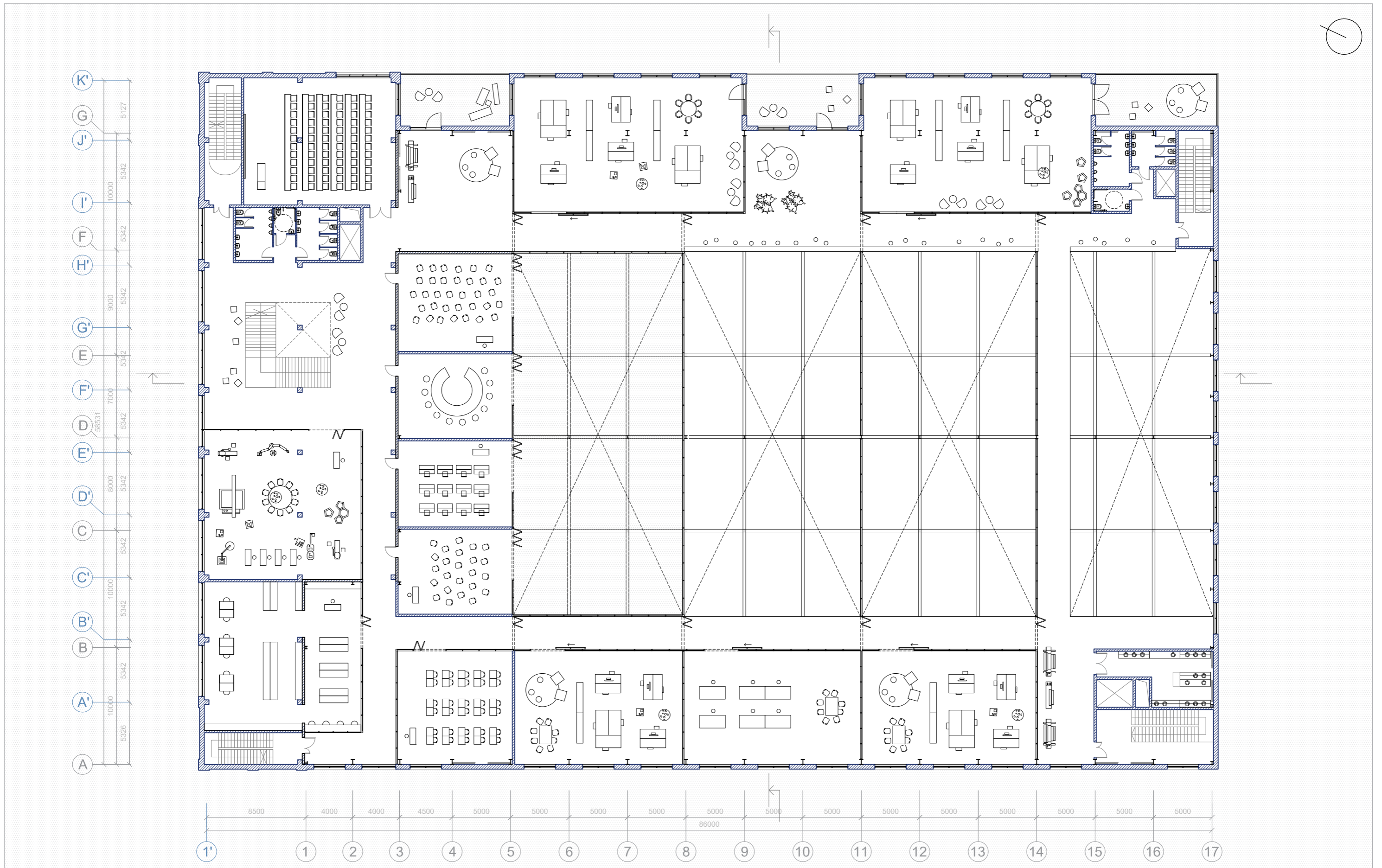
Walls that are easy to pin up stuff onto

