THE INVISIBLE MAGNET: UNLOCKING DISCOVERY, ENCOUNTER AND INTERACTION.



PUBLIC BUILDING

GRADUATION STUDIO AR3AP100 MSC 3/4 2022-23 P5 - ROSALIE GRANATA 5625939

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Personal information

Name Student number Rosalie Granata 5625939

Studio

Name/Theme Public Building Graduation Studio: Public Condenser Project Design Main mentor Paul Kuitenbrouwer Florian Eckhardt Second mentor Third mentor

Argumentation of choice of the studio

Technical Building Design Stefano Corbo Research

Public space plays an important role in society as well as in urban planning. It indicates how people interact with each other in the public realm and shows the way in which people live together. Public architecture has the ability to shape a community and provides services that are not, or are less, available in private architecture. Naturally, there are various forms and levels of public architecture. A better knowledge of multiplicity and hybridity in public architecture can be obtained by researching and designing a public condenser.

This notion of multiplicity in public architecture can only be comprehended correctly in relation to the Commons. As mentioned in the syllabus the Commons is the overarching condition that defines a community. By overcoming rooted categories like the domestic vs. the foreign, the public vs. the private and engaging with certain tensions in architecture such as the formal vs. the informal, planning vs. appropriation, the Commons entails a new method of approaching the concept of public architecture.

Graduation project

Title of the graduation project

The Invisible Magnet: Unlocking discovery, encounter and interaction.

Goal

Location

The posed problem

Friedrichshain, Berlin Lange Str.

Gentrification is a broad phenomenon, expressed in various ways in various places all around the world. One of the consequences of gentrification that can be found in the Public Building graduation project is the domination of one function above others, resulting in the monofunctionality of a neighbourhood. This dominating function is in many cases one of dwelling. The effect of the imbalance of dwelling in an area can be seen in the occurrence of public spaces. Since dwelling is the most important function in a neighbourhood the attention to common spaces, meeting spaces, and spaces representing more than living is forgotten. The quality of public space and as a result public architecture in a neighbourhood is essential in counteracting loneliness, isolation and social segregation created by gentrification.

The district of Friedrichshain is located Fast of Berlin-Mitte and consists of three different neighbourhoods, more specifically, Andreasviertel, Weberwiese and Wriezener Bahnhof, Where Wriezener Bahnhof houses for the majority business, trade and industry functions, the main function in Andreasviertel and Weberwiese is residential. The population of these neighbourhoods amounts to approximately 1150

for Wriezener Bahnhof, 10 760 for Weberwiese and 12 520 for Andreasviertel. Not only does Andreasviertel have the most residents, but it also houses a community with the biggest age range. Although it has a dense community the built environment does not reflect this. The urban context consists mainly of high and narrow residential buildings that are configurated in such a way it hides green pockets and open spaces in between them.

By conducting interviews and research, one specific void emerged. In spite of having such a large community, there is a clear lack of meeting spaces. This lack of meeting space proves to be an important issue in Andreasviertel especially. When looking at the quantitative data of the neighbourhood a large variety of residents can be seen. As mentioned before, the neighbourhood has the biggest range of ages among its residents of which 42% have a migration background. A sense of community and belonging is virtually non-existent due to the absence of spontaneous encounters and interactions between the residents in their own neighbourhood. This is also reflected in the well-being of the children living in the neighbourhood. The district office of Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg von Berlin states that the social well-being of the children living in Andreasviertel is below average. Together with this, the large number of elderly people in the neighbourhood and the lack of places for them to interact with the younger residents in this rapidly gentrifying area, could also lead to a high grade of solitude due to the feeling of social isolation.

Research questions

Design assignment in

which these result

- The project will investigate how architecture, not only intended as a building but as a series of spatial interventions, can help trigger and encourage social interaction.
 - How can urban acupuncture as a strategy of intervention initiate discovery in an existing context?
 - In what way can discovery lead to encounters with one's own community and the neighborhood itself?
 - In what manner can the multiplicity of the public condenser result in the merging of people and counteracting segregation?
 - The neighbourhood of Andreasviertel is in need of a public condenser that encourages encounters on different scales. Although the scale of the building is still necessary and relevant, smallscale interventions in the public realm are of high importance as well. This theory of urban acupuncture was first introduced by the Barcelona architect Manuel de Solà-Morales. The Dutch architecture critic Hans Ibelings (2008) describes his methods as "... interventions at points where there is little energy, if any at all. His interventions unleash a heightened potential: the possibility of urbanity" (p11).

The public condenser aims to stimulate interaction and engagement, to use the space in between the buildings as well as the in-between space in the actual building, which would reflect the configuration of the built environment of the area, to stimulate informal and unplanned meetings or activities. This project will research in what way urban acupuncture in combination with a building can initiate and encourage encounters between the residents. Together with this, the smaller-scale urban interventions could show a hint of the public condenser that is hidden in between the existing buildings for the community of Andreasviertel to discover and encounter. Furthermore, the informal use of in-between space in the building creates opportunities for the functions to change over time.

The public condenser will not only initiate meetings through its shape and design of discovery but also through its multiplicity of functions. All the elective functions revolve around encounter, whether this is with each other or knowledge and art. The public condenser will entail a bar/café where people can meet each other outside their private residence in a relaxing way, an art gallery where art from and for the residents can be displayed and a community library where not only will be places to read and work but readings (given by people from the neighbourhood) and events can take place. These readings session can be a way to connect the elderly to the children in the neighbourhood. The community library and art gallery will be active and lively functions that weave through the building.

Personal information

Method description

As mentioned before the methods used to state the problem and define the focus group consist both of quantitative and qualitative data. The qualitative research used to formulate the problem statement comprised of observations, interviews and case studies that explore different concepts and theories. The quantitative research revolved around numbers and data regarding the neighbourhood and its residents. To answer the formulated research question, literature and cases will be analysed and studied to understand the significance and operation of urban acupuncture and how this theory could lead to encounters.

Together with this the core to the development of the public building graduation studio consist of **Research-by-Design.** The design of the project starts with conceptional framework showing the design intentions and ambitions of each student. Through various assignments early in the process, using different research-by-design methods, an individual Design Manifesto based on one's specific ambitions will be formulated. Combining theoretical research and design-based research results in various design loops, iterations and intersections, in a multiplicity of ideas and concepts.

Literature and general practical preference

Literature

Adam Parsons . "URBAN ACUPUNCTURE: MANUEL DE SOLA-MORALES." Last modified on December 4, 2010, http:// adamparsonsdesignthesis.blogspot. com/2010/12/urban-acupuncture-manuel-desola.html.

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- Carmichael, Joanne. "Tactical Urbanism making it happen." ARUP (July 2020).
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- Stephen Gingel. "Manuel de Sola-Morales: A Matter of things (2008)." Review of A Matter of Things. by Manuel de Sola-Morales. Architecture and Urbanism, September 10, 2010. http://architectureandurbanism.blogspot. com/2010/09/manuel-de-sola-morales-matterof-things.html.
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- van den Heuvel, Dirk. Risselada, Max.
- "INTRODUCTION Looking into the mirror of Team 10." Team 10. Accessed October 10, 2022.
- Yimeng , Zhang. "Rethinking the Dimension In Urban Acupuncture." Master thesis, Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, 2015.

Case studies:

Mæ - Sands End Arts and Community Centre (London, England) - 2020

RCKA – TNG Youth and Community Centre (London, England) – 2013

Leku Studio - Superblock of Sant Antoni (Barcelona, Spain) - 2019

Department of Architecture - The Commons Thonglor (Bangkok, Thailand) – 2016

Aldo Van Eyck – Pastoor van Arskerk (Dan Haag, Netherlands) - 1960s

Herman Hertzberger – Montessorischool (Amsterdam, Netherlands) – 1981

Tony Fretton Architects - The Lisson Gallery (London, United Kingdom) – 1986

Aires Mateus – House in Estrela (Lisbon, Portugal) – 2017

Lina Bo Bardi - SESC Pompeia (Sao Pualo, Brazil) - 1986

Lina Bo Bardi - São Paulo Museum of Art (MASP) (São Paulo, Brazil) – 1968

Aldo Van Eyck – Pastoor van Arskerk (Dan Haag, Netherlands) - 1960s

Reflection

1. What is the relation between your graduation (project) topic, the studio topic (if applicable), your master track (A,U,BT,LA,MBE), and your master programme (MSc AUBS)?

The master track of TU Delft encourages its students to develop creative and innovative building projects that use design as a means to deal with the technical, social and spatial challenges encountered in the built environment. The previously followed MSc1 studio of Urban Architecture (Back to School) focuses on designing a new addition to an already existing site. More specifically restructuring a particular urban site with the design of a new building, whilst maintaining selected parts of an existing building. Whilst this studio mainly emphasized the build environment, the MSc2 studio of Veldacademie revolves around the relation of the built environment to the wellbeing of people. The studio topic of Public Building focuses on the Commons as an overall condition that defines a community. More specifically in architecture, this idea of the Commons resulted in a deeper importance of whom to design for and what the impact of the design could be not only on the built environment but on the human environment too. The overarching aspect of the architecture master track that Public Building focuses on is designing for a multiplicity of people, for a specific community. The design answering the set of questions the studio poses will revolve around bringing people together in an informal manner. The discovery of the project in the built environment of their own neighbourhood through the design of micro-moments will result in encounters and meetings between people of the community of Andreasviertel.

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

The project revolves around counteracting loneliness and improving the social well-being of a community living in a rapidly gentrifying area. The consequences of gentrification, whether they are negative or positive, are not something unique to the district of Friedrichshain or Berlin in its totality. Gentrification is a broad phenomenon, expressed in various ways in various places all around the world. Therefore, this project could provide a possible answer to how several interventions on different scales could encourage interactions and encounters in a neighbourhood afflicted by loneliness and separation. It could illustrate a system of micro-moments carefully placed in an existing environment that results in the uplifting of a community. The relevance of this graduation project is the importance of not only looking at the building or structure itself and the effect it could have on the built and human environment but looking at a neighbourhood as a whole. Small interventions throughout the urban fabric prepare the community for a new addition to their neighbourhood and in the future could link a whole area and multiplicity of inhabitants to spaces designed to encourage interaction.

Time Planning P2: schematic design

Phase 1: After the P2 presentation (week 3.1)

Phase 1 will consist of revising and reflecting on the feedback received during P2. This step will be essential in further understanding the next steps in the design process and will clarify the strategies that can be used to elevate the schematic design to and actual design proposal. This phase of revising should not take longer than a week and therefore should be finished in week 3.1.

Phase 2: From schematic design to an architectural design proposal (week 3.2 – P3)

This phase will consist of converting the schematic design proposal of P2 to an actual architectural design proposal. The different design elements of the project will be researched and designed on more detailed scales. However, to keep overview of the project as a whole, it will be necessary to occasionally zoom out again. The outcome of this phase should include floor plans, sections and elevations that are designed on a more detailed level. Together with this the technical aspects of the building will be explored and introduced.

P3: design proposal

Phase 3: Detailing and finalising the design proposal

The technical aspects of architecture will play an important role in this part of the process. The aspect of sustainability, materialisation, climate and structure will be used to design the technical definition of the project. In this phase the project will be designed on a more technical level.

P4: FINAL design proposal

Phase 4: form P4 to P5 Last modifications to the materials and models while preparing the final presentation.

As an introduction to this project its core is hereafter highlighted. The project aims to design a public condenser. This public condenser should focus on the Commons and therefore has to be designed for a community, providing collective resources needed in their society.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Defining the focus group or community is an essential element in the setup of the project. Through observation and interviews of people in the three various neighbourhoods, one specific neighbourhood, Andreasviertel, proved to be more in need of a public intervention. From the three, this neighbourhood had the most residents with the widest age range. Although it has a dense community the built environment does not reflect this. The urban context consists mainly of high and narrow residential buildings that are configurated in such a way it hides green pockets and open spaces in between them. Andreasviertel is a large community lacking affiliation.

The second step in the setup of the project comprises the problem statement, more specifically defining the Commons. By conducting interviews one specific problem emerged. In spite of having such a large community, there is a clear lack of meeting spaces. Places people can meet with their friends and family, places to bring together different members of the community. This lack of social encountering could also be felt in the built environment of Andreasviertel, where informal meetings in the public realm were much less occurring and encouraged compared to the other neighbourhoods.

Deducted from the two previous steps, a specific perspective on the Commons arises. The neighbourhood is in need of a public condenser that encourages encounters on different scales. Although the scale of the building is still necessary and relevant, small-scale interventions in the public realm are of high importance as well. This theory of urban acupuncture was first introduced by the Barcelona architect Manuel de Solà-Morales¹. The Dutch architecture critic Hans Ibelings (2008) describes his methods as "... interventions at points where there is little energy, if any at all. His interventions unleash a heightened potential: the possibility of urbanity"(p11)².

RESEARCH QUESTION

The public condenser aims to encourage encounters, to use the space in between the buildings as well as the in-between space in the actual building, which would reflect the configuration of the built environment of the area, to stimulate informal and unplanned meetings or activities. This project will research in what way urban acupuncture in combination with a building can initiate and encourage encounters between the residents. Together with this, the smaller-scale urban interventions could show a hint of the public condenser that is hidden in between the existing buildings for the community of Andreasviertel to discover and encounter. Due to the fact that the design would include different interventions on various scales that could be applied in numerous areas, it could be considered as prototypical. Furthermore, the informal use of inbetween space in the building creates opportunities for the functions to change over time.

METHOD

As mentioned before the methods used to state the problem and define the focus group comprised observation and interviews. To answer the formulated research question, literature and cases will be analysed and studied to understand the significance and operation of urban acupuncture and how this theory could lead to encounters.

1 "URBAN ACUPUNCTURE: MANU-EL DE SOLA-MORALES," Adam Parsons, last modified on December 4, 2010, http:// adamparsonsdesignthesis.blogspot. com/2010/12/urban-acupuncture-manuel-de-sola.html

2 Manuel de Sola Morales, A matter of things (Rotterdam: nai010 publishers, 2008)

3 Zhang Yimeng, "Rethinking the Dimension In Urban Acupuncture" (Master thesis, Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, 2015)

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Building Social Economy.

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Yimeng , Zhang. "Rethinking the Dimension In Urban Acupuncture." Master thesis, Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, 2015.

OUTCOME OF THEORY AND DELINEATION PHASES

TD ASSIGNMENT 1 - COLLAGE



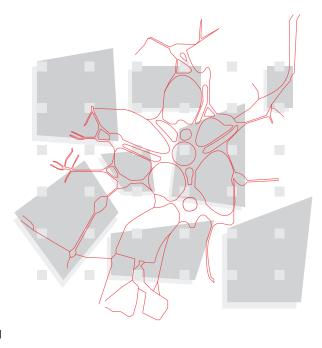
Personal understanding
of a public buildinggreen space or squares
since the exteriorillustrated through a
collage.prelude of the building
is equally as important

The collage consists of three layers, each explaining a different aspect of a public building. The first layer talks about the fragmentation of a city or neighbourhood, both in the built environment and in its residents and is illustrated by artwork by Jenny Odell.

The second layer revolves around the exterior public space surrounding the public building in the shape of green space or squares since the exterior prelude of the building is equally as important as the functioning inside the building. This aspect is visualised by adding green to the collage and referring to the Piazza del Campidoglio in Rome.

The last layer shows the actions and activities that should be included in the design. These actions mainly revolve around meeting and seeing different people from the community and the movement through space.

TD ASSIGNMENT 2 - DIAGRAMS





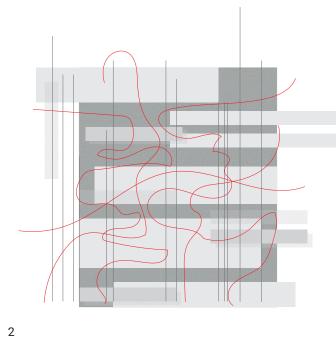
The diagrams made for connection different refer back to the findings of the collage, however, they explore the connections of the public condenser on different scales.

Diagram one illustrates the connections of the residents of a certain neighbourhood through the built environment.

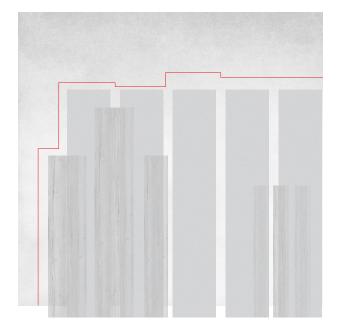
The second diagram shows the vertical

the second assignment spaces and functions could have in the public building blocks. condenser itself. This connection could prove to be important to initiate or encourage encounters and meetings inside the building by creating a more informal atmosphere.

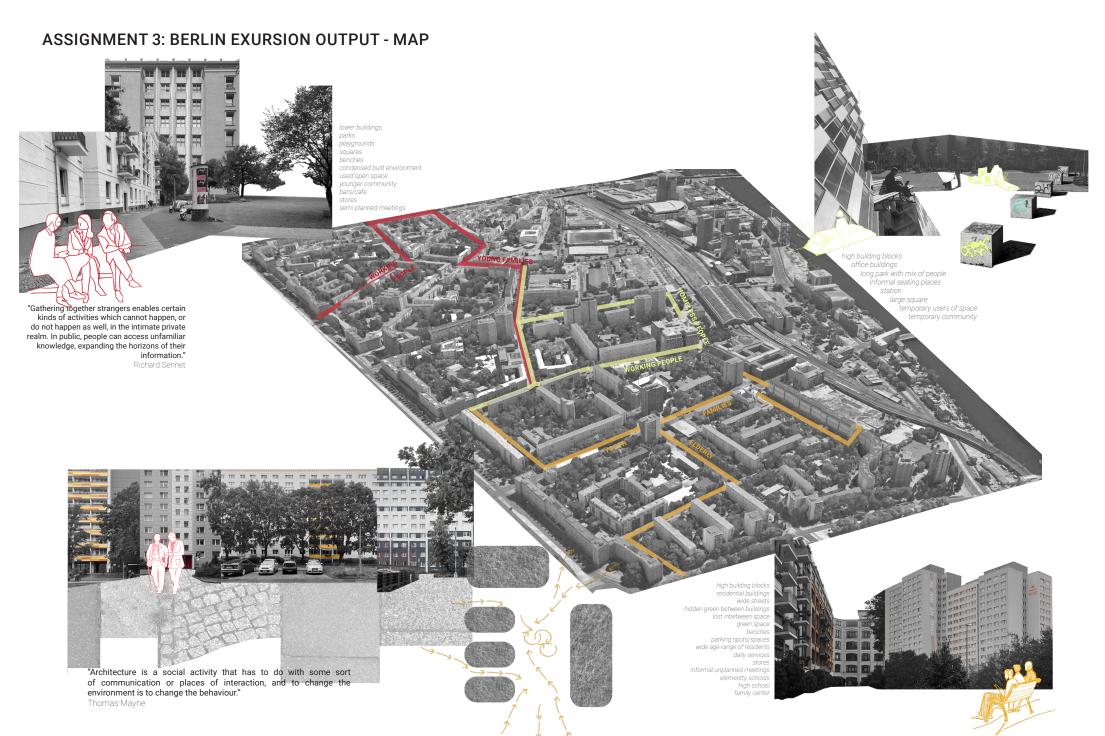
> The third diagram visualises the connection the public



condenser should have to the surrounding



3



The map made for the third assignment for TD shows the research done in Berlin that was necessary to link the theoretical view of a public building to the project in Berlin. The research shows the street. where people would take a break, sit down or meet each other in the exterior public realm of Friedrichshain. This was done to further understand how unplanned encounters could take place or what could initiate an informal meeting. This proved to be very specific for each of the three neighbourhoods.

Andreasviertel proved to be the more open and green neighbourhood seen by a pedestrian on street level. Although there were many benches along this green space and squares, most of the people sat on benches next to the streets. This was due to the hidden aspect of the green space in between the higher residential blocks. People met one

another on corners of the street where a zone was created by planted green or when walking along the paths through the long stretches of green in between the building and the street.

In Weberwieze most people met or took a break in the smaller parks and squares throughout the whole neighbourhood. A connection between the residents of this neighbourhood could be felt through the way in which they gathered around the same places. In contrary to Andreasviertel, places that could, and in this case did. initiate meetings are not that spread out and singular.

Wriezener Bahnhof houses most of the temporary users of Friedrichshain. The neighbourhood consists of office buildings, used by people from outside the neighbourhood, the East Side Gallery, visited by tourists and Berghain, visited by party-goers form the whole of Berlin and even further. This results in a more informal use of places to take a break or meet each other.



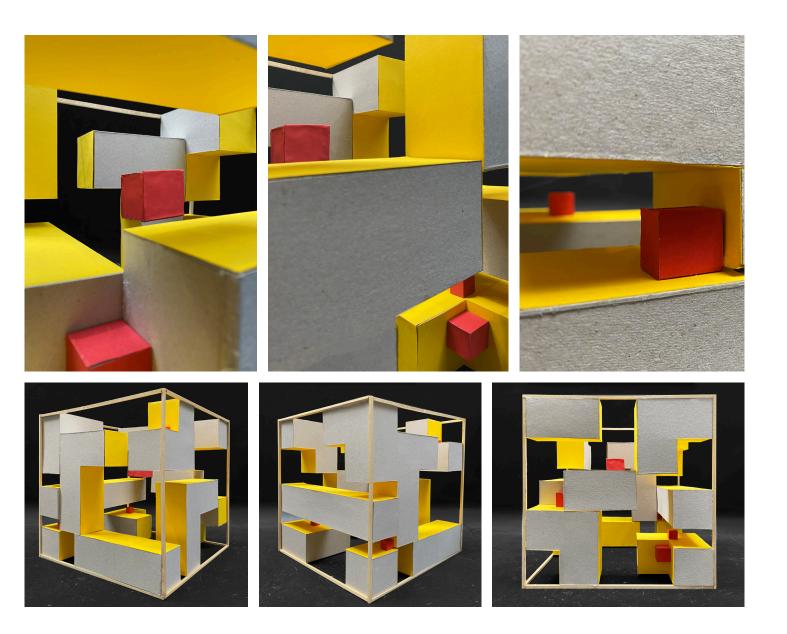


ASSIGNMENT 4: ASSEMBLAGE

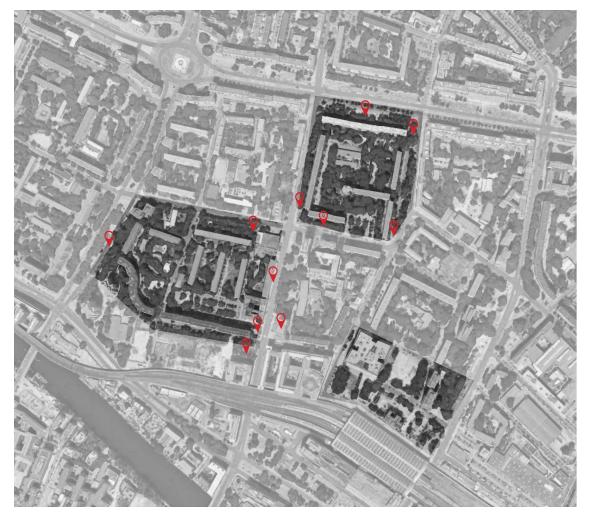
The assemblage is based on the third assignment, the mapping of the excursion in Berlin. It reflects on the way the elements collected and mapped in Berlin can be reassembled and transformed in contemplation of new articulations.

