

Graduation Plan

Master of Science Architecture, Urbanism & Building Sciences



Graduation Plan: All tracks

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

Personal information	
Name	Yecheng Dong
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Studio	
Name / Theme	Healthcare environment, Den Haag, The architecture of the interior MSc 3 Graduation Studio
Teachers / tutors	Laura Alvarez Rodriguez Jurjen Zeinstra
Argumentation of choice of the studio	The interior studio focuses on the design on different scales. It considers the project from the city context to small details. In my opinion. This studio is more constructed compared with other studios. Moreover, I am interested in the quality and emotions of space which is also one primary issue in this studio.

Graduation project	
Title of the graduation project	Elderly house Den Haag
Goal	
Location:	Den Haag
The posed problem,	In my view, there are three primary problems on the site. The first problem is how to response the complicate city context. The project is located near the Den Haag HS station. On the west side, there are a series of small Spanish style houses while on the east side, there is a long stripe building designed by Siza. On the north side, there are two small houses and a public park. The south side is the road and the railway. The urban context is different on each side. How to combine and continue those urban contexts is one hard question for the design. The second one is how to deal with private and public relationship in the building. As mentioned before, the project is in the urban rush. This triggers the problem how to include the building into the urban life while give

	residences enough privacy. The third problem is that the target group of the building is elderly people. Their demand is different. One crucial issue is to understand what kind of building is comfortable for them to live in. Besides, different elderly people also have different demands. The types of rooms should be full file these differences
research questions and	How to response to the urban context and create a good private-public relationship in the building. How to create a suitable living environment for elderly people.
design assignment in which these result.	<p>1. The design should be response to the urban context. It cannot be a separated system standing outside the city.</p> <p>2. Involving city life is one part of the assignment in the design to create a lively environment.</p> <p>3. The building should carefully deal with the relationship between private and public. The building contains some public functions and facilities but these parts shouldn't disturb the residences' privacy. Besides, the orientation of rooms and their relationship with the exterior environment should be considerate to keep enough privacy.</p> <p>4. The building should provide good quality of living environment for elderly people. On one hand, it should fulfill the special needs of the elderly. On another hand, it should be response to the different personal demand.</p>

[This should be formulated in such a way that the graduation project can answer these questions.
The definition of the problem has to be significant to a clearly defined area of research and design.]

Process

Method description

1. Background Study

I am going to carry out background study on two aspects, architecture, users' demand.

From the architecture aspect, I will study existed healthcare buildings. In the beginning of the semester, I have already done some drawings of old guest houses and visit some modern project of healthcare faculties in Belgium. I will analysis them from the organization, typology, and space quality aspects. After that, I will make the site analysis and carry out a typology study by mess models to find out the suitable type in the site.

From the users' aspects, I will find some literature reference about elderly care, for example, the book <Design for Elderly>. I study these references to understand what the suitable environment is for old people. This part overlaps with the architecture aspect because it directly influences the organization of the building.

2. Studio Discussion

I will develop the design by using models and drawings. And discuss them with my tutors and classmates. The model development will be the crucial part of my design process.

Literature and general practical preference

Anderzhon, Jeffrey W. , David Hughes, Stephen Judd, Emi Kiyota, and Monique Wijnties 2012 *Design for Aging: International Case Studies of Building and Program*, Hoboken: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Guenther, Robin. and Gail. Vittori. 2013. *Sustainable Healthcare Architecture*. Second edition. Hoboken, New Jersey: John Wiley & , Inc.

Mens, Noor, Cor Wagenaar, Els. Brinkman, and Peter Mason. 2010. *Health Care Architecture in the Netherlands*. Rotterdam: NAI Publishers.

Boubekri, Mohamed. 2008. *Daylighting, Architecture and Health: Building Design Strategies*. Amsterdam: Architectural.

Miller, Kristine F. 2007. *Designs on the Public : The Private Lives of New York's Public Spaces*. Minneapolis, Minn: University of Minnesota Press.

Lam, William M. C. 1986. *Sunlighting As Formgiver for Architecture*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold.

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

Reflection

Relevance

1. Response to the new requirement of healthcare facility in the new century
2. Discuss new solutions on how to design good living environment for old people

[The value of the graduation project in the larger social and scientific framework.]

Time planning

Week 1 - 5

- I. General Study of old Healthcare architecture in the Nederland
- II. Exploration of Hofjes in the Nederland (Group work)
 - A. Visit the Margaretenhof in Utrecht
 - B. Find archive of Margaretenhof
 - C. Make floor plan, sections and analytical drawings for Margaretenhof.
 - D. Produce Presentation Booklet on Hofje study
- III. The Site Study
 - A. Visit to Schilderswijk
 - B. Site analysis

Week 6 - 10

- IV. Studying possible typologies for the building on site.
 - A. Work under the village typology (Group work)
 - B. Study possible organization by mass models.
- V. Making personal interpretation of healthcare architecture
 - A. Write personal design brief
 - B. Formulate design question and direction
- VI. Excursion
 - A. Visit healthcare architecture in Belgium
- VII. P1 Presentation
 - A. Finish booklet of Hofje
 - B. Finish typology study on village type and making a presentation in group

Week 10 - 15

- VIII. Design Brief, Questions, Methods
 - A. Improve design approach according to design question
- IX. Design Development
 - A. Clear the programs in the building
 - B. Make a brief origination (private, public zones)
 - C. Make mass models of the project

Week 15 - 19 (P2 Presentation)

- X. Design Development
 - A. Improve mass models, combine with the design idea
 - B. Adjust organization and functions
 - C. Formulate idea for one room in the building
 - D. Formulate idea of façade
 - E. Formulate idea of section and interior space
- XI. P2 Presentation Preparation

- A. 15-30 mins ppt
- B. Drawings : 1:200 Plan, Section, Façade
- C. Presentation Models: 1-33, 1-200, 1-500 models

Week 20- 25

XII. Design Developmen

- A. Adjust the model, floor plans, façade, and sections based on P2 reflection
- B. Develop interior space
- C. Develop exterior squares and gardens
- D. Develop idea of material
- E. Start design details
- F. Start design building structure and building technology

Week 30- 40

XIII. Finishing Design

- A. Finish the floor plans, façade and sections
- B. Finish the interior and exterior design
- C. Finish the detail design
- D. Finish the construction and building technology

XIV. Prepare for P4 Presentation

- A. 15-30 mins ppt
- B. Final drawings : 1:100 Plan, Section, Façade, Construction, Building technology, and details
- C. Presentation Models: 1-33, 1-200, 1-500 models

Week 41-42

XV. P5 Presentation Preparation

- A. 15-30 mins ppt
- B. Final Posters
- C. Final Models: 1-33, 1-200, 1-500 models