

# 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	Paula Nooteboom
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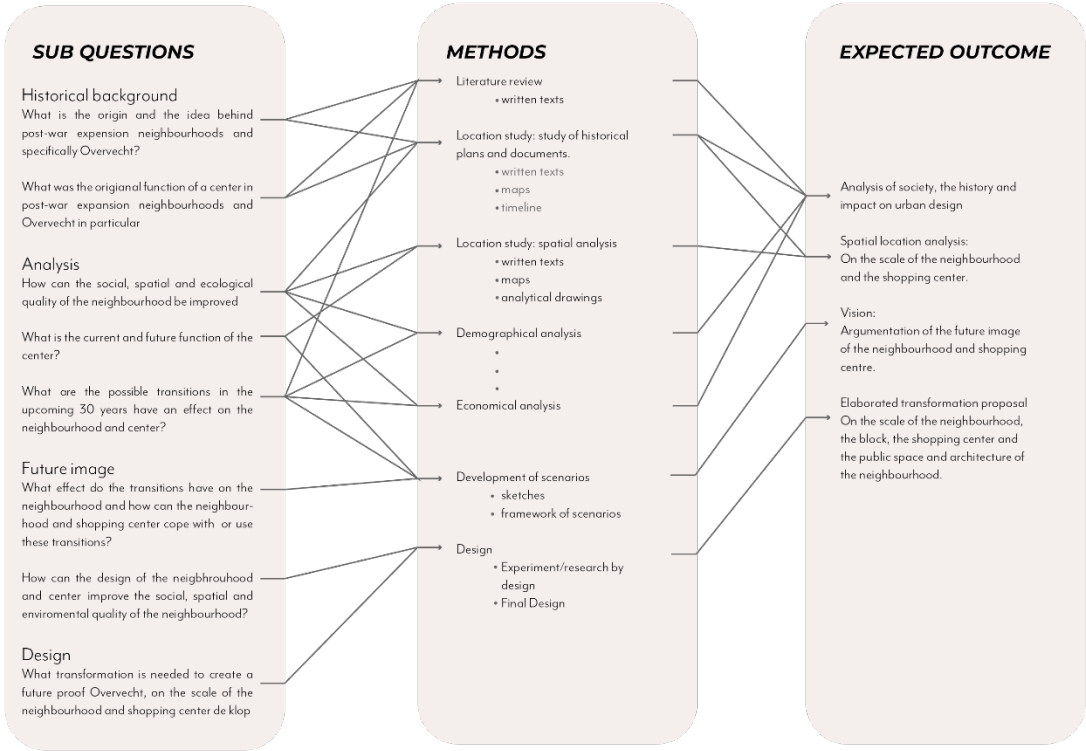
Studio		
Name / Theme	Design of the Urban Fabric	
Main mentor	Marco Lub	Urban design
Second mentor	Maarten van Ham	Urban studies
Argumentation of choice of the studio	At the start of the graduation year I did not have any particular topic in mind. But since I did the minor 'neighbourhood of the future' in my bachelors, I have always been interested in the social part of design: what effect does the design of the neighbourhood have on our social lives and our interaction. Next to this, I also knew I wanted to use research by design in my graduation project. These two reasons led to the choice of the studio 'Design of the Urban Fabric'	

Graduation project	
Title of the graduation project	Central spaces Transforming the modernistic post-war centre into the flexible, social heart of the future neighbourhood.
Goal	
Location:	Utrecht; Overvecht; Shopping center de Klop
The posed problem,	<p>Post-war neighbourhoods are currently among the most problematic neighbourhoods of the Netherlands, since their original ideas no longer fit into our society. Due to their location in the centre of the neighbourhood and their socio-cultural position, shopping centres have a big influence on the social structure of the neighbourhood.</p> <p>In post-war neighbourhood Overrecht this is not different. The neighbourhood is lacking liveliness as the center of the neighbourhood does not fulfill the same function as a lively center as it did in the past. This does not only affect the shopping center itself, but has its effect on the whole neighbourhood. This means that the transformation of the center can vice versa also have a positive impact on the quality of the neighbourhood.</p>

	The upcoming years a lot more will change that will have an effect on the neighbourhood, the shopping center and its function. Therefore it is important to find out what the future function of a center is, how it can have a positive effect on the neighbourhood and how this can be sustainable for the upcoming 30 years.
research questions and	What is the future function of shopping center de Klop in post-war expansion neighbourhood Overvecht and how should it be transformed to cope with the societal transitions of the upcoming 30 years, while improving the social, spatial and environmental quality of the neighbourhood?
design assignment in which these result.	Explore through research by design what the function of a center could be in the future, and what impact this has on the neighbourhood. With eventually an elaborated transformation of shopping center de Klop.