Providing spaces to sit/hang out

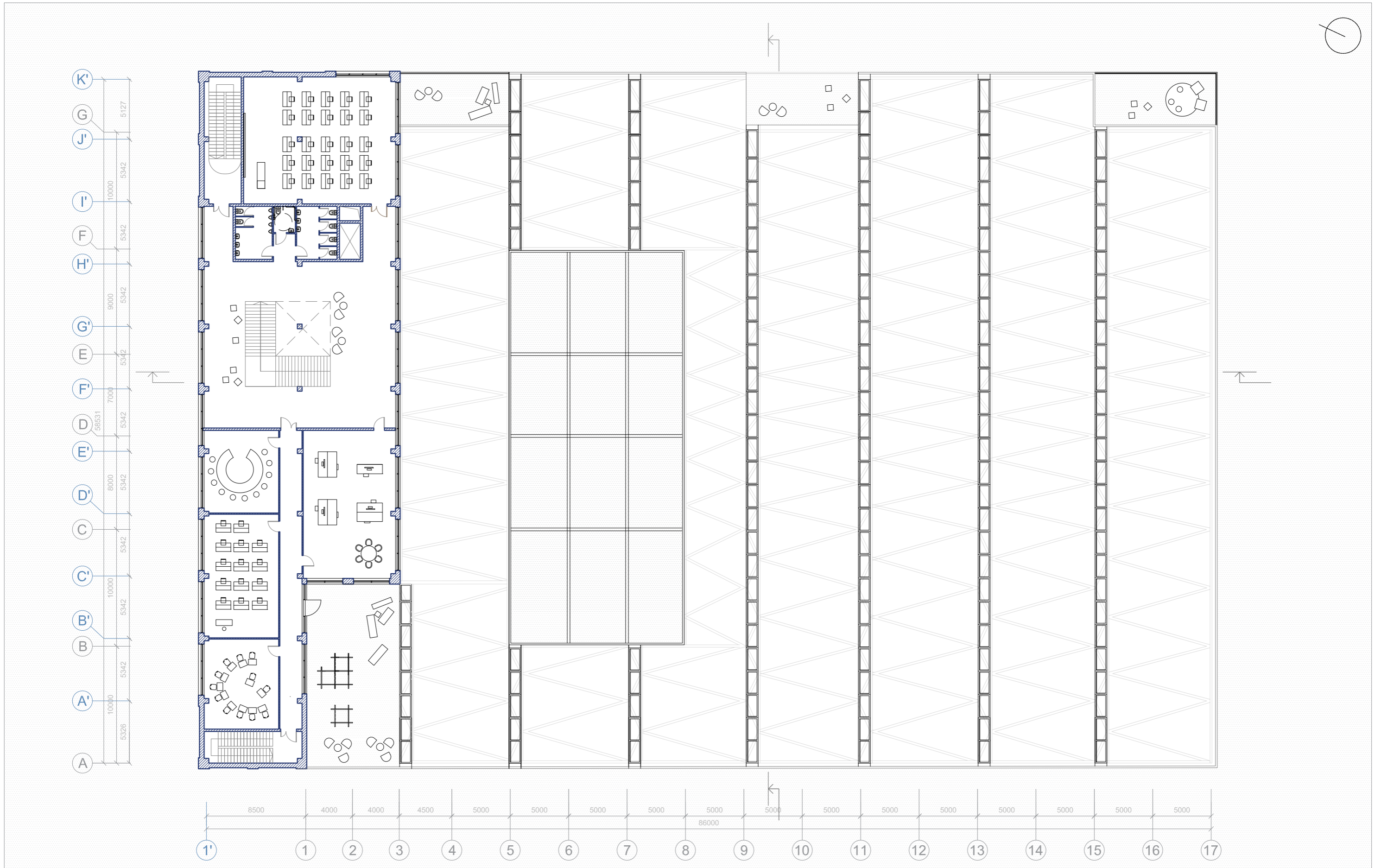
Groundfloor plan appropriation

Providing spaces to storage

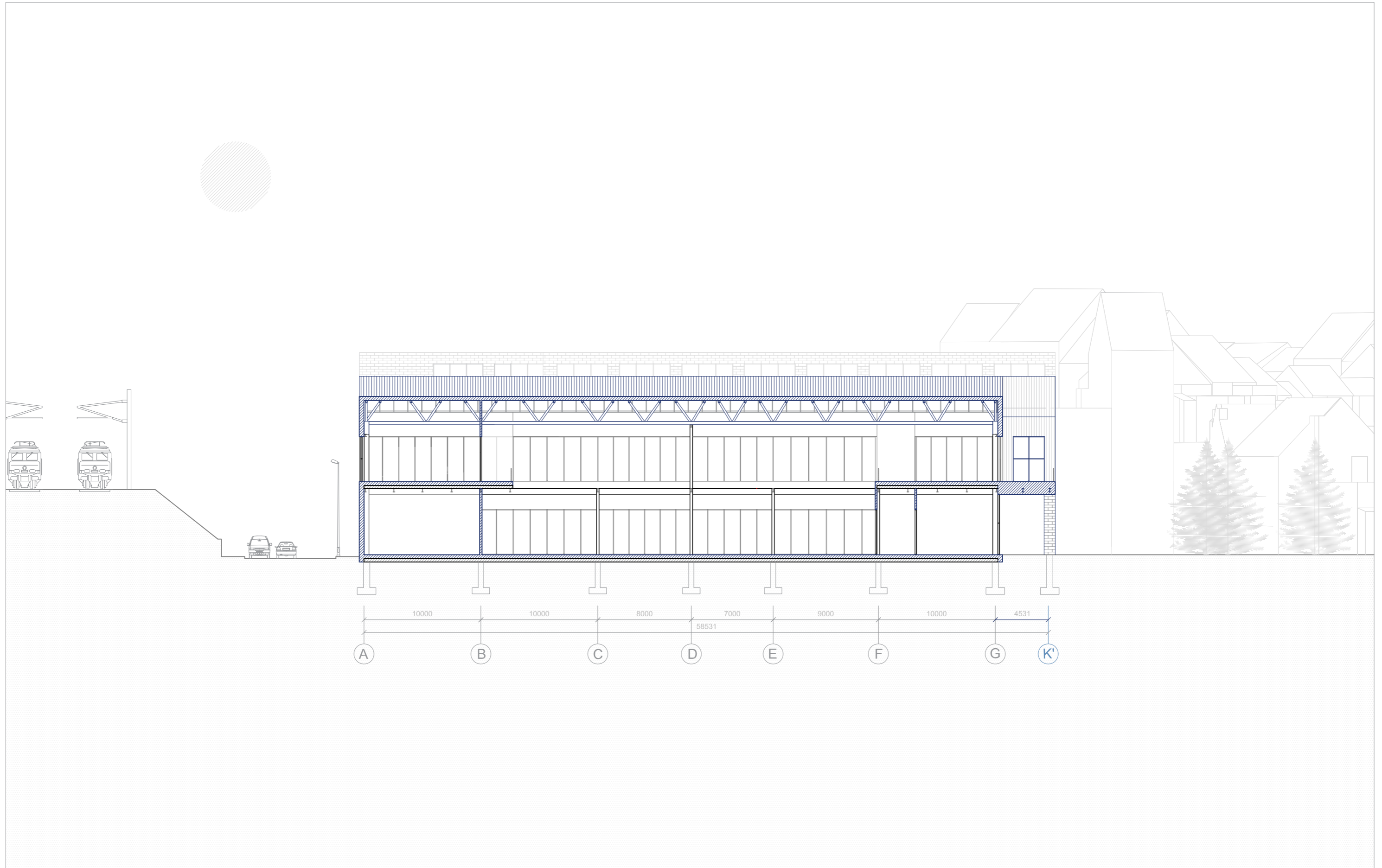
Walls to lean stuff to



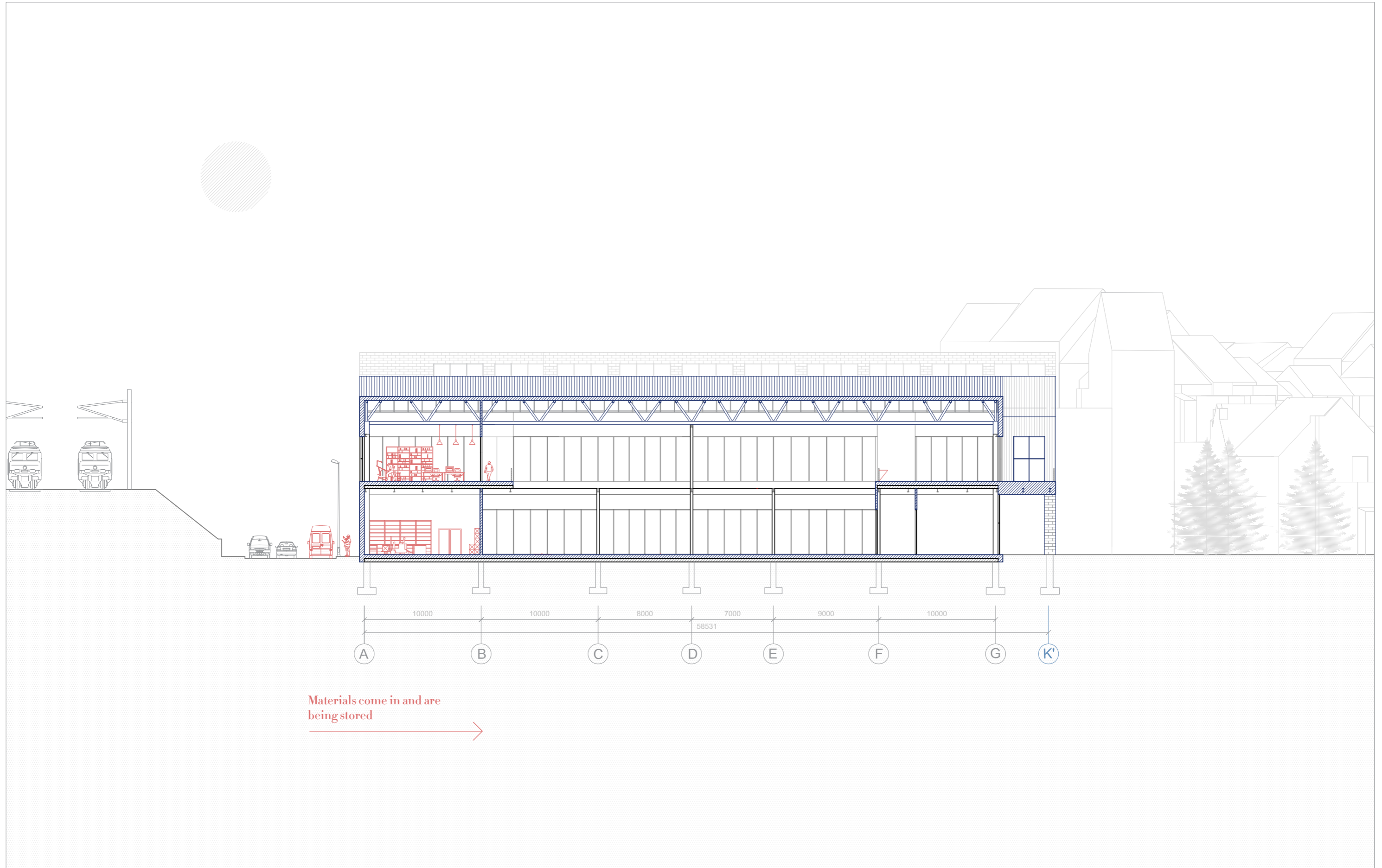
First floor plan



Second floor plan

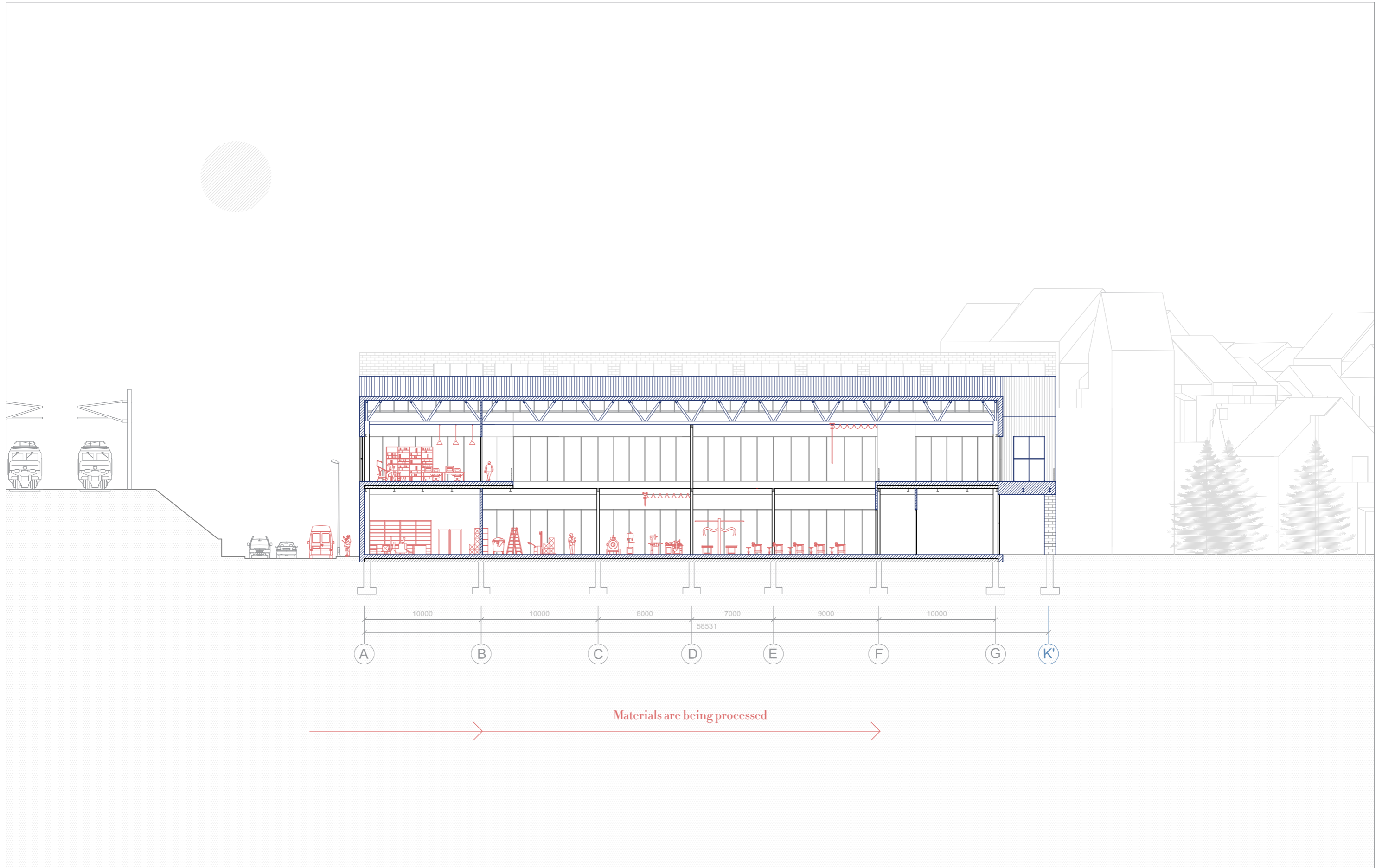


Section A-K

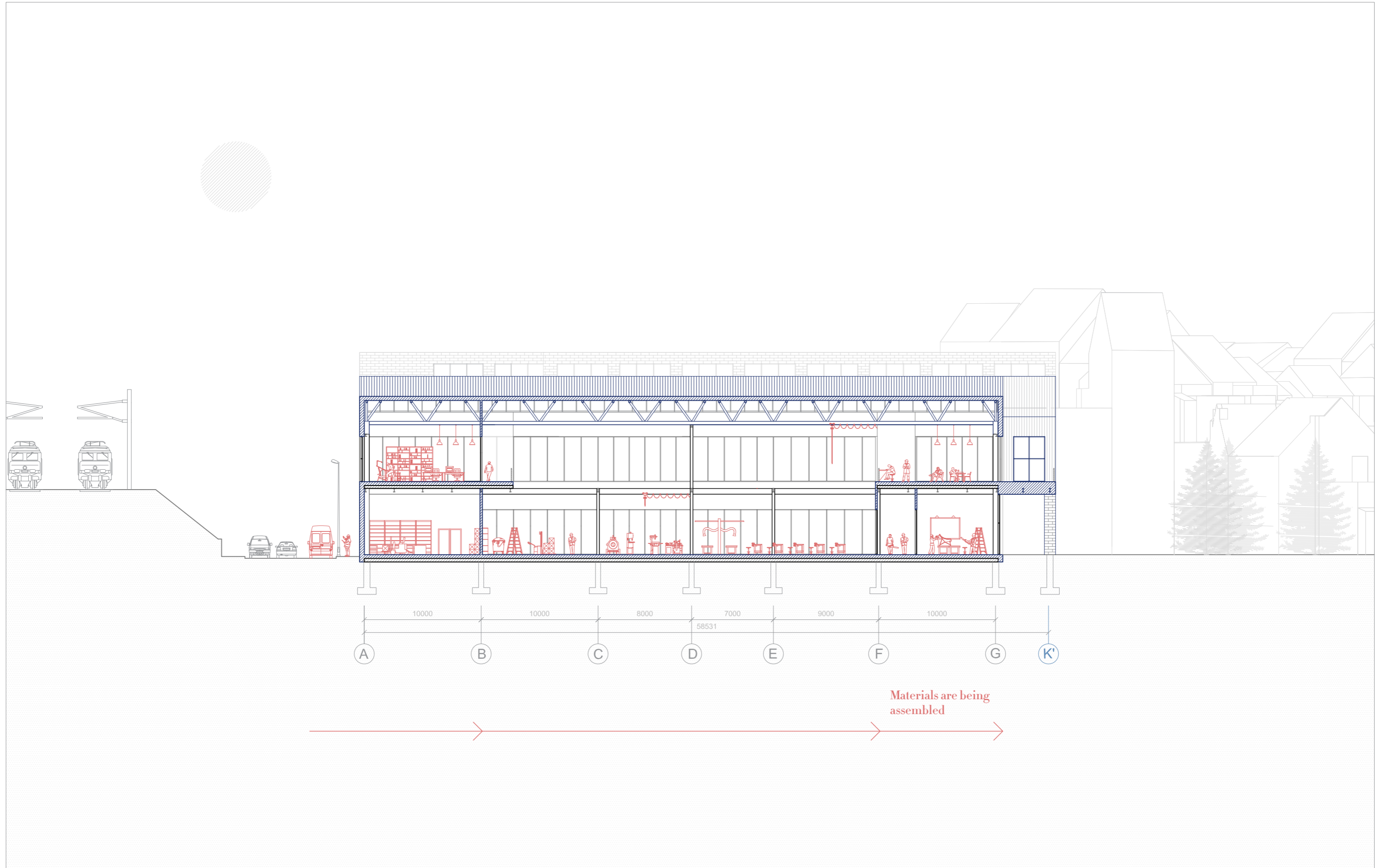


Materials come in and are being stored →

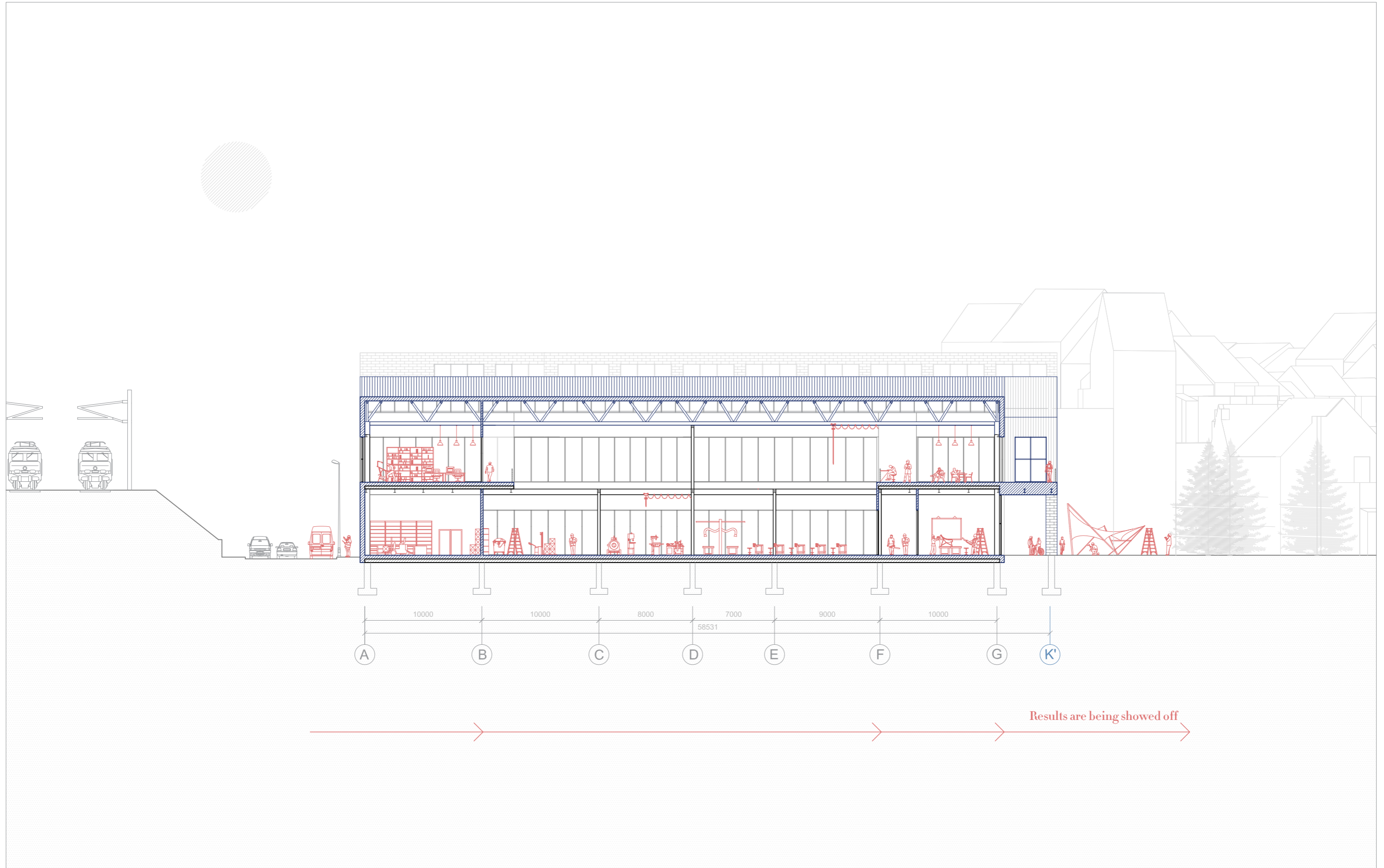
Section A-K



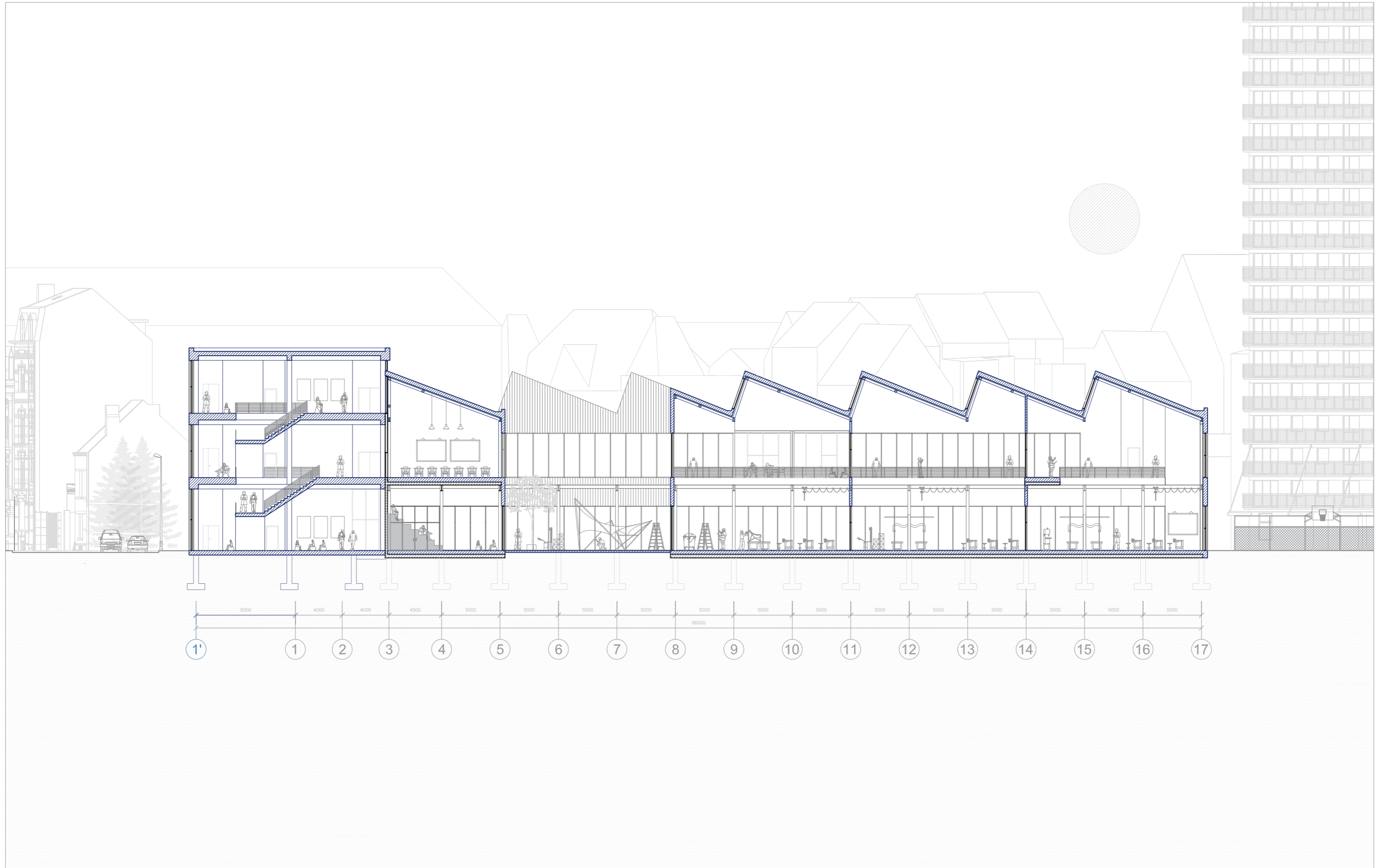
Section A-K'



