

DESIGNING HAB-I-TATION

PROCESS - REDESIGN

HAB-I-TATION - REDESIGN

- A GRADUATION PLAN
- B RESEARCH | SKETCHES
- C MODEL STUDIES
- D INTERMEDIATE PRESENTATION
- E VISUALISATIONS
- F REFLECTION



HAB-I-TATION - REDESIGN

GRADUATION PLAN

Re issued Excerpt P2 Graduation plan

GRADUATION PLAN (P2)

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Studio Theme Dwelling Graduation Studio – At Home in the City
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Argumentation of choice First of all I like the 'reality' of housing. By which I mean that it is a building everybody needs and uses intensively. Second I live in the city centre of Rotterdam and over the last 10 years I have seen a lot of changes happening in the vicinity of my home. Office buildings have been demolished and new high rise dwelling towers have taken their place. Uniform buildings that in my opinion offer nice views but seem to forget the impact they have on street level. I'm interested in how these buildings interact with the city, and the public realm. And furthermore how you still can relate to your own home when it is just part of collection of dwelling units.

Title Dwelling Graduation Studio – At Home in the City
Project "HAB-I-TATION"

Product

Problem Statement

DENSIFICATION – THE DWELLER & THE CITY

The problem statement here focusses on two important themes in relationship to densification. A generic problem in current housing (projects) and a specific location bound problem. With more people living in close proximity to each other in high density living environments within the city the generic theme will centre around the problem of a lack of individualisation in these dwelling projects. In addition Amsterdam in their structural vision 2040 sees it confronted with the need for densification of the city while retaining qualitative use and access to the (larger) green & ecological structure. With the area of the Kop van Weesper-trekvaart bordering part of the ecological structure of the city the location specific theme will centre around the problem of merging both spatial tasks of densification and qualitative green use.

THE CITY - Location specific problem

Amsterdam, in its structural vision 2040, wants to position itself as a strong economic and sustainable European Metropolis. The spatial ambitions of the city are fourfold; an expanding city centre, the importance of green in the city, new developments along the river IJ and a transformation of the south flank into an international (business) region.

To achieve these ambitions Amsterdam developed six remaining spatial tasks. These tasks translate the direction in which Amsterdam wants to grow and develop. These spatial tasks are:

- Densification
- Qualitative public spaces
- Renewable energy
- Functional transformation
- Regional public transport
- Qualitative use of green and water

As part of the densification of the city, the aim of Amsterdam is to develop 70.000 dwellings including additional functions especially within the ring A10. Thereby intensifying the limited space. A large part of these densification is towards the south east of Amsterdam, including the new to be developed Kop van Weespertrekvaart. A 'left over' space within the city, wedged between the train- and metro tracks and the Weespertrekvaart. An area bordered by distinct and different neighbourhoods. From high-rise office towers along the Amstel to the garden city of Amsteldorp. Furthermore is the area bordering the tip of the Amstelscheg, part of the ecological structure of the metropolitan area.

Amsterdam presents itself as a green city ('groene topstad') (Gemeente Amsterdam, 2011, p134), where larger green and ecological structures, called the scheggen and seen as green fingers reaching into the city, are easily accessible for the whole city. Green fingers that are bio diverse, have different culture-historical identities and provide qualitative recreational opportunities. An important part of this focus on qualitative use of the green space is first of all an intensification of its use without compromising the green qualities. Secondly the city wants to make these areas better accessible for all the residents by, for example, optimizing the recreational bicycle paths and by paying special attention to the city and country transitions. With the location of the kop van Weespertrekvaart bordering one of these larger green structures it can be part of this transition zone.

The kop van Weespertrekvaart therefore is a location where these two ambitions, qualitative use of green and densification, meet. The problem of densification is that these ecological structures now only connect far outside the city of Amsterdam and thus become more separated in the process. Thereby in addition hindering the accessibility of the scheggen. This problem leads to the following problem statement:

"With a vision aimed at intensifying green spaces and their use, a visual and physical connection between the Scheggen - the larger ecological green structure - is lacking. Especially with densification along the ring A10 the larger green structure is becoming more disconnected."

With the Kop van Weespertrekvaart bordering the Amstelscheg and also being part of an area of densification and transformation into a residential zone the area should and could incorporate both spatial tasks. Merging or converging green use and connections to a larger ecological structure with quality living in high density surroundings. This aim leads to the following research questions:

- How can the location be connected to the Amstelscheg, the larger green ecological structure?
- How can the location contribute to a better connection between the scheggen?
- In what way can these scheggen be connected? And what is the precise role of the location within this connection?
- How can a green structure or connection be combined with a high density residential zone?
- What is the connection between dwelling & building and the green structure in the design?
- ..?

THE DWELLER - Generic problem

Nowadays dense living environments or mass housing projects are designed for the generic dweller. Yet the dwelling is the place where people can express their individuality – The dwelling as embodiment of the set of distinct characteristics and interests that make the individual unique from other persons. A contradiction that is often overlooked. Individualisation, in the broadest sense of the term the process to distinguish oneself from a larger and more generic group, is not something new or specifically related to architecture. Larger social developments in the Netherlands show a society becoming more individual. Of course it could be argued that everybody is an individual, but trends especially in the last decades show that people are less inclined to live together. Since 1960 the population of the Netherlands increased with more than forty per cent. Yet the number of households between 1960 and 2000 almost doubled (Schnabel, 2004, p9). Almost one third of the current households consist of one-person households. In addition more and more people are getting a divorce, start to leave the parents' house earlier, and making a conscious decision to live separate much longer. These numbers however show only the quantitative side of the story.

Not only the number of households increases, but also people are becoming more independent (i.e. less influenced or controlled by others) even if they are sharing space within a household. This culminates in an increase in the use of dwelling space by each member of the household. Nowadays people have not 1 but two spaces for 'private' use and even than not everyone's needs are satisfied ((Schnabel, 2004, p10). This independence results in a need for one's own privacy or 'levensfeer' and individual autonomy. The expression of and the need for your own space becomes therefore more important. In short this is the qualitative element of individualisation.

It is naïve to think that the need of people to be able to express oneself and to have their own private space is solely confined to the dwelling and its organisation of spaces. Individualisation is more encompassing and it is really about how people can be independent and feel independent. It is about having the freedom of making your own choices and express these choices in some kind of way. Your own life is or should be makeable. Herein lies a task for architecture in general and the design for At home in the city in particular. Already architecture and specifically architecture of dwellings over the last decades had to provide new dwelling types, housing configurations, and larger amount of (new) dwellings to react to the changes in the society and the changes in way people are living. Not only as a group or a community in dense housing environments, but also as individuals.

“The densification of the city demands for more people to live close to each other and use the same (public) spaces, yet trends of individualisation and independence in society are contradictory to the collective or communal use of the uniform dwelling blocks in the city and ask for a more individual orientated approach of the dweller.”

There is this need for independence, the need for a private space, yet housing and especially high(er) density buildings (even some of the most recent ones) don't seem to provide in this changing need of dwellers in society. They, and maybe even a large part of all dwelling projects, are made for the generic user. Space and dwellings are created with no particular user in mind. Dwellings are created to house 'everyone' yet a perfect fit isn't the outcome. Karin Theunissen at one of the lectures At home in the city Seminars even brought up the question why should we still built houses for everybody?

- How can you live your private life in the collective space(s) (i.e. space where activities or different interests are shared by more than one person) of dense housing environments.
- How can individuals/dwellers express their individuality in and around the dwelling?
- How can the design of the indoor space (i.e. the dwelling) contribute the development of individuality?
- How can the design of the outdoor space (i.e. either private or non-private outdoor space) contribute the development of individuality?
- ..?

Goal

Although two different elements or themes are introduced in relation to problems of densification, a main all-encompassing goal can still be formed, while also retaining two more specific goals for the design. The generic goal of individualization related to the scale of the dwelling(block) and the location specific goal related to the scale of the urban plan and the role it plays in the vision of Amsterdam.

The main goal is to create a dwelling design that can contribute both on the larger scale of the city and the scale of the individual dweller in merging densification with a qualitative dense living environment.

THE CITY - Location specific problem

The aim of the design is to act as a 'Green Hub', a location where densification of the city can merge with a new connecting green structure. Acting as an example or prototype for the city of Amsterdam, the area will show that qualitative green use and high density living can be combined and that the area can be part of a 'Green Ring', a new connection in the city between the scheggen in order to allow for better access of the ecological structure for Amsterdam. Showing the possibilities and the importance of such a connection that would allow people to easily move from scheg to scheg and thereby intensifying the use of green in the city. This without compromising the need for densification of the city.

THE DWELLER - Generic Goal

The goal for the project is (therefor) to create a design where dwellings and dwelling block allow people to express their individuality by creating private, collective and/or public spaces that can be easily appropriated by the different dwellers. Appropriation of space here as the means for expressing one's own individuality in a non-individual or non-private space (i.e. collective, communal or collective) space.

Process

Method description

Research towards the location specific theme is done via an extensive Location Analysis at the beginning of the graduation studio. Work for this analysis is done in a group of four students and is aimed at inventory of key characteristics of the site Kop van Weespertrekvaart as well as its position in relation to Amsterdam.

Main focus points in this analysis are/were:

- (Historical) Growth
- Connectivity (i.e. infrastructure)
- Convergence (i.e. distinction of neighbourhoods/neighbouring areas)
- Scale
- Perception (typical atmosphere and use around site)

Research towards the generic theme of individualisation (and thus appropriation as a means to individualize certain spaces) will be done via the Theme Research; a combination of theoretical background research and extensive case studies in order to come to a set of criteria that identify means of appropriation of non-private space and how they can be incorporated into a design for the Kop van Weespertrekvaart . The approach and research to this personal theme is done within a more extensive research with two other students toward quality living for families within high density living environments. This research is a combination of three different fascinations, yet will also incorporate each individual fascination separately as well as individual conclusions from this broader topic. The following approach for the theme research is/was used:

- Theoretical research towards family living and dense living conditions.
 - > To position the research in a theoretical framework & to identify area of research case studies. Since the family living criteria were vast a deliberate decision was made to focus on a particular topic of privacy & safety since this was relevant for each individual student.
- Theoretical research towards appropriation and individuality of the dwelling.
 - > To position the extensive case studies in a theoretical framework in order to identify key design characteristics for own design.
- Analytical case studies on three scales, the dwelling, the building, and the neighbourhood or urban scale.
 - > To research key elements that influence the quality of living for families in high density surroundings in general. And the way appropriation of space is handled within those case studies.

In addition is the subject for the Essay - At home in the city - Seminars used to research a topic that relates to the main problem of densification. Although the topic in itself (Title: "Ignoring the public space – residential high rise towers in Rotterdam as islands in the city") maybe isn't quite relevant for the design, the research done into the influence of high density dwelling projects on the public realm will form extra background information in developing a design with qualitative dense living conditions.

Methods & Techniques

Towards the design process the following methods and techniques will be utilized:

Methods & Techniques	Moment of Use	Type of Use (why)
Sketches	During the whole graduation project	Research perspectives & atmospheres Research (possible) solutions
Model studies	During the whole graduation project	Research spatial images (mass models) Research sections (in complex space configurations (in addition to sketch studies) Research transition of spaces Research (sun)light conditions
Precedents	During the whole graduation project	Information collection and understanding of contents & context Especially with design-problems to study possible solutions (in addition to sketch studies)
Model studies (3dmodelling)	Towards the moment of dwelling design (scale 1:200 > 1:20)	study variants and possibilities for organization of spaces, atmosphere and sunlight studies
Design (compare)	During the whole graduation project	To test own design solutions and inform of different approaches to design and also design process.
Drawing (Acad)	During the whole graduation project but mostly towards the moment of dwelling design (scale 1:200 > 1:5)	Construction Detailing Measurements
Impressions (sketches & computer generated images)	Mainly before presentations But also during design process	Atmosphere living conditions Atmosphere public and collective spaces Visualising concept

Literature and general practical preference

Case studies

These case studies in general are used to look at family living in dense environments, and in particular to the way people (i.e. families) can have privacy either in their home or in the immediate vicinity of the dwelling. Results of this analyses can be extrapolated to look how people can or maybe need to appropriate space as a means to identify with the privacy of the dwelling. This thematic research will not only focus on the dwelling, but also on the housing block since this is where interaction between dwellers or with the public realm of the city takes place. The used case studies are mainly selected on density, their location in Amsterdam and their different approaches to the outside space, be it collective or public space. For analysis the following cases or projects were selected:

- Kameleon building by NL architects
- Block 4 IJburg by Macreanor Lavington architects
- Block 65b by Morika Kira
- La Grande Cour by Meyer & Van Schooten, Heren 5, en Architecten Cie
- Urban plan Borneo Sporenburg – Sporenburg 2
- Urban plan GWL terrain – Block 15

Literature

The following literature is either used for the theme research as described above or for further individual interest into the topic.

Bobic, M. 2004. *Between the Edges, street-building transition as urbanity interfaces*. Bussum: Thoth Publishers

Brunson, L., Kuo, F., Sullivan, W. 2001. Resident appropriation of defensible space in public housing: implication for safety and communication. *Environment and Behavior*, 33(5), pp. 626-652

Chermayeff, S., Alexander, C. 1963. *Community & privacy – toward a new architecture of humanism*. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books Ltd.

De Boer, M. 2012. *Binnen in de stad – ontwerpen en gebruik van publieke interieurs*. Amsterdam: Valiz

Easthope, H., Judd, S. 2010. *Living well in greater density*. Sydney: Shelter NSW

Edwards, J., Booth, A., Edwards, P. 1982. Housing type, stress, and family relations. *Social Forces*, 61(1), pp. 241-257

Erlhoff, M., Heidkamp, P., Utikal, I. 2008. *Designing public*. Basel: Birkhauser

Fox, B., Fox, J., Marans, R. 1980. Residential density and neighbor interaction. *The Sociological Quarterly*, 2(3), pp. 349-359

Gehl, J. 1980

. *Life between buildings – using public space*. Translated from Danish by J. Koch, 1987. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company

Gemeente Amsterdam, 2011. *Structuurvisie Amsterdam 2040 – Economisch sterk en duurzaam*. Amsterdam: Drukkerij Callf & Meischke

Glaser, M., Van 't Hoff, M., Karssenbergh, H., (Eds.). 2012. *The city at eye level – lessons for street plinths*. Delft: Eburon

Hamers, D., et al. 2007. *Afgeschermd Woondomeinen in Nederland. Rapport Ruimtelijk Planbureau Den Haag*. Rotterdam: NAI uitgevers.

Jacobs, J. 1961. *The Death and life of great American cities*. New York: Vintage Books

Leach, N. 2002. Belonging: Towards a theory of identification with place. *Perspecta*, 33, pp. 126-133

Leupen, B., Mooij, H., 2011. *Het ontwerpen van woningen – Een handboek*. Rotterdam: NAI Uitgevers

Loukaitou-Sideris, A., Ehrenfeucht, R. 2009. *Sidewalks – conflict and negotiation over public space*. Cambridge: MIT Press

Michelson, W. 1970. *Man and his urban environment: A sociological Approach*. Reading: Addison Wesley Publishing

Mitchell, R. 1971. Some social implications of high density housing. *American Sociological Review*, 36(1), pp. 18-29

Nasar, J. 1999). Urban design aesthetics: The valuative qualities of building exteriors. *Environment and Behavior*, 26(3), pp. 377-401

Serfaty-Garzon, P. 1985. Experience and use of the dwelling. In I. Altman, C. Werner, eds. 1985. *Home environments – Human behavior and environment* volume 8. New York: Plenum Press. pp. 65-86

Skjaeveland, O., Garling, T. 1997. Effects of interational space on neighbouring. *Journal of environmental psychology*, 17, pp. 181-198

Schnabel, P. (Ed.). 2004. *Individualisering en sociale integratie*. Den Haag: Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau

Uytenhaak, R., Mensink, J. 2008. *Steden vol ruimte: kwaliteit van dichtbeid*. Rotterdam: 010 Publishers

Van der Hoeven, F., Smit, M., Van der Spek, S (Eds.). 2008. *Street-level desires – discovering the city on foot*. Delft: TU-Delft

Yancey, W. 1971. Architecture, interaction, and social control: The case of a large-scale public housing project. *Environment and Behavior*, 3(3), pp. 3-21

Zardini, M. 2005. *Sense of the city – an alternate approach to urbanism*. Montreal: Lars Muller Publishers

Reflection

See chapter F for reflection on design & design process

Time planning (current & proposed)

Week 3.1	Introduction Workshop Site Research	- Start analysis + Excursion to locations in Amsterdam
Week 3.2	Site Research	- Determine analysis points - divide tasks - start with basic information gathering as well as creating basic principal drawings & plans.
	Theme Research	- Start fascination for Research theme > short presentation
Week 3.3	Site Research Theme Research	- Develop location analysis - Workout common theme for research
Week 3.4	Site Research Theme Research	- Develop location analysis - Model location 1:500 - Fine-tune common theme for research - Literature study for own fascination
Week 3.5	Site Research Theme Research	- Develop location analysis - Fine-tune common theme for research - Literatures study for own fascination - Choice case studies
Week 3.6	Site Research Theme Research	- PRESENTATION SITE ANALYSIS + MODEL - N/A

Week 3.7	Site Research Theme Research	- Finishing site analysis booklet - Final touches model - Theoretical research/literature study combined - Case studies analysis Design - Formulate design starting points	Week 4.3	Theme Research Design	- Adding and finishing chapters booklet - Finish theoretical research - Analysis case studies - New concept design - Model concept in location
Week 3.8	Site Research Theme Research Design	- Hand in booklet location research - Case studies analysis - Start working on dummy Booklet - Formulate problem statement and ideas location. - Sketch conceptual ideas	Week 4.4	Theme Research Design	- Analyse case studies - Add information to booklet - Design urban plan - Principal ideas location finished - Workout principal ideas generic theme
Week 3.9	Theme Research Design	- PRESENTATION THEME RESEARCH - Formulate problem statement and ideas location. - Sketch conceptual ideas	Week 4.5	Theme Research Design	- Analyse case studies - Add information to booklet - Urban plan circulation principles - Section of design showing connection with buildings
Week 3.10	Theme Research Design	- N/A - PRESENTATION PROBLEM STATEMENT + CONCEPT MODEL	Week 4.6	Theme Research Design	- Analyse case studies - Add information to booklet - Start writing conclusions - Section of design showing connection with buildings - Zoom in on elements of access and dwelling block types
Week 4.1	Theme Research Design	- Fine tune dummy booklet - Extensive analysis into other case studies - Elaboration design concept ideas	Week 4.7	Theme Research Design	- HAND IN BOOKLET THEME RESEARCH - Section of design showing connection with buildings - Zoom in on elements of access and dwelling block types - Principles Dwelling design
Week 4.2	Theme Research Design	- Adding and finishing chapters booklet - Finish theoretical research - Analysis case studies - Finish graduation plan - New concept design - Model concept in location			

Week 4.8	Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zoom in on elements of access and dwelling block types - Principles Dwelling design - Attention to access, circulation and outdoorspaces - research qualities of public and collective areas - determine key household types 	Week 1.7-1.8 P3 PRESENTATION FIRST COMPLETE DESIGN PRESENTATION
			Week 1.9-2.3 Focus on elaboration of design, esp. housing typology, interior and facade design with regard to materialisation, structure and climate design
			Week 2.4-2.5 P4 PRESENTATION* DEFINITIVE DESIGN PRESENTATION
Week 4.9	Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zoom in on elements of access and dwelling block types - Principles Dwelling design (floor plans & section) - Attention to access, circulation and outdoor spaces - research qualities of public and collective areas - finalize key household types 	
Week 4.10	Theme Research Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P2 PRESENTATIONS - P2 PRESENTATIONS 	

SUMMER & pre P4

Define critical elements in design for further analysis, research etc. All in relation to conceptual ideas, factual design decisions, and

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| Week 1.1 | Evaluation of design and research; definition of additional studies, necessary for the final design stage |
| Week 1.2-1.6 | Development of design, in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - volumetric studies, housing typology and other programmes - plus materialisation, structure and climate design Parallel additional research specific to the design;
Extra consults: structure, climate design etc. with experts, if applicable |

B

HAB-I-TATION - REDESIGN

RESEARCH | SKETCHES

▷ Hertzberger : expressie v/h beginsel van uitbreidbaarheid

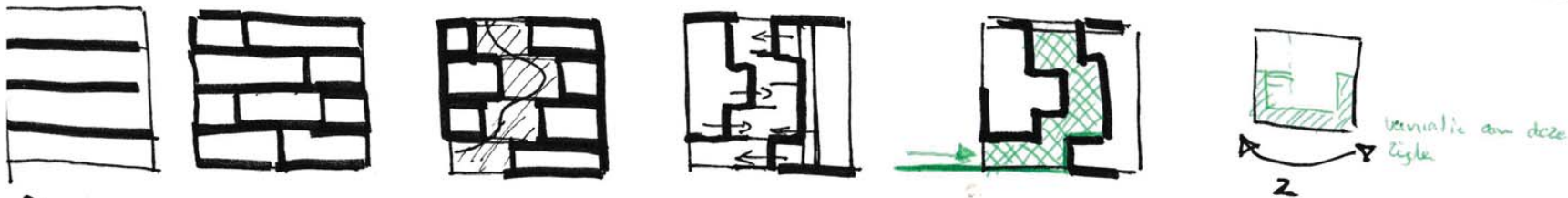
▷ de mogelijkheden voor de toekomst verborgen in de modulaire opbouw van gevel & plattegrond
i.e. een structuur die suggestie geeft 'onbeperkt' uitbreidbaar te zijn.

- overgangssituaties centraal in werk!! (wat dan?) → dubbelzinnigheid in overgang.
 - ↳ de transitie tussen publiek & prive gebied. ⇒ N.B. deze vaststellen & omschrijven
 - ↳ veelal resultante in de ordening van ruimten. → van gesloten blok tot structuur van wederzijdse doordringing
 - ↳ groeperen rond collectieve ruimten die op hun beurt weer meerdere functies kunnen vervullen.
 - ↳ trappen niet alleen verkeer ⇒ ook gebruik.

- toelaten van flexibiliteit volgens Hertzberger te vatten enkel in een polyvalente vorm
 - ↳ i.e. een vorm die zonder verandering te ondergaan voor elk of meerdere doelen bruikbaar is.
 - ↳ ie vraagt om voorwaarde dat ruimte niet specifiek een bepaald gebruik kent.

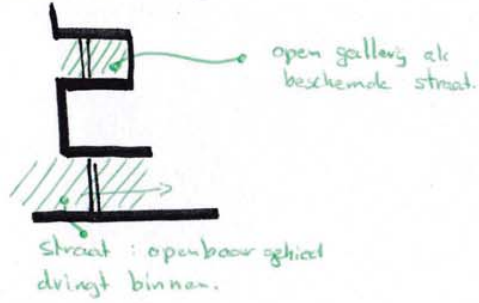
- De tussenruimte. ⇒ volgens Hertzber. moet zowel publiek als prive kunnen zijn.
(transitionele zone)
 - ↳ dan zal gebruikers moeten bepalen hoe om te gaan met die vrijheden.
 - ⇒ ruimten niet zozeer op zichzelf, maar onderdeel van elkaar & overlappend.

- ↳ ruimte bieden om plek te scheppen die collectief is / dan wel individueel. > ruimte voor meervoudig gebruik
- ↳ doorlopende ruimte : niet specifiek beperkend voor enkel of meervoudig gebruik.
- ↳ kiest voor een basis structuur waarvan evoluties tot op detailniveau variaties mogelijk waren (vb. kolom aansluitingen).

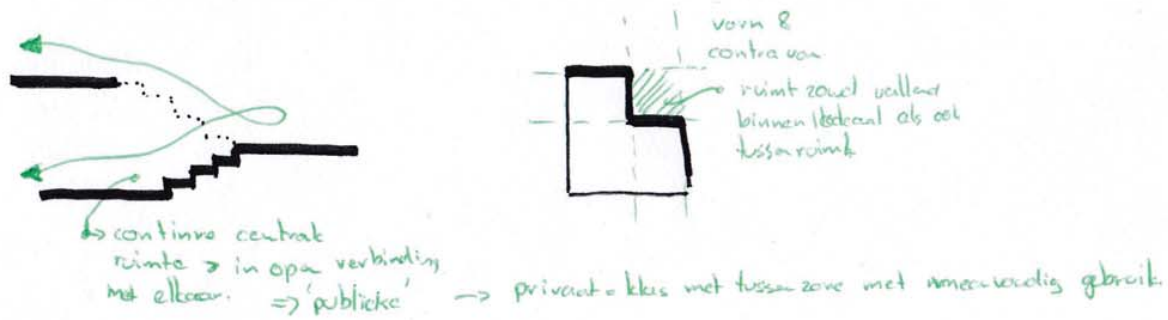


App. of Space

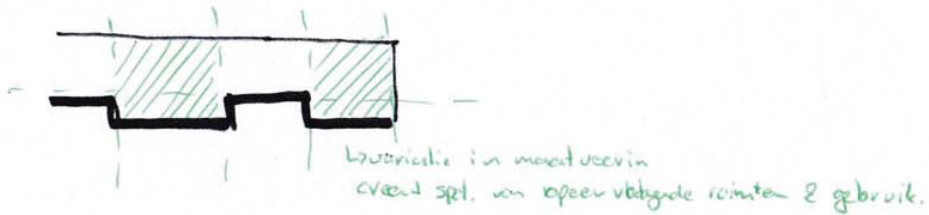
- ▷ Hertzberger: • examples public → private.
- student housing.



• Schools



• Verv. Huis



II App. of Space

▷ Strauwer, F.: Aldo van Eyck - The shape of Relativity; Architectura & Natura, A'dam 1999

- ▷ Aldo van Eyck: • In-between space → waar het individu, de mens, zichzelf ontmoet als ook zijn naaste.
351-360
- ↳ de plek v/d deur/raam/balkon/drempel.
 - ↳ waar de drempel niet werelden scheidt, maar juist laat ontmoeten.
 - ↳ volgens Aldo gaat het om 2 werelden in stant houden zonder ze elkaar uit te sluiten.
 - ↳ dergelijke gedachte terug te vinden bij Hertzberger's latere studies.

↳ in-between = 'the mind' → gedachte niet vast in één wereld, maar zowel naar binnen als naar buiten kijkend.

- ↳ het is 'gebied dat zowel open als gesloten is
- ↳ entree & deur is niet enkel afsluiting → het is ook een begroeting.
- ↳ het huis 'extends into public domain'!!

↳ raam = zowel afsluiting als visueel contact 2 werelden.
de private wereld kijkt hier uit op de externe wereld.
daarmee ook een frame voor 'the mind' / de bewoners wereld.

⇒ raam & deur ≠ een bewuste transitie noch een abrupte begrenzing.
= ze omschrijven een plek of ruimte die zowel binnen als buiten kan zijn.

⇒ de tussenruimte zorgt of is een plek van 'beloning'

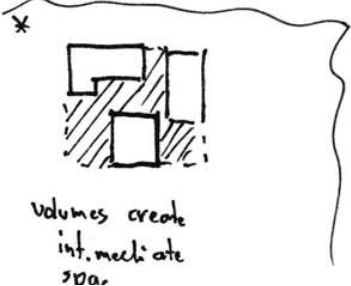
371 → ... talking about scales & urban landscape.

375 → Hertzberger: polyvalency: buildings should have fixed form that would allow for diff. interpretation by diff. performers.

407 → De stad als wereld voor kinderen → niet creëren van een veilige ruimte

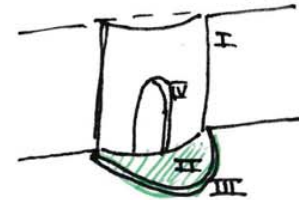
↳ space wordt place als het kan zetten naar 'image of the man' → ofwel als het als extensie wordt ervaren van de in-between & daarvan afgeleid de private domein. Vd mens.

↳ deze ruimte moet dan vooral rechte ontmoetingen mogelijk maken.



- ↳ Architecture - to articulate connection to the real world.
- to generate place between in-/outside. (on different scales) → small-large / here-there / part-whole / house & city.
 - niet absoluut → maar realiteit voor 2 werelden.
 - incorporate activities on different space in the dwelling as well as in the in-between space.
 - place = appreciation of space.

example subtiliteit tussen ^{privaat &} publiek → ^{graduele} transitie.



set of soft barriers
to diminish in & outside.

public vs. private (woonerf)

> Denk aan de context! > waarom collectief? > waarop is het een recluie.

Dash blz 4-17

↳ Tussen collectief & private

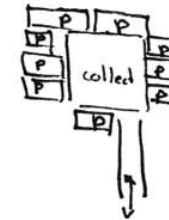
- ▷ Go > - straat als verblijfsgebied > i.e. auto's gewaerd > creëren van buurtgemeenschap
- woonerf) geschakelde woongebieden via lange, verkeers routes, naar groen/wijkcentrum/winkels
 - ↳ schakeling van pleintjes, (collective ruimtes)
 - ↳ straat zonder auto's = ontmoetingsplek. > laten toch auto's toepleten.
 - ↳ deel menselijk contact vergroten!
- 2) wooneilanden waar autoverh. domineren invloed heeft
 - ↳ weinig hiërarchie & divers gebruik overlappen elkaar
 - ↳ socialiserende betekenissen.

privaat
=> individueel > als contrast/tegenhanger van het collectief.

=> ambivalent woonsituatie : combinatie : I verlange naar mobiliteit
ambigüiteit. II emancipatie & vooruitgang
III nostalgie (traad ^{nieuwe} ~~traditionele~~ verhoudingsvormen, maar traditionele beeld samenleving.
IV

- ↳ algemeen geldt : - revitalisering leefomgeving
- identificering met "
- als antwoord op : - hoogbouw vs. laagbouw
- kwaliteit & differentiatie woonmilieus.
- herontdekking vd straat (alcar opmars auto)

} jaren 60 discussie



- ↳ woonerf = interpretatie straat als collectieve ruimte.
- ↳ plek voor divers gebruik (oa. spelen)
- ↳ ultiem collectief domein i.e. enkel voor bewoners.
- ↳ ruimte voor zelfontplooiing / zelfbeschikking / toegeving & ontmoeting
- ↳ gedemocratiseerd (i.e. geen klasse verhouding -> betere menging van groepen!)
- & suburban landschap.

- ↳ Delfte woonerf beweging: eigen stoepje om toe te egeven > divers gebruik
- ↳ woonerf is dus die tussen zone : collectieve ruimte voor spel & ontmoeting.
- " " die ambigue grens privaat & collectief.
- collectief meer dan publiek.
- ↳ doel wonen & recreëren te integreren.

↳ het ideale woonort: zoektocht evenwicht publiek / prive. of collectief / priv

↳ belang v/d overgang zone. > de overgang v/d "straat" naar de voor deur.
Vb: berging / tuin /

↳ privacy om collectief beter te waarderen

[N.B. privacy > grenszone) om individualisering in woon omgeving te accentueren]

↳ essentieel = de oplossing v/d spanning tussen privacy & collectiviteit.

↳ functiemenging belangrijk > echter erf vaak tegenovergesteld.

↳ delen v/d ruimte niet zo zeer bepaald door ruimte zelf, maar sociale factoren.

↳ vb. vrijetijd voorrad afspeelt in prive domain. > groen activeert vooral (gezing met) kind

↳ nieuwe huishoudsvormen: variëteit in woonomgeving

↳ = variëteit in verlang naar privacy / collectiviteit.

= druk op collectieve ruimte > of verbindend of strijdtoneel.

↳ menging in jaren 60 als reactie om hiërarchie / klasse ↓

↳ enige overeenkomst toch wel essentieel!

= homogeniteit van leefstijl.

↳ kan evt worden geaccentueerd door kleine voorzieningen. toe te voegen.
(Vb. speeltoestel / creche / school / e.d.)

↳ woonerf: - verblijfskwaliteit: goede organisatie spanningveld collectief / privaat via overgang zone
- kritiek op collectiviteit => kan niet geforceerd worden!
- stedelijke verlichting draait woonerf de nek om.

} Dus waarom die kwaliteit verlopen?
Benoemen & uitwerken.

=> sociale veranderinge > gevaar? > anders gebruik / sociale contact op collectieve ruimte.

