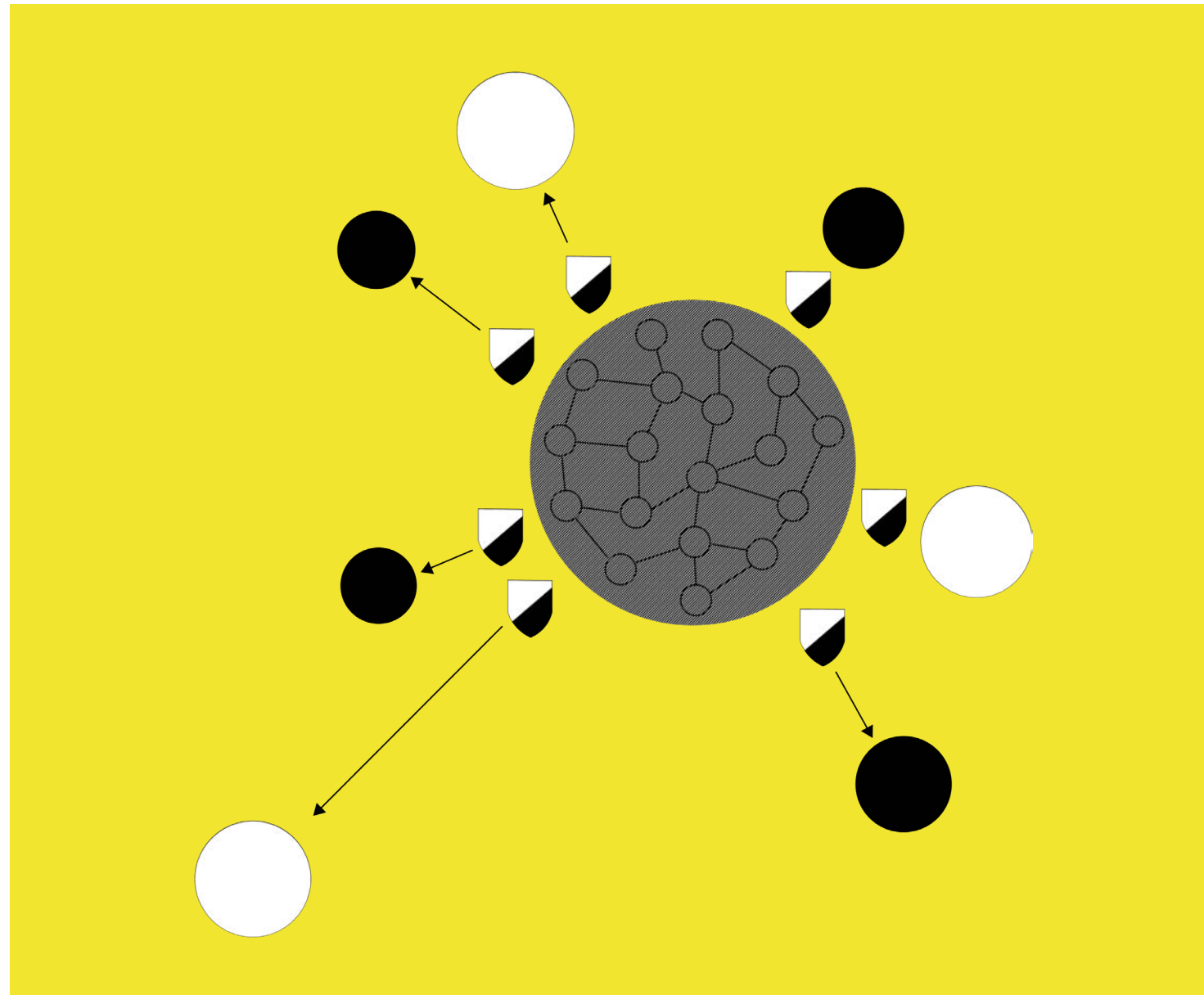


THE DEPOLARIZER



GRADUATION REPORT
PUBLIC BUILDING
12/05/2025

MAARTEN HIKSPOORS
4822447

Graduation Report

Maarten Hikspoors
4822447

Studio: AR3AP100, 2024-25, Public Building Graduation Studio
Name / Theme Public Building - Public Condenser

Main mentor	Paul Kuitenbrouwer	Architecture - Project Design
Second mentor	Elina Karanastasi	Technical Building Design
Third Mentor	Stefano Corbo	Theory & Delineation

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1. Graduation Plan

Name: **Maarten Hikspoors**
Student number: **4822447**

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Argumentation of choice of the studio:

During my studies I have gained interest for how people live in cities. Where I would first be interested in housing and building typologies, I found that most of the solutions for lively, healthy and affordable dwelling environments lay in the surroundings of these dwellings and what the neighbourhood has to offer. The public building, can play an important role in increasing the livability of a place and since it reaches more people than a single housing block, researching the challenges and benefits of these buildings got my interest.

Graduation project:

The Depolarizer

A public condenser to fight the issue of polarization
Goal

Location: *Bispebjerg, Copenhagen*

The posed problem:

All around the globe political polarization is on the rise. We see increasing polarization, established according to religious, ethnic, social-economic status and political preference or because of actual societal issues like climate change, covid vaccinations or armed conflicts, and it brings up concerns about its destructive effects on our societies. Polarization disrupts social cohesion, it increases we versus them thinking and it threatens citizens' willingness to compromise. It harms our democracies by deepening political divides, and diminishing trust in institutions. It intensifies emotional biases, reinforces segregated identities, skews perceptions, modifies social behaviors and as a result it leaves our societies paralyzed and unable to deal with their issues.

In Bispebjerg, a neighborhood in Denmark's capital Copenhagen and also our design location, we see multiple indicators that show that this phenomena exists right now and will most likely increase in the future. Statistical studies show the increase of polarization in Denmark. Specifically, the issue of immigration has shown to become an important polarizing issue. The result of polarization in Denmark is an increasing amount of hate crimes against minority groups, radicalization in schools, and an increasing amount of political violence, from which the attack this summer on the Danish Prime Minister Mette Frederiksen in Copenhagen Square, is an illustrative example. In the neighborhood of Bispebjerg, we see several tendencies that could lead to polarization. The neighborhood has a high percentage of immigrants which make the national issue a local one; it is an upcoming neighborhood which risks gentrification and therefore hostilities between groups, and lastly it is a very segregated neighborhood, through physical boundaries and user groups that do not interact.

Besides the risk of polarization being seen through visible signs, the development of polarization, could emerge exponentially from a phase that is barely noticeable to a phase that consists of escalation and public incidents.

In order to create lively, healthy and attractive neighborhoods, the risk of increasing polarization has to be mitigated through its architecture. The public realm affects the way people meet, interact and perceive each other and thus can play a role in mitigating the issue.

Main research question:

How can architecture contribute to the depolarization of society?

Sub Questions:

- What role can a public condenser play in fighting the polarization of a Danish neighborhood?*
- How does polarization characterize itself within individuals and within the collective?*
- How does space foster positive interaction between groups of people*
- How could architecture create a common identity, but at the same time celebrate the differences within this common identity?*

Design assignment in which these result:

Most importantly missing in the debate is a sufficient presence of architectural case studies that address this issue. Therefore this research will produce a prototype of a public condenser that can decrease polarization. Aiming for a prototype means, that the research is going to search for universal concepts, that can be replicated and applied to the design of public condensers in different contexts, with only minor modifications. In this project, research should first create a prototype, a framework of design implementations that could be used in universal designs for public buildings to depolarize. In second place this prototype will be adjusted to and tested in the site area of Bispebjerg in Copenhagen.

Process, Method description:

In order to develop a prototype for a depolarizer, the following methods will be used in the process.

The first part of the process was about understanding the fundamentals of the phenomena, existing approaches, possible interventions and difficulties which together result in a design proposal. Since the topic is quite undiscovered within architecture, this research has made use of mostly qualitative research methods and has looked at different disciplines (social studies, urbanism, industrial design) that do discuss or study the topic of (de)polarization. I have analyzed theories on decreasing polarization, to explore potentially useful concepts from reports that help municipalities, governments, or other institutions fight polarization; I have analyzed case studies to explore useful design solutions from design examples that aim on fighting polarization, within architecture or in other disciplines; I have interviewed an expert on polarization, with open ended questions, to create more understanding of the issue and come up with possible solutions together. This part has resulted in a first proposal for the prototype as an universal concept. Simultaneously during this first part I have conducted a site analysis, to understand the site specifics parameters, city fabric, existing program, presence of polarization and site specific needs, opportunities, challenges and issues regarding this phenomenon.

Once there was a proposal for the prototype and the research had conducted enough knowledge about the site, I would test the proposal of the prototype in Bispebjerg and develop it further into a complete design. This part was more based on the research by design approach. By going back and forth, design

ideas were tested by academic debate.

The coming part of the design process will be about elaborating the prototype of the Depolarizer and simultaneously testing its complete design in Bispebjerg and adjusting it to the site. Holding on to the research by design approach, in depth research will be conducted on more practical matters like, construction in wood, how to choose for low embodied carbon materials, which elements of the space benefit positive encounter, how space can be shared while maintaining its practical qualities. This second part of the design process will make use of both qualitative as quantitative research methods like case studies and literature review.

Literature and general practical references:

Until now, the research part of the project has mainly been about the phenomena of polarization; the possible role of architecture in mitigating this issue and simultaneously site analysis. Interchanging this research with design has led to clear concepts behind the design of the prototype, and there is a good understanding of how this prototype can be tested in the site of Bispebjerg. In the next phase of the project, I aim towards using research for more practical aspects of the design. Important elements that need further research on are:

How space benefits positive encounter. Academic literature review will be conducted to understand how elements of the space influence encounter. Simultaneously I intend to analyze case studies like the "Stairs of encounter" (Bloomberg office Hongkong) by Neri&HU.

How to design an open, demountable construction with wood. If the construction will be in wood, what are the possibilities and how can the structure allow for enough openness to maintain the concept of the prototype. For this I will look at existing case studies, but also at studies, pushing the limits of constructive wood.

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)?

As a student from the Architecture, Urbanism and Building sciences programme, I see the overall task to design for societal

needs, to come up with designs that benefit society or against issues that harm society. Within the architecture track, we focus on buildings and how the building could fulfil the needs of society. Specific for our studio topic "The Public Condenser" I see an opportunity to deal with a complex phenomenon that influences our societies; which is my graduation topic "Polarization". Designing a public building that combines multiple programs and serves a whole community, has a large reach to increase social cohesion and mitigate polarizing causes in a neighbourhood.

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

The relevance of my graduation work mainly lies in starting up the conversation about how architecture can play a role in mitigating the growing phenomena of polarization and testing if architecture can actually play a role. By presenting a prototype for a depolarizer, I intend to offer a starting point, a reference for future designers to continue working on. This thesis questions the role of architecture in complex issues like polarization, does the public realm influence such phenomena?

2. Design Position & Design Brief

2.1. Program

**500
M2**

Forum



**900
M2**

Circulation

Circulation



**800
M2**

Decentralised
government

Citizen Service
Offices
Meeting Rooms
Decision making place
Storage
Service (printing etc)

**200
M2**

Exposition

Expo
Users

Expo
Polariza-
tion

Expo
...



**1600
M2**

Apolitical
program

Workshop
- group work space
- individual work space
Changing rooms
Shop
Equipment

**200
M2**

Entrance

Reception infor-
mation
Ticket counter
Toilets

**200
M2**

Restaurant/
cafe

Kitchen
Tables
Bar
Storage
Dishwashing

**100
M2**

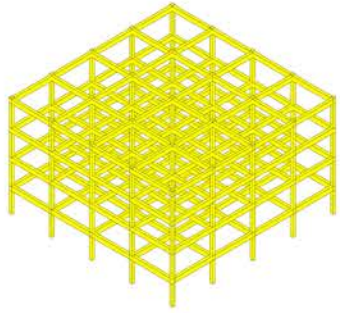
Supportive
program

Public Service:
- meeting rooms
- back office

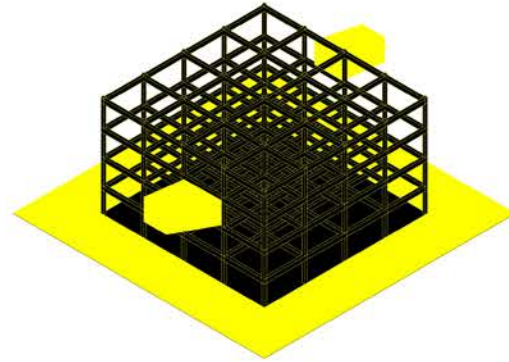
Administration and Services
- information counter/area
- offices

2.2. Spatial qualities

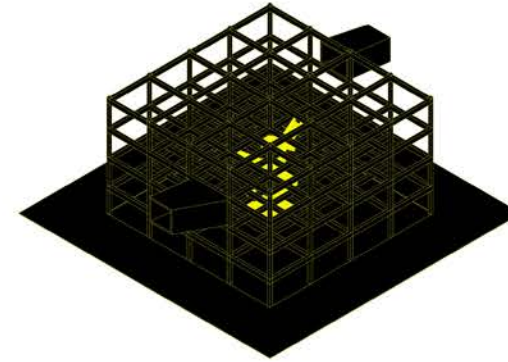
Structure



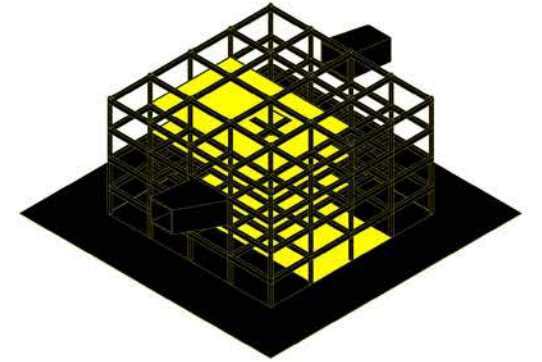
Accessibility



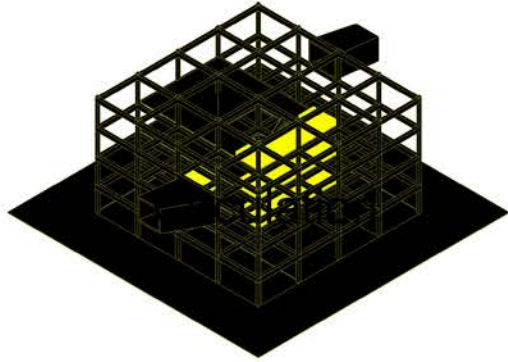
Circulation: Stairs of encounter



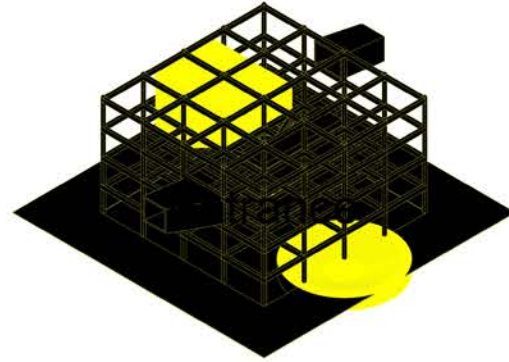
Circulation: Space of encounter



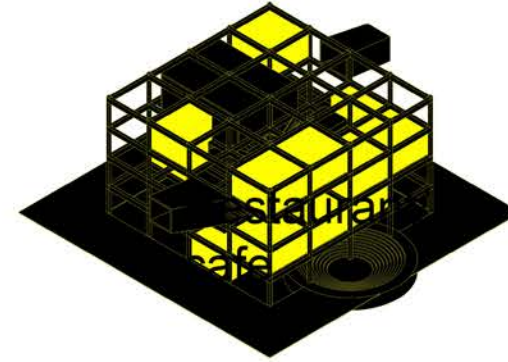
Shared space



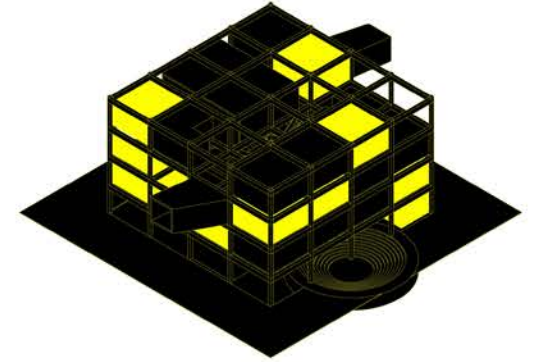
Forum



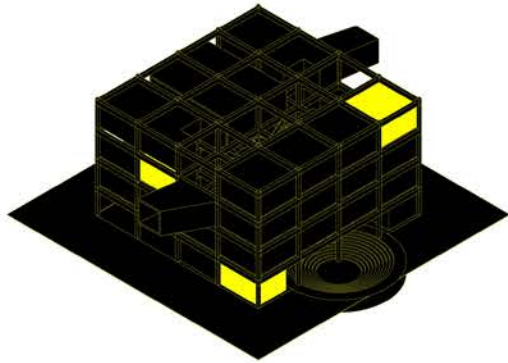
Apolitical program



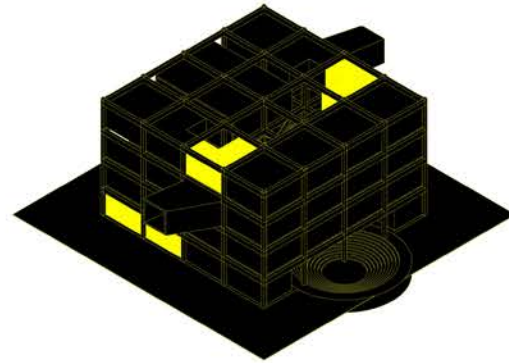
Decentralised government



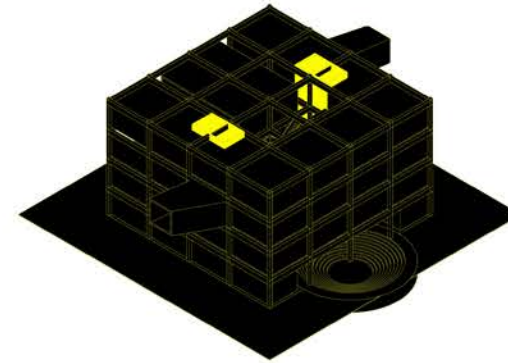
Exposition



Entrance & Restaurant

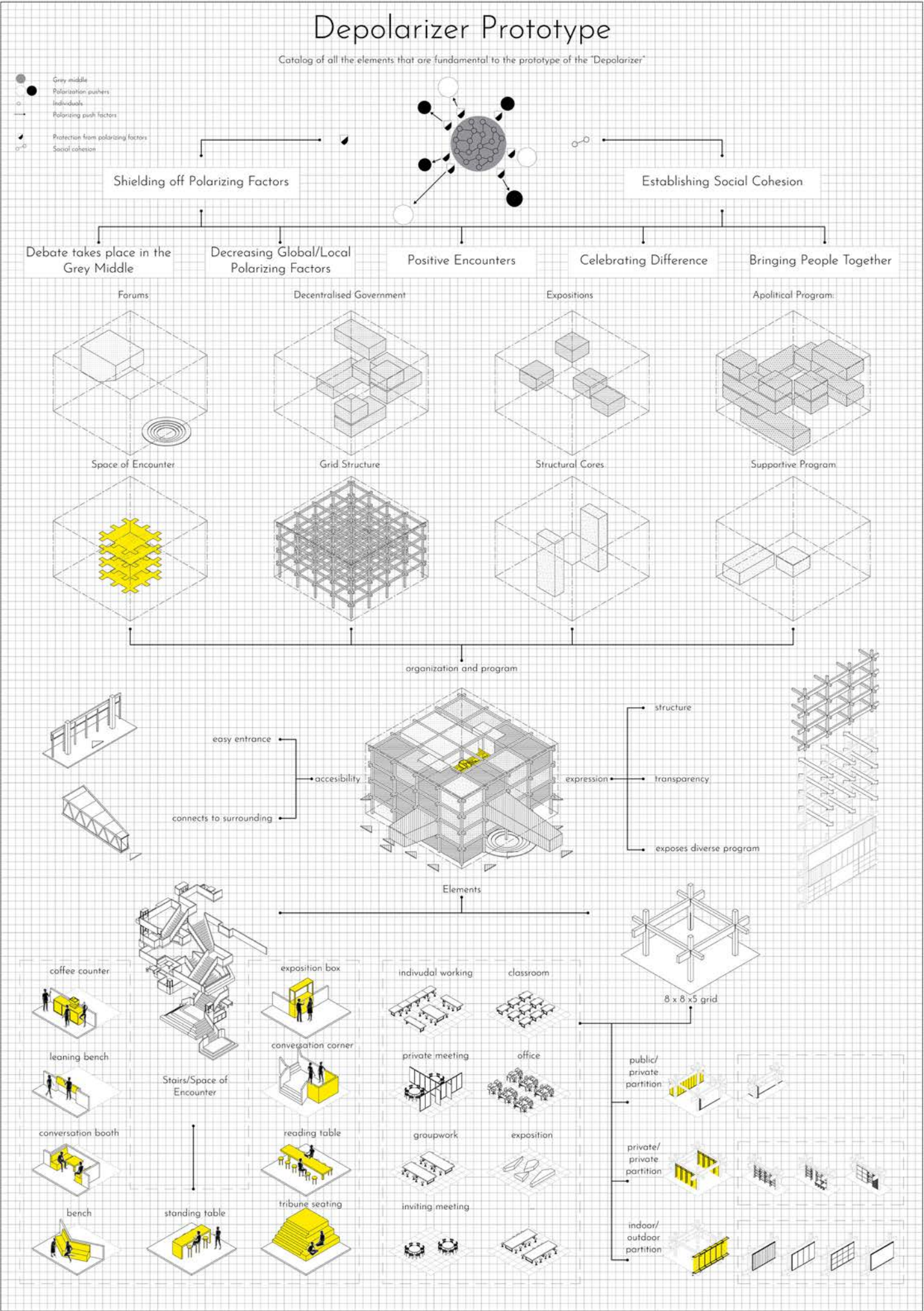


Supportive Cores



3. Final Design

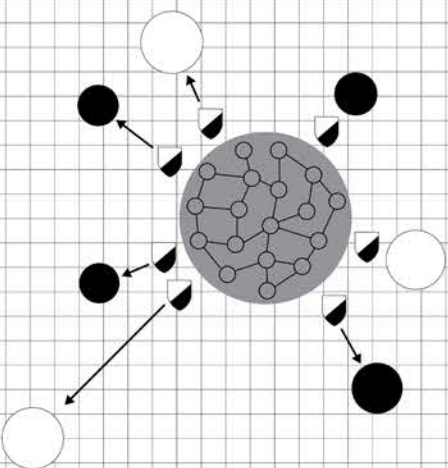
3.1. Prototype



Depolarizer Prototype

Catalog of all the elements that are fundamental to the prototype of the "Depolarizer"

- Grey-middle
- Polarization pushers
- Individuals
- Polarizing push factors
- Protection from polarizing factors
- Social cohesion



Shielding off Polarizing Factors

Establishing Social Cohesion

Debate takes place in the Grey Middle

Decreasing Global/Local Polarizing Factors

Positive Encounters

Celebrating Difference

Bringing People Together

Forums

Decentralised Government

Expositions

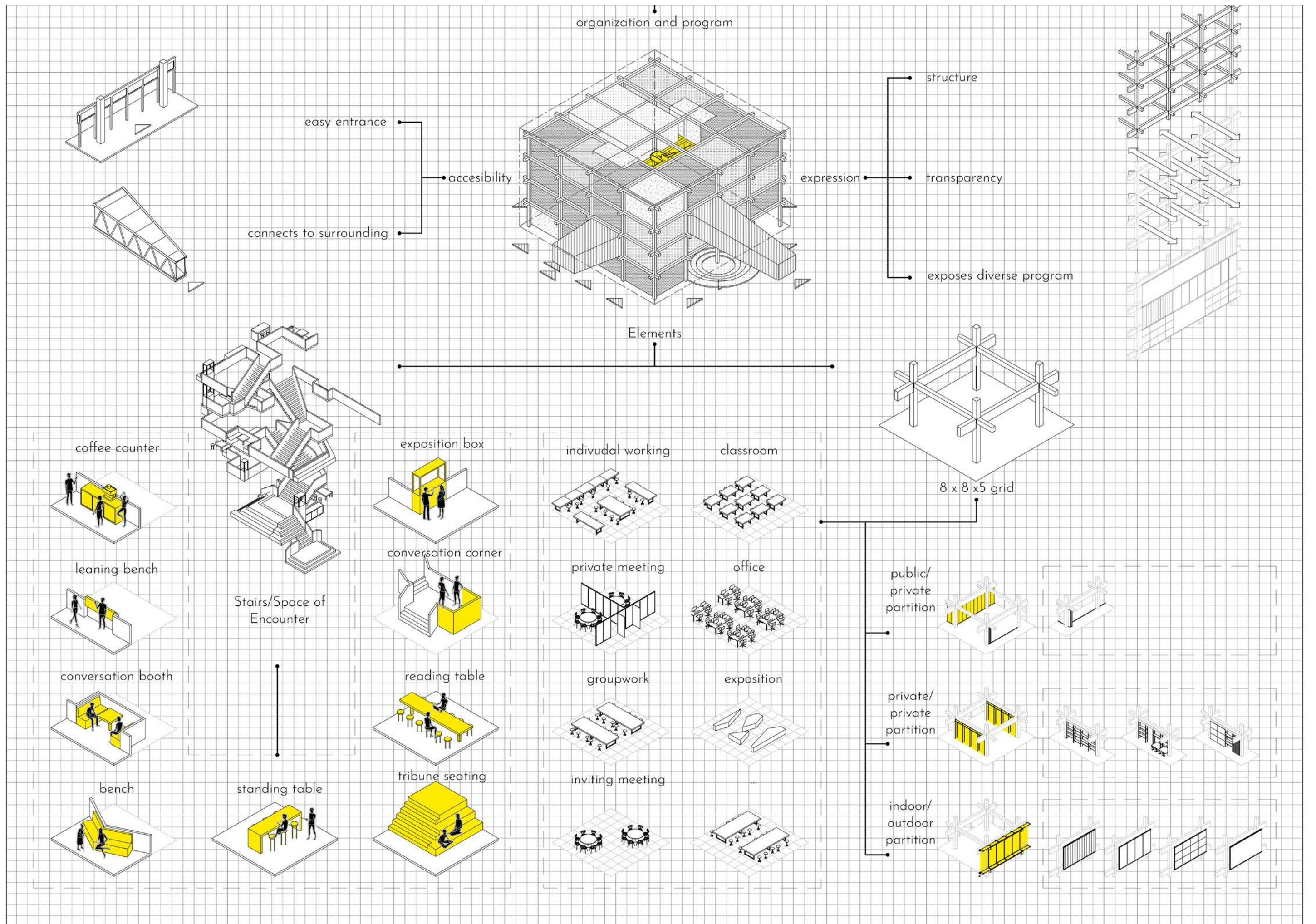
Apolitical Program:

Space of Encounter

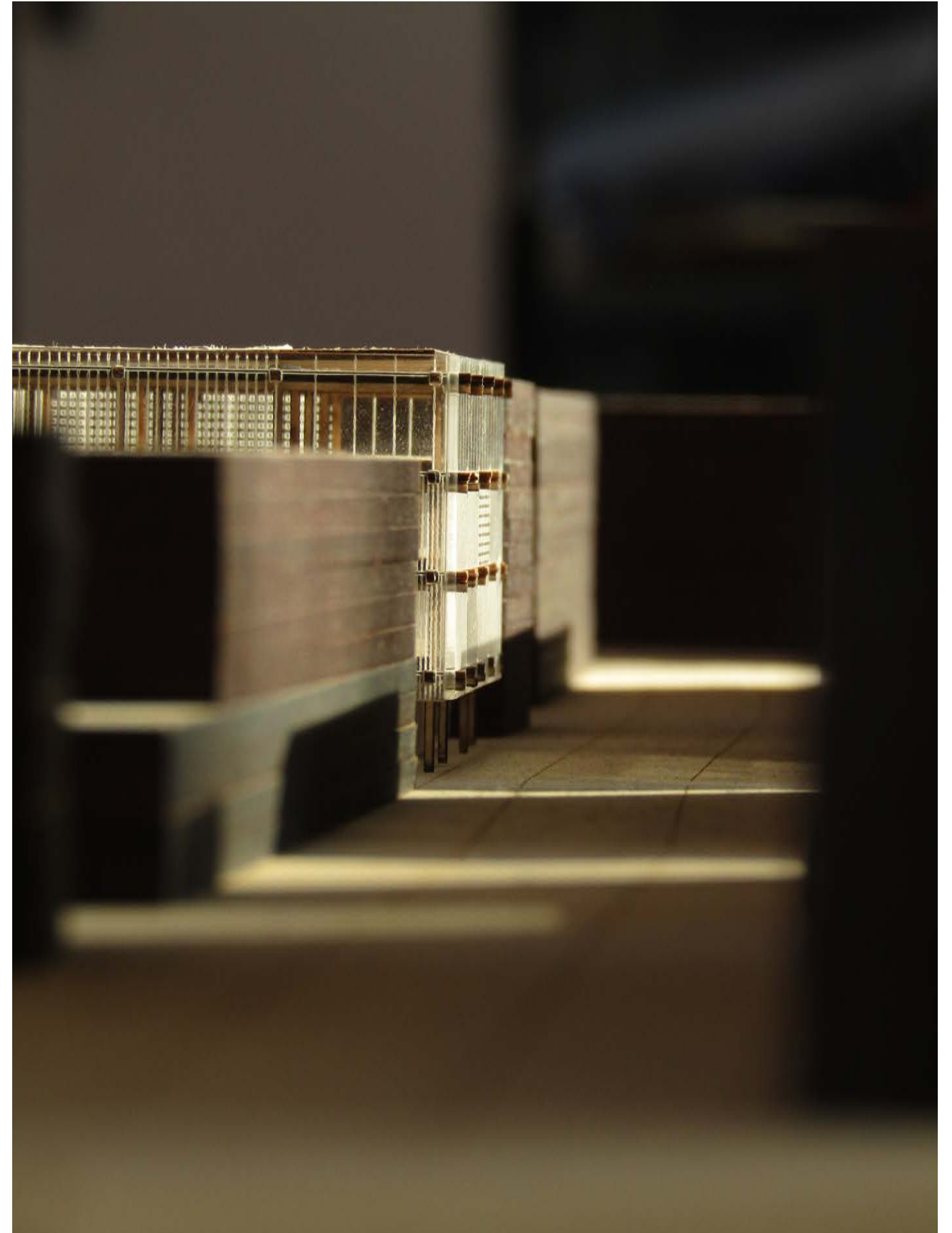
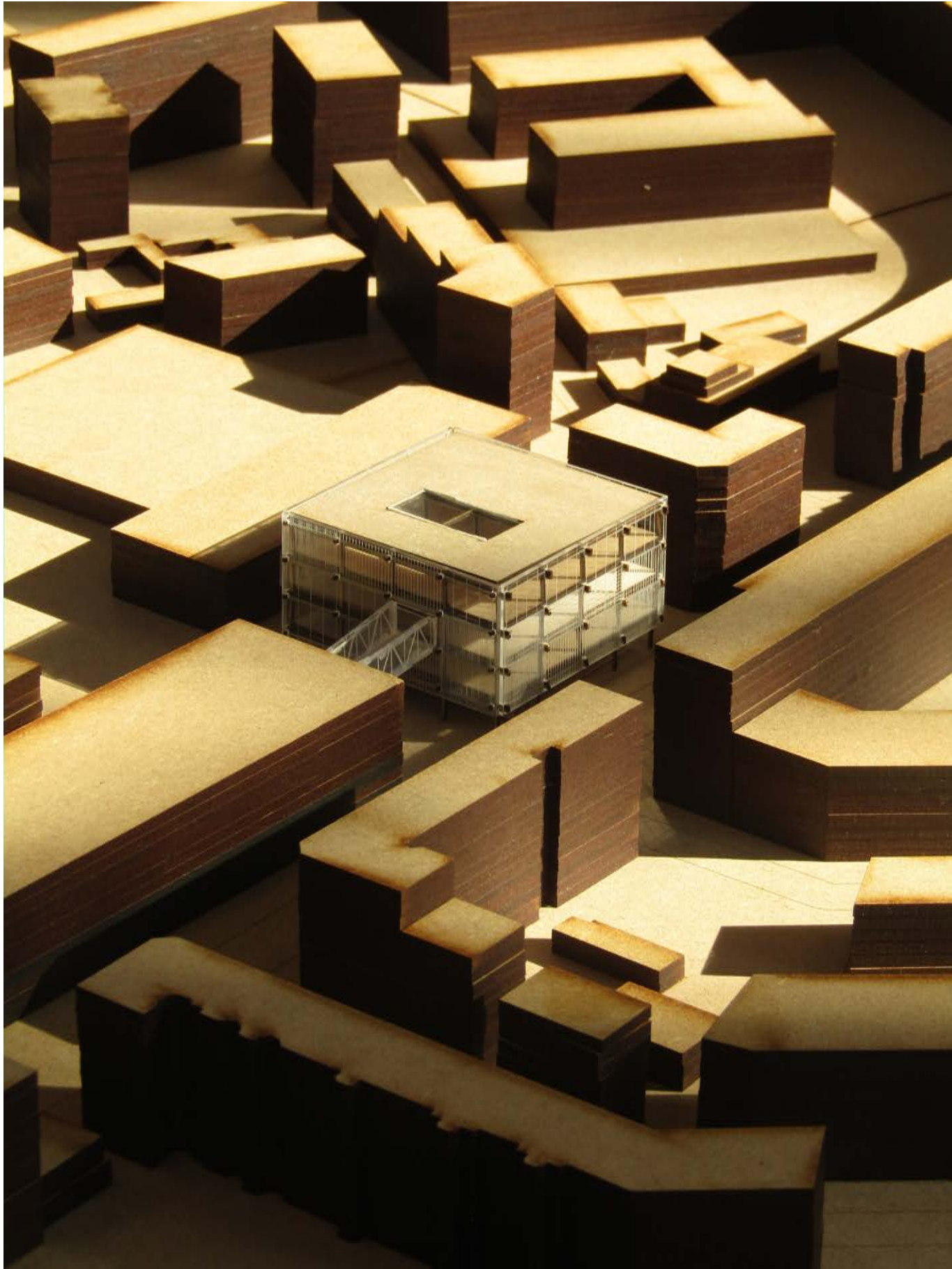
Grid Structure

Structural Cores

Supportive Program

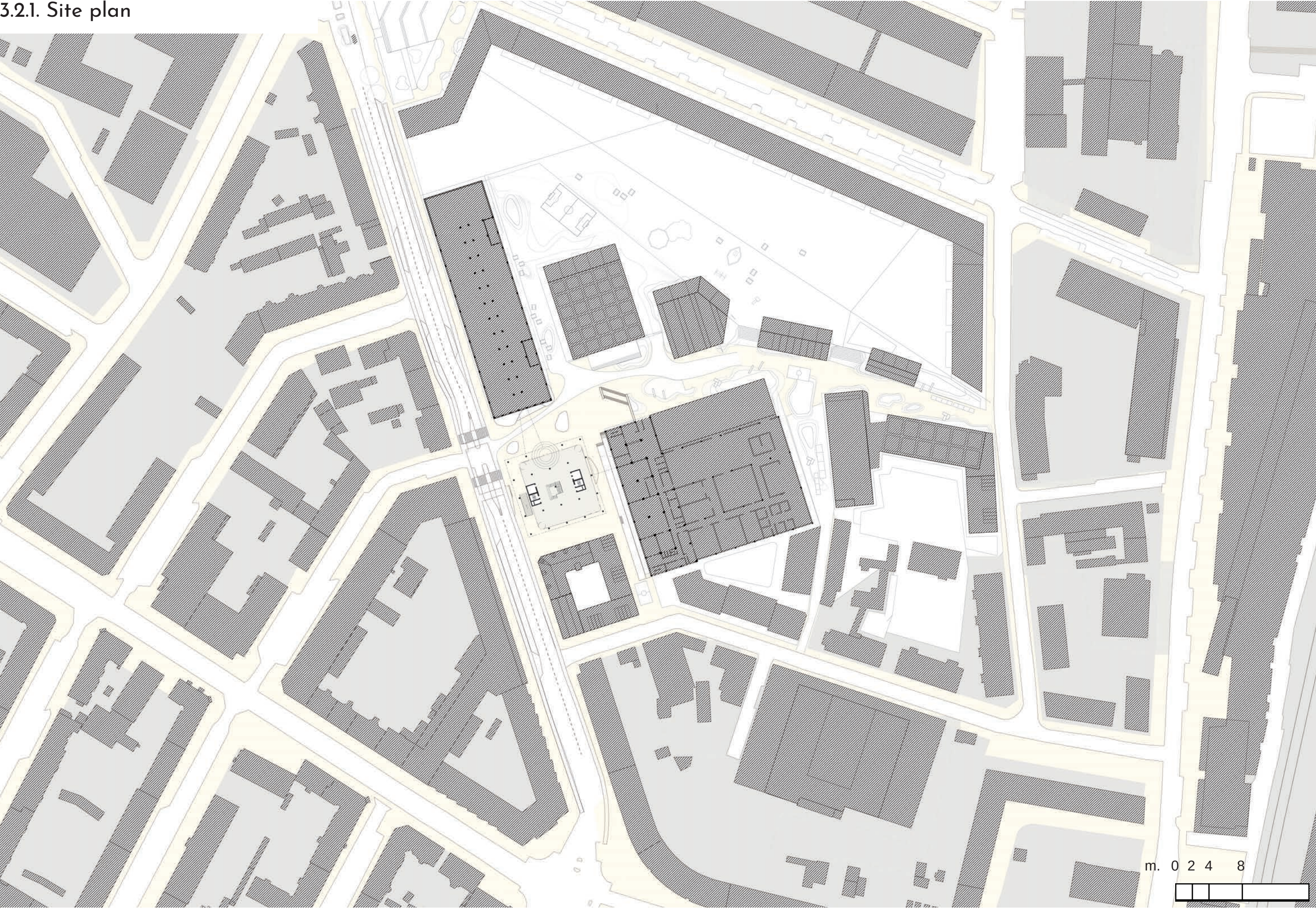


3.2. Public Condenser in Bispebjerg





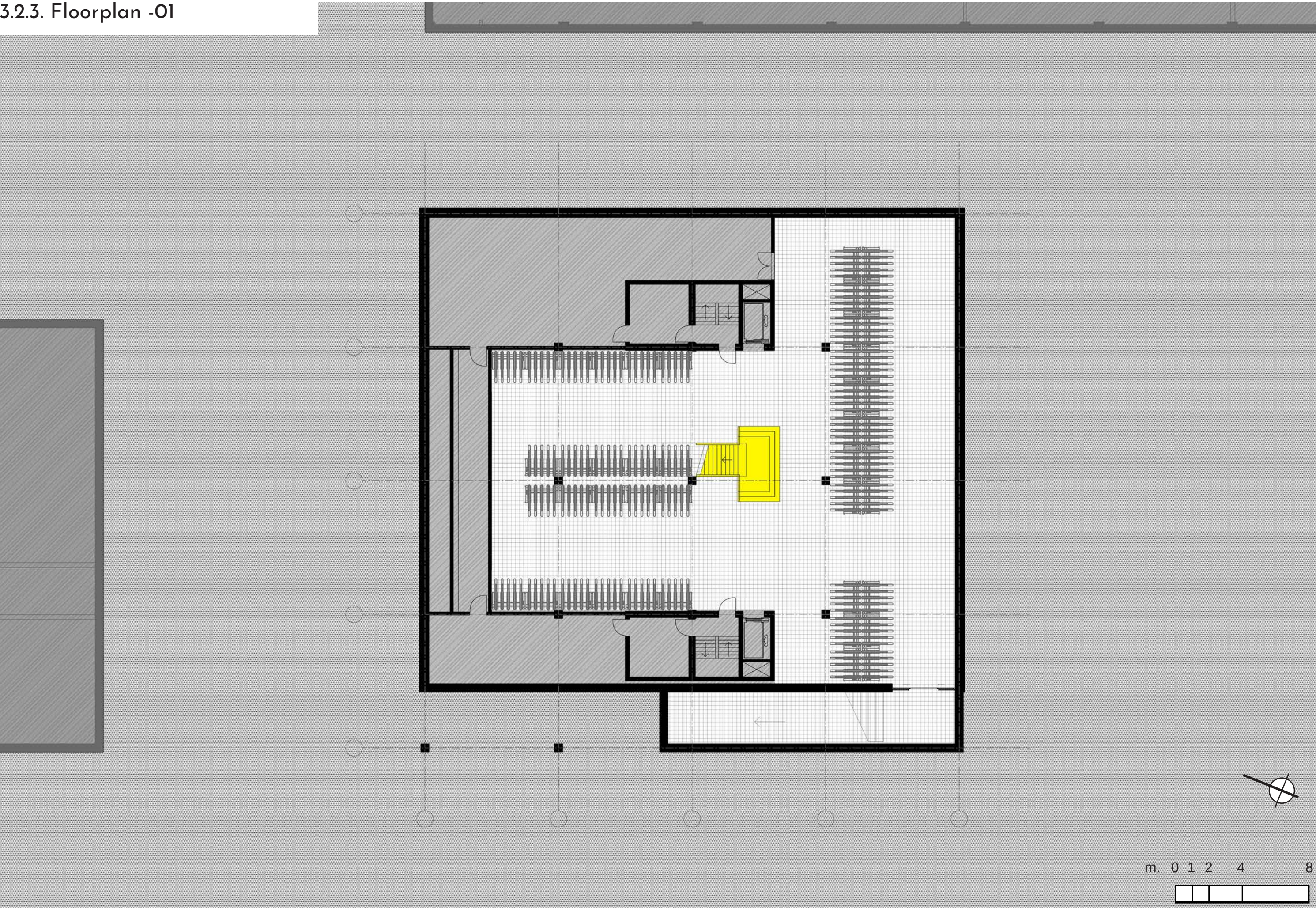
3.2.1. Site plan



3.2.2. Site section



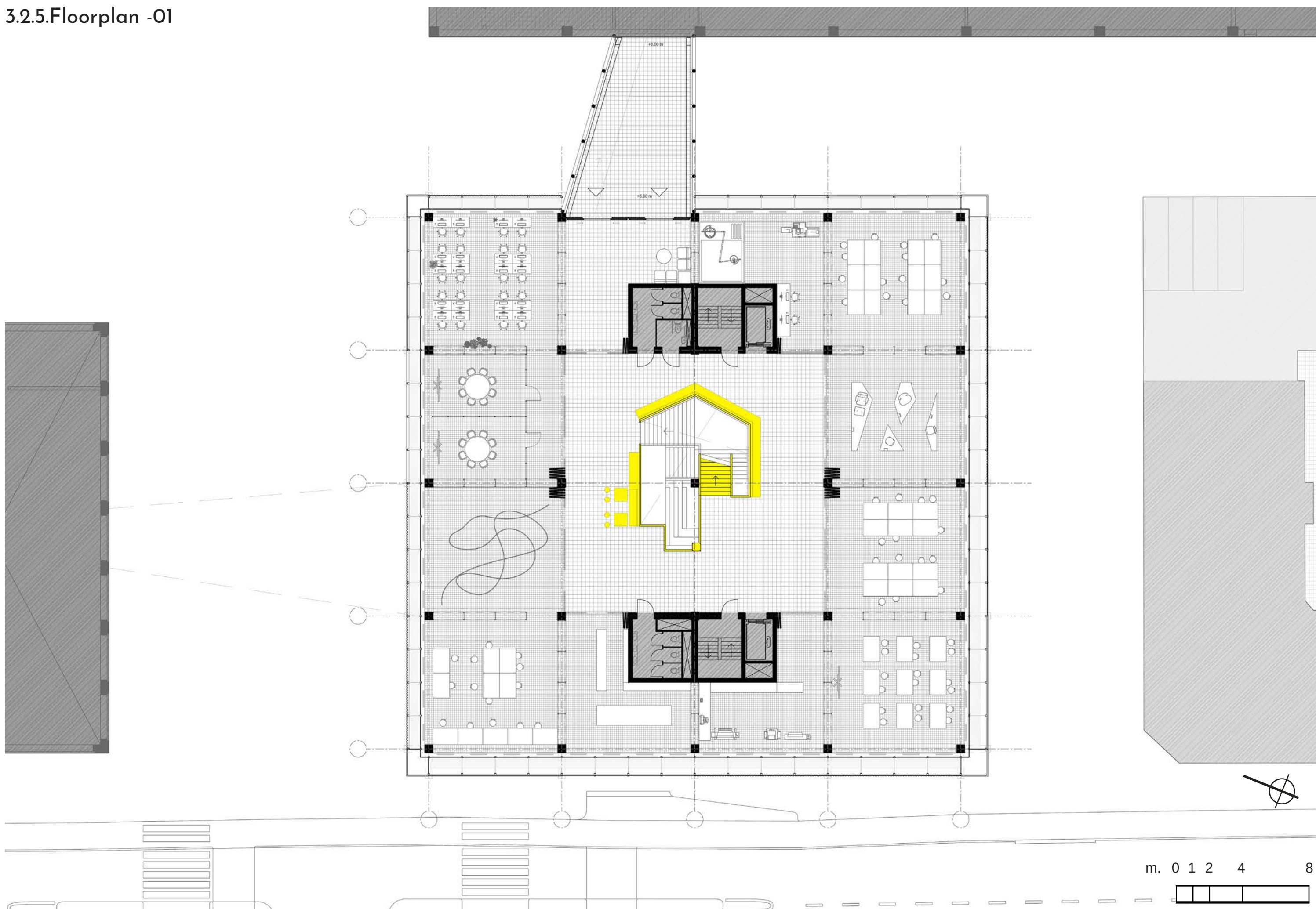
3.2.3. Floorplan -01



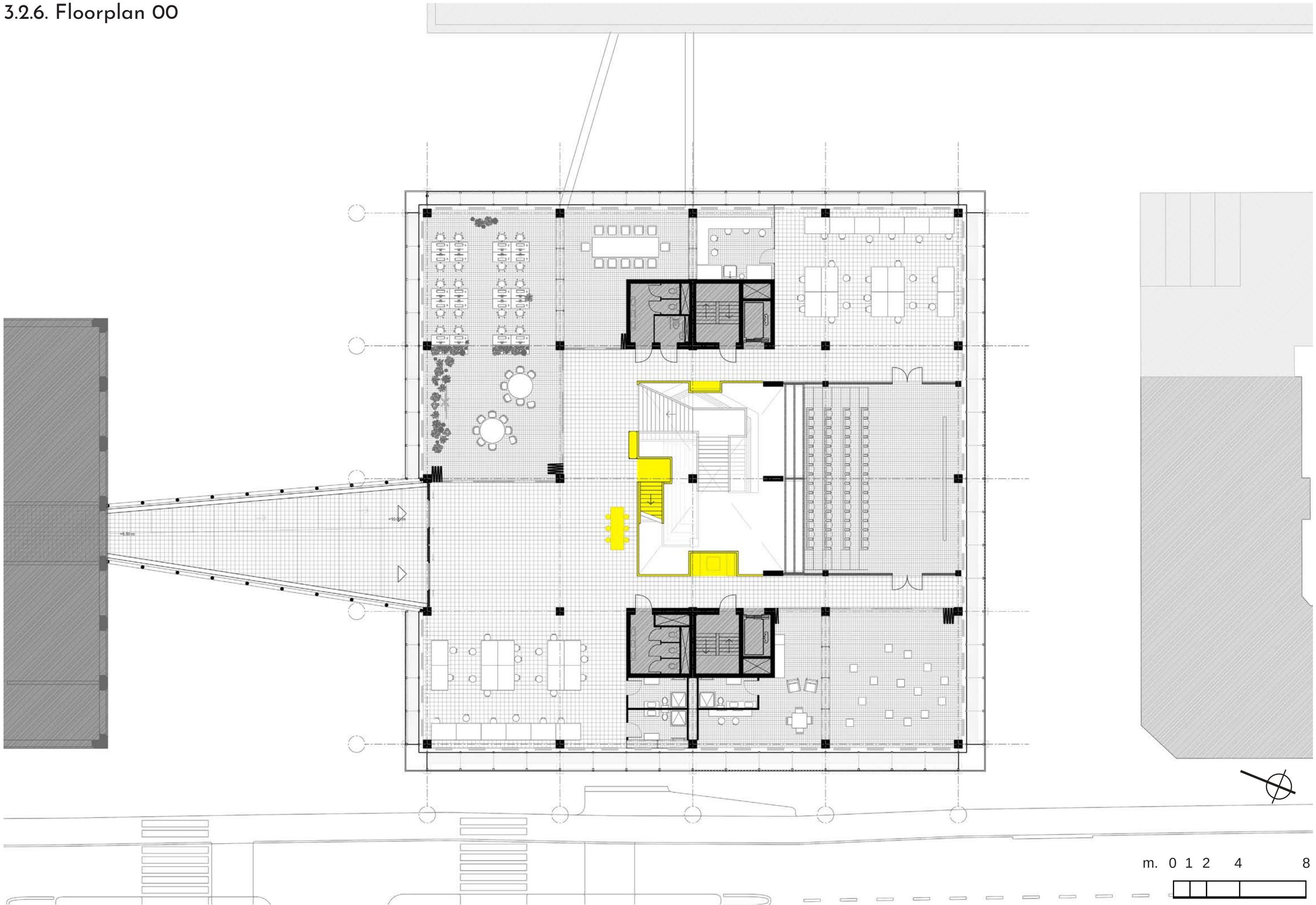
This architectural site plan illustrates a building complex with a central yellow-highlighted area, likely a courtyard or a specific functional zone. The plan is overlaid on a grid system. Key features include:

- Central Yellow Area:** A rectangular area in the center, highlighted in yellow, containing a staircase and a small building structure.
- Building Footprints:** Several building footprints are shown, including a large central building with a staircase, and smaller structures on the left and right sides.
- Courtyards and Open Spaces:** There are several open spaces and courtyards, including a large circular area on the left and a rectangular area on the right.
- Landscaping:** The plan includes various landscaping elements such as trees, shrubs, and a winding path or stream on the left side.
- Grid and Dimensions:** A grid system is used for layout, with dimensions indicated at the bottom right: 0, 1, 2, 4, 8 meters.
- Orientation:** A north arrow is located in the bottom right corner, pointing towards the top right of the plan.

