

DUTCH LIGHT, DUTCH LANDSCAPE

Experience of the Dutch Landscape

Dutch Light is an artists' colony consisting of four buildings in the Dutch landscape of the Nieuwkoopse Plassen. The architecture frames the landscape, highlights the qualities and steers the view of the artist. The spatial interventions in the project deal between the artist and the landscape. The project is an ode to the Dutch landscape where I grew up. It is inspired by the painters of the Haagse School which went into the landscape to paint the famous Dutch light in this landscape.

Dutch Light

Dutch light is about the experience of the landscape. The special "Dutch light" is perceptible by a number of specific elements that are related to the geographic location of the Netherlands. The rapidly changing cloudy sky, the endless horizon in the flat landscape, the abundance of water that acts like a mirror and reflects the light and the humid atmosphere that diffuses the light.

The Buildings

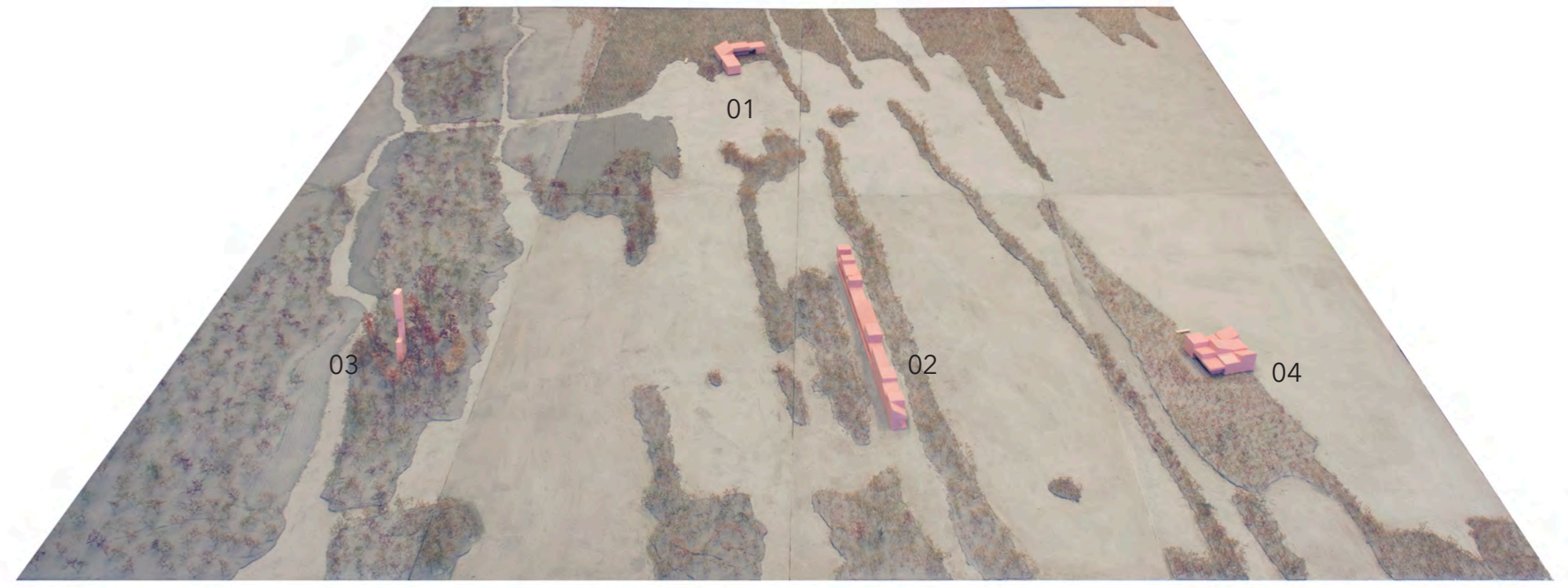
The artists' colony in the Nieuwkoopse Plassen consists of four buildings that form a landscape ensemble. The four buildings enable artists to work and stay in full concentration for one season. Here they exchange the impression gained from the landscape with the public that occasionally sets foot in the colony.

The four buildings, a community building (corner), a studio building with seven studios (line), a studio building with one studio (tower) and a studio building with two studios (square), together form an ensemble in the landscape of the Nieuwkoopse Plassen. The various artists can withdraw completely and work in full concentration in their studio and stay with windows on the landscape, they come together in the community building.

