

VEENENBOS EN BOSCH

Jeroen Bosch and Harm Veenenbos established their Arnhem-based office in 1995. They are assisted by three permanent designers as well as freelance staff. They occasionally join forces with urban designers, ecologists, industrial designers or technical advisors, depending on the nature of the project at hand.

Veenenbos and Bosch view the process of design as a form of research, and thereby pay particular attention to the interpretation of the commission. Driven by curiosity, they map out the assignment by carefully analysing the programme, situation and context. The research is backed up by reference studies as well as detailed designs.

Clear-cut organisation of accessibility and the different functions, and a self-evident anchoring of the design into its context are characteristic qualities of the office's work. Strong lines are used to delineate a distinctive image that appeals to the senses.

The design must be able to withstand wear and tear. It has to stimulate use and must be flexible enough to accommodate change over time. The results are always different. Sometimes the plan involves the repair and reinforcement of the features of an existing landscape. On other occasions, radical interventions are proposed.

The projects attempt to exercise restraint in the choice and detailing of materials. This creates the freedom to see and comprehend the underlying design. The addition of a few special elements serves to enliven the projects.

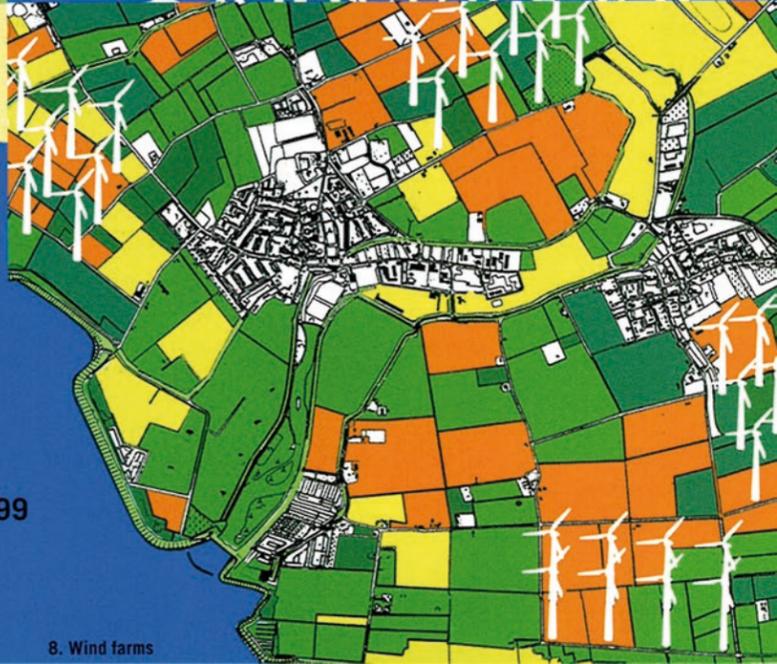
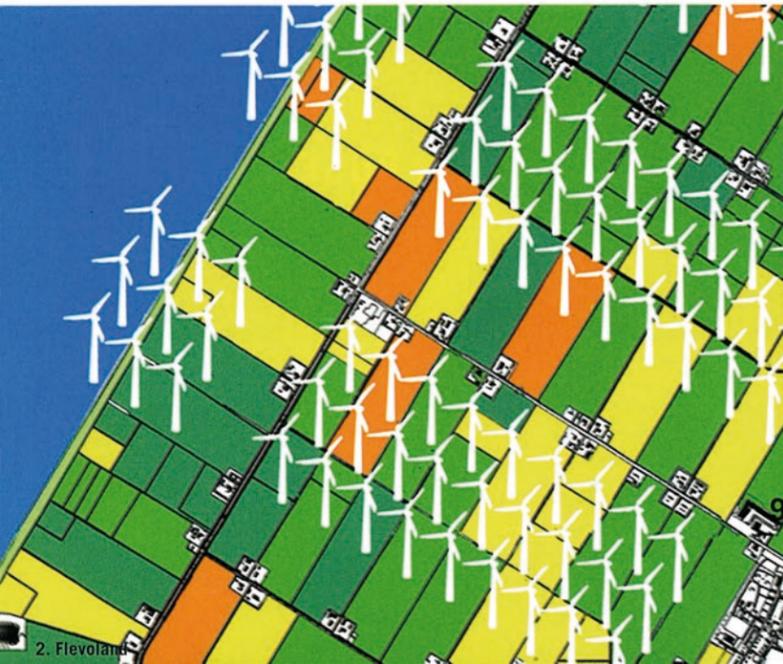
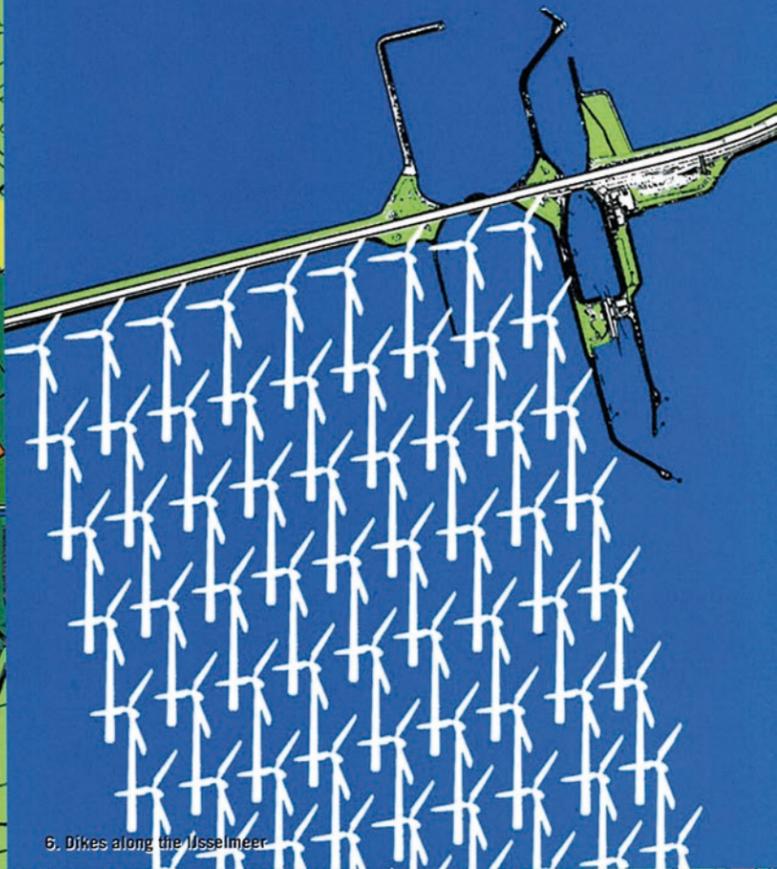
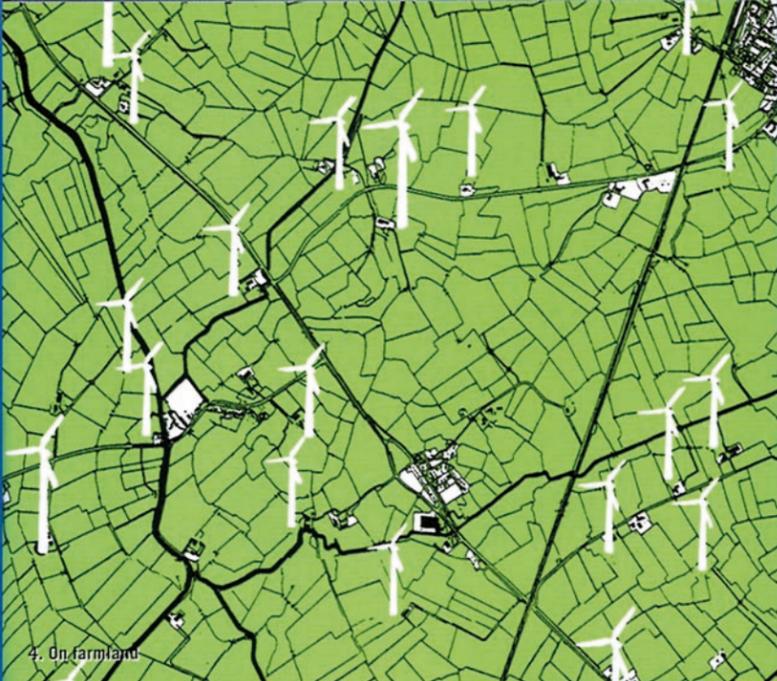
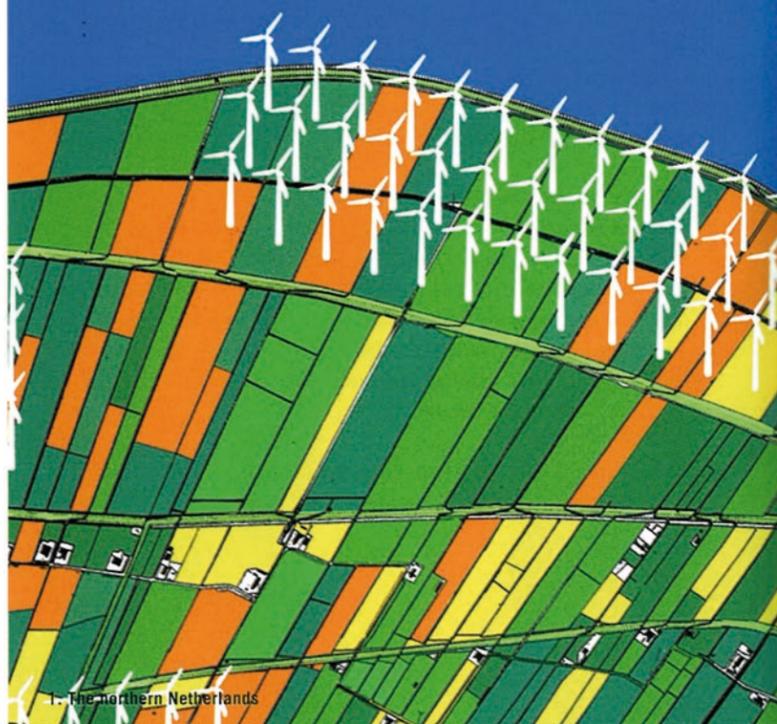
The range of commissions is broad and varied. The office designs and realizes gardens and grounds for amenities and businesses, and is also currently working on a large number of public parks and squares. It is involved in the planning of new urban areas and is also contributing various policy studies. In order to fully explore the design themes that arise from the work on these various commissions, the office initiates its own research projects. Among the proposals that have resulted are designs for motorway stopover areas and the placement of wind turbines.

