THE COMMON GROUNDS OF RADIO KOOTWIJK

was even considered the centre of the world. In the village, a column with a globe topped by a ly developing future. Due to ongoing developments in our communications, the consideration large star on the spot where Radio Kootwijk is located symbolises this. With the loss of all func- and visability of communications is rapidly reduced. The Dutch communications landscape has tion of the transmitter park, the importance of preservation has been lost. This once important many highlights, including the village and radio station of the same name, Radio Kootwijk. This

With the disappearance of the village's transmitting function, many buildings have lost their rical value. function. Many non-residential properties stand or have stood empty. Over the past decades several attempts have been made to redevelop the village without success. In 2020, the state Since the radio station fell out of use due to technical innovation, the location has lost its funccouncil permanently revoked the nature permit for the plans that existed there. This means tion and is a subject of debate between its ecological and cultural historical importance. that an impasse has currently been reached in the debate concerning developments at Radio At the time of construction in the 1920s, this location on the Hoge Veluwe was chosen because Stagnation means regression and in this case the site needs a new purpose to remain healty. area is one of the most-preserved nature reserves in the Netherlands with the heavily protec-Repurposing means giving an existing buildings a new/different function. That way it does not ted Natura 2000 status. end up empty and it is not demolished; it gets a second life. At this location, it just doesn't want to succeed in taking a new path; for years, people have Radio Kootwijk is an intriguing location with a lot of character, which has not lost its visibility

With the loss of the broadcasting function of the radio station, the village has changed, em- and regain its former status as cultural hotspot of The Netherlands. ployment decreased and many buildings belonging to the radio station are suffering from vacancy and decay. With the loss of the connecting factor in the village, there is no unity anymore. A clear division can be drawn between residential functions and the former broadcasting compex. The buildings belonging to this transmitting compex appear as clusters in the landscape without currently marking a defined domain. This was once different; the complex used to be a visible unity marked by the imposing buildings and transmitter masts. This lack of unity was created by the loss of communication and can also be restored by communication.

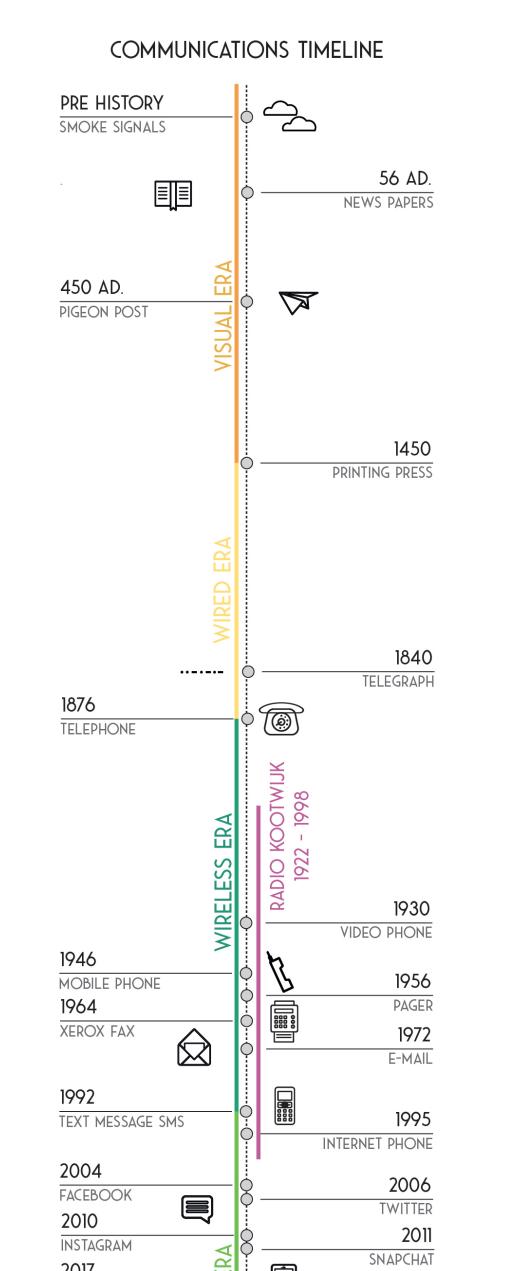
of communications but also a piece of cherished Dutch nature. In 1920, the Hoge Veluwe was chosen as the location for the transmitter park because of its high altitude and little chance of interference of radio traffic. At the time, little to no consideration was given to the impact on nature, but today the area around Radio Kootwijk is a Natura 2000 area protected by the national There are thus supporters and opponents of the development of the area, in this a deadlock has been reached that needs to be broken in the interest of the cultural and historical va-

Staatsbosbebeer as supporter of the development play a major role in this.