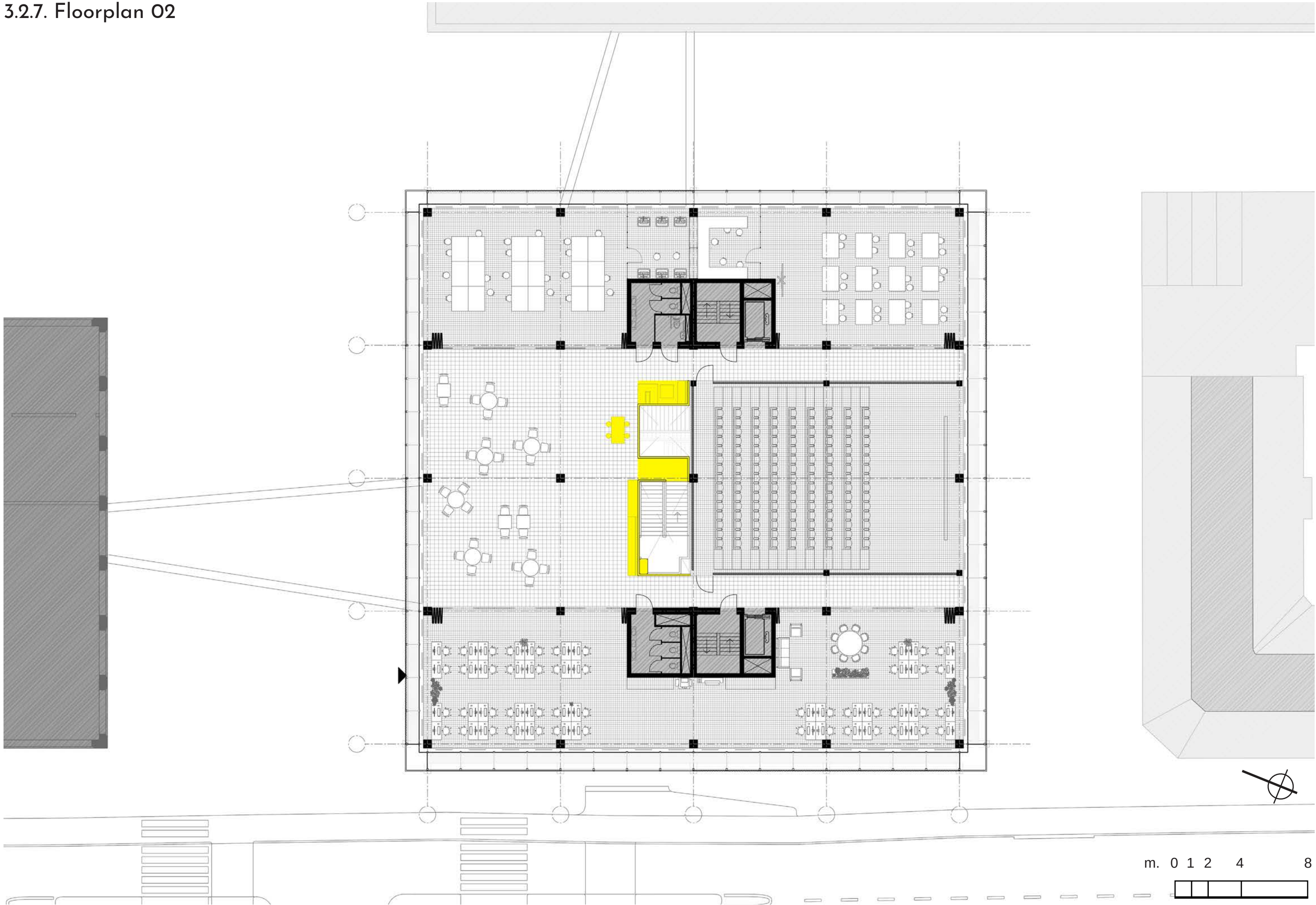
3.2.5.Floorplan -01



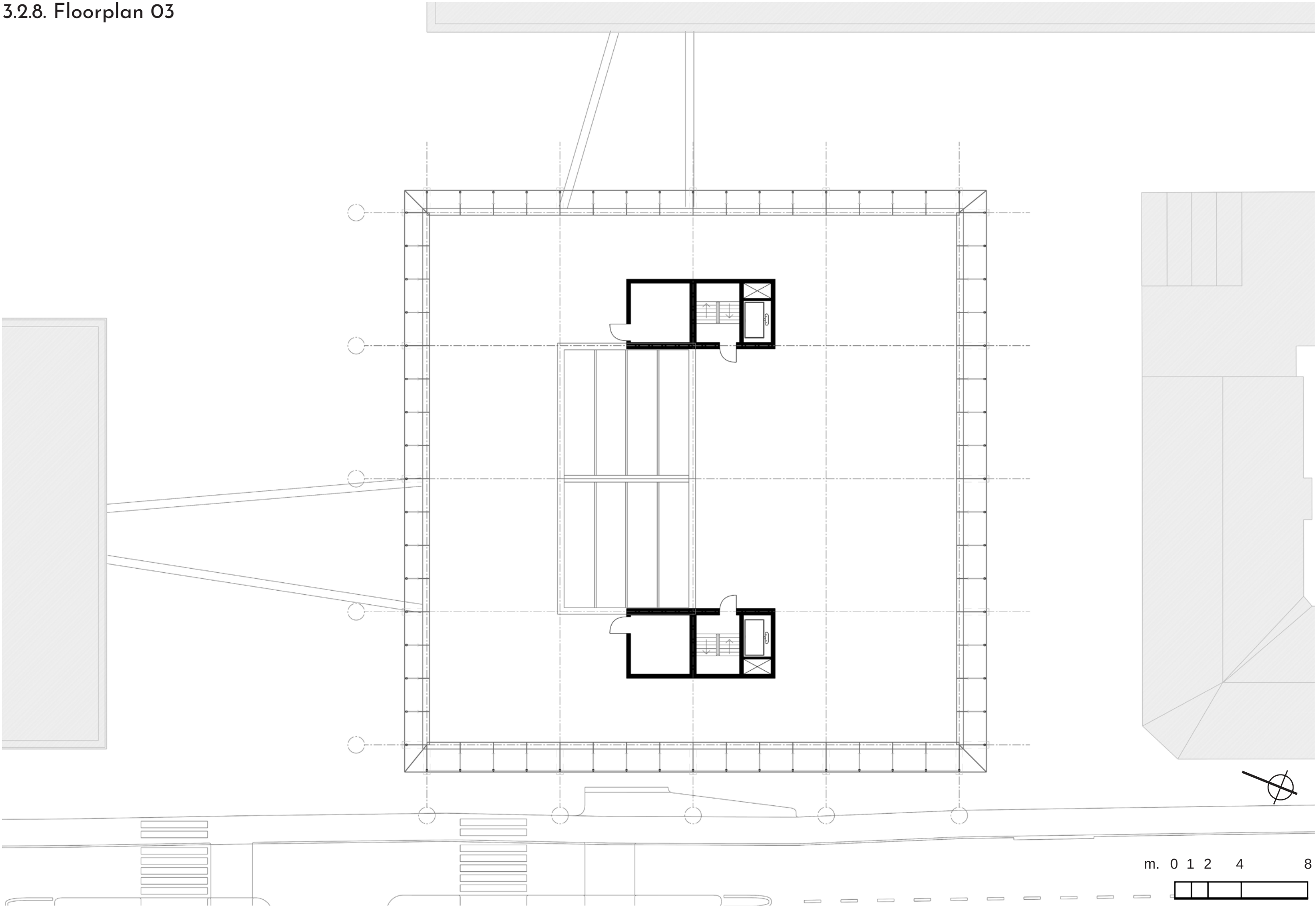
3.2.6. Floorplan 00



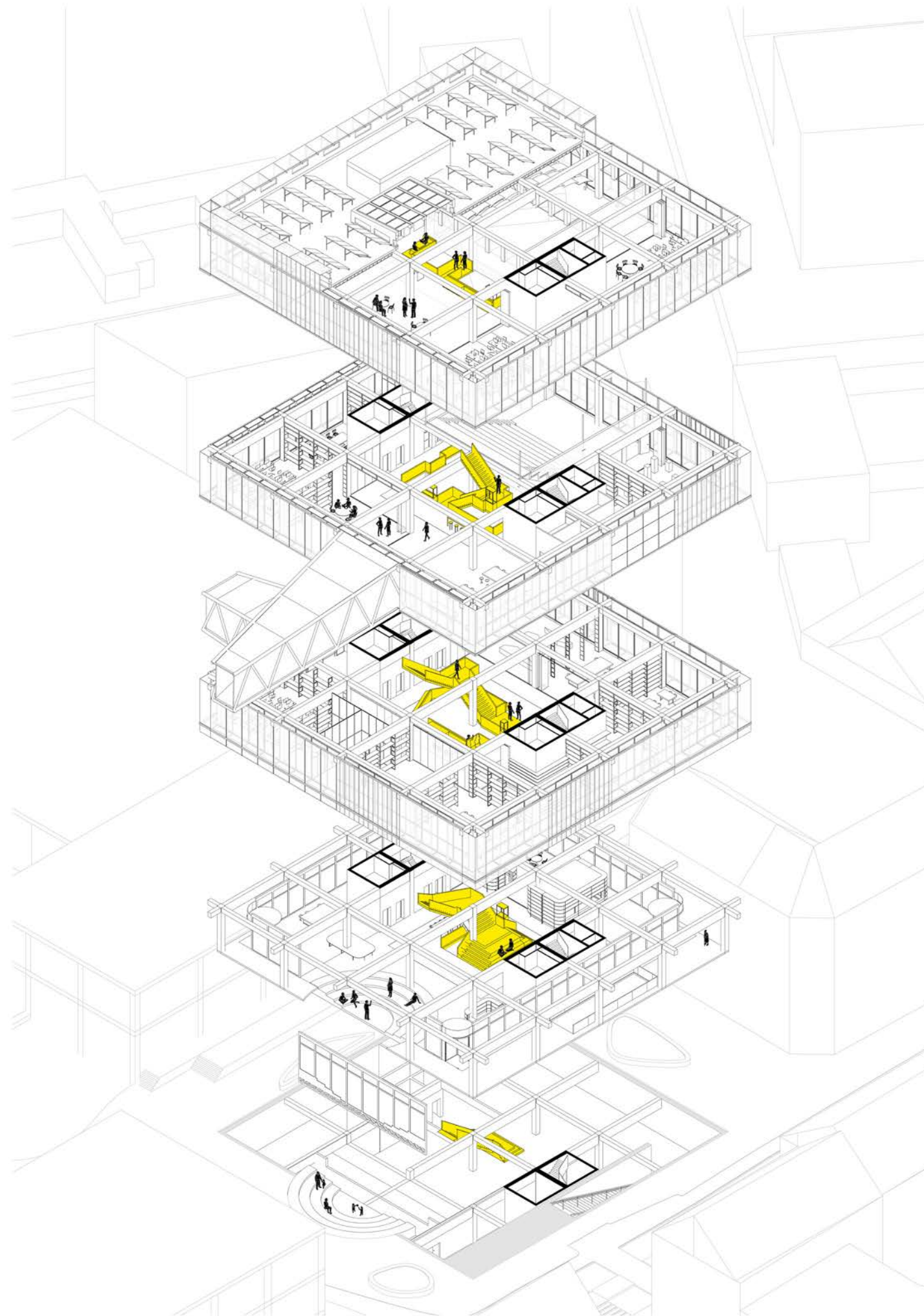
3.2.7. Floorplan 02



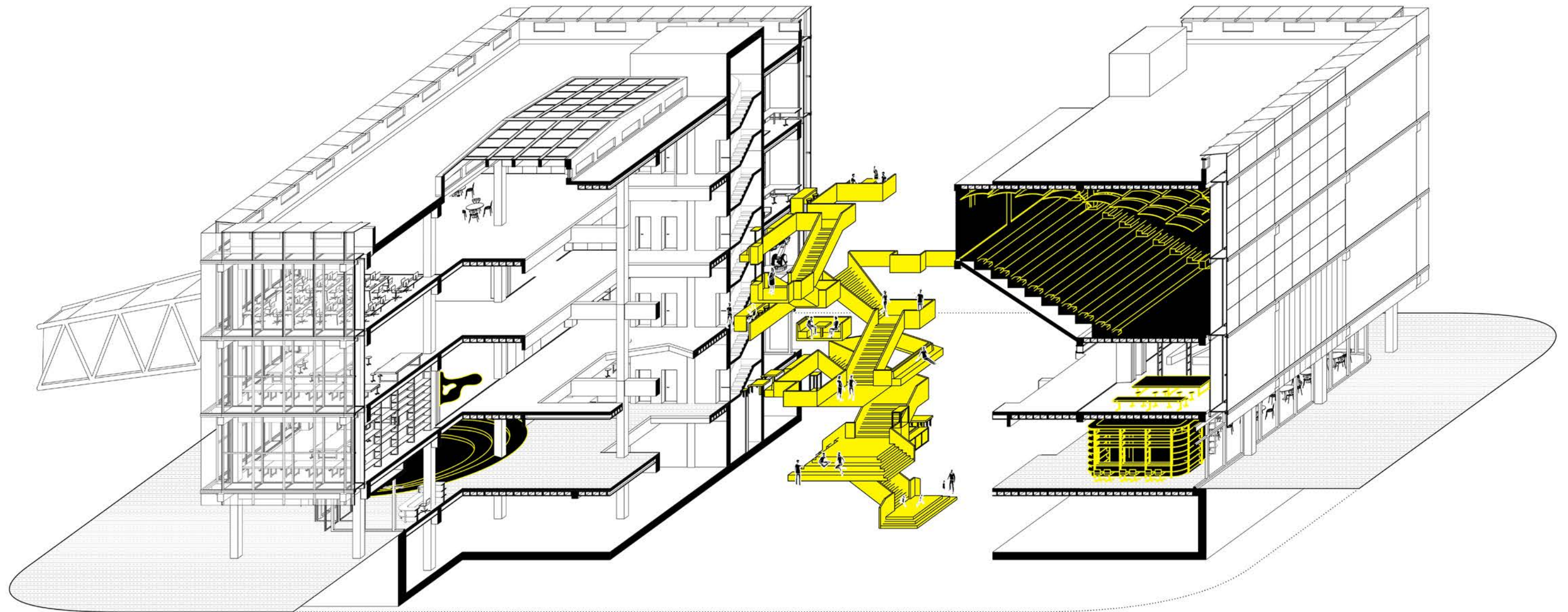
3.2.8. Floorplan 03



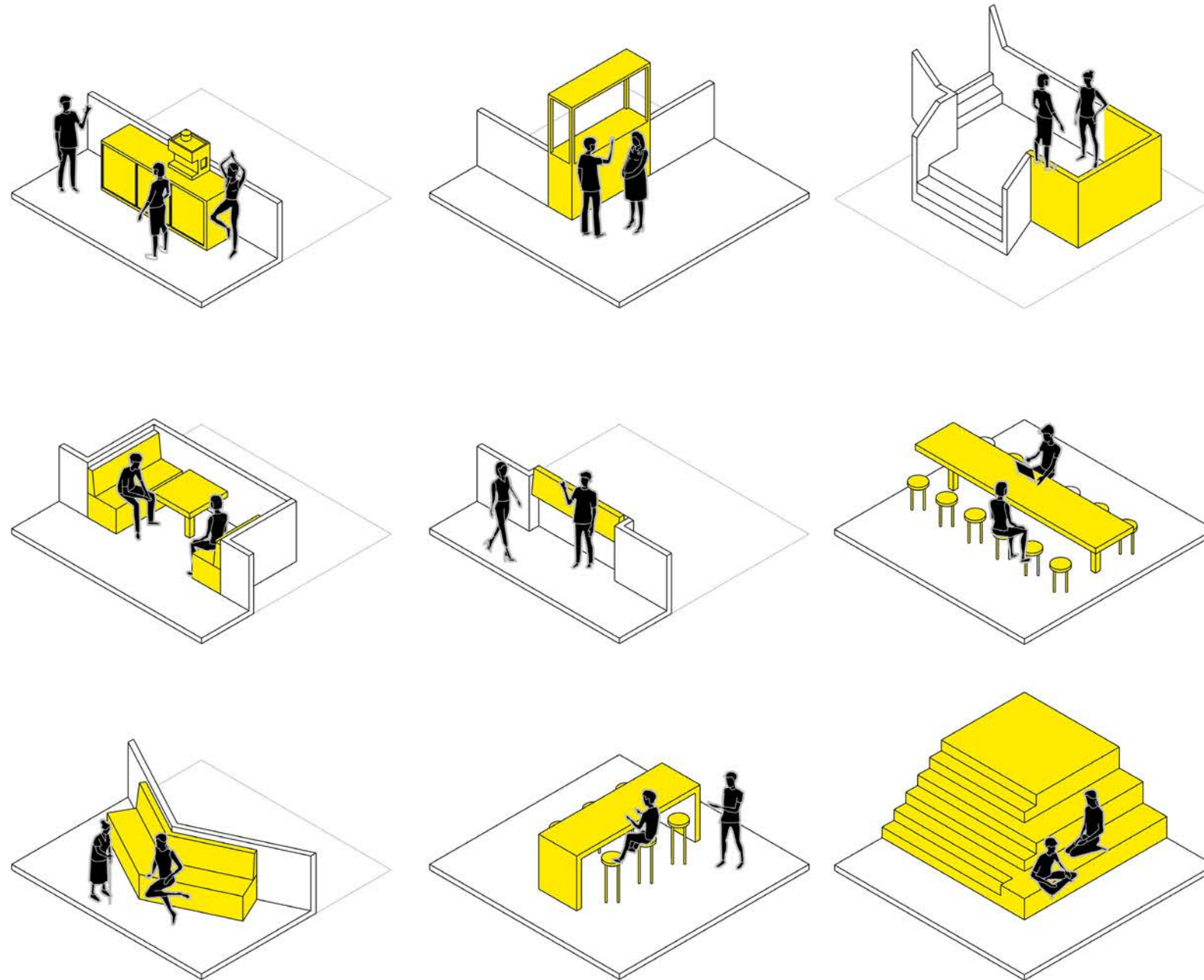
3.2.9. Exploded Axonometric



3.2.10. Section Oblique



3.2.11. Stairs of Encounter Elements



3.2.12. Section N-S



3.2.13. Section E-W 1



3.2.14. Section E-W 2



3.2.15. Exterior during day



3.2.16. Exterior during night



3.2.17. Impression Street



3.2.18. Impression NEXT School



3.2.19. Impression public entrance



3.2.20. Impression stairs of encounter



3.2.21. Impression stairs of encounter



3.2.22. Impression first encounters



3.2.23. Impression Makerspace communal tables + Exposition



3.2.24. Impression Decentralised government offices plus informal meeting



3.2.25. Impression Makerspace Individual tables



3.2.26. Impression Makerspace group tables + instruction room



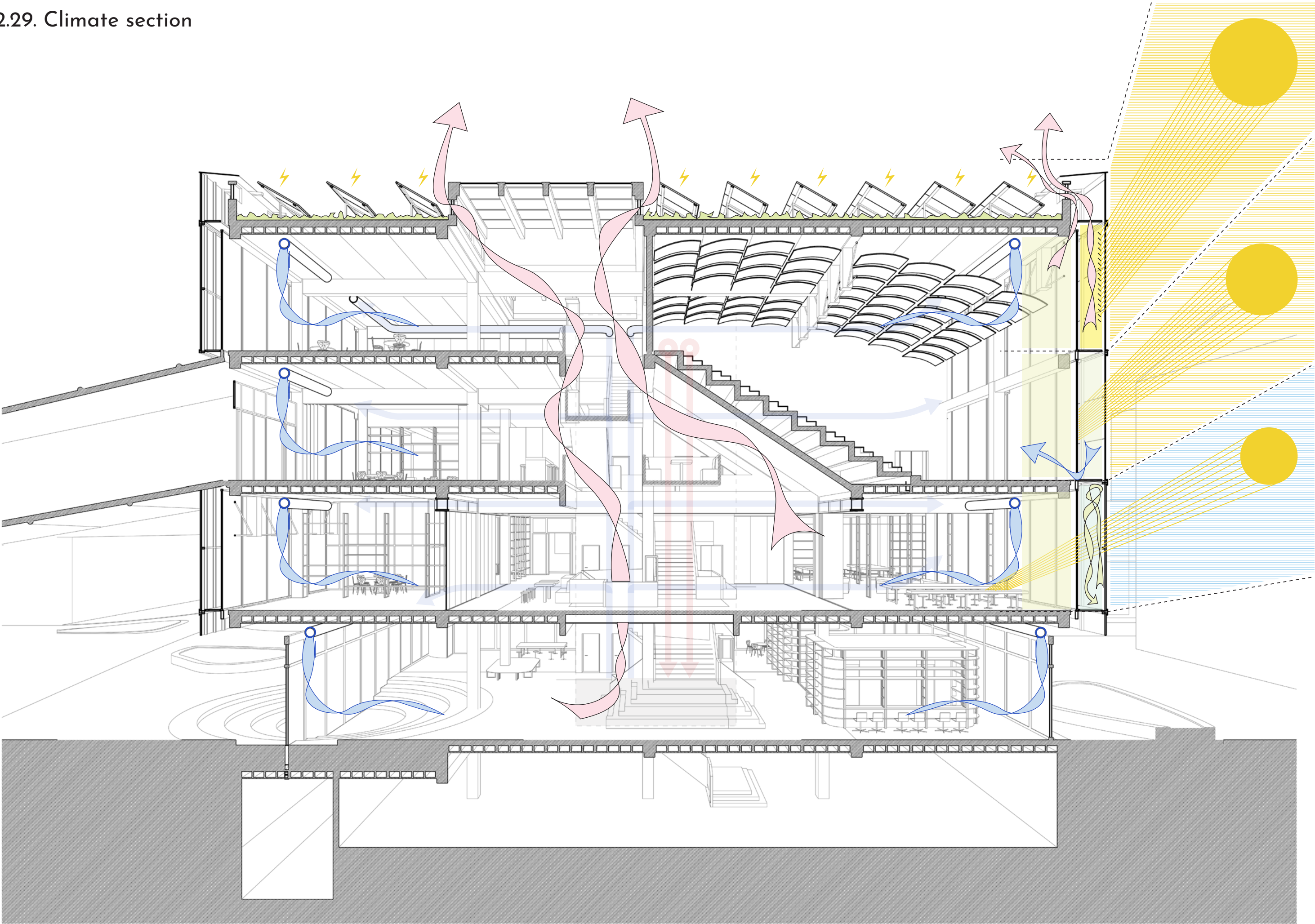
3.2.27. Impression entrance from school building E



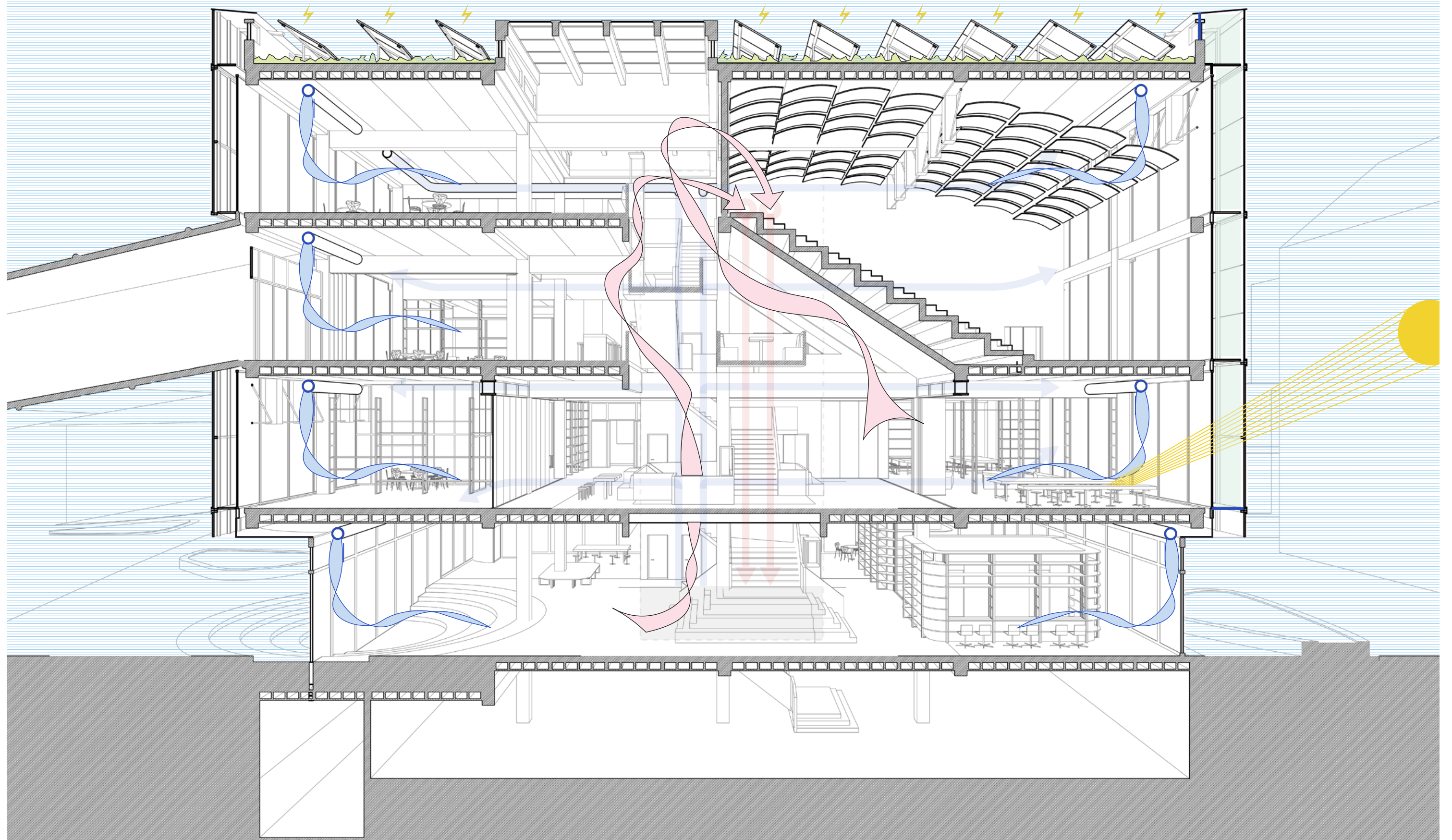
3.2.28. Impression entrance to school building D



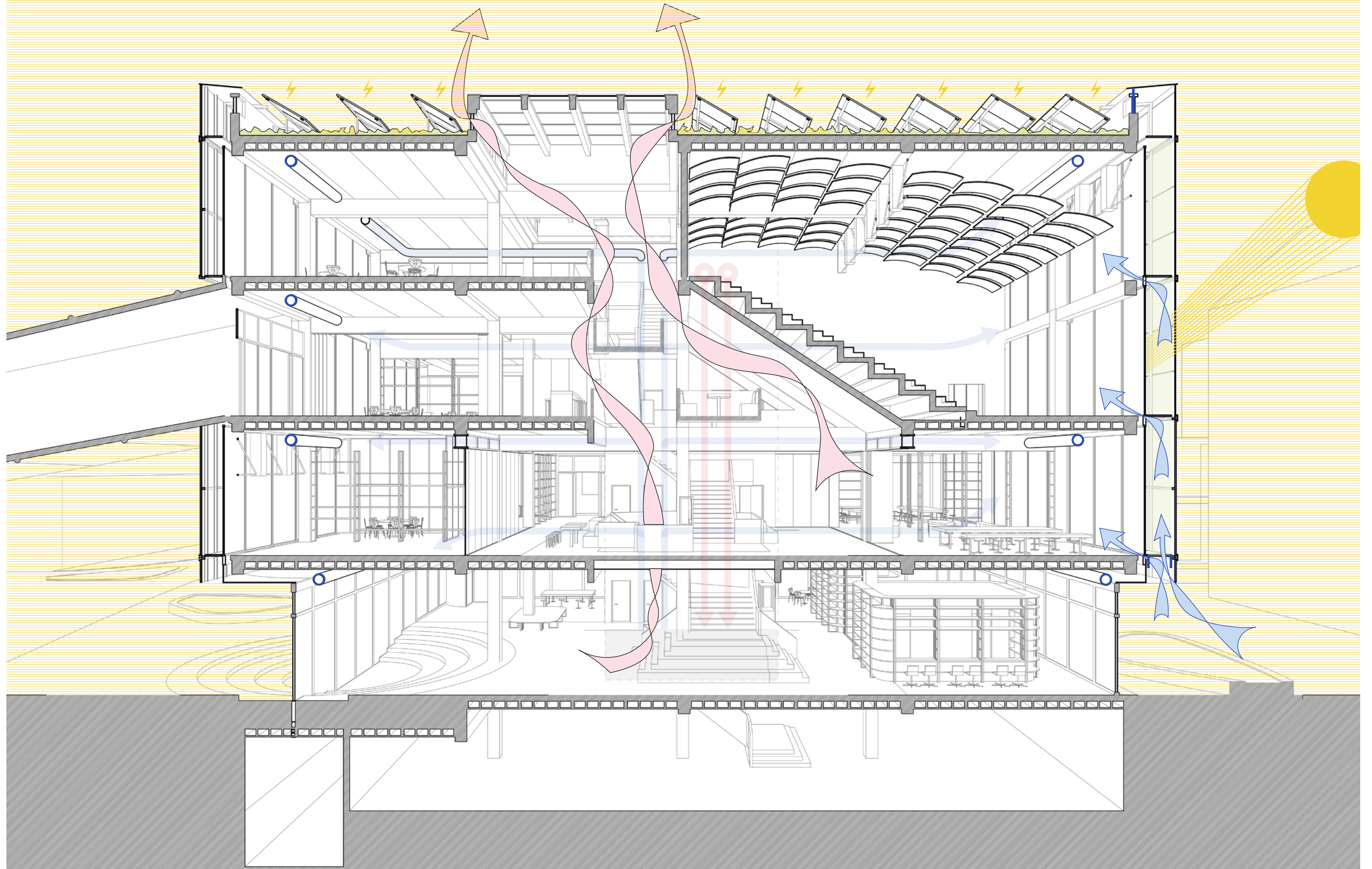
3.2.29. Climate section



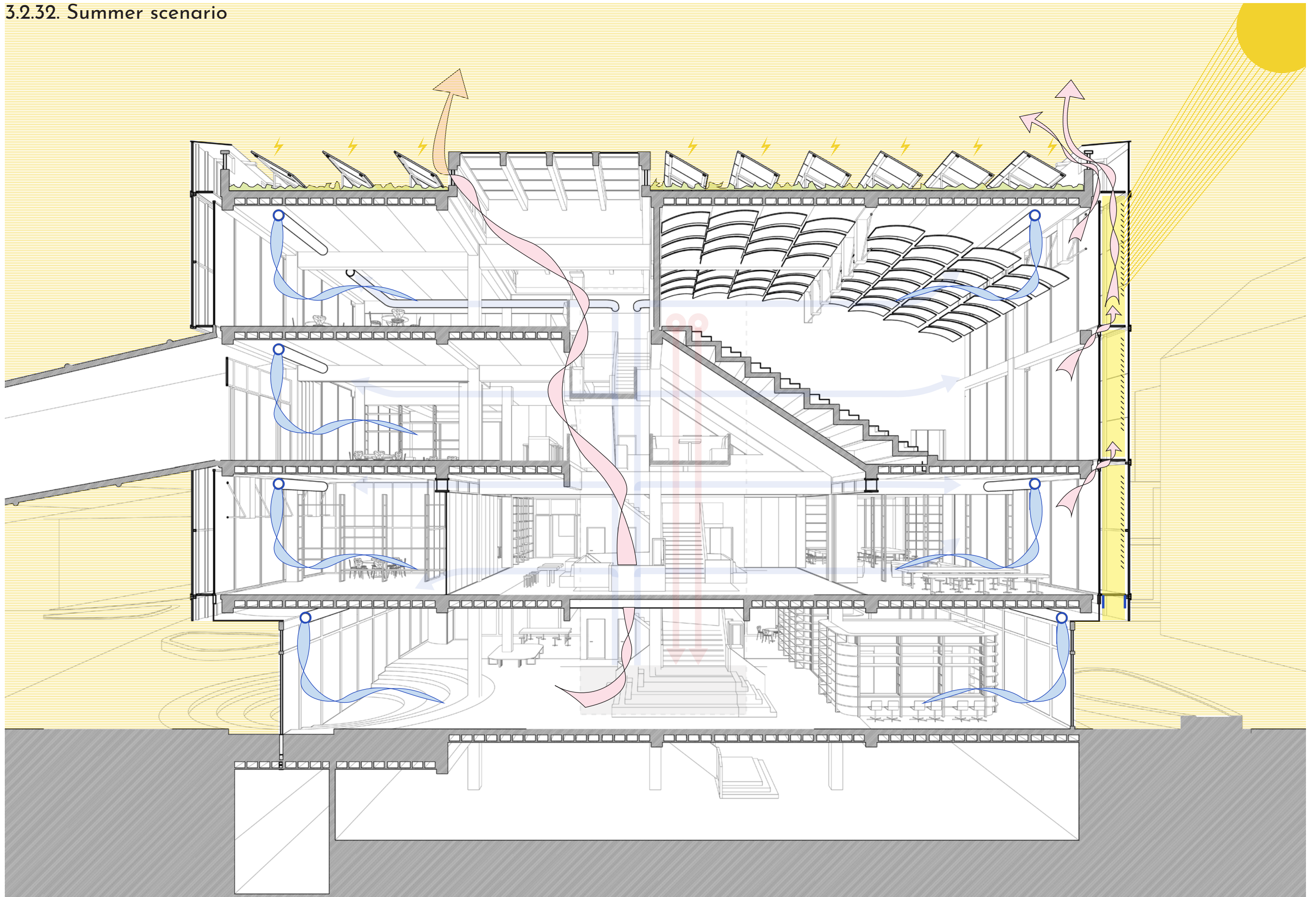
3.2.30. Winter scenario



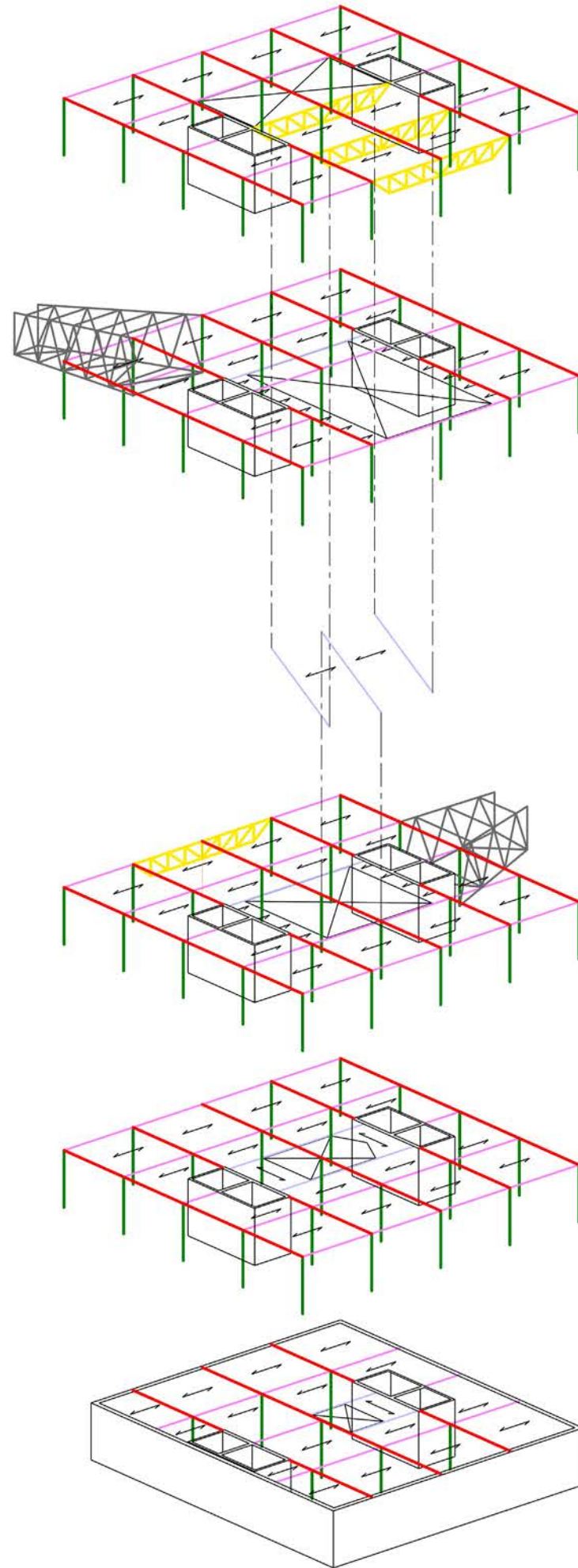
3.2.31. Intermediate scenario



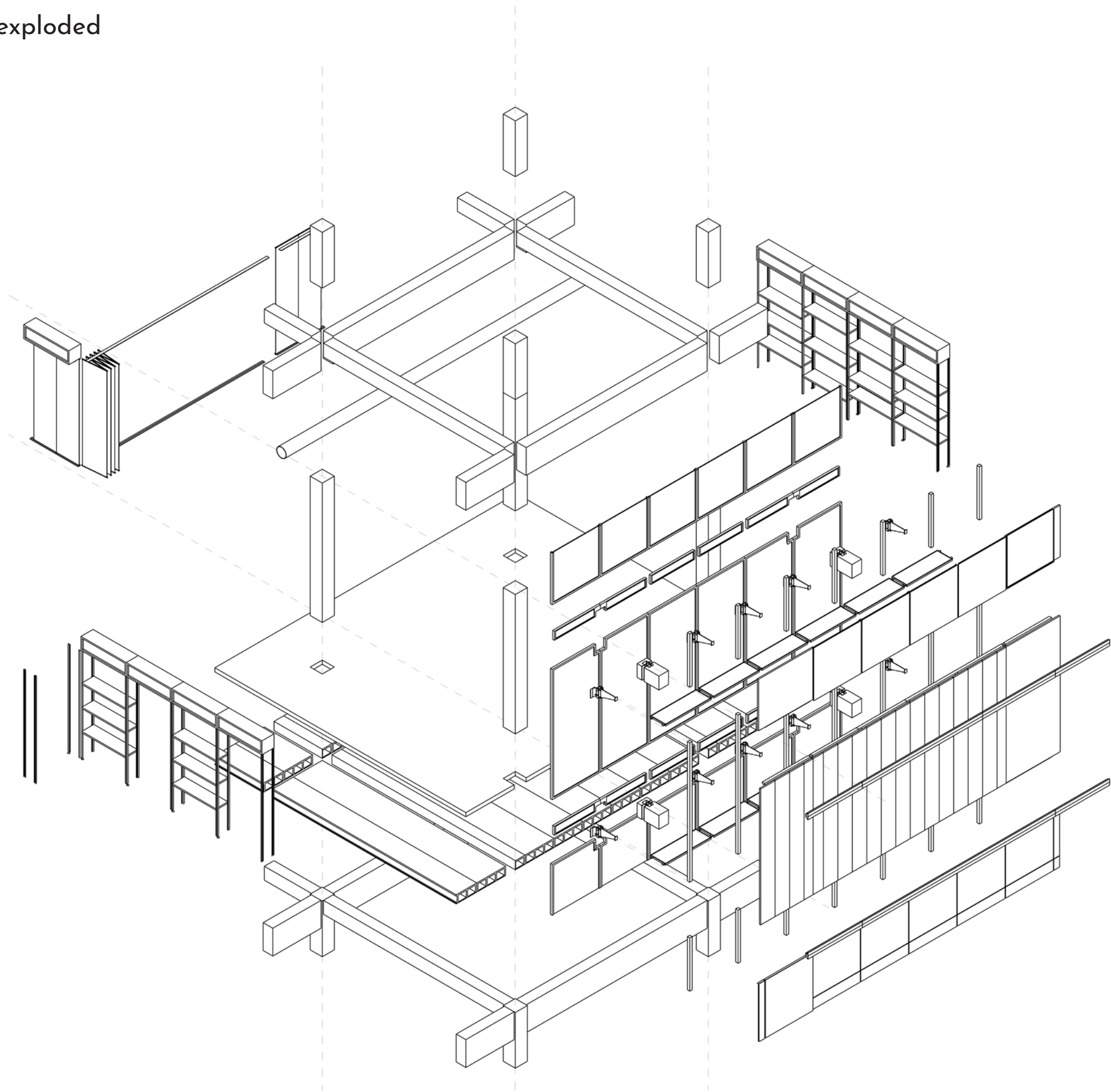
3.2.32. Summer scenario



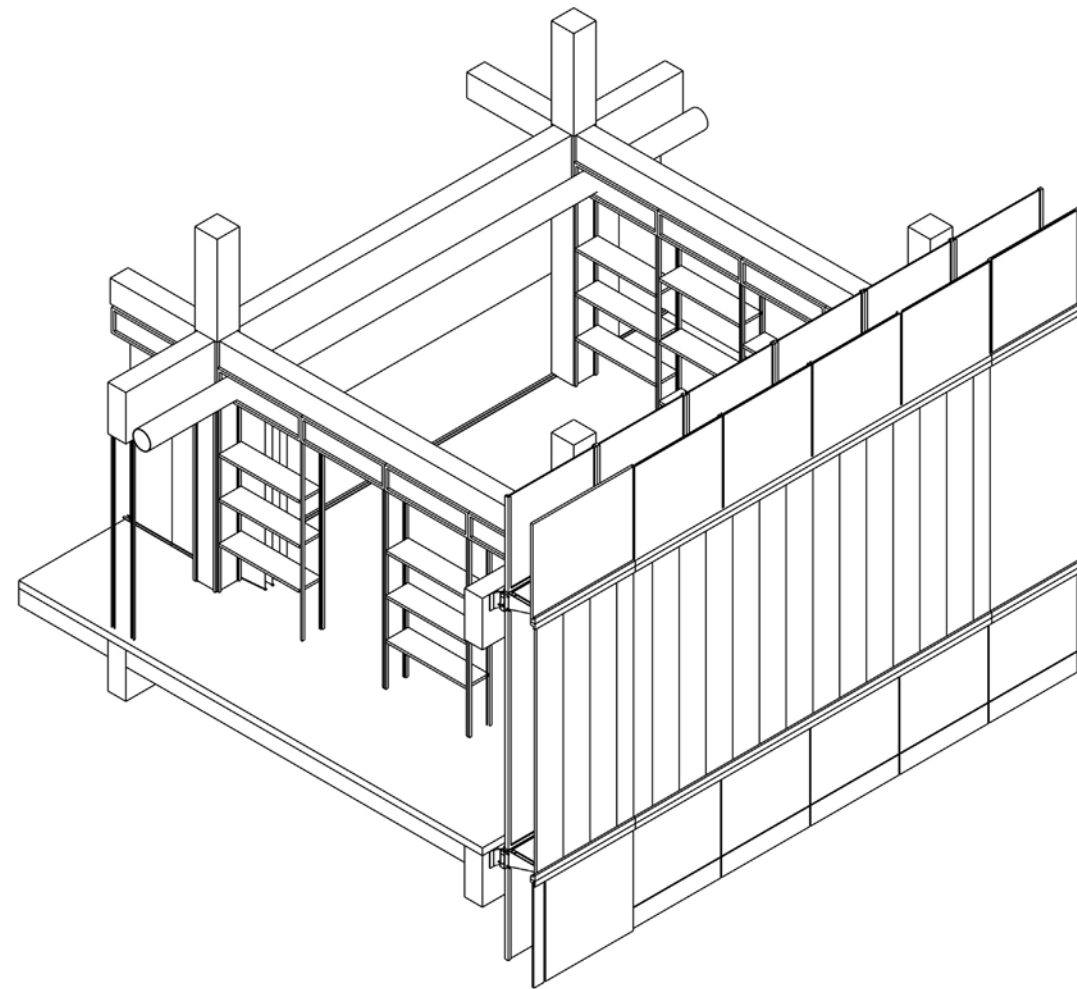
3.2.33. Construction diagram



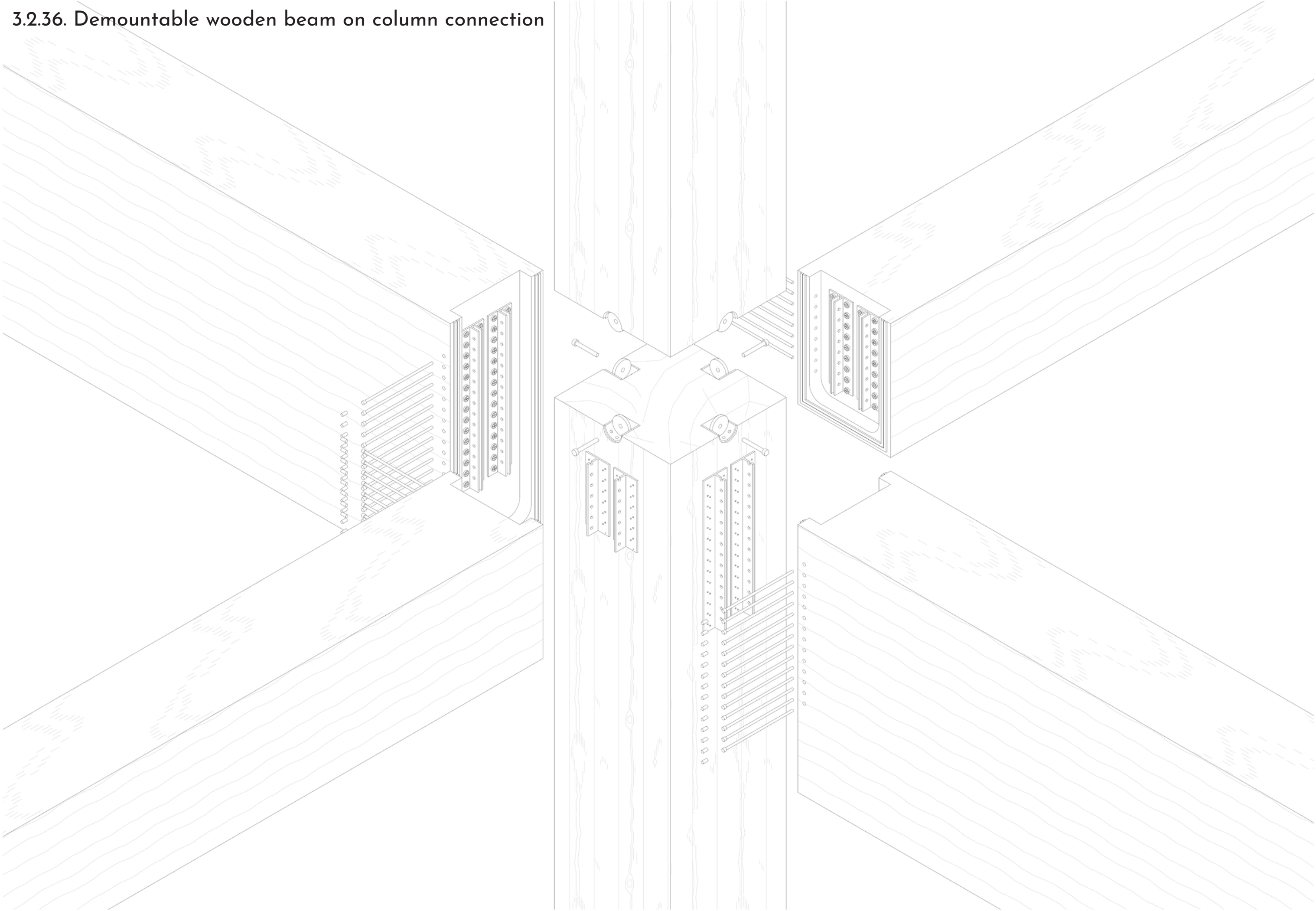
3.2.34. Building elements exploded



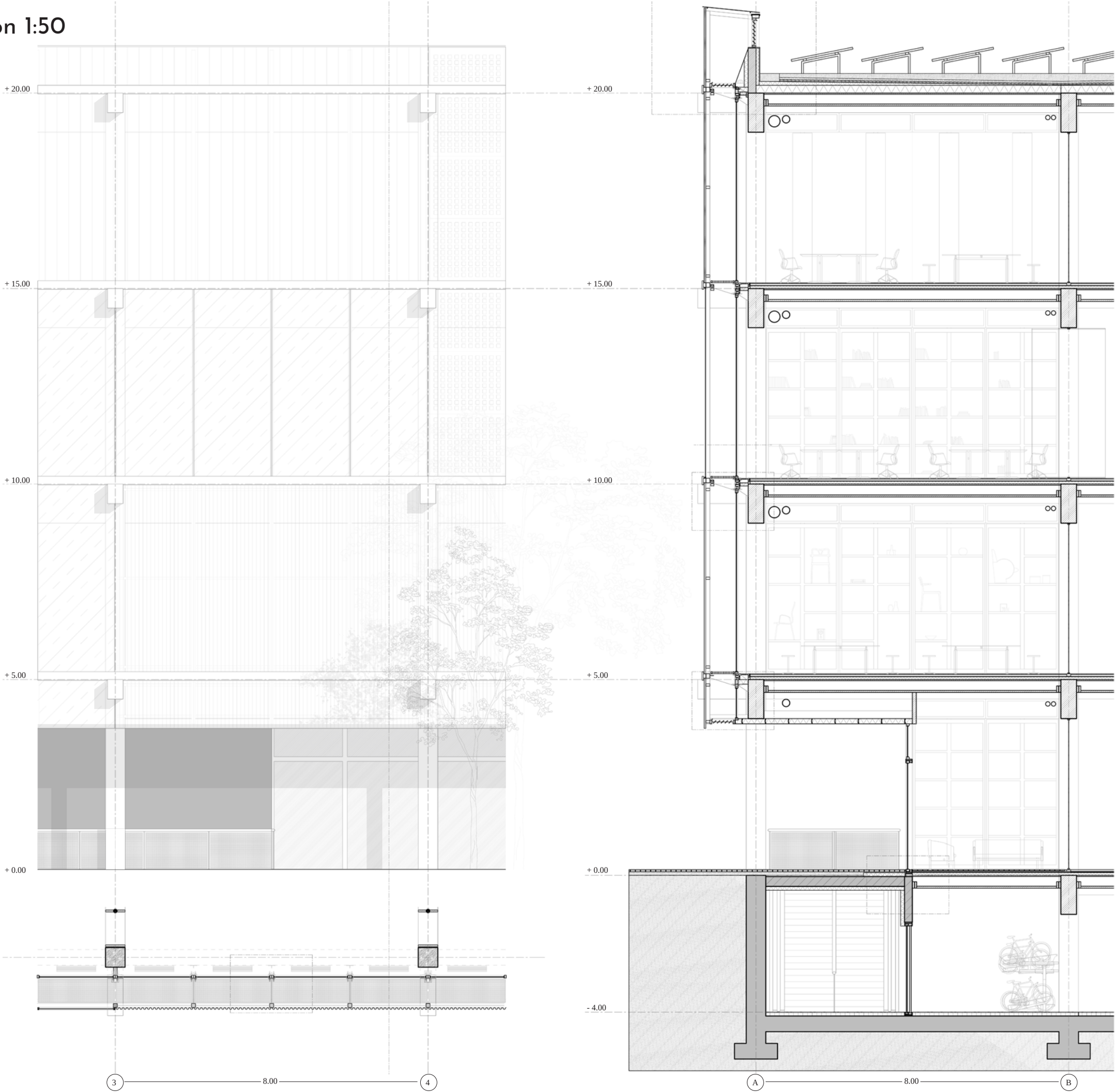
3.2.35. Building elements combined



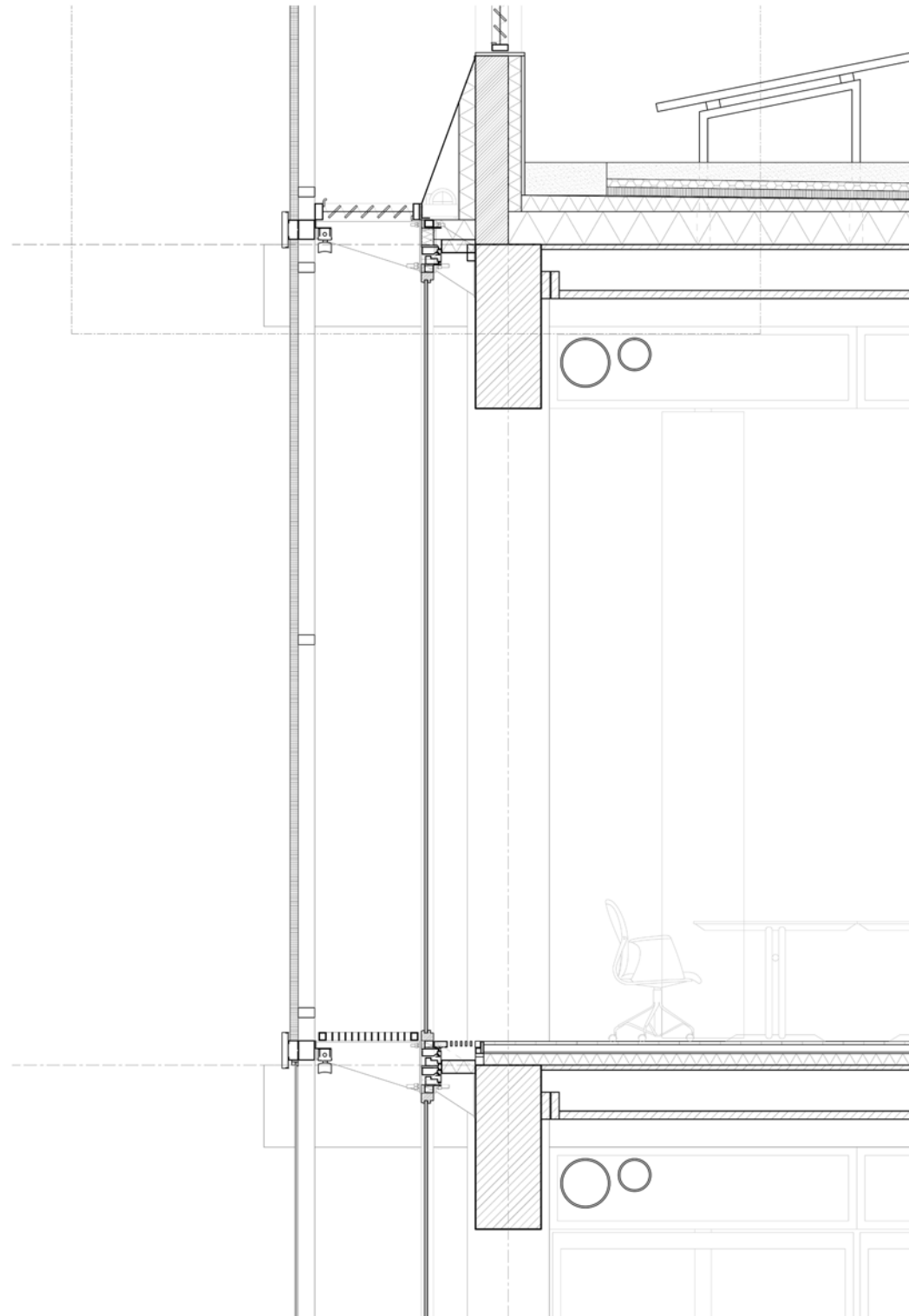
3.2.36. Demountable wooden beam on column connection



