

THE CEREMONY OF CAMPING



GRADUATION PROJECT
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SUMMARY

Abstract

This project comes forward out of a personal interest in, and the regular desire for, escaping the hectic pace of everyday life. A full agenda, a full head and the feeling of running after things and always running out of time are not only the characteristics of my current situation but the characteristics of today's society in general. The desire, or sometimes even the necessity, to be able to "get away from it all" appears to play an increasingly important role in our contemporary society.

To withdraw ourselves of the hectic pace of everyday life, we tend towards a more primitive way of living; We look for a way to reduce the envelopes and infrastructures that usually separate us from our environment. This "place" is often sought after in nature.

Camping privileges the qualitative experience of "getting away from it all" and often offers a low-threshold and easily sufficient solution to take a break in a limited distance of where we live. However, in the Netherlands, the modern form of camping does not stimulate the relationship with the environment anymore like it used to do. This project is a search for a new camping typology which will stimulate the interaction of the visitor with the surroundings in order to withdraw a moment from our daily lives.



1.1 Chris McCandless - Into the Wild

About Camp

We camp to escape, to retreat, to 'find' ourselves. The camp is a home-away-from-home where we might rethink a deliberate life. We camp to find a new collective space where family and society converge.

Camping is based on the desire to escape modern life. Already back in 1869 American author William H. H. Murray described the mental and physical benefits of camping. "When we're stripped of everything except the essential conveniences we're open to the stimuli of nature. This will have a positive impact on your wellbeing and can restore any impaired health".

Architect Charlie Hailey identifies camping as a phased process: "We leave home, we arrive at site, we clear an area, we make and then finally break camp before departing." During our stay, the camping experience is mostly formulated by the daily activities and the processes of camping - clearing the site, erecting the tent, chopping wood, building a fire and cooking over the live flame - this all suggests a meaningful connection to the landscape.

However, modern campsites embody a peculiar contradiction: They are defined and serviced by an increasingly sophisticated range of utilities and conveniences such as playgrounds, swimming pools, restaurants and supermarkets. The former rituals associated with the romantic ideal of camping became replaced by the new rituals of parking the car with caravan, unfolding the chairs, buy cold drinks at the camping supermarket and have dinner at the camping restaurant. Furthermore, the modern campsite became spatially enclosed, which not only protects campers, it actually isolates them from nature. Campsites therefore become internally orientated; You think you are in nature, but in fact you are distanced from it.

This all results in a campground as a self-sufficient territory independent of its natural surroundings. The site is no longer a spatial condition defined by unique surroundings, but rather an abstract suburban area or urban parcel. The evolution of camping results in a modern and generic campsite that is even further displaced from its original intended connection with nature; The evolution of camping introduces more and more layers between the camper and the surroundings. In combination with all the provided facilities the modern campsite is not more than a home away from home.

It sounds logical to say let's take away the layers that separates the camper from the surroundings. However, for the average camper, these infrastructural components seem to be not obstacles to, but rather a necessary condition of the full enjoyment of nature.

There is a dialect between fixed infrastructure, on the one hand, and the personal acts and equipment that must be ported in by the camper, on the other. The modern campsite must function as a unfinished site, designed to be provisionally completed every time a new visitor checks in. The loosely domesticated site thus requires the participation of the visitors. This allows us all to enjoy the feeling that we have discovered a site and participated in its construction by temporarily staking claim to it.

Currently, the present infrastructure doesn't serve the camper's experience in a positive sense, but a form of infrastructure is always needed for the average camper to stay in nature. It is therefore not possible to promote the experience of nature by removing all layers. It is, however, possible to design the infrastructure differently so that the experience of nature can be stimulated in a positive way.

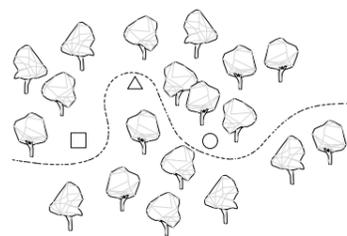
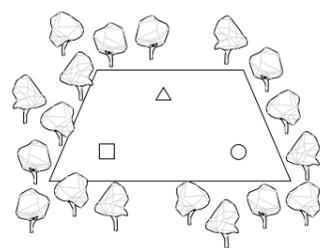
The project

Position

Until 2016, camping has always been the most popular form of residential recreation in the Netherlands. However, from this moment a major shift is taking place and the number of sleeping places on campsites is drastically declining. It appears that the interest in touristic camping is declining and that this trend will continue in the coming years. One of the most important reasons for this is that today's society is increasingly looking for unique experiences. The dated campsites with their same offer in combination with the often equal stories behind the many campsites no longer fits in. This results in a camping market that is under considerable pressure.

In this project the campsite is presented as a fusion with its environment, where hard separations are blurred, and the rituals of camping are location based re-designed. The campsite becomes part of the surroundings instead being isolated from it. This results in a borderless campsite where architecture has the possibility to stimulate the relationship between the camper and the surroundings. This new campsite typology brings a new way of interaction with the environment and thus requires a different attitude of the camper.

In short, the project is based on the question: How can we change the ceremony of camping in order to take a break from our daily life?



Ambition

The goal of the project is to offer a place to withdraw from society for a moment. Camping serves as a framework in which the practice of camping is seen as a medium. By reformulating the facilities and activities related to staying in nature, people come in contact with the unique characteristics of the environment. The new campsite places the visitor in a position where he/she must reconsider the daily habits of life that are normally taken for granted.

From this a sustainable and open-minded campsite is being developed in the Netherlands. With a focus on nature experience, sustainability and cultural history, the project is aimed to disconnect the visitor from the hectic pace of everyday life. Camping in the Netherlands can be organized more sustainably and with more attention for people and the environment in order to stimulate a more intimate relationship with the environment.



Target group

The project focuses on the group of people looking for a temporary escape in nature; To leave their daily life behind by entering into a different relationship with their environment. Just like myself, the traveler is not an experienced wildlife expert and needs a certain support to stay in nature. It's not a bivouac nor it's meant for the tourist who's aiming for a relaxed holiday with the family.

The traveler is likely to be alone on this trip and is seeking for a mental and physical balance during his stay. The duration of his stay is not determined but with the intention to withdraw a moment it is not aimed to be weeks.

Program

The camper is asked to give up certain facilities of modern day life while other facilities are shaped in a more primitive and sustainable way. All the basic needed facilities are shaped into four campsite structures:



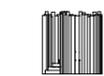
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Treehouse (15x); a primitive hut not larger than the minimum required dimensions to provide shelter for one person.



»

Watercabin (1x); to support any activity that is related on the use of water.



»

Toiletcabin(1x); for all our human necessities



»

Firehut (1x); a place to prepare food and just as important, a place for social gathering



»

De kop van Horsterwold; the development of a foodforest that connects the forest to the Oostvaardersplassen.

Location

There isn't a patch of land in the Netherlands that hasn't been, one way or another, touched, adapted or protected from other environments. The "wild", in the Netherlands, disappeared centuries ago, confining the relation between men and animals to the formality of gardens, parks and zoos, or the functional landscapes of agriculture. The project is situated in the Horsterwold forest area in the southeast of Flevoland. Flevoland is the exact representation of this concept of man made nature when the land was won from the sea in the sixties. And funny enough, the Horsterwold forest is the largest contiguous deciduous forest in western Europe. Despite being planted less than 30 years ago, the forest has grown into a mature forest with an area of almost 4100 ha, and offers the ideal environment to truly withdraw from society. It offers the possibility to walk long distances without ever leaving the forest.

Design Approach

Building in nature asks for a conscious approach from the architect and builder. Therefore, the environmentally sensitive structures are developed around carefully chosen criteria based on the context of the Horsterwold forest:

Site conditions

Size, way of constructing, infrastructure, exposure to the sun or rain, the condition of the soil and vegetation dictate the boundaries of developing the site facilities.

Materiality and processing

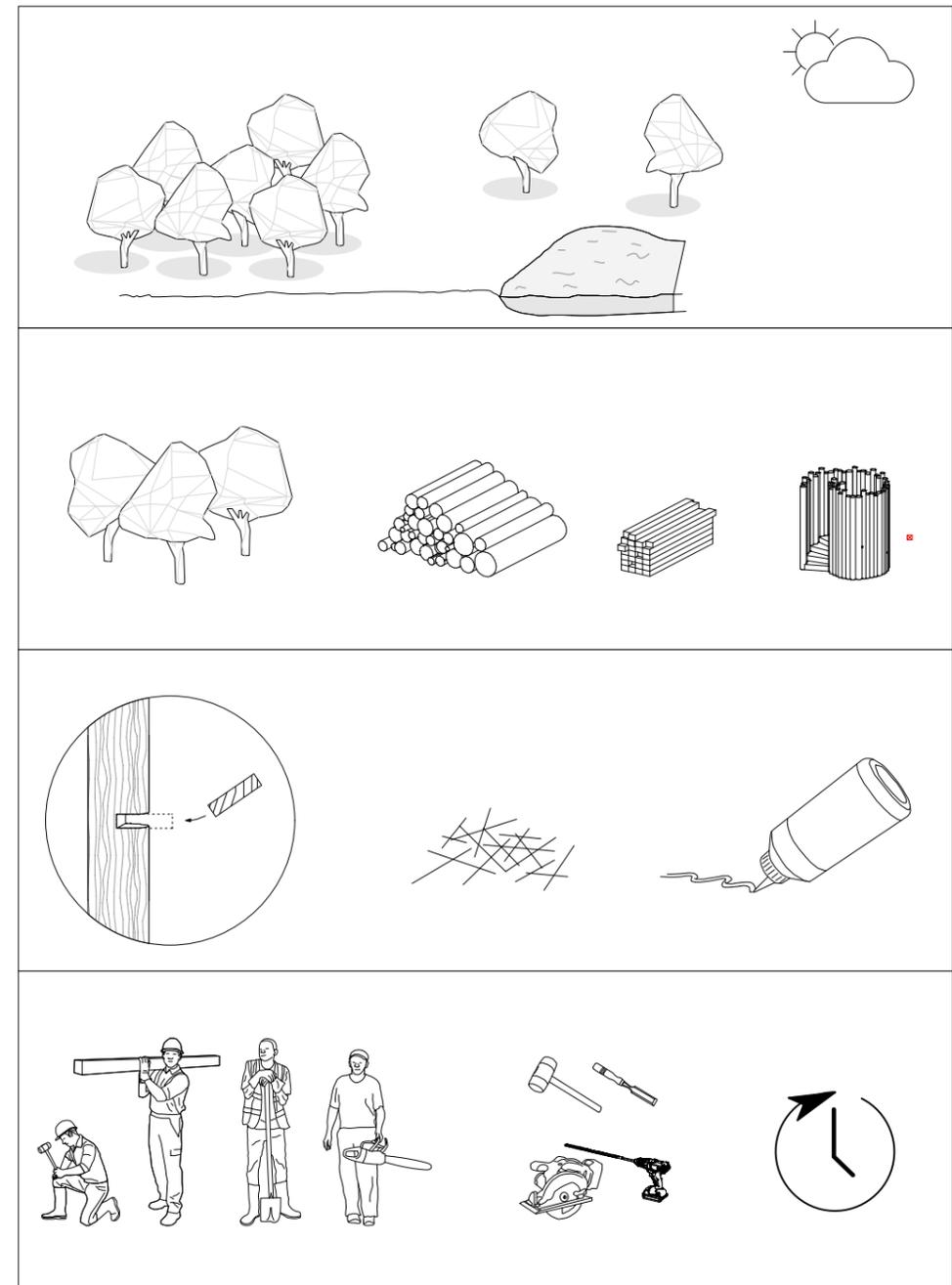
All the material used for the campsite structures are sourced locally. Meaning that either the material is coming from locally logged trees or is directly coming from the soil. The material is either used raw, or otherwise processed in the most basic form possible with no chemical treatment. Using resources for their full lifespan is the ethos and a necessary design philosophy of the campsite

Application

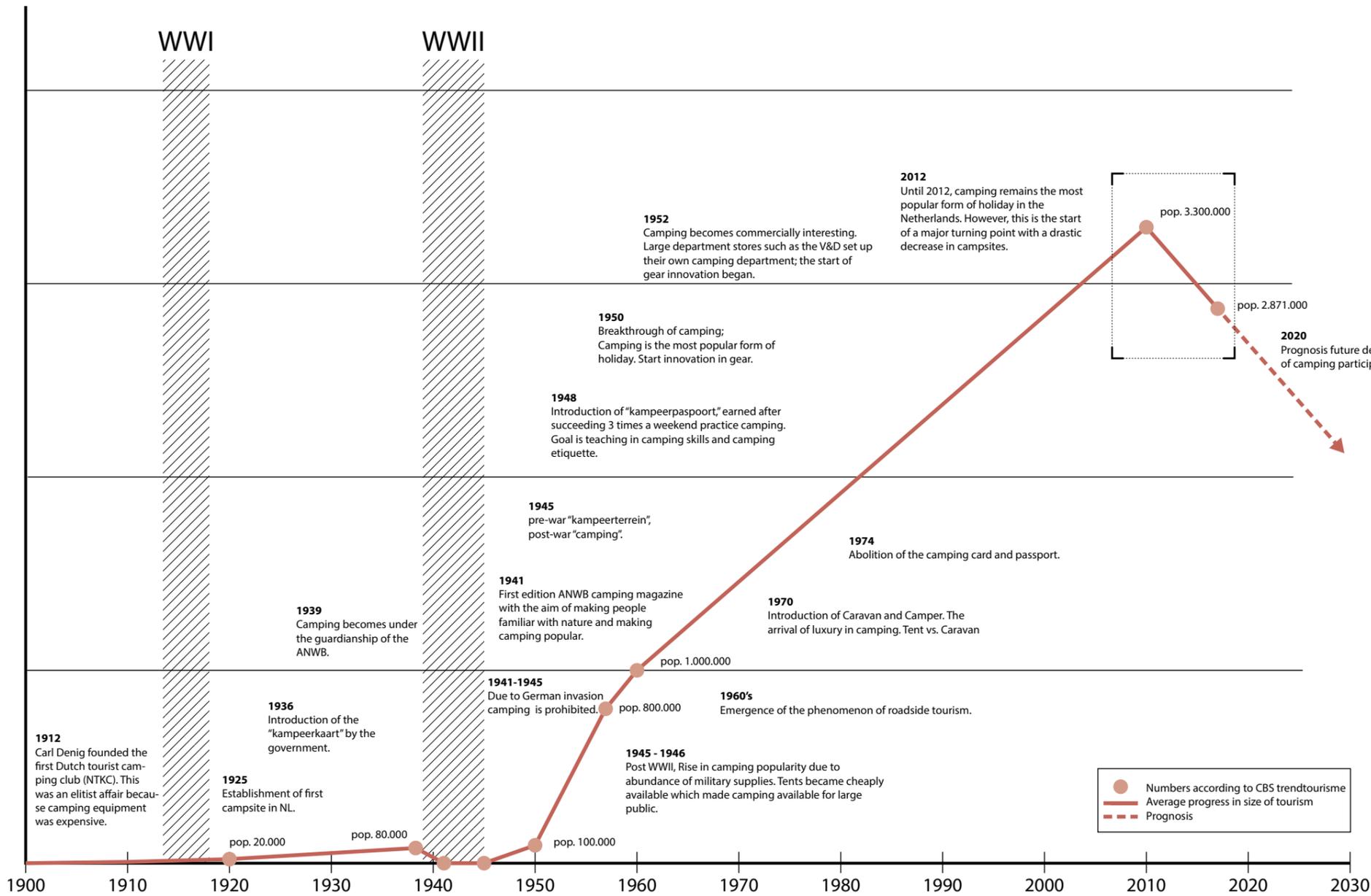
No glue and no mechanical fasteners are used unless no better option is available. This means that detailing is brought to its exact essence, simple, pure, and straight forward, avoiding complex joinery on site.

Building process

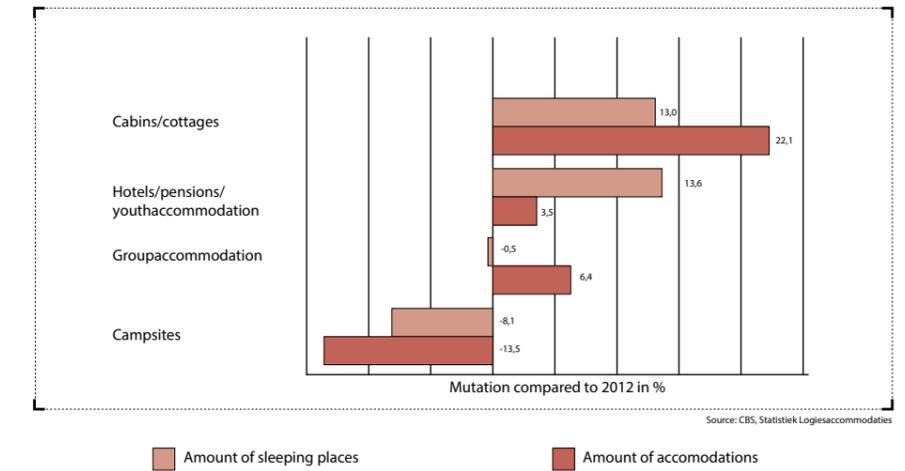
Although the forest is entered by large machinery every logging season, some places are just too hard to reach without leaving damage to the site. Each structure therefore is designed to be built by either one person or a small team. The tools needed for the job are (battery powered) handtools. Construction time.



Growth of camping visitors in the Netherlands



Supply of sleeping places and accommodations according to type, development 2012-2017



RISE AND DOWNFALL IN CAMPING POPULARITY

The beginning of the camping tradition in the Netherlands is marked by the founding of the Dutch Tourist Camping Club (NTKC) by Carl Denig in 1912. Because camping equipment was new and sometimes had to be custom made, camping was reserved for a very limited group of people. The participants were rich young men just like Denig, who could afford to purchase the equipment and of course had spare time which was not yet obvious for that time.

The Dutch slowly came into contact with camping when the first official campsite was opened in 1925. Hereby, in the course of the 1920s and in the 1930s, camping rises slowly in popularity to about 80.000 participants. To keep everything in control a camping card system was introduced in 1936; a mandatory registration for anyone who wanted to camp. In 1939, the issuing of camping cards came under the care of the ANWB, which until then had hardly bothered with the phenomenon of camping. But that was going to change.

A setback for the camping sport was the second world war. The German invasion of the Netherlands in 1941 ensured that camping became prohibited. But, immediately after the liberation, the ANWB started to organize camping courses to rise the interest in camping. The reconstruction had only just begun, almost everything was lacking, but due to the war surplus there were countless cheap army tents available. This gave an enormous kickstart to the camping popularity. To direct the tremendous increase in camping participants and to minimize nuisance the ANWB introduced its camping passport. You could earn such a passport by camping three weekends in a row under the guidance of ANWB mentors, or by successfully completing an ANWB training camp. The goal of these courses was to teach people the technical skills of camping and most importantly, to teach people how to behave; "the camping etiquette."

Camping became extremely popular in the 1950s. Tents became more comfortable and relatively cheaper, especially when the large department stores started their own camping department in the early 1960s. From this moment on we see many technical advances in camping materials and equipment, from tents and inflatable mattresses to portable stoves and lighting devices, all striving towards lighter-weight, enhancing performance, ease of use and greater comfort. This concept was brought to another level with the invention of the caravan and the RV in the seventies.

The camping popularity continues to grow and even the financial crisis appeared to have a positive impact on the amount of campers. But, starting from 2012 there seems to become an end to the ever increasing popularity of camping. A downfall has begun. What is striking is that after the recession every type of touristic accommodation grew in amount of visitors and only camping was affected with an enormous downfall. Could this be the end of the traditional campsite as we know? The one that is so rooted in the Dutch tradition?

HISTORY OF CAMPING



Late 19th century - early 20th century

In 1854, the American writer and philosopher Henry David Thoreau wrote his famous book *Walden*, about his experiment to live a simple life in the woods, separated from civilized, busy society. Away from industrialization, away from the city, and back to nature. This desire is surprisingly up to date: still, many people go camping to escape modern life and are looking for peace in nature.

If we look at the campsite of that time, it started off nothing more than an empty space free of trees. The organization of a boundless campsite plays an important role in the experience of camping. Just like Thoreau, American writer William H. Murray described the mental and physical benefits of the primitive camping experience. "When we're stripped of everything except the essential conveniences we're open to the stimuli of nature. This will have a positive impact on your wellbeing and can restore any impaired health." He describes the experience as a satisfying urge of establishing an encampment for the night by clearing the terrain, setting up the tent, scavenging firewood, building a campfire and cooking over the live flame. These rituals suggest an essential connection to landscape and place. It indicates an escape of the hectic pace of the day: a retreat into the wild, without any trace of society.



1925 - 1960's

It was for exactly the same reason that camping came up in the late 19th century: people from the city wanted to get away from the crowds and explore nature. It seems like a step back in civilization: you live in a solid, stone house. And in your spare time, you adopt a primitive form of life by sleeping on the floor under a windy canvas. But that was exactly the attraction; for Thoreau and Murray at the time and for the campers at this time.

Life in the city was already considered to be nervously modern at the time, in texts you read that people talked about "tiring means of communication" and "a lot of noise from machines." Apparently the need at that time was not very different from today.

The popularity in camping increased drastically after the second world war when tents became cheaply available, by the introduction of holidays, and increased mobility. Especially people that lived in cities felt the urge to experience the outdoors. For their holidays they literally packed their bags and drove the car to the nearest green spot they saw. A new phenomenon was born: "roadside tourism," where the campsite could be found anywhere in the open.



1970's

This new appearance of the campsite brought the necessary negative effects with it. Small vegetation had to suffer from the cars that drove over it, fires were made, vandalism occurred, and trash was left behind in the woods. Besides that, in some occasions, people got sick or even died when drinking water from streams or lakes. Nature was seen as peaceful and non-threatening which sometimes had catastrophic consequences.

To limit these illegal activities, specific areas were defined to learn the educational labels of camping and take them into practice. Camping became an educational, collective and social enterprise. Over time, the dutchman became more prosperous and mobile, with the result that camping tents were exchanged for caravans and recreational vehicles.

The current campsite consisted of nothing more than an empty area equipped with a water tap and shower and that is surrounded by a fence. The goal of the campsite was to prevent visitors from occupying just any place they might otherwise gain access to and were nothing more than large, dedicated clearings, free of trees, within which to concentrate large groups of tourists. The spatial enclosure would become not only a means to confine tourists but also to keep undesirables out. Ironically, it not only protects the campers; just as important, it actually isolates them from nature. Campsites therefore become internally orientated; You think you are in nature, but in fact you are distanced from it.



Nowadays

As a result of implementing basic facilities the campsite in many cases became permanently inhabited by people that, for example, became jobless and/or immigrants. There was in fact no control over the duration of stay. From that moment on more and more practices, such as time restrictions, pillow counts, admission fees would impose further restrictions to the campsite. This subsequently had consequences for the organization and layout of the modern campsite.

The motor vehicle became an integral part of the camping experience and parking the car often represents the first act of making camp nowadays. Therefore, within the boundaries of the campsite infrastructural roads determine a significant part of the camping scene. Motorized vehicle access dictate spatial arrangements more than the campers themselves.

Secondly, the sophisticated forms of control - collect fees, track camping parties and monitor the length of stay - led to a grid-like arrangement of plots dictated by a high degree of spatial organization. The campground was no longer an amorphous and contingent gathering of vehicles and tents and cables. The demarcation of the campground into discrete plots produces a complex geography of individual and shared interests. The plot as we know it today is as much about establishing a territory for the camper as the implementation of various infrastructural hookups, as well as the progressive segregation of chalets, RV and tent sites. The modern campsite is spatially enclosed and the layout of most campsites embrace a suburban plan; A distribution of camping plots that are sheltered by trees but within viewing and hearing distance of each other. The individual plots are subsequently marked by small fences or hedges. Provisionally showing the boundaries of the space that is temporarily yours.

Sanitary facilities, camp supermarkets, swimming pools, restaurants, and other facilities that are to be found in campsite nowadays are centered in the plan. Making it easily accessible from every camping plot that is surrounding them. The daily repetition of chores once associated with survival has now been so fully recast as a series of almost spiritual rituals intended to reconnect the camper with what has largely lost; for by now most of the old necessities - hiking to and clearing the fire, hunting for game, collecting water and firewood - has given way to such less arduous activities as parking the car, pitching cable-free pop tents, buying cold cuts at the campground store, hooking up electrical and sewage conduits, setting up patio chairs, etc.

This all results in a remarkable systematization and standardization of the camping culture. The campground becomes a self-sufficient territory independent of its natural surroundings. The site is no longer a spatial condition defined by unique surroundings, but rather an abstract suburban area or urban parcel. The evolution of camping results in a modern and generic campsite that is even further displaced from its original intended connection with nature; The evolution of camping introduces more and more layers between the camper and the surroundings. In combination with all the provided facilities the modern campsite is not more than a home away from home.

TYOLOGIES OF CAMPING

Something that is well reflected in the declining interest in primitive camping is the attitude of our contemporary society towards their image of an escapement. Previously, the campsite created the ideal environment for a recreational stay in nature but, from the drastic decline in popularity, the fact that today's society is looking for more unique experiences is reflected. This is mainly stimulated by the romanticized images that social media imposes us with daily. Here, people present the most dramatic landscapes and circumstances where they've to spend the night. Although, it's often questionable whether they actually have spent the night at this location and not just only set up their camp for the inspirational photo. This is a criticism of, ironically, the Instagram pages instarepeat and youdidn'tsleepthere. Both pages show what the effect of social media is on our urge to escape. This stimulates the romantic idea of being away from it all is feasible in the places that are shown on the photos. Apart from the fact that these landscapes are not present in the Netherlands, you need to realize that it is also extremely confrontational to spend the night alone in a wilderness reaching the horizon, without any form of human life in the far distance. Even trained adventurers would spread fears of death to survive in these circumstances. Apparently, with the right filter, it still awakens the romantic desires of the viewers to be there instead.

To bring this image to the visitor, and to actually offer them the chance to live comfortably in these places appears of the rising trend of cabins "in the wild." These cabins are often extremely sleek designed tiny houses, in which the visitor is provided with all the desired conveniences of modern life (shower, kitchen, living room and king-size bed). By the application of one large window surface, the border between you and nature is minimized. "Experiencing" the beauty of nature without sacrificing comfort.



1.1 ANWB camping Molenbeek in Zeeland



1.1 Naturecamping De Dasselaar in Flevoland



1.1 Image of Instagrampage Youdidn'tsleepthere



1.1 Image of Instagrampage Instarepeat



1.1 Cabin in the wild

(DIS)CONNECTING WITH NATURE

Modern society sees nature as an abstraction and camping stimulates this given. But in what way is nature romanticized by current camping typologies?

We live by this idea that nature is an Eden to be consumed, but at the same time it is also expected to remain comfortable, visually and emotionally inspiring and its sensible effects negligible. Modern campground operators themselves emphasize this perception, typically closing facilities before seasonal temperatures plunge below the freezing point. As a result, most campers are so unlikely to ever confront the rigors of weather that a light evening frost, some persistent bugs, or a light rain might now count as hardships worthy of being recounted around the dinner table for years to come.

Furthermore, by the introduction of camping facilities, that marked the beginning of the evolution of the campsite, an extra layer between the camper and nature was introduced. Features such as campground taps, with filtered water, often piped in from distant sources, reinforce the characterization of nature as an abstraction. The import of modern facilities and infrastructures resulted in step by step abstracting nature and its influence on our wellbeing. Altogether, camping eventually leads to an important cultural shift, the idealization of nature as peaceful and non-threatening.



1.1 Arkansas floods in the US in 2010. The flood that swept through the campsite killed at least 20 people.

THE ROLE OF ARCHITECTURE IN THE CEREMONY OF CAMPING

When we talk about architecture that is related to campsites probably no images pop up in your mind. That's not weird, in fact, it is quite logical. Have you ever heard about an architect involved in planning or designing campsites? Although the answer is probably no. For the most obvious reason, they rarely had. Still, architecture is to be found on every campsite, namely in the form of facilities and infrastructures that are most frequently overlooked or taken for granted because they are so rooted in the image that we have of the campsite.

Important to be aware of is that these properly rusticated infrastructural components are not obstacles to, but rather a necessary condition of, the full enjoyment of nature. These components mark a specific potential for use: picnic tables for sitting and eating, fire pits which to set up camp around, wooden steps for negotiating difficult grades, and the like. Without this, the modern-day camper wouldn't be able to spend the night in nature without it becoming an extreme survival. And let's be honest, we wouldn't be able to survive in bare nature anymore with the limited skillset we have.

The activity of camping occurs between campsites, within the collapsed moments of arrival and departure. Camping activities define how spaces of the camp are lived, made, and experienced. Architecture can regulate how these activities are performed and where and in what circumstances they take place. Without ever being concerned, these infrastructural components more or less determine how we experience our stay at the campsite. Therefore, the shape and organization are essential for the experience of the campsite and offer the possibility to be designed.



PROCESS OF CAMPING

Camping practice follows a sequence that is part linear but as a whole forms a cyclic construction in which arriving and departing overlap. This is a suggestion of continuation, of an unending process that is present in the procedure of camping. Camping is thus repetition with difference; and in the overall sequence, events can overlap or occur simultaneously.

Siting

Siting is the process that leads up to the establishment of a site. In many cases, siting camp depends on the attributes of ground. In camping, qualities of contour, solidity, texture, hardness, and other particularities of the ground cannot be leveled, compacted, or otherwise altered as in typical building projects and sites. Siting instead negotiates the ground.

Making

The constructions of camping are not things made but are things being made, or more precisely things becoming. Camps denote conscious, place-specific decisions about making architecture issued with a complex layer of building an unfinished architecture.

Breaking

Breaking camp returns the camper to pure movement. Tied up in this renewed itinerancy of departure is an assumed arrival. Thus, breaking, in what might be called its "unsiting," retains elements of resiting. The acknowledgment of breaking is always present in the creation of "camp space."



LOCATION

There isn't a patch of land in the Netherlands that hasn't been, one way or another, touched, adapted or protected from other environments. The "wild", in the Netherlands, disappeared centuries ago, confining the relation between men and animals to the formality of gardens, parks and zoos, or the functional landscapes of agriculture. The project is situated in the Horsterwold forest area in the southeast of Flevoland. Flevoland is the exact representation of this concept of man made nature when the land was won from the sea in the sixties. And funny enough, the Horsterwold forest is the largest contiguous deciduous forest in western Europe. Despite being planted less than 30 years ago, the forest has grown into a mature forest with an area of almost 4000 ha, and offers the ideal environment to truly withdraw from society. It offers the possibility to walk long distances without ever leaving the forest.

HISTORY OF THE SOIL

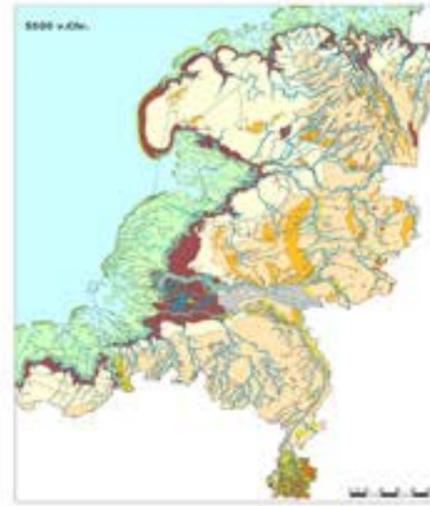
The current IJsselmeer is only about half the size of the original sea. The other part of the former Zuiderzee has become land due to land reclamation. Three polders have been constructed in the eastern and southeastern parts. These together form the current province of Flevoland. With the construction of the Houtribdijk in 1976, the IJsselmeer was split into two parts. The southern part has since been called Markermeer, after the former island of Marken which lies here.

In the Subatlanticum, a lake complex already existed here and it was called Lacus Flevo around the beginning of the era by Roman authors. This lake complex was still relatively small at the time and was connected to the sea by an estuary or presumably a narrow sea arm. The Marsdiep was then still a river mouth. This changed during the early Middle Ages. The sea level rose under the influence of the warm period of 800-1200. In 838 there was a first major flood, according to two sources a large number of places were destroyed. After that it remained quiet for over two centuries.

The final blow came with a series of storms in the 12th and 13th centuries, with large swaths of peat bogging away. After some flooding disasters between 1212 and 1248, seawater broke into Almere. The naturally created barriers were broken. An inland sea had arisen from the inland lake. After the storm disaster of 1282 and the disastrous flood of Saint Lucia in 1287, this process was completed and the name Zuiderzee came into general use. Over the centuries, the original fresh water became increasingly salty and the influence of the salty sea water became greater than the salt water from the rivers.



Early Atlanticum (9000 BC)
Flevoland consists of cover sand. The Zuiderzee does not yet exist. The Eembedding drains water. Creeks covered with base peat are created.



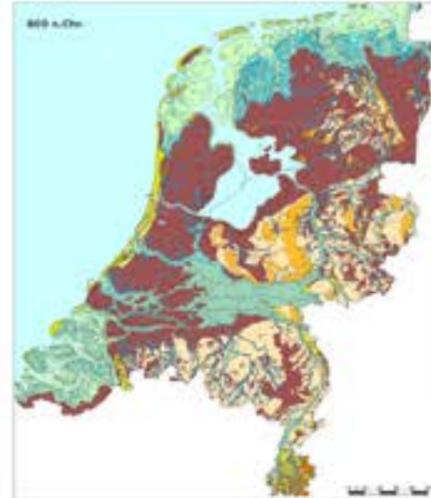
Late Atlanticum (5500 BC)
The sea level rises and the sea penetrates deeper and reaches the edges of the current Flevopolder. Peat deposits form on the edges due to stagnant water.



Middle Sub-area (3850 BC)
Due to the rising sea level, the water penetrated deeper and deeper into the IJsselmeer region. Initially, a dynamic freshwater tidal system was created there.



Early Subatlanticum (1500 BC)
The IJsselmeer region turned into a large peat bog with various peat lakes. The sea no longer affected the lake area.



Early Middle Ages (800 AC)
Part of the peat area was lost. Because people started to drain the peat, the peat package oxidized and the ground level decreased.



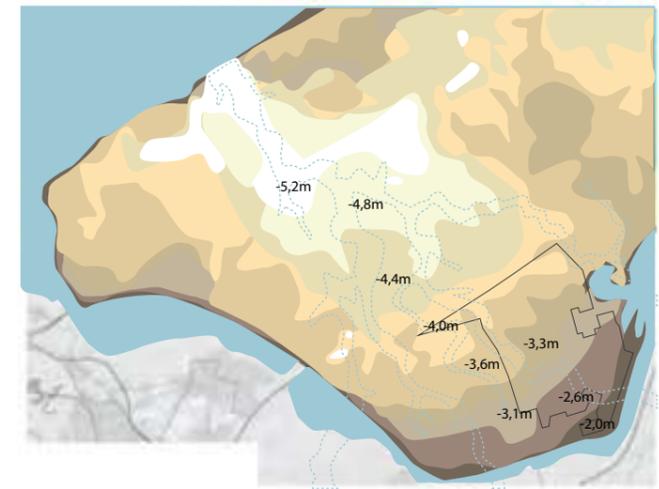
Late Middle Ages (1250 AC)
The sea had the opportunity to penetrate deeper into the IJsselmeer region; The Zuiderzee was born.

Height map

Years after the reclamation, the natural height difference in South Flevoland is about 2 meters. In the southeast, the highest point is -2.6m and the lowest area in the northwest is -5.2m. This means that the water can run off under natural decay.

In the polders there is a clear decrease in ground level from the "old land" to the center of the former Zuiderzee. The Zuiderzee as a whole was more or less a bowl. The ground level in the Oostvaarderswold also gradually slopes from south to north.

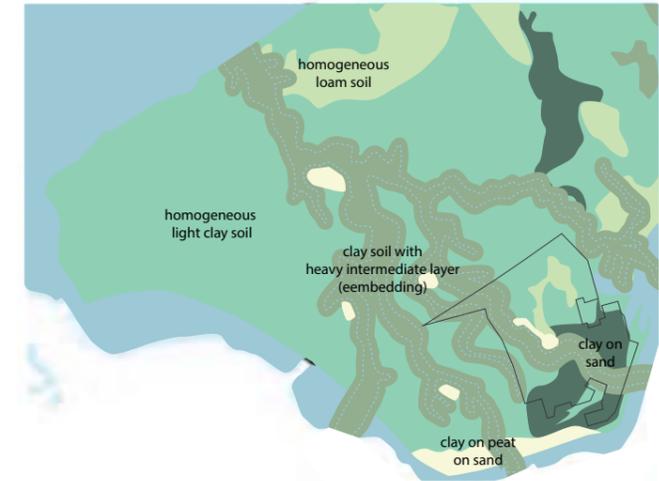
The average ground level in 2005 was -4.52m and is expected to have an average ground level of -4.82m in 2050.



Soil map

The surface of the Flevopolder, like other parts of the Netherlands, is very layered. The (deep) subsoil consisting mainly of cover sand and is formed in the Weichselien.

From the beginning of the Holocene until now several layers have been deposited on this covering sand layer. The sea level and groundwater in the cover sand cities and peat was formed. The so-called 'base peat' now forms a thin, difficult-to-permeable layer through settling that can be found in the subsoil of the polders.



Eem Valley

The original bed of the Eem, the Eem Valley plays a special role in the construction of the soil of Southern Flevoland. The Eem Valley was created during the Eem era, about 150,000 to 100,000 years ago. The Eem was created as a meltwater river. In large parts of the Eem Valley, sand and clay were deposited at great depth. The Eem was a winding stream of water and surrounded by muddy areas. Since the origin of the Eem in the Eem period 125,200 - 107,500 BC. the flow area remained almost the same. After the melt water reached the wide estuary of the Eem, it continued to flow northwestwards through the area of the later Flevoland, where it drained a river channel in the water bottom.

The relief is clearly visible in the current landscape, which is the result of differential settling of the Eem channels. Because the soft trench filling settles more than the surrounding bottom, height differences have been created at a short distance from each other. The channels that were previously cut in the sand were later covered with sea clay. Where these were deposited high enough, banks were created. Despite the fact that the soil layers formed in the Eemian are deep below ground level, they have a major influence on the ground level. The oxidation of the layers of the base leg that have deposited along this bed cause strong settling locally (peat sounds 60% in, clay 30%).



Impartment

After the polders had dried up, soil subsidence occurred and occurs through all kinds of processes. By extracting soil moisture, clay comes into contact with oxygen and the maturing process of the clay begins. This makes the bottom sound. Due to the differences in soil structure and the age of the various polders, there are large differences in soil subsidence that has already occurred and is still to be expected. The ripening process is expected to be largely completed after 2050. The expected decrease is greatest in Southern Flevoland: on average 60 cm and locally more than 100 cm. Other processes, such as oxidation of peat layers in the soil, also result in subsidence. This process will continue beyond 2050.

- poplar
- pine
- wild grasses
- shrub
- cherry
- chestnut
- ash
- oak
- willow
- birch

production forest

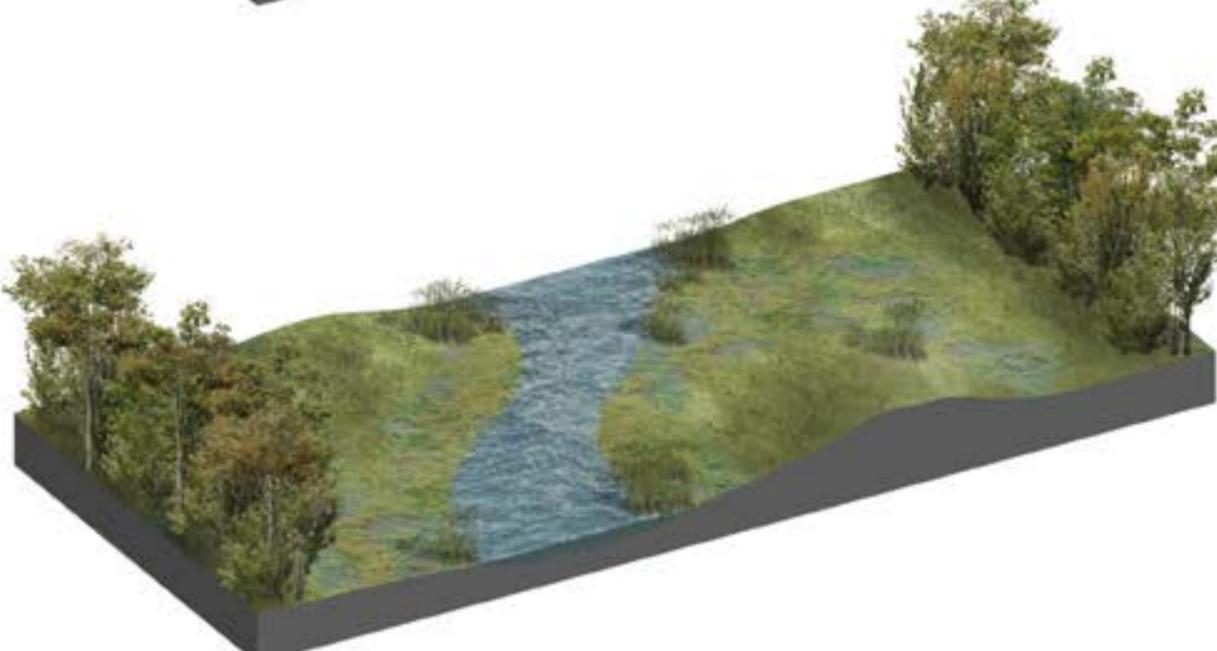


Production forest
The forest is initiated as production forest, which means that over time, alternately parts are felled down and new trees are planted back.

Between the 15th of September and the 15th of March, large machinery enters the forest to fell down the selected parcels. These parcels are called "werkblokken" and its structure is very dominant in the layout of the forest. Each werkblok is separated by a 10 to 20 meter wide clearing allowing sunlight to reach all borders and in addition results in the sides closing up in vegetation.

The parcels mainly consists of poplar trees. 95 different types of poplars are to be found here. In combination with ash and pine trees they construct the production forest

open forest

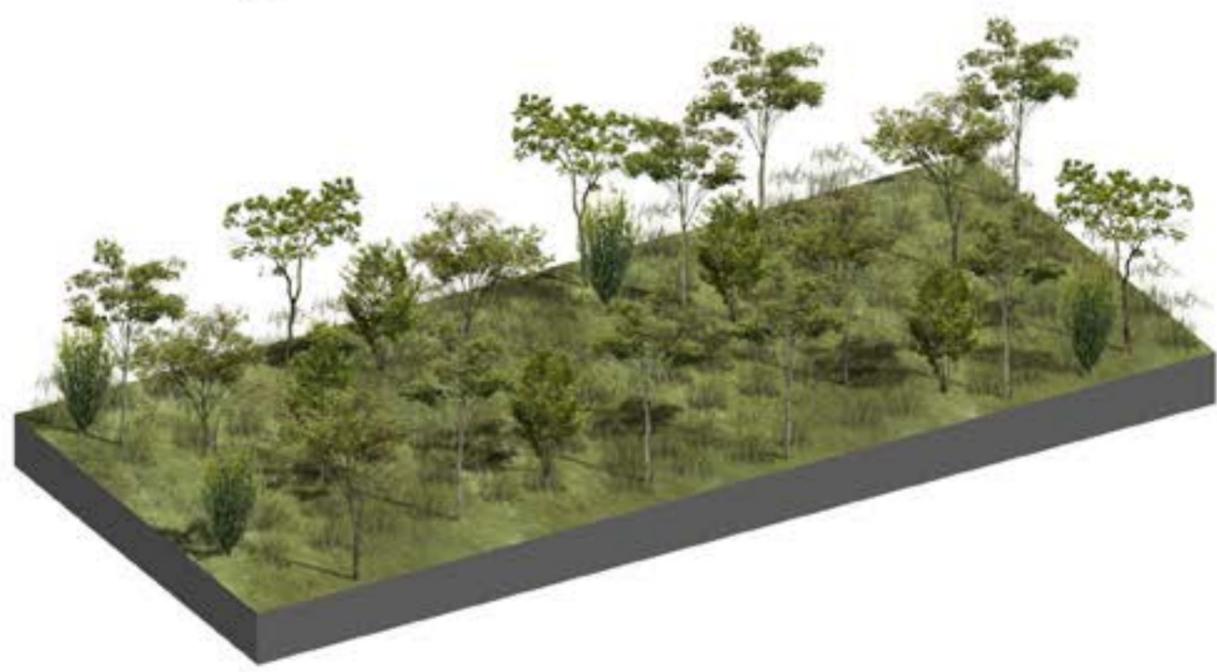


Open forest
Water plays a noticeable role in the landscape of the forest. Centuries ago a river passed through the forest which left his marks in the landscape. Currently, parts of alternating pieces of dry and wet nature still show the route of the disappeared river. In the coming years this river will become more and more visible in the landscape and create larger parcels of water.

Directly touching the river is an open landscape with low vegetation. Due to the combination of compacted soil and groundwater level trees are unable to grow here. Slowly and subtle emphasizing it's pre-historic traces.

This type of landscape attracts a high diversity of animals and insects. One is very likely to spot the white-tailed eagle and come in contact with large grazers.

wild forest



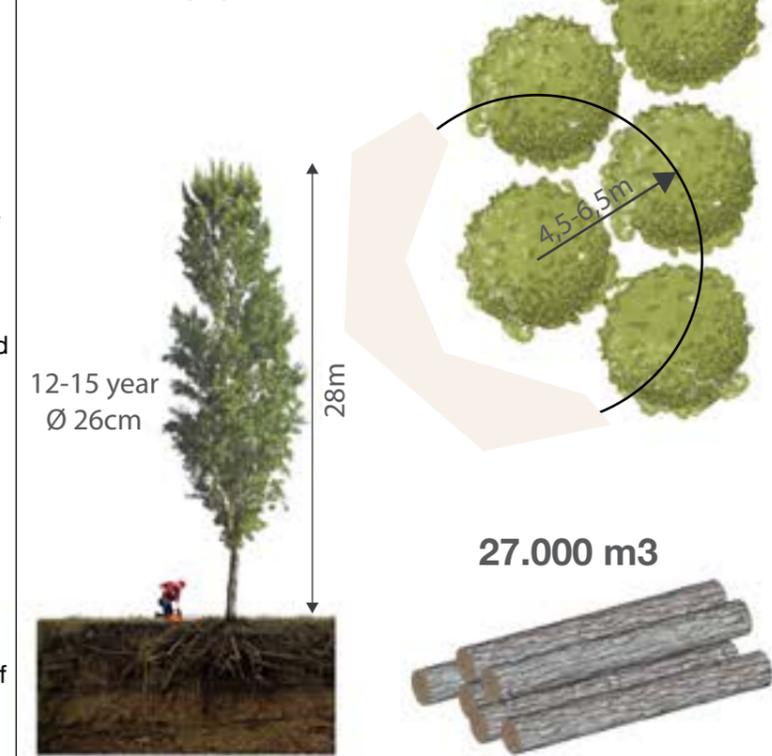
Wild forest
The core of the forest, with an area of 1.100 hectares, is called "de stille kern" (the silent core). Where it is not aloud to make noise above whispering level. This so called wild area of the forest remains untouched by staatsbosbeheer. Meaning that the ecosystem truly depends on nature. An amount of large grazers are permanently established here in order to keep nature in tact and create an habitat for a more diverse biodiversity. With a limited amount of paths you are free to wander around the area on your own.

A more diverse selection of trees are to be found here. From poplars to oak, chestnut and cherry trees. If you look closely the previous rigid grid is still to be found in the layout of some places in this wild forest. Due to the unstrained growth it can take up significantly longer to pass this area of the forest.



Subdivision of forest in parcels with an average size off 1 ha. In etappes parcels are logged and planted back.

Depening on the type and clone of the tree, the're planted in rigid lines with a mutual dinstance ranging from 4,5 to 6,5 meters.

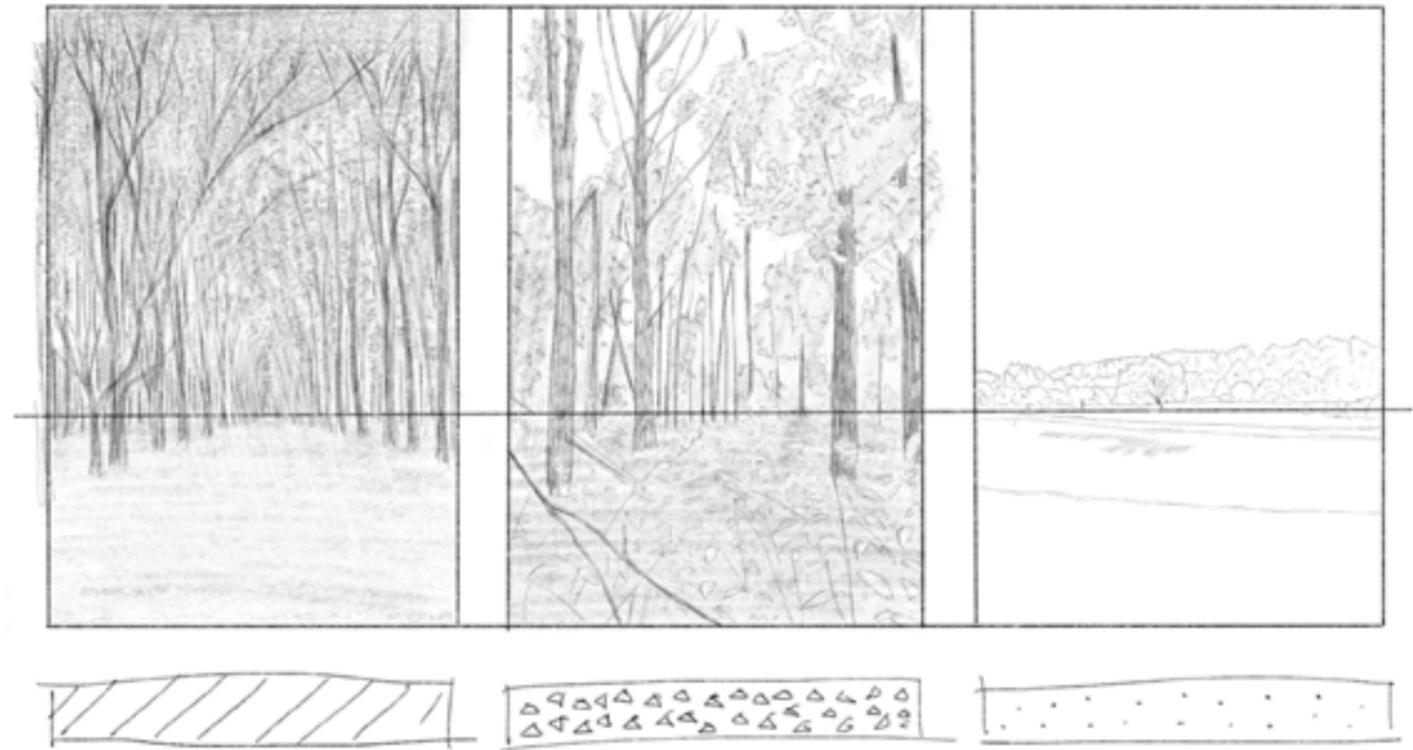


Due to the extremely fertile soil composition the plants grow up to 2 times faster than in normal circumstances. Meaning in half the time span the trees reach the desired logging height.

Therefore, the Horsterwold is one of the biggest supplier of poplar woods in the Netherlands, with a production of 27.000 m3 per year.

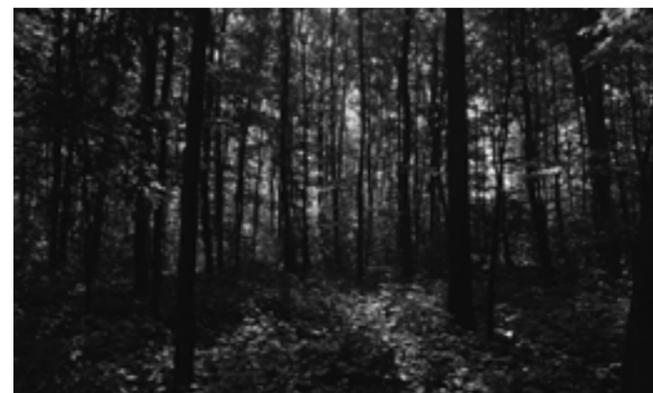


Which means that 1/5th of the Dutch poplar production is provided by this forest.









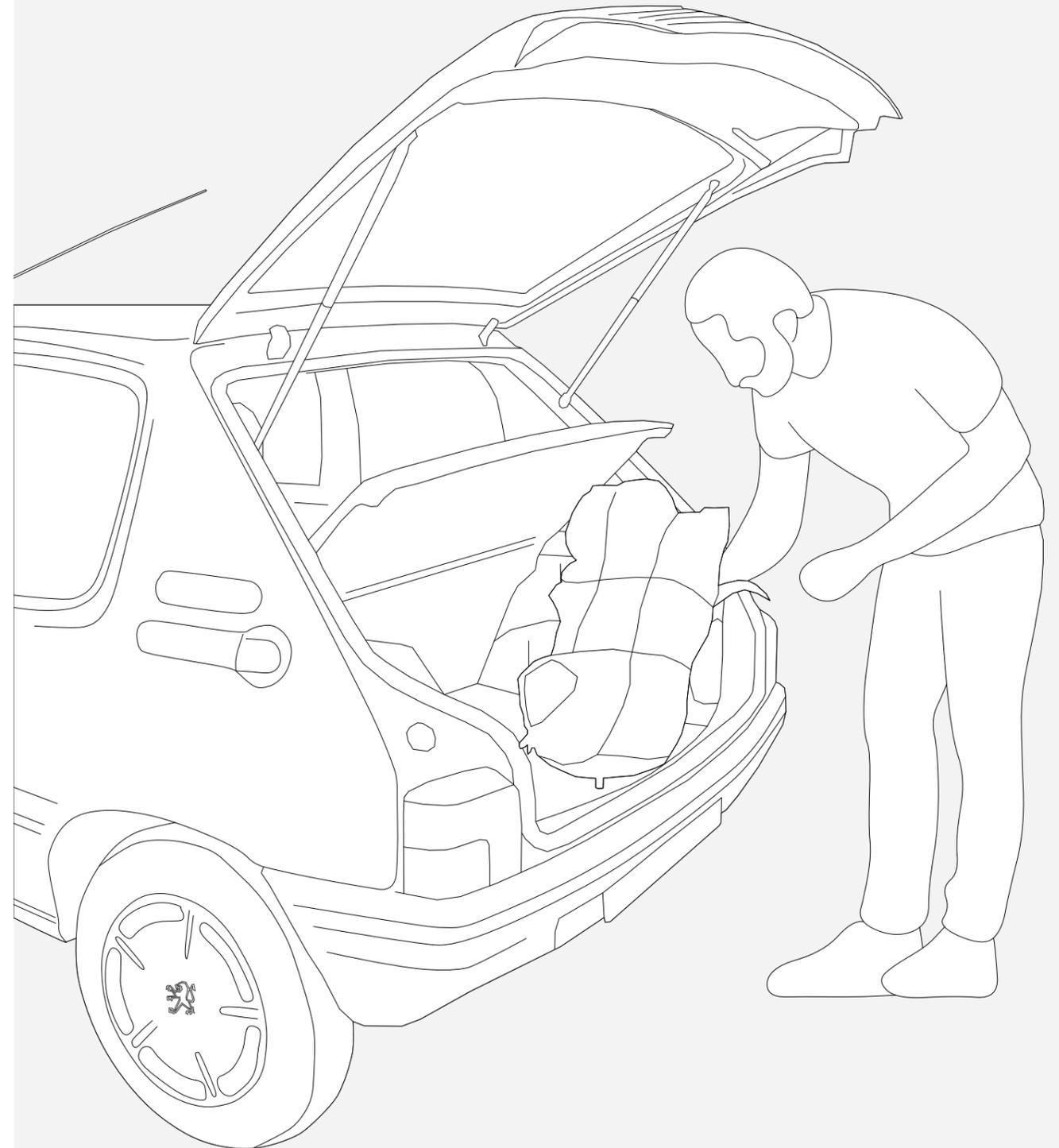
HORSTERWOLD



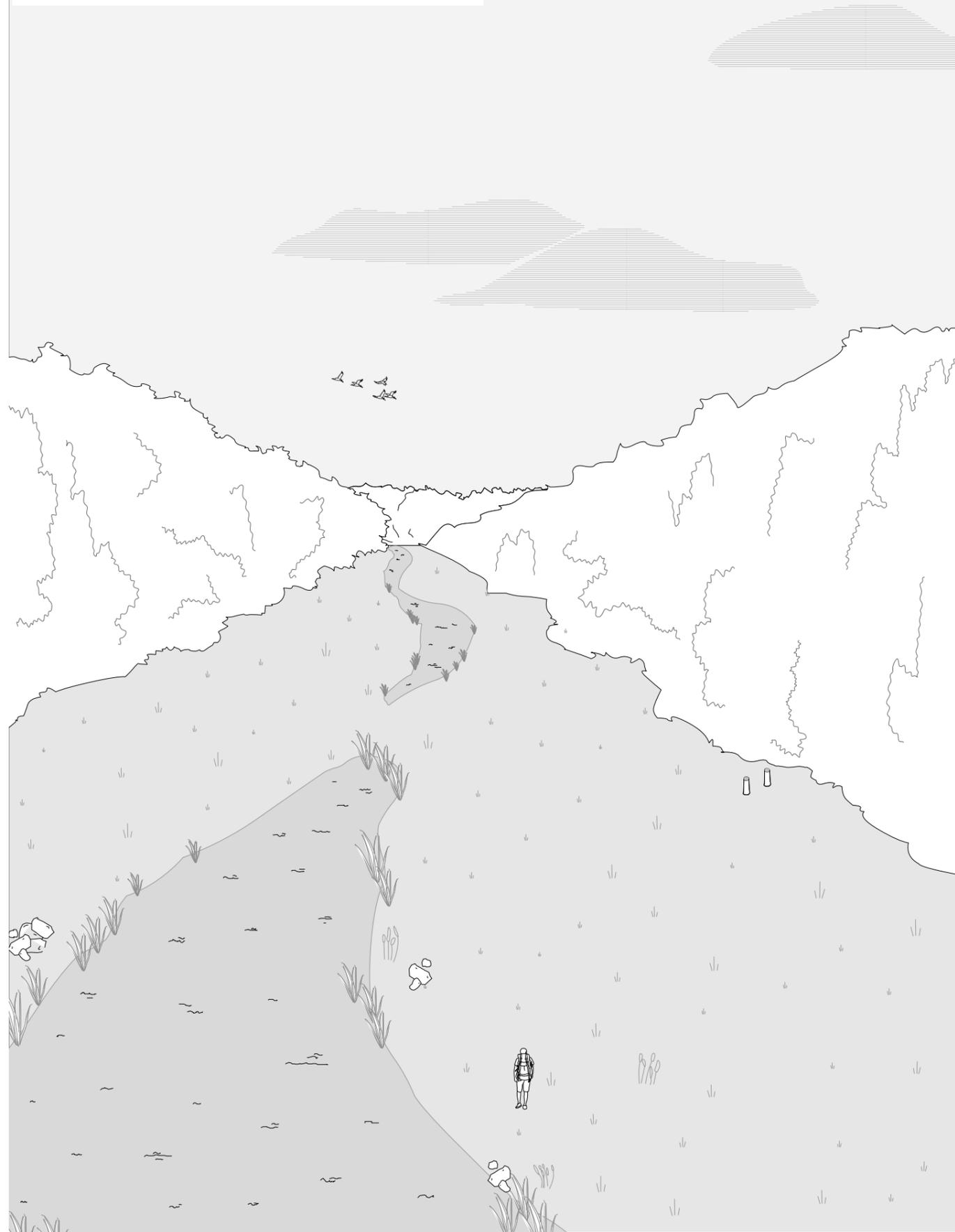
The forest can be entered from any direction since it's surrounded by roads. Also the type of transportation is up to the traveler. They can either come by public transport and stop at one of the several bus stops around Zeewolde...



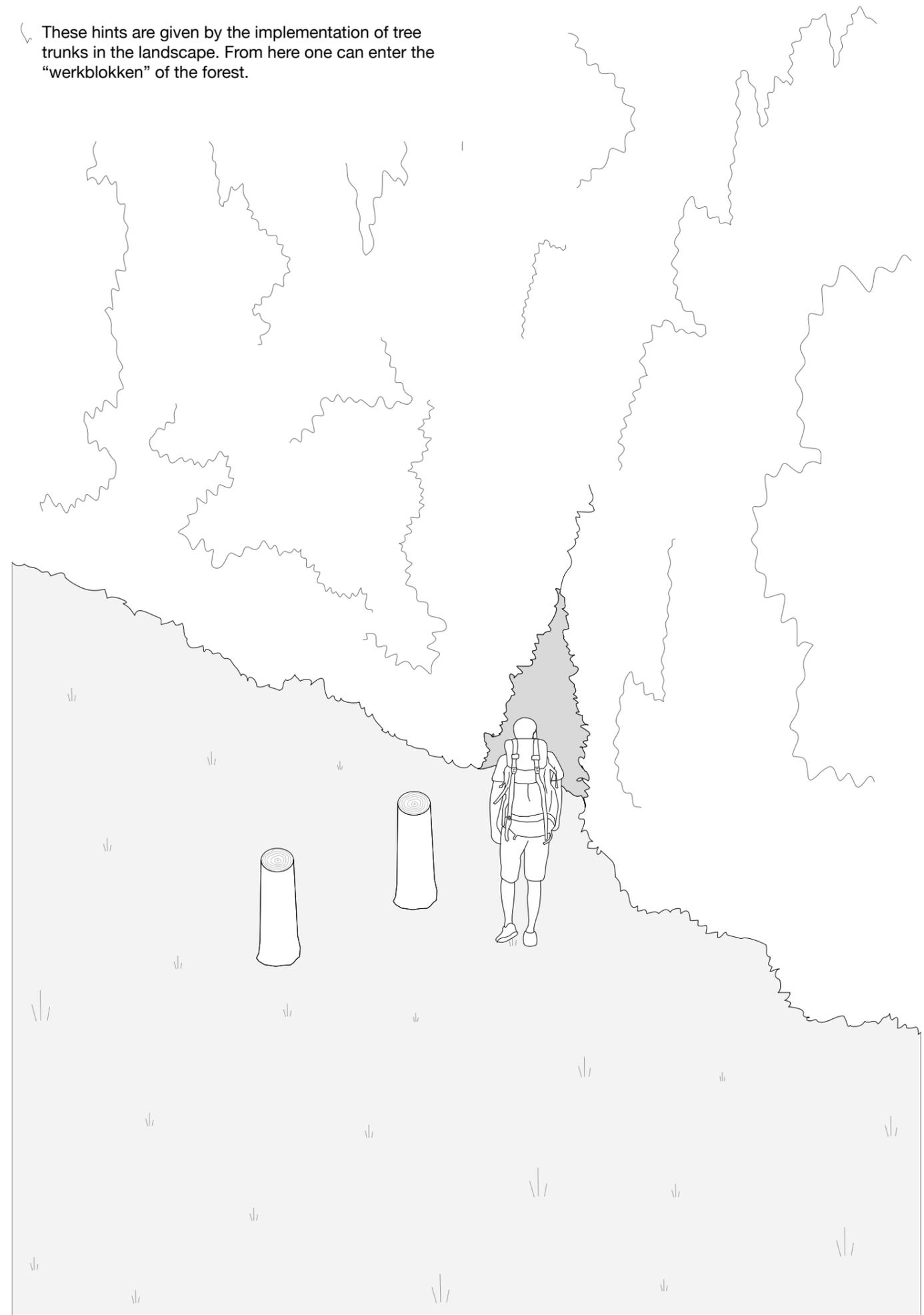
Or they come by car. And even then there are many parkings to choose from. Zeewolde has a designated parking spot for visitors of the forest (marked by the red dot on the map).