The assemblage illustrates two important aspects of the neighbourhood of Andreasviertel:

- 1. Hidden Architecture
- 2. In Between Space



ASSIGNMENT 5: DIGITAL MODEL





The map on the left shows the three chosen sites in Andreasviertel together with needle points for smaller-scale interventions. Although an intervention on the scale of a building is still very much important and desired by the residents, the neighbourhood could also benefit from more targeted smaller scale interventions in the urban realm. Therefore, the theory of urban acupuncture will also be researched and applied in this area.

The digital axonometric drawing made for the fifth assignment for TD, illustrates how these smaller interventions could connect a certain area and elevate the urban realm in terms of its use.

SITE 1

- 1 Existing green corner with benches (dead corner) Benches are facing each other but there is too much space inbetween them
- 2 Big green strip marking a border between building and street. Many alone standing benches however they were not place for interaction. Neither is there space for activity in the park.
- 3 Bus stop on a wide sidewalk. Could be a possible place to meet, would it be desined in a more dynamic way.
- 4 Concrete square with a lot of passage, however, there is no space to sit or interact with people.
- 5 Sportsfield opposite a big building. Could be designed as more than just a sportsfield but an interactive zone for children and youngsters
- 6 Entrance to site inbetween buildings with a big green space in front of it?

SITE 2

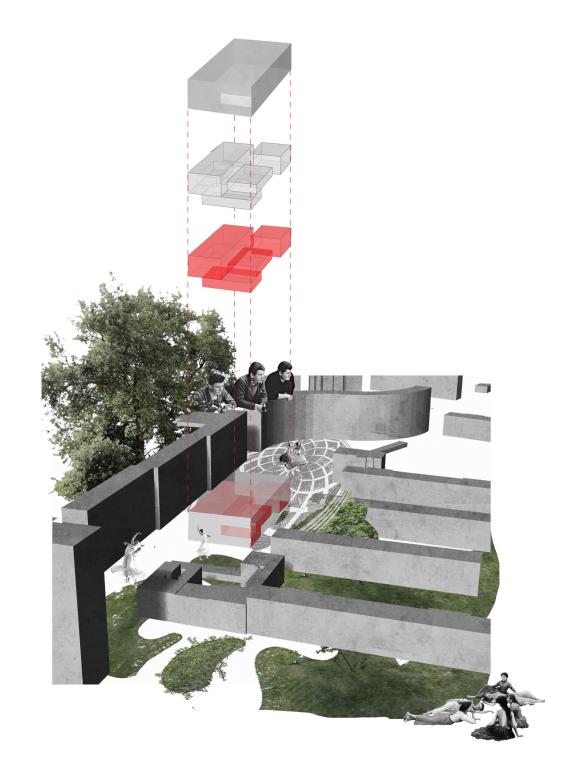
7 Green area walled by trees. Dark space with banches in a really large circel.

- 8 Big round empty corner. Could be interesting for going around the corner concept.
- 9 Large and wide green strip in front of a building. Still has passage area inbetween green and the building.
- 10 Busstop next to a wide and open corner. Could be more than just a busstop but also interact with the space next to it.
- 11 Really wide side walk with what seems to be a fountain/waterworks. Benches with a suptantial distance between them, all facing the street.

ASSIGNMENT 6: RE-MIX

The Re-mix illustrates the intentions for the design project in terms of tectonics, building-site relationship, symbolism and other aspects regarding the design aspirations.

The Re-mix was constructed by using Assignment 1 (collage) together with Assignment 5 (3D model)



DESIGN BRIEF "PUBLIC CONDENSER"

PROJECT BRIEF

connected public exterior leisure family restaurant base (urban landscape) 510 m^2 coffeebar urban garden roof library intelectual semi private roof terrace (2 levels) readings/lectures media computer spaces reading spaces 2415 m² 305 m administration urban garden roof co-working spaces kitchen and break rooms artistic community gallery space urban garden roof TOTAL: ± 4500 m³ 1280 m^2 urban acupuncture physical health sport facilities playgrounds 1.1 1.1 urban garden base (urban landscape) mental health urban garden roofs 1.1 1.1

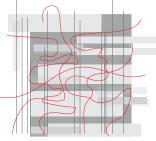
1.1

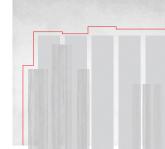
PROCESS DOCUMENTATION PHASE 1

ELEMENTS OF PUBLIC SPACE









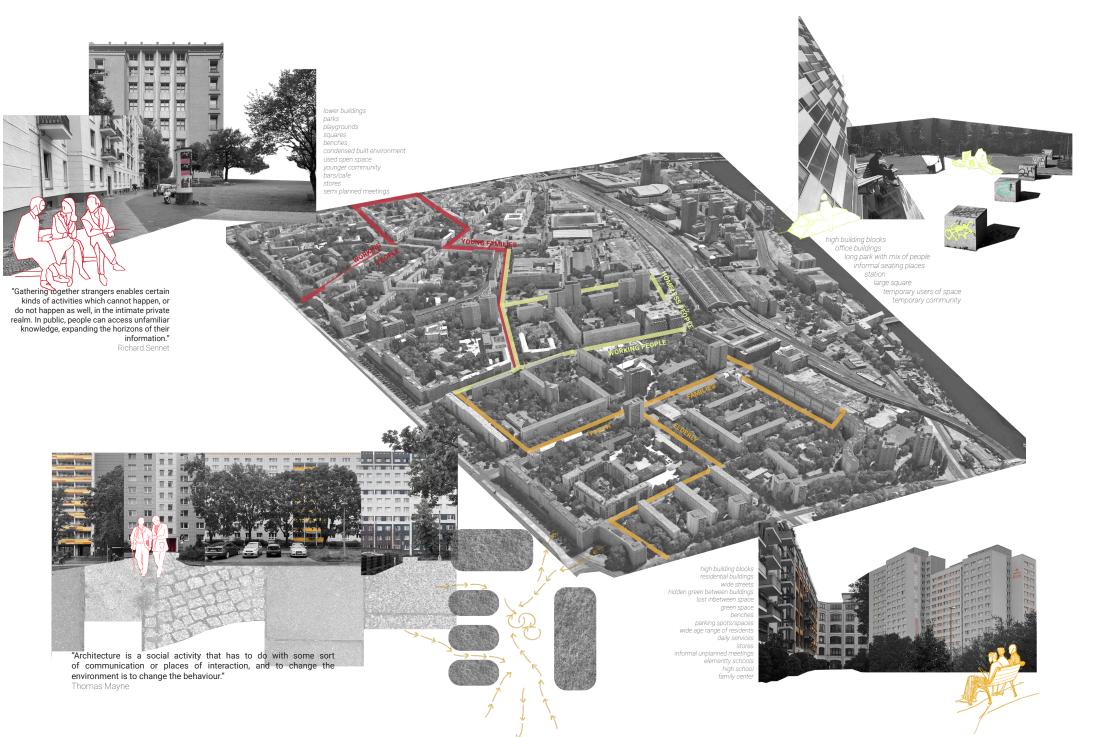
LEFT

The collage and diagrams made for Assignments 1 and 2 for Theory and Delineation helped in taking a position in the positioning of the project in the urban environment of Berlin.

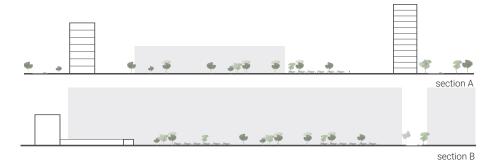
RIGHT

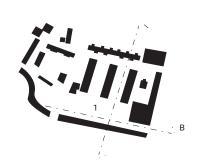
The map made for Assignment 3 for Theory and Delineation guided the decision of choosing three possible sites for the project. It pushed you to look at the neighbourhoods as a whole and enabled you to compare different aspects of each of them.

By also including collages, sketches and text an overview of the neighbourhoods is provided.

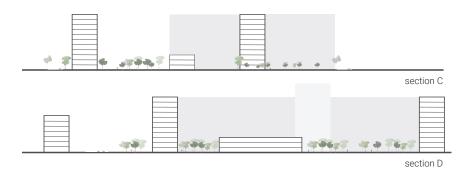


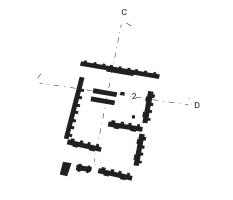
PROJECT SITES (ANDREASVIERTEL)





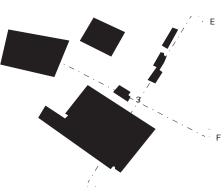
High and narrow apartment buildings, in between green spaces, diversity in age groups, high schools and elementary schools, connection of different streets, quiet place in the area, used as parking space and 'park' (empty), playground and sportsfield on site.





Movement between buildings, large and quiet strips of open space, building can be divided into different complexes, school on the site that could take part in the program of the public condenser.





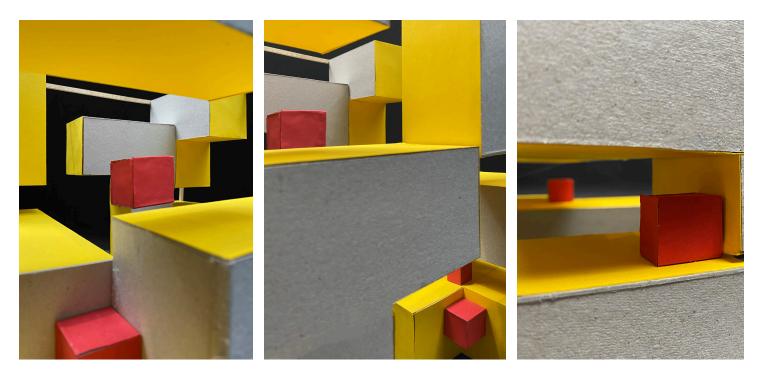
On the intersection of two areas (Alexandersviertel and Wriezener Bahnhof), surrounded by higher buildings, open feeling due to square around the corner and little parks/greenspaces everywhere, connection to station, connection offices and apartments, lost space.







OPEN DESIGN: WORKING ON THREE DIFFERENT SITES



HIDDEN ARCHITECTURE

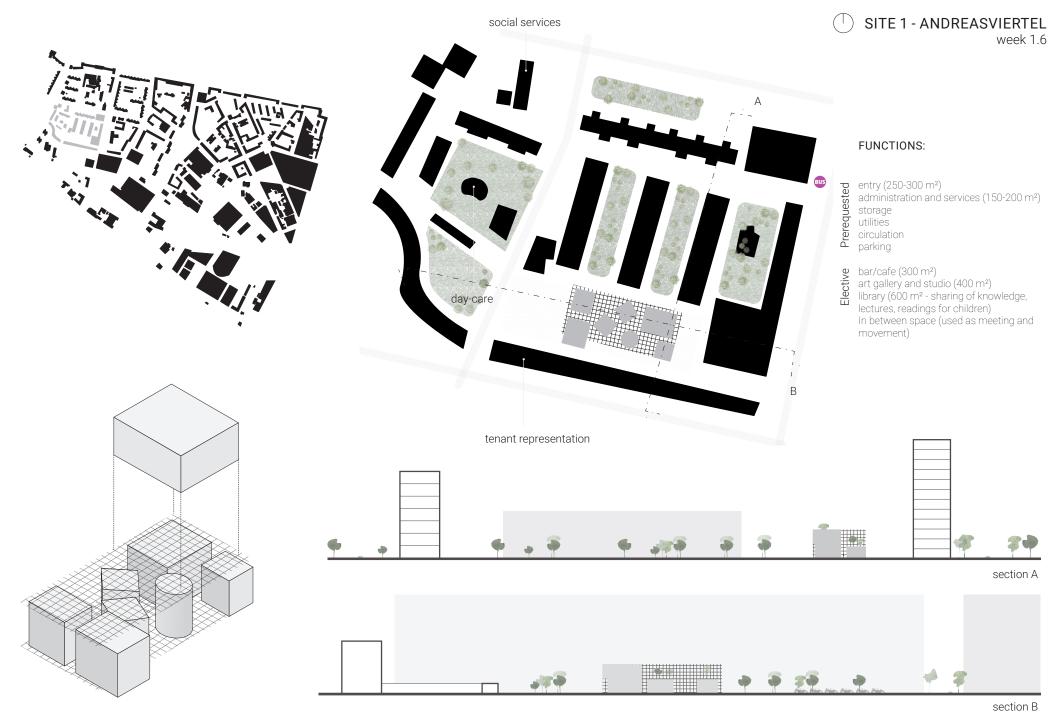
Derived from the analysis of Andreasviertel, interventions in the built environment will be made in a hidden manner. The existing urban configuration allows the user to discover various pockets of green and open spaces in between the buildings. However, since these spaces are not activated, they do not encourage usage or encounters between people.

The public condenser will be located in between the existing residential buildings to be discovered by the community of Andreasviertel. The urban acupuncture elements of the project will activate certain nodes in the public realm together with hinting at the public condenser in the neighbourhood.

IN BETWEEN SPACE

The aspect of hidden pockets in architecture goes hand-in-hand with space in between various elements and activities. The public condenser will answer to this feature in Andreasviertel by activating the space in between various functions to be used as spaces for informal activities and encounters.





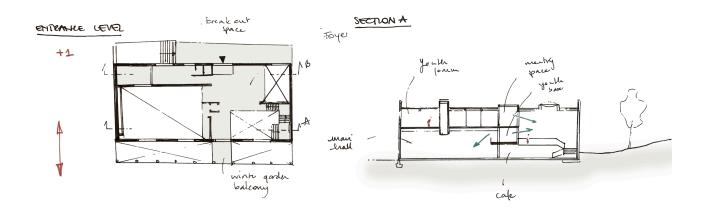
REFERENCES

TNG Youth & Community Centre (London) RCKA



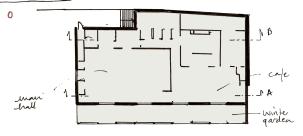




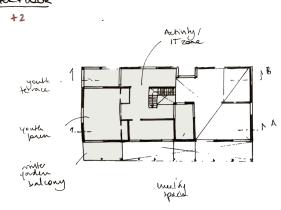


LOWER FLOOR

SECTION E



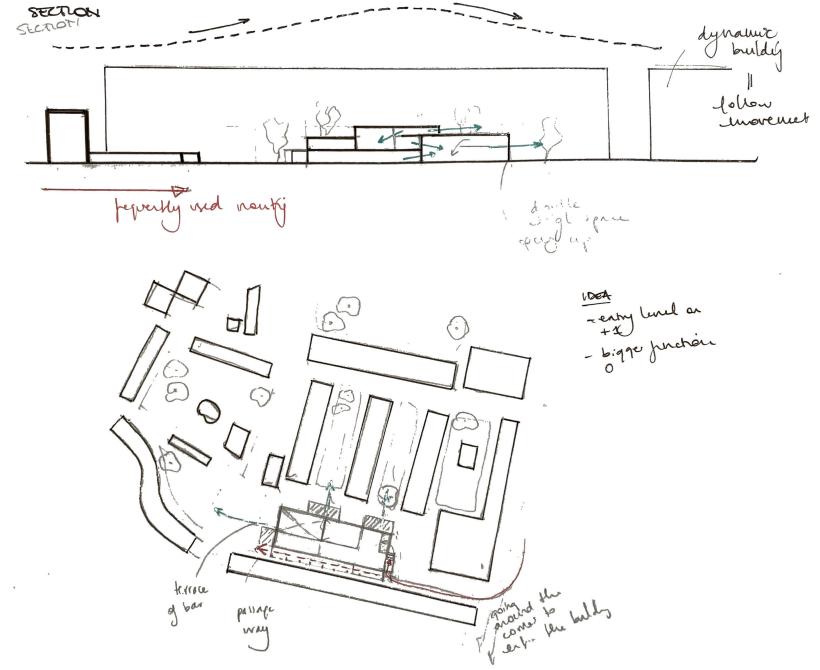
UNDER FLOOR

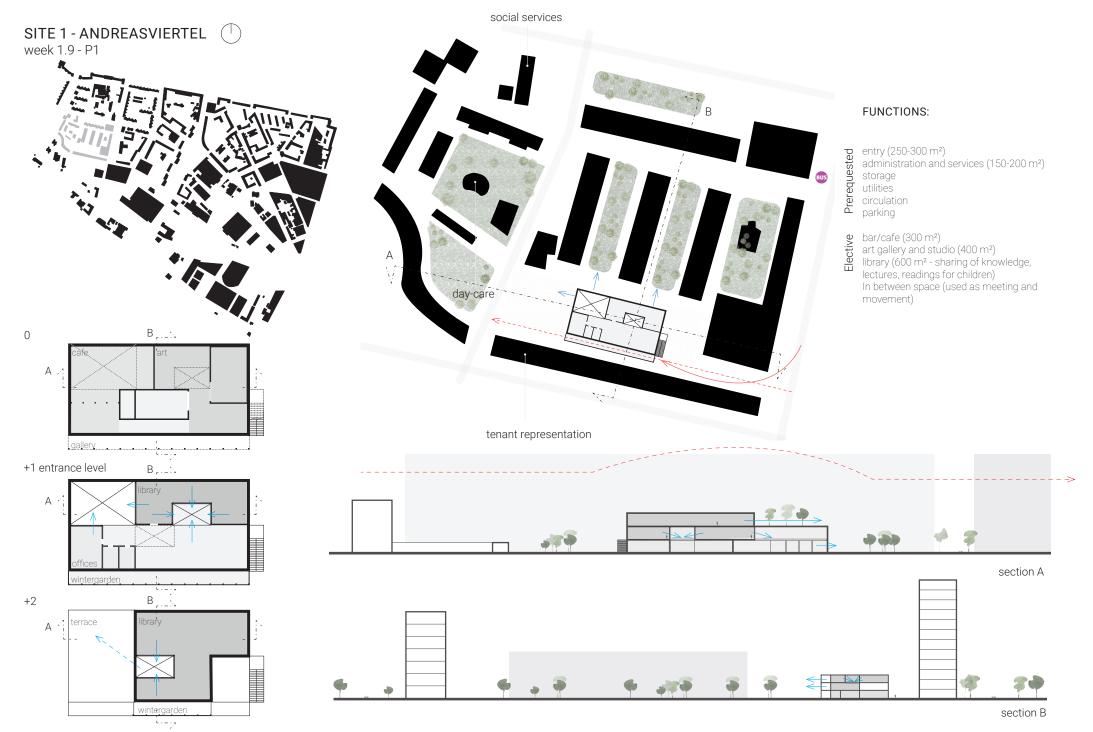


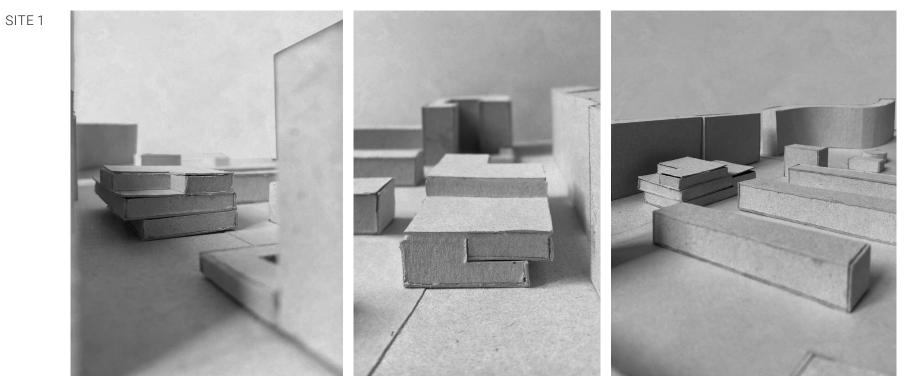
"Central to this vision was the creation of a democratic and flexible building that responds to the changing demands of its occupants. A dramatic central space resolves complex site levels and forms a vibrant heart, providing an event landscape that engages and welcomes visitors, and is alive with activity and opportunity."