Contributors from 1995 to 1999: Joris Broekhuizen, Martijn Oosterhuis, Peter Kodde, Guido Nas, Almut Röwekamp, Ivana Zambeli.

VEENENBOS EN BOSCH, ARNHEM

WIND ENERGY IN THE NETHERLANDS
STRATEGIC DESIGN 1997

The construction of wind turbine parks has been held back by objections related to landscape issues. In order to realize at least part of the government's stated objectives for the quantity of 'clean' energy, small formations have been placed here and there in the Dutch landscape. The result is the same everywhere: short linear formations along roadways and dikes. The starting point for the study was to design different layouts based on a variety of landscape characteristics. The eight wind energy landscapes supply twenty percent of the electricity needs in the Netherlands.



WATER COLLECTION PARK, LEIDSCHER RIJN
DESIGN 1998

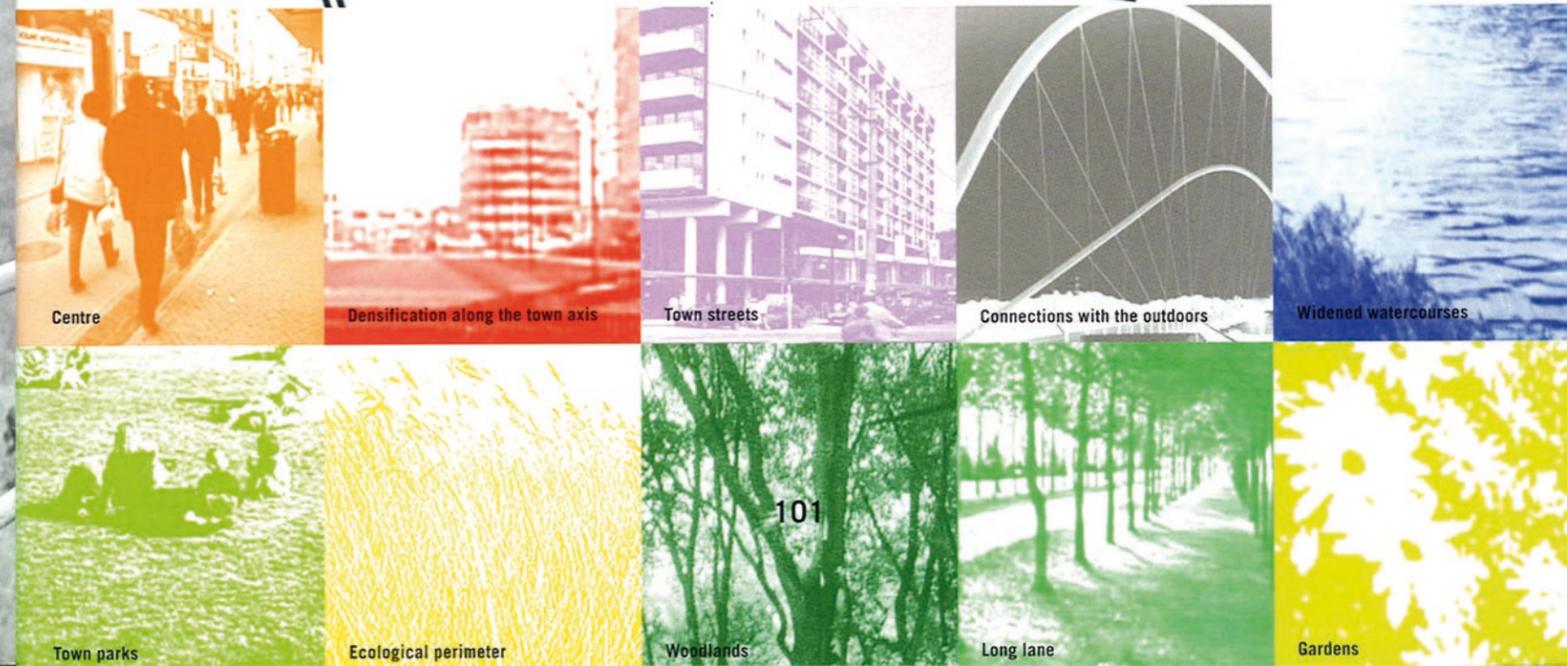
There is a water collection area in the middle of the Leidsche Rijn urban expansion plan for Utrecht which will also serve as a park. By treating the park as a large open field, it is possible to create extended views over the whole expanse of the area. The field is divided into pasture, lawns and reed-beds. The most logical routes through the park connect Utrecht-West train station, shops, residential units, schools and companies to one another. Along the chief route, designed as a lane, there are various amenities: a sports field, a playground and gardens.