The ensemble

The buildings stand as robust volumes in the changing landscape. Due to their design, color and material, the designs either merge with the landscape or form a contrast with it. The concrete façade with a reed imprint can weather and blend in with the changing landscape. Each building has its own shape, scale, program, spatiality and interaction with the landscape. Every intervention in the designs responds to the qualities of the specific places. From the spaces in the buildings, carefully designed windows provide a framed view of the landscape.

The cloudy skies, the light and the change of seasons continuously change the view of the peat meadow landscape of the Nieuwkoopse Plassen. The four buildings stand in this landscape, always the same and always different.

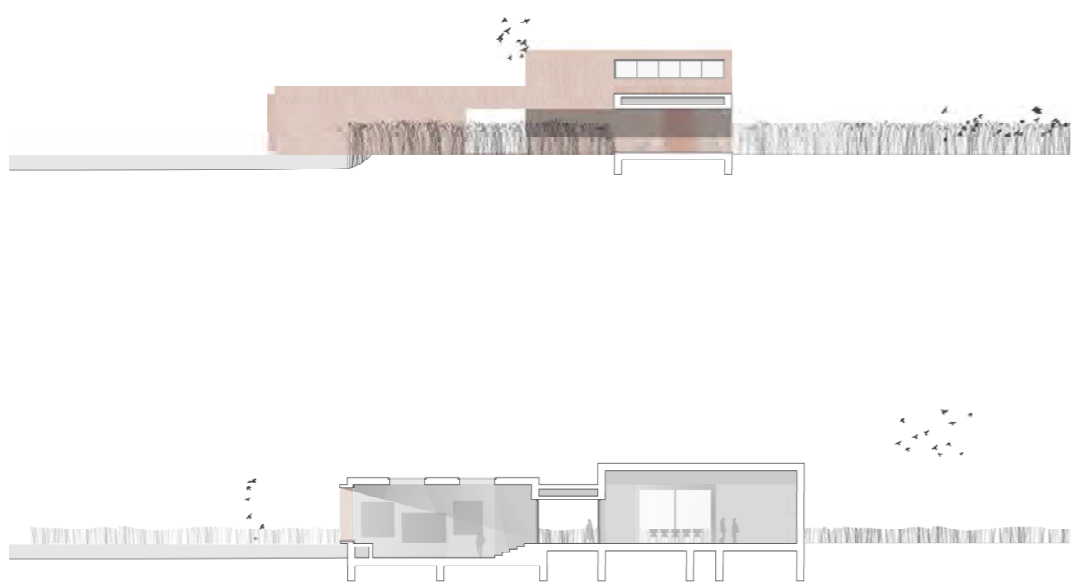
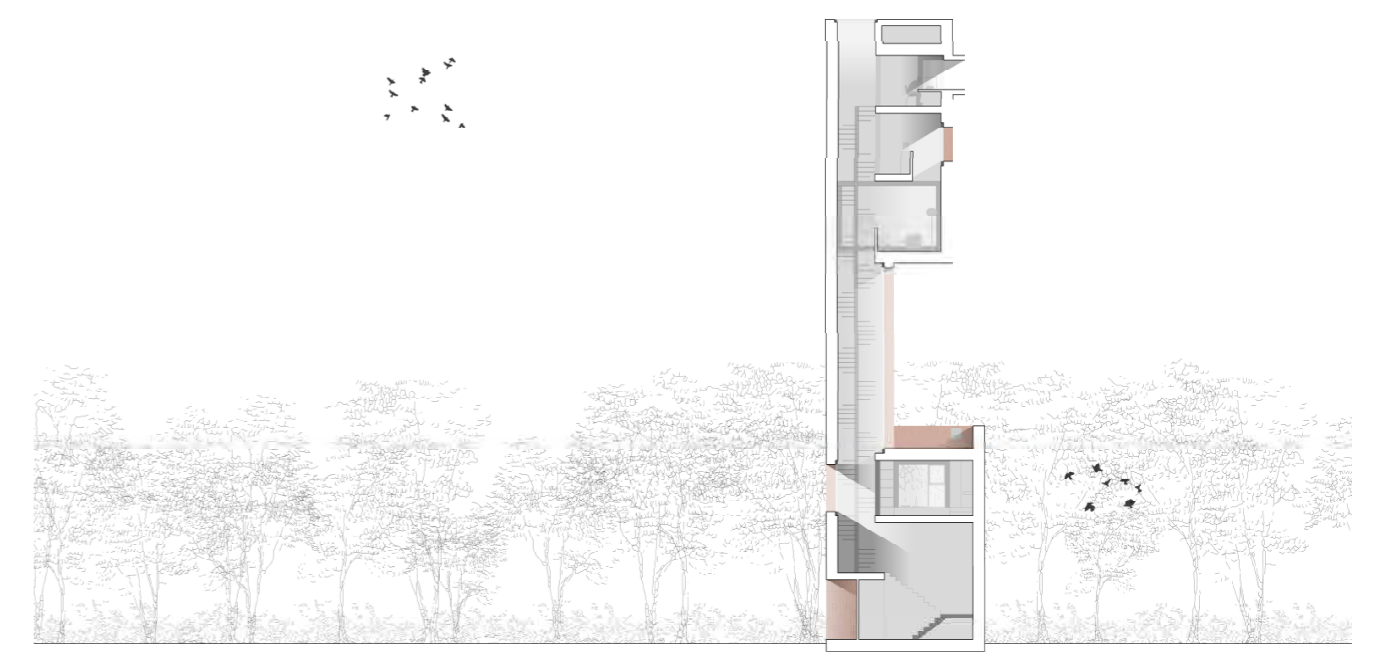