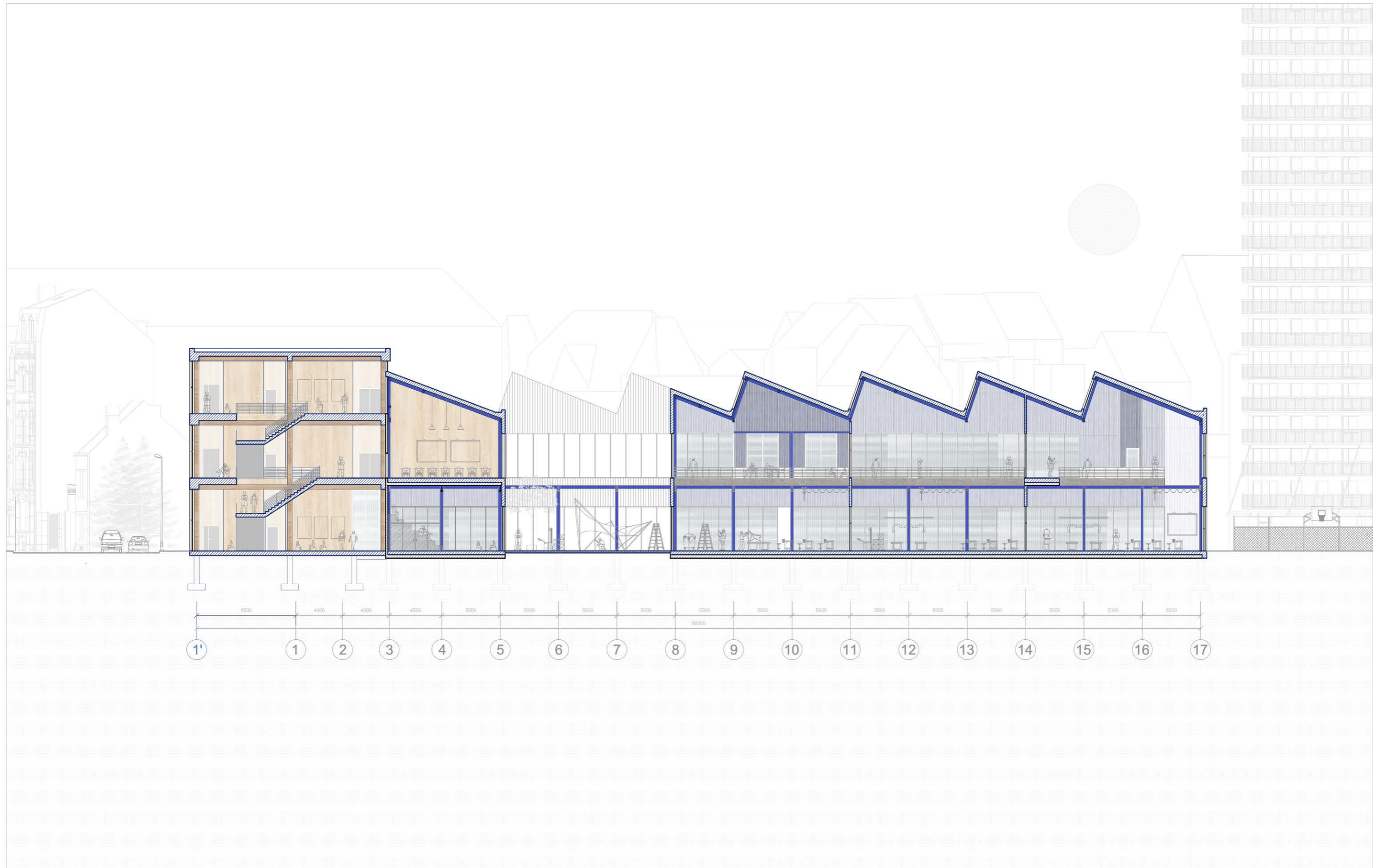
Section A-K



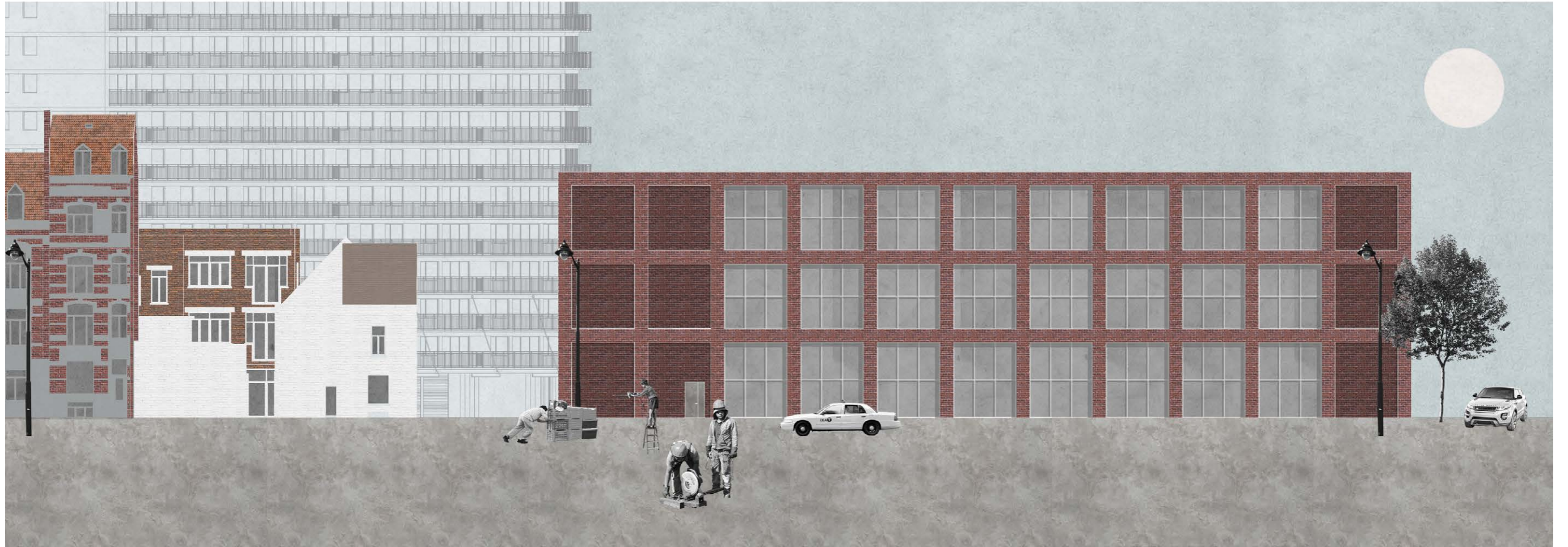
Section A-K



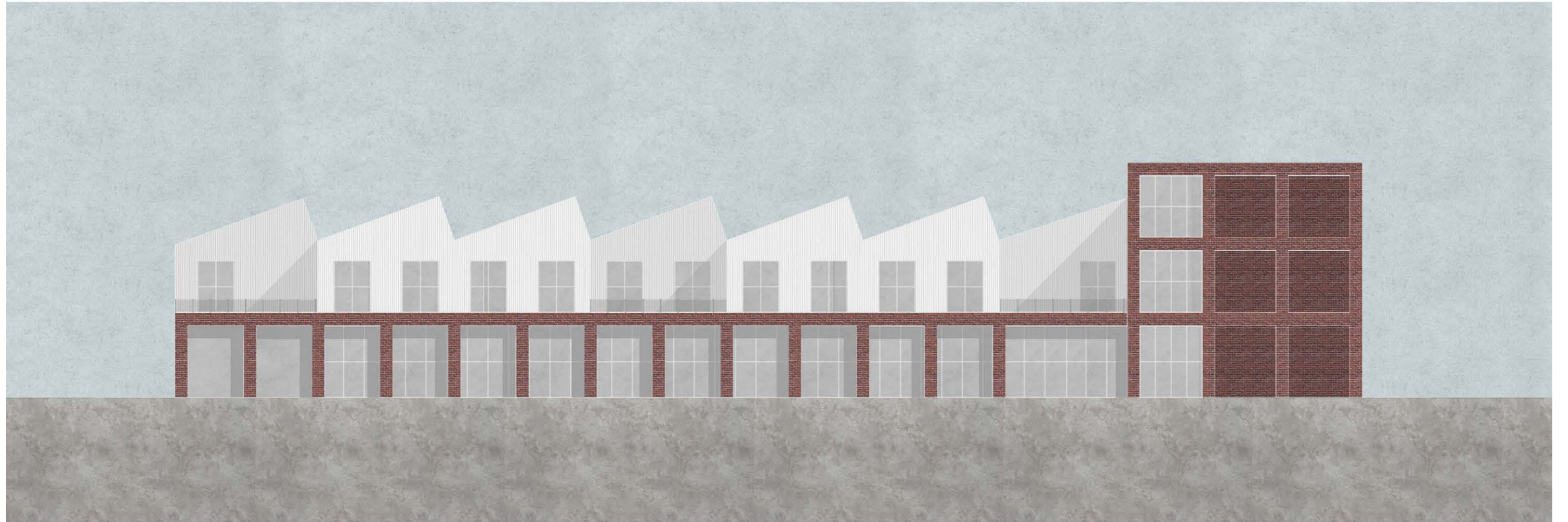
Section r'-17



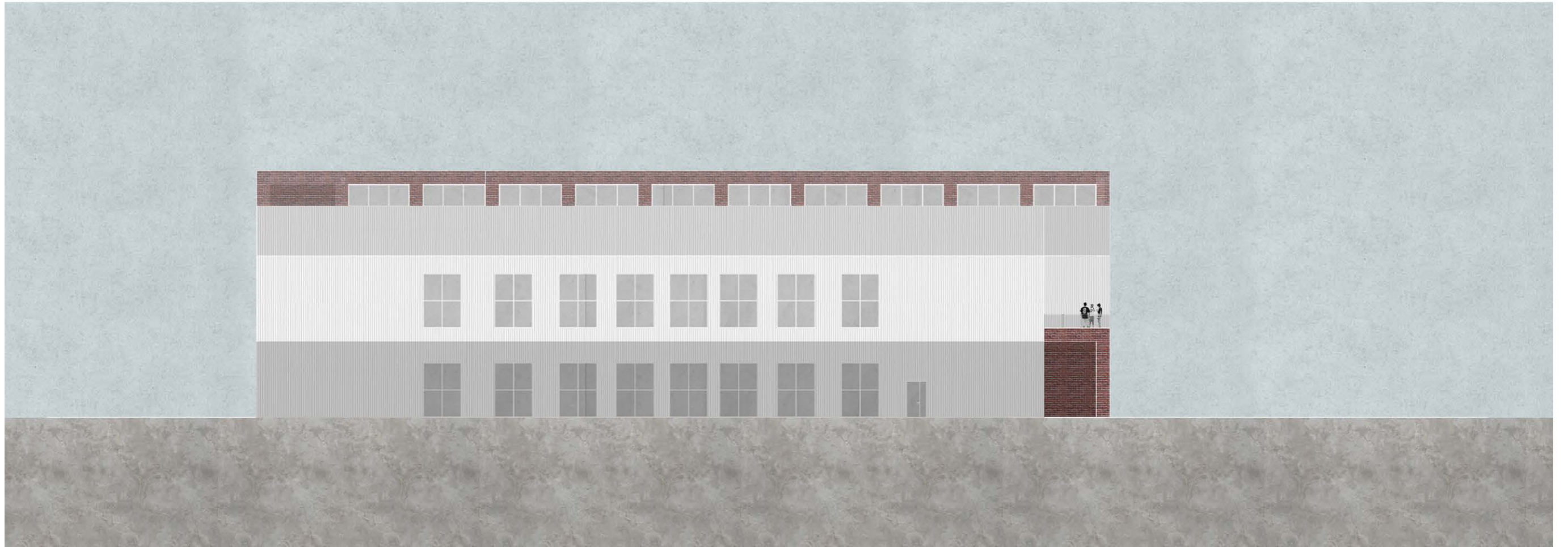
Section 1'-17



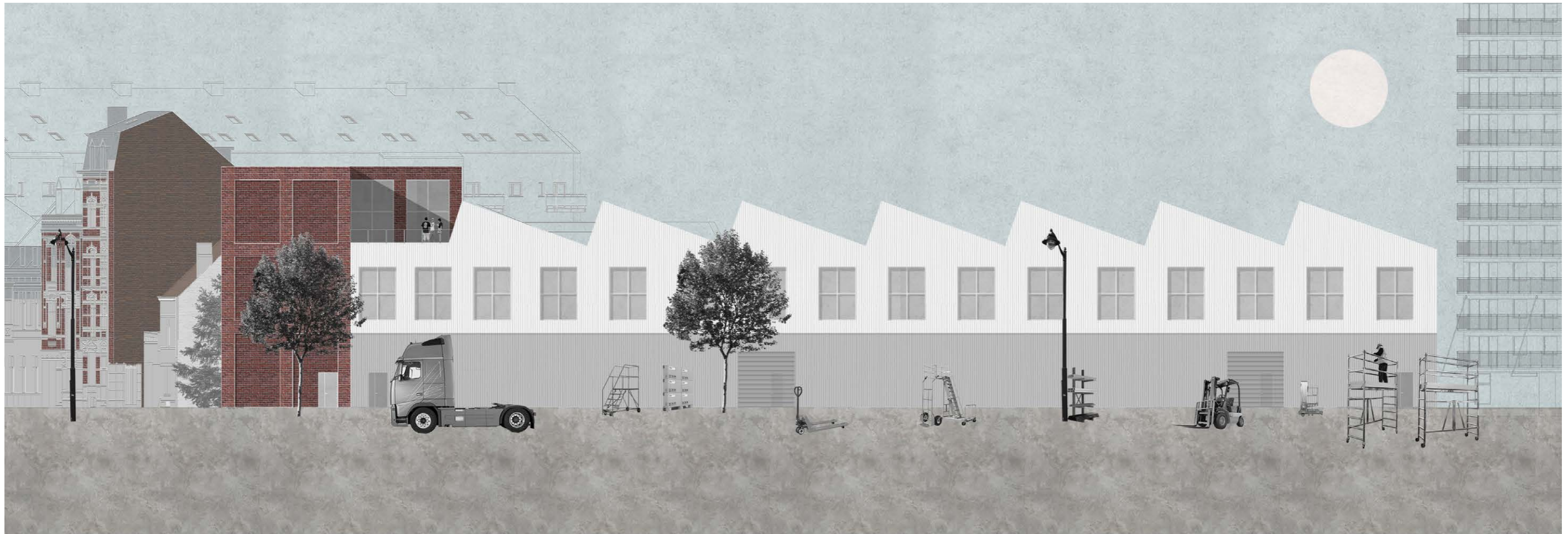
Northern facade



Eastern facade



Southern facade



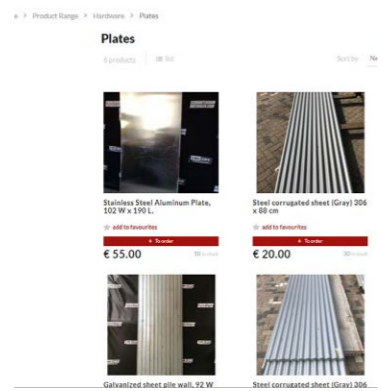
Western facade



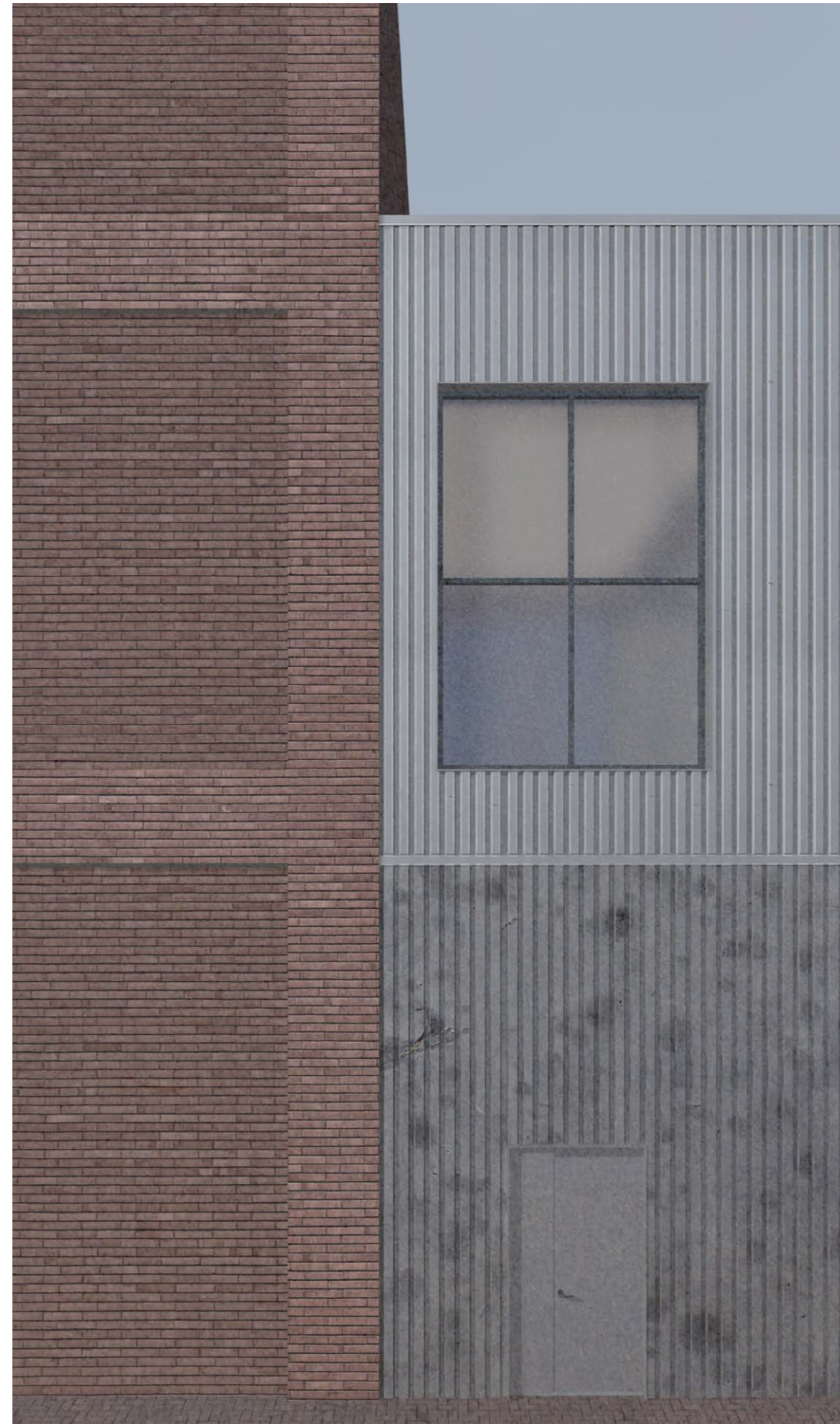
Reference - Resource Rows, Ørestad Syd
by Lendager



Referring to the existing



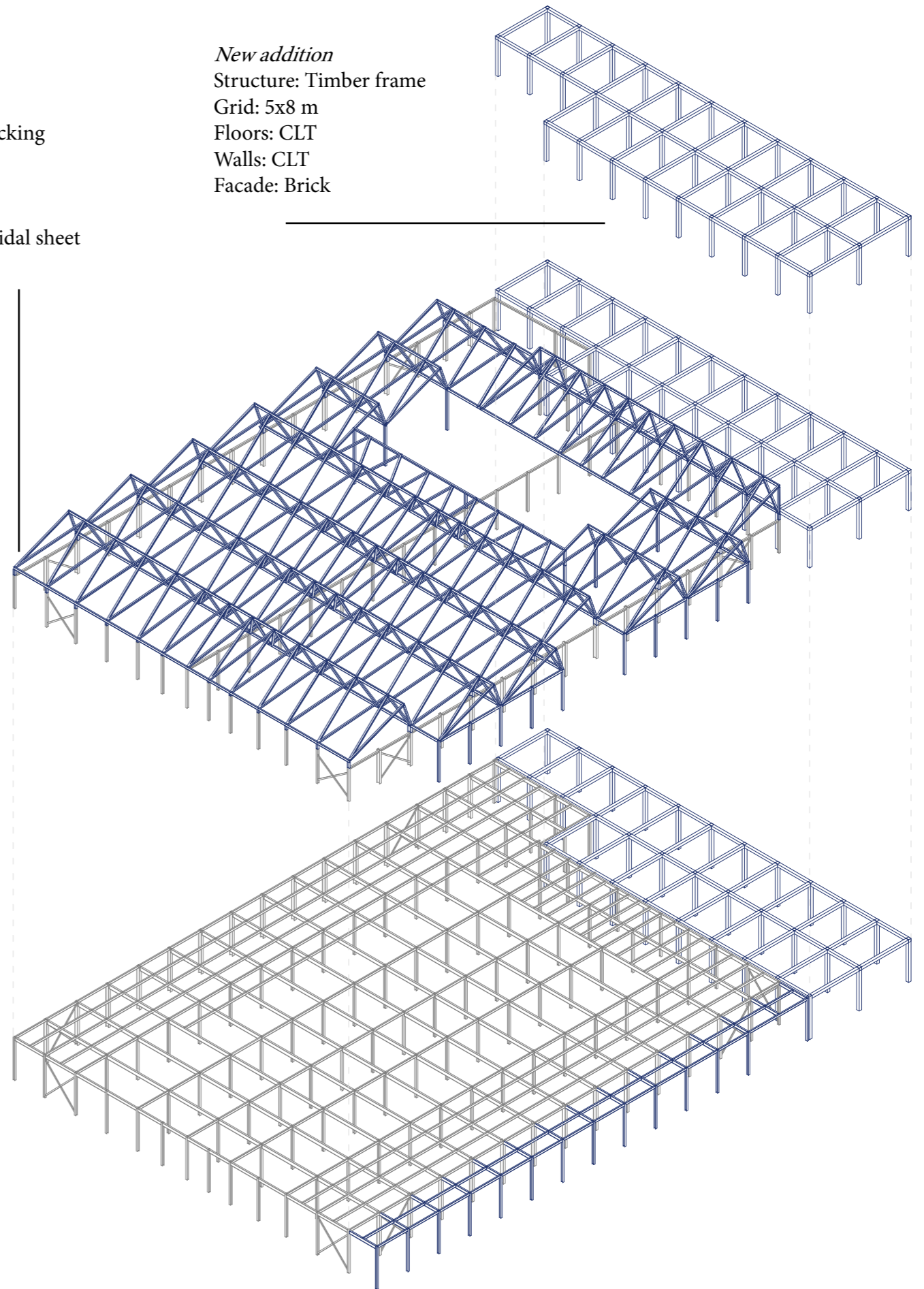
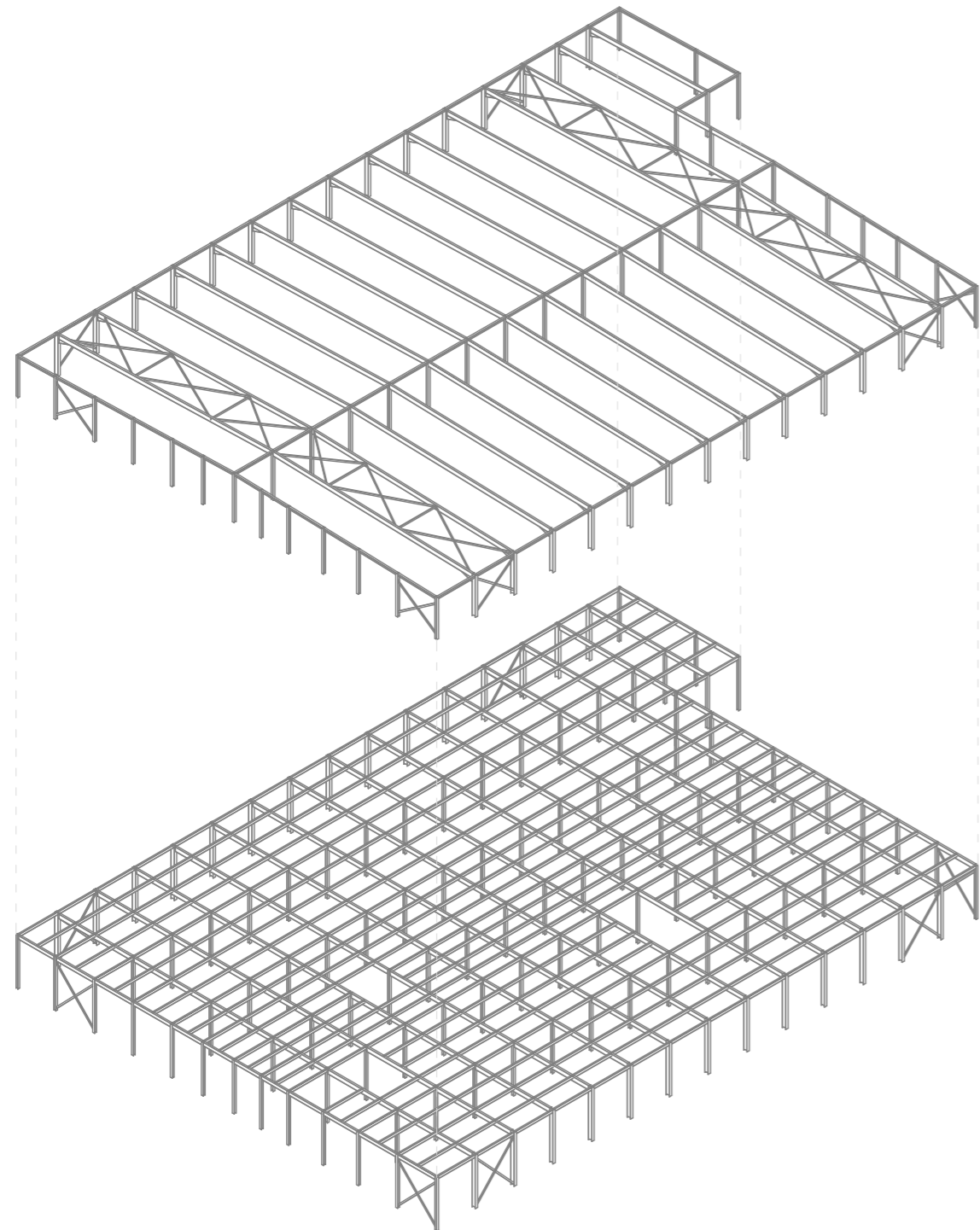
<https://gebruiktebouwmaterialen.com/>

