a shift towards Collectivity

...using a collective approach in urban design to contribute to sustainable development from spatial, environmental and social perspectives in Bospolder-Tussendijken

P5

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2023/2024

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Introduction



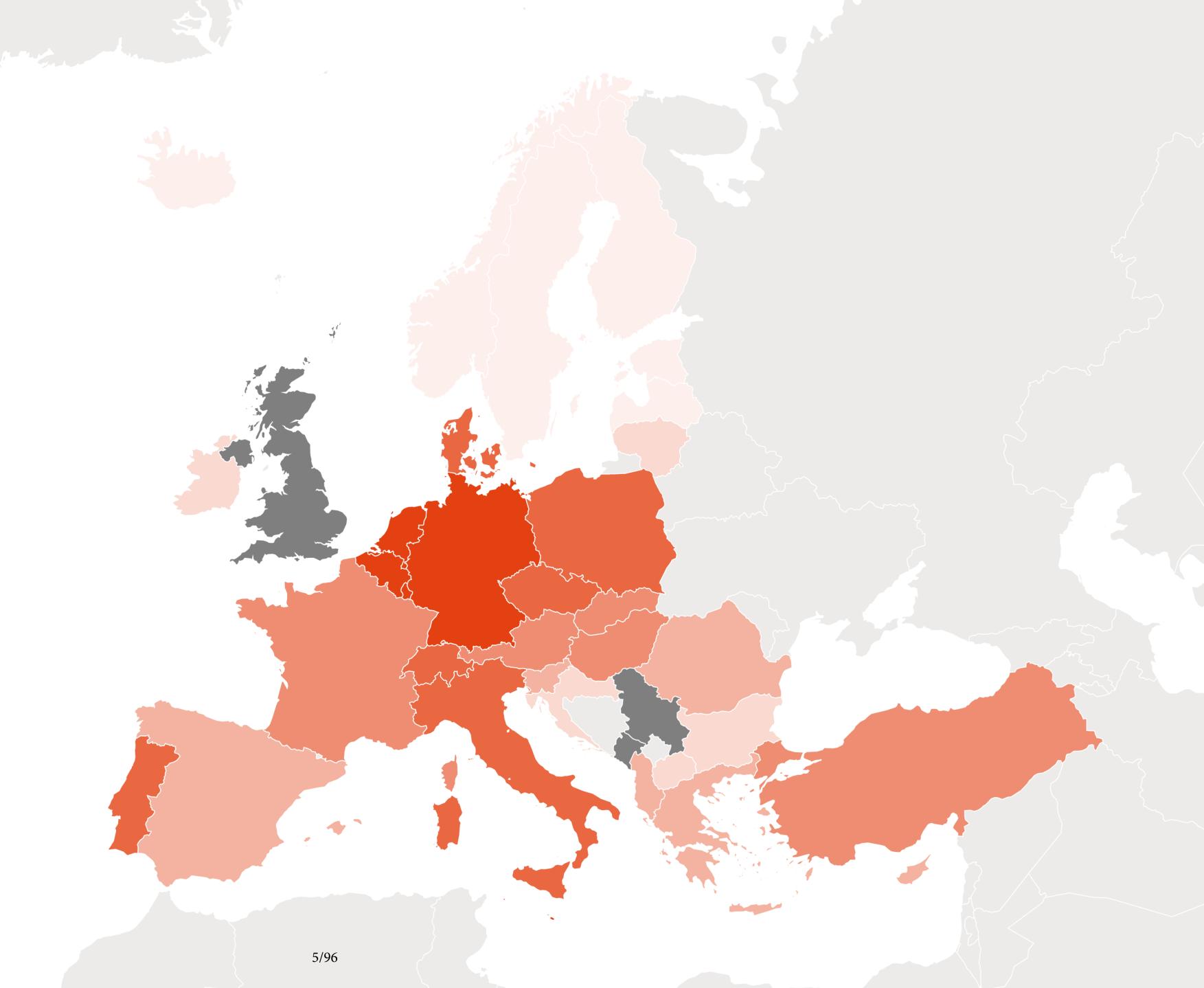
Introduction

inhabitants per km²

- > 3.8 to 38.1
- > 38.1 to 80.3
- > 80.3 to 105.25
- > 105.25 to 114.4
- > 114.4 to 228.7
- > 228.7 to 1,692.7
- data not available

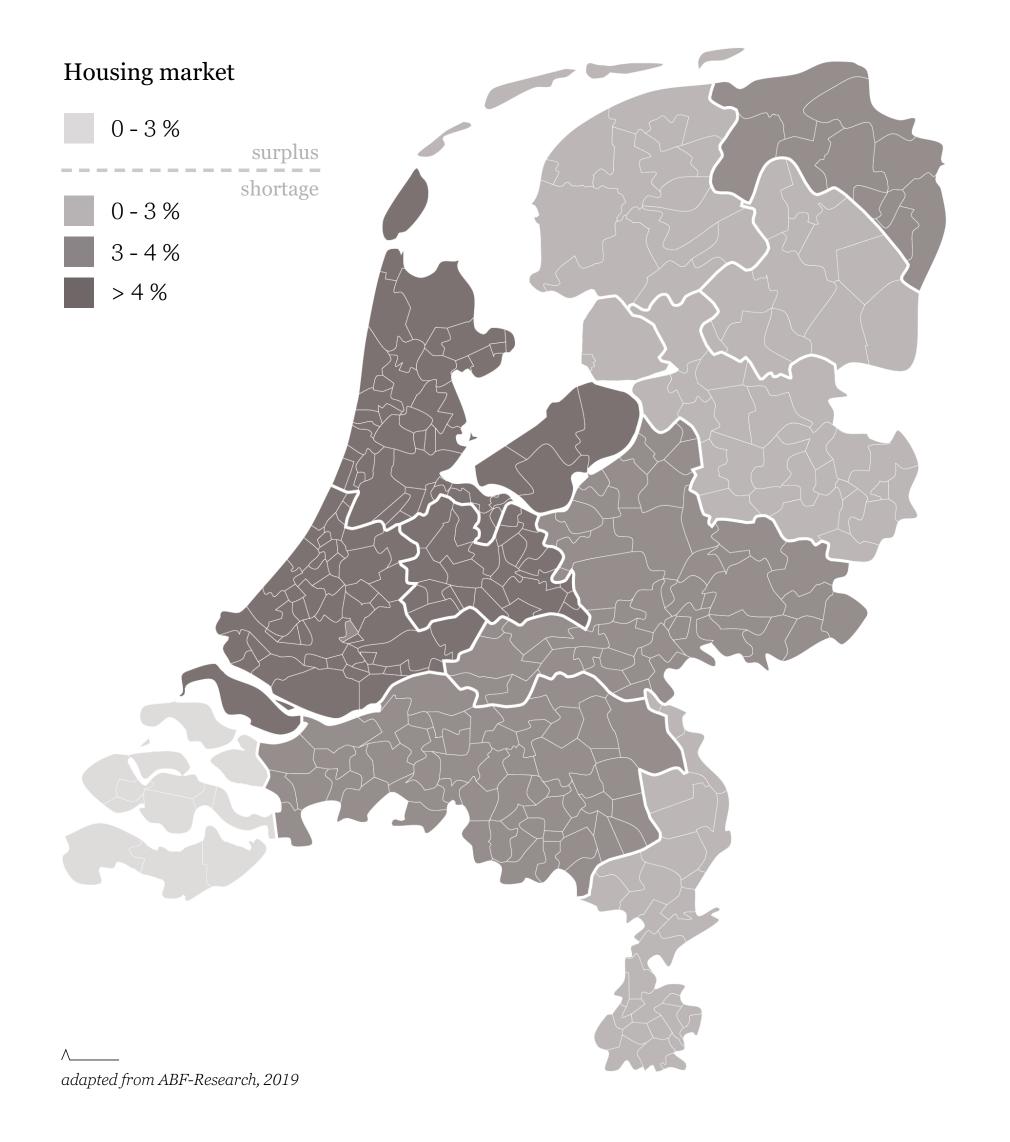
adapted from Eurostat, 2022

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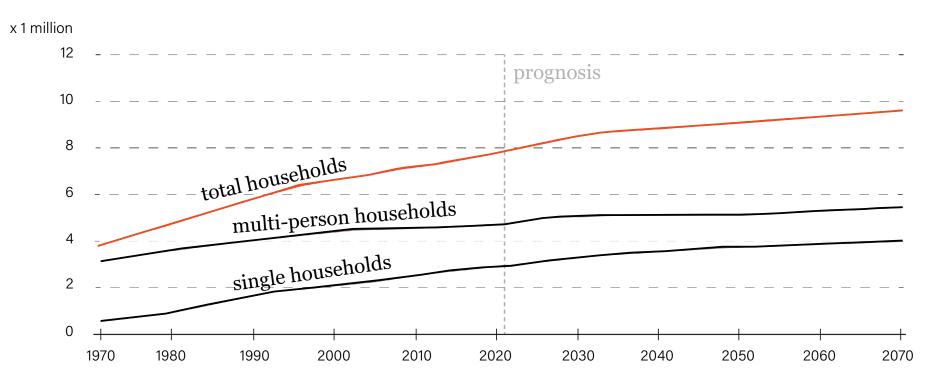


Spatial implications

Increasing households



Increasing households in the Netherlands



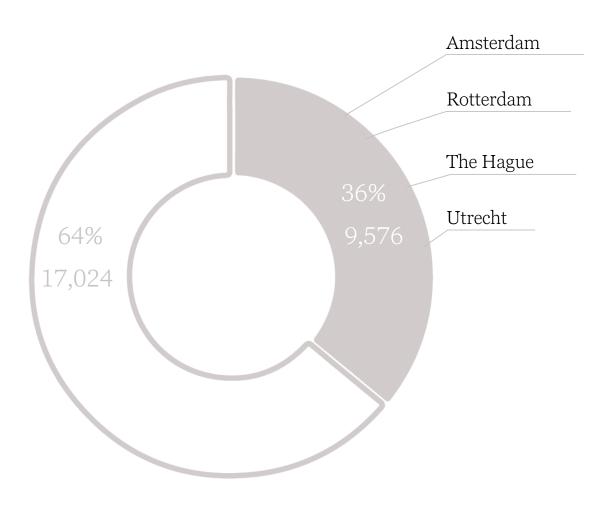
adapted from CBS, 2021

Spatial implications

Inequal distribution of space



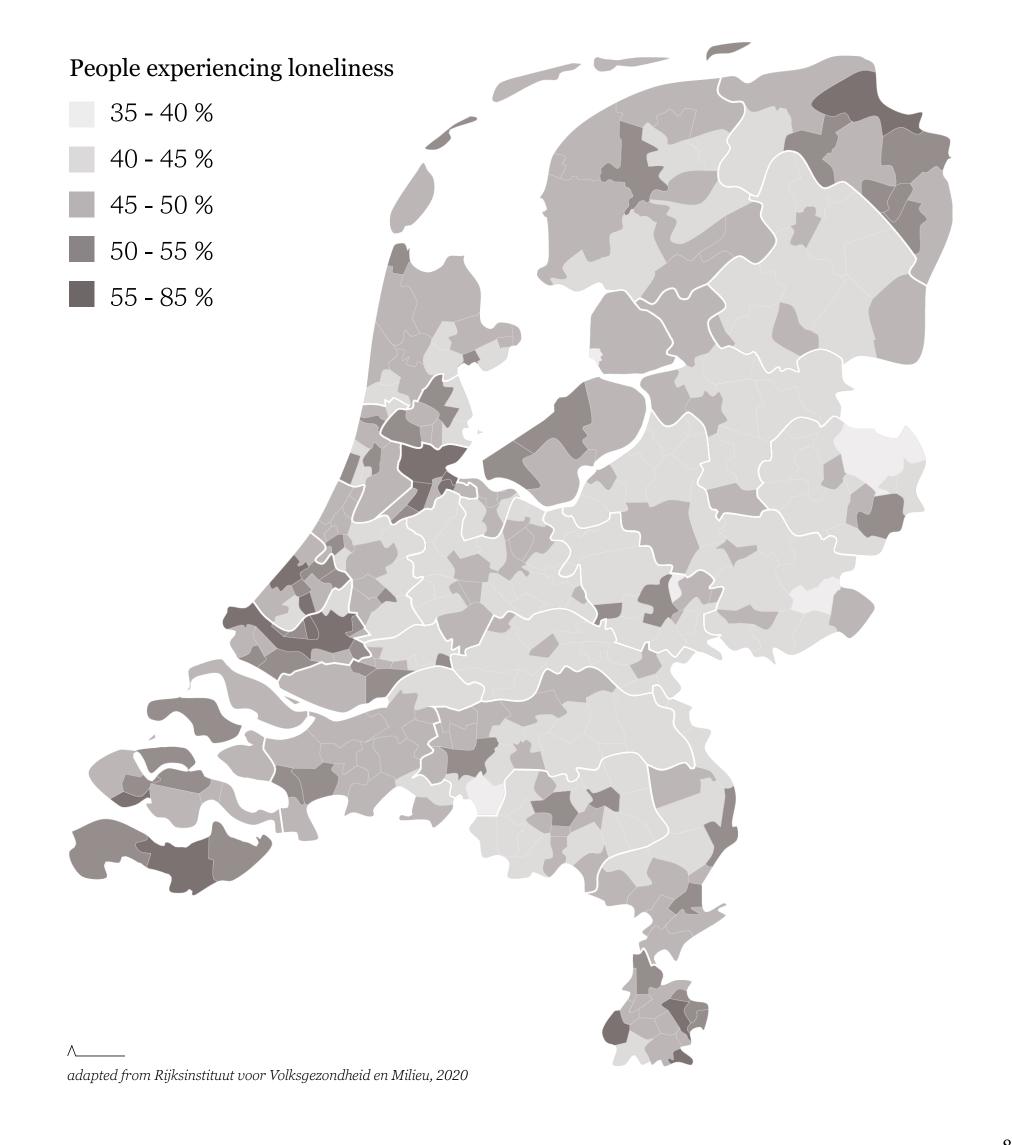
Homeless people in the Netherlands



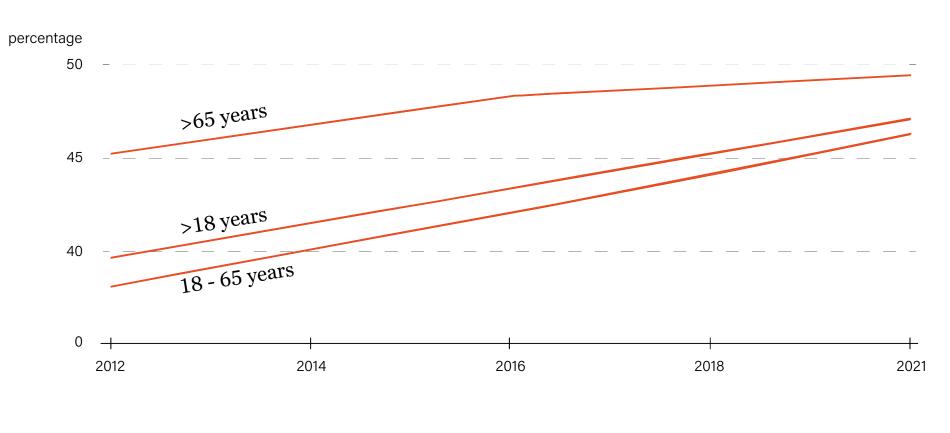
adapted from CBS, 2020

Social implications

Loneliness



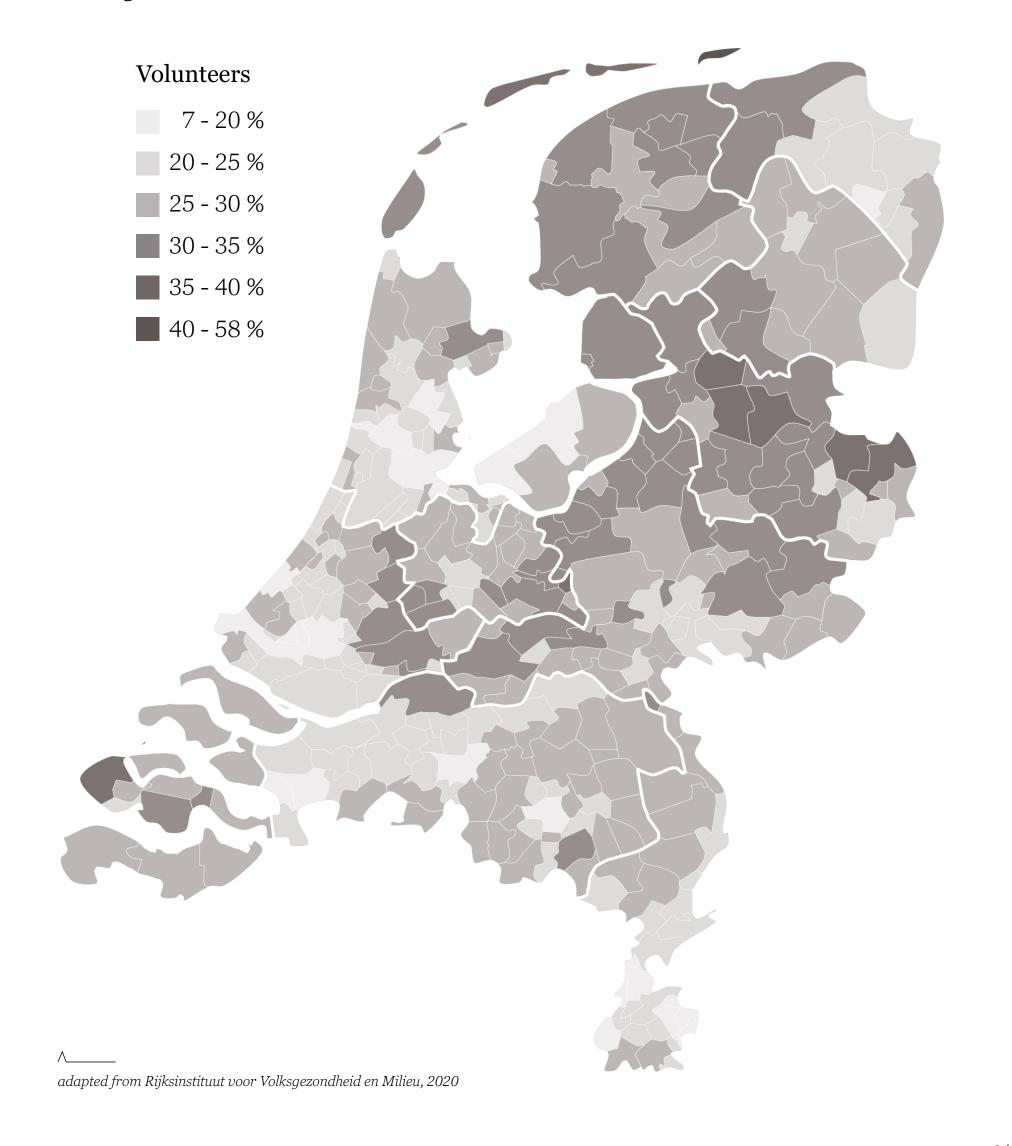
People experiencing loneliness



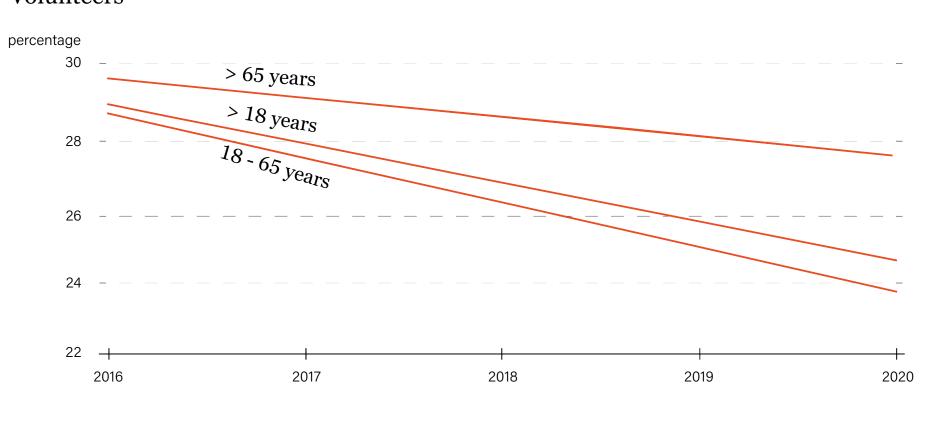
adapted from Rijksinstituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieu, 2020

