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“Unexpected” domesticity

The housing design of OMA’s IJ-plein masterplan project in Amsterdam

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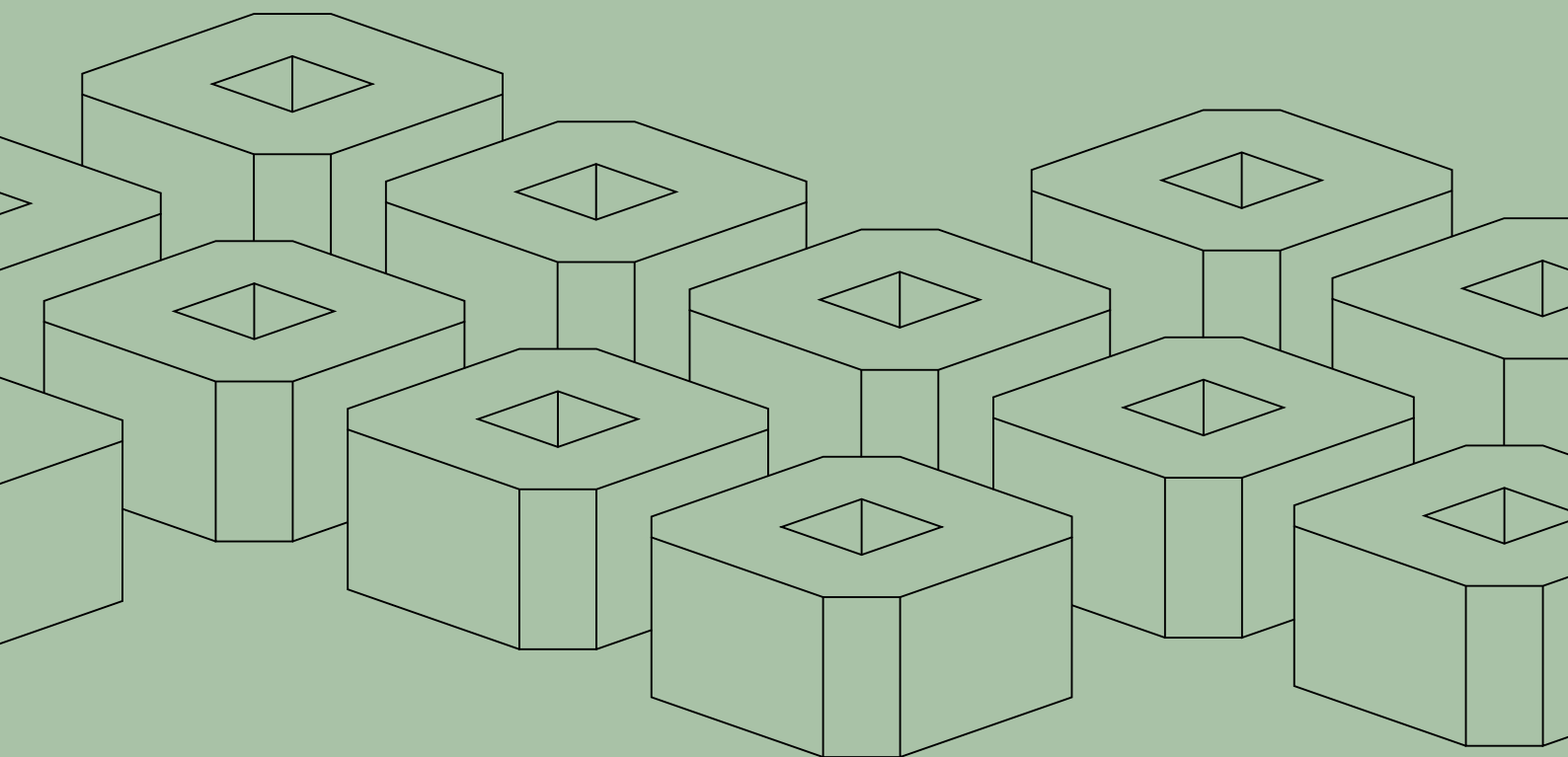
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Build back better? Post-pandemic housing and residential architecture

Marie Stender (*Department of the Built Environment, Aalborg University*), **Sirid Bonderup**.

