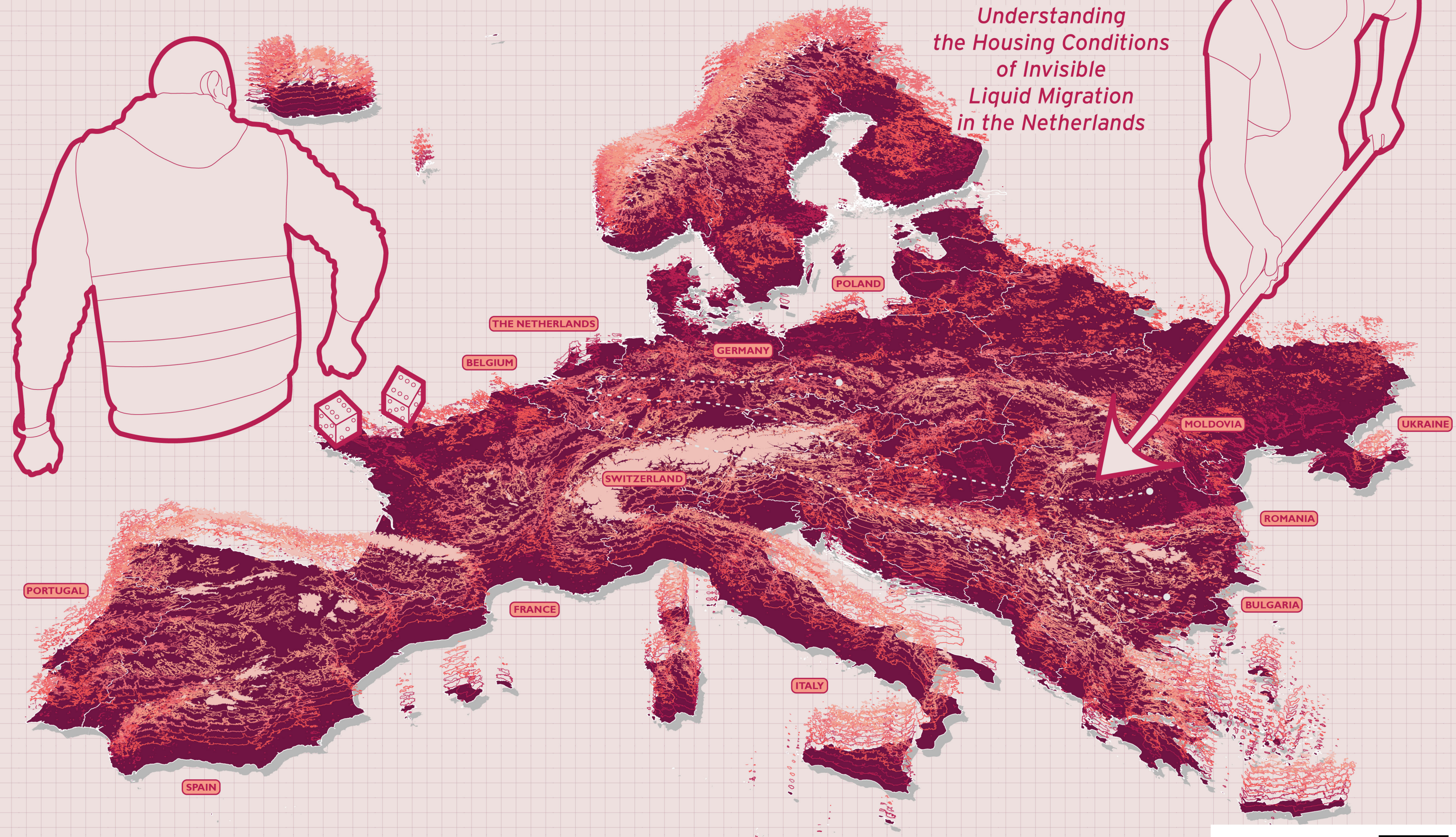
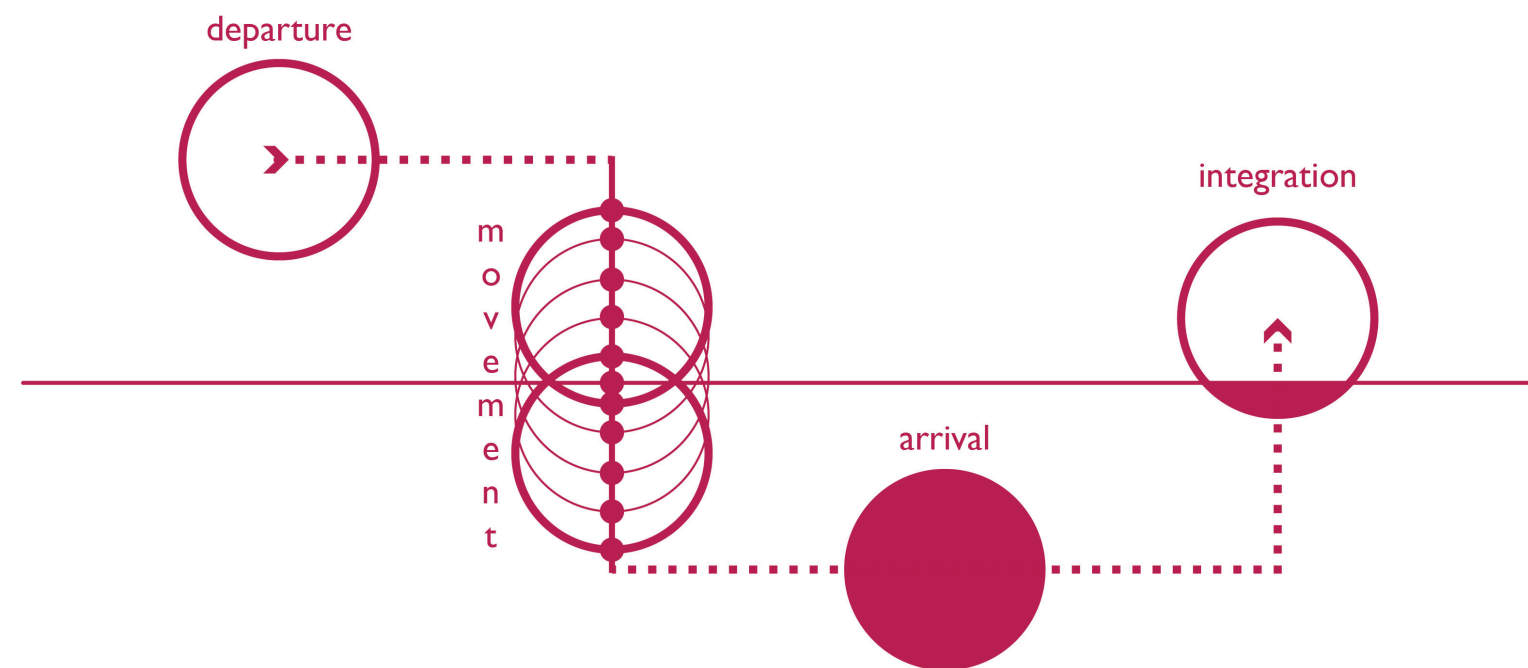


TEMPORARY BEINGS

Understanding
the Housing Conditions
of Invisible
Liquid Migration
in the Netherlands







“The migrant is in several other ways an ‘ideal’ worker”





There are 2.3 million migrant workers whose whereabouts are unknown in the Netherlands

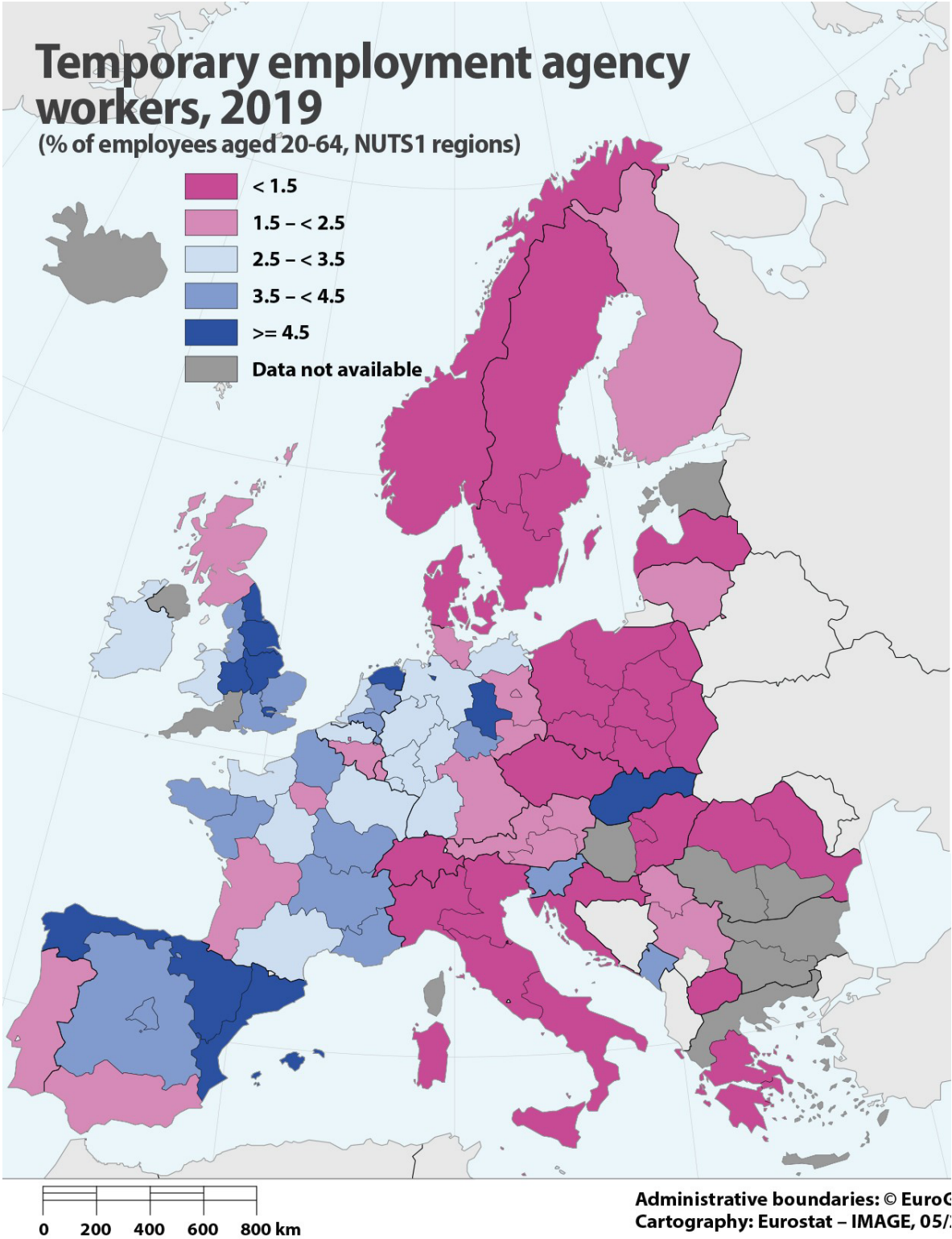
NEWS ECONOMY

Vlad Moca-Grama

February 27, 2020

1 minute read









CASA D'ITALIA, ARNHEM. 1956.

THEN

Source: Gelders Archief, no. 3044 – 293.



WORKER'S HOUSING, EGCHEL, LIMBURG. 2020.

NOW

Source: Author

?

TIME FOR A NEW EXPLORATION

FUTURE

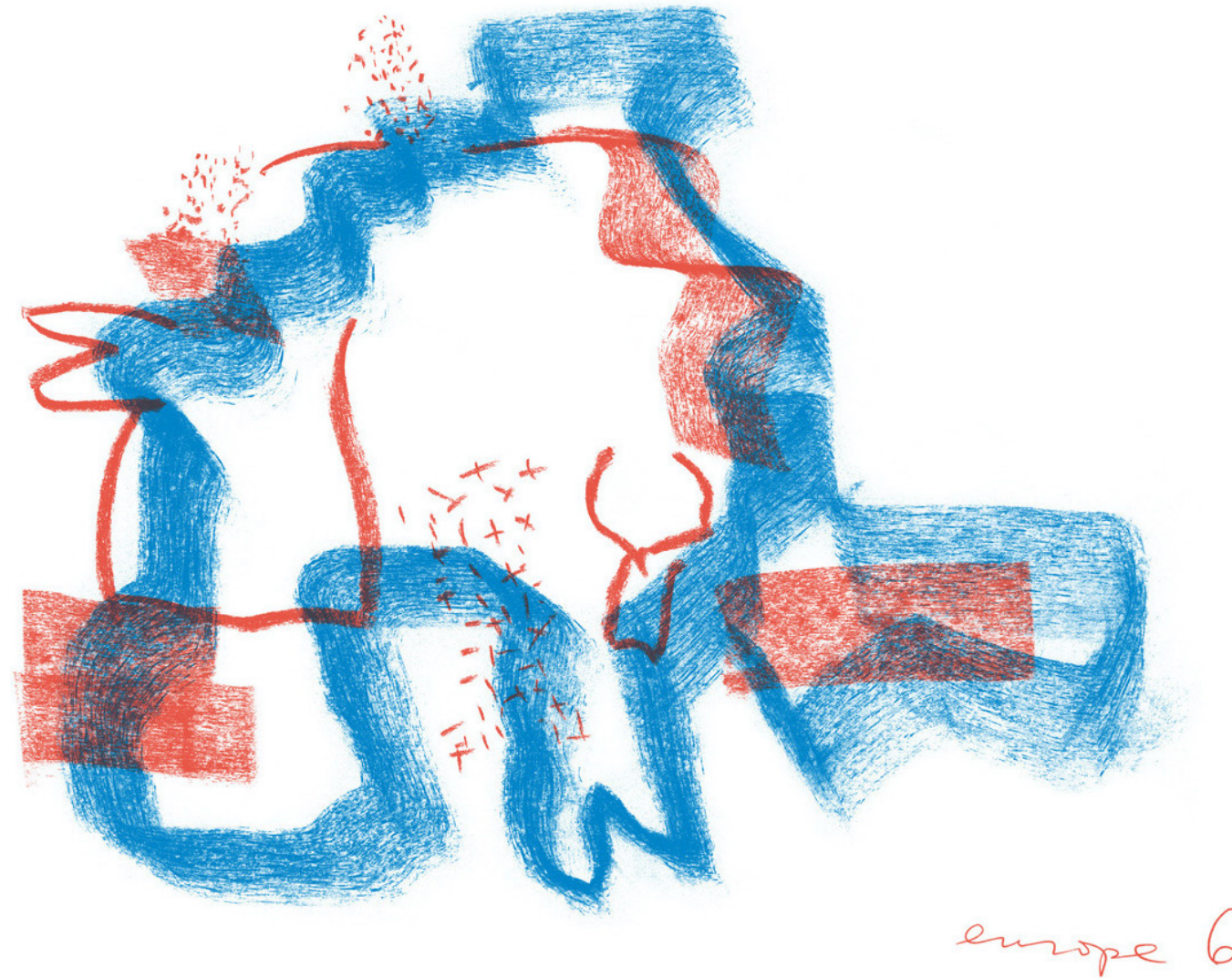
1. INTRODUCTION

2. METHODOLOGY

3. THEORIES & CONCEPTS

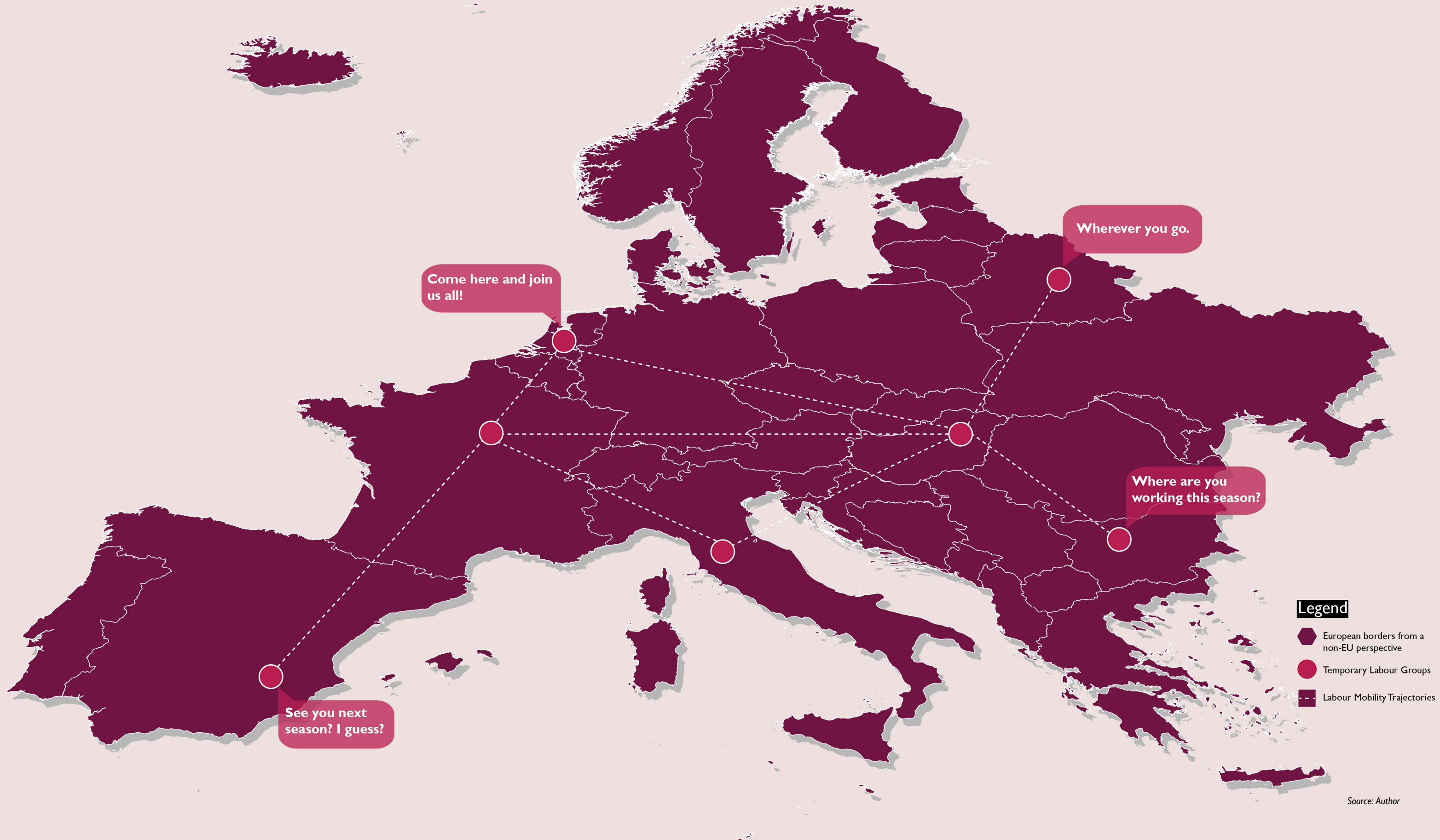
4. TEMPORARY BEINGS

5. CONCLUSION



National boundaries, it would seem, hold very little meaning at all. The squiggles hint at other political geographies, from the deeper past or some unimaginable future. A linguistic map of Europe, meanwhile, might look more like one of these than it would resemble a map of political borders.

FREE YET REGULATED MOVEMENTS AND MOBILITIES



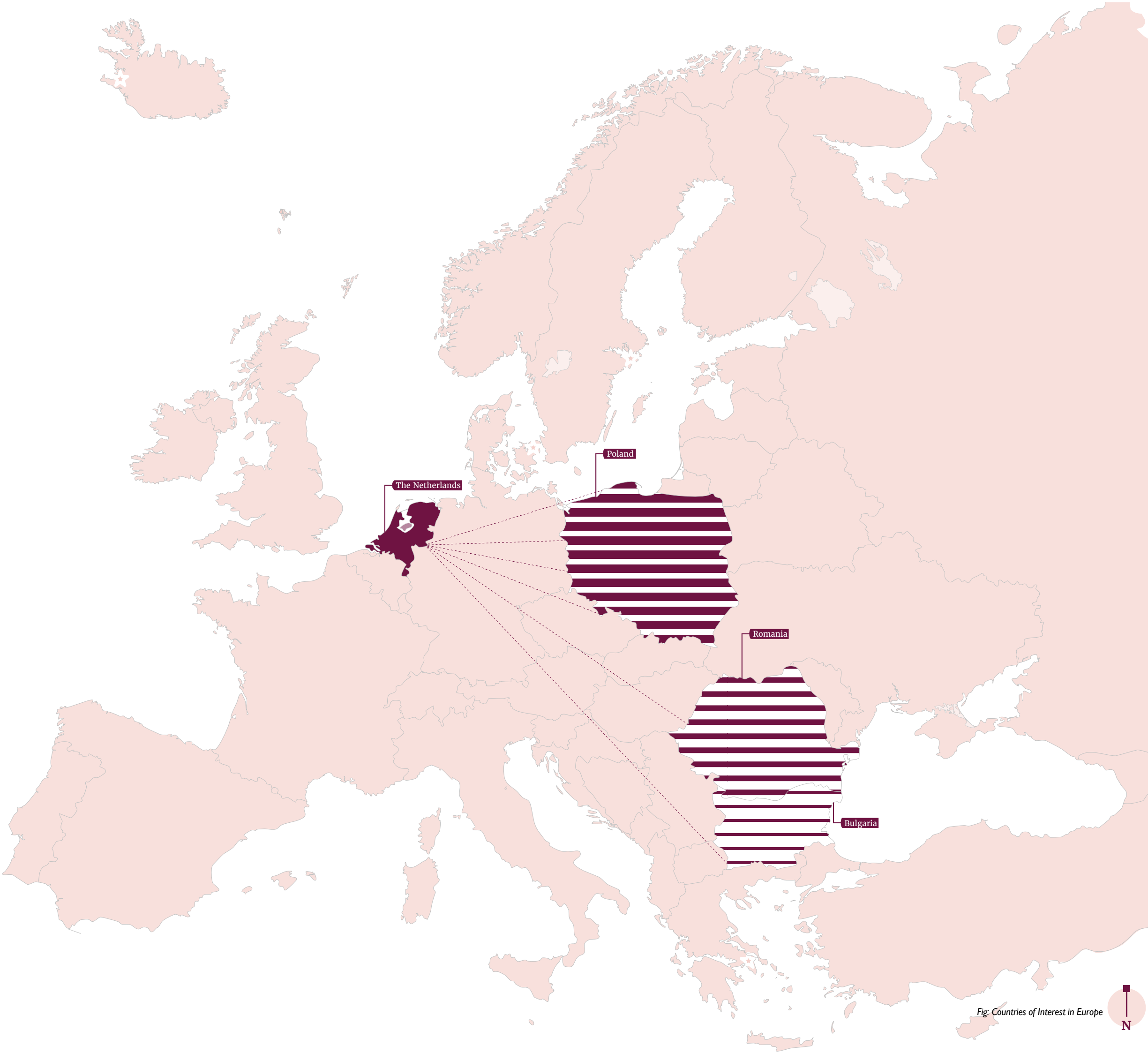


Fig. Countries of Interest in Europe

Average Salaries Across Europe, 2023

(€/hour) —————→
€0 €50



Source: Eurostat



Source: Author

TYPES OF MIGRATION IN THE NETHERLANDS



POST-COLONIAL MIGRATION

LABOUR MIGRATION

LOW-SKILLED

HIGH-SKILLED

TEMPORARY

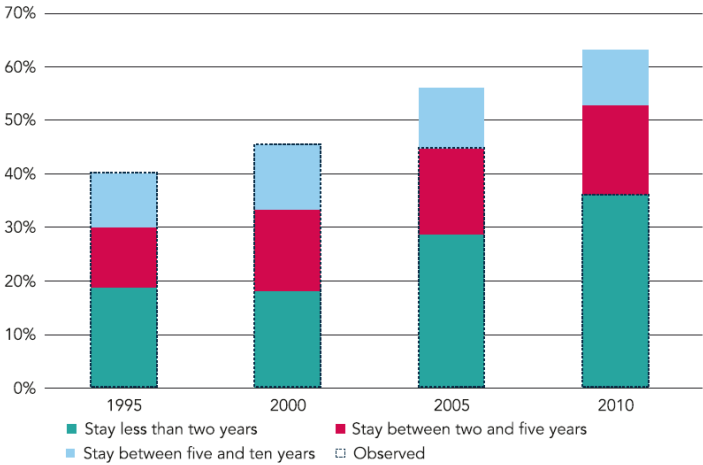
PERMANENT

FAMILY MIGRATION

POST-INDUSTRIAL MIGRATION

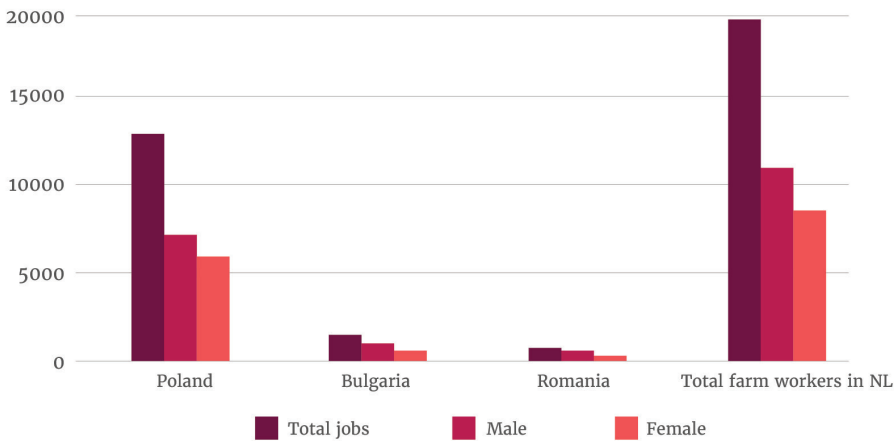
Source: Author

Source: Migration Diversity and Social Cohesion: Reassessing the Dutch Policy Agenda. Research for Policy, 2023.



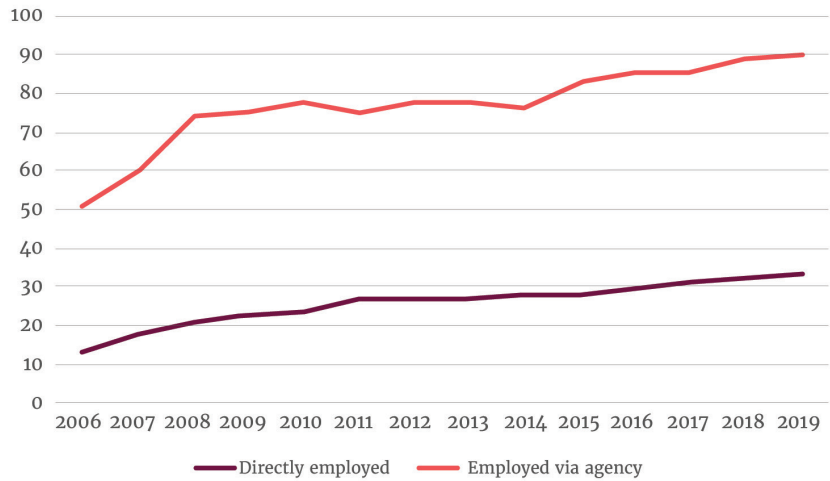
Departure rates (observed and forecast) of foreign-born immigrants by year of immigration and length of stay in the Netherlands

Source: Statistics Netherlands (CBS)



Migrant employment in agriculture by main countries of origin, 2017

Source: Open Society Foundations



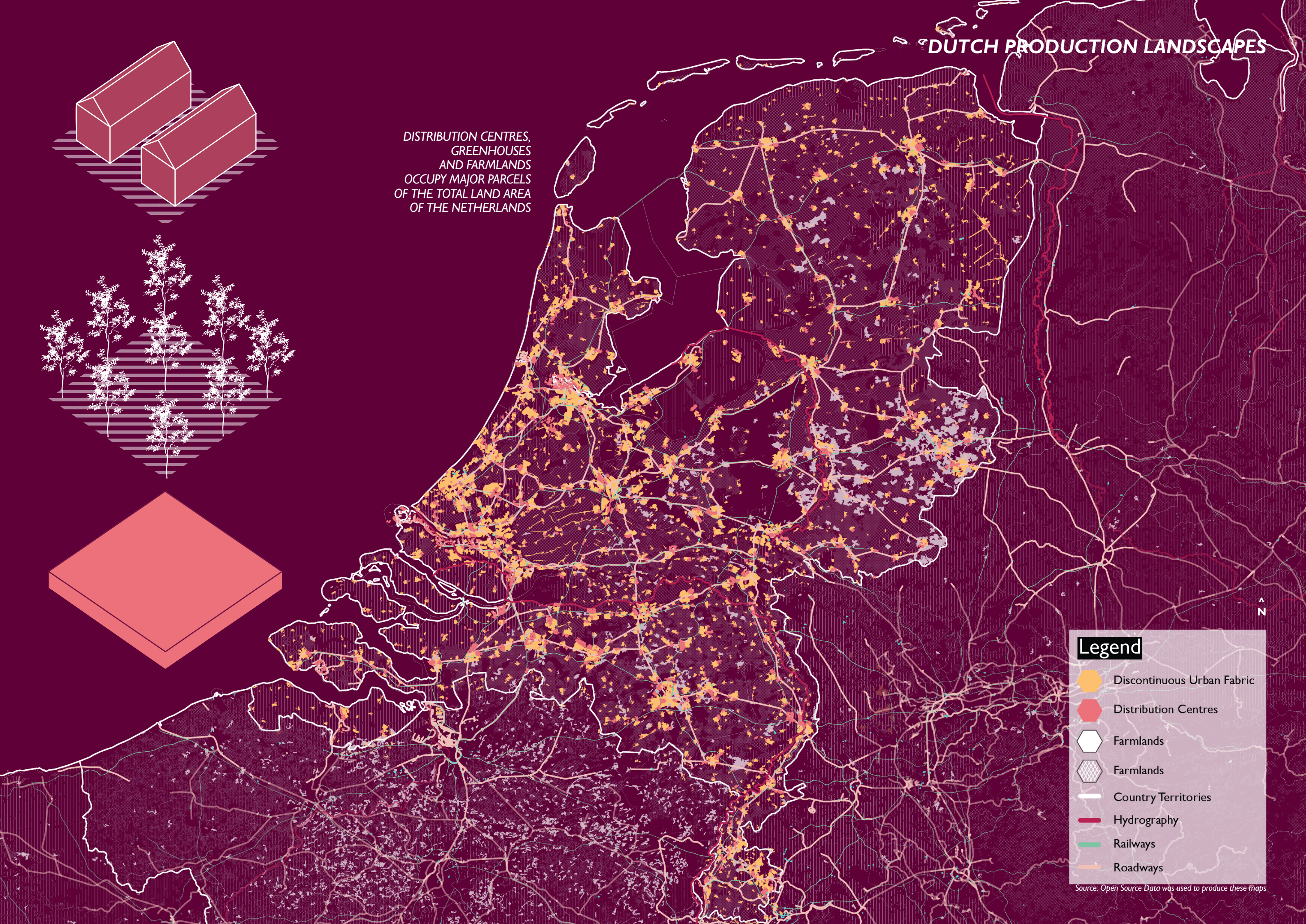
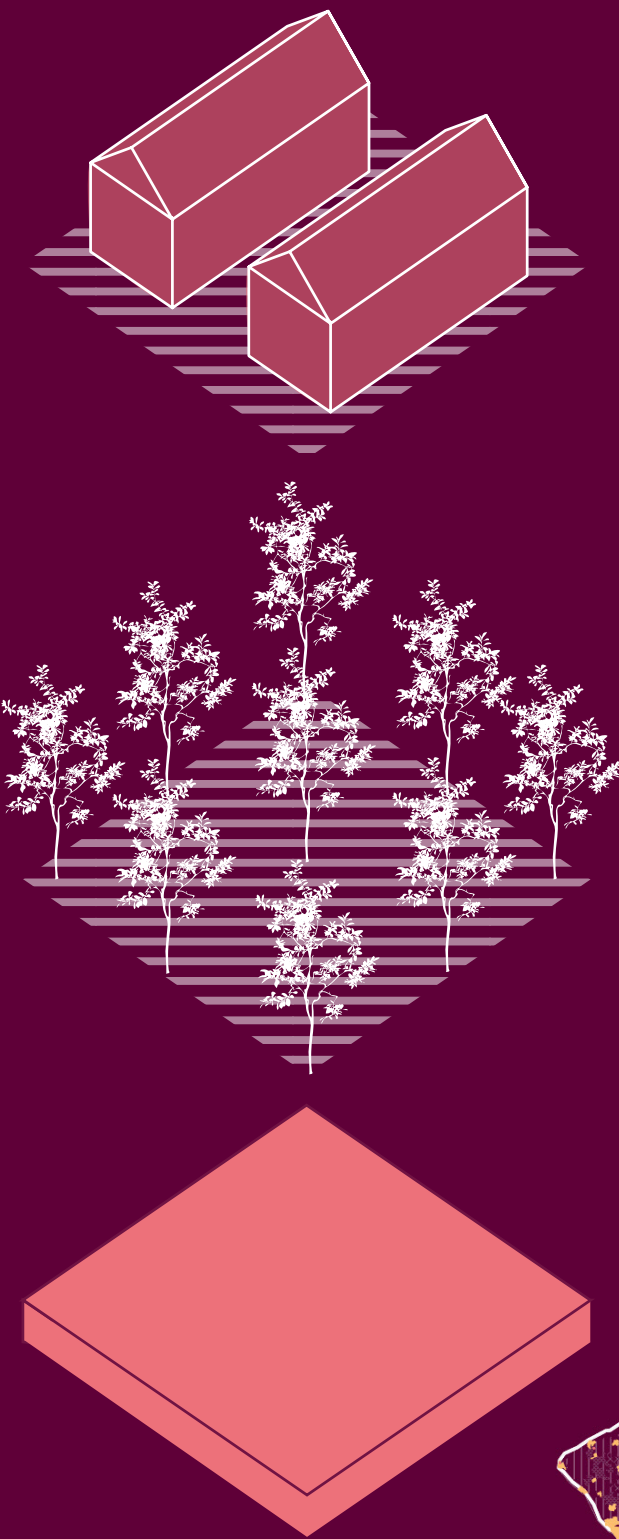
Migrant workers as share of the workforce in Dutch agriculture, 2006–2019 (%)

