

# 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](mailto: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	Hiddo de Boer
Student number	4346157
Telephone number	
Private e-mail address	<a href="#">_____</a>

Studio	
Name / Theme	MsC3-4 Rethinking Roosenberg
Teachers / tutors	Mechtild Stuhlmacher An Fonteyne Floris Cornelisse
Argumentation of choice of the studio	<p>The appeal for this design project comes with the different aspects that are involved in this studio. The reuse of an old iconic monument, the design for a specific type of healthcare for a group of people and the combined design of the landscape surrounding the abbey Roosenberg, which I think will result in a total design for this abbey.</p> <p>During my first design studio in Delft, I chose RMIT, in which the brief was to reuse an old sodafactory in Schiedam, the designing with heritage is to great appeal to me and I think the tools I discovered in this design can be of use in the reuse of the abbey from Dom van der Laan.</p> <p>For the second stdio I did the Msc2 interior course 'Tools for Design' which has been a great learning experience.</p> <p>During my HBO at the Hogeschool van Amsterdam I did a minor in Interior architecture in which we designed multiple aspects of interiors and worked on different scale levels. From a bigger design of a café, to an integrated chair with a secondary function and other smaller projects.</p>

<b>Graduation project</b>	
Title of the graduation project	Rethinking Roosenberg
<b>Goal</b>	
Location:	Belgium, Waasmunster
The posed problem,	The Roosenberg Abbey was built in 1975 by Dom Hans van der Laan. As the religious creed in the region of the Netherlands and Belgium is dropping, the influx of (new) nuns to the abbey is low. The current nuns are reaching old age and are soon moving to the Roosenberg 1 (in the heart of Waasmunster). A proposed idea for the re-use of the abbey is enlarging the abbey to house sixty new residents. Residents that have dementia. A care group, asked the university what the possibilities for a new design are in regards of the existing monastery
research questions and	My main research question is:  "What architectural intervention is suitable for the Abbey Roosenberg in regards to its location, appearance, design language (plastisch getal) and its residents with dementia."  Secondary question:  "In which way is an intergration possible between the old monument and the newly built part, in such a way that they both will add value to each other."
design assignment in which these result.	
<p>The design assignment of the studio is to sketch the possibilities of the architectural re-use of the Roosenberg Abbey in combination with a newly built enlargement that could house sixty new residents that have Alzheimer, creating a healthy, safe and architectural sound design solution to this monument, in a woody area of Belgium. The proposed plan will show an architectural solution that not only creates a healthy environment for the residents but also utilizes the existing monument in a way that it and the newly built part will add value to each other, while respecting the design language of Dom Hans van der Laan.</p>	
<b>Process</b>	
<b>Method description</b>	
The method used will be the research that has been done in the first period of the graduation studio, the research on Jan de Jong and the design of a small house for the Widow of de Jong.	

- Research on Jan de Jong and its 'distilled take' on het 'plastische getal'
- The next step was the research on the location/context of the abbey with the use of two urban models of the region of the abbey (1:200 and 1:500) which resulted in an understanding of the location.
- Researched on mass models which resulted in a form and vision for the extension of the abbey Roosenberg.
- Concept and ideas on the intergration of the monument and the newly built extension (old versus new)
- Multiple excursions to the abbey, reference projects such as Hombroich, Bruder Klaus Kapelle, and the Abbey in Vaals
- Linking of the design project with the research seminar conducted next to the design project. (social study to elderly care)

## Literature and general practical preference

### Presentation

Jones, W., Sagoo, N. *Architect's Sketchbook* publisher: Metropolis Books England (2011)

Voet, Caroline, "Architectural modernity through religious traditions. The peculiar blend in Dom Hans van der Laan's 'Architectonic Space'", presented at ISIH 2014 Conference, under peer review for publication.

Voet, Caroline. "Between Ima Summis and nearness. Dom Hans van der Laan's Roosenberg Abbey as an example of a contemporary space of worship." *Bloomsbury Journals, Spaces of Faith* (Vol. 6 Issue 3 – 2015), 259-288.

Voet, Caroline. *Dom Hans van der Laan, Tomelilla. A theory of architecture and its practical implementation.* Amsterdam: Architectura en Natura, 2016. Language: English and Dutch.

Goffman, E. (1956). *The presentation of self in everyday life.* Edinburgh: University of Edinburgh.

