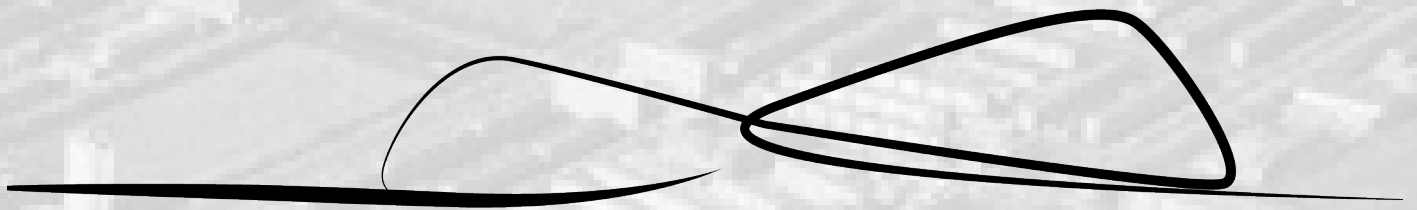


Chair of Public Building Graduation Studio

**Staging (the) MultipliCity**

The Hague, NL



Graduation report

Peter Cook (2016):

*“Architecture should be able to respond to the inhabitant or viewer and prepare itself for their presence, spatially; in other words, it should have that magic quality of theatre, with all its emphasis on performance, spectacle and delight”*

In the multi-layered ethnical society of Morgenstond The Hague, life is scattered across the urban tissue in a modernistic rectangular way. Thus, I want to present in the Melis Stokepark a single continuous structure where the stages of the city are presented in an ambiguous way.

The architectural framework as theatre to create character and identity, and various spontaneous stages. The collection of activities becomes the staging of the MultipliCity as a theatrical assemblage of stages attracting the different layers of society. The visitor becomes an actor in a dynamic play of stages.

In this Graduation Report the process and concept of Staging (the) Multiplicity are explained. Including supporting documents regarding the graduation period.

Bart van Huizen

4811232

2019-2020

Chair of Public Building Graduation Studio

Tutors graduation studio: ir. Paul Kuitenbrouwer

Prof. ir. Nathalie de Vries

ir. Henk Bultstra

Second mentor: ir. Gilbert Koskamp



**Delft University of Technology**

Richard Sennett (2006):

*“The ‘Closed City’ can be designed and operated top-down. It is a city which belongs to the masters.*

*The ‘Open City’ is a bottom-up place. It belongs to the people.”*

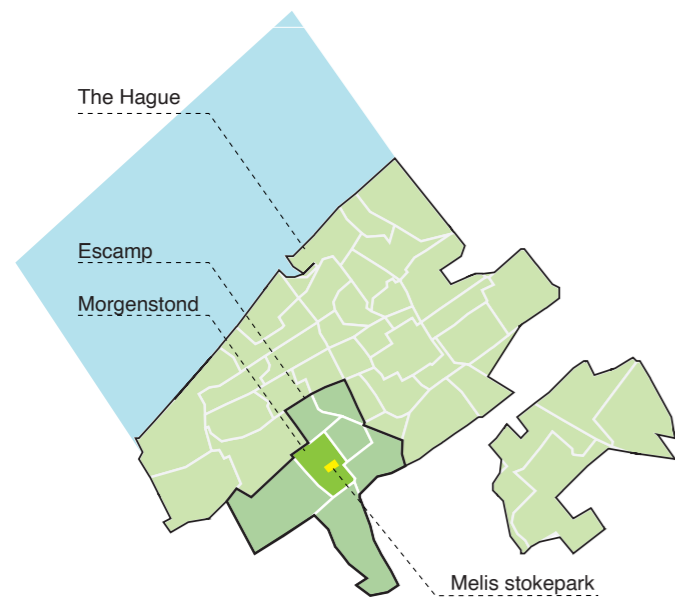
Immanuel Kant (1784):

*“Out of the crooked timber of humanity, no straight thing was ever made.”*

# 1. Research The Hague

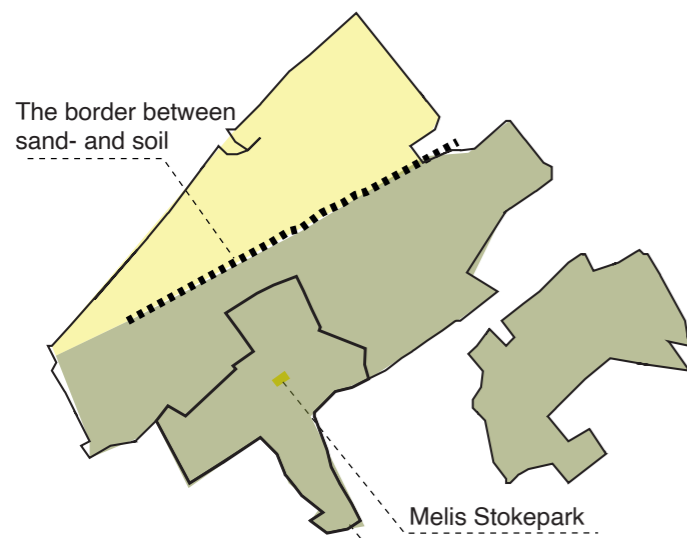
## 1.1 The city

The Hague, a city full of contrasts.



The Hague is one of the larger cities in the Netherlands. The city is located in the province Zuid-Holland adjacent to the Noordzee. Although, The Hague is not the capital city of the Netherlands, most of the embassies and the ministries are located in the city center. The city of the Hague is home to the International Court of Justice and the International Criminal Court. Thus, it is the city of peace and justice.

The city is known for its contrasts between the elite and the lower classes due its appeal as “green” city for the elite. While on the other hand, the industrial side of the city appealed the working classes. This phenomenon is characterized by the Hagenaar or the Hagenees. The Hagenaar lives in their villas on the sand dunes close to the beach, while the Hagenees lives in their traditional houses on the peat soil. Although, nowadays, this phenomenon is barely visible anymore (Indebuurt, 2019).



# The contrasts as reflection of diversity.

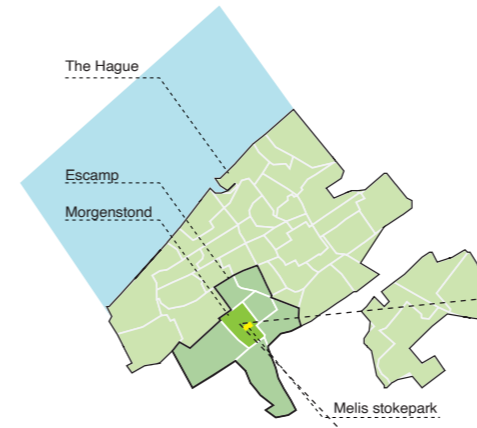
According of the municipality of The Hague these contrasts of the city are some of the core values of the city. The differences in cultures, neighborhoods, architecture, businesses makes the city an unexpected refreshing experience.

Although, the municipality of The Hague acknowledge the fact that the gap between the higher and lower classes is too significant. This results in some friction between these classes and could end up in unfair treatment (Gemeente Den Haag, 2020, pp. 1, 8).

The differences are highly visible when walking through the city. The contrast between the modern business city center and the classical architecture of the Binnenhof creates an atmosphere that is constantly changing. These changes in environment makes the city explorable.

These differences are perceptible throughout the whole city. From diverse music festivals to traditional theaters and the food markets.

The Hague is a city that breathes diversity.



Site map (Personal work, 2020)

# The Hague Zuid-west and the Green Cross

Source: Beeldbank van het Haags, 1974

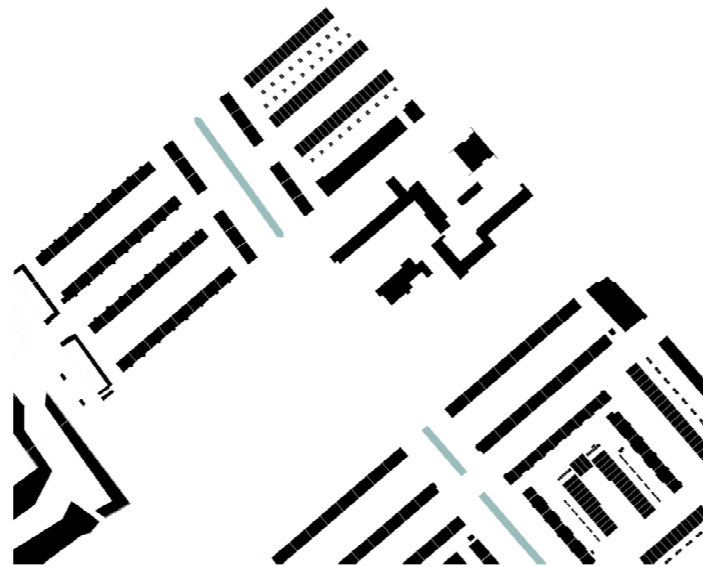
The project location, Melis Stokepark, is located in the Zuid-West area of The Hague in the neighborhood Morgenstond and in the Escamp district. This area is designed by W.M. Dudok after WWII in 1949 and is built upon the remains of the Escampolder.

The new design is characterized by the period of time after WWII. The new modern principles of living were implied because it was financial cheaper and it was a faster building method which was necessary due to the high housing shortage.

The urban tissue exists mostly of rectangular building stamps with a lot of open green space in between (TU Delft Public Building Graduation Studio, 2019, Group 1, p. 19).

A quote from Sennet (2006) is related to this:

*“The ‘Closed City’ can be designed and operated top-down. It is a city which belongs to the masters.  
The ‘Open City’ is a bottom-up place. It belongs to the people.”*



Urban tissue grid (Personal work, 2021)

In Sennet's essay he explains the “Open City” concept and how the modern city should be organized in order to be accessible for every ethnical layer of society.

Designing for the Open City can be characterized into three segments. Firstly, the ambiguous edge. Secondly, the incomplete structural form. The third and final segment is about designing for the un-programmed and the unexpected (Sennet, 2006, p. 8).

I personally think the design strategy for ambiguity can contribute the most for a public condenser. The ambiguous edge can be related towards the term multiplicity that forms the core of the public condenser.

These terms are deeply intertwined with each other. The ambiguous character is necessary in order to offer a wide variety of interpretations of the public realm. Thus, when there is a difference in data of the society, it results in a change of desirable conditions in the concrete environment.

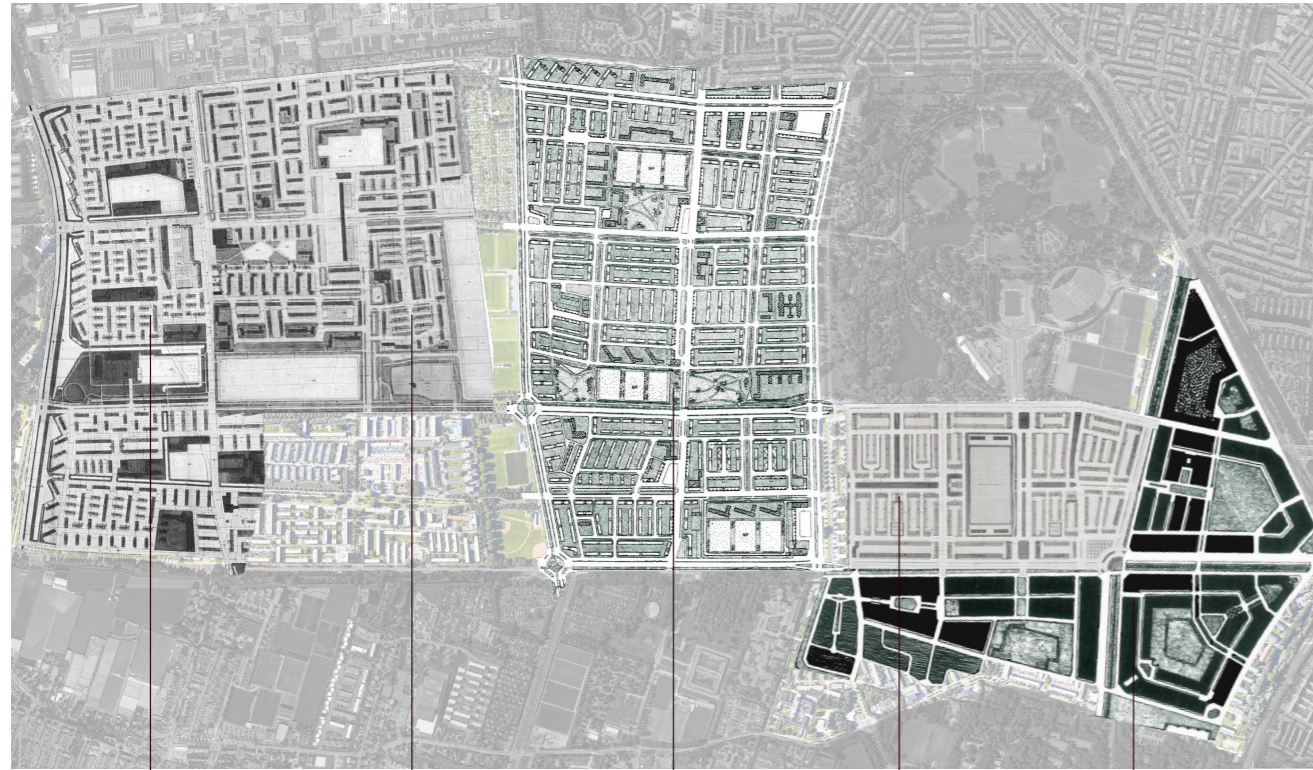
This idea of an adaptable and ambiguous architectural environment can be helpful for the current visions regarding a sustainable city. Especially, with in mind that the current cities will further grow in amount of houses and citizens. Intensifying the contextual parameters and densify the concrete living environment. For instance, the city of The Hague will expand the project neighborhood with an extra of 10.000 houses (Kraaijeveld, 2019).

The growth of citizens has a lot of influence on the multi layered society because it will further expand the different ethnical backgrounds of the citizens. An ambiguous spatial environment could be put to use for these intense housing programs. Thus, ambiguous architecture is emphasizing a circular economy. Due to the fact that there are more than one interpretations of the spatial environment, it is more likely that the lifespan of a building is extended because it is feasible for multiple functions.

The public condenser should provide different ambiguous zones where multiple events can happen.

# The Green Cross

## ZUID-WEST PLAN 1949



- Vrederust 1955- 1960  
Reconstruction and urban development service
- Bouwlust 1950- 1955  
Van den Broek revision. Stamps units.
- Morgenstond 1949  
Dudok proposal, classical design, modern implementation.
- Moerwijk 3 1949  
Dudok revision, classical design, modern implementation.
- Moerwijk 1 1929  
Municipality, according to Berlage's Lines.

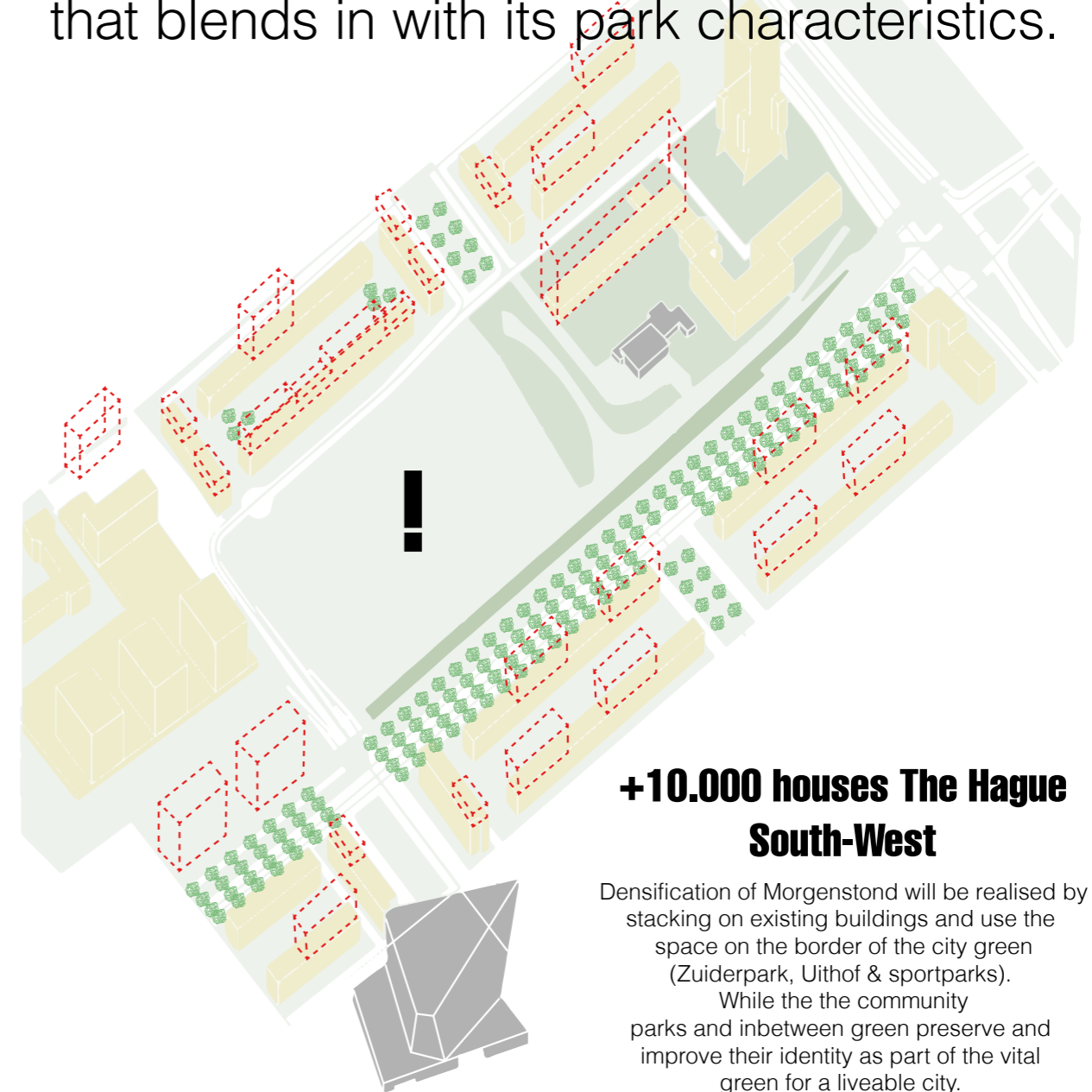
Source: Public Building Graduation Studio, TU Delft, group 1, 2019, p. 21

The Melis Stokepark, as site for the public condenser, is part of the Green Cross in The Hague. The Green Cross is characterized by the large amount of city green where the citizens can go to for leisure and sports.

It forms the major connection between the districts of the Hague Southwest and its public hot spots. With the further intensification of the housing stock of The Hague Southwest the Green Cross and its public green becomes a vital organ to keep a pleasant living environment.

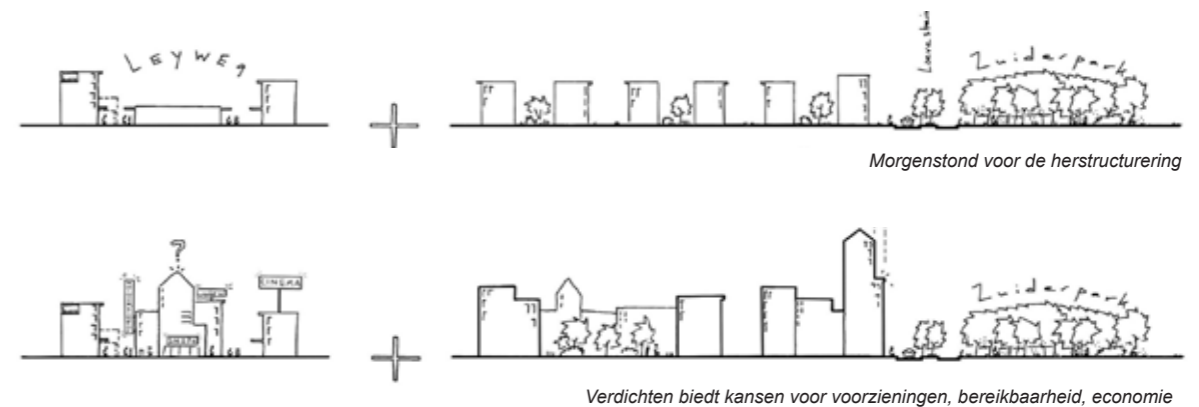
In conclusion, a certain amount of density is required to create the identity of the Melis Stokepark. Although, the overall park atmosphere should still be maintained as character of the Melis Stokelaan to keep the balance between nature and urban density.

The public condenser should be approached from a landscape architectural style. A building that blends in with its park characteristics.



## +10.000 houses The Hague South-West

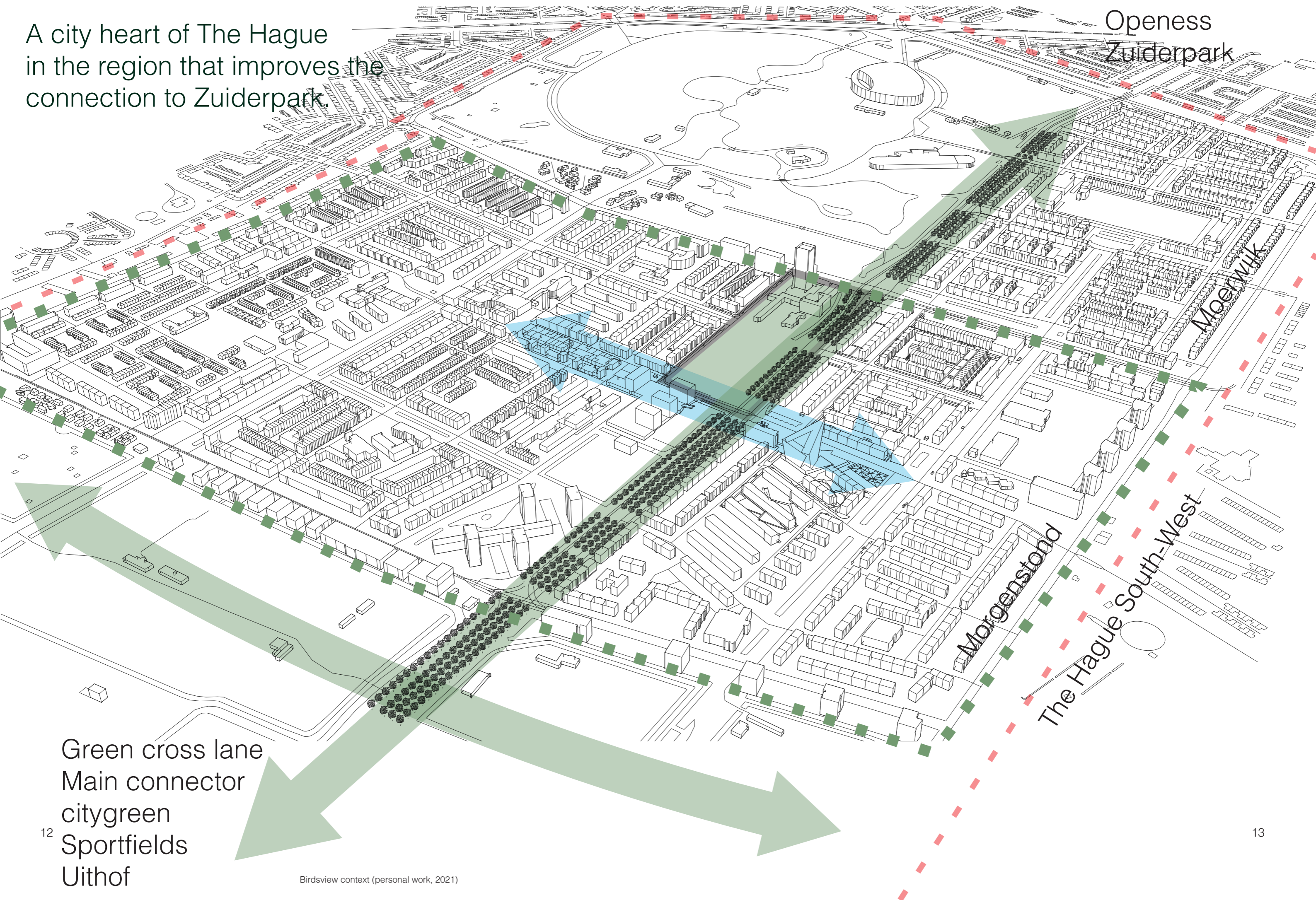
Densification of Morgenstond will be realised by stacking on existing buildings and use the space on the border of the city green (Zuiderpark, Uithof & sportparks). While the the community parks and inbetween green preserve and improve their identity as part of the vital green for a liveable city.



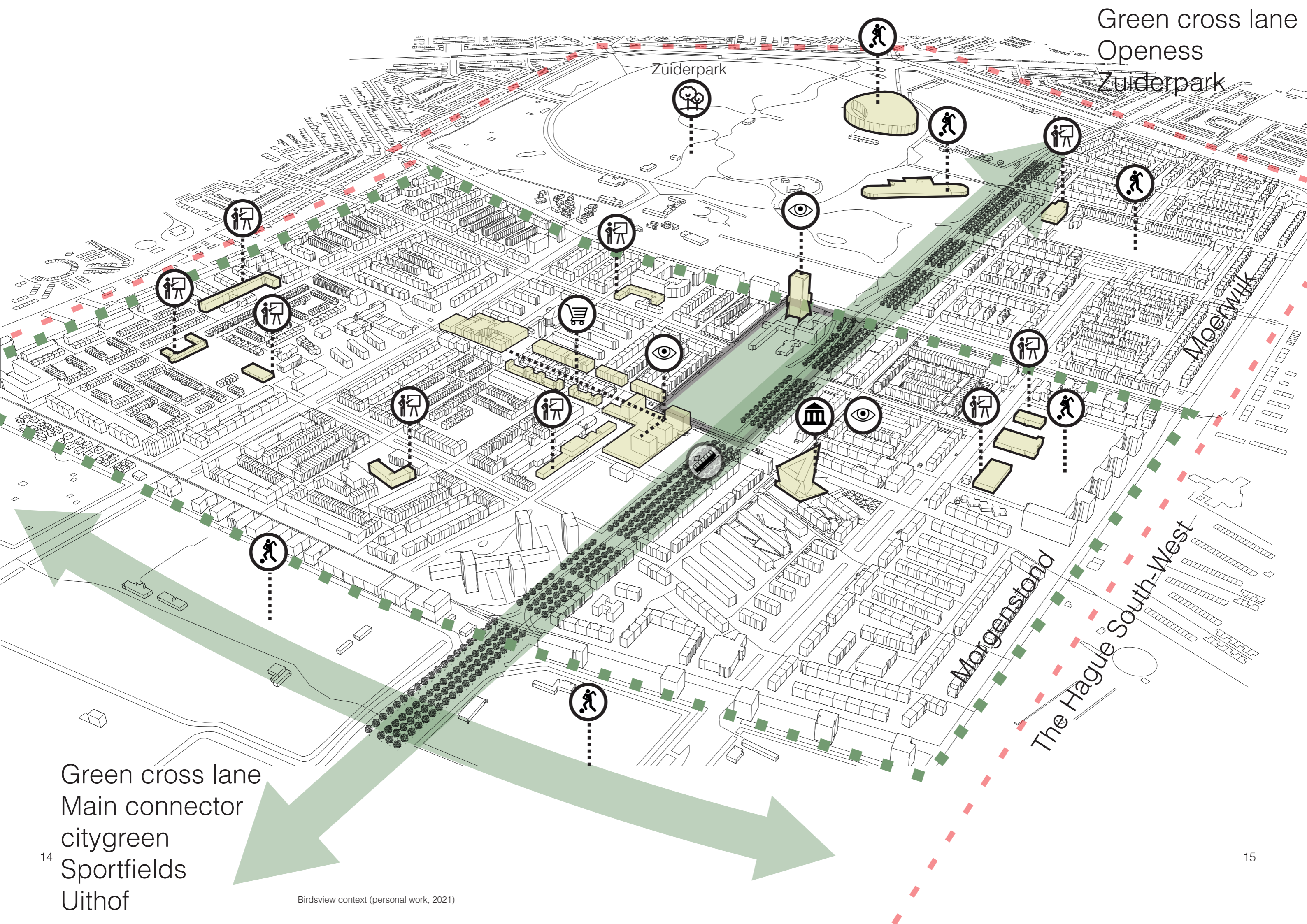
Stacking strategy sketches from the Municipality of The Hague regarding densifying the area. (Gemeente Den Haag, 2019, p. 20)

A city heart of The Hague  
in the region that improves the  
connection to Zuiderpark.

Green cross lane  
Openess  
Zuiderpark



Green cross lane  
Main connector  
citygreen  
Sportfields  
Uithof



Green cross lane  
Openess  
Zuiderpark

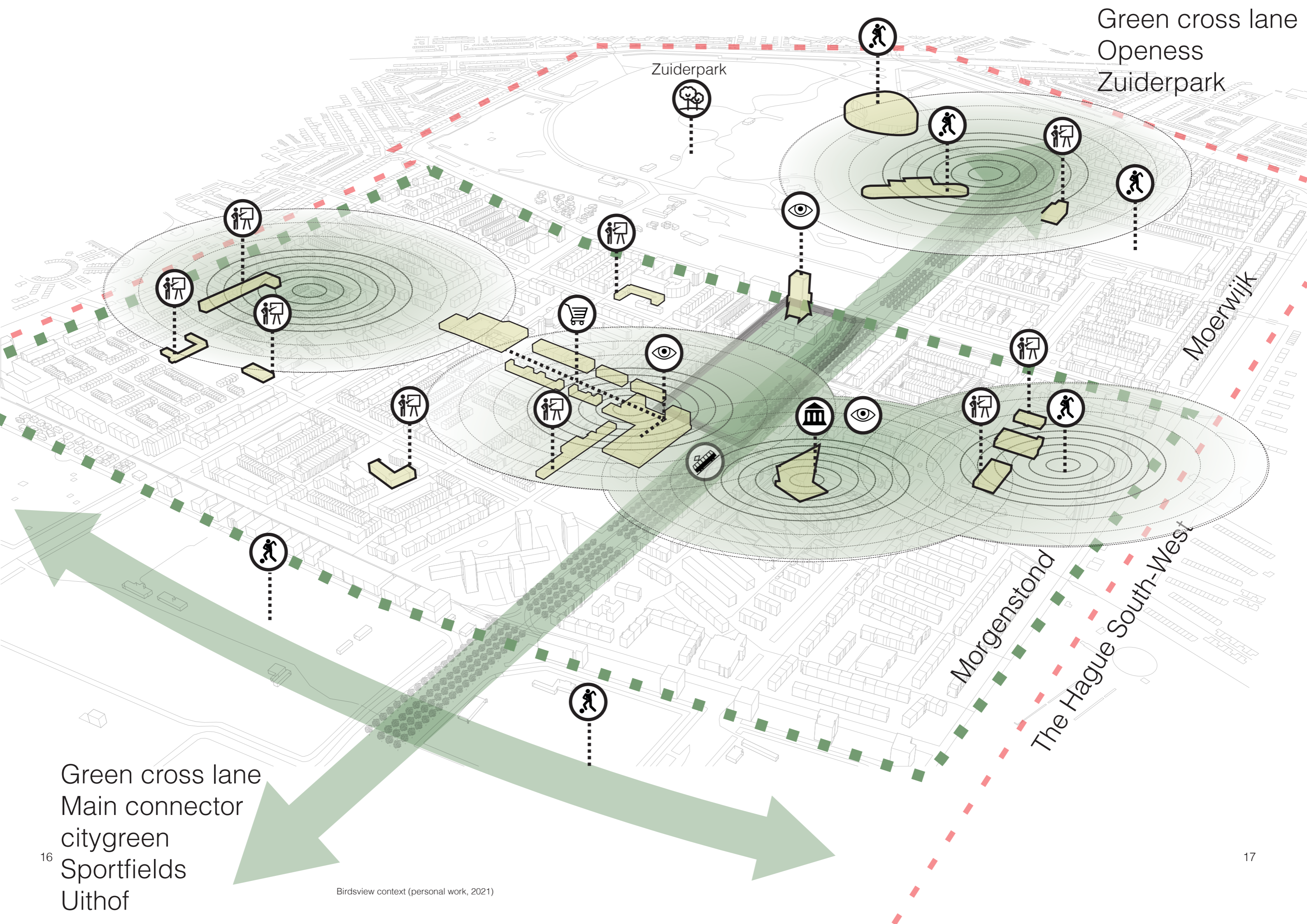
Zuiderpark

Moerwijk

Morgenstond

The Hague South-West

Green cross lane  
Main connector  
citygreen  
Sportfields  
Uithof



Green cross lane  
 Openess  
 Zuiderpark

Zuiderpark

Moerwijk

Morgenstond

The Hague South-West

Green cross lane  
 Main connector  
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 Sportfields  
 Uithof

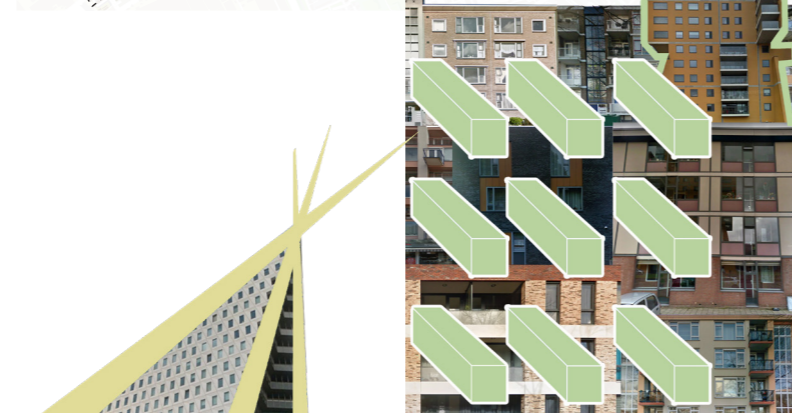
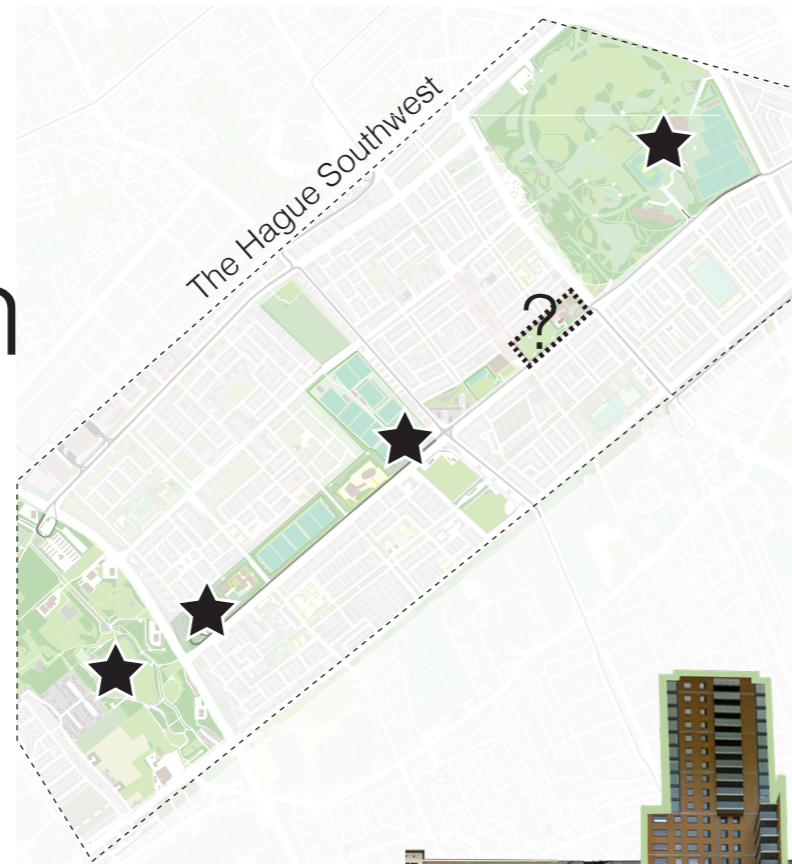
# The identity of the urban tissue Green Cross

The open green spaces of the Green Cross often have strong urban characteristics which helps define the identity of the surrounding environment. On the other hand, the urban domestic tissue is characterized by repetitiveness and uniform building stamps.

The contrast between these two clearly highlights the goal to create a distinction between the public- and private realm. The public buildings have a distinctive architectural statement, while the private housing are uniform. A quote from Immanuel Kant (1784) is related to this:

*“Out of the crooked timber of humanity, no straight thing was ever made.”*

This quote explains the crooked branch of humanity and all its differences which creates a certain interesting tension to explore. Therefore, a certain tension is needed between the public- and private to create a vibrant city life and experience between all the layers of the ethnical society.



Collage environment( personal work, 2020)

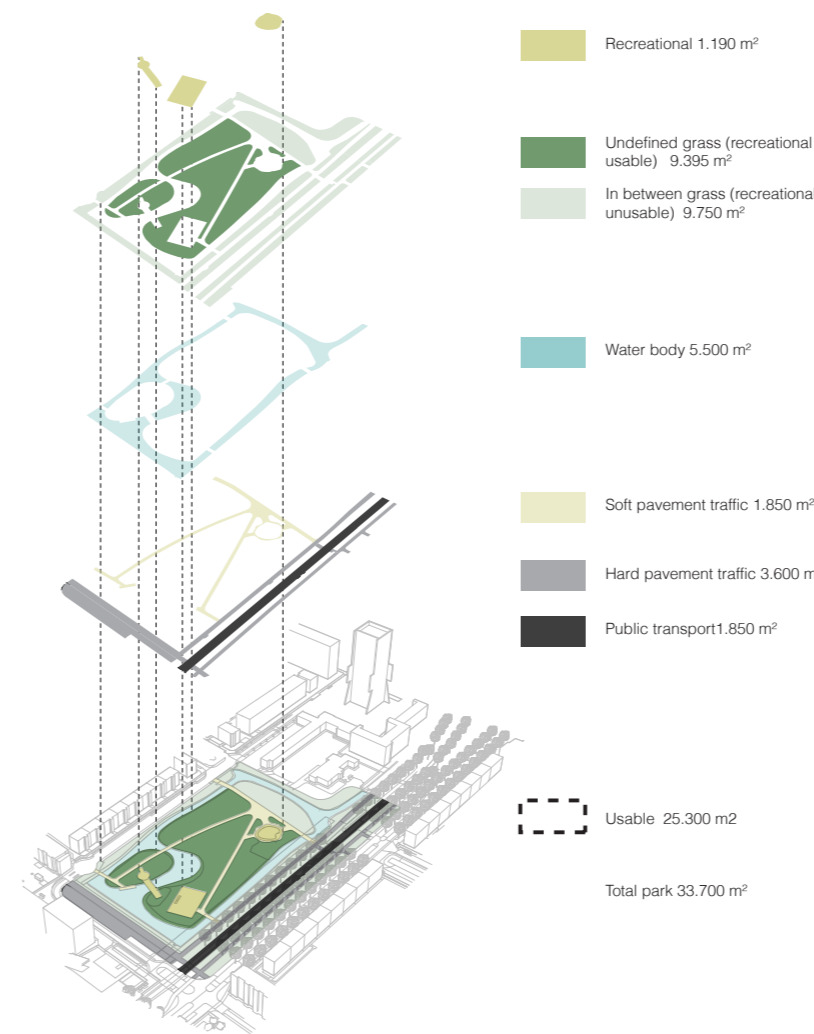
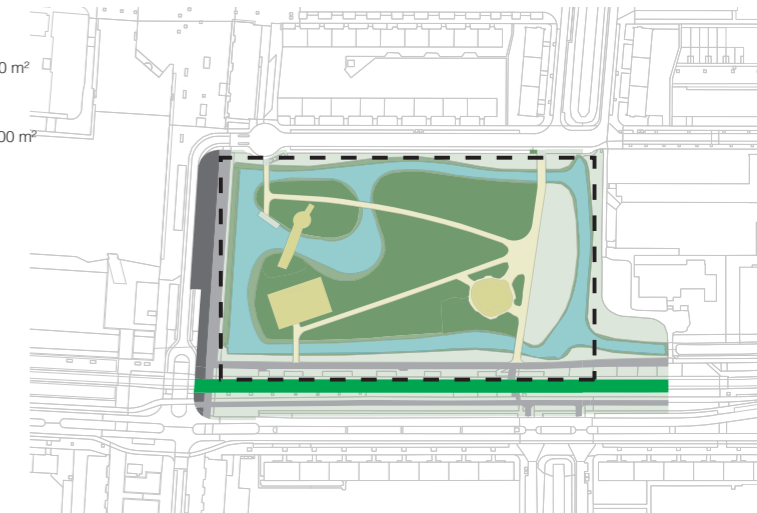


Diagram park environment (personal work, 2020)



Park overview 1:2000

Only 5% of the surface of the Melis Stoke park is defined by a recreational framework and 37% that is an undefined surface, which is rather low for a park that is intended for play and recreational use.

According to Barth (1956) and Cheshmehzangi (2012) it is important to create a collective identity within the neighborhood to establish mutual relationships with each other.

The identity of an urban environment is defined by the characteristic features such as; environmental elements and the activities that are held. The urban identity highlights the relationship between human behavior and the urban environment. These places are crucial in the development of personal- and collective identity (Cheshmehzangi 2012).

The lack of characteristic features leads to the ineffectively usage of the public realm. This can be related towards the site Melis Stokepark.

The lack of characteristic features leads to the ineffectively usage of the public realm. Regarding the Melis Stokepark, it is clearly lacking of any real characteristic features which eventually leads to misuse of the public realm. Thus, my design project will establish a framework where a collective identity can be created.

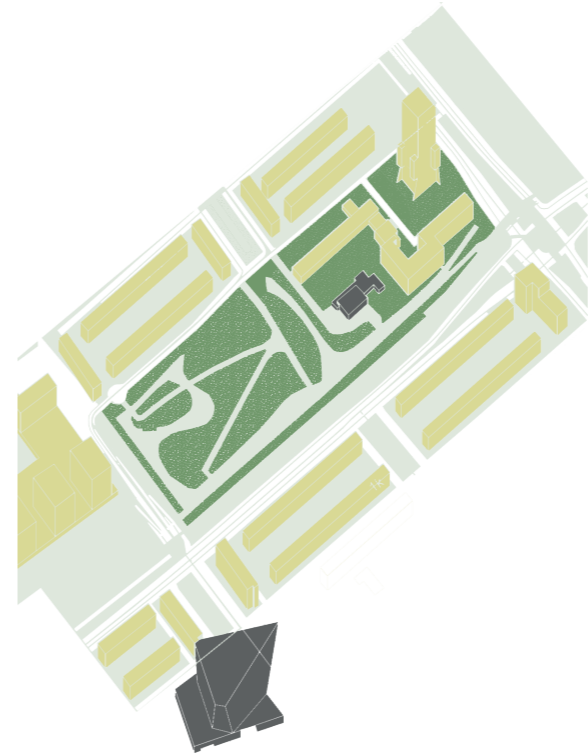
The architectural framework should create a certain tension between the rigid orthogonal environment and the public condenser.






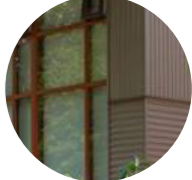



The public condenser should operate as an urban element which activates the surrounding park for certain activities.



A collage of the Melis Stokepark. These photo's highlight the openness of the park and the lack of urban features with occasionally an object for play.

Photo collage Melis Stokepark (personal collection , 2019)



	Traditional masonry		
	Distinct materials metal cladding & prefab concrete elements		
	Greenery		

Collage materials (personal work, 2020)

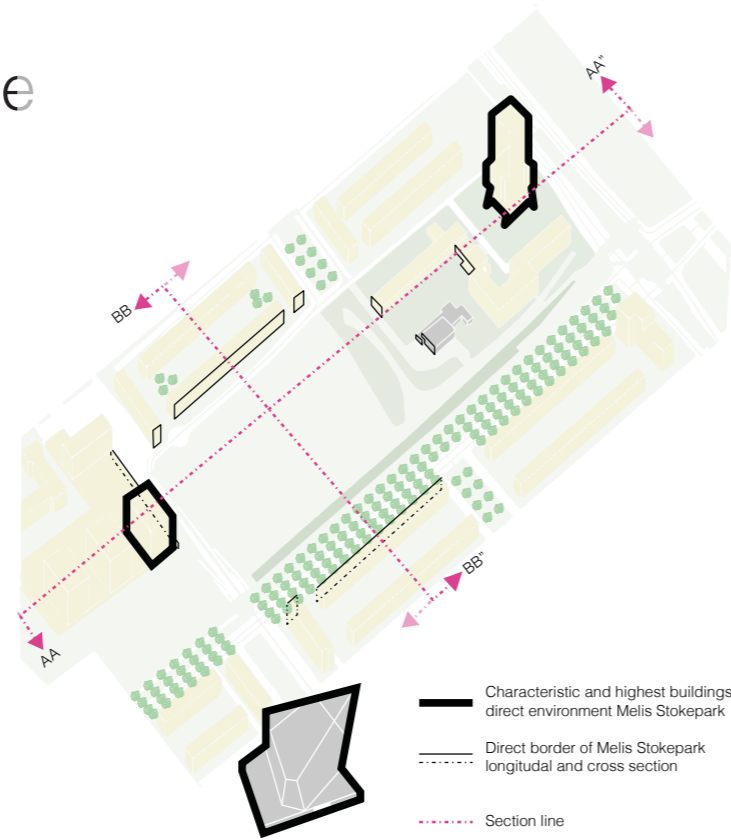
Research The Hague by group 1 (TU Delft, 2019)

The surrounding environment is characterized by a reduced material palette. The overall ruling material use is stone. The distinction between public and private buildings is also characterized by a contrast between materials.

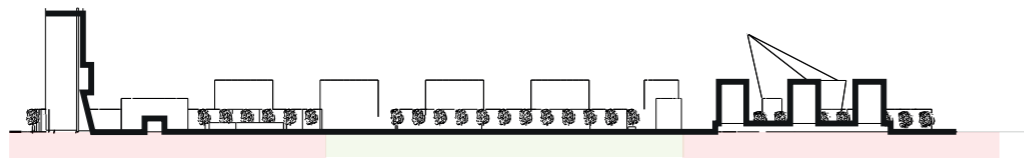
# Urban character of the site

The dimensional and spatial perimeters of the site require it to be integrated into the landscape.

The major part of the surrounding environment is lower than 15,0 meter. While there are three important landmarks adjacent to the park.



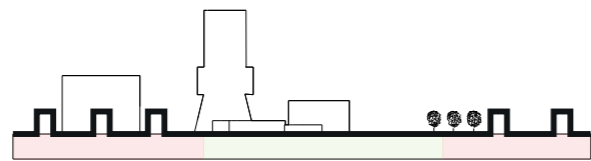
Section AA



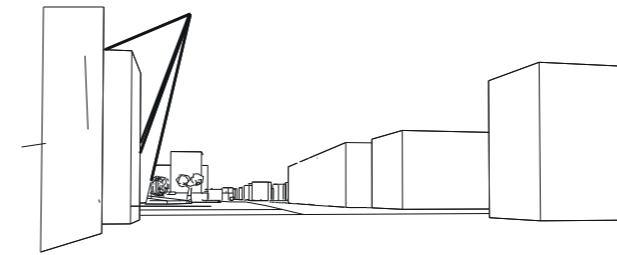
Section AA''



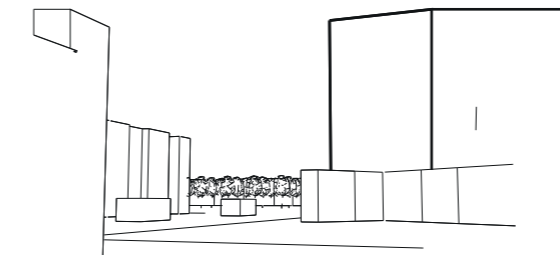
Section BB



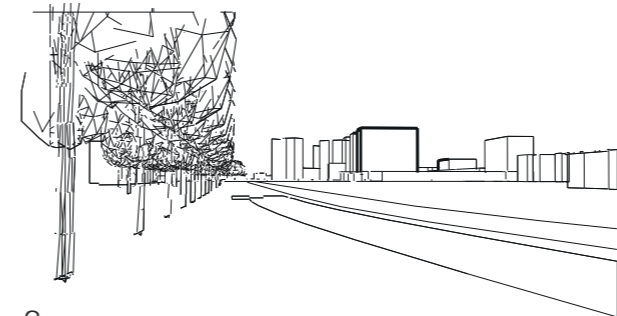
Section BB''



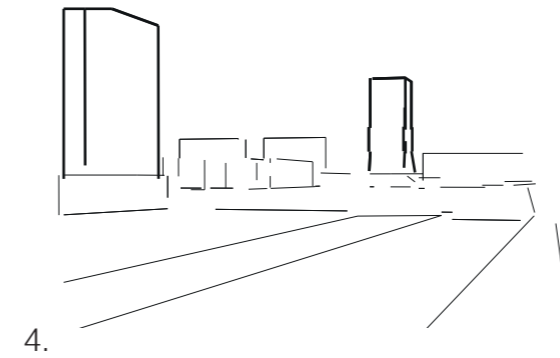
1.



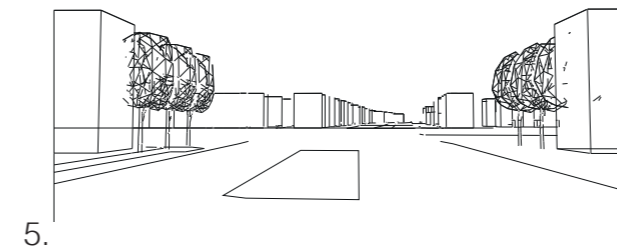
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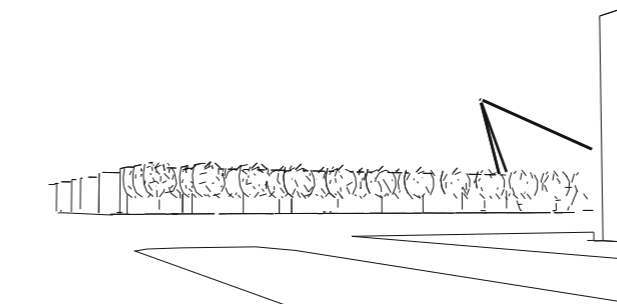
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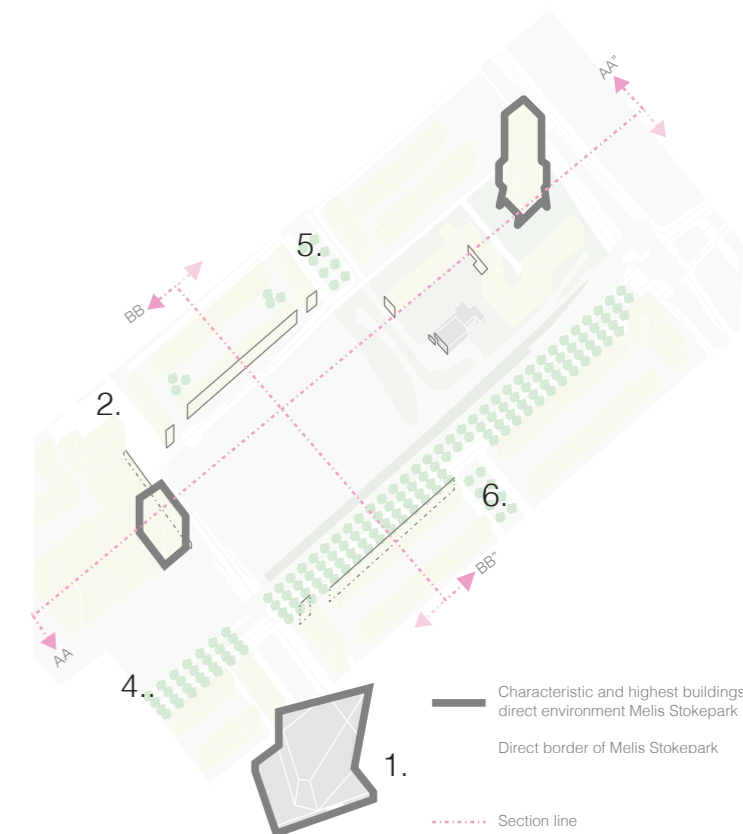
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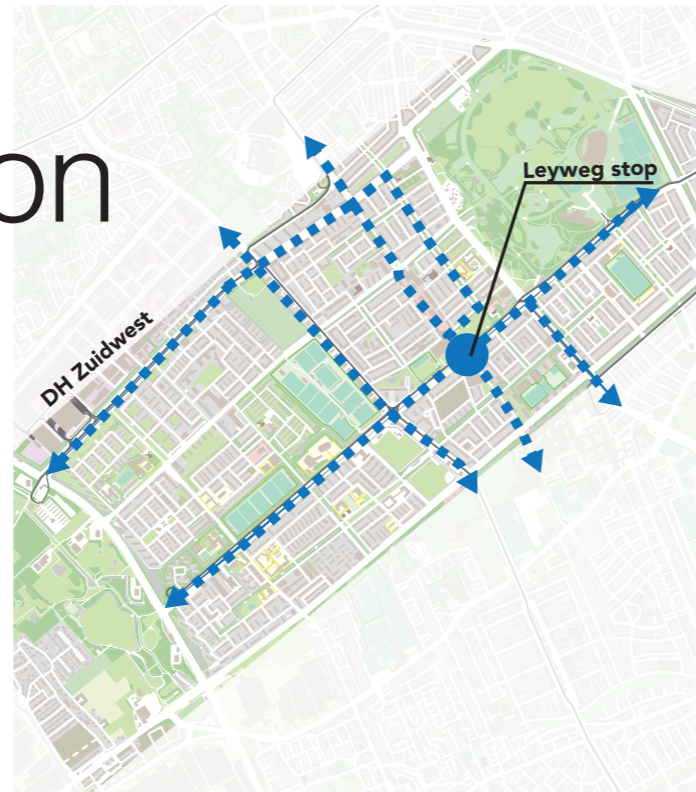
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6.