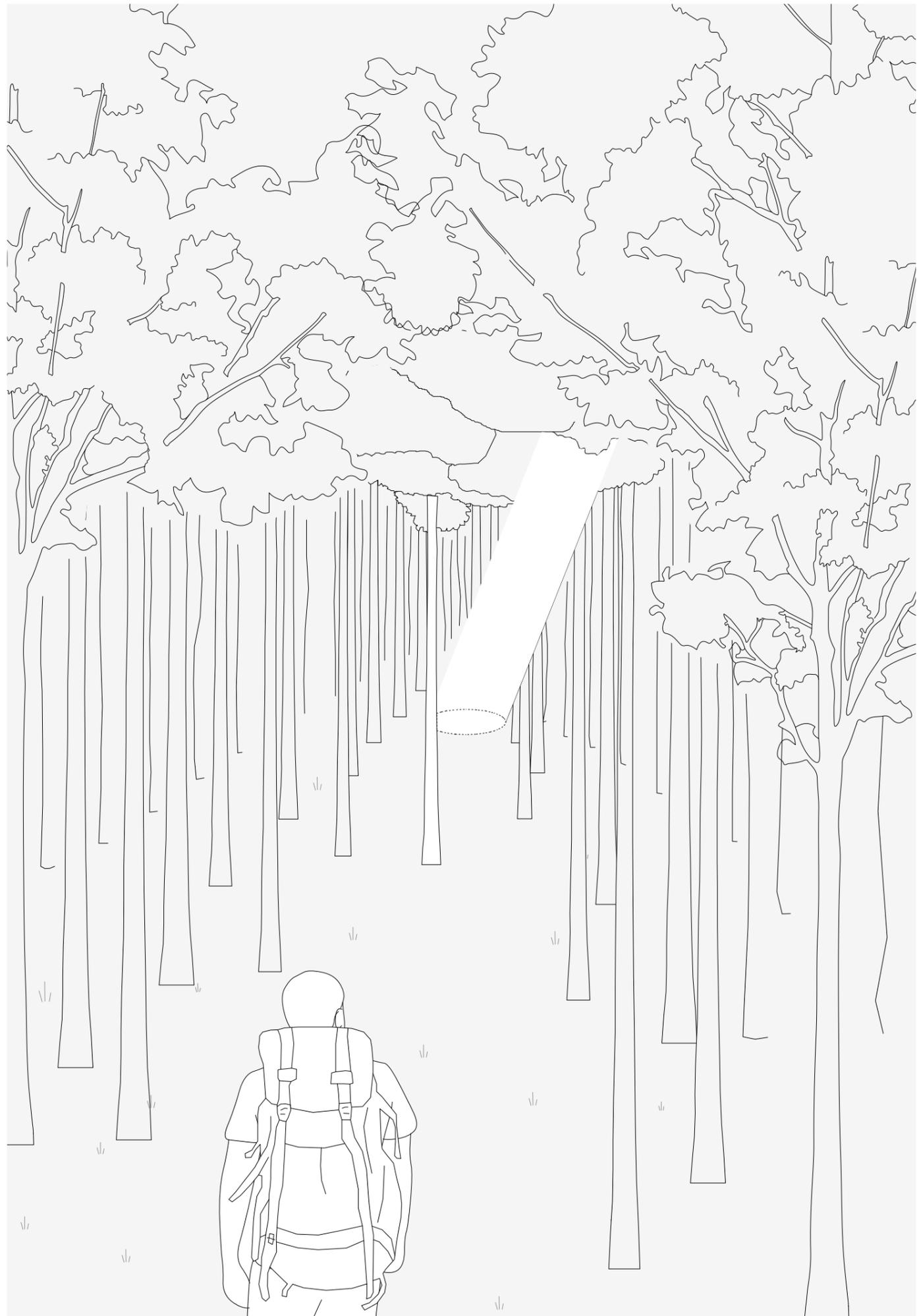
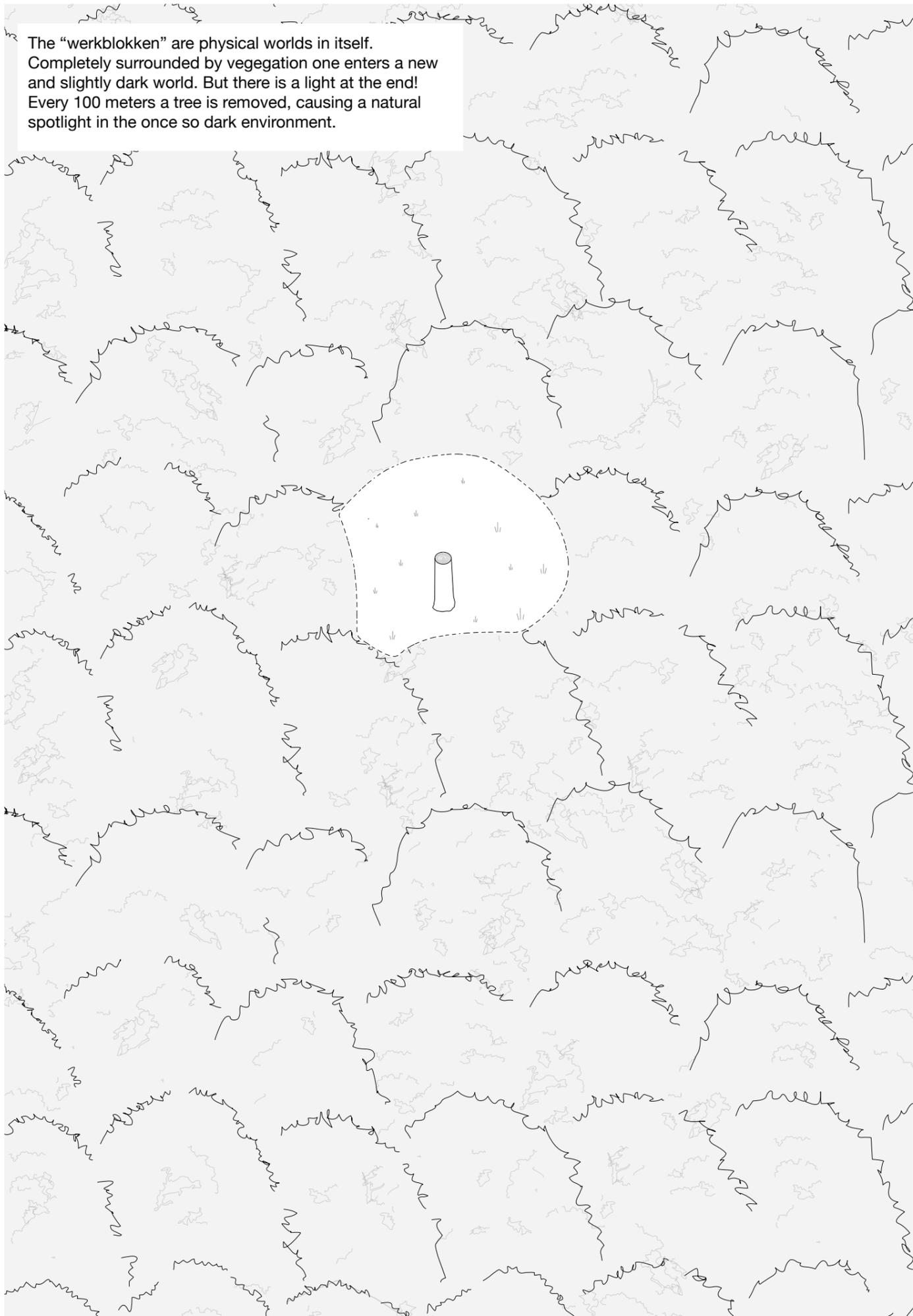
In order to limit the visual impact of “way-finding” in the forest there is chosen to not implement signs or maps. The former river that ran through the forest is a visual guideline. From there subtle marks are left behind when the traveler needs to change direction.



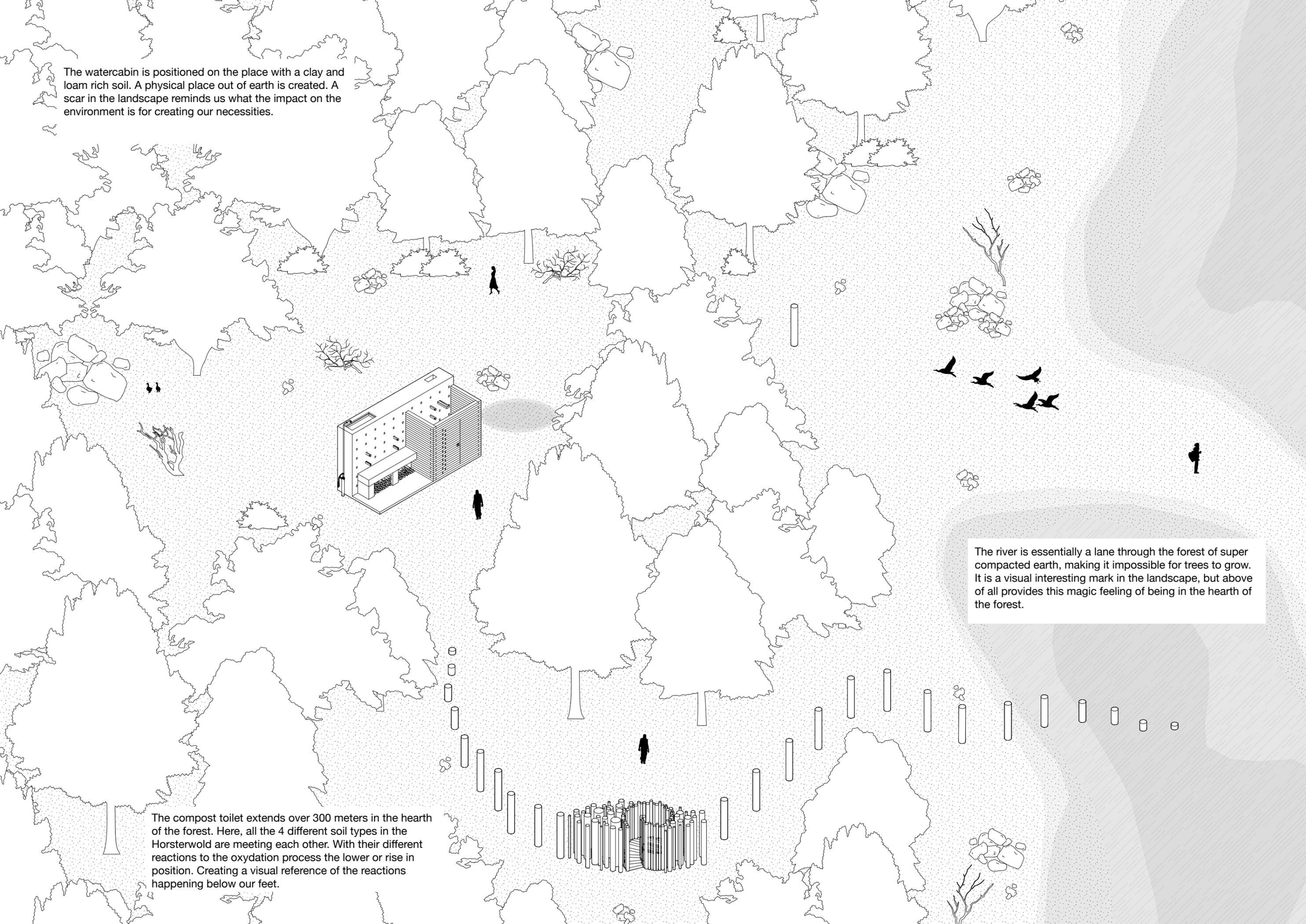
These hints are given by the implementation of tree trunks in the landscape. From here one can enter the “werkblokken” of the forest.



The "werkblokken" are physical worlds in itself. Completely surrounded by vegetation one enters a new and slightly dark world. But there is a light at the end! Every 100 meters a tree is removed, causing a natural spotlight in the once so dark environment.

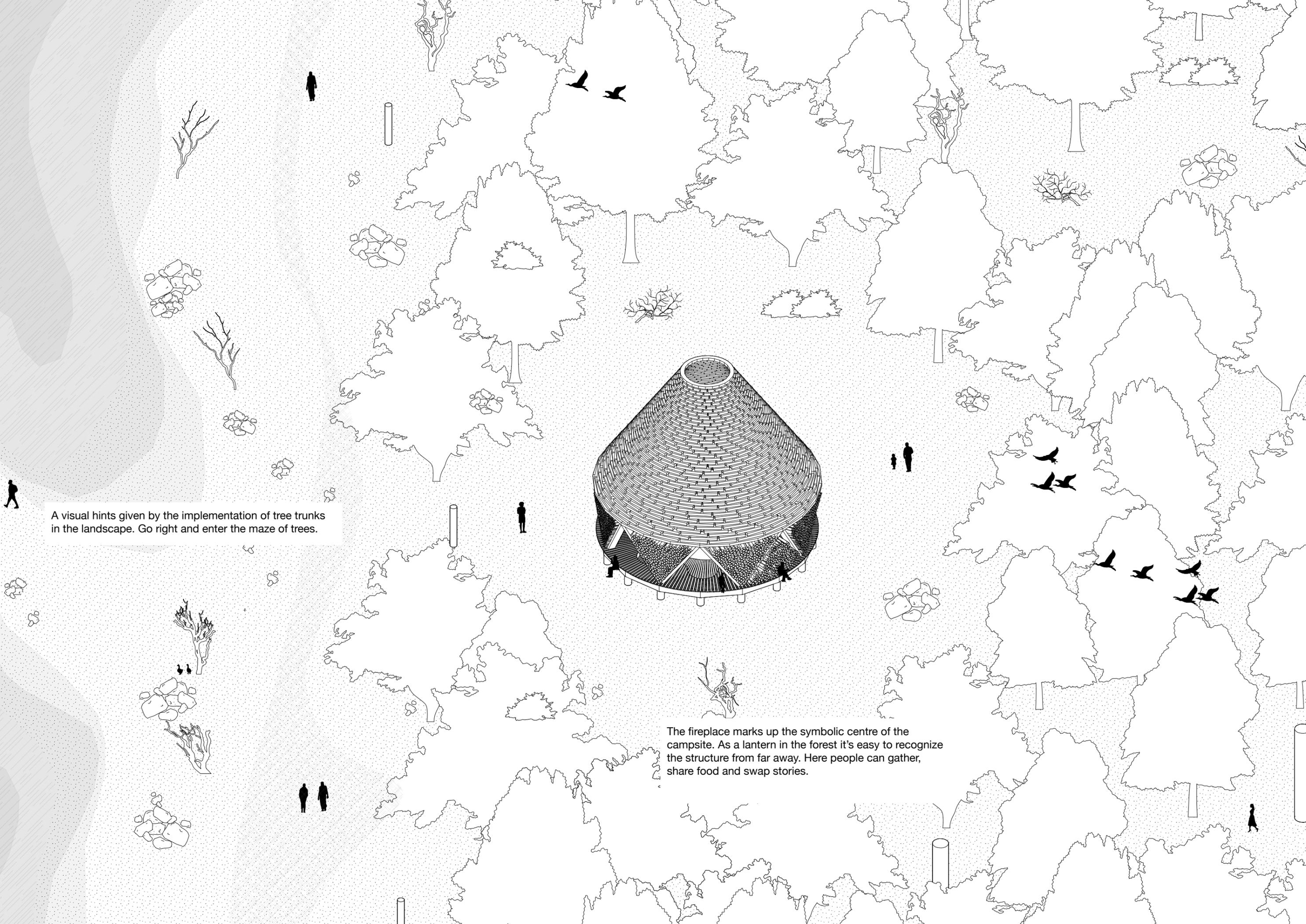


The watercabin is positioned on the place with a clay and loam rich soil. A physical place out of earth is created. A scar in the landscape reminds us what the impact on the environment is for creating our necessities.



The river is essentially a lane through the forest of super compacted earth, making it impossible for trees to grow. It is a visual interesting mark in the landscape, but above of all provides this magic feeling of being in the hearth of the forest.

The compost toilet extends over 300 meters in the hearth of the forest. Here, all the 4 different soil types in the Horsterwold are meeting each other. With their different reactions to the oxydation process the lower or rise in position. Creating a visual reference of the reactions happening below our feet.



A visual hints given by the implementation of tree trunks in the landscape. Go right and enter the maze of trees.

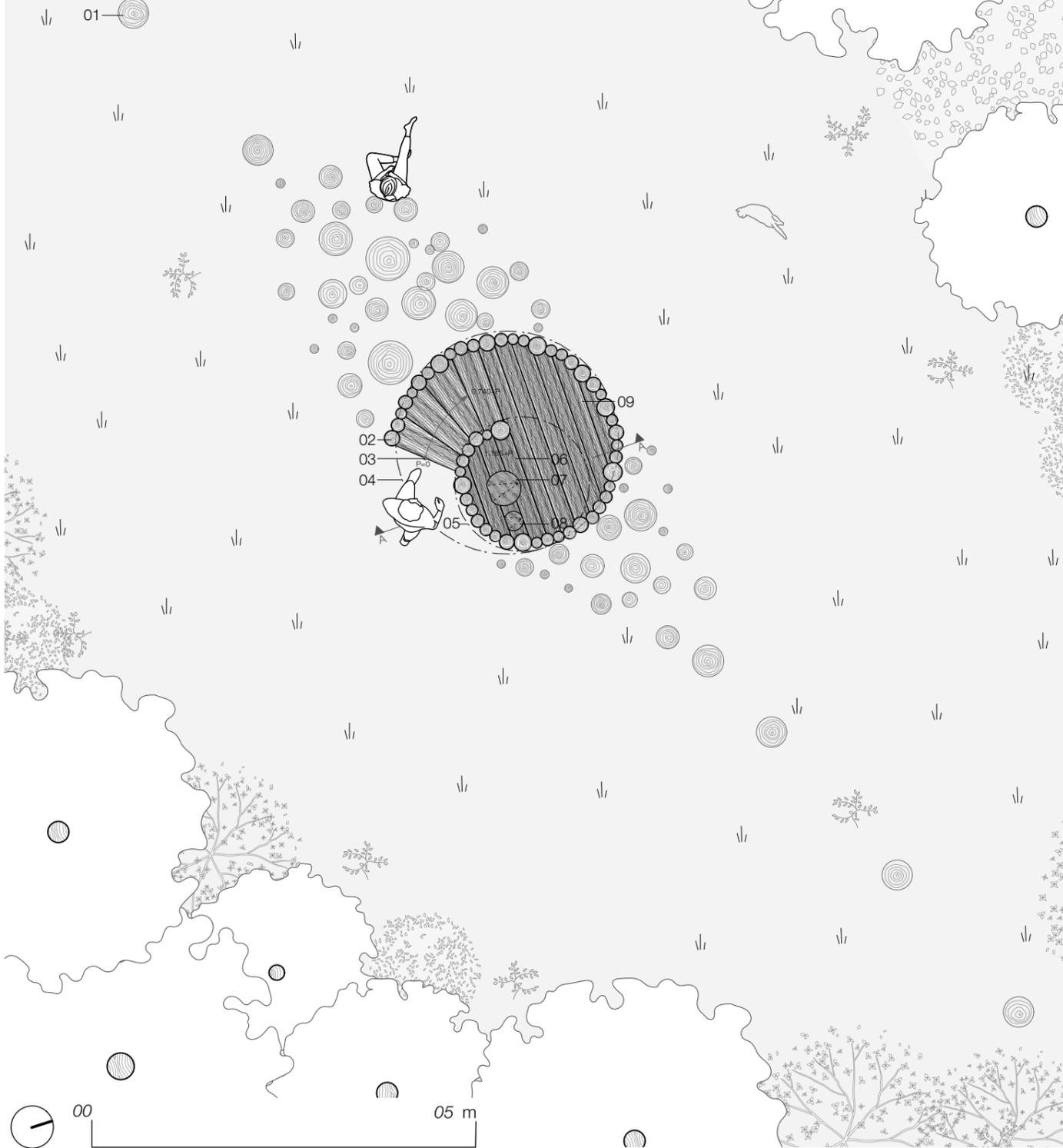
The fireplace marks up the symbolic centre of the campsite. As a lantern in the forest it's easy to recognize the structure from far away. Here people can gather, share food and swap stories.



Truly withdrawn in the forest are the shelters to be found.
Here someone could really be on its own in the forest and
just listen and look at the sceneries that play. Without
ever noticing it, the smallest changes start to appear.

TOILET CABIN FLOORPLAN 1:50

- 01 Raw chestnut tree trunk, length 4000mm.
Various thicknisses, 4500mm spacing.
- 02 Raw chestnut tree trunk, length 4000mm.
Various thicknisses, randomly ordered.
- 03 Solid cheastnut step, 185x300mm in length 900mm.
Milled in adjoining support poles.
- 04 Outer circle, \varnothing 2900mm
- 05 Inner circle, \varnothing 1750mm
- 06 Chestnut seating, 200x50mm with 8mm spacing, max.
length 2700mm. Lap jointed to adjoining support poles.
Supported by seating joist, 65x45mm in length 780mm,
positioned on eather side of toilet transit. Mortise and tenon joint.
- 07 Toilet cover, chestnut 32mm, \varnothing 450mm.
- 08 Material storage cover, chestnut 32mm, \varnothing 240mm.
- 09 Chestnut decking, 200x50mm with 8mm spacing, max.
length 2700mm. Lap jointed to adjoining support poles.



TOILET CABIN

The compost toilet is probably the most pure and simple structure of all the campsite architectures.

It's designed around the simple principle of providing privacy. This is done by curving a rectangular plane around the perimeter of two overlapping circles. Raw cut tree trunks are positioned next to each other following this line, ultimately creating a small private zone in the center of the structure.

The structure can be built by one person. The first step is marking the 2 overlapping circles, whereafter holes are drilled into the soil. Approximately 51 chestnut tree trunks of 4 meters will be positioned against each other following this line. For this 7 trees will be used. The holes will be supplemented with aggregate for water drainage and to prevent rotting at grade level. With a self-leveling laser 2 levels are marked on the trunks. One for the decking at 740+ and one for the seating at 1140+. With a battery powered circular saw, a chisel and mallet, a dado joint will be milled into the trunks to assure the connection for the wooden decks.

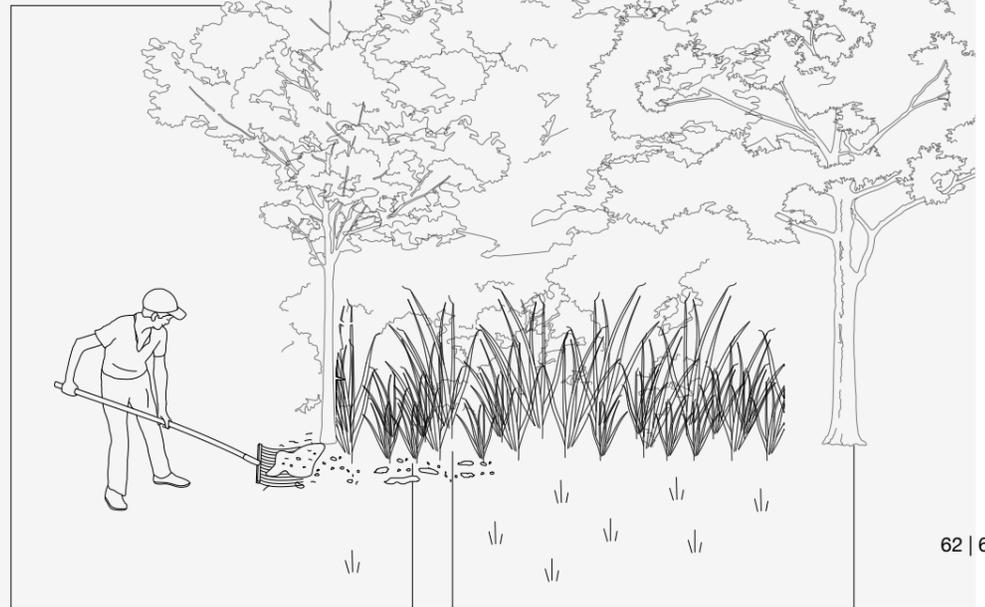
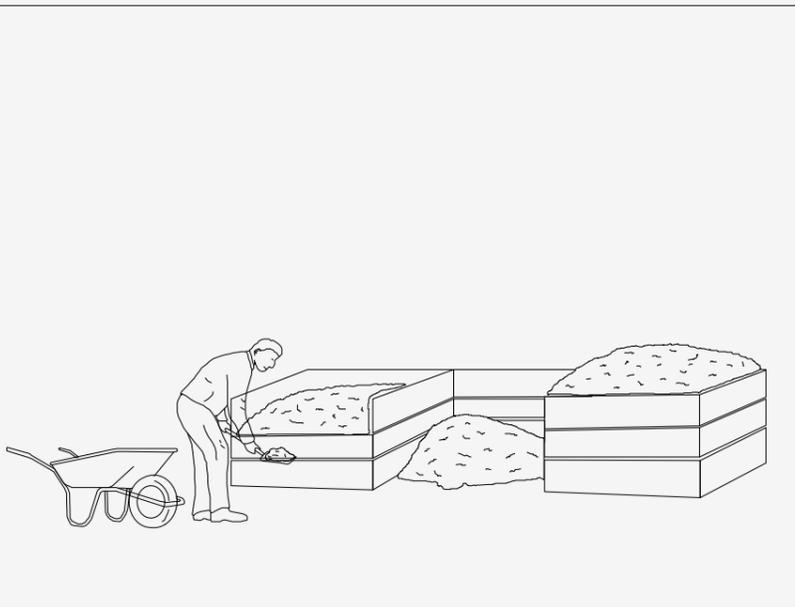
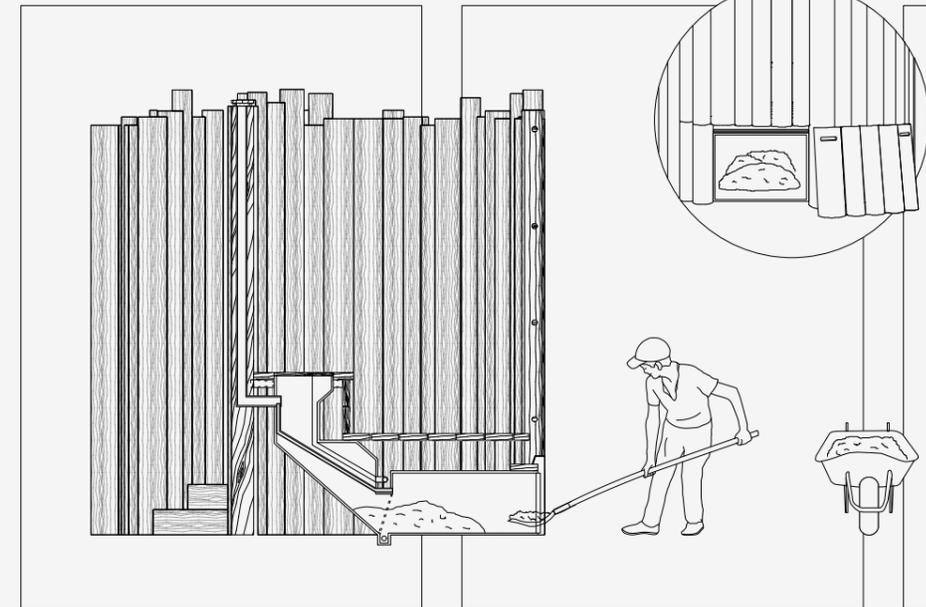
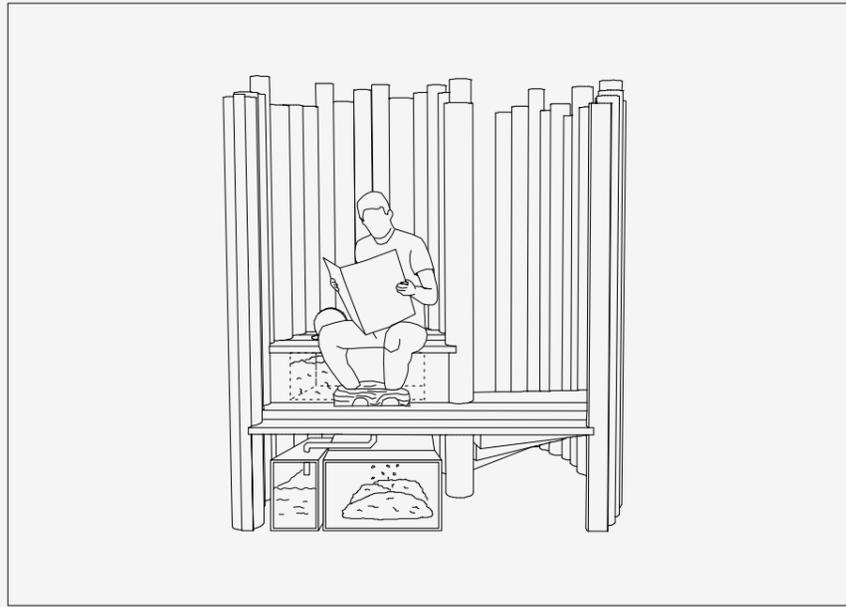
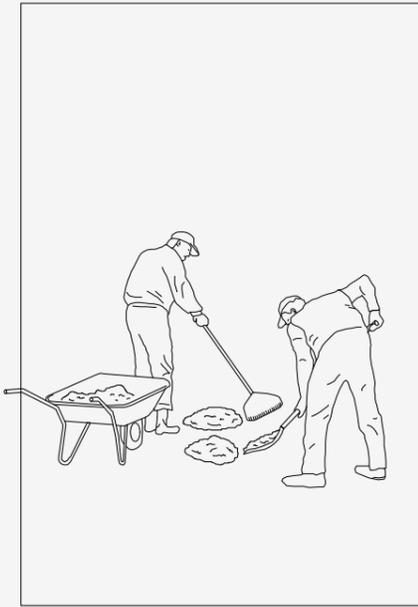
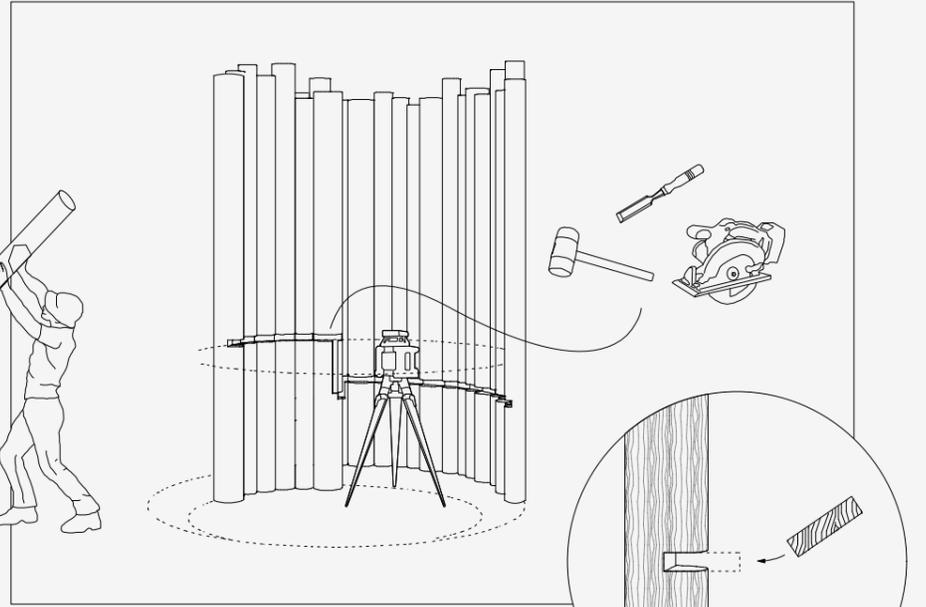
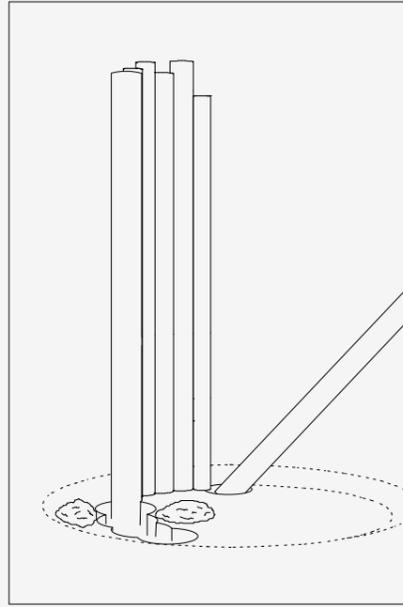
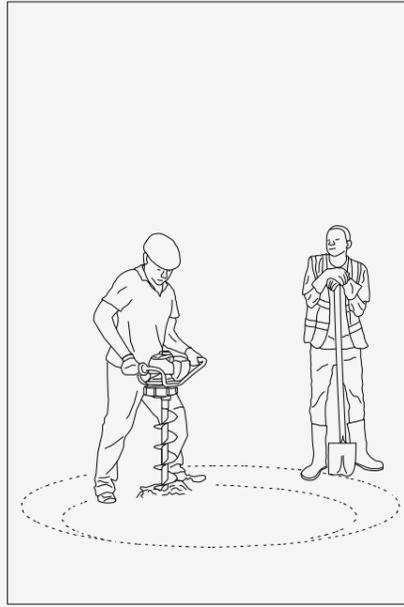
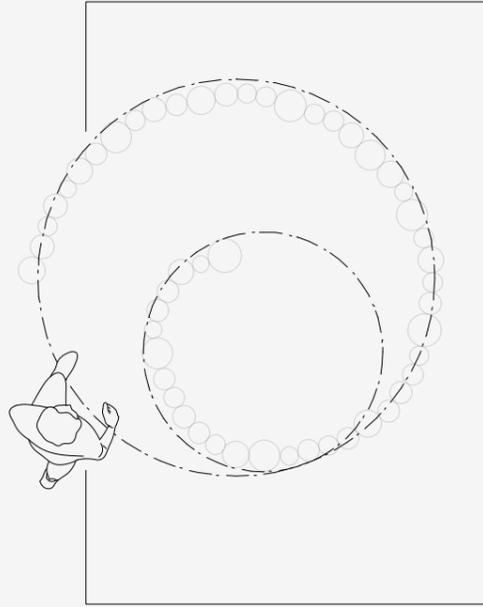
The compost toilet vault will be placed underneath the lifted decks, with an access door made in the tree trunks on the opposite side of the toilet seating. For ventilation a vent pipe needs to be milled in one of the trunks. This is done by cutting the trunk in half, make a series of cuts with the circular saw at various depths and remove the material in a cylindrical shape. The vent pipe is placed in this rebate and the half cut trunk is placed back as cover. Jointed by some tapered Robinia dowels.

Next to the toilet is a small container for the cover material. The cover material originated from the building process and is collected and dried.

After using the compost toilet, cover material is scattered into the vault. The toilet cabin is entered by 3 solid wooden steps, whereby marking the transition from a public to private space. By raising the ground floor of the structure it also gains easy access to the vault of the dry compost toilet. Instead of being tucked away under ground level, the vault is now directly within reach for the caretaker.

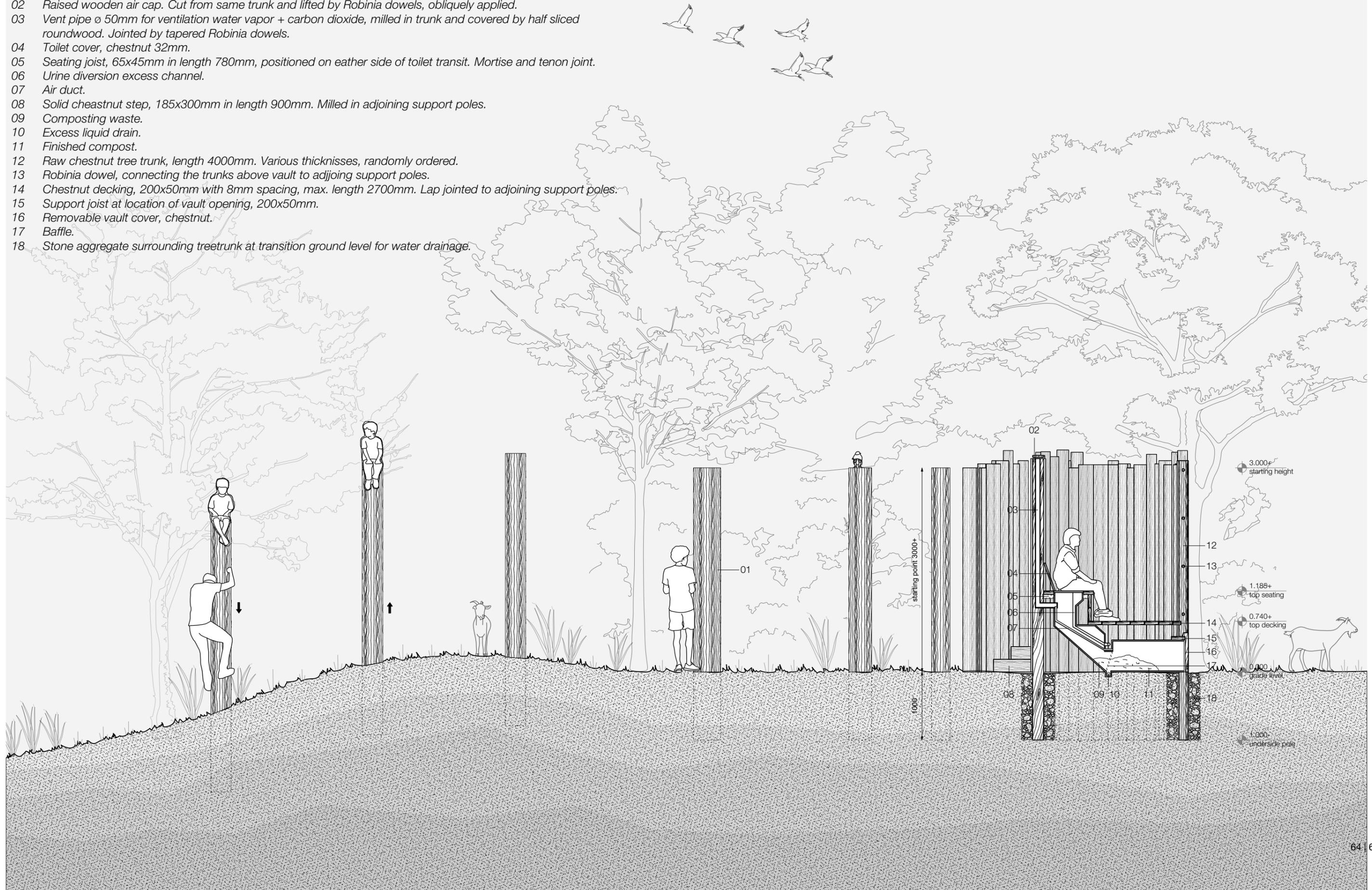
Every 2-4 weeks, depending on the usage, the compost toilet is being emptied by the care taker. The compost is collected and stored into wooden bins where its stored for 9-12 months before its being distributed throughout the forest.

In this scenario the toilet cabin is accompanied by a series of trunks, following a 300 meter line towards the river. With a spacing of 4,5 meters it represents the planting strategy of the forest. This line crosses all the 4 different soil types that are to be found in the forest. Due to their composition the grade level will slowly sink or rise over time. Creating a visual mark of the impartment of its location by the dewatering of Flevoland.

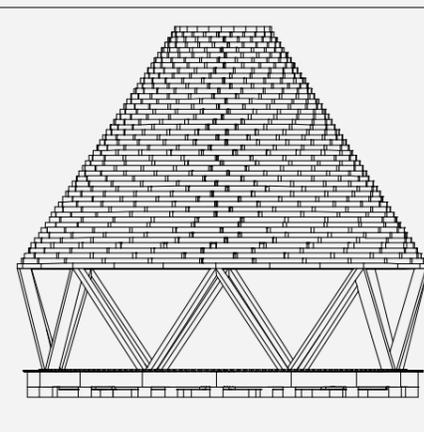
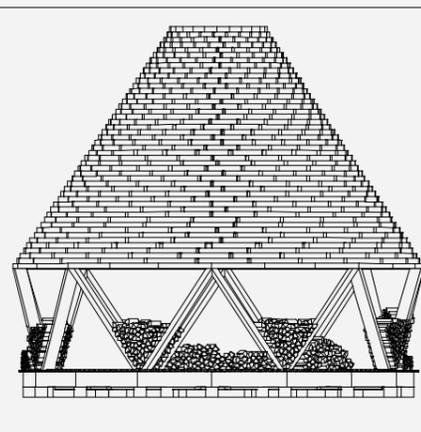
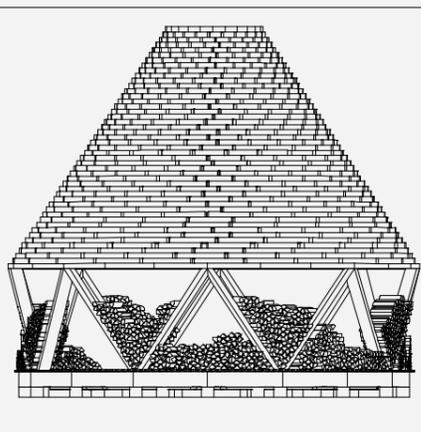
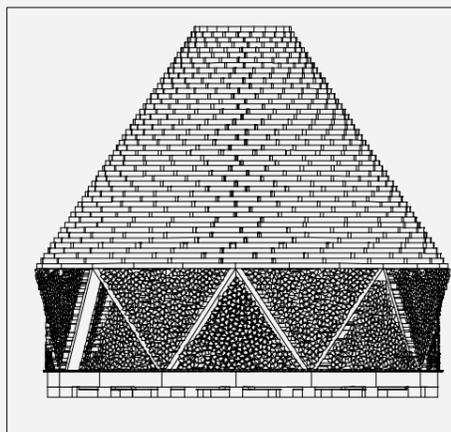
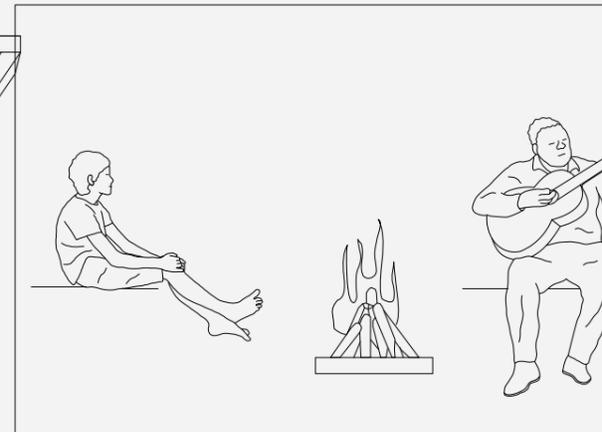
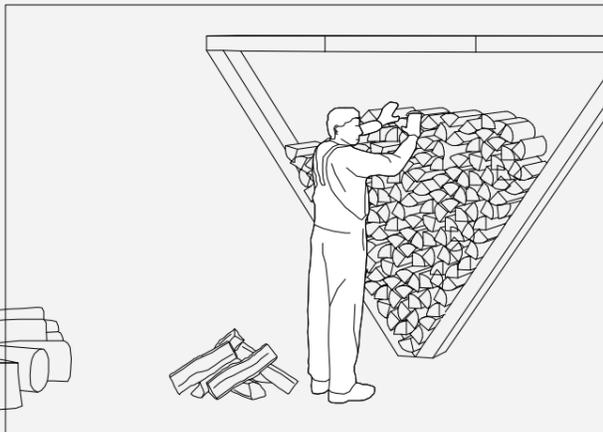
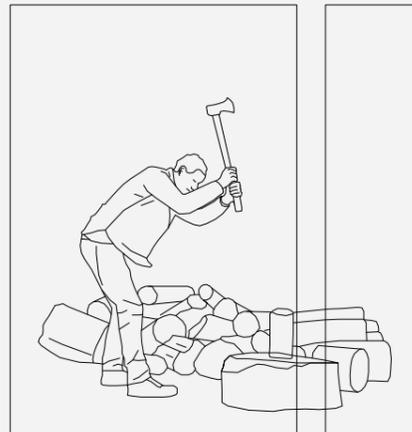
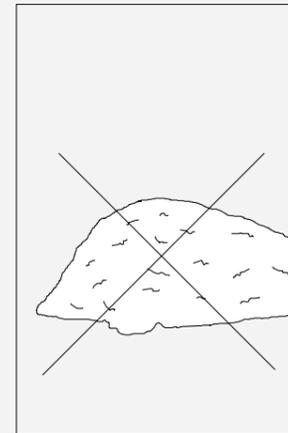
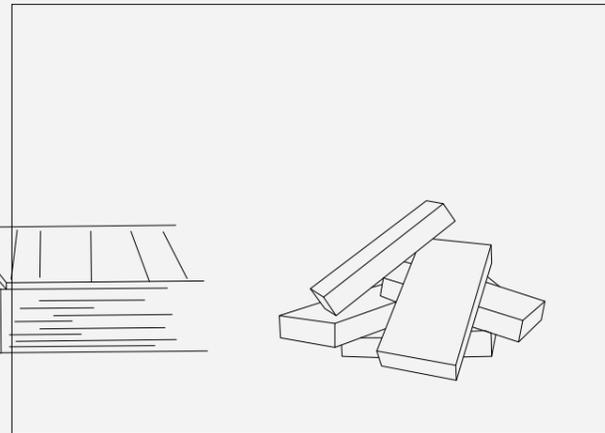
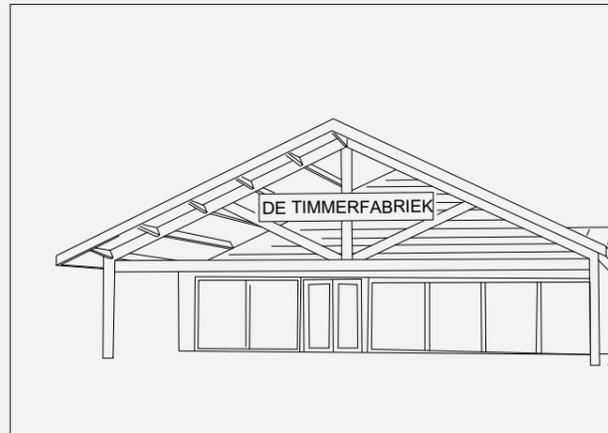
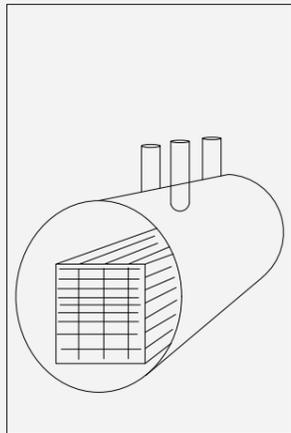
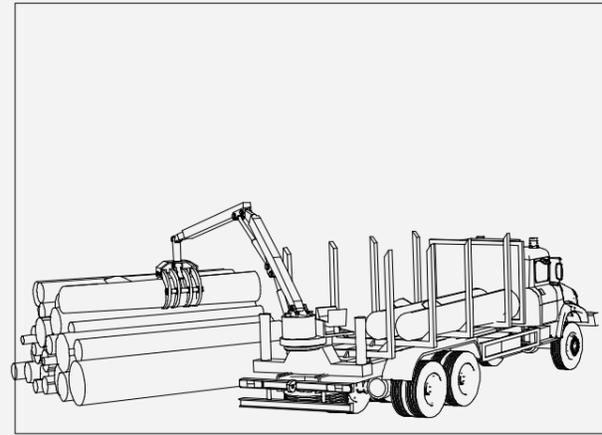
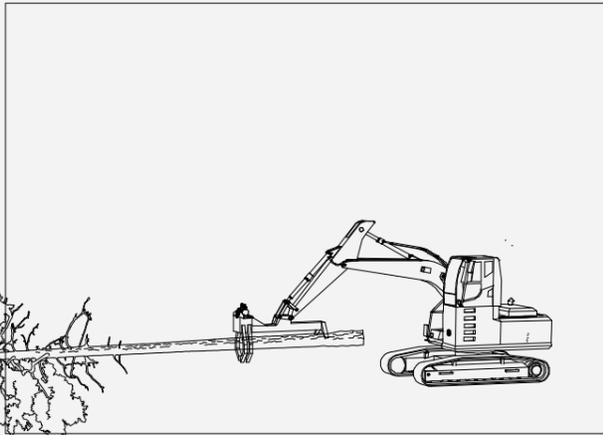
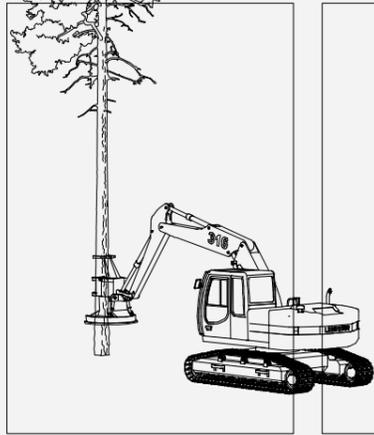
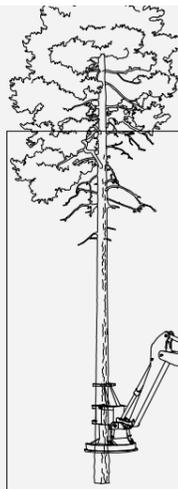


TOILET CABIN SECTION 1:50

- 01 Raw chestnut tree trunk, length 4000mm. Various thicknisses, 4500mm spacing.
- 02 Raised wooden air cap. Cut from same trunk and lifted by Robinia dowels, obliquely applied.
- 03 Vent pipe \varnothing 50mm for ventilation water vapor + carbon dioxide, milled in trunk and covered by half sliced roundwood. Jointed by tapered Robinia dowels.
- 04 Toilet cover, chestnut 32mm.
- 05 Seating joist, 65x45mm in length 780mm, positioned on eather side of toilet transit. Mortise and tenon joint.
- 06 Urine diversion excess channel.
- 07 Air duct.
- 08 Solid cheastnut step, 185x300mm in length 900mm. Milled in adjoining support poles.
- 09 Composting waste.
- 10 Excess liquid drain.
- 11 Finished compost.
- 12 Raw chestnut tree trunk, length 4000mm. Various thicknisses, randomly ordered.
- 13 Robinia dowel, connecting the trunks above vault to adjoining support poles.
- 14 Chestnut decking, 200x50mm with 8mm spacing, max. length 2700mm. Lap jointed to adjoining support poles.
- 15 Support joist at location of vault opening, 200x50mm.
- 16 Removable vault cover, chestnut.
- 17 Baffle.
- 18 Stone aggregate surrounding treetrunk at transition ground level for water drainage.







FIREPLACE

The campfire is deeply rooted in the camping tradition. In the context of camping its application range from providing light and warmth, serve as a beacon, an insect and predator deterrent, drying wet clothing, alleviating hypothermia, distress signaling, and it possibly offers the simplest method of cooking. But besides these ranges of usages, the most powerful strength of the campfire is something fundamentally human: it makes us sit together and tell each other stories.

Originally, the fireplace was a centralized feature from which the camping practice radiated. As an object, fire forms the central zone of the idealized campground. In camping, fire is an object of reverie that makes up the "center" of a starlike formation around which associations, memories, and fragmented ideas are gathered and assembled. Camping stories extend, branch, and loop back with the campfire as the epicenter of reverie. The campfire becomes the site of storytelling - a collective of campers and their myths. And in a religious setting, fire intensifies the transcendent and sublime qualities of the camp. The campfire becomes the focus of contemplation and the archetypal fire becomes the object of reverie and acts as social center of the camping experience.

Inspired by this phenomenon the fireplace is translated into a campsite-structure. It forms an interactive and practical shelter that responds to both the needs required by the climate and its users. The proposal serves as a space for the act of creating fire, by providing material to burn and providing a space for that act.

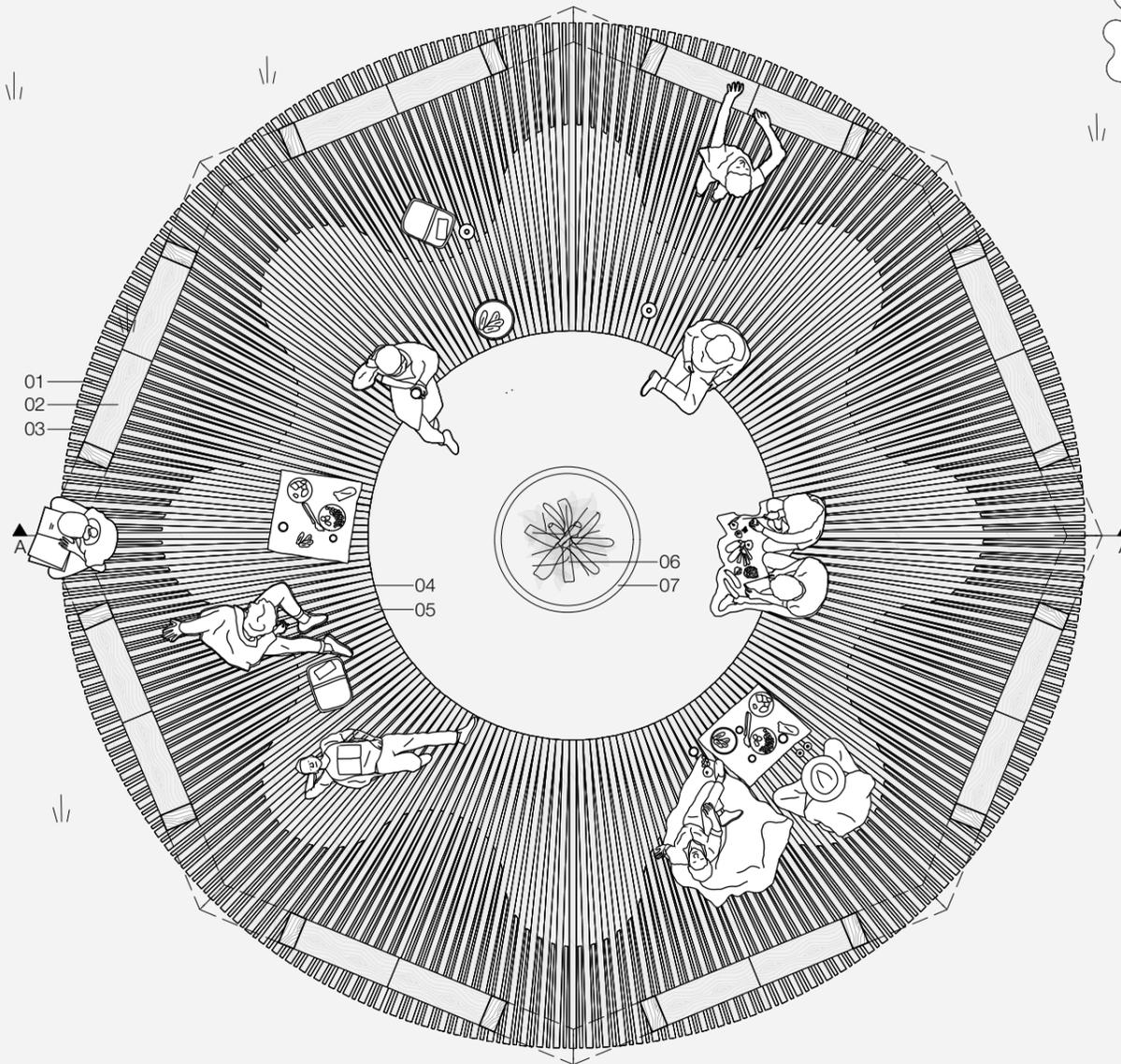
The poplartree is the icon of the forest. In large quantities it is logged down and planted back. Because of the soft characteristics of the wood it is poorly resistant to weather influences. In order to make it more durable the wood gets thermally modified. Without the addition of chemicals, the wood is heated with steam in a low-oxygen room to a certain temperature. This gives the wood a longer lifespan, it is more resistant to wood rot and fungi, light in weight and very dimensionally stable. Now the wood is ready to be used for various purposes, whereby the residual products are often burned as biomass. A large part of the design uses this residual product which is otherwise thrown away.

Every year the fireplace needs to be restocked with firewood. On average a logged tree provides 2-2,25m³ of firewood. Each triangle of the support structure provides 1,26 m³ of storage. One place always needs to be open to gain access. In total that means 15 triangles can be stocked with firewood. Which is equal to 19m³ of firewood, or 8,5 trees.

The hut's walls are constructed of a woodensupportstructure which contains firewood, that can be added and removed from the interior and the exterior. In this sense, the spatial qualities change as the season changes. When wood is stocked for the coming cold weather and the walls are filled to their maximum with firewood, the hut is an enclosed space with the little visibility and transparency. The cracks between the firewood, and the smoke that rises from the roof, can provide outsiders a peek into the campfire being held inside. As warm weather approaches, the stock of wood will diminish and gradually reveal the interior spatially to the outside. The supporting frame will eventually be a naked construction whose interior spatially will extend into the surroundings.

FIREPLACE FLOORPLAN 1:50

- 01 Outside diameter $\varnothing 7400\text{mm}$.
- 02 Thermally modified Poplar triangular support structure, $245 \times 100\text{mm}$ in 2500mm length.
Thermally modified Poplar decking. $25/50 \times 32\text{mm}$ in various lengths. Connected by Robinia dowels to support structure.
- 03 Inner diameter $\varnothing 3000\text{mm}$.
- 04 Thermally modified Poplar decking. $25/50 \times 32\text{mm}$ in various lengths. Connected by Robinia dowels to support structure.
- 05 Fireplace
- 06 Blue steel fireplace casing $\varnothing 1100\text{mm}$, 8mm wall thickness.



