

Graduation Plan

Master of Science Architecture, Urbanism & Building Sciences

Graduation Plan: All tracks

Submit your Graduation Plan to the Board of Examiners (Examenscommissie-BK@tudelft.nl), Mentors and Delegate of the Board of Examiners one week before P2 at the latest.

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

Personal information	
Name	Atacan Batbay
Student number	5296773
Studio	
Name / Theme	AR3AD100 - Advanced Housing Design
Main mentor	Harald Mooij
Second mentor	Robbert Guis
Argumentation of choice of the studio	My goal is to gain more knowledge about innovative forms of residential blocks with mixed functions.
Graduation project	
Title of the graduation project	The vertical city
Goal	
Location:	Schinkelhaven, Amsterdam
The posed problem, research questions and	Main questions: <i>What strategies can be employed to integrate (semi-)public functions in a housing complex that encourage social interaction, while maintaining the privacy and well-being of the residents?</i> Sub-questions <i>What are the characteristics of spatial domains: private, communal, shared, and public space?</i> <i>What architectural and social elements contribute to the quality of vibrancy of the public realm?</i> <i>What role can the qualities of vibrancy play in optimizing the internal space of a residential complex?</i>

	<p><i>To what extent does the expansion of public space within the residential complex contribute to the improvement of living quality for the residents?</i></p> <p>The research begins with an explanation of the spatial domains. The elements of private, communal, shared, and public space are discussed, along with the distinctions among them. The second sub-question focuses on the architectural and social qualities of public space that create vibrancy. In the third question, an attempt is made to apply the qualities discussed in the previous chapter, to the internal space of a residential complex, where vibrancy and social interaction often lack. The fourth sub-question builds on the third question by assessing the effects of a lively internal space of a residential block as part of the public space.</p>
design assignment in which these result.	<p>Designing active and vibrant communal spaces within residential blocks.</p> <p>This research aims to identify and analyze strategies that can contribute to the activation of communal spaces within a residential building. A more inclusive approach to the design and management of public spaces is essential to foster a diversity of environments that accommodate various social interactions. Such an approach aims to create a vibrant and livable public sphere that supports the needs and interests of different communities.</p>

