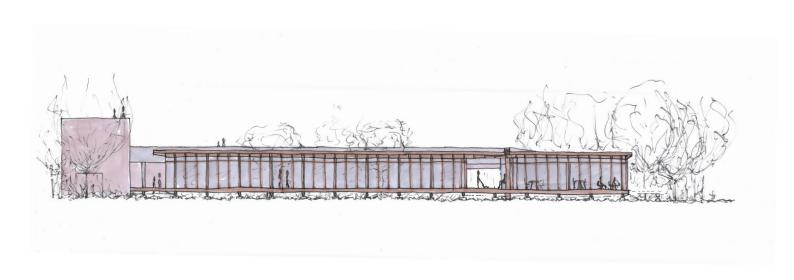
Process- & researchbook I The sound of the Friche



Elbrich van Stralen

Introduction

In front of you is the process book of the graduation project The Sound of the Friche, done under the supervision of the graduation studio Urban Architecture 2023/2024 of the faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment of TU Delft.

The Urban Architecture studio's theme this year is Last Green in Town, focusing on La Friche, a vacant lot in Schaerbeek, Brussels. Mainly because of its biodiversity, this is a piece of land that is causing a lot of commotion. Various plans have been made, from filling up the biodiverse part of the friche to leaving this part open, where making plans for this area proved to be extremely complex. The fact that there are so many different interests of people for this area indicates that it is a place that carries a lot of emotions, history, potential, culture and passion. In short, this place must be treated with secrecy.

The goal of this project is to create a design for a building within a master plan developed by the students for this area. The first quarter of the year was spent in groups researching various topics of interest for the design of this area. During that quarter, The sound of the Friche was also in the starting blocks. After this, the students were again divided into groups and started to create a joint master plan. Meanwhile, the individual project continued.

Because this area is so complex and has so much going on, it is good to close your eyes and think about what really exists. What takes place on the Friche when one is not distracted by it's vision and difficult other issues?

Take you through the process of developing a design for the Friche with a focus on sound.

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Start Up I Research proposal & literature

Start up I Research proposal

In the first quarter of the year, a research proposal was written in order to define the project and to be able to have discussions about it. On the following pages this proposal can be found with modifications that were made after the consultation with my supervisor. This proposal is leading for the rest of my project.

Start up I Research proposal

UPDATE

The initial idea was to do the research over the whole of Schaerbeek. However, after having a discussion with the supervisor, it was decided to narrow it down to The Friche, as this area has so much to say on its own.

The Sound of Schaerbeek The Friche

Implementing the soundscape of Schaerbeek in the architecture of a building

Elbrich van Stralen

Architecture Graduation Studio Urban Architecture 'Last Green in Town' 2023

Tutors: Leeke Reinders & Eireen Schreurs

Introduction

Sound is 'the poor relation' of architecture, is what Michael Kimmelman says in his publication in the New York times (Geluid: het ondergeschoven kindje van de architectuur, n.d.). He talks about sound as an element that is often forgotten, as Violette Schonberger (n.d.) mentions: 'sound is mainly considered as a consequence of a design decision, not as a guiding design ingredient'. This, while space and its design, think of materialization and dimension, does really affect the perception of sound. For example, churches used to be built together with a composer to make the music sound as good as possible (*Bevroren Muziek*, n.d.). Vice versa is hearing also an important sense for the perception of space. Besides that, it is becoming clear from studies that sound even affects human health (Kou et al., 2021). From all of this, it becomes clear that there are many possibilities within architecture and sound that are currently underexposed.

Schaerbeek in sounds

Our project is about Schaerbeek, a municipality full of diversity in space and culture. Together with this comes the fact there are also many different sounds to hear: from the silence in a courtyard garden to the hustle and bustle of Brabantstraat, from urban background noise to industrial noise, from birds and other creatures on the friche to the sound of the train at the north station. Our visit on the friche inspired me greatly, because of the contrast of (at first glance) silence versus the urban noise a few meters away. Precisely because Schaerbeek is so full of sound and because this sound says so much about Schaerbeek's diversity, this seems to me to be an interesting topic to explore further and to use as inspiration and basis for my design.

Music as a method of communication and translation

When looking at sound, there is also an art form, called music, that is part of the concept of sound. I have always been busy in music besides my studies and school by having done preliminary training at the Amsterdam Conservatory of Music and many kinds of other music projects, so it seems very interesting to me to use this knowledge for this research to add an extra layer.

Music is a medium of communication that is very close to human beings, as Alan Lomax (1962) mentions: 'music-making is one of the most strictly patterned forms of human behavior. Its modes of communication are so limited that even a casual listener can quickly distinguish the best performer and identify the pieces in an idiom of whose technique and content he knows' (p. 425). As a translation of sounds into architecture, music can thus act as an important mode of communication in this research.

There are numerous architects who have used musical pieces as inspiration for their building design, think of the Jewish Museum in Berlin by Libeskind and the Philips Pavilion by Xenakis and Le Corbusier. Capanna (2009) mentions in her article that music can be used in architecture in several ways: as inspiration, abstracting music into 'a closure that architecture shares with all other forms of artistic expression' (p. 258); as image, translating the graphic layout of a piece of music into architecture; and as method, looking for example at the instrumentation and dynamics in a piece. In my Thesis for MSc 2 I explored the similarities between composition in music and architecture, which can complement this research.

The research

This research focuses on the main question: In what way can the sound of Schaerbeek be implemented in the architecture of a building there? This research will consist of three parts: soundscaping, composition and designing.

Soundscaping

In the first section, a soundscape of Schaerbeek will be created by making tapes. This, to analyze and map what sounds can be found there. As already said before, Schaerbeek is an area full of diversity, which may mean that there is also a great diversity of sounds to be found. First, how best to make a soundscape is studied by literature review. Also a plan will be made what the locations and momeents are which will be taped on. Examples of locations for this could include the Brabantstraat, one of the parks, a living area, the friche, etc. Different times of day and night can be considered. After this has been planned, it will be put into practice by going to the area and taping the sounds. As a final step, the tapes will be arranged and processed.

Composition

In the compositions part musical compositions are created, by delving into creating compositions using environmental sounds. For this, next to literature, I use my knowledge from music to make this translation. The aim is to make compositions that express the scenes taped before the best. The compositions will be recorded and written down in a score. If necessary, other instruments can be added next to piano to make the translations as clear as possible.

Design

The last part is where it all comes together. The question how to implement sound and music to architecture will be posed. Ways of doing this will be explained by literature review and case studies. After this, the soundscape and compositions will be implemented in the design process. Implementing will spread across different scales, from architecture to material.

Conclusion

For the conclusion I hope the research about sound will give me a good inspiration for the design and bring a deeper meaning to the architecture of the building I have designed. My purpose is to find in this way a way of going deeper into the context of Schaerbeek. I also aim for coming to a design that, maybe indirectly, tells the story of the urban environment of the building.

Sources of inspiration

There are several articles and books that have inspired me to come to this topic. For example, OASE issue 78 discussed space and sound (*Immersed. Architectuur en geluid*, n.d.). This article 'broadens the discussion of acoustics beyond the merely technical aspects' (*Immersed. Architectuur en geluid*, n.d.). In addition, a number of times a sound and architecture festival Tuned City has been held, that addresses sound in a city. There is also a platform made for this festival, where is a lot of sharing about the ways of seeing sound and projects related to it (Tuned City, 2023).

There are also architects which I think are very interesting who connect music and architecture, such as Daniel Libeskind and lannis Xenaki. Libeskind was a musician and addressed the similarity between music and architecture in, for example, his book *The walls are alive* (The Guardian, 2017). lannis Xenakis is a composer and architect and has written several articles and the book *Music and Architecture* (Grant, 2010) about this.

UPDATE

The soundscapes need not be made anymore, because the group of the productive city had already made them a sufficiently extensive soundscape. When talking about soundscaping and composition, Alan Lomax is an interesting researcher to look at. He has written an album of songs by making tapes in prisons. He has also written articles that could be valuable to this research, such as *Song Structure and Social Structure* (Lomax, 1962).

More interesting articles for my research and an explanation why they are relevant can be found in the bibliography below.

Literature

Beckers, R. (n.d.). *Bevroren muziek*. Bureau Europa. Retrieved November 2, 2023, from https://www.bureau-europa.nl/bevroren-muziek/

Interesting because it addresses the similarities between music and architecture.

Capanna, A. (2009). Music and Architecture: A Cross between Inspiration and Method. In *Birkhäuser Basel eBooks*. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-7643-8976-5_8

Delves into the possibilities of using music in architecture.

Geluid: het ondergeschoven kindje van de architectuur. (n.d.). Stedebouw & Architectuur. <a href="https://www.stedebouwarchitectuur.nl/artikel/geluid-het-ondergeschoven-kindje-van-de-architectuur.nl/artikel/geluid-het-ondergeschoven-kindje-van-de-architectuur.nl/artikel/geluid-het-ondergeschoven-kindje-van-de-architectuur.

Inspiring for citing the importance of using sound in architecture. It also discusses sound in cities and refers to interesting sources.

Grant, M. J. (2010). *Music and Architecture. by Iannis Xenakis. comp., trans., and ed. Sharon Kanach.* Oxford University Press. https://doi.org/10.1093/ml/qcq046

Xenakis has immersed himself in the combination of music and architecture. This is a whole book on how he sees connections in this and many examples are given.

Immersed. Architectuur en geluid. (n.d.). https://www.oasejournal.nl/nl/lssues/78

This is an issue of the Oase Journal that deals with space and sound. Soundscape and acoustics are also discussed here. This issue is interesting for broadening my research.

Kahn, D. A. (1997). John Cage: Silence and Silencing. *The Musical Quarterly*, *81*(4), 556–598. https://doi.org/10.1093/mg/81.4.556

Interesting because of the approach to silence as sound or actually music. This is also a component that may be important for my research.

Kimmelman, M. (2015, December 29). Dear architects: sound matters. *The New York Times*. <a href="https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/12/29/arts/design/sound-architecture.html?mtrref=undefined&assetType=PAYWALL&mtrref=www.nytimes.com&gwh=OA62FCOF8F680BDC3503C6D6F269098A&gwt=pay&assetType=PAYWALL

New York Times article explaining the importance of sound to architects through three-dimensional audio. There are also examples from an urban environment used. From these I can draw inspiration for choosing the scenes of the soundscape of Schaerbeek.

Kou, L., Kwan, M., & Chai, Y. (2021). Living with Urban Sounds: Understanding the effects of human mobilities on individual sound exposure and psychological health. *Geoforum*, *126*, 13–25. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2021.07.011

Deals with sound in the urban environment and what its effects are. An interesting study of what sound does to the psychological health of people is described.

Lomax, A. (1962). Song structure and social structure. *Ethnology*, 1(4), 425. https://doi.org/10.2307/3772850

Especially interesting for explaining that music is so close to human beings and thus a good way to communicate atmospheres and feelings.

Sacks, O. (2006). The power of music. *Brain*, *129*(10), 2528–2532. https://doi.org/10.1093/brain/awl234

Like Lomax's article, interesting to find an explanation of why music is so expressive.

Schönberger, V. (n.d.). *Gelaagd geluid*. Architectenweb. https://architectenweb.nl/nieuws/artikel.aspx?ID=51630

One of the first sources that inspired me because Schönberger explains the potentials of sound within architecture and a city.

Schulte-Fortkamp, B., & Jordan, P. (2016). When Soundscape meets Architecture. *Noise Mapping*, *3*(1). https://doi.org/10.1515/noise-2016-0015

This article explores the importance of creating a soundscape and how it is linked to architecture.

The Guardian. (2017, November 30). The walls are alive. *The Guardian*. https://www.theguardian.com/books/2002/jul/13/featuresreviews.guardianreview5

Explanation by Daniel Libeskind about his designs based on music. This may be interesting for the case studies I want to do.

Tuned city. (2023, May 10). *Tuned City – Sound / space / context.* Tuned City. https://www.tunedcity.net/

Interesting website about sound in the city. This website can be inspiring for setting up the soundscape.

Start up | Literature

After the first meeting with Eireen about the proposal I started working on my research. Because the Urban Design process would soon start, I decided to first dive into the literature of sound and architecture to see in what ways one can work with sound in architecture. That way I could look for a better match for making the groups for the Urban Design. I started reading the sources from my proposal again and other interesting sources to gather more information about this topic.

Literature I consulted:

Beckers, R. (n.d.). Bevroren muziek. Bureau Europa. Retrieved November 2, 2023, from https://www.bureau-europa.nl/bevroren-muziek/

Muecke, M. W., & Zach, M. S. (2007). Essays on the intersection of music and architecture (Ser. Resonance, v. 1). Culicidae Architectural Press.

Sacks, O. (2006). The power of music. Brain, 129(10), 2528–2532. https://doi.org/10.1093/brain/awl234

Readings of Daniel Liebeskind:

Podcast on Perspective:

https://www.wnycstudios.org/podcasts/open-ears-project/episodes/daniel-libeskind-on-per-spective?utm_source=tw&utm_medium=spredfast&utm_content=sf109684418&utm_term=W-QXR&sf109684418=1

Reading the Music of Architecture: https://www.dailymotion.com/video/xgkrpf

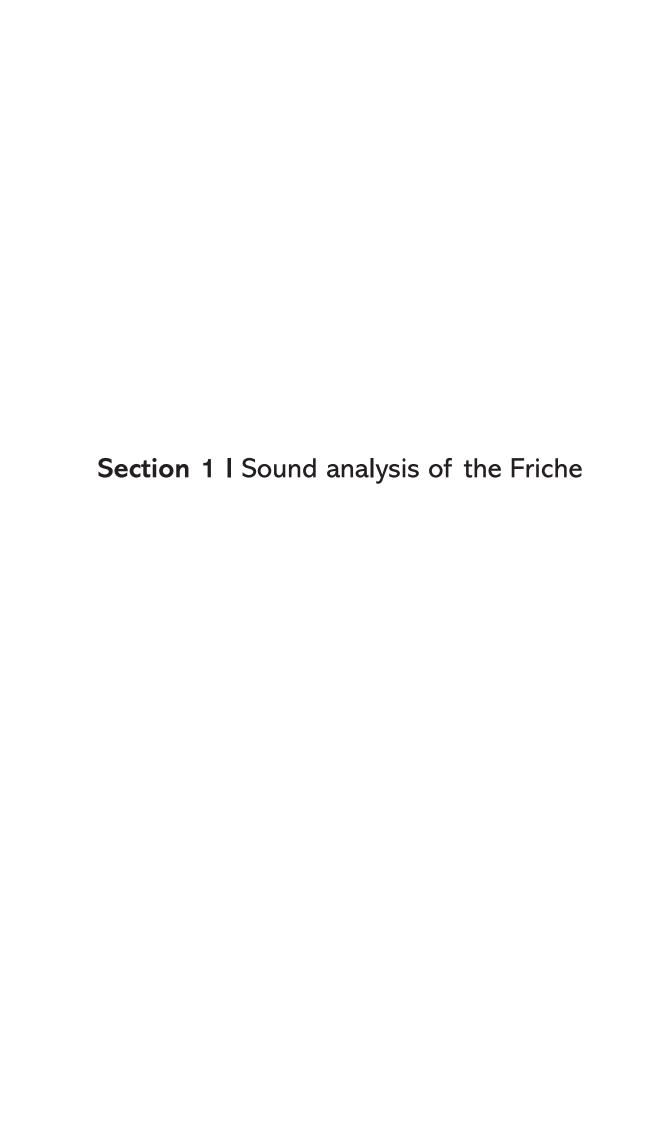
Ted Talk Architecture is a Language: https://youtu.be/yEkDosanxGk?si=jUfkxYFFQ1bUoiZa

Emotions in Architecture:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j64YQdrE5CU

Musicality in Architecture:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r-zxSCkO5D4

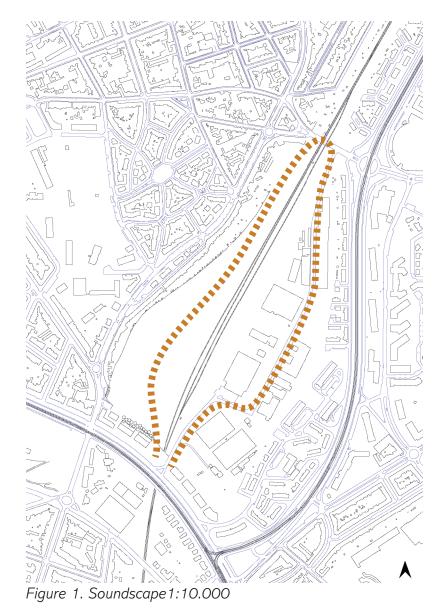


Section 1 | Soundscaping

First of all, a soundscape must be made of the Friche. Since the group of the productive city had already made one of the Friche, I decided to use this one first. It turned out to be large enough for my research.

