

Judith Stegeman | 4201264 | PRESENTATION P2 BOOKLET  
23-06-2017 | Graduation Studio Dutch Dwelling  
Tutors: Theo Kupers & Pierijn van der Putt





## COLOFON

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# PREFACE

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This research report including design proposal have been created for my graduation project. This graduation project takes place within the Dutch Housing Studio of the Dwelling chair at the Faculty of Architecture of the TU Delft.

This graduation project takes place from February 2017 to February 2018. It includes group work in the first quarter and individual work in the next three quarters. The group work has been a major input for the individual work.

The graduation project focuses on the future Amsterdam. Future topics are densification and transformation. Next to these general topics an individual, specific theme has been chosen for research and the design project. For me, this topic is the multicultural neighbourhood. The choice of this topic has been related to both the conclusions of the group research and my personal fascination.

I would like to thank my tutors Pierijn van der Putt and Theo Kupers for their guidance and feedback along the track.

*Delft, 23-06-2017.*

Judith Stegeman  
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# SUMMARY

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introduction

text

# INDEX

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## SUMMARY

## INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION  
PROBLEM STATEMENT  
RESEARCH & DESIGN QUESTION  
HYPOTHESIS  
METHODOLOGY

## BACKGROUND PROBLEM

MIGRATION  
CONCENTRATION & SEGREGATION  
ISOLATION HYPOTHESIS  
CONTACT HYPOTHESIS  
GROUP THINKING  
TOLERANCE HISTORY

## LITERATURE STUDY

TRANSNATIONAL FUTURE  
MULTICULTURAL BUILDING  
CHARACTERISTIC GROUPS  
TARGET GROUPS  
LIVING PREFERENCES  
LIVING TOGETHER  
TYPOLOGIES  
CONCLUSION

## CASE STUDIES - ingredients

INTRODUCTION  
PUNT-KOMMA  
LE MEDI  
MI AKOMA DI COLOR  
MEDITERRANEAN DWELLING  
CONCLUSION

## LOCATION ANALYSIS - ingredients

INTRODUCTION  
LOCATION-GROENMARKT  
SOCIO-ECONOMICS  
DUTCH CONTEXT  
CHARACTERISTICS & POTENTIALS  
PREFERENCES ON THE SITE  
CONCLUSION

DESIGN PROPOSAL

CONCLUSION

SOURCES





# INTRODUCTION



# INTRODUCTION

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Right now the biggest migration stream is taking place from the country side to the cities. People are choosing the cities with the most opportunities and therefore go for the biggest cities. Amsterdam is one of the cities that attracts immigrants and where migration is an important part of the population growth in past and future. At the same time, the more migration takes place, the more tension and frustration it creates. Politics are focusing on Dutch values and use migration as a way of taking position in the political debate. It was as well this topic which was the cause of the failure of the formation of a new political coalition.

Architecture is not a solution for everything, but it might contribute by offering suitable dwellings and dwelling environments and stimulating contact in the neighbourhood, which might create knowledge, familiarity and acceptance.

The Netherlands profile themselves as a tolerant country. But how does this relate to the hardening climate of nationalism in Europe and the fear of Islam? How can we call our country tolerant when a part of our population feels excluded and not at home? We are used to study different ethnic groups in the so called multicultural city. When do we study our own part and reflect on our own role? When do we take a positive look at other ethnic groups and see what we can learn from the diverse population of our country? It is time to look at our country as transnational instead of multicultural and see what we can learn from the diversity and transnationality. It strives for a reconceptualization of the Dutch floor plan on urban and

building scale (and architecture), considering the diverse city.

This is a topical, but sensitive subject. I tried to do my best to find the right words to describe the research. In case I did, it was not my intention to offend someone. This research should put away all the clichés and find out new concepts.

## Remark on group thinking

The differences between groups should be acknowledged. Cultural appropriation should be avoided as this is part of institutional racism. Cultural appropriation is when a majority group of people in a society takes over a cultural element of a minority group in that same society. Those borrowed elements have often been the topic of negative stereotyping. Cultural exchange can only take place when the balance of power is equal (Nzume, 2017, p. 126, 128, 132).

# PROBLEM STATEMENT

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People with and without migration backgrounds are not living together in the same neighbourhoods. Because of this, people of different population groups are not being confronted with each other and are not having contact with each other. White people are leaving black neighbourhoods for better dwellings. Black people are left with leftovers that are too small for the big families in neighbourhoods with poor living circumstances. There are no possibilities of moving to other neighbourhoods, while especially for middle class, second generation, highly educated people, these neighbourhoods form restrictions for the own opportunities. White neighbourhoods, such as the city centre of Amsterdam, do not offer affordable family housing that suits the wishes of these population groups. Therefore I strive for a multicultural dwelling project in the Dutch context, in which different population groups are living together in suitable homes while offering added quality for the city centre and stimulating contact between different population groups.

The migration of people takes mainly place in the biggest cities for having the most opportunities. For Amsterdam this international migration takes up a big part (43%, 2014) of the past and future population growth (1.042.000 people in 2040). This migration has already resulted in a multicultural city of Amsterdam with 180 nationalities (Russel Shorto, 2013, p. 272; Gemeente Amsterdam).

Although Amsterdam is a multicultural city, the different nationalities are not really living together. Certain population groups move to certain concentration neighbourhoods. This causes a segregation of people in

black and white neighbourhoods. This segregation leads to isolation of certain people and population groups and no chance of confrontation and contact between different population groups. This has a negative influence in two ways. For the people with a migration background less contact with the indigenous Dutch is related to less social integration and less structural integration (work and education). For the indigenous Dutch less confrontation leads to less contact / social interaction, which could lead to less knowledge and less acceptance of "others".

This knowledge and contact is, I think, important in current times where people are driving apart. "The Dutch" strive for focusing on Dutch values and integration, while a great part of the population does not feel at home here as they feel like being "the others". This is mainly the second generation, who was born here and has mainly good education, but has to deal with having less opportunities and discrimination / racism. This is not something architecture can deal with totally, but it can offer a place for stimulation of mixture and contact. Hopefully, this contact could lead to knowledge and more acceptance.

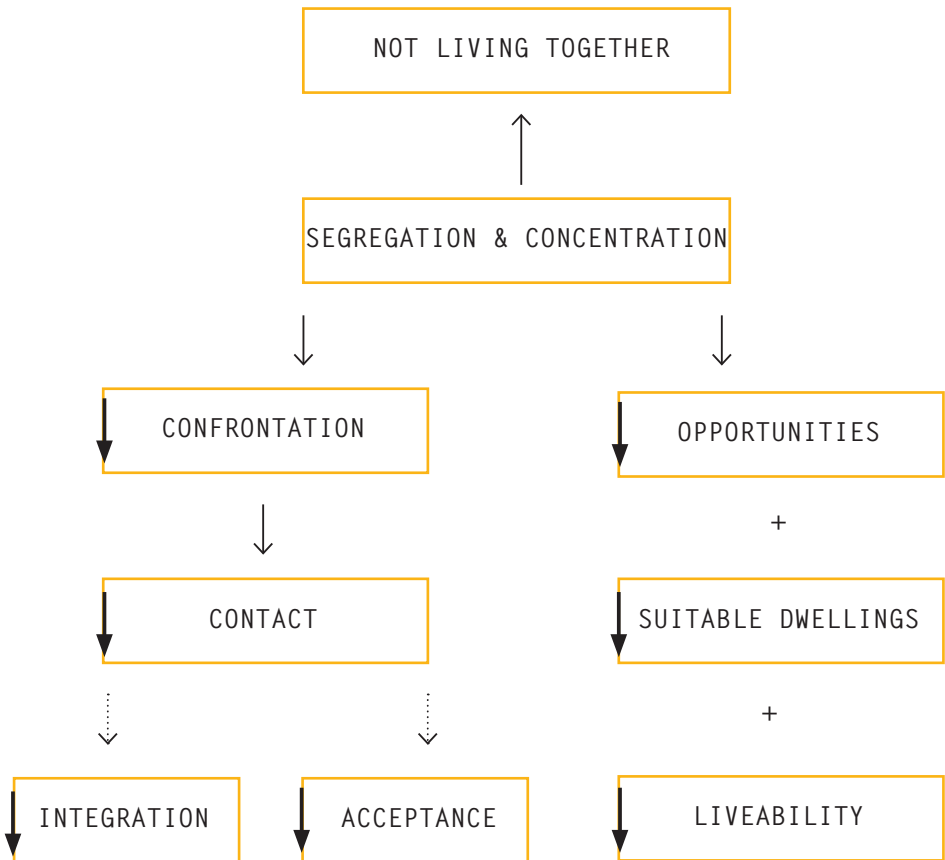
The neighbourhood is namely the place where, after work, the most contact between different population groups takes place. A certain part of the Amsterdam population thinks more knowledge would lead to more understanding and acceptance. I make the bridge by proposing that contact (both passive (hearing and seeing) and active (speaking)) in the neighbourhood might stimulate knowledge and acceptance. I am proposing a neighbourhood where different population groups with and

without a migration background can live together, where confrontation and contact would be stimulated.

I see a preferred, idealistic future for Amsterdam of the transnational city, in which different population groups are living together and accepting each other. The world is way more global than before, which means having contact with people from all over the world digitally and living in different places all over the world is more general.

Democratic values do not focus on the closed national values, but on the more general values of human beings.

The real future is at least that Amsterdam needs to densify to accommodate the growing population, existing of an even more diverse range of people. So at least we need to be living with each other and having suitable dwellings and environments to do so.



# RESEARCH & DESIGN QUESTION

## Research question

The research question on this topic is as follows:

“What are the (design) criteria of a (1) multicultural neighbourhood within the future transnational city of Amsterdam that (2) offers suitable housing for different population groups with a migration background (Turkish, Moroccan, Surinam, Antillean) and without a migration background (3) and stimulates confrontation and contact between these different population groups?”

## Sub questions:

(1a) What does the future city of Amsterdam look like considering migration and diversity?

(1b) What does a multicultural neighbourhood in Amsterdam look like?

(2a) What are characteristic groups in the multicultural neighbourhood?

(2b) How do these groups want to live? What do suitable dwellings and a suitable dwelling environment for these groups look like?

(3) How can these groups live together in order to create confrontation and contact? (Who wants to live in a multicultural neighbourhood?)

## Design question

For designing a multicultural dwelling project it is important to design suitable dwellings in an interesting environment to stimulate social contact between different groups. These dwellings should be affordable, suitable for families and in this way contribute as well to the Amsterdam housing market, as affordable family dwellings in the city centre are rare.

Based on the later on described literature study and the conclusion on it (see further on), the following design question has been stated:

“How to design (1) a multicultural neighbourhood and building complex (2) that fit in the Amsterdam urban context to make the building and the dwellings affordable and integral, (3) with 150 compact dwellings (4) for a diversity of people with a diversity of backgrounds, (5) generalised to make it affordable, considering common dwelling preferences, (6) while offering possibilities for personalization in use of and adjustments to the dwelling and (7) stimulating confrontation and contact between the different population groups (8) by using the characteristics of the site to create an inviting and stimulating communal and public space, to create a sequence of public spaces along the water front (9) by using the common factors of a. food and cooking b. children c. importance of culture / gatherings / parties / guests to bring people together (10) by making the moderation of contact possible through a good transition from public to private space, which is important for their well-being (11) (without becoming a thematic neighbourhood, but an integral part of the Amsterdam context)?”

# HYPOTHESIS

The stated problem is not something architecture can deal with totally on its own, but it can offer a place with suitable dwellings and functions and stimulation of mixture and contact. Hopefully, this contact could lead to knowledge and more acceptance.

We can learn from the transnational, diverse city what dwelling typologies are missing and what specific preferences can be interesting for the Dutch dwelling and the environment. This can lead to dwellings that are suitable for bigger groups than just a certain specific ethnic / cultural group.

This will reduce the building costs as it becomes more general instead of specific. Building for specific wishes was the focus on in the past decades but now the focus shifts to having an interesting environment, according to the KCAP lecture. Moreover, specific wishes of specific groups are not that interesting anymore as in the transnational city people will mix and wishes will be influenced by different cultures. In this design the separation between public space and private space will be important in the moderation of contact between different population groups.



# METHODOLOGY

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The method of research consisted of literature study, case study analysis and location analysis. All methods have been used to find building stones or input for the design of a multicultural neighbourhood.

The method of research consisted of literature study, case study analysis and location analysis. All methods have been used to find ingredients for my design of a multicultural neighbourhood. Literature study has been carried out to answer the stated research question and the following sub questions (see research question). Literature was mainly used for getting grip on the topic, defining the target groups and their dwelling preferences and stating important aspects of living together. The literature study has provided information that led to the stated design question, which was the result of the conclusion on research. Case studies have been researched to answer the design question for these case studies and use this information as ingredients for the design. Location analysis has been used to find ingredients for the design.

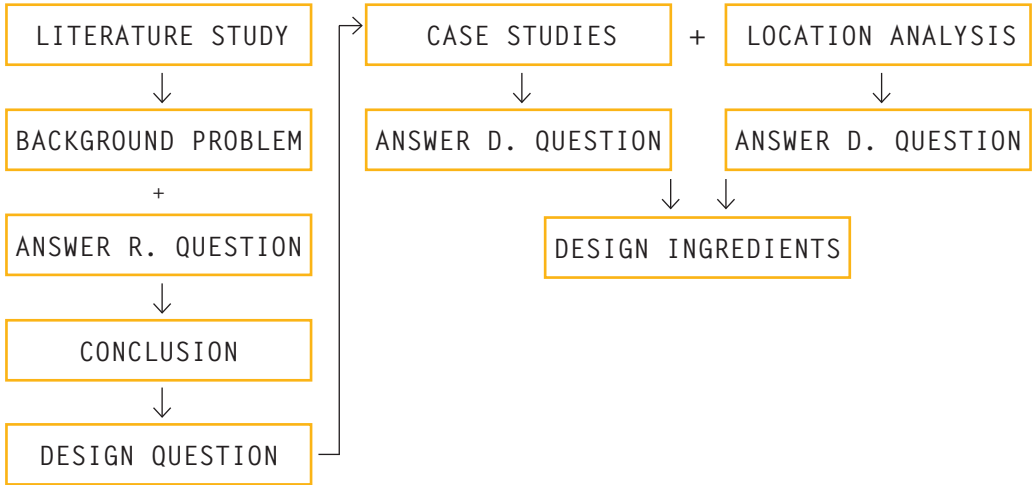
## Goal

The goal of the research is to design a multicultural neighbourhood in which different population groups are living together, with suitable dwellings and a suitable dwelling environment, which stimulates confrontation and contact between different population groups. The dwellings should be affordable and therefore generalised and compact, but still offers possibilities for adjustments and personalisation.

## Reading guide

This booklet starts hereafter with the background information on the problem statement. Thereafter the results of the literature study on the research question is explained under the tab literature study. Afterwards the case studies and the result on the design questions are shown. Then the location analysis and its results are explained. Finally, the design proposal is discussed.





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(1a) What does the future city of Amsterdam look like considering migration and diversity?

(1b) What does a multicultural neighbourhood in Amsterdam look like?

(2a) What are characteristic groups in the multicultural neighbourhood?

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How does the design fit in the Dutch urban context? What elements can be distinguished for fitting in the Dutch urban context?

What elements have been used to create public space?

How has the design been generalized in order to make it affordable and a coherent whole?

How does the design offer flexibility in personalization of the use of the dwelling?

Are the specific preferences of the researched population groups considered in the design and what does this result in?

How does the moderation of contact take place from dwelling level to urban level? Where and how do you have contact and with whom?

How has mixture or diversity in the project been realised?

↓

What are the potentials of the site for socio-economic aspects? Why is this a suitable location?

What is the Dutch, Amsterdam context of the location?

Are the preferences for public space already met on the location or in the surroundings? What is left and what can be used in the design?

Public space has been found as an important location for having social contacts. What are the characteristics of the site as interesting aspects for the public space / urban design for generating social contact? What are the potentials of the site?



BACKGROUND PROBLEM

# MIGRATION

Already in the sixteenth century Amsterdam was the place where people immigrated to as it was a relatively open and tolerant city with many opportunities (Shorto, 2013, p. 102). After World War II a new period of migration occurred. This started with the KNIL-militaries and their families that were obliged to move to the Netherlands in 1951. The next group were the Turks and Moroccans from the sixties onwards as they were asked to come here for work by the Dutch government as we were lacking enough labour men. From the seventies onwards people from former colonies Surinam and the Dutch Antilles moved to the Netherlands as they could choose between the country of origin and the Netherlands (SOURCE IMMIGRATION GROUPS).

## Immigration goal

In Amsterdam was in history the freedom for all citizens to earn wages, which attracted a lot of citizens (Shorto, 2013, p. 204). From 1600 till 1800 the Netherlands was grown by 500.000 foreigners. After 1650 people from Northern Germany and Scandinavia arrived; after 1680 people came from the Eastern parts (Shorto, 2013, p. 152). Immigration was influenced by the Industrial Revolution and the better

network (Shorto, 2013, p. 155).

Also in later times immigration has mainly been an economic process and is thus caused by economic processes, conditions and perspective (RMNO, 2004, p. 19).

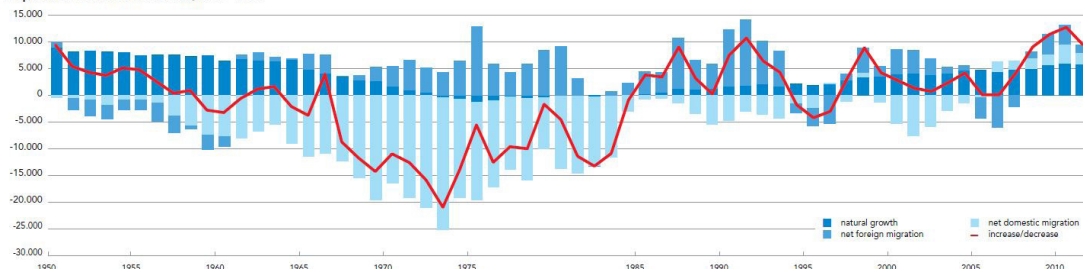


## Current state of migration

In the past twenty years migration was an important factor in the growth of Amsterdam. Especially the increase of non-western immigrants was responsible for this growth. While the amount of citizens that were born in Amsterdam decreased, the amount of the non-western, western immigrants and the amount of indigenous people moving to Amsterdam rose (image 2.2).

In the last fifteen years the amount of immigrants from Europe has risen, mostly because of entries to the EU. The immigrants from Western Europe form the biggest groups, but the immigrants from Eastern Europe are the most increasing group, after the entry to the EU (see Immigration Groups). The amount of immigrants

Population trend in Amsterdam, 1960 - 2011

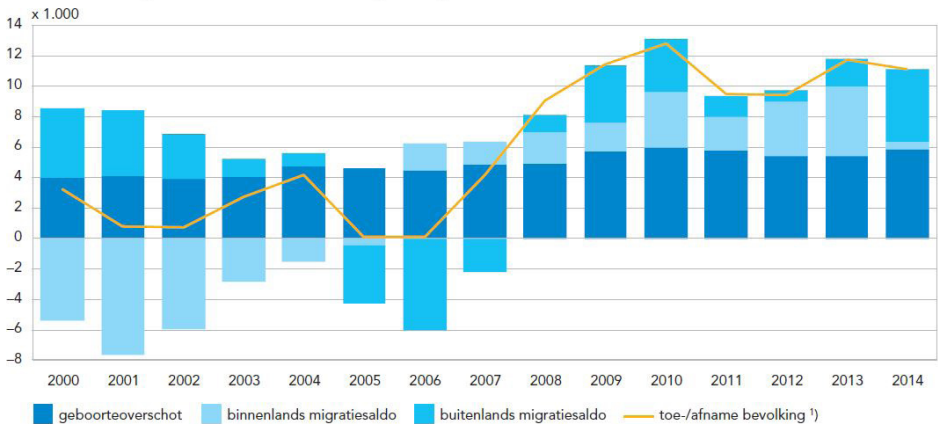


from Southern Europe is increasing as well, probably because the lack of work and opportunity for young, highly educated people. The amount of immigrants from Northern Europe has stabilised the past years (image 2.4) (Gemeente Amsterdam, OIS, 2015, H2).

### Change of population size

Since 2006 there is a significant rise of the population. Till 2005 the internal migration balance was negative, as people, mainly families, were leaving the city. From 2006 on people - families, students - are coming back to the city again. The foreign migration balance was from 2005 till 2007 negative as well. The growth of the population in the past years is due to a positive excess of births, a positive internal migration balance and a positive foreign migration balance (image 2.1). (Gemeente Amsterdam, OIS, 2015, H2)

**Afb. 2.1** Verandering van de Amsterdamse bevolkingsomvang, 2000-2014 (x 1.000)



<sup>1)</sup> Toe-/afname bevolking is inclusief administratieve correcties.

bron: OIS

## The open city

Although in the current climate there are negative responses on immigration, immigration has positive effects for the country of entry. Zef Hemel argues in his book *De toekomst van de stad: een pleidooi voor de metropool* (2016) in favour of the Metropolis with millions of citizens. Immigration plays an important role for a growing population, that is important for this metropolis. In cities the fertility rate is too low for having a stable population growth. Therefore immigration is necessary (Hemel, 2016, p. 148). Those people offer new knowledge, new work force (Hemel, 2016, p. 87). Cities of arrival are open cities, with a relatively easy entry and opportunities for social mobility. This city attracts young immigrants that are appealed by the opportunities and the richness of the city. This can lead to two opposites of freedom and poorness, the dual city (Hemel, 2016, p. 113-114). The city offers freedom, place for emancipation and the most chance on improvement (Hemel, 2016, p. 117, 119).



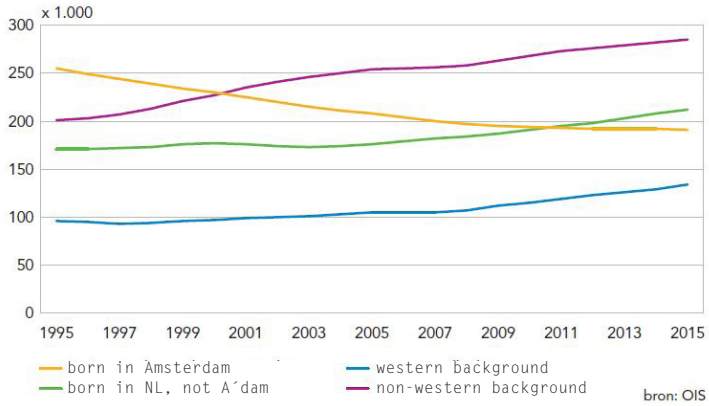
The immigrants will take with them their religion and use this as a way to protect themselves in the new country. According to Zef Hemel this will lead to a revival of the religions (Hemel, 2016, p. 137). Because of all the disadvantages the countries of arrival impose on the immigrants, they are more likely to get involved in criminal circuits and ministers of religion. The Canadian journalist Doug Saunders argues in his book *Arrival City* (2011) for investing in immigrants and offering them chances (Hemel, 2016, p. 137-138).

Cities do want new citizens but only selected people with talents. Higher education is a selection method (Hemel, 2016, p. 150).

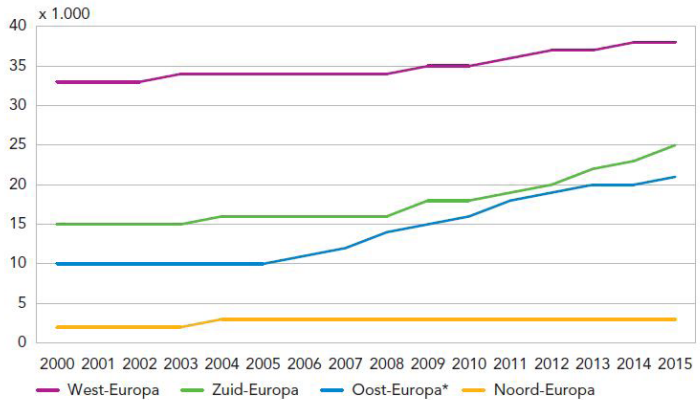
### Future of migration

In 2009 the UN announced that half of the population was living in cities. In the coming (twenty) years 70% to 80% will be living in cities and the world population will be grown with an extra 2 to 3 billion people. Doug Saunders call this the last round of worldwide migration. According to him the new immigrants will be the middle class population of the future (Hemel, 2016, p. 139). With more people living in cities, the fertility rate will decrease and the population growth will stabilise (Shorto, 2013, p. 232).

Amsterdam population on origin, Januari 1 1995-2015



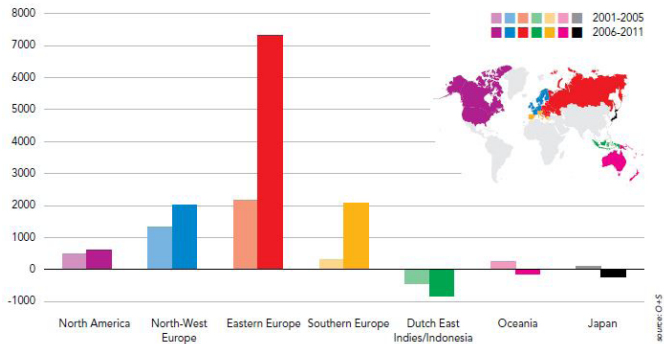
Afb. 2.4 Aantal geregistreerde EU-migranten in Amsterdam, 1 januari 2000-2015



\* Oost-Europa is inclusief migranten uit (voormalig) Joegoslavië

bron: OIS

Net foreign immigration figures for Western immigrants, 2001 - 2011



(Gemeente Amsterdam, OIS, 2015, p. 31-32; Bureau (O+S), 2012, p. 7)

# CONCENTRATION & SEGREGATION

Once when migrants have arrived in Europe they look up the biggest cities for having the most opportunities. The most immigrants want (wanted after Brexit?) to go to the multicultural London (Hemel, 2016, p. 146). Mostly, immigrants go to cities where they have friends or acquaintances (Hemel, 2016, p. 149). In the Netherlands, the immigrants go to the biggest cities as well including Amsterdam (SOURCE).

## Concentration neighbourhoods

Those immigrants move to specific neighbourhoods where there population group already lives. This is one reason for moving there, but the other reason is that because of little money people with a migration background get the left-over dwellings in the city. The so called concentration neighbourhoods are not so much the consequence of people with a migration background moving to these neighbourhoods. It is mainly the result of the white flight of indigenous people that take place in the better dwellings in white neighbourhoods. (SOURCE).

Immigrants are accommodated in deprived urban areas, which are the former social neighbourhoods (Kockelkoren, 2004, p. 147,153).

The different population groups in Amsterdam move to specific neighbourhoods. Most of the Surinamese went to the Bijlmermeer, that had just been built (Shorto, 2013, p. 153). This is the place where most Antillean and Ghanaian went as well (images). Most Turks and Moroccans went to Nieuw-West, but more spread (SOURCE).

## Liveability

Precisely those concentration neighbourhoods are the neighbourhoods with the lowest liveability. Zuidoost, together with Noord, has the lowest overall situation with the unfavourable living situation, participation, living surroundings, education results and prosperity. Nieuw-West has a relative unfavourable score as well (image 14.1). These are the neighbourhoods with the most trouble with youngsters and trouble by trash as well (image 13.27 & 13.6). These neighbourhoods are the neighbourhoods with the most amount of nationalities per neighbourhood. There is the most tension between different population groups and the least experienced social cohesion (image ... & 13.16 & 13.11).

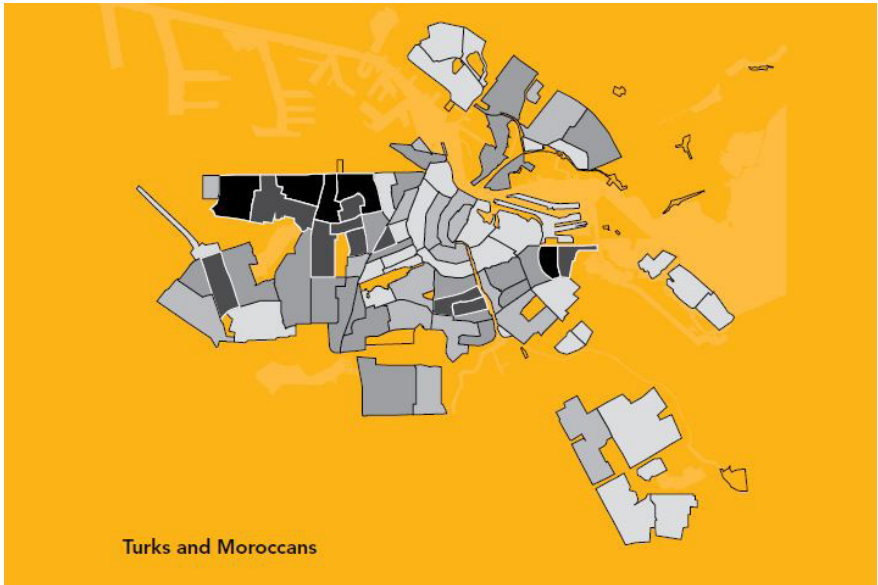
Those neighbourhoods score again lowest for participation, liveability and the life situation index (image 14.2 & 14.3). When looking at different population groups and their origin, the four classic migration groups and other non-western origins score badly, compared to the indigenous Dutch and other Western origins (image 14.4). Youngsters with a non-western background score relatively well for dedication to the neighbourhood and social cohesion (image 14.6). (OIS & Gemeente Amsterdam, 2015, H13 & H14).

## Satisfaction

Exactly those concentration neighbourhoods are the neighbourhoods with the lowest satisfaction with the neighbourhood (image 13.2). (OIS & Gemeente Amsterdam, 2015, H13 & H14)

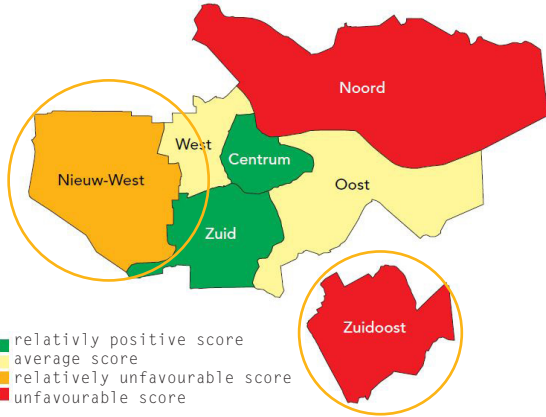
Gentrification (Hemel, 2016,



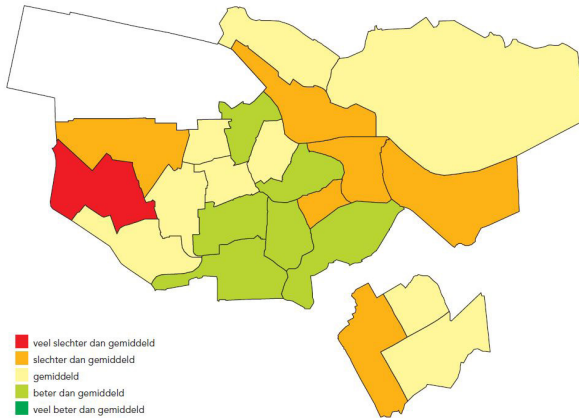


(Bureau Onderzoek en Statistiek (O+S), 2012, p. 8-9)

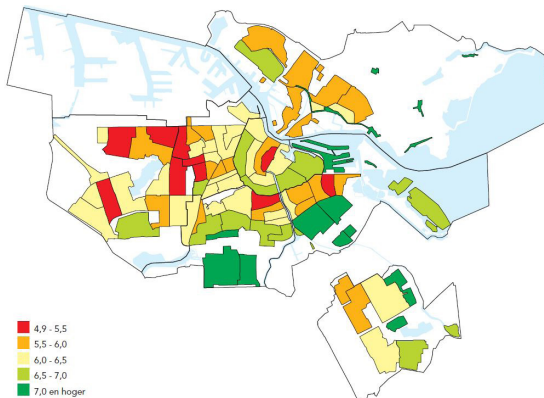
Overall image: life situation, participation, living environment, education results, prosperity



Afb. 13.2.7 Percentage van vaak jongerenoverlast ervaren naar de 22 gemeenten, 2014

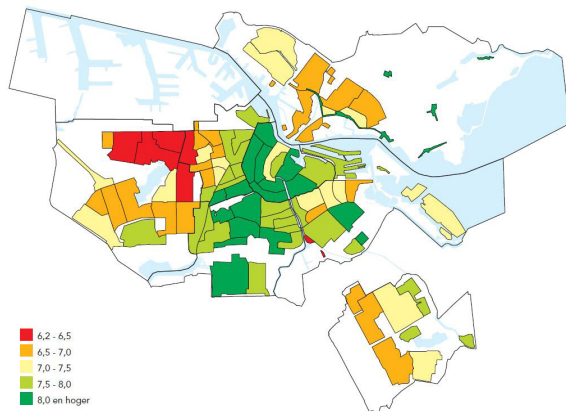


Afb. 13.6 Overlast door vervuiling, 2013 (rapportcijfers, hoe hoger, hoe minder overlast)

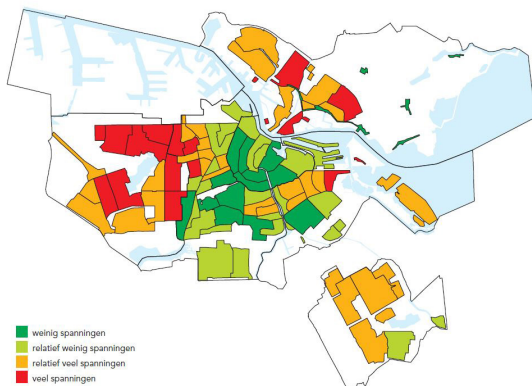


(Gemeente Amsterdam, OIS, 2015, p. 162, 146, 157)

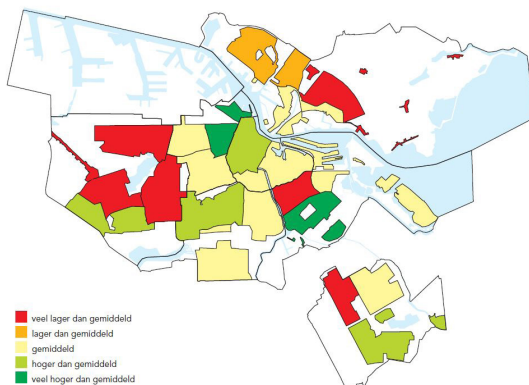
Afb. 13.2 Tevredenheid met de buurt, 2013 (rapportcijfer)



Afb. 13.16 Ervaren spanningen tussen bevolkingsgroepen in Amsterdam naar buurtcombinatie, 2014



Afb. 13.11 Ervaren sociale cohesie per gebied, 2014



(Gemeente Amsterdam, OIS, 2015, p. 143, 151, 149)

Range of city parts of participation, liveability and the life situation index (2014)

	EDUCATION	WORK	PROSPERITY	SPORTS	CLUBBING	SOCIETY	SOCIAL INTEGRATION	POLITICS	HEALTH	COHESION	CLEAN	GRADE	EFFORT	LIFE SITUATION
Centrum														109
West														105
Nieuw-West														101
Zuid														108
Oost														104
Noord														97
Zuid-Oost														99

- relative much participation
- average participation
- little participation

Range of neighbourhoods of participation, liveability and the life situation index (2014)

	EDUCATION	WORK	PROSPERITY	SPORTS	CLUBBING	SOCIETY	SOCIAL INTEGRATION	POLITICS	HEALTH	COHESION	CLEAN	GRADE	EFFORT	LIFE SITUATION
Centrum West														108
Centrum Oost														109
Westerpark														106
Bos en Lommer														103
Oud-West/De Baarsjes														105
Slotermeer/Gauzenveld														99
Osdorp														97
De Aker/Nieuw Sloten														105
Slotervaart														103
Zuid Noord														112
Buizenveldert/Zuidas														109
De Pijp/Rivierenbuurt														106
Oud Oost														105
Indische Buurt/Oostelijk Havengebied														103
Watergraafsmeer														104
Uitburg/Zeeburgerland														104
Noord West														96
Oud Noord														95
Noord Oost														101
Bijlmer Centrum														97
Bijlmer Oost														100
Gaasperdam/Driemond														100

- relative much participation
- average participation
- little participation

Range of population groups of liveability and the life situation index (2014)

	EDUCATION	WORK	PROSPERITY	SPORTS	CLUBBING	SOCIETY	SOCIAL INTEGRATION	POLITICS	HEALTH	COHESION	CLEAN	GRADE	EFFORT	LIFE SITUATION
Surinamese														96
Antillian/ Aruban														96
Turks														96
Moroccan														95
other non-Western														99
other Western countries														107
native Dutch														107

(Adjusted from Gemeente Amsterdam, OIS, 2015, p. 163-165)

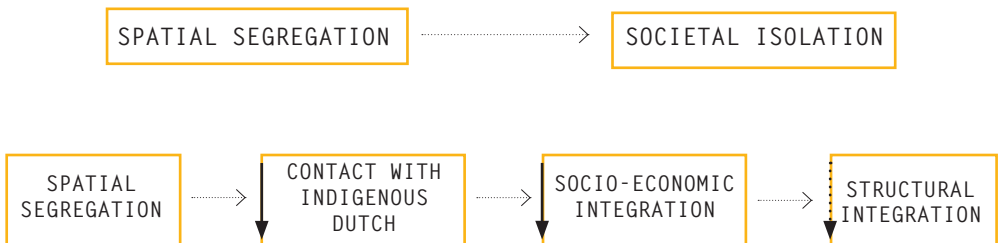
# ISOLATION HYPOTHESIS

## Focus on integration

Literature focusses on the social integration issue of population groups with a migration background. Research focuses on the question if dwelling / building / multicultural building can lead to more integration for those groups. There is a focus on integration and assimilation to the Dutch culture (SOURCE).

Architecture can only stimulate contact between different population groups by making sure they are confronted with each other. This might only have some small, slight contribution to the social integration.

In literature there is the isolation thesis on the relation between spatial segregation, the resulted societal isolation and the decrease in contact with the indigenous. This would relate to less socio-economic integration and less structural integration (work and education), as Dutch contacts are found important in speaking the language and finding jobs. These relations are often discussed and doubtful. Some reports have stated this relation to be true and others state this line is too thin (Van der Laan Bouma-Doff, 2004, p. 349-352).



Relationship between spatial segregation, contact and integration (no causal relationship) (Van der Laan Bouma-Doff, 2004, p. 349-352)

# CONTACT HYPOTHESIS

## Social interaction

However, why is this focus on the Dutch culture and values so important? Anousha Nzume states about integration the following: “As person of colour integrated, in other words culturally adapted to whiteness” (Nzume, 2017, p. 24).

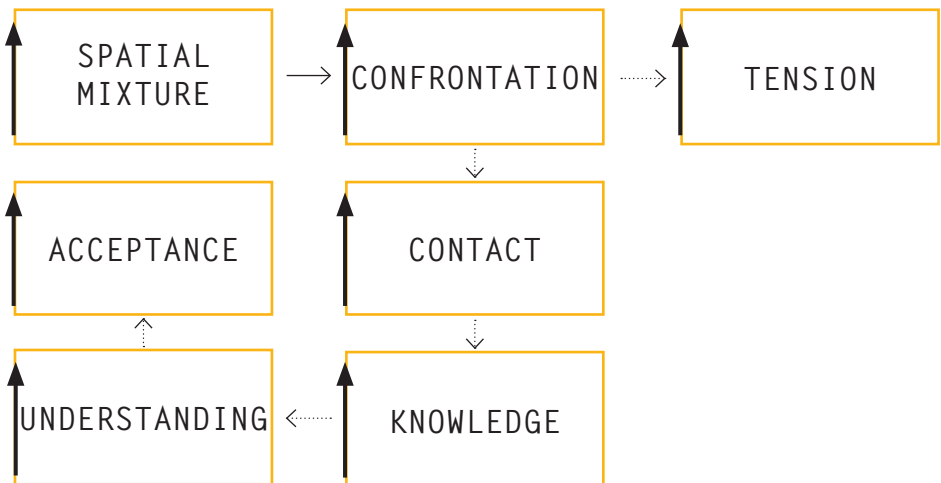
(SOURCE information on lower and higher educated people)

I think it is more important for indigenous people to get in contact with different population groups. In my assumption contact leads to knowledge about different groups, which might lead to more acceptance. I am proposing a neighbourhood where different groups of people can live together in diversity and get in contact with each other in order to create acceptance and prevent fear. There might be no causal relationship but it is interesting to notice the following.

The indigenous Dutch population group has the least contact with

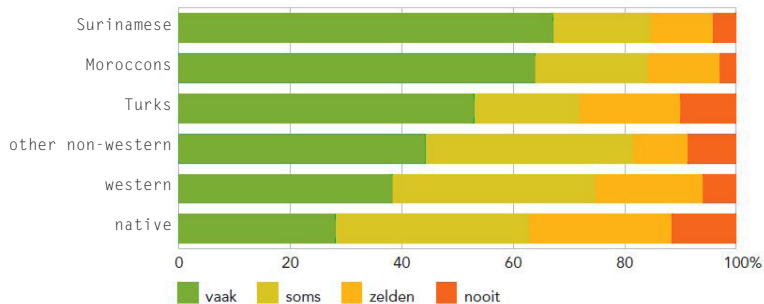
people from other population groups (image 10.10). While after work, the neighbourhood is the place where contact between different groups of people takes place (image 10.11). This contact would lead to knowledge of people and their backgrounds and habits. This would lead to more acceptance of each other. The majority of people (61%) believes that more knowledge about different population groups would lead to more understanding (image 10.15). However, as a side note, in the neighbourhoods with more nationalities living together, have a more negative judgment about the interaction between people with different backgrounds (image 13.9).

This project can offer a diversity of people living together, getting in contact and accepting each other. This project can offer added quality to Amsterdam as it learns from the diversity of people and their wishes. At the same time it can offer a diversity of population groups a dwelling in the city centre instead of the concentration neighbourhoods.

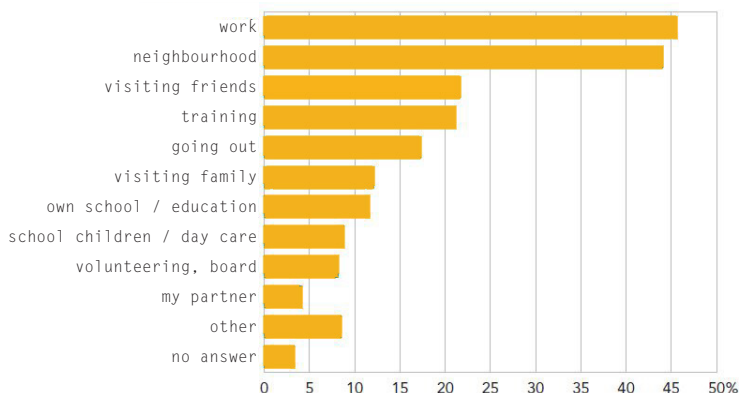


PROPOSAL FOR CONTACT THESIS

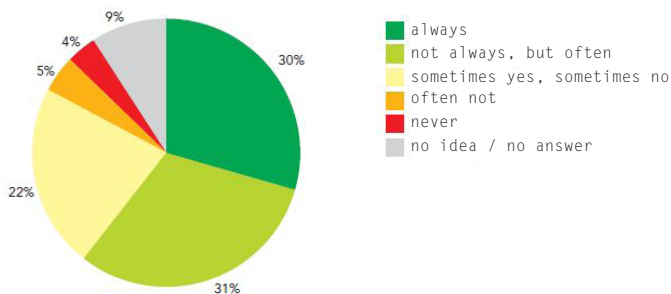
Amount of contact with people from different population groups, by origin (2014, percentages)



Where do you have contact with other population groups? (2014)



In how far does more knowledge on background, history and habits of population groups lead to more understanding (2014, percentages)



(Adjusted from Gemeente Amsterdam, OIS, 2015, p. 118-120)

# GROUP THINKING

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We are used to study different groups, especially by sociologists and anthropologists. Anthropology came up with colonialism, when white people started to analyse and describe black people in the colonies (Nzume, 2017, p. 28).



Words that define different groups and make a distinction are difficult. On the one hand we do not want to make a distinction, but on the other hand there is a distinction. I think we should not be the same (in Dutch 'gelijk'), but we should be equal (in Dutch 'gelijkwaardig'). However, this is still not the case. Men and women, black and white do still not have the same possibilities and opportunities. White people, especially white men, have white privilege, which gives them access to undeserved advantages (Nzume, 2017, p. 32, 42).



Since the seventies there was this 'color blindness', which meant ignoring the different colours of people in the sense that everybody was the same. But Nzume calls this firstly too easy as there is no necessity to research oneself then. Secondly it is denial of racism (Nzume, 2017, p. 21). Nzume asks for colour to be acknowledged (Nzume, 2017, p. 23).

Anousha Nzume uses in her book *Hallo witte mensen* (2017) the words black and white. The Dutch word 'blank' is too much loaded with a connotation of purity. It is related to the colonial history and the presumed superiority of white people. We do not use the N-word and so we do not use the word 'blank' (Nzume, 2017, p. 17). According to Nzume I use the difference of white and black groups.



The differences between groups should be acknowledged. Cultural appropriation should be avoided as this is part of institutional racism. Cultural appropriation is when a majority group of people in a society takes over a cultural element of a minority group in that same society. Those borrowed elements have often been the topic of negative stereotyping. Cultural exchange can only take place when the balance of power is equal (Nzume, 2017, p. 126, 128, 132). The different groups should have the opportunity to use their own cultural elements for having a sense of identity.



# TOLERANCE HISTORY

## History of tolerance

The Netherlands like to present an image of tolerance, in which Amsterdam would be the most tolerant city. Russel Shorto has written the book *Amsterdam: geschiedenis van de meest vrijzinnige stad ter wereld* in which he describes the history of tolerance of Amsterdam and the related migration.



Already in the 16th century was a tolerance policy on religion and equality. For example when Antwerp was occupied by the Spanish the professional population fled to the free Amsterdam (Shorto, 2013, p. 102). At some time in the Golden Age Amsterdam did not only have 140.000 official citizens but hundreds of thousands non-registered citizens as well. One third of the population was born in another country, mainly from Germany and Scandinavia, but there were among others Africans, Turks, Inuit and people from Lapland as well (Shorto, 2013, p. 153).



In the 20th century Amsterdam was the liberal city with tolerance of differences and the emancipation of the individual (Shorto, 2013, p. 303). In 2000 there was the legalisation of prostitution, gay marriage and euthanasia (Shorto, 2013, p. 341).



## Colonial history

However, when do we look back at our own role in this history? While we were so called being tolerant in our history, we neglect the other role we played. We forget to tell that in the same time we were being tolerant in our own safe country, we have a history of three hundred years of colonialism (Nzume, 2017, p. 111).



History is not written neutrally, it is politics. The Netherlands have the self-image of innocence, progress and tolerance, while neglecting the colonial history (Nzume, 2017, p. 47, 111). Colonialism was justified by profile black people in a totally different way, according to writer and historian Sander Philipse (Nzume, 2017, p. 64).



## Toughening / hardening climate

However, how can one still explain this tolerance with the current climate? In the last elections of march 2017 Geert Wilders from the Party for Freedom (PVV - Partij voor de Vrijheid) was about to get the most votes and eventually ended up as the second biggest party. The CDA (Christen-Democratisch Appèl) focused in the campaign on getting back to the Dutch values. This focus on nationalism appears to be apparent in Europe as a whole. The BREXIT is just one of the consequences.



It is not the economics that fear the native Dutchmen the most. Fear plays the most important role in the attitude to the multi-ethnic society, from the point of view of the indigenous Dutchmen. The fear of IS and the related fear of the Islam and the arrival of thousands of refugees because of war are current examples. Those aspects that threaten the unity and characteristics of the country are considered negatively. Cultural pluralism can lead to a lack of recognition and the feeling that something of the culture is taken away. An example is the 'Zwarte Piet' discussion (SCP, Huijnk & Andriessen, 2016, p. 243, 276-278).

The current climate of society seems to toughen / harden, seen from the Dutch people with a non-western background. They have the perception of exclusion, which makes them feel less at home in the Netherlands, with intentions to leave the Netherlands. Relative big parts of the second generation, younger groups and middle to higher educated people feel more exclusion and interethnic tension. Although those people were born here, they are put apart because of their background and religion and have to fight for their position in the Dutch society (SCP, Huijnk & Andriessen, 2016, p. 276-278).

How can we still call the Netherlands a tolerant country if a part of our population does not feel welcome here and people that are looking for a safe place are not welcome in our country?

# LITERATURE STUDY

# TRANSNATIONAL FUTURE - dense and diverse

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In the future of Amsterdam migration and a diversity of people play an important role. At this moment one of the biggest and last migrations take place from the rural areas to the cities. This migration will be an important part of the population growth of Amsterdam. In order to accommodate these people the city needs to densify. This means an intensification of the amount and diversity of people living in the city. This can either go separated as before, by means of concentration neighbourhoods, or mixed through the whole city. This can lead to two futures, when two extremes are taken and not nuanced.

1. The first leads to a perspective of American cities, China Towns and ghettos, where everyone keeps living their own culture and lifestyle. This is an extreme continuation of the current situation.

2. The second offers the perspective of a mixture of cultures, knowledge. This last point has two ways it can go to.

a. Mixture leads to assimilation, in which "other" cultures have to adjust to the Dutch culture. This is where the focus was on last decades and this is still the case. In the governmental elections this was the focus point of some parties.

b. Mixture leads to different cultures living next to each other and accepting each other. However, this mixture can lead to tension as well, as different habits are common. More knowledge and contact could give more understanding. This one can be part of the first future as well, but then there is no mixture and the neighbourhoods have non-suitable dwellings and bad living conditions. In this way the

current situation would stay the same.

## Transnational future

Future 2b is called the transnational future by Ruben Gowricharn (2002) in *Het Omstreden Paradijs*. He is a professor for FORUM, the chair that focuses on the multicultural and transnational society at Tilburg University. Cultural diversity is the result of the dynamic modern society. This modern society is not focused on the own country, but related and interwoven with other societies as well. The societies in the world became transnational (Gowricharn, 2002, introduction on article).

## Negative point of view

Cultural diversity has become problematic and assimilation would be the solution, as is operated in the historic and current debates on migration. In the Dutch and western society there is the thinking that only western values are good. This relates to the feeling of superiority in the western countries and the disrespect of foreign cultures. The result is the ask for assimilation of immigrants, who come to live in the western world (Gowricharn, 2002, introduction on article, p. 6-7, 12). The focus on conflicts in the diverse society has decided the perspective on the multicultural society and thus the debate became negative oriented. The multicultural society would have failed or just be a dream. In the current European society there is a non-tolerance movement, which focuses on reducing the amount of immigrants and demanding fast integration. There is the ask for a monoculture (Gowricharn, 2002, p. 5,7).

## Monoculture

It is assumed that the monoculture would lead to social cohesion, community and solidarity in society. A community needs a common factor, which would make this understandable. However, the disadvantages of this monocultural society are the resulting closure, intolerance, the inability to change. In a globalising world contact and inclusiveness are important characteristics (Gowricharn, 2002, p. 8).

## Plurality

Cultural plurality can be seen as a consequence of modernisation. Modernisation dynamics leads to sub cultures and different point of views. This is increased by migration. The lack of cohesion is not the result of cultural plurality, but the exceedings of it. The modernisation after World War II led to emancipation of different groups and the acceptance of a diversity of lifestyles. Individualisation and secularisation have increased the complexity of the diversity (Gowricharn, 2002, p 12-14, 16). However, "individualisation does not exclude the formation of groups" as without being in groups individuals cannot survive (Gowricharn, 2002, p. 14, translated by me).

Population groups for whom religion is important are minorities in the secularised western society. This creates the need for them to strive for their position. The different social stratification between the different population groups creates the need for striving as well. Immigrants from the colonies got more rights than immigrants for work, as is related to their current position (Gowricharn, 2002, p. 14-

15).

The resulted 'being part of the western society' is related to colour of skin, religious background and the democratisation of the Netherlands, which is hard to keep up with (Gowricharn, 2002, p. 15).

## Internal cohesion

Next to the more diversification of society, there are at the same time two movements that strengthen the internal social cohesion (Gowricharn, 2002, p. 17-18).

1. Transnational societies, in which by prosperity, globalisation, digital contact and going easily by airplane, the contact with friends and family in mother countries can be kept. The amount of mixed couples and friendships are rising, which mixes the multicultural with the transnational society (Gowricharn, 2002, p. 17).

2. "Ethnification", related to the identity of groups, especially rising by higher education

## Conclusions

1. The internal differences decrease with a mixture of cultures. This has resulted in increase of cultural complexity.

2. Cultural diversity is permanent to the modern society. New identities arise with new separation lines and estimating the differences. The extremes are assimilation and ethnification.

3a. The focus in policy is on the migration groups, although the indigenous group should be considered as a multicultural population group as well.

3b. The focus in policy is on the lower class. There should be focus on the middle class as well.

3c. Policy focuses on the own, national enclosure and not on the interwovenness with the transnational world, looking at the own restrictions as well (Gowricharn, 2002, p. 19-21, 30).

-> Population groups with and without a migration background; lower class and middle class; national and transnational.

### Social cohesion

Social cohesion asks for a common knowledge. Still the individuality and cultural diversity ask for own space. There is the difference between internal group cohesion, bonding, and external cohesion between different groups, bridging. Both can go together at the same time, with loyalties to both (Gowricharn, 2002, p. 22-23).

The normative perspective looks at social cohesion from the point of view that common characteristics are important for social cohesion. Tolerance, normative images, connections outside the family and morality, trust, are important aspects (Gowricharn, 2002, p. 24). The mutual trust has decreased, related to the fear of other population groups. Where in the nineties arose the focus on the Dutch values and morality, after Nine Eleven (2001) fear became an important aspect in the debate. Since then population groups, mainly Islamic are asked to specifically choose for Holland and judge the action of terrorists and extremists (Gowricharn, 2002, p. 28-29).

In the transnational world the Dutch values are not the most important for social cohesion,

but the understanding of different values, that are more common for a bigger part of the world (p. 30). The social cohesion will be restricted (Gowricharn, 2002, p. 30). Culture is different per group and individual and cannot create the binding. Democracy can do this, according to Gowricharn (Gowricharn, 2002, p. 31).

### Transnational democracy

Assimilation of politics and thus democratisation is part of the modern society, not assimilation of cultures. Values count that are not universal, but worldwide known and acknowledged. This goes thus further than the national values. There will still be exceptional groups of minorities, but in a democracy this needs to be tolerated as it needs to cope with difference. Aspects are equality, participation, representation, deliberation. Acknowledging the cultural difference and not striving for unity (Gowricharn, 2002, p. 30-34).