ENSEMBLE IN THE LANDSCAPE

- 01 corner - community building
- 02 line - seven studios
- 03 tower - one studio
- 04 square - two studios



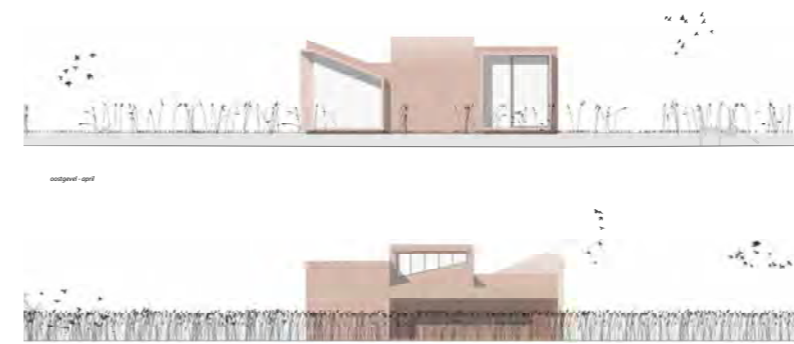
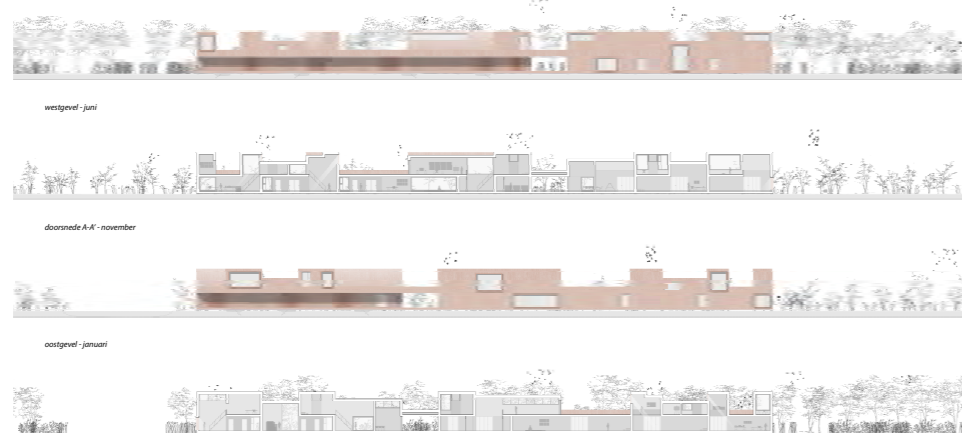
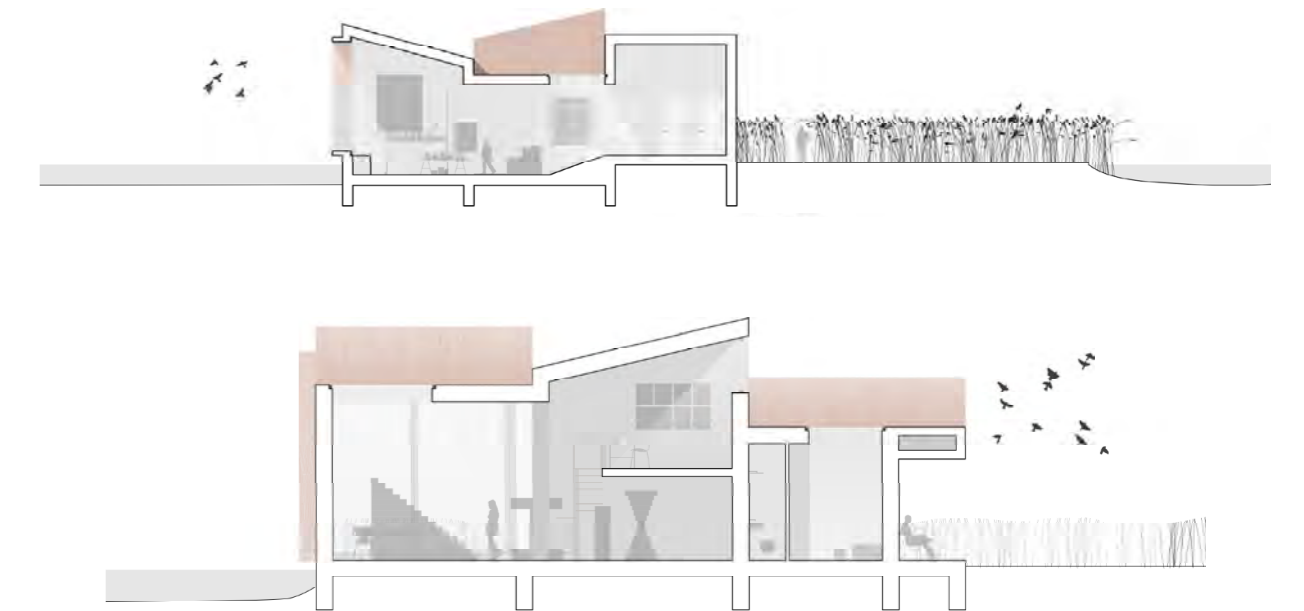
01 corner - community building