Source: European Journal of Migration and Law 24, 2 (2022)



DUTCH PRODUCTION LANDSCAPES

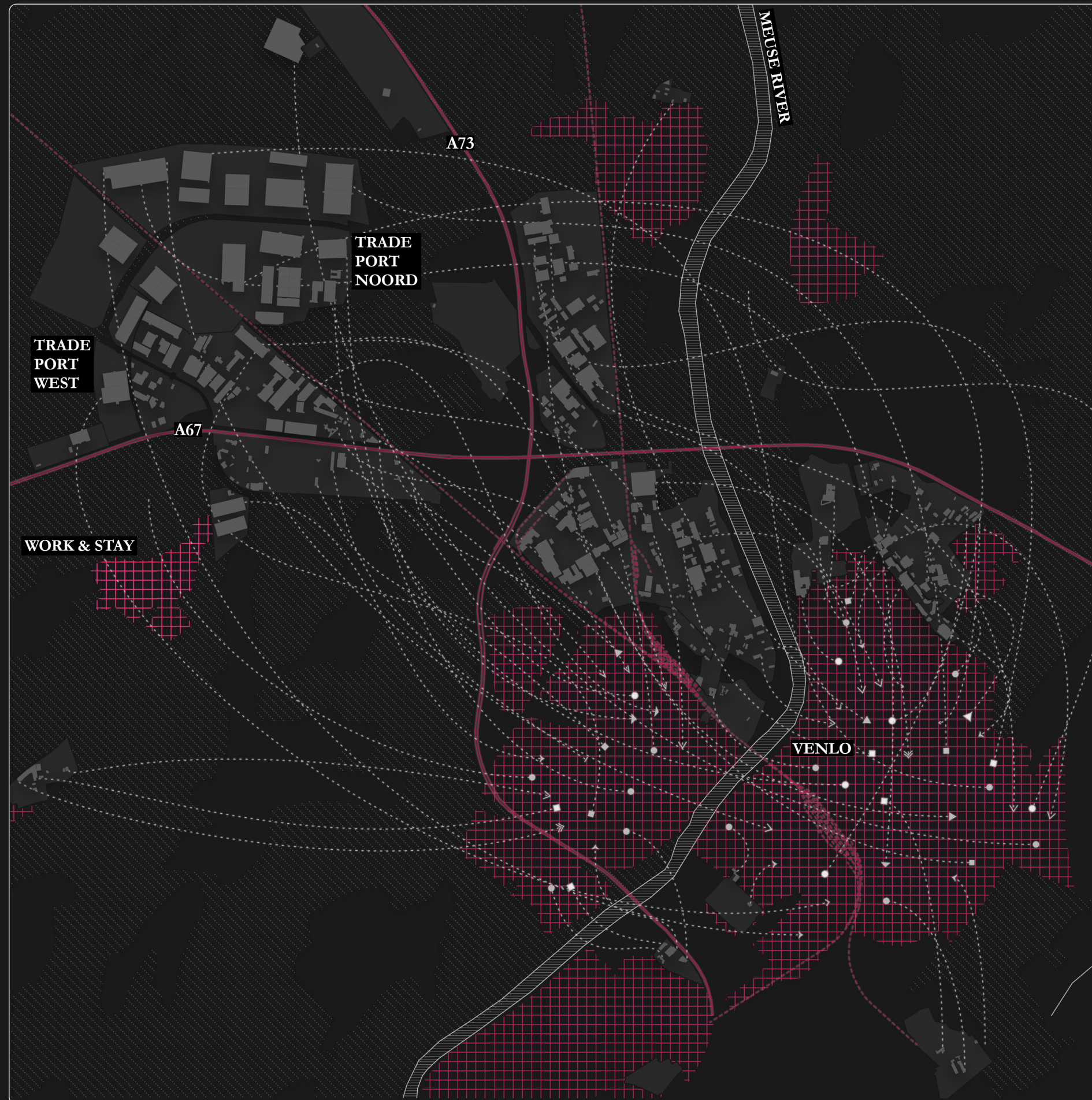
DISTRIBUTION CENTRES,
GREENHOUSES
AND FARMLANDS
OCCUPY MAJOR PARCELS
OF THE TOTAL LAND AREA
OF THE NETHERLANDS



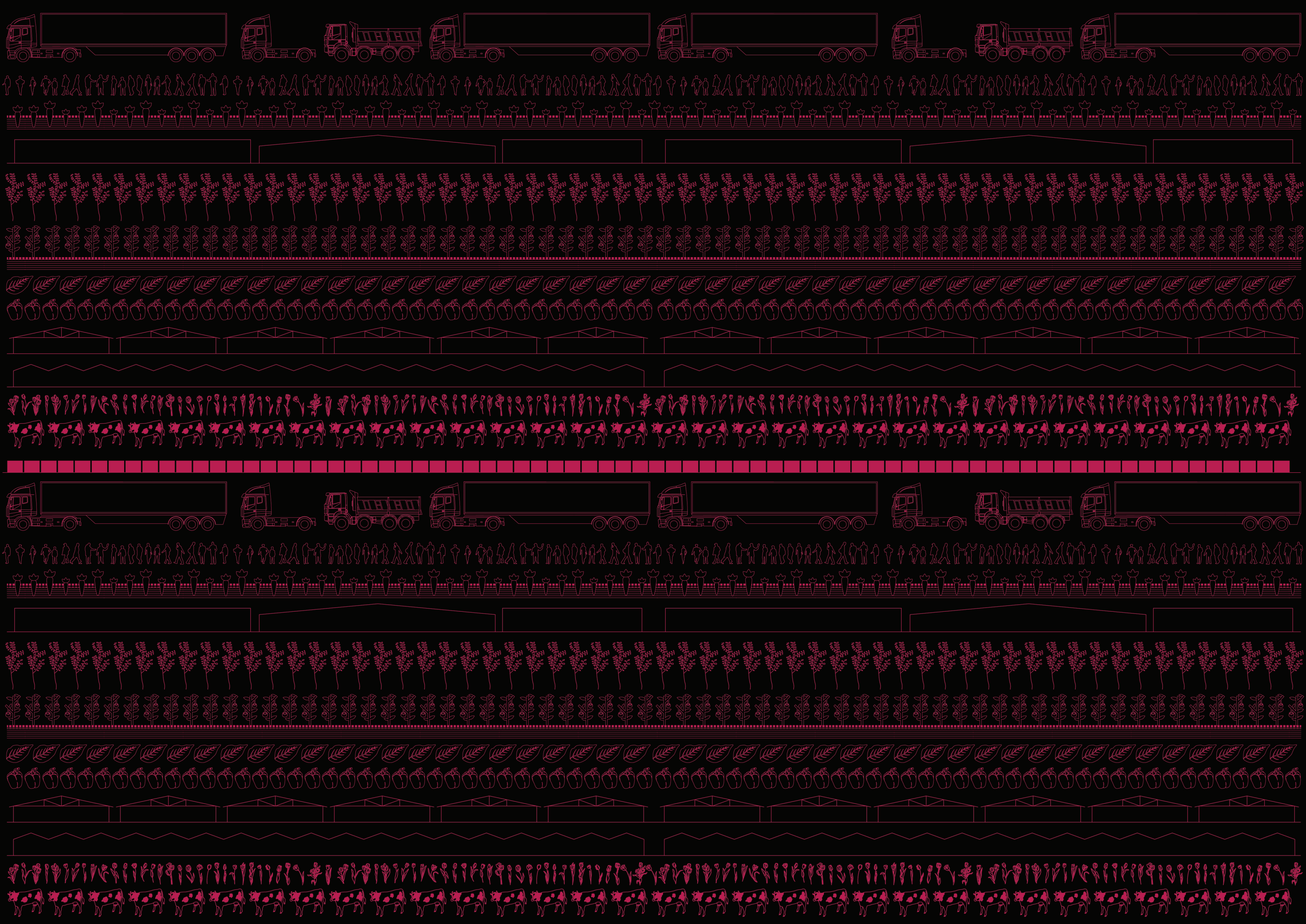
Legend

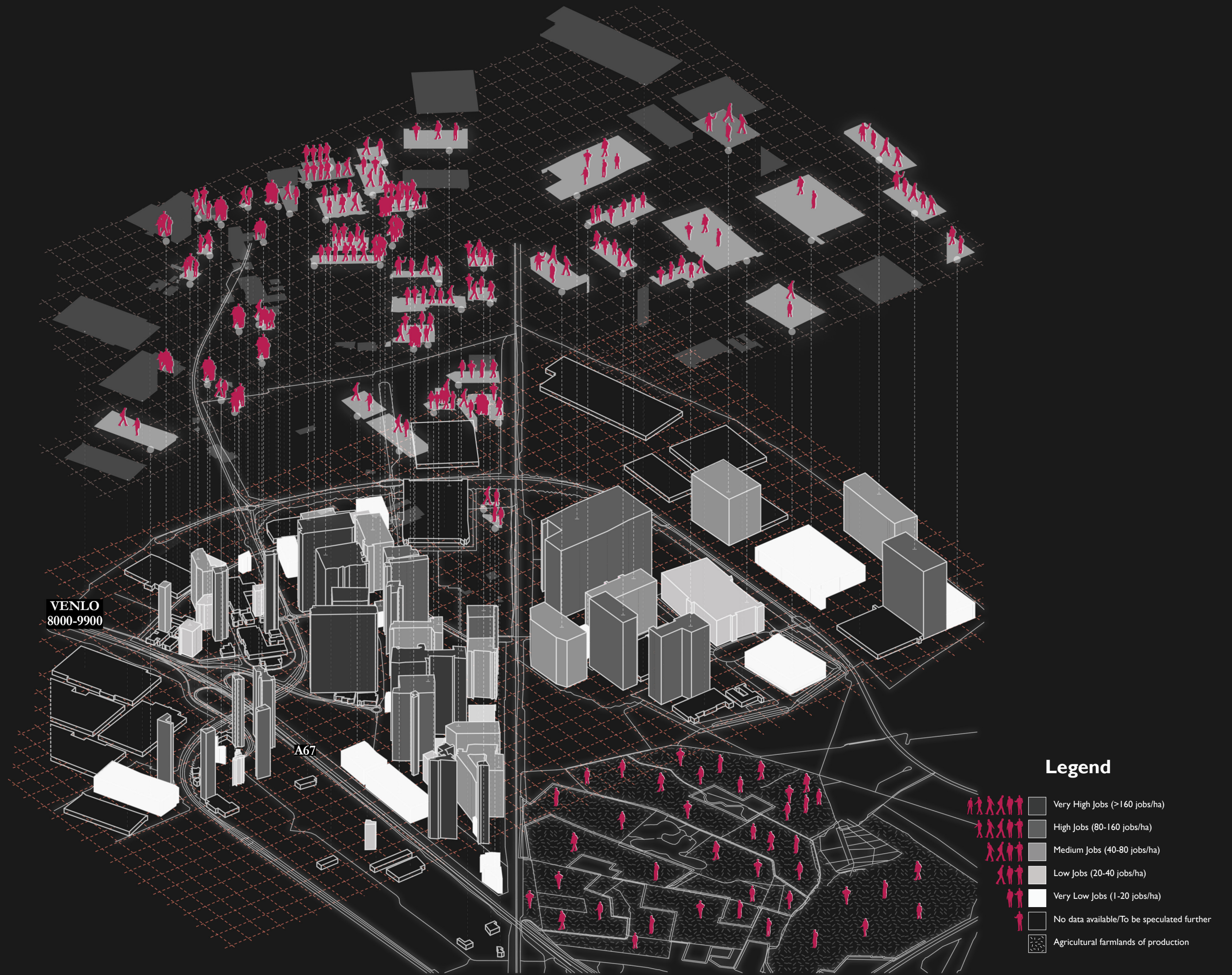
- Discontinuous Urban Fabric
- Distribution Centres
- Farmlands
- Farmlands
- Country Territories
- Hydrography
- Railways
- Roadways

Source: Open Source Data was used to produce these maps



^
N





SRQ1

What are aspects of the system of 'temporary' jobs in the EU? How does it function in The Netherlands?

existing

SRQ2

What are the current housing environments of the migrant worker? What aspects of spatial justice are at stake in flexwonen for the temporary workers?

explore

SRQ3

Who is the contemporary temporary worker? What is their lifestyle and living environments?

evaluate

SRQ4

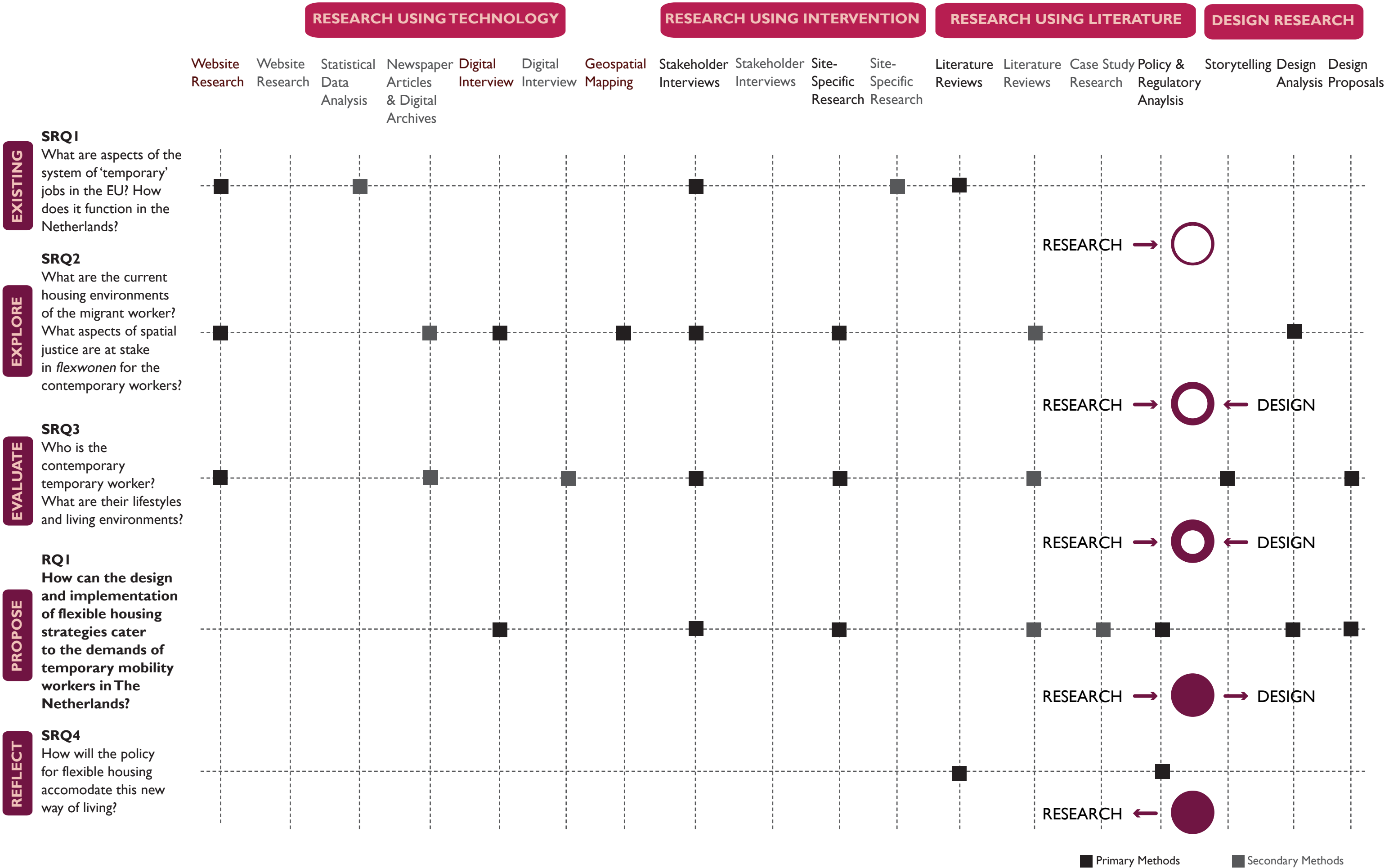
How will the policy for flexible housing accommodate this new way of living?

reflect

**RQ1**

How can the design and implementation of flexible housing strategies cater to the demands of temporary mobility workers in The Netherlands?

propose



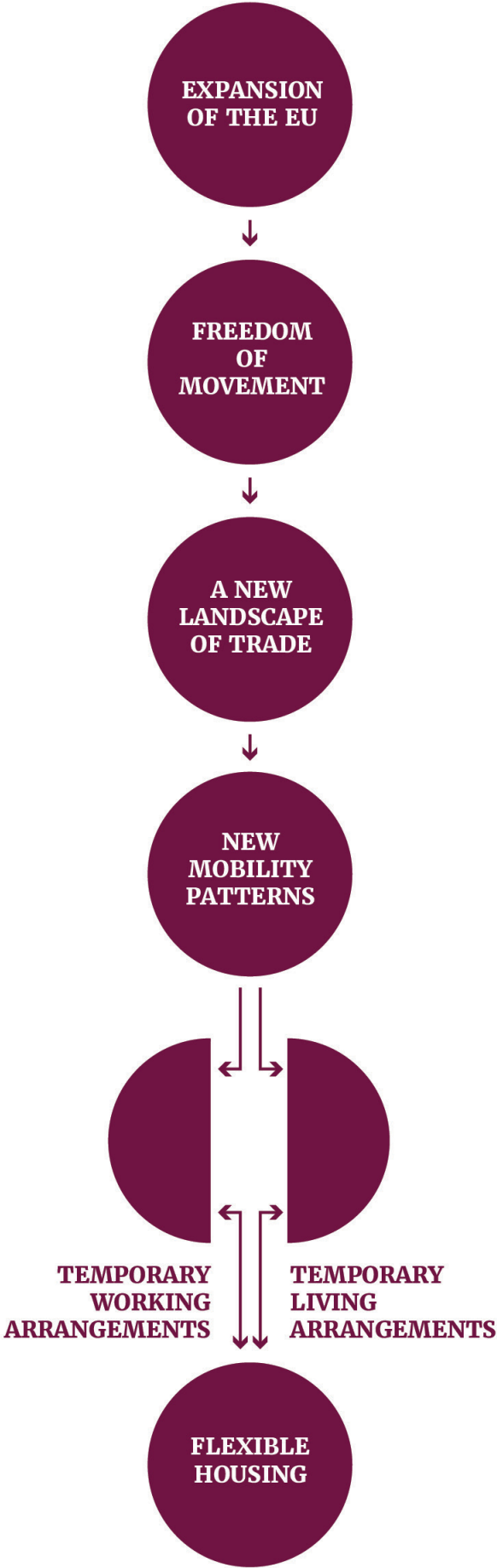
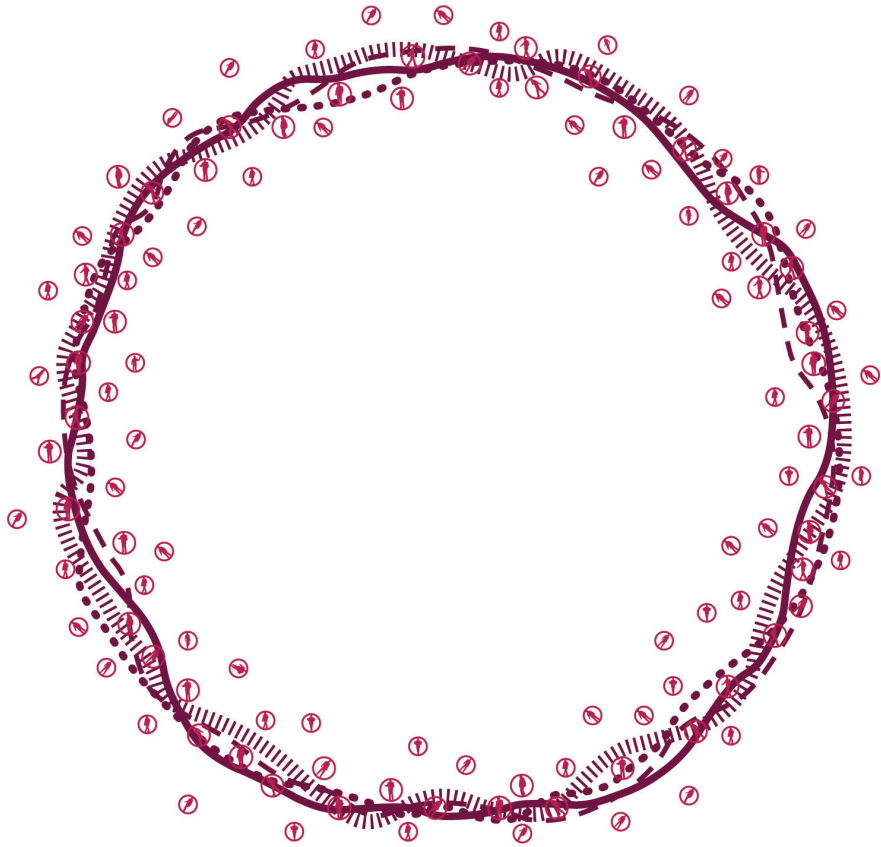


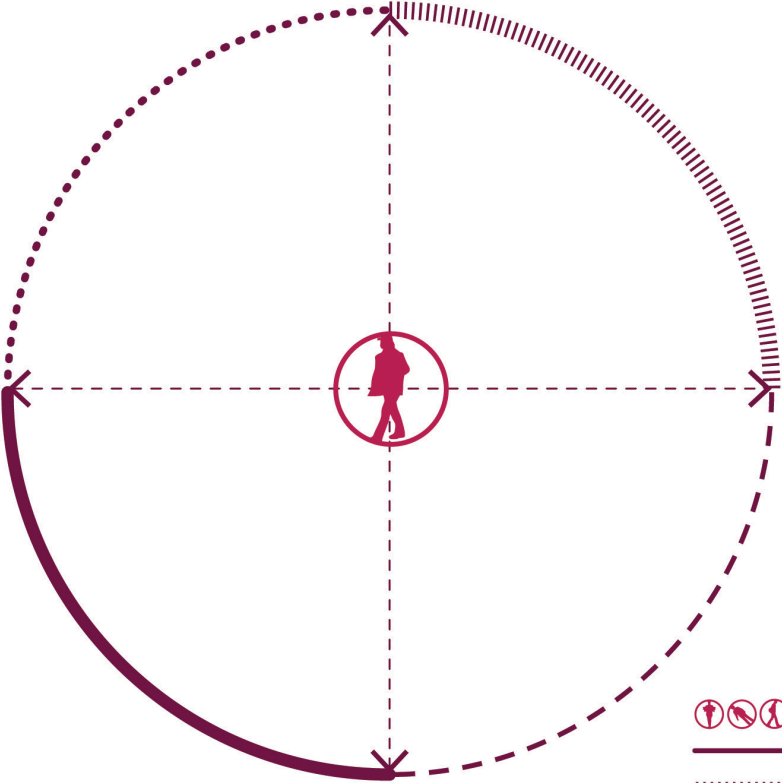
Fig: Theoretical Framework

EXISTING
DIFFUSED
SITUATION



DESIGN ↓ POLICY

THESIS
AIM



Legend

- Temporary Labour
- Performative Role of Labour
- Flex-housing offer by temporary employment agencies
- Housing conditions on site
- Integration offer through policies

Fig: Conceptual Framework

A SPATIAL EXAMPLE OF A SITE



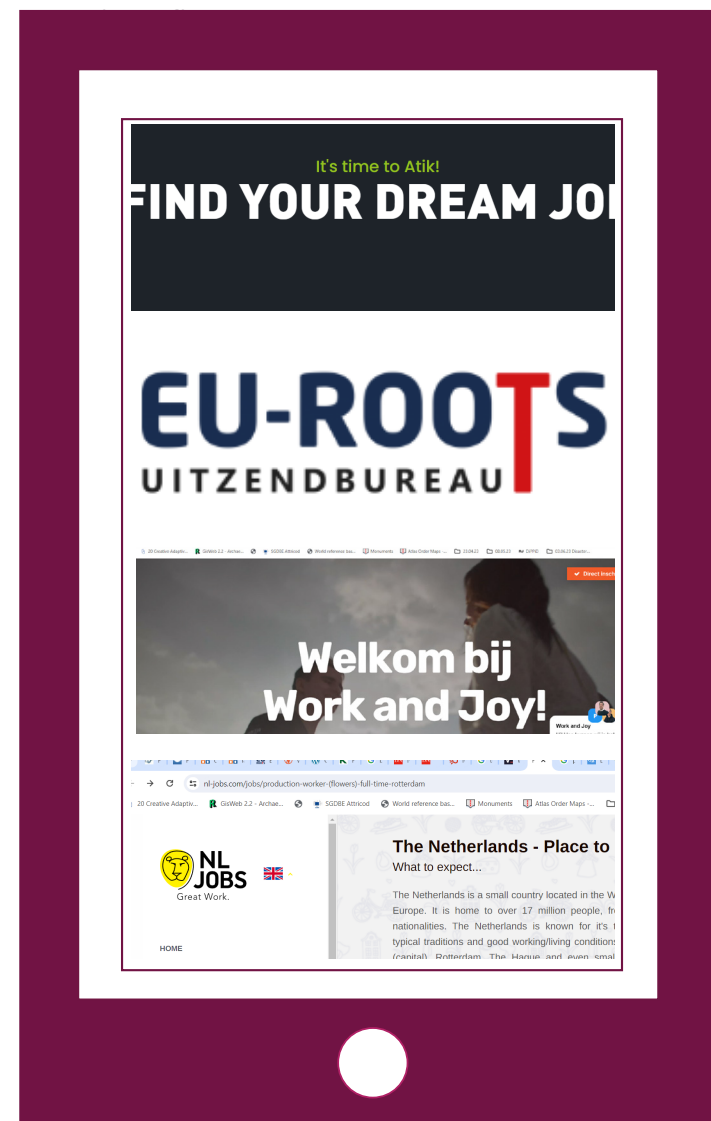
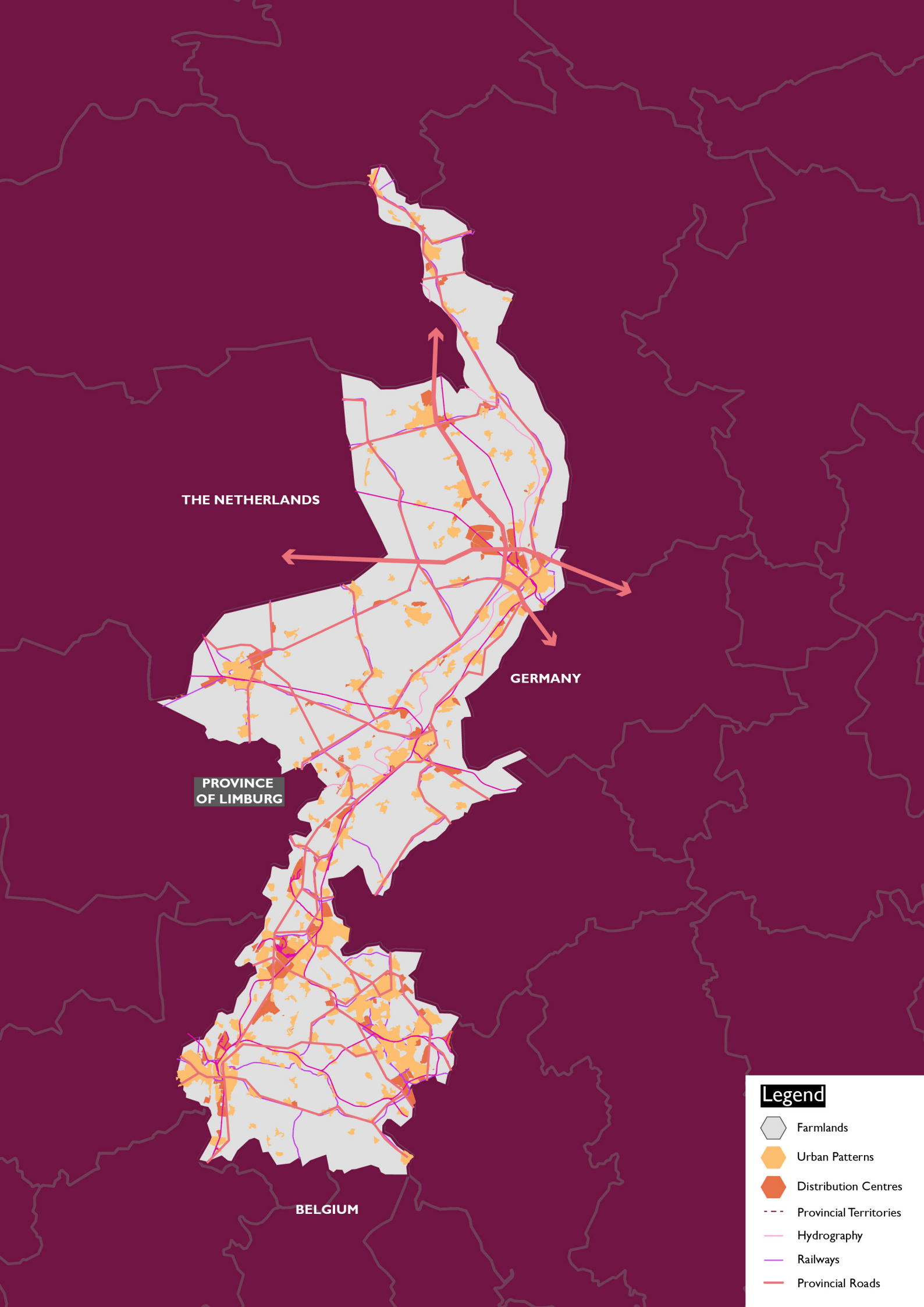
SRQ I

