**Graduation Plan: All tracks**

The graduation plan consists of at least the following data/segments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal information</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student number</td>
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<tr>
<td>Telephone number</td>
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<tr>
<td>Private e-mail address</td>
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| Name / Theme | Casablanca: Analysis and design in the Afropolis. |
| Teachers / tutors | Tom Avermaete, Jorge Mejia Hernandez |

**Argumentation of choice of the studio**

During my studies in Delft I found out that from all the chairs, I feel the closest affinity to the chair of Methods and Analysis. I believe their critical approach towards the architectural practice challenges students to explore the discipline both in a theoretical and an experimental - practical way.

The urban dynamics in the Global South, as in the case of Casablanca, give a challenge to Western planners to re-think our traditional idea of the Metropolis. This studio represents an opportunity to investigate how “universalities” of human interaction and “specificities” of cultural production are interrelated, and how we can tackle these issues as international professionals acting on a territory outside of our cultural realm.

**Graduation project**

| Title of the graduation project | Casablanca, city of enclaves. |

**Goal**

**Location: Bousbir, Casablanca**

**The posed problem:** [see below]

**research questions:** [see below]

**design assignment in which these result:** [see below]

**THE POSED PROBLEM:**

a) The figure of the enclave seems to be recurrent in fast developing cities, particularly of the Global South. The enclave in many ways represents an urban condition of growing extremes and parallel realities of distinct (social, economical, cultural) networks, that often exist in close spatial proximity, but do not intersect. In the context of a fragmented, increasingly privatized urban fabric, enclaves became a metaphor for separation, misapprehension and human failure to deal with differences.

b) On a more universal level, enclosure, the enclave's most basic act, is a primary human need. Particularly in the contemporary metropolitan condition, the
necessary balance between exposure and retreat is often disrupted. Contemporary discussions about openness, exposure and transparency often seem to underestimate this instinctive need by proposing a very literal translation of openness into space.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS:
The enclave in many ways represents an extreme condition, as it is defined by what it, an inside and an outside. As such it can becomes a figure of negotiation in fundamental conflicts of civilization. It represents the fields of tension all of us must dwell in, between retreat and exposure, freedom and control and, at last, the individual and the city.
Can we, instead of rejecting it as a tool of separation, draw lessons from the enclave as a a tool for negotiation of oppositions?
What can we learn from its logics and spatial operations in order to use it both as an analytical figure and a projective tool?
Can the enclave, instead of being a claustrophobic metaphor for human failure, speaking to both problems a) and b), be a catalyst for a city of “commons”?

DESIGN ASSIGNMENT:
Acknowledging the fragmented urban condition of Casablanca and the existence and necessity of enclaves, the intervention aims to show on one specific example how the formal “enclosedness” of an enclave can provide a “common space”.
This “common space” could provide an alternative to the conventional thinking of space in the categories of public and private and is understood less as a place of consensus and sameness, but as a space where conflict and contradiction between actors of different networks can take place.
The design assignment hence is not to even out the differences between networks but works on potential points of encounter, a sort of common denominator.
My intervention will be situated in the quarter of Habous, the project site being what from the outside appears to be a normal housing block, the former colonial prostitution district of Bousbir.
This highly charged site, an enclave for French men in a poor indigenous quarter, offers an interesting opportunity to discuss interesting

Process
Method description

- Qualitative and quantitative field studies of Casablanca
- Literature studies / references architectural history and theory
- Literature studies / references specific conditions Casablanca, Morocco.
– Case studies from the realm of architecture and arts.
– Case studies specific to Casablanca/Morocco
– Experimenting with drawing and model techniques

The various methods employed result in a methodology that moves in-between theory and field, aiming for an architectural intervention in a specific setting fed by the more general knowledge of a critical approach.

**Literature and general practical preference**


Movies:

**Reflection**

**Relevance**

As stated before, the design does not try to even out the differences between networks but works on a sort of common denominator. I that the first and most crucial step for living together is mutual awareness. By creating a monument of the ordinary, I aim to create such a space of “commons”, that allows different networks/realities to conflict.
Time planning

3.1 Introduction
3.2 Urban studies
3.3 Urban studies/Literature Studies
3.4 Urban studies/Literature studies – Finding of Research topic
3.5 Field trip Casablanca
3.6 Field trip Casablanca
3.7 Elaboration of Research topic, first urban intervention strategy
3.8 Elaboration of Research topic by literature studies and urban analysis.
3.9 Elaboration of Research topic, literature studies
3.10 P1 presentation – 17.01.15
4.1 Restructuring of research after P1
4.2 Literature studies, case studies
4.3 Literature studies, case studies
4.4 Literature studies, case studies
4.5 Application of findings to research in Casablanca
4.6 Application of findings to research in Casablanca
4.7 Identification of site, draft architectural design proposal
4.8 Elaboration of urban and architectural proposal
4.9 Summing up of research findings and design proposal
4.10 P2 presentation – 19.06.15

1.1 Restructure narrative and design proposal
1.2 (possible) Field trip to Casablanca for investigation of specific site
1.3 Restructuring of field findings to support the design progress
1.4 Design in different scales, specific literature research (Field)
1.5 Design in different scales, specific literature research (Field/Figures)
1.6 Design in different scales, specific literature research (Figures)
1.7 Design in different scales
1.8 Design in different scales
1.9 P3 Presentation
1.10 Restructure narrative and design proposal towards a final product
2.1 Design at different scales
2.2 Design at different scales
2.3 Design at different scales
2.4 Design at different scales
2.5 Design at different scales/Reconnection to p2 research
2.6 P4 Presentation
2.7 Structuring final presentation, decision on final products (drawings, models...), refining drawings
2.8 Refining drawings
2.9 Refining drawings/making model/structure presentation and research for repository
2.10 P5 Presentation