Different cultural groups take with them their characteristics in public space. They should be able to bring their identity to public space. By partial inclusion one can be included in different societies, over the world. Citizens have different anchor points and should be able to have different passports for multiple loyalties (Gowricharn, 2002, p. 34-35). These transnational loyalties are present in the current interference of people with a Turkish, Moroccan, Surinam and Antillean background in their mothercountries, although they live in the Netherlands. They are concerned about what happens there as their family and friends are living there and they are going there often.

# MULTICULTURAL BUILDING

What is a multicultural neighbourhood / multicultural building and its history? Multicultural building came up around 2000 with the “Nota Wonen (2000)”, which strived for freedom of choice and bottom-up approaches, instead of top-down approaches of the eighties and nineties (Veldboer & Duyvendak, 2004, p. 44). Government and building related organisations published multiple documents on this new multicultural building.

Before 2000 multicultural building was regarded as a taboo. With a new law the voice of the residents was enlarged with a positive influence on multicultural building. This was the same law and period of stimulation “particulier opdrachtgeverschap”. With multicultural building is stated as important to consult the future residents and let them participate in the design process. The ask for multicultural building increased (Kluis, 2002).

VROM (2002) described multicultural building as the way of expressing the cultural diversity in the built environment. Multicultural building does not just focus on the dwelling but on the living environment as a total. Both functionality and identity and expression are important. The functional aspects are the most important, mainly having a suitable dwelling that is big enough. Living preferences of population groups with a migration background are therefore not so much different from population groups without. The restricting factor is the income of the population groups, which is mainly lower for migration groups. With new generations and more mixed relationships the differing dwelling preferences are expected to diminish. Either no good or bad influence on integration has been expected (Sohilait & Schmitz, 2006,

p. 5-6; VROM-raad, 2002, p. 39).

Multicultural building in the zeros seemed to focus on building for a specific cultural population group and not for creating mixture. It focused on building for specific consumers.

Multicultural building had both expected advantages and disadvantages. It could create participation of residents and by this way taking down the tensions between residents, which is good. It creates more differentiation. On the other hand, building for a specific group is expensive and could lead to new forms of segregation (Sohilait & Schmitz, 2006, p. 5-6). Conclusions of for FORUM: Multicultural building mainly took place in the segregation neighbourhoods to create suitable dwellings and not creating a mixed neighbourhood in white neighbourhoods. The potential target groups are mainly Turks, Moroccans as they have a high wish for moving and the expression of the own identity in their dwelling (St@adium, n.d.).

Although multicultural building was mainly focused on building for a specific group, I propose to build a multicultural neighbourhood that is a mixture for creating contact. There should be at the same time both generalisation to make the project affordable and interesting for different groups and personalisation for the own use of the dwelling.

## History of dwelling policy for minorities

How has been dealt with the housing issue for minorities, especially people with a migration background, has depended on the political coalition of those times. The focus on the subject has changed to the focus on the housing stock (Veldboer & Duyvendak, 2004, p. 49).

This is the result of a few decades of migration and dwelling policy. In the seventies there was no specific dwelling policy for immigrants as they were thought to be temporary in the Netherlands. They would earn some money and get back. Even with family reunion the government still had to policy. Housing for immigrants was up to municipalities and employers. Dwellings were often found by employers or acquaintances in mainly pensions and bad, crowded dwellings (Veldboer & Duyvendak, 2004, p. 37-38).

When staying appeared to be permanent instead of temporary, immigrants started looking for permanent housing. The social sector was not reachable, which often resulted in buying houses or renting from private persons. Because of a low economic position Turks and Moroccans had only choice of poor housing in deteriorated areas in the big cities. These were the leftovers of people that were moving to the "groeikernen" in the dispersal policy (Veldboer & Duyvendak, 2004, p. 38).

From 1975 onwards, after the arrival of many residents from Suriname in concentration neighbourhoods, a policy of dispersal is promoted. Surinamese and Antillean went to the big cities where already present family and friends were a pull-factor. They moved in with family, in pensions or went to the Bijlmermeer flats. Because

of the resulting concentration neighbourhoods the new policy was created. A maximum percentage of people with a migration background is used for preventing concentration neighbourhoods to arise. However, this resulted in an unfair dwelling policy as people with a migration background has less possibilities to get a suitable dwelling (Veldboer & Duyvendak, 2004, p. 38).

In the eighties is the period of government interference the highest and a special policy for housing of minorities is initiated. The focus is on closing the gaps in housing. Housing benefits (since seventies) and a fair system of division of housing should help this problem. The problem stays that there are not sufficient big dwellings for the big families. There is the start for overbridging the gaps in the housing market and to enlarge the freedom of choice. As a result a big group of people with a migration background have made the step to the social housing sector. This improved their living conditions (Veldboer & Duyvendak, 2004, p. 39-40, 46). Still the economic position is worse and the groups are living in too small dwellings (Veldboer & Duyvendak, 2004, p. 41,44).

During the urban renewal in the eighties bigger dwellings were built in the pre-war neighbourhoods where the people with a migration background were living. This drove up the prices and these people were pushed out of their neighbourhood, because of gentrification. They were pushed to the post-war neighbourhoods, as at that time people were leaving those and moving somewhere else. These were the houses of the social housing sector that were made available to the migration groups because of the accessibility to the housing benefit. There is still segregation between white and black neighbourhoods and



people (Veldboer & Duyvendak, 2004, p. 41).

In the nineties was the focus on getting rid of concentration. Although the living conditions of the migration groups were improved, these neighbourhoods were associated with the lacking integration. The idea arose that mixture of higher economic positions with lower economic positions would increase the vitality of the cheap neighbourhoods. This resulted in the nineties in urban renewal of the post-war neighbourhoods. This led to an extreme change of the housing stock, which was enlarged by the "Nota Wonen (2000)". The housing policy has in the nineties been changed to a tender system. (Veldboer & Duyvendak, 2004, p. 43-44,46).

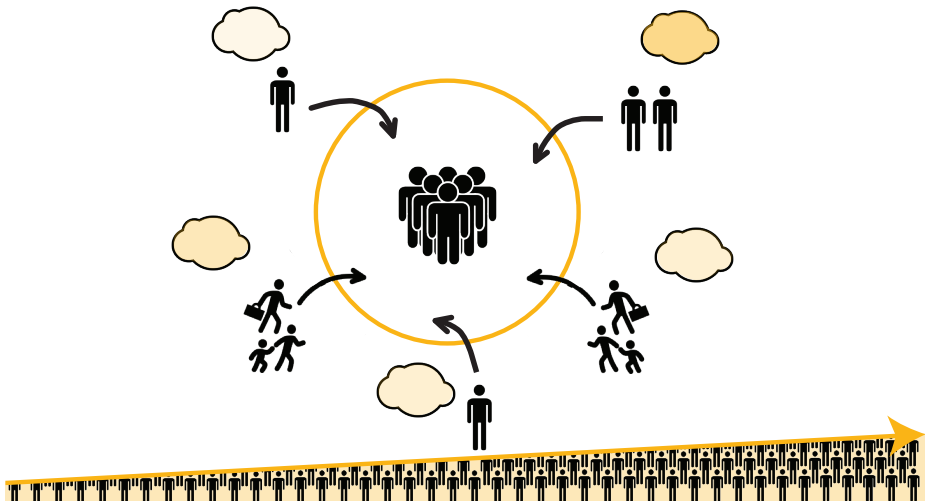
At the end of the nineties the fear arose that concentration neighbourhoods would turn into ghettos and would cause too much tension between different ethnicities. The government feared the gap in society and strives for prevention of clustering of socio-economic concentration, and thus not on ethnic clustering (Veldboer & Duyvendak, 2004, p. 44).

With the Nota Wonen (2000) the top-down approach was exchanged for a bottom-up approach with focus on the freedom of choice. This stimulated the arousal of multicultural building (Veldboer & Duyvendak, 2004, 44). This is the period that 25% of the Dutch population has a non-Western background. In Amsterdam this was almost a third. The percentage of indigenous people living in the big cities was decreasing (45). The concentration neighbourhoods were growing and were now mainly post-war instead of pre-war locations. At the same time Surinam and Antillean people were moving to "groeikernen" (Veldboer & Duyvendak, 2004, p. 45).

### Multicultural building

Where people want to and can live depends on personal and collective aspects. Personal aspects are the preferences and the financial position. Collective aspects are the size and composition of the housing stock and the system of division of housing (Veldboer & Duyvendak, 2004, p. 47).

Social housing appears to be important for making bigger dwellings available for migration groups.



# CHARACTERISTIC GROUPS

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What are characteristic groups in the multicultural city of Amsterdam and what is their profile and history?

The characteristic groups of the multicultural or transnational city are the four classic migration groups: Turks, Moroccans, Surinamese and Antillean. These are the biggest population groups with a migration background in both The Netherlands and Amsterdam. Because of their prominence those are mainly the groups of which the living preferences have been studied. These are as well the groups that come into mind when researching the integration of people with a migration background. They might be a symbol of the Dutch multicultural city.

As Anousha Nzume cites her friend Heidi Dorudi 'diversity is not an ideal, diversity is a 'fucking' reality' (Nzume, 2017, p. 19 (translated by me)). Russel Shorto called Amsterdam the most multicultural city in the world (Shorto, 2013, p. 257). In Amsterdam are 180 nationalities living next to each other.

## Population groups

In literature four classic groups of minorities or population groups with a migration background are distinguished: the Moroccans, the Turks, the Surinamese and the Antilles (Kullberg, Vervoort & Dagevos, 2009, p. 96-100). Those are, next to the indigenous people, the four biggest population groups of the Netherlands. In Amsterdam those are the biggest groups as well, plus people with a Ghanaian background (SOURCE).

## Background

Immigrants are mainly young men, that cannot find a job in their own country (Hemel, 2016, p. 148). Immigrants are mainly coming from rural areas and are therefore lowly educated (Kockelkoren, 2004, p. 147,153). The fertility rate in the rural areas has always been higher than in the city (Hemel, 2016, p. 147). The reasons are "little activities, few facilities, traditional habits, no contact with the outside world, women not working and taking care of the family. The role of women in cities is more prominent and emancipated." (Hemel, 2016, p. 148, translated by me). The rural areas are poor while the cities are rich. This is why successful cities attract those people (Hemel, 2016, p. 113-114).

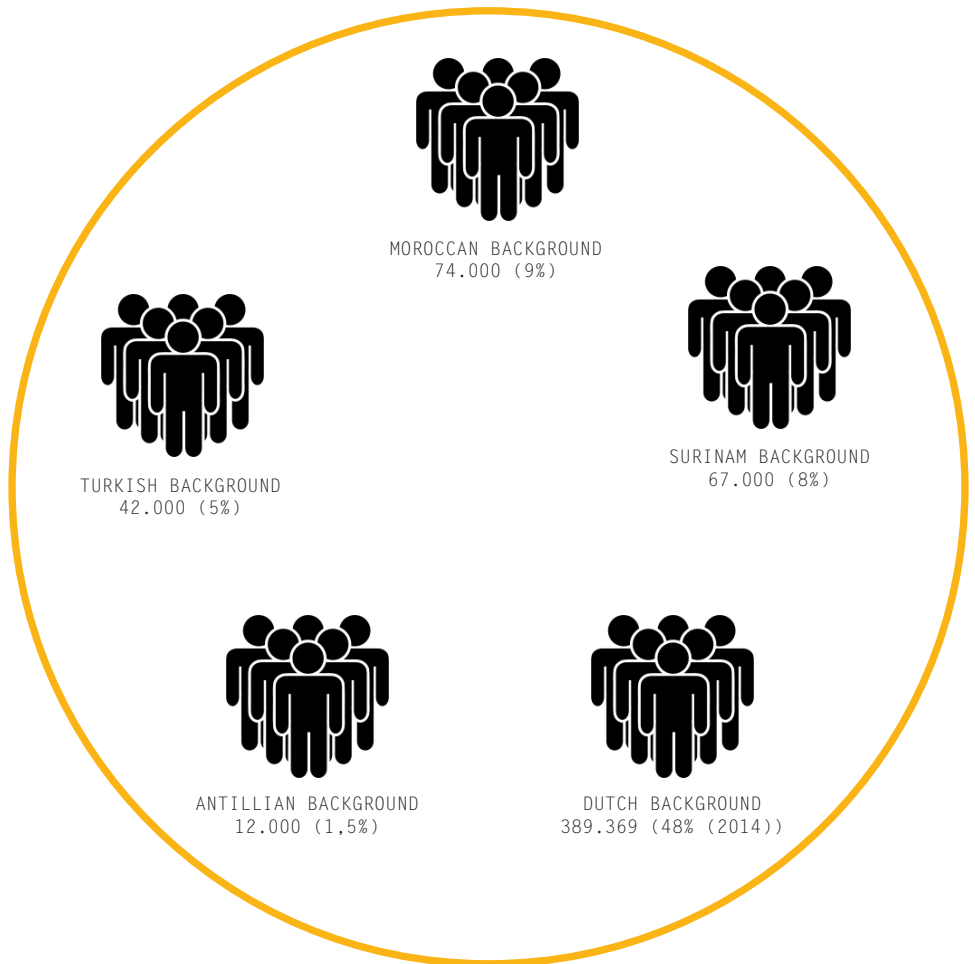
In this part a description of the background and motives of different groups of immigrants has been described to offer more understanding of these people. The Molukkers were the first migration groups of modern times after world war II and the independence of the Indies. Considering the background the Turkish and Moroccan population groups can be combined as both groups came here for work on request of the Dutch government. The Surinamese and Antilles can be combined as both are coming from ex-colonies after the independence. The more recent are the immigrants from Europe after the entry to the EU of Spain and Portugal in the eighties and of Eastern Europe in the zeros.

## Religion

The different groups have different religions. The struggle between different population groups has partly but indirectly to do with

the different religions of the population groups. The Surinamese in Amsterdam have different religions, but mainly Roman Catholics (around 15%) and Protestants (around 20%). Buddhists (around 12%) and Muslims (around 10%) form a big group as well. Over 30% is not religious. Turks (around 78%) and Moroccans (around 85%) in Amsterdam are mostly Muslim. Population groups with another non-western background have

different religions. Around 25% of the people with a western migration background have a religion; the other part does not. Almost 80% of the indigenous people in Amsterdam has no religion. In Amsterdam in general is a mix of different religions. However, the biggest part of the population has no religion (more than 60%), while the Islam is with around 13% the biggest religion (Gemeente Amsterdam, OIS, 2015, p.118)



CHARACTERISTIC GROUPS (based on Gemeente Amsterdam, 2015, p.31)

## Background - Turks & Moroccans

Turks and Moroccans came mainly as labour migrants to the Netherlands in the sixties and seventies. There was a lack of lower educated people in the Netherlands. Companies started attracting people from the Mediterranean countries, firstly Italians and Spanish, later Turks and Moroccans. The economic circumstances in the country caused a push factor and the economic situation in the Netherlands created a pull factor. The idea was to earn money and later return back to Turkey or Morocco. When the economic situation in the Netherlands became worse, Moroccans and Turks stayed as economic circumstances in the country of origin did not become better. Their partner and families came over in the seventies and eighties and they stayed (RMNO, 2004, p. 19; Schellingerhout, 2004a, p. 9,15-16; Schellingerhout, 2004b, p. 11-12).

- 94% of Turks and 87% of Moroccans living in the Netherlands came in the sixties and seventies

- Work was the motive of 83% of Turks and 95% of Moroccans living in the Netherlands

- Family reunion was the motive for 60% of Turks and 80% of Moroccan women living in the Netherlands

- Almost 25% of the Turkish women came to the Netherlands for work

(Schellingerhout,2004b, p. 11-12).

## Background- Surinamese and Antilles

Surinamese and Antilles came to the Netherlands because of the colonial history. Till the independency in 1975 Suriname people were free to reside in the Netherlands. Many came here to study and were relatively highly educated, oriented on the Dutch culture and speaking the language well. Others came here

because there children are living here (Schellingerhout, 2004a, p. 9, 15-16). Surinam men and women came mainly in the seventies, although also many women came later. Surinam people that came here before the seventies had the motive of studying (men and women) or work (men). In the seventies the motives were social security for men and women and the political situation in Surinam for the men. In and after the eighties the reunion with the children becomes an important motive for women. In the nineties health is an important motive for both men and women (Schellingerhout, 2004b, p. 14-16).

- 43% of Surinamese and Antillean women came here after 1990

(SCP, Schellingerhout, 2004b, p. 14-16).

## Profile - General

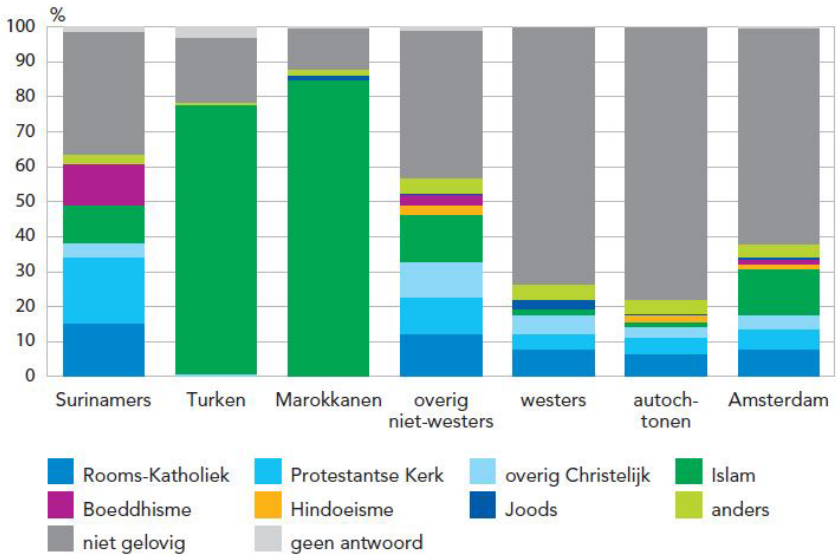
The classical migration population groups, especially Turks and Moroccans live often in urban, coloured neighbourhoods (SCP, Kullberg, Vervoort, Dagevos, 2009, p. 102). There is a preference for the social context for living close by people form the own population group (The SmartAgent Company®, 2001, p. 50 in VROM, 2002, p. 68). However, these people would rather not live in a too 'black' neighbourhood. A mixed, multicultural neighbourhood with different cultural population groups, without the domination of one specific group, is preferred. In this mixed neighbourhood should be a majority of people without a migration background (Kullberg, Vervoort & Dagevos, 2009, p. 9,96-100). To express this cultural diversity drinking and eating together, with food from different countries, is important (Kullberg, Vervoort & Dagevos, 2009, p. 96-100).

For calm and peace higher educated people and people with children prefer to live in the suburbs with green, big houses, playgrounds for children. Especially a safe playground for children is important to have. For lower educated and younger people peace is also a place where you can do what you want without irritating others. People without children prefer to live in an urban area because of

the facilities and the liveliness (Kullberg, Vervoort & Dagevos, 2009, p. 96-100). Although, their socio-economic position becomes better, the suburbanisation is not yet that much (Kullberg, Vervoort & Dagevos, 2009, p. 102).

The four groups are in general more focused on living in the city (SmartAgent Company (2001) in Van der Staak, 2007, p. 43).

**Afb. 10.9** Met welke godsdienst, religieuze of levensbeschouwelijke stroming voelt u zich verwant?, 2014 (procenten)



## Profile - Moroccans

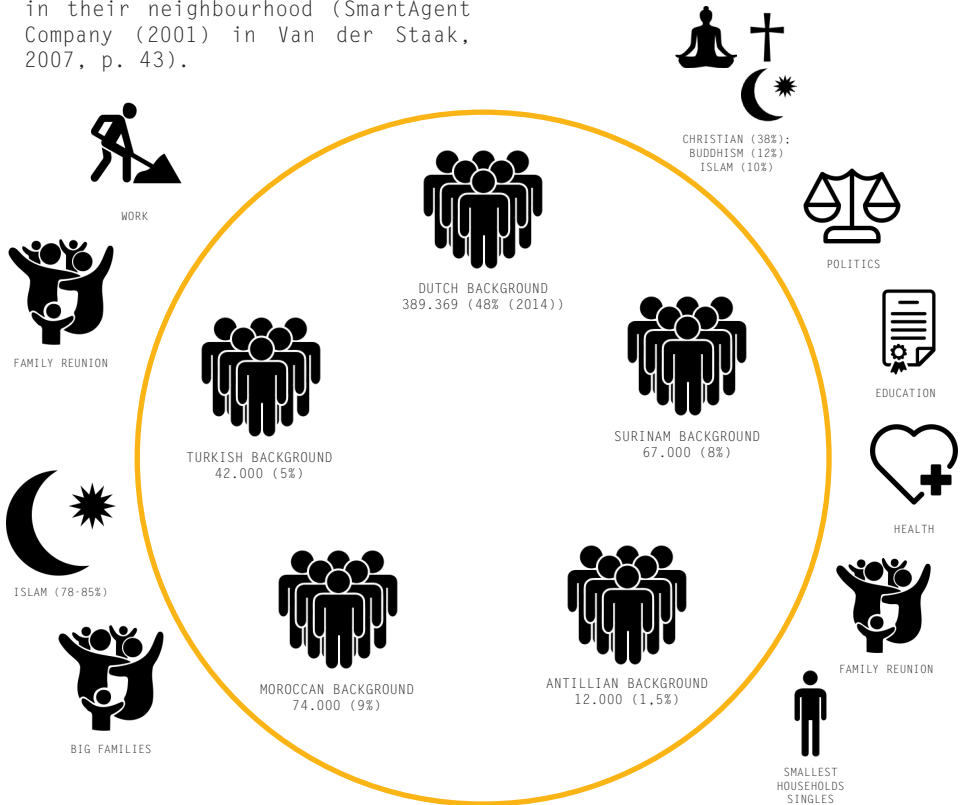
Moroccans have a high sense of community. They have the highest intention to move, partly caused by the discontent with their current living situation. They are the most urban in preferences for living (SmartAgent Company (2001) in Van der Staak, 2007, p. 43). Moroccans have the biggest households. Children are often living with their older parents.

There is a strong focus on living in the centre and the neighbourhoods outside the centre. Moroccans are more focussed on living with other cultures. They appreciate the existence of own cultural elements in their neighbourhood (SmartAgent Company (2001) in Van der Staak, 2007, p. 43).

## Profile - Turks

Turks are the most ambitious and outspoken in preferences for their living. They are the most critical at the Dutch floor plans (SmartAgent Company (2001) in Van der Staak, 2007, p. 43). Turks have after Moroccans the biggest households.

Turks are the most focused on living next to people of their own population group and culture. There is a strong focus on living in the centre and the neighbourhoods outside the centre. They appreciate the existence of own cultural elements in their neighbourhood (SmartAgent Company (2001) in Van der Staak, 2007, p. 43).



PROFILE OF CHARACTERISTIC GROUPS (based on Gemeente Amsterdam, 2015, p.31)

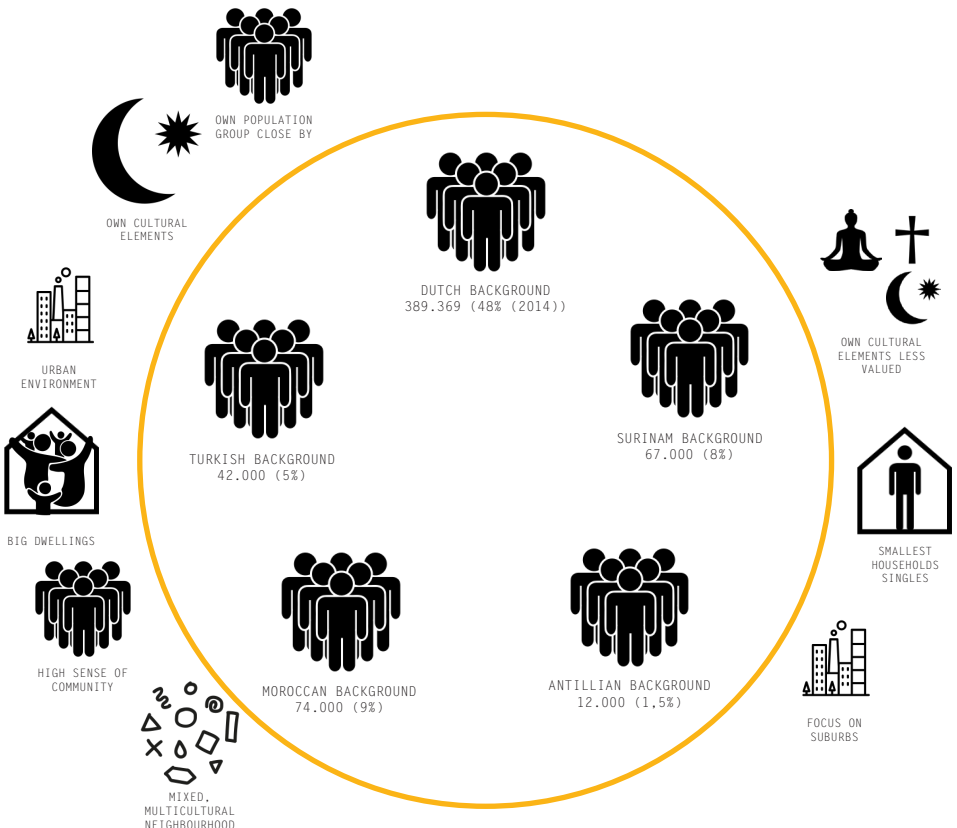
## Profile - Antilles

Surinamese and Antilles have their own identity, but do feel reciprocal connection (Kroon et al., 2006). Surinamese have the least distance between the current and preferred living situation (SmartAgent Company (2001) in Van der Staak, 2007, p. 43). Surinamese, Antilles and people without a migration background have the smallest households and are more often single.

## Profile - Surinamese

Surinamese and Antilles have their own identity, but do feel reciprocal connection (Kroon et al., 2006). Surinamese have the least distance between the current and preferred living situation (SmartAgent Company (2001) in Van der Staak, 2007, p. 43). Surinamese, Antilles and people without a migration background have the smallest households and are more often single.

Surinamese have a stronger focus on living in the suburbs. The focus on living with their own culture has less value (SmartAgent Company (2001) in Van der Staak, 2007, p. 43).



PROFILE OF CHARACTERISTIC GROUPS (based on Gemeente Amsterdam, 2015, p.31)

## Profile - Elderly with a migration background

Elderly with a migration background form an important part of these groups as this particular group is growing. The immigrants of the first generation are the elderly of now. Their wishes are still very specific. The description of the elderly states a lot about the different groups as well.

### Greying population with migration background

The coming years the immigrants of then will become the elderly of now. The past years the number of elderly with a migration background has risen and this number will become higher in the coming years (Bui, 2011, p. 2-3). This makes it important to put attention to this target group. According to research by SCP in 2004 there were over 115.000 non-western 55+ in the Netherlands, which is almost 3% of the total group of 55+ in the Netherlands. This is 7% of the total group of non-western immigrants, compared to 27% elderly of the total native group. The biggest groups of non-western 55+ are Surinamese (32.614 in 2003), Turks (26.164), Moroccans (22.953) and Antilles (9162) are the biggest groups with almost 80%. (Molukkers between 3500 and 5600 in 2003). In this group were relatively the most 65+ among the group of Surinamese and the Molukkers (Schellingerhout 2004b in Mertens & Van der Zwet, 2009, p. 9).

This group that was 55+ in 2004 is 65+ in 2017. In 2020 there will be 350.000 elderly, which is 6% of the total group of elderly. There is a big risk of isolation for this group as their retirement causes less income and less participation in society, enhanced by the bad knowledge of the language. Elderly with a migration background have a

high risk at psychological problems, like depression and loneliness (Schellingerhout 2004b in Mertens & Van der Zwet, 2009, p. 9).

The groups of people from Africa, Middle East, Asia and South-America were younger at that time, but are getting older the coming years as well (Mertens & Van der Zwet, 2009, p. 9).

### Households

The households of Moroccan elderly are on average consisting of four persons; Turks in households of three persons. Antilles and Surinamese elderly, mostly women, are more often single (Bui, 2011, p. 2-3).

Moroccan elderly have the most often children under eighteen living within their homes, because of the biggest difference in age between men and women. Turks, Moroccans and Molukkers have more children within thirty minutes driving distance. Relatively often the children of Turks and people without a migration background are living nearby. Turks have on average four children with 2,5 of them living nearby (Schellingerhout, 2004b, p. 73).

### Economics

The economic situation of the four classic migration groups is worse than the situation of people without a migration background. Turks and Moroccan elderly have a low AOW and a low retirement fee because of their shorter living period in the Netherlands. Moreover, the households are bigger, so the income is divided over more persons. Surinamese and Antilles have in general a better income and labour position, because of their relatively higher education, higher income, higher jobs and better control of the language (Bui, 2011, p. 2-3). The Molukkers are



in between the non-immigrants and the Surinamese and Antilles. 67% of the Turks, 86% of the Moroccans, 31% of the Surinamese and 42% of the Antilles has a low income (less than 10.000 euro per year), compared to 11% of the non-immigrant elderly (SCP, 2009, August 9).

Turkish and Moroccan elderly have either no education or are lowly educated. The most women did not have a job in the Netherlands. The men worked in lower jobs and mostly quit their jobs because of incapacity for work (Schellingerhout, 2004a, p. 24).

#### Place of residence & dwelling

Elderly immigrants mainly live in the big cities, such as Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague and Utrecht. They mostly live in concentration neighbourhoods, like pre-war, post-war and urban renewal neighbourhoods. The elderly often have bad accommodation because of their bad financial position and the big household size. The dwellings are too small for the household size, which cause little floor space per person. The bigger part of the elderly, mostly Surinam and Antilles live in multi-storey buildings without elevators. Few elderly make use of the possibility to adjust their dwellings or to live in a suitable dwelling. Almost none of them makes use of living in a home for elderly (Bui, 2011, p. 2-3).

The exception are Molukkers, who are mostly living outside the big cities (Mertens & Van der Zwet, 2009, p. 9; Schellingerhout, 2004a, p. 16; Schellingerhout, 2004b, p. 204).

#### Support from family

All elderly expect support from their social network, especially from their partner and children, when having emotional,

practical or financial problems.

Taking care of the parents and family is a central part of the cultural groups. Especially Moroccans have the preference for caring by natives. 75% of Moroccans thinks that children should take care of their parents at a certain age. Turks have this preference as well, however a bit less outspoken. People without migration backgrounds have the least expectancies of their children in taking care of their parents and after them Surinamese and Antilles. The children do give this support and it was expected that they would continue doing this until the caring taking is too much (Schellingerhout, 2004b, p. 74, 204).

#### Health

Mostly Turks (30%) and Moroccans (about 50%) receive informal support, compared to Surinamese (21%), Antilles (10%), Molukkers (17%) and non-immigrants (10%). Mostly Turks (46%), Moroccans (57%) and Surinamese (25%) experience severe physical limitations because of lower economic status and living habits, compared to Antilles (12%), Molukkers (11%) and non-immigrants (15%). Turks, Moroccans, Antilles and Molukkers make way less use of home care, because of the young age, the informal care by their family and the unfamiliarity with health care institutions. Turks and Moroccan elderly speak badly Dutch, especially the women, so that they need help from children or partners in having contact with health professionals (SCP, 2009, August 9).

#### Contact with family

Most elderly have weekly contact with their children and even 40% of Surinamese, Antilles, Molukkers have contact every day. Most of Surinamese and Antilles elderly live alone, have less friends and

acquaintances than the average and are therefore focussed on their children. Turks and Moroccans are focussed on having contact with natives, but less with uncles, aunts, brothers and sisters, as they are probably living in the country of origin. Molukkers are socially active in a local network with many contacts with natives, friends and acquaintances (Schellingerhout, 2004b, p. 73-74).

### Society

Moroccan, Turkish and Moluks men go every day or every week to religion related gatherings. Turkish and Moroccan women, Antilles and Surinamese men and non-immigrants visit these the least. Molukkers often visit the community centre, probably focusing on their own group (Schellingerhout, 2004b, p. 74).

### Return

Return migration has been limited, because of contentment with their lives in the Netherlands, children in the Netherlands, health, financial circumstances and the situation in the country of origin (Tesser, 1998). The elderly are content with their life in the Netherlands, although Turks and Moroccans a bit less than the other groups. Moroccan, Surinamese, Antilles and Molukkers prefer staying in the Netherlands. The Turkish elderly prefer a combination of the Netherlands and the country of origin (Schellingerhout, 2004a, p. 25-26; Schellingerhout, 2004b, p. 102). 11% of Turks, 13% of Moroccans, 16% of Surinamese, 24% of Antilles and 35% of Molukkers want to return to their country of origin (SCP, 2009, August 9).

### **Profile - Women with a migration background**

Women with a migration background have a double backlog: compared to the men of their population group and compared to non-immigrant women.

Turks and Moroccan women mainly came here for family reunion in the seventies, while Surinamese came before the independency of Surinam. The new groups of women, the Iranian women excepted, mainly came here in the nineties as refugees. Turks and Surinamese groups of women are both around 170.000. Moroccan women are with 150.000; Antilles with 60.000 and feminine refugees 10.000 to 20.000 (SCP, 2009, July 6).

In 2006 were in the Netherlands 155.000 non-western 45+ women with a migration background. This amount has been doubled since 1996. The most vulnerable women are the women with little education and the women that are living alone, with children that have been moved out. The most vulnerable women are Turks and Moroccans, as they speak Dutch badly and have no education.

- Turks 55+ women: >80% no education; one third is illiterate
- Moroccan 55+ women: >90% no education; two third is illiterate (Distelbrink et. al 2007 in Movisie, Mertens & Van der Zwet, 2009, p.10-11).

### Families

The amount of children per woman has lowered the past ten years: Moroccan (3,3), Turkish (2,3), Surinamese/Antilles/non-immigrants (around 1,7). Antilles (51%) and Surinam (45%) families are mostly single parent families.

## Education

All the men are higher educated than the women. Women with a migration background are lower educated than non-immigrant women. Two third of Turks and Moroccans had no or maximum primary education, compared to less than one fourth of Antilles and Surinamese and one tenth of the non-immigrant women. Women from Somalia and Afghanistan have mostly no or little education. Immigrant girls are doing better on school than boys, especially Iranian girls are doing well. Since nineties more Moroccan and Turkish women are going to college or university.

## Jobs

Surinam women have most often jobs (58%), then non-immigrants (56%), Antilles (46%), Turks and Moroccans (around 30%), Afghans and Somalians (around 10%). Surinam women are also the most economically independent (47%).

In 30% of Moroccan and Turkish couples both men and women have no job. In 40% of the case only the man has a job and in 20% both have a job, with the women working part time.

## Distribution of tasks

Turk and Moroccan men have the most traditional opinions on the distribution of tasks. Women, Surinamese, Antilles, second generation, higher educated people and non-immigrants have more modern opinions.

## Use of day care

- Antilles: 75% of working parents
- Surinamese and non-immigrants: more than two third
- Turks: 53%
- Moroccan: 40%

## Healthcare

Women with a migration background are less healthy than non-immigrant women and men with a migration background. Turks and Moroccan have the worst health and encounter physical limitations the most.

- non-immigrant women: 79% good health
- Turks: 50%
- Moroccan: 59%

## Attendance civil society

- non-immigrant women: 71% societal organisation; 41% volunteering
- Turks: below 25% societal organisation; 15% volunteering
- Moroccan: below 25% societal organisation; 15% volunteering

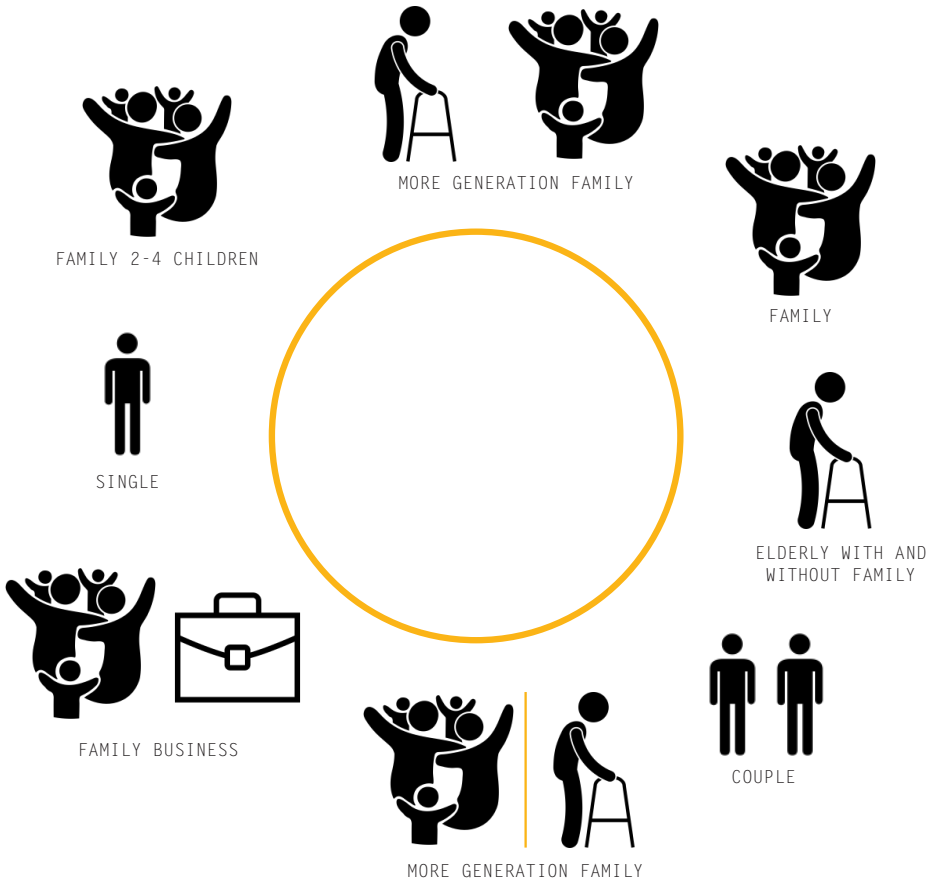
(SCP, 2009, July 6)

# TARGET GROUPS

Within the characteristic groups the big families and the growing population of elderly with a migration background are the most important. These are relatively the most apparent and the most growing group.

These groups form the main target groups for the design, with a common factor of children, cooking and middle class, for bringing them together. These are the target groups for the

typology designs. However, these are suitable as well for singles and couples. A diverse neighbourhood does include those groups as well. This leads to typologies that are interesting for both people with and without a migration background. Different sizes of dwellings attract diverse groups of people. Within the generalised typology for affordability, personalisation is possible to attract different groups.



TARGET GROUPS (based on Gemeente Amsterdam, 2015, p.31)

# LIVING PREFERENCES

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How do these groups want to live?  
What are their living preferences?

The preferences of these groups are mostly to live in functional dwellings in safe neighbourhoods, with a mix of people. They do not want to be the own residents of the population groups but they prefer as well to have different population groups living together. Living together with indigenous Dutch is important as well for the caretaking of the neighbourhood.

The specific wishes are mostly preferred by the first generation and are more mixed with Dutch preferences for next generations. Building for specific wishes is expensive as well. Therefore I propose that generalisation of dwellings in the building complex is needed, in order to make it affordable. Affordability is necessary as families are big and big dwellings are expensive in Amsterdam and the city centre is even more expensive. The possibility of living in an affordable family or elderly dwelling in the city centre is one of the goals of this project.

We can learn from the preference of population groups as this offers new opportunities for the design of Dutch dwellings and their environment. This design is now mostly focussed on the post-war designs. Those preferences can give extra input for dwelling design and public space.

## Research on living preferences

From 2000 onwards started the focus on multicultural building and the focus on lifestyles and living preferences. From this period on research has been done on the living preferences of groups with a migration background. Especially the SmartAgent Company (2001) and Motivation (DATE) have done research into this topic. This research has focussed on the four classic migration groups as probably those are the biggest population groups of the Netherlands and also experiencing the most problems on the housing market. Other publications have used this research as a starting point and have carried out their own research on a smaller scale for a specific location.

## Group distinction

In research the four classic migration groups are characterised according to their living preferences. This distinction in groups has the goal of finding the specific preferences and suit the living environment according to their wishes. Of course those wishes are generalised while individuals have their own preferences as well. The elderly with a migration background have their own group as they have special preferences. A growing group of people with a migration background is now getting older. They are mostly part of the first generation and still have specific preferences. The other group are the women with a migration background as they have a double backlog. In this part the groups are defined according to their living wishes and the preferences for the living situation.

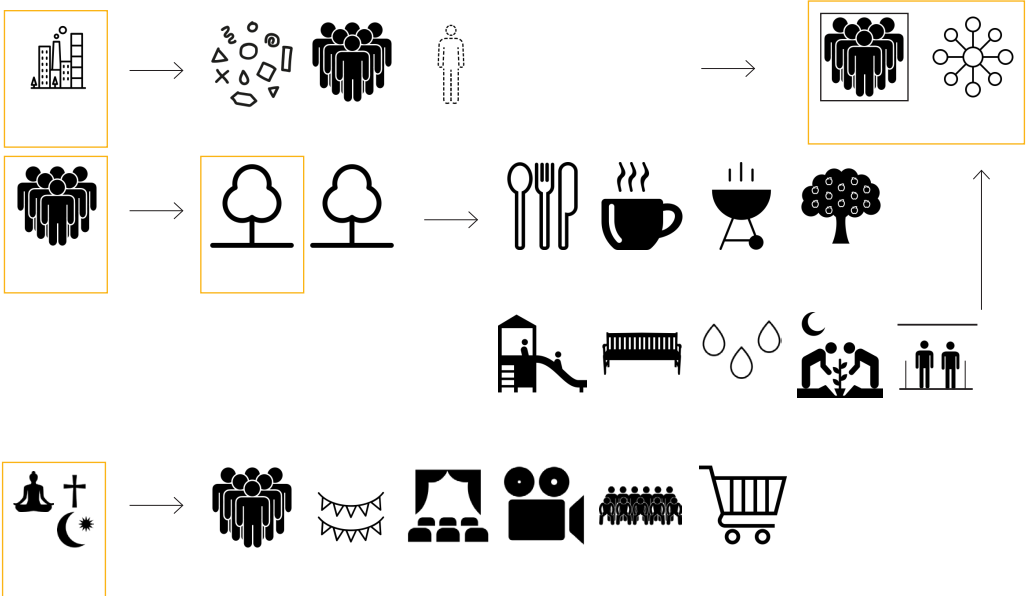
## Differences in preferences

In general there are no differences in preferences for living between people with and without a migration background. However, specific cultural and socio-economic aspects do play a role, especially for Turks and Moroccans. Examples that have influence are the employment gap of women, big families, early marriage, children staying till their marriage (Nieuwenhuizen, 2006). These aspects are mainly important for the first

generation. With coming generations the difference with people without a migration background will become smaller (Sohilait & Schmitz, 2006, p. 6-7). However, the research of architect Nahid Koolen does point out specific preferences (Osmose, 2005). Those specific wishes are subordinate to the functional preferences - dwelling size and type, especially as long as the backlog exists (Permentier & Bold (2006) in Kullberg, Vervoort & Dagevos, 2009, p. 39).



COMMON LIVING PREFERENCES IN PUBLIC SPACE



COMMON LIVING PREFERENCES IN PUBLIC SPACE

# LIVING PREFERENCES - PUBLIC SPACE

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## Public space for multiple cultures

It is interesting to design for open spaces which are embedded in a network of 'struinpaden'. Consider the activities that should take place there. This space should offer cultural, plural use of this space. Parks and public gardens are important to those groups for barbecuing with whole families. Kockelkoren mentions the 'smulbossen' where those families can search their own fruits and nuts.

Different cultures and population groups have different expectations from public space and they use the space differently as well. Most public space is shared space for different people and different groups. The design, the program, the lay out, the structure all have social effects. They can generate exclusion or access, publicity and enclosure or privacy, exposure, encounters between people with a migration background and indigenous people. The design should not prevent social engagement and cultural exchange (Sohilait & Schmitz, 2006, p. 16).

## Leisure activities - Social contacts

Social contacts are the most popular leisure activities after use of electronic media for all groups (indigenous, Moroccan, Turks, Surinamese, Antilles). Social contacts are not just important for the personal life but for the societal life as well. More social contacts would lead to more citizenship and self-reliance / life skills. In policy there is the thought more interethnic social contacts would lead to more mutual understanding / sympathy and stimulate a good liveability in the neighbourhood

(the contact hypothesis) (Van der Broek & Keuzenkamp, 2008, p. 13-14, 123).

People with a migration background, especially Turks and Moroccans, have in their free time a smaller range of activities than indigenous people. Those differences are partly related to education level, level of income, the capability of speaking the Dutch language (Van der Broek & Keuzenkamp, 2008, p. 12). Turks and Moroccans spend more time with family and neighbours than the other groups. At home they have more contact with their partner and other family members than the other groups. Surinamese and Antilles have the most interethnic contacts. At the same time they spend more time alone at home than others. Indigenous people have the least visitors and have the least interethnic contacts in free time (Van der Broek & Keuzenkamp, 2008, p. 13-14, 123).

The focus on having contacts with the own family and the own cultural group is concentrated mostly on the elderly, the first generation and people with little education. The higher educated second generation has this preference way less. The forecast for the second and third generation will be that they have a broader range of social contacts. However, the concentration neighbourhoods have a negative effect (Van der Broek & Keuzenkamp, 2008, p. 123-124).

## Public space as place for social contacts

Public spaces can stimulate social integration, as for example parks are used by multiple groups (Jokovi, 2000, p. 9). The public space outdoors is for the migration groups the space to meet their friends, family (Keune et al, 2002 in Verheggen & Spangenberg, 2001).

Turkish and Moroccan families, as well as Surinamese, like spending their free time outdoors. The migration groups make way more use of recreational spaces inside the city than outside the city, such as the beach, the dunes and the forests. According to Jókövi (2000) these groups make often use of city parks for drinking, talking and barbecuing (Rijpma et al, 2004). Turkish and Moroccan men spend much time in the mosque and in tearooms and coffee places (Verheggen & Spangenberg, 2001). Moroccan and Turkish men do visit parks more than indigenous people, Surinamese do this less. Neighbourhood facilities are used at the same extent as indigenous people do (Jokovi, 2000, p. 9).

Playgrounds are more often visited by first and second generation people with a migration background. They do more often shopping, strolling and eating in the inner city than indigenous people as well. They visit the recreational surroundings and terraces less (Jokovi, 2001, p. 14). The stimulating influence of the ethnic cultural background is equal for both the first as the second generation. However the second generation takes more part in activities that the first generation does not: visiting terraces, recreational areas, the beach/sea/dunes and having dinner in the city centre, but less than indigenous people. The contact with indigenous Dutch people has an influence on the involvement of the migration groups

in these activities (Jokovi, 2001, p. 15-16).

The separation between men and women starts to diminish with the younger generations (Verheggen & Spangenberg, 2001). The leisure behaviour of the second generation looks much more like the indigenous youngsters in what kind of activities they are involved. The second generation spends much time with people from the ethnic background, which causes little exchange with indigenous youngsters. The difference between the second generation and indigenous youngsters are: more barbecuing in parks (Surinamese Hindu, Moroccan, Turks), little visiting of national reserves, no interest in rural areas. Moreover, they are not focussed on 'enjoying the green environment' and 'peace, calmness'. The social aspects is the most important. These activities take place at the city park, the neighbourhood park, the shopping mall, squares and terraces (Jokovi, 2000, p. 10-12, 107-112).

The focus on the own ethnic groups takes place both because of more sympathy and recognition of experiences and problems and the more cosiness and warmth. The Surinamese Hindu do mix more with other groups. The second generation takes more distance from the own ethnic culture and looks for freedom. The second generation of Turks, Moroccans and Surinamese Hindu find themselves more modern and more Dutch than the first generation. Surinamese Creoles are closer to the parents culture wise, as the social control in this group is less (Jokovi, 2000, p. 10-12).

## Culture

Migration groups make less use of different cultural institutions than indigenous people. Surinamese and Antilles often visit theatre productions of Surinamese and An-



tilles groups (Verheggen & Spangenberg, 2001). They like ballet a lot as well (Van den Broek, Huysmans & De Haan, 2005). However, all groups like visiting the cinema. In general the second generation is more culturally active than the first and there is almost no difference between this group and the indigenous group of their age (Rijpma & Roques, 2000).

## Sports

Especially Turks, but Moroccans, Surinamese and Antilles as well, do often sport with their family and friends (Crok et al, 2002). They practice more often team sports than indigenous people. Mostly they sport in sport halls, community centres and neighbourhood buildings (Rijpma & Roques, 2000).

- Turkish and Moroccan men: soccer and martial arts
- Younger people: soccer on the street; fitness
- Turkish and Moroccan women: gymnastics, swimming
- Surinamese and Antilles: American sports like basketball, softball, baseball
- Surinamese and Antilles women: aerobics, fitness

(Verheggen & Spangenberg, 2001)

## Preferences all groups

For groups with a migration background public space is the place for social contacts. They want useful green, not just green to look at. Places for barbecuing, drinking, eating and talking are important. Playgrounds and facilities for playing for children are important. This place should be safe, clean (from dog poop) and taken care of (mowed grass etc.). Because public space is used as place as living area toilets, water taps, fountains and kiosks are preferred (Van der

Staak, 2007, p. 44; Jókövi (2000); Rijpma et al, 2004).

The neighbourhood should foremost be of good quality with no deterioration of the surrounding and with social safety. This is more important than facilities etc. (Bolt, 2001).

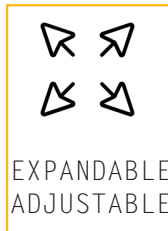
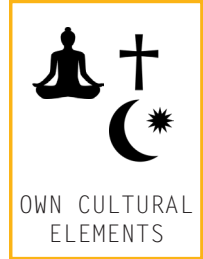
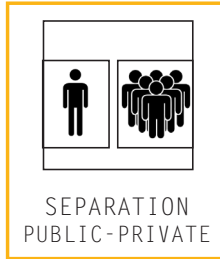
## Different preferences

There is a wish for ethnic facilities in the neighbourhood, such as a mosque and Moroccans and Turkish shops (Bolt, 2001). Turks and Moroccans prefer having family, friends and ‘fellow-countrymen’ living nearby (Bolt, 2001). Kockelkoren mentioned the preference for ‘smulbossen’ with fruit and nuts.

For shopping facilities, parks and play gardens count the functional wishes. For public buildings and spaces it is important to express the identity, especially for religious buildings (Sohilait & Schmitz, 2006, p. 11-12).

Turks and Moroccans have a passion for gardening because of their rural backgrounds. Therefore either private gardens of communal gardens are interesting (Bui, 2011, p. 27). A covered garden or spacious gallery is preferred for meeting each other (Bui, 2011, p. 27).

Turks find recreational places very important (for example parks). Moroccans do the most appreciate a broad offer of facilities. For both groups the presence of a mosque is important. Surinamese find practical facilities (supermarkets, public transport) less important than places to go out (SmartAgent Company in Van der Staak, 2007, p. 43).



# LIVING PREFERENCES - DWELLING

General (Moroccan, Turks, Surinamese, Antilles)

To start, the cultures of these population groups are about self-preservation, continuity of family values and authority relationships within the family (Kockelkoren, 2004, p. 153). Important aspects of the own culture are unity, traditions and religion, which create partly their identity (Kullberg, Vervoort & Dagevos, 2009, p. 96-100).

The main aspect of these population groups is the ask for bigger dwellings and more space as the families are bigger (VROM, 2002, p. 39). These dwellings should be cheap or affordable as the economic position of people with a migration background is worse (Van der Horst, Haars & Ouwehand, 2001 in VROM, 2002, p. 89).

The separation between private and public differs per culture. Elements for the sequence are: staircases, corridors, doorsteps, sidewalks, the salon on the front of the house, etc. In the fifties and sixties a service-hatch and a glass wall between living room and kitchen were typical. In the seventies the open kitchen and L-, U- and Z-shaped living rooms became popular (Kockelkoren, 2004, p. 146-147, 150).

## Turks & Moroccans (Islamic)

Within the dwelling the separation of public and private is important. There should be spaces to retreat, which leads to bigger dwellings. The hallway should be large to receive guests and to take off one's shoes. There needs to be cupboard for shoes. The kitchen should be separate from the living room and offer space for dining. A bigger living room is preferred. The

separation between living room and kitchen/dining room is important for the elderly for the separation of men and women. Both should be spacious and connected to the hallway. There should be enough storage space in the kitchen and on other places in the dwelling. The toilet should be separate and not visible from the living areas, as the toilet is unhygienic. A separate toilet for visitors is preferred. The bedrooms should be apart from the visitors. In the main bedroom needs to be enough space for prayer (Bui, 2011, p. 4, 27; Kluis, 2002; Sohilait & Schmitz, 2006, p. 8-9). Architect Nahied Koolen suggests that the difference should be found in a separation of formal and informal rooms (Van der Horst, Haars & Ouwehand, 2001 in VROM-raad, 2002, p. 86).

For Turks and Moroccans it is important that the expression of the dwelling relies to their culture. More than 40% of Turks and Moroccans of the first generation state that they prefer living in a dwelling with the architectural style of their country of origin and layout (Sohilait & Schmitz, 2006, p. 10; VROM-raad, 2002, p. 71). In architecture Turks and Moroccans appreciate round shapes instead of straight lines (Bui, 2011, p. 27). In the research of SCP (2009) the expression of their cultural identity was the most important in the home furnishings. Turks and Moroccans like a mix of traditional Turks or Moroccan elements with Dutch or western elements standing for luxury and prosperity (Van der Horst, 2007, 2008; Kullberg, Vervoort & Dagevos, 2009, p. 96-100). According to VROM multicultural building might thus be appreciated by a big group of Moroccans and Turks (VROM-raad, 2002, p. 71).

## **Turks**

Turks are mostly focused on buying a dwelling (SmartAgent Company (2001) in Van der Staak, 2007, p. 43). The dwellings should be expandable. In Turkey people are used to expanding the dwelling when the family situation changes and financial means are present (Kluis, 2002).

The Turks know two central living rooms with a distinction between rooms with daylight and without: the Hayat - with daylight - and the Sofa - without daylight (Van der Horst, Haars & Ouwehand, 2001 in VROM, 2002, p. 86). The living room should be a rectangle, without nooks and niches (Kluis, 2002).

## **Moroccans**

Moroccans are mostly focused on renting. They have more preference for multi-storey dwellings (SmartAgent Company (2001) in Van der Staak, 2007, p. 43).

## **Surinamese**

Surinamese do more often live in owner-occupied dwellings and single-family homes (SmartAgent Company (2001) in Van der Staak, 2007, p. 43).

For Surinamese a big kitchen is important as cooking plays a big role in their lives. They often cook or stay with groups in the kitchen, so this room should be big for having enough freedom of movement. This big kitchen is not just a place for cooking but is also an important place for meeting, especially for women. Informal guests mostly gather in the kitchen. Dining at the dining table takes place in the kitchen as well. For elderly a big kitchen is more important than a big living room (Bui, 2011, p. 4).

