A fairBnB?

How can a fairBnB project be developed and what does it require on a political, economic, social and technological level?

A.F. Mooi 9580396 P2 Graduation Plan

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Personal information

Name Alexander Frederick Mooi

Student number 9580396

Address Haarlemmerdijk 23E 1013 KA Amsterdam

Telephone number +31624272443

E-mail address A.F.Mooi@student.tudelft.nl alexander@ikbenmooi.com

Studio information

Project Title A fairBnB? Studio name Explore Lab 18

Teachers/mentors **Robert Nottrot** (Coordinator) Olv Klijn (Design) John Heintz (Research)

(Building Technology) Jan van der Voort

(Extra mentor) Alijd van Doorn

Argumentation of choice of the studio The fairBnB project requires an mixture of

sustainable development, housing typology, urban fabric design, public sphere design, building methodology and finding a unique balance between them all. Such a mixture

would be hard to develop within a conventional architecture studio

Theme Unsolicited, sustainable mixed-use housing

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Product

Problem Statement

Many popular holiday destinations require more and more tourist sleeping arrangements, while the local population is forced to move away to make room or because of the lack of affordable housing. In affluent Amsterdam for instance, hotel space is increasingly in high demand and constantly being developed, while affordable housing production lags behind or is concentrated along the less desirable periphery.

In the meantime, interaction with the local population is becoming a added attraction for these holiday destinations: social media house exchange groups or staying at someone's house through initiatives like *airBnB*, are proving to be a much appreciated way of experiencing a new environment through the eyes of the locals.

City councils are nonetheless not amused. More and more cities fear becoming fair grounds, emptied during the off-season; lacking in services because the actual population supporting them is moving away, letting out its houses to tourists or not being to able afford any housing the desired areas.

A possible solution for this problem could be a mixed dwelling typology consisting of affordable housing combined with B&B accommodation within an existing housing project, allowing the tourist to pay for the development of such affordable housing. The so-called fairB&B housing complex could act as a socially and architecturally sustainable solution, combining the demands of locals and tourists, offering an economically viable alternative through an architect initiated example of unsolicited architecture, hopefully resulting in added value for society as a whole.

To create such a combined programme sustainably, one would first need to investigate whether or not the proposed mixed programme could be *feasible*, both *economically* and *socially*. For this an assessment has to be made on the levels of *policy*, *economics*, *social issues* and *technique*, a so-called PEST analysis, on what a successful *strategy* for development of a *fairBnB* could be. Specifically, if one desires to develop such a programme without relying on slow processes like policy changes or institutional investment, credible arguments should be formulated on how to proceed without having to tackle the before mentioned processes. Subsequently, research can provide a basis for how such a design can be successfully developed within those parameters.

Research auestions

Consequently, the main research question to answer is:

What are the political, economic, social and technological requirements for a fairBnB project to succeed?

In order to answer this main question, additional research questions have been formulated:

- What are the options for developing a mixed-use housing project like a fairBnB?
- What are successful mixed-use housing and/or architect initiated projects?
- What are the demands for the fairBnB project on a political, economic, social and technological level?
- What are the benefits or drawbacks of the fairBnB project, on a political, economic, social and technological level?

Design assignment

The main assignment is thus to design a fairBnB as an example of unsolicited, sustainable architecture offering a mixture of affordable housing and B&B accommodations within the urban context of Amsterdam. The proposed site is the Haarlemmer Houttuinen area in Amsterdam. Already an area filled with social housing, it has long been considered a failed project; the housing seems to be inadequate and, after with years of neglect, pressures keep mounting to renovate the mini slum and move in more affluent inhabitants. Within the Haarlemmer Houttuinen, the EGM Complex in particular appears to be a failed social housing project, both architecturally and socially. The aim therefore is to reuse and redesign this complex into a fairBnB pilot project thus offering a feasible development solution for such areas and projects.

Goal

The proposal is to offer a better plan, combining the desires of both tourists and locals, thus providing a richer and more varied urban fabric for all to enjoy. The aim is to do so in a sustainable way, in accordance with the TiDO appendix ambitions, resulting in the so-called fairBnb project. The main goal therefore is to design a fairBnB as an example of unsolicited sustainable architecture offering a mixture of affordable housing and B&B accommodation within an existing urban context.