# 1.2 Connection



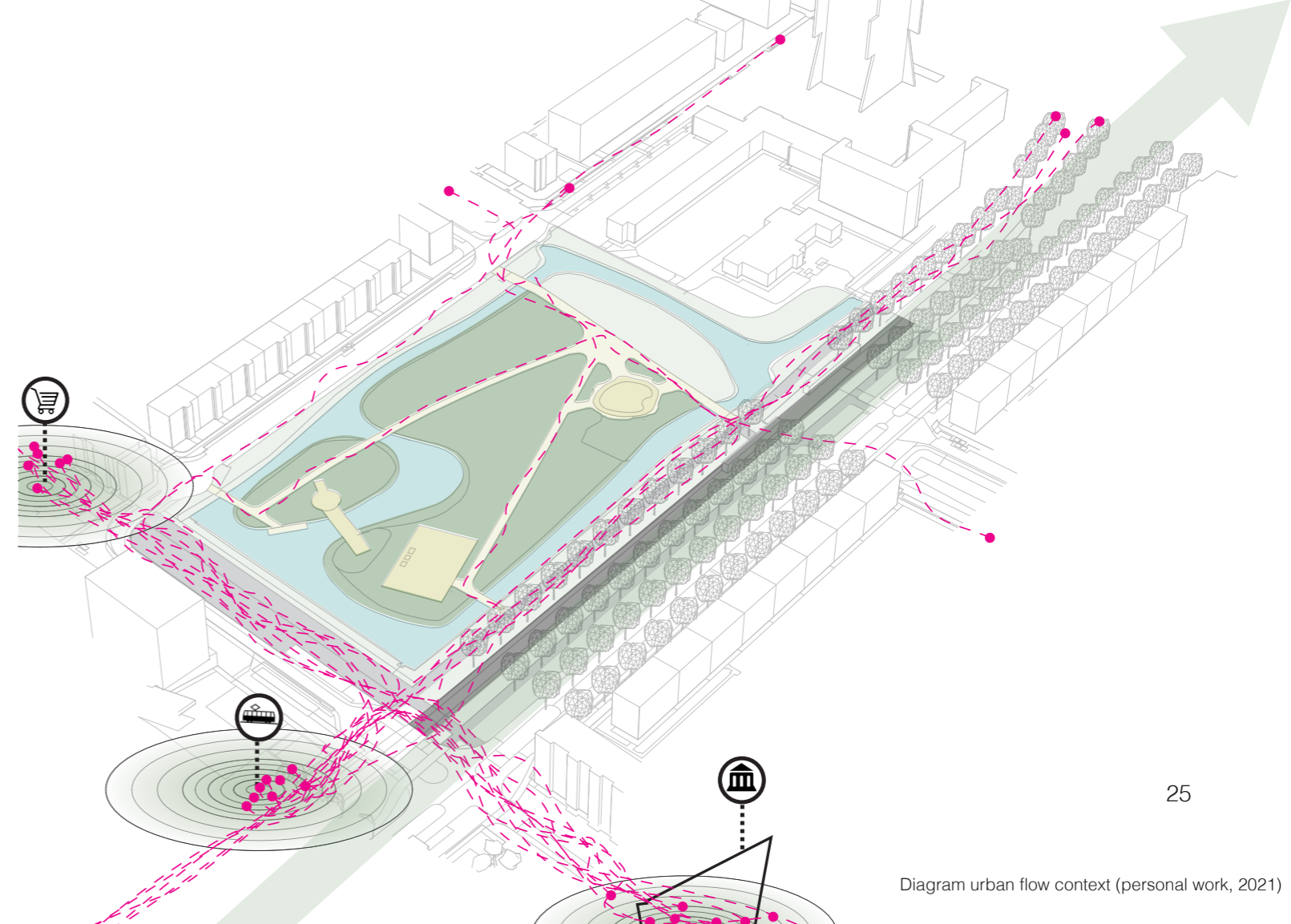
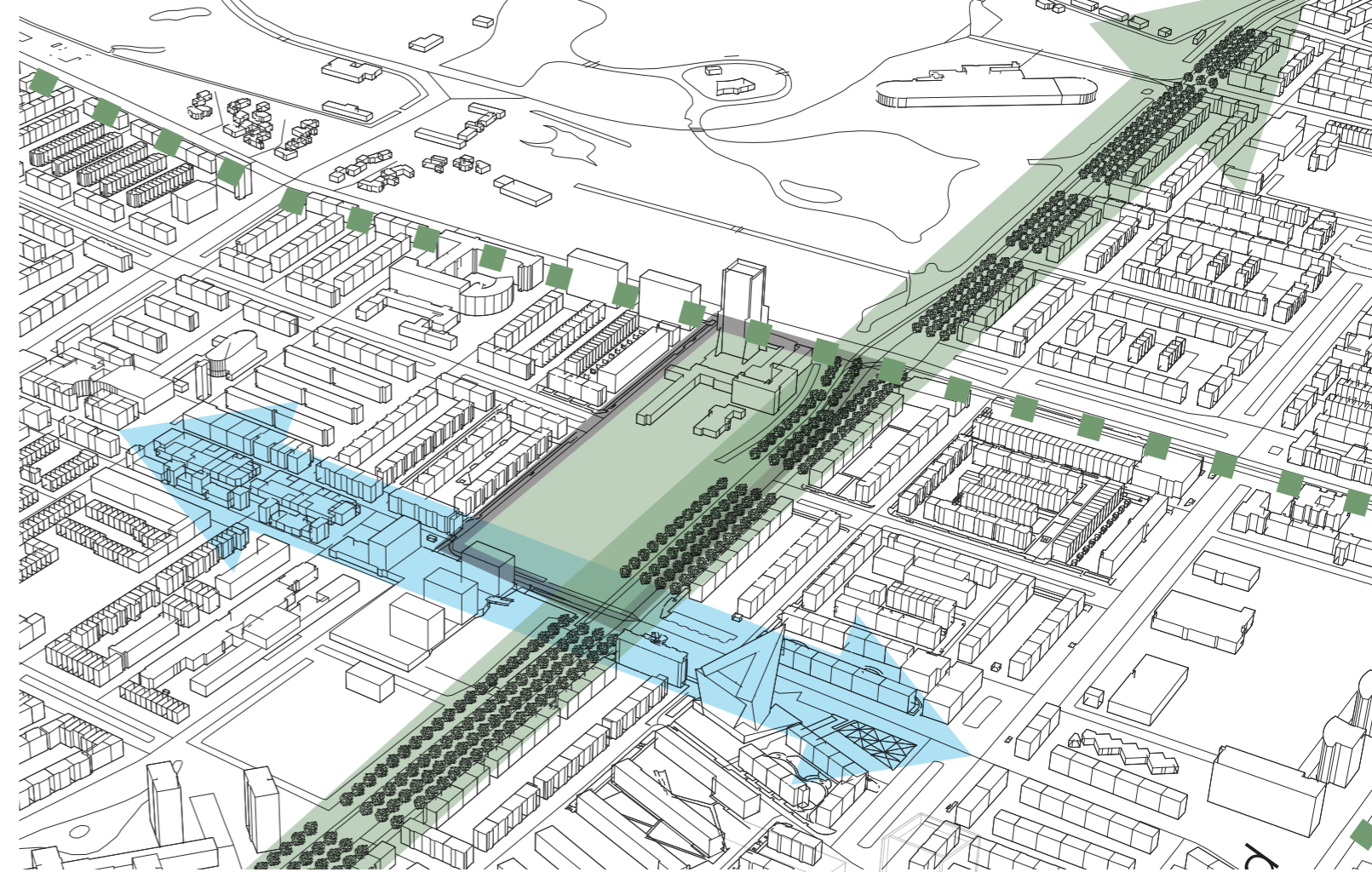
With the future growth of The Hague Southwest the municipality has set out a strategy how to develop the district. As formerly discussed, the Green Cross is the main vital connection between the north and the south area of this district and forms a connection of different public hot spots.

The Melis Stokepark and the Leyweg could function as a new city of the heart of the region and function as the face of Morgenstond.

But, the current flows of the Melis Stokepark and the misuse of the public realm, as shown in the previous pages, do not support this goal. Therefore, the park could support the pedestrian flow and becoming an urban element by moving the public transport hot spot to a more prominent location in the park where it could support the axis towards the shopping node of the Leyweg.



Strategy sketches from the Municipality of The Hague regarding the Leyweg. (Gemeente Den Haag, 2019, p. 22)



The Melis Stokepark should support the public realm as face of Morgenstond. By relocating the public transport hot spot the public realm would be used more efficiently.

## 1.3 People

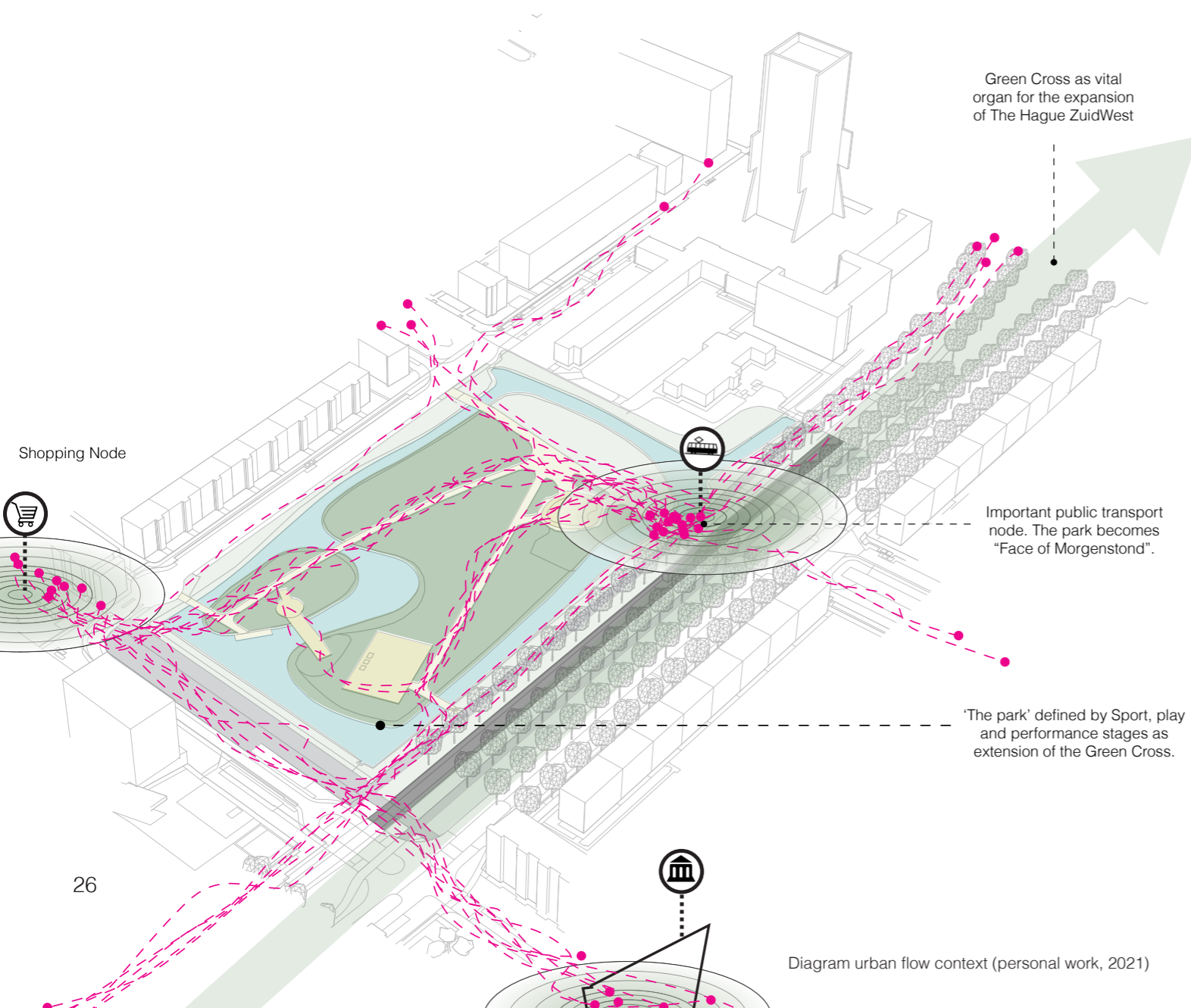
The population of the The Hague Southwest is as diverse as its contrasting urban tissue and atmospheres. The city is rich of different cultures that blend together throughout the public realm during markets, festivals or in the cultural city life.

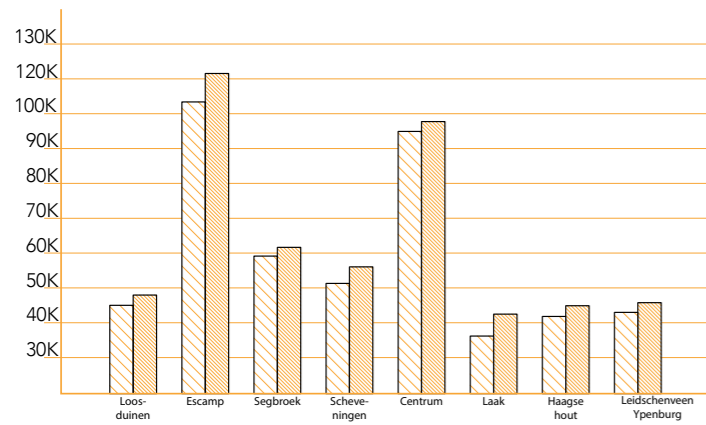
The data also shows that the district is highly multi-cultural. The diversity should also be represented in the activities that are happening in the public condenser.

According to the statistics from the previous research the district Escamp, which is the district of the The Hague Southwest, is the fastest growing district of The Hague. These statistics support the goals of the municipality to increase the existing housing stock with 10.000 houses.

With the increase of households, the most significant growth is the age group 0-15 years.

The public condenser should provide a framework where the further growing multi-layered ethnical society could merge together throughout sport, play and cultural activities.

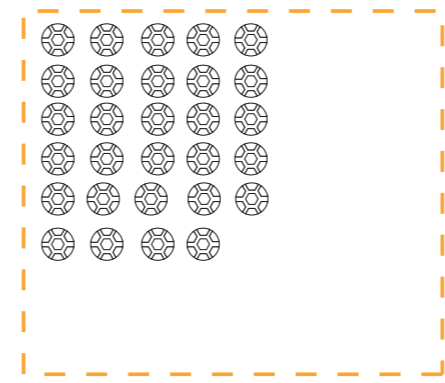




Source: (Municipality of The Hague service urban development, 2018, p.17)

Escamp had the highest percentage of population growth in Den Haag with 7.5% in 2018 to 2004.

### Facilities



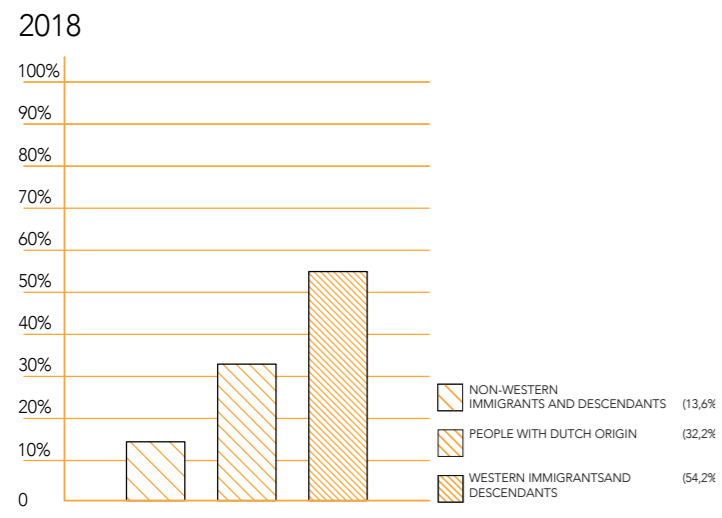
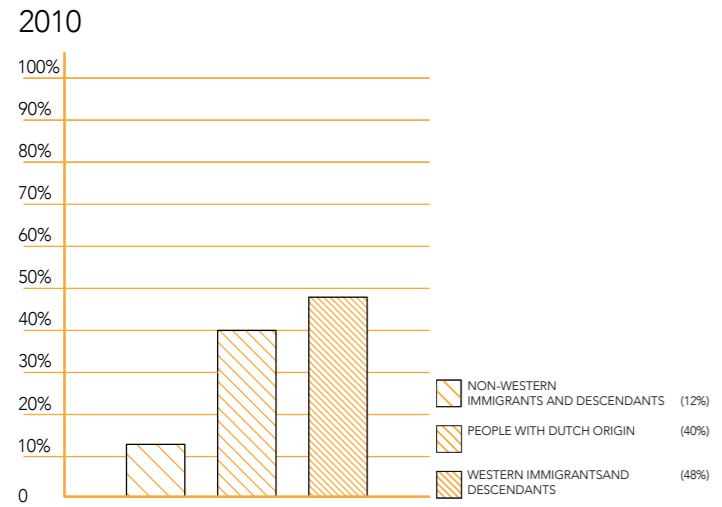
There are in total 29 sporting facilities within Escamp. Divided among the population there are 4.350 people each facility. Source :(Alle cijfers Den Haag, 2019)

Although, the district of Escamp have diverse offer of sportive activities, the residents are living an unhealthy lifestyle because they are not really participating.

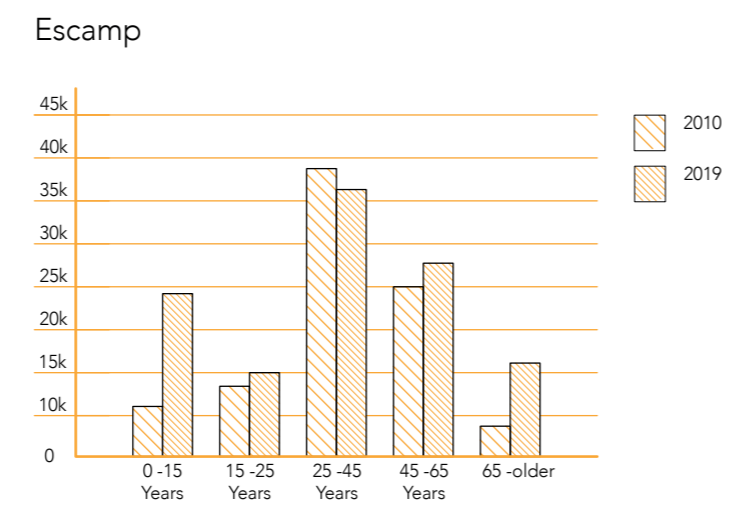
According to a research done by Whistle (2018) children, teenagers and adolescents are becoming less interested in traditional sportive activities. Therefore, the idea of sport needs to be redefined to offer a new idea of sport.

The idea of sport and play needs to be redefined to motivate the people to move and participate.

Research The Hague by group 5 (TU Delft, 2019, p. 49)



The figure compares the ethnic composition per 2010 and 2018 in Morgenstond. Source: (Meeting Working Group Environment & Living, 2018, p.11)



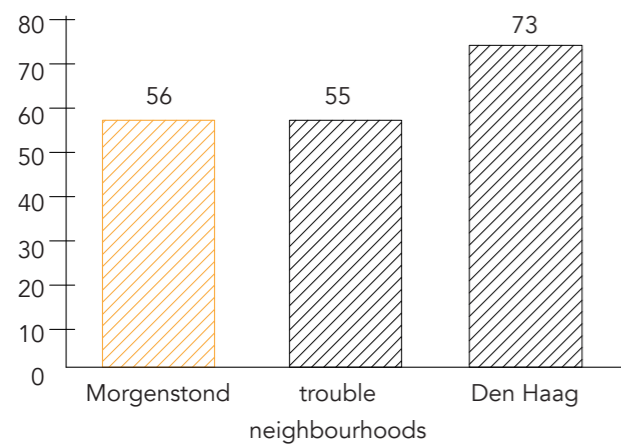
Age distribution in Escamp (TU Delft, 2019, p. 53)

In Morgenstond in 2018, 32.2% of the population were Dutch and 67.8% were with Migration background. In the entire municipality of The Hague, 45.3% of the population was Dutch and 54.7% with a migration background.

Research The Hague by group 5 (TU Delft, 2019, p. 50)

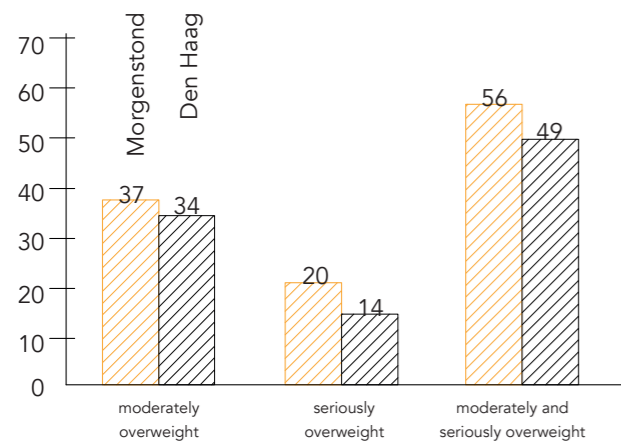
HEALTH

In general the healthiness in Morgenstond is lower than in Den Haag. An index for that is the perceived healthiness of the inhabitants.

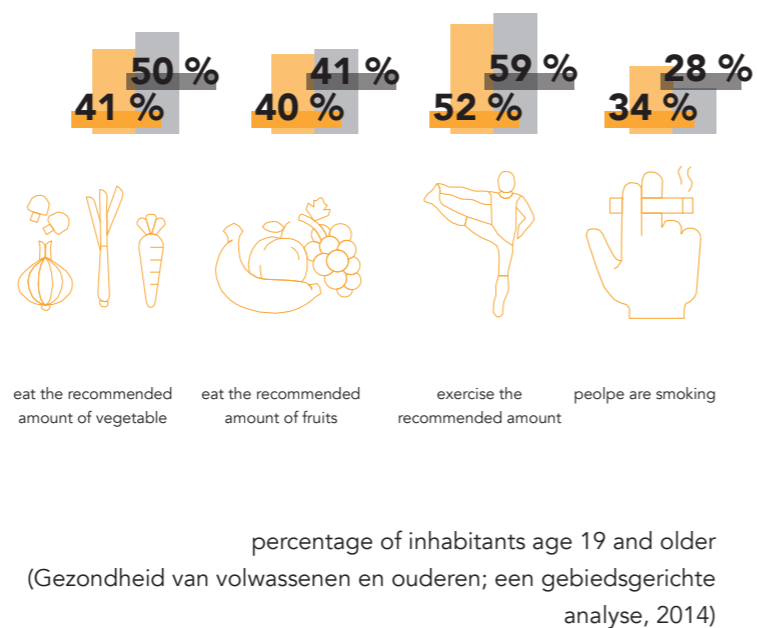


percentage of inhabitants age 19 and older with a good perceived health (Gezondheid van volwassenen en ouderen; een gebiedsgerichte analyse, 2014)

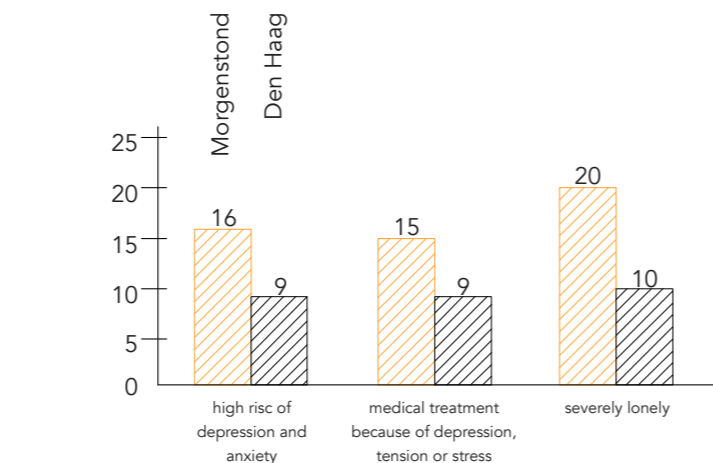
Another indicator for an unhealthy lifestyle is the percentage of people with diabetes. In Morgenstond (12%) it is higher than in Den Haag (8%) and in the Netherlands (7%). It can be connected to overweight, unhealthy diet and too less exercise.



percentage of inhabitants age 19 and older that are moderately to seriously overweight (Gezondheid van volwassenen en ouderen; een gebiedsgerichte analyse, 2014)



Not only the physical health in Morgenstond is worse but also the psychological health. People living there have a higher chance of depression, anxiety disorder and tend to feel lonelier.



percentage of risc of psychological issues (Gezondheid van volwassenen en ouderen; een gebiedsgerichte analyse, 2014)

# Conclusion site research

The conclusions regarding the pre-research of the project are summarized in the highlighted notes. This page is a collection with the different standpoints the Melis Stokepark, or the public condenser should be.

The public condenser should provide **different ambiguous zones** where multiple events can happen.

The public condenser should be approached from a **landscape architectural style**. A building that blends in with its park characteristics.

The public condenser **should operate as an urban element** which activates the surrounding park for certain activities.

The architectural framework **should create a certain tension** between the rigid orthogonal environment and the public condenser.

The Melis Stokepark should **support the public realm** as face of Morgenstond. By **relocating the public transport hot spot** the public realm would be used more efficiently.

The Melis Stokepark should **support the public realm** as face of Morgenstond. By **relocating the public transport hot spot** the public realm would be used more efficiently.

The idea of sport and play needs to be redefined to **motivate the people to move and participate**.

# 2. Theoretical framework

Graduation paper

## Staging (the) MultipliCity

Bart van Huizen [4811232]

B.vanHuizen@student.tudelft.nl

AR3AP010 MSc. 3 PB Seminar Research Methods, Fall 2019

### Abstract

I want to design a public building that offers a space where everyone, no matter their background, has equal opportunity to discover their talent or interests. Therefore, my project will contain a mixture between high- and low cultural activities as defined by Ritzer (2012) to offer a moment for leisure. Coexistence, by the theory of coexistence from Loring (2016) and inclusiveness are major points in my design project because if these points are avoided there is a certain chance that there will arise clusters of specific population groups who have the feeling they are left out of the neighborhood. According to Barth (1956) and Cheshmehzangi (2012) it is important to create a collective identity within the neighborhood to establish mutual relationships with each other. Cheshmehzangi's research continues that the urban identity is defined by features such as elements and activities. Regarding the Melis Stokepark, it is clearly lacking of any real characteristic features which eventually leads to misuse of the public realm. Thus, my design project will establish a framework where a collective identity can be created.

The design approach can be divided into three different chapters. Firstly, my design project needs an informal character due the diversity of its surrounding citizens. An informal character will emphasize the accessibility of the building. The covering shell will be firmly perforated to ensure the permeability of the building. The shell will create a folded roof that extends the public park to different height levels. This results in an interplay of in- and outdoor activities and routes.

Secondly, the collection of cultural activities will be staged as a theatrical display in an assembly of stages where the visitors become the actor in a dynamic play. Thus, the building masses become autonomous volumes that operate together as a whole. The whole represents the subtracted space that is created by the shell that is covering the singular volumes. The leftover space is used as a play zone that serves as the connective thread through the composition of volumes. An assembly of mass and space emerges. Every autonomous program needs its own atmosphere and identity. This helps the visitor to locate and distinguish the different programs with each other. Some specific affordances will be used in order to design this.

Third and final, the autonomous volumes will have their own and shared public realm. Therefore, the volumes should be able to augment and expend their spatial properties to adapt itself according to the desired activity. An important factor within this approach is the flexible structural elements. Thus, creating layers of multiplicity in an assembly of stages.

**Keywords:** *The Hague, coexistence, collective identity, informal character, architecture as theatre, interactive architecture, assemblage, affordances*

## Introduction

There are two quotes that inspired me at the start of my design process. The first quote is from Immanuel Kant (1784): *"Out of the crooked timber of humanity, no straight thing was ever made"*. The second quote is from Richard Sennett (2006): *"The closed city can be designed and operated top-down; it is a city which belongs to the masters. The open city is a bottom-up place; it belongs to the people"* (p.14). These quotes are related to the planning of the city. Almost everything regarding the built environment is planned from a top-down perspective in the neighborhood Morgenstond. Uniform building blocks shape the cityscape and life itself is stacked in a vertical way within those stamps. A certain tension is needed between functions in order to create a mere city-like experience. The residents should have input in how they want to organize their living environment.

One of the characteristics of the demographical parameters of Morgenstond is that it exists of citizens with different ethnical backgrounds. A high percentage of these people are children and teenagers (Den Haag in Cijfers 2019). These percentages will eventually increase when the municipality of The Hague has built the planned 10.000 extra houses in Morgenstond and its surrounding neighborhoods (Kraaijeveld 2019). Thus, coexistence between all these targeted audiences is a key factor in my design.

The municipality of The Hague has categorized the site location as a park for play and recreation (Gemeente Den Haag 2019). Yet, the park has only a few play obstacles which give the park little to no character. Therefore, there is not enough place to have social interactions between the citizens of Morgenstond.

The municipality of The Hague has a set of guidelines prepared related to this increase in demographical parameters. The Haagse Educatie Agenda 2018-2022 (Gemeente Den Haag 2019) is the one that inspired me the most. According to the research from independent institution SEO Economisch Onderzoek (2018), there is inequality regarding the education for ethnical minorities and underprivileged citizens in The Hague (p. 2-9). I think this problem can be approached within a wider perspective. Every citizen, no matter their background, should have equal opportunities regarding a healthy, sportive, educated and social life to find and enjoy their talent and interest. In the city district Escamp there are in total 29 sporting facilities which is a lot compared to the other districts, while the majority still lives an unhealthy lifestyle (AlleCijfers 2019). Thus, I want to avoid the traditional sports as much as possible in order to further emphasize the identity of the place and the fact that Generation Z becomes less interested in the traditional sports (Whistle 2018).

The multi-layered ethnical society requires an ambiguous public condenser in order to offer a wide variety of interpretations of their interests. Thus, when there is a change in requirements, it results in adaptation of the conditions in the concrete environment. I personally think that architecture and the built environment should be able to absorb these changes. Therefore, the public realm could adapt itself towards newer patterns in the demographical parameters.

## Research question and goal

In summary, the main urban challenge that is addressed in my graduation project is how architecture can act as a physical shell that offers a spatial environment for the multi-layered ethnical society to contribute towards the equal rights regarding a healthy, sportive, educated and social life.

This paper assists me to orientate my view regarding this research topic for the graduation period. The answer to this urban challenge goes beyond the technical indexicality and is also related towards the discursive layers that are discussed throughout the course. It is important to make it relatable towards other projects in order to be consistent because this project is part of the architectural and public realm. Therefore, the thesis aids me how to communicate my design project in a narrative way using the different indexical themes.

## Theoretical framework and challenges

In this chapter I want to establish some urban challenges and clashes as a theoretical framework.

### ***Multi-layered ethnical society***

According to Loring (2016, p. 154) the theory of coexistence, regarding the multi-layered ethnical society, is related to the limited similarity principle. This principle means that different groups of species cannot live together if they cannot do their desired activities. Thus, it is important for all the layers of society to be able to act in their interests.

In addition, Barth (1956) concludes from his research that it is of importance to create a mutual relationships between the diverse groups in order to coexist with each other. Coexistence between different species is best portrayed as a process of innovation and adaption since behaviour and cultural movement can change over time (Loring, 2016, p. 155). According to Nayak et. al (2014) conflict often emerges between social groups if there is inequity.

The activities that binds the multi-layered ethnical society together can be classified as high- and low cultural activities. The definitions regarding high- and low cultural activities by Ritzer (2012, p. 135-136) are maintained within this thesis. Usually, high cultural activities or products are produced by professionals and artists. These activities are often characterized by classical features. Low cultural activities are on the other hand associated with the masses of the people. These activities are often categorized by pop-cultural movements.

### ***Social capital***

According the conclusion from Barth's (1956) research, a mutual relationship is required. These relationships can be established by certain social organization that improves the society by social networks, norms and trusts. This is called social capital (Putnam et. al, 1993, p. 167).

According to Putnam (1993, p. 167), there are three forms of social capital. The first social capital, bounding through establishing relationships between homogeneous groups for instance by sport teams and clubs, is the most related to my design project. Sportive, educational, recreational and artistic activities are activities that connects with social capital because the participant will engage in social interactions throughout the act. These activities create social networks where the participants can bond with each other.

### *Collective memory and sites of memory*

François (2001, p. 7) highlights that the social network is the frame where collective memories are created. Groll (2015, p. 4) complements to this statement that the individual is not able to develop memory when there is no social context. The individual memories cannot be interpreted without the frames of collective memory. Thus, within a community, collective memories are just as important as individual memories. The importance of memory is further explained by a study from Pierre Nora where he made a distinction between history and memory. According to Nora (1997, p. 12), memory evolves around life itself. It emerges and evolves throughout our lives. It is relevant and relates to the present. While history, on the other hand, is an event that happened long ago. It relates to the past.

Within this context of collective memory, another concept is highly related to provide a solid framework to allow mutual relationships to take place. And that is the site of memory. According to Konczal (2011, p. 18), the site of memory can be made of a material form as well as an immaterial event where specific groups of people are emotionally attached to. Thus, it makes it a crucial part of their social community. In summary, the collective memory and the sites of memory are essential components for the collective identity (Groll, 2015, p. 4). For my personal design project, it is important to design this framework as this kind of place collective identity will emerge within an urban context where it lacks characteristics.

### *Collective identity and placemaking*

The urge to create a place and collective identity allowed me to investigate the meaning behind this word within this theoretical framework. As formerly discussed, collective identity can only occur within social context that is provided by social networks or site of memories (Groll, 2015, p. 4). According to Montgomery (1998, p. 93-116), the concept of place is complementary to the site of memory due to the material and immaterial properties. He continues that the sense of place is shaped by a combination of the the material form, the activity and the meaning behind it.

The identity of an urban environment is defined by the characteristic features such as; environmental elements and the activities that are held. The urban identity highlights the relationship between human behavior and the urban environment. These places are crucial in the development of personal- and collective identity (Cheshmehzangi 2012).

The lack of characteristic features leads to the ineffectively usage of the public realm. This can be related towards the site Melis Stokepark. Placemaking is therefore a possible strategy where meaningful and quality places are created in order to give a positive impulse in the usage of the public realm (Wyckoff 2014).

### *Informal character*

My design project needs an informal character due to the diversity of the multi-layered ethnical society of Morgenstond. An informal character will emphasize the accessibility of the building. Yet, the informal sector explained by Caroline Moser (1978) resembles a culture of poverty. I personally think that the relation to the culture of poverty is too negative. On the other hand, it could set the ground principle for the informal character of my design project because the culture of poverty can also resemble the culture of the mass.

Subsequently, this corresponds to the idea of an everyday happening or resembling of the ordinary. Therefore, there are as less obstructions and barriers as possible in my design project in order to emphasize the accessibility and permeability of the building.

### ***Relation to the thematic themes***

After setting the base for the scientific framework I would like to relate my design project to the discussed thematic themes which are relevant for my design project.

#### *Assemblage*

The building masses that contains the larger multifunctional halls will be composed as an assemblage over a certain area of the park to create a spatial organization. According to Deleuze (1987), these individual building masses establishes links and dynamic interactions between the parts that creates the whole because “*there are not two multiplicities or two machines; one and the same machinic assemblage produces and distributes the whole*” (p. 34). This connection can be further elaborated by including people and things, subjects and objects in the dynamic interplay of human interaction and building mass (Dovey, 2015, p. 4).

#### *Augment and extend*

My design project will be able to extend and augments its spatial configurations to adapt itself to offer a wide variety of program for the diverse demands of the multi-layered ethnical society. Within this thesis I maintain the definition regarding this subject by Huber (2018, p. 124) about interactive architecture. This definition refers to the spatially, functionally adaptive, kinetic and intelligent capabilities within a static structure. Schmidt (2016, p. 25) goes further into detail about kinetic architecture that it contains the ability to change different scales of compartments and elements of the building.

#### *Affordances*

The third and final thematic theme that is applicable to my design project is the use of affordances to motivate and inspire the people to participate. According to Gibson, affordances are perceivable clues, good and bad, that are offered by the environment. These clues tell the perceiver how the environment can be used or to be avoided (Gibson, 2014, p. 119-120). Like Gibson, Brown and Maier (2015, p. 231) are referring to affordances in the design sector as opportunities for action provided by artifacts to the participants. There are similarities between the two descriptions about affordances. Thus, I will continue further to use both definitions of the term.

## Conclusion

Now that the theoretical framework of this thesis is established and that the urban challenges are revealed, I want to conclude with how I approach these urban challenges in my design project.

### ***The building in its urban setting***

The surrounding park of my design project has as less barriers as possible in order to improve the accessibility for the informal character of my project. In the current situation the park is surrounded by ditches with in total four access points towards the core of the park. Therefore, the park is redesigned and the former waterbody from the surrounding will be relocated to create a larger body of water. According to the International Water Association (2015), people are attracted to water due to the positive psychological effects it has on the human mind. Thus, the larger waterbody will function as a quality center point of the park. The body of water and the architectural form will be adjusted to each other to create a coherent whole in the assembly of building and environment. This will create a meaningful quality place where, depending on the season, a wide variety of out- and indoor activities will happen.

The shape of the building can be summarized as a single and simple architectural move to reduce the stress on the natural environment of the park and to maintain an informal character. Yet, the architectural density will be sufficient to lay the base for the required collective identity. The most characterizable element of this architectural move is the shell of the roof. The plane covers the indoor activities and is folded to create in- and outdoor accessible points on different height levels. The folding of the roof plane will partly define the interior spatial properties. The roof is made of a thick slab so that it sends out the affordance that the roof is walk-able. Around the activity centers on the roof there are natural podia adjusted to the human scale to be sit-able in order to give the idea that something is watch-able.

The building itself and its interior are part of the public realm. Thus, the building is used as an urban element to anchor itself in the environment and becoming part of the everyday life and the ordinary. Subsequently, the interior- and exterior routes will merge at specific points on different height levels. This will enhance the permeability and accessibility of my design project. Eventually, this will lead to an interplay of out- and indoor activities. The folded roof and the accessible points on ground level creates a smooth transition between park and building. This results in a balance between architectural density and nature.

### ***A collection of activities creates the Staging of the MultipliCity***

The collection of all the activities can be resembled by theatrical play. The activities will become the stages. Whereas the visitors and participants are the actors in a dynamic theatrical play in the assembly of stages. In this way I share the same believe as Peter Cook. Cook also relates architecture to theatre in a way that architecture should have character and identity. As Cook (2016) puts it: *“architecture should be able to respond to the inhabitant or viewer and prepare itself for their presence, spatially; in other words, it should have that magic quality of theatre, with all its emphasis on performance, spectacle and delight”* (p. 10). The everyday and the ordinary thus becomes the theatre of life. The concept and title for my design project, Staging (the) MultipliCity, originates from this statement.

Thus, the life of the city is staged in a way where the low- and high cultural activities are played without interrupting each other. Although, the stages can present to one another to have an inviting character. The different layers of the society will be attracted to expand their interests and talents due to the theatrical display of the assembly of stages. The formerly distinguished activities have different spatial requirements. Thus, the program is distinguished in autonomous building masses as an assembly of stages with each their own identity. Each stage is adjusted to its desired individual shape and provides the space for the multifunctional halls. This will further emphasize placemaking by creating identity and character underneath the collective roof. The leftover space is used as the connective thread throughout the assembly of the multifunctional stages for unprogrammed activities and acts as the play stage. The play stage is indirectly the buffer zone for the multifunctional stages. Within this space the visitor can observe and participate in the different stages which they walk by. The route is shaped and designed as a playful atmosphere with colors and obstacles that offers the visitor to do physical movement. A space where ordinary and everyday objects are used in surprising ways.

The stages will have their own public realm to operate independently and in addition a shared public realm to operate as a whole. Therefore, it sets the target for augmentation an extension of space that depends on the kind of activities that are happening. This can be related to decors of the theatre that can change depending on the desired atmosphere. Although, according to Schmidt (2016, p. 25) interactive- and kinetic architecture usually has high-end characteristics and for my design project I need an informal character. Therefore, the adaptability of space can happen through curtains, foldable walls and the use of artificial lights to augment the space. Te ability to augment and extend spaces creates layers multiplicity throughout the assembly of stages.

Due to the combination of the architectural elements, activity and meaning a sense of place will be created that forms the foundation of the collective identity for the urban environment of Morgenstond. The park and the building will shape the framework for the site of memory. Eventually, the activities and relationships will create the desired emotional attachment between the people and environment.

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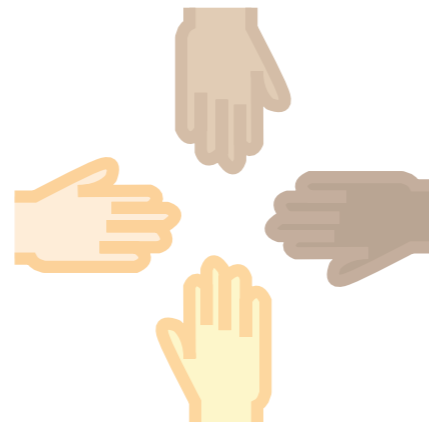
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# Themes graduation paper

## Theory of coexistence

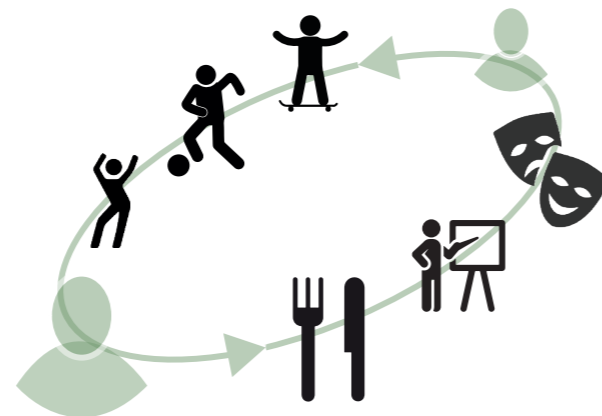
According to Loring (2016, p. 154), different groups of species cannot live together if they cannot do their desired activities.

Thus, it is important for all the layers of society to be able to act in their interests.



## Theory of social capital

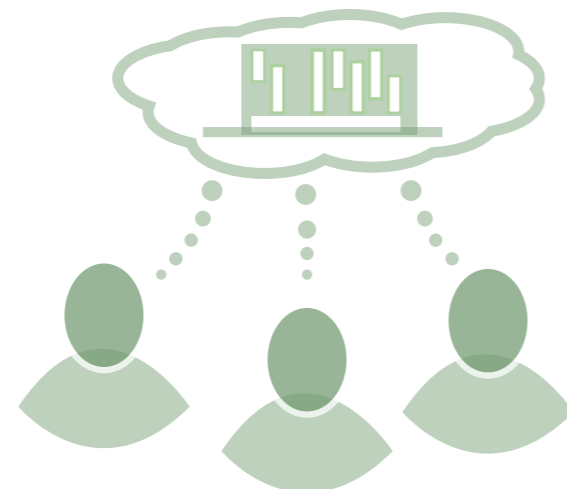
The graduation paper highlights the core idea of merging people together from different cultural backgrounds. This happens throughout social capital, which is defined by binding homogeneous groups together throughout social activities and social network.



## Theory of collective identity

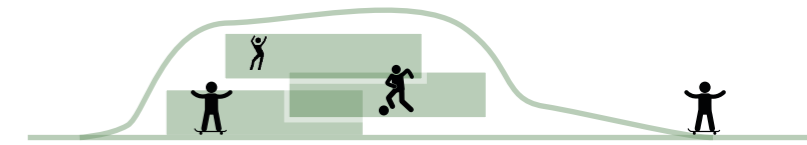
The sense of place is shaped by a combination of the material form, the activity and the meaning behind it (Montgomery, 1998, p. 93-116).

The identity of an urban environment is defined by the characteristic features such as; environmental elements and the activities that are held. These places are crucial in the development of personal- and collective identity (Cheshmehzangi 2012).



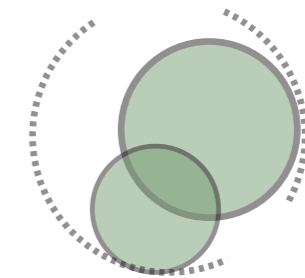
## Staging of the city life

The collection of cultural and sportive activities will be staged as a theatrical display in an assembly of stages where the visitors become the actor in a dynamic play. Thus, the building masses become autonomous volumes that operate together as a whole.



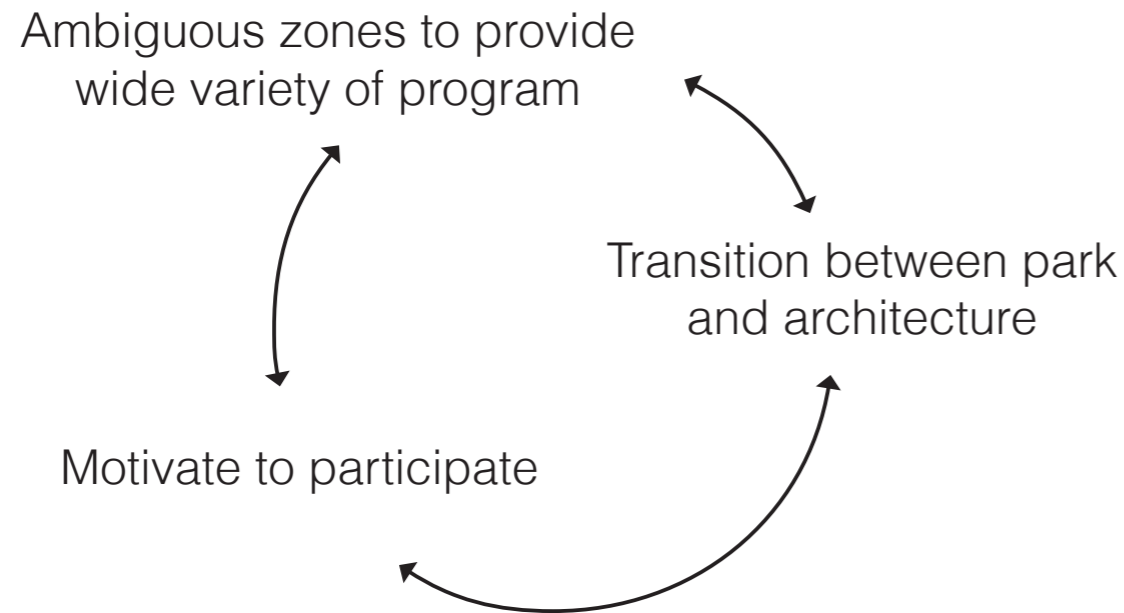
## To each their own

The programmatic centers will have their own and shared public realm. Therefore, the volumes should be able to augment and expend their spatial properties to adapt itself according to the desired activity.



# Research question

From the site research and graduation paper derives a research question which circulates around three core themes for my design project.



*“How could a public condenser provide a framework to offer a wide variety of program to contribute the multi-layered ethnical society regarding a cultural, sportive, and healthy life, where the visitor is motivated to move and participate, while still maintain the park character?”*

## What is a public condenser?

Public (Merriam-Webster, 2020)  
Noun

1. The people as a whole
2. A place accessible or visible to the public
3. A group of people having common interest

Public domain (Merriam-Webster, 2020)

1. An area that embraces the property rights to the community at large and have to ability to freely move by anyone.
2. A sphere of public activities and objects open to the public.

Condenser (Merriam-Webster, 2020)  
Adjective

1. A matter of transition between different states
2. Object or cluster of people reduced to a more compact and dense form

Public condenser:  
An object, or area, open to the public where the multi-layered ethnical society can cluster and participate in cultural and sportive activities.

# What defines Multiplicity?

Multiplicity is defined by the origin of an adaptable space. Yet, a critical notion to the adaptable space is that it does not provide the proper support for a close-fit to the functions. Thus, the spatial organization needs a balance between a close-fit and loose-fit. The term fluctuating space is a strategy that addresses these challenges.

The core of this strategy is to provide spaces that are specifically designed for the designated function. These spaces are called “*dedicated spaces*”. On the other hand, the spaces that have a more ambiguous character are a buffer zone for these dedicated spaces and are directly linked to each other. These spaces are called “*fluctuating spaces*” and provide a spatial environment where many activities can happen. Thus, there is an integral conjunction between the dedicated and fluctuating spaces where the dedicated can support the fluctuating space by expand its spatial boundaries (Kronenburg, 2007, p. 124-128).

The Seattle library, built in 2002 and designed by OMA, is one of the buildings that incorporates this strategy. According to Rem Koolhaas, the current libraries are in need of flexibility due the changing methods of information and media gathering. The library is nowadays a collision of a multitude of tasks instead of the traditional book warehouse.

Thus, the design consists of open- floor plans that can respond to wide variety of media- and cultural activities. While, there are still traditional spaces that are defined by furniture for instance the bookshelves and computer areas. The strategy is portrayed in the section made by OMA, where there is a division in closed-mass and open- floor plans. Thus, there arises a conjunction between traditional dedicated areas as closed mass and open floor plans where multiple activities can happen.



Seattle library, OMA, 2004, the division demonstrated in section between dedicated and fluctuating spaces.

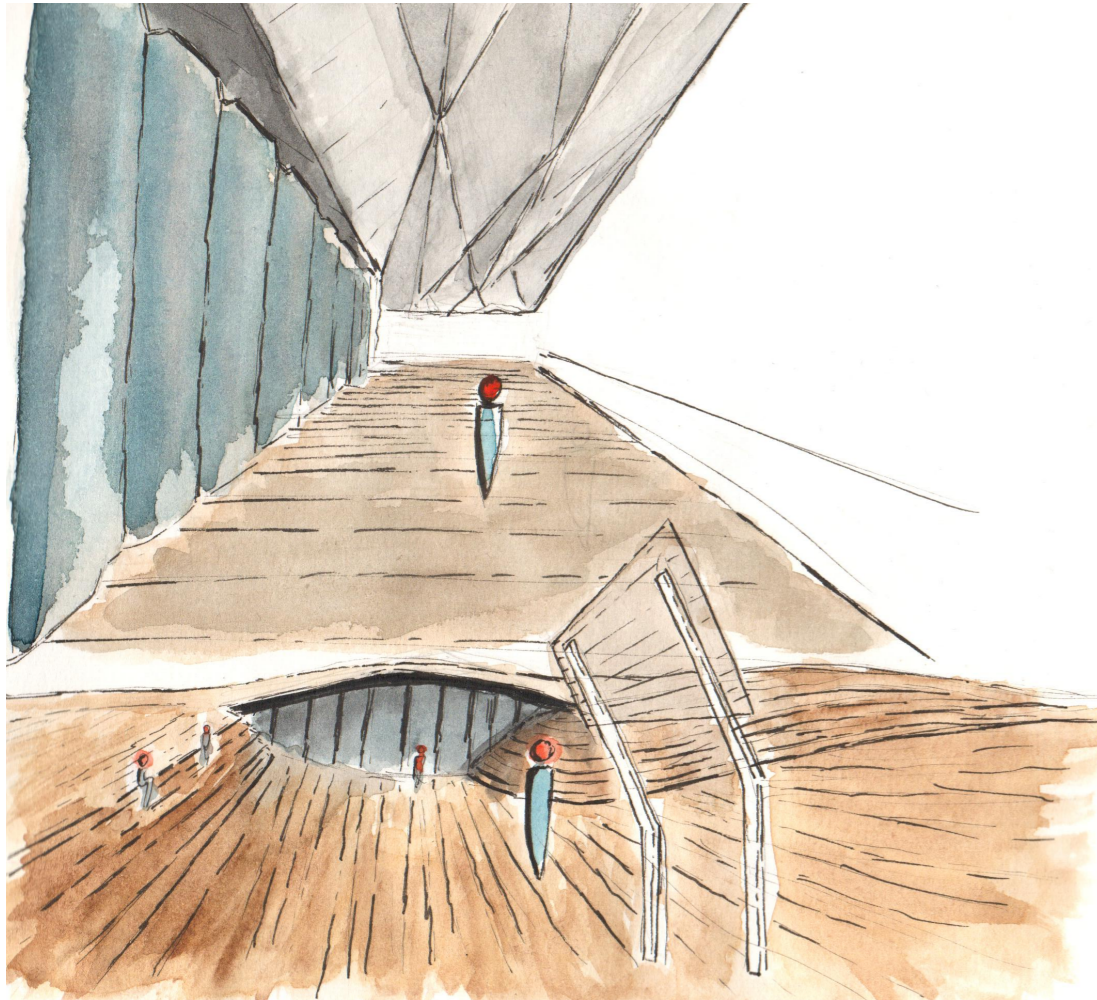
## Multiplicity

Multiplicity is a strategy that offers an interaction between fluctuating and dedicated spaces. Fluctuating spaces have an ambiguous character where multiple activities can happen. Whereas, dedicated spaces are defined by furniture and objects designed for a specific function and can expand its boundaries towards the fluctuating space.

## How to inspire movement in architecture?

According to Cassar (2016) the concept movement in architecture can be distinguished into two separate ideas. The first is contained movement and is about the movement of the eye, mind, body and forces that represent a direction c.q. movement. The other is represented movement and is about the implication or illusion that the architecture is moving.

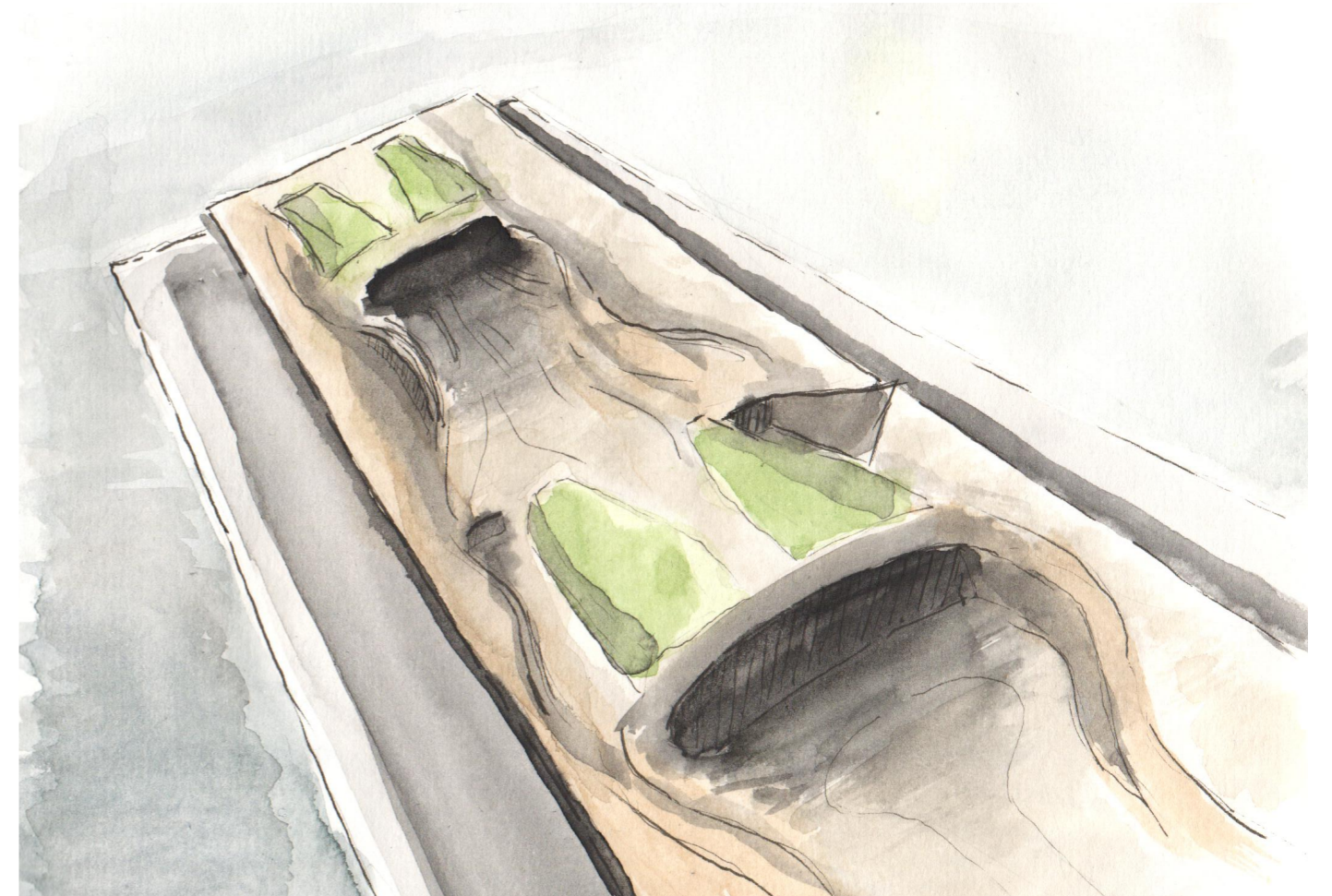
Movement in architecture is defined by contained movement and is about the movement of the eye, mind, body and forces that represent a direction. Architecture should contain an element of surprise that motivates the visitor to participate.



*Drawing of Yokohama Terminal, FOA, 2002  
Source: personal drawing. 2020*

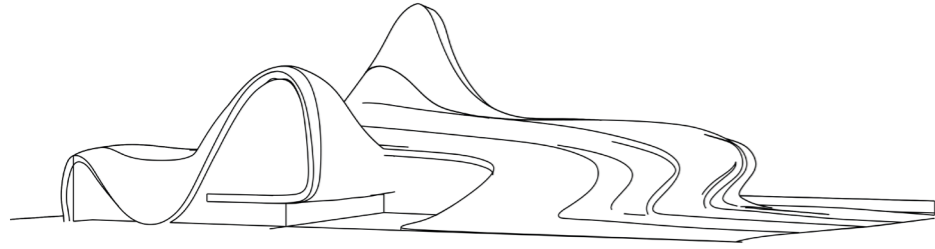
## Transition in architecture

The building blends in with the park character. This is realised by merging in the architectural elements, f.i. wall and roof, with the park landscape. Therefore, the building and park becomes a continuous movement.



*Drawing of Yokohama Terminal, FOA, 2002  
Source: personal drawing. 2020*

Heydar Aliyev Center | Zaha Hadid | 57.519 m<sup>2</sup>

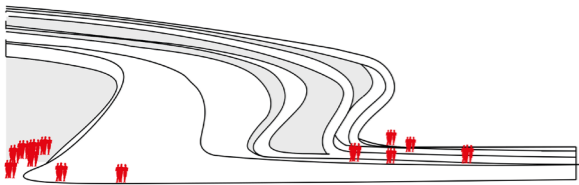
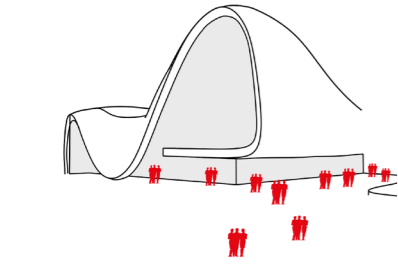


Aliyev Center is characterized by its fluent lines and smooth transition with its context.

