

## **Research Plan**

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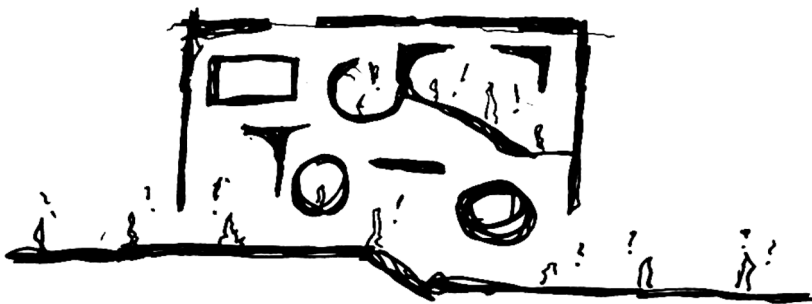
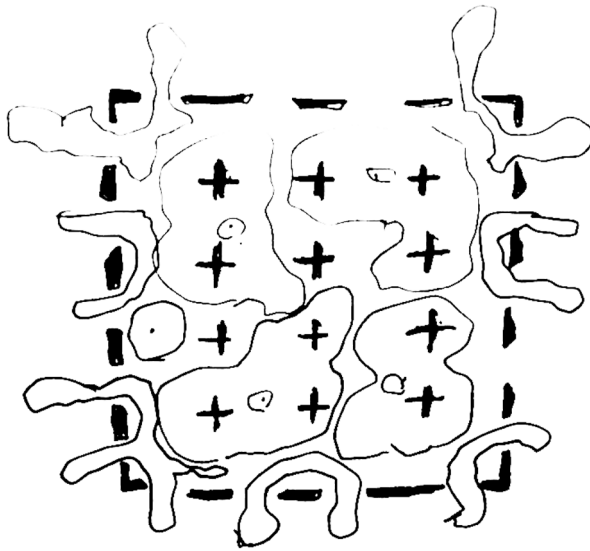
### **New Public Park in Heritage Vacant Department Store based on Social Perspective**

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03. 12. 20

Vacant Heritage - V&D's Department Stores



### Top

First Ambition of Department  
Store Project, Five Minute  
Pen-Sketches at the HA Stu-  
dio.

All drawings and photos are author's own, unless referenced.

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## Introduction

### Center of European City as a Public Space

“Unlike other places, the center of the European city has always been public.” (Sennett, 2012)

According to Sociologist and writer, Richard Sennett said European city centers have long been for the public. People came to the city center to meet friends, to buy things, and to spend leisure time. If you look at a map of Europe today, you can see that the old city center is located in the center of most cities, and it has been used by most citizens from the past to the present day.

In Korea, especially in Seoul, there is not one downtown area, but spaces where people gather are distributed throughout. In fact, based on the Han River that crosses Seoul, the northern and southern sides of Seoul are recognized as different cities by the citizens of Seoul, so that they can be called different cities.

In that point, how can the heritage department store, which is empty in the European city center, which has such a special meaning, be transformed? What purpose can a department store, which was the most commercial, be a building for next generations? In addition, will the heritage department store located in the center of the city have any meaning to the next generation of the public? From these questions, the research was started.

### Personal Motivation for the Heritage Architecture Studio

Heritage is a record of history using architecture. After the Korean War in the 1950s, most of the buildings in Korea were destroyed. In other words, most of the structures recorded in the general Korean era were lost. After that, only concrete buildings created through rapid economic growth remained around us, and as a result, the boundary between old buildings and newly built buildings became clear. Therefore, for generations born after that, including myself, heritage has come to be called as referring to only special architectures that have survived a long time ago. However, looking into the future, the concrete buildings that remain next to us today is worth to record for heritage. It is natural that the current architectures become a heritage for future generations.

Moreover, as the disease of Covid-19 is rapidly changing the world, renovating today's heritage is becoming a necessity, not an option. From ten years ago to today, people's behavior and social structure have been changing, and the pace of change has accelerated with the outbreak of the Covid-19. For example, the usage of existing buildings is rapidly changing by working from home and online shopping. Therefore, I am going to experiment with design new-purpose buildings about changes of the times in this graduation design project, such as department stores that are no longer in use, empty offices due to working from home, and schools with online classes.

And then, how should a flexible and appropriate future building be built in response to a changing society? Looking back the way I've come (the projects, classes, and internships), I've been interested in projects based on the analysis of the space as well.

While working on a project at Dwelling Studio in MSc1, I read the book 'Life between Buildings' by an architect named Jan Gehl. Interesting point in this book was to analyze the external space where people feel a sense of stability by comparing the distance between people and people in the outside space of the building. For this reason, I became interested in the physical space itself, so began to analyze the characteristics of the space based on the residential floor plan. Then I applied this typology analysis to my residential project. In other words, in residential architecture, the characteristics of the external space and the internal plan were classified and the project was preceded based on these researches.

### **Relevance of the Graduation Research and Its Contribution to Knowledge**

Through this graduation research, I try to analyze and classify the quality of the space itself. The spatial characteristics of V&D department stores, plazas, and parks built at the same time in the Netherlands are analyzed and classified with a focus on how people mainly use them.