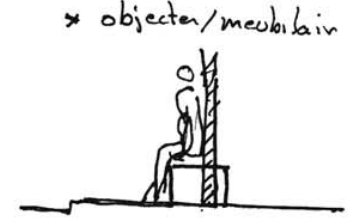
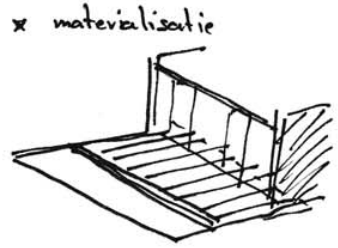
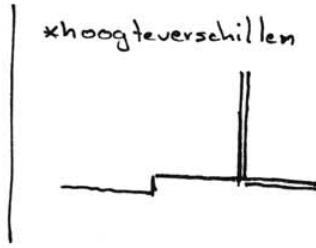
=> ↳ nieuwe visie op overgang zones was essentieel.:

=> Belangrijk: & relatie privaat / collectief belangrijk! => wat is hedendaagse collectiviteit > benoemen. ~~en te helpen het bij in~~
2 dragers voor collectiviteit = gedeelde leefstijl
= onderlinge hulp ouders of kinderen

Duursprings & articuleren woon volume > - privacy
 - eigen domein gearticuleerd
 - duidelijke begrenzing met collectieve ruimte

misschien no gradaties
 in stijgen / doorgang / connectie

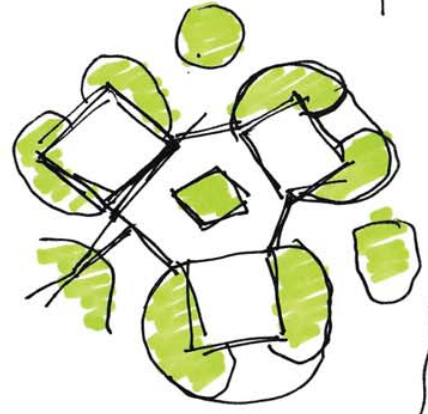
Essentieel: → hoe privacy gewaarborgd? → afscherming v/d woning hoe?
 → hoe collectiviteit vormgegeven/georganiseerd?
 → collectieve invloedssfeer voor
 → overgangselemente die zowel privacy zijn als collectiviteit > evenwicht nodig.
 → beheersplan is noodzakelijk.
 ↳ architectonische middelen:



↑ schaal overbruggen.

→ NB woonerf = arch. schakel tussen infrastructuur & groen
 ↳ col de sac
 ↳ ingebed in groen (ie. park/tuin/bos/etc.)
 ↳ combinatie van gebruik (auto/kind/voordeur/achterdeur/tuin/etc. woon/werk op)
 ↳ max. privacy maar ook maximaal collectiviteit mogelijk.
 ↳ individualisatie via appropriation
 ↳ opzoelen
 ↳ NB. Licht is iets anders dan oriëntatie → naar diffuse sfeer
 ↳ woning in dubio voor en achter? → waar ligt voordeur/wat zie je!
 ↳ collectieve invloedssfeer via overgangzone.
 ↳ activering collectieve ruimte via

- 1) bankjes
- 2) speelplaats
- 3) sportveld
- 4) zit kuit/zandbak
- 5) pergola / overkappingen o.d.
- 6) neven functies.

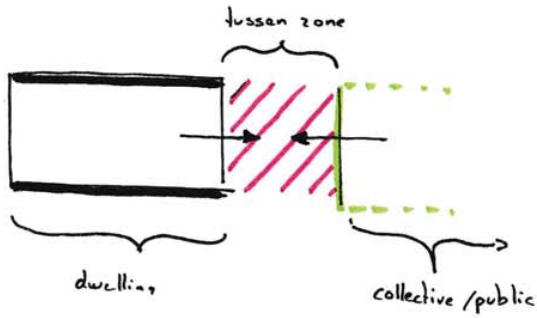


↳ Acceptable floor plan.
 ↳ is de overgang van woning > erf
 woning > groen-structuur.
 ↳ geen harde grenzen!!
 ↳ sequentie van ruimten bepaald door ach vormen.
 (vb. garage / overstek / balkon / planten bak / c.d.
 => plek voor interactie > dampzone van herteberger.
 => moet verschillend geïnterpreteerd worden.

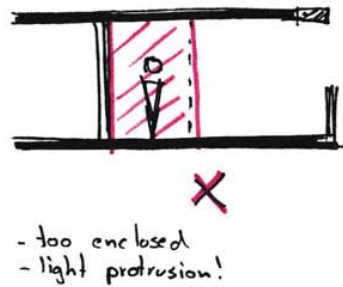
etches Redesign I

Combining Green & appropriation

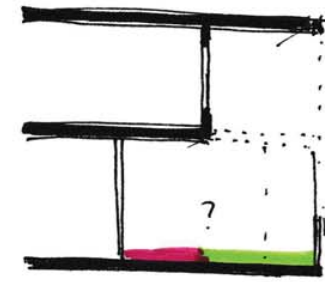
possible variations



=> tussen zone (basics)

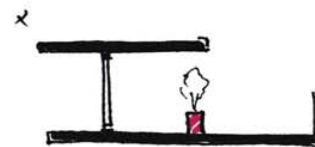
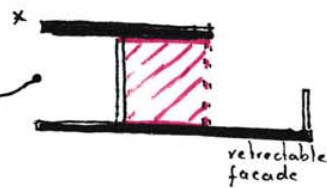
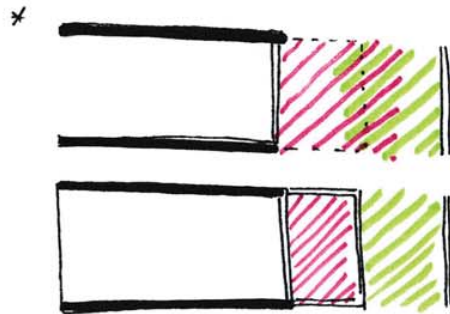
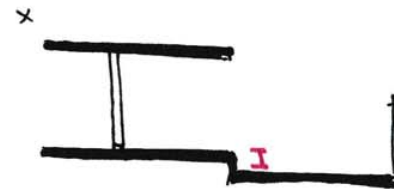
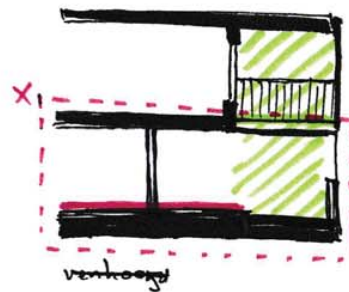


alternate : using height to allow :



- 1) variation
- 2) more light protrusions

=> Articulating the tussen zone



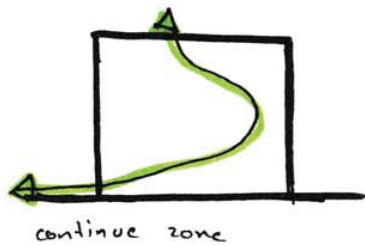
sketches Redesign II

3 Combining Green & appropriation

x continues green / circulation around & through block.



* ↓
contrast tussen 'gesloten dwelling' & openness van collective space / tussenzone



passive + active

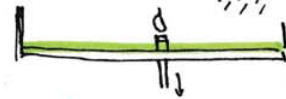
⇒ Introducing climate Design (more integration.)

x all. orientation opening from east/west → changes with rotation of the block.

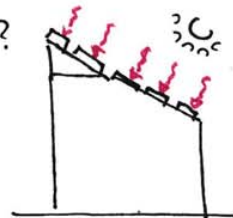


x using the roof. for climate

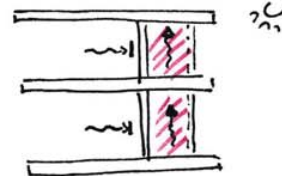
a) green roof (in line with design!) → rain filter + collecting
→ isolatie
→ evt in combo other cells



b) ? → energie opwekkend.
→ part of design?



c)! glass serre can act as buffer or heat accumulator



→ combine only if fits with design!!
→ use tussenzone as part of climate design!

d) green façade



- isolation
- used for vertical gardening?
- planting for food.

Ketches Redesign: Principles

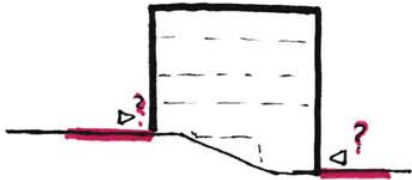
D) collectivity > private

-> translating Tussenzone for high density housing

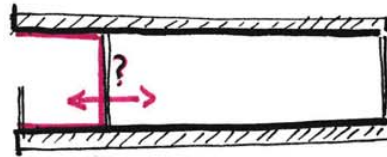
> in addition: which hurdles to take (appropriation on different scales)

⊗ Connection block to surroundings (ground level)

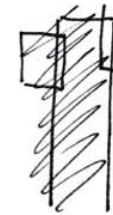
↳ creating more a 'tussenzone' / diffuse zone



⊙ connection dwelling to collective space
↳ articulating more the 'tussen zone'



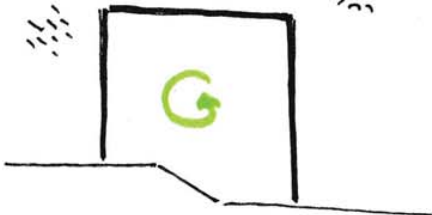
⊙ redevelopping the urban plan.
↳ connection & variation (hierarchy)



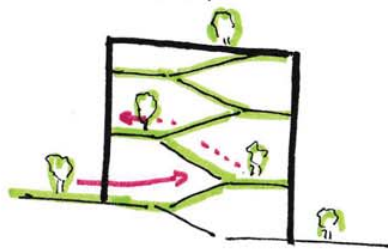
~~make~~

> in addition (green)

⊙ make the block ^{more} green I
(climate) (orientation) ? U ?



⊙ make the block more green II
(greenery)??



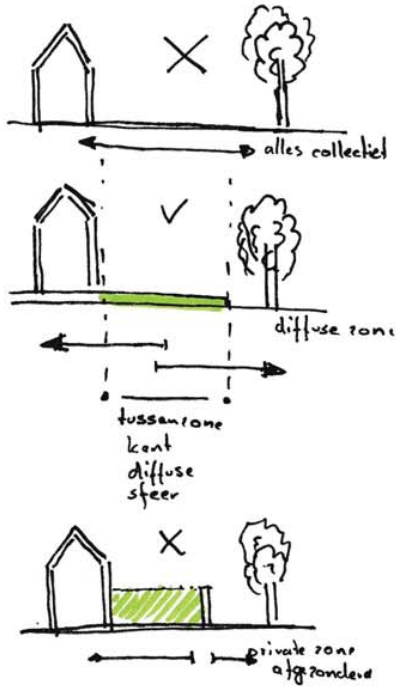
a more continuous green / diffuse zone in block.

~~make~~

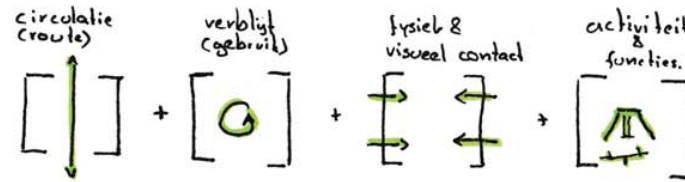
Collectiviteit > private > appropriation: het claimen van de tussen zone!

↳ Main principles:

I tussen zone
= zowel private als collectief.



II Tussen zone
= activering vraagt om meervoudig gebruik.



III Tussen zone
= barriers can limit appropriation



[in coherence with theme research]

IV Tussen zone
(= change in scale (fluent) important)
± connection to larger public/collective space needed / no seclusion of collective space.

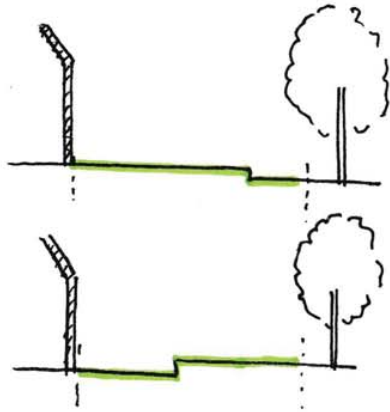


V Tussen zone

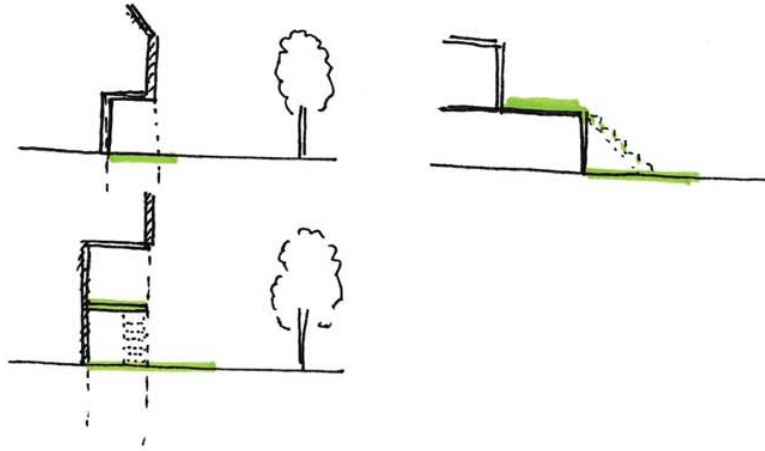
, collectiviteit > private > appropriatie : het claimen v/d tussen zone.

↳ Main Architectural Solutions (principle ideas based on examples)

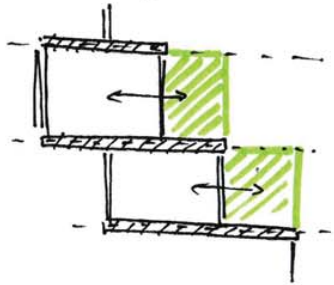
I) height difference



III) Overstek / verticale versprings (balcony / terrace / etc.)

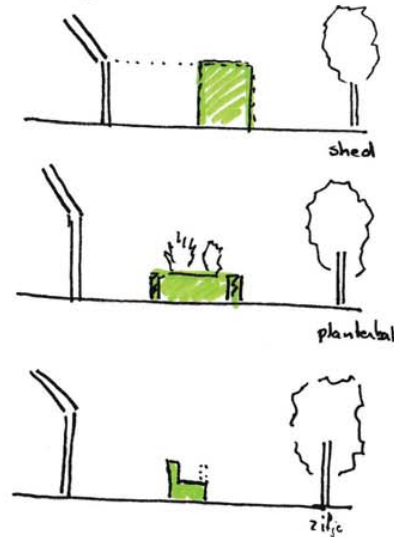


II) shifting volumes / rooilijnen

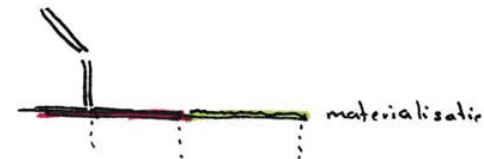


▷ variation in volumes/blocks generate tussenzone (rest zone door verschuiving blokken).

IV) objects articuleren transitie



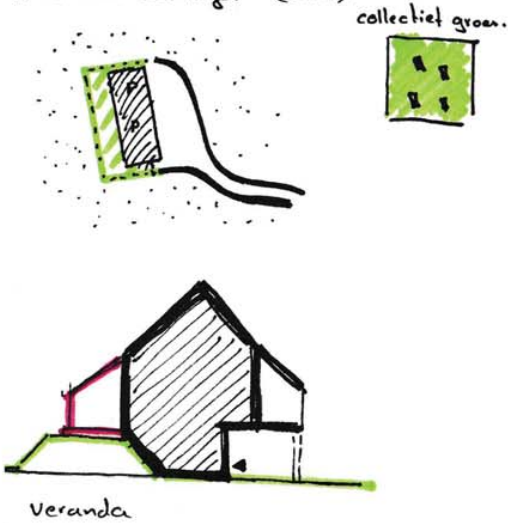
V) overig



) Collectiviteit > privat

↳ Examples living solution (green surroundings?!)

Veranda woningen (Onix)

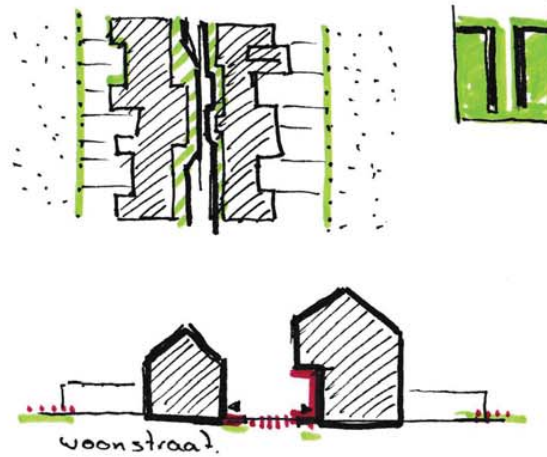


- tussen zone = veranda overgaat prive / open belev.
- afstand door verhoging, maar wel contact & uitzicht.

parkeren lokaal
semi uitzicht

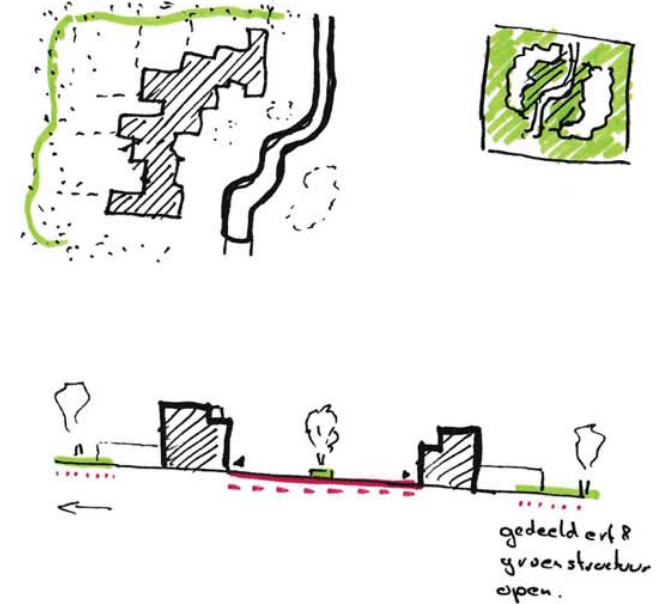
- ▨ bebouwing / private domain dwillic
- ▨ bestrating / ontsluiting
- P parkeren
- ▨ groen / publiek of collectief

fugelesangparken (Tongstuen Vandenkerken)



- tussen zone = intieme straat / open klein tuintjes
- contrast intieme straat & U vorm (gemeens grasveld) → in contact met groen.

kreken buurt (Stogema)



- tussen zone = plein voor auto / spelen / groen (woonerf?)
- ook achterzijde (tuin) niet geheel begrast
↳ onderdeel / overgang met collectief groen.

)

■ Immerhout (N. de Boer)



■ Puu-käpylä (Välikangas)



- auto gescheiden van ^{overig} ~~auto~~ verkeer.
 autoluw > kinderspela

· collectieve ruimte = stelsel autoluwe
 paden & pleintjes

- garden cities variant/invloed
- blokjes midden in groen geplaatst.
- geen verharding. / veel groen.
- activiteiten / functies georganiseerd
 in groene ruimte

1 A: Redesign Collective Space

↳ How to facilitate appropriation?

- ↳ Minimal Requirements :
 - space that can be both part of public realm as well as collective space
 - space that can hold multiple functions (i.e. variety of use)
 - ~~be~~ an space that is part of a routing as well as space for use. (i.e. verblijfs- & circulatie gebied)

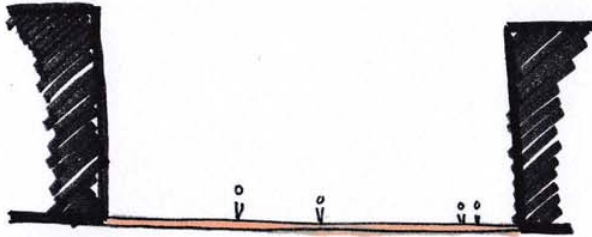
- minimizing 1 particular use
- minimize barriers that would limit variable use.

↳ What kind of use should be the focus?

- ↳ Maximize Requirements for : - facilitate different use (from child to adult) different & Multiple users.
 - ↳ possible use :
 - playing children.
 - bbq parties / evening get together
 - relaxing > seating
 - possibilities communal gardening

- ↳ in addition space can actively be used for :
 - greenery (i.e. visual green urban environment)
 - active in housing green related functions
 - act as area for butter collecting rainwater, minimizing overheating reflection, etc.

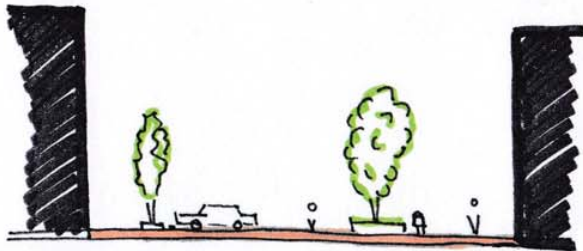
I Square
▷ bestrating



- + # functies
- + gebruik (blanca canvas).
- groen
- overlap routing/verblijf onduidelijk

vb: • deel chuse terrain?
• la grand court

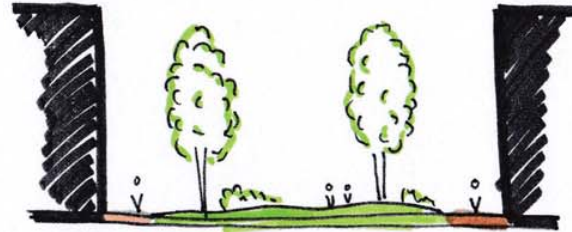
III 'Woonerf' ▷ overlappend
▷ delen van ruimte



- + meerder functies (soms afgescheid/soms gedeeld + gebruik)
- + groene omgeving
- verkeer onwenselijk bij bepaald gebruik
- kwaliteit licht bij auto verkeer

vb: • krekenbuurt, Benno Stageman

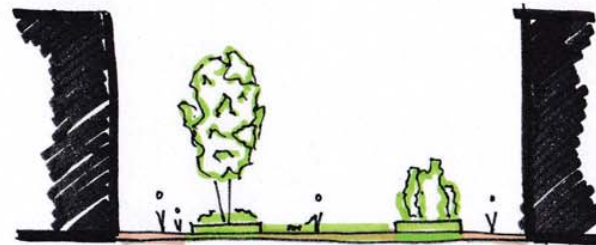
II Groen 'Hof'
▷ maximalisering groen in 'park'-setting



- + groen/sustainable omgeving
 - + onderscheid route d gebruik duidelijker
 - beperkt gebied voor toe-eigening
 - functies/meervoudig gebruik
- xtra :: wie onderhoud het?

vb: • Kvistgårdhusene, Tegrestuen Vandkunsten
• Kameleon gebouw, NL architects

IV 'Woonerf' ▷ striet gescheide

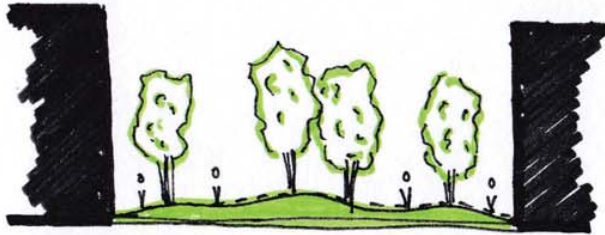


← + meer functies, maar al bepaald.

vb, Emmerhout, Niel de Boer

IA: Redesign Collective Space

V Natuur ↳ park

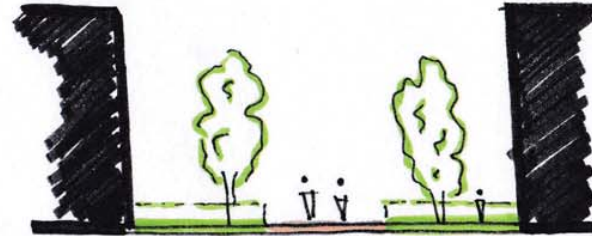


- + groen omgeving
- geen/nauwelijks ruimte voor toeigening
- beperkt # functies
- te groot contrast

Vb: • friluftstaden, Persson.
• PCW-Kopyla, Välikangas.

VII

VI Collective Groden / Green



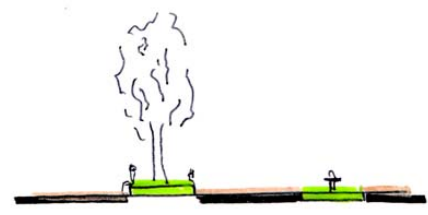
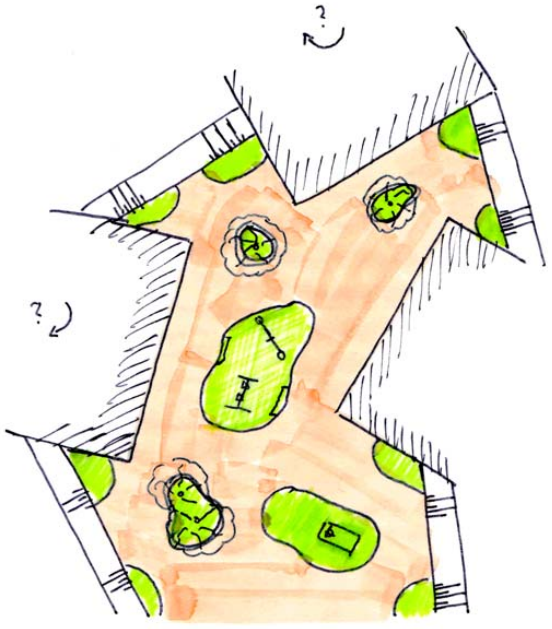
- + kindere vrijspelen / route duidelijk
- + groene omgeving: variabel groen functies bij blok betreden
- mogelijk teete eigene ruimte al gedefinieerd.
- beperken appropriation

Vb: • GWL-terrain

- + maximize green without limiting appropriation (i.e. area for multiple use)
- + Circulation & 'Verblijfsruimte' overlappen & delen ruimte
↳ i.e. behoefte ruimte te claimen
- + Minimize bestrating > sustainable surroundings.
- + Minimize barrier or transition between green & bestrating.
- + Gescheiden snel & langzaam verkeer

Variant A (basis uitgangspunt)
 ↳ versnipperde extra functies
 ↳ groen
 ↳ spelen
 ↳ BBQ

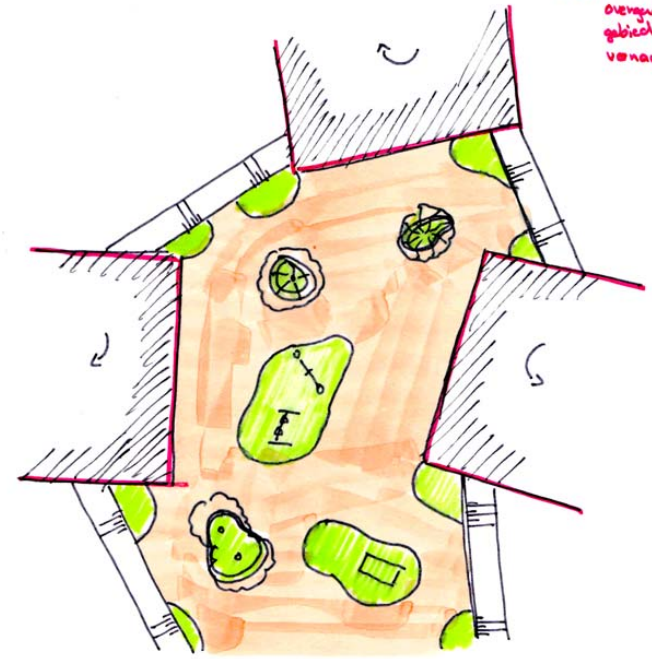
- geen duidelijke route
↳ wenselijk?
- teveel bestraling nog?
↳ minimaliseren?



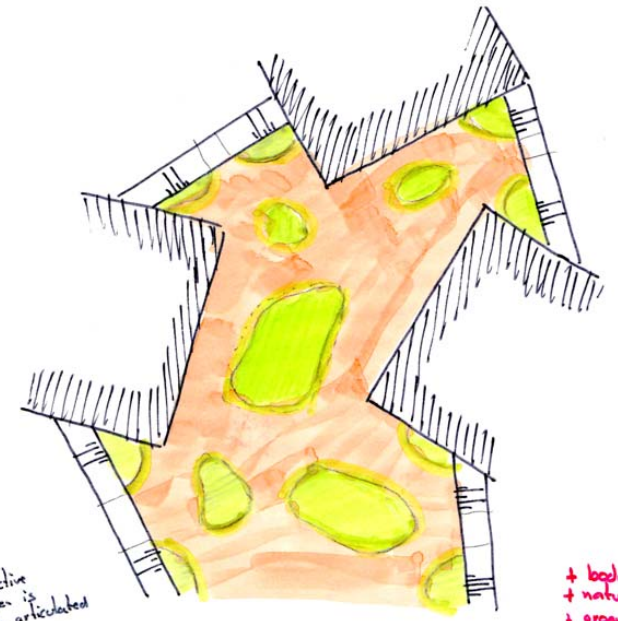
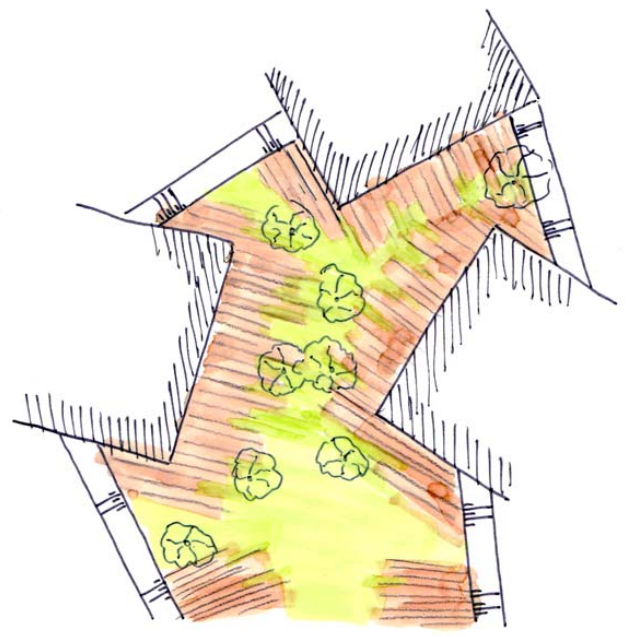
Variant A (basis uitgangspunt)
 ↳ situatie bij nieuwe blok orientatie.



- + ↳ Meer besloten zone ontstaat
- ↳ Minder duidelijke de overgang naar collectief gebied door consequente vernauwing.



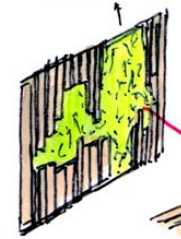
Variant B (basis uitgangspunt)
 ↳ geleidelijke transitie naar groen
 + meer groen
 - geen duidelijke route
 ↳ overlapping ontbreekt
 + barriere straat/groen
 geminimaliseerd.
 - groen verder geen
 extra functie



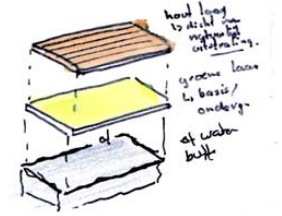
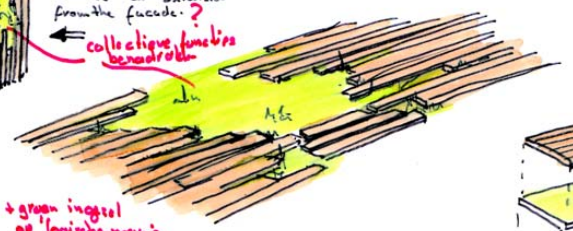
collective space is black articulated

+ boden/egel zelfde principe
 + natuurlijke overgang
 + groen in meer & minder
 mate of doorheen stromen

can be an extension
 from the facade?
 ↳ collective functions
 benadrukken



+ groen ingesloten op 'logische manier'



Variant C'' (combineren ontsluiting)

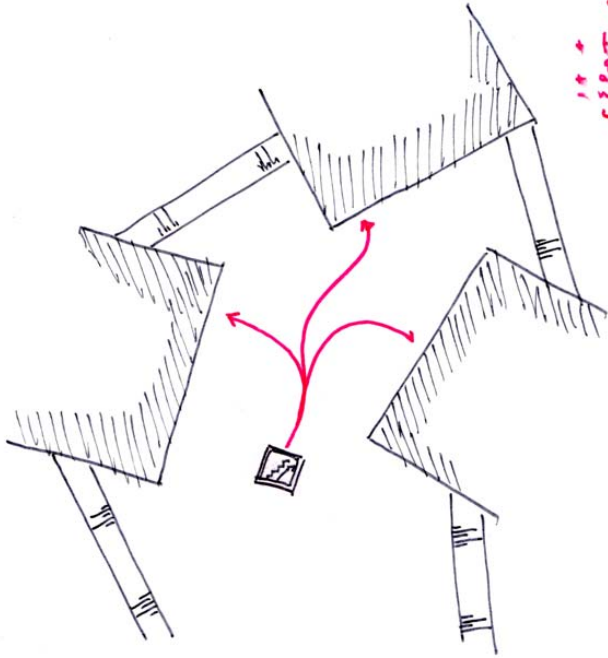
↳ huidige.



