

# 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	Gyeongri Park
Student number	4610687

Studio		
Name / Theme	Advanced Housing Design / Density Strategies	
Main mentor	Herald Mooij	Architecture
Second mentor	Robbert Guis	Research
Argumentation of choice of the studio	<p>As transportation and digitalization have been developed, physical distance has become less important in terms of living with a certain lifestyle. Additionally, since the covid crisis broke out, it has proved that activities that are expected to happen at home have diversified. The way people live is not monotonous and standardized anymore. However, people have limited space at home to do such activities.</p> <p>For this reason, I want to take one year for studying how qualitative spatial development of residential buildings includes new needs of diverse target groups.</p>	

Graduation project	
Title of the graduation project	Productive Home
Goal	
Location:	Groot-IJsselmonde, Rotterdam
The posed problem,	<p>As housing shortage has to do with the insufficient supply of inexpensive houses and limited capacity for offering qualitative demands of the actual users, there is a discrepancy between what the current housing market provides and how new target groups want to live.</p> <p>Especially, the existing post-war houses show how they were originally designed solely for the nuclear family, where the currently predominant target groups such as single-person households, young professional, the elderly, and student do not fit in.</p> <p>One of the reasons is that the meaning of home during the twentieth century, when the post-war residential projects were realized, does not match with the one in the current housing situation.</p>

	<p>For example, the meaning of home in the twentieth century was grounded to a physical unit of a 'house' where 'home' implied the (nuclear) family life apart from social, public, and working life. Consequently, the meaning of the home around the nuclear housing has been strictly divided by the dichotomous logic between home and work and set as the default setting around majority of domestic architecture.</p> <p>Now, as the meaning of home has become less grounded in the physical space of a 'house,' 'home' can be defined by emotions, memories, and rituals. Therefore, the meaning of home today is more flexible and ambiguous, from where home can be a place to be productive as an integrated workspace. For instance, the kitchen and the balcony become improvised offices while simultaneously serving the traditional domestic functions. These new forms of productive home-life imply an indistinguishability between work and home.</p> <p>Despite the radical changes over the last fifty years in living society, the traditional form of the home is still the most prevalent idea. Because the architecture in the housing market still reproduces the existing parameters of which the home is traditionally conceptualized, the architecture perpetuates the tradition in its spatial organization. Therefore, it is significant not only domestically but also societally to examine how this shift of the meaning of home has influenced the residential environment as it lost its initial characteristic as it had.</p>
<p><b>research questions</b></p>	<p>Main research question: How can the design of the living environment integrate a future mix in the post-war neighborhood towards the times in which urban inhabitants bring diverse meanings of the home?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reinterpretation of the meaning of home <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How has the meaning of the home been conceptualized in the nineteenth and twentieth century in Western domesticity?</li> <li>- What was the value of the home?</li> <li>- How have modern consumers appropriated homes?</li> <li>- How have the home activities changed?</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Implementation of the contemporary home <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How do different kinds of small households live at home now in terms of age, lifestyle, income?</li> <li>- What are the new values of the home?</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What are the unchanged values?</li> <li>- How do realized projects reflect the current demands through the productive home?</li> </ul> <p>3. Enrichment of the post-war environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How can the productive home be populated in the existing post-war environment for the inner-city densification?</li> <li>- How do realized projects achieve inner-city densification?</li> </ul>
<p>design assignment in which these result.</p>	<p>Hordijkerveld is located in the Groot-IJsselmonde in Rotterdam-zuid. As a garden city, developed in 1957 by Peter van Drimmelen, the neighborhood, Hordijkerveld, is one of the six fans. Peter van Drimmelen's design intention was to provide relaxation and recreation apart from the hectic city life.</p> <p>The original design idea was to separate a home life from the city life. However, as the recent Stadsvisie Rotterdam indicates, the city has become closer to the neighborhoods, which connects to my research topic: how to rearrange the existing post-war housing as a productive home in order to invite growing target groups into the neighborhood?</p> <p>The main design assignment is to create an integrated work-live environment where diverse productive activities can happen within the neighborhood. By providing multi- and mixed functions in the residential circumstances, the design aims to prove future productive scenarios for the stimulation of the current monotonous atmosphere.</p>
<b>Process</b>	
<b>Method description</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reinterpretation through three literary approaches : Theoretical &amp; Typological <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- History of Western domesticity</li> <li>- Anthropology: symbolism and primitivism before and after civilization</li> <li>- Typology: how spatial architecture reflects diverse social aspects of home</li> </ul> <p>⇒ Conceptual Framework: the connection between the research and key design concept</p> </li> <li>2. Implementation through ethnographical exploration : Praxeological &amp; Typological</li> </ol>	