As a result, this graduation research can contribute to academic knowledge in that it transforms a rather abstract social aspect into a tangible space. This is because the parks that people like and the plazas where many people gather are classified by analyzing the spatial characteristics in three dimensions. Therefore, in the field of architecture dealing with abstract subjects, it will be helpful in the realm of materialization using physical space.

It can also show the relationship between the two different scales of architecture and city. Different scales seem impossible to compare, but depending on how it will be interpreted the same characteristic of space with mutual relations.

In addition, after the pandemic situation is over, society will pay more attention to this social sustainability and try to solve social problems. Because when people go back to the city and try to socialize, this graduation research can give architects direction on how the squares and parks will change in the future.

## Chapter 1 : Goal of Research

### 1.1. Problem Statement : Vacant Heritage Building in the City Center

On December 31, 2015, a large department store in the Netherlands called Vroom & Dreesmann declared bankruptcy. In the Dutch city center, the department stores, which were huge unlike other buildings, were quickly abandoned as vacant buildings. In today's trend, shopping does not necessarily mean the culture of going to a department store directly, but rather a world where you can easily receive products with a few of click online.

So, is the culture of shopping no longer necessary for people? In fact, shopping means more than just buying things. We go shopping with friends, family members, and partners, walk together, choose items we need for each other, drink coffee in the middle, and spend leisure time chatting. Social communication, which is most important to people, is actually appearing in various behaviors while shopping.

Also, many of the Vroom & Dreesmann department stores were designed by architect Jan Kuijt. These department store buildings reflect the style of the Amsterdam School of the 1930s. From the past, to the present and to the future, these styles of architecture are bound to influence people in many ways. To passers-by and users of this building, the enormous heritage department store is meaningful as it exists.

### 1.2. Definition of Spatial Building Typology

Then, what kind of perspective can we look at this meaningful department store architecture? Based on the professor Hielkje's video lecture, time is passing, functions are changing, but the physical space will remain unchanged. After all, space always remains there with meaning. Many buildings are functioning differently by architects or by the needs of the public at that time.

For example, there is 'Seonyudo Park' in Korea. Seonyudo Park was used as a Seonyudo water purification facility that supplied tap water in Seoul in the 1980s. After the water purification facility was closed in December 2000, it remained unused for a long time. A new water purification facility was developed downstream of the river, and the remaining facilities were transformed into parks that could be used by citizens in 2002.

In other words, the people and functions used change over time, but the space of the building does not change semi-permanently and remains in its place. Therefore, in order to transform it into a space for another purpose, it is necessary to investigate and classify the physical characteristics of the space.



### Left

Figure 1.1. Historical Photograph of Seonyudo Park.





### 1.2.1. What is Spatial Building Typology of Department Store?

The project intends to return the department store in the center of the city, built with the purpose of selling products to many people, to the public as a public space for other purposes.

In order to know such changes in department stores, we first need to know the spatial building typology of department stores. Department stores are usually large, unlike other architecture. Thus, the influence of the building on the city is also enormous.

Therefore, the department store can be analyzed by dividing it into four scales in terms of space. For example, in order to find out the impact of a department store on the city center in the distance, you can physically find out how big it is and what streets it is connected to. On the other side, you can see that one small brick that forms the façade of the building defines the space. Analyzing such spatial building typology becomes a good data base for examining spatial characteristics when renovation is attempted to a building for any other purpose in the future.

#### Top

Figure 1.2. Photograph of Seonyudo Park in nowadays, Zijlstra (2014).



### 1.3. Main Research Question

#### 1.3.1. If the Heritage Department Store is Transformed into a Social Public Space, What are the Possible Spatial Aspects to Re-Use?

If so, the question that comes after analyzing department stores in this spatial aspect is, for what spatial characteristics of department stores have the potential to transform into public spaces? Also, in the end, renovated department stores have to be shared to a large number of public. In order to research how people will use the space, it is necessary to find out what urban spaces people socialize in contemporary society.

“The main square or plaza is the most recognizable and traditional civic form of public space. If you think of the main squares of our towns and cities, they are usually situated in front of municipal buildings and mark the notional center.” (Gaventa, 2006)

According to Gaventa, historical spaces such as squares have long been considered import-

ant to citizens. Also, the importance of such a plaza continues to this day. For example, there is the square in front of most European train stations. Numerous street performances take place, and people sit around the fountain, enjoy a break and relax, talk and ask each other's best regards.

In addition, today, not only plazas but also parks are playing a role as an important socializing place for the public in the city center. Another example is that Central park in Manhattan provides shelter to people within a dense city center. Located in the city center, where streets and avenues are finely divided, the large park is not only a park for people to exercise, but also a desert oasis where families, couples and friends can meet, chat and walk around on weekends. The Central park is used by people and affects the entire city. In other words, it stimulates people to feel social value between the city and the park.

Because of the spatial characteristics of these parks and plazas, I try to approach the spatial aspect of whether people feel comfortable and visit every weekend.

#### Bottom

Figure 1.3. Socializing in Madrid Rio Park, Spain.



Gaventa, S., (2006). New Public Spaces. Great Britain: Octopus Publishing Group.

Figure 1.2. Zijlstra, H. (2014). Seonyudo Park [Photograph]. In Seonyudo Park, South Korea.

