

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	Haeil Seo
Student number	5804329

Studio		
Name / Theme	Heritage & Architecture / Adapting 20C. Heritage: Resourceful Housing	
Main mentor	Lidwine Spoormans	Heritage and Design
Second mentor	Elina Karanastasi	Building Technology
Third mentor	Ana Pereira Roders	Research, Heritage and Values
Argumentation of choice of the studio	<p>In the Netherlands, the reuse of old buildings for a cultural and environmental reasons seems to be already commonplace, but in South Korea, the interest in it is not so old. Many post-modern buildings are on the verge of demolition according to the new needs of the city. How to deal with them is a new challenge for the city.</p> <p>I think that the heritage studio work concerning adapting and redesigning heritage for a new era could be a design foundation for my future work as an architect. Everything in the present comes from the past, so understanding of the past will be important for living in the present. In that sense, I think understanding the past of architecture will also give us direction on how to do architecture in the present.</p>	

Graduation project	
Title of the graduation project	<p>Need for Diversity and Concentration of Uses Toward Livelier Garden City Neighborhood Center</p> <p>Redesign Strategies to Make Neighborhood Center Livelier While Preserving the Garden City Concept: The case of Plein '40-'45 in Western Garden City, Amsterdam Nieuw-West</p>
Goal	
Location:	Plein '40-'45, Amsterdam Nieuw-West
The posed problem,	Amsterdam Nieuw-West was planned and developed based on the concept of a Garden City as part of

	<p>Amsterdam’s General Expansion Plan, AUP (Van Eesteren Museum). AUP distinguished and reflected the functions of the city according to functionalist principles (Van Eesteren Museum), and the current Western Garden Cities are a mix of a functionalist cityscape and a traditional one (Oeffelt et al., 2010).</p> <p>In 2001, fifty years after the first residents moved into the cities, Amsterdam embarked on an urban renewal of the Western Garden Cities (Oeffelt et al., 2010). <i>Nieuw Nieuw-West</i>, a book documenting the urban renewal process in Amsterdam Nieuw-West for about a decade starting in 2001, notes that the image of the Western Garden Cities, which had been attractive since the end of the 20th century, had become negative, with many public green areas making residents feel unsafe. According to an August 2023 survey on urban safety conducted by the municipality of Amsterdam, residents of Nieuw-West have a higher Insecurity Perception Index than the average of Amsterdam.</p> <p>In her seminal book, <i>The Death and Life of Great American Cities</i>, Jacobs (1961) argues that for safer and better cities, the focus should be on creating vibrant city streets and lively city neighborhoods, and she emphasizes the complexity and multiple uses of the fabric to do so.</p> <p>Plein '40-'45 is one of the neighborhood centers of Amsterdam Nieuw-West. The Municipality of Amsterdam has a vision to develop the Nieuw-West district into another urban center of Amsterdam, at the same time they also want to keep the Garden City concept. This research is exploring ways to accomplish both challenges at the same time in the existing neighborhood center from the perspective of urban vitality, especially diversity of uses and concentration of uses.</p>
<p>research questions and</p>	<p>Research Question: How a heritage be redesigned to make the neighborhood center of <i>Plein '40-'45</i> livelier concerning diversity of uses and concentration of uses, while preserving the “Garden City” urban planning concept?</p> <p>Sub-questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How can a built environment in Plein '40-'45 be improved concerning diversity of uses and concentration of uses?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What can be accommodated from the Garden City concept concerning diversity of uses and concentration of uses?
design assignment in which these result.	<p>The aim of the design is to make the built environment of Plein '40-'45 livelier than it is now, i.e., to transform it into a place that people want to use more. The design assignment can be described as followings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The uses of the built environment are more diverse and concentrated than it is now. - New or transforming uses help keep the square vibrant around 24 hours and contribute to the safety of the place. - The Garden City concept is incorporated into the square and surrounding buildings. Different types of greening provide visual enjoyment for users and have a positive impact on the vitality of the square. - Additionally, the transformed built environment is in harmony with the existing daily market.