Social implications

Lack of solidarity



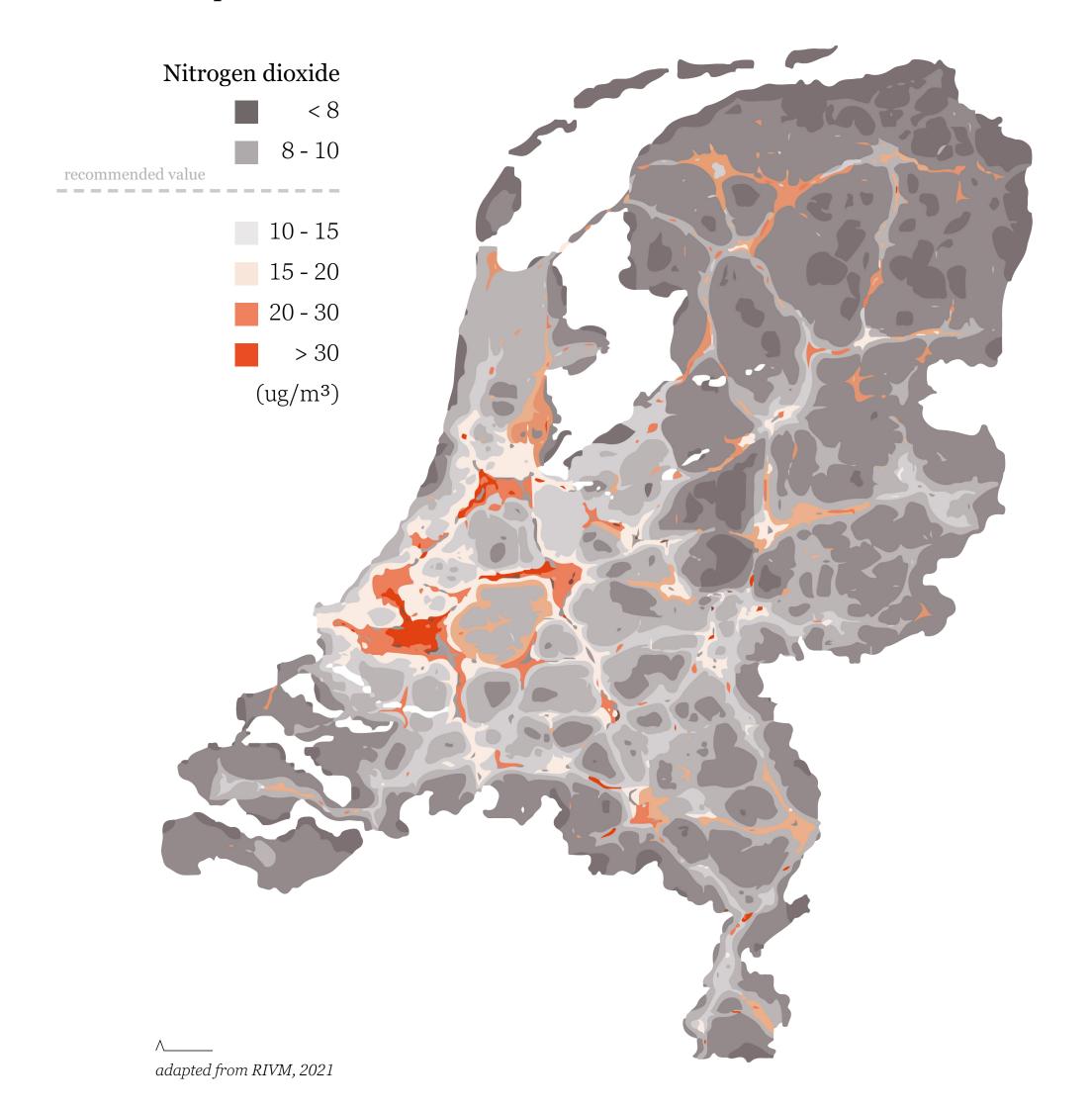
Volunteers

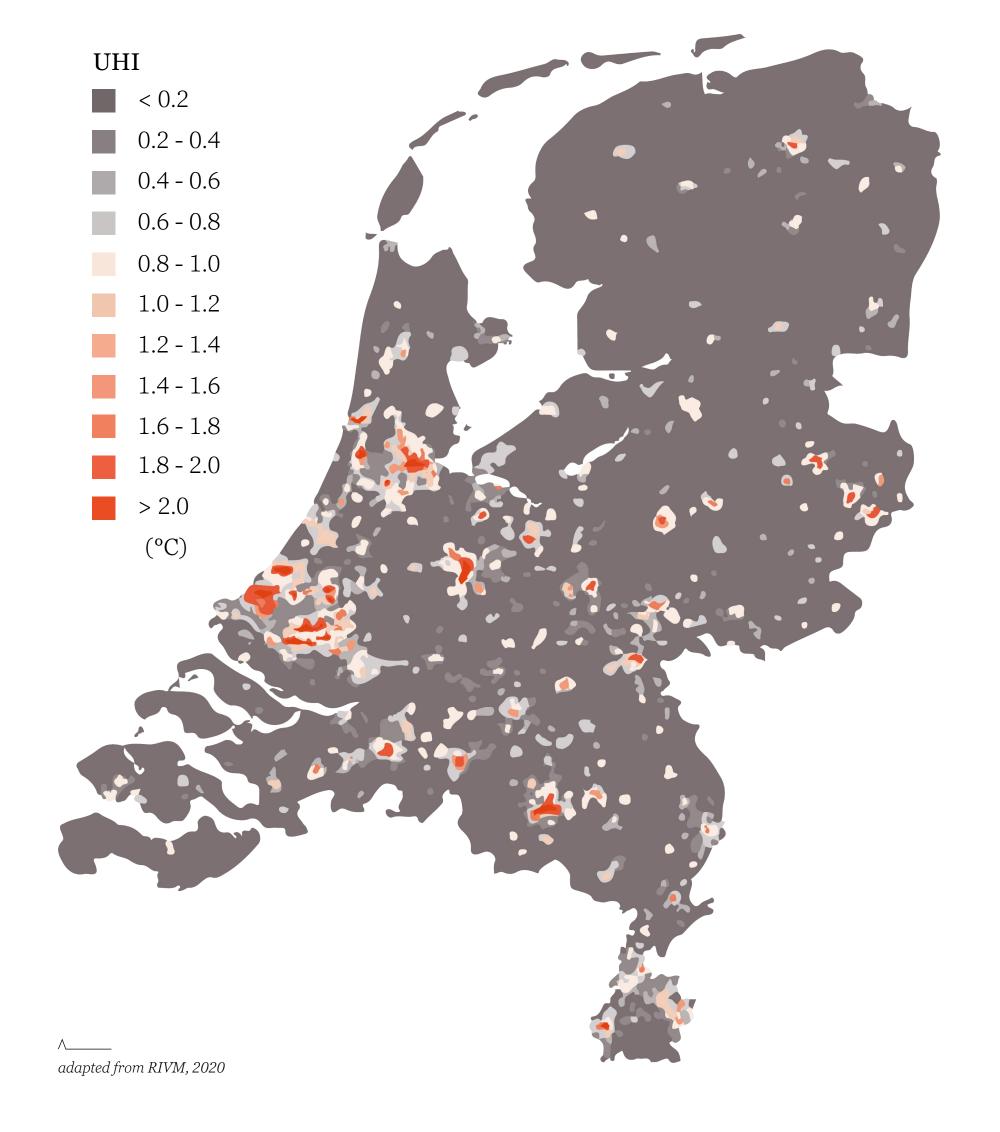


adapted from Rijksinstituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieu, 2020

Environmental implications

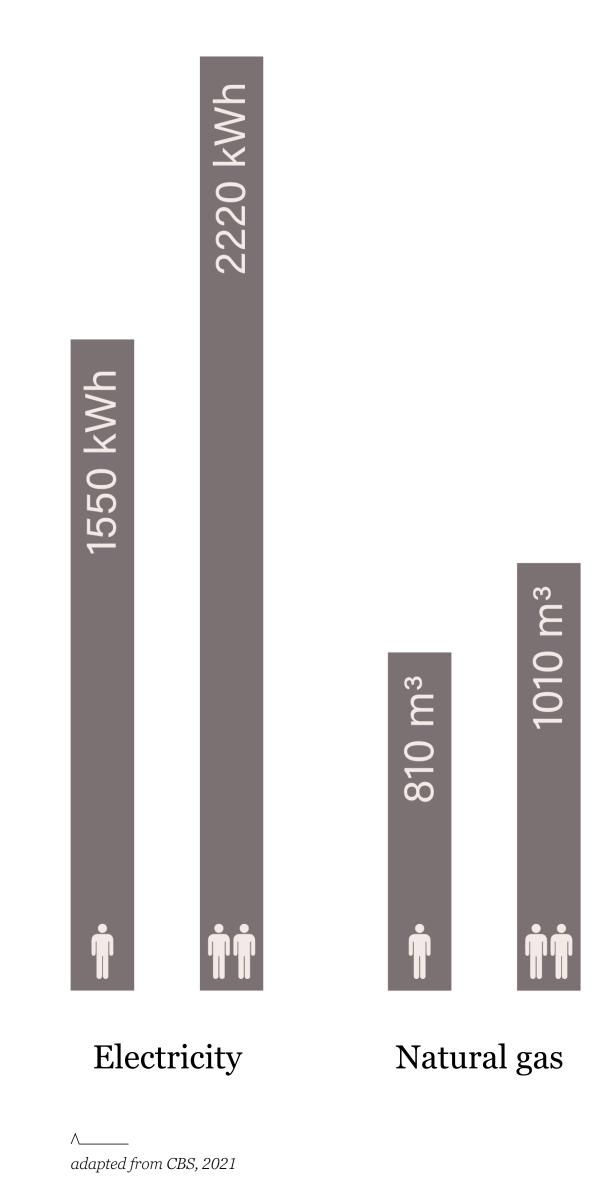
Environmental pollution & UHI





Environmental implications

Energy demand



Problem statement

'The **individualistic trend** that has increased over the years resulted in **unsustainable development** from **spatial, environmental and social perspectives**, being visible in the Dutch urban landscape'

BoTu (Bospolder-Tussendijken)

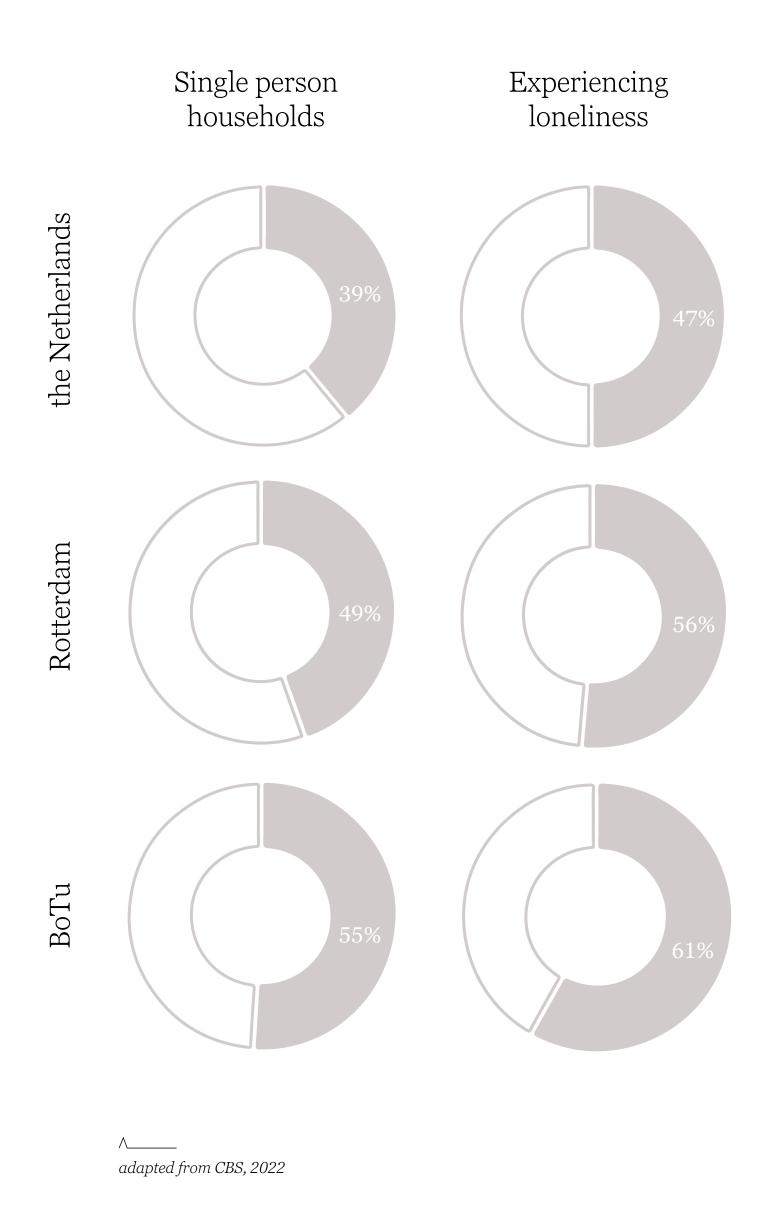


Densed & diverse



adapted from AlleCijfers.nl, 2023

Challenges



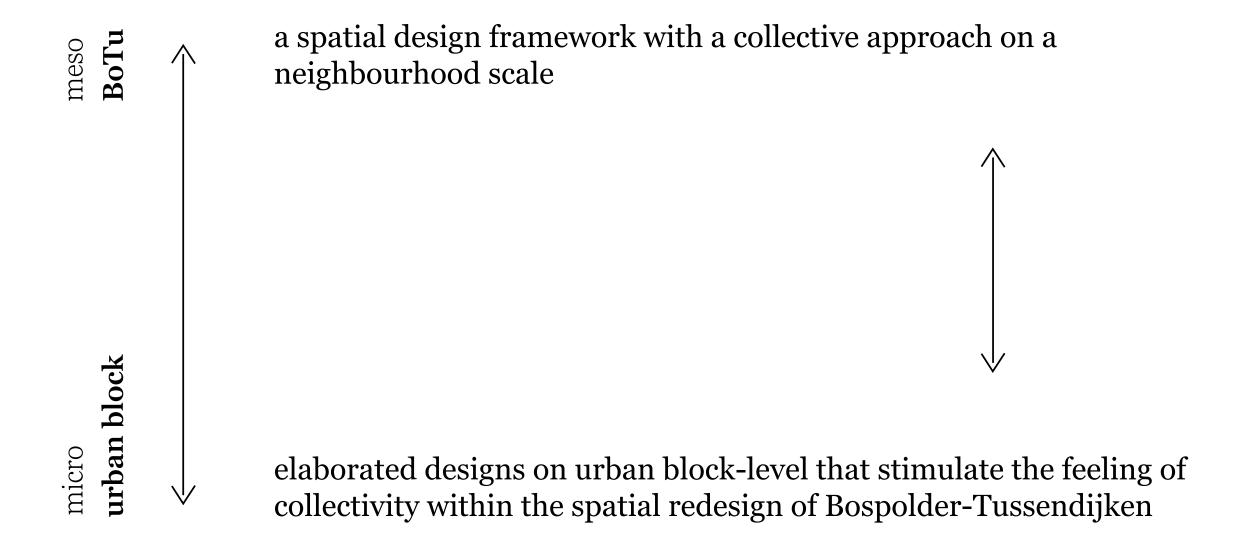


Research question

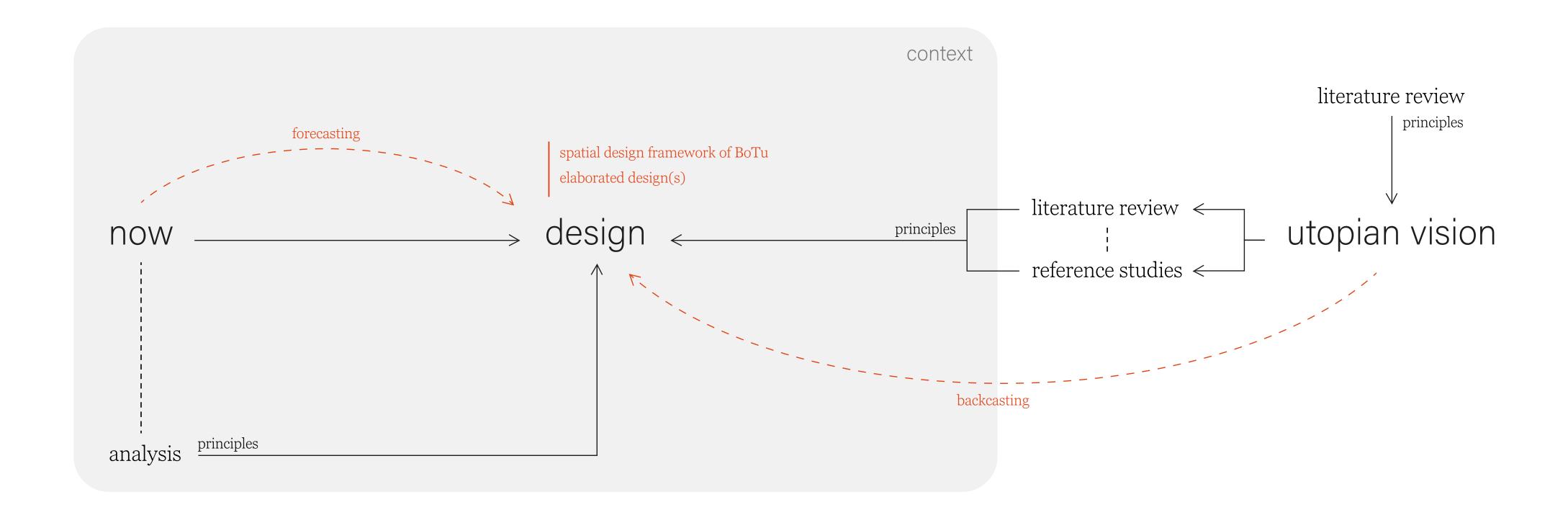
Research question

'In what way can the shift from an **individualistic** towards a **collective approach** in urban design contribute to **sustainable development** from **spatial, environmental and social perspectives**, focusing on **Bospolder-Tussendijken**?'

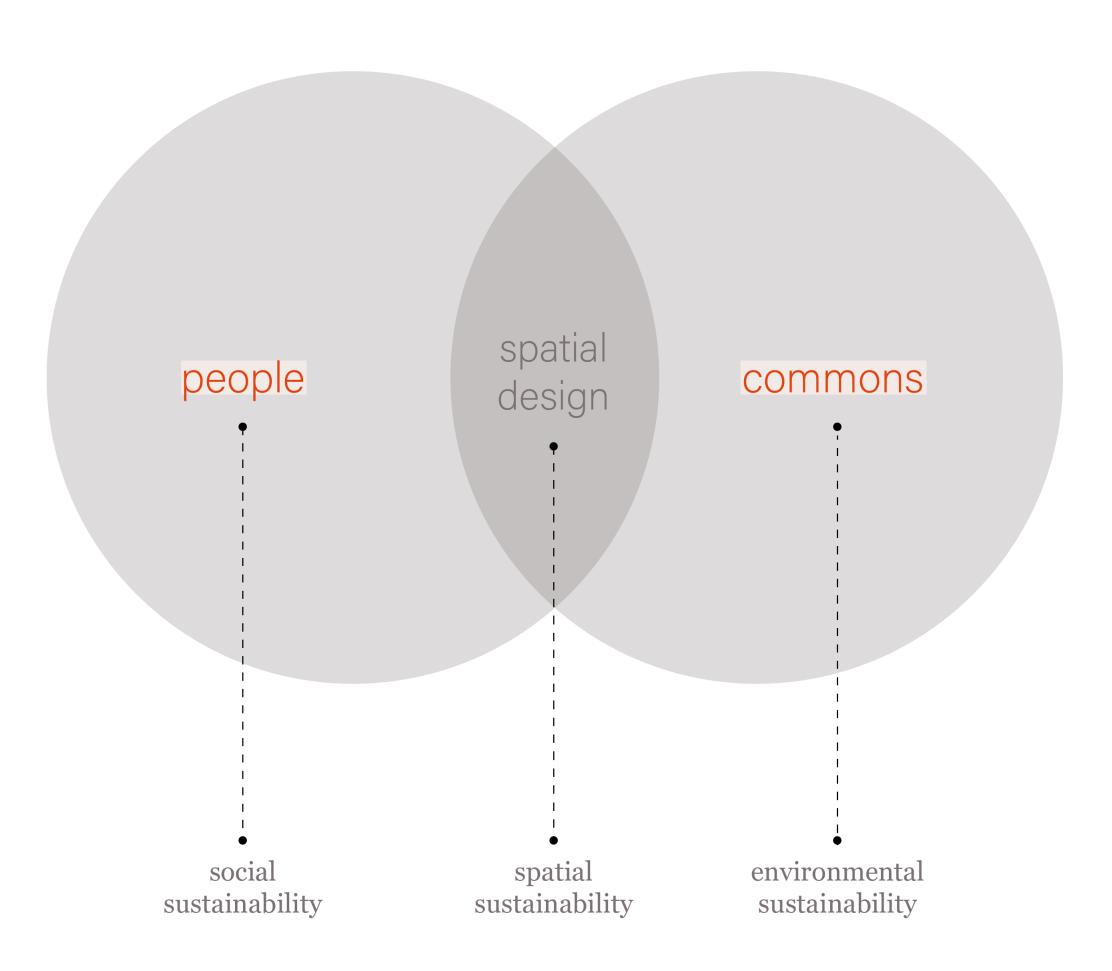
'Create a multi-scalar design with a collective approach to contribute to sustainable development from spatial, environmental and social perspectives, focusing on Bospolder-Tussendijken'