The soundscape of the productive city group

The group of the productive city made recordings all over the friche. Out of this they made a compilation in which they placed the sounds in the sequence of a walk around the friche (Fig. 1). In addition, they gave me the raw recordings that were categorized by the specific locations (Fig. 2). I can use this to go deeper into specific locations.



Raw recordings

Industrial walk		
Truck dropping of container		
Bird, water, conversation on background		
Beer company		
Exit		
Friche walk		
Friche standing still		
Walking towards garden area		
Garden to pond		
Train		
Leaving the Friche		
Ping-pong tennis court		
Children on rugby field		
Indoor tennis		
Industrial walk		

Figure 2. Specific locations

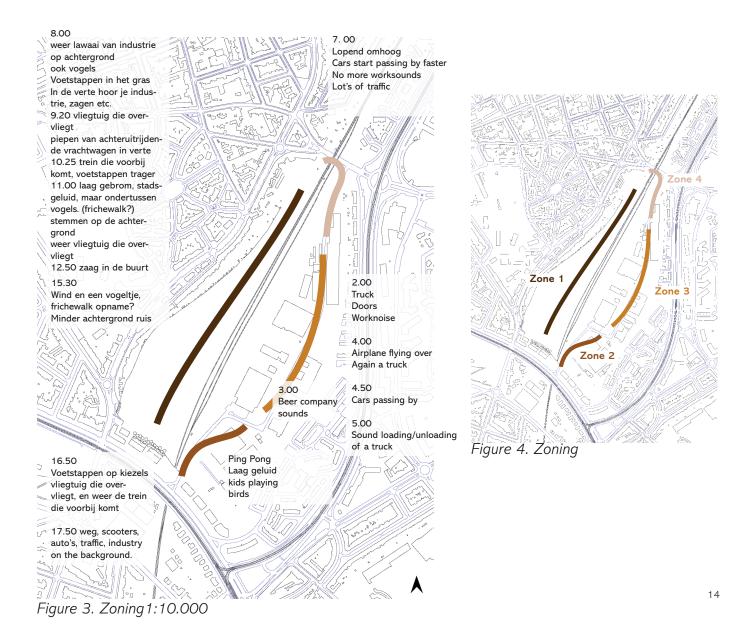
Section 1 | Soundscaping

Global listening to the sounds of the walk

First, the sound clip of the walk across the Friche was listened to. In this way it was oriented what sounds could be heard. The observations of this can be found in Fig. 3. This recording has been the basis for creating the different zones.

Zoning

Since compositions will be made of this area in order to express different atmospheres, the sounds must be sorted in some way. Based on the recording of the walk, this was done by dividing the walk into different zones (Fig. 4). The zones were created based on similarities in sound.



Section 1 I Composition | Techniques

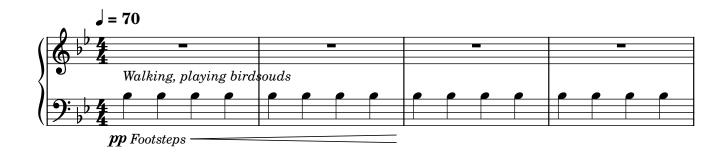
Various composition techniques were used for composing. A small insight into these is shown below.

Tempo

The tempo of the compositions was based on the speed of the footsteps that could be heard in the recordings. For example, the tempo of the footsteps in zone 1 (70 beats per minute) was lower than that in zone 2 (110/120 beats per minute).

Footsteps

In each composition, footsteps can be heard as a common thread. This is a constant tone, varying in speed from piece to piece, based on the speed of the footsteps in the recordings. The speed of the footsteps reflects a lot about how the pedestrian observes the world around him. If the pedestrian feels at ease and unhurried, they will walk slower than the opposite. The environment influences this feeling. Below can be seen an example of the application of footsteps.



Melody

When creating melodies, attention is paid to rhythm and pitch. The sound of birds is relatively high so high notes are used. The bass tones are used for low sounds of trucks. In addition, the rhythm and phrasing of the sounds of the recordings are converted into a corresponding rhythm/phrase in the music. An example for this is the shouts of people playing pingpong.



Section 1 I Composition | Techniques

Harmony

In the compositions, different harmonies are played with. First of all, it must be said that it is usually subjective what kind of feeling one has with a certain sound and what kind of harmony is attributed to it. A few examples of choices made are: the choice to write the piece in minor major (joyful, open versus sad, sometimes ominous); the color of the chord and its intervals (dominant, major, minor; fourths stacking or, for example, compact)

Ominous chord choice

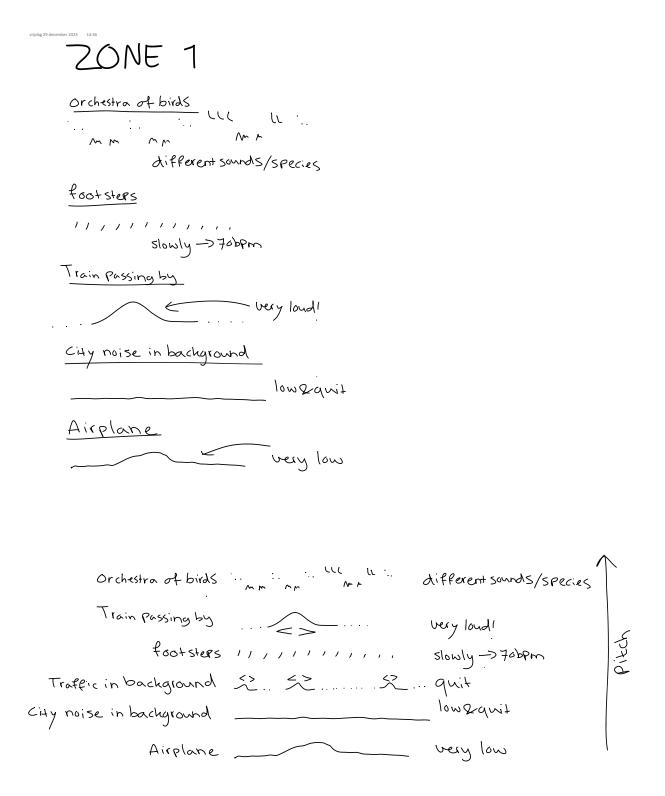


Major (open) and fifth interval (open character)



The following pages will show the various compositions and their process. For each zone, the annotations that formed the basis for the composition, will be displayed. After this, the compositions will be showed. Explanations of what the music portrays are inscribed in the sheet music in italic font. Names have been given to the different parts of the music as well.

Conclusions listening to sounds of zone 1



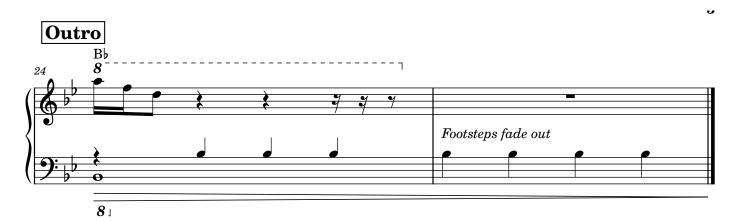
Listen: https://clipchamp.com/watch/sQwxabO6mfW

Zone 1



σ





Conclusions listening to sounds of zone 2

20NE 2

Ping-pong Playing	
Lalking in between	
(child& Parent?) Rugby Playing	
Open, wind	
Scream! / high voice	
ball	
(City noise background)	
City noise background not often	
Ping-Pong	
talking in between	\uparrow
(childle Parent?)	Pikdy
Ping-Rong ball ', , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
Rugby	
Voices ~ //	
ball	Pikch
OPan	

Zone 2

















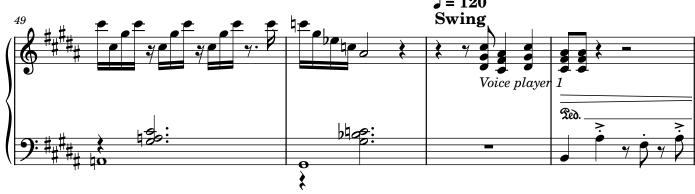












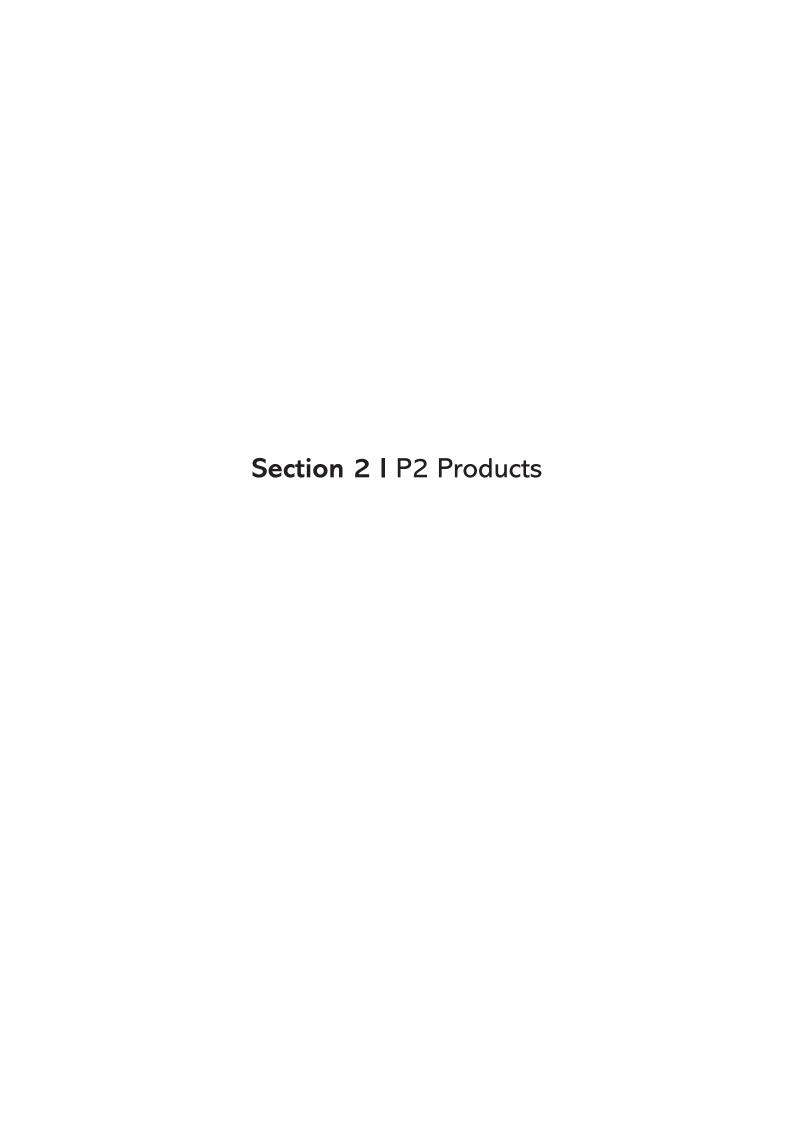


 $Pingpong\ ball\ fading\ out$



Not necessary anymore

Not necessary anymore



In section 2, compositions were made. Now comes the design task: How can the sound of the friche be implemented in the design of a building? In other words: How to translate the music into something spatial?

The first composition, Zone 1, is used to take the first steps toward a design. It is used to create a design tool for the organization of the building.

Translation

The translation can be seen on the following pages. First, there is a graphic notation of the music. In this, a distinction is made between culture and nature:

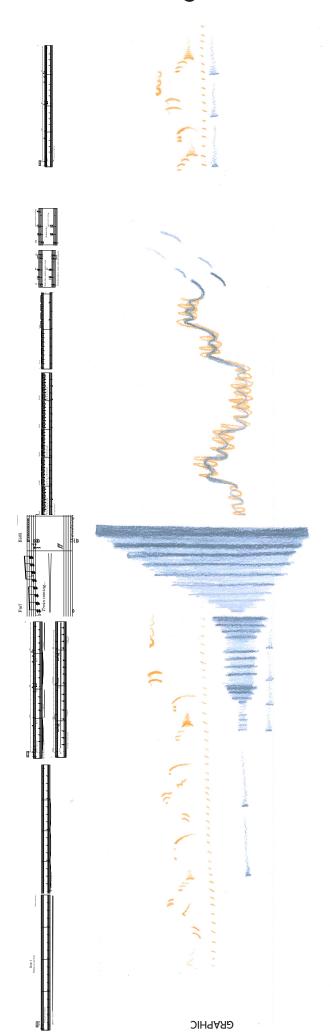


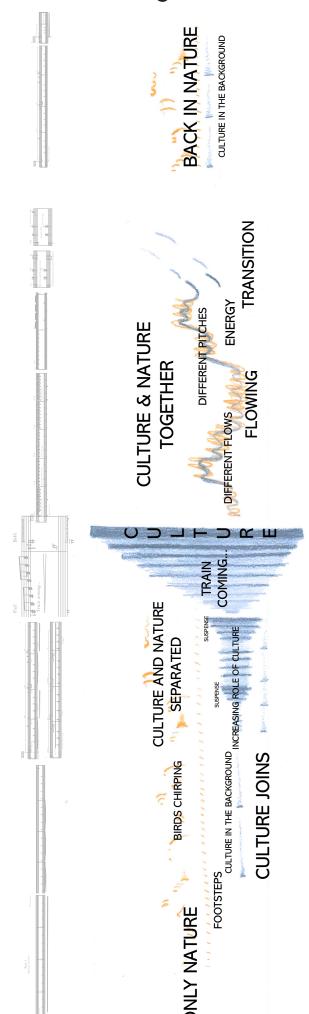
CULTURE - THE IDEAS, CUSTOMS, AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR OF A PARTICULAR PEOPLE OR SOCIETY (IGI GLOBAL)