The surface of the park is cut in ribbons and flows upwards to define space.

The transition is enhanced due the use of same materials with park and building. Therefore, the building and its context flow together.

The structure is made out of a spaceframe structural principle with concrete cores. The lighthweight roof is not walkable (Zaha Hadid Architects, 2012)

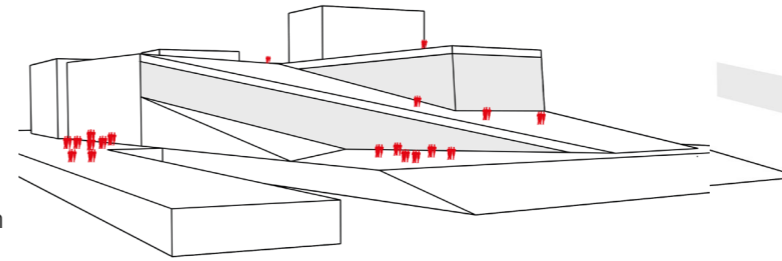


Two main transitions with its context. Vertical and fluent.

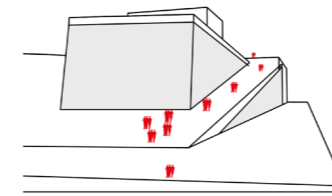
Transparent elements highlight the inside-outside relationship.

Research drawings  
Personal work. 2020

Oslo Opera House | Snøhetta | 38.500 m<sup>2</sup>



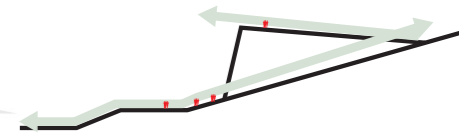
The main transition with its context. Strong diagonal lines guides the visitor.



Research drawings  
Personal work. 2020



Transparent elements highlight the inside-outside relationship.

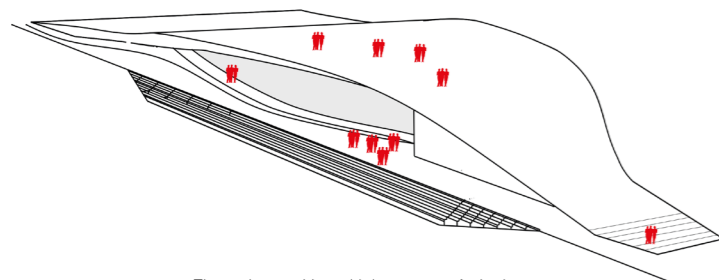


Oslo Opera House is embedded in its context due to the transition with the shore. The building grows out of the shore as ice shards with the void as counterforce.

The roof and its direct context at the shore are made out of the same stone materials. Therefore, the transition is enhanced.

The structural principle of the building is made out of concrete bearing walls with large V-shaped columns for sheer forces. This structural principle makes the roof walkable (Snøhetta, 2008).

MAAT Museum | AL\_A | 7.400 m<sup>2</sup>

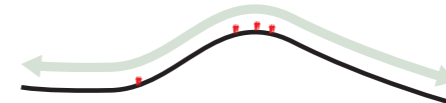


The main transition with its context. A single wave represented with underneath its program.

Research drawings  
Personal work. 2020



Transparent elements highlight the inside-outside relationship.

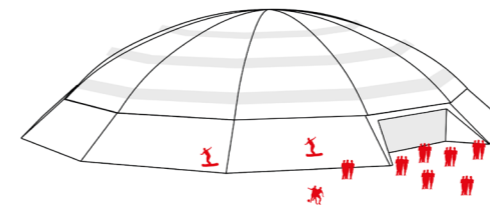


The transition of MAAT Museum is inspired by the waves of the river Taag. A single wave with a strong characteristic roof is presented on the shore.

The materials contrasts with its urban environment. Yet, the white tile facade resembles the rippling and reflection of the water.

The structural principle is made out of large steel arches with a truss system covering the open floor plan and concrete bearing walls. The roof is walkable with this principle (AL\_A, 2016)..

Streetdome | CEBRA | 1.500 m<sup>2</sup>



The main transition with its context. Oblique concrete surface flows together with the skatepark.

Research drawings  
Personal work. 2020



Transparent elements highlight the inside-outside relationship.



Streetdome is a cultural center with the most characteristic activity its skatepark. The fluent transition with its context is made possible due to the concrete plinth that follows the line of the dome and extends the skatepark on its oblique surface.

The concrete of the plinth and the concrete of the park flows together.

The structural principle of the dome is made out of a concrete plinth with wooden arches. Only the oblique surface of the plinth is usable as extension of the skatepark (CEBRA, 2014)

# 3. Concept and manifesto

Peter Cook (2016):

“Architecture should be able to respond to the inhabitant or viewer and prepare itself for their presence, spatially; in other words, it should have that magic quality of theatre, with all its emphasis on performance, spectacle and delight” (p. 10).

Architecture as theatre to create character and identity.

The collection of activities becomes the staging of the MultipliCity as a theatrical assemblage of stages attracting the different layers of society. The visitor becomes an actor in a dynamic play of stages.

By modifying a two-dimensional ribbon as an architectural element a certain in- outdoor space. Certain vista's define the high- and low points of the ribbon to preserve the character of the environment.

The concept of Staging (the) MultipliCity is about providing a physical shell for the multi-layered ethnical society of The Hague where the different groups of society can merge together throughout different cultural and sportive activities.

Establishing a collective identity is a major point because that will provide a social framework for relationships and where collective memories are created. Collective identity only occurs in a social context- and network. The aim with the social network is to bound homogeneous groups throughout activities. This is called the social capital. That is why the public condenser targets different scales. One is the local venue where daily activities are happening for the direct neighborhood. While the other is on urban scale where the XL events can take place.

The multi-layered ethical society shows a growth in population, yet the inhabitants live an unhealthy lifestyle. Therefore, in this assembly of stages the visitor is invited to move and participate.

The public condenser is located in the Melis Stokepark in The Hague and is part of the Green Cross, which is a vital organ for the densification of The Hague South West. This urban element is essential to keep the urban district a healthy and sociable living environment. Therefore, the building should be integrated in the park in a landscaping way to create a gentle transition where it becomes a place in the park instead of a building dominating the park.

Yet, a certain tension between the public and private areas in the city is needed to create a vibrant city life. The built environment is characterized by Post-War architecture and is highly monotonous in city blocks

as stamps superimposed on the city grid. Thus, an integrated dramatic structure in the landscape of Melis Stokepark is proposed, as a rejection of the traditional buildings.

The public condenser requires an ambiguous character in order to offer a wide variety of interpretations of the evolving interests of society. The public condenser needs an ambiguous edge. I interpret this as the use of different zones where some are dedicated for specific program and supportive service rooms in a building mass, while the void is fluctuating. This space is the attracting main venues of the building, where different XL events could happen. The venues are organized in such a way where they can become autonomous in a private realm connected throughout a shared public realm. In this assembly decks are used as a tertiary element to guide the visitor throughout the public condenser.

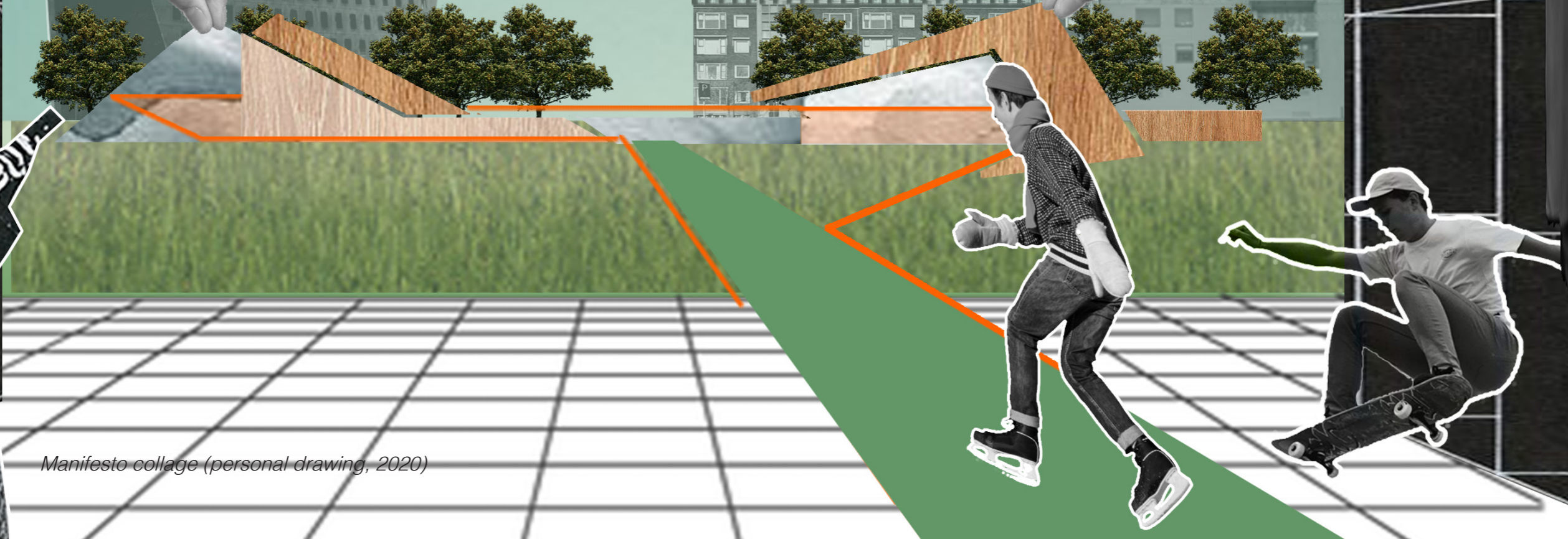
Thus, a major design principle is the relationship between mass (dedicated space) and void (fluctuating space). The interplay of the mass, void and decks will create a sense of movement and transition with the park, where the visitor is invited to move and participate.

Therefore, the collection of activities becomes the Staging of (the) MultipliCity as a theatrical assemblage of stages attracting the different layers of society where the visitors are the actors in the play. Thus, as by the quote of Cook, architecture is used as theatre to create character and identity,

# Staging (the) MultipliCity

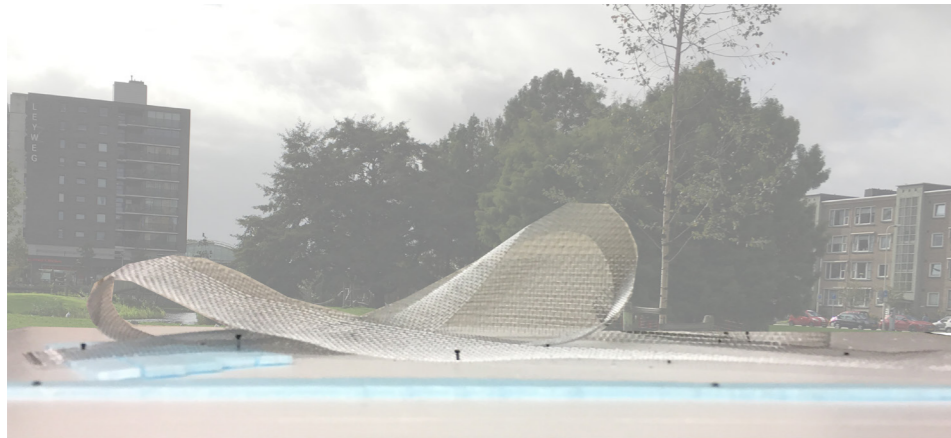
Bart van Huizen

Den Haag Zuidwest gaat ingrijpend  
op de schop: 10.000 betaalbare  
huizen erbij, géén hoogbouw

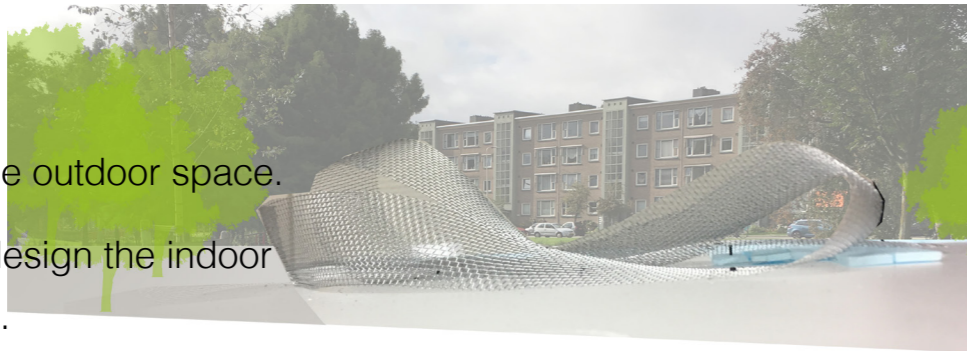


*Manifesto collage (personal drawing, 2020)*

# Concept diagram

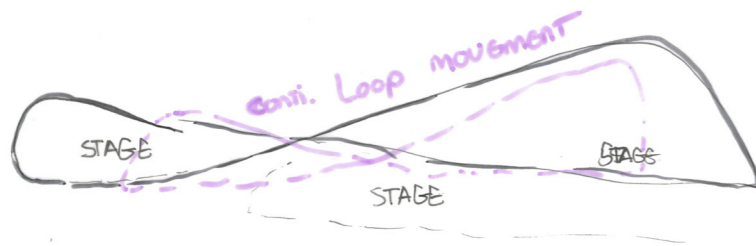


A continuous structure that laces the park and program together.



Twisted ribbon to define outdoor space.

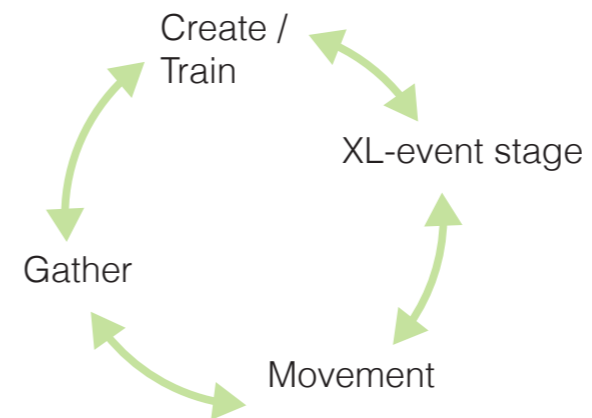
The contra space to design the indoor space.

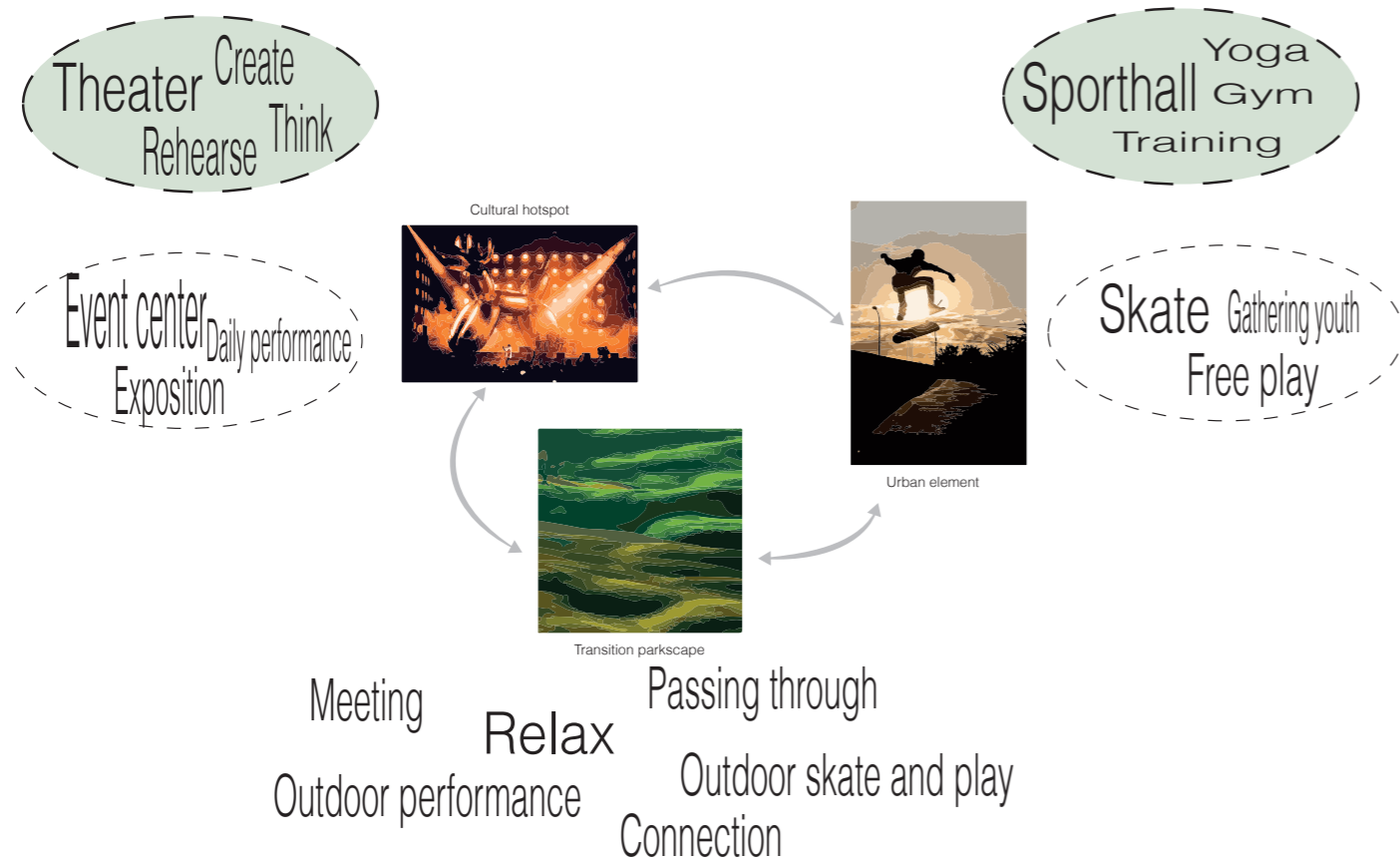


# Creating a storyline

The void is the connector and the stage that is fluctuating for the larger events. The mass on the other hand are the more private and climatized stages.

Therefore, an important characteristic of the project organizational scheme is that there is a matter of freedom how to use the building and park, where to train and rehearse and where to perform. There is a continuation of ambiguous zones which can be used for different programmatic activities.

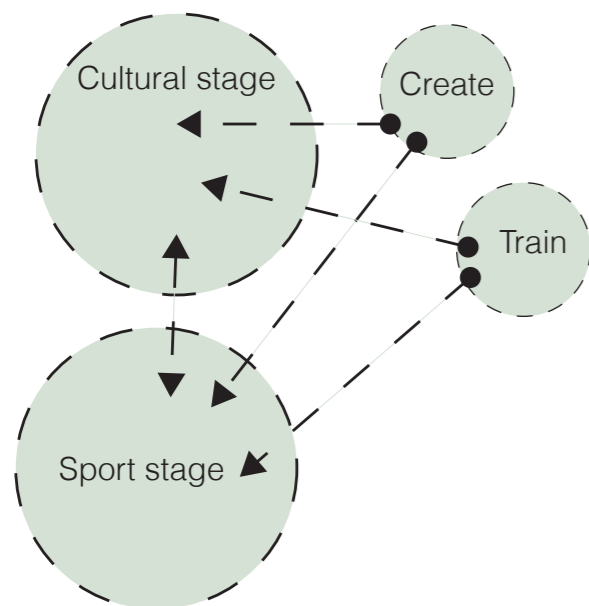




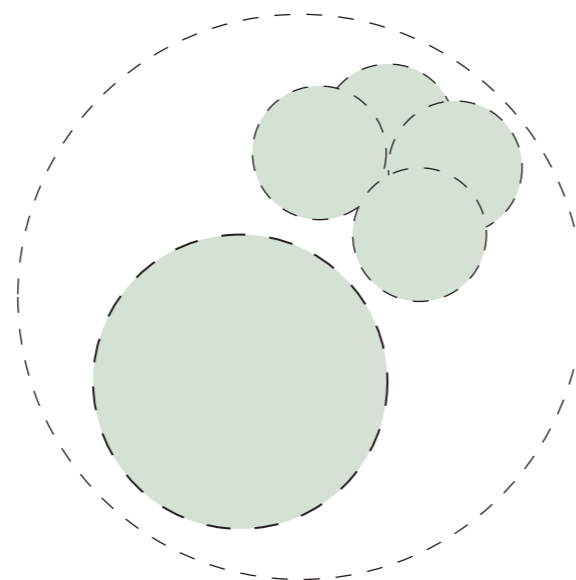
# Strategies usage building, program and XL events

Melis Stokepark is a park that is reserved for games, play and sport according to the municipality of The Hague. But, what can the park become regarding the different seasons? The activities that can happen and are supported by the architectural framework differ between spring and winter. Hereby, an overview of the outdoor activities for the park that are related to each season. Remarkable, are the overarching activities that could happen throughout the whole year.

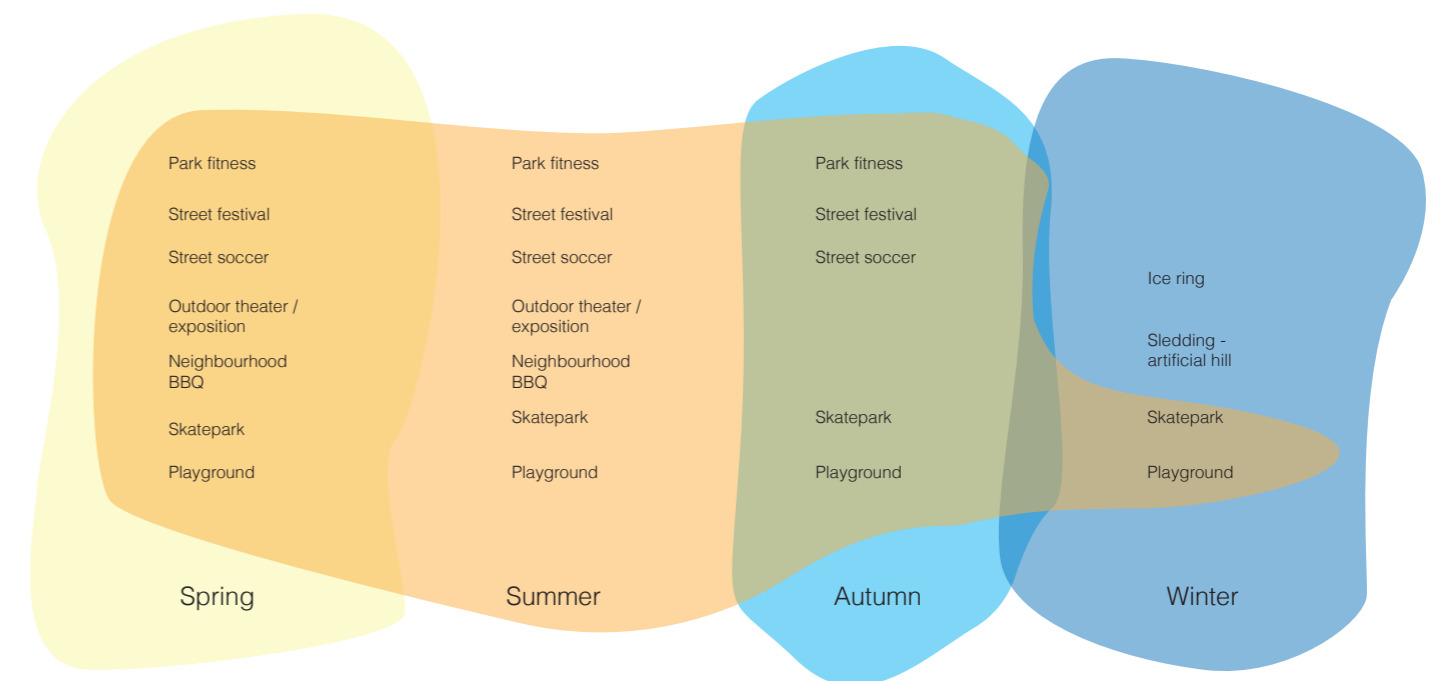
Choice of performance space



XL size events (occasional)

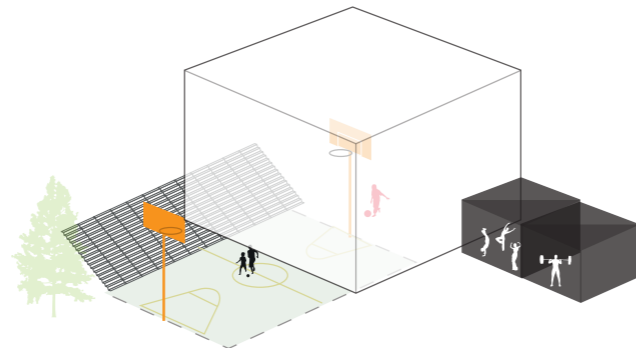


Smaller stages operating together throughout a shared public realm for XL events; concerts, theater, expositions, sport demos .

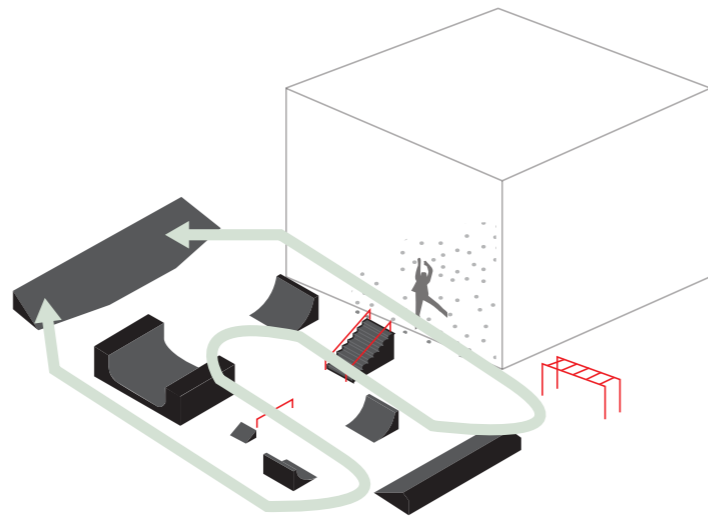


# Clarification of the program

The sports hall is an individual mass because it is flexible on its own. Aligned to this mass are the supporting program; dance studio and fitness. It is possible to extend the activities outdoors.

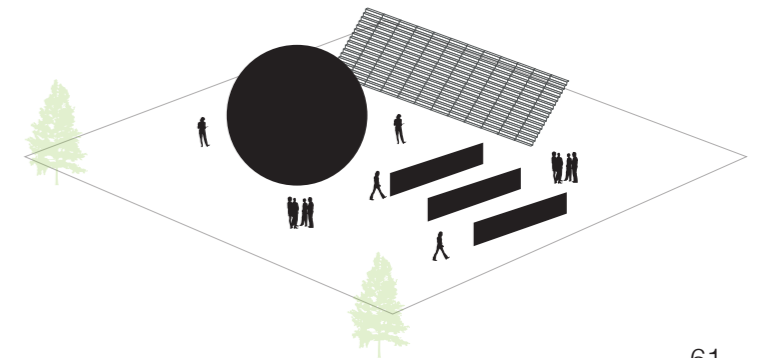
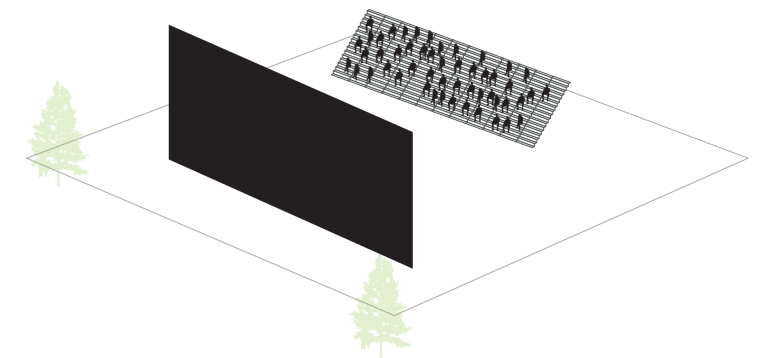
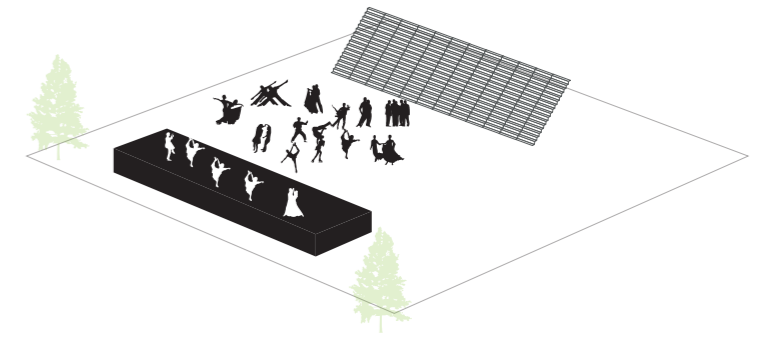


The skatepark is defined by objects, yet many activities are possible on these objects. Thus, it is a void. Aligned to this activity is the Free Play stage because these activities could benefit from each other. Important character of these activities is the route throughout the field of objects. It is possible to extend the activities outdoors.



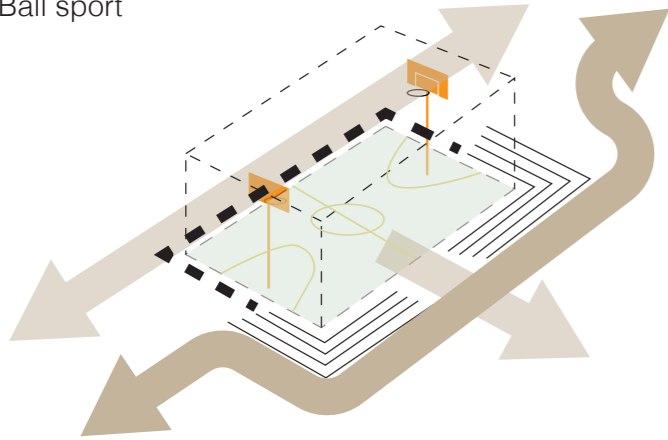
The cultural aspects of the program are interpreted as ambiguous zones which can be infill program for the sports hall and skatepark.

These spaces are characterized by a large open space.

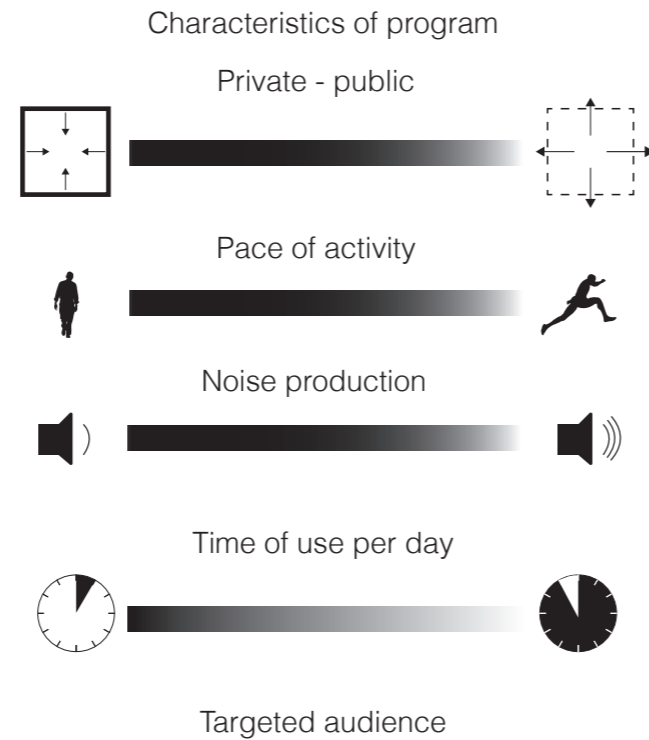


# Parameters of the program

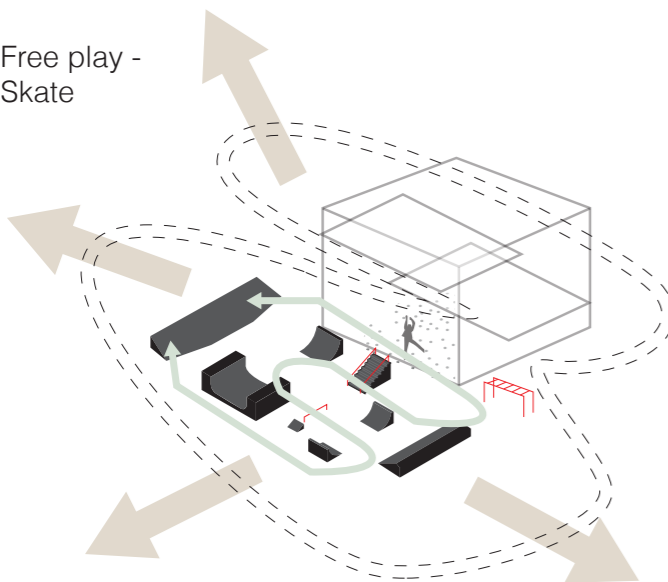
Ball sport



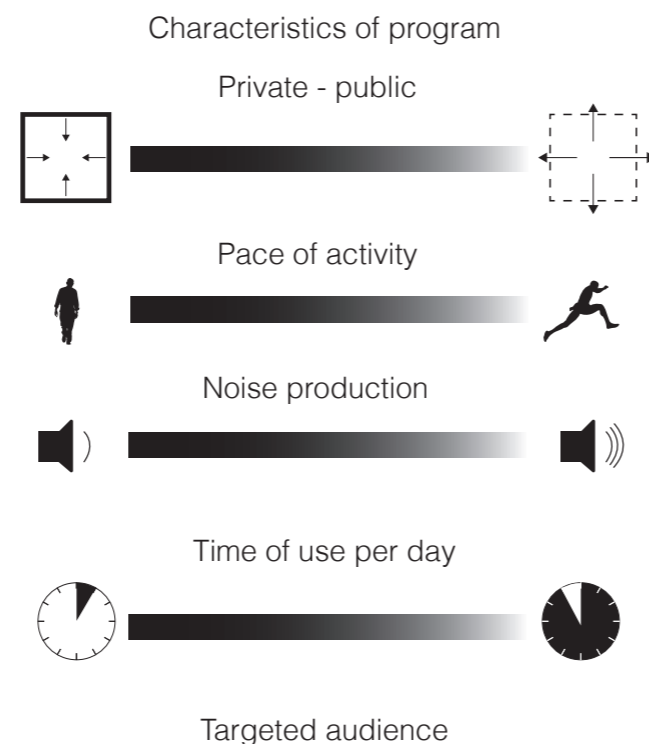
Semi public - dedicated space - attract - fixed dimension - free shaped - climatized



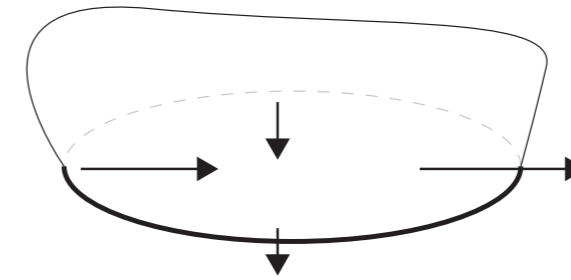
Free play - Skate



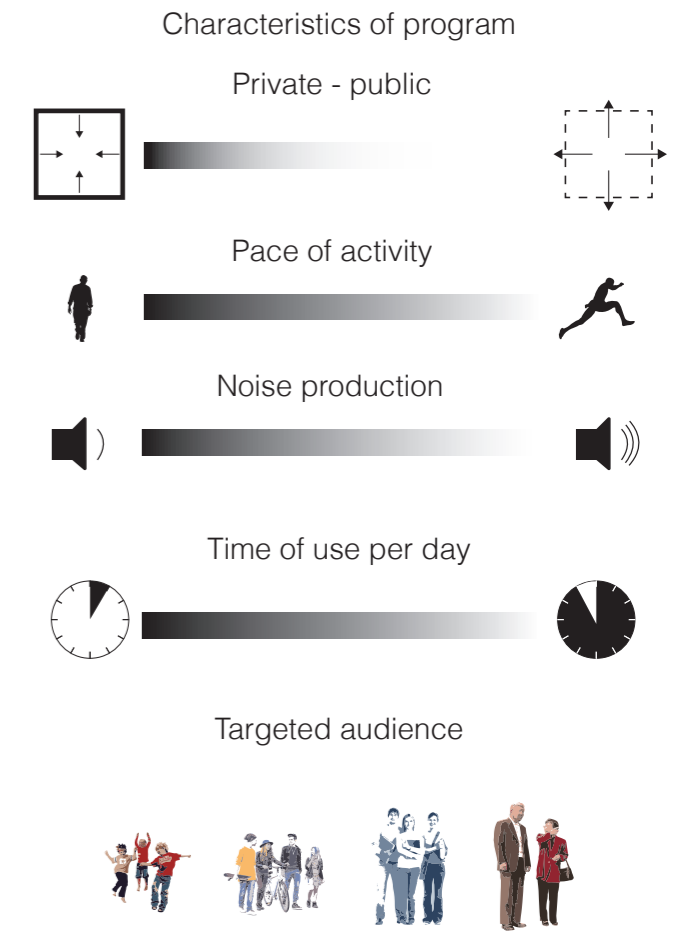
Public - fluctuating space - attract - free shaped - permeable membrane - unclimatized - multi-levelled - playful - connective - different zones



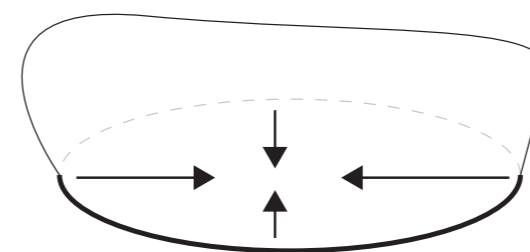
Gym - dance - dojo



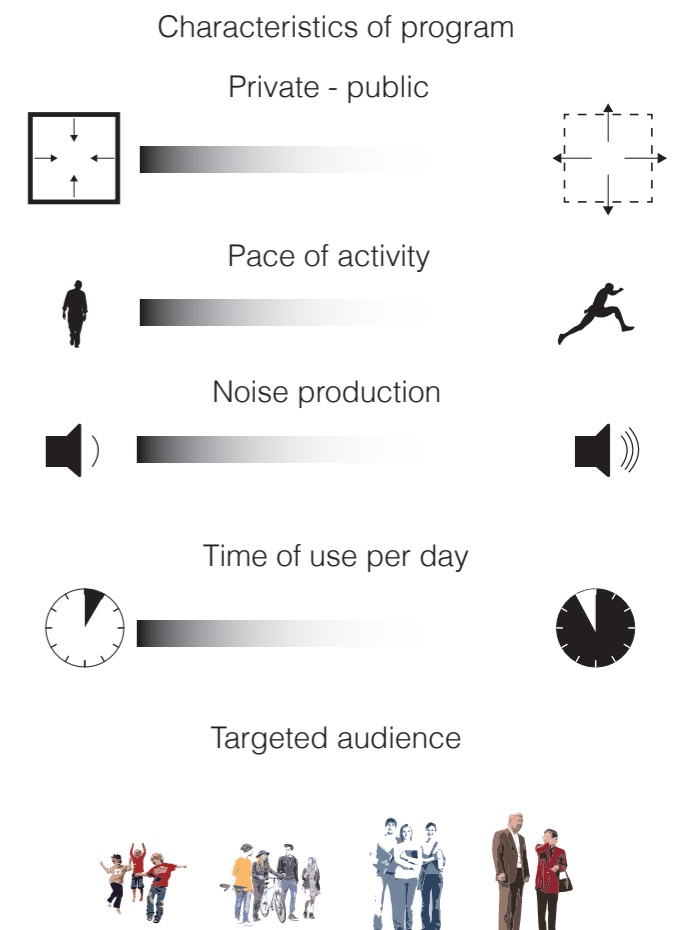
Semi-private - dedicated space - attract - free shaped - climatized - multi-levelled - playful - different zones



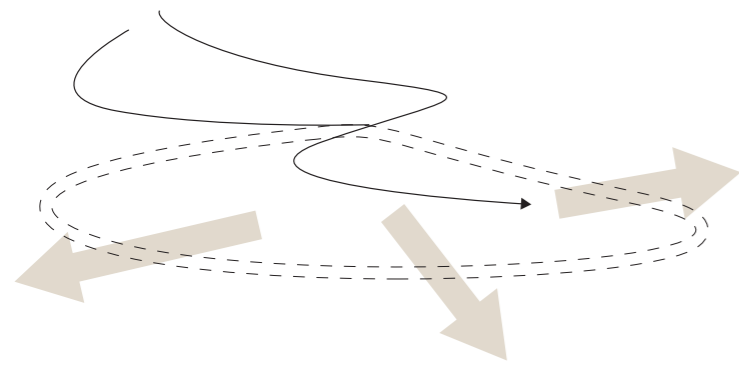
Yoga - physiotherapy - consultation



Private - dedicated space - calm environment - climatized -

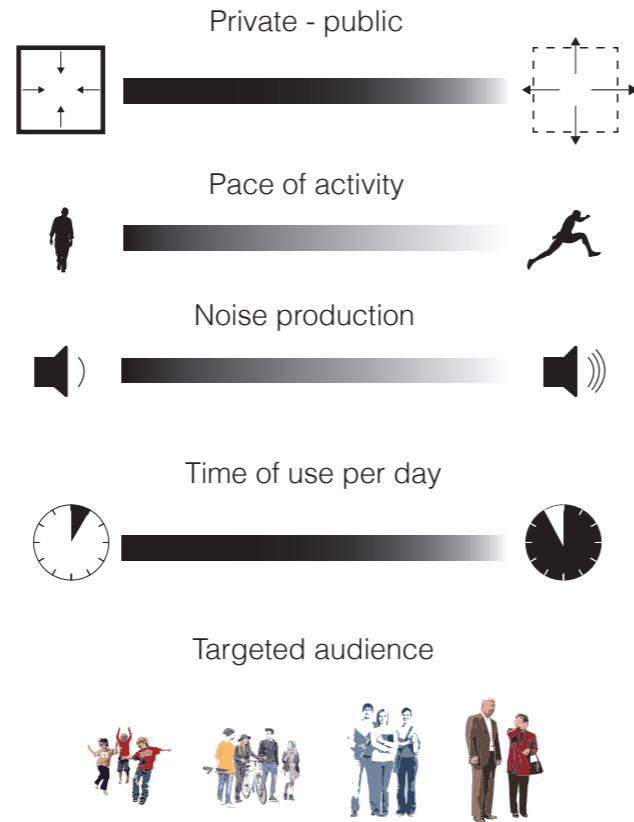


Cultural living room

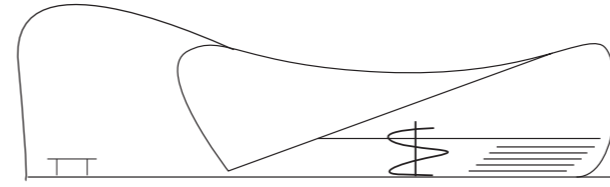


Public - fluctuating space - attract - permeable membrane - free shaped - unclimatized - daily performance and gathering - arrival - multi-levelled

Characteristics of program

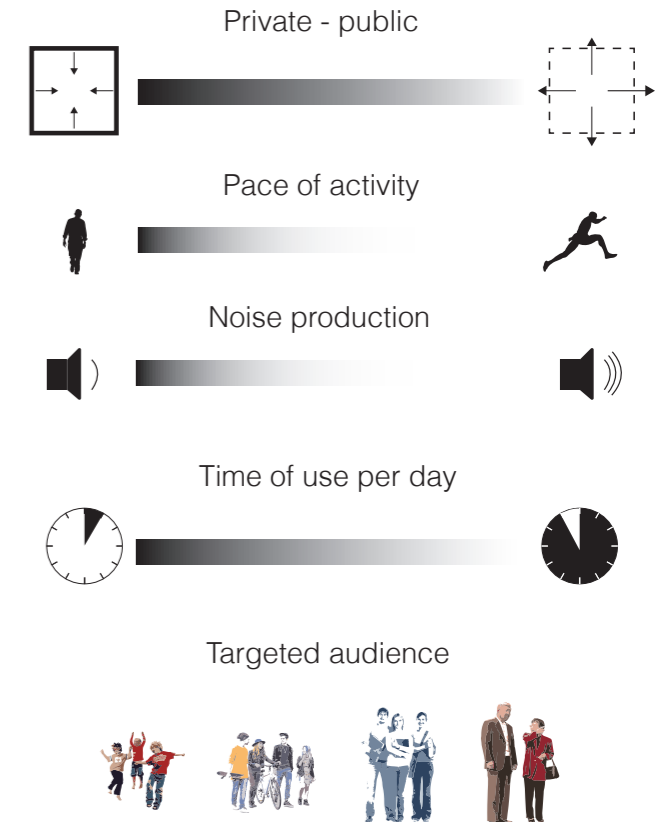


Create - think

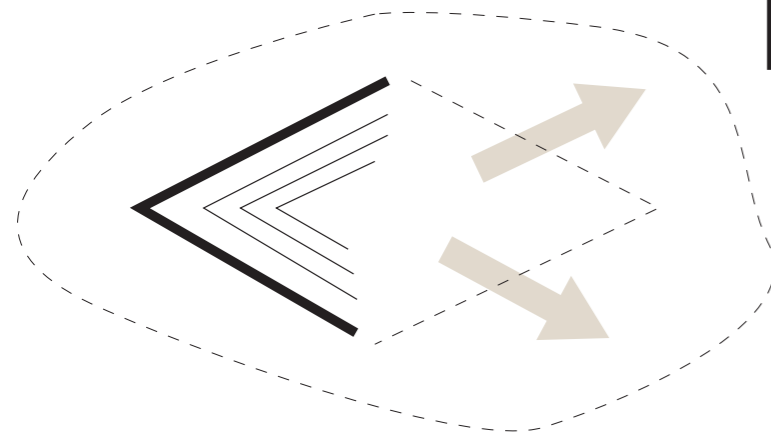


Private - dedicated space - accessible goods - climatized - workshops / lectures - exposition

Characteristics of program

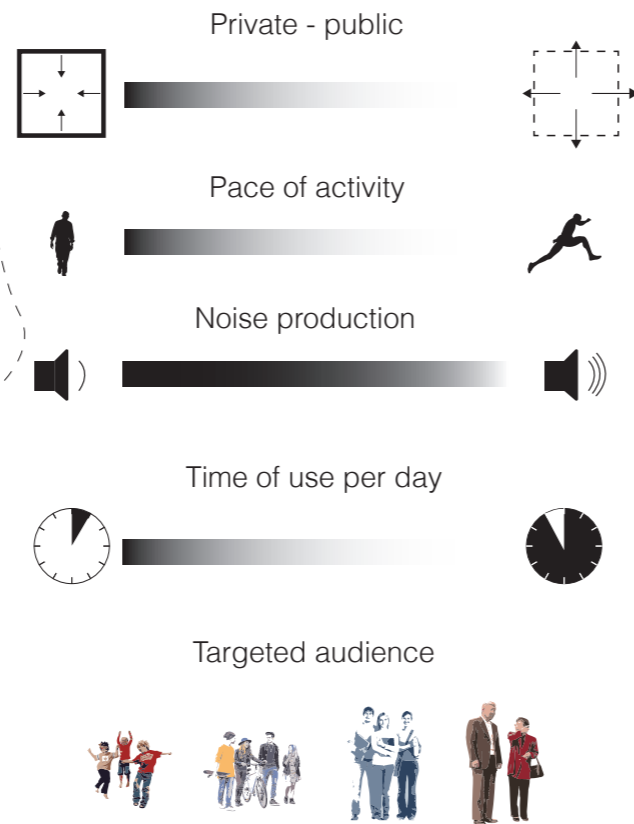


Theater

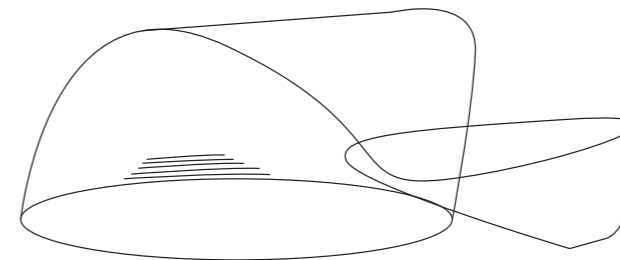


Private - dedicated space - climatized

Characteristics of program

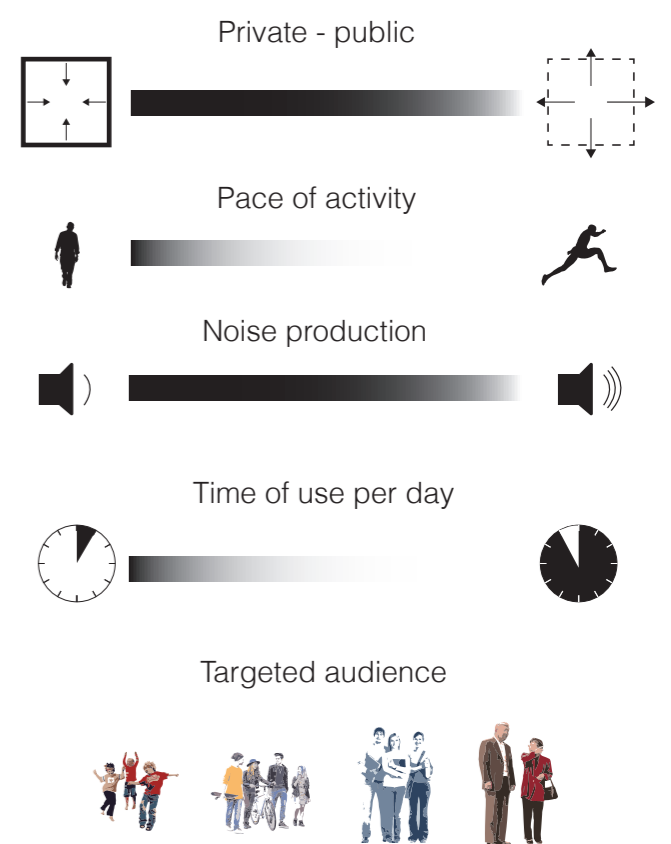


Rehearsal - music studio



Private - dedicated space - climatized - acoustic - intimate performance

Characteristics of program



Ball sports hall



## Shape and anatomy

### Fluctuating / dedicated

---

The inwards flexibility of a sports hall makes it a fluctuating space. Thus it is an individual mass.

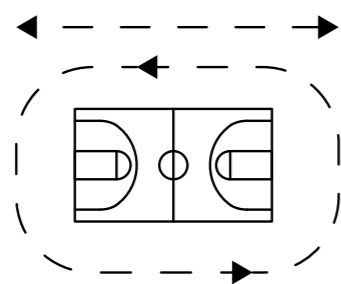
### Expression

---

The expression of this space should reflect the high pace of the activities that are happening.

### Accessibility soft / hard barrier

---



Round-about walkway

### Dimensions

---

The minimum dimensions of a ball sports hall for a basketball field is 16 x 28 meters with a free height of 7 meters (NOCNSF-US1-D.1, 2011, p. 2).

Ball sports hall



## Climate

### Heating

---

The sports hall needs to be climatized due to the standard of the NOC\*NCF to be able to heat the sports hall to a minimum of 20°C with a desired temperature of 22°C (NOCNSF-US1-RU.1, 2012, p.3).

### Ventilation

---

Per active sporter there is a requirement for ventilation of 40 m<sup>3</sup>/hour. While per spectator there is a minimum requirement of 20 m<sup>3</sup>/hour. With a total minimum of 7 m<sup>3</sup>/hour per m<sup>2</sup> of sport surface (NOCNSF-US1-RU.1, 2012, p.3).

### Daylight

---

No direct sunlight is required to avoid reflective daylight and hindrance during the sportive activity.

A minimum of 5% of the equivalent floor surface in daylight m<sup>2</sup> is required according to the Bouwbesluit 2012 3.11, daylight for educational purposes.

### Acoustic

---

The reverberation time for a sports hall category B.1 is  $T_{(gem.)} [s] \leq 1,3$ .

Which means there is a requirement for sound absorbing materials due to the hard surfaces of the sports floor surface.

A sports hall may not produce more than 80 dB(A). The background noise cannot be higher than 40 dB(A) (NOCNSF-US1-BF1, 2005, p. 2).

# Shape and anatomy

Skate / free play hall



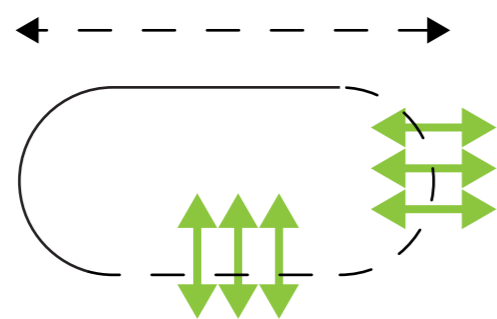
## Fluctuating / dedicated

The flexibility of both programmatic functions make this a fluctuating space.

## Expression

The expression of this space should reflect the high pace of the activities that are happening.

## Accessibility soft / hard barrier



The datum can not cross the program due to the high pace of the activity.

## Dimensions

The shape of the skate- and play area can be free-formed due to no dimensional restrictions.