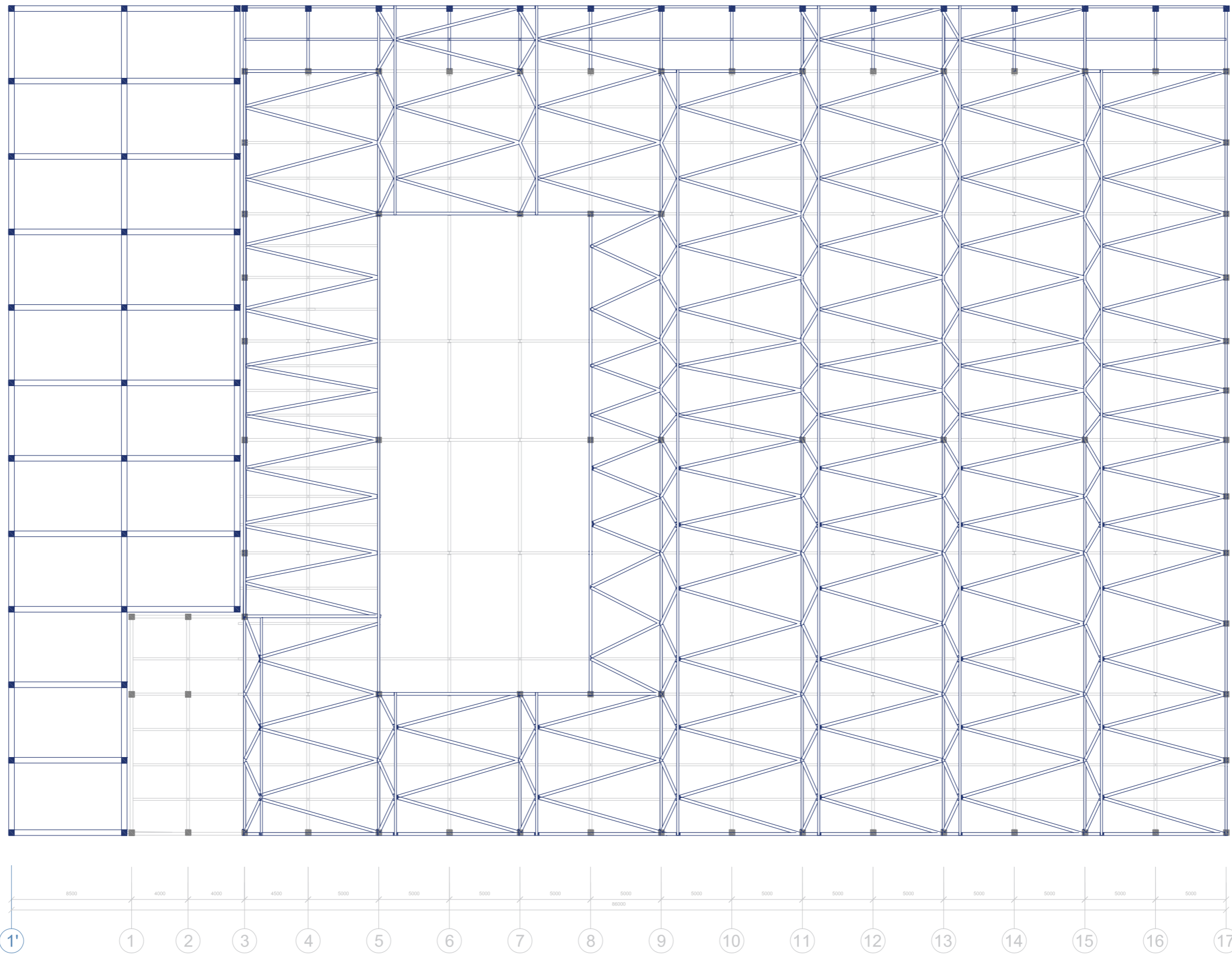
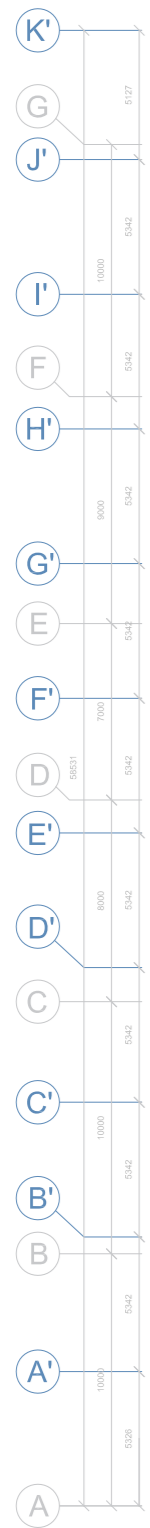


Threshold between old, new and reused

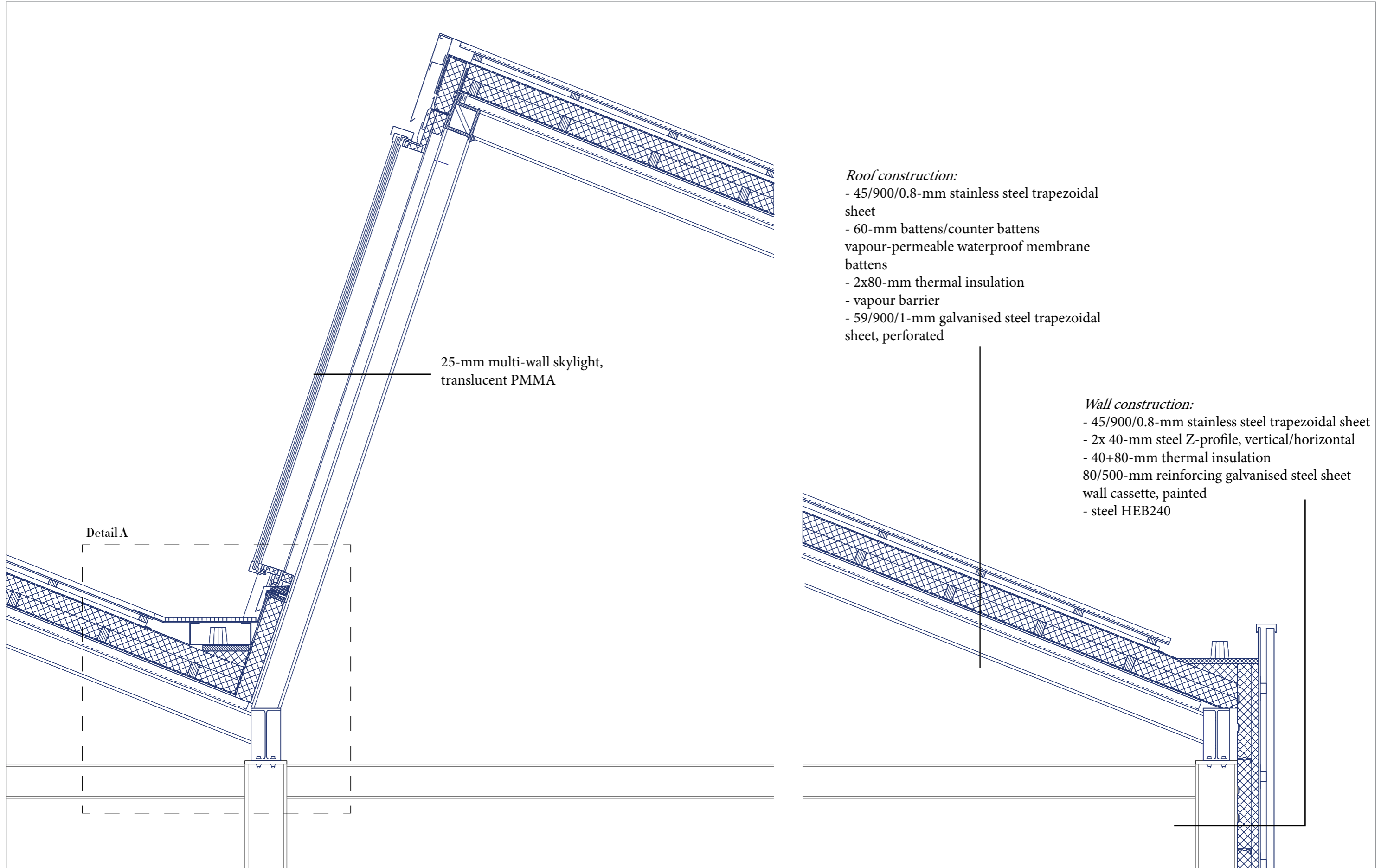
Existing transformation
Structure: Steel frame
Grid: 5x9 m
Floors: Concrete slab, steel decking
Walls: reinforcing
galvanised steel sheet wall
cassette
Facade: Stainless steel trapezoidal sheet

New addition
Structure: Timber frame
Grid: 5x8 m
Floors: CLT
Walls: CLT
Facade: Brick





Structure



25-mm multi-wall skylight,
translucent PMMA

Detail A

Roof construction:

- 45/900/0.8-mm stainless steel trapezoidal sheet
- 60-mm battens/counter battens
- vapour-permeable waterproof membrane
- battens
- 2x80-mm thermal insulation
- vapour barrier
- 59/900/1-mm galvanised steel trapezoidal sheet, perforated

Wall construction:

- 45/900/0.8-mm stainless steel trapezoidal sheet
- 2x 40-mm steel Z-profile, vertical/horizontal
- 40+80-mm thermal insulation
- 80/500-mm reinforcing galvanised steel sheet
- wall cassette, painted
- steel HEB240

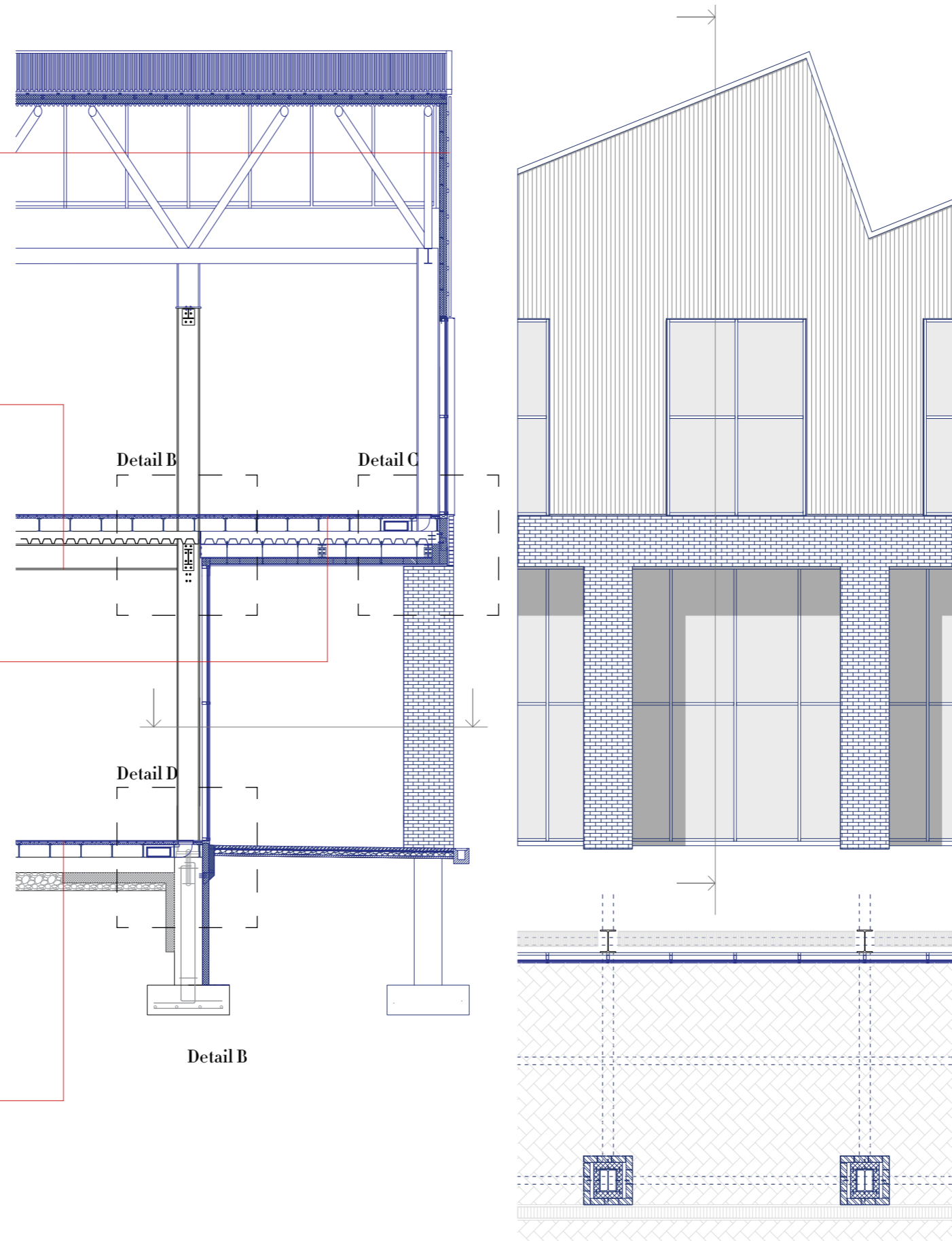
Roof section

- (from outside to inside)
- 45/900/0.8-mm stainless steel trapezoidal sheet
- 2x 40-mm steel Z-profile, vertical/horizontal
- 40+80-mm thermal insulation
- 80/500-mm reinforcing galvanised steel sheet wall cassette, painted
- exposed HEB240, protected with Nullifire intumescent coating

- (from top to bottom)
- 7mm reused existing tiles
- 6mm adhesive
- 4mm leveling screed
- 28mm routed rigid insulation inlaid with underfloor heating pipes
- 32mm rigid insulation
- 250mm raised floor system
- 200 mm concrete slab
- Steel profiled sheeting

