project journal 03
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julia van der ploeg
interiors buildings cities

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interiors buildings cities
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This is a project journal. Look at it like this book cart from Stockholm public library. A compilation of thoughts, texts, images, drawings and ideas. An attempt to organize them and put them in the right place.

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Commoning toward urban resilience: The role of trust, social cohesion, and involvement in a simulated urban commons setting

Arthur Feinberg, Amineh Ghorbani & Paulien M. Herder

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These two articles were recommended by Ulf Hackauf, my external mentor.

NOTES COMMONING TOWARD URBAN RESILIENCE[1]

The paper investigates the potential of urban commons for building community resilience, focusing on adaptability, social capital, trust, and social cohesion, using an agent-based model anchored in the case of KasKantine in Amsterdam. The study shows that trust and social cohesion emerge from interactions in the cooperative, especially in smaller group sizes, contributing to the adaptability of social-ecological systems. The research aims to clarify the contribution of urban commons practices to building social capital and enhancing urban community resilience.

>Recent research ahs places emphasis on processes of co-production and collective governance as drivers of urban resilience.
>In the city context, the urban commons are generated through commoning processes, either as resources, which can be material, immaterial or digital or as more complex "forms of social infrastructure"[2]
>What is the contribution of urban commons practices to urban resilience?

NOTES ON DIVERSITY AND CHALLENGES OF THE URBAN COMMONS[3]

A comprehensive literature review on the urban commons, highlighting its importance, diversity, and potential for adaptive capacity, while addressing challenges and benefits associated with commoning practices.

>The city forms a complex ecosystem of places, people and machinery, bound by institutions.
>The urban commons has the potential to trigger social resilience to better face societal and environmental crises.

URBAN COMMONS

Shared resources, spaces or assets within urban areas that are collectively managed and governed by the community for the benefit of all members. These resources can include parks. community gardens, public squares, vacant lots, libraries and other public facilities. The concept of urban commons emphasizes principles of collective ownership, inclusivity and democractic decision making, allowing residents to participate in the management, use and preservation of common resources. Urban commons often emerge as grassroot initiatives to adress local needs and foster social cohesion, environmental sustainability and cultural expression within urban communities.

Diversity and Challenges of the Urban Commons: A Comprehensive Review

ARTHUR FEINBERG
AMINEH GHORBANI
PAULIEN HERDER
Author affiliations can be found in the back matter of this article

International Journal of the Commons

RESEARCH ARTICLE

ubiquity press

Fig. 1. afternoon sun on the rotunda

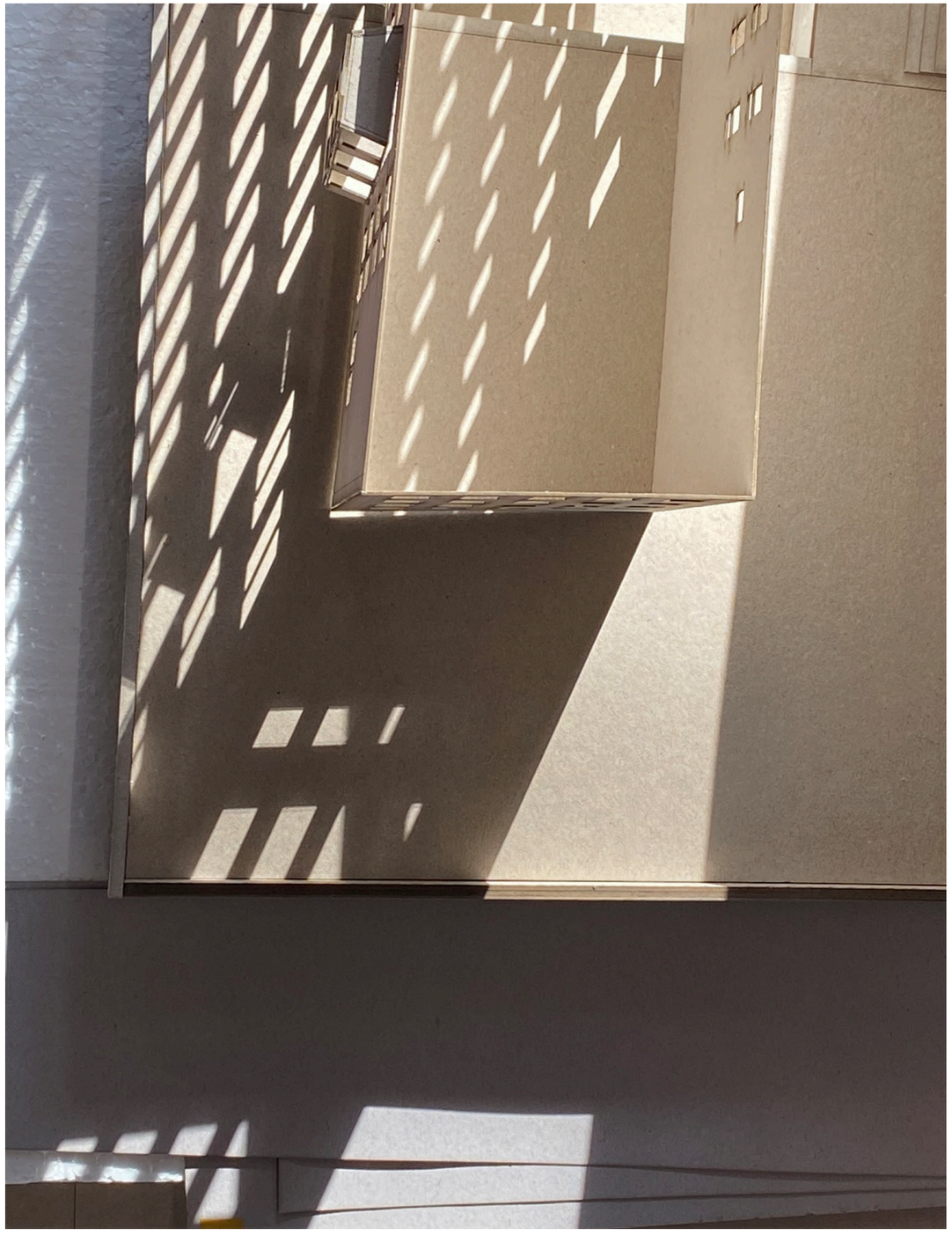


Fig. 2. afternoon sun on the annex

After making models of the rotunda in almost all scales possible everything circular is an allusion to the rotunda.

That one day I brought my wheel to fix the tire. Suddenly a quarter of the studio was invested in repairing my bike as if it was part of the new brief. Are we all fascinated by round objects or do we seek distractions from the actual project?

Accidental synchronization of:
an orange and tape.

Fig. 3. bike wheel in the studio
Fig. 4. orange and orange tape

Maybe the studio is all about accidentally synchronizing?

Fig. 5. tire and trash
Fig. 6. dresscode black and yellow

that A3 floorplan printed out as extra for the P2 presentation

turned into a relic

sketched over a minimum of 5 times during tutorials and discussions with other students

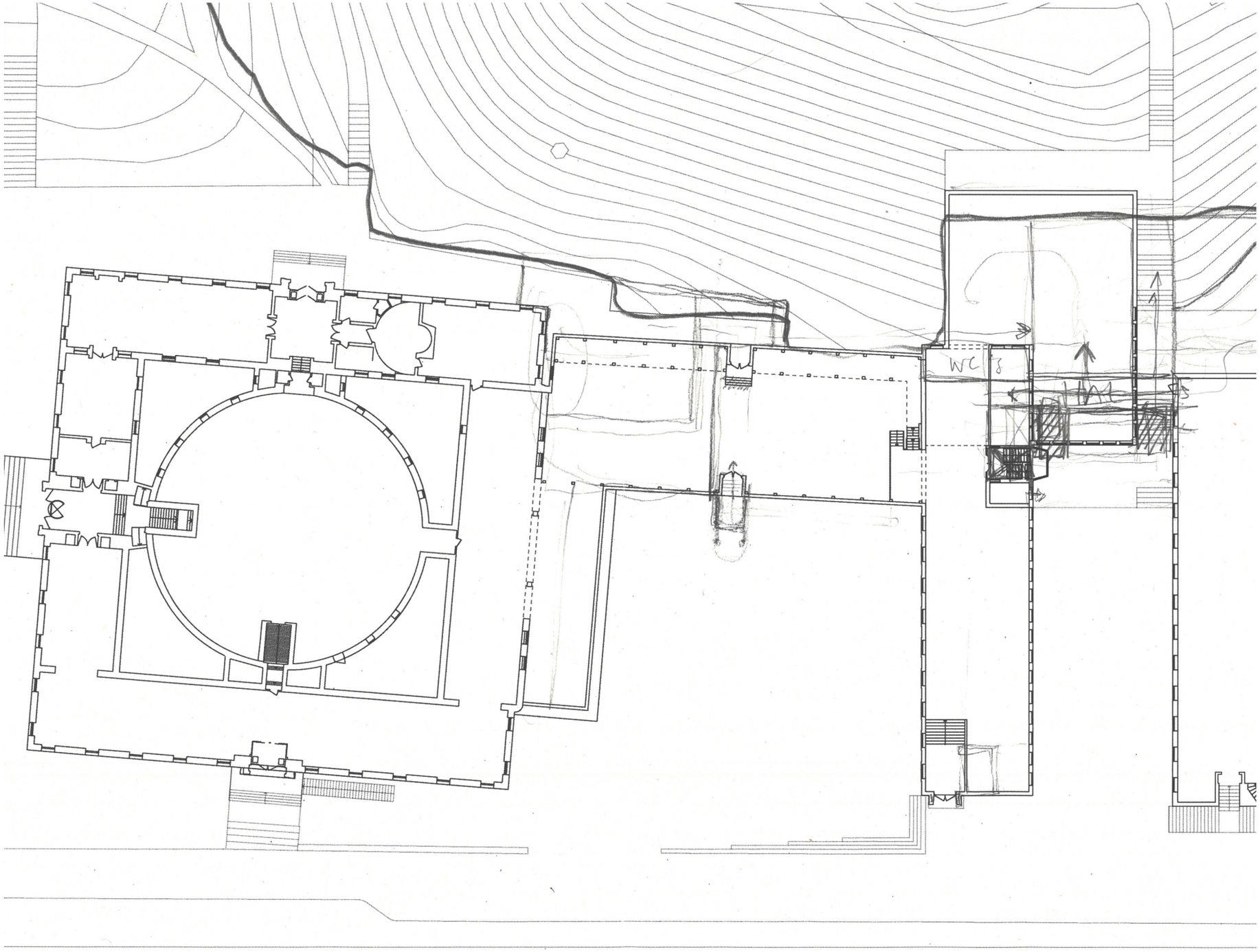


Fig. 7. ground floor plan from p2

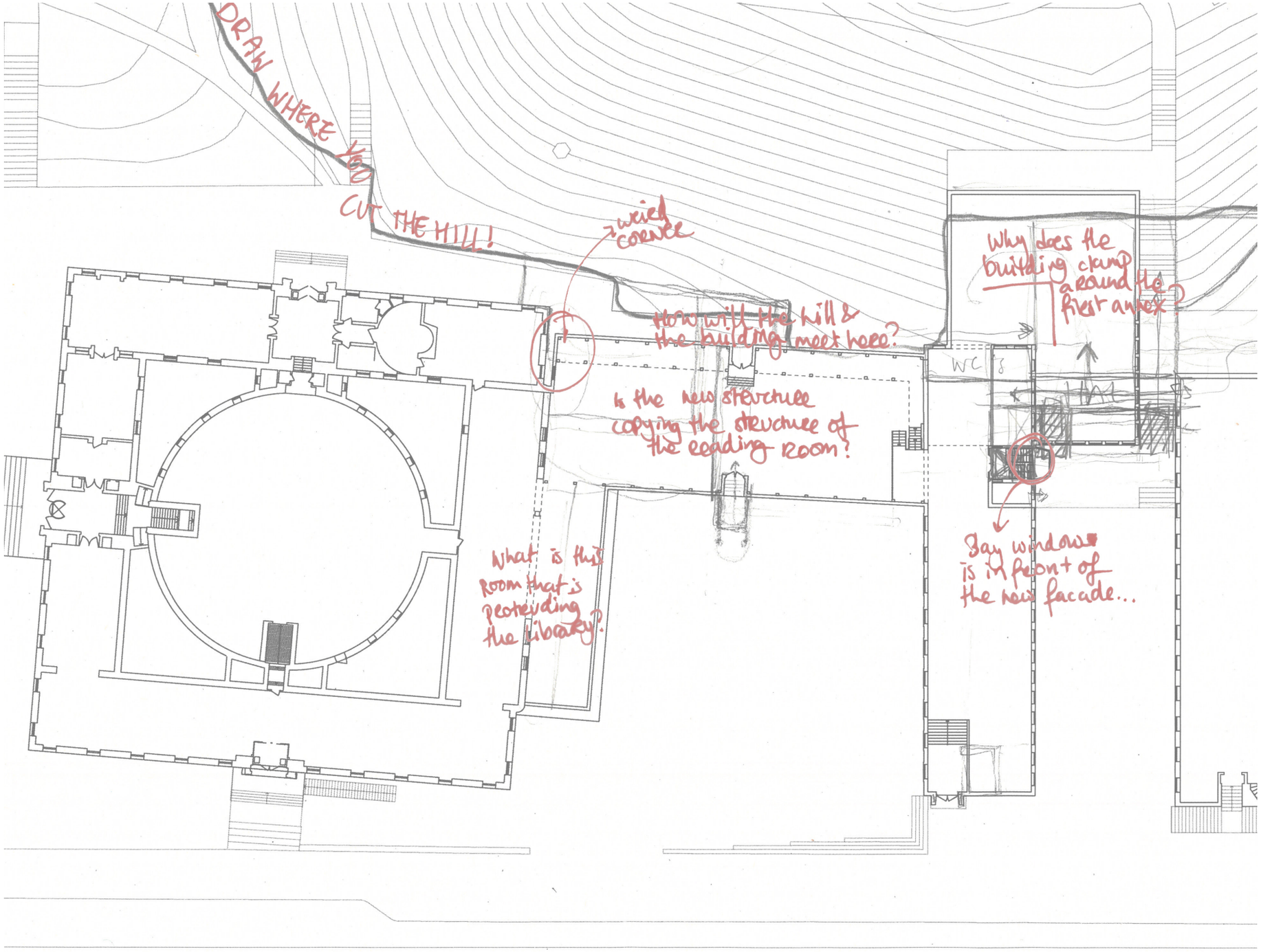


Fig. 8. thoughts on the plan

maybe it should be:

1 a structure in front of the library's facade

folding out into

2 a hallway in front of the reading room, opening up this space to the square

continuing through annex 1
ending up in

3 the addition, a "tower" between the annexes and partly dug into the hill

same ideas but simplified

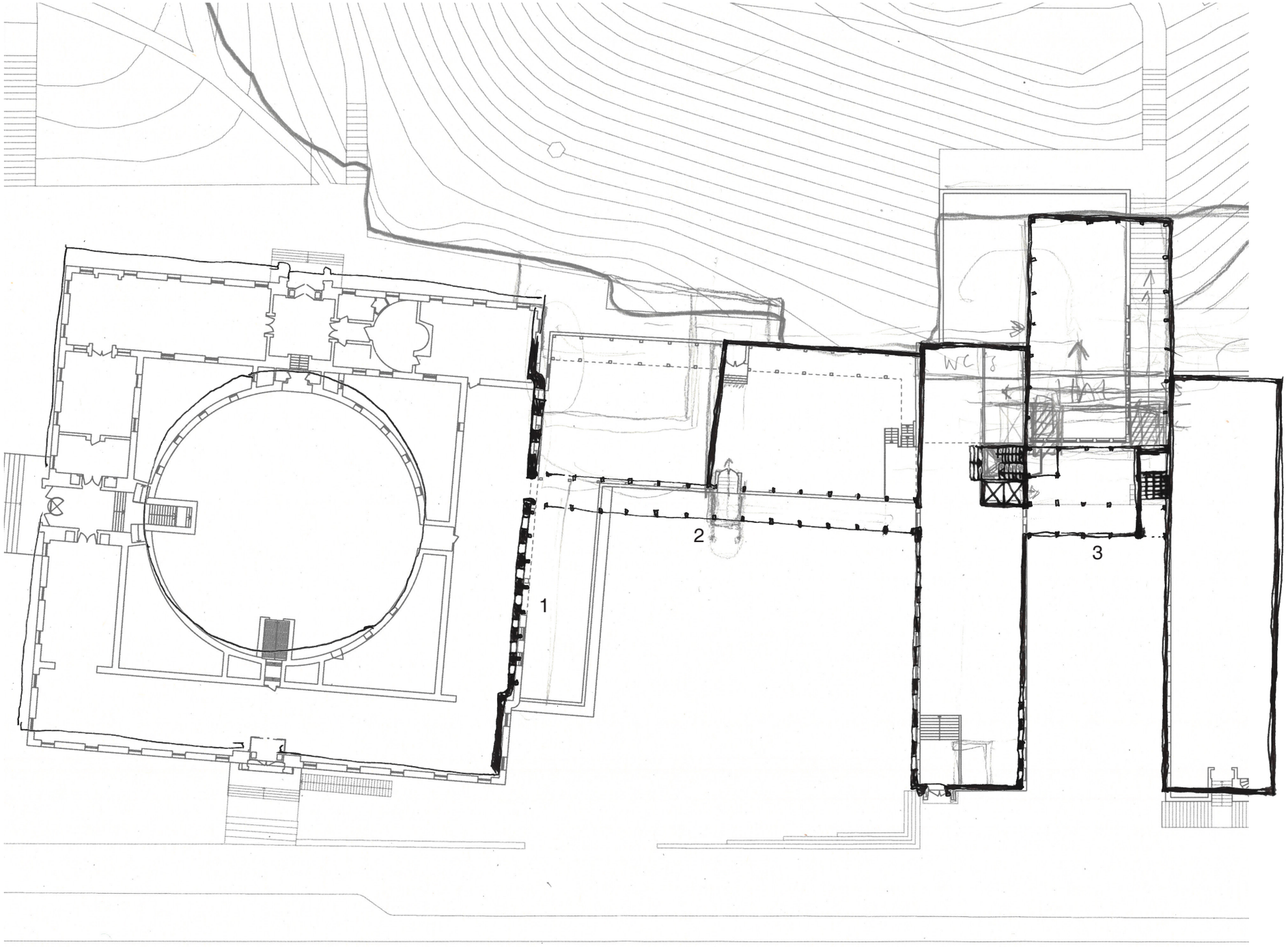
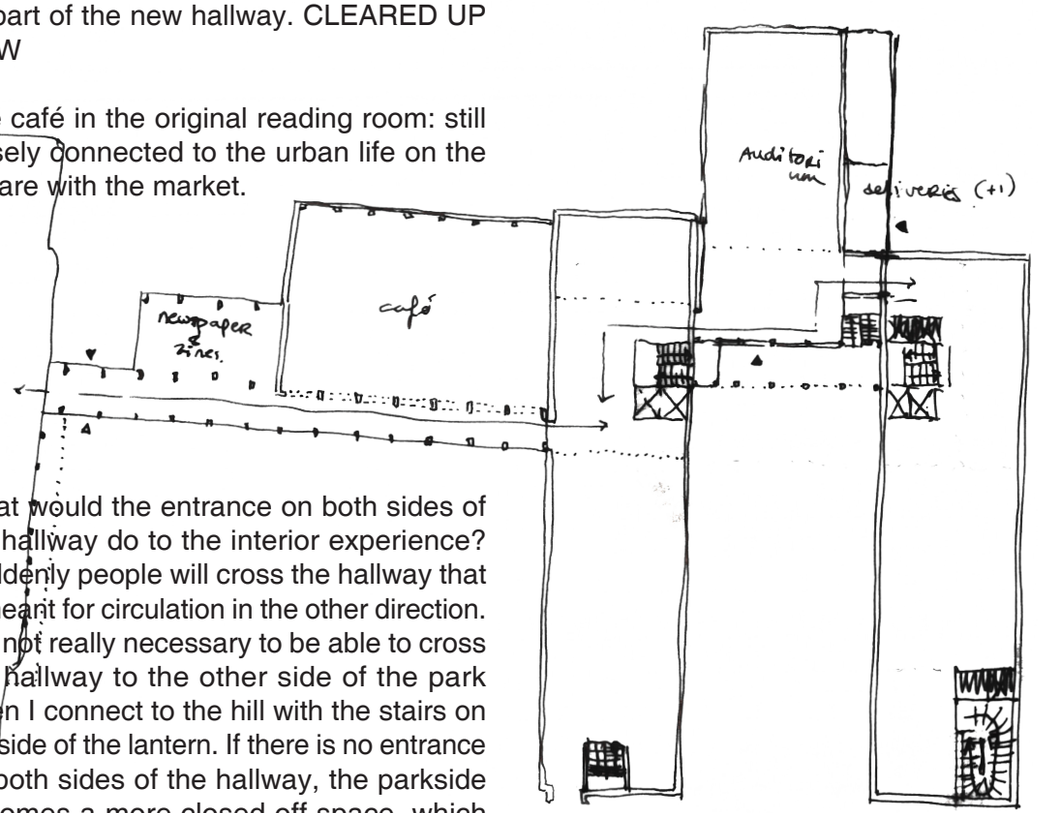


Fig. 9. processing thoughts on the plan

An earlier iteration with a newspaper room as part of the new hallway. CLEARED UP NOW

The café in the original reading room: still closely connected to the urban life on the square with the market.



What would the entrance on both sides of the hallway do to the interior experience? Suddenly people will cross the hallway that is meant for circulation in the other direction. It is not really necessary to be able to cross the hallway to the other side of the park when I connect to the hill with the stairs on the side of the lantern. If there is no entrance on both sides of the hallway, the parkside becomes a more closed off space, which could well function as a safe playground close to the children's library.

Fig. 10. ground floor with functions and movement

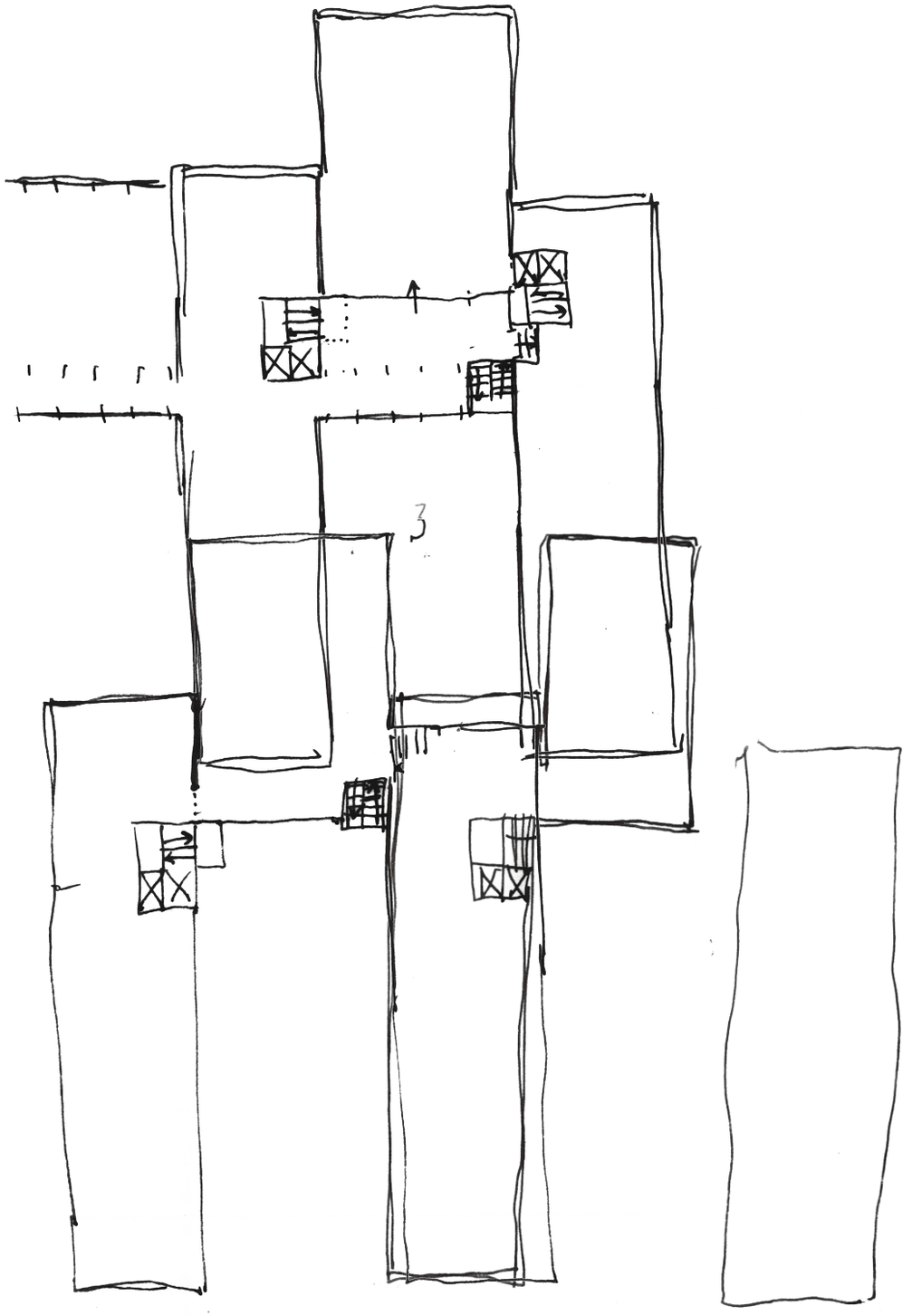
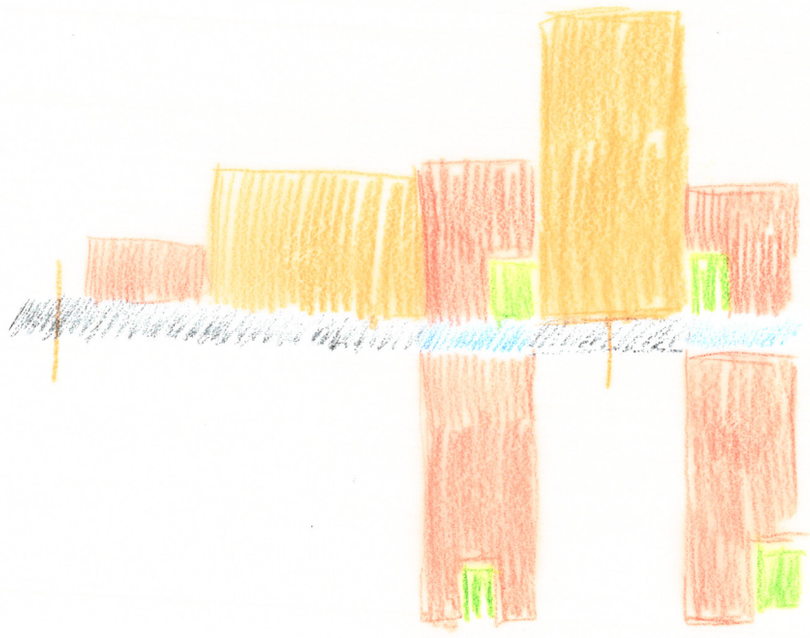
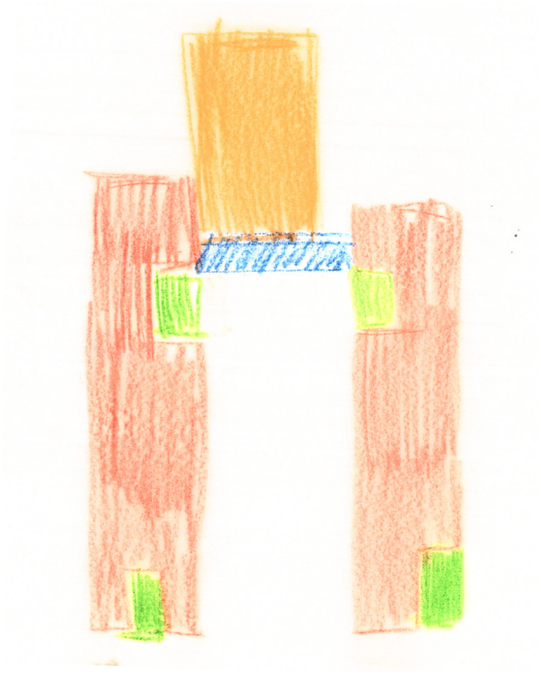
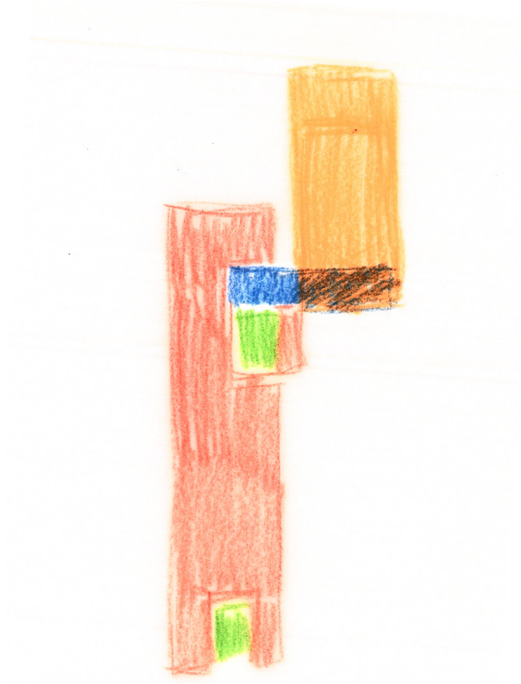


Fig. 11. drawing all the floors over and over





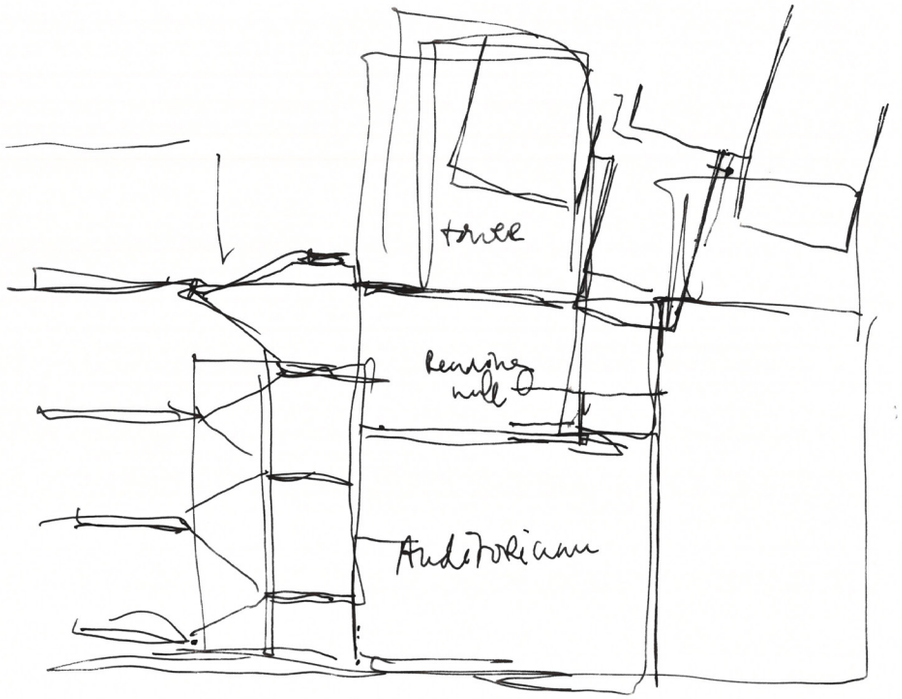


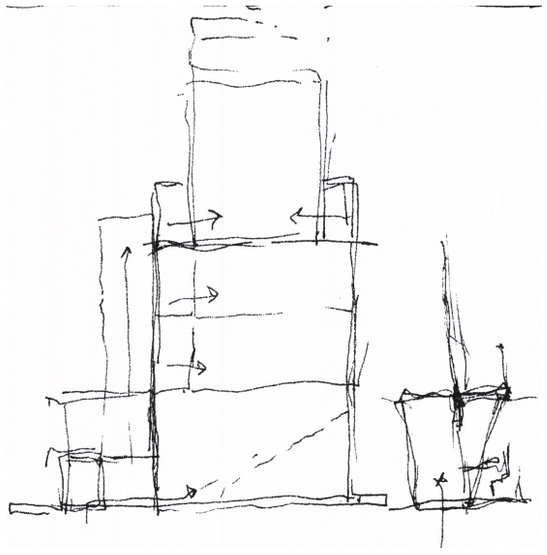
A colourful exploration in the functionality of the cores in relation to the different parts of the building. The spaces in the new addition will be accessed in similar ways on every floor. A hallway on the front side of the facade will grant access to the rooms behind. This hallway will always be connected to the first annex. On some floors this hallway will also connect to the back of the house in the second annex. This will ease for example the distribution of the deliveries at the back of the building.

