

# 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:

Personal information	
Name	Anke Elenbaas
Student number	4589300

Studio		
Name / Theme	Dwelling Graduation Studio: Designing for Care in an Inclusive Environment	
Main mentor	Elke Miedema	Architecture
Second mentor	Jos Lafeber	Building Technology
Third mentor	Leo Oorschot	Research
Argumentation of choice of the studio	I have always been interested in healthcare, but my fascination increased when I did a minor in medicine for technical students four years ago. Although I considered to switch to medicine after getting my bachelors degree, I decided to stay with architecture and find a way to combine these two fields. This graduation studio was the perfect match. Moreover, the anthropological approach of the research attracted my attention.	

Graduation project	
Title of the graduation project	An inclusive home for our youth: designing small-scale facilities
Goal	
Location:	The Hague, Spoorwijk
The posed problem,	<p>Minors who live in secure youth care experience many difficulties. They struggle with the transition back to 'normal life' after leaving the facility for multiple reasons. They have trouble dealing with freedom and autonomy, they feel secluded from society and the contact with family and friends in secure care is limited (Stichting het Vergeten Kind, 2022).</p> <p>Currently, youth care organisations are developing small-scale residential concepts as an alternative for secure care. Although first research has been done to define what small-scale care means, the description is still very broad and architectural principles of the building have not been researched yet.</p>

	This research aims to develop a new, inclusive small-scale living concept for minors in youth care, and pays particular attention to increasing the level of autonomy and social interaction of the users.
<b>research questions and</b>	<p>What design guidelines and location conditions can support the design of inclusive small-scale residential facilities for youth care?</p> <p>In order to answer this question, the following sub-questions are to be researched:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What location conditions are of importance when designing small-scale residential youth care facilities?</li> <li>2. What architectural design guidelines are of importance when designing small-scale residential youth care facilities?</li> <li>3. What architectural design guidelines can lead to the increase of autonomy for residential youth care?</li> <li>4. What architectural design guidelines can lead to the increase of social interaction for residential youth care?</li> </ol>
<b>design assignment in which these result.</b>	The research results in design guidelines that are implemented in the design of a home for a small-scale residential group and studios for youth care.

<b>Process</b>
<b>Method description</b>
<p>For this research, four interviews were conducted and five small-scale facilities of several organisations were visited. Prior to three of the visits, interviews took place. During these semi-structured interviews, the research themes of location, architecture, autonomy and social interaction were discussed. Moreover, general information about the small-scale groups was collected. During the visits, sketches and photos were made to collect and document information about the layout of the buildings. Anthropological research was conducted by having conversations with young adults and caretakers that were present during the visits. Moreover, observations on user behaviour were made.</p> <p>The research output was combined to create an overview of the results. Next, these recommendations were translated into a design library which compiles all recommendations. Based on the design library, important themes were identified, which were translated into design guidelines and location conditions.</p>

### **Literature and general practical preference**

The foundation for research into small-scale typologies is built up by two studies in particular. Van Schie et al. (2020) took the first step in defining small-scale residential youth care, based on literature review and case studies. Their definition, which covers a variety of subjects, is used as the starting point for this research. Ammerlaan et al. (2022) follow this definition as well and connect it to practise. They did a preliminary exploration of available small-scale facilities and evaluated the quality of these groups by conducting interviews with parents, caregivers and minors.

Mourits & Addink (2021) have conducted additional research on small-scale youth care. Others have discussed the dysfunctional secure residential youth care system, including Stichting het Vergeten Kind (2022), Bughwandass et al. (2022) and Sondejker et al. (2020) and did recommendations on how to improve the situation.

Another research area focusses on Evidence-Based Design (EBD) and Trauma-Informed Design (TID).

### **Reflection**

In my opinion, the studio topic is divided into two parts, namely designing for care and designing an inclusive living environment. This research addresses both topics, by focussing on a target group that has been secluded from society for a long time now. However, the youth care sector is working on finding a solution, which I would like to contribute to by researching the role of architecture in this situation.

Although a lot of research has been done on architecture for people with dementia or Alzheimer's, there was not one source about designing for minors in youth care. However, studies have been conducted on designing for children, for psychiatric patients and for people with mental disorders. This research aims to add a new target group to this field.