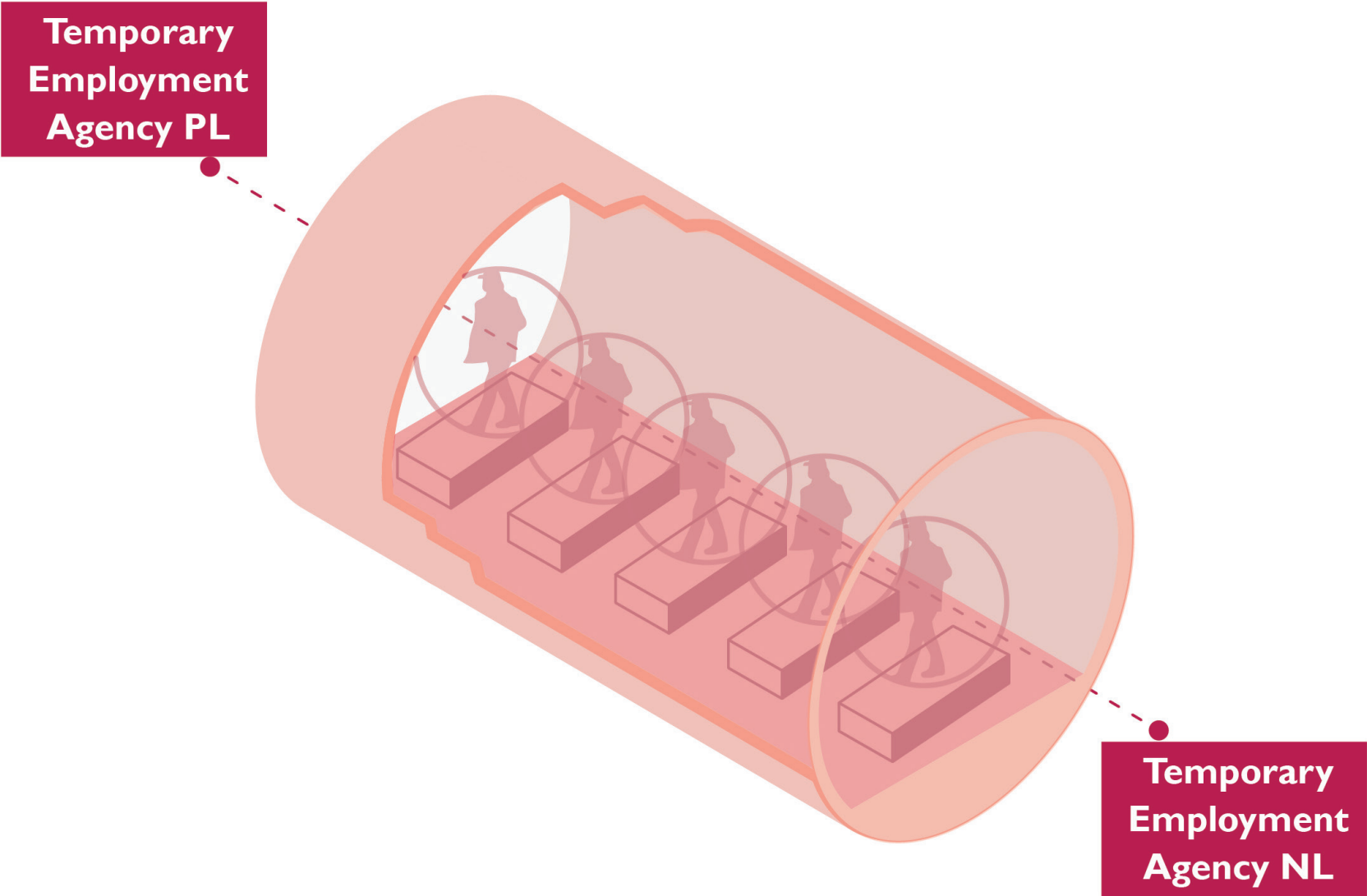
What are aspects of the system of 'temporary' jobs in the EU? How does it function in The Netherlands?

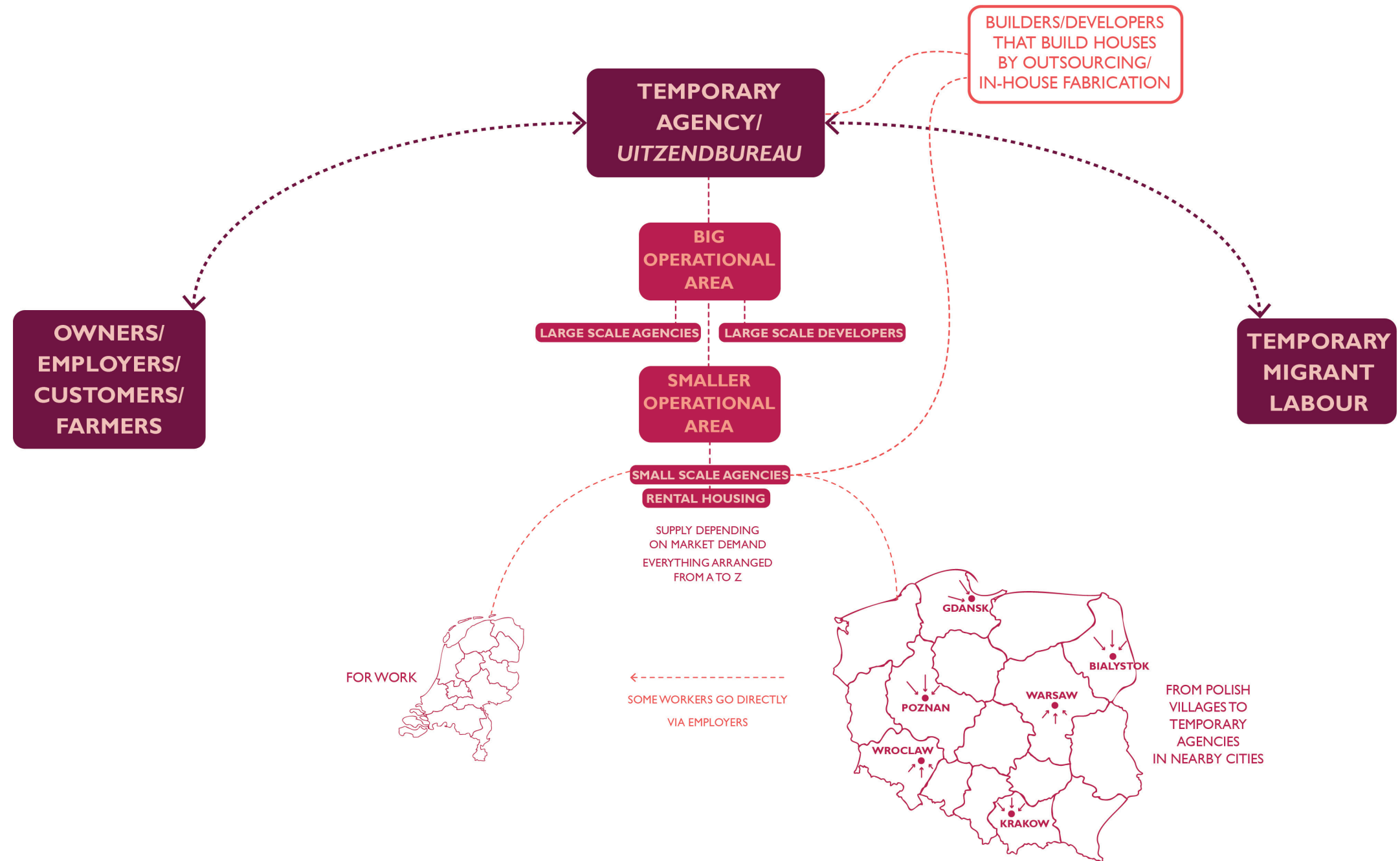
existing



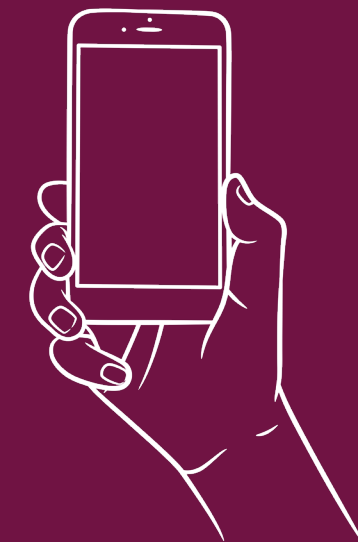
existing











Temporary Agencies ensure a safe and secure hello, in the Netherlands. However, TAW does not live up to its promises. Tall claims are exposed when the workers arrive here. The system of TAW is fragile and unjust to the labourer's needs. They seem glossy and welcoming digitally but are poorly managed on site. Market pressures are not solved by companies thus, labourers face the brunt of it. It is a highly controlled system.

SRQ1

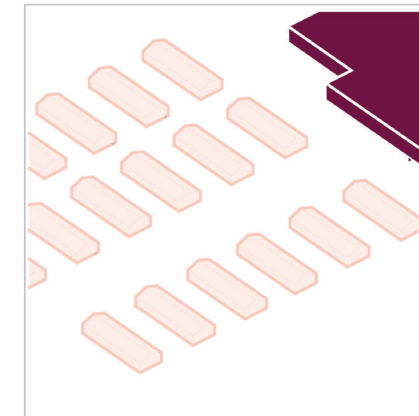
What are aspects of the system of 'temporary' jobs in the EU? How does it function in The Netherlands?

existing

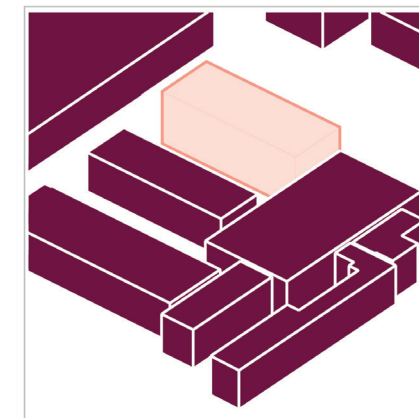
SRQ2

What are the current housing environments of the migrant worker? What aspects of spatial justice are at stake in flexwonen for the temporary workers?

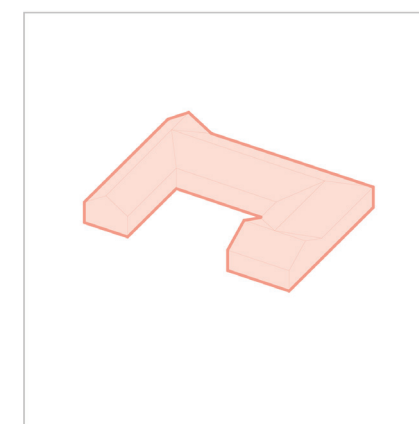
explore



MODULAR UNITS



MODULAR TOWER



TRANSFORMATION





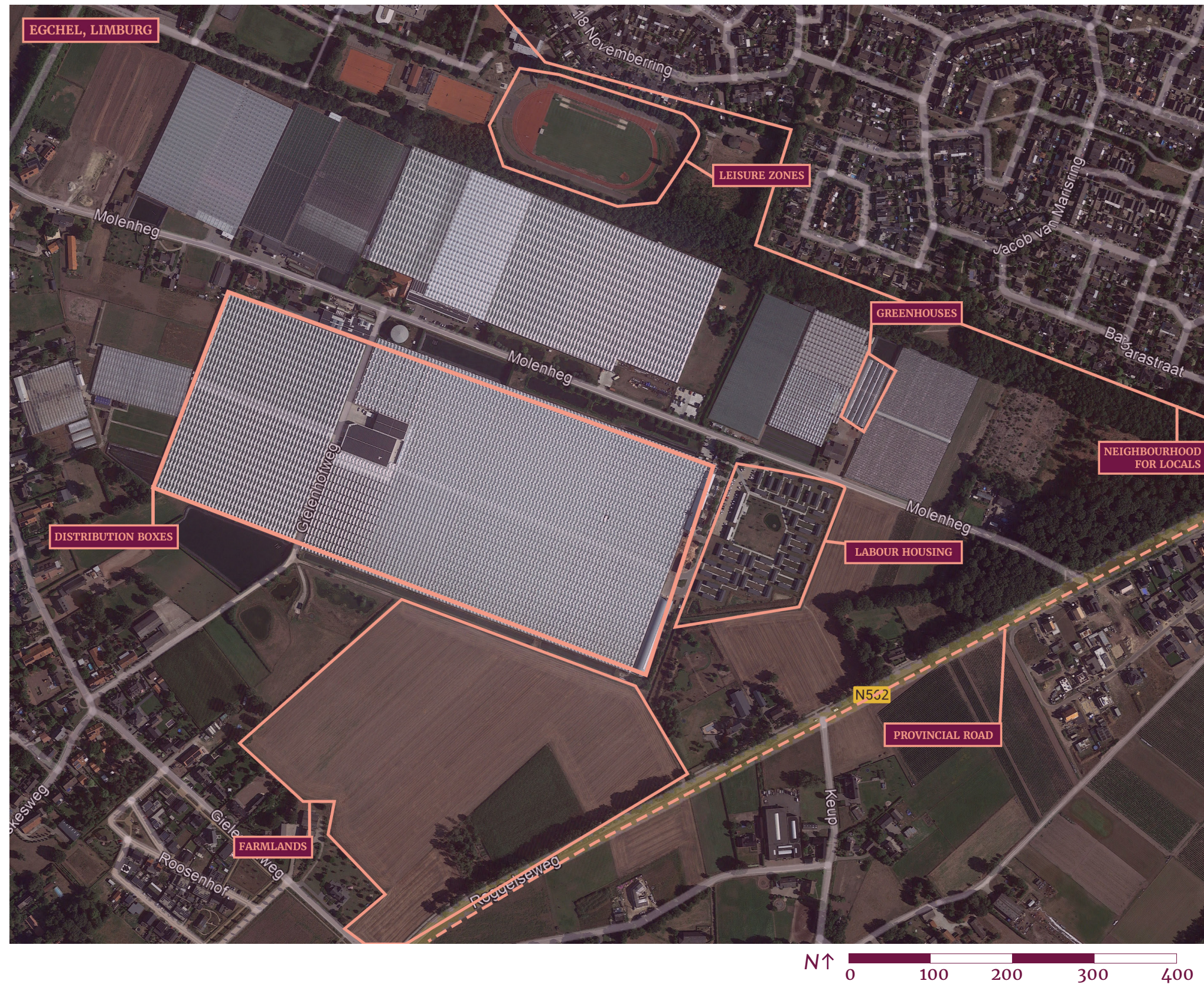


Fig: A temporary labour work setting in Egchelhoeck, Limburg
Source: Marking over Google Earth Image

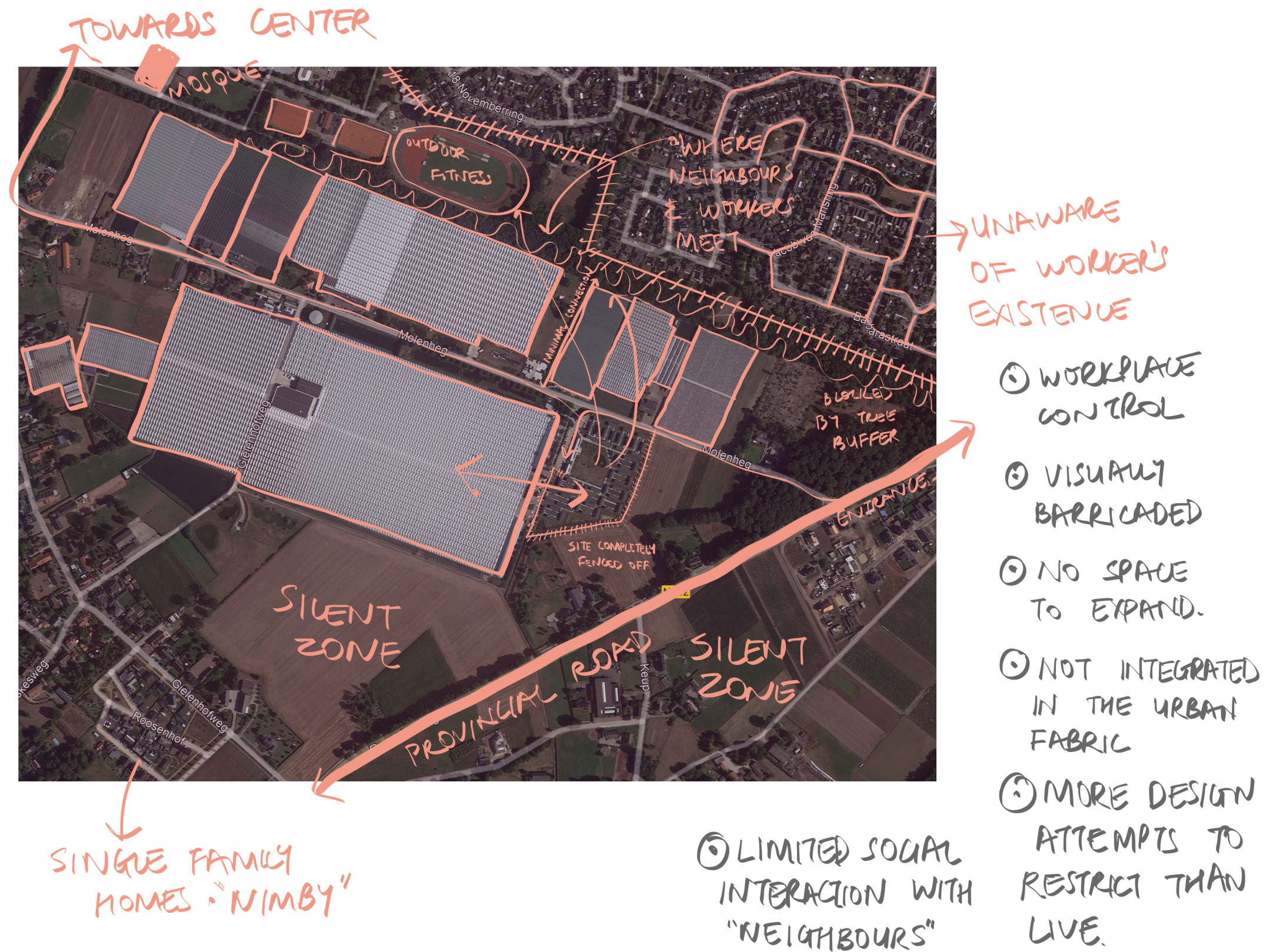






Fig. Site photos
Source: Author



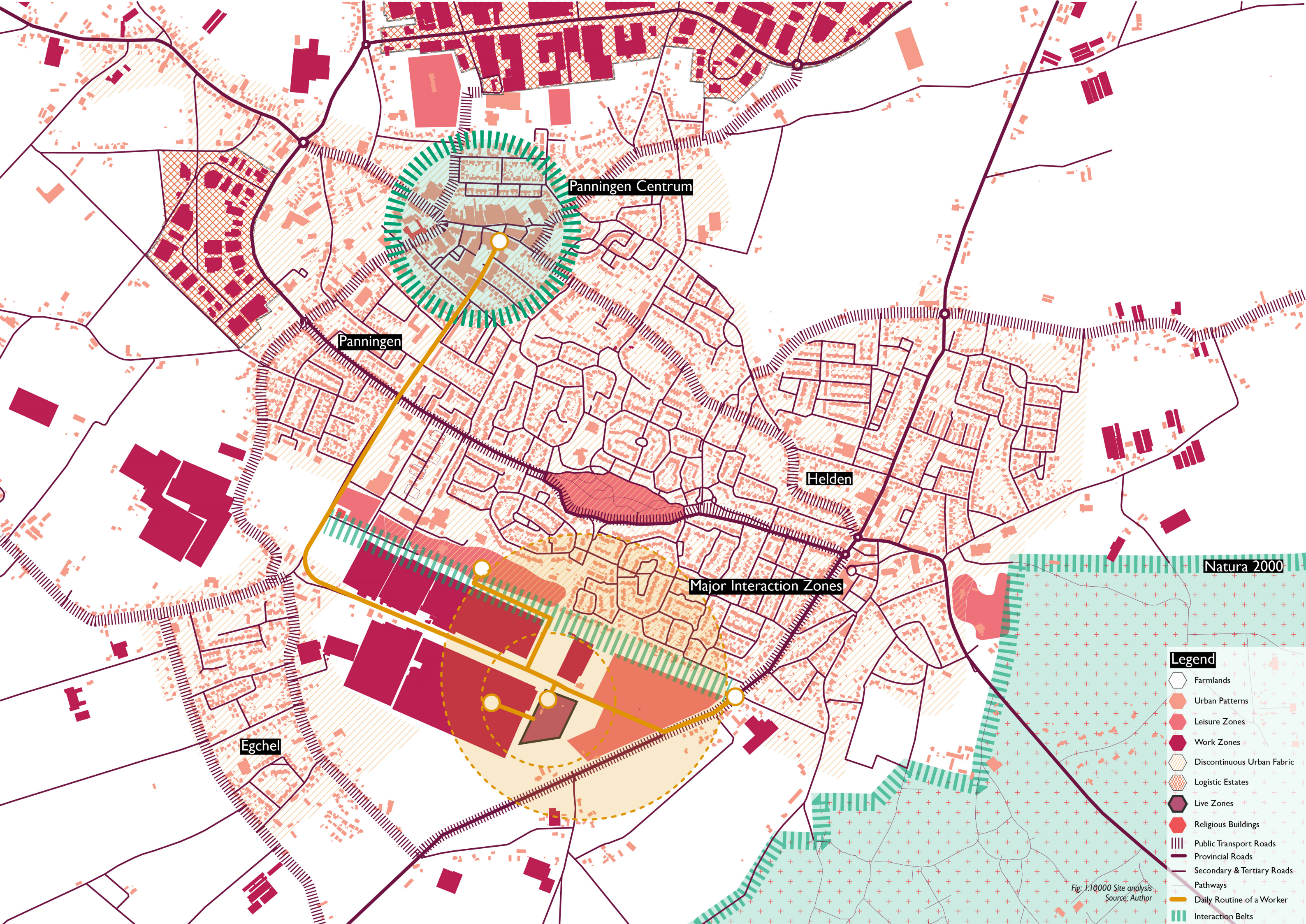
Fig: Site photos
Source: Author



Fig: Site photos
Source: Author



Fig: Site photos
Source: Author



Panningen Centrum

Panningen

Helden

Major Interaction Zones

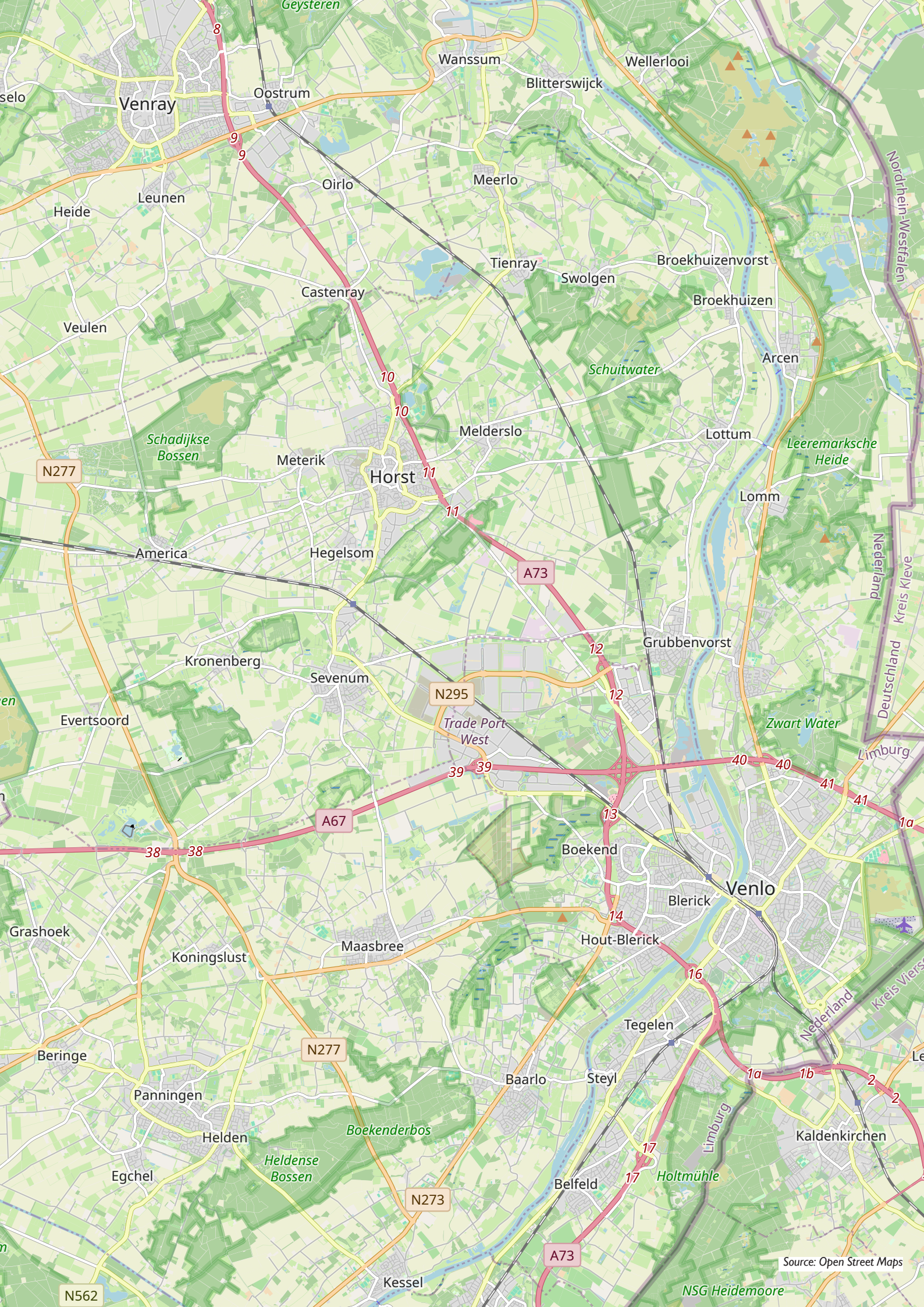
Egchel

Natura 2000

Legend

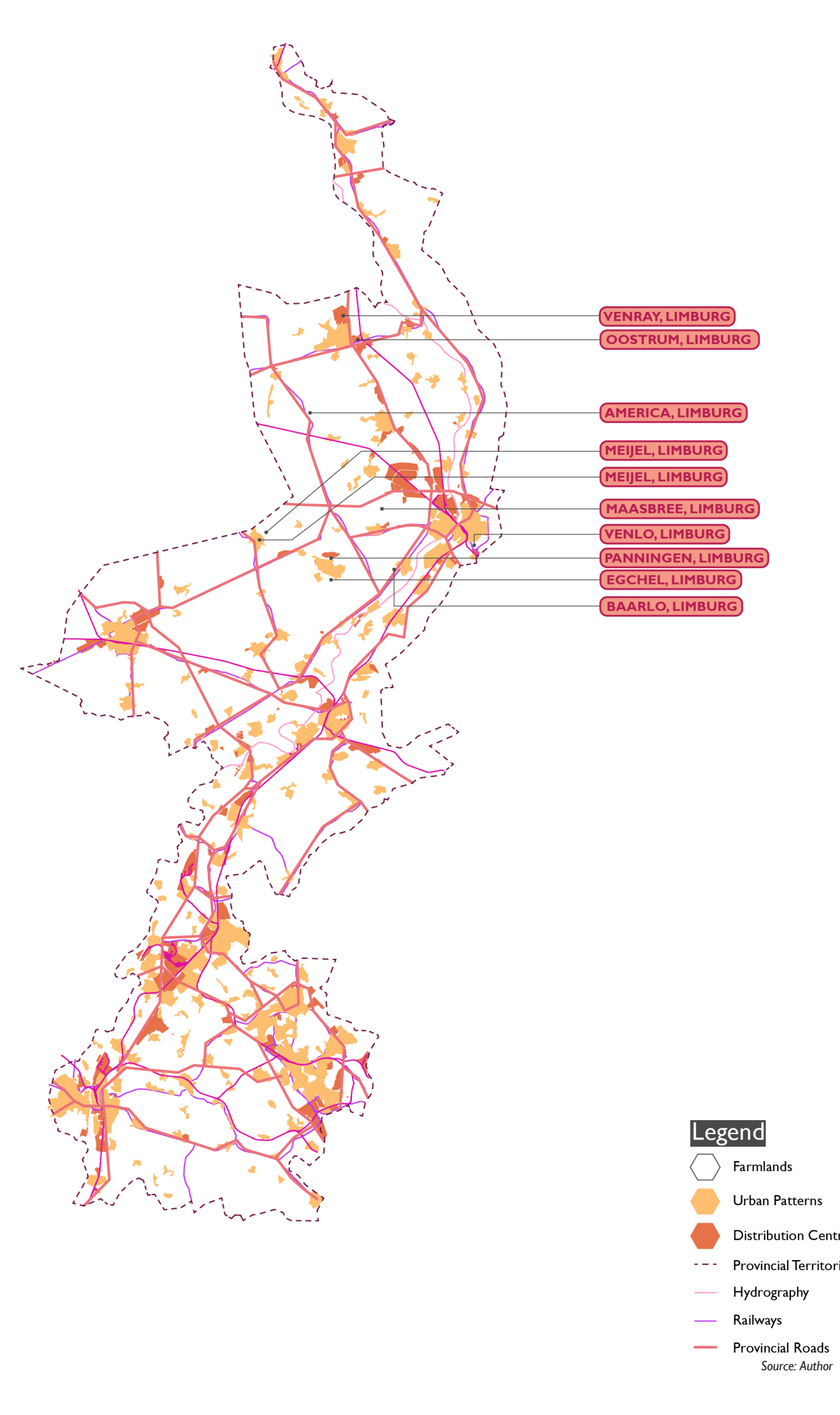
- Farmlands
- Urban Patterns
- Leisure Zones
- Work Zones
- Discontinuous Urban Fabric
- Logistic Estates
- Live Zones
- Religious Buildings
- Public Transport Roads
- Provincial Roads
- Secondary & Tertiary Roads
- Pathways
- Daily Routine of a Worker
- Interaction Belts