ON SECOND THOUGHTS
Vertical circulation core will be put in the new addition. Otherwise not all the floors are accesible to everyone with the elevator. The new building has to be accessible to everyone!! The stairs will become part of the *route architecturale* connecting to the outside stairs, completing the round. However the connection between the new addition and the first annex will still be at the place where the current baywindow is. The characteristic wooden doors of the staircase will be moved and will function for accessing the annex.

Fig. 12. clearing up ground floor cores
Fig. 13. clearing up first floor cores

Fig. 14. clearing up second floor cores





The complexity of levelling the levels.

How do add floors to the already existing situation with a variety of floor levels? Sketching over and over until the new building becomes a natural extension of the already exisiting levels. By changing some floors of the first annex, I accept to loose the surface area of one floor. However by doing this the whole becomes accessible for everybody.

Fig. 15. section thinking about the levels and functions
Fig. 16. how to access al the levels

how +3

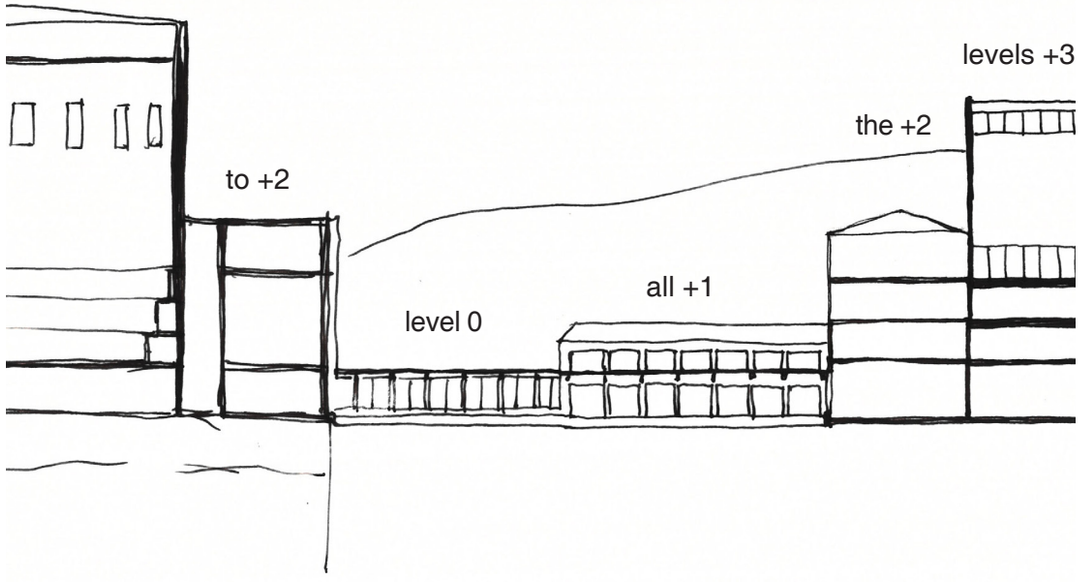


Fig. 17. section for investigating the levels

Alvar Aalto’s Säynätsalo Town Hall, completed in 1952 in Jyväskylä, Finland, stands as a testament to Aalto´s visionary approach to architecture. Central to its design is the rhythmic interplay of the facade facing the central courtyard. Constructed primarily of red brick, the facade’s horizontal banding and alternating window placement create a dynamic rhythm that animates the building’s exterior. Large windows punctuate the facade, drawing natural light into the interior spaces, including the hallway that runs behind the facade and opens onto the courtyard. This hallway serves as a transition space, connecting the various functions of the Town Hall while maintaining a visual and physical connection with the surrounding landscape. The rhythmic pattern continues as the facade wraps around the courtyard, reinforcing the building’s harmonious relationship with its environment. Through this careful attention to rhythm and proportion, Aalto imbued the Säynätsalo Town Hall with a sense of vitality and coherence, making it a landmark and a timeless example of modern architecture.

Fig. 18. courtyard facade Säynätsalo Town Hall

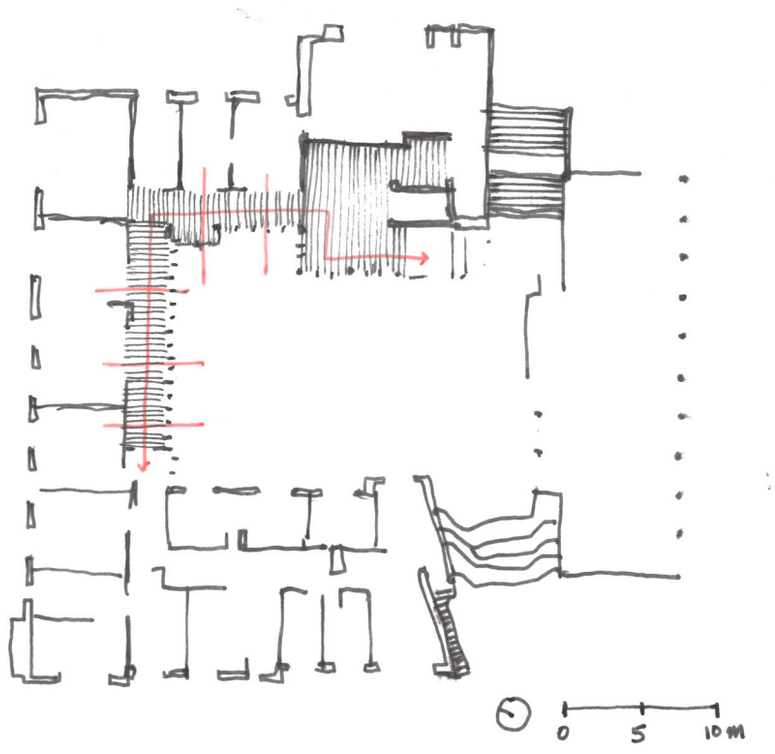
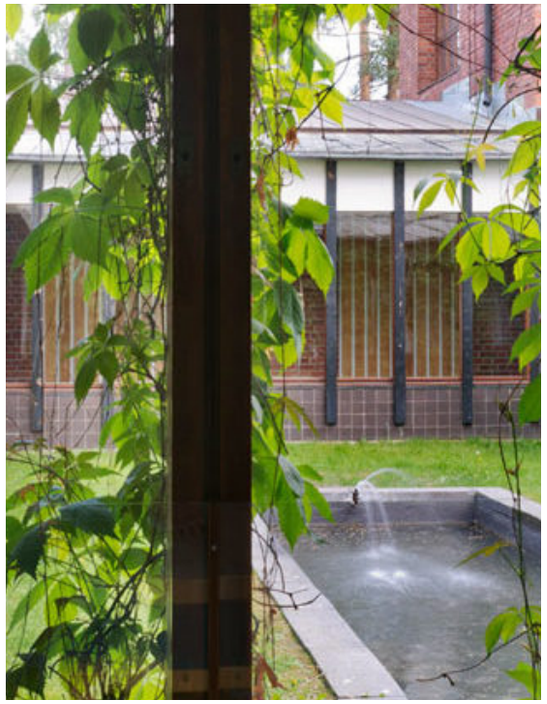
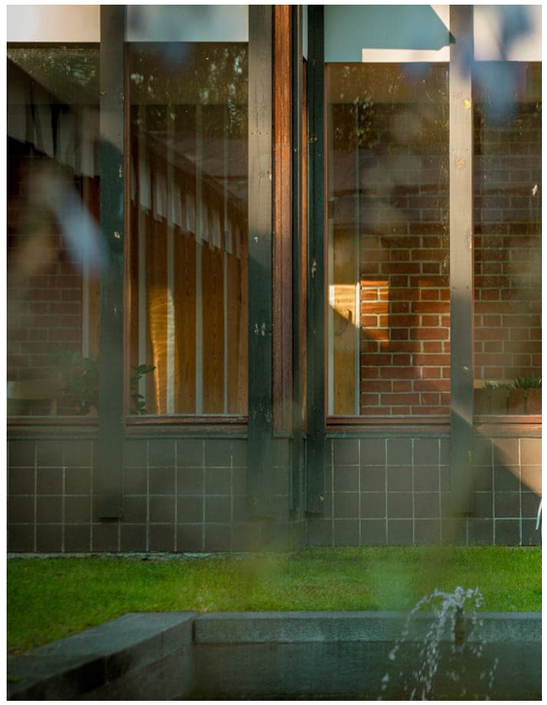


Fig. 19. diagram analyzing Säynätsalo Town Hall





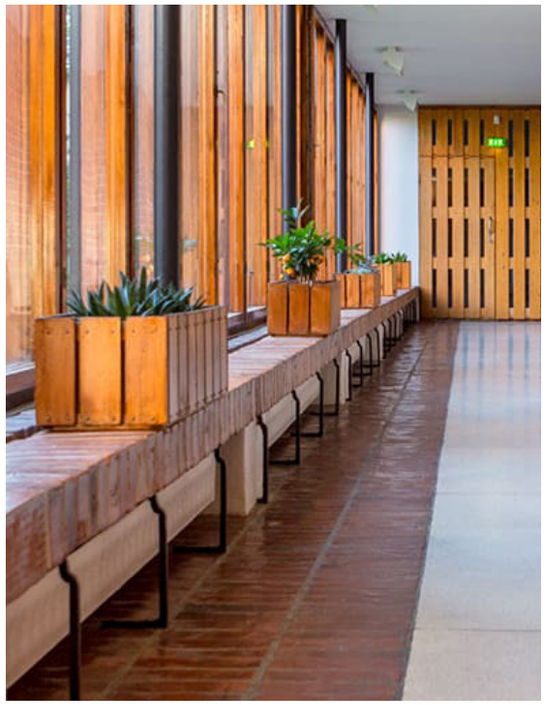


Fig. 20. the hallway
Fig. 21. facade materials

Fig. 22. facade materials and the courtyard
Fig. 23. seating and flooring materials

Fig. 24. detail of the construction, window and seating place

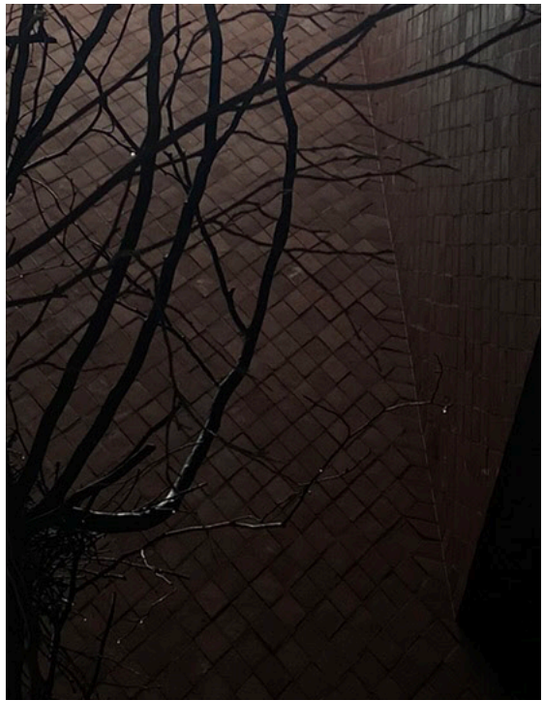


Fig. 25. courtyard entrance
Fig. 26. handmade bricks

Fig. 27. looking up
Fig. 28. street facade

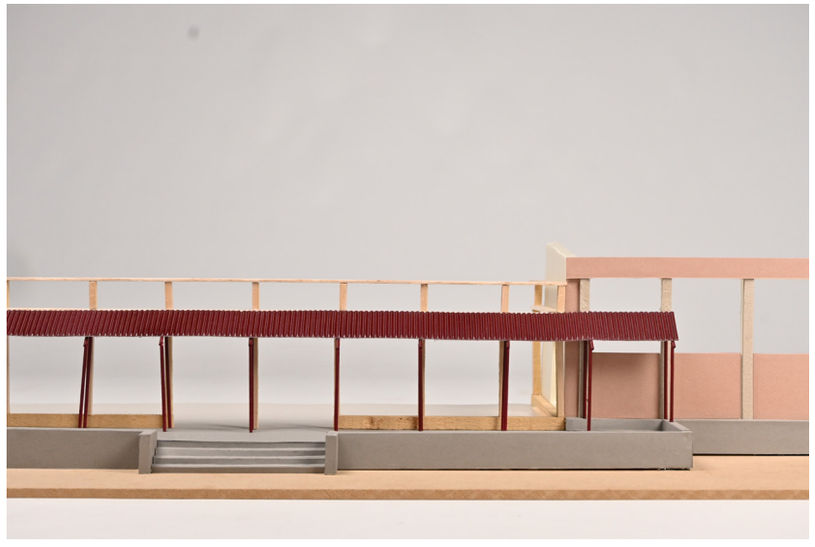
Fig. 29. detail column and floor

On the 14th of February I visited Z33 together with Nona and Stefan. (Two friends that are also graduating in architecture this year). We drove the car to find Francesca Torzo's building in rainy, grey Hasselt...

In 2020 Torzo's design for Z33 was completed and now functions as a cultural institution.

The design combines the existing Vleugel '58 and the extension as one. Whereas the existing is a sequences of rooms with fine proportions, the new extension complements this. The new design is an ensemble of simple rooms, but they vary in size, proportions and the way they treat the light. The variety between the rooms is bound together by multiple moments where there is a visual connection between them.

The facade strikes out and blends in at the same time. It is set to the vast brick architecture of its context. On the street side, you experience a calm closed solid masonry wall, build from handmade bricks.