Scheflen, N. A. A. E. (1976). *People space. The making and breaking of human boundaries.* Garden City: Anchor Books.

Suvanajata, R. (2001). *Relations in Architectural Space: Designs and Effects in Space of the Traditional Thai Houses and Temples.* The Bartlett University College London, 1(1).

## Reflection

### Relevance

Healthcare is becoming an increasing relevant subject in the world. People become older, and with that, the subject of elderly care facilities will endure increasing demands of care. People have to stay at home longer, and with that people will come into care facilities with increasing health and mobility problems. The subject of elderly care in the architectural context still has room for improvement in a way that care is increasingly seen as an institutional form, and with that the typology of a hospital is

still dominant. The architecture of the building and the effect it can have on its inhabitants are from relevant value.

## Time planning

<b>P1</b>	Design for the Widow of de Jong which resulted in a small house which reflected on 'het plastische getal' from Jan de Jong, which resulted in a 1:20 model, a presentation about the design and an added volume to the existing domain of the 'Jong Huis'
<b>P2</b>	<p>On the 20<sup>th</sup> of June I have an exam on 'Delft Lectures on Architectural History' which I will pass.</p> <p>P2 presentation requirements: "</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>An urban model of your building(s) in their or its surrounding</li><li>A fragment of one room/dwelling/ element/ representing the character of your building and your architectural intentions</li><li>a beamer presentation of max. 30 min containing the following:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>description of your general intentions and ambitions: how does the care-facility you design relate to site and monastery on a social, spatial and architectural level</li><li>description of exact programme you want to design, with numbers of rooms and m2, facilities etc., please relate this to existing projects you know and have studied, motivate this with reference projects and other research</li><li>describe and illustrate your location, its architectural character and quality.</li><li>describe and illustrate your architectural intervention, its character, intended architectural language, ambition and the way the chosen approach relates to its surroundings, spatially, architecturally and socially, illustrate it with own sketches and reference images.</li><li>present the main plans and sections, level of detail equivalent to scale 1:200. We don't require all plans and a complete building but need to be able to judge your intentions. If you want to design a 'Hofje' the plans must reflect that by the way the building is accessed and organized.</li></ul></li></ol>

	<p>present a fragment of your building in a (interior)model in a scale you choose, to give us an idea about the architectural direction you're heading at.</p> <p>relate your work to the research you have done with Leeke (social context, observations of use) and that you have done within the studio, typological research on 'Hofjes', observations and lessons drawn from the excursion.</p> <p>relate your work to the research you have done before the P1 (architectural language Jan de Jong, Dom Hans van der Laan) and that you have done within the studio (plastic number and other aspects as discussed with Caroline and within the studio)</p> <p>Reflect on your work in relation to the given theme of the studio:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A new care facility in Roosenberg</li> <li>- Extending a monument- how does old and new relate to each other? What does the work by Dom Hans van der Laan mean today? Where are restrictions, chances, possibilities?</li> <li>- design of a living environment providing the desired proximity to nature</li> <li>- dementia care outside the standard care home, its references, intentions and possibilities.</li> <li>- (voluntarily: the typology 'Hofje': a historic phenomenon, urban building block and a timeless reference for present day care facilities, its potential and limits)</li> </ul>
<b>P3</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Definitive plan for the extension of the care facility</li> <li>- General ideas about the materialization and atmosphere regarding the 'plastisch getal'</li> <li>- 1:50 floor plans, clearly showing the connection to the monument, and typology of the monastery</li> <li>- Links to the research seminars in a social context</li> </ul>
<b>P4</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Definitive plan for the extension of the care facility</li> <li>- Definitive ideas about the materialization and atmosphere regarding the 'plastisch getal'</li> <li>- 1:50 floor plans, clearly showing the connection to the monument, and typology of the monastery</li> <li>- Details of different building part connections</li> <li>- Climate plan on how to connect both climates, and how to handle the climate (insulation, double glazing, etc.) of the monument, so that it can withstand building regulations</li> <li>- Definitive fire plan</li> </ul>
<b>P5</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 3D renderings of the definitive design</li> </ul>

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 1:20 Interior fragment of the design, clearly showing how the atmosphere of both buildings emanate to each other</li><li>- 1:100 Façade model showing the relation to the monastery and its surroundings</li></ul> |
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