

ARCHITECTURE AND THE CITY
— MODUS
, AND COMPOSITION & TECTONICS

Architecture and the City —
Modus and Experiment:

Public building / public realm,
composition & tectonics

The AP2. Architecture and the City: Public Realm/ Public Building research group of the architecture department, Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment, Delft University of Technology focuses on questions regarding the mutual relationship between the city and its public realm. This is a relationship that can only be considered in socio-cultural and economic context. The idea of the public realm refers to an intermediate “space”, which facilitates and mediates between different groups of inhabitants and individuals; the idea of the public realm as the space of (ex)change of ideas, opinions and beliefs of the different groups of users. Therefore, the architecture of the city and its actual qualities form the main framework of this research.

Within this context urban blocks, as interface between architecture and urban design, and public buildings are seen as crucial architectural elements. Their functioning and organization are physically, symbolically, socially and economically fundamental to the city. As such they form a domain both of architectural convention and experimentation. In terms of research and design methods building typology, typo-morphology and research-by-design hold a central position in the group’s approach.

Relevance

The research program evolves around three major foci addressing, I. Everyday Life: The formal / The Informal, II. Architectural Models and Strategies, and III. Constructing Identity.

Within this approach of the Architecture & City program, research and design outputs are manifold and ranging from design practice, to teaching future architects, of whom some have been prize winning, to the publication of (peer)reviewed scientific articles and renown books, like *Colour in contemporary Architecture*. The organization and participation in conferences, guest lectures at universities throughout the world and curating exhibitions form also part of the program's activities that reach a broad audience including academics, students, professional practitioners and interested lay(wo)men.

The strength of this approach implies that it triangulates research issues within these fields while addressing academic debate, architectural education and professional practice at the same time. The research is specifically design related considering architectural design an object of study and a way of acting. This means that the tools and methods utilized are equally applicable during research and the process of design.

However, according to the AP-2 researchers architectural research is not value free and in need of on-going critical reflection. Thus, research/analysis and design are considered distinct categories that require critical re-positioning to be valuable, realistic and applicable, i.e. the notion that design does not 'automatically' emerge from analysis. In addition, this triangulated approach ranges from abstract theoretical notions to concrete material expression and architectural representation. Within this approach, typo-morphological research addresses different scales, from large to small, to detect and deal with the immanent contradictions of today's architecture and built environment. It also takes into account the multidisciplinary nature of the architectural and urban project in terms of public intervention in complex socio-spatial and socio-economic settings, in which the designing is an integral part of the network of expertise.

Last but not least, within the Architecture & City group research and teaching are closely related. The research and teaching address the above-mentioned issues vis-à-vis academic debate and professional practice.

Participants:

- Dr. ir. Susanne Komossa (coordinator)
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- Dr. Arch. Roberto Cavallo,
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- Ir. Michiel Riedijk,
Professor Chair Public Building / Architectural Composition
- Dr. Arch. Nicola Marzot,
Assistant professor Chair Public Building / Architectural Composition
- Dr. Arch. Olindo Caso,
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- Dr. Ir. Hans Teerds,
Researcher Chair of Methods & Analysis
- Ir. Sien van Dam,
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- Xialu Wang
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Affiliated participants:

- Dr. ir. Maurice Hartevelde
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- Dr. ir. Inge Bobbink
Associate professor Chair Landscape Architecture

I.
EVERYDAY LIFE:
THE FORMAL / THE INFORMAL

‘Faced with this huge tsunami of unknown urban substance, the most important thing architects can do is to write new theory’ (Rem Koolhaas, In search of authenticity, 2005)

How to understand the public realm and public building, as the physical domain of (ex)change of opinions, goods and labour, i.e. as the city’s quintessential social territory?

With other words, how to understand the public realm ‘as the turf where strangers meet’ (Sennett , 1977), as locus of exchange, trust and experiment (Jacobs, 1969), and therefore, as a precondition for the ‘next’ urban economy and as essential field of society’s architectural representation?

Research approaches:

Qualitative, quantitative & comparative research of historic precedents, close reading & mapping.