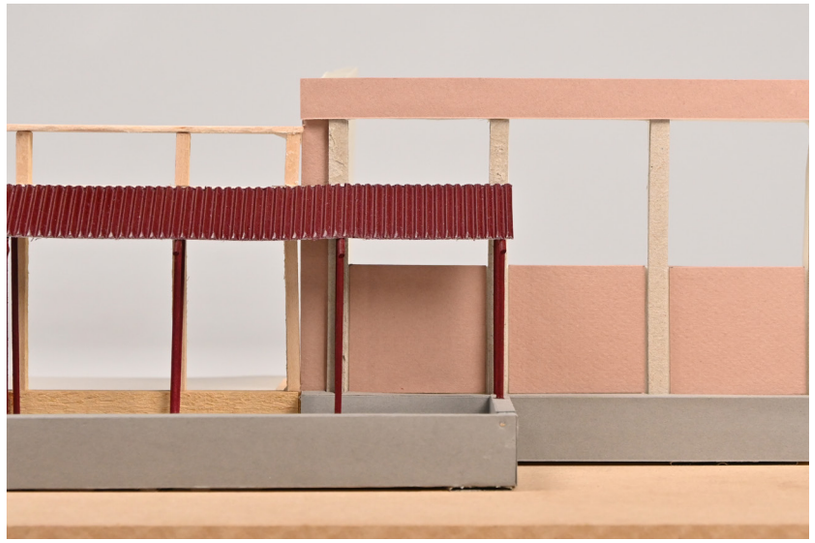


Fig. 30. meeting of old and new structures
Fig. 31. an awning meeting the window

A first practice in changing up scales. While continuously drawing the building as a whole. I lose myself in figuring out the functionality of the composition. To break from this I did a first attempt in building a close up of a part of the whole.

In this case the addition (in red) is just a structure in front of the facade. Not creating any interior spaces, but a transition inbetween the urban landscape and the interiors. After building this I concluded this is not the way I wanted to go. It raised a lot of questions: Why does it end at the beginning of the reading room? Why do you not enter the existing reading room from the front, but from the side? How does the awning relate to the existing patterns in the facade? Do you see the awning from inside through the window? > QUESTIONS TO BE SOLVED.

Fig. 32. colours and rhythms

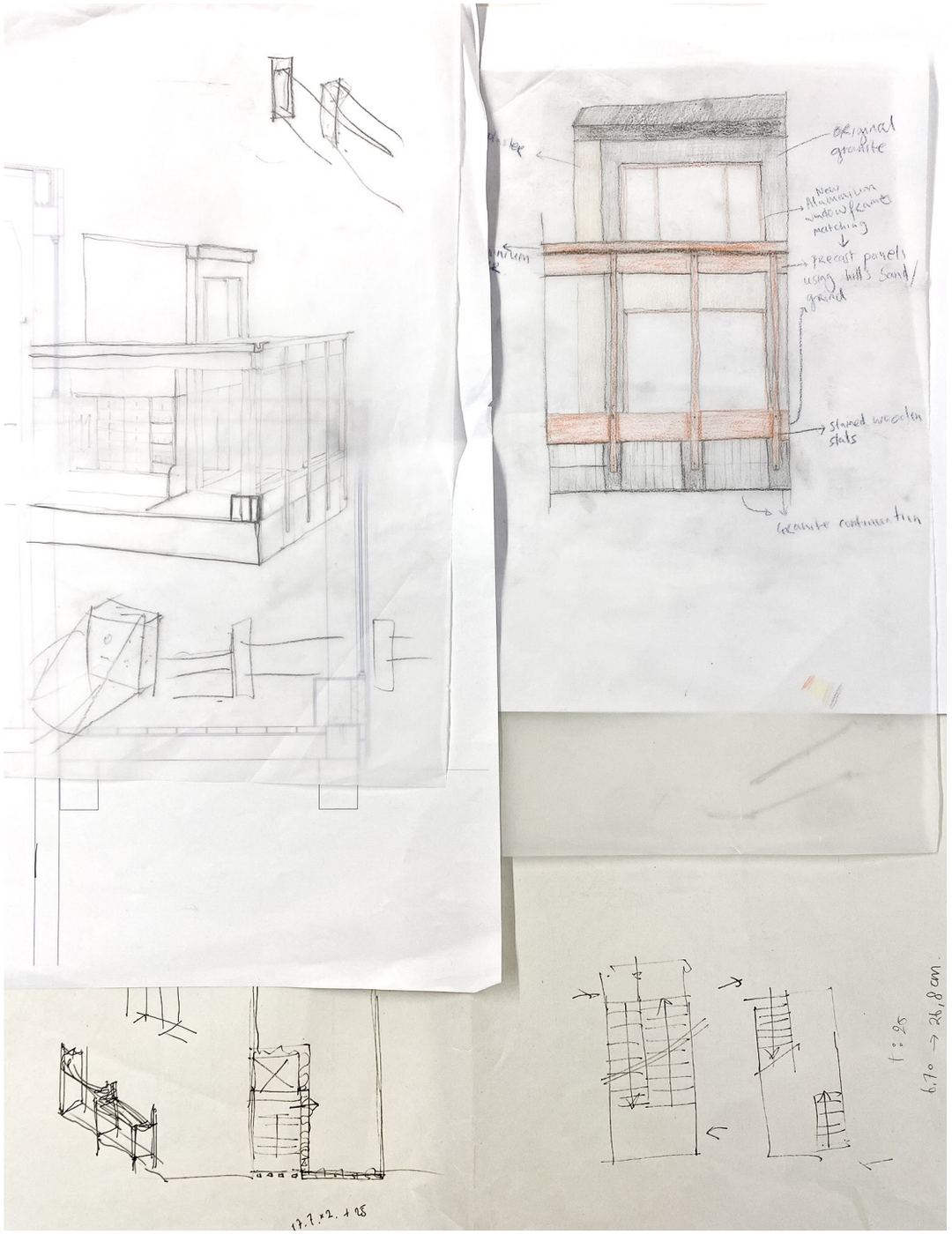


Fig. 33. sketching on the details

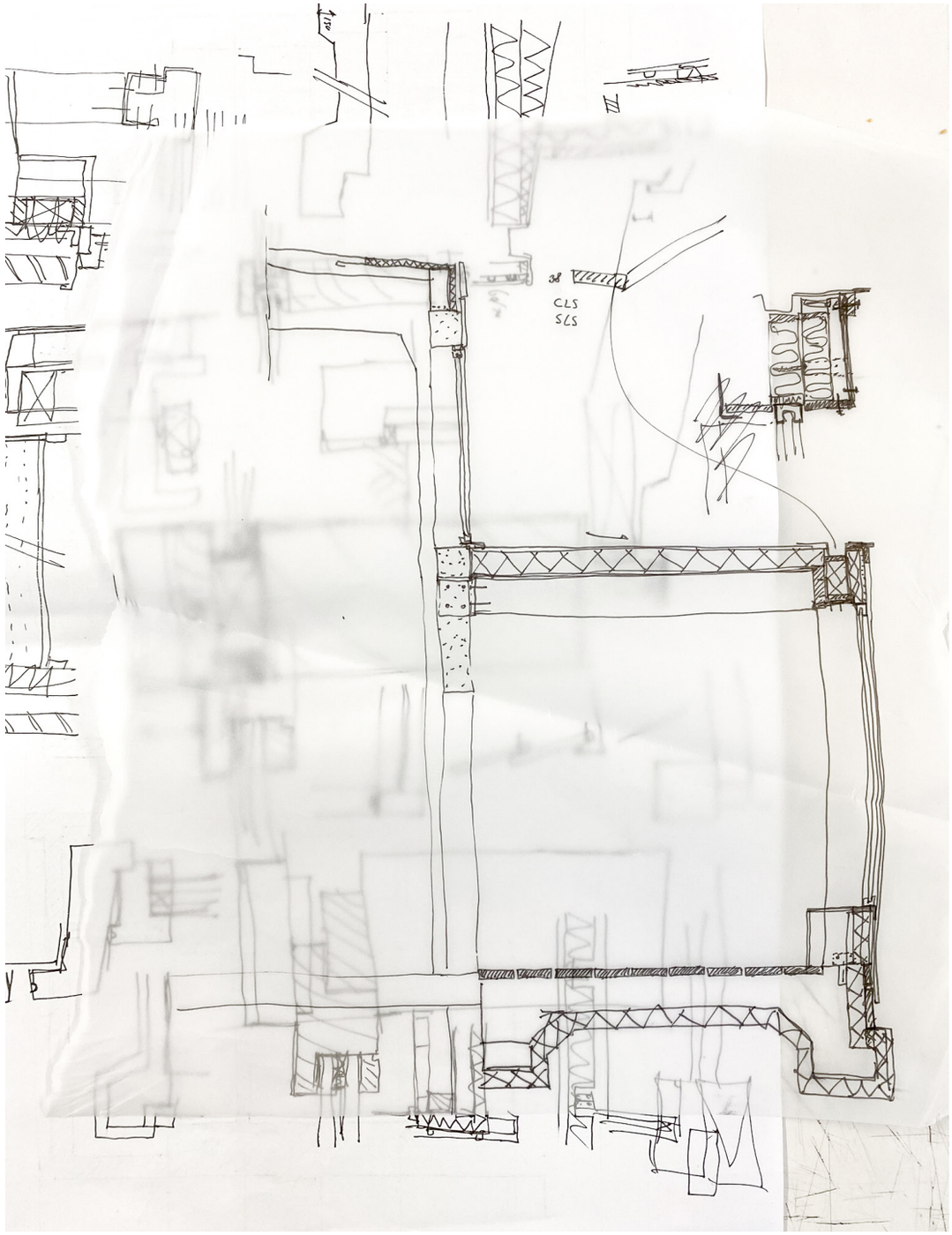
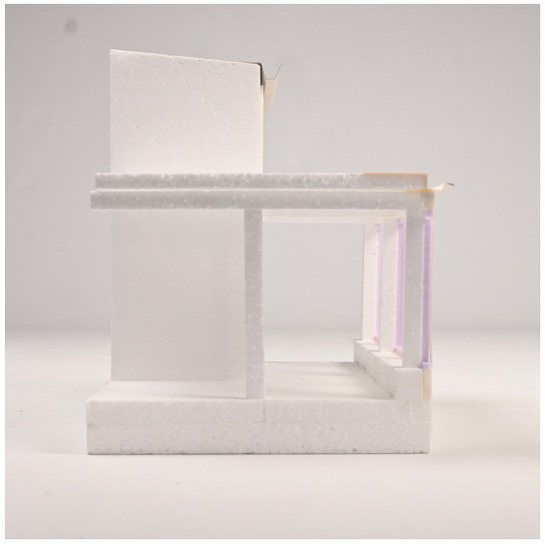


Fig. 34. thinking about the building technology

Along with the first sketches for building technology I constructed this simple foam model. While making the model I thought about how to connect the hallway to the original reading room of the first annex. It was also an investigation into the rhythm of the facade in combination with the already existing facade. Playing with horizontal and vertical elements to achieve a balanced composition. Furthermore I looked into a seating place in the interiors, so the hallway is not just a circulation space but also a place to stay.



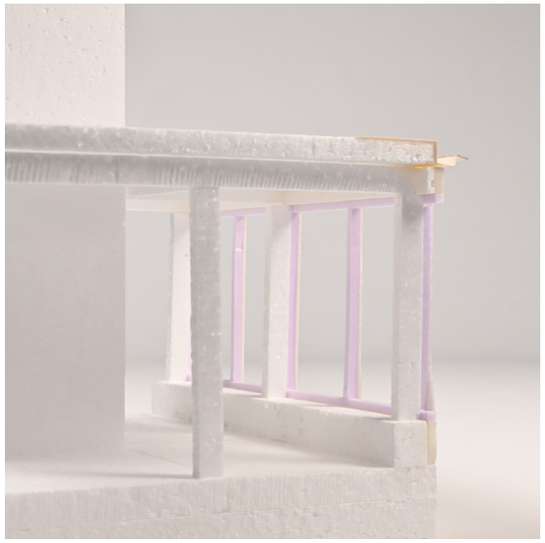
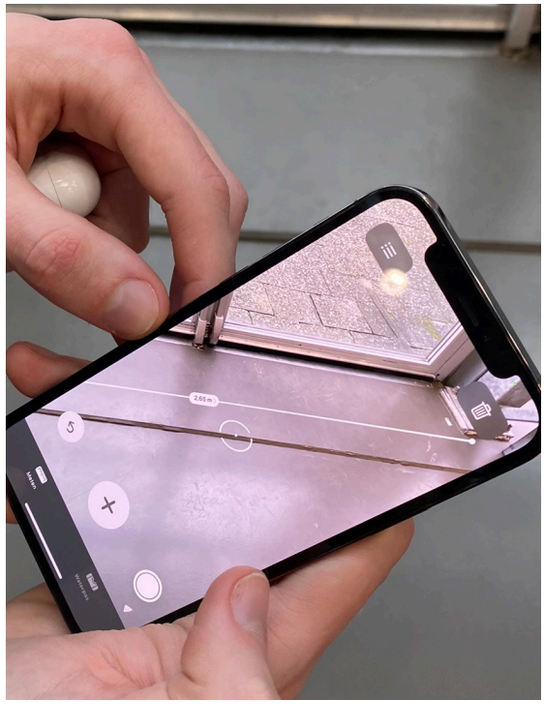


Fig. 35. frontal view of the hallway facade

Fig. 36. directed view through the hallway
Fig. 37. seating on the interiors of the facade



Measuring the orange hall for scale together with Jan Yke. In order to grasp the scale of the reading room I am designing, I was looking for references close by. We measured the distance between the elements in the facade, so we could estimate the size of the reading room compared to the orange hall.

distance between trusses: 2,65m
height one square of the curtain wall: 1,35m

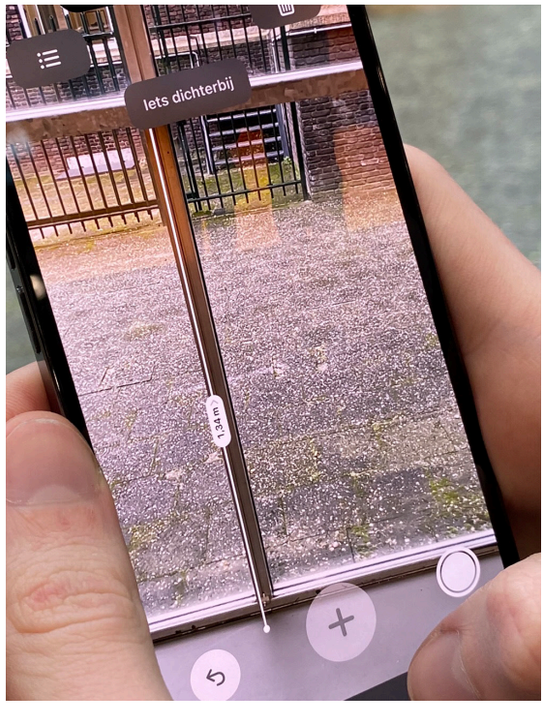
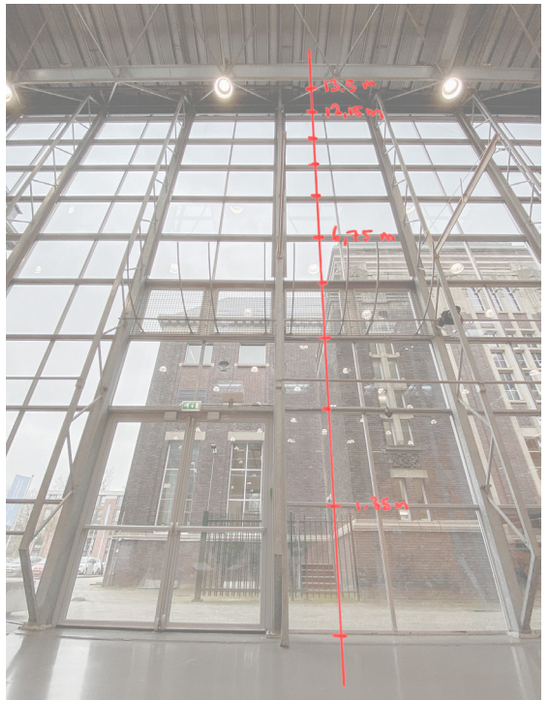


Fig. 38. Jan Yke measuring with a camera app

Fig. 39. measuring between the trusses

Fig. 40. measuring the curtain wall



The height of the orange hall almost corresponds with the height of the reading room.

