

# 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	<b>Hakkican Ünsür</b>
Student number	5248701

Studio		
Name / Theme	AR3AP100 Public Building	Graduation Studio
Main mentor	<b>Henk Bulstra</b>	Architecture
Second mentor	<b>Florian Eckardt</b>	Building Technology
Third mentor	<b>Nicola Marzot</b>	Research Plan
Argumentation of choice of the studio	<p>People's perceptions change over the years. People's needs and interests are also changing. As designers, we have to be flexible in thinking and design to adapt to the wishes and standards of the current eras, we have to evaluate ourselves in an innovative sense. This in turn is reflected in spaces where people come together and do activities in company, or rather: 'public buildings'.</p> <p>I find it interesting how we as designers, through architecture, adapt to today's society with regard to public spaces on different scales. In addition, I am looking forward to looking at solutions to somewhat bring people together in extreme cases such as the COVID19. These kinds of extreme events can lead to certain perspectives that we as designers have never thought about. My vision is therefore: <b>limitations lead to creativity.</b></p>	

Graduation project	
Title of the graduation project	<b>Is a Music building for everyone, a Marvel?</b>
Goal	
Location:	Gasfabriekterrein, Binckhorst, Den Haag – The Netherlands
The posed problem,	With the Hague continuing to grow in size the Binckhorst is not at the edge of the city anymore. Due to the strategic location of the area opportunities arise that can be utilized if the city wants to continue on growing. This explains the vision for the city of the Hague to densify the area and

	<p>include more housing, to tackle the housing shortage and shortage of public buildings, like our hybrid concert hall.</p> <p><b>What if</b> we could use Binckhorst to tackle the overpopulation and housing shortage in the city center of The Hague?</p> <p>The problem we have to deal with in Binckhorst is that big plans have already been made for a future plan. The individual empathy diagram showed that Binckhorst is not sufficiently diverse in the functions of the area. The area should contain more activities to make the area richer in terms of attracting people. The problem is that at the moment the area is geared towards people who only go there because they have a specific job there. The area is monotonous in terms of functions and activities, which makes the area less diverse and attractive to outsiders of Binckhorst. An outsider has no benefit or reason to enter the area at all. This should change if we want to spread the residents in the city center of The Hague over areas such as Binckhorst.</p> <p><b>I wish</b> Binckhorst to become an area for everyone with different interests.</p> <p>The problem with the design proposal is therefore that Binckhorst will be expanded and become more dense, but that this should not have a negative impact on the practical routing, circulation or the current identity in the area. The importance of a hybrid building is reflected here. Combining a mixed program in one building means cutting back on the number of buildings with a single function that will be built in the area.</p> <p>In addition, a hybrid music building ensures a long-term existence. In special times, like now in the COVID-19 pandemic, we have all experienced that the culture and music industry suffers when they are not flexible enough in their usage or program.</p>
research questions and	`What are the consequences for the building and the surrounding area when applying a hybrid (public) function?`
design assignment in which these result.	
<p>In order to formulate an answer to the main question, sub-questions are formulated, which together provide an answer to the main question. The conceptual subquestions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What is a hybrid building?</li> </ul>	

- Is it possible to combine loud and silent spaces in one building?
- What are advantages of mixed use / hybrid program in one building?
- What is the impact of a hybrid building for the surround area and what can we learn from other case studies (regarding to hybrid buildings)?

**Process**

**Method description**

The research will take place by means of a 'field work' and 'graphic and literature analysis'.

**Fieldwork**

A field research is done on the basis of a location study of Binckhorst. In addition, discussions are held with designers or experts who have common ground with music buildings and the term 'hybrid' or 'mixed use'. In order to approach a problem from multiple perspectives, research is possibly done into the experiences of musicians themselves with regard to music buildings in general and in combination with hybridity. Visual observation is a second way of investigating. This means music buildings or hybrid public buildings approached in reality. The idea behind this is to experience the atmosphere of a space. Visual observation is also important in the Binckhorst area. The positioning in the area is equally important as the function of the building.

**Graphic and literature analysis**

To properly put the design into perspective, it is important to find case studies that are relevant enough to use when arguing for the design. These case studies are analyzed using both 2D and 3D drawings (and photography). In addition, literature is used that theoretically underpin the propositions and choices in the design. In a literature study the subject is investigated in a theoretical way. Ideologies, concepts and frameworks of architects, philosophers and sociologists can contribute to an extra foundation for choices made during the design phase.

The following terms and topics can contribute: *meaning of public space, common space, hybrid use, multifunctionality, target groups and interaction in architecture.*

<b>Subquestion 1</b>	What is a hybrid building?
<b>Method</b>	Graphic and literature analysis
<b>Measurability</b>	This question will be investigated by means of a desk research. This question can be divided into: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hybrid in general</li> <li>- Hybrid in this context</li> <li>- Difference between hybrid and mixed use</li> <li>- Hybrid programs</li> <li>- Flexibility and hybridity</li> </ul>
<b>Source</b>	The free Dictionary, 50 Hybrid Buildings (book)

<b>Subquestion 2</b>	Is it possible to combine loud and silence spaces in one building?
<b>Method</b>	Desk research and literature analysis
<b>Measurability</b>	This question will be investigated by means of a desk and field research. This question can be divided into: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interviews with experts</li> <li>- Acoustics</li> <li>- Architectural order in program and spaces</li> <li>- Feedback users of existing case studies</li> </ul>
<b>Source</b>	50 Hybrid Buildings (book), Offices, performers, acoustic experts