Surinamese value the cultural elements in the dwelling the least. They do not need to recognize ele-

ments of their culture in the architecture (Sohilait & Schmitz, 2006, p. 10; SmartAgent Company (2001) in Van der Staak, 2007 p. 43).

## **Dutch without migration background**

Other typologies that are designed for specific cultural groups are interesting for the Dutch as well. In Amsterdam there is a lack of bigger dwellings. Bigger dwellings with four up to six rooms are interesting for having an extra playroom or workroom to create work-living dwellings (Sohilait & Schmitz, 2006, p. 8-9). Flexible dwellings with separation between public and private might be interesting for native as well as work-living dwellings (Koolen, 2004, p. 142-145).

## Elderly with migration background

### Living situation

In general elderly immigrants have the necessity of meeting centres (Mertens, 2008). For Turks, Moroccans and Molukkers these facilities should be adjusted to the specific group (Schellingerhout (2004b) in Mertens & Van der Zwet, 2009, p. 12).

Both first and second generation do not want to live in the city centre because of the overcrowding. They want to live in a quiet, familiar neighbourhood with people from the same population group for social contacts. However, the second generation does not want a neighbourhood with only people from the same background. Both generations want to live nearby their children and family, with preservation of their independence and privacy. They want to live close by a shopping centre or supermarket. The general practitioner, pharmacy and public transport should be close by. Turks and Moroccan elderly, both first and second generation, want to live nearby a mosque and an Islamic butcher. Surinamese and Antilles prefer to have a specific shop for their culture and a church community close by. For the second generation this church is less important (Bui, 2011, p. 5).

### Dwelling

The ask for affordable dwellings for the four groups rises, as the economic position of the four is worse than elderly without a migration background. On the other hand there is the need for a dwelling solution for the elderly that constantly travel between the Netherlands and their country of origin. Especially Moroccans and Turks - with three to four persons households - ask for bigger dwellings (Bui, 2011, p. 5).

Elderly prefer to living in a single family dwelling rather than a multi-storey dwelling in order to have a garden (Turks and Moroccans), more space and peace (Bui, 2011, p. 2-3).

The elderly groups, both first and second generation, have in general that they expect to have a lot of visitors, with the possibility of staying overnight. Therefore the dwelling for elderly needs a spare room for guests (Bui, 2011, p. 4-5).

Storage space is important to put in food, for example dried fruit from their country of origin, and home appliances (Bui, 2011, p. 4-5).

Surinamese and Antilles, just like the Turks and Moroccans, have the preference for a big, enclosed kitchen (Nivel, 2010). Suriname and Antilles in general do not like gardening and do not want to have a garden. Therefore they often choose to live on a higher level and not on the ground floor (Kroon et al., 2006 in Bui, 2011, p. 27-28).

Turkish and Moroccan elderly ask for dwellings on one level, without height rising, for mobility and cleaning reasons (Wal (2009) in Bui, 2011, p. 27).

For Moroccans and Turks it is important to have facilities for practicing their religion (Stagg (2010) in Bui, 2011, p. 27). Surinamese and Antilles want space for both memorials and celebrations (Forum (2003) in Bui, 2011, p. 27-28).

# LIVING PREFERENCES - DWELLING



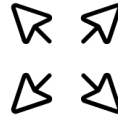
DUTY OF CARE



BIGGER DWELLINGS  
BIGGER FAMILIES



LIVING TOGETHER



EXPANDABLE  
DWELLINGS



AFFORDABLE  
DWELLINGS



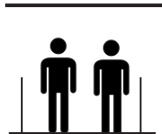
TRANSNATIONAL  
DWELLINGS  
(TRAVELING)



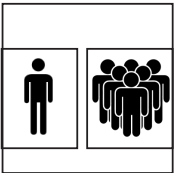
IDENTITY IN  
DWELLING



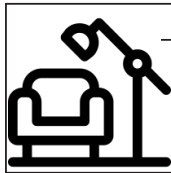
GARDENING  
PRIVATE GARDEN  
COMMUNAL GARDEN



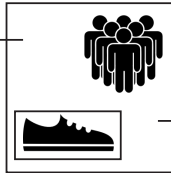
COVERED GARDEN  
COVERED ALLEY  
FOR CONTACT



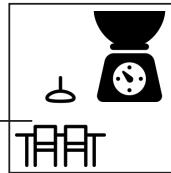
SEPARATION  
PUBLIC-PRIVATE  
FORMAL-INFORMAL



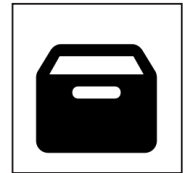
LIVING ROOM  
BIG + SEPARATE  
CONNECTED HALL



BIG HALLWAY  
FOR GUESTS AND  
SHOES



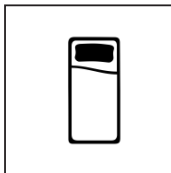
LIVING KITCHEN  
BIG + SEPARATE  
CONNECTED HALL  
OUT OF VIEW



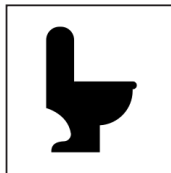
STORAGE SPACE  
HOUSEHOLD  
FRUITS



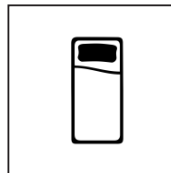
ROOM FOR  
INVITING GUESTS  
(ACCESSIBLE NOT  
THROUGH PRIVATE)



PRIVATE BEDROOM  
SEPARATE FROM  
VISITOR



TOILET SEPARATE  
NOT VISIBLE  
FROM LIVING  
SEPARATE FROM  
KITCHEN



SPARE ROOM  
(FOR ELDERLY)

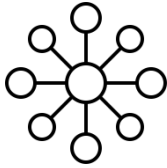


ONE LEVEL  
NO RISING  
(FOR ELDERLY)

# LIVING PREFERENCES - PUBLIC SPACE



URBAN ENVIRONMENT



OPEN SPACES IN NETWORK OF WANDERING PATHS



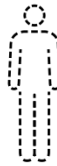
SPECIFIC / ETHNIC SHOPS



OWN POPULATION GROUP CLOSE BY



MIXED, MULTICULTURAL NEIGHBOURHOOD



MAJORITY NO MIGRATION BACKGROUND



SEATING FOR SOCIAL CONTACT



EATING TOGETHER FOOD FROM DIFFERENT CULTURES



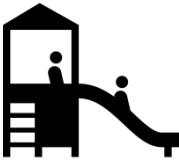
COFFEE HOUSE / TEA HOUSE



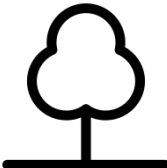
BARBECUE PLACE FOR SOCIAL CONTACT



FRUIT TREES FOR PICKING FRUIT



PLAYGROUND FOR CHILDREN



FUNCTIONAL GREEN / PARKS SOCIAL CONTACT



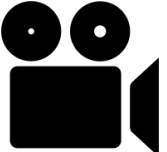
NO GREEN TO JUST LOOK AT



SOCIAL CONTACT AS LEISURE ACTIVITY



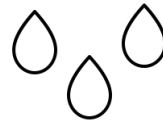
THEATRE FOR SPECIFIC CULTURAL VENUES



CINEMA



TEAM SPORTS WITH FAMILY



WATER TAP FOUNTAIN

# LIVING TOGETHER

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For living together with a diversity of people in a good way different aspects are important. Firstly, there should be common factors to bind the people together. This is related to the generalisation of the dwellings, which is important to make the dwellings affordable. At the same time it is important to offer different uses, typologies and possibilities for personalisation in the dwellings. Secondly, the resident should be able to moderate contact with his neighbours as this is important for his well-being.

## Diversity

Diversity and densification are important aspects for a lively city, according to Jane Jacobs. Jacobs uttered critique on 1950s modernist urban planning strategies. She strives for diversity, by among others density. For example separation of uses destroys communities. She strives for diversity by four generators: density, mixed use, permeability of building blocks, different ages and states of repair of buildings (Montgomery, 2013, p. 215).

## Common factors

By introducing common factors the residents can be bound together. Communities do only exist when there is a common factor. In this project the common factors are children, food and culture. These are overlapping factors between the different population groups. Children are related to the big families, which is one of the target groups. Food is important in many population groups with a migration background. This is something people would like to share with each other. Culture and identity of the different population groups stay

important. The design should offer the possibility for expressing one's own culture and identity and offer place for coming together with the own population group.

## Social activities

Jan Gehl describes the importance of children activities as these attract other social activities, which are dependent on the presence of other people. According to architect Jan Gehl you cannot design for social activities directly, but you can design outdoor space for outdoor activities to take place. In his book *Life between Buildings* Jan Gehl describes the relationship between the physical environment and social activities to take place. When the physical environment has a better quality more necessary and optional activities take place as a result. Optional activities are dependent on exterior factors, the weather and the place that invites them. Social activities depend on the presence of other people. The more time people spend outdoors, the more social activities take place. Outdoor activities lead to social activities, so you can design for those activities to take place. A qualitative public space needs people, events, inspiration and stimulation. These social activities have a ranging contact intensity: passive contacts (see and hear), chance contacts, acquaintances, friends, close friendships. Passive contacts are important as the contact itself but they also offer the basics for more intense contacts. People and human activity attract other people. According to Jan Gehl activity and other people are the greatest attraction on the city (Gehl, 1971, p. 12-15, 17, 25; Montgomery; 2013, p. 137,155)).





MIXED, MULTICULTURAL NEIGHBOURHOOD



FITTING IN AND ADDING TO DUTCH CONTEXT



GENERALISATION

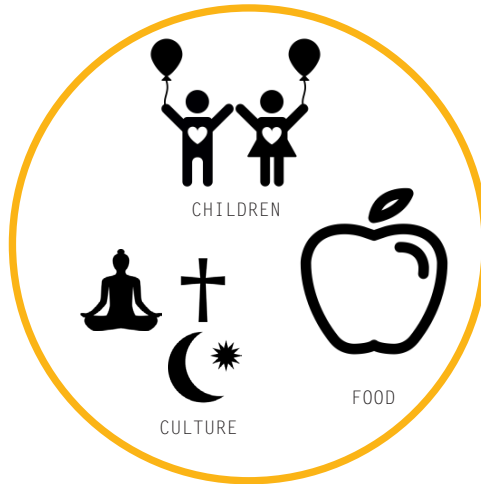


PERSONALISATION

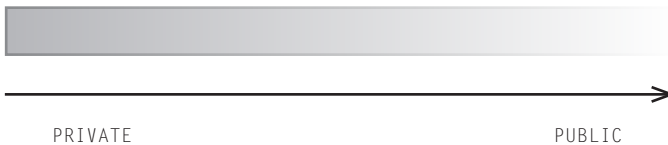


CONFRONTATION & CONTACT IN PUBLIC AND COMMUNAL SPACE

CONCEPT



COMMON FACTORS, BASED ON PREFERENCES



MODERATION OF CONTACT: TRANSITION FROM PRIVATE TO PUBLIC

## Generalisation

The design needs to be generalised to make the dwellings affordable. This is one of the needed characteristics of the dwelling. Building specifically is expensive. At the same time generalisation is necessary as mixture of couples takes place and new generations are mixed and less strict about preferences of first generations. Generalisation is based on the common and most important preferences for the dwellings and living environment.

## Personalisation

Still the individual dwelling preferences should be able to put in the dwelling. Therefore the dwellings should be changeable according to the wishes of the resident and the changing living situation.

## Moderation of contact

Social relationships are important for one's well-being. Especially relationships in the blurry zone are important, which involves people that are no strangers but no friends as well. Neighbours are a good example. The casual encounters with for example neighbours create social contact, which creates a sense of belonging and trust, which makes people happier. These encounters create self-esteem, mastery and physical health. Living alone is mostly related with unhappiness and poor mental health (Montgomery, 2013, p. 129-131,138).

It is important for one's well-being that contact with others can be moderated. If one has a sense of control one feels more at ease and is more tolerating. A dense city could lead to crowding and an overload of stimuli. This has to be taken care of by design. The transition from public to private is

important and the sense of control in this. Undesired confrontation should be avoided, but desired confrontation should be stimulated. If there is tension between people, the moderation of contact creates more tolerance (Montgomery, 2013, p. 128-129,133).

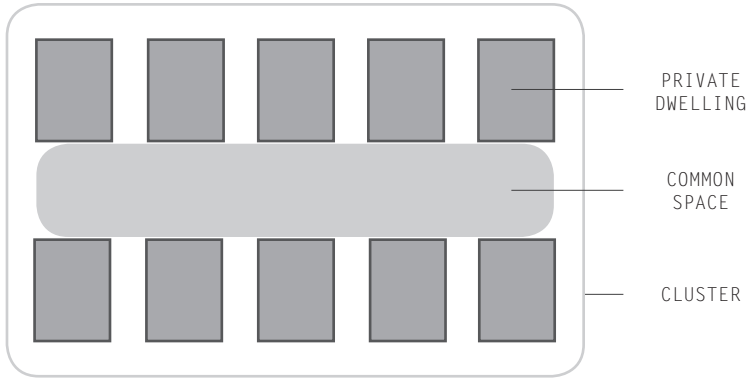
The contact with the neighbours takes mainly place in a cluster of 8-12 dwellings that are near each other. For contact in this cluster it is important to have common space for meeting. The cluster should not exclude the larger cluster (Alexander, 1977, p. 197-203).

For the public life Christopher Alexander describes in *A Pattern Language* (1977) the importance of small squares, so they do not feel deserted. When these squares are located next to an important path and in the view of many houses it will attract people. These squares should have a certain degree of enclosure to create positive outdoor space (Alexander, 1977, p. 310-314, 348-352, 517-523).

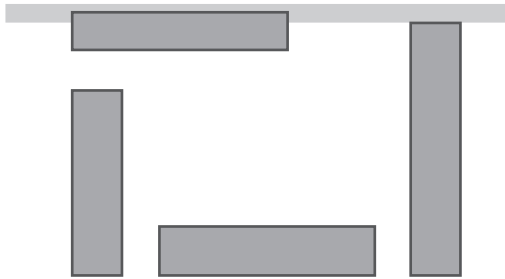
Jane Jacobs mentioned the importance of sidewalks as a stage of interaction with others. Jane Jacobs talks in *The Death and Life of Great American Cities* about the "ballet" on crowded pavements with people having eye contact and moving around each other (Montgomery, 2013, p. 215).

## Public in private and private in public

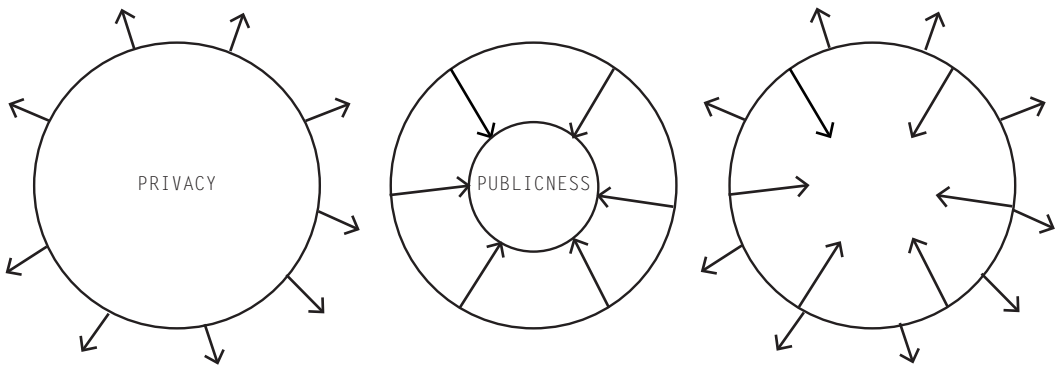
Within the private space is the transition from private to public present, as in public space private space is present as well (Kilian, 1998, 124-128). "Publicity is the power of access." "Privacy is the power of exclusion" (Kilian, 1998, 125).



CLUSTERS OF 8-12 DWELLINGS AND OVERLAPPING COMMON SPACE  
 (based on Alexander, 1977, p. 197-203)



SMALL PUBLIC SQUARES WITH ENCLOSURE, SOCIAL CONTROL, POSITIVE SPACE  
 AND NEXT TO A BUSY PATH (based on Alexander, 1977, p. 310-314,348-352,517-523)



POWER OF ACCESS AND EXCLUSION IN BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SPACE AT THE SAME TIME  
 (based on Kilian, 1998, p. 125)



EATING TOGETHER  
FOOD FROM DIFFERENT  
CULTURES



BARBECUE PLACE  
FOR  
SOCIAL CONTACT



FRUIT TREES  
FOR PICKING  
FRUIT



COMMUNAL  
GARDENING



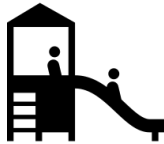
COFFEE HOUSE /  
TEA HOUSE



COMMUNAL  
KITCHEN



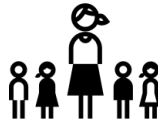
MARKET



PLAYGROUND FOR  
CHILDREN



TEAM SPORTS  
WITH FAMILY



DAYCARE



LIBRARY



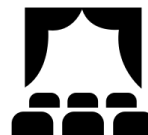
COMMUNAL  
GARDENING



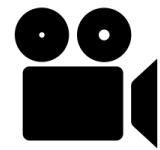
SOCIAL CONTACT  
WITH OWN GROUP



CELEBRATIONS  
MEMORIALS



THEATRE FOR  
SPECIFIC  
CULTURAL VENUES



CINEMA

# TYPOLOGIES

The different dwelling typologies should have a basic unit for generalisation of the building to make the dwellings affordable.

The design needs bigger units for families and smaller units for elderly, singles and couples. It needs as well the possibility

for expanding the dwelling when the family situation changes. The combination of different dwelling units should be possible as well, to create kangaroo dwellings or work-living dwellings. This unit should therefore offer different options for personalisation and expandibility.



MOREGENERATION DWELLING



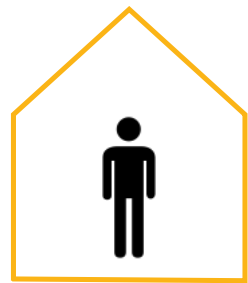
SEPARATE FAMILY AND



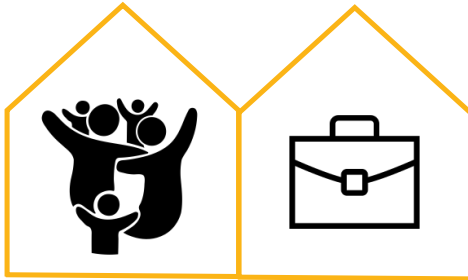
ELDERLY DWELLING



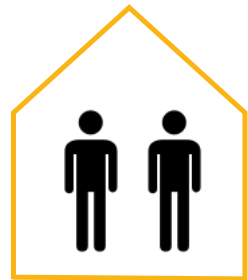
KANGAROO DWELLING



SINGLE STUDIO



WORK-LIVE DWELLING



COUPLE STUDIO

# CONCLUSION ON LITERATURE

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How to design a multicultural neighbourhood within the future transnational city of Amsterdam that stimulates meeting / contact / confrontation between different population groups with a migration background and the native Dutch without a migration background, influenced by the preferences of those groups, that can add quality to the city of Amsterdam?

## Characteristic groups

The characteristic groups of the multicultural or transnational city are the four classic migration groups: Turks, Moroccans, Surinamese and Antillean. These are the biggest population groups with a migration background in both The Netherlands and Amsterdam. Because of their prominence those are mainly the groups of which the living preferences have been studied. These are as well the groups that come into mind when researching the integration of people with a migration background. They might be a symbol of the Dutch multicultural city. Elderly with a migration background form an important part of these groups as this particular group is growing. The immigrants of the first generation are the elderly of now. Their wishes are still very specific.

## Living preferences

The preferences of these groups are mostly to live in functional dwellings in safe neighbourhoods, with a mix of people. They do not want to be the own residents of the population groups but they prefer as well to have different population groups living together. Living together with indigenous Dutch is important as well for the caretaking of the neighbourhood.

The specific wishes are mostly preferred by the first generation and are more mixed with Dutch preferences for next generations. Building for specific wishes is expensive as well. Therefore I propose that generalisation of dwellings in the building complex is needed, in order to make it affordable. Affordability is necessary as families are big and big dwellings are expensive in Amsterdam and the city centre is even more expensive. The possibility of living in an affordable family or elderly dwelling in the city centre is one of the goals of this project.

## Dutch context

It is important to make the project Dutch as well, mostly to make it affordable again. It creates a bigger target group and more chance of repetition and interested residents. Moreover, making the project Dutch makes the complex part of Amsterdam and not an enclave or thematic neighbourhood within the city.

The dwellings should be suitable for a bigger, diverse group of people. This means at the same time that dwellings should be flexible in offering personalisation in use. This means that the general dwelling type should be able to offer personalisation in use of the dwelling and in identity. This means both having options to change the lay-out of the dwelling as the size and ways of living together.

## Living together

Living together with different generations and the duty of care is common under Turkish and Moroccan families. The building can offer dwelling typologies for

both families and elderly and the possibility of living together in one dwelling. Interesting dwelling typologies are the more generation dwelling - more generations of a family living in one home - and the kangaroo dwelling - living in the same dwelling in different units. These dwellings deliver added quality for Amsterdam as they offer rare dwelling typologies and ways of living in an inspiring environment.

### Common factors

Living together with different groups of people can lead to tension or friction. Therefore it is important to introduce common factors which bind the residents together. The common factors are:

- children (families and elderly)
- cooking, drinking, dining
- middle class

Children playing with each other attracts new activities as parents watch the children and have meanwhile passive or active contact with the neighbours. Therefore the public space should be safe, attractive and inviting for children to play. The parents should have the possibility for watching their children. The combination of elderly and children is interesting as they could help each other in different ways. Elderly could have an eye on the children and do activities with them. Children can help them with stuff they are not able to do themselves any longer.

Social contact in the public space is an important social activity for all groups. Cooking, drinking, dining, barbecuing take up an important place in these social contacts, especially for the migration groups. This could be something that binds

and invites. This might be naive as this does not solve the contact problem but is a real preference of the groups, that is interesting to use for creating confrontation and contact. The Dutch climate might me a problem sometimes. Therefore architecture should include indoor common spaces for activities as well.

The last common factor is the middle class. This group has the same socio-economic background. The middle class, mainly second generation, of the migration groups does not have the possibility of leaving the concentration neighbourhoods. Affordable family homes in the city centre might offer them a possibility. At the same time this is the group who is not feeling at home in The Netherlands. Hopefully, the mixture would give them new opportunities. The indigenous middle class is more accepting diversity, which might create less tension between different individuals or groups.

### Moderation of contact

To create contact between different people it is important for people that the **contact can be moderated**. Therefore investing in good communal and public space is not sufficient. The dwellings should offer personal space and gradations for moderating this contact for their own well-being.



FAMILY 2-4 CHILDREN



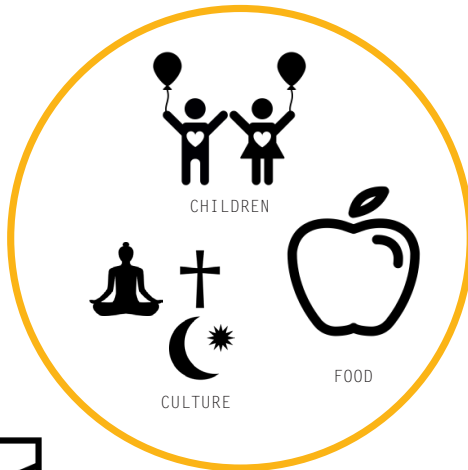
MORE GENERATION FAMILY



FAMILY



SINGLE



CHILDREN

FOOD

CULTURE



ELDERLY WITH AND WITHOUT FAMILY



FAMILY BUSINESS



MORE GENERATION FAMILY



COUPLE



CASE STUDIES

*ingredients*

# RESEARCH INTRODUCTION

Plan analysis on case studies has been carried out in order to research the design question, which creates the connection between the literature research and the design.

The conclusion from the literature part was that in order to build multicultural dwellings these dwellings need to be generalised in order to make them affordable. Dwellings for specific wishes are more expensive as modular, standardised building is not possible. The design hypothesis has been stated that the dwellings for the group need to be generalised while offering flexibility for personalisation of the dwellings for use and identity reasons. The dwelling has to fit in the Dutch context by either blending in or contrasting in the right way, by preventing to become a thematic neighbourhood and becoming a real part of the city.

For moderating contact between different population groups and residents it is necessary to have gradations in public and private space in order to prevent tension.

Case studies have been researched in order to find input for the design in Amsterdam. The research question for these cases is:

“How to design a multicultural neighborhood and building complex for a generalized group, considering different specific dwelling preferences, in the Amsterdam urban context while offering possibilities for personalization of the dwelling and stimulating confrontation and contact between the different population groups (without becoming a thematic neighborhood, but an integral part of the Amsterdam context).”

Sub questions for the case study research are:

Part 1

What can be learned from the project, in both good and bad ways, according to literature?

Part 2

How does the design fit in the Dutch urban context? Does it blend in or does it contrast with it? What elements can be distinguished for fitting in the Dutch urban context?

How has the design been generalised in order to make it affordable and a coherent whole?

How does the design offer flexibility in personalisation of the dwelling?

Part 3

Are the specific preferences of the researched population groups considered in the design and what does this result in?

Part 4

How does the moderation of contact take place from dwelling level to urban level? Where and how do you have contact and with whom?

By analysing Punt-Komma firstly four elements have been distinguished that influence the fitting in the Dutch context.

Elements for fitting in the Dutch context:

1. **SHAPE:** is the shape of the building formed by its context or does it contrast with its context?
2. **VOLUME:** does the volume of the building, with its height, relate to the volumes and height of the surroundings?
3. **FACADE & MATERIAL:** has the same material as in the surroundings been used or has a contrasting material been used?
4. **ENTRANCE:** has the project the same entrance typology as its context or is it different?



PUNT-KOMMA, DEN HAAG, 1988, Alvaro Siza



LE MEDI, ROTTERDAM, 2008, Geurst & Schulze



MI AKOMA DI COLOR, AMSTERDAM, 2008, Pattynama



SALON HALL DWELLING, 2007, Nahid Koolen

# PUNT-KOMMA, DEN HAAG



**Project:** Punt-Komma  
**Location:** Den Haag  
**Date:** 1988  
**Architect:** Alvaro Siza

Punt-Komma was the first big scale housing project with adjusted floor plans, considering living preferences of people with a migration background. During the design process the residents have been consulted for developing the plan. The project consists of two building blocks, Punt and Komma, according to their shape. The building blocks consist of 106 dwellings in total.

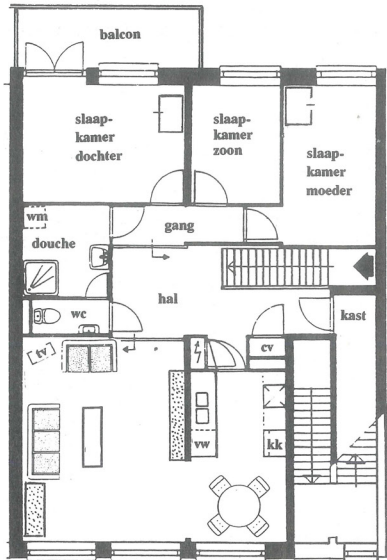
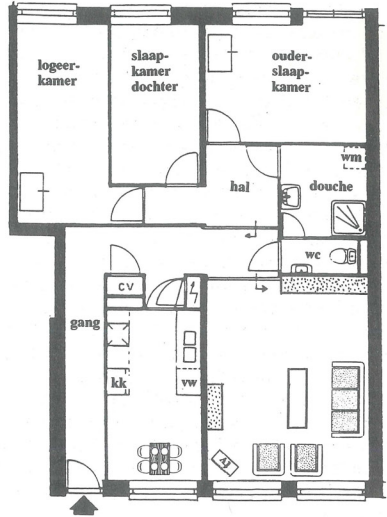
**What can be learned from the project?**

The outdoor facade of the building looks like the Dutch urban block to fit in the urban context. The indoor façade is more designed according to the culture of the residents. The building block has a mixture of dwelling sizes in order to create

a mixture of cultures. A few years after the building had been built, there lived residents with different backgrounds, like Dutch, Turks, Moroccans, Surinamese, South-American.

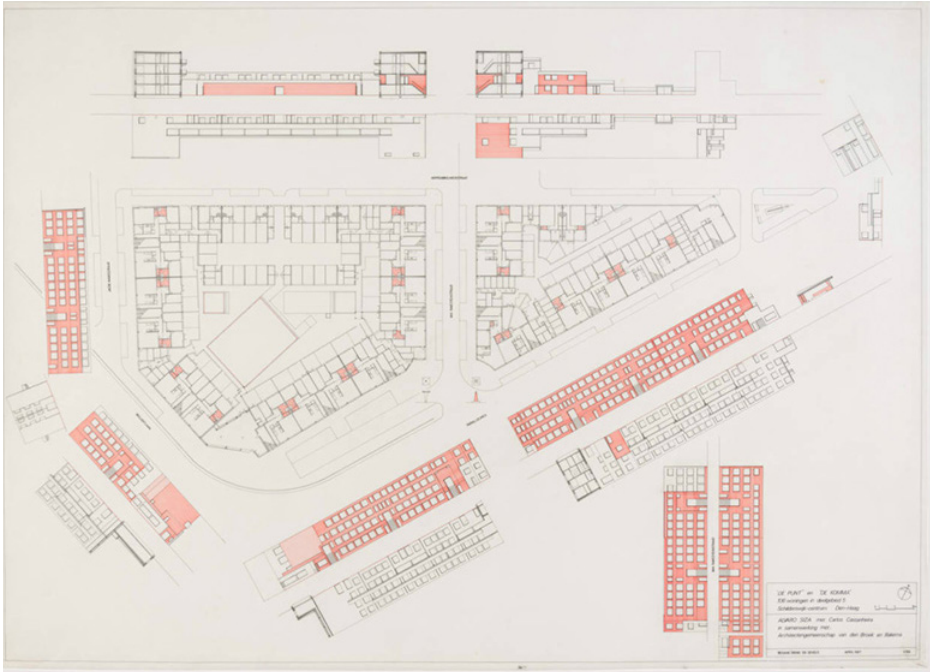
The project uses the advantages of single-family dwellings in a multi-storey building. The dwellings have a garden and a separation of public and private, which is normal in a ground-bounded dwelling with multiple floors. This has been realised by creating two circuits. The private circuit includes the bedroom, bathroom and balcony. The public circuit has the entrance, living room and kitchen. The toilet is connected to both circuits by two doors. The dwelling has sliding doors for creating the two circuits and flexible floor plans.

(Sohilait & Schmitz, 2006, p. 16; Horst, Haars & Ouweland, 2001, p. 87; **SOURCE BOEKJE**).



Left: Punt-Komma (De Ruig, 1988).

Right: Dwellings in Punt-Komma, BOEKJE PUNT-KOMMA, p. 20,21,23,27-28



### Evaluation of the project

A few years after the design had been built, the buildings have been evaluated. Some design aspects did not work as intended and other design decisions were not appreciated. What was appreciated by the residents was the size of the dwelling and the rooms.

The sliding doors were not being used by the residents a few years after the building was in use. There was annoyance because of the sliding doors as they limit the use of the rooms. They slide along the wall and not inside the wall, because that would have been more expensive. This causes problems with the lay-out of the room as furniture cannot be moved around all the time. This is a limitation for the personalisation of the dwelling.

As a consequence the sliding doors were not being used for creating separate circuits.

When sliding doors are used, they should slide into the wall. they are expensive thus they should be placed efficiently.

Although a strong preference for closed kitchens among the residents, the architect decided to design open kitchens, as an extra sliding door in between was too expensive. Some residents have filled this space up with a wall.

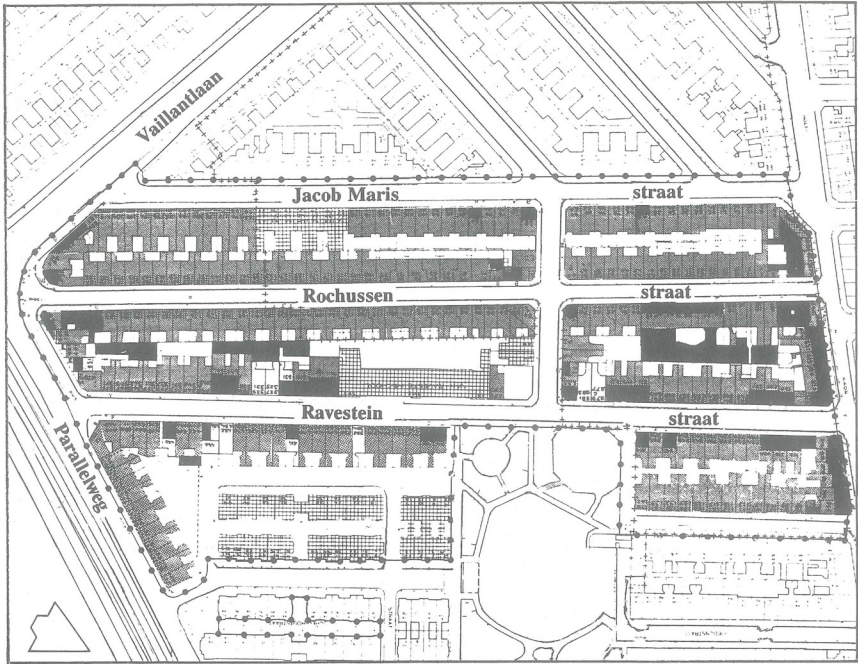
The toilet is too visible from the living room. The toilet had already been moved during the design process as it was unwanted to have it next to the kitchen, as the toilet is considered unhygienic.

(Sohilait & Schmitz, 2006, p. 16; Horst, Haars & Ouweland, 2001, p. 87; **SOURCE BOEKJE**).

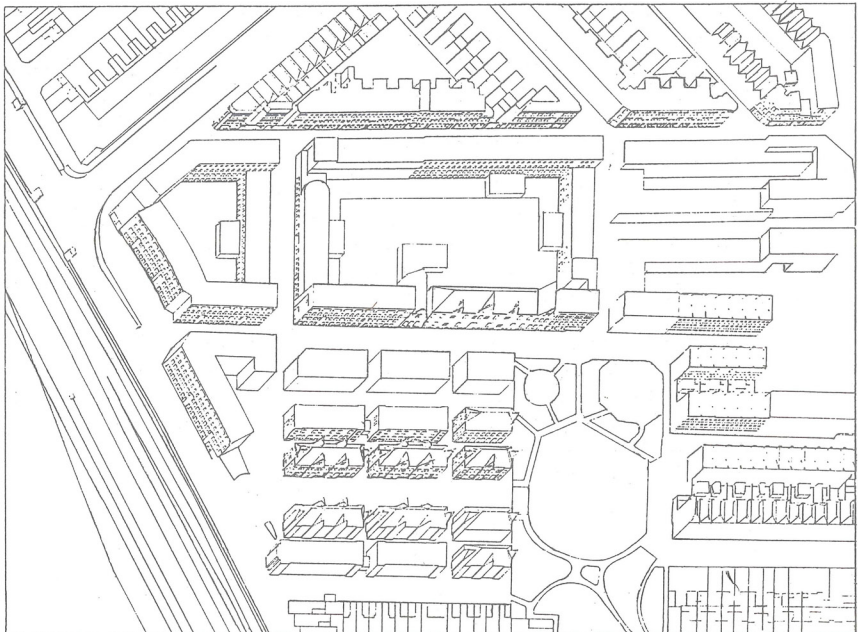
Left: Siza, n.d.

Right: **BOEKJE PUNT-KOMMA**, p. 7



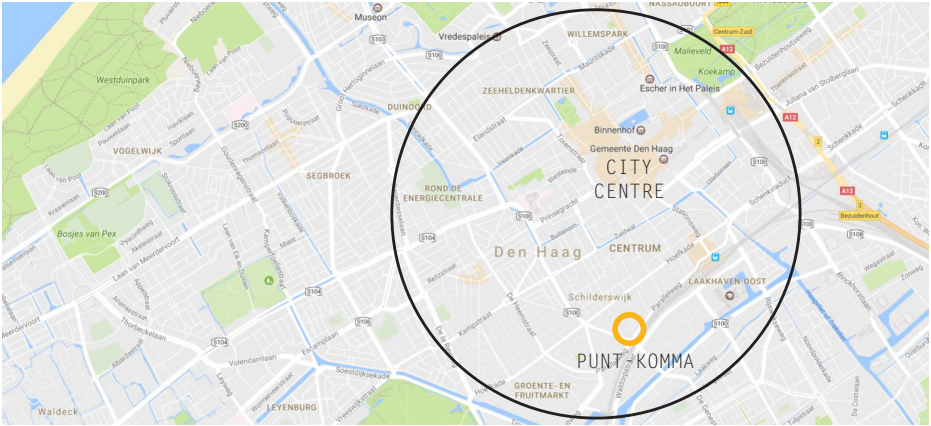


*Deelgebied 5 vòòr de stadsvernieuwing.*



*Deelgebied 5 na de herinrichting volgens het plan Siza (Boasson, p. 44).*

# DUTCH CONTEXT - SHAPE & VOLUME



How does the design fit in the Dutch urban context? Does it blend in or does it contrast with it? What elements can be distinguished for fitting in the Dutch urban context? These pages consider elements one and two:

1. SHAPE: is the shape of the building formed by its context or does it contrast with its context?
2. VOLUME: does the volume of the building, with its height, relate to the volumes and height of the surroundings?

Punt-Komma is located within the city centre of The Hague. The buildings seem to have a particular form when being isolated. However, when the building is analysed in its context, one can see that the

buildings blend in. The shape of the building blocks is created by the adjacent Parallelweg and the other roads that 'cut off' the building. Other buildings have particular shapes as well, because of the same reasons.

The volume of the buildings fits in its context as well. To the side of the Parallelweg and the higher buildings to the West both buildings are four storeys high. On the side of the smaller roads and buildings on the North side the building is two storeys high, similar to the surrounding buildings. This lets in more day light to the court yard as well, but not more sunlight as this is the North side.

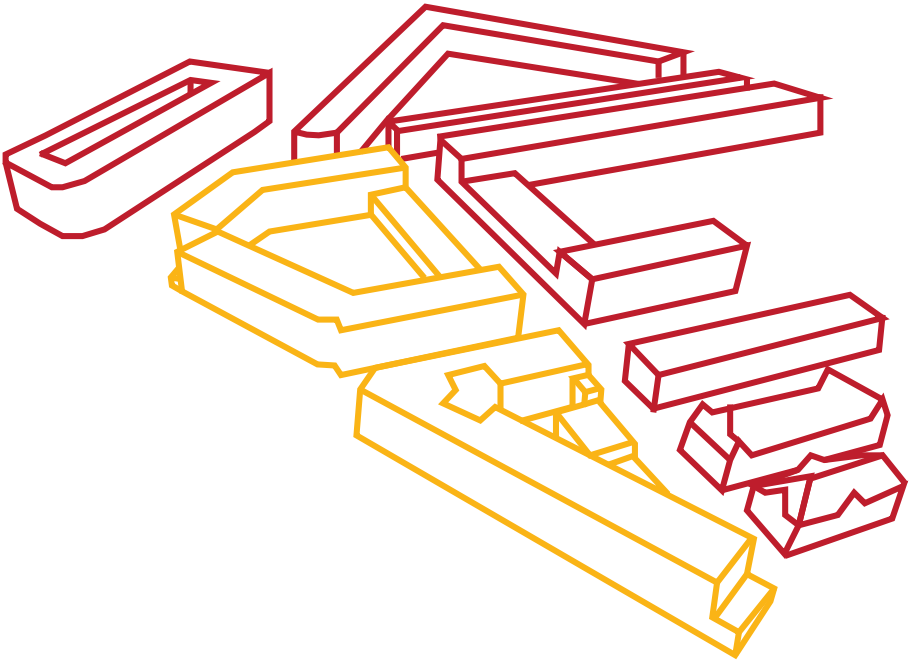
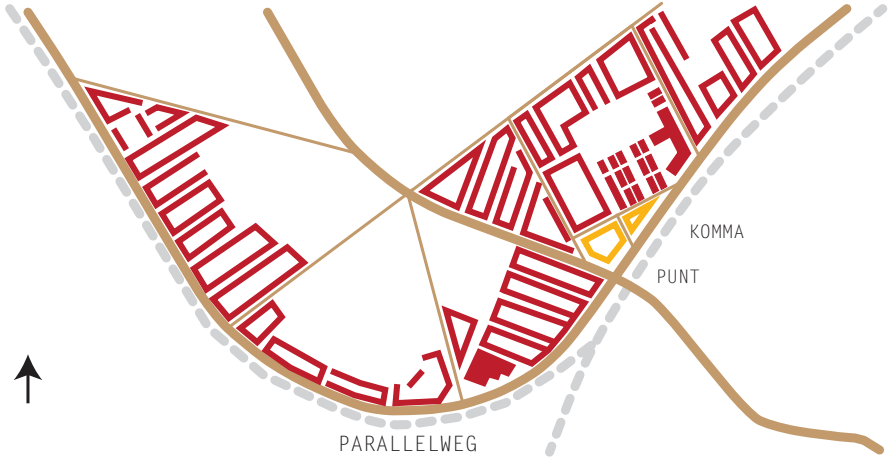


AERIAL VIEW PUNT-KOMMA FROM THE SOUTH



AERIAL VIEW PUNT-KOMMA FROM EAST





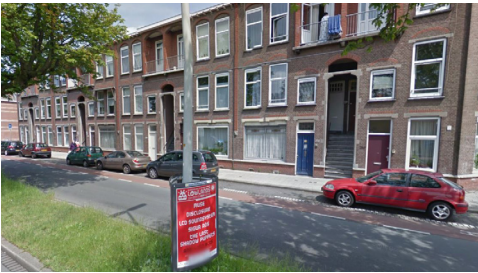
SHAPE, HEIGHT AND VOLUME OF THE BUILDINGS IN THE SURROUNDINGS

# DUTCH CONTEXT - MATERIAL & ENTRANCE

Before analysing elements three and four about the entrance and materiality of the building in its context, what kind of entrance typologies and materiality the surroundings consist of firstly has to be researched.

The facades in the surrounding are mainly made out of brick. This brick differs in colour from light white to more yellowish and from reddish to brown as well. Somewhere here and there stucco has been used and some additional board materials as well.

The entrances consist either of 'portieken' that are indoors or typical 'Haagse portieken'.



DE HEEMSTRAAT



PARALLELWEG



PARALLELWEG



PARALLELWEG



PARALLELWEG



PARALLELWEG

# DUTCH CONTEXT - FACADE & MATERIAL

This page considers the third element by which the design fits in the Dutch urban context:

3. FACADE & MATERIAL: has the same material as in the surroundings been used or has a contrasting material been used?

The buildings respond with their facade material to the corresponding buildings next to it, as the project is designed in total by Siza. The facades are mainly built out of red brick, just like the surroundings. The Northern facades respond to the lower buildings facing the street with a lighter whitish brick.



SOUTHERN FACADE KOMMA ON PARALLELWEG



WESTERN FACADE PUNT



AERIAL VIEW FROM THE NORTH



NORTHERN FACADE PUNT



NORTHERN FACADE KOMMA



NORTHERN FACADE KOMMA

## DUTCH CONTEXT - ENTRANCE

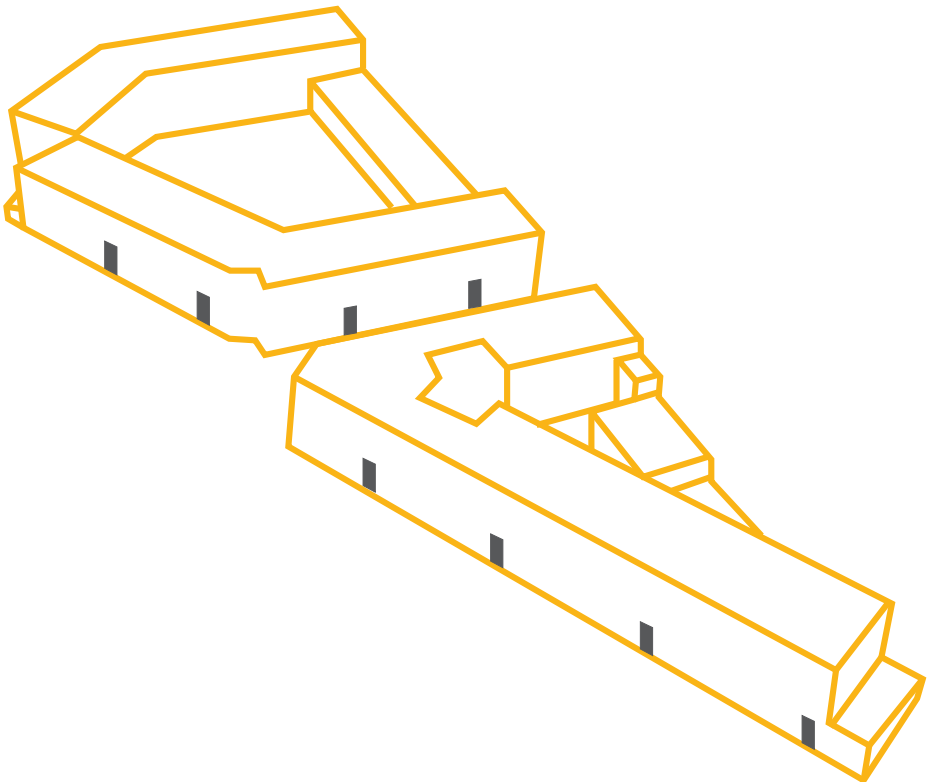
The fourth element by which the project fits in the Dutch urban context is the following:

4. ENTRANCE: has the project the same entrance typology as its context or is it different?

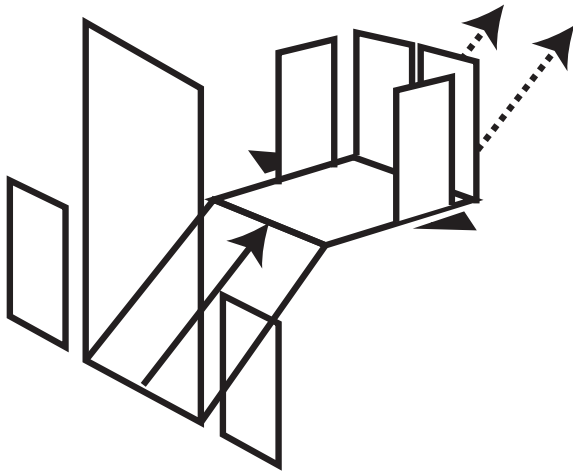
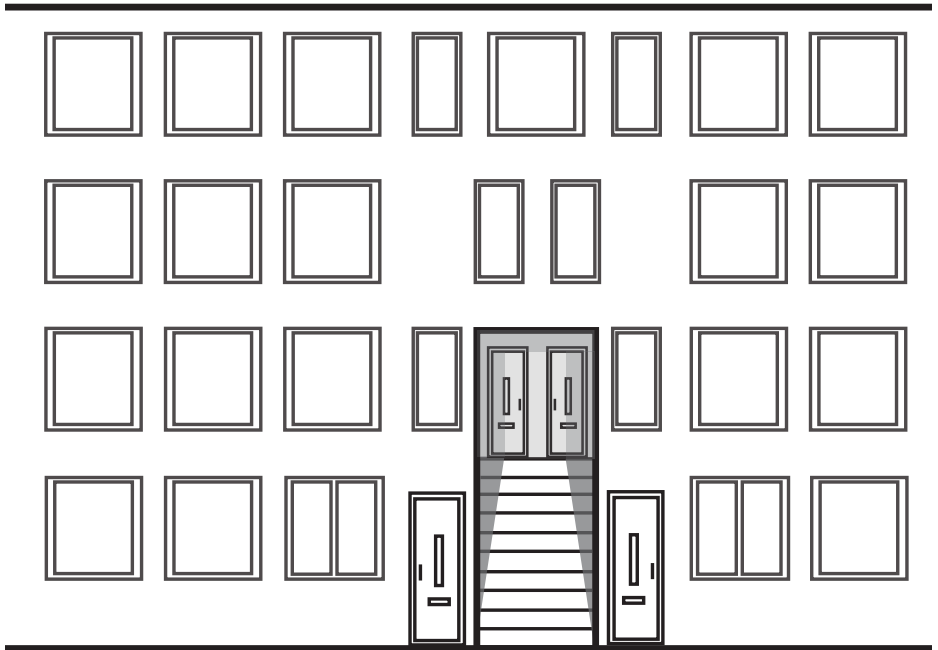
The project uses the same entrance typology as is often used in the urban context of the Hague and in the surroundings as well. This is the “Haagse Portiek”.

By the Haagse Portiek the dwellings are connected to the street because of the direct entrance to the dwelling. A stair leads to the own front door. This front door gives either direct access to the dwellings on the first floor or leads to stairs that go to the second and third floor.

The ground floor can be entered by the front doors on street level, next to the portiek.



POSITION OF THE “HAAGSE PORTIEKEN” IN THE BUILDINGS



EXPLANATION OF THE ENTRANCE TO THE DWELLINGS BY THE "HAAGSE PORTIEK"

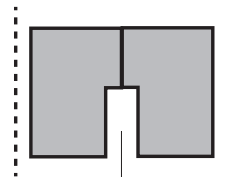
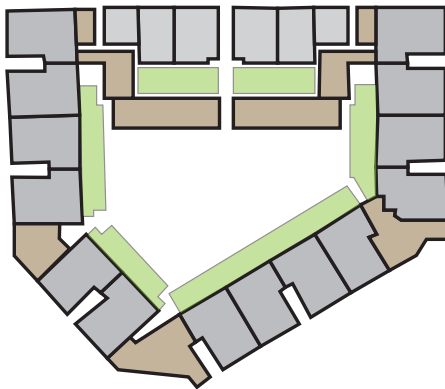
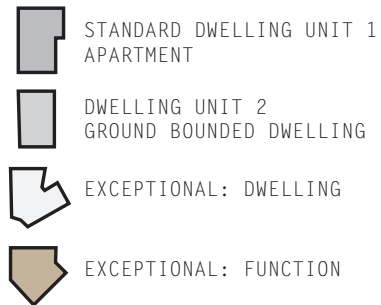
# BUILDING - GENERALISATION

How has the design been generalised in order to make it affordable and a coherent whole?

The design has been generalised by copying the same dwelling types multiple times. The later on analysed dwelling type is placed around to the “Haagse portiek” and mirrored. The dwellings on the North side are exceptions with two to three storeys high ground bounded dwellings. The corner in the Komma-building has exceptional dwellings as well. The dwellings on the ground floor have gardens in the court yard. The upper dwellings have balconies on the court yard side.

The corners are difficult to design. Siza has found a solution by placing other facilities, mostly storage space, here.

The facades have been generalised as well as every dwelling within the facade is the same. The facades respond to the different surroundings and not to the individual dwellings.



PORTIEK

GENERALISATION OF DWELLINGS IN THE URBAN BUILDING BLOCK PUNT-KOMMA

# DWELLING - GIVEN SPACE

The dwellings in Punt-Komma have different dwelling size to create a cultural mix of people. The analysed dwellings are four-rooms apartments with three bedrooms. The kitchen and living room are connected, but by some residents closed off to create separate rooms.

The total dwelling is ... m2 big.

There is a division in the dwelling of public and private space, just like in a standard ground-bounded house. The bathroom, bedrooms and balcony are placed at the back of the dwelling. The living room, kitchen and toilet are placed on the front of the dwelling. The hallway forms a hybrid space in between, that can either stay a hallway or be connected to the living room.



APARTMENT TYPE WITH AND WITHOUT BALCONY (LEFT GROUND FLOOR; RIGHT FIRST FLOOR)

# DWELLING - PERSONALISATION

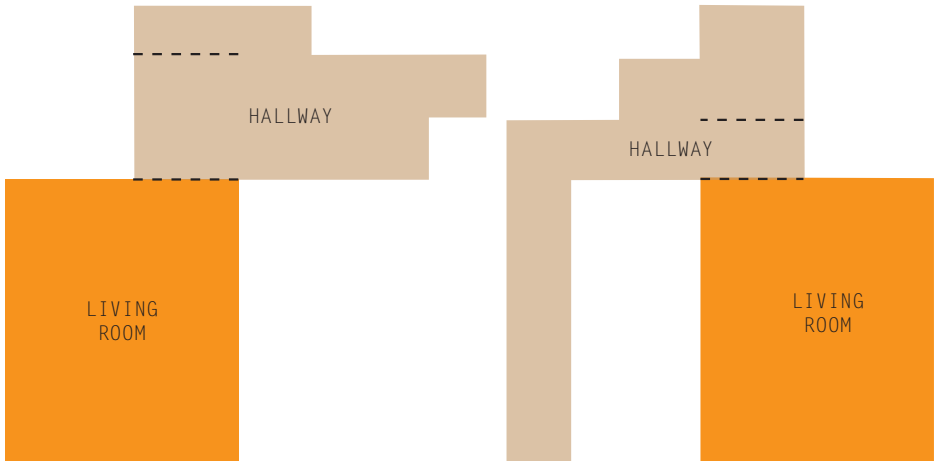
This part discusses the dwelling within the generalised project and how this dwelling offers flexibility for personalisation. How does the design offer flexibility in personalisation of the dwelling?

The residents have within the same dwelling typology the freedom to personalise their space because of the flexible floor plans. The flexibility is created by sliding doors. The original design proposed four sliding doors, but that would be too expensive. In the final design the sliding doors were placed between the hallway and the living room and in between the hallway to create separate circuits.

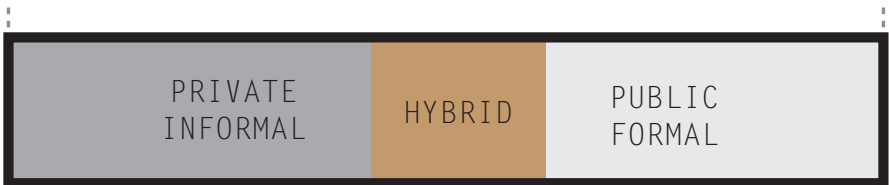
Because of the sliding doors, in case they would slide in the wall, the contact can be moderated by the residents.

The hybrid space of the hallway creates flexibility for personalisation in the dwelling. There can be a strict separation between public and private by closing the sliding doors. Or the space can fluently move into each other in which private and public space are mixed. In this way the living room can be combined with the hallway, for example with parties or big family gatherings.

Every dwelling is the same on the outside and seems part of the whole, not showing the individual dwelling.