Methods

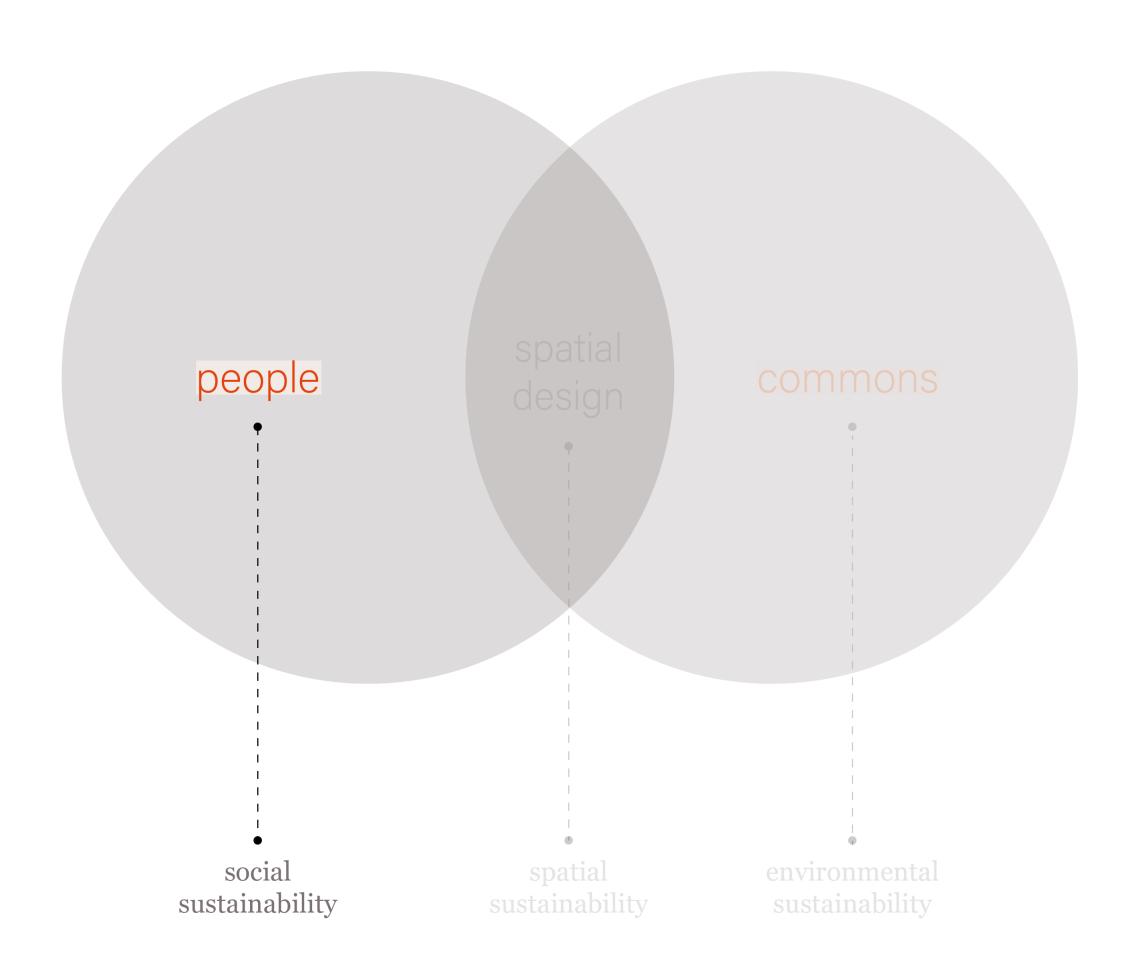


Conceptual framework

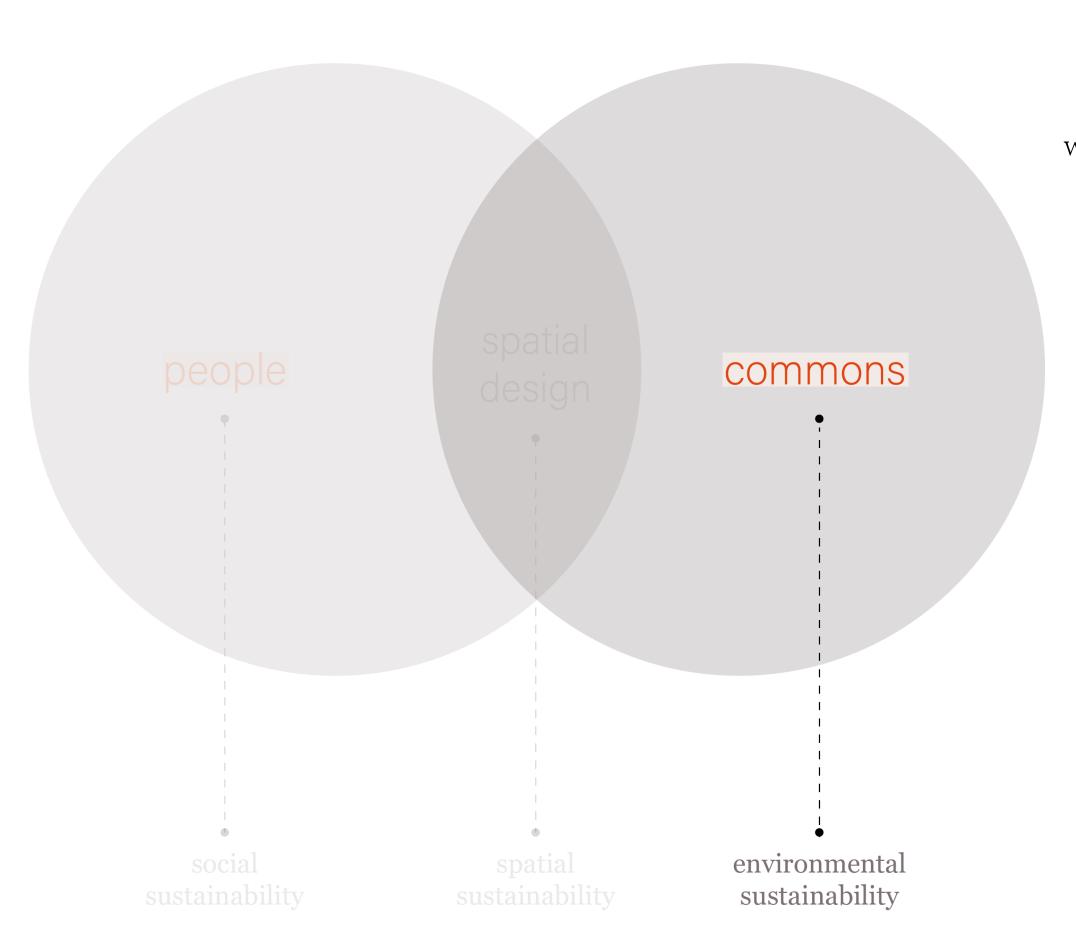


Conceptual framework

Substantial evidence suggests that social relationships play a crucial role in promoting mental and physical well-being throughout life (Cacioppo & Cacioppo, 2014).



Conceptual framework



The trend of "corporatizing access and control over urban land" and the "corporate buying of whole pieces of cities," leads to a transformation of what was once small and/or public into the large and private domain (Sassen, 2001).

Asserting ownership over urban resources and city space by framing them as a "commons" (Foster & Iaione, 2016).

