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:

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<th>Personal information</th>
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the Dutch context as it offers an existing Dutch residential site near the waterfront. It has the lowest density and GSI and therefore the possibility for densification and meanwhile creating public space. The project offers the possibility of opening up the waterfront as public space for social contact. This location follows up the sequence of public spaces near the waterfront.

The Groenmarkt is located on the belt of Amsterdam, between the Singelgracht and the old city centre. On the Groenmarkt are existing private rent apartments. New development will be built on the empty plot and the area of the electricity building, which will be demolished. This building will not be necessary in the future. Moreover, it is not wishful to have such a building near dwellings. It takes away an important part of the public waterfront as well. Public space is already scarce in Amsterdam. This project should continue the sequence of public spaces near the waterfront on the belt, that is not available on this site yet.

The posed problem, People with and without a migration background are not living together in the same neighbourhoods in Amsterdam. Because of this, people of different population groups are not being confronted with each other and are not having contact with each other. This is caused because people without a migration background are leaving black, concentration neighbourhoods for better dwellings. As a result, people with a migration background are left with the left-overs that are too small for the big families in neighbourhoods with poor living circumstances. There are no suitable dwellings available in other neighbourhoods as well. Therefore there are no possibilities of moving to other neighbourhoods, while especially for middle class, second generation, highly educated people, these neighbourhoods form restrictions for the own opportunities. White neighbourhoods, such as the city centre of Amsterdam, do not offer affordable (family) housing that suits the wishes of these population groups. Therefore I strive for a multicultural dwelling project in the Dutch context, in which different population groups are living together in suitable homes, while contact between different population groups is being stimulated. (It is here assumed that the neighbourhood is the place to create contact, as after work the most contact between different population groups takes place.
in the neighbourhood, according to my research.)

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<th>research questions and design assignment in which these result.</th>
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| "What are the (design) criteria of a (1) multicultural neighbourhood within the future transnational city of Amsterdam that (2) offers suitable housing for different population groups with a migration background (Turkish, Moroccan, Surinam, Antillean) and without a migration background (3) and stimulates confrontation and contact between these different population groups?“ Sub questions: (1a) What does the future city of Amsterdam look like considering migration and diversity? (1b) What does a multicultural neighbourhood in Amsterdam look like? (2a) What are characteristic groups in the multicultural neighbourhood? (2b) How do these groups want to live? What do suitable dwellings and a suitable dwelling environment for these groups look like? (3) How can these groups live together in order to create confrontation and contact? (Who want to live in a multicultural neighbourhood?) “How to design (1) a multicultural neighbourhood and building complex (2) that fit in the Amsterdam urban context to make the building and the dwellings affordable and integral, (3) with 150 compact dwellings (4) for a diversity of people with a diversity of backgrounds, (5) generalised to make it affordable, considering common dwelling preferences, (6) while offering possibilities for personalization in use of and adjustments to the dwelling and (7) stimulating confrontation and contact between the different population groups (8) by using the characteristics of the site to create an inviting and stimulating communal and public space, to create a sequence of public spaces along the water front (9) by using the common factors of a. food and cooking
b. children c. importance of culture / gatherings / parties / guests to bring people together

(10) by making the moderation of contact possible through a good transition from public to private space, which is important for their well-being (11) (without becoming a thematic neighbourhood, but an integral part of the Amsterdam context).”

Process

Method description

The method of research consisted of literature study, case study analysis and location analysis. All methods have been used to find ingredients for my design of a multicultural neighbourhood. Literature study has been carried out to answer the stated research question and the following sub questions (see research question).

Literature was mainly used for getting grip on the topic, defining the target groups and their dwelling preferences and stating important aspects of living together. The literature study has provided information that led to the stated design question, which was the result of the conclusion on research. Case studies have been researched to answer the design question for these case studies and use this information as ingredients for the design.

- How does the design fit in the Dutch urban context? Does it blend in or does it contrast with it? What elements can be distinguished for fitting in the Dutch urban context?
- What elements have been used to create public space?
- How has the design been generalized in order to make it affordable and a coherent whole?
- How does the design offer flexibility in personalization of the use of the dwelling?
- Are the specific preferences of the researched population groups considered in the design and what does this result in?
- How does the moderation of contact take place from dwelling level to urban level? Where and how do you have contact and with whom?
- How has mixture or diversity in the project been realised?