#### **1.4. Expected Solution : Hybrid Park in the Heritage Building**

##### **1.4.1. Re-Design to Park as a Social Meeting Place in a Ruined Landscape.**

In the end, it aims at a new type of shopping street that combines functions such as a promenade, a park or a plaza, a space where people from all walks of life gather and socialize. A form of culture that can fit together in one space can emerge in the future.

An example is the SESC Pomepeia project designed by Lina Bo Bardi in Sao Paulo. This project is the transformation of a building that was previously used as a factory into a public space, and Veiok said,

“Her mission, clear from the iconography she later created for the new institution, was to subvert the past. The factory that once produced black smoke would now produce flowers; the workers, who spent their days in toil would use the weekends to swim, play soccer, read in the library, learn how to build, play guitar, watch plays, be challenged by provocative exhibits, and enjoy time with friends in the café.” (Veioks, 2014)

In other words, when a previously abandoned building is reborn with a socially contributing function, it allows the public to use the building again, and the heritage building can be reborn.

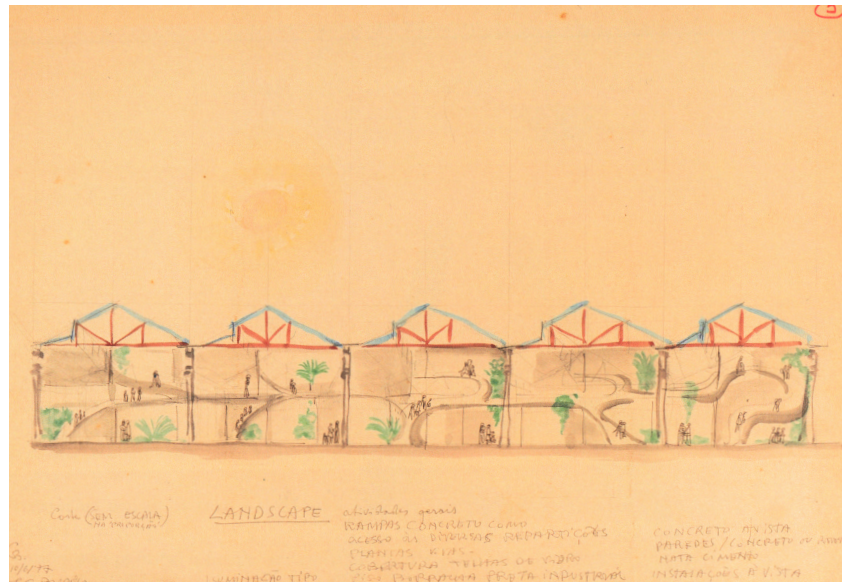
Another example is that you can see the Vessel designed by Heatherwick Studio in Hudson Yards and High Line, New York, designed by James Corner, Diller Scofidio + Renfro and Piet Oudolf. Despite being a building, the space built as a kind of park or plaza is a place where people can take a break while walking and chat with each other. Among the dense downtown buildings, the haven serves as a space where people can gather and feel more comfortable.

Therefore, what I aim for in this design project is, in how can the old department store that is currently empty can be reborn as a public park that responds to the times. For example, as a space for public use, it can be a multi-functional public space in the heart of city, such as seeing objects on display, people talking to each other, and taking a walk in a park.

#### 1.4.2. Reflection based on Heritage Architecture Perspective

In addition, the aforementioned Seonyudo Park has also been redesigned as a park from water purification facilities, and now it has been transformed into an interesting space where you can take pictures while walking and look at the traces of old buildings, even if there is no other purpose. Looking at the traces of the past as well as simply playing a role as a park, it makes people aware that Seonyudo Park has been a historically important space. In addition, it will not end with simply preserving the buildings of the past, but will be remembered as a more interesting heritage to the people of the next generation by having a new function.

Heritage buildings that have these new functions will make people aware of social values. Through this research and project, I will focus on the social value of heritage architecture. People's attention is focused on how to make community, health, well-being and social sustainability. Accordingly, I intend the project with the goal of one renovation architectural project, how to create a sustainable society, and in what space people can socialize. It is no longer architecture from the past, but aims to play a role as a hybrid park of Heritage department store with a new function as a park and public space in the future.



#### Top

Figure 1.4. Study for the Interior or Design of the Factory Halls. (Bo Bardi, 1977)

## Chapter 2 : Methodology

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Figure 2.1. Structure of Research and Design in Project.