Abstract 65649

Previous pandemics have played a major role in the development of modern architecture, housing and urban planning, but what will be the long-term effects of Covid19 on our built environment and residential architecture? The pandemic reintroduced distancing, space, fresh air, hygiene and cleanliness as important dimensions of everyday life, and domestic space played a pivotal role, as most countries requested their citizens to stay home. Series of lockdowns thus severely influenced our ways of working and living, organizing and using the home, sharing spaces and delimiting private from public, relating to neighbours, local communities and surroundings etc, but will any of these changes leave lasting imprints in our everyday life and built environments? Several authors have argued that we ought to regard the pandemic as a grey swan that will likely cause radical lasting changes (Krastev 2020), that no turning to normality is possible (Zizek 2020), and that the pandemic is not to be seen as a crisis but rather as a condition (Latour 2021). OECD and other stakeholders and policymakers have also argued that we in the wake of the pandemic must find ways to ‘build back better’ – hence not just return to business as usual to restore economies and livelihoods quickly, but also in this process increase society’s sustainability and resilience (OECD, 2020). Yet, in Denmark at the time of writing, everything seems to be more or less back to normal. Based on a literature review of Covid19 effects on housing and architecture, this paper discusses what can be learnt from the pandemic, and how we may study its long-term effects on residential architecture and built environments.

“Unexpected” domesticity: The housing design of OMA’s IJ-plein masterplan project in Amsterdam.

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Abstract 66050

This article focuses on the OMA’s IJ-plein master plan located on a former shipping wharf in Amsterdam North (1980-1988). Particularly in the domesticity of the different dwellings, which were designed by six other offices, including the one by Koolhaas, and were 100% for social housing. This project is considered one of the turning points of what finally culminated in the 1990s’ Super Dutch. Several authors have studied this project, particularly Bernard Leupen, author of the book “IJ-Plein. Een speurocht naar nieuwsw compositiorische mideelen” [IJ-Plein. A search for new compositional idea] (010, 1989). However, as Leupen himself pointed out, his study lacks specific issues, such as evaluating dwellings and their use. It was published immediately after the project ended. More recently, other authors have studied the project, such as Christophe Van Gerrewey in “A Weissenhofsiedlung for Amsterdam” (Anyone, 2018) or Lara Schrijver in “Stubborn Modernity, IJ-plein Amsterdam” (OASE, 2015). While these are significant contributions, they do not delve into the design of the dwellings, developing questions related to commissioning, process, or precedents. This study offers a new analysis of the project with an emphasis on housing design: not only on their novel interpretation of modern tradition at the time of their conception, but on the inherent and unexpected domesticity of their typological proposals today. For this reason, the use of these dwellings is considered in the extraordinary situation of the COVID-19 pandemic. In this paper, on the one hand, the existing literature has been reviewed and the original documents in the OMA archive have been studied. On the other hand, the domesticity of dwellings has been analysed, taking into account the extreme situation such as the pandemic: when 100% of daily

activities took place inside our homes. This article explores their domesticity, which limits and enables new uses in them.

Keywords: domesticity; social housing, IJ-plein; Dutch modernism, 1980's

Alternative Housing. For a Diverse and Inclusive Society

Gérald Ledent

Abstract 66246

Our societies are evolving at a rapid pace, challenging the certainties of the past. Two fundamental changes stand out, and raise questions concerning housing. First, the composition of our societies is increasingly diverse from both cultural and social points of view. Second, in the absence of external supports (either from the family realm or welfare states), a growing number of individuals are left behind.

To address these social challenges, alternative housing forms tend to depart from the quantitative design solutions of the past to address housing design from a qualitative point of view. Alternative ways of designing housing are explored in this paper, all of which find roots in history. On the one hand, housing a diverse population can be achieved by a series of means: by offering a great variety of complex housing possibilities, polyvalent dwellings where spaces can be used for various purposes and evolving housing. On the other hand, the decline in solidarity, whether in welfare state support or family bonds is one of the reasons for the resurgence of co-living projects in recent decades. Those projects tend to question the patriarchal approach to housing. By sharing childcare, cooking, and housing management as well as by making household chores visible, co-living models tend to provide a lever to empower and emancipate citizens, particularly women.

Based on a general dissatisfaction of the conventional housing market, alternative housing models tend to question traditional dwelling layouts, land tenure systems and gender divisions at home. While still marginal, they could inform future housing design for a diverse and inclusive society.