Process

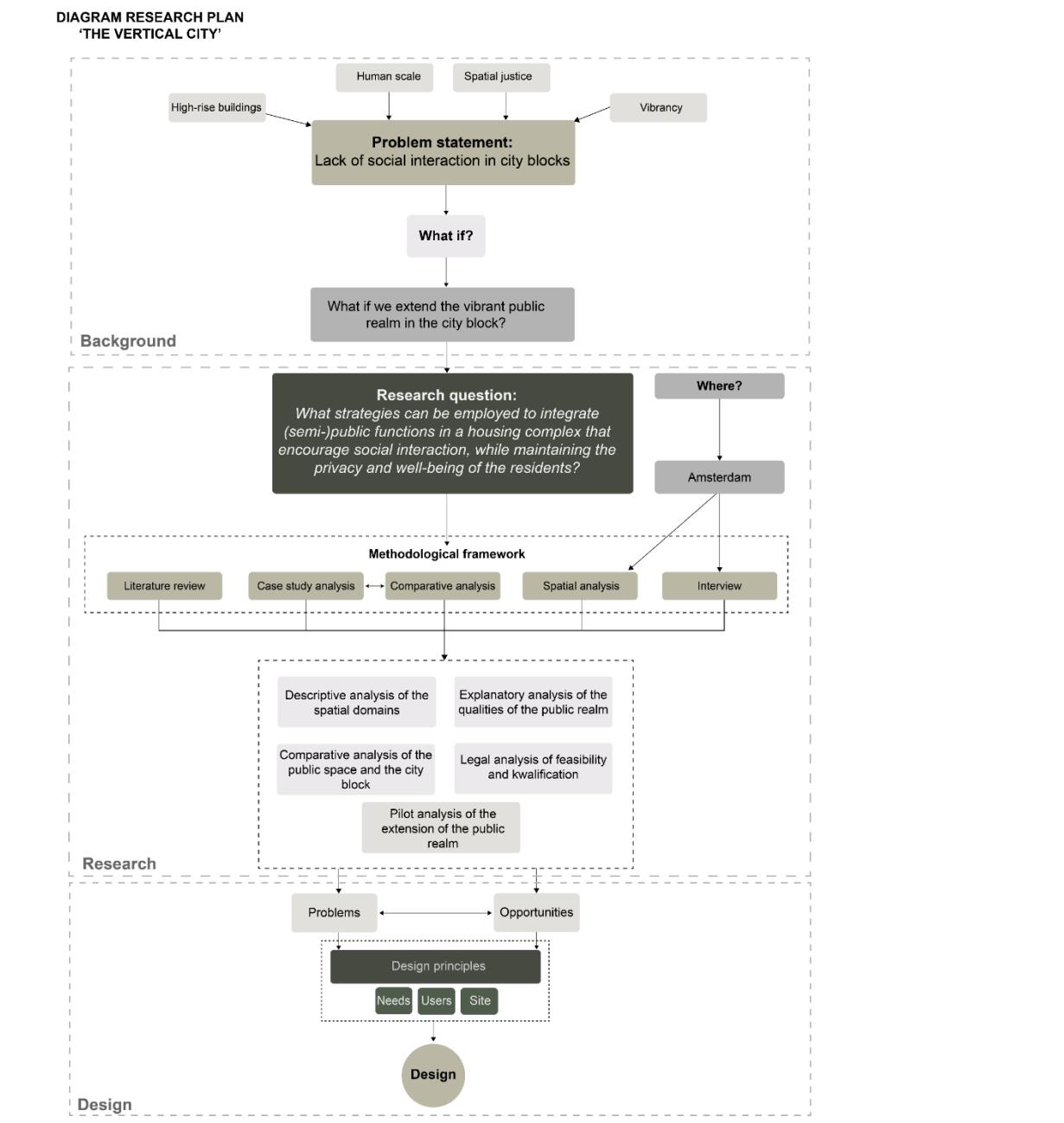
Method description

For this research, it is crucial to clarify the definitions of public domains. To understand the elements of private, communal, shared, and public spaces and how they differ from each other, a literature review will be conducted. The qualities of the public realm will also be examined through a literature review, considering both the social and architectural dimensions, which have likely been documented in existing literature based on prior observations and case studies.

A case study will be conducted to outline the qualities of large residential blocks within the city. These residential blocks feature mixed functions and are considered progressive by contemporary standards. By investigating these case studies, the typology and scale of the project will become clearer. Additionally, there will be a case study that examines existing projects where public space extends into the

building itself. By analyzing these projects with internal public spaces, valuable insights can be gained regarding the advantages and disadvantages of such blocks. Through comparative analysis, the projects from the case study will be examined in relation to one another to identify differences and similarities.

Spatial analysis is conducted to collect and visualize spatial data. This involves the execution of various techniques such as spatial clustering, hot spot analysis, and buffer zones among others to recognize patterns of human activity in relation to the built environment. In addition to the spatial features, attention is also given to design features, such as materiality, aesthetics and forms.



Literature and general practical references

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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)?

My research focuses on innovative forms of residential complexes, with particular emphasis on social interaction within these environments. This includes examining relationships among residents as well as their interactions with the broader urban context. The studio project centers on advanced housing concepts, aiming to develop a large-scale residential complex that integrates multiple functions alongside housing, such as commercial, recreational, or community spaces. Through this graduation project, the objective is to explore effective strategies for embedding these diverse functions within the complex in a manner that promotes social cohesion and vibrancy, while simultaneously safeguarding the residents' privacy and the integrity of the community. The goal is to create a harmonious balance between multifunctionality and individual privacy, ensuring that the development contributes positively to both the social fabric of the community and the urban environment as a whole.

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

This project holds importance within the professional and scientific framework as it provides insights into the quality of spaces where social interaction occurs within residential environments. Residential complexes inherently include these communal spaces, as circulation areas are necessary for residents to access their individual dwellings. Traditionally, these areas have often been designed as minimalistic and utilitarian, with the primary focus on maximizing efficiency and cost-effectiveness, frequently resulting in narrow and sparse corridors. However, there is a growing recognition that such functionalist approaches may overlook the potential of these spaces to foster community and social cohesion.

Therefore, it is essential to transition towards a design philosophy that explicitly incorporates communal spaces during the design process. Rather than treating circulation areas merely as functional necessities, designers should aim to create inviting and comfortable gathering places that encourage social interaction among residents. Such an approach involves rethinking traditional layouts to include more spacious, welcoming, and multifunctional areas that serve as social hubs within the residential complex. By doing so, the overall quality of the living environment is enhanced, promoting a stronger sense of community, well-being, and social engagement among residents.