

Graduation Plan

Master of Science Architecture, Urbanism & Building Sciences



Graduation Plan: All tracks

Submit your Graduation Plan to the Board of Examiners (Examencommissie-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	Anne Sophie Kortman
Student number	4274997
Telephone number	
Private e-mail address	

Studio		
Name / Theme	Explore Lab	
Main mentor	Elise van Dooren	Architectural Engineering + Technology
Second mentor	Sjap Holst	Building Technology
Third mentor	Cor Wagenaar	Architectural History & Complexity
Argumentation of choice of the studio	Graduation project touches the Architecture and Urbanism field, derived from my own fascination of space use in the built environment.	

Graduation project	
Title of the graduation project	The active green city; a walk through the post-war neighborhood
Goal	
Location:	Paddepoel (Groningen)
The posed problem,	Physical inactivity is increasing worldwide. Also in the Netherlands people are not physically active enough, which increase the level of risk of getting a heart disease, obesity type 2 and breast/colon cancer, according to the World Health Organization. Many believe (including the World Health Organization and de European Commission) that physical activity can be increased again by adapting the urban fabric. Moreover, according to de Vries (2015) physical inactivity rates are in "problem" neighborhoods higher than in other neighborhoods in the Netherlands. Many of these "problem" neighborhoods are from the post-war period, addressed by Ella Vogelaar (2017).
research questions and	How can we adapt the urban fabric, existing of a network of streets, buildings and open spaces, in the of post-war neighborhood (1960-70), so that the spatial quality of the neighborhood is improved and residents are invited to be physically active in the neighborhood? Sub questions are divided into 2 chapters:

	<p>1.How can we adapt the street network within the of post-war neighborhood?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What does that mean quantitatively? (density, length and connectivity of the network) - What does that mean qualitatively? (width, design, capacity, use) <p>2.How can we adapt the built fabric within the of post-war neighborhood?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What does that mean quantitatively? (density, length and distances) - What does that mean qualitatively? (social diversity, functional layers, proximity, enclosure) <p>The answer of these questions are translated in the research as ambitions and tools. These tools and ambitions can help people from multiple disciplines to find the right design strategy for their location.</p>
design assignment in which these result.	<p>The results of the research will give the starting point of the design. Using parts of the toolbox, the design assignment will show how the built environment of Paddepoel can transform, increasing the wellbeing of the residents in the neighborhood. This I will do by creating a new interpretation of the "portiekflat", which will be transformed.</p>

Process

Method description

The method of the research is based on literature research, seen the necessity of bringing scientific research closer to urban design strategies.

To explain the literature on the post-war neighborhood we use the neighborhood Paddepoel as a reference to reflect the research upon. The most important literature that is used is from Hillier (2009), Gehl (2011; 2013), Koohsari et al. (2019) and multiple publications from the World Health Organization.

The research document has two sections which have the same structure: introduction, ambitions, literature research and tools (conclusions). The reason why we investigate both topics is because they influence each other. It is the dynamics of the three layers that makes "a place", and is key towards creating Healthy Cities. The result is a toolbox where tools can be used individually or together in the same project, depending on the location and problem of the location.

Literature and general practical preference

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