

# 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	Qiuyu Yang
Student number	5808235

Studio		
Name / Theme	Advanced Housing Design	
Main mentor	Olv Klijn Robbert Guis	Architecture Mentor Architecture Mentor
Second mentor	R. Kuijlenburg	Building Engineer Mentor
Argumentation of choice of the studio	My interest to research sharing dwelling community and design principles.	

Graduation project	
Title of the graduation project	Anti-loneliness: Exploring Intergenerational Community Mode
Goal	
Location:	De Zweth, Midden-Delfland, Netherlands
The posed problem,	<p>The elderly population will increase in the future judging from the age composition of Delfland. Apart from this, the number of people living alone also grows significantly in the Netherlands. Those who live alone in the Netherlands mainly consist of three groups of people: one is young adults who are usually in their 20s to 30s and just completed their education or starting their careers; middle-aged and older adults who live alone.</p> <p>Some studies have shown a potential link between living alone and low positive mental health. For instance, living alone for a long time may cause mental health problems. This problem is more prominent among the old</p>

	<p>people. Intergenerational contact has been shown to alleviate the social isolation and loneliness that comes from living alone. The old can also use their knowledge and experience to help young people and gain a sense of accomplishment when they come into contact with people of different ages. At the same time, some elderly people who no longer work but still want to participate in social activities can gain recognition by participating in community or public affairs management, which can also reduce community costs.</p> <p>Additionally, housing types in our site fall into homogenization. Given that traditional farming remains the primary industry in my site in the future, the existing conventional housing types should be maintained. They should be partially continued to accommodate the need for low-density housing around the farm. However, to avoid people with different incomes and ages living together with their "similar" people, developing inclusiveness, accommodating more groups and establishing a new sustainable operating model, some other kinds of housing, such as collective communities, are needed to change the current situation. Based on the findings above, building communities that encourage intergenerational contact has the potential to improve affordability and social inclusion by integrating residents of different ages in this area.</p>
<p>research questions and</p>	<p>The design focuses on diverse building types, which can enrich the community dynamic. I propose the following main research question: What can architects do for communities to foster</p>

	<p>intergenerational living to relieve living loneliness?</p> <p>Followed by some subleading questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How can building typology in our site contribute to the morphology diversity?</li> <li>2. How can public space in collective building be designed to promote intergenerational communication?</li> <li>3. How can housing modes (units) be prepared to be age-friendly and increase the interaction possibility?</li> </ol>
design assignment in which these result.	The project seeks to propose a new housing design by rethinking the typology design in housing. In combination with the newly designed typologies in households, communities in wetlands, and the village of Zweth, the design aims to bring forward new ways of living that cope with the issues of intergenerational living, social inclusion, and affordability.

## Process

### Method description

- Literature study
- Case study
- Typo-morphological analysis
- Interview
- Field investigation

## Literature and general practical references

- Abramsson, M., & Andersson, E. (2016). Changing preferences with ageing—housing choices and housing plans of older people. *Housing, theory and society*, 33(2), 217-241.
- Adam, P., Friederike, Z., & Sarah, W. (2016). *Designing with downsizers*. University of Sheffield.  
[https://www.housinglin.org.uk/assets/DWELL\\_DesigningWithDownsizers.pdf](https://www.housinglin.org.uk/assets/DWELL_DesigningWithDownsizers.pdf)
- Addae-Dapaah, K. (2008). Age segregation and the quality of life of the elderly in studio apartments. *Journal of Housing for the Elderly*, 22(1-2), 127-161.
- Allport, G.W. (1954), *The Nature of Prejudice*, Addison-Wesley, Reading, MA.