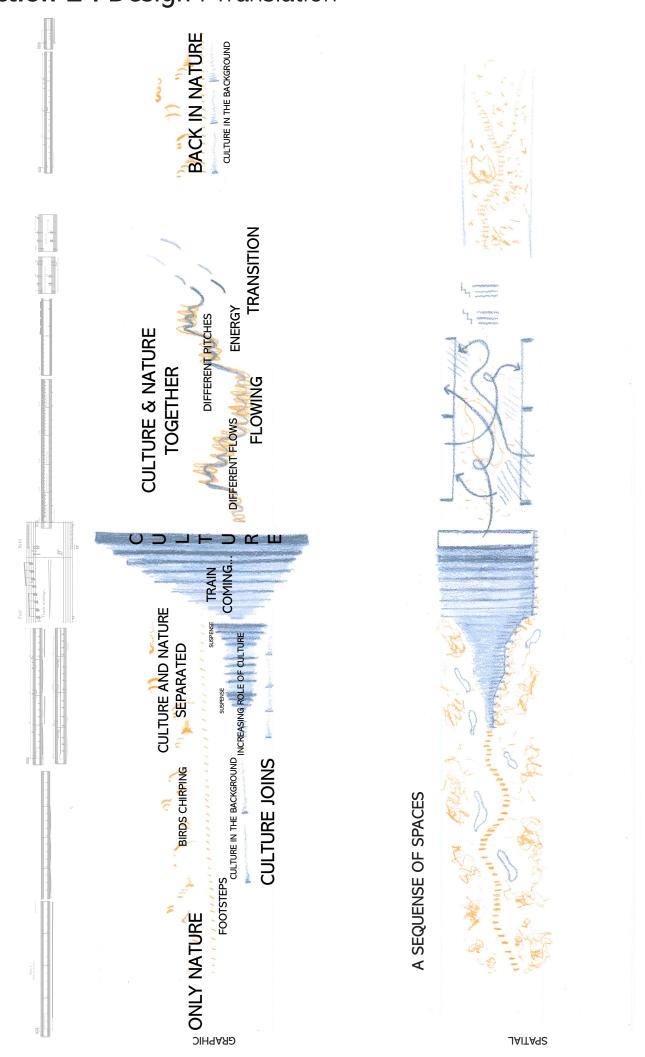


NATURE - THE PHENOMENA OF THE PHYSICAL WORLD COLLECTIVELY, INCLUDING PLANTS, ANIMALS, THE LANDSCAPE, AND OTHER FEATURES AND PRODUCTS OF THE EARTH, AS OPPOSED TO HUMANS OR HUMAN CREATIONS (OXFORD REFERENCES)

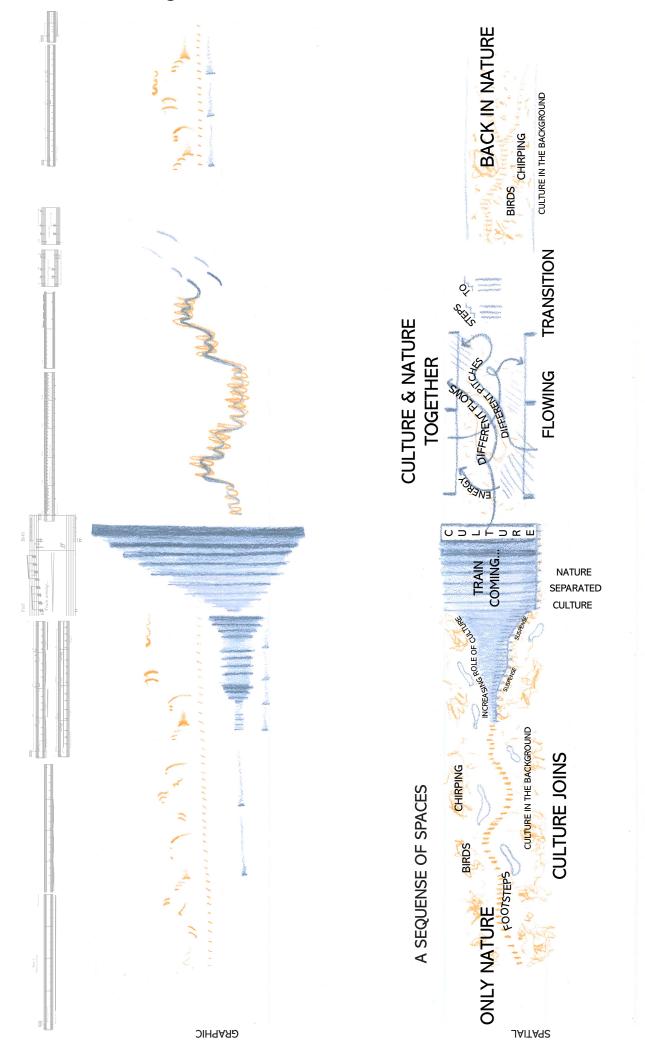
Next, the graphic notation is translated into a spatial notation. This is the design tool used for the individual design discussed later.







Section 2 | Design | Translation



Personal first thoughts and aims for the urban design

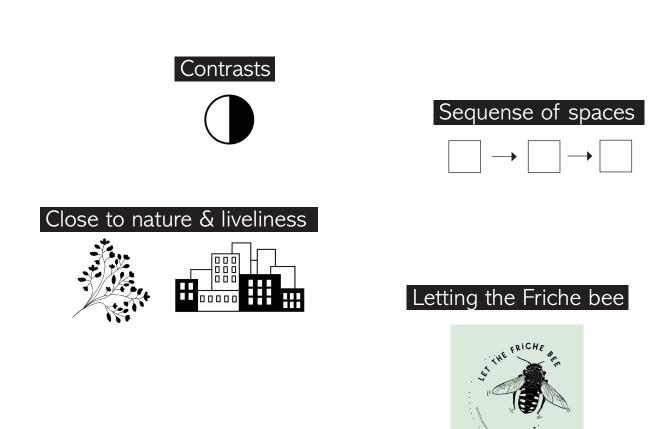
My first thoughts and aims for the urban design were:

- let the west side of the firch as much as nature as possible
- densifying on the east and along the bordrs of the westside of the friche
- Green based, industry inclusive urban plan on the east

Location of the design

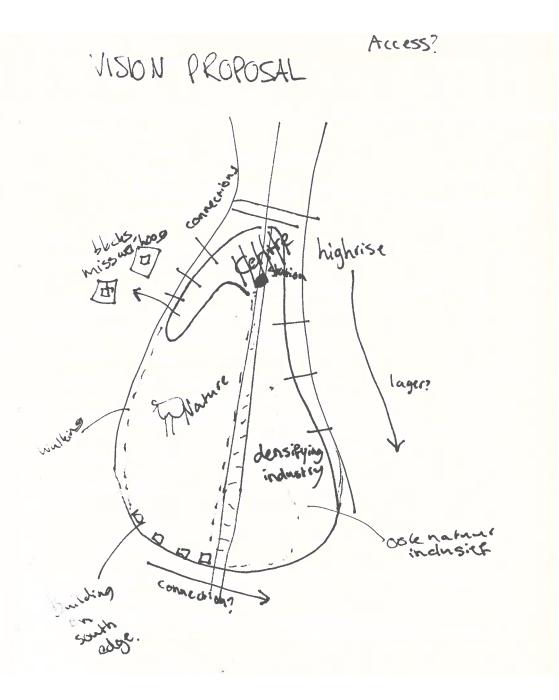
- a place with contrasts, on the border between built and nature
- a place where people meet, to bring people together, bring them to nature, meeting the silence

Visual representation of aims for the urban design



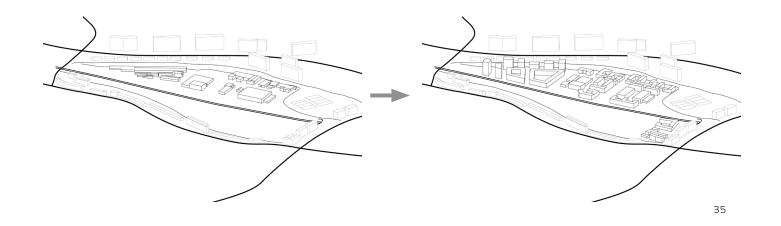
Personal first thoughts about the friche

My own thoughts about an urban vision proposal before talking to the new group is displayed on the right.