## Cultural Medium Movement

<b>Cultural living room</b>	<b>1010</b>	<b>m<sup>2</sup></b>
- Amphi theatre (in-outdoor)	400	m <sup>2</sup>
- Entrance (Bar, restaurant, info, tickets, shop, community centre)	150	m <sup>2</sup>
- Fixed Expo Stage	200	m <sup>2</sup>
- Changing Rooms	100	m <sup>2</sup>
- Toilets	160	m <sup>2</sup>
- Changing Rooms		
- Toilets		

<b>Think &amp; Arts stage</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>m<sup>2</sup></b>
- Arts and crafts	180	m <sup>2</sup>
- Think stage	200	m <sup>2</sup>

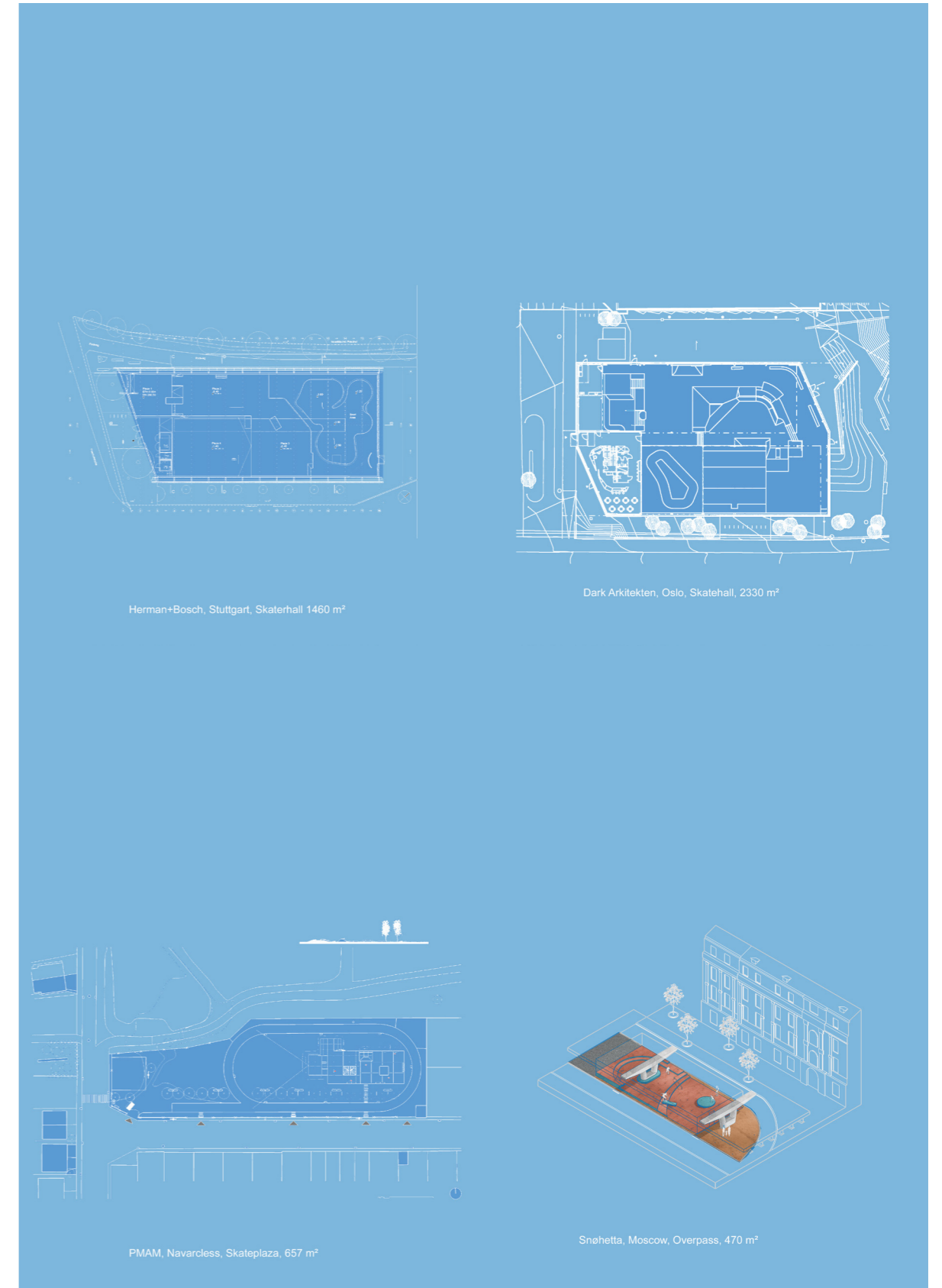
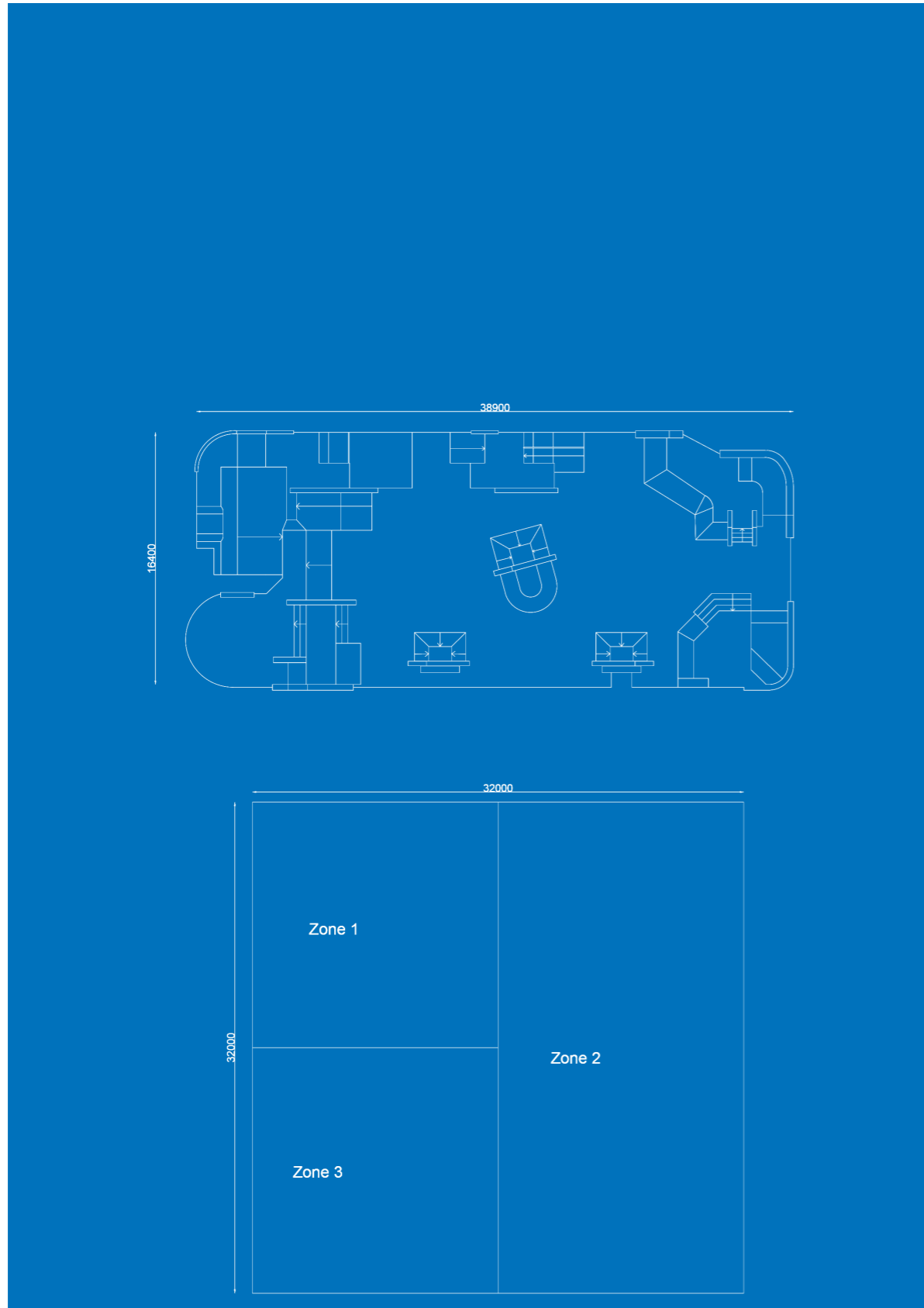
# Brief

## Sports High Movement

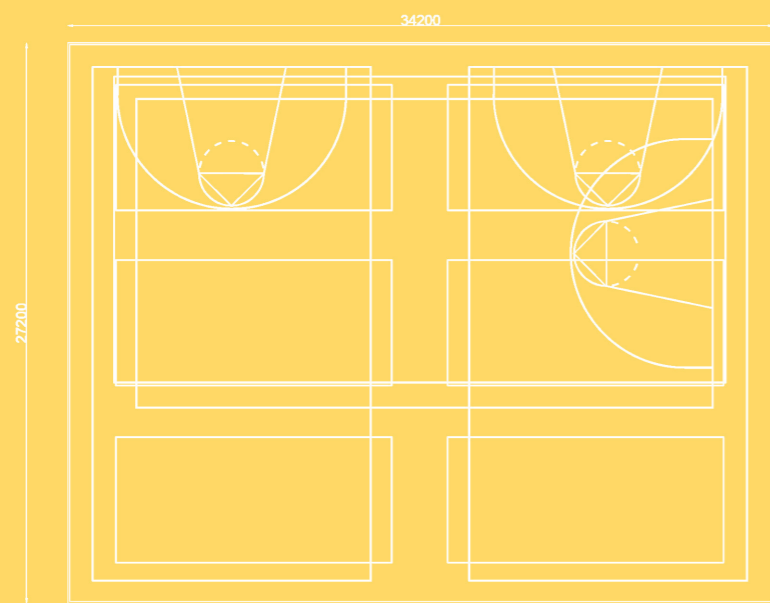
<b>Pulse stage</b>	<b>1060</b>	<b>m<sup>2</sup></b>
Formal sportshall	600	m <sup>2</sup>
Dance / dojo	160	m <sup>2</sup>
Music & sound	180	m <sup>2</sup>
Yoga studio	100	m <sup>2</sup>
Toilets, changing rooms	120	m <sup>2</sup>

<b>Free play stage</b>	<b>1200</b>	<b>m<sup>2</sup></b>
Free running zone	250	m <sup>2</sup>
Physical and digital games	200	m <sup>2</sup>
Wall climbing / bouldering	150	m <sup>2</sup>
Skate area	600	m <sup>2</sup>

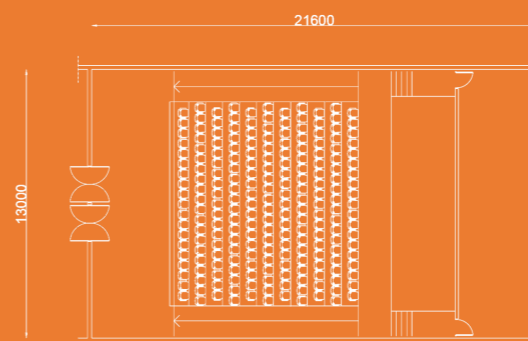
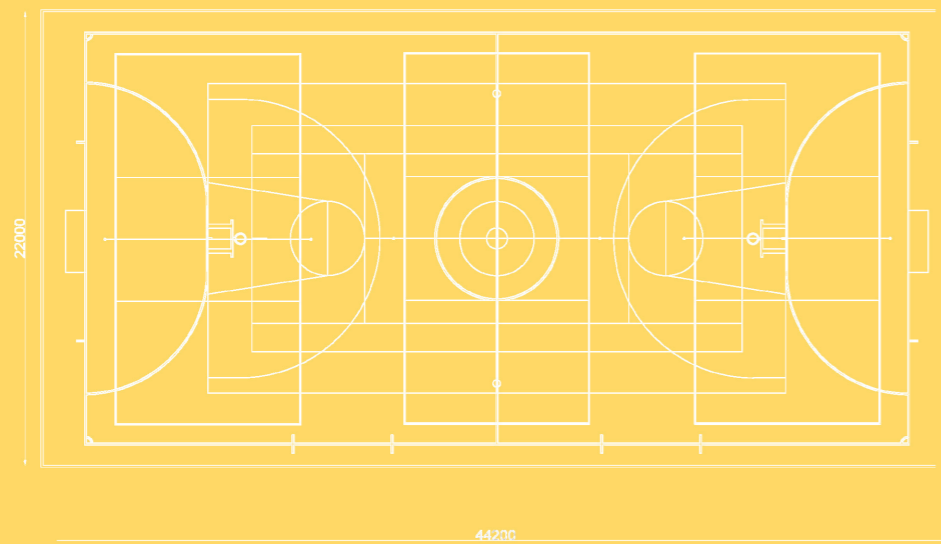
# Brief surface research



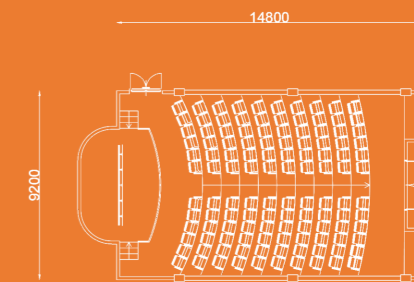
Research regarding the brief gave me a good idea about the needed spatial environment of the program. Therefore, I gathered more images.



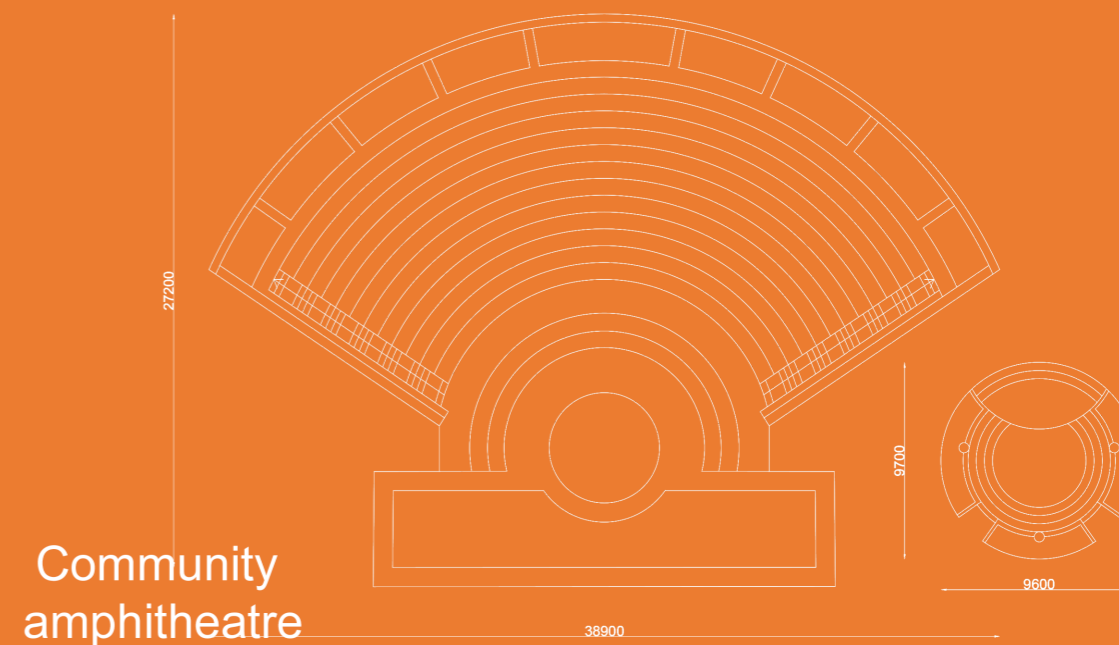
6-court hall



Auditorium  
210 p.



Auditorium  
160 p.



Community  
amphitheatre

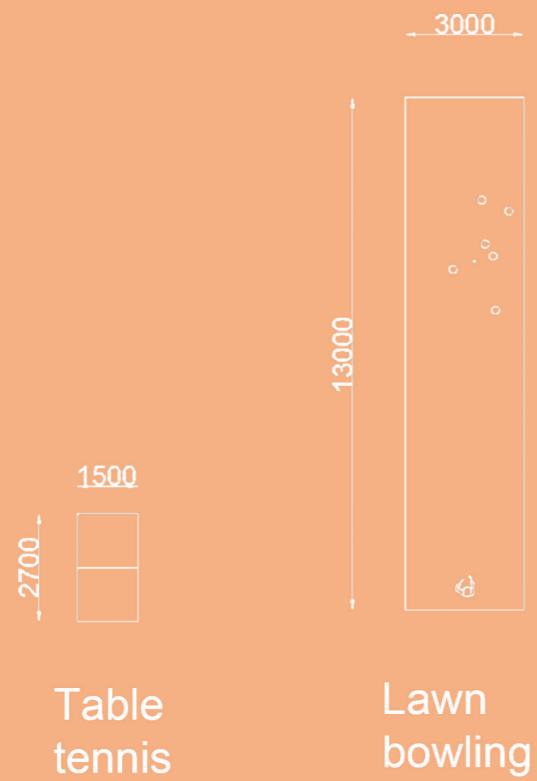
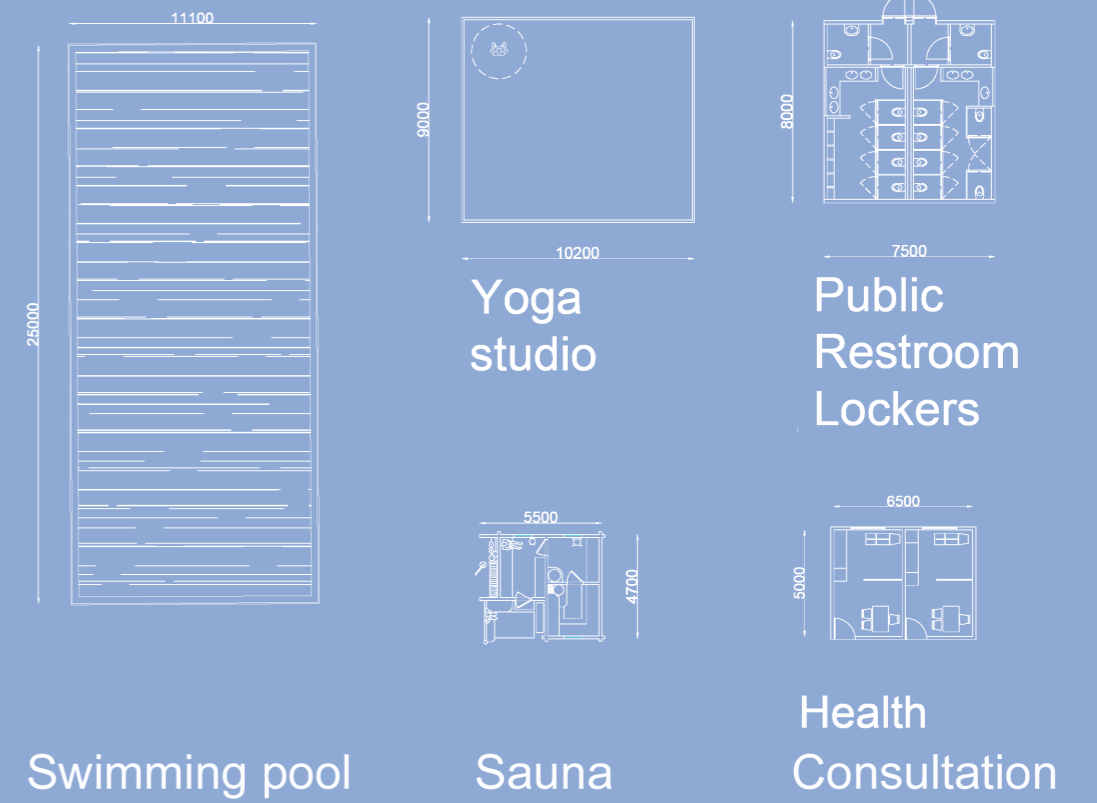


Table tennis

Lawn bowling



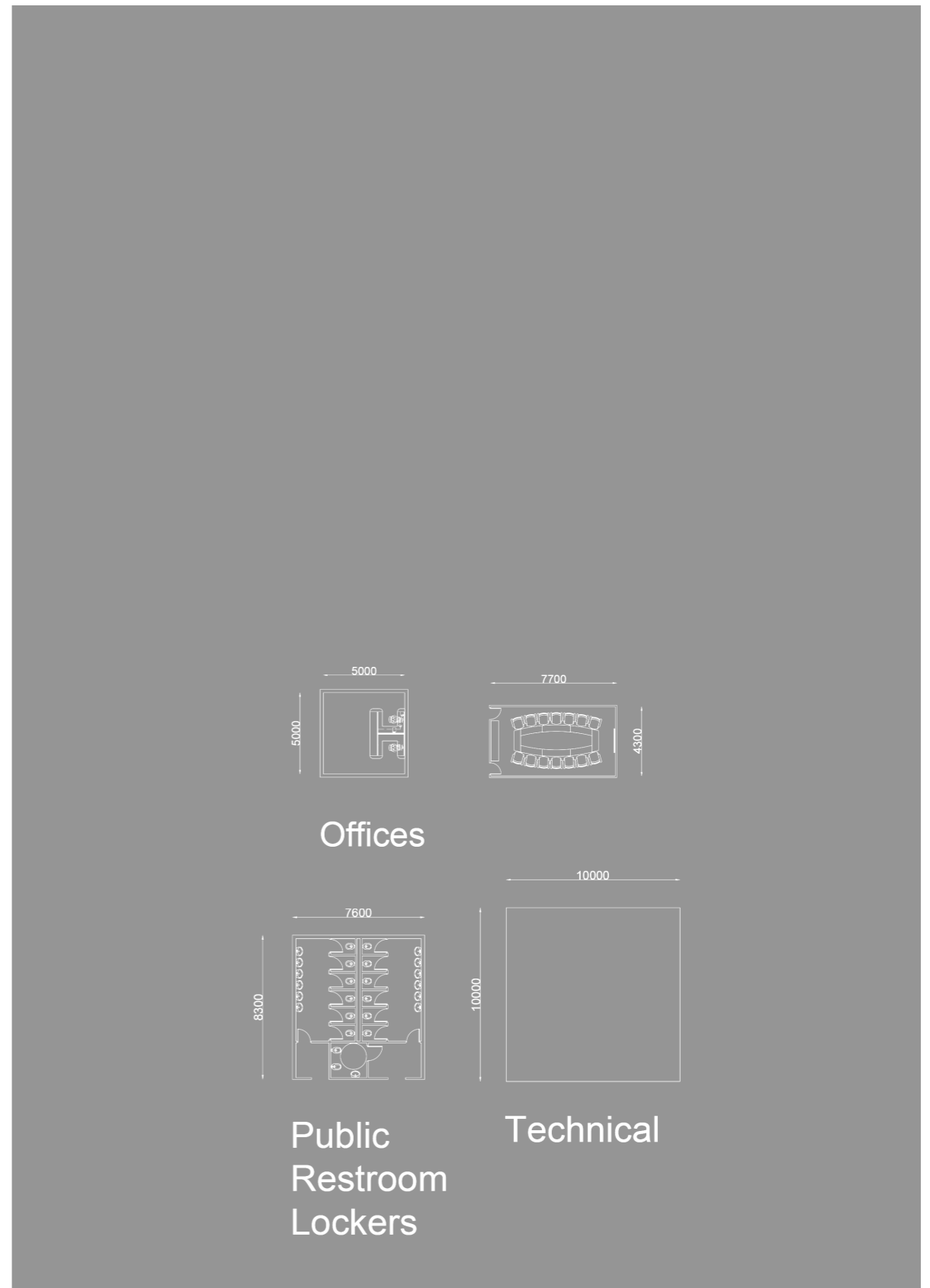
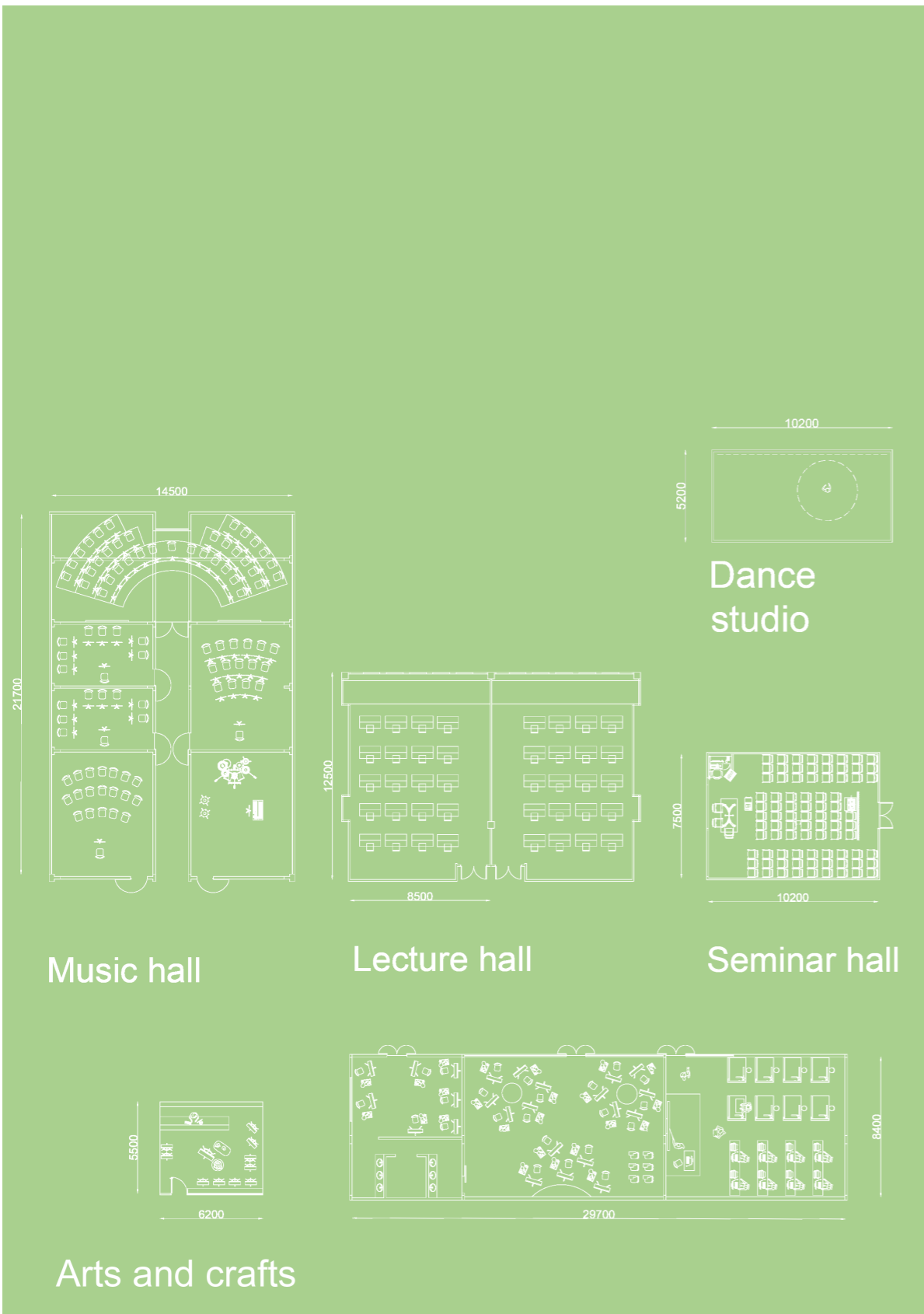
Swimming pool

Yoga studio

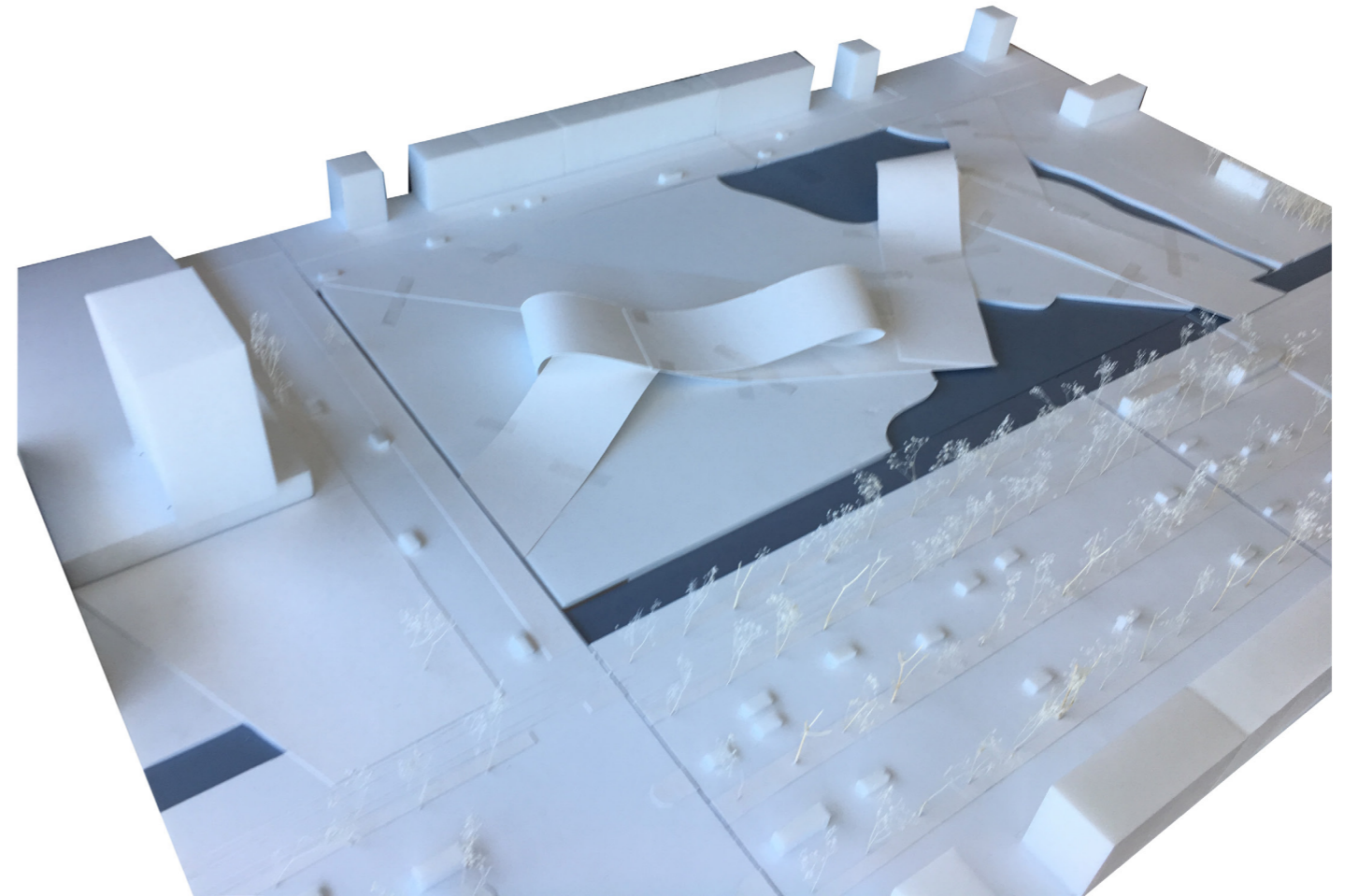
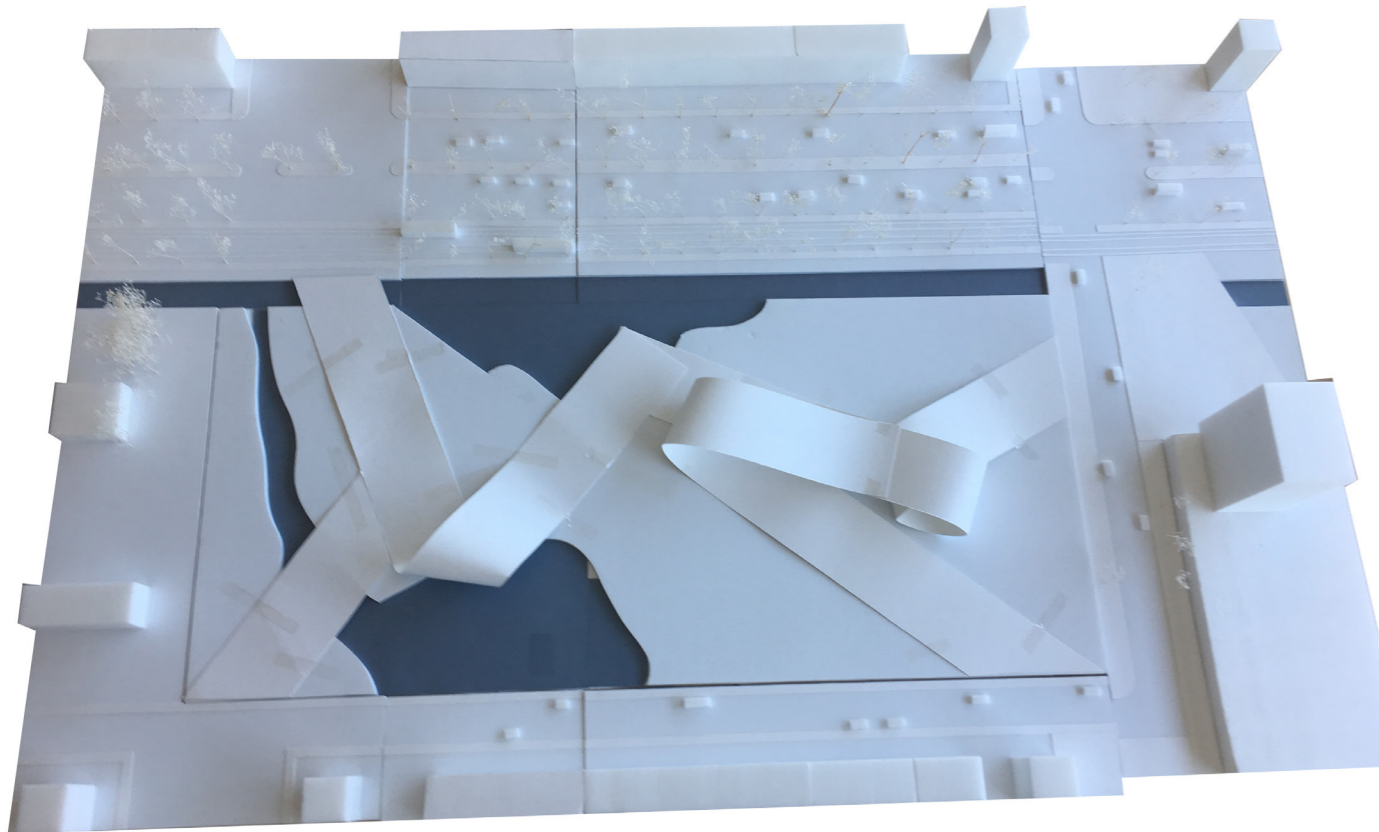
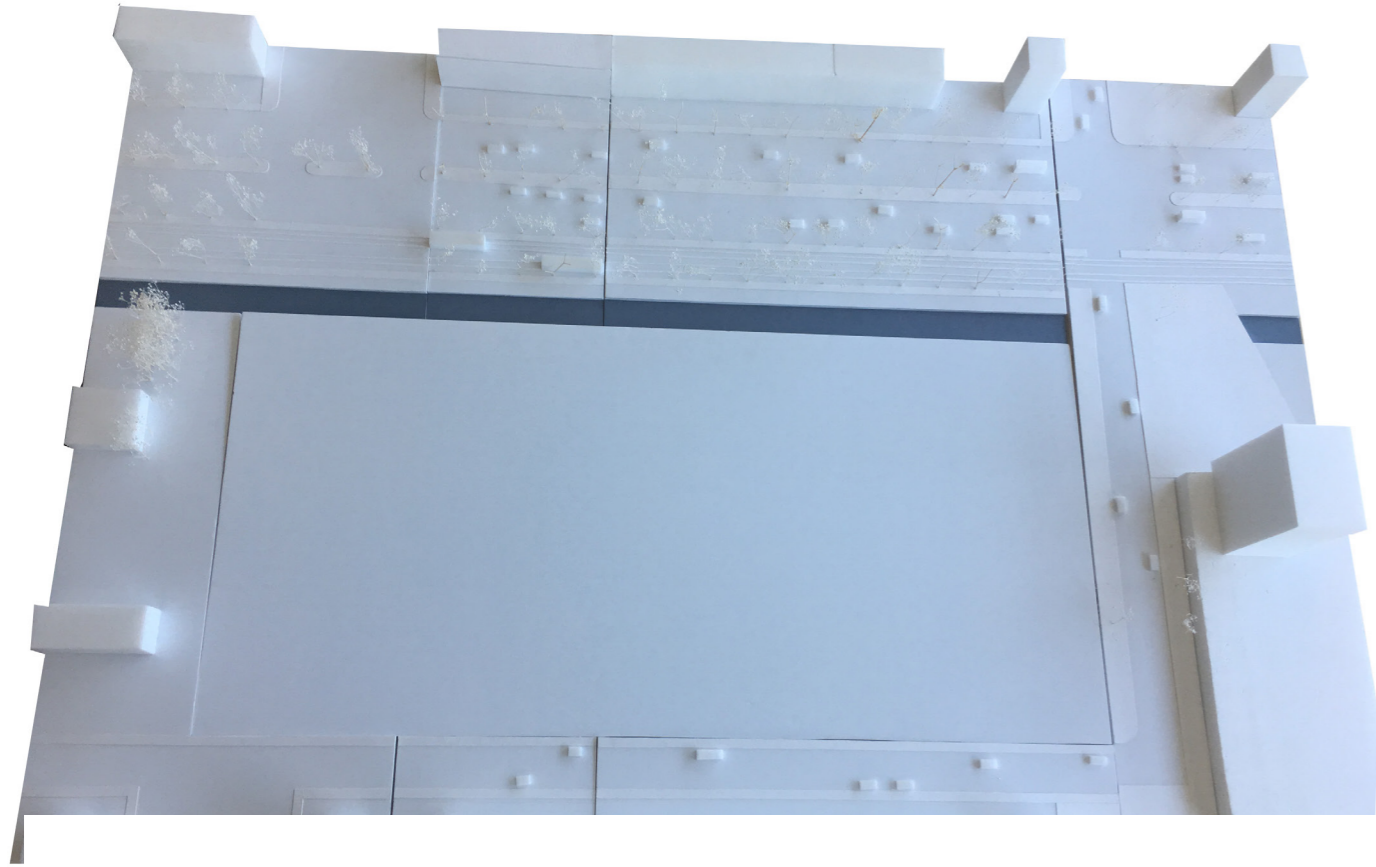
Sauna

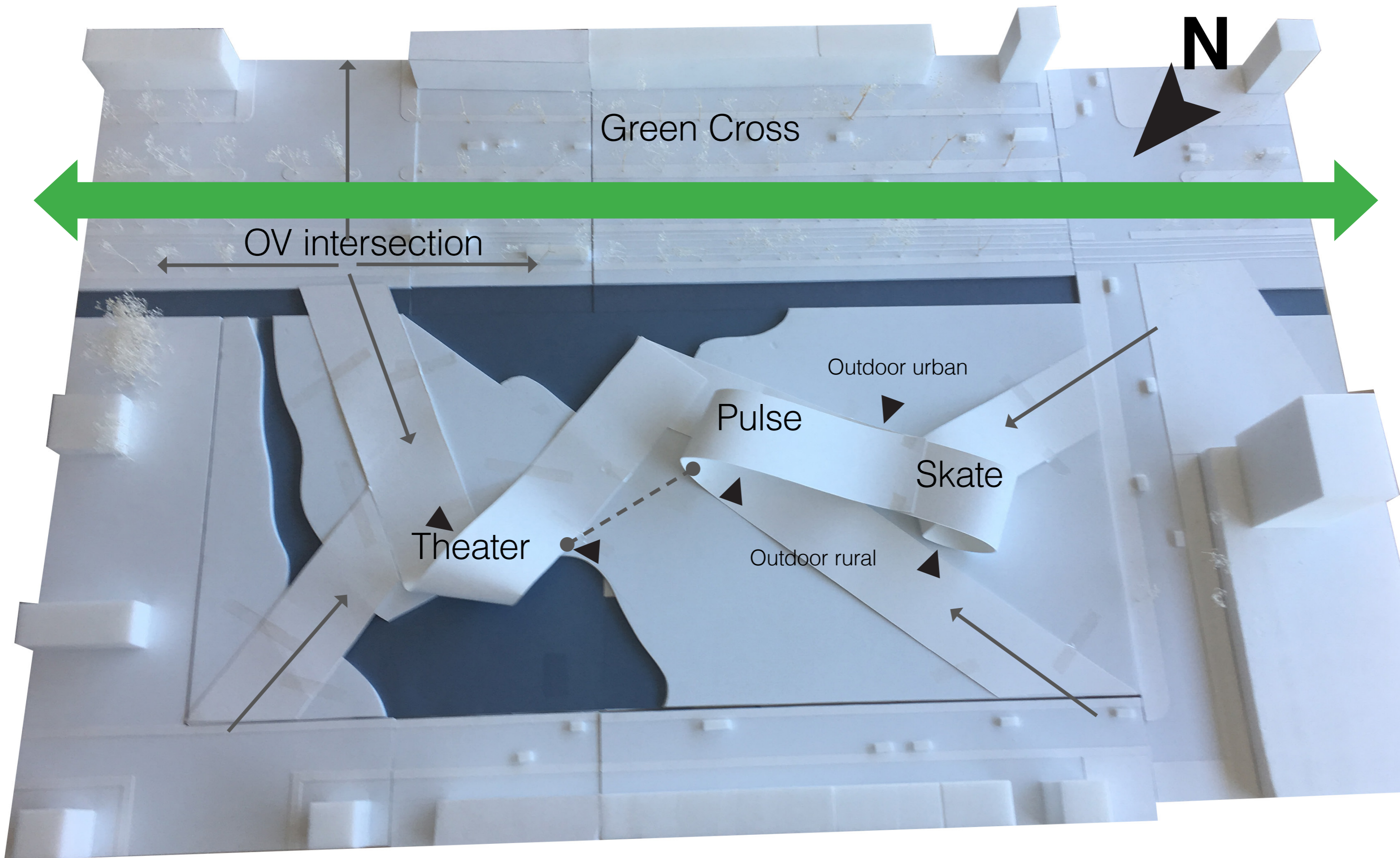
Public Restroom Lockers

Health Consultation



# Concept studies





Green Cross

N

OV intersection

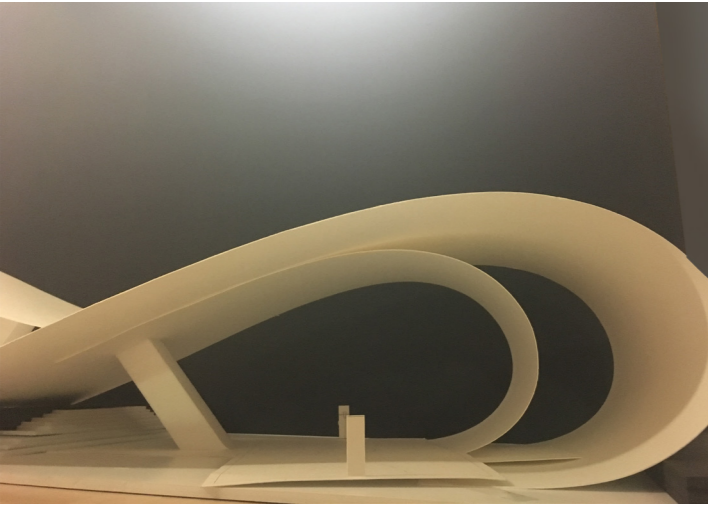
Outdoor urban

Pulse

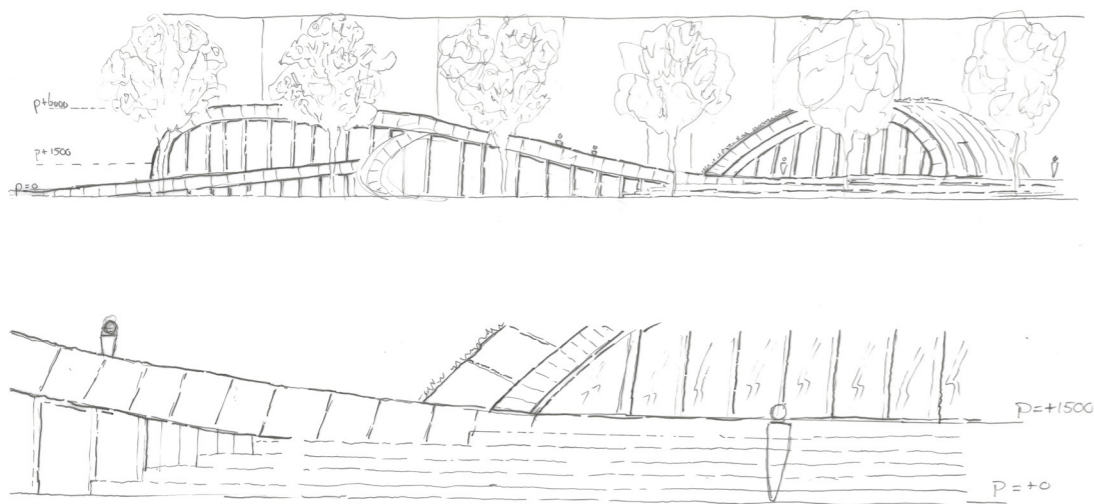
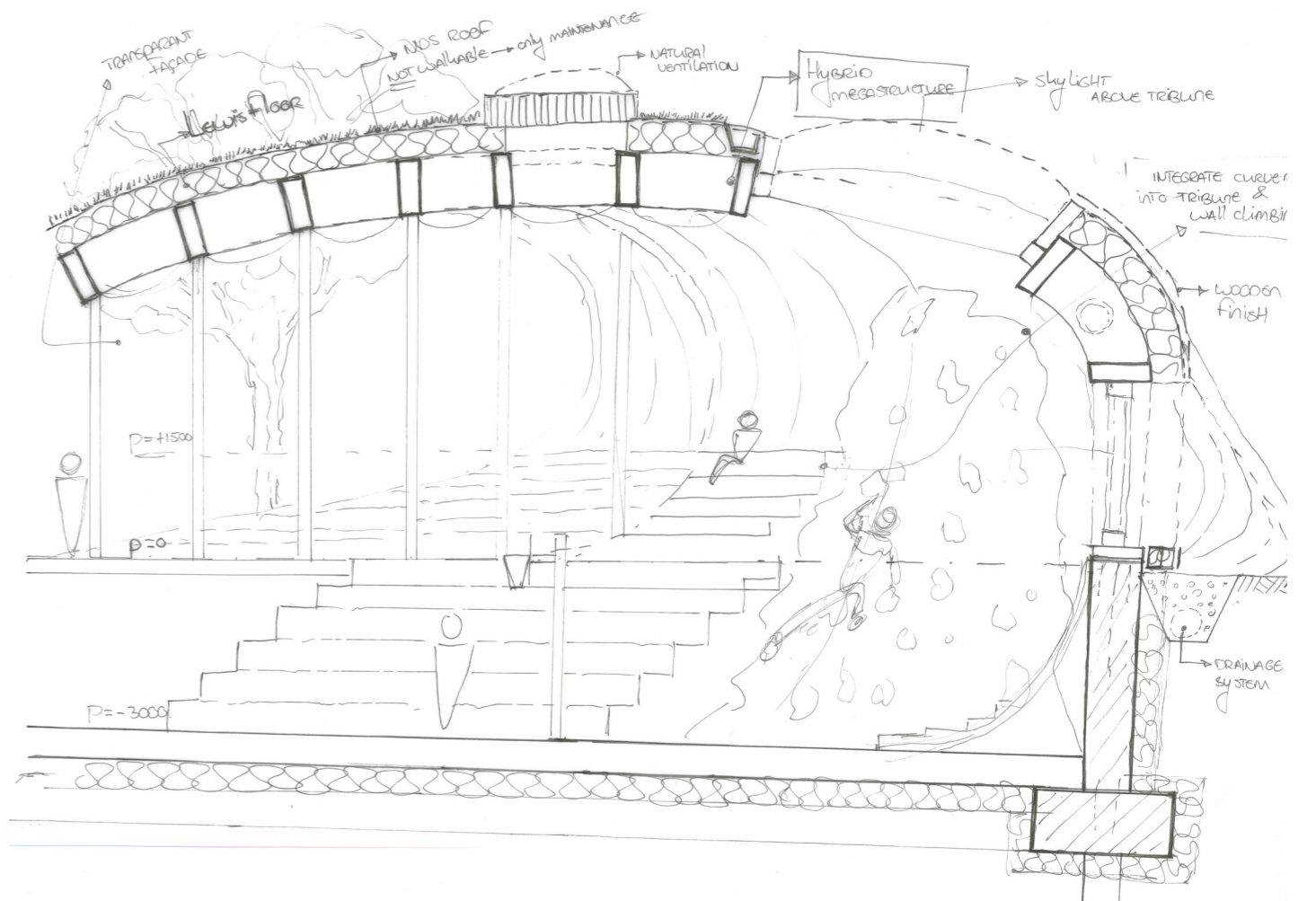
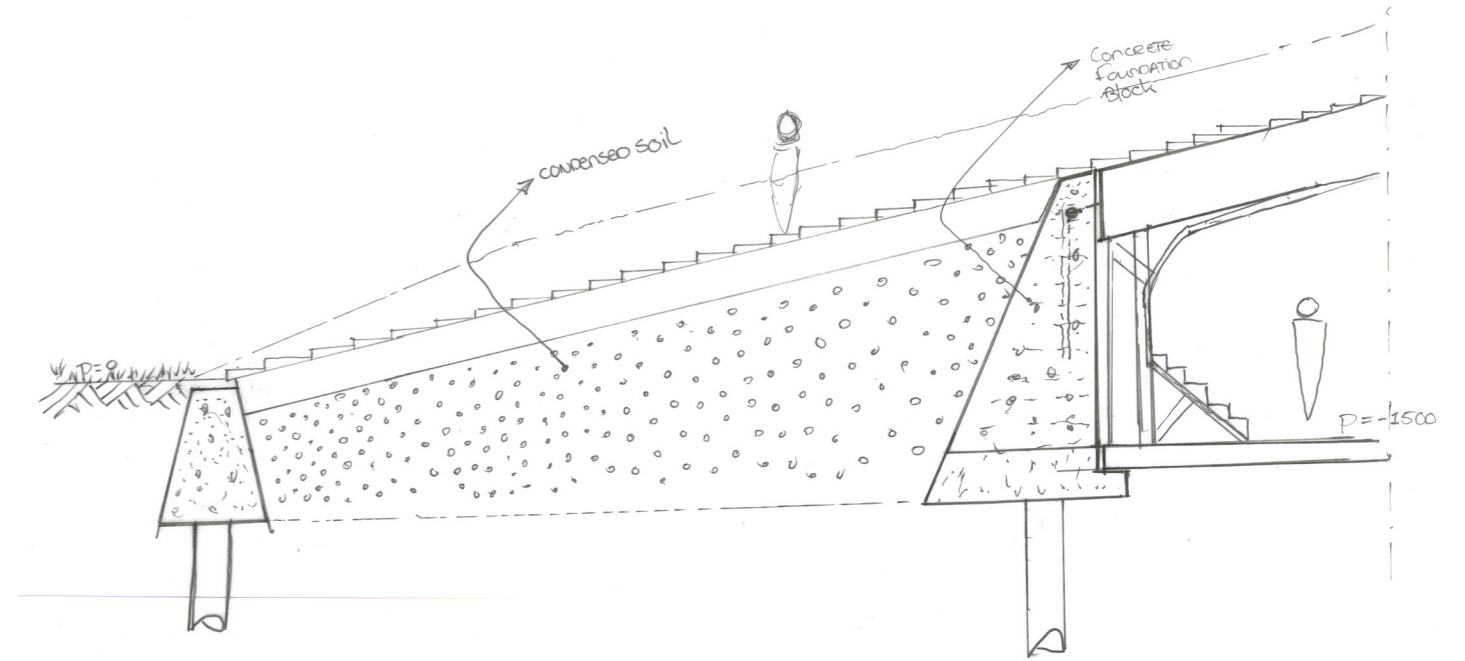
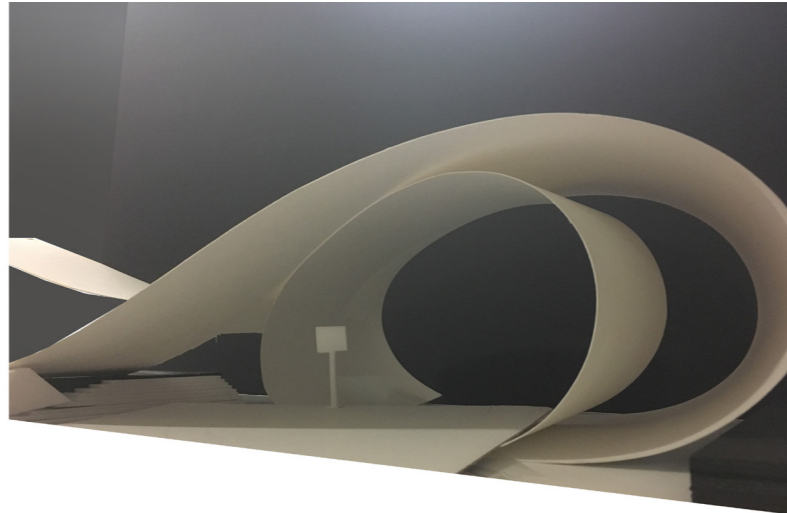
Skate