- Annan, K. (1999). Opening Speech at UN International Conference on Ageing, <http://undesadspd.org/Ageing/InternationalDayofOlderPersons/1998/SpeechdeliveredbySecretaryGeneralKofiAnnan.aspx>
- Arquitt, G. E. (1978). Getting the Generations Back Together: A Rationale for Development of Community Based Intergenerational Interaction Programs. *The Family Coordinator*, 27(4), 421-426.
- Brown, C., & Henkin, N. (2014). Building communities for all ages: Lessons learned from an intergenerational community-building initiative. *Journal of Community & Applied Social Psychology*, 24(1), 63-68.
- Drury, L., Abrams, D., & Swift, H. J. (2022). Intergenerational contact during and beyond COVID-19. *Journal of Social Issues*, 78(4), 860-882.
- Golant, S. M. (1985). In defense of age-segregated housing. *Ageing*, 348, 22-26.
- Hagestad, G. O., & Uhlenberg, P. (2005). The social separation of old and young: A root of ageism. *Journal of Social Issues*, 61(2), 343-360.
- Israel, E., & Warner, M. (2008). Planning for family-friendly communities. Pas Memo.
- Lau, M. H. (2023). Residential age segregation: Evidence from a rapidly ageing Asian city. *Journal of Population Ageing*, 1-21.
- Liu, X., Chen, W., & Wang, S. (2016). Comparison of mental health and well-being of the elderly at home in urban homes and nursing homes. *Chinese Journal of Gerontology*, 18, 4607-4609.
- Lloyd L, Tanner D, Milne A, et al. (2014). Look after yourself: Active ageing, individual responsibility and the decline of social work with older people in the UK. *European Journal of Social Work*, 17(3), 322–335.
- Meshel, D. S., & McGlynn, R. P. (2004). Intergenerational contact, attitudes, and stereotypes of adolescents and older people. *Educational Gerontology*, 30(6), 457-479.
- Myers Dowell. (2015). "Mutual Benefits and Equity Amid Racial Diversity: A Generational Strategy for Growing a Broader Base of Support for Social Equity." *Journal of Planning Education and Research*, 35(3), 369–75.
- Sherman, S. R. (1975). Patterns of contacts for residents of age-segregated and age-integrated housing. *Journal of Gerontology*, 30(1), 103-107.
- Stahl, S. T., Beach, S. R., Musa, D., & Schulz, R. (2017). Living alone and depression: the modifying role of the perceived neighbourhood environment. *Aging & mental health*, 21(10), 1065-1071.
- Statistics Netherlands. (2023). Households today. Statistics Netherlands. <https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/visualisations/dashboard-population/households/households-today>
- Sun, Y., Phillips, D. R., & Wong, M. (2018). A study of housing typology and perceived age-friendliness in an established Hong Kong new town: A person-environment perspective. *Geoforum*, 88, 17-27.
- Tamminen, N., Kettunen, T., Martelin, T., Reinikainen, J., & Solin, P. (2019). Living alone and positive mental health: a systematic review. *Systematic reviews*, 08(1), 1-8.
- Tosi, M., & Grundy, E. (2019). Intergenerational contacts and depressive symptoms among older parents in Eastern Europe. *Aging & mental health*, 23(6), 686-692.

- Vanderbeck, R. M. (2007). Intergenerational geographies: age relations, segregation and re-engagements. *Geography Compass*, 01(2), 200-221.
- Wang, H. (2011). The Research of a Senior Care Model in a Hybrid Community in the City of Guangzhou [Master's Thesis, South China University of Technology].
- Yaghoobzadeh, A., Navab, E., Mirlashari, J., Nasrabadi, A. N., Goudarzian, A. H., Allen, K. A., & Pourmollamirza, A. (2020). Factors moderating the influence of intergenerational contact on ageism: A systematic review. *Journal of Psychosocial Nursing and Mental Health Services*, 58(8), 48-55.
- Zhang, C. (2020). Research on Evaluation of Intergenerational Solidarity Performance and Optimization Strategy of Residential Public Space [Master's Thesis, Harbin Institute of Technology].
- Zhang, Y. (2019). Research on Age-Friendly Interior Design of Living Space for the Elderly Living Alone [Master's Thesis, Jilin Jianzhu University].

## **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)?
  2. What is the relevance of your graduation work in the larger social, professional and scientific framework.
1. The focus of my topic is to study the promotion effect of housing type design on multi-age communities in the context of wetlands. This approach aligns with the theme of my design studio 'Ecologies of Inclusion', which aims to promote social inclusion and reduce ecological impact through collective housing. The concept of socially, environmentally and economically sustainable design is one of the most important concepts in the Architecture track and the AUBS MSc.
  2. Collective housing regarding intergenerational living which was originally designed to fight against living loneliness and promote inclusion is a permanent social problem. The proposed design could appeal to further discussion on these topics.