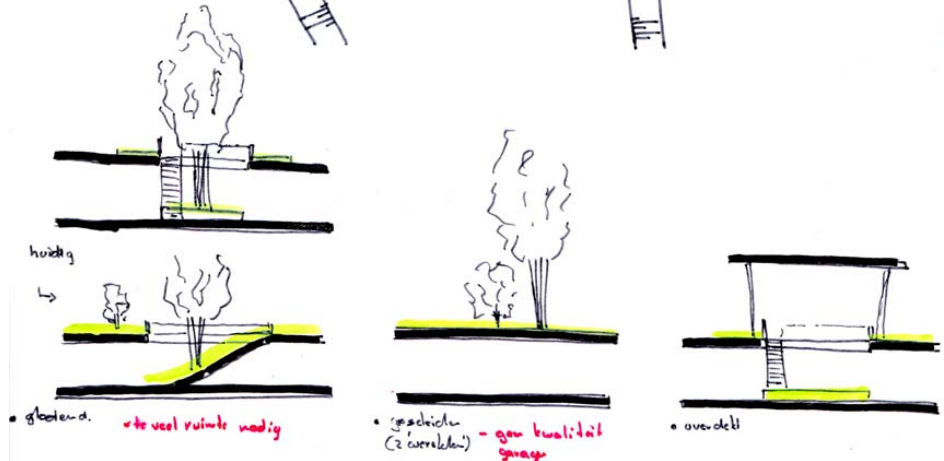
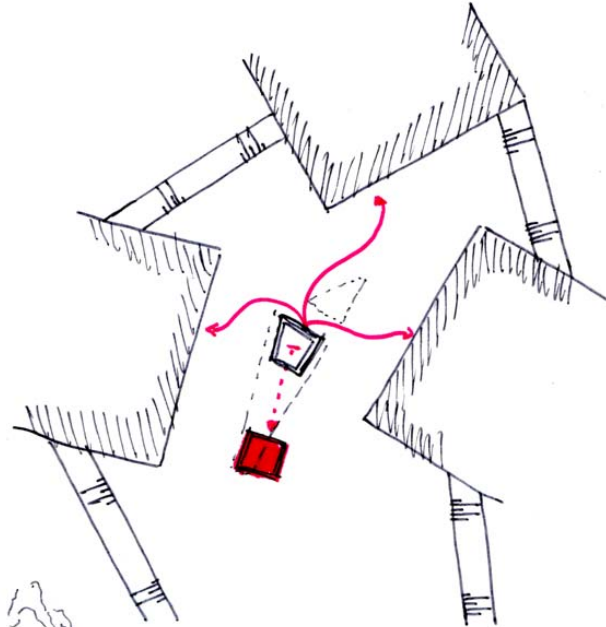
↳ alternatie f: vrijhouden centrale ruimte



- + flexibel ruimte voor gebruik.
- + altijd deel van ruimte
- minder contrast ontsluiting
- ↳ langer lopen.



Variant B' (ontsluiting toegang)

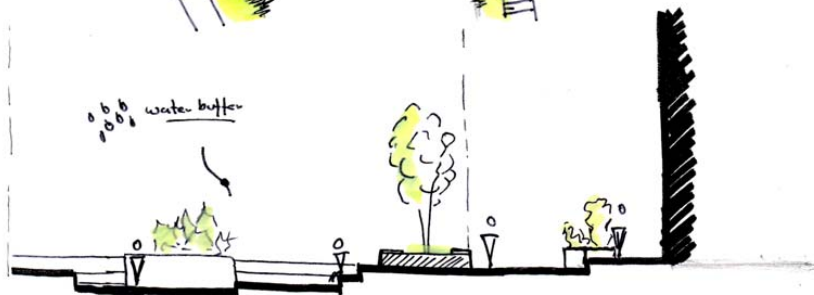
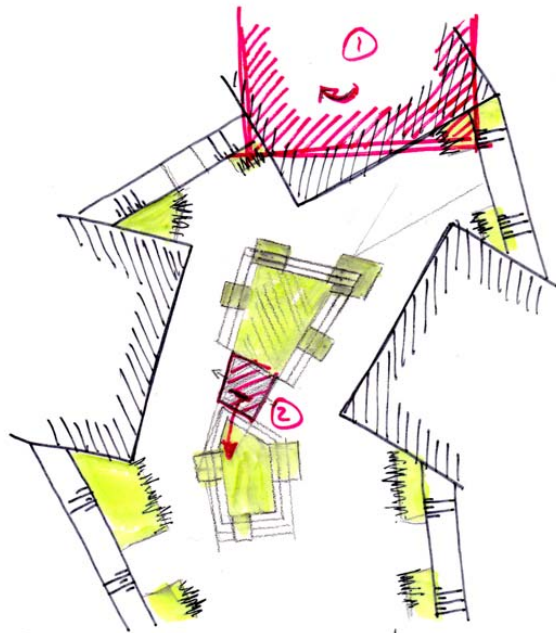


Redesign Collective space

Variant D
 ↳ 'zitkuil'
 ↳ water buffer
 ↳ play area
 ↳ outdoor party BBQ
 ↳ zitten

① ↳ blocks orientate
 toward central
 collective space.

② ↳ entree verplaatst
 zodat centrale
 ruimte tussen
 blokken ontstaat



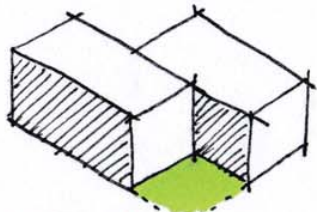
* continues zone
 ↳

recreational area } play/relax/bbq/share.
 + vele rusttales / bewoners & publiek
 + diverse gebouwen

B: Redesign Connection to the plint (Main Design principles)
↳ connecting.

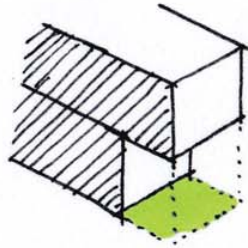
I] Shifting Volumes ▷ Accentuating inbetween space

I: horizontal shift



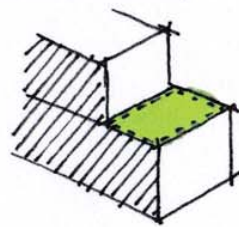
- Fußsängparken
- Kretzenbuurt
- park Rozendael
- Nagen Nessen

II Vertical shift
↳ overhang



- Fußsängparken
- park Rozendael

III Vertical shift
↳ terrace / balcony



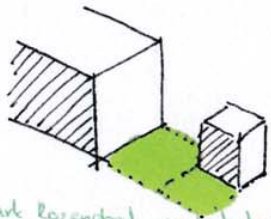
- Kretzenbuurt

+ integrated within building volume
↳ part of dwelling space
+ inbetween space logically connected to private domain
± what is quality of inbetween space?

± barriers should be limited; not to interfere with diffused space.
- additions should be logical part of floorplan layout, not as a solution

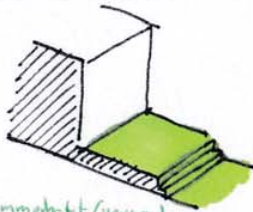
II] Introducing Barriers/Elements ▷ defining in between space in gradual manner.

I Shed / Carport / extra volume



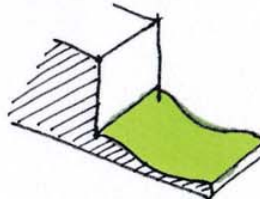
- park Rozendael → pënterback
- punch Croft

II Raised
↳ (raised) staircase



- Emmehout / versand
- frijluff stadion

III Raised
↳ (raised) land



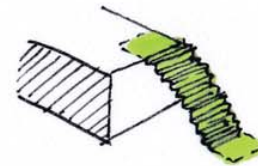
- Veranda woningen, Omix
- Emmehout
- frijluff stadion
- oiland 0

IV Protruding
↳ Balcony



- Veranda woningen, Omix
- Fußsängparken
- park Rozendael
- Sceltt damme

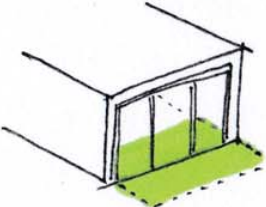
VI Protruding
↳ staircases



- Fußsängparken
- Langang

III] Façade & Materialization

I transparency & openings



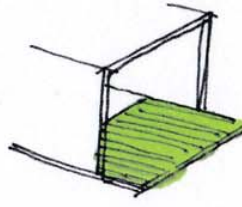
- kvistgardhusene
- lang eng

II protruding elements



callenbick)

III Materialistalia



callenbick)

± Façade & Materialization are instruments that add to previous element, but are not solely the answer.

■ C Redesign Circulation
 ↳ Diffuse space. > space for circulation / use

□ I Space for shared activities / collective use (should be transferred with images!)

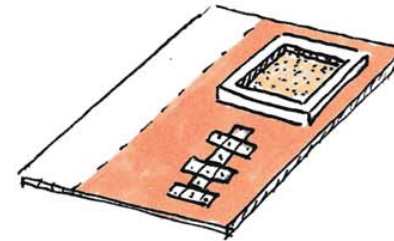
I collective garden / greenery



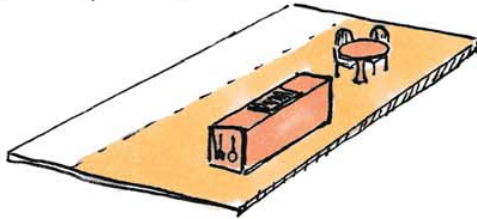
II Relaxation



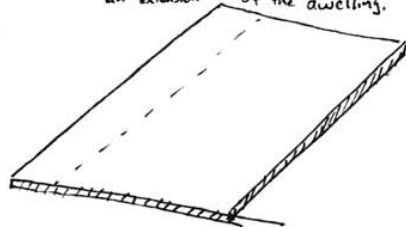
III playing / children



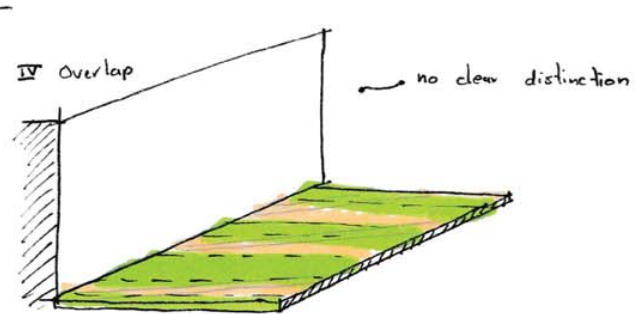
IV outdoor (collective) kitchen (bbq)
 ↳ shared furniture?!



V ? ↳ have possibilities for more functions > work space / etc. as an extension of the dwelling.

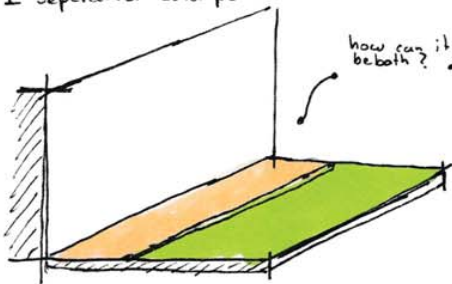


IV Overlap



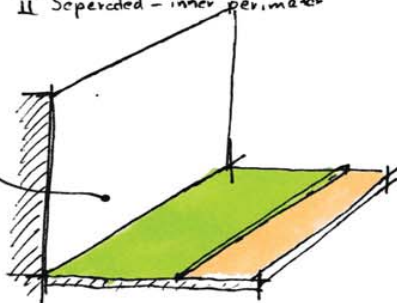
□ II Circulation & space for activities / collective use

I Separated - outer perimeter.

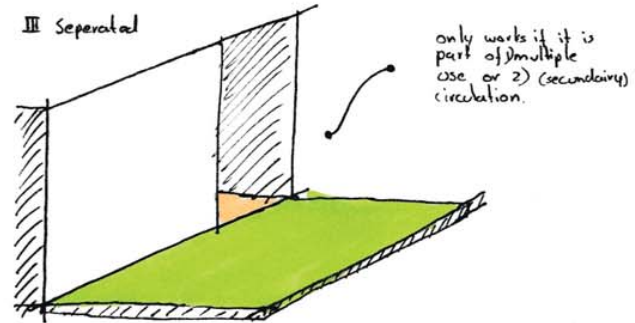


how can it be both?

II Separated - inner perimeter



III Separated



Circulation space (1)

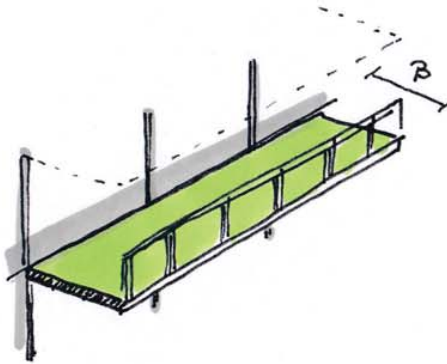
▷ Circulation = space for use = diffuse space

- Basic variation circulation principles. (1)
 - ↳ collective use / multiple use



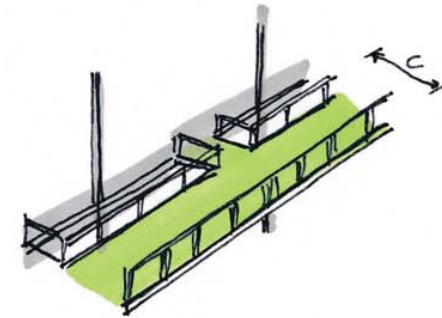
- Street
 - ground level or raised street
 - α = diverse depth
 -
 -

• example



- Gallery (attached)
 - raised levels
 - β = variable depth > hindered by light protrusion
 - standard solution
 -

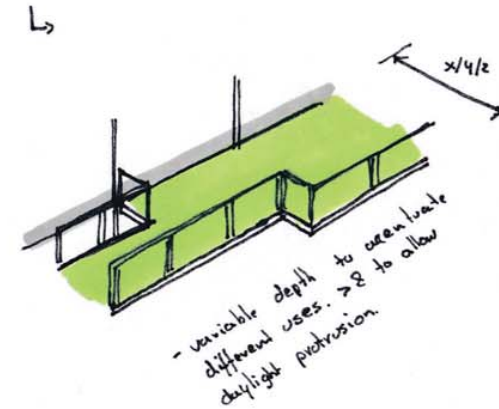
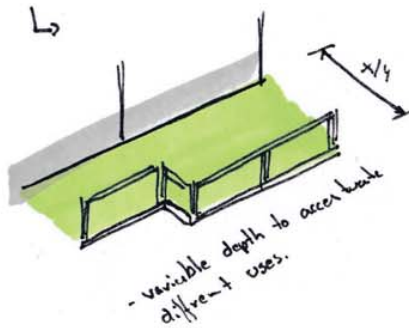
• example



- Gallery (detached)
 - raised levels
 - C = large depth. > possibly hindered by light protrusion
 -
 -

• example

- + combining variations in dept to accentuate
 - (variation) different uses
 - daylight protrusion
 - circulation & use overlap.



1 Circulation space (2)

▷ circulation > space for use = diffuse space

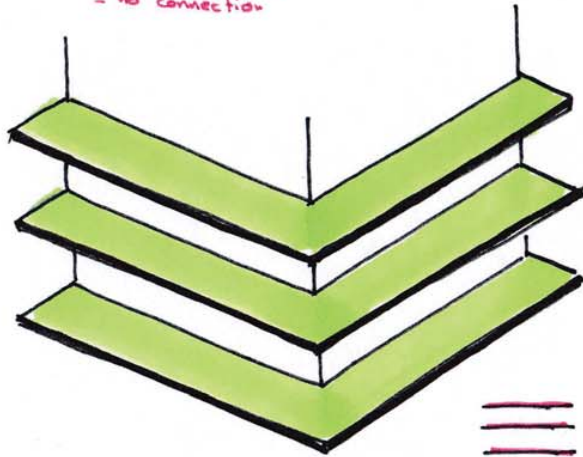
□ basic variation / circulation principles (2)

↳ collective use / multiple use

↳ positioned over a block.

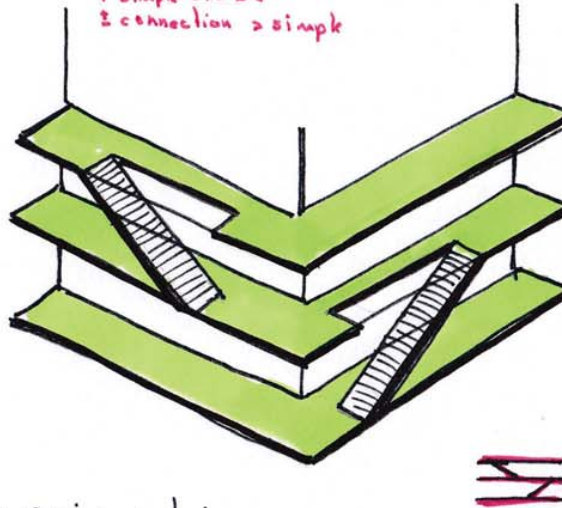
A • original gallery type circulation space.

+ simple structure
- no connection



B • connected > staircases

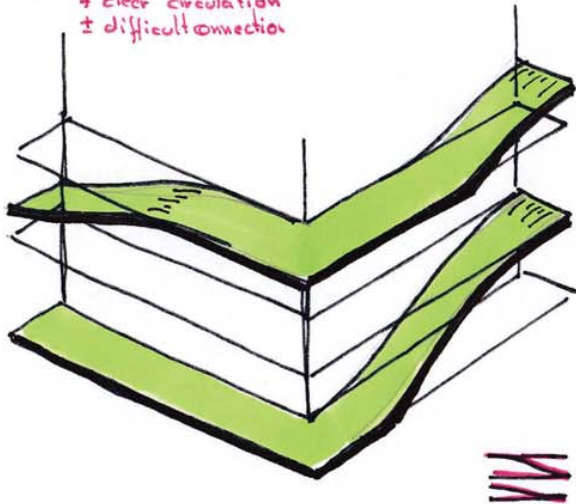
+ simple structure
± connection > simple



connected 'landscape'

• connected > 'landscape'

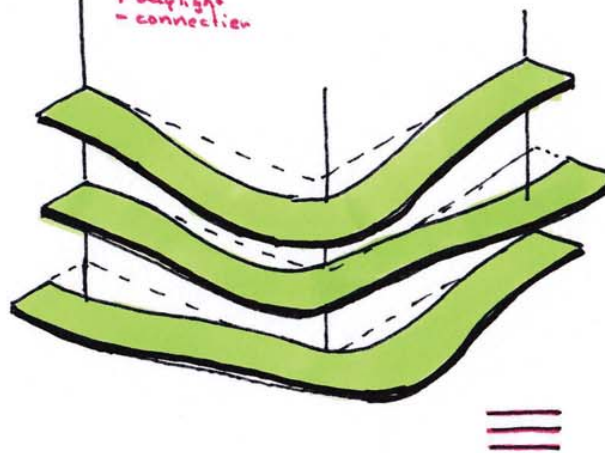
+ clear circulation
± difficult connection



D • semi connected

+ contrasting space compared to block

- constr.
+ daylight
- connection



⇒ solution a/b + c

→ continues space → more shared
→ daylight protrusion

↳ Redesign Circulation / Diffuse collective space.

typology + -ble 308/312

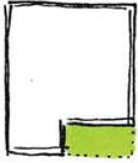


↳ Note maybe multiple level cuts into block.

III Exterior space ▷ how to incorporate collective use.

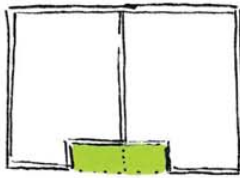
→ Archetypes outdoor space (with/without vertical connections)

I balcony (private)



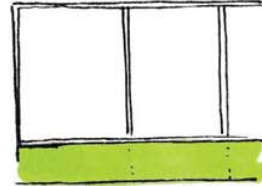
↳ Schwarzpark housing complex (exterior) and Bergenstraße, Fink interior

II terrace balcony shared



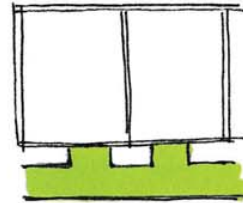
↳ Mercat de Santa Caterina, Miralles Tagliabue, Celchhof (space) interior

III Gallery (wide/small connected)



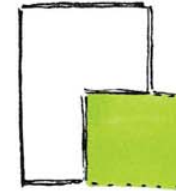
↳ Tower Flower housing, E. François, Charlustraße (narrow) interior

IV



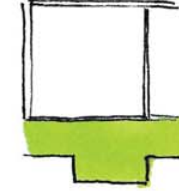
↳ Mühlweg complex, Kaufmann, Burriweg housing, Zierau

V terrace / roof



↳ Osterbruggade, Müller, Nuovi portello, Zochi

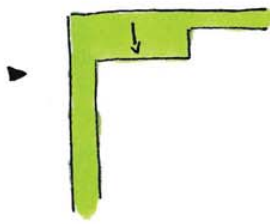
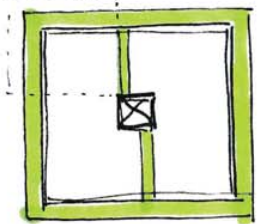
VI combi gallery/balc.



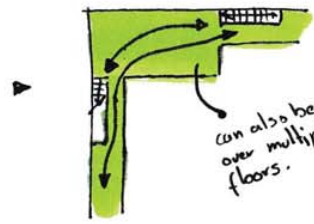
↳ Linzerstraße, Serrij, Burriweg housing, Zierau, Montpellier Housing, François

▷ combining with (continuous) circulation

▷ continuous space & collective perimeter

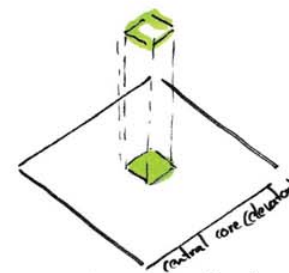


+ variation in width for multiple use

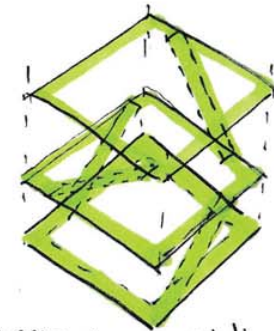


can also be over multiple floors.

+ include as alternate route / circulation.
+ more connections = continuous space



+ combination of different routes



+ space for appropriation.



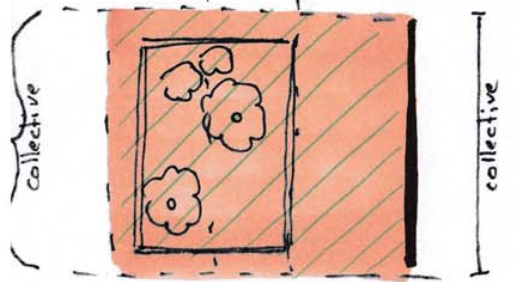
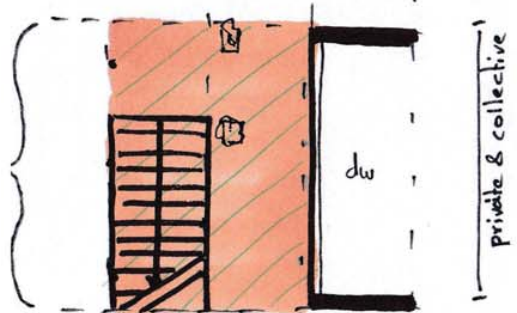
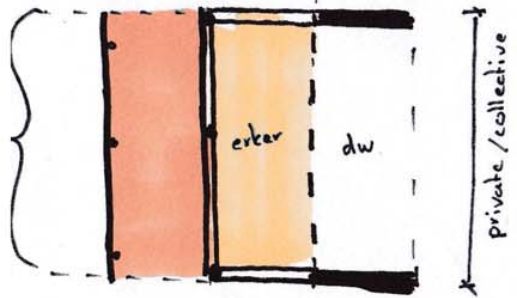
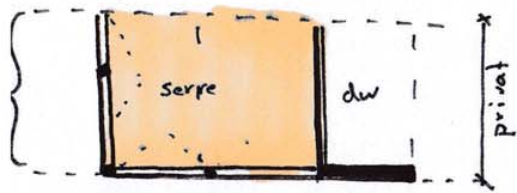
Dwelling!!

⇒ Note: in addition but for dwellings over multiple levels.

- ▷ - entrance to collective / shared space.
- ▷ - possibility for privacy
- ▷ polyvalency in routine > increase how collective routine to be achieved.
- ▷ multiple levels d...!!

Creating Inbetween zone: Combining Green & Appropriation.

square x 1200 x 1200 x 1200 x



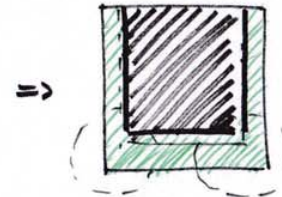
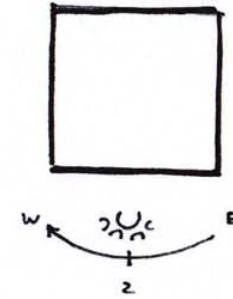
↳ variation in use.

- Green perimeter
 - ↳ for greenery
 - ↳ for recreation
 - ↳ 'secondary' circulation
 - ↳ for climate design > how?



* line of column

Block orientation

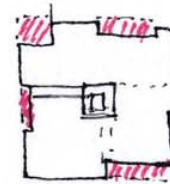


orientation

▷ larger openings towards the south East & west

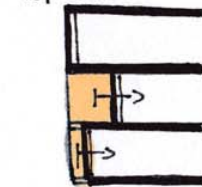
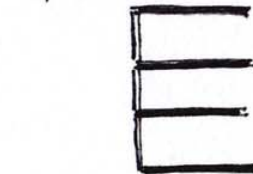
▷ more closed towards the north facade.

▷ larger contrast between openings & continues routing alongside the block.



Design principle of Inbetween zone

- ↳ shifting blocks/volumes/dwellings
- ↳ move variety > continues transition



section

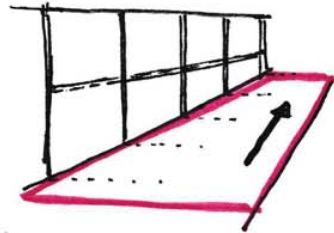


incl. staircase more tapered to top

I Open dwelling block > appropriation

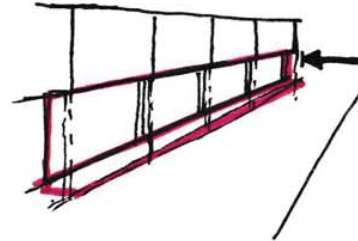
D shared space 'public street/promenade'

A collective space



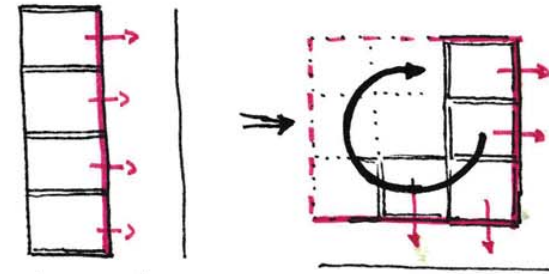
▶ Street

B diffuse space



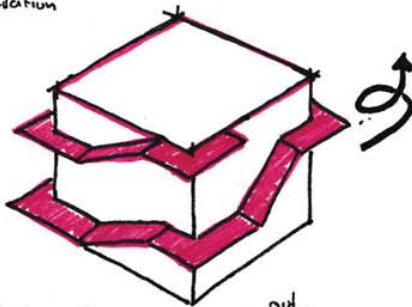
- ▶ accentuating entrance
- ▶ creating buffer zone/diffuse zone.

C view on surroundings



▶ view/connection with surroundings

D circulation

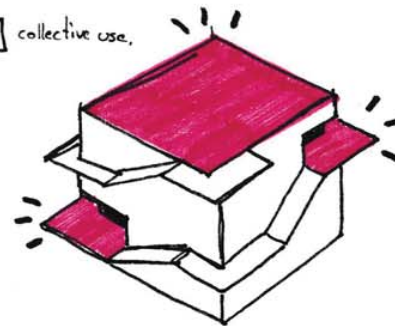


▶ one continues 'street' alongside building



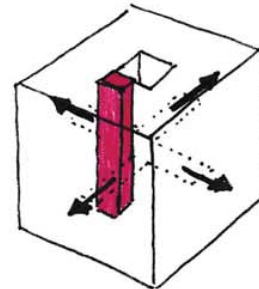
▶ dwellings shift alongside outer perimeter zone

E collective use.

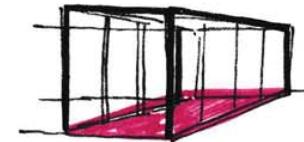


- ▶ Xtra functions
 - ↳ play area?
 - ↳ garden?
 - ↳ collective lounge?
 - ↳ urban kitchen....

F access. (secondary/primary)

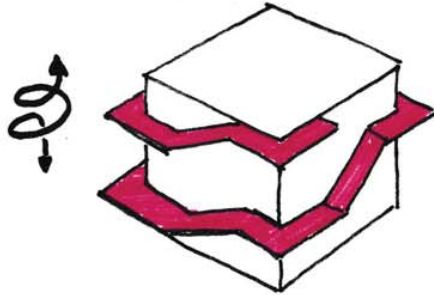


G dwelling entrance



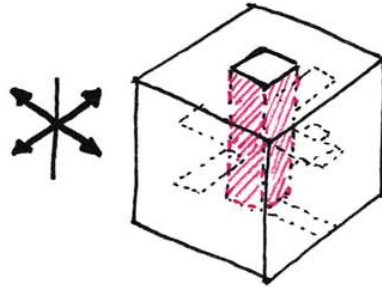
Access & circulation

I primary > street



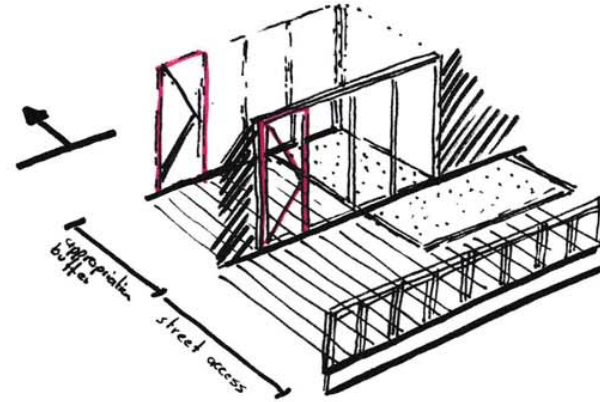
- connecting collective spaces
- space for circulation/activity/meeting
 - ↳ multiple use
 - ↳ diffuse space
- ⇒ more appropriation
 - ⇒ people determine how far they will extend their livingroom/lives

II secondary > quick connections.

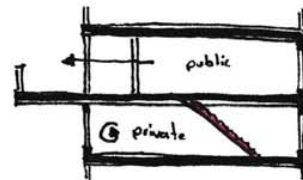
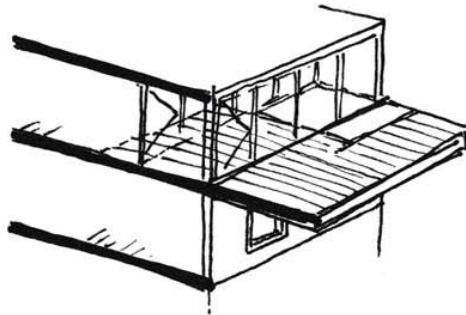


- quicker connection to the 'street'
- still some part use of the street in order to allow use of the 'street'

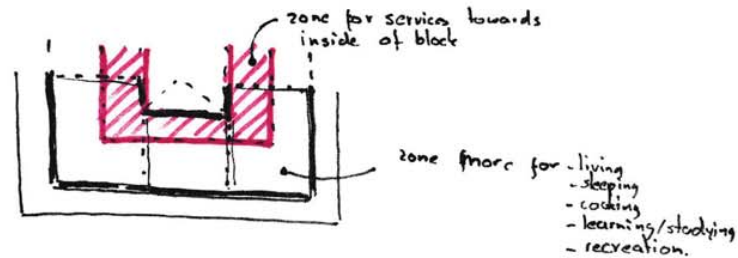
III dwelling access.



