Graduation Plan

Master of Science Architecture, Urbanism & Building Sciences
Graduation Plan: Urbanism track

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.

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Research question. | How to use the tourist assets of Trujillo within a planning approach that recognizes and boost them in order to achieve sustainable development?
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Sub-questions. | - S-Q1: How has the urban fabric of Trujillo grown regarding tourism attractions?
- S-Q2: What are the current policy visions for the spatial development of Trujillo?
- S-Q3: How can the existing socio-cultural and environmental attractions of Trujillo help to boost the spatial qualities of the city? How to properly integrate them in an urban plan?
- S-Q4: To what extent local inhabitants can benefit from tourism?
- S-Q5: Which are the stakeholders (societal, institutional, etc.) needed to assure that investments go to spatial development first?

Design assignment in which these result. | End product of this research and analysis is to develop a plan for Trujillo, that aims sustainable development, making emphasis on the spatial dimension. For this, collaborative planning approach is recognized as the most appropriate one, as it enables to raise awareness and make use of local assets from all dimensions. The mentioned plan should consist of the design of a policy and map that illustrate the goals and the strategies for implementation and achievement of that goal. Physical design becomes a tool to show the possible outcomes to be reached, so to visualize and attract the stakeholder’s interest.

**Process**

**Method description**

A varied set of tools and techniques are used with the aim to collect information and find answers to the questions that will guide this thesis research. These tools include Literature research, observation & mapping, case studies review, and surveys & interviews.

S-Q1: How has the urban fabric of Trujillo grown regarding tourism attractions?

**METHOD:**
- Literature research on previous and current plans that have guided the city growth so far.
- Mapping the city: identification and location of tourist attractions (TOURIST ASSETS), socio-economic situation of different areas, spatial qualities of the city, connectivity and modes of transportation, etc...

S-Q2: What are the current policy visions for the spatial development of Trujillo?
METHOD:
- Literature research on which are the documents currently guiding the spatial development of the city.
- Interviews to actors in charge of decisions for the city development.

S-Q3: How can the existing socio-cultural and environmental attractions of Trujillo help to boost the spatial qualities of the city? How to properly integrate them in an urban plan?

METHOD:
- Literature research on influences of tourist attractions for the urban development; and considerations for making a plan based on social, economic and environmental considerations.
- Cases research where tourist attractions were used as starting point for urban development. Look for spatial plans of cities that integrate efficiently tourism and residency in same urban environments (preferably secondary cities).

S-Q4: To what extent local inhabitants can benefit from tourism?

METHOD:
- Literature review on tourism as a tool for development.
- Interview citizens about their perception of tourism and if they think it really benefits them. How does tourism actually benefit them? Which aspect of their life (social, economic or living conditions) is mostly benefited by it?

S-Q5: Which are the stakeholders (societal, institutional, etc...) needed to assure that investments go to spatial development first?

METHOD:
- Literature research. Who are the current stakeholders involved in the spatial development process in Trujillo? Which is the level of powers assigned to each of them?
- Field work: Asking neighborhood associations and mapping the existing initiatives promoted by locals to take advantage of tourism. Take into account the potential of using the SOCIAL ASSET (local entrepreneurs).

Literature and general practical preference

The main literature that will conduct the theoretical basis of this thesis is related to the objectives and motivations that guide this project. Sustainable development, tourism assets, and collaborative planning are the core to build a theoretical framework that can enable research on the local context to reach the settled goals.

The definition of the problem for the case of Trujillo gives clues on the weaknesses and potentialities that the city has; namely unsustainable urban development, for the first one, and tourist assets, for the second. This raises awareness on that as well as it has problems, the possibilities for solutions are there, but only when allowing changes in the governance scheme.

The interrelation of those theories are to be explored in that the dimensions of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental - physical) are
attempts that locals and tourists experience and, therefore, are interested in. In that sense, if tourist assets, being part of existing local assets, are those which work for tourism development, they can do for local development. However, this can only happen when they are appropriately optimized, meaning this designing strategies to achieve local urban development through an inclusive planning approach, or collaborative planning.

In consequence, the data to be researched for the design of the plan, follows the input given by theory, establishing direct relations between the concepts and the analysis of reality on the context of Trujillo. This will be done through analysis of previous plans designed and implemented on the city, and through review of policy visions for the future of the city regarding particular issues. At the same time, interviews and observation on fieldwork is very valuable for gathering a grasp on the current situation.

**Reflection**

**Relevance**

The development of this thesis is driven by societal and scientific commitments. The first one corresponds to the fact that, as a Peruvian, I can perceive how the general efforts towards national development from the government are very much centralized and mainly focused on the capital city, Lima. In consequence, many other cities in the country remain underdeveloped, although some are already growing towards metropolitan patterns.

I think that is pertinent to start to look and analyze the situation of secondary Peruvian cities, with deeper emphasis on the local qualities that they posses, and to question the planning approaches under which they have been developed so far. Furthermore, the fact of having many touristic cities in the country should be taken into account when looking for possibilities on their development. And not to detract all the potential that this sector has, usually reduced to the mere economic development.

The second one has to do with my strong belief that the academia is a good stage to start discussions on relevant issues that affect our societies. Practitioners are usually too immersed in solving problems that they lack of time and tools to conduct theoretical research. I firmly believe that research gives a solid foundation to any proposal, and for that, academia and practitioners must work closely together if we say our goal is to improve our cities.

I believe it is necessary, and urgent, to start the discussion with the attempt to come up with solutions, and also to set the ground for further discussion and contribute to expand the reflection, in this case, regarding tourism and city development.

The scientific relevance of this thesis is to start and to provoke discussion about the potential that a secondary city in Peru has, in an attempt to improve its urban development.
**Time planning**

The work schedule is made taking into account the specific presentation dates, but assuring that the different phases are developed at the appropriate moments. These phases may overlap, in order to carry a transversal thinking along the process. These "sub-goals" are as follow:

**P1: PROBLEM UNDERSTANDING & DEFINITION OF QUESTIONS**
**P2: THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**
**P3: ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK AND STRATEGY MAKING**
**P4: SPATIAL DESIGN AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS**
**P5: EVALUATION AND CONCLUSIONS**