

B67

CONTINUUM OF B67

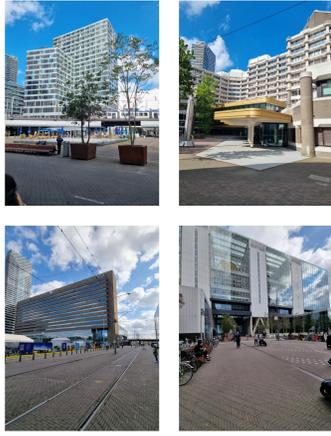
In Oxford and Cambridge, higher education arose around the 13th century and has undergone major developments. One of the first colleges in Oxford was Balliol College started as an act of charity in 1260 by the King of Scots, John Balliol, where Balliol housed poor students in a house rented by him (Jones, n.d.). Over the years, several colleges have been built, each with its character and identity and mostly horizontally organised. These colleges are, sometimes, connected by footbridges but are mainly self-contained complexes. The complexes are organised out of several courtyards to which university facilities are attached. The resulting colleges are introverted due to the courtyard-facing facades that create close street frontages and have little connection with the public realm. Many campuses continued developing using the traditional layout and are mostly still segregated from the surrounding city fabric. The densification of cities necessitates the integration of campuses into the city. This ensures that cities are open and more accessible and spaces and programmes of the city and campus can reinforce each other and contribute to challenges within the society (den Heijer & Curvelo Magdaniel, 2018).

As an answer to the studio brief, the Temporary House of Representatives of The Netherlands in The Hague was selected as a project site for the new campus. This building is an obsolete office building that is, due to its function, for many parts closed for the public. The new campus will accommodate lecture halls, workspaces, housing and other public functions. These programmes have specific requirements and dimensions and therefore the building needs to be transformed. However, in The Hague's densely built Central Innovation District (CID) there is little room for a horizontal extension and creating a horizontally oriented campus as in Oxford. In fact, in the future, the Municipality of The Hague plans to densify further the CID (Municipality of The Hague, 2021), leaving even less space for buildings and public spaces. On the other hand, it creates opportunities for more multi-use high-rise buildings with different types of public programmes and spaces. Therefore, the campus needs to grow in height which causes implications for the more "traditional" circulation patterns between different floors and functions within and around the campus. How can vertical circulation be created by breaking through the stacked floors as Musiatowicz (2008) argues?

Additionally, at the moment the building of the Temporary House of Representatives of The Netherlands, colloquially named the Monkey Rock, is seen as a monotonous closed structuralist building. Although the building has a distinct identity and is part of "the unity of the archipelago" (Koolhaas, 1994, p. 296), how can the new campus incorporate the local identity which could be represented by the kiosk typology of The Hague, which is now lost in the high-density area?