IV internal dwelling organisation



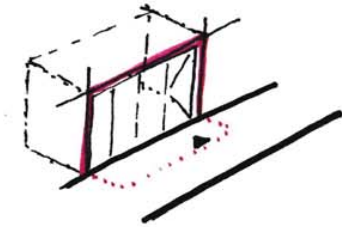
Section: operating upon platform



floor plan

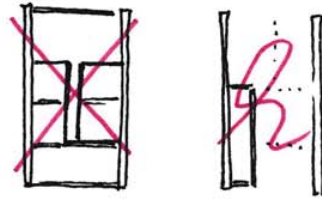
Basic 'Rules' Dwelling

I each dwelling connected to street



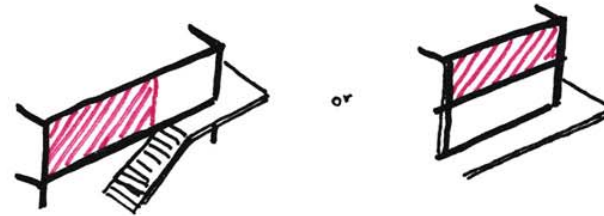
▶ always have a 'buffer zone' as entrance to the dwelling.

II flexible/adaptable floor plan



▶ allow for variety in dwelling organisation
 ▶ clear 'zoning' of facility functions-
 - bathroom
 - kitchen
 - toilet

III Each dwelling should have rooms not connected to collective space



alt. a) single level with collective zone transition

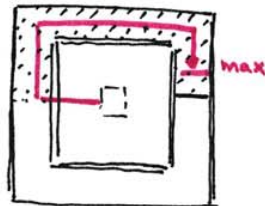
alt. b) multiple level dwellings, where either top or bottom level is not

IV each dwelling connected to light shaft



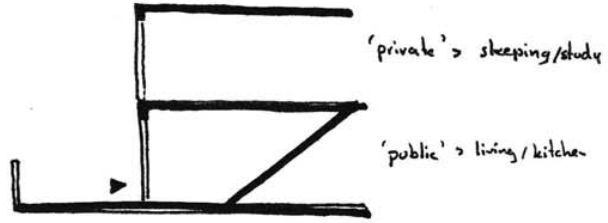
▶ needed to use as climate design for each dwelling
 ↳ no ^{only} corner dwelling possible
 ↳ no

V access to dwelling entrance reachable by only half a perimeter of the dwelling block

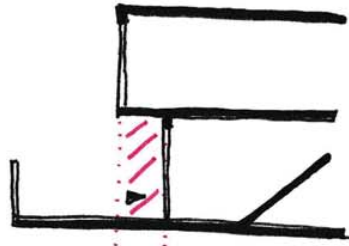


1 Dwelling & Outdoor space → how space is used.

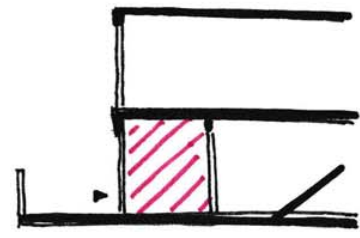
1 (proposed) Sections (principle)



- basic solution
- ↳ entrance ground floor
- ↳ private space 'away' from entrance/public zone.

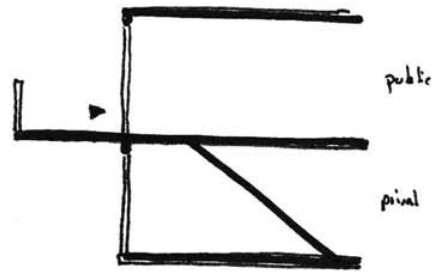


- accentuate entrance by pushing back entrance
- ↳ creating buffer between public route & entrance of dwelling

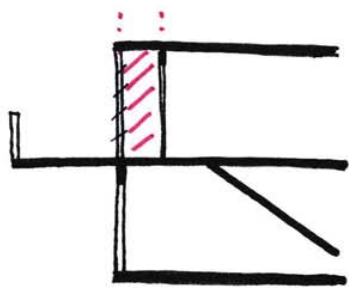


- alternative solution entrance = double facade
- ↓
- solution of buffer zone helps to:
- 1) create variable entrance / appropriation
- 2) climate solution
- ↓

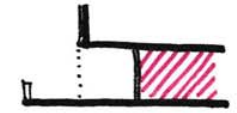
↳ Alternative (prink below)



↳ Alternative



• both closed



• outer facade opened.



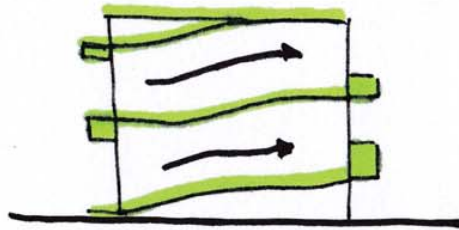
• inner facade closed.



• extending domain of the dwelling.

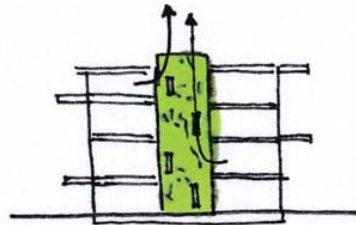
7 opzet dwelling blok > green/sustainability

A green street

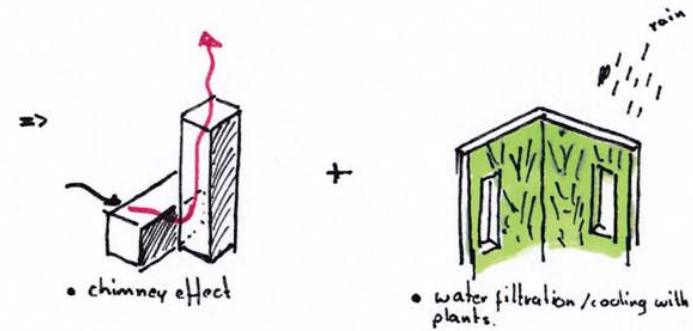


- ▶ 'green straat' als collectief verbindend element
- ▶ connecting collective functions with each other.

B green core / light well



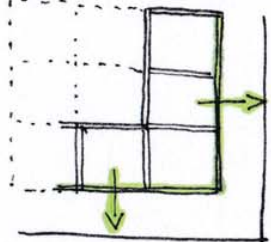
- ▶ chimney effect to transport heat / dirty air
- ▶ act as green wall/core to filtrate water for re-use.



- chimney effect

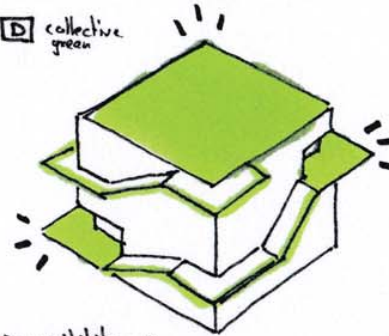
- water filtration / cooling with plants.

C view on green /urban environment



- ▶ 360° view on surroundings
- ▶ visual connection towards the green surrounding.

D collective green

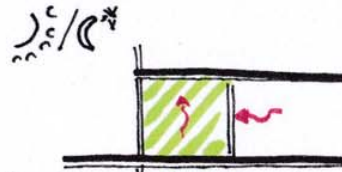


- ▶ possibilities / spaces to use for (collective) / private green use.

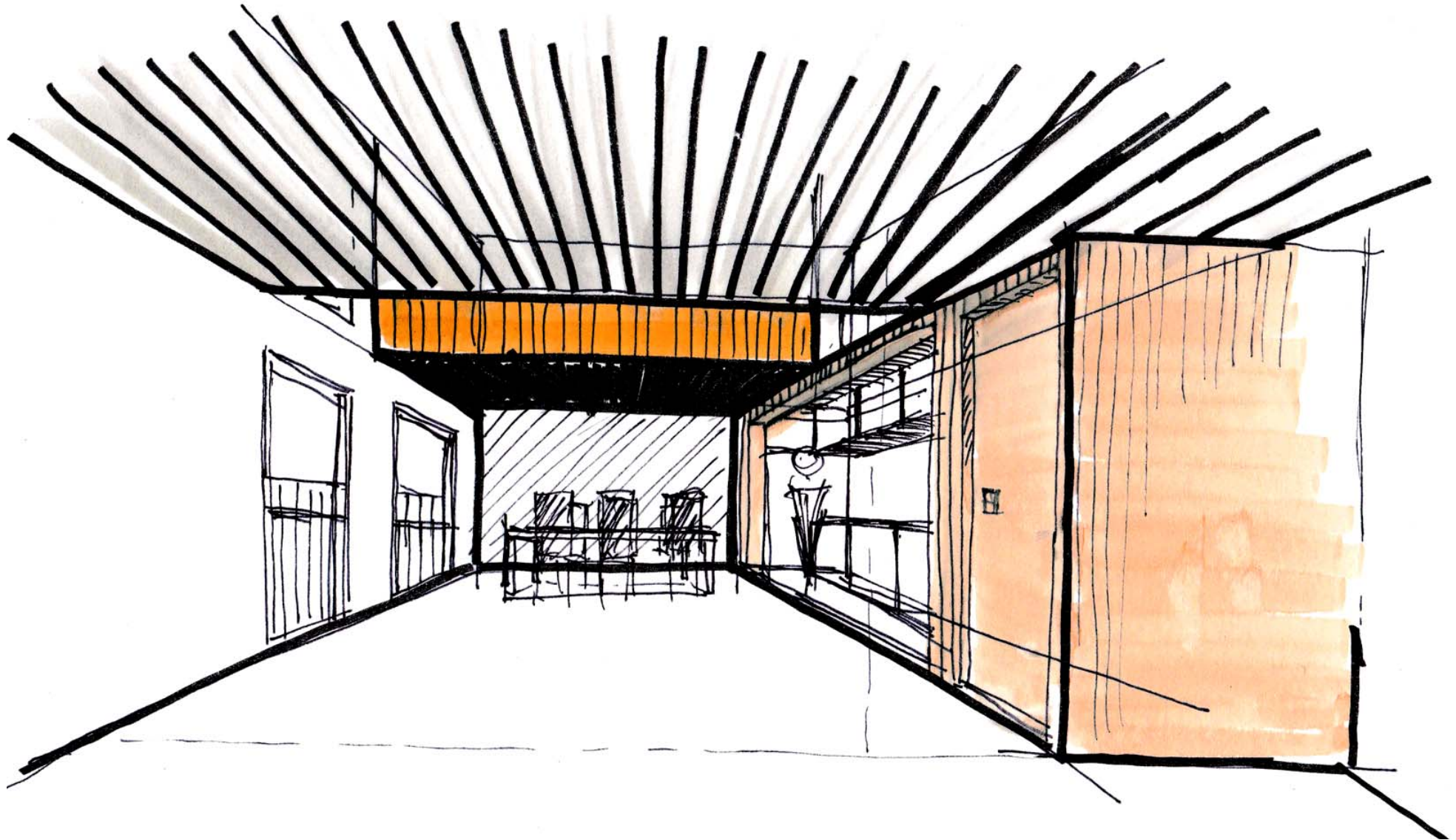
E Diffuse zone > buffer as climate solution



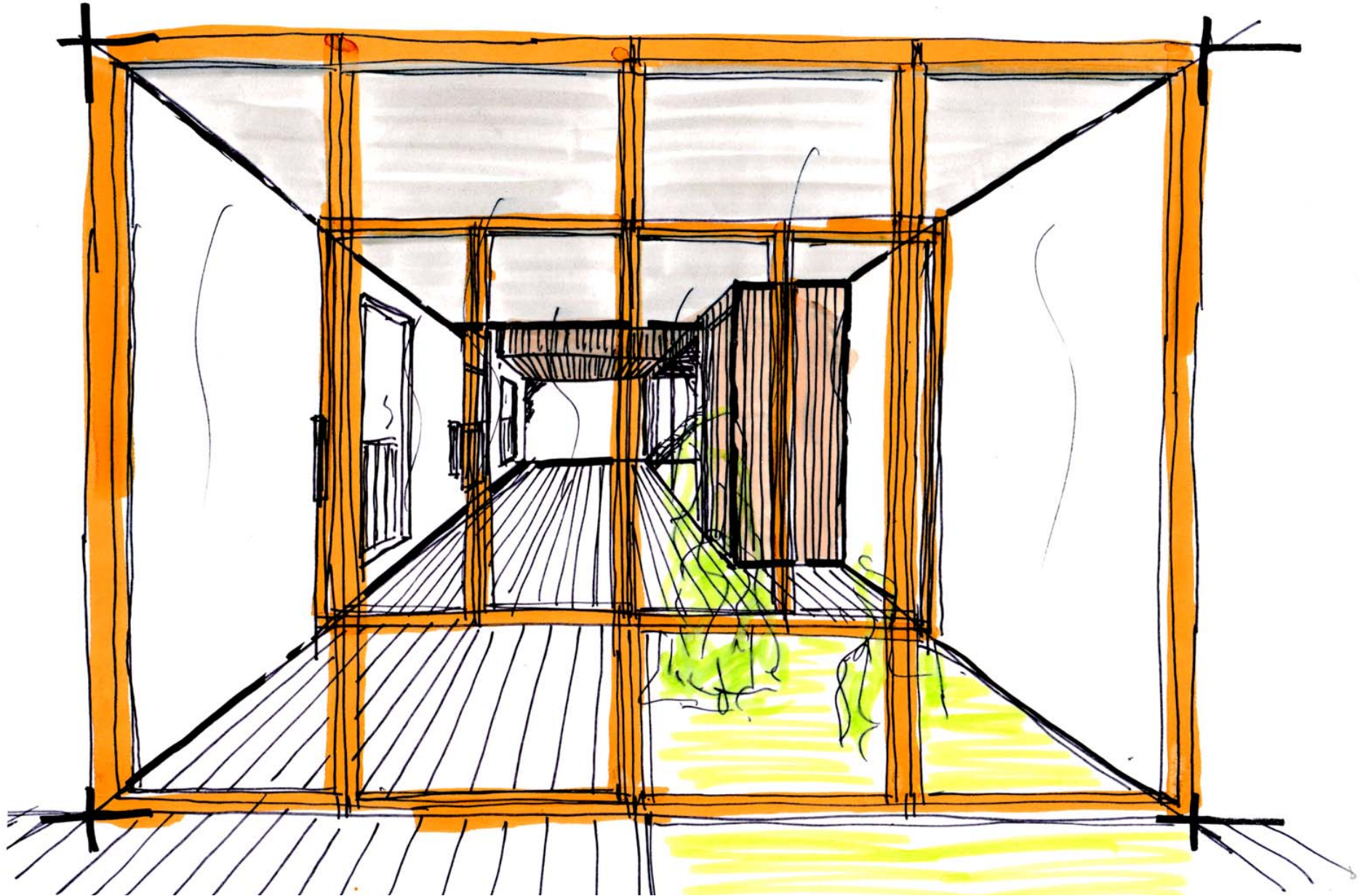
- summer → prevent overheating.



- wintery/night → prevent (high) heat loss.



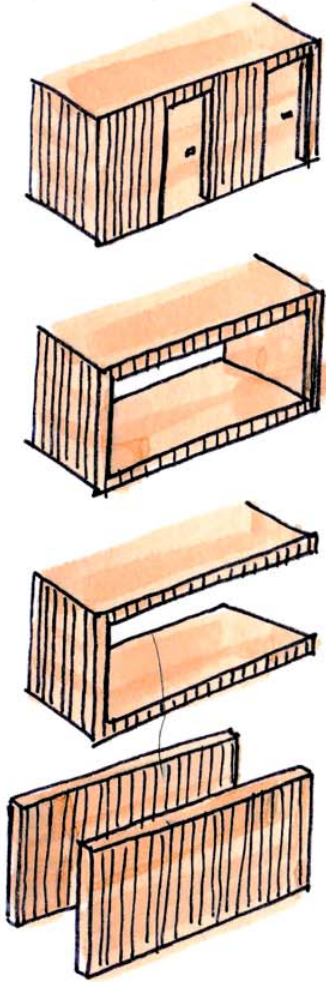
Dwelling - Impression(s)



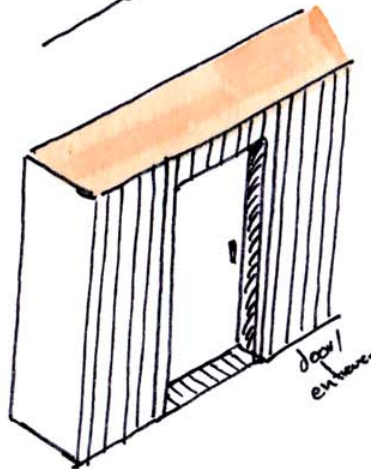
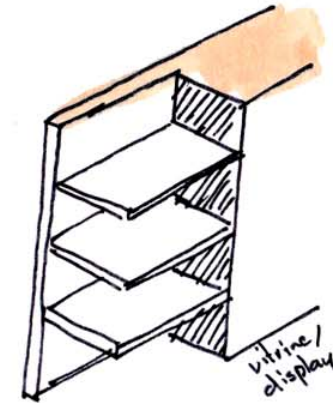
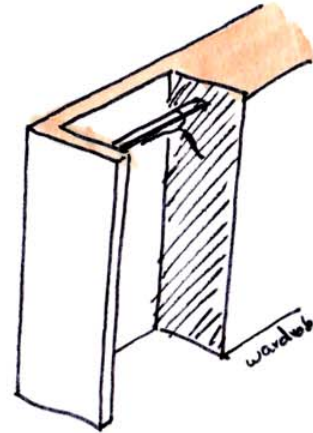
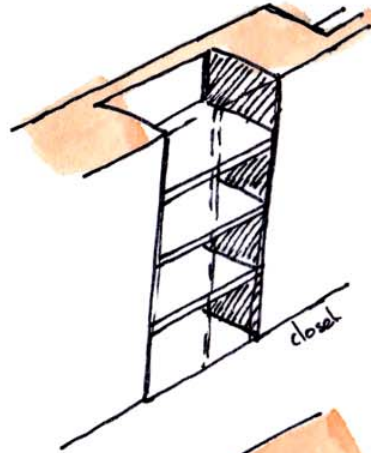
Dwelling - Impression(s)

Defining the private space.

Degree of privacy continued in dwelling.
↳ visible with separate spaces.



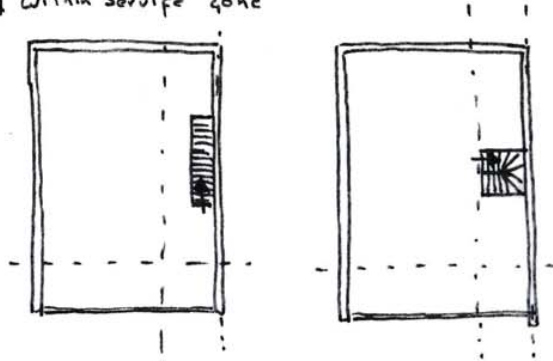
▷ can be used as closet / wardrobe / etc.



Multiple levels > connecting

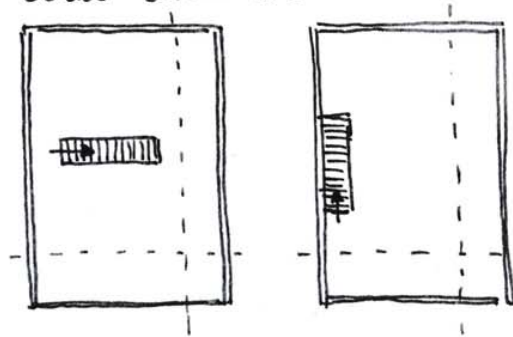
positioning staircases.

Within service zone



- + more room / open spaces.
- + can be hidden
- less room.

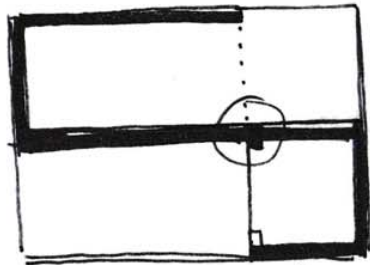
Outside service zone



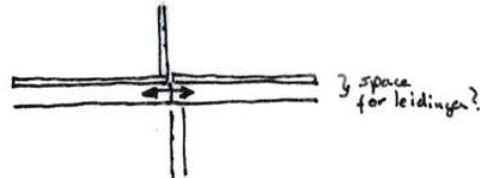
- +/- part of public/collective space
↳ more logical
- +/- open & in view.
↳ clear connections

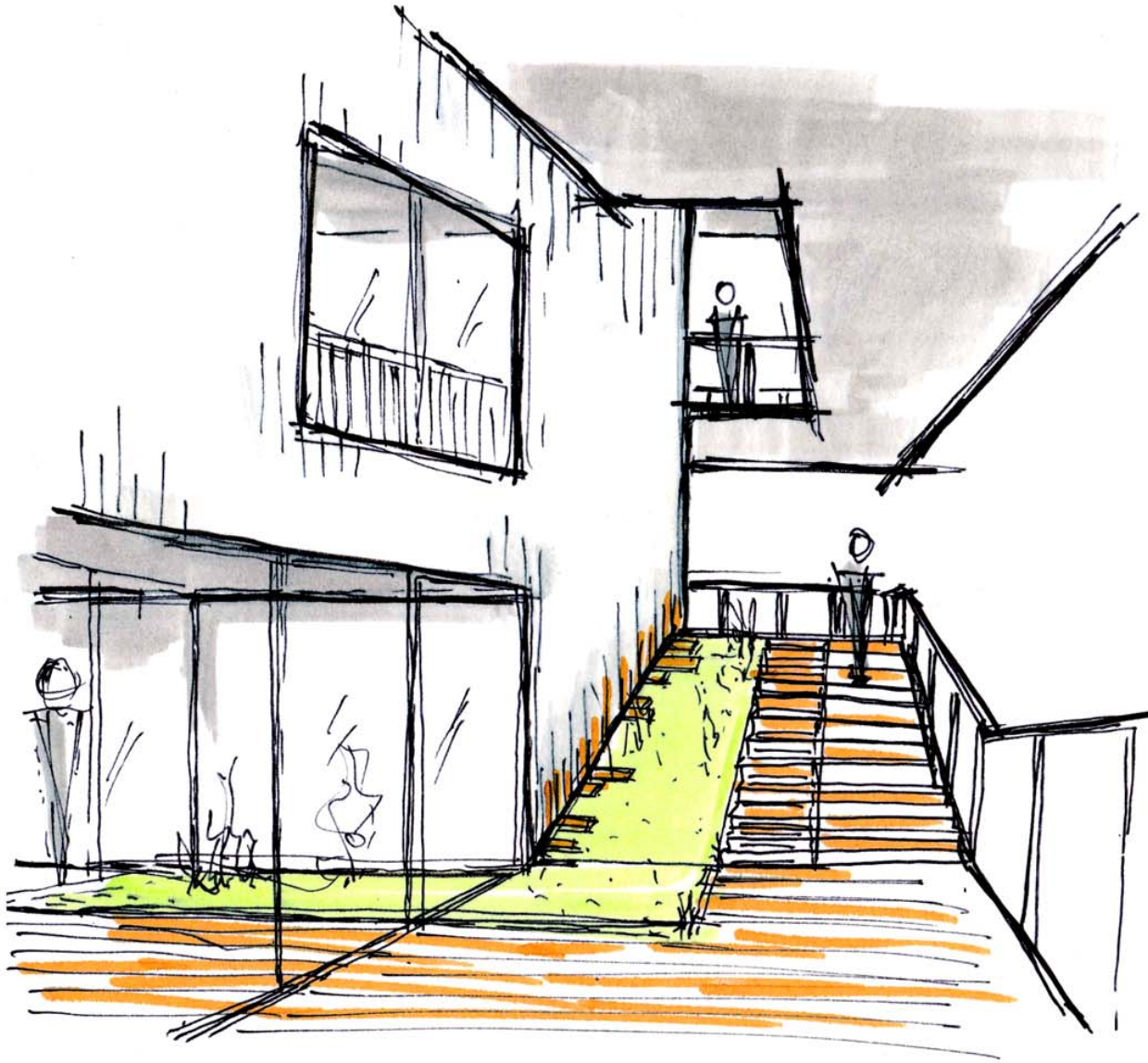
- how to combine construction wise
- how to use to

Section



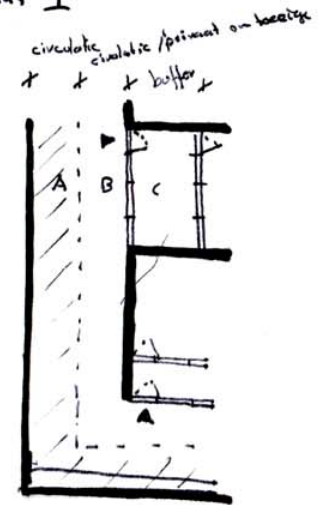
↳ temp. internal construction (wood).





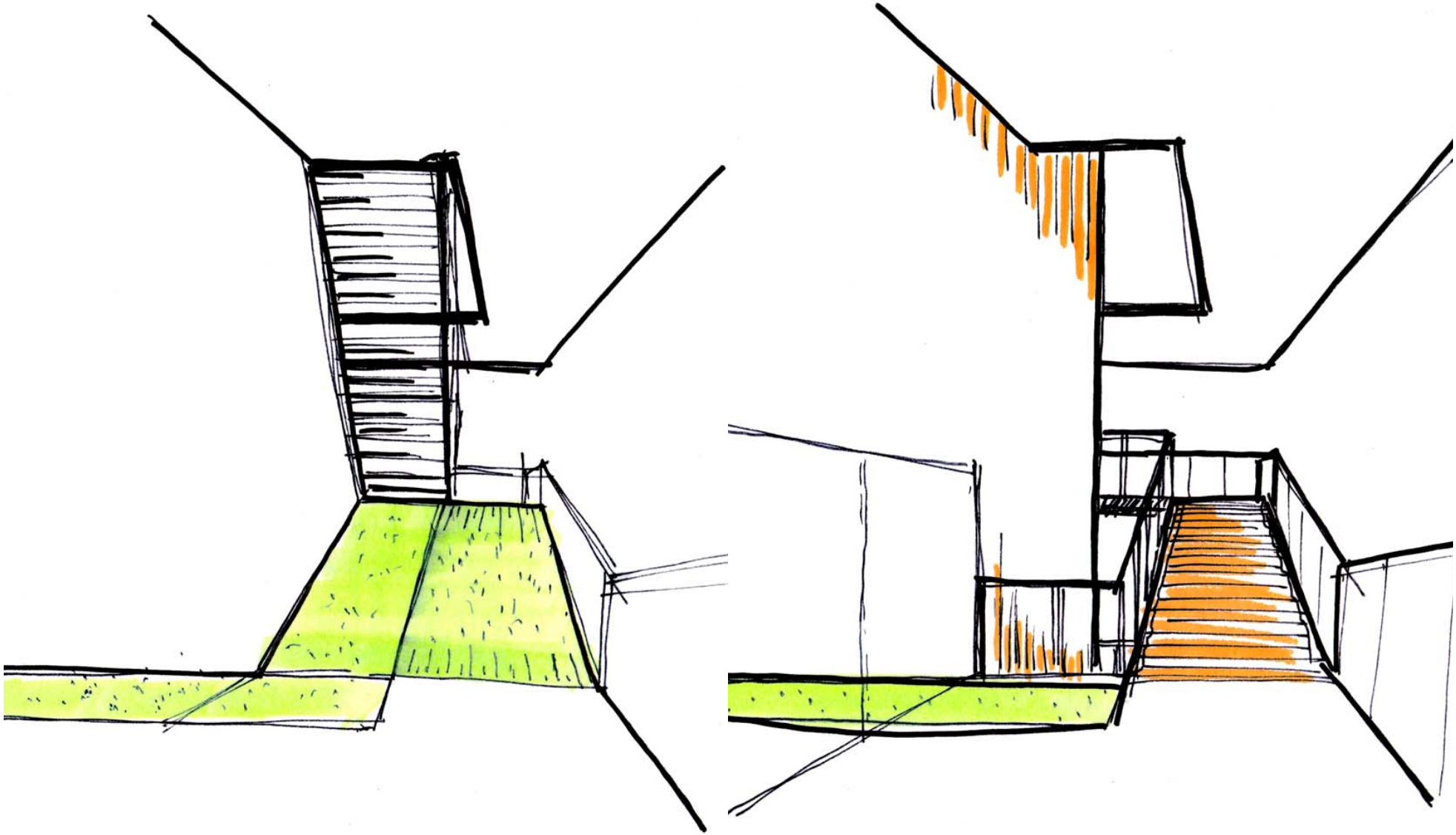
- impression : diffuse zone
 - ▷ routing / circulation
 - +
 - ▷ area of (multiple use)

○ variant I



■ "varieties / single system"

- a¹ gallery
- a² trap
- a³ helling
- b¹ gallery verbreed
- b² trap / zitte
- b³ helling
- b⁴

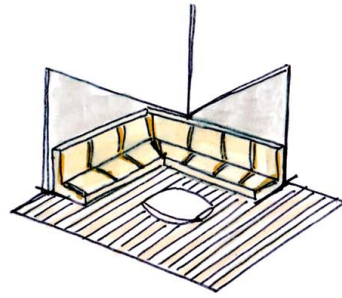
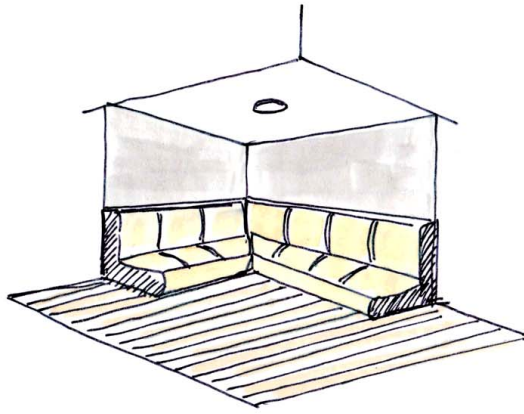


Studies / impressions collective space

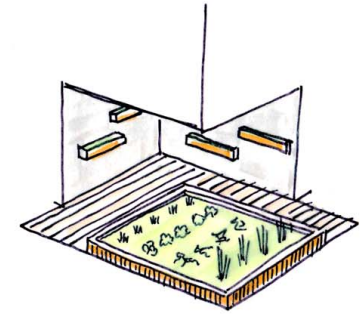
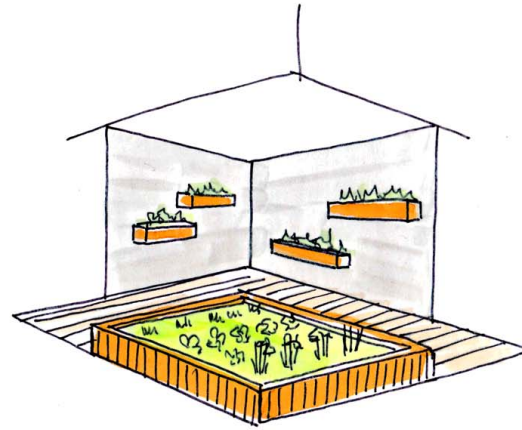


Studies / impressions collective space

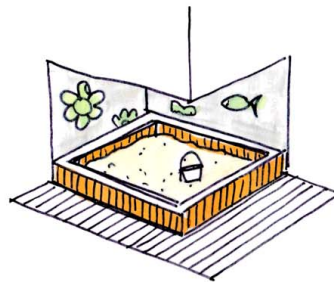
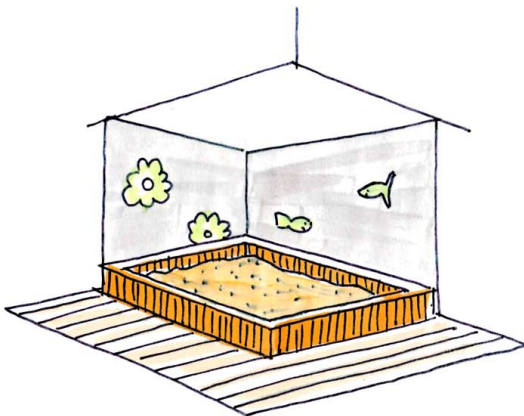
① Lounge / Relaxation



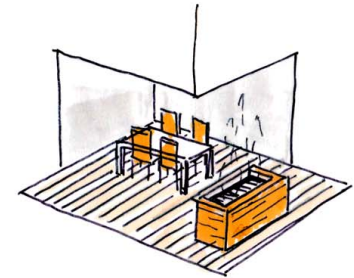
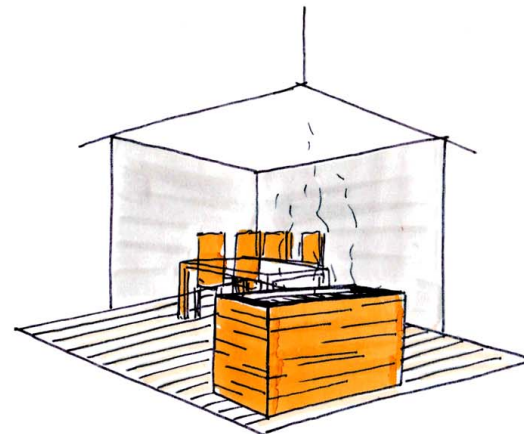
② Green & Food.



