

Graduation Plan

Master of Science Architecture, Urbanism & Building Sciences



Graduation Plan

Personal information	
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Studio	
Name / Theme	Heritage & Architecture
Teachers / tutors	Roos, J., Koopman, F., Bierman, J.
Argumentation of choice of the studio	My first experience with Heritage & Architecture (at the time RMIT) was in the BSc6-project about the Katoenveem building in Rotterdam. It proved difficult to get a grip on the scale of the building and in the end I was not very satisfied with the result. It seems interesting to work on such a large-scale building again, after having gained more knowledge on detailing and conservation techniques both in lecture series and a H&A-studio in MSc1 (Paardenmarkt Delft).

Graduation project	
Title of the graduation project	Van Gendthallen Amsterdam
Goal	
Location:	Amsterdam, Oostenburgereiland
The posed problem,	<p>As is the case for many recently vacated industrial sites, both the complex and the area can be characterized as private, secluded and therewith quite inaccessible. From the analysis of the context of the Van Gendthallen, it became clear that on the one hand the waterfront of Oostenburg should be open and attractive for the city of Amsterdam (public), while on the other hand a new residential neighbourhood is desired (more private).</p> <p>The Van Gendthallen are attractive for a programme that functions on the scale of Amsterdam. At the same time, accommodating local facilities for Oostenburg/Oostelijke eilanden creates an opportunity for the new neighbourhood to derive its identity from the building, as it is one of the last significant tangible remnants of the (industrial) past of the site. Apart from the exact programme, the scale of such large industrial complexes implies a multi-use programme. This means that the (public) accessibility of the building needs to be improved.</p>
research question	<p>How can large-scale and very closed industrial complexes be transformed into very accessible multi-use buildings?</p> <p>The research will be structured along three lines:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. atmosphere (motivated by the building analysis); 2. public interior spaces (motivated by improving accessibility and personal interest); 3. multi-use buildings (motivated by the scale of the complex).
design assignment in which these result	<p>Goal of the intervention on the level of the complex is to let the halls communicate with/ connect them to the public domain. To achieve this, developing an urban plan for Oostenburgereiland is necessary. The challenge is to improve the accessibility of the enormous complex (accessibility in the sense of permeability [doorwaadbaarheid]).The</p>

	importance of this is to prevent the building from becoming an incident left from the past in a new neighbourhood. Instead, the building should be an active part of the public life on Oostenburg and the Oostelijke Eilanden.
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Process

Method description

Next to the analysis of context, building and construction, the thematic research aims to generate input for the design process. The focus of this individual research comes forward from the group analysis: the integration of public interior space in the programme of the complex. This subject is on the one hand strongly related to the case of the Van Gendthallen, but it also touches societal issues, to which it tries to provide a modest contribution.

For the analysis, besides the building itself as a source of information, literature and archives have been consulted. This group analysis is largely completed and presented at P1. Research questions will mainly be answered by literature study, case-studies and consulting reports and websites. Trying to find answers and starting with the design process will be done simultaneously, making these activities influencing each other. This process will result in a concept design that will be further developed after the P2 presentation.

Literature and general practical preference

Bednar, Michael J. (1989). *Interior pedestrian places*. New York: Watson-Guption

Boer, M. de (2012) *Binnen in de stad. Ontwerp en gebruik van publieke interieurs*. Amsterdam: trancity+valiz

Brinker, B. den, Apituley, A., Smeets, J. (2014). *Zicht op ruimte. Handboek voor de visuele toegankelijkheid en bruikbaarheid van de gebouwde omgeving*. Amsterdam: Stichting Silvr.

Fernandez Per, A., Mozas, J. & Arpa, J. (2011). *This is Hybrid. An analysis of mixed-use buildings by a+t*. Vitoria-Gasteiz: a+t architecture publishers.

Harteveld, M. (2006). De passage. In: Meyer, H., Jong, F. de & Hoekstra, M. *Het ontwerp van de openbare ruimte*. Amsterdam, SUN.

Harteveld, M. (2014). *Interior public spaces. On the Mazes in the Network of an Urbanist*. Faculty of architecture and the build environment, Delft University of Technology.

Kloos, M. (editor) (1993). *Public interiors. Architecture and public life inside Amsterdam*. Arcam Pocket. Amsterdam: Architectura & Natura Press.