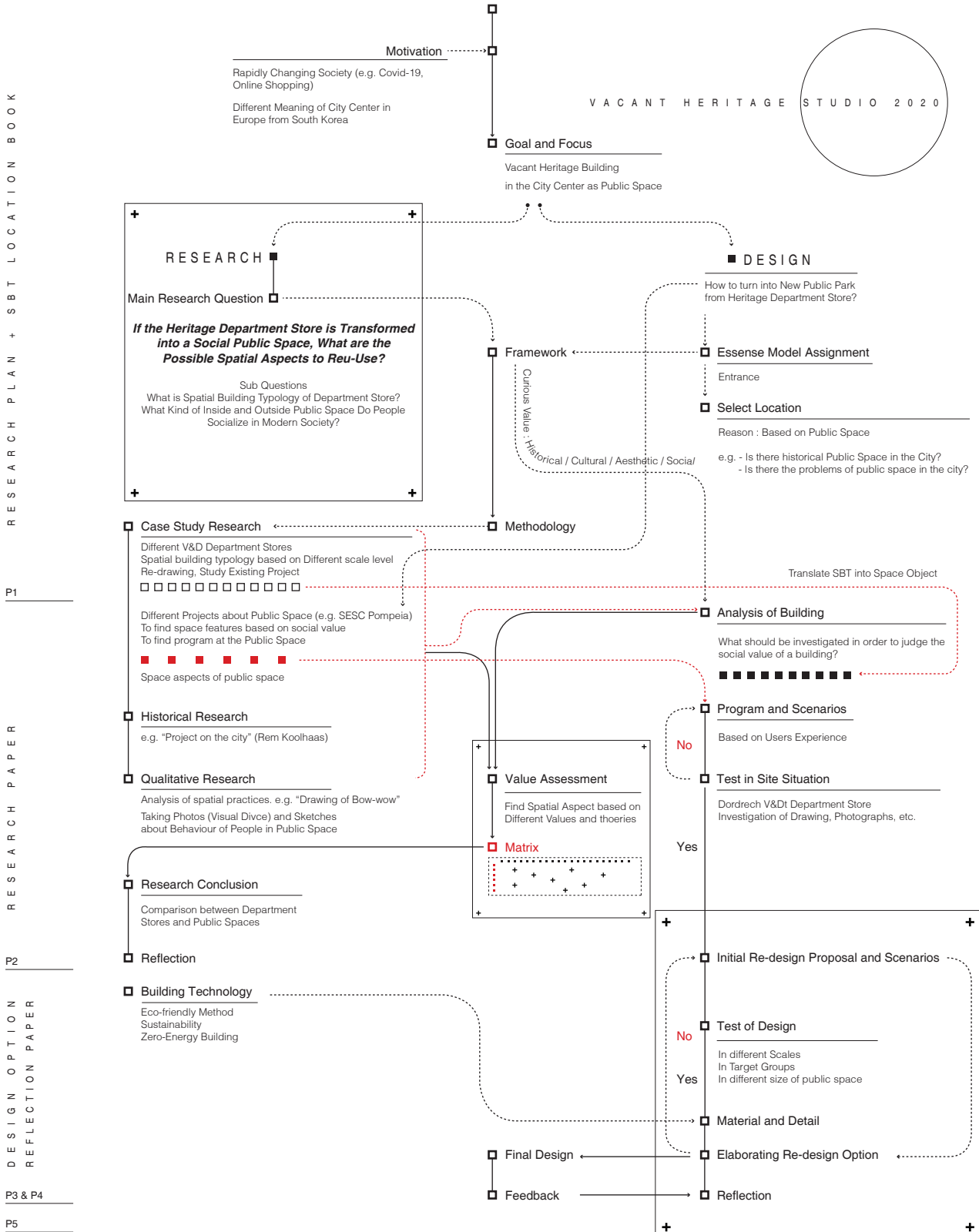
Vacant Heritage - V&D's Department Stores

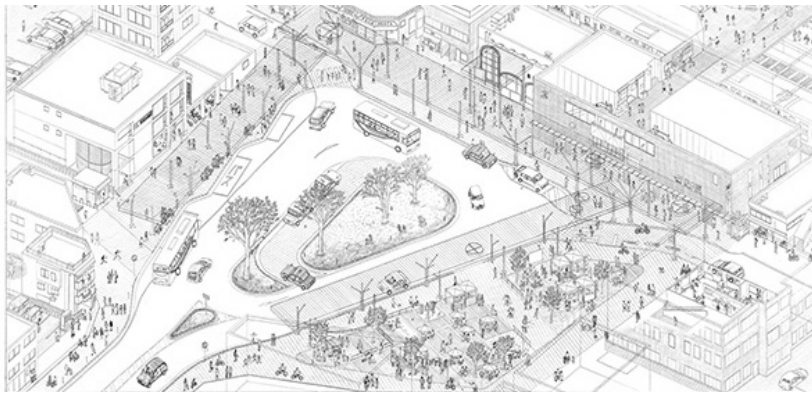
### 2.1. Definition of Theoretical Framework

For a project that transforms a heritage department store into a hybrid park, it is necessary to determine what space is worth to keep. Therefore, in order to solve a somewhat abstract and theoretical problem, it is the basic theoretical framework to analyze the 'space' that remains unchanged and see if there is a possibility to change it physically. According to Hideaki Haraguchi's 'A comparative Analysis of 20th century houses' (Haraguchi, 1989) and Jan Gehl's 'Life between buildings' (Gehl, 2011), the spatial building typology of department stores and parks is classified by the characteristics of space size, light and shadow, level difference, space composition and accessibility. Expect to be able to try the spatial characteristics of department stores investigated through team work and public spaces such as parks and squares, which will be known through personal research in the future, are classified into these five characteristics to find commonalities and differences.