③ Play & Fun.



④ Food & Cook.



Studies / impressions collective space - added qualities

I facade appropriation

I table to customization (to a degree)

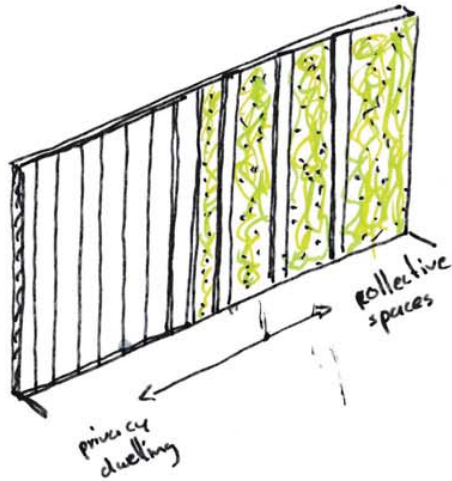
II to put things temporarily

↳ hang, stand

III be adaptable / and or flexible

A) vertical divisions

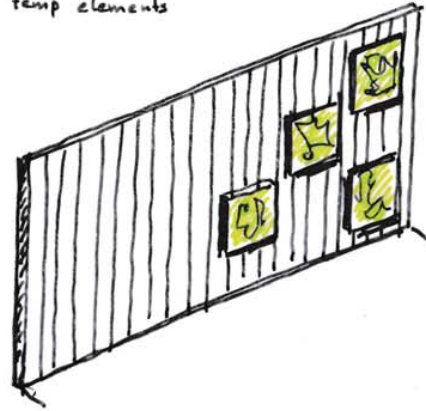
↳ change in width/openess



- + green
- + accentuating collective
- how to appropriate?
 - ↳ other than plants
- + is same scheme as rest of facade

B) pattern

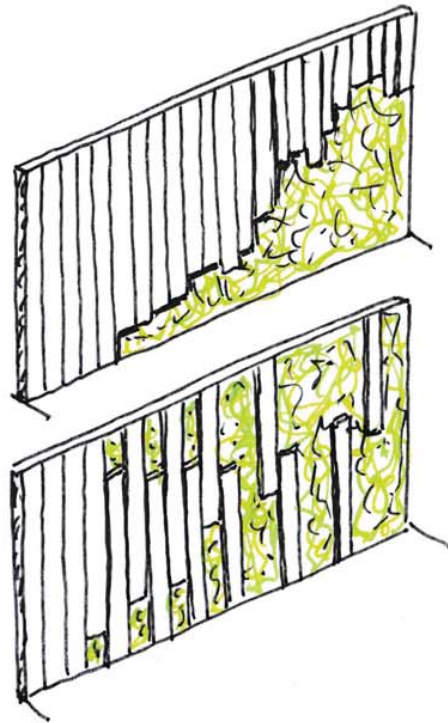
↳ (maybe) temp elements



- + green
- + accentuating collective
- + appropriation → • either flexible positioning.
 - or adaptability of the elements.
- coherence with wooden facade ?!

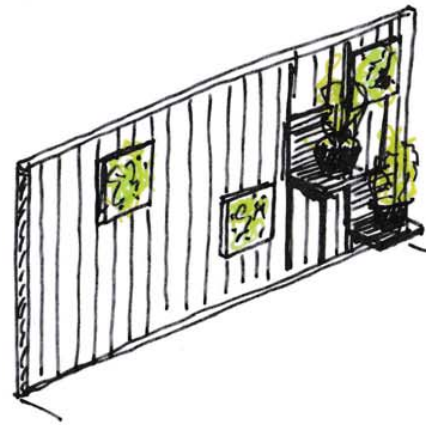
□ facade appropriation (2)

C) vertical divisions (2)
↳ change in 'openness'



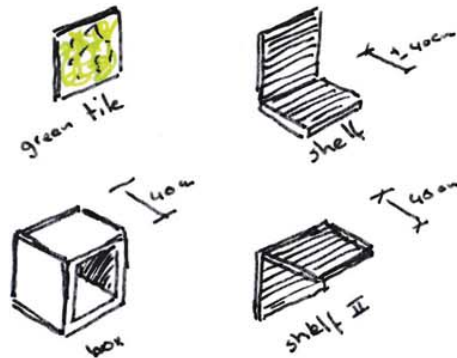
- + green
- + accentuating collective
- how to appropriate
- + in same scheme as rest of facade

D) pattern - extended

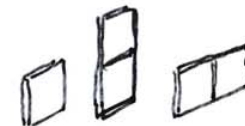
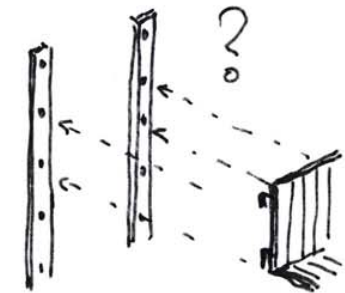


→ new system that would allow a sort of adaptability?

↳ variations.



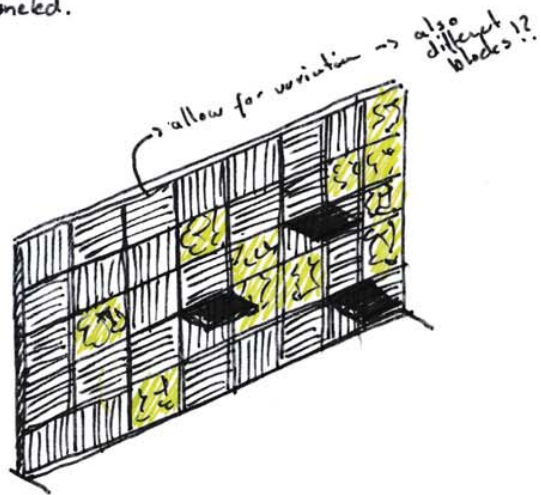
↳ all same size? or variations?



□ facade appropriation (2)

(totally diff. scheme)

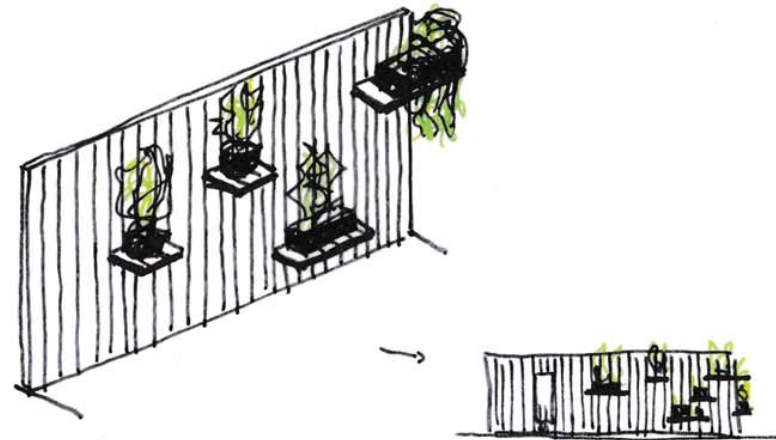
E) fully paneled.



+ tiles more logical within same scheme

+ green
+ accentuating

F) mix -> focus on facade solution



+ green?
+ appropriation.
± fixed positions?



more of a permanent solution?!

→ maybe this can also be flexib

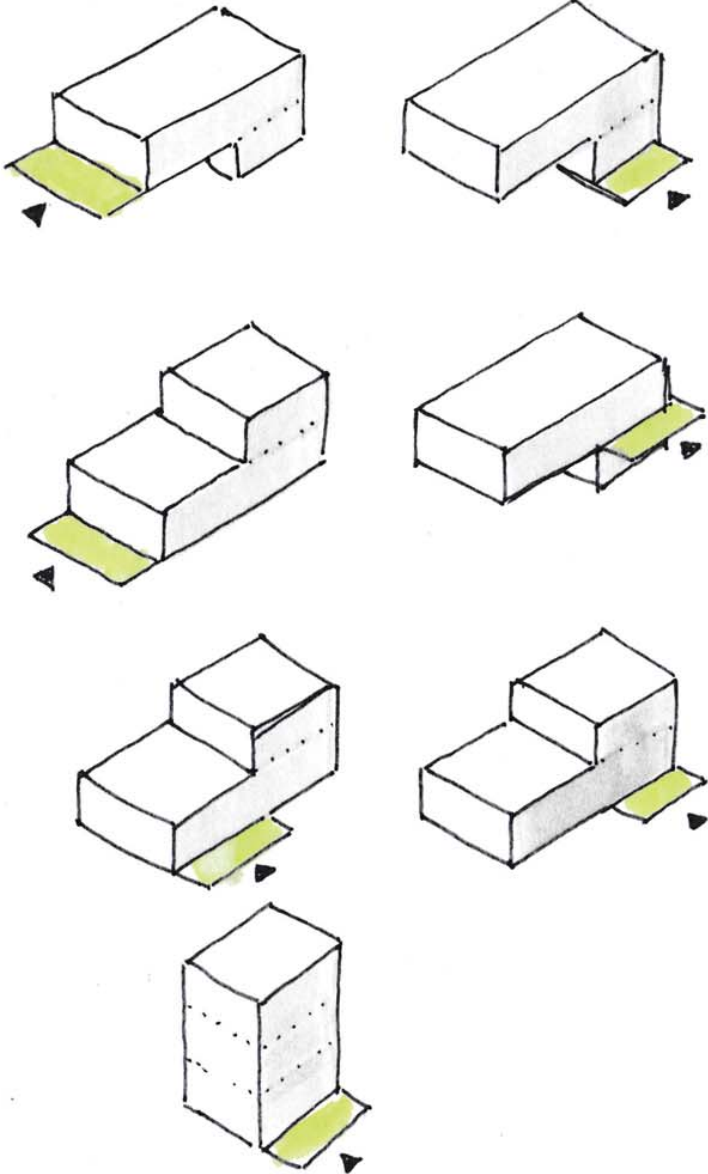


how to get straight

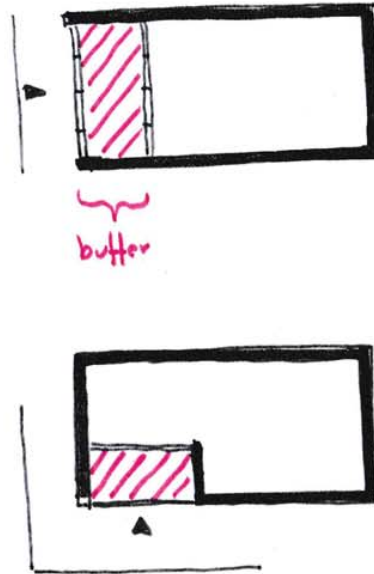
what is behind?

Dwelling

► floorplans → variations.

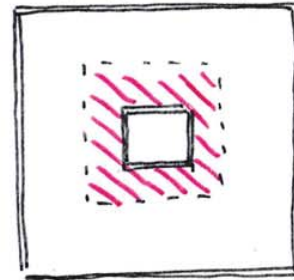


► importance of entrance

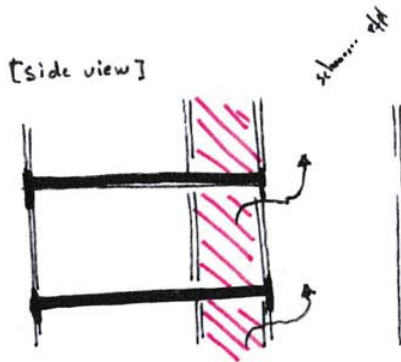


⇒ basic organisation principle floorplan.

► placement of services
↳ located on inside perimeter
↳ easy venting of



[side view]



■ Degree of privacy

• ideas

↳ allow dweller to determine degree of privacy while still adhering to simple ~~person~~ all encompassing design principles.

o 1) accentuating private/privacy & public space - within dwelling

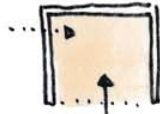
* private



▷ closed of

- bathroom
- toilet
- (walkin) closet
- bedroom
- kitchen
- study
- (all)

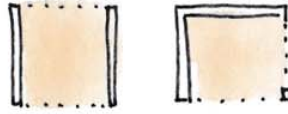
* semi private



▷ semi closed / shielded from other functions.

- bathroom
- ~~toilet~~ walkin closet
- bedroom
- kitchen
- study
-

* semi open



▷ shielded / continuous space.

- kitchen
- bedroom
- walking closet
- study

* open



▷ continuous space
↳ all collective or public.

- living room
- kitchen
- study
- (bedroom)
- dining room

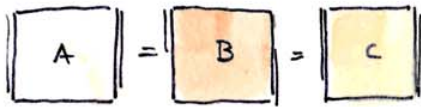
Dwelling

► Measurements & Living characteristics.

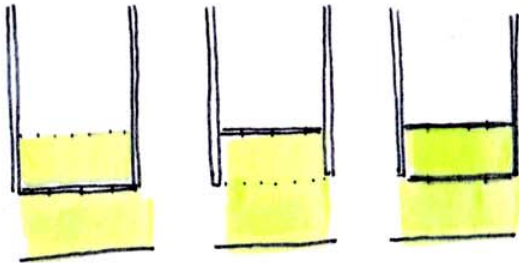
ideas:

extending appropriation ⇒ freedom in connecting towards collective space.

1) polyvalente ruimtes



2) varieteit in focus op buffer ruimte



3) possibility for floorplans for diff. users

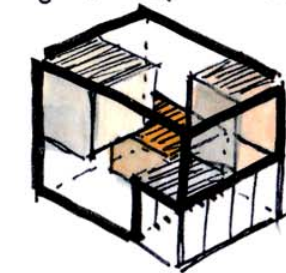


loft type
(services grouped)

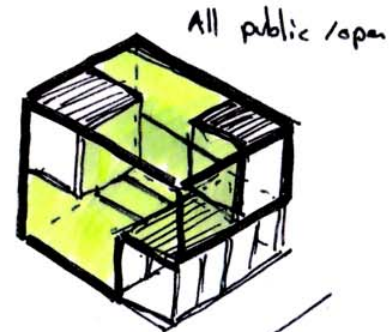
original club
(separate rooms)

- ▷ family
- ▷ couple
- ▷ creative
- ▷

4) All. idea
large open space with closed elements in them.



privacy articulated.

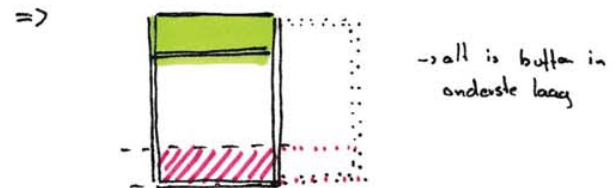
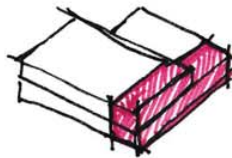
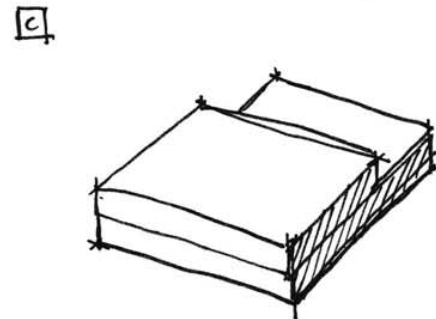
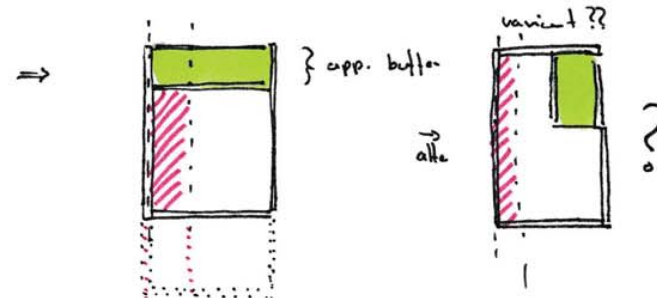
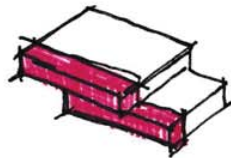
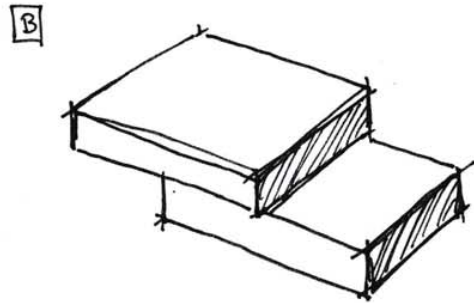
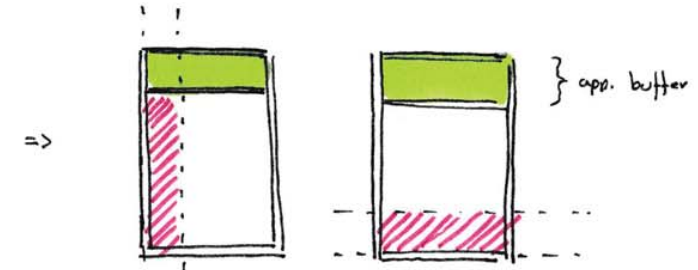
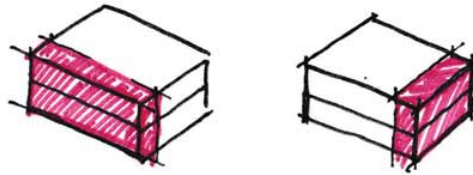
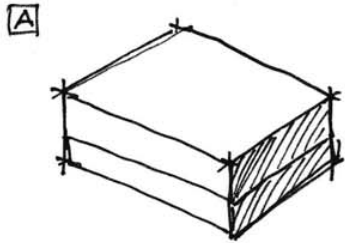


All public / open

Dwellings. III

2 basis typen.
 4+ variaties

→ verschil in orientatie + services
 - binnen zijde



> algemeen geldt:



A) Services along inside (washing/cooking)
 B) living/sleeping/recreation/eating

> waarom orientatie?

+ service aan binnen zijde → minst licht
 → afvoer vuil/warme lucht.

+ stapel & leven hoge kwaliteit aan buiten zone

I Dwellings IV

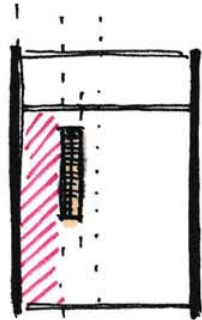
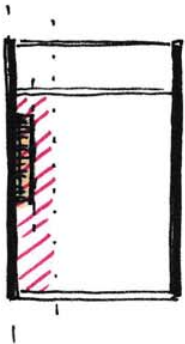
Internal circulation.

positioning staircases → wat voor een rol hebben ze in de woning.

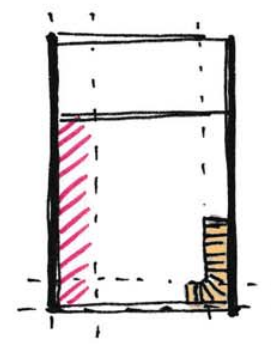
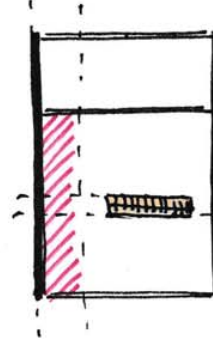
I within same / service zone
↳ service / circulation zone.

II separate circulation / service

III circulation als rustwand element
Coa. huurke op oriëtmte dwelling.



sep. zone → more part of living space



- + duidelijk orgaanisati.
- + meer vrije indeling ruimte
- beperkend in creëren ruimte services
- beperkend in circulatie woning

- + duidelijk onders. ruimten & circulatie
- zeer beperkend in indeling woning!
- + circuleren & wonen gelijk
→ wel interessant bij gebruik vies.

- + complete freedom within constraints of construction.
- + per woning verschillen → dus meer vrij voor opvang woning met afmetingen & orientaties.
- no clear decision on position staircase.
- om het geheel van div. woning geen eenduidige oplossing!

(NB ⇒ using voids / openings → connecting more function)
↳ the position staircase is more logical?

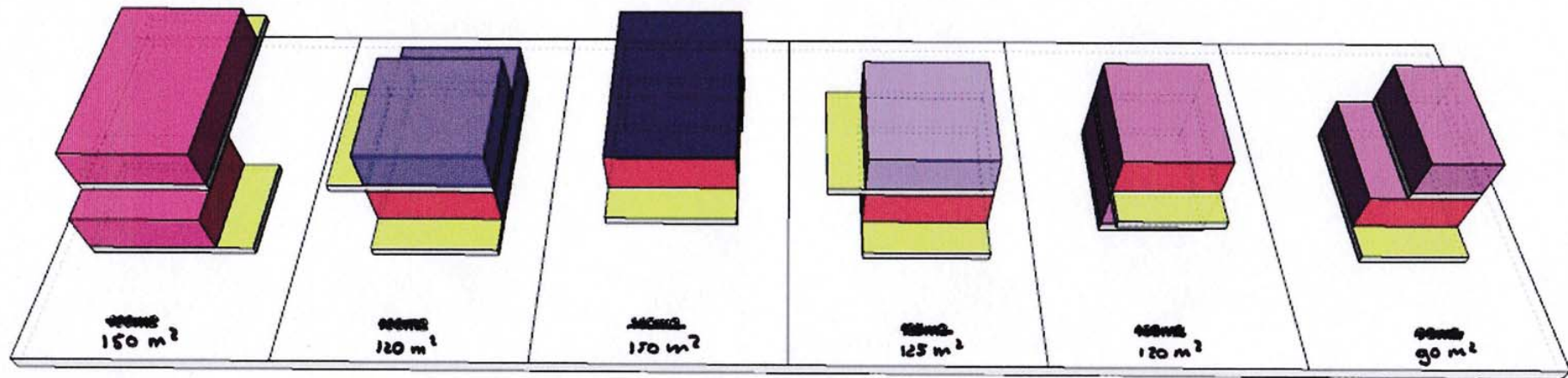


Block B (1)

↳ Dwelling types

↳ 6 variations

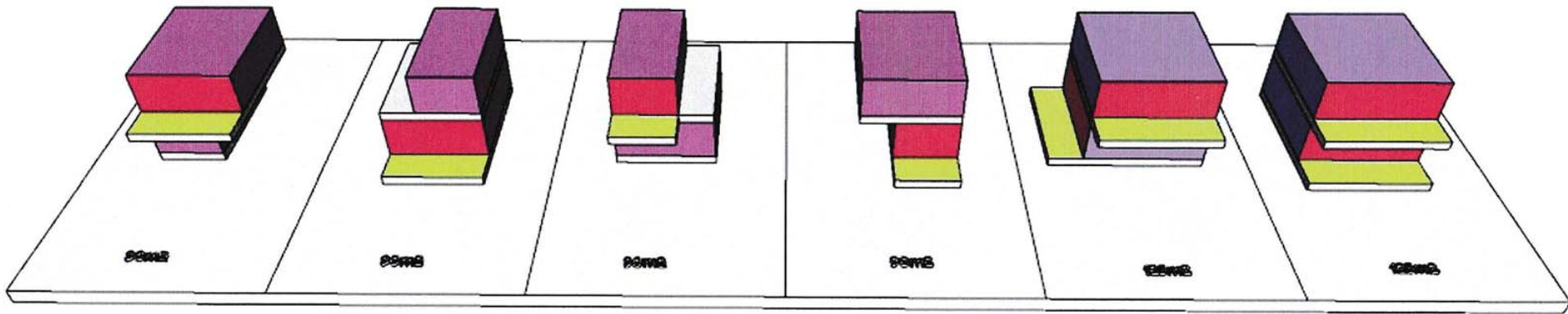
(between 90-160m²)



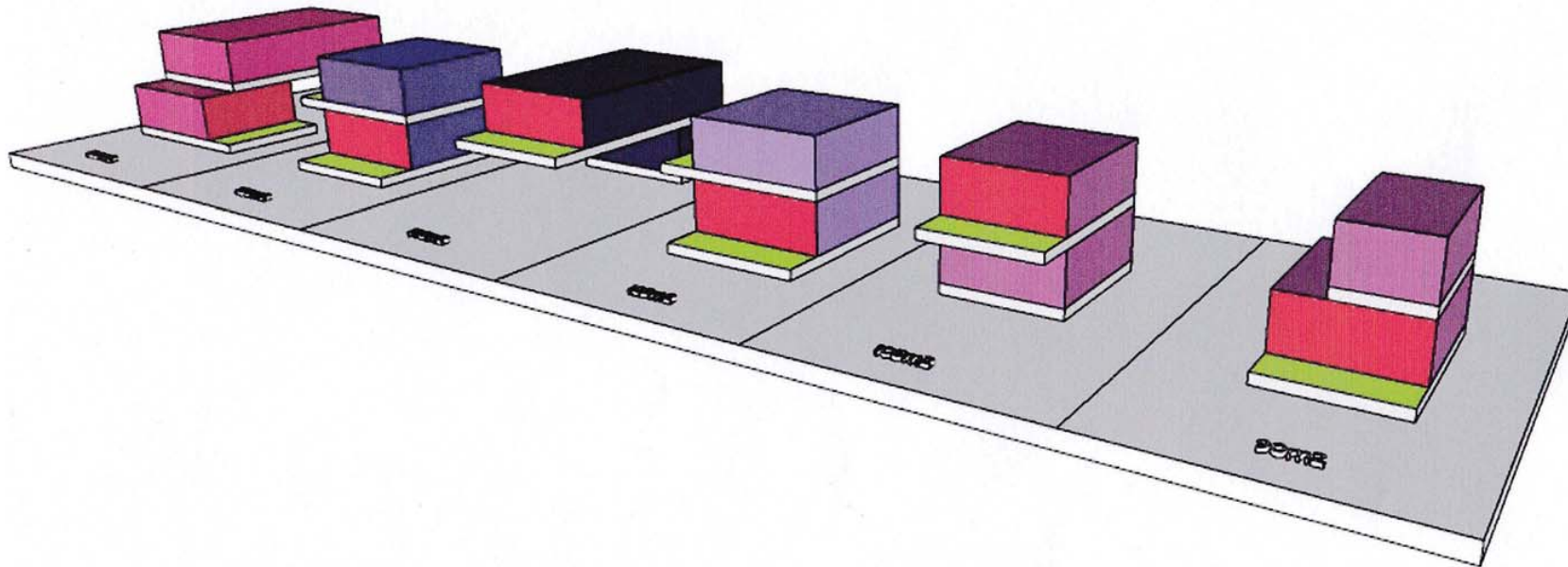
Block A (1)

↳ Dwelling types.

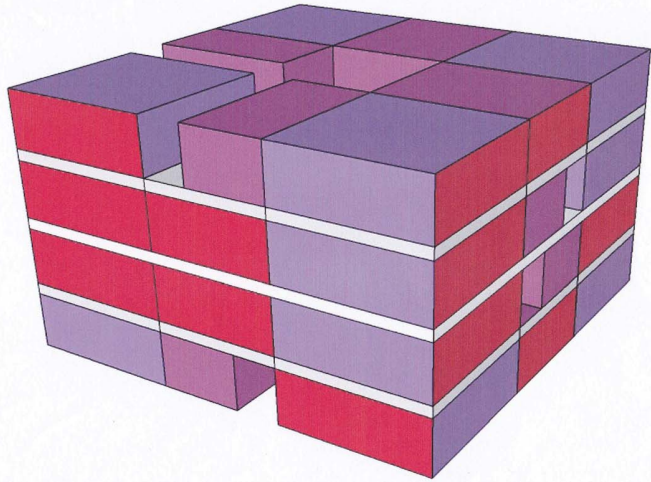
↳ 2 principle designs
(between 90 - 130 m²)



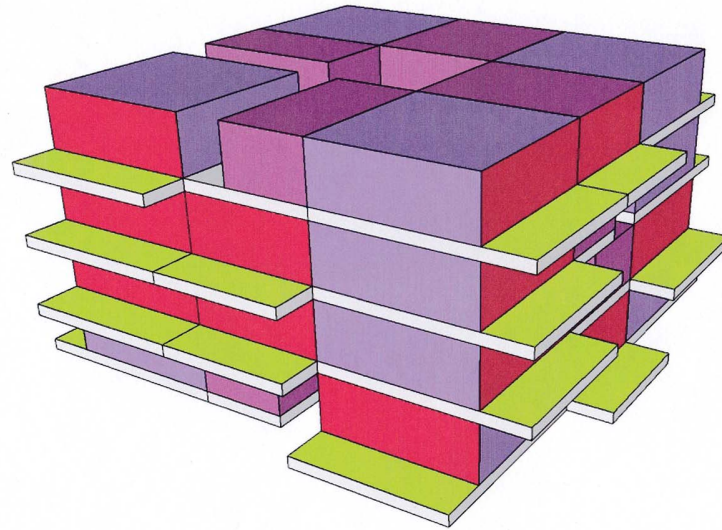
- 1 Block B (2)
- ↳ Dwelling Types
- ↳ 6 variations
(between 90-160m²)



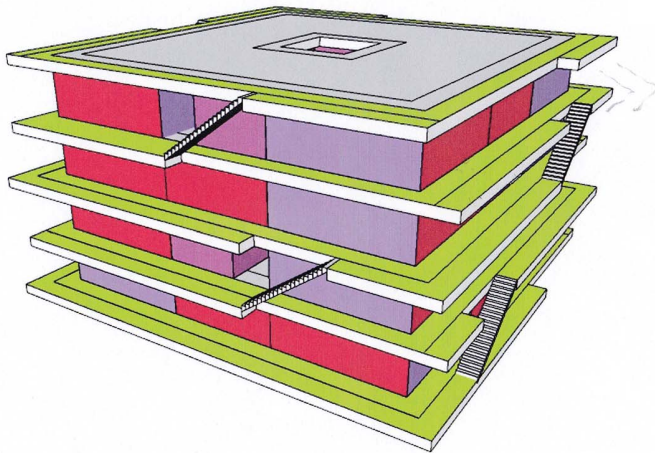
Block A (simple version)