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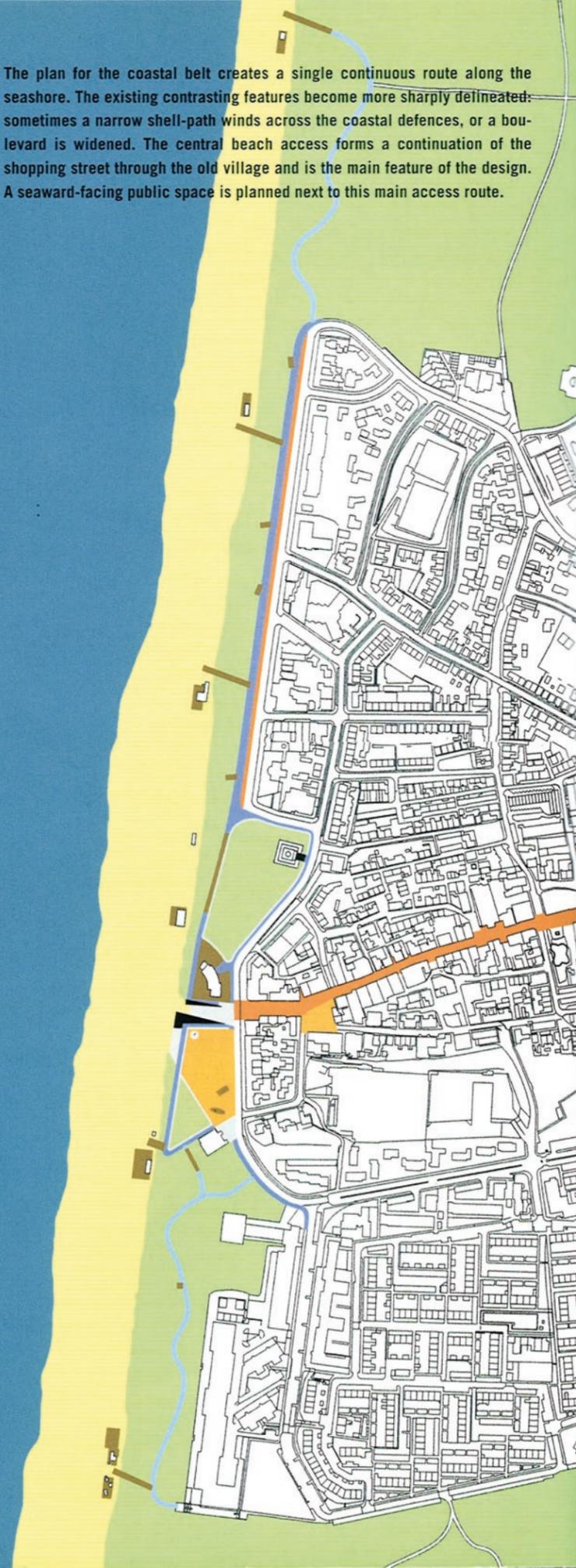
BIJLMERMEER
GREENERY AND WATER STRUCTURE 1998

The restructuring of the Bijlmermeer is well under way, and buildings are being demolished and built in every neighbourhood. Now that the planned efforts are starting to bear fruit, there is a need to reintroduce an approach to the whole area. The plan for the greenery and water structure establishes the required cohesion and differentiation of the outdoor space. Urban densification, ecological factors, and the relationship with the surrounding countryside were the main factors taken into consideration.



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The plan for the coastal belt creates a single continuous route along the seashore. The existing contrasting features become more sharply delineated: sometimes a narrow shell-path winds across the coastal defences, or a boulevard is widened. The central beach access forms a continuation of the shopping street through the old village and is the main feature of the design. A seaward-facing public space is planned next to this main access route.



NORGERHAVEN

PLAN FOR THE GROUNDS OF THE PENITENTIARY INSTITUTE 1996

With the addition of a second prison building, an entrance building and a workshop building, the layout of Norgerhaven penitentiary institute in Veenhuizen has come to resemble a group of pavilions. The grounds are divided into long strips with their own particular characteristic features: uncut grass surrounding the new prison and a preserved wood, a lawn with trees distributed informally, and the old buildings surrounded by a canal and a row of trees. The layout of the grounds follows a logical organization pattern: the central axis right across the extension area provides access to all the buildings and amenities.