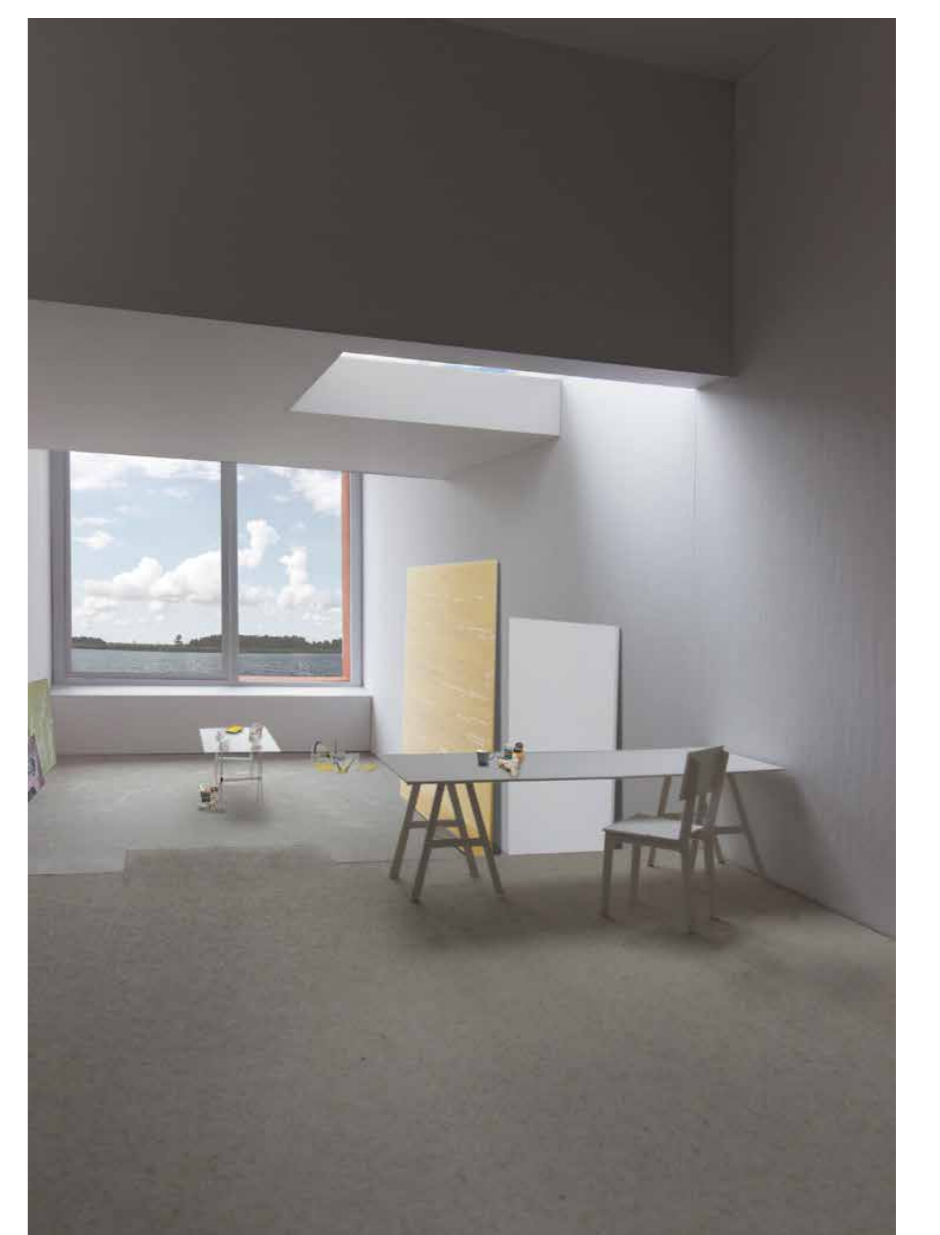
03 tower - one studio



02 line - seven studios



04 square - two studios



MATERIAL

Pink pigmented concrete with a reed stems pattern

The four buildings consist of the same material. The buildings are sculpturally designed volumes of concrete. This gives the buildings a strong character, the material stands out in the environment and thus ensures recognisability. A material that does not fit seamlessly into its environment, but also creates a certain friction, which gives the plan its own atmosphere.

A number of principles have been established with which the material must comply, a material that can undergo change, just like the landscape itself, but that retains its structural quality. A material that is not always the same, the color that blends into the landscape, or sometimes provides a contrast. A material with a certain robustness and a strong texture in which vegetation can grow, in contrast to the fragile landscape.

Exterior and Interior

The exterior of the buildings is highly recognizable with an expressive color. The pink colored concrete with the texture of the reed emphasizes the sculptural form. Frames and doors are flush with the facade and have the same color as the colored concrete, so the shape remains intact. The concrete frames that frame the landscape give the volumes accents, the other openings in the facade are set back from the facade.