Pedagogies:

Learning how to draw and investigate by drawing, to speculate upon a possible future, to formulate a position, and to develop a design by addressing various design aspects ranging from program analysis to material articulation.

Urban Design and Planning
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Triumph of public how socio-economic dynamics change urban green in Amsterdam
Cavalli, Komossa and Gadet

PROOFS

use of street photography as a research tool, the authors follow George Blund. He states that street photography is not only useful for historians, but also analytical purposes to understand public space (Blund, 2011).

2. **Prototypical city parks in Amsterdam: a continuous change of paradigms**
and the public sphere

Our modern public sphere and specifically the physical public realm in the Netherlands and elsewhere in Europe were highly influenced by the industrialization process along with the opening of public and leisure culture at the end of the nineteenth century and early twentieth century. Industrialization marked the end of other urban forms, such as parks and boulevards in western cities. Callaghan’s historical text (Figure 1) shows, for example, the site plan of Park Boulevard as a green public realm, as a new way of moving within the city and being in public. Moreover, the paintings are forward the cross-changing relationship between private and public, where the leisure starts to arise as the theatre box for watching the boulevard staging public life.

The first English landscape gardens or parks of the early eighteenth century influenced the design of most nineteenth century parks, where the bourgeoisie, during the period of Romanticism in the arts, nature was idealized through the

percentage design of Arcadian landscapes, which did not refer to formal order such as Baroque gardens, but to the ‘free’ and ‘organic’ forms of nature, sometimes mimicking the way middle class public life within fast transforming cities; moreover this idealization led to environmental and economic technical progress and pollution, which came inevitably with the Industrial Revolution.

2.2 Description of the city attempts, the creation of the Singel area and new parks

After the attempts were abandoned in Amsterdam, a band ring of land – the ‘Wagel’ area – fell vacant around the city; this would be the starting point for the nineteenth century recreation area (see Figure 2). At first, the Singel area was used for recreation on the former fortifications, such as the Blauwvoerd Park (1818), the Nieuwland and Koornmeent pleasure gardens.

Therefore, the Vondelpark (1865) was presented into the public landscape between the former recreation areas of Amsterdam Oud West and Oud Zuid. Today, due to its central position and high walking density of its surroundings, the Vondelpark is the most visited and used city park in Amsterdam, although its visitors numbers are declining. Additionally, the park forms part of the daily biking route of people from and to the adjacent neighbourhoods. In the mind of city inhabitants, the park attracts people from all over the

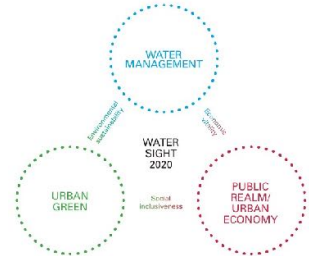


Figure 1. Gustav Callaghan, History series painted c. 1880. The scene illustrates the new phenomenon of Park Boulevard as a green public realm, as a new way of moving within the city and being in public. Additionally, it brings to the forward the

ever-changing relationship between private and public, where the bourgeoisie starts to arise as the theatre box for watching the boulevard staging public life. Painting photographed by Susanna Komossa

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Roberto Cavalli, Susanne Komossa, Jos Gadet, Triumph of parks; how socio-economic dynamics change urban green in Amsterdam in: *Urban Design + Planning*, Ahead of print <http://www.icevirtuallibrary.com/content/serial/udap/fasttrack>, May 2015, Paper edition: January 2016, 14-29



The interdependence of water- and green systems, and the public realm of contemporary cities

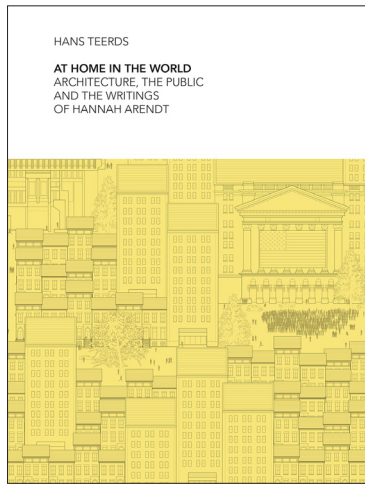


The Anatomy of Identity in Public Architecture; an anthology, Sien van Dam et al.; forthcoming 2018/2019