<b>Subquestion 3</b>	What are advantages of mixed use / hybrid program in one building?
<b>Method</b>	Desk research and literature analysis
<b>Measurability</b>	This question will be investigated by means of a desk and field research. Discussions are held with the users and designers of mixed use buildings. The comparisons and differences are compared with building users who focus on one function in a building.
<b>Source</b>	Case studies (see chapter literature)

<b>Subquestion 4</b>	What is the impact of a hybrid building for the surround area and what can we learn from other case studies (regarding to hybrid buildings)?
<b>Method</b>	Desk research and literature analysis
<b>Measurability</b>	Any obstacles encountered in previous examples are analyzed, identified and possibly tackled from the start in the design phase. This reduces unforeseen problems or provides arguments for these problems in an early stage  How does the Binckhorst area best come into its own when a music building is placed? Does this have an effect on the immediate environment? Are there examples that provide a good reflection of the specific choices for a hybrid music (public) building?
<b>Source</b>	Case studies (see chapter literature), discussions with experts

## Time planning

Week	Planned tasks and work
2.8	<b>P2 presentation:</b> Graduation plan, theory research, design brief, research and goal and design proposal.
2.9	Feedback and review from P2 Presentation
2.10	Further integration of the design on the site
3.1	Further integration of the design on the site, programmatic placement and interior routing.
3.2	Study for the form and the surroundings (entrance, street, squares)
3.3	Analysis for material use and different sustainable and building technology techniques
3.4	Interior concepts for major programmatic elements
3.5	Analysis for material use and different sustainable and building technology techniques
3.6	Elaboration of the floor plans, sections and facades (and perspective), scale 1:200 or 1:100.
3.7	Preparing P3 presentation DD progress Review
3.8	<b>P3 Presentation:</b> Graduation plan and graduation project
3.9	Feedback and review from P3 Presentation
3.10	Fix position and dimensions of public and collective spaces
4.1	design development from P3 in more detail from scale 1: 100/50 to 1:20/5
4.2	Visualization studies of important elements scale 1:20/10/5 and starting translation of the design manifesto into a project description
4.3	Translation of the Design Manifesto of MSc3 into a project description text with storyline and concept clarification diagrams. Preparation of the final presentation (concept, pre-editing)
4.4	Preparation of the final presentation, concept and pre-editing
4.5	<b>P4 presentation:</b> Elaborated Design, graduation project and reflection
4.6	Feedback and review from P4 Presentation
4.7	Building physical model (presentation P5)
4.8	Finishing physical model and preparing presentation P5
4.9	<b>P5 Final presentation</b>
4.10	<b>P5 Final presentation</b>

## Literature and general practical preference

### Literature:

a+t architecture. (2015). ThisisHybrid  
Rijksoverheid (2020). Corona en cultuur, uitgaan en sport  
Cambridge English Dictionary (2021) Dictionary.cambridge.org  
MVRDV Mixed use (2017) mvrDV.nl/themes/5/mixed-use  
Hans van Tellingén (2017). Strabobv  
B. Byrd. (2014) Hybrid Buildings. ENVD 3300: Green Neighbourhoods Praxis  
Danny Blom. (2020). Filling a theatre in times of corona  
Lex De Jonge. (2021). AD: Hoe Den Haag in een diepe wooncrisis verzeild raakte  
Henri Lefebvre. (1974). La production de l'escape.  
Henri Lefebvre. (1991). The Production of Space Oxford:Blackwell  
Piotr Z. Kozłowski. (2018). How to Adjust Room Acoustics to Multifunctional Use at Music Venues  
Michael Morgan. (2007). Festival Spaces and the visitor experiences

### Case studies:

Copenhagen New Library – NEA architects  
Muziekgebouw 't IJ – 3XN architects  
Tivoli Vredenburg – Herman Hertzberger en Patrick Fransen  
Markthal Rotterdam – MVRDV  
House of Friendships – Hans Poelzig

## Reflection

- 1. What is the relation between your graduation (project) topic, the studio topic (if applicable), your master track (A,U,BT,LA,MBE), and your master programme (MSc AUBS)?**

The relationship between the graduation research and the master architecture is that by means of the competences learned on the 'MSc Architecture' we are able to form a well-thought-out and reasoned academic reflection by using architecture as a tool on a defined problem statement.

The master studio Public Buildings offers the challenge to use a communal place in society to be able to provide proof through architecture on the written theories that we form in the research plan and to actually implement them on a technical level in practice.

- 2. What is the relevance of your graduation work in the larger social, professional and scientific framework.**

A meal before the concert, a little shopping before the concert and maybe a drink after the concert. Covering all these different public functions in one building is the greatest emotional or spiritual contribution to society. All these activities stress the importance of the shared nature of the experience, the interaction with others, as a source of satisfaction.

In the problem statement, it was pointed out that The Hague is growing and Binckhorst is now starting to move into the center of the city more and more instead of a fringe area. Due to a shortage of housing and a high demand for housing, the Binckhorst area is an optimal area for optimizing the housing market in The Hague. This potential Binckhorst area can first and foremost form an 'icon' for the area with a music building. The area around this building can then be shaped and designed around the eyecatcher of the new site.

The multifunctional public buildings will be reviving the area and creating interaction or circulation in Binckhorst. This will both provide an advantage for the municipality of The Hague that has to deal with a housing shortage, and will help the population of the municipality of The Hague spread over several areas of The Hague and will indirectly also benefit for the circulation in the city center and balancing the population in the city