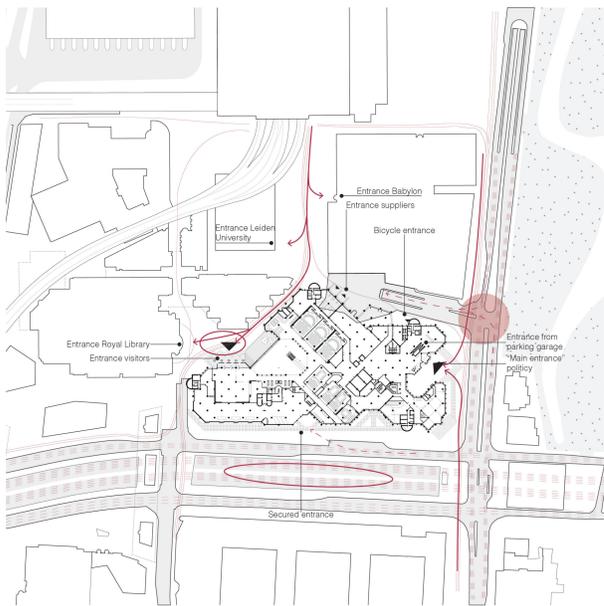
Project location



Site conditions

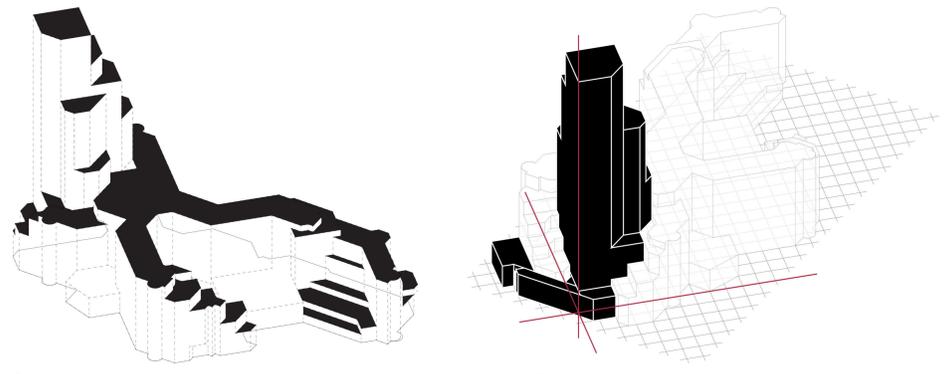


De Apenrots



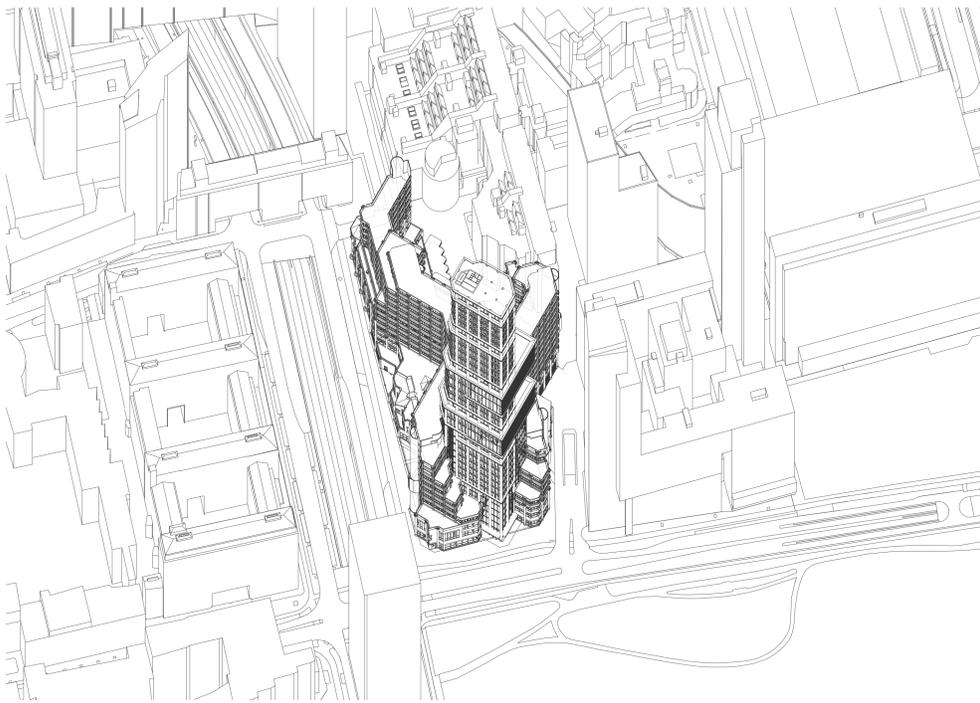
- Car routes
- Pedestrian routes
- - - Main routes cars
- Main routes pedestrians
- Demonstration areas
- Congestion