Fig. 1:10000 Site analysis
Source: Author



Legend

- Motorway
- Main road
- Railway
- Light rail
- Airport Runway · Taxiway
- Airport apron
- Administrative boundary
- Lake · Reservoir
- Intermittent waterbody
- Glacier
- Reef
- Wetland
- Forest · Wood
- Orchard · Vineyard
- Grass · Meadow
- Farmland
- Heathland
- Scrubland
- Bare rock
- Sand
- Park
- Golf course
- Built-up area
- Farm
- Brownfield site
- Cemetery
- Allotments
- Sports pitch
- Sports centre
- Nature reserve
- Military area
- Summit · Peak

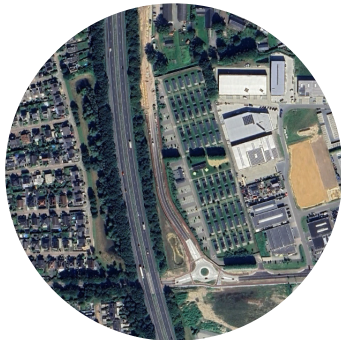


Legend

- Farmlands
 - Urban Patterns
 - Distribution Centres
 - Provincial Territories
 - Hydrography
 - Railways
 - Provincial Roads
- Source: Author



VENRAY, LIMBURG



OOSTRUM, LIMBURG



AMERICA, LIMBURG



MEIJEL, LIMBURG



MAASBREE, LIMBURG



VENLO, LIMBURG



PANNINGEN, LIMBURG



EGCHEL, LIMBURG



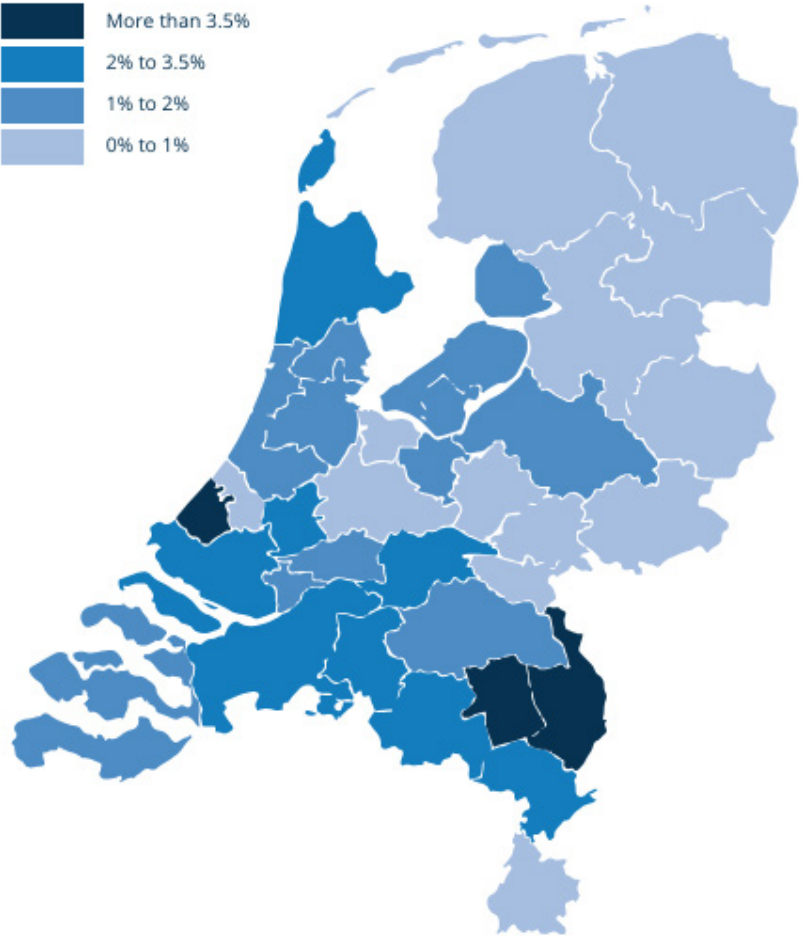
BAARLO, LIMBURG



MEIJEL, LIMBURG

Source: Google Earth

Number of jobs filled by CEEC workers



The number of labour migrants in Noord-Limburg is expected to double before 2030, which will further increase the existing problems (Bleker et al., 2020; Etil, 2018).

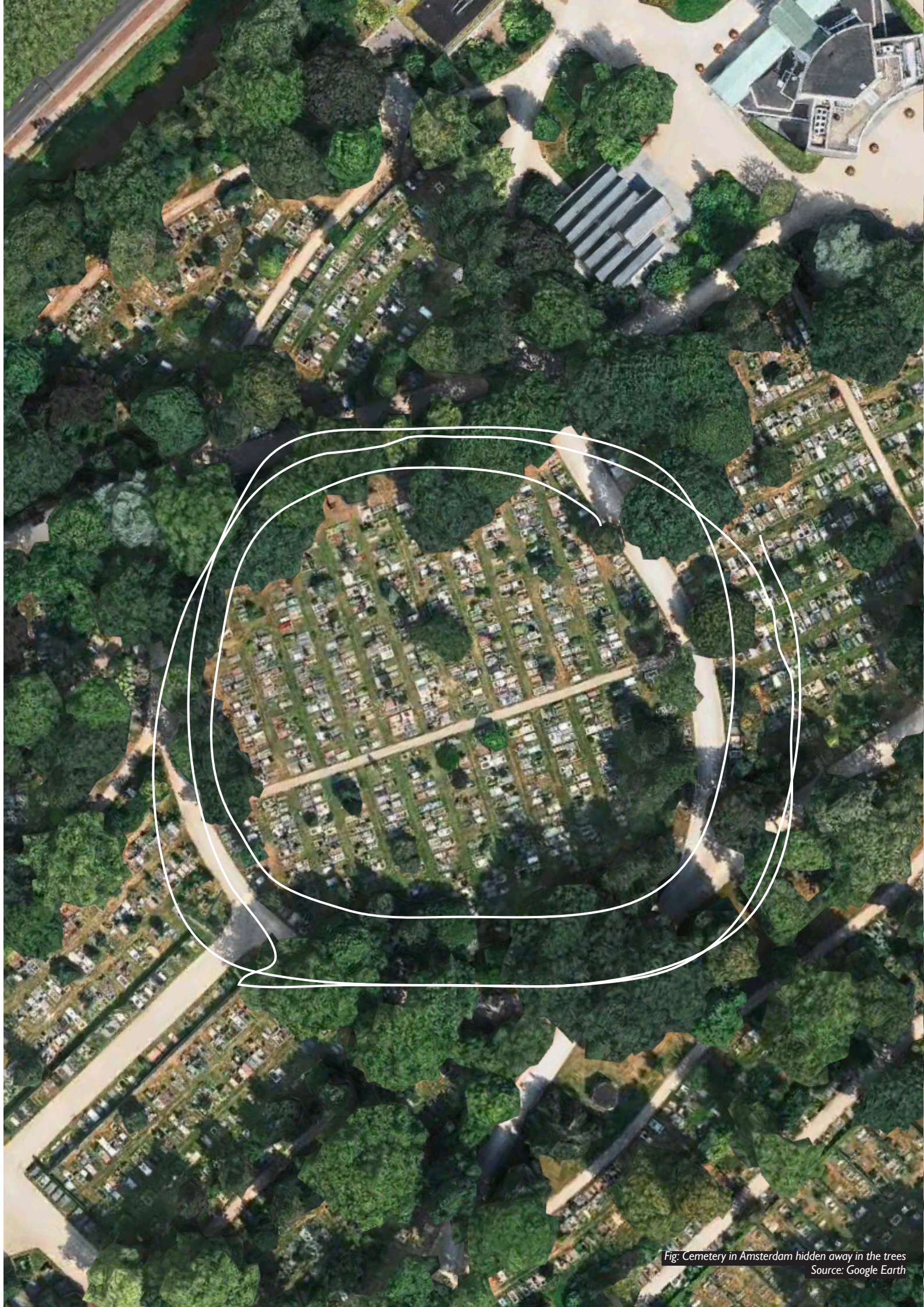


Fig: Cemetery in Amsterdam hidden away in the trees
Source: Google Earth

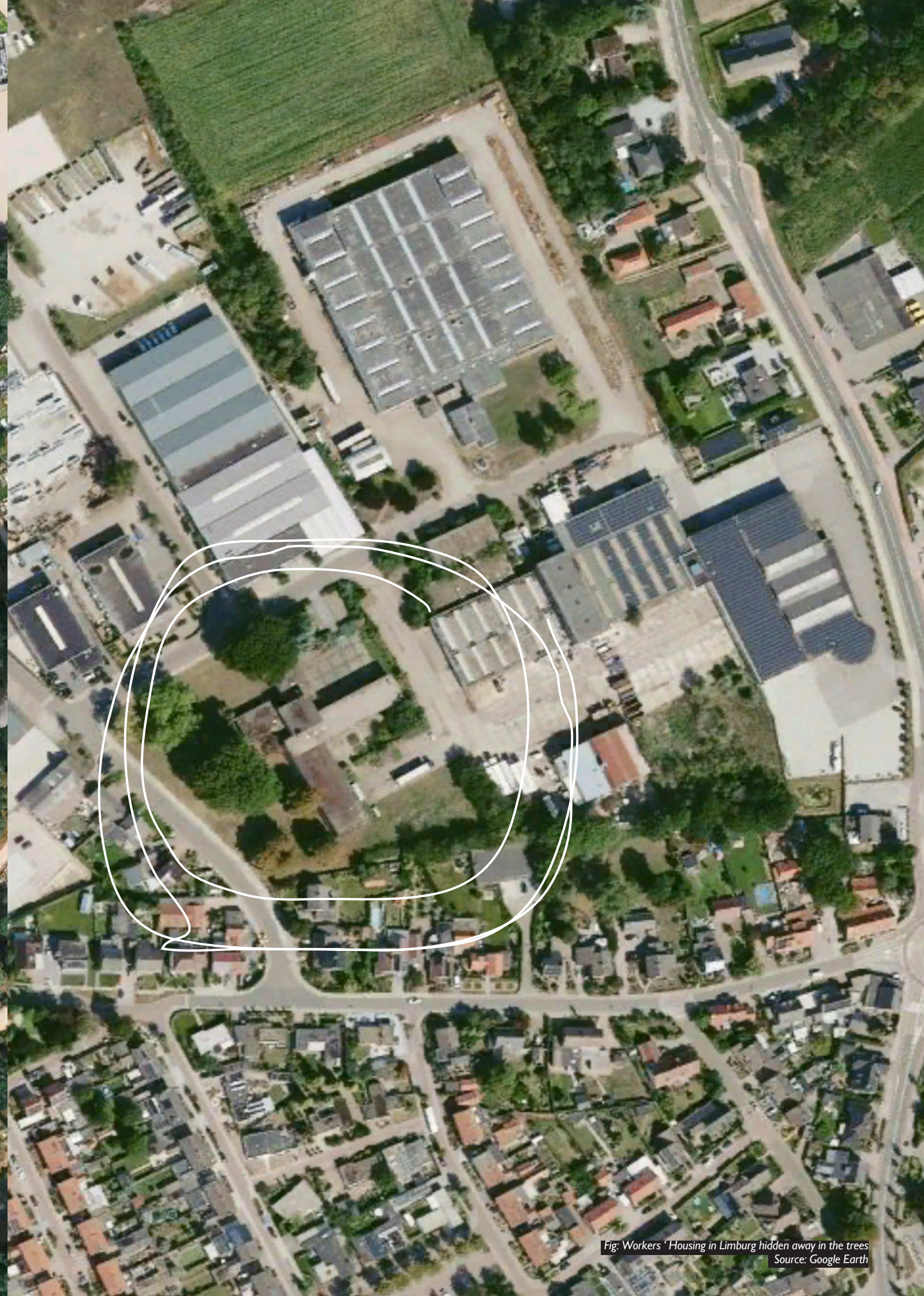


Fig: Workers 'Housing in Limburg hidden away in the trees
Source: Google Earth



Fig: Gated Sports Ground for Physical Fitness
Source: Author



Fig: Canteen for workers housing at a logistics center
Source: Author

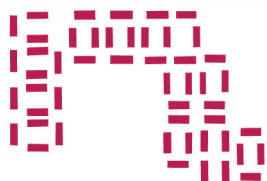


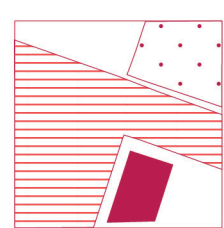
EGCHEL				
				
HOUSING ATTRIBUTES	<div>Length of Stay</div> <div>MID STAY</div>	<div>Dwelling Density</div> <div>50 modules ; 200 beds <i>Couples & singles</i></div>	<div>Housing Typology</div> <div>MODULAR UNITS</div> 	<div>Mixed Occupancy</div> <div>NO</div> <div>Stakeholders</div> <div>COMPANY OWNER TEMPORARY AGENCY</div>
FACILITIES & AMENITIES	<div>Physical Fitness Facilities</div> <div>GYMNASIUM & SPORTS FIELD</div>	<div>Designated Car Parking</div> <div>YES</div>	<div>Proximity to Essentials</div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div>02km3km</div></div>	<div>Community Facilities</div> <div><div>Indoor</div><div>Outdoor</div></div> <div>OUTDOORS</div>
EMPLOYMENT & MOBILITY	<div>Occupational Sector</div> <div>GREENHOUSE → MID STAY</div>	<div>Length of Stay</div> <div>MID STAY</div>	<div>Proximity to Workplace</div> <div>ON-SITE</div> 	
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	<div>Degree of Isolation</div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div>LOWHIGHVERY HIGH</div></div>	<div>Integration with City Vibrancies</div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div>LOWHIGHVERY HIGH</div></div>	<div>Degree of privacy</div> <div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div>LOWHIGHVERY HIGH</div></div>	<div>Visual Barrier Measures</div> <div></div>
SPACE UTILISATION	<div>Space Efficiency</div> <div><div><div>Living zone</div><div>Parking zone</div><div>Leisure zone</div></div><div>TOTAL AREA=18000 sq.m.</div></div> <div><div>Major Zoning Areas</div><div><div><div>Major roads</div><div>Industrial zone</div><div>Isolated zone</div><div>Existing urban fabric</div></div></div></div>			
COMMENTS/ SUGGESTIONS	<div><div>-</div>VERY CLOSE TO THE WORKPLACE</div> <div><div>-</div>NO INTEGRATION WITH EXISTING COMMUNITY ON SITE DESPITE POSSIBILITIES</div> <div><div>-</div>SHOULD BE CLUBBED WITH PANNINGEN SITE</div>			



Fig: Modular Units in Egchel
Source: Author


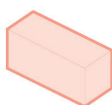

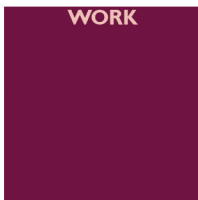
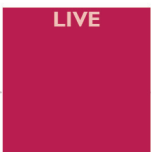




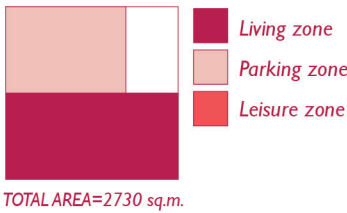
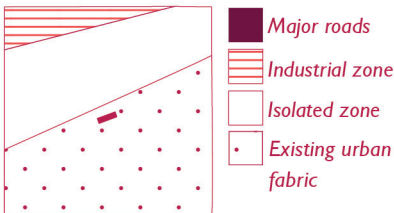
PANNINGEN				
				
HOUSING ATTRIBUTES	<div>Length of Stay</div> <div>MID STAY</div>	<div>Dwelling Density</div> <div>20 apartments ; 48 beds <i>Couples & singles</i></div>	<div>Housing Typology</div> <div>MODULAR TOWER with exoskeleton</div> <div></div>	<div>Mixed Occupancy</div> <div>YES, with other vulnerable groups</div> <div>Stakeholders</div> <div>CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY MUNICIPALITY</div>
FACILITIES & AMENITIES	<div>Physical Fitness Facilities</div> <div>SPORTS FIELD</div>	<div>Designated Car Parking</div> <div>YES</div>	<div>Proximity to Essentials</div> <div></div>	<div>Community Facilities</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">IndoorOutdoor</div> <div>NONE</div>
EMPLOYMENT & MOBILITY	<div>Occupational Sector</div> <div>N.A.</div>	<div>Length of Stay</div> <div>N.A.</div>	<div>Proximity to Workplace</div> <div>OFF-SITE</div> <div></div> <div></div>	
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	<div>Degree of Isolation</div> <div></div>	<div>Integration with City Vibrancies</div> <div></div>	<div>Degree of privacy</div> <div></div>	<div>Visual Barrier Measures</div> <div></div>
SPACE UTILISATION	<div>Space Efficiency</div> <div></div>	<div>Major Zoning Areas</div> <div></div>		
COMMENTS/ SUGGESTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- ALREADY A PART OF A NEIGHBOURHOOD WITH A BEAUTIFUL AND ORNAMENTAL EXOSKELETON- TIGHT PLOT HENCE NO PROVISION FOR LEISURE- BUILDING SIZE CAN BE MADE BIGGER TO ACCOMMODATE MORE PROGRAMS- SHOULD BE CLUBBED WITH EGCHL SITE			



Fig: Modular Tower in Panningen
Source: Author

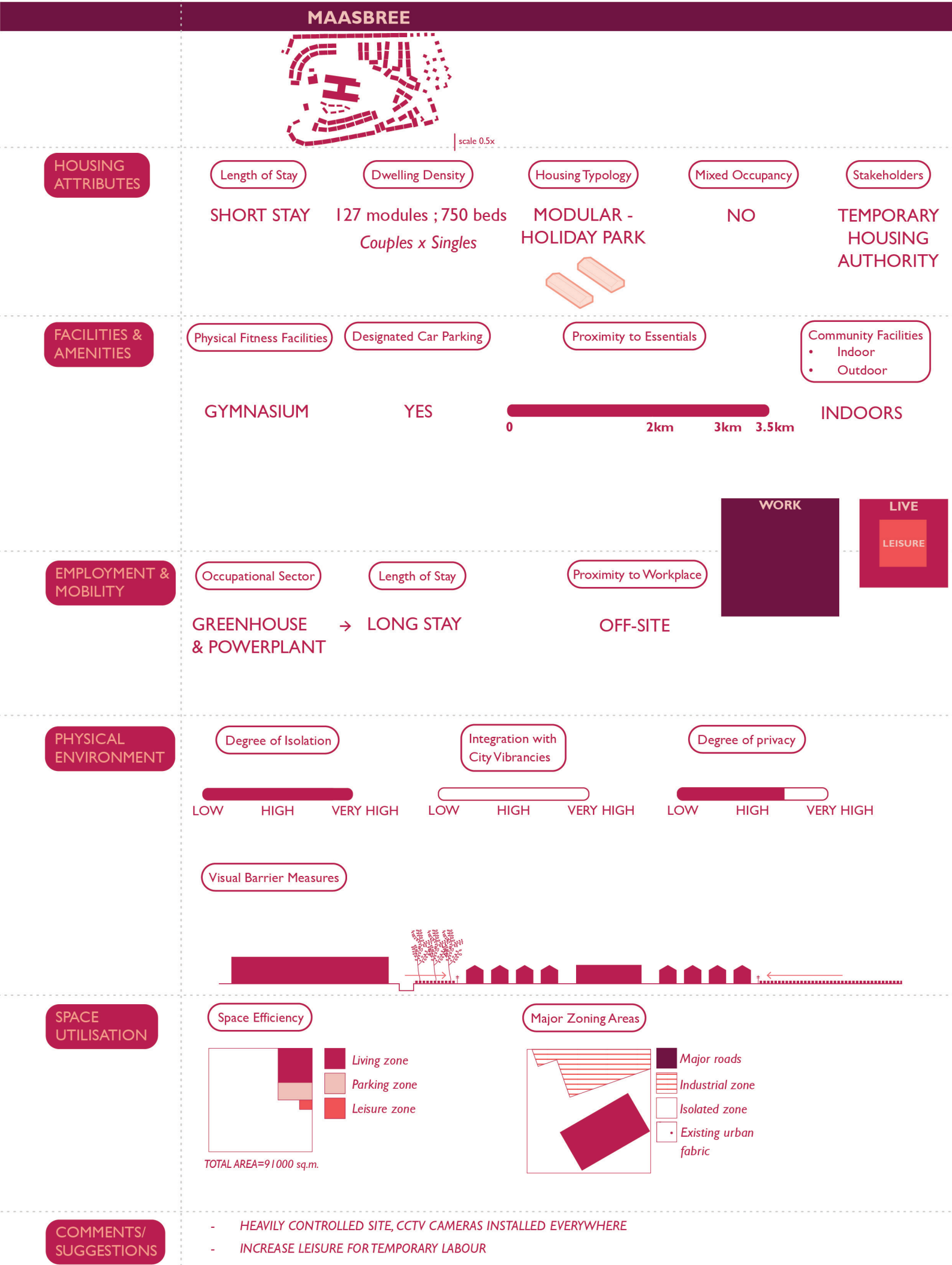


Fig: Surveillance in Maasbree
Source: Author


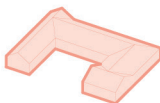

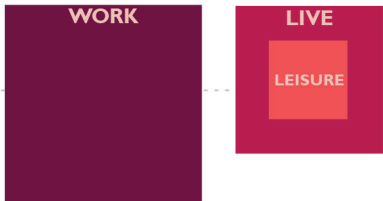




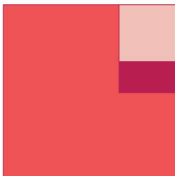

VENLO					
					
HOUSING ATTRIBUTES	<div>Length of Stay</div> <div>N.A.</div>	<div>Dwelling Density</div> <div>172 rooms & 9 apartments; 317 beds</div> <div>Couples & singles</div>	<div>Housing Typology</div> <div>TRANSFORMATION</div> <div></div>	<div>Mixed Occupancy</div> <div>NO</div>	<div>Stakeholders</div> <div>TEMPORARY HOUSING AUTHORITY</div>
FACILITIES & AMENITIES	<div>Physical Fitness Facilities</div> <div>GYMNASIUM</div>	<div>Designated Car Parking</div> <div>YES</div>	<div>Proximity to Essentials</div> <div></div>	<div>Community Facilities</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">IndoorOutdoor</div> <div>INDOORS</div>	
EMPLOYMENT & MOBILITY	<div>Occupational Sector</div> <div>N.A.</div>	<div>Length of Stay</div> <div>N.A.</div>	<div>Proximity to Workplace</div> <div>OFF-SITE</div> <div></div>		
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	<div>Degree of Isolation</div> <div></div>	<div>Integration with City Vibrancies</div> <div></div>	<div>Degree of privacy</div> <div></div>	<div>Visual Barrier Measures</div> <div></div>	
SPACE UTILISATION	<div>Space Efficiency</div> <div><div><div>Living zone</div><div>Parking zone</div><div>Leisure zone</div></div><div>TOTAL AREA=36000 sq.m.</div></div>	<div>Major Zoning Areas</div> <div><div><div>Major roads</div><div>Industrial zone</div><div>Isolated zone</div><div>Existing urban fabric</div></div></div>			
COMMENTS/ SUGGESTIONS	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none">ISOLATED SITE,AT THE BORDER OF NL AND GERMANYOUTDOOR SPACE, IS NOT DESIGNED FOR LEISURE DESPITE ABUNDANCE OF AVAILABLE PLOTONLY INTERIOR OF THE MONASTERY COMPLEX IS PLANNED</div>				



Fig: Transformed Monastery in Venlo
Source: Flexrooms Website





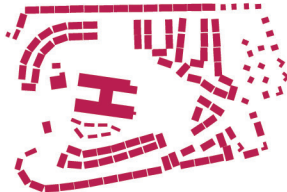







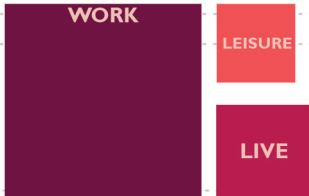
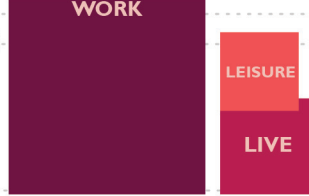





















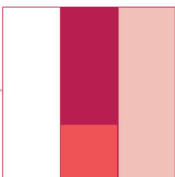
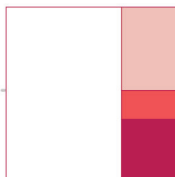
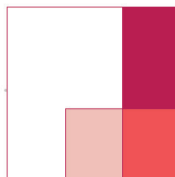

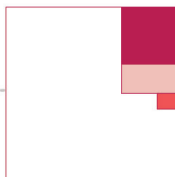
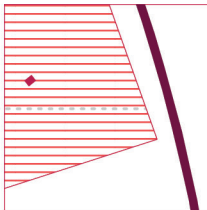
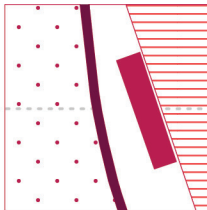
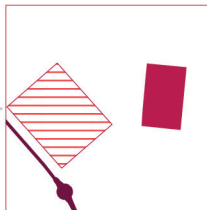
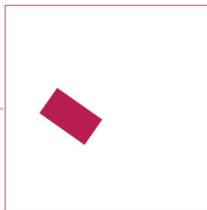
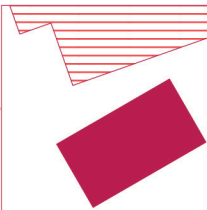

	VENRAY	OOSTRUM	AMERICA	MEIJEL	MAASBREE
					 scale 0.5x
HOUSING ATTRIBUTES					
Length of Stay	LONG STAY	SHORT STAY	SHORT STAY	SHORT STAY	SHORT STAY
Dwelling Density	30 rooms ; 92 beds	60 modules ; 240 beds	50 homes ; 300 beds	200 rooms ; 400 beds	127 modules ; 750 beds
Housing Typology	Couples & singles	Couples & singles	Couples & singles	Couples	Couples x Singles
Housing Typology	MODULAR TOWER	MODULAR UNITS	FIXED LONG MODULAR UNITS	LONG MODULAR UNITS	MODULAR - HOLIDAY PARK
Mixed Occupancy	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Stakeholders	REAL ESTATE DEVELOPER, TEMPORARY AGENCY	REAL ESTATE DEVELOPER	COMPANY OWNER	REAL ESTATE DEVELOPER, TEMPORARY AGENCY	TEMPORARY HOUSING AUTHORITY
FACILITIES & AMENITIES					
Physical Fitness Facilities	GYMNASIUM	GYMNASIUM	NOT PROVIDED	GYMNASIUM & SPORTS GROUNDS	GYMNASIUM
Designated Car Parking	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Proximity to Essentials					
Community Facilities	INDOORS	INDOORS	OUTDOORS	INDOORS OUTDOORS	INDOORS
Community Facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none">IndoorOutdoor					
EMPLOYMENT & MOBILITY					
Proximity to Workplace	ON-SITE	ON-SITE & OFF-SITE	ON-SITE	OFF-SITE	OFF-SITE
Occupational Sector	LOGISTICS	LOGISTICS	AGRICULTURE	LOGISTICS	GREENHOUSE & POWERPLANT
Length of Stay	LONG STAY	LONG STAY	SHORT STAY	LONG STAY	LONG STAY
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT					
Degree of Isolation					
Integration with City Vibrancies					
Visual Barrier Measures					
Degree of privacy					
SPACE UTILISATION					
Major Zoning Areas					
Space Efficiency					
	TOTAL AREA=3724 sq.m.	TOTAL AREA=28557 sq.m.	TOTAL AREA=23000 sq.m.	TOTAL AREA=37472 sq.m.	TOTAL AREA=91000 sq.m.
					

Fig: Housing Catalogue I-5
Source: Author

	VENLO	PANNINGEN	EGCHEL	BAARLO	MEIJEL
HOUSING ATTRIBUTES					
Length of Stay	N.A.	MID STAY	MID STAY	MID STAY	SHORT STAY
Dwelling Density	172 rooms & 9 apartments; 317 beds	20 apartments ; 48 beds	50 modules ; 200 beds	10 apartments ; 10 x 2 beds	35 rooms ; 70 beds
Housing Typology	Couples & singles	Couples & singles	Couples & singles	Couples	Couples x Singles
Mixed Occupancy	TRANSFORMATION	MODULAR TOWER with exoskeleton	MODULAR UNITS	LONG MODULAR UNITS	TRANSFORMATION
Stakeholders	NO	YES, with other vulnerable groups	NO	YES, with other vulnerable groups	YES, with other vulnerable groups
FACILITIES & AMENITIES	TEMPORARY HOUSING AUTHORITY	CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY MUNICIPALITY	COMPANY OWNER TEMPORARY AGENCY	REAL ESTATE DEVELOPER, TEMPORARY AGENCY	COMPANY OWNER TEMPORARY AGENCY
Physical Fitness Facilities	GYMNASIUM	SPORTS FIELD	GYMNASIUM & SPORTS FIELD	GYMNASIUM	NOT PROVIDED
Designated Car Parking	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Proximity to Essentials					
Community Facilities					
Indoor	INDOORS	NONE	OUTDOORS	INDOORS	INDOORS
Outdoor				OUTDOORS	
EMPLOYMENT & MOBILITY					
Proximity to Workplace	OFF-SITE	OFF-SITE	ON-SITE	OFF-SITE	OFF-SITE
Occupational Sector	N.A.	N.A.	GREENHOUSE	N.A.	N.A.
Length of Stay	N.A.	N.A.	MID STAY	N.A.	N.A.
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT					
Degree of Isolation					
Integration with City Vibrancies					
Visual Barrier Measures					
Degree of privacy					
SPACE UTILISATION					
Major Zoning Areas					
Space Efficiency					
	TOTAL AREA=36000 sq.m.	TOTAL AREA=2730 sq.m.	TOTAL AREA=18000 sq.m.	TOTAL AREA=2656 sq.m.	TOTAL AREA=700 sq.m.

Fig: Housing Catalogue 6-10
Source: Author



Municipalities must move away from relegating temporary housing to the fringes of urban areas. Integrating these complexes into the broader urban fabric with access to public amenities, transportation and social spaces is crucial for fostering a sense of belonging and facilitating interaction with the wider community.

Minimum liveability standards should be viewed as a starting point rather than the ceiling for housing quality. Prioritising spacious living quarters, well-designed communal areas and the incorporation of green spaces can significantly improve the well-being and social sustainability of these communities.

