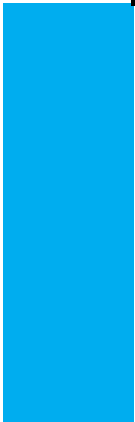


Graduation Plan

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	Veerle Rigter
Student number	4030206
Telephone number	06-14884324
E-mail address	v.k.rigter@student.tudelft.nl
Studio	
Name / Theme	Explore Lab
Teachers	Robert Nottrot, Suzana Milinovic, Jan van de Voort
Argumentation of choice of the studio	Because it provides me with the freedom to research and design a project based on my personal fascination, which was not offered by the other studios
Graduation project	
Title of the graduation project	The social incubator; a place for exchange
Goal	
Location:	Baankwartier, Rotterdam

The posed problem,

'There is no doubt that our future will be shared; with the increasing population on the planet of finite resources, there is simply no alternative.' - Beth Buczynski (2013)

In the EU **individualisation** and **social integration** are main topics in the discussion about societal changes (Beck et al., 1997). Over 40% of the Dutch population is feeling lonely (Savelkoul et al, 2014) and 71 % sees **loneliness** as a big problem for our society (Plantinga et al., 2012). This while in the coming years we will encounter an **increase of population density** in the cities which is leading to a **shortage of space**. In the Netherlands both the built area and the number of people in the city have increased over the past few decades (PBL, 2010). During the 20th century the growing world population has been using more materials with a factor of 34 times more (Jaar van de Ruimte, 2015). The extent to which humanity is **draining natural resources** such as water, energy and raw materials is still rising rapidly. As a result, there is **increasing scarcity** and **rising prices** of fuels and many raw materials and minerals (Jaar van de Ruimte, 2015).

Sharing could offer a solution. Especially in an urban environment with a high density where all facilities are closely located, we do not need to have everything for ourselves if we don't use it all the time. The economy of sharing and collaborative lifestyles are not new, but they are making a comeback due to the combined effect of several crises (economic, financial, environmental and social) and the democratisation of digital practices (Grosclaude et al., 2014). I believe an overall spatial, material, financial and social advantage can be achieved by mixing people, activities, materials and spaces. By joining forces individuals could achieve a higher level of comfort and satisfaction within their (financial) limits. Lets optimise all our usage together and inspire each other!

<p>research questions and</p>	<p>Research question: To what extent can architecture contribute to the creation of social space in a shared living environment?</p> <p>Subquestions: > What is social space? > How are social space and physical space related? > How is social interaction facilitated in the shared living environment? > Which activities take place in the shared living environment? > What degree of privacy is desired for these activities? > What spatial conditions do these activities require? > In which activities and spaces lies the potential for optimisation; spatially, functionally, financially and socially? > Which architectural tools can be used for this optimisation?</p>
<p>design assignment in which these result.</p>	<p>Create an physical (architectural) environment that facilitates sharing, exchange and interaction in the everyday life.</p> <p>Create wealth through sharing; spatial, financial, environmental and social.</p> <p>A mixed-use building in which dwelling is combined with public and collective spaces which provide room and flexibility for exchange, in which a social and openminded community can flourish and where also non-residents can visit to indulge and participate in this inviting environment.</p> <p>I propose to create a building with a mixed program containing dwelling, work-, recreational, commercial and cultural spaces. A 'living incubator' for a diverse group of people with a similar mindset and a positive attitude towards collaboration and a collective working and living environment. A place that facilitates idea exchange and stimulates cross-fertilisation between different people and disciplines.</p>

This should be formulated in such a way that the graduation project can answer these questions. The definition of the problem has to be significant to a clearly defined area of research and design.

Process

Method description

> Literature study: To gain a proper understanding of the shared environment, several topics need to be researched through literature. The topics I would like to investigate are;

- Social space (Hertzberger, Van Eyck)
- Activity vs space (Meesters)
- Public vs private (Gehl, Hertzberger)
- The new common domain (Sohn et al., Bouchain)
- Shared living environment (Fromm, Haaren, Altman)
- Environmental psychology (Pallasmaa, Gifford)

> Survey & interviews: Via an enquete and open interviews concerning the topics above, I will collect information from the user group which will function as a reference for the theory gained through literature as well as input for my design proposal. In the enquete I collect information about the:

- Target group background
- Daily life
- Activities: priority / degree of privacy / degree of individuality
- Spaces: priority / degree of privacy / desired luxury
- Living environment wishes

> Case studies & interviews: To compare these different theories with the built practice I will analyse and visit existing shared environments where social interaction and the common domain are stimulated. This will provide a reference framework for my research as well as my design proposal.