Theater

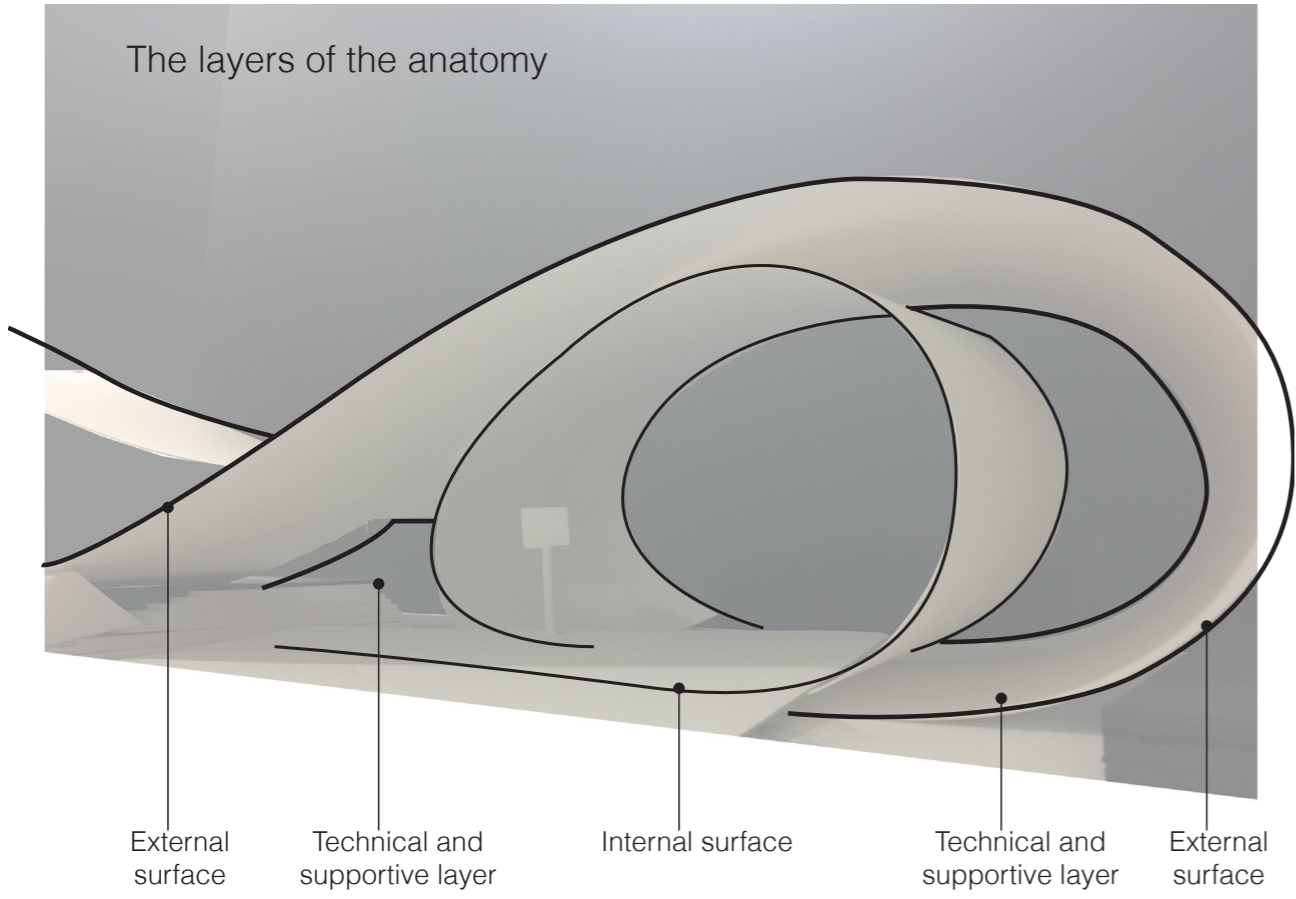
Outdoor rural



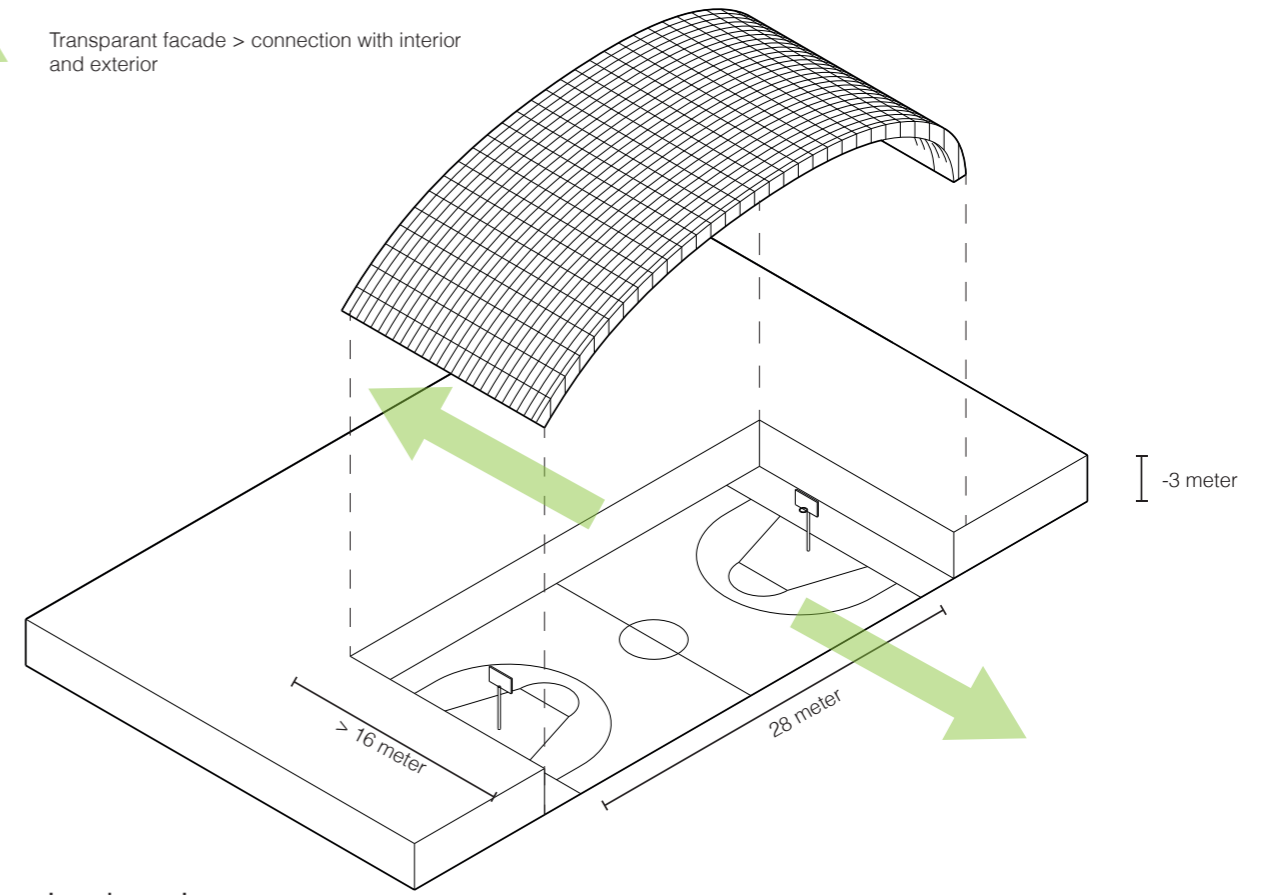
1:50 start of model



The layers of the anatomy

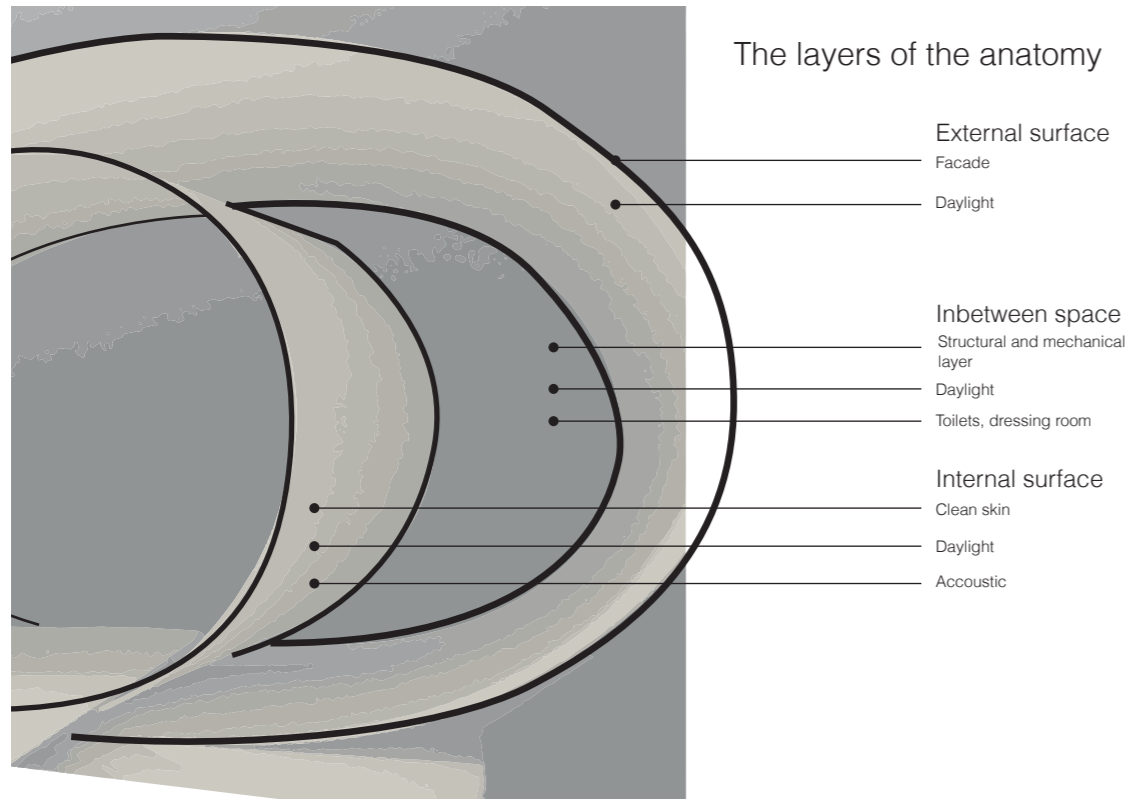


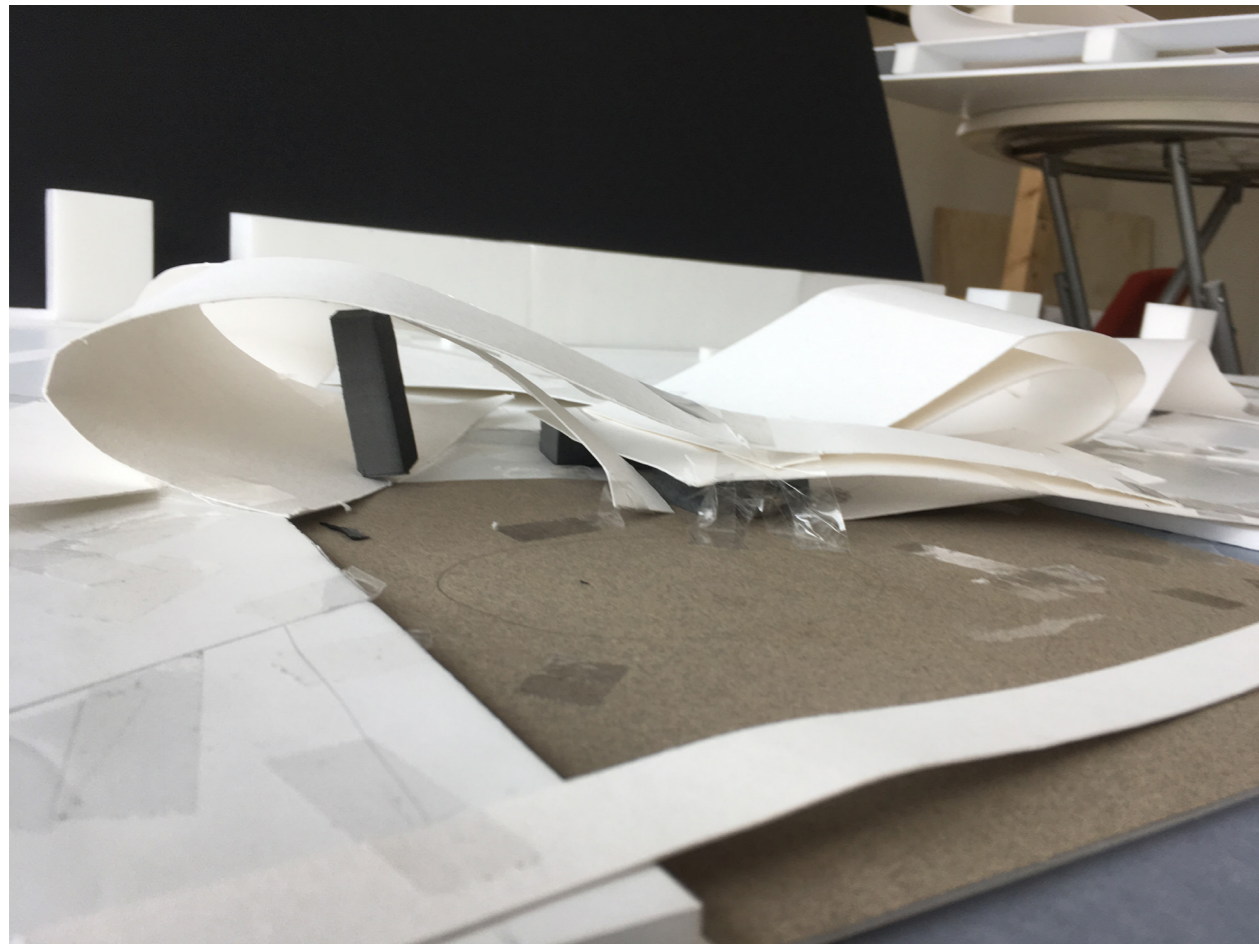
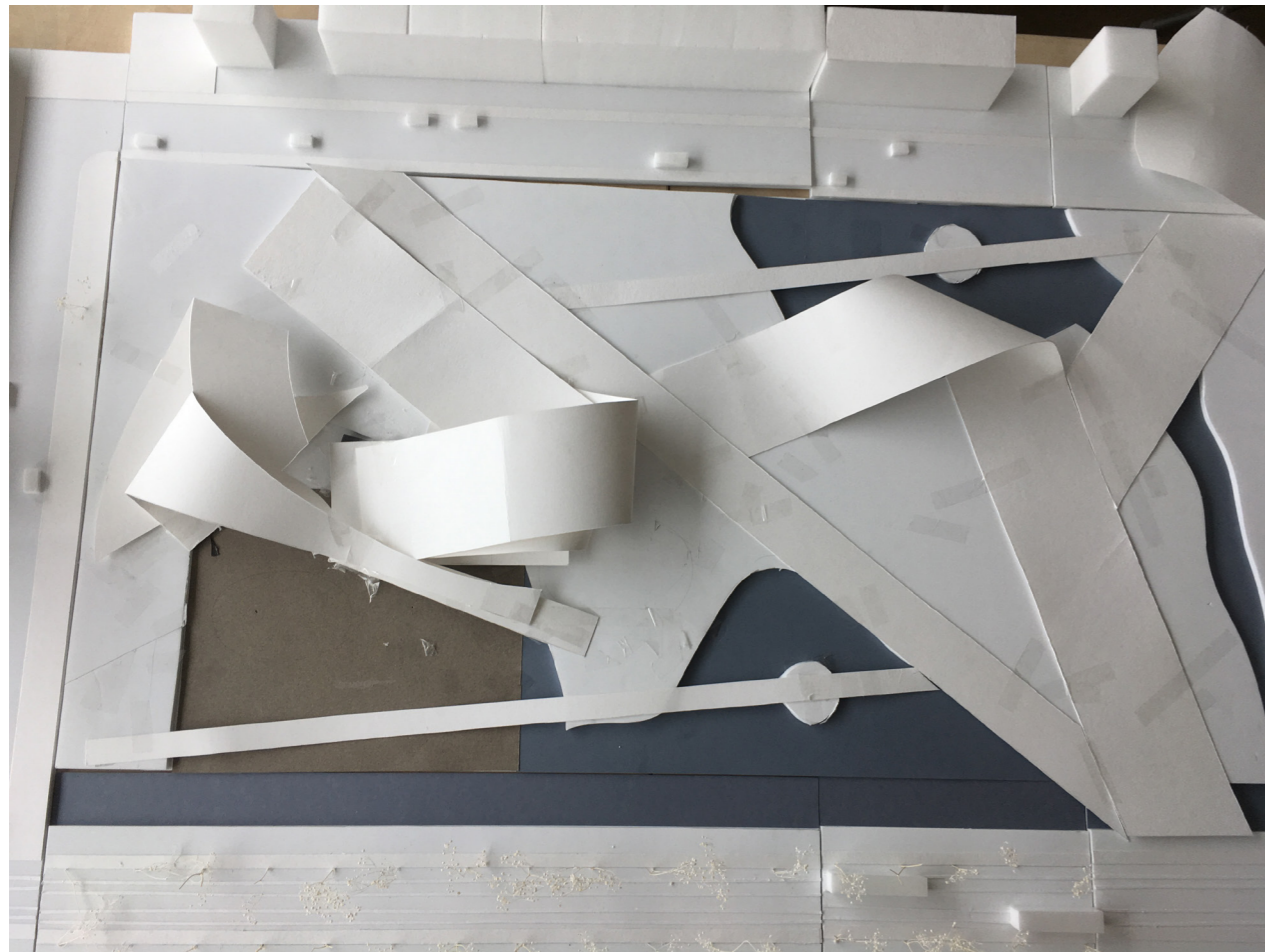
Transparent facade > connection with interior and exterior



Isometric drawing

The layers of the anatomy





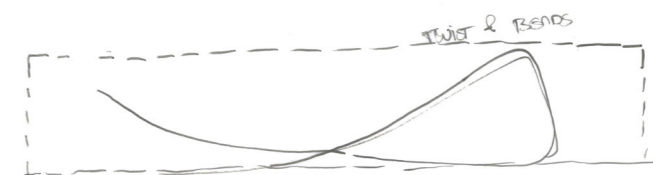
# 4. Design proposal

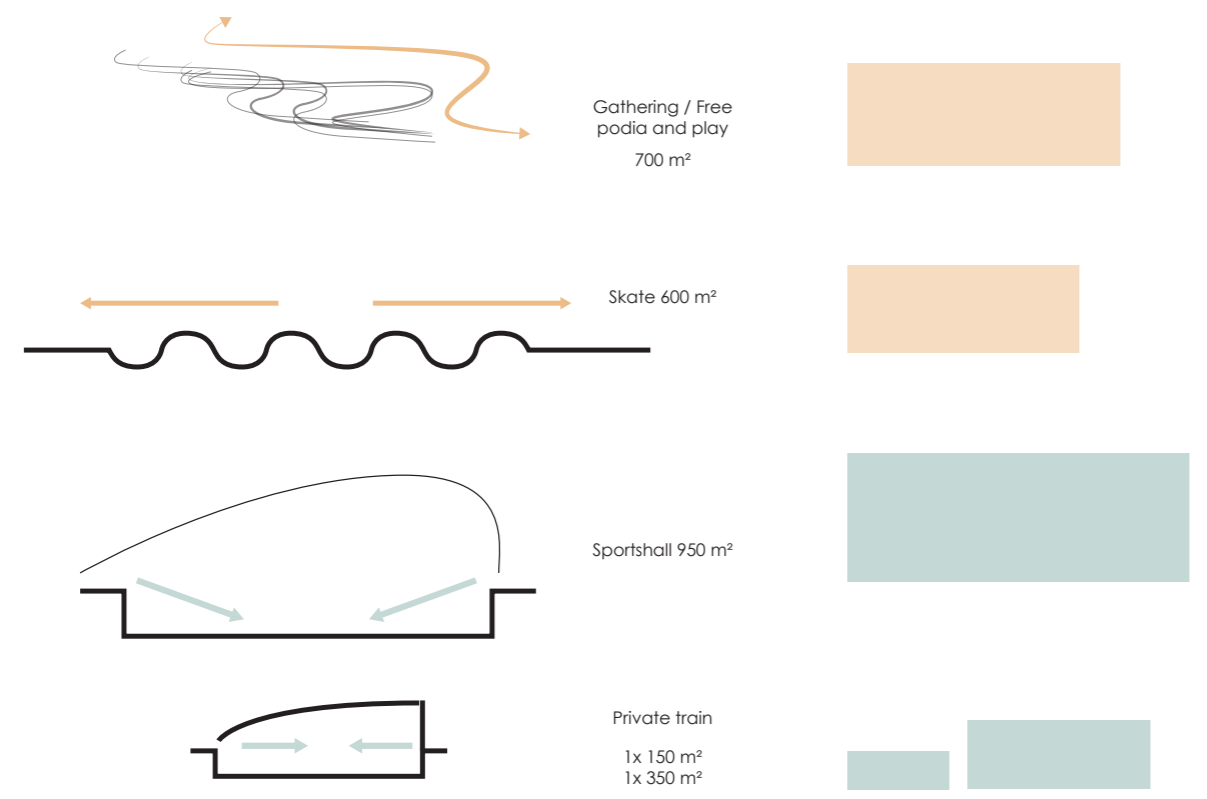
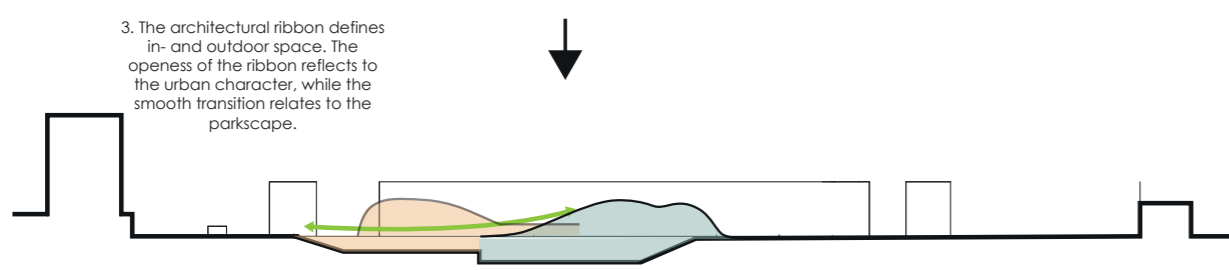
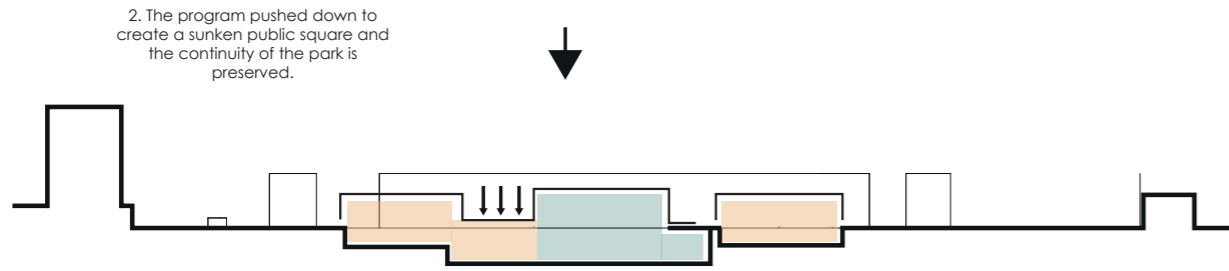
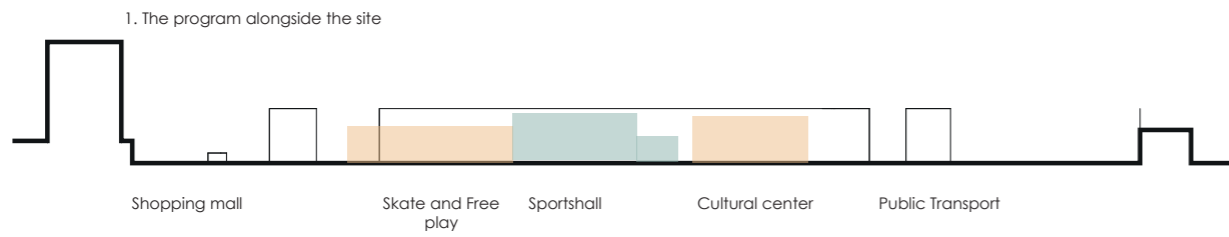


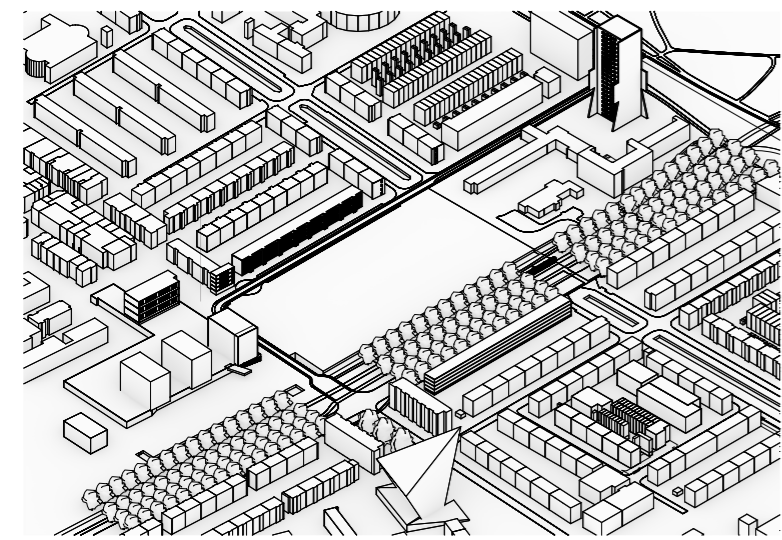
A continuous structure that laces the park and program together.

Twisted ribbon to define outdoor space.

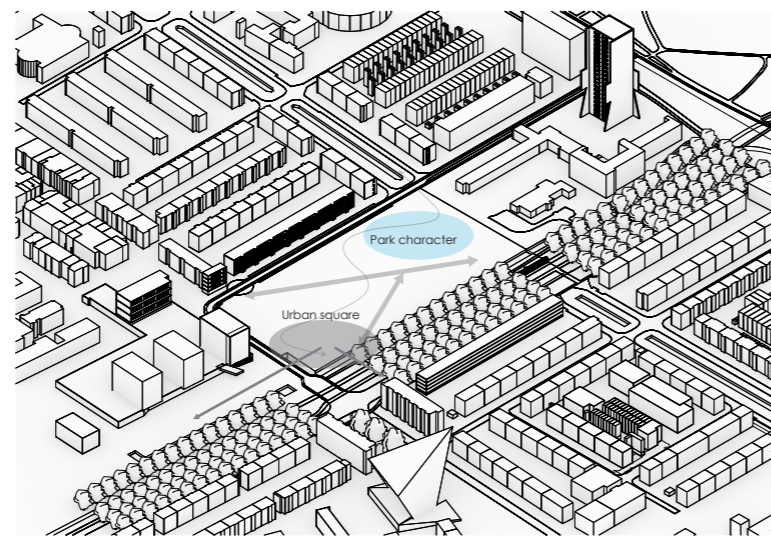
The contra space to design the indoor space.



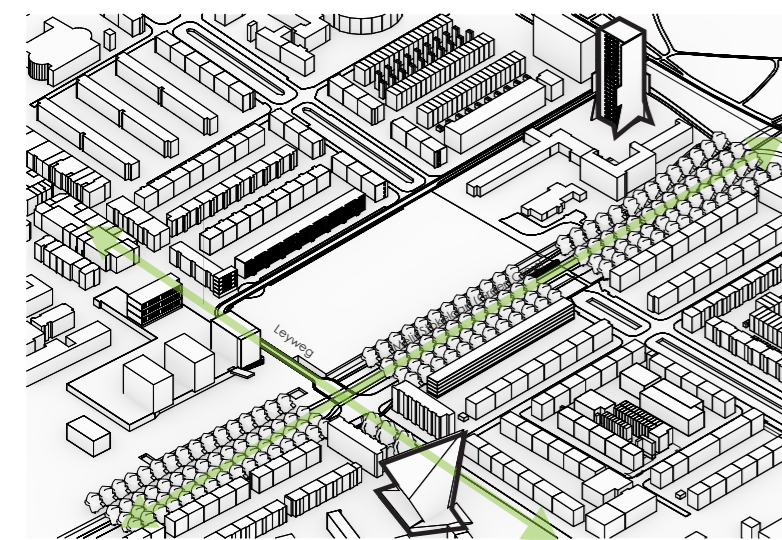




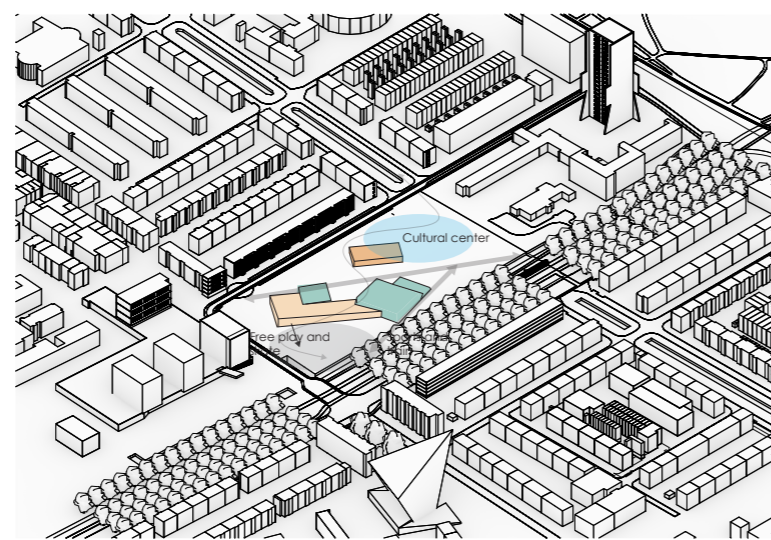
1. Empty canvas



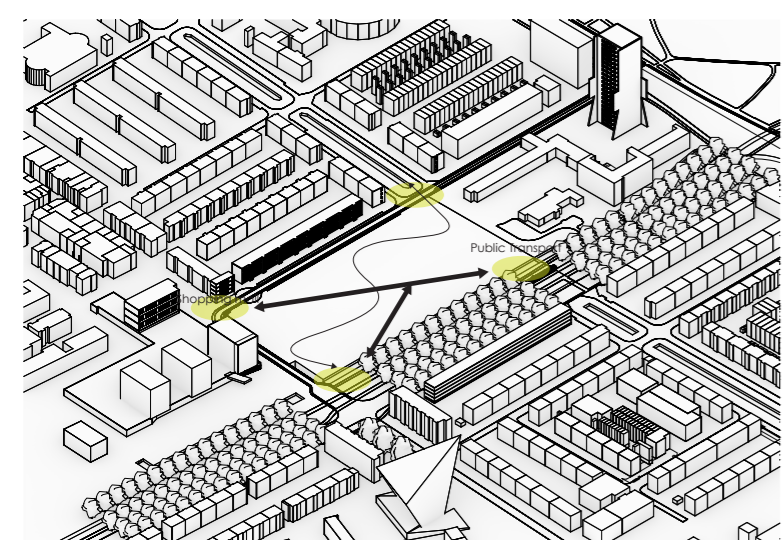
4. Characteristics of each side of the diagonal



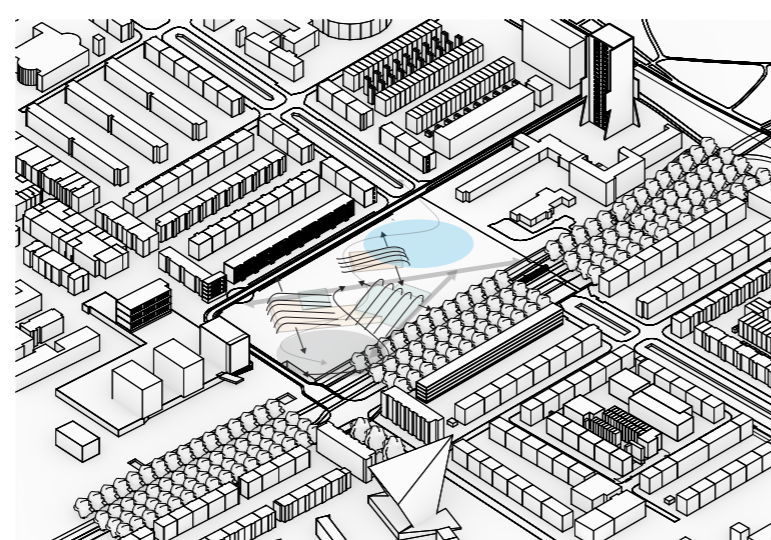
2. Important lines site



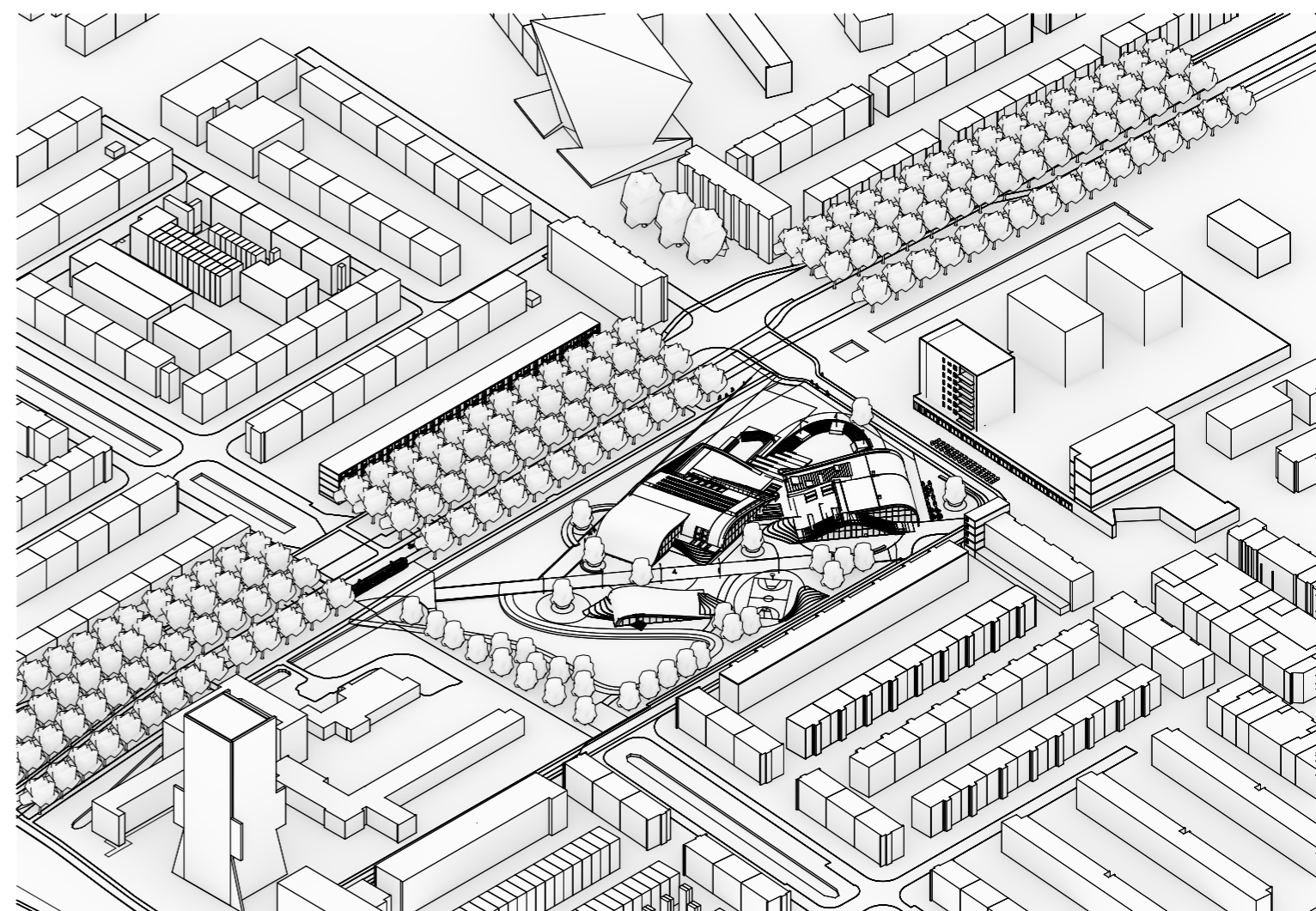
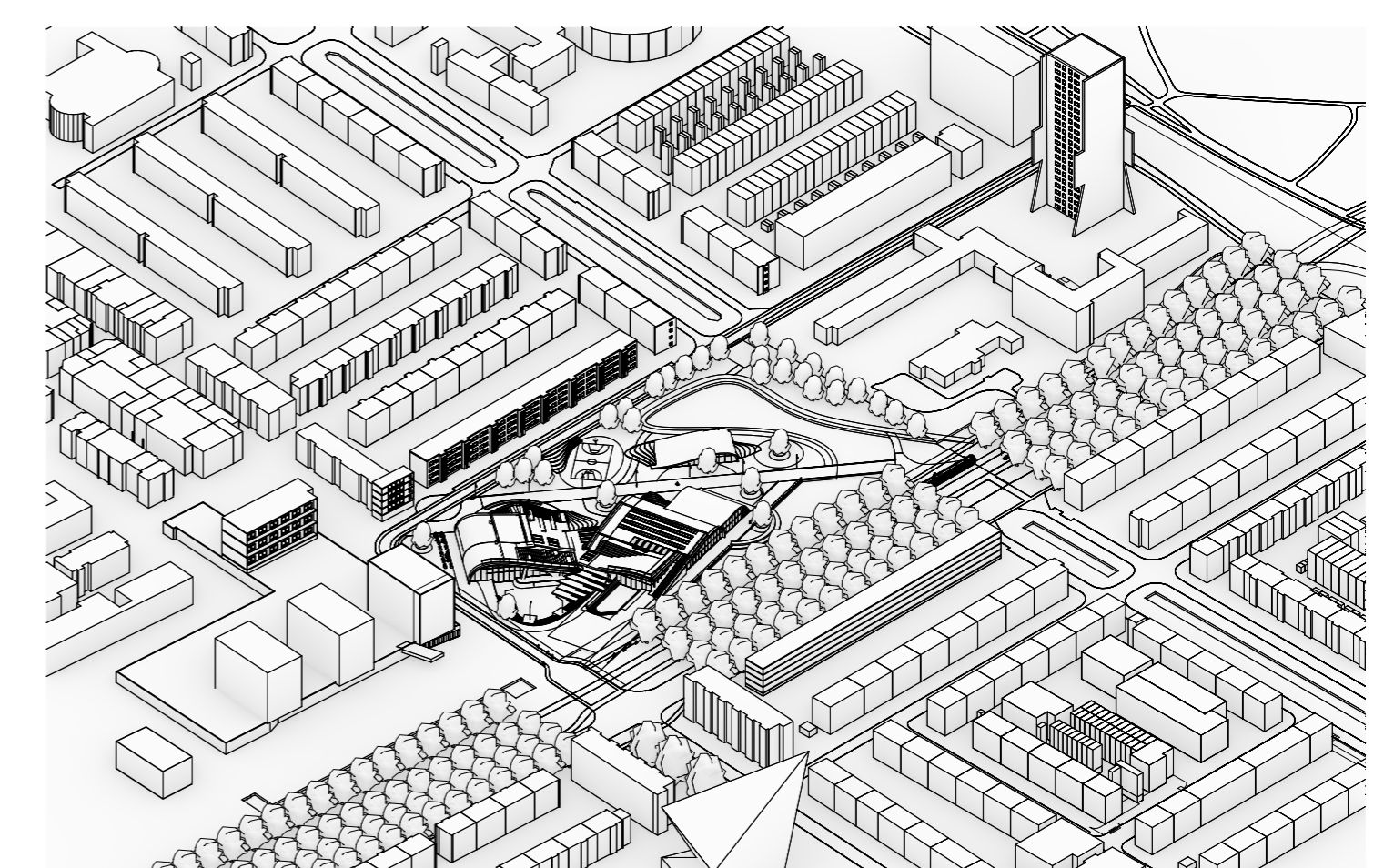
5. Program according to the atmosphere