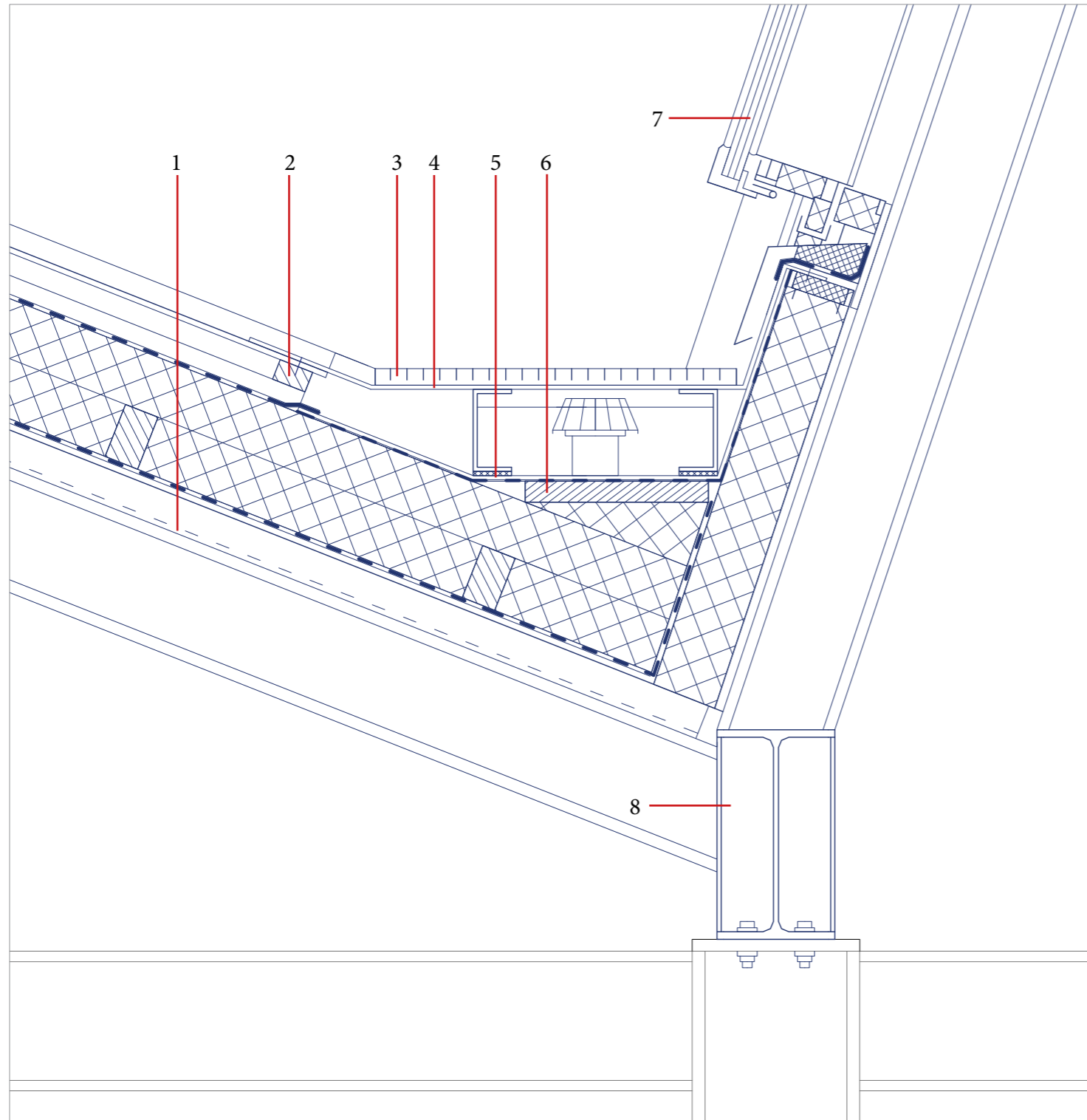
1. (from top to bottom)
- 7mm reclaimed tiles
- 6mm adhesive
- 4mm leveling screed
- 28mm routed rigid insulation inlaid with underfloor heating pipes
- 32mm rigid insulation
- 250mm raised floor system
- Steel decking
- Steel beam IPE300
- Sheathing
- Vapour-permeable waterproof membrane
- Rigid insulation between Z furring members
- Prefabricated concrete panel

- (from top to bottom)
- 7mm reused existing tiles
- 6mm adhesive
- 4mm leveling screed
- 28mm routed rigid insulation inlaid with underfloor heating pipes
- 32mm rigid insulation
- 250mm raised floor system
- 250 mm concrete slab



Facade section

Detail A



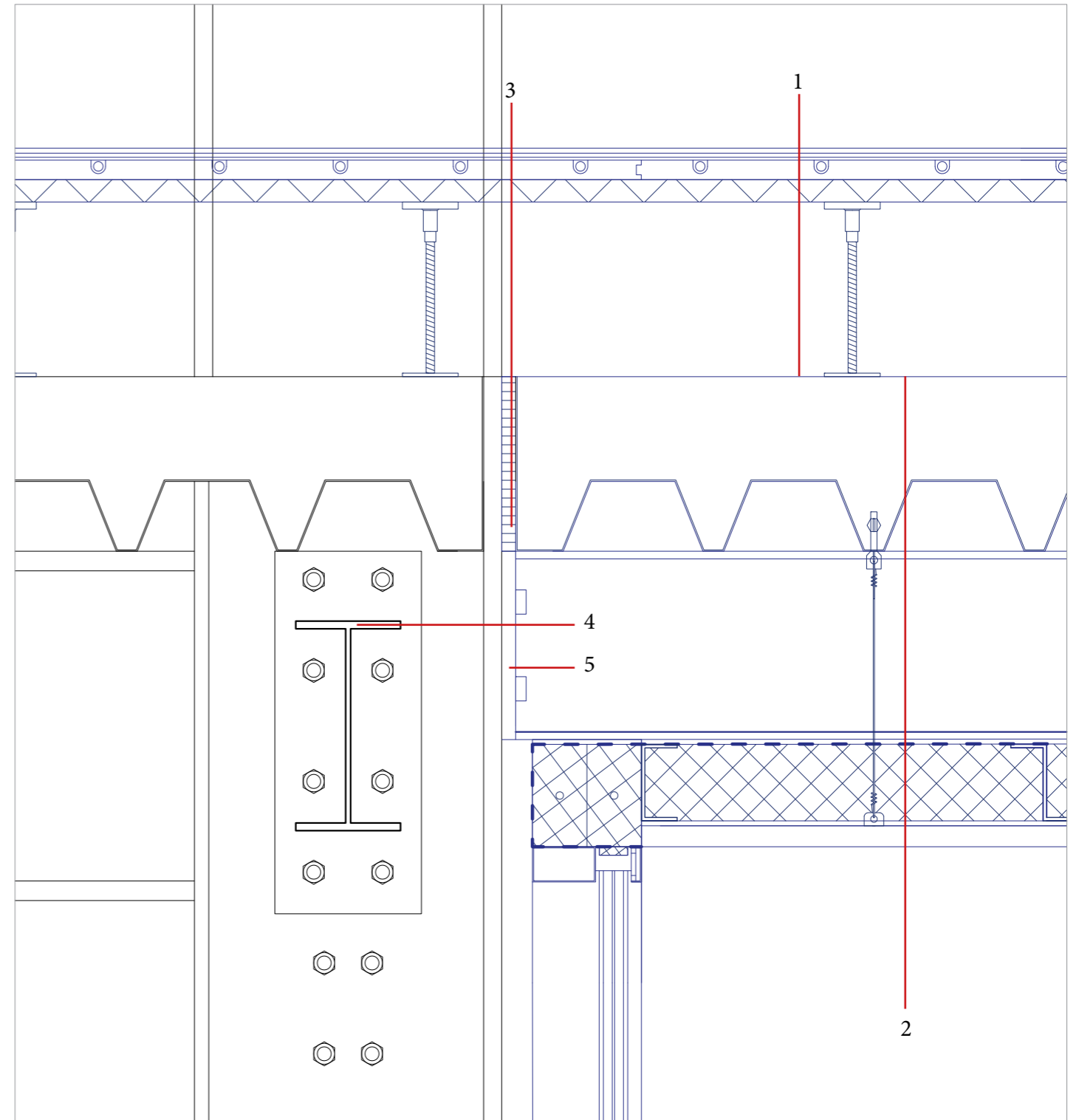
1. (from top to bottom)

- 45/900/0.8-mm stainless steel trapezoidal sheet
- 60-mm battens/counter battens
- vapour-permeable waterproof membrane
- battens
- 2x80-mm thermal insulation
- vapour barrier
- 59/900/1-mm galvanised steel trapezoidal sheet, painted

2. battens

- 3. metal grating
- 4. metal grating fixture
- 5. gutter
- 6. gutter boards
- 7. 25-mm multi-wall skylight, translucent PMMA
- 8. exposed steel beam IPE300, protected with Nullifire intumescent coating

Detail B



1. (from top to bottom)

- 7mm reclaimed tiles
- 6mm adhesive
- 4mm leveling screed
- 28mm routed rigid insulation inlaid with under-floor heating pipes
- 32mm rigid insulation
- 250mm raised floor system

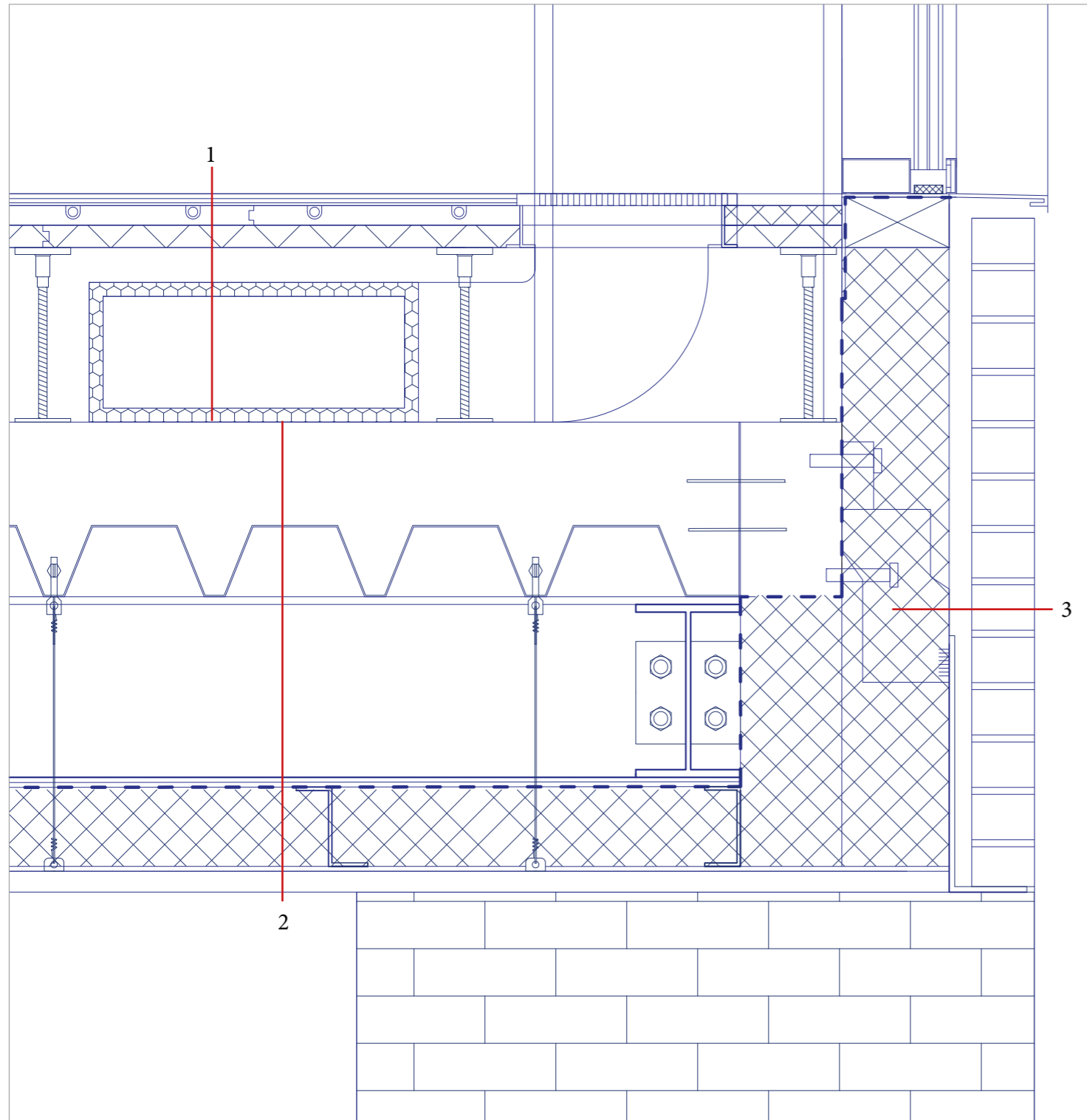
2. (from top to bottom)

- Concrete floor, steel decking
- Steel beam IPE300
- Sheeting
- Vapour-permeable waterproof membrane
- Rigid insulation between Z furring members
- Prefabricated concrete panel

3. Expansion joint

- 4. Exposed steel beam IPE300, protected with Nullifire intumescent coating
- 5. Endplate

Detail A



1. (from top to bottom)

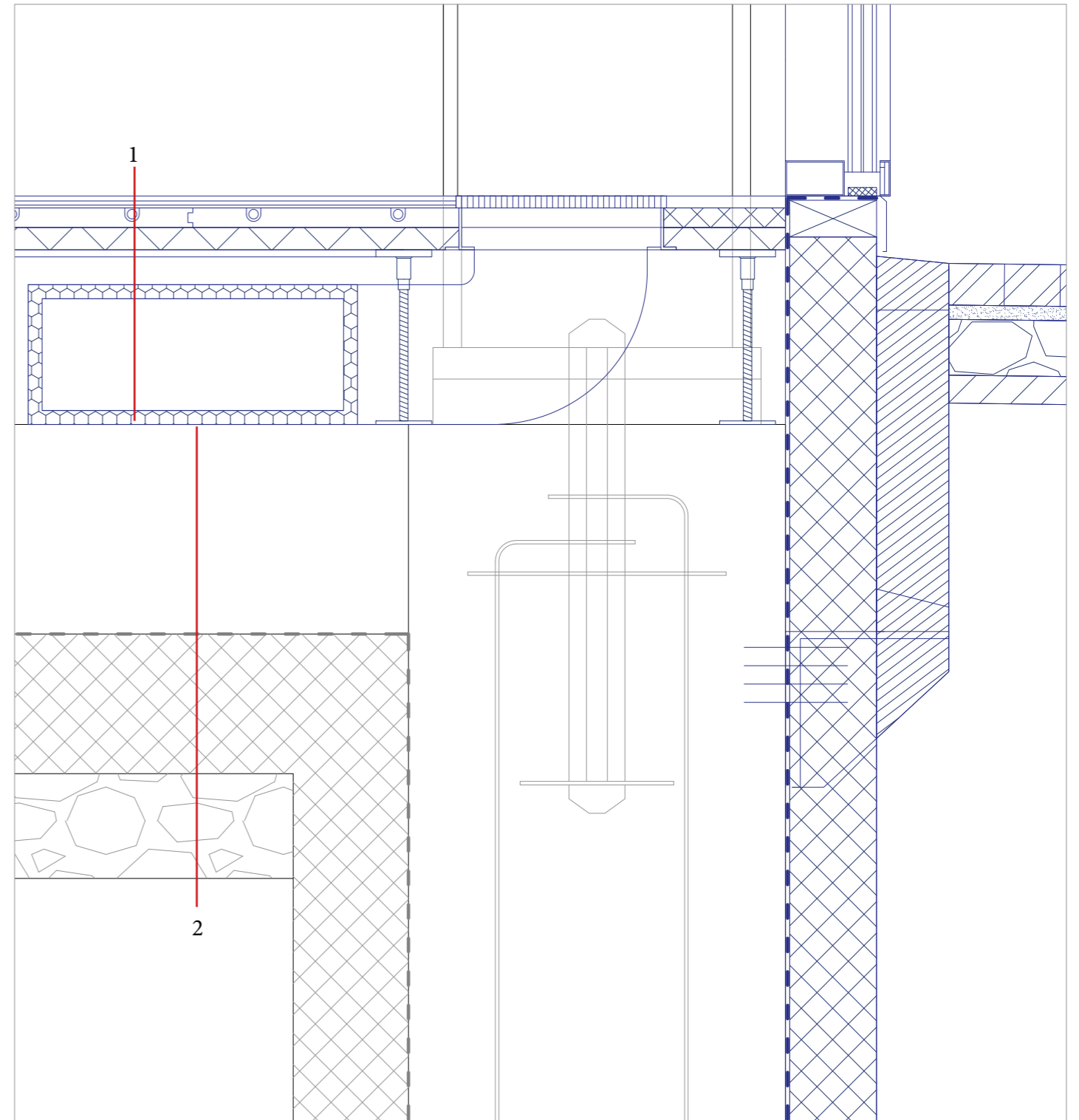
- 7mm reclaimed tiles
- 6mm adhesive
- 4mm leveling screed
- 28mm routed rigid insulation inlaid with underfloor heating pipes
- 32mm rigid insulation
- 250mm raised floor system

2. (from top to bottom)

- Concrete floor steel decking
- Steel beam IPE300
- Sheating
- Vapour-permeable waterproof membrane
- Rigid insulation between Z furring members
- Prefabricated concrete panel