Site conditions

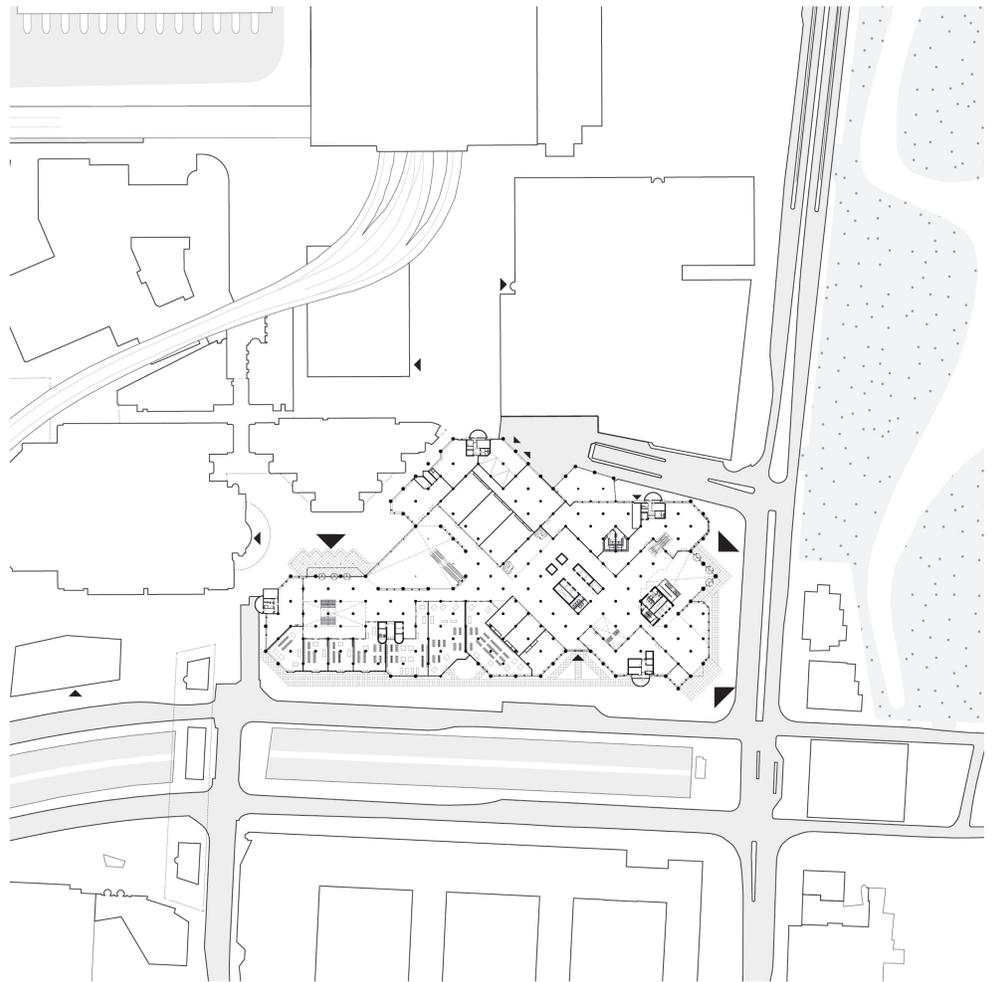


Continuation of stacked volumes

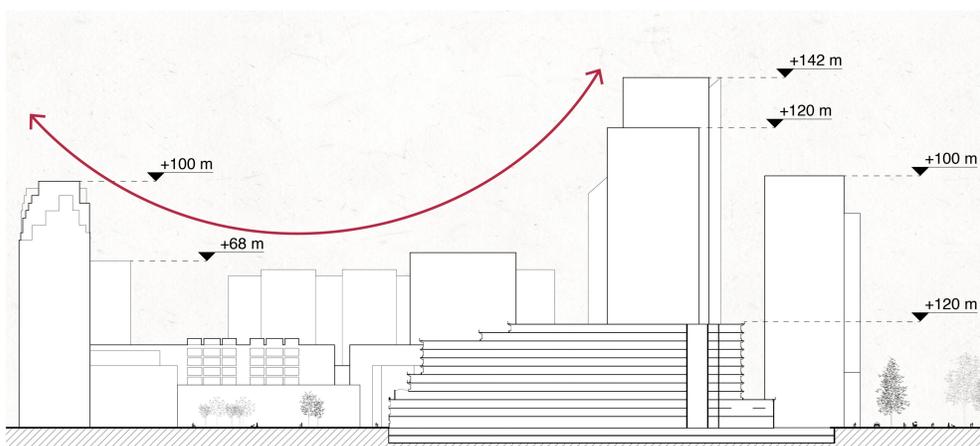
Accentuate diagonal grid



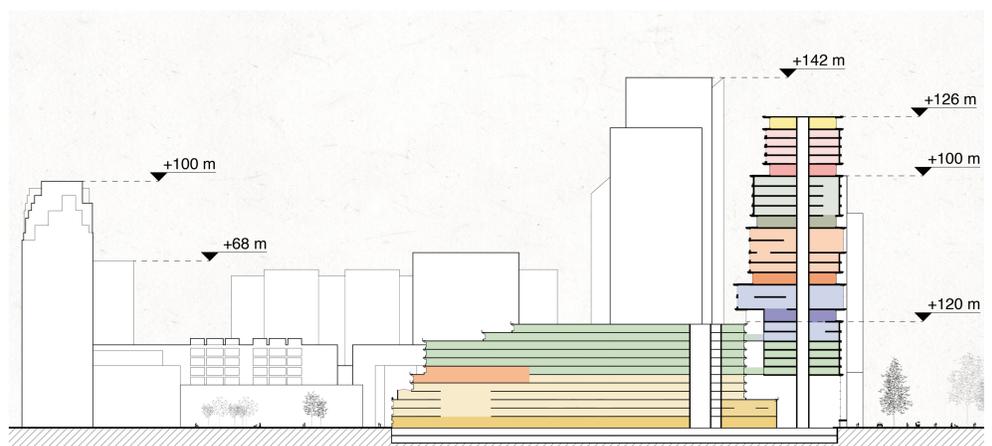
Campus located in the site