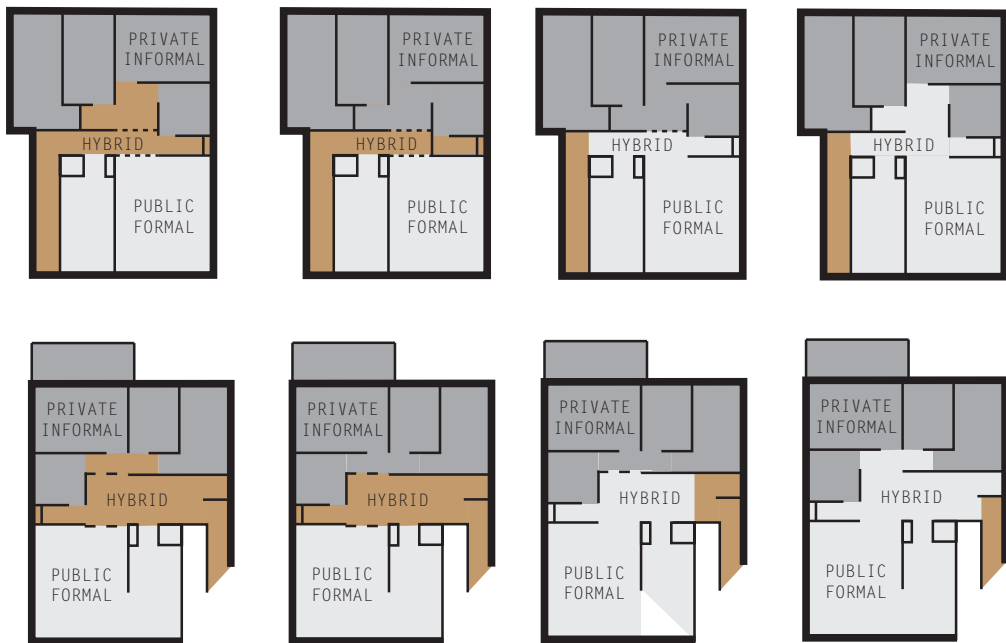


FLEXIBLE USE OF SPACE

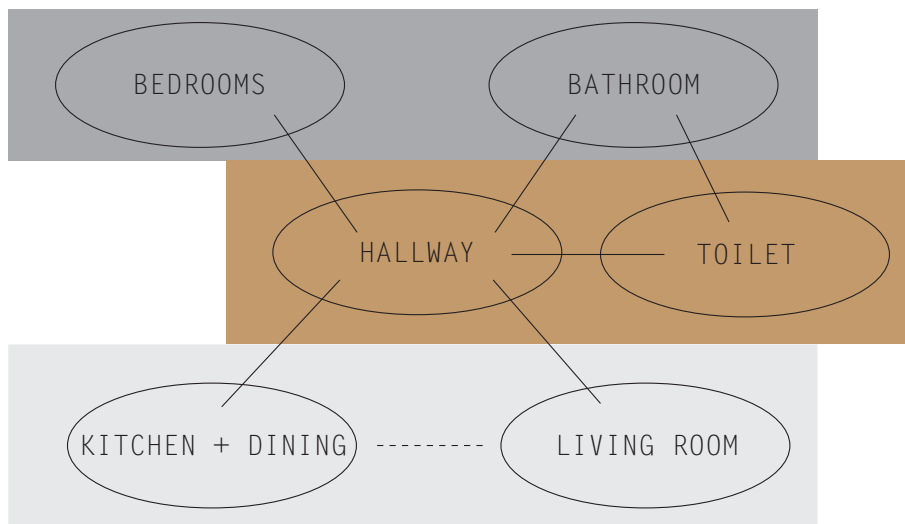


DIAGRAMMATIC SECTION SHOWING THE HYBRID SPACE BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SPACE





DIAGRAMMATIC SECTION SHOWING THE HYBRID SPACE BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SPACE



FLEXIBLE USE OF SPACE

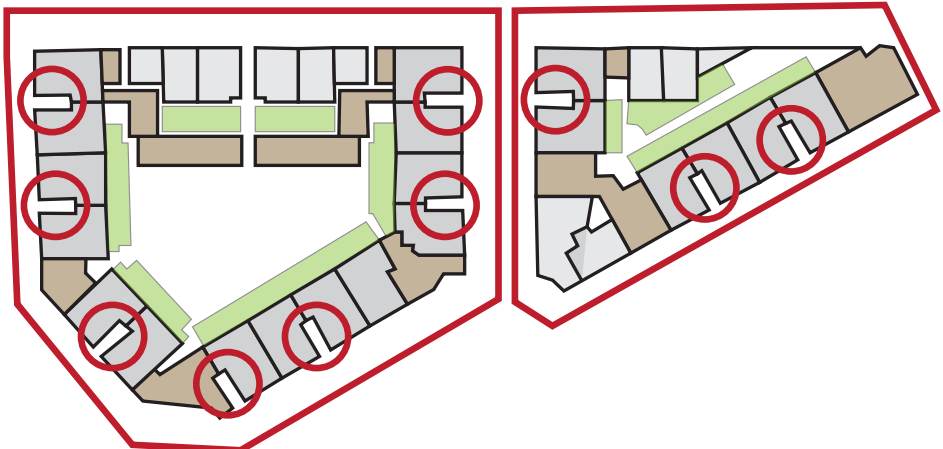
# CONTACT MODERATION

How does the moderation of contact take place from dwelling level to urban level? Where and how do you have contact and with whom?

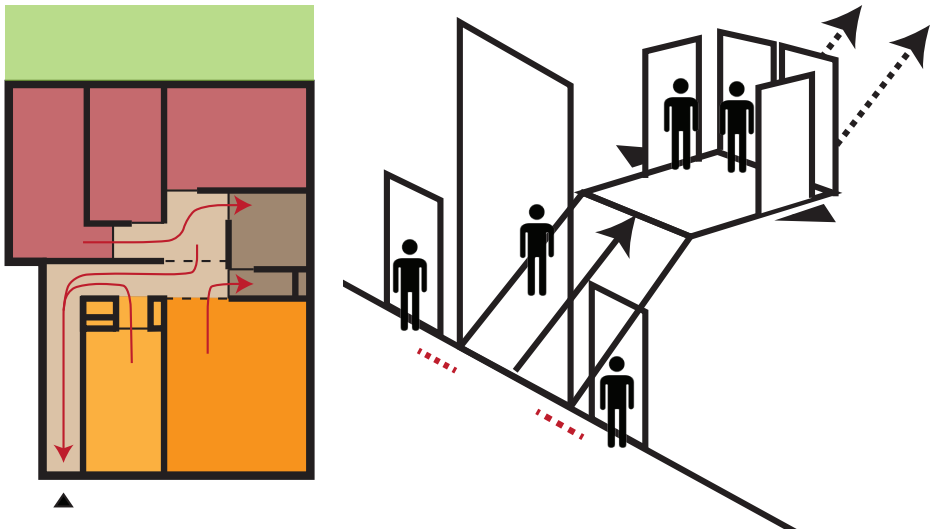
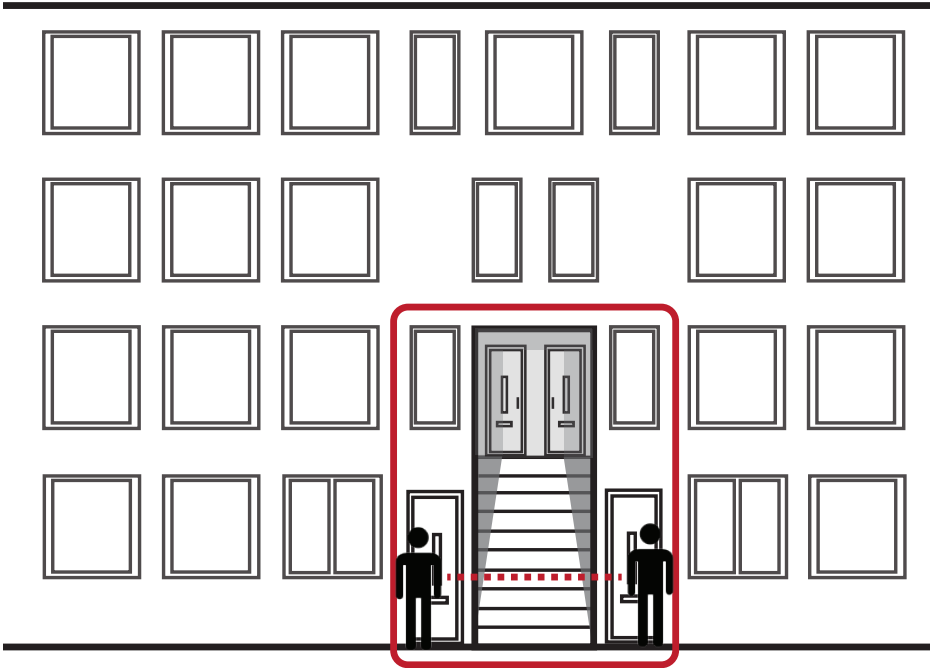
Moderation of contact in the building takes place in the clustered buildings around the “Haagse Portiek”. The “Haagse Portiek” leads to six dwellings and the doors on the ground floors next to the portiek lead to another two dwellings. This is where the contact between residents takes place. But the contact is difficult to moderate as one cannot escape from the neighbours here.

The further contact takes place on the street. The court yard is lacking the right facilities for stimulating social contact between the residents. There are the private gardens and the storage spaces for bikes. But there is no functional green or facility in between. There is only green to look at.

The contact in the dwelling can be moderated by the hybrid zone that has been explained in the part on personalisation of the dwelling. Residents can move freely in the private zone of the dwelling without being confronted with visitors. They can leave the dwelling as well. The residents can go out of the separated kitchen to the shop without being seen by the guests.



MODERATION OF CONTACT ON URBAN LEVEL TAKES PLACE ON THE STREET AND AT THE PORTIEK



CONTACT INDOORS IS MODERATED BY THE HYBRID ZONE

## PREFERENCES - DWELLING

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Are the specific preferences of the researched population groups considered in the design and what does this result in? The icons that have a background colour indicate which preferences have been taken care of in the design. The icons which have been crossed out with red have not been taken care of in the design.

The dwellings are suitable for bigger families and more generations living together in one home. There are enough separate bed rooms for a family. In this way the duty of care can be taken care of, but there are not specific extra units for the person who is been taken care of. All persons have to share the same facilities, except the bedroom. The apartment consists of one level, wherefor no rising is necessary within the dwelling. However, this is not the case for the building itself. Because of the portieken there are only stairs and no elevators to reach the dwelling.

The dwellings seem affordable, because of the size of the dwellings. The dwellings are not per se transnational dwellings, that are suitable for traveling and living in two countries, as this would be expensive.

The dwellings on the ground floor do have garden. This is private gardening and not communal gardening. There is not a covered garden or alley for contact, but there are the "Haagse portieken" which offer contact with the neighbours from the same cluster. There is no covered space for having contact with neighbours from other clusters.

The dwellings have the preferred separation of public and private by the placement of public and private at different ends of the dwelling and by placing a hybrid zone with sliding doors in between. Although living rooms and kitchen are big for living and dining, they should have been separated. The toilet should have been more out of sight from the living room. Some dwellings offer storage space (type 2) but others lack this space (type 1).



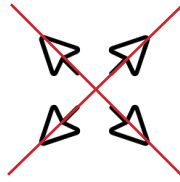
DUTY OF CARE



BIGGER DWELLINGS  
BIGGER FAMILIES



LIVING TOGETHER



EXPANDABLE  
DWELLINGS



AFFORDABLE  
DWELLINGS



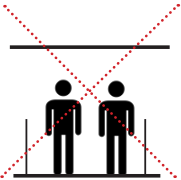
TRANSNATIONAL  
DWELLINGS  
(TRAVELING)



IDENTITY IN  
DWELLING



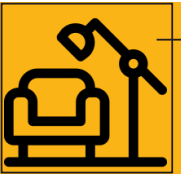
GARDENING  
PRIVATE GARDEN  
COMMUNAL GARDEN



COVERED GARDEN  
COVERED ALLEY  
FOR CONTACT



SEPARATION  
PUBLIC-PRIVATE  
FORMAL-INFORMAL



LIVING ROOM  
BIG + SEPARATE  
CONNECTED HALL



BIG HALLWAY  
FOR GUESTS AND  
SHOES



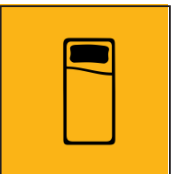
LIVING KITCHEN  
BIG + SEPARATE  
CONNECTED HALL  
OUT OF VIEW



STORAGE SPACE  
HOUSEHOLD  
FRUITS



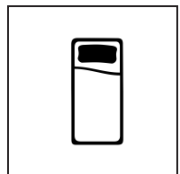
ROOM FOR  
INVITING GUESTS  
(ACCESSIBLE NOT  
THROUGH PRIVATE)



PRIVATE BEDROOM  
SEPARATE FROM  
VISITOR



TOILET SEPARATE  
NOT VISIBLE  
FROM LIVING  
SEPARATE FROM  
KITCHEN



SPARE ROOM  
(FOR ELDERLY)



ONE LEVEL  
NO RISING  
(FOR ELDERLY)

## PREFERENCES - PUBLIC

---

Are the specific preferences of the researched population groups considered in the design and what does this result in? The icons that have a background colour indicate which preferences have been taken care of in the design. The icons which have been crossed out with red have not been taken care of in the design.

The project offers bigger dwellings in an urban environment, which is desired by different population groups. In the building and in the Haagse Schilderswijk a mix of people are living. In the building lived for example at the same time people with a Dutch, Turkish, Moroccan, Surinam, South-American background. The own population group of many individuals will therefore be closeby.

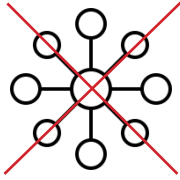
The building might be a multicultural building but is lacking the places for having social contacts. That has to be looked up more in the neighbourhood itself, just like ethnic shops and functions. These are available in the multiculti neighbourhood of the Schilderswijk.

The courtyard in between the building block offers some gardens on the ground floor, which is interesting for gardening.

However, the court yard only has 'kijkgroen' or green to just look at. The court yard would preferably have functional green where the residents can come together for meeting each other. It was meant to be open, but because it attracted youngsters and noise, the court yard had to be closed.



URBAN ENVIRONMENT



OPEN SPACES IN NETWORK OF WANDERING PATHS



SPECIFIC / ETHNIC SHOPS



OWN POPULATION GROUP CLOSE BY



MIXED, MULTICULTURAL NEIGHBOURHOOD



MAJORITY NO MIGRATION BACKGROUND



SEATING FOR SOCIAL CONTACT



EATING TOGETHER FOOD FROM DIFFERENT CULTURES



COFFEE HOUSE / TEA HOUSE



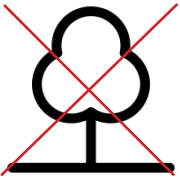
BARBECUE PLACE FOR SOCIAL CONTACT



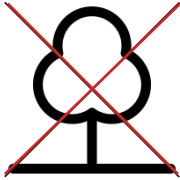
FRUIT TREES FOR PICKING FRUIT



PLAYGROUND FOR CHILDREN



FUNCTIONAL GREEN / PARKS SOCIAL CONTACT



NO GREEN TO JUST LOOK AT



SOCIAL CONTACT AS LEISURE ACTIVITY



THEATRE FOR SPECIFIC CULTURAL VENUES



CINEMA



TEAM SPORTS WITH FAMILY



WATER TAP FOUNTAIN

# CONCLUSION PUNT-KOMMA

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Punt-Komma uses a smart separation of public and private space in the apartment dwellings, which is comparable with ground bounded dwellings with multiple storeys. The hybrid space between the public and private space of flexibility in use of the dwelling. This hybrid space is the hallway which can be added to the private space or the public space of the dwelling by sliding doors. It is important that those sliding doors slide into the wall for preventing the restriction of the dwelling lay-out.

Punt-Komma fits in its context by the shape, volume, material and entrance typology. Punt-Komma blends in and does not form a contrast. The multiculturalism of the projects is in the floor plans and the inside and not on the outside of the building. The building is shaped by the surrounding roads. It has the same volume as the surrounding buildings in height. Punt-Komma has brick facades, just like the most buildings in the surroundings. The colour of the brick responds to the surrounding facades. The total surroundings including Punt-Komma have been designed as a whole by Siza. Even the entrance typology of the "Haagse Portiek" has been used, as is done in the context.

The design has been generalised by using a standard dwelling unit that has been mirrored around the "Haagse Portiek" and copied in the shape of the building block. This is done on the side of the four storeys of the building. In these units the apartments are located. On the lower parts of two to three storeys a different dwelling unit with a ground bounded dwelling typology has been used. The facades depend on the used dwelling unit and are the same for the same units. Therefore the different dwellings look the

same in the facade. The many corners of the project are the exceptions in dwelling units, because corners are difficult to design. These exceptions house either dwellings or functions.

Personalisation of the generalised dwelling unit is possible by the hybrid space and the sliding doors. In this way the living room can be expanded. Or a private and a public circuit can be created.

Contact between the different residents takes place in the "Haagse Portieken". This is the place where the buildings are entered. Moderation of contact is difficult one is easily confronted with the neighbour. There is no other place for contact between the residents. There are the court yards but there are facilities for moderating contact between residents. Facilities within this court yard would mean an upgrade of the building. There are no indoor spaces for contact between different residents either. Inside the dwellings moderation of contact is possible very well. Moderation takes place by the separation of public and private, the separated kitchen and living room and the hybrid space with different circuits.

Punt-Komma is a good multicultural building example on dwelling level, but not so much on public and communal level. It is as well an example of how a multicultural project can blend in its context. Punt-Komma is a nice example project for the generalisation and personalisation of dwelling units.

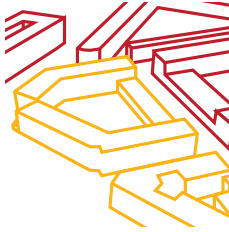
Punt-Komma uses the shape of a building block, which creates the positive space of a court yard in between and defines the streets surrounding the block.



# DUTCH CONTEXT, BLEND IN BY:



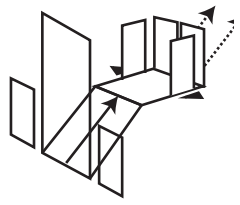
SHAPED BY ROADS



VOLUME: HEIGHT



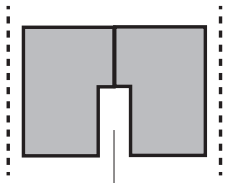
MATERIAL: BRICK



ENTRANCE: HAAGSE PORTIEK

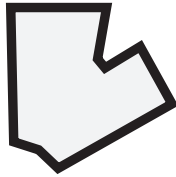
## GENERALISATION

## PERSONALISATION

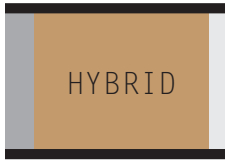


PORTIEK

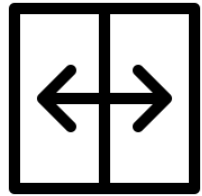
REPETITION BASIC UNIT



EXCEPTIONS: CORNERS

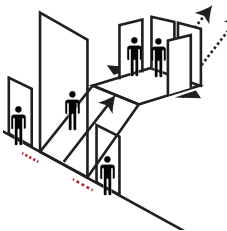


HYBRID SPACE: PUBLIC OR PRIVATE

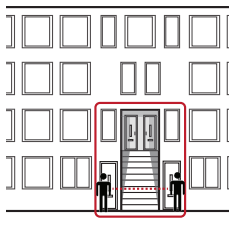


SLIDING DOORS

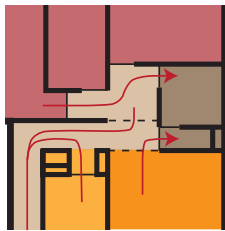
## MODERATION OF CONTACT



ENTRANCE LEVEL: NEIGHBOURS



STREET LEVEL: DISTANCE DOORS

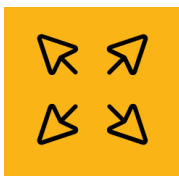


DWELLING LEVEL: GUESTS

## PREFERENCES PUBLIC SPACE AND DWELLING



BIGGER DWELLINGS  
BIGGER FAMILIES



EXPANDABLE  
DWELLINGS



SEPARATION  
PUBLIC-PRIVATE  
FORMAL-INFORMAL



OPEN SPACES IN  
NETWORK OF  
WANDERING PATHS



SOCIAL CONTACT  
AS LEISURE  
ACTIVITY

# LE MEDI, ROTTERDAM

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**Project:** Le Medi  
**Location:** Rotterdam  
**Date:** 2008  
**Architect:** Geurst & Schulze,  
Korteknie Stuhlmacher, DS&V

Le Medi is part of a complex of 400 dwellings in the neighbourhood Bos-polder-Tussendijken that has been inspired by Mediterranean architecture. The idea of Le Medi was a neighbourhood with a wall built around it. In this project people would be living around their own little world. The dwellings would have a clear separation between public and private space (Osmose, 2005).

The urban building block was the starting point from the urban masterplan of Punt-Schippersbuurt. This urban block is created by the wall that surrounds the project. In

this wall are entrance gates to enter the block. Within the wall is a world of its own. The dwellings are connected to small streets or small, green court yards that are connected with the formal, central square. This square has two rows of trees, with a fountain and a line of water, inspired by the Alhambra in Granada.

The dwellings are 93 ground-bounded dwellings with a garden in between the row houses. The garden is lifted up to make room for a parking garage underneath. The dwellings can be entered either from the front or from the back by the garage or the garden. The outdoor spaces are not traditional Dutch gardens, but patios and terraces.

The dwellings are expandable by creating additions on the terraces or on the roof.



The architecture is inspired by North-African, Arabic and Andalusian architecture. The outside facade functions as an intermediate between the Dutch 19th century architecture and the Mediterranean architecture. The brick walls, the small windows and the frame around them form characteristics of the project (Afritecture, 2009; Geurst & Schulze, n.d.).

The project was both meant for Dutch with and without a migration background. The basic dwelling has three rooms and a living kitchen on the ground floor. The maximum dwelling has seven rooms. The size differs from 119 m<sup>2</sup> for the basic dwelling up to a maximum of 175 m<sup>2</sup>. The complex has been constructed with reinforced concrete and is partly prefabricated. The facades are made of brick and have been coloured (Rotterdam Woon, n.d.).

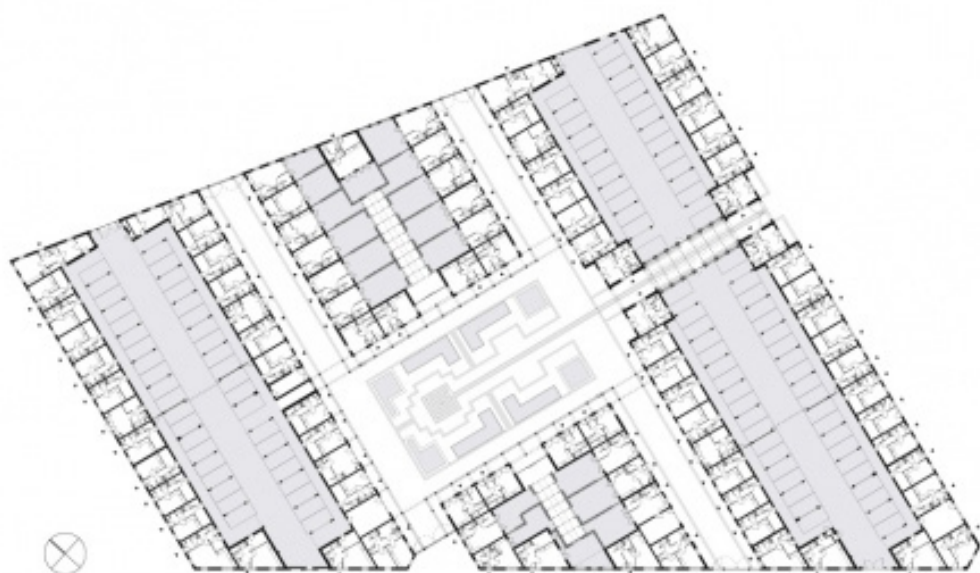


Left: Central Square (Geurst & Schulze, n.d.).

Right: Site model (Afritecture, 2009); Section looking North (Afritecture, 2009).



SITE PLAN (GEURST & SCHULZE, n.d.)



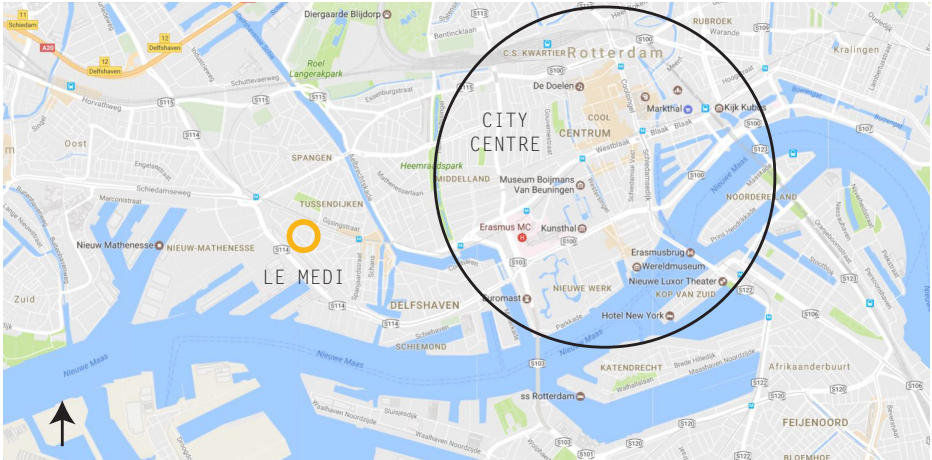
MASTER PLAN (GEURST & SCHULZE, n.d.)



DWELLING FLOOR PLANS AND SECTION (Rotterdam Woont, n.d.)



# DUTCH CONTEXT - SHAPE & VOLUME



How does the design fit in the Dutch urban context? Does it blend in or does it contrast with it? What elements can be distinguished for fitting in the Dutch urban context? These pages consider elements one and two:

1. **SHAPE:** is the shape of the building formed by its context or does it contrast with its context?
2. **VOLUME:** does the volume of the building, with its height, relate to the volumes and height of the surroundings?

Le Medi is located in Rotterdam, outside the city centre. The project is situated in the neighbourhood Bospolder-Tussendijken. The context

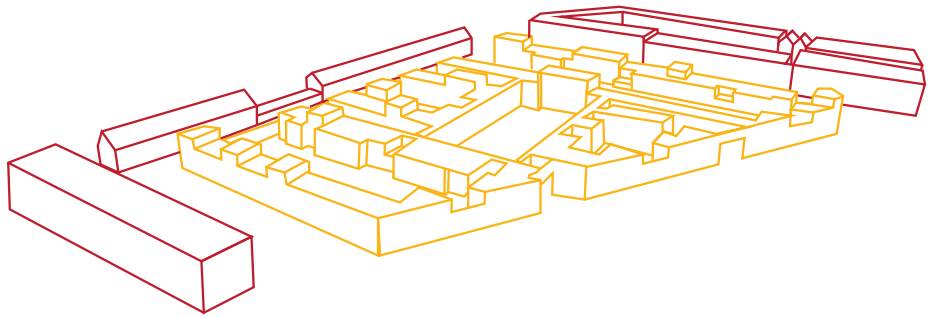
consists of urban building blocks, mainly from the 19th century. Le Medi consists of building blocks as well, but these are then closed off from the surroundings by a wall. Therefore the project forms an island and exception in the neighbourhood. The wall closes the inner spaces of from 'normal city life'. It can be considered a thematic island within the city of Rotterdam. The height of the buildings do correlate with the context with two to four storeys high dwellings, which is the maximum of the directly surrounding buildings as well. The buildings create squares in between them.



AERIAL VIEW LE MEDI FROM WEST



AERIAL VIEW LE MEDI FROM EAST



SHAPE, HEIGHT AND VOLUME OF LE MEDI IN THE SURROUNDINGS

# DUTCH CONTEXT - FACADE & MATERIAL

This page considers the third element by which the design fits in the Dutch urban context:

3. FACADE & MATERIAL: has the same material as in the surroundings been used or has a contrasting material been used?

The outside facade forms the intermediary between the block and the surroundings. Although brick has been used, this facade still forms a contrast because of the pattern, the square, framed windows and the irregularity. The facades on the inside of the wall are all coloured and form a totally different world.



Main entrance facade (Afritecture)



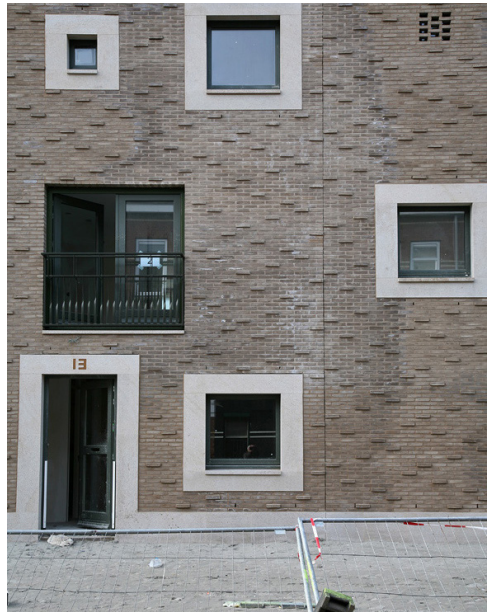
Exterior facade (Afritecture)



Exterior details (Afritecture)



Brick detail (Afritecture)



Exterior detail (Afritecture)





Interior Central Square (Afritecture)



Le Medi (Geurst & Schulze)



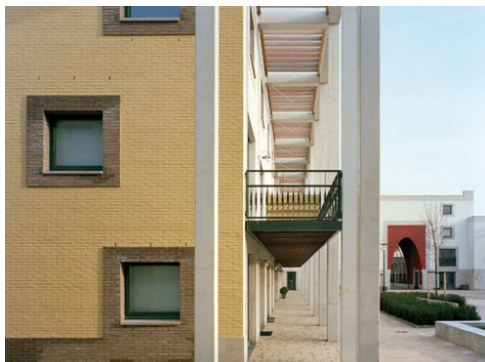
Internal streets (Afritecture)



Internal streets and facade (Afritecture)



Internal streets Le Medi



Collonade Central Square (Afritecture)



Internal Housing Facade (Afritecture)

# DUTCH CONTEXT - MATERIAL & ENTRANCE

Before analysing elements three and four about the entrance and materiality of the building in its context, what kind of entrance typologies and materiality the surroundings consist of firstly has to be researched.

The materials of the surroundings mainly consist of bricks. Some stucco has been used as well. The entrances in the surroundings are either doors to the ground floor or “portieken”. Le Medi is entered by gates that can be closed off at night.



AERIAL VIEW LE MEDI FROM WEST



ZEILMAKERSSTRAAT



SCHIPPERSSTRAAT



SCHIPPERSSTRAAT



SCHIPPERSSTRAAT



BLOKMAKERSSTRAAT





GATE SCHIPPERSSTRAAT



GATE BLOKMAKERSSTRAAT



GATE MEDINAstraat



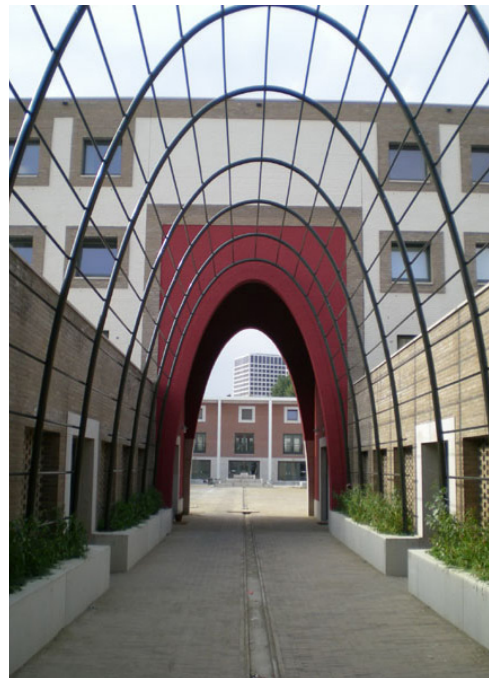
GATE MEDINAstraat



GARAGE ENTRANCE BLOKMAKERSSTRAAT



GARAGE ENTRANCE MEDINAstraat



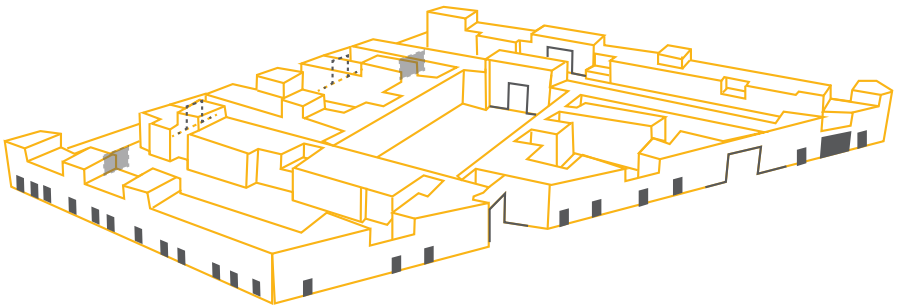
View from Main Entrance (Afritecture)

# DUTCH CONTEXT - ENTRANCE

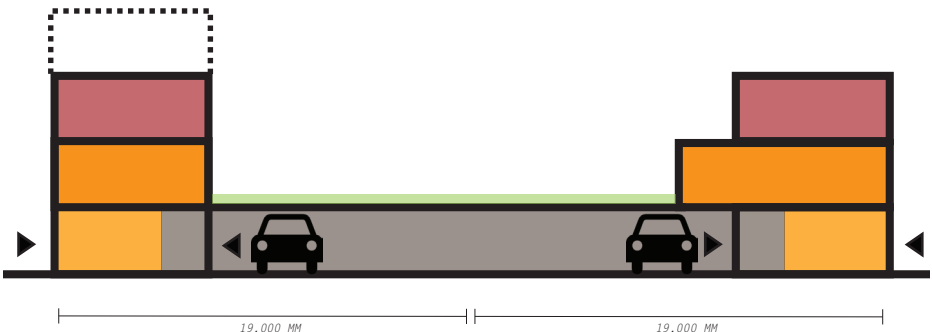
The fourth element by which the project fits in the Dutch urban context is the following:

4. ENTRANCE: has the project the same entrance typology as its context or is it different?

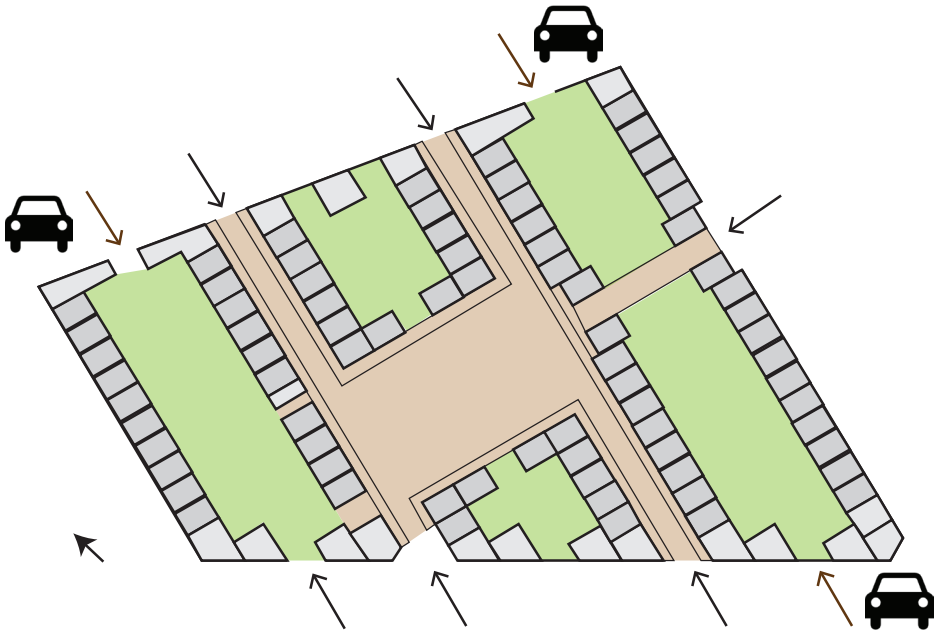
The complex of Le Medi is entered by gates that lead to inner streets. By these wall and gates the complex acts as an enclave in the neighbourhood. The dwellings are connected to the inner streets and are entered from here. On the other side of the dwellings are private gardens with underneath a parking garage. The garages are entered by in total three openings in the surrounding wall. From the garage the dwellings can be entered as well.



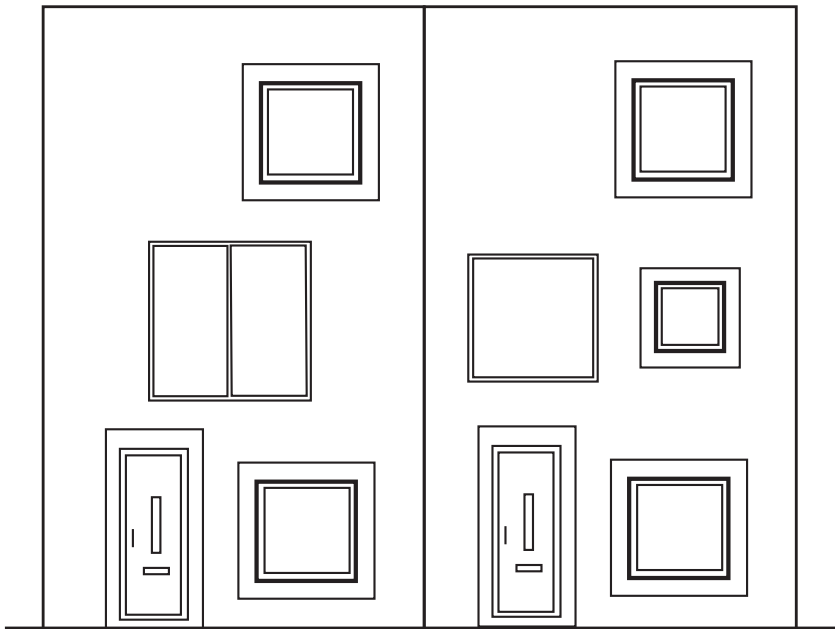
GATES IN THE WALL FOR ENTERING THE COMPLEX



SECTION OF ENTRANCE TO THE DWELLINGS FROM THE STREET AND THE GARAGE



ENTRANCES FOR CARS AND PEDESTRIANS; STREETS, SQUARES, GARDENS



ENTRANCE OF THE GROUND BOUNDED DWELLINGS

# BUILDING - GENERALISATION

How has the design been generalised in order to make it affordable and a coherent whole?

The complex has been generalised by copying the same dwelling type over and over again, in rows. The differences between the dwellings are in the amount of layers and the lay-out and materialiation of the facade.

In the corners next to the wall the dwellings get a different shape to create the wall. These are the exceptions.

The facades know some repetition following a certain pattern, but each dwelling is still different within the overall pattern.



STANDARD DWELLING UNIT  
GROUND BOUNDED DWELLING



EXCEPTIONAL DWELLINGS

GENERALISATION OF DWELLINGS IN THE URBAN COMPLEX LE MEDI

# DWELLING - GIVEN SPACE

The dwellings in Le Medi are two to four storeys high. The analysed dwelling has three layers with an optional fourth layer on top.

The total dwelling is 119 m<sup>2</sup> up to a maximum of 175 m<sup>2</sup> big. The entrance is on the ground floor, just like the garage and the entrance from that side. On this level is the kitchen area, which includes the dining area. The living room is on the first floor and takes up the whole floor. The adjacent terrace is situated on the roof of the garage. The stairs lead to the bedrooms, bathroom and balcony on the second floor. The stairs lead to the bedrooms, bathroom and balcony on the second floor.



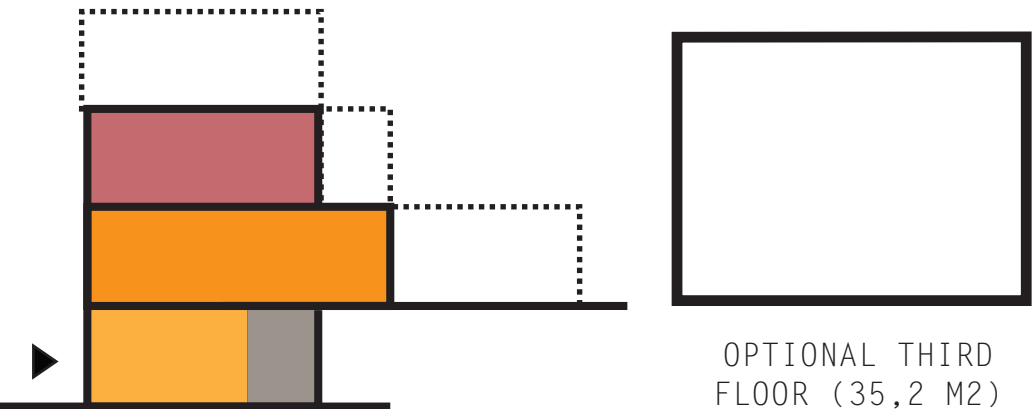
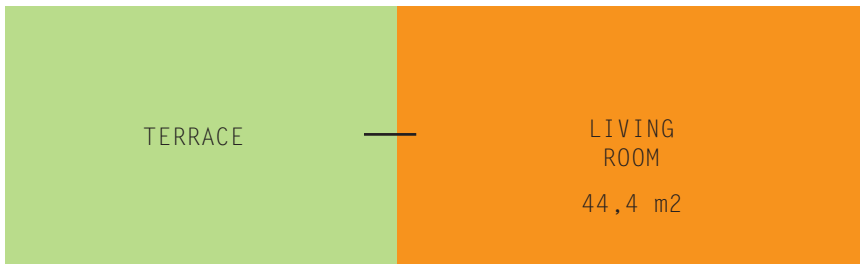
# DWELLING - PERSONALISATION

This part discusses the dwelling within the generalised project and how this dwelling offers flexibility for personalisation. How does the design offer flexibility in personalisation of the dwelling?

The dwelling can mostly be personalised by the expandability of the dwellings. On the terraces and on the roof extra rooms can be built. In this way bigger dwellings can be created, when financial incentives are available or when the family situation changes or when the residents want to work at home. The residents can in this way add extra private or public floor space.

The living room offers some flexibility as well, as this is a big space of about 44 m<sup>2</sup>. This offers the possibility for many activities taking place here. It can be a living room, where parties can take place as well. Or different areas can be created for living, working, playing, reading, watching tv, etc.

The identity of the dwellings refers to the Mediterranean dwellings, but transformed to the Dutch context. Space in the garden and on the front offers space for personalisation. Inside the walls every dwelling can be recognised by different colours; on the outside the facade is a coherent whole.



FLEXIBILITY IN USE BY BIG LIVING ROOM AND OPTIONS FOR EXPANDING

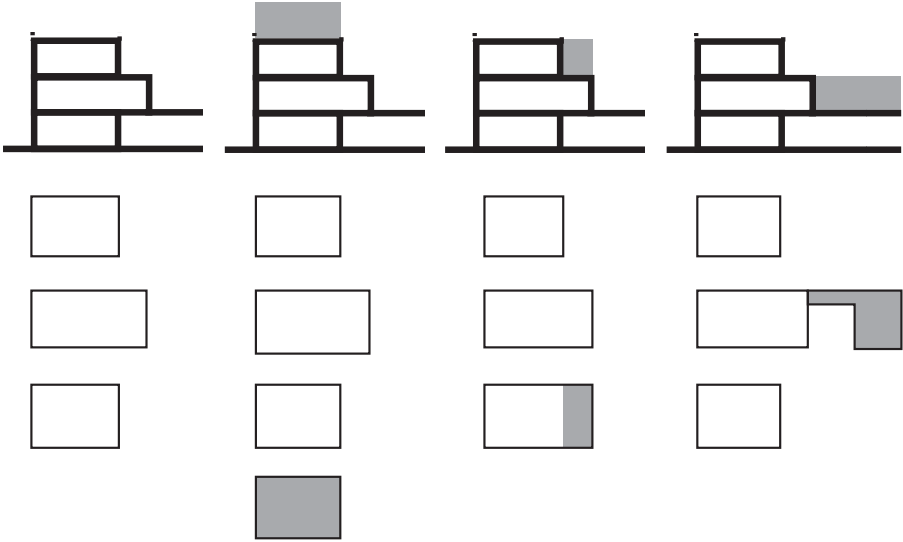


BASIC DWELLING

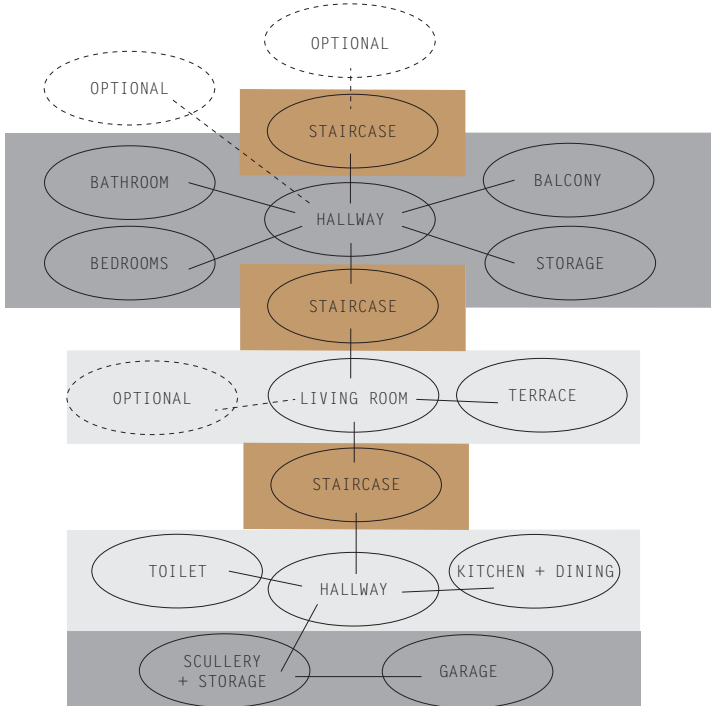
OPTION 1

OPTION 3

OPTION 5



OPTIONS FOR EXPANDING THE DWELLING



FLEXIBILITY IN USE BY BIG LIVING ROOM AND OPTIONS FOR EXPANDING

# CONTACT MODERATION

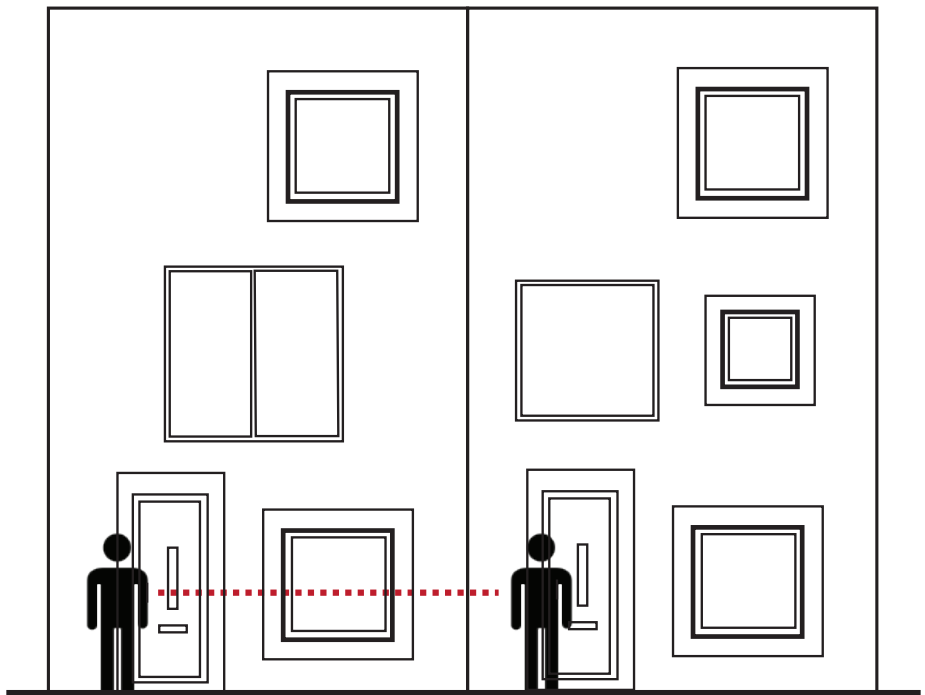
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How does the moderation of contact take place from dwelling level to urban level? Where and how do you have contact and with whom?

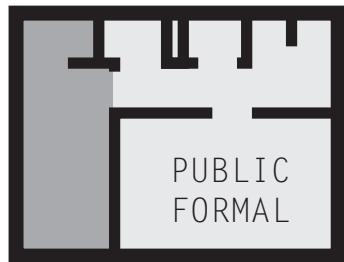
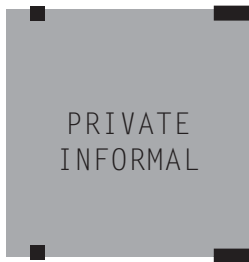
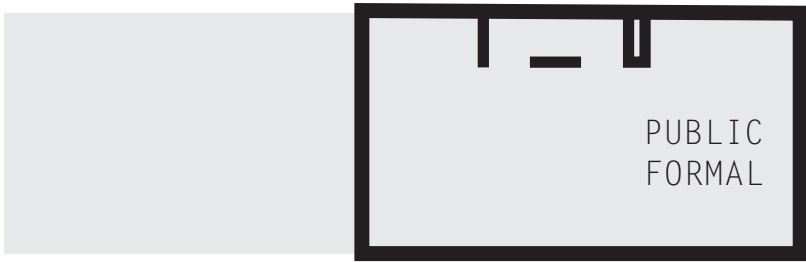
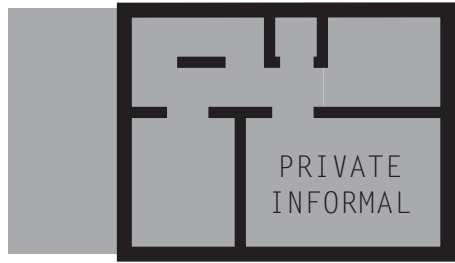
On the level of the complex contact can be moderated by choosing to go to the private garden on the back or to the communal street on the front. The residents can go the central square as well to have contact with residents of the total complex. At the entrance of the dwelling on the street side, contact can be moderated by the distance between the front door of the resident and the neighbour.

The entrance and the hallway form the buffer between the communal street and the private dwelling. In the dwelling contact is moderated by the separation of public on the lower floors and private on the upper floors. However, a resident cannot secretly go out of the dwelling without meeting the other family members or guests in the living room. This living room gives flexibility as it is one open space, but this contrasts with the moderation of contact within the dwelling.

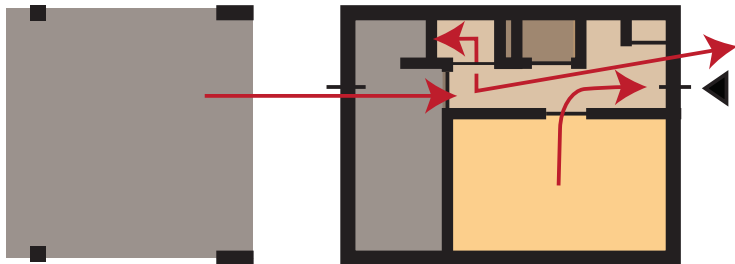
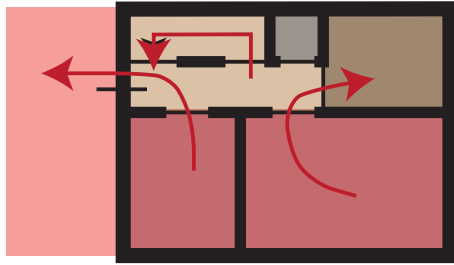




MODERATION OF CONTACT IN FRONT OF THE DWELLING



SEPARATION OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SPACE IN THE DWELLING IN FLOOR PLAN AND SECTION



## PREFERENCES - DWELLING

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Are the specific preferences of the researched population groups considered in the design and what does this result in? The icons that have a background colour indicate which preferences have been taken care of in the design. The icons which have been crossed out with red have not been taken care of in the design.

The dwellings are bigger and offer options to expand the dwelling even more. This makes the dwelling more expensive. The dwellings are located in Amsterdam, but not in the city centre part. The dwellings might be too expensive to be transnational dwellings as well. The size of the dwelling and the expandability would make it suitable for more generation dwellings, but only if the elderly are able to walk well.

The Mediterranean architecture combined with a Dutch context offers a specific identity, in which one can find oneself or on the contrary.

The separation between public and private has been created clearly by the separation into floors. The ground floor and first floor are public, while the upper floors are private. Kitchen plus dining and living are separated; they are even located on different floors. This makes it possible to have guests and still be able to sit somewhere else away from the guests and not in the bedroom. The bedrooms are not visible for the visitor. The toilet on the ground floor is slightly separated from the kitchen and not visible from the living room. Storage space is available on the ground floor and third floor.

Each dwelling has multiple terraces or balconies and therefore enough space for gardening. The fronts on the street or square might be used for (collective) gardening as well. There are not covered places for social contacts.



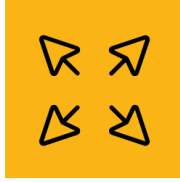
DUTY OF CARE



BIGGER DWELLINGS  
BIGGER FAMILIES



LIVING TOGETHER



EXPANDABLE  
DWELLINGS



AFFORDABLE  
DWELLINGS



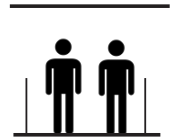
TRANSNATIONAL  
DWELLINGS  
(TRAVELING)



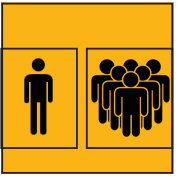
IDENTITY IN  
DWELLING



GARDENING  
PRIVATE GARDEN  
COMMUNAL GARDEN



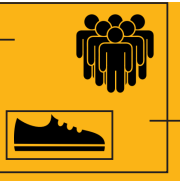
COVERED GARDEN  
COVERED ALLEY  
FOR CONTACT



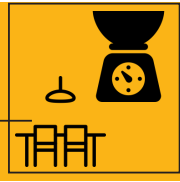
SEPARATION  
PUBLIC-PRIVATE  
FORMAL-INFORMAL



LIVING ROOM  
BIG + SEPARATE  
CONNECTED HALL



BIG HALLWAY  
FOR GUESTS AND  
SHOES



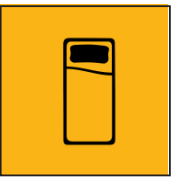
LIVING KITCHEN  
BIG + SEPARATE  
CONNECTED HALL  
OUT OF VIEW



STORAGE SPACE  
HOUSEHOLD  
FRUITS



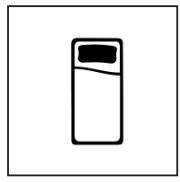
ROOM FOR  
INVITING GUESTS  
(ACCESSIBLE NOT  
THROUGH PRIVATE)



PRIVATE BEDROOM  
SEPARATE FROM  
VISITOR



TOILET SEPARATE  
NOT VISIBLE  
FROM LIVING  
SEPARATE FROM  
KITCHEN



SPARE ROOM  
(FOR ELDERLY)



ONE LEVEL  
NO RISING  
(FOR ELDERLY)

## PREFERENCES - PUBLIC

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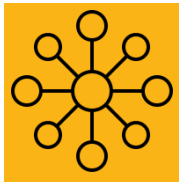
Are the specific preferences of the researched population groups considered in the design and what does this result in? The icons that have a background colour indicate which preferences have been taken care of in the design. The icons which have been crossed out with red have not been taken care of in the design.

