

THE WORKING HOME

P5 - Presentation
22.06.21

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- CHAPTER 1 -
the cause

- CHAPTER 2 -
the context

- CHAPTER 3 -
urban strategy

- CHAPTER 4 -
the working home

- CHAPTER 5 -
material culture

- CHAPTER 6 -
human experience

live/work

- CHAPTER 1 -
the cause

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live/work



familiar reality of working and living within the same spaces

live/work



torteltuin group meeting differing zoom backgrounds

live/work



Urban Architecture 20/21 grasping the meaning of working and living within a single space

live/work

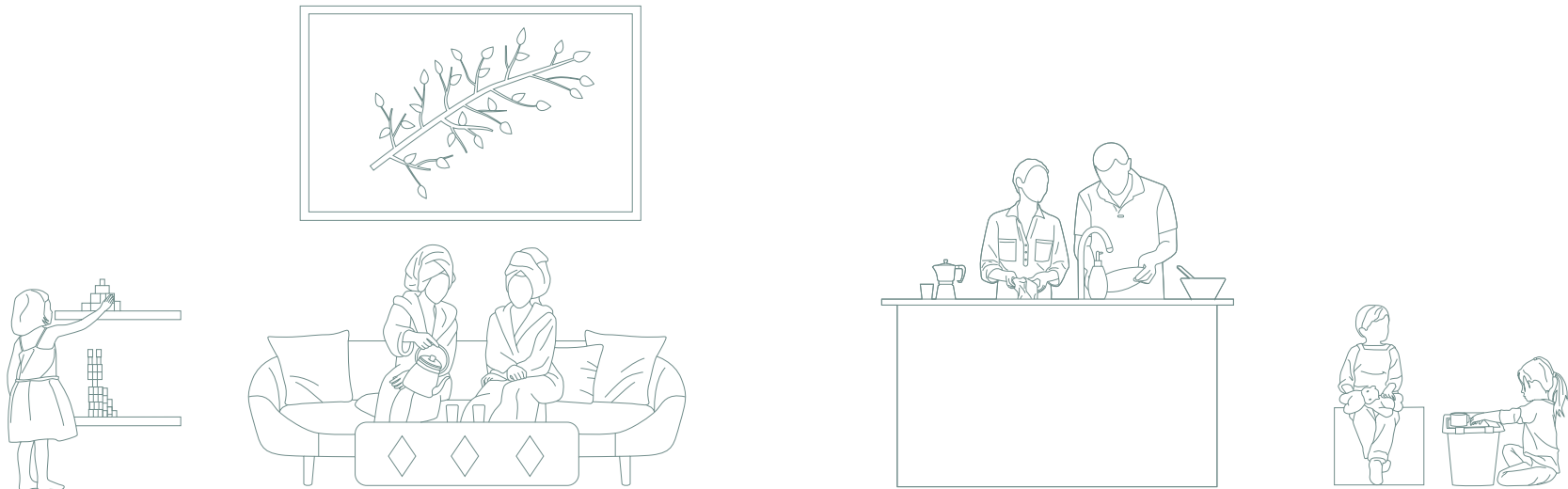


maison de verre, paris

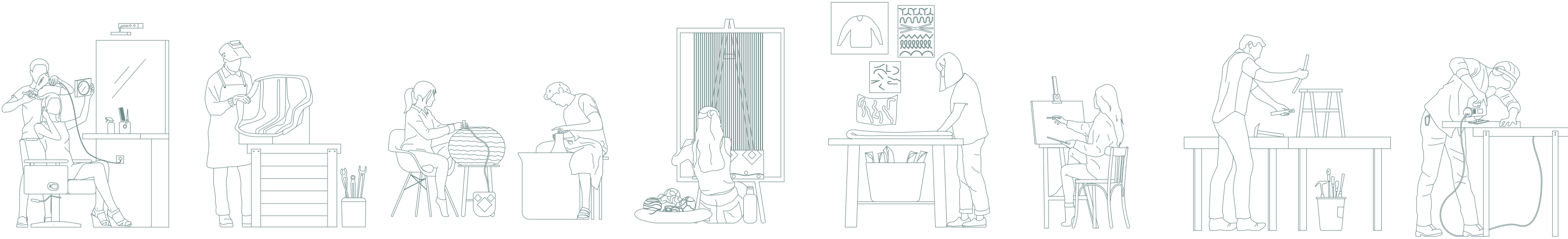


IBeB cooperative housing, berlin

live/work



living situations

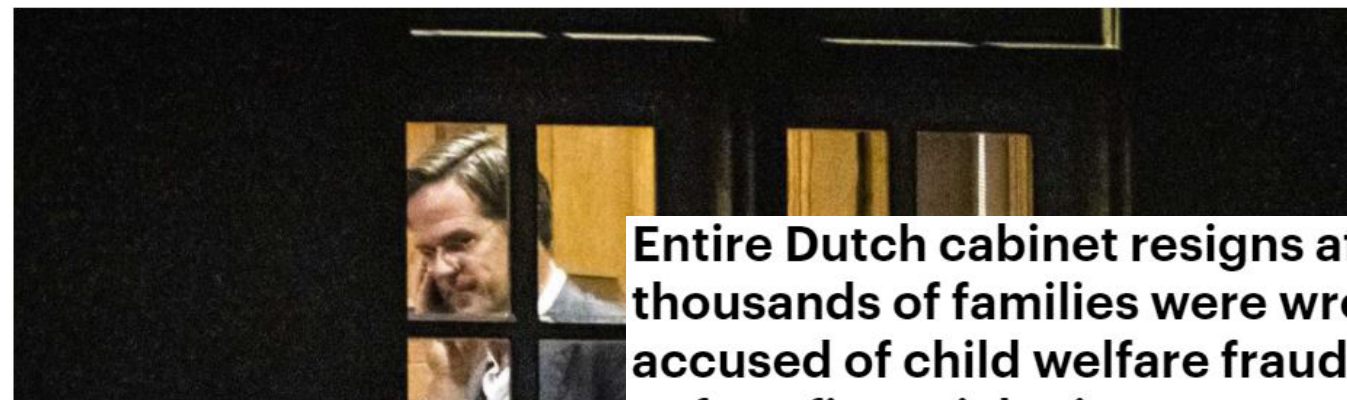


working situations

why social housing and why single parent families?

