# 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                                     | Brembs Linda   |  |  |
| Student number                           | 4009800  |  |  |
| Telephone number                         | 0657977934   |  |  |
| E-mail address                           | design@lin-da.de   |  |  |
| Studio                                   |  |  |  |
| Name / Theme                             | The Architecture of the Interior / The Healthy Environment   |  |  |
| Teachers                                 | Mechthild Stuhlmacher, Eireen Schreurs   |  |  |
| Argumentation of choice<br>of the studio | I am very interested in the social meanings of a project. By<br>studying the users, their needs, desires and behavior it<br>seems very appealing to discover the emergence of new<br>building programs. Moreover the assignment of a<br>transformation project attracted me. Since the chair of the<br>Interior is working with all different scales, my ambition is to<br>broaden my experience within all different fields of work,<br>from large-scale model making to detailing. Finally I am<br>happy to get the possibility to participate in all Master<br>programs of this chair, from 1 to 4. |  |  |
| Graduation proj                          |  |  |  |
| Graduation project                       |  |  |  |
| Title of the graduation                  | A care center for adolescent cancer patients   |  |  |
| project<br>Goal                          |  |  |  |
| Location:                                |  | Vliegenbos, North Amsterdam  |  |
|  |  | Adolescents strive for control, major  |  |
| The posed problem,                       |  | freedom and increasing independence<br>from their family. After being diagnosed<br>with cancer many adolescents feel<br>overprotected by their parents and<br>physicians. This results in the feeling of<br>having lost control in life. |  |
| research questions and                   |  | What program features could stimulate adolescents to feel independent in a cancer care center?   |  |
| design assignment in which these result. |  | The optimal model is a unit specifically<br>designed for assisted living for young<br>people with cancer. Furthermore<br>adolescents will get the opportunity to<br>tailor their own alternative therapy                                 |  |

| program, in order to find strategies to    |
|--|
| manage an everyday life. With the help     |
| of rehabilitation programs adolescents     |
| will learn to function independently again |
| by being creative and physical active. An  |
| information center will give the patients  |
| control in decision-making by providing    |
| the right information. Additionally space  |
| for academic support will be offered to    |
| the patients, in order to help them to     |
| reintegrate in school or work.             |

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

The research is based on a variety of different methods. Through literature research information will be provided about the problems of the specific group of young adolescents with cancer. Additionally conversations with the young patients themselves, their families and several experts are necessary for finding the right answers to the design assignment of a care center for this particular users group. Multiple reference projects will be analyzed, in order to learn more about currently used programs in the cancer care sector. The process of the design finding will be supported by a variety of hand-drawings and several study models on different scales from 1/500 to 1/20. The elaboration of the project will be based on both drawings on scale and multiple presentation models.

#### Literature and general practical preference

In order to design a care facility witch reacts on the specific users needs, research on the following literature can be done:

- Baker, Jeanette Michele

"Parental Coping and the Adolescent with Cancer." Washington: Research manuscript of the

State University.

– Bleyer , Archie

2007 Cancer in Adolescents and Young Adults. Berlin: Springer-Verlag.

- Blumberg, Rachel

"Design Issues in Hospitals: The Adolescent Client." Environment and Behavior 38, 3: 293-317.

- Jencks, Chalres & Edwin Healthcote

2010 *The Architecture of Hope.* London: France Lincoln Ltd.

- Miller, Nava & Friedman Stanford

"Adolescent Preferences for Rooming during Hospitalization." Journal of Adolescent Health 23, 2: 89 - 93.

- Pallasmaa, Juhani

The Eyes of the Skin; Architecture and Senses. London: Academy Editions.

- Sternberg Esther

Healing Spaces, The Science of Place and Well-being. London/Cambridge: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press.

- Till, Tracy

"Coping with Cancer: The Adolescent Experience." Fitzroy: Australian Catholic University.

Several documentaries on the Internet and the TV-show called "Over mijn lijk" help to get an understanding of the situation of young people with cancer.

Finally case studies, such as the Maggie Center in Glasgow designed by OMA, the Cancer Care Centre in Copenhagen by Nord Architects or the Liversum Cancer Counseling Center in Copenhagen designed by Effekt will give an overview of currently used programs in the cancer care sector.

#### Reflection Relevance

This research is based on the perception that traditional care models are not adequately meeting the needs of adolescent cancer patients of age 18–30. In our health system young people don't exist. The young patients frequently fall into a "no man's land" between pediatric and adult oncology, without having a specific facility offering them the right therapy options or help to their specific questions. While survival rates for children and older patients have improved in the past 25 years, the rates for teenagers and young adults have not improved. The premise for the design of a new cancer care centre for adolescents is that the architecture reacts on the complex problems of the young people.

### **Time planning**

Points for P2

- Description of the social relevance
- Formulation of the program
- Preliminary design
- Plans 1:200
- Formulation of pending design tasks

#### Points for P3

- Section and floor plans 1:100
- Elaboration of the construction
- Draft of details 1:5
- Design of the healing garden

#### Points for P4

- Production of floor and section plans 1:100
- Drawings 1:20
- Details 1:5
- Elaboration of a sustainable climate concept
- Overhaul of the design process documentation books

#### Points for P5

- Presentation of final models on different scales
- Presentation of final drawings
- Impression drawings of models or renders