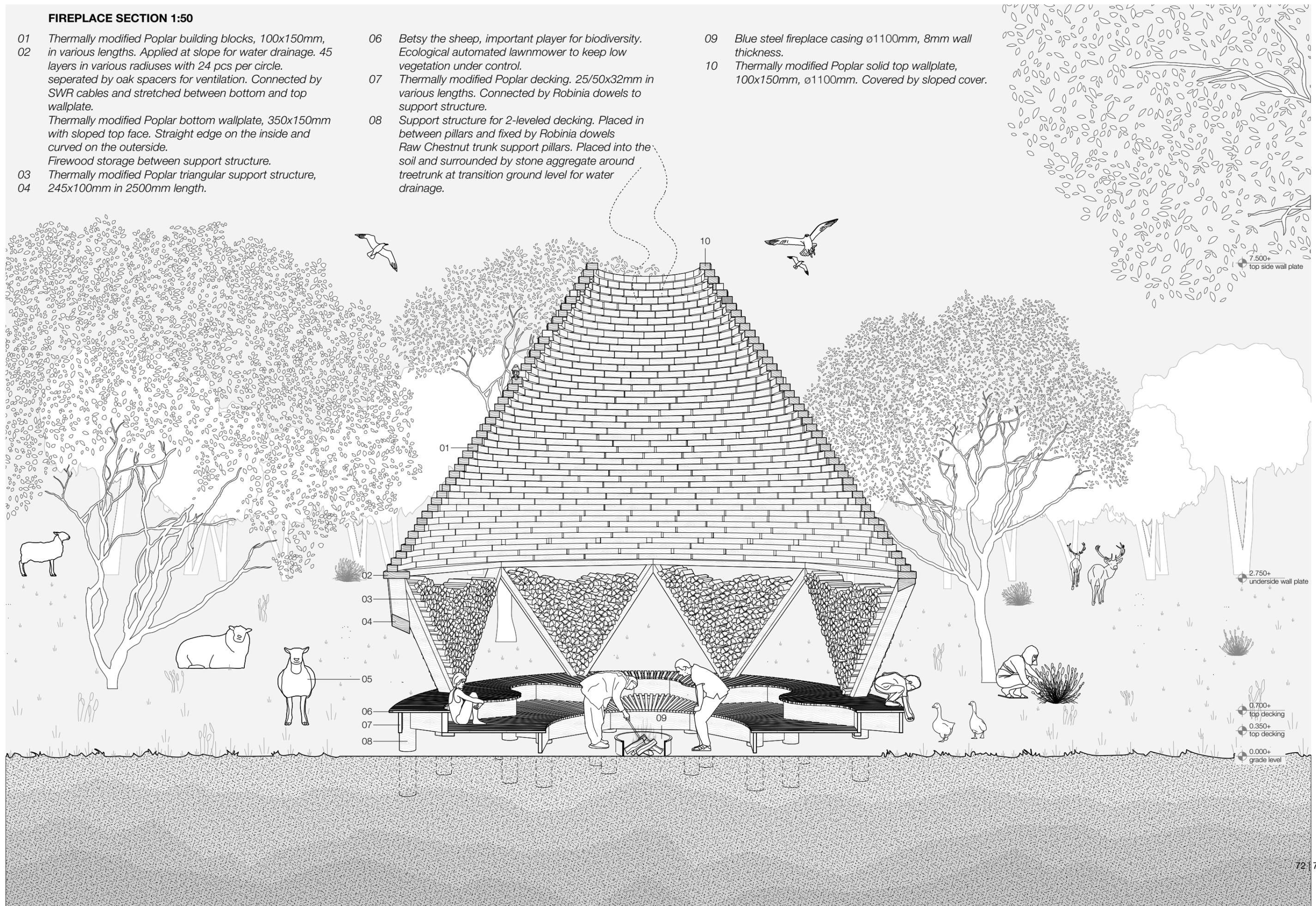
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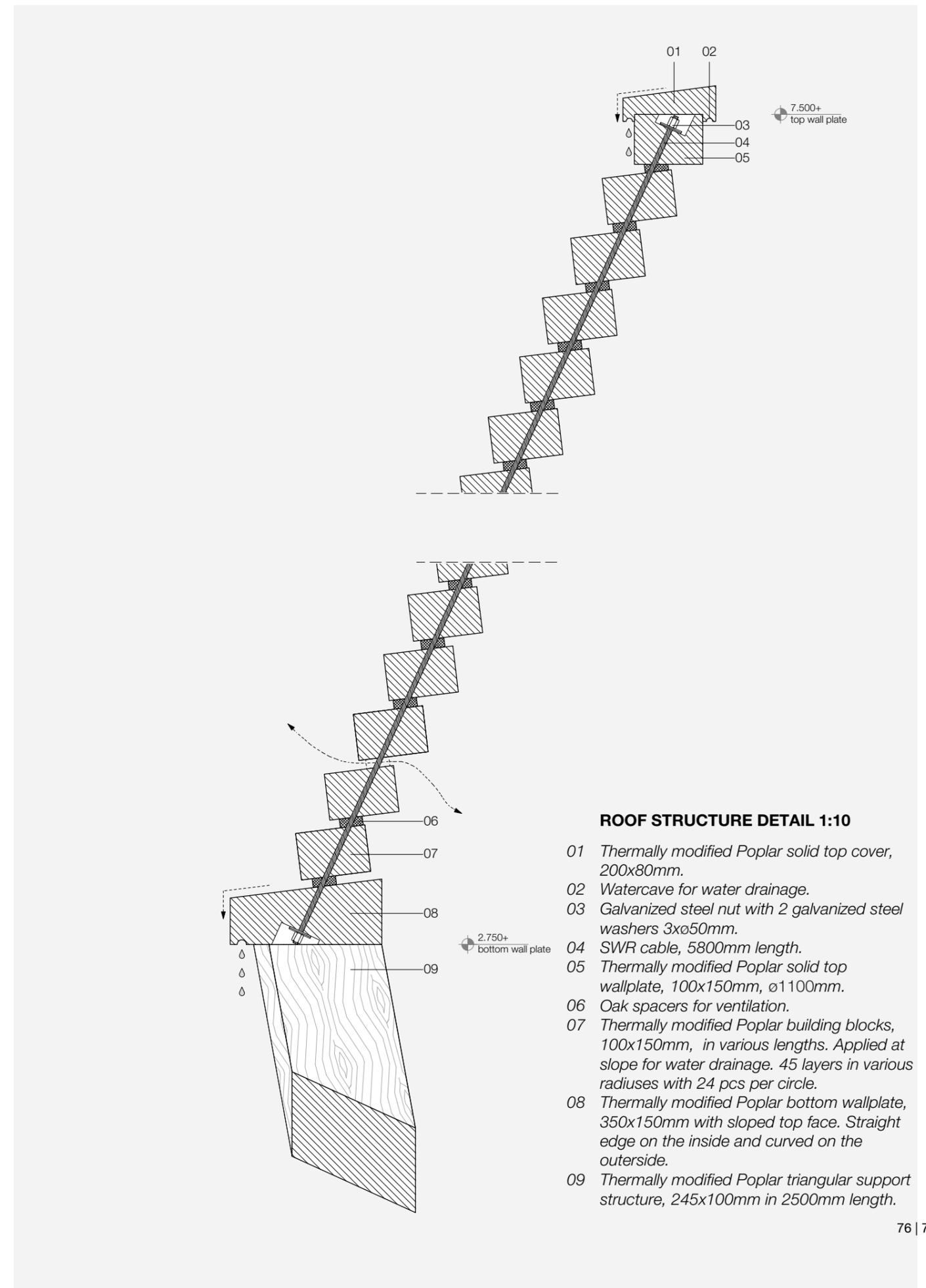
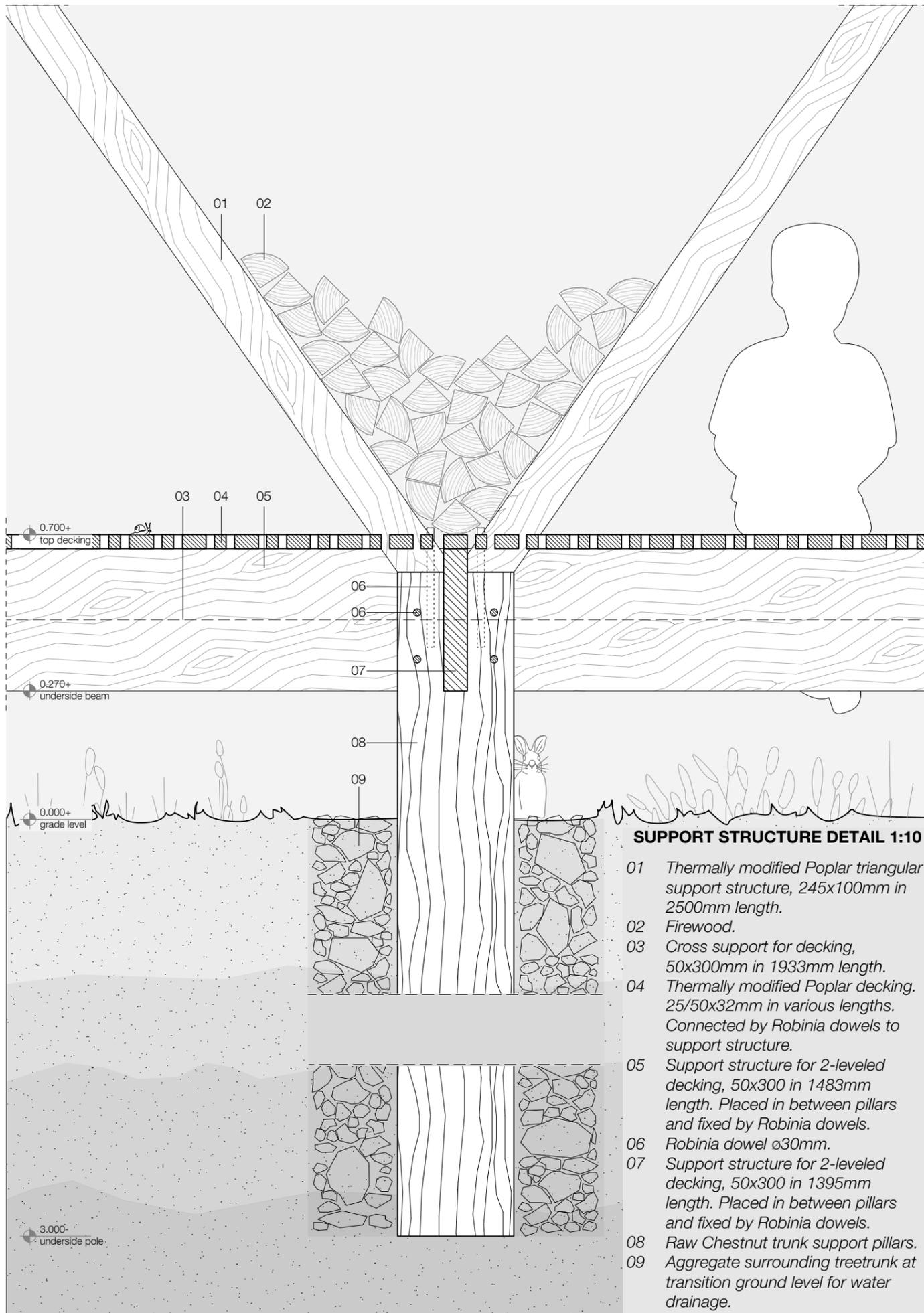
FIREPLACE SECTION 1:50

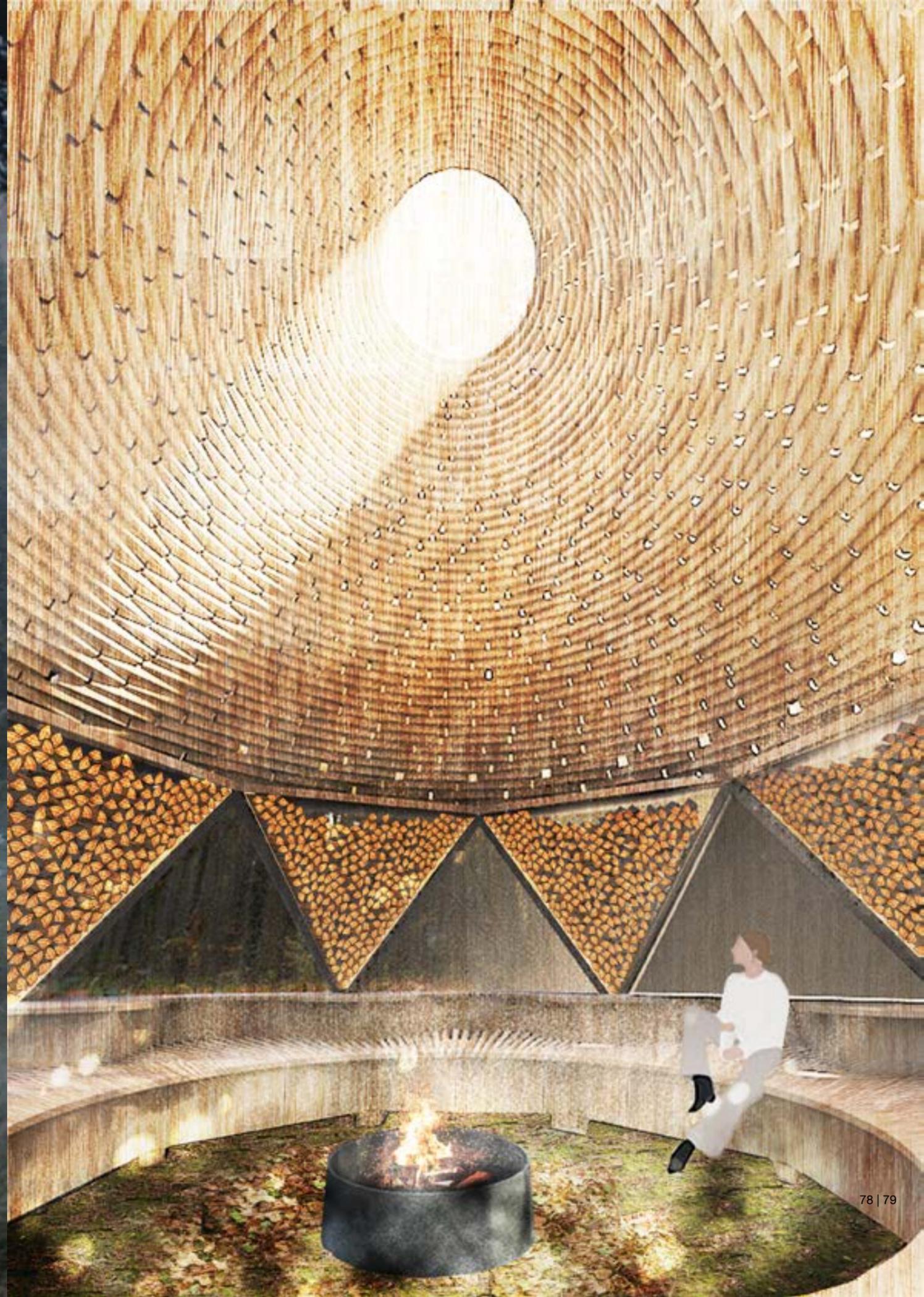
- 01 Thermally modified Poplar building blocks, 100x150mm, in various lengths. Applied at slope for water drainage.
- 02 layers in various radiuses with 24 pcs per circle. seperated by oak spacers for ventilation. Connected by SWR cables and stretched between bottom and top wallplate.
- Thermally modified Poplar bottom wallplate, 350x150mm with sloped top face. Straight edge on the inside and curved on the outside.
- Firewood storage between support structure.
- 03 Thermally modified Poplar triangular support structure, 245x100mm in 2500mm length.
- 04

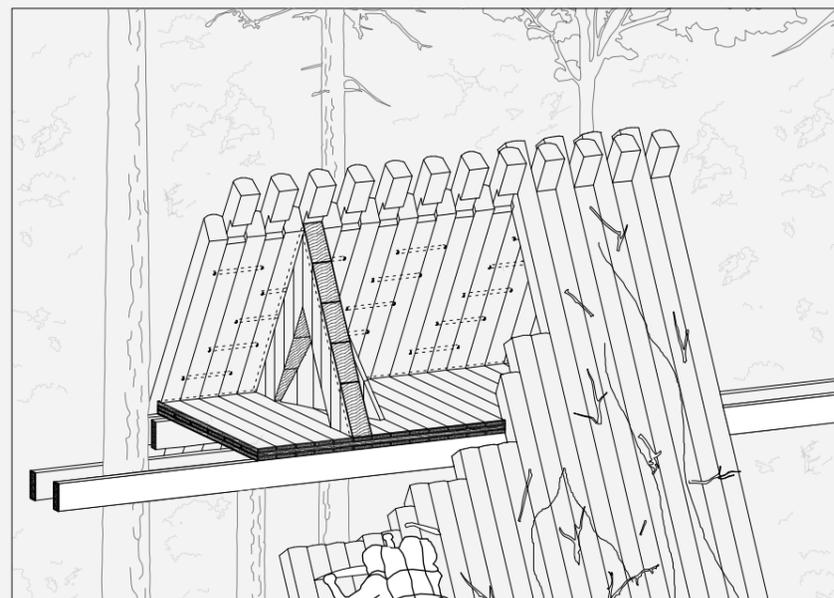
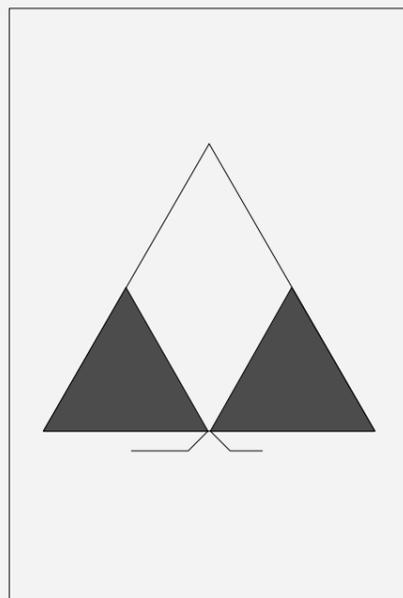
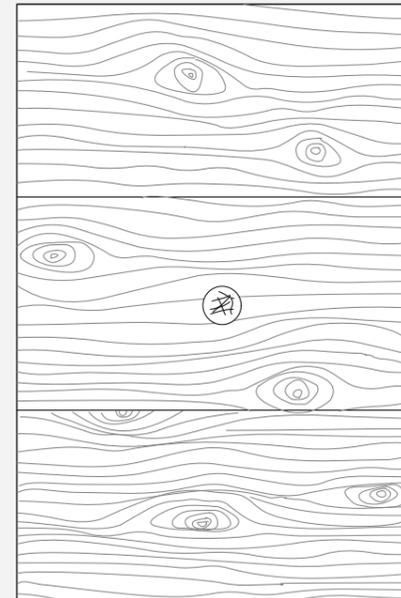
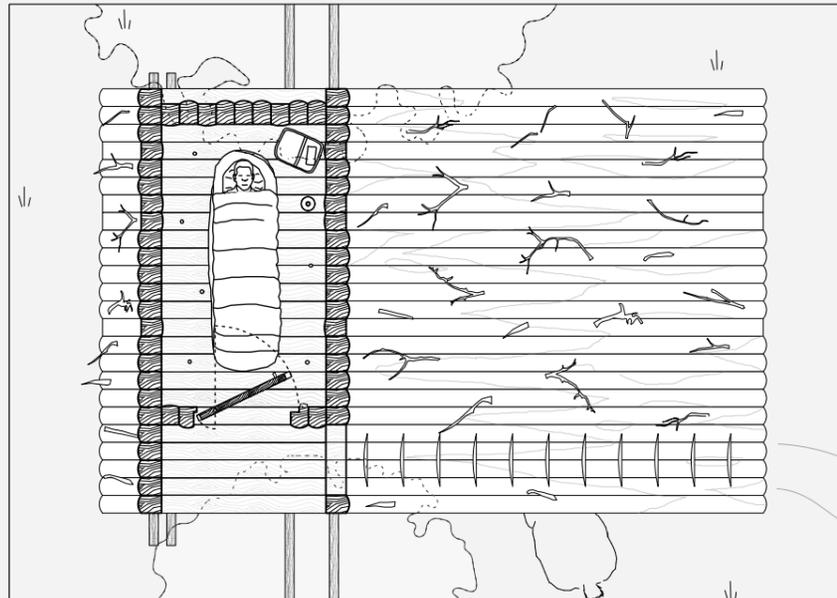
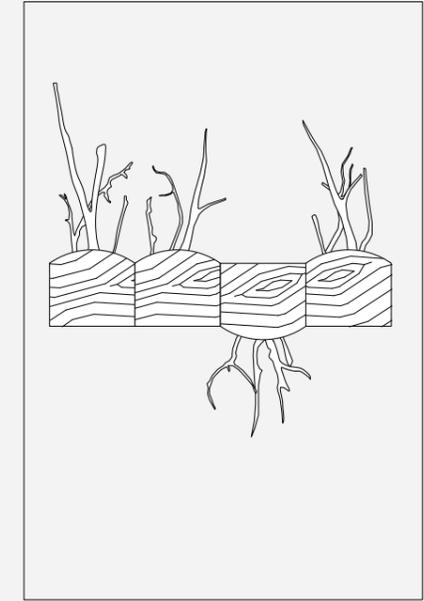
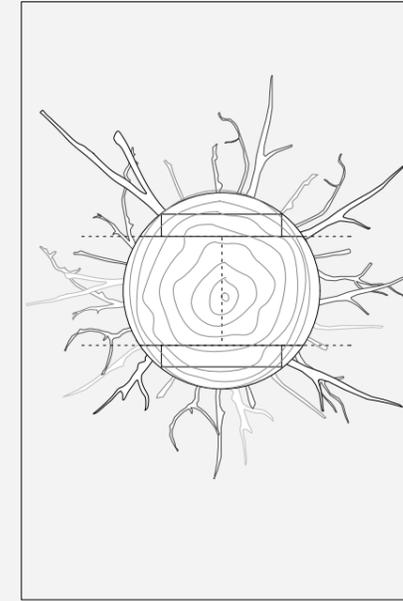
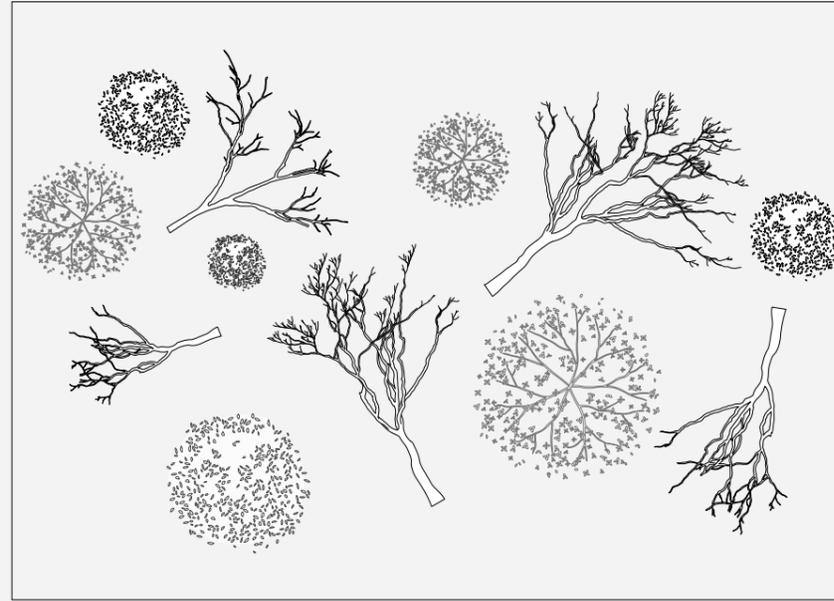
- 06 Betsy the sheep, important player for biodiversity. Ecological automated lawnmower to keep low vegetation under control.
- 07 Thermally modified Poplar decking. 25/50x32mm in various lengths. Connected by Robinia dowels to support structure.
- 08 Support structure for 2-leveled decking. Placed in between pillars and fixed by Robinia dowels
- Raw Chestnut trunk support pillars. Placed into the soil and surrounded by stone aggregate around tree trunk at transition ground level for water drainage.

- 09 Blue steel fireplace casing ø1100mm, 8mm wall thickness.
- 10 Thermally modified Poplar solid top wallplate, 100x150mm, ø1100mm. Covered by sloped cover.









TREEHOUSE

At present, there is a serious disease amongst ash trees called ash branch mortality. This disease is only harmful for ash trees, but in essence it means that all the ash trees are susceptible and will eventually die. Unfortunately the ash tree occupies a significant part of the Horsterwold which means that large parts of the forest are characterized by fallen trees.

Currently, over 160.000 trees already have fallen (ca. 67ha). This covers not more than 18% of the present ash trees. A lot of open spaces will appear in forest which also means that a lot of shelters for animals and insects will disappear.

The concept for the treehouse shelter came forward out of the idea of using the fallen trees to create a local shelter for both human and animal.

To make timber, eight stems are cut in half and then sliced into lots of rectangular profile.

The resulting pieces have a sectional profile with three sawn faces and one that retained the projecting branches.

These elements can be arranged into simple compositions where branches show a variation in direction.

The structure is a symmetric roof which creates one isolated space; a retreat, an intimate space with only a door and not larger than for one person to stay.

The retreat is essentially a dark room that evokes the elemental presence of the solid timber vernacular. But it is not without a light source...

Small ventilation holes are drilled into the underside of the structure and act as a pinhole camera that projects a circular, slightly blurry image of the (wild)life (in the nests) below.

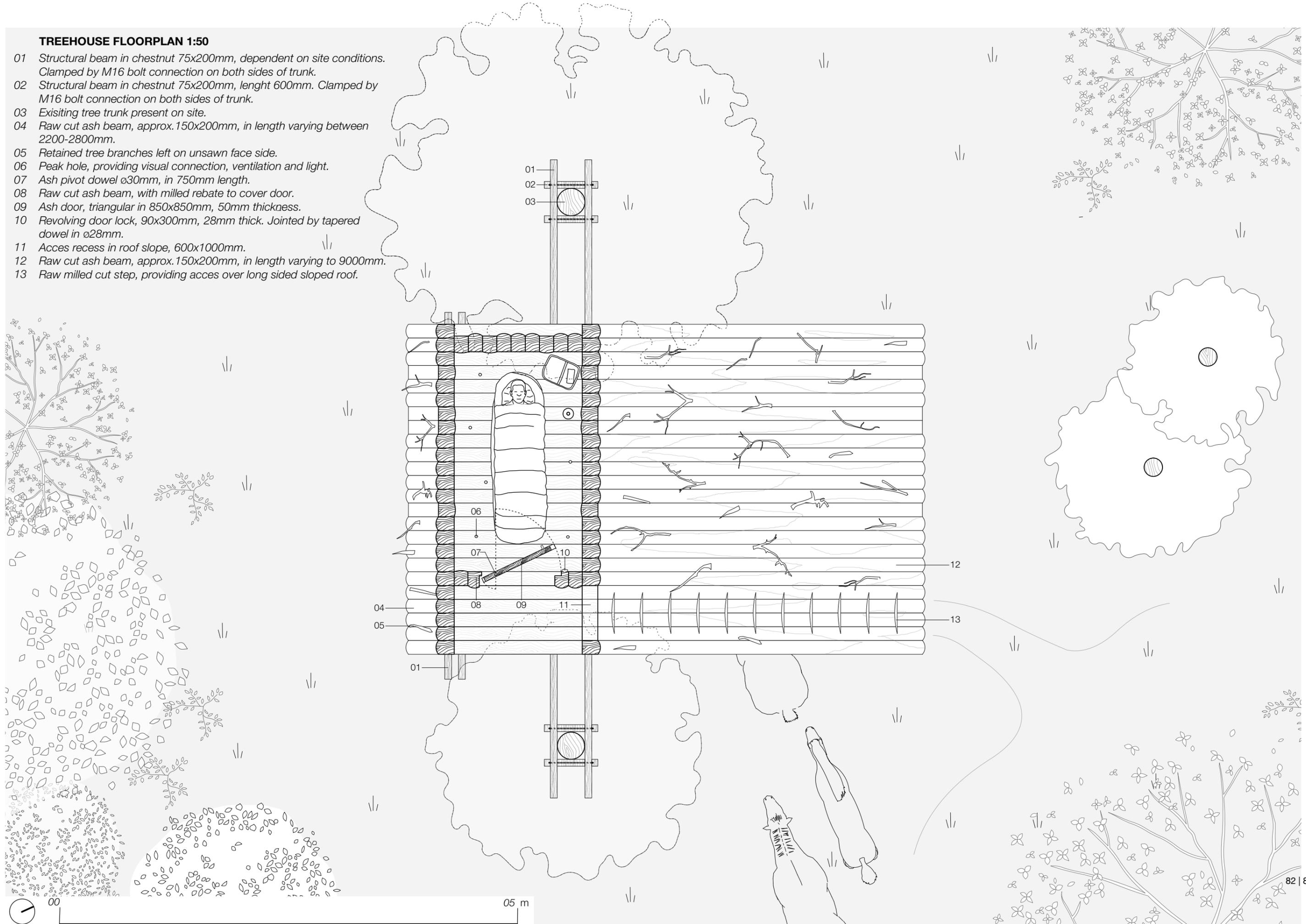
In isolation, the interior with minimal openings develop a sensitive relationship with the external world. Subtle adjustments in light levels, even when clouds are passing, drastically change the interior.

A projected image on the ceiling further enhance this conversation between nature, building and man as noises and a gentle breeze also filter inside.

The inward-facing branches and small openings offers a place to nest.

TREEHOUSE FLOORPLAN 1:50

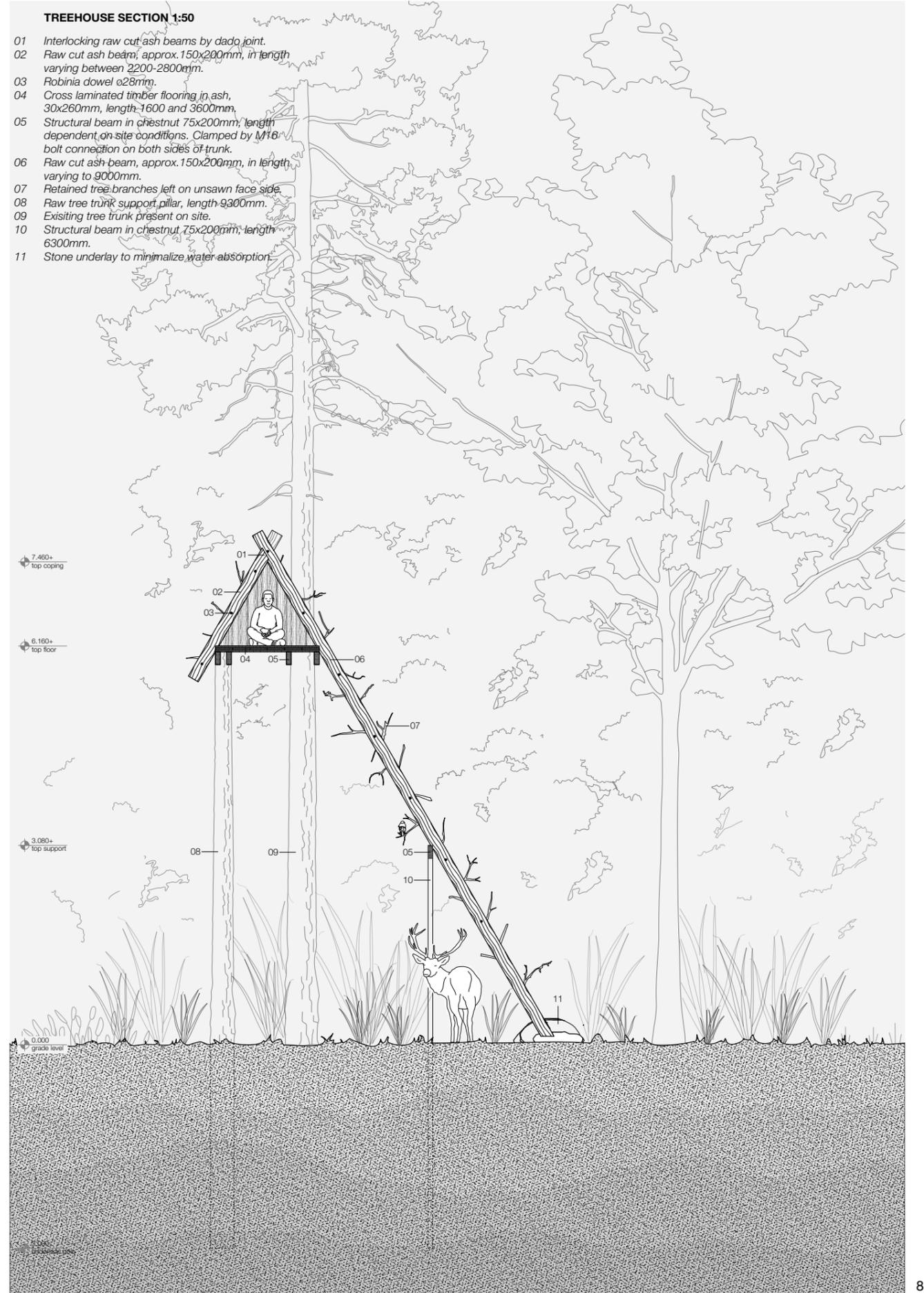
- 01 Structural beam in chestnut 75x200mm, dependent on site conditions. Clamped by M16 bolt connection on both sides of trunk.
- 02 Structural beam in chestnut 75x200mm, lenght 600mm. Clamped by M16 bolt connection on both sides of trunk.
- 03 Existing tree trunk present on site.
- 04 Raw cut ash beam, approx. 150x200mm, in length varying between 2200-2800mm.
- 05 Retained tree branches left on unsawn face side.
- 06 Peak hole, providing visual connection, ventilation and light.
- 07 Ash pivot dowel $\varnothing 30\text{mm}$, in 750mm length.
- 08 Raw cut ash beam, with milled rebate to cover door.
- 09 Ash door, triangular in 850x850mm, 50mm thickness.
- 10 Revolving door lock, 90x300mm, 28mm thick. Jointed by tapered dowel in $\varnothing 28\text{mm}$.
- 11 Acces recess in roof slope, 600x1000mm.
- 12 Raw cut ash beam, approx. 150x200mm, in length varying to 9000mm.
- 13 Raw milled cut step, providing acces over long sided sloped roof.



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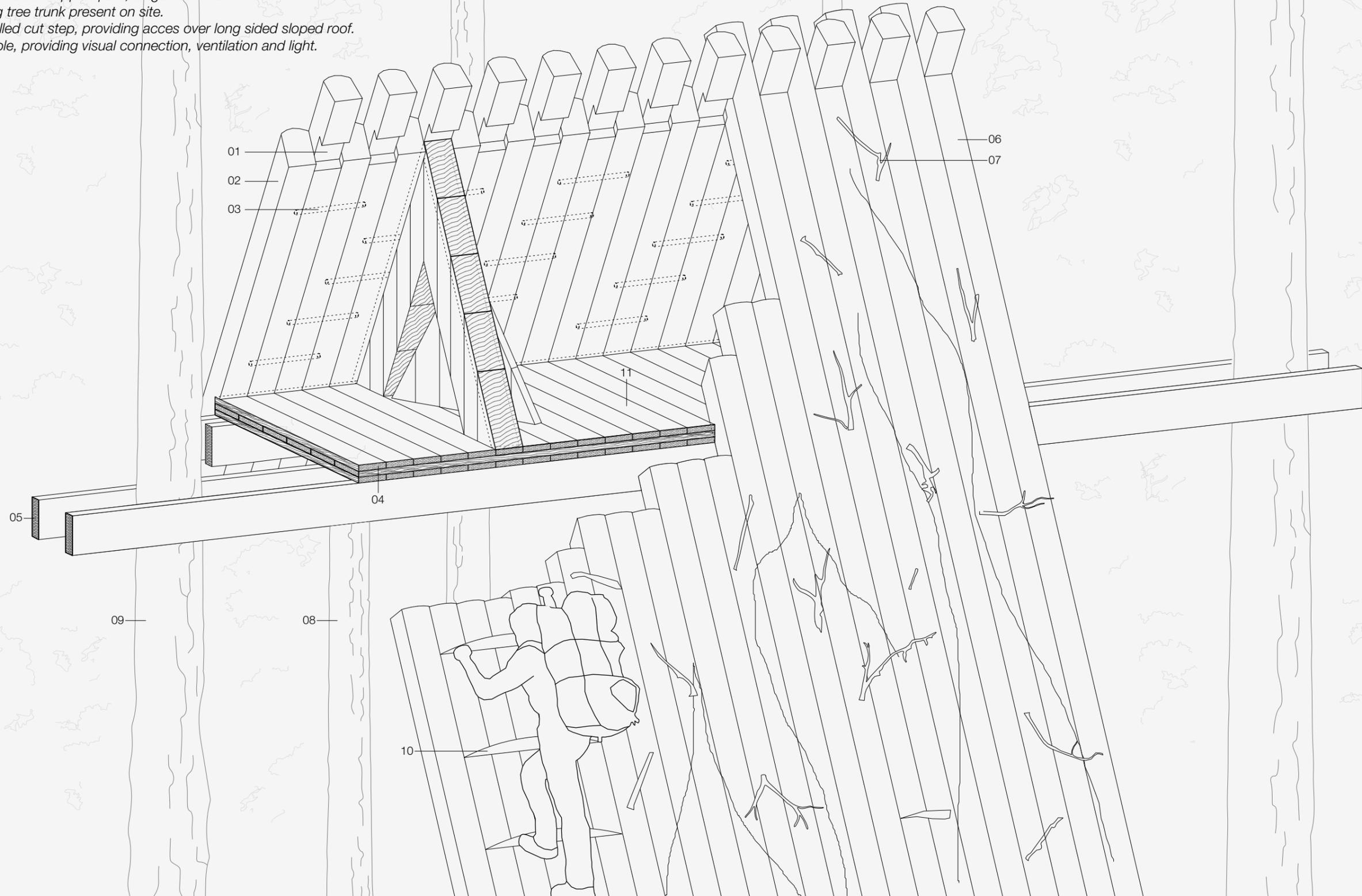
TREEHOUSE SECTION 1:50

- 01 Interlocking raw cut ash beams by dado joint.
- 02 Raw cut ash beam, approx. 150x200mm, in length varying between 2200-2800mm.
- 03 Robinia dowel ø28mm.
- 04 Cross laminated timber flooring in ash, 30x260mm, length 1600 and 3600mm.
- 05 Structural beam in chestnut 75x200mm, length dependent on site conditions. Clamped by M16 bolt connection on both sides of trunk.
- 06 Raw cut ash beam, approx. 150x200mm, in length varying to 9000mm.
- 07 Retained tree branches left on unsawn face side.
- 08 Raw tree trunk support pillar, length 9300mm.
- 09 Existing tree trunk present on site.
- 10 Structural beam in chestnut 75x200mm, length 6300mm.
- 11 Stone underlay to minimize water absorption.



TREEHOUSE AXOMETRIC 1:50

- 01 50mm rebate for interlocking dado joint.
- 02 Raw cut ash beam, approx. 150x200mm, in length varying between 2200-2800mm.
- 03 Brettstapel joint by Robinia dowel $\varnothing 30\text{mm}$, length 400mm.
- 04 Cross laminated timber flooring in ash, 30x260mm, length 1600 and 3600mm. Dimensionally stable by Brettstapel joinery.
- 05 Structural beam in chestnut 75x200mm, dependent on site conditions. Clamped by M16 bolt connection on both sides of trunk.
- 06 Raw cut ash beam, approx. 150x200mm, in length varying to 9000mm.
- 07 Retained tree branches left on unsawn face side.
- 08 Raw tree trunk support pillar, length 9300mm.
- 09 Existing tree trunk present on site.
- 10 Raw milled cut step, providing acces over long sided sloped roof.
- 11 Peak hole, providing visual connection, ventilation and light.





WATER CABIN

Features such as campground taps, with filtered water, often piped in from distant sources, marked the beginning of the evolution of the campsite. Hereby, an extra layer between the camper and nature was introduced and started to reinforce the characterization of nature as an abstraction.

If we think about the idea of offering a local water supply, then what would it look like? The water cabin is designed around the cyclic act of handling water; Water is getting pumped up, treated (filtered and/or heated), used, and eventually given back to the place it came from. Because a fire source has to be used, it was decided not to built the whole structure with wood and make

one single element of rammed earth. The Horsterwold is located on a very clay and loam rich soil which is needed as base material. From this a place can be created from earth. It is natural and simple with the most elementary means and above all, no other material bears such a direct relationship to the ground on which we walk and stand.

An earth-based structure is labour intensive. The construction work progresses in a series of staggered steps that are individually tailored to the job. First the material has to be won from the ground, mixed and water needs to be added. Layers of 10 centimeters ad a time will be added in a wooden formwork. Pneumatically or manually the layers are rammed or so called tampered. Then the next layer can be applied and rammed. These variations in horizontal layering characterize the wall.

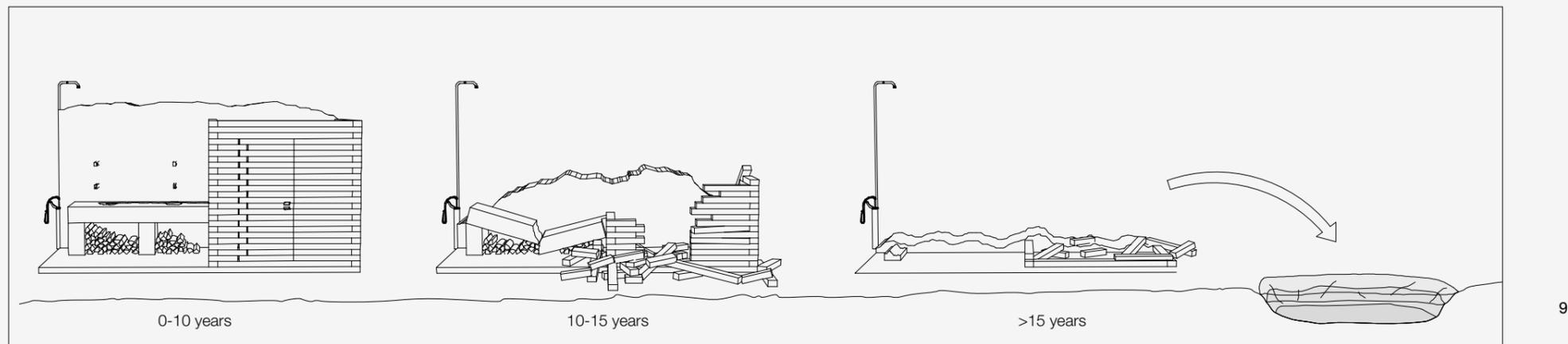
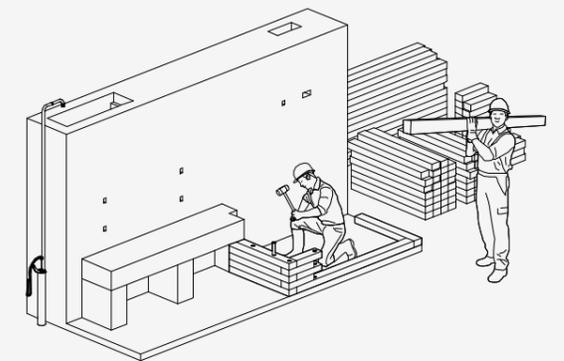
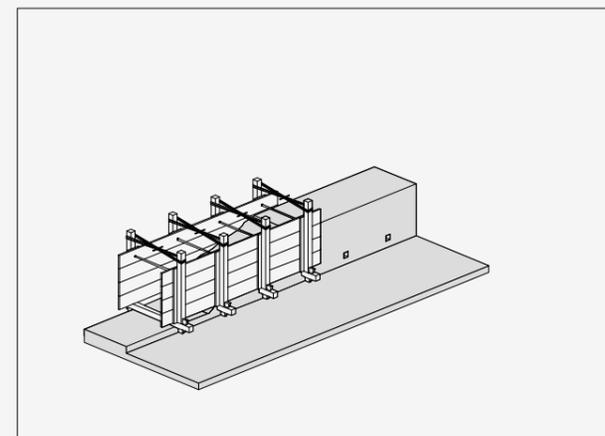
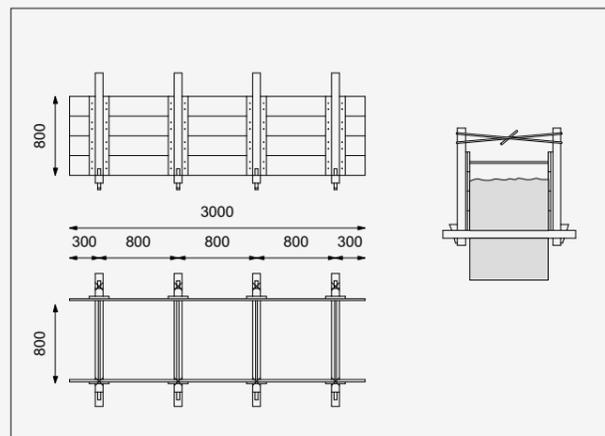
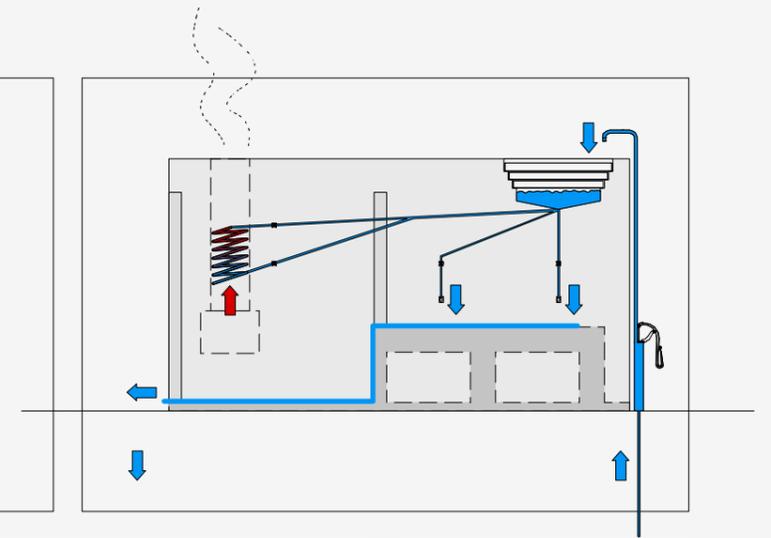
Over the years rain will gradually wear away at the facade. Rammed earth will ultimately return without a trace to the soil from were it came. Rains softens the surface, as the water washes away the finer clay granules. The colour of the wall will also alter with time, as loam is rinsed away and the stones begin to emerge. It is the structure - as well as the ornamentation- that emerges from the process of production and this is the distinguishing feature of an earth wall.

Additives (like cement) can significantly impede the positive natural qualities of earth - for example, its ability to be completely recycled. This of course, will not be added to the structure as well as any concrete covering. Because of this, rain will be eroding fine-grained material from the surface, the resulting patine, which gives the material its vibrant, tactile structure. Over time, a balance between durability and transformation occurs naturally. This will have a distinctly tactile quality.

The irregular surface of the structure will not only visually appealing but also acts as a sensual stimulus for the touch. The slow decay as result of weather influences and traces of use create a sensory appearance to the context it's closely related to.

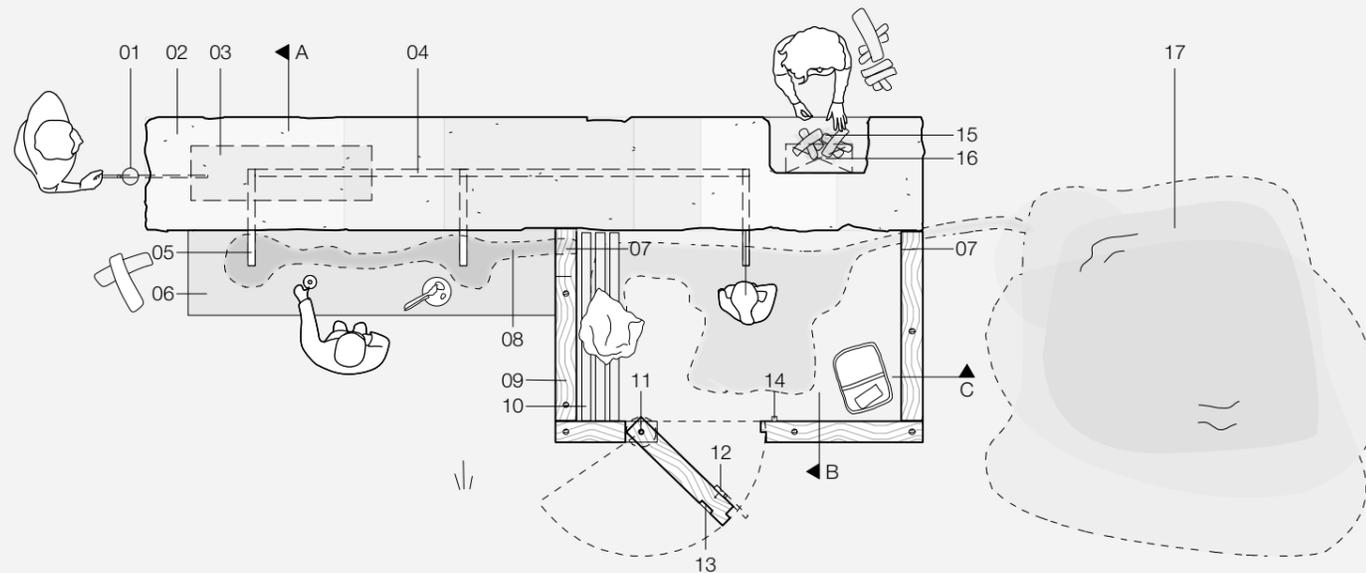


WHAT WOULD A LOCAL WATER SUPPLY LOOK LIKE?



SHOWERCABIN FLOORPLAN 1:50

- 01 Copper manual water pump, 30m depth reach.
- 02 On situ rammed earth wall, 800x5500mm, top 3000mm above ground level. Mixture of gravel (20%), sand (30%), silt (21%) and clay loam (14%). 100mm of horizontal layering, manually tamped.
- 03 Three-step water filtering basin, max. capacity of 45L.
- 04 Copper waterpipe, 25x2,7mm.
- 05 Robinia faucet, 75x75mm.
- 06 On situ rammed earth washbasin, 600x2750mm, 900mm top height. Mixture of gravel (20%), sand (30%), silt (21%) and clay loam (14%). 300mm total thickness in 100mm of horizontal layering, manually tamped. With two recesses of 600x1000mm for firewood storage.
- 07 Gradually washed away loam showing the natural flow of water and its wear of usage.
- 08 Recess for water drainage, 150x300mm, 25mm height.
- 09 Thermally modified Poplar sleepers, 100x150mm. In various lengths: 1350+150mm, 500+150mm, 800+150mm, 950+150mm.
- 10 Thermally modified Poplar bench joist, 65x70mm, 2400mm length.
- 11 Robinia dowel hinge, ø28mm, 2100mm length. Centered in box jointed overlap.
- 12 Recessed door handle, 150x150mm. 60mm depth.
- 13 Revolving door lock, 90x300mm, 28mm thick. Jointed by tapered Robinia dowel in ø28mm.
- 14 Robinia door lock rest, ø28mm.
- 15 Recess for fireplace, 750x400mm, 400mm heigth.
- 16 Chimney, 450x200mm.
- 17 Recessed mark in landscape were the necessary material was extracted. Filled with used water and washed material from the structure.



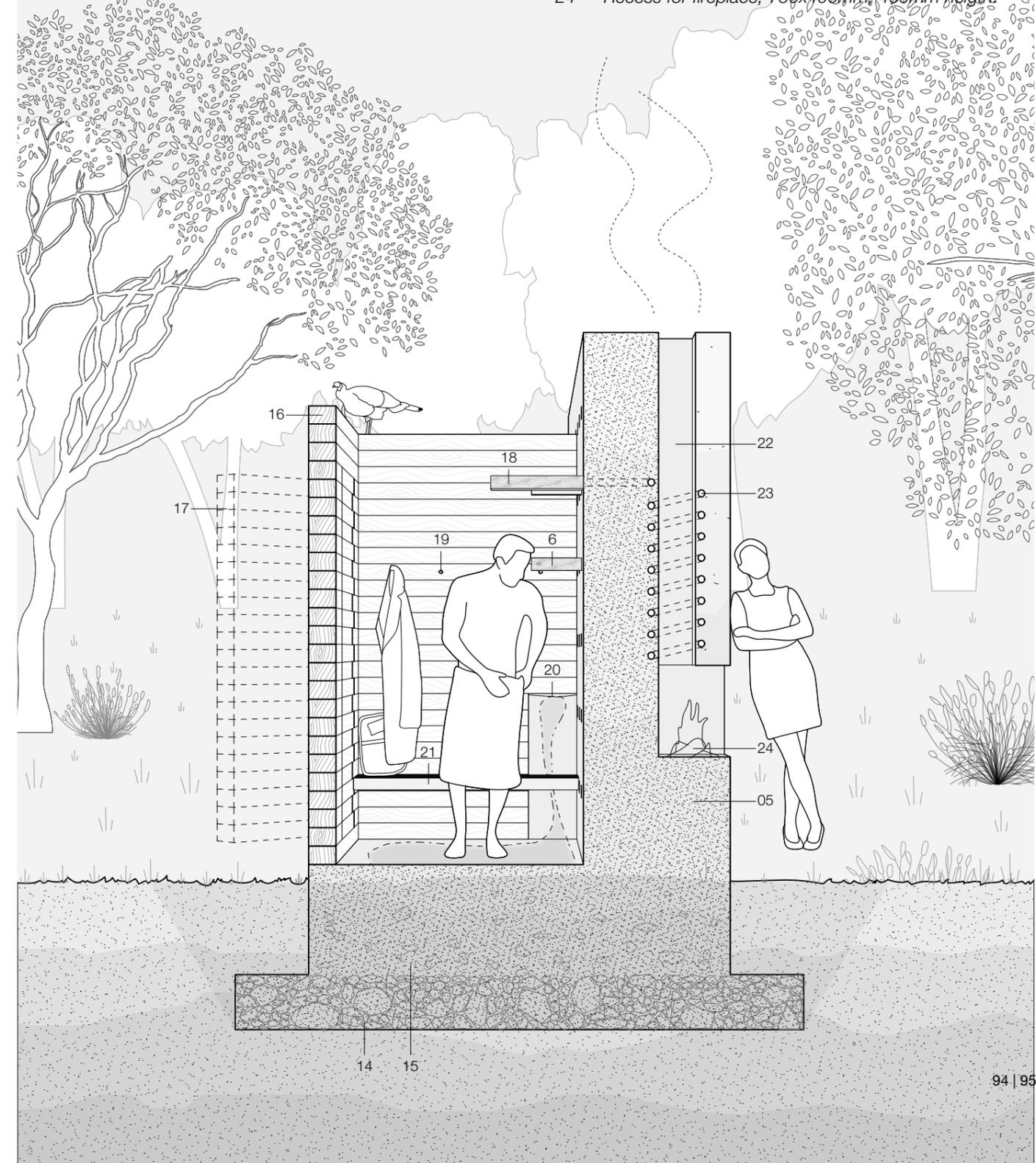
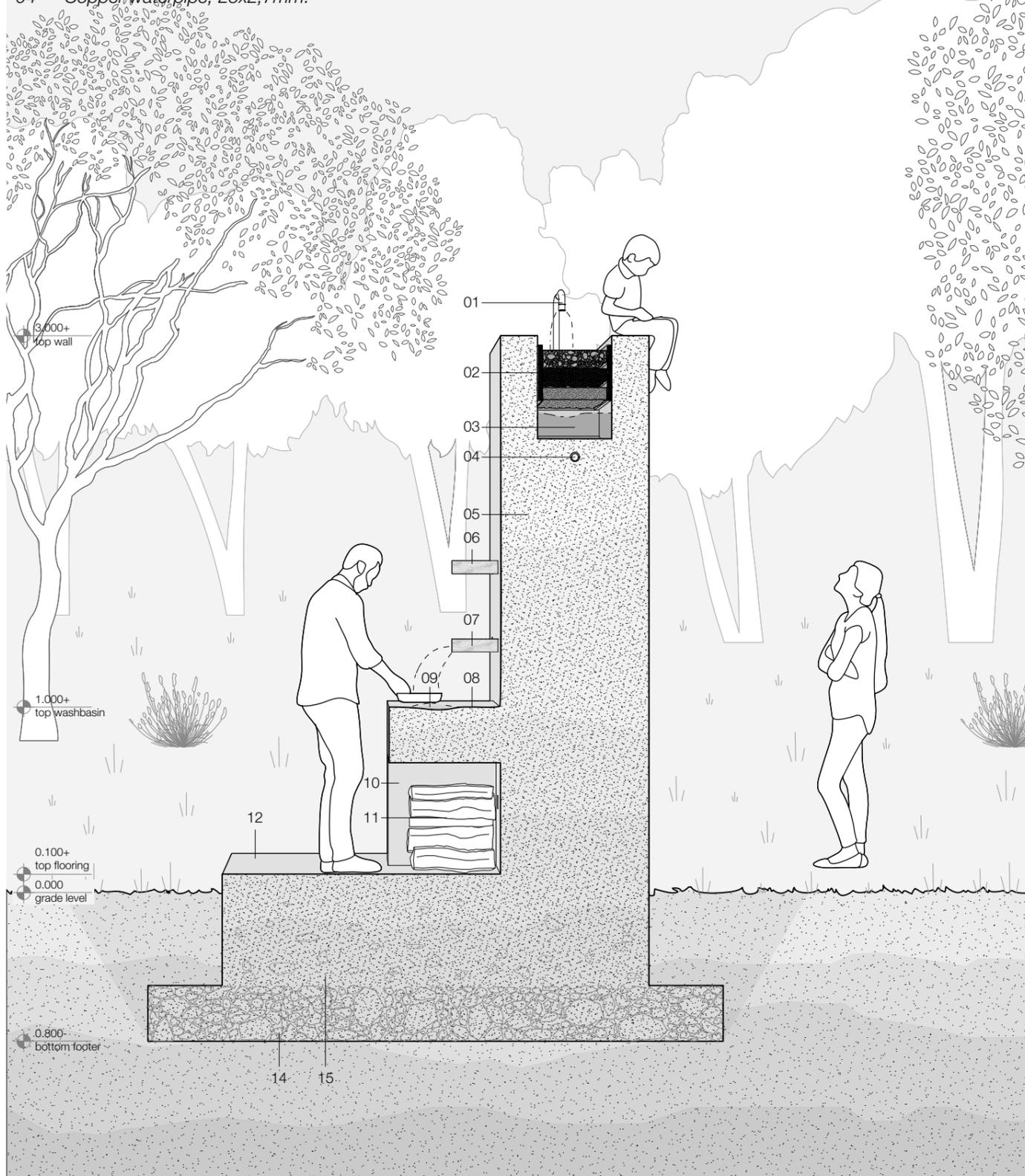
SHOWER CABIN SECTION A&B 1:33

- 01 Copper manual water pump, 30m depth reach.
- 02 Three-step water filtration system; Robinia drawers 100mm height, 400mm depth, provided with cotton filter cloth bottom:
- 1x removable stackable drawer, length 1300mm: filter 1mm spacing, gravel content.
1x removable stackable drawer, length 1200mm: filter 0.5mm spacing, filter sand content.
1x removable stackable drawer, length 1100mm: filter 0.1mm spacing, active carbon content.
- 03 Water basin, drained to center, max. capacity of 45L.
- 04 Copper waterpipe, 25x2,7mm.

- 06 Robinia grip, 75x75mm, length 675mm. Provided with \varnothing 25mm transit and 15x30mm stop ending. Underside 25mm center slot milled in 15mm depth.
- 07 Robinia faucet, 75x75mm, length 675mm. Upside 25mm center slot milled, sloped towards washbasin 30-50mm.
- 08 On situ rammed earth washbasin, 600x2750mm, 900mm top height. Mixture of gravel (20%), sand (30%), silt (21%) and clay loam (14%). 300mm total thickness in 100mm of horizontal layering, manually tamped.

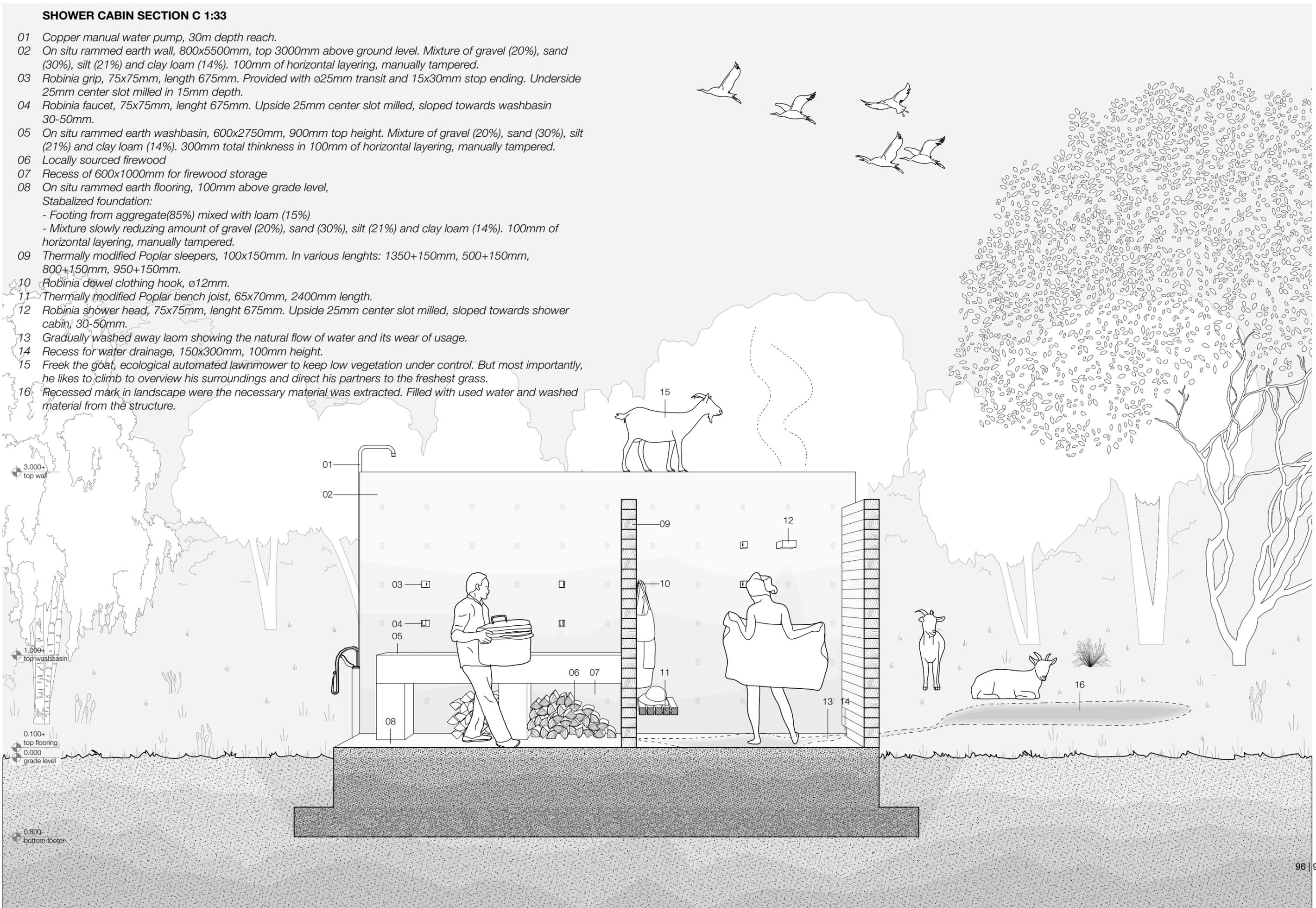
- 09 Gradually washed away laom showing the natural flow of water and its wear of usage.
- 10 Recess of 600x1000mm for firewood storage.
- 11 Locally sourced firewood
- 12 On situ rammed earth flooring, 100mm above grade level,
- 13 Stabalized footing
- 14 Aggregate
- 15 Thermally modified Poplar sleepers, 100x150mm. In various lengths: 1350+150mm, 500+150mm, 800+150mm, 950+150mm.

- 17 Thermally modified Poplar door, 800x2100mm.
- 18 Robinia shower head, 75x75mm, length 675mm. Upside 25mm center slot milled, sloped towards shower cabin, 30-50mm.
- 19 Robinia dowel clothing hook, \varnothing 12mm.
- 20 Recess for water drainage, 150x300mm, 25mm height.
- 21 Thermally modified Poplar bench joist, 65x70mm, 2400mm length.
- 22 Chimney, 450x200mm.
- 23 Copper heating spiral
- 24 Recess for fireplace, 750x400mm, 400mm height.



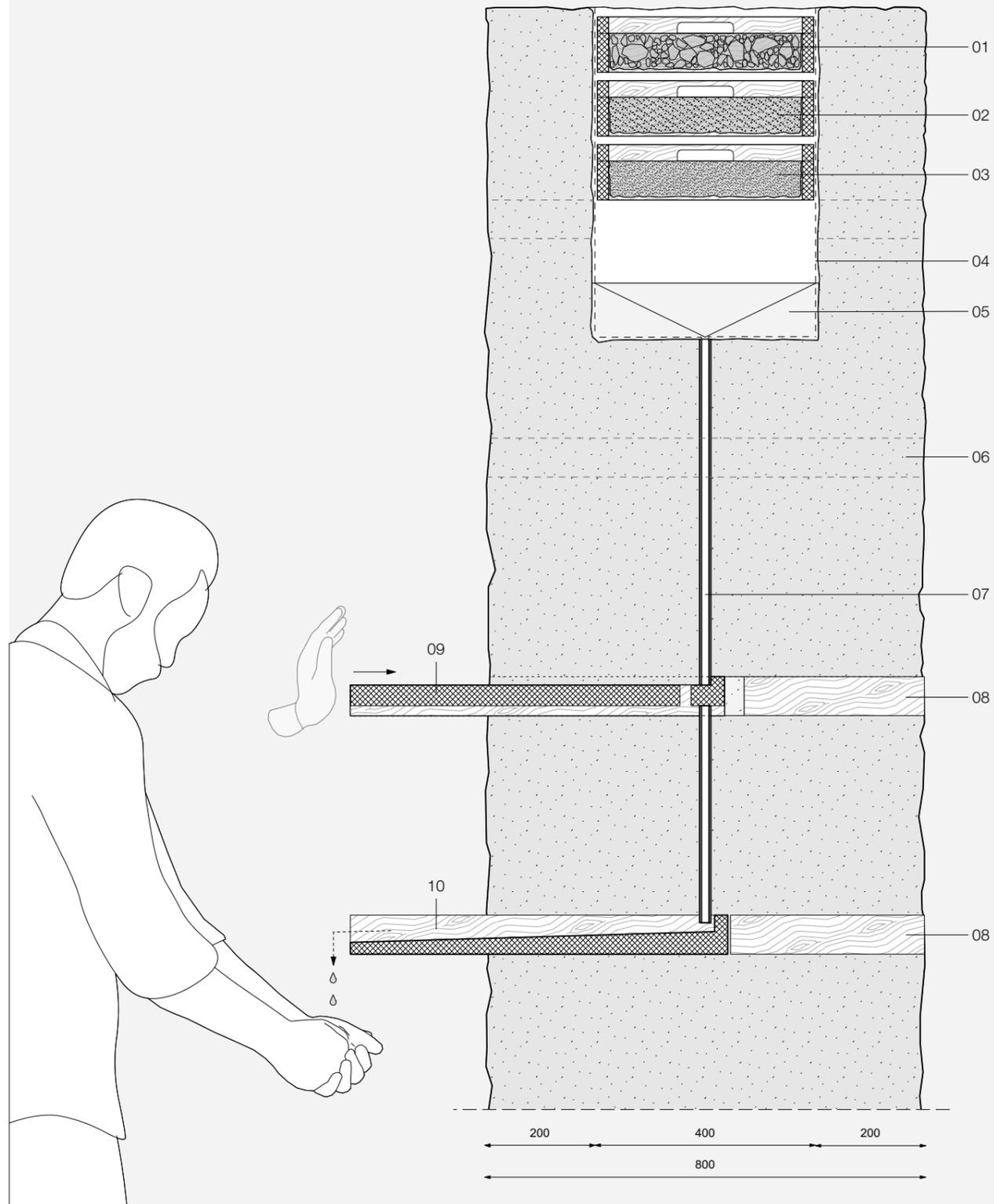
SHOWER CABIN SECTION C 1:33

- 01 Copper manual water pump, 30m depth reach.
- 02 On situ rammed earth wall, 800x5500mm, top 3000mm above ground level. Mixture of gravel (20%), sand (30%), silt (21%) and clay loam (14%). 100mm of horizontal layering, manually tamped.
- 03 Robinia grip, 75x75mm, length 675mm. Provided with ø25mm transit and 15x30mm stop ending. Underside 25mm center slot milled in 15mm depth.
- 04 Robinia faucet, 75x75mm, length 675mm. Upside 25mm center slot milled, sloped towards washbasin 30-50mm.
- 05 On situ rammed earth washbasin, 600x2750mm, 900mm top height. Mixture of gravel (20%), sand (30%), silt (21%) and clay loam (14%). 300mm total thickness in 100mm of horizontal layering, manually tamped.
- 06 Locally sourced firewood
- 07 Recess of 600x1000mm for firewood storage
- 08 On situ rammed earth flooring, 100mm above grade level, Stabilized foundation:
 - Footing from aggregate(85%) mixed with loam (15%)
 - Mixture slowly reducing amount of gravel (20%), sand (30%), silt (21%) and clay loam (14%). 100mm of horizontal layering, manually tamped.
- 09 Thermally modified Poplar sleepers, 100x150mm. In various lengths: 1350+150mm, 500+150mm, 800+150mm, 950+150mm.
- 10 Robinia dowel clothing hook, ø12mm.
- 11 Thermally modified Poplar bench joist, 65x70mm, 2400mm length.
- 12 Robinia shower head, 75x75mm, length 675mm. Upside 25mm center slot milled, sloped towards shower cabin, 30-50mm.
- 13 Gradually washed away loam showing the natural flow of water and its wear of usage.
- 14 Recess for water drainage, 150x300mm, 100mm height.
- 15 Freek the goat, ecological automated lawnmower to keep low vegetation under control. But most importantly, he likes to climb to overview his surroundings and direct his partners to the freshest grass.
- 16 Recessed mark in landscape were the necessary material was extracted. Filled with used water and washed material from the structure.



