

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), 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	Xuandi He
Student number	5098610

Studio	
Name / Theme	Interiors Buildings Cities Graduation Project
Main mentor	Sam De Vocht
Second mentor	Mauro Parravicini
Argumentation of choice of the studio	The studio explores people's collective life from the urban scale to the interior scale. Through the city hotel, the different proportions of problems can be solved with the ideas of doughnut economics. This way of using architecture to solve ecological problems and to carry out humanistic care is very attractive to me.

Graduation project	
Title of the graduation project	City Hotel
Goal	
Location:	Driehoekstraat 7, Amsterdam
The posed problem,	The start point is that in the healthy crisis period, due to more unemployment and fewer employment opportunities, low-income groups may have problems to buy more non-necessities of life. In fact, many of these items only can be used for a short time, then they will going to be waste. And at the same time, people's outdoor activities are limited a lot while there is less communication between neighbors.
research questions and	For users: Who does the hotel serve for? What kind of activities will users do in the hotel? What kind of space is for sharing items

	<p>and time?</p> <p>For architecture:</p> <p>How to connect the hotel with the context?</p> <p>How to deal with the relationship between public space and private space?</p> <p>How to create a space for public activities through facades of a building?</p>
<p>design assignment in which these result.</p>	<p>Urban scale: site planning and design, target group, connection to surroundings.</p> <p>Building scale: layout organization, space sequence, facade design, circulation, activities in the hotel.</p> <p>Interior scale: materiality, views, rooms, courtyard and garden.</p>
<p>Process</p>	
<p>Method description</p>	
<p>The research combines the thoughts of doughnut economics, starting from the research of Amsterdam's city planning and hotel models. On the basis of historical and theoretical research, I propose solutions to specific aspects of Amsterdam.</p> <p>My historical research focused on the relationship between the living habits of the people in Amsterdam in the 17th century, the form of houses and the development of the city, which provided a basis for my selection of the site. My case study is from the Ansonia in Manhattan, to study the relationship between space organization and people's living behavior and find what space is suitable for the future social events.</p> <p>After literature research and interview, I paid attention to the well-being of citizens and the environment. Then I made a model of "social corridor" to present my notion. Site investigation also helps to find potential users and focus on the local scale of Amsterdam to solve existing problems.</p>	

Literature and general practical preference

Literature research and case study:

Research about Jordaan in Amsterdam historical development and current situation;

Residential hotel: take the Ansonia Hotel as an example;

Hofjes in Jordaan: compare the hofjes and analyze the space sequence of hofjes;

Other precedents about exterior corridors, gardens on facades, and courtyards on different levels.

Bibliographical references:

1. Wilms Floet, W. W. L. M. (2014). Het hofje 1400 - 2000. TU Delft.
2. Raworth, K. (2017). Doughnut Economics Seven ways to think like a 21st-century economist. Random House.
3. Kleijn, K., Zoest, R. van, & Kurpershoek, E. (2013). The canals of amsterdam: 400 years of building, living and working. Thoth.
4. Feddes, F., & Mader, D. H. (2012). A millennium of amsterdam: spatial history of a marvellous city. Thoth.
5. Abrahamse, J. E. (2010). De grote uitleg van Amsterdam. Thoth.
6. Puigjaner, A. (2014). Bootleg Hotels. SQM: the Quantified Home, 32-38. Lars Müller.
7. Gaines, S. (2005). The Ups and Downs of The Ansonia, The Building That Made the Upper West Side. New York Magazine.
8. Puigjaner, A. (2017) The City as a Hotel. Together, 65–71. Ruby Press.
9. Dienst Publieke Werken. (1972). Bestemmingsplan jordaen.

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)?

The main research question is how to build a garden on the facade to create a new type of social space. On the basis of exploring the boundary between public space and private space, the space in this city hotel encourages users to establish contact with the outside world through in-between space.

In terms of the renovation of existing site, I hope this project can solve a wider range of urban problems. It is important to create a resilient and clear building in this community. On the Driehoekstraat, you can see hofjes with different sizes and shapes, which will also be one of the starting points of my design. Although this is only a small city hotel, as a public building, it serves as a bridge connecting the surrounding environment and people.

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

In the past few decades, Jordaan has been no longer a symbol of the poor, and people's quality of life has improved a lot. But with the development of cities, people

began to pay attention to the problems of the ecological environment and disadvantaged groups. In future hotels, residential concepts such as collective lifestyles are becoming more and more important. The hotel is not only providing a place for living, but also an the epitome of the city. The environment will have a positive impact on residents through various ways. If a harmonious relationship can be established among different groups while ecological environment can be considered, it is the specific aim of my design through architecture.

I want to create a hotel for young people, which are students or other low-income groups. The hotel can be considered as the center of the community and can strengthen the relationship in this neighborhood. I focus on the function of facades in my project. On the one hand, the external traffic on the facade can be a place for people to interact and communicate. On the other hand, the facade can be a site for building a garden. In this hotel, guests can earn their accommodation fee by exchanging items with residents or sharing time to help those who need help. Such hotels can provide low-income disadvantaged groups a shelter and also pay attention to the ecological environment, reducing waste and adding plants.