The Housing Catalogue helps in comparative analysis pointing out the pros and cons of sites.



Fig: Workers biking from the housing complex to the supermarket
Source: Author



Fig: Worker biking to the supermarket
Source: Author

SRQ1

What are aspects of the system of 'temporary' jobs in the EU? How does it function in The Netherlands?

existing

SRQ2

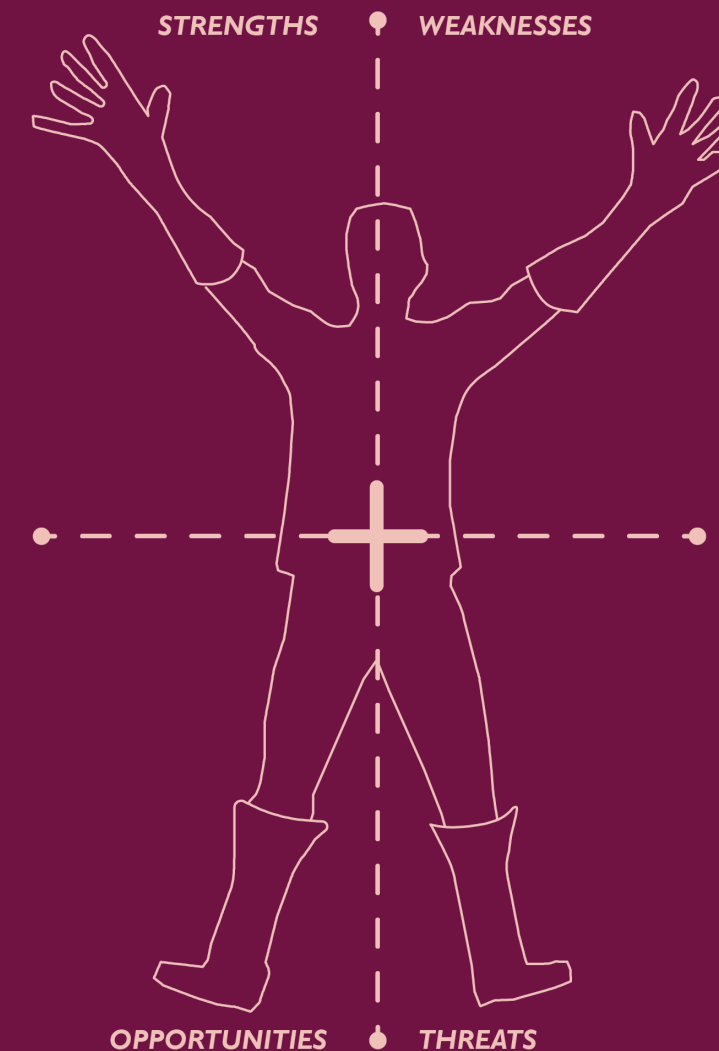
What are the current housing environments of the migrant worker? What aspects of spatial justice are at stake in flexwonen for the temporary workers?

explore

SRQ3

Who is the contemporary temporary worker? What is their lifestyle and living environments?

evaluate





**HEIGHT REQUIREMENTS FOR PLATFORM LADDERS
TO PLUCK FRUITS FROM TREES IN ORCHARDS**



**BENDING ON KNEES TO HARVEST CABBAGE IN
GREENHOUSES**



**SOFT FEMININE HANDS FOR BERRY PICKING IN
GREENHOUSES**

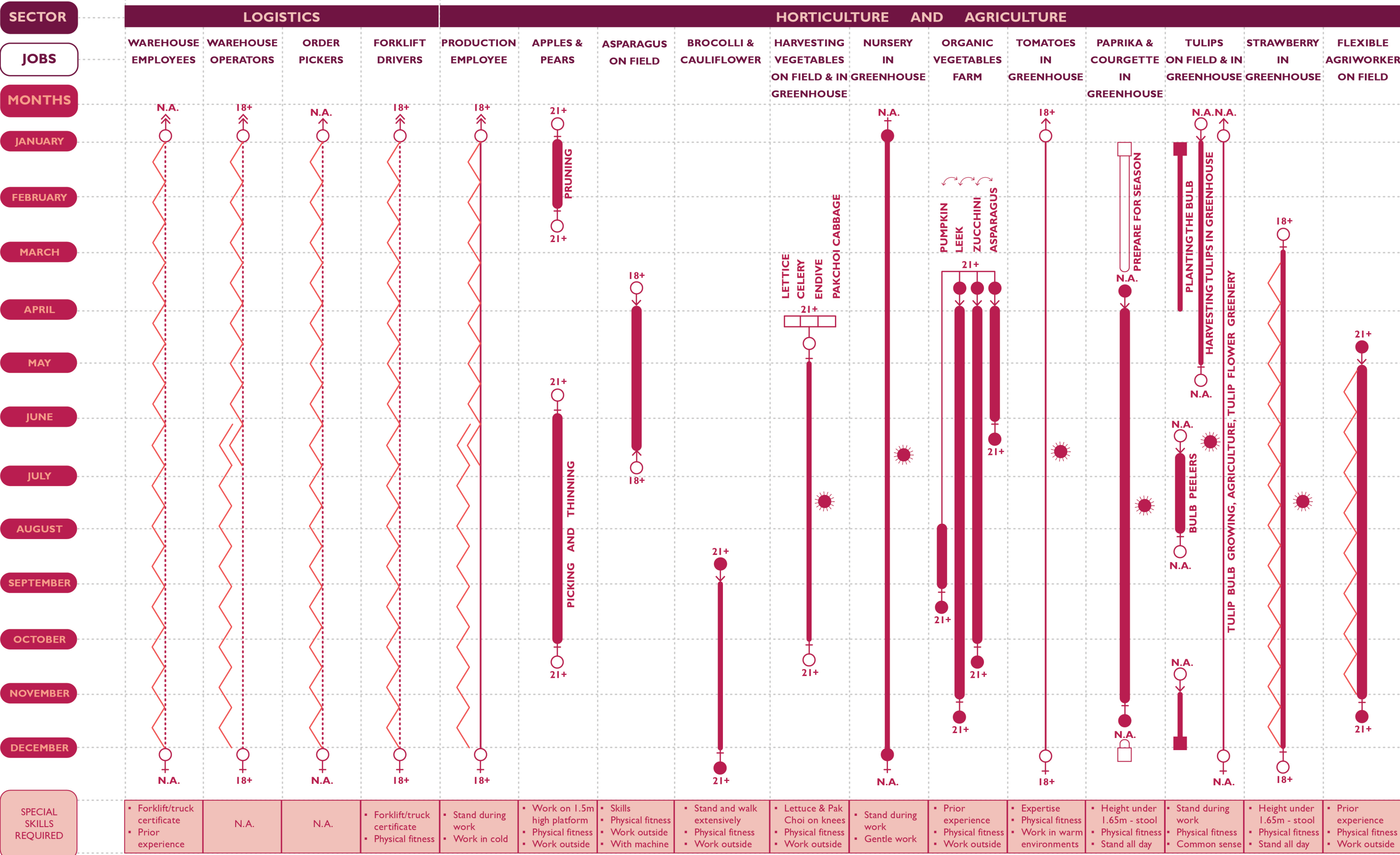
Source: 26 warehouse worker jobs in Limburg, May 2024. (n.d.). Glassdoor.
Retrieved May 8, 2024, from https://www.glassdoor.com/job/limburg-warehouse-worker-jobs-SRCH_IL0,7_IS5906_KO8,24.htm

Source: 26 warehouse worker jobs in Limburg, May 2024. (n.d.). Glassdoor.
Retrieved May 8, 2024, from https://www.glassdoor.com/job/limburg-warehouse-worker-jobs-SRCH_IL0,7_IS5906_KO8,24.htm

Source: <https://www.berryworld.com/nl/over-ons/telers>







Legend

Intensity of Work

Low
↓
Extreme

Day or Night Shifts

Choose the shifts

Dutch + International Workforce

Only International Workforce

WORKING AGE
Dutch + International Female All-year round

WORKING AGE
Dutch + International Female Seasonal

WORKING AGE
Dutch + International Male Dominated All-year round

WORKING AGE
Dutch + International Male Seasonal

WORKING AGE
Dutch + International Male All-year round

Depending on weather

Can swap between jobs

Special Skills Required

Carried forward to another year

Preparing for next season

Fig: Seasonal Workers Almanac

Source: Author



Fig: A worker getting back to their accomodation
Source: Author

SHORT STAY
>6 MONTHS

HORTICULTURE & AGRICULTURE			
APPLES & PEARS	CELERY - FIELD & GREENHOUSE	TULIPS IN GREENHOUSE	
ASPARAGUS ON FIELD	ENDIVE - FIELD & GREENHOUSE		
BROCCOLI & CAULIFLOWER	PAKCHOI - FIELD & GREENHOUSE		
LETTUCE - FIELD & GREENHOUSE	PUMPKIN		

MID STAY
6 MONTHS - 2 YEARS

LOGISTICS		HORTICULTURE & AGRICULTURE	
WAREHOUSE EMPLOYEES	PRODUCTION EMPLOYEE	LEEKs	FLEXIBLE AGRI - WORKER ON FIELD
WAREHOUSE OPERATORS		ZUCCHINI	STRAWBERRY IN GREENHOUSE
ORDER PICKERS		PAPRIKA IN GREENHOUSE	TULIPS ON FIELD
FORKLIFT DRIVERS		COURGETTE IN GREENHOUSE	

LONG STAY
< 2 YEARS

LOGISTICS		HORTICULTURE & AGRICULTURE	
WAREHOUSE EMPLOYEES	PRODUCTION EMPLOYEE	TULIPS ON FIELD	
WAREHOUSE OPERATORS		NURSERY IN GREENHOUSE	
ORDER PICKERS		TOMATOES IN GREENHOUSE	
FORKLIFT DRIVERS			

NOTE:

- THE STEREOTYPE BASED ON YOUR NATIONALITY WILL PLAY A BIG ROLE IN JOB RECRUITMENT.
- COMMON SENSE IS NON-NEGOTIABLE.
- SOME JOBS MAY REQUIRE LANGUAGE SKILLS BASED ON THE PROVINCE.

Fig: Sectors and Length of Stay
Source: Author



Fig: Couples' Unit Bedroom
Source: Author



Fig: Couples' Unit Living Room
Source: Author



The temporary worker must always be available to the commands of their employer. If the employer is dissatisfied with the worker, they might lose their job. Losing a job also means losing your home.

The images captured during this fieldwork provided a glimpse into the modular housing provided to workers showcasing both single and couple units. These units, while adhering to the minimum requirements stipulated by SNF regulations are often cramped, offering limited personal space.

Ethical considerations regarding privacy and potential distress for readers necessitate the omission of photographs featuring the workers themselves.



STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWS				
DATE OF INTERVIEW	TYPE OF INTERVIEW	LENGTH OF INTERVIEW	PROFESSION OF INTERVIEWEE	STAKEHOLDER GROUP
05.03.24	TELEPHONE CONVERSATION	BRIEF	CIVIL SERVANT	MUNICIPALITY
05.03.24	IN-PERSON CONVERSATION	BRIEF	OFFICE MANAGER	LOGISTICS COMPANY
05.03.24	IN-PERSON CONVERSATION	BRIEF	TEMPORARY WORKER	WORKER GROUPS
12.03.24	DIGITAL (ONLINE) INTERVIEW	IN DEPTH	VISUAL ARTIST	EXPERTS
15.03.24	IN-PERSON INTERVIEW	IN DEPTH	SITE MANAGEMENT	REAL ESTATE DEVELOPER
15.03.24	IN-PERSON INTERVIEW	IN DEPTH	DIRECTOR - SITE MANAGEMENT	REAL ESTATE DEVELOPER
15.03.24	IN-PERSON INTERVIEW	IN DEPTH	COORDINATOR OF TEMP.WORKERS	TEMPORARY AGENCY
18.04.24	IN-PERSON INTERVIEW	IN DEPTH	SITE MANAGEMENT	TEMPORARY AGENCY
18.04.24	IN-PERSON CONVERSATION	BRIEF	TEMPORARY WORKER	WORKER GROUPS
19.04.24	IN-PERSON CONVERSATION	IN DEPTH	ACADEMIC RESEARCHER	EXPERTS

Fig: Interviewee Table
Source: Author

WORKER GROUPS	<p>Conversations and observations were done with on-site workers, including a Polish couple residing there for 1.5 years. They shared positive feedback about the amenities, especially the oven but had experienced disruptions from past tenants. They were generally satisfied with their living conditions except for minor complaints about bathroom size. Their contentment was influenced by the presence of the supervisor, although they expressed privacy concerns when he entered their chalet without permission. Their choice of residence was influenced by proximity to work and amenities. They mentioned casual smoking gatherings among residents and expressed a desire for higher wages to achieve financial stability quickly and efficiently.</p> <p>The Ukrainian worker mentioned working for a Siberian company that provides transportation for its employees. They struggled to understand the conversation and abruptly left with two colleagues on a bike.</p>	TEMPORARY MIGRANT WORKERS
LOGISTICS COMPANY	<p>Discussion on temporary agency hiring, worker skills, language barriers, labour management, security concerns, housing trends and nationality stereotypes. Temporary agencies are contacted directly for labour, workers often lack basic skills like scanning tags which require training, language barriers are addressed through basic skill teachings, temporary agencies manage labour demand, workplace security with surveillance due to equipment theft, the trend of housing workers in temporary accommodations due to cheap land in certain regions, stereotypes associated with nationalities like perceived hard work of Polish workers and biases against Romanians and Bulgarians.</p>	OFFICE MANAGER
MUNICIPALITY	<p>The municipality representative mentioned that migrants have been integrating into the community since the 1960s with some second and third-generation migrants present. Migrant labour is important in industries like asparagus farming. The representative highlighted challenges with big nationwide temporary work agencies operating in the Netherlands. Migrants typically stay in the area for 3-6 months and primarily interact with the local community at supermarkets. The representative also mentioned a noticeable increase in housing construction in the area.</p>	CIVIL SERVANT
EXPERTS	<p>The visual artist and her group of 'community listeners' conduct interviews and interventions on seasonal farming issues drawing from their firsthand farm work experience. They address the challenges of flexible labour arrangements in agriculture across Europe. They discuss housing differences between Belgium and the Netherlands highlighting unique aspects of each country's housing market and criticising the highly regulated Dutch market. The group emphasises the workers' desire for privacy and personal space and the importance of communal living. The workers are driven by financial gain but also long for stability and belonging. Integration into Dutch society poses challenges and factors like gender and nationality influence living and working conditions. Organisations advocate for better housing conditions and policy-making should prioritize worker well-being and involve them in decision-making.</p> <p>The academic researcher discusses challenges in housing arrangements near workplaces in the Netherlands where planning strategies are key, alongside historical comparisons. Migrant workers from Eastern Europe are drawn to sectors like logistics and services but face difficulties in housing due to language barriers and stigmas. Housing policies in trade landscapes are often disconnected from spatial planning leading to inadequate housing conditions. The researcher suggests abolishing stringent housing regulations in logistic parks for Dutch-standard accommodations and community well-being. Future trends include a decline in migrant labour due to economic advancements, automation impacting labour dynamics and the need for equitable housing solutions. Potential renewal in trade landscapes involves vertical expansion, biodiversity initiatives and mix-use programs for sustainability and community engagement.</p>	<div>VISUAL ARTIST</div> <div>ACADEMIC RESEARCHER</div>

DESIGN OPPORTUNITIES

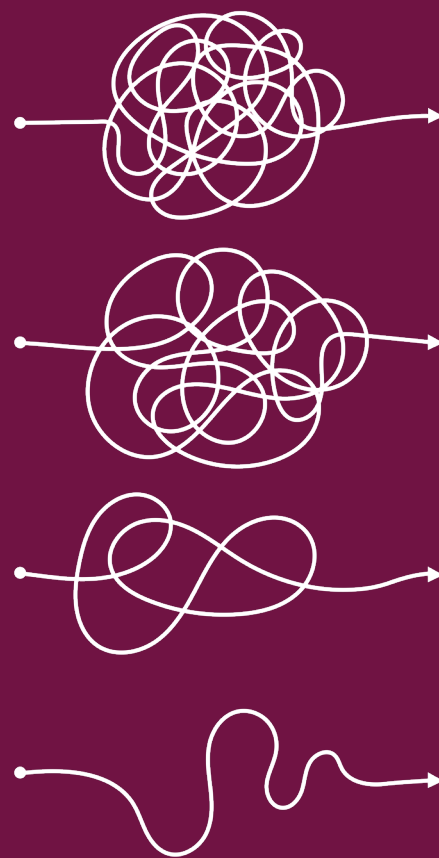
DESIGN THREATS

TEMPORARY AGENCY	<p>MK oversees operations at a temporary agency managing various aspects like employee accommodations, safety gear distribution and loaning cars for employee use. The agency primarily serves Limburg's agricultural sector with a focus on horticulture in greenhouses. Workers appreciate this chalet-setting for its proximity to work, gymanisums and communal spaces. Residents come from diverse nationalities with occasional language barriers. Adherence to house rules is crucial with strict regulations against drug use. Work schedules vary throughout the year with peak seasons from April to November. Experience is valued to hire workers and returning workers are preferred.</p> <p>Temporary work agencies emerged in the Netherlands around the 1980s and have since evolved to serve various industries. Different agencies have different specialisations with some focusing on local farms and horticulture while larger agencies cater to nationwide companies. Agencies have international connections such as between the Netherlands and Poland to facilitate worker recruitment. Ideal flex workers need to meet specific job requirements, possess relevant skills and adapt to fluctuating demands. Workers choose agencies based on payment rates, reputation and sector preferences. Companies engage with agencies based on trust, past experiences and recommendations. Demand for labour fluctuates seasonally with agencies adjusting their workforce accordingly. Housing conditions and benefits are crucial for workers who value privacy and access to amenities like gymnasiums to be in shape for strenuous work. Returning home frequency varies and living and working conditions may reflect gender and nationality differences. Worker experiences have evolved due to shifts in technology and market demands impacting job stability and worker preferences.</p>	<div>SITE MANAGEMENT</div> <div>COORDINATOR OF TEMPORARY WORKERS</div>
REAL ESTATE DEVELOPERS	<p>An on-site employee of a real estate developer company mentioned that the primary objective is to provide housing solutions with a hospitality approach. They described the building's construction using modular blocks and highlighted security and surveillance measures in place. The housing allocation process is based on workers' preferences with rooms for couples and singles from various nationalities and genders. Workers choose their housing type based on proximity to work. Common amenities include a smoking shed, living spaces and laundry rooms all under CCTV surveillance. There is a diverse age range among residents and efforts are made to manage social tensions. The real estate company collaborates with external entities for fabricated design and owns the housing units. The residing workers' engagement with the local community is encouraged with minimal disturbances reported. Work schedules for migrants in the logistics sector vary with no distinct peak or dry seasons. The employee expressed satisfaction with their role of overlooking operations on the housing site.</p> <p>The director is looking after projects addressing a shortage of beds for migrant workers and plans to add 4000-5000 more beds over the next five years. He is goal-oriented. Municipalities play a key role in site selection prioritising areas with work opportunities. Migrants appreciate shared accommodations with privacy like mobile homes. Communal living offers cultural exchange opportunities but can lead to conflicts and interactions with locals vary. Keeping the "neighbours" aka locals with gifts during neighbourhood gatherings is important to ensure fewer complaints. The housing density is based on demand-supply dynamics and modular buildings are tailored to specific dimensions. Finding available land is the most difficult in the Netherlands and sometimes a site may adjoin a trash depot deeming it to be unfavourable.</p>	<div>SITE MANAGEMENT</div> <div>DIRECTOR - SITE MANAGEMENT</div>

DESIGN OPPORTUNITIES

DESIGN THREATS

Fig: All Interviewee's Table
Source: Author



DESIGN OPPORTUNITIES

Diverse Collective & Experience	Proximity to Workplaces	Integration with Urban Landscape	Modular Construction
Corridor Migration & Housing Variability	Accommodation Types	Community Cohesion	Smoking and Drinking Policies
Innovative Housing Solutions	Amenities & Leisure Spaces	Alignment with Historical Precedents	Site Selection Criteria
Challenges of Housing Conditions Across Europe	Housing Allocation based on Seasonal Flexibility	Addressing Language Barriers and Stigmas	Cleanliness and Surveillance
Desire for Privacy & Personal Space	Privacy & Maintenance	Economic Drivers & Cultural Barriers Influence of Gender & Nationality	Durability and SNF Regulations
Involving Workers in Planning	Health & Transportation Benefits	Equitable Living Conditions	Communal Gathering Spaces & Amenities

DESIGN THREATS

Over-Regulated Housing Policies	Overcrowding	Inadequate Housing Standards	Limited Personal Freedoms
Inadequate Privacy & Personal Space	Dependence on Proximity	Stringent Regulations Impending Liberties	Maintenance Challenges
Neglect of Cultural & Gender Sensitivities	Variable Agency Standards	Decline in Migrant Labour Influx	Strict Substance Policies
Economic Exploitation & Transient Lifestyle	Privacy Issues Wear & Tear	Impact of Automation on Labour Dynamics	Potential Over-Reliance on Technology
Social Isolation & Lack of Community Engagement	Social Tensions	Disconnection Between Trade & Housing Policies	Potential Conflicts
Insufficient Advocacy & Representation	Technological Displacement	Limited Transparency on Density Calculation	Dependence on Modular Construction

SRQ1

What are aspects of the system of 'temporary' jobs in the EU? How does it function in The Netherlands?

existing

SRQ2

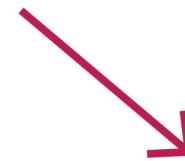
What are the current housing environments of the migrant worker? What aspects of spatial justice are at stake in flexwonen for the temporary workers?

explore

SRQ3

Who is the contemporary temporary worker? What is their lifestyle and living environments?

evaluate

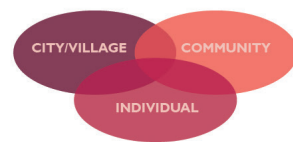
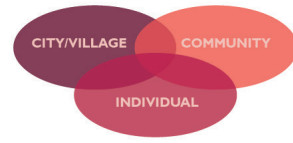
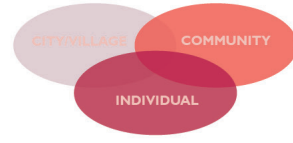
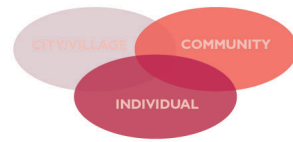
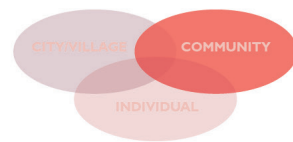
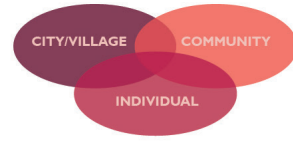
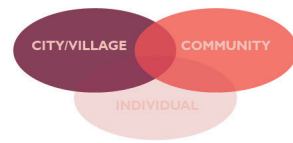
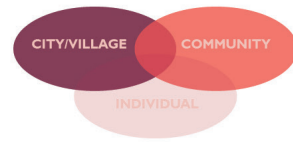
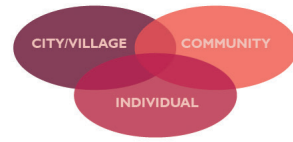
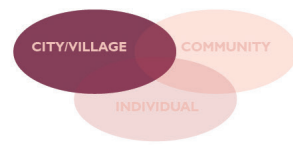


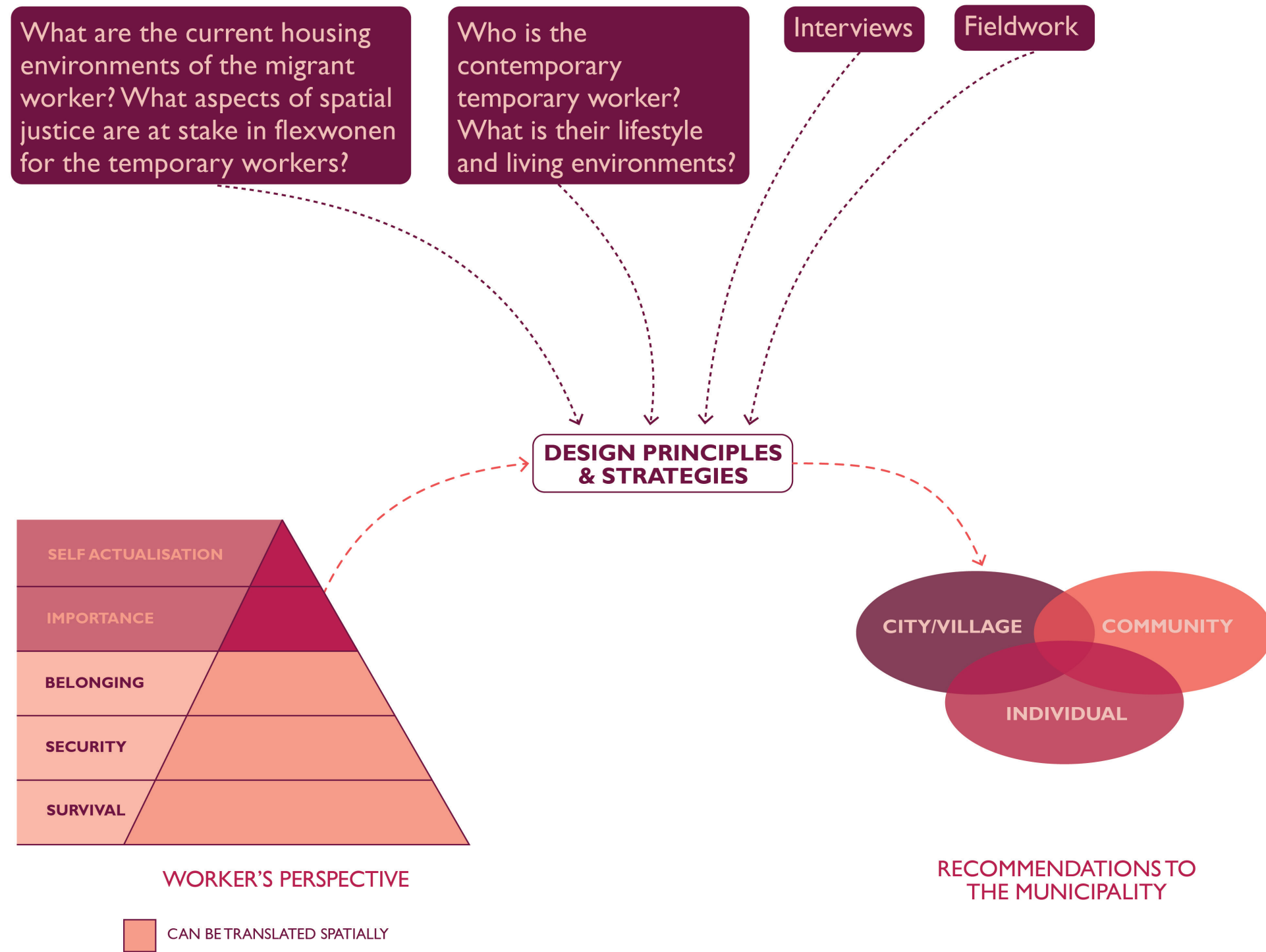
RQ1

How can the design and implementation of flexible housing strategies cater to the demands of temporary mobility workers in The Netherlands?

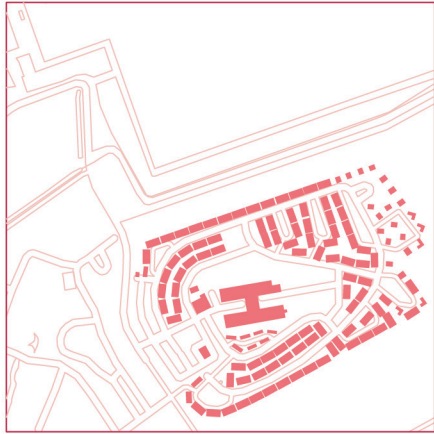
propose

- 1 **ANALYSE POTENTIAL NEIGHBOURHOODS/ VILLAGES/CITIES**
- 2 **OPTIMISE, SCALE, CLUB & DENSIFY**
- 3 **MAINTAIN PROXIMITY TO EMPLOYMENT HUBS**
- 4 **INTEGRATE WITH EXISTING URBAN FABRIC & ENHANCE SOCIAL INTERACTION**
- 5 **PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE BUILDING DESIGN STRATEGIES?**
- 6 **ENHANCE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**
- 7 **ENCOURAGE SOCIAL INTERACTION THROUGH SHARED FACILITIES ON SITE**
- 8 **DIVERSIFY MODULAR TYPOLOGIES**
- 9 **ALLOCATE SPACE FOR OWNERSHIP AND BELONGING**
- 10 **BUILD BETTER DESIGNS TO IMPROVE PSYCHOLOGICAL INDOOR QUALITY**

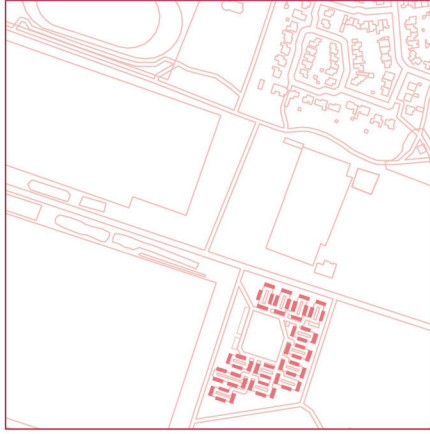




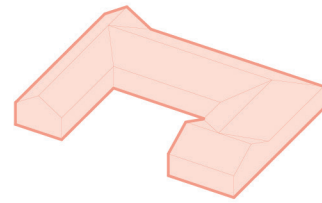
MAASBREE



EGCHEL



HOUSING CHART ATTRIBUTES



Transformation - Housing Typology



Proximity to Essentials



Degree of Isolation



Integration with City Vibrancies

I. Analyse Potential Neighbourhoods/ Cities/Villages

By carefully analysing potential locations for housing complexes, cities and villages can leverage these projects to strengthen communities and address challenges like urban shrinkage. This principle prioritises integration over isolation recognising that well-considered placement can make all the difference in fostering social cohesion and maximising positive impact. Instead of relegating housing complexes to the outskirts, this approach seeks to weave them into the existing urban fabric, adding opportunities for adaptive reuse and enhanced connectivity. Sites must be selected based on these criteria.

Urban Shrinkage: The entire province of Limburg is seeing a decline in population growth. These measures can help mutually benefit the aging population of Limburg.

Adaptive Reuse: Prioritise the adaptive reuse of vacant or underutilised buildings within existing neighbourhoods breathing new life into these areas while minimising environmental impact.

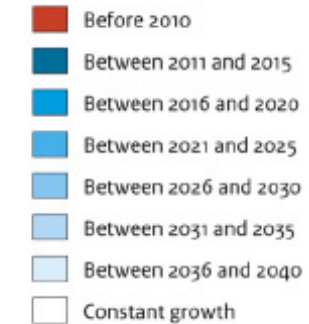
Insert Programs: Adding certain programs such as community centers, brown bars, restaurants in certain municipalities can activate 'dormant' cities.