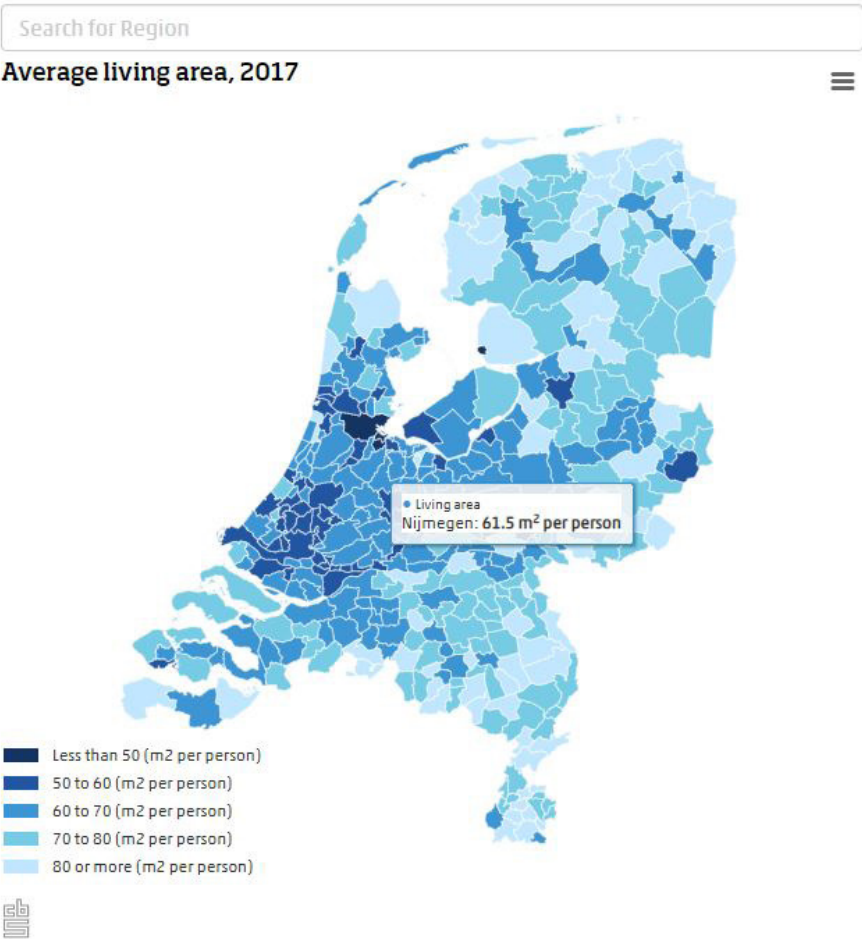
'Shameful' child welfare scandal forces entire Dutch Cabinet to resign

► Tax officials chased innocent families for child welfare refunds and wrongly accused them of fraud



Entire Dutch cabinet resigns after thousands of families were wrongly accused of child welfare fraud and left to face financial ruin

- PM Mark Rutte and his cabinet resigned today with new elections due in March
- Rutte accepted responsibility for the fraud scandal, saying 'the buck stops here'
- Tax officials have admitted that some dual-nationals were deliberately targeted

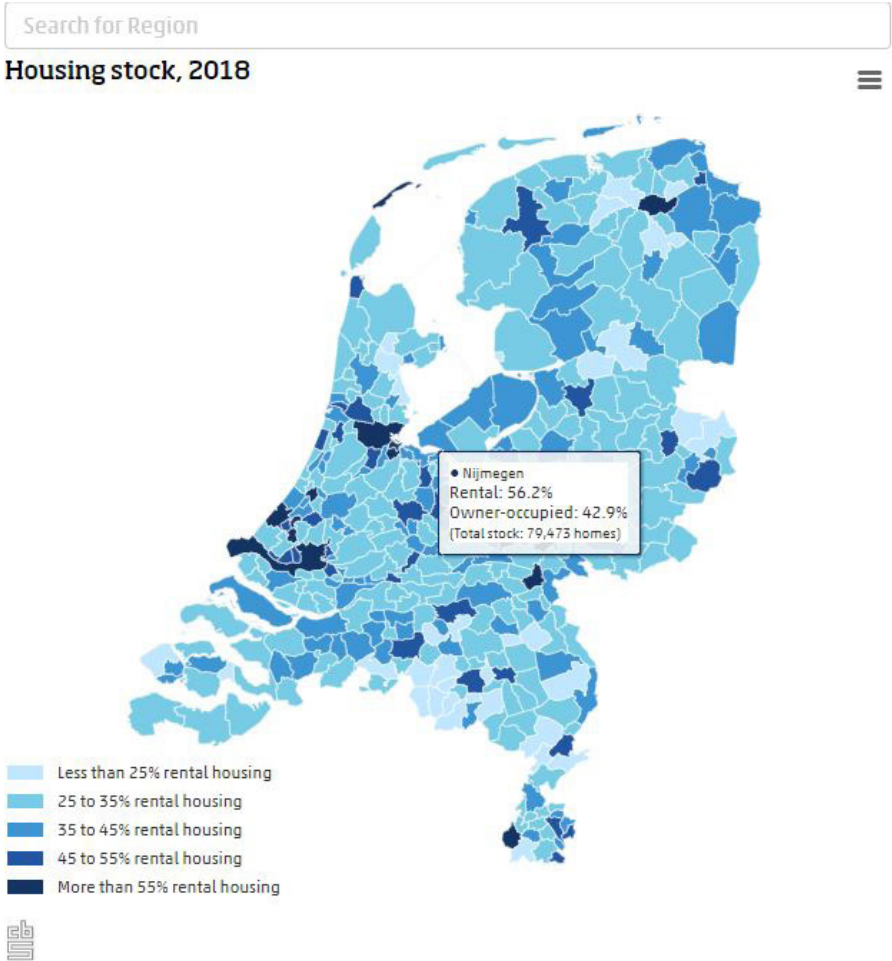


The average floor space available per person in the Netherlands amounts to 65 square metres. There are large differences between regions and the available living area per household type. The average space per person is generally smaller in the Randstad conurbation than elsewhere. The smallest living space is found in the larger cities; in Amsterdam, the average is 49 square metres per person.