The approximate outlines of the reading room drawn over the orange hall.

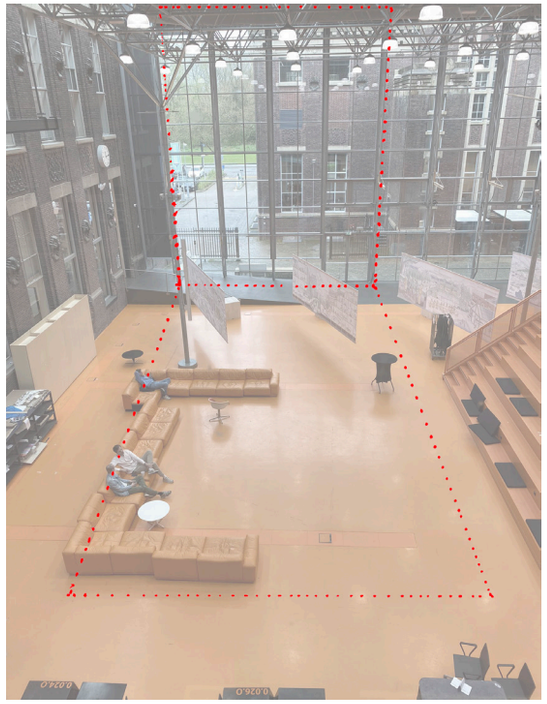


Fig. 41. the height of the orange hall

Fig. 42. approximate dimensions of the reading room

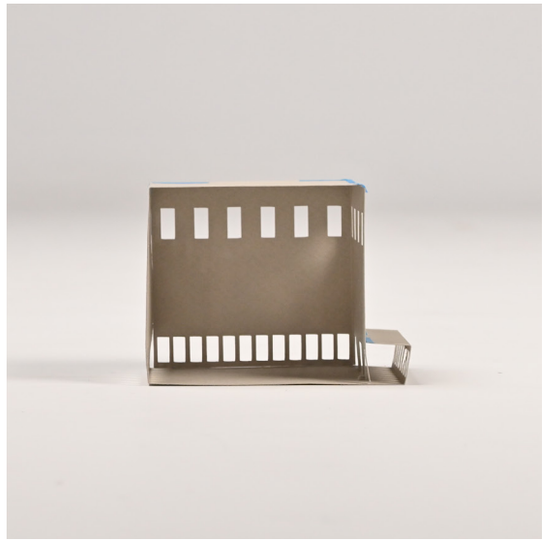
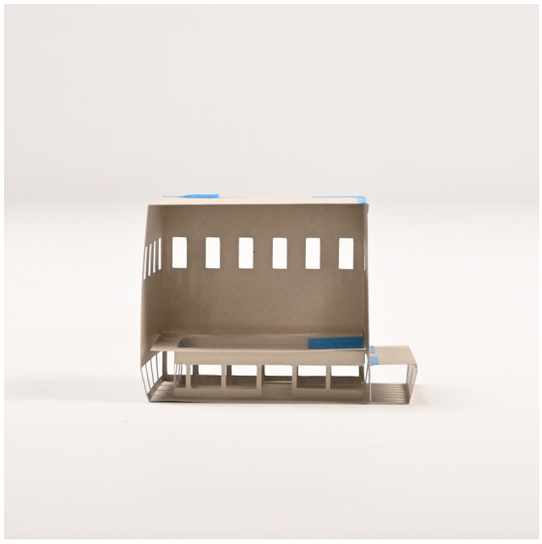


Fig. 43. the rotunda
Fig. 44. reading room test I



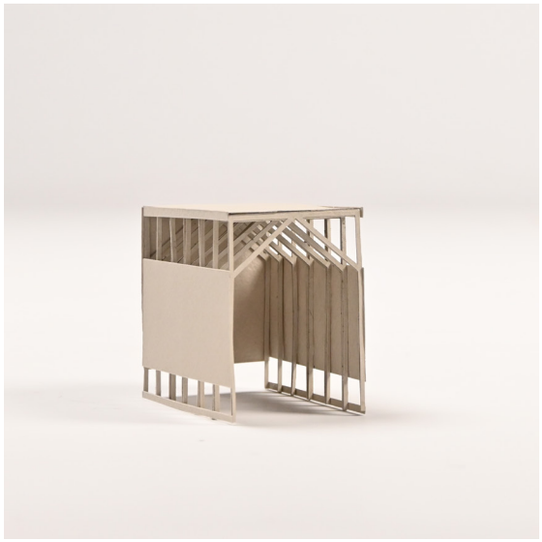
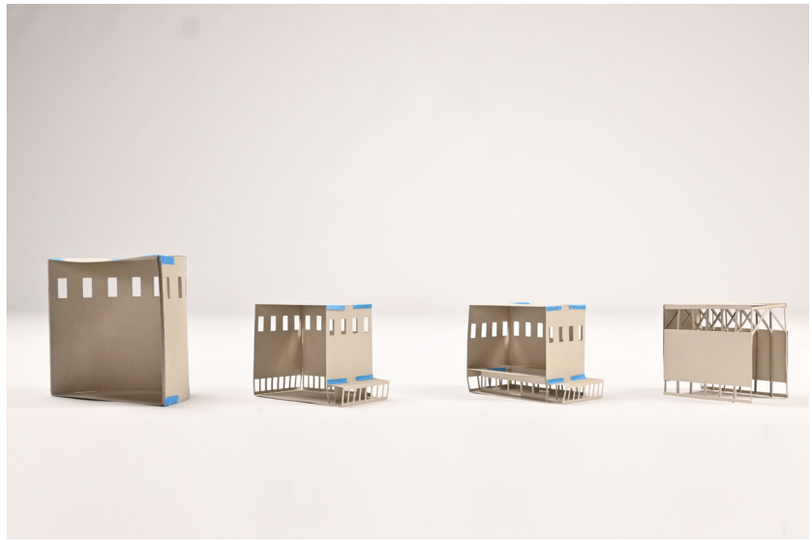
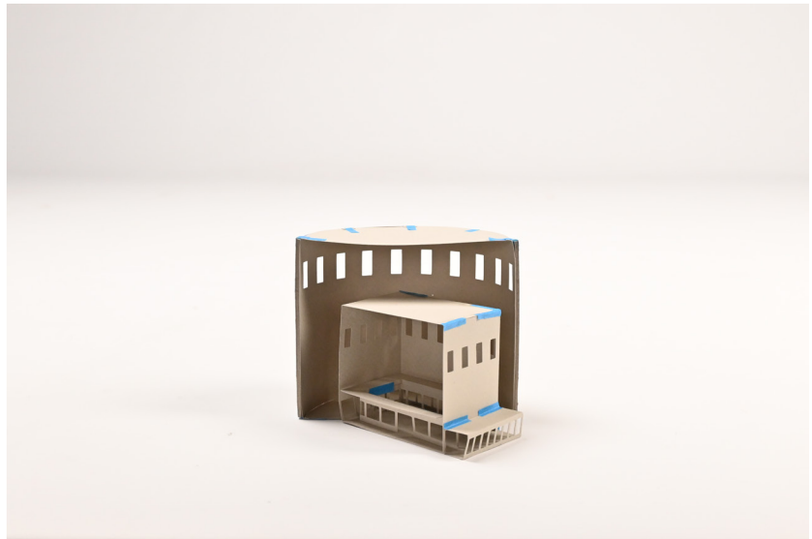


Fig. 45. reading room test II
Fig. 46. reading room test III



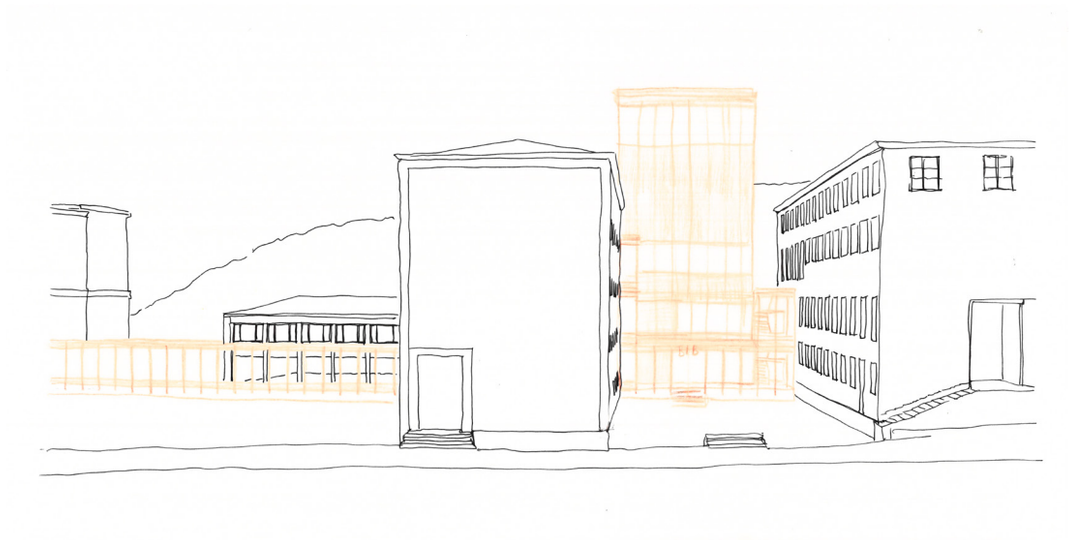


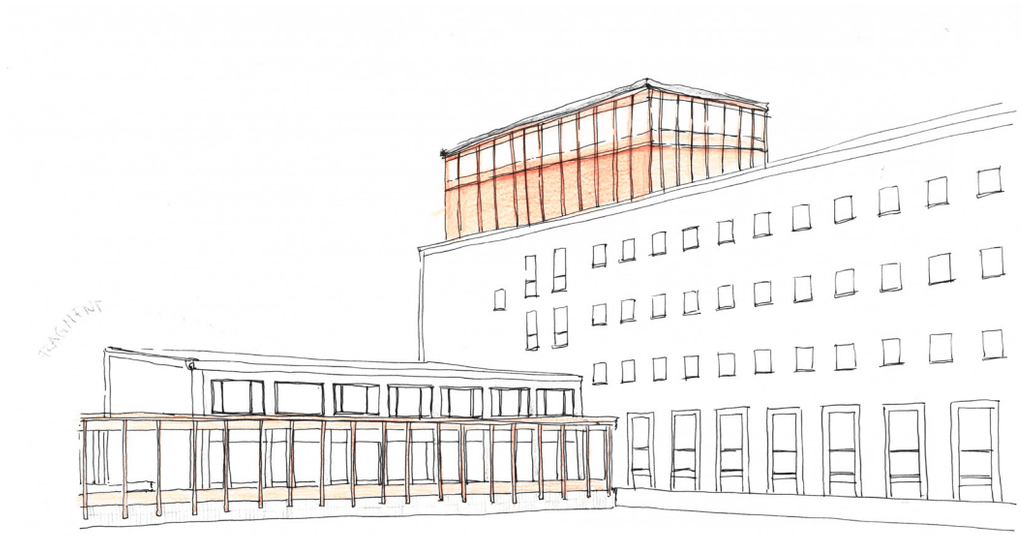
This model study was about comparing the rotunda to different variants of the reading hall. All options were made to the size of the new reading room. The character of the first two studies is closer to the architectural expression of the rotunda: a rigid row of windows on the upper rim of the room. The third study is more alluding to the construction of the room, wooden trusses.

Another test was the addition of a mezzanine to the room. To facilitate an extra circulation route at the perimeter of the room. To seperate the visitor that use the room as a look out from the visitors that want to study in a quiet space.

The last picture actually shows the scale of the room in relation to the size of the rotunda. The reading room fits inside.

Fig. 47. all rooms compared
Fig. 48. reading room inside the rotunda





How does my building express itself inbetween the annexes/hill/Asplund's library

LIRBARY: rotunda > three storey high plinth > bazaars.
-orange-ey stucco

HILL: viewing platform, organic paths, stone pavement, trees.
-green

ANNEXES: long, small, space in-between, height of the library's three storey plinth, grey plinth/stairs at ground level.
-yellow, light orange stucco

What is the new building going to be like?

The hallway continuing into a tower. The tower now has a grid with open surfaces and closed surfaces. The top room is drawn like a lighthouse; high small windows at the top resting on a closed facade.

First thoughts of materialisation:
-panels casted from the material that is dug out from the hill, pigmented with a colour.
combined with
-wooden vertical and horizontals, impregnated with the same tones. to create a coherent facade.

Feedback from Daniel
Don't do two different materials! They will work differently, just don't do it. Maybe think of a nice ceramic.

Me: is it also possible to create delicate details (like the horizontals/verticals) with ceramics? yes.

Fig. 49. designing between annexes
Fig. 50. a lighthouse towering above the annexes

Zooming in and zooming out.

Continuously testing out the new iterations on a 1:500 scale.

This variation was still a composition of different volumes on the front facade of the reading tower.

The original bay window replaced by a new volume on one side. On the other side a stair leading up. The stair is not really functioning as a connector yet.

Fig. 51. 1:500 model

Fig. 52. 1:500 model

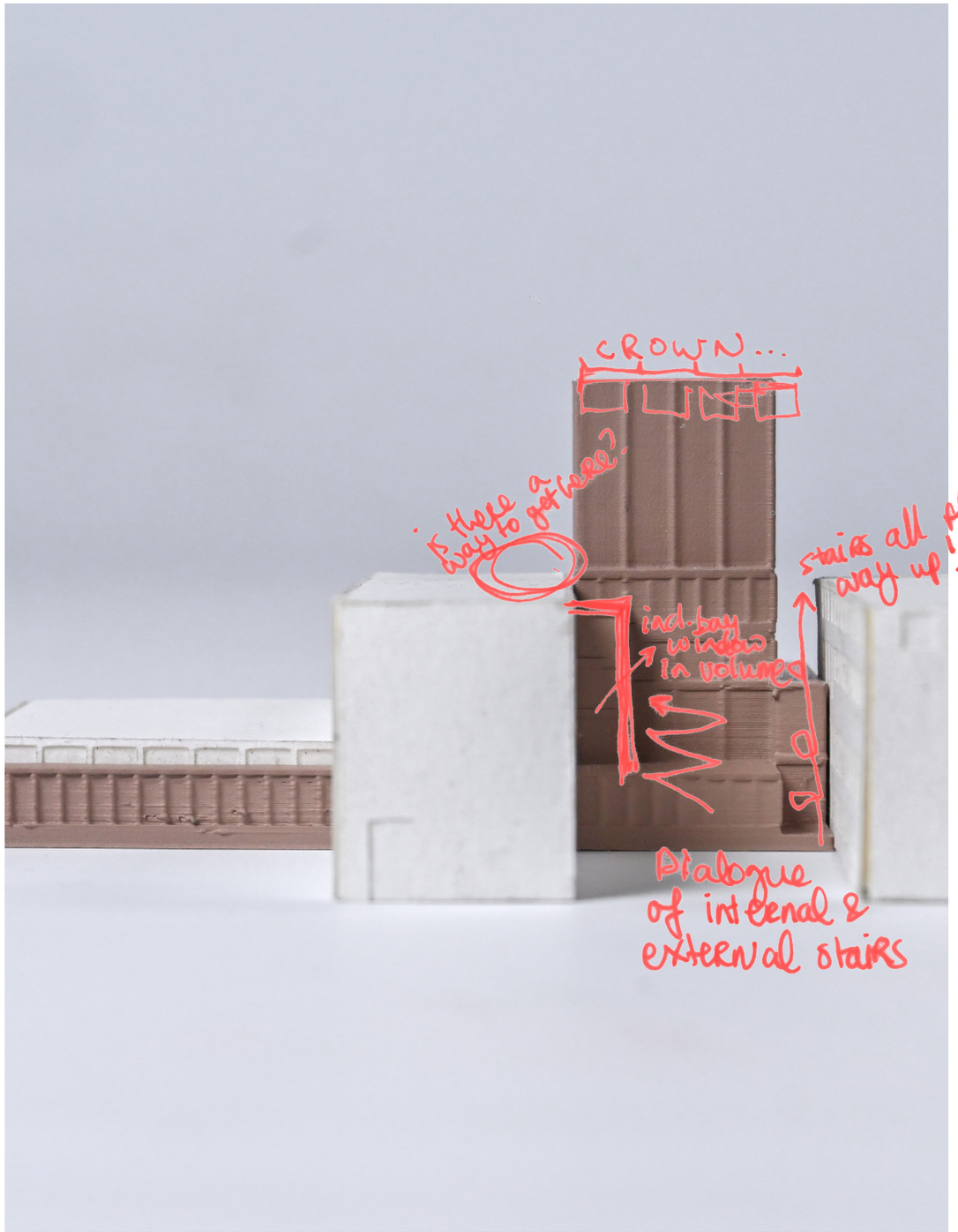


Fig. 53. thoughts on the 1:500 model

Fig. 54. 1:500 model

The new version, evolved and presented at P3. The volume of the bay window is now absorbe in the facade, by pulling the facade more forward. Furthermore the stairs and elevator are now incorporated into the new addition. This is to make the addition accessible for everyone and also to grant acces to the mezzanine level with the elevator. The exterior stair now also lead all the way up at the back of the building. In theory you could make a round: go inside the building and go all the way up to the mezzanine in the reading room; go outside on the outside path that grants view over Asplund's library; go down around the back of the building or decide to go up the hill.