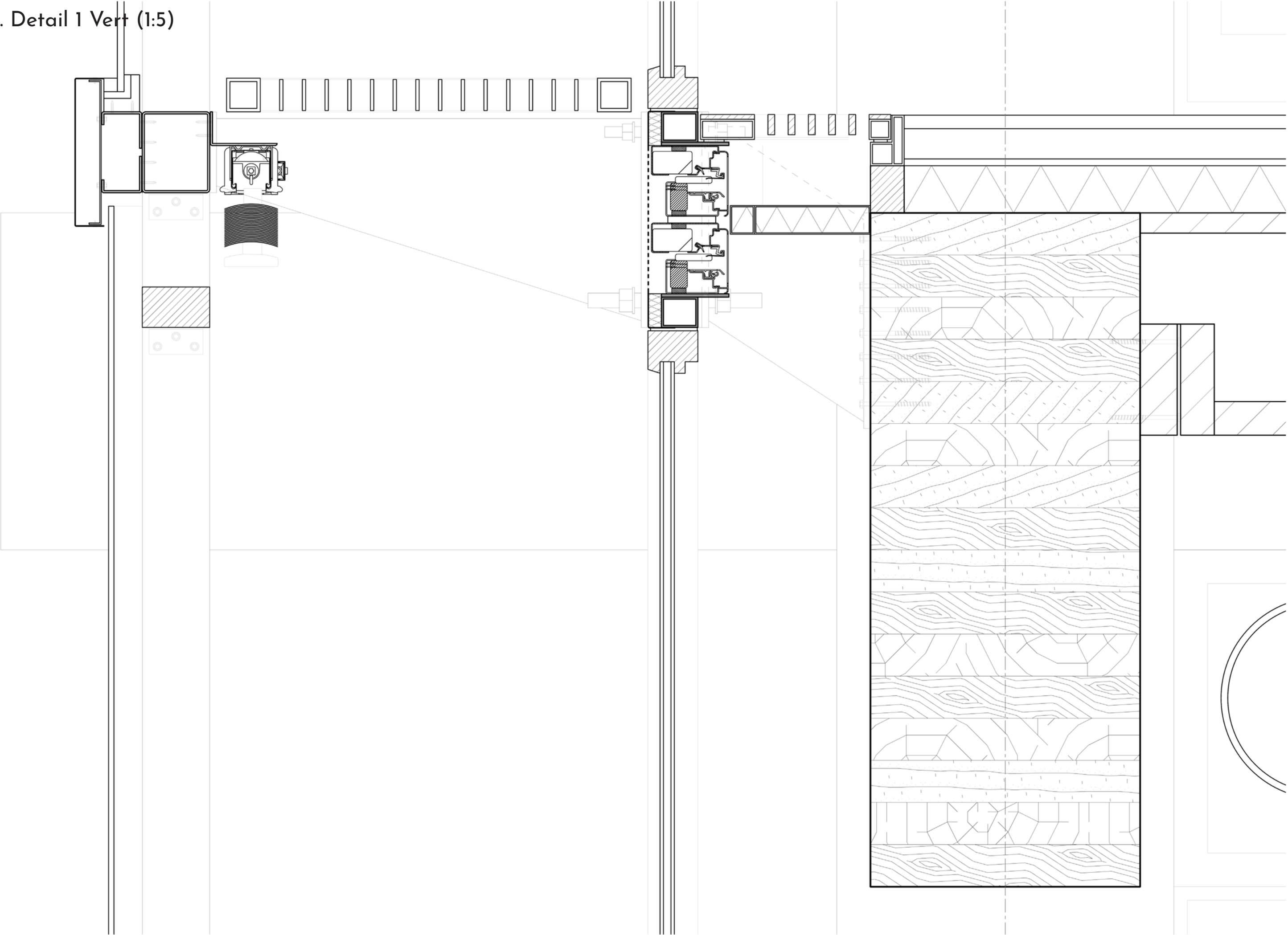
3.2.317 Facade section 1:50

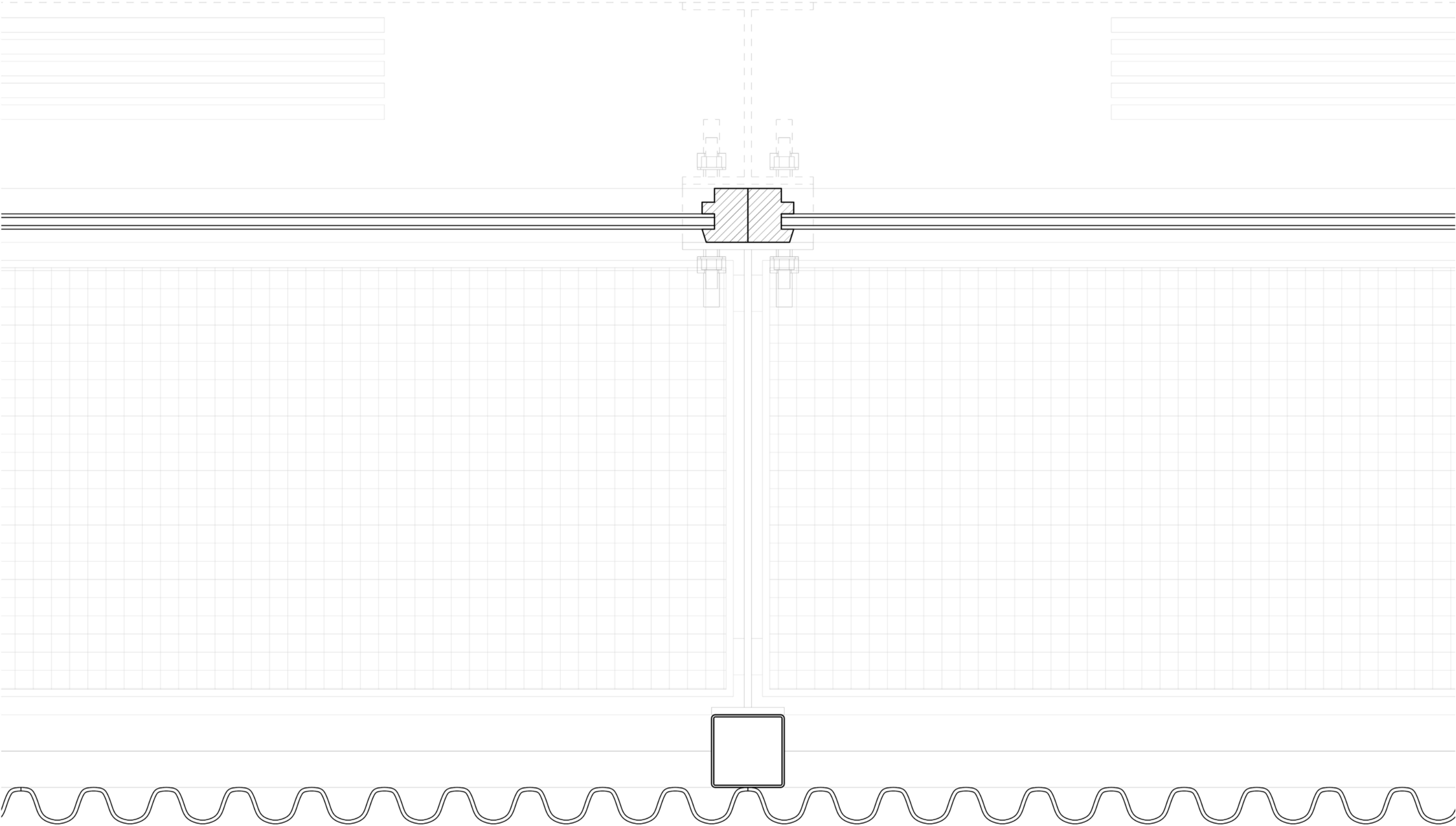


3.2.38. Facade section 1:20

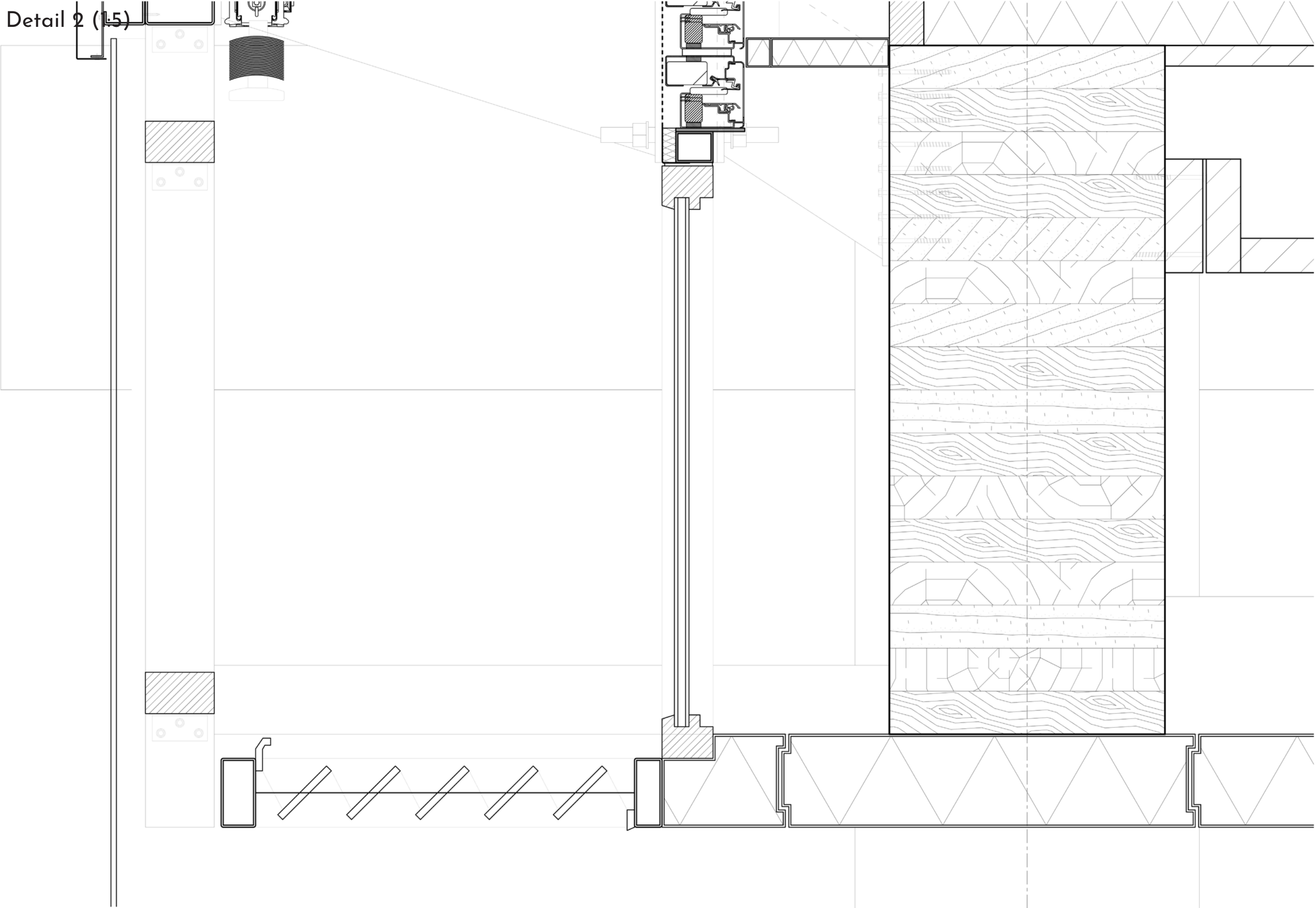


3.2.39. Detail 1 Vert (1:5)

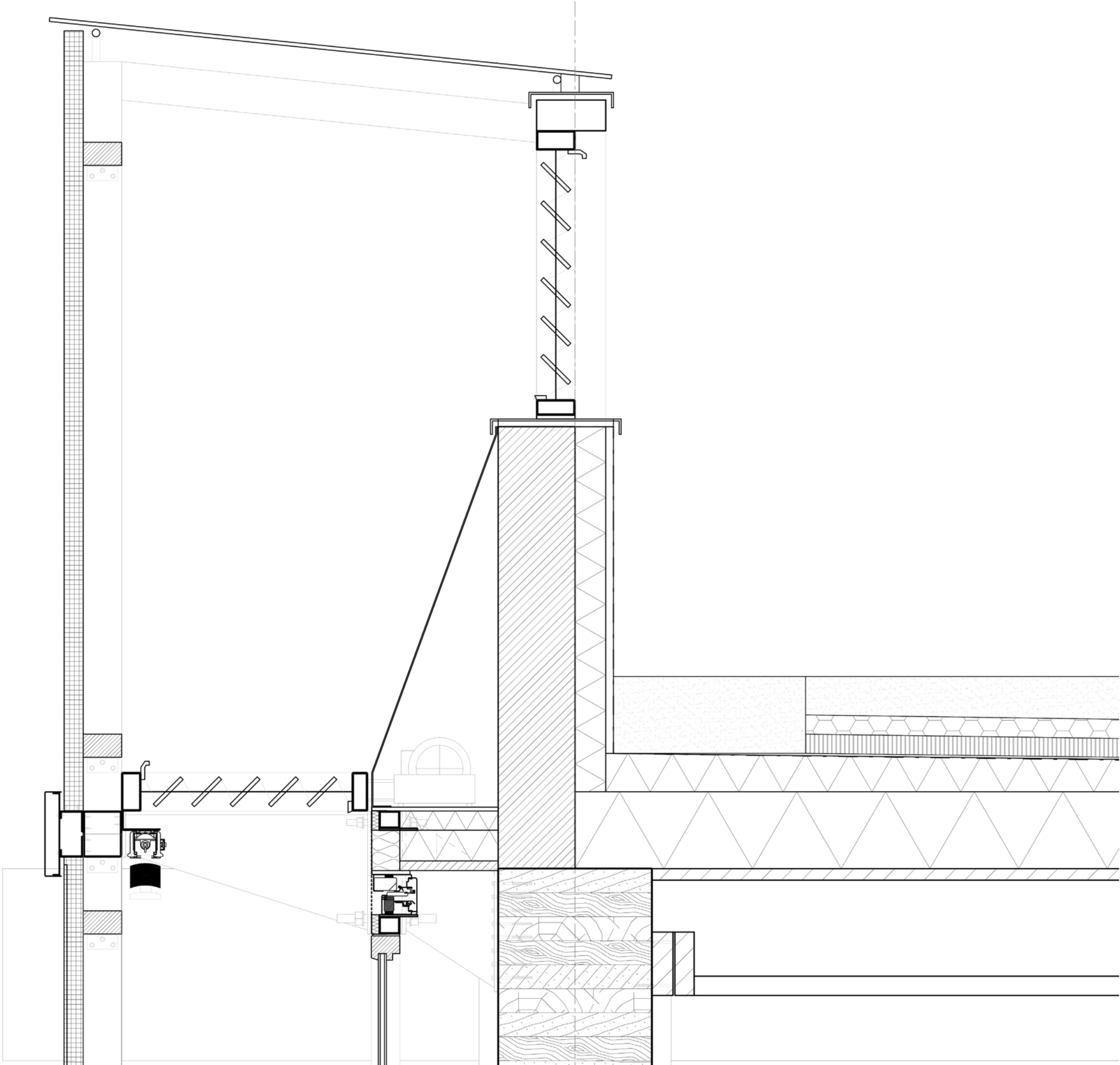




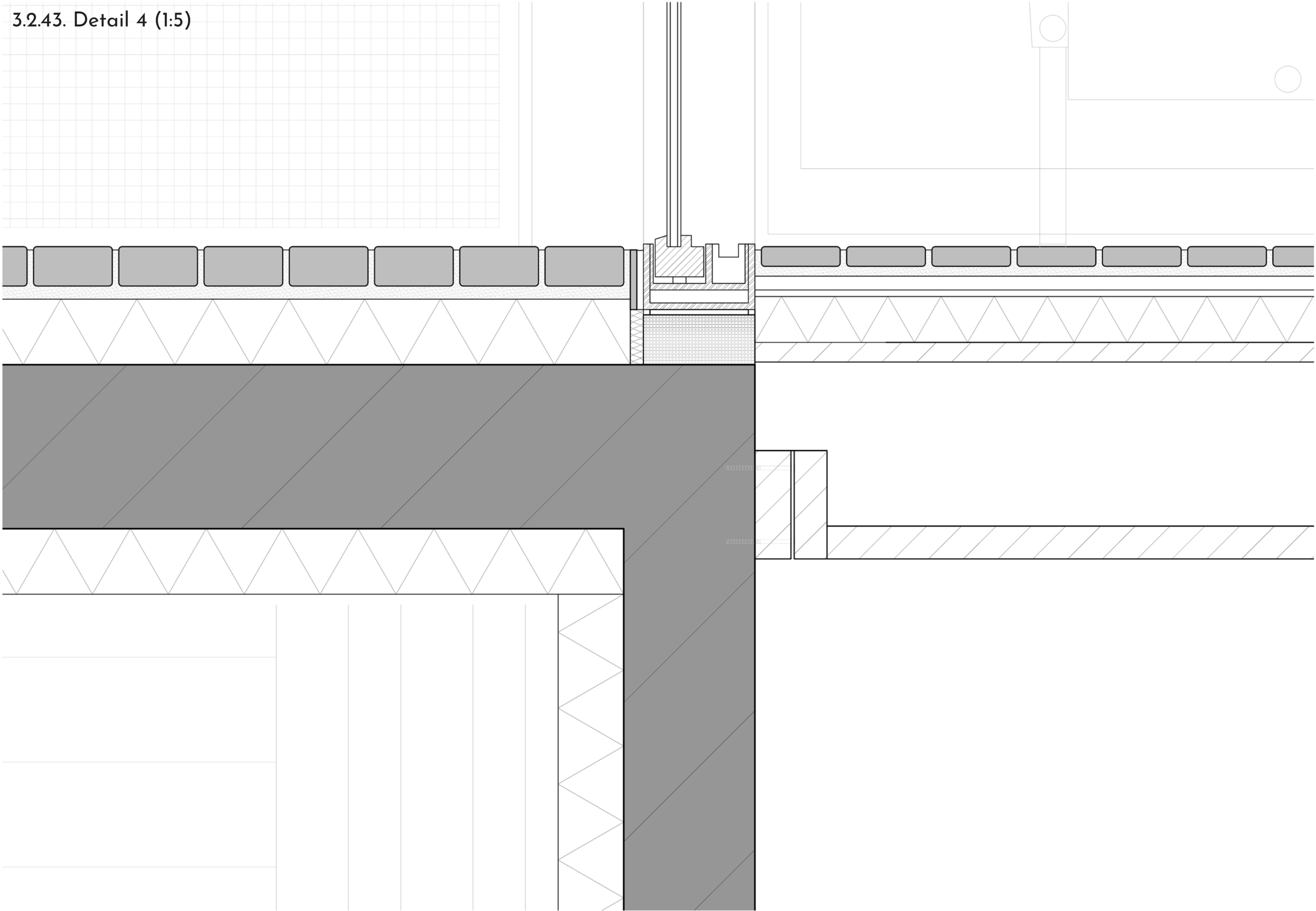
3.2.41. Detail 2 (1:5)



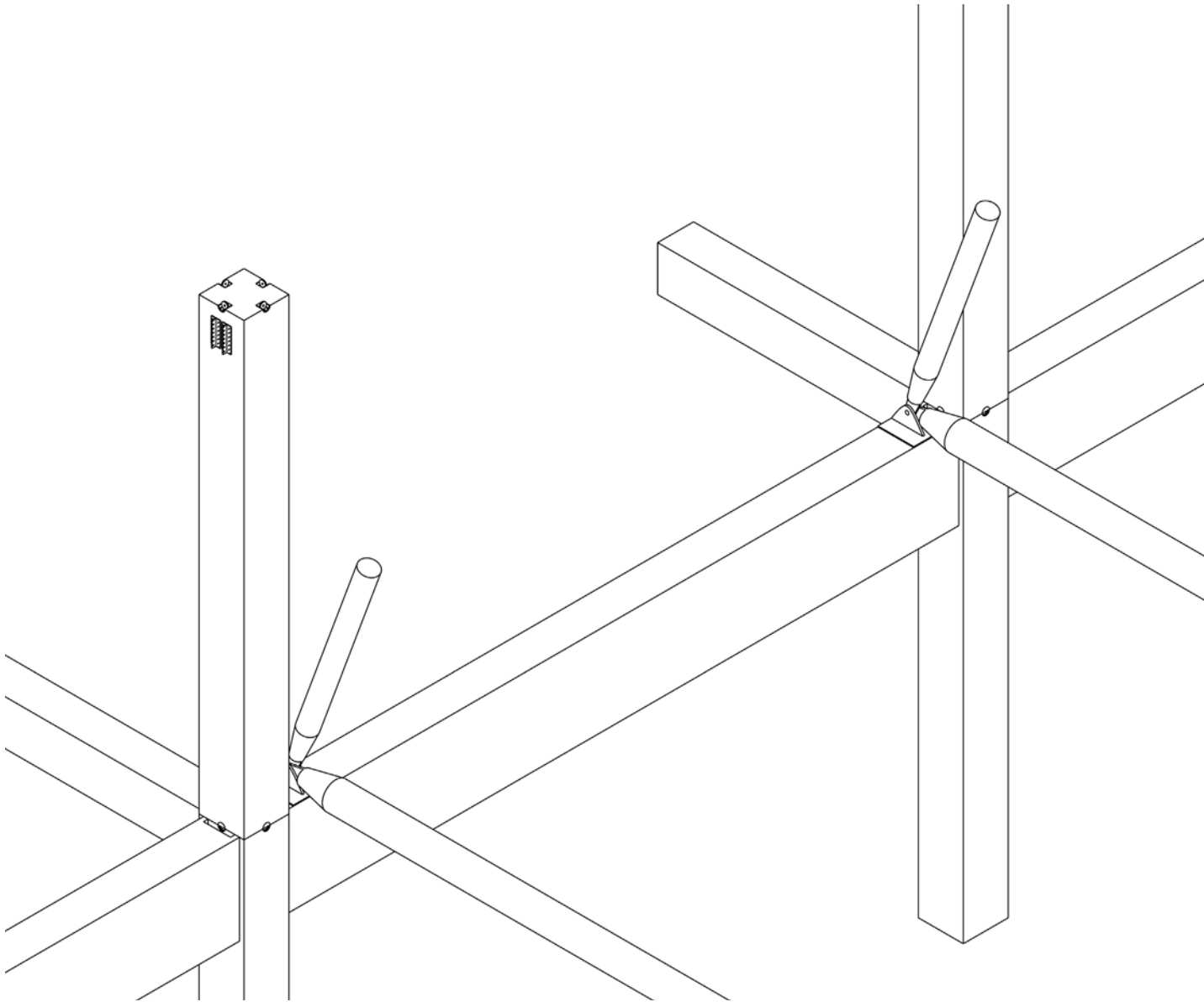
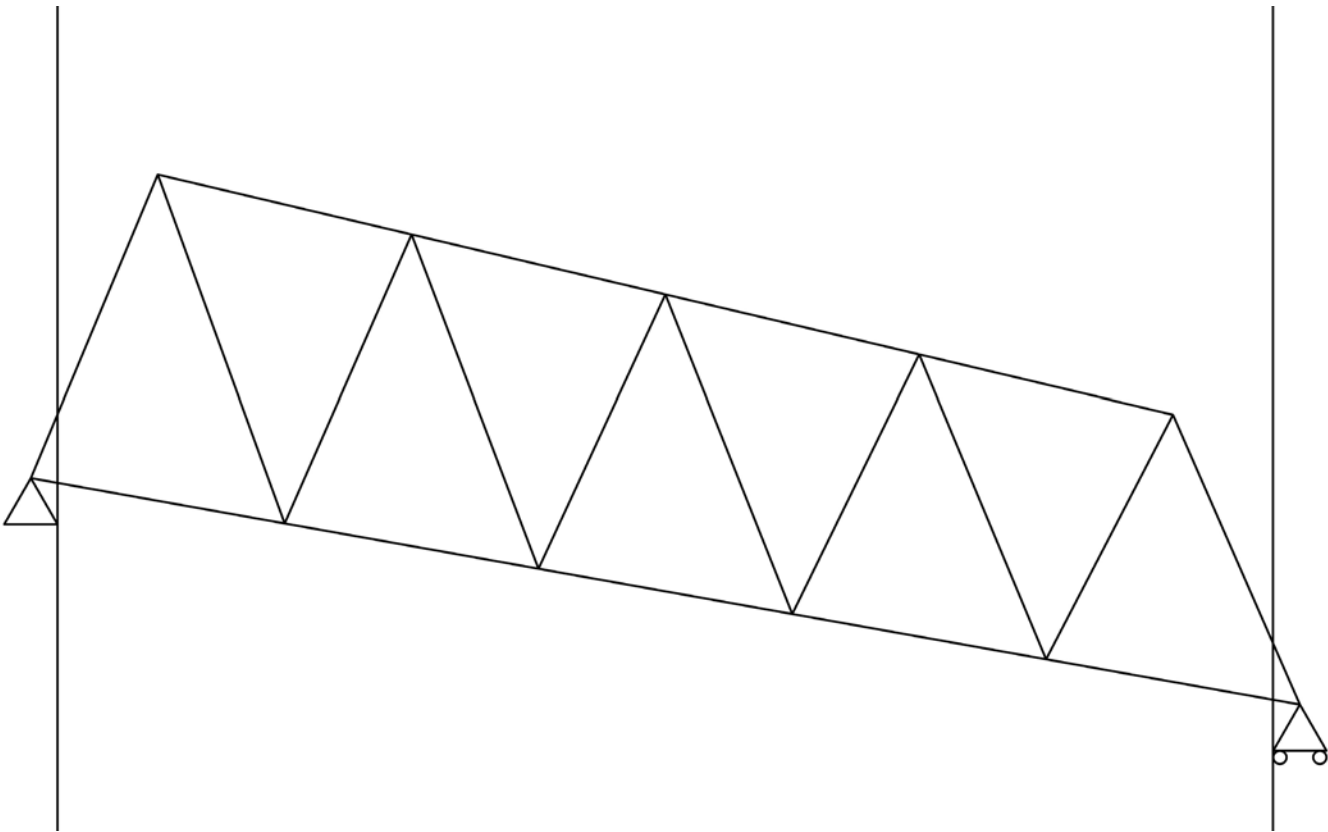
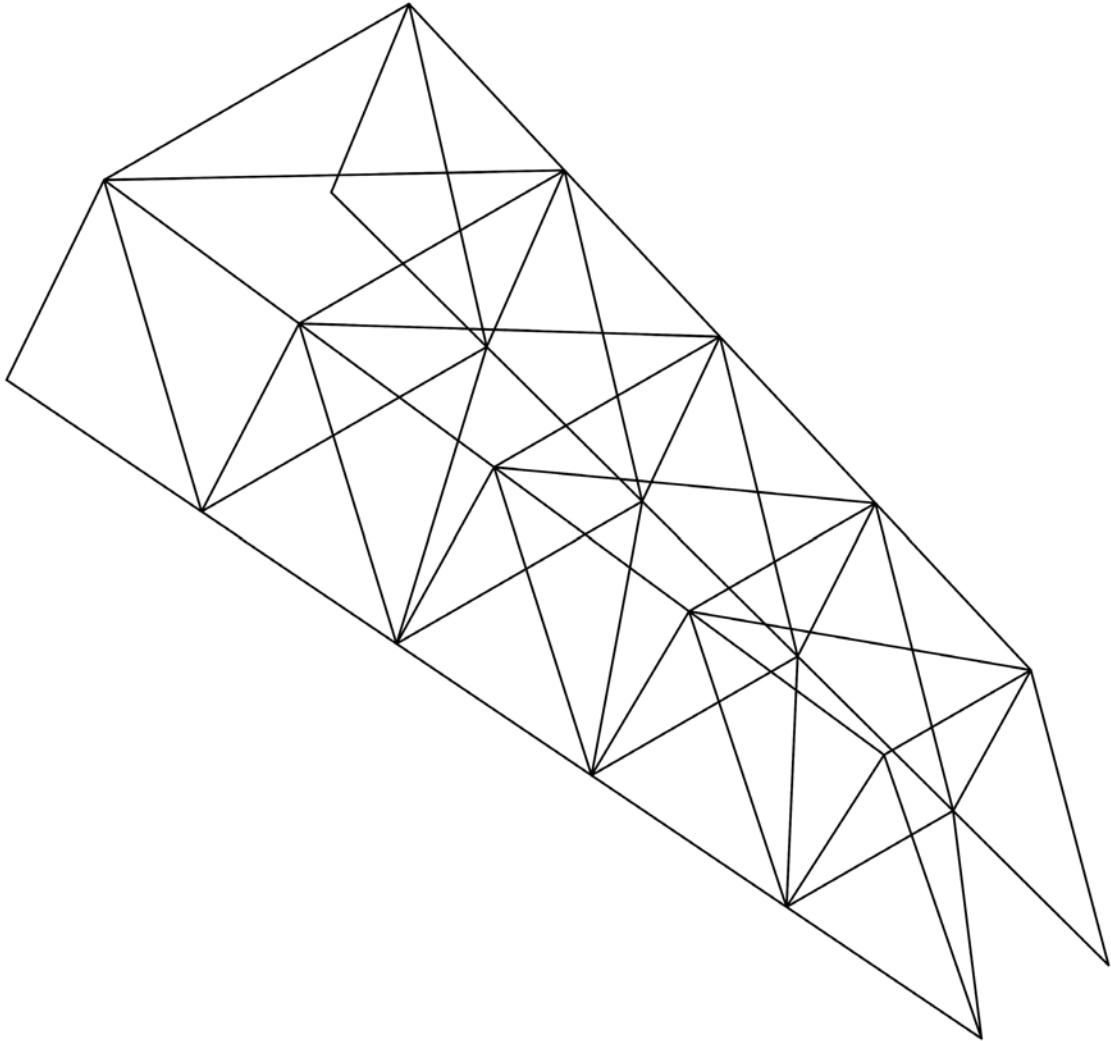
3.2.42. Detail 3 (1:10)



3.2.43. Detail 4 (1:5)



3.2.44. Detail Bridge







3. Final Design



The Depolarizer

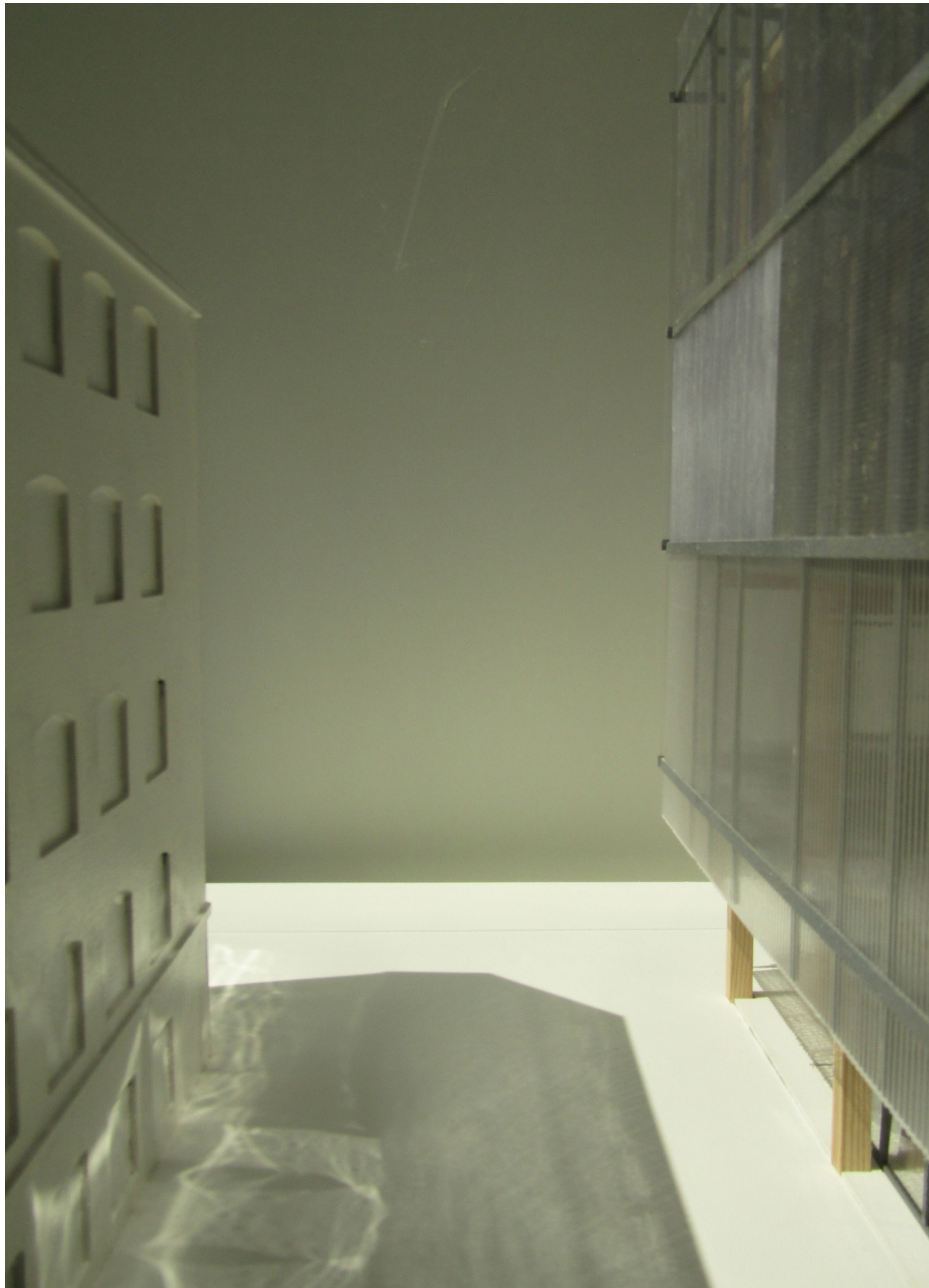




3. Final Design



The Depolarizer



3. Final Design

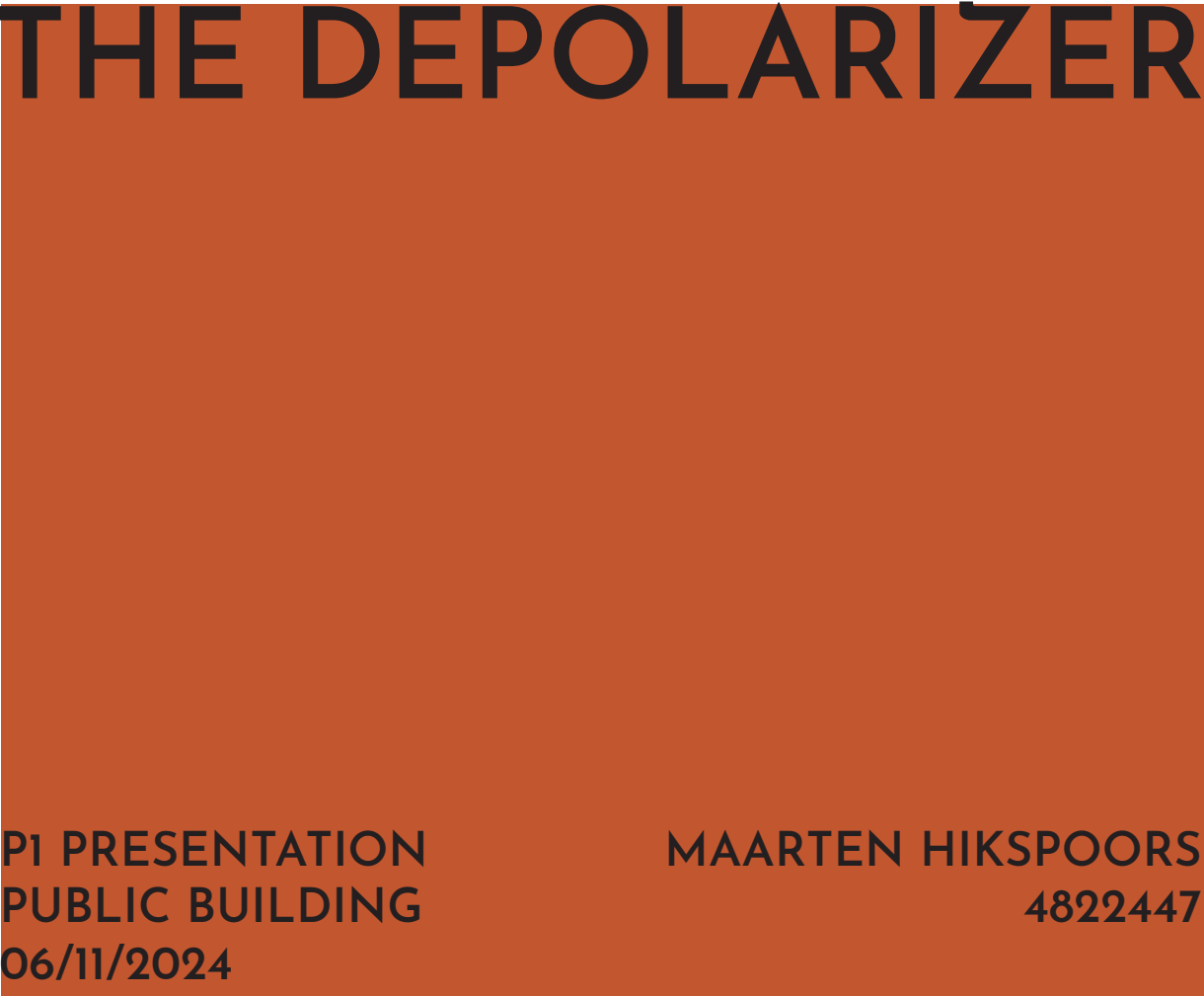




4. Research by Design Journal

4.1. Presentations

4.1.1. P1



POLARIZATION

POLITICS

How Americans came to hate each other

And how we can make it stop.

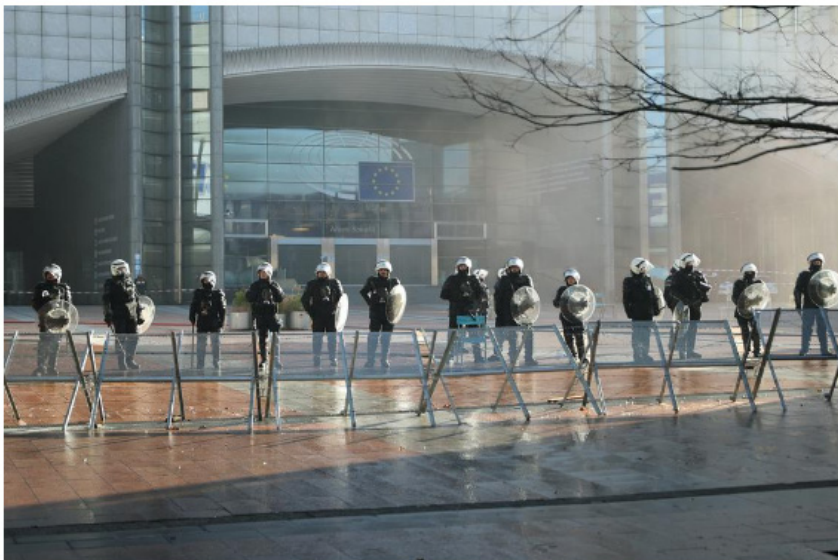
by **Victoria Chamberlin**
Nov 2, 2024, 12:00 PM GMT+1



A Trump supporter yells at counter-protesters outside of the US Supreme Court during the Million MAGA March in Washington on November 14, 2020.

Political violence surges in Europe amid rising polarization

Source: Xinhua Editor: huaxia 2024-06-08 19:28:15



Police stand guard in front of the European Parliament in Brussels, Belgium, Feb. 1, 2024. (Xinhua/Zhao Dingzhe)

The case-by-case approaches couldn't tackle the root cause, but in the long run, erode the unity of the EU and the essence of European integration.

by Xinhua Writer Zhang Xin, Zhang Gaiping

BRUSSELS/BUCHAREST, June 8 (Xinhua) - The attack on Denmark's Prime Minister Mette Frederiksen on Friday serves as the latest indication of a troubling surge in political violence sweeping Europe, amid the ongoing European Parliament (EP) elections.

Image 2: Polarization violence in Denmark
<https://english.news.cn/20240608/2ef2e933d7f44cc3b8dfac737912ce58/c.html>

RESTING

(nothing happens yet, but there are indications of the development of polarization)

DISCOMFORT

(The atmosphere gets unfriendly, discomfort towards each other, misconceptions and alienation)

SUBDUED TENSIONS

(Irritations, negative imagining, increasing we vs them thinking, groups avoid each other)

OPEN INCIDENTS AND ESCALATIONS

Image 3: Polarization in phases
Theory from Joline Verloove: Theorien en aanpakken van polarisatie

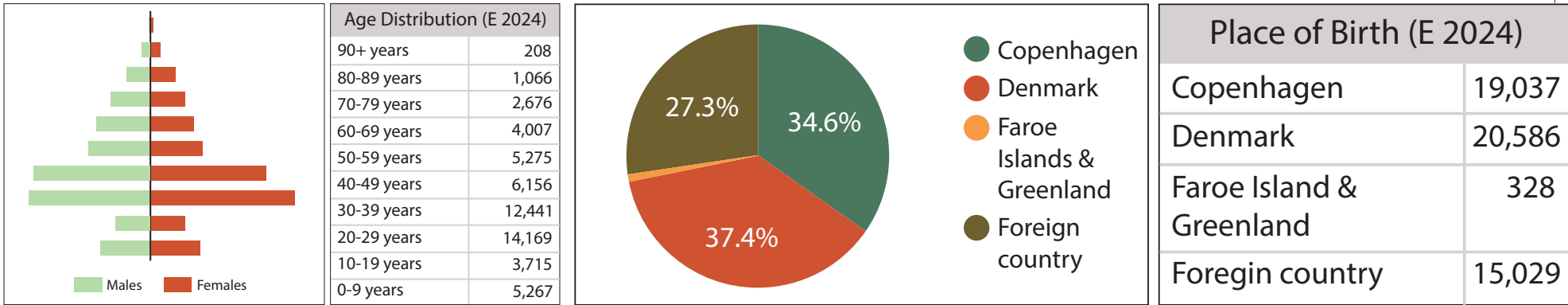
➡ THE DEPOLARIZER

ANALYSIS

BOUNDARIES



STUDENTS, IMMIGRANTS, ORIGINAL RESIDENTS, NEW RESIDENTS, GENTRIFICATION



DIVERSITY



MAKERS HERITAGE GLUD & MARSTRAND



CONCEPTS

BOUNDARIES/BORDERS

Existing boundaries prevent different groups of people to interact. The public condenser is going to open up the barrier and function as a gate between areas that lead to lively intersection.



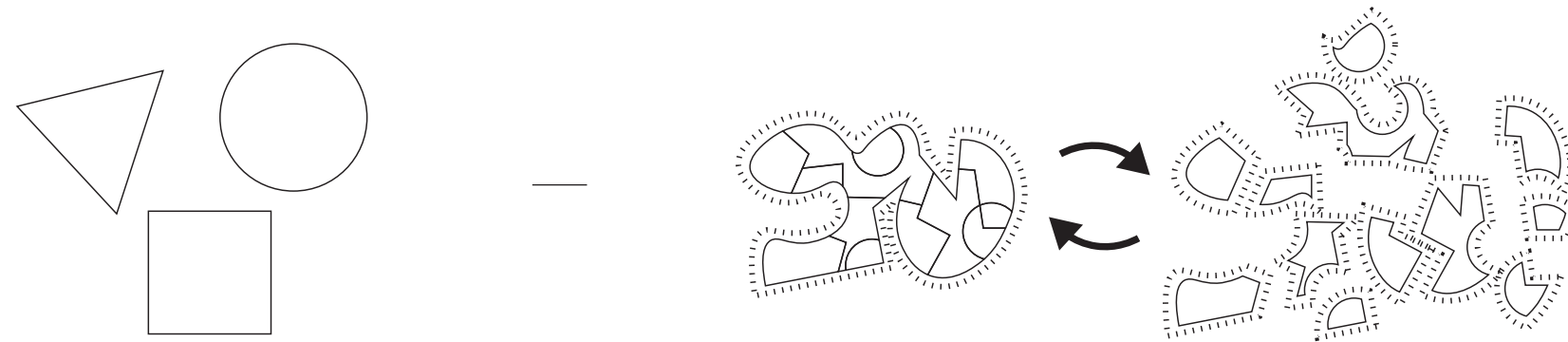
STRENGTHEN GREY MIDDLE

Protect users from pushers of polarization, mix users so they do not gravitate towards one pole and establish connections between individuals.



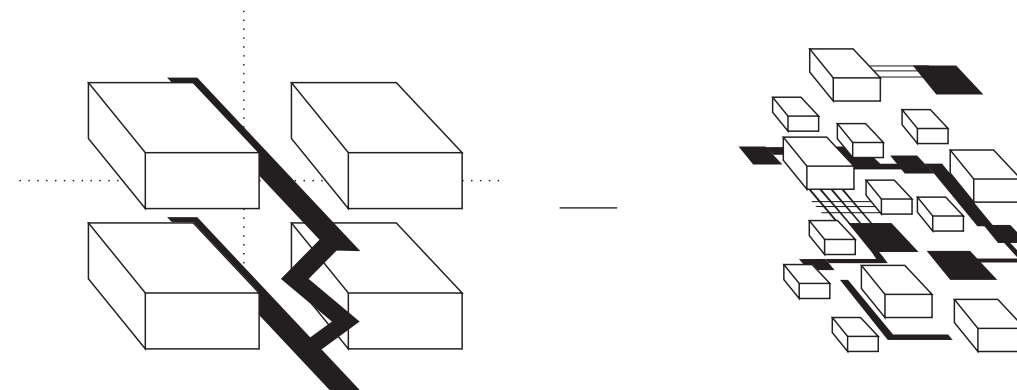
IDENTITY

Public Condenser is going to shape a new identity through form materiality and program while celebrating the different identities within.



HYBRIDITY

Hybridity is how this Depolarizer is going to establish its multiplicity of goals.



LOCATION

LOCATION

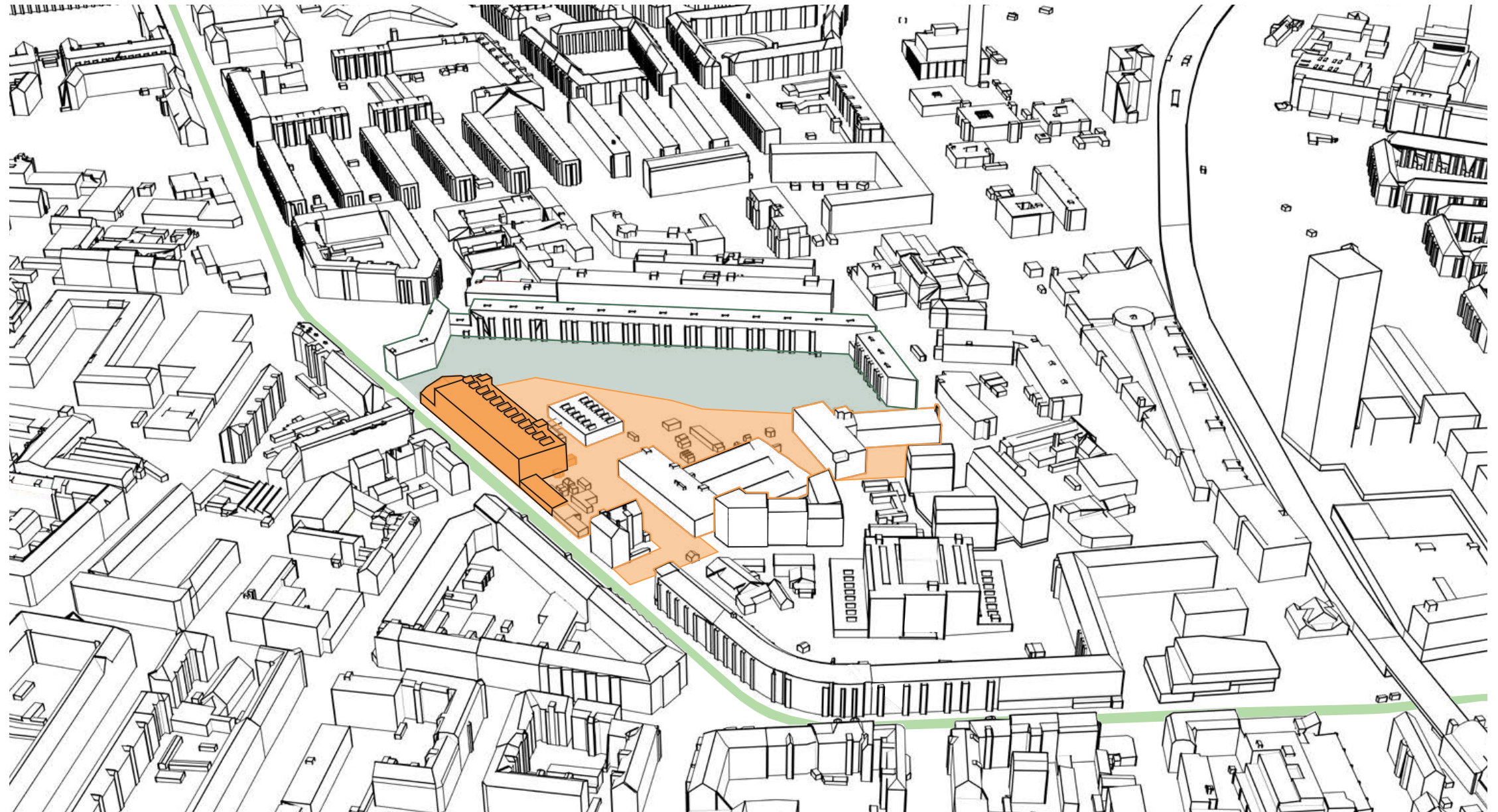
- Intersection of segregated areas
- Identity in heritage
- Apolitical program

TARGET GROUPS

Students, neighbourhood, intergenerational
Single people with low income, young families.
Community groups.

ROLE, PUBLIC CONDENSER

It will function as the extension of the house. The garage of the suburbs. A makerspace for gathering, interaction and constructive discussion. It's a place that should help stabilize the neighbourhood so the residents will work together in a constructive way on issues the neighbourhood faces, simultaneously it will create a buffer in Copenhagen society, that could inspire other neighbourhoods.



PLAN

OPENING BOUNDARIES

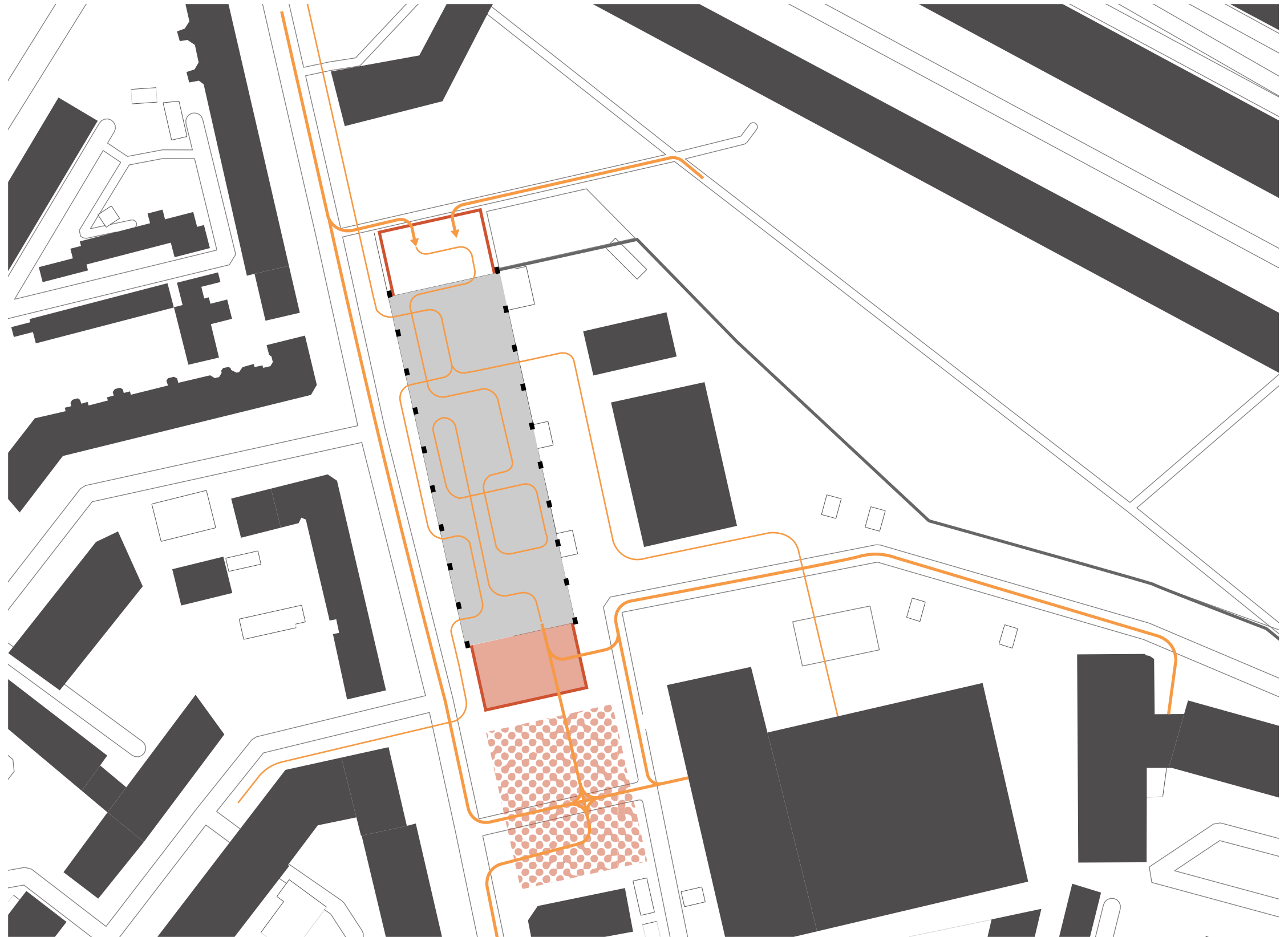
Building as gate that connects areas.