The average living area available per person in Nijmegen is 61.5 metres squared. The minimum requirement for social housing per person is 12 metres squared in the Netherlands.

How do we ensure a higher living area average per person within the social housing sector in Nijmegen.

Designing smarter.



On 1 January 2018, the Dutch housing stock comprised 7.7 million dwellings; 42 percent were tenant-occupied, of which nearly 70 percent were owned by a housing association and the remainder owned by private companies, institutional and private investors. Relatively the highest shares of tenant-occupied homes are found in the municipalities of Amsterdam (70 percent), Rotterdam (64 percent) and Delft (62 percent). In Rozendaal, the vast majority are owner-occupied homes.

Conditions

Rent up to € 737.14 per month (€ 752.33 amount as of 1 January 2021):

- You are 18 years or older.
- You and the members of your household have Dutch nationality or a valid residence permit for the Netherlands.
- You can get an affordable housing permit for a maximum of 1 rental property.
- The rental property must have at least 12 square metres of usable area per person.
- Is the residential property larger than 80 square metres (living space)? Then at least 3 people must be going to live there.
- The total taxable annual income of your household is € 47,325 (€ 48,300 in 2021) or less per year.

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Social Housing minimum requirement
(m2 per person)

61.5

Nijmegen average (m2 per person)

>80

specifically for 3 people any more must add another
(m2 per person)

26.7

Social housing cap (m2 per person)



realities of a single parent working out of their social housing apartment

research questions

How can the exploration of routines and rituals aid the design process of creating social housing, that responds to the needs of an individual working and living within a single residence?

How can the demarcation between public, private space within architecture encourage architectural appropriation in the city of Nijmegen?

What are the architectural elements that create thresholds within workhomes, therefore resulting in a form of spatial separation between live(private) and work(public) spaces?

geographical

- CHAPTER 1 -
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the context

socio-politcal

- CHAPTER 3 -
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geographical



position of the molenport within the city centre of nijmegen

geographical



roman relic in nijmegen



aftermath of war leaving most of the city destroyed

geographical



roman relic in nijmegen

<http://www.facebook.com/NijmegenToen> destroyed



ariel view of molenport shopping centre car park from tweedwalstraat



socio-politcal



analysis - interviews conducted to hear the stories of nijmegen

socio-politcal



nijmegen's progressive views demonstrated in the protests for squatters

A-Z

encyclopedia of the 'nijmegenaar'

Group 3 - Alessandro de Caillhac, Jannine Morina, Kamella Mamiyova, Louise Gilet, Robert Schmeiser, Sola Paulina, Tom Aleniyev and Vittoria Paoletti

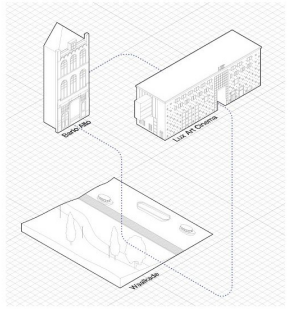
A

4



Age: 45 years old
Occupation: Sen. Education Teacher
What's missing in Nijmegen: Support for the elderly and low income families

5



personal landmarks

6

T: What are the places you like in the city?
A: Barrio Abto to drink some coffee, that's nice with a view. And I like to go to the cinema. Lux an independent cinema with art movies. For museums you have De Basilis along the river, by building the museum they found some old walls from the medieval age and they reconstructed it so you can walk underground along the ancient city walls. Tonight I am going to dinner with a friend at café bar, a little bit out of the centre. It is an initiative by some younger people for local products, vegetation food.
L: What would you add to the city that's not here?
A: Lots of green in the city. More support for elderly people and those on lower incomes. We still have a lot of poverty and this has become more clear during the Covid-19 pandemic. When children stayed home and got lessons online, lots of families didn't have a computer or iPad to work on, they didn't have the facilities needed to get online lessons. I think we need to pay more attention to this discrimination.
A: And more facilities for young children to play outside. When I was young we had fests with mud and rocks to climb and slide on. Now everything is built on with houses. There is no escape here. It is important for children to climb in trees, build sandcastles, play with dirt and little animals. Now they all have computers but they don't know little creatures.
L: Do you work in the city centre?
A: I worked in several places. Amherst, Dordrecht, Nijmegen. I teach children about their own bodies, sexuality, gender problems. I think love never can be wrong, essentially the love isn't wrong.

conversation transcript

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traces of everyday life

8



Nijmegen Highlight
Lux Art Cinema

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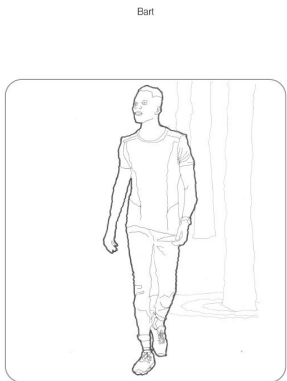
A-Z

encyclopedia of the 'nijmegenaar'

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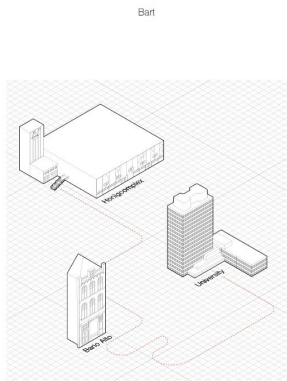
B

10



Age: 25 years old
Occupation: Personal trainer
What's missing in Nijmegen: Bring back old architecture