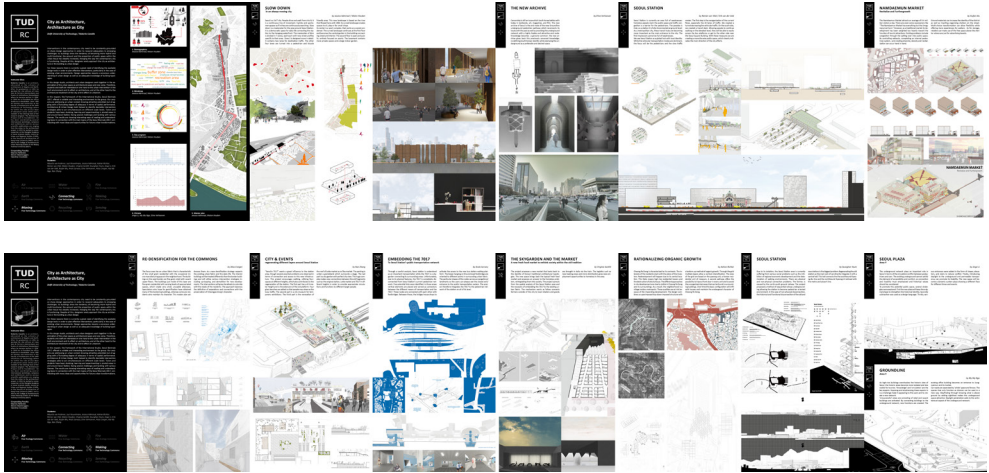
The undeniable impact of globalization marks today's public building. Public buildings play a paramount role in the built environment. They organize and structure the city and act as a point of orientation; not only due to their physical presence, but also because of their significance on a social, cultural, economic, political and symbolic level. But in the context of a rapidly changing society, the question of the future public building draws attention. For its future perspective, a better understanding of the different aspects propelling transformation is required.

The reader 'The Anatomy of Identity in Public Architecture' introduces identity as an approach to explore how changes in society affect public architecture. Dissecting identity offers insight into our experience of a transforming reality. However, to grasp the impact of these changes, the actors within these transformational processes need to be examined. In this reader, four chapters propose distinctive domains with seminal texts to frame the extensive range of the discourse and to provide for an orientation. The different domains - i.e. identity, urban form, society and the architectural discipline - can be perceived as layers of different realities coexisting in the public realm.

At Home in the World; *Architecture, the Public, and the Writings of Hannah Arendt* PhD thesis by Hans Teerds, Delft University of Technology, December 13, 2017

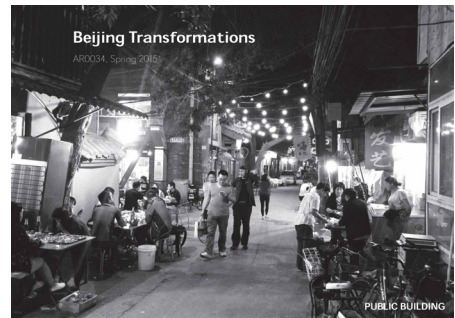


The modern emphasis on authenticity and the individual not only caused an 'astonishing flowering of poetry and music' and 'the rise of the novel' states the philosopher Hannah Arendt in her well-known book *The Human Condition*, but also the fall and 'decline of the more public arts, especially architecture.' In this study, Hans Teerds takes up the challenge to address the public aspects of architecture, as they emerge from the political philosophy of Hannah Arendt. Starting from a reflection upon the contemporary urban landscape and its seemingly loss of public space, he challenges the contemporary theoretical discourses on the fall of the public character of architecture. Architecture, this study argues, shapes the experience of public appearance rather than being able to guarantee public life. It enables the human being to appear in public and to be 'at home in the world'. The essential task of architecture is to shape and make tangible the common in society, to 'thicken our understanding of the world.' Architecture therefore is to be understood as a public enterprise, not simply a matter of the architect and other stakeholders only. After its fall, the challenge thus is to recover architecture as public art.