The fragments represent the frames, together with the

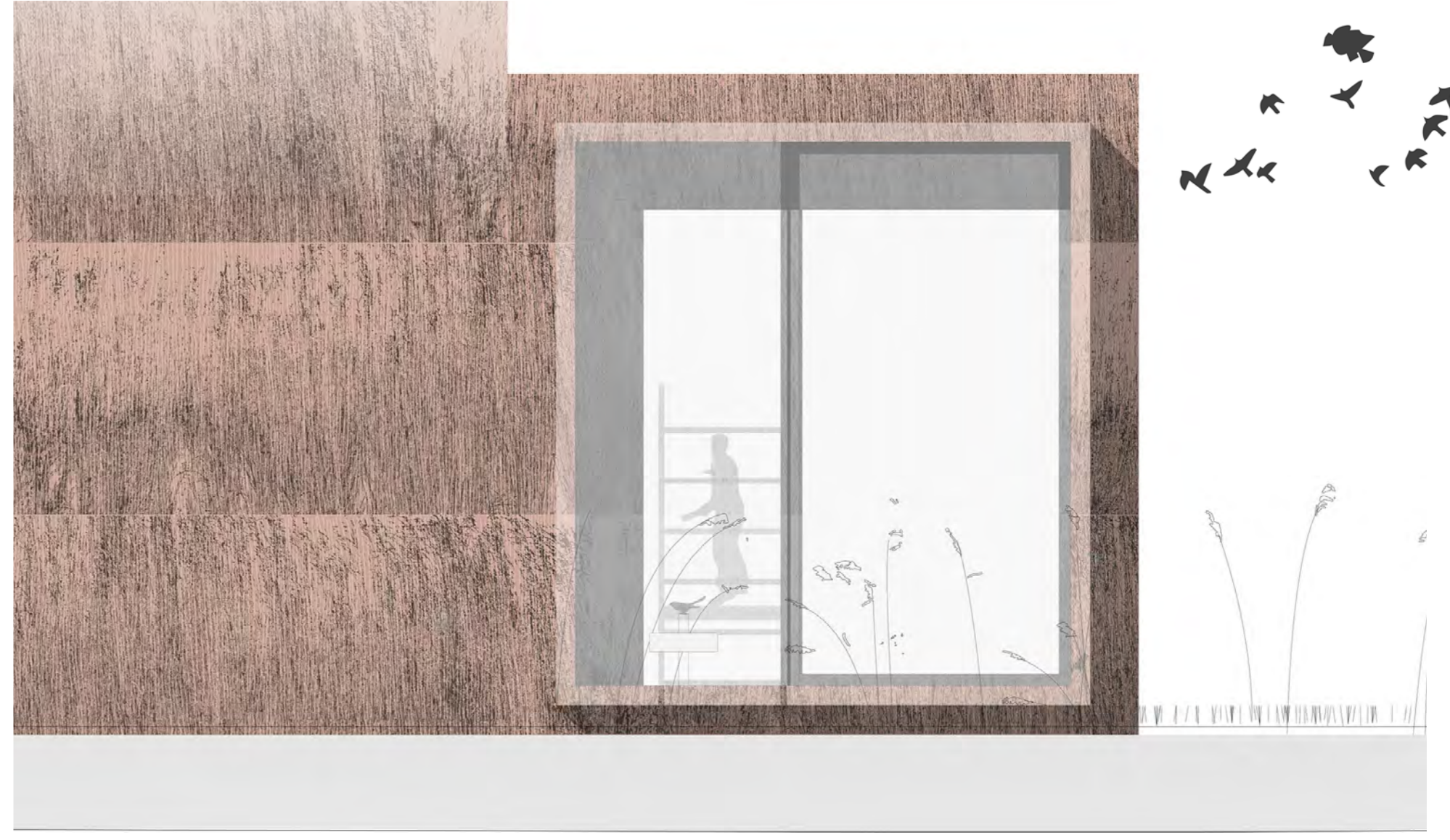
layering of the reed which you see in the facade and the patina on the facade, making it constantly changing. The sectional fragment shows the different openings, the window to the landscape and the window above eye level.

The interior of the buildings is modestly designed so that the artist is not too distracted. The walls are completely white where the artist can go about his business, hang, carpentry, paint, after the residency period it will be repainted for the next artist. The frame with which the gaze is directed to the landscape is the expressive element in the interior, the frame is made of aluminum so that it blends into the light of the landscape, after which you can see the concrete of the cantilevered frames.