11



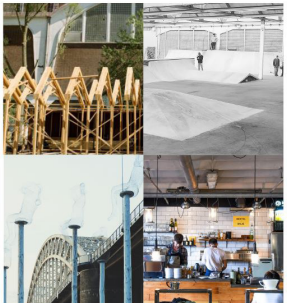
personal landmarks

12

B: I think Nijmegen is very open. There are a lot of students from other countries. It is a very open city also with immigrants and refugees. In 2015 there was a 'refugees' crisis, it was quite big. In the campus, in the south, a lot of refugees were hosted in a military base that was converted into a refugee's base.
B: Nijmegen organized a lot of events and activities for them. In this sense, Nijmegen is a very open city.
[...]
A: Can you describe places of your routine or places that you consider interesting in Nijmegen?
B: There are a lot of industrial complexes in the riverside that were converted into public spaces for citizens. For example, the former complex was a cookie factory. They turned into a bar/club.
B: Another example is Washalls. It was an industrial complex that now is a skate centre/club. These are the most famous ones. I really like this kind of vibe!

conversation transcript

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traces of everyday life

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Nijmegen Highlight
Syrian migration - openness and inclusiveness of Nijmegen

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A-Z

encyclopedia of the 'nijmegenaar'

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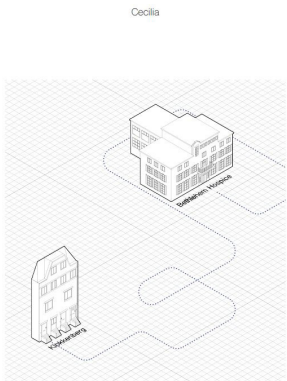
C

16



Age: 26 years old
Occupation: HR management
What's missing in Nijmegen: Diverse communities

17



personal landmarks

18

A: How would you describe Nijmegen in comparison with other Dutch cities?
C: I am very happy of my years spent in Nijmegen. I think Nijmegen lives in a perfect condition. In comparison with other chaotic cities such as Amsterdam or Rotterdam, it is a quite city where you can create a pleasant routine. It is less touristic than other Dutch cities and it was a positive aspect for me. I really liked the position of Nijmegen on the border of the country: there were many people working or visiting the city from Germany. It was an interesting node between different cultures.
A: How local people welcomed international students and foreign communities?
C: International students were really integrated in the local community. There was equality between international and local students. The campus offered every kind of service and introduced me to the life in Nijmegen. They have an open attitude. I was included and integrated in the city. I had the impression to be part of the local community. It does not happen in every country. There is social inclusion, but I did not see communities from other countries, most of the foreigners were students or citizens from Dutch colonies. I met some Italian people who moved there to open restaurants, but I did not meet real foreigners' communities. On the other hand, in other big cities I saw many foreigners' communities.

conversation transcript

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traces of everyday life

20



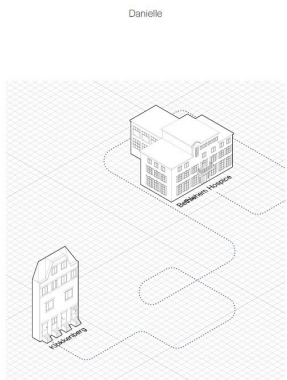
Nijmegen Highlight
2018 - European Green Capital

21

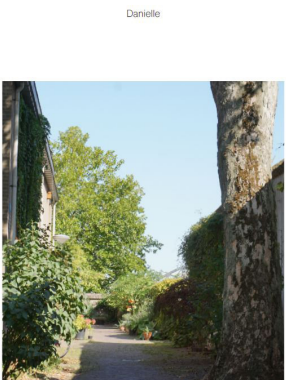
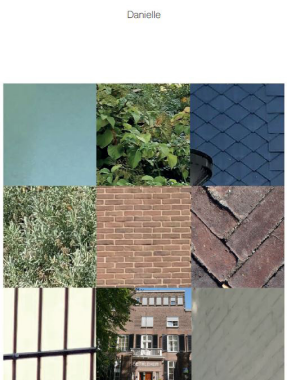
A-Z

encyclopedia of the 'nijmegenaar'