VISABILITY

New entrance and square to increase visibility of the school and public building.

CIRCULATION

Close knitted circulation network that establishes encounters.



SECTION

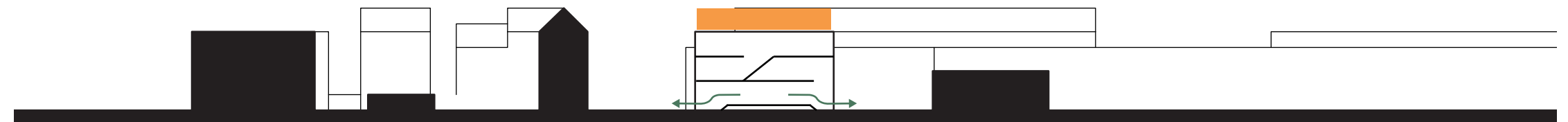
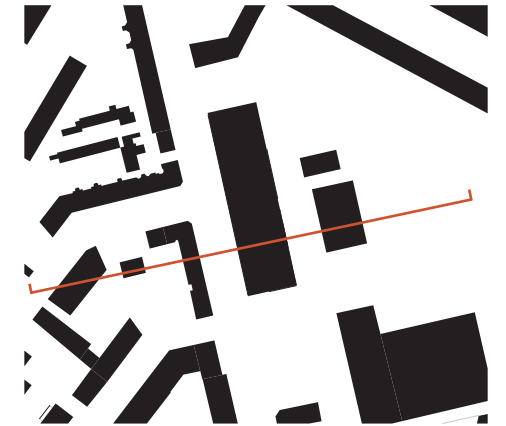
EXTENSIONS

Possible new parts on roof and at entrance. Extension emerges from existing architecture.

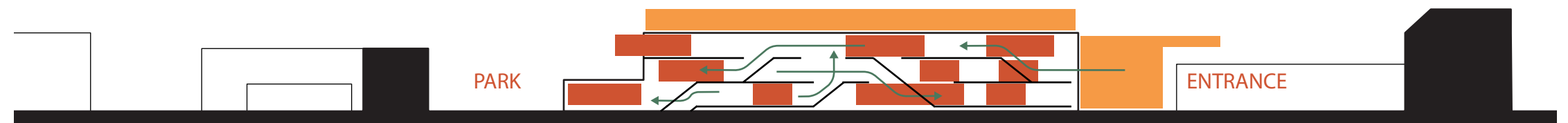
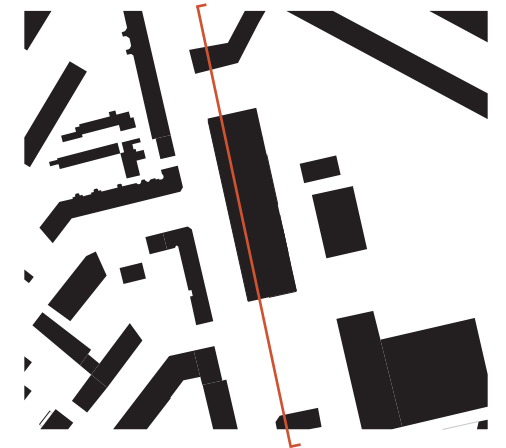
HYBRIDITY

Close-knitted organization of functions
Vertical circulation
Constant relationships between different users and functions.

E-W



N-S



HYBRIDITY

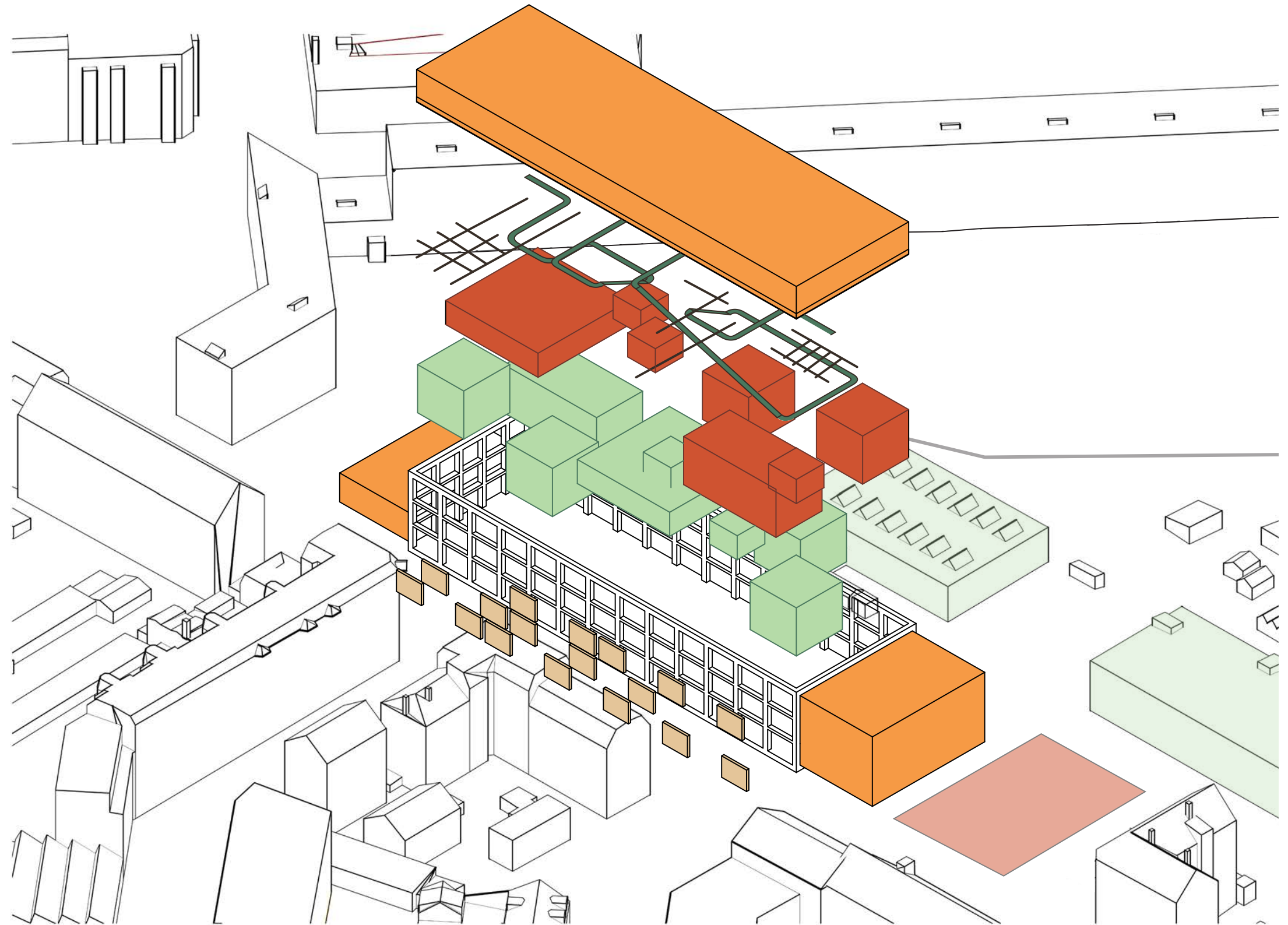
- Old and new mixed together
- Functions constant in relation to each other

SUSTAINABILITY

- Reusing original manufacturing hall
- Low Thermal Energy Demand Intensity
- Embodied Carbon Calculation as design tool

HEALTHINESS

Physical health: Activating users by program and circulation, reestablishing connection with green, healthy transport encouraged
Mental health: slowing down with program, inclusiveness by celebration of differences.

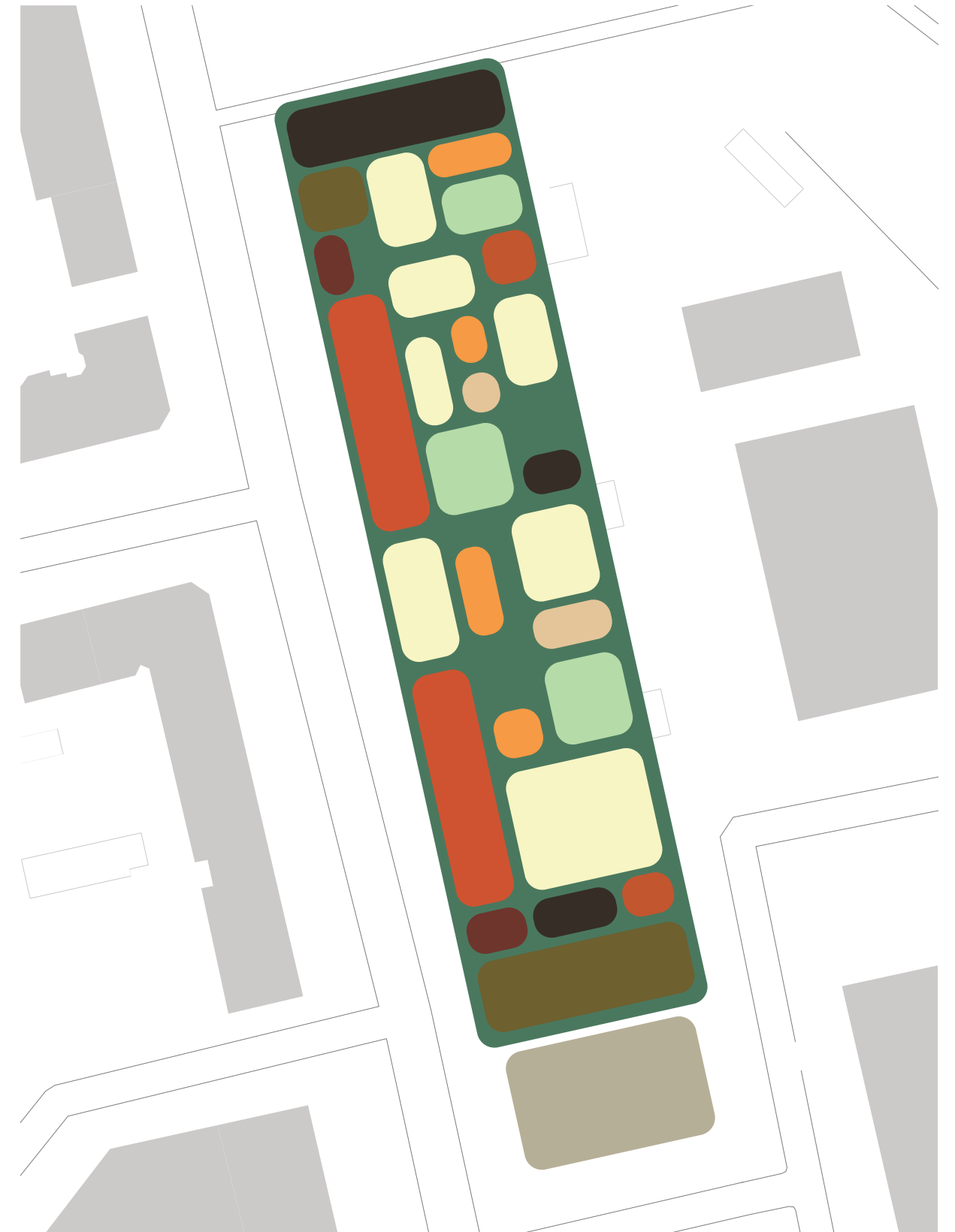
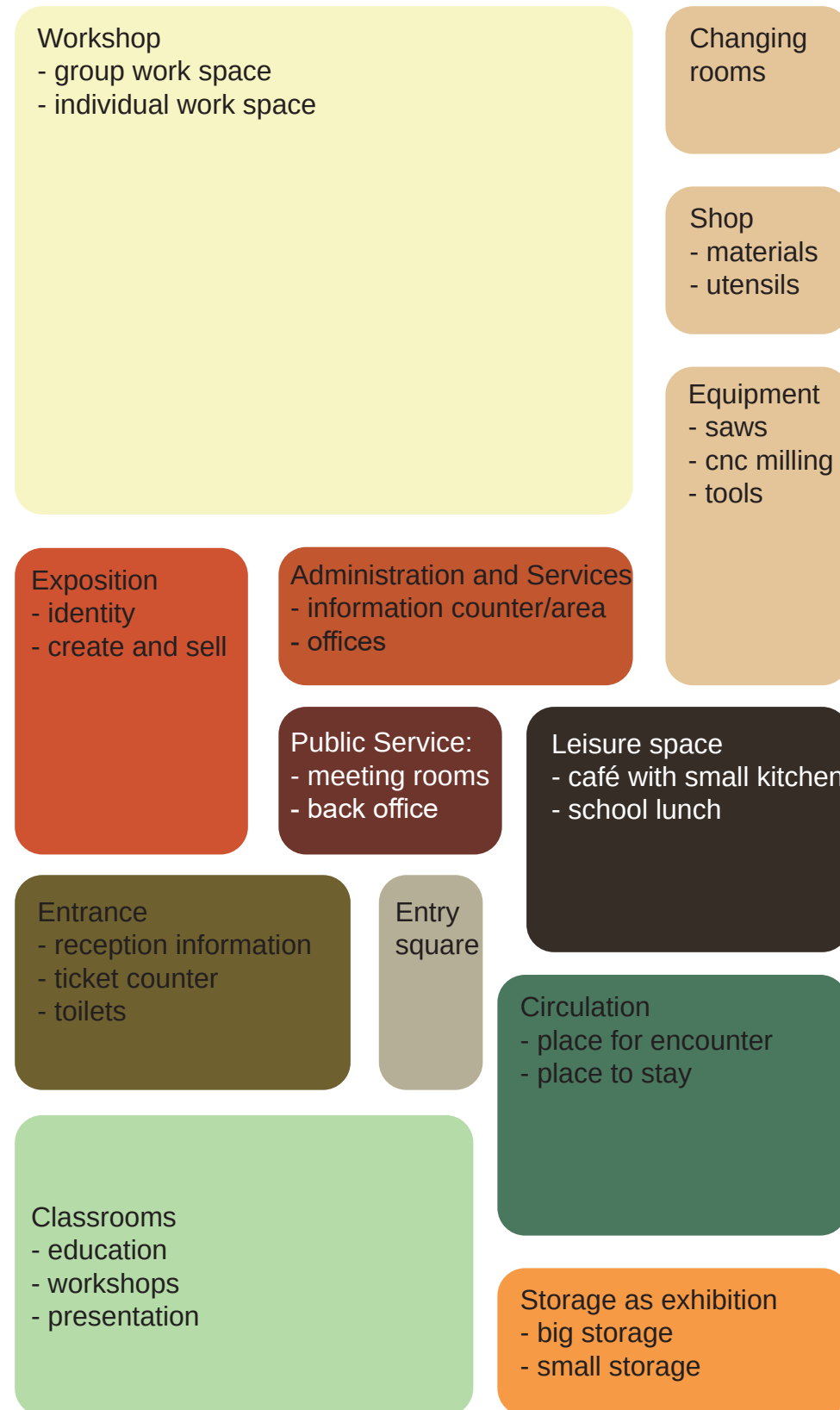


PROGRAM

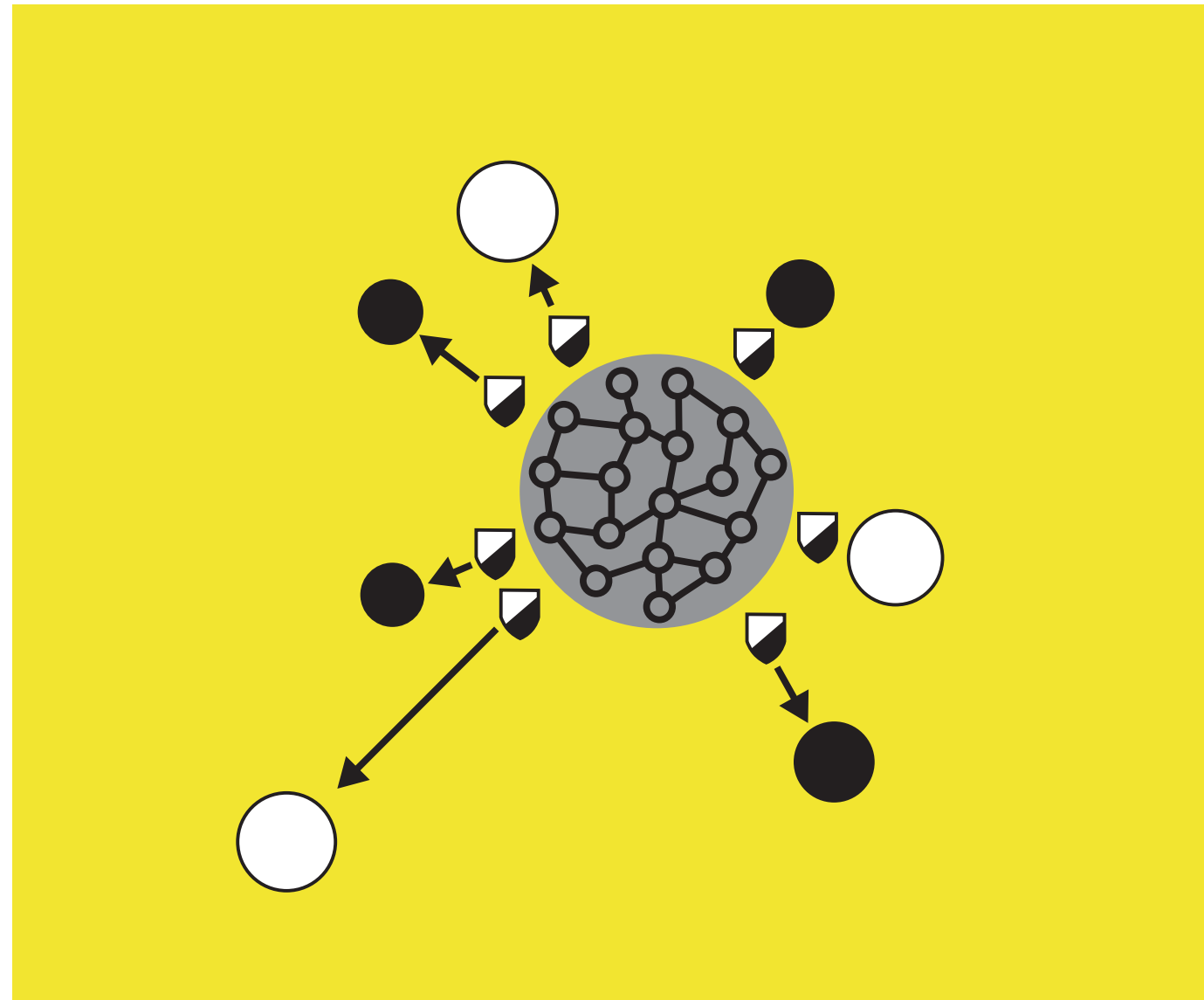
QUANTITATIVE BRIEF

Existing building
3x28x80m = 6,720m²

New program
3,500-4,500m²



THE DEPOLARIZER



P2 PRESENTATION
23/01/2025

MAARTEN HIKSPOORS
4822447

THE DEPOLARIZER

P2 PRESENTATION, 23/01/2025
AR3API00, 24/25, PUBLIC BUILDING GRADUATION STUDIO
MAARTEN HIKSPOORS
4822447

How Americans came to hate each other
And how we can make it stop.

Why Elon Musk is so polarizing

Argentinians angry polarization is a warning for the United States

Donald J. Trump

Thierry Baudet

Elon Musk

Je vraagt je af waar de loyaliteiten van iemand als @bertjansegers te diepste liggen... bij Nederland, of bij het oude volk?

Inderdaad, trap niet in de grijze nepwerkelijkheid v.h. CPB.

PVV-visie glashelder: weer baas over eigen land, eigen geld + eigen grenzen

het klagten dramaqueen, je stond zelf straler tussen Palestijnse vlaggertjes en Hamas-vriendjes. #hypocriet

Donald J. Trump

Donald J. Trump

11,000 North Carolina residents get incorrect voter registration forms. 2000 LA County voters received "faux" ballots, with NO WAY TO VOTE #008 #INELIGIBLE. Many others throughout USA. Here we go. This will be the most corrupt Election in American history!

En geen Turkse of Marokkaanse bevestigingen! De PVV was, is en blijft altijd tegen bevestigingen en kamellen met een dubbele nationaliteit, dus die Yessig met haar Turkse nationaliteit hoort absoluut NIET in het kabinet thuis.

They only way to get rid of these Nigerians is to assassinate them silently, we need fundings to get guns

Buddhists: In short, curse on everyone who doesn't follow our faith. These will go to Hell, the worst fate.

POLARIZATION

WHAT'S THE ANSER?

RESEARCH
QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

LITERATURE REVIEW



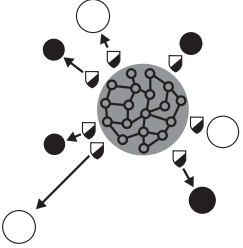
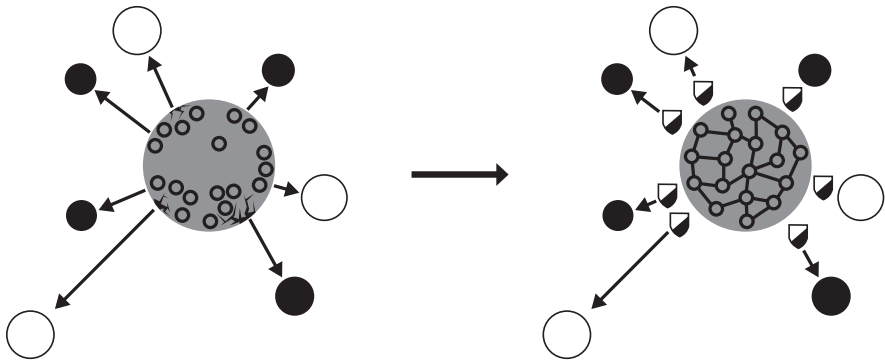
INTERVIEWS

	Ron van Wondert Researcher KIS Institute (Kennisplatform Inclusief Samen-leven) Publication: Theorien en aanpakken van polarisatie (Theories and approaches for polarization)	Local Issue Strengthening depolarizing factors Understanding of difference First encounters
	Lammert Kamphuis Philosopher, Speaker and Author Publication: Verslaagd aan ons eigen gelijk (Addicted to our own righteousness)	Polarization natural phenomena Actively train the mind Baobab places

CASESTUDY REVIEW

Encounter	Forums	Governmental	Apolitical
Widening political views	Diversity	Social cohesion	Structure

CONCEPT



SHIELDING OFF
POLARIZING
FACTORS

DEBATE TO THE GREY
MIDDLE

DECREASING GLOBAL/
LOCAL POLARIZING
FACTORS

CELEBRATING
DIFFERENCE

POSITIVE ENCOUNTER

BRINGING PEOPLE
TOGETHER

FORUM

DECEN-
TRALISED
GOVERNMENT

EXPOSITION

PLACE OF
ENCOUNTER

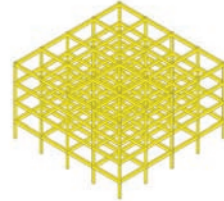
APOLITICAL
PROGRAM

ESTABLISHING
SOCIAL
COHESION

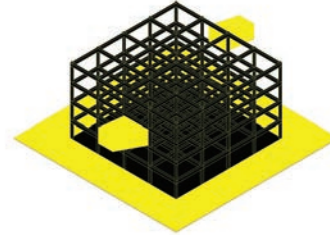
THE DEPOLARIZER PROTOTYPE

STRUCTURE

8 M X 8 M GRID

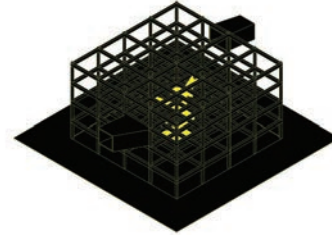


ACCESSIBILITY



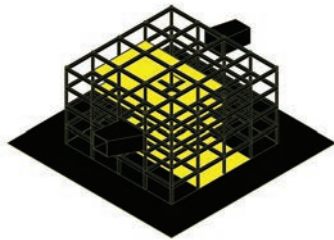
CIRCULATION: STAIRS OF ENCOUNTER

100 M2



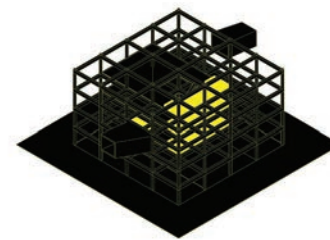
CIRCULATION: SPACE OF ENCOUNTER

800 M2



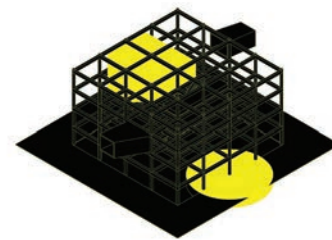
SHARED SPACE

500 M2



FORUM

500 M2



APOLITICAL PROGRAM

1600 M2



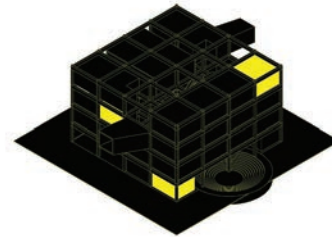
DECENTRALISED GOVERNMENT

800 M2



EXPOSITION

200 M2



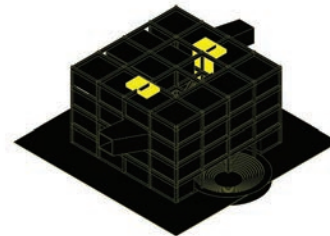
ENTRANCE & RESTAURANT

400 M2



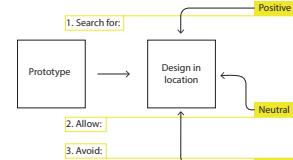
SUPPORTIVE CORES

100 M2



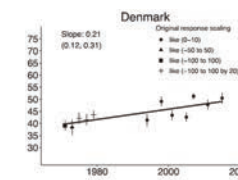
THE DEPOLARIZER PROTOTYPE MANUAL

HOW DOES THE PROTOTYPE ADAPT TO ITS LOCATION
LOCATION, MATERIALS, ESTHETHICS, PROGRAM



ANALYSIS BISPEBJERG

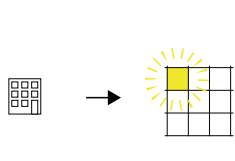
POLARIZATION INCREASING IN DENMARK



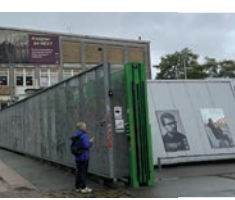
PARALLEL SOCIETIES



GOVERNMENT



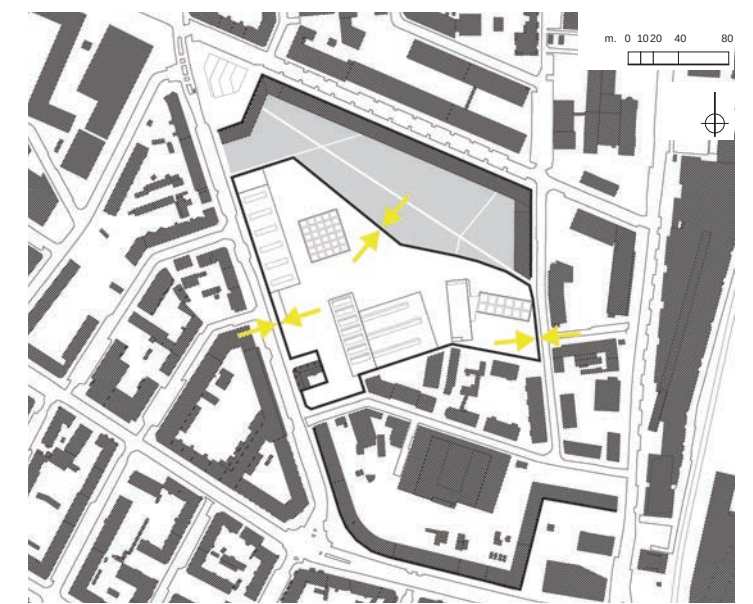
BOUNDARIES



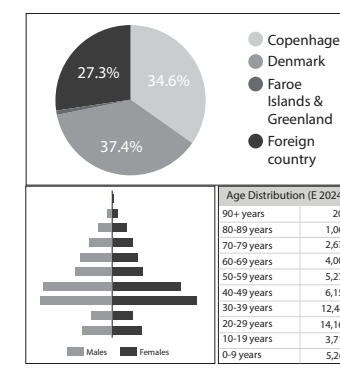
COPENHAGEN



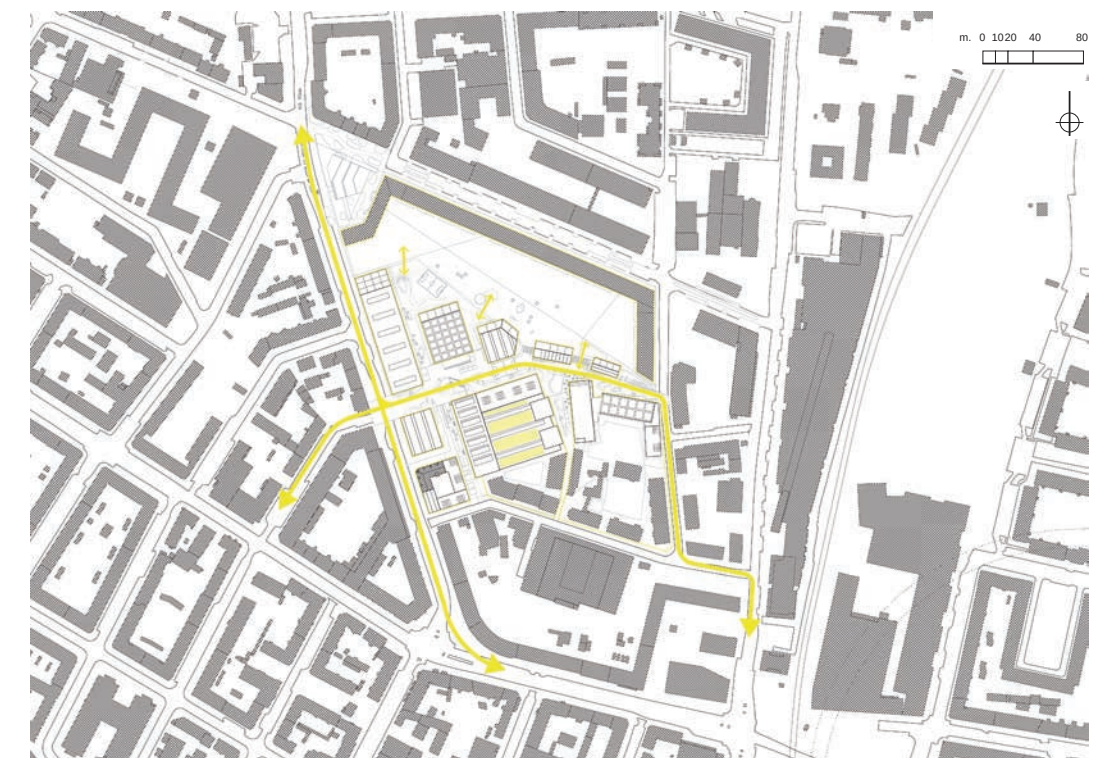
BISPEBJERG BOUNDARIES



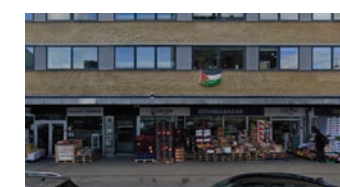
DIVERSE



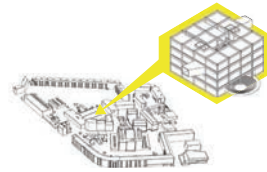
BISPEBJERG FUTURE PLAN



GENTRIFICATION

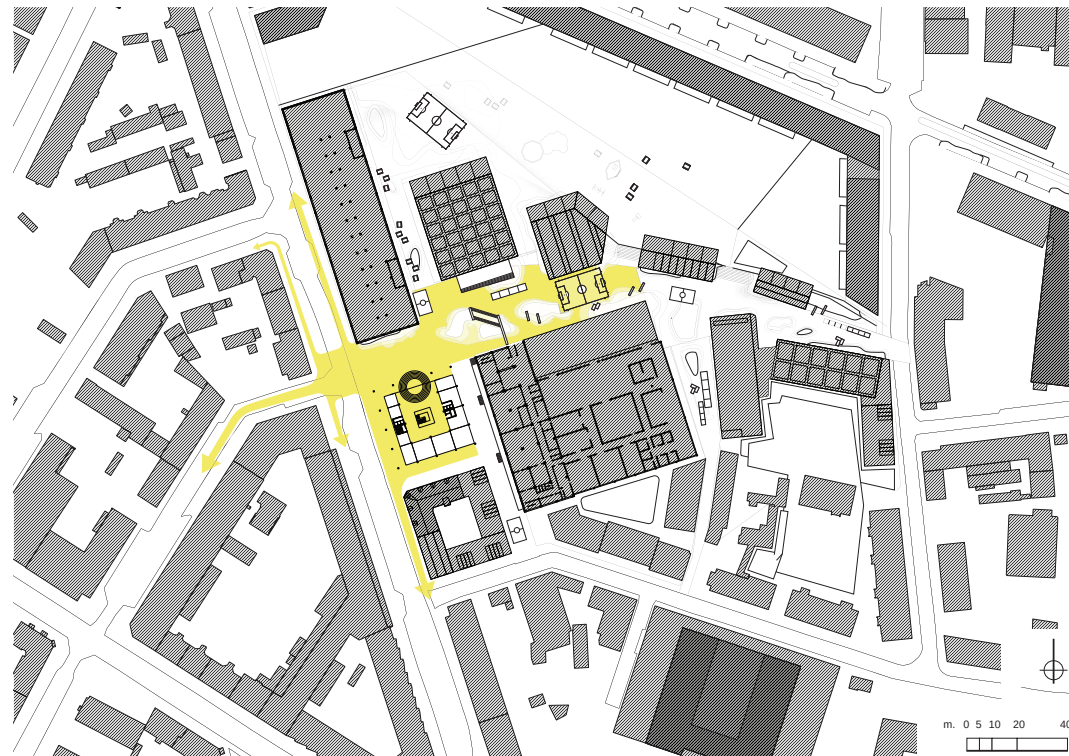


DEPOLARIZER IN BISPEBJERG

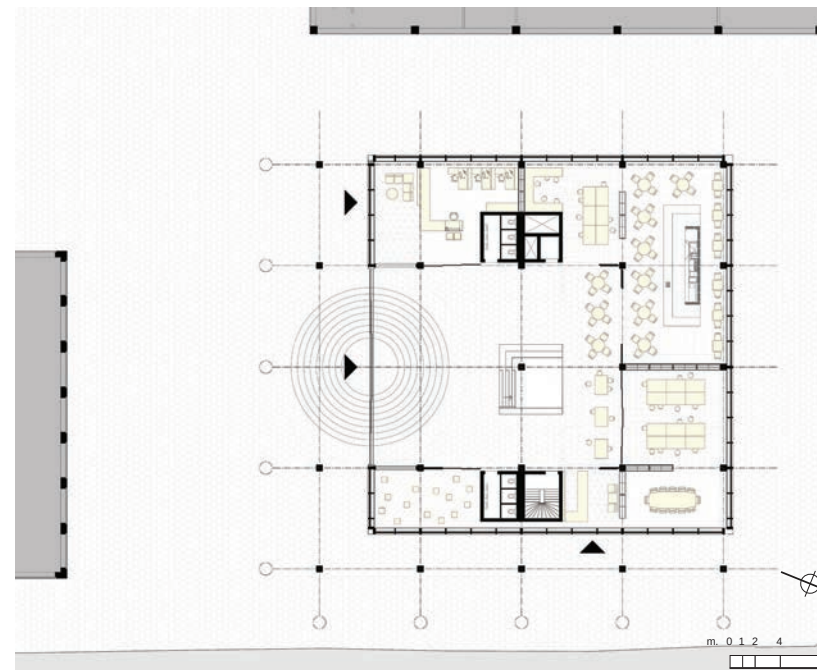


DEPOLARIZER IN BISPEBJERG ATMOSPHERE

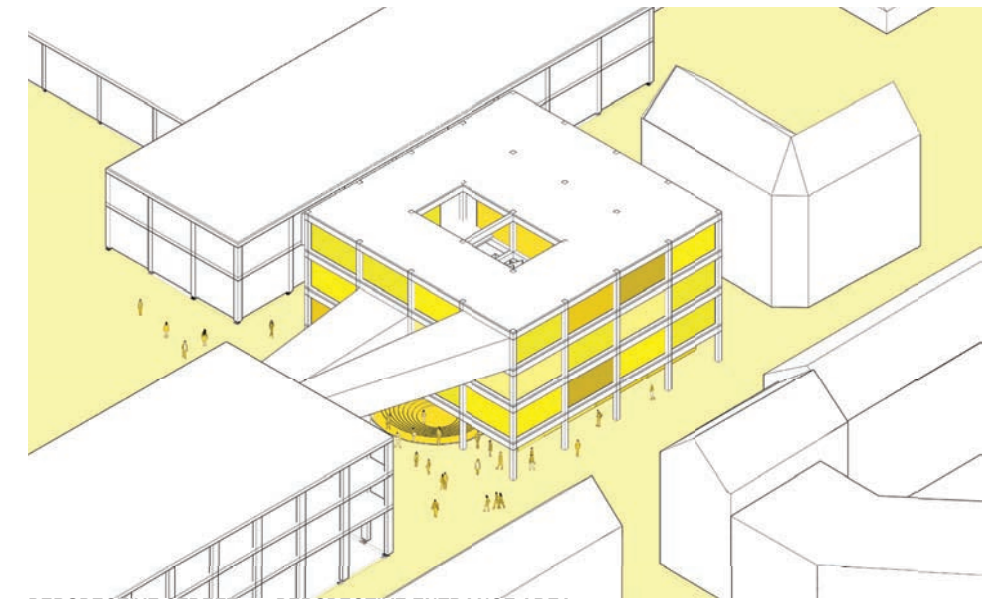
DESIGN IN SURROUNDINGS



FLOORPLAN 00



AXO

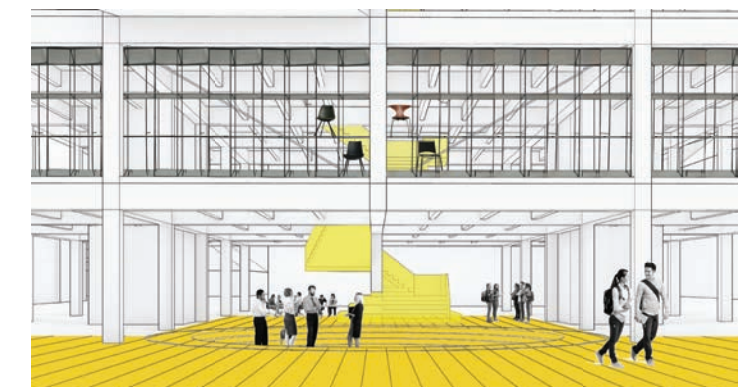


PERSPECTIVE STREET

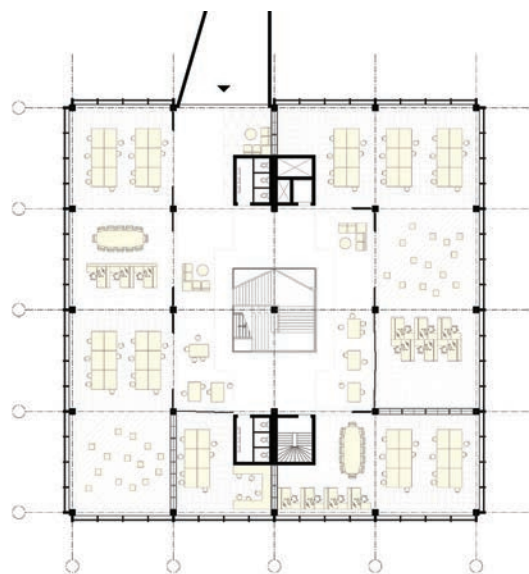
PERSPECTIVE ENTRANCE AREA



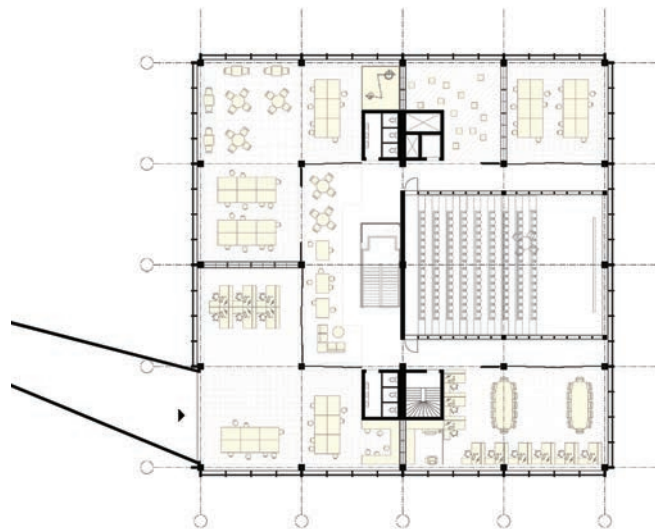
PERSPECTIVE ENTRANCE BUILDING



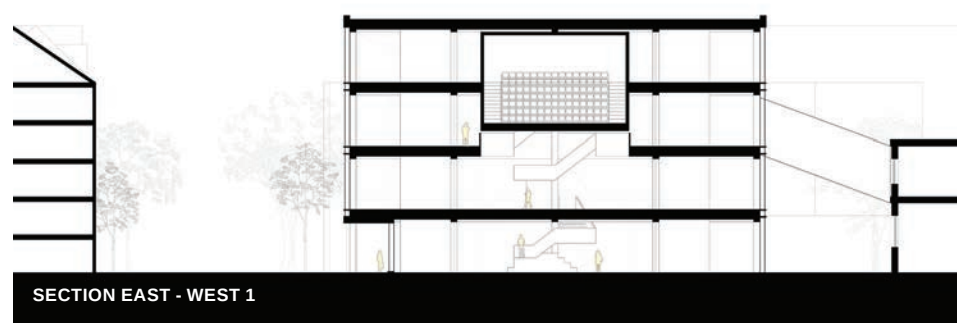
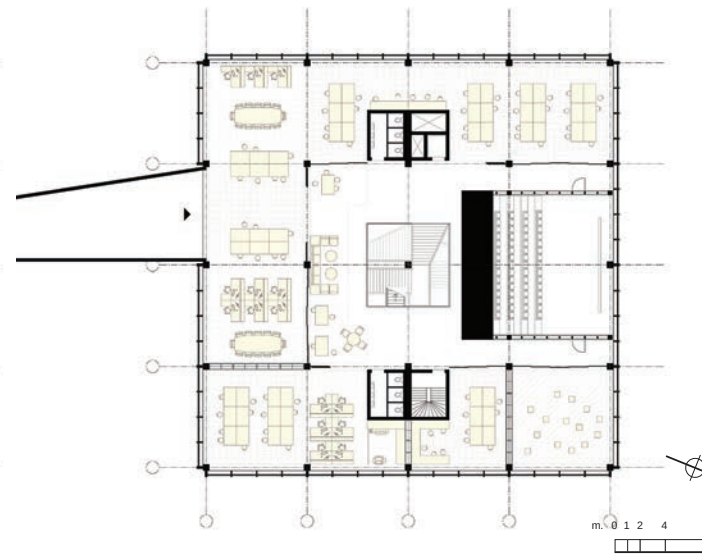
FLOORPLAN 01



FLOORPLAN 02

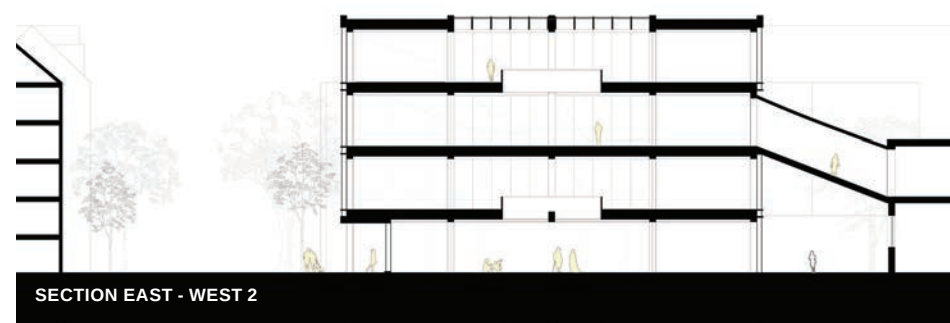


FLOORPLAN 03



SECTION EAST - WEST 1

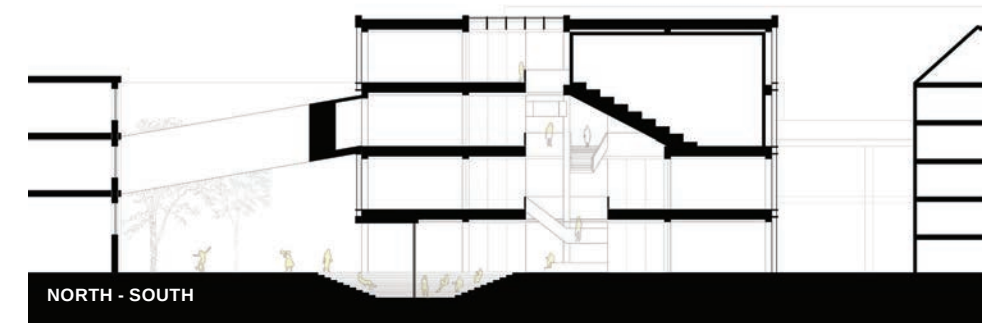
The Depolarizer



SECTION EAST - WEST 2

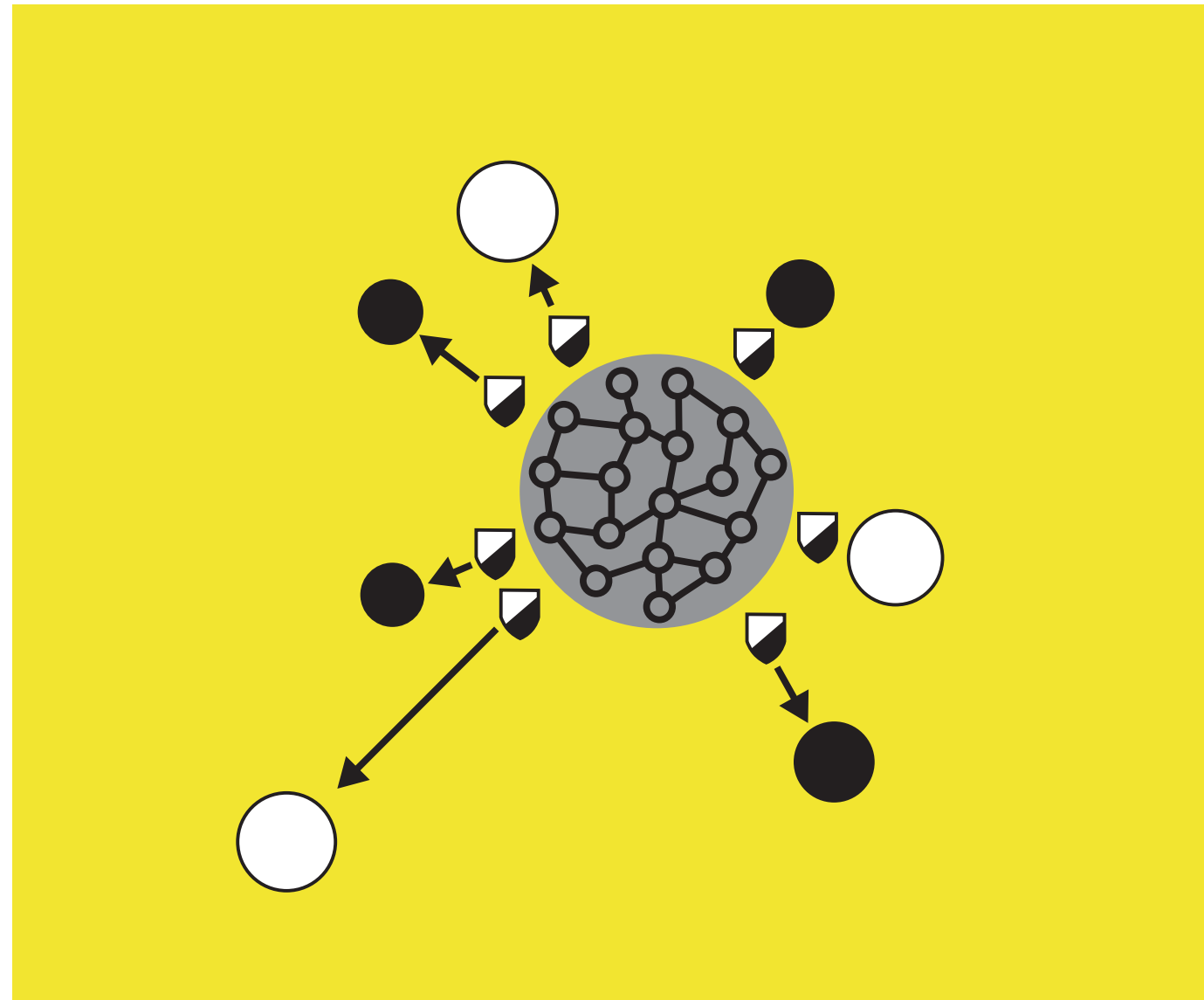
Maarten Huispoors

482/447



NORTH - SOUTH

THE DEPOLARIZER



P3 Presentation
03/04/2025

MAARTEN HIKSPOORS
4822447

THE DEPOLARIZER

A PUBLIC CONDENSER TO FIGHT POLARIZATION

RESEARCH

HOW CAN ARCHITECTURE CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEPOLARIZATION OF SOCIETY?