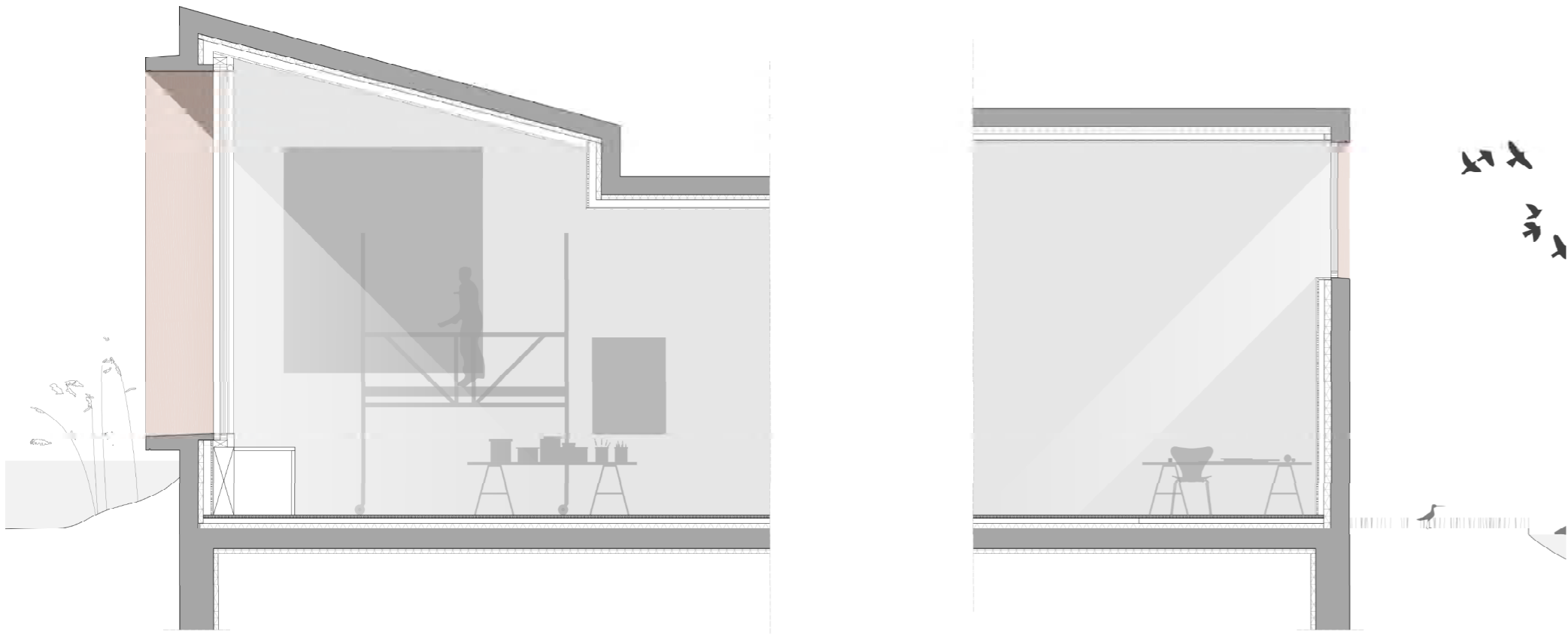
The reed

Reed from the location will be placed in the concrete formwork. Due to the grooves of the reed stems in the concrete, the building ages because there are plant residues in it, moss grows on it, patinated and is constantly subject to change.