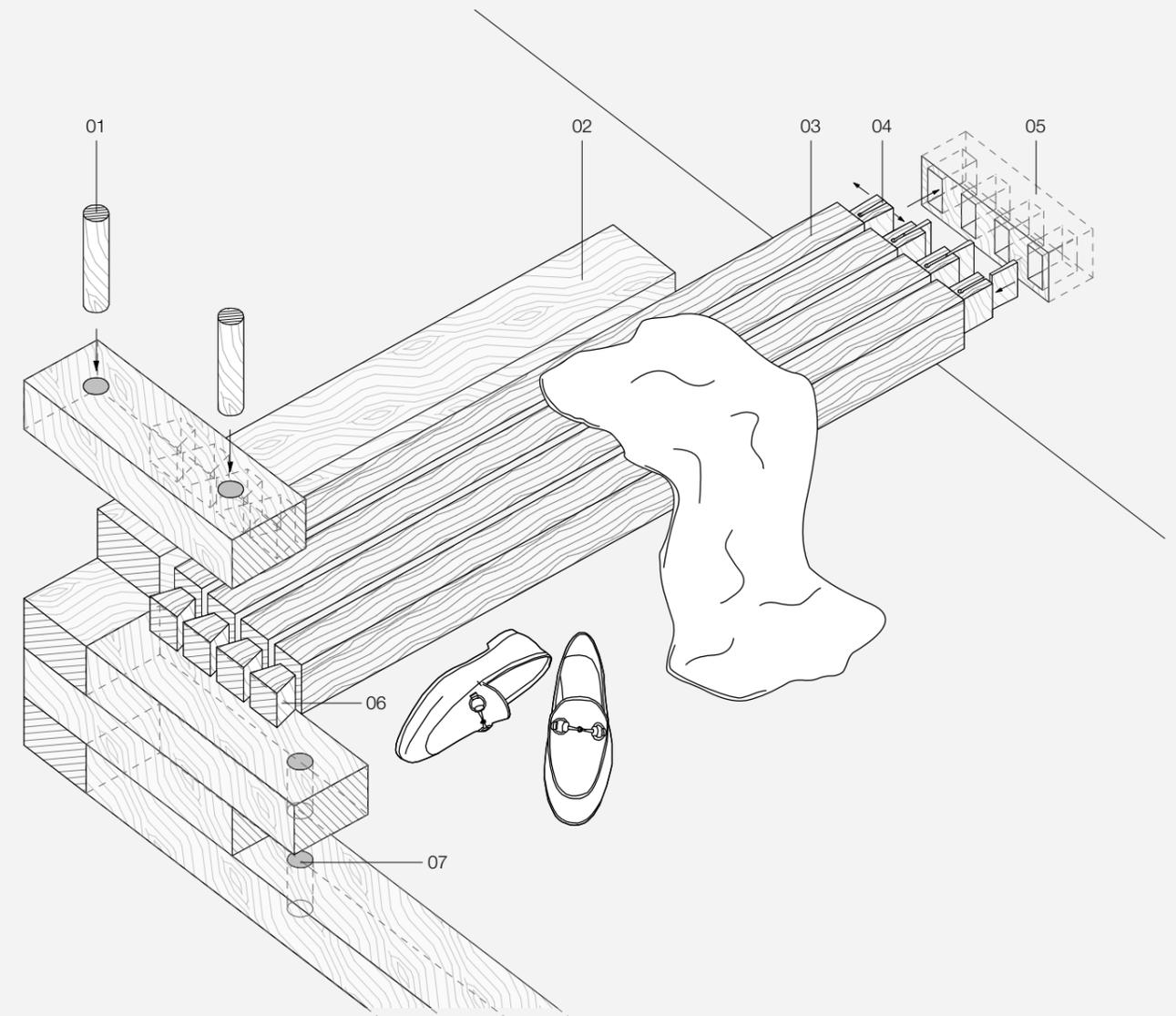
WATER PROCESSING DETAIL 1:10

- 01 Removable stackable Robinia drawer, 100x400mm, length 1300mm: filter cloth 1mm spacing, gravel content.
- 02 Removable stackable Robinia drawer, 100x400mm, length 1200mm: filter cloth 0.5mm spacing, filter sand content.
- 03 Removable stackable Robinia drawer, 100x400mm, length 1100mm: filter cloth 0.1mm spacing, active carbon content.
- 04 Locally sourced resin, grounded and applied to inside wall of water basin. Heated by an open fire to create a watertight finish.
- 05 Water basin, drained to center, max. capacity of 45L.
- 06 Centerpen of formwork, filled with rammed earth
- 07 Copper waterpipe, 25x2,7mm.
- 08 Robinia stop in centerpen recess. Removable in order to change Robinia grip or faucet.
- 09 Robinia grip, 75x75mm, length 675mm. Provided with $\varnothing 25\text{mm}$ transit and 15x30mm stop ending. Underside 25mm center slot milled in 15mm depth.
- 10 Robinia faucet, 75x75mm, length 675mm. Upside 25mm center slot milled, sloped towards washbasin 30-50mm.

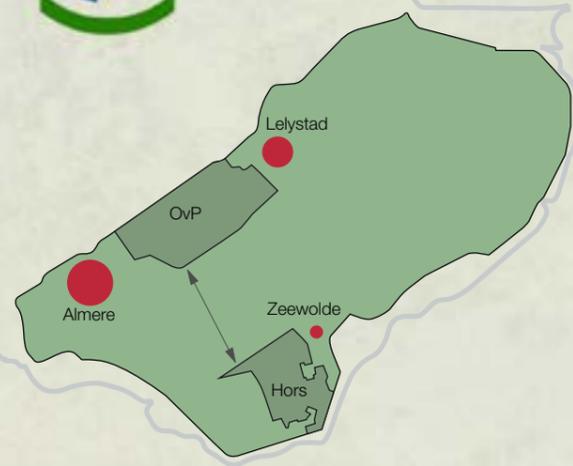


WOODEN CABIN DETAIL 1:10

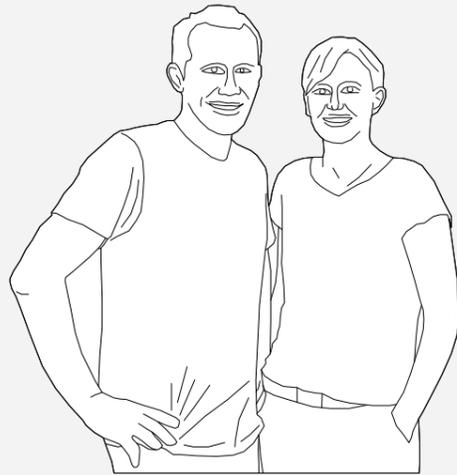
- 01 Brettstapel joint by Robinia dowel, $\varnothing 30\text{mm}$
- 02 Thermally modified Poplar sleepers, 100x150mm. In various lengths: 1350+150mm, 500+150mm, 800+150mm, 950+150mm.
- 03 Thermally modified Poplar bench joist, 65x70mm, 2400mm length.
- 04 Wedged tenon joint
- 05 Mortise Robinia socket, poured into rammed earth formwork.
- 06 Halflap dovetail joint
- 07 Recess for door hinge by Robinia dowel, $\varnothing 28\text{mm}$, 2100mm length. Centered in box jointed overlap.







The Caretakers



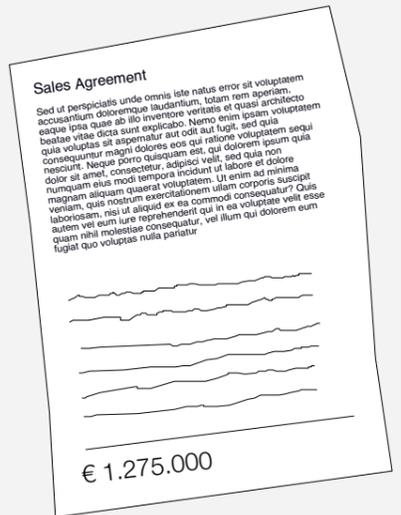
Rob & Lenni Verduijn

Are owners of the Kop van Horsterwold and are willing to sell their land so the EHS can be realized. Their wish is to start a local recreational business.



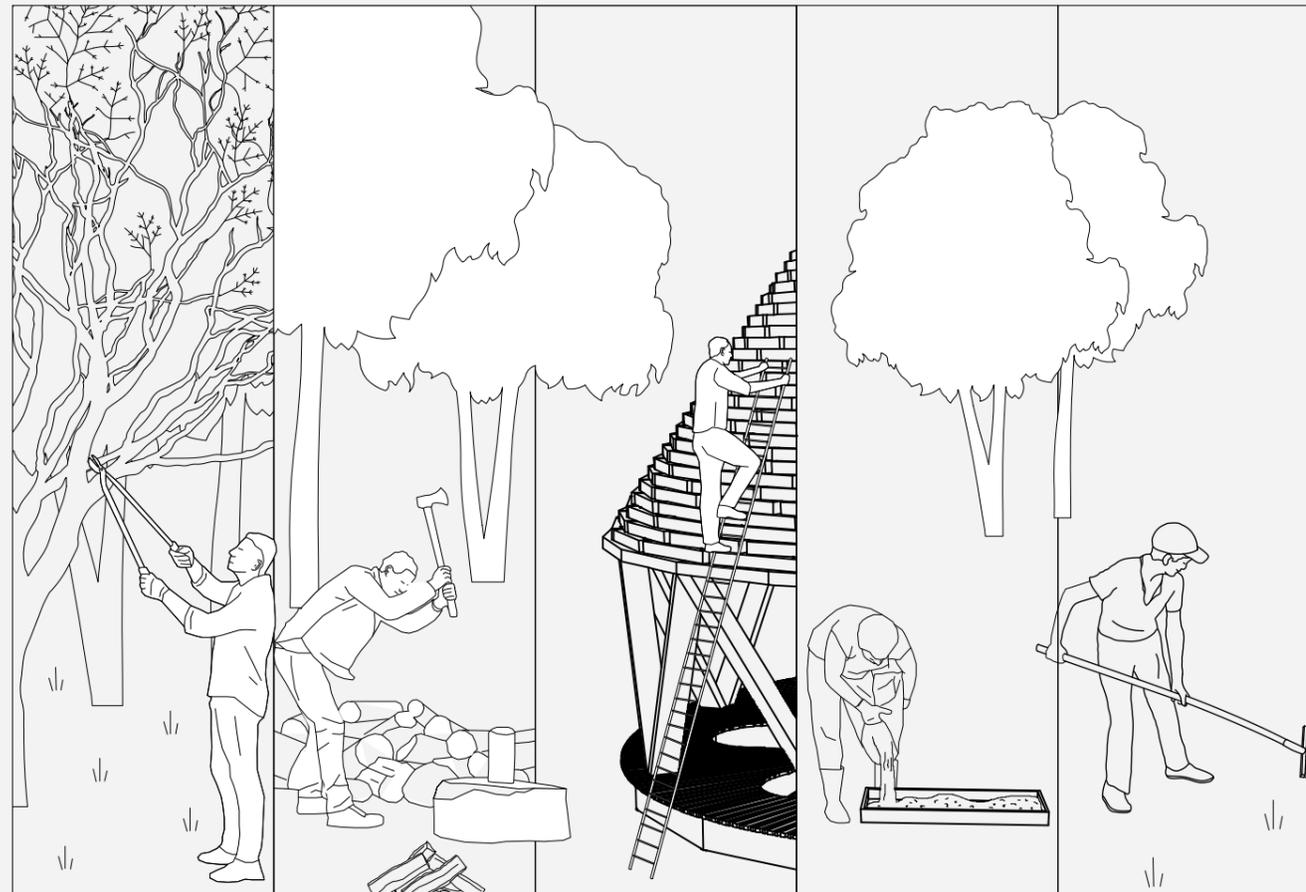
Owners - Provincie Flevoland - Staatsbosbeheer

The province of Flevoland and Staatsbosbeheer have to deal with the growing pressure an natural reserves of the fast expanding cities. They're interested in mixing recreational activities with the forest and of course in the development of the last missing puzzle piece of the connection between the Oostvaardersplassen and the Horsterwold forest.



Finance

The value of their land is €1.275.00. With a small portion of that money Rob and Lenni are able to develop the new campsite. An other part might get reserved for building a more context related caretakers home.



Role of the caretakers

Maintenance of the Kop van Horsterwold food forest

Providing firewood to the designated structures

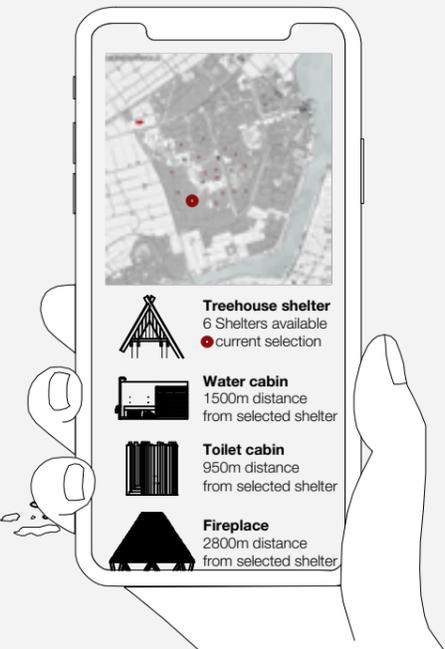
Quarterly inspecting the structures for safety

Bi-annual renew the filter content of the water cabin

Collect and distribute the compost of the toilet cabin

Bookings

Because of the enormous span of the forest its impossible to have a vast check-in point. Therefore, the traveler can manage his booking via an app. Showing the available options, their position in the forest and paying for their stay.



Managing the bookings



Goof Lukken

Goof was early in the project involved in formulating the opportunities within the current camping trend. As researcher and lecturer about trend tourism Goof provided valuable data about target groups, development of Dutch leisure activities and the development and prognoses of campaign in the Netherlands. This was very important for defining the starting point for the project.



Wout Akkermans

Wout is director and owner of a tree nursery. Type of trees, growth and logging strategies, diseases, soil compositions etc. were all aspects I never dealt with before. This was all valuable background information in order to understand the context of the forest as it is intended and mainly used as production forest.



Toon Kleindop

Toon Kleindop is an expert and researcher in water, soil and nutrition compositions mainly in the agricultural branche. The information he provided had interfaces on all aspects of the project. With a lot of knowledge about native tree and plant types, their material aspects and possibilities for usage were valuable for defining the appearance of the design. Information of the composition of the water structure in Flevoland was needed to develop the water cabin. Information about the soil composition and reaction to dewatering and oxidation led to design decisions for the toilet cabin. Nutrition values for plant growth taught me a lot about the intention of the forest. Furthermore for explaining how food forests are layed-out and operate.



Corry Zwienen

Corry Zwienen is an expert is processing roundwood. The practical aspect of the project basically defines the whole design. Material and processing tell the possibilities and limitations of the to be designed structures. Therefor I needed to understand how raw material is logged and processed. What can be done on site, with for example a portable sawmill, and is better to have done off site. For example what are the maximal accepted dimension for milling trunks on site which was needed for the treehouse shelter.



Hans van Bree

Hans is forester of the Horsterwold and could explain me the usage of the forest. The pressure of recreational value on nature reserves in our contemporary society versus the practical side of wood production. How the forest is divided in werkblokken en the planting/logging strategies.

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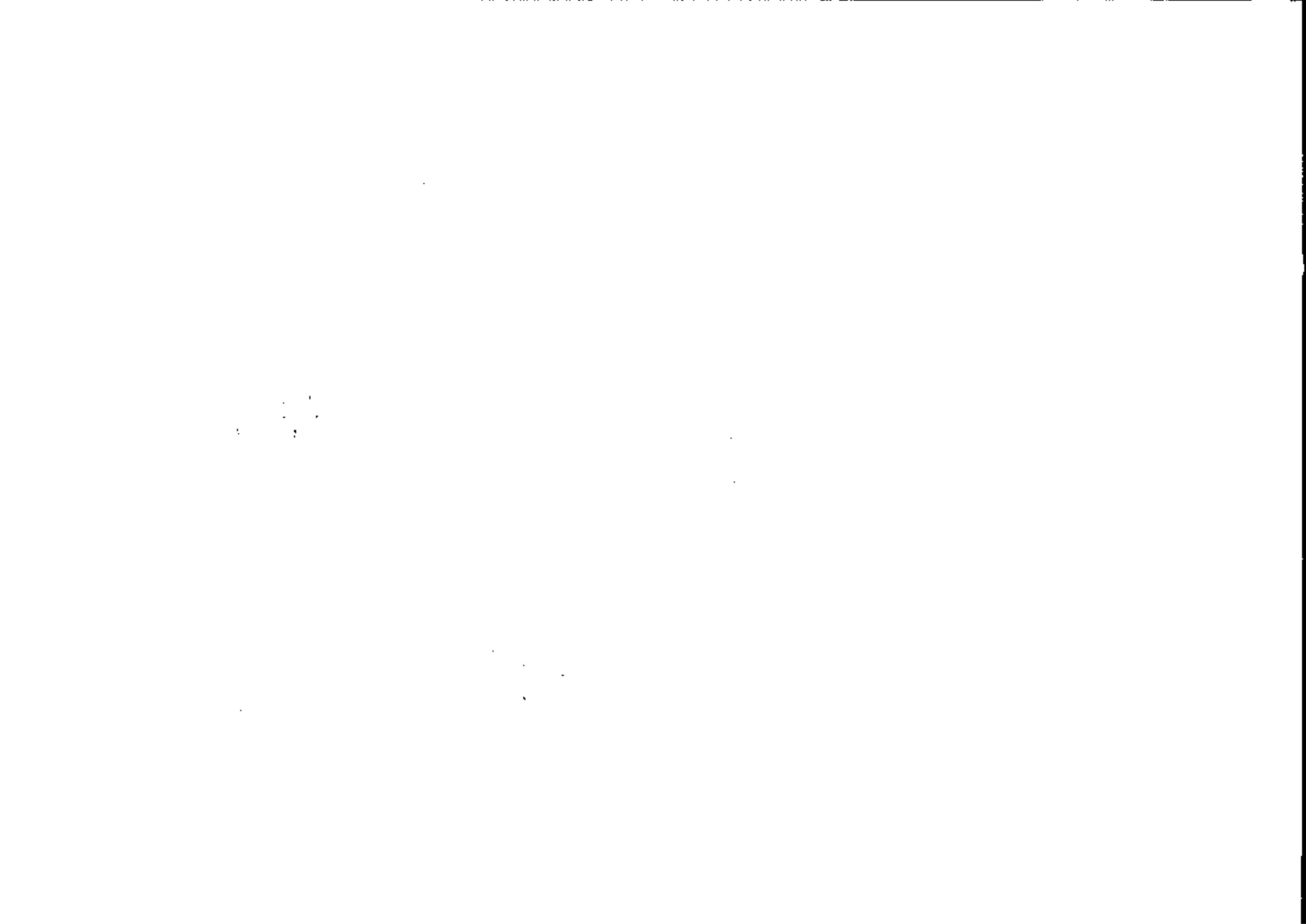
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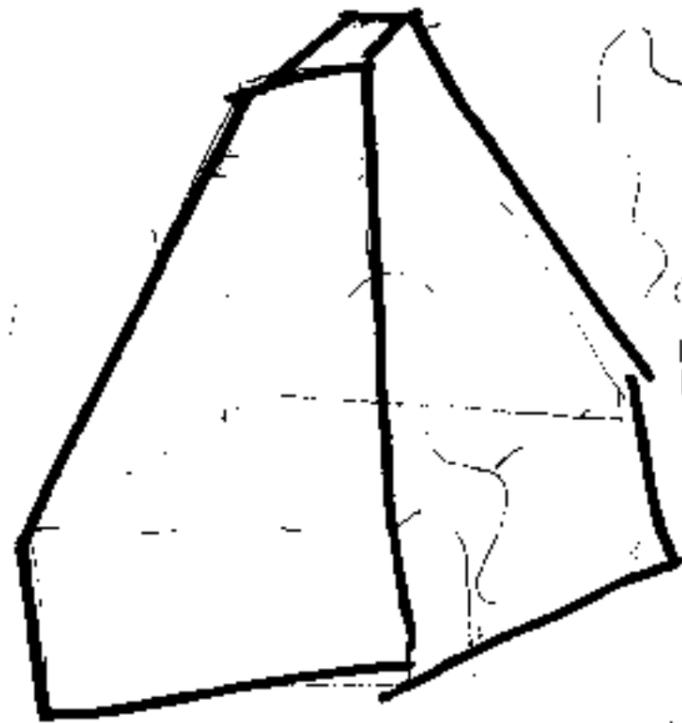
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level of intensity

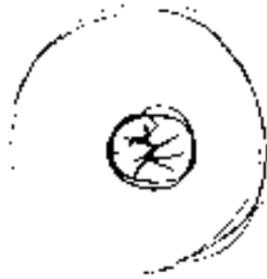
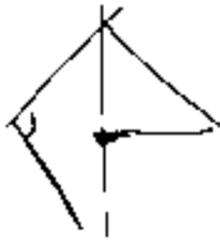
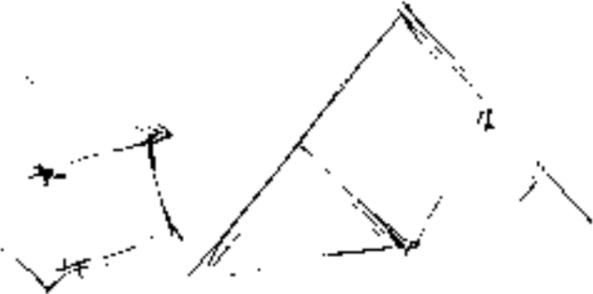
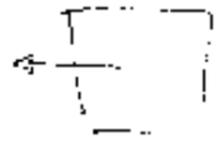
lower

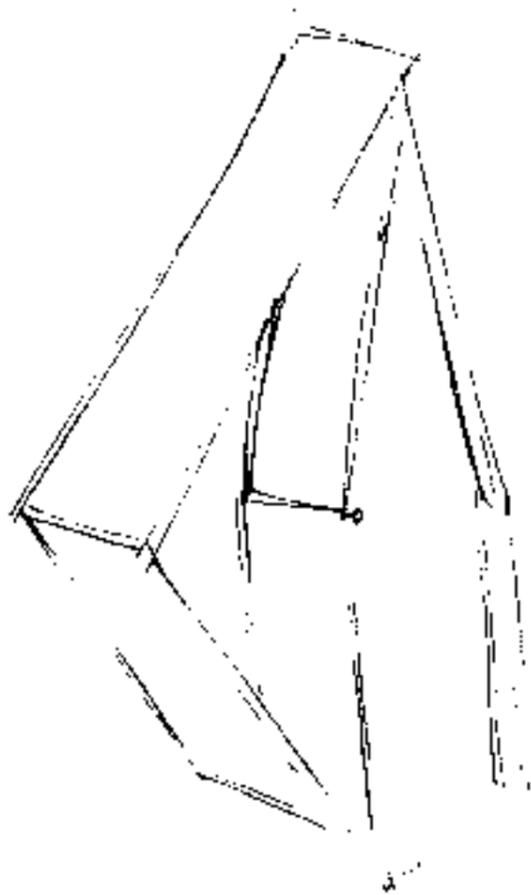
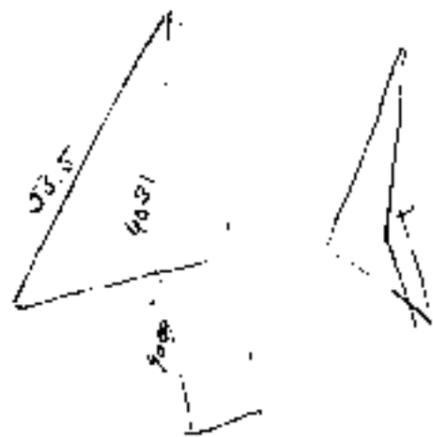
lower

visitor

end

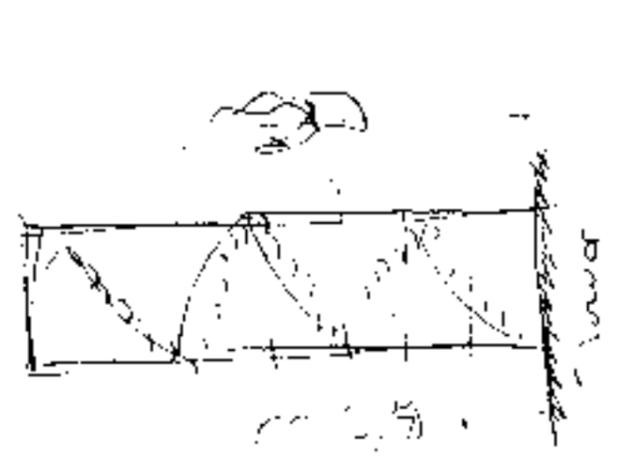
start





11111

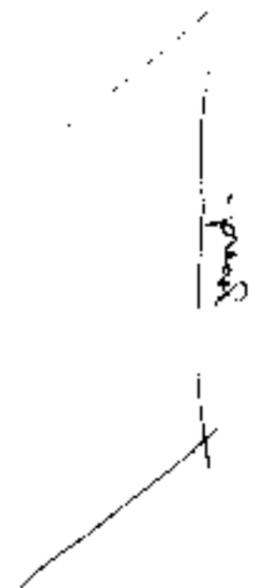
Platform



loop



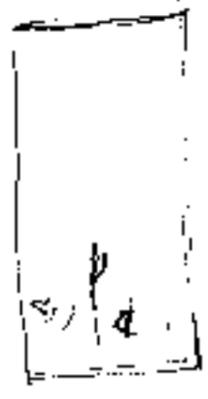
cuppen



grond



Locatie beschrijving
 start beschrijving
 natuur (groen/water)



Landschaps typologieën
 + ecologie
 + animals



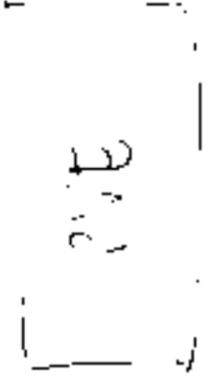
Map of Interest
 Jurri's site analysis



Map of Events
 Waar ligt de rode
 draad of basis van
 ontwerft? List of ingredients



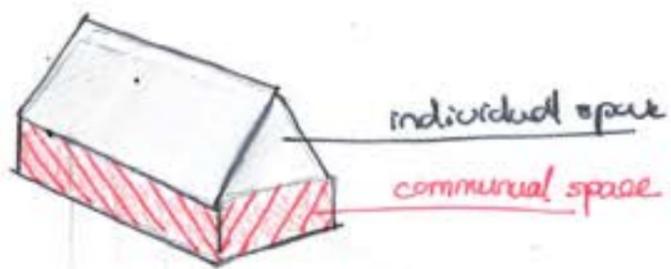
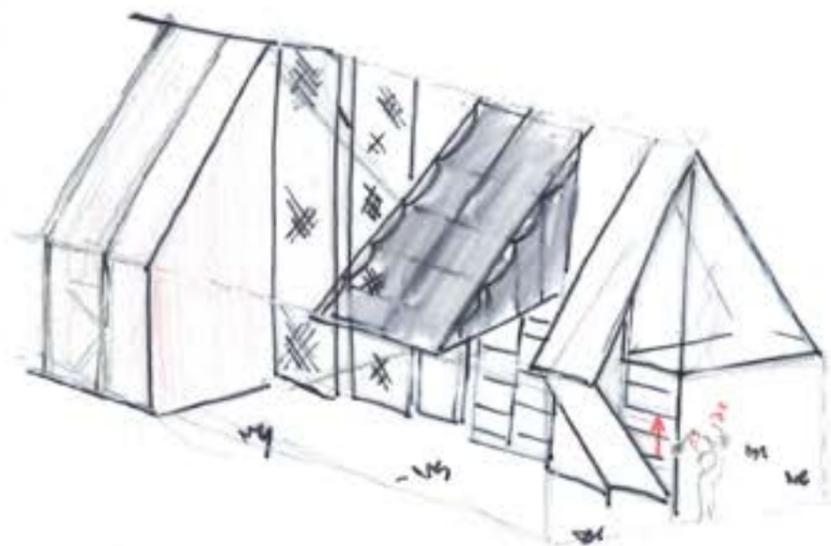
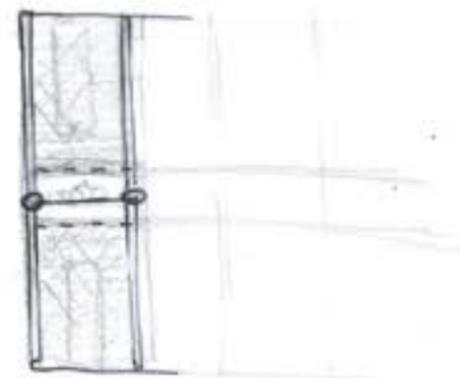
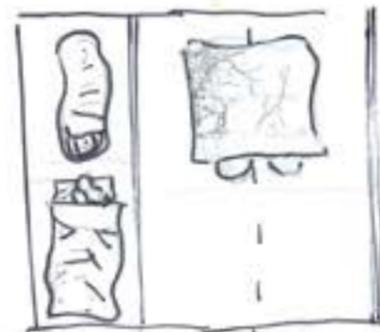
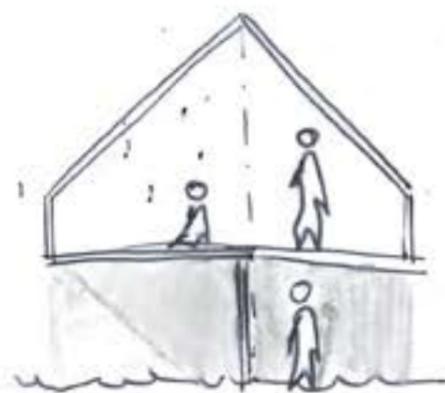
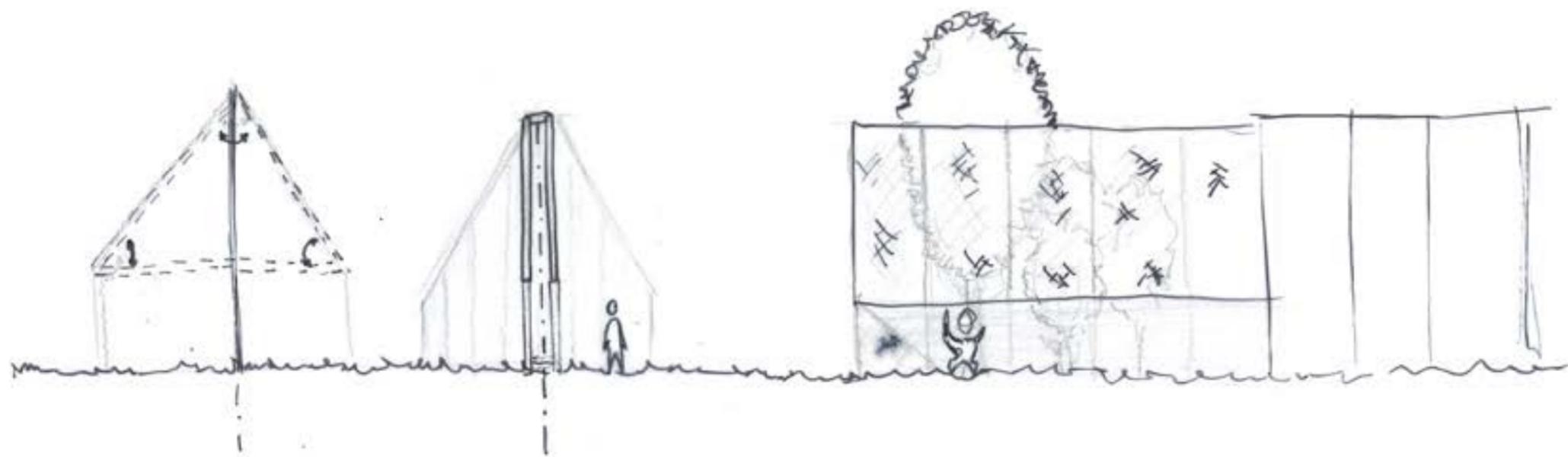
Models
 Hoe vermenigen van
 opvatting?



Mass studies

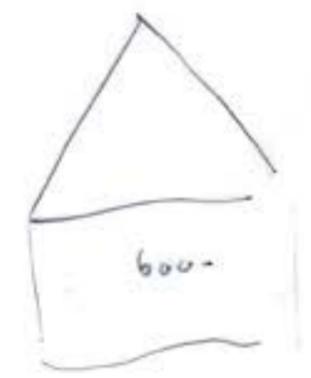
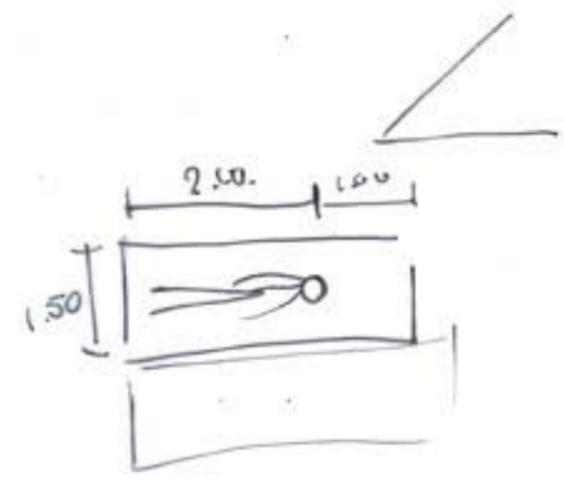
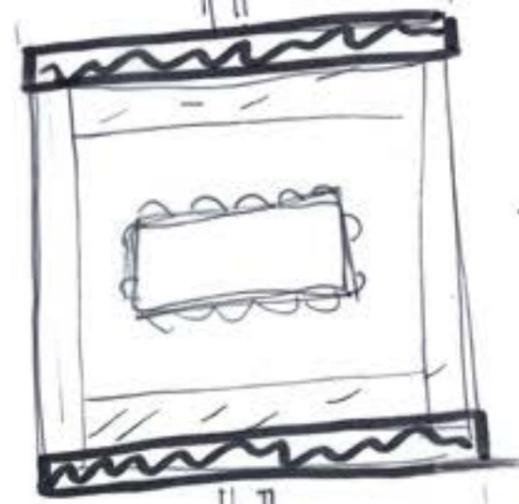
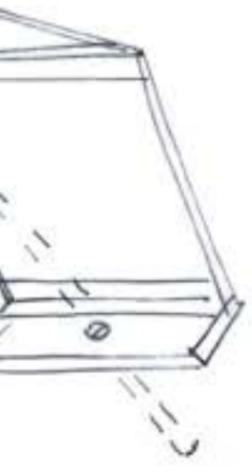
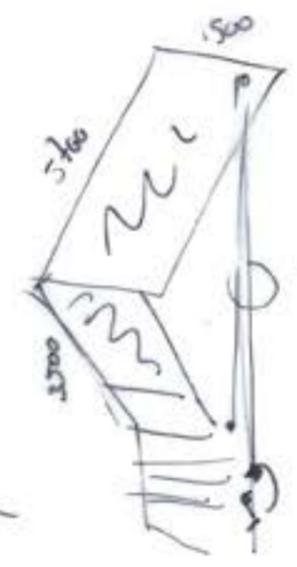
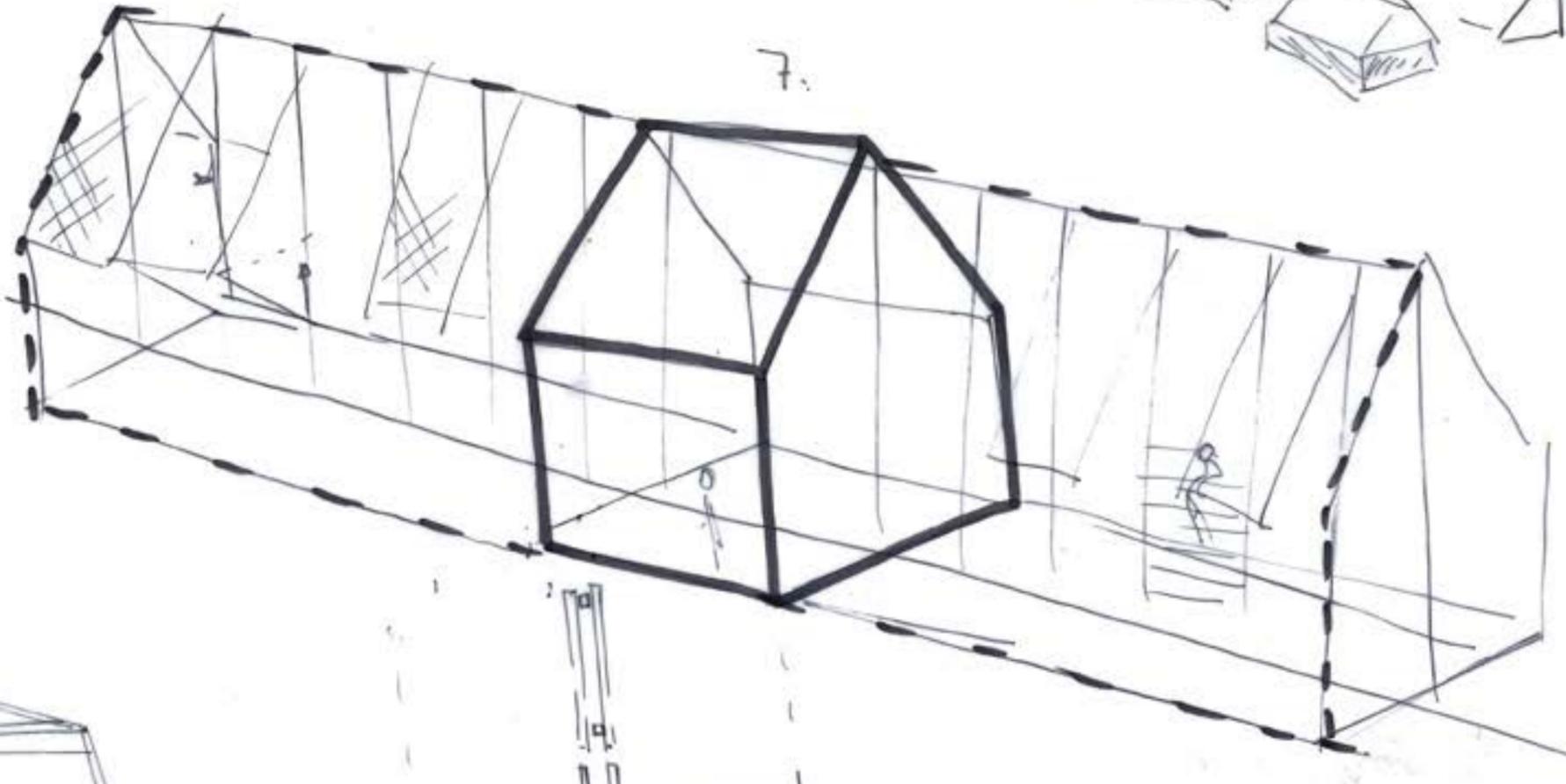
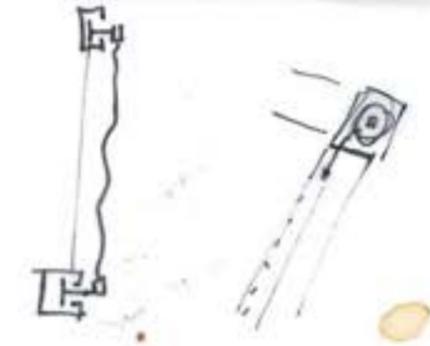
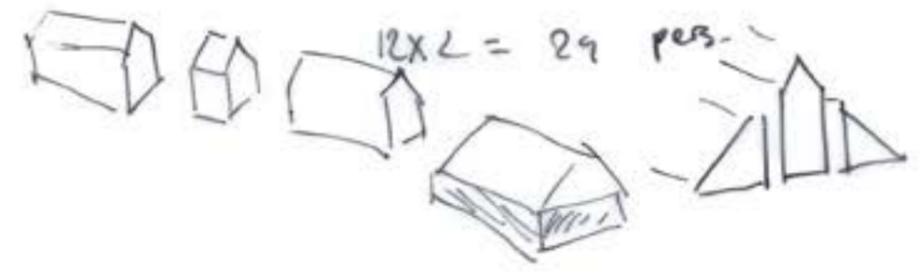
space &
 meters

Omhoog Plan

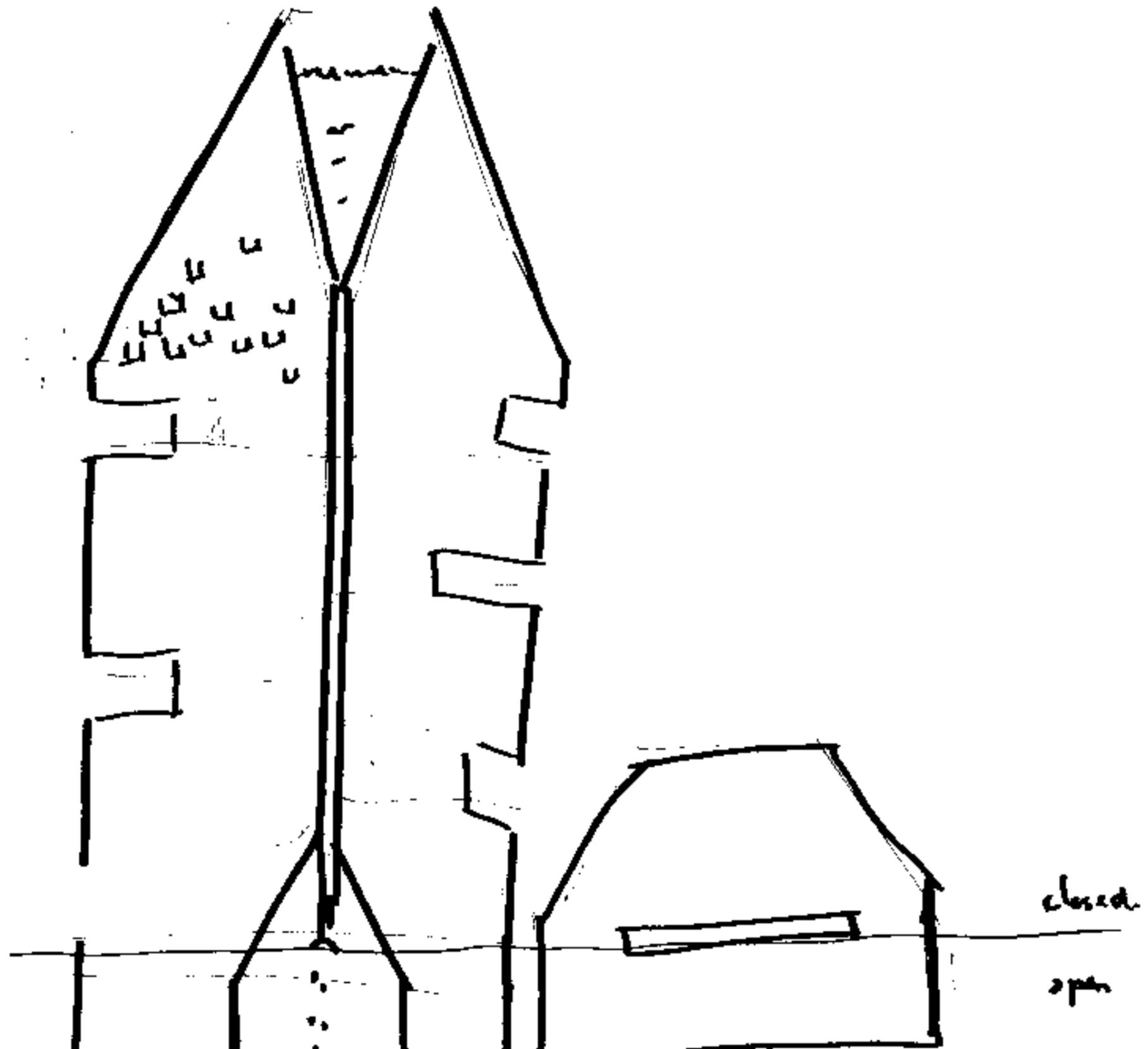


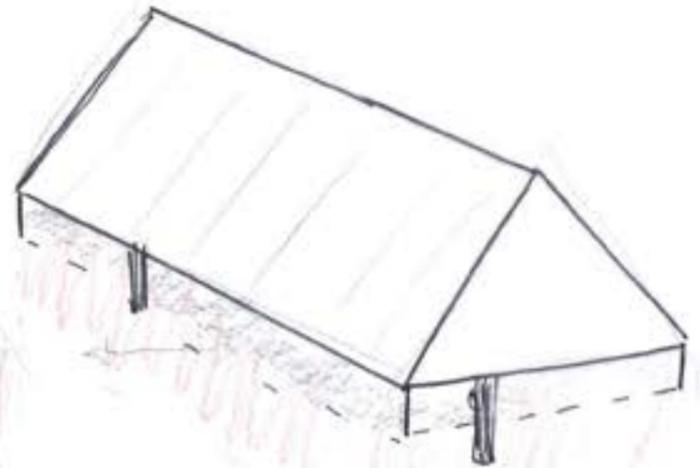
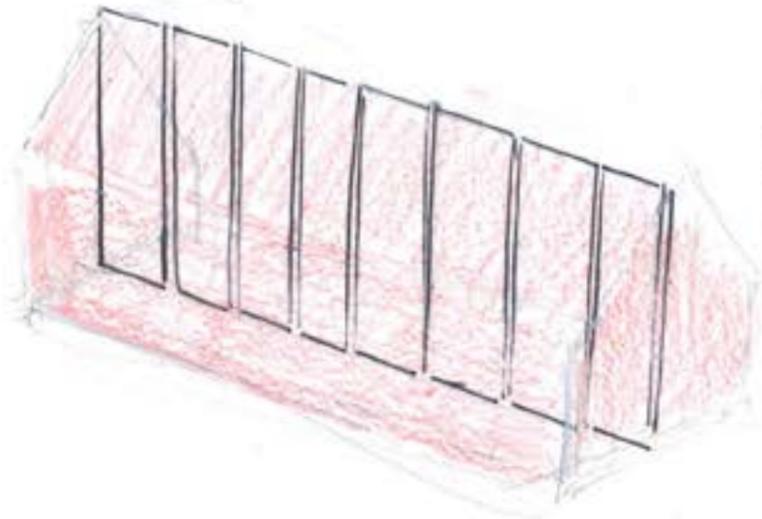
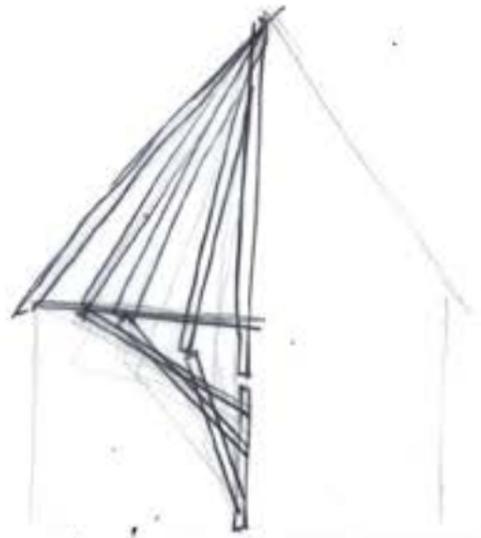
300x800 m 12

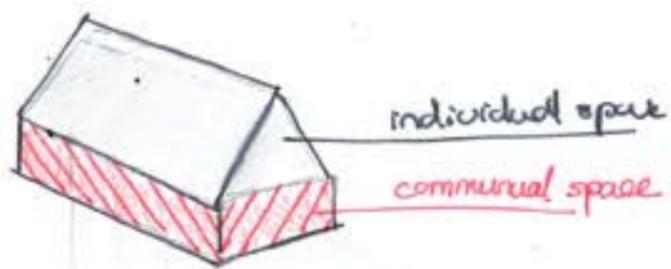
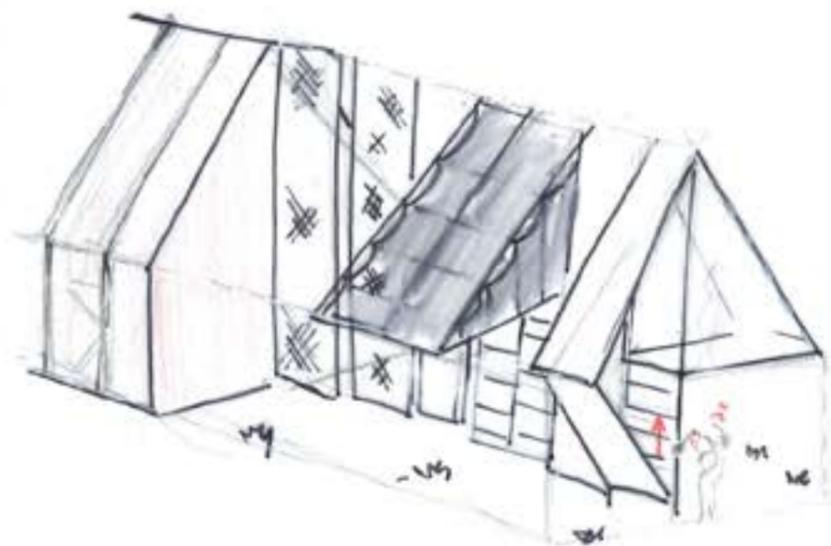
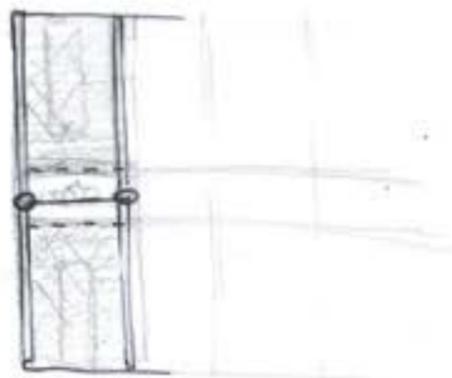
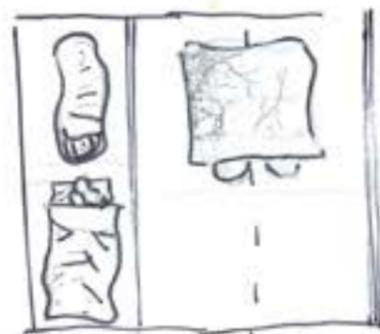
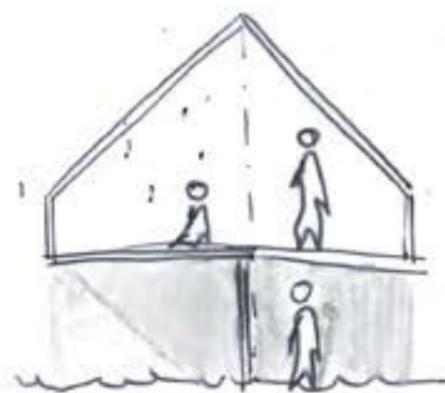
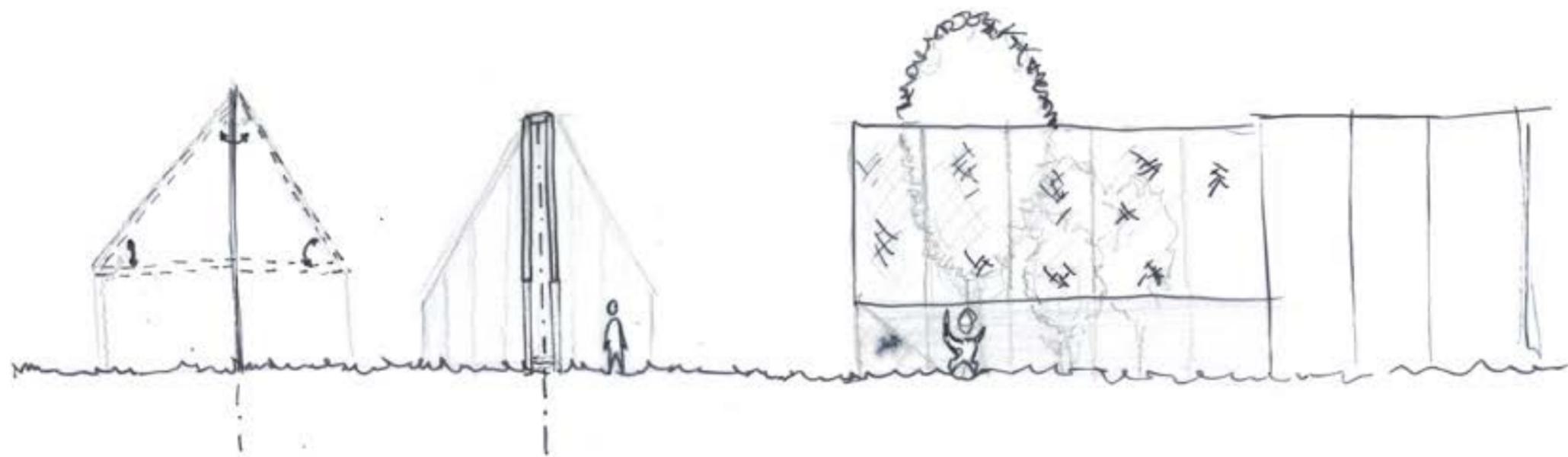
12, 24, 36, 48 ho



4.







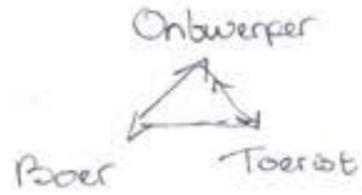
- 1] - Te ontspannen aan het dagelijkse leven
- Uit verusten / op te laden → moment van rust
 - Zich weer aan (ver)mens te stellen
 - Niet gestoord te worden

- 2] - Het belang van "heringebrengen"?
- ↳ het ervaren van off-grid leven bijv. gezamenl.
 - ↳ ongestoord kunnen werken (young professionals)
 - Huidige maatschappij en de drukke dat zich hieruit voort brengt.
 - ↳ dat kan voor een ieder een ander probleem zijn.

- 4] - Thrill seekers (experientied campers)
- natuur liefhebbers
 - dagjes mensen

- 5] - Culturele waarde van die plek (bezielingen)
bijv landschap / architectuur / weer

Regels van Gen. A. Camreda

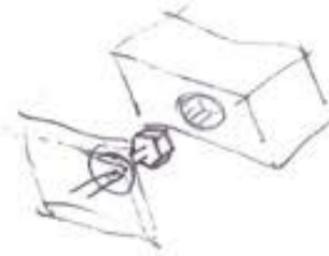


1.
2. (opgeschreven in notitieboek)
3.

Locatie → slachthuis.

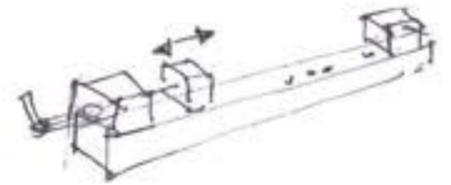
- overnachten recreëren
- schiet / jacht
- educatie

Toerist.

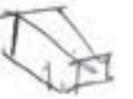
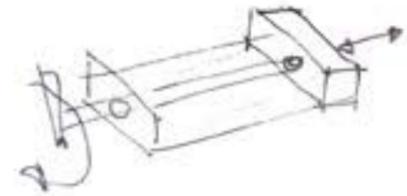


programma

- slachthuis
- vlesverwerking
- opslag/winkel



- gastenverblijf



"lonely planet"

- if you visit the Netherlands, make sure you stop by at Oostvaardersplassen to recreate in the Dutch landscape and learn about their farming initiatives).

elements of focus

- details boerderijen
- maken van verbindingen

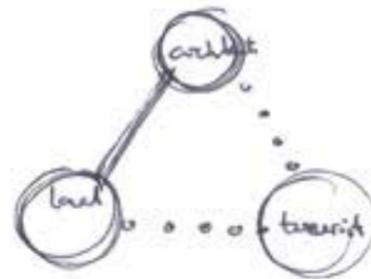
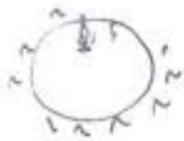
Regels van Charlie Huley

siting / making / breaking

programma rituelen van kampen "Outdoorlife"

* daar ambacht boerisme gebied

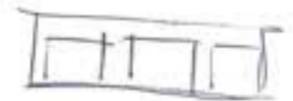
- To find the real "back to nature experience" for the amateur campers amongst us you should definitely go to the loop in Oostvaardersplassen.



600 L.

1/32
20L

10 20
siet zand.



1. thema's



(Uitd.)

a. locatie specifieke ontwerp

- gebaseerd op landschap
- gebaseerd op thema
- gebaseerd op materialisatiepunten
- gebaseerd op doelgroep

b. wat iedere locatie terug komt (herhaling)

- camping rituelen
 - * kempen
 - * eten/drinken
 - * tent op zetten

Hoe er voor je het kempen afhankelijk van die omgeving?

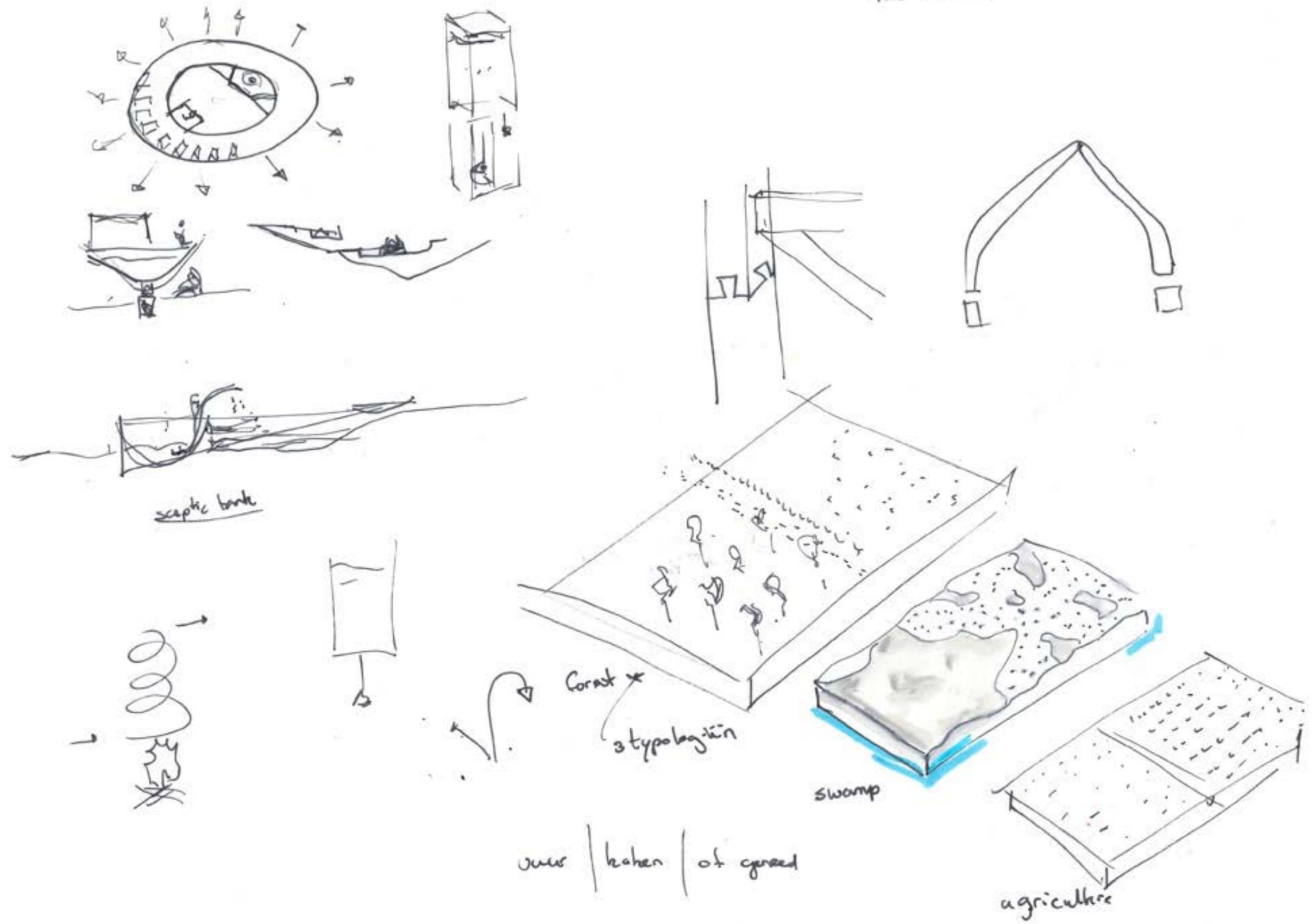
Thema's

- ervaring van kempen
 - ↳ huidige camping - weet er al tijd hetzelfde uit.

Virginia

- probleem van lokale vakantie parken → Fort Orange
- Afname van kempen boeiend → op zoek naar andere ervaring.
- Economie → achteruitgang ondernemers.
 - achteruitgang / mogelijkheid extra inkomsten b.v.v. onderhoud omgeving
 - ↳ subsidie afname bosbouw.
- Mentaal/Sociaal wilt zijn → plek om op te laden.