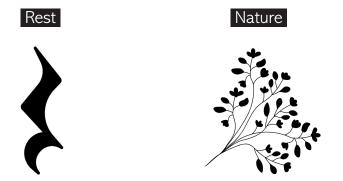
Masterplan group 5 l 1:6000





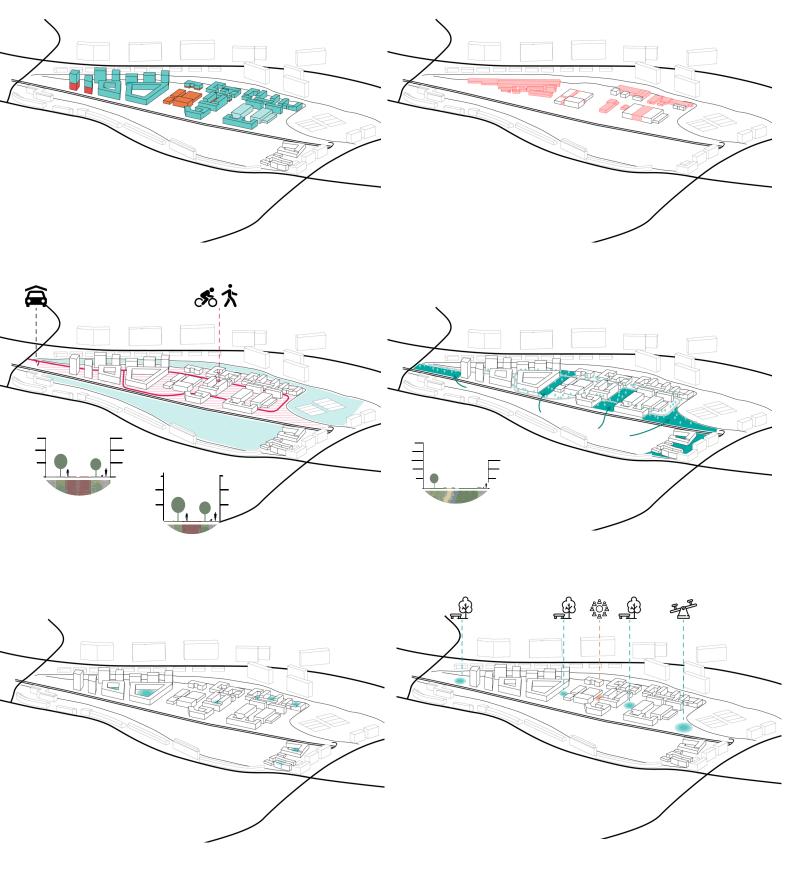
Principles group 5





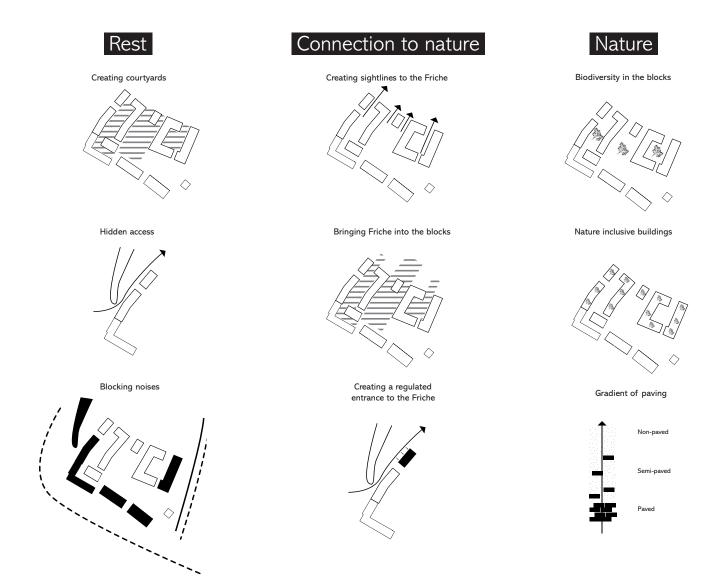
Section 2 | Design | Urban design

Masterplan group 5



Section 2 | Design | Urban design

Principles for the site of the group



Section 2 | Design | Urban design

Plan of site of the group I 1:1700



Section

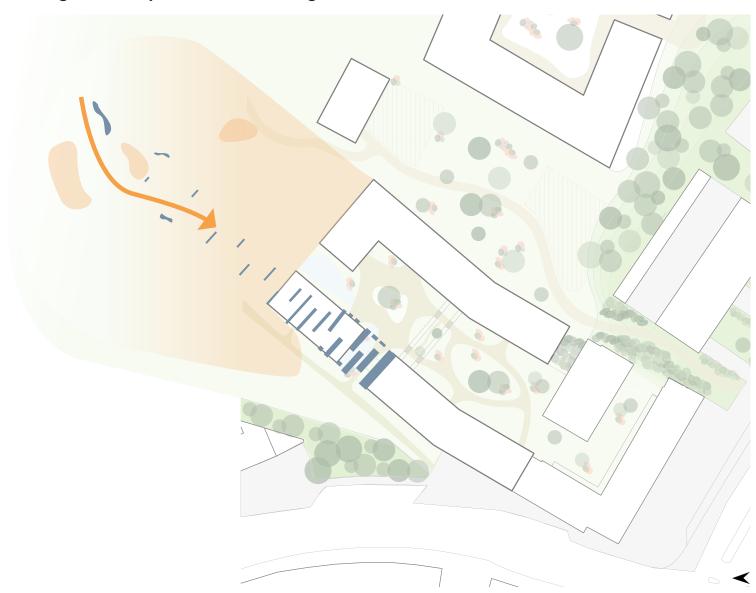


SECTION CHOSEN PART OF MASTERPLAN 1:1000

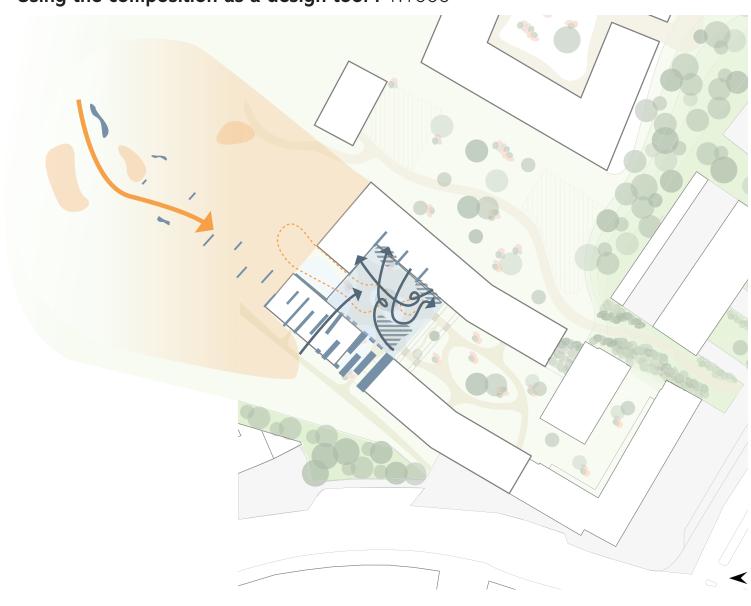


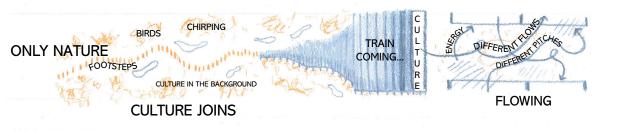


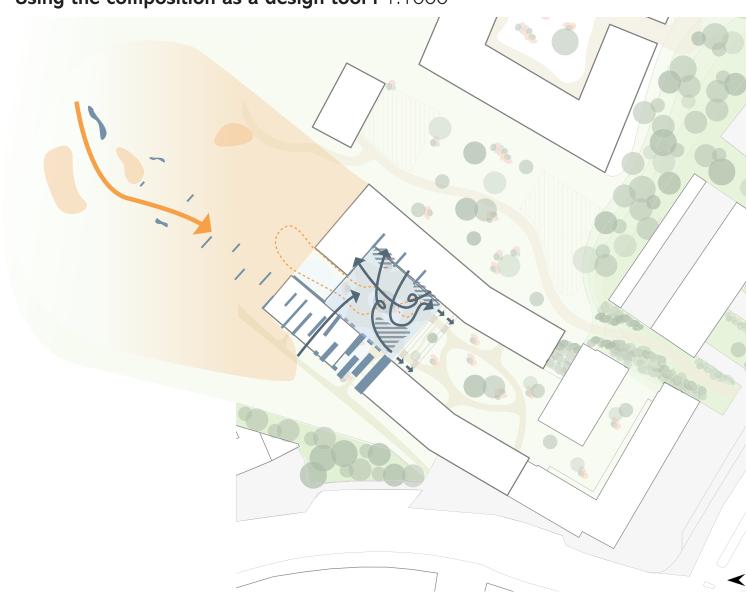




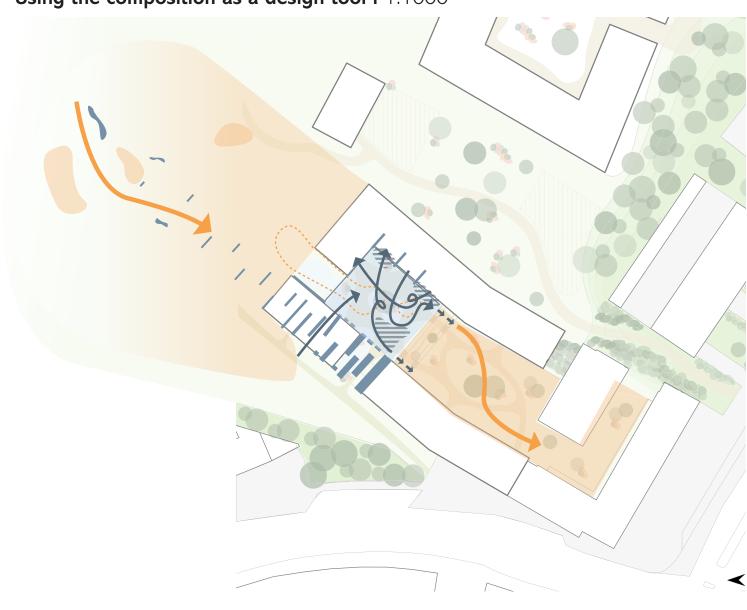






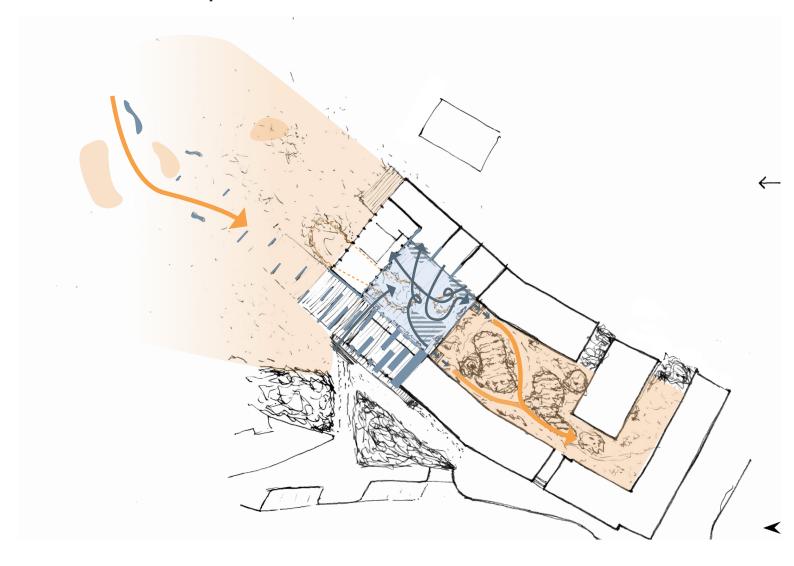


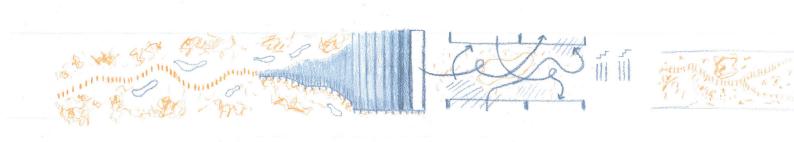






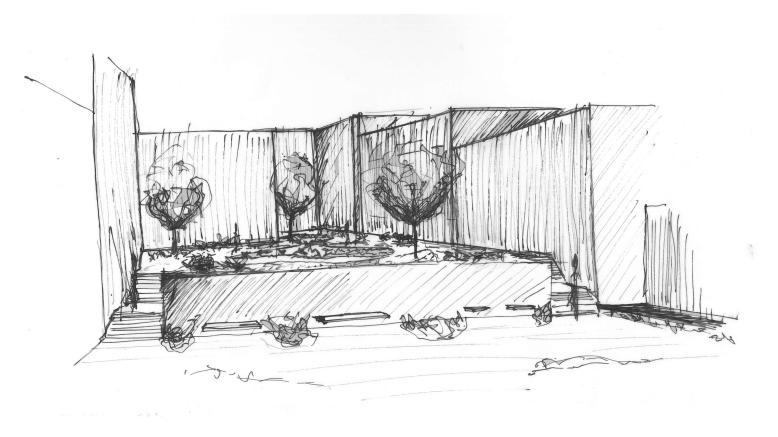
Overview en new planv l 1:1000

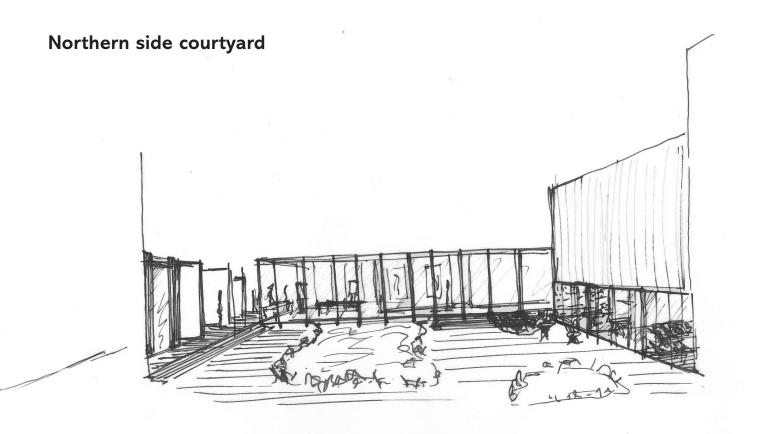




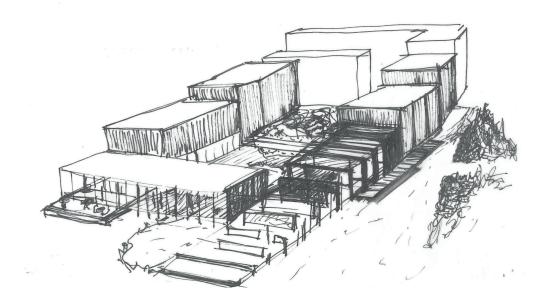
Section 2 | Design | Atmospheres

Southern side courtyard

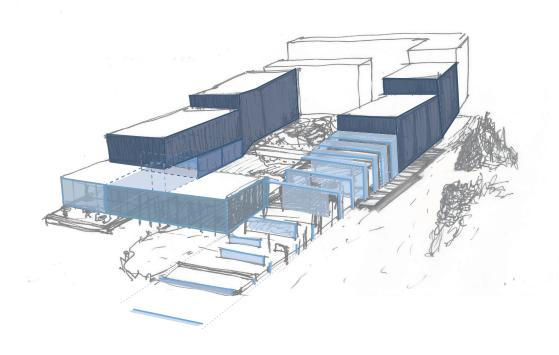




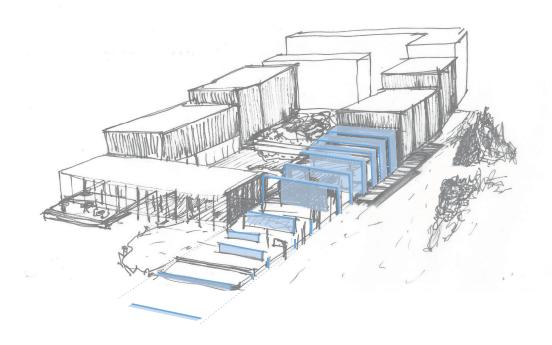
Perspective



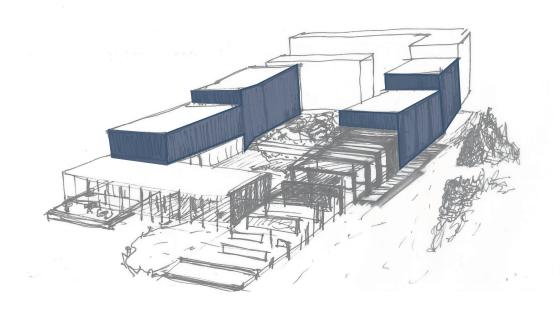
Total program I 4929 m2



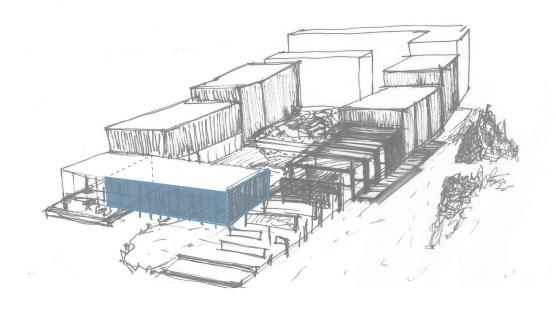
Visitors center I 170 m2 (building only)