For billions of years people have communicated through signals, gestures and written script. Our forms of communication are embedded in our culture and unconsciously influenced by time and environment. To understand each other, we need to understand our methods of communication on. For example, the western community may not be able to understand African tribes and older generation may not understand younger generation due to the differences in communication we have been taught or developed.

lue. Parties such as the Stichting Werkgroep Milieuzorg Apeldoorn (SWMA) as opponent and

There is a lot of intolerance in the world, people do not understand each other and their motives. Communication is key in this, the developments of communication over the years unconsciously creates a gap. The gap between generations who do and do not use new/different media as means of communication. Are things moving too fast for some people or do we not want to adapt? I think that through experiences, this gap can be closed, or at least bridged. By getting to know each other's forms of communication and investing in understanding, we become aware of the issues and more tolarable.



A DETAILED HISTORY OF FORMS OF COMMUNICATION

Radio station Radio Kootwijk was once the centre of our country's technical development and The cultural history of communication in the Netherlands has a distinguished past and a rapidvillage in the middle of the Hoge Veluwe, whose sole purpose was to enable communication with overseas transport and colonies in the 1920's, has great symbolic, architectural and histo-

of its high altitude in the Netherlands and the absence of possible interference. But now, this

unlike communications. Radio Kootwijk its survival is uncertain but with its past it's the perfect domain to make culture and nature co-exist. Doing so Radio Kootwijk will become future-proof

NATURE AND COMMUNICATION-CULTURE ARE COMPLEMENTARY, ONE ENHANCING THE OTHER. THE FORMER BROADCASTING COMPLEX IS BROUGHT BACK TOGETHER FORMING AN ENTITY THAT MAKES THE JOURNEY OF RADIO KOOTWIJK ITS HISTO-

ROOF STRUCTURE + DOME

1958 - 1961 All roofs were fitted with insulation and new **1958 - 1961** The original steel frames/windows were re-

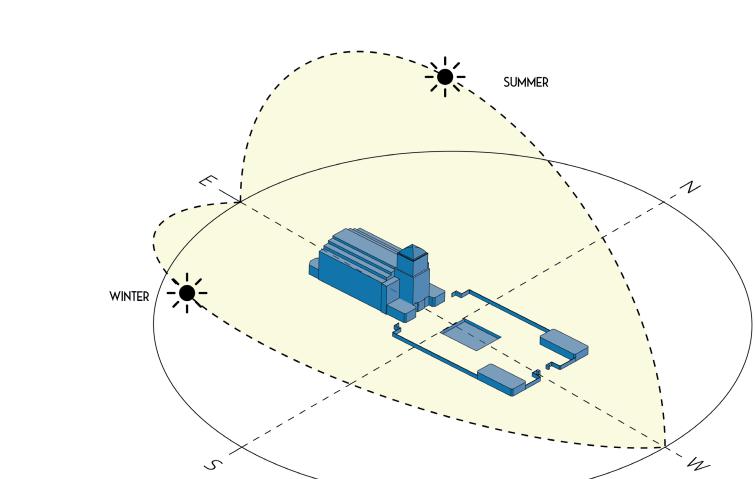
placed with shock concrete windows and fitted with insula-

skylights in the vertical parts of the machine hall's stepped followed, the steel windows still had a thinner style extra roof were also sealed and covered with the new roofing. 2004 For the filming of the movie Mindhunters in Building

Hendrik van den Eijnde's relief above the entrance and the

The trusses have also been given a different colour, more sculptural work, all labelled as iconic and therefore highly 7 NON-LOADBEARING INNER STRUCTURES

4) CONCRETE FINISHES then finished with a granite textured plaster. Besides that possibly the motivation could have been the exposure of he reinforcement, which seems very unlikely because of the 3.5 cm concrete margin that was included during con-



ANALYSIS OF BUILDING A, WITH REGARD TO BUILDING ORIENTATION AND DAYLIGHT ENTRANCE.

For a public function, the entry of sufficient daylight is extremely important. Radio Kootwijk's iconic Building A is oriented from west to east, with its front façade facing west. This means that in the former transmitter hall, daylight access during the day will be greatest on the left (south) side of the building. This offers opportunities for exhibition and recepti- interior, but also that it is a great landmark. Visitors will see Building A from the wide suron functions in the transmitter hall; the atmosphere created by the large windows and the roundings, marking the area and visitors will immediately know where they need to be. concrete portals is enchanting and eminently suitable for exhibition and reception.



From 1958 to 1961, some major interventions took place on building Based on the study, it appears that the entire complex including its annexes and the water tower. The motivation for these large-sca- annexes and the water tower is of image-defining importanle interventions was twofold. Firstly, there were many elements that ce. In my opinion, the monumental value is very high given the clearly needed maintenance, but there was also an urge to give Buil- past and the iconic nature of the complex as a whole. Only the

non-original alterations after 1958 are of lesser value. Everything that happened before that including the modifications during the Second World War are of inestimable historical value.

halfway up the major style layout. The current window frames are therefore no longer original.

