

WAYS OF DWELLING

A research on ways of dwelling

The research shown in this 'book' of drawings, is a deep look into the 'ways of dwelling' of my grandparents, Gerrit and Trineke, and is the source of inspiration which sets building rules for the design of a housing ensemble with multi-generational living and a hospice.

The 'ways of dwelling', maps out different patterns, rules, habits, and uses of my grandparents in the different houses that they have lived in during their lives.

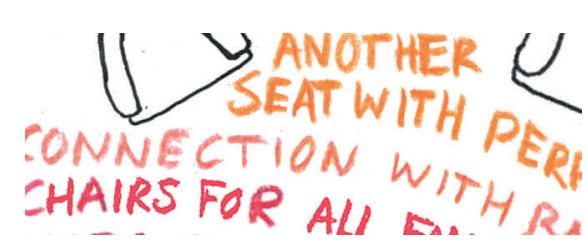
They have experienced different family structures, that each result in a different way of using certain spaces in a home. In the drawings you can find how their ways of dwelling have changed over time and what the factors were for these changes.

The drawings are taken from ground floorplans only, because in all the cases, that is where most of the life happened. The drawings show different colors and layers, each with different meaning, mapping out my grandparents' ways of dwelling.

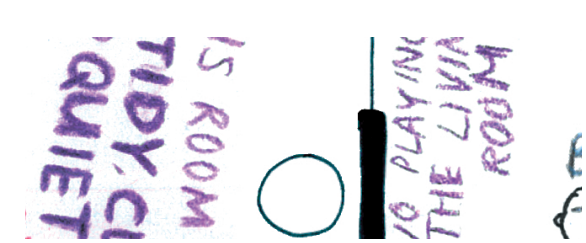
How to read the drawings



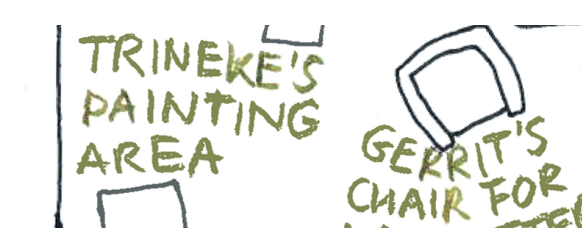
cold, empty, sad, not often used



warm, welcoming, social, happy, positive



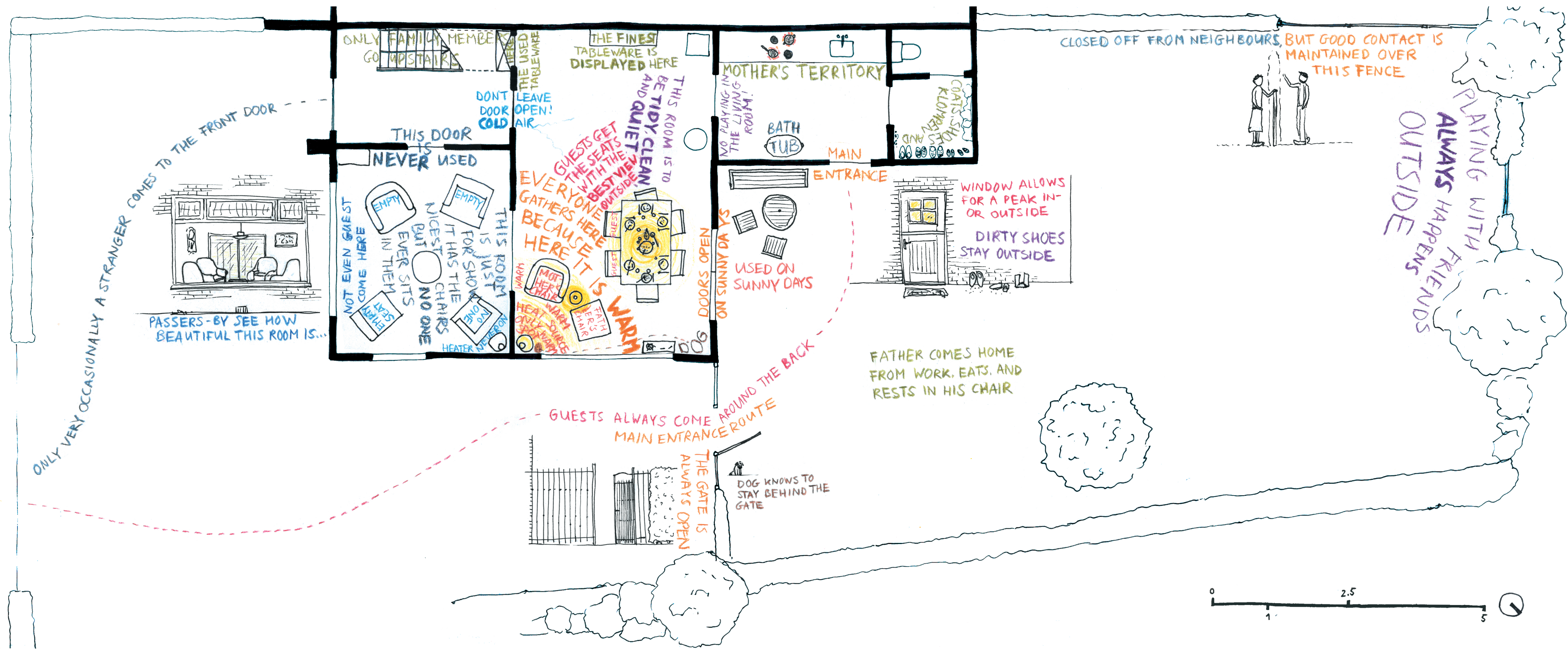
facts, rules, comments



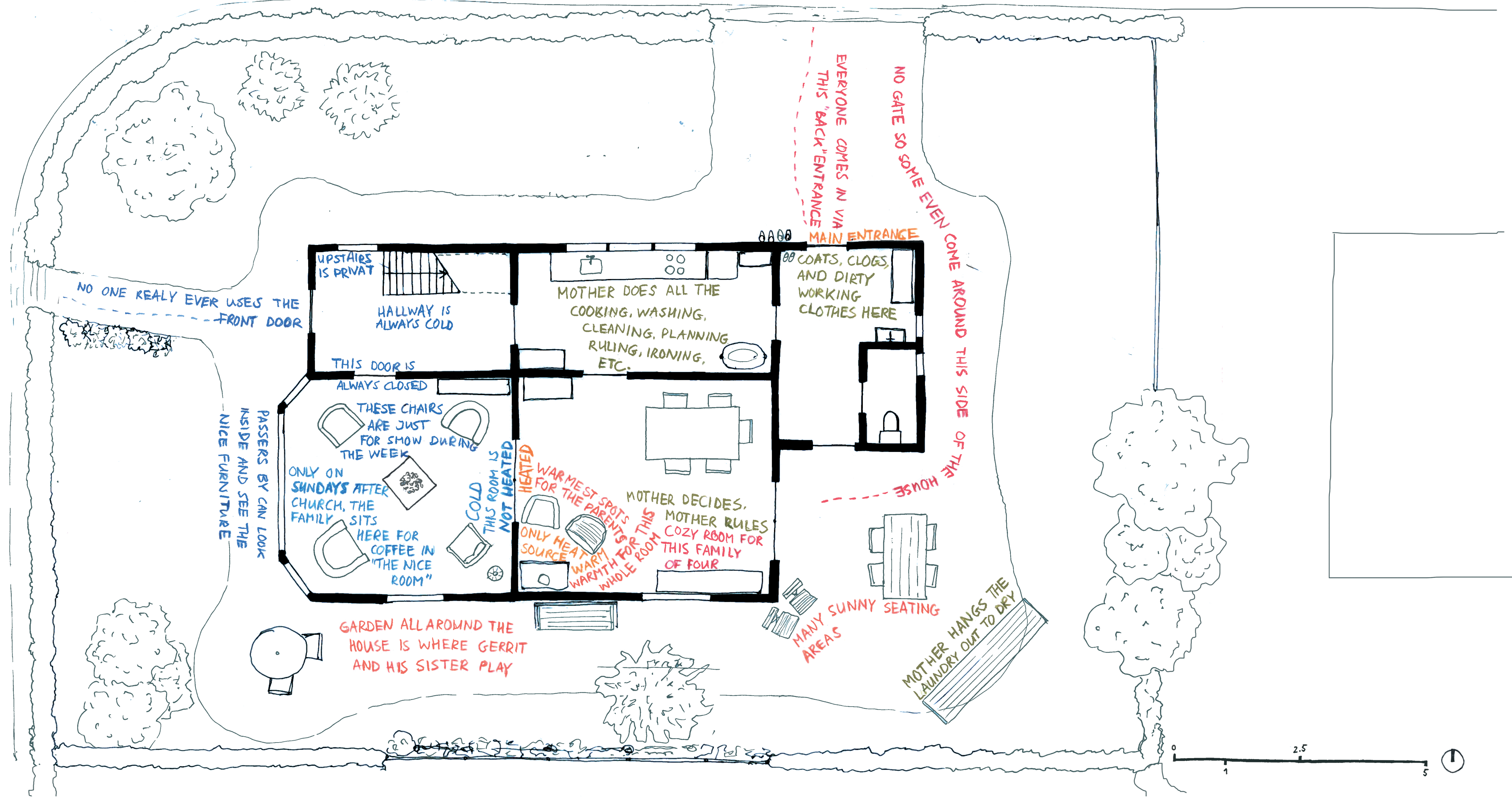
ways of doing, tasks, assigned places

For the pieces that fold open, the label shows the year to which the hidden drawing refers to. When you open the part, you can compare the different situations. Why a certain situation has changed over time, is explained on the back side of the opened piece.