With these analysis, visits and interviews I would like to gain information about the:

- Users, target group, size, scale
- Program, facilities, activities
- Private/collective/public ratio
- Organisation, initiators
- Motivation, goals
- Benefits, disadvantages

Precedents:

ACTA broedplaats, NDSM werf, De Ceuvel, Fenix food factory (visited)
Zoho, Schieblock, WOW, Volkskrantgebouw, Tetterode, A-lab, Vrijburcht

Literature and general practical preference Literature and general practical preference

Literature:

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- Buczynski, B. (2013). *Sharing is Good: How to Save Money, Time and Resources through Collaborative Consumption*. Gabriola Island: New Society Publishers.
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- Jaar van de Ruimte (2015). *Toekomstperspectief: Nederland één grote stad?*. Den Haag: Jaar van de Ruimte.
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- Leach, N. (1997). *Rethinking architecture; A reader in cultural thinking*. London: Routledge
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- Nieveen van Dijkum, C. (2013). *An ethnographic study of of architecture students and their workspaces*. Delft: Delft University of Technology (Master Thesis).
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Parnell, (2013). Richards's alternative. *OASE*, (90), 38-41.

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Rovers, T. (2008). *Incubation in the creative industries: Creating Value through Non-profit Incubation*. Rotterdam: Erasmus University.

Savelkoul, M., Zantinge. E.M., Tilburg, T.G. van (2014). *Eenzaamheid samengevat*. In: *Volksgesondheid Toekomst Verkenning*. Nationaal Kompas Volksgezondheid. Bilthoven: RIVM.

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Till, J. (2009). *Architecture depends*. Cambridge: The MIT Press.

General practice:

Case studies:

Visited:

- ACTA broedplaats, Amsterdam
- NDSWM werf broedplaats, Amsterdam
- De Ceuvel, Amsterdam
- Fenix food factory, Rotterdam

Interviewed:

- Urban Resort (developer ACTA and Volkskrantgebouw)
- Radion (hospitality function in ACTA)

Interesting reference projects (to still visit if possible):

- WOW, Amsterdam
- Volkskrantgebouw, Amsterdam
- Vrijburcht, Amsterdam
- Tetterode, Amsterdam
- A-Lab, Amsterdam
- ZoHo, Rotterdam
- Schieblock, Rotterdam

Initiatives:

- Space-S, Eindhoven
- XS Deluxe, Amsterdam
- Crowdbuilding, Rotterdam
- We Love To Live Here, Den Haag

Reflection

Relevance

As stated in the problem statement, I believe sharing could offer a solution to multiple problems or threats that we are facing in these present times and/or in the close future. I believe architecture can play a role in facilitating and stimulating collaboration in these shared environments that would lead to environmental, social, functional and financial advantages for all.

This belief is supported by the fact that there are several references of both recently built and unbuilt projects striving for an environment that fosters and facilitates social interaction. Also on several (digital) platform an increasing demand for more collaborative environments can be seen, showing the societal relevance of this research and design.

Time planning

4.9	P2 presentation: sketch design proposal + research report (draft)
4.10-4.11	Incorporate feedback P2, create plan of approach for work during holiday
Holidays	Finalise research report Elaborate sketch design; incorporate conclusions from research report.
1.1-1.3	Hand-in final research report. Preliminary design: - Urban plan 1:1000/1:500 - Floor plans 1:200 - Sections 1:200 - Details 1:50/1:20
1.4	P3 presentation: Preliminary design + final research report
1.5-2.3	Incorporate feedback P3 Final design: - Urban plan 1:1000/1:500 - Floor plans 1:100/1:50 - Sections 1:100/1:50 - Details 1:20/1:5 - Theoretic and thematic sup-port of research and design and reflection on architectonic and social relevance
2.4-2.5	P4 presentation: Final design
2.6-2.8	Incorporate P4 feedback Finalise drawings & models
2.9-2.10	P5 presentation: Final design