The New Generation Youth and Community Centre / RCKa, ArchDaily, https://www.archdaily.com/437112/the-newgeneration-youth-and-community-centre-rcka

SITE 1 - ANDREASVIERTEL week 1.8



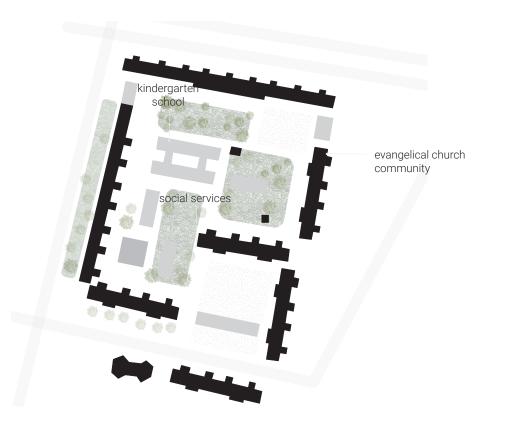




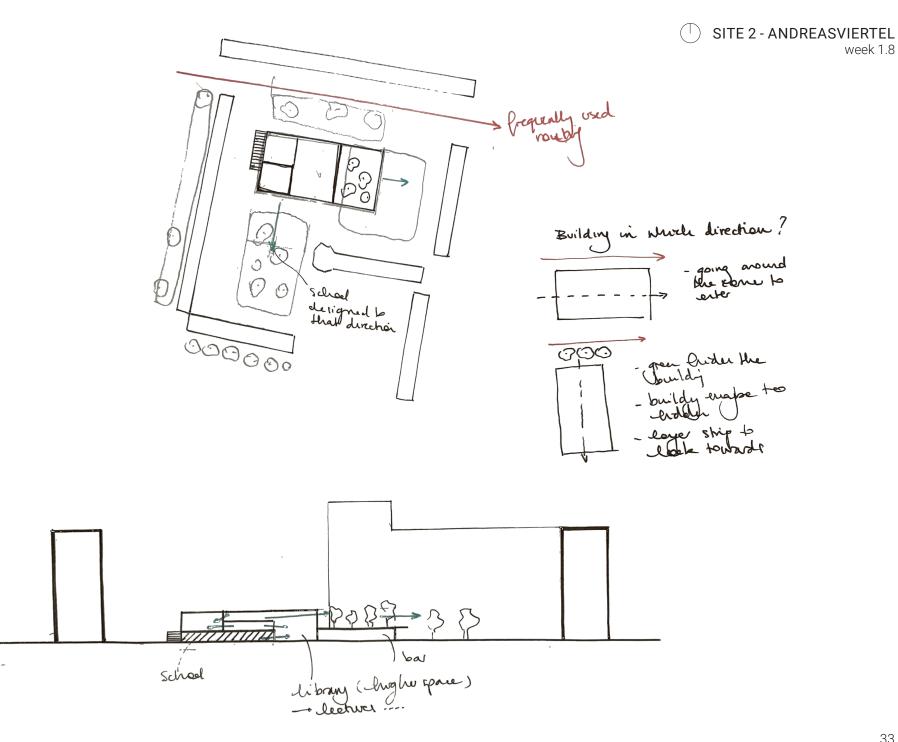
model made for P1 to understand volumes

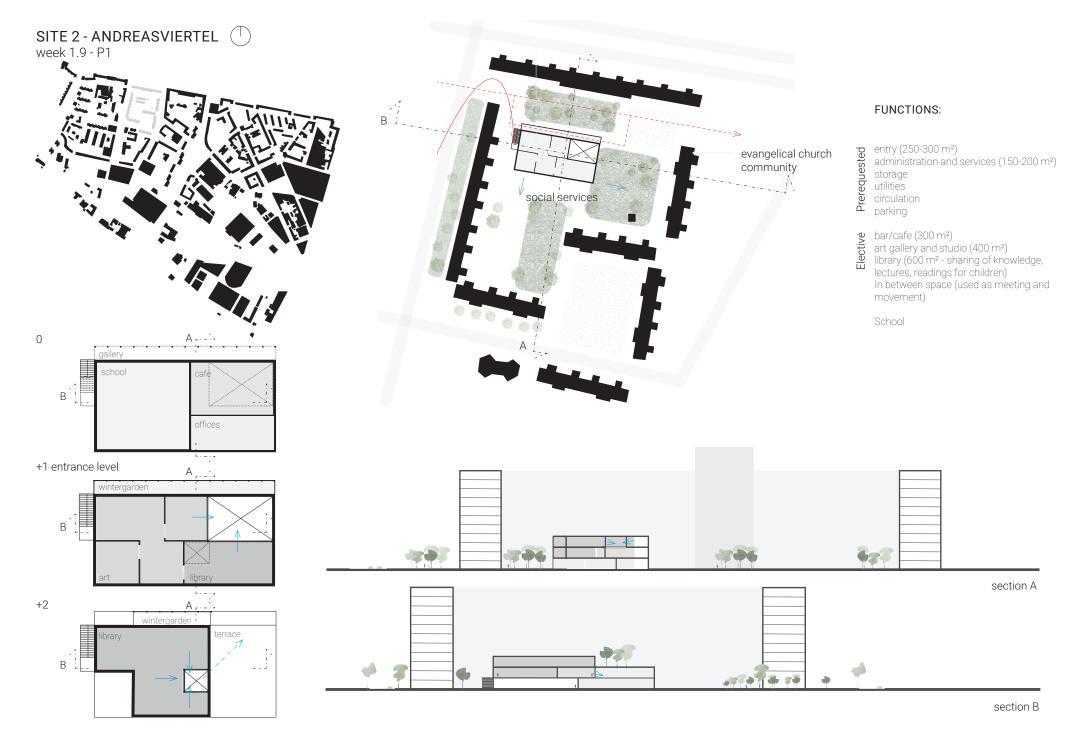
SITE 2 - ANDREASVIERTEL () week 1.6









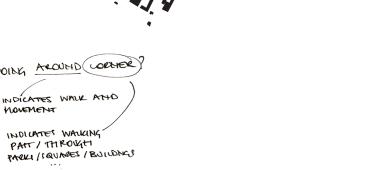




model made for P1 to understand volumes

SITE 3 - ANDREASVIERTEL - WRIEZENER BAHNHOF (week 1.6







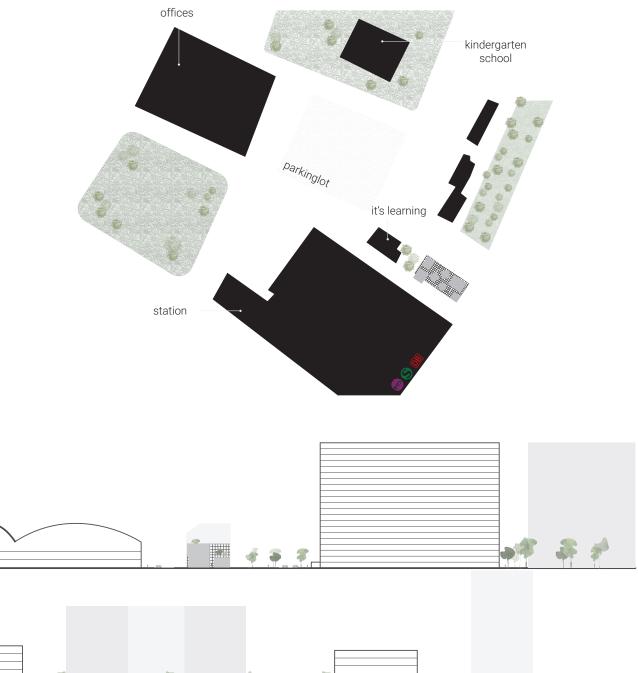


NOVEMENT

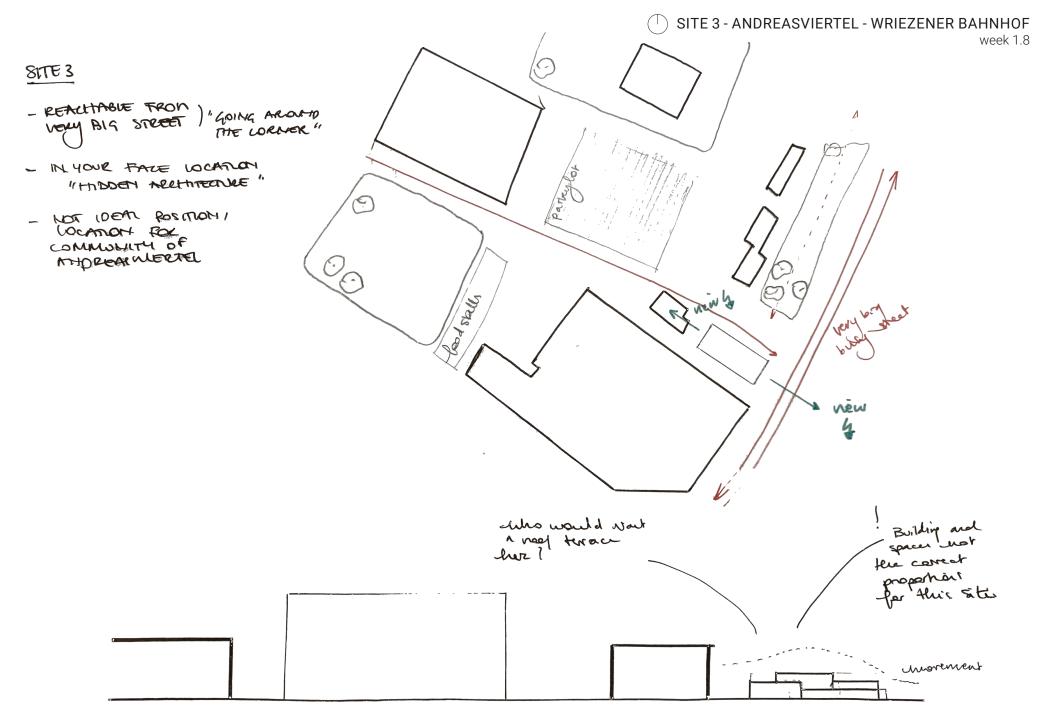
- DIRECTLY REACTIABLE FROM STATION OR BIG STREETS

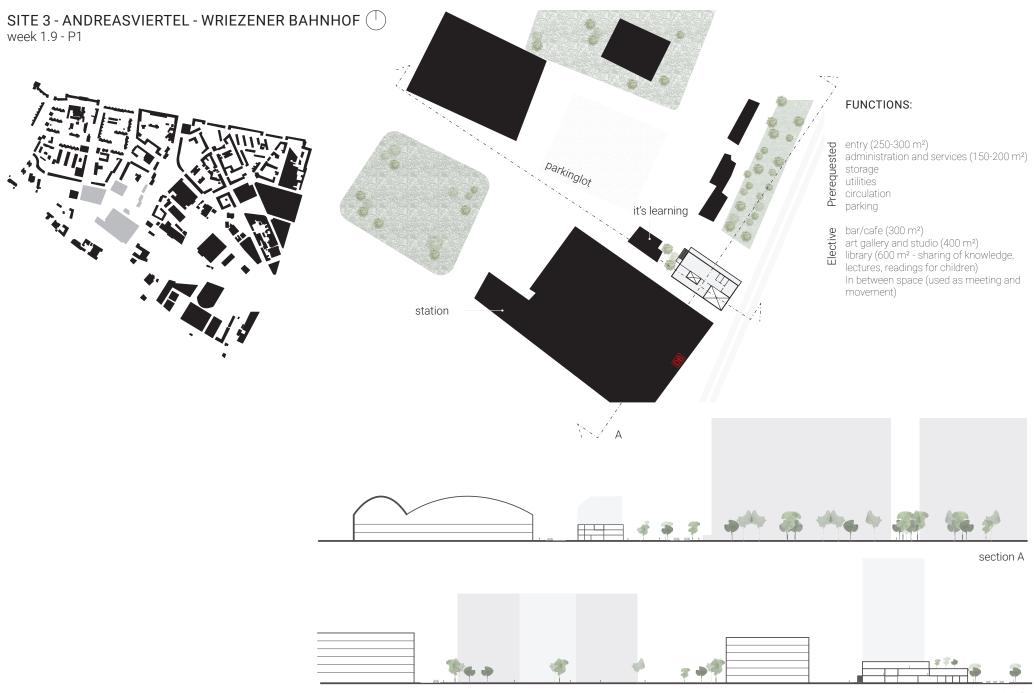
WHO AM I DESIGNING FOR?

- THE COMMUNITY OF FRIEDRICHSHAIN ~ AND WEATVIERTEL
- BUILDINK DOETH'IT DEED TO BE IMMEDIATELY VIBLE



8 200





section B

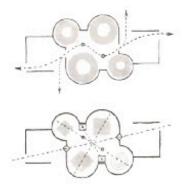
Throughout the past few weeks, research has been conducted on the different sites with the aim of distinguishing one of the sites from the other two. This research comprised analysing the built environment, understanding the residents and fitting in the best program for the focus group. The built environment was studied in plan view, section, digital 3D model and physical models to better understand its proportions and connections.

Derived from this analysis site 1 proved to be the most fitting one based on the goal of the project as well as the different concepts. Where site 2 is completely hidden in between the building blocks and site 3 is in plain view, a balance between discovery and visibility exists on site 1. The building would still be located in between the existing buildings, however, it would already be slightly visible from the street for passers-by which would encourage the discovery of the project for the residents of the neighbourhood.

Furthermore, do the proportions of this site align best with the scale of the to-bedesigned building. This could not be said for site 3 where the public condenser would be surrounded by high-rise residential blocks, large-scale office buildings and the station. Site 2 is given shape by high building blocks that in both directions block possible views or connections with the surrounding area. The concepts of discovery, in-between space and urban acupuncture will be continued to be researched and designed on site 1.

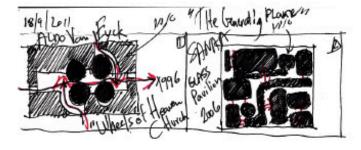
TARGETED DESIGN: SITE 1 REFERENCES

WHEELS OF HEAVEN, 1966 (Driebergen) ALDO VAN EYCK

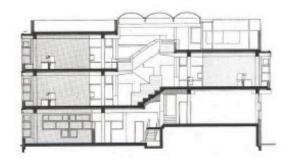


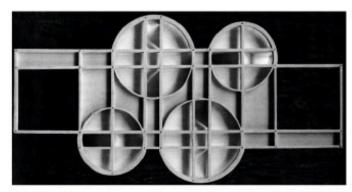


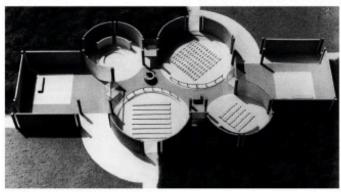
GLASS PAVILION, 2006 (Toledo) SANAA



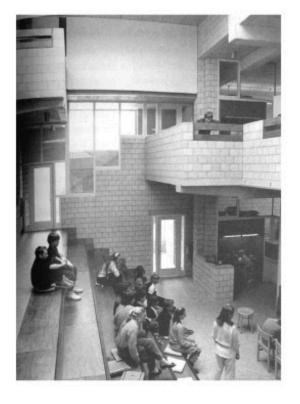
MONTESSORISCHOOL, 1981 (Amsterdam) HERMAN HERTZBERGER



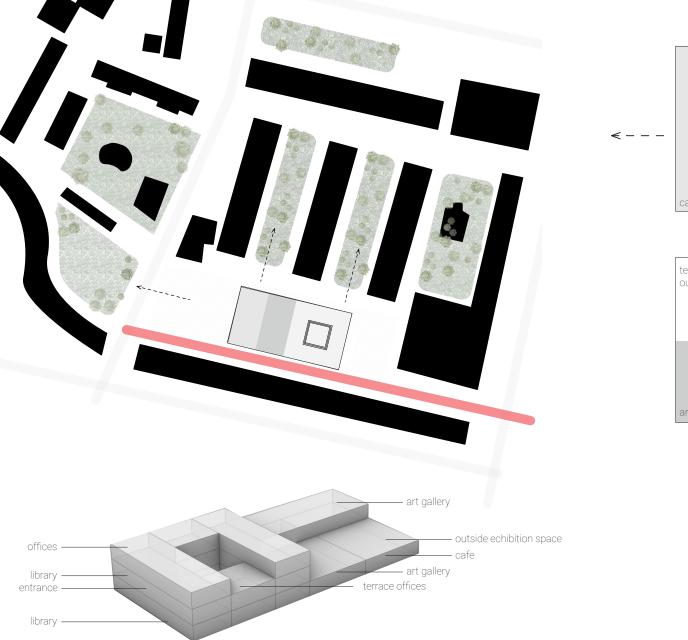


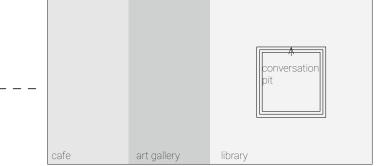


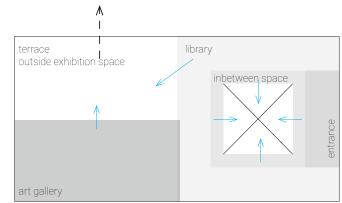


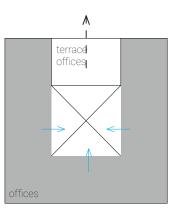


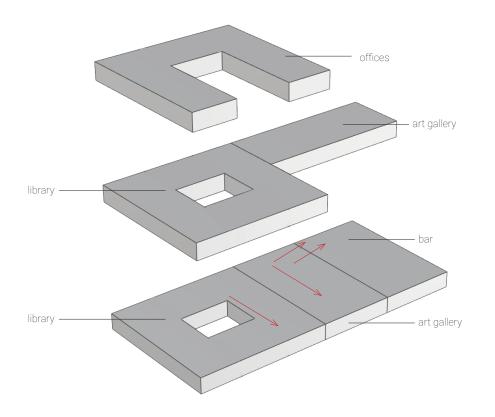
DESIGN BASED ON MONTESSORISCHOOL week 2.3