A, large parts of the interior were painted green. The ceiling eagle displayed on the rear facade are refined details of of the machine hall was sprayed with a soundproofing layer. the building. In the interior, we find several such reliefs and pink than the original cream colour.

bitumen and sprinkled with fine gravel. In the process, the ting glazing. Here, the original window layout was partially

altered from their original state during restoration all alterations have been made to the interior. The rooms as work, both elements remain highly iconic and image they exist today were added later at various stages and thus defining. Both the dome and the stepped roof are of are not original. With this, this has no monumental value.

1960 The entire building was sprayed with concrete and struction, it probably had to do with aesthetics. A smooth nonochrome and sleek finish was preferred at the time to the originally robust, bush-hammered facade drawn with

DEMARCATION OF BUILDING A IN ITS SURROUNDINGS, VISIBILITY AND VIEW FROM A GREAT DISTANCE.

SIGHT AND VISIBILITY

A big opportunity for the building is its visibility, Building A and Water Tower Both designed by Jules Luthmann are the tallest buildings in the wide surroundings as far as Amersfoort. This means that it offers a great overview of the natural surroundings from the buildings

THE HISTORY OF THE LANDSCAPE

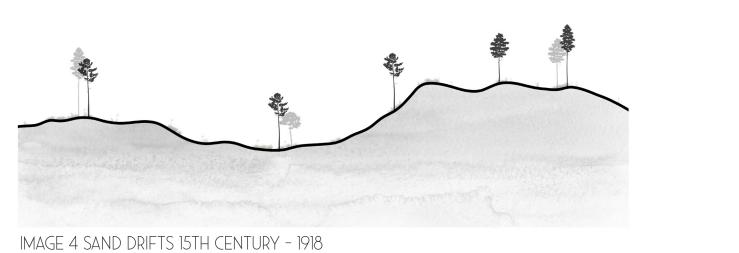
We don't have forests like this in the Netherlands anymore.



Large parts of the Veluwe consist of moraines from the Saale Ice Age. These height differences and plains were created by advancing ice from the north that pushed the ground ahead of it by the weight of the ice.

IMAGE 2 PRIMEVAL FORESTS UP TO 5000 BC The area where Radio Kootwijk is now located looked like a primeval forest, these are so-called pre-human forests without any human influences.

IMAGE 3 HEATHER MOORLAND 5000 BC - 15TH CENTURY Due to the demand for building materials and firewood, large parts of the forests



were cleared, creating a lush moorland landscape between the woodlands.

Gradually the heather moorland was used for more agricultural activities. Herds of sheep were grazing on the planes, the sandy soil gradually lost its cohesion. Eventually the landscape transformed into a sand drift...

IMAGE 5 FUNCTIONING BROADCASTING STATION 1918 - 19 74 During the high days of the broadcast station, the environment was an interesting

emulsion of advanced technology and the lush green landscape.

Today's landscape and village is a pale shadow of what it was like in its height days. The contrasts between nature and technology are blurred and hardly visible. This makes the whole thing less telling compared to what it used to be. Due to the distances between the structures and the vast surroundings, the complex seems to float in the landscape.



IMAGE 7 POSSIBLE FUTURE IMPRESSION As has become clear from developments and the history of this well-known part

of the Netherlands, everything we do and see is only temporary. What is going to result from my design will be so too. It is important to me that the site gets the podium it deserves and that Radio Kootwijk once again becomes the communication icon it once was. All this without making permanent changes to the monumental structures and nature. The fragmented landscape will regain cohesion through the domain that my design will demarcate.

Radio Kootwijk is an experience due to the variety of nature and cultural hotspots around The program is located within the existing structure of Radio Kootwijk. By using only already the former broadcasting station. The concept is interesting for multiple target groups. Lovers paved roads and existing properties, the natural environment will not be affected any further of culture nature and technology come together at this location, creating a high degree of than it already is at this point. In the current situation, it is easy for visitors to deviate from cross-pollination. The various aspects make it profitable due to the large influx of public. existing routes with which the area is further and further affected by humans. For this reason, I This public must be managed as the area is home to numerous special plant and bird species for visitors to deviate from the route.

that use the heath to breed and live off the special soil composition that this heathland has. V sitors must move through the area like ghosts and not leave tracks that nature cannot restore The route to be walked by visitors is about 400 metres long until Building A where the main itself. Only the already used land can be used in this case. This means that Radioweg remains event takes place. Whitin this journey there are several points of interest ranging from vantage nature can recover around the former transmitting station.