New site plan 1:1000



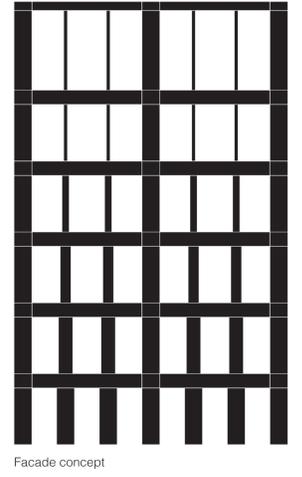
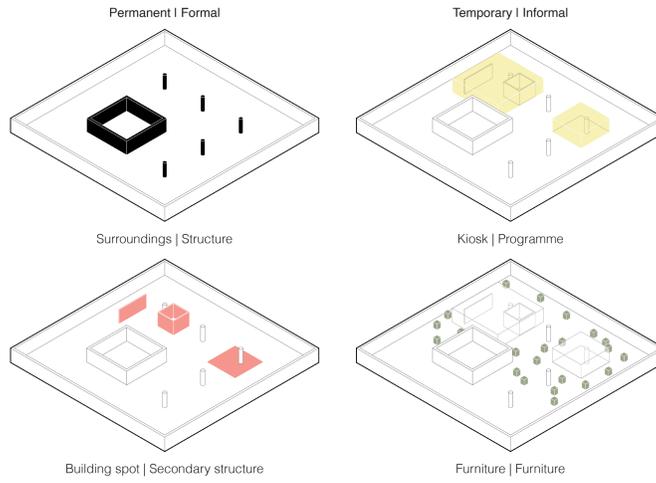
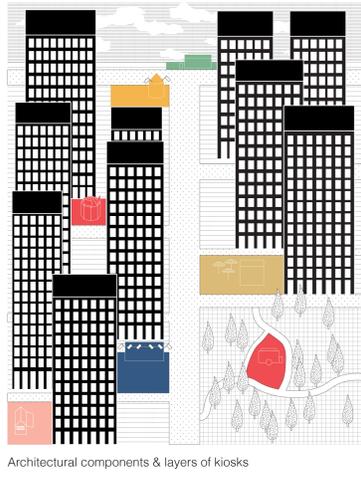
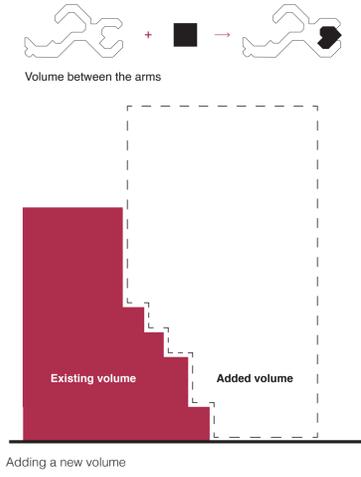
Urban section existing 1:1000



