

# Graduation Plan<sub>Master of Science</sub>

Architecture, Urbanism & Building Sciences  
Master of Science Architecture, Urbanism & Building  
Sciences



## Graduation Plan: Architecture 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:

<b>Personal information</b>	
Name	Hsiu-Ju Chang
Student number	5069874

<b>Studio</b>		
Name / Theme	Advanced Housing Design	
Main mentor	Olv Klijn Anne Kockelkorn	Architecture Mentor Research Mentor
Second mentor	Fenny Adema Bieke Cattoor	Building Engineer Mentor External examiner
Argumentation of choice of the studio	My interest to gain knowledge in Dutch housing design.	

<b>Graduation project</b>	
Title of the graduation project	Kitchen: From Meal Preparing to Social Making
<b>Goal</b>	
Location:	Walenburghof, Blijdorp, Rotterdam, Netherlands
The posed problem,	<p>1. Post-Pandemic Living The pandemic since 2019 had a significant impact on how people live and behave. Working from home is becoming a norm, and the domestic realm is expected to serve as a production space. Meanwhile, people experience more anxiety, loneliness, sadness, and stress before the pandemic. Such mental health issues had even been exacerbated by the changing demographic in big cities, such as solo dwellers or empty nested homes. As the size of Dutch households is gradually shrinking, the sense of togetherness and moral support should be built from the community level. In this regard, the dwelling space needed to be rearranged accordingly. As the center of the home, the kitchen should be reexamined and redesigned.</p> <p>2. Decentralized Social Welfare and Gender Inequality The Dutch government had shifted from the classical welfare state to a "participation society" due to modern networks and the need to reduce the government deficit. The decentralized social welfare would put more pressure on the traditional caretakers in households, particularly</p>

	<p>women. The result of the traditional gender roles of females is still prominent nowadays. To deal with gender inequality from an architectural approach, the domestic workplace, kitchen require changes.</p> <p>3. Housing Crisis in the Netherlands  The shortage of affordable housing in the Netherlands in recent years is fundamentally caused by the commodification of housing. Therefore, a new type of tenure with an alternative economic strategy should be introduced. The non-profit-oriented cooperative housing fulfills the need of dwellers financially and builds up communities with social purposes. The precondition of non-profit allows experimenting with new ways of living. The Fat Type is a successful building type in the "Zurich Model" of cooperative housing with the solid social motivation of sharing. As a still rarely explored building type, the Fat Type could potentially be the subject of the housing experiment in the Dutch urban context.</p>
<p>research questions and</p>	<p>The research will be divided into two parts: The Three Types of Kitchens and the Fat Type. The research then have two main research questions to answer:</p> <p>1. How could industrialized private kitchen of the 1920s, shared kitchen of the 70s, and urban kitchen of 2010s enlighten the kitchen and housing design in the 2020s of Netherlands?</p> <p>1) How did the concept of gender equality and the shift of social gender roles shape the industrialized private kitchen of the 1920s?</p> <p>2) How did the concern of care and sharing in the 1970s contribute to the shared kitchen and cohousing design?</p> <p>3) How did the urban kitchens respond to the late capitalist society and become social support in communities?</p> <p>2. How does the potential of the three types of kitchens impact future housing design in the Fat Type buildings in the Dutch urban context?</p> <p>1) What are the urban characteristics and spatial qualities of the Fat Type?</p> <p>2) How can the tradition of Dutch housing design shape the design of the Fat Type buildings?</p> <p>3) How can the three types of kitchens provoke new housing design for the Fat Type buildings?</p>
<p>design assignment in which these result.</p>	<p>The project seeks to propose a new housing design by rethinking the kitchen design in housing and the Fat Type building. The deep and thick volume of Fat Type building</p>

can provide opportunities for experimental housing. In combination with the newly designed kitchens in households, communities, and the city of Rotterdam, the design aims to bring forward new ways of living that cope with the issues of post-pandemic living, gender inequality, and housing crisis.

## Process

### Method description

The Three Kitchens: historical research

- literature study

- morphological study

The Fat Type: morphological research

- typo-morphological analysis

- literature study

### Literature and general practical preference

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- Sikora, Steve. "Willey House Stories Part 1 – The Open Plan Kitchen." *Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation*, 10 Nov. 2017, [franklloydwright.org/willey-house-stories-part-1-open-plan-kitchen/](http://franklloydwright.org/willey-house-stories-part-1-open-plan-kitchen/)
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- VESTBRO, DICK URBAN, and LIISA HORELLI. "Design for Gender Equality: The History of Co-Housing Ideas and Realities." *Built Environment (1978-)*, vol. 38, no. 3, Alexandrine Press, 2012, pp. 315–35, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23290266>.
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- Pollak, Sabine, Denke Nicht in Korridoren!. *Neue Standards Zehn Thesen Zum*

*Wohnen*. Jovis, 2016. pp. 135-138

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- Giudici, Maria S. "Counter-Planning from the Kitchen: For a Feminist Critique of Type." *The Journal of Architecture*, vol. 23, no. 7-8, 2018, pp. 1203–1229., doi:10.1080/13602365.2018.1513417.
- Hayden, Dolores. *The Grand Domestic Revolution: A History of Feminist Designs for American Homes, Neighborhoods, and Cities*. MIT, 1982.
- Spechtenhauser, Klaus, et al. *The Kitchen: Life, World, Usage, Perspectives*. Birkhäuser, 2006.
- Boys, Jos. "Is There a Feminist Analysis of Architecture?" *The Built Environment*, vol. 10, no. 1, 1984, pp. 25–34.

## 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. My topic focuses on the social aspect of kitchens and how that could impact housing design. This approach resonates with the topic of my design studio, titled "ecology of inclusion," which aims to promote social inclusion and reduce ecological impact through collective housing. The idea of design for social, environmental, and economic sustainability is one of the most important concepts in Architecture Track and MSc AUBS.
2. The mentioned issues regarding post-pandemic living, gender inequality, and housing crisis in the Netherlands call for the urgency to solve. The proposed design could provoke further discussion on these topics.