Joint MSc2 studio with the College of Architecture and Urban Planning in Beijing 2015. Publication studio results in Gregory Bracken, Future Challenges for Cities in Asia, Urban Knowledge Network (UKNA) 2018

Architectural interventions in the contemporary city are becoming increasingly complex. Phenomena like individualization, globalization, scale up or decentralization have remarkable influence on the way our cities develop and transform. Facing these challenges the aim of this research and the Delft Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment, Public Building / Architectural Composition MSc2 design studio was to investigate the relationships between mixed living areas, including hybrid buildings and urban transformations in Beijing, especially Hutong areas.



II. ARCHITECTURAL MODELS AND STRATEGIES

‘Truth is made up of many bits and pieces of reality. The flux of change itself is of the essence. Change is so major a truth that we understand process to be the essence of things.’ (Jane Jacobs, *Ideas that matter*, 2011)

How to face at present the need for environmentally sustainable, economically vital and socially inclusive cities? How to understand cities and buildings as dynamic, transformative systems of changing function and character; How to deal with the issue of transformation and re-use in ‘adequate’ and innovative ways; How to condense cities to limit our environmental footprint; How to integrate water and green systems to reduce fossil fuel use and live closer, while increasing life quality.

Research approaches:

Typological, typo-morphological and morphogenetic research.

Pedagogies:

To teach students how to read and explore cities and buildings, how to make use of typological and typo-morphological investigations, and how to apply a method of research-by-design, in order to arrive at new architectural models.

1. WATER SIGHT PHD CALL

The Architecture & City research program is currently offering an international PhD call in collaboration with four European universities, and the so-called Hybrids Project that addresses for example the future role of libraries. Both assume the need for urban densification to limit our ecological footprint and seek to contribute to the design of more resilient and sustainable cities that improve the overall quality of life for all citizens.

It is becoming obvious that European architects need to take environmental challenges very seriously, especially regarding to reduction of the use of fossil energy. Therefore, notwithstanding continuous migration to cities, the unlimited growth of cities’ surface is no longer an option. Thus, urban transformation of former industrial areas, often located in the vicinity of city centres, densification of the urban tissue and the re-use of the current building stock will be some of the important future tasks of architects and urban planners. Due to climate change, future designs will also require innovative solutions for sustainable water- and green systems. Changes in economy also demand new ways to activate the city’s public realm to provide space for the new, often creative industries. The Water Sight program assumes that the challenges of environmentally sustainable, economically vital and socially inclusive cities will have to be met in the future by inter-linking new and re-used buildings, water and green systems and the public realm. To investigate this hypothesis we invite candidates to prepare and submit PhD proposals on this topic. Through this research we aim to increase the research and design capacities of future academics, architects and urban and landscape designers. By combining specific research methods centring around research-by-design, we aim to develop and test novel architectural and urban models.

<http://www.bk.tudelft.nl/nl/onderzoek/graduate-school-a-be/application-selection/hot-topics/>

2. HYBRIDS PROJECT

The Hybrids Project will also fully embody the idea of a 'research-by-design' approach. Since Rem Koolhaas wrote *Delirious New York*. A retroactive manifesto for Manhattan (1978), hybrid buildings have strategically to be positioned within the modern struggle between the 'Architecture of the City' and 'City Planning'. They offer a possible answer, if we consider them in the light of a process of emancipation from the overwhelming power of the urban 'Grid', which is leaving the 'nihilism' of a professional practice that has not been able (or simply willing, or aware) to affect the form of the city in an adequate way.

Hybrid buildings originate from an experimental, radical, idiosyncratic condition, which has been described by Rem Koolhaas, to eventually become conventional, historical, and collective buildings to address current urban issues, like the need for densification. With this hybrid project we will critically reflect on this legacy and to understand their pertinence and added value for new conditions.

Accordingly, this hybrid building condition evolves in time and requires a continuous process of re-assessment / re-formulation by considering the specificity of case studies. An example on which we are currently working is the research on the evolving role of the (public) library in a context dominated by the changing understandings, welfare, programming, technologies and social relationships. In this context the library is rapidly becoming one of the main components in culture-led development projects and a main actor in the process of co-creation of urban sense and publicness.