Architecture shows potential of landscape
how to experience it



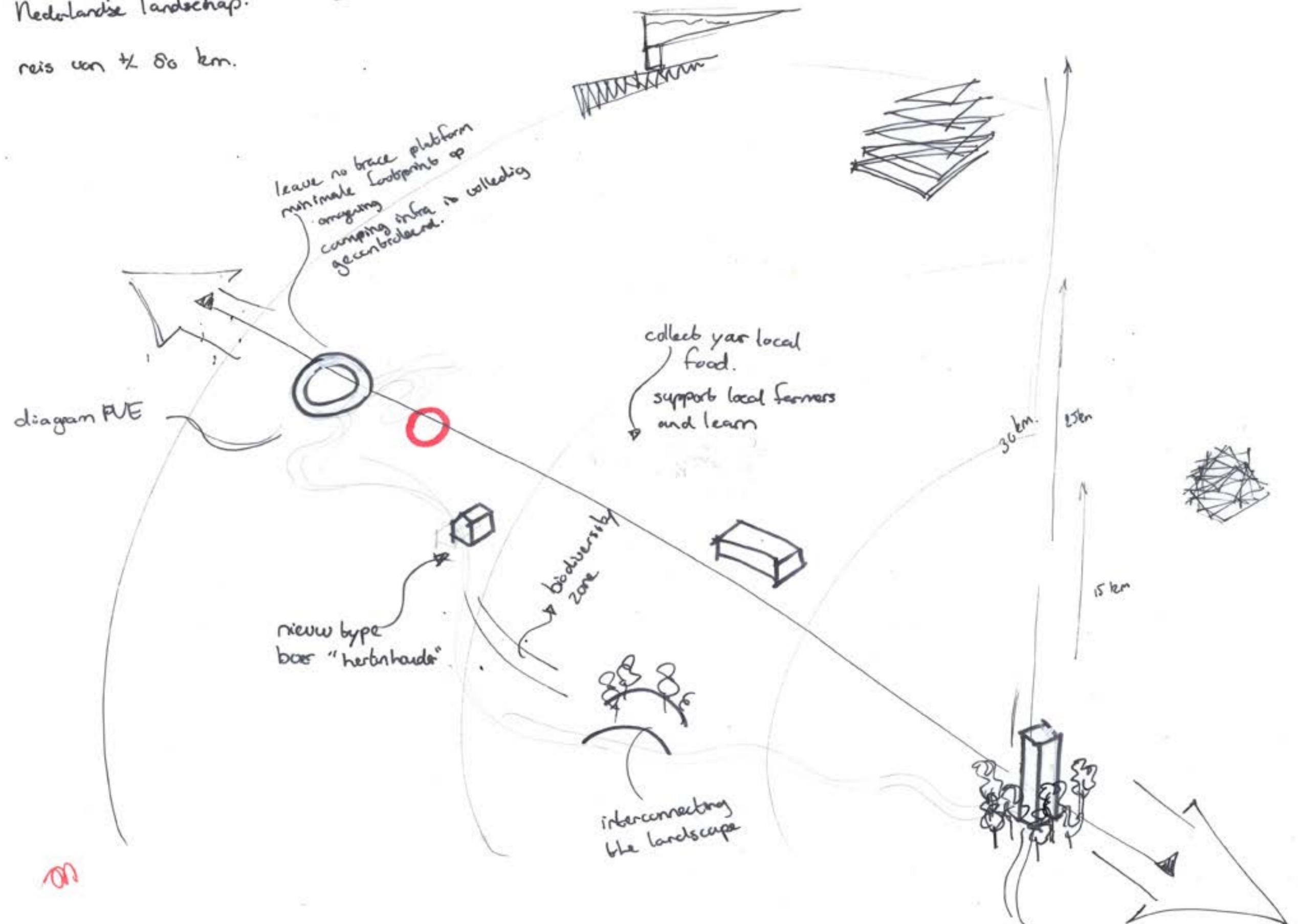
over | koken | of gras

zelf bouwen | voorziening | af
bieden

Narrative of the landscape

een studie naar verschillende
kampeer typologieën binnen het
Nederlandse landschap.

reis van \pm 80 km.



01

Kamperen

Can architecture improve the experience of Camping?

1. Waarom gaan mensen kamperen?
2. Waarom is dit onderwerp relevant/nodig?
3. Wat voor ervaring zoeken kampeers? (Verwachtingen)
4. Wie gaat er kamperen?
5. Waarom gaan kampeers naar die locatie?
 - Wat voor voordeel is er gebaat bij het brengen van deze mensen naar een bepaalde locatie? (economie?)
 - ↳ ~~Waarom~~ Kampeers naar een bepaalde plek brengen?
 - ↳ En op welke ervaring deel ik met dit project?
- Wat is het antwoord op de hoofdvraag?
 - ↳ Zijn we nu een camping ontwerpen beter?!
 - ↳ Wat is de diep onderliggende filosofie om het project interessant te maken voor een jaar werk?

Een plek om terug te trekken
om te focussen

- ↳ voor de eigen om te rusten
- ↳ voor de ander om te werken

beschrijven / te produceren



→ door beweging de natuur in te trekken

Architectonische structuren die een oriëntatie bieden aan het diepteveld van (verkoorden) klimaat aan route.

physical + mental benefit of being in nature

Locatie route.

- los koppelen van de mate van
- (mentale) relatie met omgeving
- vermijden van steile, vlakke structuren
- hoe ervaren ze deze locatie?
- waar komen ze naar kijken?
- route is onderdanig aan interventies. Met verbindt de interventies op een betekenisvolle manier.
- hoe ziet deze plek er voor mij uit?

Faciliteiten

- oriëntatie worden
- gebruiker moet iets te bewegen.

PVE

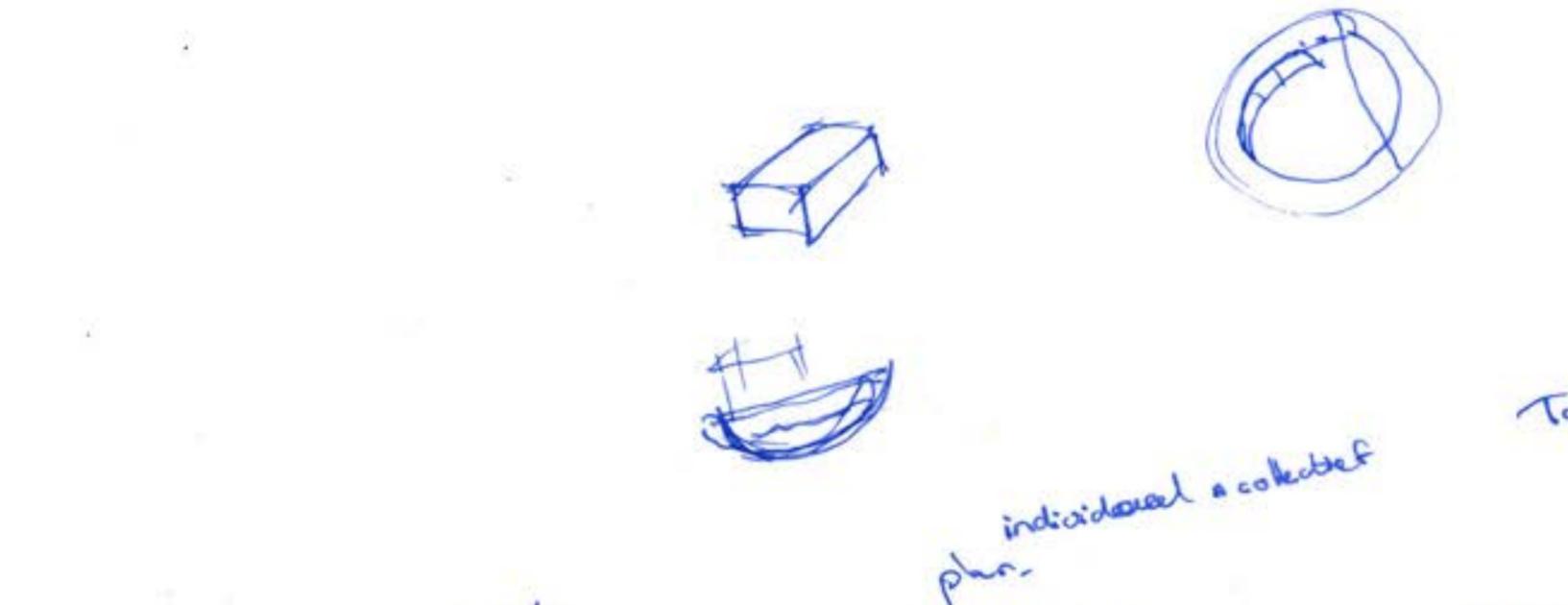
- Wat moet het ontwerp aan faciliteiten bieden?
- Wat moet de gebruiker zelf bijbrengen?
- Collectief x individueel
- In essentie het absorberen van dagelijkse activiteiten van kopers in een architectonische structuur.

1. Concept

bibel is gebaseerd op de principes van Charlie Harley.

De essentie van het project is gebaseerd op een ontstopping bieden aan de hedendaagse maatschappij.

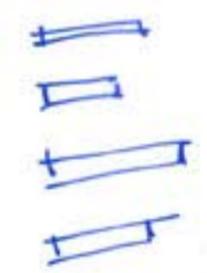
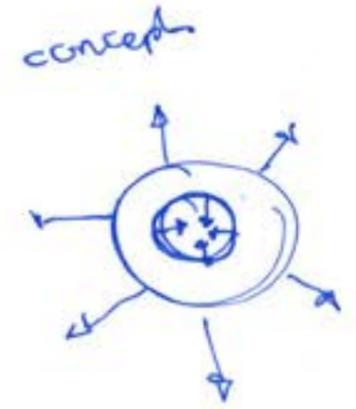
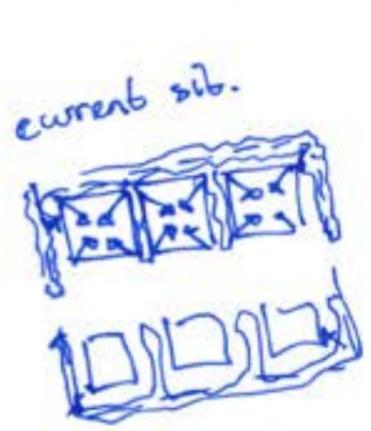
Dit concept biedt een verblijf in de natuur aan op basis van de kern van 'kempen'.
Ulg. arch. bestaat



Target groep

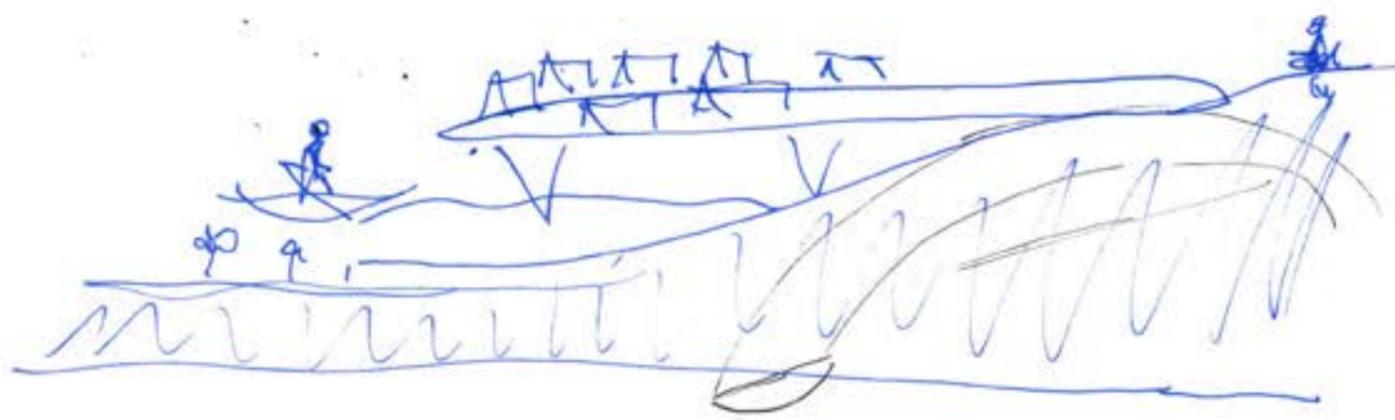
planning
individual & collectief

Seasons

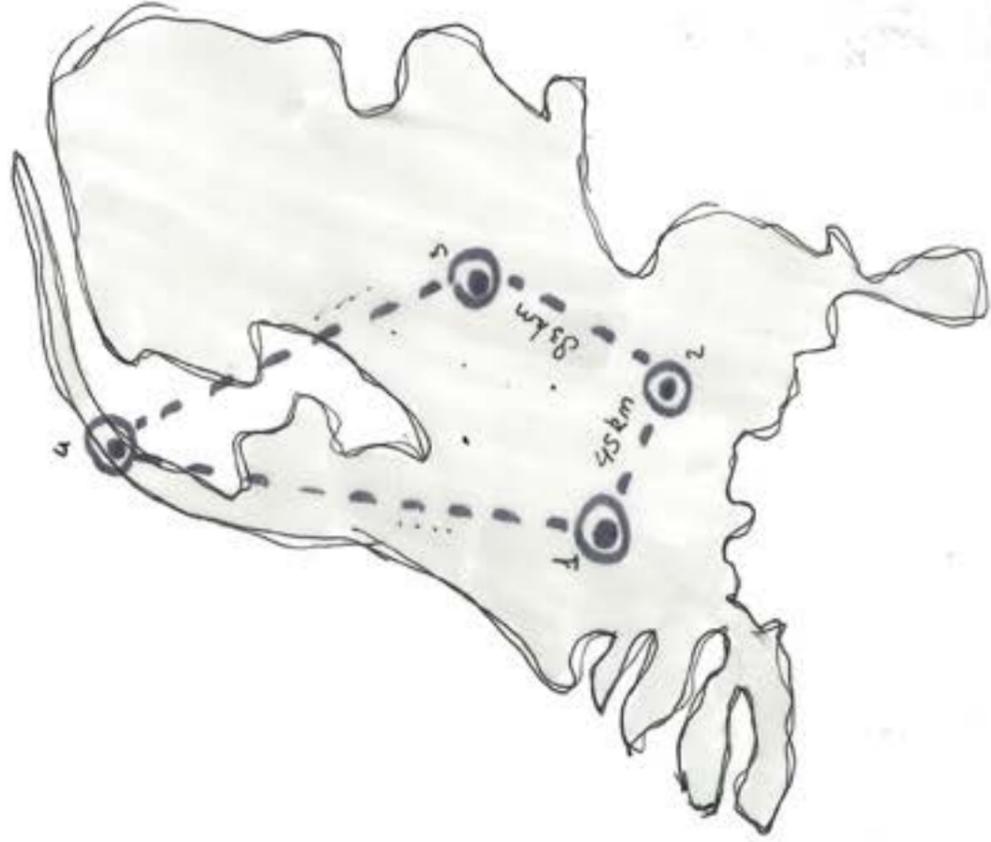


28 u

- 4 u meten locatie
 - 10 u ontwerp / creatie / 3d
 - 5 u verg.
 - 5 u bemiddeling
- 169 retour



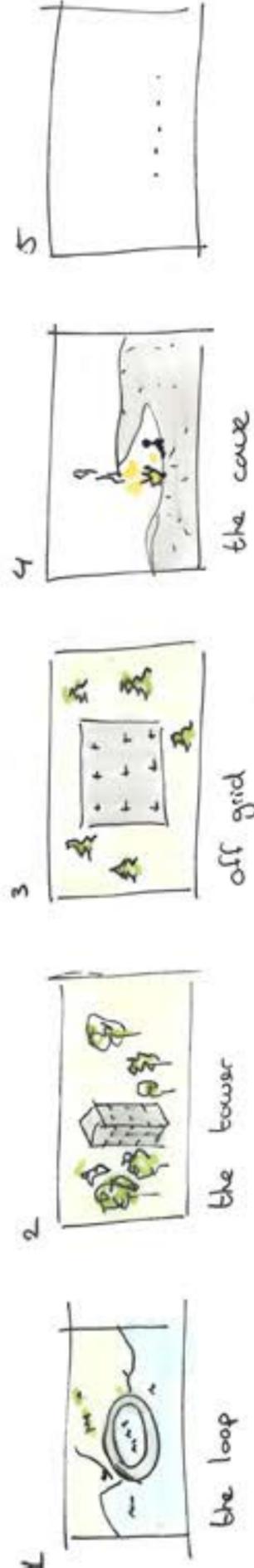
Architectural Intervention



- 1] De Biesbosch → water/grasland
- rietcultuur
- 2] De Loosse & Druuse deuren → bosgebied.
- 3] Veluwe
- whitaspot
- 4] Waddeneiland → zand/zee gebied

5.

6.



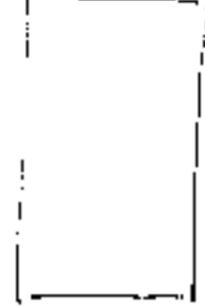




Locatie Analyse

- behouding
- groen/water
- wegen
- etc.

+



Landschaps typologieën

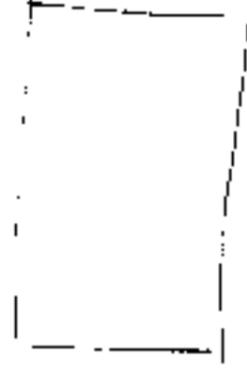
- grasland/moeras/bomen
- ecologie
- dieren

=



Map of Events

- interessante intersecties
- ↳ winterschool



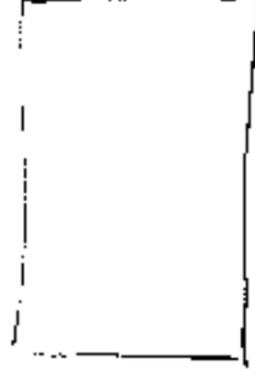
List of Ingredients

- benodigdheden
- ↳ winterschool



Maps/typo studies

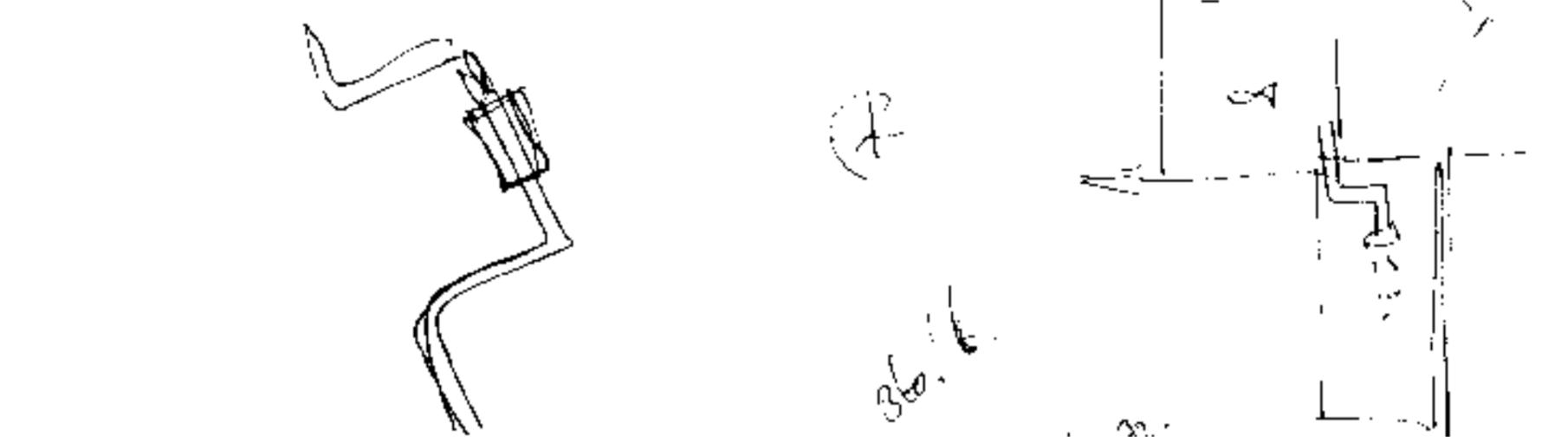
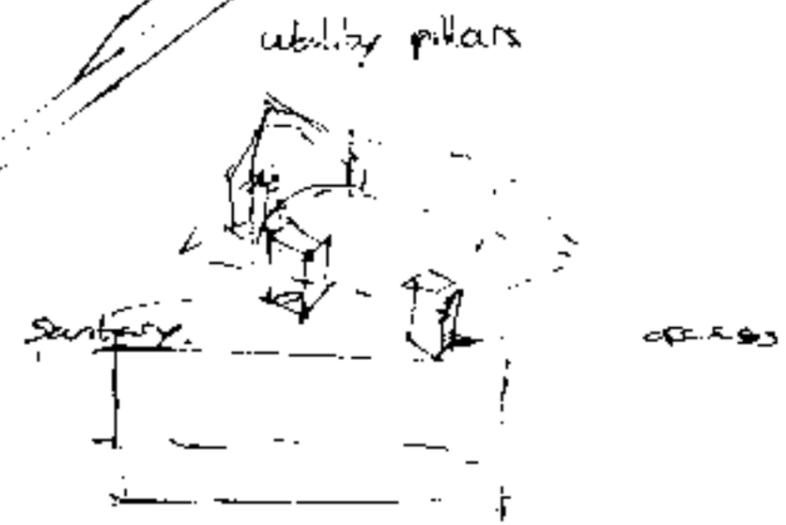
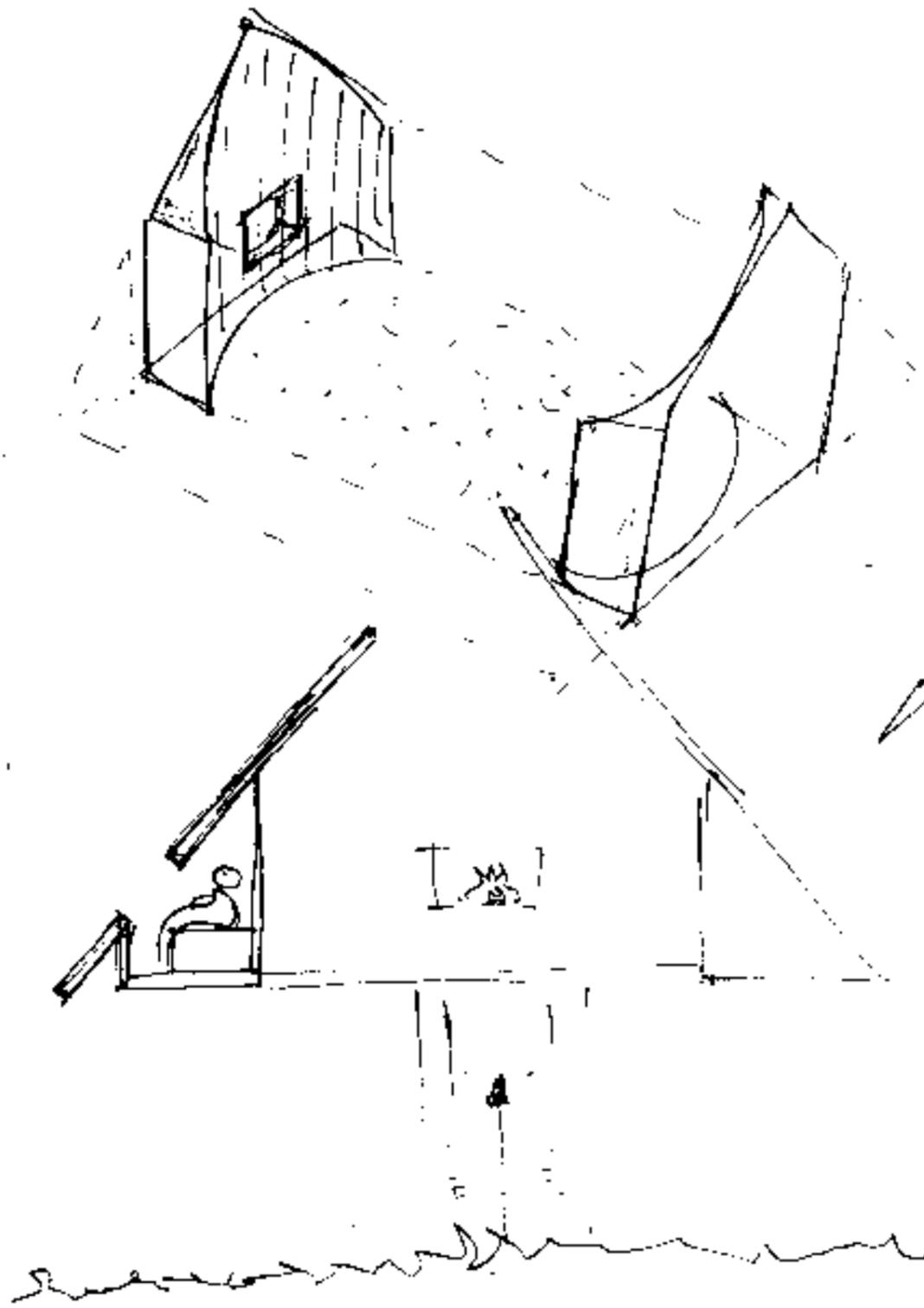
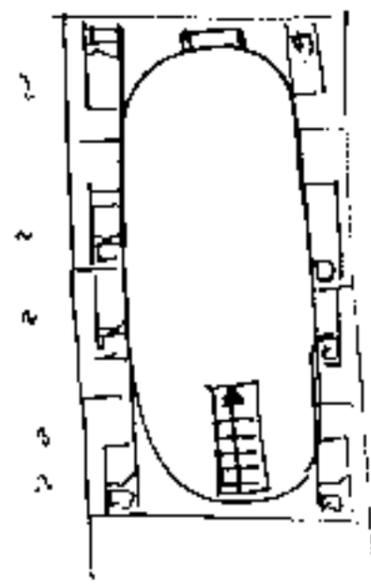
- ↳ hoe vermogen van verschillende ingrediënten



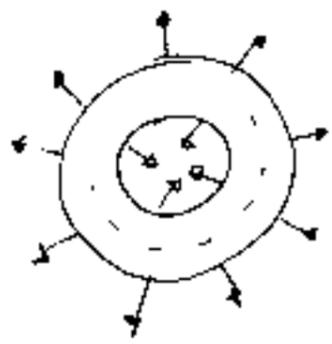
PVE + Over loopig ontwerp

- Omroeping + uitlay ontwerp
- ↳ wat komt waar?

a route of observation and reflection
a passage path that reveals the...
a journey through the landscape
a collective space to be enjoyed
in company with others
visitors can collect new materials
on their way/journey



36.16



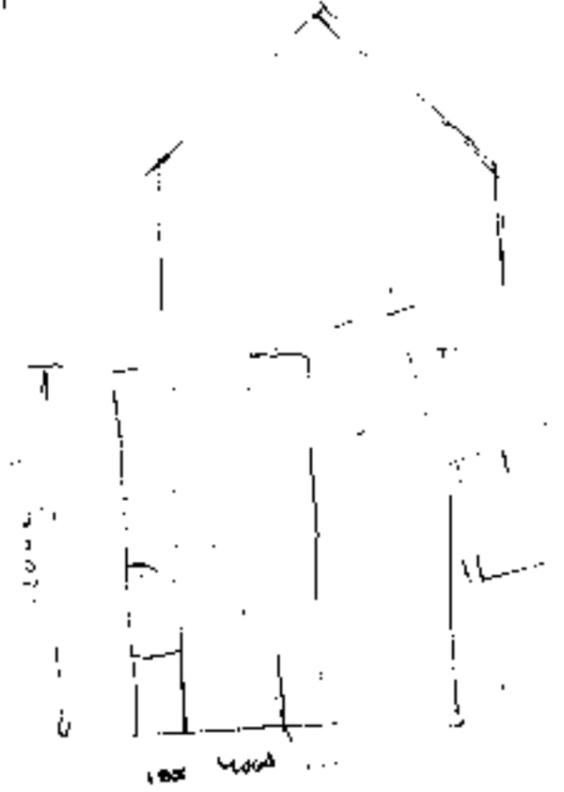
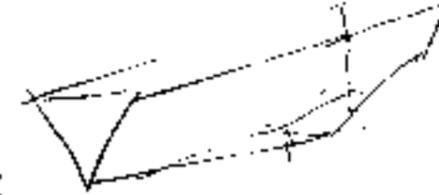
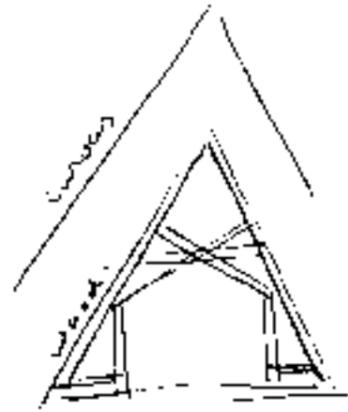
x



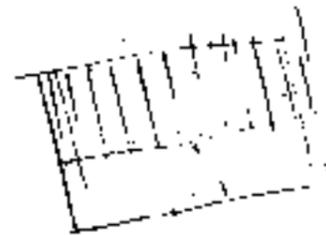
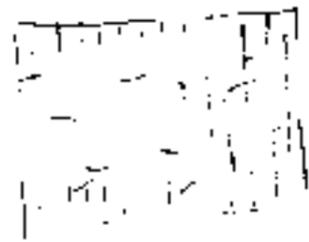
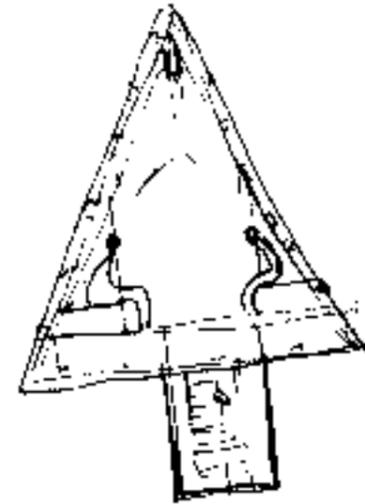
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252 / 249 / 242



rammed earth
pillar



First Camps 1865-1895



William Henry Harrison Murray
→ wrote *Campfire in the Adirondacks*
(1869)

"physical benefit from trip into the woods.
I most earnestly recommend a month's
experience among the pines"

Railroad Camps 1890-1910

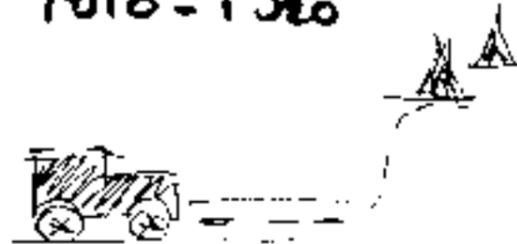


"First" organized tourist camps
on large scale.

Established around American
railroad operators → benefit
from wealthy visitors who
want to explore American national
parks.

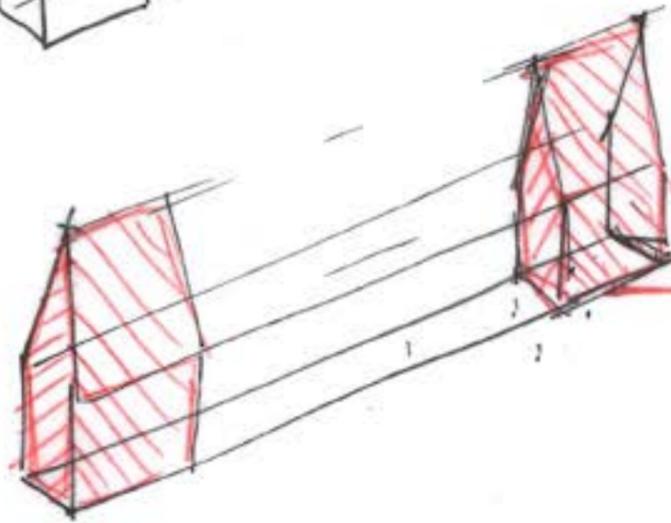
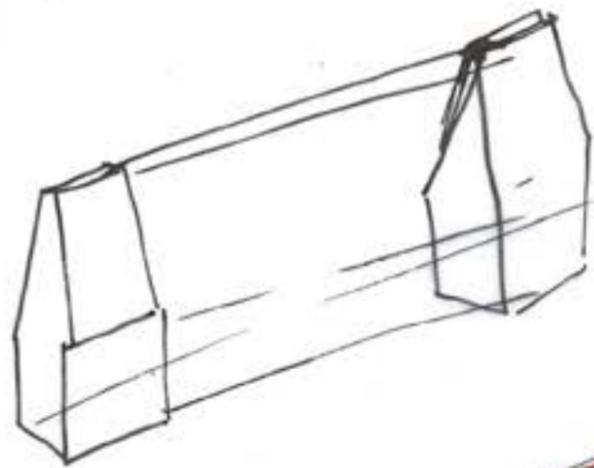
Note:!! → entirely comfortable
camps with beds and other amni-
ties. → base for range light
outdoor activities.

Roadside Camps 1910-1920

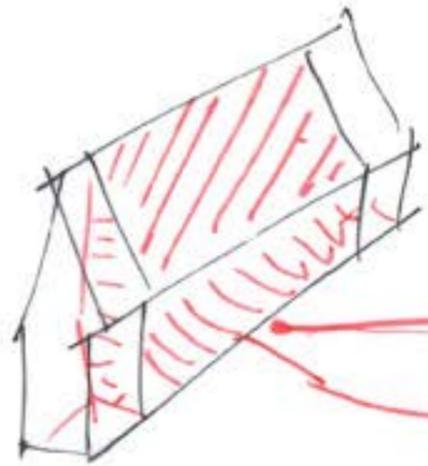
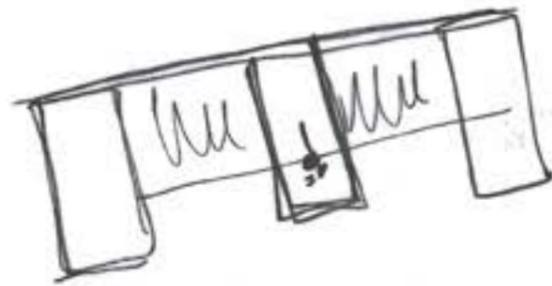
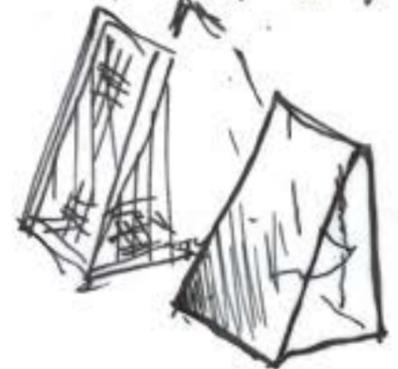


Reaction to mechanization and artificial
experience of nature by railroad companies
↳ and often only for the wealthy
Start at affordable car → Ford model T
↳ recreational opportunities for the
growing middle class.

"you are your own master; you eat as
you please, sleep when you will under
the stars ..."



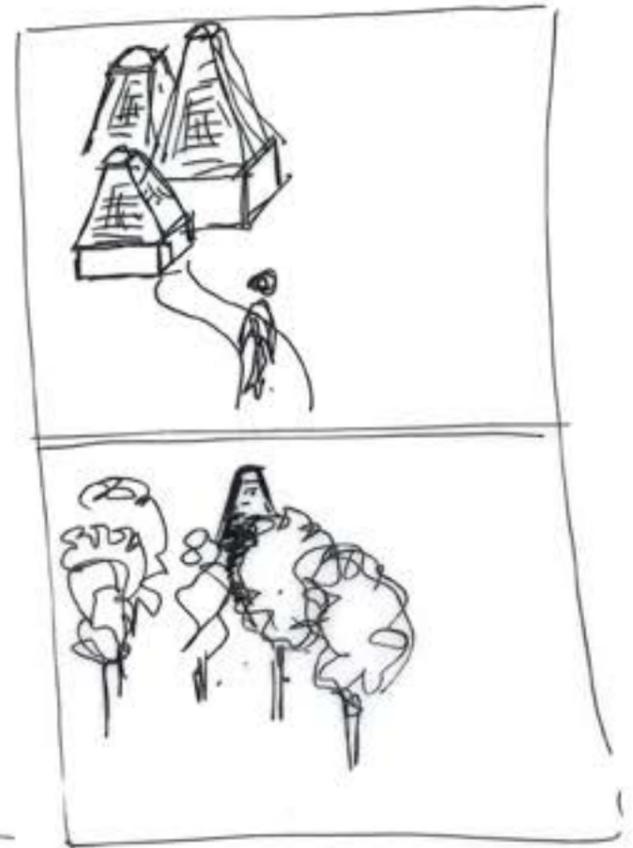
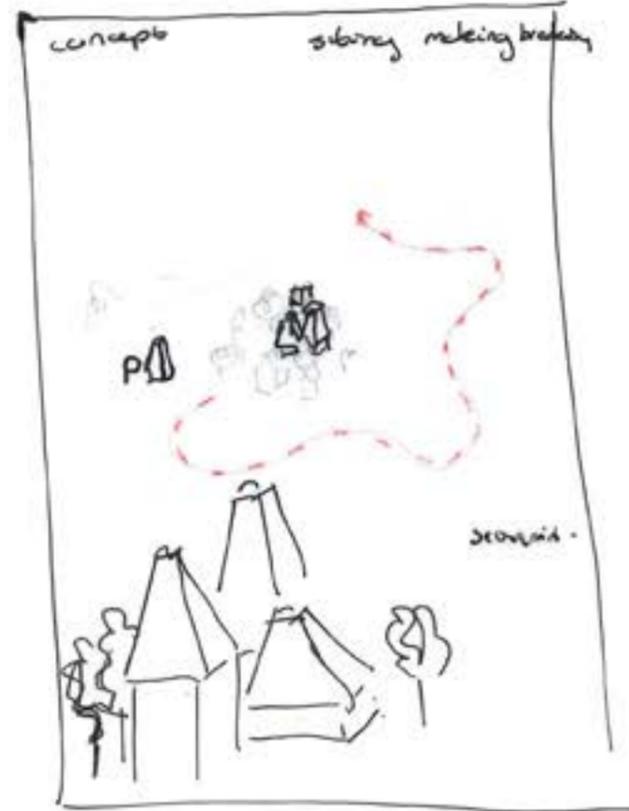
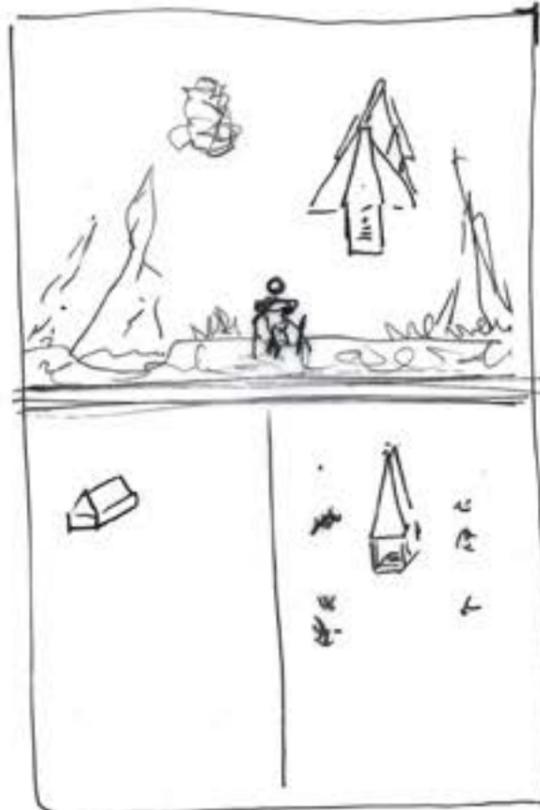
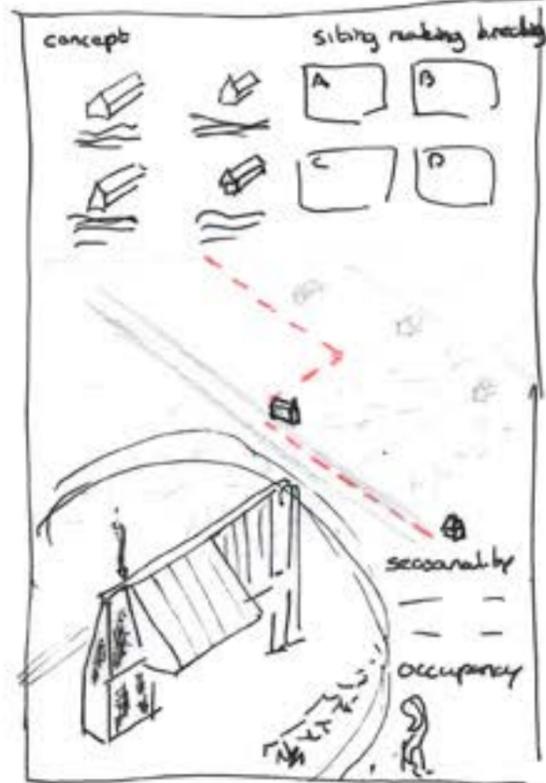
supporting pillars.



individual spaces

collective space





Onderweg kwam ik langs een platte landschap waar een lokale producent verkopen. De winkelmeester vertelde me dat de route die ik bekeek waarschijnlijk is voor een landbouwvoering.

⊗ Plots stap ik door een fruit boomgaard waar ik van allerlei soorten fruit mee kon nemen.



- proces kamperen
- lagen die bezoeker schreeft over omgeving
- infrastructuur benodigd

- EHS
- bezoeker betrekken bij omgeving
- huidige kaart.



ontwerpregels op basis van kamperen.

- * locatie. informatie achtergrond!
- slecht/bepaald toegankelijk.
- natura 2000 → beschermde diersoorten
- huidige manier van landbouw

Huidige route vooral zachtbouw

* route met punten.

- waarom werkt EHS niet? (stabiele natuur)
- ↳ afname diersoorten en biodiversiteit.
- Ons voorstel
- zicht natuur wordt kakens natuur.
- mensen leren over omgeving

First Campgrounds 1915-1920



Nature provides ~~inaccessibility~~ to unskilled centers

Nature as peace place for visual and emotional retreat causes sickness and sometimes death to unskilled ~~workers~~ individuals.

→ reaction organized campgrounds with basic facilities as water
Specified zone prevent campers ~~to~~ from occupying any place they gain access to.

Enclosed Campgrounds 1925-1926



Camping becomes extremely popular

→ not only tourists but out-of-work families and immigrants try to settle permanently at municipal campgrounds

→ reactions: time restrictions / admission fees, registration procedures
but also: physical barriers like fences
↳ desirable function: keep campers out of town, keep undesirable out.

The Rigid Campsite 1925-1930



(financial benefit)

Overland Park Denver → 800 individual parcels

- This arrangement made it possible for a sophisticated system to collect fees track the amount of campers and the length of their stay.

- Destructive role of automobile → harmful for small ecology

* new camping impact → the plot is almost accommodating the automobile in the landscape as much as it is about establishing a territory for the camper.

a path proceeds into the landscape

The hearth, a meeting place, wide open space
provide shelter from the winds
intimate space

a place where one can stop, rest, eat and contemplate

a fireplace acts as communal rock.

people gather at the open hearth

where the view extends into the wilderness

the elevated viewpoint presents an opportunity

to engage with the wider environment

↳ wetlands, river, fields

From one season to the other, the structure is in relationship.
constant change.

The path is a strong sign in the landscape

↳ a line of orientation.

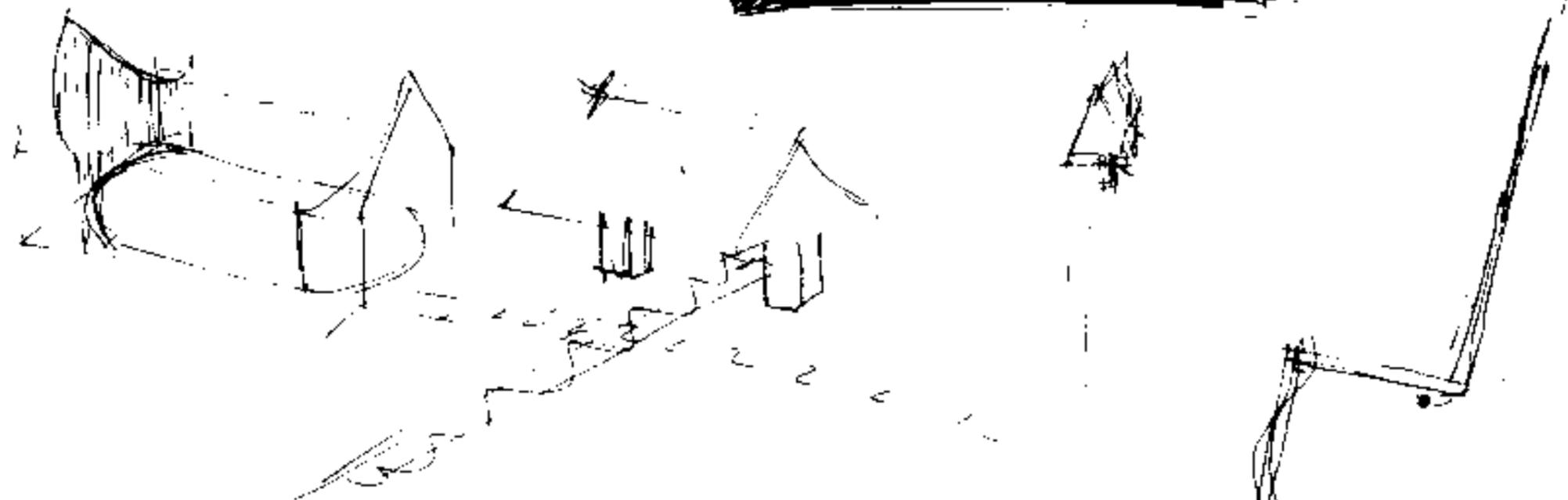
↳ exploring the landscape

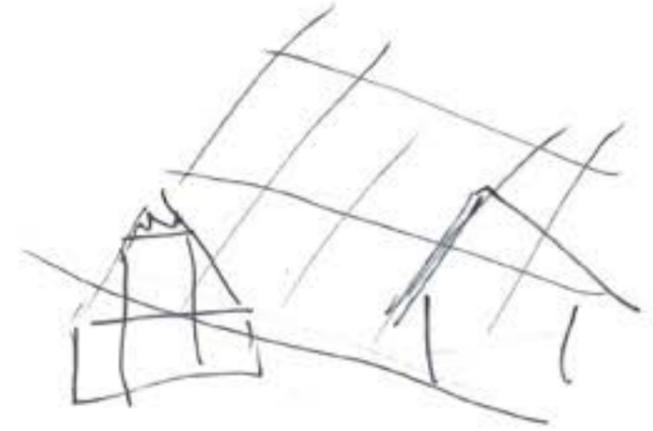
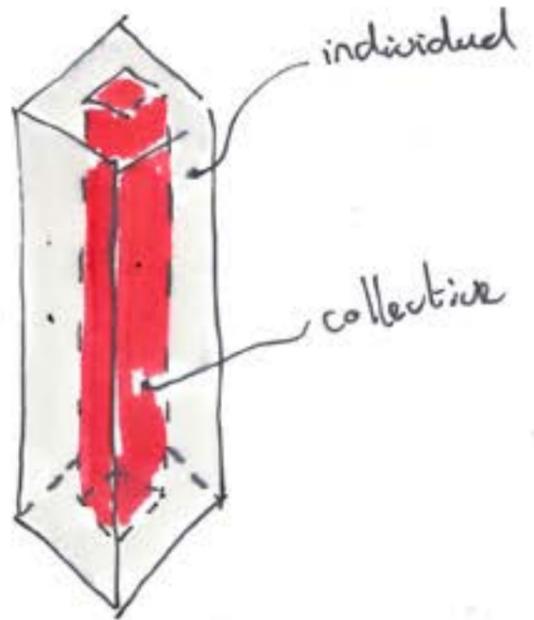
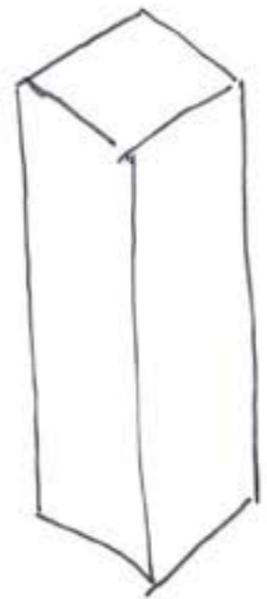
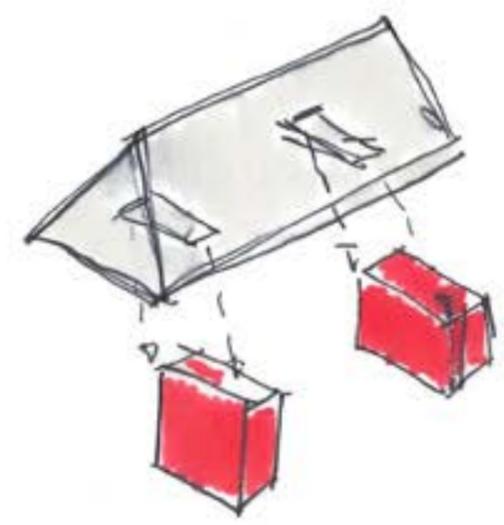
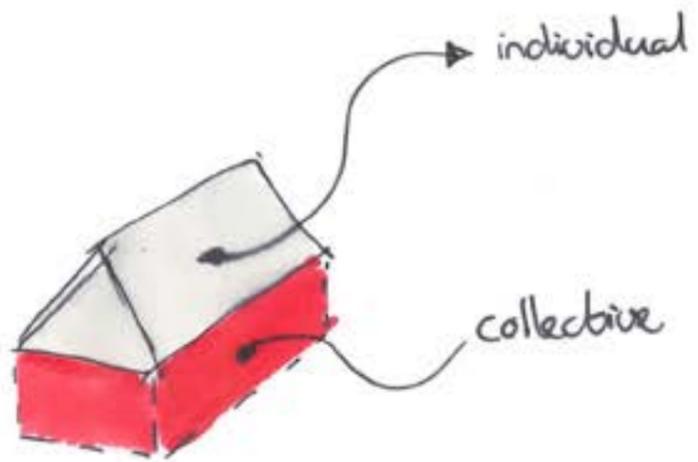
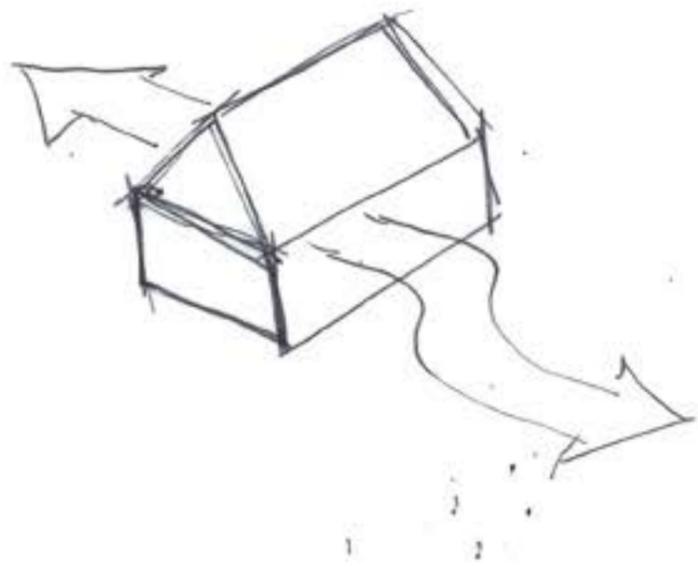
a structure of passage and relaxation that
appeals to all senses and all seasons.

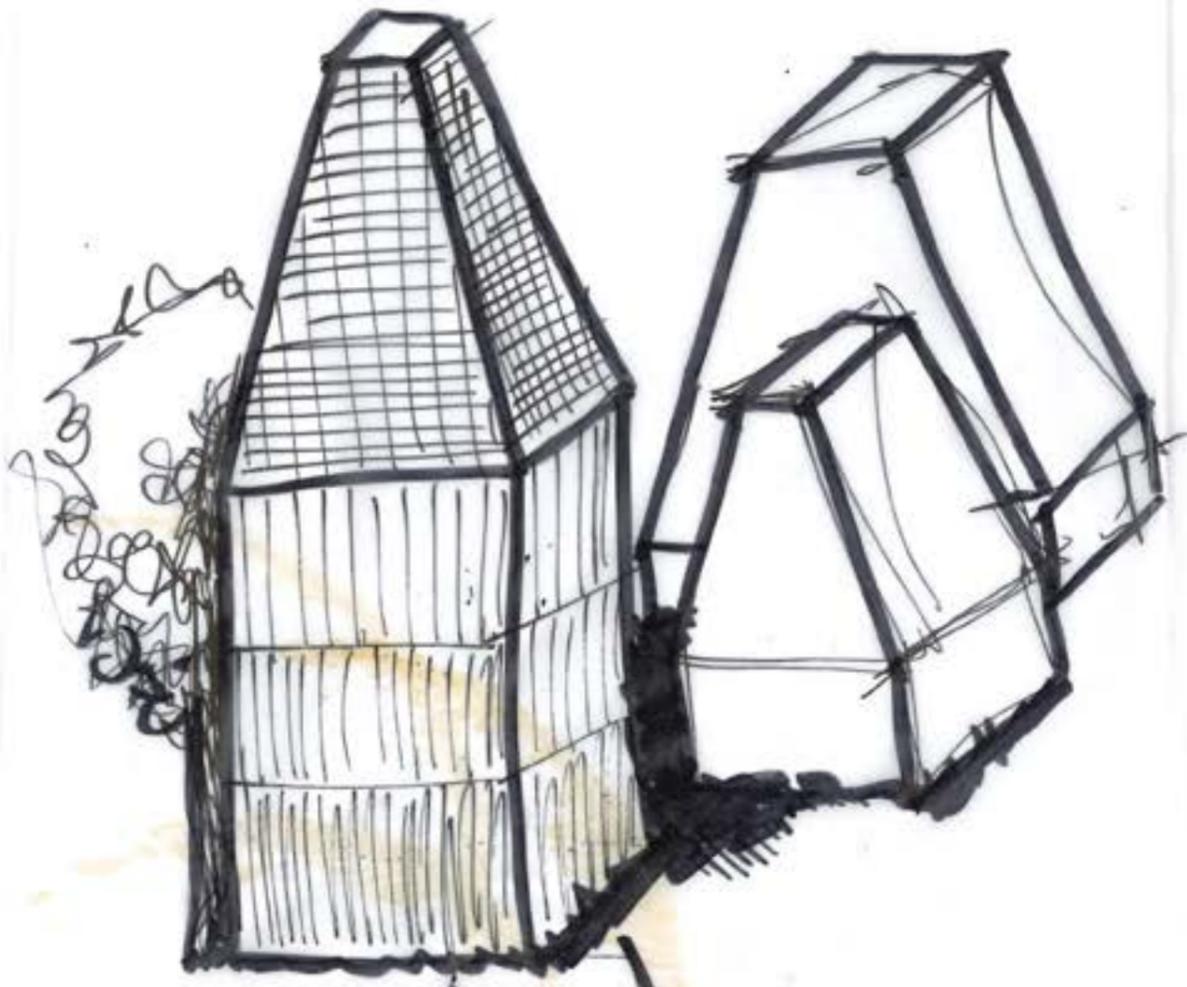


Detail view of landscape.

↳ How can we integrate structure?









Afname vogels (beschermel natura 2000)

Zoortaken
wedst 2 kub. tal.

EHS

statische
verhouding
bouw/natuur

access

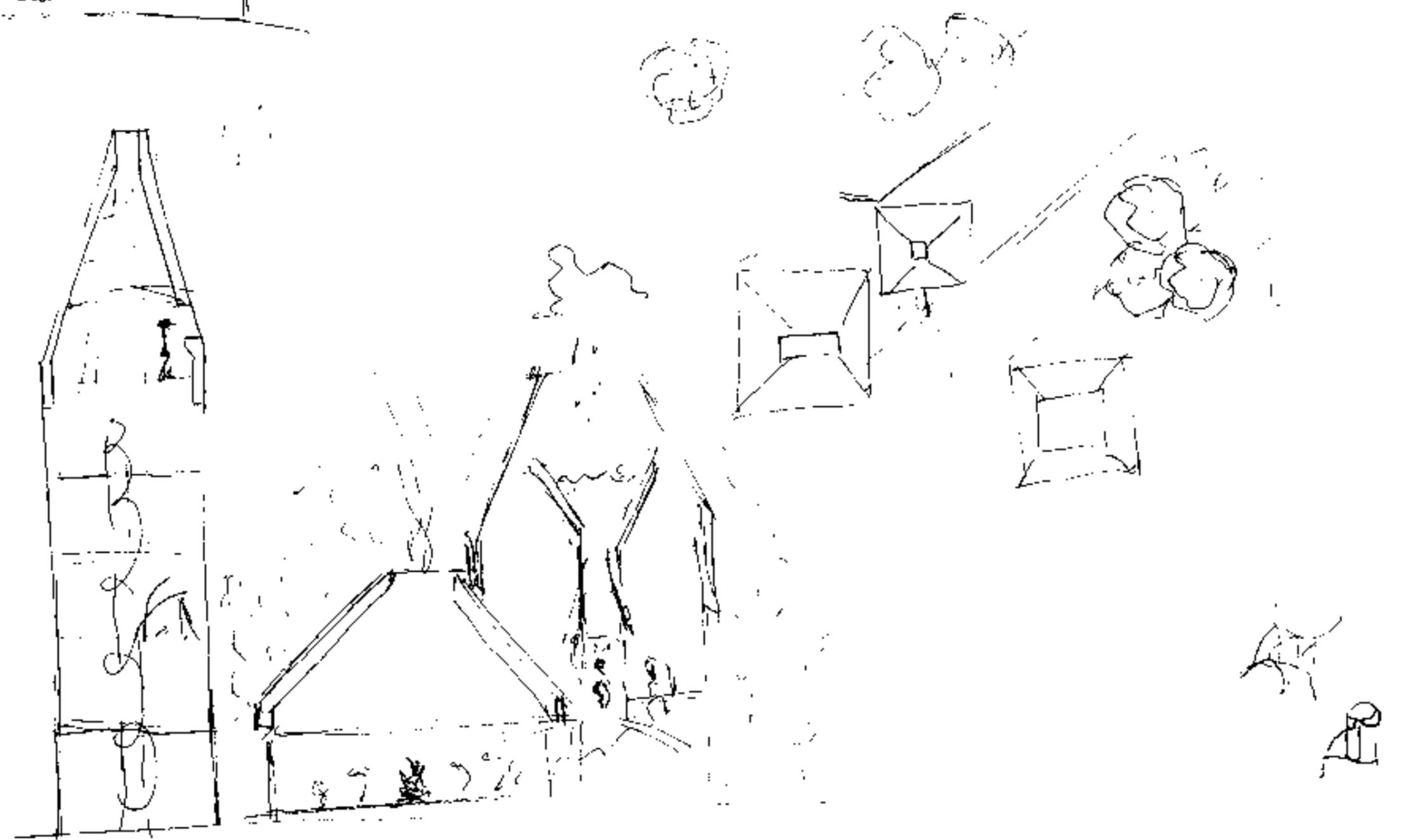


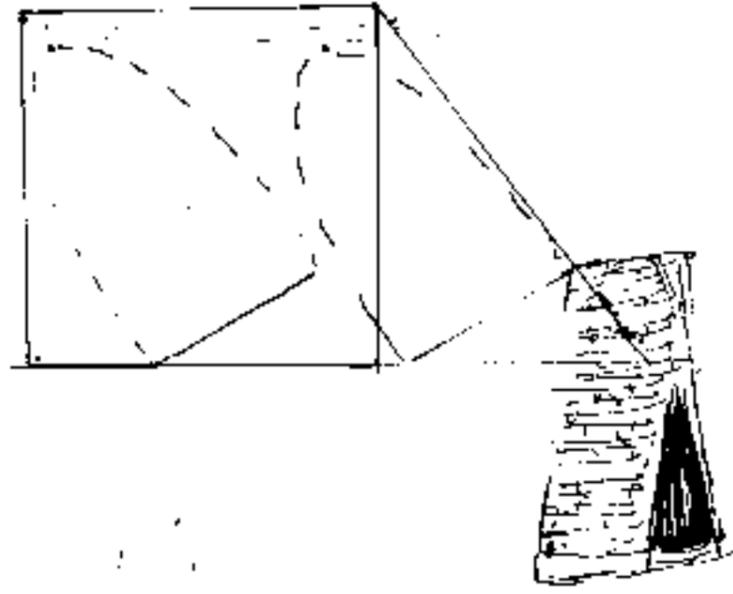
bezoeker/computer
onderdeel van
accuren omg.

concreet
campaan

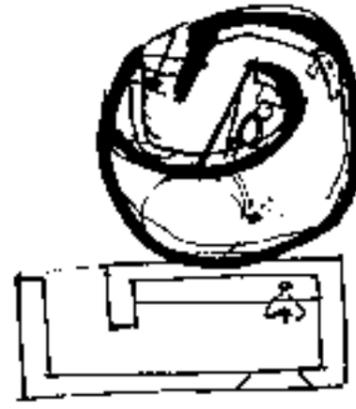
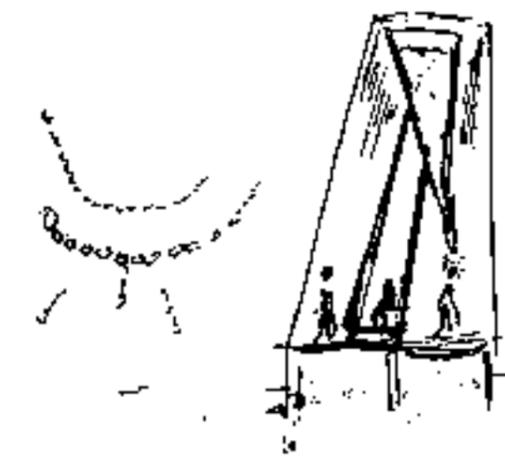
↓
resultaat.