Hessenweg 9



Kleine Gracht 19



1943



Hessenweg 9
Trineke is born



Trineke grew up with two brothers in a semi-detached house that her father built during the crisis in the 1930's. Her father was a calculator, and her mother a housewife who was very strict and always set a lot of rules. The house had no bathroom yet, only a bathtub. Because the house was only heated by one small heating unit in the back room, everyone always gathered only in that room. The front room was cold and never used.



Kleine Gracht 19
Gerrit is born



In this detached house, Gerrit grew up with one sister. His mother was a housewife, doing all the housework, and his father was, like his grandfather, a clogmaker, owner of the clog factory Neuteboom Klompen. Same as Trineke's house, only the back room was heated, and the front room was almost never used. When Gerrit was 14 years old, he started working in the clog factory of his grandfather and father, to someday take over the clog business.

Building rule

In both drawings from 1943 and 1963, the front room is cold, unused, blue. The rooms were seen as show off rooms to the people on the street walking by. There was no other function for them as that. Although this might already be very old fashioned, I still take it into account.

Every designed space has a (daily) function, and will be equally part of the lived space

1963

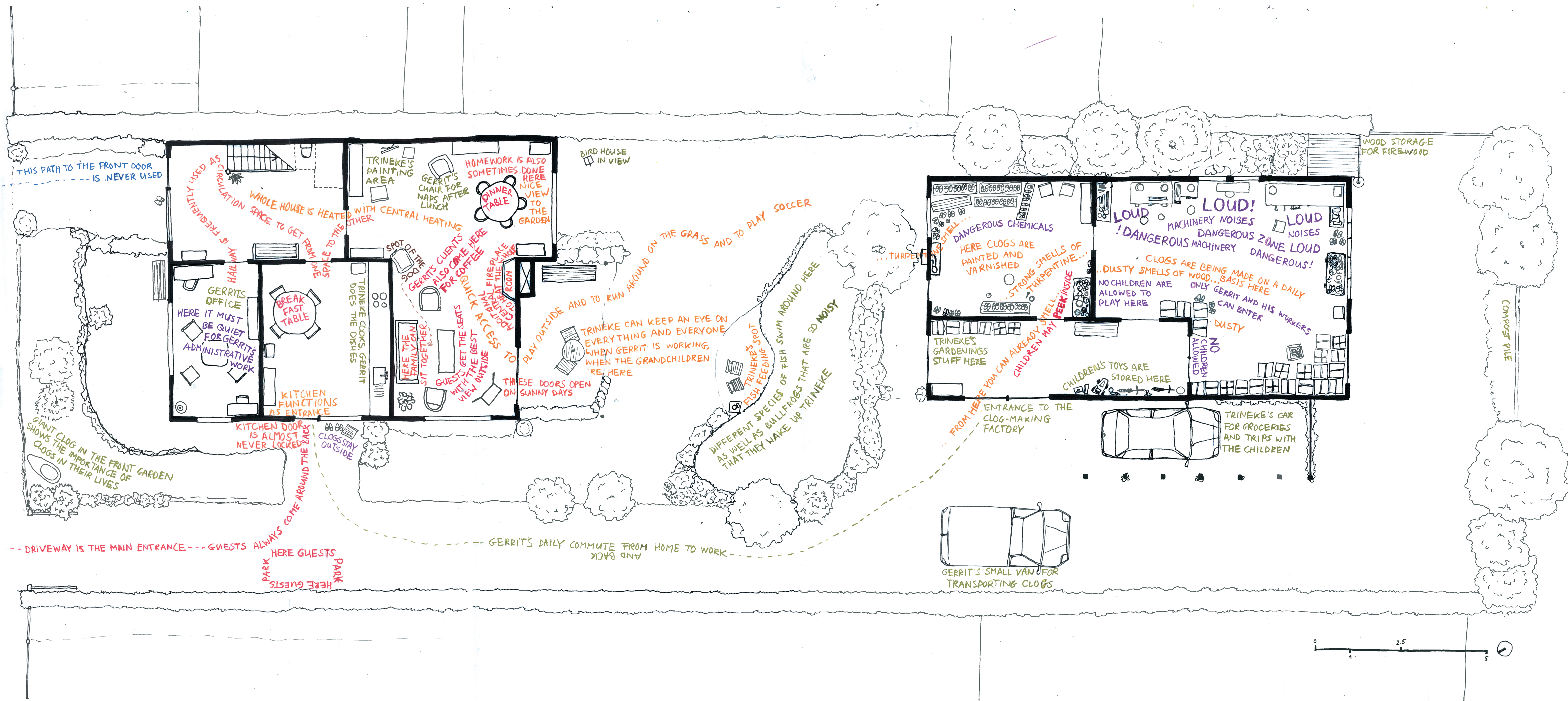


Kleine Gracht 19
Trineke is pregnant and moves in with Gerrit and his family



Trineke and Gerrit met because their parents were friends with each other. When they were 19 years old Trineke got pregnant, which back then meant that they had to get married. Trineke's mother refused to take in the newlyweds, so they went to live with Gerrit's family. Unfortunately, that too did not go smoothly. There was no room for an extra person plus a baby, Gerrit's mother never really accepted Trineke into the household.

2e Industrieweg 8



1965



Lippenoordweg 38
Gerrit and Trineke move to their first own home



After two years of looking, the couple had finally found a house for just their own family, away from the unpleasant living situation. They moved to a standard rowhouse in the north of Hattem, where the real start of their own life began, and where they grew into a family of five. During the time they lived here, Trineke was diagnosed with and illness on her kidneys. This made her unable to work, so she became a housewife.

1972



Eikenlaan 2
Gerrit and Trineke move to a bungalow



Trineke described this house as the perfect house where she would never leave. During the time they lived here, the clog factory had to close and Gerrit had to work some other jobs. However, he quickly discovered that he was really only meant to be a clog maker, so in 1975 he started up his own clog business again called Neuteboom en Zn.

1976



2e Industrieweg 8
Gerrit and Trineke build their own house and clog factory