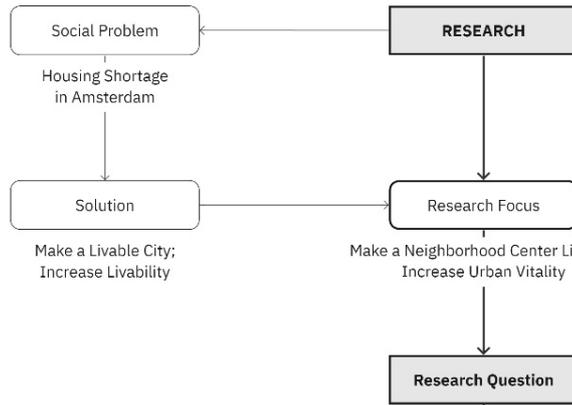
Process

Method description

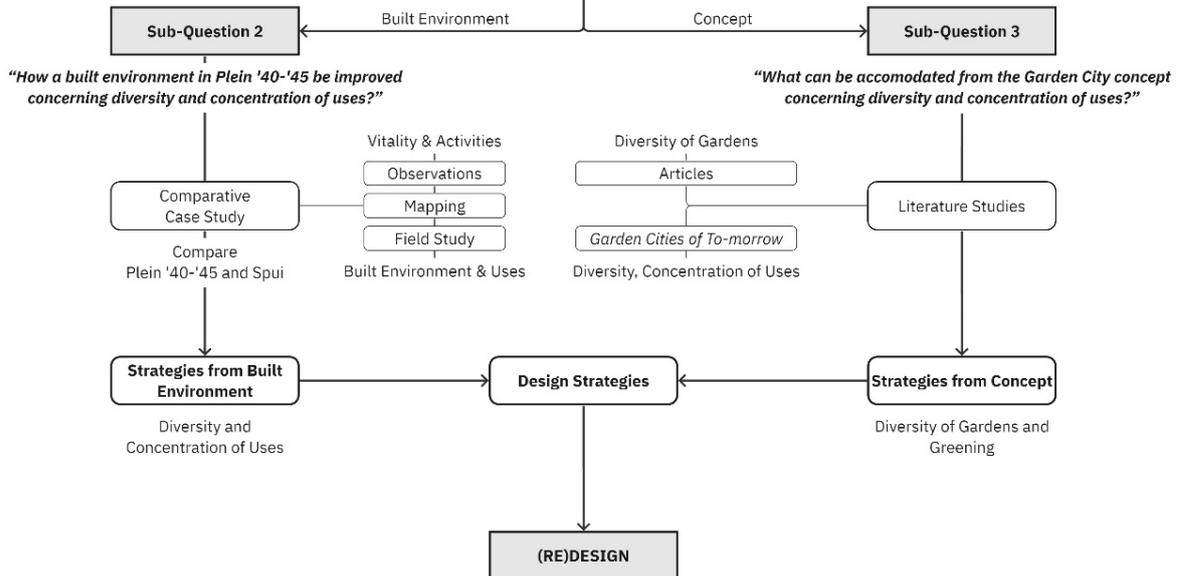
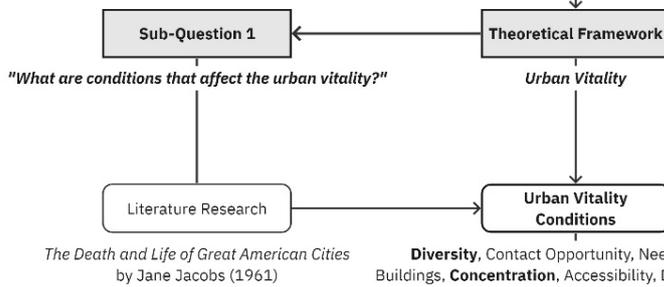
In the research phase, the study first conducts case studies. This analyzes and compares the relationship between uses in the built environment and people's activities in Plein '40-'45 and Spui. Case studies include field study to look into the current uses of built environment, and observations to observe the relationships. Through the studies, it is possible to identify which changes and improvements are needed in terms of diversity and concentration of uses to improve the vitality of the built environment of Plein 40-45.

Another part of the research is to analyze the book "Garden Cities of To-morrow" by Ebenezer Howard, and to look into articles regarding relationships between vitality and garden or Garden City. The Garden City concept is examined from the perspective of diversity and concentration of the uses that the book claims for the city to have. In addition, the relationship between garden and vitality is then studied. Through this phase, how to treat the garden or garden city concept to improve urban vitality in the area in terms of diversity and concentration of uses will be determined.

