

# 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	Wanxin Liu
Student number	4588290
Telephone number	
Private e-mail address	

Studio	
Name / Theme	Flowscapes
Teachers / tutors	Inge Bobbink, Luisa Maria Calabrese
Argumentation of choice of the studio	Flowscape owns multiple meanings. My choice starts with the will to work with the one of the most basic element: water, while keeping the possibility of working with other objects that flows with water.

Graduation project	
Title of the graduation project	Minimal Intervention: A Landscape Approach
Goal	
Location:	Oslo, Norway
The posed problem,	<p>People have been ignoring the fact that the uncertainty of sea dynamic in Oslo is actually a benefit for them, instead of a threat from sea level rise.</p> <p>The unawareness has caused conflicted problems. It needs to be presented so that stereotype can be revised, and potentials/possibilities can be explored.</p>
research questions and	<p>The aim of developing Minimal Intervention as a landscape approach using Oslo as a testing site is,</p> <p>Firstly to make an explicit application on a way landscape architects might have implicitly worked with.</p> <p>Secondly to propose a theoretical framework that can express a humble attitude which is very much needed nowadays.</p> <p>Last but not lease, to generate certain</p>

	design principles out from the testing experiments, which can help as references to similar situations like Oslo, where certain understandings need to be presented.
design assignment in which these result.	Theoretical framework, site analysis, design from experiments, design reflection.

The graduation project involves these following questions:

[Main Question]

How does 'Minimal Intervention' works as an integral strategy, help revealing the distinctive uncertainty in Oslo, enable potentials and possibilities that are ignored by the unawareness, while dealing with contradictions that are caused by unawareness?

[Sub Questions]

1. What does M.I. mean respectively in different discipline and through different scale?
2. During a design process, what makes the difference between using M.I. as a principle and not using it?
3. How does the hidden meaning of the present landscape can be valued, so that they can take a part in the process of minimal intervention?

**Process**

**Method description**

1. Research into to B.Lassus' theory of minimal intervention and how it has been developed specifically into the domain of landscape architecture through time.
2. Explore further into different disciplines. Amplify the meaning of minimal intervention into a broader perspective.
3. Focus on how the approach is applied on landscape projects. Research on how minimal intervention can work through scale.
4. Add extended exploration and experiments to the understanding of minimal intervention, which are,
  - Invite a third participant as heterogeneity into the existing relationship in the landscape;
  - Create conditions for minimal intervention to happen;
  - Using minimal intervention as a reflecting tool for a landscape project.
5. Choose a testing site which meets the purpose of using the approach of minimal intervention, in this case, Oslo, to firstly read the landscape from a 'minimal' point of view.
6. Test minimal intervention using different approach(adding, deleting, rearranging); on spots, lines and structures of the site (selected by site analysis: read the landscape as an entity); from the point of view of different purposes and angles. (practical problems, revive historical values; create potentials)
7. Develop a renewed waterfront based on the principle of minimal intervention.
8. Reflecting by experimenting on the possibility of being minimal.

## Literature and general practical preference

- Lassus, B. (1998). *The landscape approach (Penn studies in landscape architecture)*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.
- Swaffield, S. (Ed.). (2002). *Theory in landscape architecture : A reader (Penn studies in landscape architecture)*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.
- Lynch, K., & Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Massachusetts). (1977). *Managing the sense of a region*. Cambridge, Mass.: M.I.T. Press.
- Treib, M. (2009). *Spatial recall : Memory in architecture and landscape*. New York: Routledge.
- Deming, E., & Swaffield, S. (2011). *Landscape architecture research : Inquiry, strategy, design*. Hoboken: Wiley.

## Reflection

### Relevance

The goal of the project is to explore how minimal intervention can be a landscape approach which works with the essence of landscape. It explores the value of investigating on what a design can do and how it can work.

With an explicit way of applying this theory into a testing site, design principles can be generated from the experiments, in order to fit in other situations which are under similar conditions. This can also help landscape architects to work with minimal in a conscious way, so that the meaning behind minimal can reach its full value.

## Time planning

P1

//Site visit and initial analysis

//Hypothesis

//Research framework

P2

//Theoretical framework

//Experiments on minimal intervention

P3

//Elaborated design: local and regional scale

//Reflecting on the experiments, make choices

P4

//Final design

P5

//Reflection and Presentation