

Graduation Plan

Master of Science in Architecture, Urbanism & Building Sciences

MSc Landscape Architecture 2024 - 2025

Julius Knoester - 5401364



Graduation Plan

Submit your Graduation Plan to the Board of Examiners (Examencommissie-BK@tudelft.nl), your mentors and delegate of the Board of Examiners one week before the P2 date at the latest.

I Personal information

Full name	Julius Bram Knoester
Student number	5401364

II Studio / Lab information

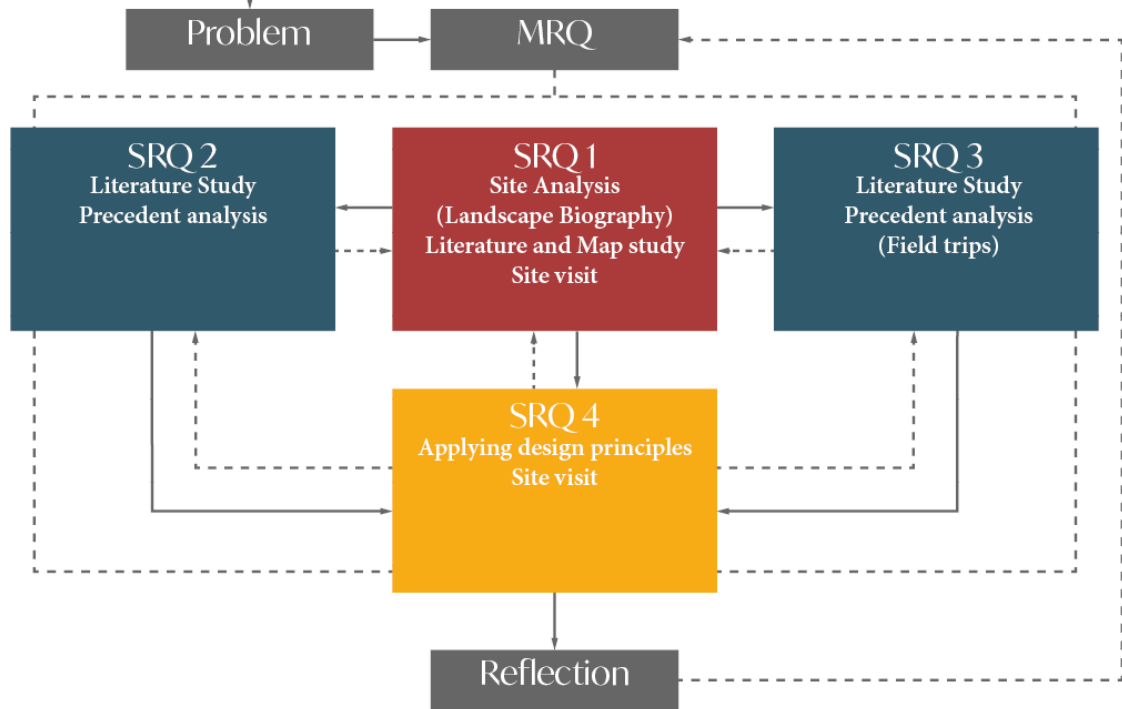
Name / Theme	FLOWSCAPES – Landscape Architectural Principles LAB	
Main mentor	Prof. ir. E.A.J. Luiten	Landscape Architecture
Second mentor	Ir. L.P.J. van den Burg	Urban Design
Argumentation of choice of the LA graduation lab	During my study I have always had a fascination for history and heritage, and in projects 'highlighting' the past with a design intervention. However until now I have always focused on representing/bringing back one specific time layer in the design. The Landscape Architectural Principles LAB gives the opportunity to explore new ways to research and highlight history on a self-chosen site, Park Arentsburgh in Voorburg. Where several different layers of history are present.	