D



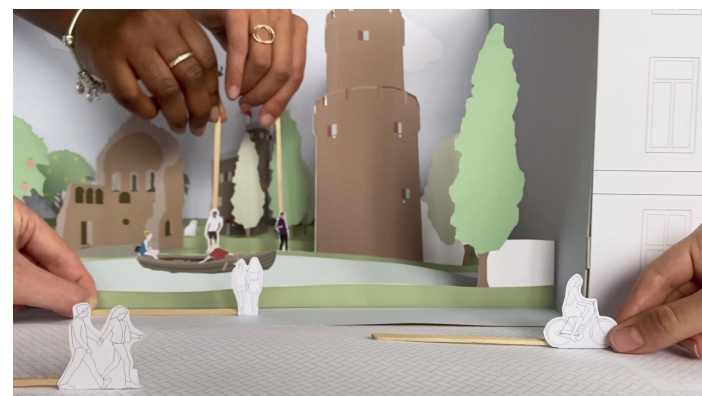
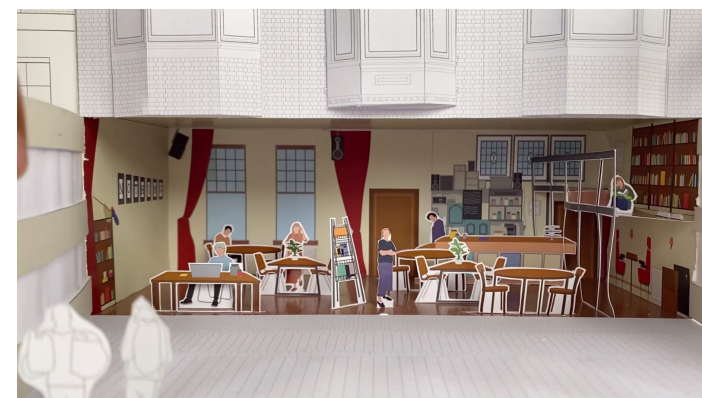
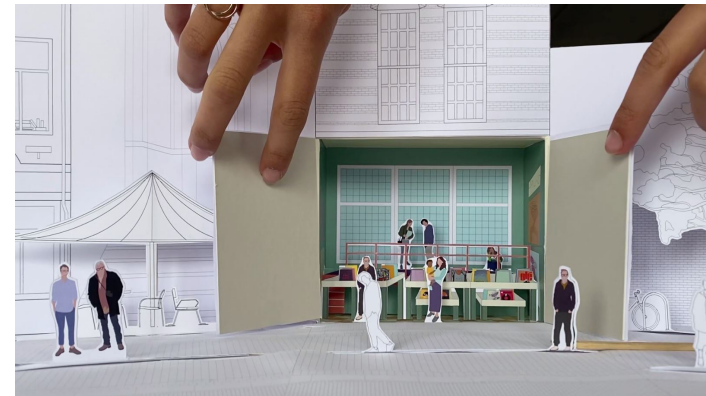
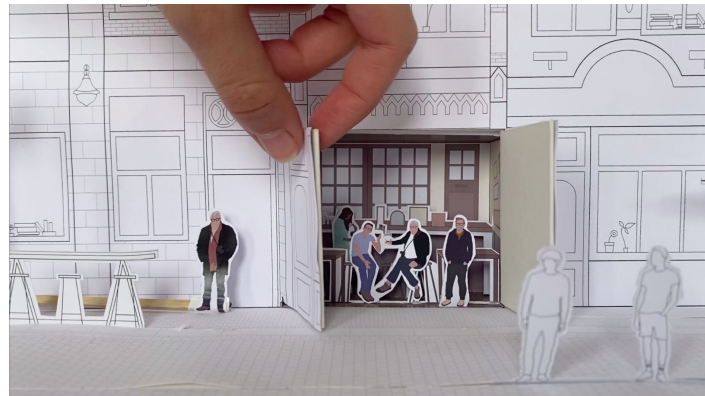
D: We live here in a little paradise. The municipality allowed us to take pavements away and grow plants. Every year we take a little bit more from the street. We love to stay in our neighbourhood, especially on the weekend because we meet quite many people during the week when we work.
D: I never go shopping in Nijmegen because I live here. If I need something I just go to a local shop to pick it. We do our shopping once a week and we eat it the whole week.
S: Would you like to change something in the city?
D: I think it is a very nice city because of what I have told you. Lots of young people. I like to have the vibe of young people. I like to live with young people and students because they can dream and change things. Here, in Nijmegen, it is a very wonderful city and they also support to make the city greener.
K: What is your profession?
D: I used to be a manager but half a year ago I stopped working there. Now I work in an elderly home (hospice), supporting people in the last days of their lives. When I was a manager I was always very busy earning money. Now I don't get paid but I can finally be satisfied in my life.



A-Z

encyclopedia of the 'nijmegenaar'

socio-political



stills from the p1 movie created on nijmegen through peoples' eyes



The city is not only made of the physical, or tangible space surrounding us but rather sets the scene for characters to perform within - just like the play we all participate in, called Life. In order to grasp the entirety of a city (or space), we should not only look at the buildings themselves but search for a glimpse of the memories, stories, and experiences of ordinary life

movement

views

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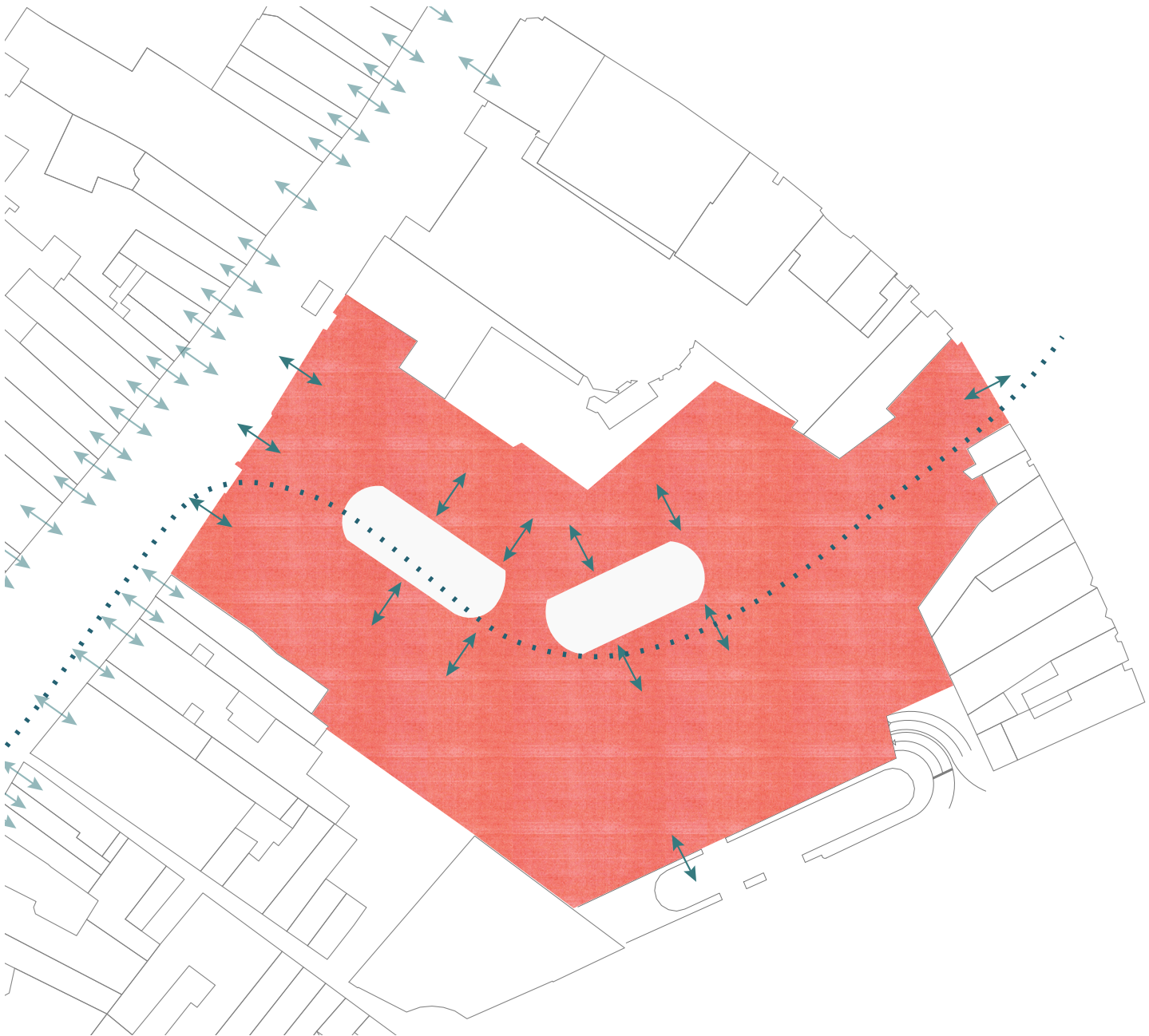
- CHAPTER 5 -
material culture