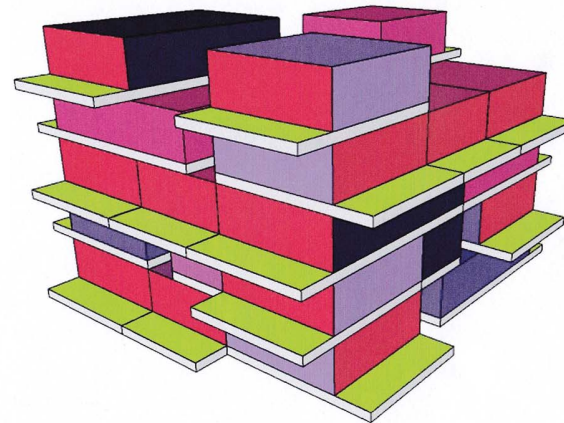
Block A
↳ Dwelling orientation



Block A
↳ orientation Dwellings
+ Diffuse space / circulation space



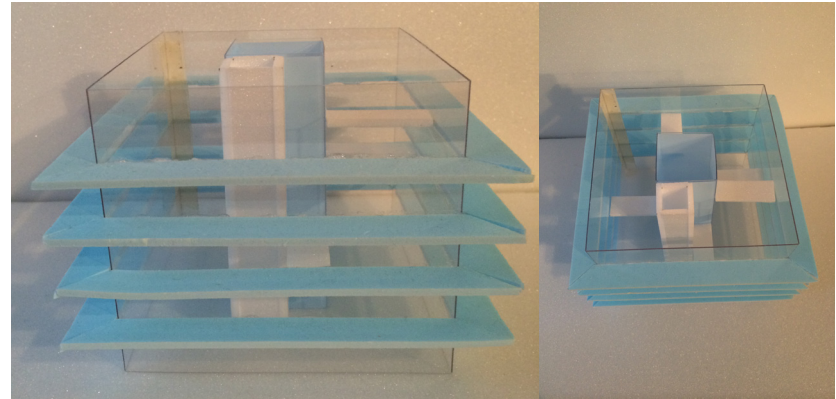
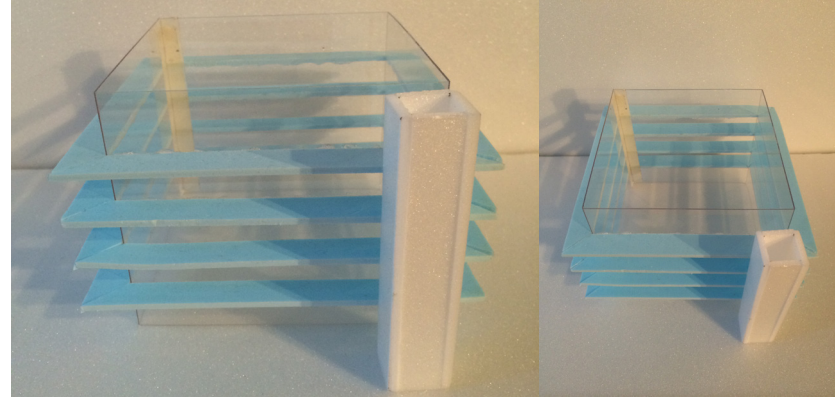
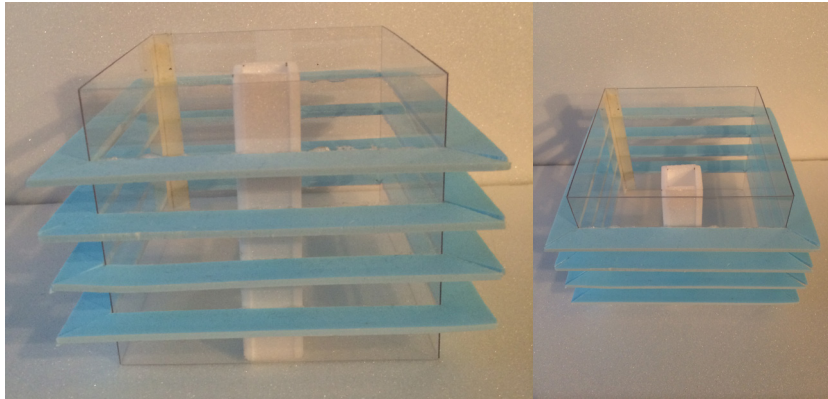
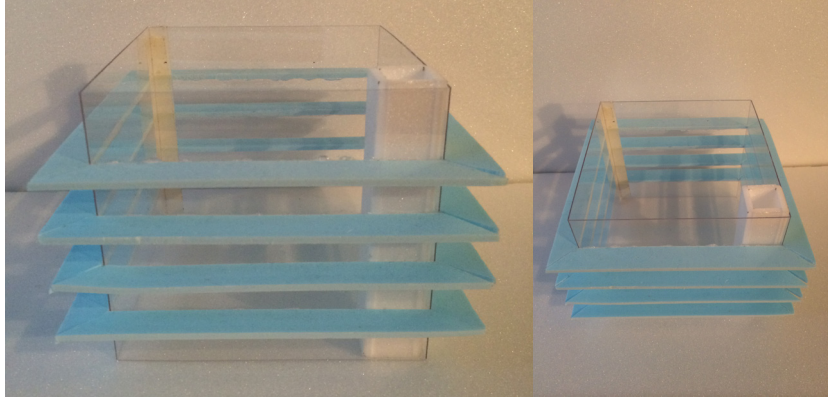
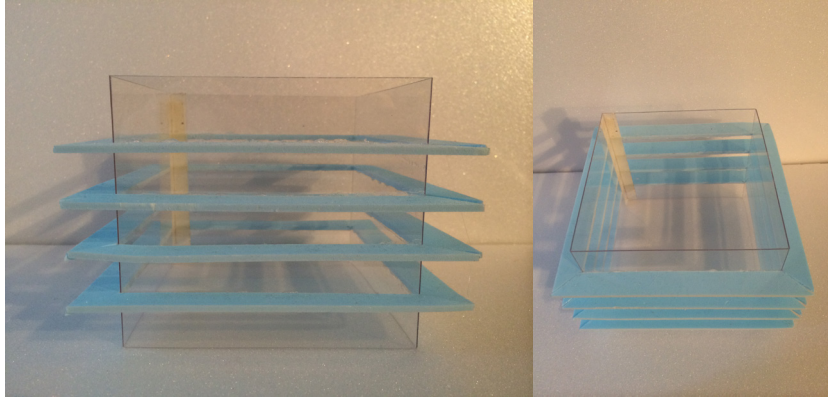
Block B
↳ Dwelling orientation

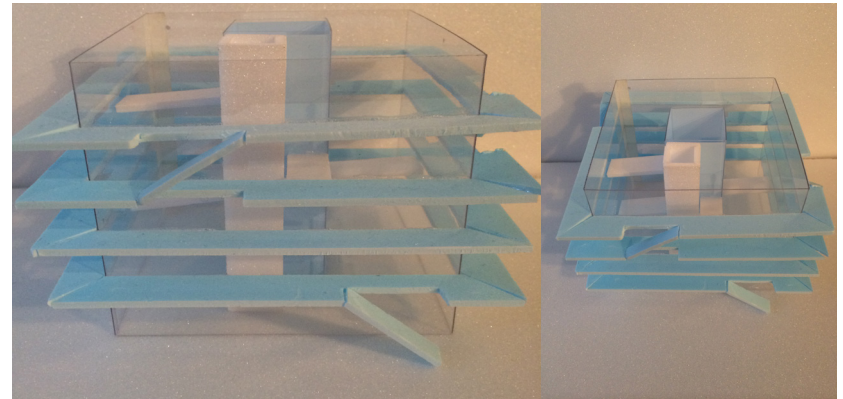
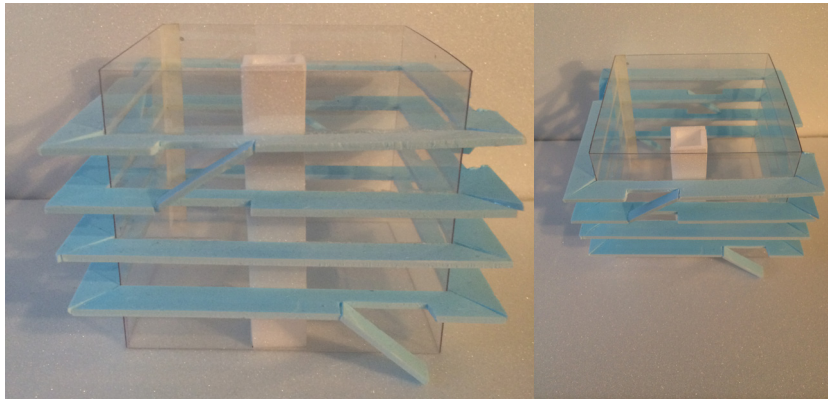
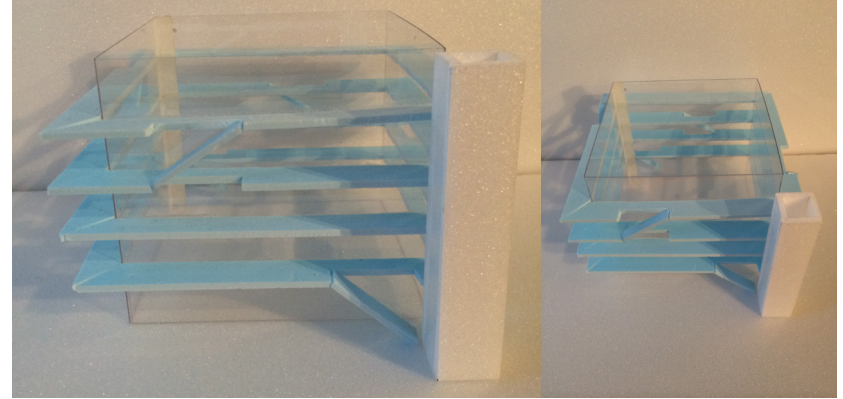
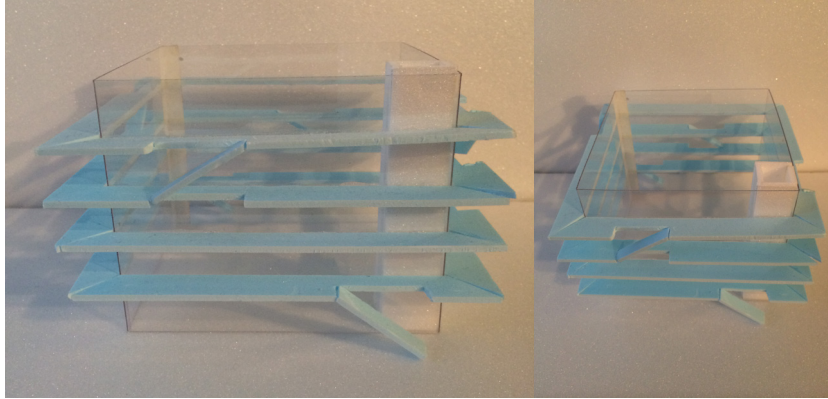
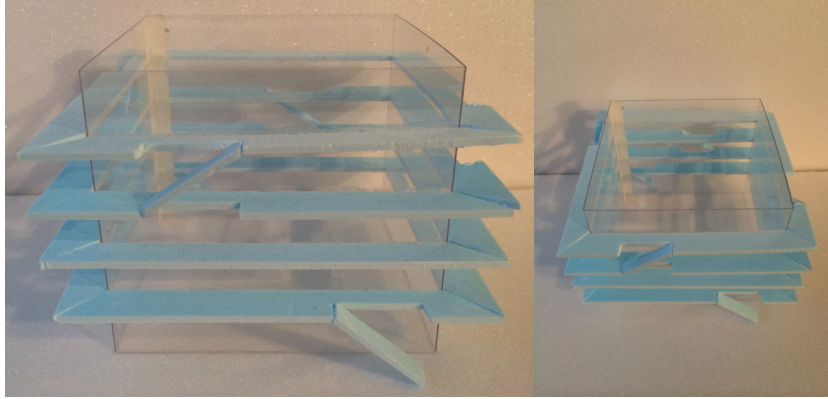


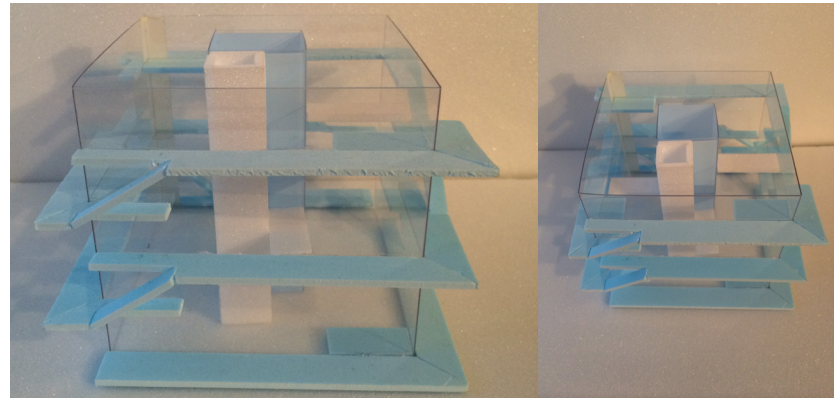
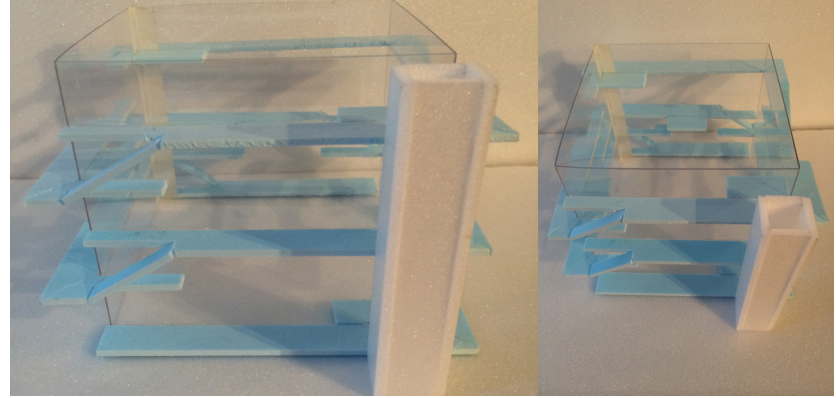
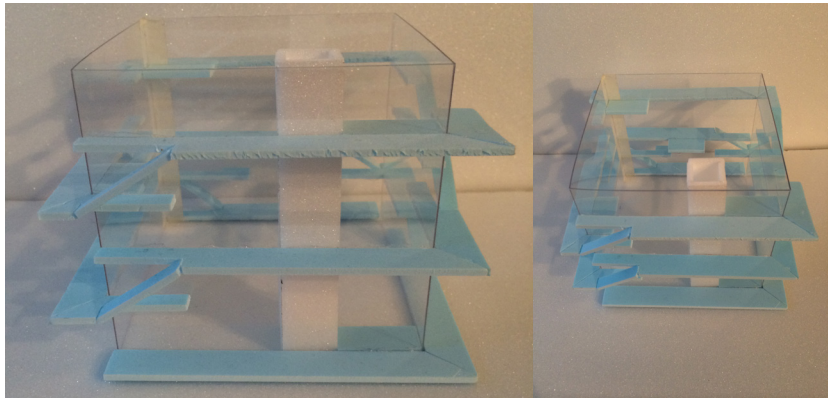
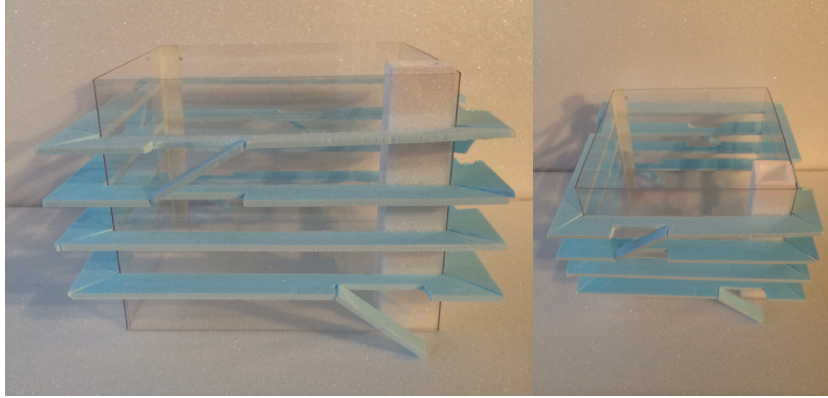
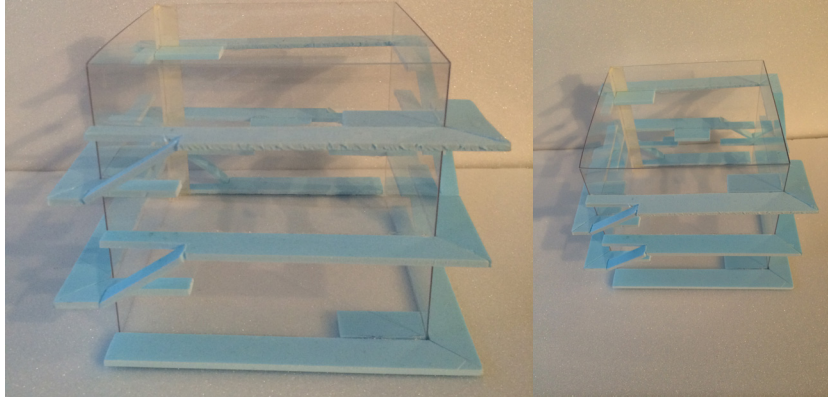


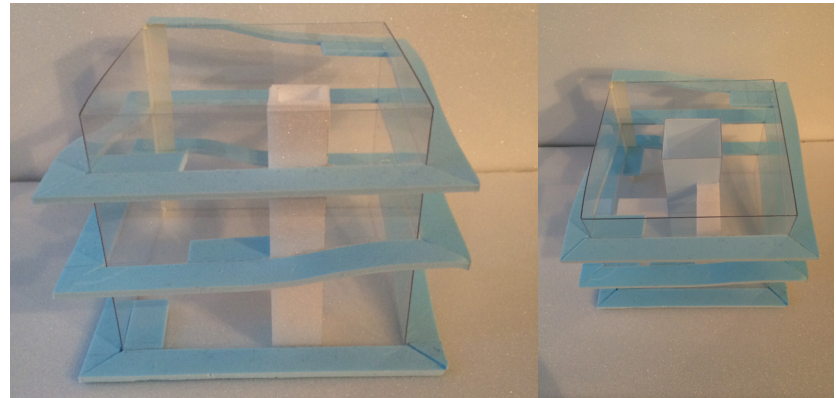
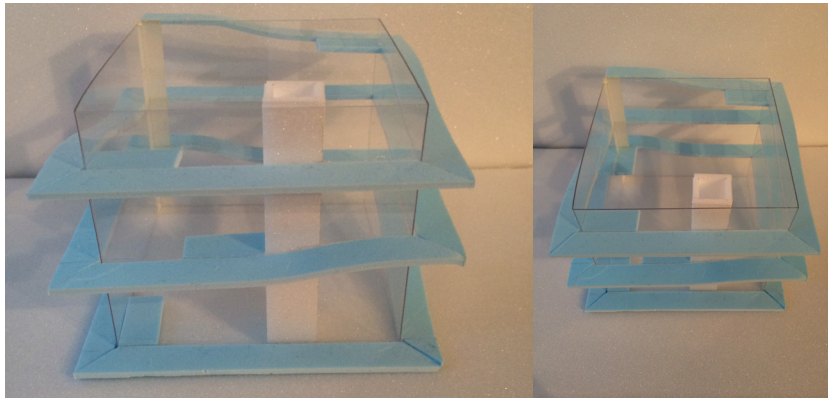
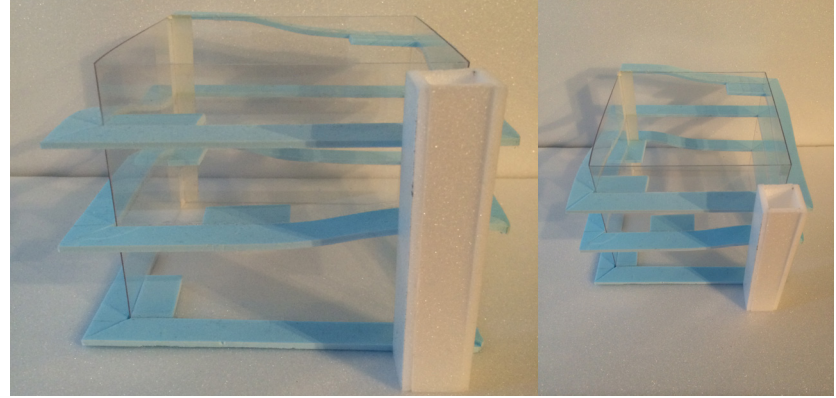
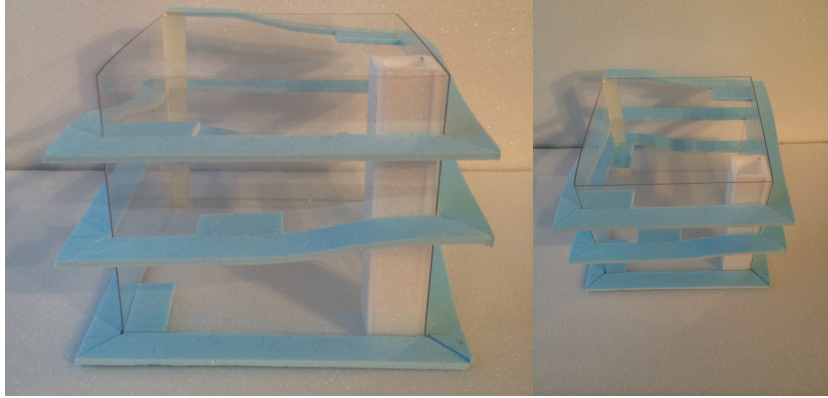
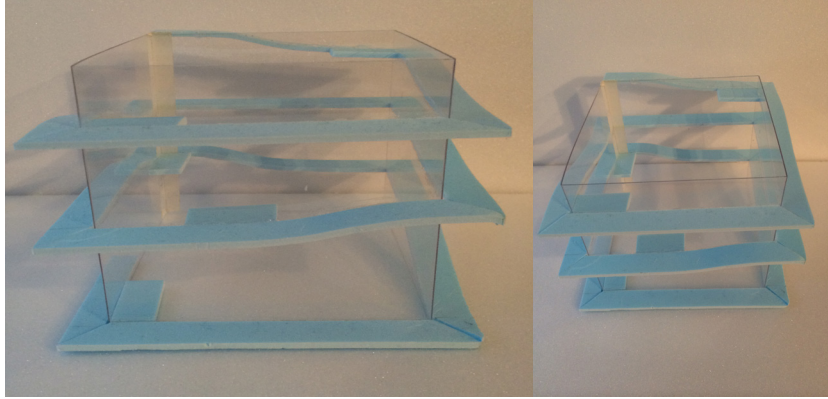
HAB-I-TATION - REDESIGN

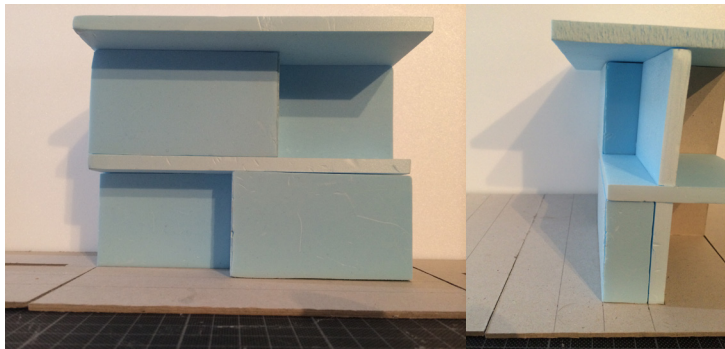
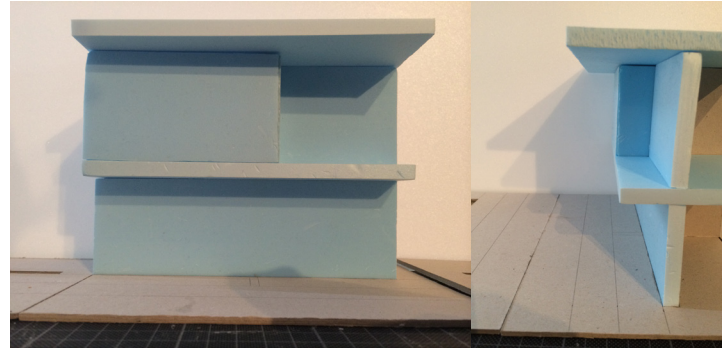
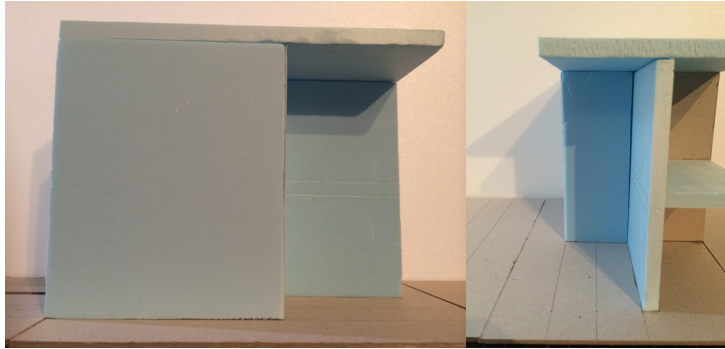
MODEL STUDIES



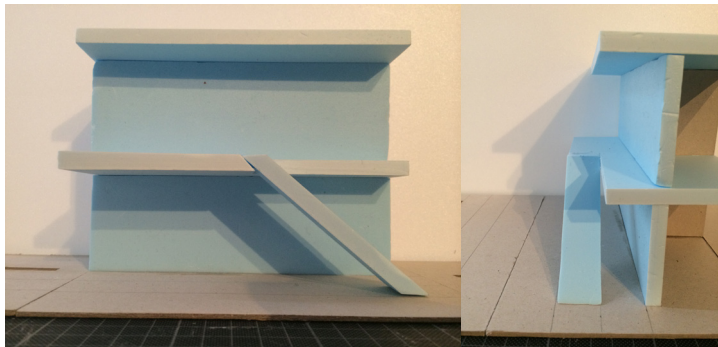
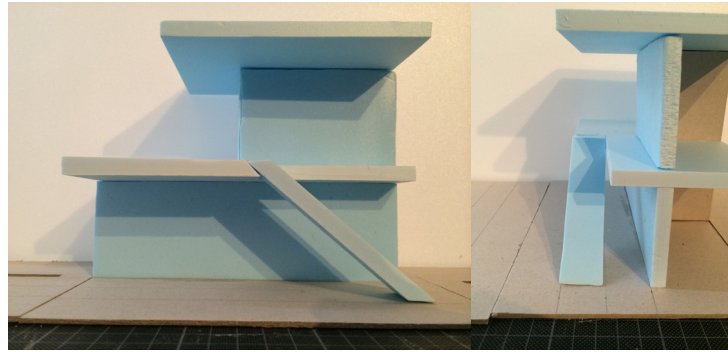
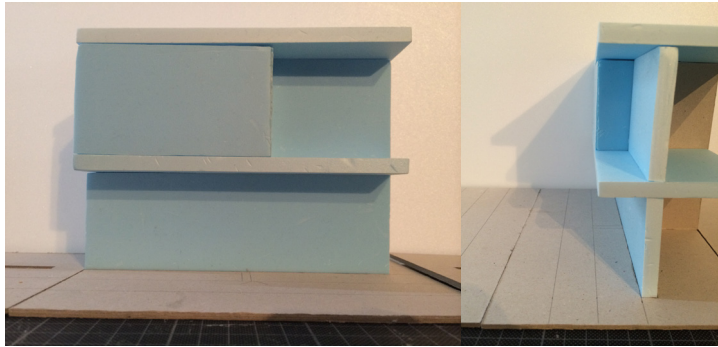
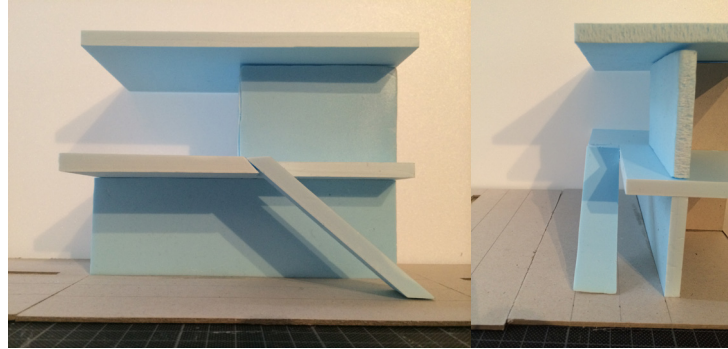
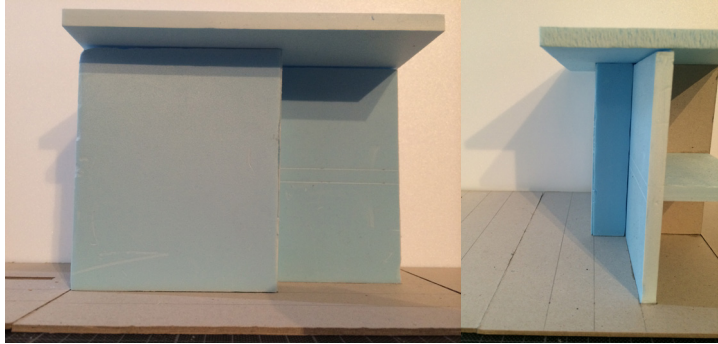




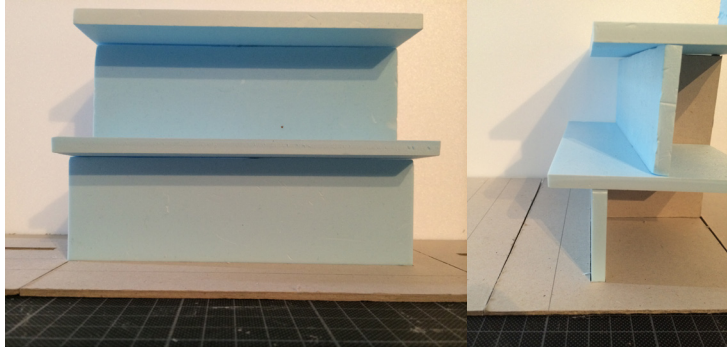


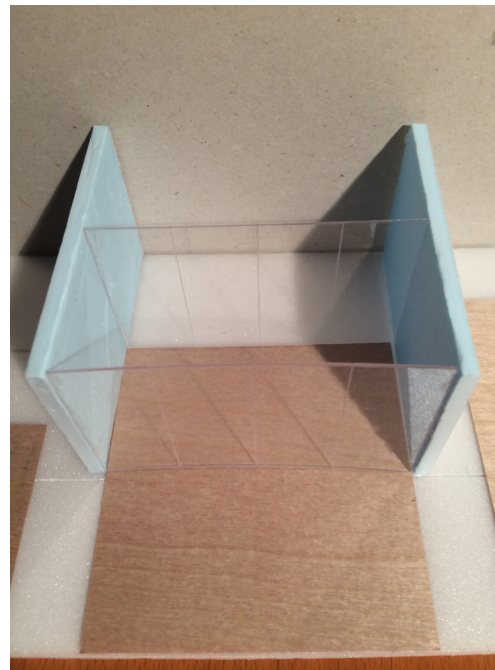
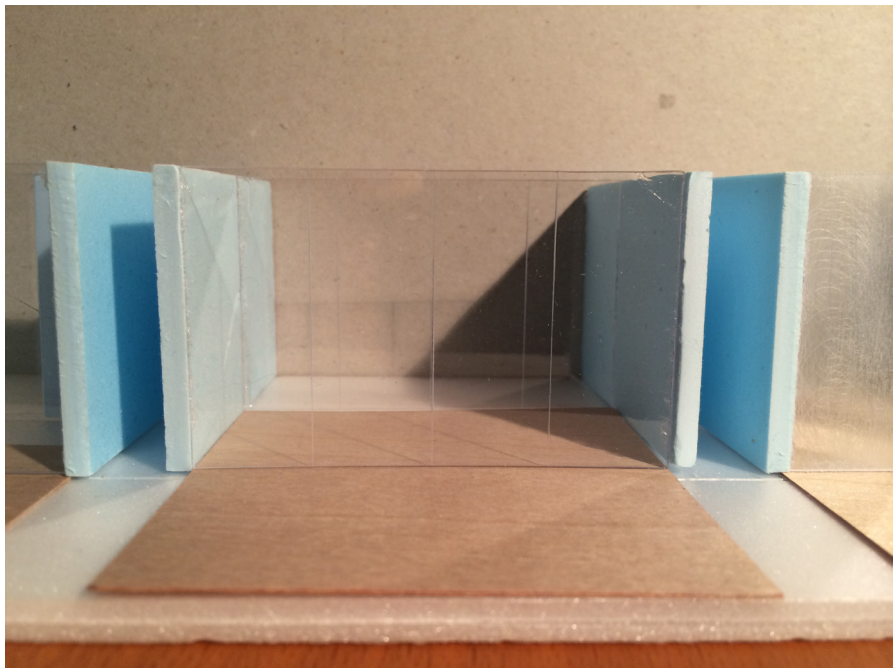
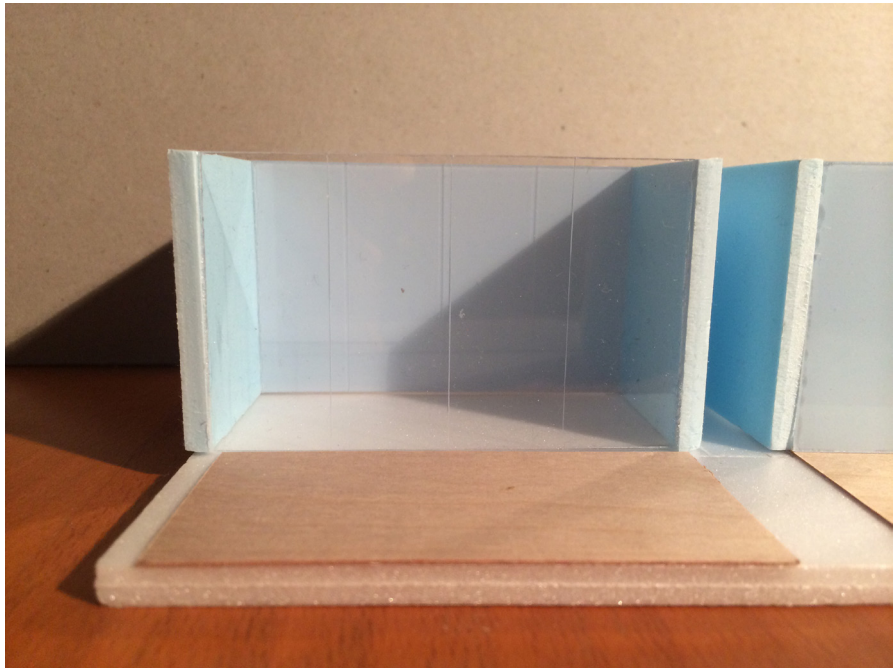


