Study Plan
The study plan consists of (at least) the following sections:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal information</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
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<td>Student number</td>
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<td>Address</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postal code</td>
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<td>Place of residence</td>
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<td>Telephone number</td>
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<td>E-mail address</td>
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<tr>
<th>Studio</th>
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<td>Theme</td>
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<td>Teachers</td>
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Argumentation of choice of the studio
Ambition to do a project within a socio-political context and to work with experimental methodologies to create architecture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
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<tr>
<td>Title of the graduation project</td>
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Product

Problem Statement
In the Periphery of Madrid, planned and unplanned building areas are scattered around on the landscape. Profiting geographical and/or economic conditions. Within this unclear situation, a high dense informal building strip has emerged on a cattle trail called the Cañada Real. The buildings are the result of a personal initiative of the people that live there. They made the buildings mostly themselves with either cheap materials from the market or by reusing residue, from both demolished buildings within the cañada and garbage out of the city. The Cañada real has its own internal logic and organization. It is an unplanned but clear strip, based on the rules of cañadas.

Goal
To unveil the potentials of the Cañada as an area of informal architecture, focused on the extremely personal ways of creating your own house and the differentiation evolving from different conventions and preferences of different social and ethnic groups.

Process

Method description
I will research the cañada based on my personal experience while visiting the site. I will try to unveil the potentials of it by the use of drawings and collages. These drawing will focus on the relation between the different buildings, the street and the landscape it is in. By using multiple perspectives, the different conditions and misunderstandings can be shown and highlighted.

Theoretical and practical references
Text in book: Geuze, Adriaan; Accelerating Darwin; Published in: Ibelings, Hans; The artificial landscape. NAI Publishers(2000) Rotterdam
Text in book: Boeri, Stefano; Eclectic Atlases, four possible ways of seeing the city; Published in:
Reflection

Relevance and output

The value of the graduation project within the larger socio-cultural and scientific context. List of output with respect to conceptual and design development as well as materialization and construction documents.

The project will address the theme of informal settlements as a phenomena within the peripheral context. It can give a larger understanding of the potentials that this type of settlements has as a highly personal type of building, in contradiction to the large scale apartment buildings developed by businessmen.

The project will have a relation to the specific context of the cañada real, as a result of the intensive investigation of the site. The documents will contain architectural drawings and models as well as on the scale of the landscape and urbanism. And there will be technical drawings of materials and construction.

Time planning Scheme of the division of the workload of the graduation project in the 42-week timeframe (P1-5). Compulsory in this scheme are the examinations at the middle and end of the semester, if required, the minors you intend taking and possible exams that have to be retaken. The submitted graduation contract might be rejected if the planning is unrealistic.

P2: 24 January 2012
End of January: Retake Exam architectural reuse (RMIT msc1)
February: initial conceptual design of the project. Drawings and models 1:500/1:200
March: Elaboration of the design with investigation of techniques and materials.
April: Creation of technical and architectural drawings 1:100. Models 1:100
May: Details 1:5, drawings 1:50, models.
P4: 10-25 May 2012
June: Finalize drawings and create presentation.
P5: 25 June – 6 July 2012

Attention

Part of the graduation (especially in the MSc 4) is the technical implementation of the building design. Therefore a Building Technology teacher will be involved in the tutoring team from the P2 presentation on. This should be taken into account when writing the study plan / personal graduation contract, with respect to the time planning as well as in the relation to the content (e.g. statement, method and/or relevance).
Reflection P4

The relationship between research and design.
The research and design are connected. The research, which is done in the form of mapping, has a direct influence on the design. Looking back on the process, I recognize 4 phases. 2 Phases of research and 2 phases of design which have overlap. In the beginning I started mapping, in the form of drawing and models, in order to unveil characteristics of the Cañada Real that were interesting to translate into my design. It took some time to be able to fully understand these drawings. It was tempting to look at the formal qualities of the drawings and the models.

With the help of the theme and the experiences of Madrid I found a location and program for the design. I started designing a series of market objects. Movable structures with transformable elements. The objects were shaped with the formal character of the drawings in mind. In this phase I found that I was unable to put a clear relation between the research and the design, and the design was too much based on intuition and experimentation. On this moment the approach was not working, I had no control on the project.