- CHAPTER 6 -
human experience

slab

programme

movement



current linear movement through molenport

movement



proposed interactive movement through the site

views



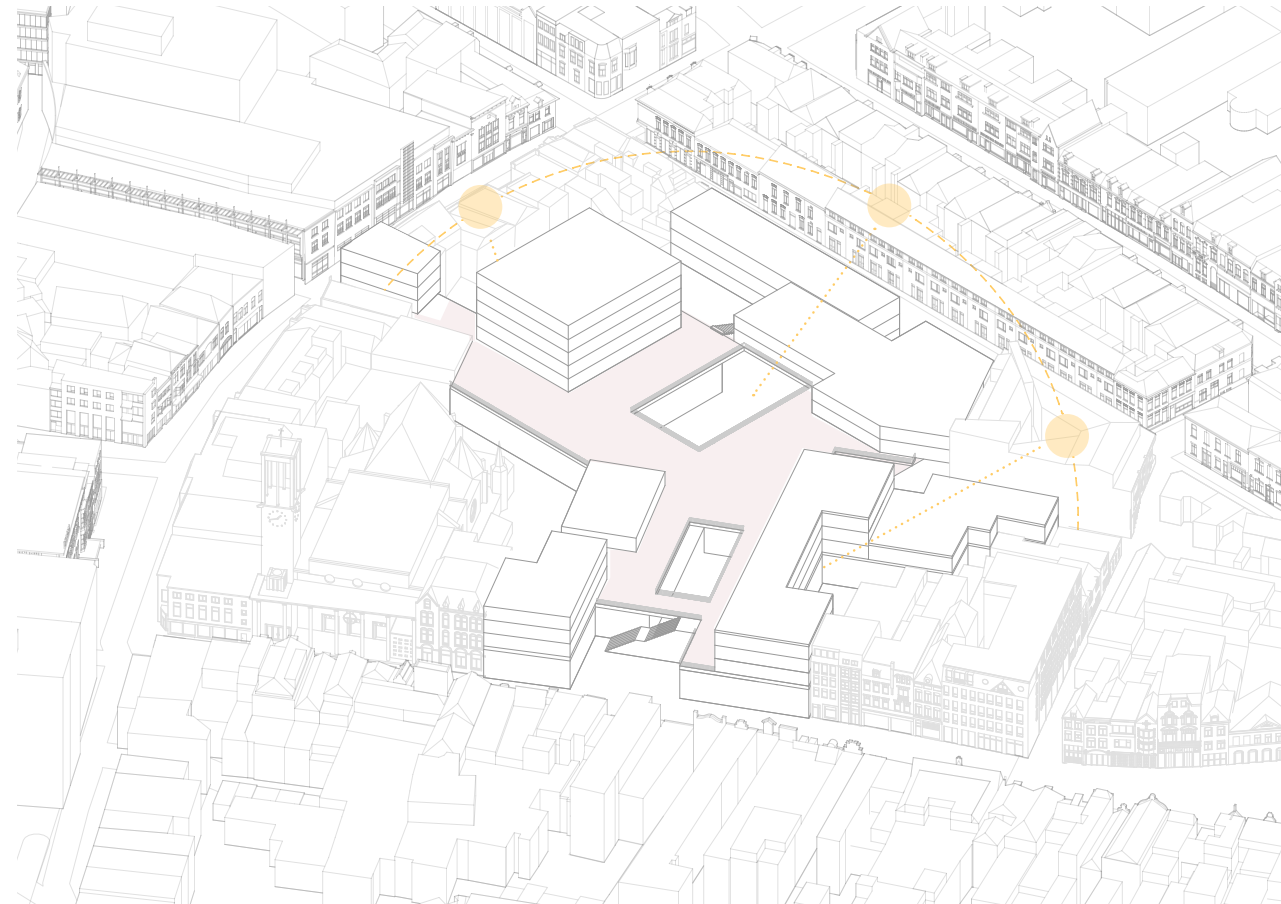
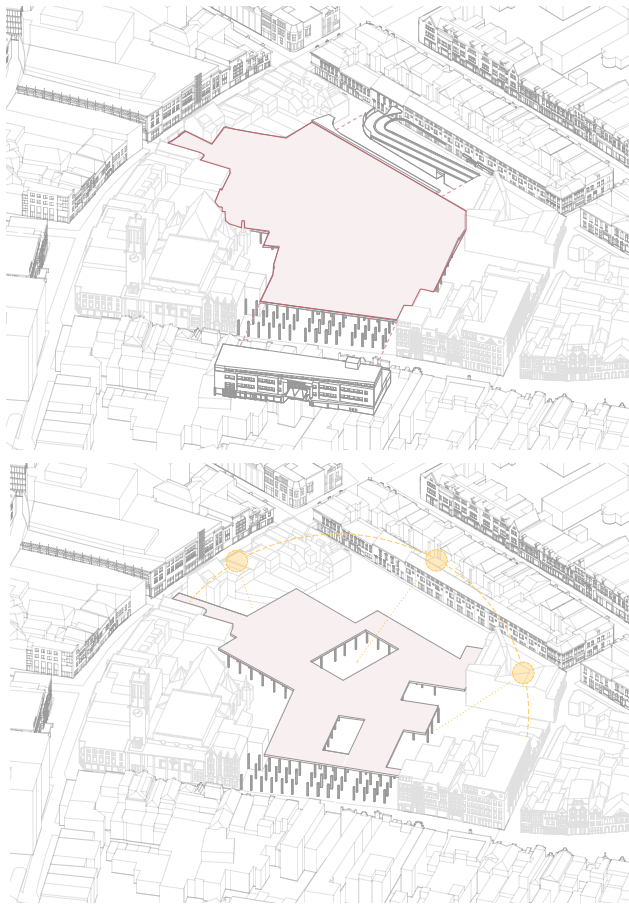
a view of roof of the molenport creating opportunities of vista views