The commons







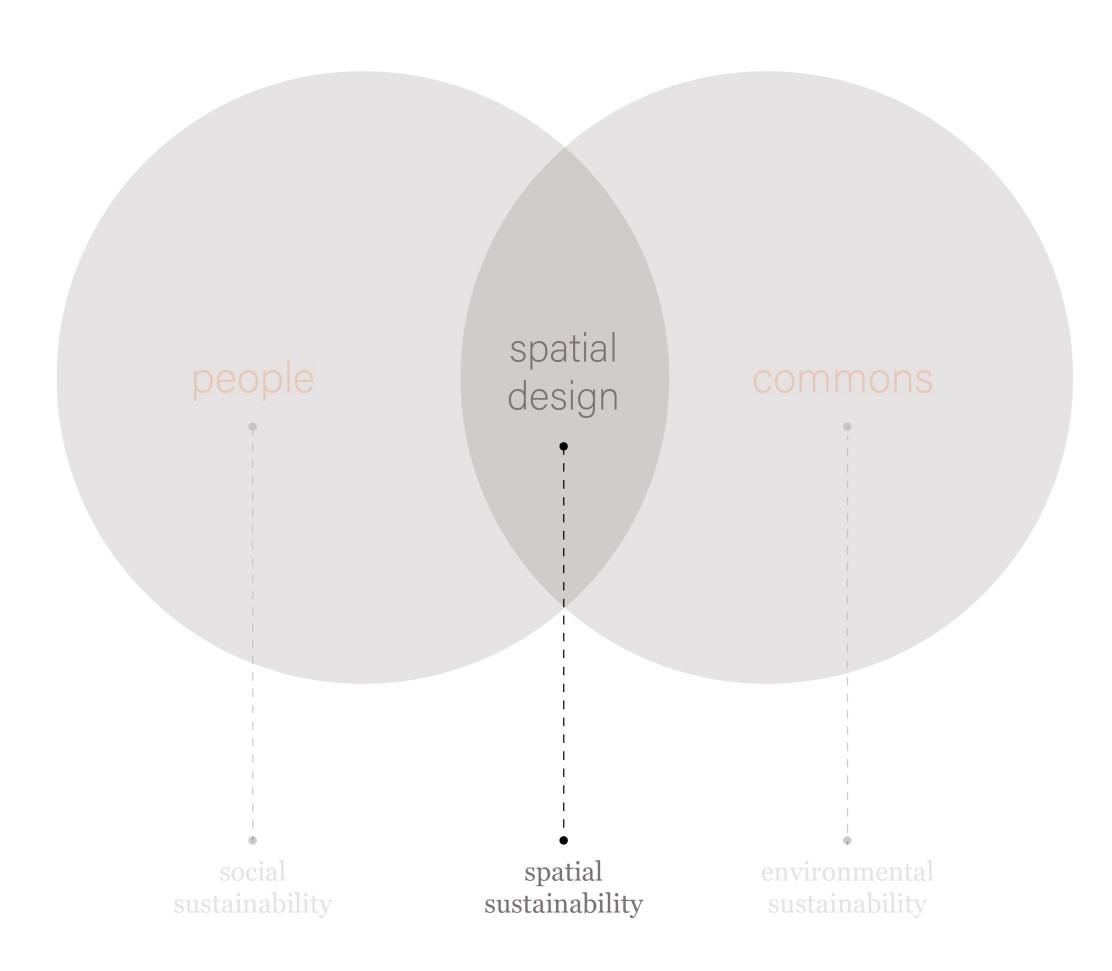






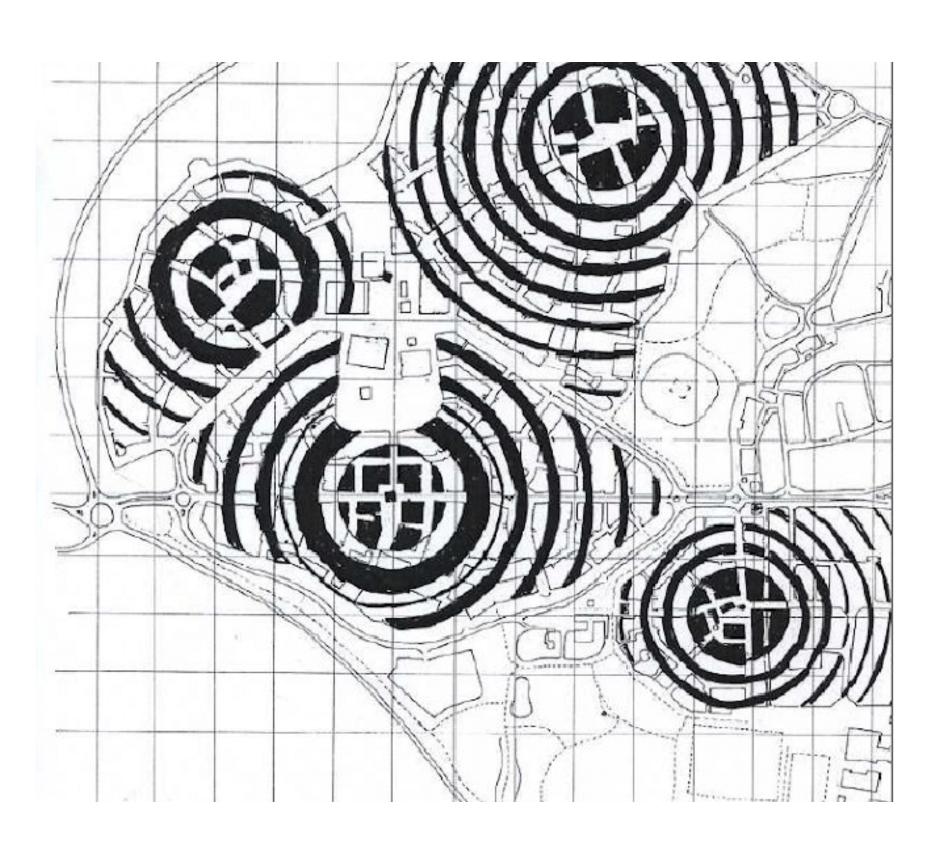


Conceptual framework



Designing for people

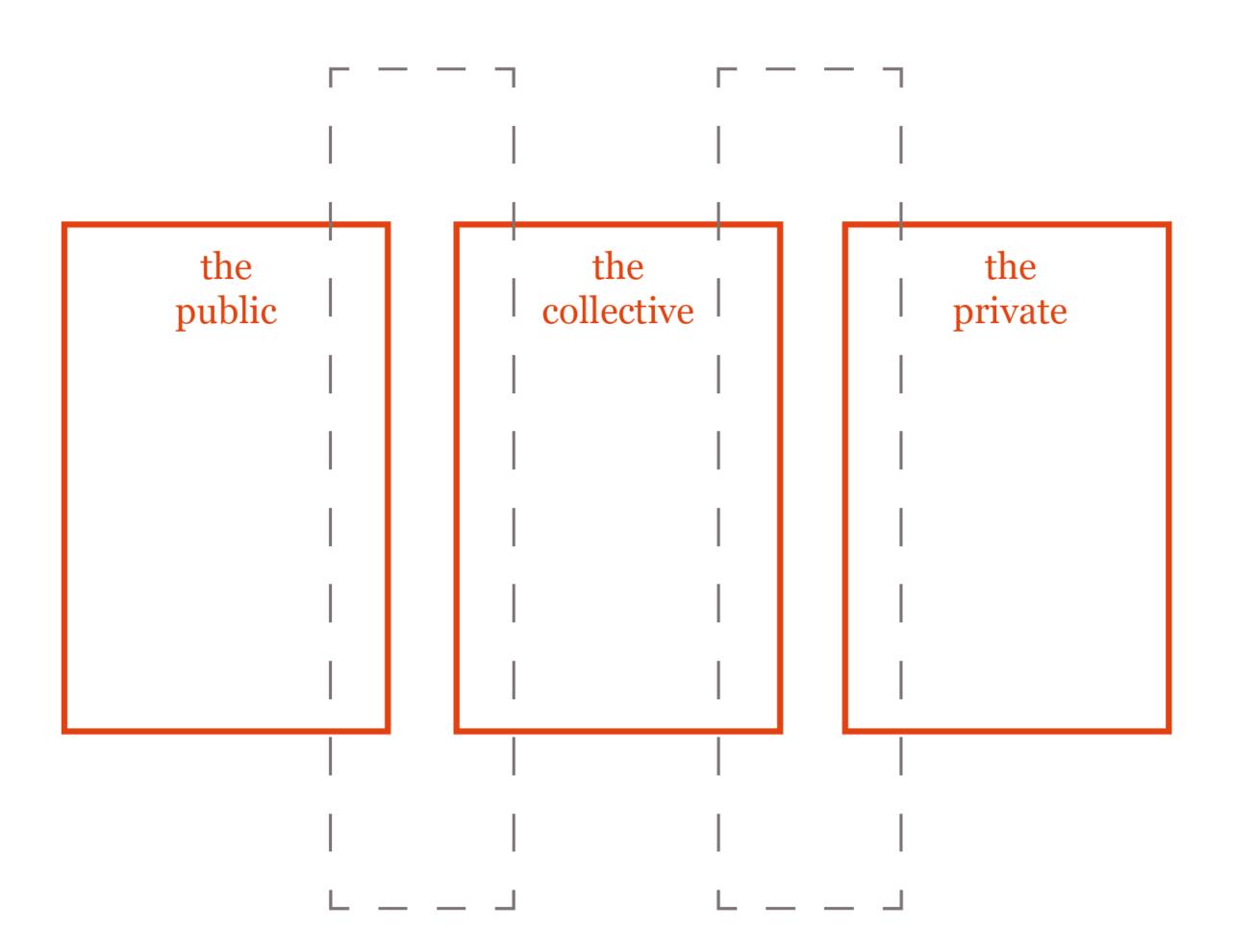
Polycentric city



∧_____ Krier, 2009

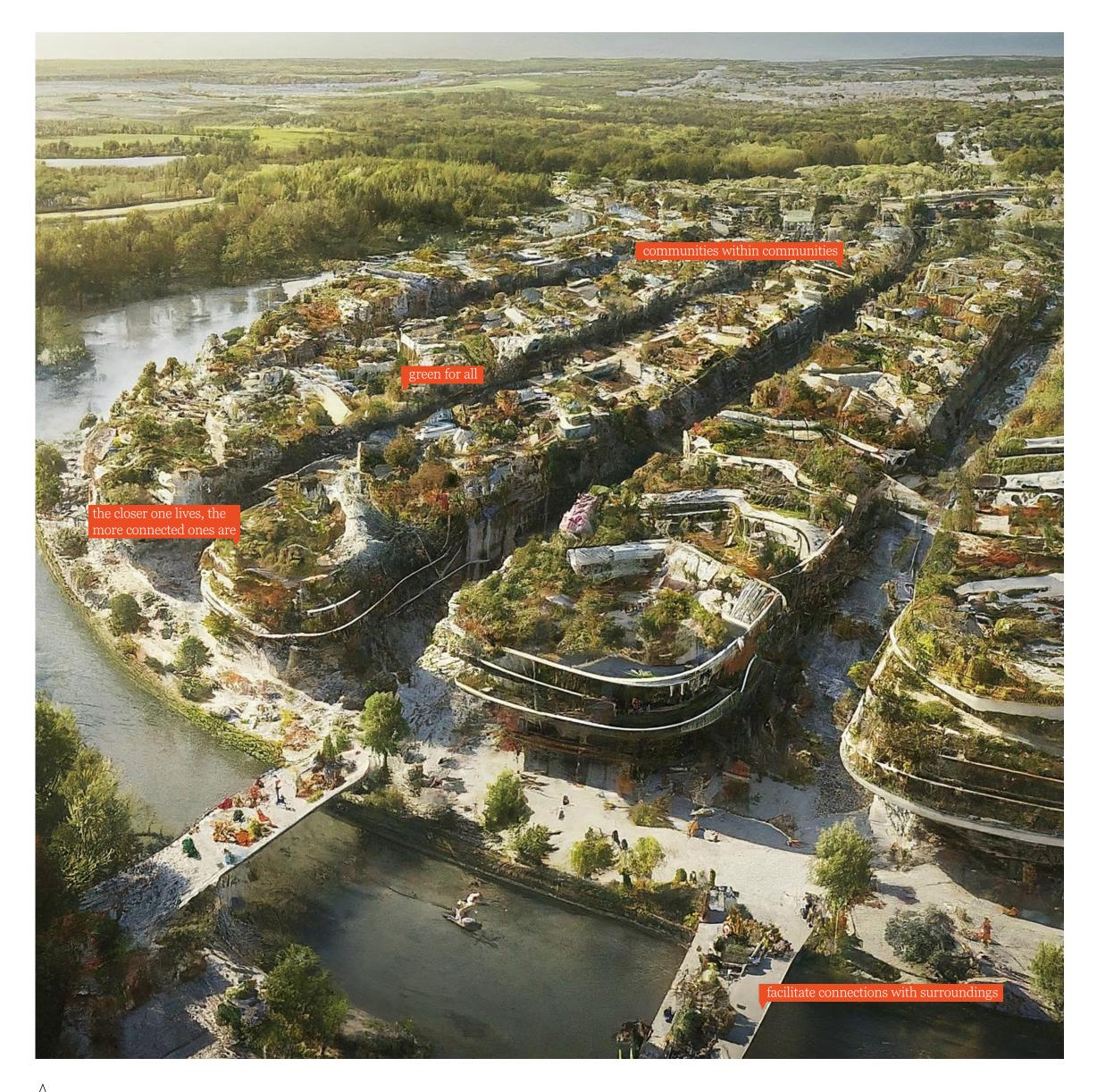
Designing for people

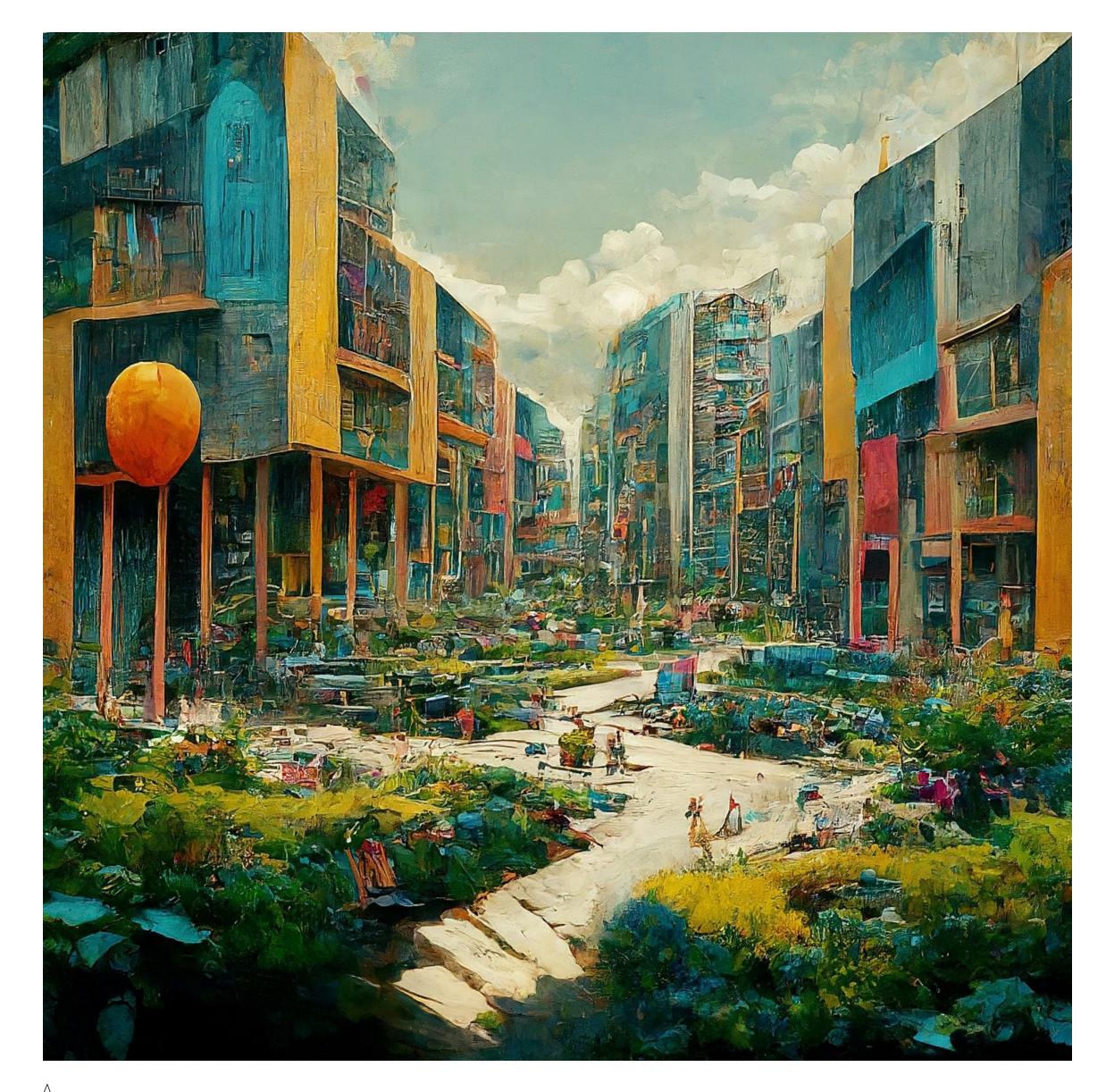
Room for porosity

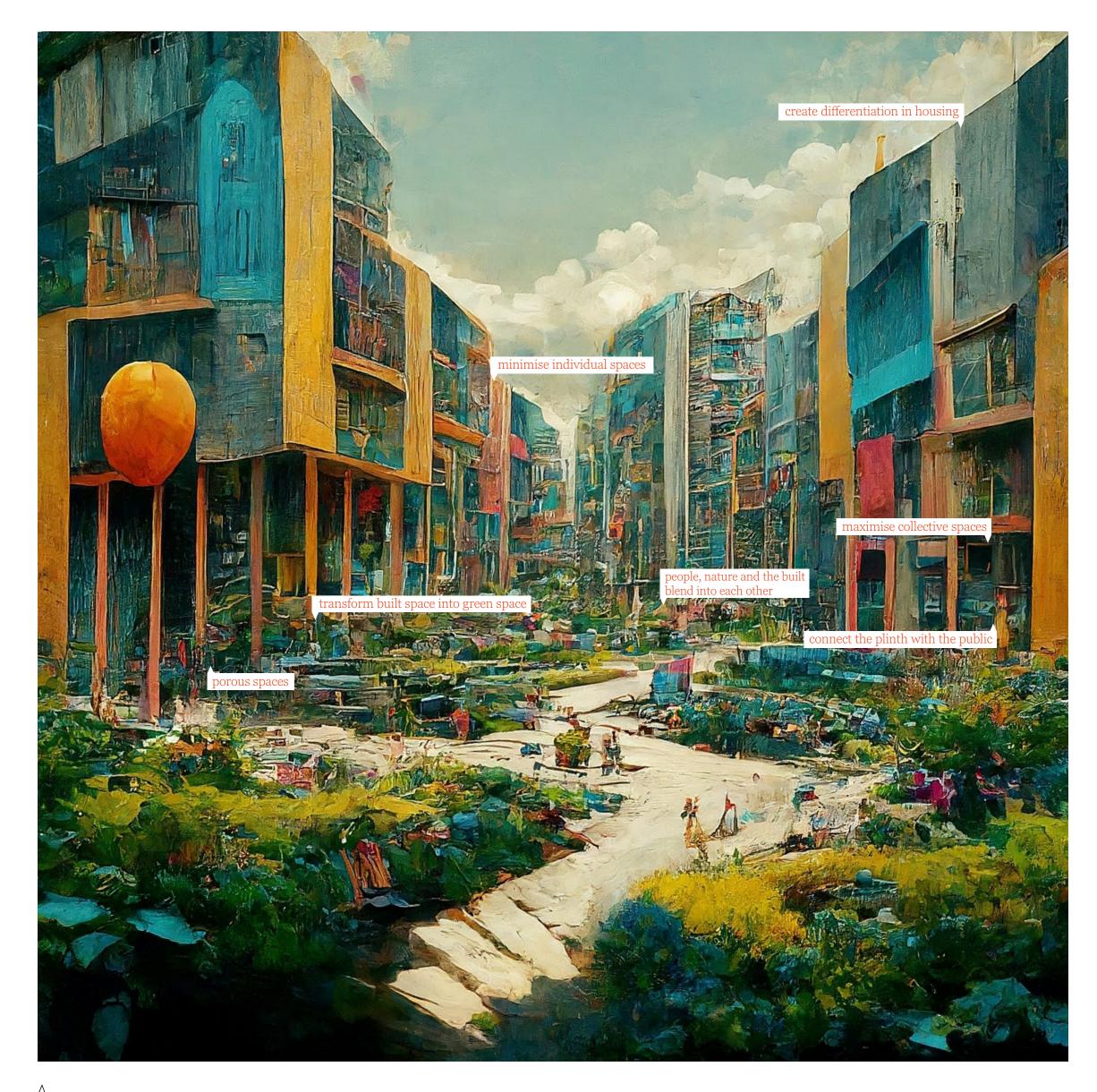


Utopian vision









Research of collectivity

Research of collectivity

The inhabitants

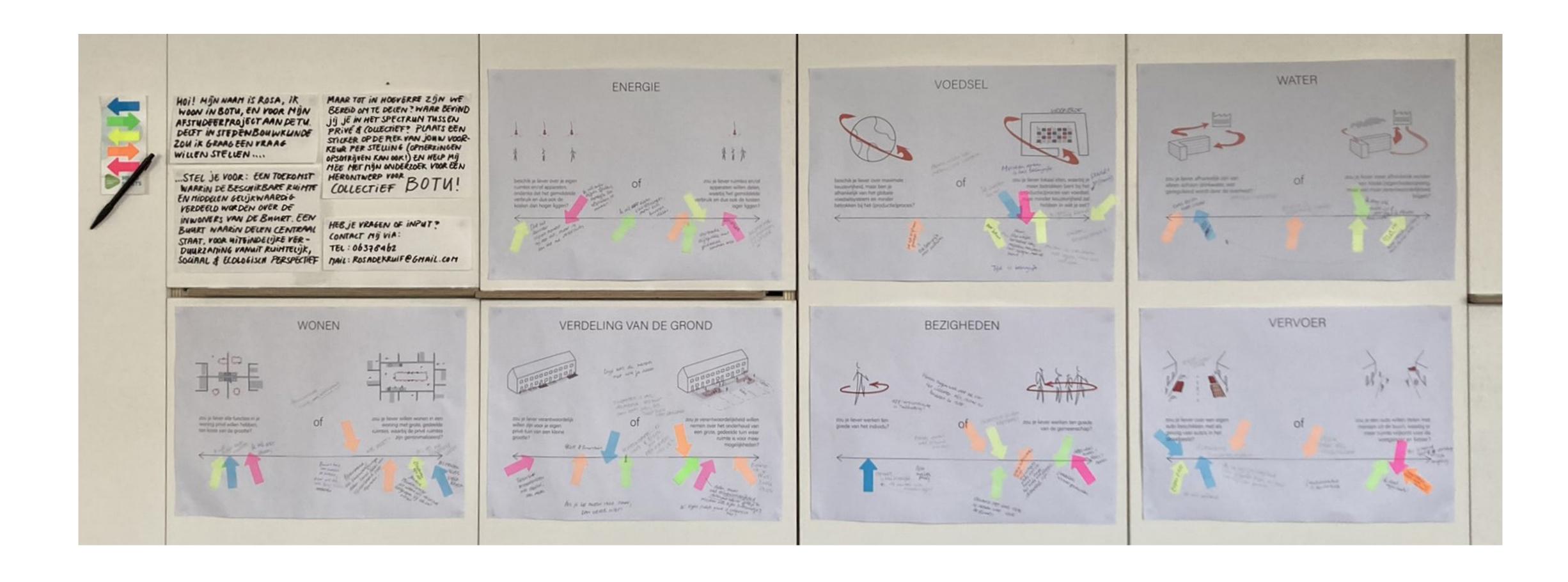
Workshop





The inhabitants

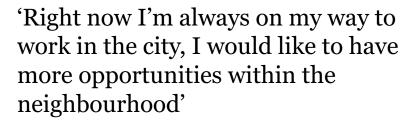
Workshop



The inhabitants

Workshop







'I think it's a pity people don't show engagement within the neighbourhood, since there already is a great potential of initiatives'



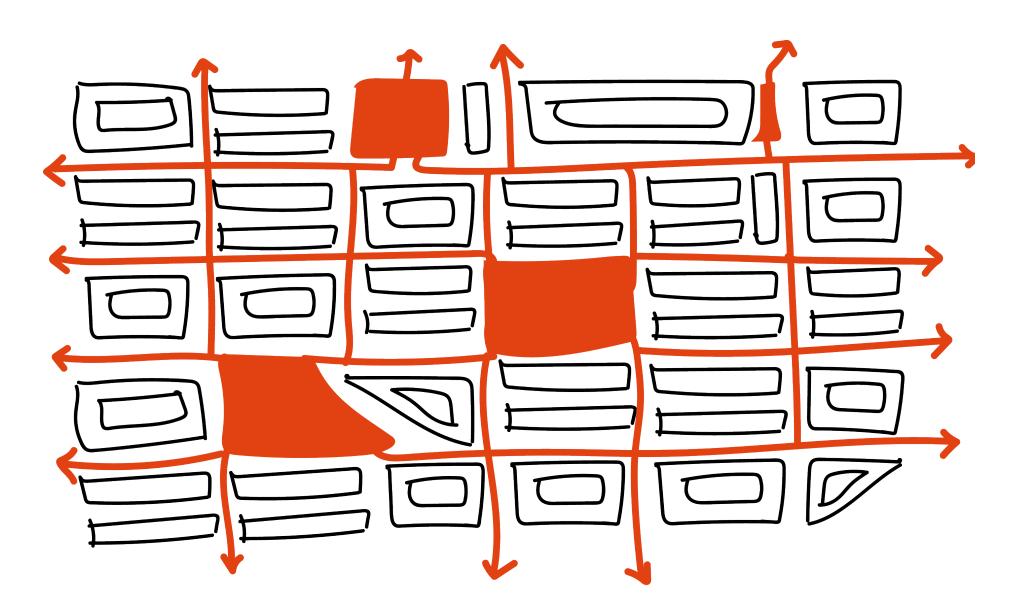
'I would like to be more active within the neighbourhood, but the visibility of approachable activities is missing'



'With the current lack of tram connections I'm depending on my private car, since I'm not mobile enough to bike'

Interscalar studies

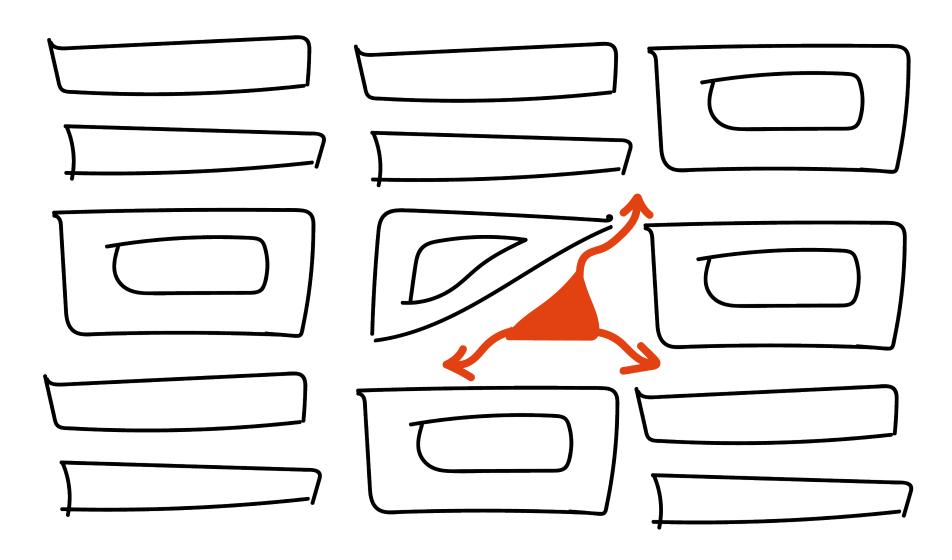
The neighbourhood





Interscalar studies

The district



Interscalar studies

The district



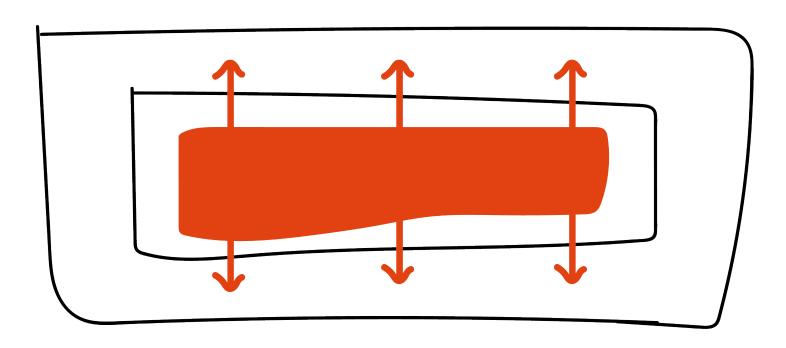
Interscalar studies

The district



Interscalar studies

The urban block



Interscalar studies

The urban block

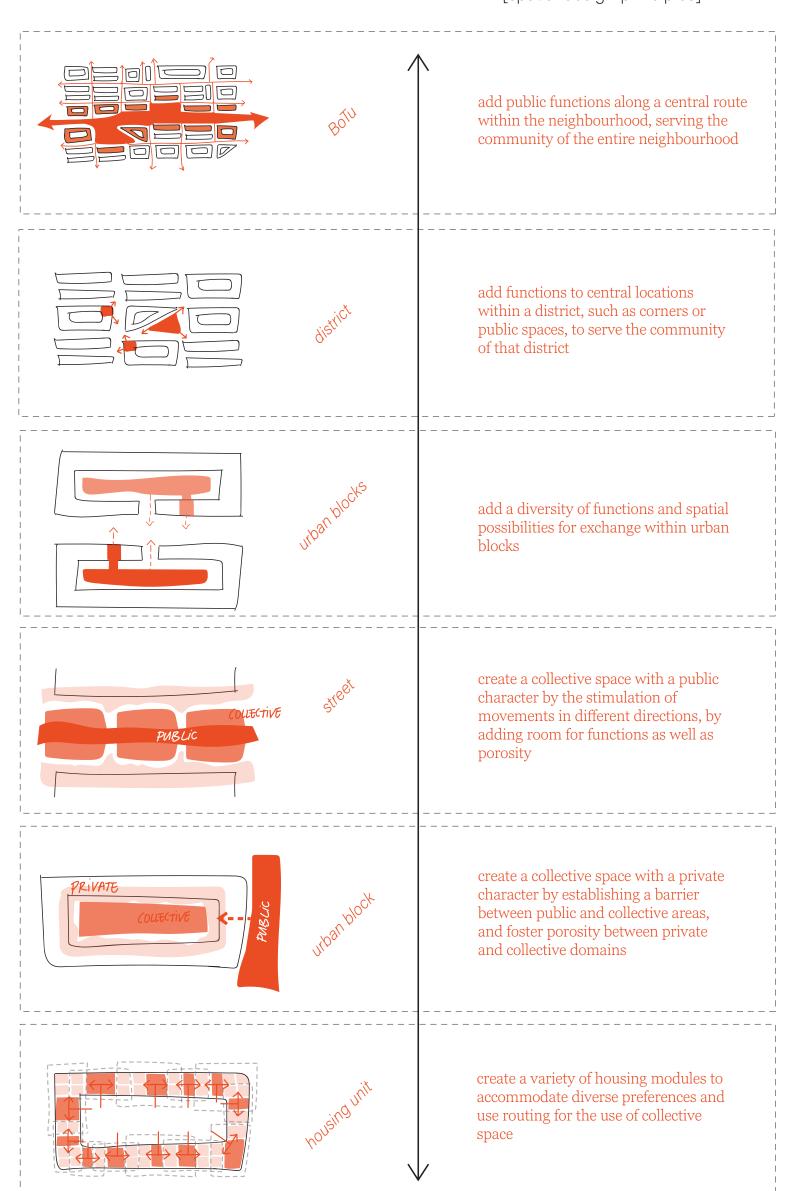




Design principles

[spatial design principles]

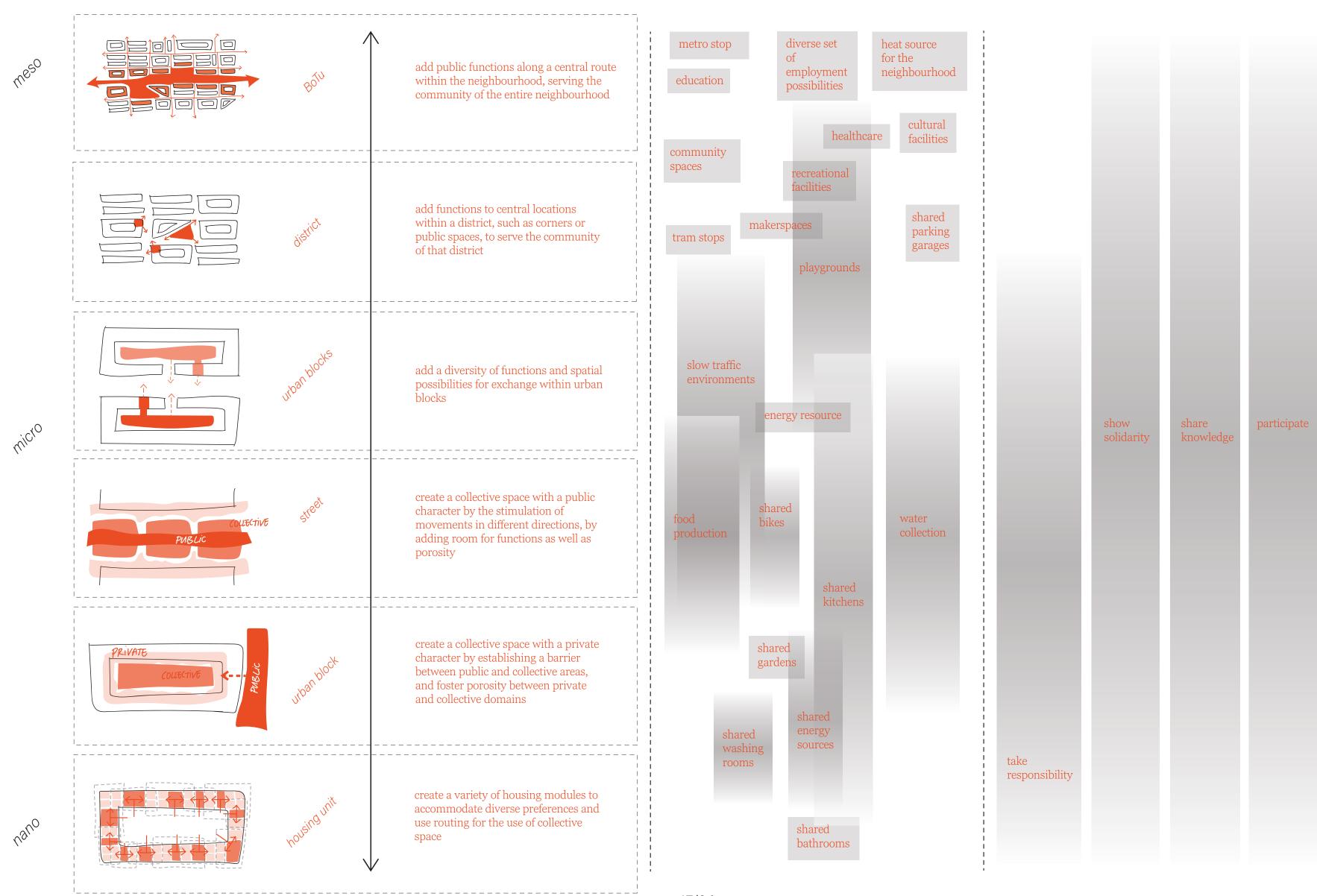




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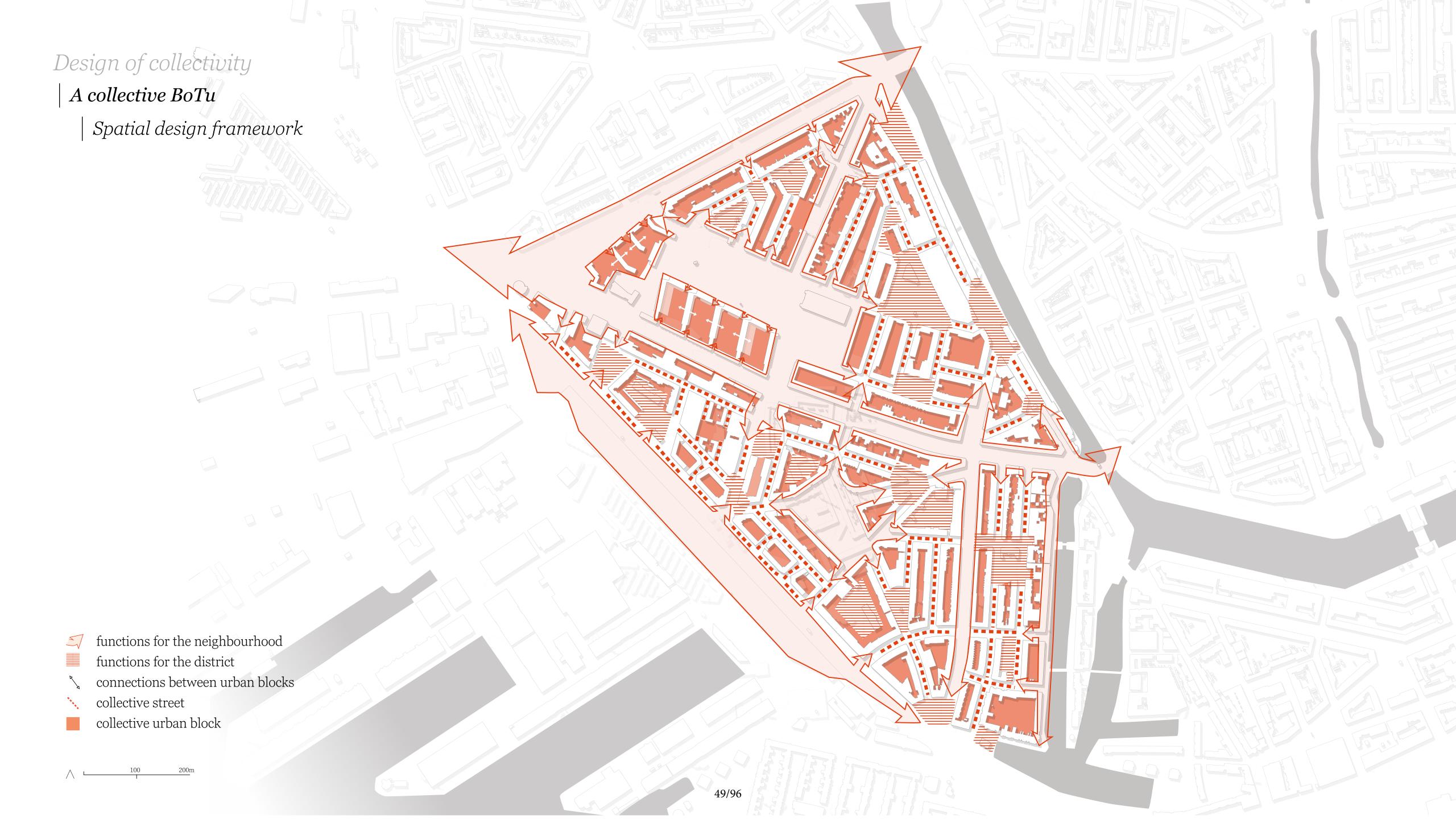
Design principles