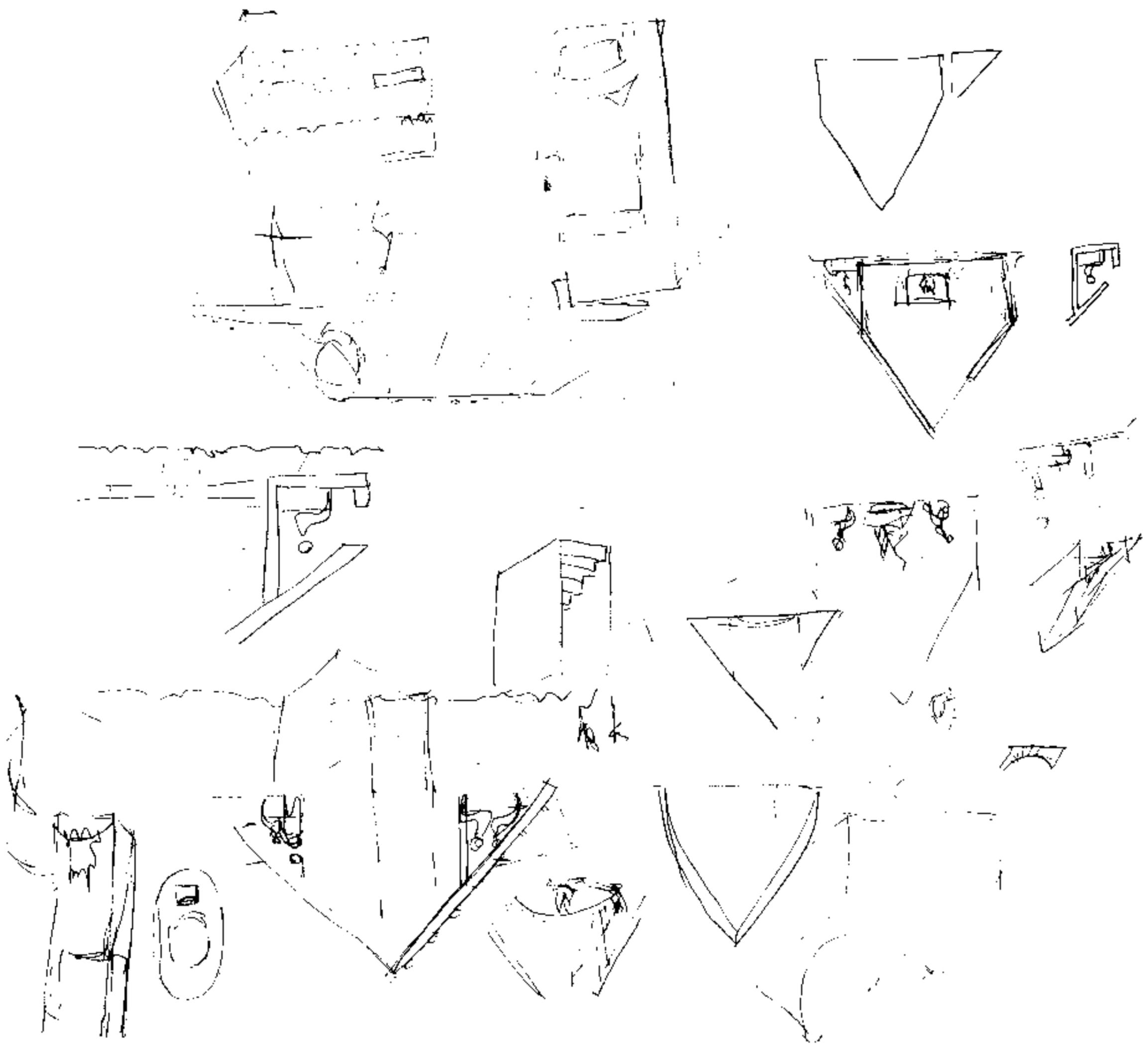
ontwerpregels





A





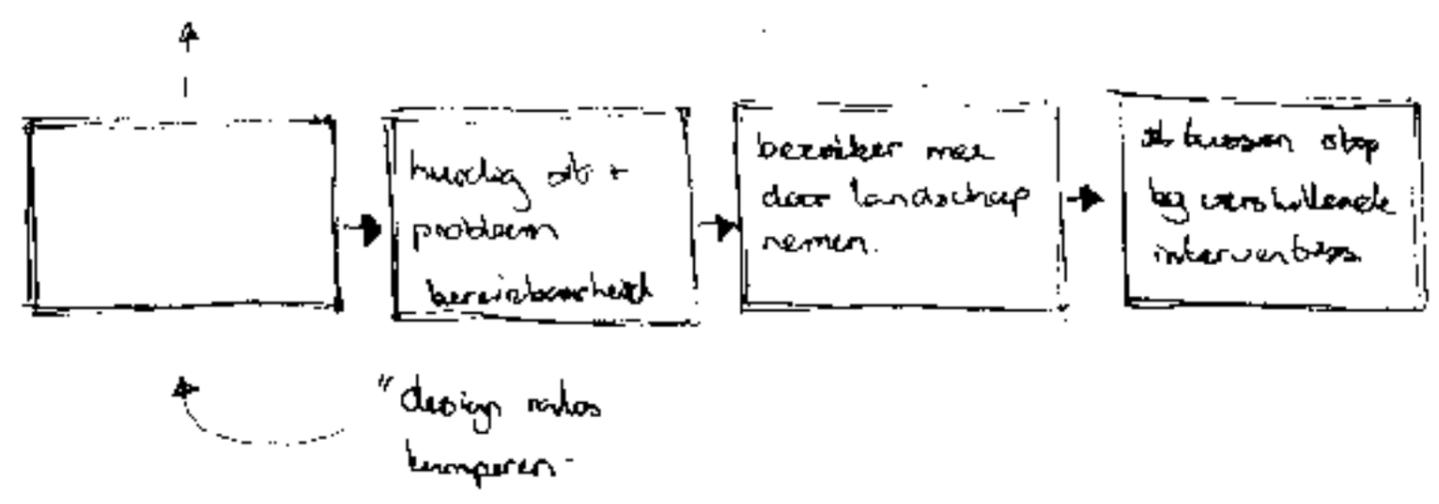
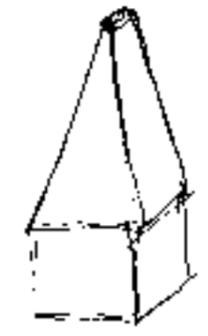
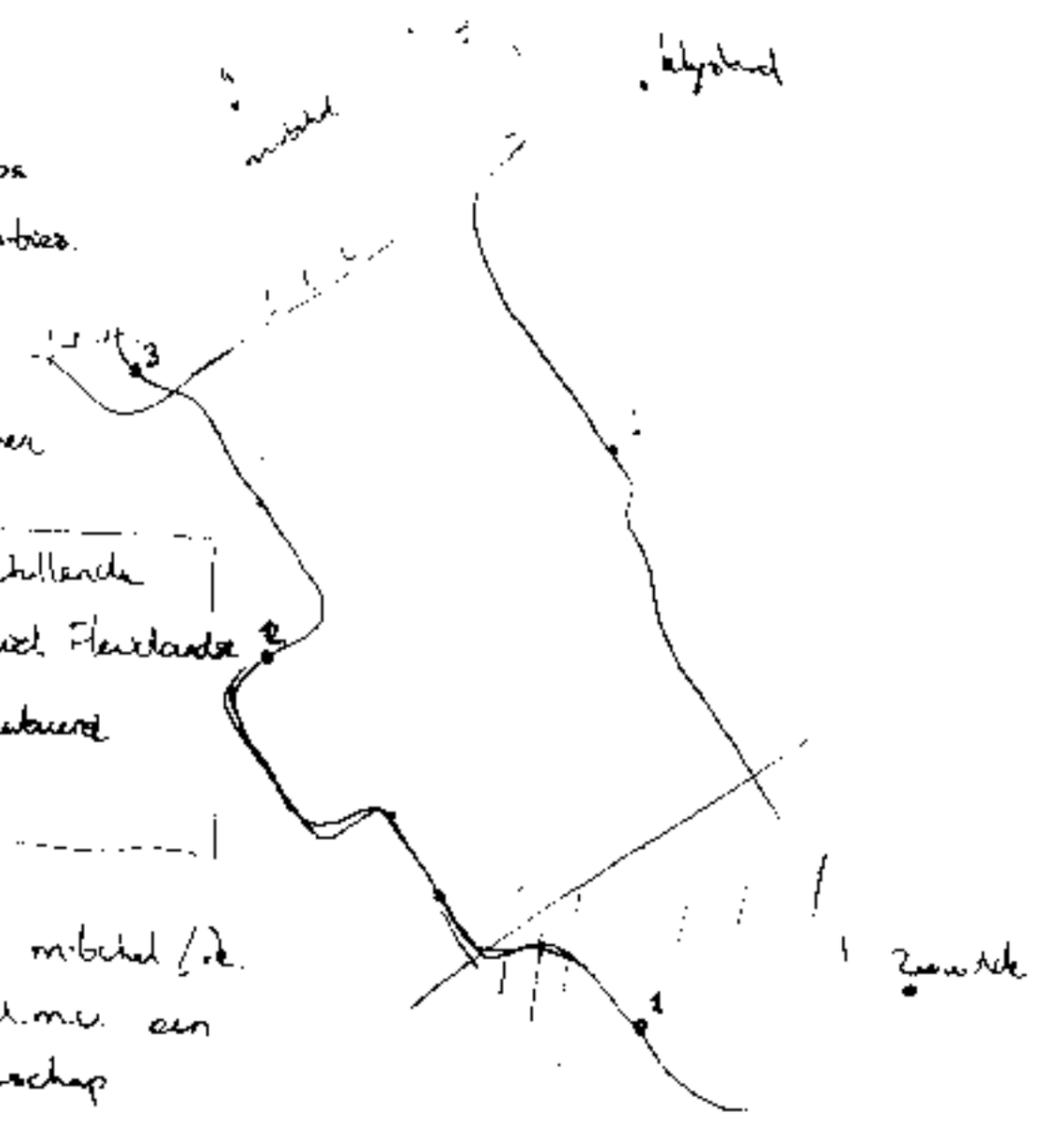


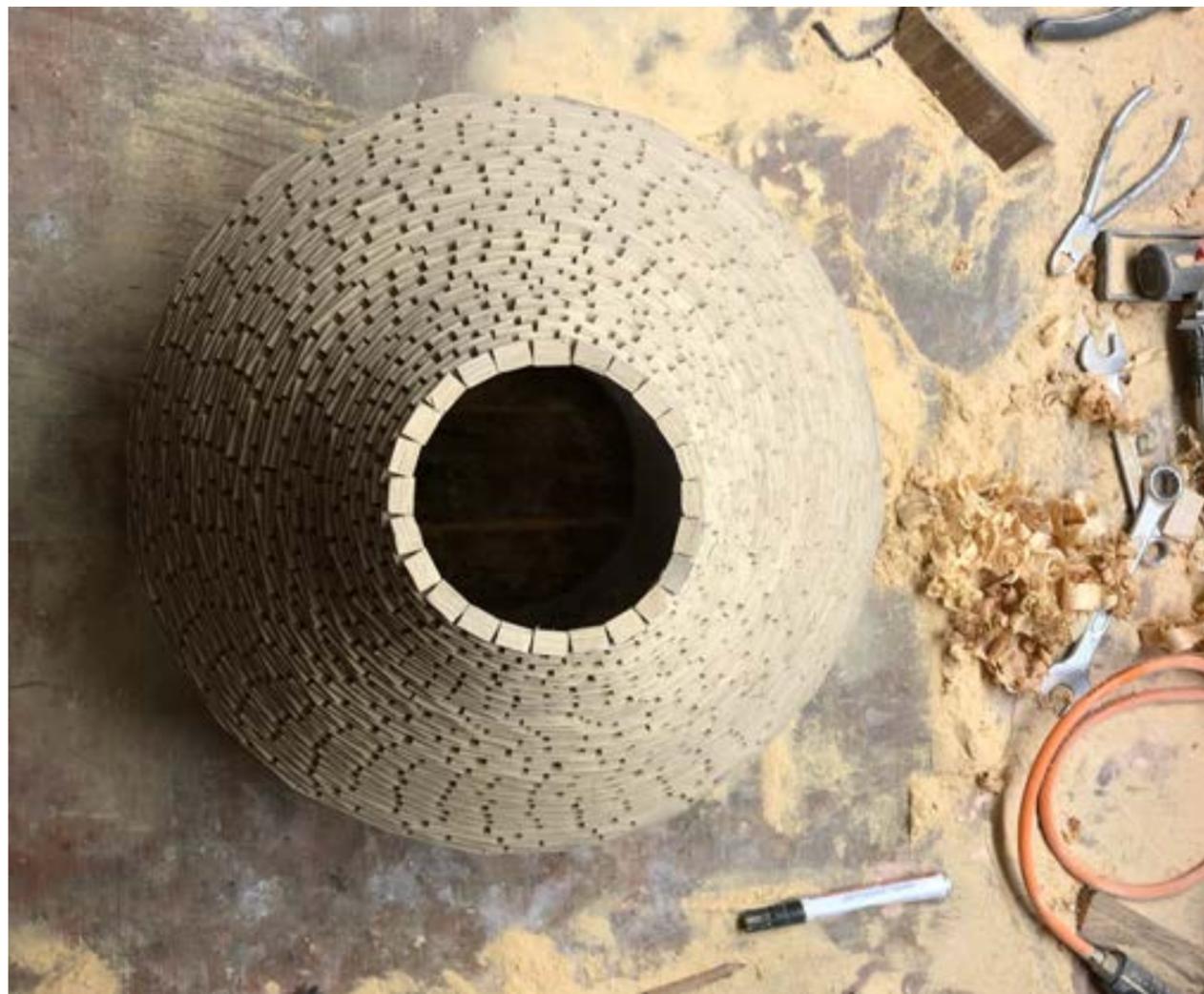
①

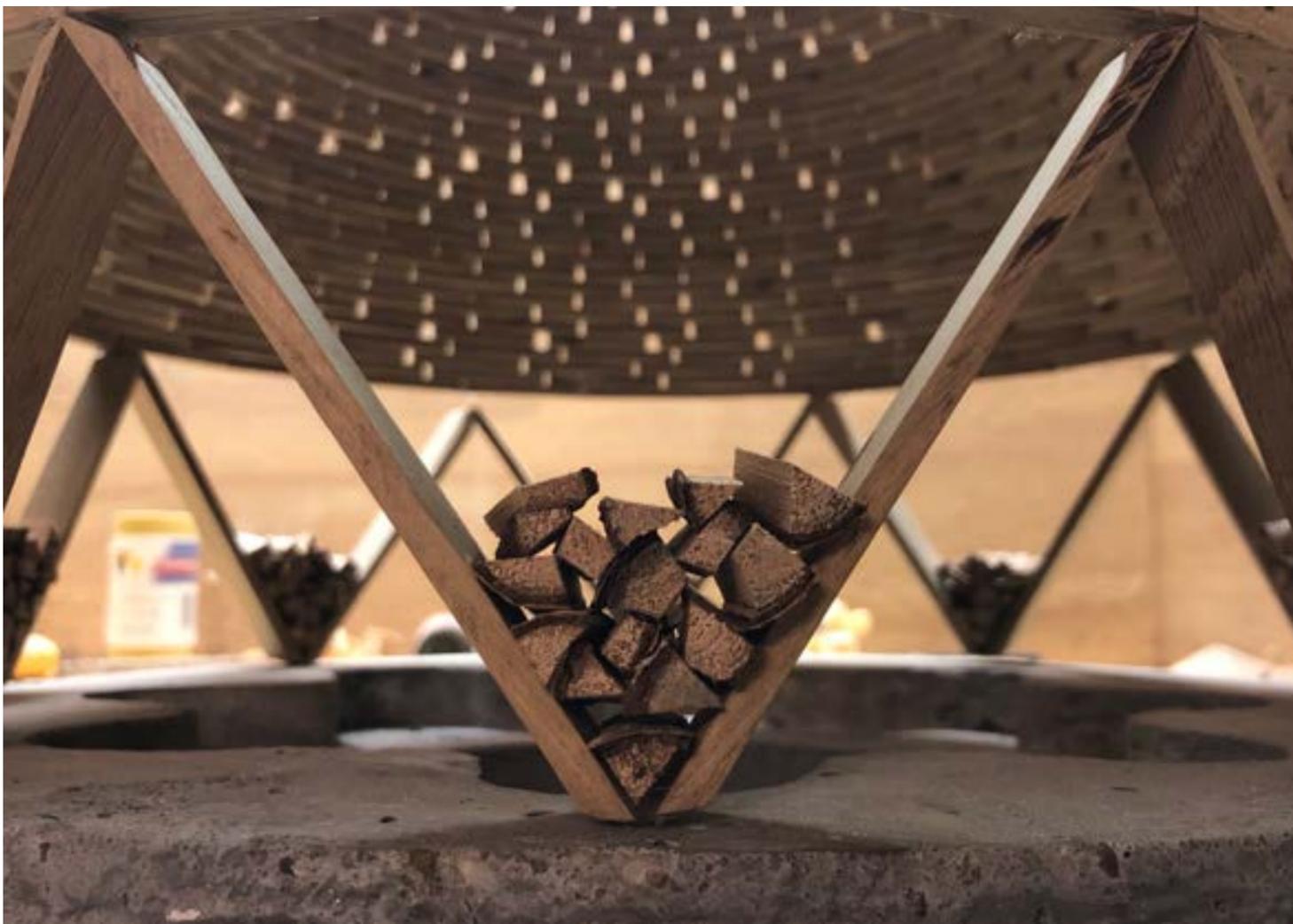
Architecture understanding 'landscapes' qualities, functions and communities based on a typology study for camping.

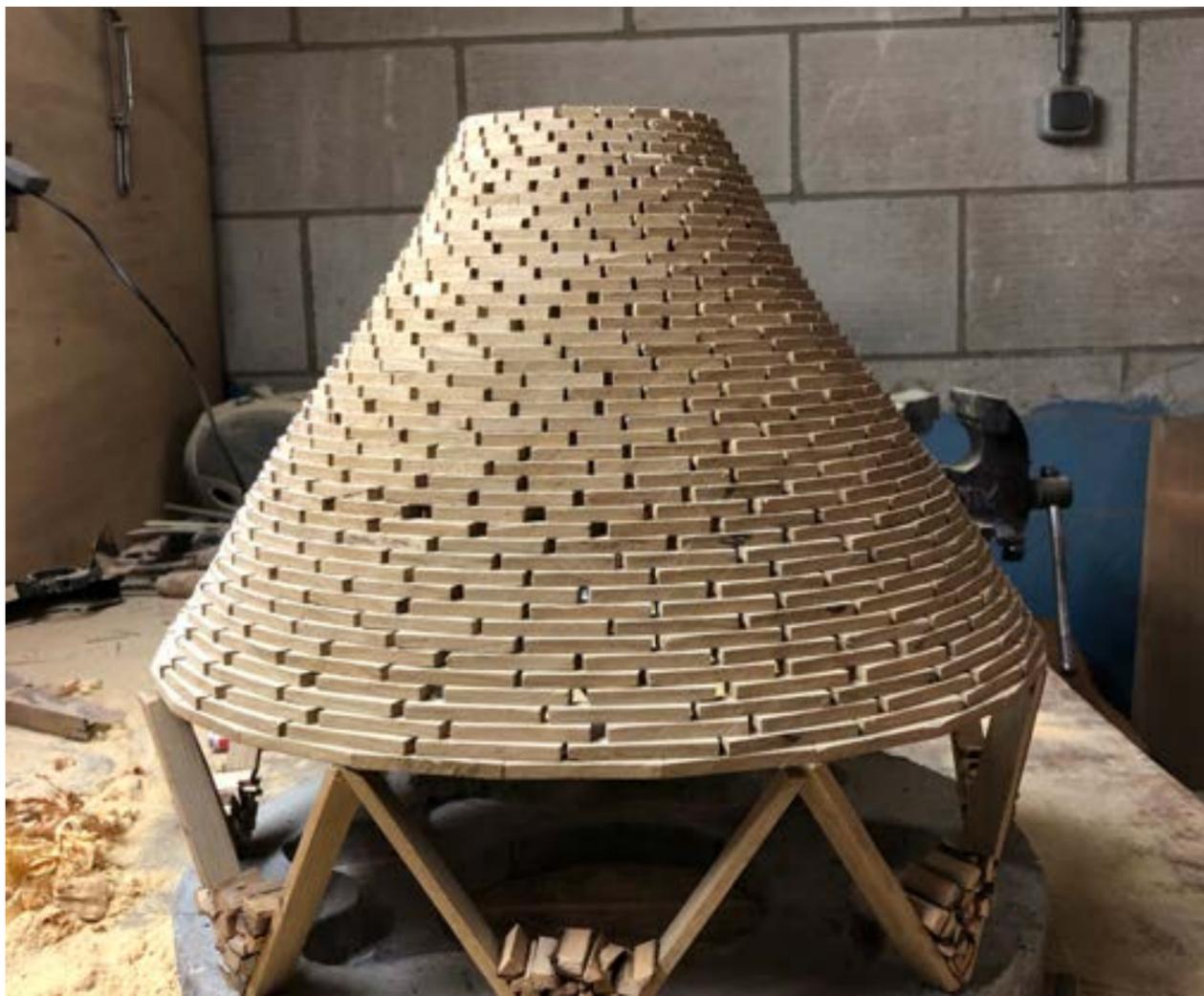
Door het ontwikkelen van verschillende kampeer typologieën door het Zuid-Flaamse landschap, willen wij mens en natuur dichtbij elkaar brengen.

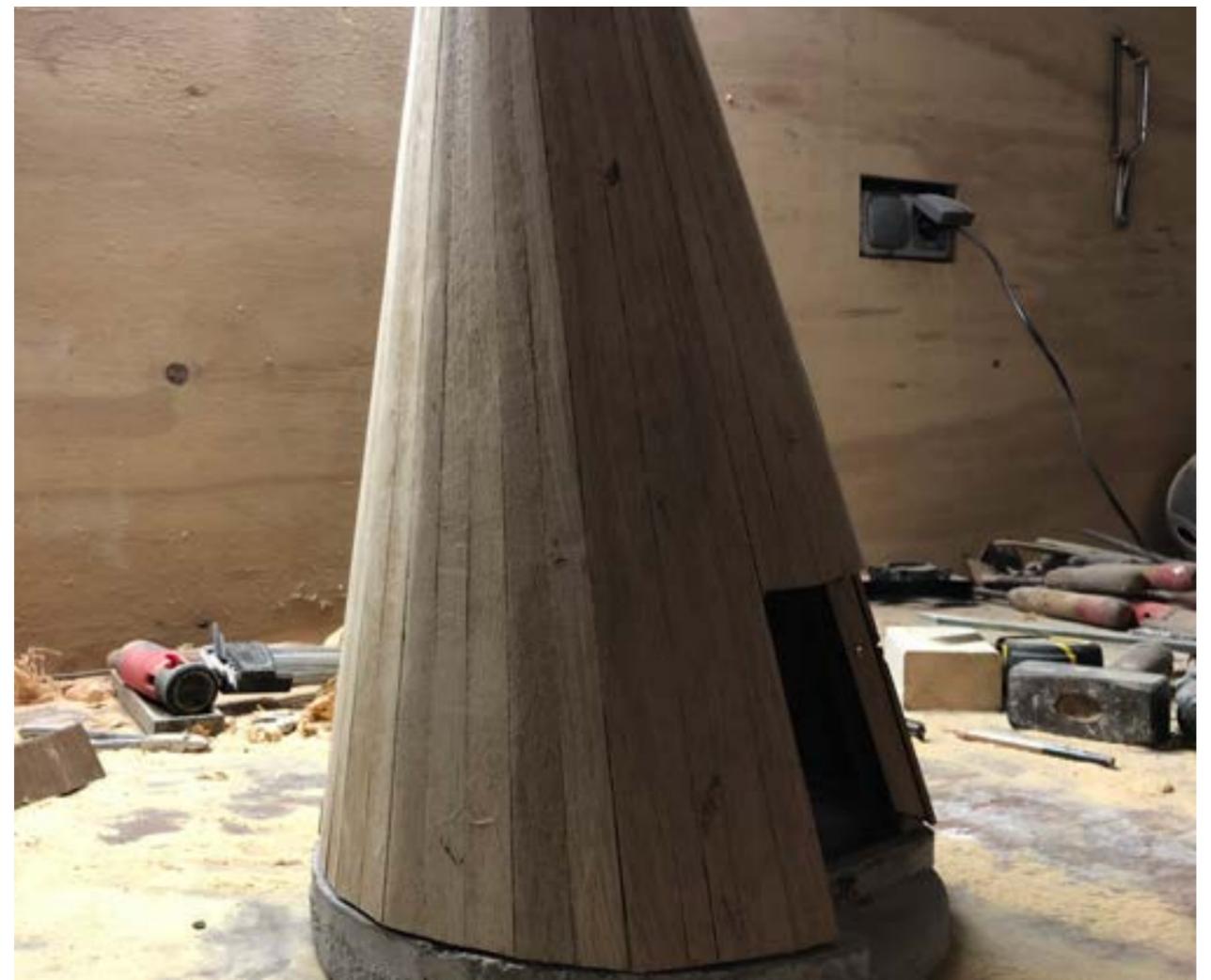
Project opgedaald in schalen -> mitsdal / d. wordt men elkaar verbonden d.m.v. een belevenis route van het landschap





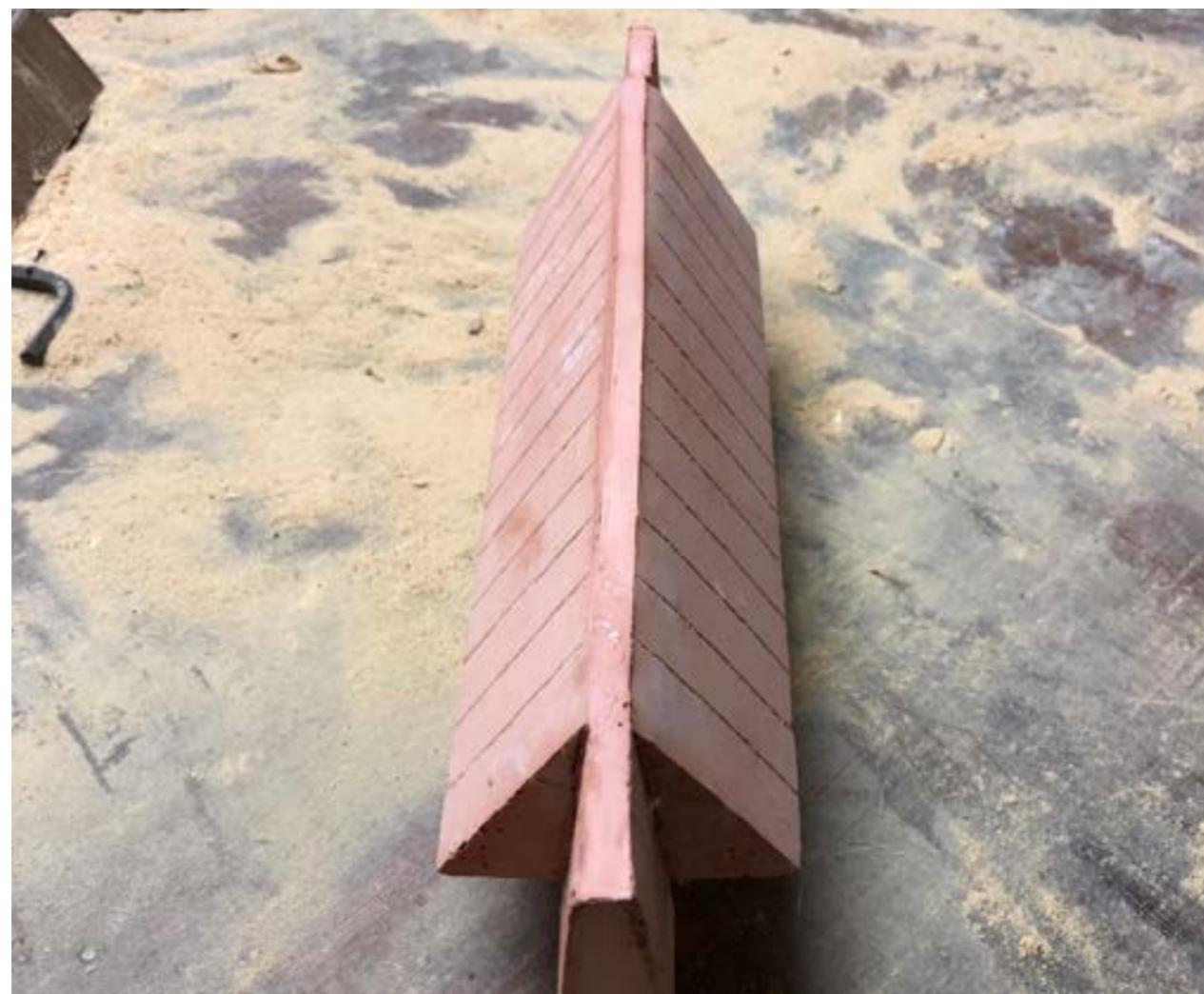
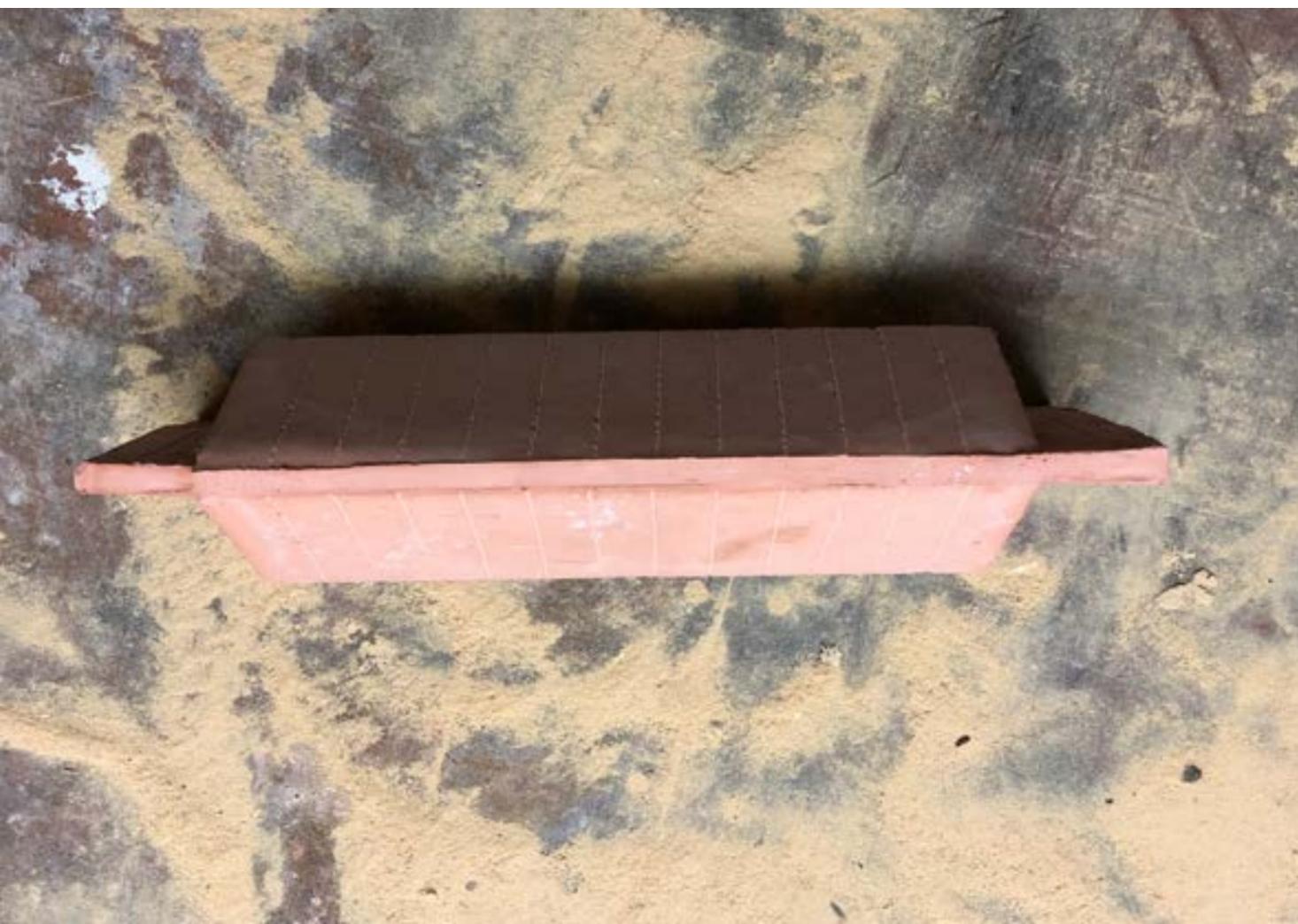
















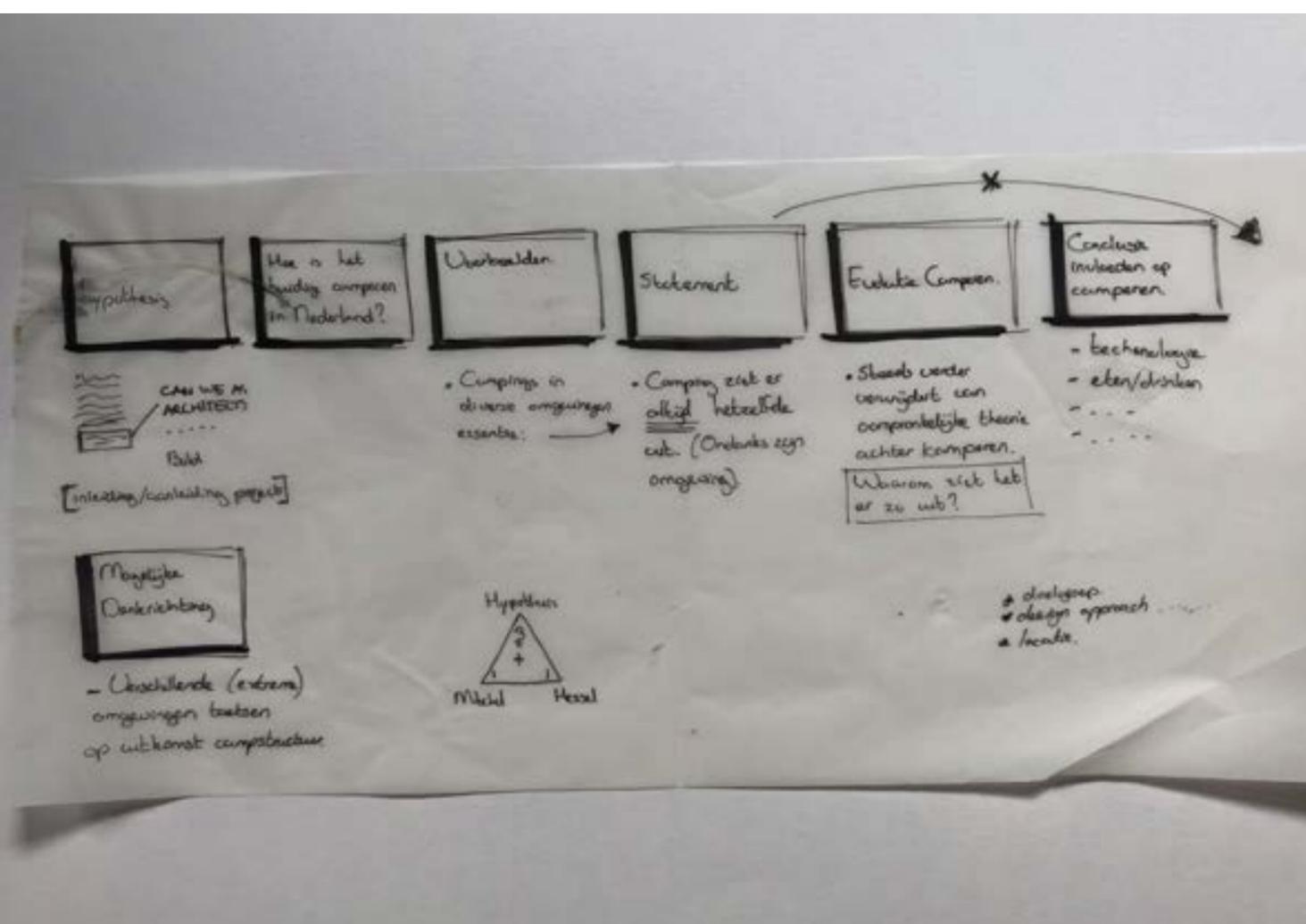












Short conclusion summary

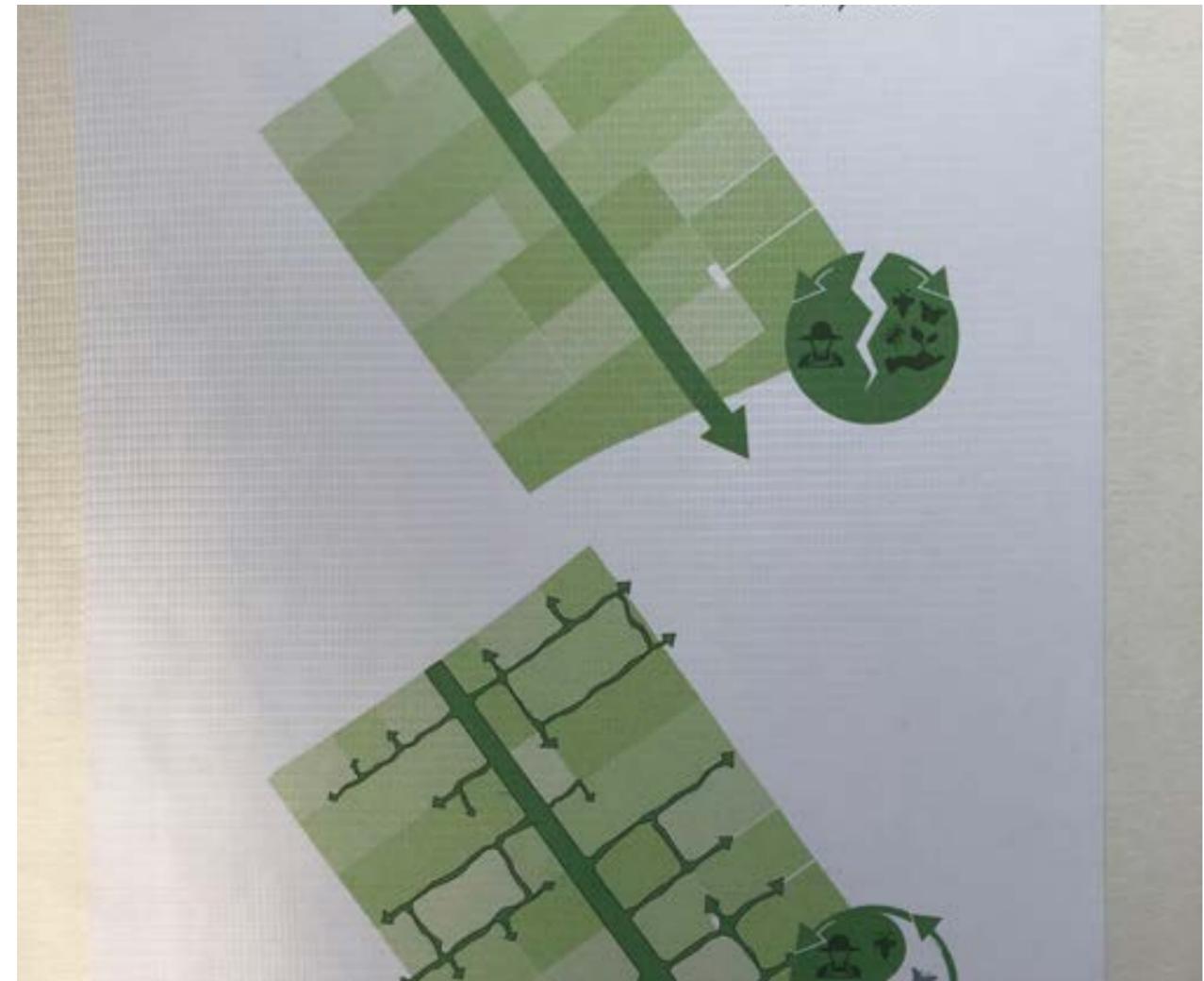
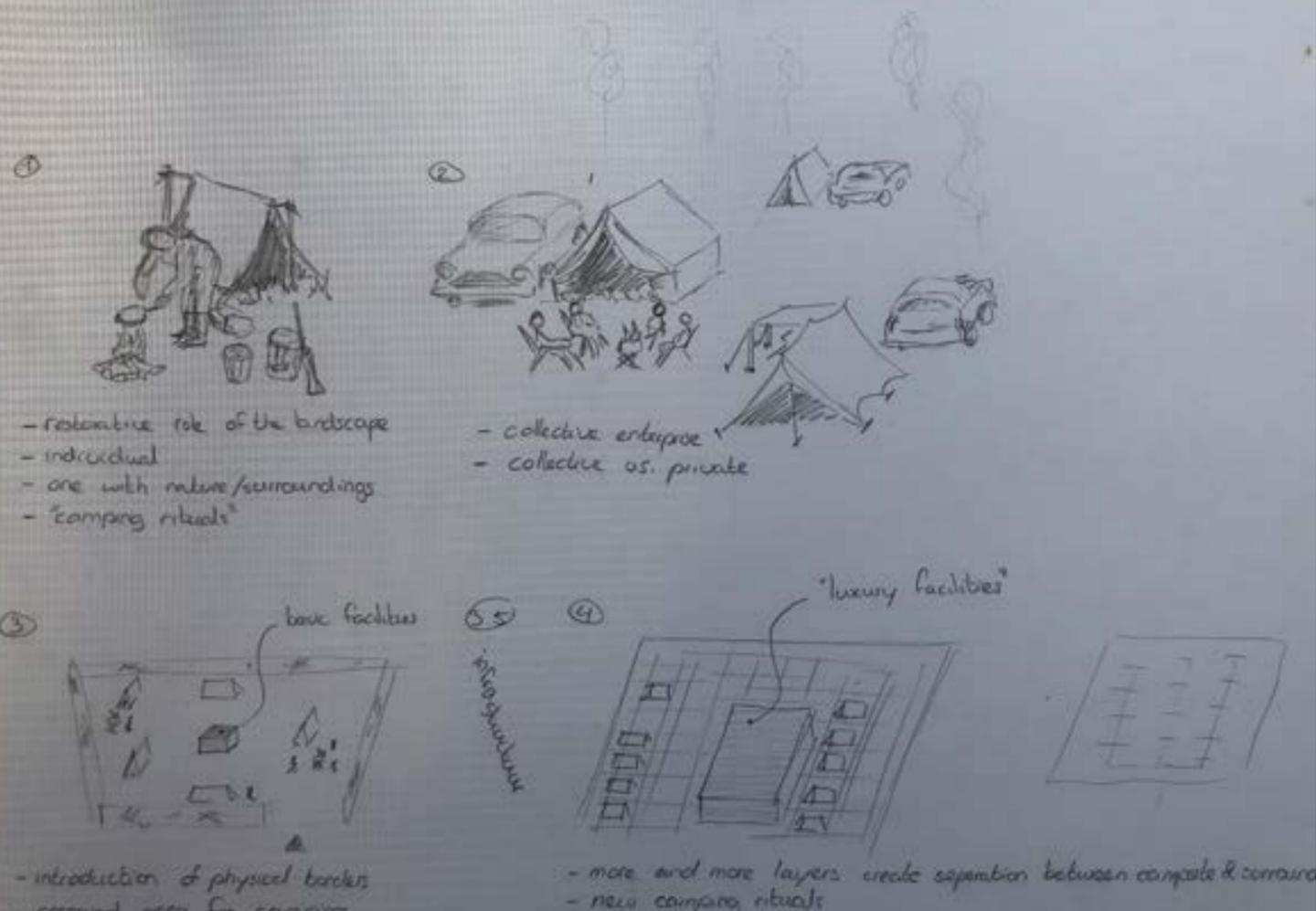
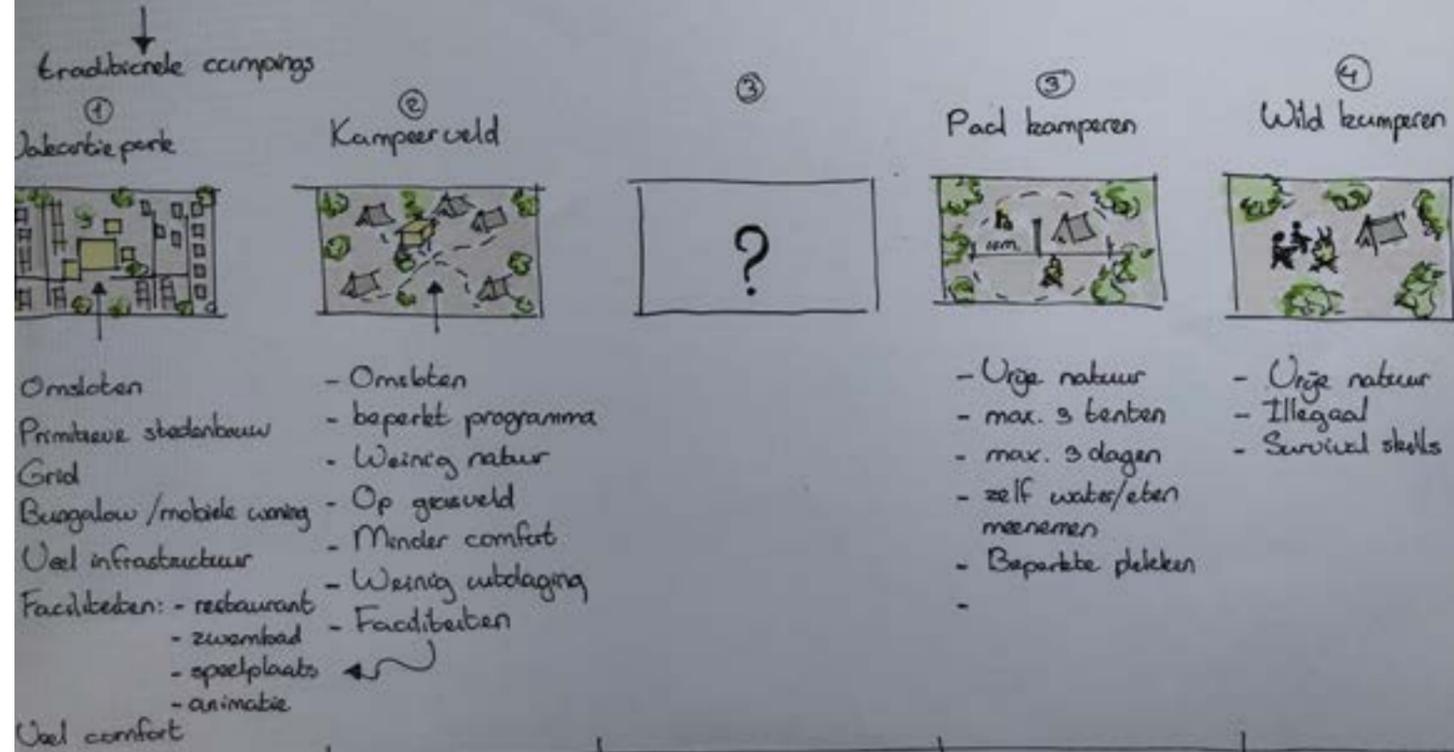
- Limit physical borders
- Give meaning to camping rituals
↳ How to shape the needed range of utilities and conveniences?
- Visitor needs basic infrastructure in order to enjoy nature.
- Camping platform/structure has to prevent that visitors just occupy any place they gain access to
- Strong/Making/Breaking
↳ Require participation of visitor
- Collective feeling is an important factor of "escapement".

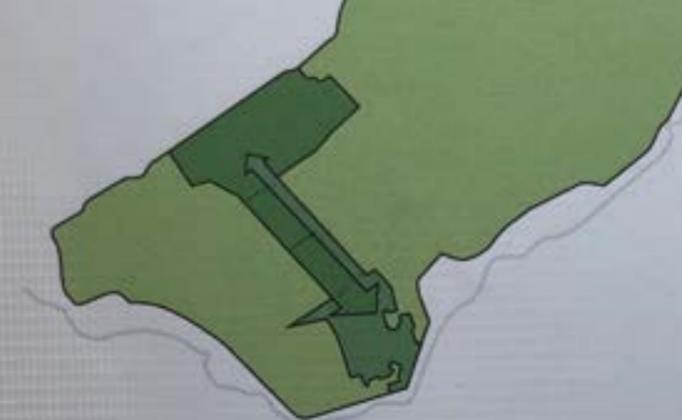
Evolution

- physical benefit of being in nature
- For the rich
 - ↳ most comfort experience
- Accessible for middle class
- Camping extremely popular
 - ↳ people go camping everywhere (bermbonanist)
 - ↳ danger sick and death
- Government creates place basic facilities
- Financial benefit / Keep out unwanted
- Internet major influence
 - ↳ further away from idealization of camping
 - ↳ always connected.
- Camping experience determined by certain topics.

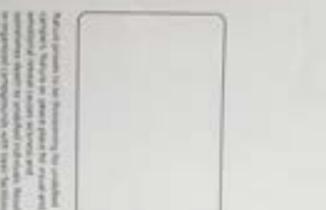
et kamperen van nu.

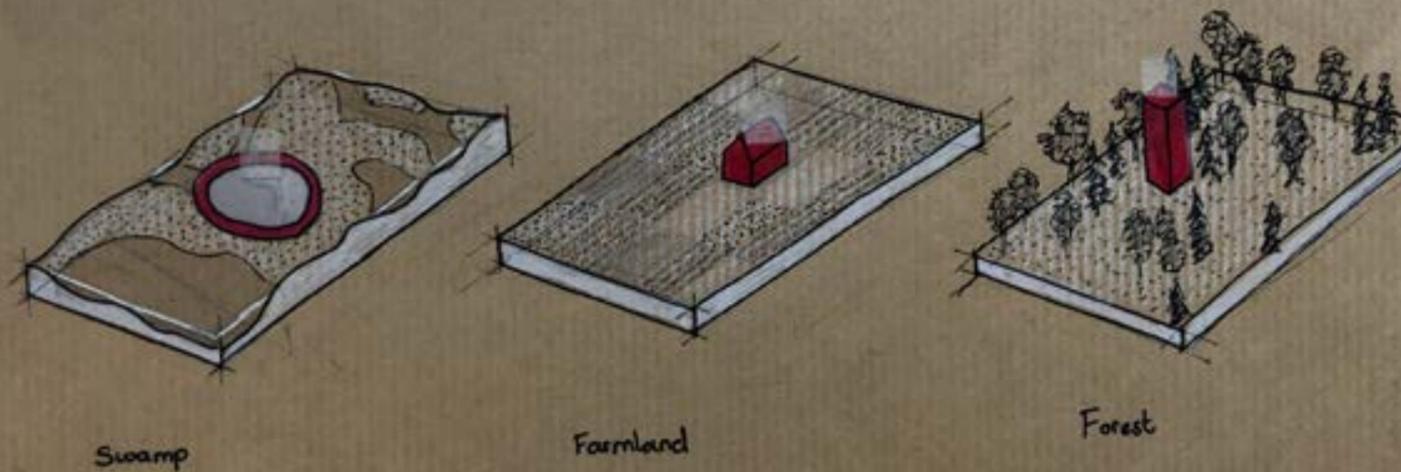
behoefte aan unieke ervaring
minder standaard





Broedgebied voor ca. 30 beschermde vogelsoorten.
 ↳ - voedsel
 - habitat.





Swamp

Farmland

Forest

Narrative of the Landscape

Een studie naar verschillende kampeer typologieën binnen het Nederlandse landschap.



Uitkeke landschaps typologieën



Na de ontginning moesten de gronden cultuurrijp worden gemaakt. Als regel verbouwt de cultuurtechnische afdeling van Rijksdienst voor de IJsselmeerpolders gedurende 5 jaar landbouwgewassen op de nieuwe gronden. Na 5-7 jaar gaan de gronden over naar particuliere boeren. De grond is inmiddels geschikt voor een intensiever bouwplan met aardappelen en suikerbieten of voor weilanden met een hogere veebezetting. De beste gronden worden bestemd voor fruitteelt

Milieuvriendelijke landbouw was ingeleid vanaf begin af aan. Een gebied van 500 ha blijft spuit-vrij sinds de ontginning.

Oostelijke flevoland: Eind van de jaren zestig werd de ontmenging algemeen. Vanaf die tijd kwamen alleen nog in de uitgifte voor: akkerbouw- en weidebedrijven of gespecialiseerde bedrijven als proefbedrijven en fruitteeltbedrijven. Erfpacht speelde een rol, hierdoor moesten boeren zelf hun gebouwen stichten met als gevolg een grote verscheidenheid in structuren. Gemiddelde grootte bedrijf = 43 ha.

blokverkaveling in opp van 12, 24, 36 en 48 ha. met afmetingen van 300x800 meter.

bron: boerderijbouw in de ijsselmeerpolders, rijkswaterstaat

Concept

Huidige situatie:
Het gebied tussen Almere en Zeewolde wordt gedomineerd door tot de horizon strekkende landbouwgronden. Het open homogene middengebied van Zuidelijk Flevoland vormt een contrast met de omliggende natuurgebieden. Momenteel is hier, net zoals veelal de trend is in Nederland, een onvruchtbare scheiding tussen landbouw en natuur. Daarnaast is het gebied vrijwel niet toegankelijk/bereikbaar voor de natuur en de bezoeker waardoor het agrarisch landschap een afgesloten gebied vormt. Het huidige beheer met gefixeerde statische zones blijkt niet effectief voor behoud van biodiversiteit. Door het opheffen van deze harde scheiding, en het openen van dit gebied kan de potentiële rijkdom van het cultuurlandschap activeren/ontwikkeling te komen.

Voorstel/ambitie
Dit voorstel is gebaseerd op het aansluiten van de iconische landbouwgronden van Flevoland tot de omliggende natuurparken (Noord en Zuid). Deze verbinding is al deels aangelegd als onderdeel van de EHS. Aanvullend is er de ambitie om een divers mozaïeklandschap te realiseren; het verwickelen van kleine akkerrandzones in het agrarisch landschap. Hierdoor wordt door een slimme afstemming van landbouw en natuurgebieden een optimaal leefgebied gecreëerd voor soorten die gebonden zijn aan het open landschap en een aantal bedreigde diersoorten, waaronder de Grauwe Kiekendief. De kerngebieden vormen een schuil- en voedselplaats voor insecten, muizen en vogels. Het creëren van een optimaal voedselaanbod door een vernieuwende en dynamische inrichting. Akkervogels en...

... kan om meer duurzame vorm van agrarische bedrijfsvoering tot stand komen. Het landschap maakt gebruik van natuurlijke hulpbronnen en technieken om insecticidegebruik te reduceren en de productiefunctie meer duurzaam te maken. Maatregel in geïntegreerde plaagbeheersing gericht op vermindering van insecticidegebruik op de omliggende akkers, en een toename van nuttige insecten.

Juist door het economisch dragerschap van de akkerbouw te verwerven met natuur, ontstaat een landschap dat robuust is. De aantrekkingskracht van recreanten is gebaseerd op een nieuwe vorm van akkerbouw en natuurbeheer.

Pioniersgewassen: unieke Flevolandse natuurkarakteristieken van de ontginningsgronden van 40 jaar geleden.

Doelen:

Leren:
Het cultuurlandschap wordt een bloeiend decor. Naast gewoon genieten (wandelen, fietsend, sportend) kunnen passanten en bezoekers ook veel leren. Verschillende beheersvormen kunnen worden uitgelicht. Akkervogelkijkhutten. Informatie over insecten en vogels.

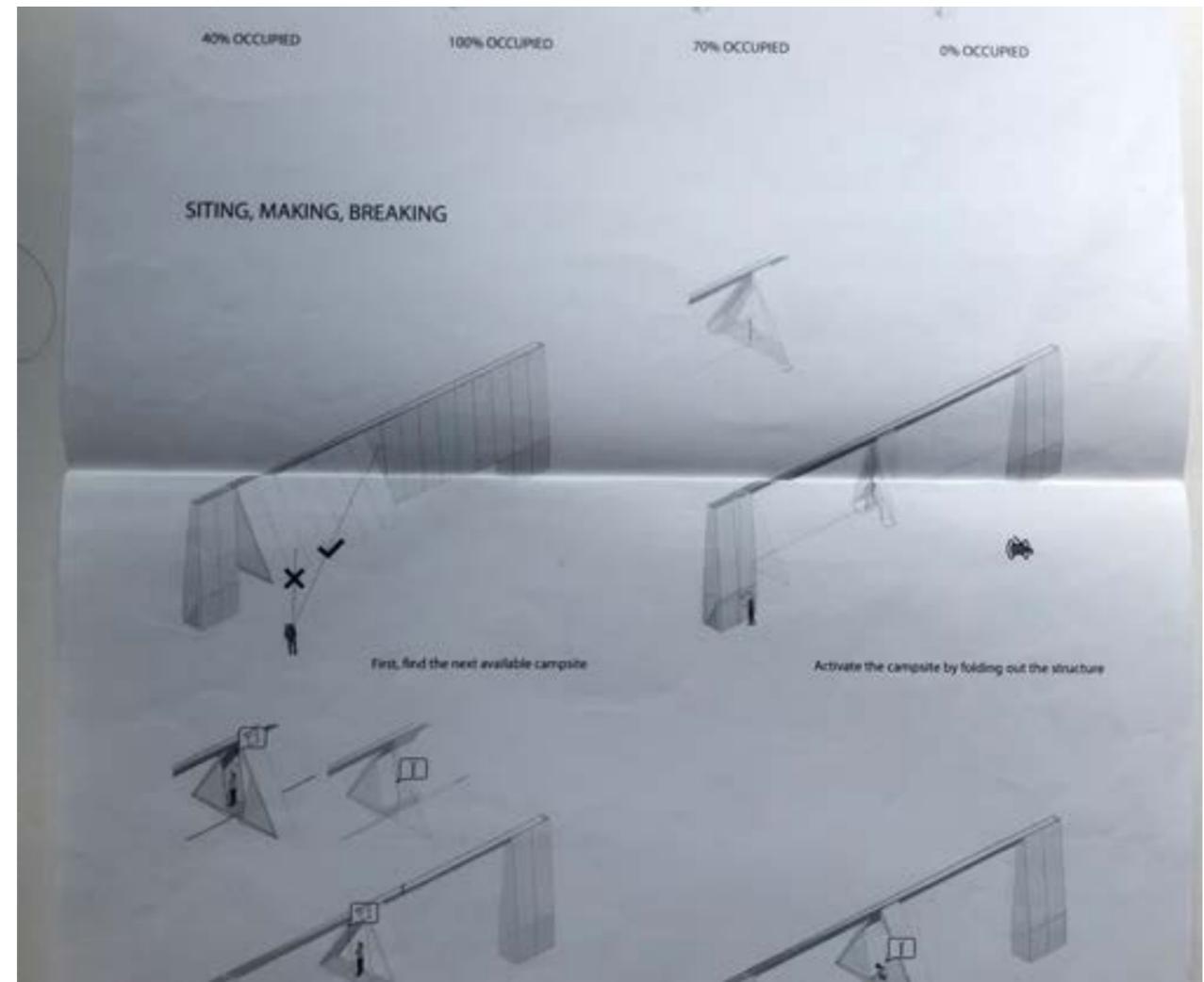
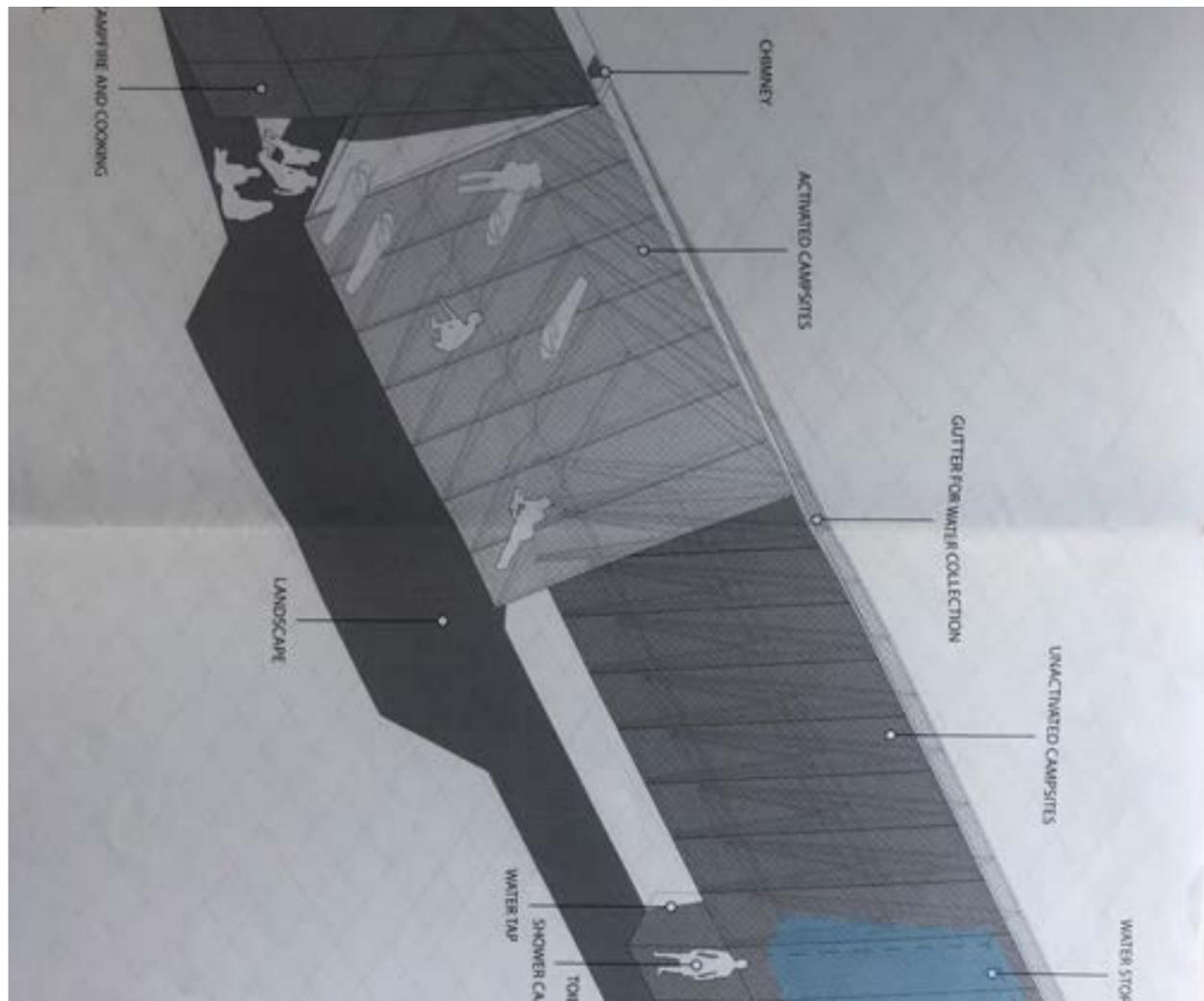
Met de app Vogel-het-uit kunnen natuurliefhebbers zien hoe vogels het landschap gebruiken, en bijdragen aan de kennis over soorten.