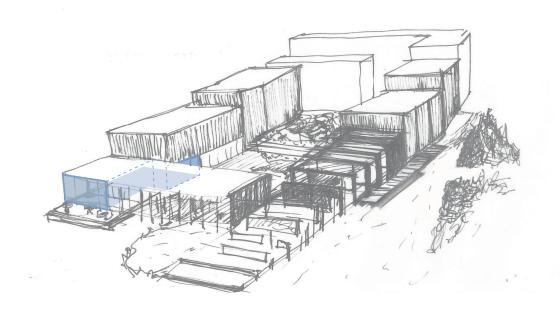
Housing I 4075 m2



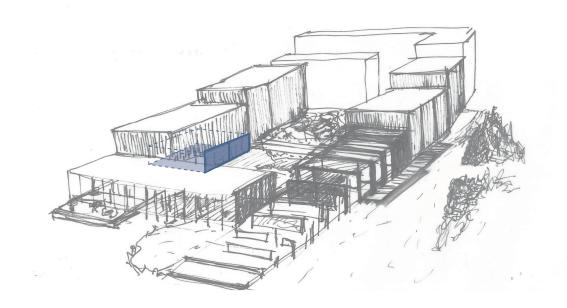
Workshop & auditorium | 293 m2



Bookstore- & visitorscafe I 200 m2

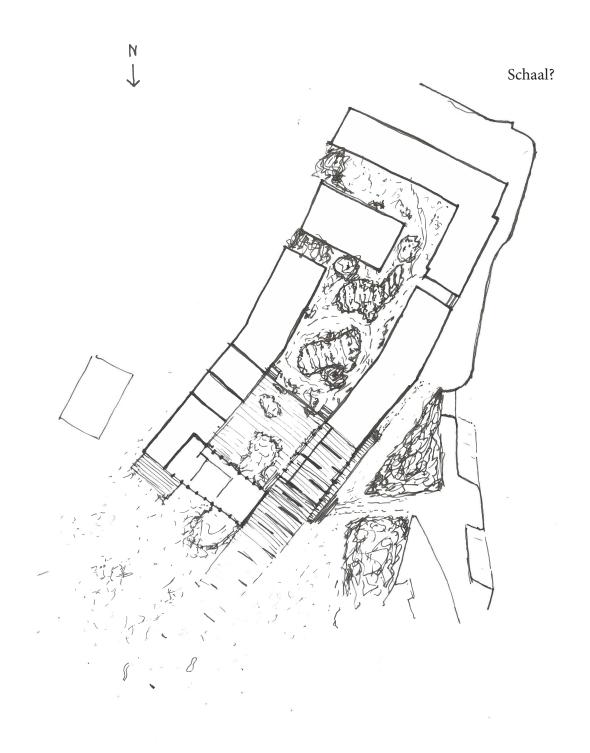


Grocery & repaircenter I 191 m2

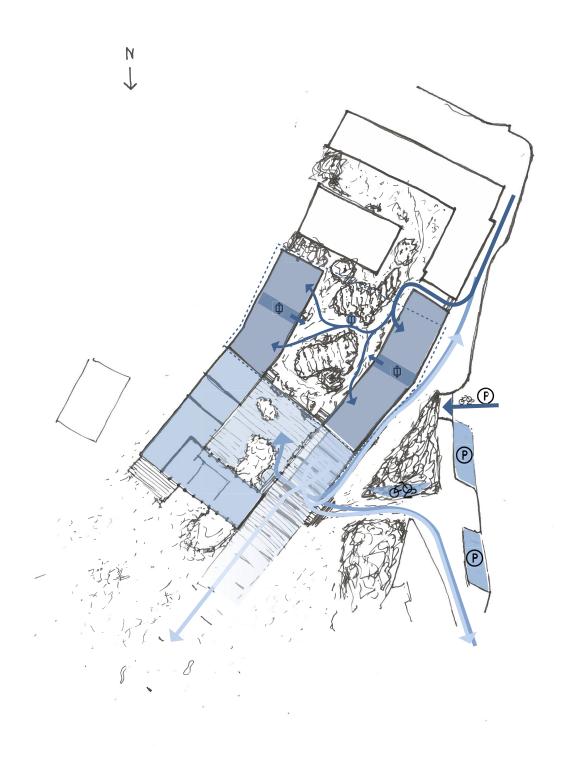


Section 2 | Design | Plan

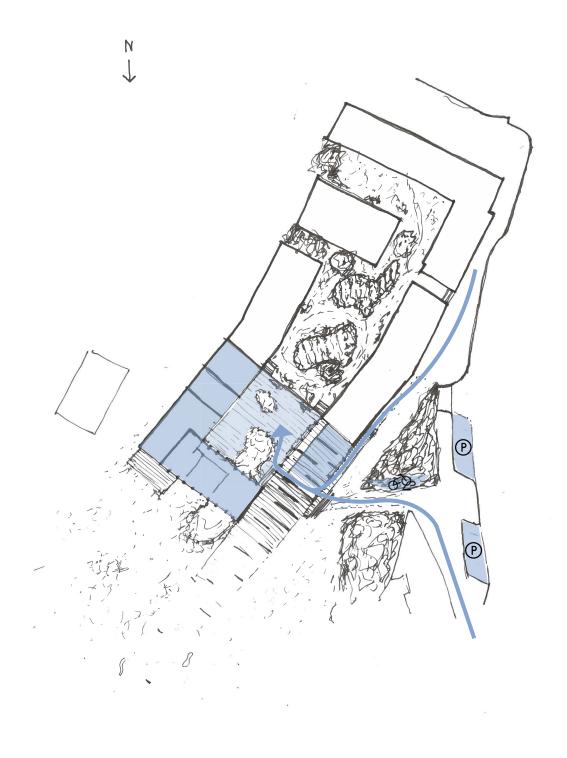
Plan of courtyard | 1:1000



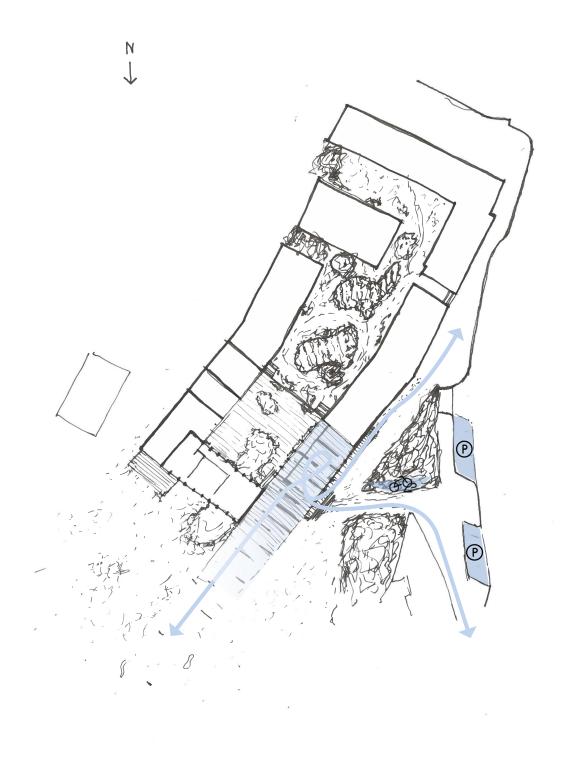
Total working I 1:1000



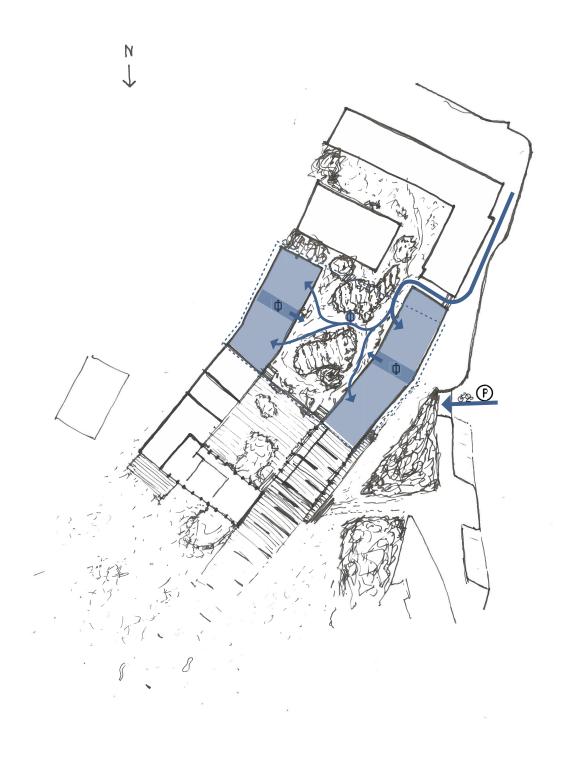
Visitor of the courtyard I 1:1000



Visitor of the Friche I 1:1000



Resident of the courtyard I 1:1000

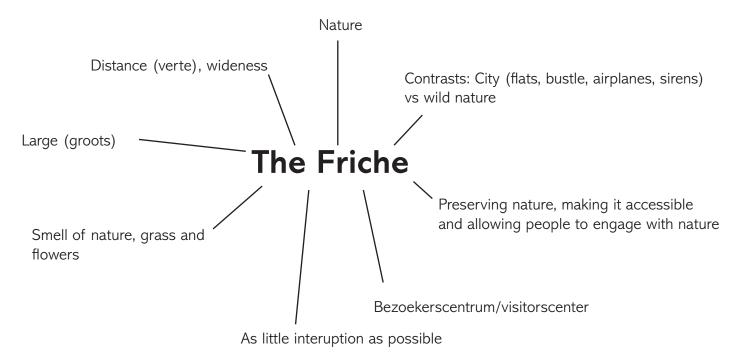


Section 2 | Design | First Idea's

In section 3, designing will start. Yet this did not go so strictly, because ideas came to me already during the first visit of the site. The process of how the design came about is described here. Over the course of six months, more and more of these ideas became concrete.

First Idea's

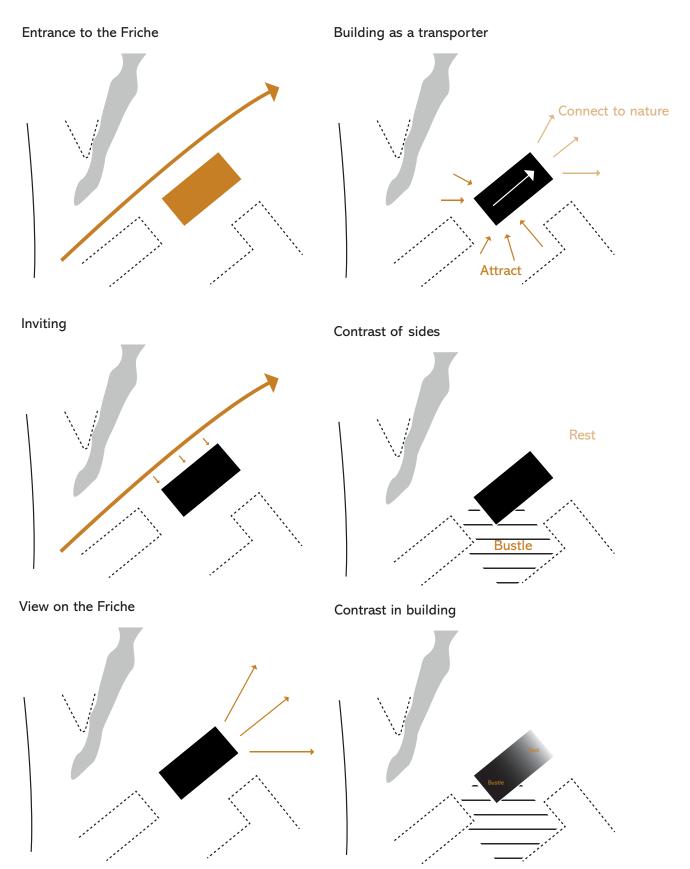
The first idea's when walking on the westside of the friche in september:



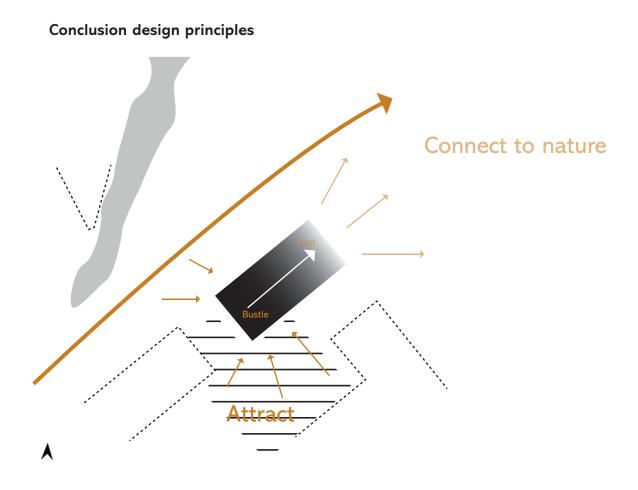
Section 2 | Design | Process of ideas before courtyard

Design idea's for first sesion I Designing a visitorscenter

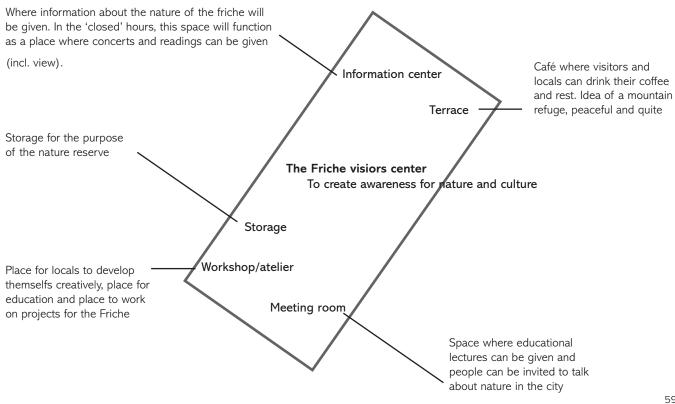
Design Principles



Section 2 | Design | Process of ideas before courtyard



First idea of program I community & nature coming together



Section 2 | Design | Process of ideas before courtyard

Architectural idea's

Nature-inclusive





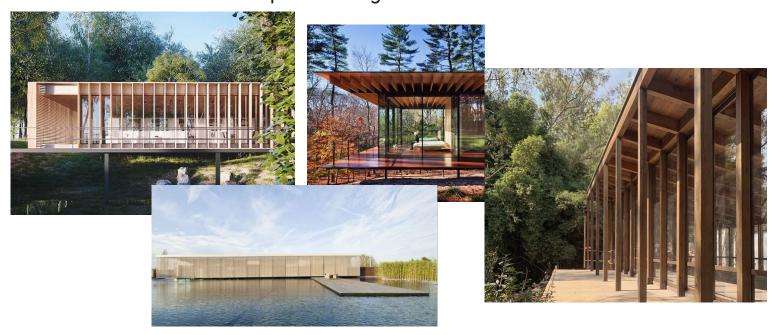


Opening to nature

Following horizontal lines of nature



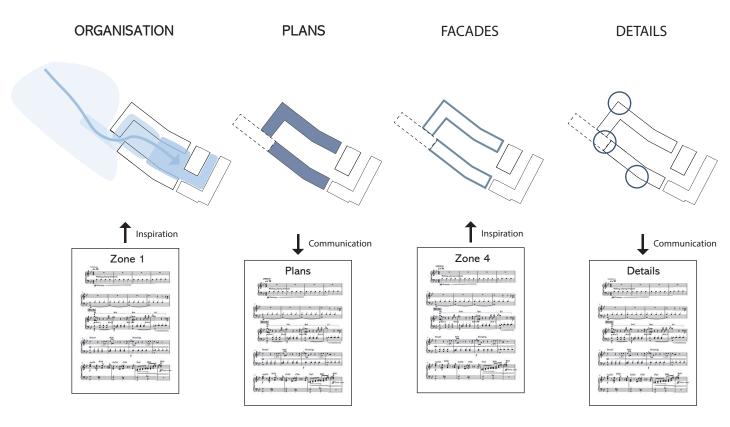
Low impact building



More...

Section 2 I Plan for the next half year

Plan for next half year



Section 3 Sound research western side Friche

Section 3 I Sound research | Overview sonic plan

SONIC PLAN OF THE FRICHE



Section 3 I Sound research | Walkingroute

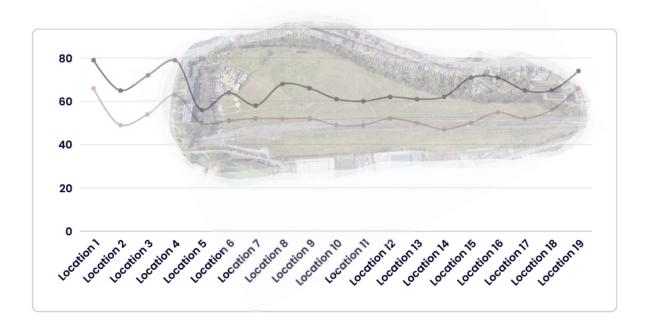


Section 3 I Sound research | Measurements on the Friche

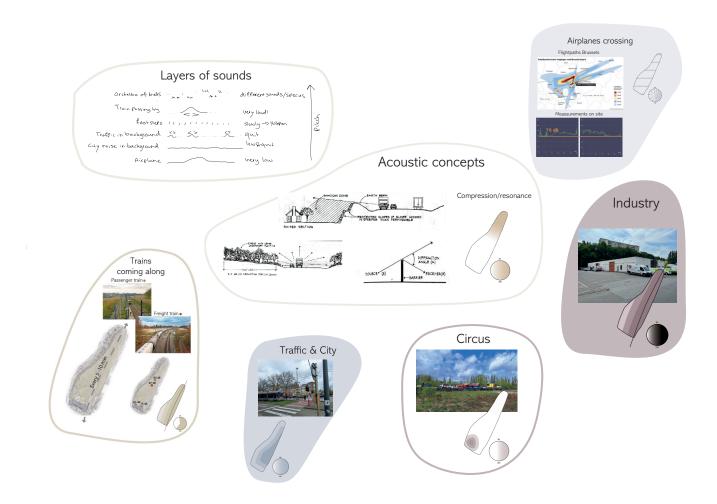
RESULTS OF DECIBEL MEASUREMENTS



Section 3 I Sound research | Table of measurements



Section 3 I Sound research | Observations



Section 3 | Sound research | Observed birds

BIRDS



Habitat: Dense undergrowth and low trees, breeds on or near the ground in forests, urban areas, and semi-open landscapes with trees and bushes.

Breeding: Dense vegetation or near the ground.
Diet: Insects, larvae, and berries, foraging restlessly.

Migration: From August to October to winter in Spain, Portugal, or North Africa, returning between April and May.

Habitat: Forested areas with old deciduous trees, nesting in tree hollows. In urban and village settings, prefers nest boxes, parks, and gardens, and winters in reed beds. Breeding: From late March to July, nest in tree hollows or nest boxes Diet: Insects, their larvae, spiders, and other invertebrates. In winter, consumes seeds (birch, larch, hornbeam, Spanish oak), peanuts. Found in reeds during winter to search for insects in the stems. Often forages high in trees, on thin branches and

Migration: Resident year-round, with more activity between mid-September and mid-November (winter residents).





Breeding: In low dense shrubbery from mid-April to late June
Habitat: In forests and semi-open landscapes with rich undergrowth, especially favoring brambles.
Also found in parks and gardens. Prefers older trees and shrubs in natural forest settings. Often heard singing in spring but not easily seen. Flies infrequently, mainly vocalizes.

Diet: Insects during breeding and berries and fruits throughout the rest of the year.

Migration: Mid-August to mid-October to South England or the western Mediterranean, returning early to the Netherlands, even in March.

 $\textbf{Breeding:} \ \, \text{From April to July, in tree hollows, walls, or dense climbing plants, with a messy construction of grasses and leaves}$

construction or grasses and leaves
Habitat: Not found in treeless areas. Prefers mature forests, gardens, and parks, especially where
bushes and herbs are abundant.
Diet: Insects, spiders, berries, and seeds
Migration: Spain and Portugal from August to November, or stay in the Belgium. Lasts until late

April, mostly at night.



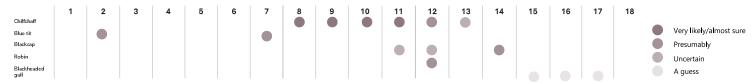


Habitat: Inland near freshwater and also in coastal areas Forages in diverse landscapes, especially water-rich grasslands, and tidal flats. Found widely outside breeding season, including in farmland and urban areas.

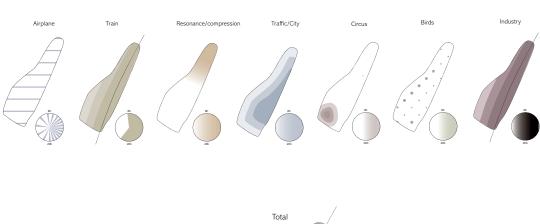
Diet: Insects, fish, and scavenged scraps. Known to steal food from other birds and probe mudflats for

Migration: Southward, or stay, spans from February to April, crossing land and sea day and night.

