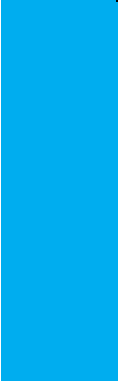


Graduation Plan

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	Bart van Huizen
Student number	
Telephone number	
Private e-mail address	

Studio		
Name / Theme	Public Building / Graduation Studio Public Condenser: The Hague-Copenhagen	
Main mentor	Paul Kuitenbrouwer	Architecture
Second mentor	Gilbert Koskamp	Building Technology
Argumentation of choice of the studio	Previously, I gained experience within the residential and engineering sector of the built environment. But my main interest has returned to the public sector. I am fascinated by how people move and utilize the city realm and especially regarding the public life. This shift in interest happened during the msc1 public building studio and visits to some of the larger European cities. I also visited a lecture from different architects during the <i>Architectuurmaand Rotterdam</i> where they talked about mono-functional buildings and how they are almost completely out of the question anymore because of the change in demand, shortage of houses and climate aspects. The speech inspired me. We need to think and work together as a team with different professions how to design those buildings where the people want to stay and live and how the building can benefit the environment. Especially within the high density of the modern cities where the usable building plots are limited.	

Graduation project	
Title of the graduation project	Staging (the) MultipliCity
Goal	
Location:	Den Haag – Morgenstond

The posed problem,

At the start of my design process I have been inspired by two quotes. The first quote is from Immanuel Kant (1784): *"Out of the crooked timber of humanity, no straight thing was ever made"*. The second quote is from Richard Sennett (2006): *"The closed city can be designed and operated top-down; it is a city which belongs to the masters. The open city is a bottom-up place; it belongs to the people"* (p.14). These quotes can be related to the planning of the city and assisted me to see the site through a different lens. Almost everything regarding the built environment is planned from a top-down perspective in the neighbourhood Morgenstond. Uniform stamps are shaping the cityscape and life itself is stacked in a vertical way within those stamps. In order to create a mere human city-like experience a certain tension is needed between functions and the residents should have input in how they want to organize their living environment. Eventually, this would result in a public realm that is more bottom-up orientated.

One of the characteristics of the demographical parameters of Morgenstond is that it exists of citizens with different ethnical backgrounds. A high percentage of these people are children and teenagers. These percentages will eventually increase when the municipality of The Hague has built the planned 10.000 extra houses in Morgenstond and its surrounding neighbourhoods (Kraaijeveld, 2019). Thus, coexistence between all these targeted audiences is a key factor in my design.

The municipality of The Hague has a set of visions related to this increasement in demographical parameters. The one that inspired me the most, is the *Haagse Educatie Agenda 2018-2022* (Gemeente Den Haag, 2019). According to the research from independent institution *SEO Economisch Onderzoek* (2018) there is inequality regarding the graduating education and achieving of diplomas for ethnical minorities and underprivileged citizens in The Hague (p. 2-9). I think this problem can be approached within a wider perspective. Every citizen, no matter their background, should have equal opportunities regarding a healthy,

	<p>sportive, educated and social life to find and enjoy their talent and interest.</p> <p>This goal to gain equal rights for the multi-layered ethnical society requires an ambiguous public condenser in order to offer a wide variety of interpretations of their interests. Thus, when there is a change in requirements, it results in a adaptation of the conditions in the concrete environment. I personally think that architecture and the built environment should be able to absorb these changes. Therefore, the public realm could adapt itself towards newer patterns in the demographical parameters.</p> <p>In summary, the main urban challenge that will be addressed in my graduation project is how architecture can act as a physical shell that offers a spatial environment for a contribution towards the equal rights regarding a healthy, sportive, educated and social life.</p>
research questions and	How can a public condenser adapt itself to offer a wide variety of program to contribute to the equality for the multi-layered ethnical society regarding sport, health, education and social life?
design assignment in which these result.	<p>I want to design a public condenser that could adapt itself to offer a variety of spaces where everyone, no matter their background, has equal opportunity to discover their talent or interests. Therefore, the public condenser should contain a m hardeharixture between high- and low cultural activities to offer a moment for leisure and social connectivity with the neighbourhood. Coexistence, connections and inclusiveness are major points in this program because if these points are avoided there is a certain chance that there will arise clusters of specific population groups who have the feeling they are left out of the neighbourhood. It is important to create a shared identity within the neighbourhood.</p> <p>The most important program within my public condenser can be divided into different stages. There will be a stage for the extreme sports, playful sports, leisure, arts and education and the health and food. The performance of different activities, produced food and art will be</p>

	emphasized as a theatrical display to encourage and inspire the citizens to participate in the act.

Process
Method description
In order to achieve this goal, I am going to utilize a set of methodological approaches. Firstly, I am planning to do case studies in order to gain a clear idea of the adaptability of space. How do they affect the usage of an architectural form and how can the multi-layered ethnical society interact with the program and adaptable space? During the case studies I will perform typological research to determine the comparable features amongst the cases. Mass studies, mapping and drawing are the mostly used heuristic methods to gain this knowledge. This will eventually lead to different strategies regarding the public condenser.
Literature and general practical preference
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Open City – Richard Sennett, 2006 (2) Open City: Designing Coexistence – Tim Rieniets, Jennifer Sigles, Kees Christiaanse, 2009 (3) Adaptable Architecture: Theory and Practice – Robert Schmidt, Simon A. Austin, 2016 (4) Flexible: Architecture that Responds to Change – Robert Kronenburg, 2007 (5) Harde stad, zachte stad – Leeke Rijnders, 2016 (6) Lina Bo Bardi - Museu de Arte de Sao Paulo, 1968 (7) EFFEKT – Streetmekka Viborg, 2018
Reflection
My graduation project will contribute to the urban challenge of a multi-layered ethnical society which the facto is a global urban challenge. The idea of an adaptable and ambiguous architectural environment addresses the current visions regarding a sustainable city. Especially, with in mind that the current cities will further grow in terms of both amount of dwelling and inhabitants. The growth of citizens has a lot of influence on the multi layered society because it will further expand the different ethnical backgrounds of the citizens. With ambiguity in architecture spatial environment could be put in use for these intense housing programs, as well as to create a public realm that is suitable for everyone. Thus, ambiguous architecture is emphasizing a circular economy. Due to the fact that there is more than one interpretation of the spatial environment, it is more likely that the lifespan of a building is extended because it is feasible for multiple functions.

Time planning

See next page.

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Kraaijeveld, M. (2019, May 23). *Den Haag Zuidwest gaat ingrijpend op de schop: 10.000 betaalbare huizen erbij, géén hoogbouw*. Retrieved from www.ad.nl: <https://www.ad.nl/den-haag/den-haag-zuidwest-gaat-ingrijpend-op-de-schop-10-000-betaalbare-huizen-erbij-geen-hoogbouw~a2addff3/>

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