Research, teaching and design always share a common background: they do develop step by step, describing an endless process made of "conjectures and confutations". The process itself runs from "unconsciousness" to "consciousness" and has the unique quality of being reversible. This implies we can enter the process at whatever state we are confident with, in compliance with the specific conditions into which we are required to act. The link between the two states is always a permanent condition of criticism avoiding any form of prejudice (i.e. turned against preset qualifications). Following the above mentioned premises, the main focus of the Hybrid Project is the intermediate scale of the building fabric, or the urban block, considered as the archetypical mediator between the small grain of the plot (where urban architecture starts developing itself) and the large scale of the city (onto which City Planning is literary projecting its all-embracing control, at least since Modernity onward, pursuing an autonomous set of rules).

3. THE NEXT PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Next Public Library questions the contemporary condition of the public library in its changing identity, programming and architectural characters.

The public library is generally felt as a self-evident, self-explaining cultural institution. However, a contemporary definition of the collective understanding of this public typology is difficult to grasp as it hardly escapes personal imagery and nostalgic rhetoric. The present public library is instead a multifaceted institution offering a multiplicity of new services and media access to all; a powerful and vital pro-active environment for grassroots autodidactic self-realization; a public space and public place of urban sense counter-fighting the erosion of digitally-led public sociality. For this, it has a myriad of possible interpretations acquiring multiple forms.

The research operates on parallel layers, and explicitly involves multidisciplinary knowledge along with different stakeholders.

- Investigation on recently designed library buildings and projects emphasizing the narratives, fascinations and interpretation behind them enabling the mapping of an emerging new understanding of the upcoming public library.
- Exploration and foresights considerations about new developments (prosumers, fablabs, digitalization and raising technologies, symbiosis) produce an open chart of possible futures
- The position of the next library between past and future (collections-production cross-overs, heritage and innovation, communication ways and rediscovering of oral tradition) enables to balance accelerating futures and permanences: *courte durée* (*le temps événementiel*); *moyenne durée*; (*le temps conjoncturel*); *longue durée* (*le temps structurel*).
- The contemporary library project as wicked hybrid project bridging digital and physical multiplicity fosters research-through-design activities and explorations.

4. BEIJING TRANSFORMATIONS DESIGN STRATEGIES FOR THE NEW NORMAL

The Next Public Library involves cooperation and correlations to actors, networks and institutions:

- The Dutch National Library (KB).
- The Network on Libraries in Urban Space (NLUS) and other international connections (Italy).
- Selected architecture offices in the Netherlands, among others: Mecanoo, Neutelings Riedijk, Civic, Svesmi, Hanrath.
- Specialists and advisors in Library Innovation like Eric Boekestijn, Jeroen De Boer, Marleen Wijnen.

The Next Public Library has already produced articles in international magazines, symposia and design workshops for architecture students in architecture.

Architectural interventions in the contemporary city are becoming increasingly complex. Phenomena like individualization, globalization, scale up or decentralization, have remarkable influence on the way our cities develop and transform. In this framework, particularly the projects connected with pivotal housing and city extensions/ inner city transformation areas deserve special attention. The constantly increasing need of living space makes the mutual synchronization between the planning and the design of city extensions and transformations a very important matter in the field of architecture and urban design.

The aim of this design research is the one of investigating the relationships between mixed living areas, the Hutongs, including hybrid buildings and urban transformations in Beijing. With regard to existing developing processes, specially in the case of the growing Asian cities, we are convinced that a critical perspective about the current and future perspectives is needed in order to find the way of bringing forth new urban configurations, including new ways of integrating urban green into mixed areas and on the level of complex mixed-used buildings, that can better reflect today's and future's urban conditions.

The proposal concerns the transformation of the existing fabric and tackles with the scales of architecture and urban design. The aim is to have insights into the way the realization of these extensions and transformations interact with other (complex) urban interventions, like infrastructures. In order to meet current expectations and fulfill sustainable targets in the future, design and realization of these new and or transforming urban spaces and areas require proper approaches going beyond the mere solution of 'building apartments'. One of the main issues is that although urban conditions are changing, designing complex interventions in pivotal urban areas is still too much considered as the simulation of the actual realization rather than an instrument of communication among the different parties involved in the process, fueling

a continuous process of mutual knowledge exchange. In this respect, we believe that major changes in the traditional division of role between architecture and urban planning should take place.

