Graduation Plan

Master of Science Architecture, Urbanism & Building Sciences

Graduation Plan: All tracks

Submit your Graduation Plan to the Board of Examiners (Examencommissie-BK@tudelft.nl), Mentors and Delegate of the Board of Examiners one week before P2 at the latest.

The graduation plan consists of at least the following data/segments:

Personal information	
Name	**SitChiMan Simon**
Student number	5742617

Studio		
Name / Theme	Complex projects (Berlin Studio)	
Main mentor	Olindo Caso	Architecture and the Built Environment
Second mentor	Georgios Karvelas	Architectural Engineering +Technology
Third mentor	Martin Grech	Architecture and the Built Environment
Argumentation of choice of the studio	Complex studio is renowned for its all-round research and design framework structure, in which I will have the opportunities to design a building that extensively responds to and balances several aspects, which is also highly relevant to professional practice in architecture. Moreover, an additional theme assigned for a building typology provides me the chance to think about how to articulate a design from a specific perspective. At the same time, the site of the studio, Berlin, is extremely prominent in economic, cultural and historical aspects, which adds more challenges and entertainments for the studio.	

Graduation project	
Title of the graduation project	Hybrid Communicator
Goal	
Location:	Berlin
The posed problem,	The existing communication conditions in the representative democracy system and architecture of district parliaments hinder Berlin's democratic visions to incorporate more public political participation. For representative democracy, citizens in Berlin are now losing their trust to representatives;

	while for parliament architecture, functions in district parliaments built in the early 1900s are outdated with todays' democratic requirement.
research questions and	How hybrid-communication can generate a more inclusive discussion environment in district parliament?
design assignment in which these result.	To design a district parliament which responds to both complex conditions of Berlin and the theme of digitalisation. First, the design has to fulfill the basic functional requirement of parliament, complimentary with site conditions, and fulfill the ambitions of the client. Secondly, the design has to incorporate a digital vision. In the case of hybrid communication, the design focuses on balanced uses of both digital and physical communication methods, which incorporates enhanced and organized public voices within the political process.

Process

Method description

To answer the research question, the significance of both digital and physical communication for representative democracy, and their possible influences on spatial design in parliament, have to be firstly explained with the study of theories. Two main literatures, Digitalization and Society written by Bünyamin Ayhan (2017), and Collective action 2.0 : the impact of social media on collective action written by Shaked Spier (2017), which show how applications of digital technologies are changing are changing the current political system, are referenced.

Afterwards, the research will use the framework of hybrid communication as a lens to structure a design brief by analyzing aspects of client, program and site. For clients, the ambitions of different clients, with the visions of parliamentarism development and digital transformation of political process, have to be identified in order to understand the guiding principle for the design. At the same time, needs of the main users of district parliaments, and limitations of digital appliances provided by technical partnerships, should be also studied to ensure an appropriate functioning of the design. For programs, aspects of program, such as sizes of each program, program relationships and typologies of plenary hall design, in parliaments should be analyzed and compared with case studies in order to understand the basic spatial requirement of district parliaments in Berlin. With the visions of digitalization, digital galleries and infrastructure (data center) are also analyzed architecturally, in order to be included as new programs into the design. Afterwards, the total area, a program bar and program relationship can be defined for the design brief. For site, a site in one of the 12 districts in Berlin should be first selected by considering aspects suitable for a new district parliament, such as prominences, accessibility and

surrounding urban programs. Afterwards, the selected site should be analyzed in different scales holistically in perspectives including history, demographics, culture, urban program, circulation, climate and future visions, in order to set the site requirements which ensure the building design to be aligned with the daily needs of citizens, building users and the district.

Finally, a design brief will be proposed, and the project will be designed accordingly.

Literature and general practical references

Literature for hybrid communication theories:
-Hybrid communication: Challenges, advantages, and strategies to know
-Digitalization and Society
-Collective action 2.0 : the impact of social media on collective action

Literature for digital architecture theories:
-Datapolis: Exploring the footprint of data on our planet and beyond

Literature for client research:
-Democracy in Berlin join in and get involved!
-GEMEINSAM DIGITAL: BERLIN

Precedent for program research:
-Reichstag Parliament, National Assembly Bangladesh, Scottish Parliament, National Assembly Wales, Town Hall Mitte, Town Hall Neukolln, Deventer City Council, Uppsala Town Hall, Chandler Town Hall, The Netherlands institute for sound and vision, Dogus Technology Center, Metro Edge IMD1, etc.

Literature for site research:
-Environmental Atlas Berlin
-Kommunalatlas Berlin

(Only highly referenced literature are included here)

Reflection

The structure of complex projects, from the research phases of program, site and client to the design phases of concept, design and material, indicates the complexity of process and considerations that have to be taken in when designing an architectural project. In the cases of the district parliament design - hybrid communicator, on one hand it has to propose a communication system with regards to challenges of existing democratic system, while on the other hand the idea also has to be balanced other considerations including program requirements, site conditions, demography, social and historical aspects of berlin, etc. The underlying principle of this project is to inject specific and innovative ideas alongside a practical and reliable design framework, which teaches me to propose creative solutions for different social problems while maintaining the practicality of the project.

Meanwhile, the theme of digitalisation, provided by the studio, reminds me to be explorative and keep my design attitude to be up to date with the latest innovations of society. The lifestyle of people is changing drastically from the modern era to the current digital era, as from the classical era to modern era. In this way, architects should be responsive to negotiate the architectural design accordingly, in order to maximize the livelihoods of people, and the sustainability of one's city development. For example, architects nowadays can consider the application of technologies of artificial intelligence, robotics and virtual reality, which are being actively investigated by technological corporations. However, in the process, architects should not just blindly follow the trend of technology. They should also bear responsibility for the

city's future development, that both positive and negative consequences of applications of innovations (e.g. digitalisation) should be understood and considered seriously , so as to avoid any unwanted outcome.