[functions]

[behaviours]

[spatial design principles]





A collective BoTu

From invisible to visible places for communities

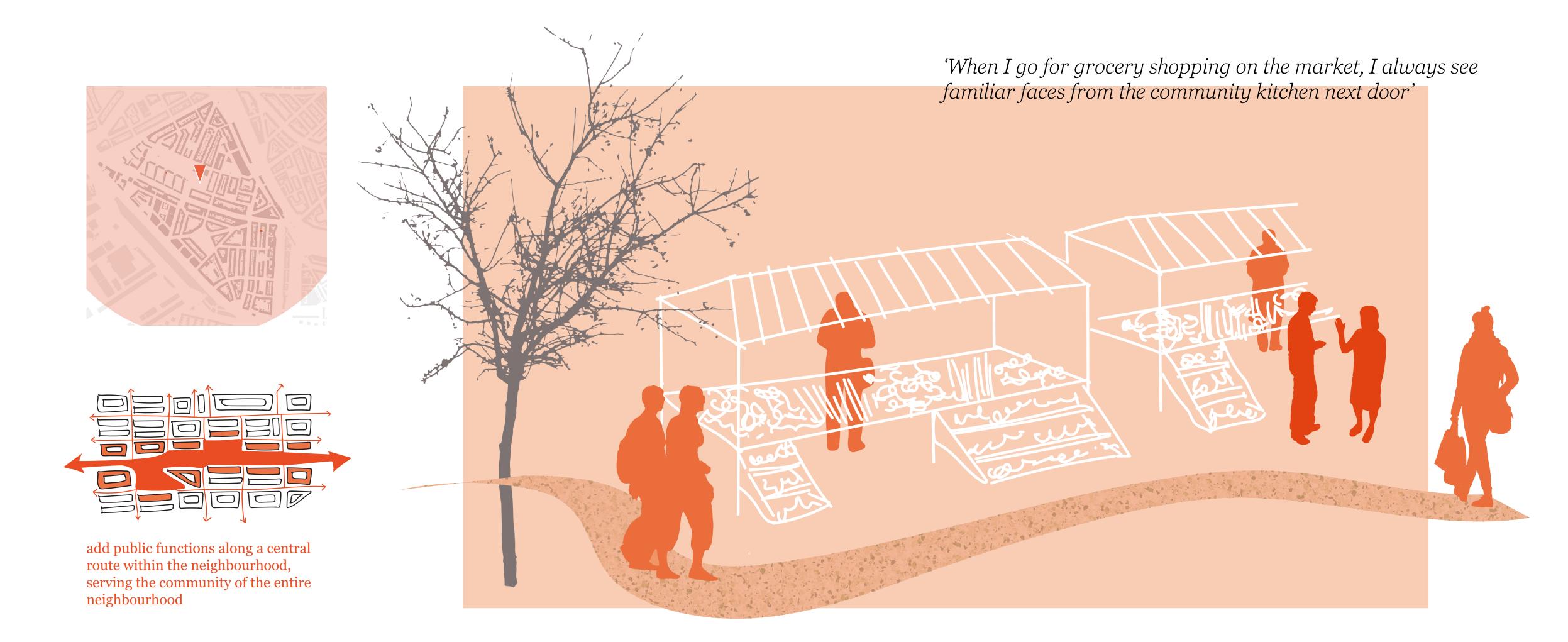




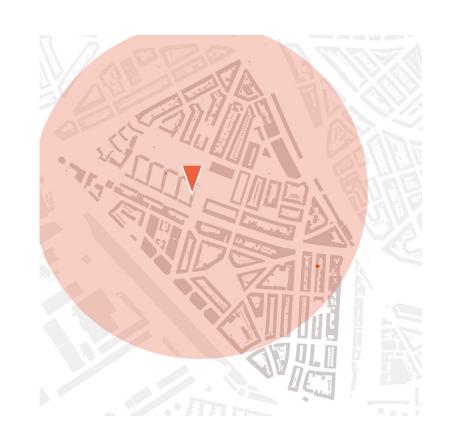


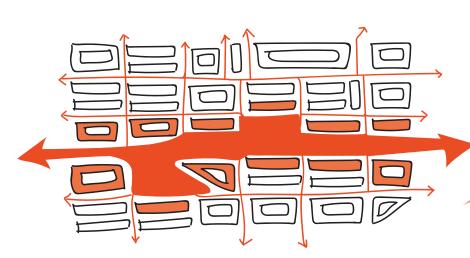


Scene



Scene





add public functions along a central route within the neighbourhood, serving the community of the entire neighbourhood



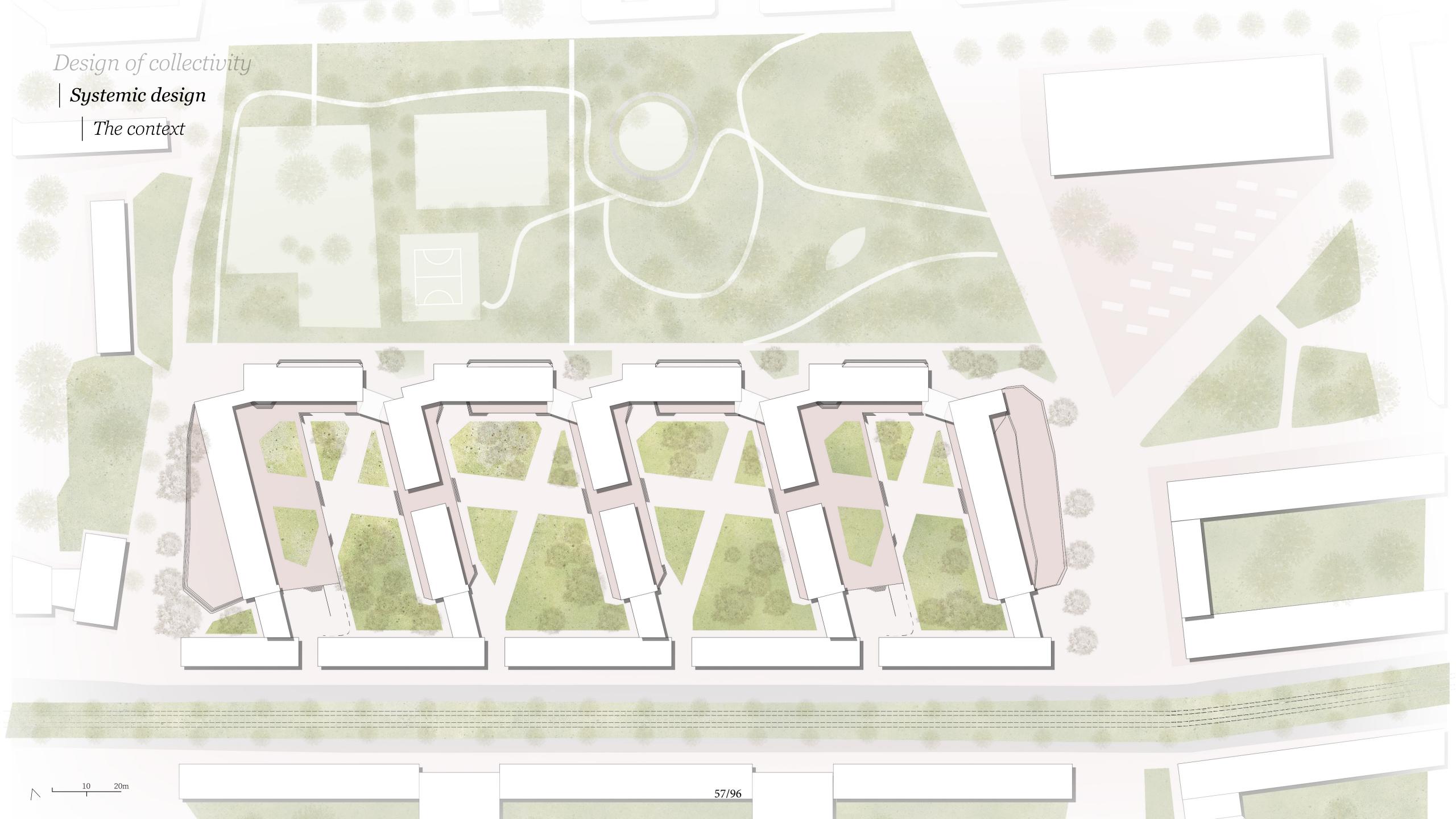


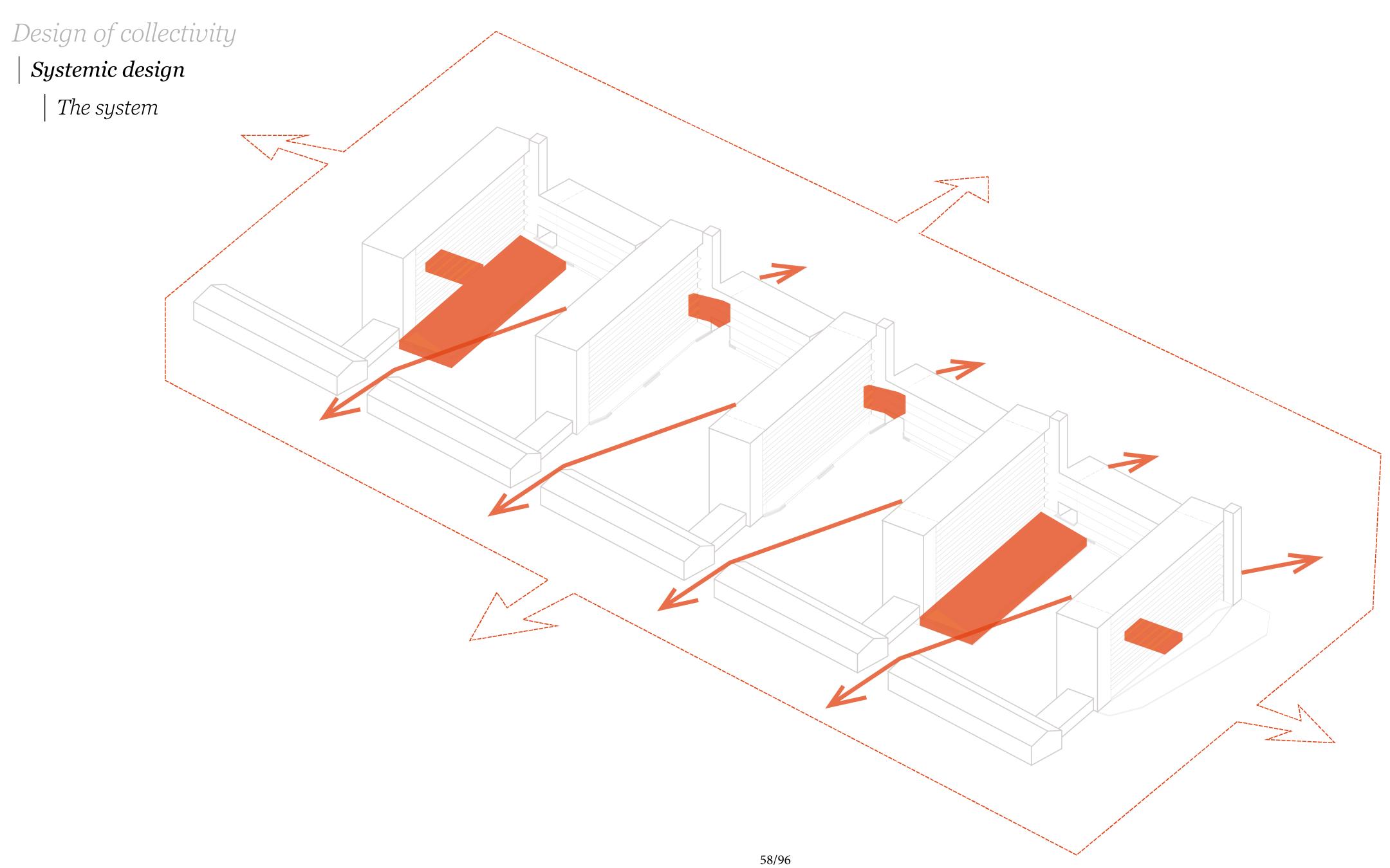
Systemic design

Current situation





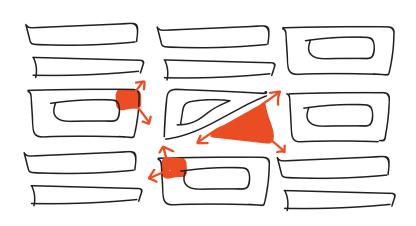




Systemic design

Scene



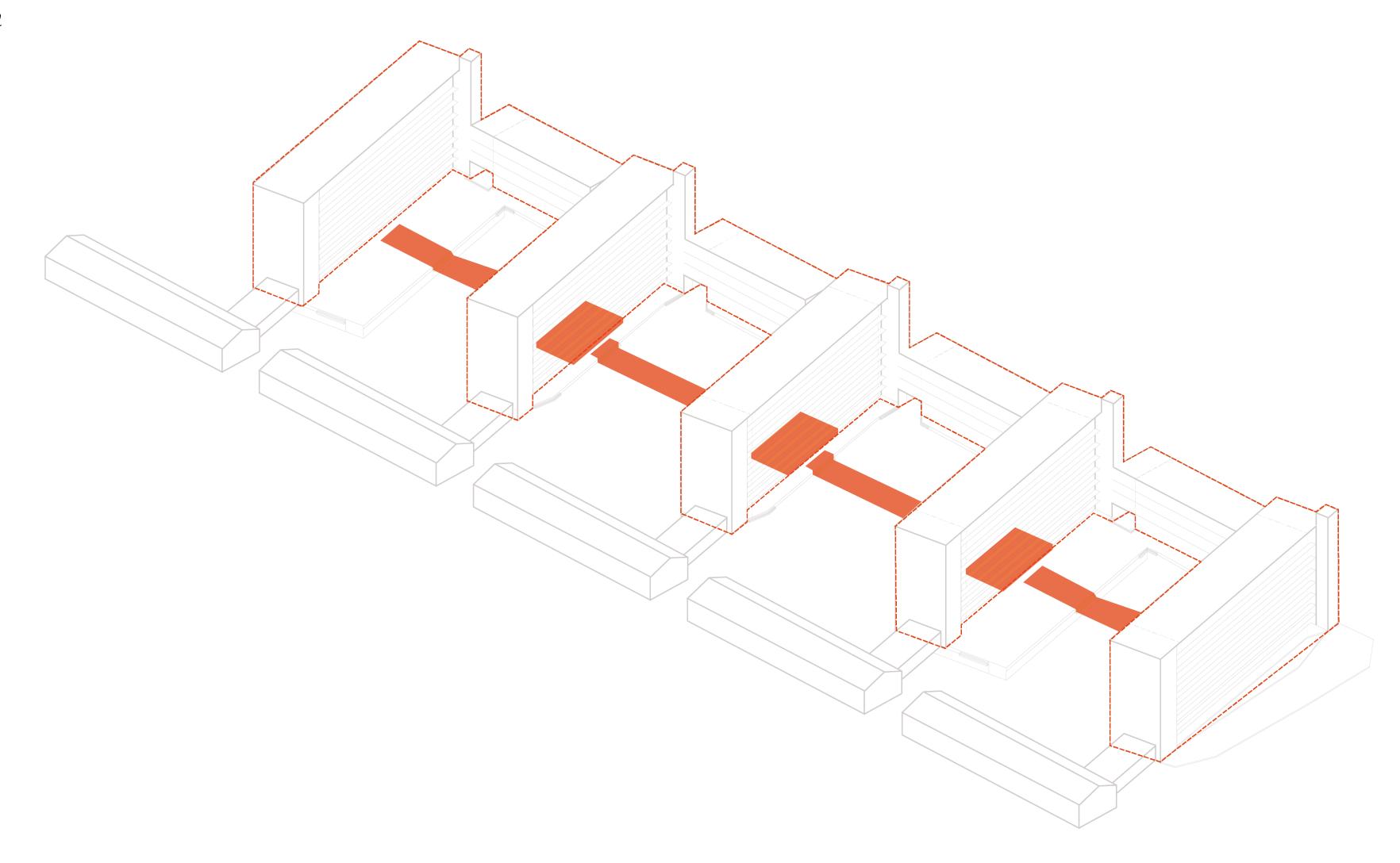


add functions to central locations within a district, such as corners or public spaces, to serve the community of that district



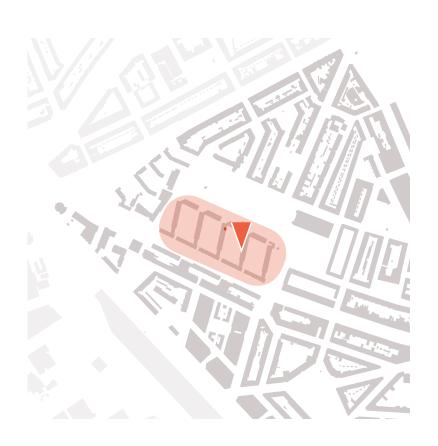
Systemic design

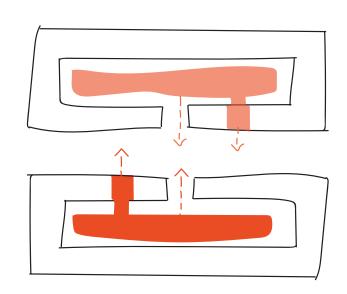
The system



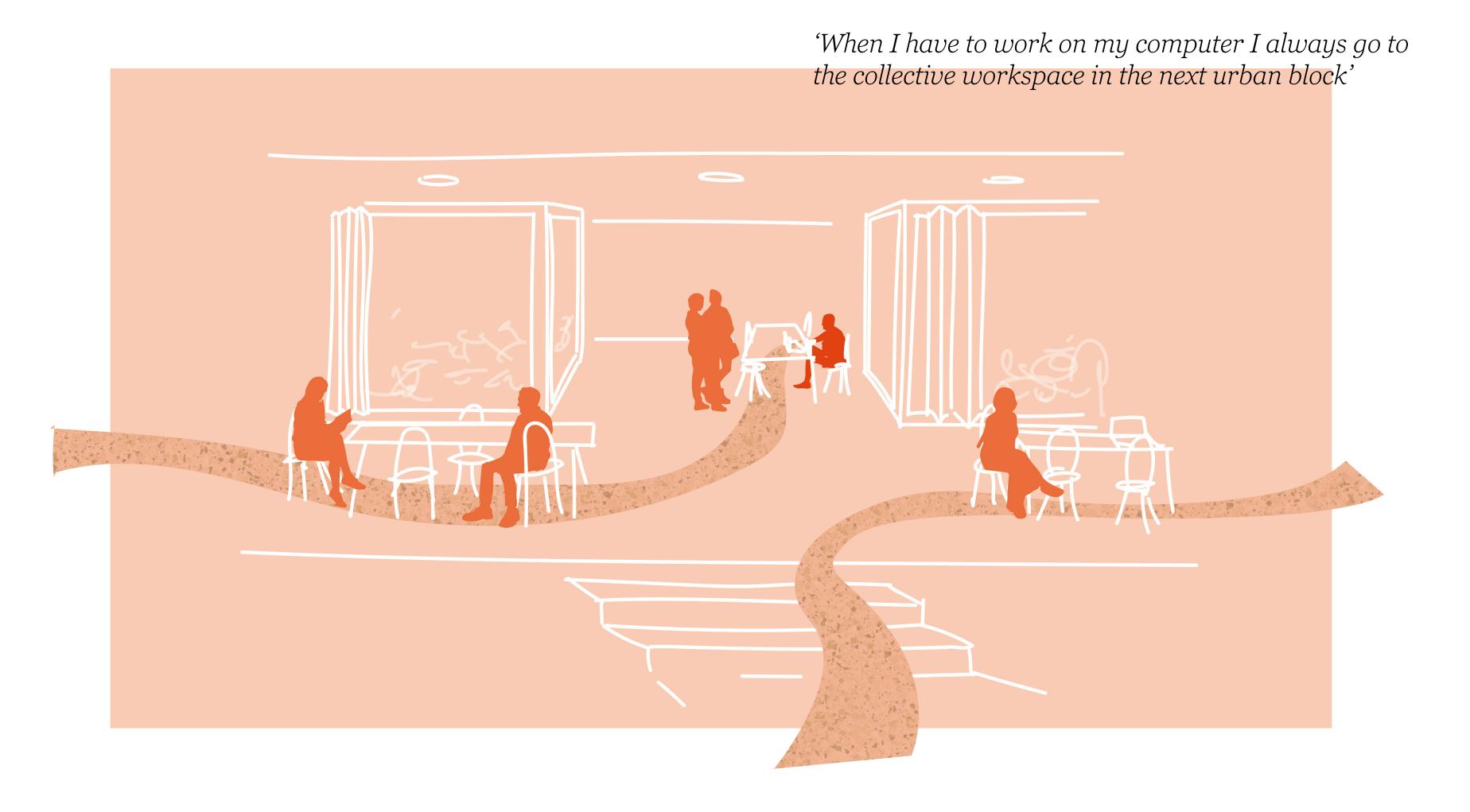
Systemic design

Scene



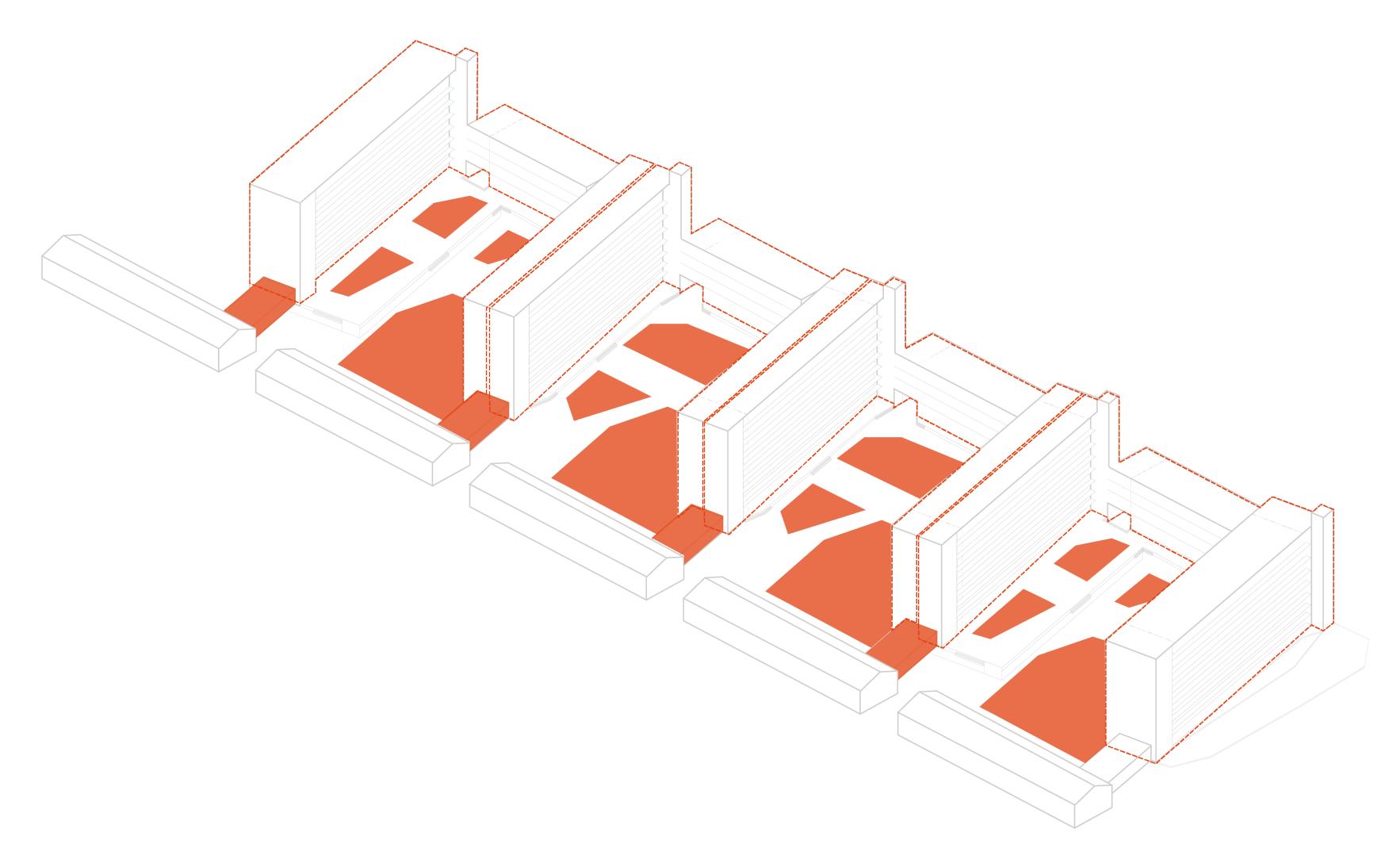


add a diversity of functions and spatial possibilities for exchange within urban blocks