Even in the contemporary situation of Asian cities, in which massive urban projects can be conceived and put into realization in a relatively short time, the top down working practice characterizing such projects, often disregarding fundamental environmental and social urban aspects, will become ineffective, probably not really sustainable and out of date. Therefore there will be greater need of new approaches in which the combination of programs and perceptions can appropriately react to the changing urban conditions in order to bring forward a new normal. In this way buildings and new or transformed areas can have the potential to act as catalysts, being key factors in the configuration of future transformations and development of the city.

Typo-morphology, Building Typology, Street Photography focussing on the use and meaning of Public Space, Scenario Writing and Speculation are applied as research and investigations methods accompanied by the study of relevant literature. The research & workshop results (partly on the spot in China in collaboration with the College of Architecture & Urban Planning of Beijing Technical University) consist of a thorough urban analysis including design proposals. As such, both fuel a mutual knowledge exchange between Chinese and Dutch students and professors, testing ground of various hypotheses addressing the new normal. Additionally, they form part of the on-going debate about urban transformation in China. (Ex)changing ideas and approaches was fruitful for teachers and students. Understanding the Asian conditions and to learn how to deal with them also helps our research and design in Europe with regard to the city's metabolism, urban transformation and new mixed-used urban configurations.

The best design research projects were exposed in the 2015 Beijing Design Week event.

Rapports: <http://www.tudelft-architecture.nl/chairs/architecture-public-building/courses/msc-2>



Meeting addressing “Open access publishing” during “For example: Delft”, EAAE conference & GA Delft, 2016
Conveners: Susanne Komossa, Roberto Cavallo, Maurice Harteveld



Salma Ibrahim, Registration Desk, For example: Delft, EAAE conference & GA Delft, 2016



Exhibition of 57 European Architecture Schools' educational and research profiles during “For example: Delft”, EAAE conference & GA Delft, 2016

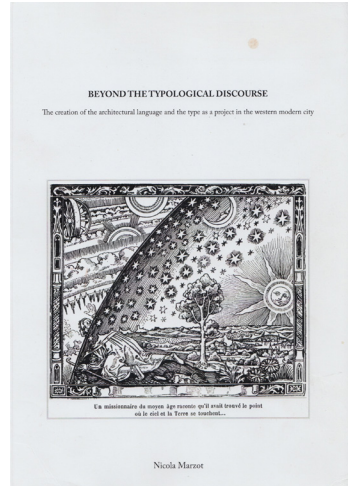
The Dutch contribution to the 2014 Architecture Biennale in Moscow
 The almost perfect urban block: towards a new urbanity. *An analysis of the complex and multi-faceted nature of prototypical Dutch urban block*



Exhibition by Susanne Komossa, Nicola Marzot & Jonathan de Veen

The exhibition shows a critical collection of hybrid buildings whose aim is to highlight specific aspects concerning the emergence of new urban phenomena, dealing with the increasing territorial complexity of our territory and its relation with the city form. To achieve this goal the exhibition is ordered according to five different themes, which are mutually connected: 1. 'The Hyper city: congestion and hybridism; searching for life, work and opportunity in city centers', 2. 'Energy condenser and the urban idyllic; urban green as sustainable resource for habitat and recreation', 3. 'Flexible urban: hosting the unexpected; dynamic marketplace and the representation of a new urbanity', 4. 'Identity and diversity of people; new forms of community vis-à-vis collectivists ideals and blunt egocentricity', and 5. 'Changing traditions: monument and the everyday; the urban block as an organizer of communal and street spaces'. Beyond that, the exhibition aims at combining the "rational" and the "emotional" aspect of architecture. To achieve this result, each project is presented by relating technical drawing necessary to explain the complexity of the spatial theme in its "technicalities" and the life its construction made possible extracting scenes from the everyday. In such a way, the exhibition oblige us to constantly reflect on the complementary relation between producer and used of space.