I started a second phase of mapping. Focussing on the program and local condition and unveiling it's specific requirements. With help of these mappings I set-up a set of rules for the project which brought back the control on the project.

With the rules, I was able to make a very specific design for the program: movable marketcars as bouldering objects. With in the end the final project: A series of objects, used for market, temporary living and as climbing objects. Made of recycle wood by the local inhabitants of the Cañada real. I indicated the different phases with illustrations.

Relation between the theme of the studio and the subject/case study chosen within this framework.
The studio of Border Conditions is focused on researching a site by mapping it's conditions and translating this into design. The theme was to research the periphery of Madrid and it's specific conditions. My personal project is fixed in this framework since the theme I chose of the informal is bound with the site. By researching the conditions of the Cañada Real, I was researching within the larger framework of the periphery.

The relation between the methodical line of approach of the studio and the method chosen by the student in this framework.
The methodical line of the studio is to research a location by mapping it from a theoretical point of view. I did this with drawings and models. And later on I mapped the conditions of the building.

The relationship between the project and the wider social context.
The social context of the Cañada real is quite special. The inhabitants, and the inhabitants of the nearby laying housing project have very wide social backgrounds. These people live aside of each other. My project is relating to the people of Cañada by offering them a form of income. The project is relating to the inhabitants of both Cañada real and other parts of the city by it's function of market, with the notion that the specific location is very close to a metro station.
First phase of mapping

First phase of design

Second phase of mapping

Final design

Daily routine summer

23:00 - 6:30: Sleeping
6:30 - 7:30: Wake-up & Breakfast
8:00 - 13:30: Market
13:30 - 16:00: Siesta - cooking + lunch + sleep
16:00 - 19:00: Other
19:00 - 23:00: Relax + climbing

Variabel

min. = 1600 - 2000 mm
min. = 300 - 500 mm
min. = 800 - 1100 mm
min. = 1000 mm
min. = 600 mm

Cooking

min. = 2000 mm
400 - 600 mm
900 - 950 mm
1700 - 1900 mm

Mats, cushions for protection at falling

People catching the climber in case of fall

Bouldering is done in mostly horizontal challenging tracks, in contradiction with climbing walls no rope is used. Tracks can turn into vertical direction and go on around the corner.

Flat overhanging walls of 20-45° are best for variety of climbing.

Curves and complex shapes can lead to homogeneous climbing.

Documentation

Holds are very important for the climbing experience.

For footholds, small holds is best.

One hold per square foot (30x30 cm) of wall surface.

60% medium size bolt-on holds.

20% footholds

10% small handholds

30% small holds in large variety

10-20 jug-holds

Bouldering walls
Reflection P5

The relationship between research and design.
The final design is the proposal of a system that can be used by local habitants to enrich their local surroundings and to create a source of income in the form of a market. It is based on local conditions as researched. The research is done in the form of mapping, this brought several insights. Both spacial conditions and the way of living in the Cañada Real have inspired me to create this system.

Relation between the theme of the studio and the subject/case study chosen within this framework.
The studio of Border Conditions focuses on researching a site by mapping it's conditions and translating this into design. The theme was to research the periphery of Madrid and it's specific conditions. My personal project is fixed in this framework since the theme I chose of the informal is bound with the site. By researching the conditions of the Cañada Real, I was researching within the larger frame work of the periphery.

The relation between the methodical line of approach of the studio and the method chosen by the student in this framework.
The methodical line of the studio is to research a location by mapping it from a theoretical point of view. I did this with drawings and models. And later on I mapped the conditions of the building.

The relationship between the project and the wider social context.
The social context of the Cañada real is quite special. The inhabitants, and the inhabitants of the nearby laying housing project have very wide social backgrounds. These people live aside of each other. My project is relating to the people of Cañada by offering them a form of income and a alternative solution to create structures on the Cañada real. The project is relating to the inhabitants of both Cañada real and other parts of the city by it's function of market, with the notion that the specific location is very close to a metro station. The wider social context can also seen as the way the people are living their and the system of reusing recycle wood into something valuable.