When we look at the outside of the buildings we see that Hertzberger used simple, geometric volumes for both the buildings. Also he emphasizes the main entrance by adding an overhanging roof. For the 'Koperwiek' he uses the two existing volumes and brings them together to interlock. The overlapping part is then used as the central meeting place.

**CONCLUSION**

Herman Hertzberger was born in Amsterdam in 1928. He studied at the Technical university in Delft, where he graduated to set up his own architectural practice in 1961. He is well known for his work in designing primary schools, especially in the Netherlands. His approach to designing these schools is to create an environment that is challenging and comforting at the same time. He wants to create a place for learning that encourages the child to think and to be creative. He uses simple, geometric forms in his designs and emphasizes the main entrance. His work is characterized by a focus on the interaction between the inside and the outside of the building, and he uses natural light to create a feeling of openness and transparency. His designs are functional and at the same time visually appealing. Hertzberger is one of the most influential architects of the 20th century, and his work continues to inspire architects around the world.