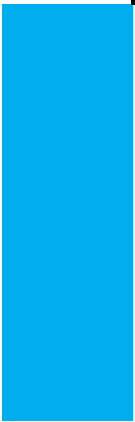


Graduation Plan

Master of Science Architecture, Urbanism & Building Sciences

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Graduation Plan: All tracks

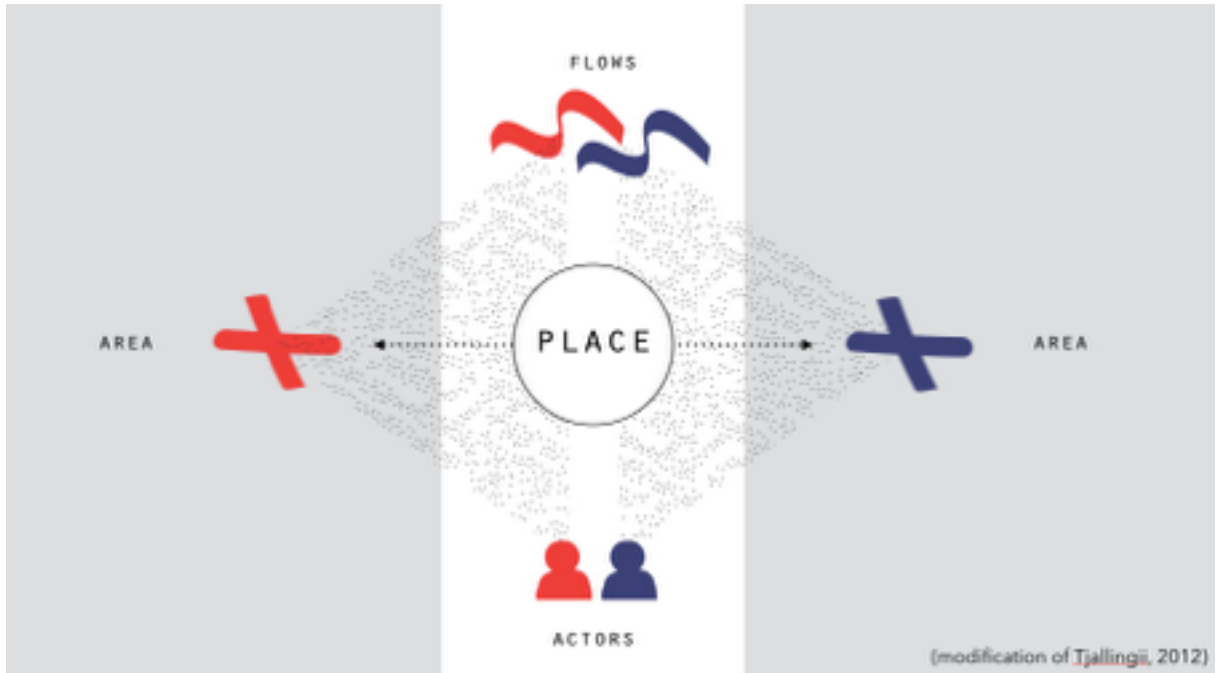
The graduation plan consists of at least the following data/segments:

Personal information	
Name	Pierre IJsbrand Oskam
Student number	4005627
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Studio	
Name / Theme	Graduation Lab Landscape Architecture: Flowscapes
Teachers	Frits van Loon, Leo van den Burg
Argumentation of choice of the studio	The perspective of space as movement, infrastructure as landscape and landscape as infrastructure.
Graduation project	
Title of the graduation project	'Where roads and boats cross' Local interventions for regional (re)development at cross-points of water, slow and fast flows. Creating potentials instead of obstructions. Space of movement in relation with space of place.
Goal	
Location:	Reineveldbrug, Delft, Randstad South Holland, The Netherlands Three zoom-in areas of bridges Rotterdam, Delft, The Hague
The posed problem,	The urban landscape is an area that seems to be homogenous, losing its contrast between urban and landscape. A structure that is able to carry the urban landscape in its original landscape is desired. (see relevance)

research questions and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How do we als landscape architects facilitate a new kind of spatial dialogue between two worlds, using infrastructure flows as exchange link? - How do the flows fit together? - How can we create synergy between actors? - How do people behave in flow/stay?
design assignment in which these result.	<p>The design of the transitional area between different flowscape typologies at the Reineveldbrug, by using the overlapping elements as an advantage.</p> <p>The design will provide the opposite of the visual/fast network, in order to stand out and provide necessary tactile/slow experiences in the local place.</p>
<p>This should be formulated in such a way that the graduation project can answer these questions.</p> <p>The definition of the problem has to be significant to a clearly defined area of research and design.</p>	

Process
Method description

The method follows an alteration of the 'Flowscapes' methodology, combined with the 'Two network' method, in order to create a way of thinking towards the intersection of flows. The goal is to define what questions must be asked to compose transitional spaces that blend flow with place.



Literature and general practical preference

- Inventive analysis/ Minimal intervention B.Lassus
- 'De poldermetropool' Pieter Meassen
- Humanscape, Kaplan & Kaplan
- Nijhuis, S., & Jauslin, D. (2015). Urban landscape infrastructures. Designing operative landscape structures for the built environment. *Research In Urbanism Series*, 3(1), 13-34. doi:10.7480/rius.3.874
- Tjallingii, S. (2015). Planning with water and traffic networks. Carrying structures of the urban landscape. *Research In Urbanism Series*, 3(1), 57-80. doi:10.7480/rius.3.832
- Scenario Studies F.R. Veeneklaas et al.
- Whyte, W. H. (1980). The social life of small urban spaces.
- Squares: A Public Place Design Guide for Urbanists Childs

Reflection

Relevance

The urban landscape of the Netherlands is growing vastly. The underlying landscape is threatened to lose its meaning by the impact of the Anthropocene. The Randstad, an urban agglomeration of several cities in the Netherlands, is showing signs of the global metropolis. The power and the facilities of this area express themselves at great economical, technological, cultural, logistic, politic and scientific ground and thus can be stated this area is of great global meaning. (Meassens, 2013). But with the development of the urban area, the underlaying natural and cultural landscapes are blending. Since the environment and its users are influencing each other, this change has a direct impact on human behaviour. The effect of this blend creates a homogeneous field where urban and natural aspects are entangled fragmented elements where the sense of place, and genius loci gets lost. The landscape, that used to be the exterior of the city, is now losing its role as such, because it becomes harder and harder to distinguish them. The contrast of city and landscape and the understanding of its meaning is fading. (Aben & de Wit, 1998). In order to find a way to bring structure to the landscape, networks give is an important solution. Though the relationship between the space of flows and the space of places is not pre-determined in its outcome, the space of flows is becoming more dominant as a spatial manifestation of power and function in our society (Castells, 2000). The objective to connect the space of flows with the space of places, is an interesting field for finding solutions.

Time planning

July-Sept

essay behavioural research

design/concept definition

drawings 1:1000, 1:500, 1:50

details, sections 1:20

- Elaborated design in terms of strategy and intervention with initial plans, sections and 3d models addressing relevant scale levels
- Initial report with project hypothesis, approach, analysis, diagnosis and initial description of the design

Okt -Nov

Model 1:500

detailed 3D drawings

drawings 1:1000, 1:500, 1:50

details, sections 1:20

Mirror design with other locations

Provisional final results:

design with de-tailed plans, sections and 3d-models

- Concept final report, including reflection (e.g. lessons learned)

Nov-Feb

Reflection

Evaluation

Scale-check

Conclusion

- Final integral report
- Public presentation results