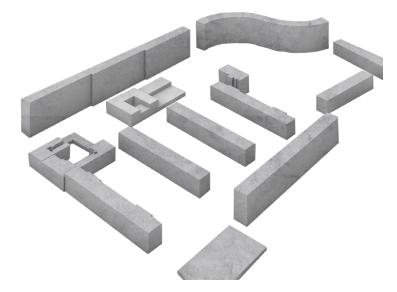


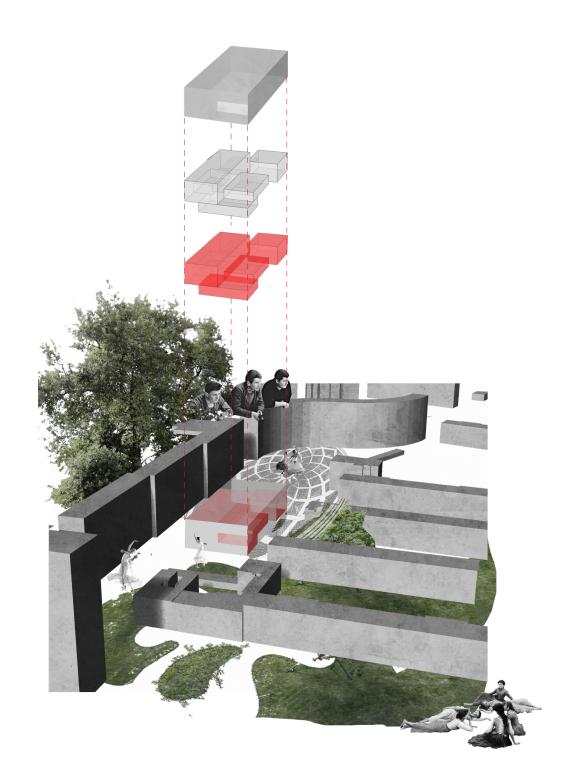








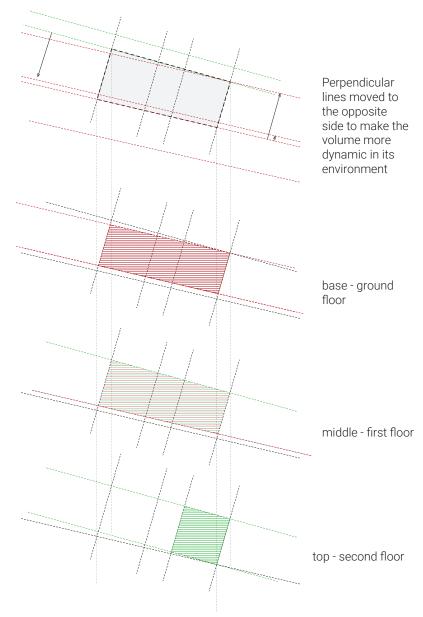




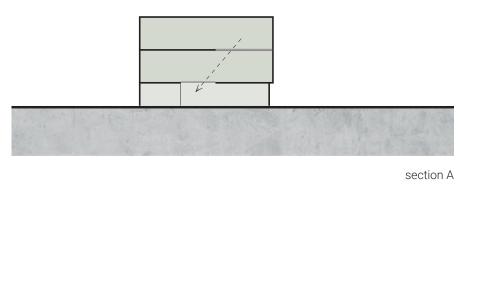
DESIGN BASED ON LINES ON THE SITE

week 2.5



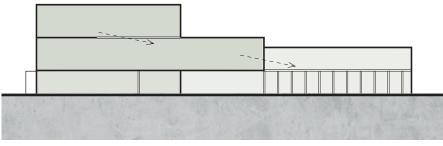






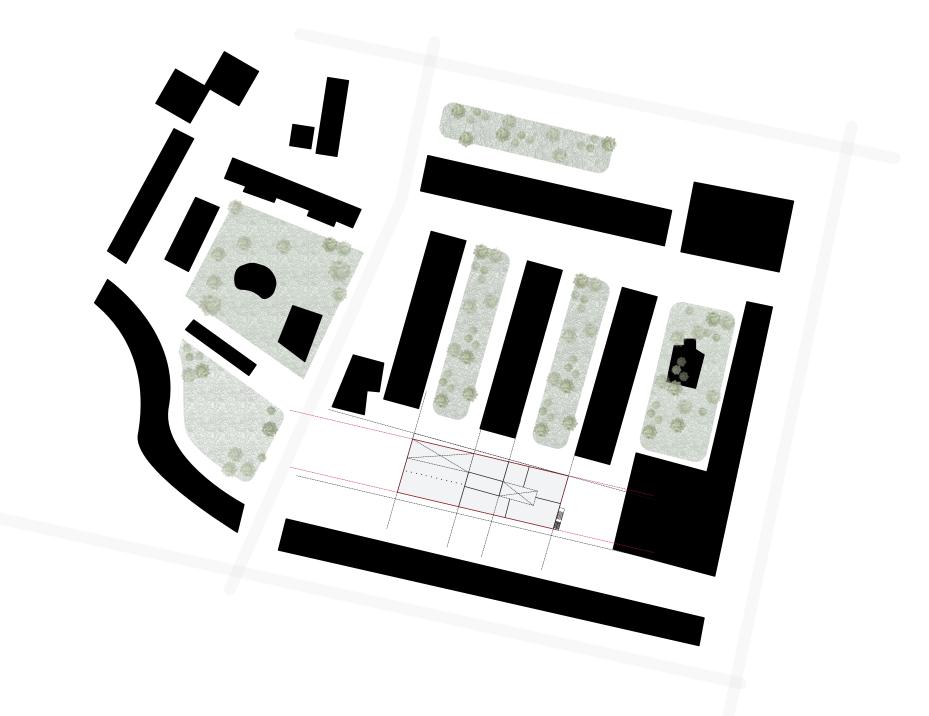


section B

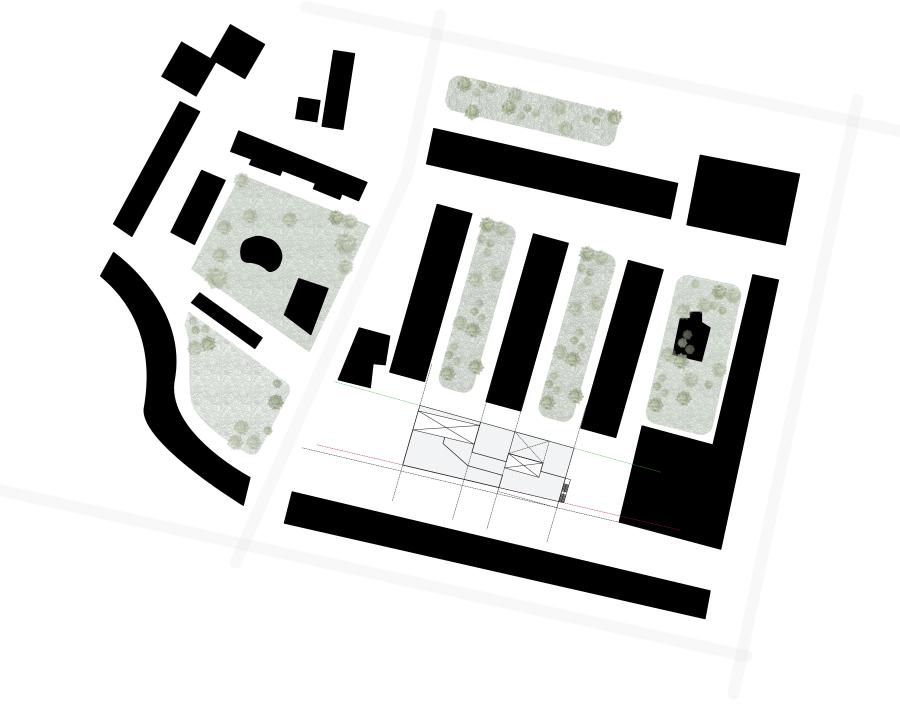


section C

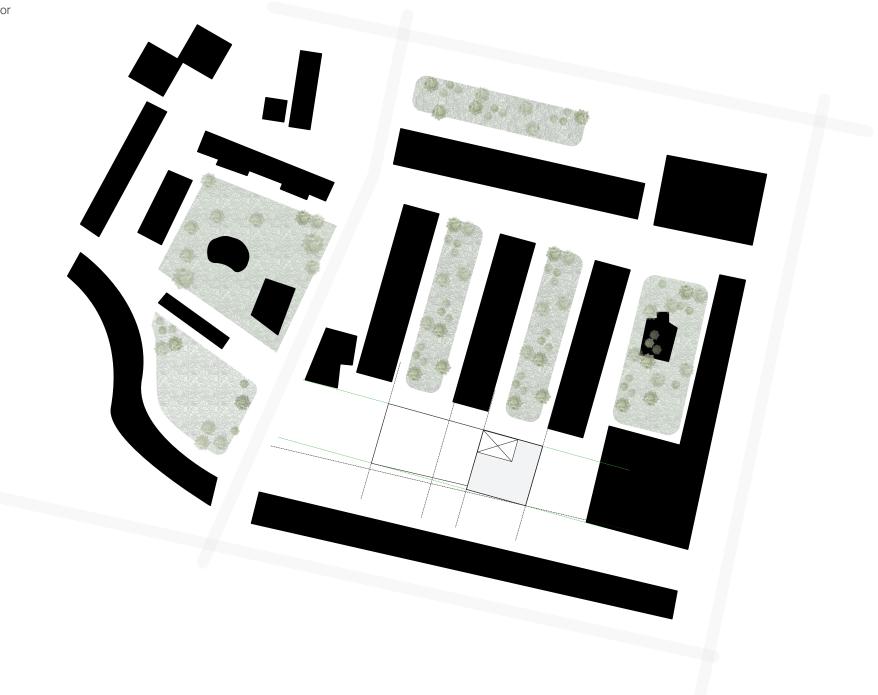
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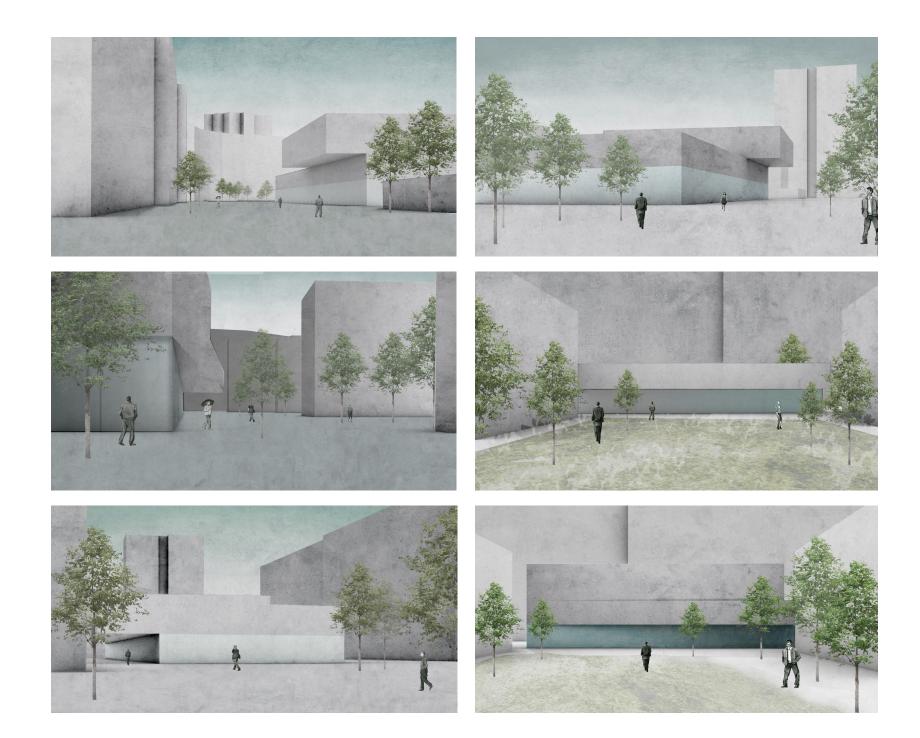


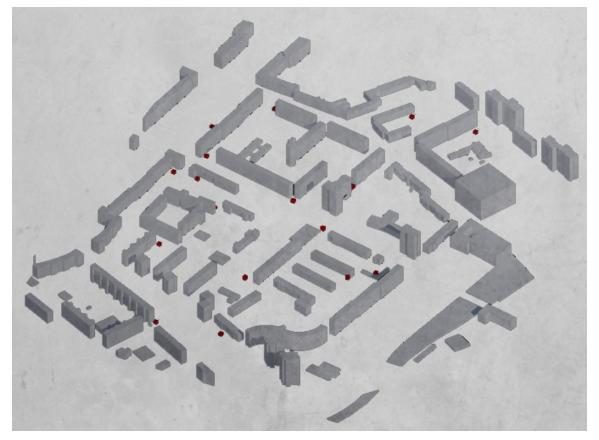
 (\uparrow)



 (\uparrow)



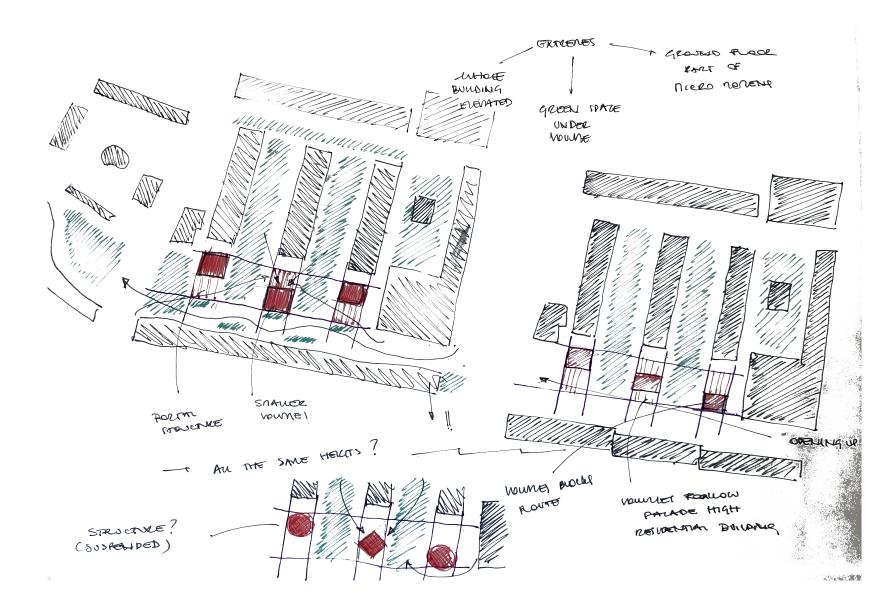


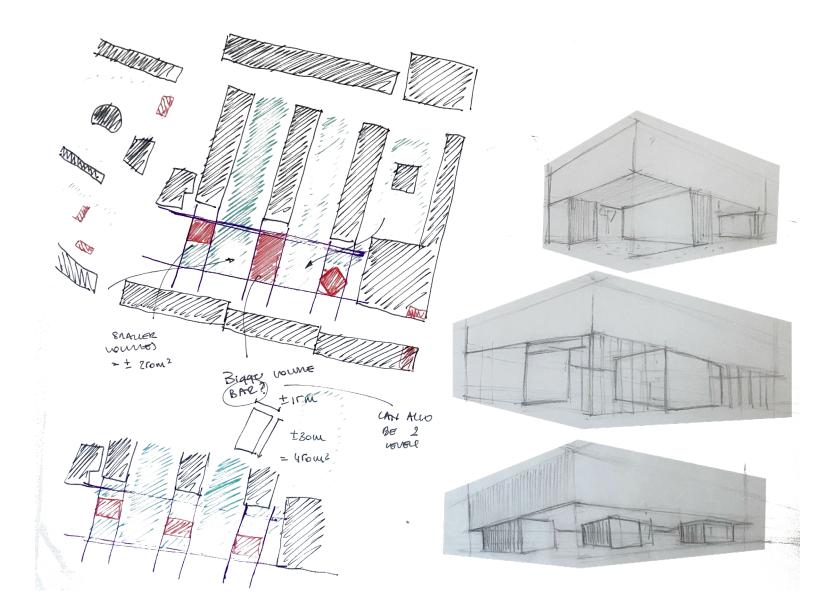


The map shows the three chosen sites in Andreasviertel together with needle points for smaller-scale interventions. Although an intervention on the scale of a building is still very much important and desired by the residents, the neighbourhood could also benefit from more targeted smaller scale interventions in the urban realm. Therefore, the theory of urban acupuncture will also be researched and applied in this area.

The digital axonometric drawing made for the fifth assignment for TD, illustrates how these smaller interventions could connect a certain area and elevate the urban realm in terms of its use.

DESIGN FOCUSING ON OPENING GROUND FLOOR week 2.6

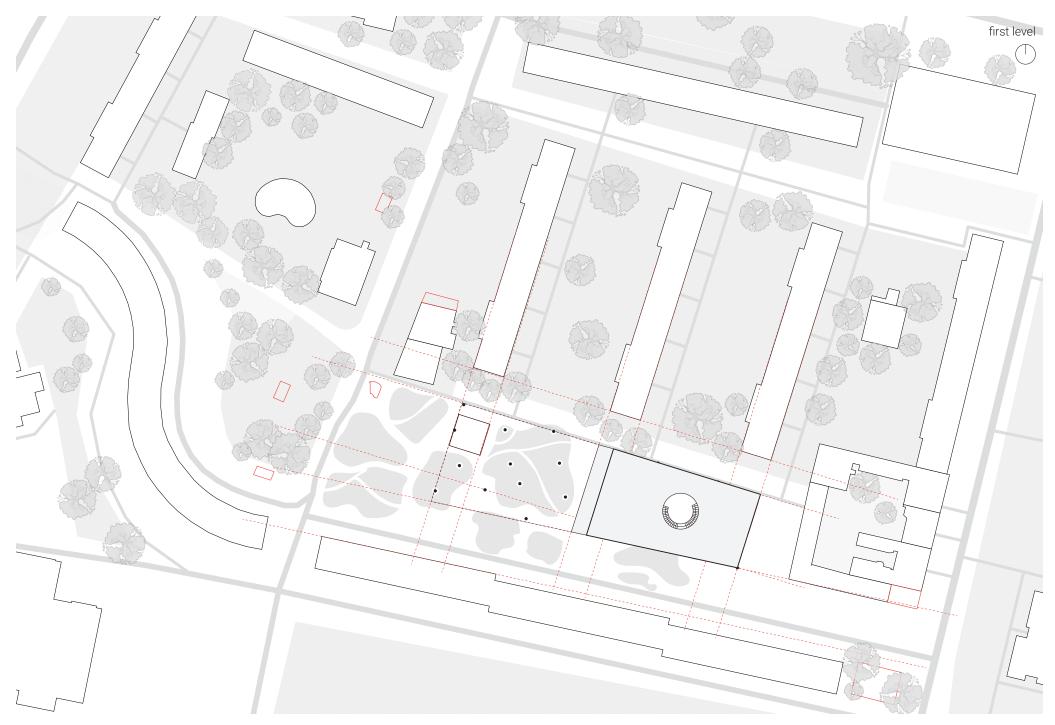




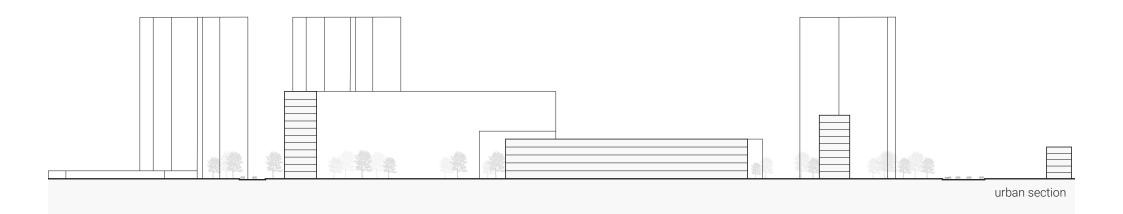


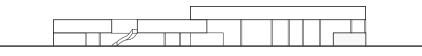




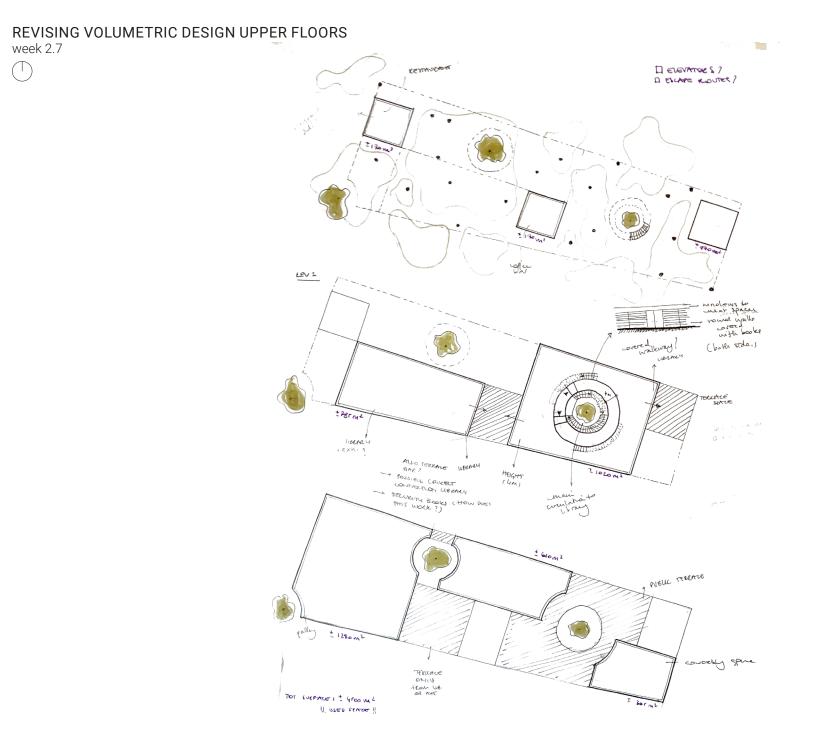








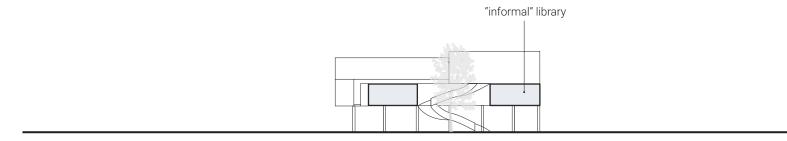
longitudinal section



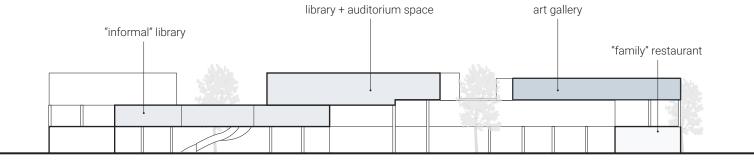




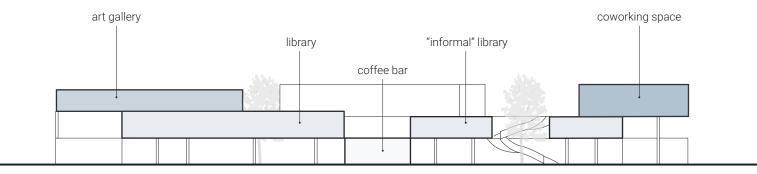




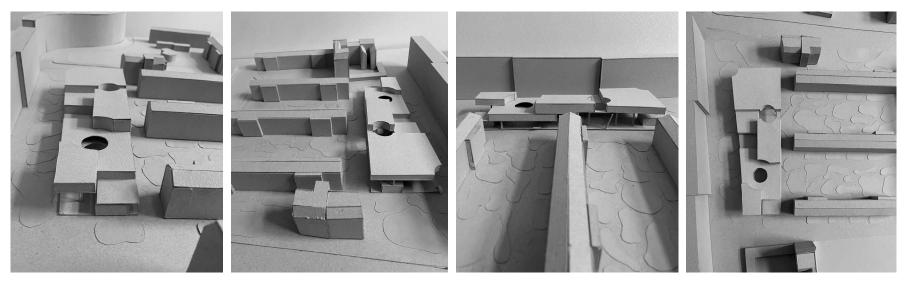
section AA







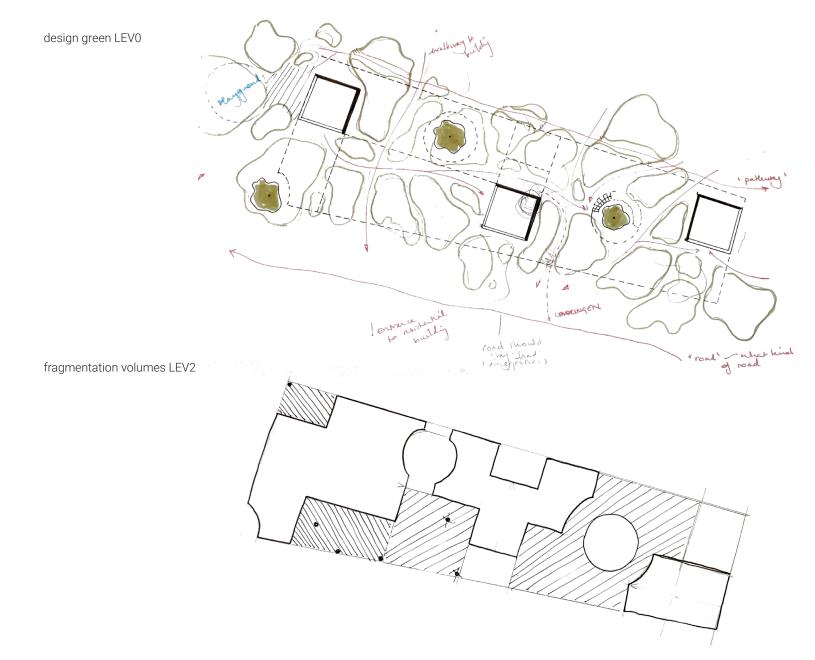


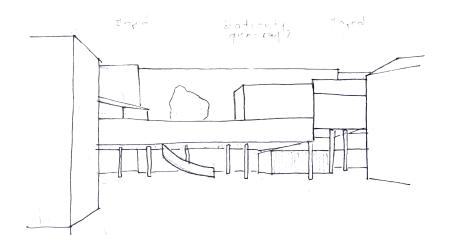


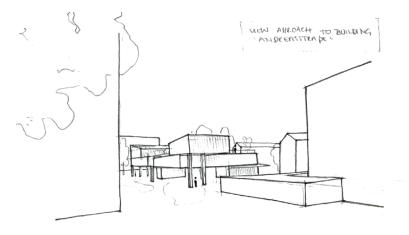
1/500 model illustrates position of volumes in the site