3. Brick carrier

Detail D



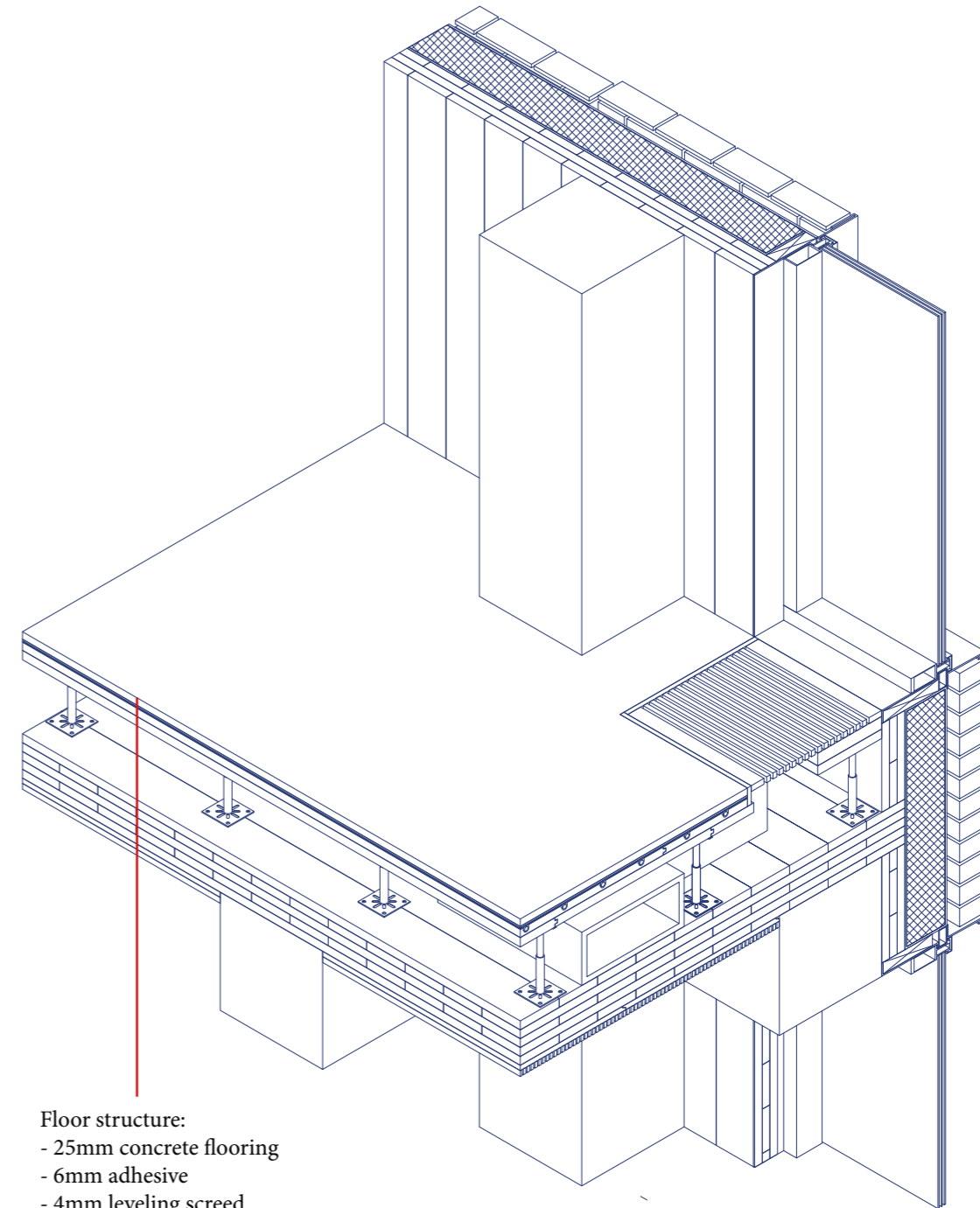
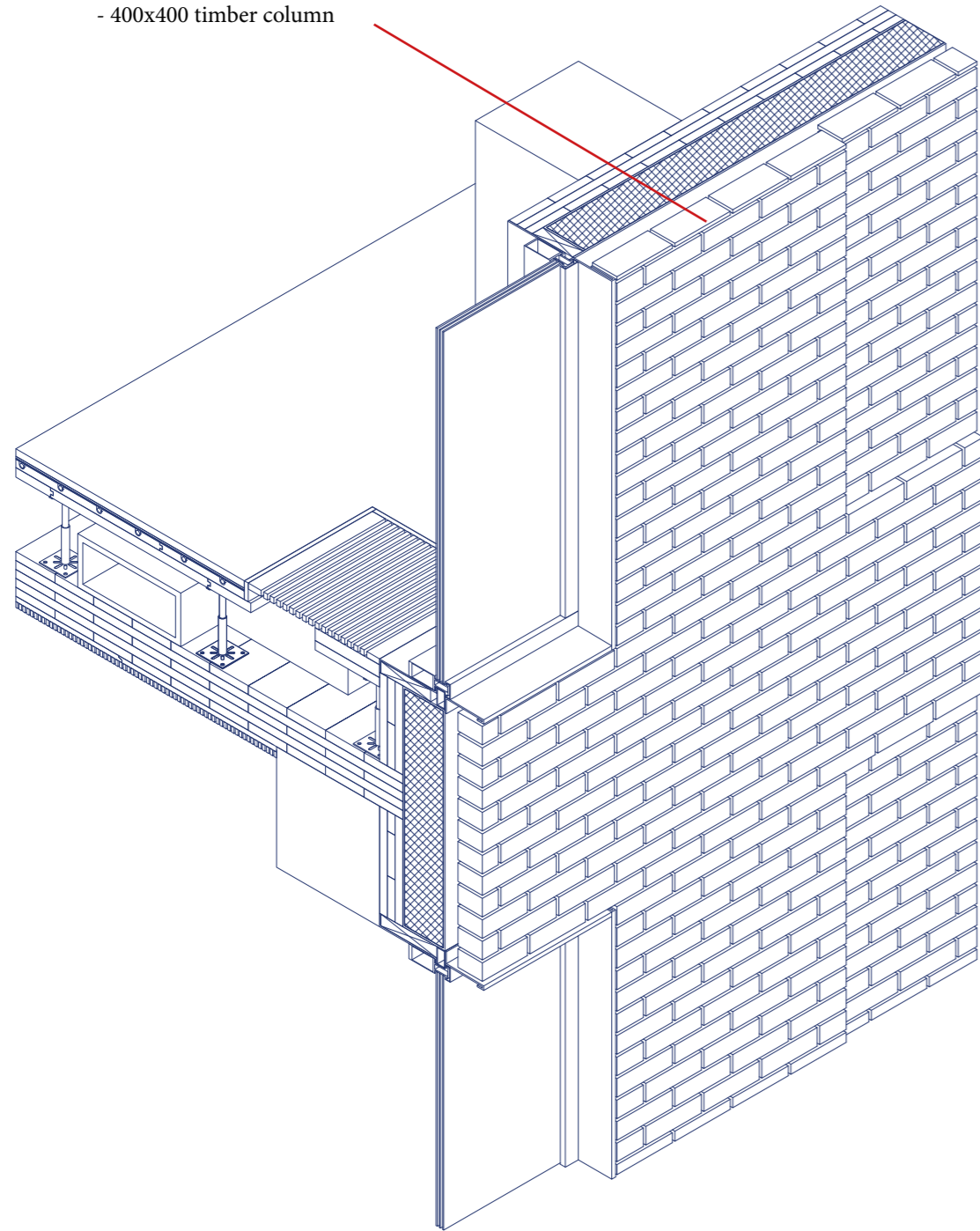
1. (from top to bottom)

- 7mm reclaimed tiles
- 6mm adhesive
- 4mm leveling screed
- 28mm routed rigid insulation inlaid with underfloor heating pipes
- 32mm rigid insulation
- 250mm raised floor system

2. (from top to bottom)

- 300mm concrete floor slab
- vapour-permeable waterproof membrane
- 200 mm insulation
- compacted gravel

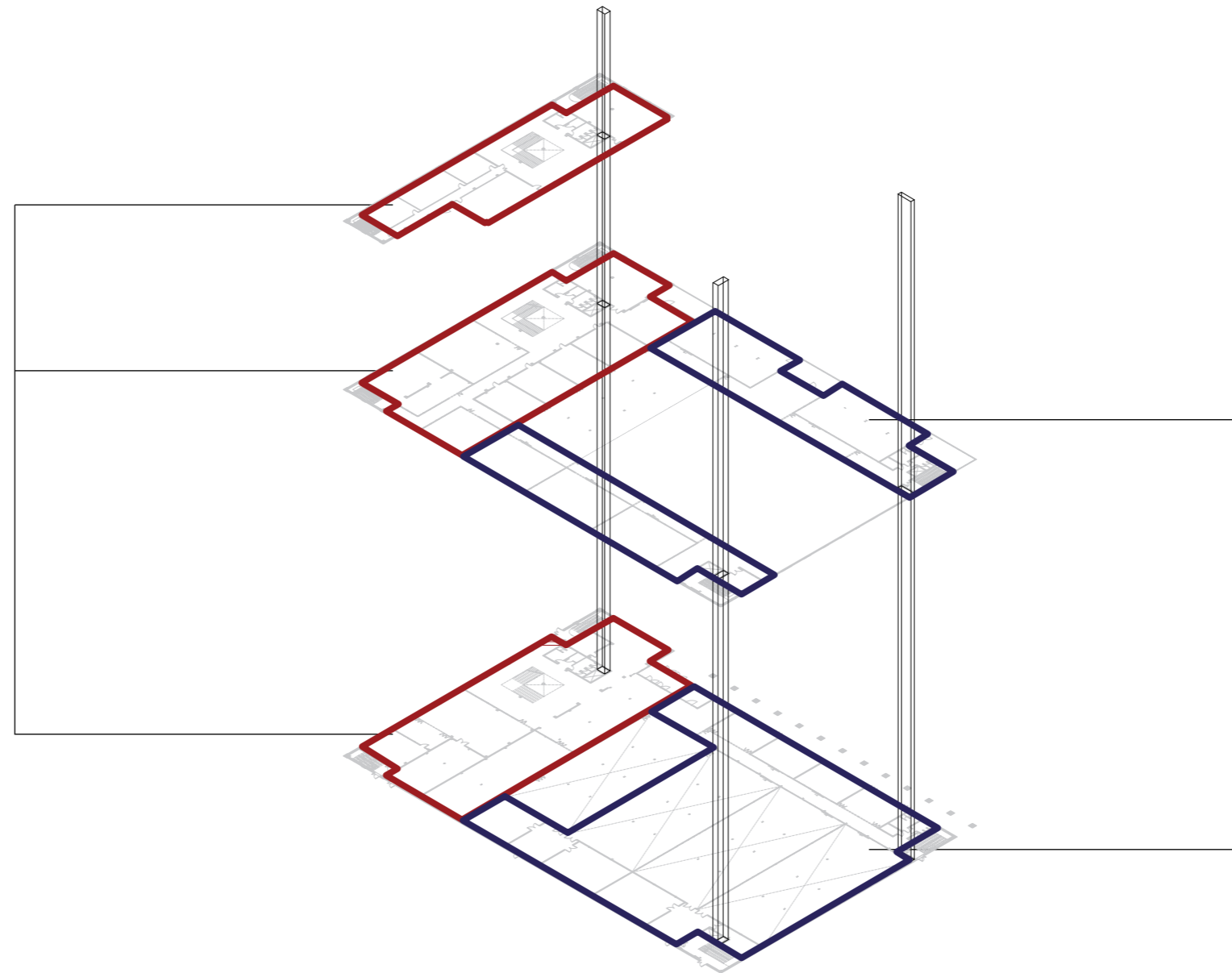
- Wall structure:
- Bricks
 - 50mm air cavity
 - 150 insulation
 - Three layers CLT wall
 - 400x400 timber column



- Floor structure:
- 25mm concrete flooring
 - 6mm adhesive
 - 4mm leveling screed
 - 28mm routed rigid insulation inlaid with under-floor heating pipes
 - 32mm rigid insulation
 - 250mm raised floor system
 - 150 mm CLT floor
 - 18mm Acousting insulation
 - 19mm Acousting timber boards
 - 400x400 Timber beam

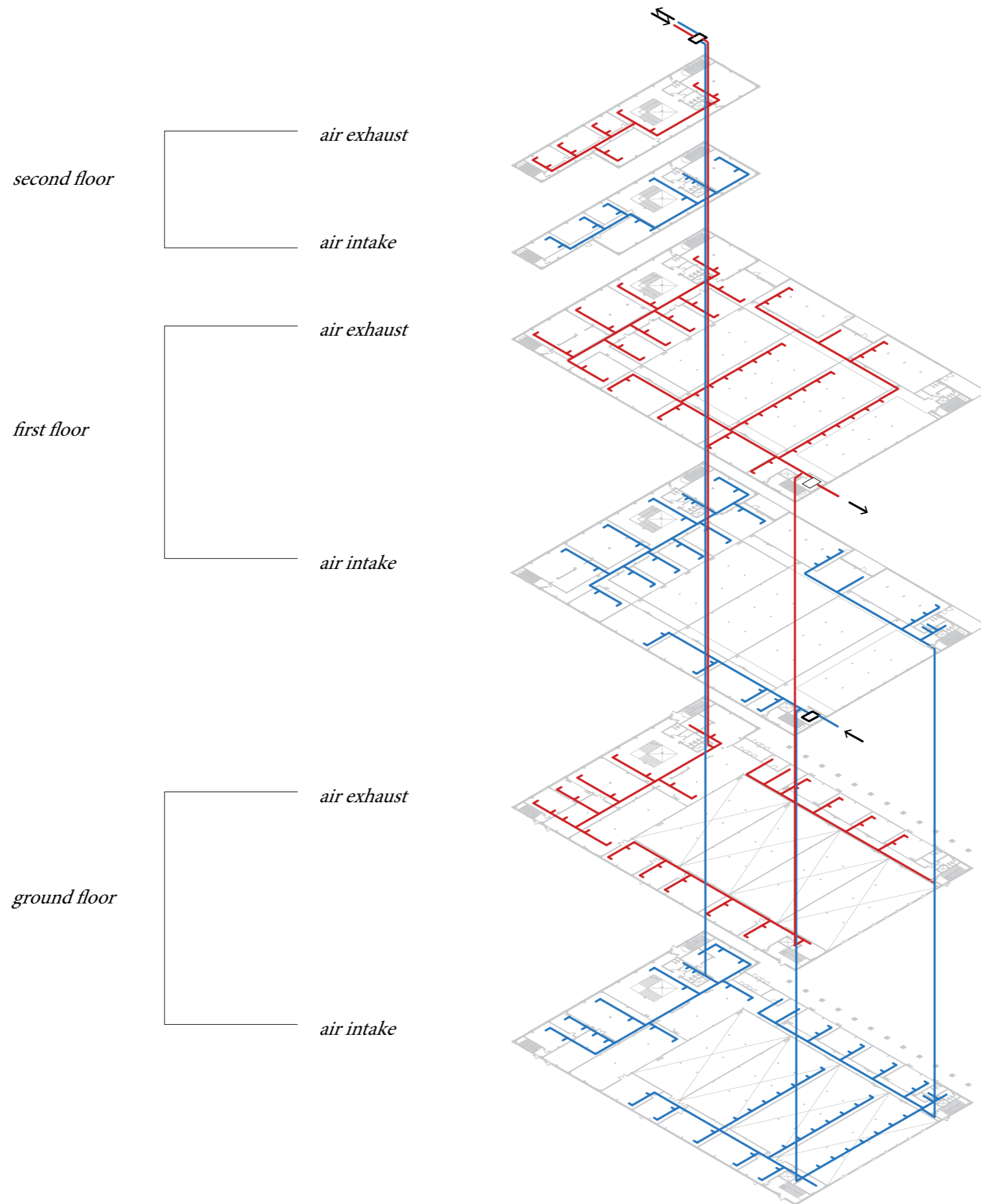
New public building wall structure axonometry