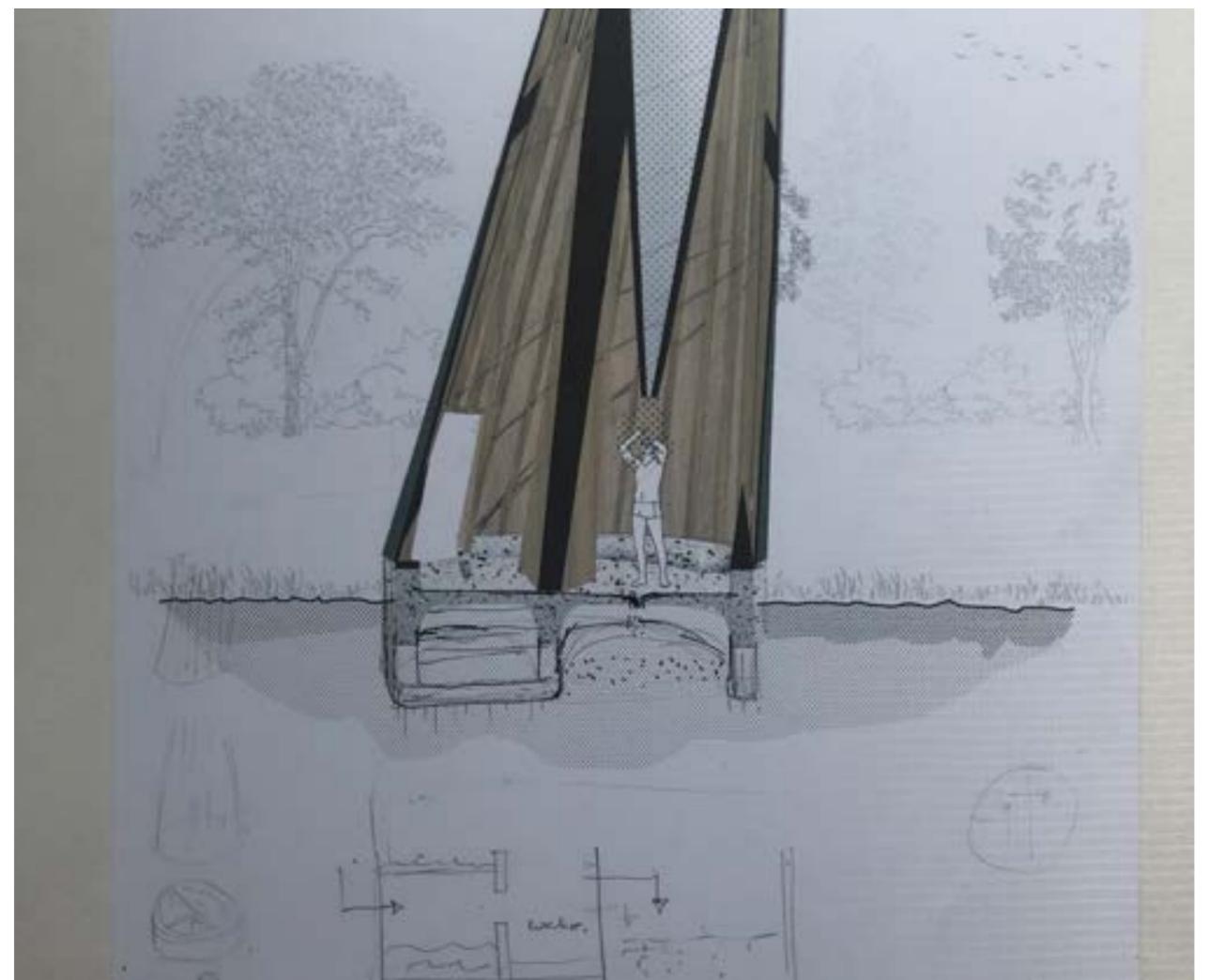
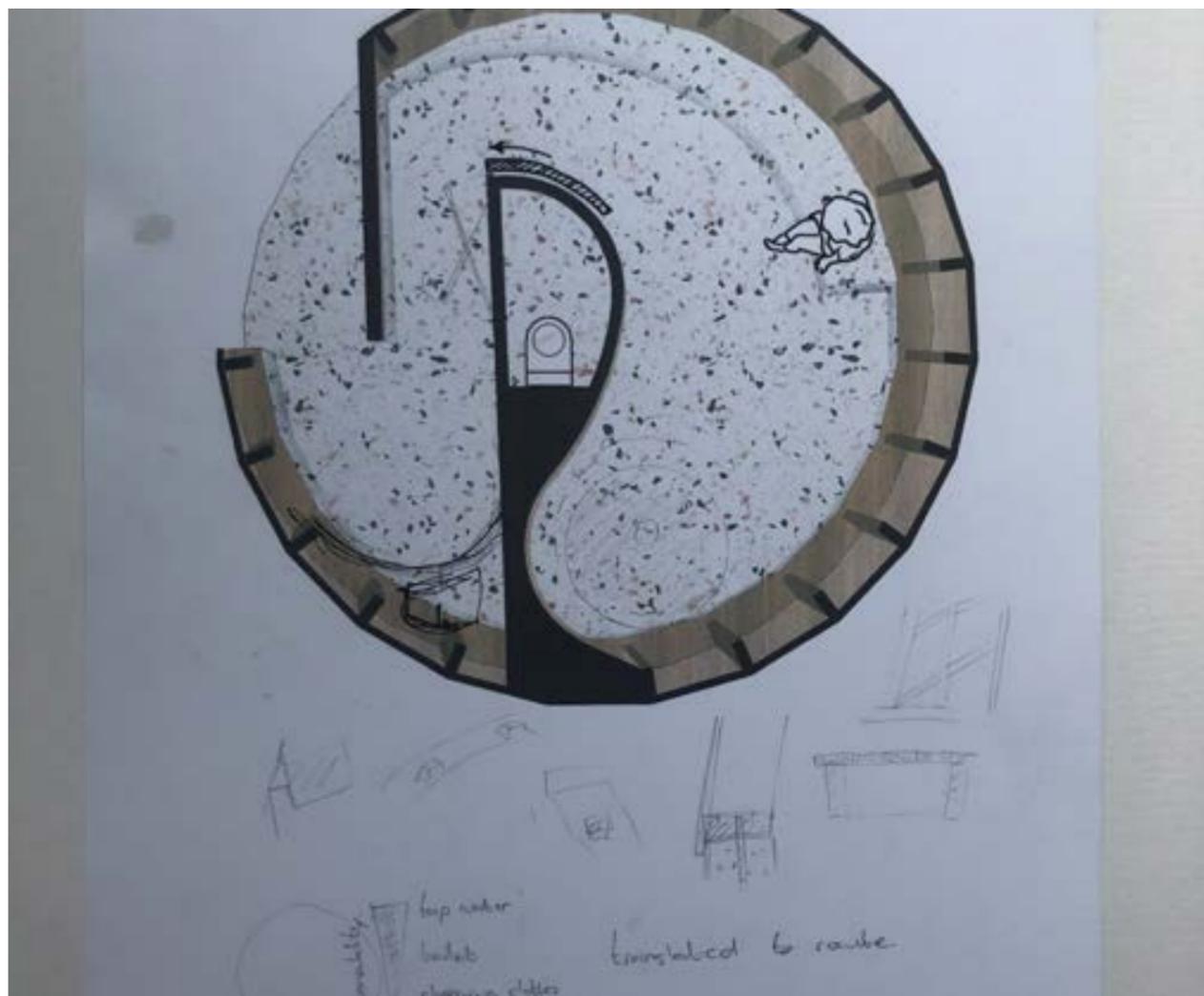
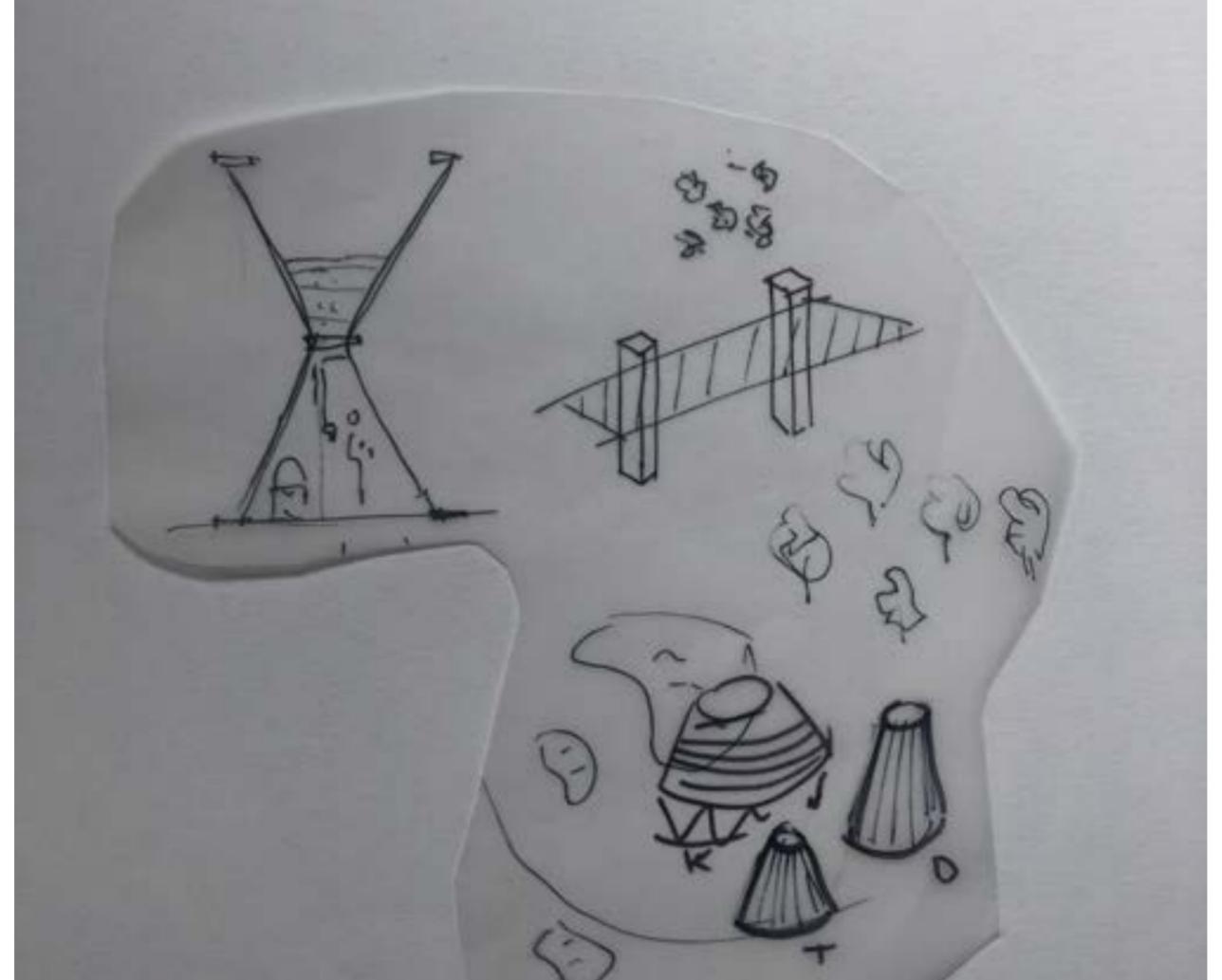
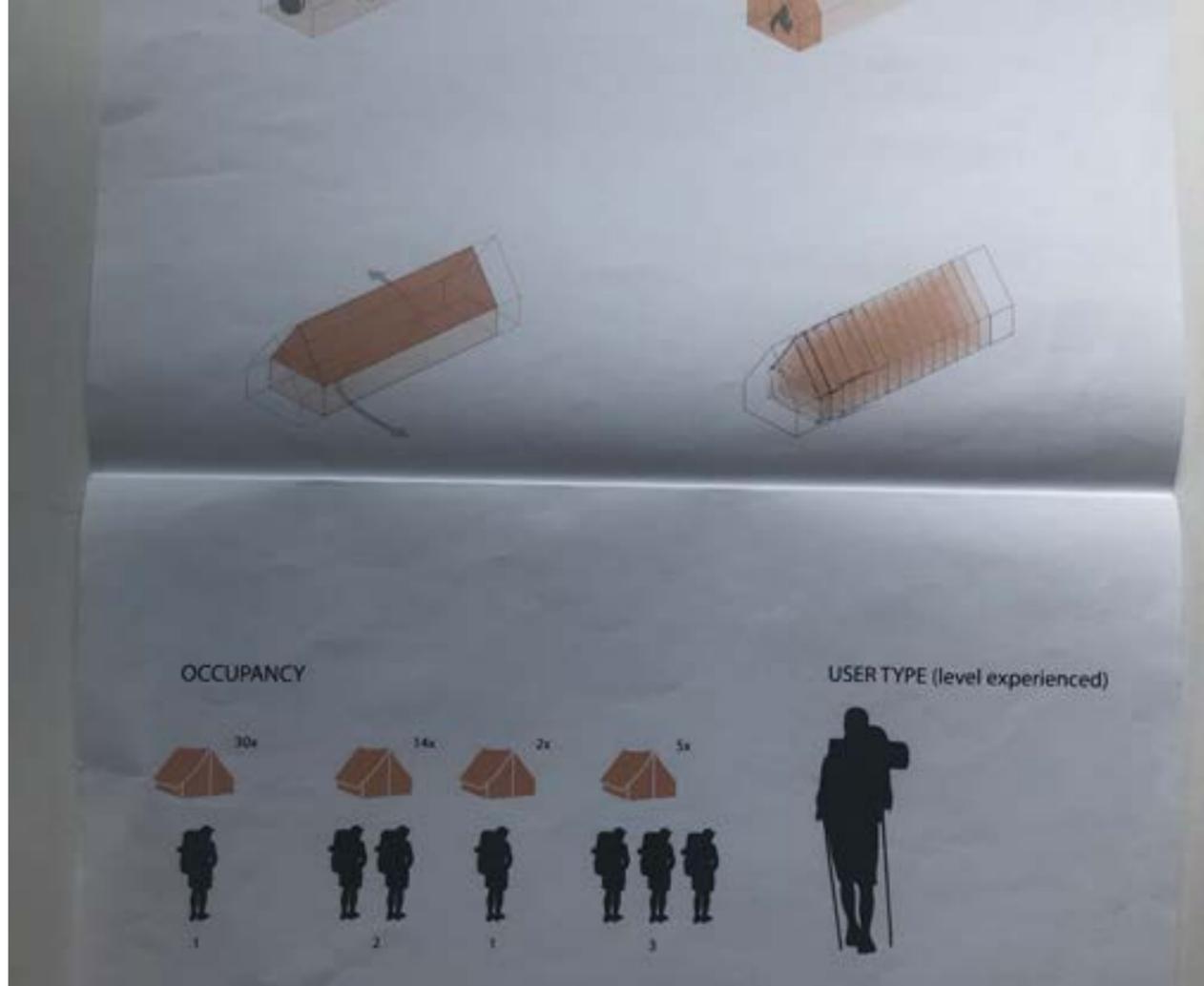
Draagt bij aan een betere relatie tussen stad en land. Bezoekers komen meer in aanraking met het agrarisch bedrijf. Dit kan bijdragen aan meer kennis over en belangstelling voor voedselproductie.

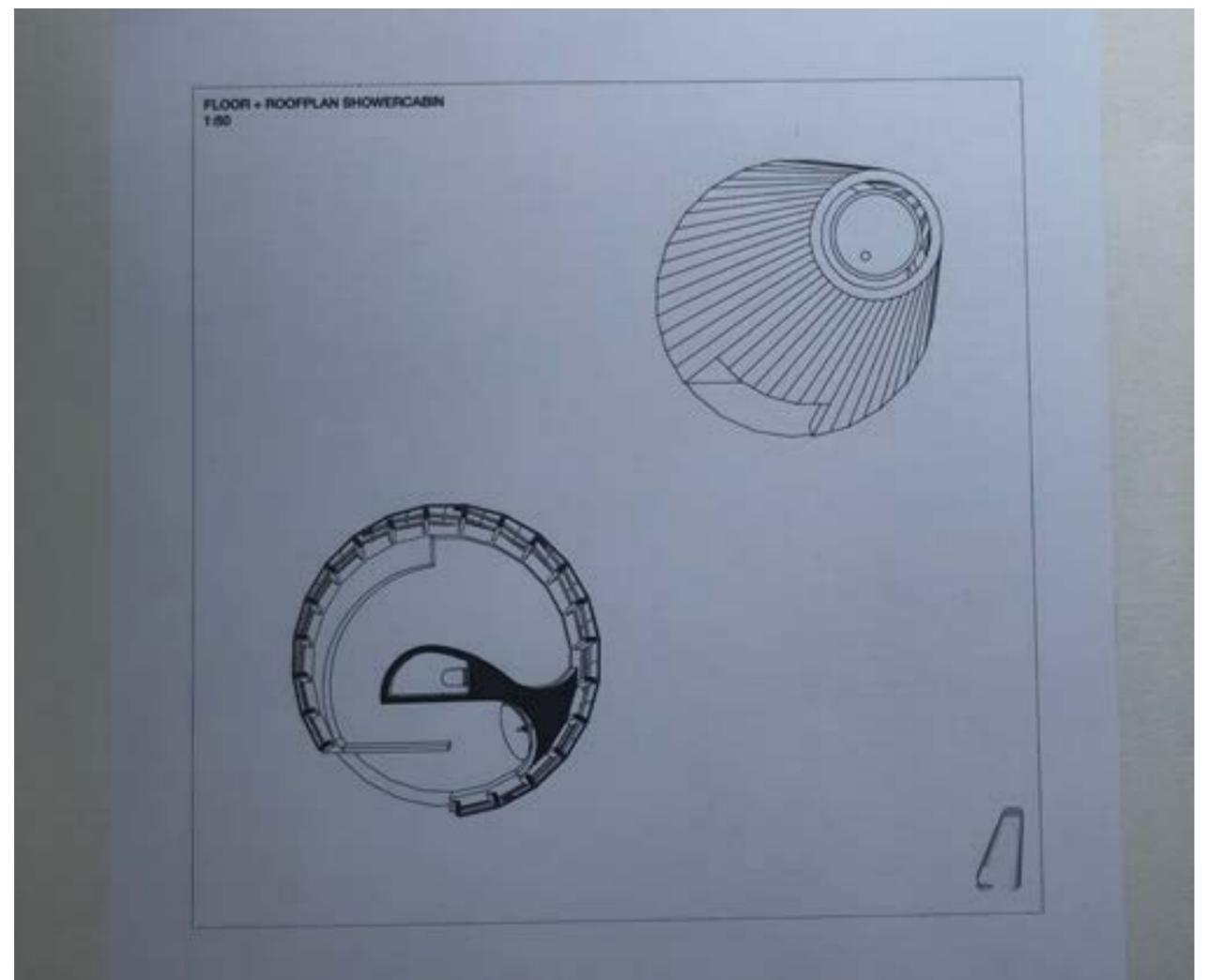
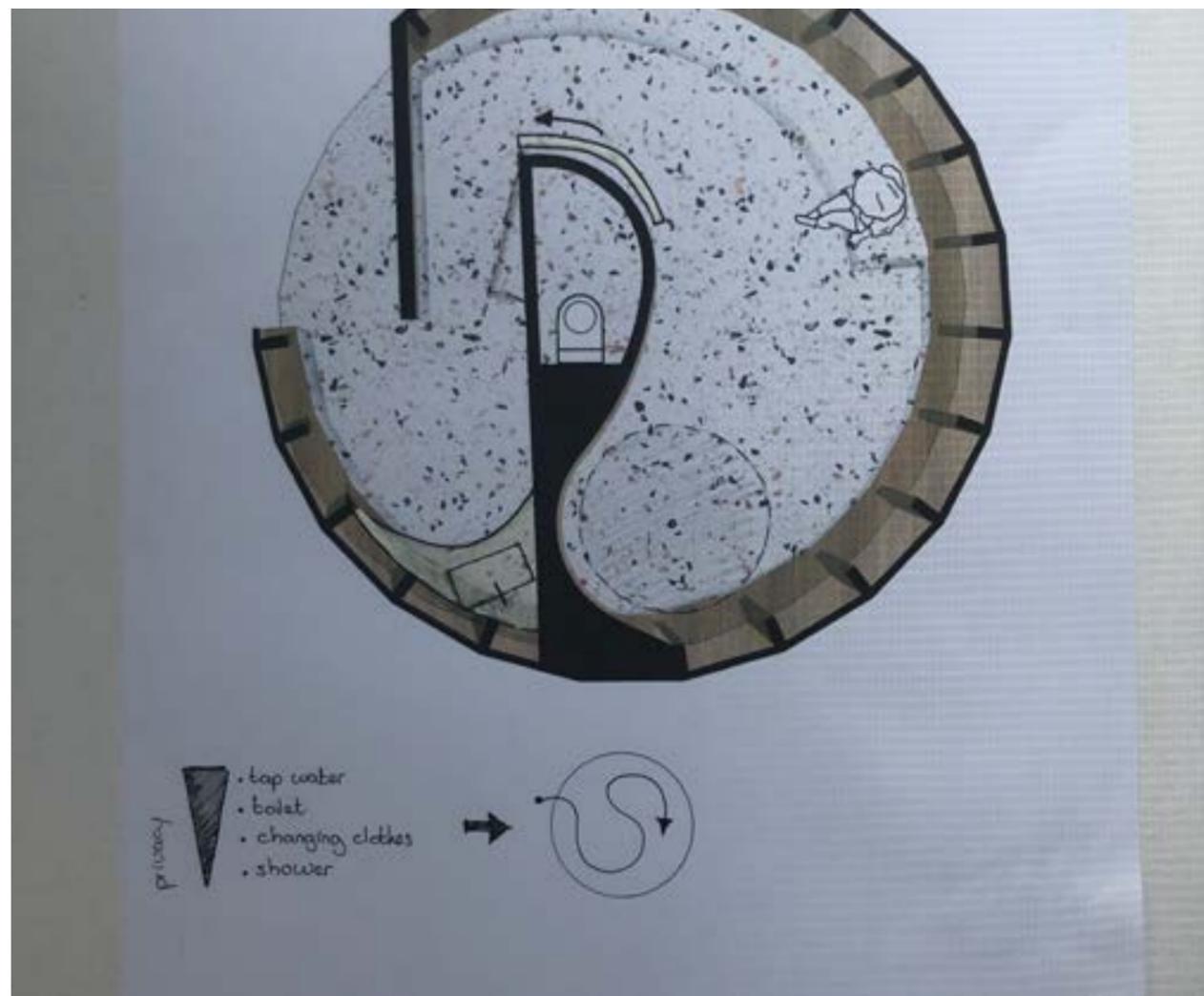
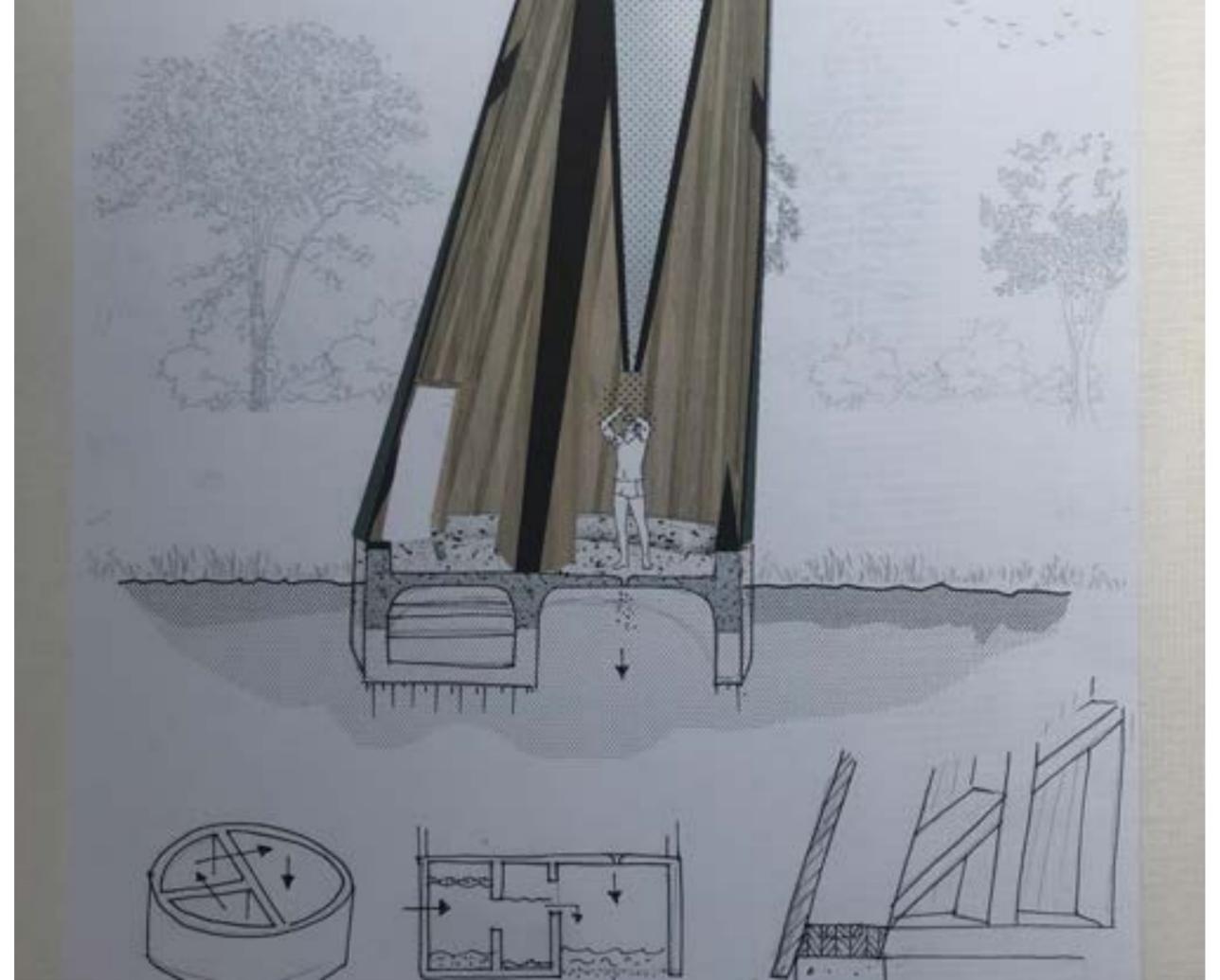
De bezoeker kan meer informatie krijgen over de wording van het Flevolandse landschap, de vegetatie, akkervogels, voorkomende insecten, de akkerbouwbedrijven en de imkerij. Op verschillende plekken kan dit tot stand komen door verschillende activiteiten.

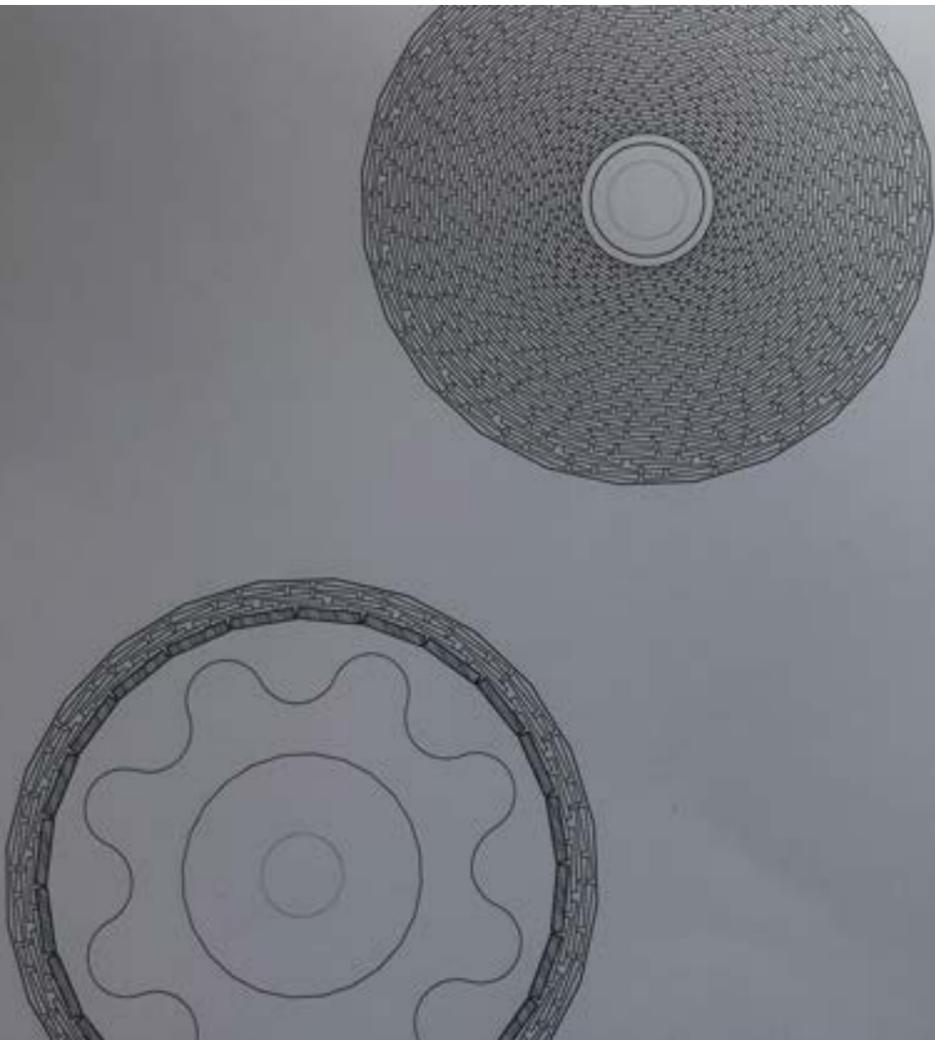
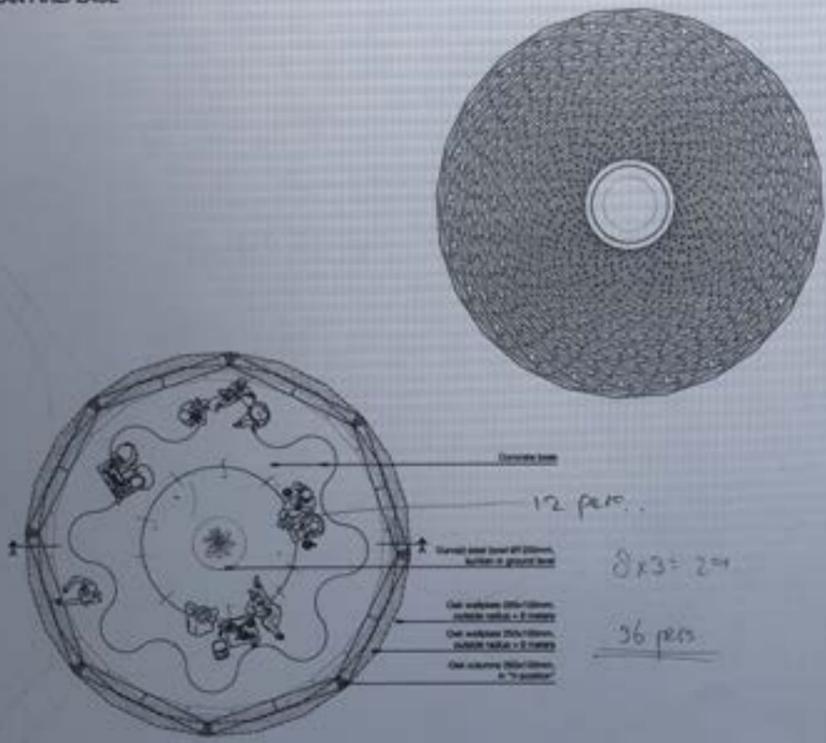
conclusie
Een initiatief dat leidt tot een meervoudig en duurzaam resultaat: meer biodiversiteit (met een voedselpiramide van diverse (bloeiende) gewassen, insecten, kleine prooidieren), meer boerenlandvogels, een vitalere (meer duurzame) landbouw, een bloeiend en boeiend (beleefbaar) landschap met de Grauwe Kiekendief en honing als nieuwe iconen. Een agrarisch natuurlandschap dat de bezoeker niet zal willen missen.

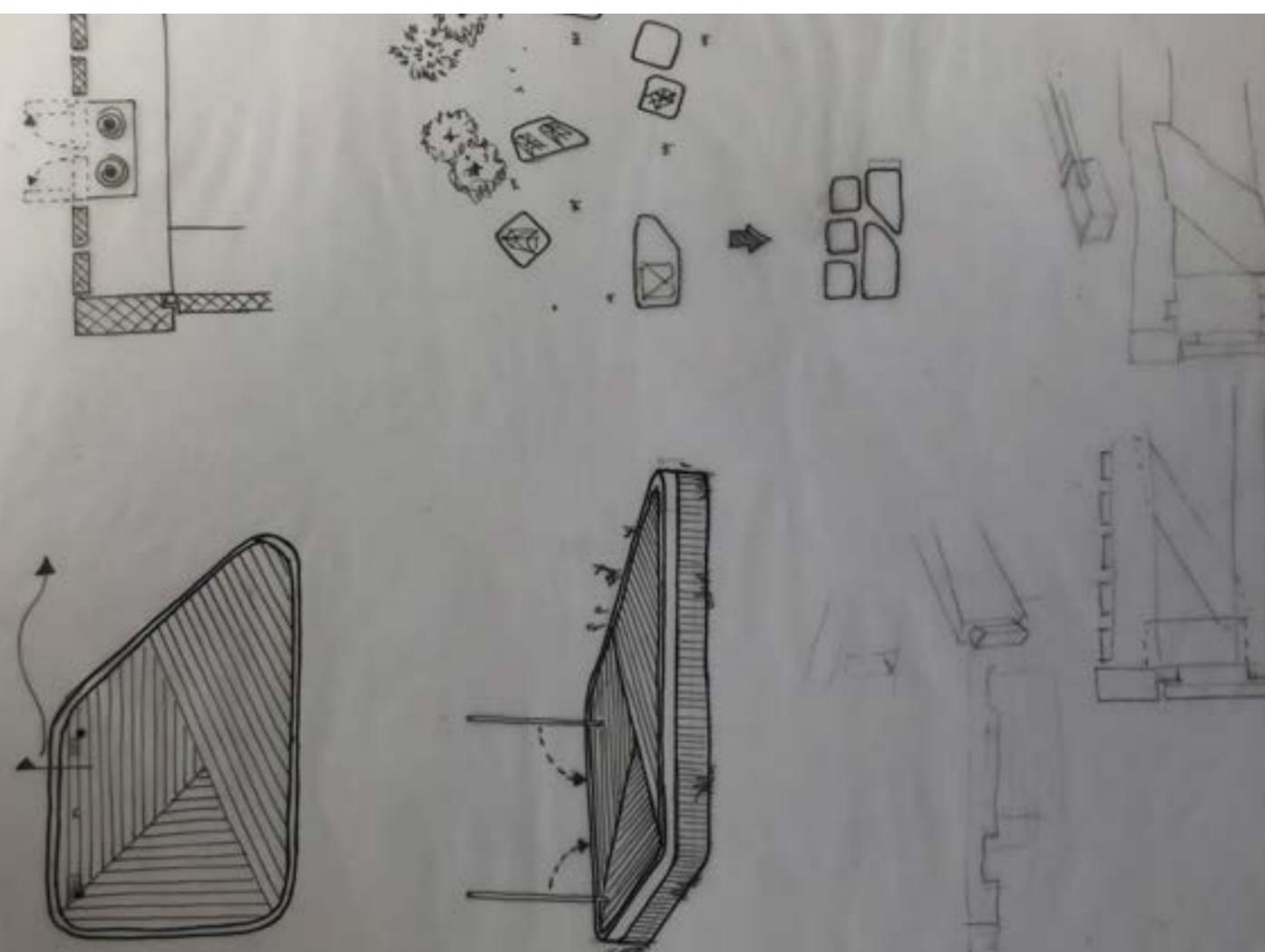
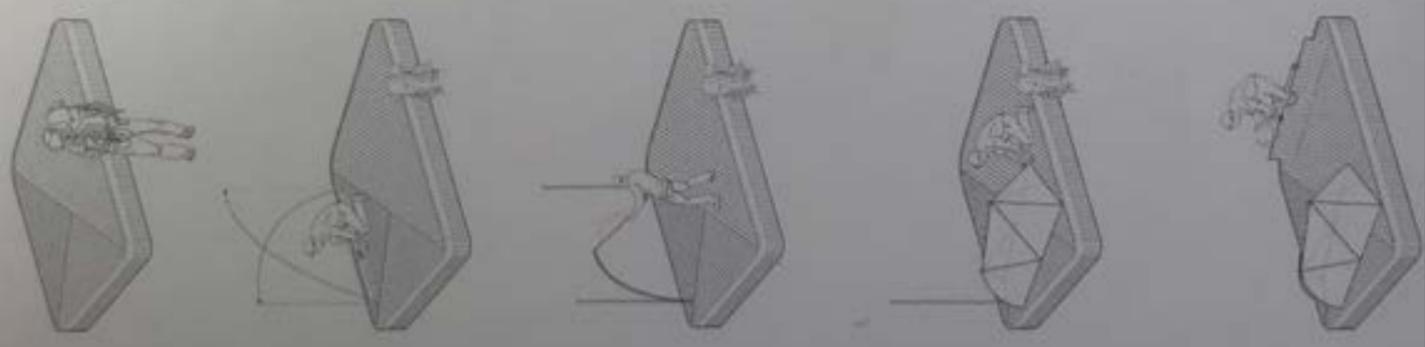
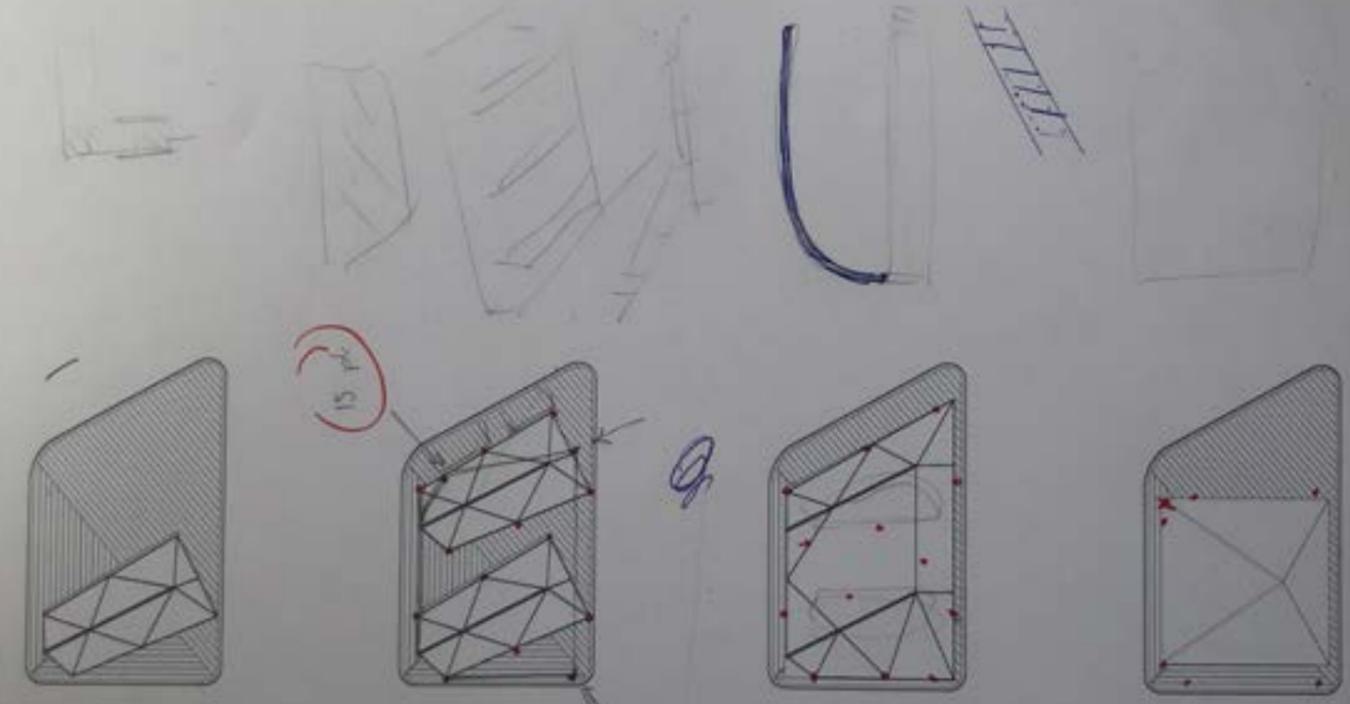
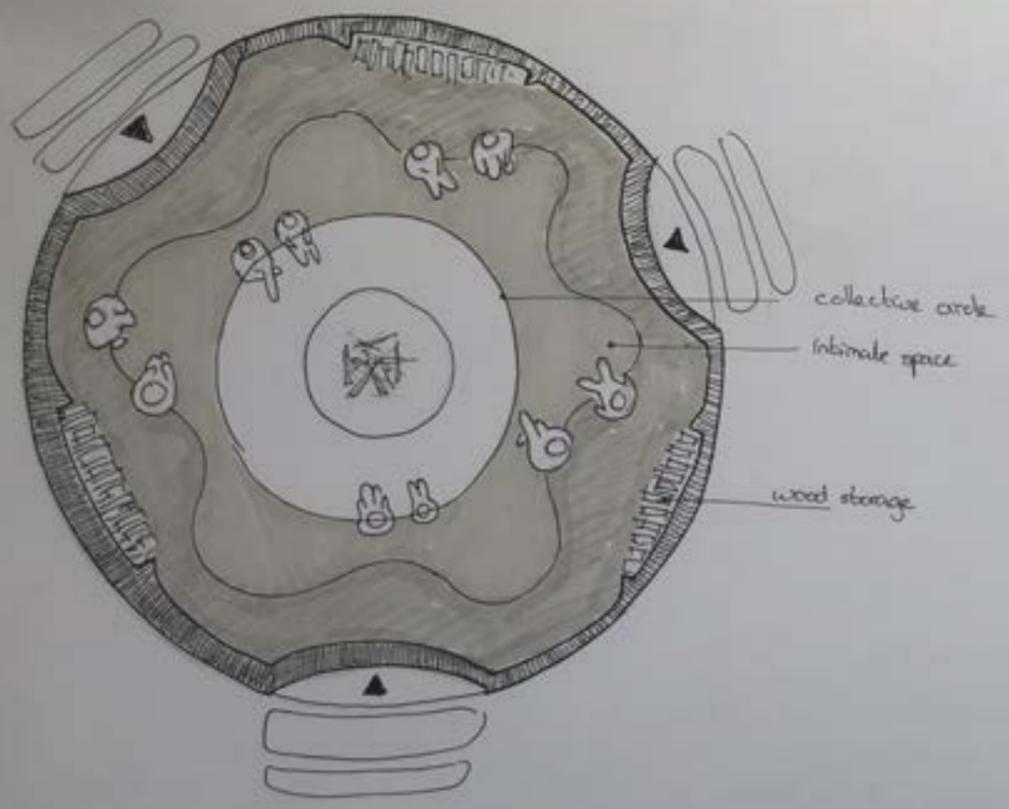
Met dit plan ontstaat een robuust resultaat met wederzijdse meerwaarden voor de natuur, duurzame landbouw, biodiversiteit en een aantrekkelijk landschap (voor inwoner en bezoeker). Benutting en beleving zijn geen gescheiden werelden meer.

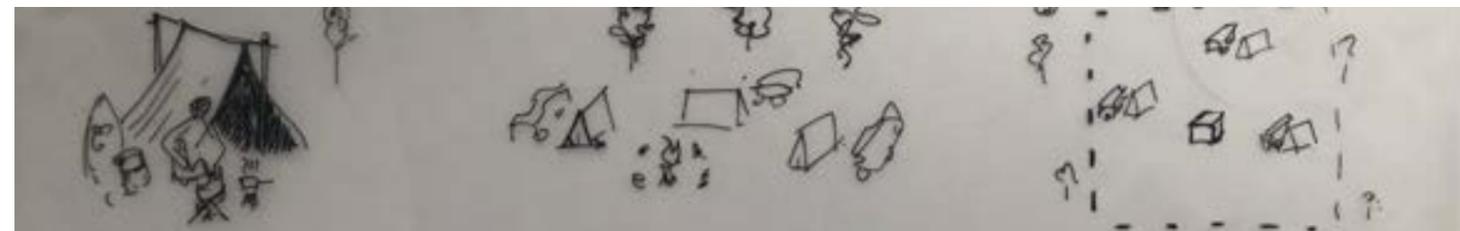
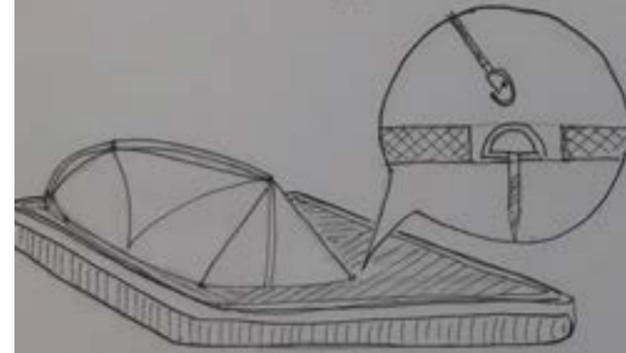
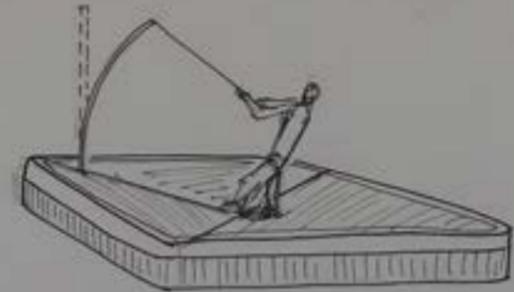
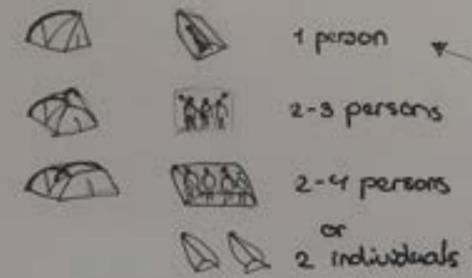
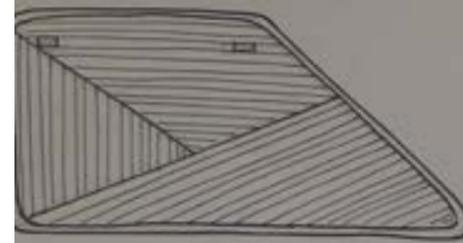
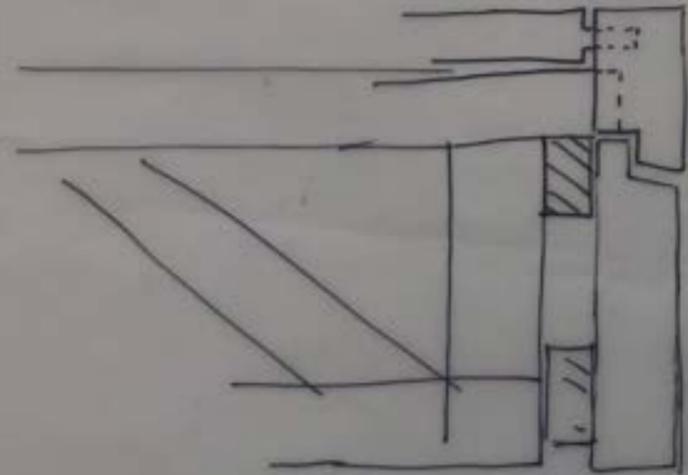
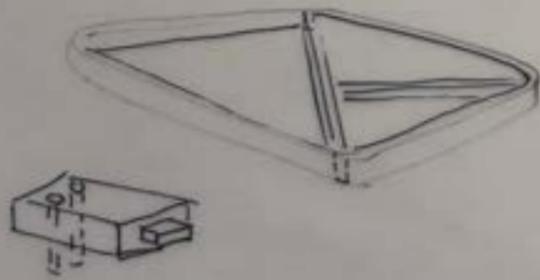
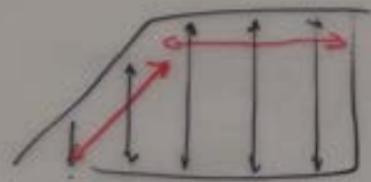












K. Doo

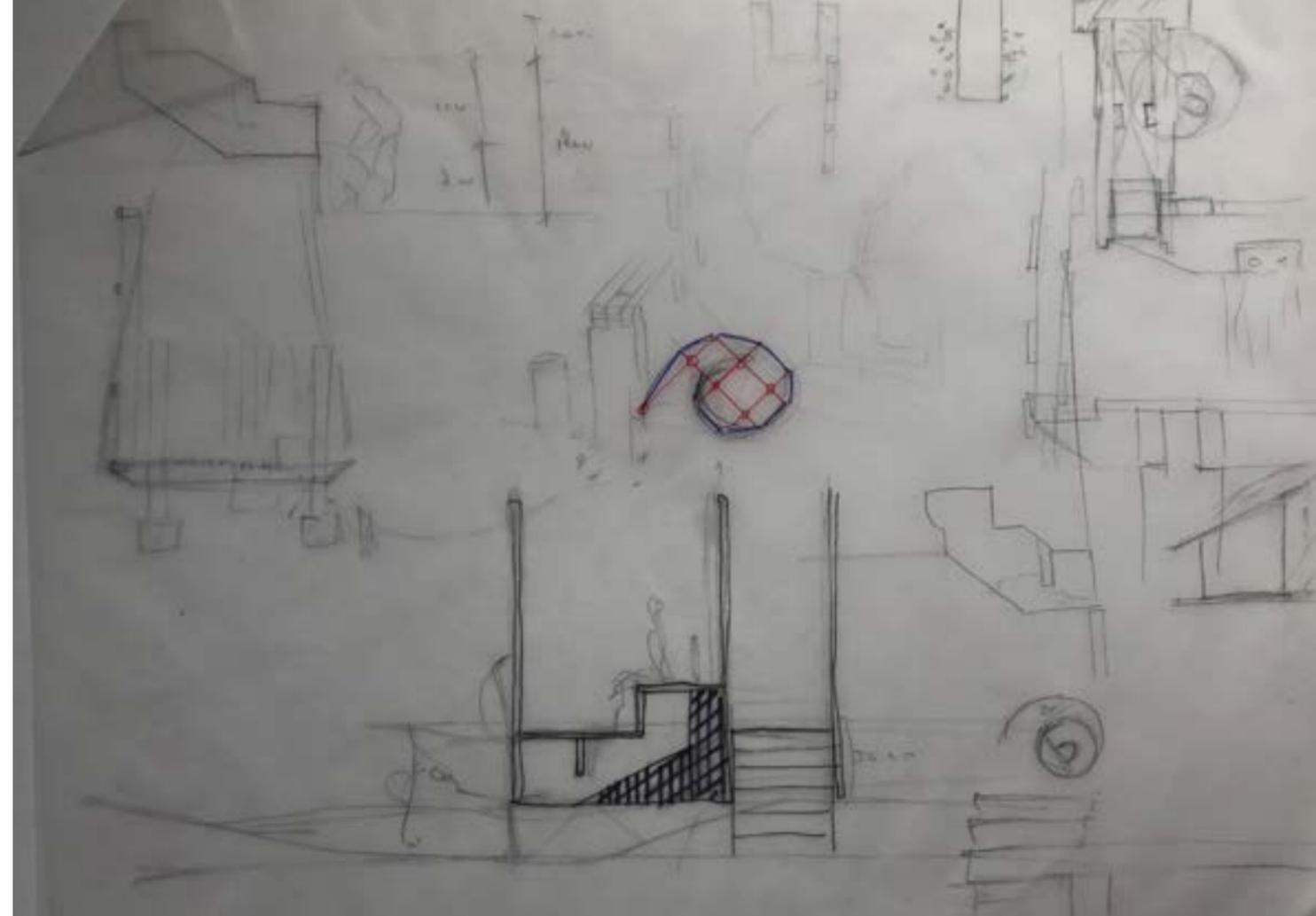
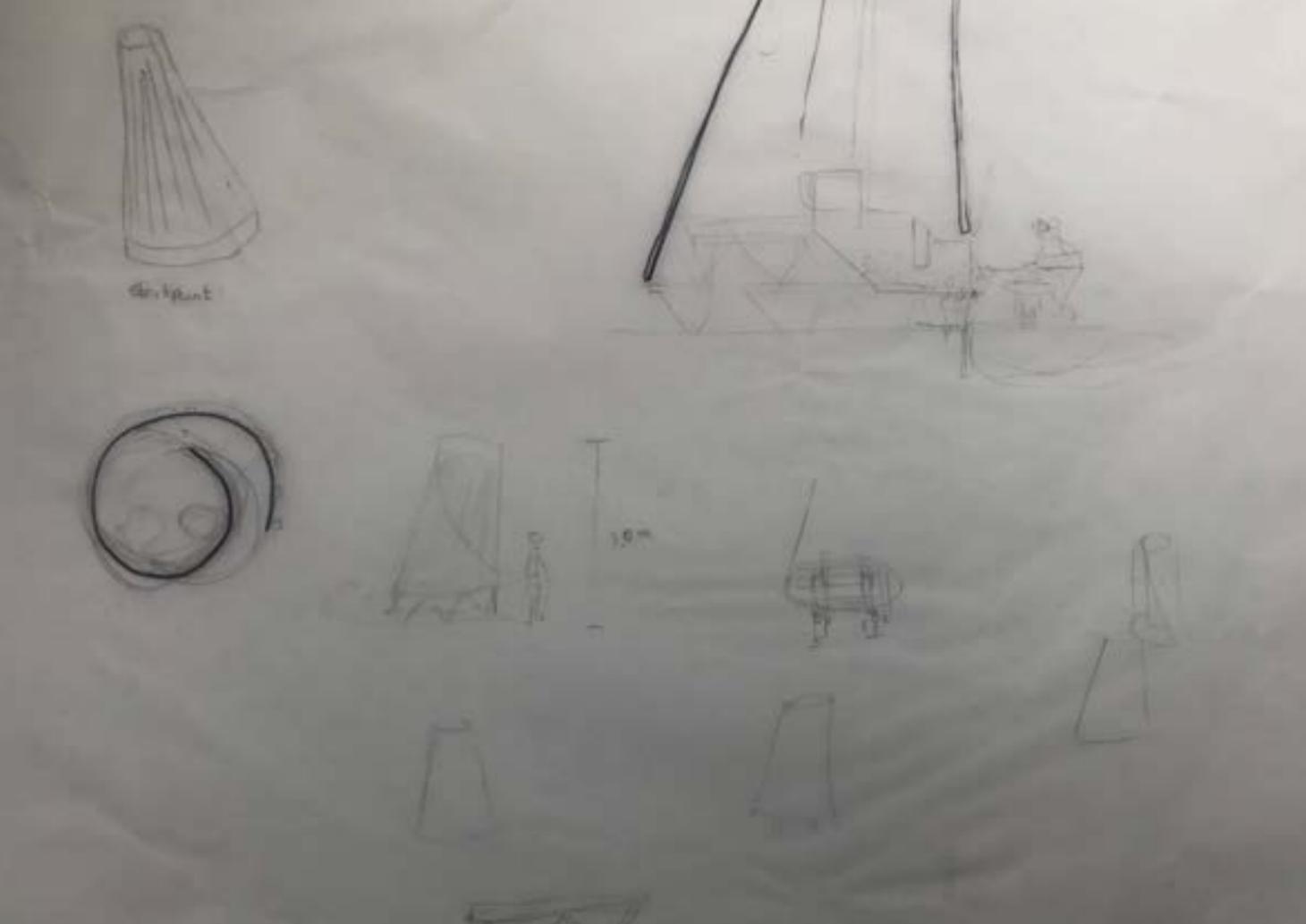
restorative role of the landscape

collective enterprise.
public collective vs. private.

stijve en hiërarchische beleving
het karakteristiek van het ontdekken van nieuwe
functies en mogelijkheden een eigen plaats en
grenzen creëren
natuur scheppen
beleving van verblijven in natuur voorblijven
open plekken bieden plek voor standplaatsen
camping verlaten van natuur

conclusion

- bezoeker heeft infrastructuur nodig
- een camping platform kan subtiel de bezoeker
oriënteren en voorkomen dat hij verloren kampeert
- collectieve voorziening draagt bij aan het ontdekken
- stroom/making/breaking
- link physical bodies
- give meaning to camping rituals
- how to shape the range of utilities and conveniences?
- prevent visitors from occupying just any place they give access to



Analogous to the Ceremony of Camping

We camp to escape, to retreat, to "find" ourselves. The camp is a home-away-from-home where we might rethink a deliberate life. We camp to find a new collective space where family and society converge.

Camping is based on the desire to escape modern life. Already back in 1869 American author William H. H. Murray described the mental and physical benefits of camping. "When we're stripped of everything except the essential conveniences we're open to the stimuli of nature. This will have a positive impact on your wellbeing and can restore any impaired health".

Architect Charlie Hailey identifies camping as a phased process: "We leave home, we arrive at site, we clear an area, we make it and then finally break camp before departing." During our stay, the camping experience is mostly formulated by the daily activities and the processes of camping - clearing the site, erecting the tent, chopping wood, building a fire and cooking over the live flame - this all suggests a meaningful connection to the landscape.

However, modern campsites embody a peculiar contradiction: They are defined and serviced by an increasingly sophisticated range of utilities and conveniences such as playgrounds, swimming pools, restaurants and supermarkets. The former rituals associated with the romantic ideal of camping became replaced by the new rituals of parking the car with caravan, unfolding the chairs, buy cold drinks at the camping supermarket and have dinner at the camping restaurant. Furthermore, the modern campsite became spatially enclosed, which not only protects campers, it actually isolates them from nature. Campsites therefore become internally orientated; You think you are in nature, but in fact you are distanced from it.

This all results in a campground as a self-sufficient territory independent of its natural surroundings. The site is no longer a spatial condition defined by unique surroundings, but rather an abstract suburban area or urban parcel. The evolution of camping results in a modern and generic campsite that is even further displaced from its original intended connection with nature. The evolution of camping introduces more and more layers between the camper and the surroundings. In combination with all the provided facilities the modern campsite is not more than a home away from home.

It sounds logical to say let's take away the layers that separates the camper from the surroundings. However, for the average camper, these infrastructural components seem to be not obstacles to, but rather a necessary condition of, the full enjoyment of nature.

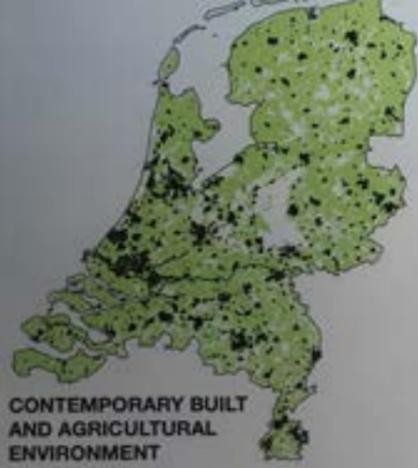
There is a dialect between fixed infrastructures, on the one hand, and the personal acts and equipment that must be ported in by the camper, on the other. The modern campsite must function as a unfinished site, designed to be provisionally completed every time a new visitor checks in. The loosely domesticated site thus requires the participation of the visitors. This allows us all to enjoy the feeling that we have discovered a site and participated in its construction by temporarily staking claim to it.

Currently, the present infrastructure doesn't serve the camper's experience in a positive sense, but a form of infrastructure is always needed for the average camper. It is therefore not possible to promote the experience of nature by removing all layers. It is, however, possible to design the infrastructure differently so that the experience of nature can be stimulated in a positive way. The project is based on a search in what way architecture can stimulate the relationship between the camper and the surroundings.

This graduation project offers an alternative view on the camp structures and organizational lay-out of the modern campsite within its unique context. The chosen location for the development and application of the project is Flevoland. Within a reasonable distance we can find 4 unique and iconic landscapes of the Netherlands: the forest landscape, polder landscape, heathland landscape and swamp landscape. A route, starting from the forest of Zeewoide and ending at the protected swamp area of the Oostvaardersplassen will guide the visitor on an immersive landscape experience where camping structures form a gradation within this route.

Distance and its intensity will create a natural threshold, from an intensively used recreational area to a bivouac where only nature lovers and adventurers will stay. Along the way, the user crosses different landscapes and each with its specific intervention in the landscape. The facilities offered for camping will gradually become more limited and primitive. Where the forest offers camping places with sanitary facilities and where food and water are richly available, the swamp intervention will fully anticipate on a self-sufficient loop where the user must catch their food, purify their water, and have to build up their shelter. The graduation project, therefore, offers a wide range of camping options, with a suitable solution for every visitor.





CONTEMPORARY BUILT AND AGRICULTURAL ENVIRONMENT



CONTEMPORARY NATIONAL ECOLOGICAL NETWORK (EHS)



ANTICIPATING & STIMULATING



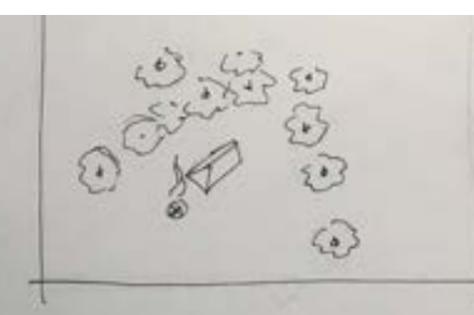
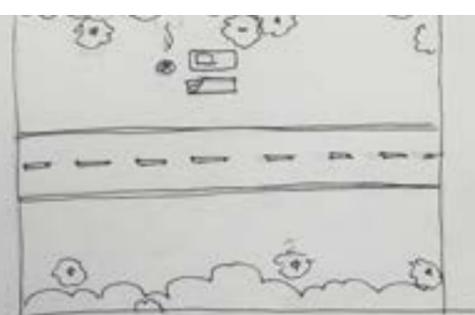
NETHERLANDS 2047

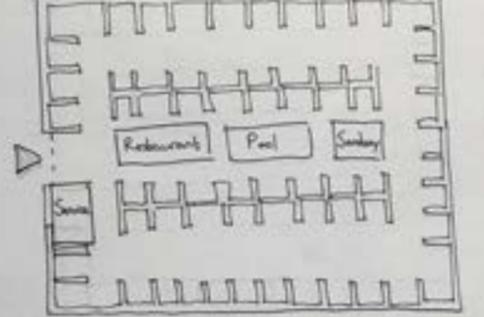
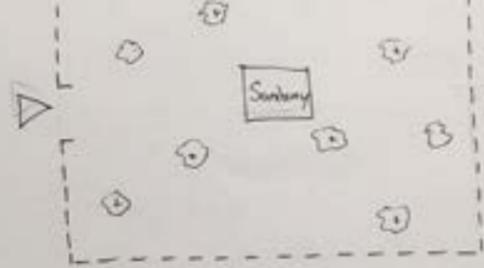
The Horsterwold is a forest area located in the south-western part of Friesland. With over 1100 ha it is the largest contiguous deciduous forest area in the Netherlands. The forest consists mainly of poplar trees, which in the last 30 years that the forest has existed, have grown into a mature forest. Because of the tree-rich and particularly fertile soil, nature grows of special species. That's why the forest has the nickname "tuber forest". In addition to an ecological function, the forest is used as a production forest, which means parts of the forest are cut down and planted back in stages.

Currently, the Netherlands is facing a tremendous decline in biodiversity. This is also the case in Friesland. Bacteria, fungi, insects and small mammals all decrease in large numbers. This then results in a decrease in protected animal species that live in and around the Oostvaardersplassen. To protect and strengthen the biodiversity and habitat of plant and animal species, the "EHS" has been created, the ambition to connect the fragmented nature areas in the Netherlands. This structure is also partly realized in Friesland, but not yet tied together. The proposal will function as a key element in the connection of the Oostvaardersplassen to the Horsterwold. A new model campus will be developed in relation to the unique context. Together with the development of a new food forest, which is rich in a great diversity of plants and tree species, the proposal will go hand in hand with the context and provide an impulse for the environment.



- Existing forest typology
- Meadow
- Swamp
- Water
- Farmland
- Housing
- New forest typology





Afstuderen

- custom design or collective form of living & camping
- deal with different issues
 - > off-grid > deal with technology
 - > notion of observation nature
 - > isolated form of tents => focus on collective experience
- how architecture negotiate environments
- can architecture improve the experience of camping?
- rethink the way of/role of camping
- environment is often overlaid by current form of camping
- architects often not involved in developing campsites
- In Noordwegen zijn bij een aantal routes uitgegript om het landschap te observeren en te beleven -> kan het kamperen daar niet een bijdragen?
- 29-08-2018
- Public camp grounds, often in national or provincial parks offer remote campsites (more car accessible)
- The layout of most campsites embrace a suburban plan. A distribution of camping plots are sheltered by trees but within viewing and hearing distance of each other.
- With so much attention placed on gear and material innovation, little attention has been paid to the campsites itself.

- Wat is de essentie van kamperen?
 - Hoe is kamperen gelichtvaard?
 - Wat gaan wij doen?

31-08-2018

- **Quis architecten** -> 3D printed cabin
 - Nohnik

07-08-2018

- first formulate what were after -> hypothesis
 words: architecture/urbanism and design context/society/end-user
 design will be the reply

- personal tube + personal motivation
 - overview team layout (organogram?)
 -> come up with possible future

- design of a campsite infrastructure
 -> related to different (extreme) environments
 -> what kind of design will bring this forward?

- **baaldont**
 -> uitlichten van voorbelden of verschillende schalen en verschillende locaties
 -> wat zijn de elementen?

- geschiedenis en architectuur
 - architectuur en recreatie

Afstuderen

10-09-2018

- **Nohnik**

- broad expertise projects
- d.m.v. architectuur intervenies in landschap en ecosystemen
- **believe van natuur en omgeving**

13-09-2018

- Campfire as social center
- Fundamental displacement - from city to nature, from indoors to outdoors, from modern to rustic, still forms the basis of a defining experience
- **Wolfe of campground urbanization**
- In an age of rapid technological developments physical distance no longer translates into virtual remoteness -> never more than a few "clicks" away from the "outside world"
- Consumer electronics blur the line boundary between "home" and the poetic sense/feeling of that comes with being truly away
- > This exclusion begs the question: how foreign, seductive, or mysterious is the realm of the campsite from the private "home" left behind?
- Vanaf 1970 zien we een financieel toename van campgrounds -> starting to offer extra facilities for a small fee. Start of making reservations in advance
- Nature is expected to be comfortable
- Nature as an abstraction

- Remarkable systematization and standardization of the camping culture
- Motorized vehicles dictate spatial arrangements more than the campsites themselves
- Camping started of nothing more than an empty space free of trees
- Camping leads to an important cultural shift: the redefinition of nature as peaceful and non-threatening
- Modern campers need not actually perform any of the dirty duties required of camp life
- **Wat is in onze huidige de beste camping?**
 -> hoe zou die beter kunnen?
- **In de wild lang worden in hypothesis**
- **Wat voor typologieën zijn er al om de natuur de aanpakken/overeen? Zie er nieuwe mogelijkheden in? Jungs huis, big house, etc.**
- **De gevende kamperen? (Doelgroep)**
- re-thinking van de camping

Afstuderen 23-09-2018

- Manier stellen optreden evokert - ook in verschillende posities

Chris Meulder doet de relatie in om het leren te ervaren, zoals het in zijn ogen, ervaren moet worden. Een praktische manier van leren was de essentie bij deze experience. "Wegers zijn gebrek aan kennis" resultaat ook voor hem in uiteindelijk zijn doel. De doelgroep is de gemiddelde kamperder - kunnen we deze experience van de omgeving terug brengen naar het gewone kamperen? Louter alle kennis van ervaringen in het wild.