views



bringing people from the ground floor the new slab level as a point of observation

slab



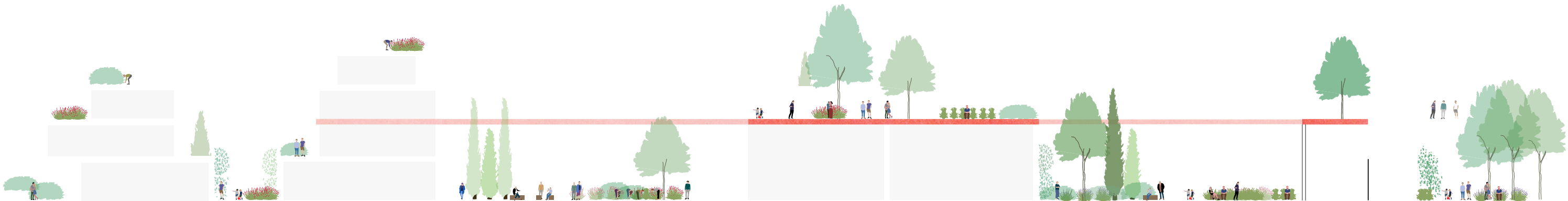
erecting buildings both above and below the slab as a means of connecting the different programs and groups of people

slab



the role of the slab within the site composition

slab



the role of the slab within the site composition

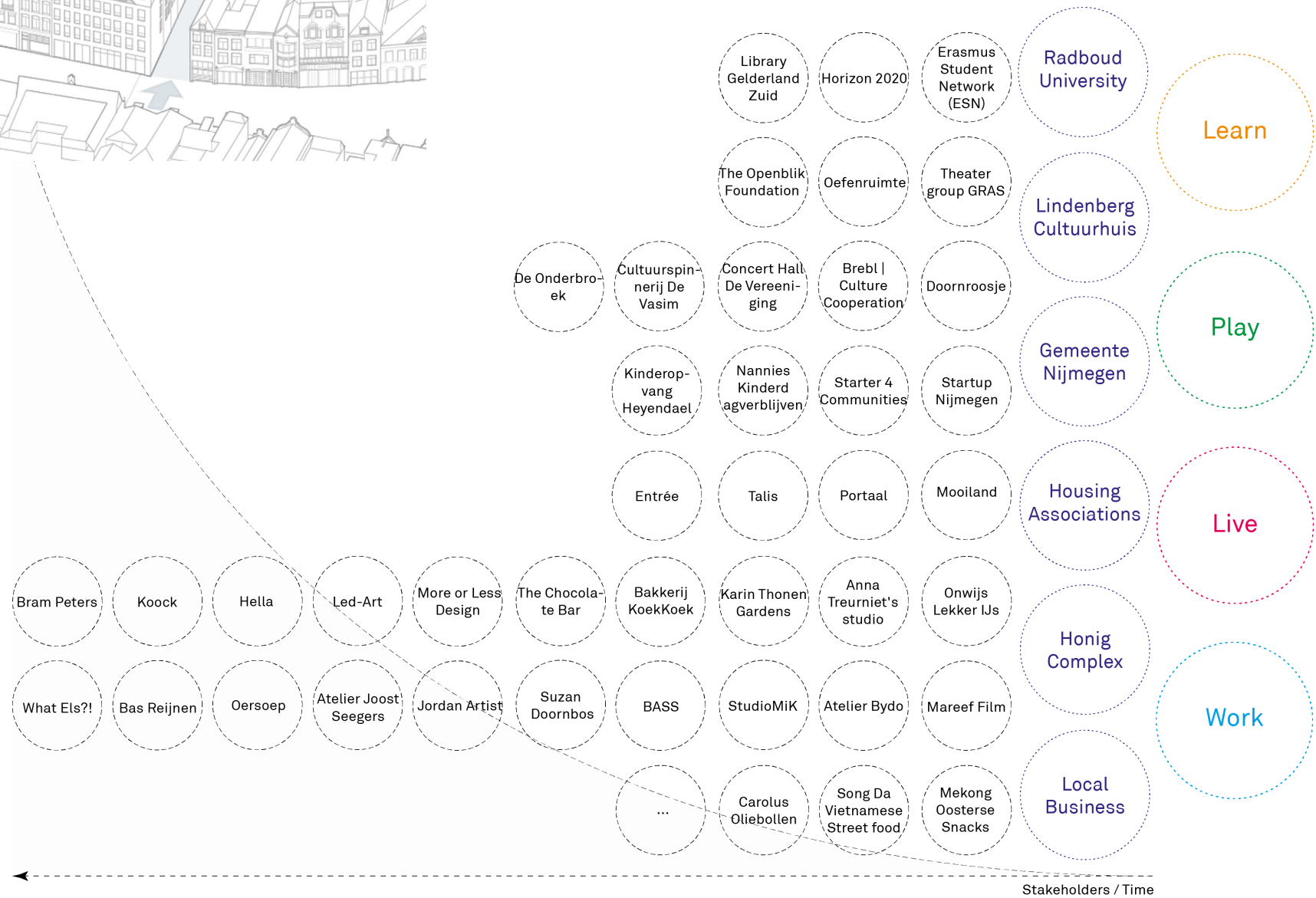
slab



impression of the slab as a meeting place



Programmatic distribution & Stakeholders



programmed entrances