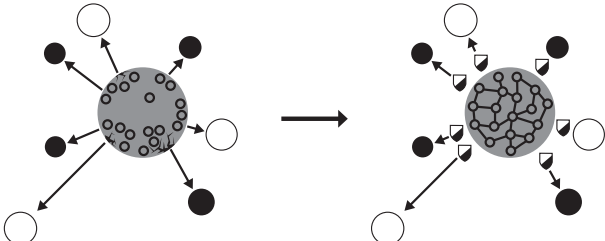
LITERATURE REVIEW

INTERVIEWS

CASESTUDIES

CONCEPT

- Grey middle
- Polarization pushers
- Individuals
- Polarizing push factors
- Protection from polarizing factors
- Social cohesion



PROTOTYPE

SHIELDING OFF POLARIZING FACTORS

ESTABLISHING SOCIAL COHESION

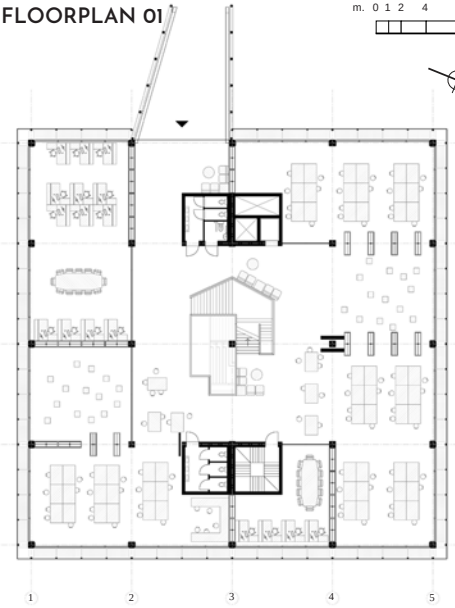
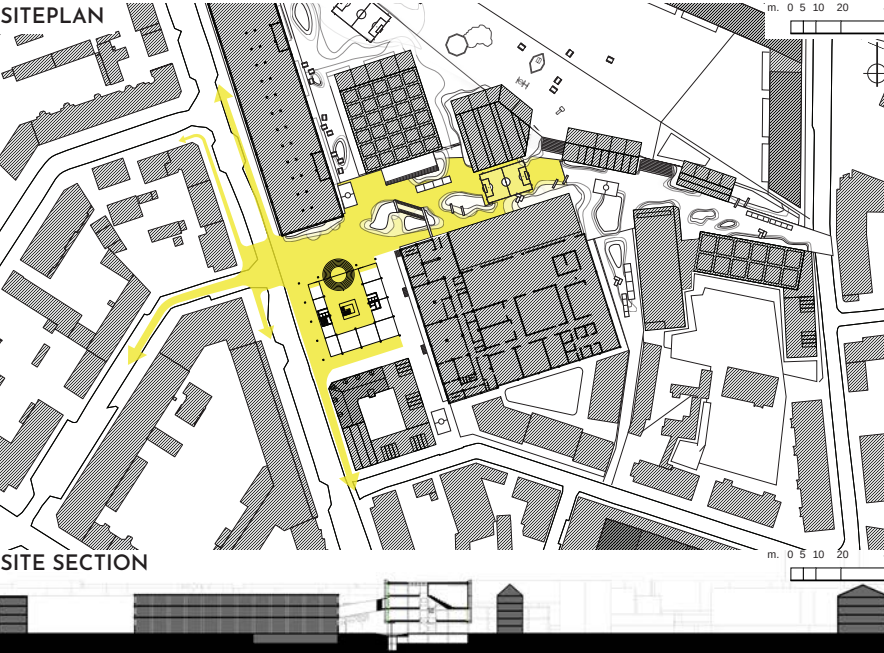
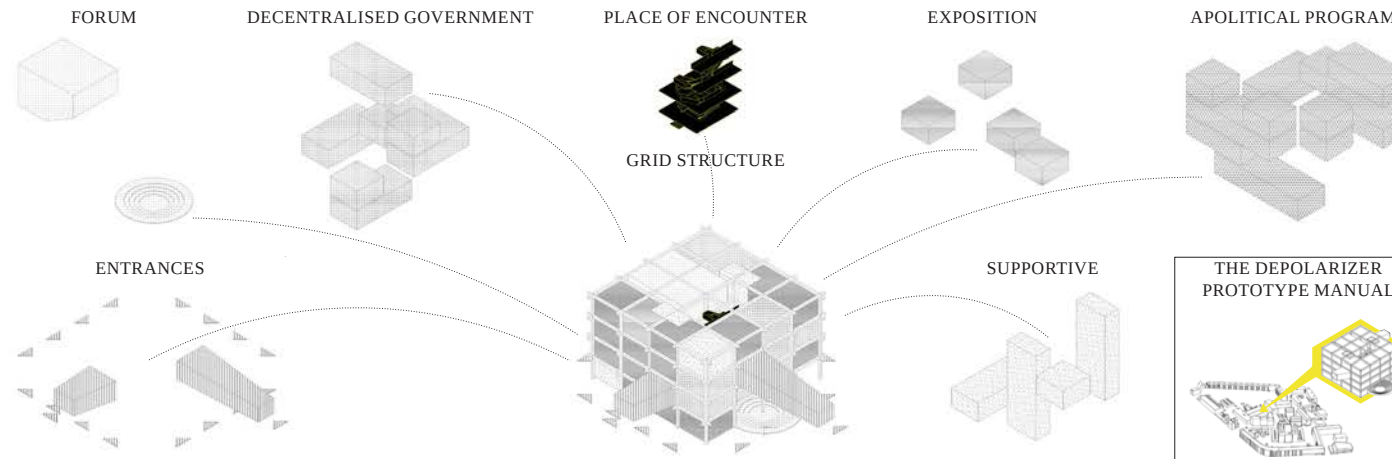
DEBATE TO THE GREY MIDDLE

DECREASING GLOBAL/LOCAL POLARIZING FACTORS

POSITIVE ENCOUNTER

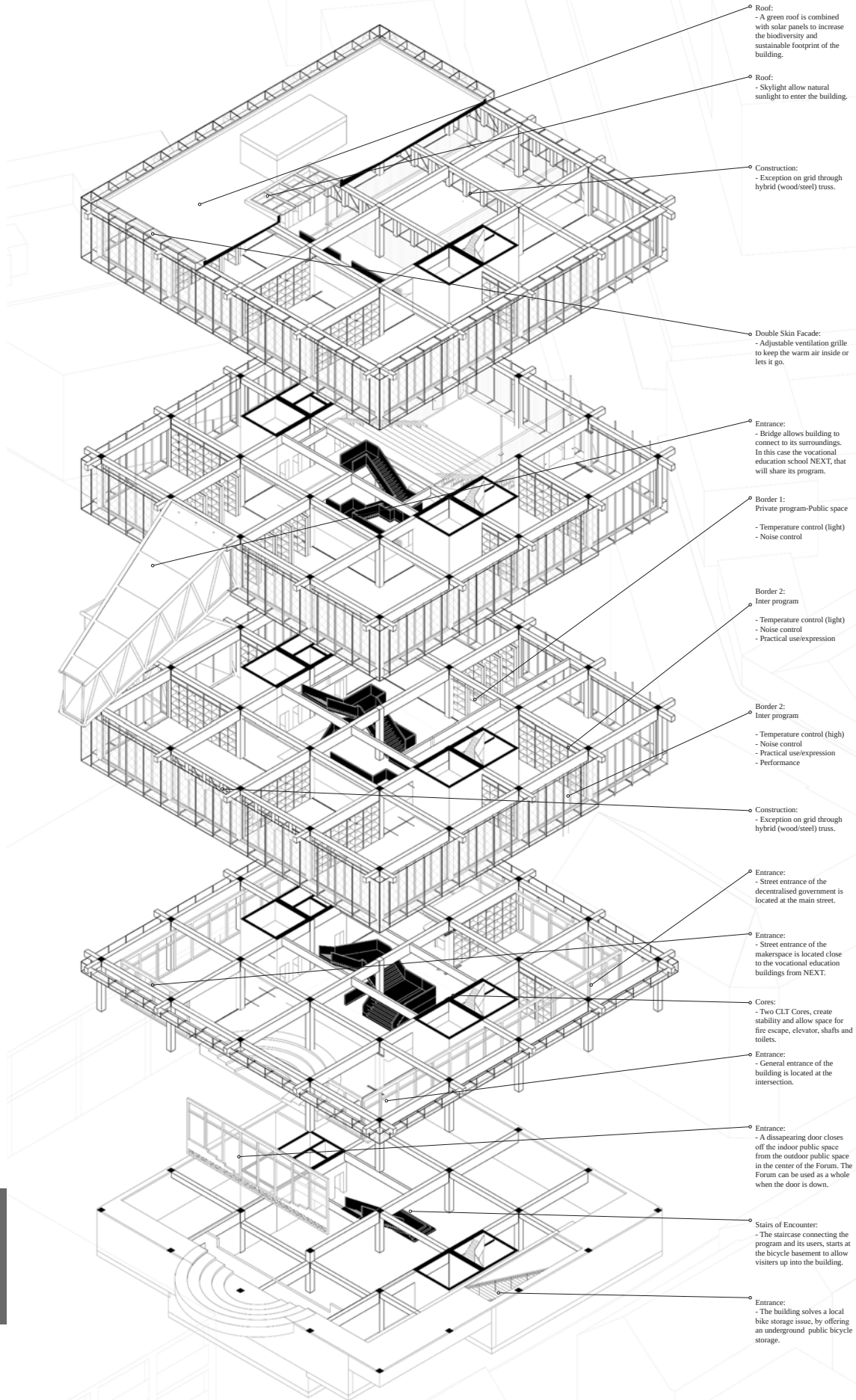
CELEBRATING DIFFERENCE

BRINGING PEOPLE TOGETHER

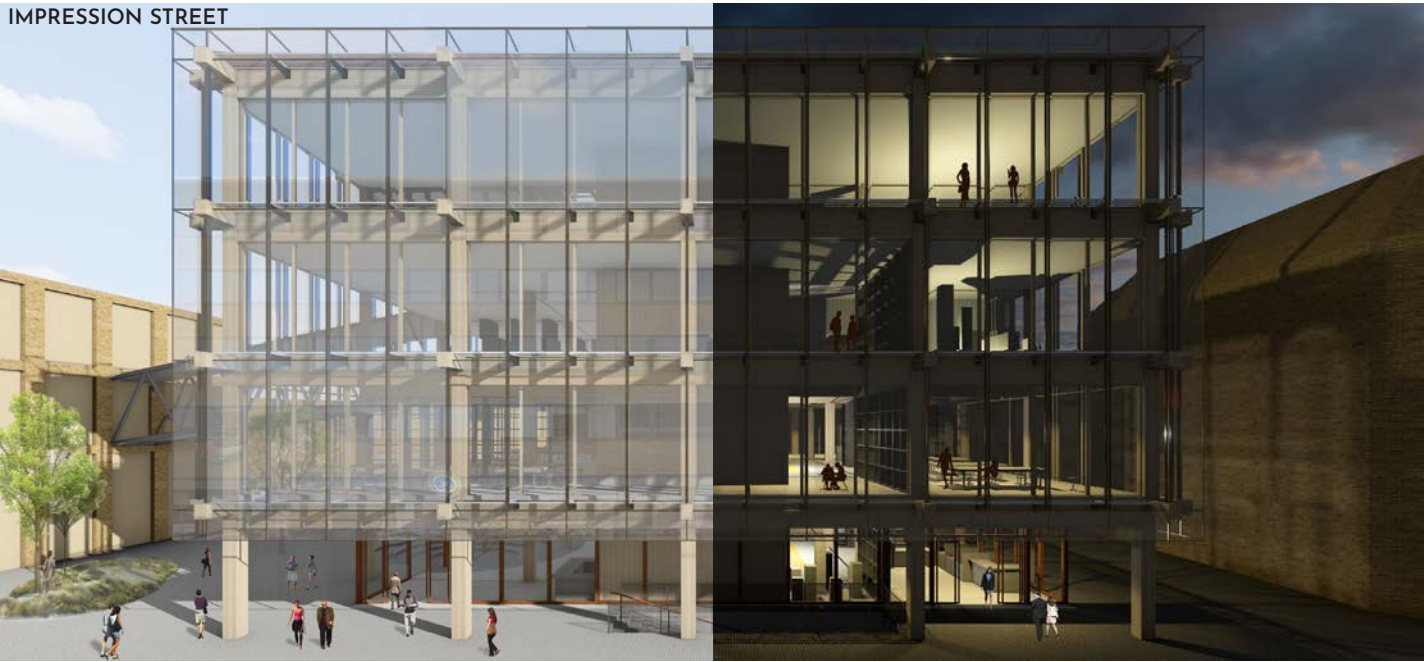


AXONOMETRY

- Legend: Program
- Forum
- Apollitic program (Makerspace)
- Decentralised Government
- Exposition
- Supportive program
- Bicycle Storage
- Entrance



IMPRESSION STREET



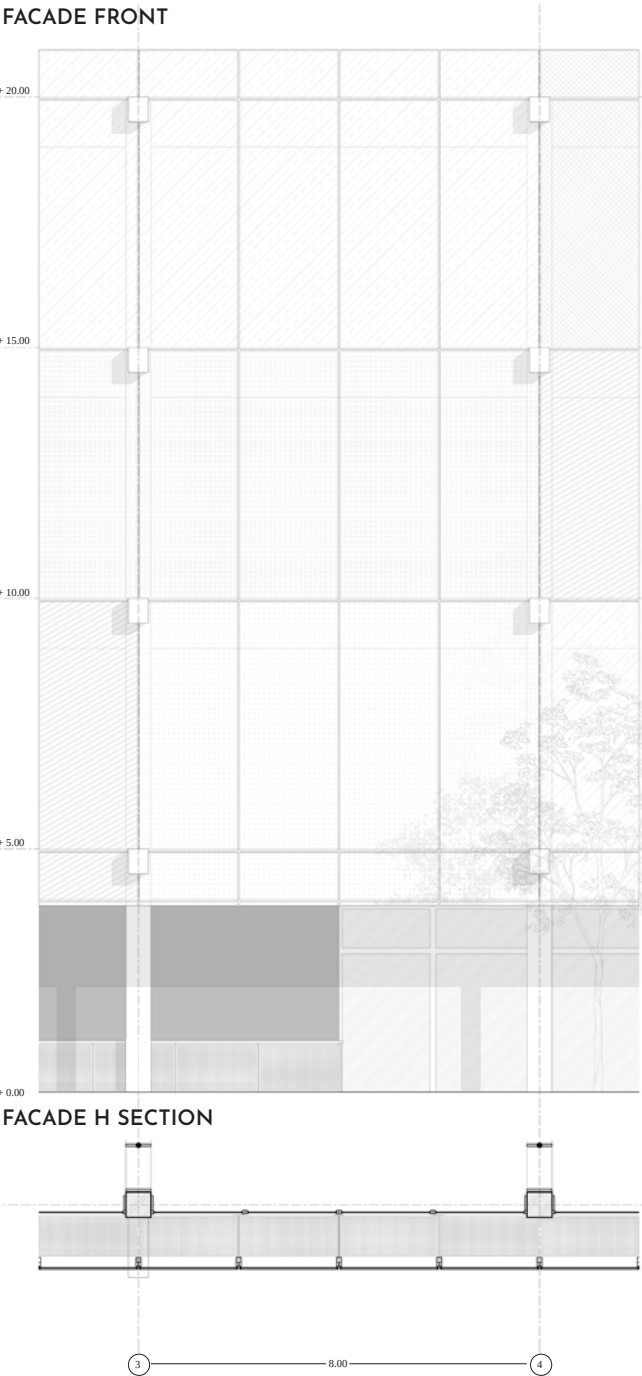
IMPRESSION ENTRANCE



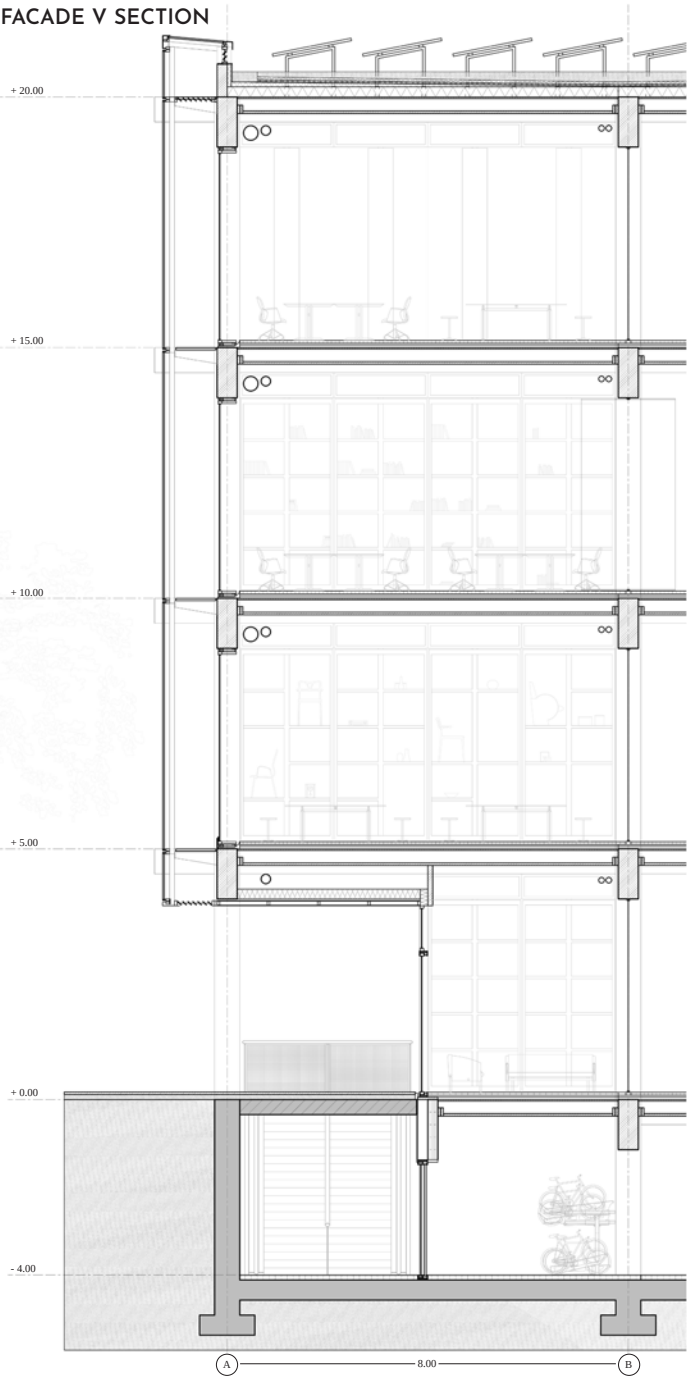
IMPRESSION INTERIOR



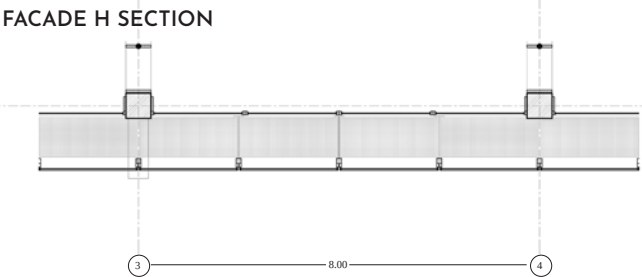
FACADE FRONT



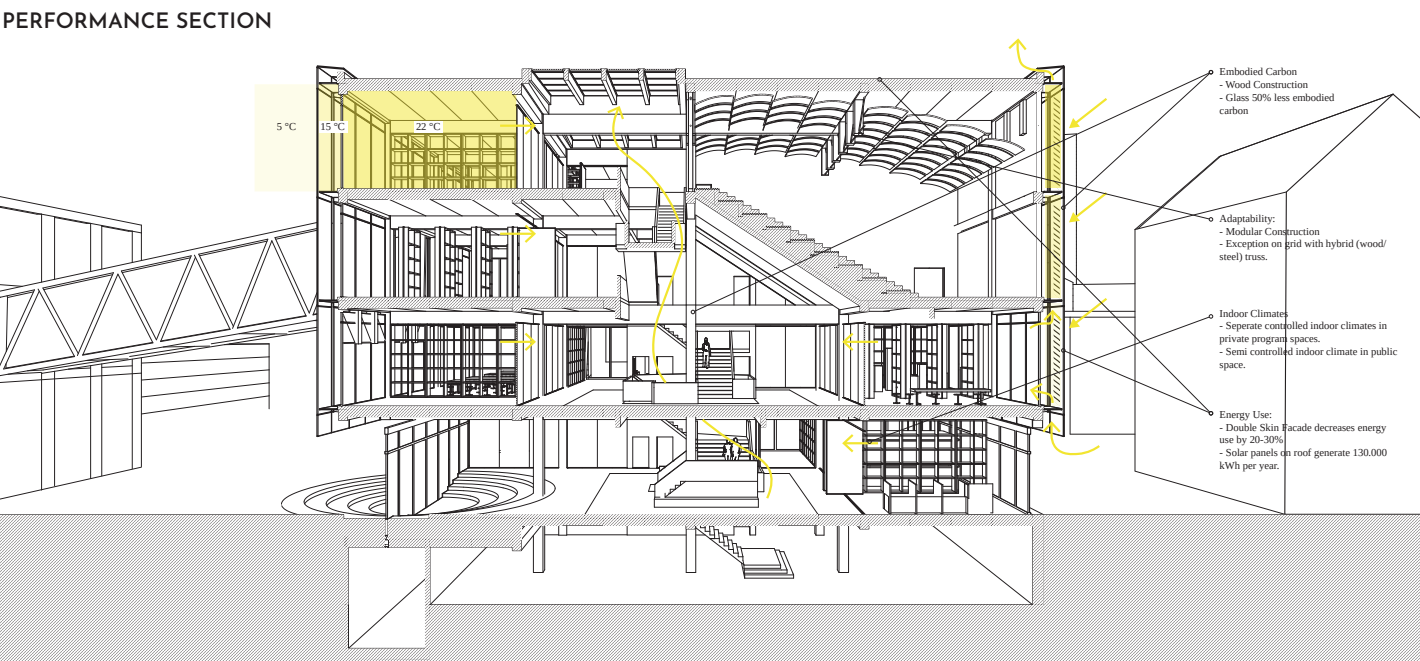
FACADE V SECTION



FACADE H SECTION



PERFORMANCE SECTION



4.2.1. Literature Review

PEACE IN PROGRESS

No 36 / JUNE 2019
DIALOGUE IN POLARISED SOCIETIES

IN DEPTH

Polarization harms democracy and society

Jennifer McCoy
Professor of Political Science, Georgia State University, Atlanta

Severe polarization makes democracy vulnerable. In healthy democracies, opposing sides are seen as political adversaries to compete against and at times to negotiate with. In deeply polarized democracies, the other side comes to be seen as an enemy needing to be vanquished.

A collaborative research project I led¹ on polarized democracies around the world examines the processes by which societies divide into political "tribes" and democracy is harmed. Based on a study of eleven countries including the U.S., Turkey, Hungary, Venezuela, Thailand and others, we found that when political leaders cast their opponents as immoral or corrupt, they create "us" and "them" camps – called by political scientists and psychologists "in-groups" and "out-groups" in the society.

In this tribal dynamic, each side views the other "out group" party with increasing distrust, bias and enmity. Perceptions that "if you win, I lose" grow. Each side views the other political party and their supporters as a threat to the nation or their way of life if that other political party is in power. For that reason, the incumbent's followers tolerate more illiberal and increasingly authoritarian behavior to stay in power, while the opponents are more and more willing to resort to undemocratic means to remove them from power. This damages democracy.

Drivers of polarization

Our research finds that severe polarization is affected by three primary factors²:

Journal of Contemporary European Research

Volume 18, Issue 1 (2022)

Research Article

A Hollow Victory: Understanding the Anti-Immigration Shift of Denmark's Social Democrats

Ian P. McMann and Michelle Falkenbach

Name of the practice	Democratic unity: Preventing polarisation and exclusion in Danish schools
Description (max. 300 words) Short description of the aim and working method of the practice. Please note that in this description, it must be clear that there is an explicit connection to preventing and/or countering radicalisation and/or violent extremism. This means that in the aims and/or the activities/methods/tools of the practice, there is a link to preventing and countering radicalisation and/or violent extremism. Practices without this link cannot be included in the RAN Collection.	The 2018 Danish national action plan "Combating and fighting extremist and radicalisation" seeks to promote democratic and civic competences amongst children and youth. As part of realising the action plan's vision, a secondary school in the Danish city of Frederiksberg hosted a project titled "Developing a whole school approach to counter hate crimes". Beginning in 2017/2018, the project's goal was to strengthen the school's capacity for preventing polarising and harnessing behaviour as well as for dealing with segregation, prejudice and stereotyping. The target group for the project was the school management, teachers and educational staff – thereby creating a whole-school approach. The project primarily comprised of the following: 1. A learning course (5 workshops for 20 to 25 teachers); 2. Action Learning across the workplace (future participants experimented with and tested the material presented in the workshop); 3. Dialogue Circle (where small groups of six teachers engaged in theme-centred on democracy and prejudice, by studying academic and relevant literature). The good practice and experiences from the project are collected and recorded in a Danish handbook, "Democracy

McMann, I.P. and Falkenbach, M. (2022) 'A Hollow Victory: Understanding the Anti-immigration Shift of Denmark's Social Democrats', in *Journal of Contemporary European Research* 18(1): 4-31. <https://doi.org/10.1089/jcer.v18i1.1361>

First published at: www.jcer.net

ROUTLEDGE FOCUS

CONSPIRACY THEORIES AND THE NORDIC COUNTRIES

Anastasiya Astapova,
Eirikur Bergmann, Asbjørn Dyrendal,
Annika Rabo,
Kasper Grotle Rasmussen,
Hulda Thórisdóttir
and Andreas Önnérfors

Abstract
Polarization poses a critical threat to the stability of nations around the world, as it impairs climate change, population, democracy, and global health. This perspective examines the conceptual understanding, measurement challenges, and potential interventions for mitigation. The analysis highlights the distinction and intersections between the individual and social levels of polarization, emphasizing methodological and, in some cases, measurement. We conclude by pointing out future directions for understanding prevention and highlighting the intersections between polarization and other social phenomena.

Keywords: effective polarization, measurement, measurement methods, group behavior, social norms, collective polarization, individual polarization

Introduction
There is growing scholarly concern about polarization, driven by global politics (1–5). One particularly worrisome form of this phenomenon (1–5), the particularly worrisome form of this phenomenon is effective polarization, which undermines the electoral and identity-driven divides that have become integral to political discourse. Effective polarization threatens citizens' ability to engage in consensus, interest, and hold their representative accountable (1–5). We argue that the concept is understudied, particularly with regard to how it operates across different levels of analysis and the intersections between individual and collective phenomena. This volume has been used to inform measurement and advanced theoretical frameworks to design our own presentation of how polarization affects and is affected by the interplay between individuals and groups (1–5). Such an understanding is crucial for addressing the complex ways in which polarization shapes societal interactions and political landscapes. It is imperative, therefore, we argue that efforts to measure and define polarization should account for the interactions occurring across the individual, collective, and systemic levels. This volume presents on this framework, we explore 1 distinct research dimension: a conceptual perspective, namely why methodological and cross-level intersection? We address 1 international case study (the polarization primarily a characteristic of democratic societies) the collective? (2) the cultural measurement methods same polarizing the individual level of observation of divides within and between? and (3) Which interventions are effective at reducing levels of polarization? By focusing on these questions, we aim to

The complexity of polarization: definitions and dynamics
Polarization can be categorized into different types, including political, economic, social, environmental, cultural, geographical, and media. Our focus is primarily on effective polarization, which influences an individual's opinion and drives toward political stances. Polarization has many meanings, and each meaning has generally unique roots, manifestations, and consequences. It encompasses a range of interconnected phenomena, such as social identity, group dynamics, trust, beliefs, norms, emotions, and misperceptions, yet these are often examined in isolation. While there has been some exploration of the relationship between these phenomena and different types of policies (see 6–13), it is equally important to consider the interplay between individual and collective dynamics.
Collective polarization refers to the degree of division or emotional hostility between groups at the societal level. It occurs when one side identifies, parties, or demographic groups become more ideologically or affectively distant from each other, leading to increased polarization in subsequent behaviors, attitudes, and norms that reinforce divisions. In contrast, individual polarization pertains to the degree to which a single person becomes more ideologically extreme or strongly leans toward members of opposing groups. It reflects personal changes in



Ron van Wondern
Researcher KIS Institute
(Kennisplatform Inclusief Samenleven)

Publication: Theorien en aanpakken van polarisatie (Theories and approaches for polarization)

Conclusions

- Local Issue
- Strenghtening depolarizing factors
- Understanding of difference
- First encounters



Lammert Kamphuis
Philospher, Speaker and Author

Publication: Verslaagd aan ons eigen gelijk (Addicted to our own righteousness)

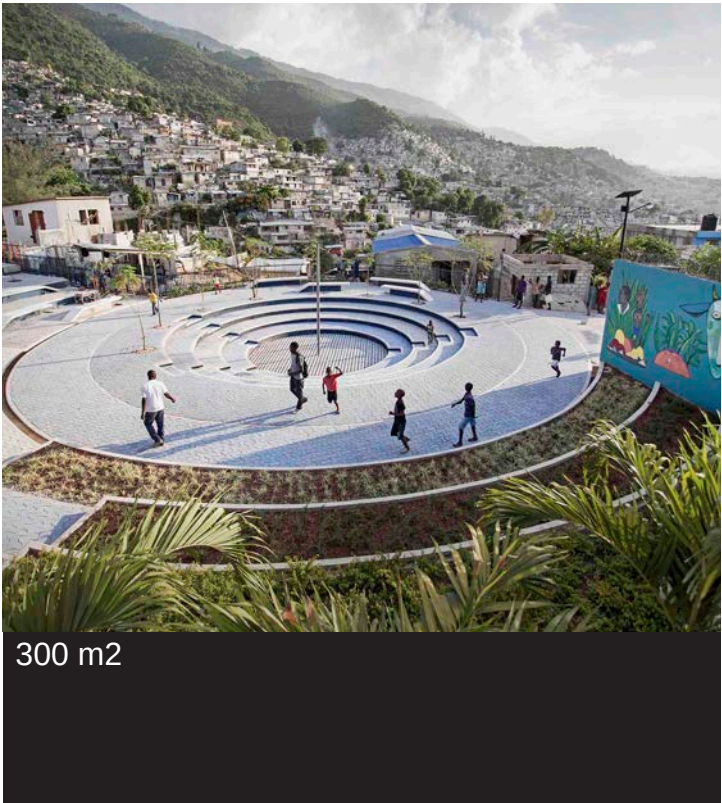
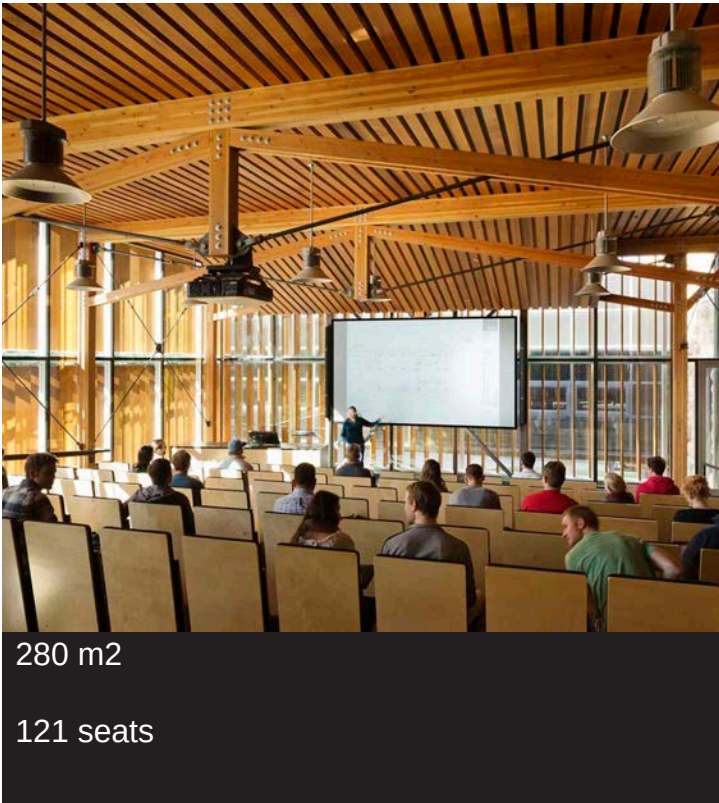
- Polarization natural phenomena
- Actively train the mind
- Baobab places

4.2.3. Casestudies

4.2.3.1. Forum Architecture

500

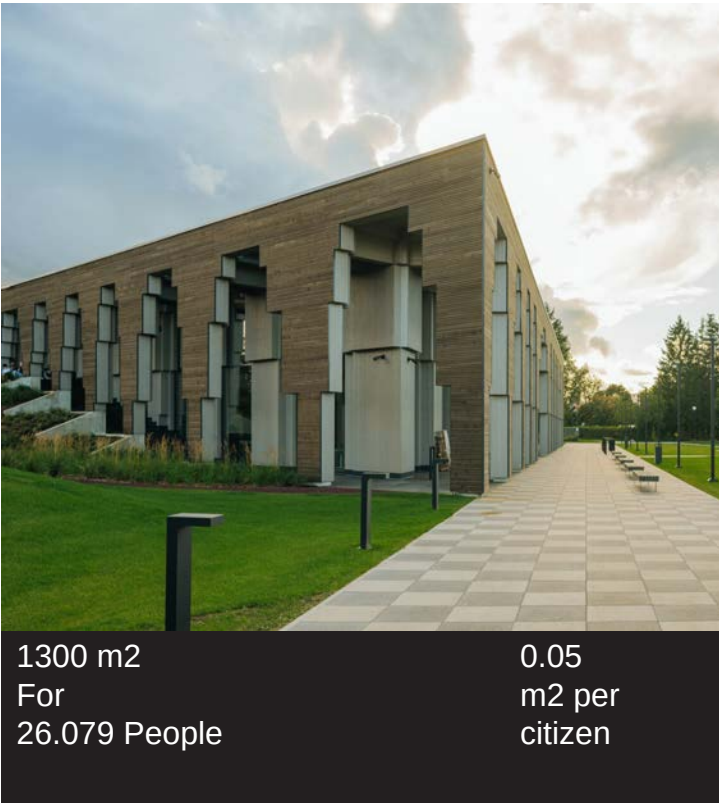
sq. m. for forum
program in the
Depolarizer



4.2.3.2. Government Architecture

800 sq. m. for governmental program in the Depolarizer

Analysis of square meters needed by municipalities for their townhouses/local governmental institutions



Average is 0,21 m2 per citizen

Average (without really small municipalities) is 0,1 m2 per citizen

Bispebjerg has a population of 32.000 people. Divide the municipal institutions by 4 over the neighbourhood.

https://www.citypopulation.de/en/denmark/copenhagen/admin/1008_-_bispebjerg/

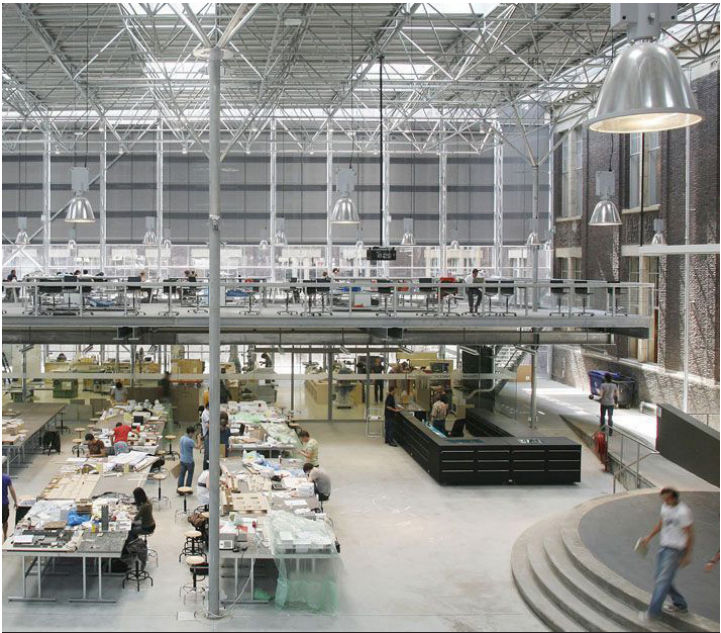




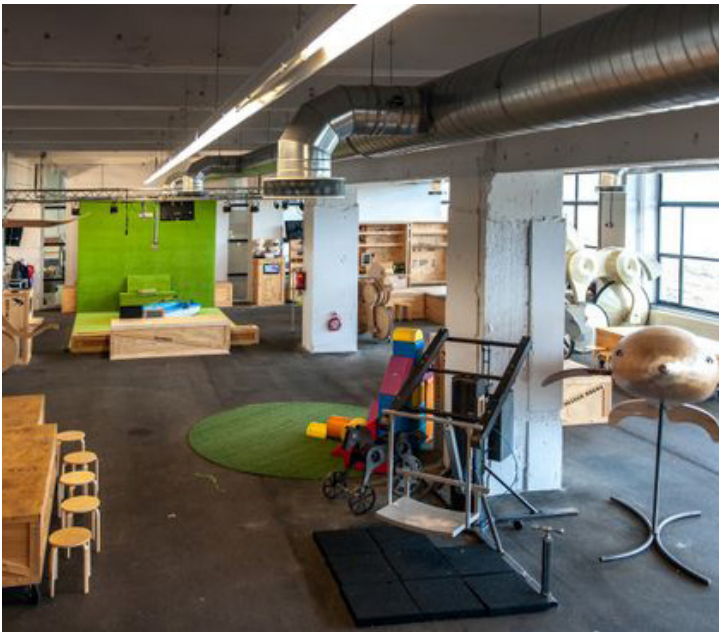
Ru Pare, Amsterdam
(By Beta)



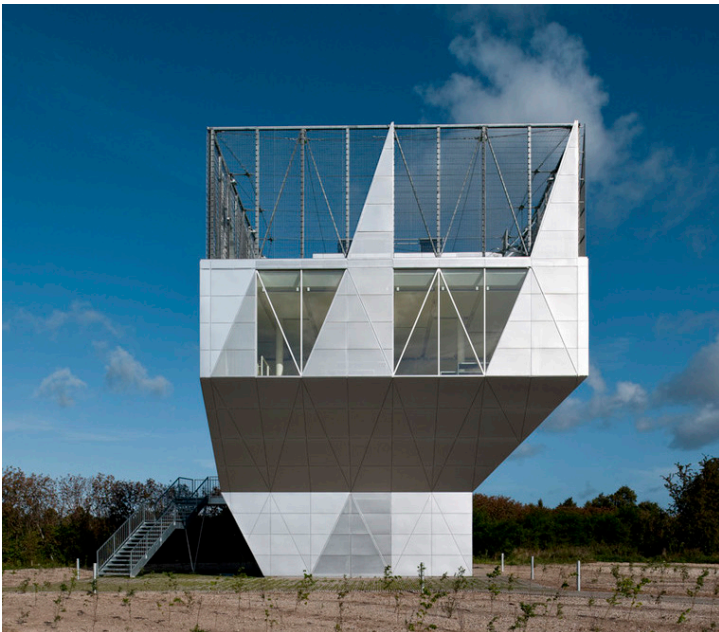
makersspace building
(by Garza Camisay Arquitectos)



Model hall tu delft
Architecture faculty



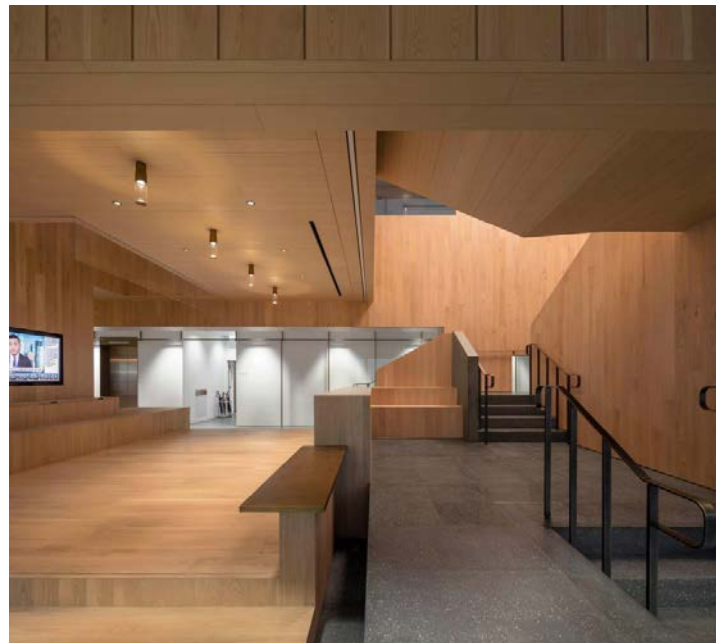
De ontdekfabriek
Eindhoven Strijps



community centre Herstedlund
(Dorte Mandrup)



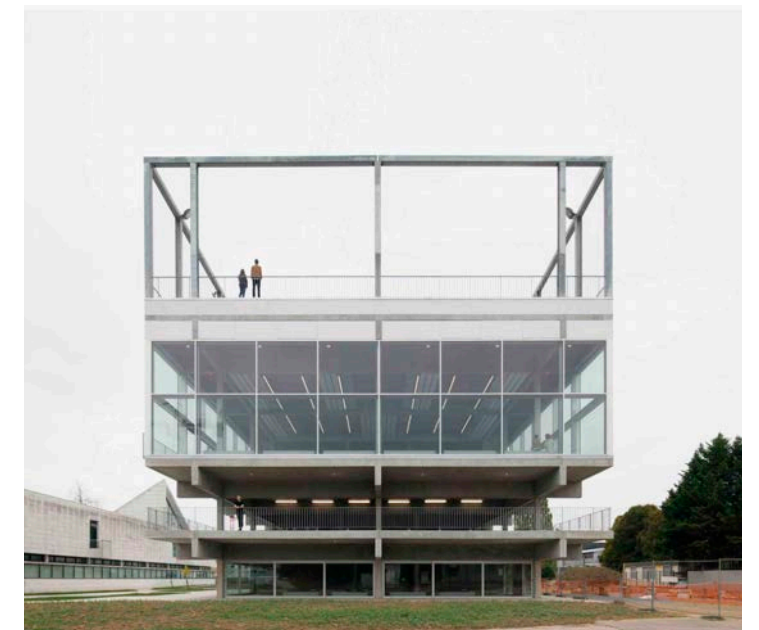
community centre
(NORD Architects)



Stairs of encounter
(Bloomberg office Hongkong, by Ner-
i&HU)



Rubenstein forum
(by Diller scofidio + renfro)



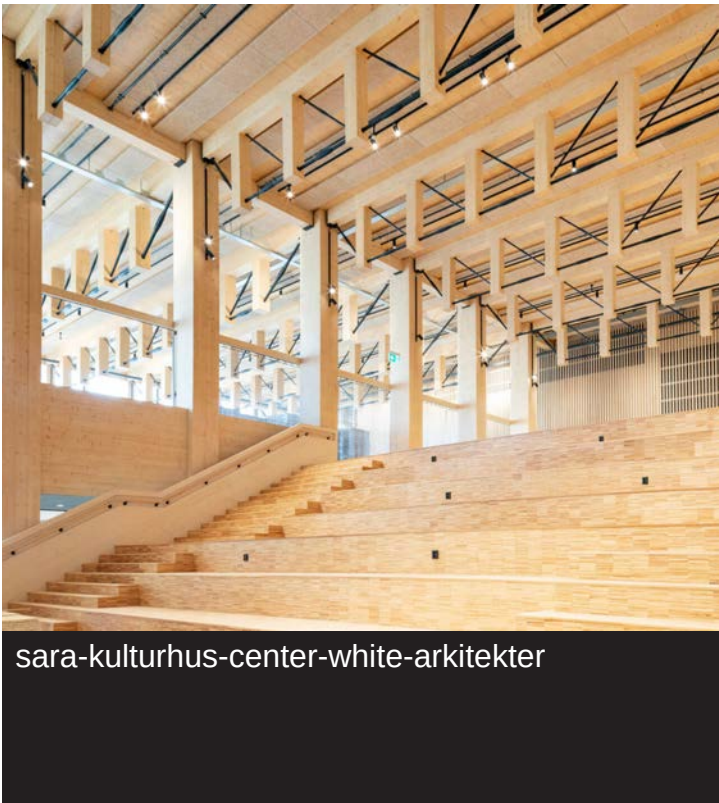
Public condenser
(MUOTO)



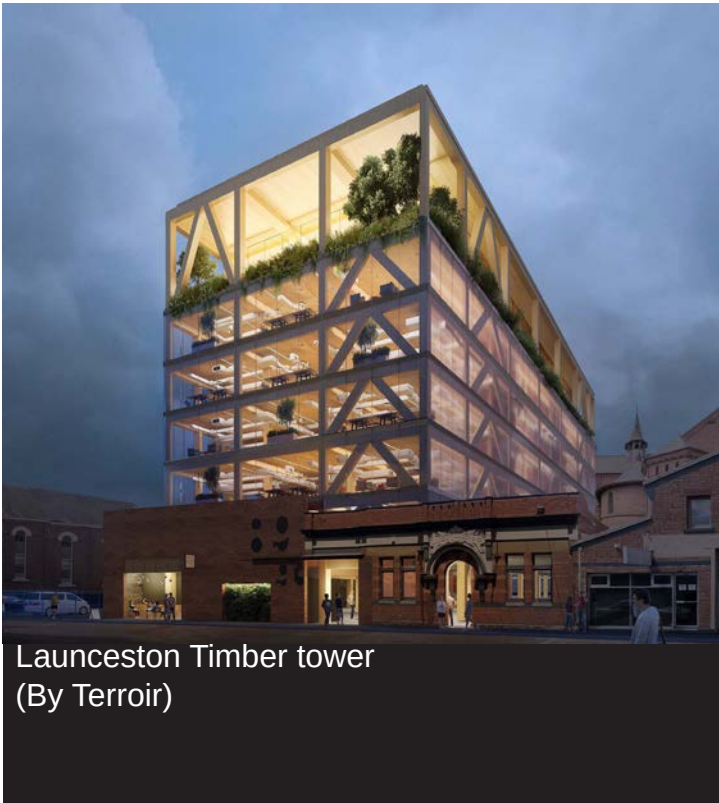
forum lund university
(henning larsen)



danish parliament
(by Cobe architects)



sara-kulturhus-center-white-arkitekter



Launceston Timber tower
(By Terroir)

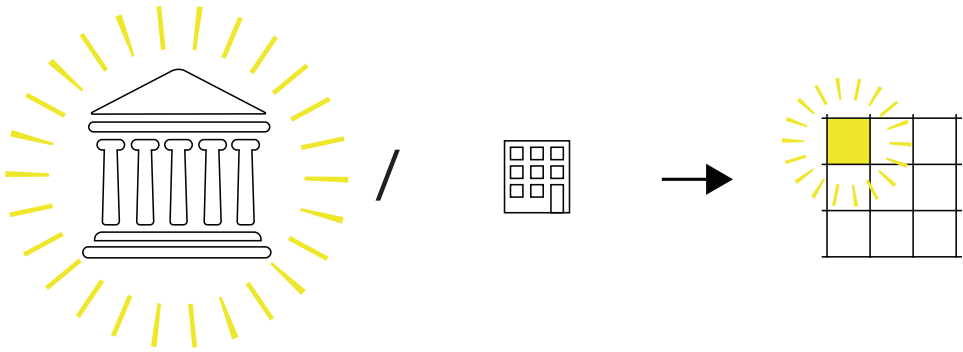
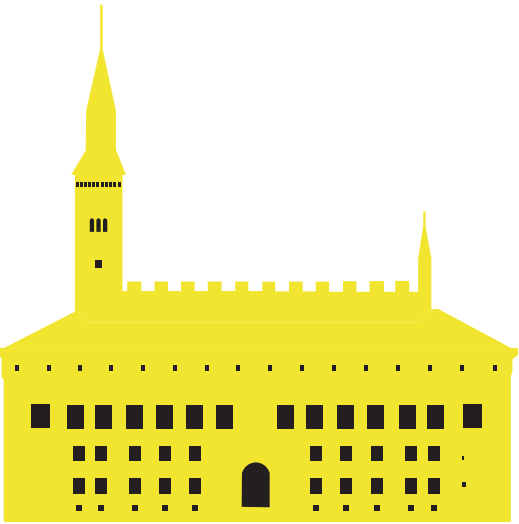
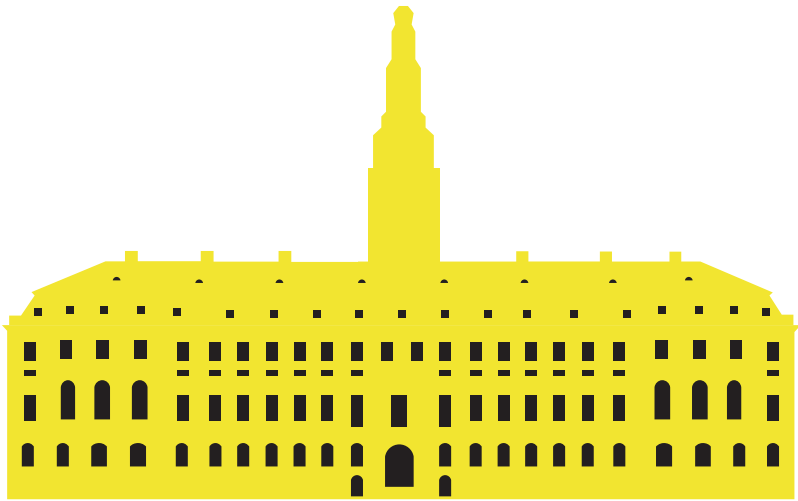


Mass Timber building in Utah
(by Gardner)

4.2.4. Architecture of Power

4.2.4.1. National government

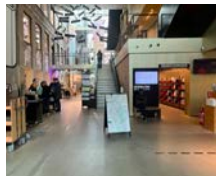
Closed off facades of Danish government institutions



4.2.4.2. Local government

CONCLUSION

- Hidden away
- Just citizen service
- Doesn't express government
-



4.3. Site Analysis

4.3.1. Connections



05. Infrastructure

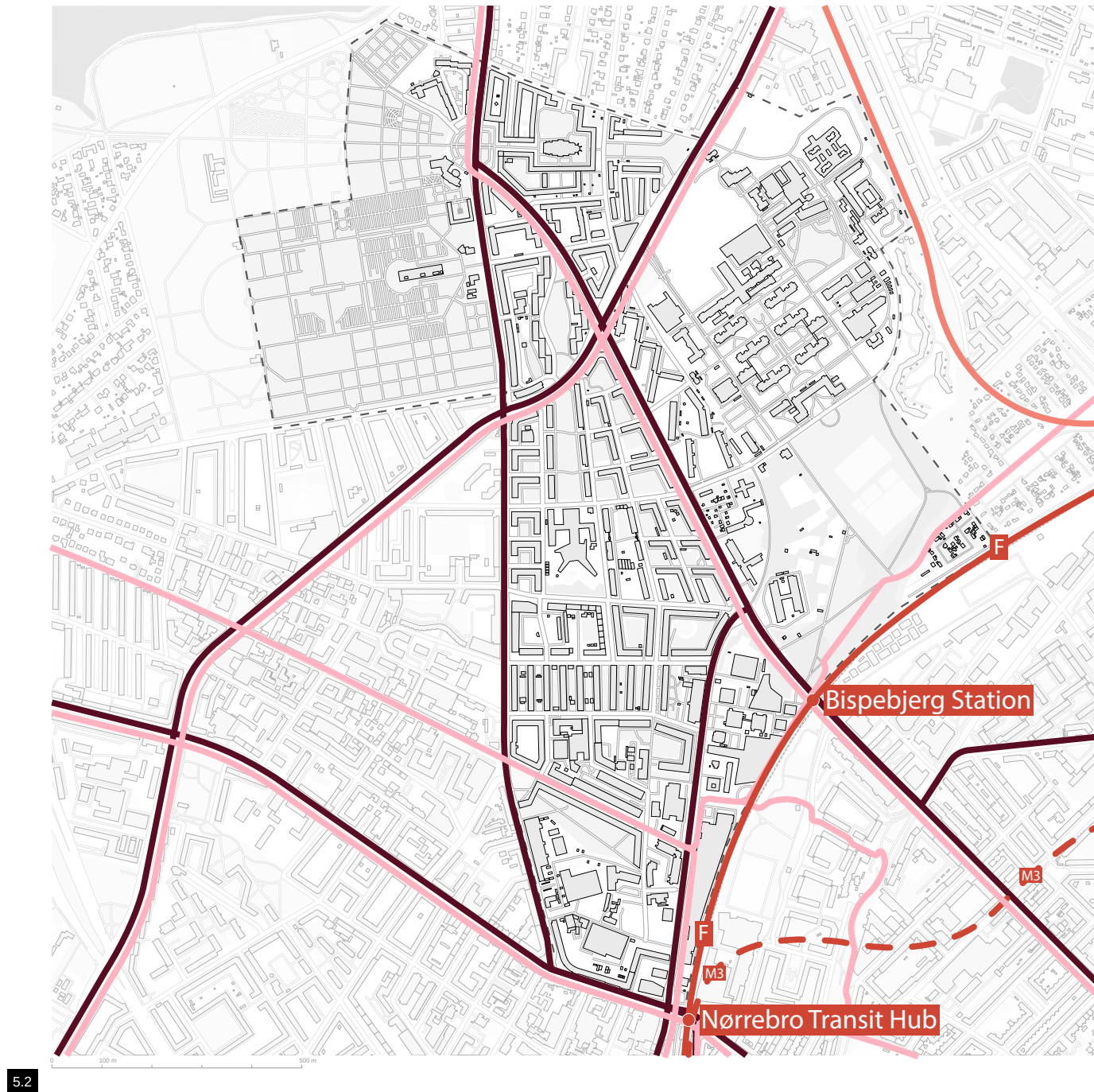
- Well connected by public transport;
 - ...to region
 - ...to city centre
 - ...to neighbourhoods

- Regional/ International Train
- Rail (to site)
- Rail
- Waterbus
- Water stop

5.1 1:40000 Map of Copenhagen

5.1

1 / 30



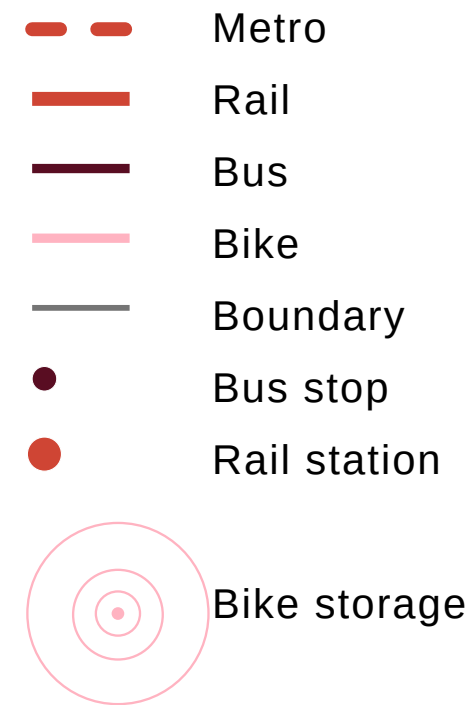
- Metro
- Rail
- Bus
- Bike
- Rail
- Bus stop
- Rail station

5.2 1:5000 Map of the Bispebjerg site area

- Site area next to Nørrebro Transit Hub;
- Well connected by bus;
- Well connected through bicycle routes.