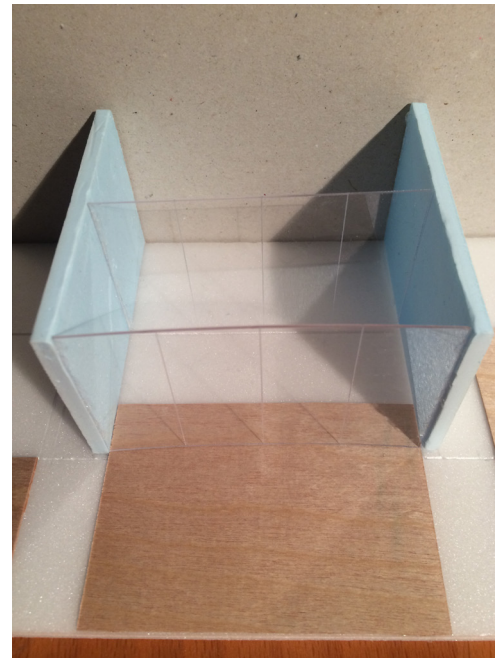
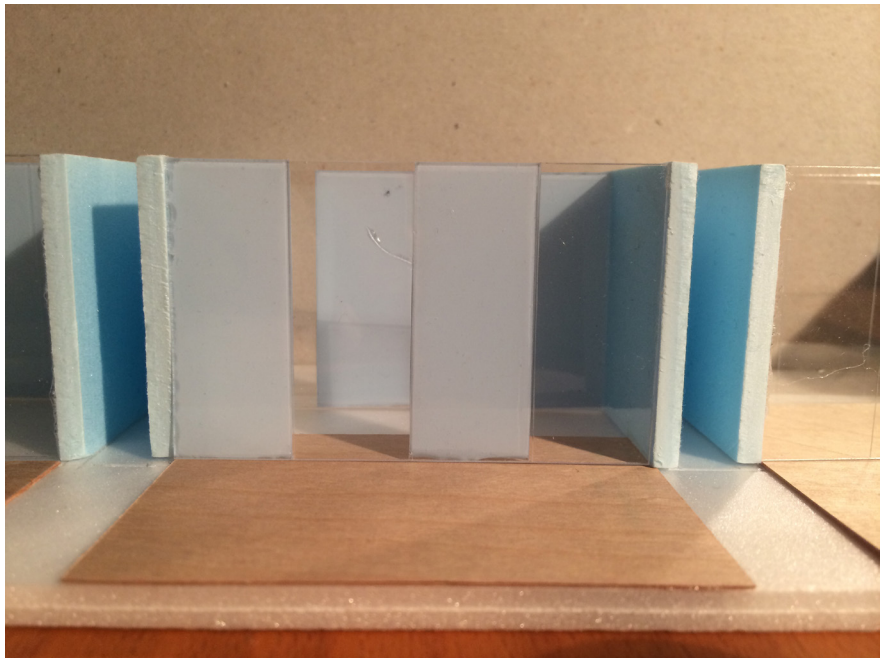
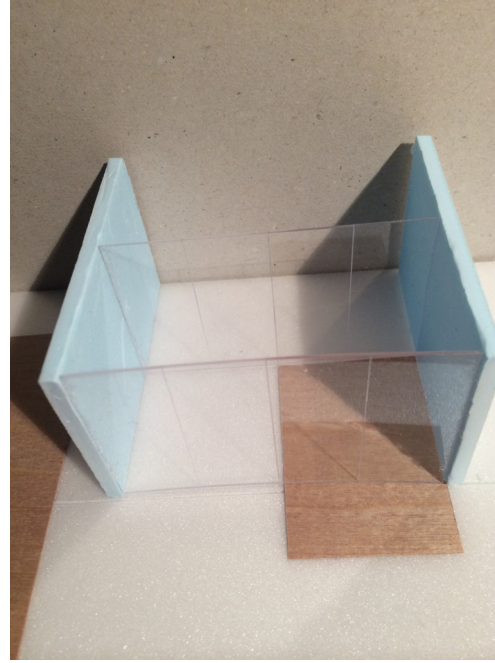
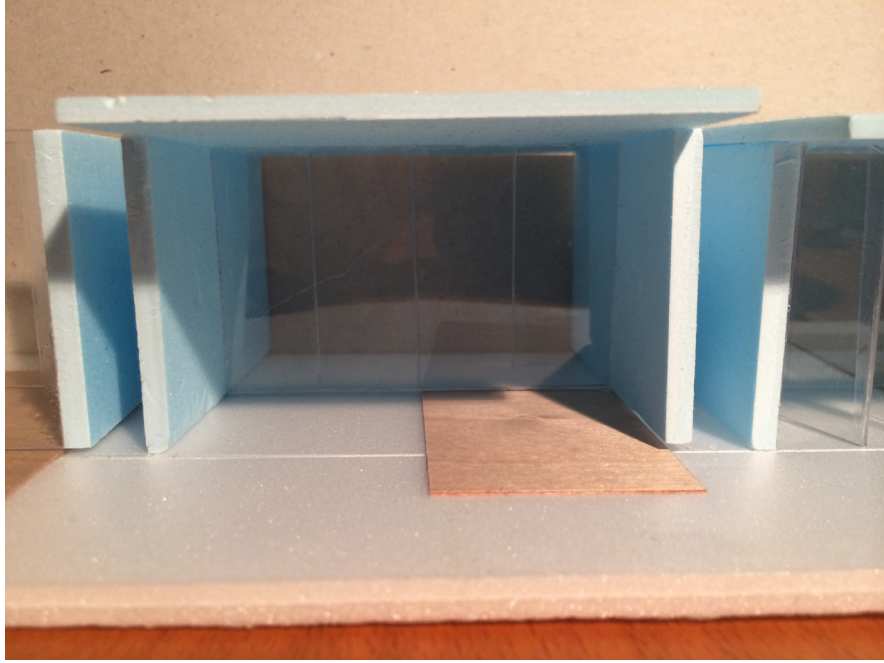
Variation in plint studies

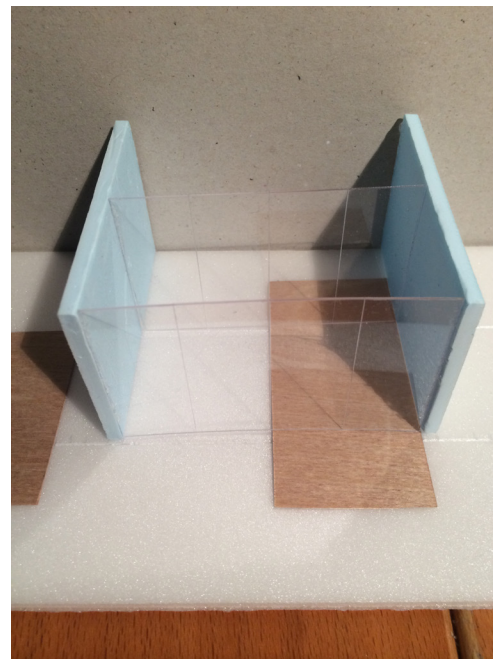
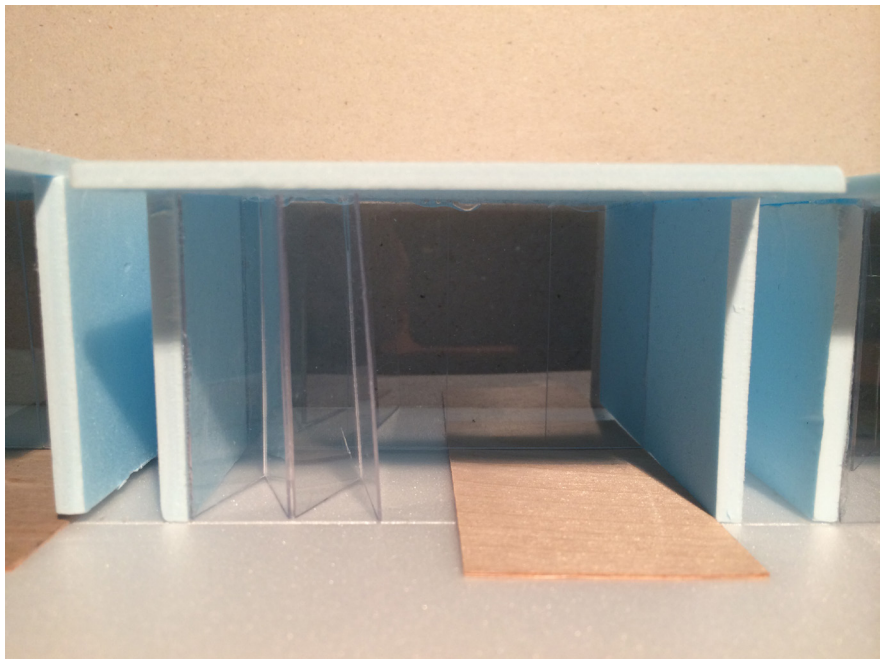
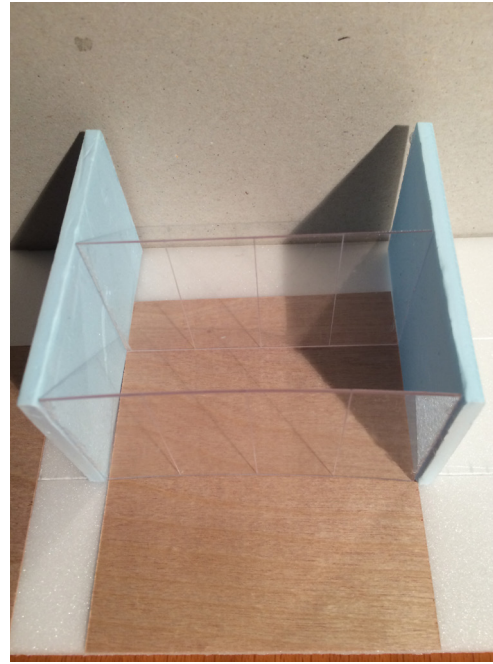
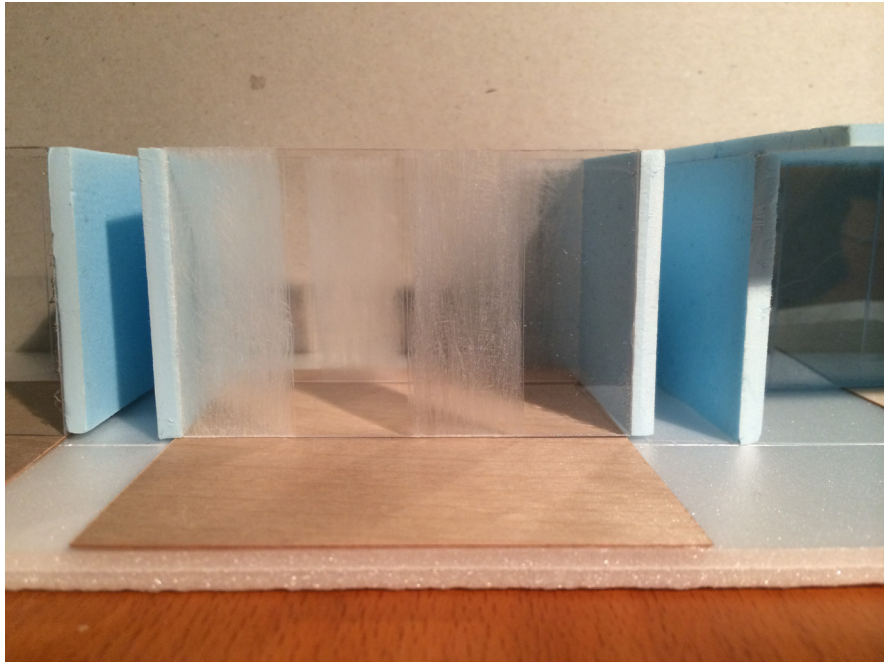


Variation in plinth studies







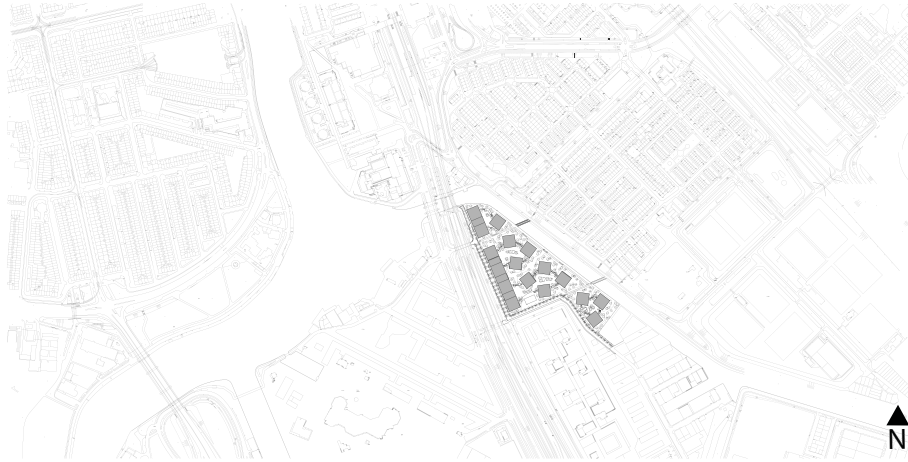




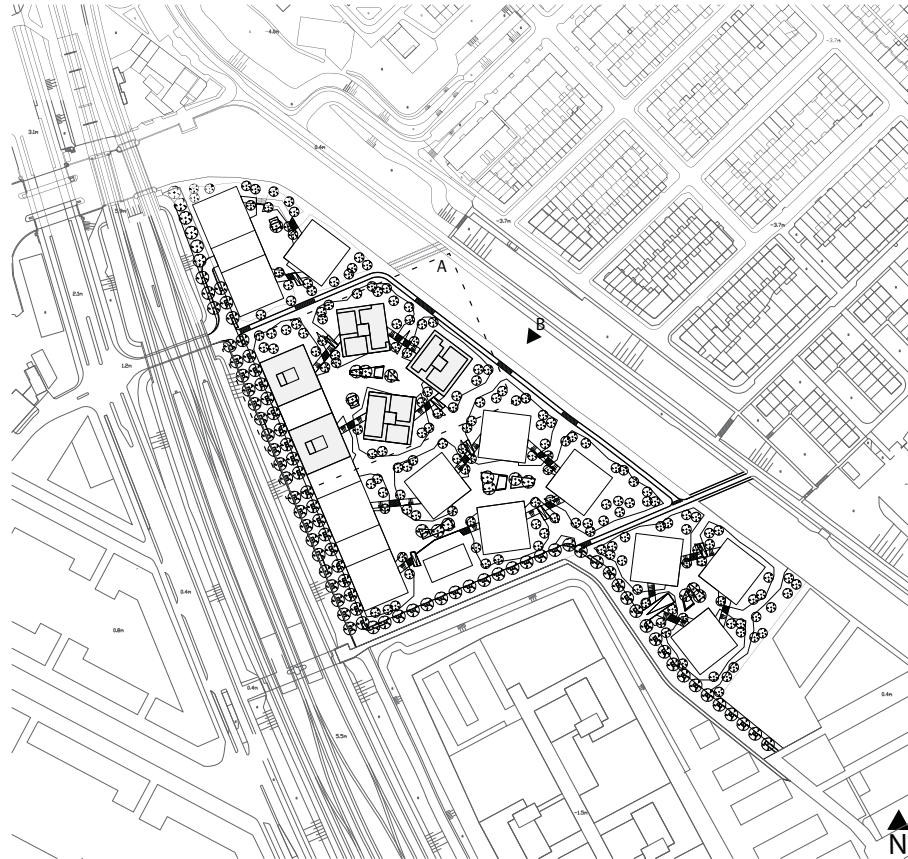
HAB-I-TATION - REDESIGN

INTERMEDIATE PRESENTATION

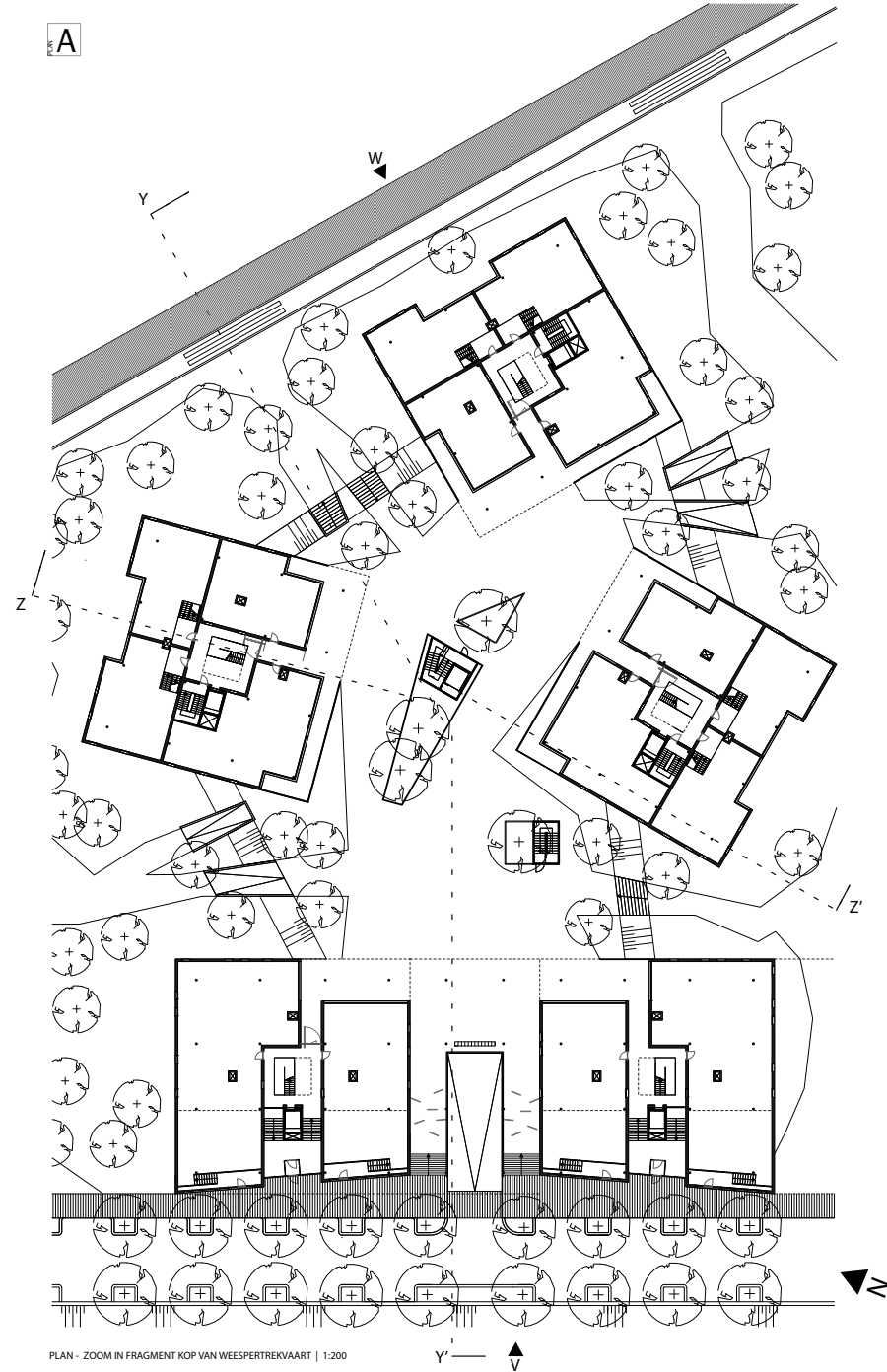
1st p4 excerpts



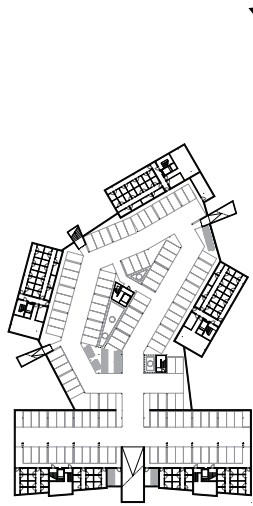
PLAN - LOCATION KOP VAN WEESPERTREKVAART | 1:4000



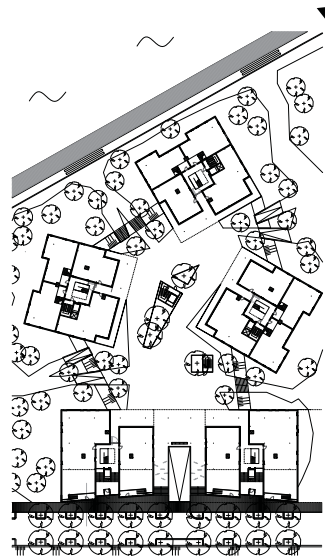
PLAN - URBAN PLAN KOP VAN WEESPERTREKVAART - with fragment for zoom in | 1:1000



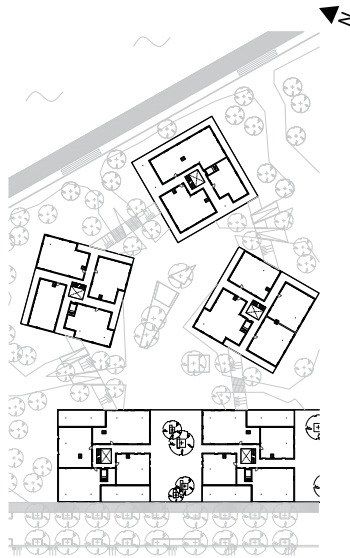
PLAN - ZOOM IN FRAGMENT KOP VAN WEESPERTREKVAART | 1:200



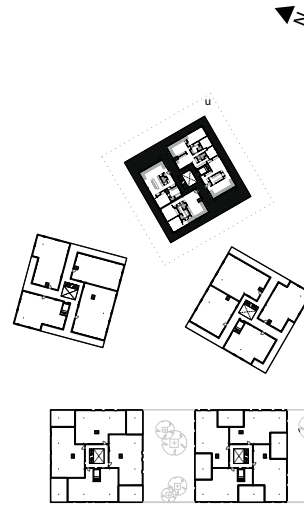
FLOOR PLANS -1 (parking) | 1:500



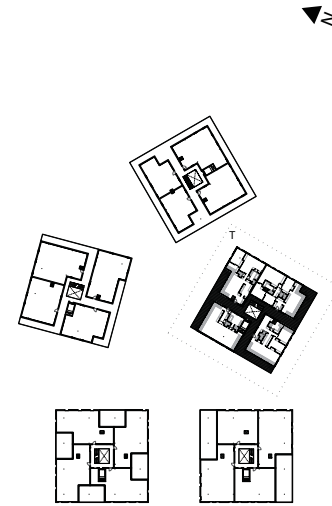
FLOOR PLANS +1 / Ground floor | 1:500



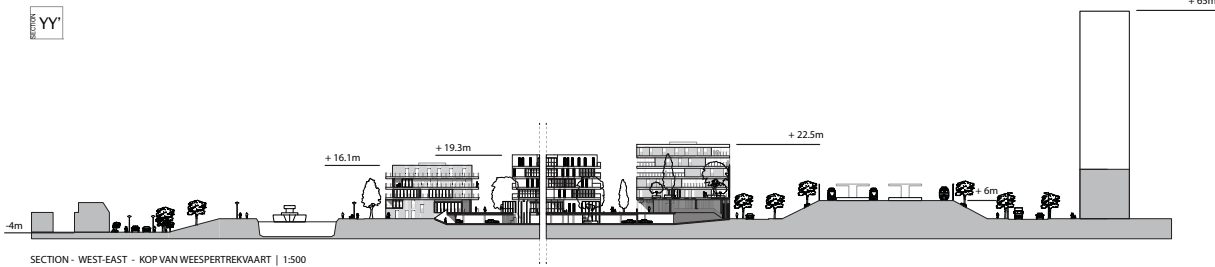
FLOOR PLANS +2 | 1:500



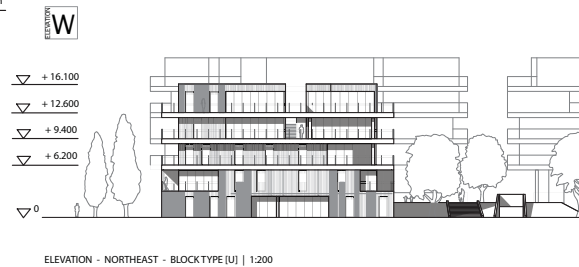
FLOOR PLANS +3 | 1:500



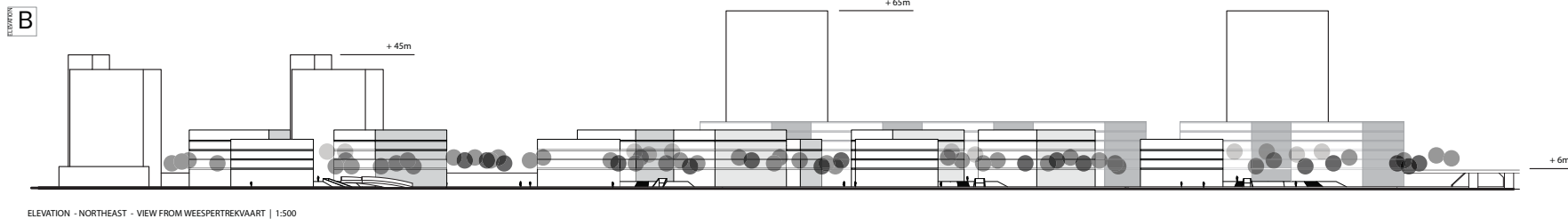
FLOOR PLANS +4 | 1:500



SECTION - WEST-EAST - KOP VAN WEESPORTEKVAART | 1:500



ELEVATION - NORTHEAST - BLOCKTYPE [U] | 1:200



ELEVATION - NORTHEAST - VIEW FROM WEESPORTEKVAART | 1:500



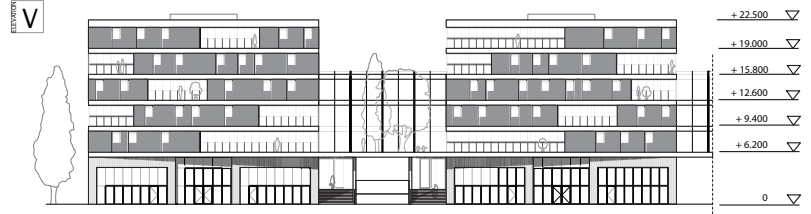
FLOOR PLANS +5 | 1:500

FLOOR PLANS +6 | 1:500

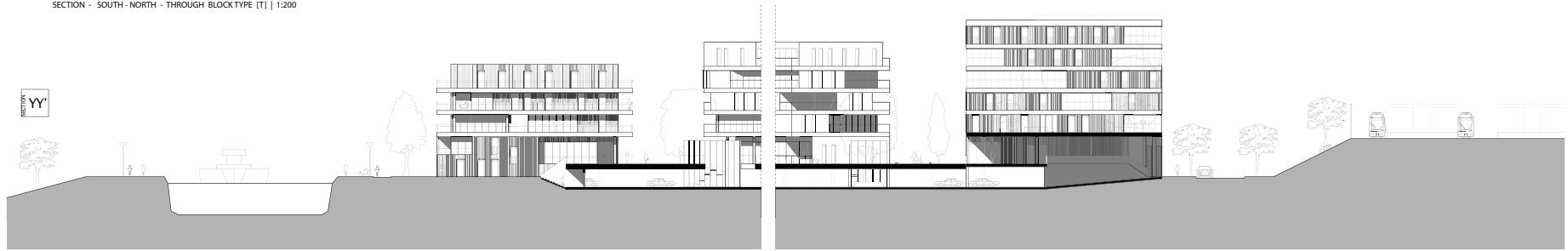
ROOF VIEW | 1:500



SECTION - SOUTH - NORTH - THROUGH BLOCKTYPE [T] | 1:200



ELEVATION - WEST - BLOCKTYPE [S] | 1:200



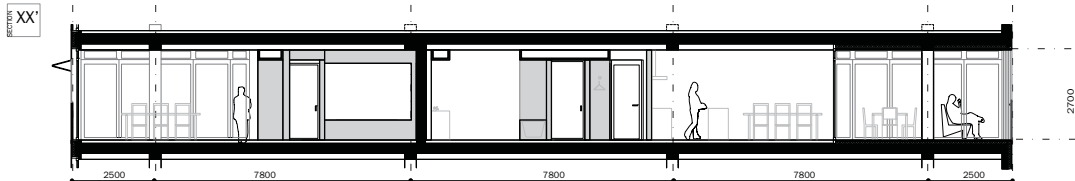
SECTION - WEST - EAST - ZOOM IN FRAGMENT KOP VAN WEEPSTREKVAART | 1:200

TIMOTHY MULDER | 1230034 | GREEN HUB-I-TATION - Dwelling studio: At Home In The City | 2014 TU-Delft

