

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	Ceyda Tezbasar
Student number	5392721

Studio		
Name / Theme	Architectural Design Crossovers	
Main mentor	J. Kuijper	Design
Second mentor	F. Speksnijder	Building Technology
Argumentation of choice of the studio	The choice of studio stems from its multidisciplinary approach to architectural design and to enable an understanding and investigation into the ever changing field conditions and spatial practices within London.	

Graduation project	
Title of the graduation project	Spatial Injustice
Goal	
Location:	London, United Kingdom
The posed problem,	London is a manifestation of power structures and neoliberal policies since the late seventies. Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government aimed to reduce social housing in favour of the middle class, and social class inequality consequently became a driver of spatial injustice.
research questions and	What spatial conditions arise from the lack of third place in low-income communities?

design assignment in which these result.	The research takes the position that 'third place' plays an important social, economic, and political role in our communities. However, the threatening scarcity of such places in our cities is increasing. The design proposal seeks to address these issues through spatial empowerment of third place for low-income communities, with theorisations of "Spatial Justice", and the "Right to the City".
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Process

Method description

The project will explore the effects of gentrification at the city scale by contextually analysing historical urban geographies and the specific social effects of changes in the spatial environment. In analysing the urban displacement of low-income communities, data mapping can be used as a tool to understand the geography of an area and to capture the spatial-geographic patterns of gentrification.

Literature and general practical preference

Harvey, David. 2009. *Social Justice And The City*. University of Georgia Press.
 Harvey, David. 2012. *Rebel Cities: From The Right To The City To The Urban Revolution*. Verso.
 Lefebvre, Henri. 1992. *The Production Of Space*. Malden, Mass.: Blackwell.
 Minton, Anna. 2017. *Big Capital*. London: Penguin Books.
 Oldenburg, Ray. 1999. *The Great Good Place*. Da Capo Press.
 Soja, Edward W. 2010. *Seeking Spatial Justice*. Minneapolis: Univ. of Minnesota Press.

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

This project examines the conditions that arise within the "heterogeneous city" and utilises the interdisciplinary approach of the Architectural design crossovers studio, focusing on the interplay between systemic policies, spatial practices, and social justice.

Justice (and injustice) evolve over time as a social construct, a global concern sustained through democracy and issues of human rights in urban environments. In the case of London, these spaces are heavily influenced by political and economic currents and widespread systemic inequalities. Urban spaces in the city are inherently political and are driven by power dynamics that can often lead to isolation and control over marginalised residents. This can be seen most clearly in the Grenfell

Tower fire in the cities' wealthiest borough; Kensington and Chelsea. It quickly emerged as an unfortunate consequence of systemic inequalities and neoliberal policies. This has exacerbated social inequalities in the city and has become increasingly evident in the hyper-commodified housing sector. In London, this manifests itself in the form of gentrification and the associated displacement of culture and community. Oldenburg defines 'the third place's function as a staging area' (Oldenburg 1999) We can see this in the role of the high street as a 'stage' for local residential actors who have emerged from discrimination and oppression.

The term 'third place' was first introduced by sociologist Ray Oldenburg, who highlights the importance of accessible public space in urban communities, referring to the places we inhabit between home (first place) and work (second place). As a byproduct of social production, local third places in low-income neighbourhoods are important in fostering better social relations and social inclusion. The current need to strengthen third places is related to theories of the "Right to the City," first introduced by sociologist Henri Lefebvre and explored by many scholars, including economic geographer David Harvey, who defines the right to the city as "far more than the individual freedom to access urban resources: it is the right to change ourselves by changing the city" (Harvey, 2012).