The finalized project would both provide a possible strategy on how to develop such a fairBnB and it would continue to offer a pilot project translated into an actual site and design within the city of Amsterdam. In fact, the project should demonstrate what can be achieved if an architect is allowed to offer and develop a possible solution.

Process

Method description

As a basis for the design both *research* and *study* will be in parallel lines of inquiry informing the process of design. Whereas *research* will focus of the methods of literature, case studies and interviews to answer the stated questions, *study* on the other hand will focus mostly on analysis of the site and the relevant regulations in an effort to develop the brief and the programme demands. Together they will inform the design on what is *achievable* and *desirable* for a successful project.

Research

The research methodology consists of two main elements:

Literature and Case studies;

In order to investigate the field of unsolicited architecture and architect initiated projects literature and case study research is required. Based upon their findings *successful* projects can be analysed for their *common* and/or *determining* factors. An analysis of what unsolicited architecture actually entails will provide a framework on how to proceed. Furthermore, from this basis a selection can be made of experts within this field of architect initiated project development.

Interviews:

Selected for their experience in initiating projects within the Dutch urban reality the following architects have been, or are to be, interviewed:

- o Hein de Haan, Architectuur Stedenbouw
- o Marc Koehler, Marc Koehler Architects
- o Tom Frantzen, Frantzen et al architecten
- o Marthijn Pool, space&matter
- Anne-Wil Hop, ZUS [Zones Urbaines Sensibles]

For clarity and comparison purposes all the architects are interviewed using a similar basis of questions:

- o What are your successfully initiated projects?
- o How did you convince and involve your partners in the project?
- o Did you make a business case?
- o What was your financial basis for the project development?
- o How would describe the role of the architect in this project?
- o When did vou move on?
- o What were the main obstacles you encountered?

Study

The study element will mainly focus on the *urban* and *architectural* demands of the site and project. This will be done through:

- · Historical analysis, including building archive visits
- Site analysis, emphasizing mainly on urban aspects the site demands
- **Building analysi**s, investigating the structural possibilities the EGM Complex offers for a sustainable reuse and development of the structure
- **B&B Regulation analysis**, through interviews with the main actors in affordable housing and B&B organizations and researching council regulations

Desian

As stated before, both investigations will inform the design process in:

- Brief development, i.e. the number of dwellings, their size in accordance to regulation and economical demands
- **Programme development**, based on the previous a programme is developed further
- **Structural concept**, given the possibilities of the EGM Complex
- Dwelling typology, given the requirements for the B&B function and open-ended design ambitions
- **Stating sustainable and social ambitions**, thus providing a way to measure whether or not the project achieves its main objectives

Literature

To provide a basis for the research and study processes within the project a literature, policy and case study is done using among others the following sources:

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Gemeente Amsterdam. (2014). Bed and Breakfast - Gemeente Amsterdam. Retrieved 25 February, 2014, from http://www.amsterdam.nl/veelgevraagd/?productid=%7BC8EA978C-5861-4C8D-906E-C805F4D80CD8%7D

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Maul, J.P. (2011). Developing a Business Case, Expert Solutions to Everyday Challenges. Boston: Harvard Business School Publishing.

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Van Herk, Arne, & Nagelkerke, Cees. (1984). Nieuwe Houttuinen te Amsterdam. Bouw, 13, 113-116. Woude, Henk van der. (2012). Community architecture in Nederland. Bussum: Thoth. ZUS. (2009). Schieblock: Making the Temporary City. Hunch, the Berlage Institute Report on Architecture, Urbanism and Landscape, Publicity(14), 66-73.

Reflection

Relevance

Being from both Tenerife and Amsterdam, I have always been fascinated by the way tourism can enrich or destroy the urban fabric and society. Given the changing role of the architect in the possible creation of communities and structures, the architectural solution offered can provide a vision on how to use tourism as a force for improvement. The project aims as said to provide an economically viable strategy and pilot project, initiated by an architect, resulting in added value for society as a whole.