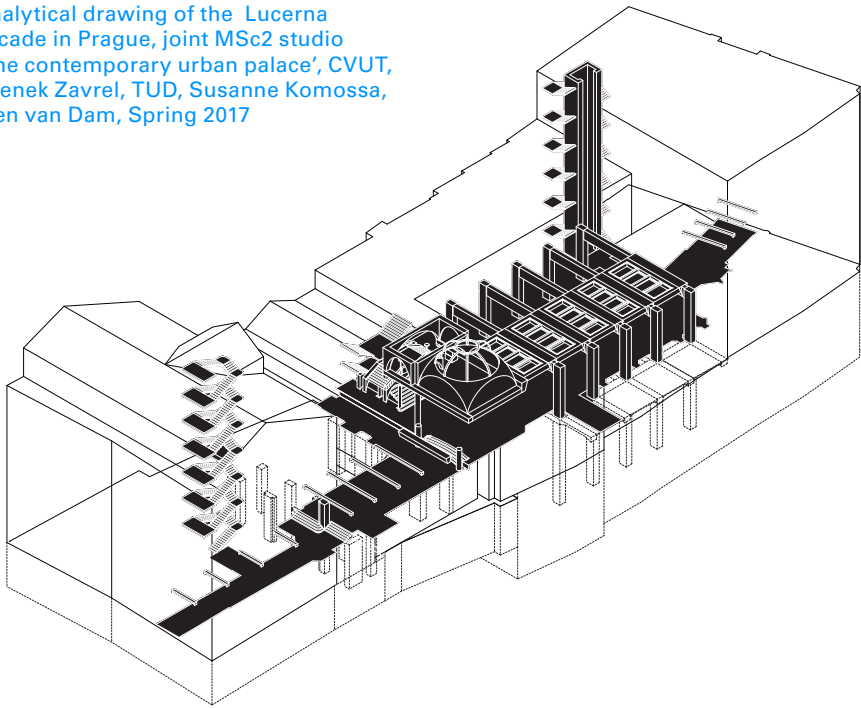
Beyond the typological discourse



PhD thesis by Nicola Marzot, Delft University of Technology, 2014

The thesis's aim is to reaffirm the leading role of the type in the design process. However, this aim is very hard to pursue since the type's definition seems to continuously differ, according to ever-changing historical conditions. In some cases, the type states the "conventional" in architecture; in other simply its "logical" premises. Similarly, we encounter detractors of the concept, who consider it "out of date" with respect to the existing reality and, on the opposite side, enthusiastic supporters, devoting their efforts to present the type in the public debate as a set of rules to follow. This complex situation emerges through a comparative work among the most significant positions selected in the field of architectural history, ranging from the Enlightenment to contemporary time. In this thesis, each position is analyzed by mutually relating contexts, texts, works, and critics. For each of the position an idea regarding the type is then extracted. The thesis, instead of opposing to each other the results of the comparison, tries to consider them prejudicial –isms, attempting to reduce the complexity of the endless transformation of the city to a singular perspective. To this, the thesis offer a holistic vision where the type's originality emerges as the Project describing the embodiment of society within its space.

Analytical drawing of the Lucerna Arcade in Prague, joint MSc2 studio 'The contemporary urban palace', CVUT, Zdenek Zavrel, TUD, Susanne Komossa, Sien van Dam, Spring 2017



The design proposal of a *Contemporary Urban Palace* in Prague deals with transformation of the existing fabric and will tackle it on the scale of architecture and urban design. The intention has an insight into the way, in which these new transformations can interact with other (complex) urban interventions, like infrastructures, green- and water systems and the city's public realm.

Typo-morphology, Building Typology, Street Photography focus in this MSc2 studio on use and meaning of Public Space. A drawing exercise focuses on the analysis and (re)presentation of 3 Prague Arcades; i.e. The Adria Arcade (1922-1925), the Koruna Arcade (1911-1914) and the Lucerna (1907-1921). Scenario Writing and Speculation was applied as research and investigations method accompanied by the study of relevant literature. As such both fuelled a mutual knowledge exchange between Prague and Dutch students and professors and a testing ground of various hypotheses addressing the new 'practise'. Additionally, they fuelled part of the on-going debate about urban transformation in Europe.