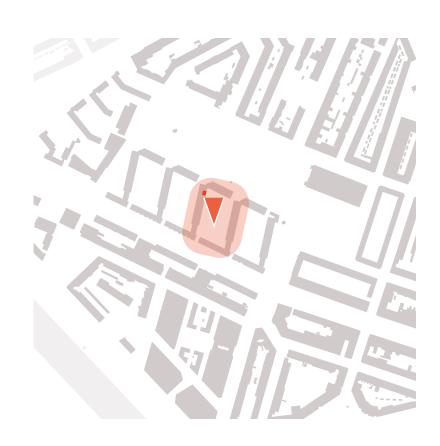
Systemic design

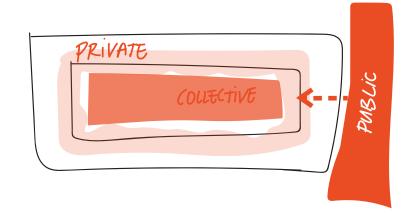
The system



Systemic design

Scene



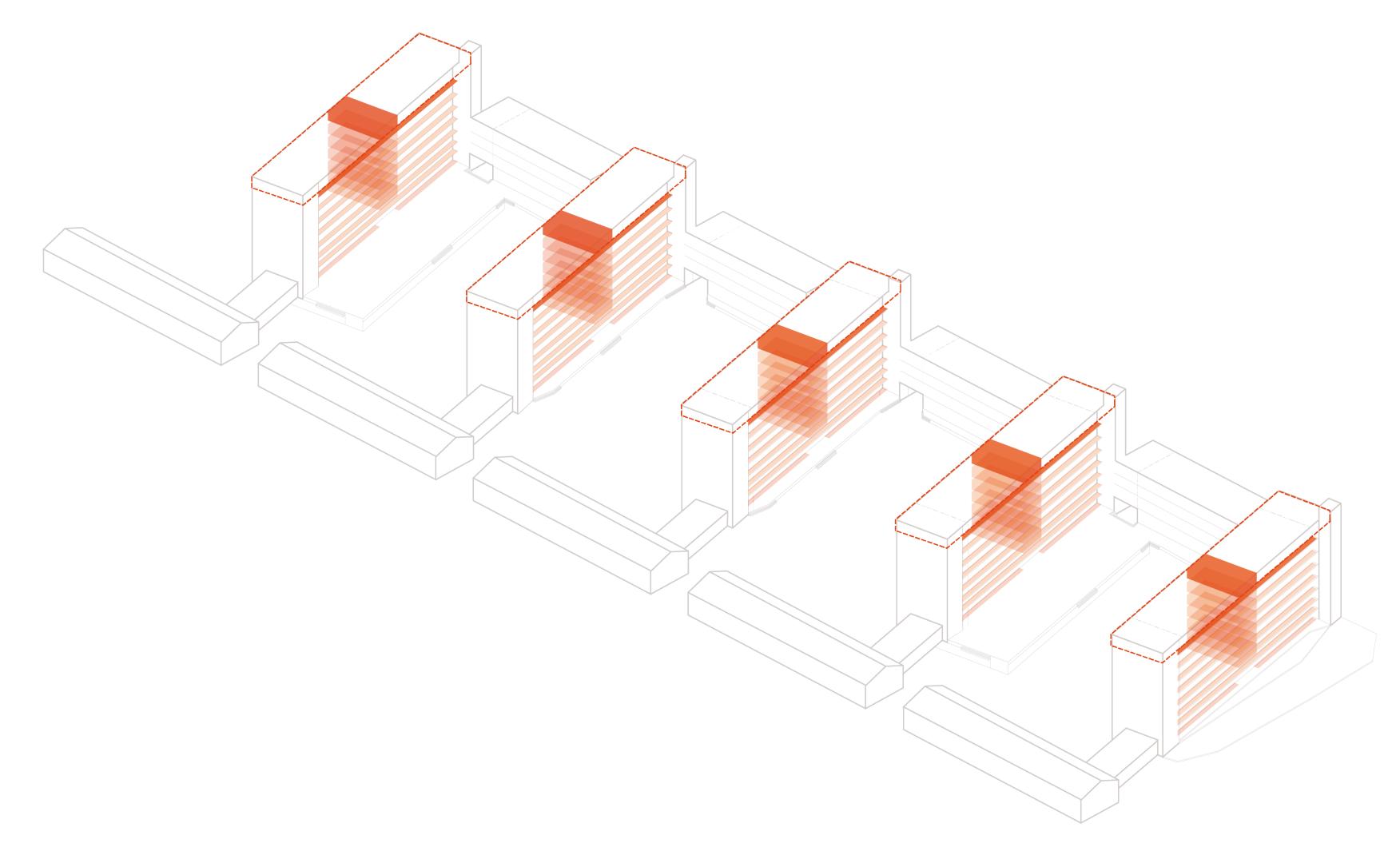


create a collective space with a private character by establishing a barrier between public and colective areas, and foster porosity between private and collective domains



Systemic design

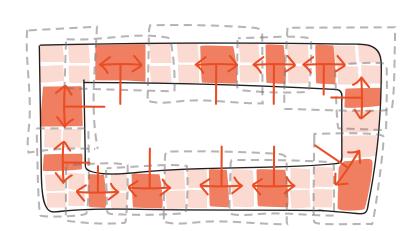
The system



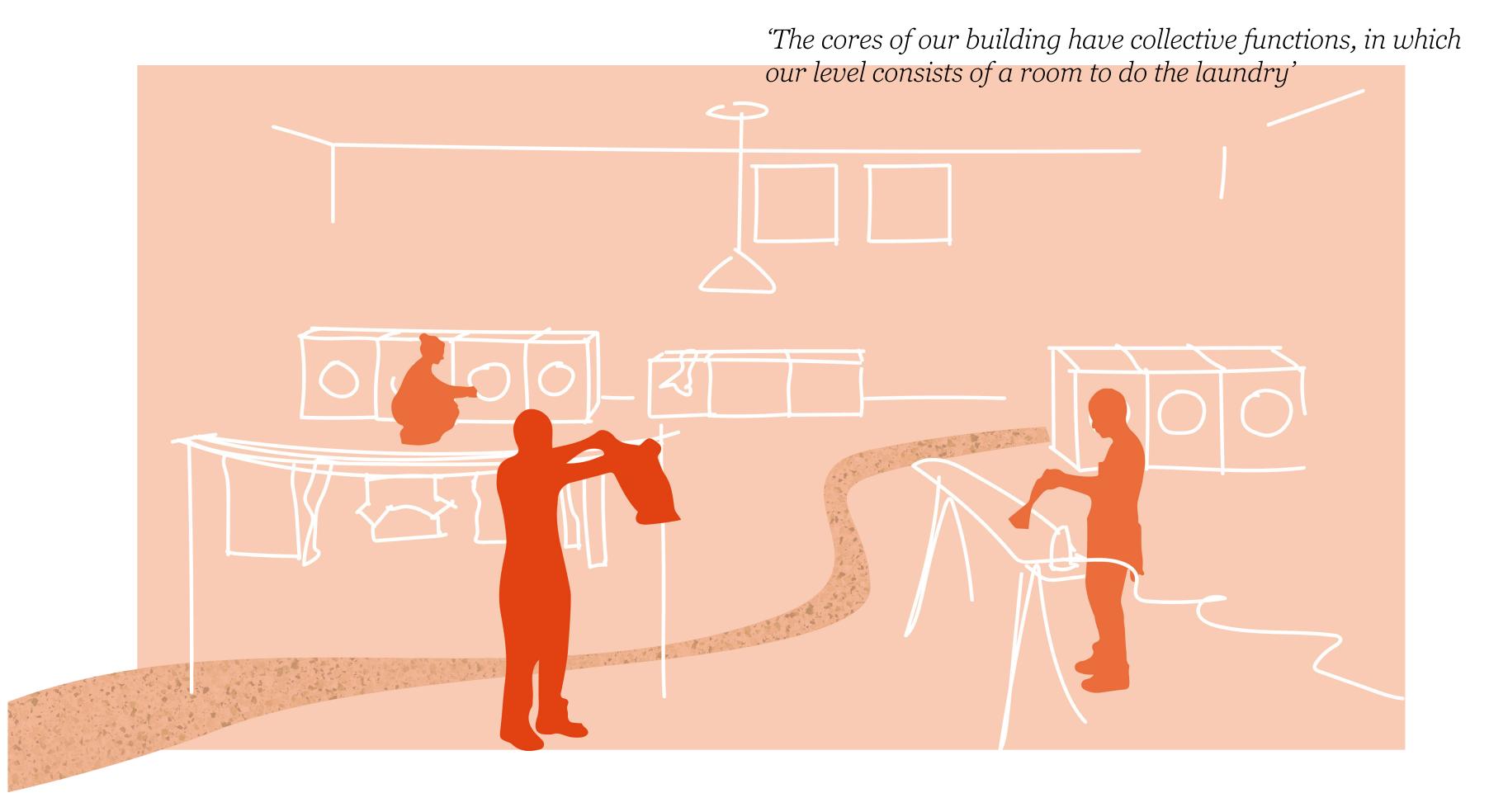
Systemic design

Scene





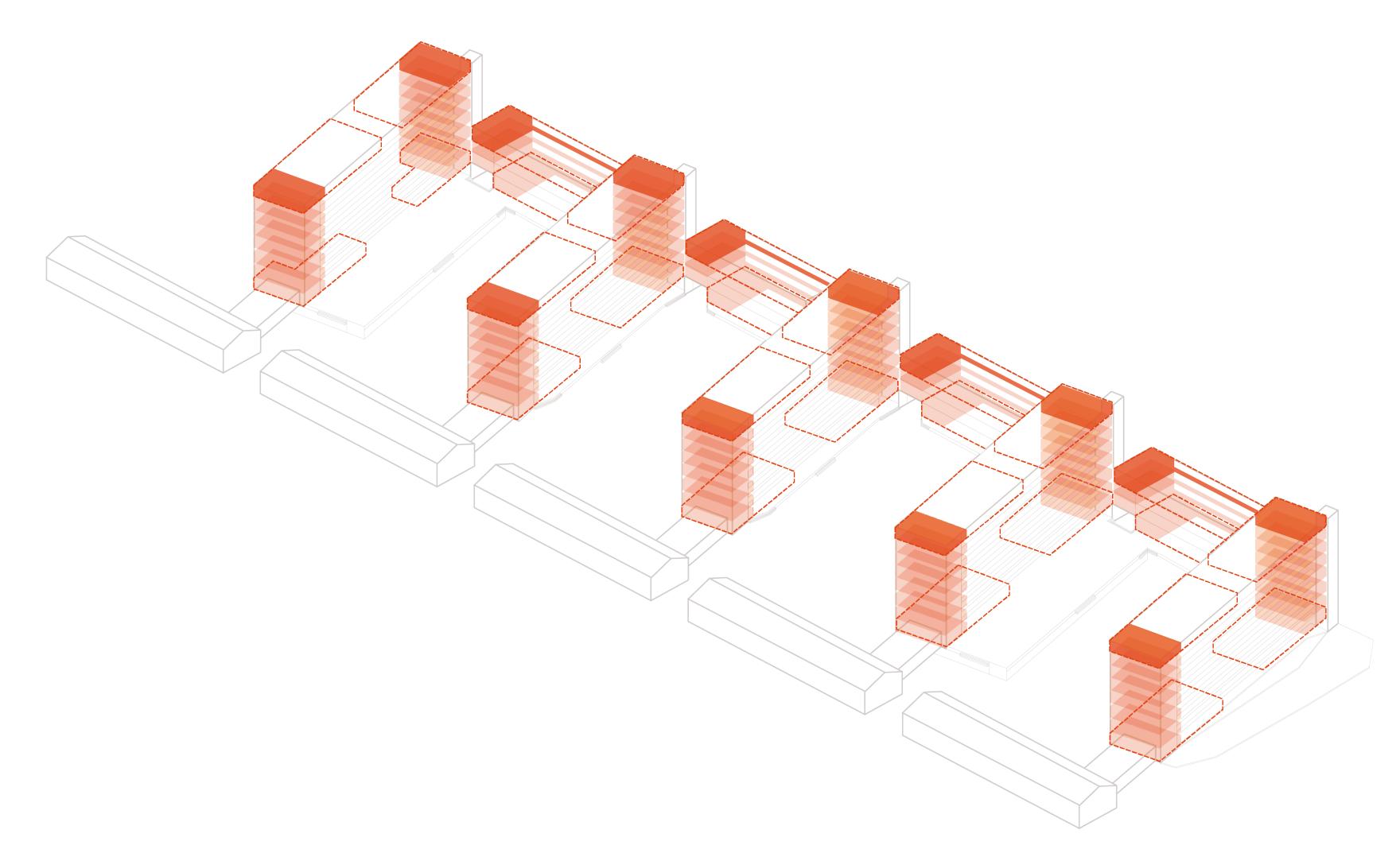
create a variety of housing modules to accommodate diverse preferences and use routing for the use of collective space