- Sociology: modern and contemporary residence from a sociological perspective to configure diverse meanings of home in terms of productivity
- Narratives/Images: capturing the sceneries representing the meanings of home.
- Typology: spatial arrangement and configuration to narrate the images.
- ⇒ List of Conditions: building the framework to connect the concept with the scenarios.

### 3. Enrichment through case study

: Phenomenological & Typological

- Site Visit: analysis of the site in different scales and aspects
- Building Analysis: typological study of a building and a block
- Urban Analysis: study of densification strategy
- ⇒ Matrix of Aspirations: Relationships between specific design strategies and the densification strategies.

## Literature and general practical preference

Cieraad, I. (1999). *At home: an anthropology of domestic space* (1st ed., Ser. Space, place, and society). Syracuse University Press.

Aureli, P. V., Tattara, M., & Dogma (Architectural office). (2022). *Living and working*. MIT Press.

Herwig, O. (2022). *Home smart home : how we want to live*. Birkhauser.

Design Museum (London, England). (2018). *Home futures : living in yesterday's tomorrow*. (E. Steierhoffer & J. McGuirk, Eds.). Design Museum Publishing.

Delft Architectural Studies on Housing. (2018a). *Huis werk stad : wonen en werken in het stedelijk bouwblok = home work city : living and working in the urban block*. (D. van Gameren, Ed.) (Ser. Dash, [15]). Nai010 uitgevers.

Delft Architectural Studies on Housing. (2018b). *Van woning naar woning : radicale transformaties van woongebouwen = from dwelling to dwelling : radical housing transformations*. (M. van Tol, Trans., D. van Gameren, Ed.) (Ser. Dash, [14]). nai010 uitgevers.

Gameren, D. van, Cate, G. ten, Camp, D. L., & Tol, M. van. (2014). *Studentenhuysvesting: housing the student* (Ser. Delft architectural studies on housing (dash), 10). Nai010.

Domschky, A., Kurath, S., Muhlebach, S., Primas, U., Stoffler, J., & Hanak, M. (2022). *Densification of Urban Landscapes: post-war housing developments between preservation and renewal*. Triest Verlag.

Harnack, M., Heger, N., & Brunner, M. (Eds.). (2020). *Adaptive re-use : strategies for post-war modernist housing*. Jovis.

## 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)?

My graduation topic is how to introduce productive home-activities to the future users by researching the meaning of the home, and to provide architectural spaces according to their needs in the post-war residential area. The studio topic also considers how housing design in the Randstad area contributes to the current challenge of providing 1M homes to a more diverse range of target groups while keeping the environmental and societal challenges in mind. My graduation topic and the studio topic are relevant, as one of the housing designs that could tackle the issue of housing crisis is the productive home. Additionally, the master programme in the architecture track guides me

throughout the project year in a way that architecture provides new approaches with specific practicality and precise solutions to facilitate the idea of 'productive home'.

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

According to Marja Elsinga, Professor of Housing institutions & Governance at TU Delft, from the interview "1M Homes: 'More living space' doesn't mean 'more building'" (n.d.), '1M Homes' can be achieved not only by building new houses, but also by utilizing the existing housing stocks. She reminds that there are opportunities of utilizing existing housing stocks if achieving the numerical goal was not the only focus solving the current housing crisis.

The emphasis on the need of different approaches from the currently quantity-oriented solution implies that the current housing market is missing out on some critical opportunities to solve the housing crisis. As professor Elsinga mentioned, focusing on creating adequate homes for future users and including the existing houses into consideration are also important in terms of solving the problem more profoundly.

As post-war houses and new target groups play an important role in the current Dutch housing situation, the approach of solving the previous housing shortage problem after the war is reflected in the existing post-war houses in terms of differences and similarities from the point of perceiving home by the target groups now.

Therefore, researching the meaning of home will help understand how '1M Homes' project can be delivered while reducing the discrepancy between the current target groups' needs and what the existing post-war housings provide to the users as home.