Urban section new 1:1000

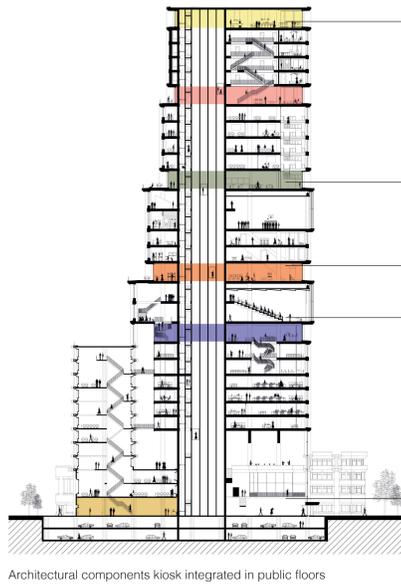
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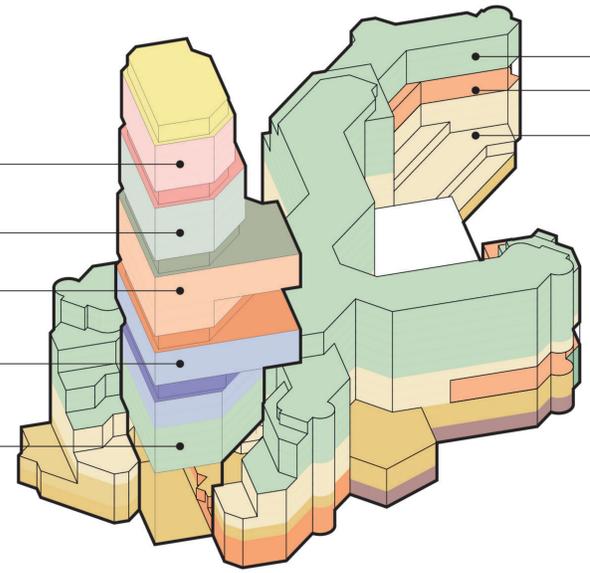


Programme diagram

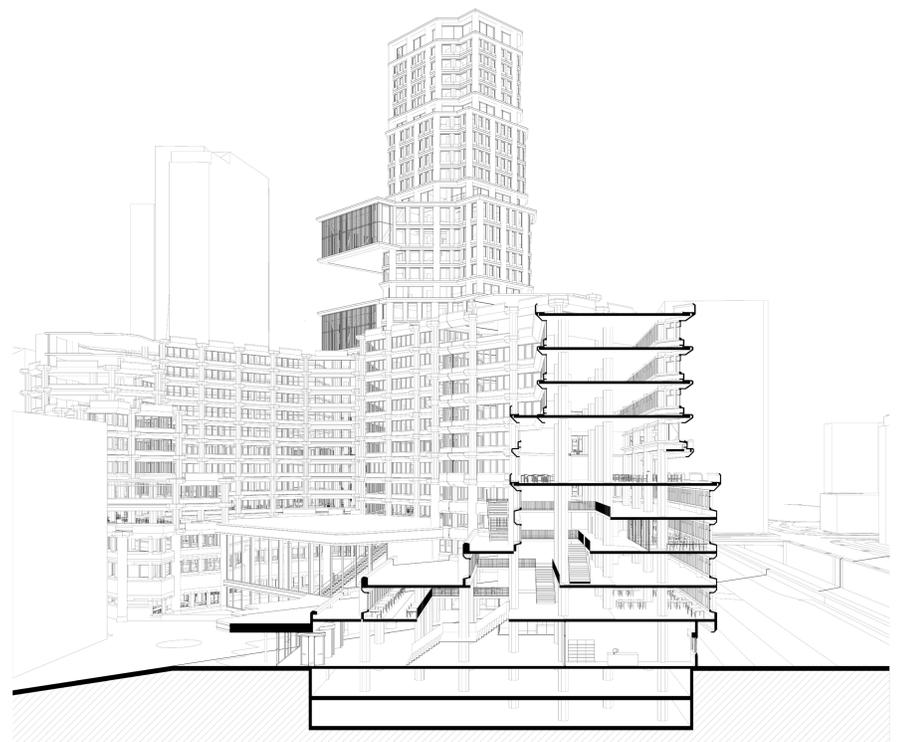
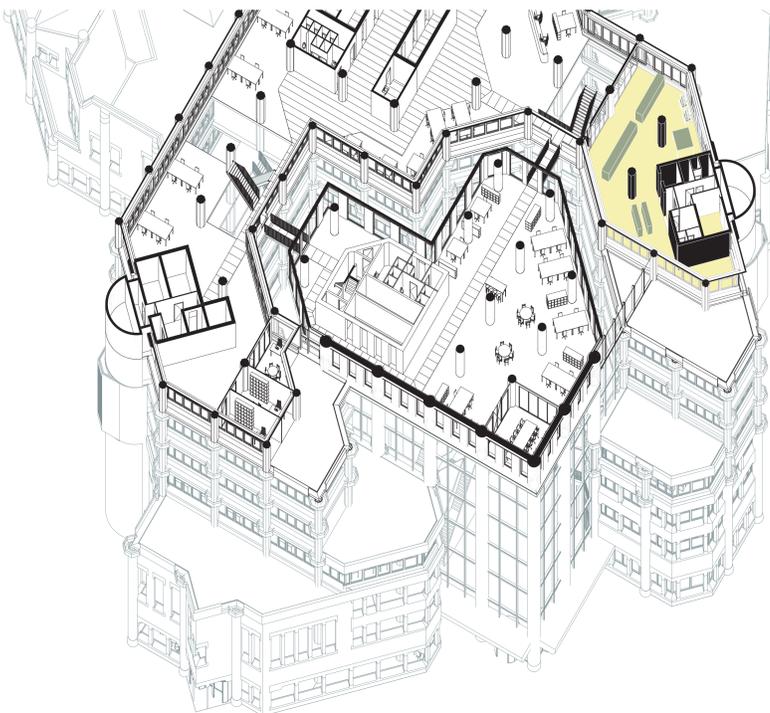
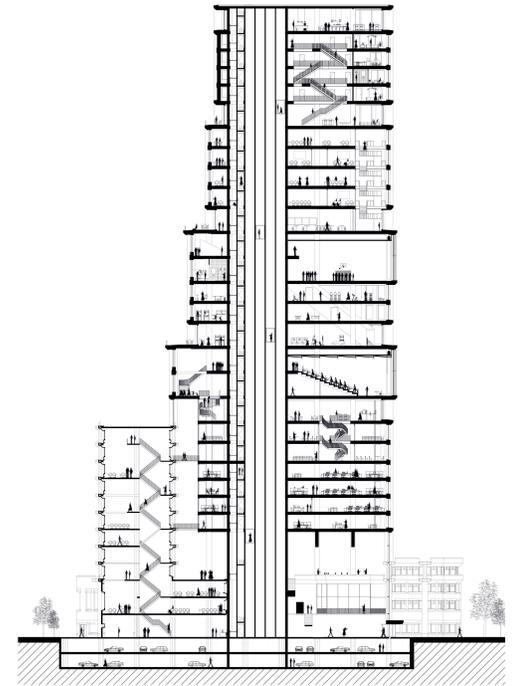
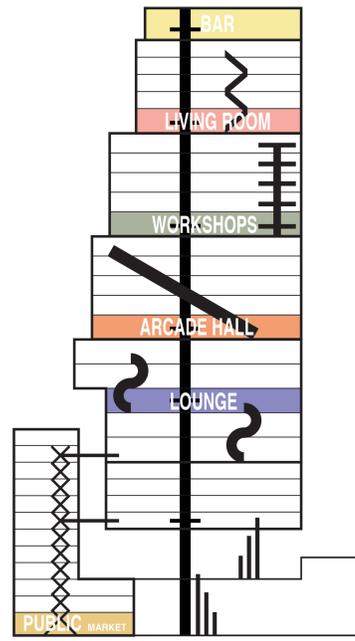
Housing	Hotel rooms	1,000 m ²
	Student housing	2,000 m ²
Leisure	Outdoor grounds	2,000 m ²
	Sports Exhibition space	500 m ² 500 m ²
Offices	Office Spaces	10,000 m ²
	(Lecture) Theatres Workshops	1,000 m ² 400 m ²
Public/hybrid	Commercial	1,000 m ²
	Public spaces Centre for Advanced VR	2,000 m ² 500 m ²
University	Play & learn	2,000 m ²
	Learn & discover	1,000 m ²
	Learn & Develop	2,000 m ²
	Library & Media Centre	2,000 m ²
	Teaching spaces	1,000 m ²