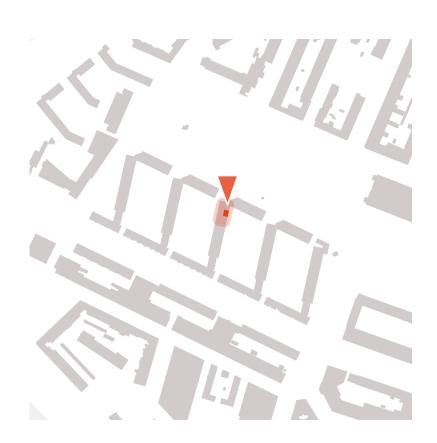
Systemic design

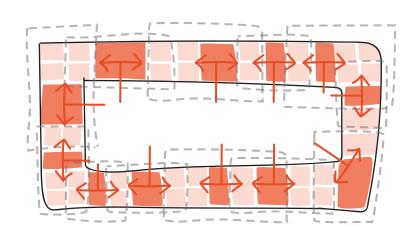
The system



Systemic design

Scene



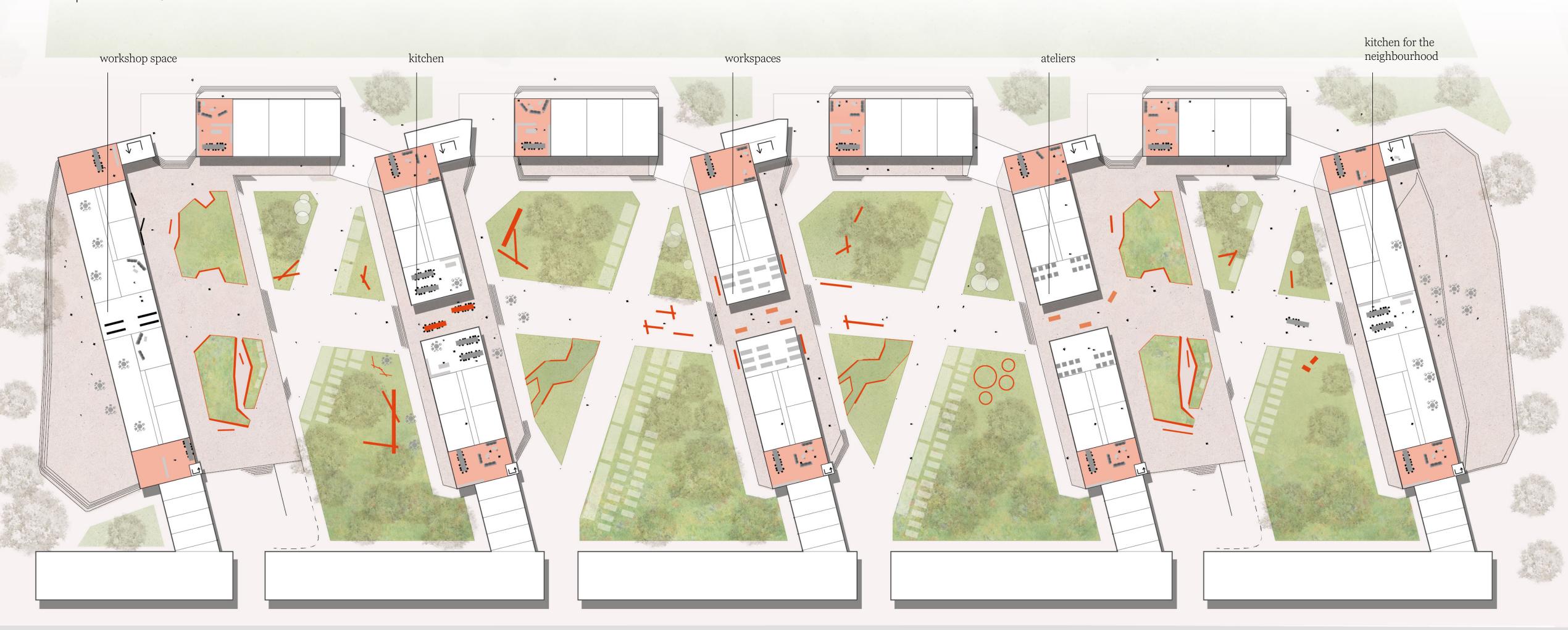


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Systemic design

The design



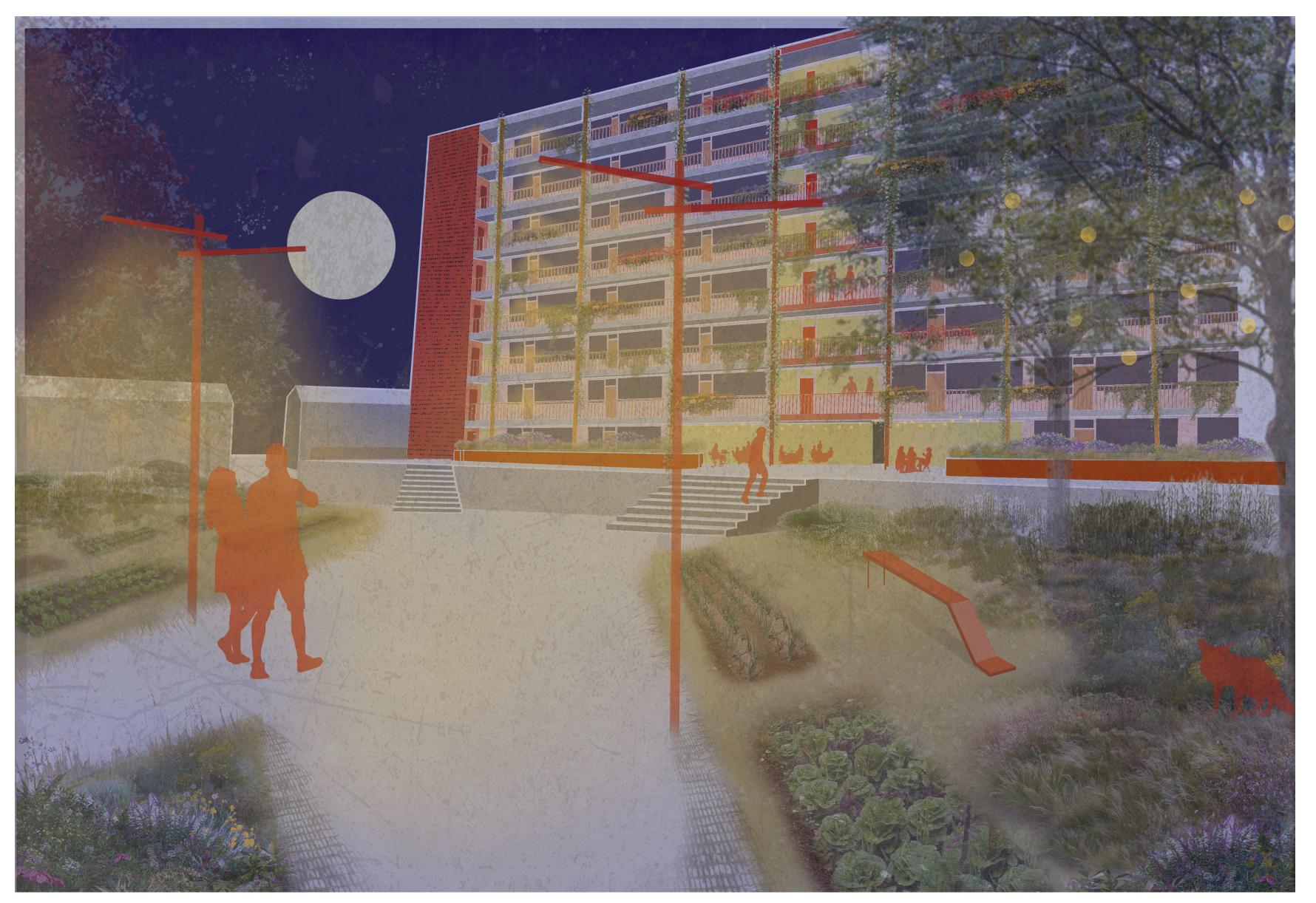
Systemic design

Daytime



Systemic design

Nighttime

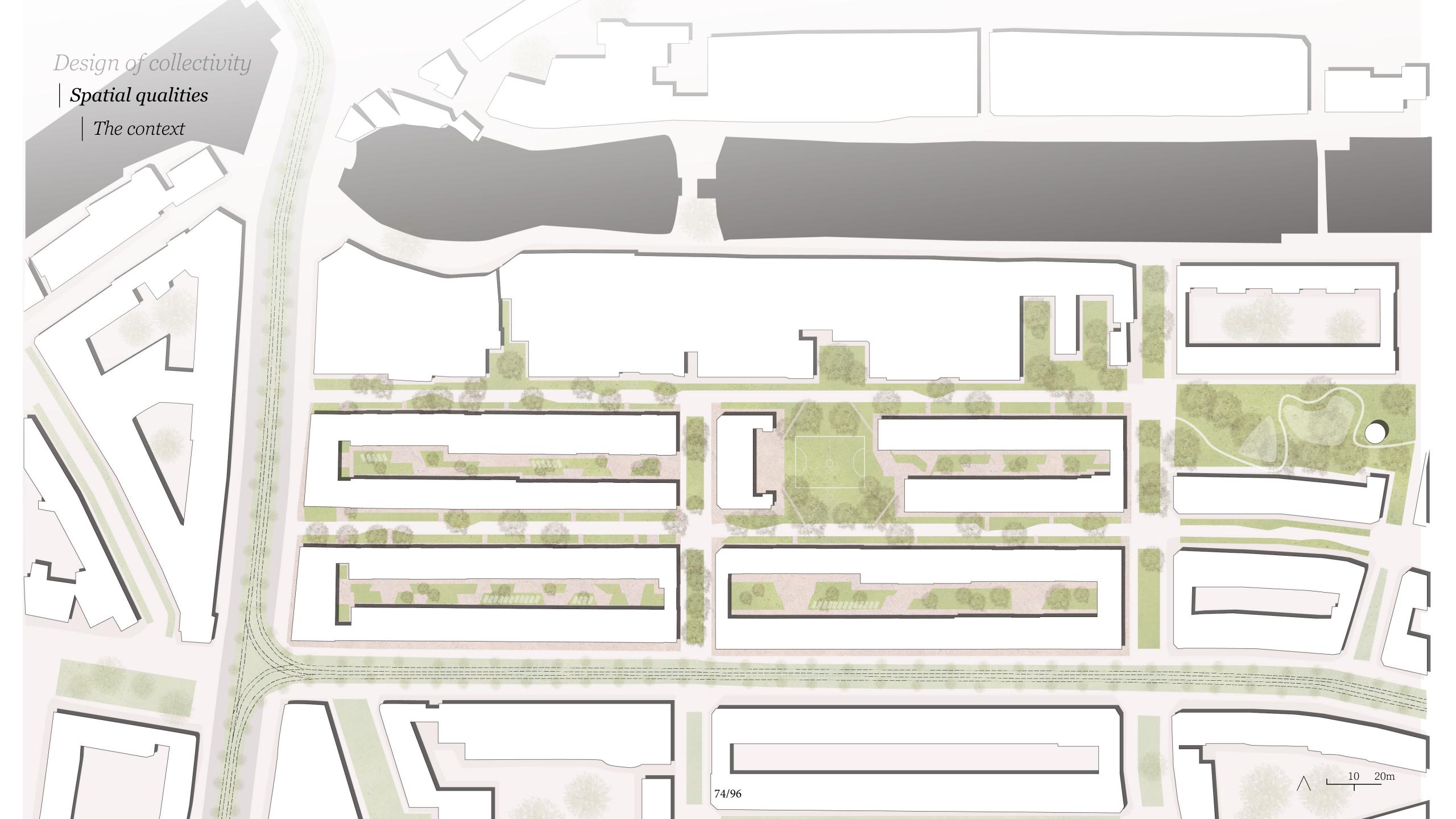




Spatial qualities

Places of going vs room for porosity



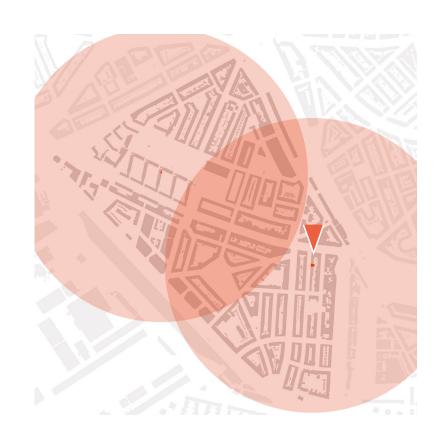


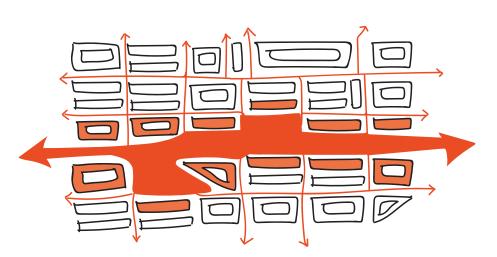
Spatial qualities

Ways of sharing

Spatial qualities

Scene





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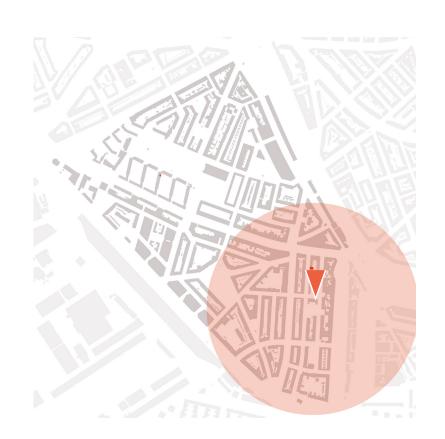


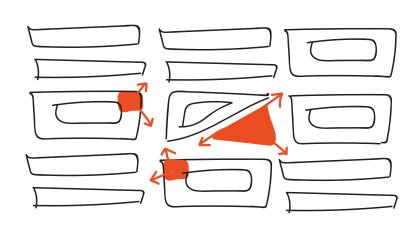
Spatial qualities



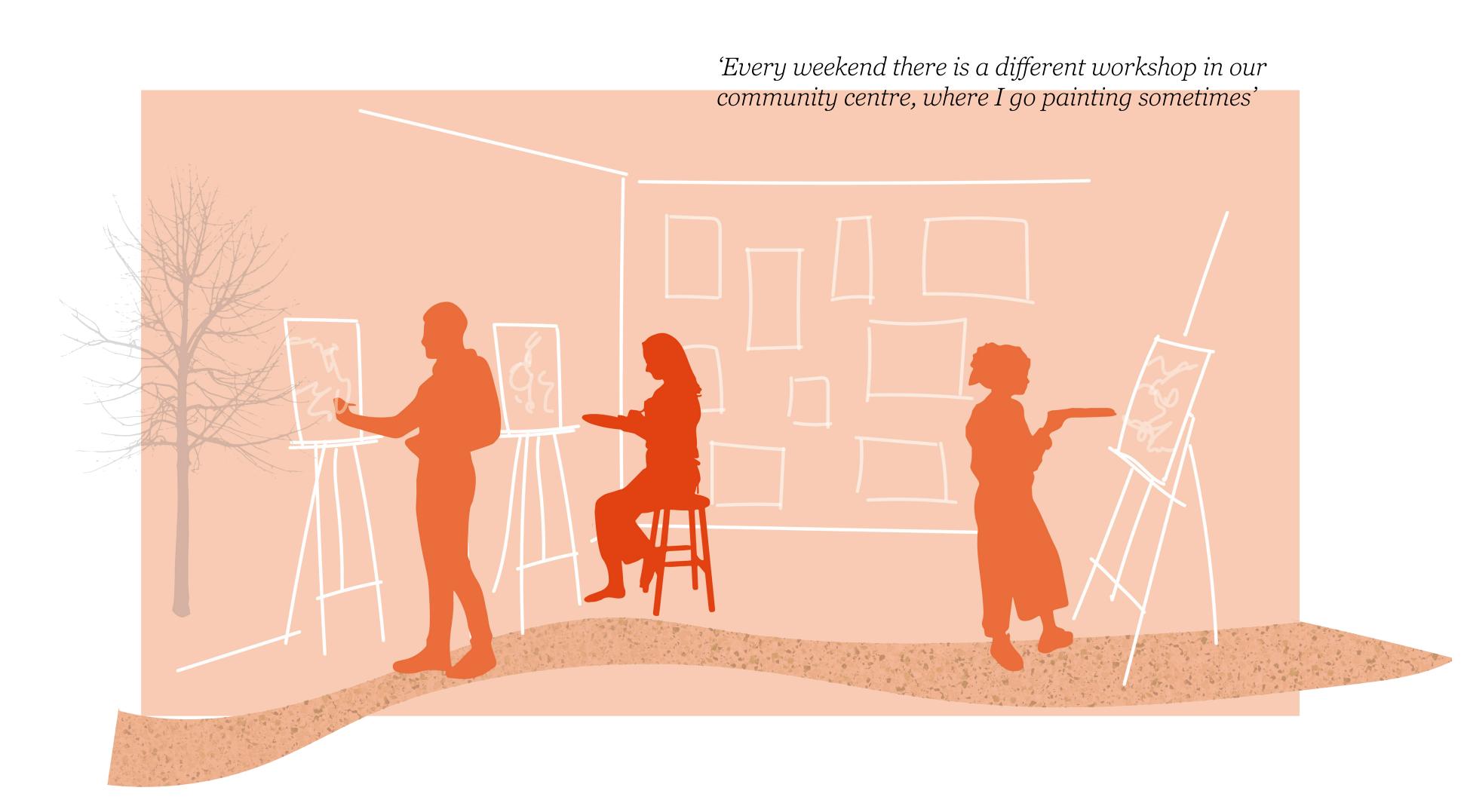
Spatial qualities

Scene





add functions to central locations within a district, such as corners or public spaces, to serve the community of that district



Design of collectivity

Spatial qualities

Daytime

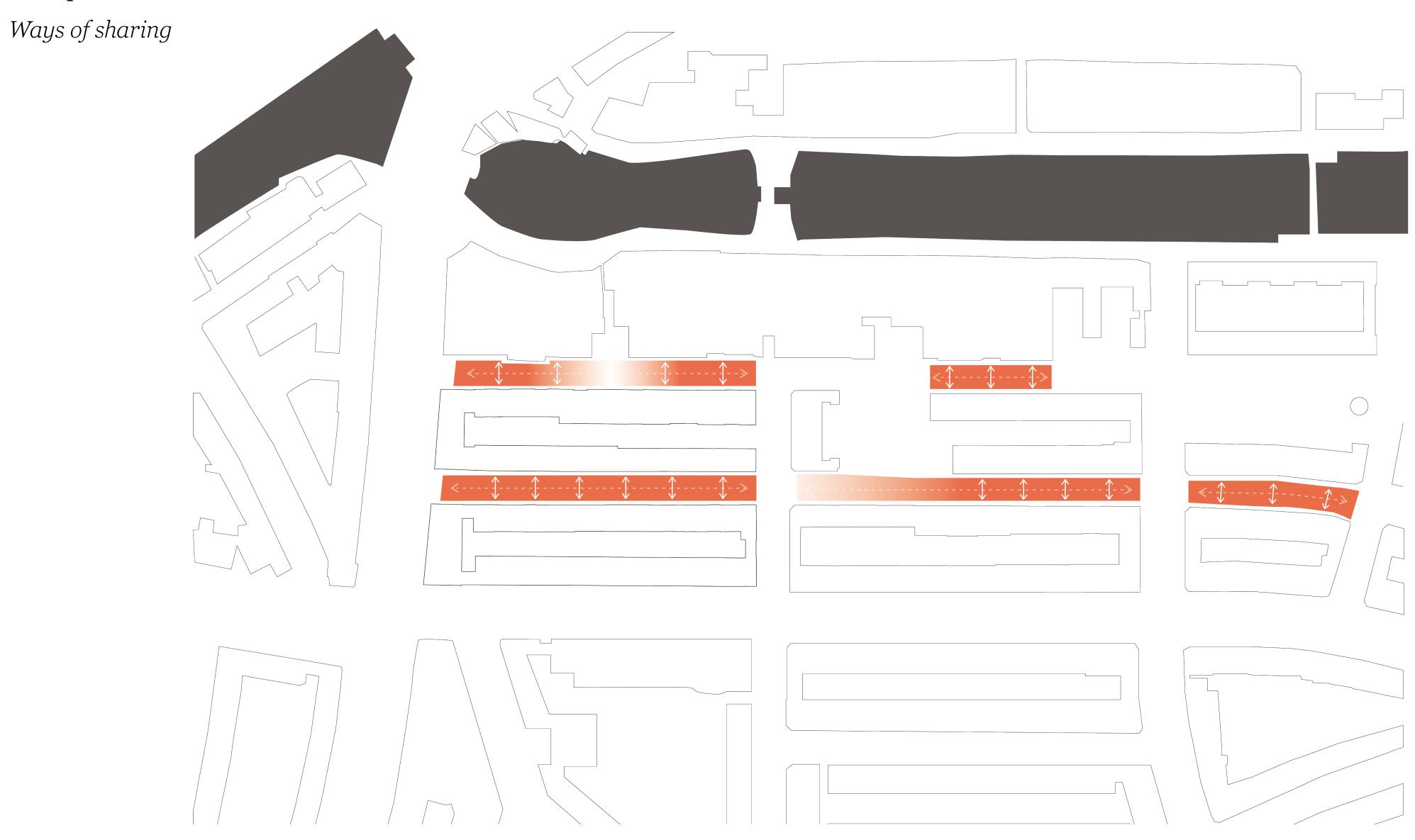


Design of collectivity

Spatial qualities
| Nighttime



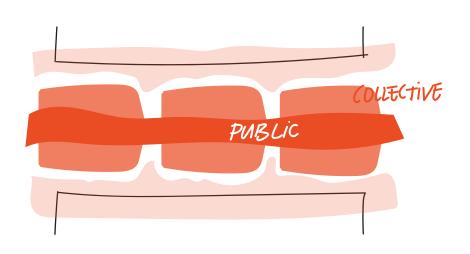
Spatial qualities



Spatial qualities

Scene

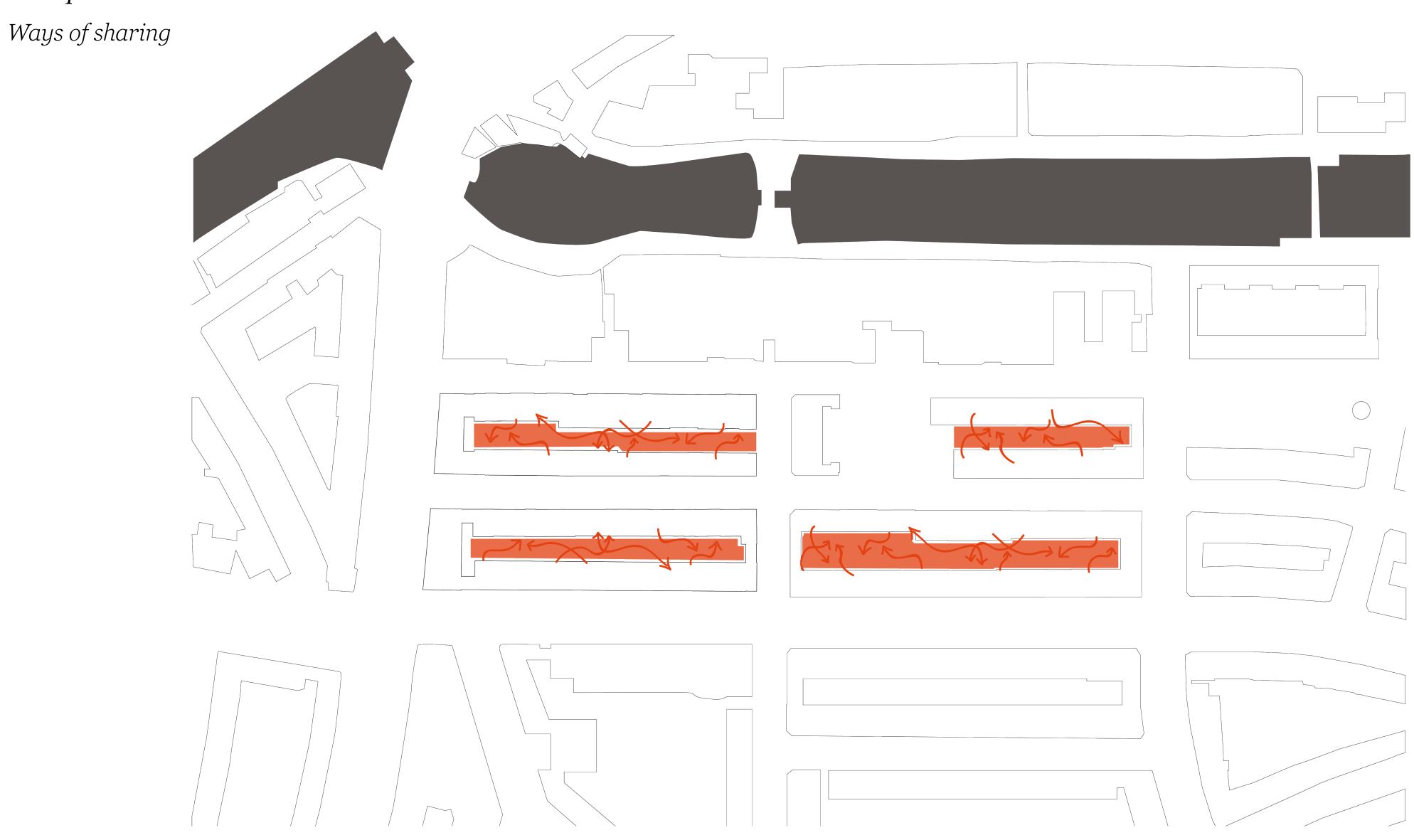




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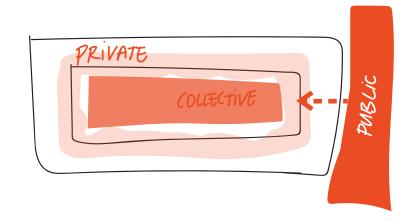
Spatial qualities



