

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	Trang Phan
Student number	4277198
Telephone number	
Private e-mail address	

Studio		
Name / Theme	Urban Architecture / Spolia	
Main mentor	Paul Vermeulen	Architecture / Urbanism
Second mentor	Aur�lie Hachez	Architecture
Third mentor	Jos Lafeber	Building Technology
Argumentation of choice of the studio	The studio's topic of Spolia has intrigued me by its focus on cultural and sustainable preservation. Moreover, I believe in the studio's philosophy and approach of creating impact on urban scale by intervening with an architectural gesture. In other words, "where expectations of urban design can only be fulfilled by architecture."	

Graduation project	
Title of the graduation project	United in Diversity: shared social housing in today's Anderlecht
Goal	
Location:	Kuregem, Anderlecht (Brussels)
The posed problem,	<p>Our society is expanding and in response to this, cities undergo transformations. The pluralism of an individualized society is perceptible in the way we dwell in the city, but that doesn't mean that a larger cohesive framework isn't essential. On the contrary, the European capital Brussels consists of an archipelago of urban fields aside from the several fragmentations on an institutional level. Therefore, pursuing an architectural solution that ensures compatibility becomes more relevant.</p> <p>The designated site in Anderlecht is formed as an enclave and is in itself fragmented in terms of (repurposed) program, building typology and urban morphology, which are simultaneously narrating the history of the location. The site is neglected and undervalued. This questions the neighborhood's spatial qualities in which the people live and work.</p>
research questions and	<p>What to keep/reuse and what to build?</p> <p>These are the main questions of the studio's topic of Spolia. From here questions derived as: how to deal with the existing (built and unbuilt) environment? How do you allow the different fragments to co-exist, while at</p>

	the same time it still reveals the history of the site? Thus, how can public urban space and architectural form contribute to the mediation of the fragments and the remediation of the site? And in what way can social housing with the concept of collective living enhance the quality of the neighborhood?
design assignment in which these result.	Shared social housing and Martial Arts school enclosing a collective courtyard
	<p>As a reaction to the individualized society and the fragmentation of the site on different scales, the design project aims to come to a reconciliation of the existing urban tissue, in other words: to mediate the fragments that will lead to stronger unity on the site. While keeping in mind that the neighborhood is characterized by its below-average median income and high population diversity, I believe that in this mediation the variety of the fragments should be embraced for it to flourish.</p> <p>The design proposes a new social housing block and an extended new structure that holds a Martial Arts school. Adjacent to this is the existing social housing slab as a remnant of the 1970s at which <i>social</i> carries different connotations. The proposed design includes shared amenities (such as a laundry room, roof garden, guest room, living area with kitchen, office space, bathhouse, prayer room etc.), which normally are not self-evident in affordable housing. These collective spaces bring the residents together and are designed with reclaimed materials from nearby.</p>

Process
<p>Method description</p> <p>Within the first semester of the graduation studio, the research includes a comparative study on former industrial buildings around the site that have been adaptive reused, many field researches in Brussels to comprehend the fragmentation and the publicness of Anderlecht's urban spaces, field work in Berlin as study trip, visiting housing projects that practice the idea of collective living, literature studies on collectivity in Belgium architecture and fragmentation of the European and contemporary city. Halfway the graduation studio, the method of research by designing is used for the urban planning such as modelmaking and an in-depth research on border conditions of the site's fragmentation has been fruitful for the design assignment.</p>
<p>Literature and general practical preference</p> <p>Boudet, D. (Ed.). (2017). New housing in Zurich: Typologies for a changing society. Park Books.</p> <p>Christopher Alexander, A Pattern Language (New York: Oxford University Press, 1977)</p> <p>Cupers, K., & Miessen, M. (2002). Spaces of uncertainty. Wuppertal: Müller und Busmann.</p> <p>Crawford, M. (2002). Making Sense of Change. Spaces of uncertainty. P. 21 - 23. Wuppertal: Müller und Busmann.</p> <p>Hoet, R. (2015). Collectief wonen in Vlaanderen en Brussel een antwoord op de individualisering van de woning. KU Leuven.</p> <p>Schrijver, L. (2006). The Archipelago City: Piecing together Collectivities. Urban Formation and Collective Spaces, OASE, (71), 18–37. Retrieved from</p>

<https://www.oasejournal.nl/en/Issues/71/TheArchipelagoCityPiecingTogetherCollectivities>

Totté, P. (2019). Affordable housing in Brussels in Special edition: collective housing. A+280. p. 30 – 34

Wieërs, E. (2019). Housing Block in Special edition: collective housing. A+280. p. 6