### 2.2. Spatial Typology of Department Stores

First, team work analyzes the physical and spatial characteristics of eight V&D department stores in the Netherlands by dividing them into different scale levels. Four different scale levels are analyzed by dividing into City Center, Urban Block, Building Object, and Façades and Roof. Due to the characteristics of a large department store, it is possible to analyze the spatial characteristics of the building in more depth only by looking at each different scale level. Investigation methods include collecting original drawings from archives, redrawing them according to each scale level, drawing diagrams to reveal their characteristics, and performing modeling to understand physical characteristics. After this research, a conclusion can be drawn about the spatial characteristics of V&D department stores for each scale, and based on this; the spatial characteristics of other public spaces can be compared.





### 2.3. Historical Research : Development of Shopping Culture and Public Space in Netherlands

In order to understand the new shopping culture, it also needs to investigate how the shopping culture historically originated in Europe, and how online shopping is generally conducted today. Therefore, it is necessary to investigate how the shopping culture has developed. Related literature includes Rem Koolhaas' 'Project on the City' (Koolhaas, 2001), and I can research how shopping has developed historically, not only in the Netherlands but also in the world.

In addition, historical research is needed on how urban parks and plazas have also been used and developed by citizens. For example, after industrial revolution, the meaning of parks has changed to a place where nature can be preserved, exercised, and people can gather and enjoy. It will be researched about what is the background of this change and what form it has changed needs to be investigated based on 'The Enclosed Garden' (Aben & Wit, 1999), and 'New Public Spaces' (Gaventa, 2006) . In order to conduct such a historical investigation, it is necessary to research data at a desk, such as reading literature and related newspaper articles from archives.

#### Top

Figure 2.2. Drawing of Kikamoto Station.



#### 2.4. Qualitative Research : Spatial Typology Treats of Public Spaces, Park and Square

To investigate what behaviors people are doing in public space, the qualitative research methodology is necessary. In addition, in order to compare the spatial characteristics between public space and Dordrecht department store, it is necessary to check in which space the socializing pattern appears. In the book of Hideaki Haraguchi's 'A comparative analysis of 20th-century houses', the housing architecture of the 20th century is described five classifications, such as 'Living room or main space', 'Position and approach route to living room', 'Unifying the whole', 'Structure', and 'General character of spatial composition.'

In this way, the characteristics that can have public spaces such as parks and department stores in common are divided into 'Space Size', 'Light and Shadow', 'Level Difference', 'Space composition', and 'Accessibility' to classify them into five characteristics. Therefore, the sketch and taking pictures in the squares and parks in Dordrecht are helpful to understand about people's patterns and spatial aspects. It is also possible to compare the characteristics of two spaces through modeling. In addition, it will be helpful to analyze how many people are using those public spaces.

#### 2.5. Comparison of Typology Between Department Stores and Public Spaces

The final stage of research is to compare the spatial typology of other public parks or squares and V&D department stores. I try to research how a design solution can come out while comparing two spaces with completely different purposes and functions through the common traits of spatial characteristics.

An example is SESC Pompeia again, designed by architect Lina Bo Bardi in 1982. SECS Pompeia is currently a cultural center located in the eastern zone of Sao Paulo. Its former function was a factory, but today it is a complex building with reading rooms, community classrooms and famous restaurants and cinemas. (Smith, 2015) The main feature of the building is the circulation that connects the old factory vertically and the spatial characteristic of a horizontal bridge that connects it to the building. In other words, this comparison will help to understand the spatial characteristics that people often use in public parks, find similar part of department stores, and design them. For instance, if I realize that people gather in a well-lit place with the spatial characteristics of a park, there are methods such as designing using the value of the void space of a department store that is widely opened.



**Top**

Figure 2.3. SESC Pompeia in Sao Paulo.

Smith, L., (2015). SESC Pompeia – Concrete Oasis. Retrieved 25 October 2020, from <https://www.brasilwire.com/sesc-pompeia-lina-bo-bardi/>

Figure 2.2. Atelier Bow-Wow. (2015). Drawing of Kikamoto Station [Illustration]. Retrieved from [https://scielo.conicyt.cl/scielo.php?script=sci\\_arttext&pid=S0717-69962015000300010&lng=es&nrm=iso&tlng=en](https://scielo.conicyt.cl/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0717-69962015000300010&lng=es&nrm=iso&tlng=en)

Figure 2.3. Smith, L. (2015). SESC Pompeia [Photograph]. Retrieved from <https://www.brasilwire.com/sesc-pompeia-lina-bo-bardi/>

## Chapter 3 : Expected Research and Design Results

### 3.1. Team Research Work

Through team work research, we will be able to classify spaces according to four different scales. The four different scales are divided into 'City Center', 'Urban Block', 'Building Object' and 'Façades and Roofs' based on Jallon's book 'Paris Haussmann' (Jallon, Napolitano & Boutte, 2017). It will be classified four different characteristics for each scale and research a total of eight department stores by spatial traits. Therefore, it can be used when designing a building with a different function based on understanding what the spatial characteristics of a department store are.

Figure 3.1 on the side is a plan view of the roofs of eight different department stores. This can be researched by the characteristic of 'Configuration' of the 'Façades and Roofs' scale. A typical feature is the skylight on the roof of a department store. Since the department store is a deep building, it is difficult to bring light into the interior only through the windows on the façade. Therefore, it can be seen that there is a skylight in the middle of the building. In addition, the vertical escalator is located in the part where the skylight is located, so it can be seen that it is to bring light evenly to all floors.