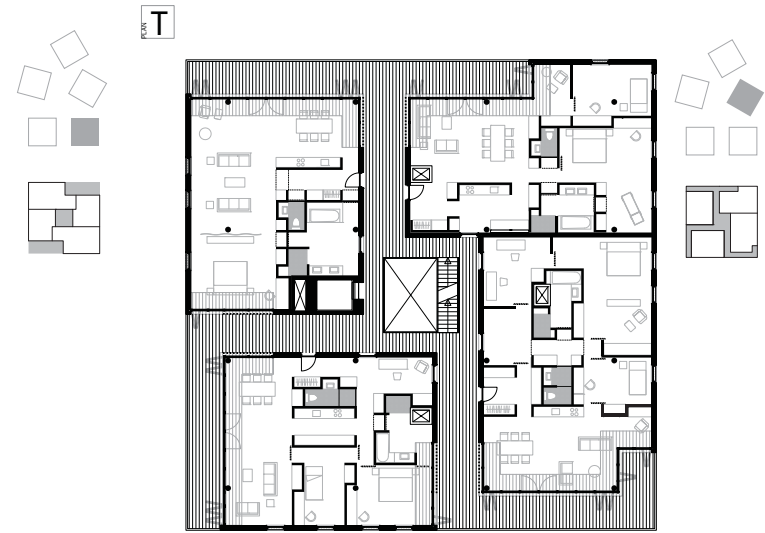
1st P4 presentation excerpts



DWELLING - TYPICAL FLOORPLAN BLOCK A | 1:50



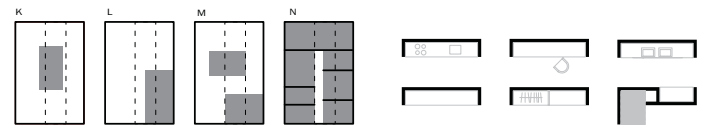
DWELLING - SECTION FRAGMENT | 1:50



DWELLING - TYPICAL FLOORPLAN BLOCK T | 1:100



DWELLING - TYPICAL FLOORPLAN BLOCK U | 1:100

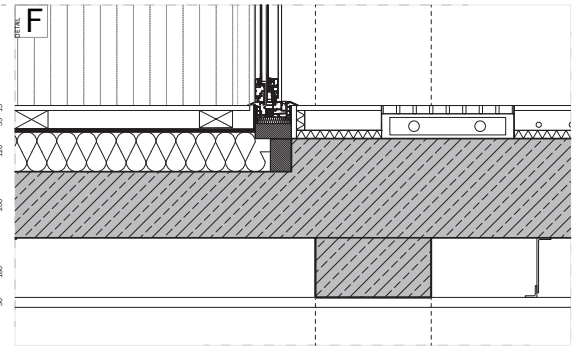
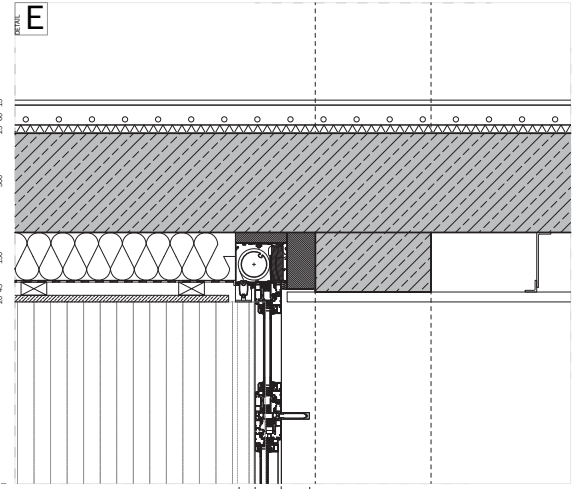
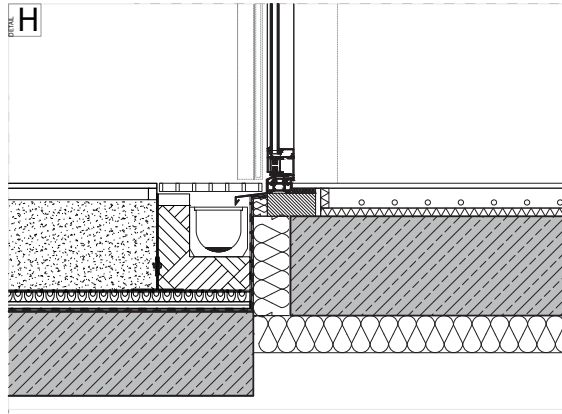
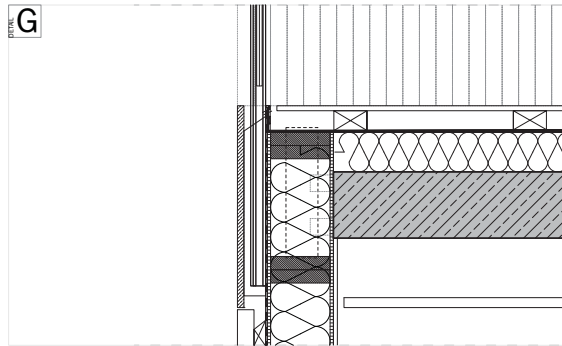
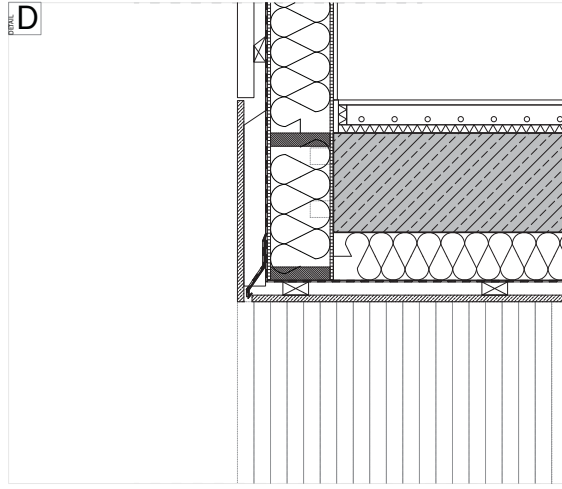
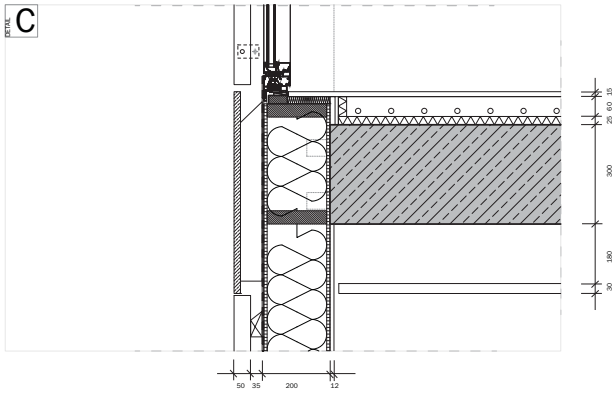
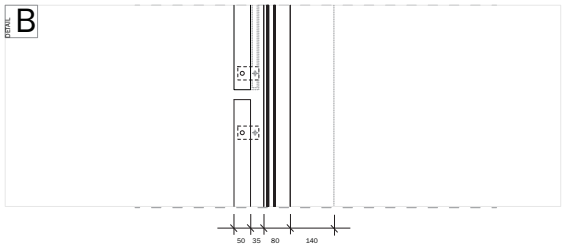
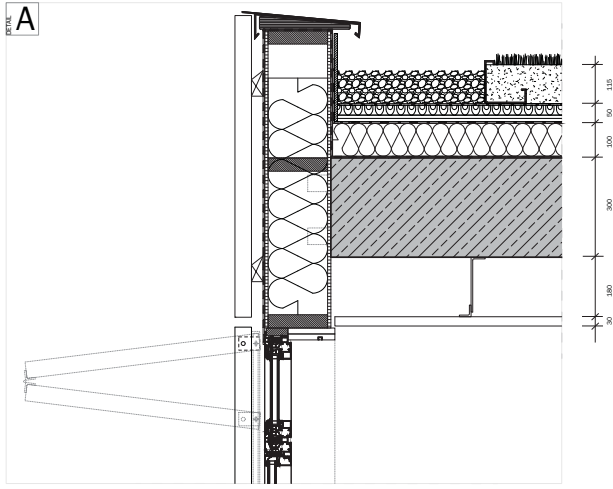


The use of a zone for installations in the floor allows for a variety of configurations in order to give dwellers the opportunity to adapt to their orientation & use of the outdoor or semi-private space. It's a central zone with services and a large open space around (that can be divided by walls). L) single axial organization of services, creating a loft. M) A multitude of separate service areas to help organize the dwelling in for example more private or more public rooms. N) The "normal" dwelling configuration where space can be divided into separate rooms.

DIAGRAM- ADAPTABLE FLOORPLAN - BASIC CONFIGURATIONS

In order to achieve the variable dwelling configurations and in some floor plans large open spaces an ordering principle is reintroduced, by creating a zone of 750mm that can act as a wall as well as a service zone the left over space in the dwelling can be divided organized in a flexible manner. This service zone can be used to incorporate a kitchen block, shower or closet, desks, wardrobe, washstand or can be used for shelves or spaces that connect to (for example) baths & showers.

DIAGRAM- ADAPTABLE FLOORPLAN - DWELLING DESIGN PRINCIPLE



DETAILS (A-H) - VERTICAL | 1:5



HAB-I-TATION - REDESIGN

VISUALISATIONS



Visualisation - circulation zone



Visualisation - circulation zone



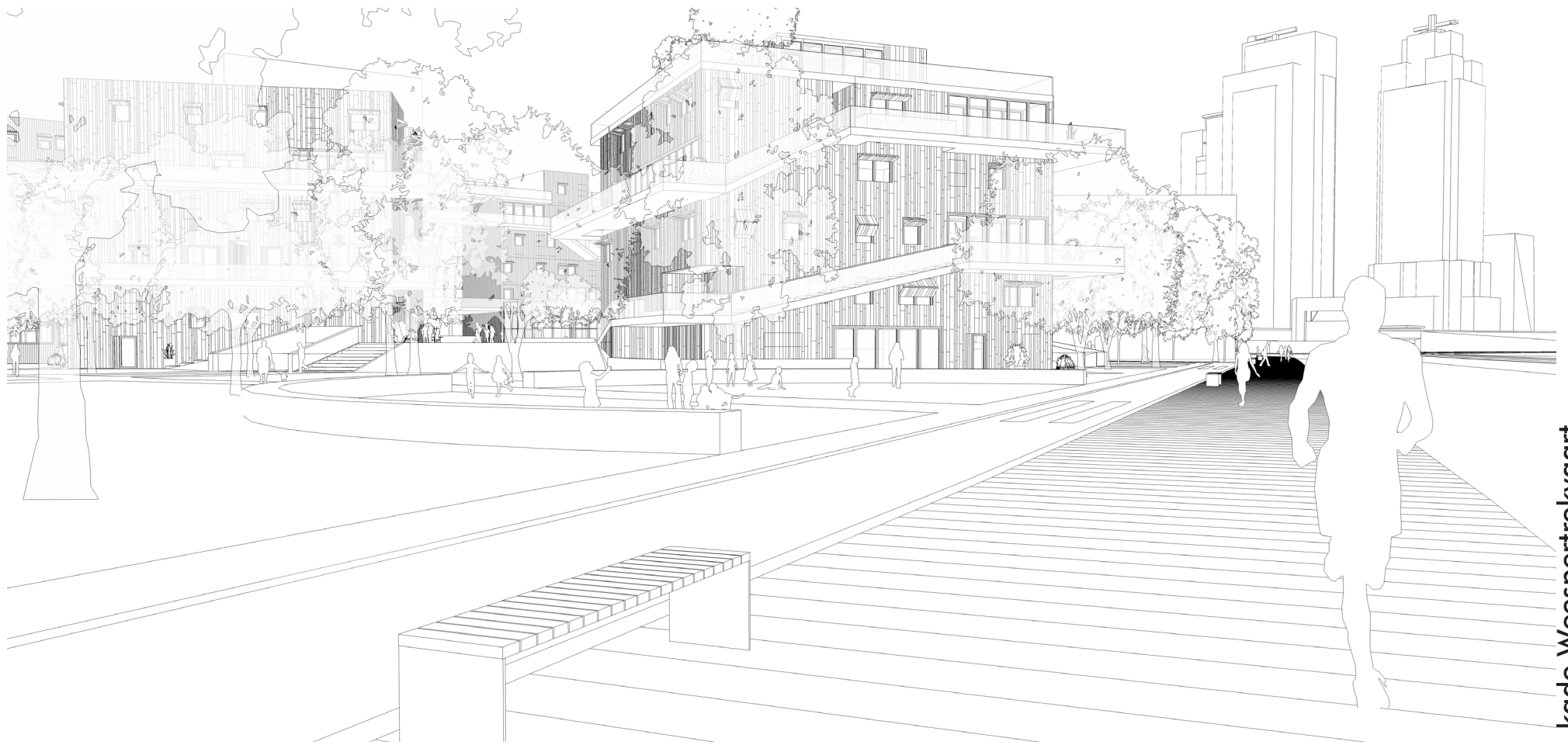
Visualisation - circulation zone



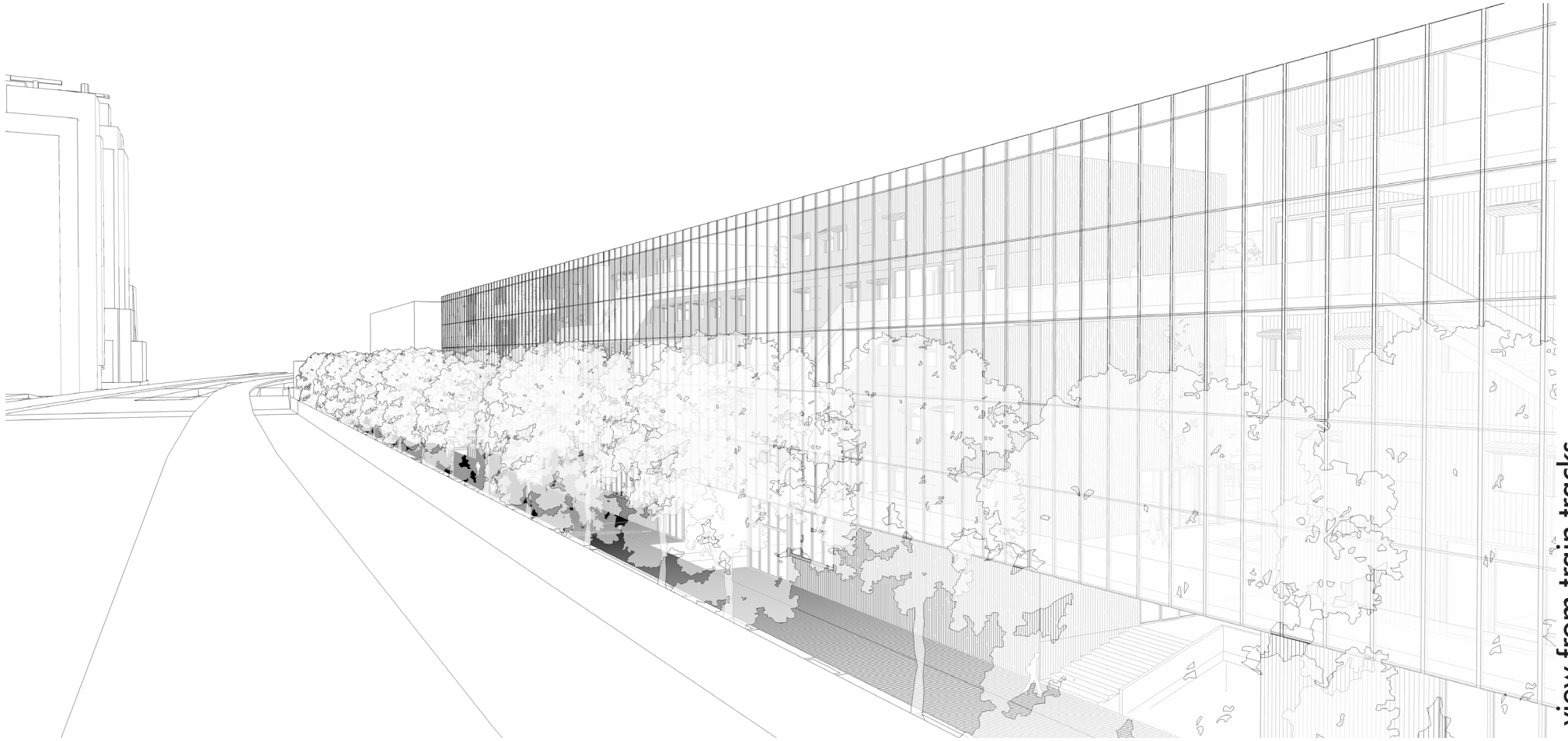
Visualisation - circulation zone



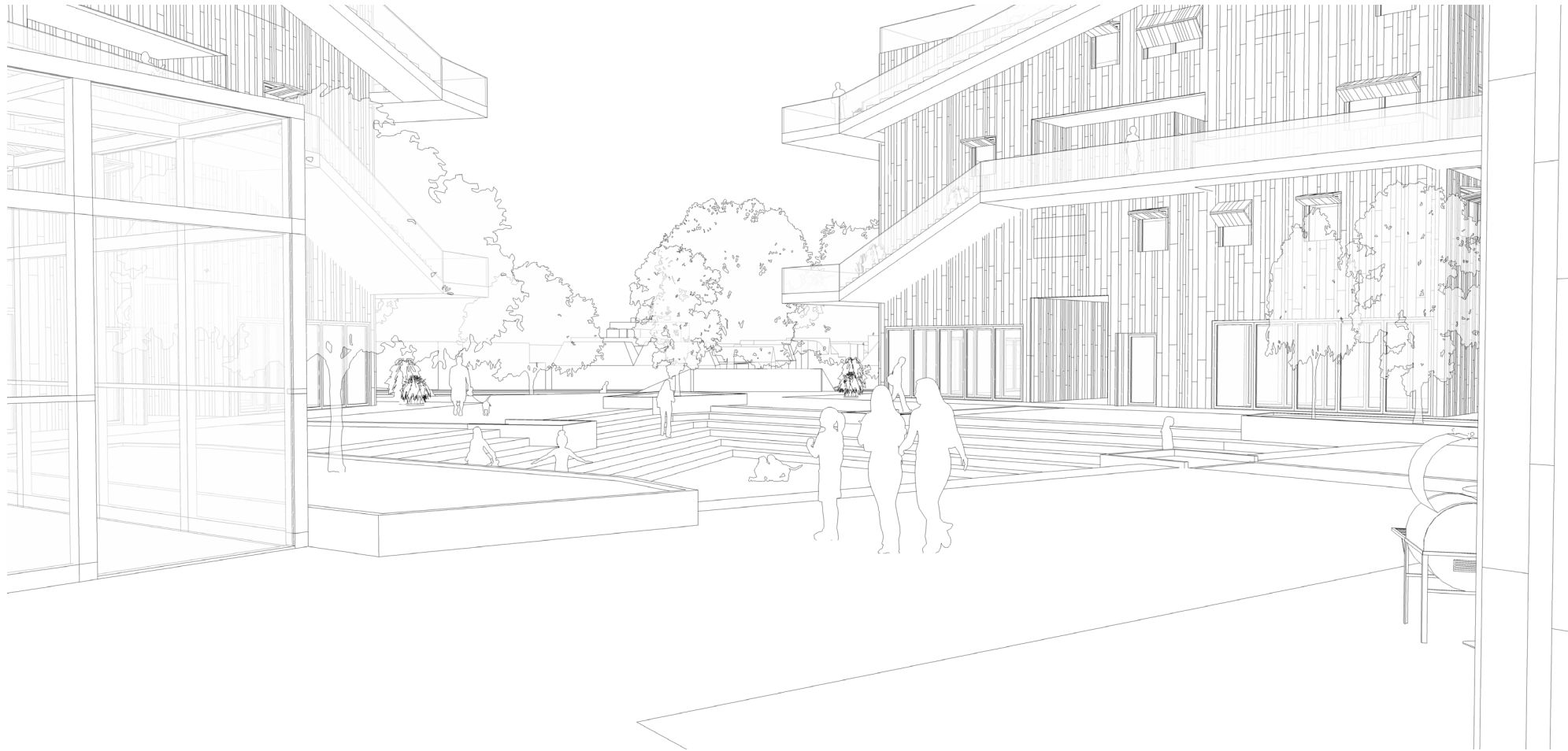
Visualisation - Tussenzone



Visualisation - kade Weesperrevaart



Visualisation - view from train tracks



Visualisation - view on watersquare



HAB-I-TATION - REDESIGN

REFLECTION

[addition to graduation plan]

At home in the city: Hab-I-tation

Reflection 2.0 – Redesign: van Green HUB naar Hab-I-tation

Timothy Mulder
1230034
26 september 2014

TU-Delft

Tutors:
B. Jurgenhake | Y. Cuperus
Gecommitteerde:
E. Hasselaar

Reflectie 2.0

De reflectie die nu voor u ligt is naast het nieuwe ontwerp ook aangepast. De reflectie van nu is een overdenking over de eerder geschreven reflectie, daar dit ook onderdeel is en is geweest van het ontwerpproces. Ik heb hier dan ook gekozen om een deel van de eerdere reflectie te laten staan om zo het eerste deel van het proces van destijds een kader te geven. Het huidige ontwerp is tenslotte niet in een vacuüm ontwikkeld, maar een aanpassing op het eerder doorlopen proces. Daarna volgt een toevoeging met een reflectie op het proces en het ontwerp na de eerste p4. Daarin zal ik beknopt toelichten wat de focus is geweest voor het herontwerp.

Reflectie (fase 1)

De woning is bij uitstek het domein van het individu of op zijn minst van een huishouden. De woning is daarin belichaming van een reeks kenmerken en belangen die het individu uniek maakt ten opzichte van andere personen. Maatschappelijke trends als toenemende individualisering, kleiner wordende huishoudens en verzelfstandiging & onafhankelijkheid van het individu lijken daarbij recht tegenover de veelal generieke woning van (grote) woningbouw projecten te staan. Met de noodzaak voor Amsterdam om binnen de ring A10 nu en in de nabije toekomst te verdichten zal deze problematiek enkel nog groter worden. Het doel van het ontwerp is om binnen die noodzakelijk stedelijke verdichting en maatschappelijke context woningen en/of woonvormen aan te bieden die individualisering van de directe woonomgeving mogelijk maakt.

Naast de noodzaak om de (binnen)stad te verdichten heeft Amsterdam binnen de structuurvisie 2040 verder tot doel gesteld een kwalitatief gebruik van groen en water te bevorderen. Met beperkt beschikbare ruimte wordt door de stad de nadruk gelegd op de al aanwezige groene hoofdstructuur en de intensifiëring van het gebruik daarvan. Met de Kop van Weespertrekvaart grenzend aan deze al bestaande hoofdstructuur en als Hub in het verbinden van de groene scheggen (i.e. groene zones die als vingers tot de binnenring van Amsterdam in lopen) is het doel van het ontwerp als voorbeeld te dienen voor stedelijke verdichting gepaard gaande met wonen in en toegang geven tot groene ruimte van de stad. Twee pijlers van een stedelijke structuurvisie die elkaar daarin juist niet uitsluiten en een project waar hoge woning dichtheid past binnen een groen doch stedelijke woonomgeving.

In de initiële aanloop naar de ontwerpfase heb ik me in mijn onderzoek binnen het grotere thema van individualisering me uiteindelijk specifiek gericht op de rol van toe-eigening van ruimte door bewoners (i.e. 'appropriation of space'). Via een literatuurstudie als ook een precedentenanalyse is daarbij onderzocht welke factoren belangrijk zijn in het toe-eigenen van niet private ruimte. Tijdens het daarop volgende ontwerpproces heb ik me daarnaast ook gericht op analyse van de aanpasbaarheid van het woningplattegrond, daar vooral in de ontwerpfase en toetsing van woonblok configuraties bleek dat de aansluiting van het private domein (de woning) en de niet private buitenruimte een essentieel onderdeel

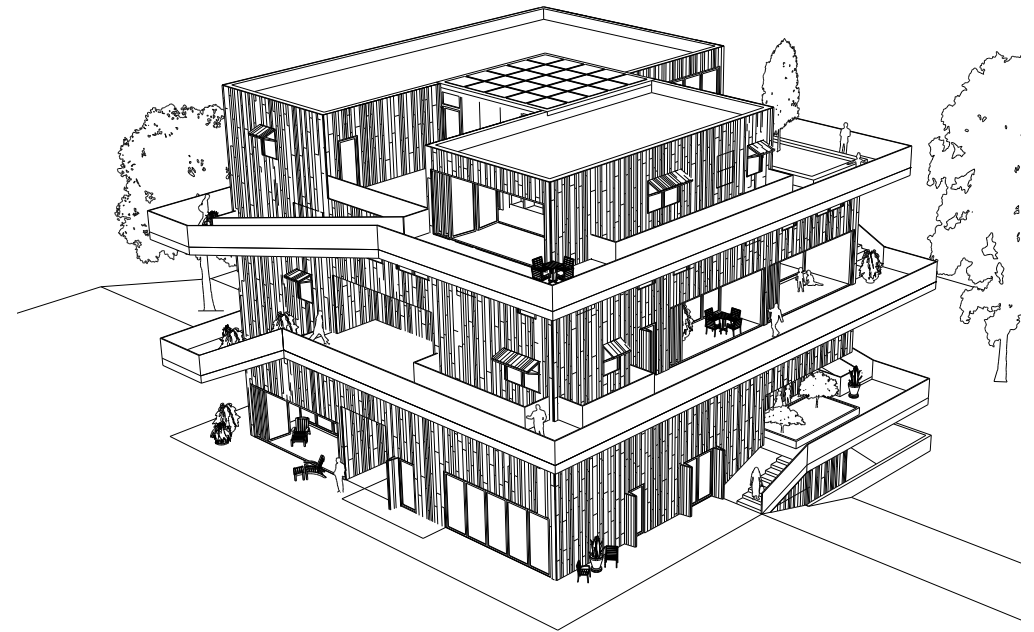
is van het vraagstuk van individualisering via appropriation. Dit heeft uiteindelijk geleid tot een afstudeerproject waarin conclusies uit het thema onderzoek omgezet zijn naar een aantal kritieke factoren die minimaal aanwezig moeten zijn binnen de directe woonomgeving. Waar in eerste instantie in het onderzoek de nadruk vooral lag op de directe ruimte naast en rond de woning is het aanpasbare woningplattegrond met name in de ontwerp-fase ontwikkeld als aanvulling of verdieping van deze opgave. Een op voorhand minder relevant of urgent aspect bleek zodoende in het ontwerpproces van variantenonderzoek een belangrijke en noodzakelijke pijler te zijn in het beantwoorden van het oorspronkelijk ontwerpdoel.

De grootste uitdaging in dit ontwerp lag hierbij in het vatten van de individualistische benadering van de bewoner binnen een groot woningproject in het algemeen en een generieke woningopzet in het bijzonder. De persoonlijke ambitie in het afstudeerproject lag hem daarbij vooral in het vinden en toepassen van een generieke woningprincipe op het niveau van de woning en het woonblok die een kader biedt voor variatie in de benadering van de niet-private ruimte enerzijds als ook de relatie van de individuele woning met die ruimte voor toe-eigening. Daarbij toe-eigening dan gezien als katalysator voor individualisering van de woonomgeving.

Het uiteindelijk ontwerp van 3 type blokken binnen een zelfde systeem met een variëteit aan woning plattegronden, diverse gebruikers, als ook drie benaderingen van de niet-private ruimte zijn uiteindelijk een antwoord geworden op die ambitie van mijn ontwerp: "Green Hub-I-tation". Een groen stedelijk leefomgeving als nieuwe aansluiting of verbinding met de hoofd groenstructuur van de stad waarin ruimte is voor individualisering van de gedeelde buitenruimte.

Terugkijkend op het product en met name het ontwerpproces zijn in ieder geval twee knelpunten aan het licht gekomen die mede met oog op toekomst ook in deze reflectie mogen worden opgetekend. De omvang van de locatie heeft tot laat in het traject het ontwerpproces bepaald of beïnvloed. De aanpak om vooral vanuit het ontwerp van het blok (een kleinere schaal) een stedenbouwkundige context te creëren heeft toch tot veel problemen gezorgd. Achteraf was het wellicht beter geweest om meer vanuit urbanism de situatie te doorgronden en het plan op te zetten. Aanvullend onderzoek of meer informatie in winnen bij experts had mogelijk wijs uitkomst hierin kunnen bieden. Daarnaast ben ik me er ook terdege van bewust dat ik in mijn ontwerpproces veelal en soms ook eindeloos blijf zoeken naar mogelijke varianten en oplossingen zonder dat het wezenlijk iets oplevert. En hoewel er zeker nu ruimte is voor een dergelijke benadering is het duidelijker afbakenen van ontwerp-opgaven en of (sub)doelen om variantenonderzoek een kader te geven iets waar ik me op kan en moet richten.

Of ik nu met de opgedane kennis over het afgelopen jaar een ander ontwerp zou hebben gemaakt is lastig te beoordelen. Als ik kritisch ben vind ik het achteraf wel een gemis dat ik aan het begin bij het onderzoek me enkel gefocust heb op de rol van de appropriation of space als belangrijkste factor voor individualisering. Met name een ander thema van individualisering, te weten 'individual design – de individuele articulatie van de woning en de gevel', acht ik evenzo relevant en interessant en zou met eenzelfde uitgebreid onderzoek het ontwerp wat er nu ligt mogelijk nog kunnen versterken, verbreden of verdiepen.



figuur 1: impressie herontwerp woonblok

Een stap verder – Redesign: focus van Green Hub naar Habitation

In de eerste p4 en de aanloop daar naar toe is gebleken dat het ontwerp alsmede het proces op meerdere gedachten of uitgangspunten hing. In het ontwerp probeerde ik antwoord te geven op twee hoofdvraagstukken zonder er één daarin leidend te laten zijn. Hierdoor was de rode draad in het ontwerp afwezig en werd er geen antwoord gegeven op eerder gestelde vraag en doelstelling.

De ambitie voor het ontwerp was gericht op twee pijlers. Zoals al genoemd de 'appropriation of space'; over hoe een bewoner niet direct private ruimte kan toe-eigenen als middel tot persoonlijke identificatie met de woning & woonomgeving. En aan de andere kant de locatie als een 'groene spil' in de ontwikkeling van de ecologische hoofdstructuur van Amsterdam. Twee ontwerp-kaders die in het begin niet duidelijk waren gescheiden en omschreven, waardoor een duidelijke beantwoording in het ontwerp achterwege bleef. Voor het herontwerp is bewust gekozen om één thema leidend te laten zijn in het ontwerp-proces.

De nadruk is hier gelegd op de appropriation of space daar dit aansluit op het onderzoek dat gedaan is in de Msc3 naar individualisering in de stedelijke woonomgeving en de karakteristieken die toe-eigening dan wel ontmoedigen als aanmoedigen. Aspecten die eerder onderdeel waren van het tweede 'groene' thema hebben een ondergeschikte en aanvullend karakter gekregen in het herontwerp. De focus in het ontwerp is komen te liggen op de wijze waarop het al dan niet toe-eigenen van ruimten wordt gefaciliteerd en gestimuleerd. Een verdere ontwikkeling van dit thema heeft er toe geleid dat niet enkel op de grens van de eigen woning ruimte is voor toe-eigening, maar dat dit concept/thema op diverse schalen en diverse vormen binnen het ontwerp is benadrukt.

In het ontwerp is gekozen om in het woonblok die plek voor meervoudig gebruik en dus toe-eigening zichtbaar te maken binnen een duidelijk architectonisch element – de doorlopende gebruik en circulatie zone rond het blok (zie figuur 1). Het resultaat is een woonblok, waar ruimte is voor diverse woningen (qua woninggrootte en gebruiker) die elk grenzen aan de collectieve circulatie en gebruikszone, maar ook zo geordend zijn dat er ruimte is voor privacy. De aansluiting van deze zone op de entree van de woning, de aansluiting op het plein tussen de gegroepeerde woonblokken en de ontsluiting van meerdere collectieve ruimtes binnen het blok is daarmee een antwoord geworden op de (nieuwe) en primaire ambitie van mijn ontwerp: Hab-I-tation. Waar de I staat voor de Individuele expressie en daarmee de Identificatie met de woonomgeving; de daadwerkelijke appropriation of space.

In het ontwerp-proces is duidelijk naar voren gekomen dat de focus op de toe-eigening van de niet private ruimte ook vroeg om een ontwerpmethodiek die eerder te weinig aan de orde is gekomen. Het ontwerp tot de eerste p4 was met name ontwikkeld via ontwerpen via cadtekeningen. Het maken van (impressie) schetsen, 3dstudies, en schets-maquettes hebben geholpen in het bepalen van de opzet als ook de kwaliteit van de private, collectieve, en publieke ruimte in het herontwerp. Het is daarbij belangrijk om te concluderen dat ik in het ontwerp-proces te veel de nadruk wil leggen op het ontwikkelen van een duidelijk afgebakende structuur of set van ontwerp-regels om daarmee het ontwerp te valideren. Dit resulteert met name in het ontwikkelen van variantstudies zonder dat er duidelijk standpunt is ingenomen waarover het ontwerp of deel van het ontwerp gaat. Voor volgende ontwerp-processen is het belangrijk om te onderkennen dat zoektocht naar een allesomvattende opzet voor hoofdthema en alle subthema's beperkend werkt en een focus op het enkel het hoofdthema en haar uitgangspunten een beter en duidelijk ontwerp(proces) kan opleveren. Het inperken van de opdracht als mede het innemen van een duidelijk en eenduidig standpunt is belangrijk om niet te vervallen in overbodige variant studies.

Een ander kritisch punt op het eerdere proces was de versnipperde focus op het ontwerp waardoor er weinig diepgang zat in de ontwikkeling van de diverse woonblokken. De methode om meerdere blokken tegelijk te ontwerpen had er voor gezorgd dat ook daar de essentie van het thema niet terug te vinden was. In het herontwerp is gekozen om alle ontwerpbeslissingen nu te vatten binnen een enkel woonblok en dat op basis daarvan de andere blokken volgens dezelfde ontwerp-regels of uitgangspunten kunnen worden ingevuld. Hieruit volgt dan ook meteen een belangrijke aanbeveling bij een (fictieve) realisatie of verder ontwikkeling van het ontwerp/plan. Hoewel de ontwerp-regels zijn geformuleerd zijn de andere blokken op de locatie alsmede de lintbebouwing aan de westzijde van het gebied nog niet volledig en/of definitief uitgewerkt. Dit zou in een vervolgstadium kunnen worden ontwikkeld aan de hand van de opzet van het voorbeeld blok.

Samenvattend is het voor toekomstige processen belangrijk om bewust te zijn dat een duidelijke afbakening van thema, vraagstuk of ontwerpdoelstellingen essentieel is om ook het ontwerp-proces af te bakenen. Daarmee kan de focus op de essentie van het ontwerp worden gehouden als ook het proces van oneindige variantstudies worden ingeperkt.