Housing
Workshop
Sports
(Lecture) theatre
Offices

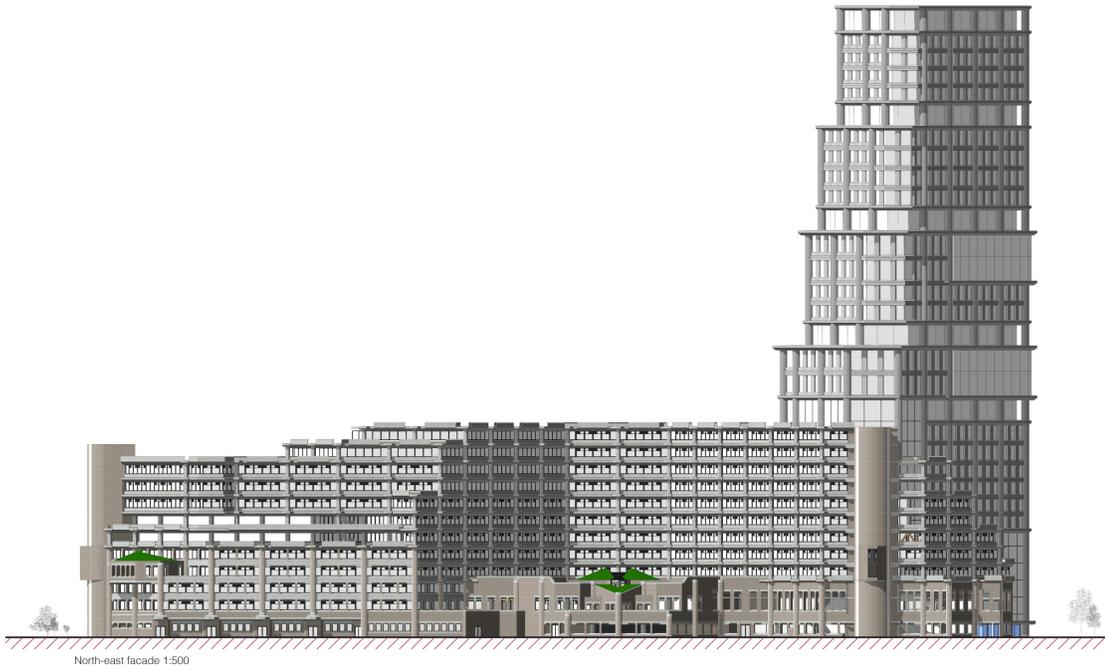


Existing: 90,000m²
Added: 15,400m²
Total: 105,400m²

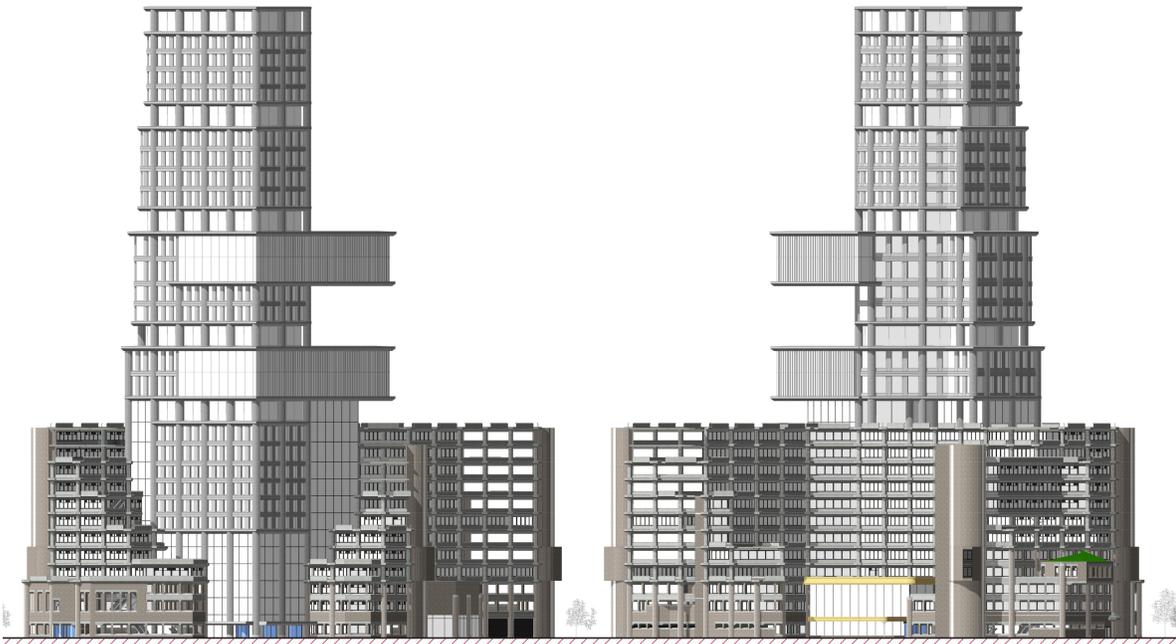


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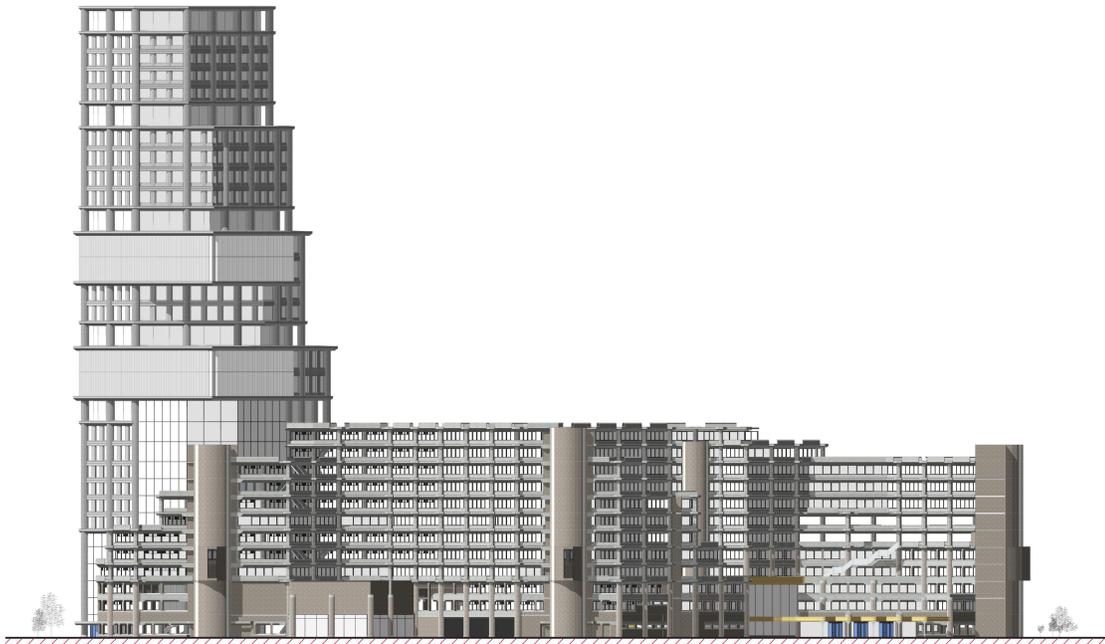