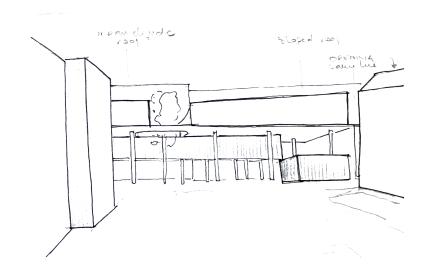
FRAGMENTATION AND GREEN

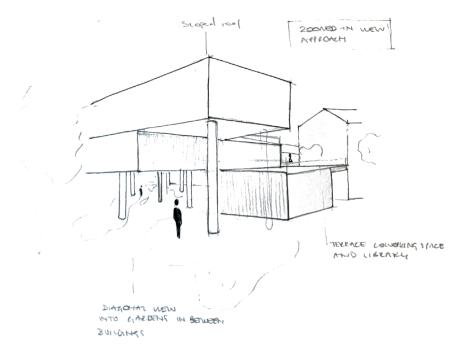
week 2.8

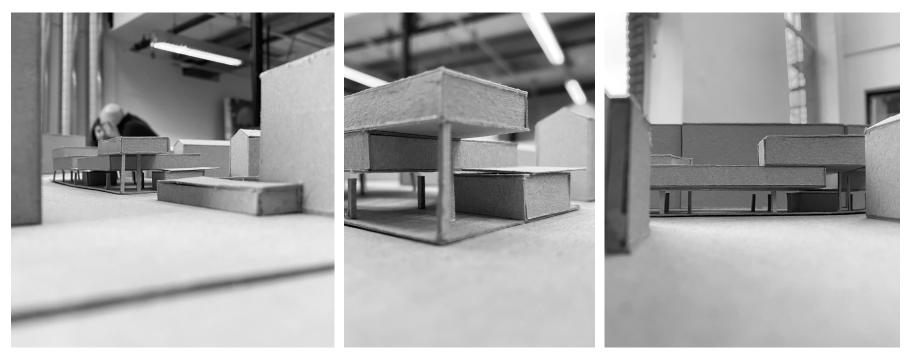




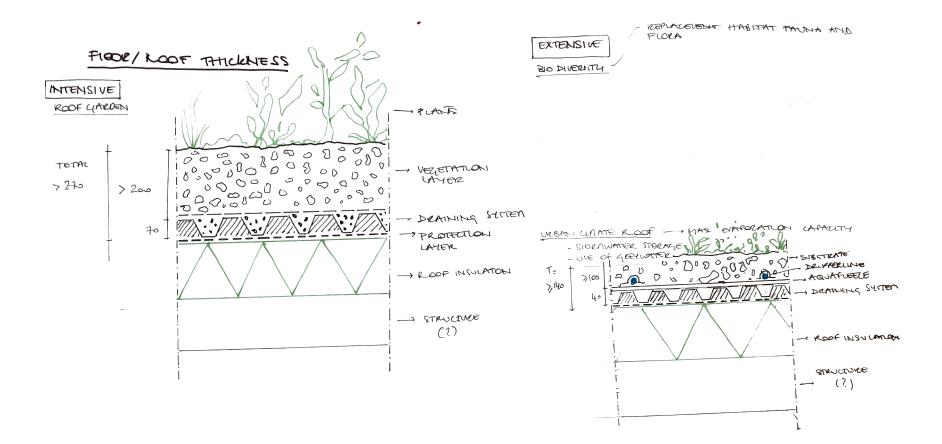








1/500 model illustrates position of volumes in the site



SCHEMATIC DESIGN (P2)



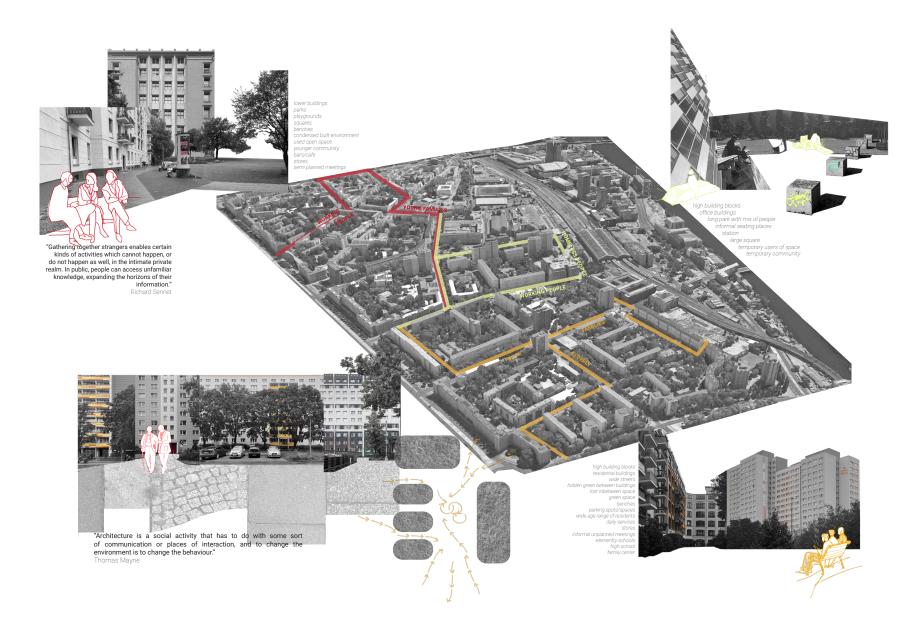
THEORETICAL VIEW PUBLIC BUILDING

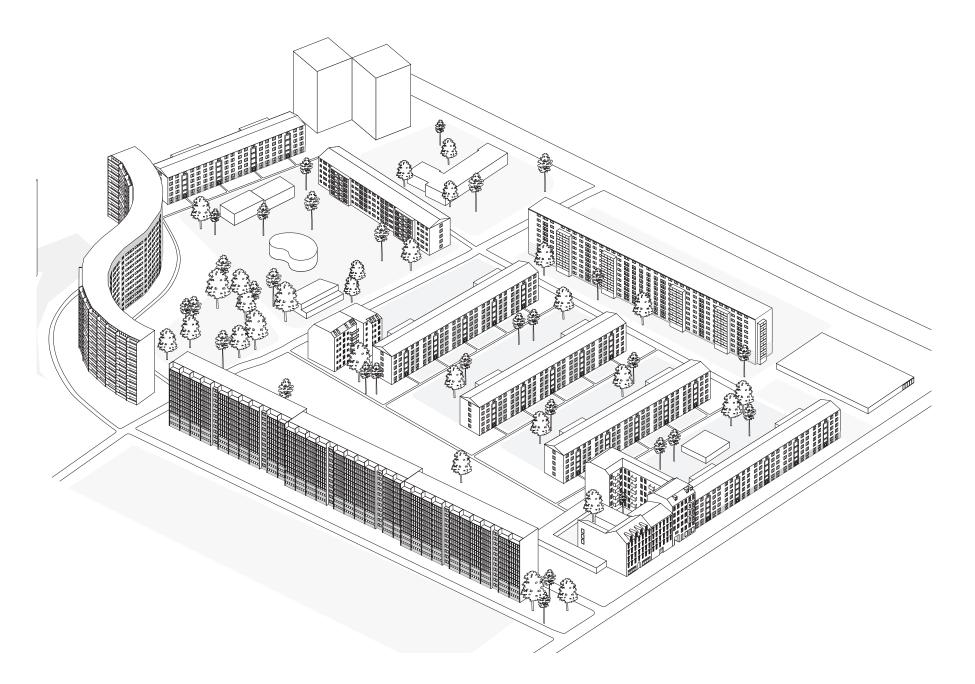


LOCATION SITE



NEIGHBOURHOOD IMPRESSIONS





cloudy autumn day 12:30u. sunny autumn day 13:30u.



view from 'street' to S- shaped buidling



view from parkinglot to garage boxes



view from parkinglot in-between residential buildings

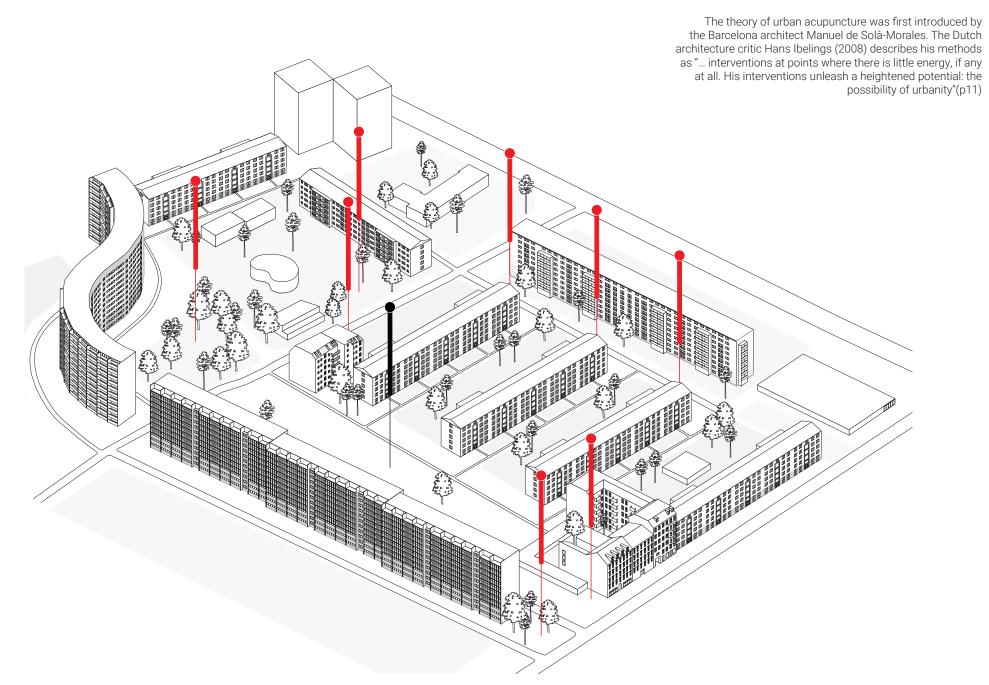


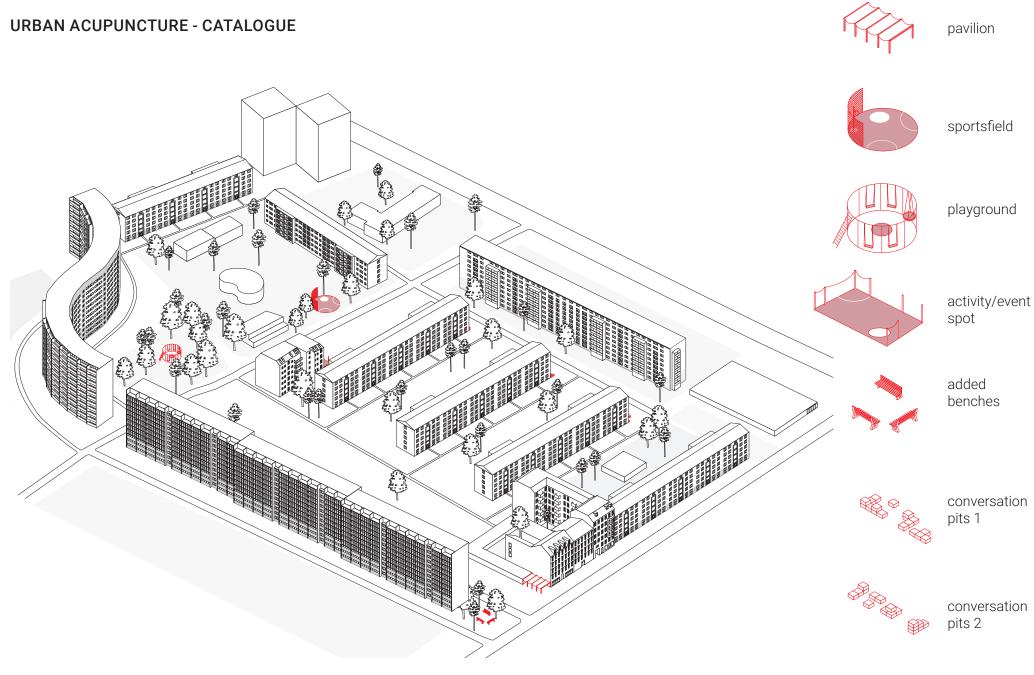
view from street to S-shaped building



view along the street through the site

URBAN ACUPUNCTURE







REFERENCE PROJECTS

TNG Youth & Community Centre (London, 2013) RCKA





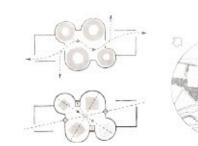


Glass pavilion, 2006 (Toledo, 2006) SANAA

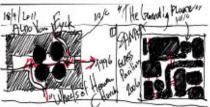
Superblock of Sant Antoni (Barcelona, 2019) LEKU STUDIO















hidden architecture

In between space

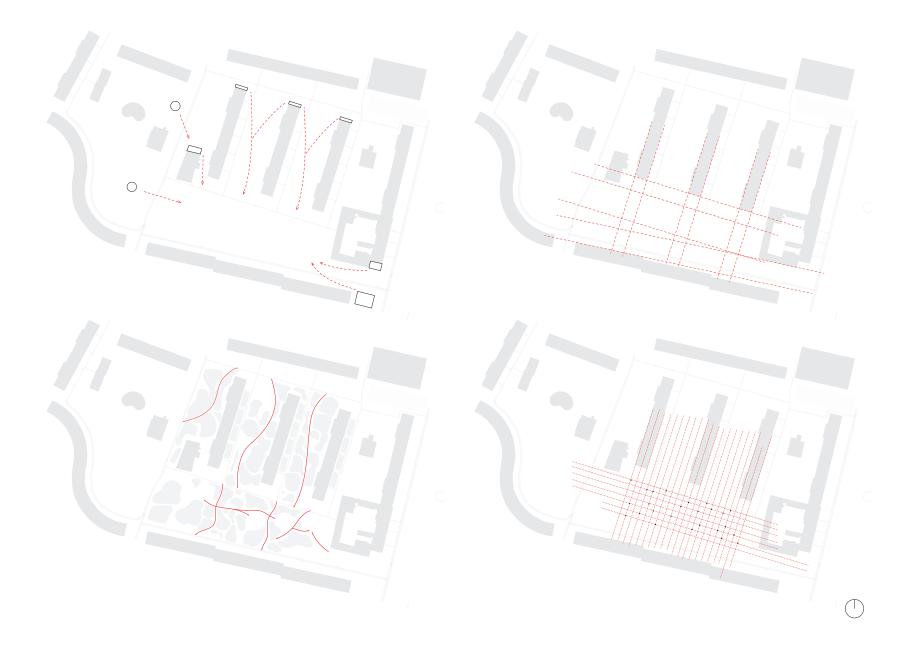


PROJECT BRIEF

		connected public exterior
leisure	family restaurant coffeebar	 base (urban landscape)
intelectual	library readings/lectures	 urban garden roof semi private roof terrace (2 levels)
media	computer spaces reading spaces	
2415 m ²		
administration	co-working spaces kitchen and break rooms	 urban garden roof
artistic TOTAL: ± 4500 m ²	community gallery space	 urban garden roof
physical health	sport facilities playgrounds	 urban acupuncture
mental health	urban garden	 base (urban landscape) urban garden roofs

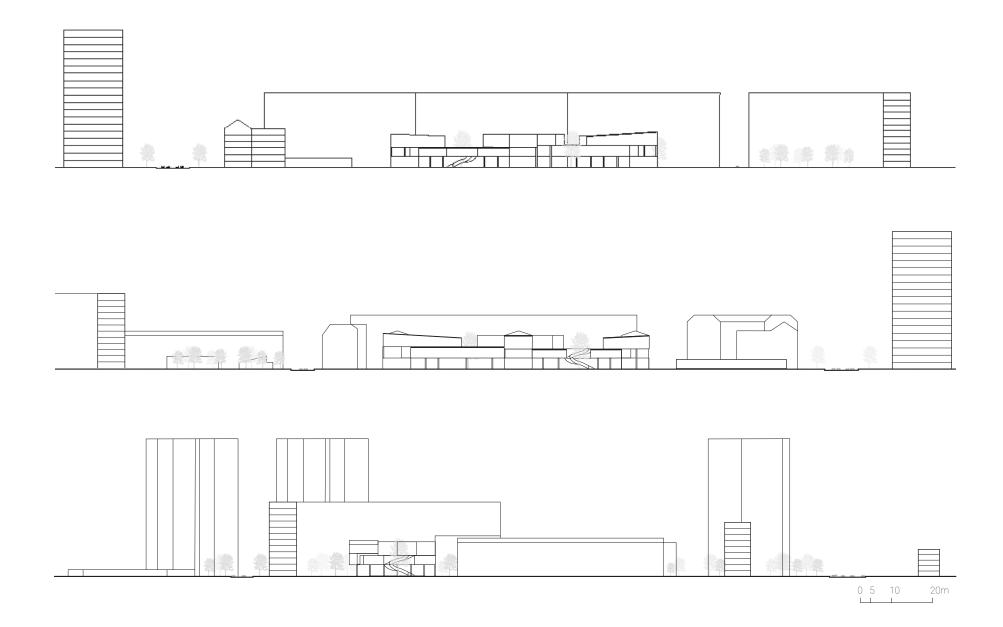
connected public exterior

FORM GENERATING PROCESS



SITEPLAN

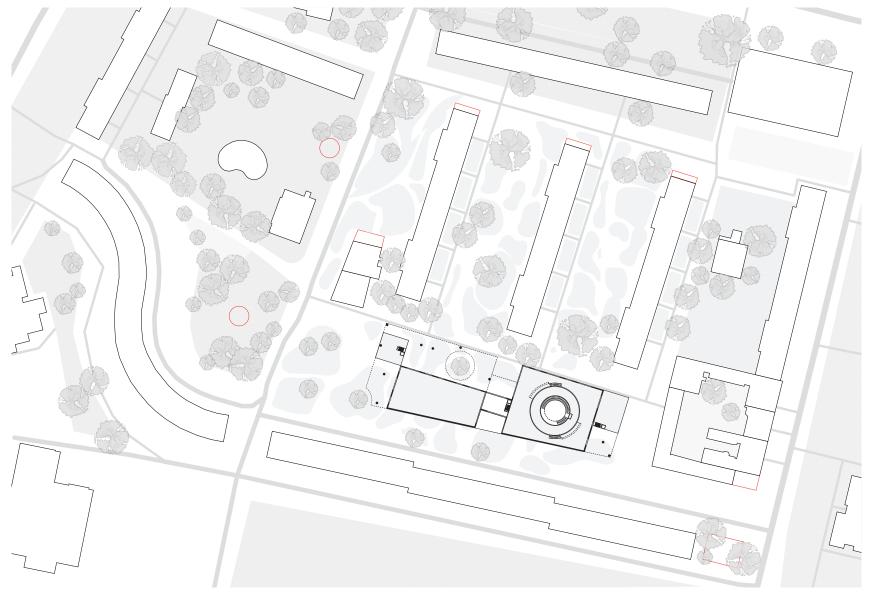




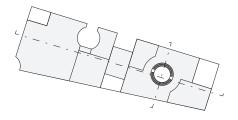




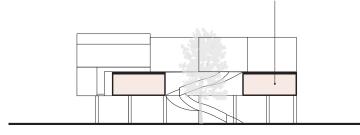
PLATEAU (+1)

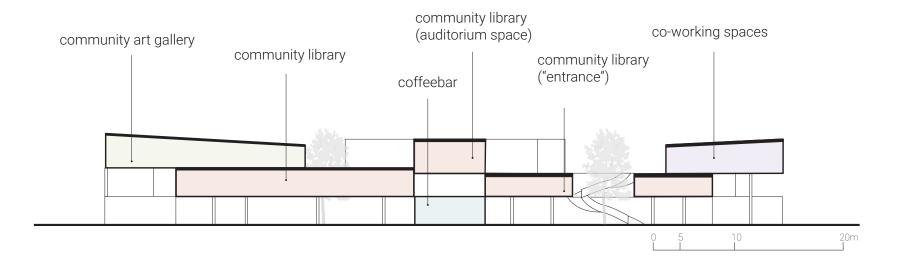


SECTIONS - VOLUMES



community library ("entrance")





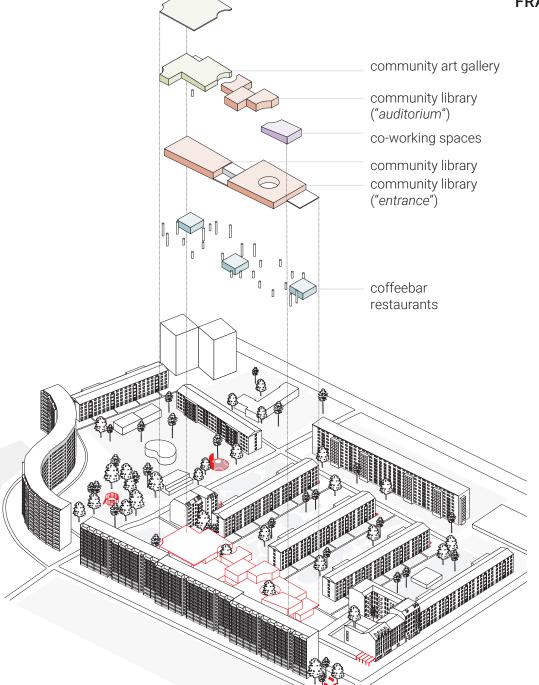


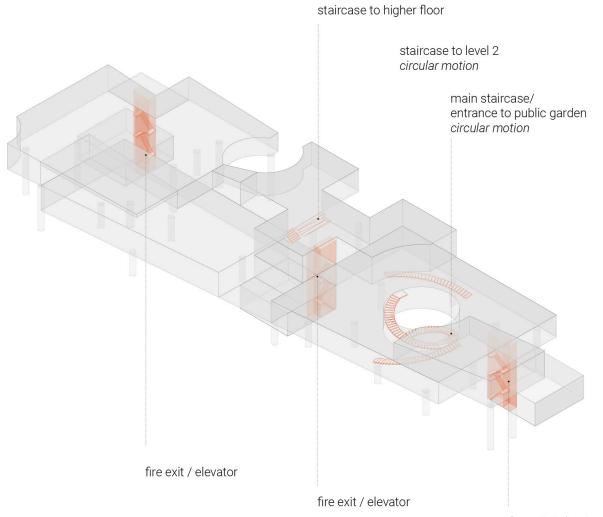






FRAGMENTATION AND STACKING



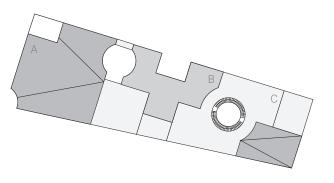


fire exit / elevator

SUSTAINABILITY/CIRCULARITY APPROACH

2. Bio-based building materials (structure and finishing)

1. Green roofs - Heat Island effect



A. sloped green roof

B. biodiversity green roof

C. intensive green roof



purpose: Thermal protection and reduction in heating and cooling costs

how:

Substrate layer has to be protected against erosion
Waterproofing should be root resistant

thickness = 130mm (above roof construction)

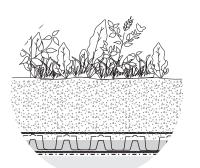


purpose: Providing Substitute Habitats for Flora and Fauna

how:

- Modulating the substrate surface
 Sand pockets and coarse gravel
- beds
- Temporary water bodies
- Plant selection, e.g. forage plants
- Nesting aids
- Introducing deadwood

thickness = ± 120mm (above roof construction)



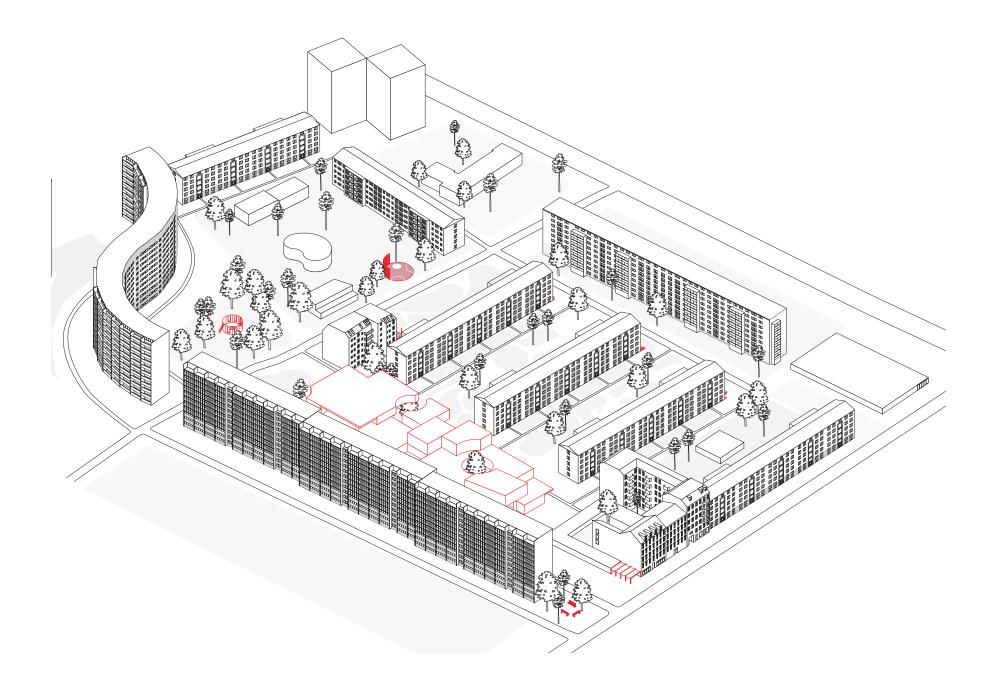
purpose: Additional space for improved quality of life

how:

- Modulating the substrate surface - Sand pockets and coarse gravel
- beds
- Temporary water bodies
- Plant selection, e.g. forage plants
- Nesting aids
- Introducing deadwood

thickness = > 270mm (above roof construction)

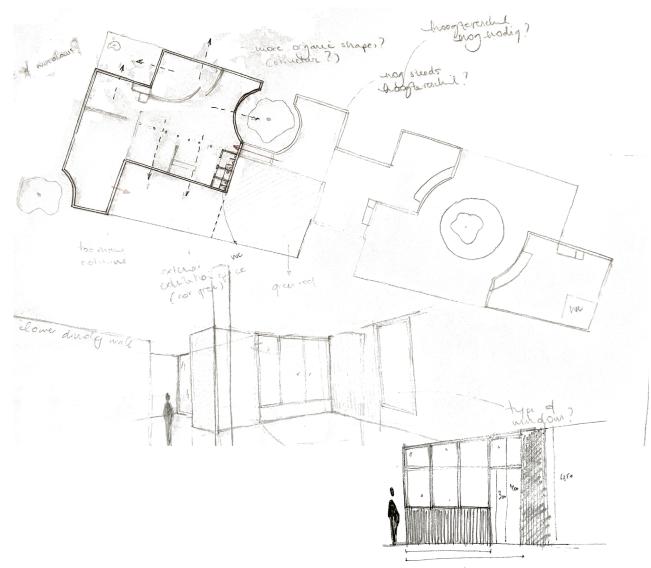




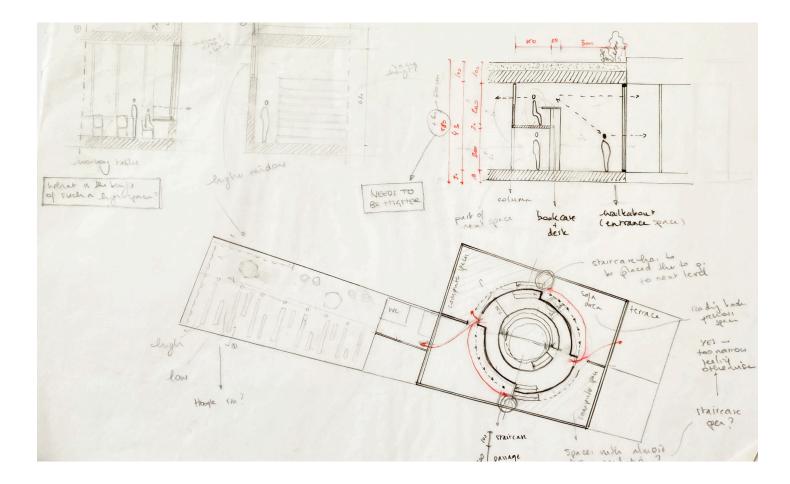
PROCESS DOCUMENTATION PHASE 2

FURTHER DESIGN SPACES

After P2 and the finalising of the major lines of the volume, the actual spaces began to take form. The aim was to extend the notion of discovery and fragmentation throughout the interior of the building too. The different options and perspective were researched using different design methods, among which were plans, sections, diagrams and sketches.

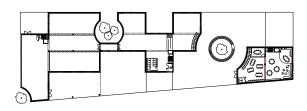


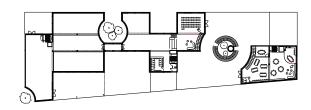
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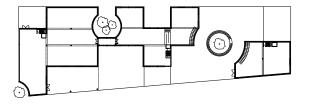




Thanks to the close collaboration with the tutors it was possible to reflect on larger and smaller changes that could both have a big consequence on the perception of the design. These small changes can be visible in the plans where seemingly not that many things changed. However when comparing all of them significant design decisions were made.

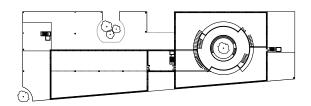






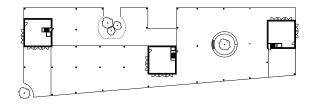


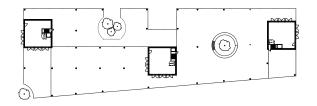


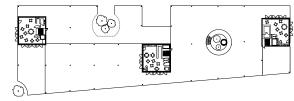








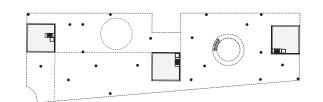


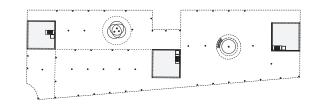


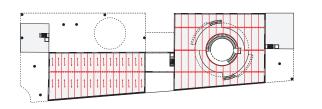
DEVELOPMENT OF THE STRUCTURE

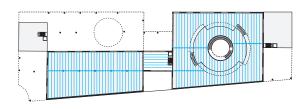
The first step in the development of the structure is doing research to what system but benefit your design intentions most. Where at first this was thought to be CLT, later it turned out a timber frame structure would be more efficient in this project. After drawing scheme's and going back and forth with the Technical Building Design tutor, a combination of both turned out to be the perfect structure. The standard structure would consist of a timber frame structure with CLT walls as a bracing system.

At the same time systems for the floors and ceilings were also researched and compared. The first possibility was again constructing everything in CLT. However, in the wake of thinking about the amount of wood and the weight that would go together with this system, the search to another flooring system continued. In the end the Lignatur floor system proofed to be a fitting system for this project. Since the structure consist of long small boxes that are connected together, this system uses significantly less material and therefore also weighs less. The connections of the Lignatur system with the timber frame or CLT walls are easy to make and thus really efficient to build.

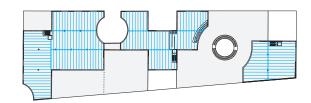


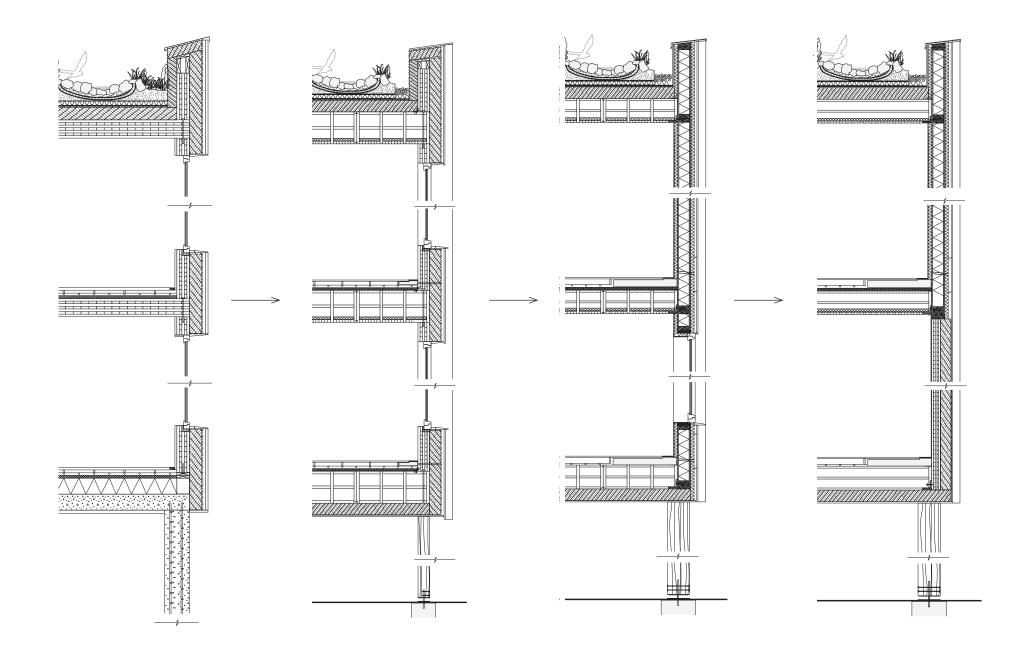


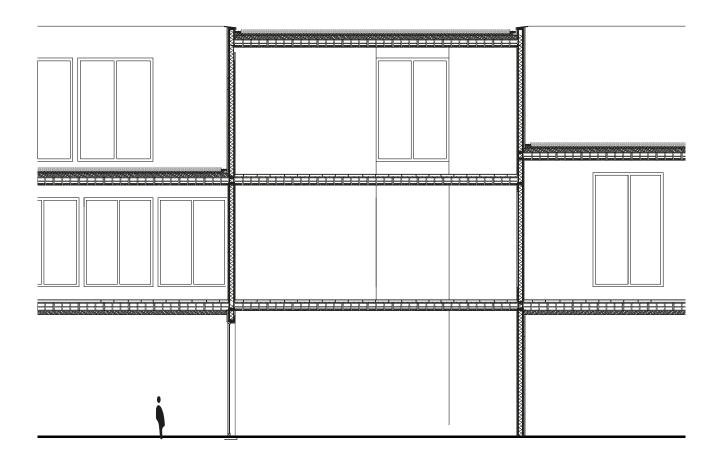










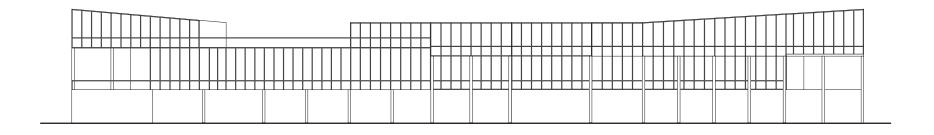


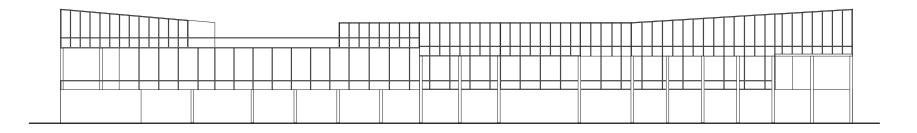
DEVELOPMENT OF THE FACADES

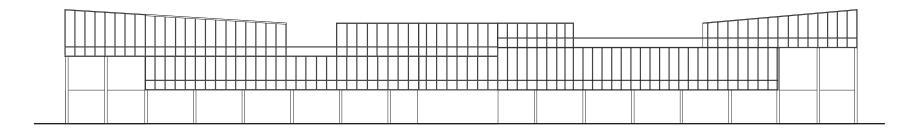
The context and environment of the designed building were of high importance in the design of the facades. Since the building as a rather horizontal feeling and expression, vertical elements were added to counteract the initial perception of the volumes. These vertical elements consist of narrow timber slats are added in a rhythm reflecting the environment of the building.

To research the different possibilities and rhythms plans, sketches, elevations and models were used.

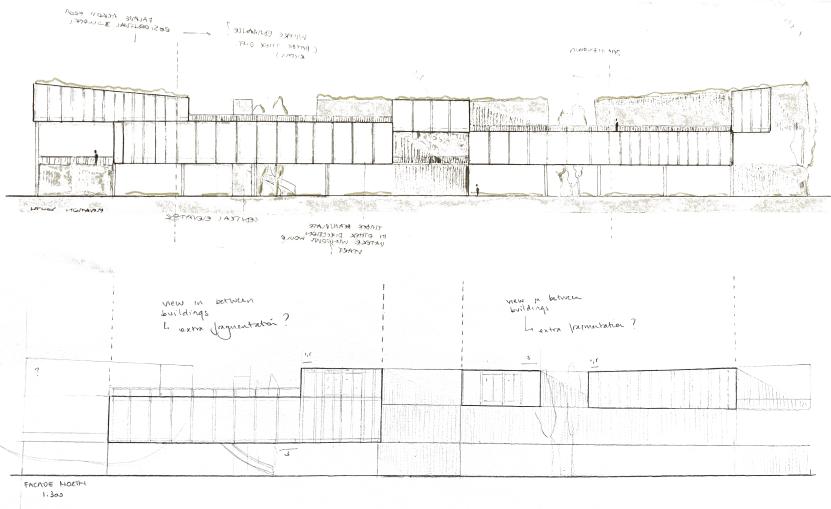




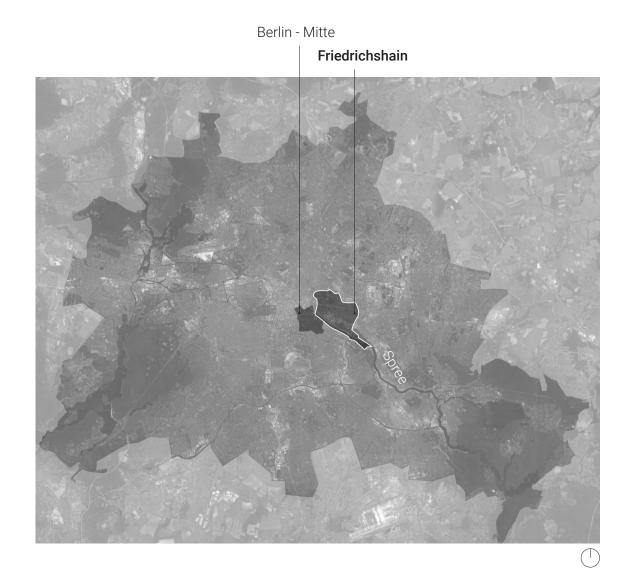








FINAL DESIGN (P4)