The dwellings are situated in an urban environment within a mixed neighbourhood. This project is the example for a network of open spaces and wandering paths. Streets and squares are connected. This is where the social contacts take place. The place is safe for children playing around. There are trees, fountains and possibilities to have a chat with the neighbours. The central square has places for seating such as benches. There are not fixed facilities for dining, drinking and barbecuing. However, this would be possible, when organised by the residents.





URBAN ENVIRONMENT



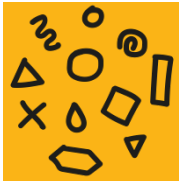
OPEN SPACES IN NETWORK OF WANDERING PATHS



SPECIFIC / ETHNIC SHOPS



OWN POPULATION GROUP CLOSE BY



MIXED, MULTICULTURAL NEIGHBOURHOOD



MAJORITY NO MIGRATION BACKGROUND



SEATING FOR SOCIAL CONTACT



EATING TOGETHER FOOD FROM DIFFERENT CULTURES



COFFEE HOUSE / TEA HOUSE



BARBECUE PLACE FOR SOCIAL CONTACT



FRUIT TREES FOR PICKING FRUIT



PLAYGROUND FOR CHILDREN



FUNCTIONAL GREEN / PARKS SOCIAL CONTACT



NO GREEN TO JUST LOOK AT



SOCIAL CONTACT AS LEISURE ACTIVITY



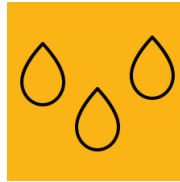
THEATRE FOR SPECIFIC CULTURAL VENUES



CINEMA



TEAM SPORTS WITH FAMILY



WATER TAP FOUNTAIN

## CONCLUSION LE MEDI

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Le Medi is a mediterranean building complex with the appearance of a mediterranean enclave within a Dutch 19th century neighbourhood in Rotterdam. The complex has been surrounded by a wall and can be entered through gates, that can be closed off. It is a world of its own.

The design contrasts with context by shape, facades and appearance. The complex does form a building block, but a big one, with different building blocks in between. Because of the wall and gates it forms an enclave and not a normal building block. Although the outside facade uses brick and has the same height as the surroundings, contrast is created by the window shapes and pattern. A totally different form language is used than in the context. The facades of the indoor of the complex create a totally different world by the use of many different colours. The typology of the gates and the shape of it has not been used in the surroundings.

The building complex has been generalised by using the same dwelling unit that leads to the dwelling typology of the ground bounded dwelling. This dwelling differs from two up to four storeys. To create the shape of the complex with the surrounding wall, the dwellings on the edge and corners, next to the wall, are the exceptional dwelling units.

The flexibility for personalisation of the dwelling lies in the options for expanding the dwelling. This is more easily done as these dwellings are ground bounded dwellings. The buildings can get a new level on top or can be turned into a patio dwelling. The living room has such a size that it offers the space for

different lay-outs. All dwellings are different from each other and therefore create a certain identity.

As the building forms an enclave and is focused inside, less contact with the neighbours of outside the complex takes place. The gates and front doors on these sides might lead to contact though. Contact with neighbours of the complex takes place in the street and the central square. Contact with direct neighbours takes place in front of the dwellings. There is a distance between the front door by which contact can be moderated. Inside the dwelling contact cannot be moderated totally. There is a separation between public and private and within this private space one is not confronted with a guest. However, to leave the dwelling, one needs to go through the public living room. One can therefore not escape the building without being seen.

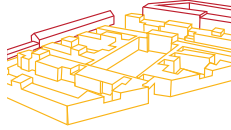
Le Medi is a good mediterranean dwelling example. The complex deals with many preferences in both dwellings and public and communal space. However, it is still an enclave on its own and does not invite the rest of the neighbourhood. It does offer different dwelling sizes for different kind of households, but it does not offer different dwelling typologies.

With the shape of the buildings it creates a positive space within its own protected world.

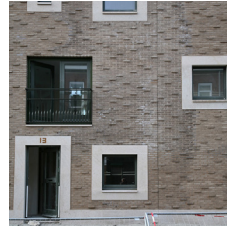
# DUTCH CONTEXT, CONTRAST / ENCLAVE BY:



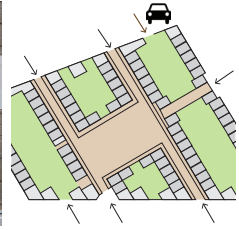
SHAPED BY SURROUNDED WALL



VOLUME: PROTECTING WALL



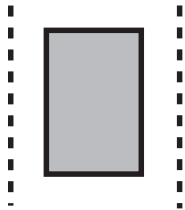
MATERIAL: BRICK DIFFERENT PATTERN



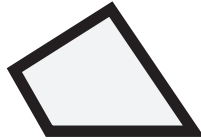
ENTRANCE: GATES

## GENERALISATION

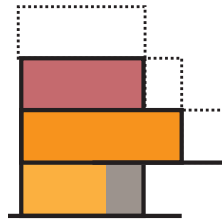
## PERSONALISATION



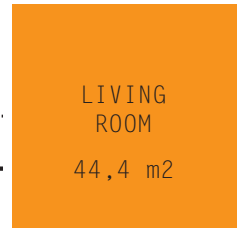
REPETITION BASIC UNIT



EXCEPTIONS: CORNERS



EXPANDABILITY



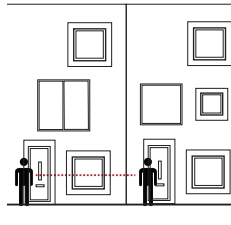
LIVING ROOM  
44,4 m2

BIG LIVING ROOM

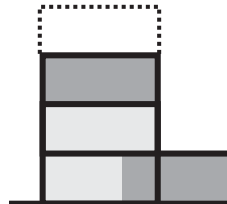
## MODERATION OF CONTACT



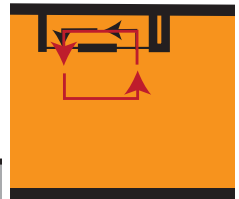
COMPLEX LEVEL: (DIRECT) NEIGHBOURS



STREET LEVEL: DISTANCE DOORS



DWELLING LEVEL: GUESTS



DWELLING LEVEL: CONFRONTATION GUESTS

## PREFERENCES PUBLIC SPACE AND DWELLING



MIXED, MULTICULTURAL NEIGHBOURHOOD



BIGGER DWELLINGS BIGGER FAMILIES



AFFORDABLE DWELLINGS



SEPARATION PUBLIC-PRIVATE FORMAL-INFORMAL



SOCIAL CONTACT AS LEISURE ACTIVITY

# MI AKOMA DI COLOR, AMSTERDAM



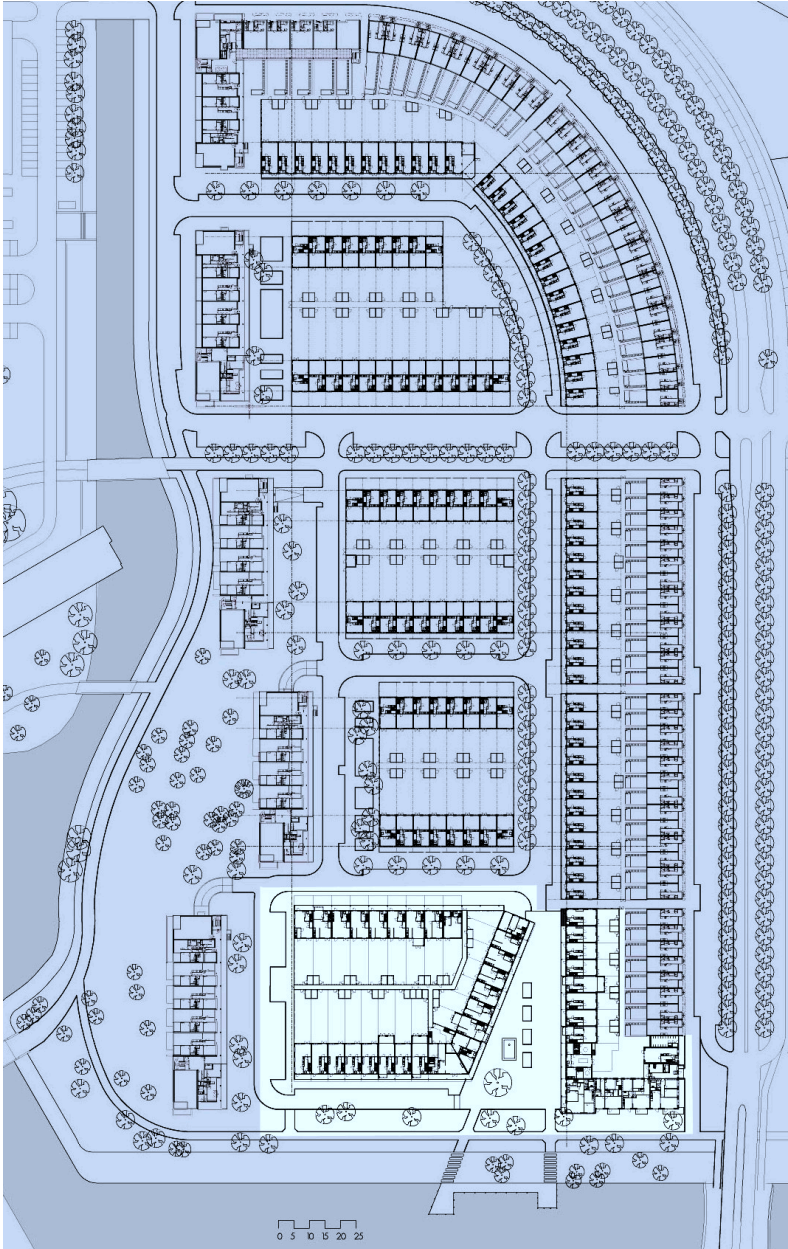
**Project:** Mi Akoma di Color  
**Location:** Amsterdam  
**Date:** 2008  
**Architect:** Pattynama Ahaus  
architectuur

Mi Akoma di Color (Mijn Gekleurde Hart) was built because of 100 year Housing Act and as an example of “collectief particulier opdrachtgeverschap” (“collectively private commissioning”). It has been built on the location of a demolished flat in the Bijlmer. Since the nineties many flats were demolished and removed by lower scale building, because of the social problems in the sixties neighbourhood. The then future residents originated from the former flats. The selection of people out of 400 applications consisted of twelve nationalities, aged from twenty to 75 years old. The selected residents have been consulted from the beginning. The project started in 2000 and was

built in 2008. The dwellings were 107.000-244.000 Euros for sale and till 455 Euros rent per month (ICEB, n.d.; Van Veen, 2008).

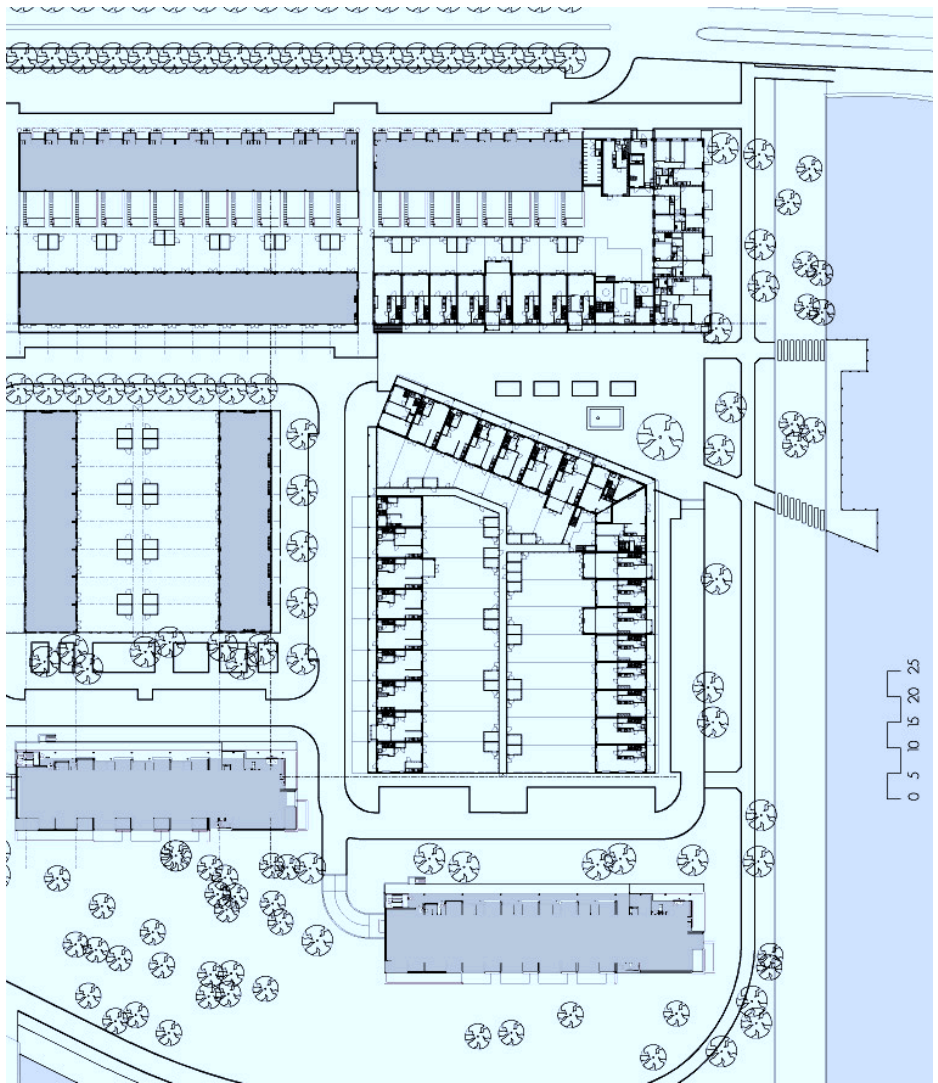
Mi Akoma di Color is part of the urban development of Nieuw Grunder by Donald Lambert. The project consists of 51 dwellings, both social rent and owner-occupied dwellings for the middle class. There are seventeen apartments and 34 single family dwellings. The brick work and the roof make it a Dutch dwelling, like the residents wanted to have. The colours give it more its exotic appearance. Every dwelling has its own color combination. The floor plans are all different as well (Gemeente Amsterdam, n.d.; Van Veen, 2008).

The common square has been designed by the residents as well. This is the place where the residents come together. The result is a mixed neighbourhood with social cohesion (Van Veen, 2008).



Left: Square in between the dwellings (ICEB, n.d.).  
Right: Site plan neighbourhood (Gemeente Amsterdam, n.d.)



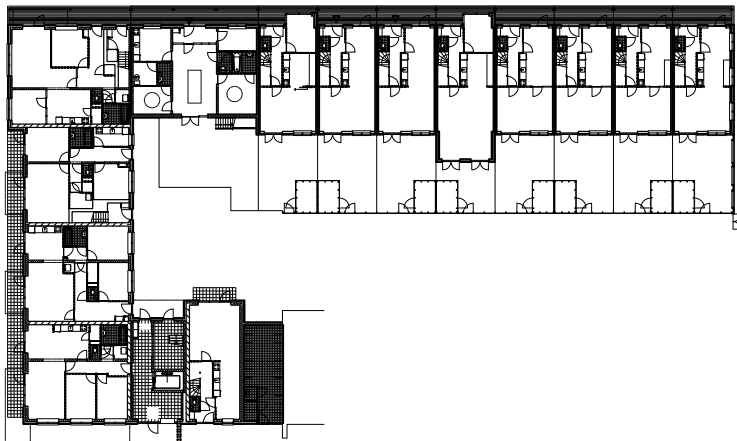


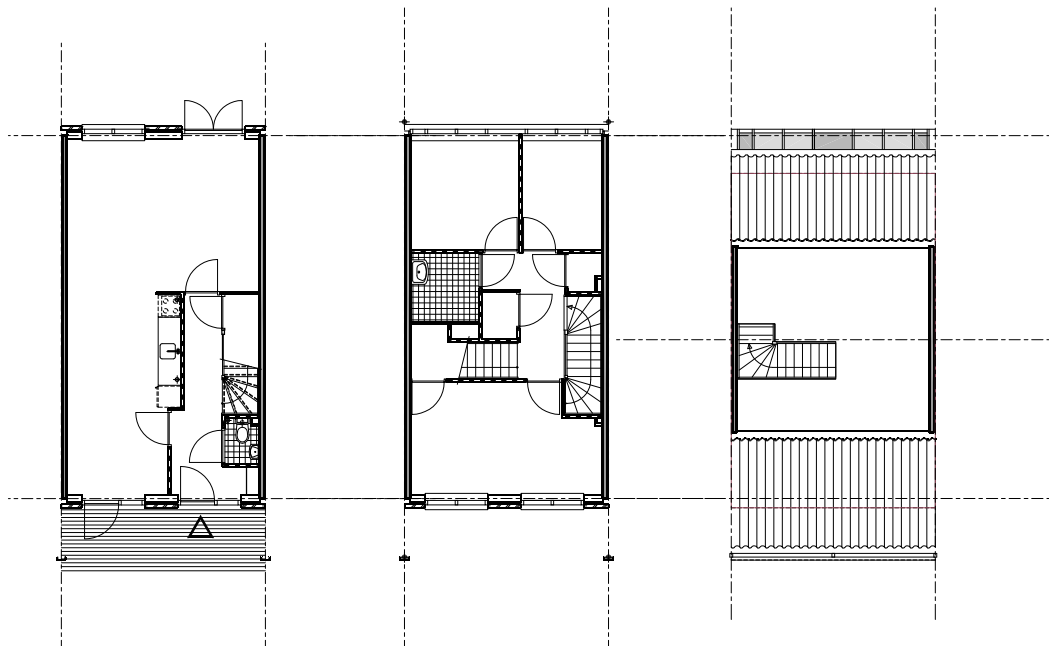
SITE PLAN (GEMEENTE AMSTERDAM, n.d.)

RIGHT: DWELLINGS IN BUILDING BLOCK (GEMEENTE AMSTERDAM, n.d.)



10.000000 10.000000 10.000000 10.000000

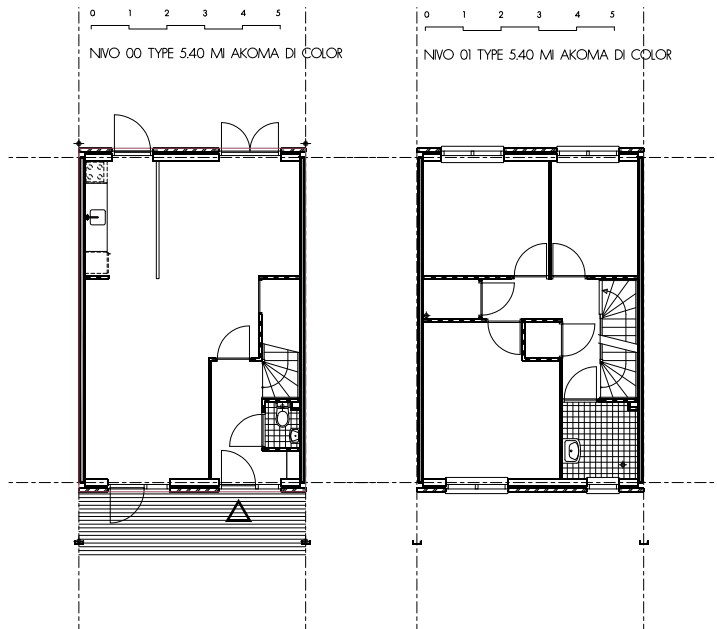




0 1 2 3 4 5  
 NIVO 00 TYPE 5.40 MI AKOMA DI COLOR

0 1 2 3 4 5  
 NIVO 01 TYPE 5.40 MI AKOMA DI COLOR

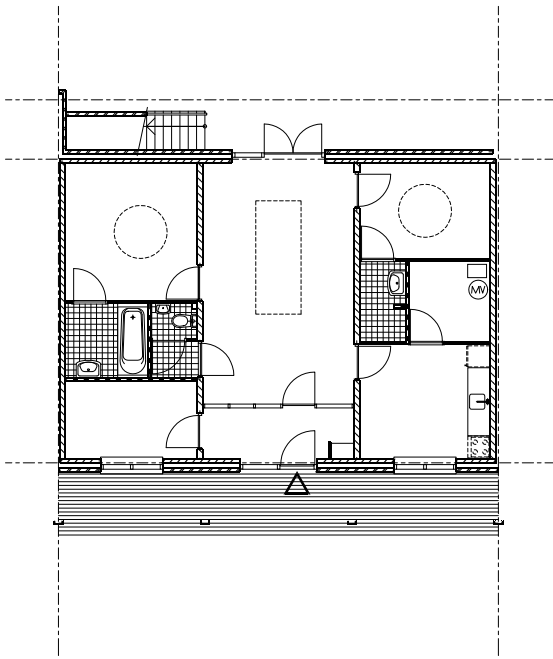
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 NIVO 02 TYPE 5.40 MI AKOMA DI COLOR



0 1 2 3 4 5  
 NIVO 00 TYPE 6.40 MI AKOMA DI COLOR

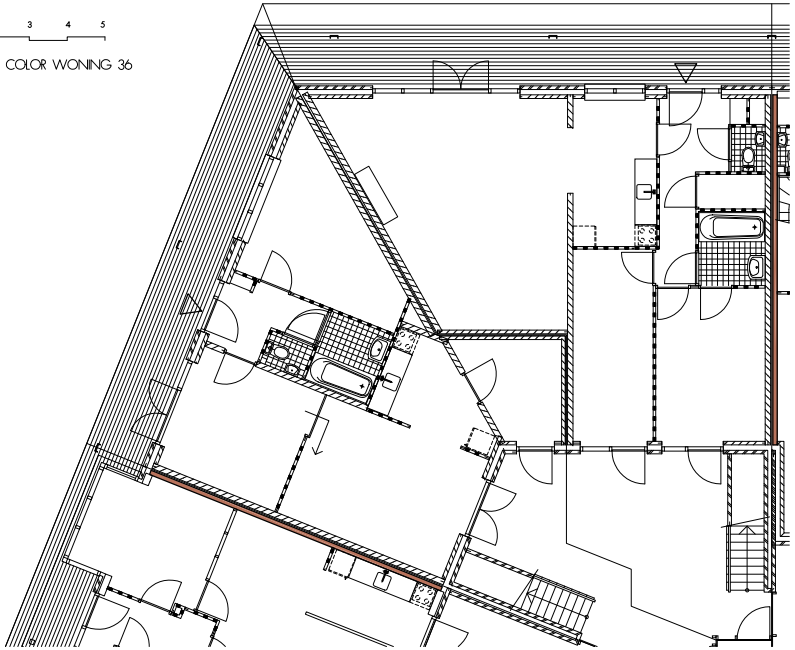
0 1 2 3 4 5  
 NIVO 01 TYPE 6.40 MI AKOMA DI COLOR





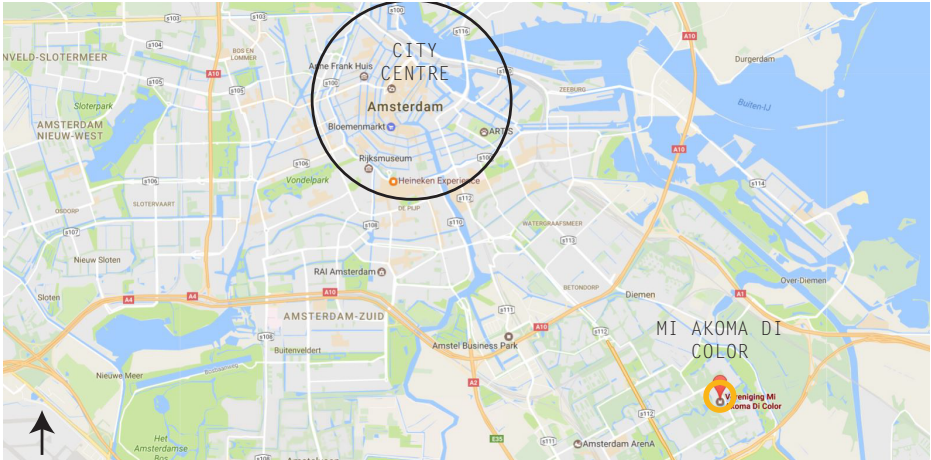
0 1 2 3 4 5

MI AKOMA DI COLOR WONING 36



DWELLINGS: SINGLE FAMILY DWELLINGS (L.) AND APARTMENTS (R.) (GEMEENTE AMSTERDAM,

# DUTCH CONTEXT - SHAPE & VOLUME



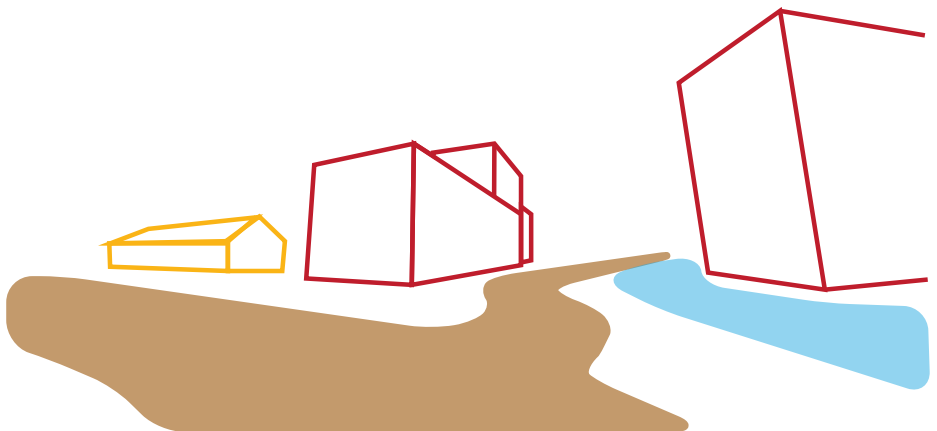
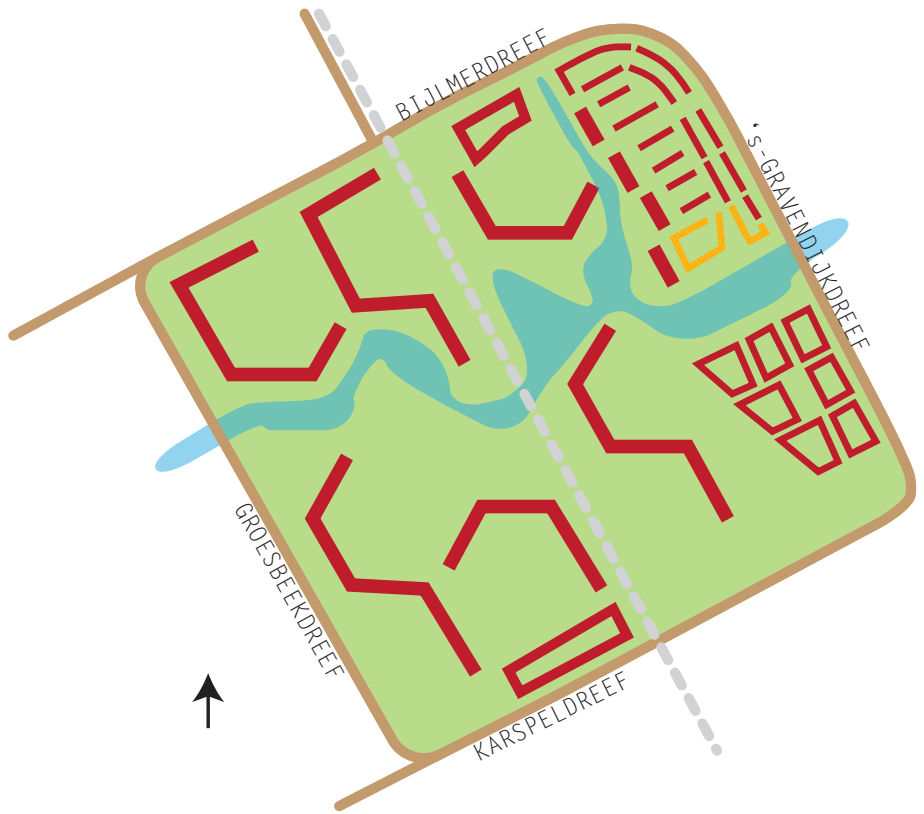
How does the design fit in the Dutch urban context? Does it blend in or does it contrast with it? What elements can be distinguished for fitting in the Dutch urban context? These pages consider elements one and two:

1. **SHAPE:** is the shape of the building formed by its context or does it contrast with its context?
2. **VOLUME:** does the volume of the building, with its height, relate to the volumes and height of the surroundings?

Mi Akoma di Color is situated in Amsterdam-South East. It is part of the Bijlmer-East. In the surroundings are the original Bijlmer buildings visible. Mi Akoma di Color is part of the renewal of the Bijlmer with more single family, ground bounded dwellings and more small scale projects. The difference is visible in the higher GSI of the new project and the older buildings.

This difference is visible in the height as well. To overcome the contrast between the three storeys family dwellings and the ten storeys Bijlmer buildings, buildings are placed in between with four to seven levels.

The outer form is shaped by the surrounding roads and water. Because of the shape of the buildings a square is created. The shape of Mi Akoma di Color is characteristic because of the square that is created in between. This square opens up to the water and green and includes this in the design. In this way the design really makes use of the surroundings.



SHAPE, HEIGHT AND VOLUME OF LE MEDI IN THE SURROUNDINGS

# DUTCH CONTEXT - MATERIAL & ENTRANCE

Before analysing elements three and four about the entrance and materiality of the building in its context, what kind of entrance typologies and materiality the surroundings consist of firstly has to be researched.

The direct surroundings of which Mi Akoma di Color is part of, has mainly brown brick facades. Mi Akoma di Colour has itself brick

facades as well but then in light colours from yellowish to reddish. The further surroundings consist of the concrete Bijlmer flats.

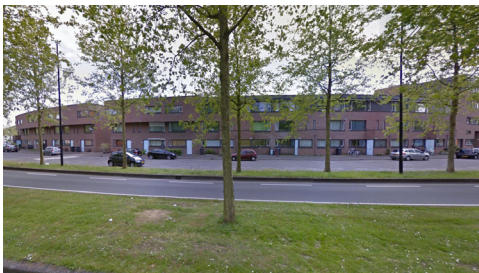
The entrance to the buildings in the direct surroundings is front doors for the ground bounded dwellings and “portieken” and galleries for the apartment buildings. The original buildings of the Bijlmer have long galleries.



's-GRAVENDIJKDREEF



BIJLMERDREEF



BIJLMERDREEF



2E GLANSSTRAAT



GRAVENDIJKDREEF



GLITTERSTRAAT



GLITTERSTRAAT VIEW ON WATER



GLITTERSTRAAT



GLITTERSTRAAT



GLITTERSTRAAT



GALANTSTRAAT



GALANTSTRAAT VIEW ON BIJLMERMEER



# DUTCH CONTEXT - FACADE & MATERIAL

This page considers the third element by which the design fits in the Dutch urban context:

3. FACADE & MATERIAL: has the same material as in the surroundings been used or has a contrasting material been used?

Mi Akoma di Color uses brick, the same material as in the direct surroundings. But the neighbourhood stands out because of the use of bright colours. Three colours have been used - yellow, red, brown - to create different patterns for each dwelling. This creates unique dwellings in a coherent whole.



HOUSING AROUND THE SQUARE (WILLEMS, n.d.)



SQUARE IMPRESSION (ICEB, n.d.)



CHILDREN PLAYING (VERWOERD, n.d.)



GREEN ON SQUARE (WILLEMS, n.d.)



PLAYGROUND (VERWOERD, n.d.)



SQUARE (ICEB, n.d.)



PLAYGROUND (ICEB, n.d.)



GARDEN (ICEB, n.d.)



GREEN (WILLEMS, n.d.)

# DUTCH CONTEXT - ENTRANCE

The fourth element by which the project fits in the Dutch urban context is the following:

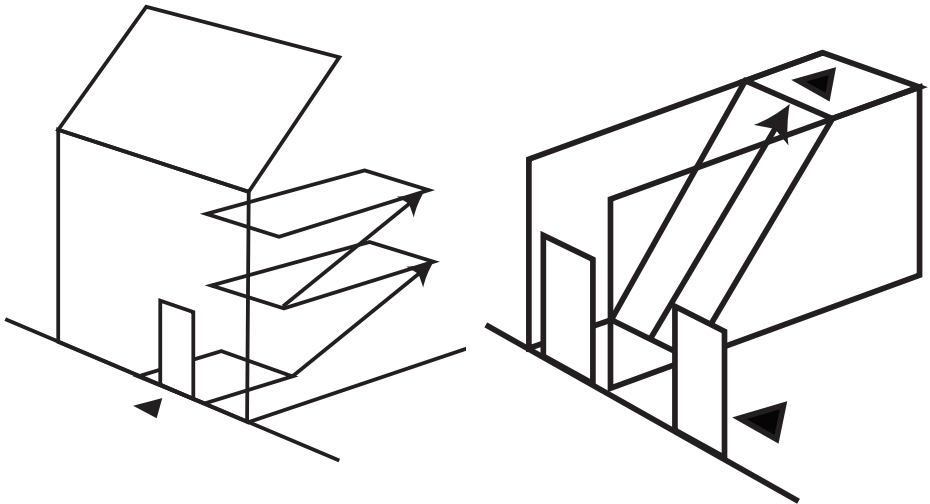
4. ENTRANCE: has the project the same entrance typology as its context or is it different?

Dwelling type 1, the ground bounded dwelling, is entered by a front door on the square. Indoors a stair leads to the different floors and rooms.

Dwelling type 2, the “beneden- en bovenwoning”, is entered by a front door. The ground floor dwelling is entered by a front door. The upper dwelling is entered by a front door as well. Behind the front door is a hallway with a staircase that leads to the dwelling.

Dwelling type 3 is the apartment, which is entered by a “portiek”. This portiek is indoors and has both a staircase and an elevator leading to the dwellings.

The entrance typologies of front doors and indoor “portieken” are used in the newer surrounding buildings as well.



ENTRANCE TO DWELLING TYPE 1 (LEFT) AND 2 (RIGHT)





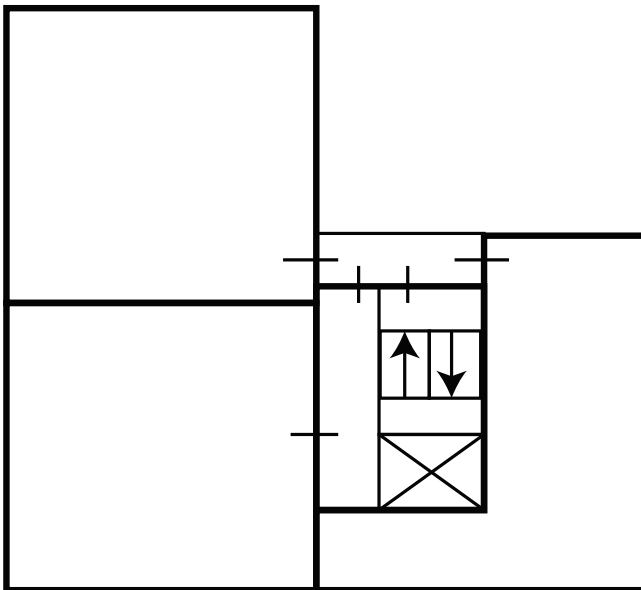
DWELLING TYPE 1: GROUND BOUNDED DWELLING WITH THREE STOREYS AND PRIVATE GARDEN



DWELLING TYPE 2: "BENEDEN- EN BOVENWONING"



DWELLING TYPE 3: "PORTIEKFLAT" WITH APARTMENTS



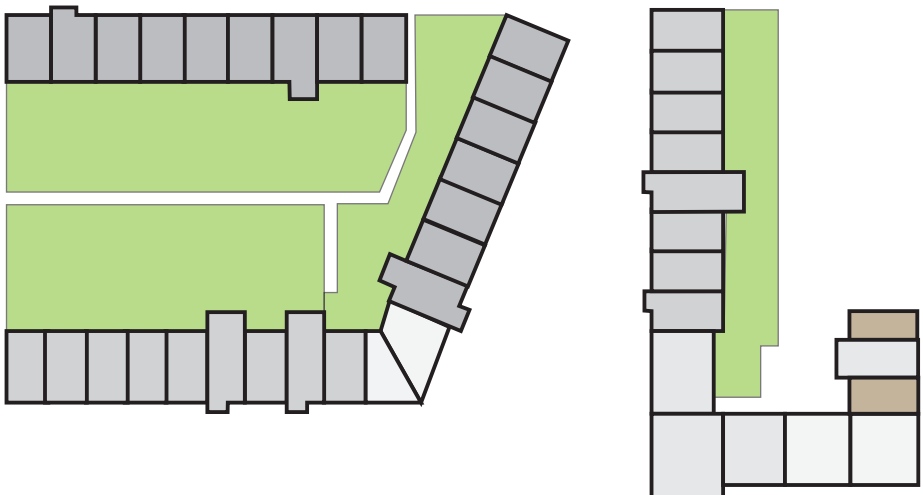
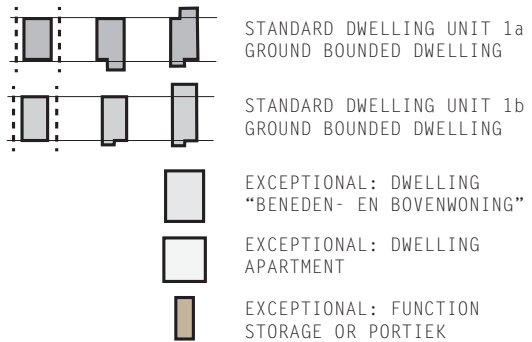
THE ENTRANCE TO THE APARTMENTS BY A "PORTIEK", INCLUDING ELEVATOR

# BUILDING - GENERALISATION

How has the design been generalised in order to make it affordable and a coherent whole?

The building blocks consist of three different dwelling types: apartments (lightest grey), single family dwellings (middle greys) and “downstairs and upper dwellings” (beneden- en bovenwoningen) (darkest grey).

The buildings have been generalised by copying the same dwellings multiple times. There is some personalisation in the size of the dwelling as well. The dwellings could be extended by a bay window or by and extension. This creates the differences in the block. With these dwellings together two building blocks have been created with a diversity of dwellings. By the shape of the blocks a square is created in between. In the court yards of the blocks gardens of the family homes are situated.



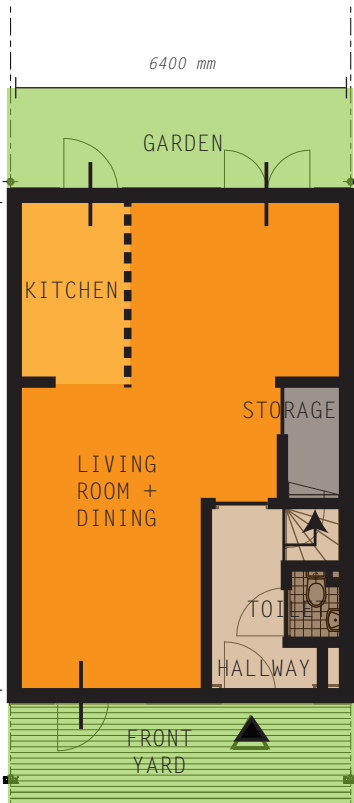
GENERALISATION OF DWELLINGS IN THE URBAN BUILDING BLOCK

# DWELLING - GIVEN SPACE

There are two types of dwellings in Mi Akoma di Color: the single family home and the apartment. The single family home has two varieties: two storeys and three storeys high. These three dwellings have been analysed.

The analysed dwelling with two storeys is 6,4 meters wide and has a total floor space of net 108 m<sup>2</sup>. The dwelling is entered from the square. The entrance leads to the

hallway with the staircase as a buffer zone. Here is the toilet. The hallway leads into the combined living and dining room. The kitchen is separated by a thin wall. Under the stairs is a spacious storage, that can be entered from within the living room. Both the kitchen and the living room have an entrance to the private garden. The private rooms are upstairs. There are three bedrooms, a bathroom and quite some storage space.



GROUND FLOOR  
(54 M<sup>2</sup>)



FIRST FLOOR  
(54 M<sup>2</sup>)

SINGLE FAMILY HOME WITH TWO STOREYS (108 M<sup>2</sup>)

The single family home with three storeys has a net size of 125 m<sup>2</sup>. The dwelling is 5,4 meters wide and 10 meters long. The dwelling is again entered from the square. The hallway and staircase are the buffer zone between the public ground floor and the private upper floors. This time the storage is part of the hallway, just like the toilet. In

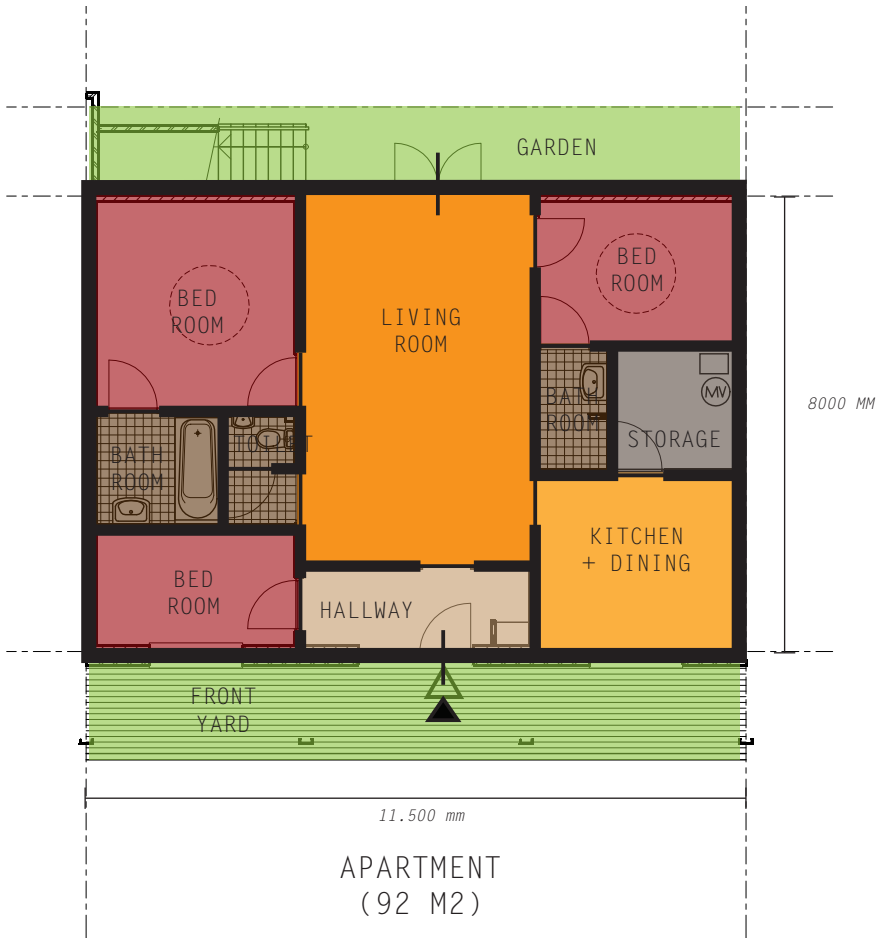
this dwelling the kitchen is part of the living and dining area, without a separation. From the living room the resident can enter the private garden on the back and the square on the front as well. The upper two floors have four bedrooms in total and much storage space. There is one bathroom for all.



SINGLE FAMILY HOME WITH THREE STOREYS (125 M<sup>2</sup>)

The apartment has a total size of 92 m<sup>2</sup> with a width of 11,5 m and a depth of 8 m. The public space is central to the dwelling with two private zones on both sides. The hallway leads to either the living room or one bedroom. The living room leads to the kitchen and dining room, the two other bedrooms, one bathroom and the outdoor space.

This bathroom can be entered by the master bedroom as well. The other bedroom has a private bathroom. This dwelling is suitable for living with more generations in one dwelling, because of the extra bathroom. The kitchen has a big storage space.



APARTMENT DWELLING TYPE (92 M2)

# DWELLING - PERSONALISATION

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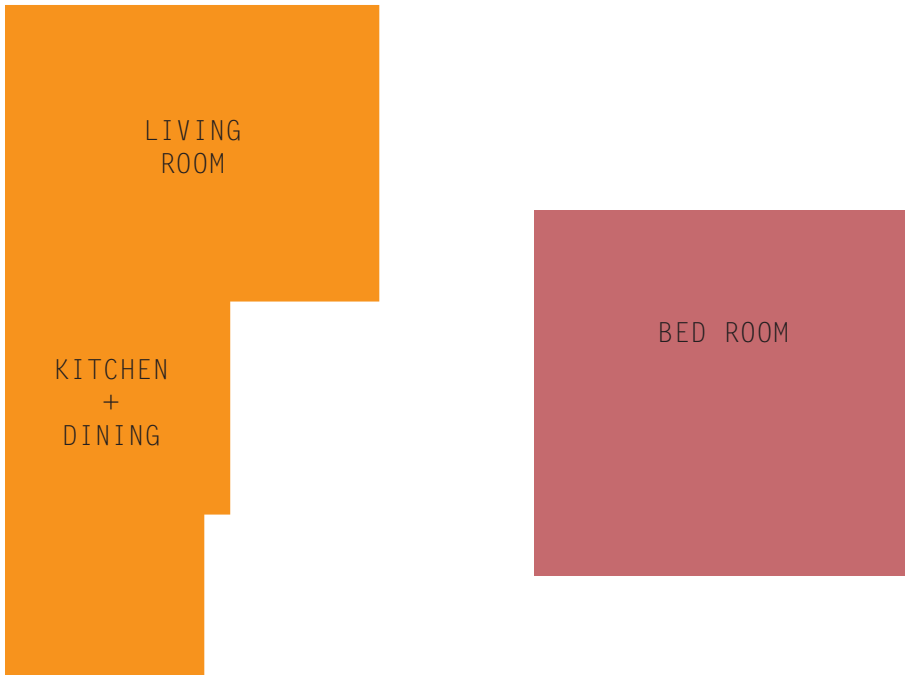
This part discusses the dwelling within the generalised project and how this dwelling offers flexibility for personalisation. How does the design offer flexibility in personalisation of the dwelling?

The flexibility within the dwellings lies mostly in the personalisation of the dwelling during the design process. The dwelling cannot so much be personalised any further, only in length. The combined living and dining area and kitchen offer some flexibility for providing different lay-outs. The connection with both the garden and the square mean an expanding of the living area when the weather is good. The garden and front side of the house on the square

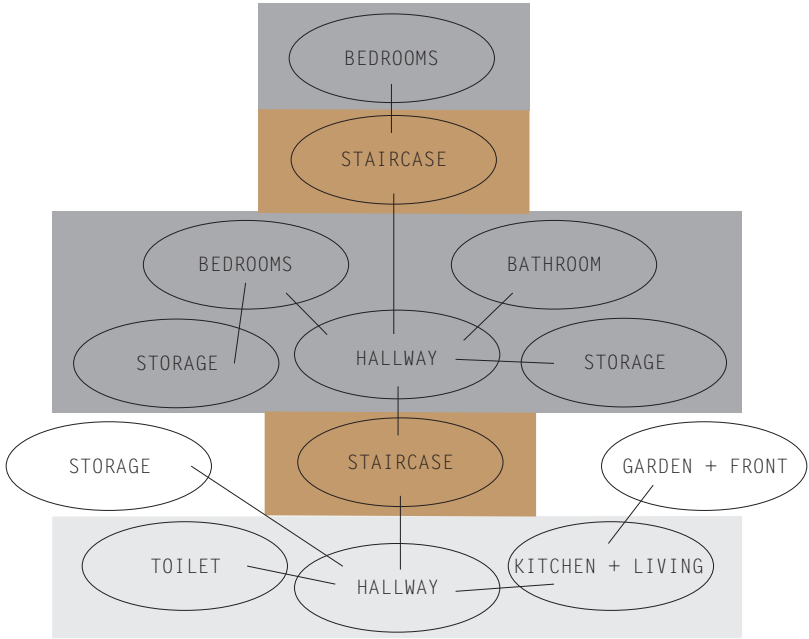
offer room for personalisation.

The top floor in the three storeys dwelling offers an extra room that can be used for a child that is older already or for work. One can more easily live together with more generations because of the bigger space. However, there is only one bathroom and one has to take the stairs at first.

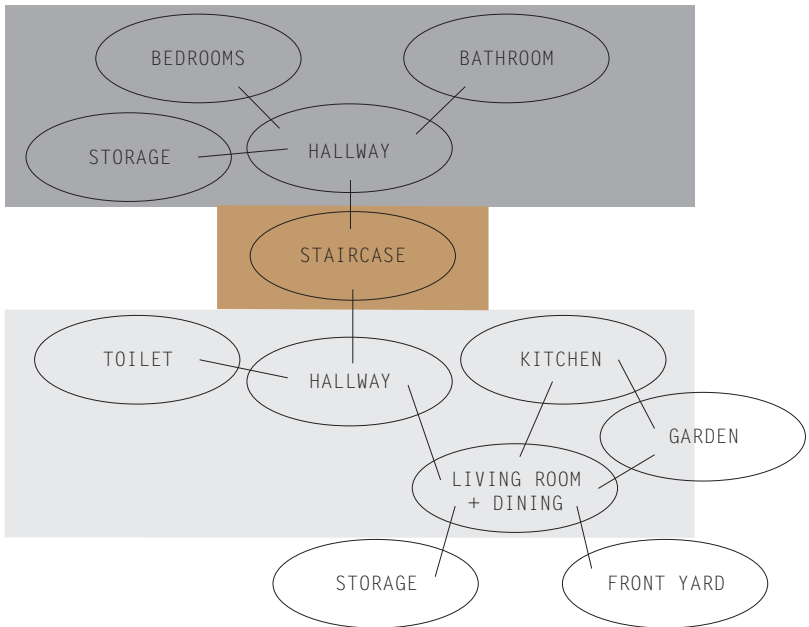
The appearance of the dwelling is fixed but is different per dwelling, which gives the residents its own unique dwelling, within a coherent whole.



FLEXIBILITY IN USE BY PERSONALISATION, BIG LIVING ROOM AND TOP FLOOR



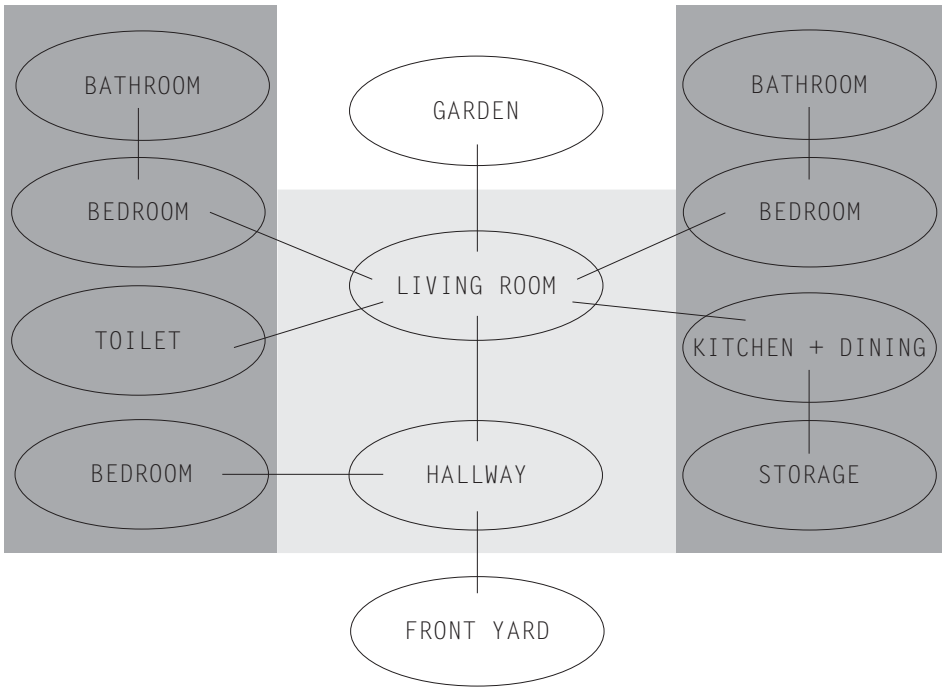
FLEXIBILITY IN USE BY PERSONALISATION, BIG LIVING ROOM AND TOP FLOOR



FLEXIBILITY IN USE BY PERSONALISATION AND BIG LIVING ROOM



The apartment dwelling has not much room for personalisation as the rooms and lay-out cannot be changed. However, the lay-out makes different kinds of use possible. In the three bedrooms is space for more generations living together, because of the extra bathroom. The bedroom next to the hallway can be used as workspace as well.