BUILDING A

the landscape than ever before and will be warmed up to all the themes to be experienced bition has a sequence which keeps the visitor involved in the event or subject. In the case of (communication, culture, nature). When the visitors reach Building A they are able to reimainsert becomes the crown jewel of Radio Kootwijk.

extremely interesting for different layers of our society with interests in technology, culture formation and interesting objects) they encounter. These pieces have a direct link to the hethe most stunning natural surroundings. Nature and culture are both art in its own way. The to enter the heath and continue on their way. concept is that one does not exclude the other, despite the area having Natura 2000 status. Visitors can visit and experience the landscape and monument in a concious and sustainable

RADIO KOOTWIJK - THE SURROUNDINGS

PROGRAM AND SEQUENCE

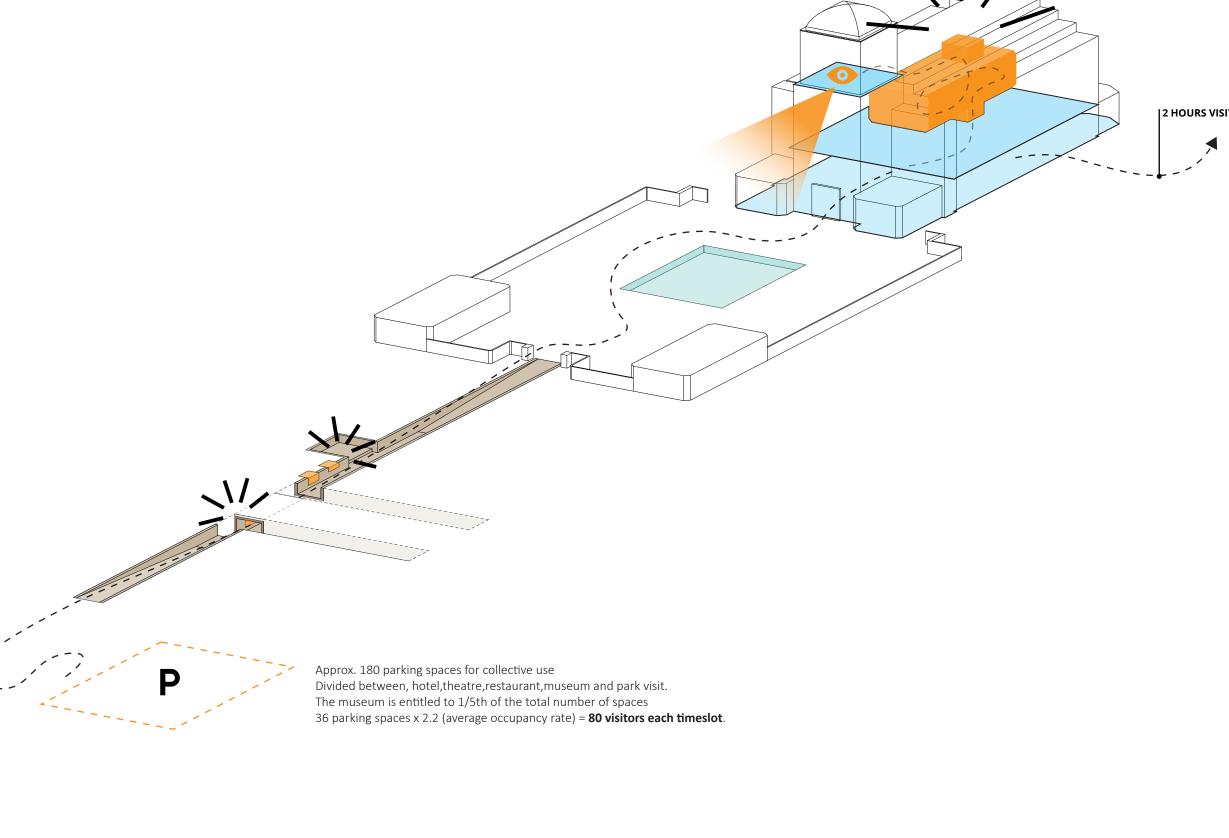
the main entrance route but is modified in a way that visitors can no longer cause damage and points to exhibition "gems" as a teaser for the main exhibition in the inserted exhibit in Buil-The route to the broadcast station will be a unique experience where visitors get even closer to Visits to various exhibitions and experiences over the past period have proven that every exhi-

gine their view upon the impact we have. The building will provide space for an observatory state. In many public situations, the visitor is occupied only with his mobile device. This leaves overlooking the undisturbed heathland to conclude their journey. The former transmitter room the visitor cut off from the real subject. The sequence starting at the beginning of the trensh of Building A will become a visitor experience with changing functions where the exhibition ensures that the visit detaches the visitor from his or her daily state and is really able to experi-Radio Kootwijk lies in the middle of one of the most important protected nature reserves in The sequence brings the visitor back to basics by getting closer to nature and the basics. the Netherlands, the Hoge Veluwe. This area has been classified as a Natura 2000 area where Through signal loss, the visitor is alone with his or her experience. On their way to the former

many valuable and endangered flora and fauna have taken up residence. This makes the area transmitting station, the visitor is stimulated to think through the "gems" (displays with inand nature. Usually, the subjects of nature, culture and technology do not go hand in hand athland they see at the observation points along the route. Once they arrive at Building A, they but in the new Radio Kootwijk, exhibiting natural and cultural beauty is brought together. This can use some free facilities or enter into the full experience at the museum suspended in the is because of the alienating contrasts the location offers, high-tech and cultural structures in transmitter room. After completing the full route, the visitor will have enough self-awareness