Location analysis

- What is the Dutch, Amsterdam context of the location?
- Are the preferences for public space already met on the location or in the surroundings? What is left and what can be used in the design?
- Public space has been found as an important location for having social contacts. What are the characteristics of the site as interesting aspects for the public space / urban design for generating social contact? What are the potentials of the site?
- What are the potentials of the site for socio-economic aspects?
Literature and general practical preference

Literature books


Hemel, Z., (2016), *De toekomst van de stad: een pleidooi voor de metropool*, Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press (AUP).


Literature publications


Bureau Onderzoek en Statistiek (O+S), (2012), *Understanding Amsterdam*, Amsterdam: SDA Print + Media.


Gemeente Amsterdam, Onderzoek, Informatie en Statistiek (OIS), (2015), *De Staat van de stad Amsterdam VIII, Ontwikkelingen in participatie en leefsituatie*, retrieved from: https://www.ois.amsterdam.nl/publicaties/.


Groot, C. d., (2004), *Zwarte Vlucht*, De (sub)urbane locatiekeuze van klassieke allochtonen in
Amsterdam [master thesis] (Ministerie van VROM), retrieved from: www.vrom.nl.


Kam, G. d., & Needham, B., (december 2003), Een hele opgave, over sociale cohesie als motief bij stedelijke herstructurering (DGW (Directoraat-Generaal Wonen) / NETHUR (Netherlands Graduate School of Housing and Urban Research) partnership 24), Zeist: A-D Druk BV, retrieved from: http://nethur.geog.uu.nl.


Mertens, H., & Zwet, R. v.d., (februari 2009), Het versterken van de maatschappelijke participatie van
Oudere migranten (Movisie verkenning), retrieved from www.movisie.nl.


Reflected, but not (yet) used

Florida, R., (2010), *The Great Reset*,
Gehl, J., (2010), *Cities for People*,
Glaeser, E., (2011), *Triumph of the City*,
Saunders, D., (2010), *Arrival City, How the Largest Migration in History is reshaping our World*,

Reflection

Relevance

Right now the biggest migration stream is taking place from the countryside to the cities. People are choosing the cities with the most opportunities and therefore go for the biggest cities. Amsterdam is one of the cities that attracts immigrants and where migration is an important part of the population growth in past and future. At the same time, the more migration takes place, the more tension and frustration it creates. Politics are focusing on Dutch values and use migration as a way of taking position in the political debate. It was as well this topic which was the cause of the failure of the formation of a new political coalition.

Architecture is not a solution for everything, but it might contribute by offering suitable dwellings and dwelling environments and stimulating contact in the neighbourhood, which might create knowledge, familiarity and acceptance.

Time planning

SUMMER

- Holidays, relaxing, chilling, sun bathing, meanwhile:
- Reading books on list
- Completion of the booklet by adding already taken notes and sources
- Making an overview of Bouwbesluit rules
- Visiting site
- Visiting case studies and dwelling examples and making principle sketches
- Studying case studies on multicultural typologies and projects; micro-apartment solutions / compact housing / Japanese minimal housing; organisation / entrance; contact / meeting; galleries for contact; Islamic dwellings; materialisation; facades
- Modelling of proposed design at P2
- Sketching floor plan and section solutions
- Sustainability; climate; materialisation; technology for dwellings
- 1.1: dwelling floor plans; section; structure
- 1.2: floor plans; section; structure; communal spaces; entrance
- 1.3: floor plans; section; structure; communal spaces; urban design
- 1.4: floor plans; section; structure; communal spaces; urban design; façade; materialisation
- 1.5: detailing
- 1.6: detailing
- 1.7: preparation presentation P3
- 1.8: P3
- 1.9: evaluation; adjustments
- 1.10: adjustments
- 2.1: booklet
- 2.2: preparation presentation P4
- 2.3: preparation presentation P4
- 2.4: P4 (04-12-2017 – 15-12-2017)
- 2.6: adjustments; model
- Christmas Break (25-12-2017 - 05-01-2018)
- 2.7: adjustments; renderings; model
- 2.8: preparation presentation P5
- 2.9: P5 (24-01-2018 – 02-02-2018)
- 2.10: P5 (24-01-2018 – 02-02-2018)