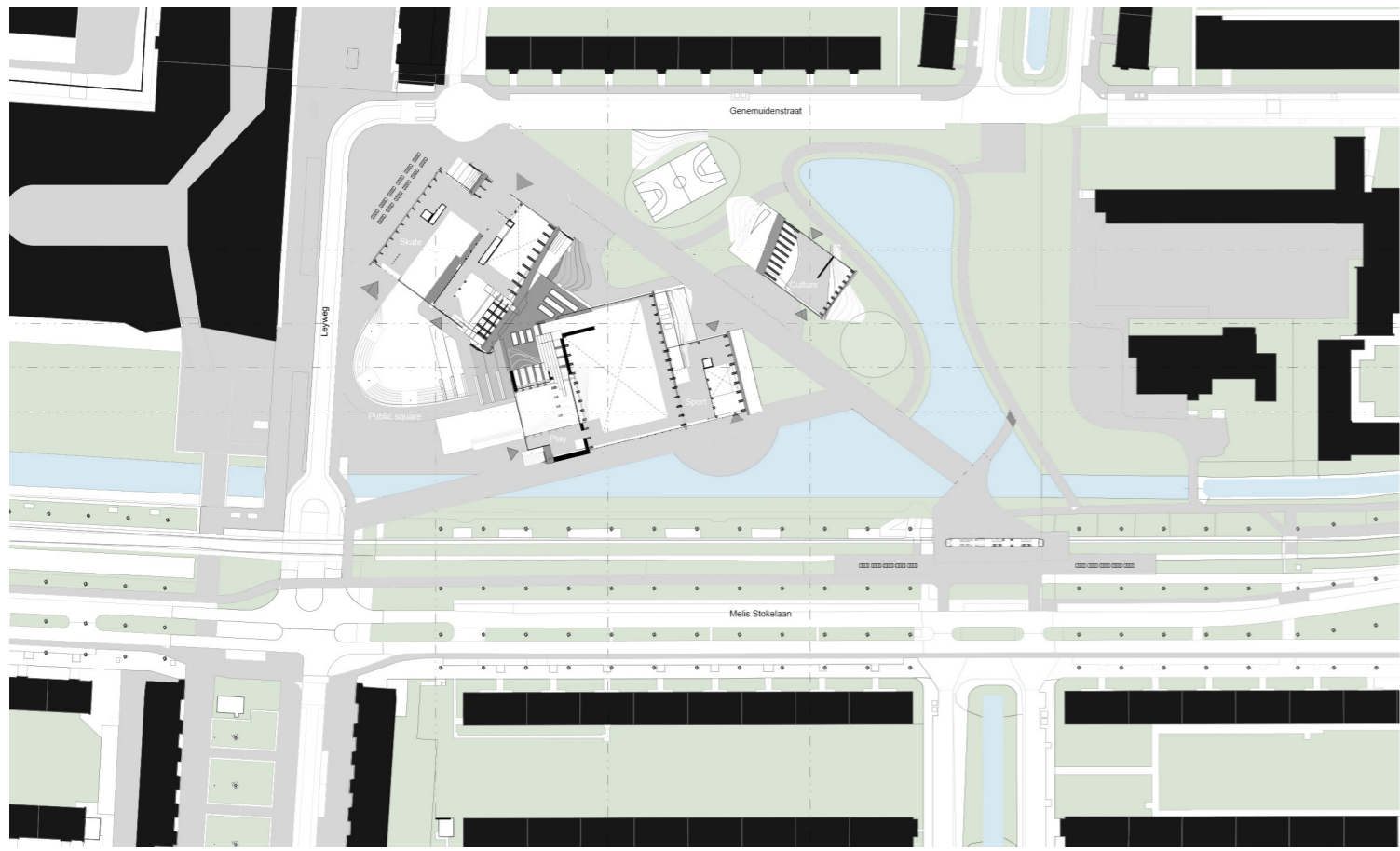


3. Creating new lines by relocating the public transport node

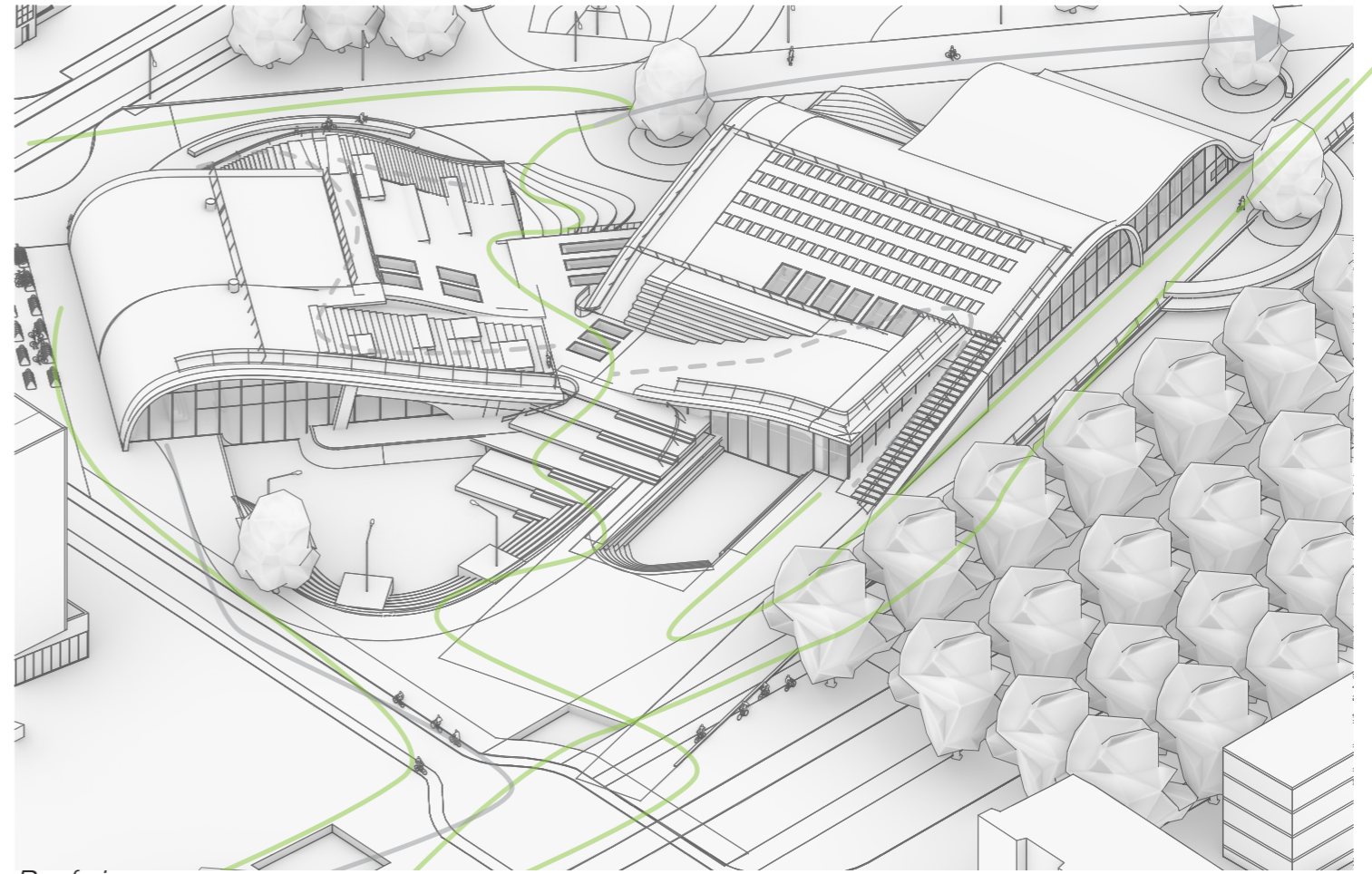


6. The ribbon covers the program, is pushed down to emphasize outdoor space and enhance the continuity of the park.

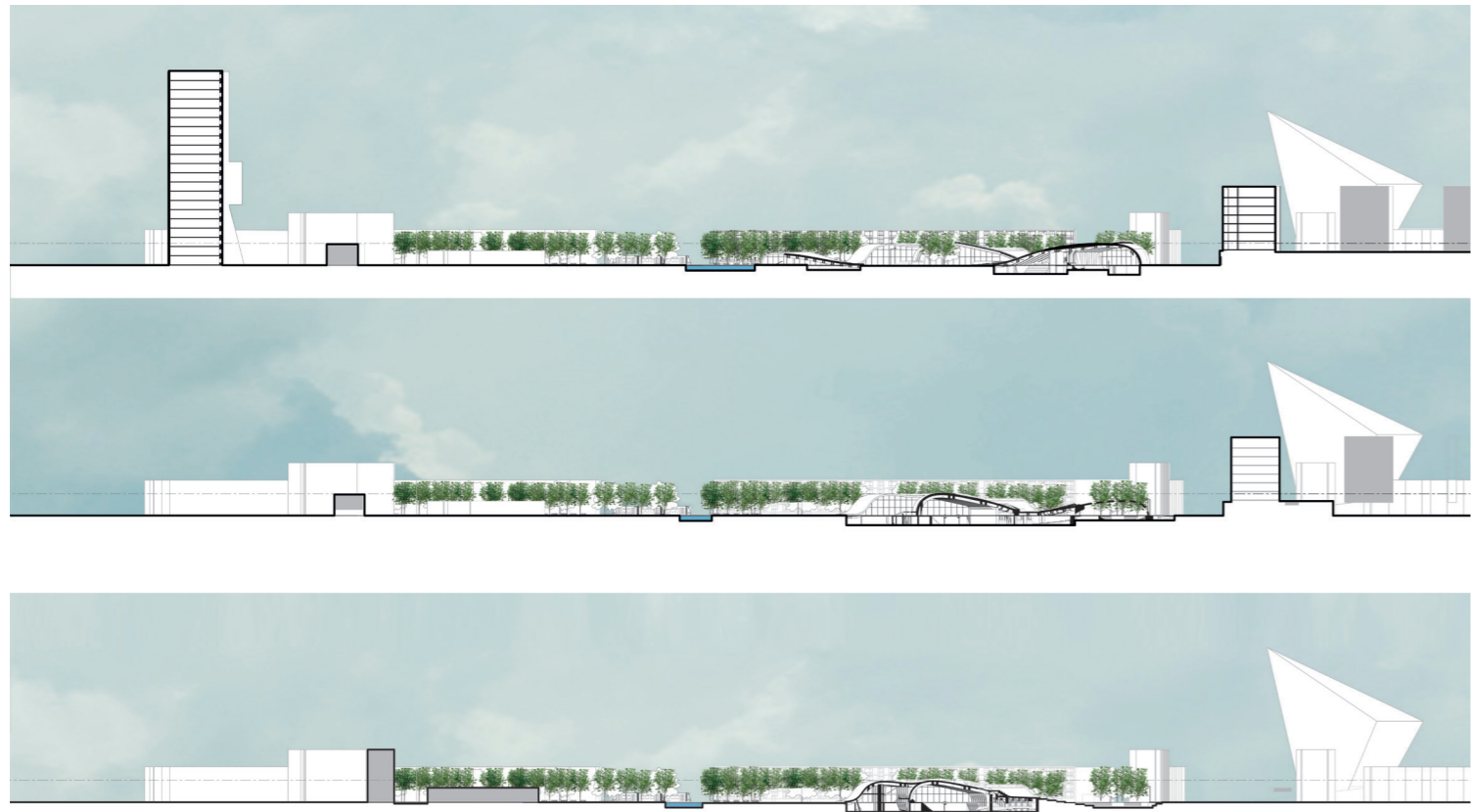




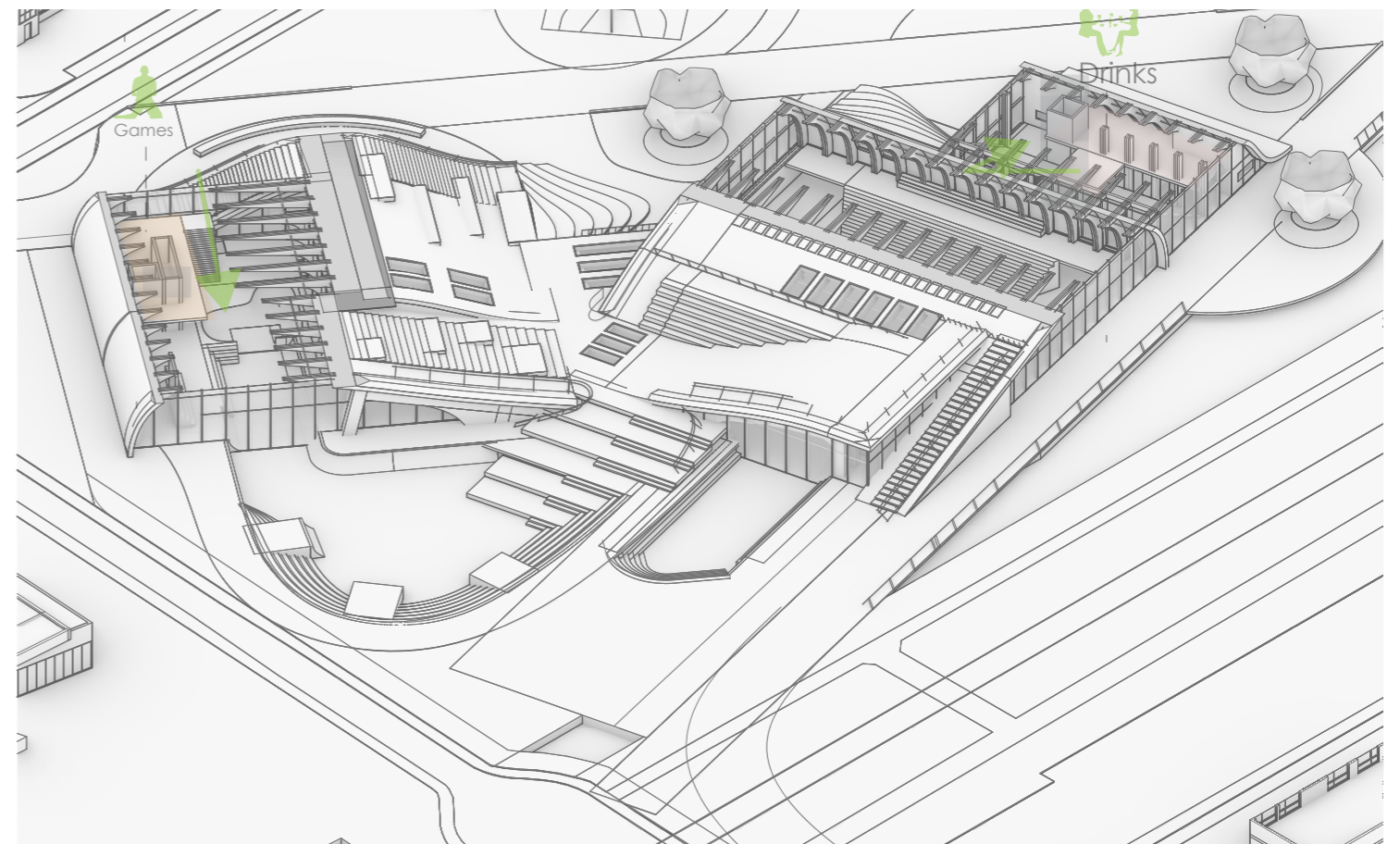
Nolli map



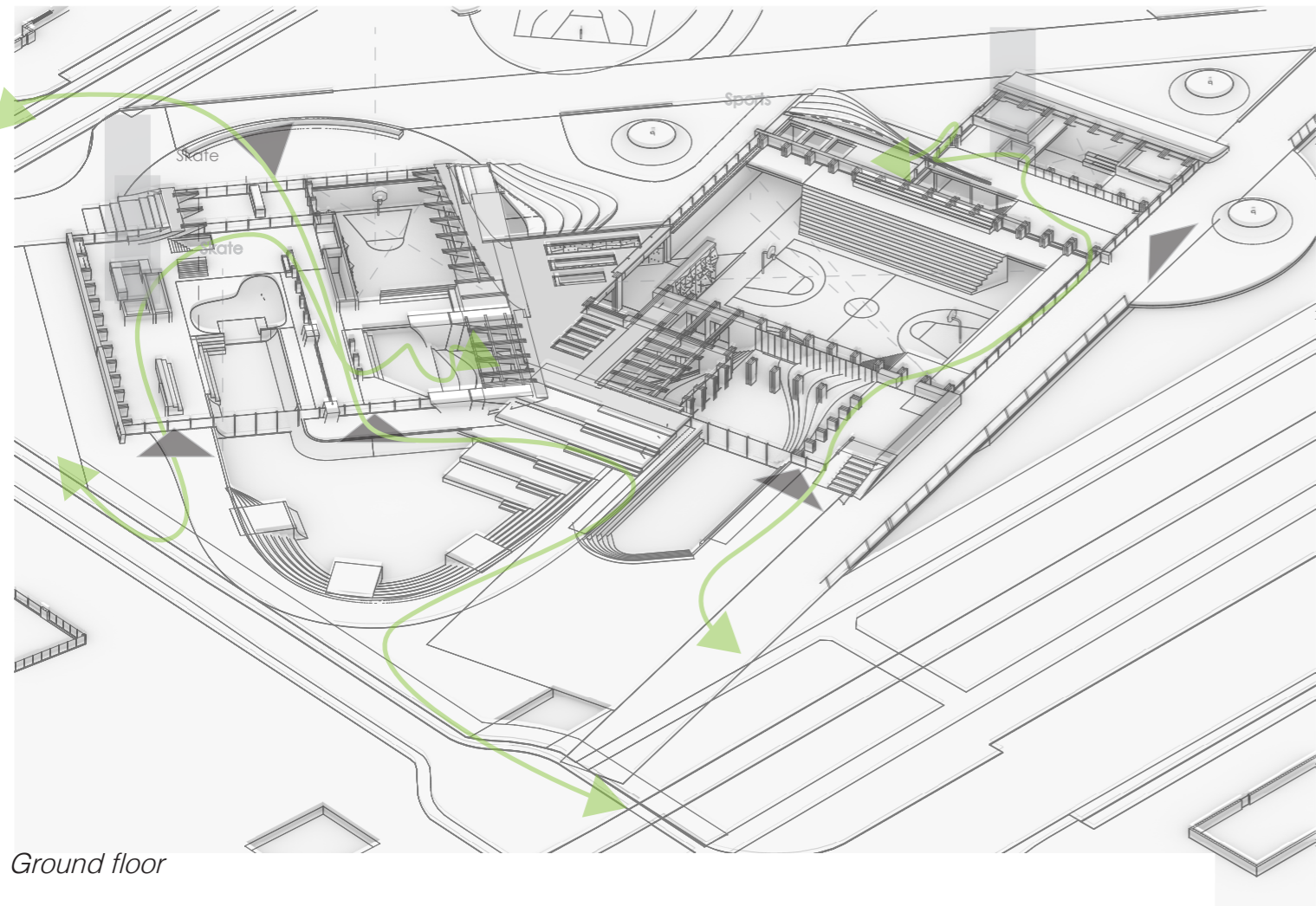
Roof view



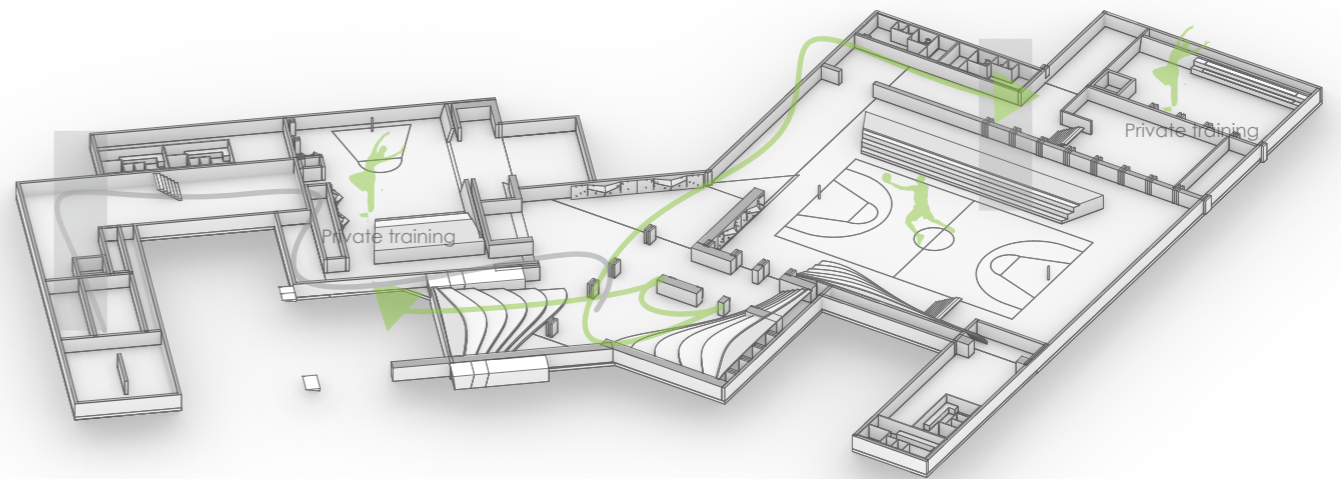
City profiles



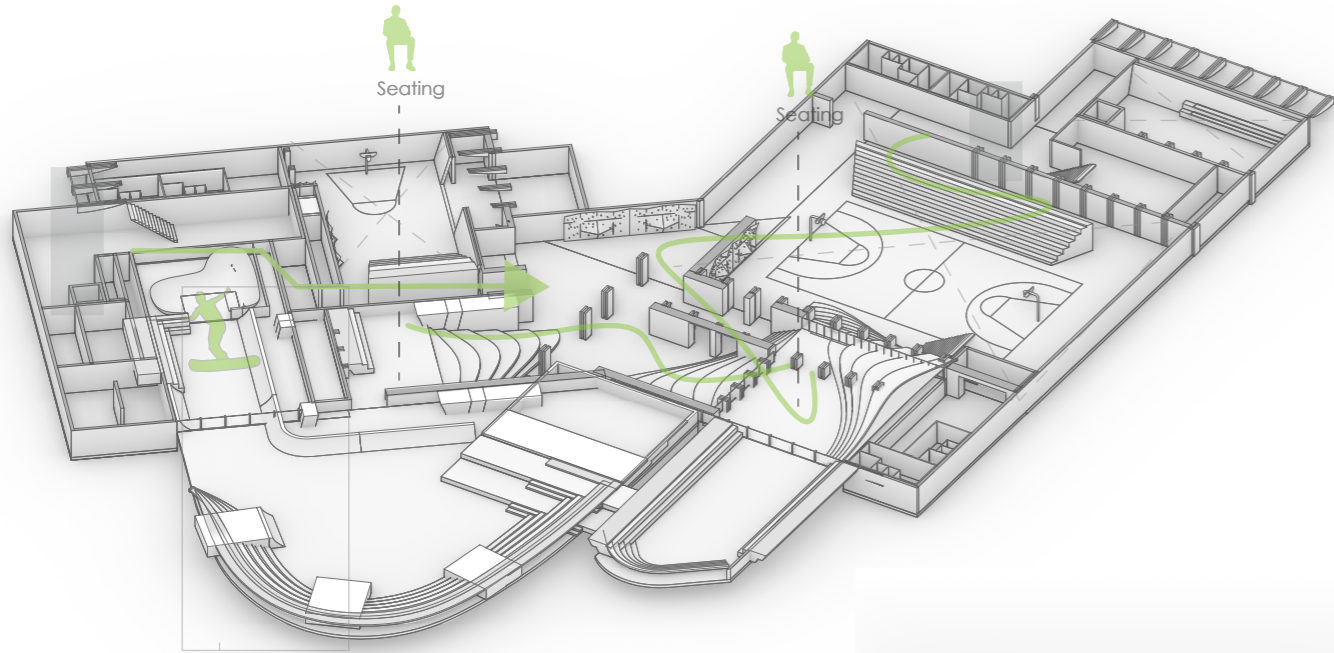
+1



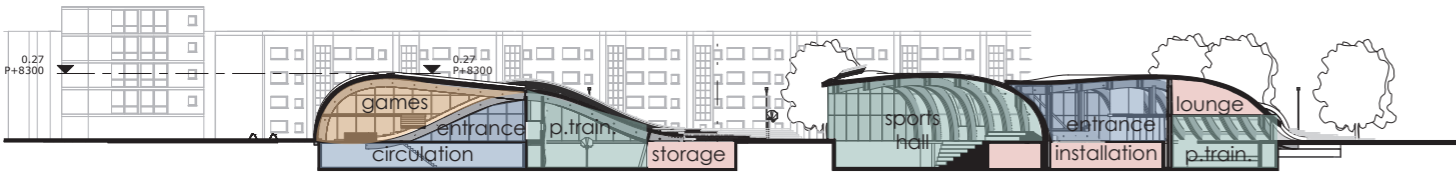
Ground floor



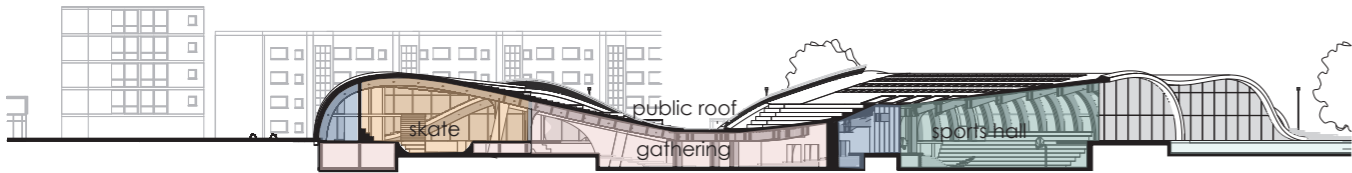
Basement



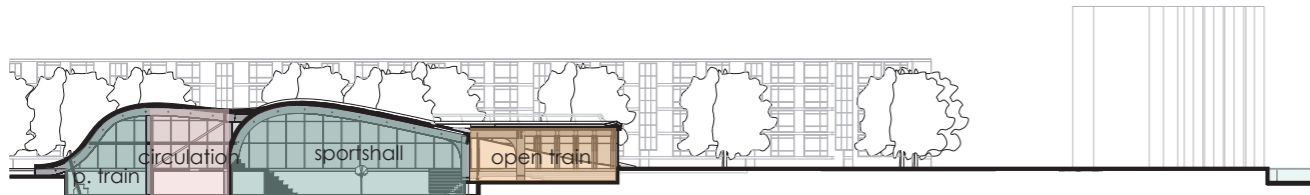
- 1.5 meter



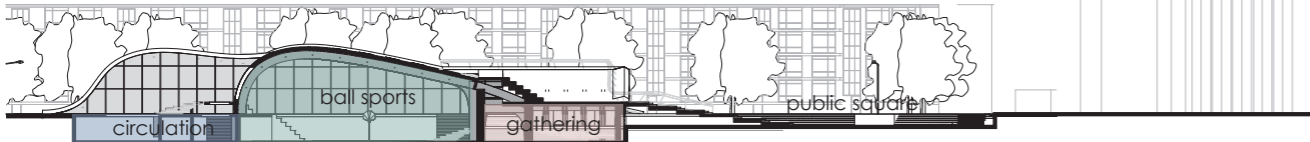
Program section AA.1



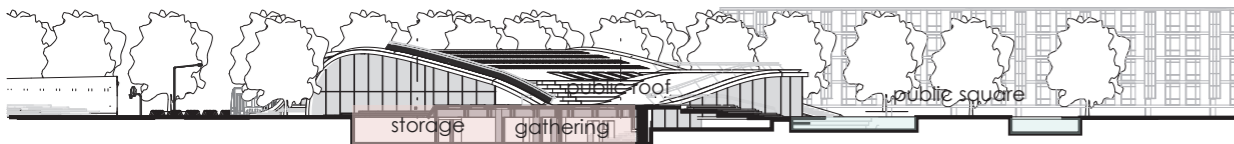
Program section AA.2



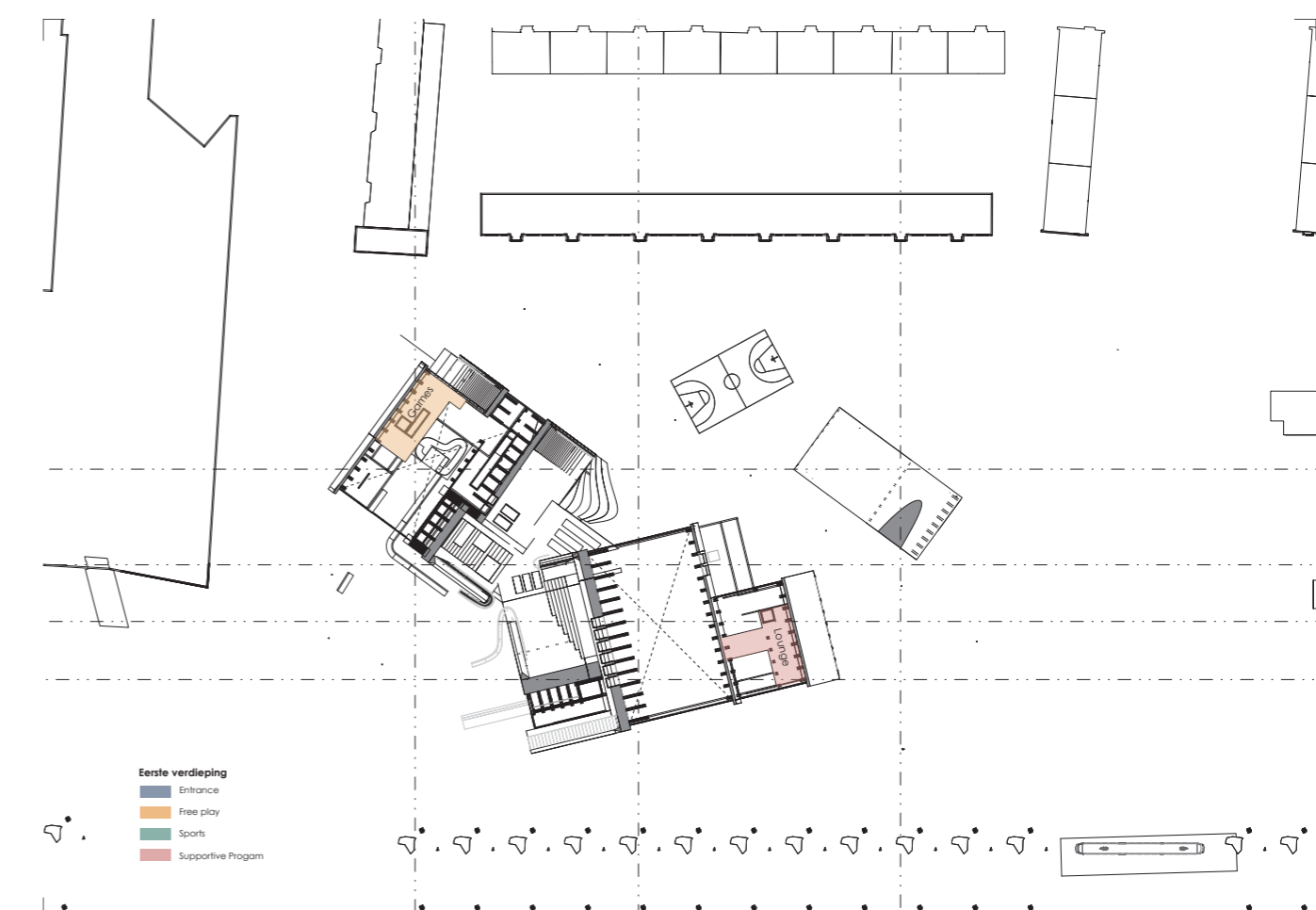
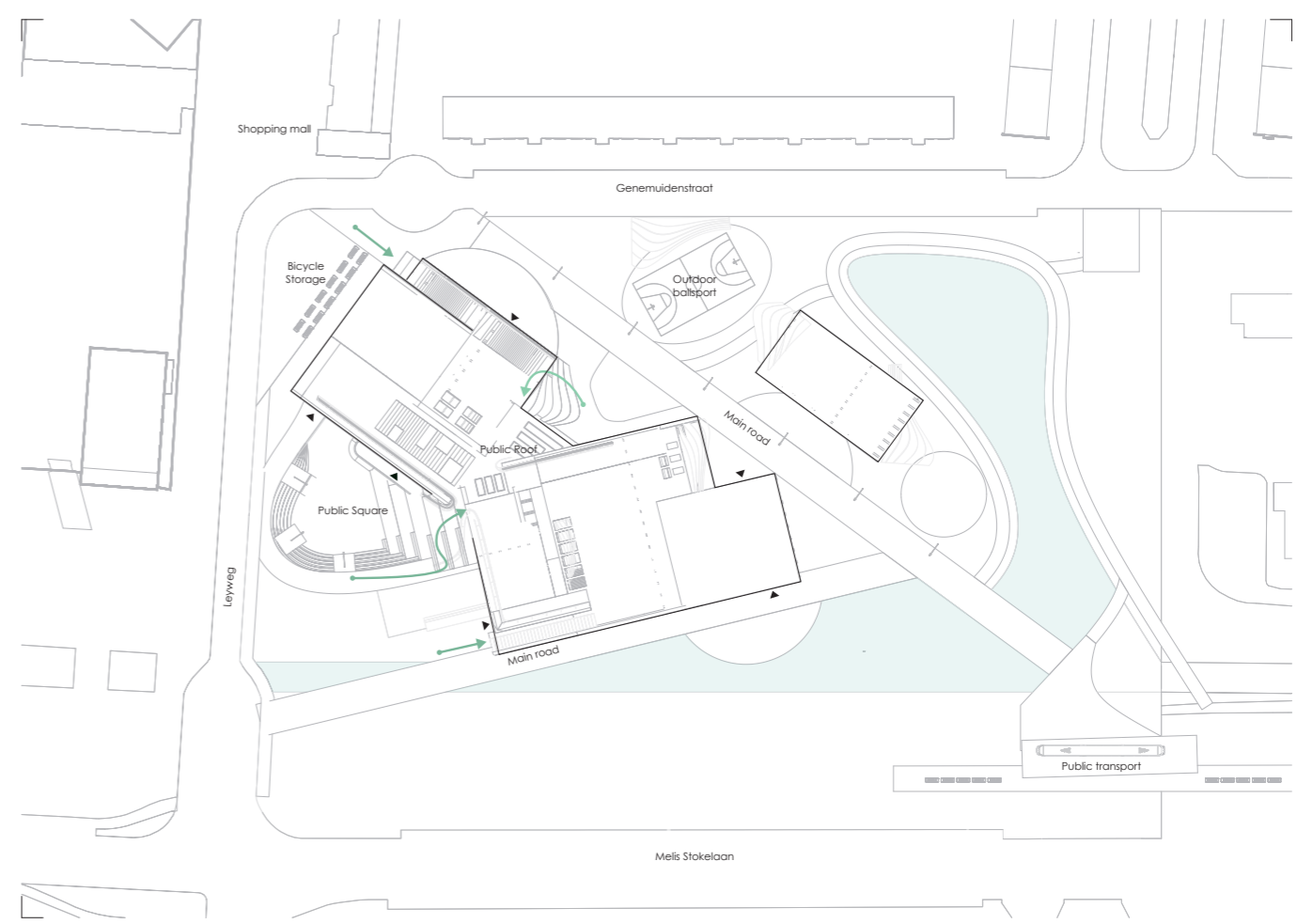
Program section BB.1



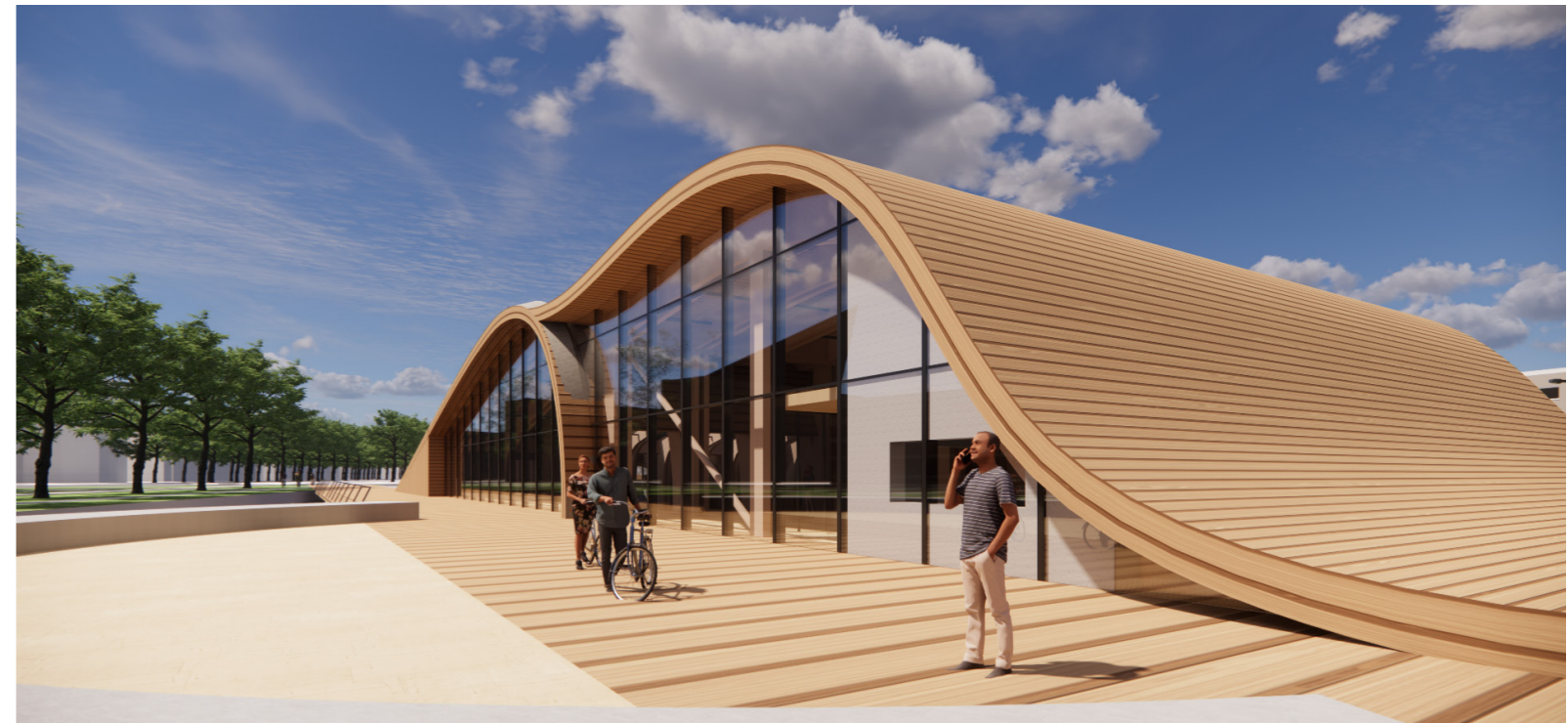
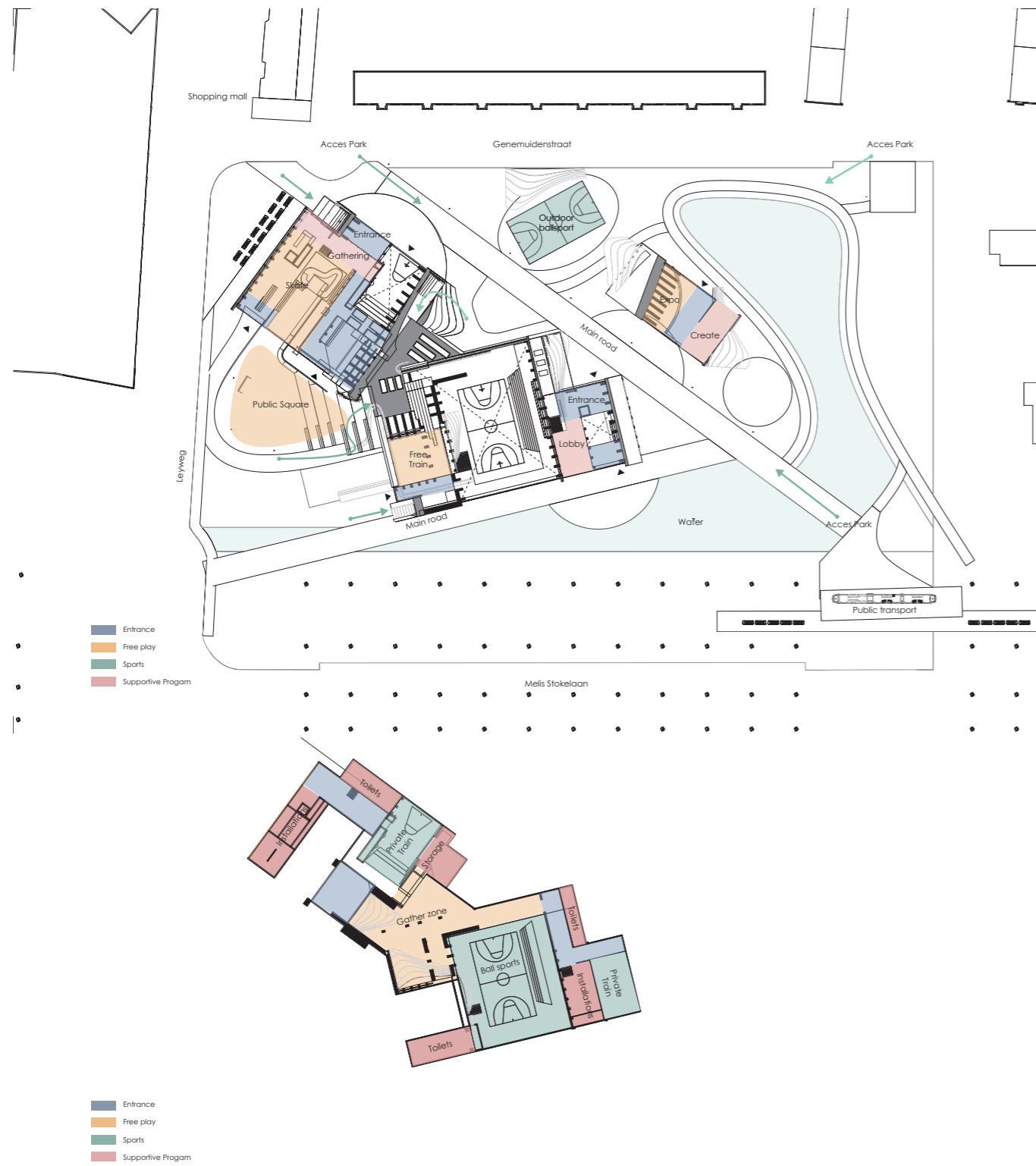
Program section BB.2

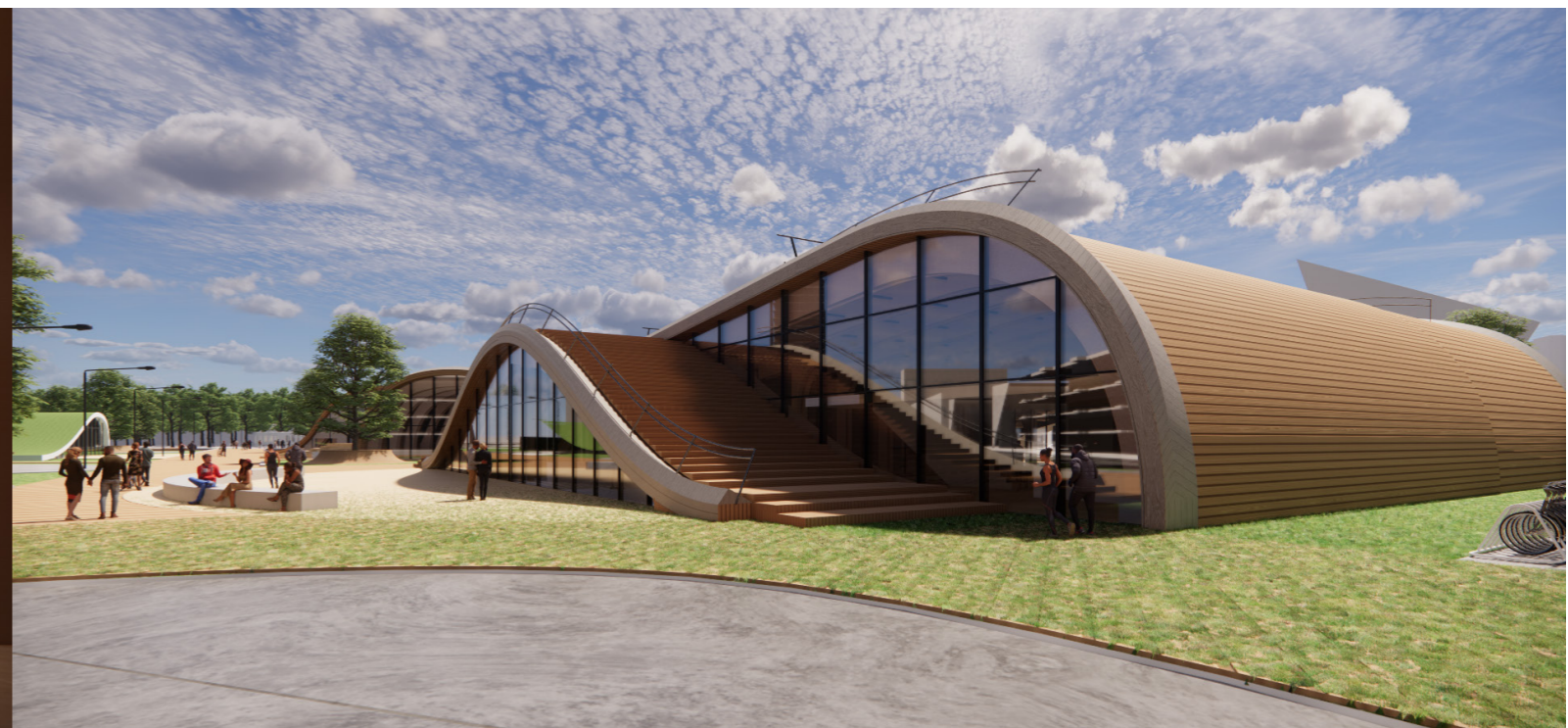


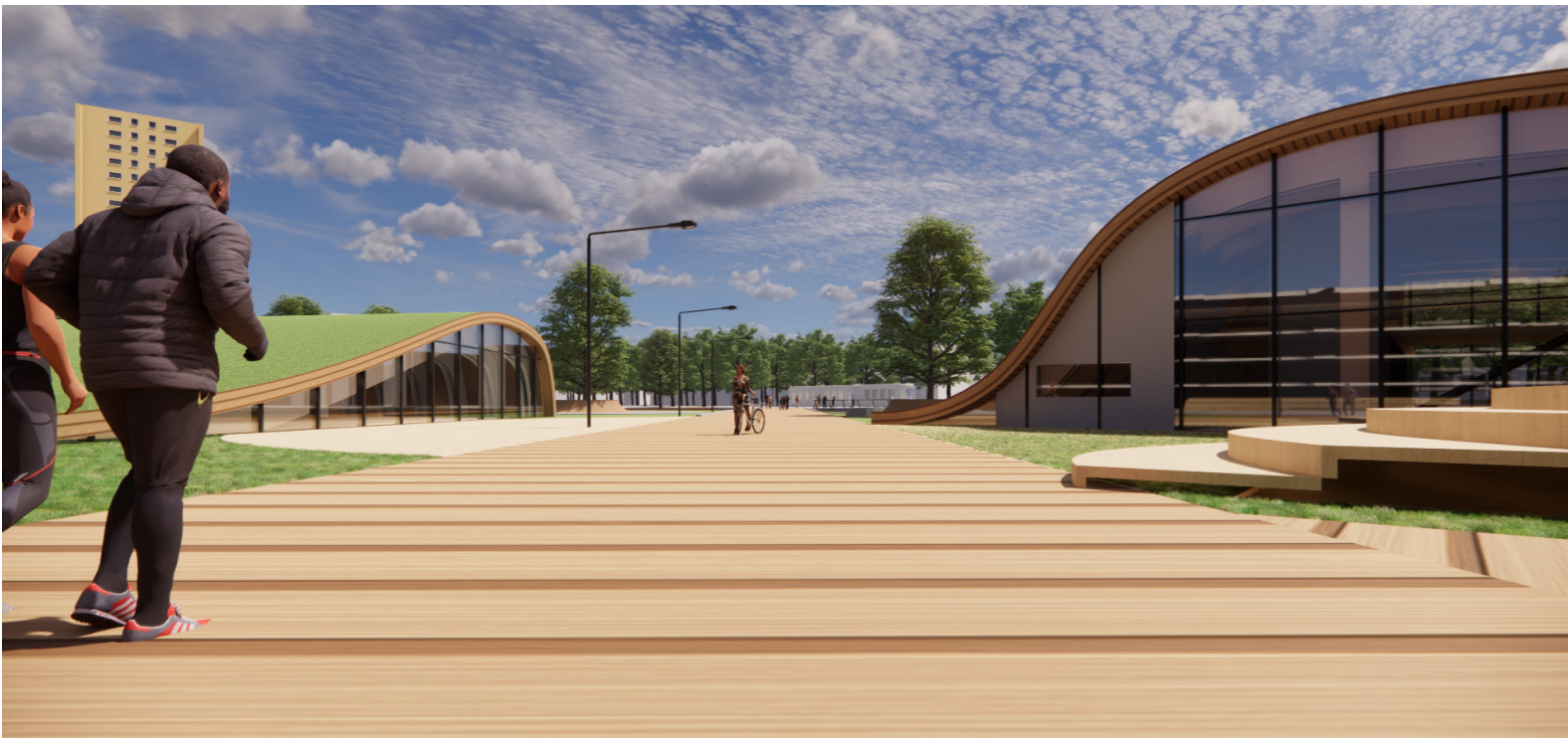
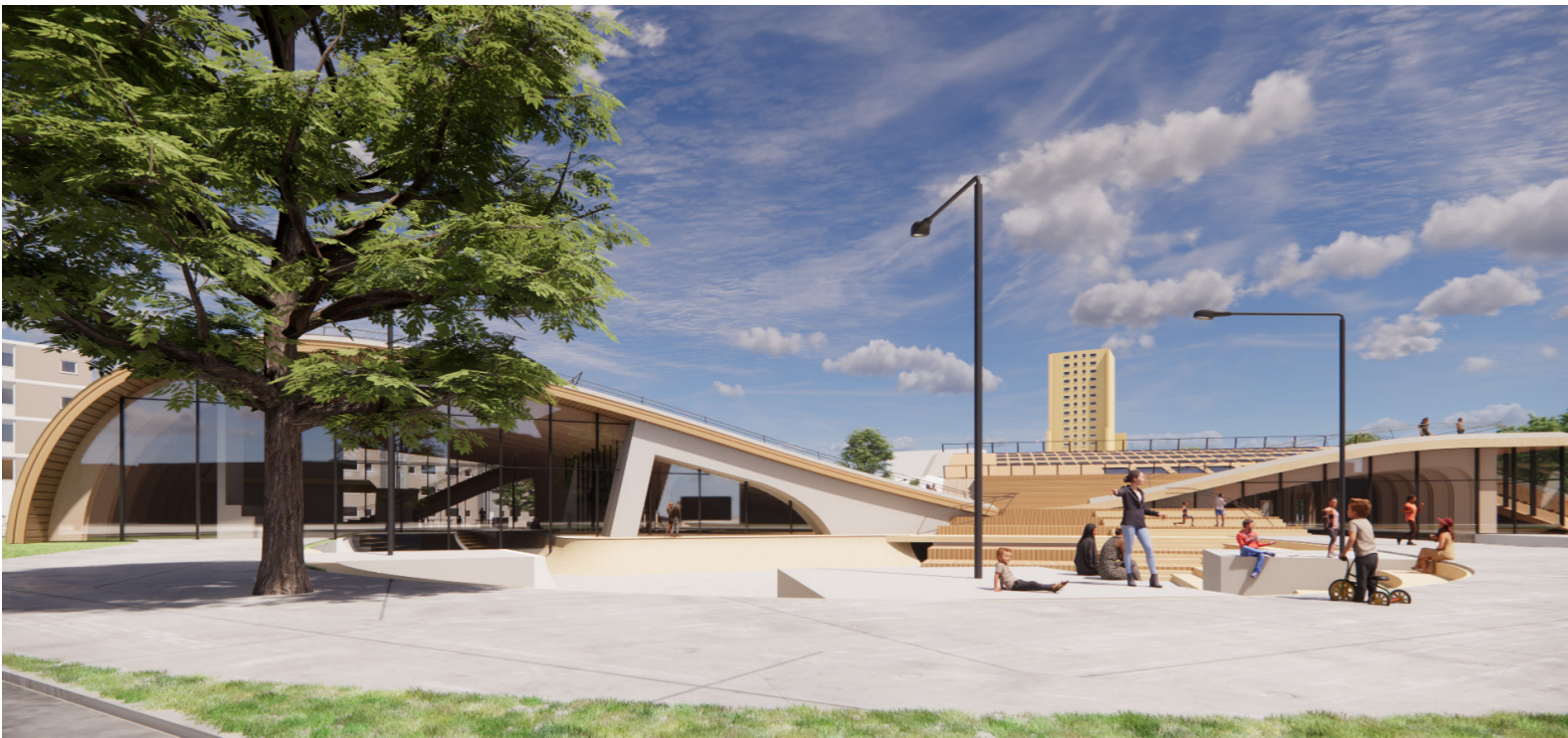
Program section CC

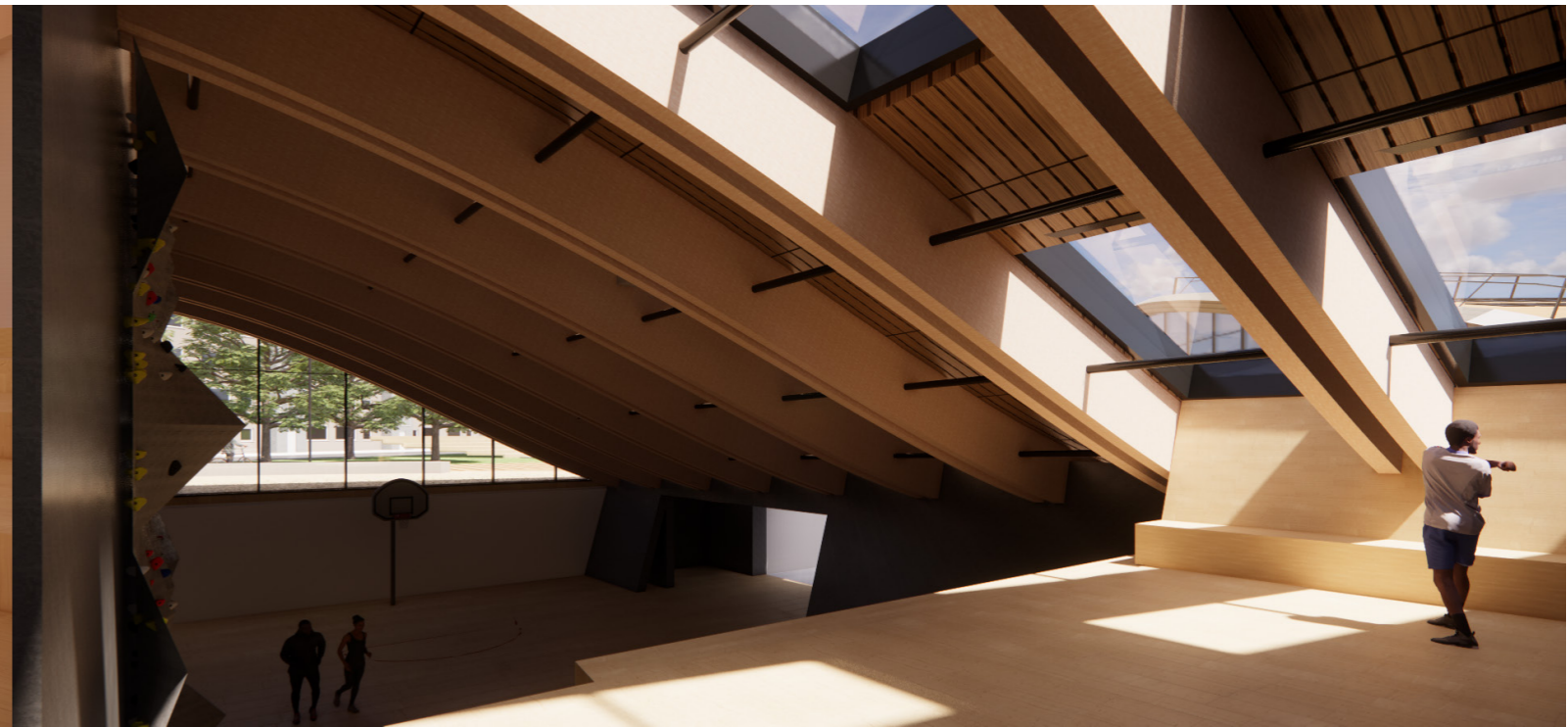


# Renders

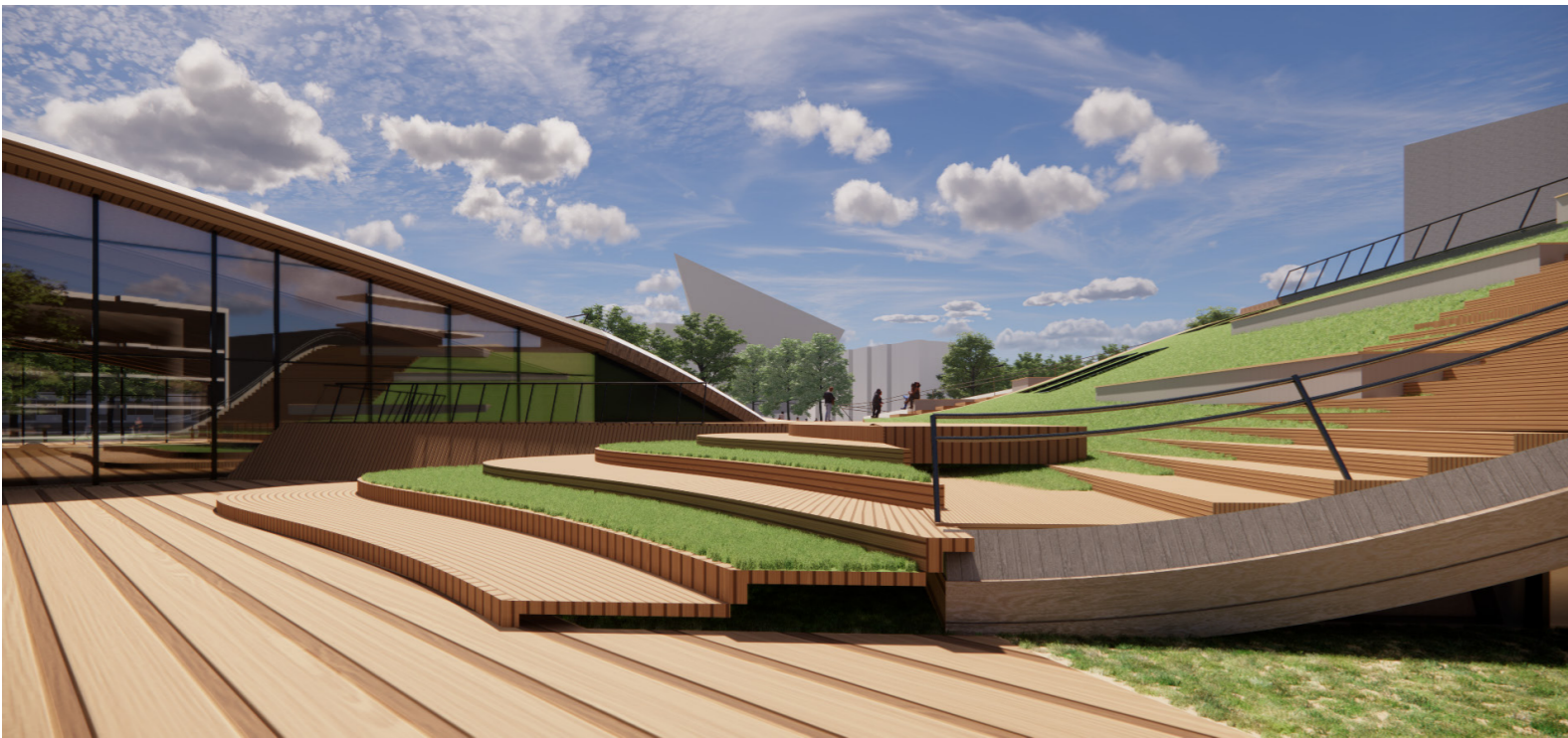
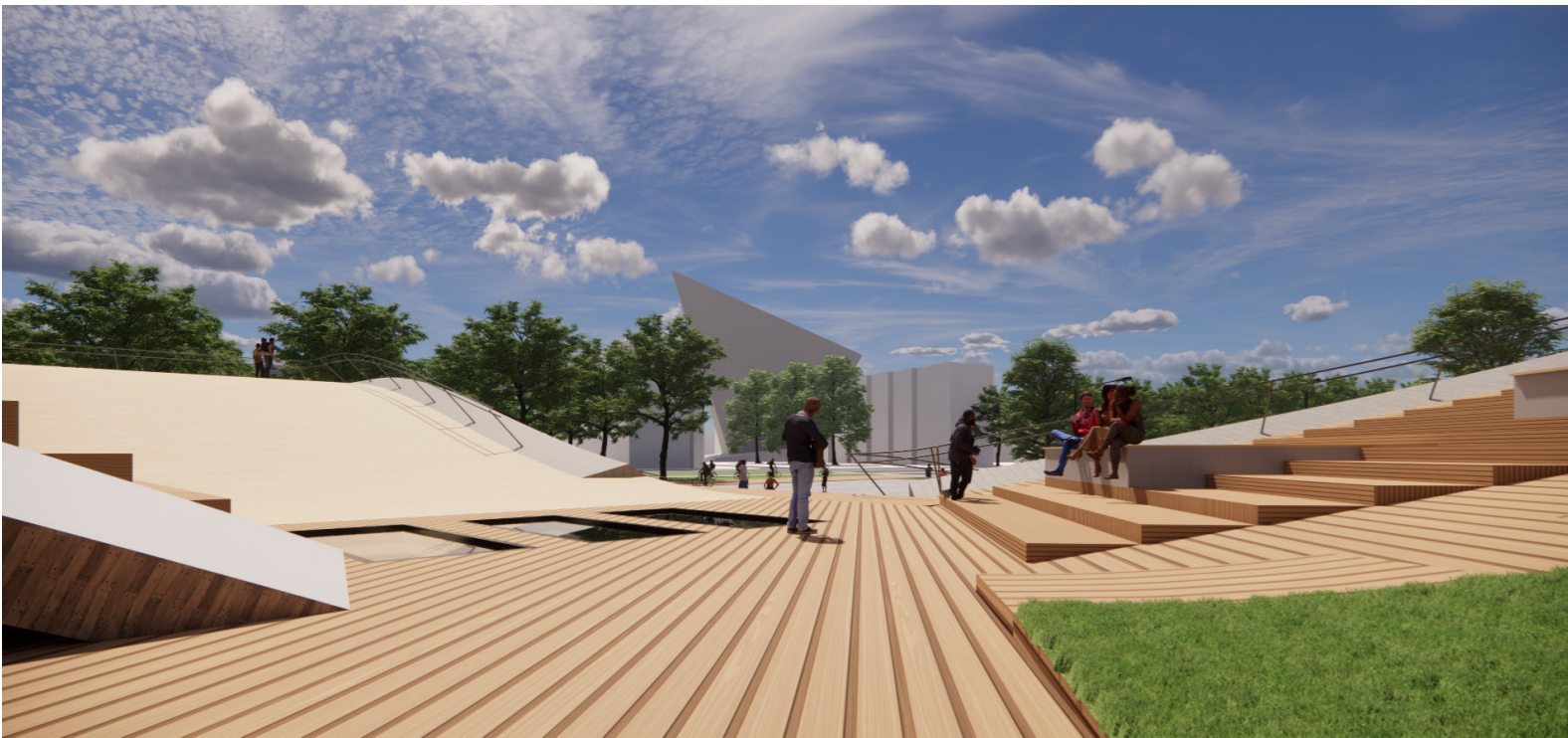




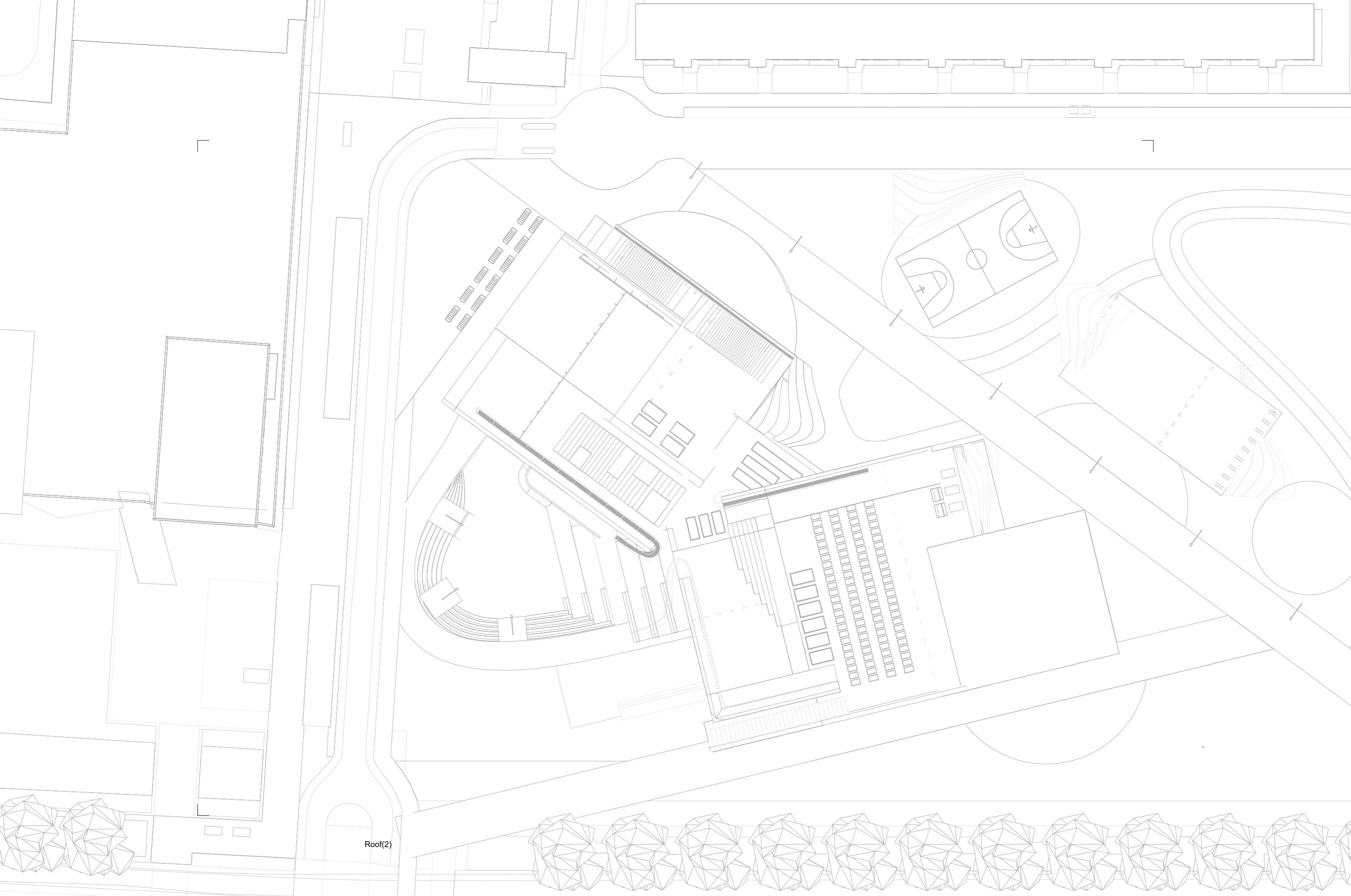










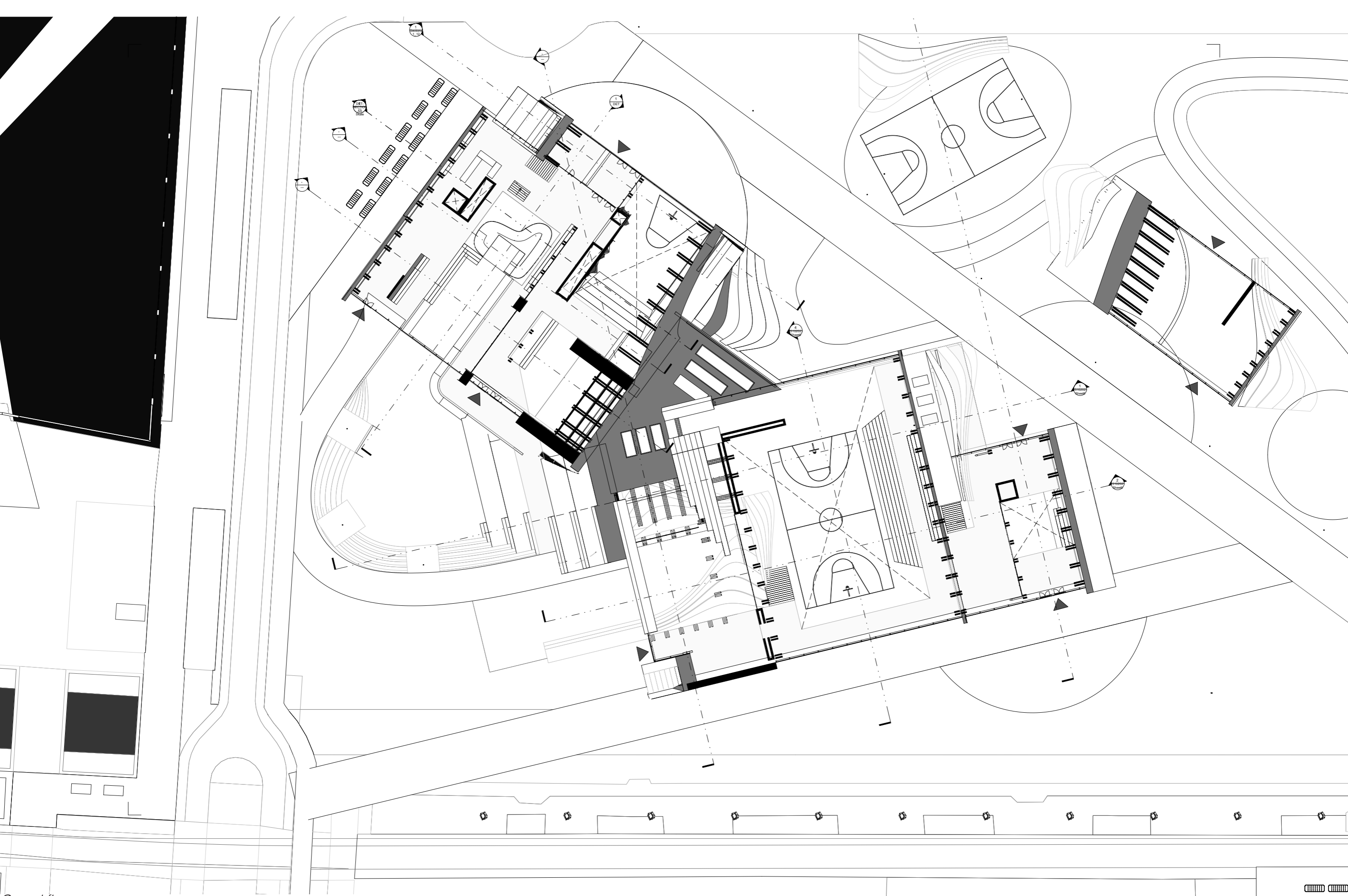


Roof(2)