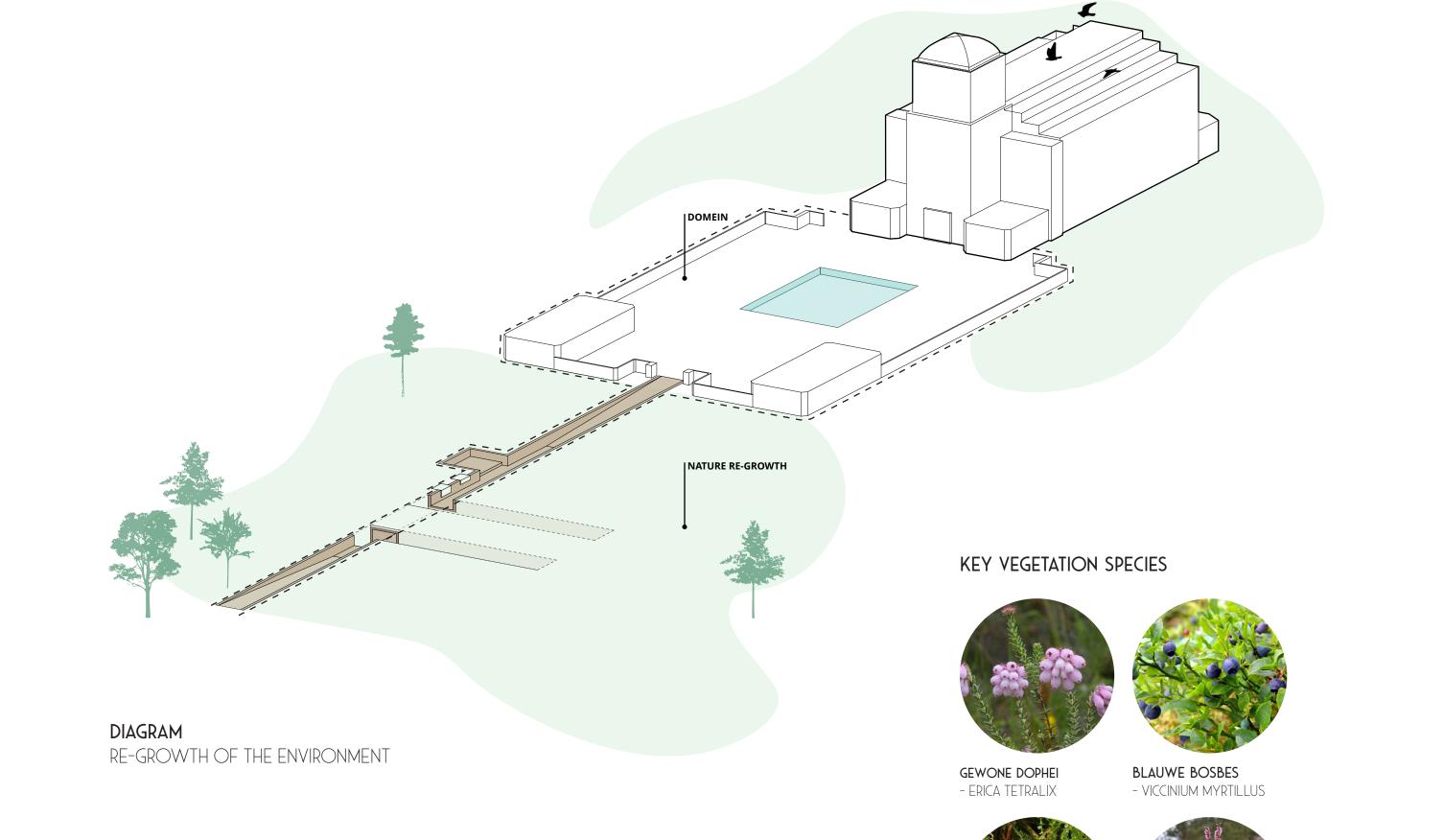
RECOVERING ENVIRONMENT

VISITORS (PARKING - EXPERIENCE) JOURNEY



DIAGRAMFUNCTIONALITY (PAID - FREE VISITS)

THE JOURNEY THE VISITOR TAKES MENTALLY



THE ENVIRONMENT - SHIFTING SAND MOORS WITH SHRUB HEATHER

over shrub heath may fall under this habitat type.

the contrary, a lichen-rich variant may occur.