Therefore, the answer to one of the research questions, 'What is spatial building typology of department store?' can be solved through team work research.

### 3.2. Personal Research Work

The most important goal of personal research is value assessment. In other words, returning to my initial motivation, I will try to find the answer through personal research to the question of how public space will change due to Covid-19. Recently, architect Norman Foster said,

"Instead of change, it has merely hastened, accelerated trends of change that were already apparent before the pandemic." (Ravenscroft, 2020)

Rather, because of pandemic, people will want more socializing, and as a countermeasure, this research can help to imagine which public space will be created. In other words, this personal research helps to know what spatial characteristics can help people socialize and social sustainability.

Through historical research, I am able to understand what kind of space historically people wanted to gather in, what kind of new space was created in the 21st century, and what kind of activities are taking place in public space.

Afterwards, it is possible to grasp the characteristics of places such as parks and plazas in terms of space. With the spatial theories of parks and plazas discovered in this way, it will be able to discover what commonalities and differences exist in V&D department stores.

**Left**















Figure 3.1. Comparison Roof Plan of Department Stores, Based on Façade and Roof Scale.

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Amsterdam | 5. Maastricht |
| 2. Alkmaar   | 6. Amersfoort |
| 3. Haarlem   | 7. Leiden     |
| 4. Dordrecht | 8. Enschede   |

Jallon, B., Napolitano, U., & Boutte, F., (2017). Paris Haussmann: A Model's Relevance. Zürich: Park Books.

Ravenscroft, T. (2020, October 18). "Is Covid-19 going to change our cities? No" says Norman Foster. Retrieved from [https://www.dezeen.com/2020/10/13/coronavirus-covid-19-norman-foster-cities/?utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=Dezeen%20Weekly%20ROW%20Special%20Vitra%20Summit&utm\\_content=Dezeen%20Weekly%20ROW%20Special%20Vitra%20Summit+CID\\_eb2cdc23d1581faba82deedbc3f2a2c28&utm\\_source=Dezeen%20Mail&utm\\_term=Read%20more](https://www.dezeen.com/2020/10/13/coronavirus-covid-19-norman-foster-cities/?utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Dezeen%20Weekly%20ROW%20Special%20Vitra%20Summit&utm_content=Dezeen%20Weekly%20ROW%20Special%20Vitra%20Summit+CID_eb2cdc23d1581faba82deedbc3f2a2c28&utm_source=Dezeen%20Mail&utm_term=Read%20more)

Vacant Heritage - V&D's Department Stores

	City Center			Urban Block			Building Object			Facade and Roof		
	Historical Development	Spatial Development	Relations and Connections	Configuration	Streets	Accessibility	Spatial Components	Layout	Essence of Building	Composition	Material	Language
Space Size												
Light and Shadow												
Level Difference												
Space Composition												
Accessibility												

Top

Figure 3.2. Comparison Between Public Spaces' Typologies and Department stores' Typologies.

### 3.3. Relationship Between Team Research Work and Personal Research Work

The relationship between personal research and team research is as follows. It will be proceed with research and design while looking for similarities with department stores in the aspect of socializing space that can be seen through personal research. As we have already grasped the spatial aspect of the department store through team work, I will look for a design solution by comparing the aspects to the public space aspect.

However, since there are too broad aspects to compare similarities in this process, first, the characteristics of public space will be divided into five and compared. According to 'New Public Spaces' (Gaventa, 2006) and 'The En-

closed Garden' (Aben & Wit, 1999), the characteristics of spaces where a lot of socializing occurs in a square or park can be classified into 'Space size', 'Light and Shadow', 'Level Difference', 'Space composition', and 'Accessibility'. In the previous team work, spatial characteristics can be classified into 16 types, and among them, I will plan to compare by focusing on essential characteristics that can be related to the characteristics of public space.

For example, in a park or square, the characteristics of 'Light and Shadow' in places where socialization takes place the most, and among the spatial characteristics of department stores are compared with the configuration characteristics of the building object scale and the façade and roof scale.

### 3.4. Re-Design to Public Spaces / Park / Square

Through such historical research, qualitative research, and spatial building typology research, the value assessment will be completed. Based on this value assessment, high valued part of department store would be kept as designing from V&D department store into the park or plaza where people can gather and enjoy. Through spatial building typology research, it is possible to see the project not only from the department store building scale, but also from the perspective of the city scale.

For example, there is the Jardin Botanic Orquideorama in Medellin, Columbia, designed by architects Camilo Restrepo Ochoa and Felipe Mesa. This project is to design a building where people can gather and hold events in a large park centrally located in the city. This project not only designed buildings, but also affected other parks, music halls

and exhibition spaces in the around. In other words, it is an architectural design project that can revitalize other cultural centers located in the past. As such, this project will be researched how the V&D department store located in the center of the city becomes a park that can affect the surroundings and be recognized by people, and try to create a solution.

A more specific expected scenario is as follows. People can see from the exterior the building of a department store that used to be a heritage, and can be reminded of old memories, and recognize that it still plays a role in the city center as a heritage. Still, everyone can use the building for other purposes. Some people see it as a park, so they can come here to exercise or jog, while others come to meet friends or have coffee. Others may come to see an exhibition or performance held here. The heritage department store is transformed into a public space that acts as a lung in the condensed city center.