Fig. 55. 1:500 model

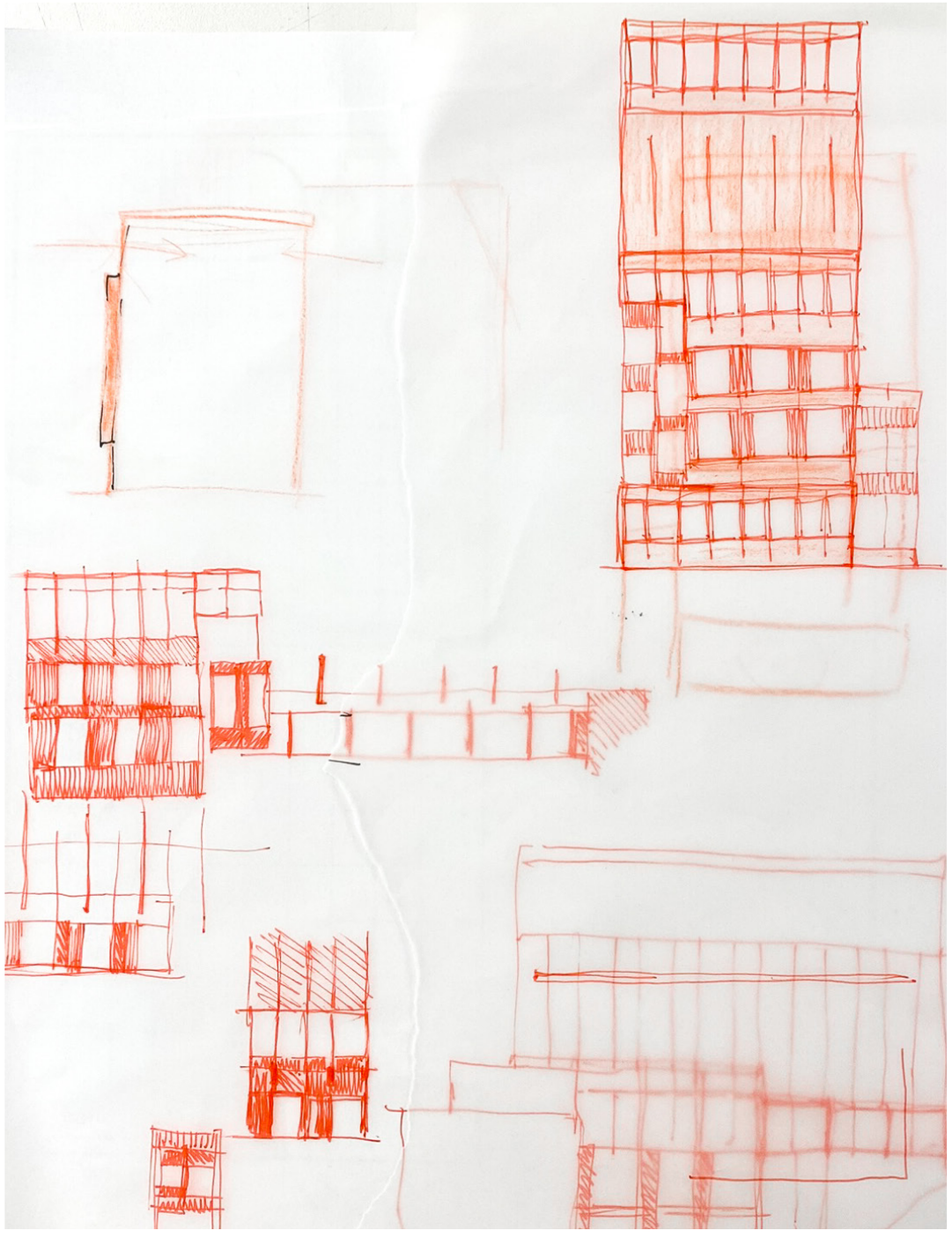


Fig. 56. sketching on the facade

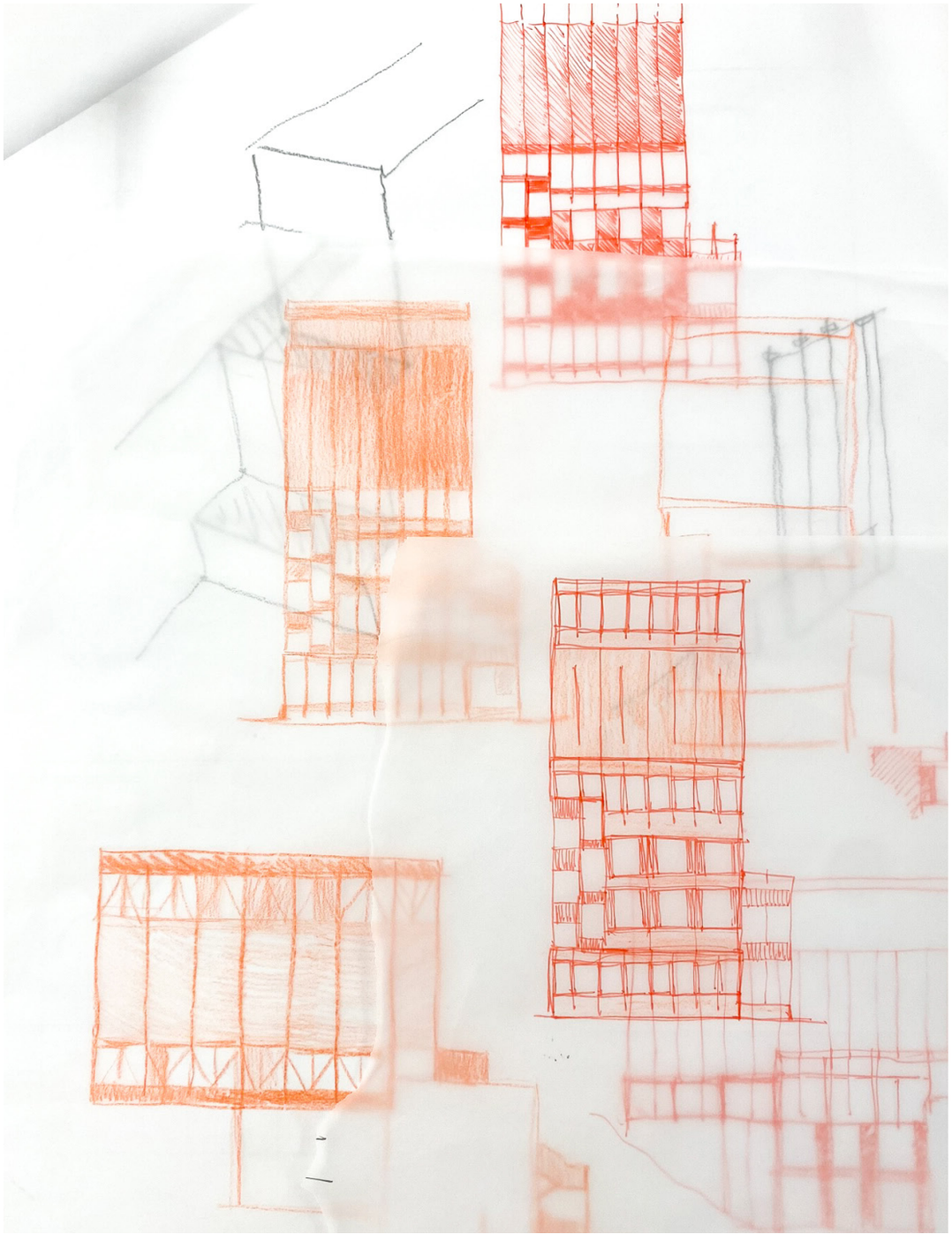


Fig. 57. sketching on the facade

Fig. 58. a mess

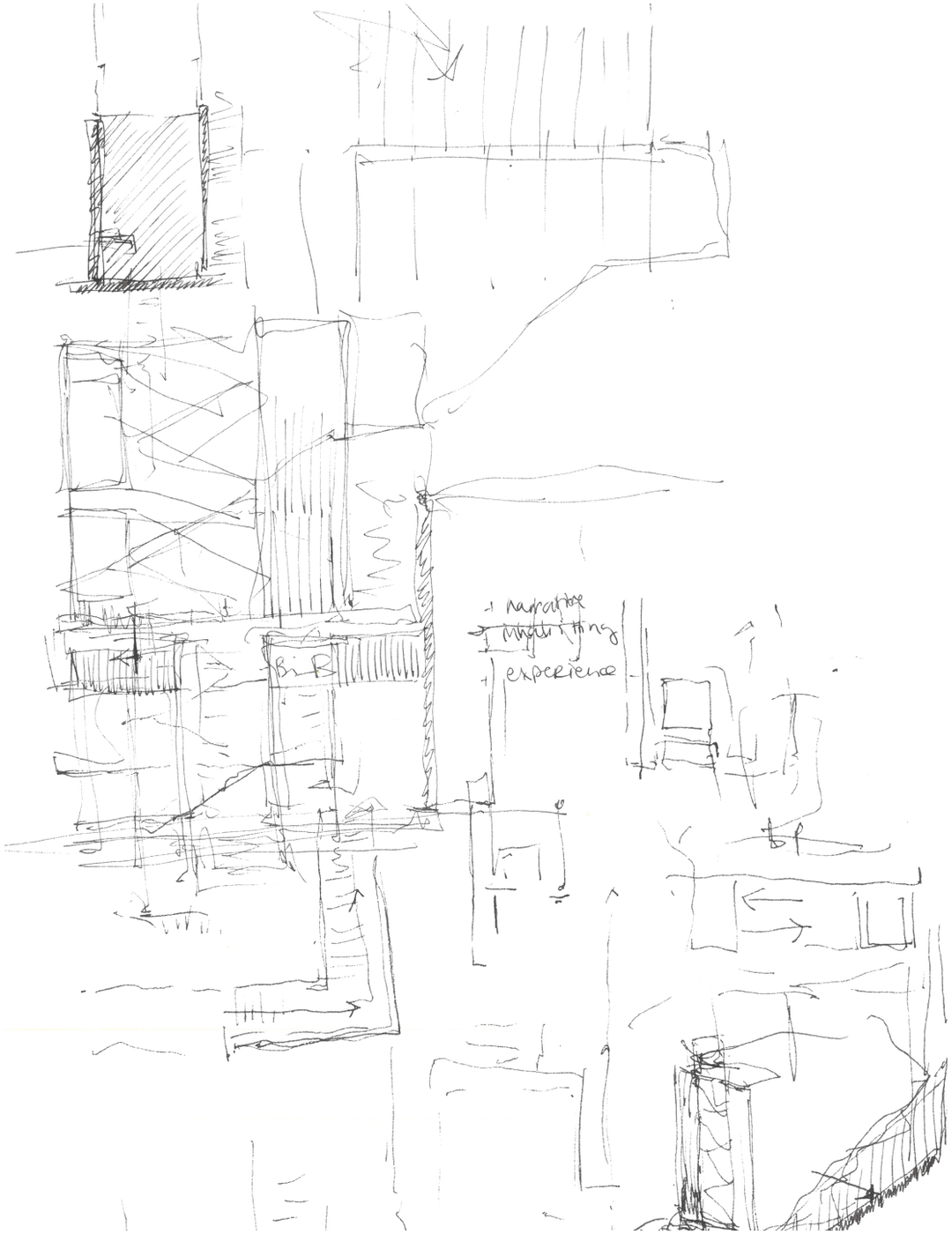


Fig. 59. thoughts during tutorials

This is a model of a fragment in the scale 1 to 50. It shows how the hallway (connecting the original reading room) goes through the first annex and ends up in the new addition. The model is about the interior partition wall becoming an extension of the hallway. Creating a continuous line of sight. Furhtermore it also clearified the way the building will deal with exterior and interior plinths and how they relate to each other.

Fig. 60. 1:50 model

Fig. 61. 1:50 model

Fig. 62. 1:50 model

Fig. 63. 1:50 model

Fig. 64. 1:50 model

Fig. 65. 1:50 model

Next to the 1 to 50 fragment model I decided to make a scrap model of the tall volume in scale 1 to 33 made out of rest material. This was mainly to give an idea about the circulation inside and outside of the building. The model also shows the tall reading room a top of the three other floors. It was a good test to see the dimensions of this specific room. Ideally this model will be used to test facades and it can easily be modified to try out other things.