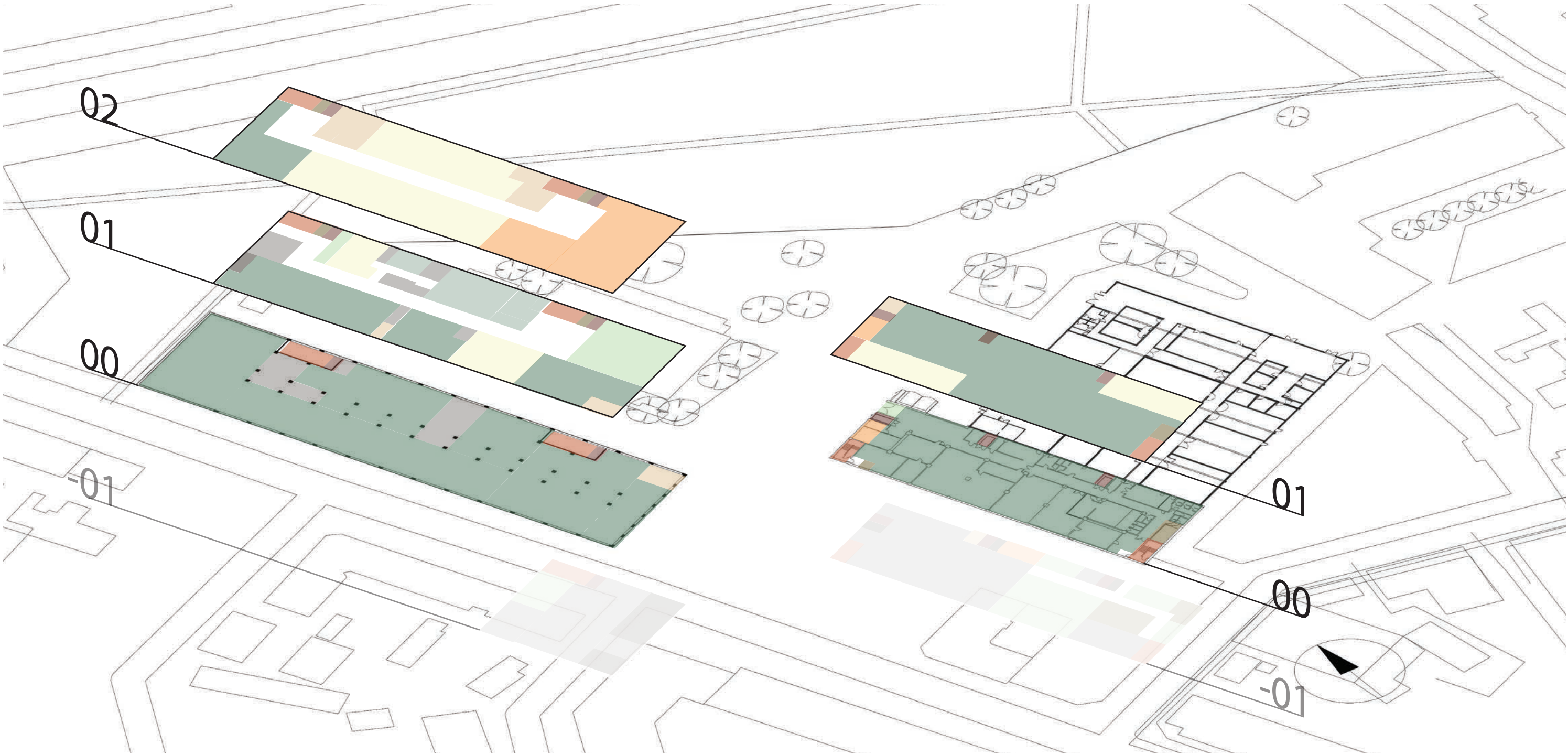
5.3



5.3 1:1500 Map of the Bispebjerg site area

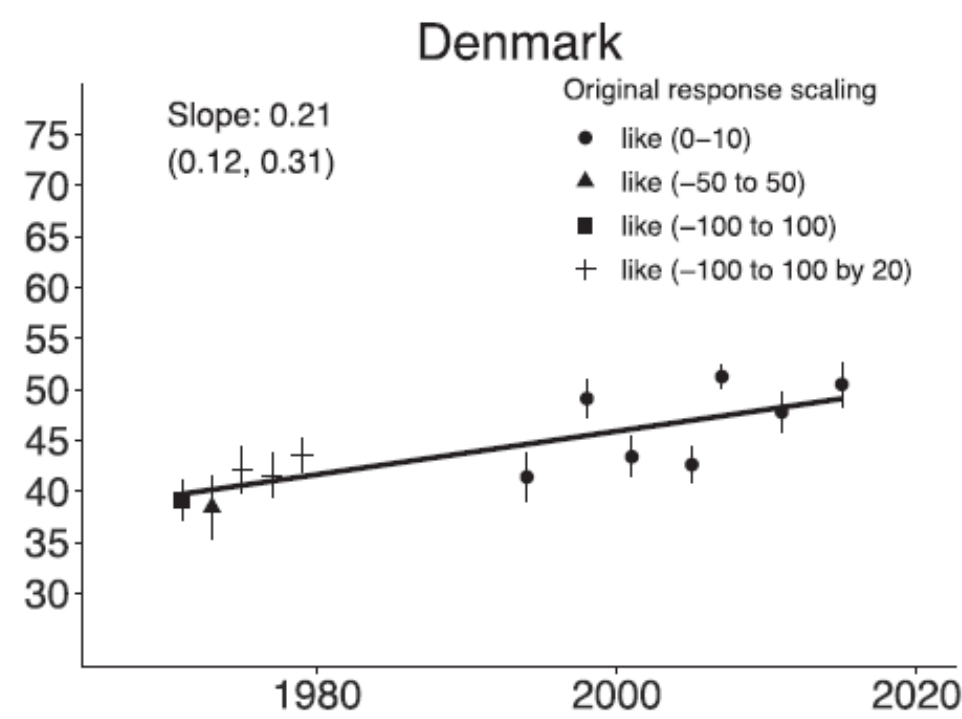
- Public transport stops around site;
- Large physical boundaries;
- Lack of designated bicycle storage.

4.3.2. Surrounding Program



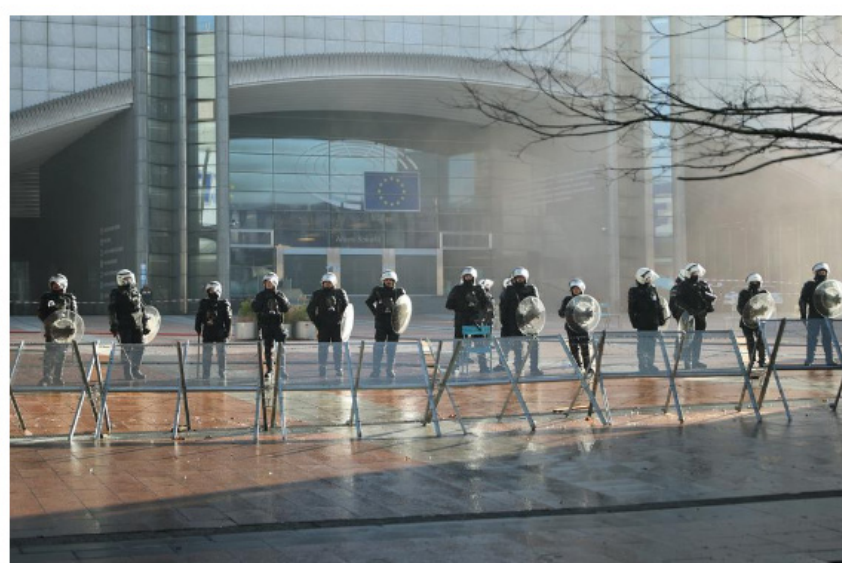
4.3.3. Polarizing topics

4.3.3.1. Denmark



Political violence surges in Europe amid rising polarization

Source: Xinhua Editor: huaxia 2024-08-08 19:28:15



Police stand guard in front of the European Parliament in Brussels, Belgium, Feb. 1, 2024. (Xinhua/Zhao Dingzhe)

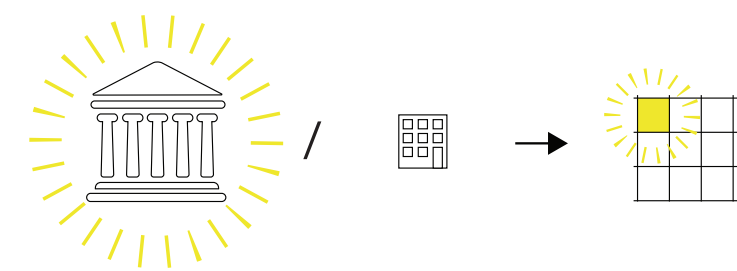
The case-by-case approaches couldn't tackle the root cause, but in the long run, erode the unity of the EU and the essence of European integration.

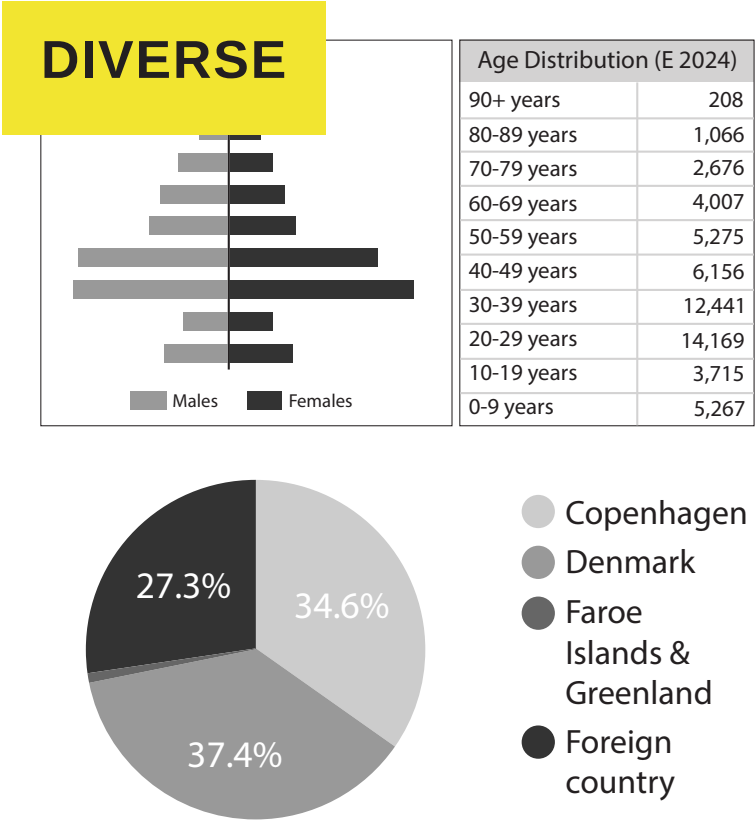
by Xinhua Writer Zhang Xin, Zhang Gaiping

BRUSSELS/BUCHAREST, June 8 (Xinhua) -- The attack on Denmark's Prime Minister Mette Frederiksen on Friday serves as the latest indication of a troubling surge in political violence sweeping Europe, amid the ongoing European Parliament (EP) elections.

PARALLEL SOCIETIES

GOVERNMENT





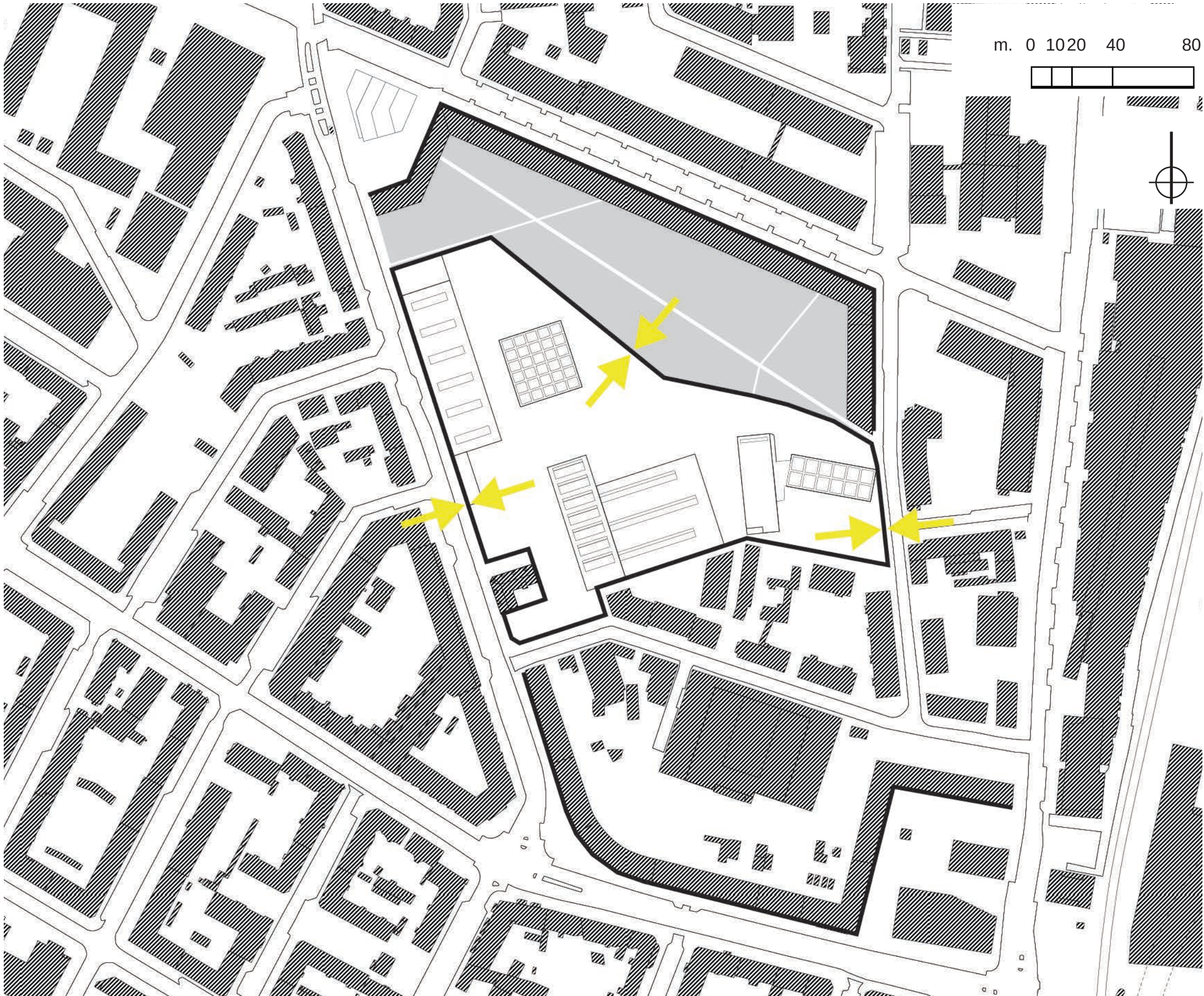
GENTRIFICATION



BOUNDARIES



SCHOOL



4.4. Theory and Delineation Exercises

4.4.1. Sennet & Feinberg

Public Building, Theory & Delineation, 11/09/2024

Lucca Ardesi, Yanal Haj Khalaf Allah, Yichen Li, Maarten Hikspoors

A reflection on Richard Sennett's "The Public Realm" and Arthur Feinberg's "Urban Commons"

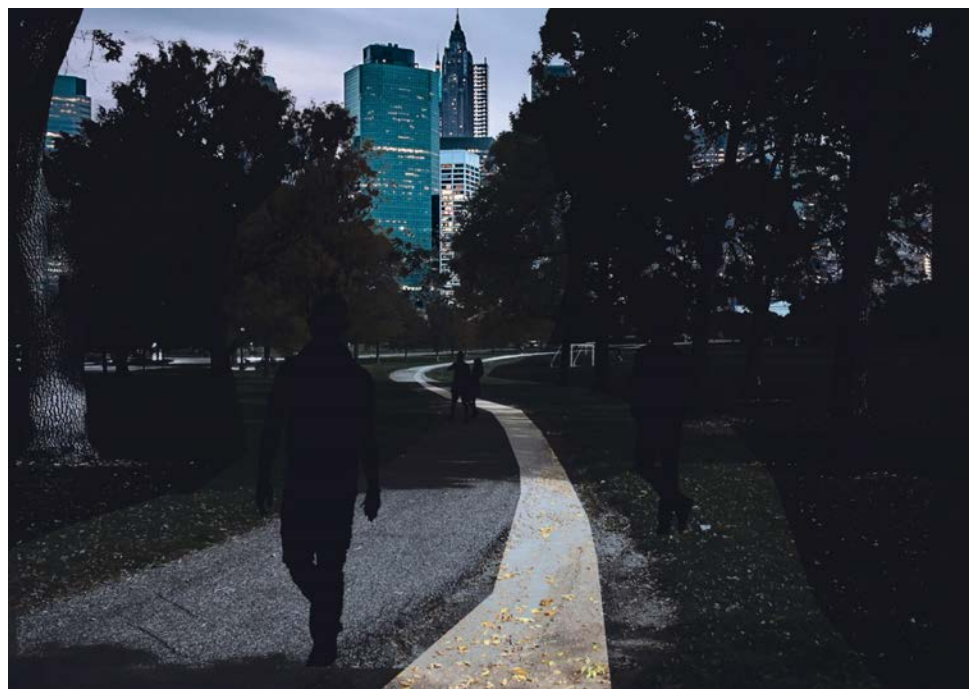
The complexities of Urban Commons and Cosmopolitanism

Urban commons play a vital role in enhancing the social, economic, and physical fabric of cities. A key challenge highlighted in the literature revolves around the specific nature and implementation of urban commons. Whether urban commons are established through an open or closed system or by the government or the private sector, each approach offers distinct advantages and disadvantages explained in the texts. In an open system, decision-making and bureaucracy can hinder the development of commons. In contrast, closed systems limit the interaction between users and authorities, potentially compromising their effectiveness. However this discussion is much more complex to be binary and this inherent complexity appears to be a defining characteristic of urban commons. This text aims to underscore how nuanced the topics discussed really are by using three examples from the text. In these examples, Sennett identified certain aspects to be beneficial or drawbacks, while our group found these distinctions to be less clear-cut.

Firstly, Sennett describes how the mixture of difference and indifference within a city leads to social fragments living beside each other, instead of with each other. This anonymity allows people to experience a certain form of freedom which is oftentimes appre-

ciated. However, this leads to people no longer using the urban commons provided in the public realm: people no longer dwell in it and use it merely as a means of transporting oneself whilst avoiding potentially encountered unpleasantities by simply walking away from situations that are outside of one's sphere of relatability. Secondly, Sennett's perspective presents certain "skilled cosmopolitan actors" as an ideal model for urban living. These skilled cosmopolitans have learned the rituals of "the presentation of self in everyday life" allowing them to communicate well with strangers. They are skilled at living in time, at home with change. According to Sennett, they may be the city's future: they could be a model on how to inhabit the city well. However, this assumption presupposes the capacity to modify the behaviour of urban dwellers themselves. Shouldn't the focus, instead, be on shaping the built environment to meet the needs of all inhabitants? This raises a critical question: are we tasked with designing the individuals who inhabit the city, or are we designing the public realm for those individuals? Sennett is a proponent of the performative approach, which emphasises a group of people capable of performing certain (very) social rituals. However, positioning this as the ideal is problematic, as it inherently excludes those who are less adept in such skills, for example, people with any type of antisocial behaviour disorder.

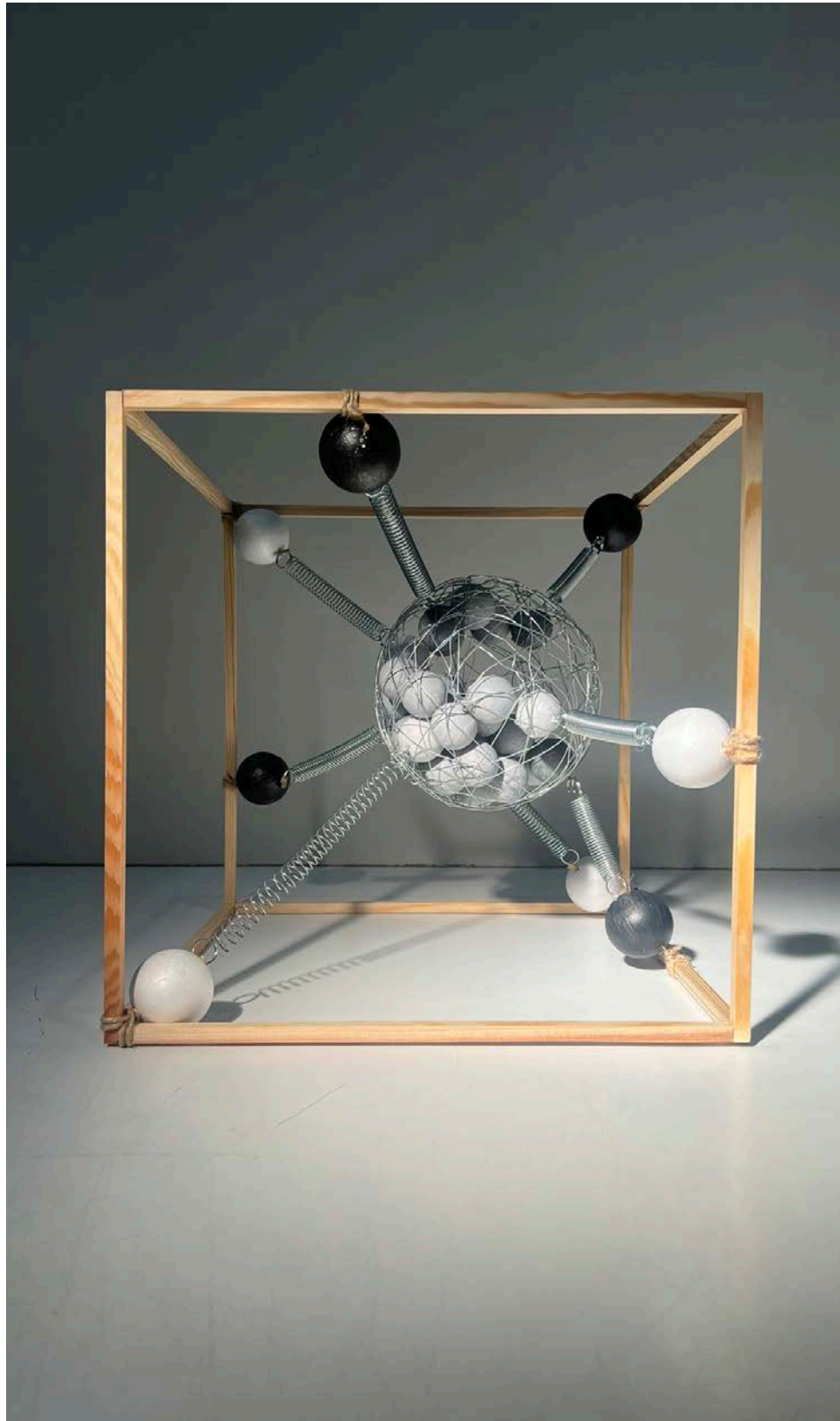
Lastly, Sennett is trying to employ metaphors from natural ecologies to urban/building design, on both macro and micro scales. By analysing the notion of the border, he compares the urban and built environment to the habitat and cells. In nature, the borders of the habitats are zones where organisms of different species interact more intensely. In biology, the cell membrane allowing selective matter to flow in and out, is porous and resistant. In these cases, borders' functions are both limits and active exchange areas. He argues that increasing the porosity of buildings will be one of the great challenges of 21st-century architecture. Porosity could make buildings more genuinely urban, transforming them into active public spaces, and allowing physical communication. In cases where physical permeability is not possible, he mentioned water can serve as a soft boundary, allowing only visual penetration. The view beyond the boundary becomes a spectacle, and the shared experience of observing it helps shape the public realm.



4.4.2. Mapping

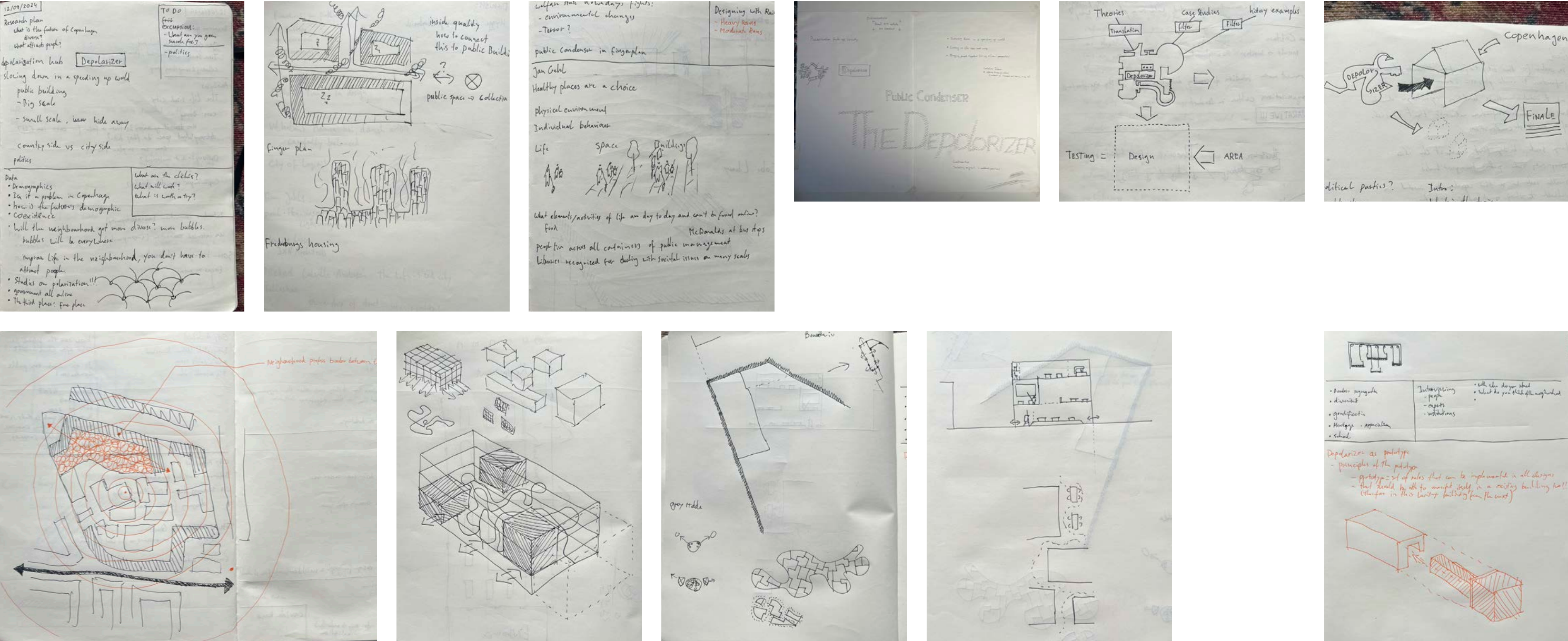


4.4.3. Diagram



4.5. Concept Evolution

4.5.1. Sketches P1



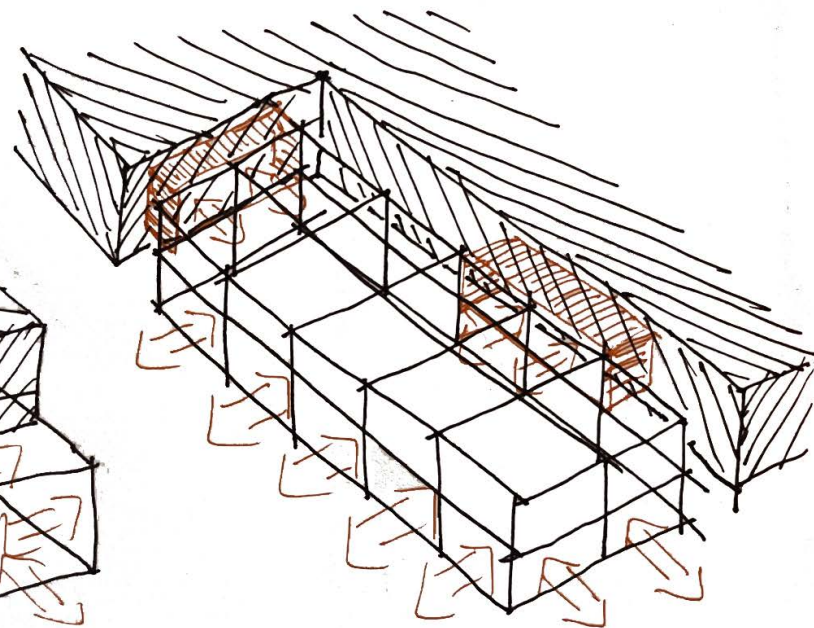
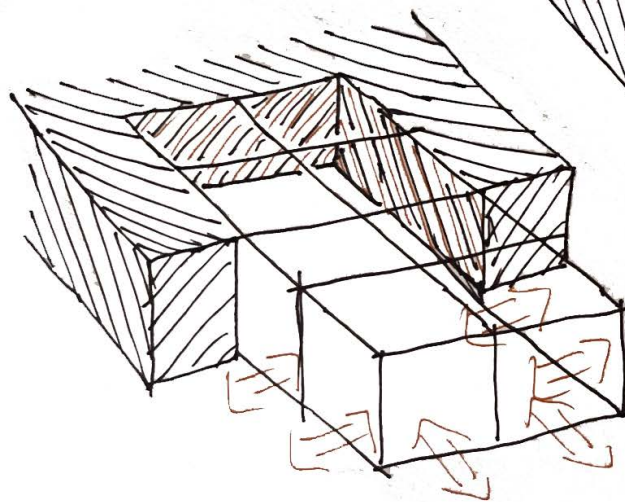
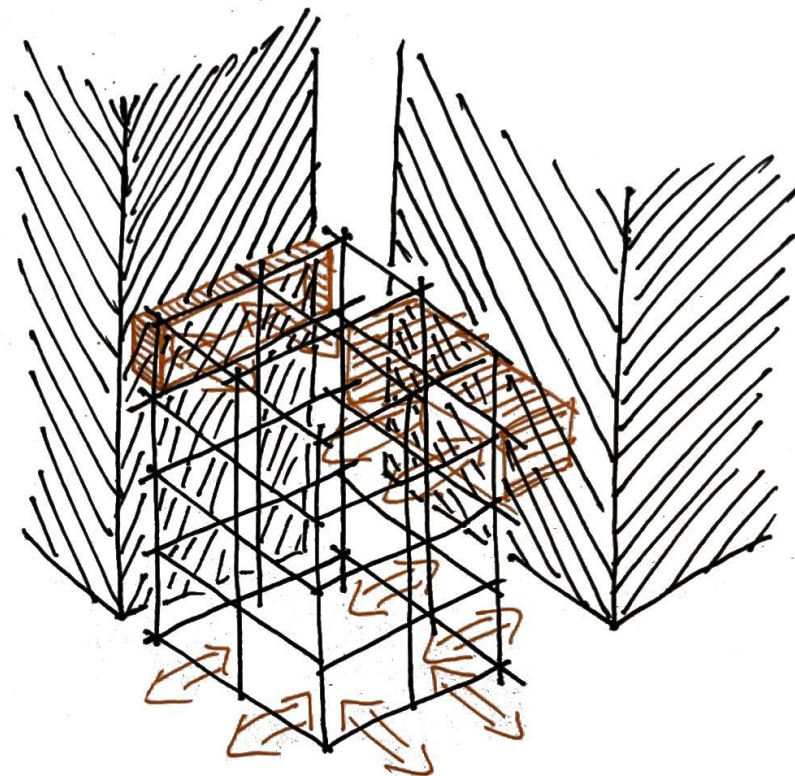
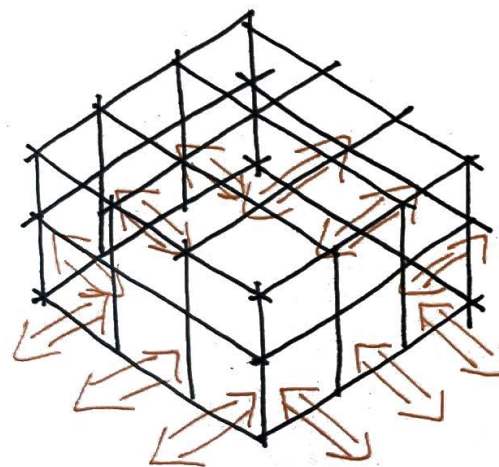
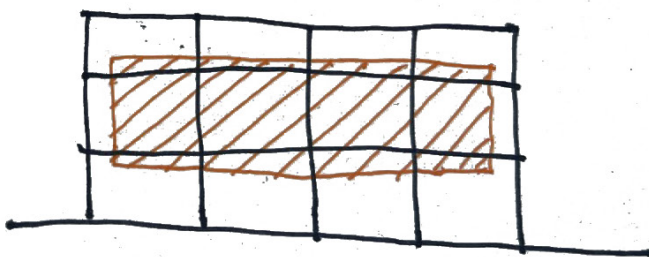
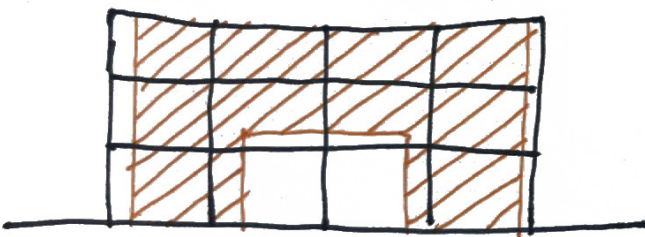
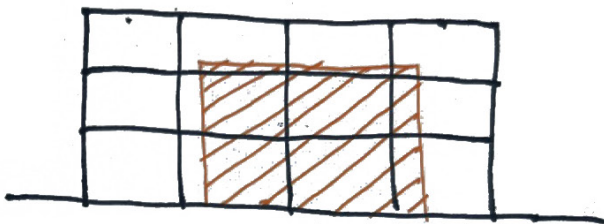
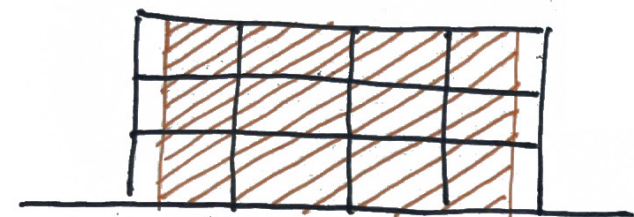
4.5.2. Grid Structure

Transparency

Flexibility
Allows for

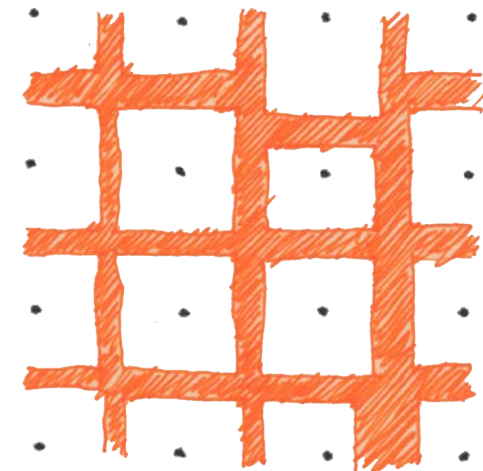
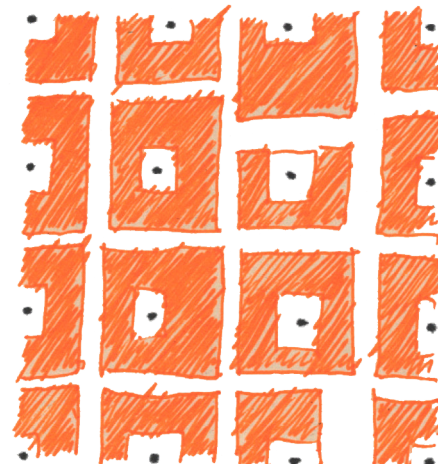
Openness
Allows for interaction and connection within the building.

Implementable in any new or existing locally based skin

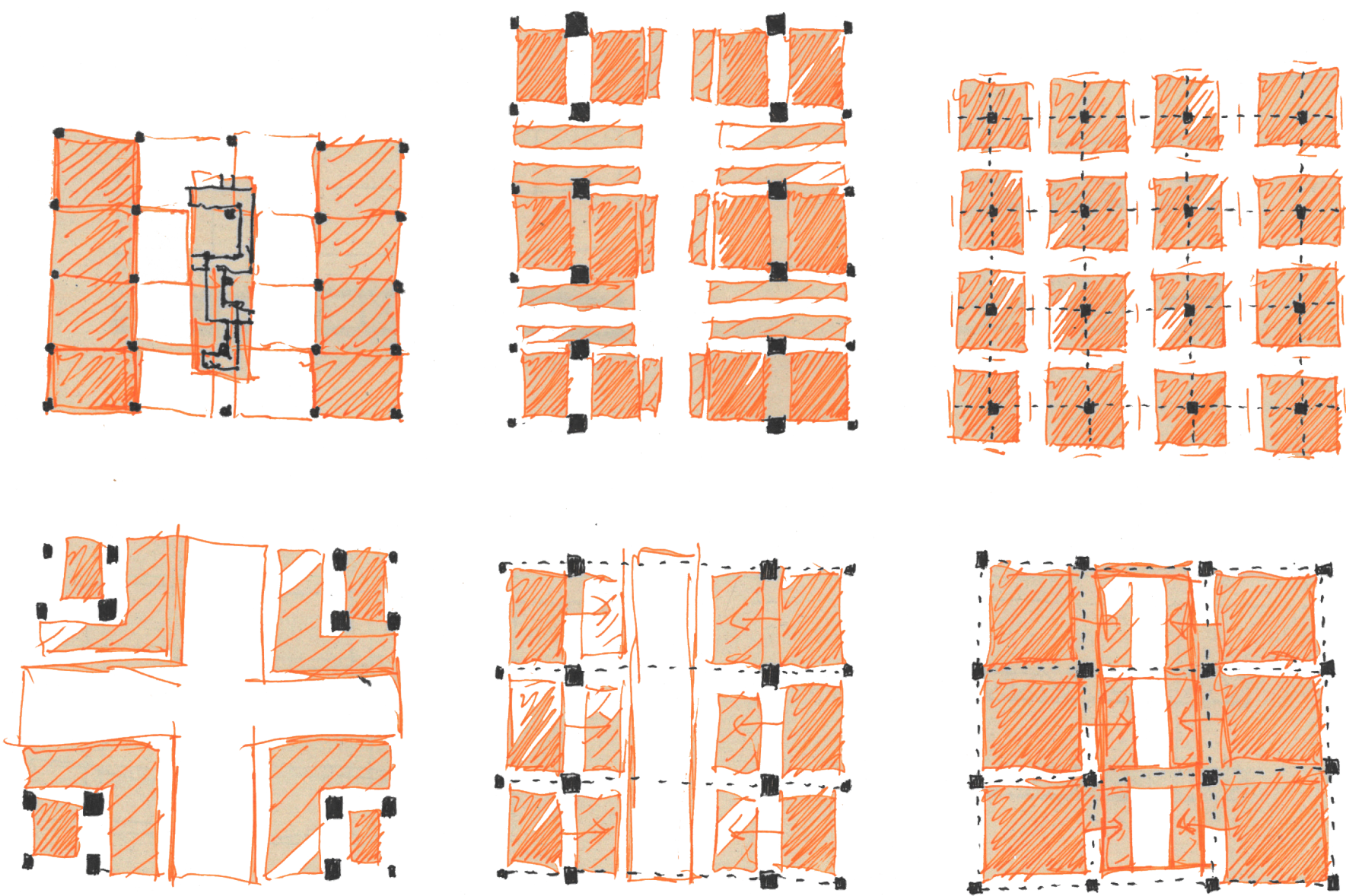


4.5.3. Floorplan concept

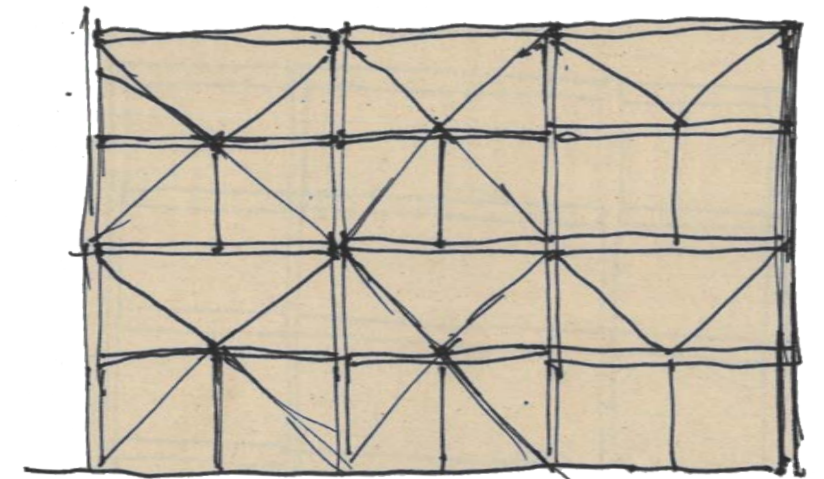
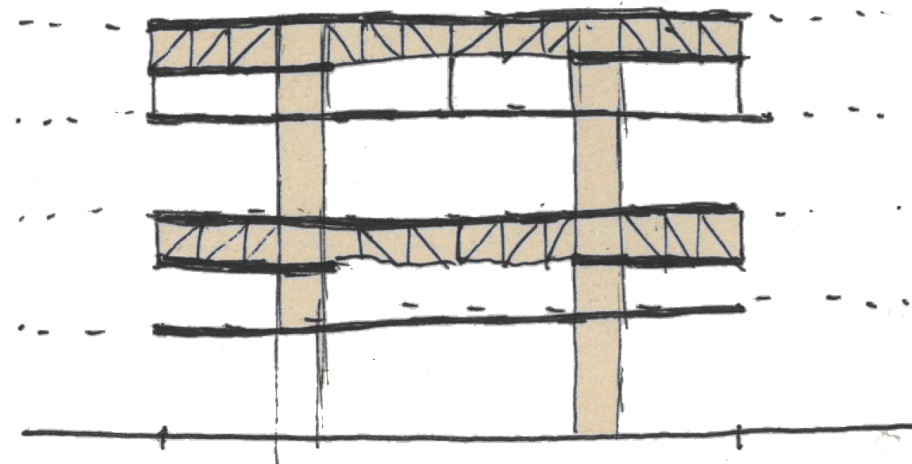
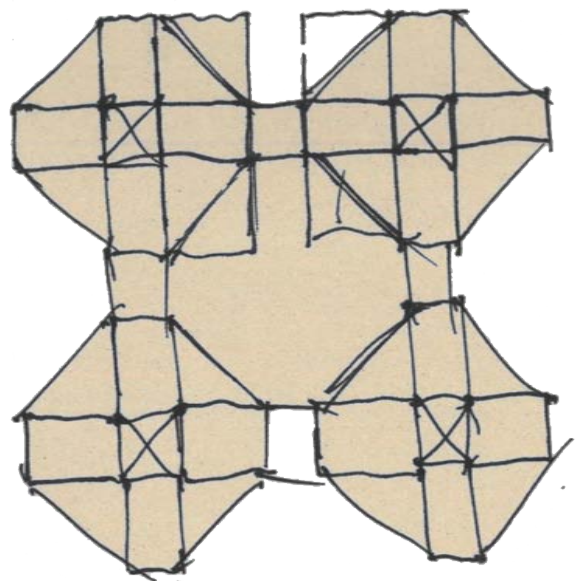
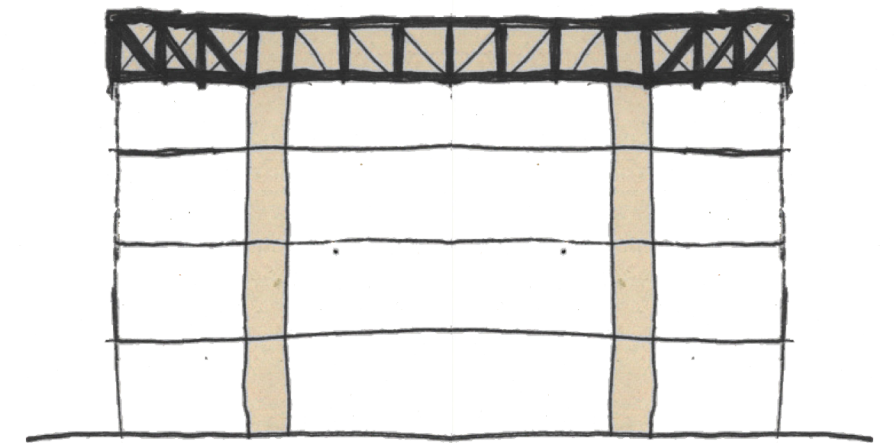
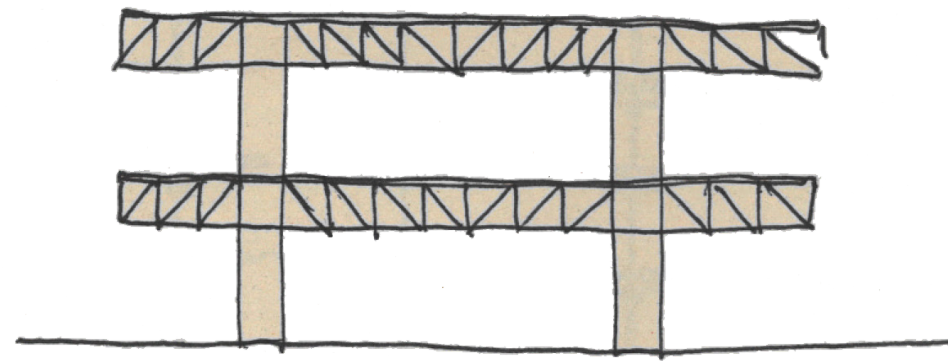
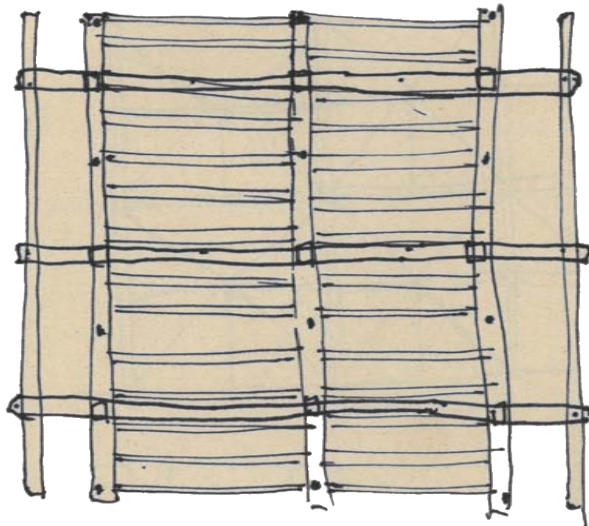
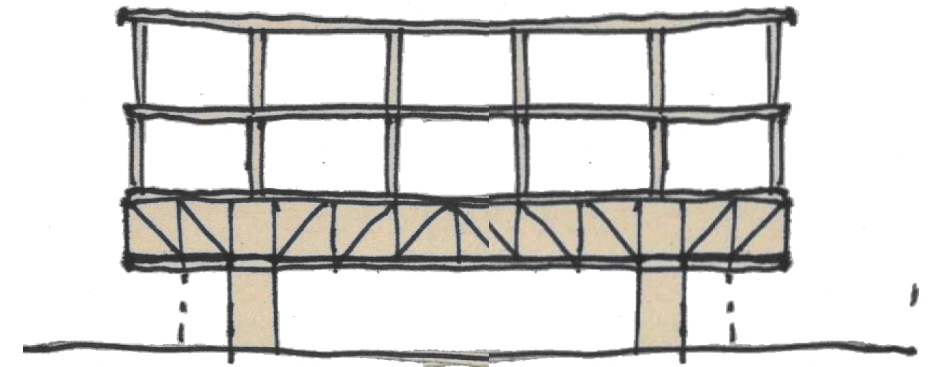
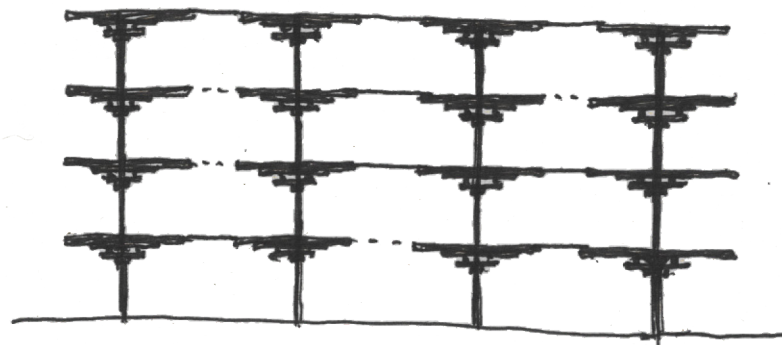
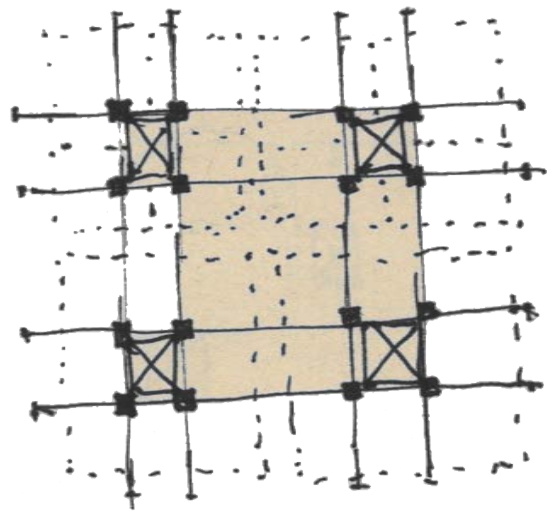
Floorplan concept
private to public