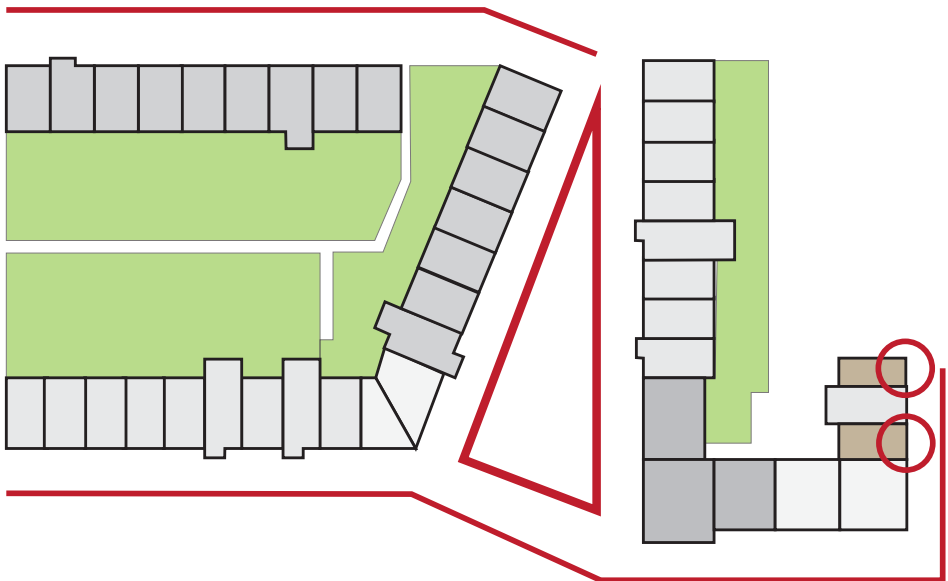
USE OF THE DWELLING

# CONTACT MODERATION

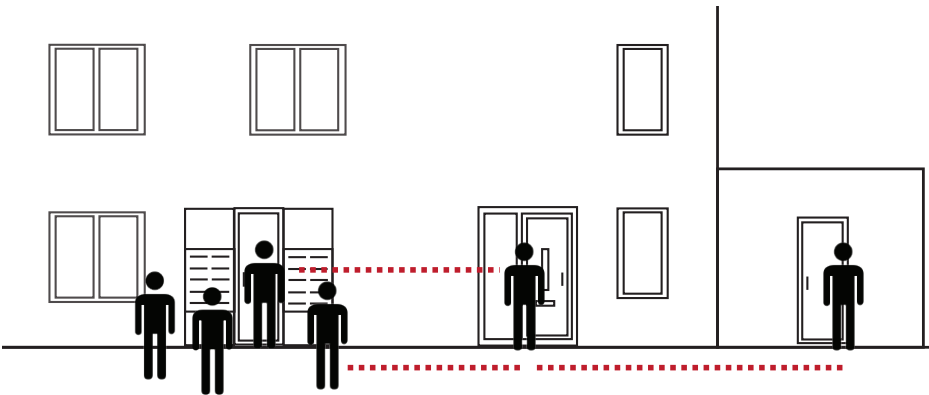
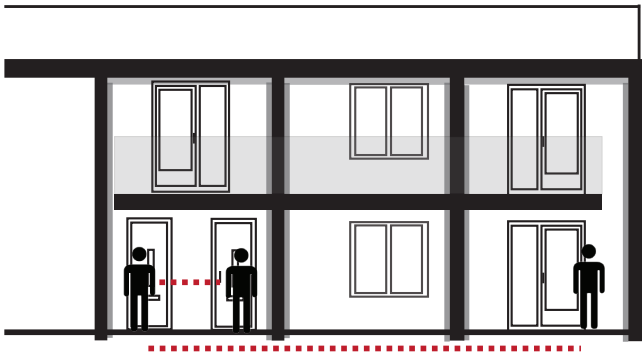
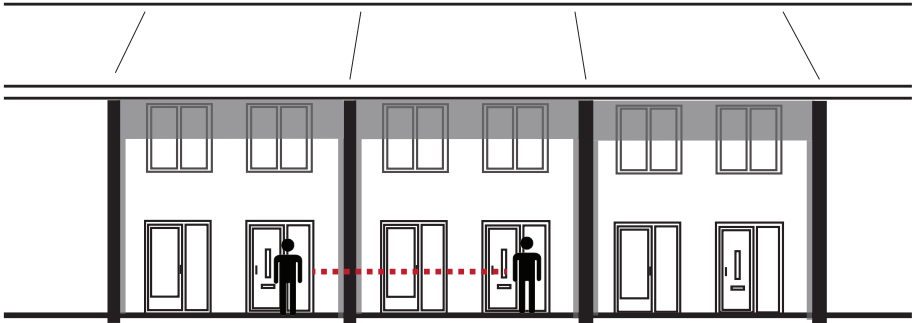
How does the moderation of contact take place from dwelling level to urban level? Where and how do you have contact and with whom?

Contact is moderated on communal level to either choose for sitting in the private garden or on the communal front on the square or on the street side. By the framework that has been placed in front of the dwellings a personal space is created in front of the dwelling on the square or street. The residents can choose to stay at this point and have a chat with passing neighbours

or going to the middle of the square. From this private space playing children can be kept an eye on. The distances between doors determine the contact with neighbours. With enough distance the resident is able to avoid a chat. When the distance is too small, as with the front doors of the “beneden- en bovenwoning”, residents are confronted with each other. In the “portiek” the space is small and neighbours are confronted with each other as well. Contact cannot really be moderated.



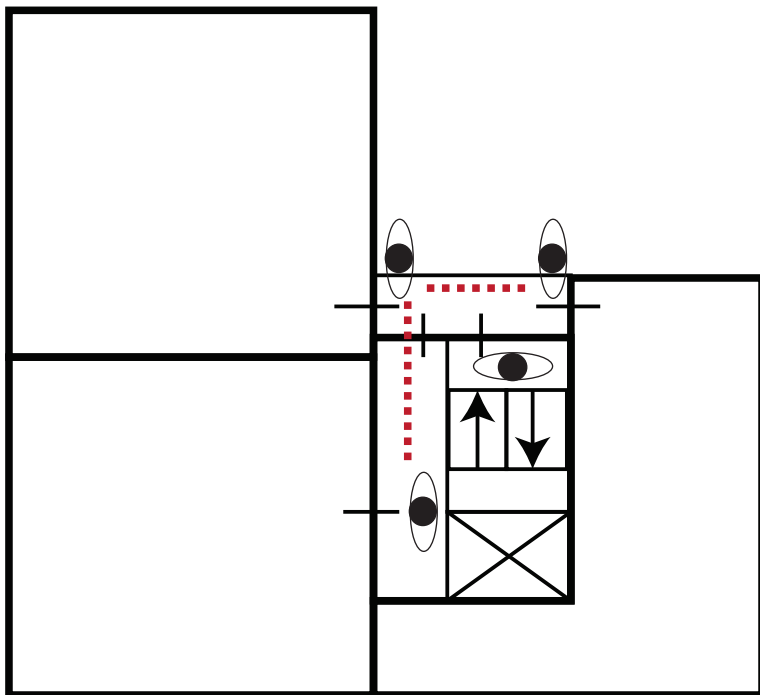
MODERATION OF CONTACT ON THE COMMUNAL SQUARE AND STREETS AT THE ENTRANCES



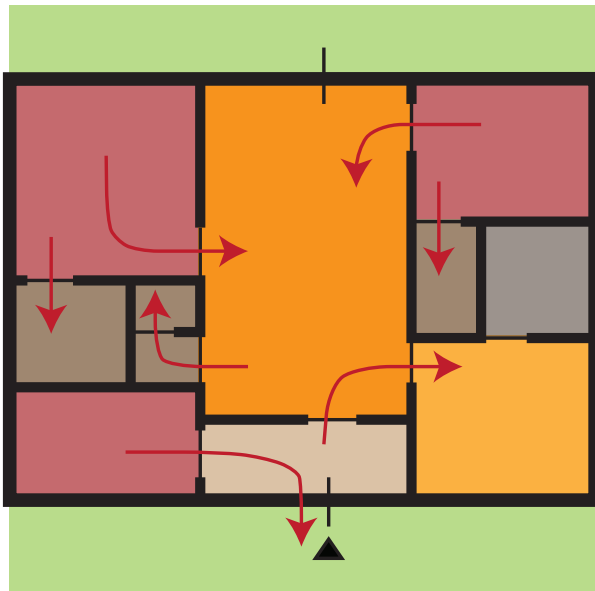
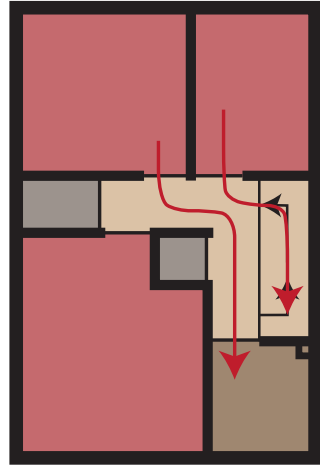
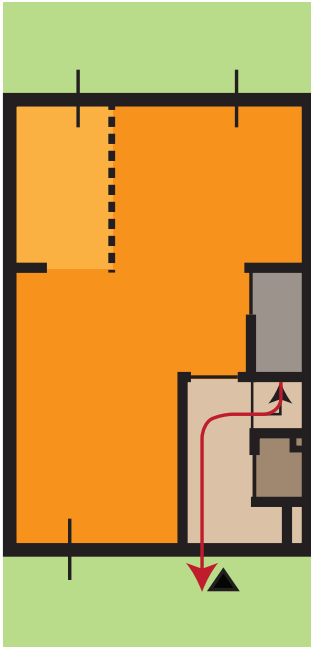
MODERATION OF CONTACT IN FRONT OF THE DWELLINGS BY DISTANCE BETWEEN FRONT DOORS

Contact in the ground bounded dwellings is moderated by the separation of public and private space. The public space is situated on the ground floor. A separated hallway and staircase lead to the upper private floors. The bathroom can be entered from the bedrooms without being confronted by guests. The dwelling can be left as well without being confronted by guests. There is not a separate room for

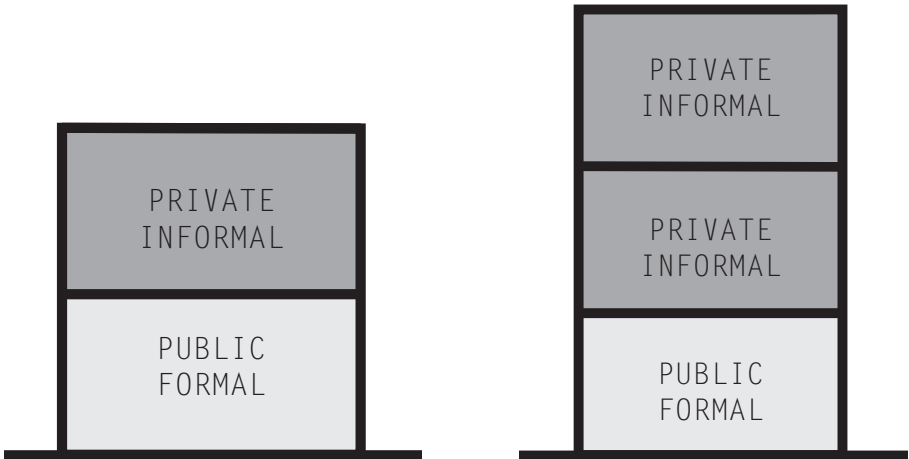
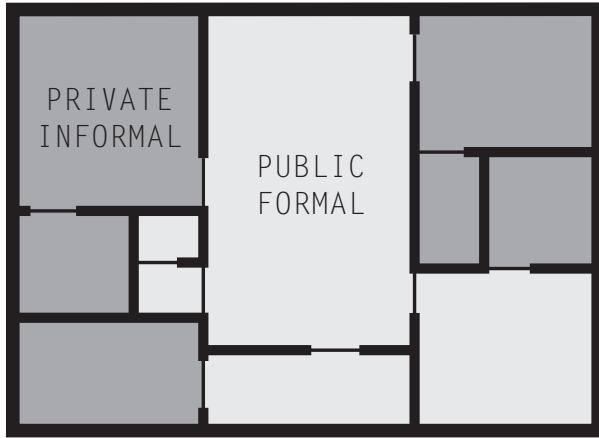
inviting guests. This will be in the living room. In the one level dwelling there is much confrontation in contact between members of the house. Private rooms are entered by the living room mostly. Only the bathroom can be entered from the bedroom directly. Kitchen and living room are separated which offers a room to invite guests over.

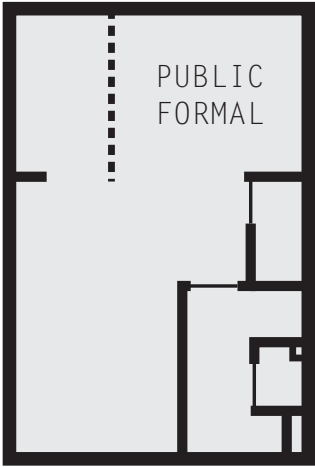


MODERATION OF CONTACT IN THE "PORTIEK" IN FRONT OF THE APARTMENTS



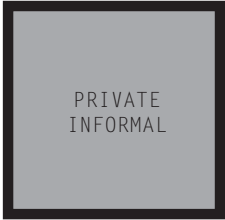
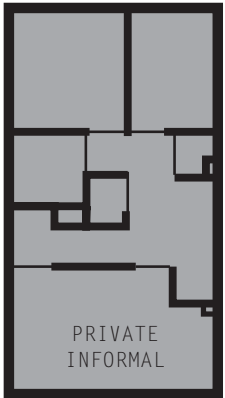
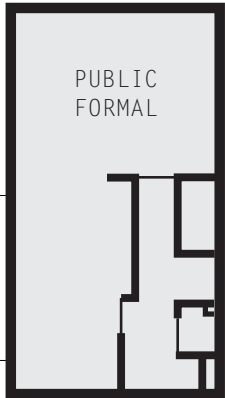
MODERATION OF CONTACT INSIDE THE DWELLINGS





GROUND FLOOR  
(54 M2)

FIRST FLOOR  
(54 M2)



GROUND FLOOR  
(50 M2)

FIRST FLOOR  
(50 M2)

SECOND FLOOR  
(25 M2)

## PREFERENCES - DWELLING

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Are the specific preferences of the researched population groups considered in the design and what does this result in? The icons that have a background colour indicate which preferences have been taken care of in the design. The icons which have been crossed out with red have not been taken care of in the design.

The dwellings are bigger with three to four bedrooms. The three storey dwelling and the apartment offer a more private extra bedroom, that can be used for an older family member, an older child, or as a private work space. Living together would be easier this way. Especially in the apartment living together would be possible as there is an extra bathroom and the dwelling contains no stairs. The duty of care would be possible to carry out here. However, the extra resident would not have its own unit, with kitchen and living space for its own.

The dwellings are fixed, after consultation of the residents, and cannot be expanded later on. The dwellings are affordable and accessible by social rent as well.

The dwellings offer identity as each dwelling is different, both on the inside and on the outside, within a coherent whole,

The family dwellings do all have private gardens. There is a little communal gardening on the square. The cantilevered roof offers some protection as covered space for contact. There is no covered or indoors communal area.

There is a clear separation between public and private within the family homes. The ground floor is public, while the upper floors are

private. The apartment has a less defined separation. The bedrooms immediately enter the living room, although the bathrooms can be entered from within the bedrooms. The toilet in the family homes is separate from the visitors, as it is placed in the hallway. The toilet in the apartment is entered from within the living room, but there is an extra space and door in front of the toilet.

The living room and kitchen can be separated according to the wishes of the residents. Dining and living are combined; there are no separate rooms to invite guests. There are many bedrooms, which offer residents to use one of them as a spare room for guests. There is much storage space in the dwellings.





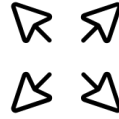
DUTY OF CARE



BIGGER DWELLINGS  
BIGGER FAMILIES



LIVING TOGETHER



EXPANDABLE  
DWELLINGS



AFFORDABLE  
DWELLINGS



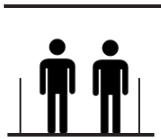
TRANSNATIONAL  
DWELLINGS  
(TRAVELING)



IDENTITY IN  
DWELLING



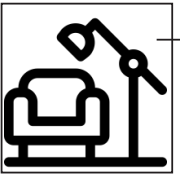
GARDENING  
PRIVATE GARDEN  
COMMUNAL GARDEN



COVERED GARDEN  
COVERED ALLEY  
FOR CONTACT



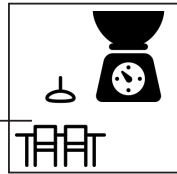
SEPARATION  
PUBLIC-PRIVATE  
FORMAL-INFORMAL



LIVING ROOM  
BIG + SEPARATE  
CONNECTED HALL



BIG HALLWAY  
FOR GUESTS AND  
SHOES



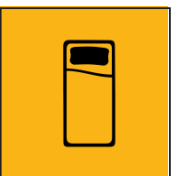
LIVING KITCHEN  
BIG + SEPARATE  
CONNECTED HALL  
OUT OF VIEW



STORAGE SPACE  
HOUSEHOLD  
FRUITS



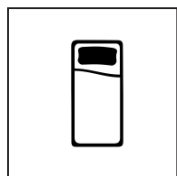
ROOM FOR  
INVITING GUESTS  
(ACCESSIBLE NOT  
THROUGH PRIVATE)



PRIVATE BEDROOM  
SEPARATE FROM  
VISITOR



TOILET SEPARATE  
NOT VISIBLE  
FROM LIVING  
SEPARATE FROM  
KITCHEN



SPARE ROOM  
(FOR ELDERLY)



ONE LEVEL  
NO RISING  
(FOR ELDERLY)

## PREFERENCES - PUBLIC

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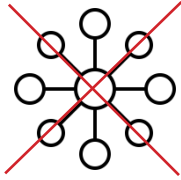
Are the specific preferences of the researched population groups considered in the design and what does this result in? The icons that have a background colour indicate which preferences have been taken care of in the design. The icons which have been crossed out with red have not been taken care of in the design.

The dwellings are located in the Zuid-Oost part of Amsterdam. This is mainly a residential area and therefore not a real urban environment. It offers more residential living in a child friendly neighbourhood. It is a neighbourhood with a mix of cultures, with mainly people with a migration background.

The square is the place for social contact between the residents. There is seating, a playground and an intimate, protected space between some green. There are no fixed facilities such as a coffee house or a barbecue place, but this is organised by the residents themselves. There seems to be no water tap. This square and the designing process have create a community with social cohesion.



URBAN ENVIRONMENT



OPEN SPACES IN NETWORK OF WANDERING PATHS



SPECIFIC / ETHNIC SHOPS



OWN POPULATION GROUP CLOSE BY



MIXED, MULTICULTURAL NEIGHBOURHOOD



MAJORITY NO MIGRATION BACKGROUND



SEATING FOR SOCIAL CONTACT



EATING TOGETHER FOOD FROM DIFFERENT CULTURES



COFFEE HOUSE / TEA HOUSE



BARBECUE PLACE FOR SOCIAL CONTACT



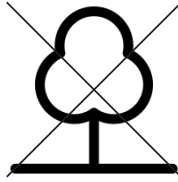
FRUIT TREES FOR PICKING FRUIT



PLAYGROUND FOR CHILDREN



FUNCTIONAL GREEN / PARKS SOCIAL CONTACT



NO GREEN TO JUST LOOK AT



SOCIAL CONTACT AS LEISURE ACTIVITY



THEATRE FOR SPECIFIC CULTURAL VENUES



CINEMA



TEAM SPORTS WITH FAMILY



WATER TAP FOUNTAIN

# CONCLUSION MI AKOMA DI COLOR

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Mi Akoma di Color is part of new low scale development within the high scale context of the Bijlmer. It contrasts with the original building projects.

By the three storeys, ground bounded dwellings the project contrasts with the 10 storeys, original apartment buildings of the Bijlmermeer. In between are buildings placed with four up to seven storeys to form the transition between the two extremes. The buildings differ not only in height but in GSI as well. The surrounding open space is much less. There is more private and communal space instead of public green. The building contrast with the direct surroundings by colourful brick facades. It uses the same entrance typologies as the direct surroundings - front doors and portieken - but contrasts with the gallery flats of the Bijlmer.

The building project has been generalised by the repetition of multiple basic units. The elements have been copied in different rows, that create the building blocks. There is the basic dwelling typology of the ground bounded dwellings with two different units (different sizes). There are multiple exceptional dwelling units as well. The dwellings in the corners are exceptions to conclude the shape of the building block. Next to the corner on the water are "benedenen bovenwoningen" with different dwelling units. Around the corner is an apartment building within the shape of the block with apartments, entered by a portiek.

The dwelling units were personalised by consulting the residents during the design process. Therefore every lay-out of the dwellings within the standard dwelling units are different. The units have been adjusted as well. They can differ in length, not in width. This still

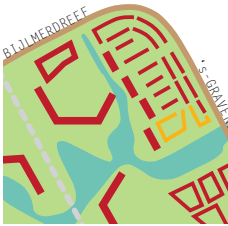
offers possibilities for expanding the dwellings. The private garden on one side and the communal garden on the other side offer different options for staying outdoors. Further the dwellings cannot be personalised.

Contact between residents takes place in the street and on the square. Contact can be moderated really well as the resident can choose between the private indoors or garden or the public square or street on the front. The distance between front doors determines the possibility of moderating contact. In front of the houses is a framework, which creates a semi-private outdoor front of the house. Within the dwellings contact is moderated by the separation of public space for guests on the ground floor and private space on the upper floors. In the apartment building the moderation of contact is less. One is confronted with its neighbours because of the small distances. In the dwelling residents are confronted with guests as the living room is the divider of space.

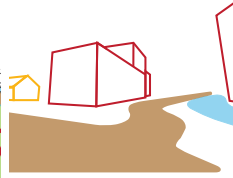
Mi Akoma di Color is an interesting project which combines different dwelling typologies, sizes and both owner-occupied dwellings and social rent. This is a project for many groups and many nationalities. The project worked mostly because the social cohesion, which was created during the design process. It is therefore interesting to consult future residents in the project.

What is interesting in the public space of Mi Akoma di Color is that the square is shaped by the buildings and included the water in the project. What makes this project work is that the residents can choose between the private and the public. However, there is no really communal space, although the square works as communal space.

# DUTCH CONTEXT, CONTRAST BY:



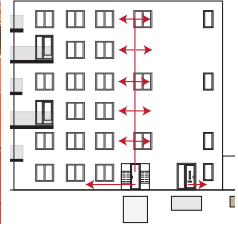
SHAPED TO CREATE SQUARE TO WATER



TRANSITION OF VOLUMES

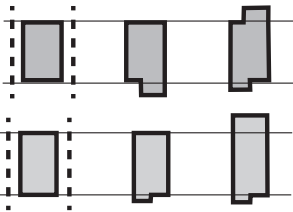


MATERIAL: EXOTIC APPEARANCE, CONTRAST



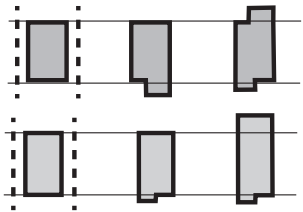
ENTRANCE: PORTIEK

## GENERALISATION



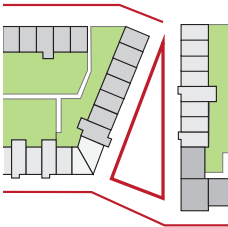
REPETITION BASIC UNIT EXPANDING IN LENGTH

## PERSONALISATION



EXPANDING IN LENGTH OFFERS SOME PERSONALISATION

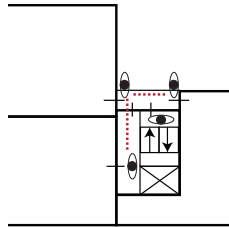
## MODERATION OF CONTACT



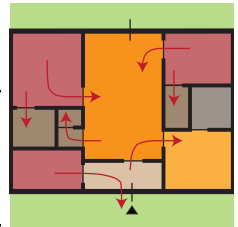
COMPLEX LEVEL: (DIRECT) NEIGHBOURS



STREET LEVEL: DISTANCE DOORS



ENTRANCE LEVEL: PORTIEK



DWELLING LEVEL: CONFRONTATION GUESTS

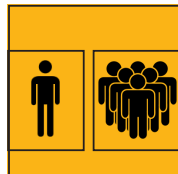
## PREFERENCES PUBLIC SPACE AND DWELLING



BIGGER DWELLINGS  
BIGGER FAMILIES



LIVING TOGETHER



SEPARATION  
PUBLIC-PRIVATE  
FORMAL-INFORMAL



GARDENING  
PRIVATE GARDEN  
COMMUNAL GARDEN



SOCIAL CONTACT  
AS LEISURE  
ACTIVITY

# MEDITERRANEAN DWELLING



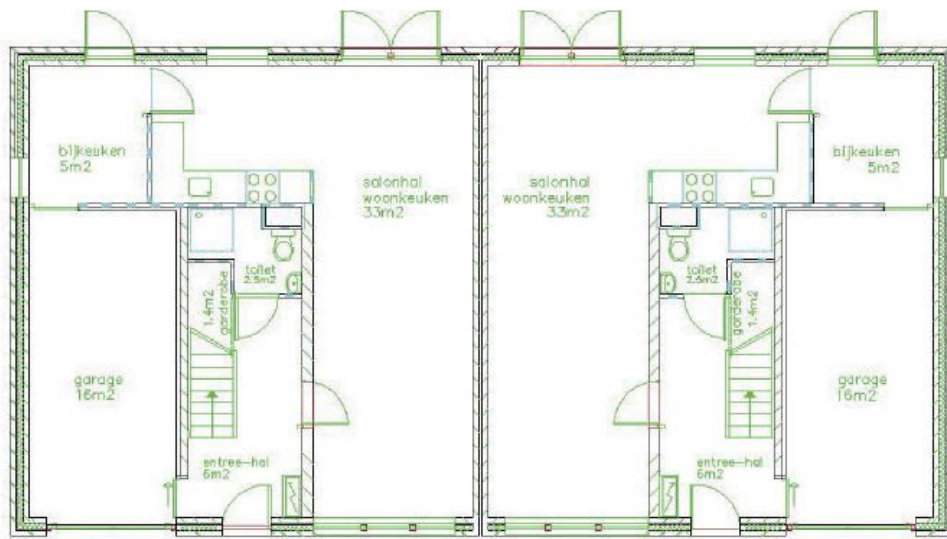
**Project:** Mediterrane  
salonhalwoning  
**Location:** Marlburgen, Arnhem  
**Date:** 2007  
**Architect:** Nahied Koolen

Since 1998 architect Nahied Koolen has researched the living preferences of Moroccans and Turks. First she showed them Dutch floor plans, but that was not the way these people wanted to live. They wanted a spacious hallway for extra activities (sitting, drinking tea, group talk) and a big living room that offers space for both informal and formal activities. The kitchen should be a large living kitchen and out of view from the living room for not seeing the dishes. The most important aspect was having a separate room for inviting guests. The criteria is that guests do not have to go through private areas to go to this guest room. A spare room for overnight stays for guests is preferred as well.

According to this research Koolen has designed dwellings with a separate living kitchen and a separate guest room for formal activities. Dutch people found this typology interesting for combined working and living.

This design for two dwellings has been made based on a 'woonatelier' in which the dwellings were designed with residents.

(Bouma, 2002; Koolen, 2004, p. 142-143; Osmose, 2005; Paoe, 2005, p. 10).



What can be learned from the project?

People with a migration background have a need for social contact. Therefore Koolen designed small squares in between the dwellings with pavement, green and seating.

Koolen has designed “salonhalwoningen” with preferences of people with a migration background and in communication with women of different cultures (Morocco, Turkey, Rusland and more). These dwellings have a clear definition between formal and informal space, which creates dwellings that are interesting for natives as well as work-living dwellings. by a “salonhal”, a big family kitchen, a separate guest room.

For social contact between residents there are closed court yards with a transparant separation between street and court yard. This court yard is decorated with fountains and mosaic. There is a collective front yard for children and residents.

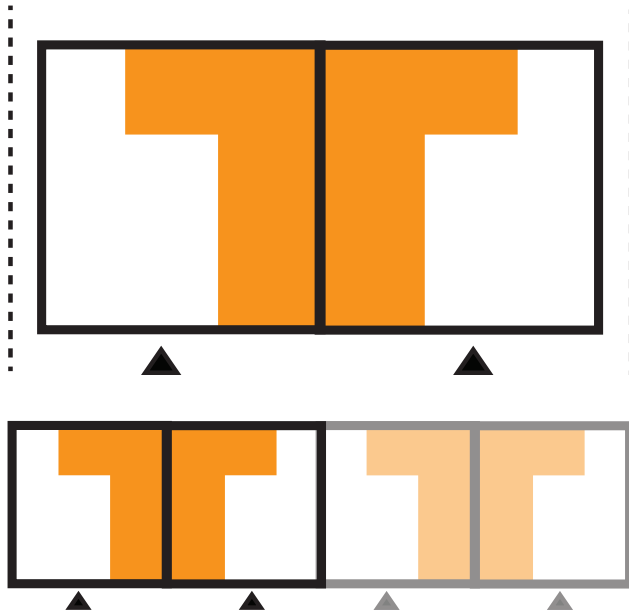
(Bouma, 2002; Koolen, 2004 , p. 142-143; Osmose, 2005; Paoe, 2005, p. 10).

Left: Mediterranean dwelling (Koolen, 2004, p. 142.)  
 Right: Salon hall dwelling (Koolen, 2004, p. 143).

# BUILDING - GENERALISATION

How has the design been generalised in order to make it affordable and a coherent whole?

For generalisation the dwelling can be mirrored and then copied to create repetition. This repetition makes the dwelling more affordable.



GENERALISATION BY MIRRORING AND REPETITION TO A ROW OF HOUSES



# DWELLING - GIVEN SPACE

The dwelling is a ground bounded dwelling with a garage and a garden. Garage and dwelling are entered from the front side of the dwelling. The entrance of the dwelling is the hallway that leads to the public salon hall or to the private rooms upstairs.

There is no information available on the upper floors, but there would logically be the private rooms such as bedrooms and the bathroom.

The dwelling has a net ground floor space of 63 m<sup>2</sup>, including garage and storage space. The salon hall is spacious with 33 m<sup>2</sup> for kitchen, eating and living.



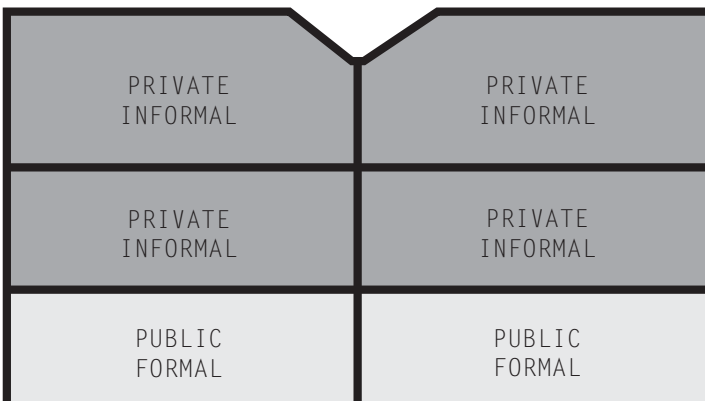
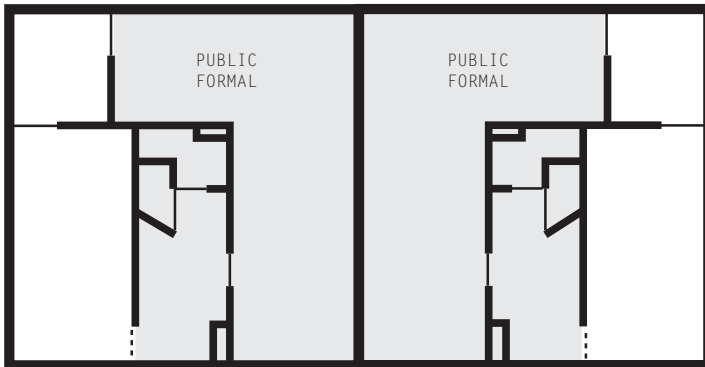
DWELLING TYPE OF GROUND BOUNDED DWELLING WITH GARAGE AND PRIVATE GARDEN

# DWELLING - PERSONALISATION

This part discusses the dwelling within the generalised project and how this dwelling offers flexibility for personalisation. How does the design offer flexibility in personalisation of the dwelling?

The dwelling offers identity by the characteristics of its architecture. However, it offers no more personalisation of the dwelling on the outside and in the floor plan.

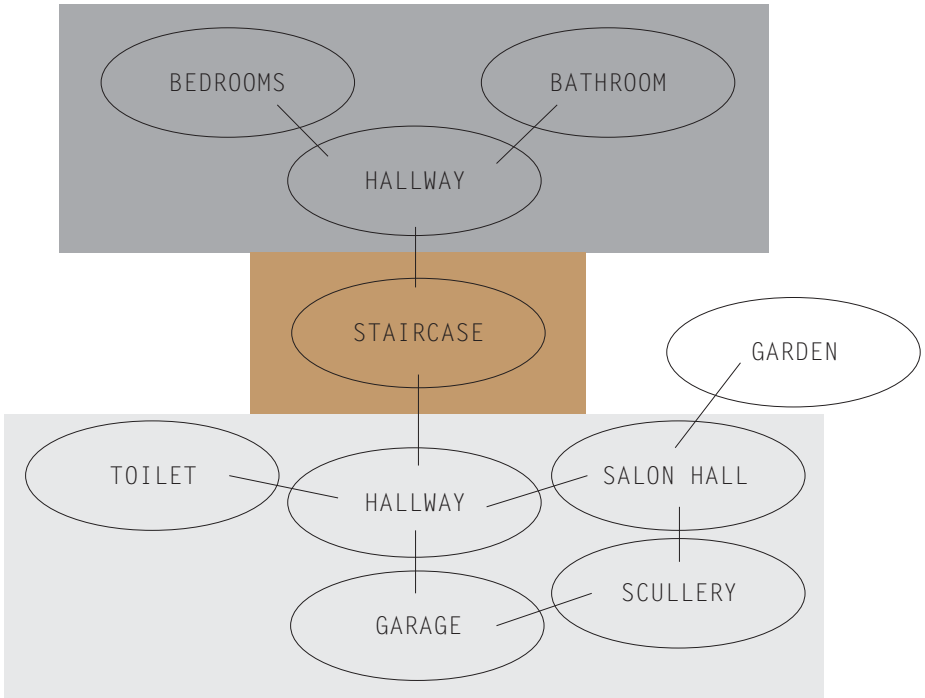
The personalisation within the fixed dwelling lies in the salon hall which offers multiple use of the space because of the size and the combined kitchen, dining and living room. Within this space the residents can decide where to place their furniture.



DIAGRAMMATIC SECTION AND PLAN SHOWING THE DIVISION BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE



FLEXIBLE USE OF SPACE



FLEXIBLE USE OF SPACE

# CONTACT MODERATION

How does the moderation of contact take place from dwelling level to urban level? Where and how do you have contact and with whom?

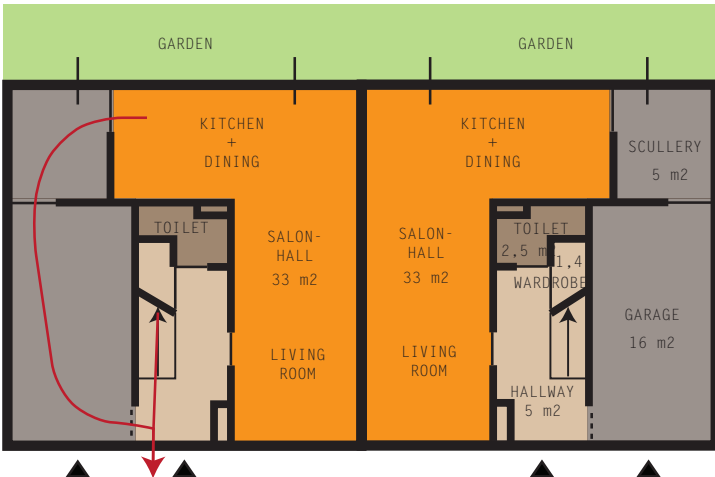
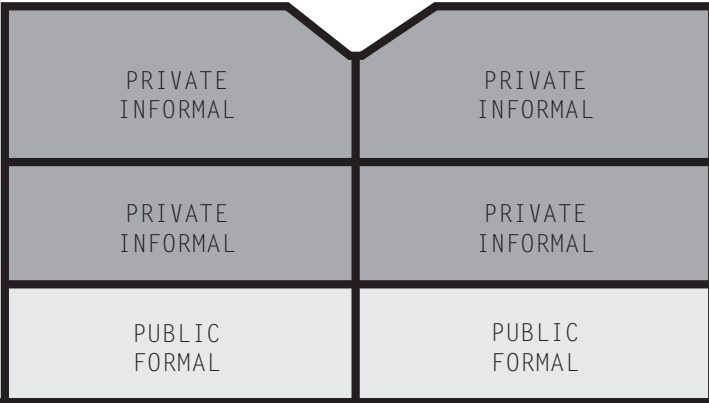
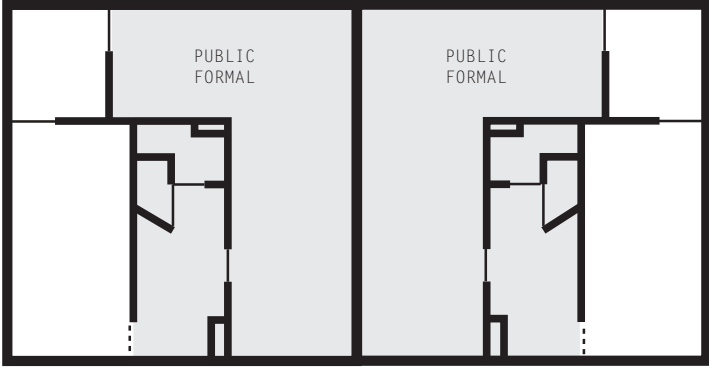
Outside of the dwelling contact takes place at the front doors of the dwelling, on the street. There is space between the front doors, because of the windows of the living room in between. This offers possibility for the moderation of contact. One is not directly confronted with the neighbour and has the possibility to go in the dwelling immediately. There is only contact with the direct neighbours at the street. There are squares for meeting other neighbours closeby and having passive contacts as well.

Inside the dwelling contact is moderated by the separation of public and private space. One can choose to go to the private rooms upstairs or the public salonal downstairs. However, when there are visitors that one does not want to join, one can only stay upstairs. Leaving the dwelling is possible without being seen by the visitors. One can go to the hallway and from there leave the dwelling, as doors are in between the salon hall and the hallway. This is possible from the kitchen as well, via the scullery and garage to the hallway.

The garden can be entered from both the scullery and the salon hall.



LEFT: MODERATION OF CONTACT OUTSIDE; RIGHT: MODERATION OF CONTACT INSIDE



## PREFERENCES - DWELLING

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Are the specific preferences of the researched population groups considered in the design and what does this result in? The icons that have a background colour indicate which preferences have been taken care of in the design. The icons which have been crossed out with red have not been taken care of in the design.

The dwellings are for bigger families, but might not be affordable because of the size of the dwelling. The location however is probably less expensive than the bigger cities.

The dwellings might not be suitable for more generations and the duty of care as there is a stair in the dwelling and sleeping is only possible upstairs. For elderly it might be hard to use this stair. One level is preferred.

The dwellings are the way they are; they are not expandable. They offer identity because of its specific architecture. Nevertheless, there is no space for personalisation in this dwelling or architecture. It is already fixed.

The dwelling is not suitable as transnational dwelling because of its size and costs.

The dwellings do have gardens for gardening, which is preferred by some residents. However, there is no space for gardening together because of the ground bounded row houses.

The dwelling has a clear distinction between public space, on the ground floor, and private space, on the upper floors. The living room and kitchen are not totally separated, but combined to offer

more possibilities. The kitchen is around the corner though and therefore out of sight. The dishes are not visible, but they are when turned around the corner. The smell will be around as well. The kitchen and living room cannot be used separately. There is no separate room for guests. From this living room the toilet is separated and not visible, which is preferred. However, it is placed next to the kitchen, which is not preferred. This is useful though for the water pipes. The bedrooms and bathroom are upstairs and therefore separated from visitors.



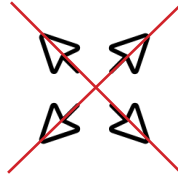
DUTY OF CARE



BIGGER DWELLINGS  
BIGGER FAMILIES



LIVING TOGETHER



EXPANDABLE  
DWELLINGS



AFFORDABLE  
DWELLINGS



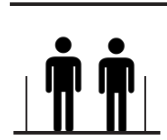
TRANSNATIONAL  
DWELLINGS  
(TRAVELING)



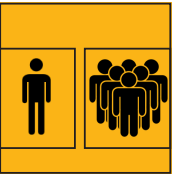
IDENTITY IN  
DWELLING



GARDENING  
PRIVATE GARDEN  
COMMUNAL GARDEN



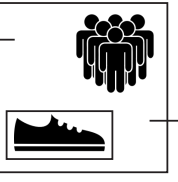
COVERED GARDEN  
COVERED ALLEY  
FOR CONTACT



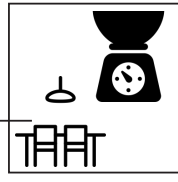
SEPARATION  
PUBLIC-PRIVATE  
FORMAL-INFORMAL



LIVING ROOM  
BIG + SEPARATE  
CONNECTED HALL



BIG HALLWAY  
FOR GUESTS AND  
SHOES



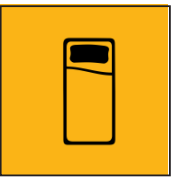
LIVING KITCHEN  
BIG + SEPARATE  
CONNECTED HALL  
OUT OF VIEW



STORAGE SPACE  
HOUSEHOLD  
FRUITS



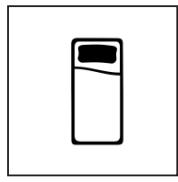
ROOM FOR  
INVITING GUESTS  
(ACCESSIBLE NOT  
THROUGH PRIVATE)



PRIVATE BEDROOM  
SEPARATE FROM  
VISITOR



TOILET SEPARATE  
NOT VISIBLE  
FROM LIVING  
SEPARATE FROM  
KITCHEN



SPARE ROOM  
(FOR ELDERLY)



ONE LEVEL  
NO RISING  
(FOR ELDERLY)

## PREFERENCES - PUBLIC

---

Are the specific preferences of the researched population groups considered in the design and what does this result in? The icons that have a background colour indicate which preferences have been taken care of in the design. The icons which have been crossed out with red have not been taken care of in the design.

Nahied Koolen designed for the neighbourhood places for residents to meet. These squares with pavement, seating and green are meant for social contact. There are fountains for water and mosaic for giving identity.





URBAN ENVIRONMENT



OPEN SPACES IN NETWORK OF WANDERING PATHS



SPECIFIC / ETHNIC SHOPS



OWN POPULATION GROUP CLOSE BY



MIXED, MULTICULTURAL NEIGHBOURHOOD



MAJORITY NO MIGRATION BACKGROUND



SEATING FOR SOCIAL CONTACT



EATING TOGETHER FOOD FROM DIFFERENT CULTURES



COFFEE HOUSE / TEA HOUSE



BARBECUE PLACE FOR SOCIAL CONTACT



FRUIT TREES FOR PICKING FRUIT



PLAYGROUND FOR CHILDREN



FUNCTIONAL GREEN / PARKS SOCIAL CONTACT



NO GREEN TO JUST LOOK AT



SOCIAL CONTACT AS LEISURE ACTIVITY



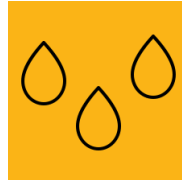
THEATRE FOR SPECIFIC CULTURAL VENUES



CINEMA



TEAM SPORTS WITH FAMILY



WATER TAP FOUNTAIN

## CONCLUSION MEDITERRANEAN DWELLING

---

The Mediterranean dwelling uses a salon hall, which combines the living room and kitchen to have an extra big space that can be used for parties and gatherings as well. The kitchen has been placed around the corner to be out of view. There is a clear demarcation between public and private space within the dwelling. Outdoors are small squares with pavement, green and seating for social contact between residents, which is important for people with a migration background.

The buildings do not have a clear context. They have been designed for being placed on multiple locations. They form a contrast with the context because of the Mediterranean inspired architectural appearance.

The dwellings can be generalised by mirroring of the lay-out and placement in rows. There is not much space for personalisation. Just the salon hall offers different options for the lay-out.

Outdoors there is contact between residents in the street. Contact is moderated by the distance between the front doors. Within the dwellings there is a clear separation between public and private space. It is possible to move through the dwelling and avoiding confrontation with guests.

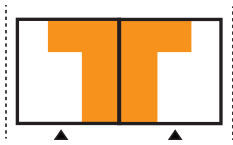
The dwellings are especially designed with keeping the separation between formal and informal space and space for social contact in mind.

# DUTCH CONTEXT, CONTRAST BY:



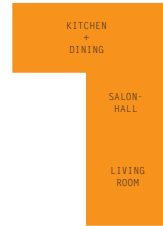
ARCHITECTURE:  
CONTRASTING ARCHITECTURAL APPEARANCE

## GENERALISATION



REPETITION BASIC UNIT  
BY MIRRORING

## PERSONALISATION



SALON HALL

## MODERATION OF CONTACT



STREET LEVEL:  
(DIRECT) NEIGHBOURS

STREET LEVEL:  
DISTANCE DOORS



DWELLING LEVEL:  
AVOIDING CONFRONTATION WITH GUESTS

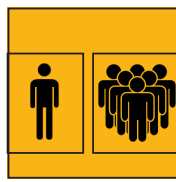
## PREFERENCES PUBLIC SPACE AND DWELLING



BIGGER DWELLINGS  
BIGGER FAMILIES



IDENTITY IN  
DWELLING



SEPARATION  
PUBLIC-PRIVATE  
FORMAL-INFORMAL



GARDENING  
PRIVATE GARDEN  
COMMUNAL GARDEN



SOCIAL CONTACT  
AS LEISURE  
ACTIVITY

# CONCLUSION ON CASE STUDIES

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**What can be learned from the project, in both good and bad ways, according to literature?**

The case studies are all examples of a multicultural project in the urban context. All projects are located in three of the biggest cities of the Netherlands: Rotterdam, The Hague and Amsterdam. The projects are all urban designs of a neighbourhood and not just a building. This is applicable to the urban context of the belt of Amsterdam. Moreover, the projects are mostly located within the city centre and otherwise close by.

However, the projects are mainly focussed on one population group and designing specifically for them. The designs might be considered as thematic neighbourhoods as they are designed inspired by other countries. They are not designed for creating confrontation, meeting and contact.

Moreover, the designs have a maximum of four storeys high and contain mainly ground-bounded dwellings. The design for the belt of Amsterdam asks for more density and therefore building higher as public space needs to be kept as well.

**How does the design fit in the Dutch urban context? Does it blend in or does it contrast with it? What elements can be distinguished for fitting in the Dutch urban context?**

Important elements that can be distilled from the researched projects are the following. For the urban context the shape / building typology and volume, the facade and material and the entrance typology are important. With these elements the project can either respond to that context in a blending way

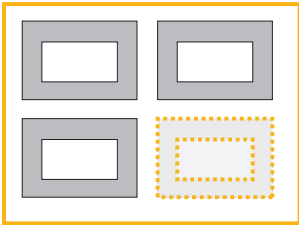
or a contrasting way. The project can for example have an expressive appearance but follow the building shape, volume and height. Another example is that the building follows the context in material, but has a totally different shape or height.

The buildings can shape space as well. Urban elements can be distilled in the projects, that are positive spaces, shaped by the buildings. The shape of the buildings of Mi Akoma dit Color for example creates a square in between, which included the surrounding in the project. In this case the square opens up to the water and in this way includes the water in the building project.

**How has the design been generalised in order to make it affordable and a coherent whole?**

Generalisation takes place by offering a basic dwelling unit, that has been repeated in the shape of the building. Repetition is created by either mirroring or copying. To conclude the building shape exceptions are necessary. These exceptions are mainly in the corners of the building. These either offer exceptional dwelling types or other functions, such as entrance, storage, facilities.

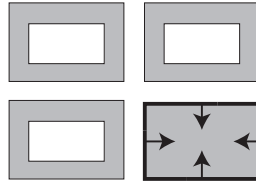
## DUTCH CONTEXT - BLEND IN, ENCLAVE OR CONTRAST



BLEND IN  
(PUNT-KOMMA)



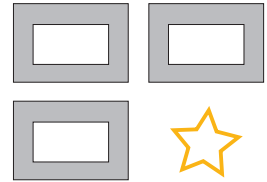
AFFORDABILITY  
INTEGRAL PART > CONTACT



ENCLAVE  
(LE MEDI)



NO CONFRONTATION  
NO CONTACT

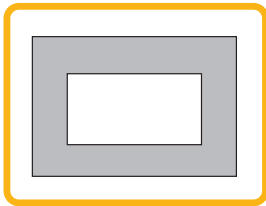


CONTRAST  
(MI AKOMA DI COLOR)



NO INTEGRAL PART

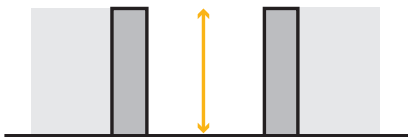
## DUTCH CONTEXT - ELEMENTS



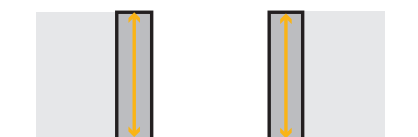
SHAPED BY CONTEXT



FACADE & MATERIAL

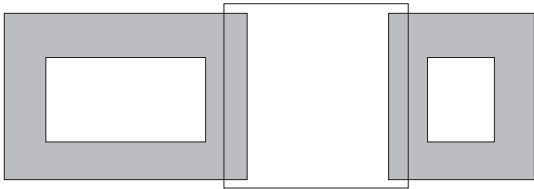


VOLUME  
(COMPARABLE HEIGHT)

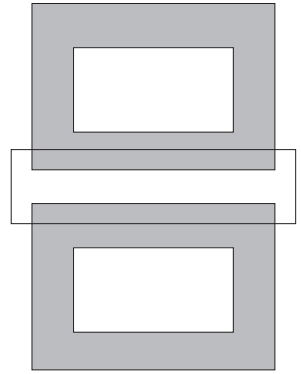


ENTRANCE TYPOLOGY

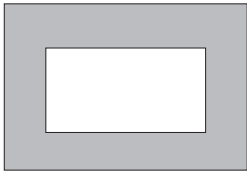
# URBAN ELEMENTS



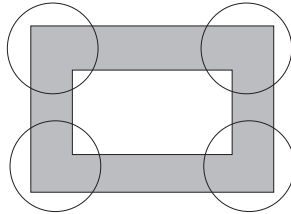
PUBLIC SQUARE (MI AKOMA DI COLOR)  
INCLUDING THE SITE (VIEW)



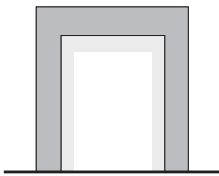
SMALL INNER STREETS  
(LE MEDI, JORDAAN)  
FEEL COMMUNAL  
INSTEAD OF PUBLIC



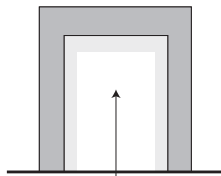
BUILDING BLOCK  
(ALL)



CORNERS FOR COMMUNAL  
OR PUBLIC FUNCTIONS  
(PUNT-KOMMA)



GATES (LE MEDI)

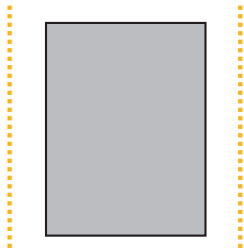


SEE THROUGHS (MI AKOMA)

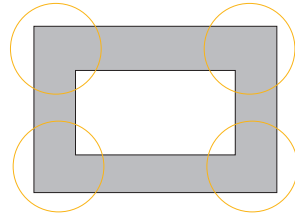


FRAMEWORK  
(MI AKOMA DI COLOR, LE MEDI)

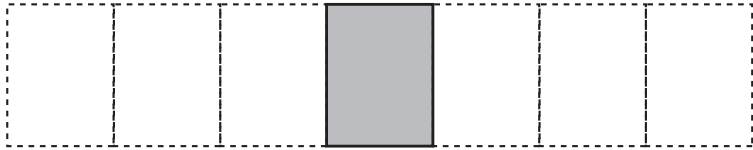
# GENERALISATION



BASIC DWELLING UNIT  
COPYING OR MIRRORING

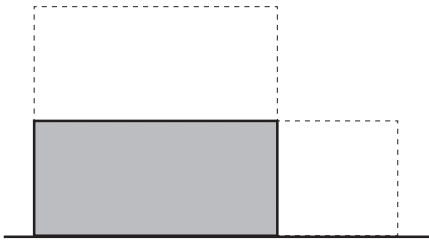


EXCEPTIONS  
IN CORNERS



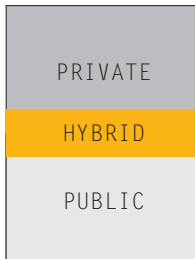
REPETITION OF  
BASIC DWELLING UNIT

# PERSONALISATION

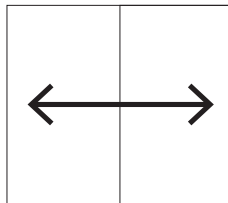


EXPANDABILITY (LE MEDI)

IDENTITY / ARCHITECTURE  
USE  
SIZE  
TYPOLOGY



HYBRID SPACE  
(PUNT-KOMMA)



SLIDING DOORS  
(PUNT-KOMMA)



BIG LIVING AREA (LE MEDI,  
MI AKOMA DI COLOR, SALON HALL)

### **How does the design offer flexibility in personalisation of the dwelling?**

For personalisation of the dwelling the following elements can be used. It is about the identity of the dwellings and the residents; the personalisation of use of the dwelling; personalisation of the size of the dwelling; personalisation of the typology of the dwelling. The project can have an expressive identity or leave open options for showing personal identity by architecture and personalising the space. The dwelling can be flexible for personalisation of use. This can be done by for example sliding doors or offer bigger spaces that can be used multiple ways. The size of the dwelling can be personalised by offering options for expanding, when financial times are good or when the family situation changes. The dwelling typology can be altered when units can be included by the dwelling. Units with shafts can be designed that can included or excluded from the dwelling.

### **How does the moderation of contact take place from dwelling level to urban level? Where and how do you have contact and with whom?**

The moderation of contact takes place by the transition from private to public space. In public space are both private and public space available. The same goes up for private space, in which both private and public space are present.

The moderation of contact takes place from complex level to entrance level or communal level and dwelling level. On complex level contact can be moderated by the public square and street, the communal court yard, the private gardens in the court yard. The entrance or communal level is with either private or communal space is located in the more public complex

level. This entrance level creates the transition between the complex and the dwelling. Here is contact with mostly direct neighbours. The distance between the front doors and between the door and the public or communal area determines the feeling of moderation of contact.

Within the dwellings the transition and separation between public and private determines the moderation of contact. A hybrid space between public and private increases the moderation possibilities.

### **How have mixture and diversity been created?**

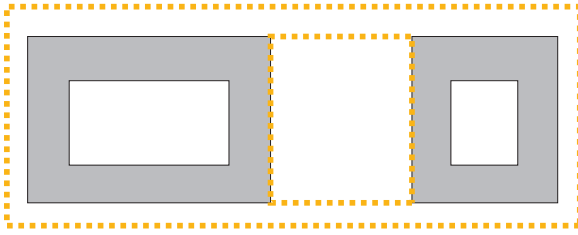
Mixture and diversity are realised in the projects by offering different dwelling sizes and different owning forms: owner-occupied, social rent and private rent for people with different incomes.

### **How can this diversity of dwellings be realised in a generalised way?**

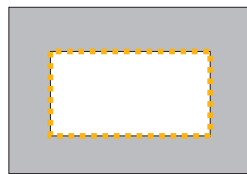
This diversity can be realised by modular building and the repetition of the same dwelling unit, that can be split up in different sizes. The dwelling has such a size that in between the load bearing walls extra walls can be created for more dwellings. The dwellings themselves have a small size but are spacious and changeable. With the same unit different typologies can be created.