Connectivity & Accessibility: Ensure seamless connectivity between housing complexes and the surrounding urban fabric through pedestrian-friendly streetscapes, public transportation access and proximity to essential amenities.

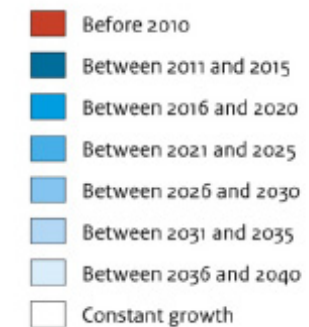
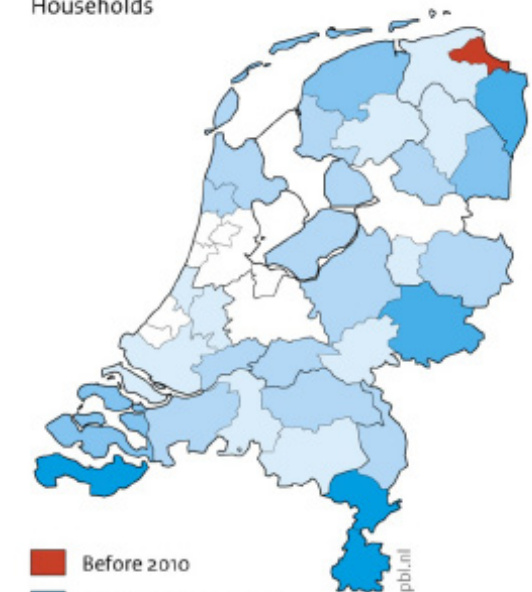
By actively addressing urban shrinkage and promoting accessibility, this principle aims to create a win-win situation for migrant workers and the host communities.

Transition towards shrinkage

Population



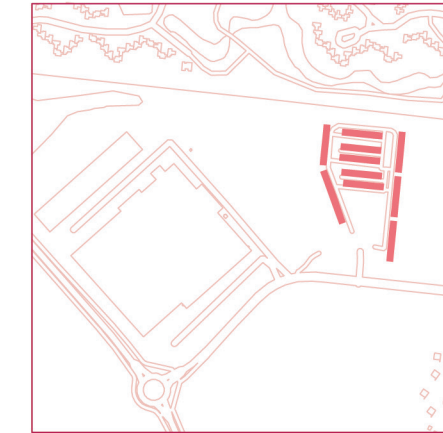
Households



MEIJEL



AMERICA



“Availability of land is the primary criterion. If you have a location in mind, please let me know.”

“Municipalities play a pivotal role in our site selection process. Collaboration with them is key.”

“Housing density is based on demand and supply dynamics.”

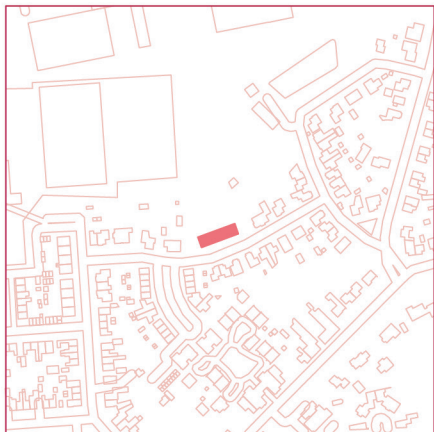
“Cheap housing options often arise due to cheap land in regions like North Limburg and Brabant.”



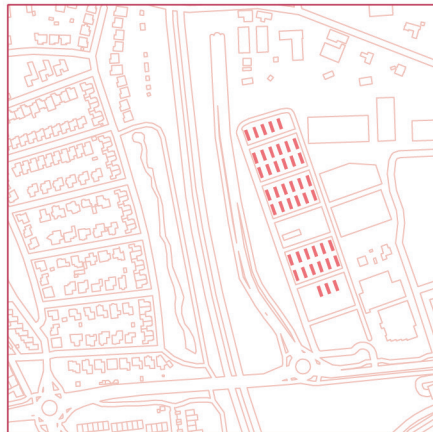
VENRAY



PANNINGEN



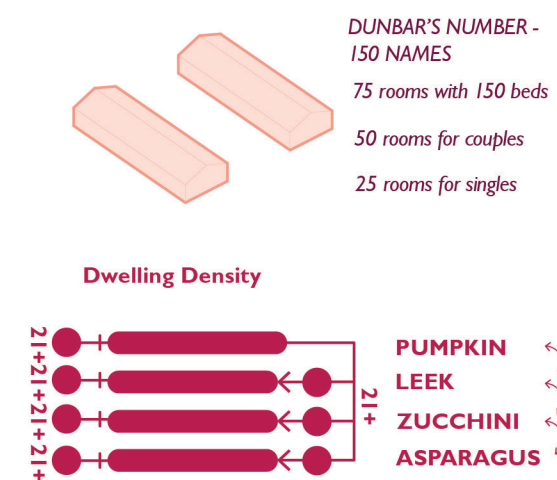
OOSTRUM



EGCHEL



HOUSING CHART ATTRIBUTES



HORTICULTURE & AGRICULTURE



LOGISTICS

Shared Synergies

"In essence, the drive to earn quickly and return home is inexorably intertwined with the existential quest for belonging and stability manifesting in the delicate balance between economic imperatives and social integration."

"Certain tasks or accommodations tailored to specific gender norms or preferences."

"Historical instances of Workers' Housing."

"Equitable housing solutions aligned with urban standards. Low-income housing."

"A paradigm shift is required, advocating for the abolition of such housing models in favour of Dutch standard accommodations."

"Each municipality adopts disparate approaches to housing migrant workers."

2. Optimise Scale, Club and Density

Balancing the need for efficient land use with the creation of thriving and human-scaled communities is paramount in designing successful housing complexes. The principle addresses this challenge by strategically concentrating living and leisure spaces while fostering a strong sense of neighbourhood among residents which is currently absent.

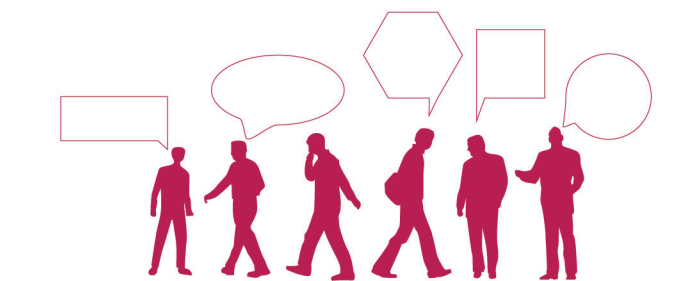
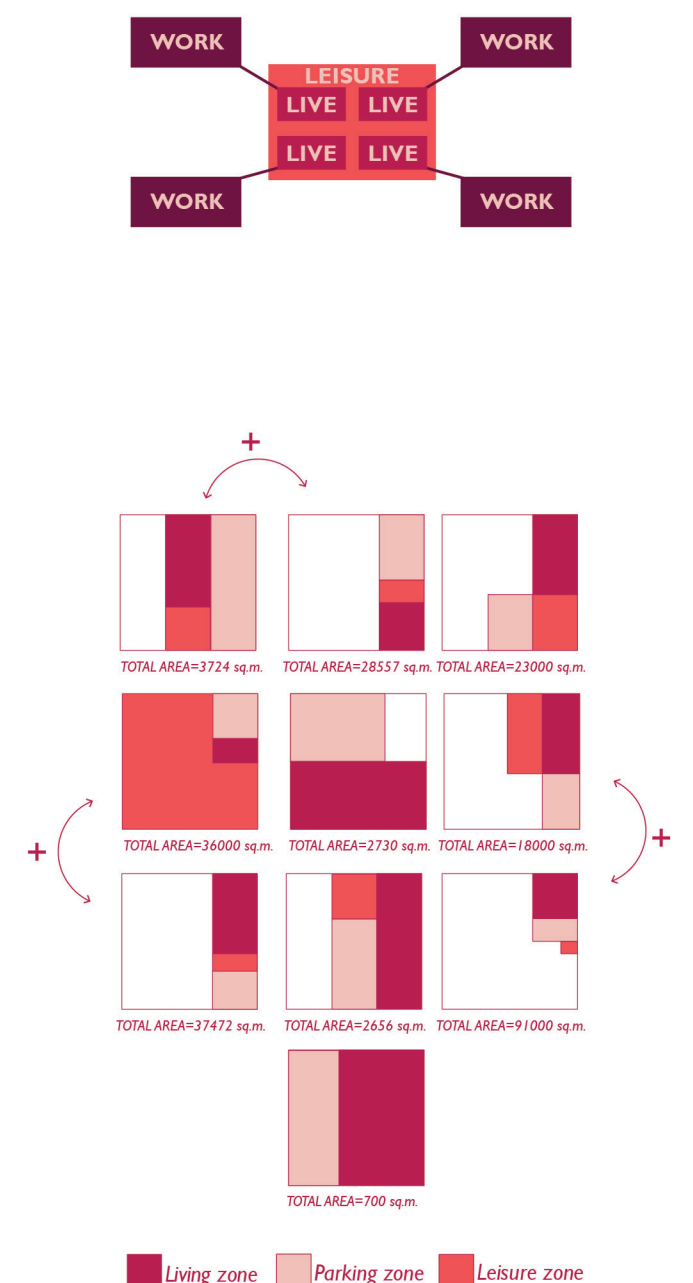
Density & Efficiency: Increase the scale and density of both living and leisure spaces within housing complexes. This approach optimises land use efficiency, reduces infrastructure costs and allows for the creation of more generous communal amenities.

The Dunbar's Number Neighbourhood: Structure housing complexes around the concept of "neighbourhoods" comprising approximately 150 residents. This scale fosters a sense of belonging and facilitates social interaction mirroring the dynamics of adjacent small villages.

Shared Resources & Synergies: Encourage the sharing of resources within neighbourhoods such as laundry facilities, communal kitchens or recreational areas. The scale and capacity of these shared spaces should be carefully considered to the number of residents they serve ensuring both convenience and sustainability.

Clubbed Agricultural Activities: Align the scheduling of agricultural activities with seasonal demands concentrating workers with similar tasks within the same neighbourhoods. This "clubbing" approach optimises productivity, facilitates knowledge sharing among workers and strengthens social bonds.

Collective Bargaining Power: The proximity and shared experiences fostered by this principle can empower workers to advocate for their rights more effectively. Organising trade unions or worker cooperatives becomes more feasible within these close-knit communities potentially leading to improved working conditions and wages



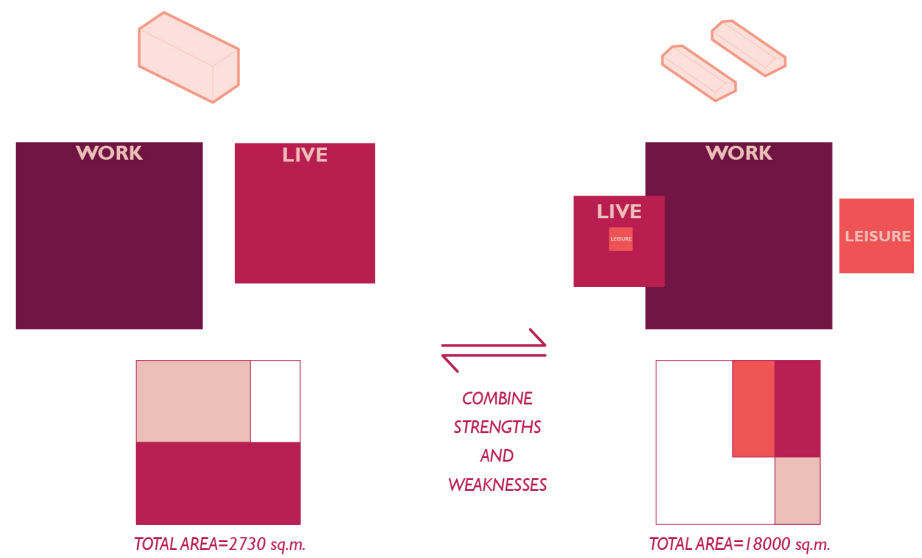
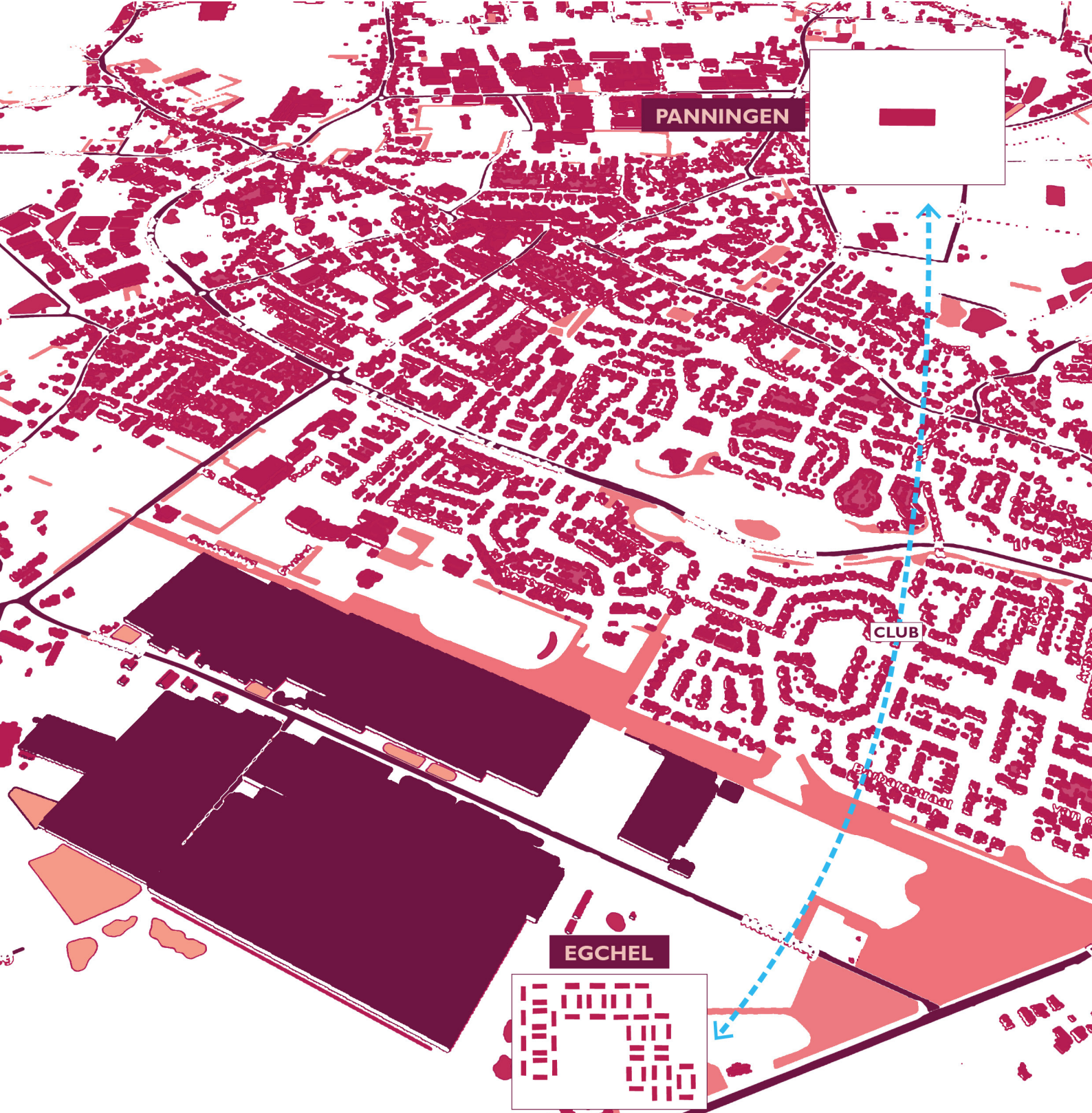
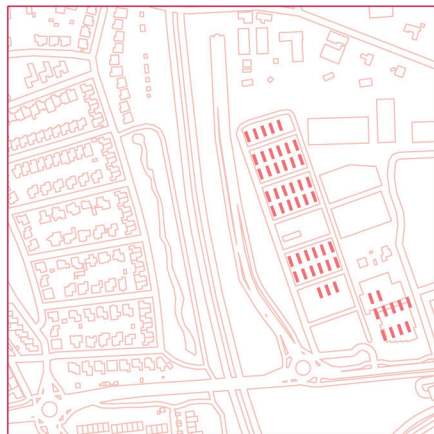


Fig: Design Principle 2 - Clubbing Sites
Source: Author

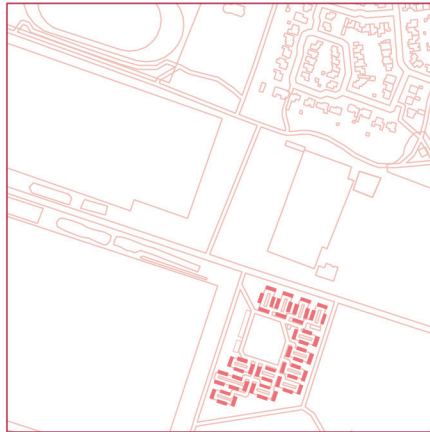
VENRAY



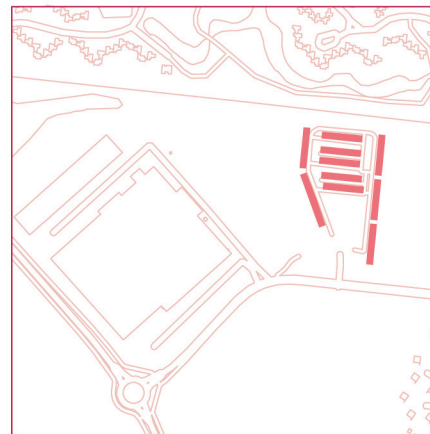
OOSTRUM



EGCHEL



AMERICA



HOUSING CHART ATTRIBUTES

HORICULTURE AND AGRICULTURE

SECTOR CAN LIVE CLOSE TO THE

WORKPLACE.

SHORT STAY & MID STAY



LOGISTICS WORKERS CAN LIVE AWAY

FROM WORKPLACES DUE TO FIXED AND

FLEXIBLE SCHEDULES.

LONG STAY



Proximity to workplace

“The couple’s choice of residence was influenced by proximity to their workplace and the amenities offered.”

“Privacy concerns arose when he entered their chalet without prior consent, highlighting a breach of privacy.”

“A designated haven—a cocoon of personal space”

“Additionally, transportation services (cars) are available to reduce the burden of travel for workers commuting to distant locations.”

3. Maintain Proximity to Employment Hubs

Minimising commutes and maximising accessibility to essential services are crucial for the well-being of temporary migrant workers who often face time constraints and limited local knowledge. The principle advocates for locating housing complexes in close proximity to employment centers while ensuring worker autonomy and preventing exploitative practices.

Proximity to Employment: Prioritise the placement of housing complexes within a reasonable distance from major employment centers for seasonal work. This reduces commuting time and costs for workers allowing them to maximise their earnings and leisure time.

Zero Physical Workplace Control: While advocating for proximity, it's crucial to maintain a clear separation between living and working spaces. Avoid locating housing complexes within or immediately adjacent to workplaces to prevent potential exploitation from employers and ensure workers have control over their personal time and space.

Urban Design for Autonomy: Implement urban design strategies that foster a sense of autonomy and privacy for residents. This could include creating buffer zones between housing complexes and work areas ensuring clear visual separation between work and living environments.

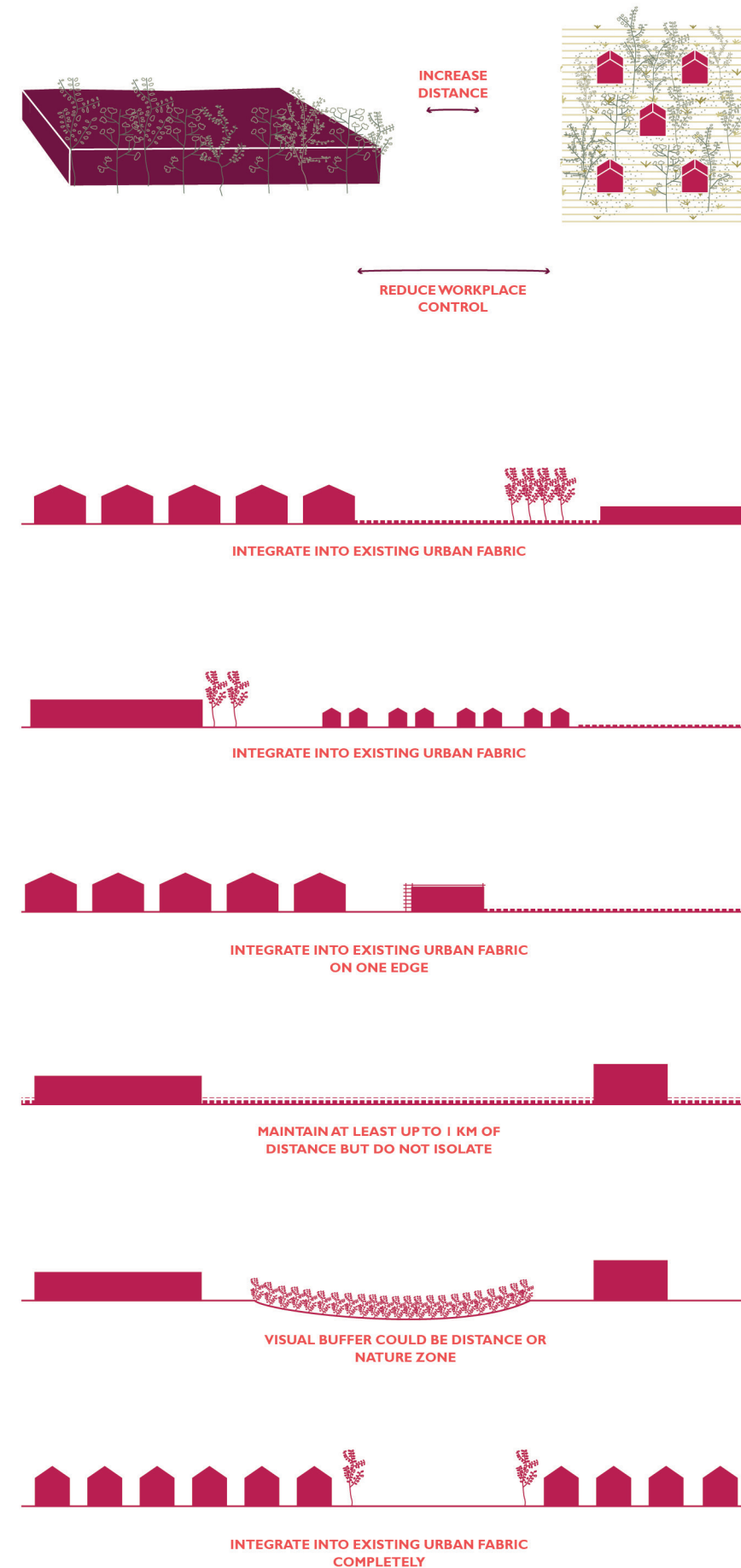
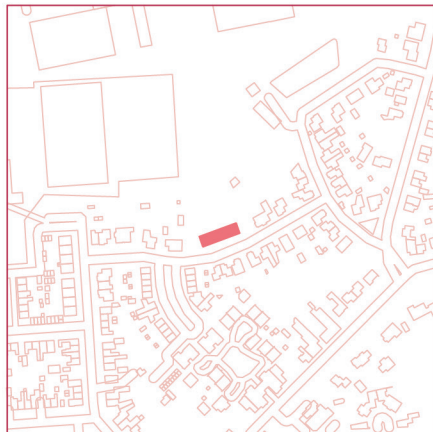
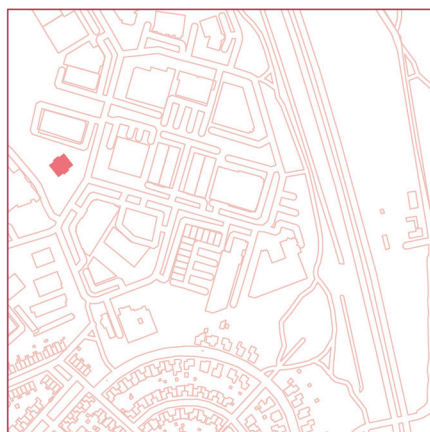


Fig: Design Principle 3
Source: Author

**GOOD EXAMPLE
PANNINGEN**



**POOR EXAMPLE
VENRAY**



HOUSING CHART ATTRIBUTES

ALL WORKER GROUPS
AND ALL HOUSING SITES



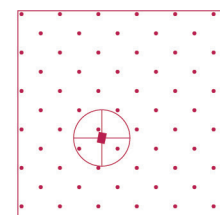
Visual Barrier Measures



Integration with City Vibrancies



Degree of Isolation



Existing urban fabric

4. Integrate with Existing Urban Fabric and Enhance Social Interaction

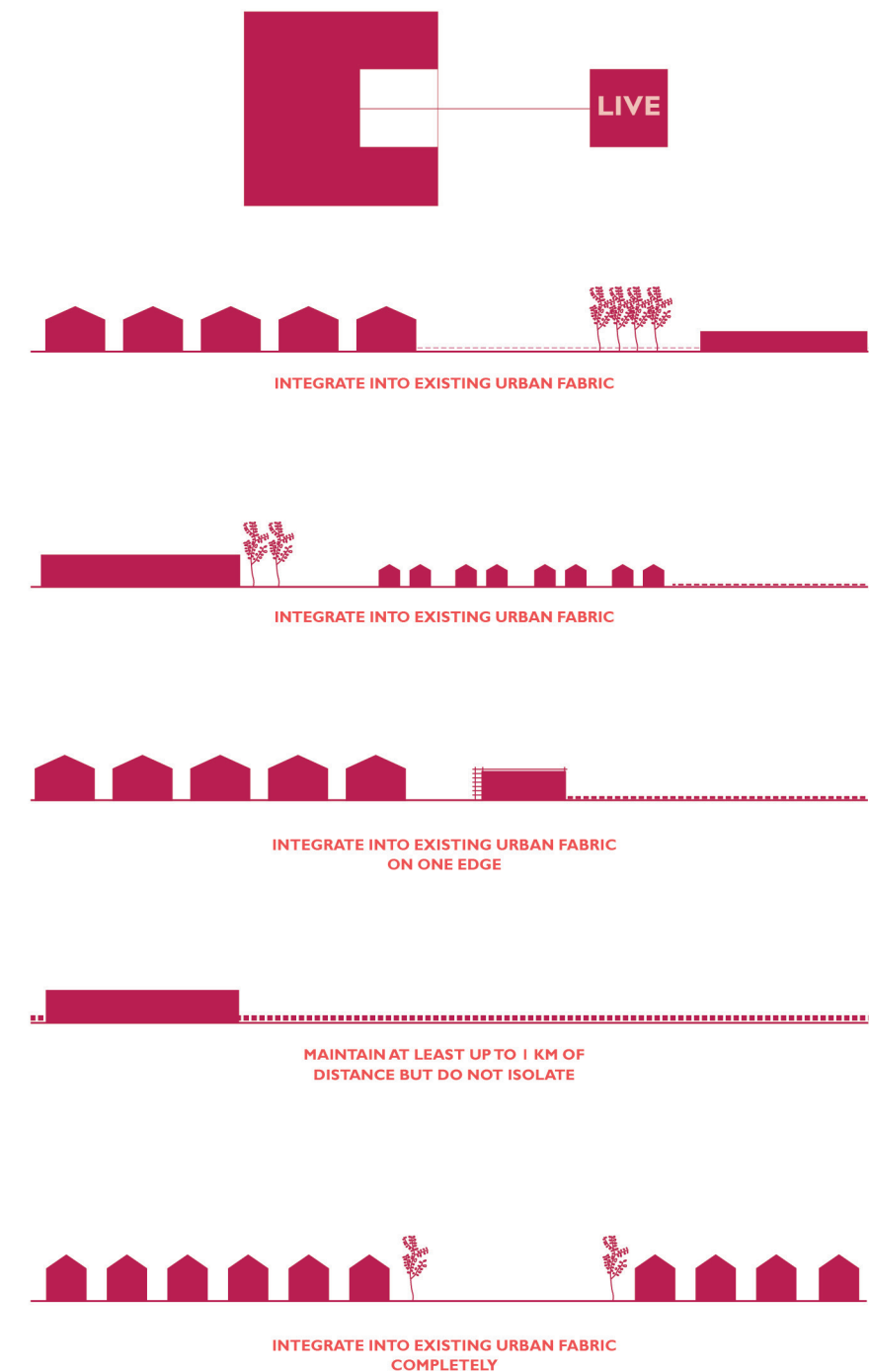
Weaving new housing complexes into the existing urban fabric is essential for fostering a sense of belonging and preserving local identity. The principle emphasises respectful design that complements the surrounding architecture while creating opportunities for meaningful interaction between residents and the broader community.

Contextual Design: Prioritise architectural designs that harmonise with the existing built environment. Consider the scale, materials, colours and styles prevalent in the surrounding area to create a sense of continuity and visual coherence.

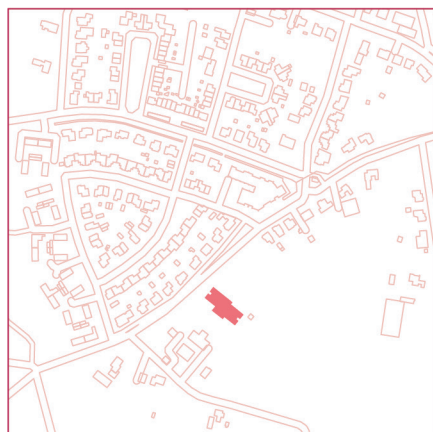
Respecting Local Character: Conduct thorough site analysis to understand the unique character and history of the surrounding neighbourhood. Integrate elements that reflect local identity such as traditional building materials, landscaping choices or public art installations.

Interactive Zones: Strategically choose sites that have shared public spaces along common pedestrian routes. These interactive zones encourage spontaneous encounters and foster a sense of community between residents and those living or working nearby.

Permeable Boundaries: Avoid creating harsh physical barriers between housing complexes and the surrounding neighbourhood. Utilise permeable boundaries such as hedges, low walls or shared green spaces to encourage visual and social connections.



**POOR EXAMPLE
BAARLO**



**GOOD EXAMPLE
MEIJEL**



“Worker well being is important.”

“Workers can also enjoy scenic surroundings, including a forest and lake, during their free time. This is what makes the Egchel location favourable.”

“Landscape must be integrated.”

