

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	Tou U Tong
Student number	5537762

Studio	
Name / Theme	Borders & Territories 22/23
Main mentor	Stefano Milani
Second mentor	Pierre jennen
Architecture, Design	Building Technology
Argumentation of choice of the studio	In an attempt to understand the complexity of land and space in relation to not only cultural context but also political, historical, and social, this graduation studio has been picked as my departure point for my degree, as it allows and provides a high degree, and volume of architectural intellectual, literature, and content that matches of intend. The exploration of architectural drawing technique – the act of “mapping” is also another important factor that drew me into picking this studio, using “mapping” as one of the main mediums and methodology for conceptualizing and contextualizing the framework of my graduation project.

Graduation project	
Title of the graduation project	Contiguous & Noncontiguous – The linkage between, time, space & people
Goal	
Location:	Sultangazi, Istanbul
The posed problem,	Fragmented urbanization, spatial inequality, spatial injustice, child poverty, social in-cohesive, in consistent development disregarding the existence of time.
research questions and	How can architecture be used as the agent to provoke the awareness of social inequality and spatial

	inconsistence, meanwhile also act as the solution?
design assignment in which these result.	Social coherent, spatial justice, enhance equality of different social class, enhance urban and spatial coherence of the proposed site, referencing historical context; time, people, and history sensitive design.
Process	
Method description	
<p>Part 01 - On paper - The graduation will start with a depth and all-rounded analysis of Istanbul to formulate a basic understanding of what " Istanbul " is in terms of its past, present, and future. As mentioned in the past session, "mapping" would be the primary medium to record, analyze, and interpret the situation, the concept, data, and literature studies deemed relevant to the research topic.</p> <p>Part 02 - Fieldwork – To gain an in-depth understanding of the spatial, as well as social complexity of the historical city, first-person fieldwork has been conducted, of which photography and drawings will be used to explain the build-up of the concept of "Contiguous & Noncontiguous," where the emphasis of social and spatial incoherence has been depicted from the visit.</p> <p>Part 03 - Theory paper – To further understand how architecture and spatial design influences people's perception, emotions, and sensation (after all, we are designing for people and all living things), the theory paper titled - <i>Hidden spaces - beyond dimensions: A research on the correlation between the composition of "space," sensation, and the "Power of Architecture"</i> has been written to explore the "dimensions" or "realms" that starch far beyond our traditional understanding of three-dimensional space.</p> <p>Part 04 – Site selection, referencing, and analysis of the unique urban history of Istanbul – the theory and application of Space Syntax have been used as a general guide to how urbanization has been developed in Istanbul. This analytic tool provides an in-depth spatial understanding and visualization of how urban areas are formed through a set of scientific measurements/formulas developed by Bill hillier, which is further gaining in-depth scientific research in UCL. From here, three essential aspects of this tool are deemed relevant when looking into Istanbul's urban historical development; firstly, connectivity; secondly, integration; and lastly, harmonic mean-depth; each provides a set of numeric values and data that allows spatial and architectural practitioner to compare, analysis and use to aid when doing spatial design.</p> <p>Part 05 - Site analysis – A series of standardized architectural drawings are being used to identify the immediate site context, neighborhood, demographic, and spatial complexity of the selected site, of which statistics, for example, the education level of the people living in the district area, and population will be overlooked. These are</p>	

made to formulate a concrete understanding of the problems and design opportunities that are contextually based.

Part 06 - Precedent studies – To further explore and dip into the design phase/program proposal, a few architectural, conceptual, and spatial studies have been made available for me to gain a general understanding of constraints and architectural/spatial/detail characteristics of the intended typology. This is made to formulate a general vision/direction of what precisely that my project (the architectural program and functions) would be dealing with.

Literature and general practical preference

See below.

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 notions of "borders and territories" exist in every aspect, location, and dimension, both tangible and intangible realms. For example, taking Turkey as a base for discussion, there are significant "borders" between social classes, which are visible on the street scape and spatially in terms of the accessibility of infrastructures and public goods. This, as a result, created a phenomenon called "spatial justice," coined by political philosopher John Rawls. The ego myself picking this studio is to test, explore and create space and architecture that follows my ambition in believing "architecture for all, as the mean of communication with all living things," a social intervention that stresses to benefit society by breaking all kinds of "borders" and create a new definition of "territories," which is human, and nature-centric. Architecture can only be sustainable for present and future generations by encouraging social and spatial equality, acting as the platform and spatial intervention for communication, connection, understanding, and empathy.

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

The idea of "architecture" is always social regardless of its scale, size, and functions. It is an applied and social science that considers all rounded aspects; instead, it's a factual, scientific, artistic, and social intervention that contributes to society and the built environment. Professionally, this graduation project could be seen as an approach for standard architectural practice, of which architectural drawings could be used as the primary medium the form of communication to both the clients (e.g., municipality) as well as internal communication; this not only helped record and visualize ideas but also has a high potential to introduce aesthetic perception to people outside the field, improving the cohesiveness and making strong position from

the very start of the project. Scientifically, the framework of this studio allows the implication of "Research Design" that has significantly been introduced throughout the whole Master education in the TU Delft Faculty of Architecture & the Built Environment, of which the effectiveness of this scientific methodology (up to this day) has been successfully reflected on the graduation project.

