

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	Wei Chieh Wang
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Studio	
Name / Theme	Methods and Analysis / Positions in Practice
Teachers / tutors	Aleksandar Staničić Jorge Mejía Hernández
Argumentation of choice of the studio	<p>I am fascinated by the logic and story behind cultural landscape and human behavior and believe that they are vital for designing a space with empathy, but, sometimes, they are hard to be recognized, interpreted and utilized.</p> <p>Therefore, I expect that, thanks to the methods learned throughout my graduation project, I can better translate my observations and intuitions into valuable architectural information. By understanding the context more clearly, I aim to intervene in a way that better fits the reality while retaining an unbiased perspective.</p>

Graduation project	
Title of the graduation project	Accumulative Cityscape / Refurbishing buildings to inherit an evolving cityscape
Goal	
Location:	Skopje, North Macedonia
The posed problem,	<p>Skopje, in the last decades, underwent a dramatic spatial shift, due to transformation (traditional to modern), natural disasters (seismic destruction), and resurgence (re-plan and reconstruction). These changes have created a complex city, which over time became even more diverse through the creation of various cityscapes by both residents and architects.</p> <p>On the level of the building blocks we</p>

	can see some of the changes that have been made by residents in the form of building extensions. These adjustments reveal that a pure architect-driven project is incapable of reflecting the diversity of society.
research questions and	<p>Architecture influences human behaviors and, vice versa, human behaviors also affect our environment, the cityscape.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How can we create space for more diversity? (diversity of people or cityscape) - What new relationships can be created through diversity? (relationship between people and people, as well as the people and the environment) - What are the logic and demand behind the extensions? - How the new extensions influence the existing layouts of apartments? - What the basic spatial and structural typologies they have?
design assignment in which these result.	Reference the extensions' concepts and spatial qualities to develop and extend several strategies to refurbish the existing residential apartments. It can accommodate different groups by multiple options; insert new programs to generate public spaces; construct a stronger connection with the context.

Process

Method description

- Fascination: Cultural landscape, the creation of various cityscapes by both residents and architects.
- Literature research: A historical analysis of the urban planning and the development of residential flat of Skopje.
- Fieldwork: To understand the life and the built environment of the people of Skopje by the tools of photography, social mapping, and architectural drawing.
- Typology: Dissecting and summarizing the diverse appearances of the residential apartment into categories to comprehend the logic behind the existing cityscape.
- Precedents course: In order to understand the perspective of local architect and the historical and social background of a certain period, research methods are implemented in the investigation of an existing building. By analyzing the

fundamental aspects of constituting architecture, such as designer, reference, concept, structure, material, etc.

Literature and general practical preference

- Avermaete, T. (2010). Framing the Afropolis. Michel Ecochard and the African City for the Greatest Number. L'Afrique, c'est chic. Architecture and Planning in Africa 1950–1970, OASE, (82), 77–89. Retrieved from <https://www.oasejournal.nl/en/Issues/82/FramingTheAfropolis>
- Benjamin, W. (1968). Hannah Arendt (ed.). "The Work of Art in the Age of Mechanical Reproduction", Illuminations. London: Fontana. pp. 214–18. ISBN 9781407085500
- Pallasmaa, J. (1996). "The Geometry of Feeling: A Look at the Phenomenology of Architecture." In Theorizing a New Agenda for Architecture: 448-453.
- Tsukamoto, Y. (2017). Yoshiharu Tsukamoto - Design through architectural behaviorology. Tokyo institute of Technology. Retrieved May 10, 2019, from https://www.titech.ac.jp/english/research/stories/faces25_tsukamoto.html
- Atorie Wan & Tsukamoto, Yoshiharu, 1965- & Kaijima, Momoyo, 1969- & Atorie Wan (2010). Behaviorology. Rizzoli, New York

Reflection

Relevance

I believe, the cultural landscape is a valuable reference when we as an architect want to softly intervene into the built environment because it is a result which has been filtered and tried out through a long period.

In this graduation project, I start from focusing on the place where the residents altered their apartments by adding extensions on the facade. In a way, it represents that the users could as well create a form which overlaps the existing conditions in order to improve their quality of living space, based on the original building. And it has the ability to repeat, accumulate and thrive.

However, I am wondering if the architects can do so reversely as well, in a proper way? It can be an interactive intervention of sustainable and cycling between users and architects. And even further, create diverse types of spaces to construct possible culture landscapes through the time of next round. And the diversity will accommodate multiple new programs to build stronger connection and interaction among people and context.

Consequently, the cultural landscape indicates in a way of the unique existence of collective, the contradiction between identity and normality can be balanced

Time planning

- <3.1> Motivation of choice of the studio
- <3.2> Explore and develop personal fascination
- <3.3-3.7> Define the research question and approach.
Desk investigation and literature research
- <3.8-3.9> Fieldwork: site investigation; discussion and reflection on preliminary research; data collection.
- <3.10> Work on the collected materials.
Refine the research question and approach.

<4.1> P1 Presentation

Conclusion on the site investigation and analysis.
State the potential focused site and research methods.

- <4.2> Reflection on P1 / correction and consolidation
- <4.3-4.5> Research on the focused site
Define the research and design position
- <4.6-4.8> Develop design strategy and draft proposal

<4.9> P2 Presentation

Staged conclusion on the research and design proposition and strategies.

<Summer break>

- <1.1-1.2> Reflection on P2 : correction and consolidation
- <1.3-1.4> Develop masterplan and design plan, section and elevations from research
- <1.5-1.6> Study masterplan and design plan, section and elevations.
- <1.7> Integrate research analysis and design proposal

<1.8> P3 presentation

Presentation of the design proposal

- <1.9> Reflection on P3: correction and consolidation
- <1.10-2.1> Develop detail scale and building technology
Refine design drawings
- <2.2-2.4> Finalizing drawings and narratives.
Finalizing materials for P4

<2.5> P4 presentation

Presentation of the final proposal

- <2.6-2.8> Reflection on P4: correction and consolidation
List of the final output for P5
Refining drawings
Model making
- <2.9> Finalizing materials for P5

<2.10> P5 presentation