**Bottom**

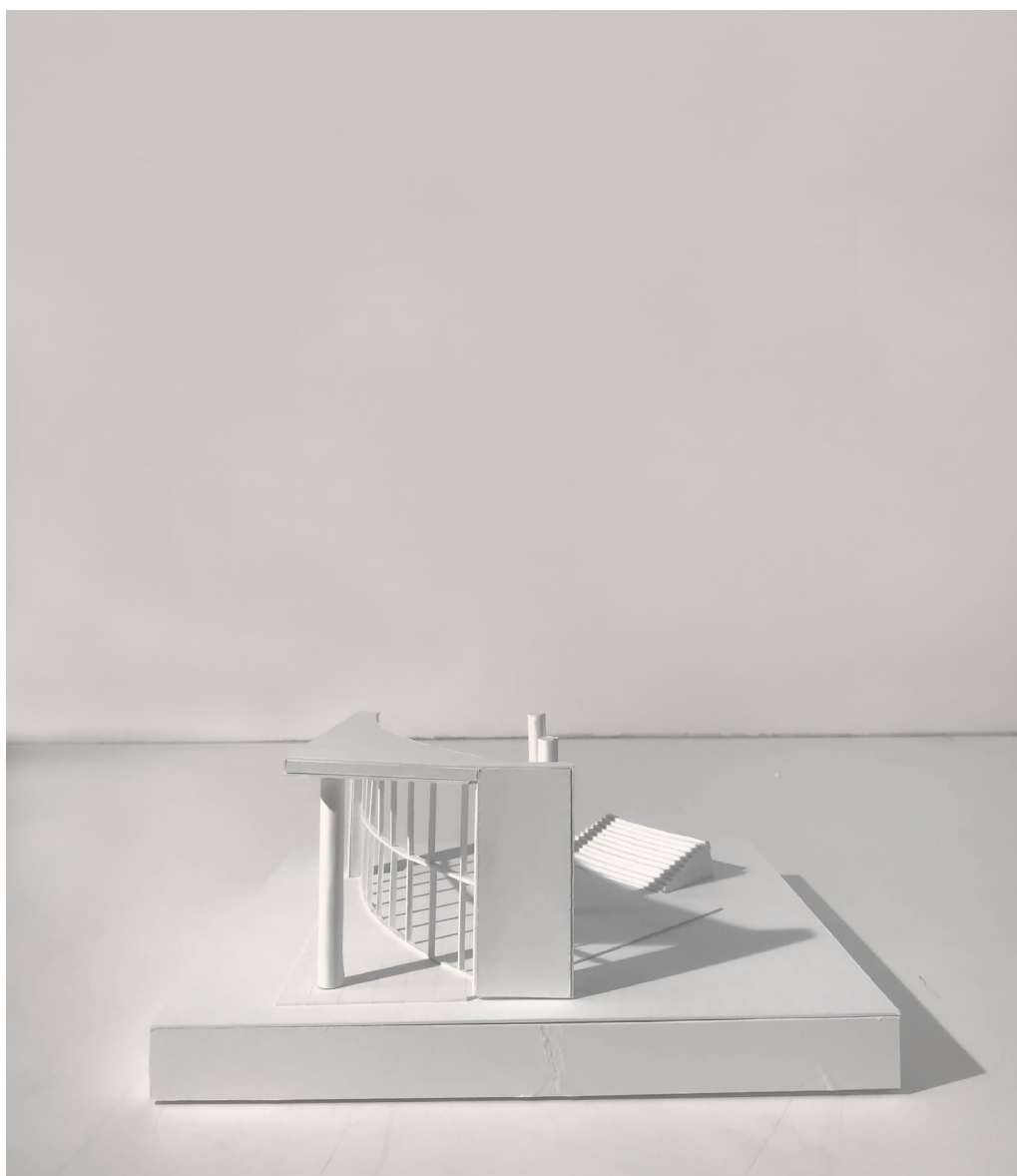
Figure 3.3. Site Plan of Orquideorama in Medellin Botanical Garden.



Figure 3.2. [Illustration]. (2012). Orquideorama in Medellin Botanical Garden. Retrieved from <http://novelarchitecture.blogspot.com/2012/06/orquideorama-in-medellin-botanical.html>

**Right**

Figure 3.4. Essence of Dordrecht V&D Department Store, Entrance, Paper, 30 x 30 cm.



### 3.5. Expected Reflection on Final Research Book

As a result, the final research book analyzes the spatial characteristics of Dutch department stores, and I can try to classify and compare the characteristics of parks and plazas by selecting several characteristics required for personal research by scale.

Especially, 'the relationship between the department store and the plaza in the urban block,' 'the internal configuration of the department store', and 'the relationship between the façade of the department store and surrounding buildings' will be most importantly used for personal research. In addition, the analysis of the socializing patterns of individuals and the characteristics of the space in which these behaviors appear through personal research will be put into the final research book in Chapter 4.

Therefore, when designing a department store renovation in the future, it is possible to judge which parts of the heritage building are valuable for social sustainability, and to predict the impact of public buildings on the whole city.