Fig. 66. 1:33 model

Fig. 67. 1:33 model

Fig. 68. 1:33 model

Fig. 69. 1:33 model

Fig. 70. 1:33 model

Fig. 71. 1:33 model

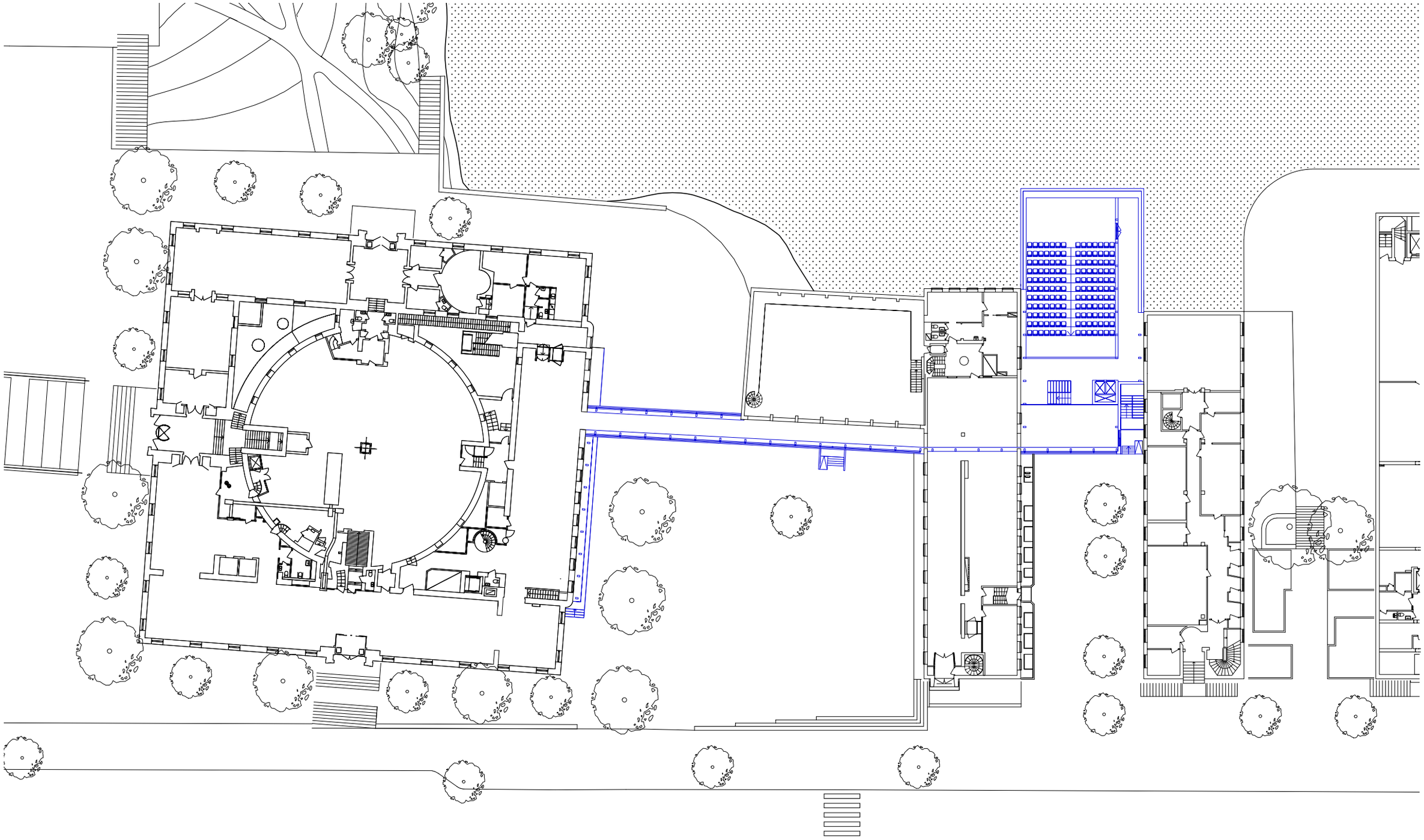


Fig. 72. ground floor plan 1:500

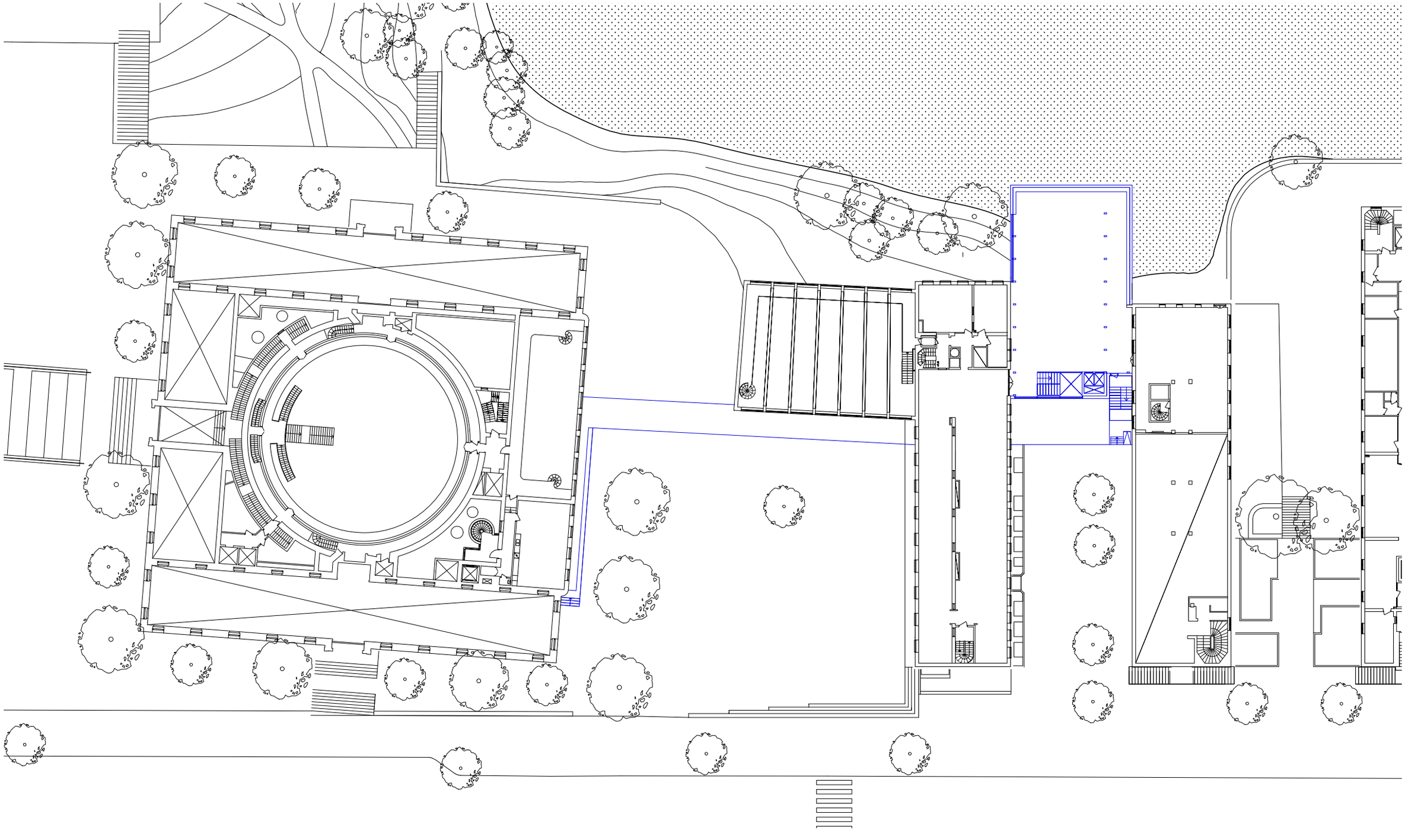


Fig. 73. first floor plan 1:500

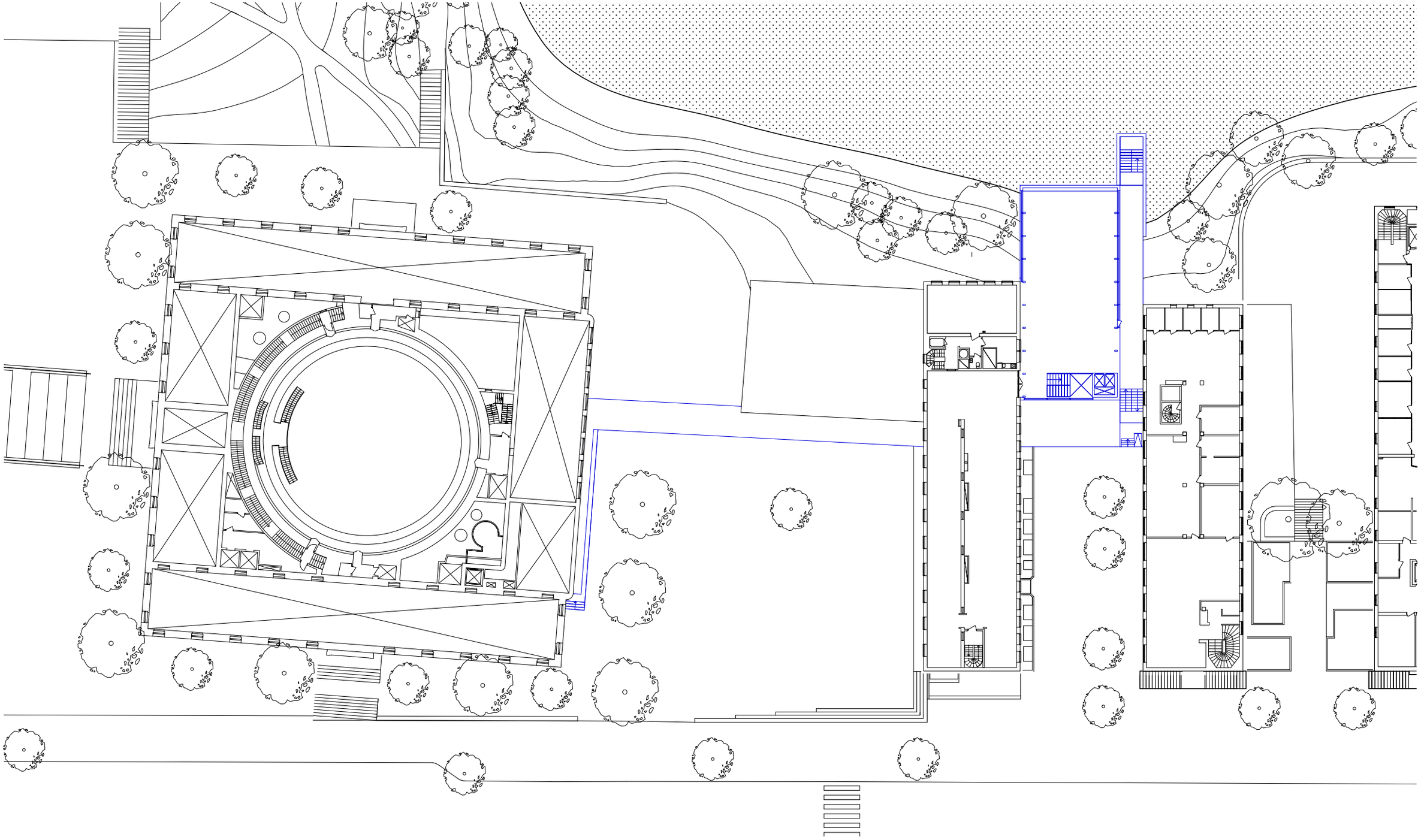


Fig. 74. second floor plan 1:500

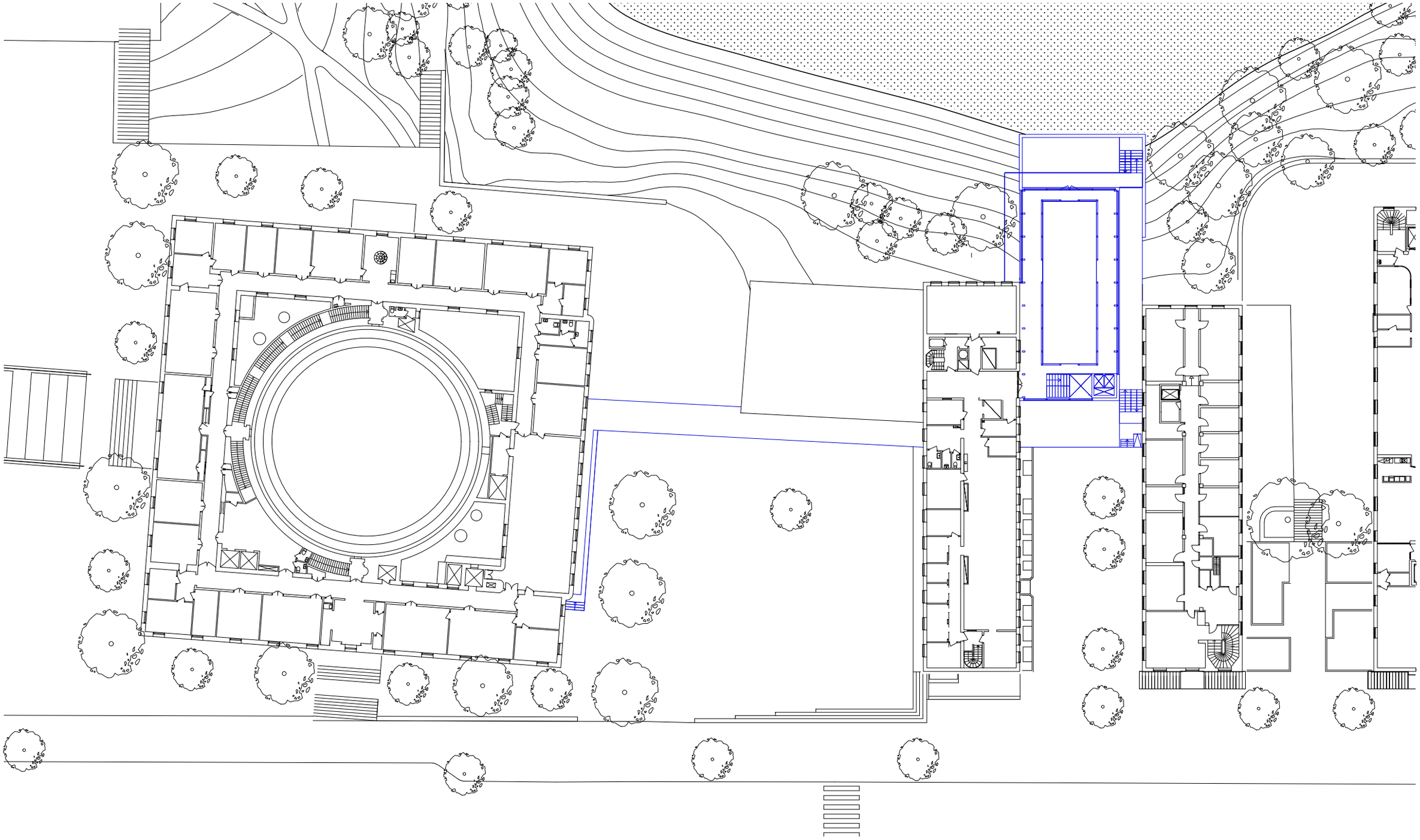


Fig. 75. third floor plan 1:500

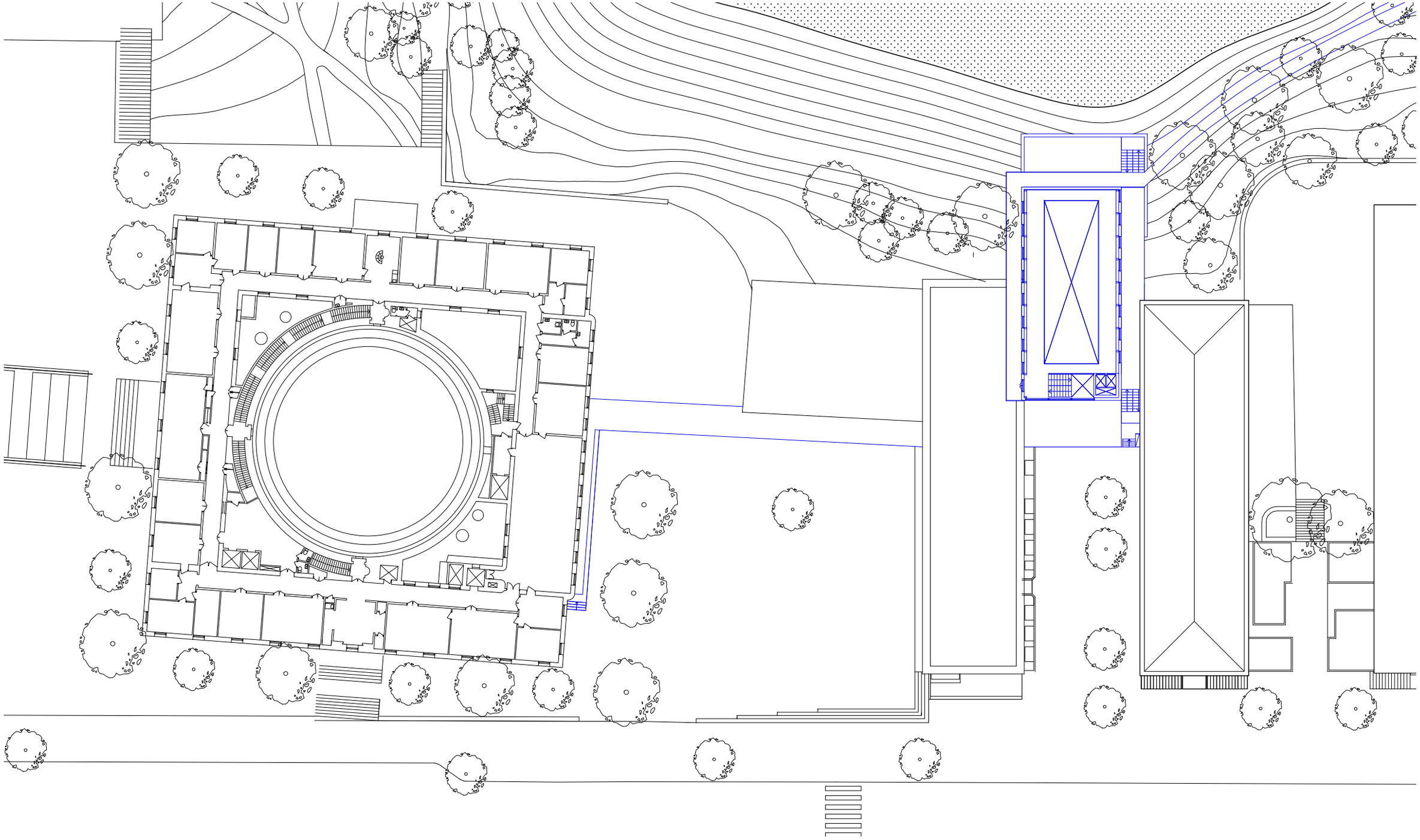


Fig. 76. third floor mezzanine plan 1:500

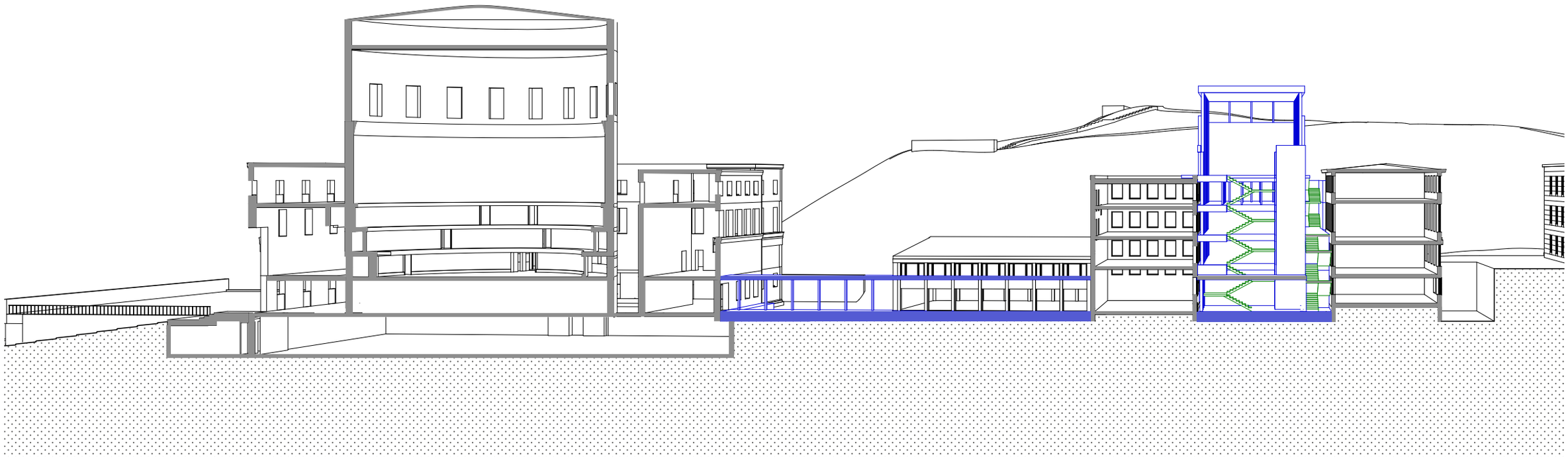


Fig. 77. long section 1:500

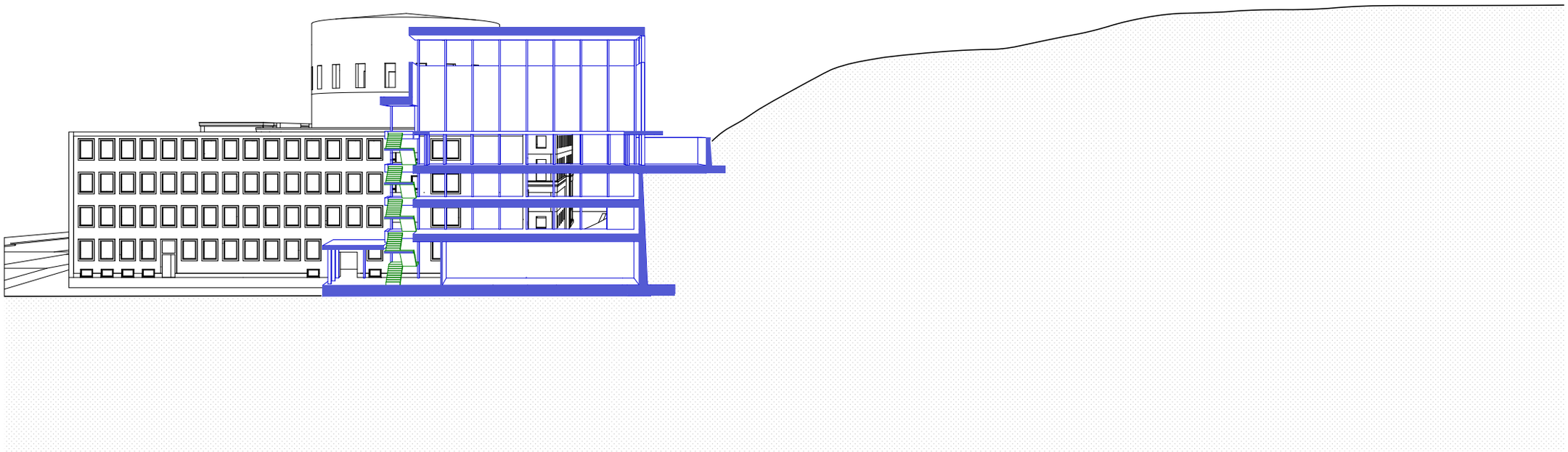


Fig. 78. short section 1:500

> enclosed space in the back of the square can be a safe children’s library

> stairs seems in spirit asplund 1931 right now

> in the model it seems clear what the project is, but in the plans not yet

> symmetry not visible in plans yet

> external stairs are quite strange, why not a more solid stair?

> it could be a continuous walk - you find these in stockholm all the time

> draw the entire hill and all it’s paths and walks, view the stairs as part of the hill rather than part of the building

> theater trinity college london: timber box (interesting reference)

> interested that exterior and interior timber are similar but different, something to be tested

> wood on exterior and exterior ages different

> shafts and elements you need can be turned into interesting elements of the space

> what are the rooms? (see reference: university library in gent)

> think of the character of the room at the other end of the journey from the rotonda

Fig. 79. p3 presentation

1 Feinberg, A., Ghorbani, A., & Herder, P. M. (2020). Commoning toward urban resilience: The role of trust, social cohesion, and involvement in a simulated urban commons setting. Journal Of Urban Affairs, 45(2), 142–167. https://doi.org/10.1080/07352166.2020.1851139

2 Foster, S. R., & Iaione, C. (2015). The City as a Commons. Social Science Research Network. https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2653084

3 Feinberg, A., Ghorbani, A., & Herder, P. M. (2021). Diversity and Challenges of the Urban Commons: A Comprehensive Review. The International Journal Of The Commons, 15(1), 1. https://doi.org/10.5334/ijc.1033

Fig. 1. Made by the author. (2024). Afternoon Sun on the Rotunda. [Photograph].

Fig. 2. Made by the author. (2024). Afternoon Sun on the Annex. [Photograph].

Fig. 3. Made by the author. (2024). Bike Wheel in the Studio. [Photograph].

Fig. 4. Made by the author. (2024). Orange and Orange Tape. [Photograph].

Fig. 5. Made by the author. (2024). Tire and Trash. [Photograph].

Fig. 6. Made by the author. (2024). Dresscode Black and Yellow. [Photograph].

Fig. 7. Made by the author. (2024). Ground Floor Plan from P2. [Sketch over Digital Drawing].

Fig. 8. Made by the author. (2024). Thoughts on the Plan. [Sketch over Digital Drawing].

Fig. 9. Made by the author. (2024). Processing Thoughts on the Plan. [Sketch over Digital Drawing].

Fig. 10. Made by the author. (2024). Ground Floor with Functions and Movement. [Sketch].

Fig. 11. Made by the author. (2024). Drawing all the Floors over and over. [Sketch].

Fig. 12. Made by the author. (2024). Clearing Up Ground Floor Cores. [Sketch].

Fig. 13. Made by the author. (2024). Clearing Up First Floor Cores. [Sketch].

Fig. 14. Made by the author. (2024). Clearing Up Second Floor Cores. [Sketch].

Fig. 15. Made by the author. (2024). Section Thinking about the Levels and Functions. [Sketch].

Fig. 16. Made by the author. (2024). How to Access the Levels. [Sketch].

Fig. 17. Made by the author. (2024). Section for Investigating the Levels. [Sketch].

Fig. 18. Saieh, N. (2016). Courtyard Facade Säynätsalo Town Hall. [Photograph]. Divisare. https://divisare.com/projects/317793-alvar-aalto-nico-saieh-saynatsalo-town-hall-1951

Fig. 19. Made by the author. (2024). Diagram Analyzing Säynätsalo Town Hall. [Sketch].

Fig. 20. Author Unkown. (n.d.) The Hallway. [Photograph]. Archipicture. http://www.archipicture.eu/Architekten/Finnland/Aalto%20Alvar/Alvar%20Aalto%20-%20Saynatsalo%20Town%20Hall%2030.html

Fig. 21. Author Unkown. (n.d.). Facade Materials. [Photograph]. Visit Jyväskylä Region. https://visitjyvaskyla.fi/en/attractions/saynatsalo-town-hall/

Fig. 22. Author Unkown. (n.d.). Facade Materials and the Courtyard. [Photograph]. Alvar Aalto. https://www.alvaraalto.fi/en/architecture/saynatsalo-town-hall/