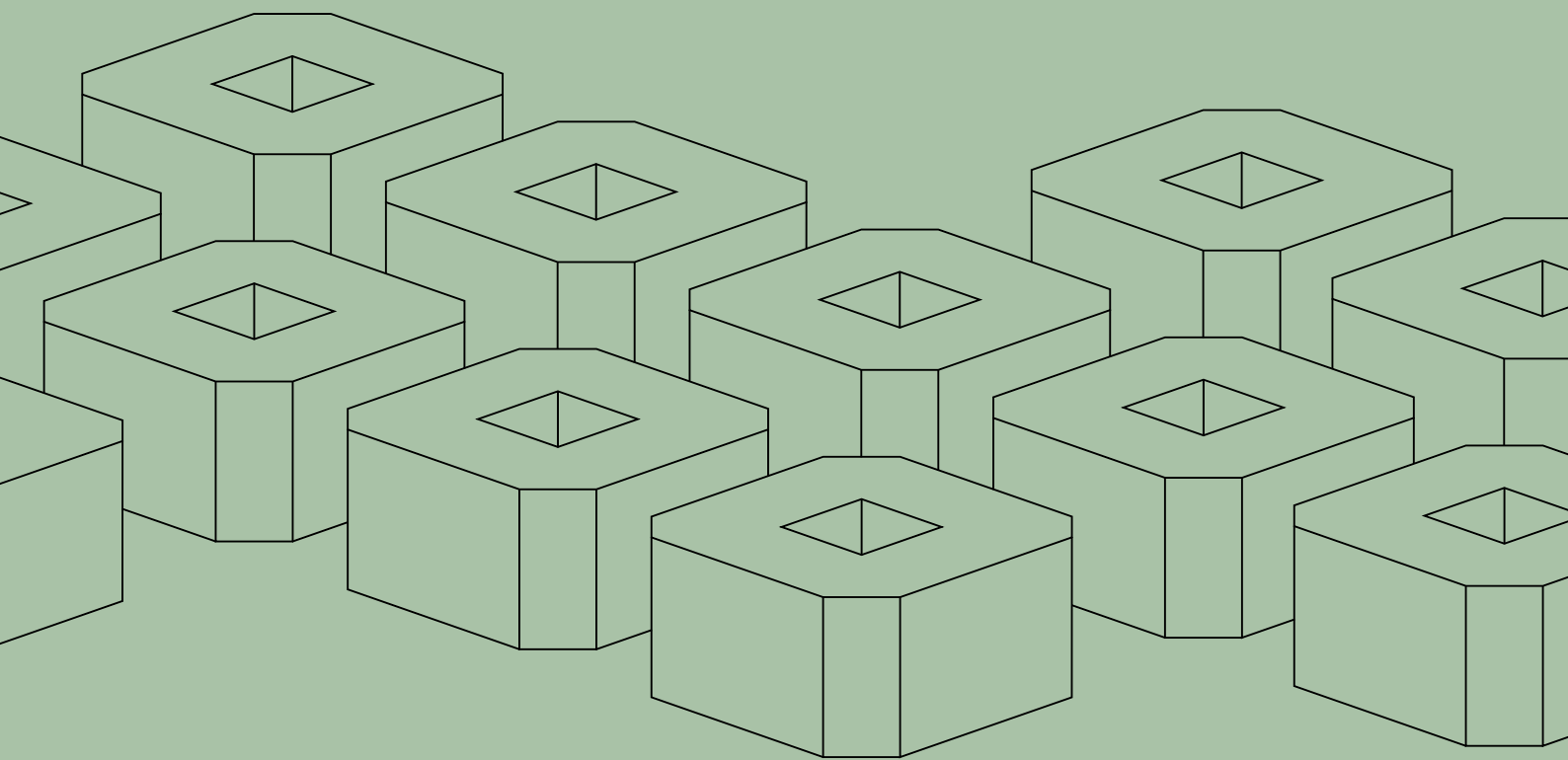
Keywords: Social changes, Housing evolutions, Diversity, Polyvalence, Growth, Co-living.

Investigation Into Spatial Planning of Residential Environments: A Critical Review on Changing Spatial Design of 'Live and Work' Residences

Ayça Arslan

Abstract 66292

This article conducts research on the spatial design of contemporary small square-meter residences designed especially in metropolitan cities that appeal to contemporary lifestyles and trends. This research is a continuation of the author's doctoral thesis, titled 'Exploration of Changing Dynamics of Small House Spatiality: From Minimized Space Usage to Dynamic Living Space', completed at Eastern Mediterranean University in April 2017, Famagusta, North Cyprus with the supervisor of Türkan Ulusu Uraz. The thesis work constitutes the reference for this research topic. The thesis study, focuses on the changing spatiality of the small house over time, an examination has been realized to today's houses which evolve from the 'minimum space usage to dynamic living spaces with maximum comfort'. The traditional small houses designed with cell-to-cell rooms for the working class with small square meters are compared with today's examples of the same square meters, which are open-plan, flexible, and multifunctional. However, the spatial organization of the houses with small square meters is caused by necessity and deprivation in traditions, today min.m2 residences have been turned into lifestyles, and trends with maximum comfort. Contemporary style small residences that serve to diversified lifestyles



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