Analysis birds

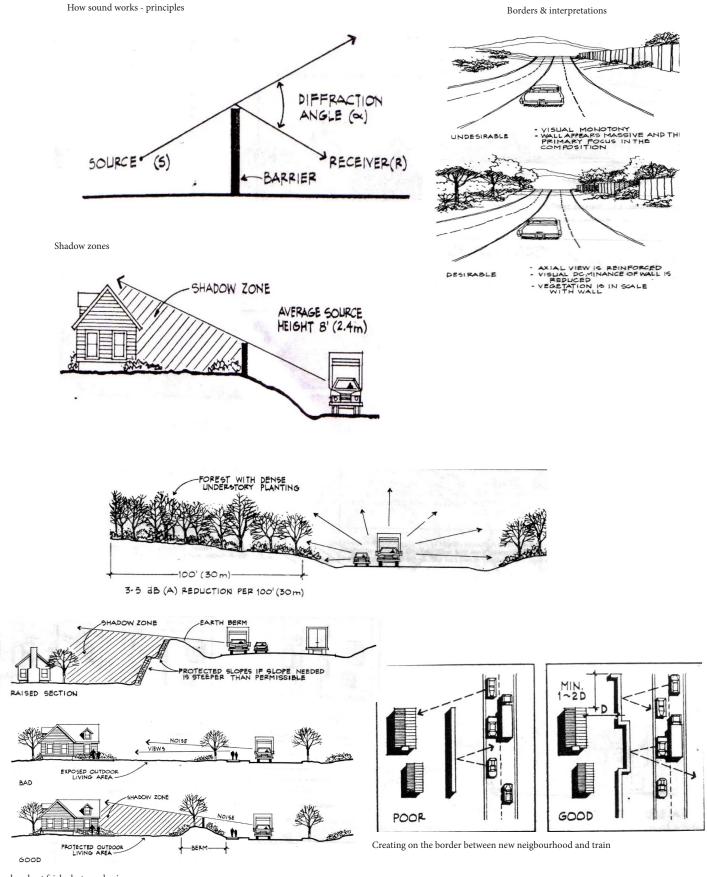


Section 3 I Sound research | Sounds combined





Section 3 | Sound research | Further research



is already at friche but emphasize

Section 3 | Sound research | Further research

Max Neuhaus' Times Square -



Experiencing space - IJssel Biennial Ronald van der Meijs



Mandei Architects - museum





de luwteplek

een ruimtelijk onderzoek naar stilte, rust en verstilling in de stad

Geert Peymen en Pleuntje Jellema





THE ROLE OF SOUND ART IN SOUNDSCAPE DESIGN

Marcel Cobussen^{1*}

Academy of Creative and Performing Arts. Leiden University. The Netherland

ABSTRAC

public without sentrement? And why is it important to invivol sound artists in this disapp process. Although foreby, it seems as if a manufermation is taking a contract of the contract of th

Keywords: sound art, sound design, public urban spaces

*Corresponding author: ma.cobussen@hum.leidenumiv.nl Copyright: 0.1023 First author. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and

INTRODUCTION

Although more and more research makes clear that people's wish-beard gelepton five a large peri (160) on the quality of their social conveniences, this has not always had to a few conveniences, that has not always had to a second their social conveniences and policy produced their social control of their social control control of their social control contr

Whereas a public space is open and accessible to the general ublic, semi-public spaces may be restricted to those utilizing a good or service. Examples include outdoor restaurant sesting, metrakinness vermes and seating areas. The difference between the one may also affect the kind of forestic intervenious that are no solidle



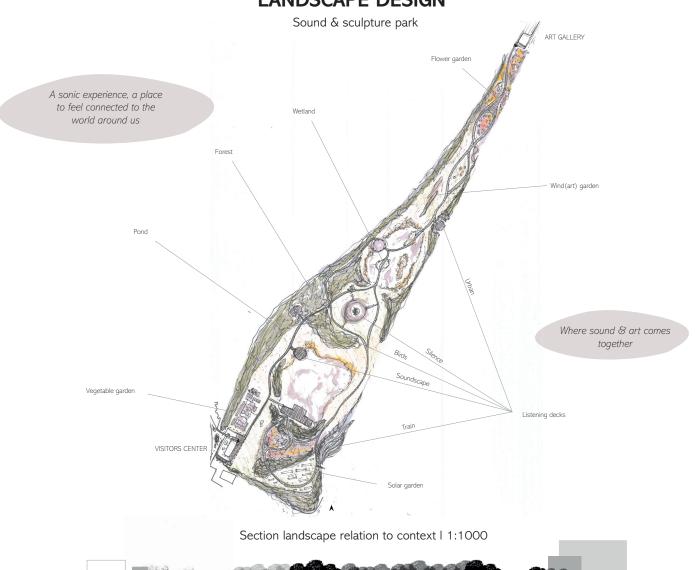
10th Convention of the European Acoustics Association Turin, Italy • 11th - 15th September 2023 • Politecnico di Torino 2057

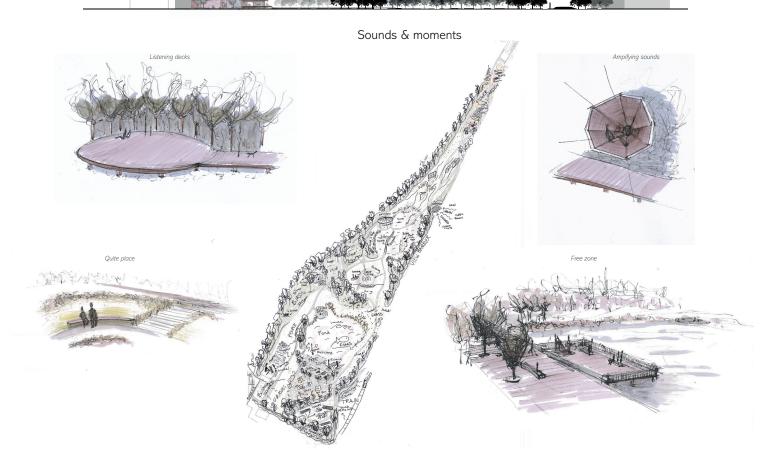


Section 4 I Final design

See appendix for designprocess

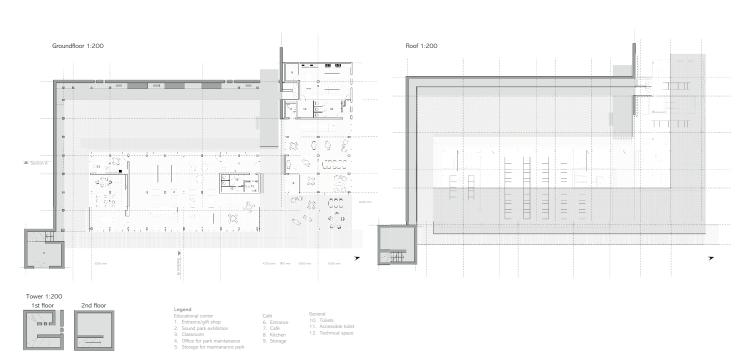
LANDSCAPE DESIGN





FRICHE VISITOR CENTER DESIGN

Plans 1:200



Elevation & sections 1:200

Section B

Section B

Urban Plan 1:400



Materialisation











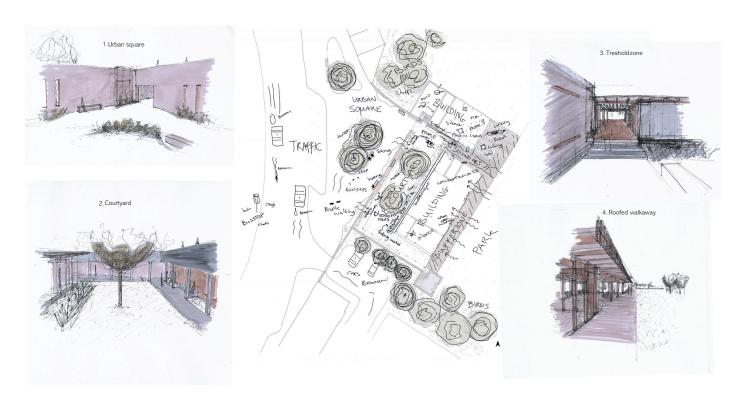




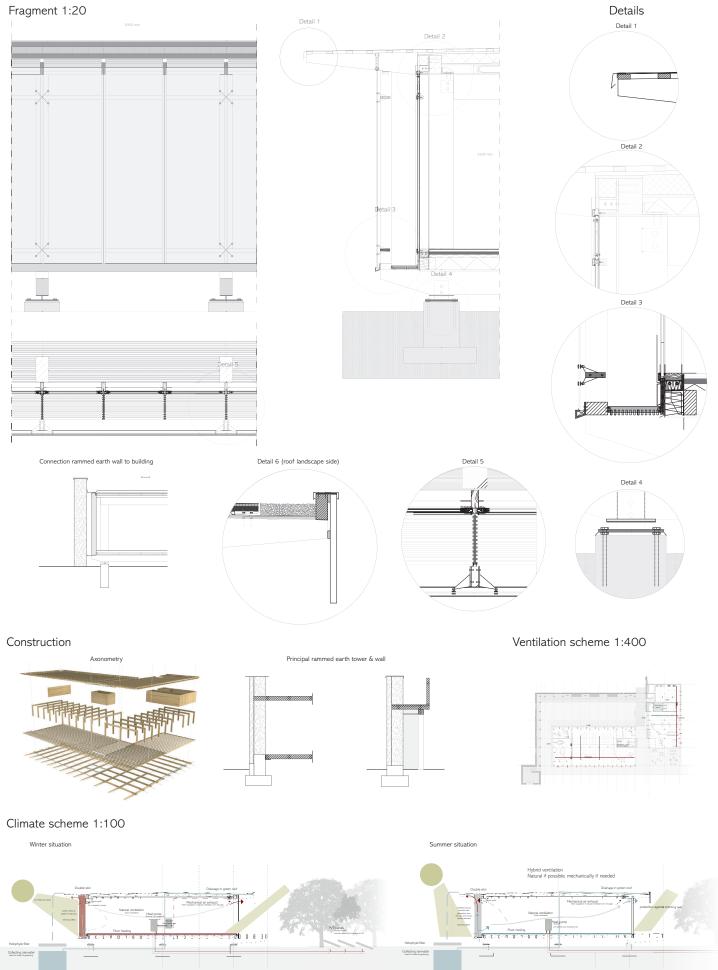
SONIC PLAN OF THE DESIGN



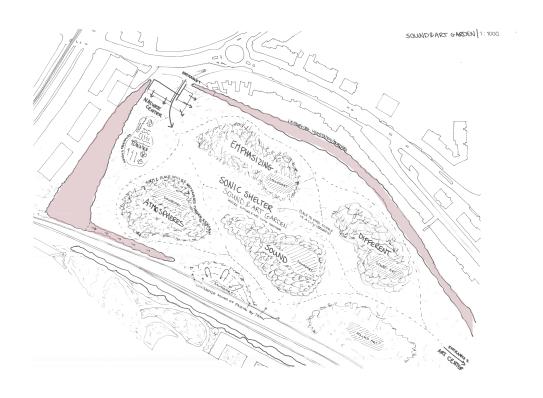


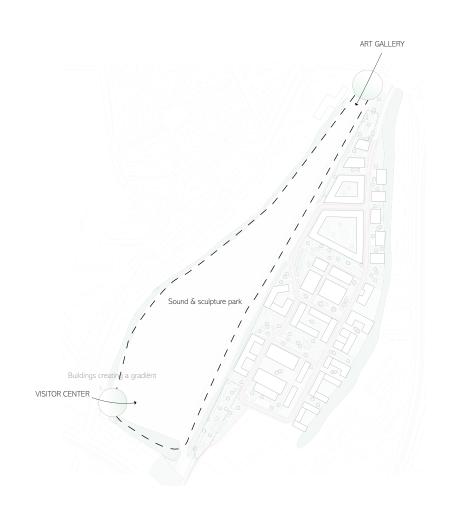


TECHNICAL BUILDING DESIGN



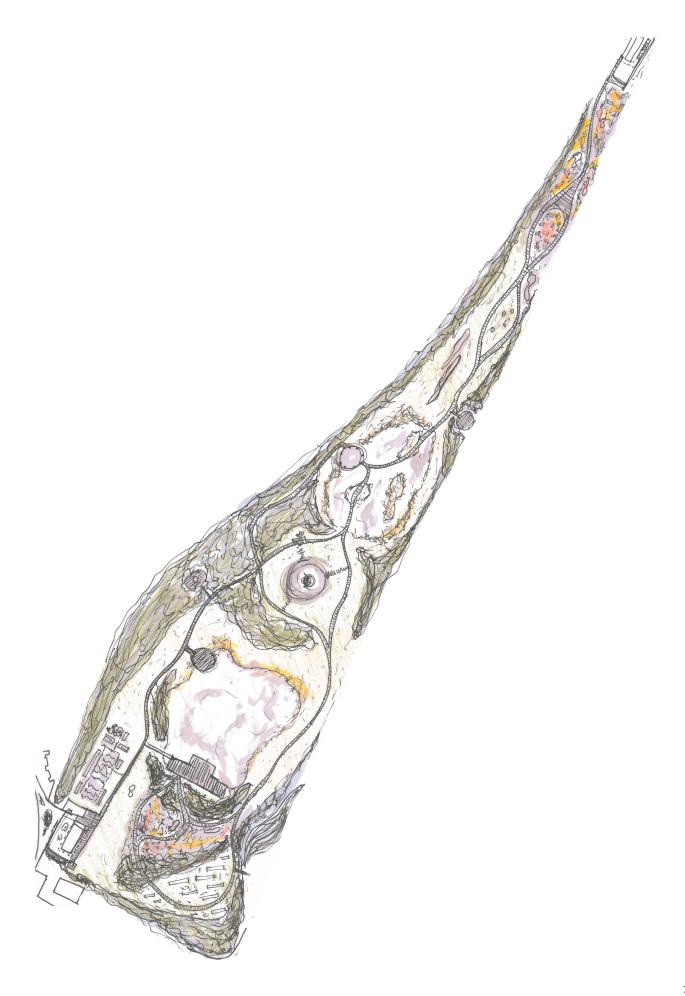
Section 4 | Final design | Vision on masterplan scale