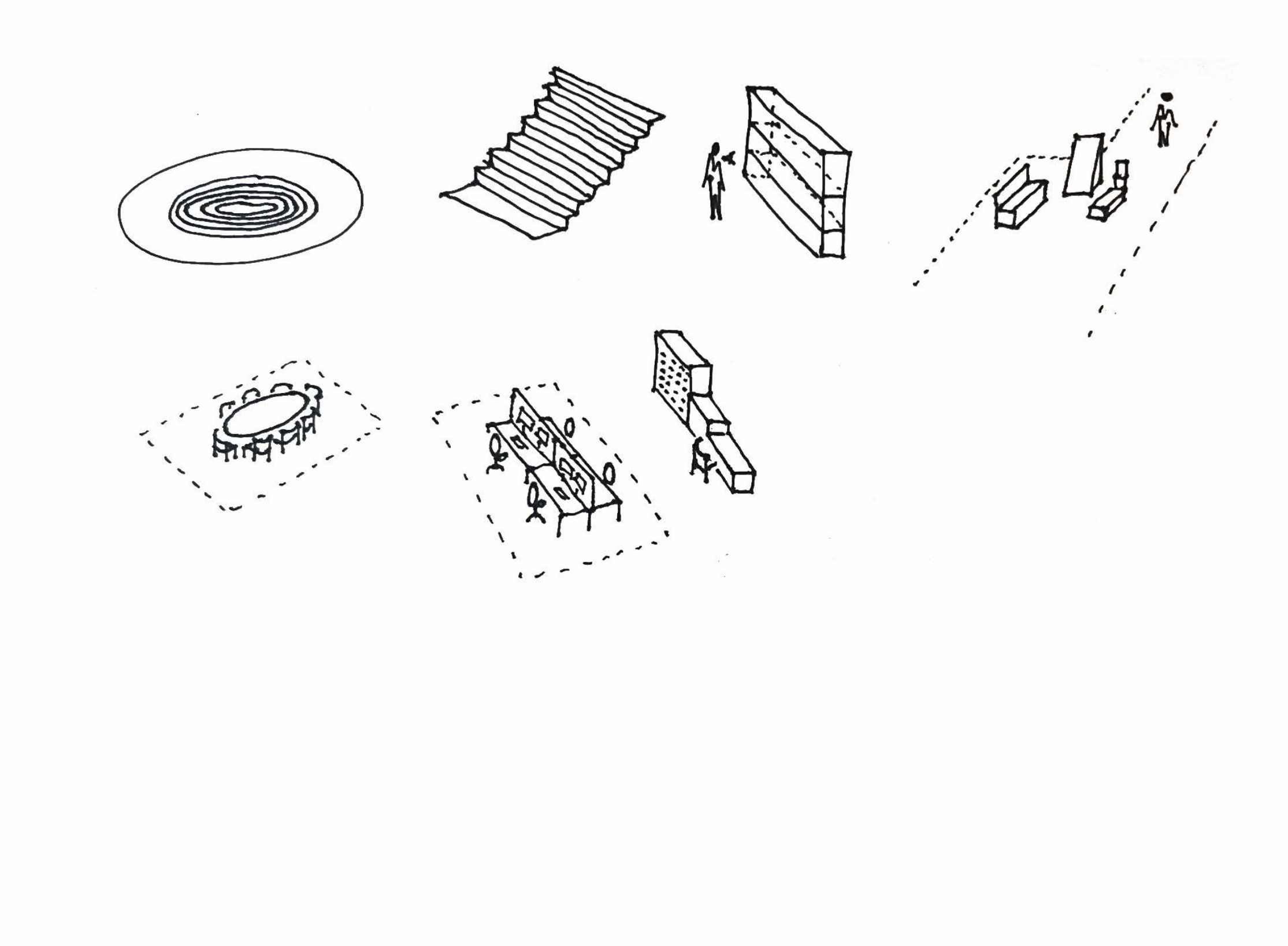
4.5.4. Floorplan Arrangement



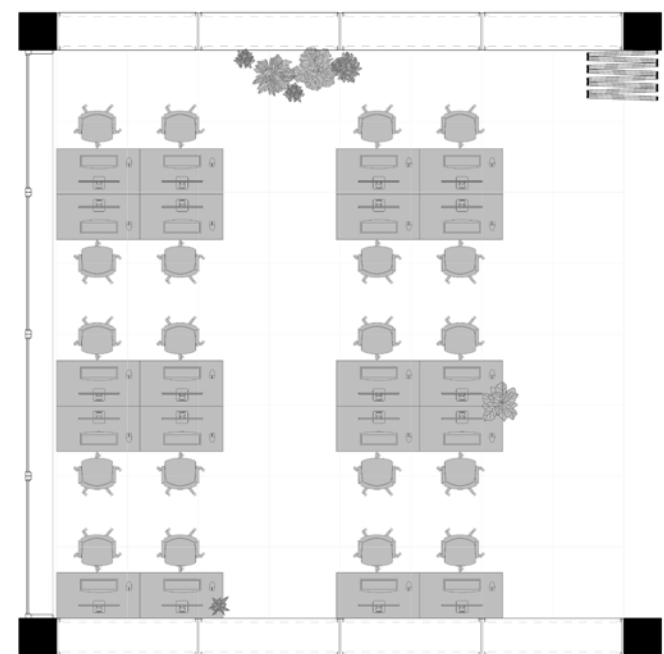
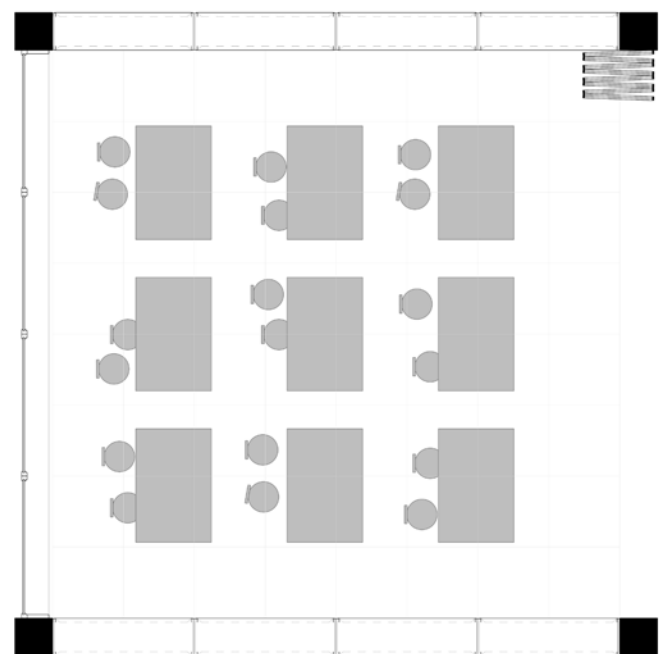
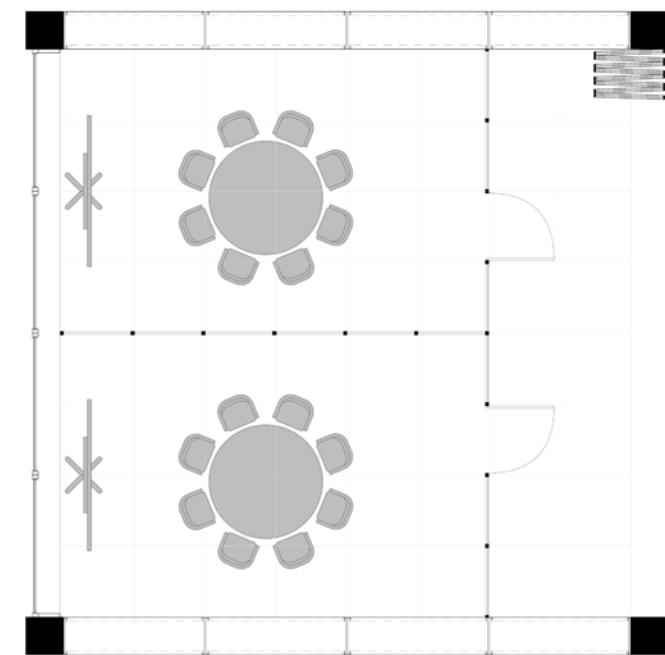
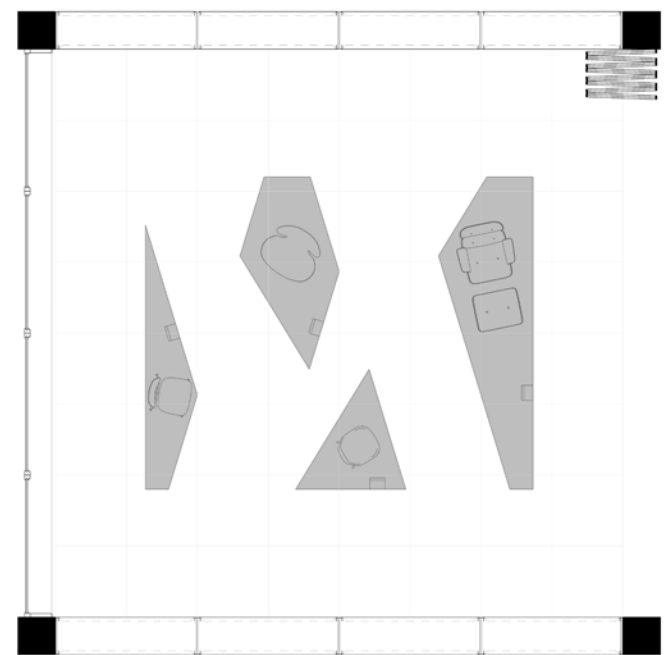
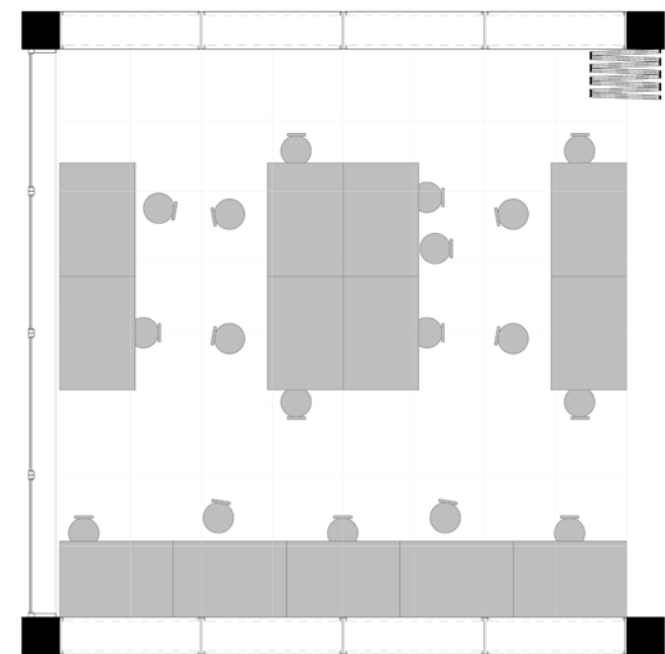
4.5.5. Wood structure



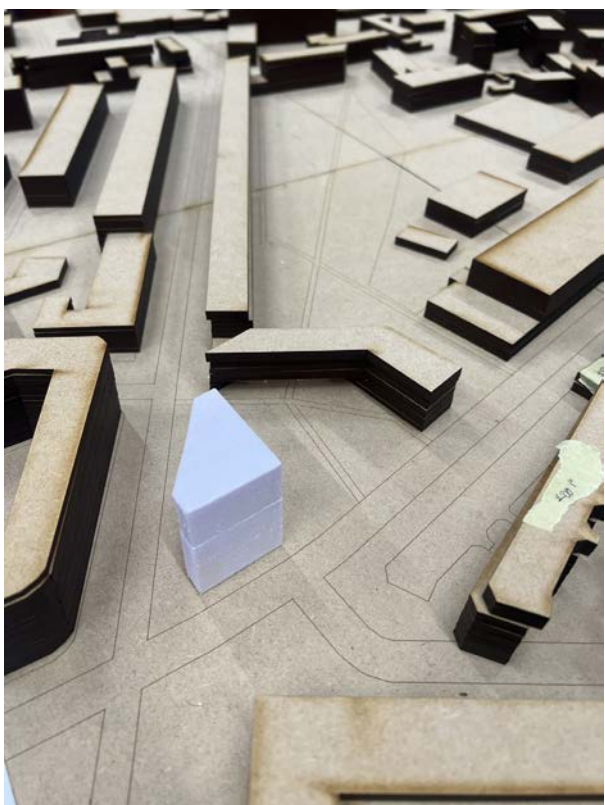
4.5.6. Plug and Play elements



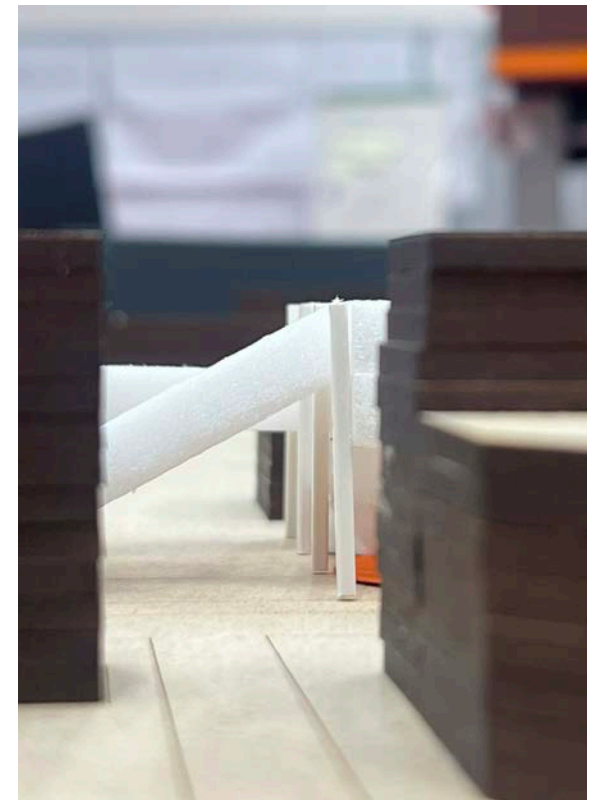
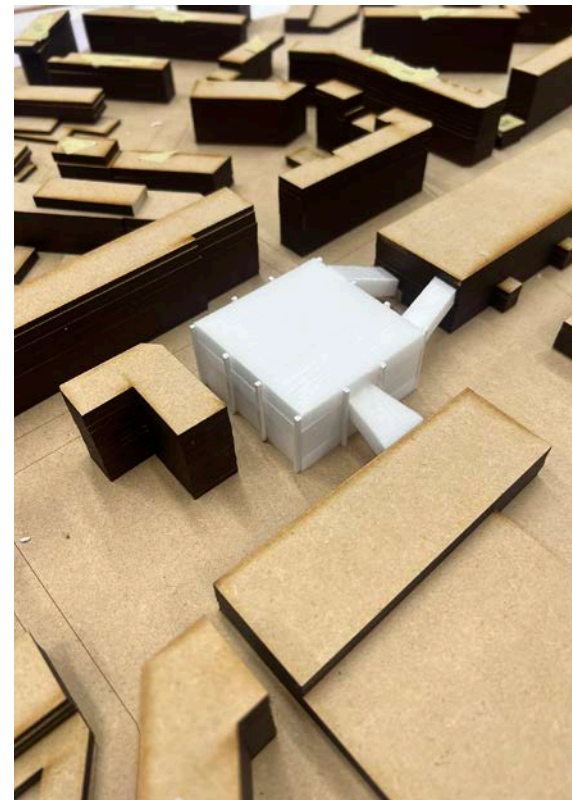
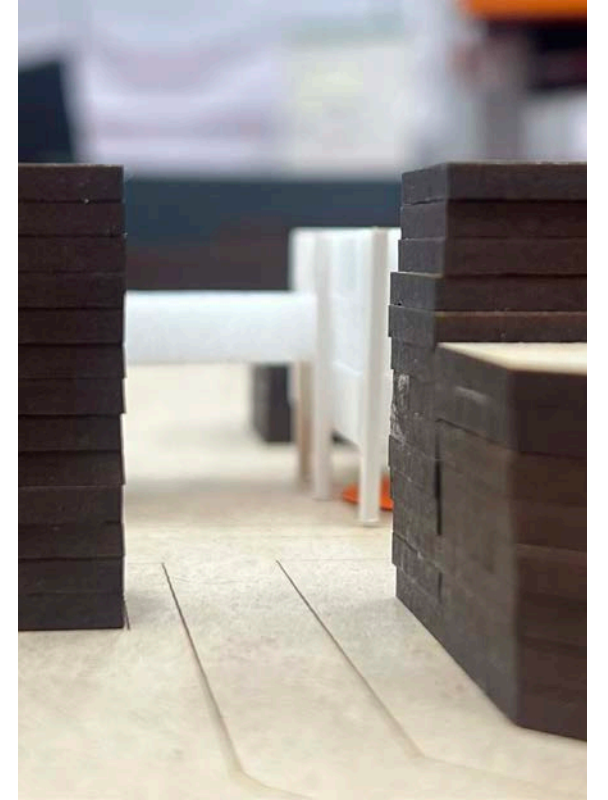
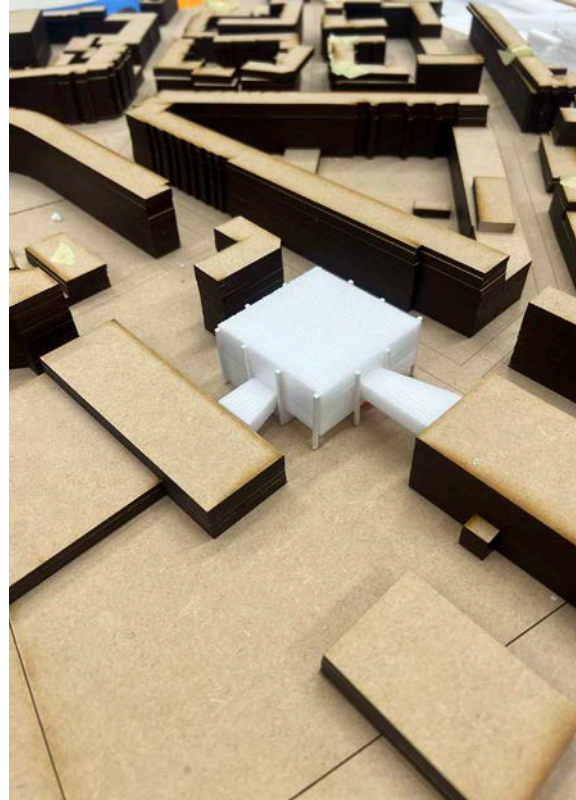
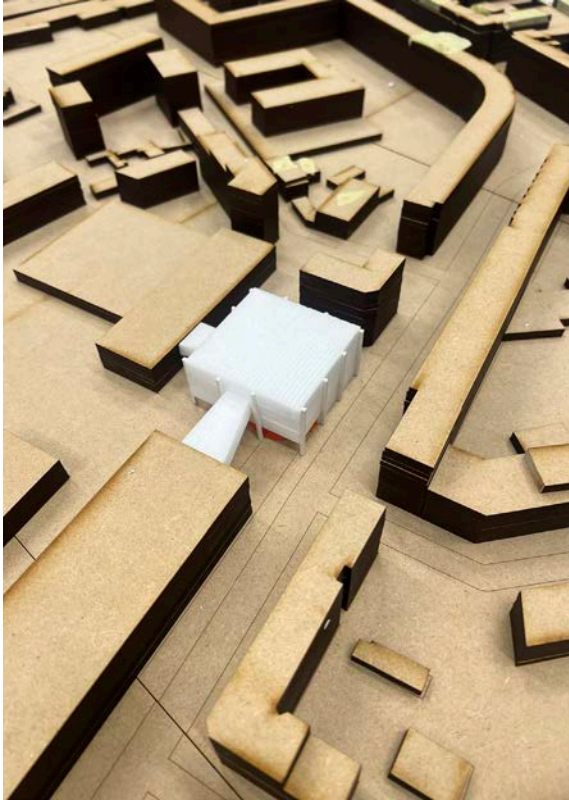
4.5.7. Use within the grid



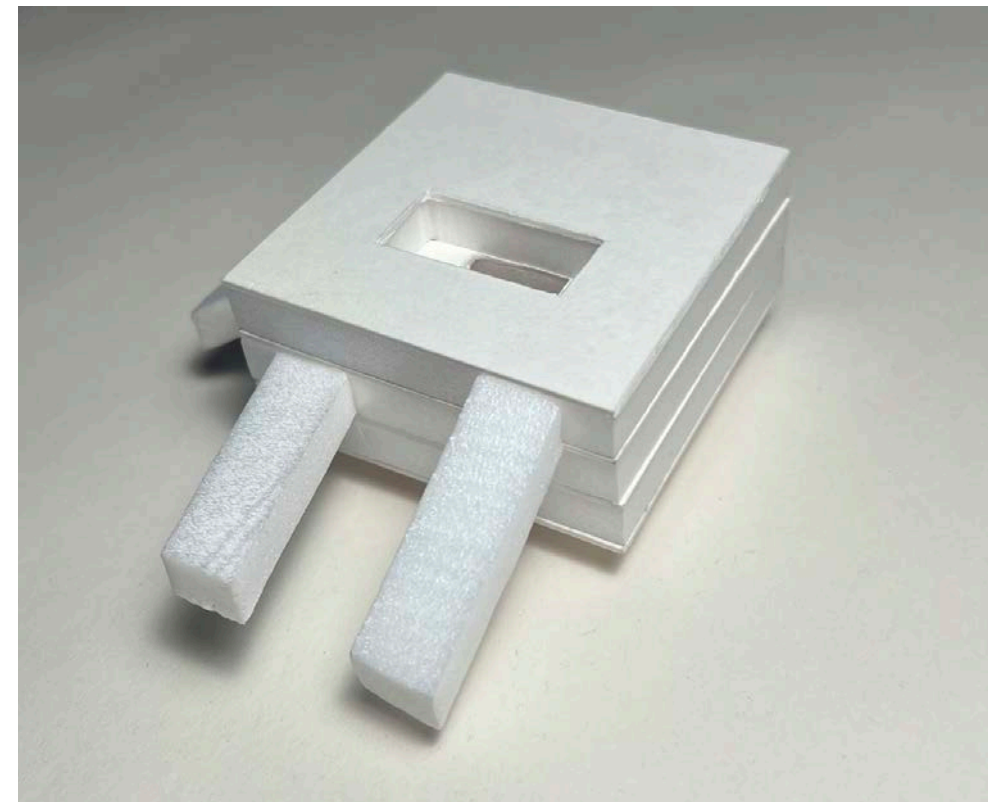
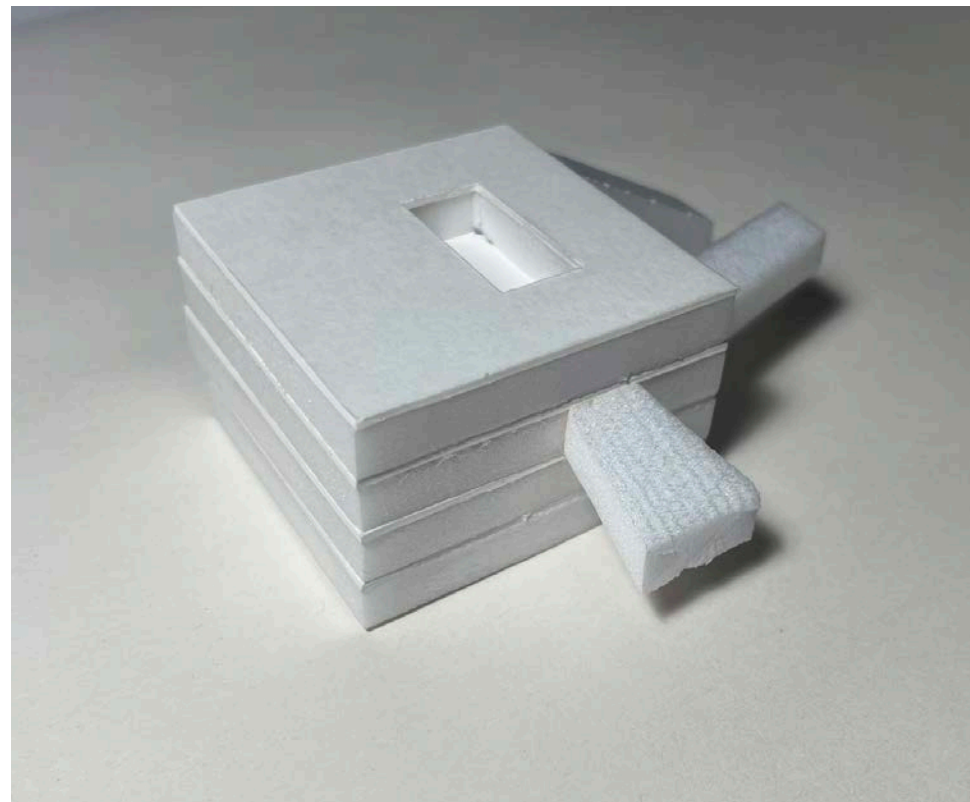
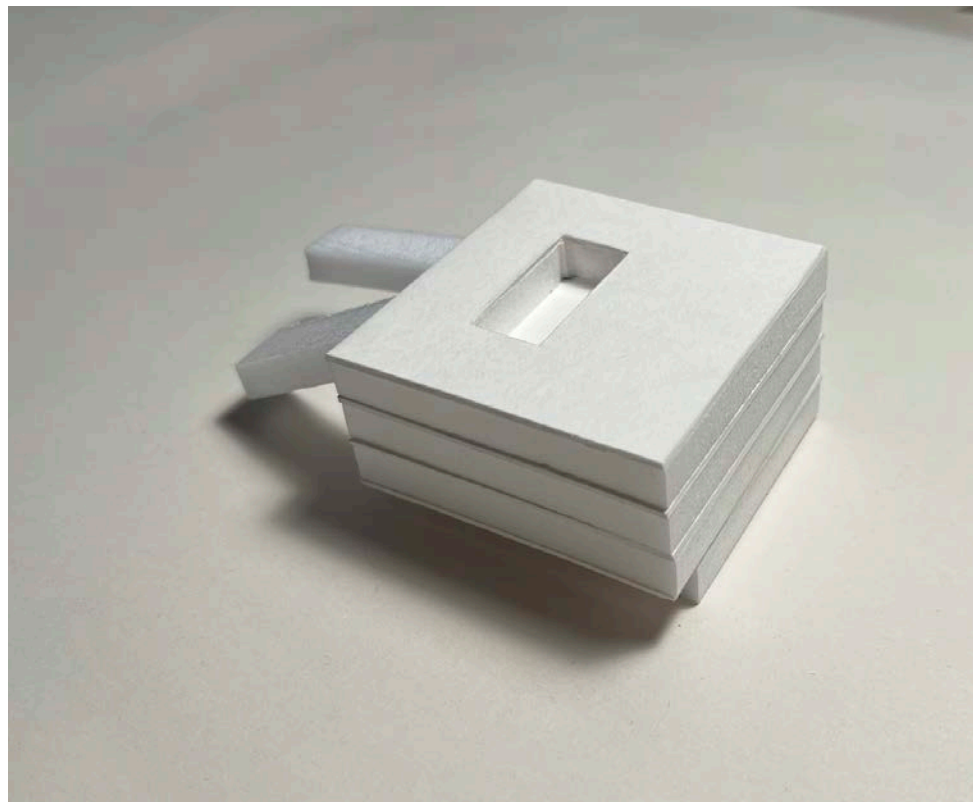
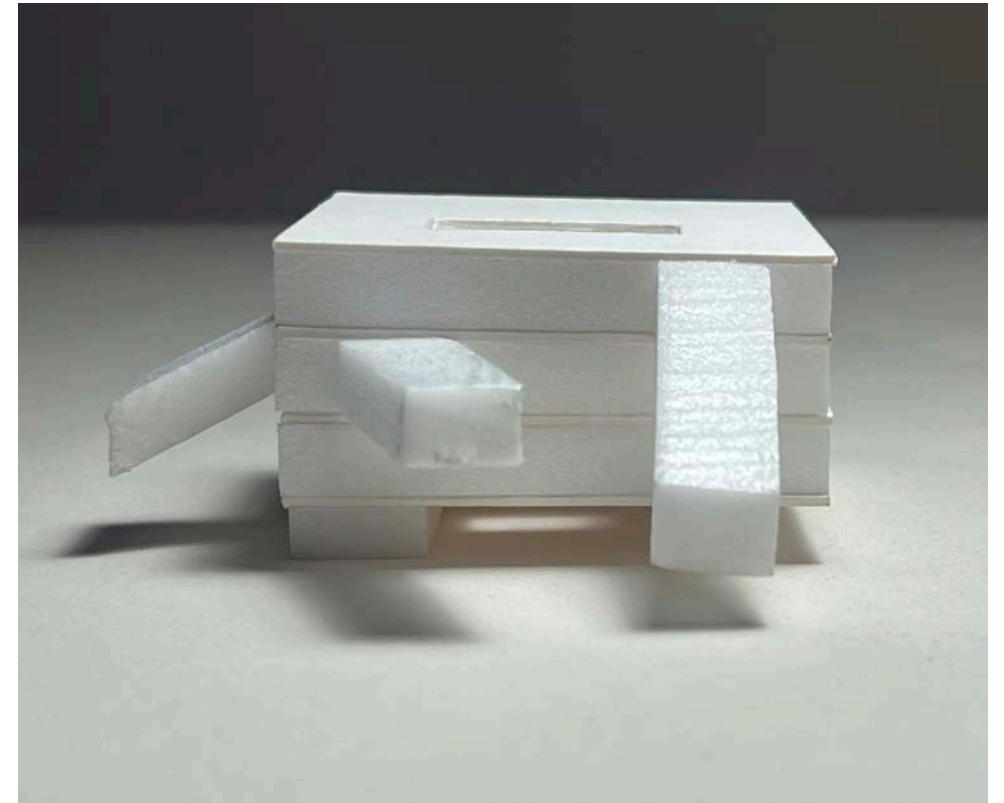
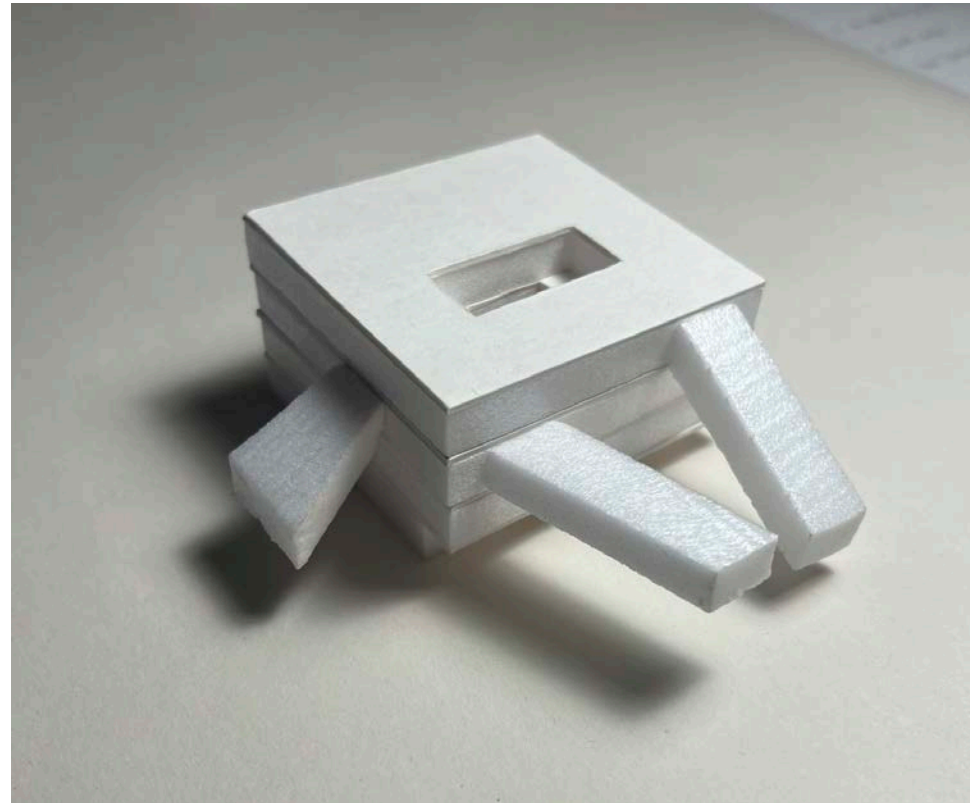
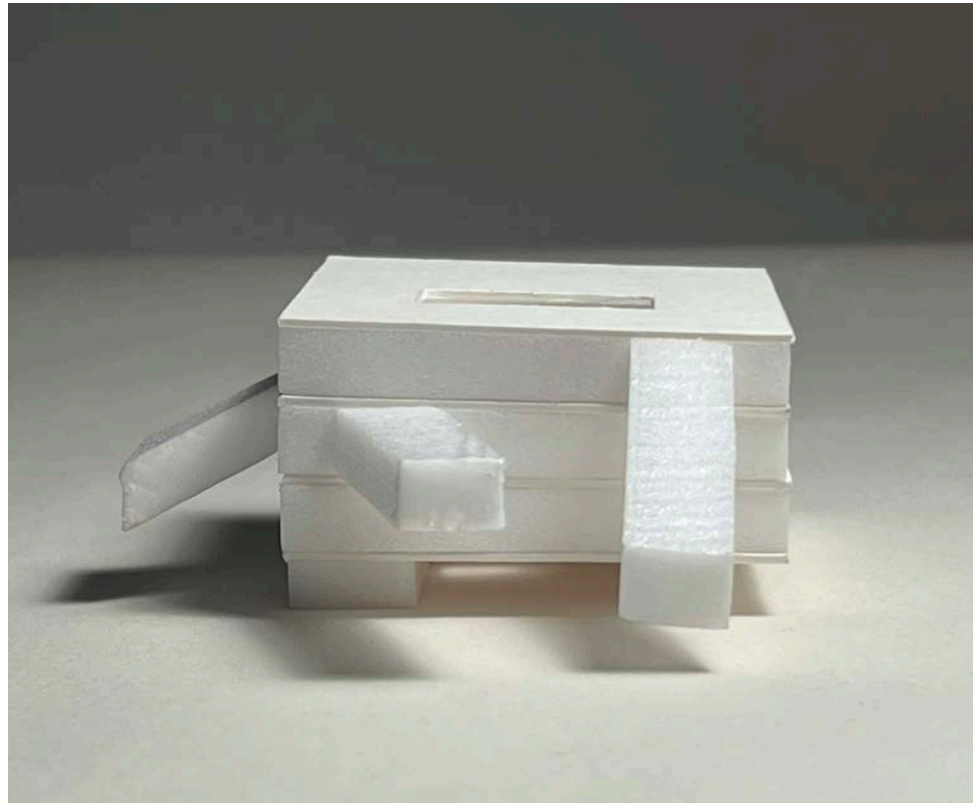
4.6. Mass Study
4.6.1. P1



4.6.2. P2

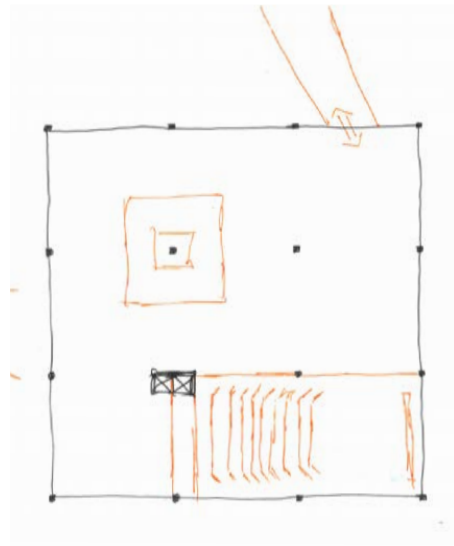
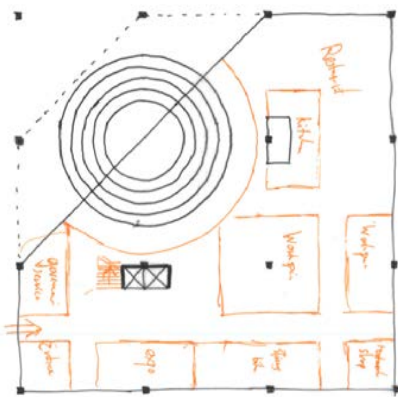
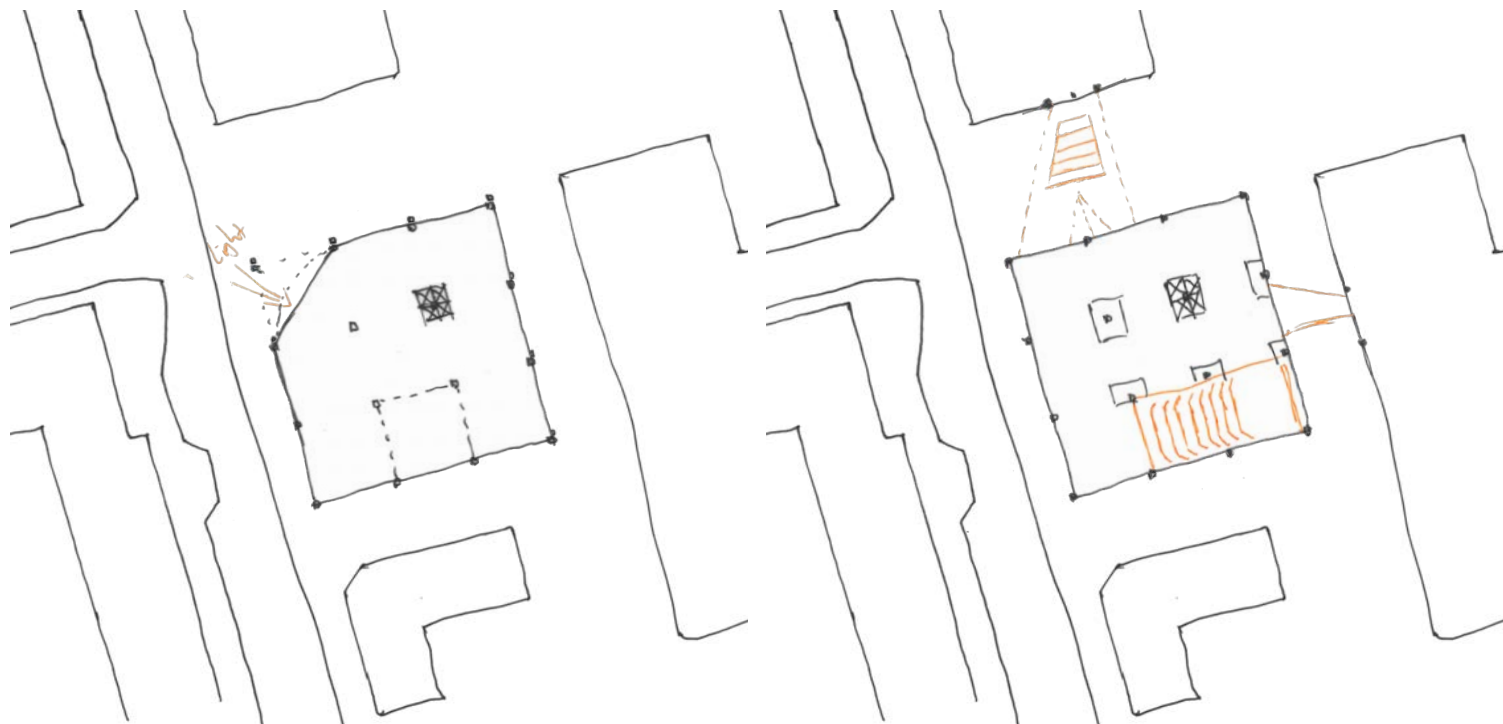


4.6.3. P3

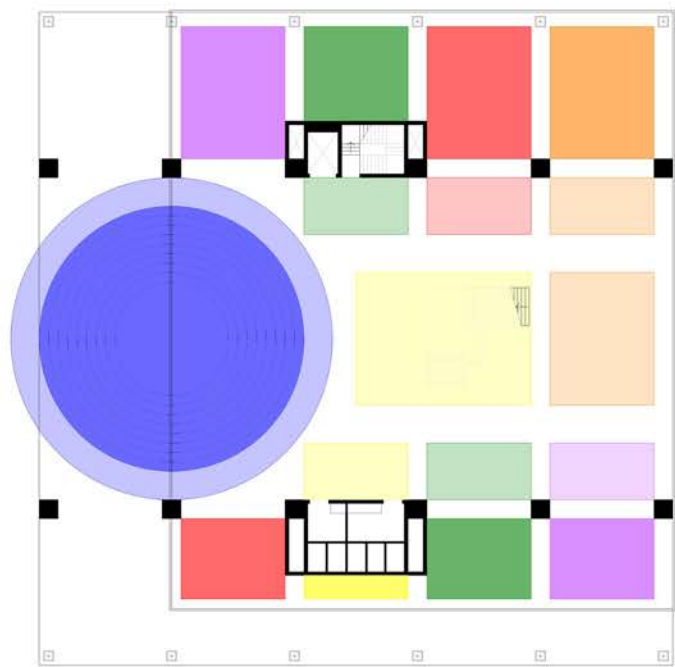


4.7. Design Evolution

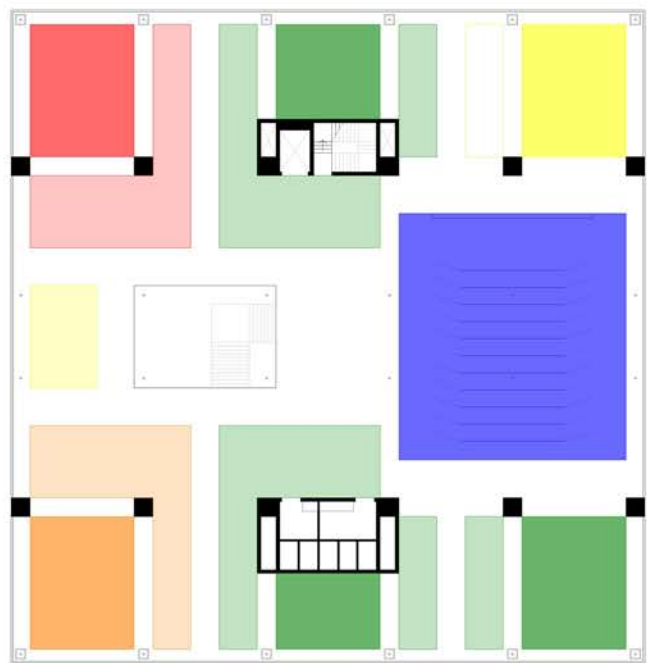
4.7.1. P2 Options



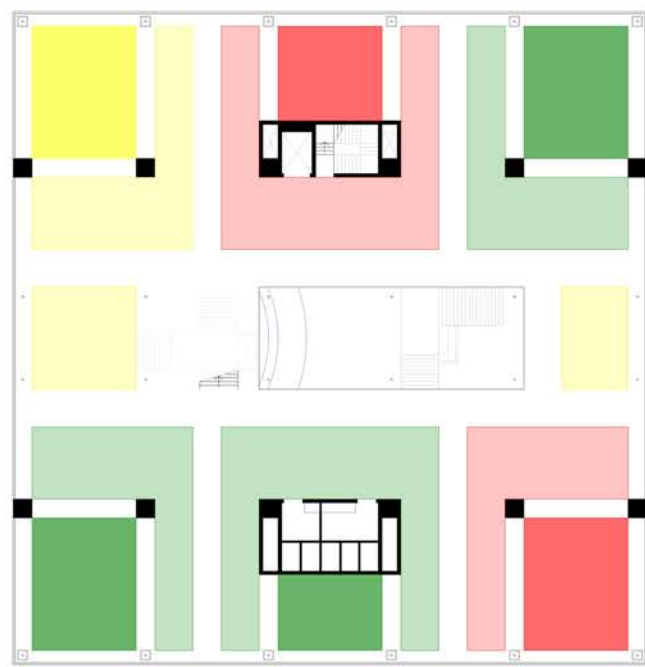
FLOORPLAN 00



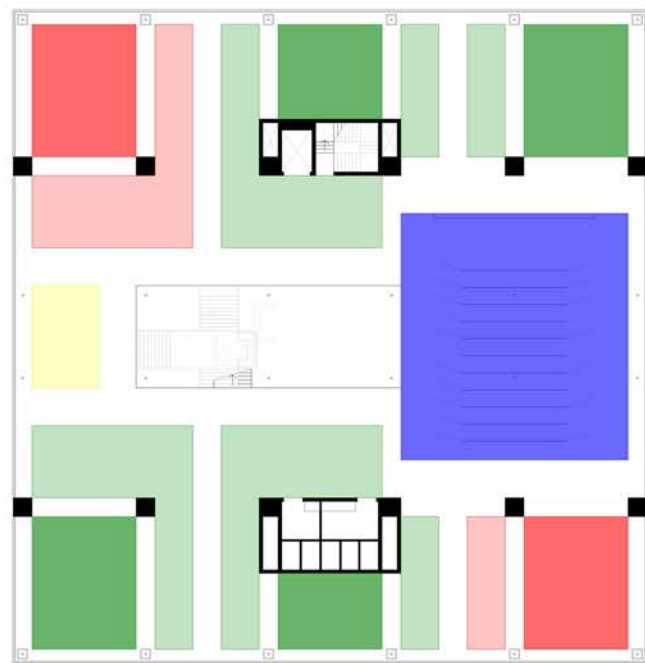
FLOORPLAN 03

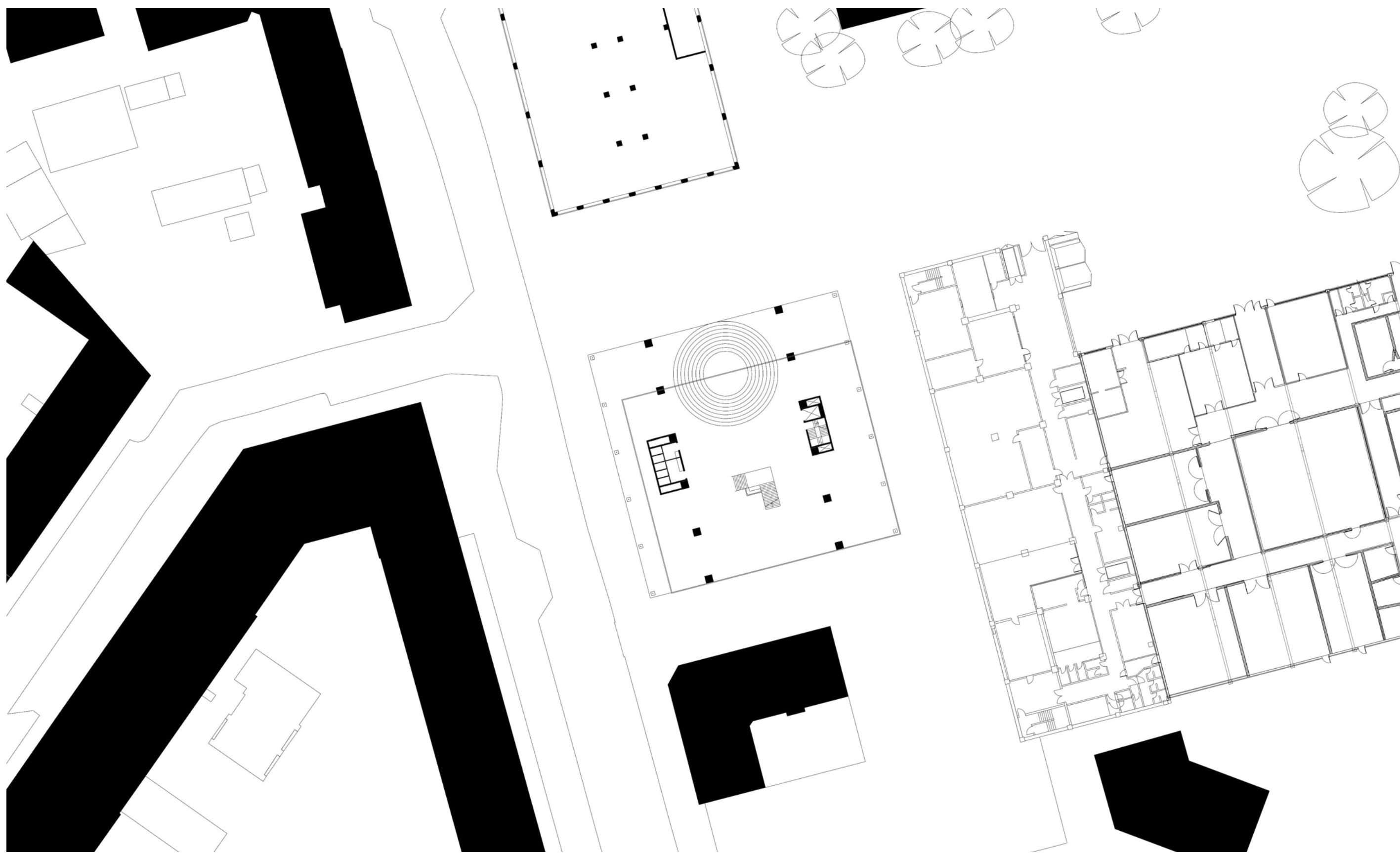


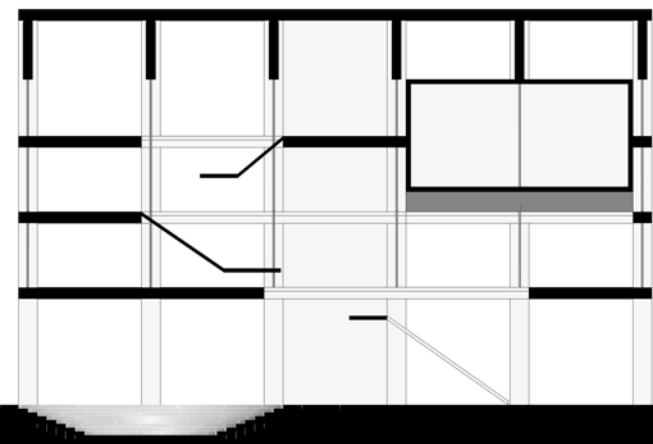
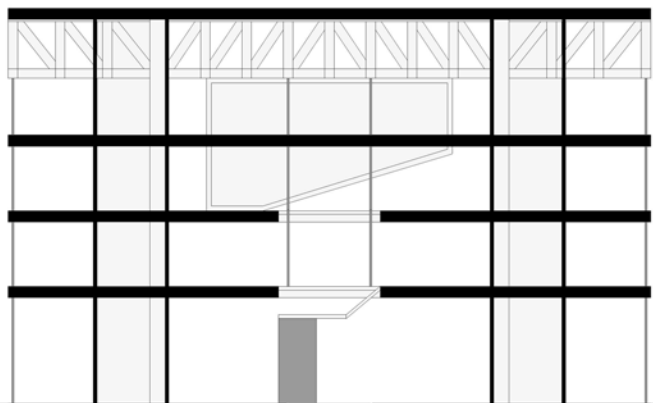
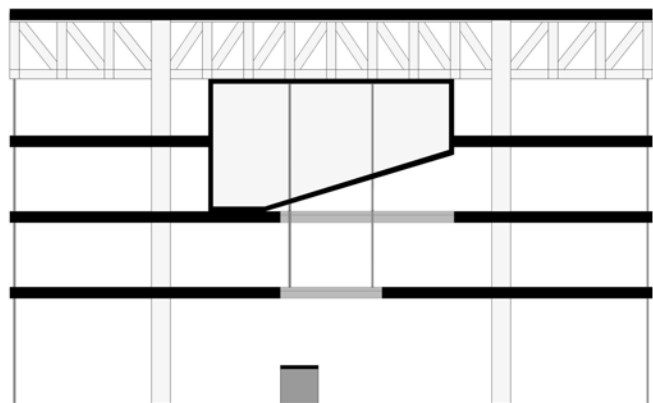
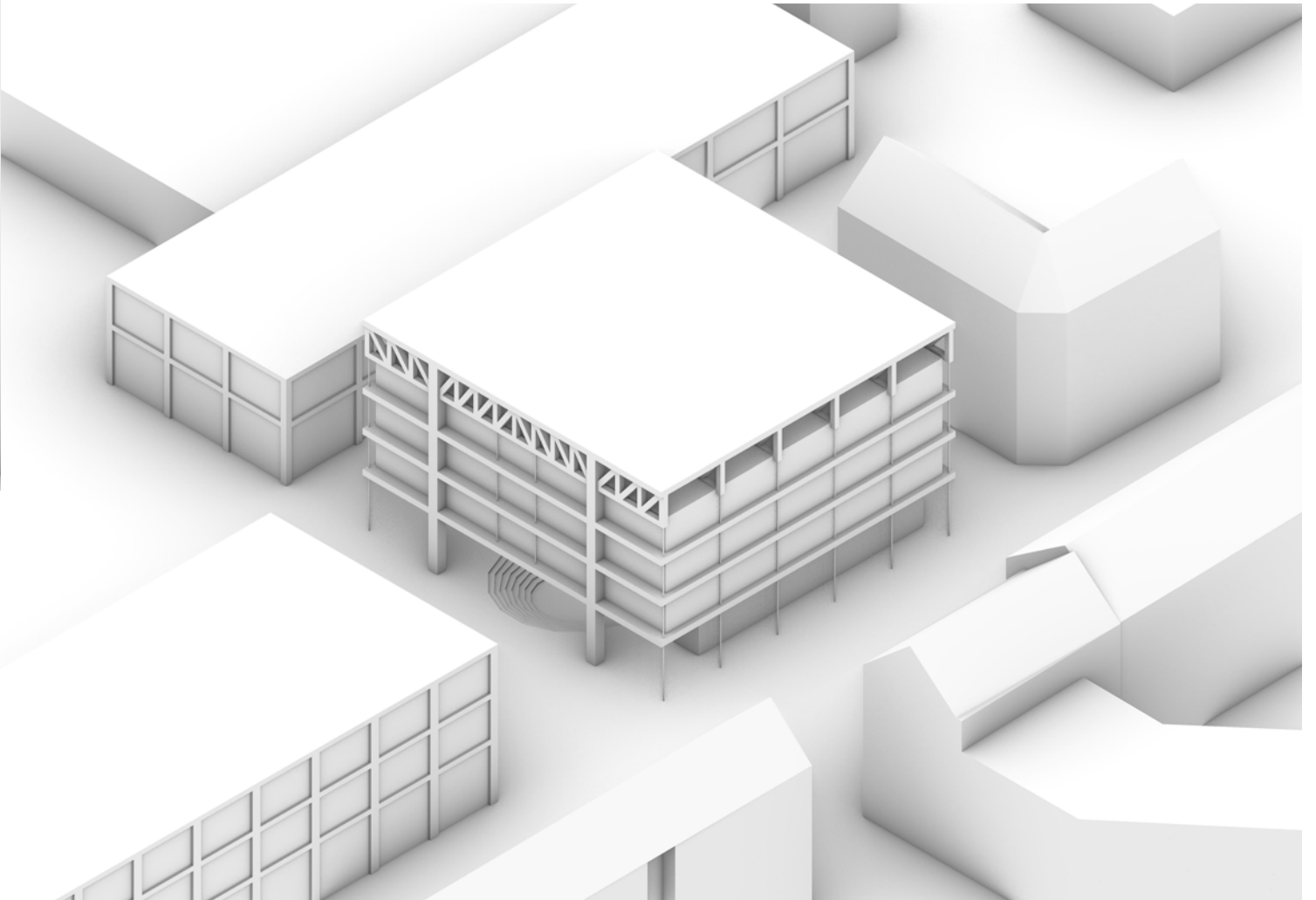
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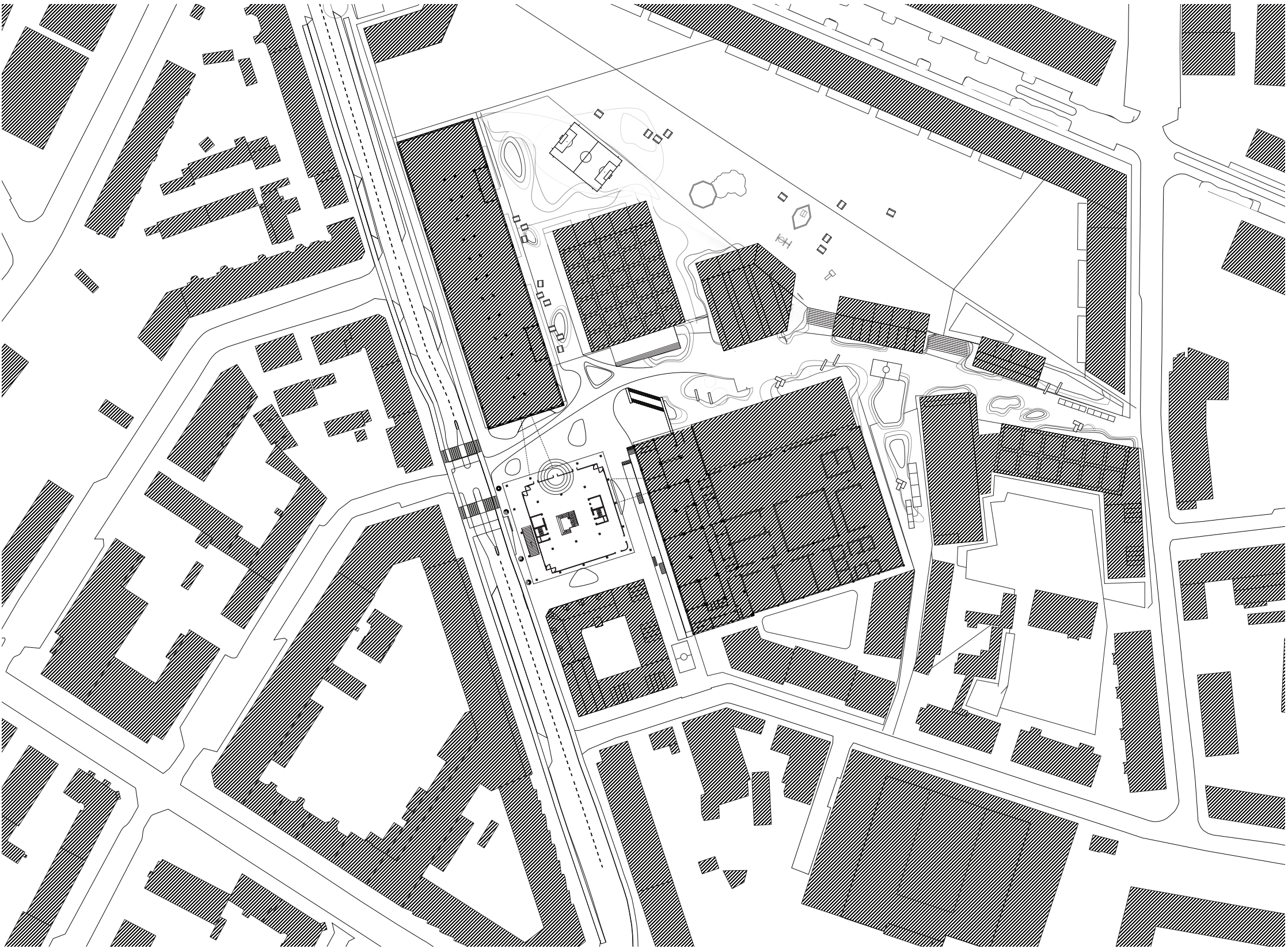
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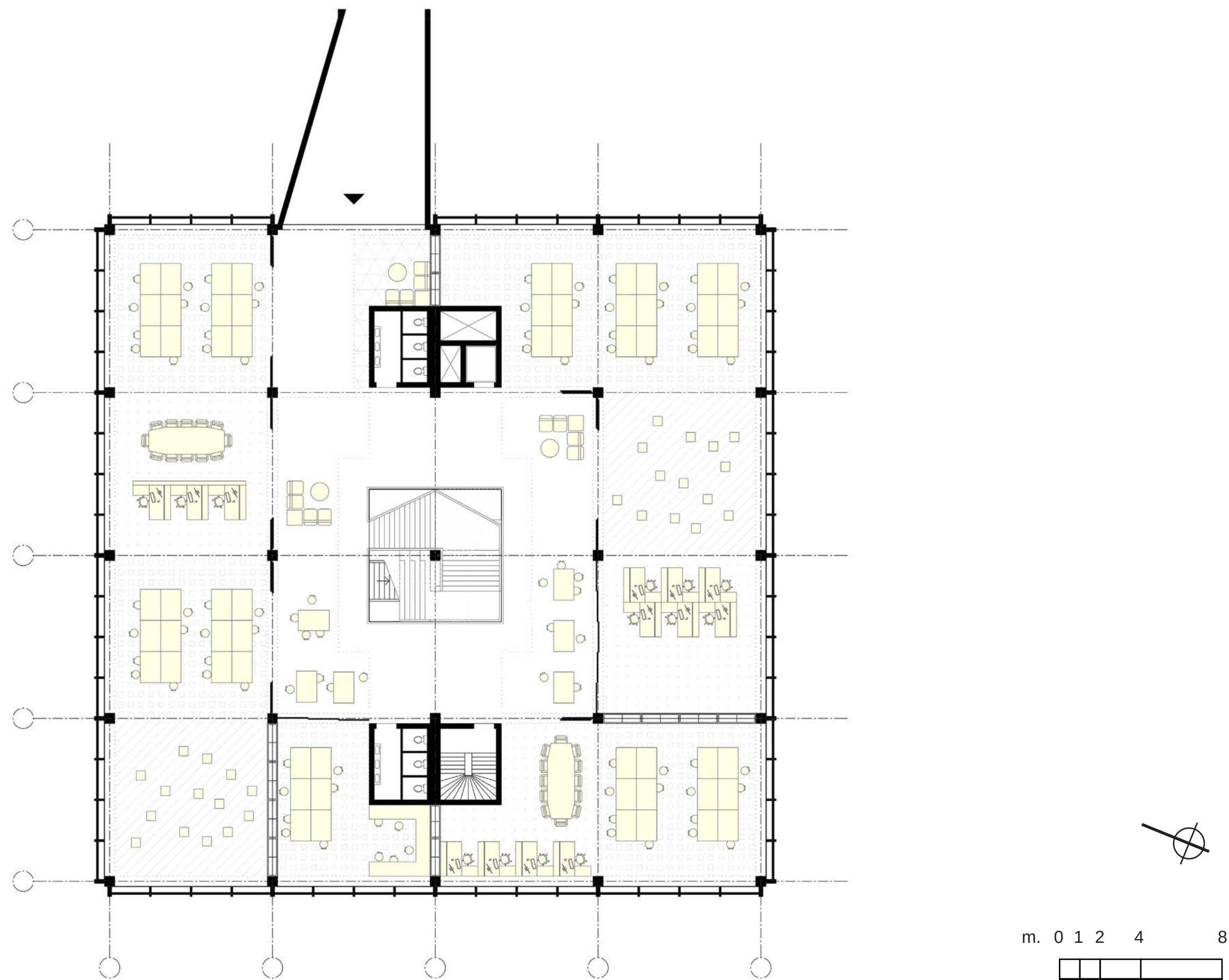


