

Graduation Plan

Master of Science Architecture, Urbanism & Building Sciences



Graduation Plan: All tracks

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

Personal information	
Name	Maurice Ridder
Student number	4077156
Telephone number	
Private e-mail address	

Studio	
Name / Theme	Heritage and Architecture graduation studio - van Gendthallen 2
Teachers / tutors	Job Roos Frank Koopman Marie Terresse van Thoor Sara Stroux
Argumentation of choice of the studio	As a student, with an origin in Architecture & Engineering, I have a big interest in the collaboration between architecture and technology. I also have a background as an intern for "Charlois aan het Water" *, a project with as main objective to re-unite the neighbourhoods in Rotterdam-South with the isolated industrial district of the Maashaven. Here I already made my first experiences with the temporary reuse of old industrial facilities and the cultural identity and value of such places. This internship and my personal interest in heritage made me change my graduation course, to follow this combination of Heritage & Technology, combining my experiences, my interests and my knowledge in one final design.

Graduation project	
Title of the graduation project	Industrial Heritage as a Welcoming Building
Goal	
Location:	Oostelijke Eilanden - Amsterdam
The posed problem,	<p>The problem I like to post is one with a significance to the future of the location. In the vision 'Het verlangen van de Oostelijke Eilanden' from 2013 Urhanh Urban Design set a vision on the future of this industrial site as a Living and working environment with its focus on the following 3 points;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Quiet on the inside, goings on the outside2. Focus on a social environment3. Focus on a better public area, routes and experience on eye-level

	<p>Although this current vision of the environment is focussed on the wishes of the current residents, a new group of residents will take place in the environment around the van Gendthallen.</p> <p>In the near future this building will be used by both different social groups from within the same urban context.</p> <p>To avoid friction between these social groups or a fragmentation of the area, often experienced in social mixes, the van Gendthallen must be implemented in the urban strategy as a common ground for both groups.</p> <p>When looking at the past of this industrial complex, it functioned as a very open and connecting element in its environment. The 'Achterfabriek' of Werkspoor started with this building and because this building was one of the main complexes of the factory it attracted a lot of people to the area.</p> <p>In the current state of the building, it forms rather a barrier than a connecting element, due to a lack of interaction with its environment. This happens due to the lack of activity, the lack of experience on eye-level, the isolation of the area, etc.</p> <p>In short the problem is a lack of interaction and accessibility of the building to form and maintain a binding roll in its direct environment.</p>
research questions and	<p>Main; How can characteristics of heritage buildings be used to create a "welcoming building" and thereby enhance the use of its direct environment for both local residents as visitors.</p> <p>Sub;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the effect of heritage buildings to its surrounding environment? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. What is the effect of big facilities (flagships) to its surrounding environment? 2. Since people have different backgrounds, how does architecture influence them on the same level? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. How does heritage effect people? 3. Which architectonical elements may increase the

	<p>accessability of a building and can be defined as "welcomming"</p> <p>4. How can elements from heritage buildings and "welcoming buildings" amplify each other</p>
design assignment in which these result.	<p>These questions I might be able to answer with this research is how I am able to connect this building with its surround environment. The building by itself I rather big with only a few openings to the side and almost no ways to look inside. These characteristics of the complex influences both the interior of the building as the exterior of the building.</p> <p>At the moment you understand how this building stands in its environment and how this influences the way people behave around it, you are more able to create new or reinterpret the existing openings of the building and create new routes in and around the complex. This way the building can be redesigned on the existing behavior of the people on the existing design of the building.</p> <p>By doing so the feeling and perception people have can be taken into account. This way the strength of the building, which at first attracted us to research the possibilities of the building, may stand strong during the redesign of the building. This way the more poetic side of this pragmatic building can be retained.</p> <p>By also researching "welcoming" aspects in architecture these openings and routes can be designed in a way that they take the human psyche into account. By doing so unattractive and uncomfortable spaces can be prevented and people are lead into the building on a same level, ignoring differences in social groups</p>
Process	
Method description	
<p>To research such a topic of "welcoming buildings" it is important that there is a good framework in which the welcoming elements are researched. To do so a <u>theoretical study</u> will be made studying how heritage is nowadays used in the urban planning and how these buildings influence the people confronted with these building. Besides a theoretical study is also needed to on define how elements in architecture influence the accessibility of a building on a scale of entry and passage. This accessibility is in</p>	

terms of mental accessibility, not physical accessibility which involves physically challenged people (although this should be taken into account designing a building).

Besides a analysis needs to be made on the surrounding environment of the van Gendthallen itself to create more inside on how the building is influencing people at its current state. This is actually functions as an analytical research, but is backed up with by the earlier set literature framework on how people are influenced by such building nowadays.

When this framework is set these elements need to be tested in design. By doing so, the case building of the van Gendthallen will be developed in different scenario's which will point out the best alternatives. By doing this designing research on the building itself with a theoretical framework to back up the dissensions I make a heritage building can be created which welcomes people of different social groups into the building and set them on the same level inside the building

Literature and general practical preference

Architectural features in the welcoming building

- Gehl, J. (2011) *Live between buildings*. London: Island Press
- Ashihara, Y. (1981) *Exterior design in Architecture*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company
- Alexander, C., Ishakawa, S. & Silverstein, M. (1977) *A pattern language*. New York: Oxford University Press
- Luz, A. (n.d.) *Places in-between*.
- Newman, O. (1996) *Creatable Defensible Space*. Washington: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Effect of Heritage

- Boelsums, R. (2012) *Living next to a flagship development*. Delft: TU Delft
- Gospaldini, A. (2002) *European cities and place identity*. Volos: University of Thessaly
- Tweed, C. & Sutherland, M. (2007) *Build cultural heritage and sustainable urban development*. Belfast: Queen's University
- Horicka, J. (2013) *Industrial Heritage in Urban Context*. Prague :CTU Prague

Reflection

See reflection report

Time planning