North-east facade 1:500



North-west facade 1:500

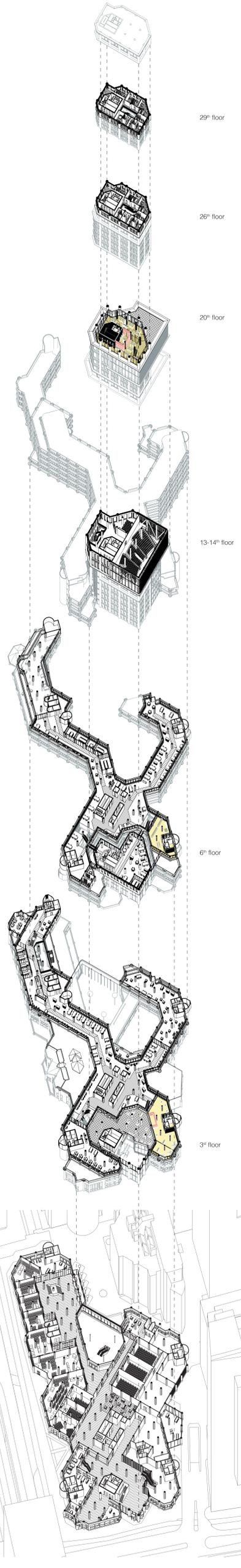
South-east facade 1:500



South-west facade 1:500



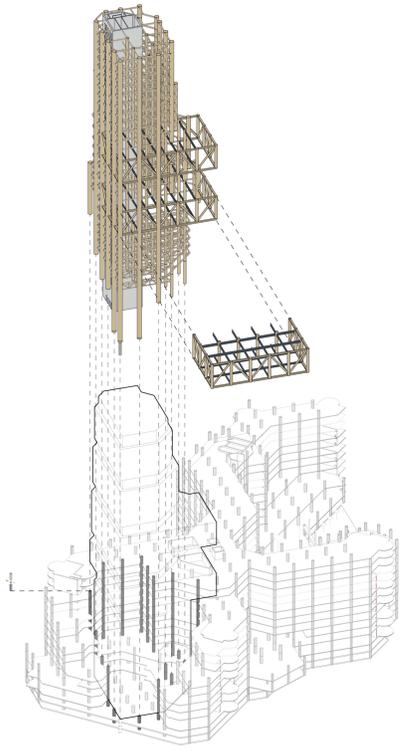
Workshop floor



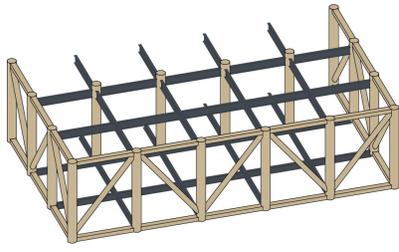
Ground floor

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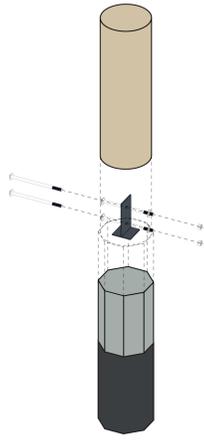
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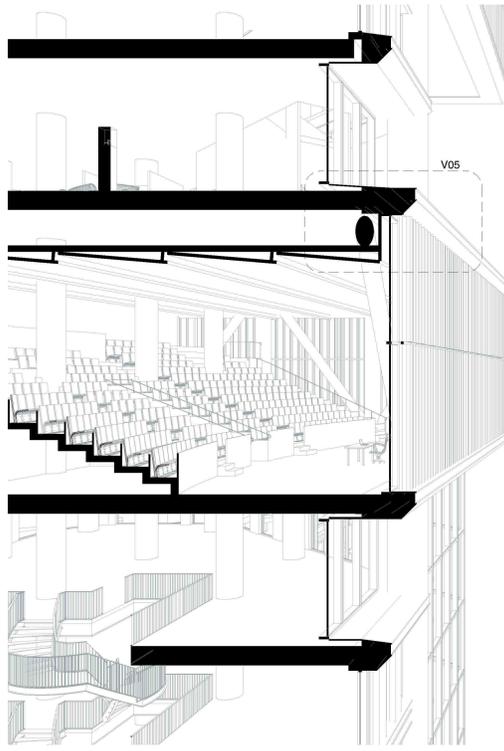
Construction overview