Ik voerde hierin een camping infrastructuur niet gericht is op de omgeving om zo de omgeving te ervaren en te leren kennen. Een soort abstracte dek waarin het kamperen is opgenomen. Kan op deze manier architectuur begrijpen van het betrekken van de omgeving?

(also for first presentation) 24-09-2018

- 1) hypothesis rewrites
- 2) site/area options -> related to typical dutch way
- 3) architectural themes -> w.b. in drive
- 4) findings so far -> logboek -> exhibition
- 5) start of design...

2) -> misschien interessant om verschillende landschapsoverzicht toe te passen om aan te geven wat de invloed van de omgeving op the camp stand-out zijn

Wet op de ontwerpen?

- hoe is het kamperen nu in Nederland?

- aspecten die een rol spelen in de beleving
 - technologie
 - typiciteit
 - voedsel/drinken
 - off-grid
 - sociale verbinding
 - comfort
 - landschaps ecologie / topologie
 - seizoenen

voorkeuren die gebruikelijk zijn voor de gemiddelde kamperer? welke meestal zorgen dat de camping niet meer is dan een huis-voortuig als we deze voorkeuren op een andere manier kunnen aandragen.

Statement: de huidige camping vormt open relatie met zijn context.

- Omgeving
- polder/watlands (not suitable for concrete camps?)
 - ground level or tilted
 - grasslands/meadows
 - forests

Afstuderen 24-09-2018

Closed loop

- A campsite that offers a camping experience in which daily practices and their processes are integrated into the campsite structure itself.

- camping rituals
- pitching a tent
- water collection
- washing
- camp fire preparation
- > campsite organization can be based on the rituals of camping/daily activities

- Relationship to the site
- individual/group/collective camping
- interaction with context (strengthen the connection)

'Andere Tijden' 25-09-2018

- 1954 'De Bruike Moss' eerste recreatiepark

- Streeklouwers die rust zoeken

- nood aan recreatie -> mensen wilde naar buiten

- de barmhertig (1950 -> voor de recreatieparken)

- sluiting veilig tenten

- geschieden kamperen -> sociale controle

- goedkope logies

- privilege -> kamperen voor ANWB area

- massa toerisme -> iedereen met een spoorwielje kon nu extra bijverdien

- kampsteden

- goedkope cursus (met sociale momenten)

- aan van de bekroonde vormen van vakantie '57

- prima geschikt -> camping ritueel

- goed kamperen om je passie te krijgen

- kamperen sociale ontmoetingsplek

- kamperen met de stad uit!
- onigheid (alleen op speciaal buiten natuurlijke)

- Vakantie was lange tijd alleen voor elite uitgelegd

- Jaren '20 vakebond voor iedereen om "vrije dagen" te krijgen. (Het recht om niet te hoeven werken) en krijgen ze het weekend voor elkaar om doorbetaald te krijgen.

- Na WWII wordt dit algemeen toegestaan incl. uitverbevoegd -> werknemers werken later als ze het niet kunnen komen.

- In 1966 wordt dit ook wettelijk vastgelegd

- Na de teruggang optische (tegen)tenten

- Door enorme groei kamperders -> kamperdepote -> open lawaai / open rook / open mees + pruis

- Vanaf 1966 kampercode -> verplichte regels voor iedereen die wil kamperen

- 1972 ANWB kampercursus -> kamperen voor iedereen ook de bereikbaarheid om buiten de kamperlandjes te kamperen

- Zo min mogelijk bagage mee

26-09-2018

Waarom in Nederland? Bijzondere natuurgebieden en het is niet mogelijk om bij je huis in Nederland wild te gaan kamperen. De ervaring wordt dus al beperkt door bijzondere omgeving

Afstuderen 05-10-2018

Abelie Bawahan

- I pu waren die essentie van kamperen representeren -> laat verschillende (ontwerp) voorbeelden zien

- Ik met dat er veel vragen zijn met wat het doel van dit onderzoek is -> Zo min mogelijk ontwerpen? Hoe gaat het eruit zien?

- Payam type of project really important -> a project of more ecological or technical what kind of project: site analysis?

- white spot -> open virtuele verbinding -> tegenwoordig docu

- poalkamperen

- white spot

- Voorbeelden van evolutie van kamperen. De geschiedenis maar ook huidige -> analyse van wat is goed en wat is niet goed

- Studeren research in subjectlines

- economie / landschap / beleven

- wat is kamperen?

- de focus achter het landschap / toeristische ervaring van het landschap

- wat voor proces vind ik leuk? -> proces daar op of sterven

- Locatie? Persoonlijk zwaarlijk interessant -> Breda?

Raoul Vleugels Webstelt, Eindhoven 12-10-18

- Waarom bezoeken mensen plekken als Breda? Ze hebben vaak een esthetisch beeld van die locatie in hun hoofd. Vult de werkelijkheid tegen van die perfecte plaatje dan is de verhouding niet gestoord. Plekken die toerisme als economische draagvlak hebben kunnen hun 'beeld van de omgeving' dan ook naar voren brengen.

De locatie met dus rithes op een economisch model van los van toerisme. Dit heeft gevolgen invloed op hoe de omgeving ervaren zal worden -> heeft invloed op de manier en omgeving van het kamperen. Het is dus mogelijk dat deze economie het toerisme bepaald (bij melkindustrie in Friesland)

- Een begrip/lijst als definitie van bepaalde begrippen kan dienen als goed uitgangspunt

- De locatie? Breda? Misschien leuk om een plek te kiezen die dicht bij mij ligt. Bijvoorbeeld professionals trekken naar afgelegen plekken in NL om te kunnen werken zonder gestoord te worden

- Bouw materiaal kan gebouwd zijn op lokale materialen

Op deze manier kan dit soort toerisme ook iets betekenen voor plekken die niet toeristisch zijn.

Afstuderen 12-10-2018

Ik kan kijken naar natuurtoerisme van Nederland. Waar zijn toegankelijk en waar is water. Heeft die locatie een typerende identiteit?

- Gaat de werkplaats van rol spelen? Bijv. een deel (als een schrijfwinkel) zelf 'in' thuis maken? Anders mijn passie bij het onderzoek te betrekken. Mijkt het project leuker en zorgt voor meer inspirerend resultaat -> kan je zelf manipuleren door een stappenplan uit te zetten met wat ik leuk vind om te doen.

- Waarom gaan mensen kamperen?

- Waarom gaan -> naar die locatie?

- Waarom is dit onderzoek relevant/nodig?

22-10-2018

24-10-2018

- Kaarten van omgeving over elkaar heen leggen

- Todd Saunders

- Insaan

- Geografie/ruimte/economie-tourisme/beste

- aantal kamper toerisme met 13,5% afgenomen 2017-2018. Afname in andere provincie. Van 26% in Groningen tot -6% in Limburg

- Camping trekken voor Nederlandse opstap

Ian McGilchrist -> psychiater

1) bezigt met interesse en affectie creatief knippen

2) een manier merklog door in redene

[NHTV] 05-11-2018

- de Pleasbloem "kamping" back to basic camping

- hordenberg -> nieuwe camping concepten

- ontzorgt worden

- verblijfs cabine

- aanbod is te groot -> via online (in bij exclusieve opbreng) biedt nieuwe mogelijkheden

- reclame doelgroep heeft andere wijze om hun vrije tijd in te vullen

- busstop -> niet binding -> meubel voor auto

- PUE afhankelijk van doelgroep/lifestyle

- toerisme is een economische pulser -> ook niet verplaatsbaar

Een route door Nederland naar kunstenaars omgevingen. Er zijn te veel campings die 'opgevoerd' zijn en in de toekomst gevand moeten worden. Mensen zijn graag naar een unieke ervaring. Om het niet te komen kunnen mensen een route volgen tussen deze architectonische omgevingen, of rechtstreeks een interesse bezoeken om terug te trekken. Een plek om bezig te trekken en de verhalen van de werkdag (act: voor mij/voor eigen persoonlijke redens)

Afstuderen 09-11-2018

- samen bouwen → andere manier dan het kantoor? bij samen bouwen eten
- hoe kun je de locatie sublimeren zodat de ervaring onvergetelijk wordt?
- mogelijkheid van alles eigen en samen kennis
- kijkt naar bestaande wandelroutes uit zuidheid, no en rgn routes
- psychologische aspecten kort aanraken
- project agenda (OMA)

Raoul Werkstalt, Eindhoven 09-11-2018
EDFE → openbare sociale ruimte

- hoe ziet er een plek uit waar je wilt de maatschappij stipt?
- Waar kom ik naar kijken op die plek?
- Ondersaan van perspectief bezoeker. Wel wil ik dat de bezoeker ervaart of ziet van die locatie?
- Gien A. Camstra
 - architecture that will benefit the place and its inhabitants
 - traditional local construction styles and is integral with great sensitivity in the cultural landscape of its region.
 - find a link between what was already present and what he proposed to build
 - traditional place's identity
 - landscape and culture are important factors in tourism

11-11-2018

- strong identity in spatial, as well in social terms characterized by landscape, history and culture
- characteristics that traditionally amounted to a place's identity. Identity is a question of inner structures and differences
- What is the economic capital of that place? The landscape?
- Landscape and culture are important factors in tourism. To have culture also means to be different
- The cultural tourist expects from a foreign place an authentic landscape, local agricultural products and architecture he has never seen at home; and he wants to experience local life-styles

- comfort (lokjes) omringeling worden
- waar open staan voor bepaalde dingen die je soms wilt het oog verliet
- waarde toevoegen voor die plek
- hoe wordt je werkelijke verbonden met die plek
- architectuur moet de plek beter maken
- in welke systeem komt de architectuur te staan? Wat heeft het landschap aan deze architectuur?
- a place for the walkable, the conversation, to think, or to have a discourse

Afstuderen 16-11-2018

- definities essentieel
- wat gaat er op die plek gebeuren? definiëren van benodigde programma
- wat moet die plek doen?
- advies die je op meerdere emotionele niveaus raken
- PVE breder dan alleen verblijven

- 2x schroeven	ca €30
- verf	€16
- brander	€23
- stijpschijven	€15
	€84

23-11-2018

For example what's local craft?
~~data~~ → project lacks context.
 more hands-on approach.
 project is described in language → less powerful than examples?
 Triangle of 3W
 Where does it lead to?
 We try to handle/take care of too many aspects (relevance) and they have the same weight

- samenwerking tussen mens en natuur (synchroniseren)
- loerst als trekker
- geen nabuurlijke eigend (afgeklein gebied)
- plan om toegangspoint
- beer als natuurbeheerder
- op bezoek om ervaring te leren kennen
- natuurontwikkeling
- explore various activities provided by the site
- the architectural plan becomes a storyteller
- aim is to simplify interaction with environment
- Architecture should not invade, or impose, but rather support the people in reconnecting with nature
- Fabric → bureau → strips

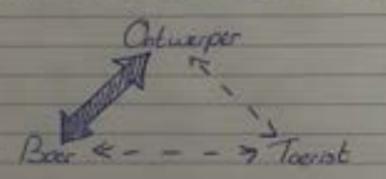
Essay:

- principles of your design
- open text on how you're approaching your design
- prove ideas that is explained as process
- points of inspiration
- 1 A4 - approx 1000 words → 4 jan abstractie
- next week 4 o'clock werkshop buiten
- meeting / approach winterschool program
- 9 (9.30) - 10-11 jan winterschool

Afstuderen Raoul Ueugels Eindhoven 19-12-18

3 Concepten bespreken als verschillende mixen heiken voor presentatie 3. komende vrijdag

In essentie is het belangrijk om vanuit een plek te berechnen en te ontwerpen. In de filosofie van Gien A. Camstra is de observatie de basis:



Volgens deze berekening ontwerpen we voor de lokale bewolking, waar die plek uit aan heeft. Toerisme is een bekendheid maar niet de basis.

Binnen het concept:
 Wat voor plek/waart voor activiteit brengt jouw het dichtst tot je natuurlijke omgeving? Waar door heb je net het verblijven om online te zijn? Stel dat we ons richten op het probleem: "te veel edelherten in de Oostvaardersplassen". Hier moeten momenteel 1800 herten worden afgeschoten. Kan dit dal uitmaken van het terugtrekken uit de maatschappij? Overgevoeren zijn slachtoffer van de werkelijke van de maatschappij weggevoert. In die zin kan het heel leerzaam zijn om mensen terug te brengen naar wat ze eten.

Deze jacht wilt buiten je comfort zone. Tegelijk heb struiken door de bajes, op zoek, of wachtend op het dier maakt je heel bewust van het hier en nu.

Ontwerpen om het proces van de jacht en slacht te ben.

01-02-2019

Aanbevelingen voor presentatie

- a route of observation and reflection
- a path that reveals the landscape
- providing a journey through an invisible landscape
- a collective space to be enjoyed in company of others
- visitors can collect raw materials on their way/journey
- a path proceeds into the landscape
- the hearth, a meeting space, place, wide open space
- provide shelter from the world
- intimate space
- a place where one can stop, rest, eat and contemplate
- a fire place acts as communal node
- people gather at the open hearth
- where the view extends into the wilderness
- the elevated viewpoint presents an opportunity to engage with an wider environment
- wetlands, river, fields
- from one season to the other, the structure's relationship is in constant change

Afstuderen 01-02-2019

- the path is a strong sign in the landscape
- a line of orientation
- exploring the landscape
- a structure of passage and relaxation that appeals all senses and seasons
- Footprint
- comfort
- time
- interaction with environment
- gear
- fascilities
- how can one experience the Dutch agricultural landscape and what structure will do this?
- narrative of the landscape

- Een studie naar locatie specifieke kamp-type-logies
- Fascinated by modern camp structures
- Grasp of these typologies throughout the Netherlands
- What we see is an universal structure independent of its surroundings
- How did the composite developed?
- Map Oostvaardersplassen
- Approach is connected by a route that provides a journey through the landscape
- Most generic landscape
- Architectural intervention: a place where one can stop, rest, eat and contemplate
- Consist of a few elements
 - pillars that elevate the structure
 - the hearth, a meeting place, wide open communal space
 - people gather at the open hearth
 - fire place acts as communal node
 - individual space
 - intimate personal place
 - elevated viewpoint presents an opportunity to engage with an wider environment
 - a place to reflect
- visitors can collect raw materials on their way
- route is part of observation and reflection

Presentatie Loo, remarks

- better explain the why of this location
- all 3 aspects came together?
- target group based on light intensity
- why is the light always on (stadium)
- How do you experience the building on different scales?
- maximum contradicting situations
- what is your message to the world?
- to be more exposed to the environment?
- to make a statement in your presentation
- tower of shadows Le Corbusier

- Keltaten heeft als functie bufferzone en overgangsgedrag naar het omliggende grootschalige agrarisch en stedelijk gebied
- zeer geschikt broedgebied kievit en rookvlieg
- EHS pag 74 ecologische verbodingszone
- ruwten van stilstaand door kernen
- delen bos worden gekapt en opnieuw aangelegd t.b.v. jachtvelden rookvlieg
- door zandhopen en ruitels krijgt aantal beestjes lage begroeiing
- aenteg. Twaaranden rondom akkers v.z.v. versch. soorten graan > bevruchting jaartegheid
- noodzaak jachtgebied te vergroten
- bos wordt open gesteld (deels) voor grote grazers om gunstige biodiversiteit te bewerkstelligen
- zonder enige vorm van infrastructuur is het "net mogelijk" om van de natuur te genieten → Wordt een vorm van overtuigen, ff tegen de natuur
- kampstructuur
- require participation of the visitor → tent, food, sleeping bag

- Veronijplaat voor natuurervaringen
- De nieuwe faciliteiten zullen samen nieuwe ruimtes creëren voor natuurervaringen en buitenactiviteiten en dienen als aanloopgebied bij het betreden van het geparkeerde natuurpark
- Een aantal onderscheidende monumenten roept uit om in aanraking met de omgeving te komen door middel van verschillende activiteiten
- diverse mogelijkheden van activiteiten en natuurervaringen verder ontwikkelen
- een actieve tussenstop met mogelijkheid tot verblijf contemplatie en rust/activiteiten voor spelen en leren
- De markeringen helpen een coherent geheel ervaren van het natuurgebied te onderhouden
- Het mogelijkheids verblijf/natuurervaring/rust en contemplatie/spelen en leren → voor iedereen
- Gebaseerd op het bestaande karakter van het park, worden toekomstige veronijplaat en omgeving B.H. architectonisch vocabularie geeft richting voor het bouwen in het landschap, de betrekking hebben op, materialen, uitsluiting tussen natuur en cultuur etc.
- De verblijfsruimtes kunnen verder aangepast worden met een systeem van "aanwijzingen" die de weg naar buiten en rond het landschap bevestigen
- Nieuwe houthandelingen (goed sturen)
- Het gebied toegankelijk maken en nieuw uitbreiden
- Overzicht bijaanbouw

- activeren van een unieke landschapshabitat
- architectuur dat landschapseigenschappen, functies en gemeenschappen onderstrept
- duidelijke visuele verbinding door het landschap en maken het beschermde landschap toegankelijk voor bezoekers
- vormen een reeks nieuwe bestemmingen in het park die de interactie tussen natuur en bezoeker omlijsten
- de bezoekerspunten zijn heel verschillend maar delen een verhaal van transformatie en reeds bestaande contexten

10-03-2019

De grote loop

- 10 km lang en 100 m breed
- akker en struweelvogels
- meanderend water vol planten en kleine dieren
- bossen
- verbinding tussen mers en natuur
- oriëntatie van het landbouwforde
- overgang van bos naar open landschap
- Le voort om entree tot het bos
- biedt mogelijkheid tot kiezen van verschillende routes
- Om het landbouwgebied te laten bezochten moet er wel duidelijkheid zijn te bezochten zijn

- set ontwerp regels vaststellen voor het definiëren van de nieuwe camping

- participatie van de kampeerder

12-03-2019

- Het verhaal vertellen vanuit een fictieve bezoeker. Hoe beweegt hij/zij door het landschap heen? Wat zijn de ervaringen mbt de omgeving natuur/kommuniteit, waar verblijft ik, wat doe ik, wat zijn mijn activiteiten? Seizoen, weersomstandigheden, gear?
- Per seizoen wordt een nieuwe ontwerp beschikbaar gesteld
- Jintje heeft een passie voor wasser en gebuilde kampstructuur om 's nachts te wasser. Hij roept me uit om mee te eten. Ik vertel hem over mijn ingrediënten welke de onderweg heb gevonden
- + leren over seizoensgebonden en lokale producten

13-03-2019

- Groot deel (100 ha) van Zuid-Fluorland is ingericht op biologische landbouw. Kan de kampeerder/route de bezoeker leren over toekomstige perspectieven mbt landbouwproducten?
- Route voorzien van structuren om het landschap te onderhouden > roeien hielden, bessen, rozen, padden
- Hoe is de vormgeving van de kampstructuur beïnvloed door de omgeving en natuur? Kortom, wat maakt dit ontwerp locatie specifiek?

- infographic camp form
- uitlog
- in gebruik
- textueel uitlog situatie en benoeming project
- textueel uitlog context omgeving
- infographic camp trees

22-03-2019

Boerderij camping is nogal "alienated" in de omgeving. Waarom zou iemand daar willen verblijven? Er is weinig interactie met de omgeving.

Bos camping speelt bovendien in omgeving > vertrekken van de interventie. Goed idee om de camping te ontwerpen in bepaalde rituelen. Dit idee wordt verder doorpakken. Ontwerp kan dan bestaan uit "stepping stones" om te kamperen. Slapen / eten / koken / douchen / toilet / etc.

Boerderij doet ik, gezien de tijd, voor wat het is. Raad loob het idee even bezinnen en dan kijken we na de presentatie wel wat we daarmee doen.

- Activities or unique landscape by underlining landscape qualities, functions and communities
- Make the landscape more accessible for visitors
- Interventions will create a chain of new destinations that frames the meeting between visitor and nature
- Located at transformation zone/natural context
- a transformation point - from forest to agriculture
- by breaking down the enormous sink into smaller spaces and stories.
- The interventions are small elements showing way to primary activities, visitor points and further into the landscape
- The Platform (based on camping) to experience the surroundings it is located in.
- Oup. broedgebied voor beschermde vogelsoorten
- habitat en vroegere vormen van landbouw
- increase level of independency in environment from "watching nature" to "experience nature"

01-04-2019

- Layers of camping (huidige opbouw)
- Process of camping
- Campy gear? / cam ground
- collectie entree
- Data CBS kamperen Nederland

13-04-2019

Kracht van het project zit in de uitvoering, materialen en details. Probeer op dit moment niet het ontwerp te rechtvaardigen door naar theorie terug te blikken. Focus daarom leggen op het ontwikkelen van een goede landschapscapaciteit. Dit moet met de karakter van die plek weerspiegelen. Is de ligging bepaald door de grond, vegetatie, lucht, wind, water etc? Tijdens het ontwikkelen van dit model zal gaandeweg ook het juiste ontwerp voor de camping ontstaan. Probeer niet alles met een reeks te ontwerpen maar laat ook je gevoel spreken. Kamperen heeft toe den ook een romantische atmosfeer die mag ook terug komen in de modellen.

Waarom juist op die locatie bouwen? Nieuwheid is als het ware een grote dichtbevolkte stad met onze "natuur" als aangelegde parken wegnemen. Met ontzettend veel moeite en geld proberen we dit te onderhouden, in staat te houden en een silhouet te verbinden. Dit is niet vergelijkbaar met de (ingegrepen) natuur zoals in andere landen bekend is. Om ons terug te trekken richten we daarom ook op de kleine groene plekken die we hebben.

Machen is het landschap te wandelen om van natuur te onder met de omgeving. Dit is een complexe opgave om goed te uit te voeren.

Geplande dit design pres.

- research findings & conclusions
- rustere int. tussen research & design
- dive into complexity

Adventures in the wilderness W.H.H. Murray pag. 11. - restore impaired health - a renewal of life and health found in the wilderness - I most earnestly recommend a month's experience among the pines pag. 11.

13-05-2019

- Samenvatting
- Aantekening (inspiratie/observatie)
- Geometrie + ontwikkeling + data toonma
- Locatie
- Ontwerp opgave
- Ontwerp + uitvoering
- Definities index
- literatuurlijst

Camping is an immersion in process, what does it mean to build an unfinished architecture, how might the mean place actually be constructed, and what will it be like?

Playing campsite within a context Carlo Scarpa Fusina campground re presents a variation on one architectural theme p. 21 make camp p. 118

Werkstatt
peppel hout 18-06-2019

- compositie → wat worden de regels van wat voor staat.
- context hoe gebouwen verhoudt tot populieren bos → verwerking ← technische sociale
- details

Nederlandse boom → leeftijd 30 jaar (geboort)
 ↳ zorgt voor unieke schimmel en plant groei

↳ niet gezien als kwaliteits hout
 ↳ onderhoud veel snacwerk → brach

→ hoe wordt een boom verwerkt tot bouwstoffen (afmetingen planken) en reststoffen (zaagel - stors - off-cuts) op wat voor manier blijven deze materialen in het systeem.
 → thermisch verduurzamen
 → 16 eiken structuur



Voedstufbos → lokale productie van voeding binnen de unieke omgeving (overgang van natuur naar landbouw)
 → farmaceutuur
 → natuurgebieden hebben geen andere functie voor de maatschappij
 Maar natuurwaarden thuis zijn en een rol hebben.
 → Terug houdend beheer

Populieren voornamelijk gebruikt voor pallets/huizen of papierpulp → wordt gezien als een minder geschikt bouwmaterial → Wilik experimenteel momenteel met 90 soorten populieren en kiezen op zoek naar betere kwaliteit hout. Daarnaast kan het zo zijn dat de toekomst van houtse leveringsketen heeft met gelijk aan het te. Hierdoor kan de typologische maatschappij met de omgeving.

Door eenjarige 'pionier bomen' een afname van biodiversiteit. Nu is het mogelijk tot selectieve kyp en een diverse bos aan te leggen.
 Levensduur onbehandeld populieren 3 jaar
 thermisch gemiddeld 22 jaar
 Houtinstituut TNO
 vochtgehalte < 20% schimmel geen moldend

Afstuderen 04-07-2019

- Herformuleren van duidelijke hypothese
 ↳ ambitie en focus van het project
- Meer kwaliteit betalen in de "small scale" van het project → hoe vormt het materiaal en het maken het ontwerp?
- Lay-out campsite → wild kamperen vs strage organisatie
 ↳ welke doelgroep volgt hiervan?
- Waar positioneerd het project zich? een nieuwe vorm van kamperen? (in relatie tot bestaande vorm van kamperen)

Regel Eindhoven

- Het groene boekje
- beginnen met logboek + hypothese
 ↳ voor wie gaan we dit doen?
- alles weer maken → verhaal lijn gaande weg opmaken
- berechnen vanuit kamperende
- wat voor beleving ga ik creëren daarom heen
- bos in geheel te analyseren
 - wegen/waar kun je binnen/structuren
 - foto's maken → geleegtheden bos

- required program

- hypothese
- positie in relatie tot huidige campsites
- identiteit van doelgroep
- waarom en welke constructie wijze
 ↳ technische aspecten (materiaal/detail/ontk)
- ambitie en berekening lay-out-organisatie
- onderhoud
- ownership

How can architecture improve the experience of camping?

In what way can architecture stimulate the relationship between the camper and the surroundings? (infrastructuur van de campsite) van pie mag het naar positie

How can we de faciliteiten van de kamperplek omgeven op een manier die de interactie met de omgeving stimuleert?

Can we change the ceremony of camping in order to connect man to nature again?

In what form is man disconnected from nature?

Maakt de mens de natuur niet beaal gematigd? ANWB vs Instagram vs Despacito

Afstuderen 10-07-2019

Basis onderzoek
toeristisch/recreatief kamperen

- Start positie
- kamperen staat onder druk
 - generische kamperplek (zultik contact achter omg)
 - reactie op huidige kampertypologie
 - echt kamperen in Nederland

Ambitie/diel
 Ontwikkelen van een open (berdeles) en meer kamperplek met de focus op natuur beleving, duurzaamheid en cultuur/historie.

↳ om zo los te koppelen van herbat van alledag
 ↳ stimuleren intieme relatie met omgeving

Regel Eindhoven 11-07-2019
 Hoe verders architectuur een rol speelt in de beleving van het kamperen
 - voorbeelden van verschillende structuren

Terug trekken uit de maatschappij
 ↳ voor mij bij ons thuis in de schuur
 ↳ hebrek van alledag
 ↳ 3 maanden tijd niet in de meest afgelegen plek

Take a break from society
↳ more extended

overgangsmomenten

Hypothese herformuleren. (2 componenten)
 ↳ wat willen we veranderen
 - en waarom.

Analyse bos

- Waar zou ik willen zitten (referentie)
- standaard kamperen NL
- Iosba meer romantisch
- eigen fascinatie (wat wil ik meegenen)
- ouderwets manier (niet meer)
- ieterean happy → nostalgische cultuur
- japon (deense kabaren tent) rodek
- 3 maanden cabin. om langer terug te trekken.
- Japanse thee huisjes

vakantie parken (natuurcamping/camping/uitwip)

How
 Can we change the ceremony of camping in order to take a more extended break from society?

In what way is nature romanticized by current camping typologies?

How can we re-shape the ceremony of camping/facilities that will provide or stimulate the relationship with the surroundings?
 ↳ role of architecture in camping

Afstuderen 11-07-2019

Mischien moet de kamperplek bedoeld zijn voor meerdere doelgroepen gebaseerd op tijd/relatie, individueel of groep/samenkomst

Of misschien bedoeld als nieuwe eigentijdse typologie camping als reactie op verstedelijkt niet meer werkende kamperplek

Mandlab Rotterdam 19-07-2019

- wat is het level van comfort.
- elektriciteit
- uitgangspunten → wat betekent berg trekken uit de maatschappij
 ↳ waar neem je afscheid van?
 en wat komt daarvoor in plek

- Voedselverbruik →
- gesloten op basis?
- ↳ wanneer is er wat het eten en wanneer niet
- ↳ hoeveel nodig per persoon
- ↳ berekenen/plannen/ontwerpen
- ↳ water met afval overwegend zijn
- ↳ final uitwerpen/voedsel/maken/biologisch
- ↳ mensen worden niet over gelaten en hun lot maar faciliteiten bieden houde om in omgeving te kunnen verblijven → bescherming/ebendringen
- ↳ sanitair/afval

pit staan

het maken en uitvoeren van het project
↳ positie in nemen en uitleggen.

wie beheert het park?
 waar check ik in?
 hoe wil ik m'n plekje?

de echte kamperende wilt z'n eigen tent meenemen

30 kamperplekken

- markering route/portierplek
- ontsteking landwegen en paden (geen men)
- per 35 kamperders moet er ten least, (water) staat
- water en afvalwater
- central info bord met
- gedroegregels
- plattegrond met kamperplekken
- procedure aanvragen
- aanwezigheid/contact behoud
- max aansluitingen verblijfsduur 28 nachten

- voorzieningen zijn eenvoudig en vanuit die wese functioneel te zijn
- max 150 m² per plek → max 120 plekken
- materiaal en uitvoering in lijn met omgeving
- duurzaam en niet opvallend
- verzameling/entree-receptie gebouw
- max 15% van kamperplekken in vorm van vaste
- openbare hutten

Hoe ziet er een ontspanning in de hederdorpse maatschappij uit?

↳ het vroegere beeld: vakantiepark (gedelieerd) het instagram beeld het project (over natuur)

- per type architectuur rol van bezoeker ontspanning
- campground sluit afhankelijk van voedsel aanbod

once we remove ourselves from the noise and the distraction of everyday life that we can start to gain some clarity and a lot of that starts with finding some quiet

- elke cabine overziet zoveel m²/ha bos/campground. Zodat onderhoud open hele dag in beslag neemt

- sociale aspect aan project samenwerking bewoener
- parkplaats verder afstand > positie benodigde tussenstep kaart realistische kaart
- circuit en water
- settlement uitlichten op web voor meer afstand lay-out
- houwelheid wince → helofelen filter
- profich maken

- cabin
- kitchen - compost toilet - shower
- table - heating - food storage
- bed - drinking water - medical supplies
- small workshop - solar powered battery

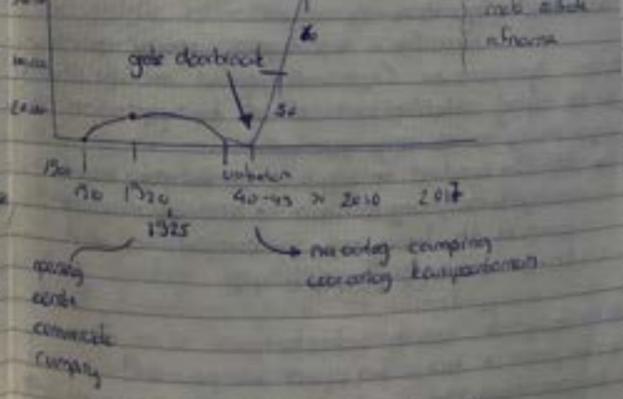
1910 opbouw kamperen in NL ↳ beschikking lagermateriaal WWI

mid 1920's opbouw 1^e kamperterreinen

1940-45 verboden te kamperen

1950 meest populaire vorm van vakantie

1950 > opbouw ontwikkelingen in gear



- meeste campings in Flevoland (e.o.)

temporary escape while also allowing us to re-engage with our environment. It provides a quiet breathing space and new point of view. Create a network of unique lookouts - a new way to observe and embrace our habitat

Hoe kunnen we de connectie met de natuur versterken door het aanpakken van de connectie van het kamperen?

Andree bijden 15-01-2020

1950 eenkijg recreatie gebieden

antiekemist regel/hoe gebruikt/waarom goed was in 1920 ↳ voorstellen van buiten eigen percelen film zorgen voorheen door winder die natuur

"bilde maai" openbare terreinen recreatie > hersehopen, streng structuur

50'60 boomrecreatie (opbouw auto mobiliteit) na de oorlog ontstaat individueel kamperen → op eigen stukje in de vrije natuur

- ↳ ANWB + overheid → regel
- kamper kaart
- maatschappij/jougeren
- sociale cultuur
- overheid als herbeheer
- kampercircus
- kamper paspoort (2x profkamp)

"leien kamperen" anwb oelenkamperen anwb poster → bijp en goed kamperde?

• kamper magazine weer benadrukt worden uitgeroep. lent/oktobr/oktobr

probleem en sociale verantwoordelijk bijdragen. Financiële interessant voor commerciële partijen

↳ gear 1957 800.000 - 900.000 kamperders

10x zoveel als voor de oorlog

mechanisering kamperen

broekst - stalen/tafels (picknick tafels) prima's broekst

1912 Carl Deeg richtte eerste nationale kamperclub op (NTKC) > club van oerpluim

1925 eerste officiële kamperterrein (bij Uiterbant)

'20 en '30 gecoede stiel

1936 nieuwe kamperkaart

1939 kamperen kwon onder hock Anwb

1940 eerste nummer kamper kamperen

1941-45 verboden kamperen

1944 anwb kampercircus → het verbeiden van het kampergast

↳ 1945 tenten goedkoop werkloos

1948 kamperpaspoort 3x oelenkamperen

↳ les in kamper voorlichtingen als kamperpaspoort

'50 kamperen steeds populairder

1957 grote warenhuizen als U&D krijgen eigen kamper afdeling

1974 afschaffing kamperkaart & paspoort

'70 tent is overaan basis van lease

Eigenaar → vele boeren hebben recreatieactiviteiten door natuurontwikkeling in Flevoland moeten wat boeren plaatsmaken. Sommige zeggen hun land te willen verkopen om een nieuw beroep het hun pensioen uit te oefenen. Met kennis van kamperen biodiversiteit en bouw zal dit een mooie kans kunnen zijn.

- weide structuur met een bepaald niveau opbouw van kamperen
- eten verzanden
- eten bereiden
- drinken
- slapen
- wassen
- toilet
- vervoer
- elektricit
- digitaal verbruik
- licht

ontaan

- non kamperende > max 3 weken
- locally sourced materials
- input output lokaal opvangen

- Ambte/bereiding lay-out/organisatie campsite

• kamperen in natuur geeft mogelijkheid tot "borderless" kamperen welke gebied tussen mens en natuur

• definiëren van ligte met activiteiten

- Interactie "open kamperplek" met omgeving vraagt om andere gedrag, nieuwe typologie, voorzieningen en wijze van bouwen en onderhoud

• overnemen met entena

• identiteit doelgroep

- Effect van criteria op ontwerp en uitwerking

• handreiking in opbouw/gebruik/onderhoud

• hoe verhoudt zich dat tot materiaalgebruik/delen

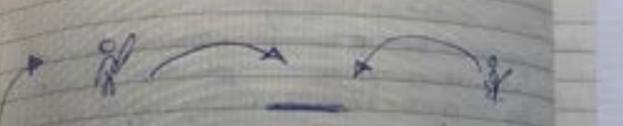
- Interactie met typologie/structuur/natuur over de gebruik water, eten, hout, afval

• hoe functioneert de kamperplek

• input/output

- ownership

Er moet een startpunt zijn. Een plek om naar toe te komen om te over de kamperplek, te maken, te zien waar nog vrije plekken zijn en om te beoordelen hoe we je gaat



normale kamperende die net buiten z'n comfort zone treedt

with kamperende die net een beetje bezig is en zijn land behoudt

- mogelijkste toegankelijk → solo reiziger hoe verder in de natuur hoe meer je zinnen gaat doen/overleven

charlotte persiaand

lease no trace → naar verloop van tijd worden de structuren overgenomen door de natuur en verdwijnen uiteindelijk zonder een spoor achter te laten

Structuren die langzaam worden en habitat worden voor verschillende organismen

Tijdlijn van verval

Nat als een ongewone boom bieden de structuren langzaam aan een nieuw habitat voor planten

groeien dus van mens naar natuur. Bewaak maken over materiaalgebruik, hergebruik en natuur de basis te blijven. circulaire/duurzaam materialen, impact op omgeving

- 1. versuiven → wind
- 2. doorlaatbaarheid huvel → nestelen
- 3. relatie met de elementen van regen/wind
- 4. temperatuur insecten
- 5. restauratie materialen + selectieve kap door de heen → nieuwe context in natuur (voorbij)

- 6. doorsnede over bos maken
- 7. confrontatie tussen natuur en landbouw
- 8. visualiseren loglagen
- 9. markeer wat er moet
- 10. cultuur gekoppeld aan type landschappen
- 11. waarom bestaat dit bos nog
- 12. hoe wil ik het heel manipuleren van wat mensen denken over de Flevopolder

bepaalde drempels creëren → overgangen in landschap en atmosfeer

ontwerpen als uitgangspunt

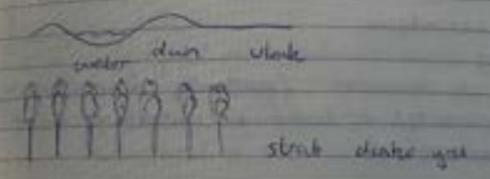
connect people with nature by architecture

primitieve verhalen

iets vertellen over functie/rol van het bos en hoe het nu wordt omgegaan met of misshouden

verwijzing van cultuur en historie

- grootste loofbos Nederland (in West-Europa)
- productie bos → deels omgevoerd voor waarde
- vruchtbare bodem
- grote grasland/bijen / voerend/lemer
- gras veld en land → vogels en insecten
- populier en essen
- Fleuveld is productie landschap
- overgangen in landschap



- afwisseling met reed bos → zette punten
- bachel (voeringen) → soepel manoeuvreerend landschap zodat het is

- aansluiting op (bestaande) wereld routes
- belang van biodiversiteit
- belang van recreatie voor de mens
- aanplanting & kap strategie
- blik werpen op een bepaald moment (historie)
- site specifieke qualities
- tactiele ervaring (text, gew, zacht, ...)
- specifieke texturen
- behoud van cultuur landschap

- 1. - 1000 - 5m NAP
- 2. - drooglegging jaren la
- 3. - Flevoland transformatie van agrarisch gebied met
- 4. - deppen → naar overdekte gebied
- 5. - nauwgekeurd en schiedkundig landschap
- 6. - landschap (wegen en bouwrijven)
- 7. - ruige en korte graslanden, meadow, overgroeide
- 8. - rietvelden
- 9. - beschadigde bossen
- 10. - door bodembekleding (arkelien) wordt de grond
- 11. - extreem vruchtbaar en reuk uitloopt meer
- 12. - water op
- 13. - blik werpen op geschiedenis en huidige gebied
- 14. - architectuur zorgt ervoor dat de mens de natuur kan beleven

Een droogte bos is volgens steeds bosbouw een bos dat het in lengte van jaren heeft een blijven produceren. Waar natuurlijke waarden zoals kansen blijven ontwikkelen, waar ook de recreatie een plek kan vinden om te ontspannen en te ontspannen en voor CO2 wordt uitgeloopt. Zo draagt het bos bij aan een gezonde leefomgeving voor mens en dier.

"Lumbeo was binnen geplant in Herderwold"

- koppel: bestuurbare architectuur / bebouwing
- veldrijden bouwrijg
- instellingen & privacy → O. betrekken ook wat
- 1. welke boederschap wil ik meegenen
- 2. ervaring & beleving van het landschap
- 3. mechaniek / constructie / herkenbaarheid van
- 4. details / detail / materiaal
- 5. analyse en conclusie
- 6. incident
- 7. inleiding en nawoord (overgang of voorbereiding)
- 8. mensen meenemen op tocht en vertellen waarom
- 9. het er zo uit ziet
- 10. doelgroep

- je hebt geen bereik in het bos → machines moeten er punten van oriëntatie komen
- ontwerpen moeten niet uitwisselbaar zijn
- landschappen visualiseren
- markering beginpunt
- reurduren (Fleuveld)
- grond samenstelling
- geslacht van blad

- cycle of production + regenerating the forest and sowing what we have harvested brings nature back to life. Transmit the love of landscape to those who will follow us. A noble and familiar material, wood is our crib, our bed, our coffee.

- houtvoet 28.000 m³ p/jaar (2020 NL)
- bosbouw 17.500 ton/jaar
- landschap scabie
- ↳ flora en fauna (welke boomsoorten)
- ↳ om type bodem (grondsoort etc.)
- ↳ ontstaan landschap (bodemvorming en de afwijking)

- vroegere meer
- cultureel erfgoed nl → paleogeografische context
- bestaande reuring
- ↳ om te kunnen ontspannen heb je ook een natuur
- ↳ het buitenland of de meest dramatische landschappen → meest serene landschap is bereikt

The interventions work together to provide an uncanny experience that makes one hyper aware of their surroundings. Individually, these interventions are designed for specific moments of mind-body consciousness, but also an appreciation for the natural and man-made environment. The project is a place to rest, move, gather, reflect or simply to pass by.

↳ Cut a tree, remove it from the forest, in itself a vast garden, is the fruit of our labour. It is the result of those who became before us, who planted a seed and provide us today with the wood that gives us rest.

- 1. - hoe bebouwing
- 2. - plattegrond
- 3. - sectie
- 4. - detail / fragment
- 5. - wood
- 6. - bouwrijg
- 7. - detail
- 8. - exterieur
- 9. - interieur
- 10. - detail
- 11. - grond maken bestaande landschap medallie
- 12. - blik
- 13. - shower
- 14. - vuurhaak
- 15. - dit is it uitstellen voor hulp
- 16. - toilet + polen medel maken → vers urop
- 17. - bestaande structuren
- 18. - inhoud opzetten en tegen wat ontbrekt
- 19. - b
- 20. - b
- 21. - b
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- 48. - b
- 49. - b
- 50. - b

Het hele project is ontwikkeld voor een levenscyclus van max 15 jaar. Gezien het korte bestaan van het bos is de snelle ontwikkeling hiervan zeer interessant zijn om na deze cyclus een nieuwe camping typologie te ontwikkelen.

camping gemunt in opdracht van provincie Flevoland → om meer recreatieve waarde in omgeving op te nemen.

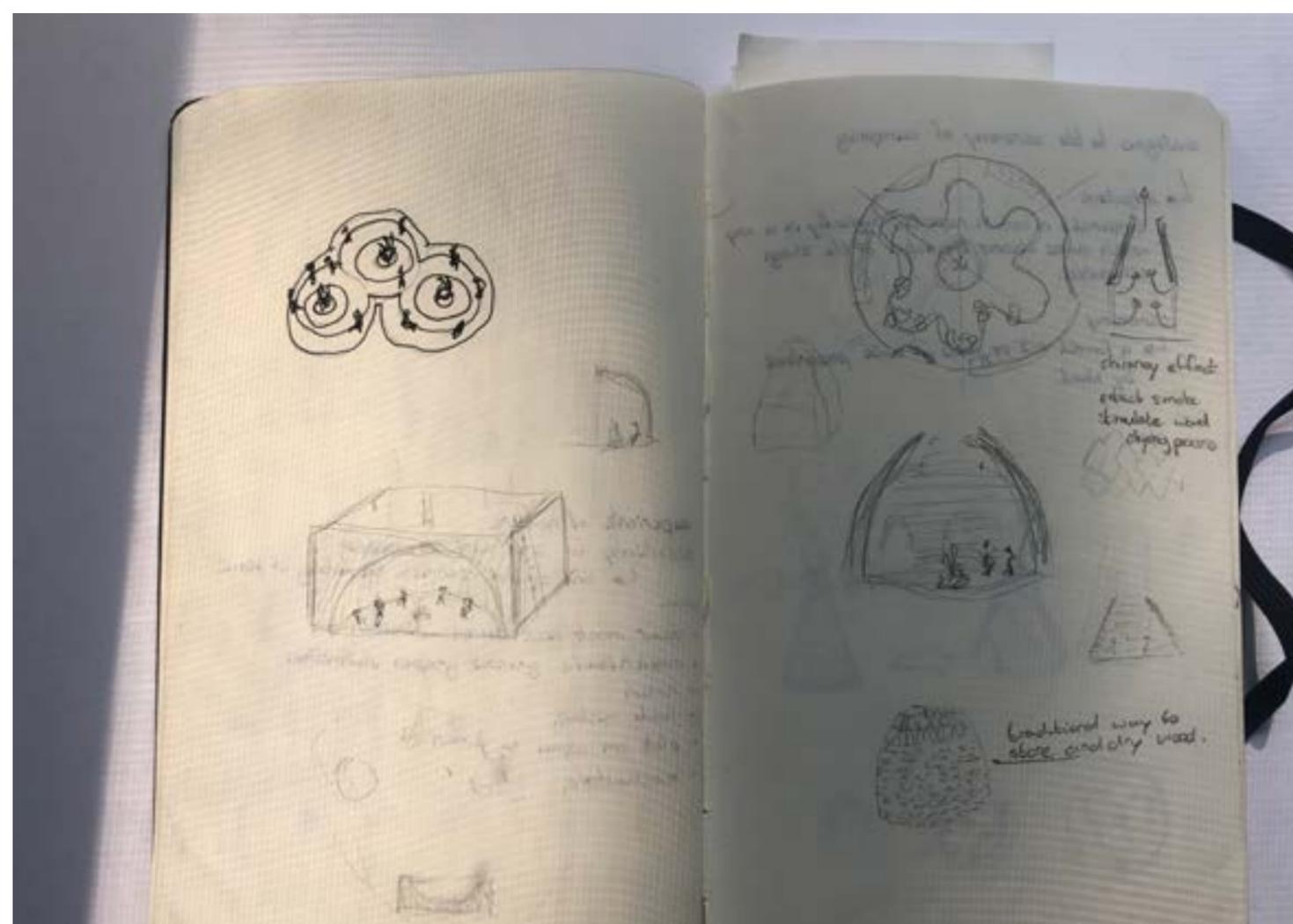
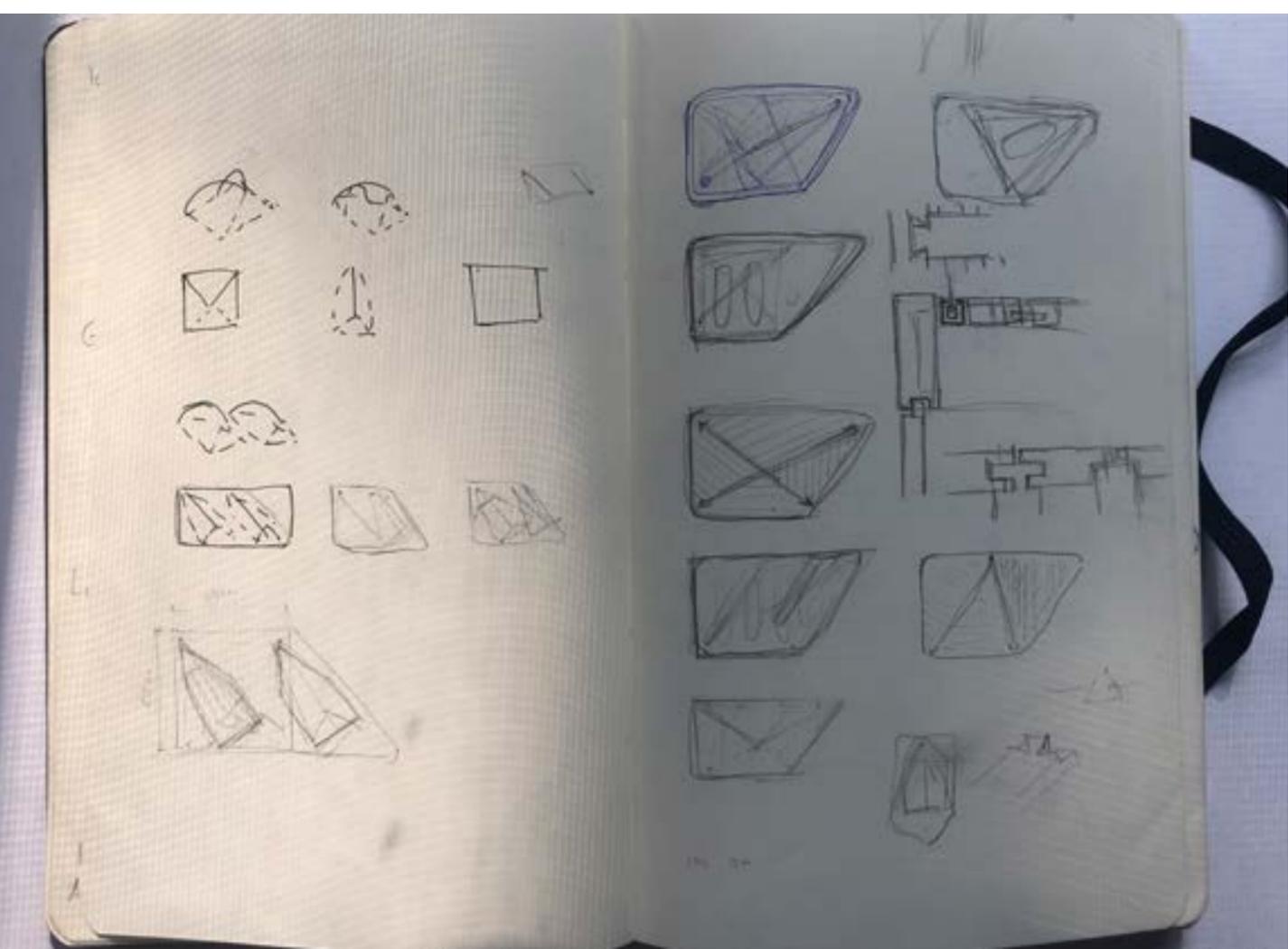
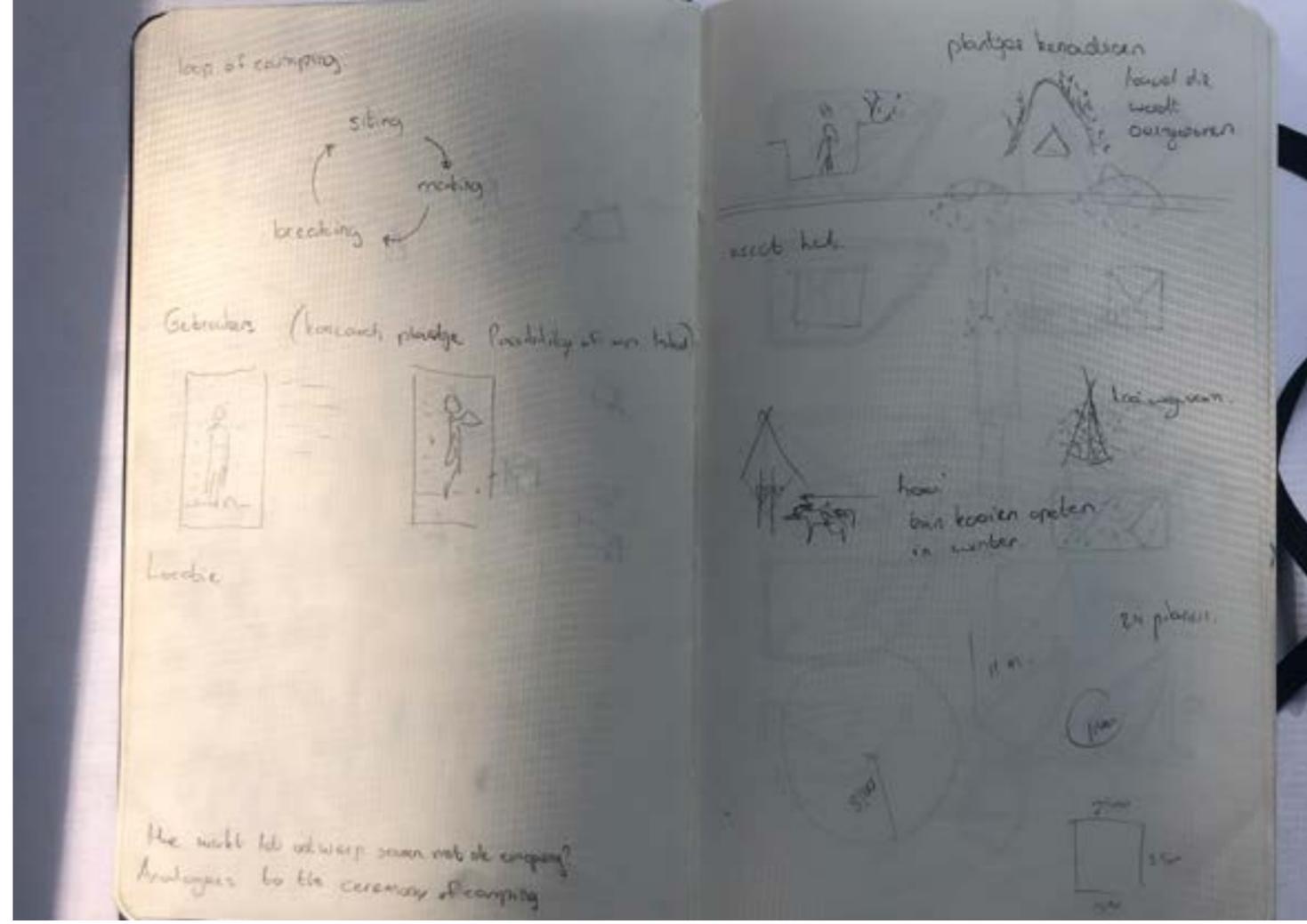
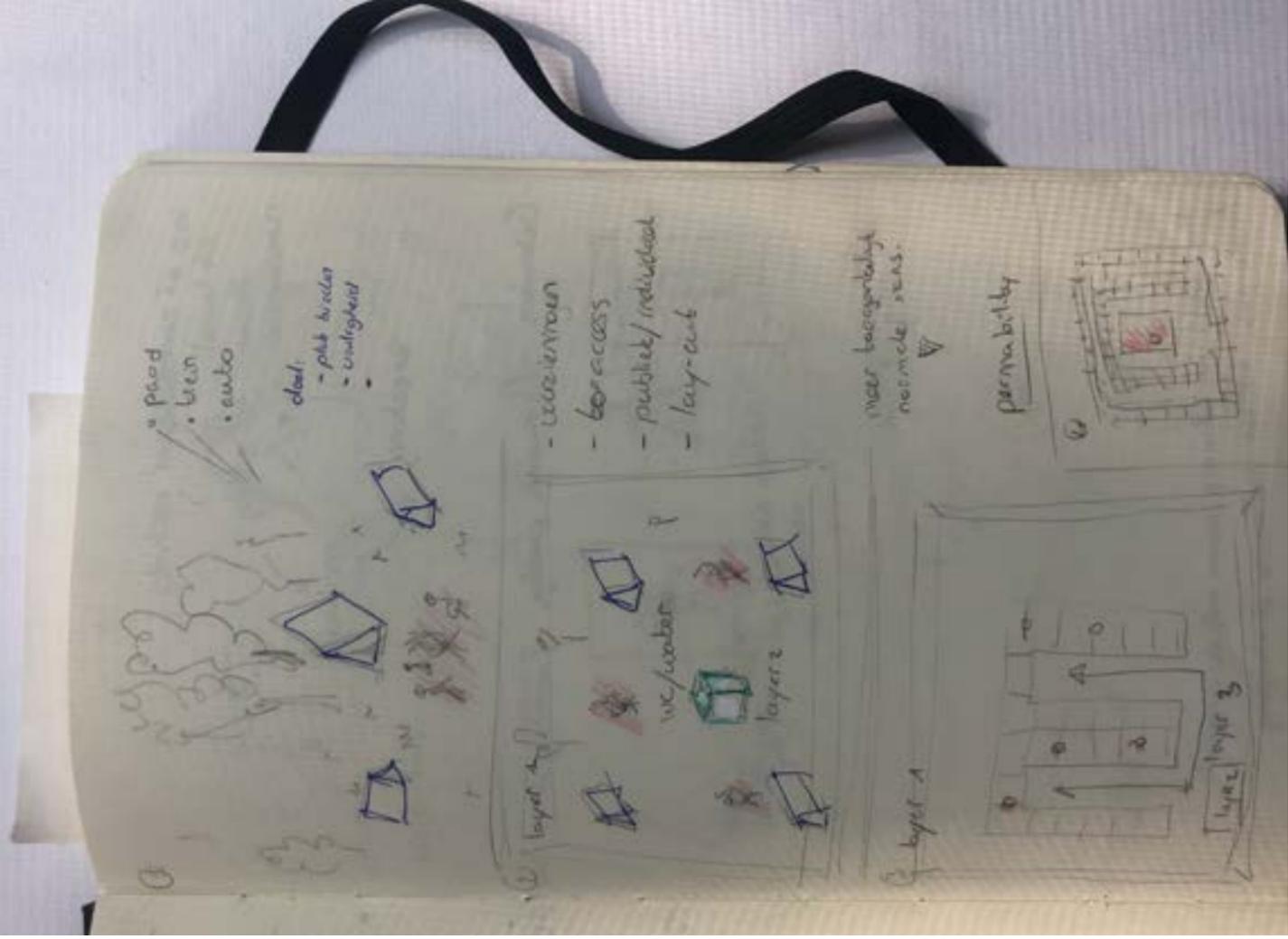
Bos / Struikbosbeheer onderhoud voorzien?

Wat gebeurt er als je lang hier zou verblijven? Het creëren momenten → bij als eben op roedel. Het kap van herbevoeld als voedselbos

Project in enige zin ook een paradox omdat het enige van een huwelijk speelt in wildernis

↳ wilde ervaring brengen in kunstmatig natuur

Waarom materialiteit is er gekken naar hoe een kampier verblijft om er in deze context uit zou kunnen zien.



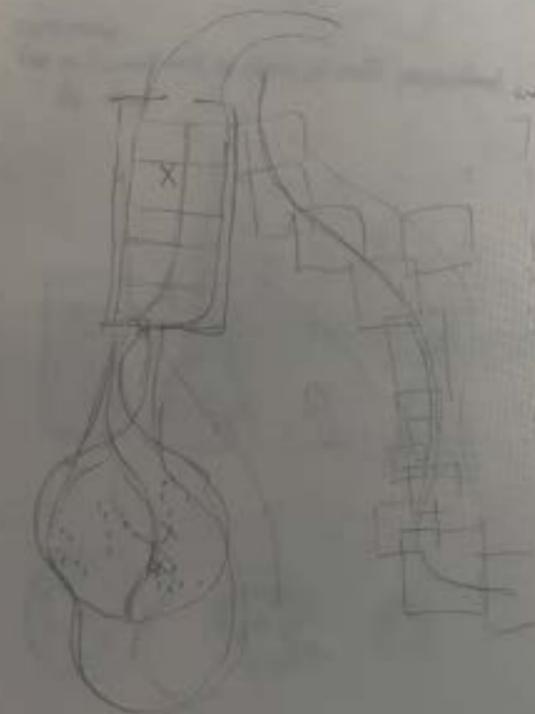
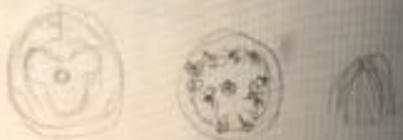
analogous to the ceremony of camping

↳ adjective

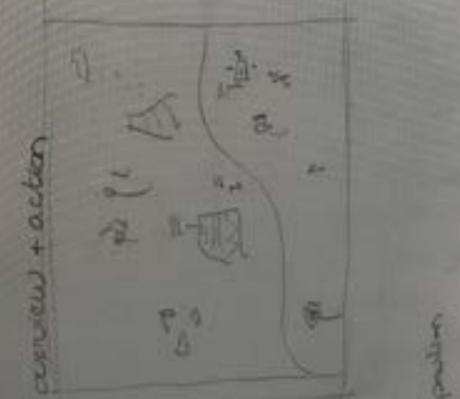
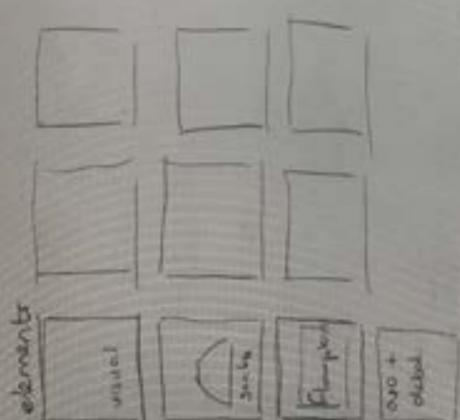
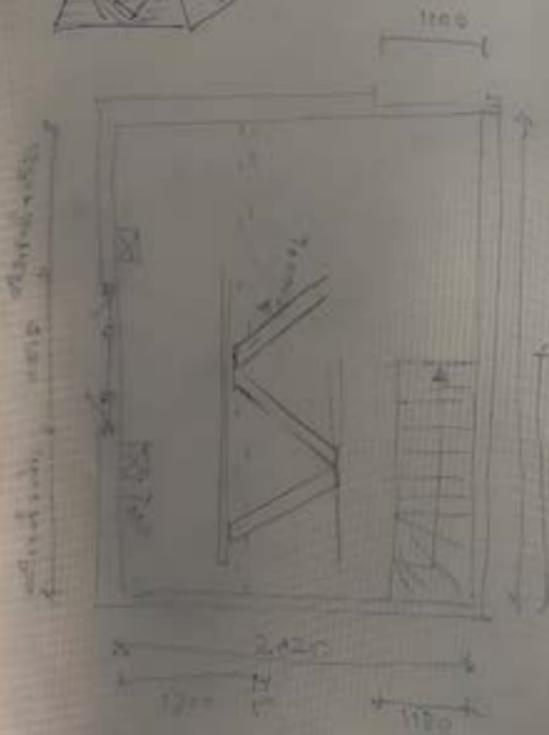
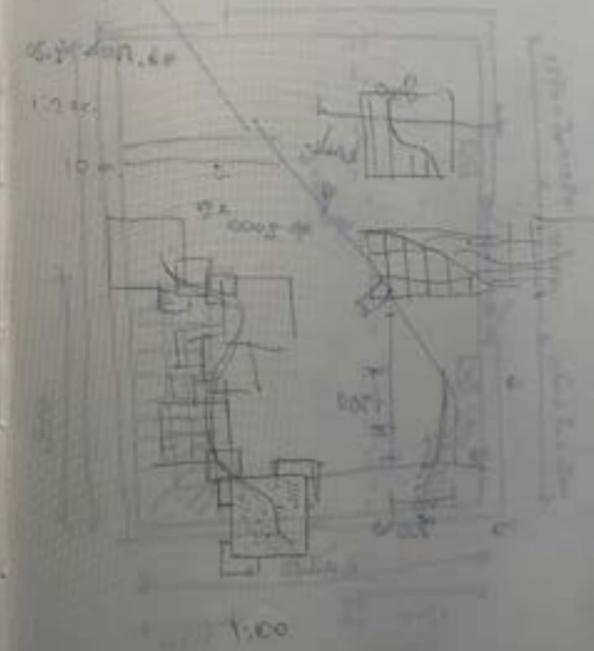
comparable in certain respects, typically in a way which makes clearer the nature of the things compared.

ceremony

↳ a formal act or series of acts prescribed by ritual.



- re-connecting with landscape (withdrawal from society)
- temperen stond oot het dichtst bij de natuur
- uit analyse blijkt dat kampcomplex een universele structuur is
- moderne campsite is contrast.
- bivouac



entry position



- generel overview of campsite
- input/output making/entry user
- specific elements zoom-in

- Hertzog en de Meuron.
- Layout → waarom deze layout
 - ↳ bijv. oriëntatie en capaciteit
 - ↳ limiet?
 - beste wakkervoorwaarden
 - wat is het hart
 - misschien vanuit oogpunt
 - biodiversiteit
 - gebruik
- Afstand → op welke afstand herken je elkaar nog niet anoniem worden.
- Hoe wordt het bar pikke gemiddeld?
- Conserveren van hout voorkomen
 - ↳ onderhoud