Each conclusion drawn from the two different studies provide several directions and options for the design phase to improve urban vitality. The conclusions will be synthesized and organized as design strategies.



"How a heritage be redesigned to make the neighborhood center of Plein '40-'45 livelier concerning diversity and concentration of uses, while preserving the Garden City concept?"



Literature and general practical references

Books & Reports

1. Beuken, F. v. d., & Kuijt, G. (2021). *De Omgevingsvisie Amsterdam 2050*. Gemeente Amsterdam.
2. Coupland, A. (1997). *Reclaiming the City: Mixed Use Development*. Routledge: Taylor & Francis.
3. Gehl, J., & Svarre, B. (2013). *How to Study Public Life*. Island Press.
4. Howard, E. (1902). *Garden Cities of To-Morrow*. Swan Sonnenschein & Co.
5. Jacobs, J. (1961). *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*. Random House.
6. Lynch, K. (1981). *A Theory of Good Form City*. The MIT Press.
7. Oeffelt, T. van., Hulsman, B., & Graaf, K. de. (2010). *Nieuw Nieuw-West: Stedelijke vernieuwing in de Amsterdamse tuinstedenr 2000-2010*. Uitgeverij Thoth.

Article & Papers

1. Balsas, C. J. L. (2004). Measuring the livability of an urban centre: an exploratory study of key performance indicators. *Planning Practice & Research*, 19(1), 101-110.
2. Domper, N. V., Hoyos-Bucheli, G., & Albert, M. B. (2023). Jane Jacobs's Criteria for Urban Vitality: A Geospatial Analysis of Morphological Conditions in Quito. Ecuador. *Sustainability*, 15(11), 8597.
3. Delclòs-Alió, X., & Miralles-Guasch, C. (2018). Looking at Barcelona through Jane Jacobs's eyes: Mapping the basic conditions for urban vitality in a Mediterranean conurbation. *Land Use Policy*, 75, 505-517.
4. Farahani, L. M., Beynon, D., & Freeman, C. G. (2018). The need for diversity of uses in suburban neighborhood centres. *URBAN DESIGN International*, 23, 86-101.
5. Farahani, L. M., Izadpanahi, P., & Tucker, R. (2022). The death and life of Australian suburbs: Relationships between social activity and the physical qualities of Australian suburban neighbourhood centres. *City, Culture and Society*, 28.
6. Fuentes, L., Miralles-Guasch, C., Truffello, R., Delclòs-Alió, X., Flores, M., & Rodríguez, S. (2020). Santiago de Chile through the Eyes of Jane Jacobs. Analysis of the Conditions for Urban Vitality in a Latin American Metropolis. *Land*, 9(12), 498.
7. Huang, Y. H., & Ouyang, Y. (2022). Measuring Visual Attractiveness of Urban Commercial Street Using Wearable Cameras: A Case Study of Gubei Gold Street in Shanghai. *HCI 2022: Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, 13322, 403-414.
8. Sung, H., & Lee, S. (2015). Residential built environment and walking activity: Empirical evidence of Jane Jacobs' urban vitality. *Transportation Research Part D: Transport and Environment*, 41, 318-329.
9. Wu, W., Ma, Z., Guo, J., Niu, X., & Zhao, K. (2022). Evaluating the Effects of Built Environment on Street Vitality at the City Level: An Empirical Research Based on Spatial Panel Durbin Model. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 19(3).

10. Zumelzu, A., & Barrientos-Trinanes, M. (2019). Analysis of the effects of urban form on neighborhood vitality: five cases in Valdivia, Southern Chile. *Journal of Housing and the Built Environment*, 34, 897–925.

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)?

By exploring ways to improve urban vitality, this project helps to increase the livability of cities and ease the housing shortage in the long term.

In this sense, it is related to the Heritage & Architecture Studio's theme "Adapting 20th Century Heritage: Resourceful Housing" and also to TU Delft's Master track, which studies the environmental and social relationships and contributions of architecture in addition to an aesthetic perspective.

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

The methodology of this project analyzes the built environment and the urban planning concept from the same perspective for an already existing urban environment to present an integrated design strategy. In particular, this project focuses on Plein '40-'45 in Amsterdam's Nieuw-West, which was developed with the Garden City concept. Therefore, the methodology could be applied to other neighborhoods in the Nieuw-West with a similar context. Furthermore, this could help in the planning of redevelopment of Garden Cities located in other areas.