

# 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](mailto: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	V.M. (Gina) Guravage
Student number	5067030

Studio		
Name / Theme	Resilient Rotterdam Graduation Studio - Veldacademie	
Main mentor	Jacques Vink	Architecture
Second mentor	Frank Schnater	Architectural Engineering and Technology (AE+T)
Argumentation of choice of the studio	I want to discover more about the social impact of the built environment and to learn what tools we have as architects to design user-friendly buildings with added public value.	

Graduation project	
Title of the graduation project	Places That Happen
Goal	
Location:	Pendrecht
The posed problem,	The disconnection between functions in Pendrecht opposes the possibility for social and cultural exchange in the public space, degrading it to a meaningless transition zone. This contributes to the sense of anonymity, unsafety, and a fear of the 'unknown other'.
research questions and	<p>How can exchange and interaction be facilitated in the public space of Pendrecht?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What was the social ideology behind the housing design in Pendrecht and how does that relate to the current demographical and urban developments?</li> <li>- How does the feeling of belonging in the parochial and public domain develop?</li> <li>- What is the current dynamic in Pendrecht from residents' perspectives and experiences.</li> <li>- What are the characteristics and tools for creating a successful public space?</li> <li>- What interventions in the public space would create more overlap and exchange between residents?</li> </ul>

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design assignment in which these result.	The heart of Pendrecht, Plein 1953, needs a building with a diverse public program to give new socio-cultural value to the square and increase the exchange and interaction between residents.
<b>Process</b>	
<b>Method description</b>	
The theoretical framework will be researched by a literature review. To understand how these principles relate to Pendrecht, a combination of site visits, street interviews, in-depth interviews, and workshops with residents are completed.	
<b>Literature and general practical references</b>	
<p>Bijlsma, L., &amp; Groenland, J. (2006). <i>De tussenmaat: een handboek voor het collectieve woongebouw</i>.</p> <p>Blokland, Talja &amp; Nast, Julia. (2014). From Public Familiarity to Comfort Zone: The Relevance of Absent Ties for Belonging in Berlin's Mixed Neighbourhoods. <i>International Journal of Urban and Regional Research</i>. 38. 10.1111/1468-2427.12126.</p> <p>Boom, J. (2011, November 9). "Er moest iets gebeuren." <i>De Groene Amsterdammer</i>. <a href="https://www.groene.nl/artikel/er-moest-iets-gebeuren">https://www.groene.nl/artikel/er-moest-iets-gebeuren</a></p> <p>Felder, M. (2020). Strong, weak and invisible ties: A relational perspective on urban coexistence. <i>Sociology</i>, 54(4), 675–692. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1177/0038038519895938">https://doi.org/10.1177/0038038519895938</a></p> <p>Gehl, J. (2016). <i>Steden voor mensen</i>.</p> <p>Goheen, P.G. (1988). "Public Space and the Geography of the Modern City", <i>Progress in Human Geography</i>, vol. 22, no 4, p. 479-496. DOI : 10.1191/030913298672729084</p> <p>Kranendonk, L. et al. (2006). "Inclusion Exclusion, research and writings by the Public Realm Studio TUDelft".<sup>1</sup></p> <p>Hajer, M. A., Uitgevers/Publishers, N., Reijndorp, A., &amp; Brinkman, E. (2001). <i>Op zoek naar - nieuw publiek domein</i>.</p> <p>Oosterhof, H. (2018). "Want de grond behoort ons allen toe". <i>Leven en werk van stedenbouwkundig architecte Lotte Stam-Beese</i>.</p> <p>OPEN Rotterdam. (2016, March 3). <i>Wijken van de Wederopbouw - Afl. 1 - PENDRECHT</i> [Video]. YouTube. <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gdMHoMoz7Sk">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gdMHoMoz7Sk</a></p> <p>Schrijver, L. (2006). The Archipelago City: Piecing together Collectivities. <i>Urban Formation and Collective Spaces</i>, OASE, (71), 18–37.</p> <p>Stam-Beese, L., Damen, H., &amp; Devolder, A. (1993). <i>Lotte Stam-Beese, 1903 - 1988: Dessau, Brno, Charkow . . .</i></p>	

<sup>1</sup> This collection of essays is not published but available at the TU Delft Library at the Architecture Faculty.

Van De Wal, H., Van Dorst, M., Vonk, E., & Van Vugt, E. (2015). *Privacy Scripting / druk 1: de impact van architectuur op sociale interactie in woongebouwen*.

Widmer, Hannah. (2023). *Conviviality in Public Squares: How Affordances and Individual Factors Shape Optional Activities*. Urban Planning. 8. 10.17645/up.v8i4.6237.

Zweerink, K. (2005). *Van Pendrecht tot Ommoord: geschiedenis en toekomst van de naoorlogse wijken in Rotterdam*.

## 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)?

The studio revolves around researching local (social) dynamics and using this fieldwork as input for user-oriented design decisions. In my research paper, I sought to get a grip on the residents' perspective of Pendrecht, and uncover the causes and influences why the neighbourhood is experienced as such. I believe this bottom-up view, learning from the local expertise and the context rather than simply projecting one's own assumptions and short-sighted solutions, is the key to a well-founded and resilient design.

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

My research uses Pendrecht as a case study but is also applicable to many other modernist neighbourhoods. All of these neighbourhoods are in transition, or will be in the near future. I believe that through careful consideration of the original design principles and the current needs of residents, we can regenerate these neighbourhoods safe, resilient, and inclusive places to live.