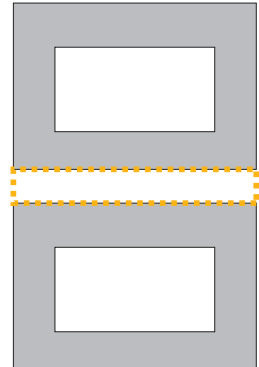
## MODERATION OF CONTACT - COMPLEX LEVEL



PUBLIC SQUARE AND PUBLIC STREET (MI AKOMA DI COLOR)



COMMUNAL COURT YARD  
("HOFJE") (PUNT-KOMMA, LE MEDI)  
OR PRIVATE COURT YARD  
(GARDENS) (MI AKOMA)



PUBLIC INNER STREET  
("HOFJE") (LE MEDI)

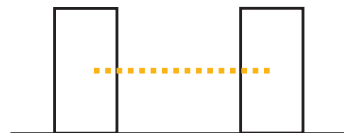
## MODERATION OF CONTACT - ENTRANCE LEVEL



SEMI-PRIVATE SPACE  
IN FRONT OF DWELLING  
(MI AKOMA DI COLOR)

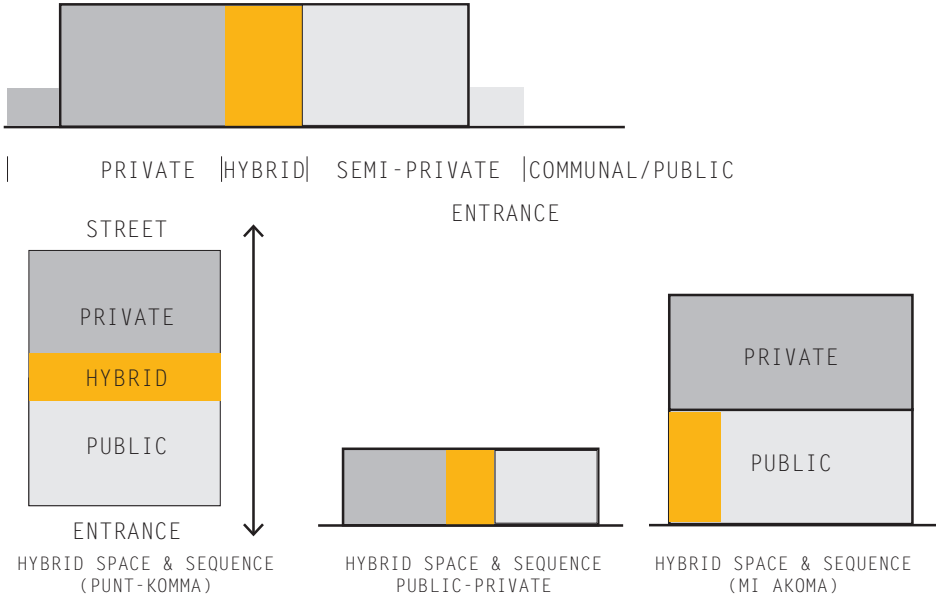


COMMUNAL ENTRANCE  
("PORTIEK")  
(PUNT-KOMMA, MI AKOMA)

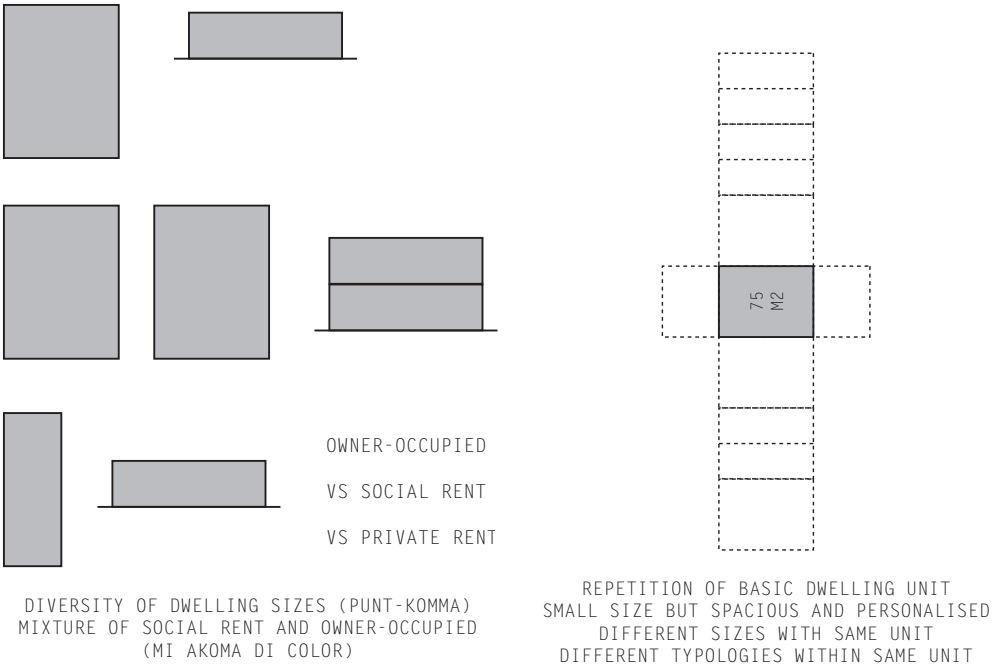


DISTANCE BETWEEN  
FRONT DOORS  
(ALL)

# MODERATION OF CONTACT - ENTRANCE LEVEL



# MIXTURE & DIVERSITY



Are the specific preferences of the researched population groups considered in the design and what does this result in?

The multicultural projects are often designed in communication with or even with consultation of the residents. This seems the way to both create preferred dwellings and public space and to create social cohesion between the residents already.

The way in which preferences are taken care of is always a compromise. One project focusses on these aspects and the other projects focusses on others. It is not possible to take care of all as this would make the dwelling too expensive. The most important factor is that the dwelling should be functional.

The schemes that have been used for indicating the designed preferences have been filled in for every project. In the next scheme the schemes of the four projects have been combined in order to see which preferences have been taken care of.

For the dwelling many of the preferences have been covered. However, a few are not, for example the duty of care. Although some dwellings do offer extra bedrooms or even an extra bathroom, there are not separate units within one dwelling, such as a kangaroo dwelling for example. This was nevertheless not the design task for these dwellings. Kangaroo dwelling examples are hard to find and mostly used in renovation and not when building new.

Transnational dwellings were not designed as well, as this was not the design task. There are no (found) examples (yet). This might mainly

be a political or policy problem. It might be interesting to research in the design what the transnational dwellings could look like. It might for example be smaller dwellings, like a hotel principle, that can be rented for certain periods, with fixed furniture, but with use of specific preferences.

The buildings mostly have some places for social contact. However, these are lacking specific places for eating, drinking and barbecuing. Some projects do offer the facilities and this is then organised by the residents themselves. Ethnic facilities might be in the surroundings but are not in the projects themselves. The projects are almost strictly housing and do not have other functions such as shops and a coffee house for gathering of the residents. There are no covered outdoor or indoor spaces to meet each other. The contact between the residents is dependent on the Dutch climate and weather.

There are no bigger scale facilities such as a specific cinema, theatre and sports as well.

For the design project it depends on the target groups and the facilities in the surroundings what is needed in the project itself.

# CONCLUSION PREFERENCES - DWELLING



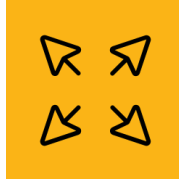
DUTY OF CARE



BIGGER DWELLINGS  
BIGGER FAMILIES



LIVING TOGETHER



EXPANDABLE  
DWELLINGS



AFFORDABLE  
DWELLINGS



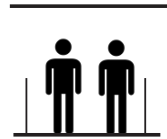
TRANSNATIONAL  
DWELLINGS  
(TRAVELING)



IDENTITY IN  
DWELLING



GARDENING  
PRIVATE GARDEN  
COMMUNAL GARDEN



COVERED GARDEN  
COVERED ALLEY  
FOR CONTACT



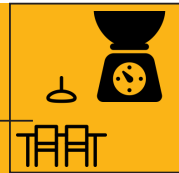
SEPARATION  
PUBLIC-PRIVATE  
FORMAL-INFORMAL



LIVING ROOM  
BIG + SEPARATE  
CONNECTED HALL



BIG HALLWAY  
FOR GUESTS AND  
SHOES



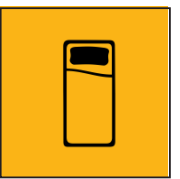
LIVING KITCHEN  
BIG + SEPARATE  
CONNECTED HALL  
OUT OF VIEW



STORAGE SPACE  
HOUSEHOLD  
FRUITS



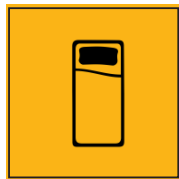
ROOM FOR  
INVITING GUESTS  
(ACCESSIBLE NOT  
THROUGH PRIVATE)  
182



PRIVATE BEDROOM  
SEPARATE FROM  
VISITOR



TOILET SEPARATE  
NOT VISIBLE  
FROM LIVING  
SEPARATE FROM  
KITCHEN



SPARE ROOM  
(FOR ELDERLY &  
GUESTS)

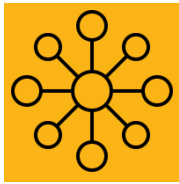


ONE LEVEL  
NO RISING  
(FOR ELDERLY)

# CONCLUSION PREFERENCES - PUBLIC



URBAN ENVIRONMENT



OPEN SPACES IN NETWORK OF WANDERING PATHS



SPECIFIC / ETHNIC SHOPS



OWN POPULATION GROUP CLOSE BY



MIXED, MULTICULTURAL NEIGHBOURHOOD



MAJORITY NO MIGRATION BACKGROUND



SEATING FOR SOCIAL CONTACT



EATING TOGETHER FOOD FROM DIFFERENT CULTURES



COFFEE HOUSE / TEA HOUSE



BARBECUE PLACE FOR SOCIAL CONTACT



FRUIT TREES FOR PICKING FRUIT



PLAYGROUND FOR CHILDREN



FUNCTIONAL GREEN / PARKS SOCIAL CONTACT



NO GREEN TO JUST LOOK AT



SOCIAL CONTACT AS LEISURE ACTIVITY



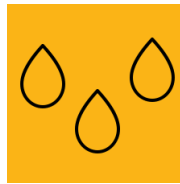
THEATRE FOR SPECIFIC CULTURAL VENUES



CINEMA



TEAM SPORTS WITH FAMILY



WATER TAP FOUNTAIN



BARBECUING IN BERLINER TIERGARTEN  
(<http://www.gettyimages.nl>)



COMMUNAL GARDENING IN MOE'STUIN, POPTAHOF, DELFT  
(<http://www.groenblauwenetwerken.com/projects/moestu-in-delft-the-netherlands/>)

# LOCATION ANALYSIS

*ingredients*

# INTRODUCTION RESEARCH

---

The location analysis finds the ingredients and potentials of the location for the (urban) design. The following sub questions have been researched:

- What is the Dutch, Amsterdam context of the location?
- What are the characteristics and potentials of the site for socio-economic aspects?
- Are the preferences for public space already met on the location or in the surroundings? What is left and what can be used in the design?
- Public space has been found as an important location for having social contacts. What are the characteristics of the site as interesting aspects for the public space / urban design for generating social contact? What are the potentials of the site?

The analysis of the Dutch context is done in the same way as in the case studies.



GROENMARKT IN THE GROENMARKTKADEBUURT, ON THE BELT, NEXT TO THE SINGELGRACHT



# LOCATION - GROENMARKT

The location of the design is the Groenmarkt in the Groenmarktkaadebuurt on the belt. This location offers a typical Amsterdam context, to which the multicultural neighbourhood can relate. It is located on the belt of Amsterdam, which is a transition zone between the old city centre and the nineteenth century expansions. The Groenmarkt has a rich history of different functions, but always focused on serving the city. By designing the multicultural building on this location, this location can play again an important role in serving the city and creating transition. It is the location with the lowest density and GSI on the belt and therefore offers opportunities for densification. The location has interesting characteristics: it is located on the waterfront and water inlet. However, this waterfront is not accessible because of the electricity building on the spot. The location has potential to open up this waterfront for the public and follow up the sequence of public spaces near the waterfront, on the belt.

The Singelgracht is the perfect spot in the city centre as it combines the city, the water, the green, the hustle and bustle of city life and the peace, the 'buurtjes'. The location is both urban and suburban, with qualities of both. However, the task is to build high density dwellings and no ground-bounded single-family dwellings.

The site has interesting characteristics. It is situated next to the Singelgracht, where the Singelgracht becomes wider. The water inlet that goes into the city center is next to the site and separates it from the Appeltjesmarkt with the parking garage. Busy streets surround the location, however on the location itself it is more quiet like a 'buurtje' or 'hofje' that is often present in Amsterdam.

The location is part of the by government protected townscape of the city centre. The existing houses are former market houses next to the former market square. They are municipal monuments,



GROENMARKT IN THE GROENMARKTKADEBUURT, ON THE BELT, NEXT TO THE SINGELGRACHT

In the other existing buildings are, among dwellings, a coffee shop, a shisha lounge and restaurant Moeders. Furthermore there are houseboats on the spot in the water. The understation Marnixstraat is an energy building for the GEB, which is built in the sixties. The building's earlier location was the spot of the parking garage, but the building had to be removed in order to build the parking garage (Wikipedia, 2014). On the empty spot,

on the Groenmarktkade, in between the buildings and the water front, used to be the Groenhof, which was an assisted care facility. When it closed, the building became an asylum seekers centre between December 2015 and September 2016. When the building was taken down there was a fire (Olim Bajmat, 2016). A new development on this spot is in preparation (Gemeente Amsterdam, (n.d. (b))).



GROENMARKTKADE, VIEW FROM MARNIXSTRAAT



MONUMENT DWELLINGS (FRONT) GROENMARKTKADE



HOUSEBOATS ON GROENMARKTKADE



GROENMARKTKADE NEXT TO WATER

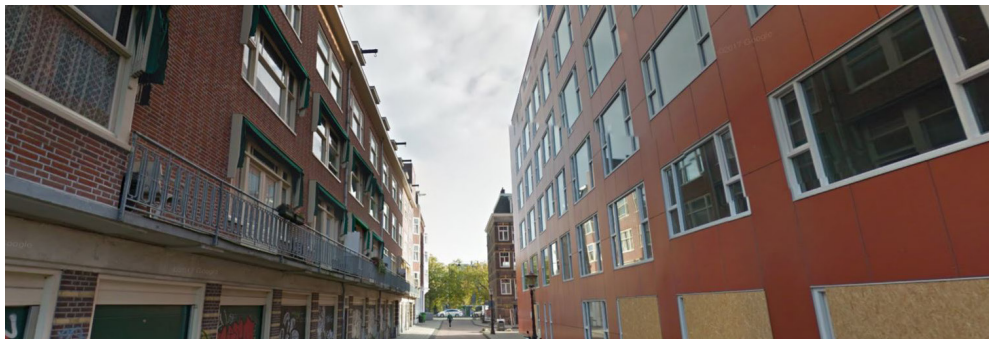


GROENMARKTKADE, VIEW ON MARNIXSTRAAT



VIEW ON GROENMARKT FROM NASSAUKADE





FORMER, DEMOLISHED BUILDING (TO THE RIGHT)



SINGELGRACHT AND ADJACENT PARKING GARAGE



VIEW ON LOCATION FROM APPELTJESMARKT



APPELTJESMARKT



APPELTJESMARKT



VIEW ON PARKING GARAGE FROM NASSAUKADE



WATERFRONT OF APPELTJESMARKT

# SOCIO-ECONOMICS - POPULATION

What are the socio-economics of the Groenmarktkebuurt, compared to the other neighbourhoods on the belt of Amsterdam?

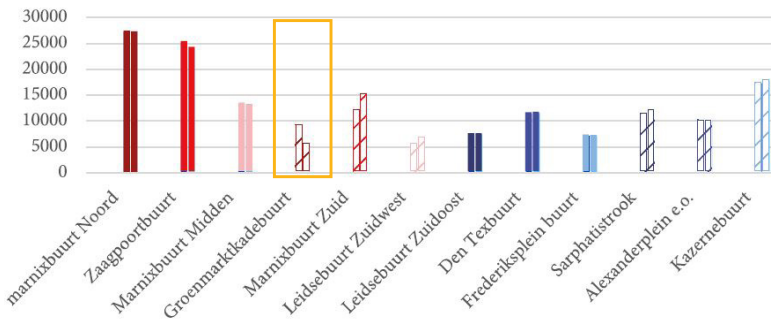
The Groenmarktkebuurt has the lowest density (5.477 people / km<sup>2</sup>) of the belt as there are not that many dwellings yet. This means that there is enough space for densifying the city on this spot. Also the GSI of 27% is low.

There are around 200 people living in the neighbourhood. The neighbourhood has the most native Dutch living there, compared to the rest

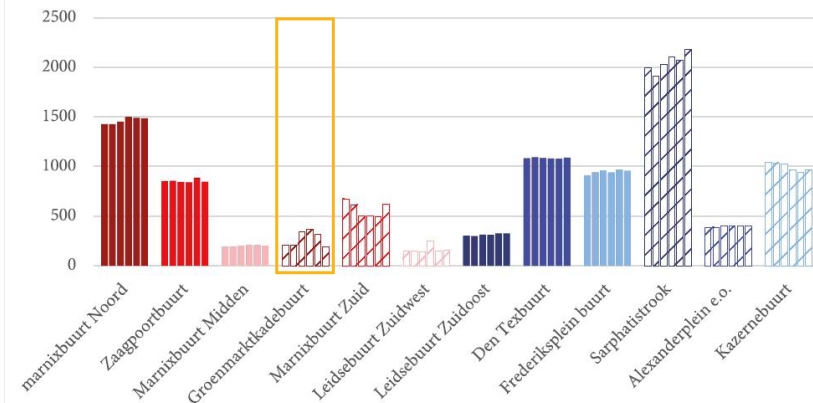
of the belt. This percentage of 65% is much higher than the Amsterdam average of 48%. This is the most Dutch neighbourhood of the belt in kind of citizens.

The Groenmarktkebuurt is a neighbourhood with many single households and not so much households with children. Related to this, there are not many children, compared to the other neighbourhoods. This is a project where adding a diversity of dwellings would make the neighbourhood more diverse (Group Research, Nienke Borgman & Judith Stegeman, based on CBS).

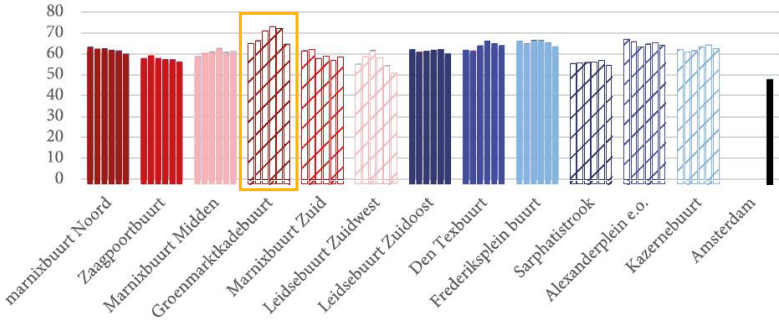
Density (1000 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>) 2015-2016



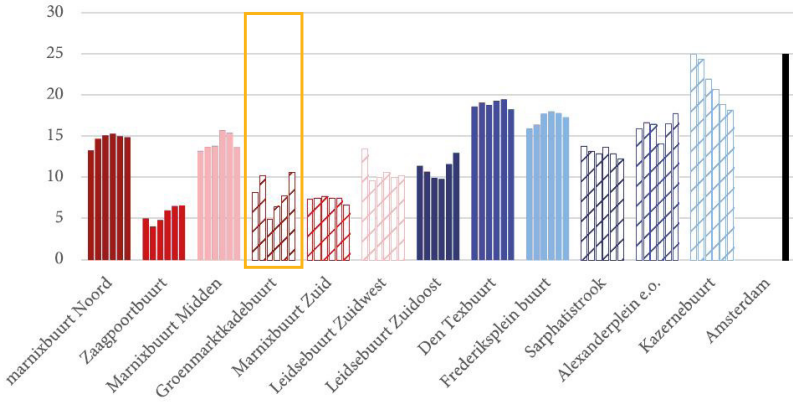
Total inhabitants



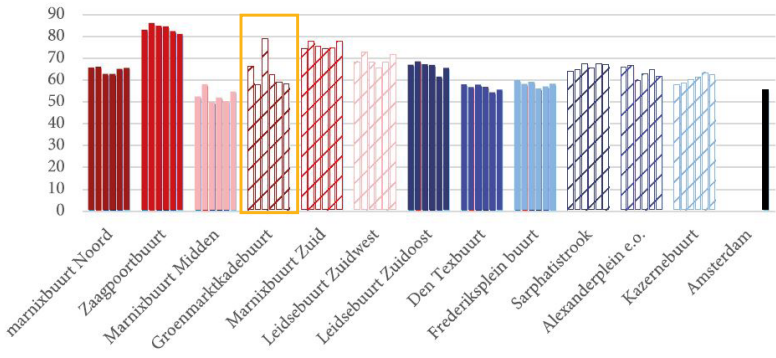
% Native dutch



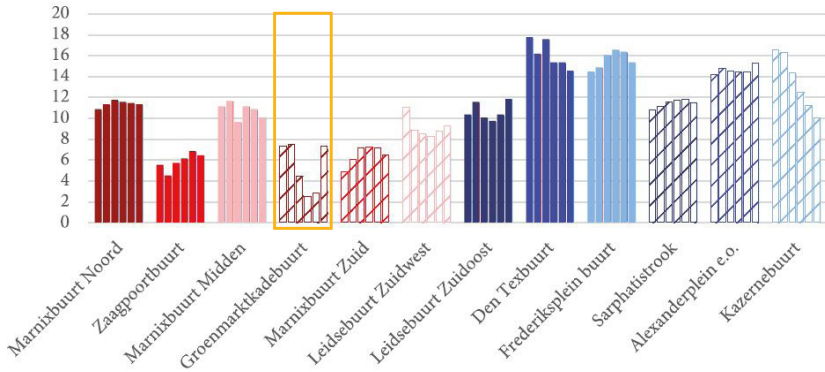
Households with children %



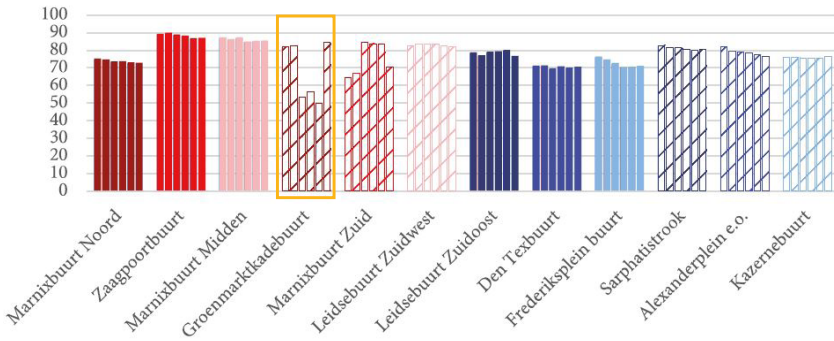
Single households %



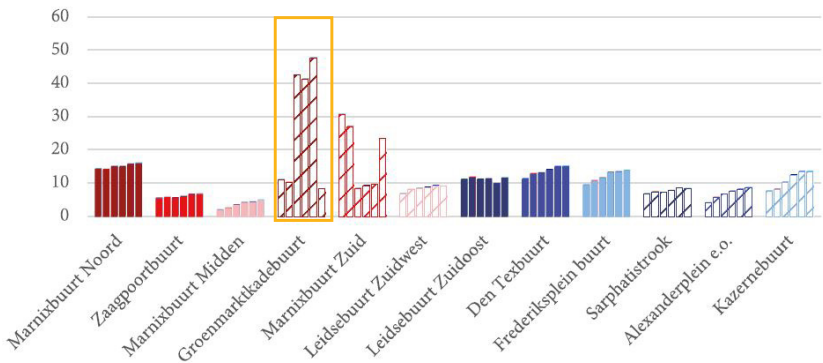
Age: 0-18 (%)



Age: adults 18-65 years (%)



Age: 65+ (%)



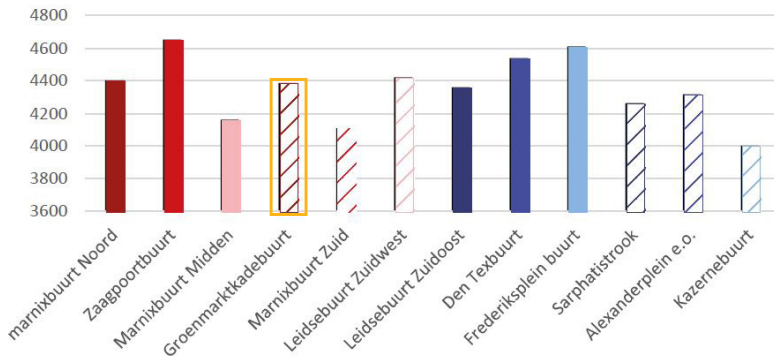


# SOCIO-ECONOMICS - DWELLINGS

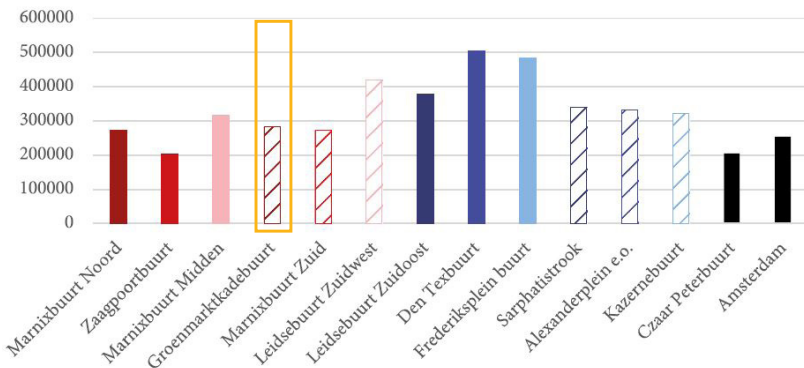
The average dwelling in the Groenmarktkeadebuurt has an average Amsterdam price of just below 300.000 Euros. This is not because of the low WOZ/per m2 (4400, a bit above average), but because of the small sizes of the dwellings. 50% of the housing stock is less than 60 m2. 40% of the dwellings is between 60 and 80 m2. Only 10% is above 80 m2, as these are expensive. It is therefore interesting to build bigger family dwellings of around 75 m2 and some dwellings above 80 m2 as well.

The dwellings are mainly private rent (49%), compared to owner occupied dwellings (28%) and social housing (23%). For the diversity of the neighbourhood it would be interesting to build owner-occupied dwellings and social rent (Group Research, Nienke Borgman & Judith Stegeman, based on CBS).

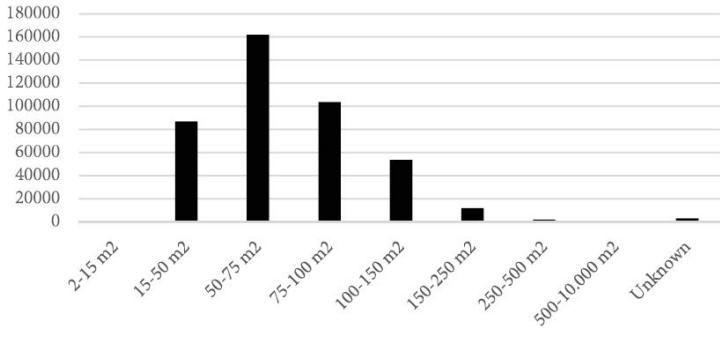
Average WOZ per m2



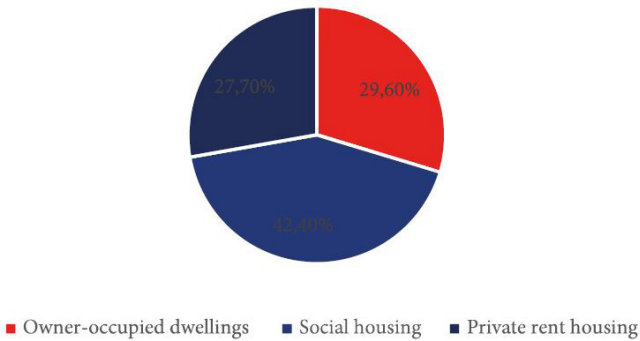
Average WOZ per dwelling



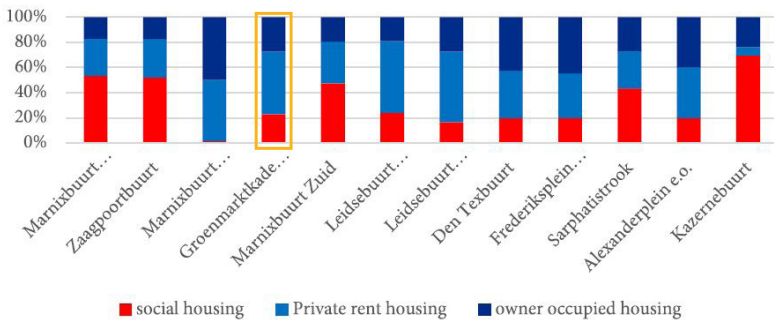
### Dwelling sizes Amsterdam (2016) - amount of dwellings



### Percentage dwellings in Amsterdam (2016)

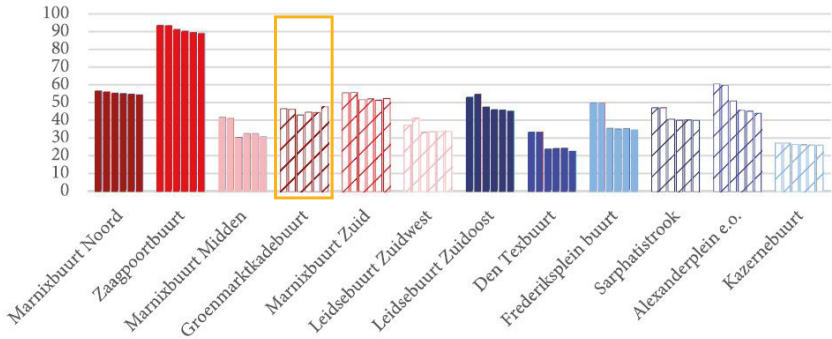


### Social, private and owner occupied housing 2016 %

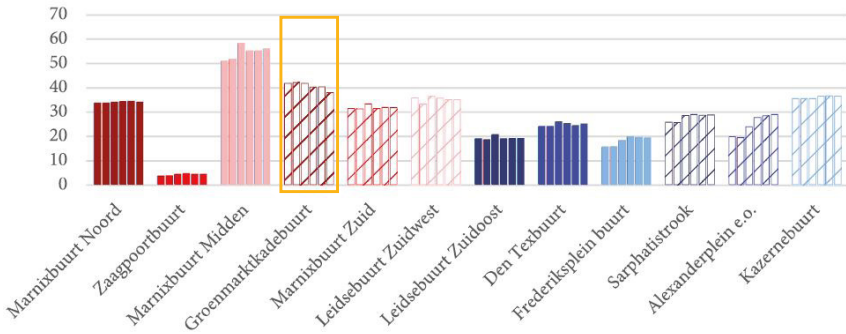




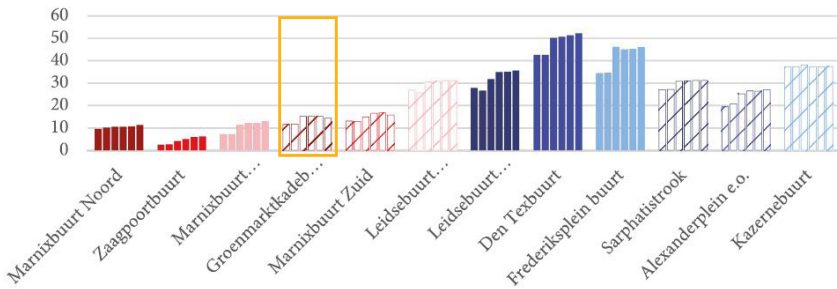
Dwelling size: 0-60 m2 %



Dwelling size: 60-80 m2



Dwelling size: 80+ m2



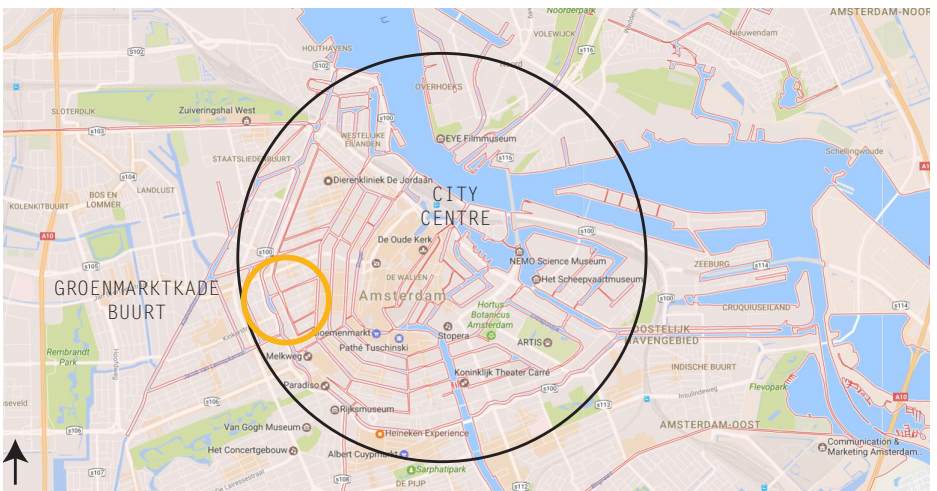
# DUTCH CONTEXT - SHAPE & VOLUME

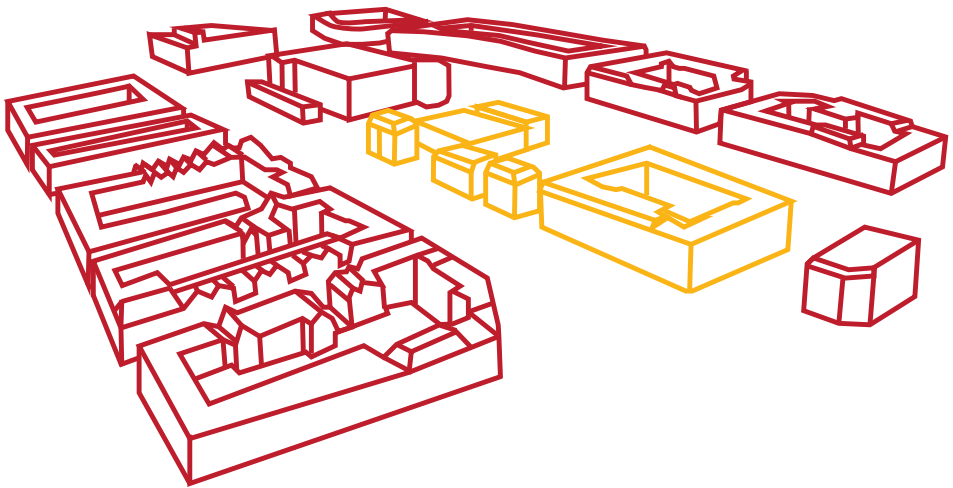
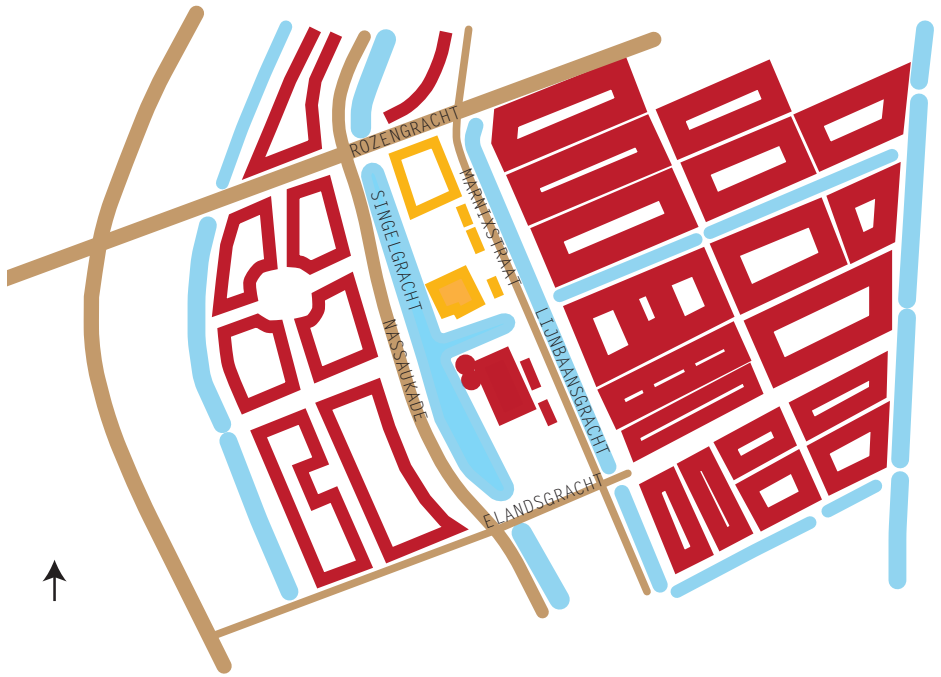


What is the Dutch, Amsterdam context of the location?

The location of the Groenmarkt is located on the belt of Amsterdam. This belt is the edge of the city centre. It forms the transition between the old city centre and the nineteenth century expansions of the city. The buildings in the belt have a different structure than the surrounding neighbourhoods. The location is surrounded by building blocks. Those in the city

centre are almost fully filled with expansions. Those of the nineteenth century neighbourhoods have more clean shapes. The building block on the location consist of a diversity of buildings, dwellings and functions that shape the block together. Such a block can thus handle many different typologies and functions. The blocks are four to six storeys high, between twelve and nineteen meters. The garage is with 27 meters the highest building in the surroundings.

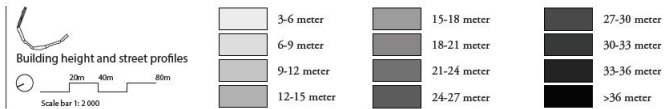
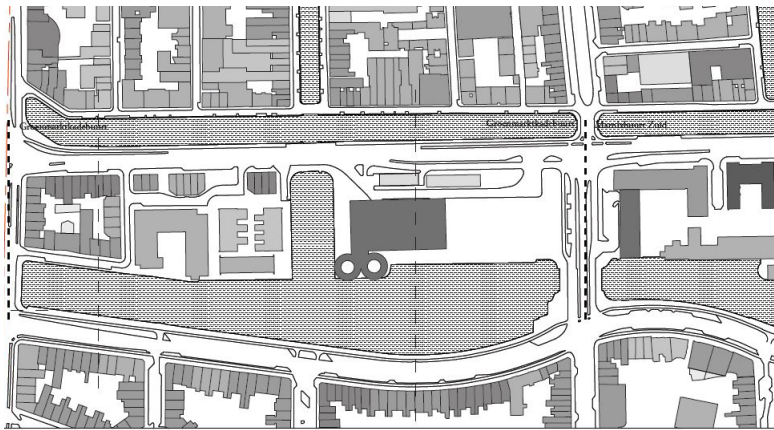




SHAPE, HEIGHT AND VOLUME OF THE LOCATION AND THE SURROUNDINGS



BUILDING HEIGHT IN STOREYS



BUILDING HEIGHT IN METERS (GROUP RESEARCH, ANNE PARÉNT)



# DUTCH CONTEXT - SUN & WIND & SIGHT

Potentials of the site have to with its orientation and situation along the waterfront.

The location is situated in a free space, next to the water, and therefore receives both afternoon and evening sun and the average south-western wind.

The waterfront is an interesting, sunny location, but thus windy as well. The openings between the buildings offer morning sun as well. The location offers lines of sight to the waterfront, although the waterfront is not that much accessible.



SUN AND WIND ; LINES OF SIGHT

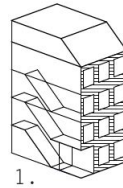
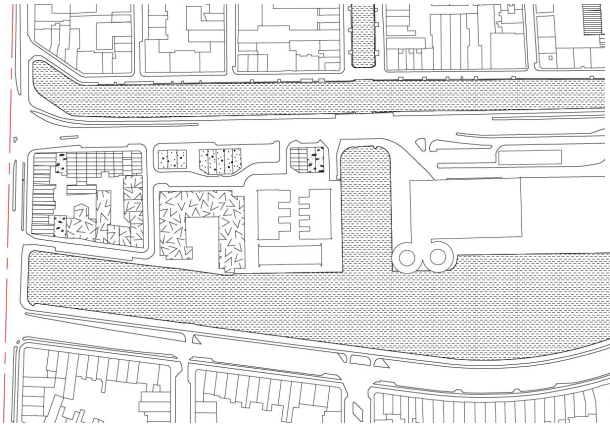
# DUTCH CONTEXT - MATERIAL & ENTRANCE

The design can blend in by adjusting the shape, volume, height, material, facade pattern and entrance typology.

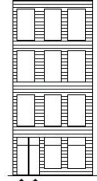
The main facade material in the surroundings is brickwork in different tones. The gutters, bay windows, vertical windows, vertical

and horizontal emphasises and cranes in the facades are striking.

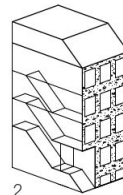
The typical Amsterdam entrances of "portieken" are common in the location. The closed "portieken" and front doors on the street are commonly used as well.



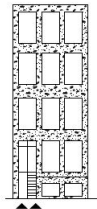
1.



1.b



2.



2.b

ENTRANCE TYPOLOGIES ON THE LOCATION (GROUP RESEARCH, VLADIMIROŠ HERIANIDIS)



1. FRONT DOOR



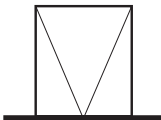
1. FRONT DOOR



1B. MULTIPLE DOORS



1B. MULTIPLE DOORS



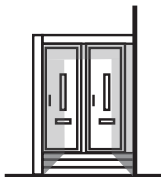
2. GARAGE



3. "WORK" DOORS



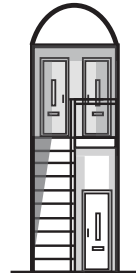
4A. PORTIEK



4D. PORTIEK



4B. PORTIEK



4C. PORTIEK

ENTRANCE TYPOLOGIES IN THE SURROUNDINGS



MARNIXSTRAAT



MARNIXSTRAAT



ELANDSGRACHT



NASSAUKADE



ROZENGRACHT



GROENMARKTKE



LIJNBAANSGRACHT



MARNIXSTRAAT



# CHARACTERISTICS & POTENTIALS

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Public space has been found as an important location for having social contacts. What are the characteristics of the site as interesting aspects for the public space / urban design for generating social contact? What are the potentials of the site?

The location is part of the by the government protected townscape of the city centre of Amsterdam. The buildings which were surrounding the former market square are municipal monuments. They have recently been renovated.

The site used to be part of the fortifications of the city. On the location was the stinky mill located, which was called this way because of the urine that was used for the fabrication of leather. Later on this was an industry neighbourhood with a gas factory. Afterwards it became a vegetable market with surrounding houses. On the site used to be water inlets as harbours (Group Research Site Analysis, Arne Harboe Sorensen, Alexis Huisman, Karolis Dragunas). Later on it was a parking spot as well.

In recent years there used to be an assisted care home for elderly. In 2015 this building became the home of refugees. In the year after a fire destroyed the building, during its demolition.

The history of the site has led to a diversity of dwellings, from different periods of time. They are united by the urban plan, shapes and elements.

The current site has an open space near the waterfront, which has potential to become a public square (Groentemarkt) again. There are current lines of sight from the Marnixstraat, through the buildings, over the square, to the water.

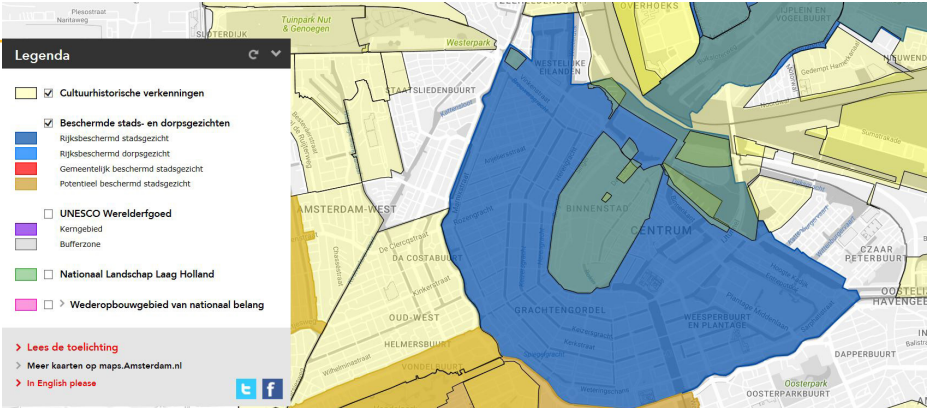
This neighbourhood was always serving the area. This is interesting to bring back, but this function should mean something for the neighbourhood itself as well.

The project can add to the quality of the belt and city and at the same time add to the location itself by opening up the waterfront. By creating a public space on the waterfront, both the Singelgracht and the water inlet, the sequence of public spaces on the waterfront is continued. This is in the current situation not the case as the electricity building is on this spot.

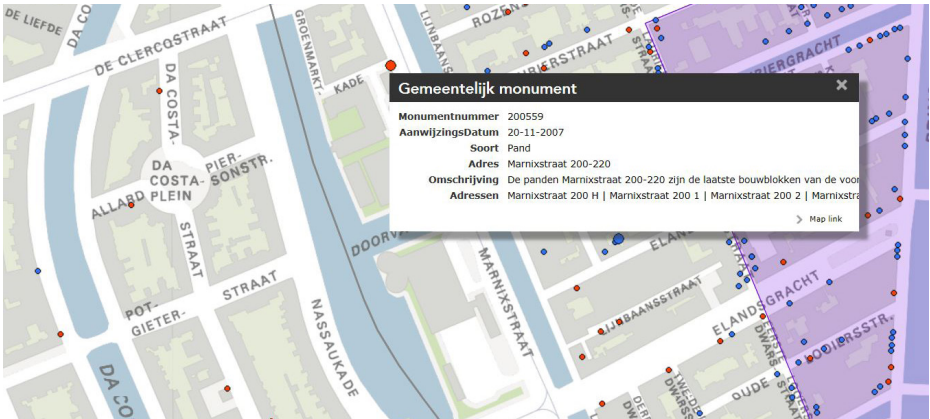
Considering the public space, the orientation and climate of the location are important. Because of the Singelgracht the site is free in its space. Therefore the site receives afternoon and evening sun. However, there is a strong wind as well. For communal functions as barbecuing, it is important to create protection against the wind, by the shape of the buildings.

At the same time this location cannot just be the sequence of public space in the belt, but a transition space as well. In the sequence from residential to leisure, the project can add to the residential zone by having extra functions, related to dwellings.

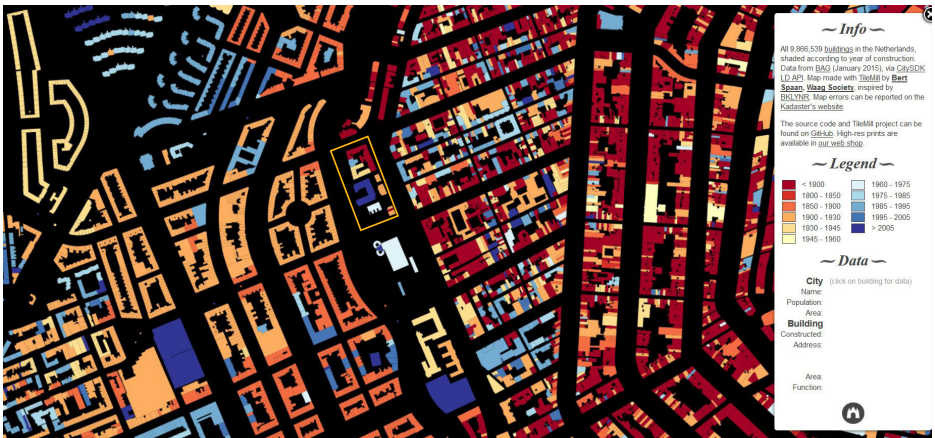




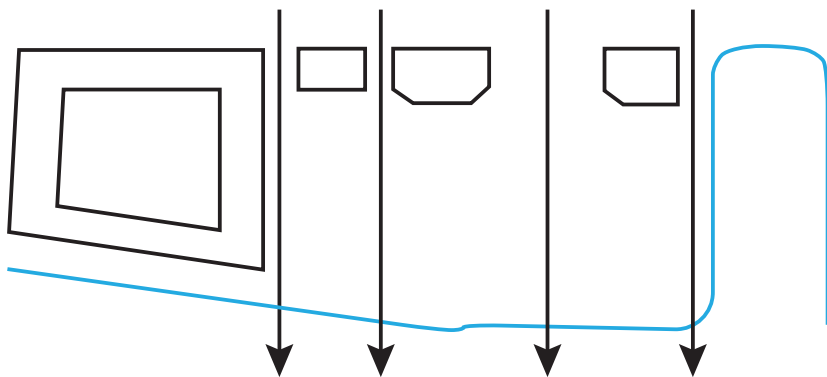
PROTECTED TOWNSCAPE (Gemeente Amsterdam, (n.d. (c)))



MUNICIPAL MONUMENTS (Gemeente Amsterdam, (n.d. (c)))



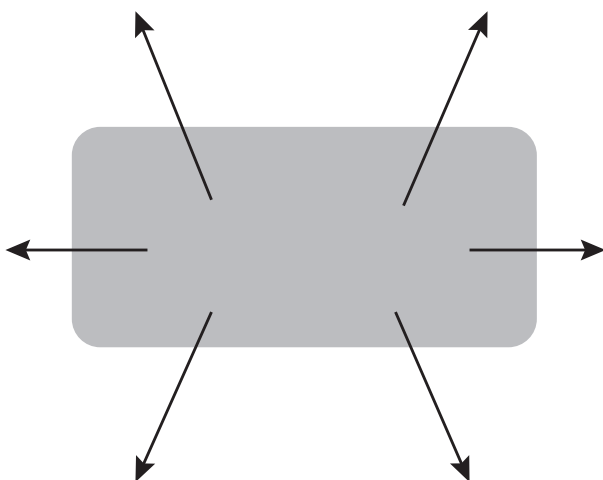
BUILDINGS YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION (Waag Society, (n.d.))



WATERFRONT & LINES OF SIGHT

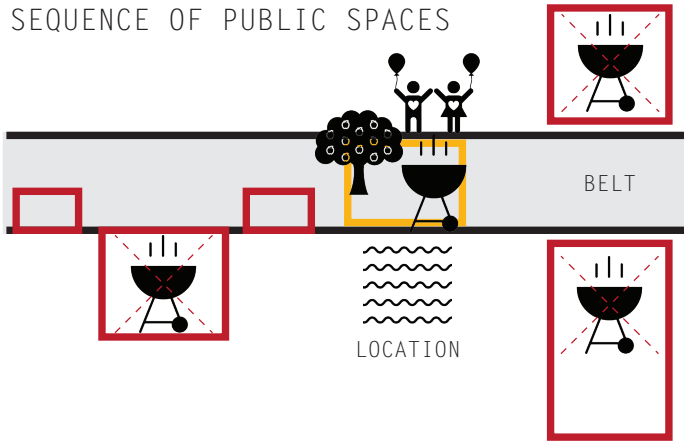


HISTORIC AND CURRENT SQUARE

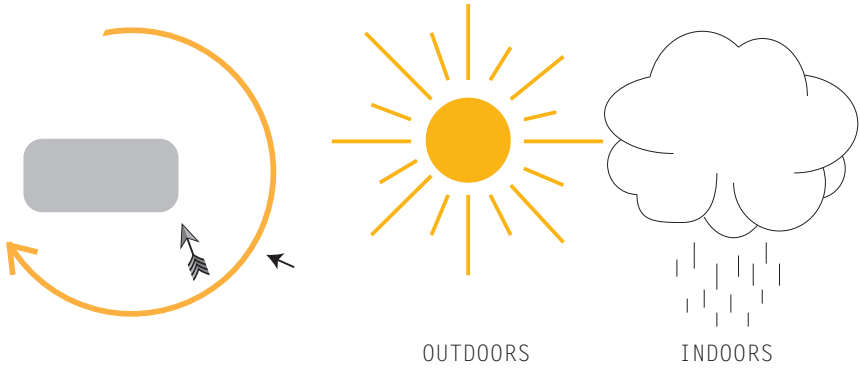


SERVING THE CITY

# SEQUENCE OF PUBLIC SPACES

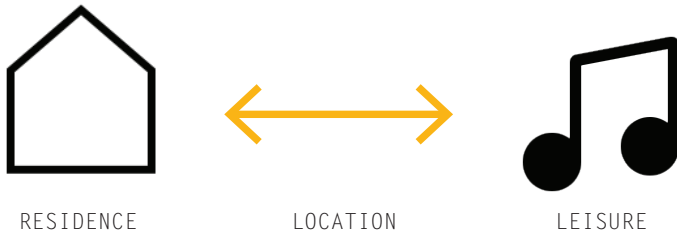


## SEQUENCE OF PUBLIC SPACES ALONG THE BELT



## ORIENTATION AND DUTCH CLIMATE

# TRANSITION SPACE



TRANSITION FROM RESIDENCE TO LEISURE ZONE BY THE NEW FUNCTIONS ON THE LOCATION

# LOCATION CHARACTERISTICS

In the surroundings of the site are many inspirational, urban elements of the Dutch Amsterdam context.

There are public city parks along the waterfront, which would be a potential for the location as well. In the surroundings are many “hofjes” squares and streets. They feel communal, but are publicly accessible. They combine an urban and green character with private

and communal spots. There are many architectural styles and details in Amsterdam with its rich history as well. An interesting example is the bay window, which offers different views on the location. Another example are the Amsterdam “portieken”, which have been decorated with many details and colours.





The Hyatt Regency Hotel combines a building with a Mediterranean feeling in the Dutch context. It uses patios as a means to create daylight in the dwelling. At the same time it offers a more protected communal space for the hotel guests. The patio typology refers to the Mediterranean dwellings, where patios offer shadowed places for cooling and ventilation.



## PREFERENCES ON THE SITE

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Are the preferences for public space already met on the location or in the surroundings? What is left and what can be used in the design?

The location on the belt is the ultimate urban environment. It is close to the city centre and has many functions closeby. It is located in between De Jordaan with its small streets and Oud-West. To the west of the belt are more residential zones and to the south are the leisure areas. To the east are the Bellamyplein, Ten Kate markt. To the south are the Foodhallen, Melkweg, DeLaMar, stadsschouwburg, Leidseplein (1 km from Restaurant Moeders), Paradiso. To the north-west are the grachtengordel, the Anne Frank Huis, Westerkerk.

There is a good connectivity on the site as it is located between the Rozengracht and the Elandsgracht, which are direct connections between the old city centre and the newer city. The water inlet in between the Groentemarkt and the Appeltjesmarkt creates a connection with the city centre by boat.