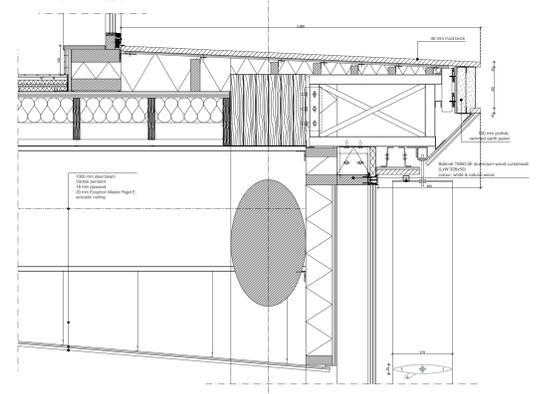
Construction lecture & sport hall



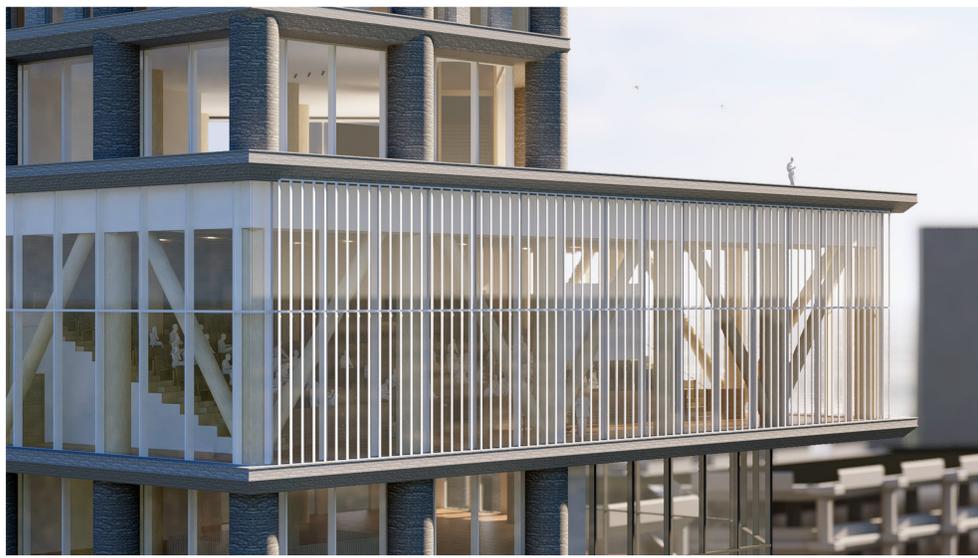
Building on top of existing



Section lecture hall



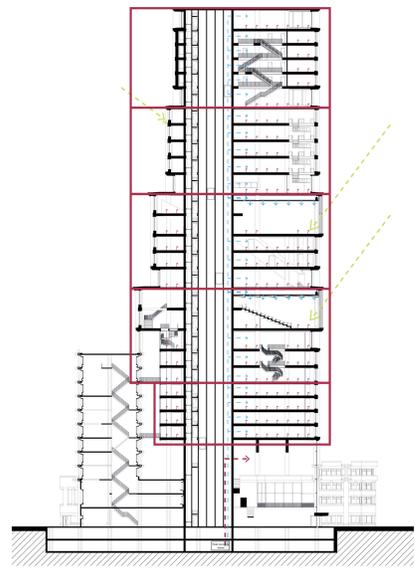
Detail V05 1:20



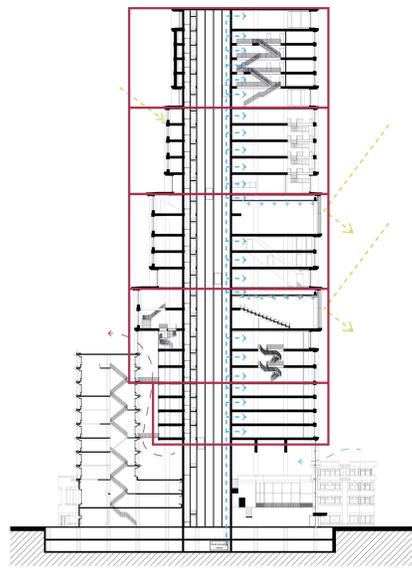
Lecture hall with sun shading



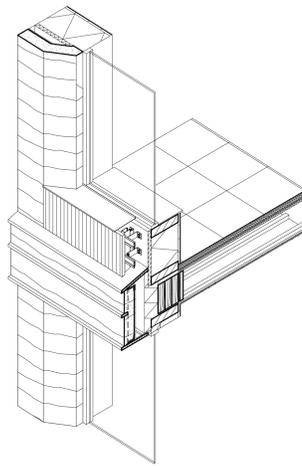
Interior lecture hall



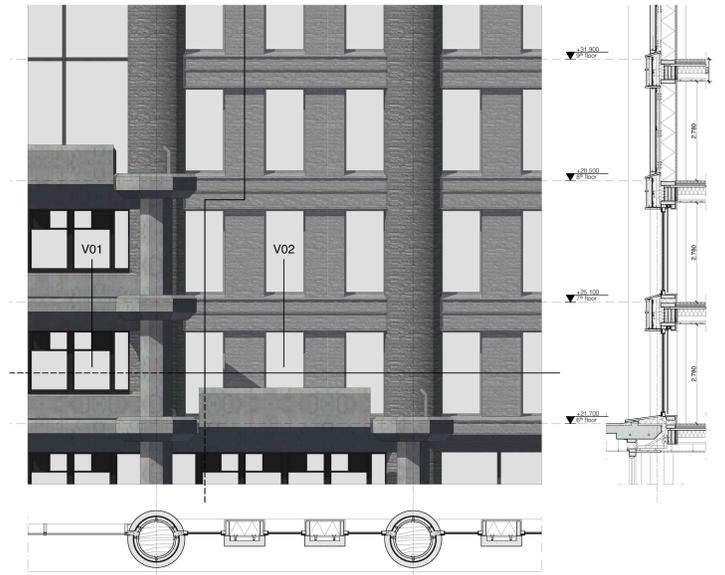
Climate concept winter



Climate concept summer



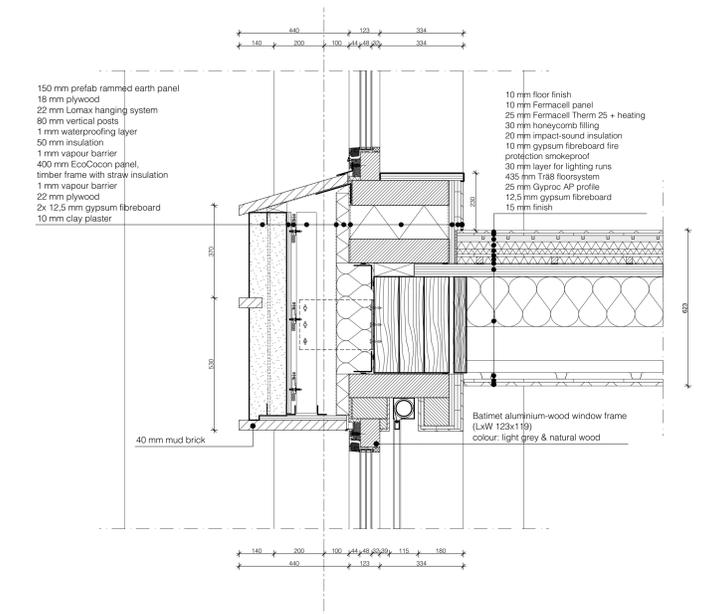
Solar panels integrated in facade



Fragment existing - new 1:75



Relation existing - new



Detail V02 1:10