III Graduation project

Title of the project		Monumental Change Revitalising the Palimpsest of the Park Arentsburgh area
Context and aim of the project		
Location (region / area / site)		The Park Arentsburgh area, Voorburg, The Netherlands
<p>Problem statement</p> <p>Monument conservation and presentation</p> <p>The Netherlands is characterized by a rich and multi-layered history, shaped by centuries of interaction between natural and human activity. This complex past has led to the protection of various heritage objects and sites over time. The 1961 ‘Monumenten Wet’ was the first official heritage conservation law in the Netherlands and applied itself to individual monuments, disregarding the broader</p>		<p>Opportunity of park Arentsburgh</p> <p>The park Arentsburgh area in Voorburg, a site of significant cultural value, exemplifies these heritage conservation and representation challenges. With a history spanning over 2000 years, including its status as an UNESCO World Heritage site and multiple listed national monuments, the park Arentsburgh area showcases an intricate historical layeredness. However developments and urbanization over the past century</p>

<p>spatial and cultural context. In recent years, there has been a shift toward a more holistic approach to heritage conservation and representation, which seeks to embrace the full complexity of historical layers and contexts (RCE Kiezen voor karakter, 2011). While this approach offers new perspectives, it is not always seamlessly integrated with established conservation practices. As a result, many already-listed monuments remain bound by their status as monument, limiting their ability to adapt to the more holistic conservation and representation approaches.</p>	<p>have disrupted or removed some of these layers. The upcoming transformation of the 'Diaconessenhuis' hospital into an urban housing project presents a critical moment to rethink the integration and development of heritage of the whole site.</p>
<p>Main Research Question</p> <p><i>What landscape strategies can be developed and applied to visualise different layers of heritage above ground?</i></p>	<p>Research for Design</p> <p><i>Sub research question one</i></p> <p><i>What are the defining historical layers and design styles of Park Arensburgh and to what extent are these layers still represented?</i></p> <p>Research about Design</p> <p><i>Sub research question two</i></p> <p><i>What design strategies can be gathered from the defining design style of the different historical layers?</i></p> <p><i>Sub research question three</i></p> <p><i>What are design principles that can be used to represent archaeological and disappeared heritage?</i></p> <p>Research by Design</p> <p><i>Sub research question four</i></p> <p><i>How can these design strategies and principles be applied to the Park Arensburgh area to facilitate an appropriate design?</i></p>

Design assignment	
<p>The making of a Masterplan for the Park Arentsburgh area. Outlining how the different design strategies will interact with each other. With several zoom-ins showing how traces of the palimpsest will be visualized.</p>	
IV Graduation process	
Method description	
Research for design – SRQ1	
<p>Understanding the historical layers of the park Arentsburgh area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What historic events shaped the landscape (literature study) - What did the different historical layers look like and why did they look like this (Historical map study and literature study) - Analysis of the current Park Arentsburgh 	
Research about design – SRQ2&3	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Landscape architectural research into the design styles that represent each layer - Precedent analysis - Field trips to relevant precedents - Extract design strategies from the different styles and principles from 	
Research by design – SRQ 4	
<p>Programmatic vision based on site analysis</p> <p>Masterplan that shows how the different design strategies interact on the park Arentsburgh area</p> <p>Detailed zoom-ins that elaborated on the design, materials and planting</p>	



Literature and more applied references

Research for, about and by design:

Nijhuis, S., & De Vries, J. (2019). Design as Research in Landscape Architecture. *Landscape Journal*, 38(1–2), 87–103. <https://doi.org/10.3368/lj.38.1-2.87>

Frankel, L., & Racine, M. (2010, 7 juli). The Complex Field of Research: for Design, through Design, and about Design. DRS Digital Library.

<https://dl.designresearchsociety.org/drs-conference-papers/drs2010/researchpapers/43>

Palimpsest:

Bailey, G. (2006). Time perspectives, palimpsests and the archaeology of time.

Journal Of Anthropological Archaeology, 26(2), 198–223.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaa.2006.08.002>

De Wit, S., & Bobbink, I. (2020). Landscape architectural perspectives as an agent for generous design. *DOAJ (DOAJ: Directory Of Open Access Journals)*.