Zeidler, E. (1983). *Multi-use buildings in the urban context*. Stuttgart: Karl Kramer Verlag

Reflection

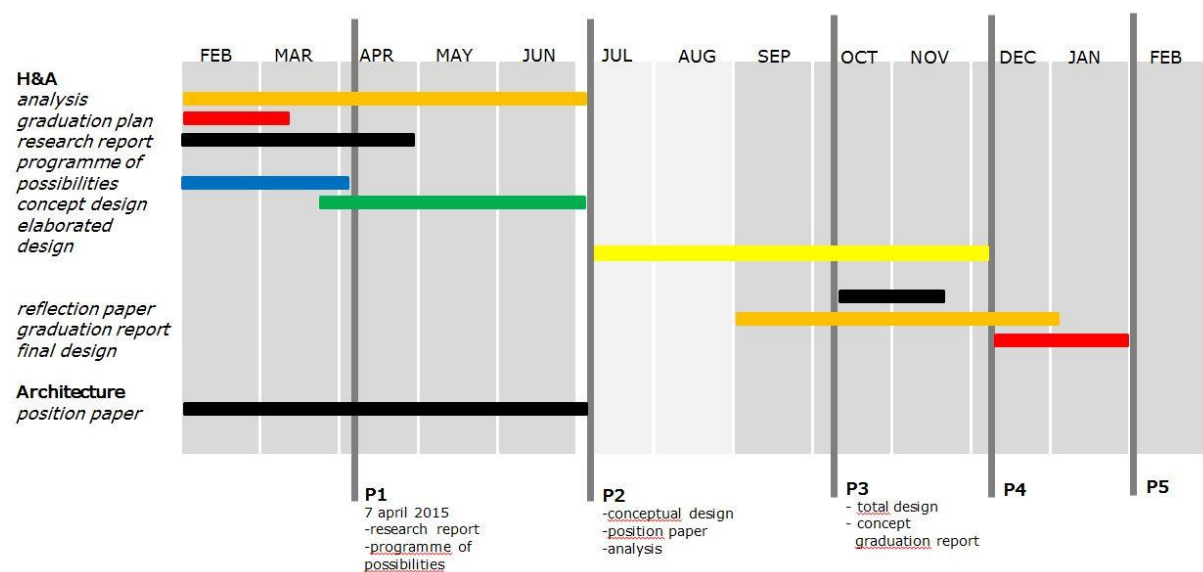
Relevance

Cities have always accommodated places where people can meet. Various contemporary issues pose a threat to the public interior spaces. Increasing car traffic and upscaling, that resulted in moving functions to the edges of the city can be seen as more traditional factors that have been going on for a while. This led to new buildings. Although many of these buildings (hospitals, headquarters, university buildings, ...) contain public space, they do not really function as such because of their location, somewhat isolated from city life. In recent years, automation, internet, privatization of public services, security issues and safety put the public nature of these kind of places under pressure (De Boer, 2012). A recent example is Rotterdam Central Station with the issue of ticket barriers.

There are also new reasons for the creation of such spaces, like the growing number of people who work footloose and consider the city as their workplace. 'New' building types such as hybrids, solids and groundscrapers show the search for building types that can preserve the vitality of city life. They have in common that they have a strong connection with their urban surroundings and often provide public interiors. (De Boer, 2012).

Large-scale industrial complexes like the Van Gendhallen have a large footprint and a lot of 'contact area' with their surroundings, while they are very closed. Opening up the complex and integrating it in the urban fabric creates opportunities for making new public urban (interior) space that promotes public life in the (future) developments on Oostenburg. Especially in this case, the spectacular construction and dimensions of the interior give rise to the idea of including public interior space in the programme. So on the one hand the project is about dealing with the redevelopment of large-scale industrial complexes and at the same time it is about the broader context, both urban and societal.

Time planning



Because I finished the MSc1 and 2 courses, all activities in the time planning above are related to the graduation studio. From the start of the studio, I worked on this graduation plan, the analysis, research report, programme of possibilities and the position paper (5 products). It already has become clear to me that formulating a good research question is not easy. I expect to have a draft of the research report ready at the P2 presentation, and I can continue to work on that. Also a substantial part of the (group) analysis should be ready, the result of this can also provide (additional) research questions. From P1, I will start working on a conceptual design that will be presented at P2, together with the completed analysis and the position paper. From the second semester (2015-16Q1) I will further develop the design from conceptual to an elaborated design and start with the graduation report that has to be presented at P3. From there, I will continue working on the design and write a reflection.