FRIEDRICHSHAIN - ANDREASVIERTEL

Andreasviertel





TARGET GROUP

families

youth / young adults

adults / elderly



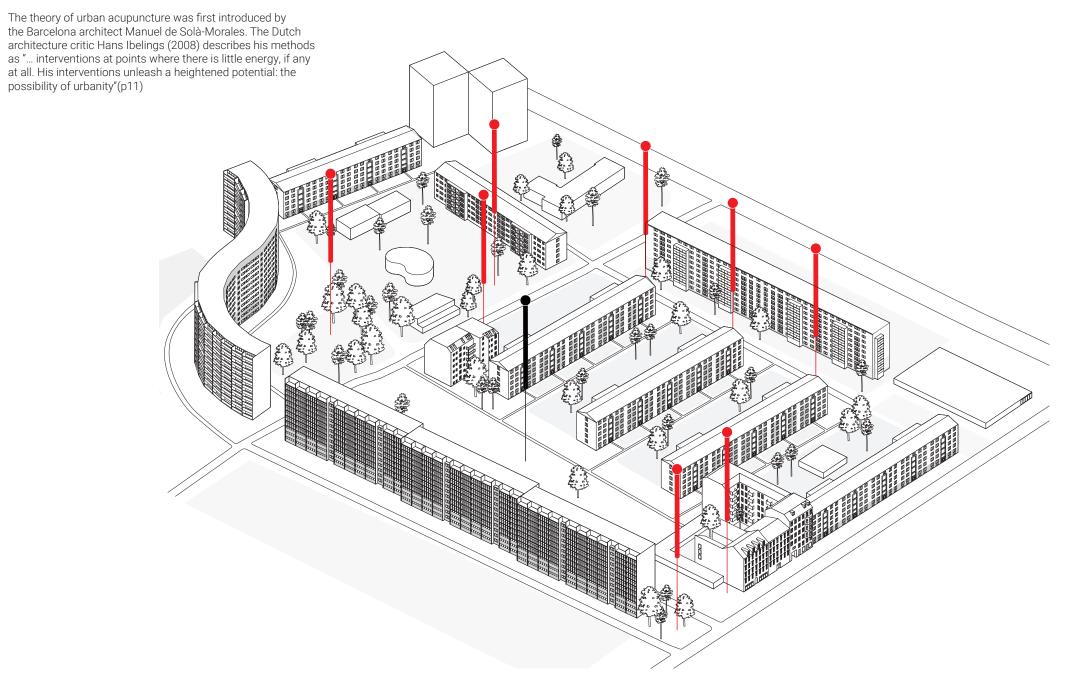






Bundespolizei Berlin Ostbahnhof

URBAN ACUPUNCTURE



URBAN ACUPUNCTURE - CATALOGUE

framing spaces of activity

pavilion



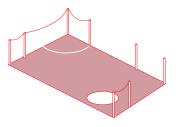


sportsfield

playground

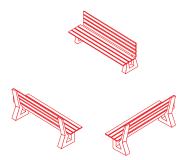




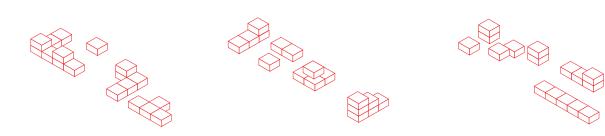


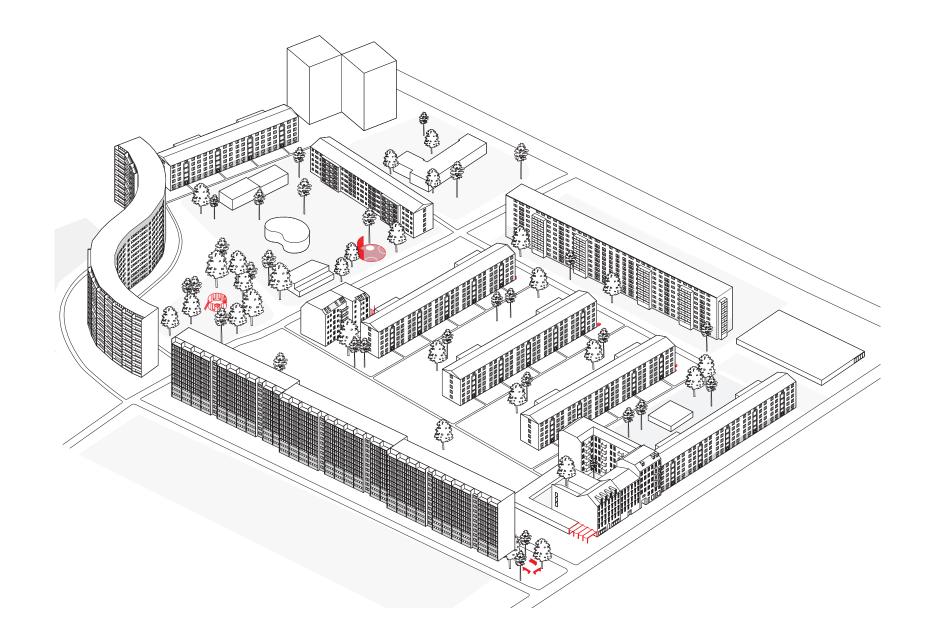
initiating meetings

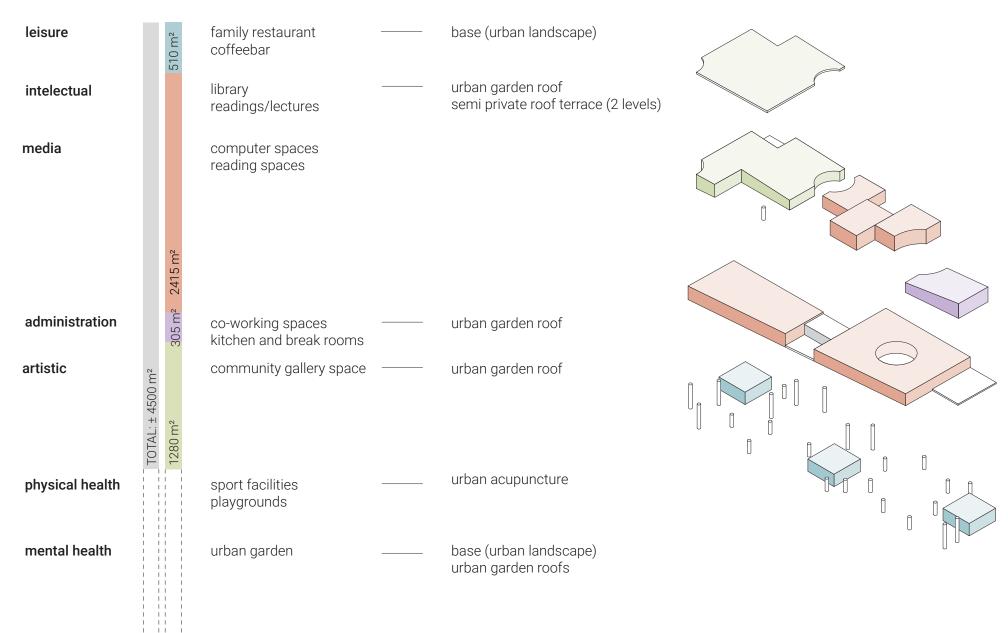
added benches



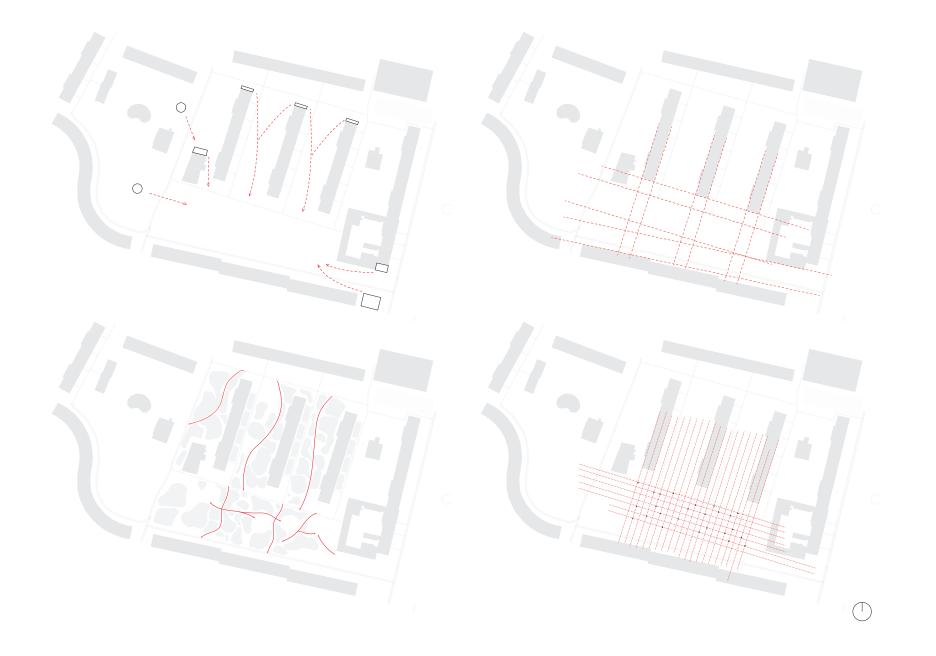
conversation pits 1







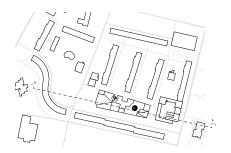
connected public exterior



SITEPLAN



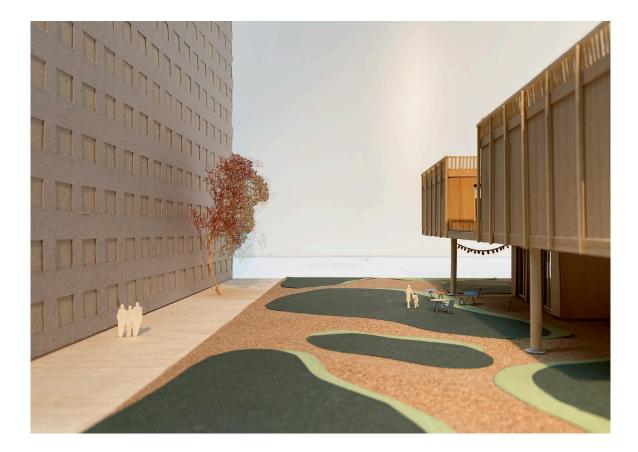
URBAN SECTION

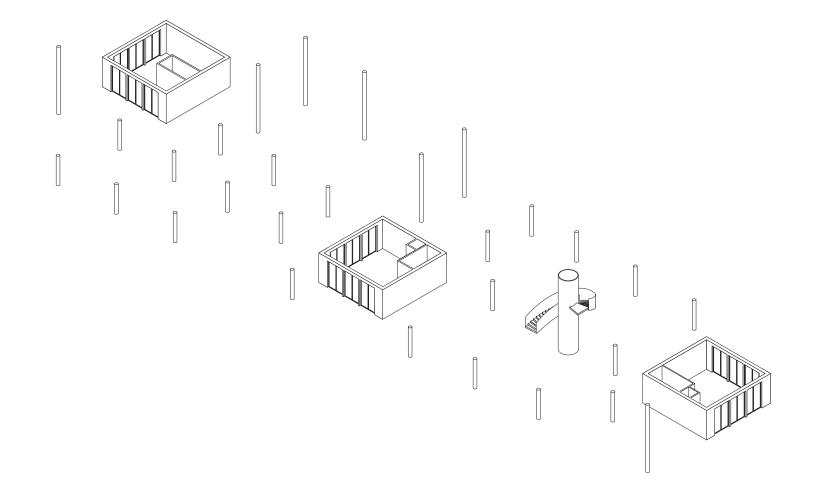


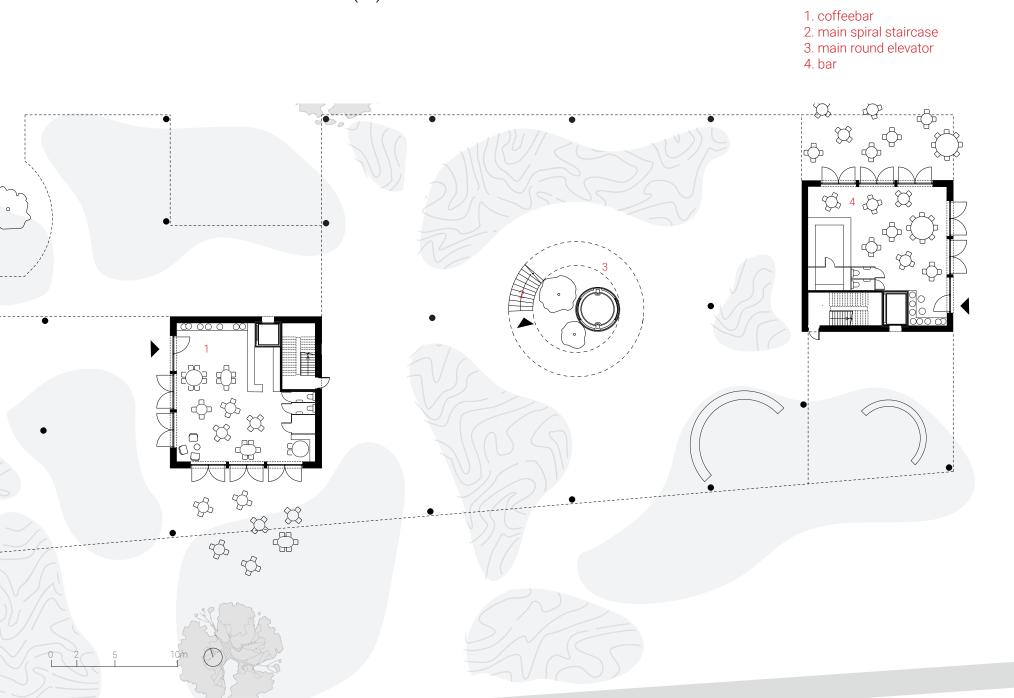


BASE - URBAN LANDSCAPE (+0)









BASE - DISCOVERY (+0)



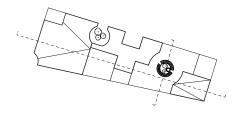


coffeebar

atmospheres created by jumps in volumes

PLATEAU (+1)







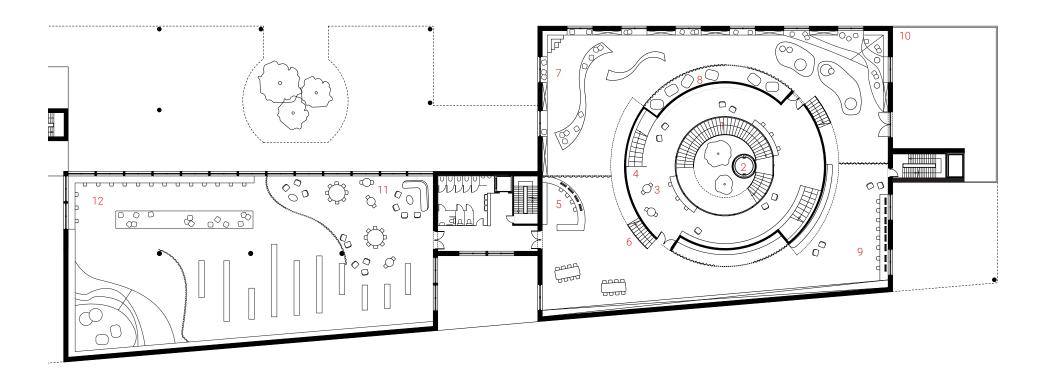
0**126**5 10 20m

- 1. main spiral staircase
- 2. main round elevator
- 3. first entrance space
- 4. staircase mezzanine
- 5. information/help desk
- 6. spiral staircase to next level
- 10. roof terrace library11. reading area formal library12. working landscape

8. closed reading nook children

7. children's library

9. computer area



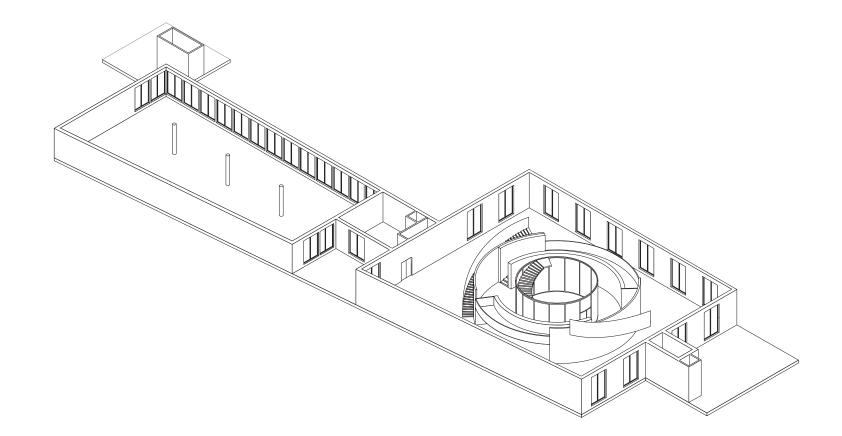


fragment round entrance space

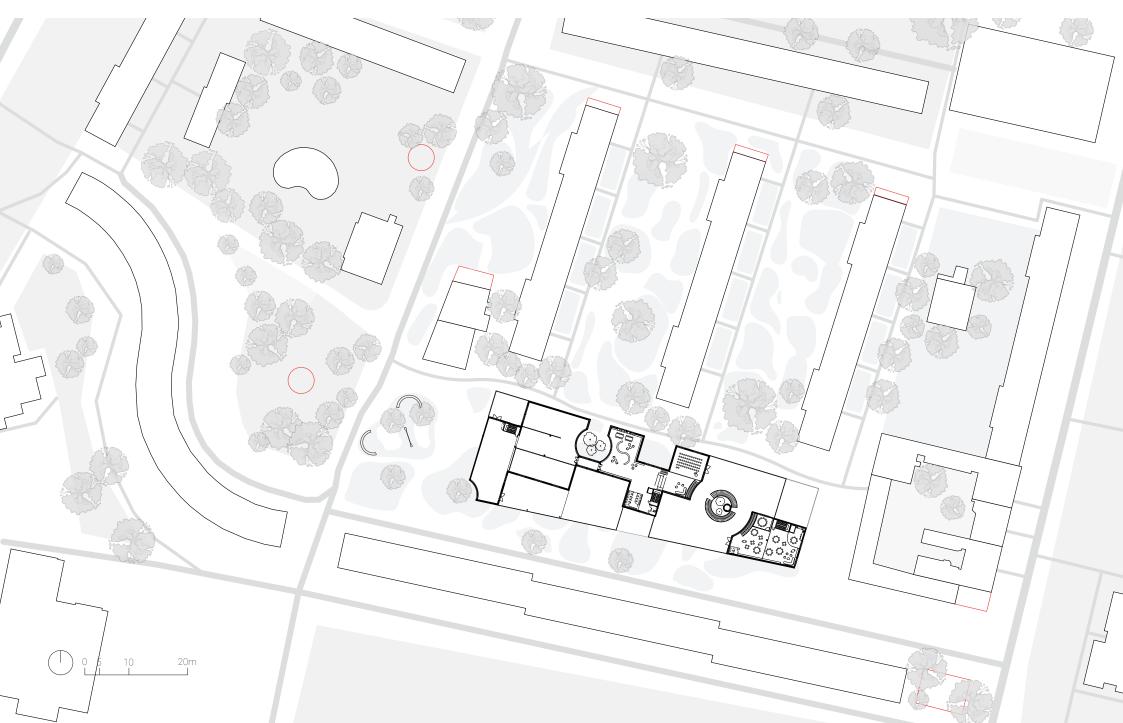
children's library







CORONATION - FRAGMENTATION (+2)



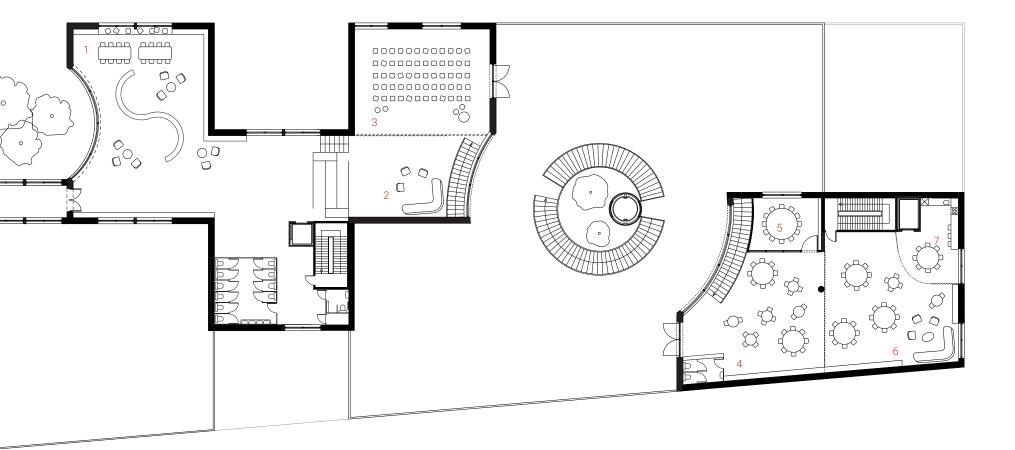


library

co-working space

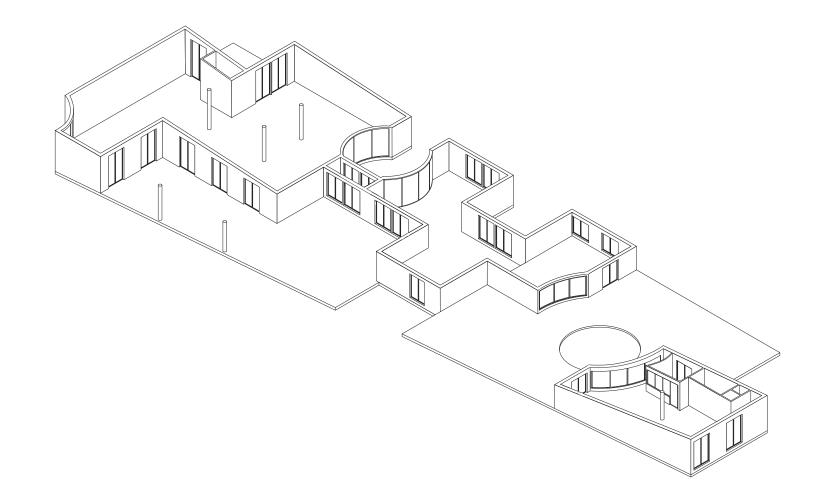
art section library
 (as a passage to the gallery)
 possible reception area
 presentation/reading space

4. "formal" working space5. meeting room (12p)6. "informal working space7. kitchen

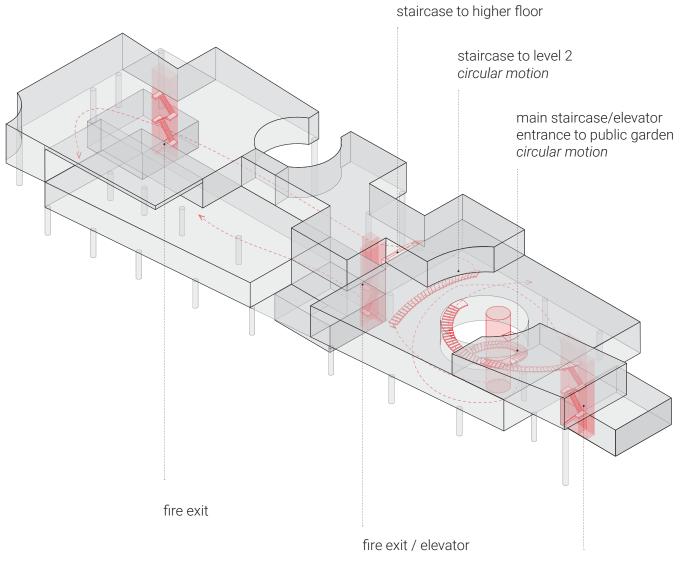


0 2 5 10m

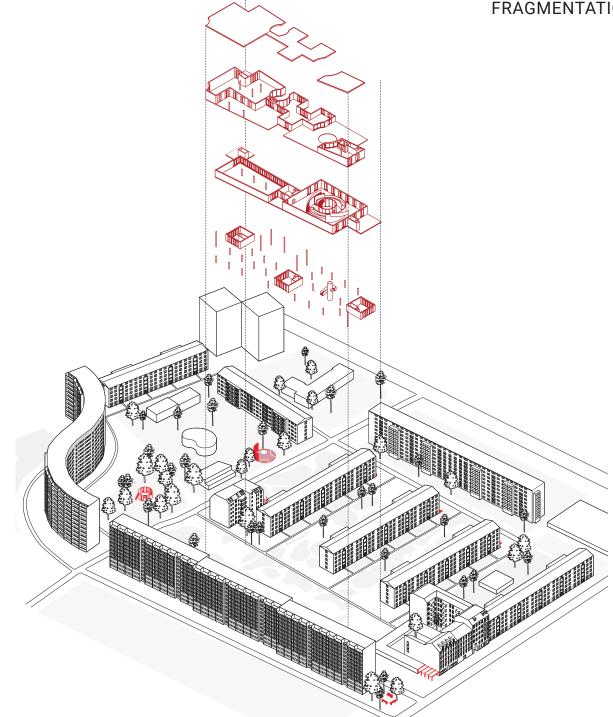






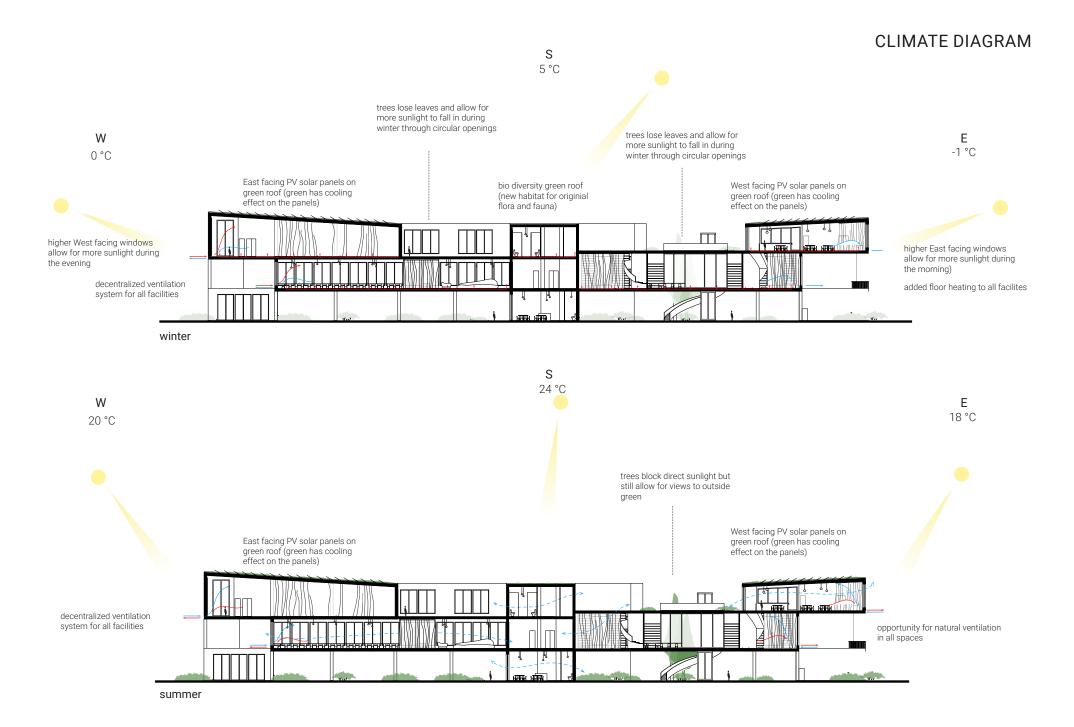


FRAGMENTATION AND STACKING



SUSTAINABILITY/CIRCULARITY APPROACH







counteracting context

engaging senses

sound dampener



biobased/ sustainable Forests absorb CO2 from the atmosphere

Trees are a renewable resource and store carbon

Manufacturing processes typically use all parts of the log, producing no waste and little pollution

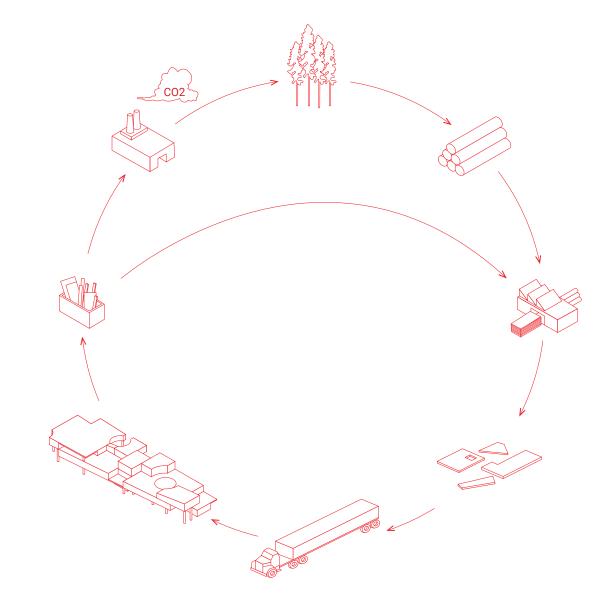
Cutting and planing of the panels for more efficient construction