<https://doi.org/10.7480/rius.6.97>

Monumental law:

Rijksdienst voor het Cultureel Erfgoed [RCE]. (2011). Kiezen voor Karakter Visie Erfgoed en Ruimte. In

<https://www.cultureelerfgoed.nl/publicaties/publicaties/2011/01/01/visie-erfgoed-en-ruimte-kiezen-voor-karakter>. Geraadpleegd op 12 december 2024, van

<https://www.cultureelerfgoed.nl/publicaties/publicaties/2011/01/01/visie-erfgoed-en-ruimte-kiezen-voor-karakter>

Heritage as a sector factor vector:

Janssen, J., Luiten, E., Renes, H., & Stegmeijer, E. (2017). Heritage as sector, factor and vector: conceptualizing the shifting relationship between heritage management and spatial planning. *European Planning Studies*, 25(9), 1654–1672.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/09654313.2017.1329410>

Landscape biography:

Kolen, J. & Renes, J. (2015). Landscape Biographies: Key Issues, in: J. Kolen, J. Renes & R. Hermans (Eds.), *Landscape Biographies*. Geographical, historical and archaeological perspectives on the production and transmission of landscapes, Amsterdam (Amsterdam University Press), 21-47

Academic eclecticism:

Longstreth, R. W. (1982). Academic eclecticism in American Architecture. *Winterthur Portfolio*, 17(1), 55–82. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/1180764>

De Sola-Morales, I. (1987a). The Origins of Modern Eclecticism: The Theories of Architecture in Early Nineteenth Century France. *Perspecta*, 23, 120–133.

<https://doi.org/10.2307/1567112https://www.jstor.org/stable/1567112>

Data on the different layers of time

Buijtendorp, T. M. (2010). Forum Hadriani. De vergeten stad van Hadrianus: Ontwikkeling, uiterlijk en betekenis van het 'Nederlands Pompeji'. [, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam]. Vrije Universiteit.

De Jonge, W., & Bazelmans, J., de Jager, D. (2006). *Forum Hadriani: van Romeinse stad tot monument*. Uitgeverij Matrijs

Buijtendorp, T. (2022). *De vergeten stad: Het inspirerende verleden van Forum Hadriani*. Omniboek.

Historisch Voorburg. (2018). De Vliet langs Leidschendam en Voorburg: van de vlietlanden tot de hoornbrug. <https://www.historischeverenigingvoorburg.nl/de-vliet-langs-leidschendam-en-voorburg>

SB4 Bureau voor Historische tuinen, parken en landschappen te Wageningen. (2000). Tuinhistorische analyse en toekomstvisie Arentsburg / Hoekenburg te Voorburg

Data on Landscape architectural history:

Rogers, E. B. (2002). Landscape design: a cultural and architectural history. *Choice Reviews Online*, 39(07), 39–3967. <https://doi.org/10.5860/choice.39-3967>

Bogaers, J. (1971). *Voorburg-Arentsburg: Forum Hadriani*. <http://hdl.handle.net/2066/26485>

Precedent studies that correspond to the different layers:

The Dutch Limes - LVR-Archaeological Park Xanten (Germany)

Landgoederen Zone Zuid Holland (Sandridge Rijswijk-Leidschendam) - Trompenburgh Estate (The Netherlands)

V Reflection on the project proposal

1. What is the relation between your graduation topic, the lab topic, and your master track?

The thesis focuses on representing the historical layers of the Park Arentsburg area in a landscape design. With the study of these historical layers and how to design with them the thesis is linked with graduation labs palimpsest theme and therefore intrinsically linked with exploring one of four cornerstones of the master track.

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

Social Relevance

The thesis covers the lack of representation of the heritage in the park Arentsburgh area, to create a design that is in line with the aim of both the Rijksdienst Cultureel Erfgoed and UNESCO.

Professional Relevance

The research in this thesis could lead to an innovative approach for representing heritage in the field of landscape architecture.

Scientific Relevance

The research explores the concept of designing with palimpsest. By elaborating on this methodology, the thesis contributes to a growing body of academic work focused on heritage and landscape architecture.