THE ENVIRONMENT - RARE BIRD SPECIES

portant to maintain it and even improve its quality.

ked Shrike (A338) Shrike (A340).

Shrub heaths comprise vegetation with dwarf shrubs on dry sandy soils in inland shifting

sands. These shifting sands were formed by re-suspension of top soil, especially after the late

Middle Ages. The soils are dry, acidic and very low in nutrients and calcium. They belong to

the so-called dune lowlands and flat lowlands. Hardly any or no podzolic profiles have deve-

loped yet and the soil has not yet or only superficially been de-ironed. Shrub heath (Calluna

an important role, for example bilberry (Vaccinium myrtillus) or, on northern slopes, red

Vegetation dominated by grasses (wood-rush) or scrub (broom, gorse) may alternate with

The shifting sand moors with shrub heather area around Kootwijk belongs to the habitat o

several special birds. These include the Natura 2000 listed species; Nightjar (A224), Turnbull

These species thrive on the semi acidic and calcareous soils of the heathland. Some of these

bird species use burrows of small rodents on this heather area to nest in. For the birds and

small rodents, this heathland is an indispensable part of their ecosystem. It is therefore im-

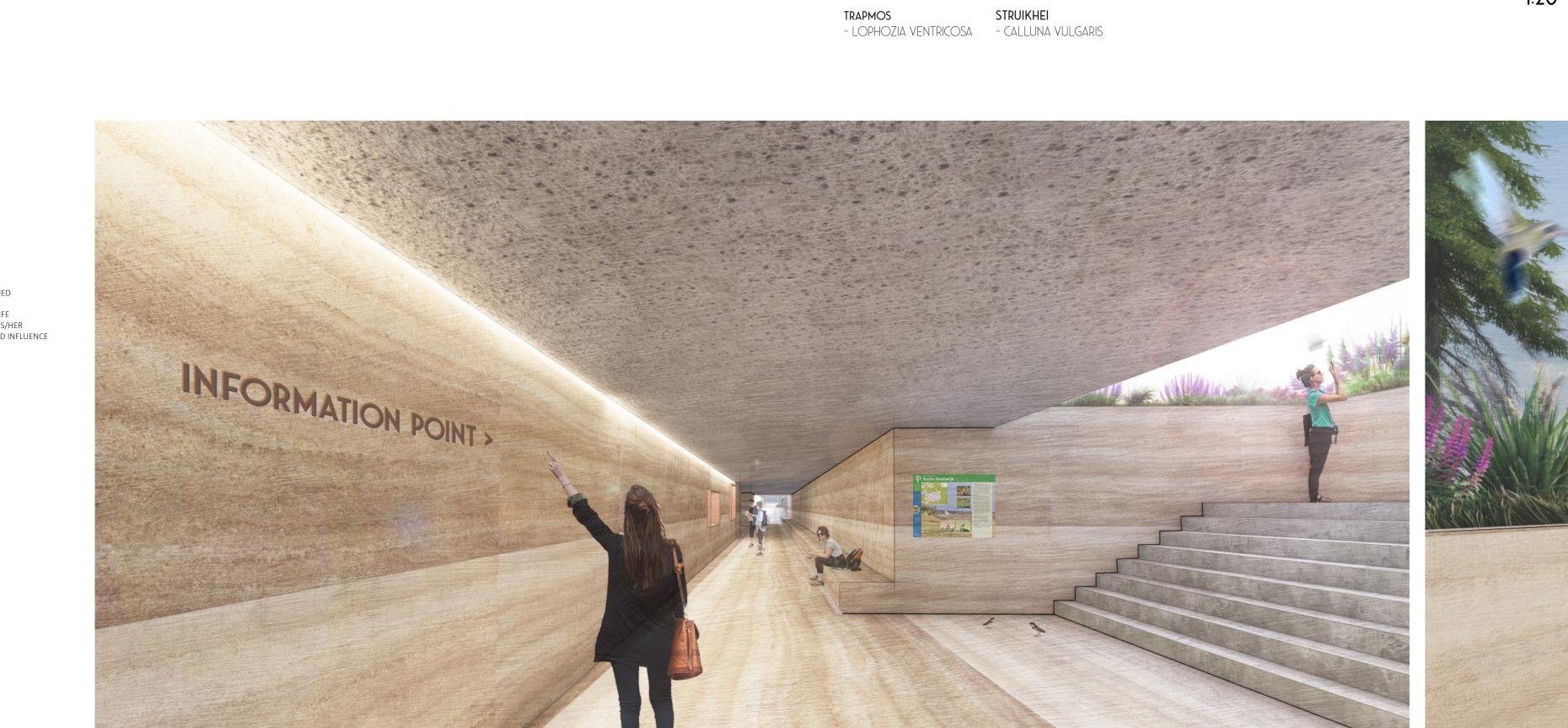
(A223), Skylark (A2460), Tawny Pipit (A255), Stonechat (A276), Wheatear (A277) and Red-bac-