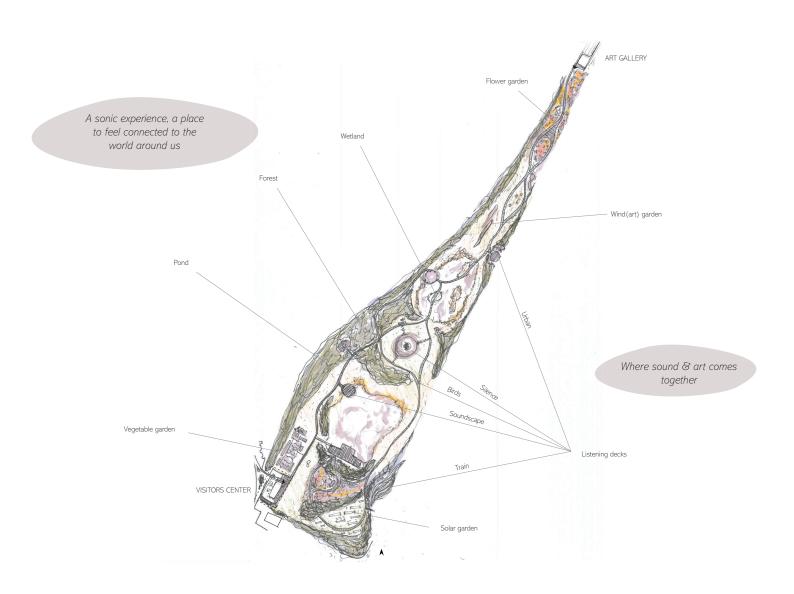


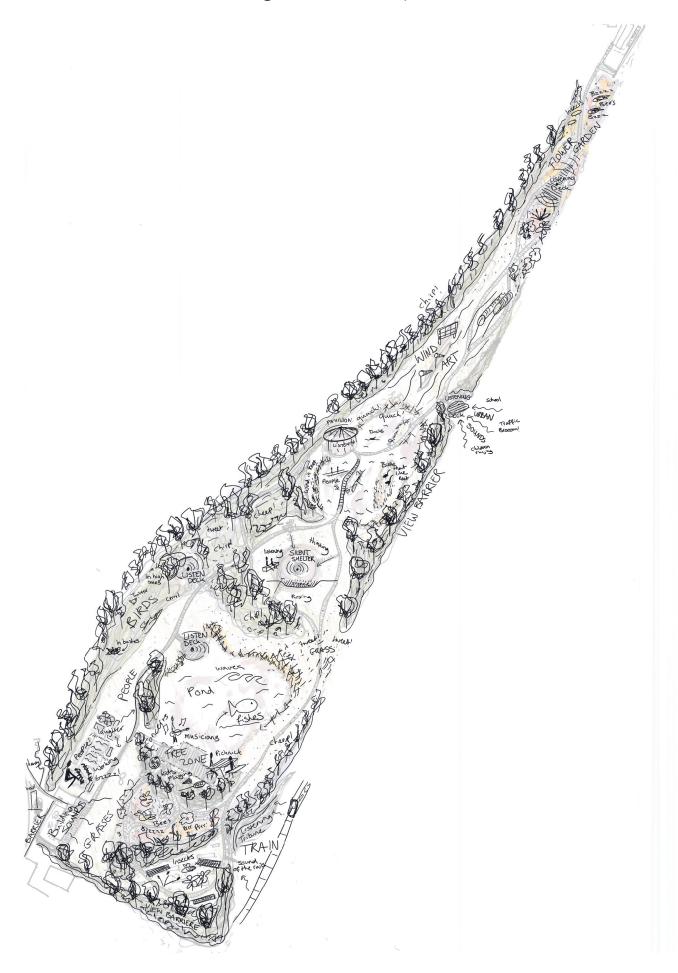


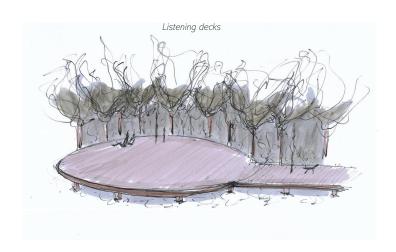






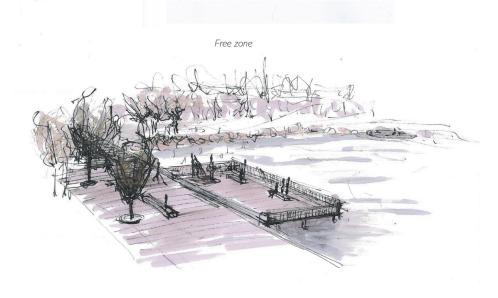






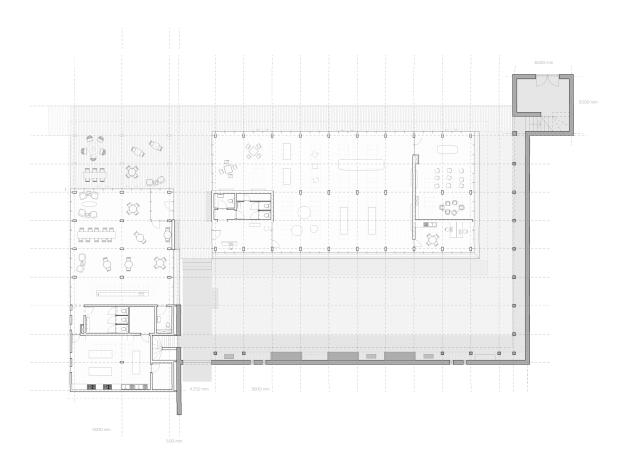


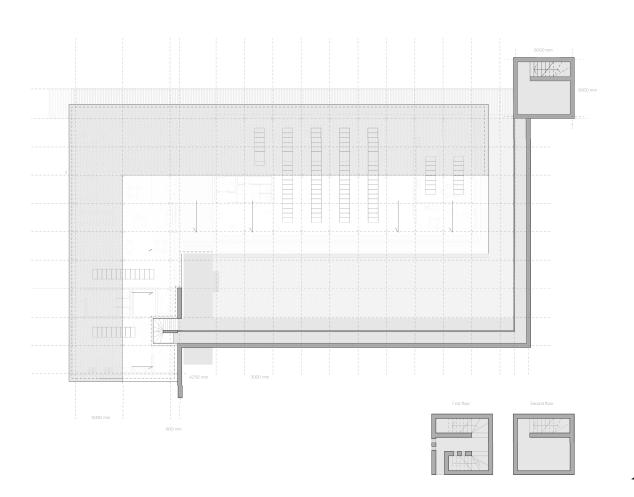


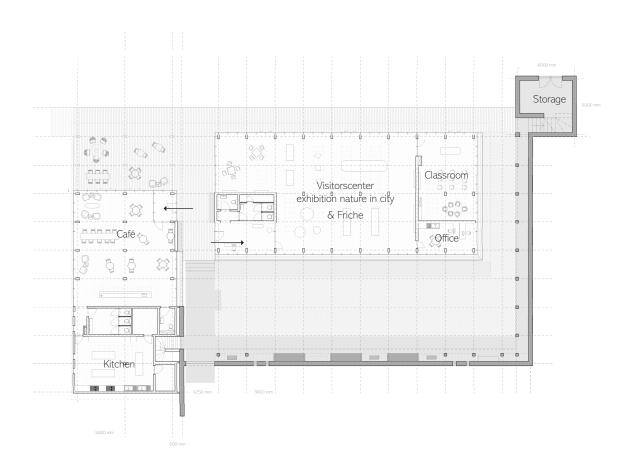


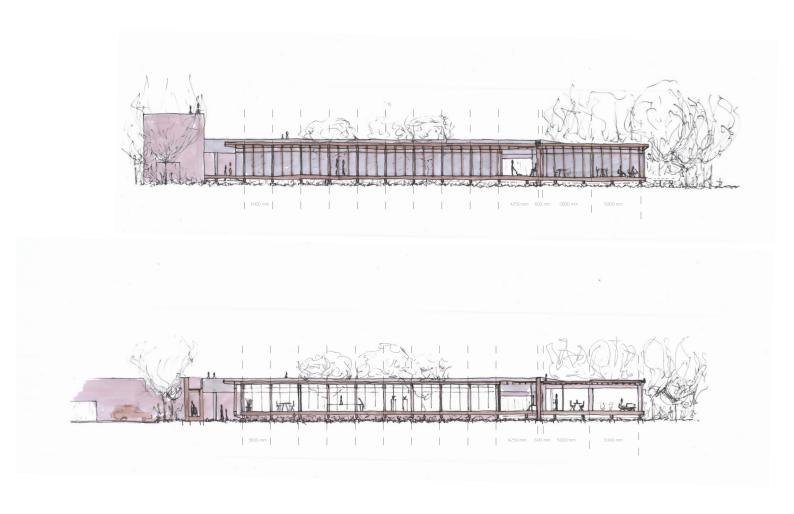
Section 4 | Final design | Urban

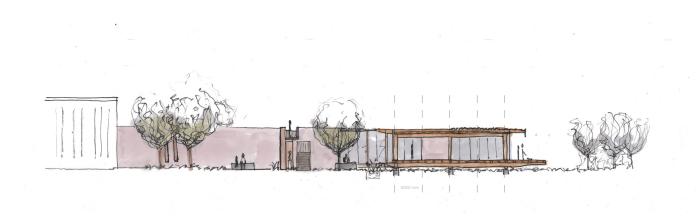


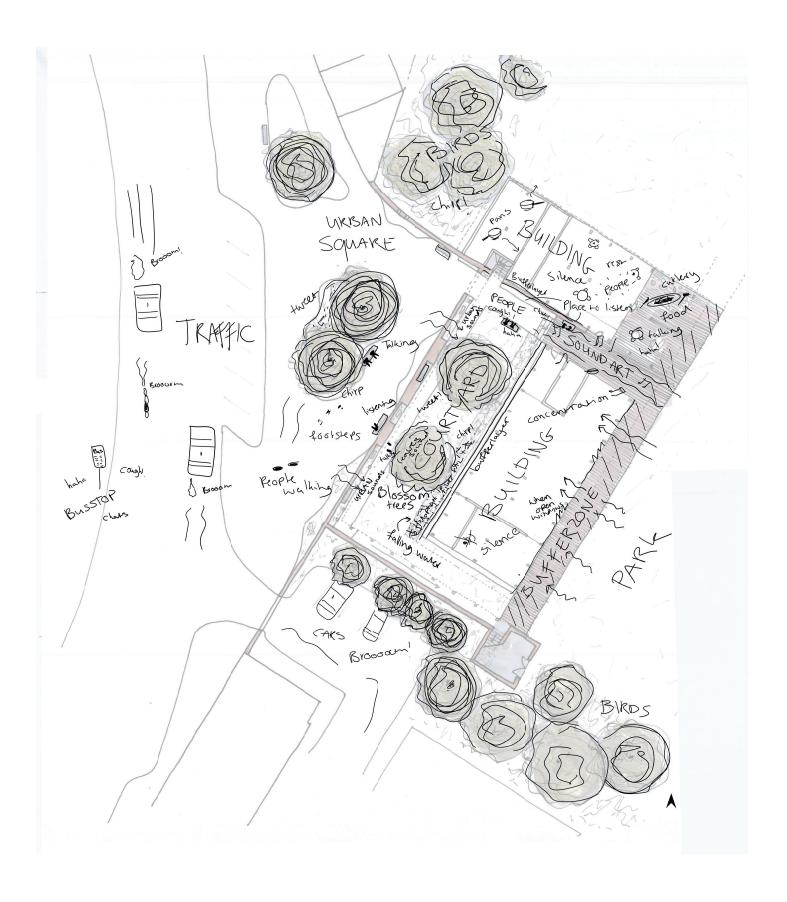


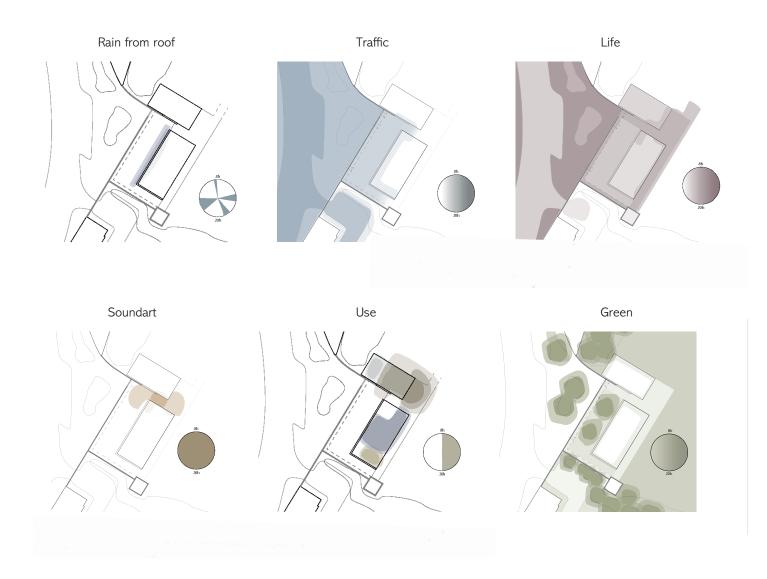






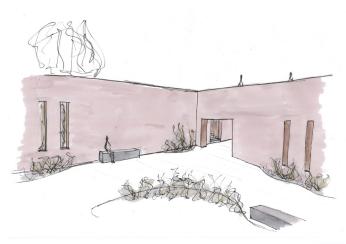


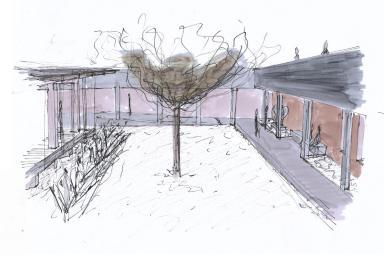


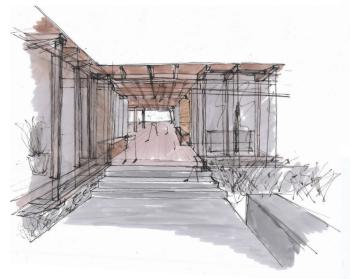


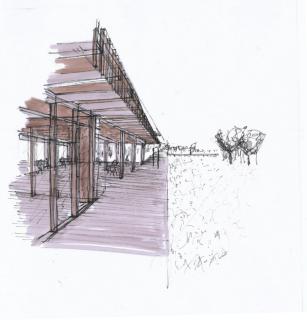




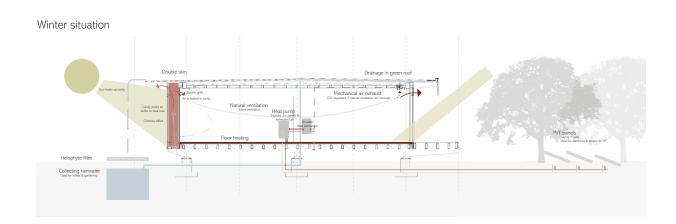




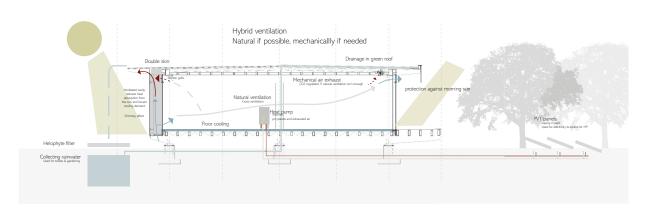


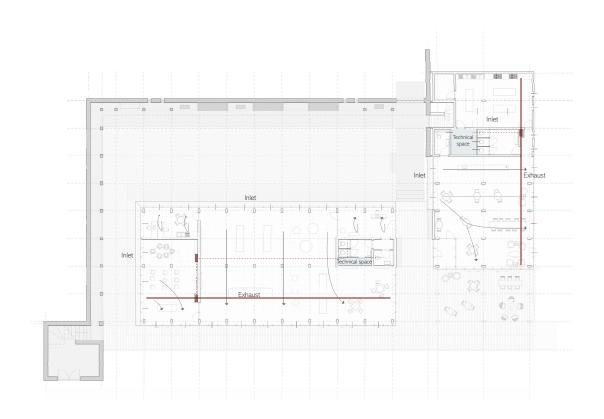




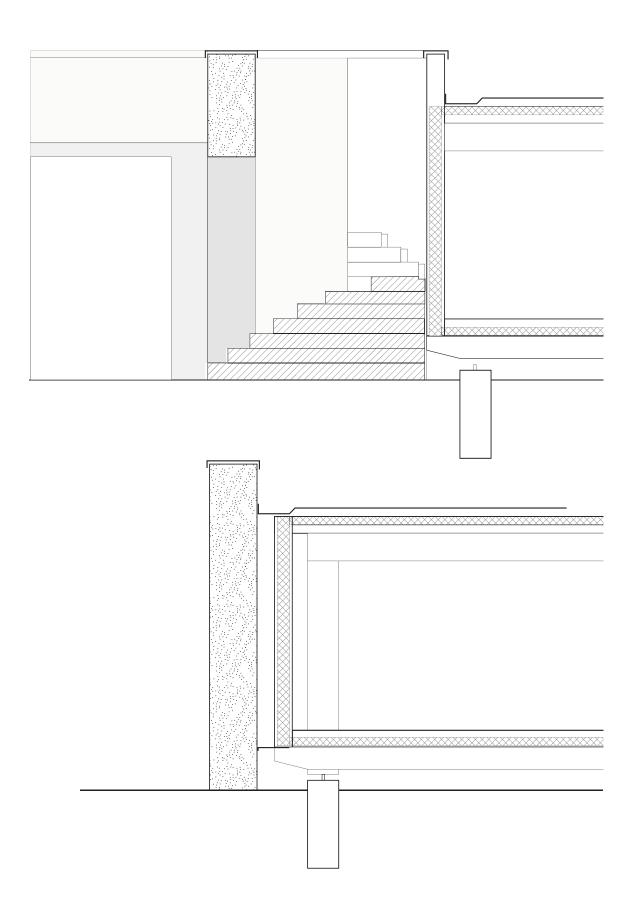


Summer situation



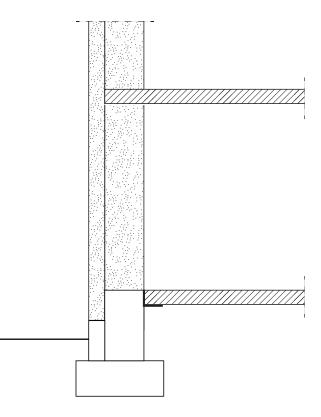


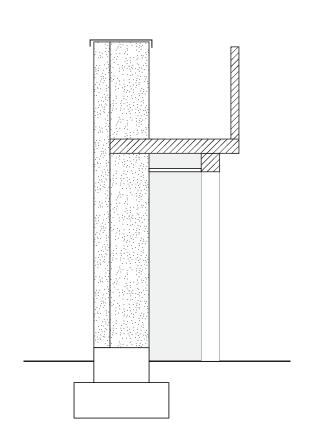


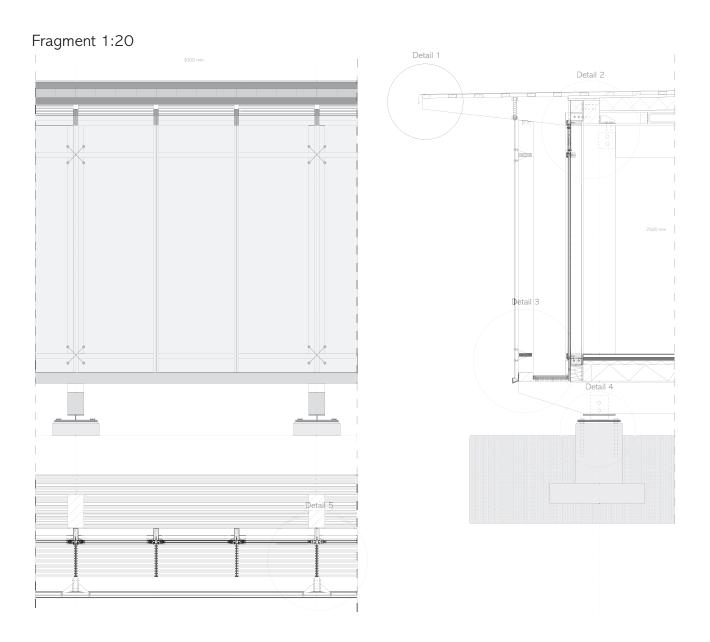


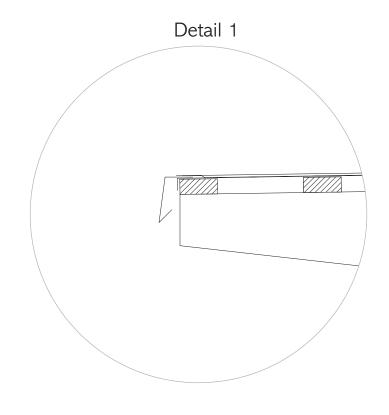


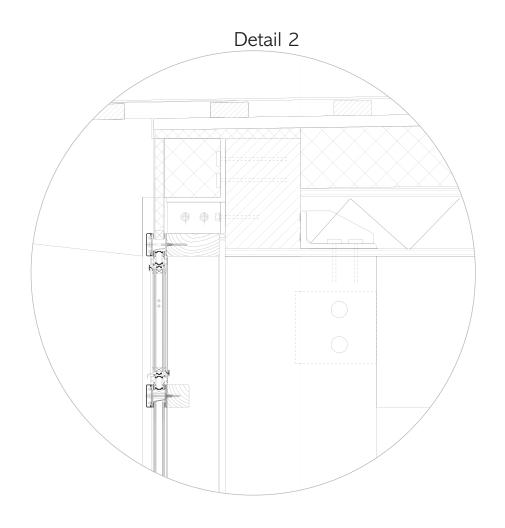


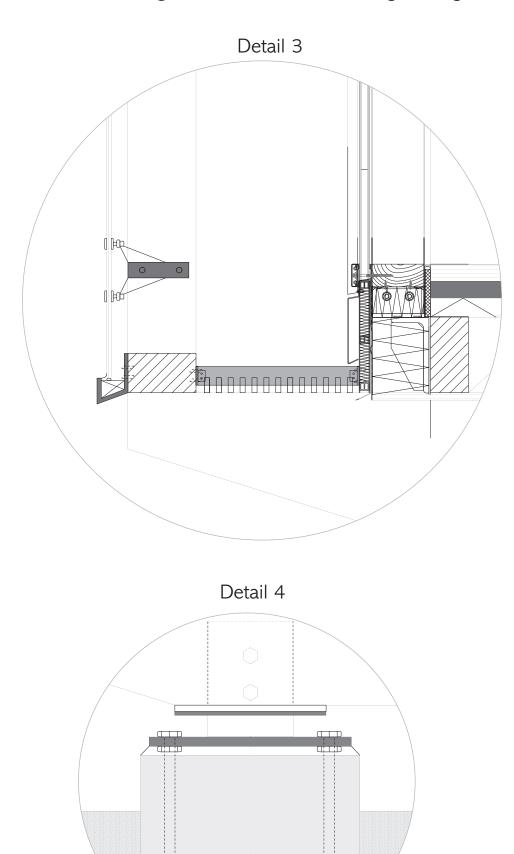


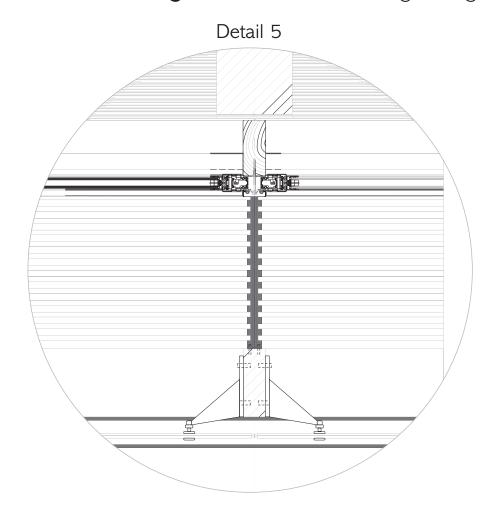




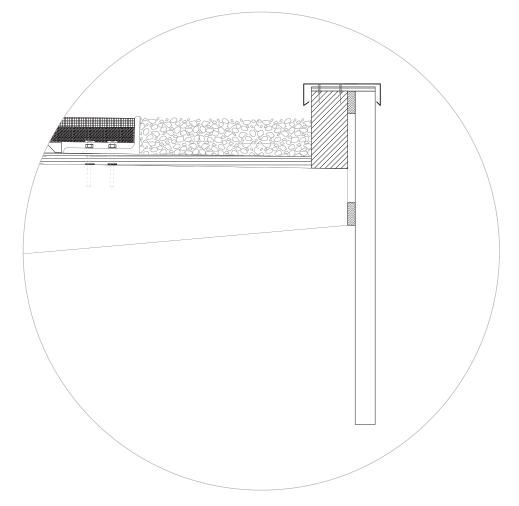


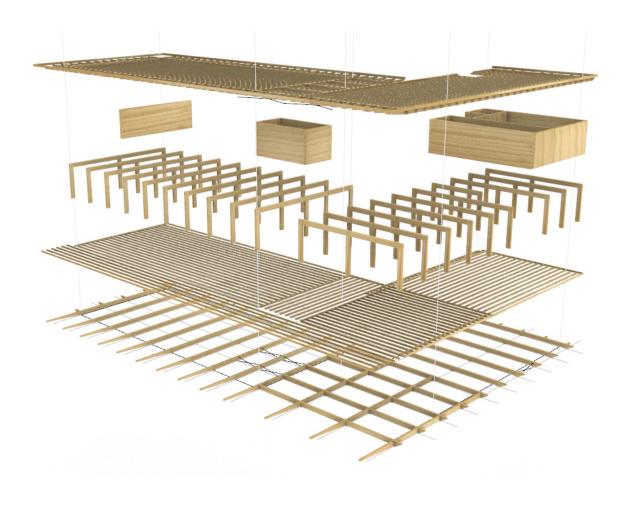


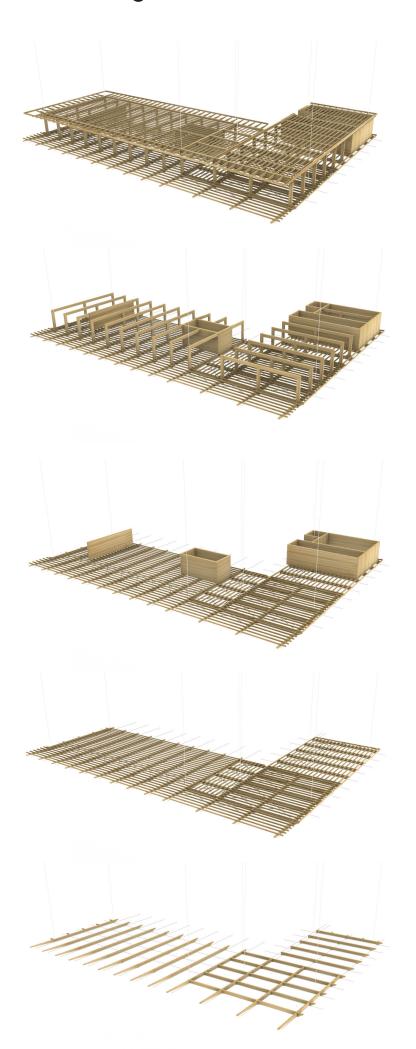


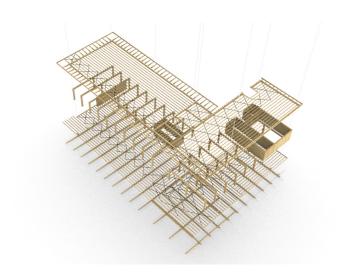


Detail 6 (roof landscape side)











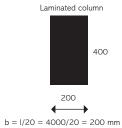






Aantal verdiepingen	Kolom afmeting* [mm]	
1	L / 20	



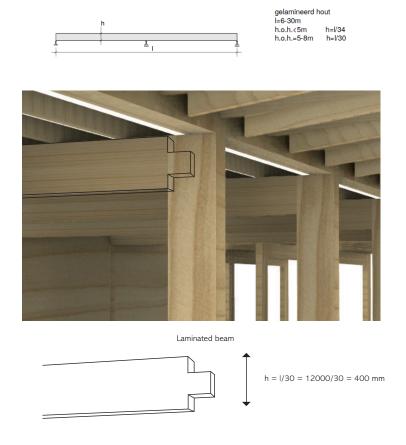


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Spruce wood beam







Section 5 | Reflectionpaper

The sound of the Friche | Reflection paper

In this reflection paper I will reflect on my graduation process of research and design so far. First, I will explain my graduation process and discuss the method of working, how and why approaches worked or not and in what way the process developed until where I am at now. After that, I will reflect on the valuableness of this research.

The process

So first, I will discuss my research, which I started in Q1 2023. My research started with the research question: What is the sound of Schaerbeek? This question arose from the observations I made in Schaerbeek and my passion for music, sound. In our research on Schaerbeek in Q1 it became clear that it is a municipality full of diversity in space in culture, where great contrasts were visible (also in sound). Since the design location of the Urban Architecture studio is in Schaerbeek, I wanted to do something with this great diversity and decided, partly because of my passion for music (sound), to focus more on the sounds in Schaerbeek. In addition, because music is a medium that is very close to human beings, I found this an inspirational medium to use for my research.

Soon the scale of my research changed from the municipality of Schaerbeek to Friche Josaphat, where the research question became: What is the sound of *the Friche?* This was because this would be closer related to my design and therefore could bring me more. I listened to sound recordings of the entire Friche and created sound zones that I wanted to analyze through writing music. Before P2 I made a composition of the first zone, the west side of the Friche.

However, at this point, around P2 I ran into a problem in using my research as the basis of my design. My design question was: how can the sound of the Friche be implemented in the design of a building. Since I did my thesis in my previous master year on composition techniques, I thought I would translate the musical pieces into architecture. For the P2, I presented a building that was actually too direct a translation from music to architecture, actually losing the content of the research before it.