*Classrooms and
public spaces*

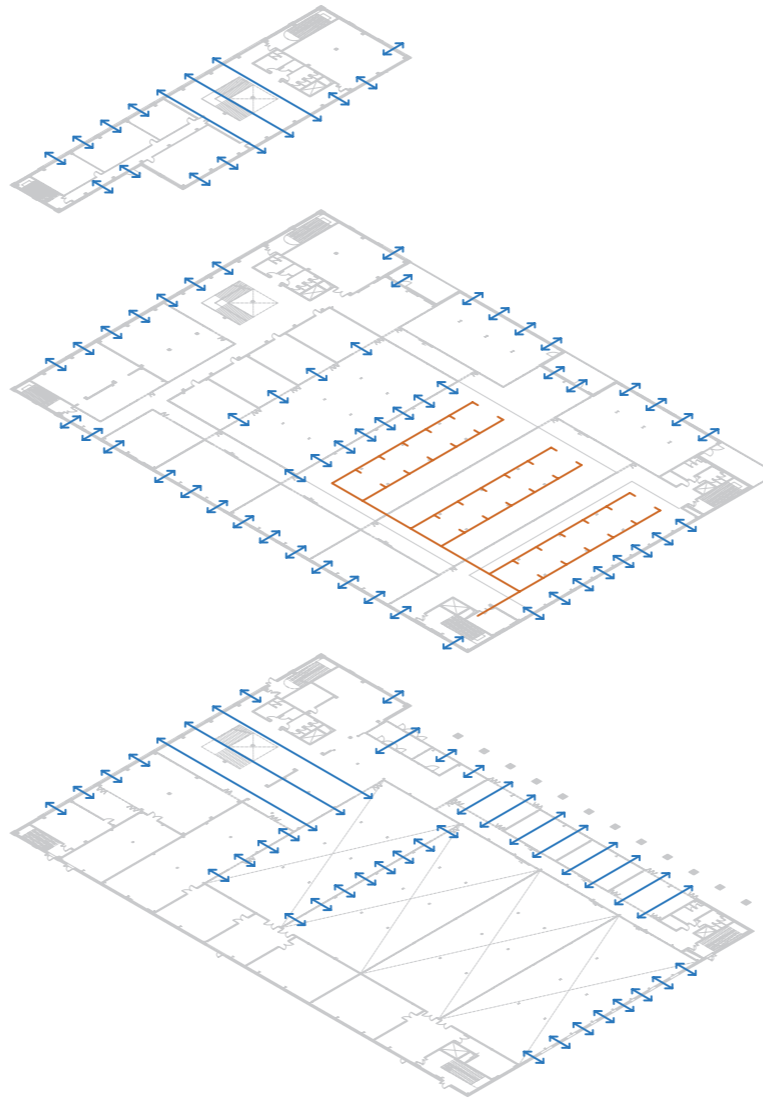


Workshops

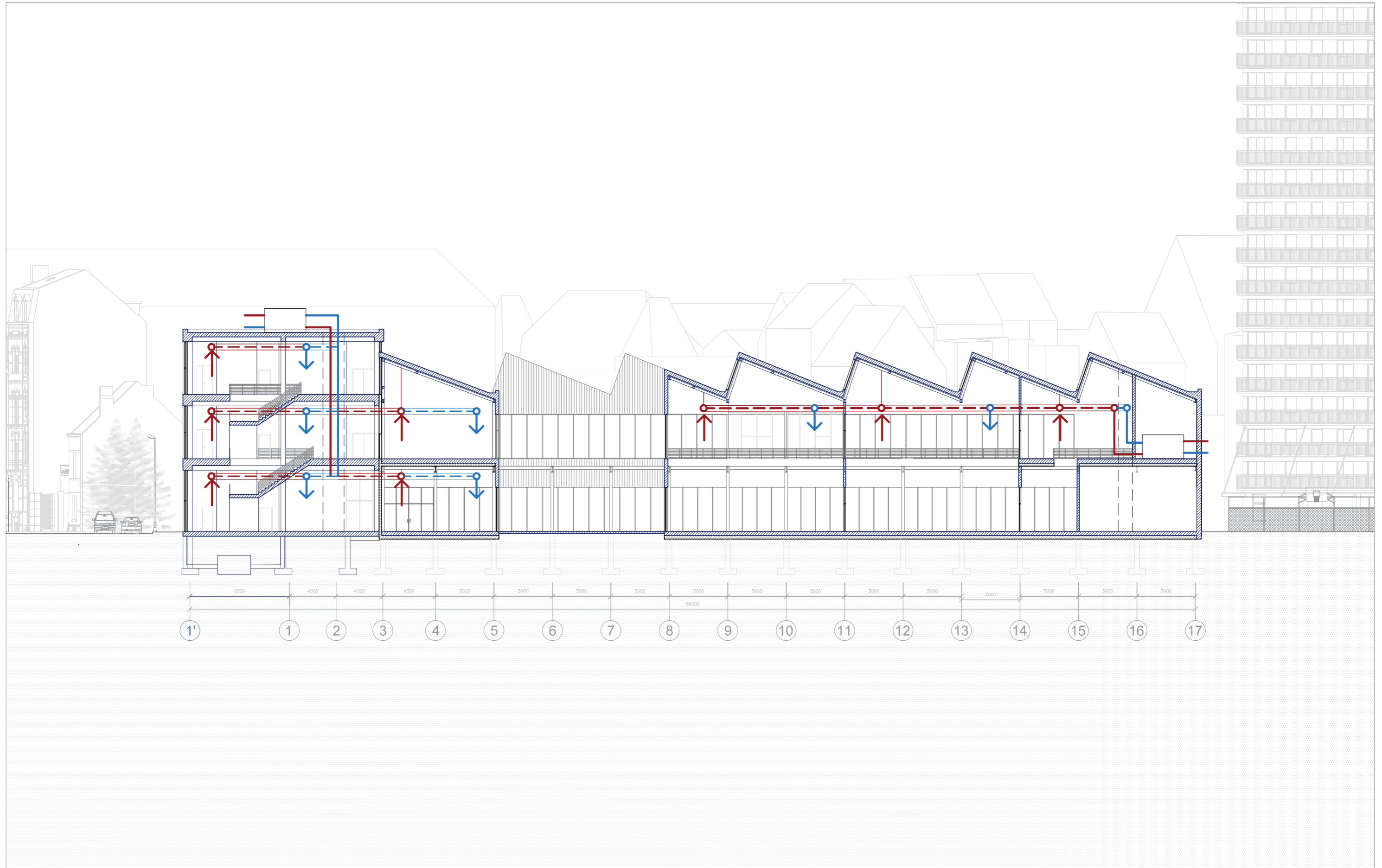
Ventilation zones and shafts



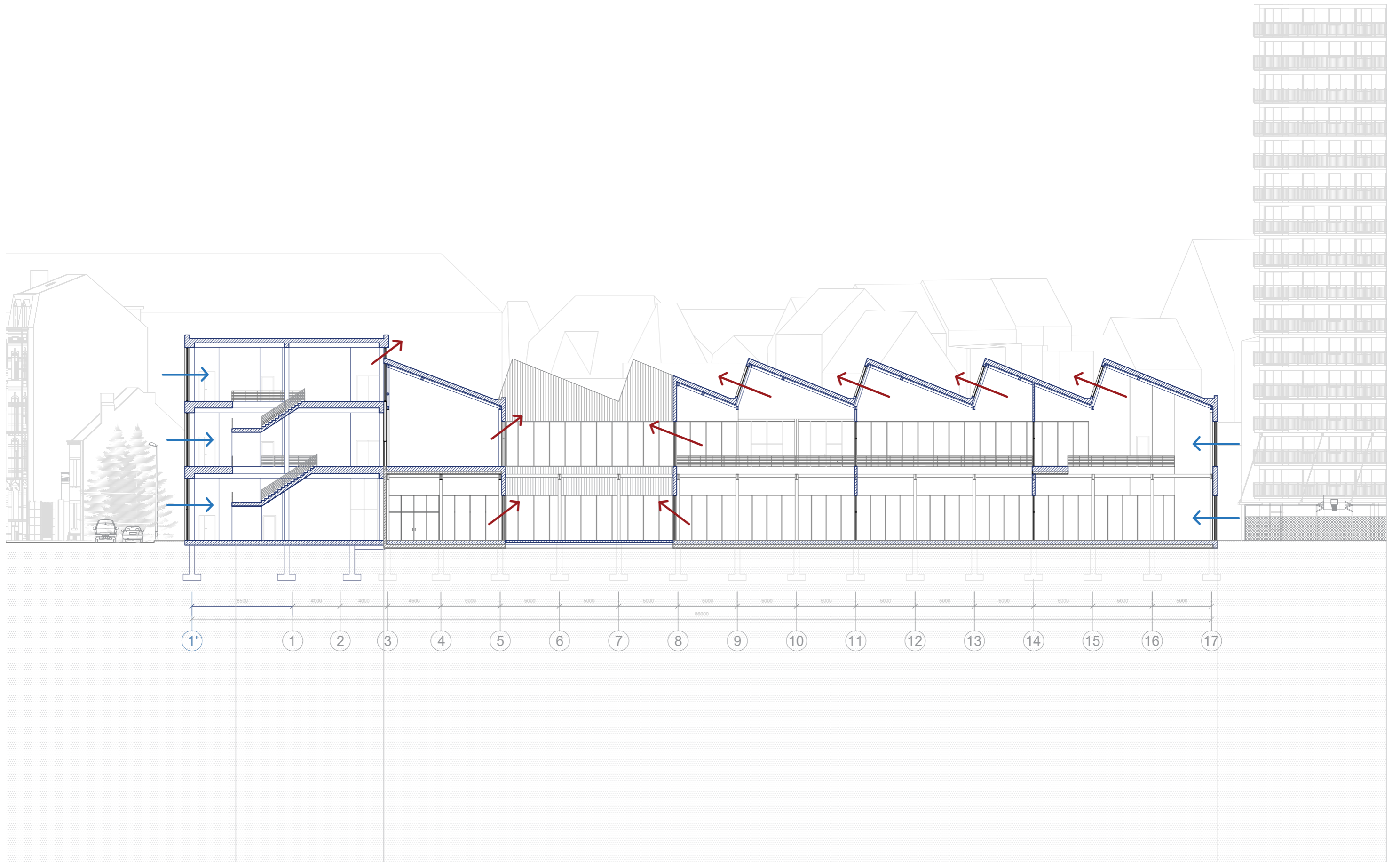
Mechanical ventilation



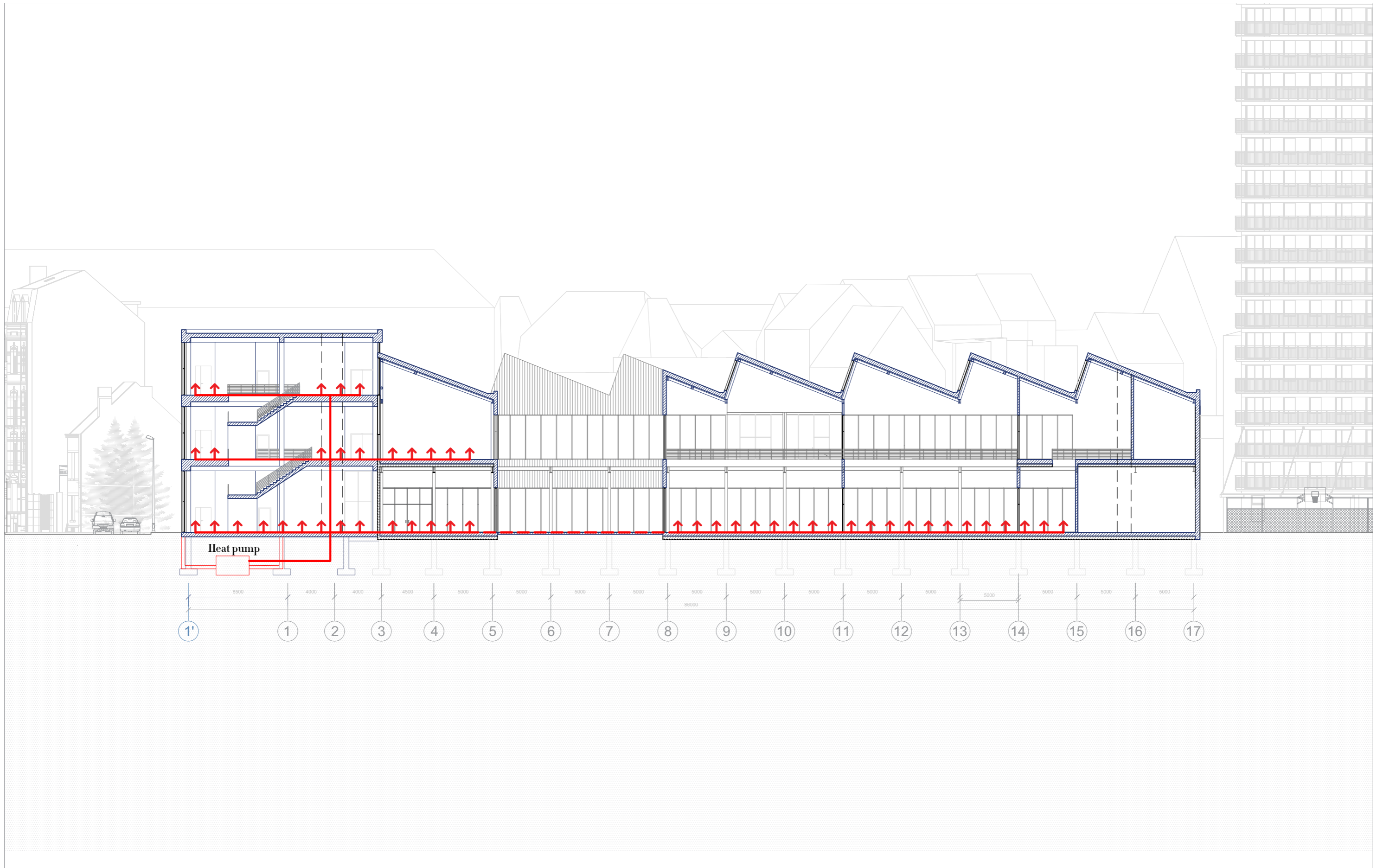
Natural ventilation and machinery dust extraction system



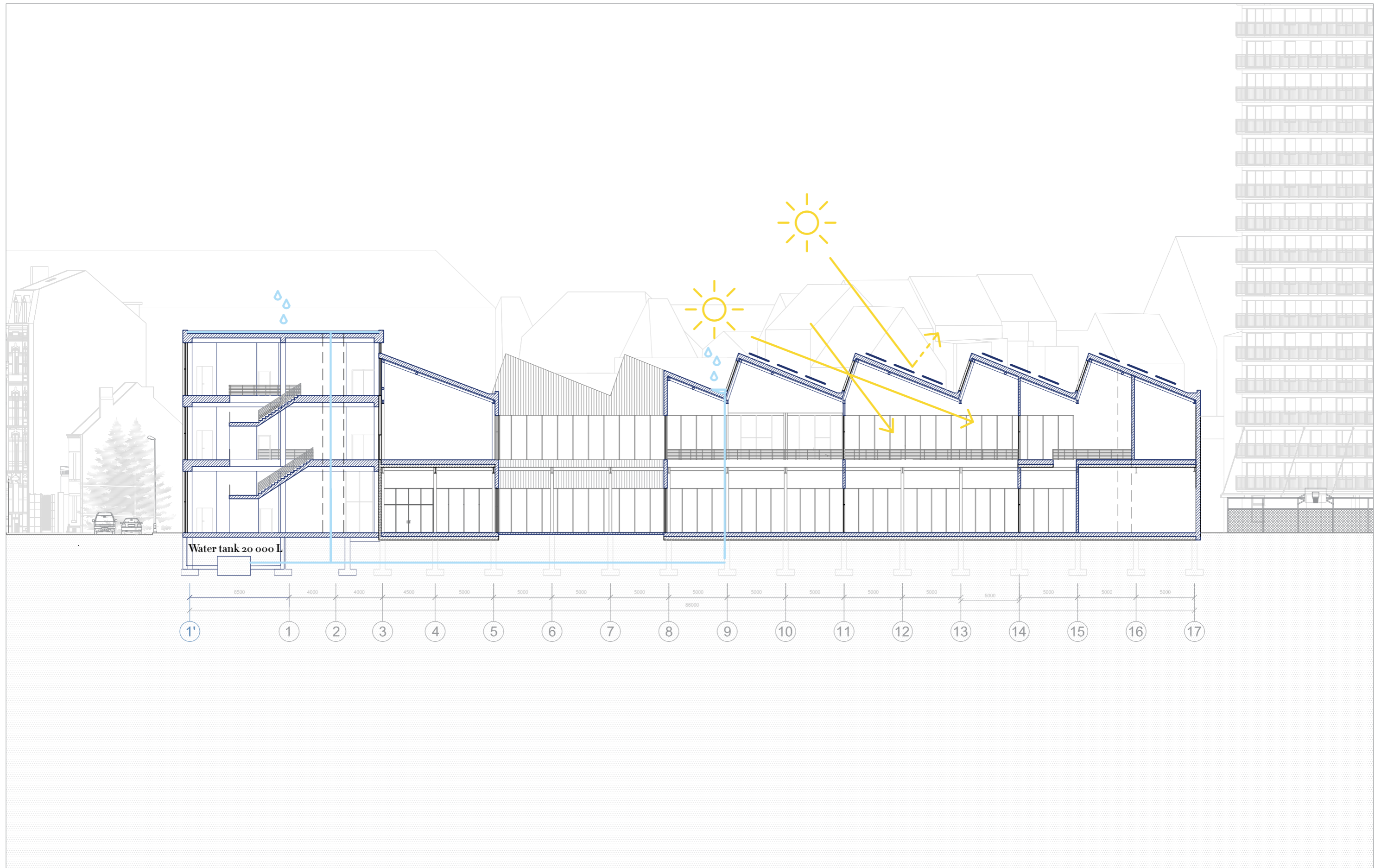
Mechanical ventilation - underfloor air distribution system