I want to include in this final research book

that initially personal motivation, heritage architecture after the 20th century, will require new value judgments. In the heritage architecture before the 20th century, important architectural styles and historical story telling were clearly revealed in the buildings, so it was clearer than today's heritage buildings which part of the building should be designed to be important. However, in the modern society where it is difficult to see that the architectural style has changed since post-modernism, it is necessary to judge the value of how people can use the building in the future, and I will research and design this through spatial building typology.

It is important to simply preserve the building and tell the public what it means, but heritage architecture should also continue to be used as part of efforts to create more sustainable buildings with limited resources. As mentioned earlier, the city center in Europe has an important meaning of being the most popular both historically and in modern society today. Therefore, I intend to include these questions and meanings in the final research book. Finally, I will create a design solution based on the spatial characteristics that can be known through such personal research.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, through this graduation research and design, I will find out how to preserve the heritage architecture of the next generation and what characteristics of public spaces such as urban squares and parks after pandemic will have.

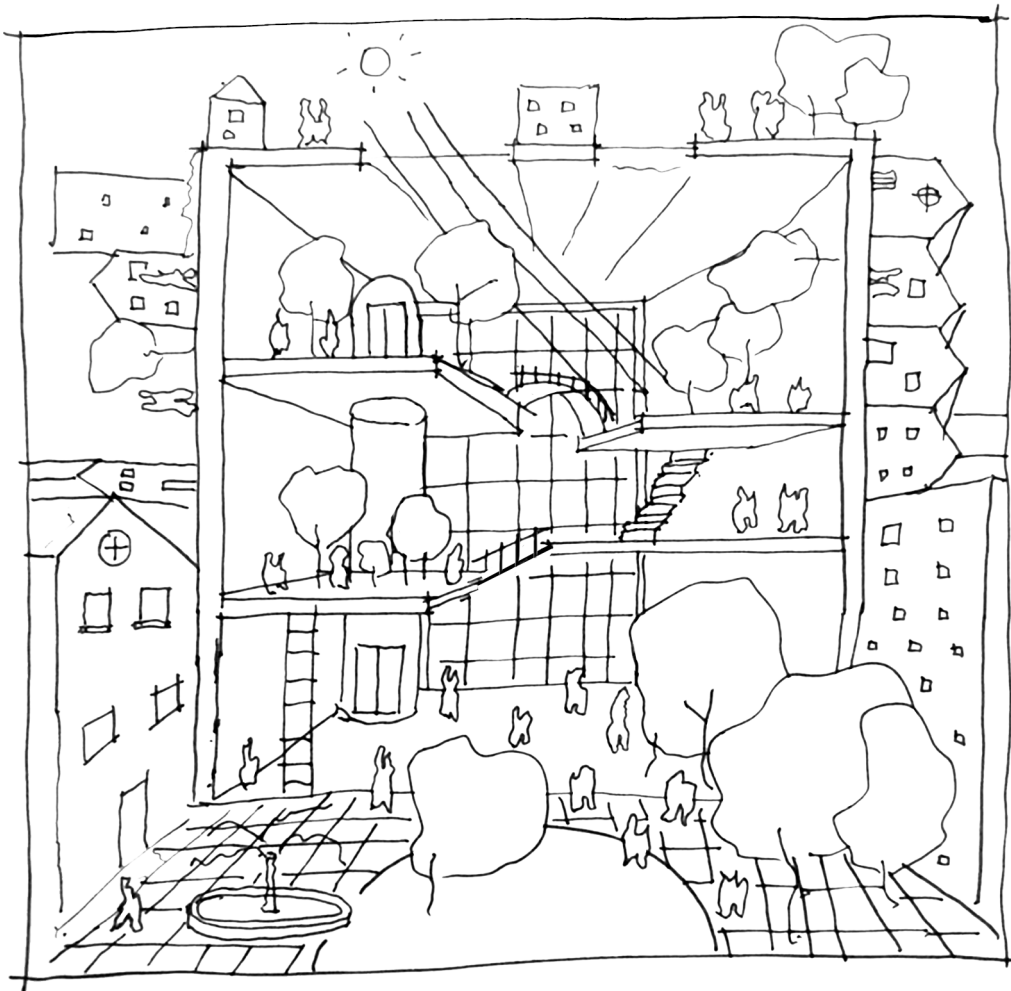
In order to answer the main question of this research, "If the heritage department store is transformed into a social public space, what are the possible spatial aspects to re-use?" I will look at the spatial typology of buildings. As mentioned earlier, since spaces are permanently left in their place, how people usually use spaces can be seen concretely, and it will be helpful research for students studying other architecture when designing.

The spatial typology of eight department stores in the Netherlands, which is being carried out as a group work, is collected through data collection in the archive, drawing and

photographing, and drawing along them, representing important spatial features. Through this research, a department store is investigated in detail at four different scales and classified that a department store has these spatial characteristics.

After examining the spatial characteristics of parks and plazas in the same way, reclassify them into five characteristics, and compare and research the spaces of other functions such as department stores and parks. Therefore, this research will help to explore the possibility of designing a department store into a park.

Finally, looking at this research as a broader scope, we can also see the impact that heritage architecture can have on cities and people when department stores in the center of the city return to the public. A design solution based on this research will help as a realizable project.



**Left**

Expected Hybrid Park of Heritage Department Store.

Vacant Heritage - V&D's Department Stores



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