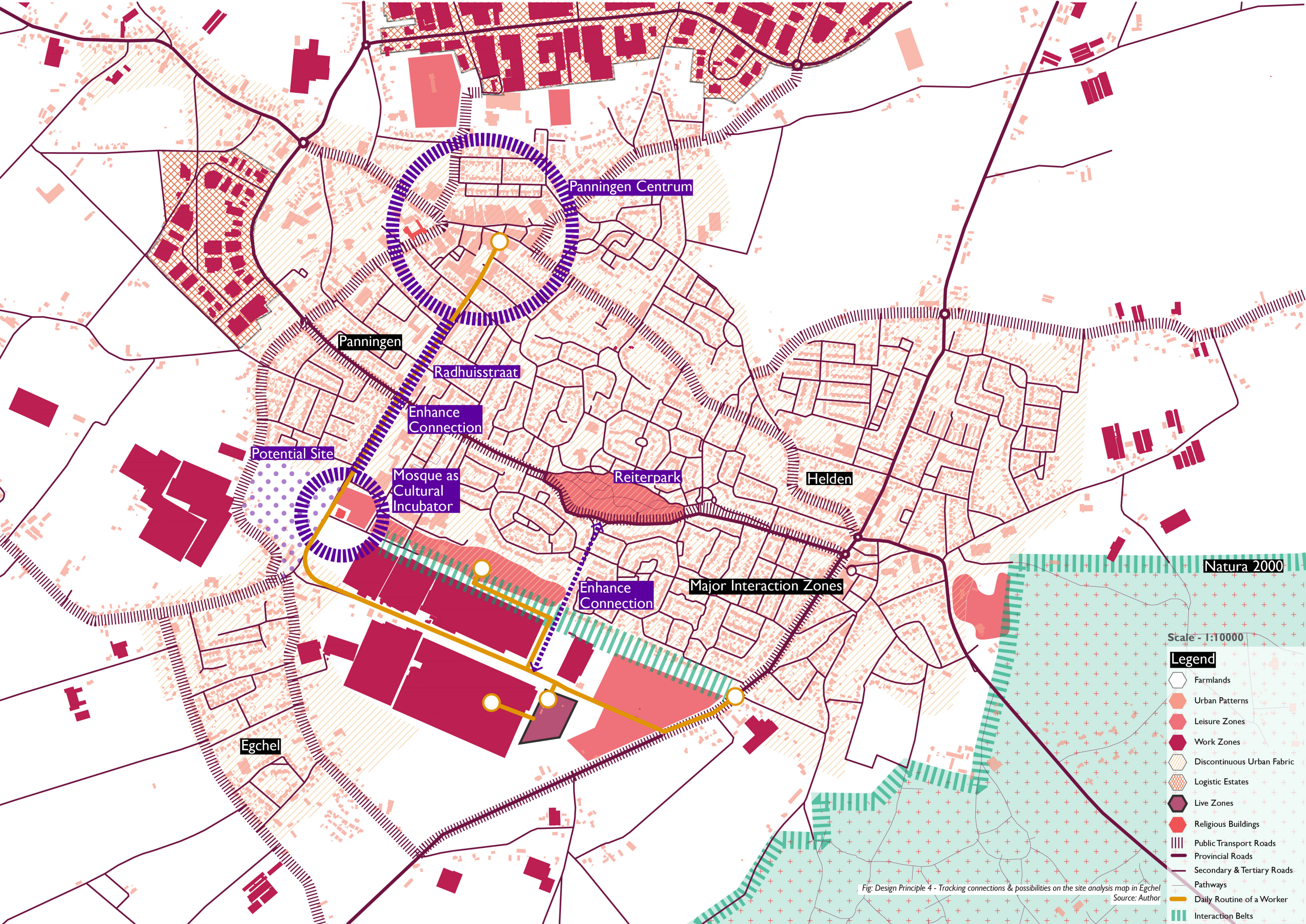
“Quality of living conditions is of paramount importance.”

“Front yards can serve as communal gathering spaces.”



POSSIBLE SPACES OF INTERACTION





Panningen Centrum

Panningen

Radhuisstraat

Enhance Connection

Potential Site

Mosque as Cultural Incubator

Reiterpark

Helden

Enhance Connection

Major Interaction Zones

Egchel

Natura 2000

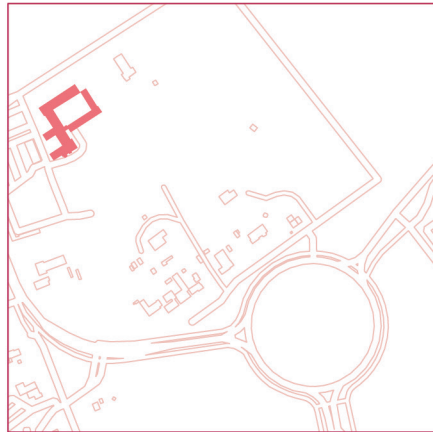
Scale - 1:10000

Legend

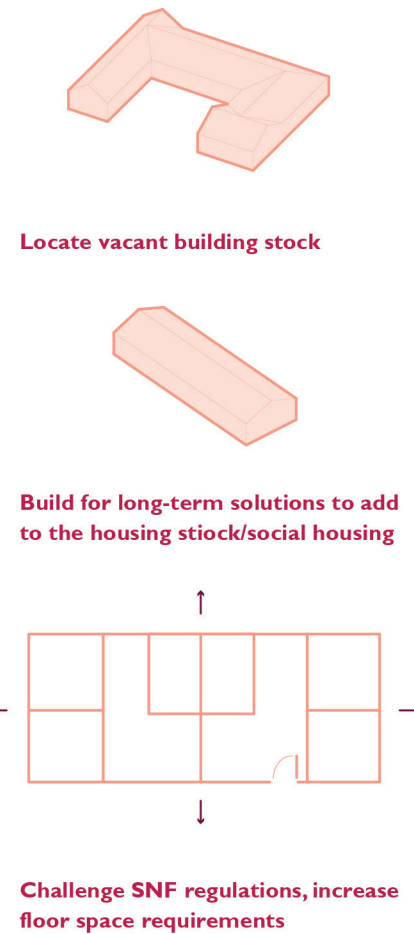
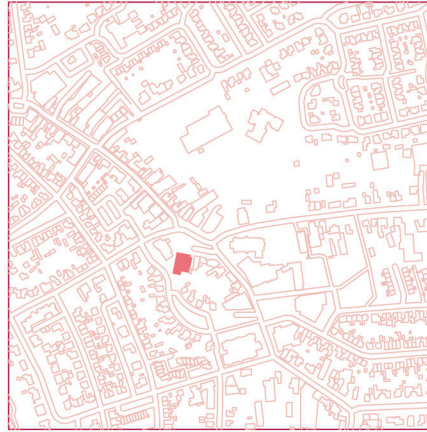
- Farmlands
- Urban Patterns
- Leisure Zones
- Work Zones
- Discontinuous Urban Fabric
- Logistic Estates
- Live Zones
- Religious Buildings
- Public Transport Roads
- Provincial Roads
- Secondary & Tertiary Roads
- Pathways
- Daily Routine of a Worker
- Interaction Belts

Fig: Design Principle 4 - Tracking connections & possibilities on the site analysis map in Egchel
Source: Author

VENLO



MEIJEL



“In the Flemish region, there exists a surplus of vacant bungalows and villas that are often rented out to flex workers.”

“Integration within the urban landscape rather than isolation.”

“Segregation results in these workers living far away from the urban core.”

“Equitable housing solutions aligned with urban standards. Regular Dutch standards must apply.”

5. Promote Sustainable Building Design Strategies

Embracing adaptive reuse and designing for adaptability are key to creating resilient and sustainable housing solutions for temporary migrant workers while contributing to the Netherlands' long-term housing needs. The principle prioritises the transformation of existing building stock while ensuring new constructions can adapt to evolving demands moving away from short-term solutions towards housing options that can be integrated into the country's permanent housing stock.

Prioritise Adaptive Reuse for Migrant Housing: Before constructing new buildings specifically for migrant workers, conduct a thorough inventory of existing building stock, identifying vacant or underutilised structures suitable for transformation into housing complexes. This approach minimises environmental impact while creating housing options adaptable to future needs.

Design for Adaptability and Future Integration: Implement flexible design strategies in both new constructions and renovations allowing spaces to be easily adapted for various uses and household sizes over time. Consider modular components, movable walls and adaptable infrastructure to accommodate the evolving needs of both migrant and long-term residents.

Long-Term Vision for Migrant Housing: While addressing the immediate need for temporary housing for migrant workers, prioritize designs that can transition into long-term housing solutions for the broader population. This may involve incorporating features typically associated with permanent housing such as private outdoor spaces, ample storage and communal areas that foster a sense of community.

Challenge Regulations for Improved Liveability: Critically assess existing regulations related to migrant housing such as SNF and AKF regulations, rather advocate for adjustments that improve liveability standards without compromising safety or accessibility. Focus on ensuring quality housing for migrant workers that can seamlessly transition into long-term housing options.



ADAPTIVE REUSE OF A MONASTERY INTO FLEXIBLE HOUSING FOR MIGRANT WORKERS



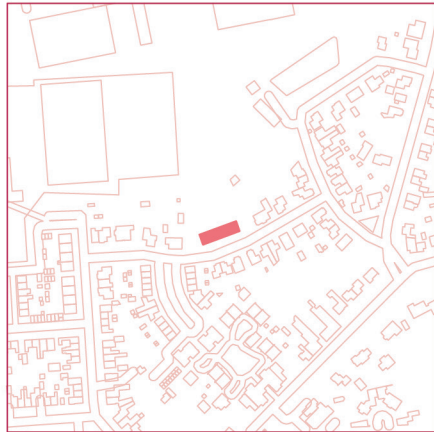
NEW CONSTRUCTION FOR FLEXIBLE HOUSING FOR MIGRANT WORKERS



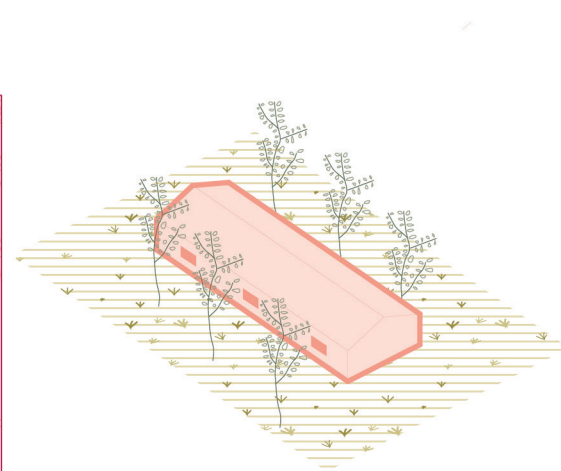
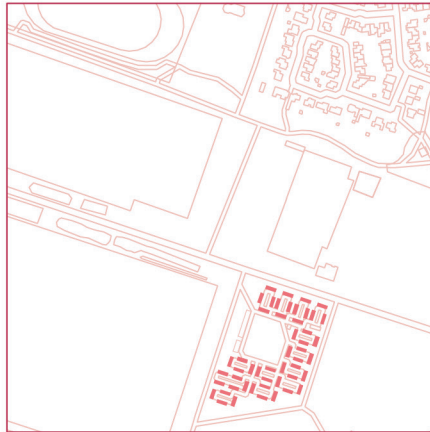
LONG-TERM VISION FOR HOUSING FOR MIGRANT WORKERS



**GOOD EXAMPLE
PANNINGEN**



**POOR EXAMPLE
EGCHEL**



At the scale of the window

6. Enhance Environmental Quality

Recognising that a dwelling is more than just a shelter, the principle emphasises the creation of spaces that foster well-being and a sense of belonging even within the context of temporary housing. This is particularly crucial for migrant workers who often have limited housing choices and may face additional challenges in establishing a sense of home.

Green Spaces for Well-being: Integrate a variety of green spaces such as courtyards and frontyards within the housing complex. These spaces provide opportunities for relaxation, social interaction and connection with nature fostering a sense of community and improving mental well-being.

Sustainable Landscaping Practices: Implement green infrastructure solutions such as permeable paving and rainwater harvesting systems to manage stormwater runoff and reduce the environmental impact of the development.

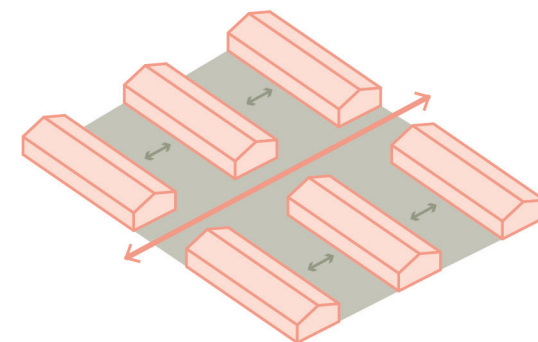
Outdoor Amenities: Provide access to outdoor amenities that promote physical activity and social interaction such as walking paths, exercise areas and communal gardens. These spaces encourage a healthy lifestyle and foster a sense of belonging among residents.

Reduce Environmental Impact: Implement strategies to minimise the overall environmental footprint of the housing complex. This includes using renewable energy sources, reducing energy and water consumption and promoting sustainable waste management practices.

Bridging the Gap: By incorporating these elements, we can help bridge the gap between simply providing shelter and creating supportive, adaptable environments where migrant workers can feel more at home, even during their temporary stay. This is essential for their overall well-being and can contribute to a more positive and integrated experience (Druță & Fatemidokhtcharook, 2023).



ENSURE MAXIMUM LIVEABILITY



At the scale of the unit

“Worker well being is important.”

“Workers can also enjoy scenic surroundings, including a forest and lake, during their free time. This is what makes the Egchel location favourable.”

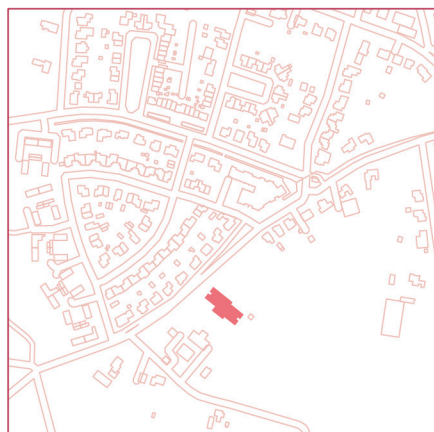
“Landscape must be integrated.”

“Quality of living conditions is of paramount importance.”

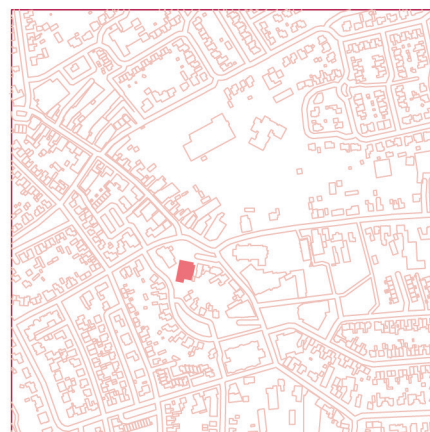
“Front yards can serve as communal gathering spaces.”



**POOR EXAMPLE
BAARLO**



**POOR EXAMPLE
MEIJEL**



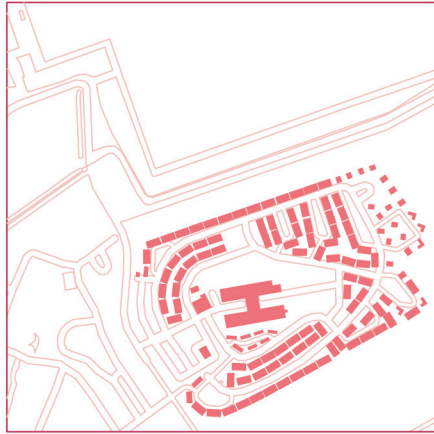
TANIMURA AND ANTLE AGRICULTURAL HOUSING COMPLEX, CA, USA



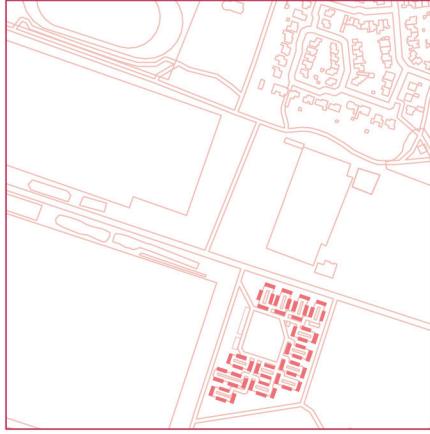
TANIMURA AND ANTLE AGRICULTURAL HOUSING COMPLEX, CA, USA



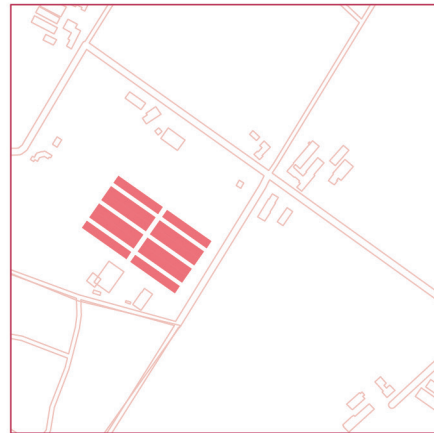
MAASBREE



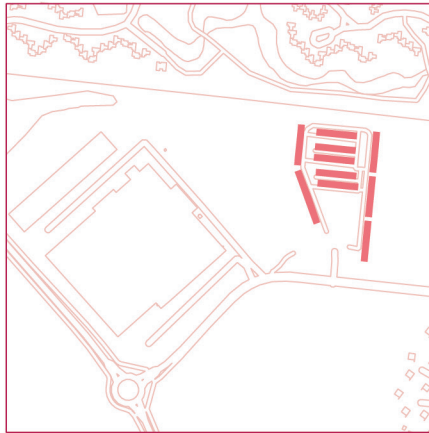
EGCHEL



MEIJEL

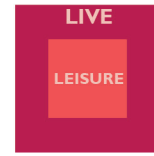


AMERICA



HOUSING CHART ATTRIBUTES

- Community Facilities
 - Indoor
 - Outdoor



Facilities provided



Pavilions for community interaction



Degree of Privacy maintained

Casual smoking gatherings were observed on the staircases.

“Prioritise community spaces while allowing for personal privacy.”

“Reluctance exists among themselves to cohabitate with others, often attributed to language barriers and associated stigmas.”

“During warmer months, workers often gather in the courtyard between chalets for barbecues and community time.”

“In the case of the Romanian community, the bathroom became an integral place for discussion”

“Gender and nationality can pose huge problems some times.”

7. Encourage Social Interaction through Shared Facilities on Site

Recognising the importance of social connection for well-being, the principle prioritises the creation of vibrant, welcoming communal spaces within housing complexes. These spaces should be designed to encourage interaction, facilitate a sense of belonging and promote social cohesion among workers particularly those from diverse backgrounds and cultures. By fostering positive interactions, these spaces can help break down stereotypes and promote understanding across nationalities and genders.

Multifunctional Common Areas: The versatile common areas that are designed currently should be continued but made more spacious to accommodate a range of activities, from casual gatherings and social events to shared meals and recreational pursuits.

Outdoor Gathering Spaces: Create inviting outdoor areas such as courtyards, pavilions and gardens that provide opportunities for residents to connect with nature and socialise in a relaxed setting. Consider incorporating seating areas, barbecue pits or play structures to enhance these spaces and encourage interaction among diverse groups.

Shared Kitchen and Dining Facilities: Provide well-equipped communal kitchens and dining areas where residents can prepare meals together, share culinary traditions and foster diverse cuisines. This was a feature in older guestworker housing which should be encouraged.

Cultural Exchange Programs: Consider incorporating spaces that can host cultural events, language exchanges or workshops that celebrate the diversity of the resident community. These programs can help bridge cultural divides, promote understanding and challenge stereotypes. The introduction of learning Dutch can also add as a possibility if workers plan to integrate long-term in the society.

Breaking Down Barriers: By intentionally designing inclusive and welcoming shared spaces, housing complexes can become catalysts for positive social change fostering a sense of community that transcends cultural differences and promotes respectful, equitable relationships among all residents.



NOT A SUITABLE EXAMPLE



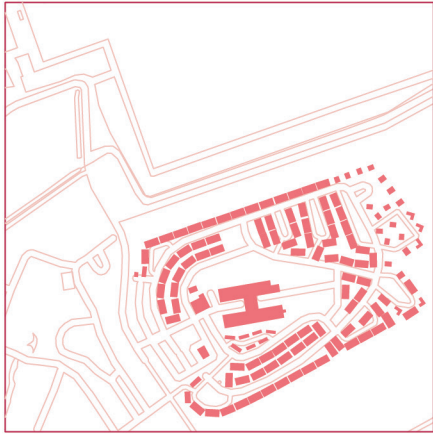
A GOOD EXAMPLE



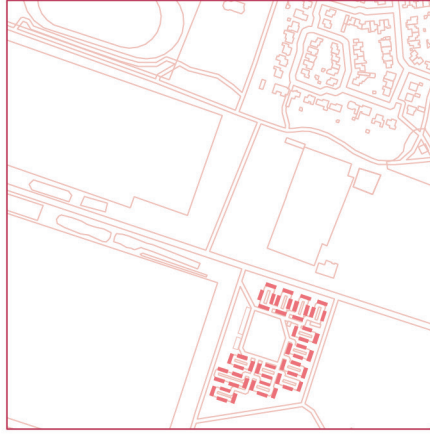
A GOOD EXAMPLE



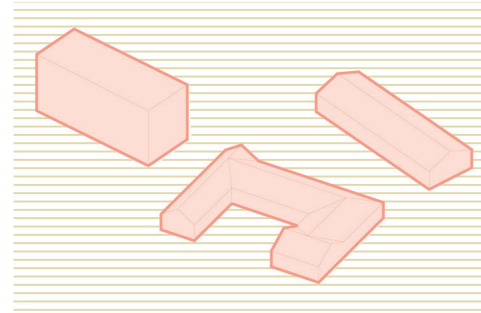
GOOD EXAMPLE MAASBREE



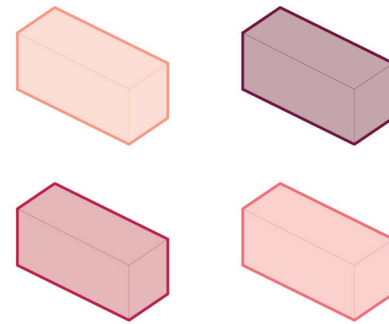
EGCHEL



HOUSING CHART ATTRIBUTES



Create mixed housing typologies cater to different groups



Give each unit its own identity

8. Diversify Module Typologies

Recognising that one size does not fit all, the principle advocates for a range of housing module designs within a single complex. This approach caters to the diverse needs and preferences of residents fostering a socially inclusive environment that welcomes individuals and families of varying sizes, ages, nationalities, gender and backgrounds.

Variety in Size and Configuration: Offer modules in a range of sizes for couples and singles with an option to add additional spaces if required. Explore flexible layouts that can adapt to changing needs over time. Offer modules that can be connected to each other and become larger spaces through permutations and combinations.

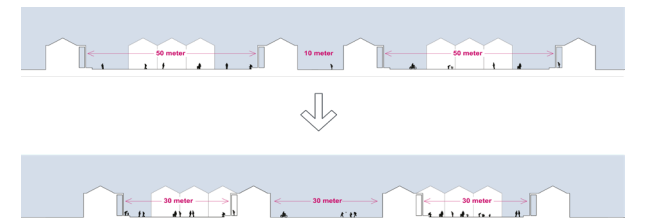
Cluster Housing Units: Group smaller, private living units around a central courtyard or shared green space. Provide communal amenities like kitchens, laundry facilities and social areas that allow for both privacy and connection.

Cultural Sensitivity: Be mindful of the cultural backgrounds and practices of residents when designing housing and communal spaces.

By embracing a diversity of module typologies, housing complexes can move beyond homogeneity and create vibrant, inclusive communities that reflect the richness and complexity of human experience.



AROUND 100 ROOMS IN ZOETERMEER BY SVP ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING, MIXED DESIGN OF MODULES WITH SHARED SPACES



Initial COA urban strategy: Make 8 neighbourhoods to create smaller social clusters.

Relax urban density and improve visibility by opening up the neighbourhoods to the central area.

Improve the atmosphere and homely perception by reducing the inside area of the neighbourhoods.

Create extra public space to relax the density of people by enlarging the in-between area and increasing the sport and games program.

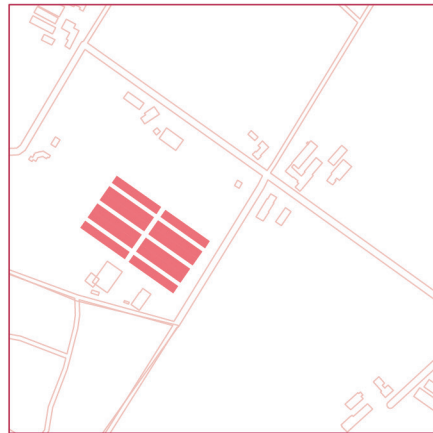
Give its own identity to each neighbourhood.

Facilitate way-finding by marking the entrance to each neighbourhood with a kiosk.

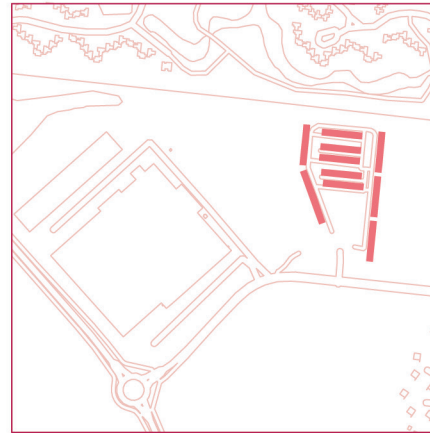
STEP BY STEP PLANNING TO ACCOMMODATE ALL DIVERSE NEEDS. INTER APPEL BY DE ZWARTE HOND



MEIJEL



AMERICA



"Migrants transitioning from rural areas to urban settings often appreciate the shift while others have different preferences."

"We collaborate with external entities for module design."

"Efforts are made to mitigate social tension, conflicts, language barriers and cultural differences."

Workers can choose their housing as per their lifestyles, room assignments should not be dictated.

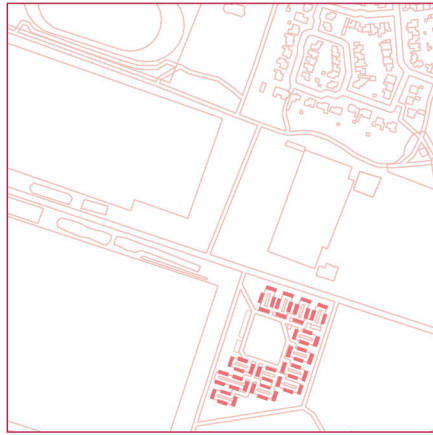
"Various nationalities and genders can be housed together if the option is left up to them."



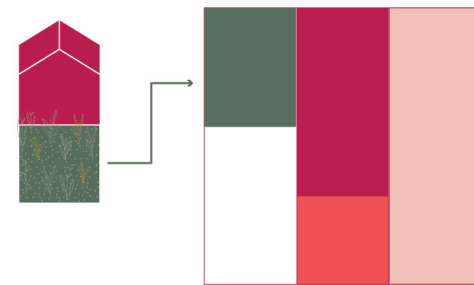
MAASBREE



EGCHEL



HOUSING CHART ATTRIBUTES



PARCEL OF LAND PER UNIT FOR PERSONAL APPROPRIATION
-grow your own crops, fence your own space, build a pavilion



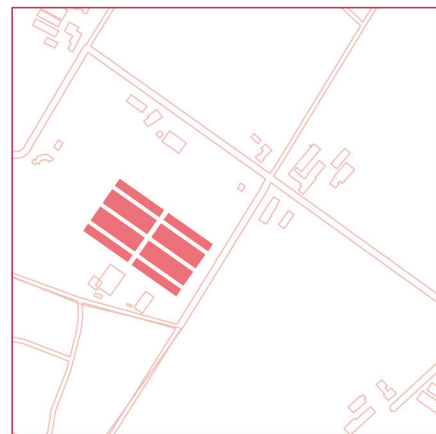
Facilities provided



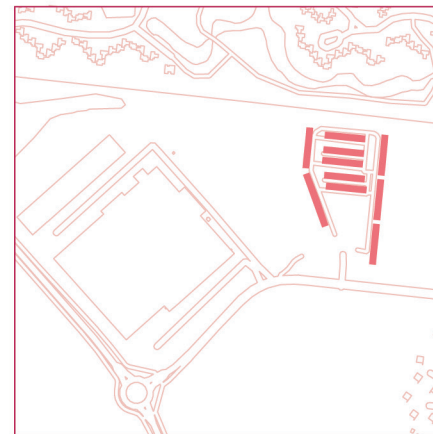
Degree of privacy



MEIJEL



AMERICA



“The concept of scaled-down familial environment embodied by compact living spaces like containers, resonates strongly with these workers, fostering a sense of ownership and belonging.”

“A desire for autonomy in shaping their living spaces and front yards for communal gatherings.”

“Prioritise community spaces while allowing for personal privacy.”

“Privacy is highly valued.”



9. Allocate Space for Ownership and Belonging

Recognising that a sense of ownership and personal space contributes significantly to well-being, the principle advocates for providing each housing unit with a designated outdoor area. This space, whether a small garden plot or balcony, empowers residents to express their individuality, connect with nature and create a personalised haven within the larger community.

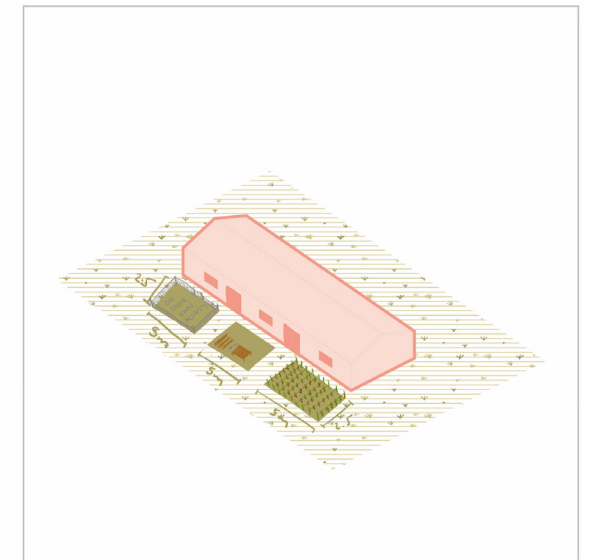
Individual Garden Plots: Where feasible, allocate individual garden plots to each housing unit. This allows residents to engage in gardening, grow their own food and connect with nature on a personal level.

Private Balconies: For multi-unit vertically high dwellings, ensure each unit has access to a private or semi-private outdoor space, running all around the building. These spaces provide a sense of personal retreat and inspire the neighbours.

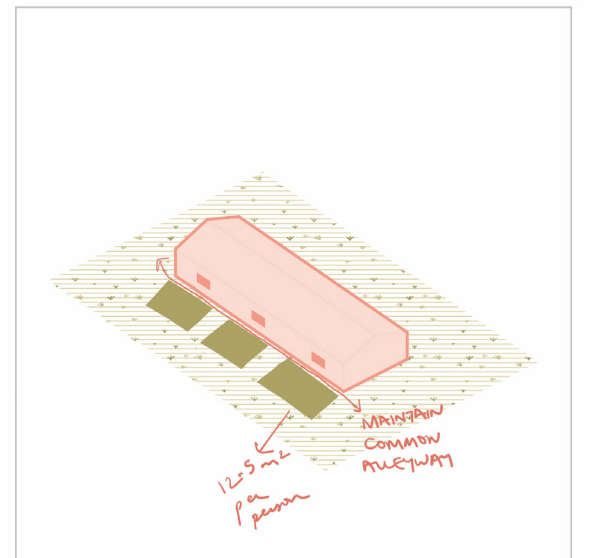
Design for Flexibility: Encourage personalisation by designing outdoor spaces that can be adapted to suit individual preferences and cultural practices. Provide basic infrastructure such as water access and fencing options that residents can build upon.