Roof drawing

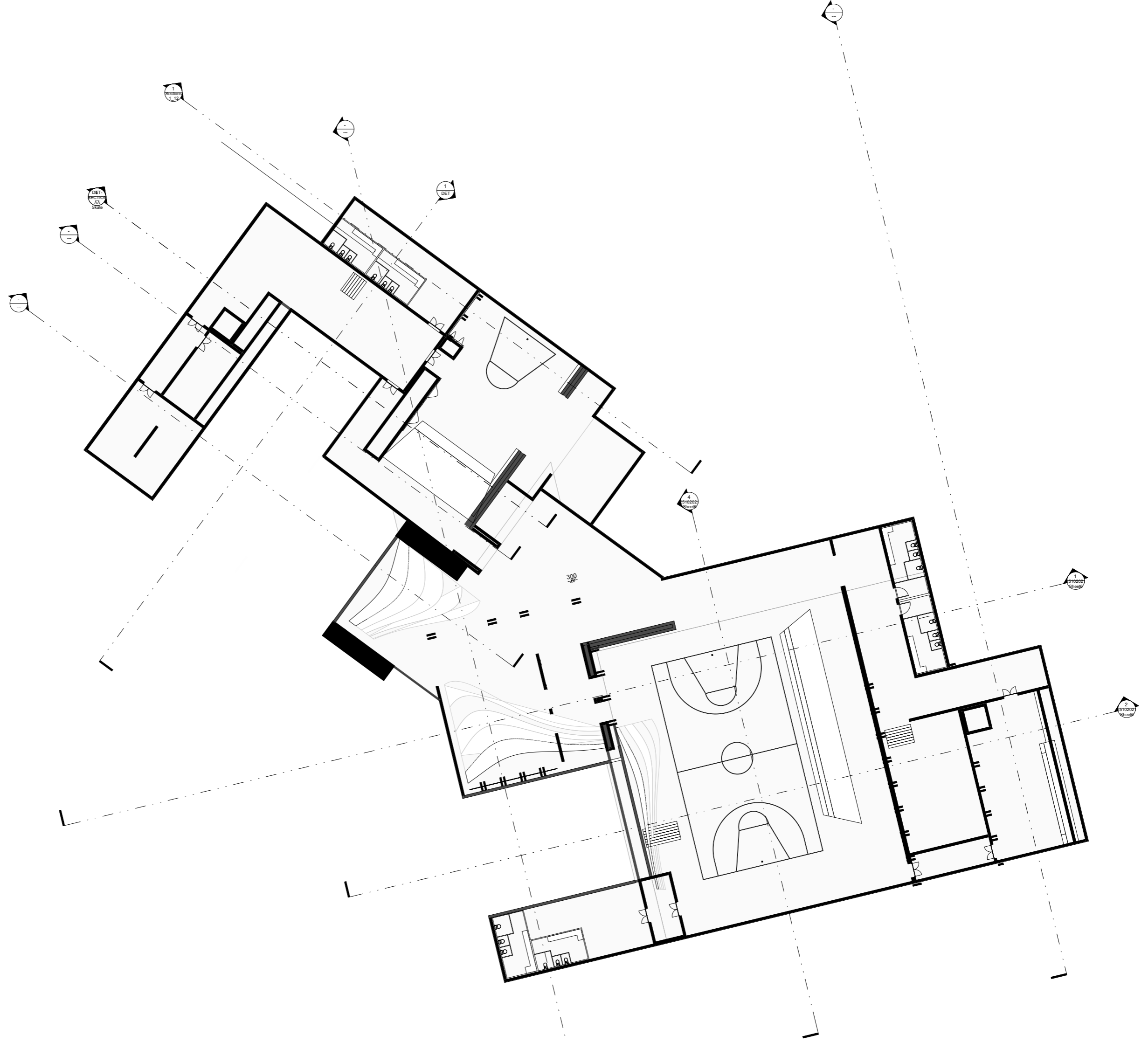




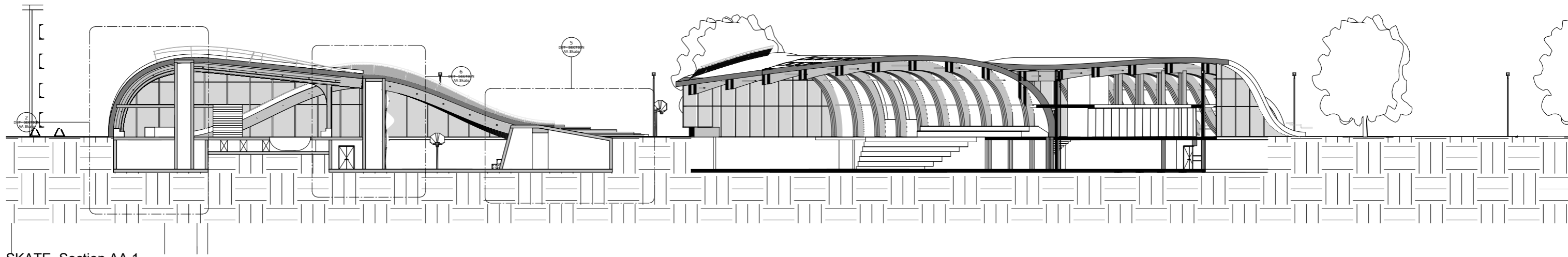


Ground floor

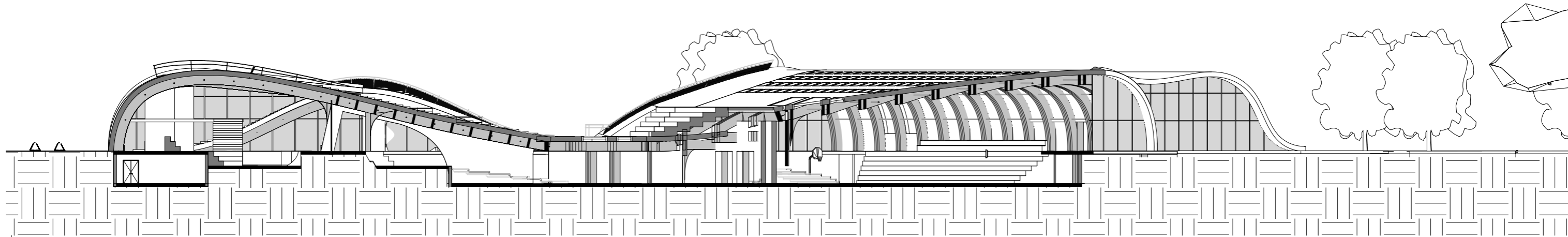




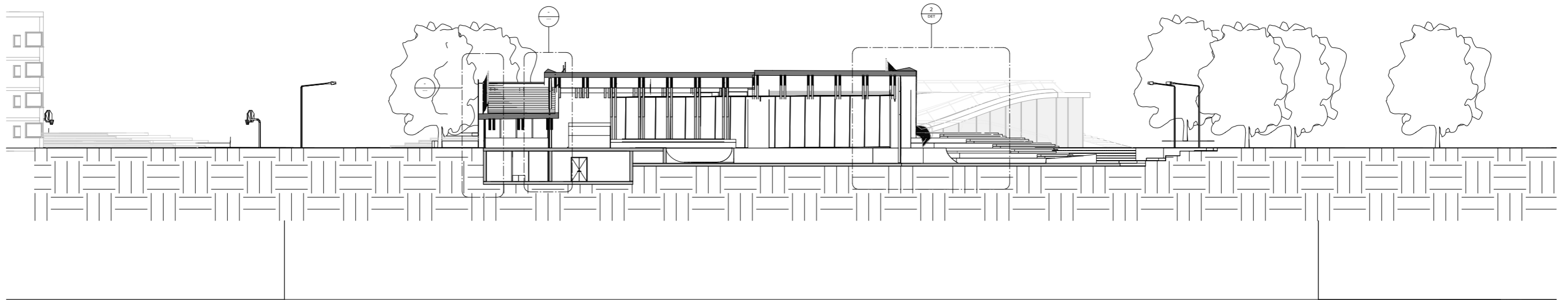
Basement



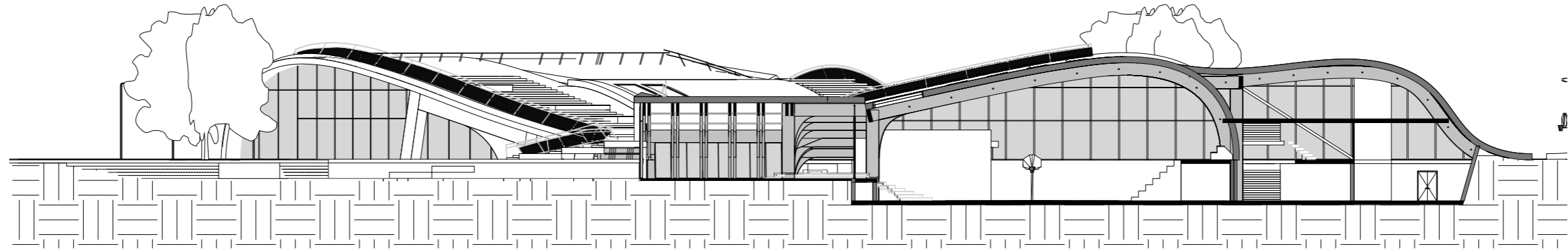
SKATE\_Section AA.1



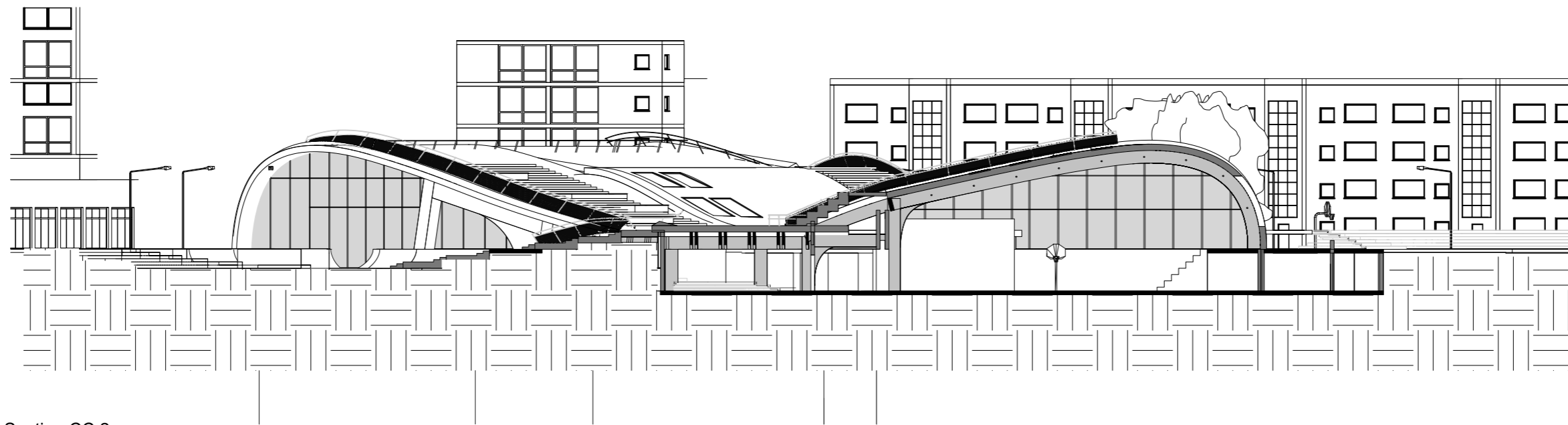
SKATE\_Section AA.3



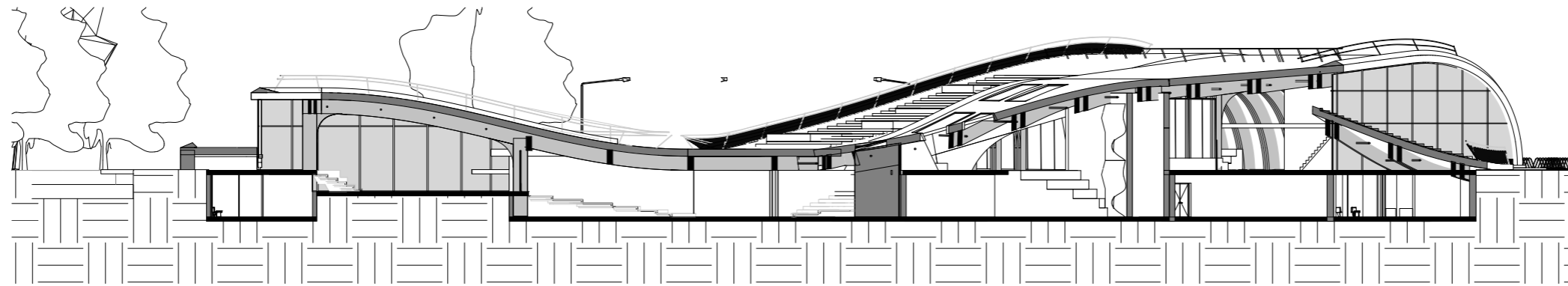
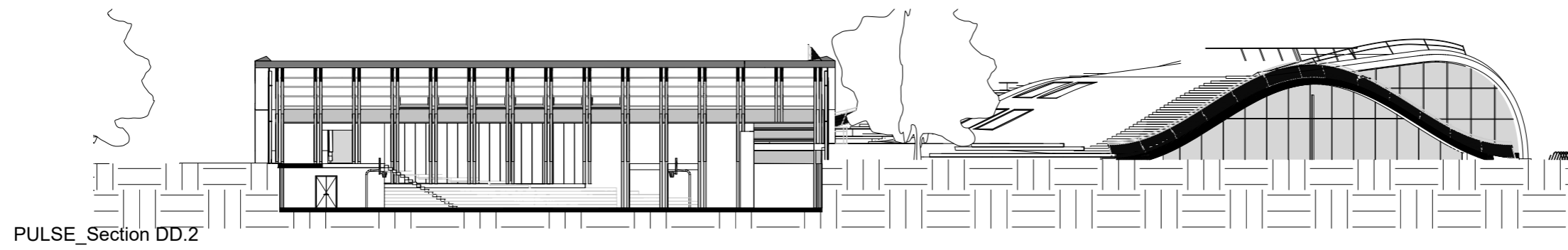
SKATE\_Section BB.1

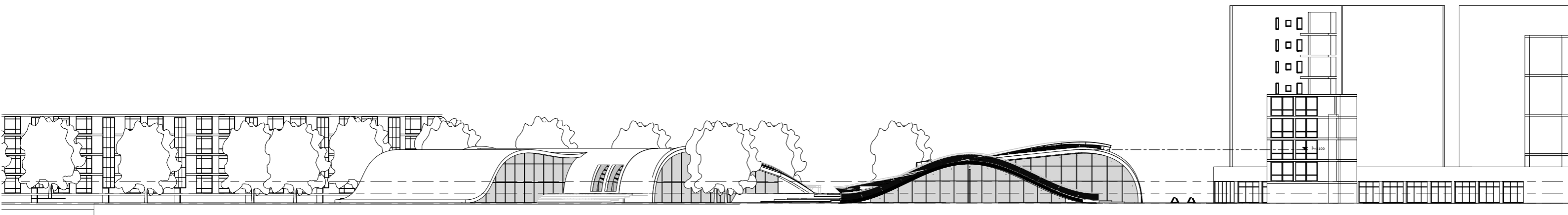


PULSE\_Section CC.1

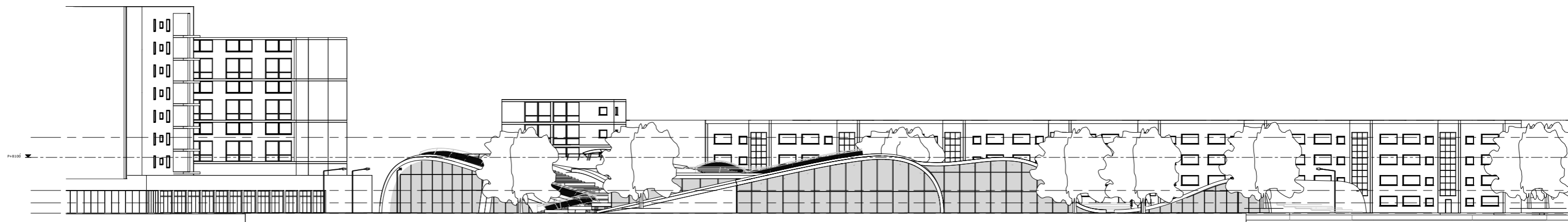


PULSE\_Section CC.2

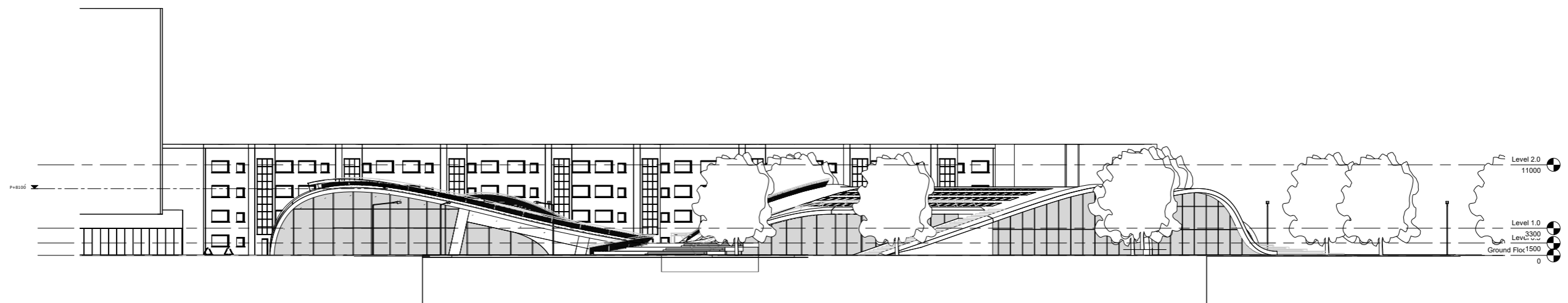




ping mall



Gevel Melis Stokepark



Elevations

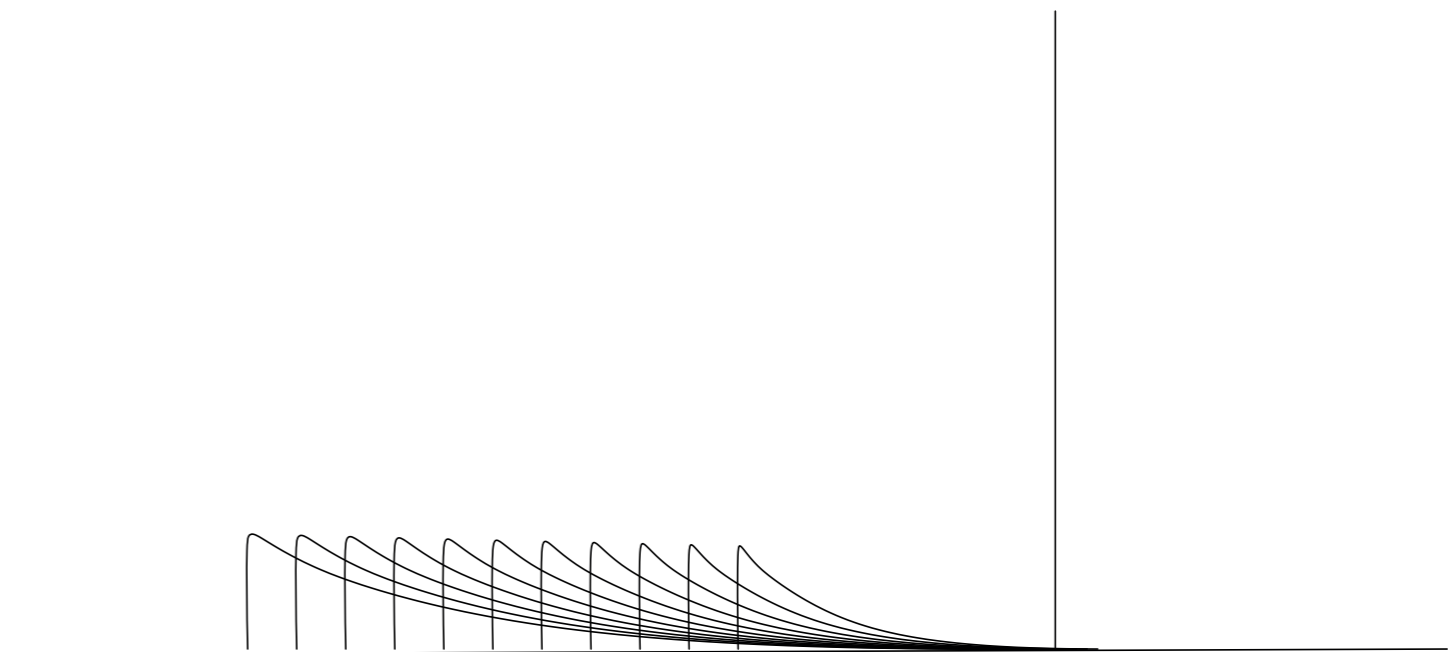
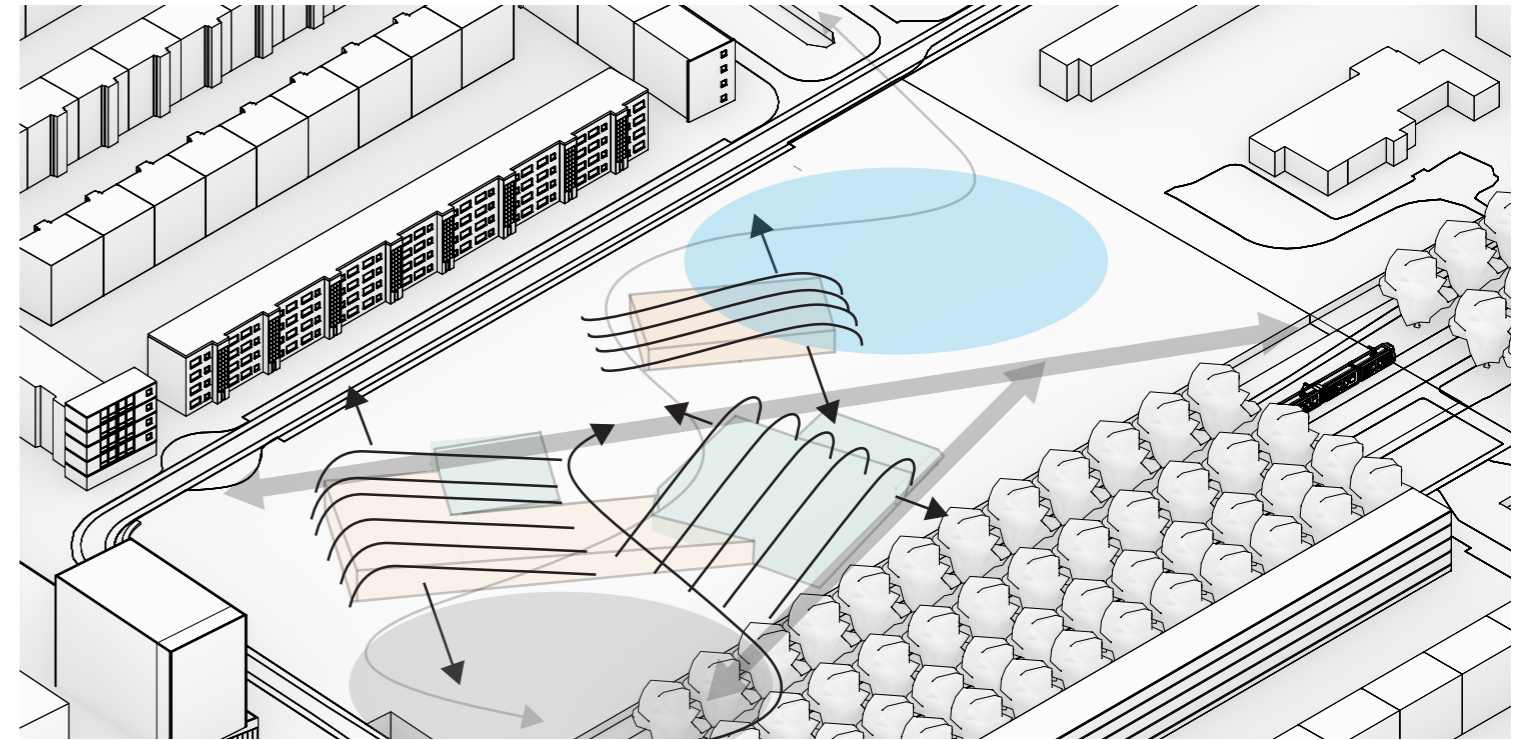
# 4.1 Structure

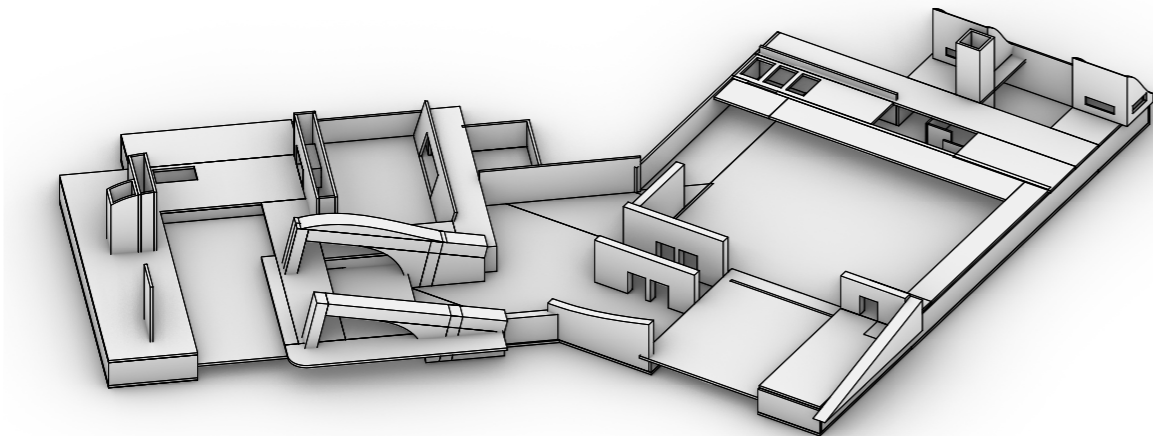
The structure of the project is made out of a linear primary grid, which occasionally is subdivided to enhance the structure on critical points where the roof is accessible.

Therefore, there is a subdivision in: superstructure, secondary structure and infill structure.

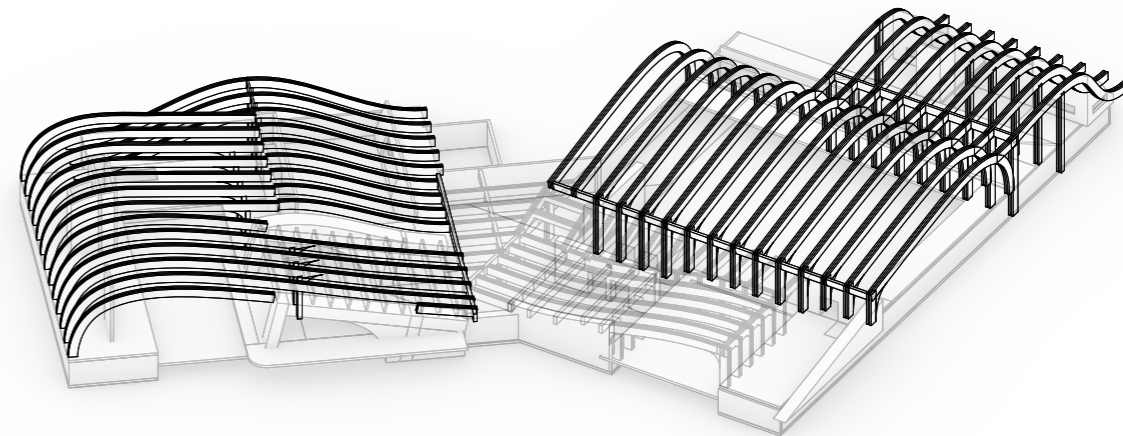
The structural organization is based on the linear profile of the concept. The structural system is chosen based on the requirement of large-span structure.

The building structure needs to be readable and understandable, while still give the idea of a landscaped approach. The rafters exists of two rafters in close proximity. This inbetween space can be used as an installation layer for the supportive funtions of the building.

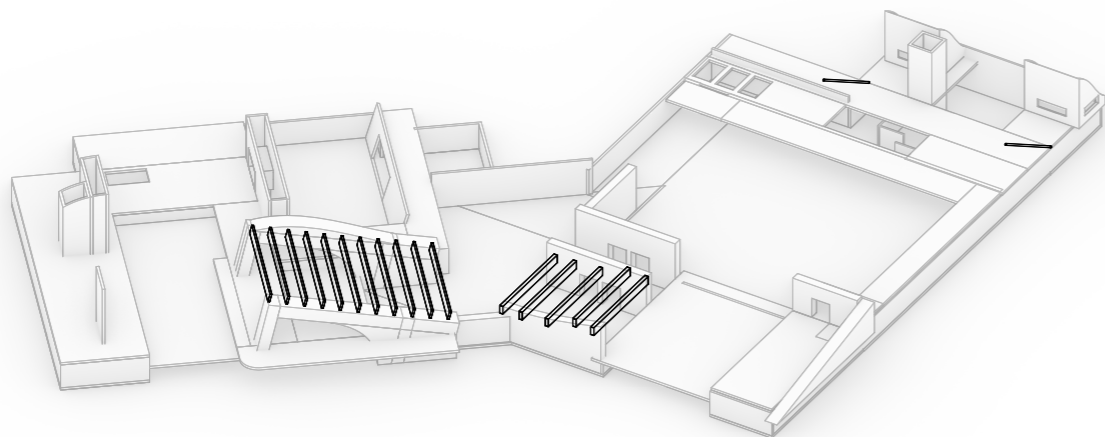




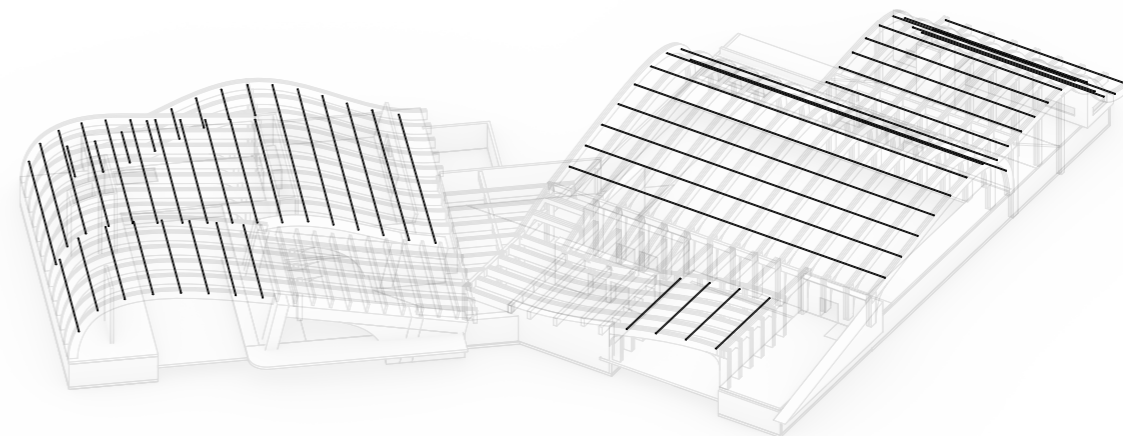
Concrete basement



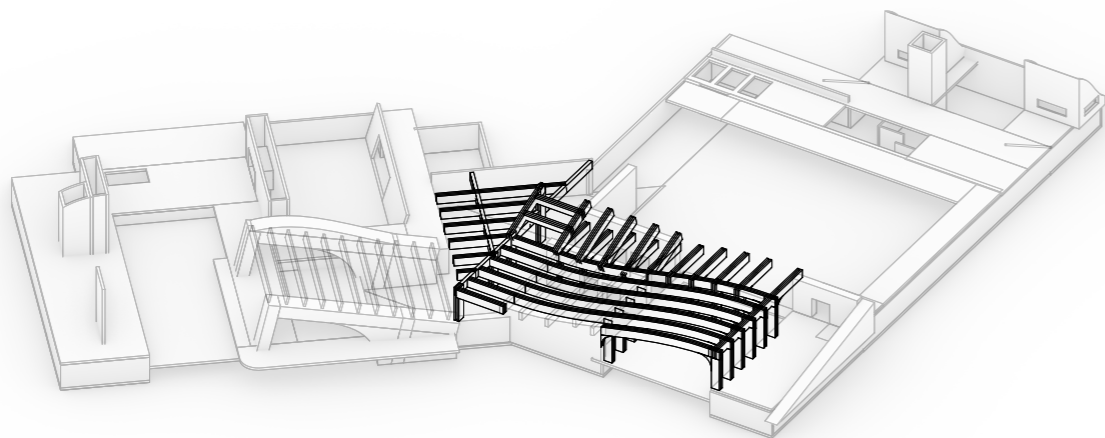
Primary structure made out of glulam rafters and portals



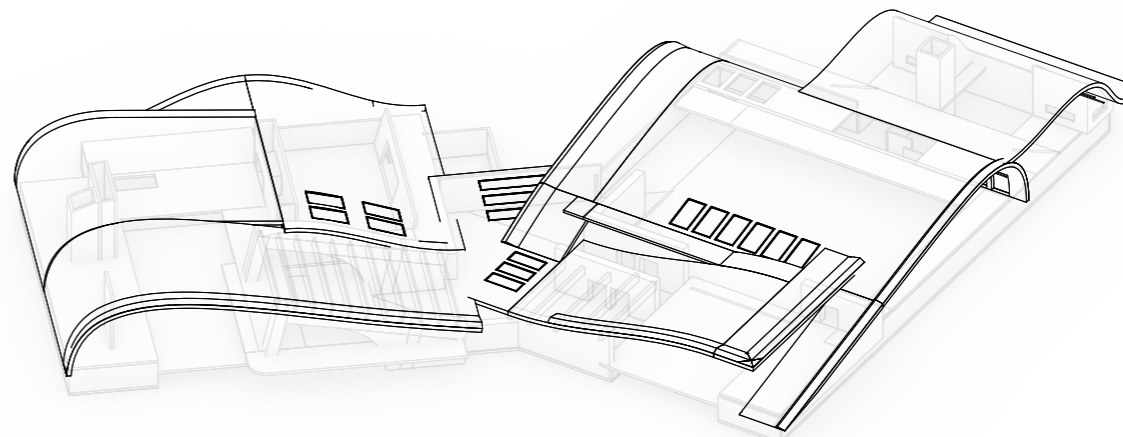
Secondary structure



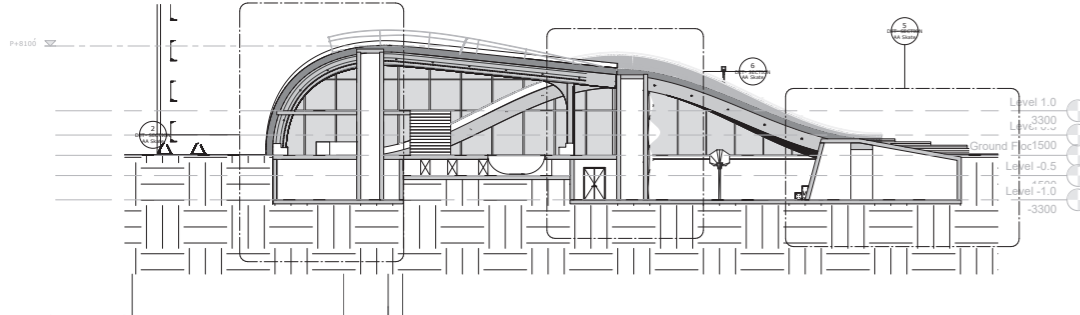
Secondary steel pipes as connective elements between the rafters



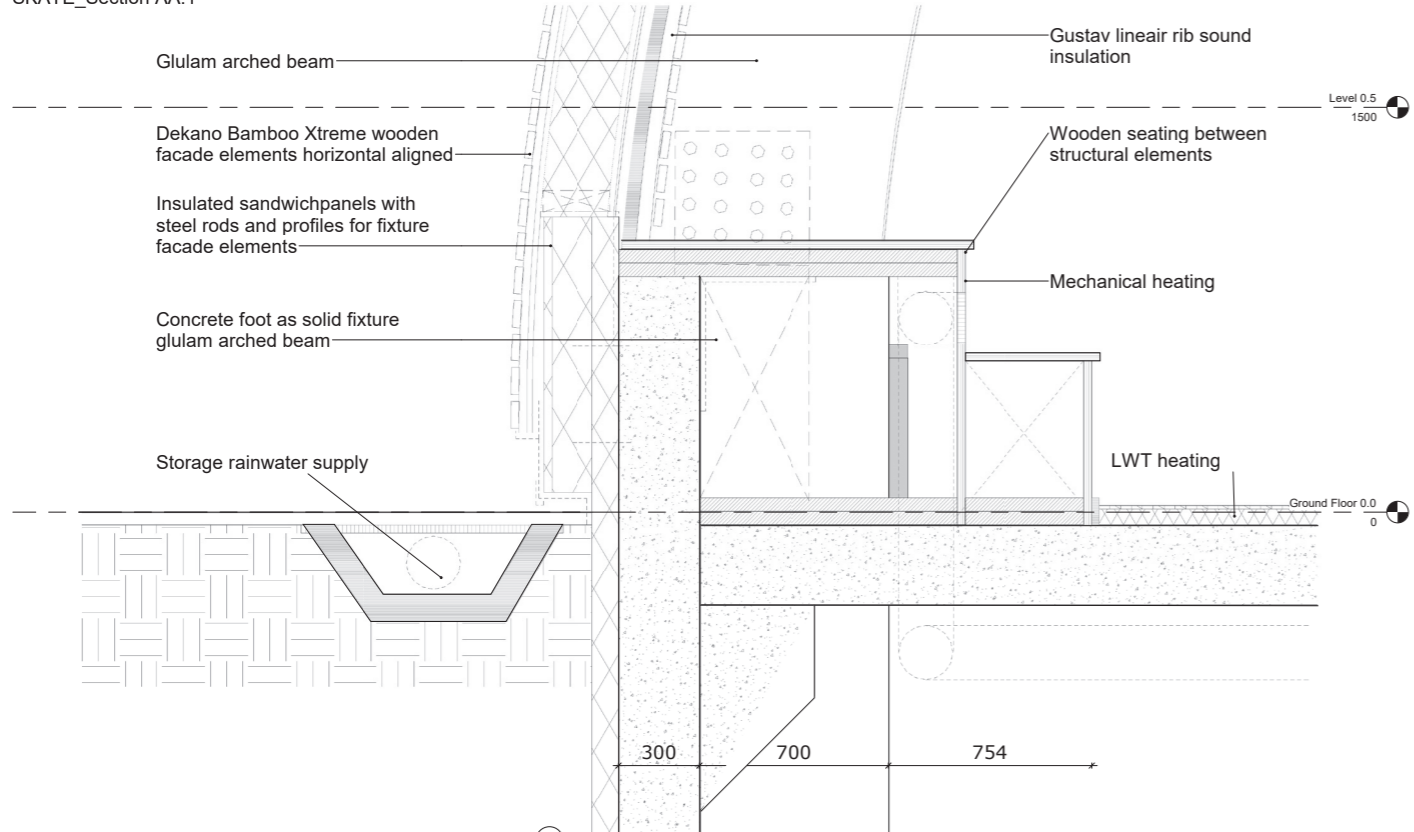
Primary structure connective volume



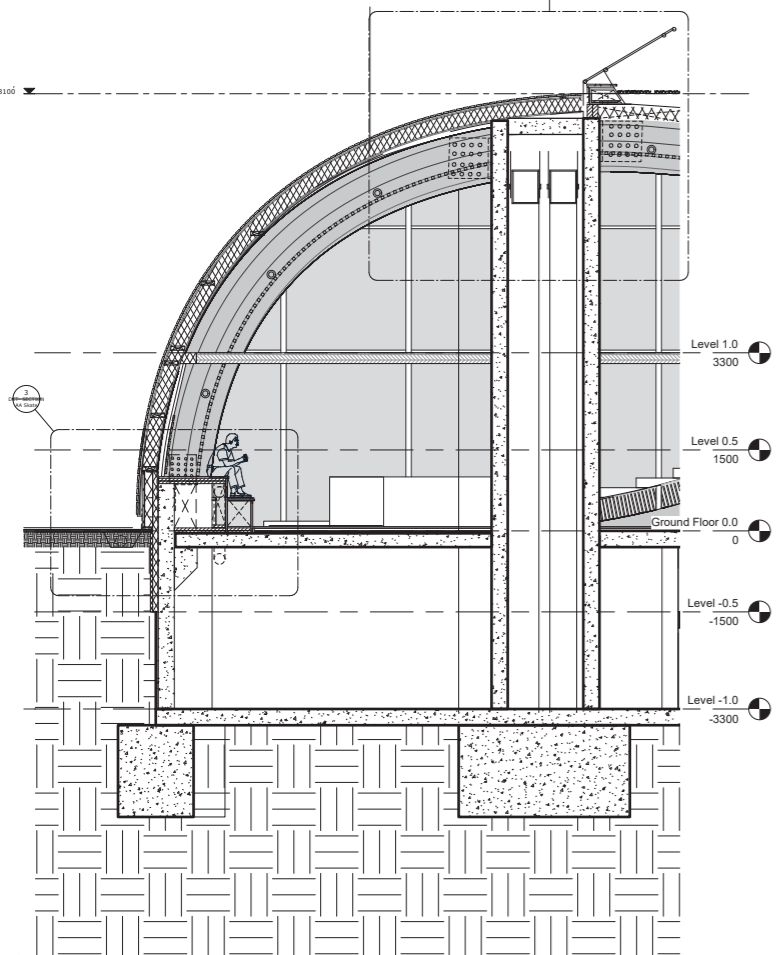
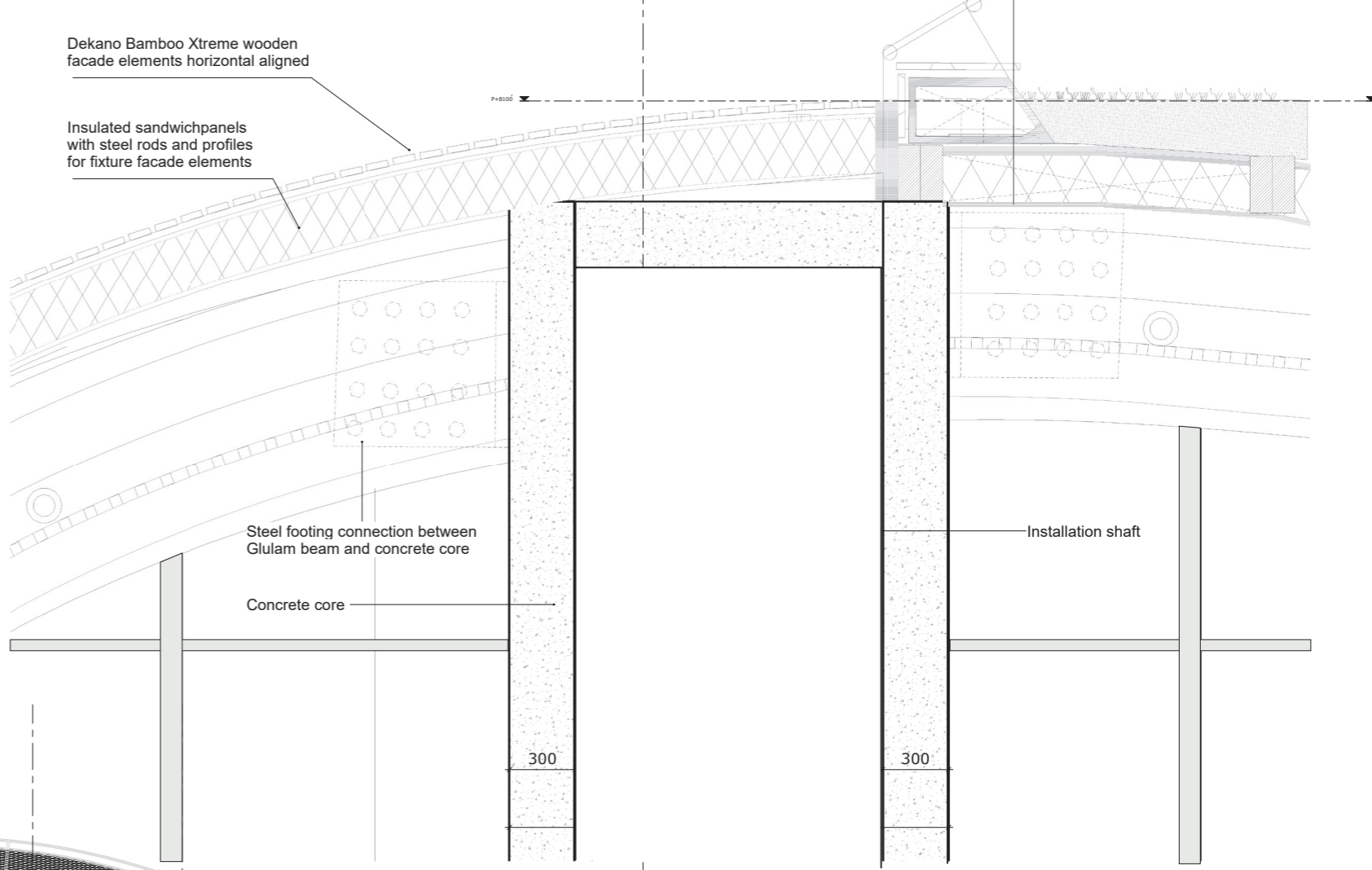
Roof skin



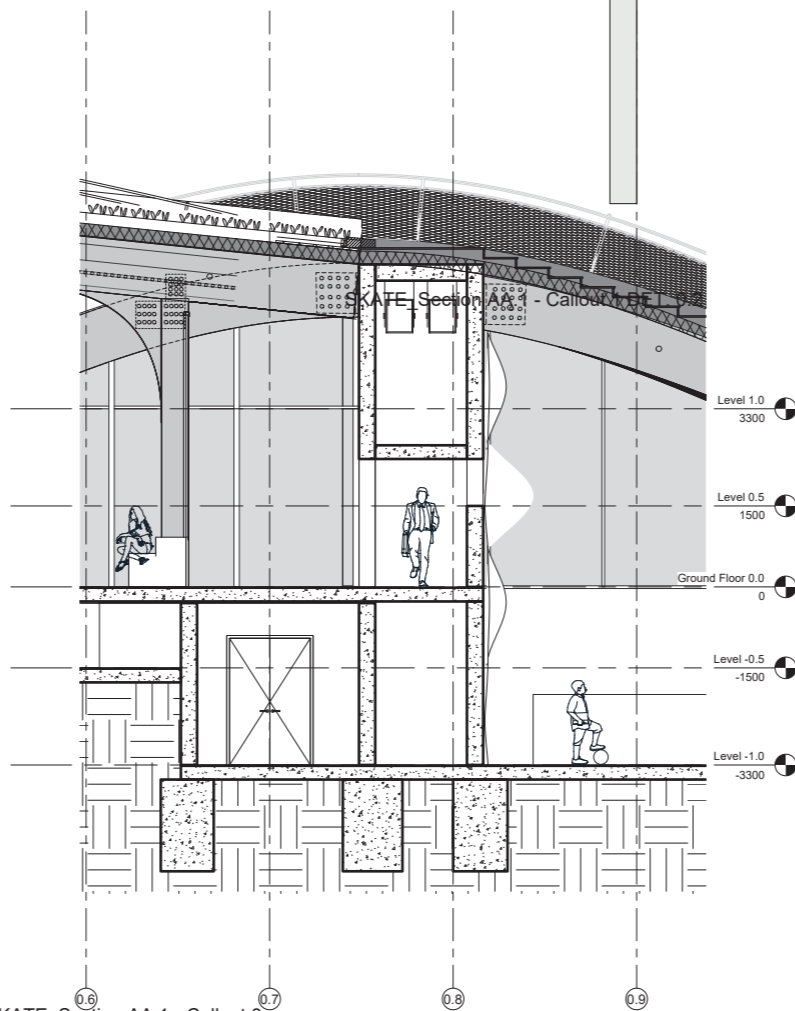
SKATE\_Section AA.1



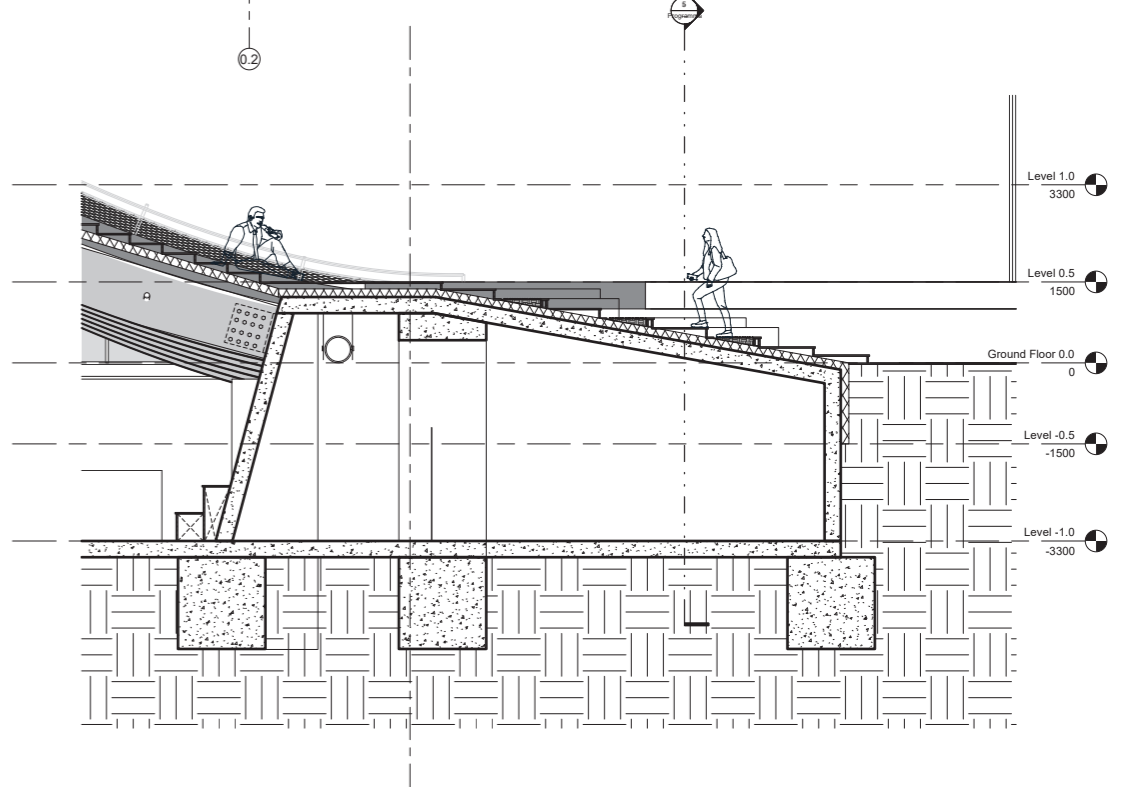
SKATE\_Section AA.1 - Callout 1 DET. 0.1



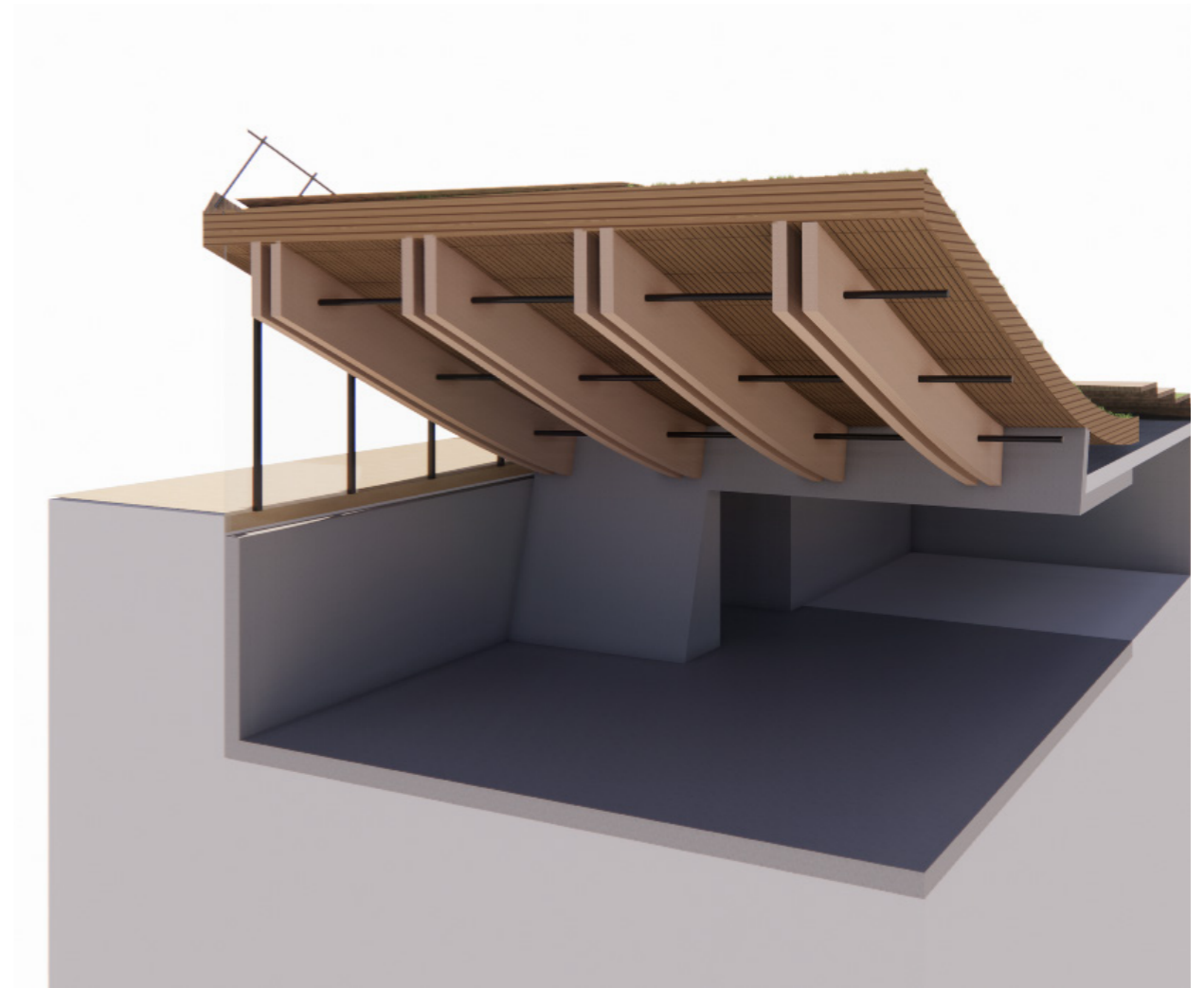
SKATE\_Section AA.1 - Callout 1

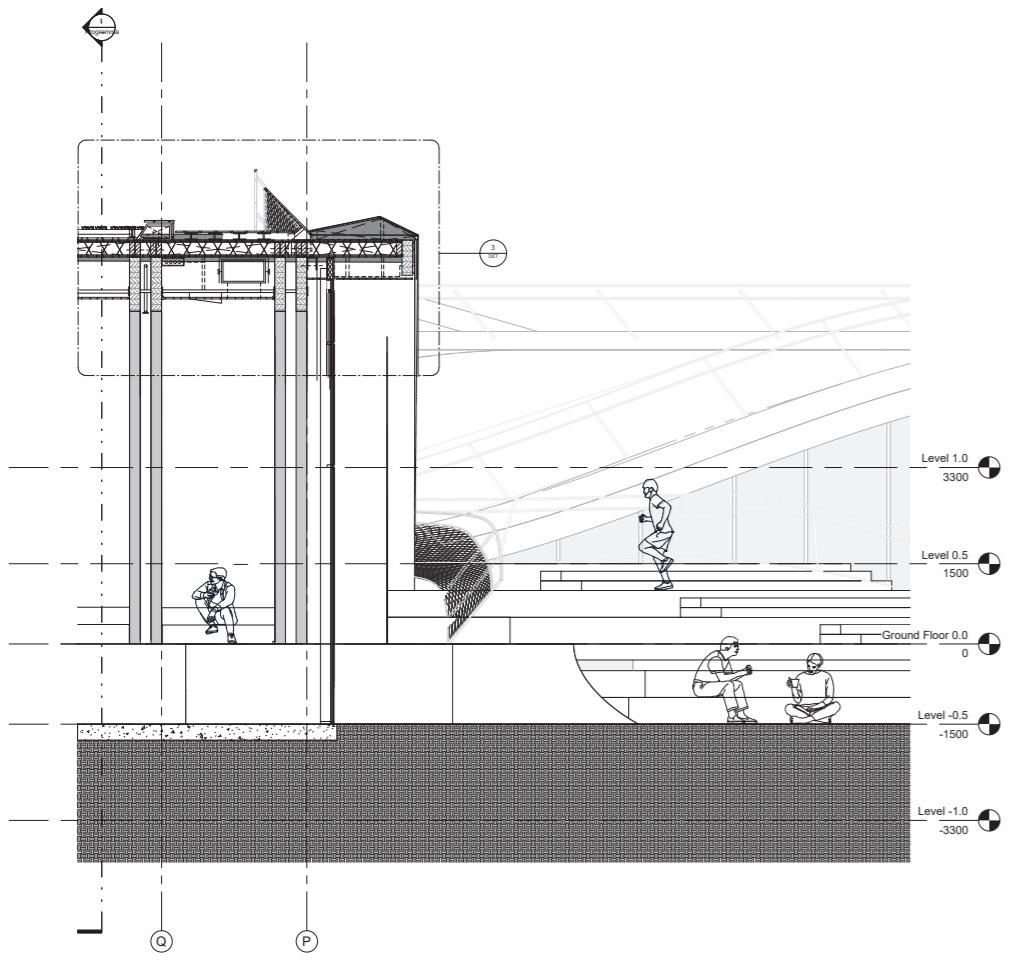


SKATE\_Section AA.1 - Callout 3

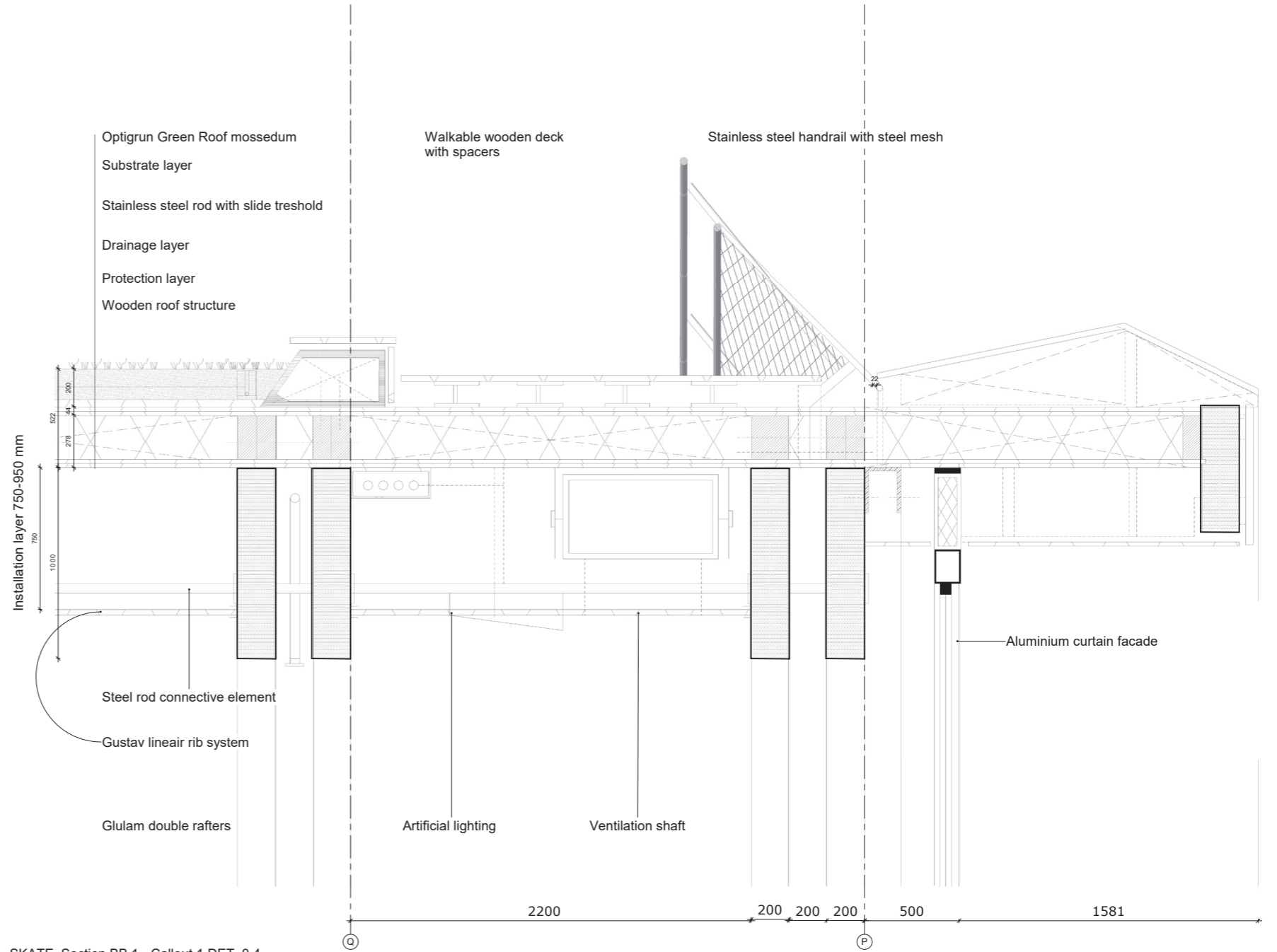


SKATE\_Section AA.1 - Callout 4

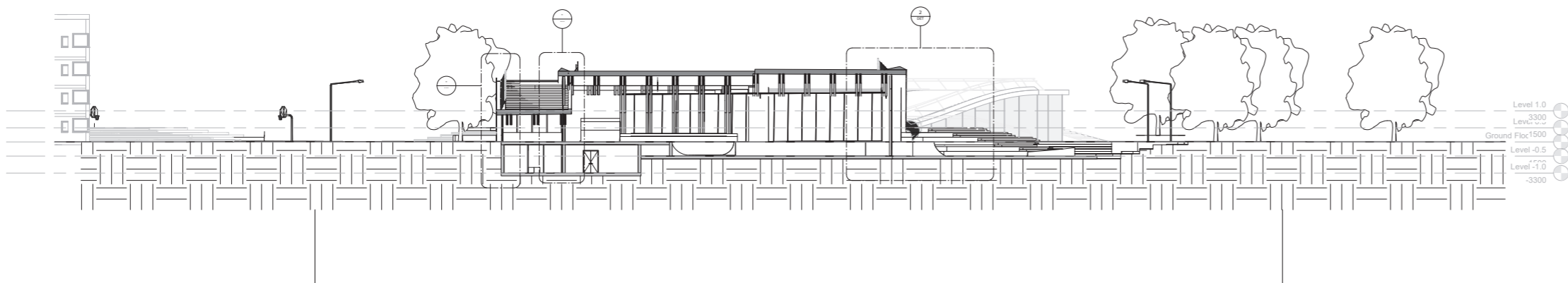




SKATE\_Section BB.1 - Callout 1



SKATE\_Section BB.1 - Callout 1 DET. 0.4



SKATE\_Section BB.1

## 4.2 Climate

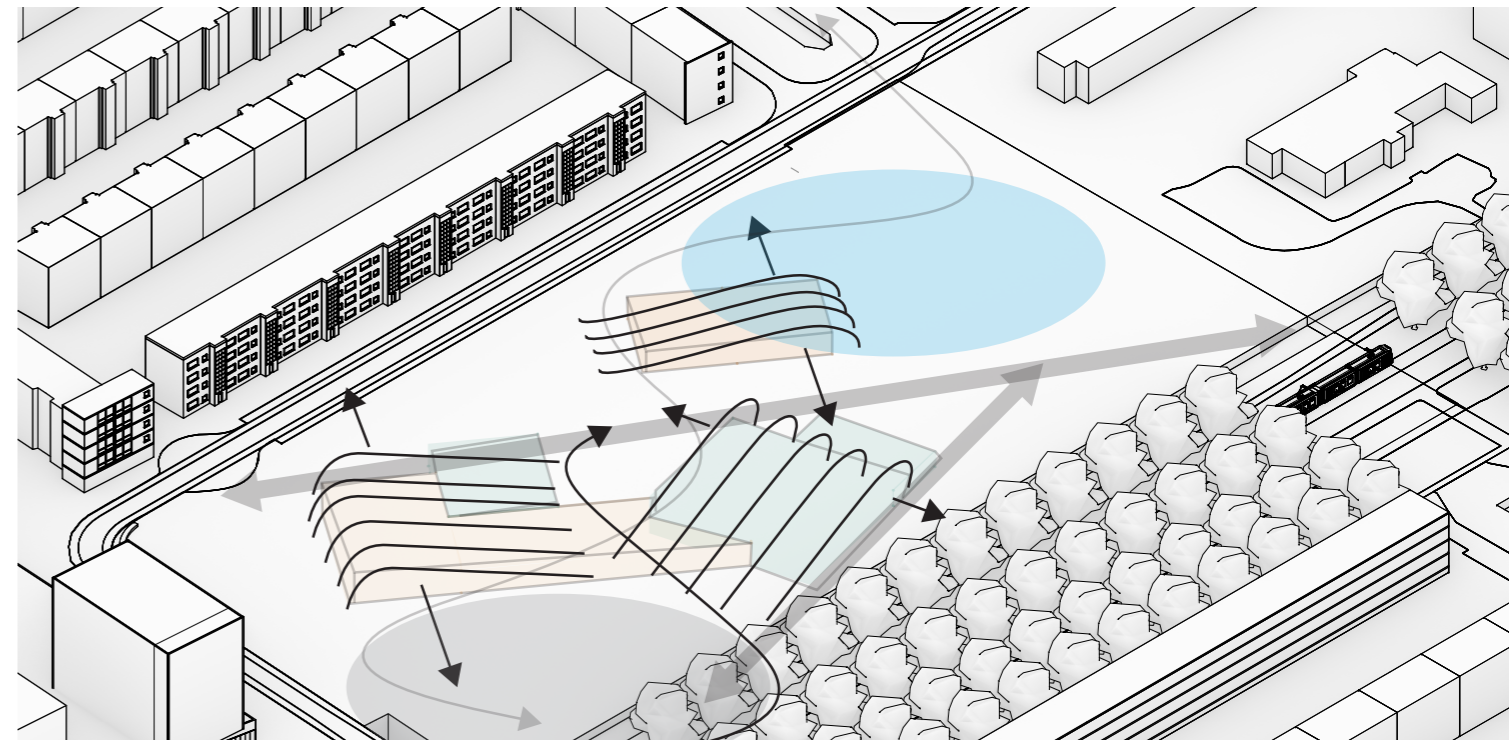
The concept for climate is based on the linear profile of the building. The installations will follow these lines in order to not create any conflicts with the structural system of

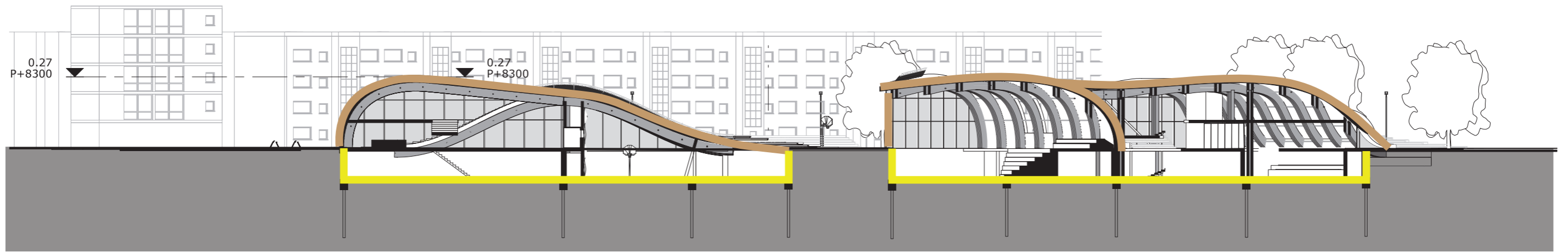
There is a distinction between climatized and un-climatized areas related towards the programmatic concept mass and void.