Time planning

The schedule on the next page shows the current planning schedule for the project: In **bold** are the main deadlines; <u>underlined</u> are the mentor sessions and interviews; in plain text are the main occupations for that week; in *italic* the other relevant activities that week. As is made clear, this schedule is aimed at graduating under the BEP timeframe, yet it takes into account the month delay possibly caused by a different pathway.

Time planning schedule

			1- 4		
week 1 calendar week 7	week 2 calendar week 8	week 3 calendar week 9	week 4 calendar week 10	week 5 calendar week 11	week 6 calendar week 12
	Individual				Individual
Start Explore Lab	sessions	Elevator Pitch	Group session	Other courses	sessions
week 7	week 8	week 9	week 10	week 11	week 12
calendar week 13	calendar week 14	calendar week 15	calendar week 16	calendar week 17	calendar week 18
Interview Hein	P1 Present.	BT	Literature	P2	Building
de Haan Extra mentor	<u>Design mentor</u>	Introduction Case Study	Research Case Study	registration	Archive research
session	<u>session</u>	research	research	Literature Research	rescuren
	1				1
week 13 calendar week 19	week 14 calendar week 20	week 15 calendar week 21	week 16 calendar week 22	week 17 calendar week 23	week 18 calendar week 24
Building	Other courses	Building	Lecture	BT Mentor	Site Analysis
Analysis	Other courses	Analysis	Machiel van	group session	Design mentor
Historical		Historical	Dorst	Research	session
Analysis		Analysis		mentor session	
				Site Analysis	
week 19	week 20	week 21	week 22	Summer Holiday	Summer Holiday
calendar week 25 Interview Marc	calendar week 26 Interview	calendar week 27 Interview De	calendar week 28 Research	calendar week 29	calendar week 30
Koehler	Marthijn Pool	Key?	mentor session	Vacation	Vacation
Interview Tom	Interview	Interview B&B	Draft		
Frantzen	Anne-Wil Hop?	council?	Interviews		
P2 Present.		Other courses	Building		
			analysis		
Summer Holiday calendar week 31	week 23 calendar week 32	week 24 calendar week 33	week 25 calendar week 34	week 26 calendar week 35	week 27 calendar week 36
Vacation?		Extra mentor	BT mentor	Design mentor	Research
vacation?	<u>Design mentor</u> session	session	session	session	mentor session
	Final Draft	Draft Case	Draft Draft	Draft Urban	Final Draft
	Analysis	Study	Structural	Concept	Research
	,		Concept		
week 28	week 29	week 30	week 31	week 32	week 33
calendar week 37	calendar week 38	calendar week 39	calendar week	calendar week 41	calendar week 42
	D :		40		D 1-
BT mentor	<u>Design mentor</u> session	P3 Present.	BT mentor session	P4	Research mentor session
session?	P3	BEP*	Final Draft	Registration	Deadline
Draft main details	Presentation	Research Presentation	structural	BEP*	Research
uetans	preparation	Fiesemation	concept	Design Mentor	Research
week 34	week 35	week 36	week 37	session week 38	week 39
calendar week	calendar week	calendar week	calendar week	calendar week	calendar week
43	44	45	46	47	48
P3 Present.	<u>Design mentor</u>	P4 Registration	P4 Present.	Fine-tuning	Fine-tuning
Final Draft	<u>session</u>	P4 Present.	BEP*	design	design
Urban Concept	Final Draft	preparation		Model Building	Model Building
	Design				
week 40	week 41	week 42	X-mas Holiday	X-mas Holiday	week 43
				calendar week 1	calendar week 2
			JZ	Overrun P5	Overrun P5
		DLI			_
Model Building	Model Building			_	_
week 44	week 45			Trouci Danaing	Trouci Dunanny
calendar week 3	calendar week 4				
P5 Present.					
week 40 calendar week 49 P4 Present. P5 Present. preparation Model Building	week 41 calendar week 50 P4 Present. P5 Present. preparation Model Building		X-mas Holiday calendar week 52	_	<u> </u>