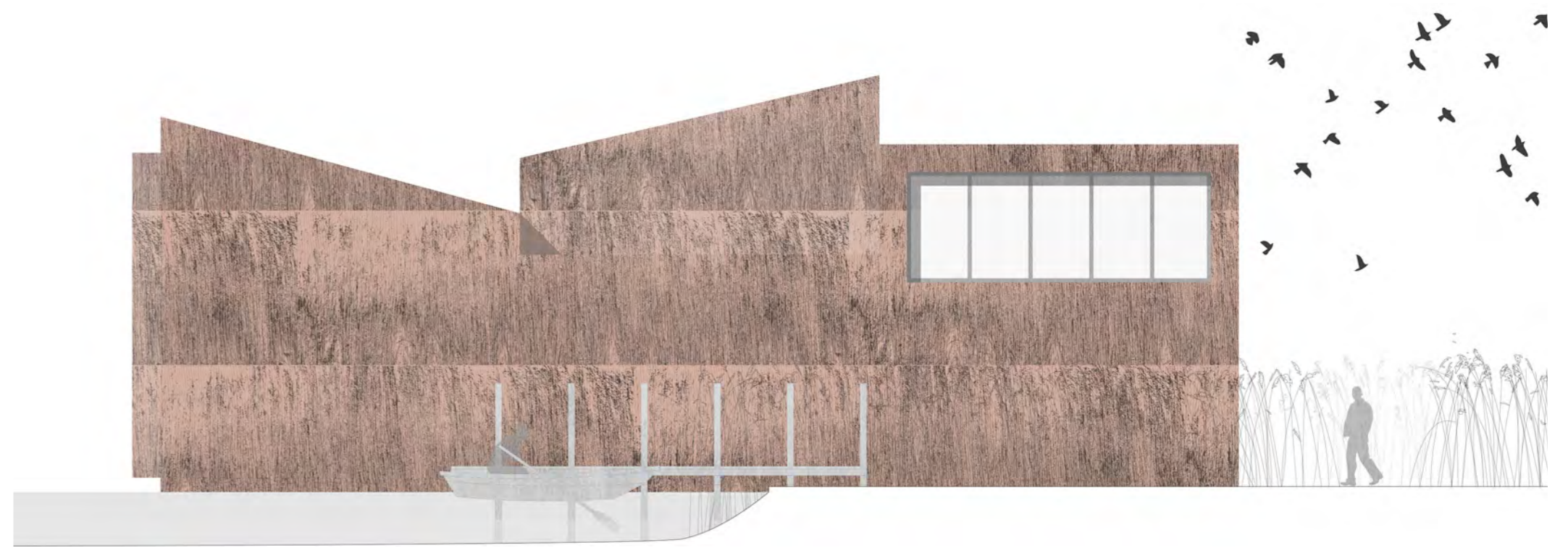
When the reed is cut after the last frost it is about 2 meters long. These lines can be seen in the facade. The reed stems are repeated up to the top to create a uniform image. Every facade is different because the reed is used directly from the location.



