

# 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	Chung Yin Chiu, Cyrus
Student number	6020437

Studio		
Name / Theme	Methods of Analysis and Imagination – A Matter of Scale	
Main mentor	Jorge Mejia Hernandez	Architecture
Second mentor	Freek Speksnijder	Building Technology
Third mentor	Willie Vogel	Research
Argumentation of choice of the studio	The studio A Matter of Scale focuses on the integration between the use of instruments/methods and the research as well as the design practice. Such direction has offered me the freedom and the chance to propose and elaborate a comprehensive design in a post-soviet context, with the emphasis on the methods instead of the pure outcome.	

Graduation project	
Title of the graduation project	Factories (Re)public – When industrial heritages are reopened for daily lives
Goal	
Location:	Krulli Kvartal, Tallinn, Estonia
The posed problem,	<p>The current urban redevelopments in Tallinn often attempt to create a homogenous lifestyle and reality that are favourable for property investments but are contradicting the current heterogenic condition of the neighborhood. As a result of many homogenous urban redevelopments and gentrifying trends, spatial segregation has already become one of the main issues of Tallinn's future urban development.</p> <p>Inside the newly redeveloped areas, industrial heritages are mostly renovated to share a consistent spatial experience and identity with their surrounding new dwelling or office buildings, which narrowed the variety of spatial experiences and projected a relatively monotonous appearance in the city.</p>

	<p>When an industrial building, which was built to facilitate machinery operations, is open for human activities, the unique scalar contradiction could soon be identified. Which opens up the possibility to offer an unconventional spatial experience for the users. However, the architectural potential of the industrial heritage in these sites are not fully exploited to enhance the public inclusiveness in the current urban development area.</p>
research questions and	<p>Main Research Question: How can industrial heritage be reconfigured to enhance the public inclusiveness of new urban redevelopments, with regard to its unique provision of spatial and visual experience?</p> <p>Sub-Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the industrial buildings' architectural uniqueness compared to other architecture in terms of spatial and visual experience?</li> <li>• What architectural qualities or design methods are needed to create a public inclusive space? How can these qualities be achieved by reconfiguring the physical attributes of industrial buildings?</li> <li>• What is the suitable site for the design? How can the possible solution to the above questions be brought to other similar urban redevelopment cases and address spatial segregation on an urban scale?</li> </ul>
design assignment in which these result.	<p>The design assignment is to renovate an existing industrial heritage complex in Krulli Kvartal and to develop a vocational school that contains teaching block, special teaching block, administration block and the communal block. In which the special teaching block and communal block will be available for use by the users in neighborhood. The focus for the design will be on the to its site context in terms of circulation and public space, and on the flexibility of the building in different modes of operation and the change in use in future years.</p>

## Process

### Method description

#### 1. Literature Research

Regarding the public inclusivity of a space, the research focuses on the quality and effectiveness of public space, based on the theory by Hannah Arendt and Jane Jacobs. Furthermore, the research also includes the further architectural implications of the mentioned theories, in order to translate theory into actual design practice. Besides, industrial heritage is also one of the main topics to be addressed in my research, therefore the literatures about the operation of factories and the current practices of renovation of industrial heritages are also on the list.

#### 2. Site Analysis

Based on the result of the contextual analysis, a further site analysis is carried out to identify the spatial segregation of the Kalamaja neighborhood regarding the several surrounding urban redevelopment projects. As a result, an existing industrial heritage site in the area was chosen to be the location for my design assignment. By identifying the spatial composition as well as the relationship of the buildings around the site, the form and the circulation of my design that best fit the site could be obtained. Besides, the dimension and structural language of the industrial heritage will also be identified for later design reference.

#### 3. Case Studies

The second method is a comparative analysis of existing cases of vocational schools and universities. The major aim is to construct a systematic and categorized reference of the current "state of art" of vocational school. The analysis focuses on the implantation, arrangement of the service and space, the dimension of major rooms, and the site response of the architecture. Integrating the data obtained and the conceptual framework from theoretical research, the case studies could result in a convincing reasoning of the design approach of my assignment. Besides, more other cases will be referenced for additional design decisions.

## Literature and general practical references

### Literature:

Architectural Record. (1957). Buildings for industry. Dodge.

Architectural Record, & Reid, K. (1951). Industrial buildings; the architectural record of a decade. F.W. Dodge Corp.

Arendt, H. (1958). The human condition. University of Chicago Press.

Cossons, N. (2012). Why preserve the industrial heritage? In J. Douet (Eds.), Industrial Heritage Re-Tooled : The TICCIH Guide to Industrial Heritage Conservation (pp. 6-16). Taylor & Francis Group.

Florida, R. (2002). The Rise of the Creative Class: And How It's Transforming Work, Leisure, Community and Everyday Life. New York, United States: Basic Books.

Jacobs, J. (1969). The economy of cities. Random House.

Lefebvre, H. (1991). The production of space (; D. Nicholson-Smith, Trans.). Blackwell Publishing.

Louw, M. (2018). Industrial heritage protection and redevelopment. The Images Publishing Group Pty Ltd.

Low, S. M. (2000). On the plaza: The politics of public space and culture (1st ed). University of Texas Press.

McDonald, L., & Oglethorpe, M. (2013). Recording and documentation. In J. Douet (Eds.), Industrial Heritage Re-Tooled : The TICCIH Guide to Industrial Heritage Conservation (pp. 55–62). Taylor & Francis Group.

Mieg, H. A., & Oevermann, H. (2014). Transformations of Industrial Heritage Sites: Heritage and Planning. In H. A. Mieg & H. Oevermann(Eds.), Industrial heritage sites in transformation : Clash of discourses (pp. 3-11). Taylor & Francis Group.

Sýkora, L. (2005). Gentrification in postcommunist cities. In R. Atkinson, G. Bridge (eds.), Gentrification in a Global Context: The new urban colonialism. Routledge, London, 90-105.

Teerds, H. (2022). 'The space between': an architectural examination of Hannah Arendt's notions of 'public space' and 'world'. The Journal of Architecture, 27(5), 757–777. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13602365.2022.2137557>

### Practical References:

Cadix Campus - Korteknie Stuhlmacher Architecten

GO!Talent School Dendermonde - B-architecten

LocHal Library - CIVIC architects + Braaksma & Roos architectenbureau +  
Inside Outside + Mecanoo

Lycée Hôtelier International de Lille - Caruso St John Architects

NDSM Wharf (Kunststad) - The Kinetisch Noord

Nagoya Zoukei University - Riken Yamamoto

Nimeto School - Maarten van Kesteren Architecten

SESC Pompéia Factory – Lina Bo Bardi

## 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 Methods of Analysis & Imagination Studio requires my positioning and reasoning of a design. During the graduation project, we have to address an architectural or spatial issue in Tallinn with the use of own research methods. Such promotion of the use of research instruments is also brought to the next few phases of design. In which the choice in the use of the instruments and design methods requires decision making and self-evaluation on a regular basis, which I think are the major tasks of an architect in practice.

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

Due to the awareness to lowering carbon emission in construction, as well as the respect to the collective memories, adaptive re-use is already one of major trends in European architecture. And it is not rare to see heritage buildings renovated in a new development area. My concern is whether the quality of space in these heritage buildings, with this chance of renovation, could be utilized or even improved to serve all walks of life, rather than being isolated from the community. In light of the future urban expansion and renovation, this is a vital issue for an architecture to deal with its flexibility and compatibility to the neighbourhood beyond time.