Spatial qualities

Scene

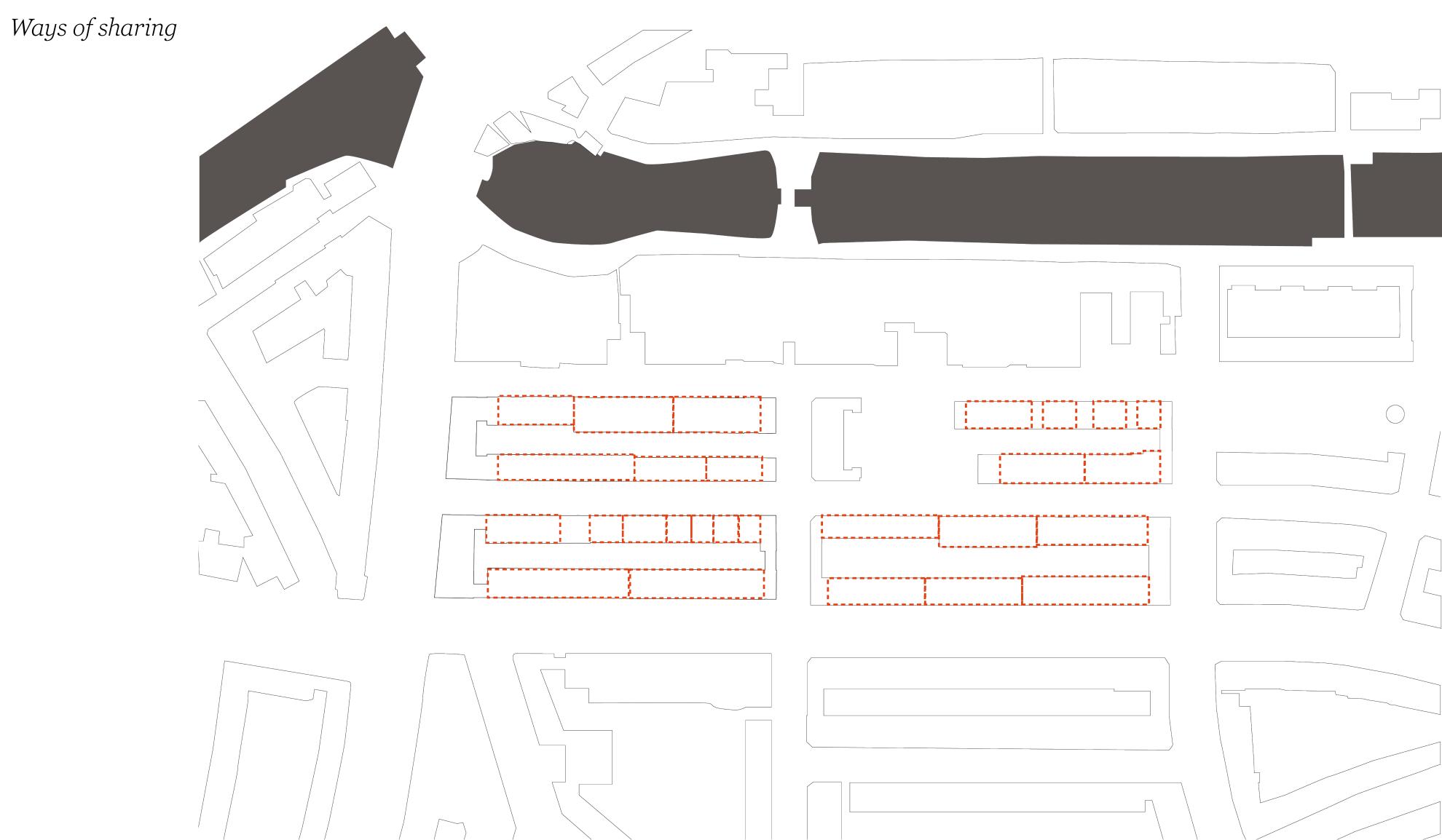




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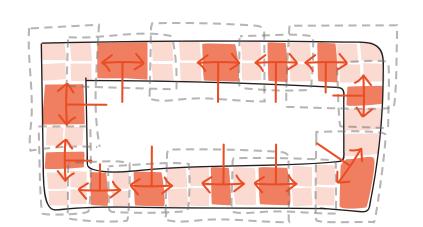
Spatial qualities



Spatial qualities

Scene





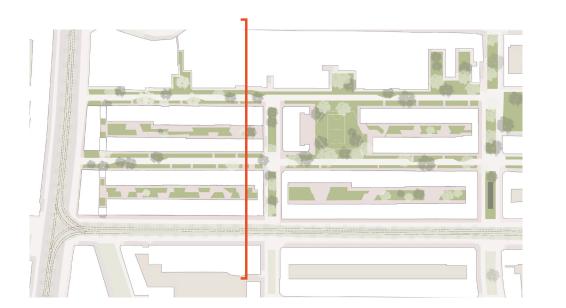
create a variety of housing modules to accomodate diverse preferences and use routing for the use of collective space

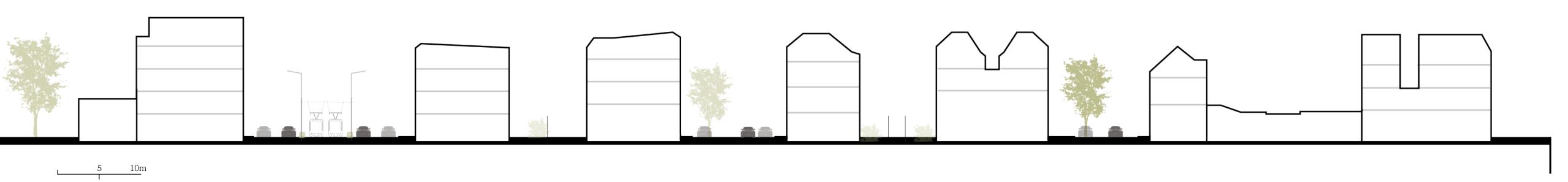


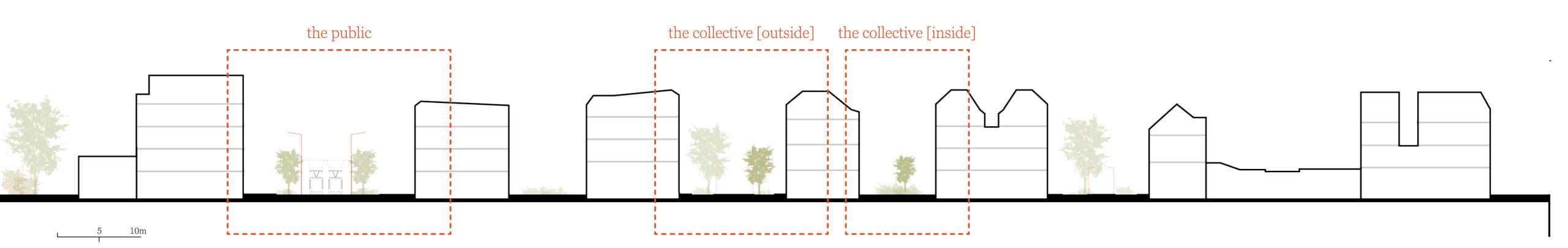


Spatial qualities

The types









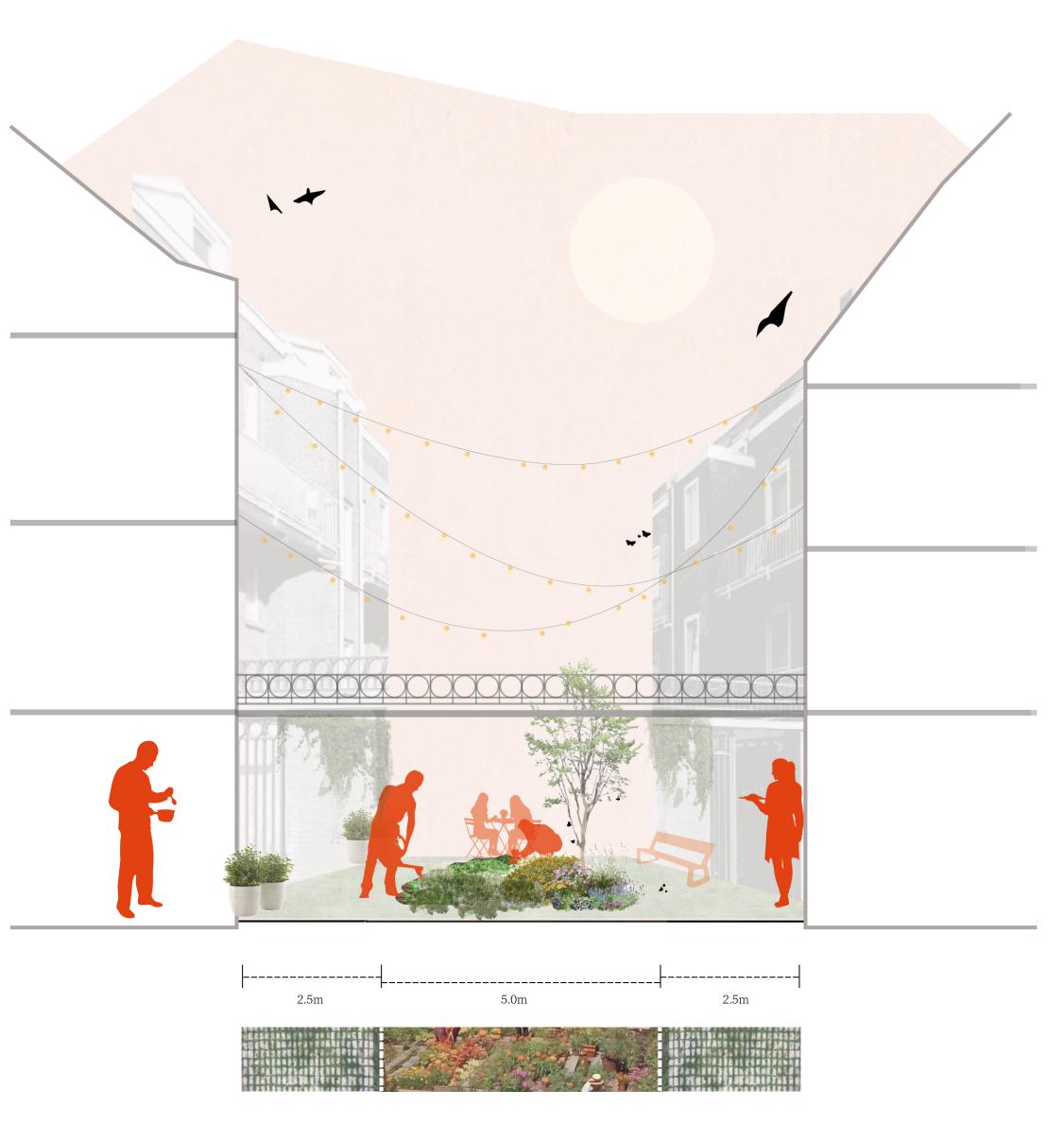
Spatial qualities

The collective [outside]



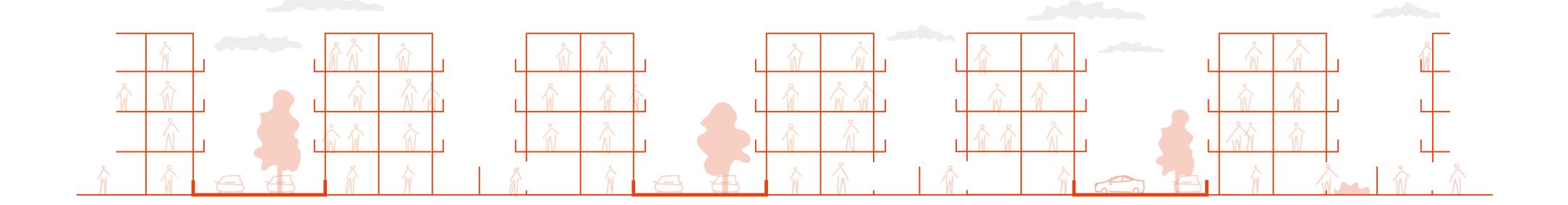
Spatial qualities

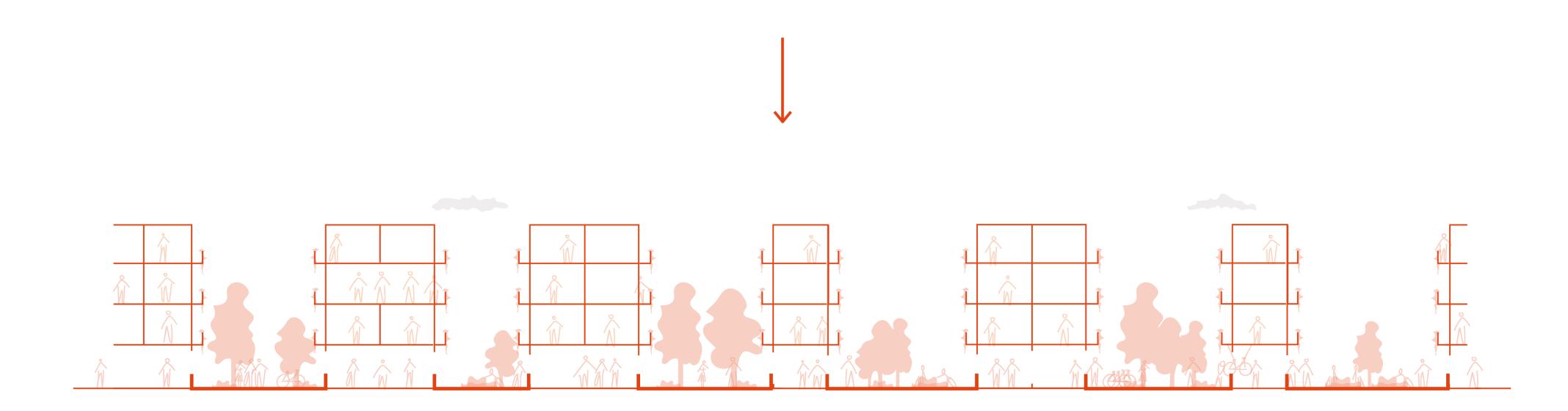
The collective [inside]



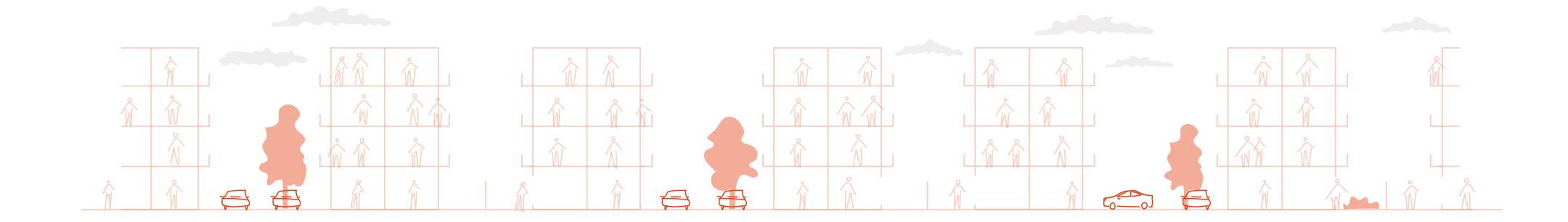
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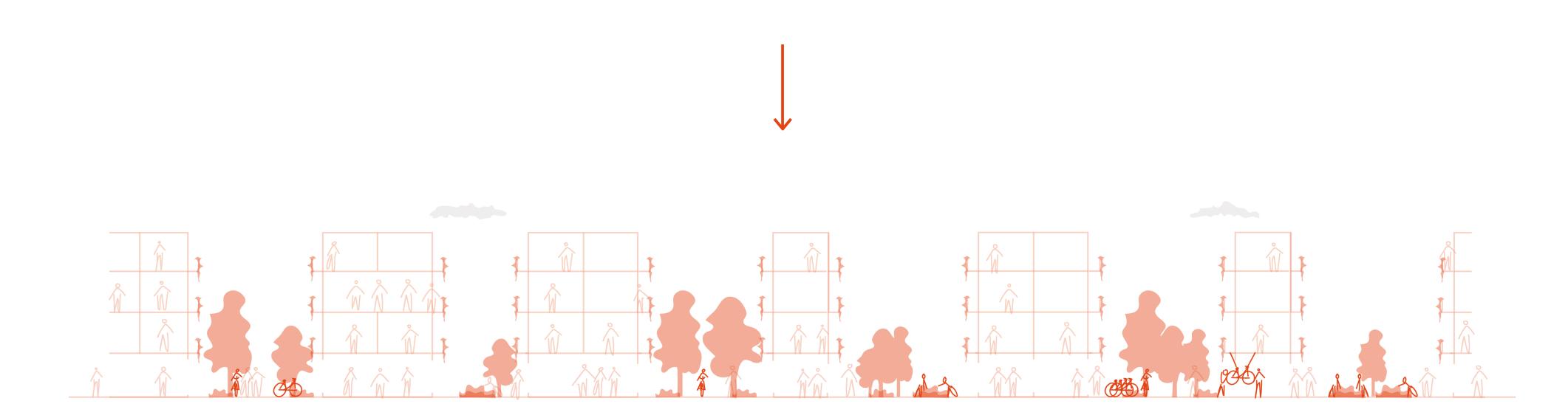
Spatial



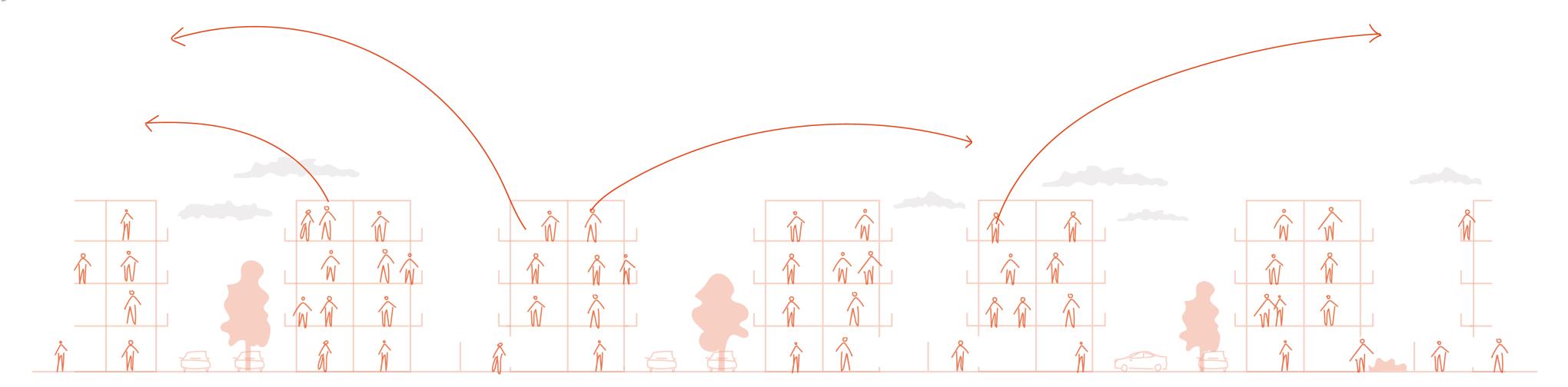


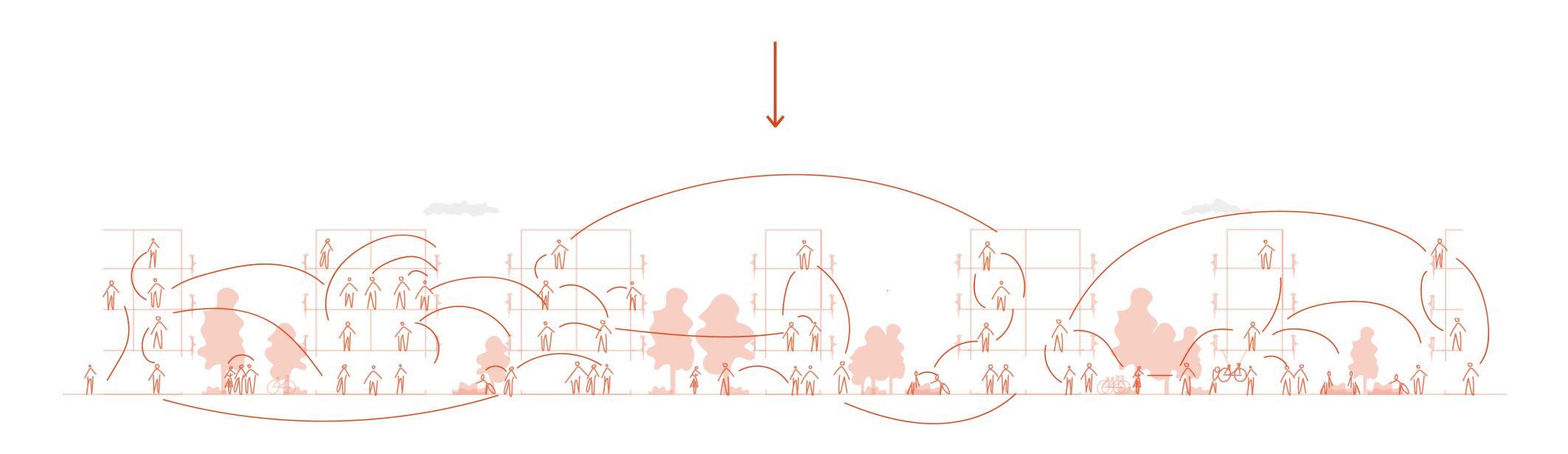
Environmental





Social







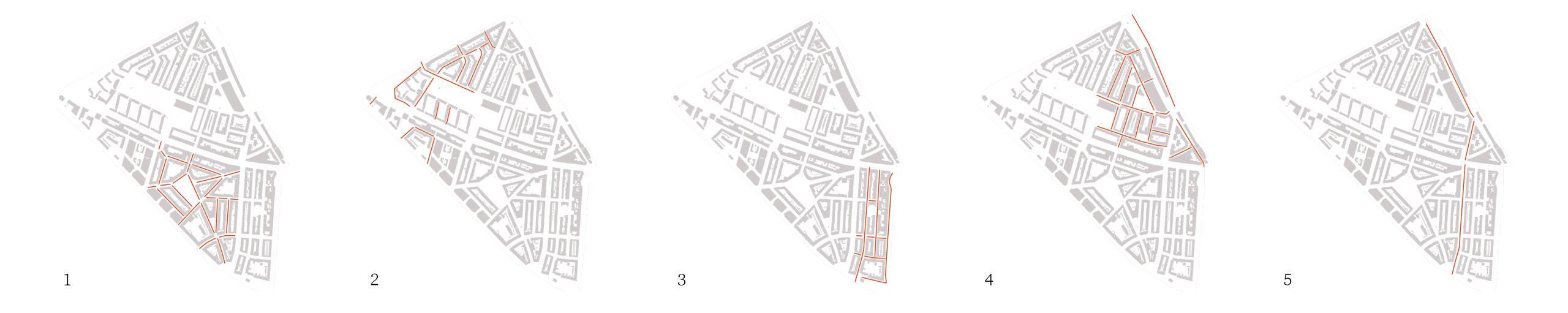
Phasing

time [level of sharing]



Phasing

Car-free districts



Design assessment

Neighbourhood scale

- 1. Improve diversity of employment
- 2. Switch to heating network
- 3. Make community spaces visible
- 4. Add makerspaces
- 5. Improve awareness of environmental sustainability
- 6. A car-free BoTu
- 7. BoTu shaped by its green network

District

- 8. Add tram lines
- 9. Car sharing
- 10. Improving residential quality to public spaces
- 11. Add community spaces in central locations

Urban blocks

- 12. Add bike hubs
- 13. Intergenerational models
- 14. Exchangeable functions
- 15. Shared workspaces
- 16. Shared ateliers

Street

- 17. Greening streets
- 18. Make room for porosity

Urban block

- 19. Make room for local cultivation
- 20. Merge gardens
- 21. Solar panel networks
- 22. Water collection
- 23. Shared garages
- 24. Shared kitchens
- 25. Shared washing rooms

Housing unit

- 26. Collective housing models
- 27. Shared kitchens
- 28. Shard living rooms
- 29. Shared bathrooms