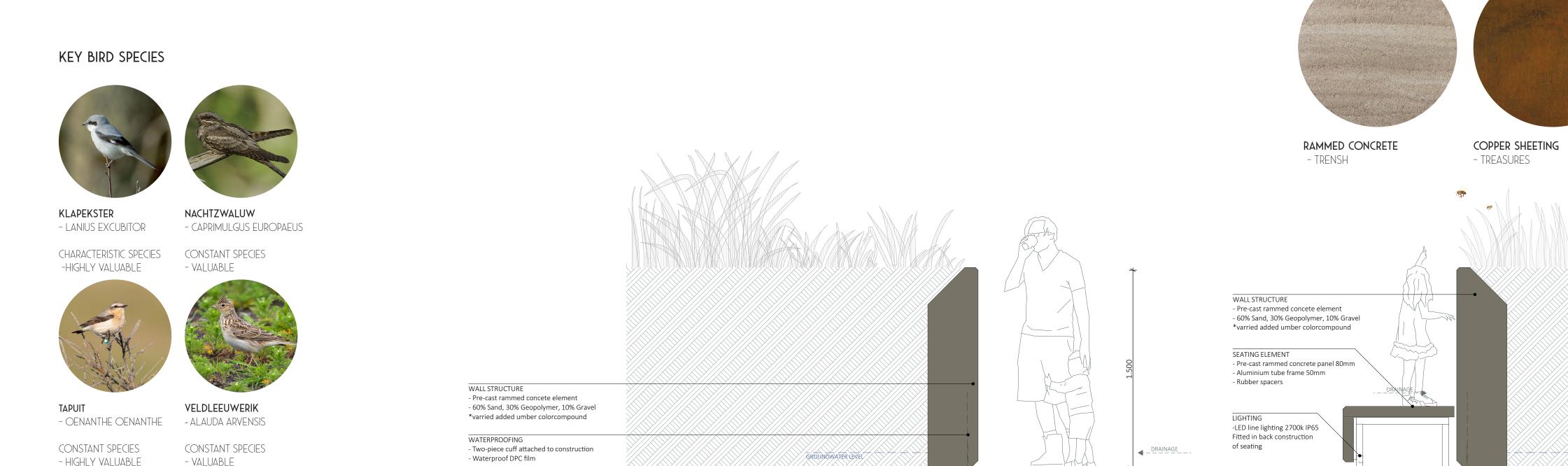
the dwarf shrub vegetation, forming small-scale mosaics. On steep north-facing slopes with a

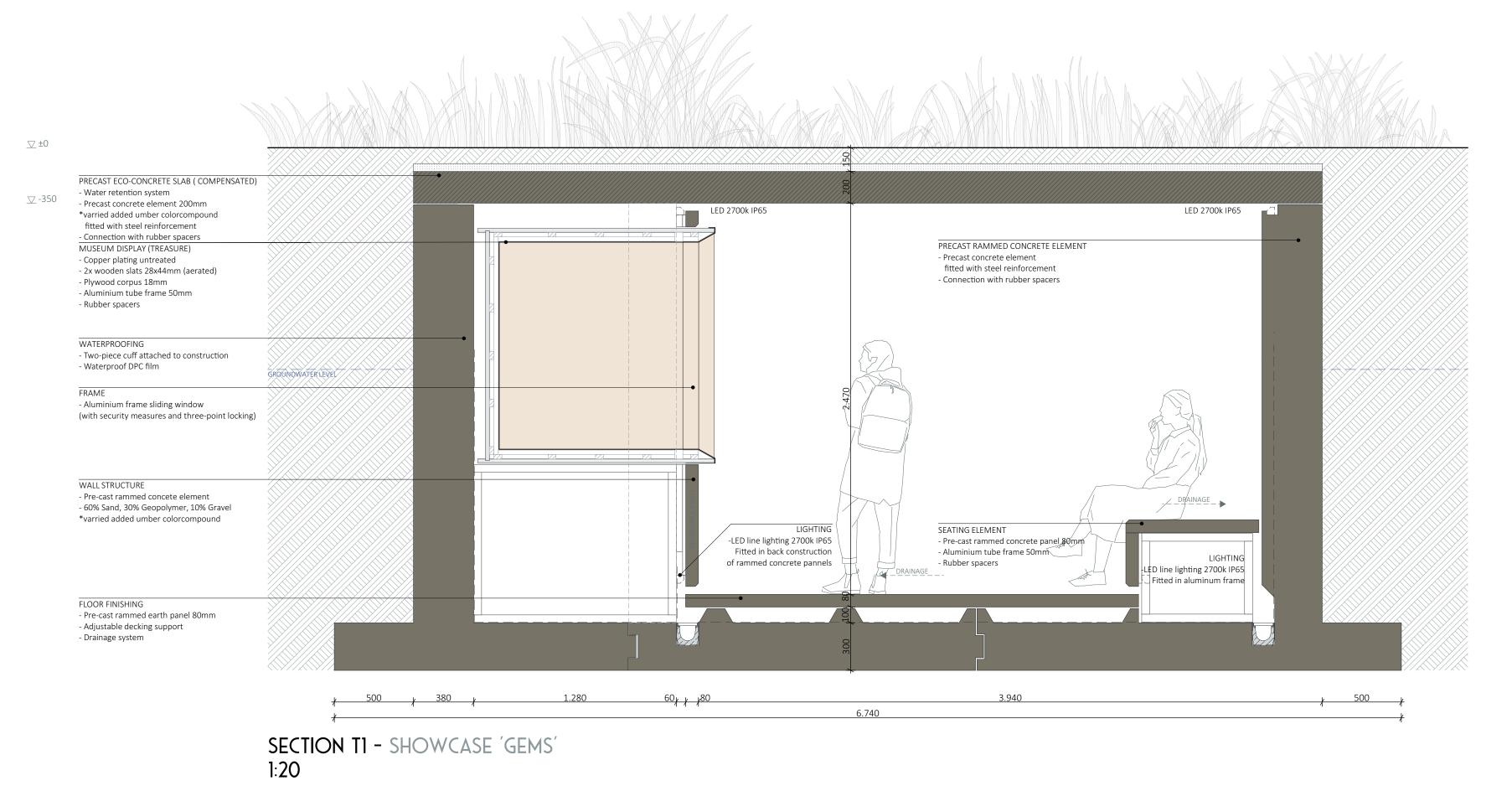
more humid microclimate, a mossy heathland form may occur, while on expansive slopes, on