Fig. 23. Author Unkown. (n.d.). Seating and Flooring Materials. [Photograph]. Visit Jyväskylä Region. https://visitjyvaskyla.fi/en/attractions/saynatsalo-town-hall/

Fig. 24. Godel, A. (2012). Detail of the Construction, Window and Seating Place. [Photograph]. Flickr. https://www.flickr.com/photos/doctorcasino/8058282247/

Fig. 25. Made by the author. (2024). Courtyard Entrance. [Photograph].

Fig. 26. Made by the author. (2024). Handmade Bricks. [Photograph].

Fig. 27. Made by the author. (2024). Looking up. [Photograph].

Fig. 28. Made by the author. (2024). Street Facade. [Photograph].

Fig. 29. Made by the author. (2024). Detail Column and Floor. [Photograph].

Fig. 30. Made by the author. (2024). Meeting of Old and New Structures. [Photograph].

Fig. 31. Made by the author. (2024). An Awning Meeting the Window. [Photograph].

Fig. 32. Made by the author. (2024). Colours and Rhythms. [Photograph].

Fig. 33. Made by the author. (2024). Sketching on the Details. [Photograph of Sketch].

Fig. 34. Made by the author. (2024). Thinking about the Building Technology. [Photograph of Sketch].

Fig. 35. Made by the author. (2024). Frontal View of the Hallway Facade. [Photograph].

Fig. 36. Made by the author. (2024). Directed View through the Hallway. [Photograph].

Fig. 37. Made by the author. (2024). Seating on the Interiors of the Facade. [Photograph].

Fig. 38. Made by the author. (2024). Jan Yke Measuring with a Camera App. [Photograph].

Fig. 39. Made by the author. (2024). Measuring between the Trusses. [Photograph].

Fig. 40. Made by the author. (2024). Measuring the Curtain Wall. [Photograph].

Fig. 41. Made by the author. (2024). The Height of the Orange Hall. [Sketch over Photograph].

Fig. 42. Made by the author. (2024). Approximate Dimensions of the Reading Room. [Sketch over Photograph].

Fig. 43. Made by the author. (2024). The Rotunda. [Photograph].

Fig. 44. Made by the author. (2024). Reading Room Test I. [Photograph].

Fig. 45. Made by the author. (2024). Reading Room Test II. [Photograph].

Fig. 46. Made by the author. (2024). Reading Room Test III. [Photograph].

Fig. 47. Made by the author. (2024). All Rooms Compared. [Photograph].

Fig. 48. Made by the author. (2024). Reading Room Inside the Rotunda. [Photograph].

Fig. 49. Made by the author. (2024). Designing between the Annexes. [Sketch].

Fig. 50. Made by the author. (2024). A Lighthouse Towering above the Annexes. [Sketch].

Fig. 51. Made by the author. (2024). 1:500 Model. [Photograph].

Fig. 52. Made by the author. (2024). 1:500 Model. [Photogaph].

Fig. 53. Made by the author. (2024). Thoughts on the 1:500 Model. [Sketch over Photograph].

Fig. 54. Made by the author. (2024). 1:500 Model. [Photograph].

Fig. 55. Made by the author. (2024). 1:500 Model. [Photograph].

Fig. 56. Made by the author. (2024). Sketching on the Facade. [Photograph of Sketch].

Fig. 57. Made by the author. (2024). Sketching on the Facade. [Photograph of Sketch].

Fig. 59. Made by the author. (2024). Thoughts during Tutorials. [Sketch].

Fig. 58. Made by the author. (2024). A Mess. [Photograph].

Fig. 60. Made by the author. (2024). 1:50 Model. [Photograph].

Fig. 61. Made by the author. (2024). 1:50 Model. [Photograph].

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Fig. 65. Made by the author. (2024). 1:50 Model. [Photograph].

Fig. 66. Made by the author. (2024). 1:33 Model. [Photograph].

Fig. 67. Made by the author. (2024). 1:33 Model. [Photograph].

Fig. 68. Made by the author. (2024). 1:33 Model. [Photograph].

Fig. 69. Made by the author. (2024). 1:33 Model. [Photograph].

Fig. 70. Made by the author. (2024). 1:33 Model. [Photograph].

Fig. 71. Made by the author. (2024). 1:33 Model. [Photograph].

Fig. 72. Made by the author. (2024). Ground Floor Plan 1:500. [Digital Drawing].

Fig. 73. Made by the author. (2024). First Floor Plan 1:500. [Digital Drawing].

Fig. 74. Made by the author. (2024). Second Floor Plan 1:500. [Digital Drawing].

Fig. 75. Made by the author. (2024). Third Floor Plan 1:500. [Digital Drawing].

Fig. 76. Made by the author. (2024). Third Floor Mezzanine Plan 1:500. [Digital Drawing].

Fig. 77. Made by the author. (2024). Long Section 1:500. [Digital Drawing].

Fig. 78. Made by the author. (2024). Short Section 1:500. [Digital Drawing].

Fig. 79. Pietsch, S. (2024). P3 Presentation. [Photograph].

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