Transportation

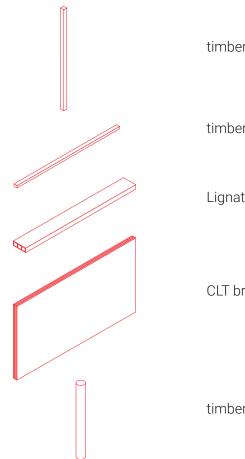
Timber buildings store carbon in their structures for the period of their maintained life

Wood products can be reused or recycled to create new products

Wood can be burned for clean energy



STRUCTURAL PRINCIPLES



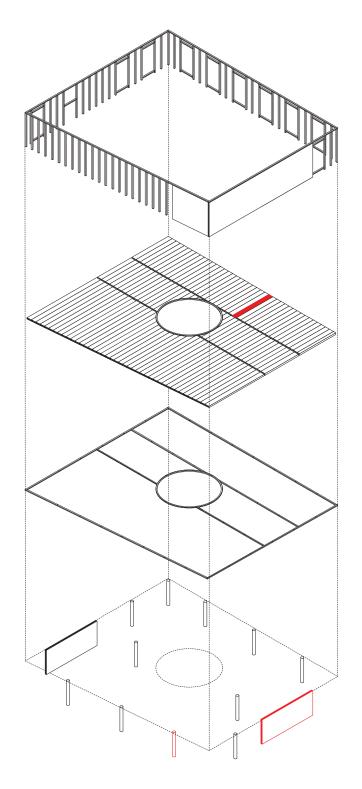
timber post

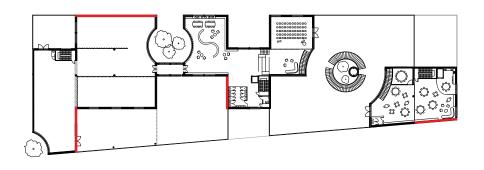
timber beam

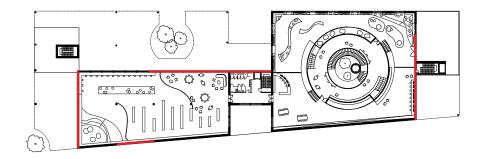
Lignatur element

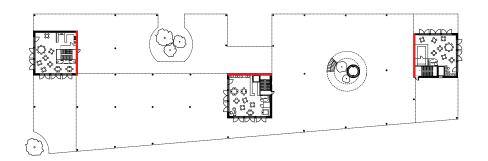
CLT brasing wall

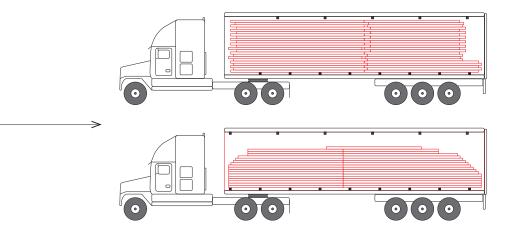
timber column



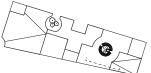






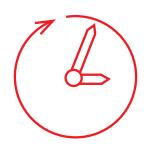


STRUCTURAL PRINCIPLES - DETAILS





WHY SIBERIAN LARCH?



natural durability dense annual rings



natural rot resistant

LIFECYCLE FACADE MATERIAL

Larch forest proivded by HIT HOLZ

Manufacturing processes typically use all parts of the log, producing no waste and little pollution

Transportation to factory by trucks or rail. Max. distance forest to factory 200km

Sawing of the plates

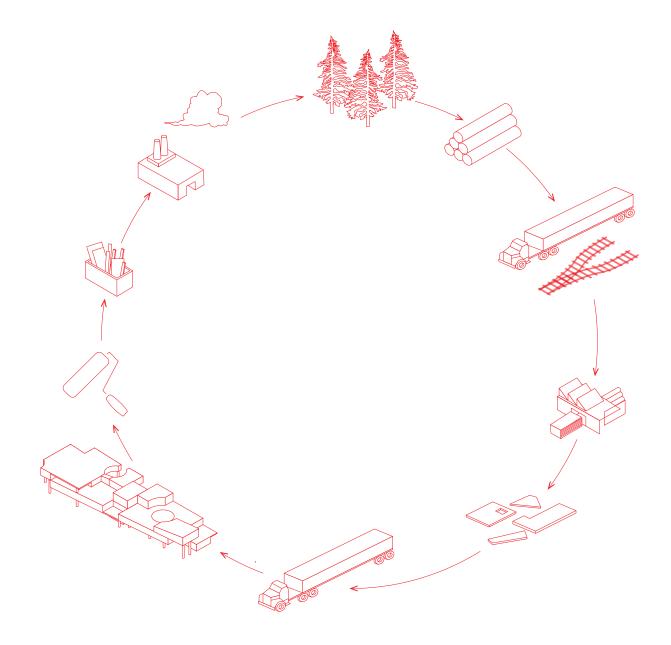
Cutting and planing of the panels for more efficient construction

Transportation from Torgau to Berlin

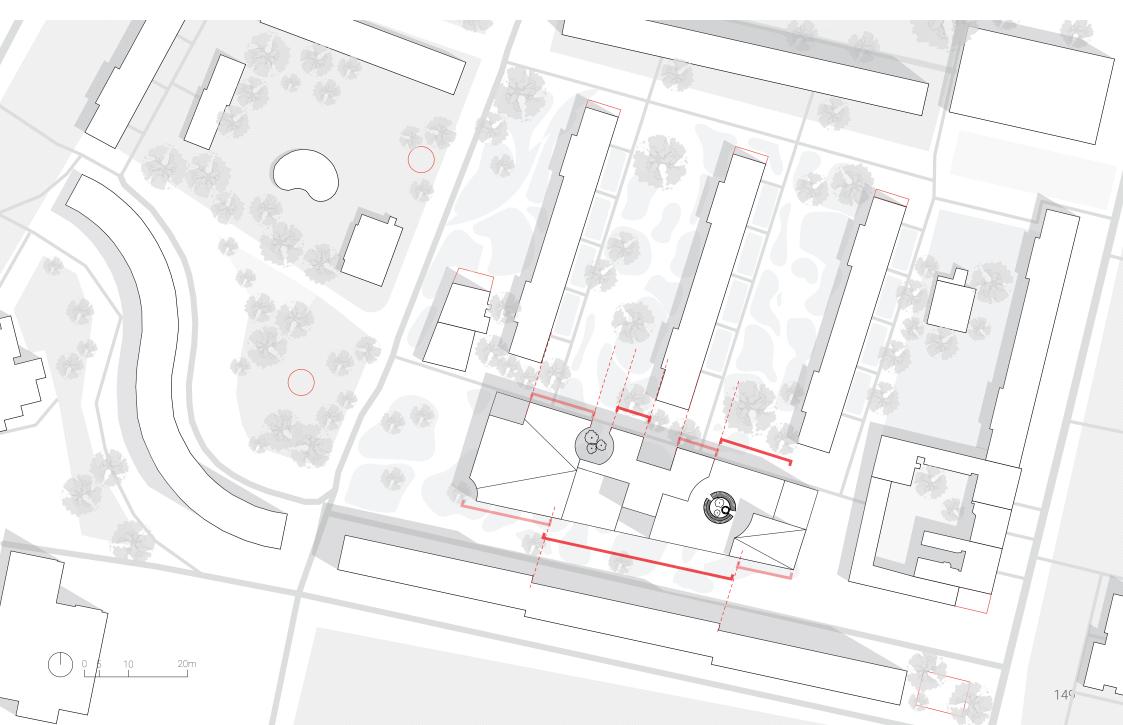
Oil treatment to ensure UV and water protect. Colour preservation over time

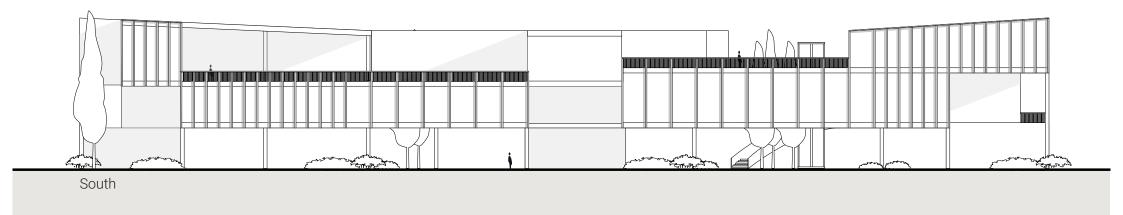
Wood products can be reused or recycled to create new products

Wood can be burned for clean energy



FACADE PRINCIPLES



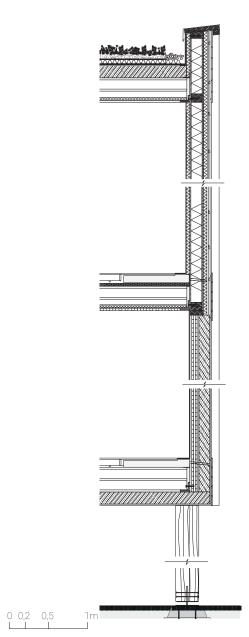




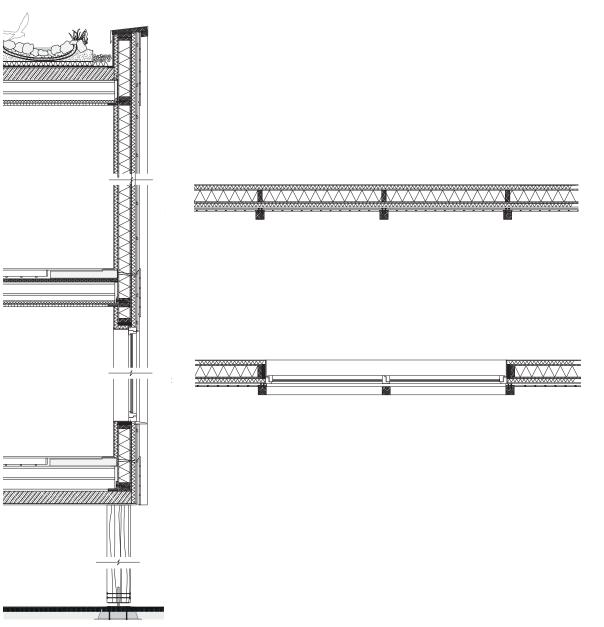
North

TYPICAL SECTIONS

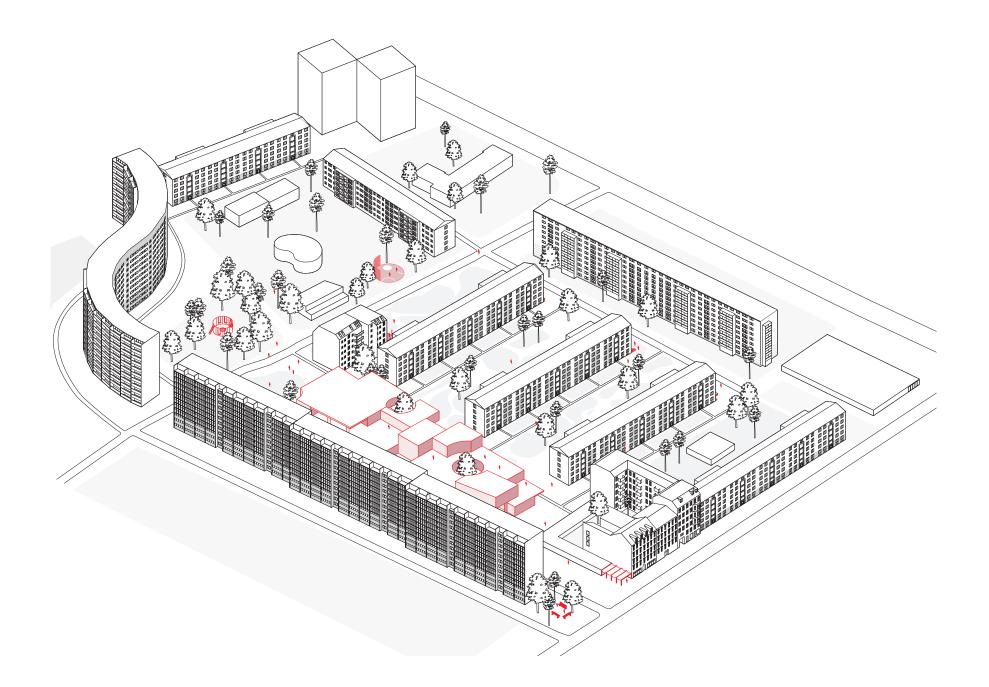
timber frame + CLT brasing element



timber frame









REFLECTION

REFLECTION

1. The relation between the graduation project topic, the master track and the master programme.

The master track of TU Delft encourages its students to develop creative and innovative building projects that use design as a means to deal with the technical, social and spatial challenges encountered in the built environment. The previously followed MSc1 studio of Urban Architecture (Back to School) focusses on designing a new addition to an already existing site. More specifically restructuring a particular urban site with the design of a new building, whilst maintaining selected parts of an existing building. Due to the nature of the exercise, the project is designed in close partnership with Building Technology. It motivates the student to appreciate the value of already used materials and be thoughtful about the addition of new ones.

Where this studio mainly emphasized the built environment, the MSc2 studio of Veldacademie revolves around the built environment's relation to people's well-being. This designand-built studio joins students from different master studies at the faculty of Bouwkunde to create a multidisciplinary design experience for its students. Seeing as this studio aims to design for a specific community in Rotterdam, a major part of the studio comprises of research and fieldwork of this community. The students are asked to design a pavilion that they will build later. Because of the aim of this collaborative project, students learn more about different disciplines in the same field of knowledge and go through every step of a design project. From initial brainstorming to the configuration of the to-be-build elements to the actual opening event of the build pavilion.

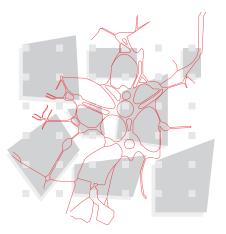
The studio topic of Public Building focuses on the Commons as an overall condition that defines a community. More specifically in architecture, this idea of the Commons resulted in a deeper importance of whom to design for and what the impact of the design could be not only on the built environment but on the human environment too. The overarching aspect of the architecture master track that Public Building focusses on is designing for a multiplicity of people, for a specific community. In this case, the community in guestion is located in Friedrichshain, a district within Berlin. After the fall of the Wall, the doomed city of Berlin became Europe's unofficial cultural capital. To this day, the city continues to display and evoke contradictions, variations and

encounters within the vibrant identity of its Commons. For that reason, Berlin results in the ideal context to research a patchwork of communities and the notion of Commons in a city. The studio focusses on the area of Bezirksregion within Friedrichshain seeing as it is an area where profound changes have been occurring since the fall of the Berlin Wall. The student must then choose whom to design for and where the project will be located. In this project, the design answering the set of questions the studio poses, will revolve around bringing people together in an informal manner. The discovery of the project in the built environment of their own neighbourhood through the design of micro-moments will result in encounters and meetings between people of the community of Andreasviertel, one of the three neighbourhoods in the Bezirksregion.

2. The influence of the research on the design and visa versa.

The methods used to state the problem and define the focus group of this project consist both of guantitative and gualitative data. The gualitative research used to formulate the problem statement comprised of observations, interviews and case studies that explore different concepts and theories. The quantitative research revolved around numbers and data regarding the neighbourhood and its residents. To answer the formulated research question, literature and cases were analysed and studied to understand the significance and operation of urban acupuncture and how this theory could lead to encounters.

Together with this the core to the development of the Public Building graduation studio consist of Researchby-Design. The design of the project starts with conceptual framework showing the design intentions and ambitions of each student. Through various assignments early in the process, using different researchby-design methods, an individual Design Manifesto based on one's specific ambitions was formulated. One of the characteristics of this research method was researching not only in a textual manner but for the largest part through the making of collages, diagrams, maps, models and many other imaginative and speculative research means with the aim of developing unique perceptual, ideational and synthetic abilities. The constant alternation and collaboration between theoretical research together with design-based research and the actual design resulted in various design loops, iterations and intersections, in a multiplicity of ideas and concepts. This research approach and design method helped to understand the project on different levels and gave a diverse overview of the design in its totality.



Research-by-design: diagram illustrating the context with the aim of positioning the project in the urban environment of Berlin.



Research-by-design: Assemblage illustrating two important aspects of the neighbourhood of Andreasviertel:

Hidden Architecture
 In Between Space



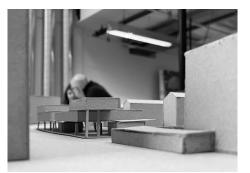
Research-by-design: digital drawing illustrating how smaller interventions could connect a certain area and elevate the urban realm in terms of its use.

3. The value of the personal way of working in collaboration with the tutors.

The design process and research of the project comprise a combination of digital work as well as analogue work. Where digital work mainly focusses on the detailed design of the building, analogue work refers back to shaping the project with the help of models and sketches. Throughout the whole process, the making of physical models provided a way of researching the design on different scales and being able to physically see the project in its totality and in its urban context. The scale of the models ranged from 1:1000 and 1:500 on an urban level to 1:100 and 1:50 on the building level. The collaboration of models, impressions and diagrams resulted in a multi-layered approach to the design of the project. Overall, the personal way of working consisted of converting the results of the research into an actual design by using tools to help shape, form and configure the design that were mainly of a visual and tangible nature.

Since the feedback was provided by two tutors in both semesters, the students were encouraged to research and design the project in various ways and look at the problem from different angles. Where in the first semester ir. Paul Kuitenbrouwer and dr. Stefano Corbo provided help and insight concerning respectively Project Design and Theory and Delineation, in the second semester Paul was accompanied by ir. Florian Eckardt contributing with his knowledge about Technical Building Design. Due to the tangibility and perceptibility of the design process, a close collaboration with the different tutors was possible which resulted in specific and helpful feedback on all aspects of the design.

Important to remember from this approach is the value of designing and researching the project by using actual handmade models and sketches in this rapidly digitalised world. The insights resulting from the configuration of volumes or materials in physical models will be of different nature than the digitally drawn 3D model. The strength of this approach lies in the multi-layered design process created by the combination of modern design tools together with the seemingly more old-fashioned design tools.









1/1000 model illustrates position of volumes in the site

impression illustrating discovery on the ground floor

impression illustrating interior atmosphere

1/500 model illustrating fragmentation of the design

4. Relation between the project and the context

The neighbourhood of Andreasviertel is in need of a public condenser that encourages encounters on different scales. Although the scale of the building is still necessary and relevant, small-scale interventions in the public realm are of high importance as well. This theory of urban acupuncture was first introduced by the Barcelona architect Manuel de Solà-Morales. The Dutch architecture critic Hans Ibelings (2008) describes his methods as "... interventions at points where there is little energy, if any at all. His interventions unleash a heightened potential: the possibility of urbanity" (p11)³.

The public condenser aims to stimulate interaction and engagement, to use the space in between the buildings as well as the in-between space in the actual building, which would reflect the configuration of the built environment of the area. to stimulate informal and unplanned meetings or activities. This project will research in what way urban acupuncture in combination with a building can initiate and encourage encounters between the residents. Together with this, the smaller-scale urban interventions could show a hint of the public condenser that is hidden

in between the existing buildings for the community of Andreasviertel to discover and encounter. Furthermore, the informal use of in-between space in the building creates opportunities for the functions to change over time.

5. Meaning of Multiplicity in the design.

The term Multiplicity has multiple interpretations throughout different disciplines. Therefore, it is important to define this term in the context of this project to be able to understand its importance. Multiplicity in architecture can be understood as the multi-layered way in which all of the architectural elements function. Each of the elements influences a multitude of domains, as well as each other. The most important aspect of multiplicity in this case is shaped by the connections between the elements themselves, the context and the environment. The change in an element or design aspect creates a rippling effect through the closeknit network of all of the components of the design and influences more than just one layer of the project. Accordingly, the origin of these design facets can never be one of singular nature. In this project, the meaning of multiplicity can be found in the multi-faceted manner in which all of the design decisions were made,

hence resulting in design components that perform in a multitude of ways. The meaning and importance of multiplicity in this project is the way in which the design is not just designed based on its function but connects functionality, contextuality, climate, social interaction, fragmentation and many other aspects in one design. Thus, hopefully resulting in a more adaptable and multipurpose design.

6. The academic and societal relevance, scope and implication of the graduation project, including ethical aspects and the value of the transferability of the project results.

The project revolves around counteracting loneliness and improving the social well-being of a community living in a rapidly gentrifying area. The consequences of gentrification, whether they are negative or positive, are not something unique to the district of Friedrichshain or Berlin in its totality. Gentrification is a broad phenomenon, expressed in various ways in various places all around the world. Therefore, this academic project could provide a possible answer to how several interventions on different scales could encourage interactions and encounters in a neighbourhood afflicted by loneliness and separation. The approach of urban acupuncture

and the design of different moments throughout the urban fabric could thus be seen as transferable to other communities and neighbourhoods that struggle with similar consequences of gentrification. It could illustrate a system of micromoments carefully placed in an existing environment that results in the uplifting of a community.

The relevance of this graduation project is the importance of not only looking at the building or structure itself and the effect it could have on the built and human environment but looking at a neighbourhood as a whole. Small interventions throughout the urban fabric prepare the community for a new addition to their neighbourhood and in the future could link a whole area and multiplicity of inhabitants to spaces designed to encourage interaction.

1 "URBAN ACUPUNCTURE: MANUEL DE SOLA-MORALES," Adam Parsons, last modified on December 4, 2010, http://adamparsonsdesignthesis.blogspot.com/2010/12/ urban-acupuncture-manuel-de-sola.html

2 "Public Condenser | New Urban Lounge & Commons," AR3AP100 Public Building Graduation Studio 2022-23, published September 2022

THE INVISIBLE MAGNET: UNLOCKING DISCOVERY, ENCOUNTER AND INTERACTION.

PUBLIC BUILDING

GRADUATION STUDIO AR3AP100 MSC 3/4 2022-23 P5 - ROSALIE GRANATA 5625939