The masses are enclosed by the excavated base or disks. These areas are beneficial from the thermal masses.

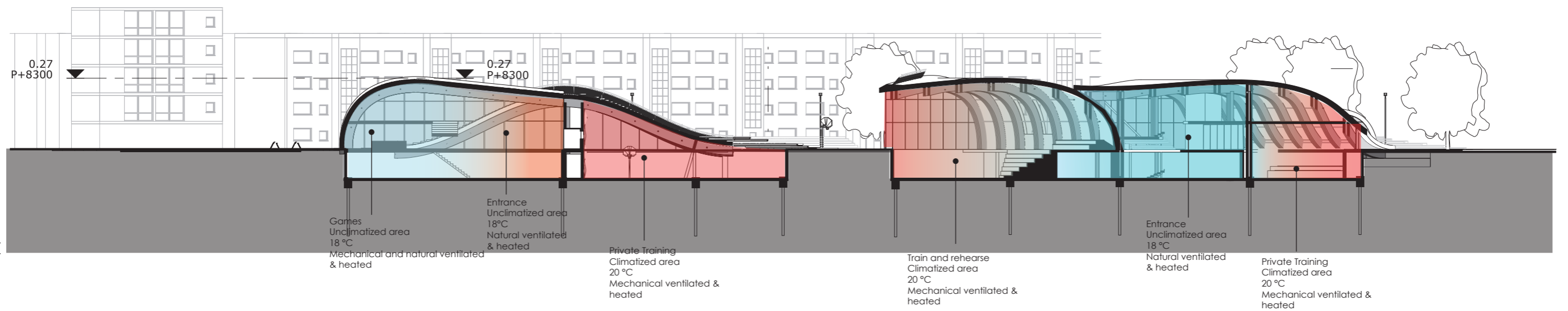
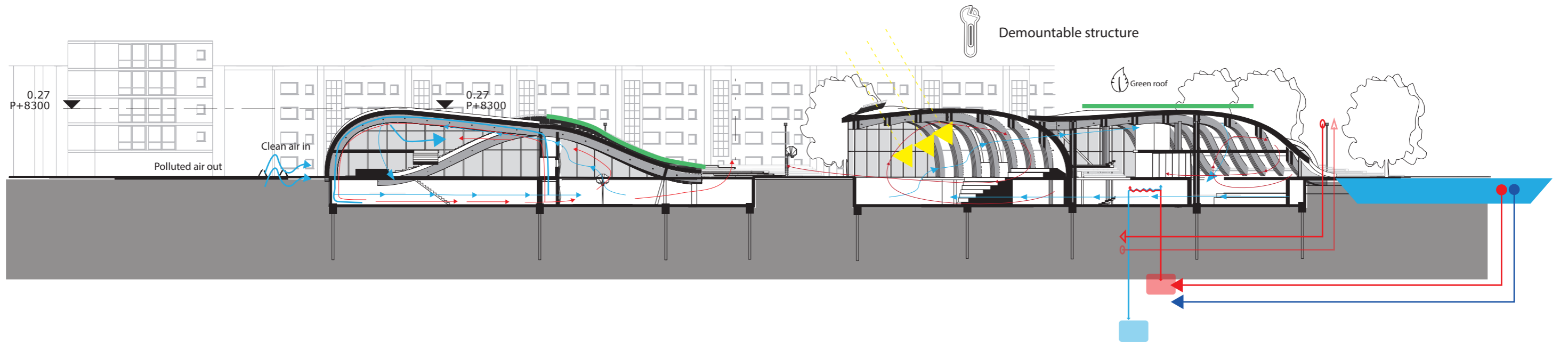
These areas are in close proximity of the installation layers of the building.

The ribbons are used to distribute the installations, while the voids between the primary structure is used to place the installation systems.





- Main thermal layer
- Excavated spaces are beneficial of thermal



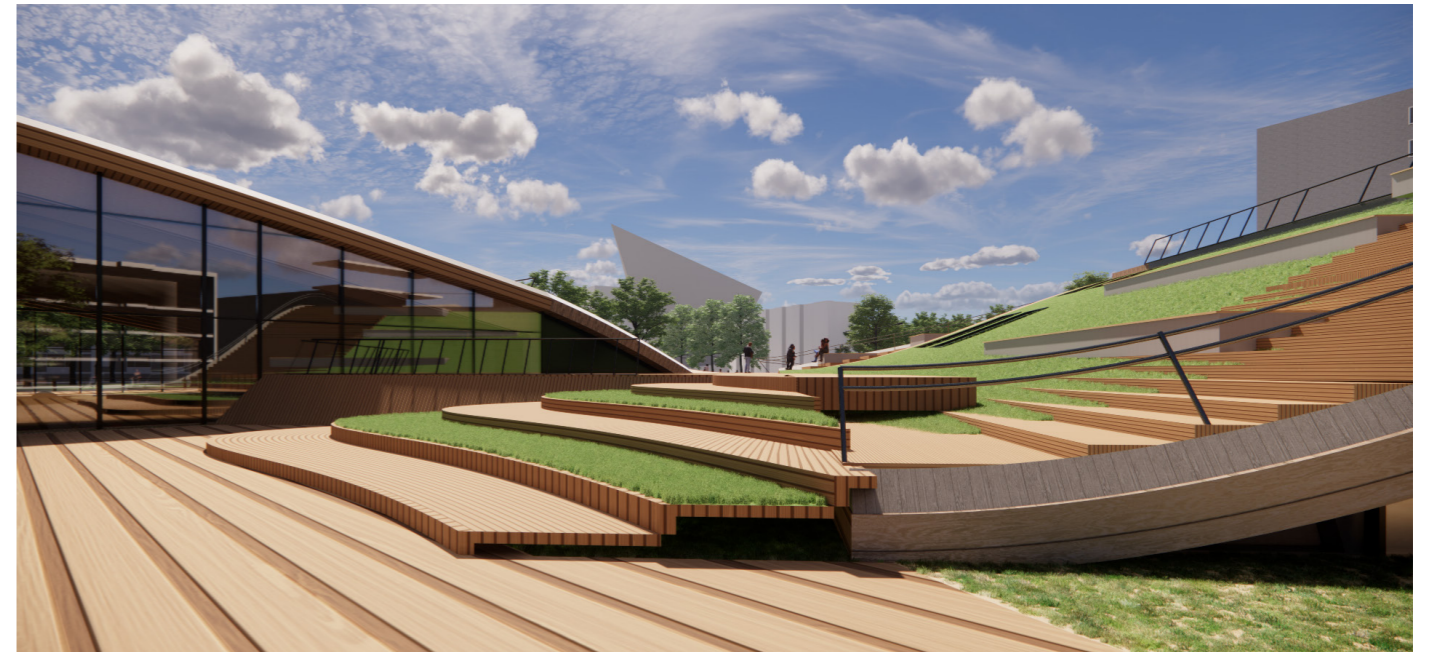
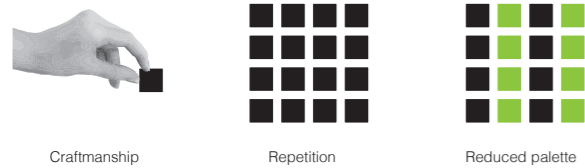
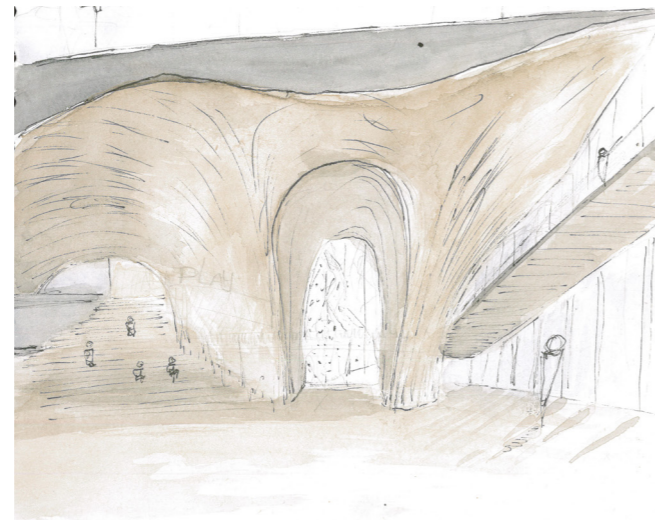
# 4.3 Materialisation

## Exterior concept

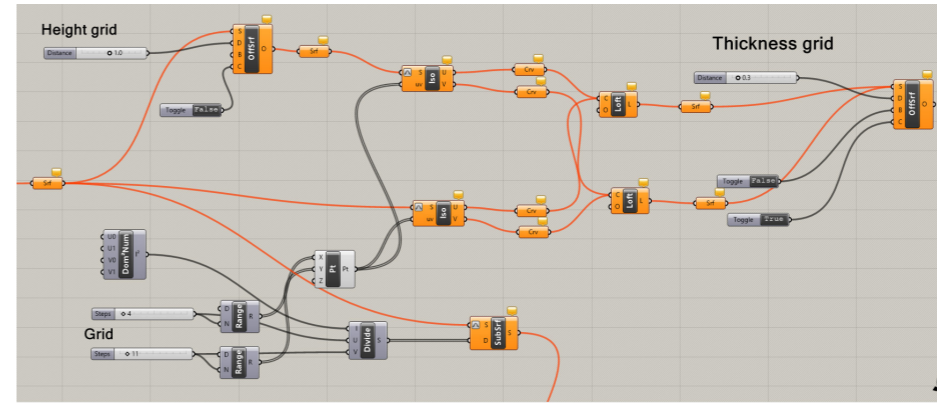
The main project can be distinguished into three main principle fragments. These fragments are characterized by individual elements. The first principle is where the ribbon connects with the ground plane vertically. The second principle is where the ribbon creates transparency. The third, and final, is where the ribbon creates a smooth transition with the park ground plane.

## Ex- and Interior concept

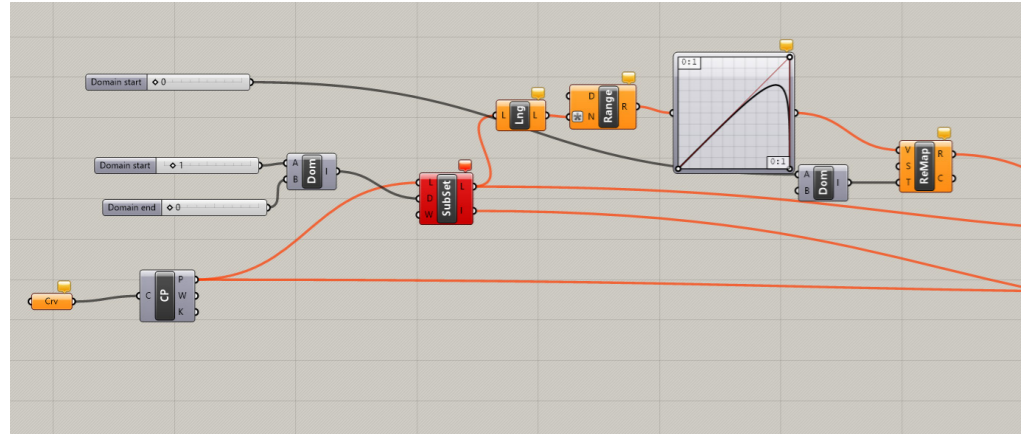
Different materials to highlight different functions that is related to the idea of the ambiguous zones where multiple events can happen and spaces designed for a specific function.



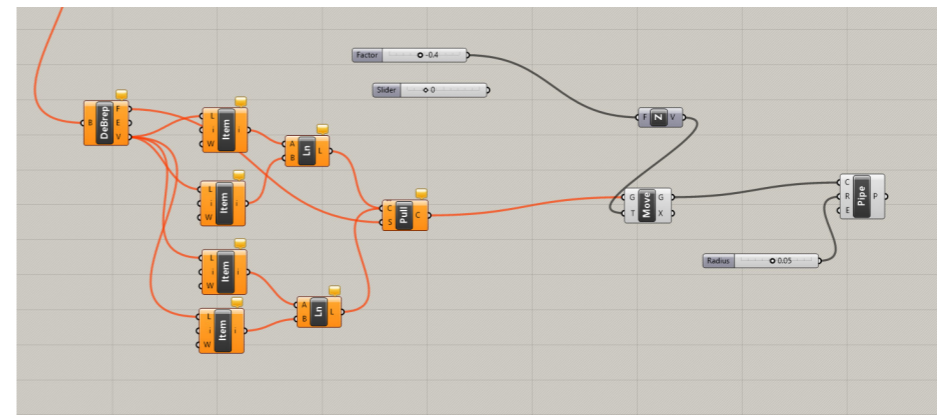
# Grasshopper parametric design



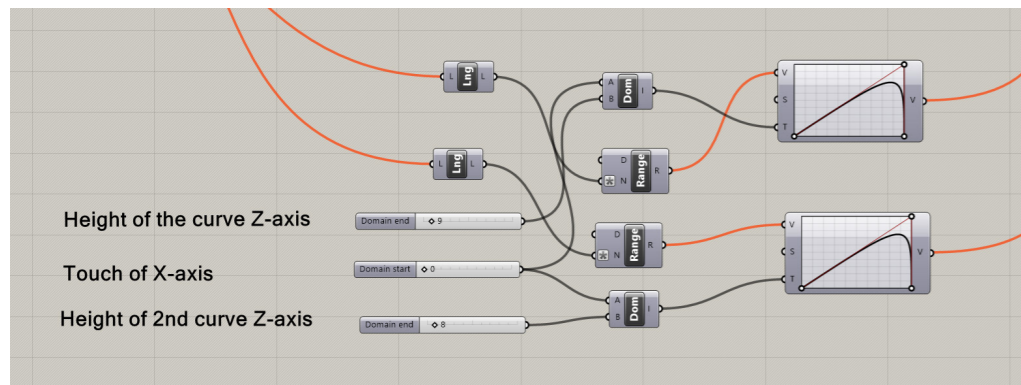
Defining the grid



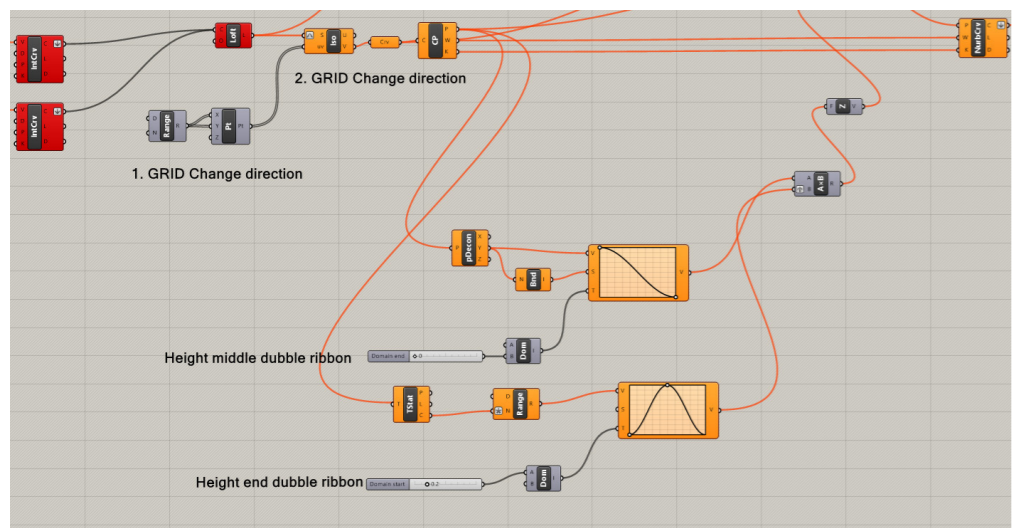
Defining the curve of the outer lines



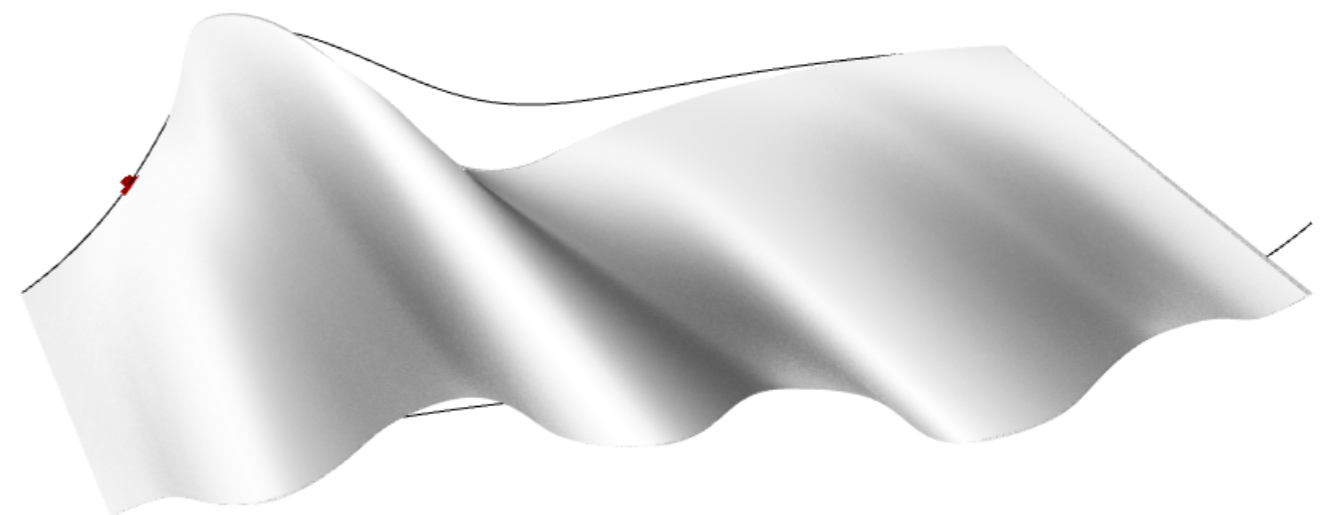
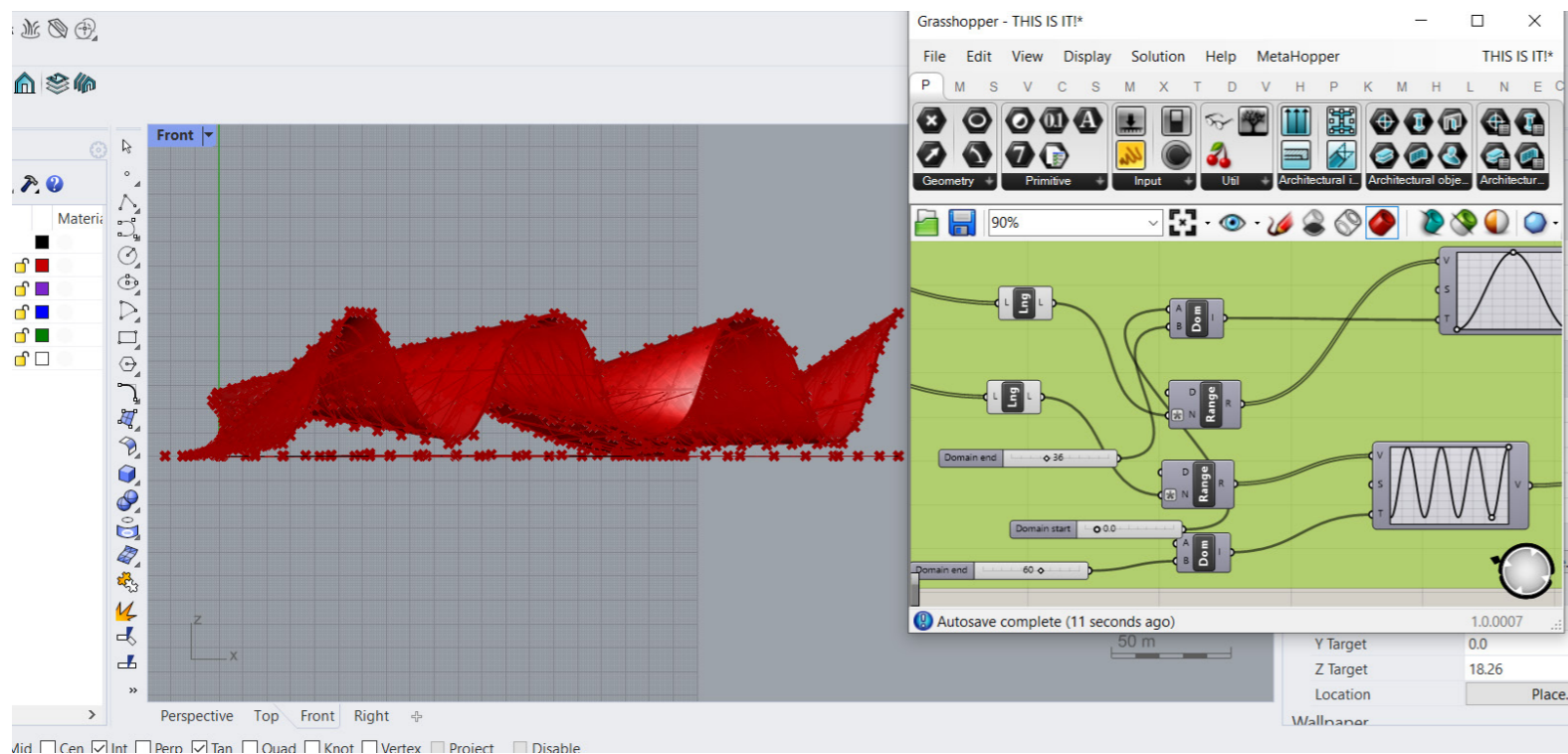
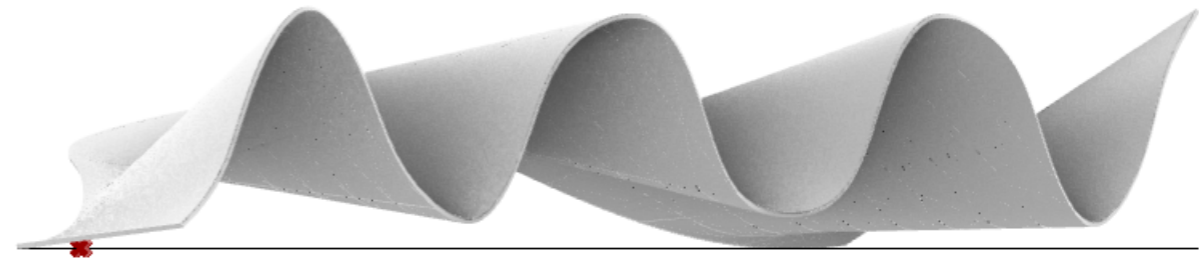
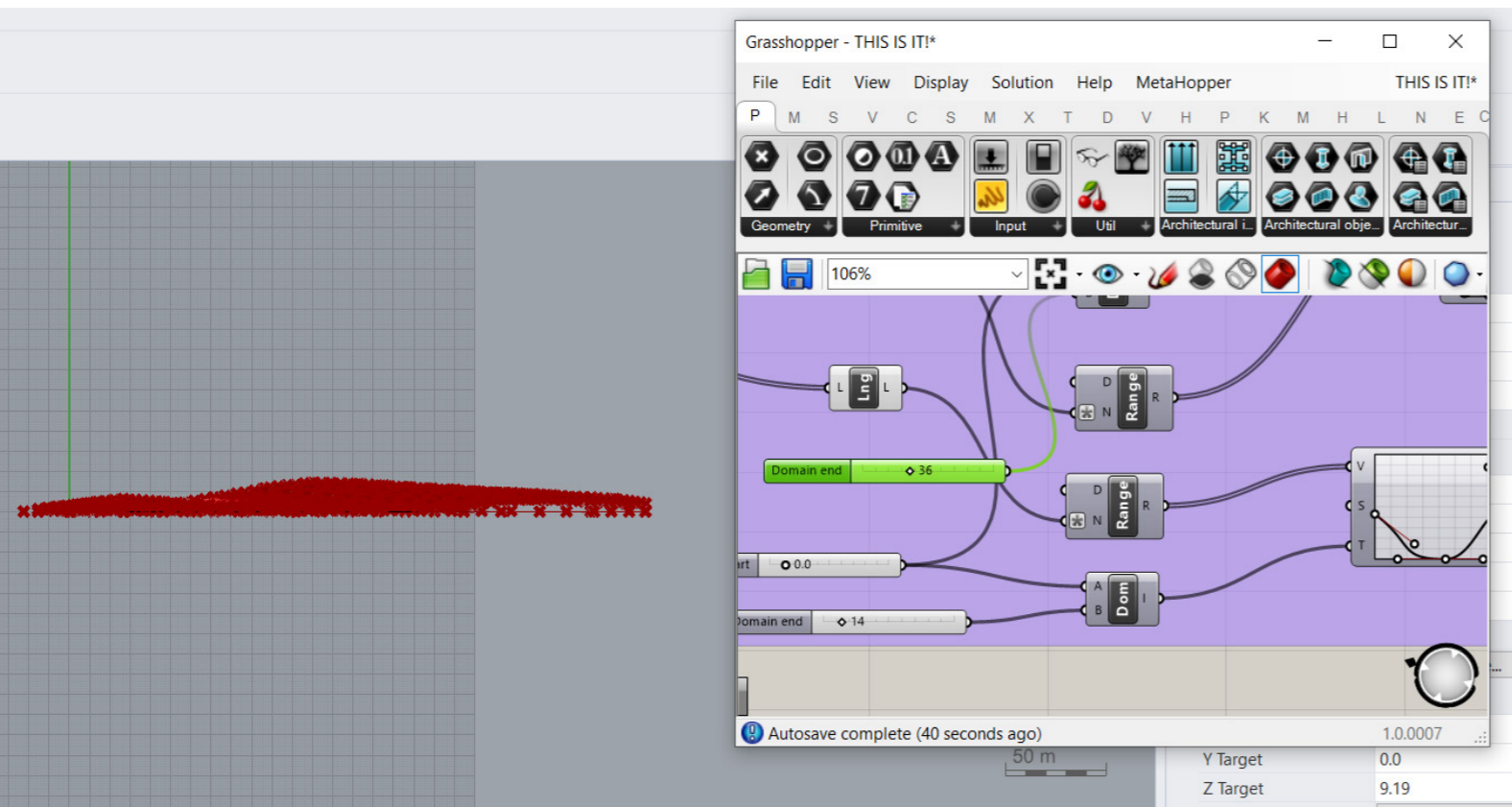
Extra bracing



Defining the graph of the curve

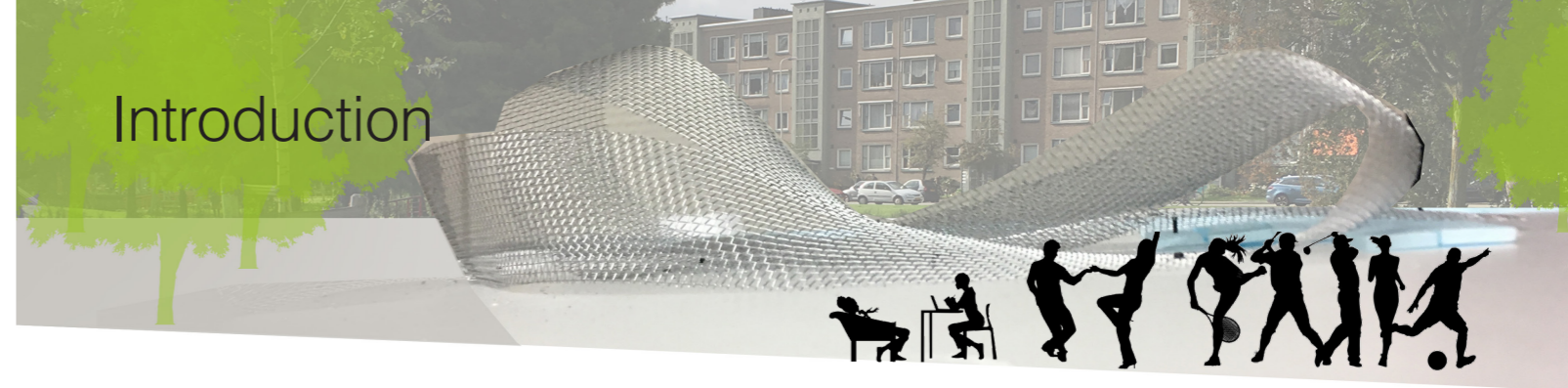


Inside structure of the ribbon



The parameters allow the ribbon to be adjusted.

# 5. Reflection



The Public Building Graduation Studio offers a course where the student researches the possibilities how to extend the public realm into a (semi)-public architectural framework.

The main goal of this course is to find a way how to connect the layers of society, with all the socio-demographical differences, throughout this architectural framework.

I have chosen this course because my personal interest in the architectural field is also within the public domain and how to extend the public life with architectural manifestations integrated within the urban tissue. I think, as architects we have this responsibility towards society to be constantly looking and researching how to extend the status quo.

During the first phase of the project the group researched both locations that were provided by the studio. The first location was Copenhagen, and the second location was The Hague. Although, both locations are situated in a park, there are a lot of differences in context.

I eventually chose The Hague as my graduation location because the park is an empty canvas and could turn in a vital element to maintain and enhance the city experience. Therefore, the park and the public condenser revealed its possibilities to become an urban element integrated into its park context.

# The relationship between research and design.



The municipality of The Hague set the goal to massively increase the existing housing stock of The Hague Southwest with 10.000 houses. This action also has consequences for the existing urban tissue. The municipality needs to take smart interventions to avoid running down the public realm.

The Public Building Graduation Studio provided Melis Stokepark as site location which is located adjacent to the Green Cross, which is the vital green connection in The Hague Southwest. Alongside this Green Cross, there are plenty of public buildings, mostly reserved for sport and play.

The group research mainly focused around four themes: city, connection, people and power. From these themes I developed starting points for further research.

The research done in the first phase of the graduation studio provided me some interesting insights. For instance, the socio-demographical parameters of The Hague highlight the differences in the multi-layered ethnical society, the unhealthy lifestyle, while there are plenty of sport facilities in the surrounding neighbourhood and the massively increasing housing stock.

The goal for my graduation project is therefore highlighted in my research question:

*"How could a public condenser provide a framework to offer a wide variety of program to contribute the multi-layered ethnical society regarding a cultural, sportive, and healthy life, where the visitor is motivated to move and participate, while still maintain the park character?"*

The P1 provided me the first starting points for a scientific framework. In the P2 I started to elaborate these starting points more within the architectural field.

I was inspired by quotes from Richard Sennett, Immanuel Kant and Richard Kook regarding the bottom-up approach, the crooked timber of humanity and using architecture to stage the city life. These quotes gave me the inspiration to research into the ambiguity of architecture. Which developed into researching the themes regarding the main theme of the public condenser course: multiplicity.

Multiplicity means to me in the architectural field that the public domain should contain certain ambiguity. There are spaces where one activity can happen, while consecutively spaces for multiple different events. This results in different layers of architecture. Certain layers are reserved for the larger events, while the leftover space is reserved for the technical and supportive layer.

The scientific framework started to gain more boundaries during the P2. The theory of coexistence by Philip A. Loring regarding the multi-layered ethnical society gave me more insights how species with different backgrounds could live together. Every targeted audience should be able to do their interests within the architectural field, yet there should be a connective element which brings them together to share experiences.

This is highly related towards the term multiplicity. Eventually I held on to the term fluctuating and dedicated spaces, which is portrayed within the Seattle library by OMA. Fluctuating spaces have an ambiguous character where multiple activities can happen. Whereas, dedicated spaces are defined by furniture and objects designed for a specific function and can expand its boundaries towards the fluctuating space. Therefore, multiplicity could be used as a strategy that offers an interaction between fluctuating and dedicated spaces.

After the theoretical framework, I started to research case studies to gain more insight in the themes of transition and movement. Which was rather difficult because I started to research the projects by using different techniques, for instance watercolor drawings, to highlight the important transitional elements.

But, because of the fluent watercolor, these techniques did not always represent comparable qualities in the drawings. Eventually, I modeled most of the case studies within the 3D modeling program Rhinoceros. I took this step because I wanted to upgrade my skills before I started to develop myself further into the architectural field. Although, my skills are upgraded, these steps took me more time than eventually planned. With the case studies 3D modeled, there were more comparable qualities to gain insights between transition and movement.

With a more solid foundation due to the research, I started to continue in the design phase by making models, sketches drawings and diagrams.

Reflecting on this phase, I had a rather difficult time to translate theoretical information into the practical field. After the design phase I gained more experience how to deal with the design phase and to evaluate and translate the insights from theoretical research towards concrete design instruments.

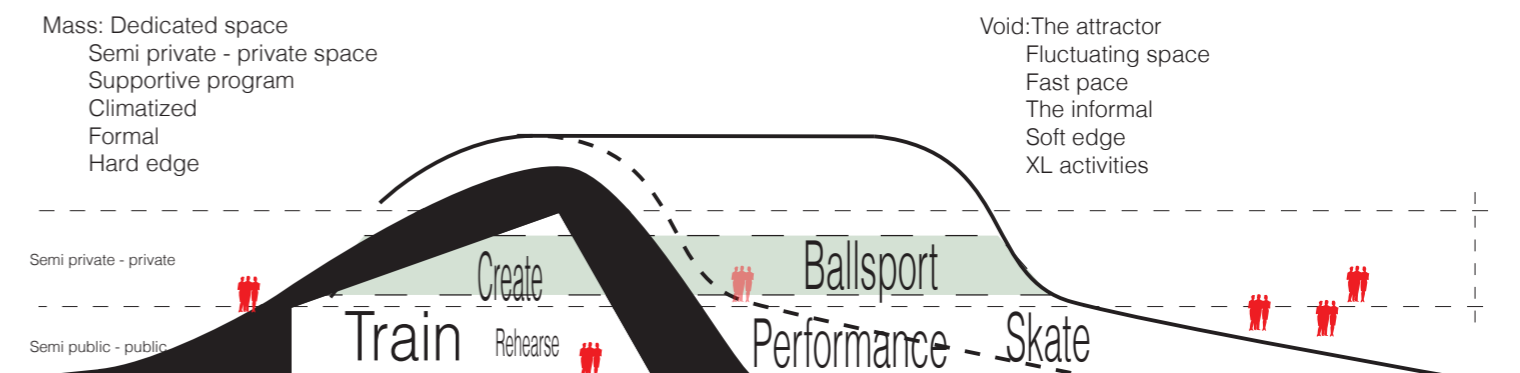
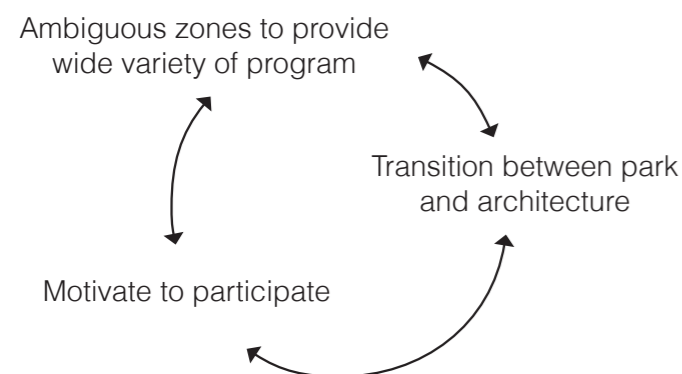


Diagram of personal interpretation of the relation between dedicated and fluctuating spaces.

# The relationship between Staging (the) MultipliCity, the public condenser, the master Architecture track and the faculty architecture and the built environment.

The master Architecture track of the TU Delft invites students to address the spatial, social, and technical challenges we are facing today by using design as a tool to develop creative and innovative solutions.

These goals are also intertwined within the Public Graduation Studio and my graduation project: Staging (the) MultipliCity. The public condenser as integrated urban element has gained a part of the daily life cycle for the citizens of Morgenstond, and can use its architectural framework for the events on a larger scale.

The public condenser addresses the spatial challenges by giving an example how a public building can integrate itself into the park and support the movement flow of the park to become an urban element. Therefore, the park character is maintained and kept as a vital element for the expanding housing stock and the multi-layered ethnical society.

The social challenges are on the other hand how to cluster different groups of the multi-layered ethnical society. The theoretical research reveals that different groups need to do their desired activities in order to live together. Thus an connective element c.q. zones are needed in order to connect the different layers of society.

The sustainable and durable challenges are the main topic of the technical challenges. These challenges are intertwined in the main theme of the public condenser: multiplicity. The personal interpretation of this term reveals that multiplicity means an interaction between fluctuating and dedicated spaces.

By using this strategy the lifespan of the building is expanded. Next to the use of zones as strategy, the building needs to keep its park character and the structural aspect needs to be demountable to address the challenges we face today. The park character is highlighted by using fluent lines that emerge from the park to create density and mass. A continuous structural form that laces the park and program together.

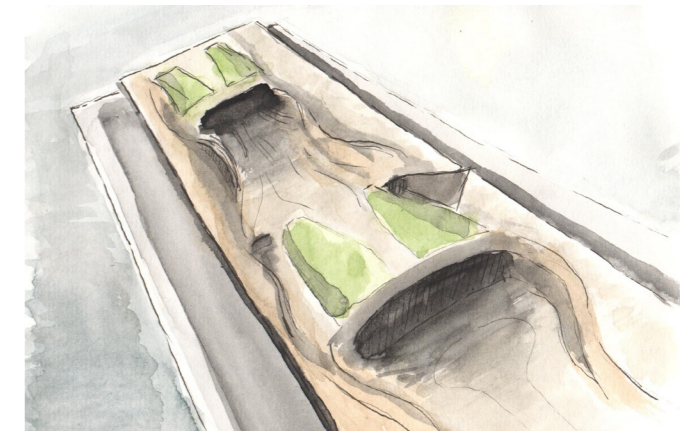
## Elaboration on research method and approach chosen by the student in relation to the graduation studio methodical line of inquiry, reflecting thereby upon the scientific relevance of the work.

The graduation studio, offered by the chair of Public Building is a course which evolves around the interaction in the public realm with the social- demographical differences. The course also challenges the students to find the meaning of the public realm and different methods how to extend the realm as public interior by using local urban challenges and improve its context.

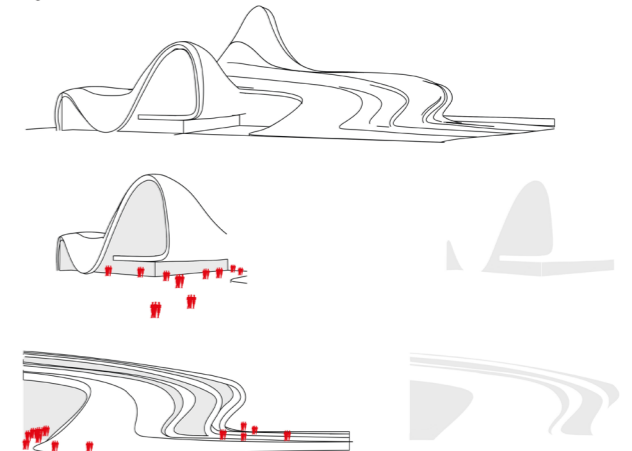
The P1 research consisted mostly of exploratory research to give the student enough ingredients to funnel them into a concrete starting point for the remaining phases. As an addition during this stage to clarify the view towards public buildings, the selected list of buildings was researched using the case study method.

My starting points revolved around the social and architectural field. Which led me to expand the exploratory research to gain a more solid foundation. In my graduation plan I highlighted to do case studies regarding the adaptability of space. But, because I expanded my theoretical research I shifted to research goal towards case studies regarding movement, transition, fluctuating and dedicated spaces. These case studies were studied on theoretical information and used different drawing techniques to gain comparable typologies.

Afterwards, I used the mapping technique to research the location and gainend more knowledge about how to use the public realm more efficiently. The program of the public condenser is researched using more diagrammatic instruments.



Watercolor drawing of Yokohama terminal by FOA architects



Diagrams to highlight transition of Heydar Aliyev Center by Zaha Hadid Architects

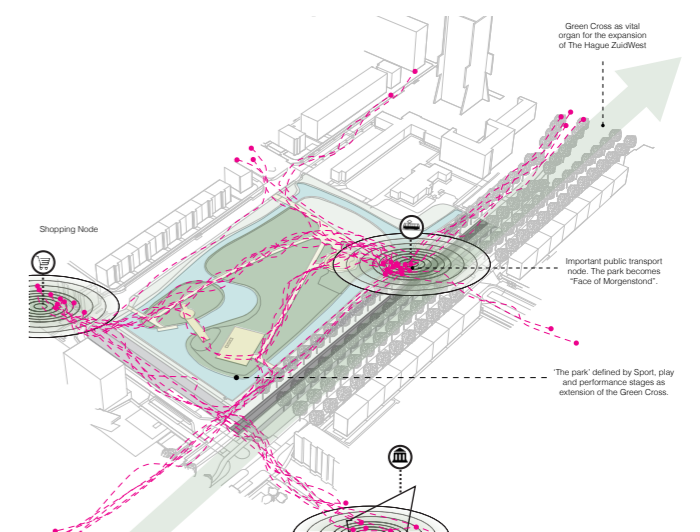


Diagram of the project site visualizing the preferred urban flow

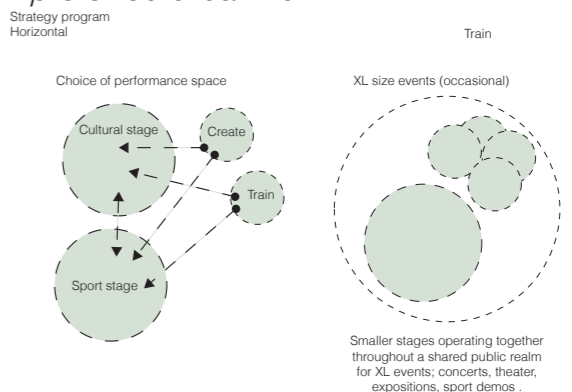


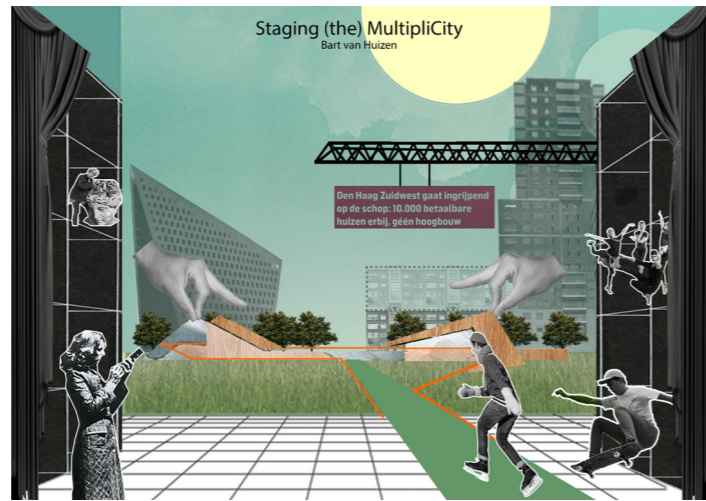
Diagram of the organizational strategy of the program 5

To visualize my concept I used a collage technique to highlight the key elements. I found the use of manifesto drawings really helpful because it can trigger the imagination without giving clear boundaries what the building ought to be.

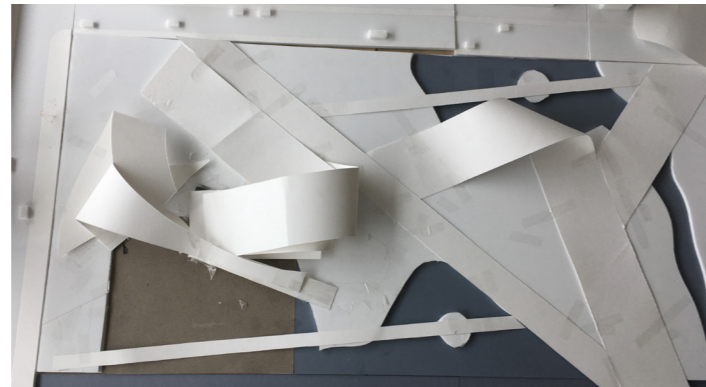
Afterwards, I started to make different physical models. It was a challenge due to the fact how to visualize the fluent transition and which model material to use. The models were at the beginning exploratory but started to grow into more concrete building shapes and scales.

Eventually, I started to make models on a 1:200 and 1:100 scale which assisted my to gain different insights regarding the usage of the building.

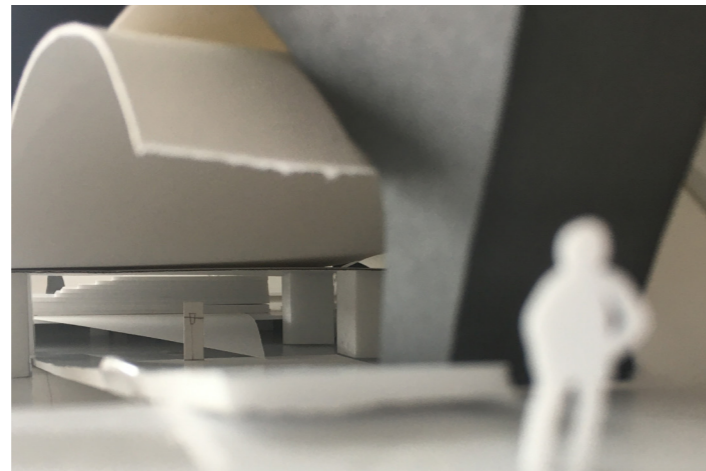
By using the same 3D model different 2D drawings were possible to create to find the balance between scale, proportion and the perception of space.



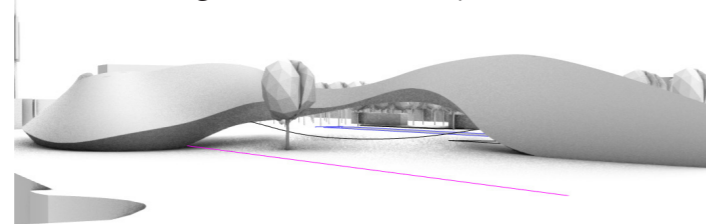
Collage technique regarding the manifesto of the project



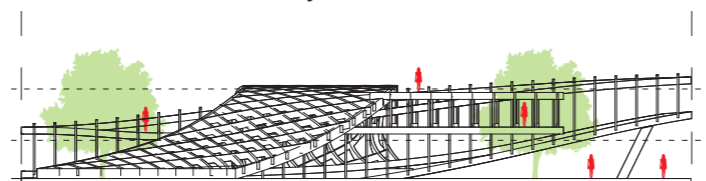
1:200 study model of the the park and the integrated landscaped ribbons.



1:100 study model of the visual relation between the fluctuating and dedicated spaces.



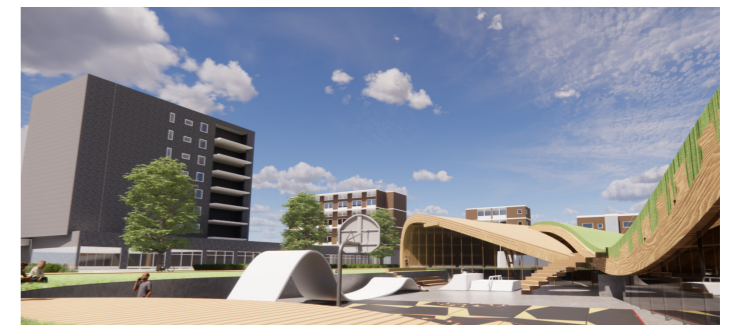
3D visualization study model of the mass.



2D study model of the structural anatomy of the building.

However, the project consists of certain parameters due to the landscaped style and using an architectural ribbon to define outdoor- and indoor space. I have chosen to learn to use and implement these parameters into the parametric modelling program Grasshopper. With this approach the building started to develop further due to the possibilities within the program.

This final step assisted me to visualize the project further and draw the project more realistic due to the implemented parameters.



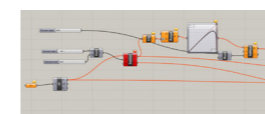
3D visualization study model of the ribbon.



3D visualization study model of the ribbon.



3D visualization study model of the ribbon.

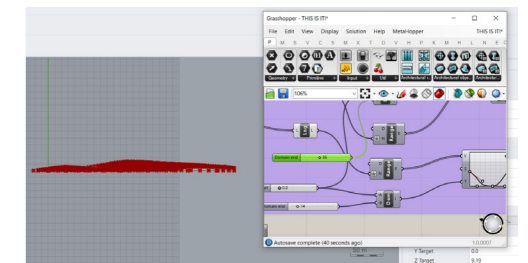
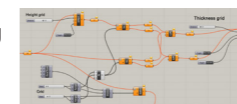


Defining the curve of the outer lines

Defining the graph of the curve

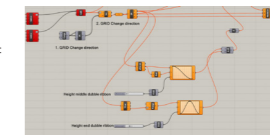


Defining the grid

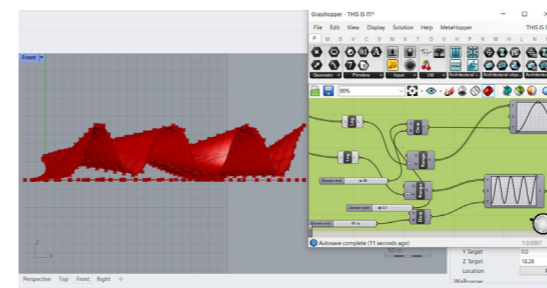
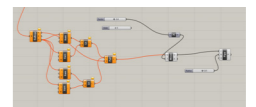


A flat ribbon when the parameters are set to zero.

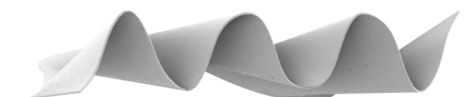
Inside structure of the ribbon



Extra bracing



The parameters allow the ribbon to be adjusted.



Grasshopper parametric steps to model the architectural ribbon.

# Elaboration on the relationship between the graduation project and the wider social context

The urban tissue on international scale will be immensely intensified in the upcoming decades by the rapidly increasing population. The demands on nature and urban tissue will only become higher due to new standards regarding social, climate and technical aspects.

Maintaining, improving, expanding and creating new green areas within the metropolitan areas will therefore be key to keep a pleasant living environment.

The role of the public condenser in these green areas could enhance this. Not only on functional and social level but also as urban element, while still creating an exciting place where visitors are invited to participate and explore.

## Personal reflection

It has been quite a graduation phase with its ups and downs. The pandemic limited my resources and social life and I experienced personal issues which led to extending my graduation phases. But in the end, I also gained new experiences and learned new skills which will help me to develop myself further into the architectural field.

My main interest about the public realm still remains the same. The idea of how to cluster people of different backgrounds using an architectural framework is still one of the topics I enjoy the most. Therefore, I am glad I have chosen this graduation studio.

If I look back to the whole process with the new information I gained I would change some actions, which would let me further excel in my project in a more efficient way.

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