**Process**

**Method description**



## Literature and general practical preference

### CIAM, Functionalism, Neighbourhood-unit concept:

de Boer, N. (2001). De opkomst van de wijkaanpak als dominante strategie in het sociaal beleid. In J. W. Duyvendak & L. Veldboer (Eds.), *Meeting point Nederland. Over samenlevingsopbouw, multiculturaliteit en sociale cohesie*. Boom.

Mumford, E. (2019). CIAM and its outcomes. *Urban Planning*, 4(3), 291–298. <https://doi.org/10.17645/up.v4i3.2383>

Haamans, A. (n.d.). *De geplande, gebouwde en toekomstige functionele stad een onderzoek naar de ciam plannen in nederlandse steden*. Universiteit Utrecht.

### The Cultural-historical research and the spatial analysis of the history of Post-war neighbourhoods and Overvecht:

Meurs, P., Steenhuis, M., Emmerink, J., Plomp, M., & Voerman, L. (2006). *Cultuurhistorisch onderzoek en ruimtelijke analyse Utrecht NaOorlogse Wijken: Overvecht*.

Rijksdienst voor het Cultureel Erfgoed. (2017). *Wederopbouw, een kansrijke erfenis*. <https://erfgoedruimte.nl/publicaties/wederopbouw-een-kansrijke-erfenis-handreiking-bij-transformatieopgaven>

Santen, B. van. (2016). *Erfgoed van de wederopbouw*.

Blom, A., Jansen, B., & van der Heide, M. (2004). *De typologie van de vroeg-naoorlogse woonwijken*.

Argioli, R., Dijken, K. Van, Koffijberg, J., Bolt, G., van Kempen, R., Beckhoven, E. Van, Engbergen, R., & Engbergen, G. (2008). *Bloei en verval van vroeg-naoorlogse wijken*.

### The role of interaction in the neighbourhood

Bergeijk, E. Van, Bolt, G., & Kempen, R. Van. (2008). Social Cohesion in Deprived Neighbourhoods in the Netherlands : the Effect of the Use of Neighbourhood Facilities. In *Housing Studies Association conference*. Urban and regional Research centre Utrecht.

Hickman, P. "Third places" and social interaction in deprived neighbourhoods in Great Britain. *J Hous and the Built Environ* 28, 221–236 (2013). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10901-012-9306-5>

### Scenario method

Stojanovic, M., Mitkovic, P., & Mitkovic, M. (2014). The scenario method in urban planning. *Facta Universitatis - Series: Architecture and Civil Engineering*, 12(1), 81–95.

<https://doi.org/10.2298/fuace1401081s>

## 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)?

In the master track of urbanism, we try to bring together the creativity of design with academic research methods, integrating social, cultural, economic and political perspectives with spatial design for a more sustainable built urban fabric. My graduation project combines these different element elements. In post-war neighbourhoods there are a lot of social and economic problems,

I try to find a way to upgrade these deprived neighbourhoods, with a spatial design. While doing this I am looking at different trends as demographical change, the mobility transition, digitalisation.

In my project I will also slightly touch the side of another track in the master programme: Architecture. . Blending knowledge and skills from this track and the track of Urbanism My design will not only be on the scale of the neighbourhood, but also on scale of the shopping center, and the architectural scale of the building.

The studio topic of 'Design of the urban fabric' this year is "At home". This has been the inspiration for my graduation topic. The past two years are more at home than ever. Myself, I have been working, studying, meeting people and shopping at home. This all has its impact on how the space where we did this before is used. One example is the vacancy in shopping centers. What to do with the left over space? And what effect does this have on the neighbourhood? My project explores through scenarios in how far our future will take at home, or online, and what the effect of this will be on the neighbourhood.

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

Today the post-war neighbourhood occupies 1/3 of the total housing stock. They accommodate homes for almost 5% of the population in the Netherlands. However, a part of them (26) are appointed as 'krachtwijken' The popular name for forty problem neighbourhoods in the Netherlands. They have a lot of social, economical and cultural problems. Most of the problems in these post-war neighbourhoods are similar to each other. With my graduation work, I am trying to contribute to a more liveable neighbourhood, more social interaction between the inhabitants and more safety in the neighbourhood. While I am focussing on only one case, the case of Overvecht and shopping center de klopp. There are a lot of post-war neighbourhoods and their shopping centers in some way similar. The eventual design will therefore not only be applicable on Overvecht. But lessons can be learned to apply on multiple neighbourhoods.

It will contribute to the scientific framework as I try to connect the ideas of functionalism, CIAM, the wijkgedachte and the central place theory from the 20<sup>th</sup> century to current society and the trends; digitalisation, mobility change and demographical change.