What did emerge from my research of P2 was the uniqueness of sound especially of the west side of the Friche, as well as the Friche itself as a special element in the city. These conclusions became the basis for my design principles: respecting nature, creating a buffer zone from city to nature, awareness of sound and nature. Whereas before I tried to make a direct translation of the sound of the Friche to the building, now I approached the design question on a larger scale: how can the sound of the Friche be implemented in the design of a project. Indeed, the scale of my design based on sound remained not only part of architecture, but also an entire urban plan and landscape design.

From this transition, everything began to flow. From the idea of respecting nature and being aware of sound and nature came the idea of preserving the west side of the Friche as a nature reserve/parc. This is an important point where my design proposal influenced my research, because it required me to think of how such a nature reserve could be maintained in the city without building. After developing the idea of creating two entrance buildings and a sculpture- and soundgarden, I needed to do more research into the specific sounds of this side of the Friche. I decided to go back to the Friche and do more site specific observations (decibels, birds, site specific sounds) and also did research on design methods of sound (sound art, creating sonic shelter places). Eventually I used this data as a basis for my (landscape) design. Between Q4 and Q5, the final step will be taken, where there will be another composition of how the Friche will sound with my design on it.

The value of the fact that sound connects still leads to the basis of where this research came from: the diversity in Schaerbeek. Sound connects man and nature, the built and unbuilt and people among themselves. As is mentioned in the research: sound connects people and environment; the human and non-human; the object, subject and place.

Reflection - Valuableness

I value the way of working and using the methods and methodology that I used. I think that writing music may not be the best method for everyone, but for me it worked very well to find out the different layers of the sound at the Friche by working with tonality and harmony. I also did various literature reviews, which was very valuable for me to think more broadly and which taught me other ways of looking at sound. Also, visiting the Friche to make observations could not but be an appropriate method for this research.

Because sound, as mentioned in my research proposal, has so far been underrated within architecture, I see my research as valuable. Yet, my research contributes to the stock of research on ways of working with sound within architecture. Since sounds have a big impact on peoples state, I agree that it is also socially important to pay more attention to sound in public spaces. Designing with sound is challenging, but is at least as important as the visible aspects of architecture.

Where there may be even more potential, but was not possible due to the limited time of my graduation, is building acoustics. My research into sound went a lot into the principle of acceptance and appreciation of all types of sounds and the creation of zones and awareness of sound for the visitor, but not into the pure technical aspects of it. These are also important for the experience of space. Even though my research into sound stops after P5, I think my research results can contribute to a collection of examples of how to work with sound. My concept of creating zones and respecting nature in the city can be a starting point for other architects/researchers to expand on.

Thus, because the conclusions of the research of The sound of the Friche and the incorporation of those conclusions into design principles extend to a wide range of scales: from urban, landscape, building to detail, my graduation project topic contributes to the stock of research of the masterprogramme MSc AUBS. Through the inclusion of sound concepts (creating a gradient from the urban soundscape to nature and an entrance to the sculpture- and soundpark) in the architecture of the building, my project topic is related to the master's track architecture.