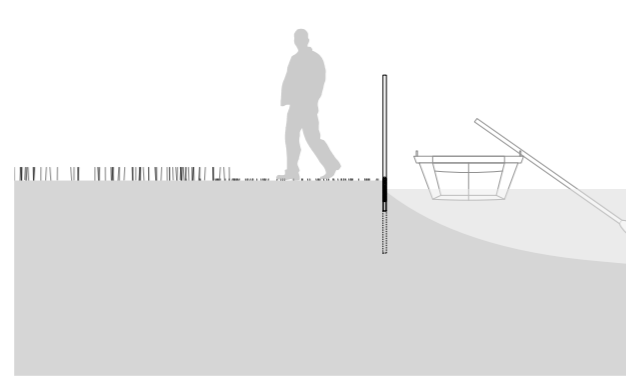
FACADE FRAGMENT



SECTION



FACADE



MATERIAL HARVESTED FROM THE LANDSCAPE

SEASONS

CHANGE

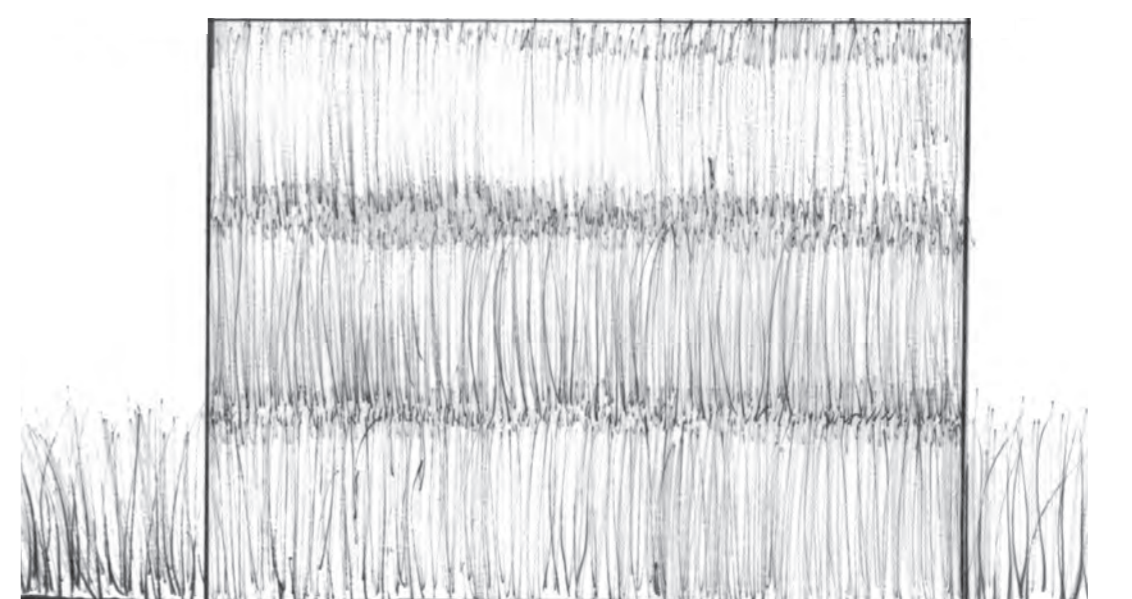
COLOR

COLOR IN THE SEASONS

TEXTURE



THE 'DRAWING' OF THE REED BECOMES MORE VISIBLE OVER TIME



LAYERING OF IN THE FACADE BECAUSE OF THE REED, 2M HIGH REED STEMS

MATERIAL EXPERIMENTS WITH DIFFERENT PATTERNS OF REED WITHIN PINK PIGMENTED CONCRETE