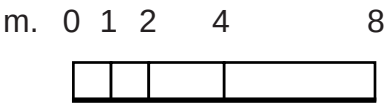
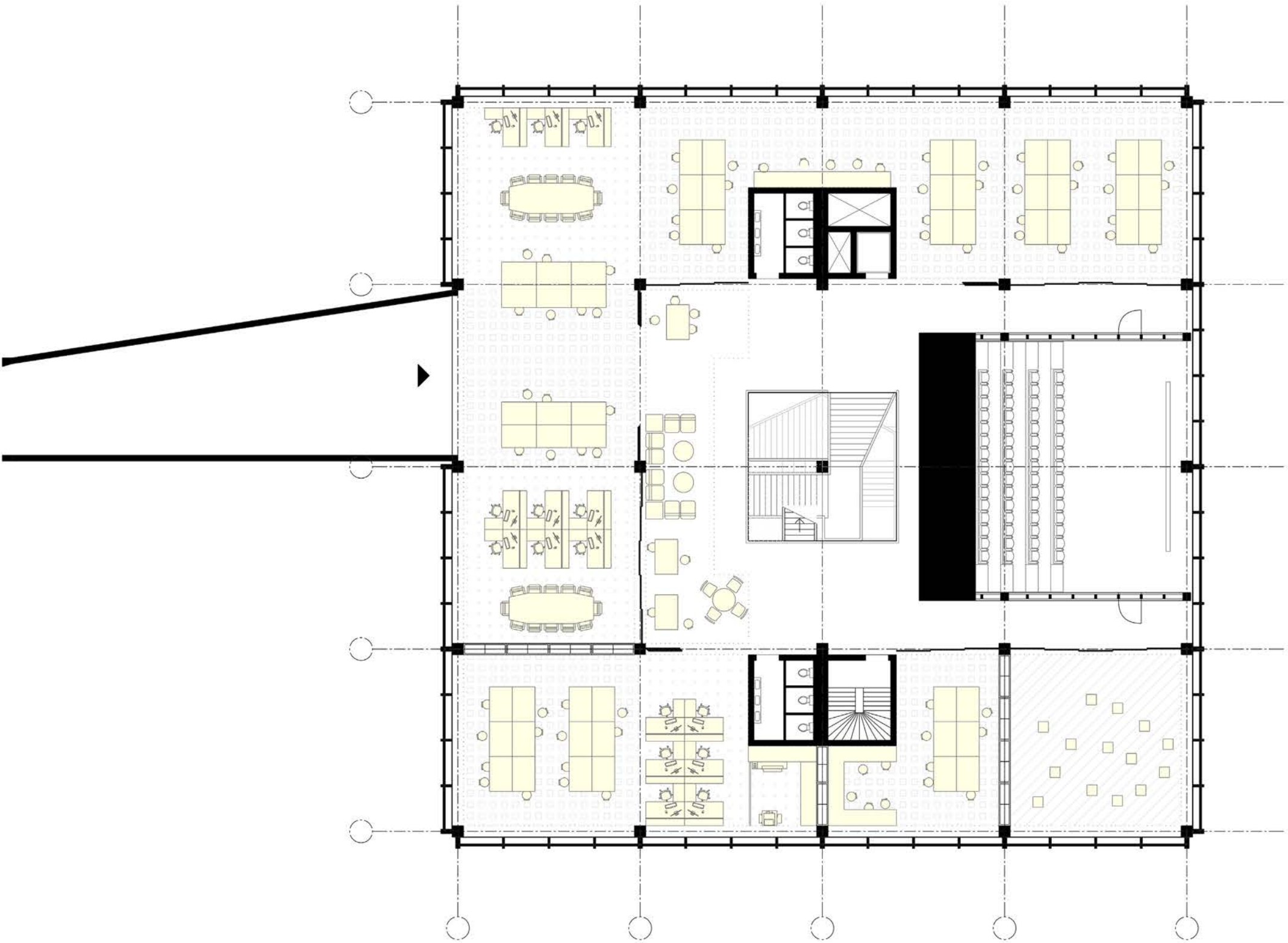


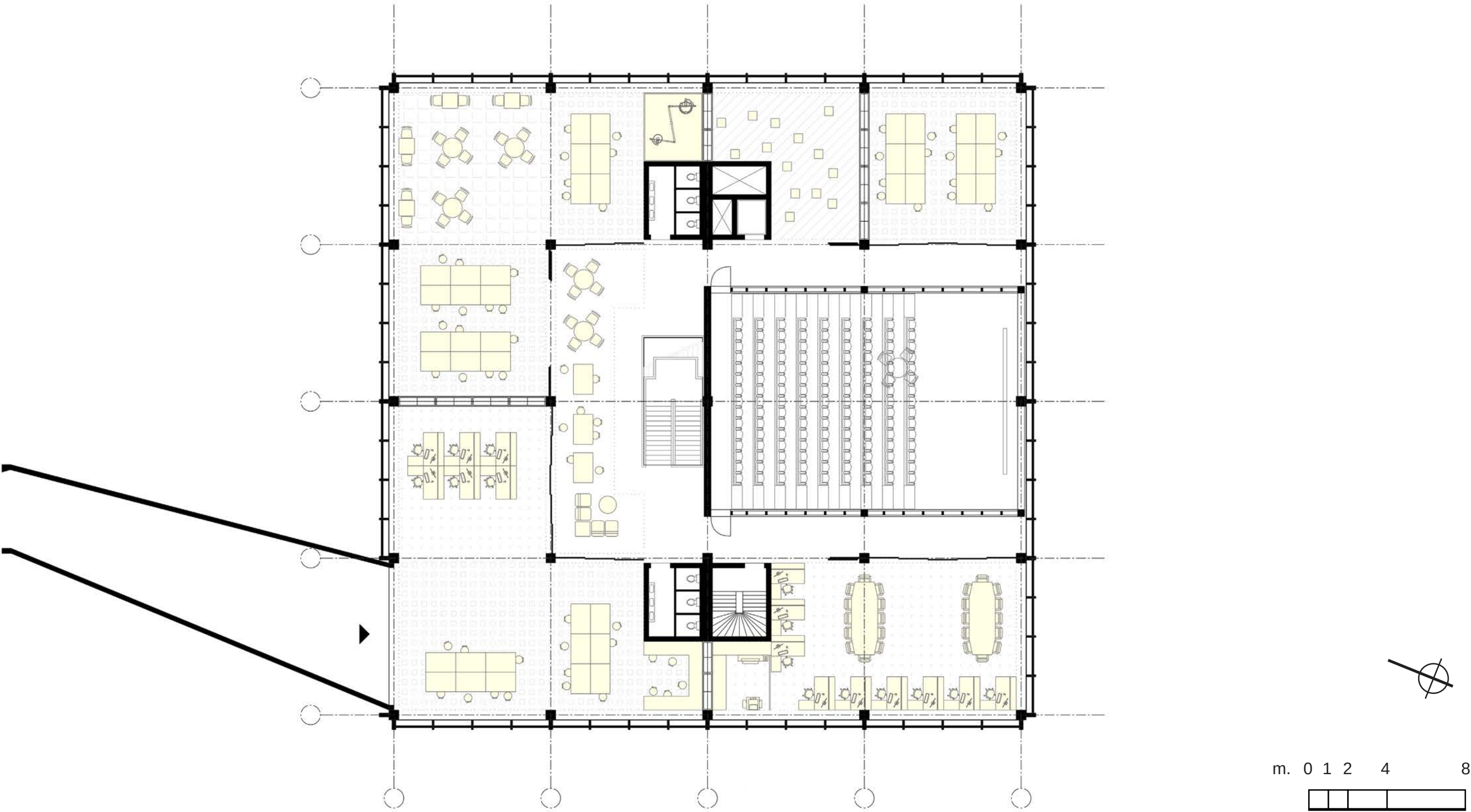
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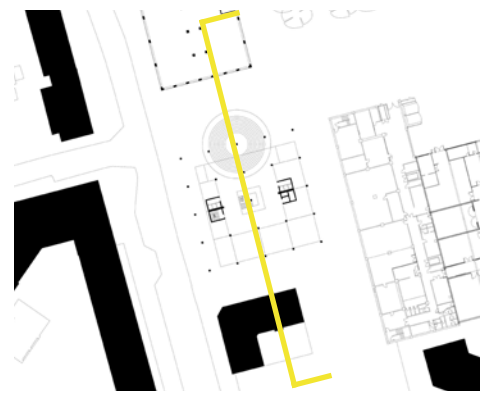




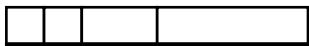


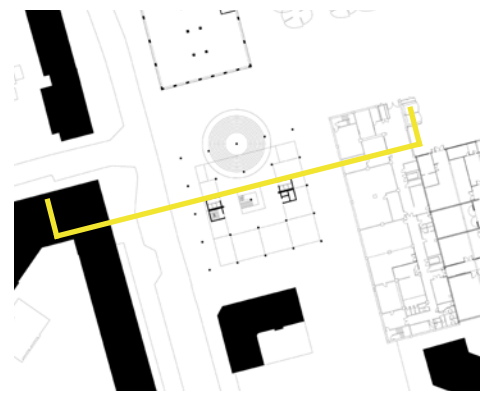




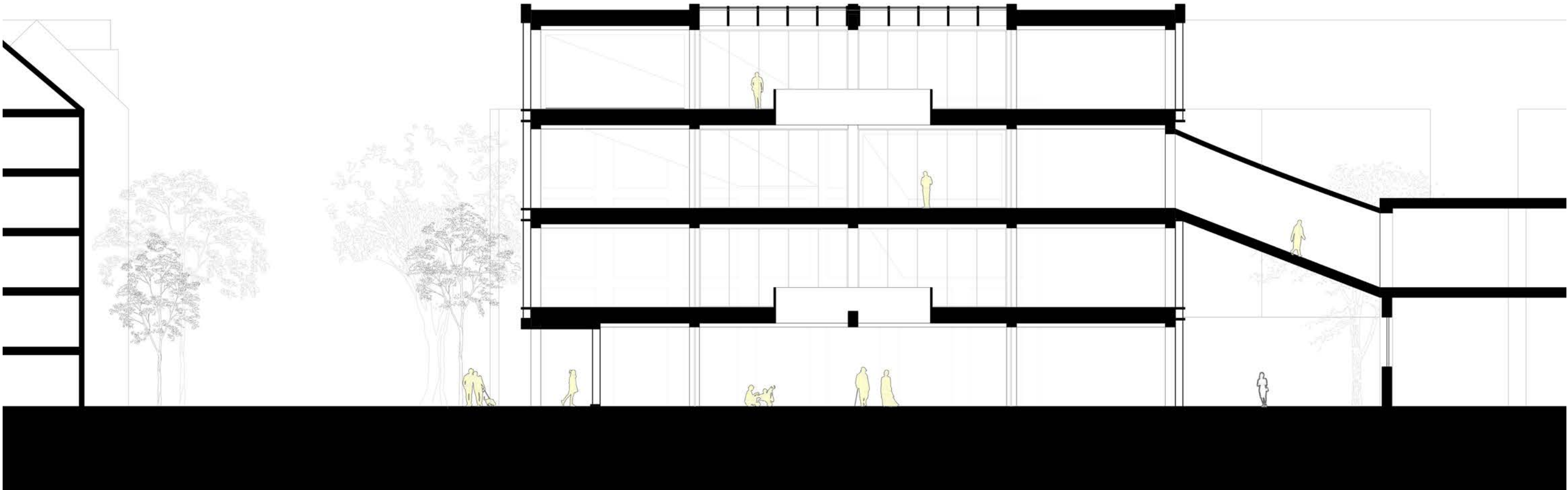
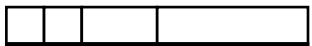


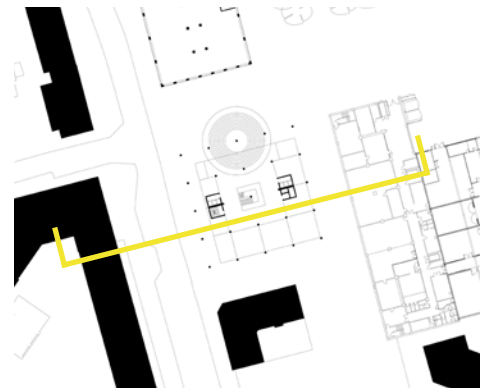
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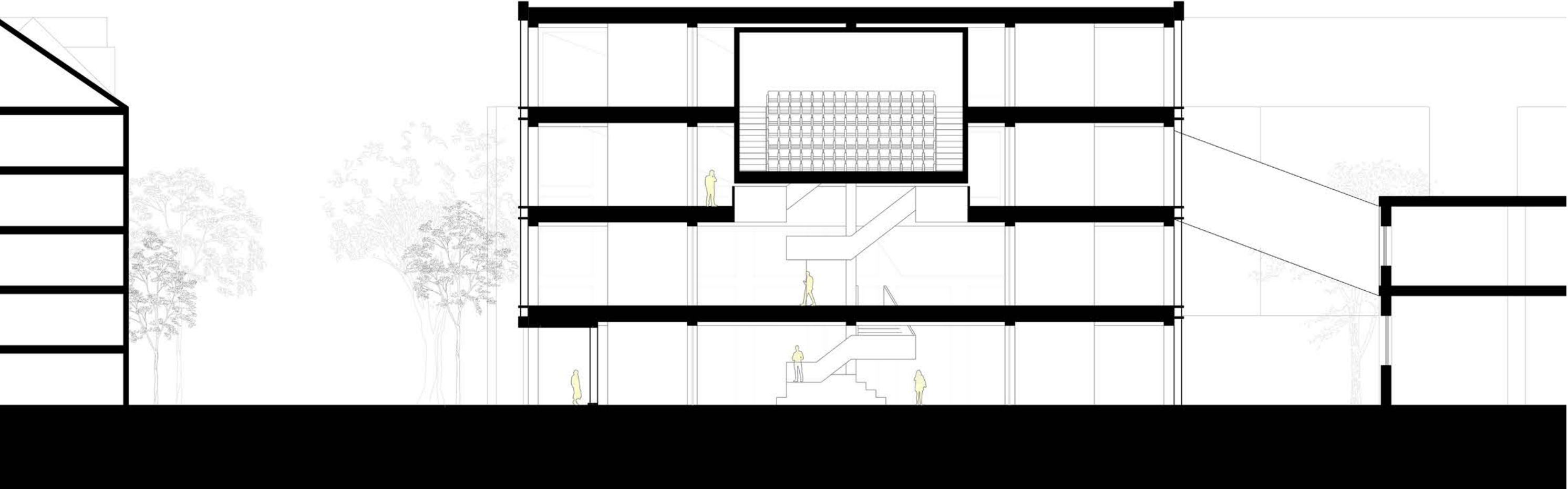
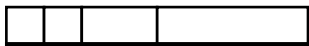


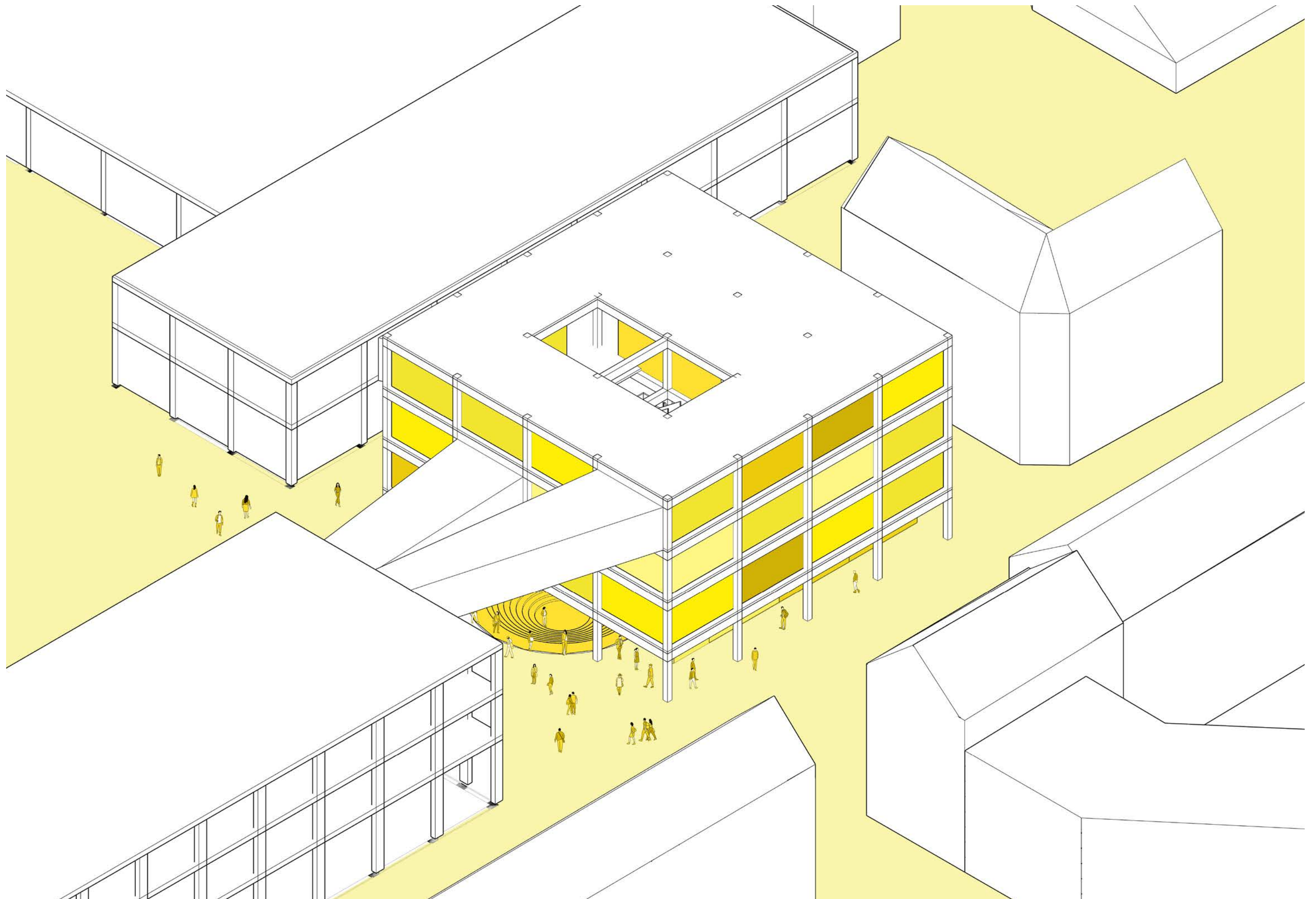
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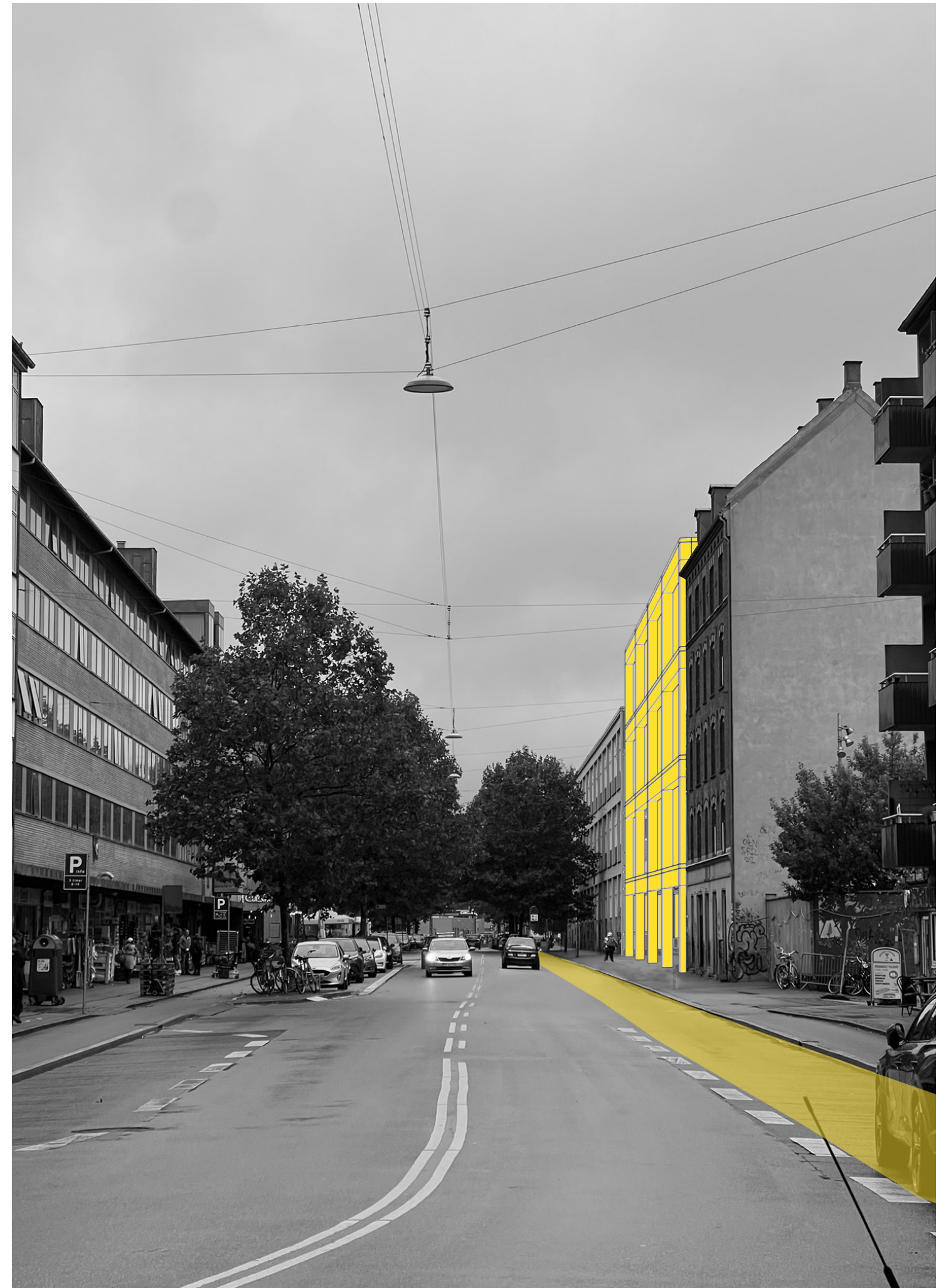




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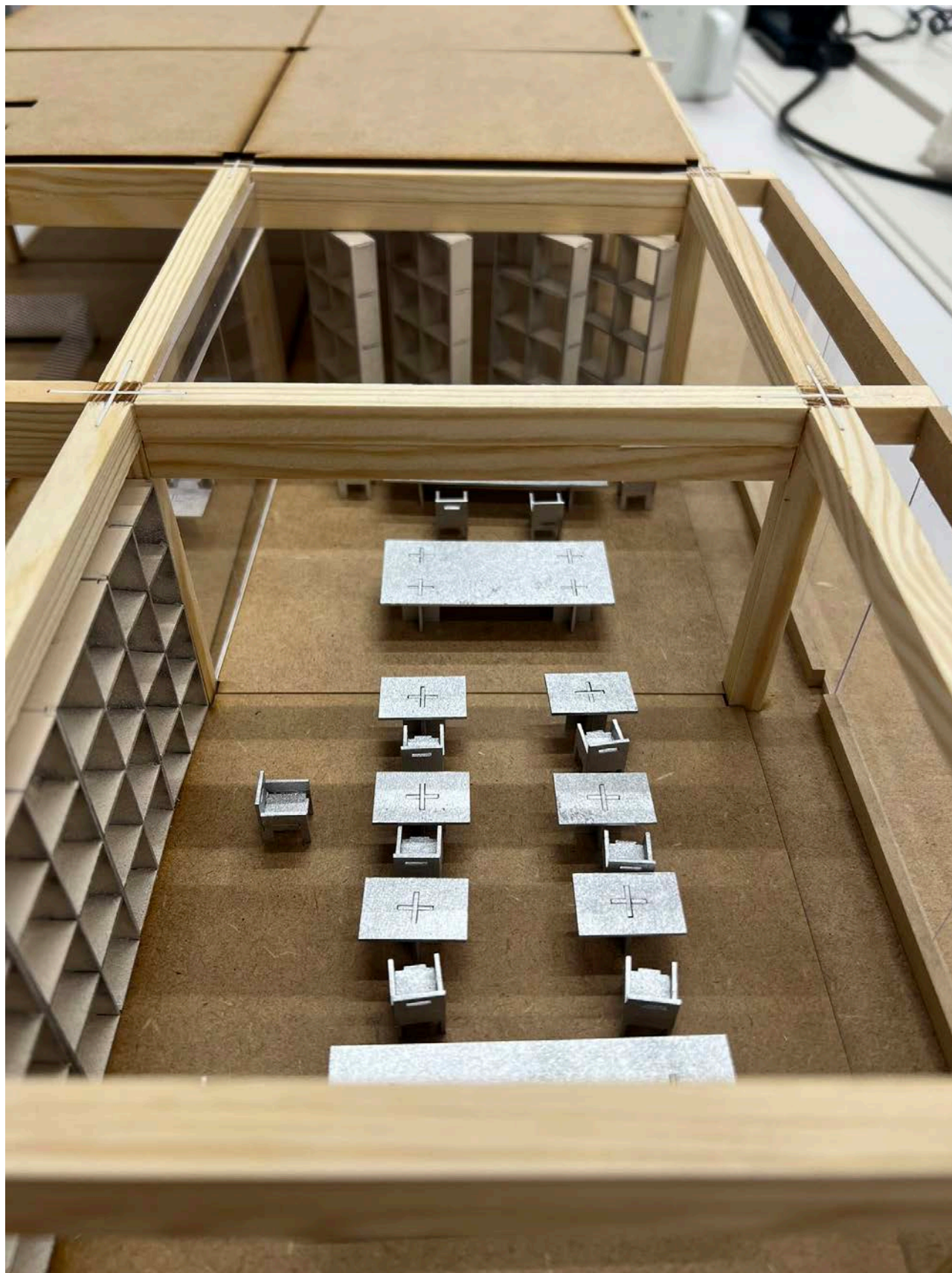






4.8. Interior Model

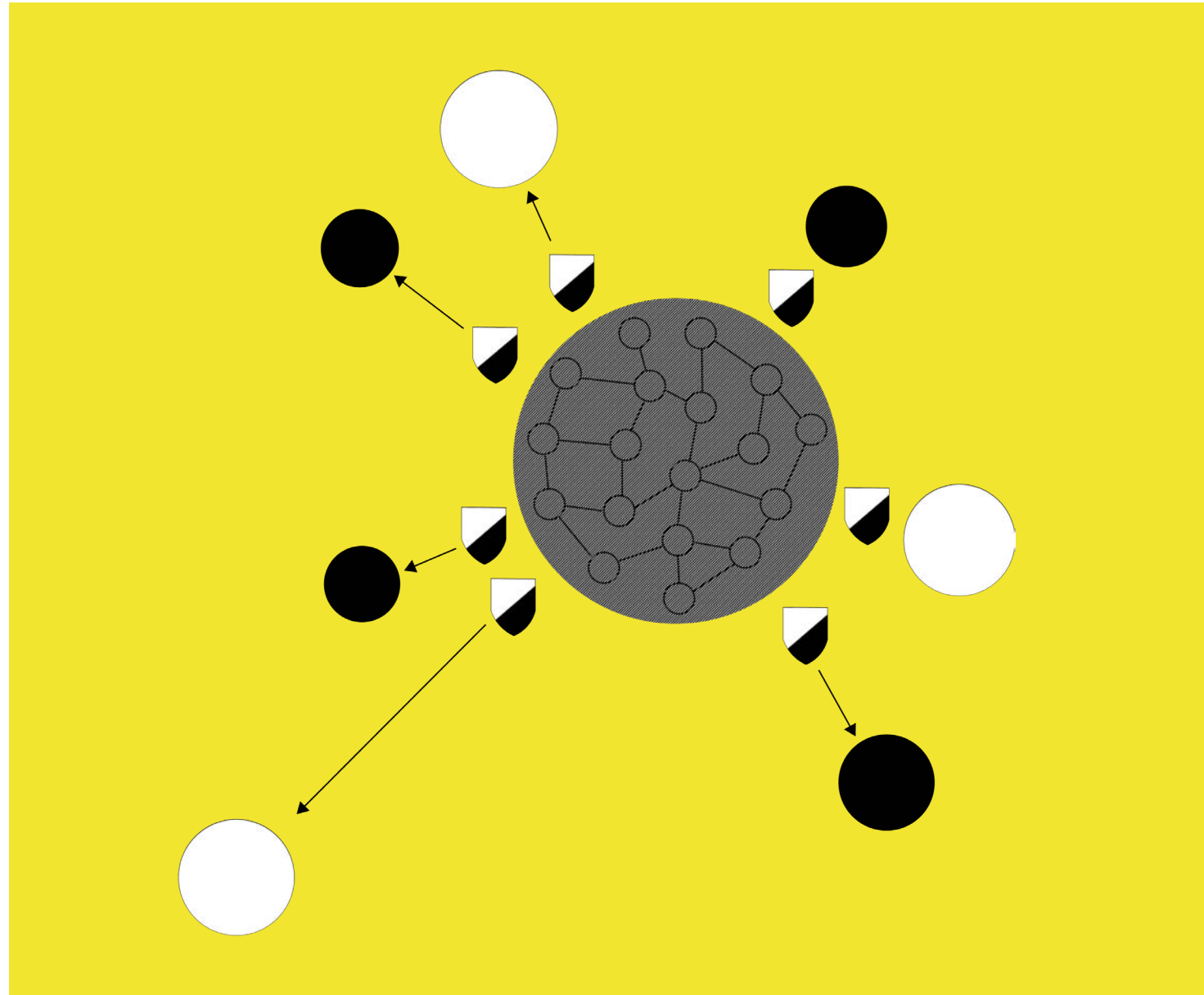






5. Final Reflection

THE DEPOLARIZER



FINAL REFLECTION
08/05/2025

MAARTEN HIKSPOORS
4822447

Public Building

Graduation Studio - Public Condenser
AR3AP100, 2024-25

Maarten Hikspoors
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Paul Kuitenbrouwer - Architecture/Project Design
Elina Karanastasi - Technical Building Design
Stefano Corbo - Theory & Delineation

The Depolarizer

A public condenser in Bispebjerg, Copenhagen: to fight the issue of polarization

Project Summary

This project explores the role of architecture in mitigating polarization in our societies. The growing fragmentation of society into hostile groups that see each other as opponents on all major issues concerning the future, brings up concerns about the functioning of our societies. While solutions are often sought in politics, the social sciences, or social media design, in architecture the conversation has barely started. Yet, I believe our discipline has a crucial role to play. Beyond people, architecture co-shapes the foundation of society and, through its tangible presence, determines how we live for the next thirty-plus years. If we aim to build a society that is resilient to polarization, we must ensure that its foundation is designed to withstand it.

This project consists of both a prototype of what a "Depolarizer" could be (figure 1), and a design for a public building in Bispebjerg, Copenhagen, which is based on the principles of this prototype.

The Depolarizer prototype is built on the concept of shielding people off from polarizing factors, while at the same time strengthening social cohesion within the community. In architectural terms, this means creating space for debate in the "grey middle" through forums, reducing global and local polarizing influences (such as the distance between government and citizen, thus creating space for decentralized governance), celebrating diversity and difference through

exhibitions, and bringing people together through apolitical activities such as sports, food, makerspaces, and community gardens. Crucially, it must also ensure that these interactions are experienced positively by designing spaces that foster interaction and connection while minimizing potential disturbances caused by its openness. In spatial terms, this translates into a building that allows for transparency, expresses what happens inside, and offers flexibility and freedom for shared use and adaptation. The design is structured within a rigid grid, but emphasizes on organization and a human scale to facilitate the first encounters between people.

The public condenser in Bispebjerg is based on these principles but has been adapted to fit the specific characteristics of the location. The building aims to connect different separated groups of people and areas, at both the neighborhood as city scale. The building is easily accessible through its placement at the intersection of two important routes and opens up the area by redeveloping the border between the closed off NEXT vocational education school and the surrounding multicultural residential neighborhood (figure 2). The public condenser serves both groups by extending and opening up the school's existing apolitical program (crafting, making), to the neighborhood (figure 3). This new makerspace, allowing the two communities to meet and work together, combined with two forums, exhibition spaces, and the presence of government services, encourages dialogue, and mutual understanding.

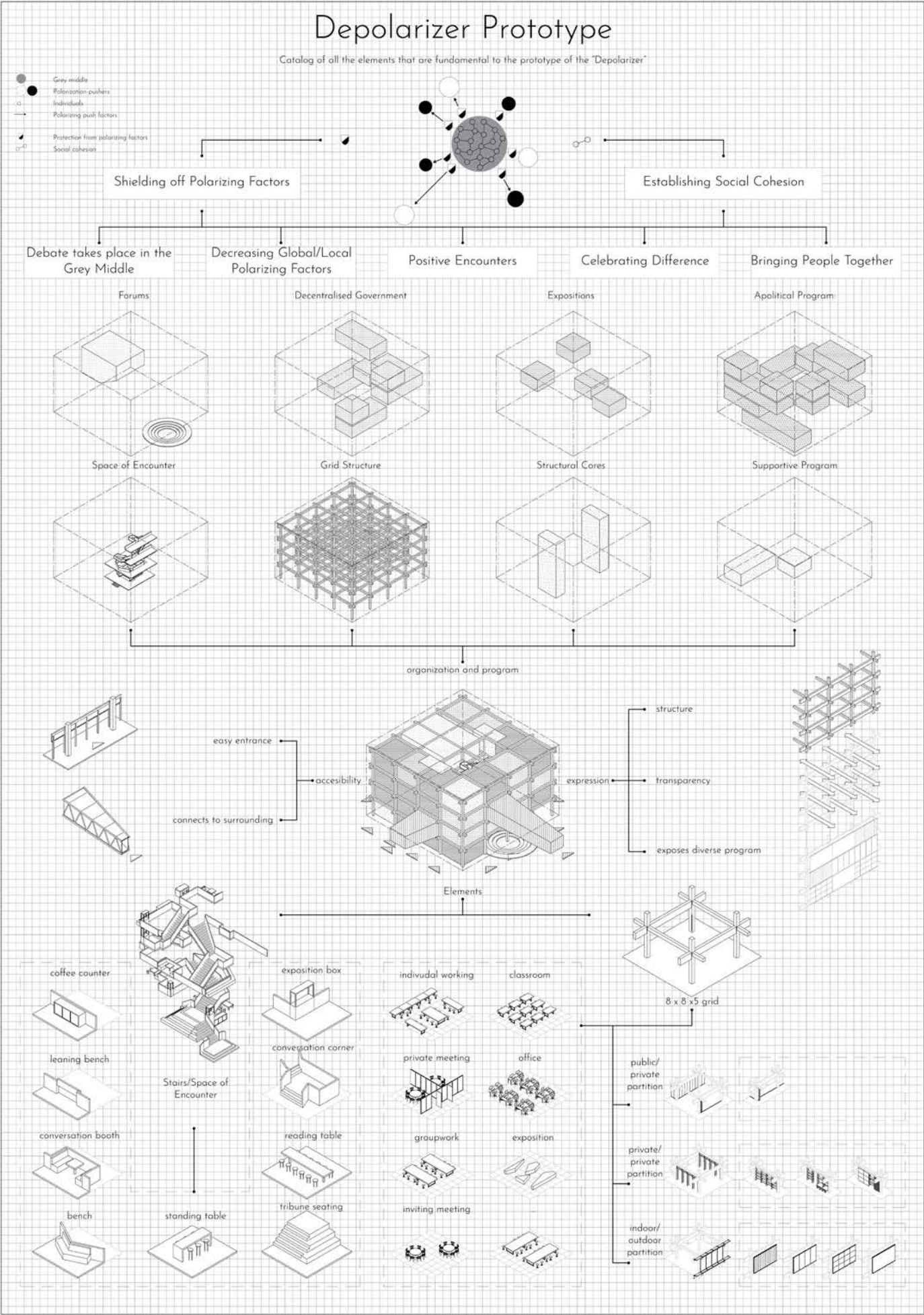


figure 1
depolarizer prototype



figure 2
Public Condenser in Bispebjerg: connecting people



figure 3
Public Condenser in Bispebjerg: connecting areas

Motivation

This project originated from a personal fascination. I have always been interested in politics and societal debate. After being involved in various political discussions and witnessing the large contrasts between opposing groups, thus also having to reflect on my own views, my interest shifted from specific topics to the underlying system behind them. On the one hand, I have found it frustrating that important issues could not be addressed anymore by a declining constructive debate. On the other hand, I was fascinated by how people who are fundamentally similar could become so hostile toward one another. This led me to explore how my own field of architecture could respond to this growing phenomenon of polarization.

Process and Methodology

Because my project includes both a prototypical component and a site-specific implementation, I conducted two parallel researches throughout the process, each continuously influencing the other. Both began with a broad preliminary research and were further developed through the research by design approach. See figure 4 for an overview of the schematic time distribution throughout the process.

Choosing a theme that was quite undiscovered in architecture and more commonly addressed in the social sciences meant that the first phase of my process focused on understanding the phenomenon and identifying potential architectural leads. This phase included mostly qualitative research: reviewing literature from multiple disciplines, analyzing case studies from architecture, industrial design, media design, and urbanism, and engaging in conversations with as many people as possible, including experts I encountered in the literature. Would I have had more time, I would have liked to expand this phase further, interview more experts to uncover more potential solutions.

The next phase was all about developing the prototype. The research brought numerous

ideas and approaches that suggested how such a building could function. However, to turn these into a coherent design and communicate it effectively, I needed to organize them under a few overarching concepts. A spatial diagram we had developed in one of the “Theory and Delineation” assignments proved helpful here. The diagram illustrated how polarization works and what roles exist within this phenomenon. By identifying points of intervention within this system, I was able to define what the building needed to do. This concept was, “shielding people off from polarizing factors,” and “establishing social cohesion.” (figure 5). All previously generated ideas could now be placed under these two themes.

At the same time, these individual concepts began to generate ideas for the architecture, for the program, the spatial organization, the form, circulation, construction, sequence of spaces, and overall user experience. This was the point at which the prototype began to turn into physical form and therefore could also be tested within the context of Bispebjerg. To do this effectively, a thorough site analysis was essential. This included not only an investigation into local polarizing factors but also a broader analysis of the site. This research was conducted in a group, with each subgroup focusing on specific themes in Bispebjerg and Copenhagen as a whole. It included analyses conducted both in the Netherlands and during a field trip to Copenhagen. From out this collective research, I was able to elaborate into topics that were especially relevant to my project. These included local issues such as gentrification, closed borders, social segregation, and the presence but inaccessibility of the NEXT Vocational Education School. Looking back, I would have liked to visit Copenhagen once again for a deeper insight into specific polarizing issues in the neighborhood. Interviews with local residents might have uncovered specific tensions that my building could have addressed. After the P2 presentation, during which I presented all conceptual ideas, I felt that I missed understanding of the visitor experience in my building and I needed a tool to test

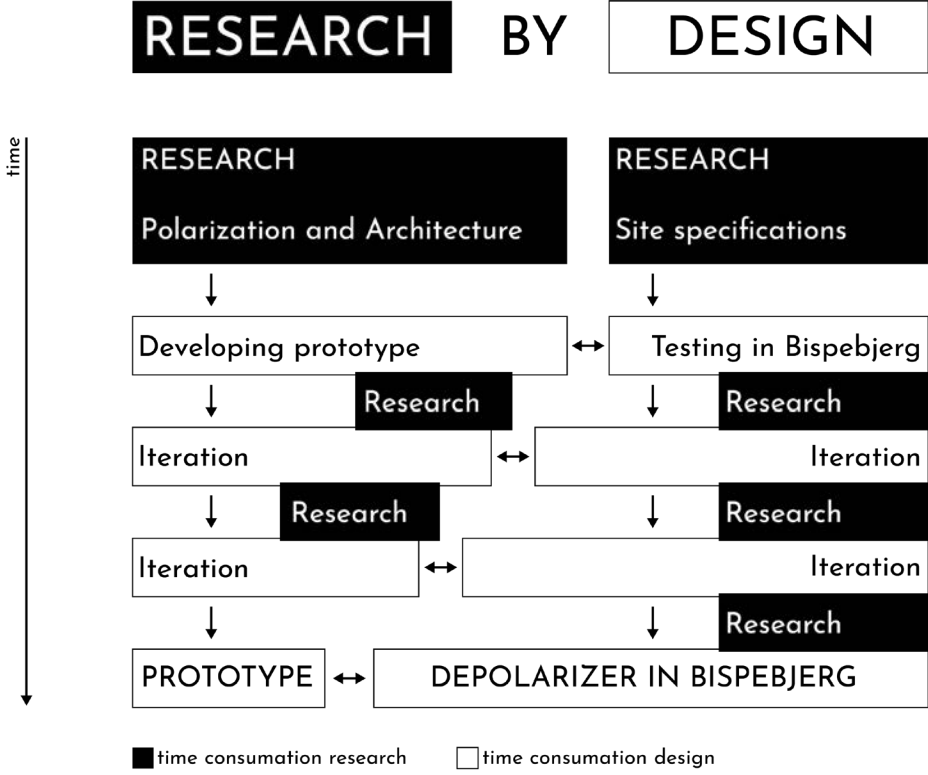


figure 4
research by design balance

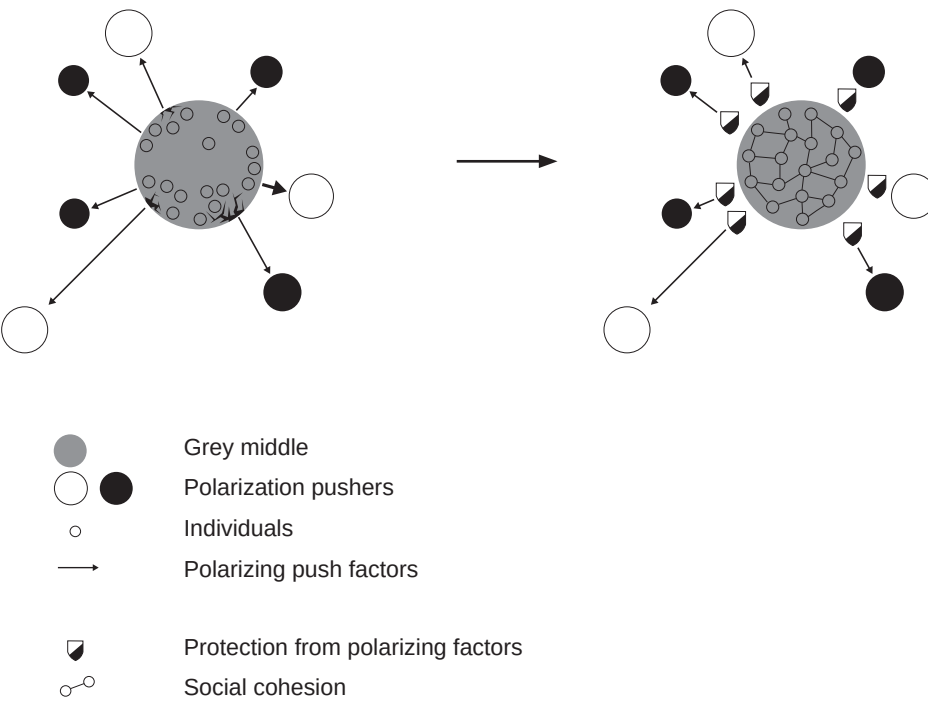


figure 5
depolarization concept

how the various architectural elements I was designing interacted. This led to the construction of a 1:50 scale model of a section of the project. This turned out quite helpful, and surprisingly it also helped me understand the structural concept of the building and the characteristics of the joints that enabled the structure to be demountable and expandable. The final phase of the process focused primarily on the technical exploration of building elements that would fulfill the promises made in the design concept. Particularly allowing transparency while maintaining comfort in a moderate climate like Copenhagen gave some challenges.

Relation to Program, Track, and Studio Topic

As a student from the Architecture, Urbanism and Building Sciences program, I see the overall task to design for societal needs, to come up with designs that benefit society or against issues that harm society. In the Architecture track, we focus on the scale of buildings and even down to the scale of human interaction, which means we have the ability to influence how people relate to one another. Specific for our studio topic “The Public Condenser” I see an opportunity to deal with a complex phenomenon that influences our societies; which is my graduation topic “Polarization”. Designing a public building that combines multiple programs and serves a whole community, has a large reach to increase social cohesion and mitigate polarizing forces in a neighbourhood.

Academic and Societal Relevance

The academic and societal relevance of my graduation work mainly lies in starting up the conversation about how architecture can play a role in mitigating the growing phenomena of polarization and testing if architecture can actually play a role. By presenting a prototype for a depolarizer, I intend to offer a starting point, a reference for future designers to continue working on. This thesis questions the role of architecture in complex issues like polarization, does the public realm influence such phenomena?

Transferability of Results

By framing this graduation project around the central question of depolarization, I have partly achieved my goal. However, for a more successful outcome, this thesis must enable architects, designers, and critics to continue the conversation. It is therefore crucial to present a compelling and complete first design of a “Depolarizer”. Then it could become a project that others can use, criticize, reflect on, and elaborate on. For clarity and to ensure the project’s findings are transferable, it is important to distinguish clearly between elements of the general prototype and the site specific design for Bispebjerg. In the coming weeks, the story and visualization of the project into a simple to understand and convincing presentation will be the number one priority.

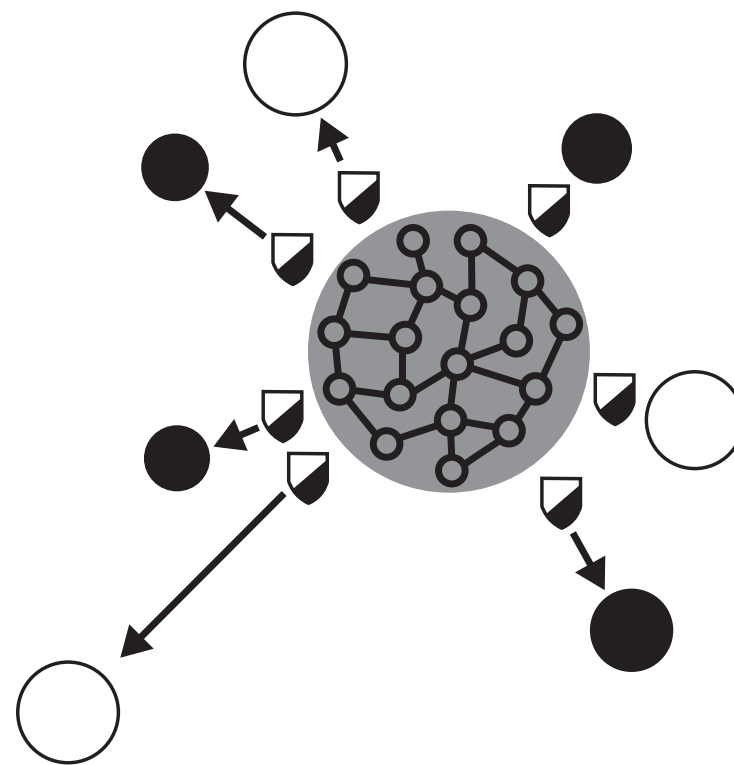
Conclusion

Throughout the project, polarization was the central theme. However, during the process, I came to realize that many of the individual concepts are already part of the architectural discourse, especially within the typology of the Public Condenser, which is all about bringing diverse programs and users together and creating interaction between them. This raises the valid question: isn’t every Public Condenser a Depolarizer? Still, I believe the added weight of the label “Depolarizer” is important. It places greater focus on the issue and encourages people to reflect, regardless of their discipline, on also their own roles within this topic.

Final Reflection “Depolarizer”

Maarten Hikspoors
4822447

THE DEPOLARIZER



GRADUATION REPORT
PUBLIC BUILDING
12/05/2025

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4822447