Natural ventilation



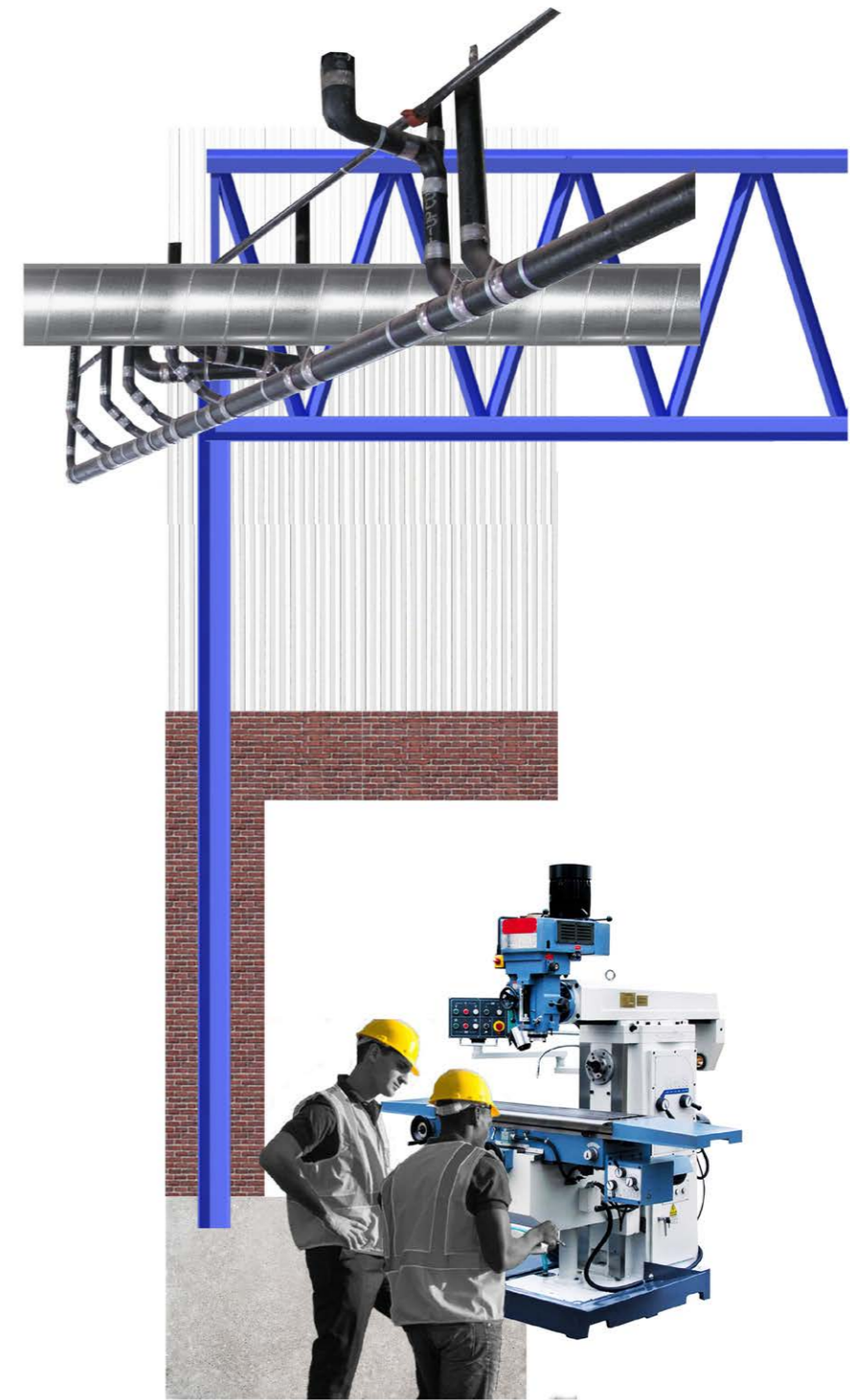
Underfloor heating system



Rainwater collecting system and solar energy system



New addition
Public
Quiet



Existing transformation
Private
Loud

Materialisation



Interior of craft hall



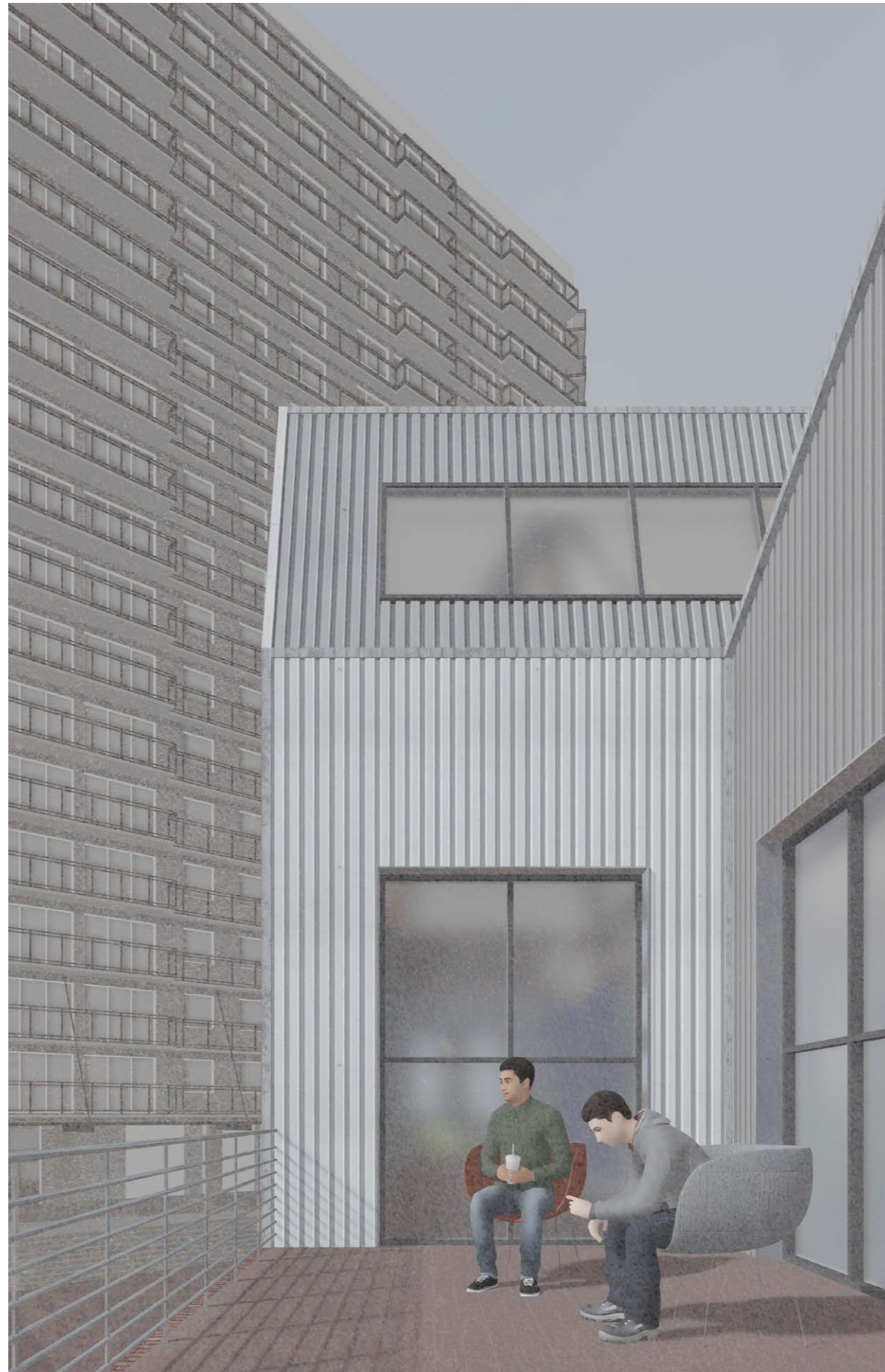
Interior of courtyard



Threshold between old and new



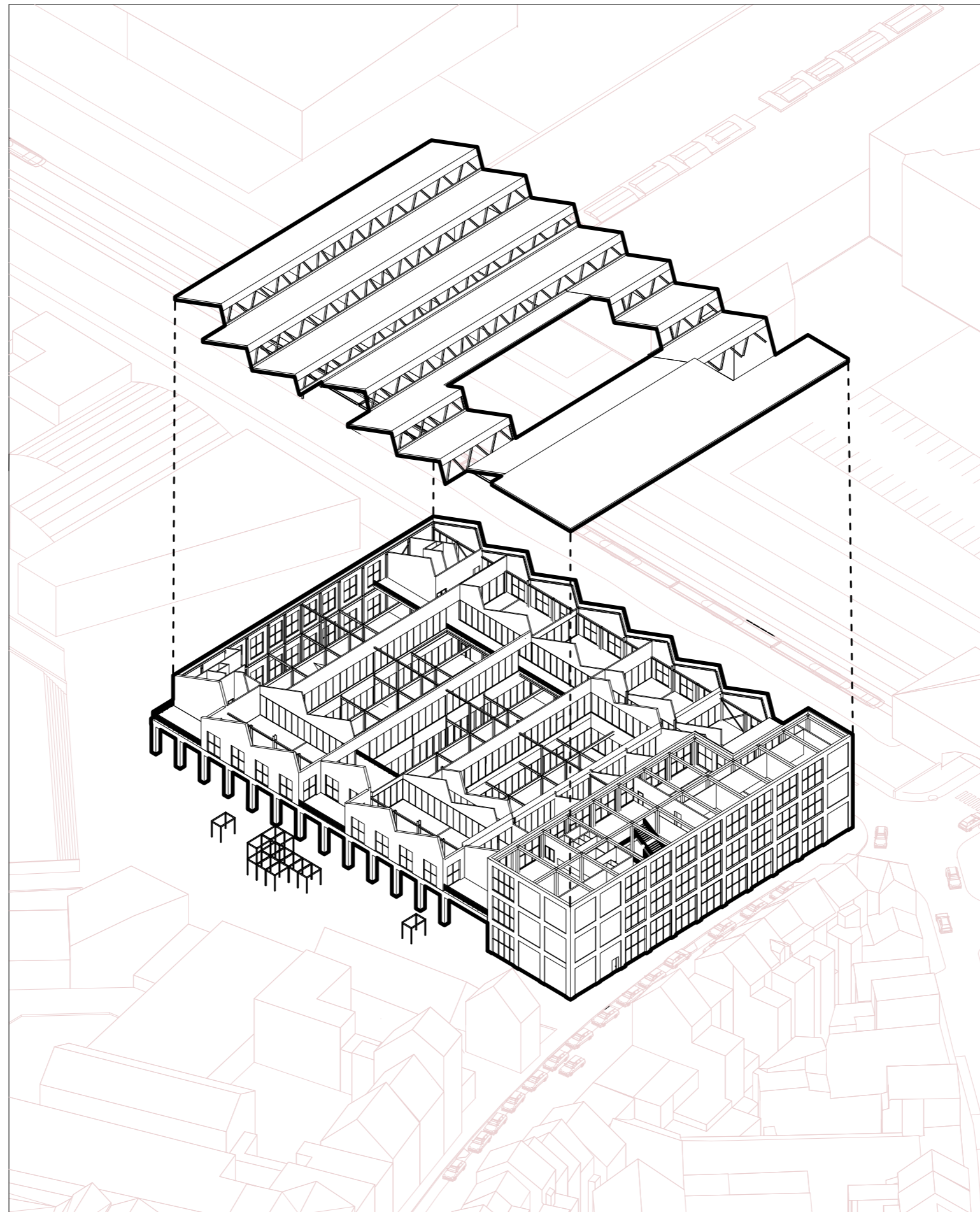
Threshold between public and private



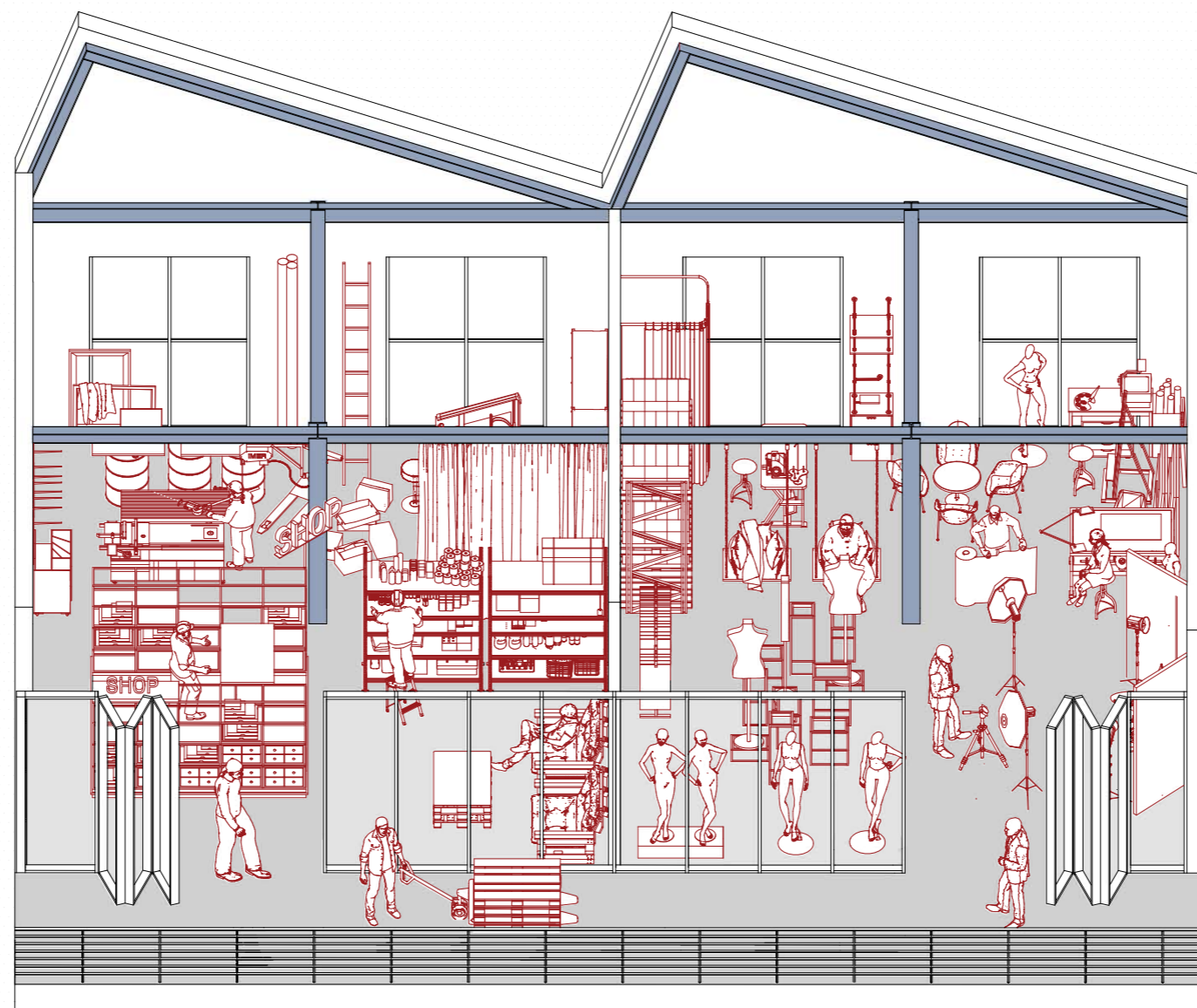
Threshold between public and private



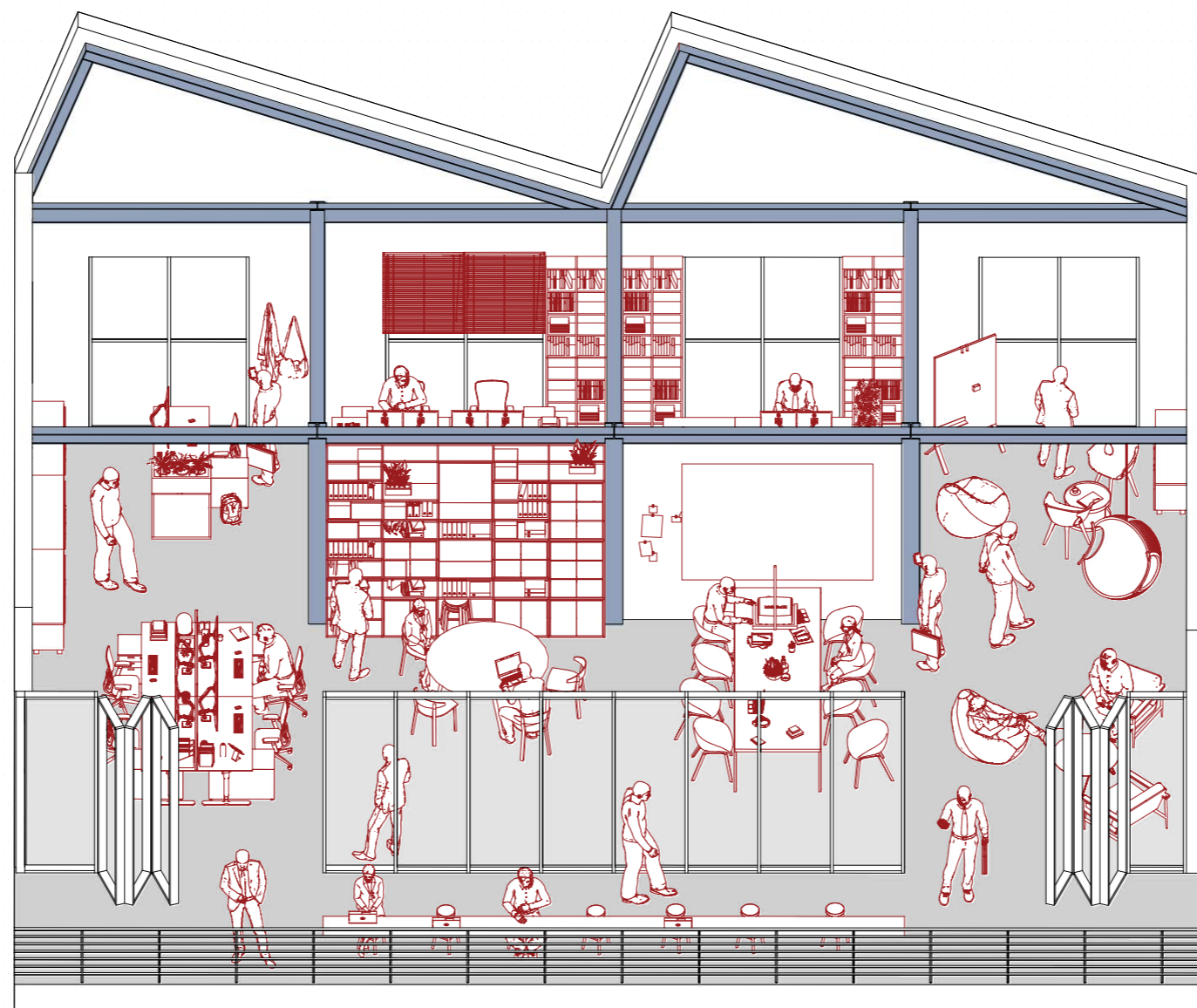
Relationship with the context



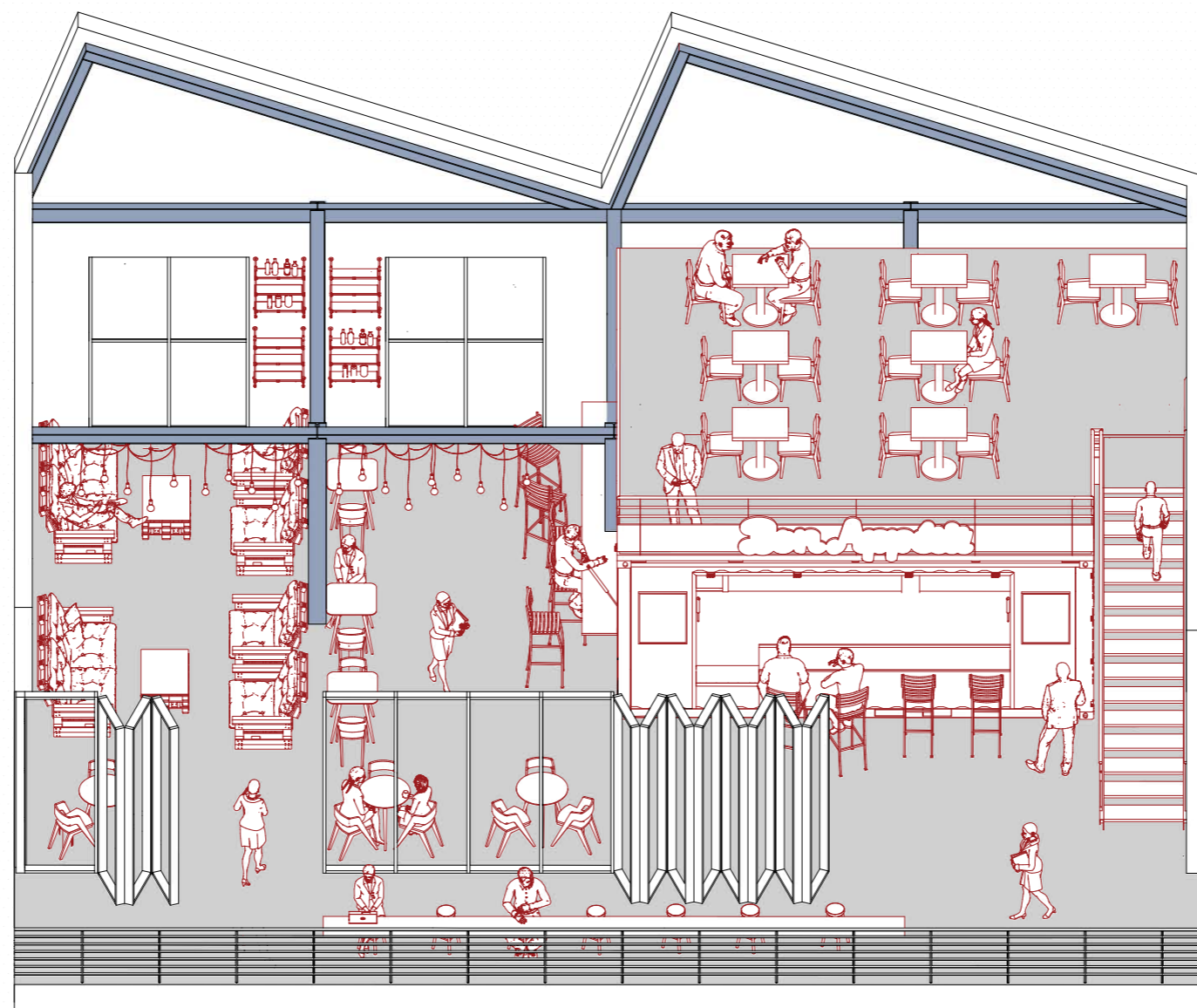
Relationship with the context



Appropriation and flexibility
Workshops



Appropriation and flexibility
Co-working spaces



Appropriation and flexibility
Cafe

**OUR
FUTURE
IS IN THE
MAKING**



THANK YOU