Job Floris, Susanne Komossa, Nicola Marzot, Roberto Cavallo (eds), GROOT, Tekenboek stadsgebouwen, functie-stapelingen, publieke binnenwerelden, in één blok'. Rotterdam, AIR, Architecture International 2011.

III. CONSTRUCTING IDENTITY

The physical and the phenomenal are the flip sides of the same coin, hence in the land of the blind, the one-eyed man(woman) is king(queen)?

Why do public buildings and places need identity?

How to construct architectural identity in a globalising world?

How to understand colour (material, ornament) as architecture's most powerful means to establish an identity?

Research approaches:

Basically this theme brings together knowledge from different disciplines in the field of perception. These are architectural and environmental psychology, sociology and philosophy, which provide the basis for this kind of research. Especially art and architectural theory and history vis-à-vis the perception of Architecture and Built Environment have generated pivotal theories addressing form, material, colour and light. Moreover, design research is needed. This investigates the transmission of knowledge of perception by precedents and paradigms, models and drawings. Vis-à-vis architectural, urban and landscape design, the challenging question has to be answered, how to utilize and apply knowledge of perception to improve designs in these fields?

Pedagogies:

Learning by doing, artistic experimentation & exploration, not yet fully developed and therefore, deserving more attention in due course.



Susanne Komossa, Kees Rouw, Joost Hillen (eds), *Colour in Contemporary Architecture; Projects, Essays, Calendar, Manifestoes / Kleur in de hedendaagse Architectuur; Projecten, Essays, Tijdslijn, Manifesten*, Nijmegen, SUN October 2009 (bi-lingual edition).

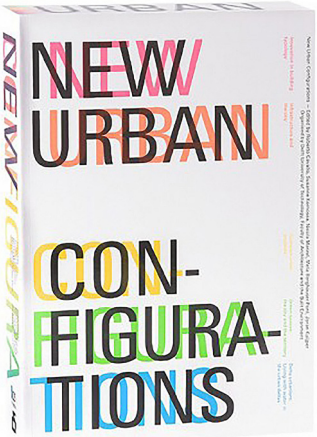


Open 2010, the public library at Elsinore (Denmark) by AART Architects is integral part of the Elsinore Culture Yard including among others conference spaces, concert hall and the Maritime Museum of Denmark – located next door the Hamlet Castle, photograph Olindo Caso.



The 'Black Diamond' is the waterfront extension of the Royal Danish Library. It is designed by Schmidt Hammer Lassen Architects and opened in 1999. It contains conference facilities, restaurant and exposition along with rooms for special collections of the library, photograph Olindo Caso.

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<https://www.tudelft.nl/bk/onderzoek/onderzoeksprogrammas/the-architectural-project-and-its-foundations/architecture-and-the-city-public-realmpublic-building/>



New Urban Configurations
Proceedings of the XIX EAAE/Isuf
Conference 2012, Delft

Conveners: Roberto Cavallo, Susanne Komossa, Nicola Marzot, Meta Bergahauser Pont, Joran Kuijper

The contemporary world is heavily affected by the increasing complexity of its territorial dynamics, which are constantly generated by the unpredictable and unstable trajectories performed by new drivers of change, acting simultaneously and at different scales of mutual relation.

The result of the above-mentioned interaction are new urban configurations, which usually do not have precedents to refer to in order to build a consistent body of knowledge.

Therefore, the analysis of the emerging phenomena asks for more sophisticated methodological devices and brings to the fore new topics: the architecture of the hybrid; the role of the green areas within the city; the new role of the architect as a mediator among different kinds of expertise, and the overwhelming power of infrastructures. The conference was therefore offering room for a multidisciplinary comparison among professionals, with the objective to extract from the reflection on different experience a consistent body of knowledge to define new design strategies, emphasizing the “research-by-design” approach.

A PUBLIC-
TUBE BUILDING
/ THE PUBLIC
— REALM
, AND
EXPERIMENT-
& TECTON-
ICS

Architecture and the City —
Modus and Experiment:

Public building / public realm,
composition & tectonics