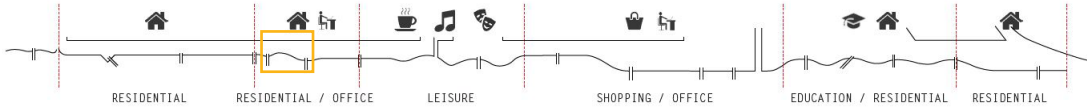
Along the belt are many city parks for having social contacts and spending free time. It is located between the Frederik Hendrik Plantsoen, Vondelpark, Museumplein. However, in these parks barbecuing is either not permitted or just allowed at certain moments. This is one of the most important social activities for people with a migration background. Therefore this should be included in the (new) public space on the location.

In the city centre and more to the west are some markets, with different subjects: Farmers, Food, Flowers, Books, Art.

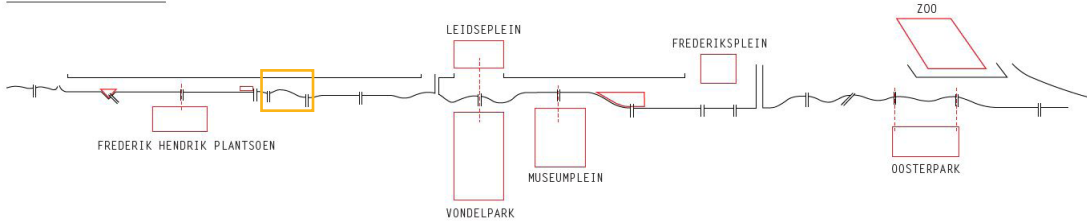
It is important to have religious and ethnic facilities closeby, meaning religious centres and shops for example. These are present in the dense city centre as many cultures are living in Amsterdam. A Turkish mosque is nearby at the Rozengracht. There are a variety of churches and Christian institutions nearby. Within one kilometer a Moroccan mosque and a Soennah (Raad van Marokkaanse Moskeeën Noord-Holland dichtbij) are present. A Boedhist and Sikh Temple are reachable within one kilometer as well. The Synagogue is a bit further away, but still in walking distance. The Hindoestic Centre is located at a distance of 2-3 kilometers from the location (Gemeente Amsterdam, n.d. (c)).

However, living in the city centre is expensive. Family dwellings are rare. Because of that the city centre is relatively white, compared to the Amsterdam average. The average has no migration background and the own population group is less apparent.

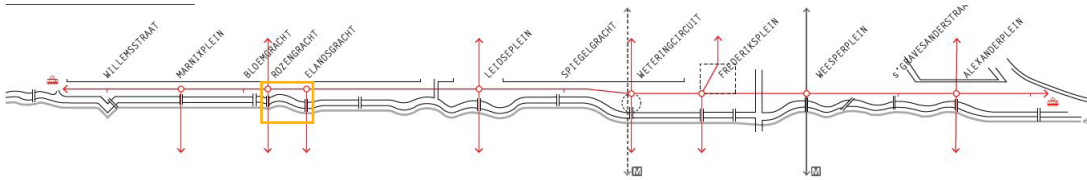
## FUNCTIONS



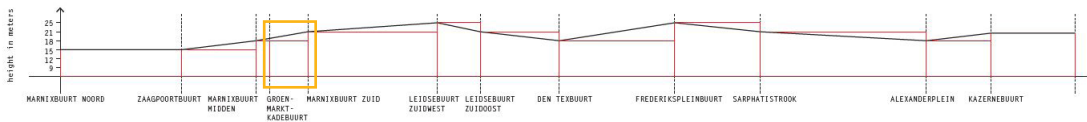
## PUBLIC SPACES



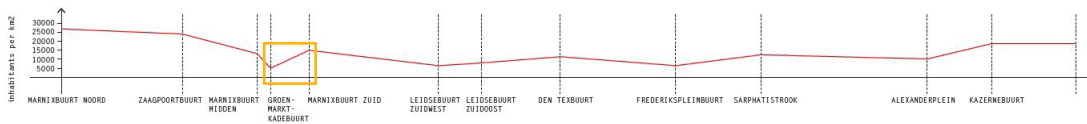
## TRANSPORT LINKS



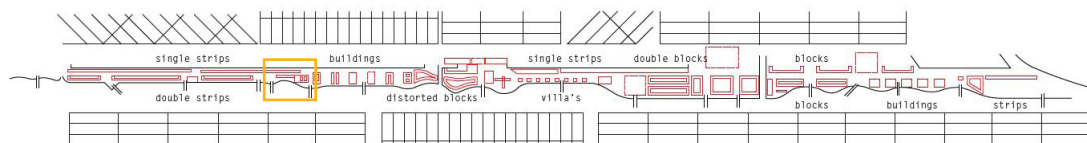
## BUILDING HEIGHTS



## DENSITY

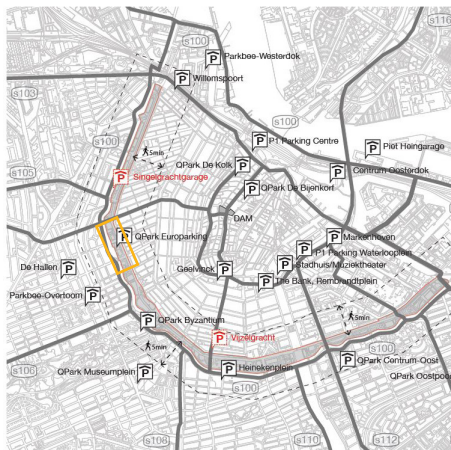
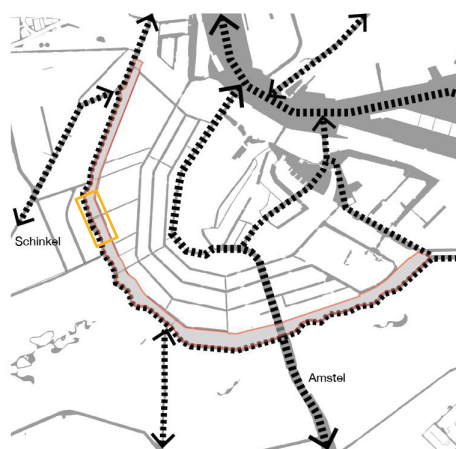
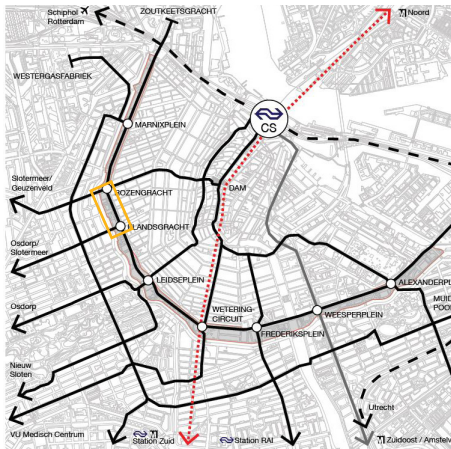
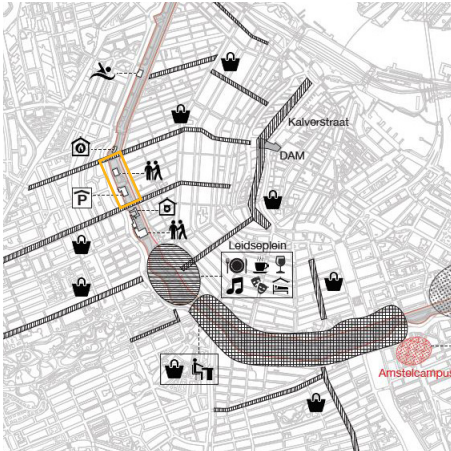


## URBAN MORPHOLOGY - TYPOLOGY



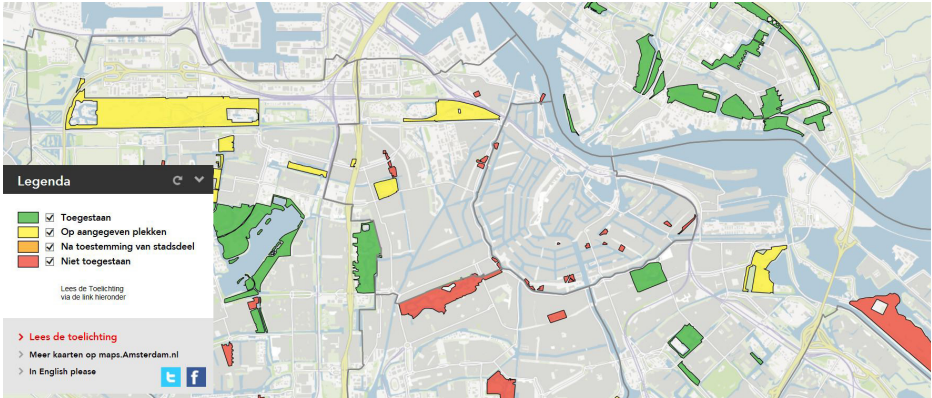
CONCLUSIONS ON THE BELT (GROUP RESEARCH, DIMITRIS PAPANTEODOROU)



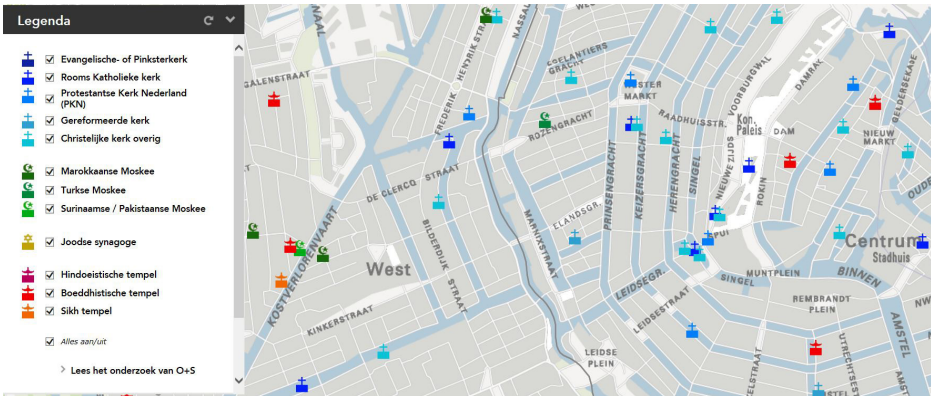


FUNCTIONS AND CONNECTIVITY (GROUP RESEARCH, D. PAPATHEODOROU & B. VAN FAASSEN)





ALLOWANCE OF BARBECUING (Gemeente Amsterdam, (n.d. (c)))



RELIGIOUS FUNCTIONS (Gemeente Amsterdam, (n.d. (c)))



CITY FUNCTIONS (Gemeente Amsterdam, (n.d. (c)))

# CONCLUSION ON LOCATION ANALYSIS

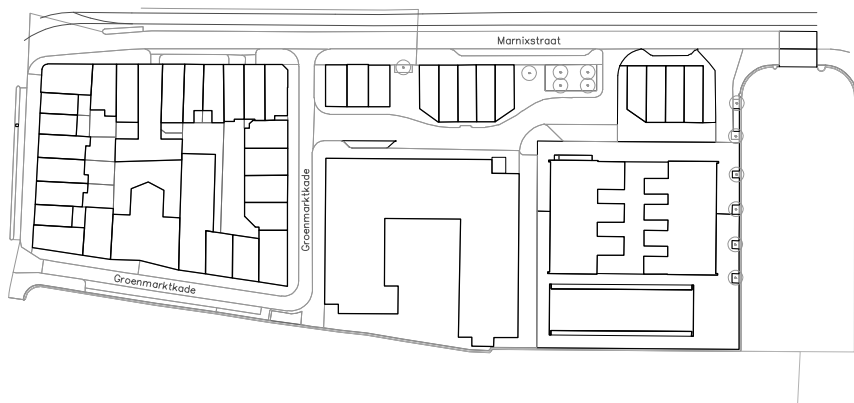
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introduction

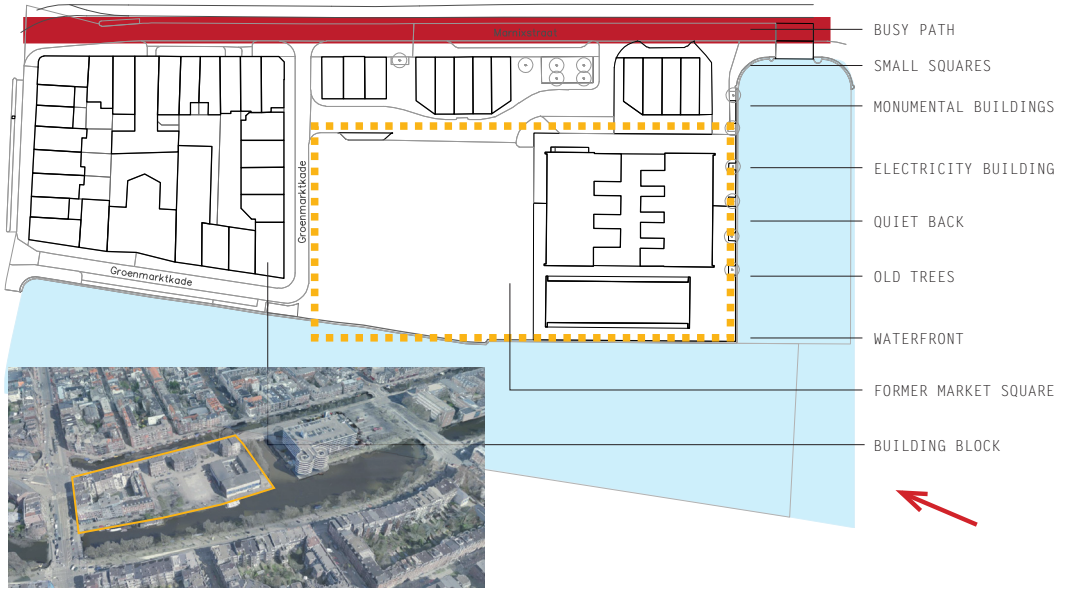
text

# DESIGN PROPOSAL

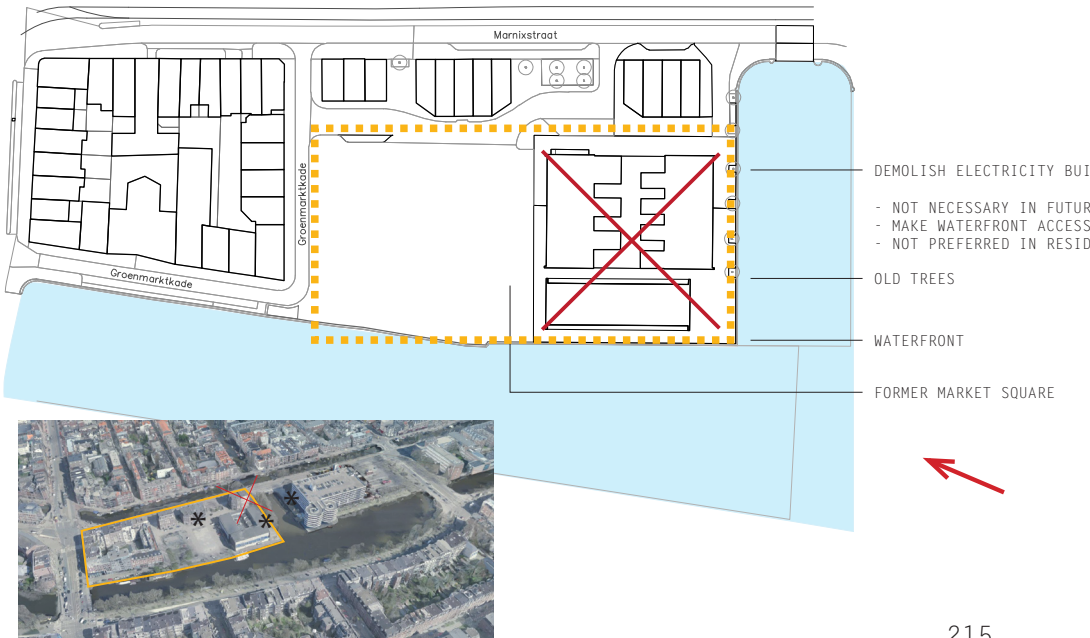
## 0. SITUATION BEFORE CURRENT



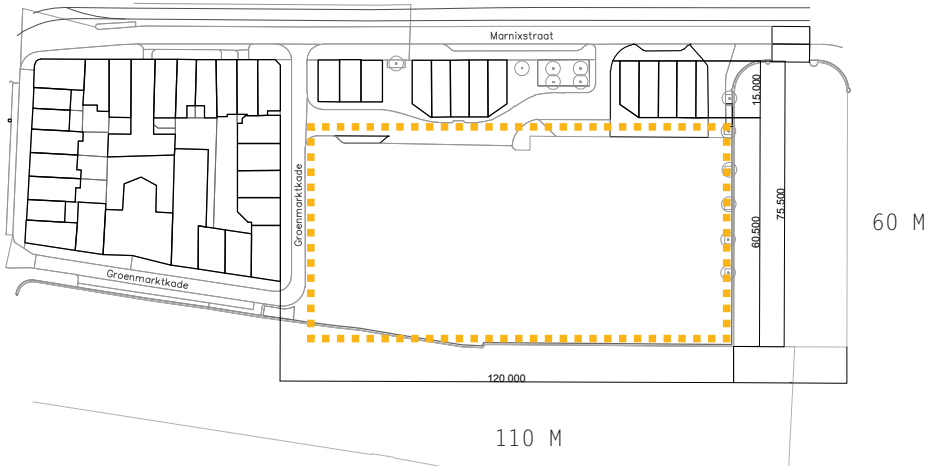
# 1. CURRENT SITUATION



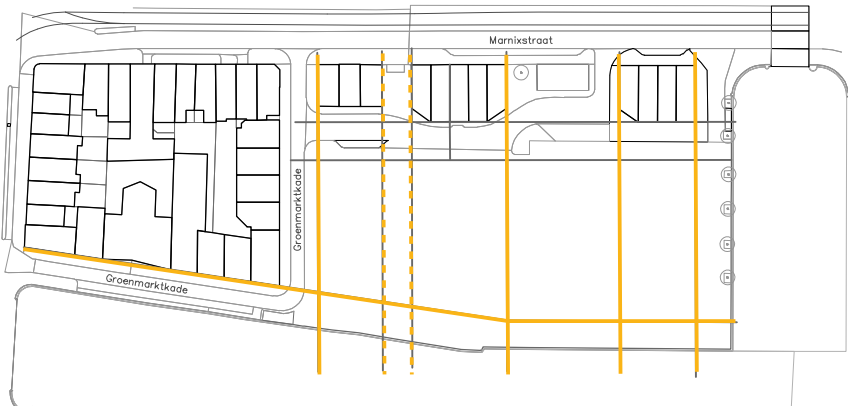
# 1. CURRENT SITUATION



## 2. AVAILABLE PLOT



## 3. DUTCH CONTEXT



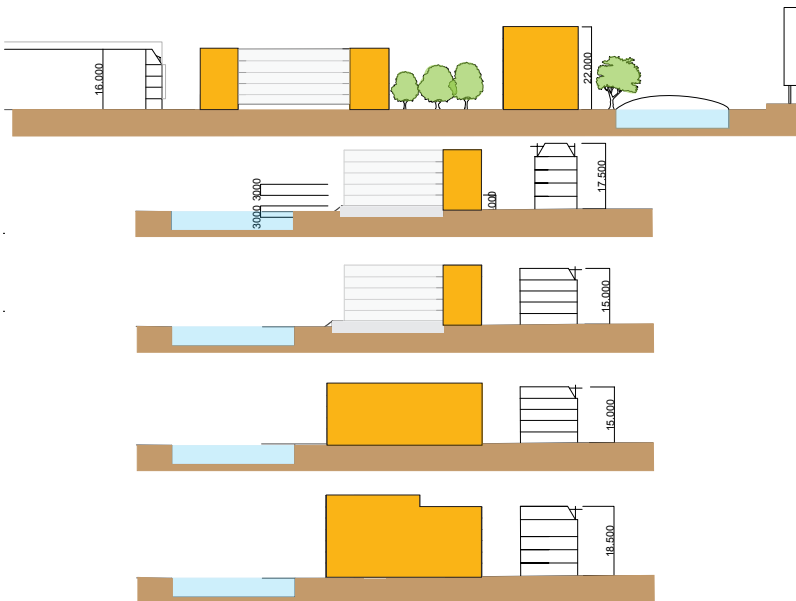
## 4. VOLUME



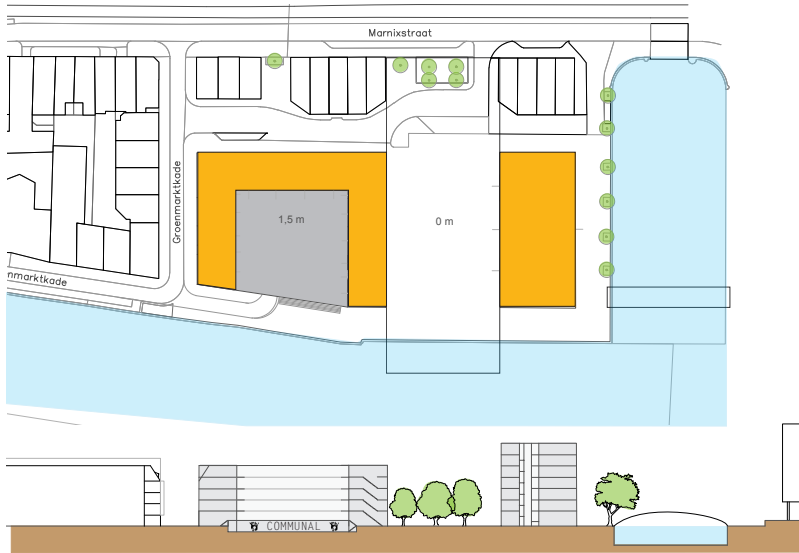
## 4. VOLUME



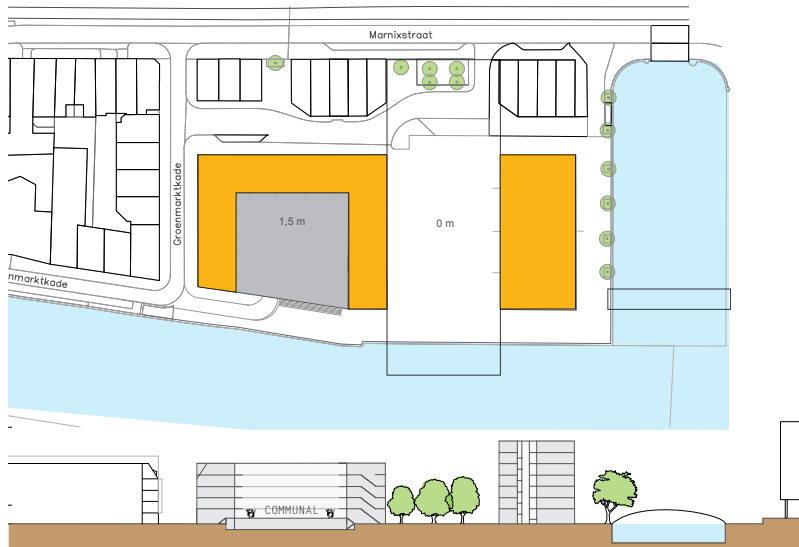
## 4. VOLUME



## 5. MODERATION OF CONTACT: COMMUNAL PARKING

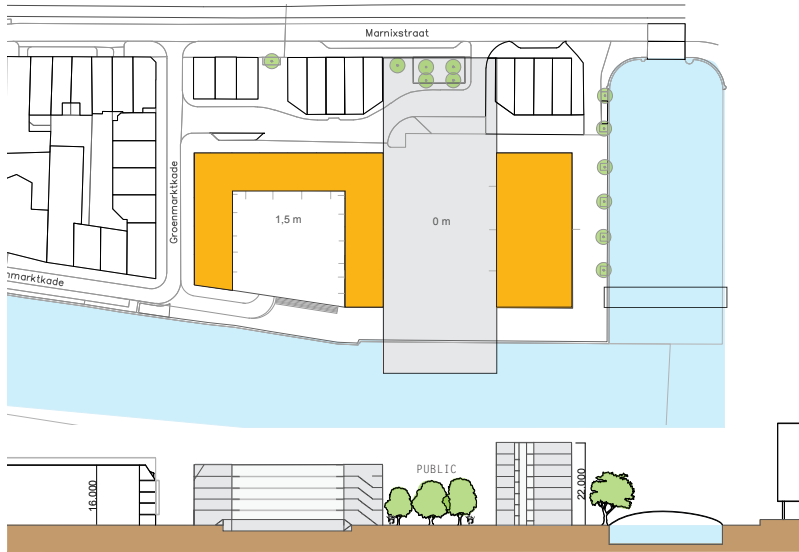


## 6. MODERATION OF CONTACT: COMMUNAL COURT YARD





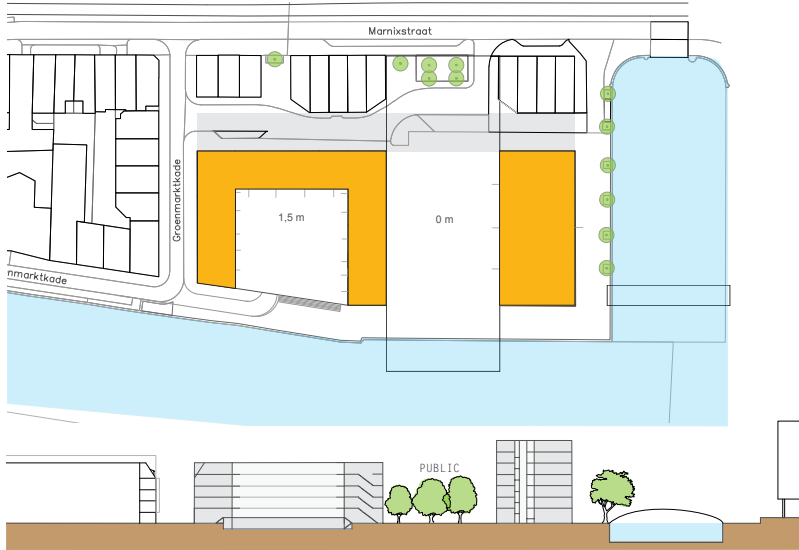
## 7. MODERATION OF CONTACT: PUBLIC SQUARE



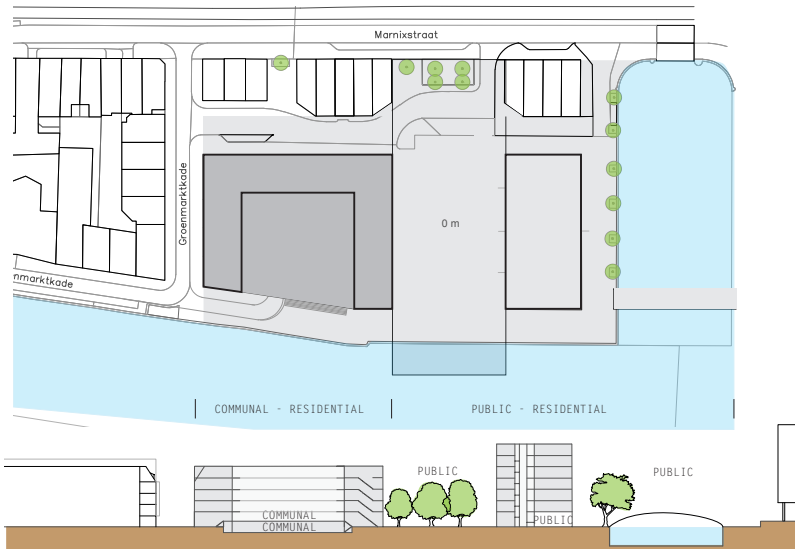
## 8. MODERATION OF CONTACT: PUBLIC WATERFRONT



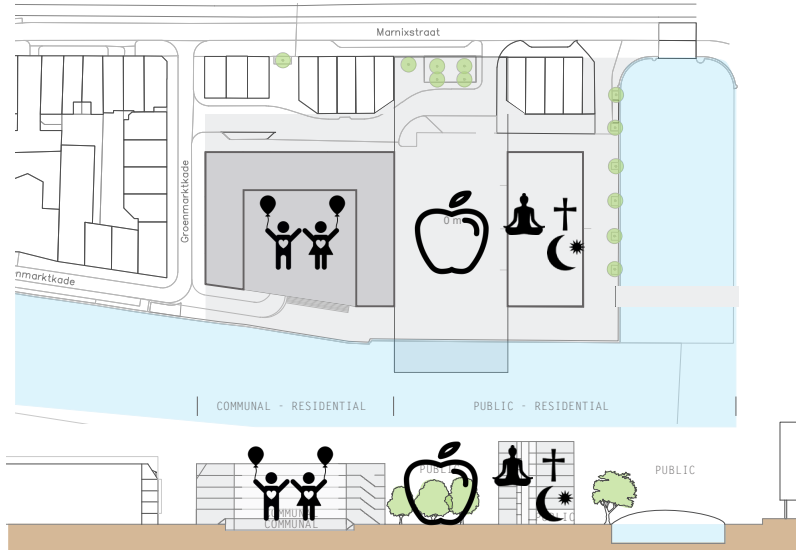
## 9. MODERATION OF CONTACT: PUBLIC STREET



## 10. MODERATION OF CONTACT: PUBLIC & COMMUNAL



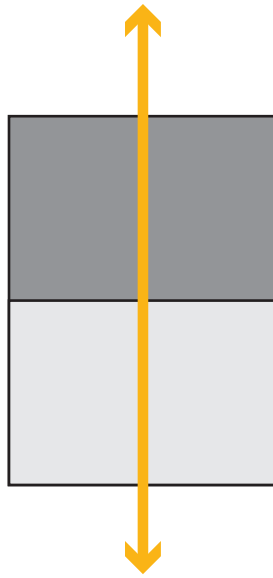
## 10. MODERATION OF CONTACT: COMMON FACTORS



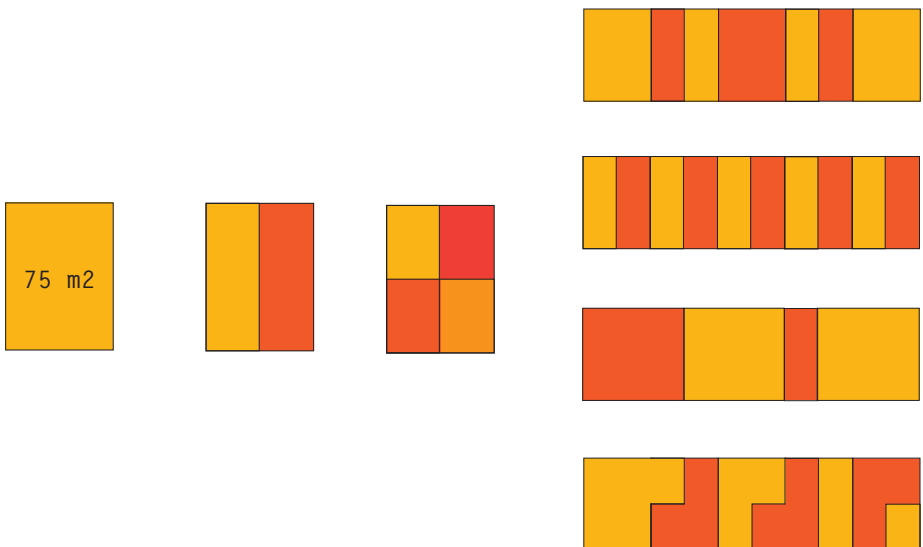
## 11. MODERATION OF CONTACT: CIRCULATION



## 12. SUITABLE DWELLINGS - PUBLIC-PRIVATE & ORIENTATION



## 13. SUITABLE DWELLINGS - PRINCIPAL



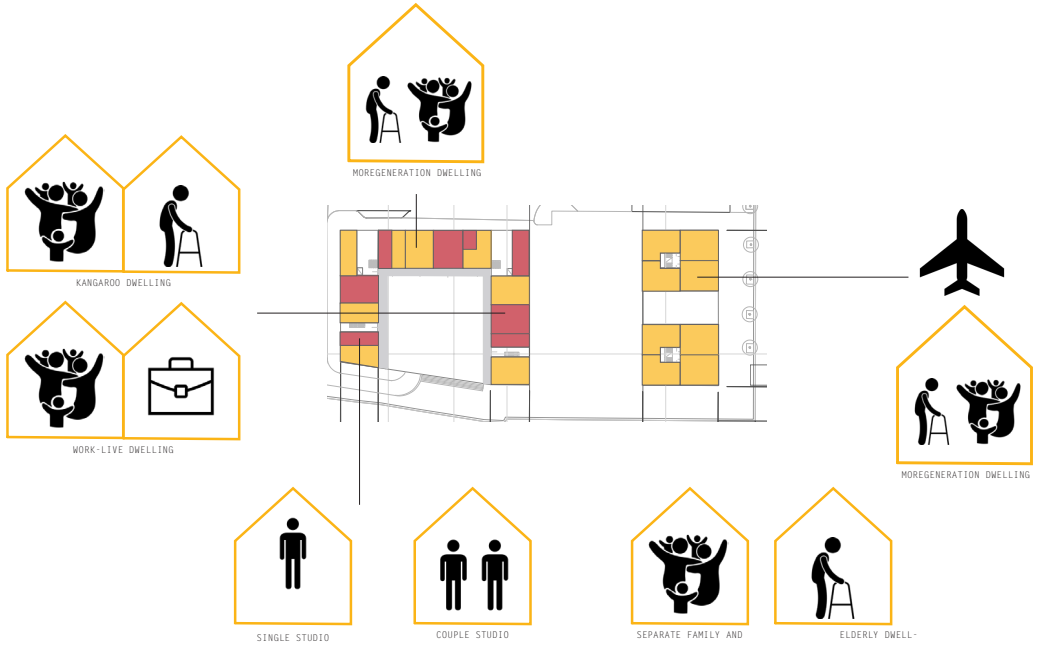
## 14. SUITABLE DWELLINGS - GENERAL STRUCTURE



## 15. SUITABLE DWELLINGS - DIVERSITY OF TYPOLOGIES



## 16. SUITABLE DWELLINGS - DIVERSITY OF TYPOLOGIES



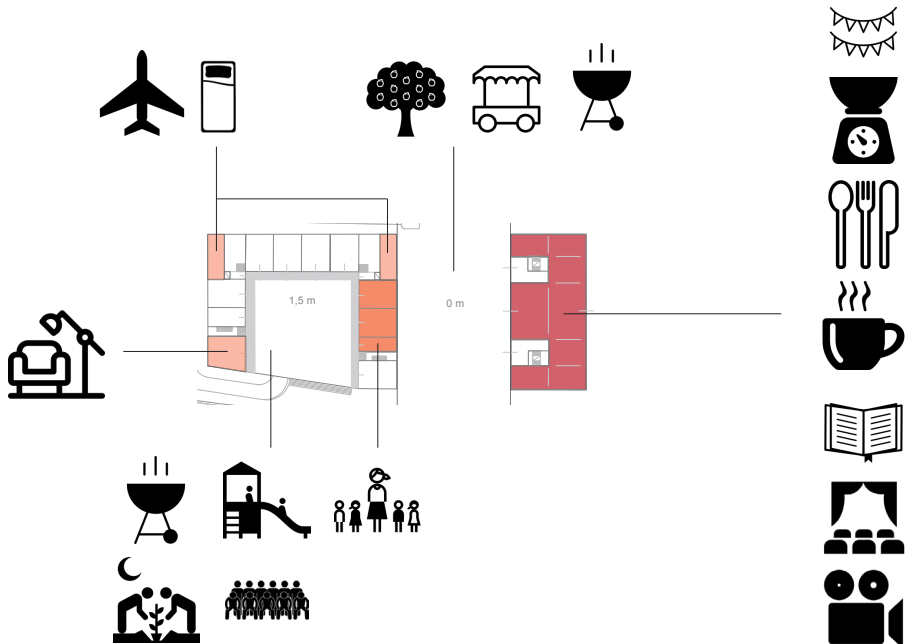
## 17. SUITABLE DWELLINGS - ADJUSTABILITY



## 18. MODERATION OF CONTACT: FUNCTIONS

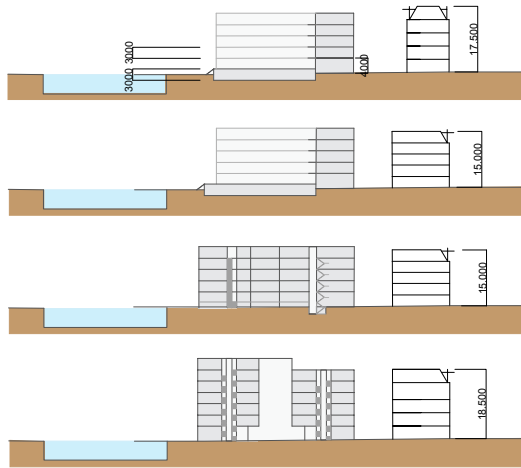


## 18. MODERATION OF CONTACT: FUNCTIONS

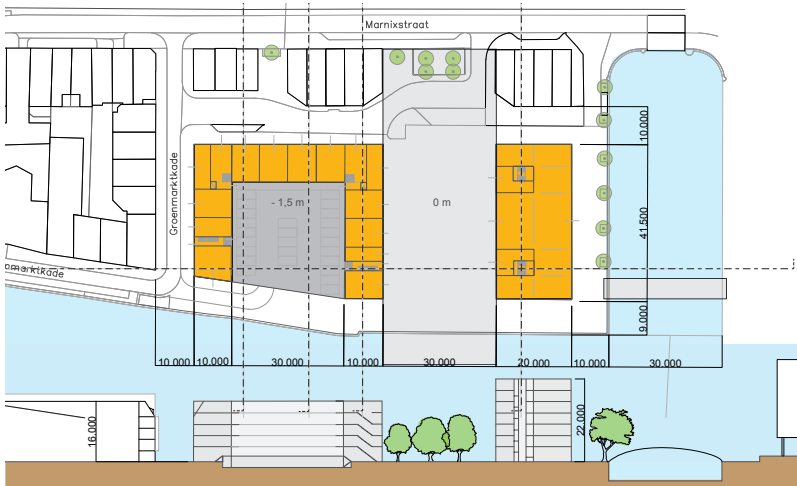


# URBAN DESIGN

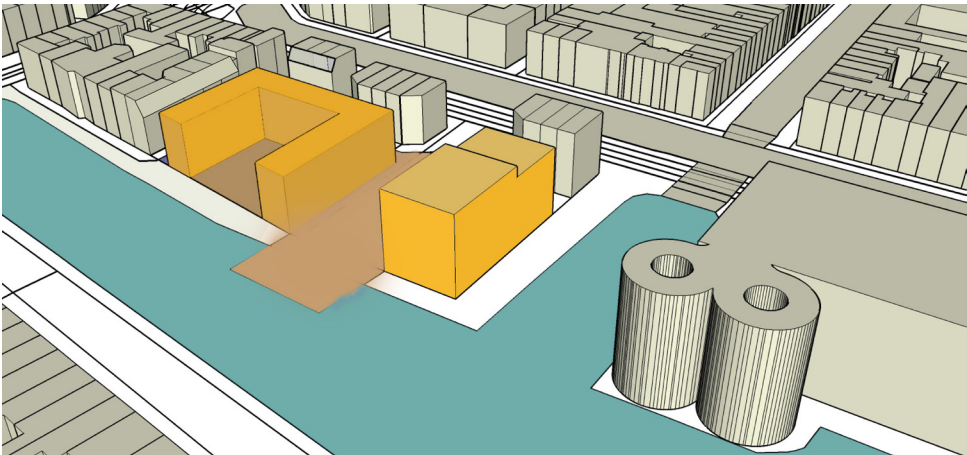
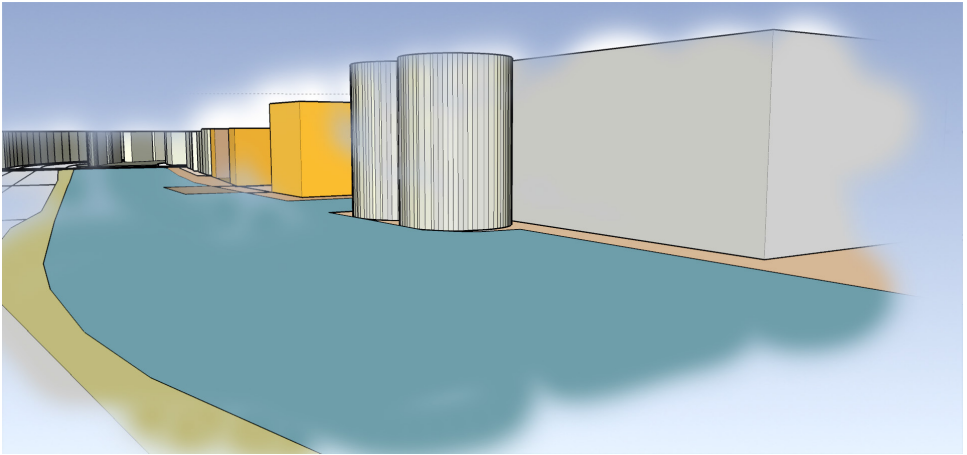
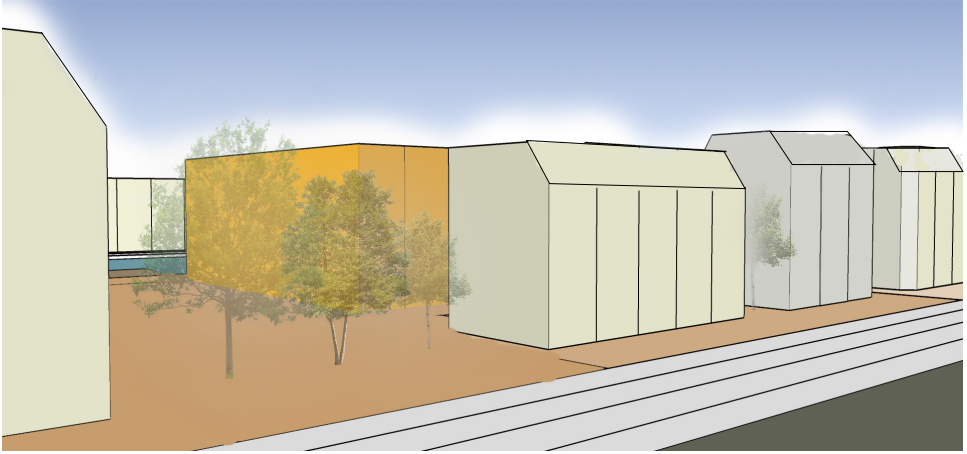
## URBAN DESIGN - SECTIONS



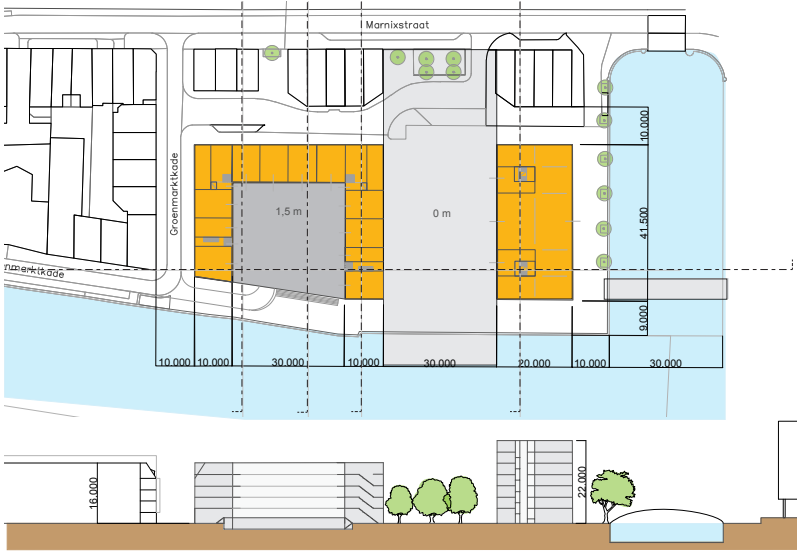
## URBAN DESIGN - GROUND FLOOR -1,5 - 0 m



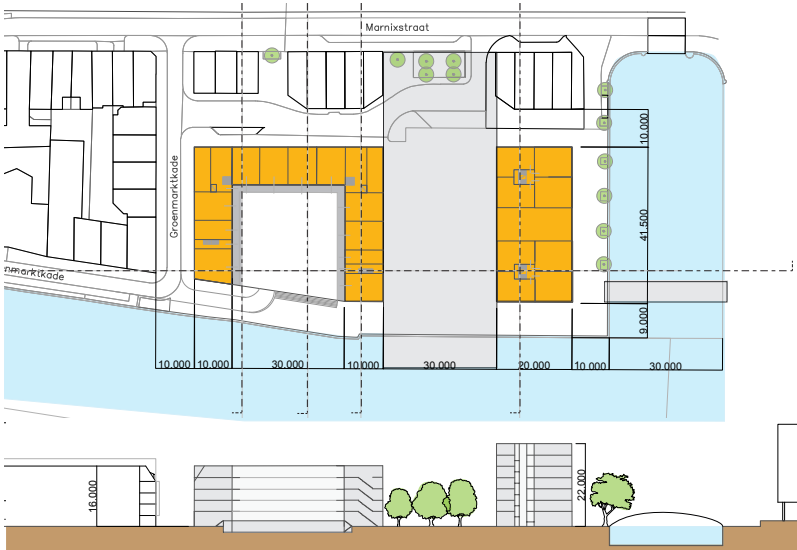




# URBAN DESIGN - GROUND FLOOR 1,5 m



# URBAN DESIGN - FIRST FLOOR + 4 m



# NUMBERS

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## AMOUNT OF DWELLINGS

### “HOFJE”

FAMILY	75 m <sup>2</sup> x 38
SINGLE/COUPLE	37,5 m <sup>2</sup> x 4
COUPLE	50 m <sup>2</sup> x 15
FAMILY	85 m <sup>2</sup> x 4

Total Hofje: 61

### “ATRIUM”

FAMILY	70 m <sup>2</sup> x 24
FAMILY	80 m <sup>2</sup> x 24

Total Atrium: 48

Minimum amount of dwellings:  
109

Maximum amount of dwellings:  
151

PEOPLE: 400

PARKING: 25 available, of which  
5 shared  
0,3 x 150 = 45,  
others in garage

## INDOOR FUNCTIONS

GUEST ROOM	50 m <sup>2</sup> x 2
	= 100 m <sup>2</sup>
LIVING ROOM	85 m <sup>2</sup> x 1
	= 85 m <sup>2</sup>
DAY CARE	75 m <sup>2</sup> x 2 +
	37,5 m <sup>2</sup> x 1 =
	187,5 m <sup>2</sup>
PUBLIC LIVING ROOM	
	= 680 m <sup>2</sup>

TOTAAL = 1.052,5 m<sup>2</sup>

## OUTDOOR FUNCTIONS

### COURT YARD

= 855 m<sup>2</sup>

### PUBLIC SQUARE

= 2.511 m<sup>2</sup>

### WATERFRONT

= 1.400 m<sup>2</sup>

### TOTAAL

= 4.766 m<sup>2</sup>

## FLOOR SPACE

DWELLINGS 7.690 m<sup>2</sup>

FUNCTIONS 5.818,5 m<sup>2</sup>

PLOT 110 X 60 =

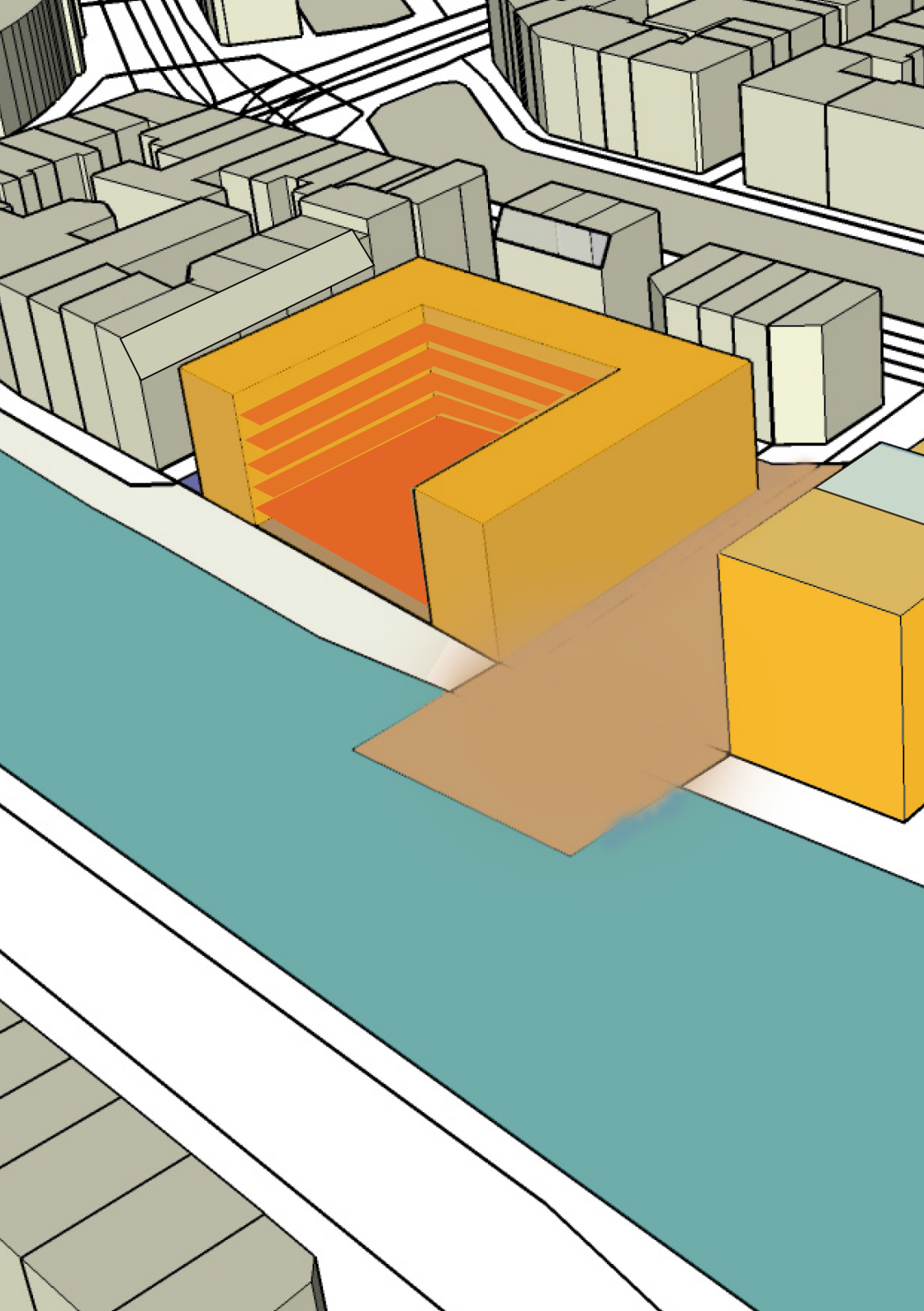
6.600 m<sup>2</sup>

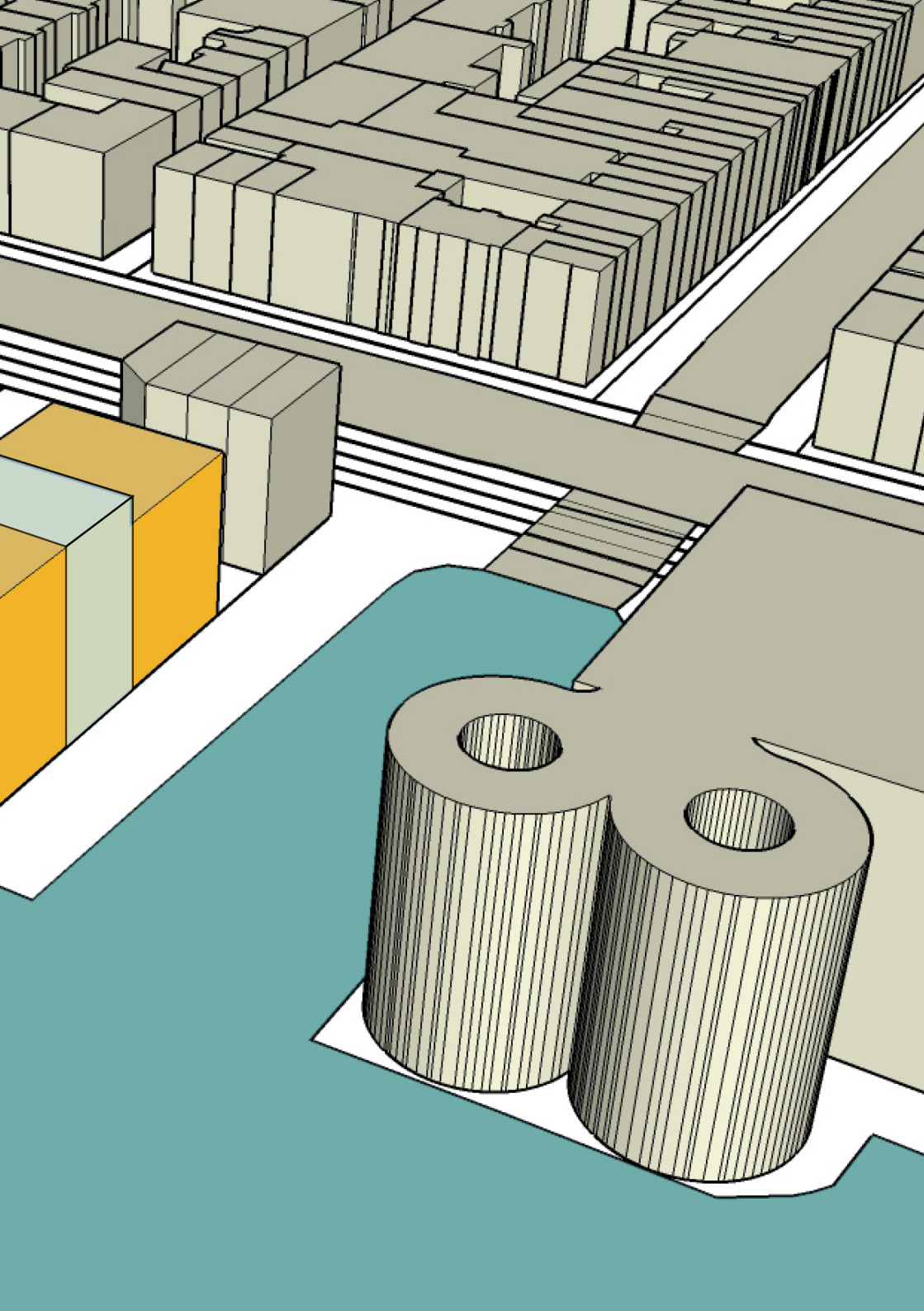
GSI 1884/6.600 =  
0,29

FSI 7690/6.600 =  
1,2

DENSITY 400/6.600 =  
60.606 p/km<sup>2</sup>  
(plot)

DENSITY 600/27.500 =  
21.818 p/km<sup>2</sup>  
(Groenmarktkadebuurt)







CONCLUSION

# CONCLUSION

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introduction

text



## SOURCES

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