One year after Gerrit started his own clog business, they get the opportunity to design and build their own house on an empty piece of land in Hattem. Trineke's father designed and calculated the house, and they incorporated a big garage that would house the clog factory. The house had now become both the living and work place of Gerrit. Their three children spent most of their childhood in this house.



1993



2e Industrieweg 8
Their children moved out, but grandchildren are born

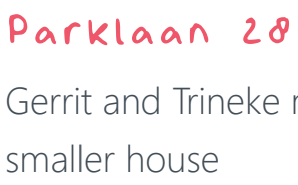


In 1990, the last child moved out of the house. Three years later, their eldest received her first baby. In ten years time seven more grandchildren were welcomed into the family. Trineke spend all here time babysitting on the four children from her eldest daughter, while Gerrit was still working in the clog factory. At some point the grandchildren were old enough to go to school, and the house became emptier again.

Building rule

For both Gerrit and Trineke, the unwritten rule for guests has always been to come in around the back. 'The back' of course differed per house, it being either the pantry or the kitchen. These spaces and the spaces attached to them are drawn in warm welcoming colors, this is where the family and friends gathered, this is where people wanted to be.

Main entrance of each house opens into the kitchen, directly in contact with the liveliness of the house



Parklaan 28

The house and living
change due to Trin

Building rules

Certain changes in use of the house or space around the house have changed because of Trineke's illness. Over the years her health gets worse bit by bit, and small interventions are made, such as the stairlift and a walker. When in 2024 she is diagnosed with cancer, this asks for different demands such as a bed and shower downstairs. Trineke is now terminally ill, and she gets palliative care at home, so she can die in peace in her own house, with Gerrit and other family close by.

Design a hospice where people can live their last days feeling as at home as possible

Design an open structure that allows adaptable housing for changes in use of spaces

In this last drawing from the Parklaan Gerrit expresses his concern and uncertainties about his living situation when Trineke is not here anymore. He notes that the house would be too big for him alone, and he is too healthy and fit for living in a retirement home. He makes clear that he would never want to move back in with his children, but would however like to share some spaces with other non-family members.

Design apartments where people can live on their own, but share communal spaces to meet other residents

Design houses where unrelated people can live in the same house, benefit from each other and remain privacy

Keeping in mind that someday Gerrit will also not be as fit as he is now, it is good to think about the future and design for possible changes in living situation. He might change his mind and want the help of his children close by, as he might want to move back in with them.

Design multi-generational houses that are adaptable and allow for changes in family structure

