

# 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:

<b>Personal information</b>		
Name	Yan Liang	
Student number	5296226	
<b>Studio</b>		
Name / Theme	Urban Fabric	
Main mentor	Gerdy Verschuure	Landscape Architecture
Second mentor	Marco Lub	Urban Design
Argumentation of choice of the studio	<p>Landscape is always aligned with the development of urbanization, and natural fabrics are threatened by the expansion of urban infrastructures. The conflict between the two fabrics brings challenges as well as opportunities in terms of living environment.</p> <p>In this process, the experience of landscape is not always consistent. People tend to focus on the physical elements but leave behind the hidden logic of the communicative connections in between. I chose this lab because I want to explore how to strengthen people's recognition of both natural and cultural landscape under a general context of heritage landscape by landscape approaches.</p>	
<b>Graduation project</b>		
Title of the graduation project	Integrating heritage landscapes with mobility networks: Accessibility to Military Heritage in Soesterberg under the Forest Context.	
<b>Goal</b>		
Location:	Soesterberg	
The posed problem,	Soesterberg is the cradle of modern military and lots of military heritage sites are located here. The military heritage system is composed with fortresses, barracks and facilities in different scales and spatially fragmented distributed. What's more, the site bears the connectivity role of national ecological network as well since it is on the transitional territory of the National Park Utrechtse Heuvelrug.	

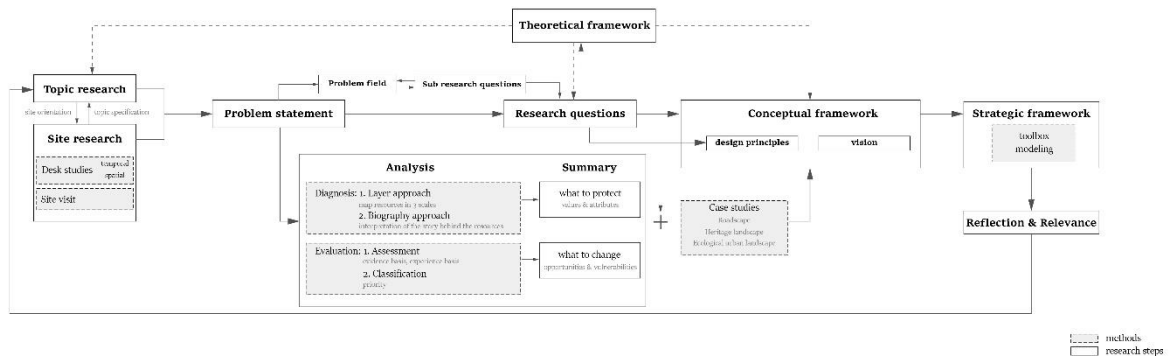
	<p>However, the accessibility of military heritage is poor due to the forestry context and the military construction intention of not being easily visible. Meanwhile it is also unique for the location situated between two cities, Utrecht and Amersfoort. All of these make it difficult for people to recognize, experience and interact with the site and understand the interrelations between the spots.</p> <p>In conclusion, the current cultural experience between each heritage sites is disconnected and the physical access logic behind the cultural heritage sites are omitted.</p>
research questions and	<p>How to improve the accessibility, understandability and presentation of the military heritage in a forest environment in Soesterberg?</p> <p>This is further specified by the following sub-questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What is the accessibility of heritage, both spatially and cognitively?</li> <li>2. What is the future mobility system between Utrecht and Amersfoort going to be like?</li> <li>3. What is the role and impact of the forest landscape in this context?</li> <li>4. How does forestation relate to the infrastructural patterns and future use by locals and visitors?</li> </ol>
design assignment in which these result.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Formulating design strategies to improve the accessibility of the military heritage under the regional mobility network between Utrecht and Amersfoort.</li> <li>2. Revitalize the awareness of the forestry roadscape (natural awareness) in the cultural heritage landscape (cultural awareness).</li> </ol> <p>The design strategies are to realize in scales: in-between cities, local, personal. In each scale, spatial accessibility, experience formulated by natural and cultural elements, and ecological preservation need to be applied.</p>
<b>Process</b>	
<b>Method description</b>	
<p>Biography approach, layer approach and research by design are the main methods.</p> <p>It is because of the complexity of elements that are embedded in the context that the recognition is decreasing. So, it is necessary to split the urban, landscape and cultural</p>	

layers by themes and set the priority. In this process, the method of layer approach and biography study are applied.

Besides, the theoretical research on heritage and accessibility provides solid foundation and rich references for the establishment of conceptual framework.

The analysis includes the diagnosis of current situations and the assessment of those elements to further define the design orientations.

The general research plan is generated as followed:



## Literature and general practical preference

[The literature (theories or research data) and general practical experience/precedent you intend to consult.]

Bélanger, P. and R. H. Williams (2016). *Landscape as infrastructure : a base primer*. Abingdon, Oxon ;, Routledge.

Cabral, P., et al. (2013). "Entropy in Urban Systems." *Entropy* 15(12): 5223-5236.

Farina, A. (2010). "<Ecology, Cognition and Landscape.pdf>."

Georgieva, D. (2020). THE ACCESSIBILITY TO CULTURAL HERITAGE AS A KEY FACTOR FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF TERRITORIES.

Gheyle, W., et al. (2013). "Integrating Archaeology and Landscape Analysis for the Cultural Heritage Management of a World War I Militarised Landscape: The German Field Defences in Antwerp." *Landscape Research* 39(5): 502-522.

Grazuleviciute-Vileniske, I. and I. Matijosaitiene (2010). "Cultural Heritage of Roads and Road Landscapes: Classification and Insights on Valuation." *Landscape Research* 35(4): 391-413.

Janssen, J. (2014). "Modernising Dutch Heritage Conservation: Current Progress and Ongoing Challenges for Heritage-Based Planning and Management." *Tijdschrift voor economische en sociale geografie* 105(5): 622-629.

Janssen, J., et al. (2017). "Heritage as sector, factor and vector: conceptualizing the shifting relationship between heritage management and spatial planning." *European Planning Studies* 25(9): 1654-1672.

Nejad, S., et al. (2019). ""This is an Indigenous city; why don't we see it?" Indigenous urbanism and spatial production in Winnipeg." *The Canadian Geographer / Le Géographe canadien* 63(3): 413-424.

Perret, J., et al. (2015). "Roads and cities of 18th century France." *Sci Data* 2: 150048.

Stewart, P. J. and A. Strathern (2003). *Landscape, Memory and History : Anthropological Perspectives*. London, UNITED KINGDOM, Pluto Press.

Swaffield, S. R. (2002). *Theory in landscape architecture : a reader*. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press.

Tieskens, K. F., et al. (2017). "Characterizing European cultural landscapes: Accounting for structure, management intensity and value of agricultural and forest landscapes." *Land Use Policy* 62: 29-39.

## 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)?

Military heritage is an indispensable part of heritage landscape, and it also generates a broader topic above landscape, including cultural and natural ones. Because of the special location of Soesterberg, which is located between two cities, the force of urban expansion interferes with heritage preservation but at the same time, brings people to understand the site and the history. By the integration of mobility infrastructure to activate the site, urbanization and landscape cooperate with each other in order to make a synergy.

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

The improved and more integrated mobility network can help with future urbanization trend and better coordinate the relationships between different mobilities. (cycle paths, highway, railways)

The diversified forestry landscape strengthens regional ecological connections and slightly improve people's health.

The military heritage is set up by a round experience to help people better understand the meaning behind the relics, preserve the memorizing spots and regain recognition.