vulgaris) usually predominates in the shifting sand heaths. Other dwarf shrubs can also play

ilberry (Vaccinium vitis-idaea). Even places where common heath (Erica tetralix) dominates







<u>∤ 500 ∤ 380 ∤ 500 ∤</u>





RECESSED ACCESS TO FORMER BROADCASTING SITE RADIO KOOTWIJK

DISPLAY- NATURE & LANDSCAPE

Models of breeding behaviour of protected birds Example :Skylark breeding in rabbit burrows in moorland

DISPLAY- NATURE & LANDSCAPE

Information about the origin of the veluwe in the penultimate Ice Age, also known as the Saalien

OBSERVATION STAGES

SEATING ELEMENT - ELEVATION FOR CHILDREN

DISPLAY- CULTURE AND COMMUNICATION

DISPLAY- HISTORY & CULTURE

Digitally staged timeline of successive means of communication From smoke signal to brain implant (projection)

VISUAL - SCENIC SECTION WHERE THE VISITOR IS AT EYE LEVEL WITH THE ENVIRONMENT. **VISUAL** - SUBTERRANEAN PASSAGE UNDERNEATH HEATHLAND.



T2 DETAILD SECTION 1:20

25.360 x 25.460 x 7.820 190_k x 4.420 190_k x 7.820 x 2.460 x 25.360 350_{y y} 2.070 y 5.210 450_{y y} 1.760 y 190 2.595 125_{yy} 1.480 y 1.760 y 450 5.210 y 2.070 y 350 24.660 550_{//} 7.730 1.760 1.760 1.760 1.760 7.730 550_{//} 7.730 EXISTING CRANE -Historic relic turned in to use GLASS SLIDING WALL (CAN BE OPENED) - transparent wall where AR projections are visible on landscape -can be opened for supply of large elements via existing crane FORMER TRANSMITTER HALL (free access) AUGMENTED REALITY EXHIBIT WHAT IS NEXT? HISTORICAL CONNECTION - Space reserved for future developments CROSSING TO EXISTING BALCONY WINDOW FRAMES - Maintain and preserve original window frames - Changing location for catering operators - Seasonal pitch - Accessible and open to the public (free access - Adapt to safety standards - apply new fall protection on window side 1.3 STAIRS NORTH EXISTING STAIRWELLS - Non-invasive maintenance - In use as access to transmitter room and its temporary infill - Return route from museum insert ARTIST AND RECIDENCE 0.5 MIXED USE (rentable) Opp: 43 m² THIRD FLOOR - VIEWING DECK AND BALCONY FIRST FLOOR - FORMER TRANSMITTER HALL

FINAL DESIGN

- Birch Plexwood slat varnished with priming oil 20mm

- Glass panel laminated and fitted with copper webbing

- Birch Plexwood slat varnished with priming oil 20mm

- Glass panel laminated and fitted with copper webbing

- Birch Plexwood boards wear-resistant treated 18 mm

Stainless steel drill wood nut-bolt connection

- Laminated truss varnished with priming oil

- Laminated truss varnished with priming oil

- Glass bond gap sealing

between foils 10mm

between foils 10mm