Literature and general practical preference - Bibliography

Architect's work (architecture, drawings, writing etc.)

Jeong, D. H. (2021). Superstudio, the sign and the problem of architectural education. In L. Ciccarelli & C. Melhuish (Eds.), *Post-war Architecture between Italy and the UK* (pp. 86–104). UCL Press. Retrieved from <https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctv1kwxfmg.11>

Kuma, K. (n.d.). *A Return to Materials*.

Murphy, O. (2004). Zumthor's Baths—A sensual guide. *Building Material*, (12), 44–47.

Architecture theory

Applying space syntax Space Syntax – Online Training Platform. (n.d.). Retrieved January 18, 2023, from <https://www.spacesyntax.online/applying-space-syntax/>

Avermaete, T., Havik, K., & Teerds, P. (2009). *Architectural Positions. Architecture, Modernity and the Public Sphere*. Nijmegen: SUN Publishers.

Getting started in depthmapX Space Syntax – Online Training Platform. (n.d.). Retrieved January 18, 2023, from <https://www.spacesyntax.online/software-and-manuals/depthmap/tutorial/>

Rasmussen, S. E. (1964). *Experiencing Architecture, second edition*. MIT Press.

Spatial Composition: The Wisdom of Professor Emeritus E... (n.d.). Retrieved January 18, 2023, from Goodreads website: <https://www.goodreads.com/work/54112680-spatial-composition-the-wisdom-of-professor-emeritus-earl-moursund>

Istanbul Statistics

Push Back Incidents. (n.d.). Retrieved January 18, 2023, from <https://en.sg.gov.tr/pushback-news>

T.C. Dışişleri Bakanlığı. (n.d.). Retrieved January 18, 2023, from <https://www.mfa.gov.tr/default.tr.mfa>

Turkey's Combat against Irregular Migration. (n.d.). Retrieved January 18, 2023, from <https://en.goc.gov.tr/turkey%E2%80%99s-combat-against-irregular-migration>

Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu (TÜİK). (n.d.). Retrieved January 18, 2023, from <https://www.tuik.gov.tr/Home/Index>

European union

European Border Surveillance System (EUROSUR). (n.d.). Retrieved January 18, 2023, from https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/pages/glossary/european-border-surveillance-system-eurosur_en

Eurosur. (n.d.). Retrieved January 18, 2023, from https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/policies/schengen-borders-and-visa/border-crossing/eurosur_en

Irregular Migration & Return. (n.d.). Retrieved January 18, 2023, from https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/irregular-migration-return_en

United Nations

Nations, U. (n.d.). Migration. Retrieved January 18, 2023, from United Nations website: <https://www.un.org/en/global-issues/migration>

Academic/scientific article

Cerasi, M. (2005). The Urban and Architectural Evolution of the Istanbul Divanyolu: Urban Aesthetics and Ideology in Ottoman Town Building. *Muqarnas*, 22, 189–232.

Dönmez, R. (2010). The re-birth pangs of New Turkey in the 21st century. *SEER*, 13, 55–67. <https://doi.org/10.5771/1435-2869-2010-1-55>

Erol, S. (2011). The Chronotope of Istanbul in Orhan Pamuk's Memoir "Istanbul." *International Journal of Middle East Studies*, 43(4), 655–676.

Kafescioglu, C. (2014). Viewing, Walking, Mapping Istanbul, ca. 1580. *Mitteilungen Des Kunsthistorischen Institutes in Florenz*, v. LIV. Retrieved from https://www.academia.edu/11967956/Viewing_Walking_Mapping_Istanbul_ca_1580

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Tausch, A. (2019). Migration from the Muslim World to the West: Its Most Recent Trends and Effects. *Jewish Political Studies Review*, 30(1/2), 65–225.

Yetiskul, E., & Demirel, S. (2018). Assembling gentrification in Istanbul: The Cihangir neighbourhood of Beyoğlu. *Urban Studies*, 55, 004209801774662. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0042098017746623>

Zeybekoglu Sadri, S. (2020). Industrialization and Urbanization in Turkey at the beginning of the 20th Century. *Journal of Contemporary Urban Affairs*, 4(2), 87–94. <https://doi.org/10.25034/ijcua.2020.v4n2-8>

Field work – personal work, photography and drawings

Lectures – provided by studio leaders

GeoData

Marine Regions. (n.d.). Retrieved January 18, 2023, from <https://www.marineregions.org/>

Reference data—GISCO - Eurostat. (n.d.). Retrieved January 18, 2023, from <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/gisco/geodata/reference-data>

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