Promote Sharing and Exchange: While emphasising personal space, also encourage opportunities for sharing, exchange and dialogue among residents. This could involve creating communal composting areas, seed libraries or designated spaces for sharing gardening tools and knowledge.

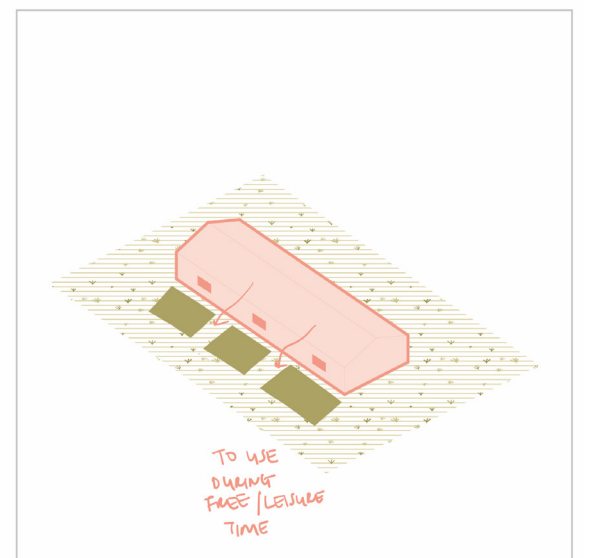
Fostering a Sense of Belonging: By providing residents with a tangible space they can shape and care for, we foster a deeper sense of ownership, belonging and connection to the community. These personalised spaces become extensions of their homes, even within a temporary housing context.



DIY PARCEL OUTSIDE UNITS



12.5 sq.m. PER ROOM

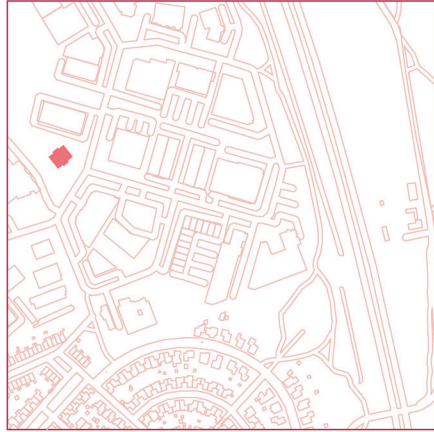


TO USE WHEN ONE IS 'OUT OF WORK' OR DURING FREE TIME

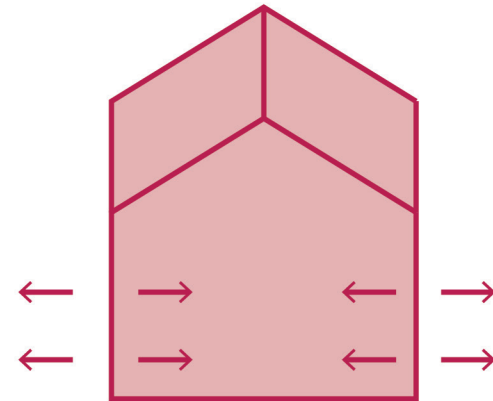
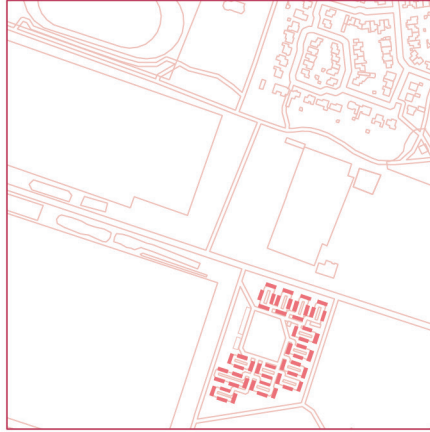




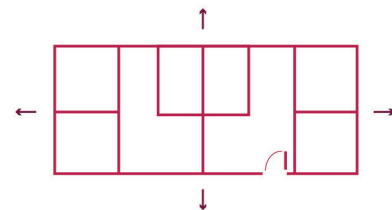
GOOD EXAMPLE VENRAY



POOR EXAMPLE EGCHEL



Indoor quality as important as outdoor quality



Accomodate more space for well-being which is excluded from SNF regulations

“Some workers lamented past disturbances from previous tenants.”

“Diverse approaches to housing among flex-workers.”

“There are instances where gender also influences living conditions with certain tasks or accommodations tailored to specific gender norms or preferences.”

“Each municipality adopts disparate approaches to housing migrant workers.”

“We have exceeded the SNF requirements and provided better quality floor spaces.”

10. Build Better Designs to Improve Psychological Indoor Quality

Extending the focus on well-being beyond the outdoor environment, this principle emphasises the critical link between indoor spaces and psychological health. The design of our homes themselves plays a significant role in shaping our mood, stress levels and overall sense of well-being. By incorporating design elements that promote calm, comfort and a sense of control within living spaces, we can create supportive environments that nurture the mental and emotional health of residents.

Visual Connections to Nature: Maximise views of nature through large windows, strategically placed skylights or access to courtyards and green spaces.

Natural Materials and Textures: Incorporate natural materials like wood, stone and bamboo into interior finishes and furnishings.

Dynamic and Diffuse Lighting: Mimic natural light patterns with a combination of ambient, task and accent lighting. Use adjustable lighting controls to allow residents to personalise their lighting experience.

Social Spaces that Encourage Interaction: Create welcoming and inclusive communal areas that foster a sense of community and reduce social isolation.

Personalization and Control: Empower residents to personalise their living spaces and exert a sense of control over their environment.

By prioritising psychological well-being in the design of housing for migrant workers, we can create supportive and nurturing environments that contribute to their overall health, happiness and integration into the community.



VENRAY DOUBLE BEDROOM



VENRAY DINING ROOM + LIVING ROOM



VENRAY COMMON INDOOR AREAS



DESIGN STRATEGIES

- 1. Fostering Belonging & Community:***
- 2. Prioritising well-being and autonomy***
- 3. Ensuring Equity and Sustainability***
- 4. Addressing Practical Needs***
- 5. Fostering Collaboration and Innovation***

SRQ1

What are aspects of the system of 'temporary' jobs in the EU? How does it function in The Netherlands?

existing

SRQ2

What are the current housing environments of the migrant worker? What aspects of spatial justice are at stake in flexwonen for the temporary workers?

explore

SRQ3

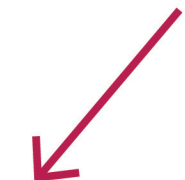
Who is the contemporary temporary worker? What is their lifestyle and living environments?

evaluate

SRQ4

How will the policy for flexible housing accommodate this new way of living?

reflect

**RQ1**

How can the design and implementation of flexible housing strategies cater to the demands of temporary mobility workers in The Netherlands?

propose

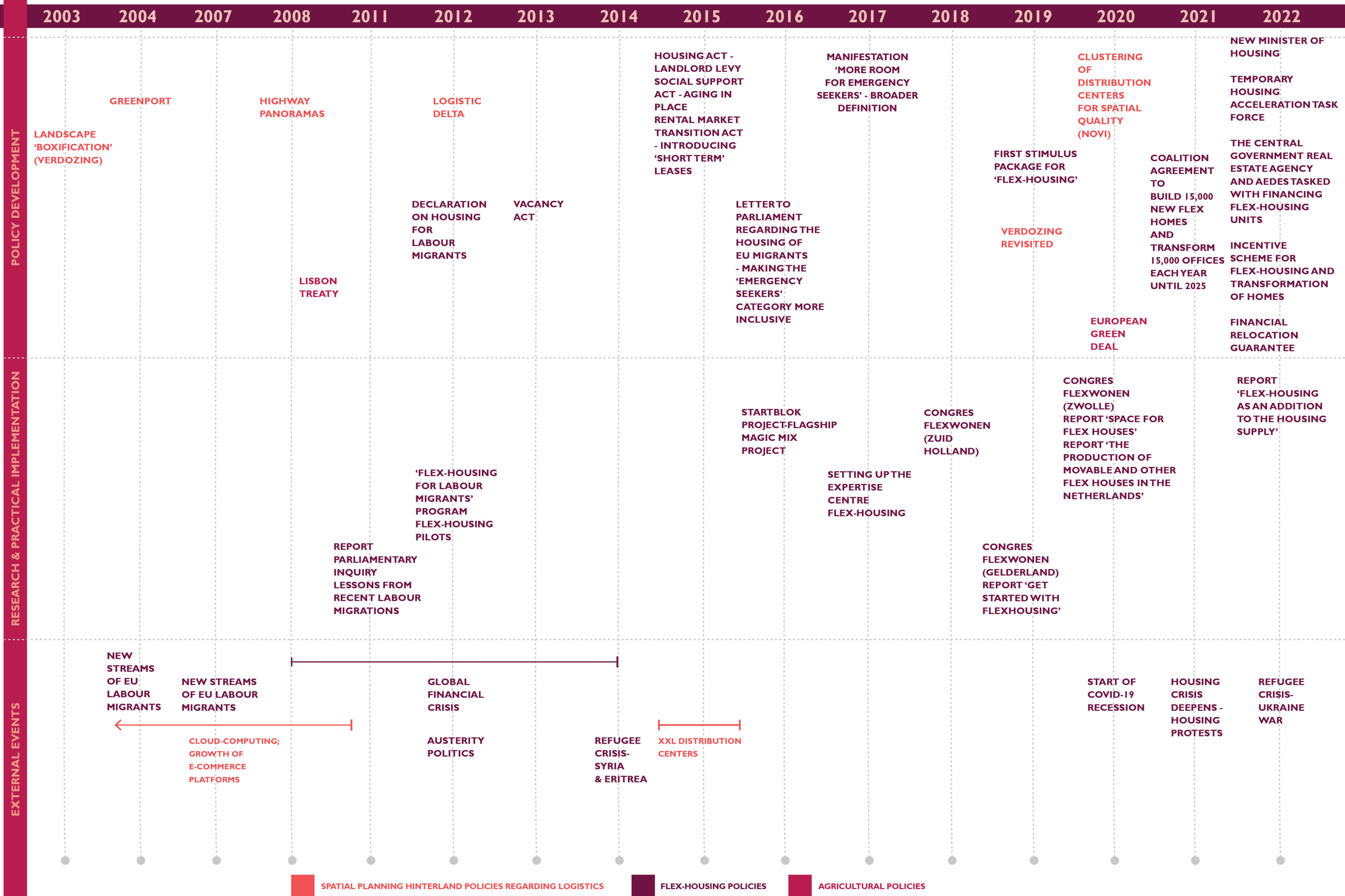
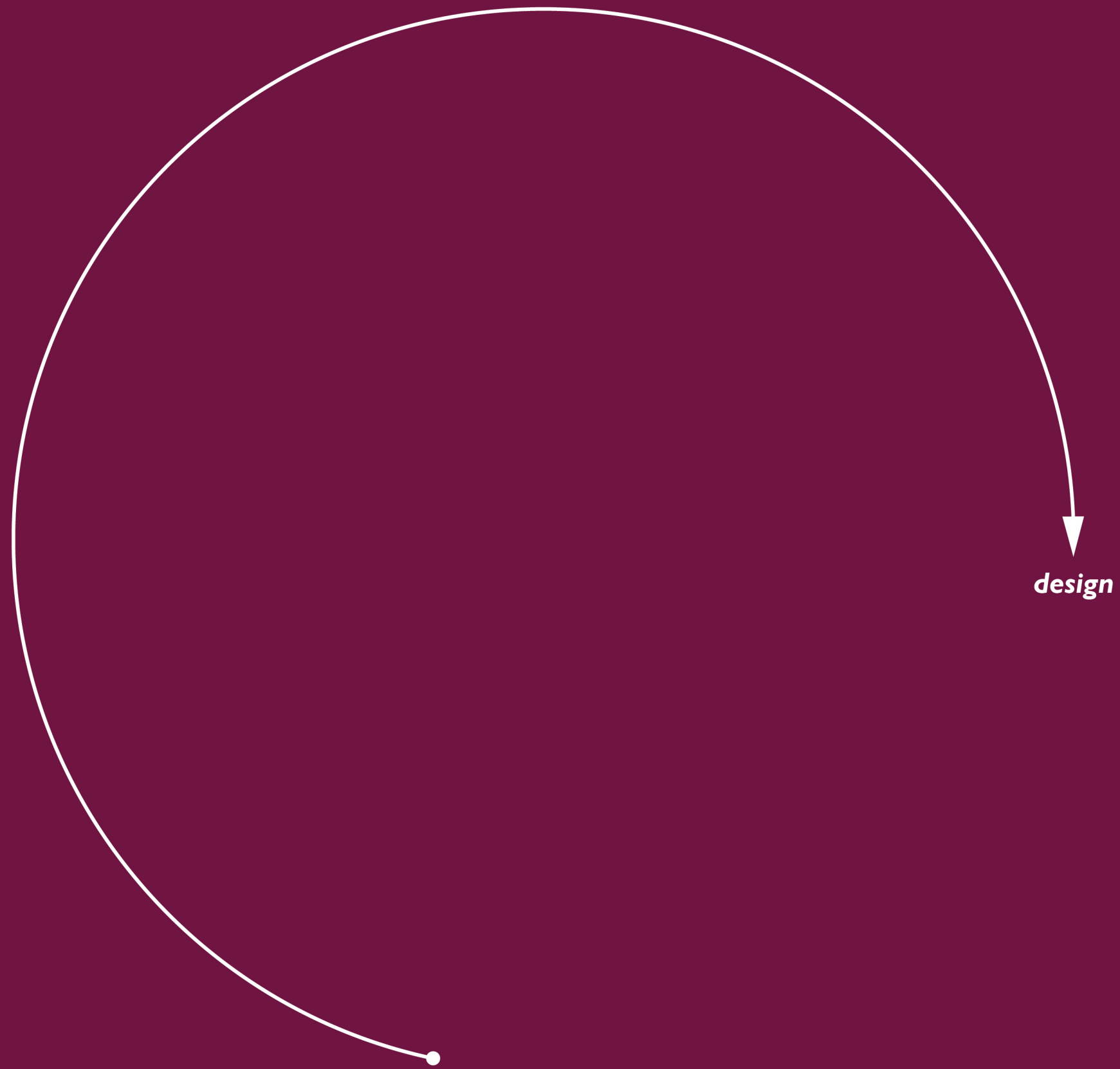
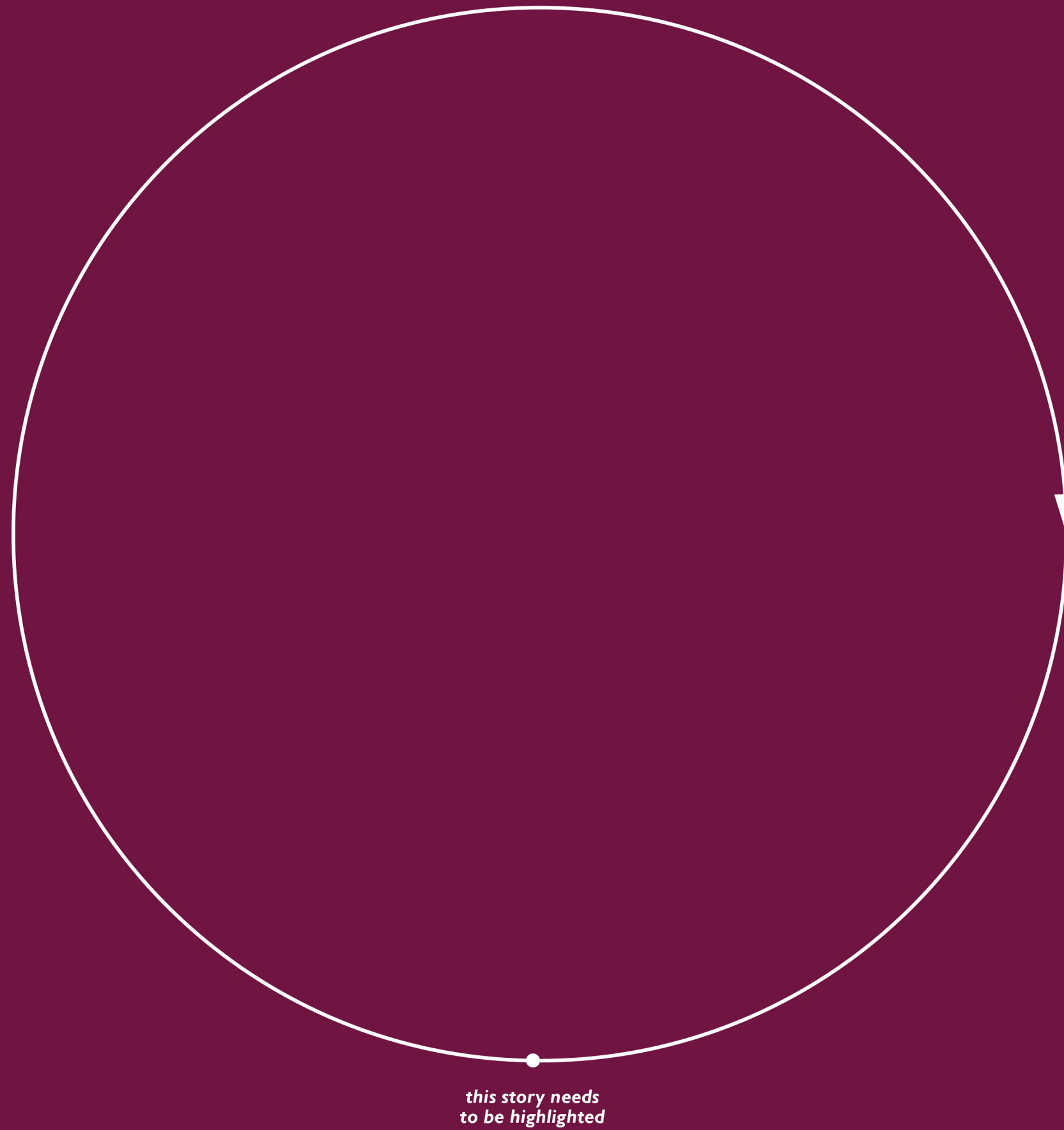


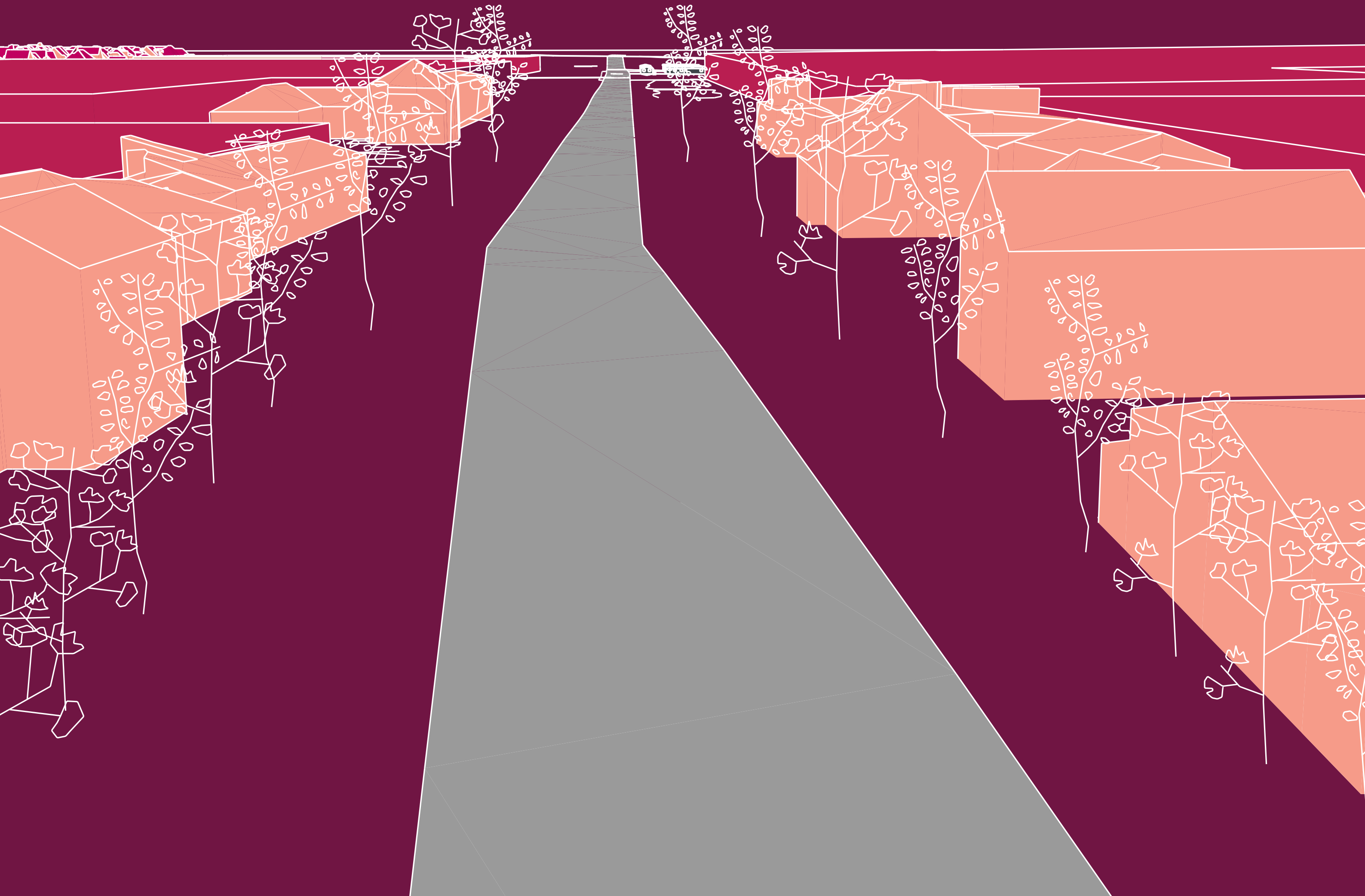
Fig: Policy Timeline

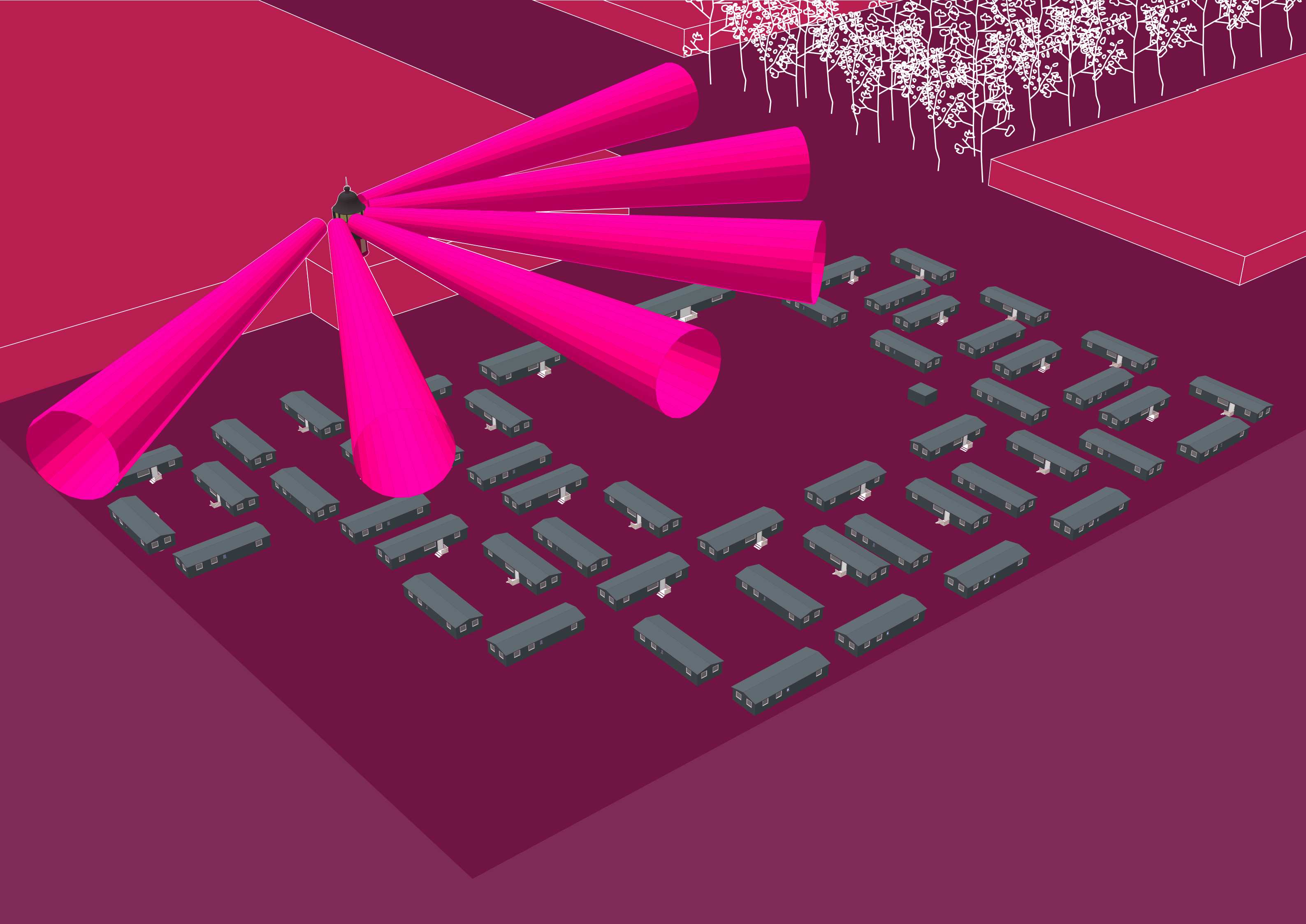


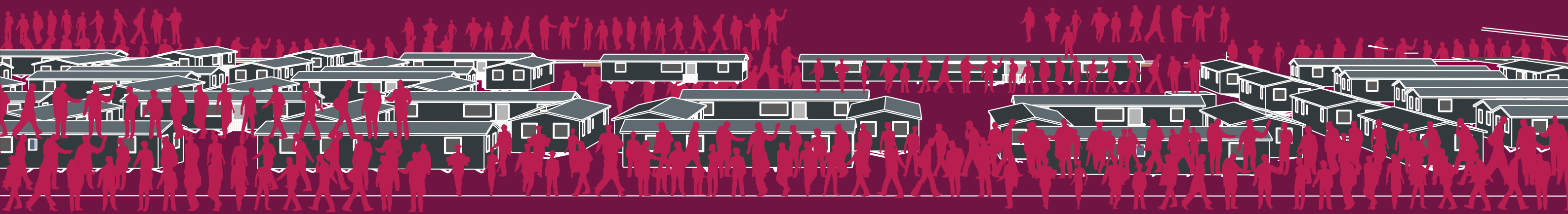
*While flexible housing policies have emerged as a potential solution and spatial planning initiatives aim to create more inclusive urban environments, this project argues that their continued siloed operation particularly in the face of rapid **verdozing** or boxification undermines their effectiveness. Numerous reports highlight the positive strides made in both flexible housing and spatial planning. The speed and scale at which flexible housing projects materialise are commendable, offering a rapid response to urgent housing needs. Similarly, spatial planning initiatives increasingly prioritise social inclusion and mixed-income housing. However, this project reveals a critical oversight: the lack of integration between these two policy domains exacerbates the negative consequences of **verdozing**.*

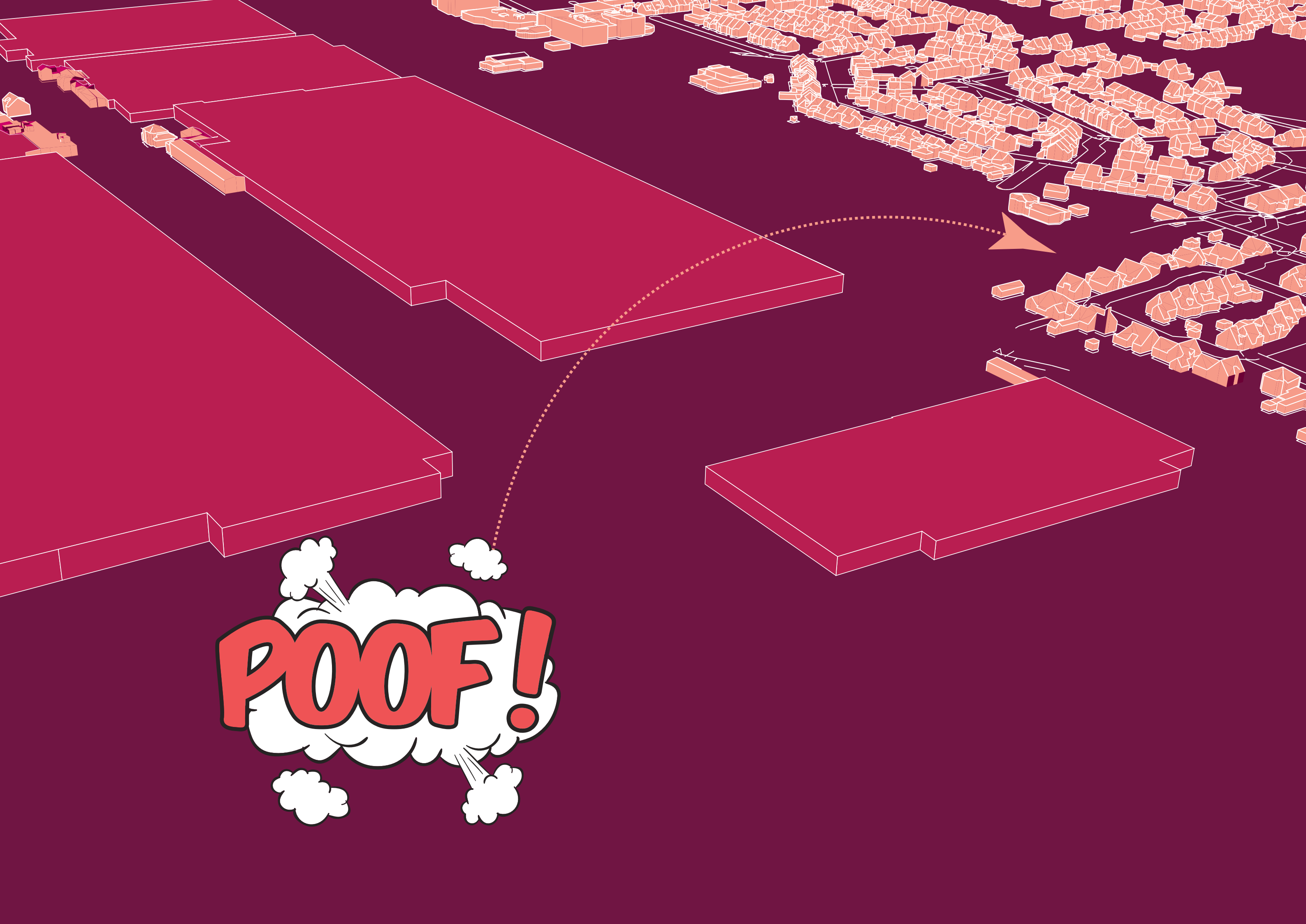














THANK YOU

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