molenstraat entrance



vlaamagas entrance



ziekerstraat entrance



tweedewalstraat entrance

programmed entranced to actract people into the site

Urban strategy

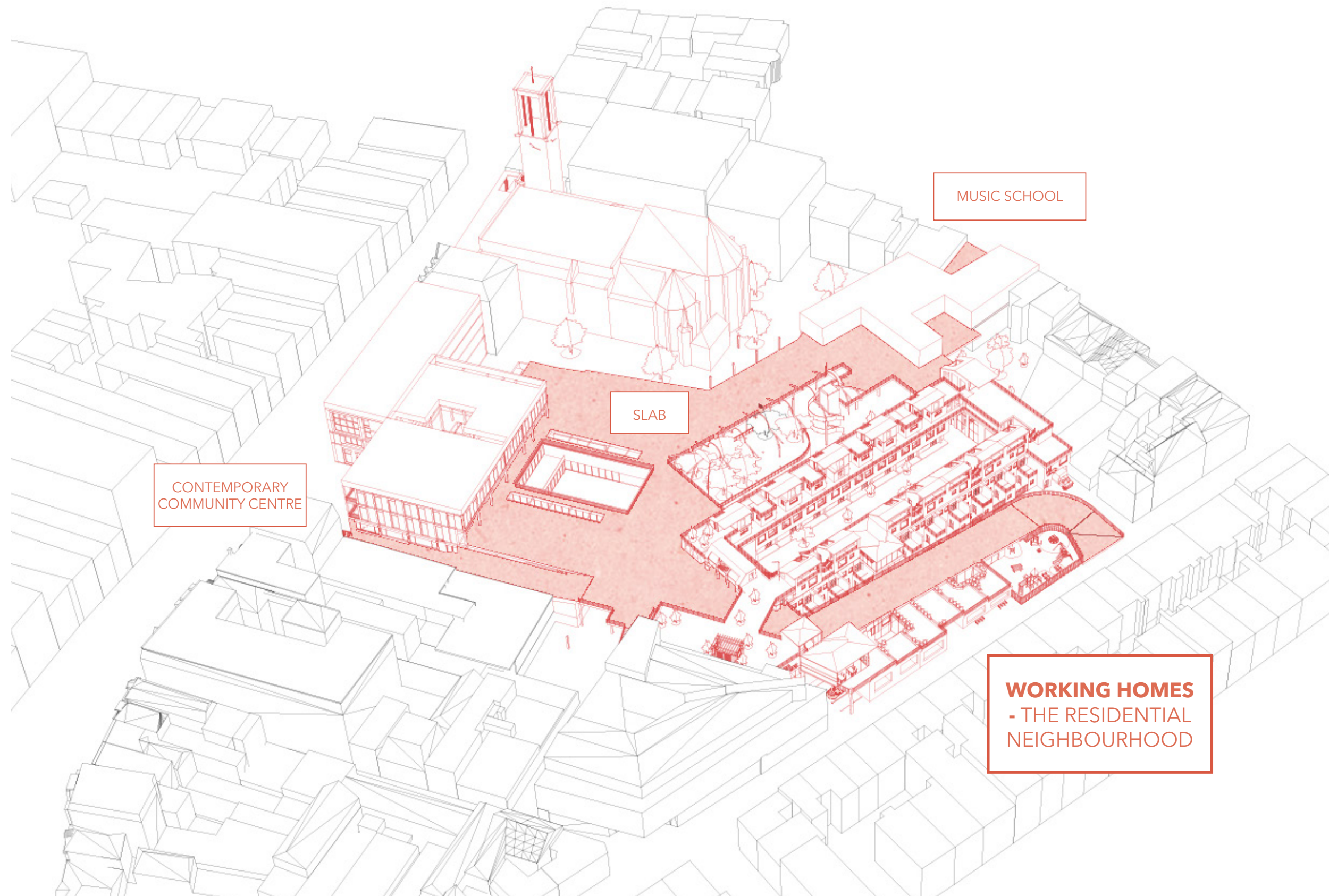
The urban plan seeks to create an intervention that reflects the liberal and progressive attitude of Nijmegen by providing a platform that brings people together to for a community.

Through architecture and program, we aim to create a common ground that brings different subcultures together on one surface.

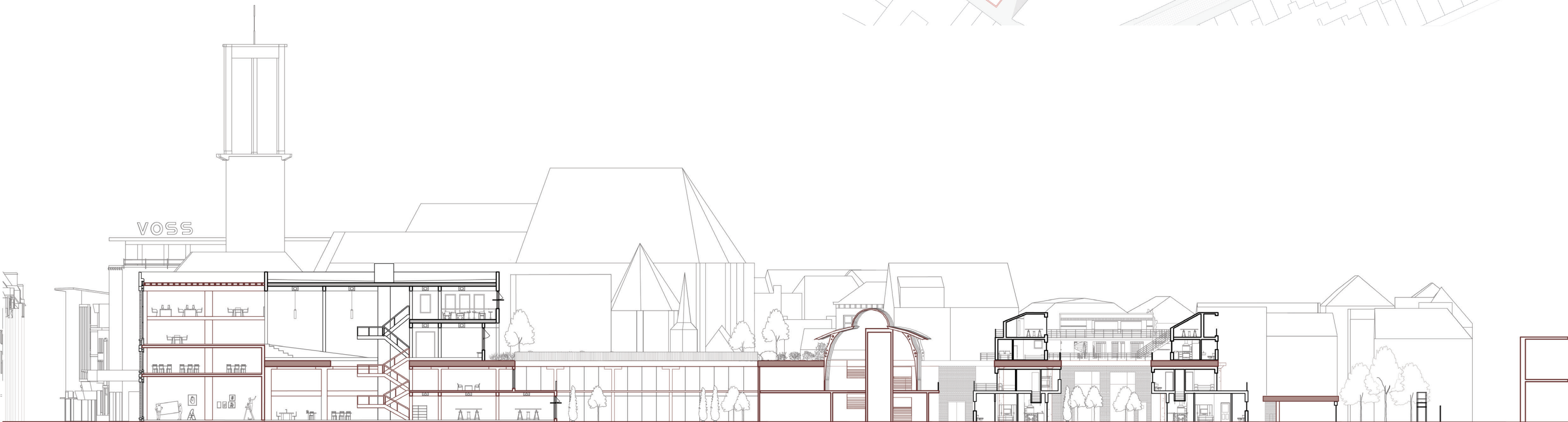
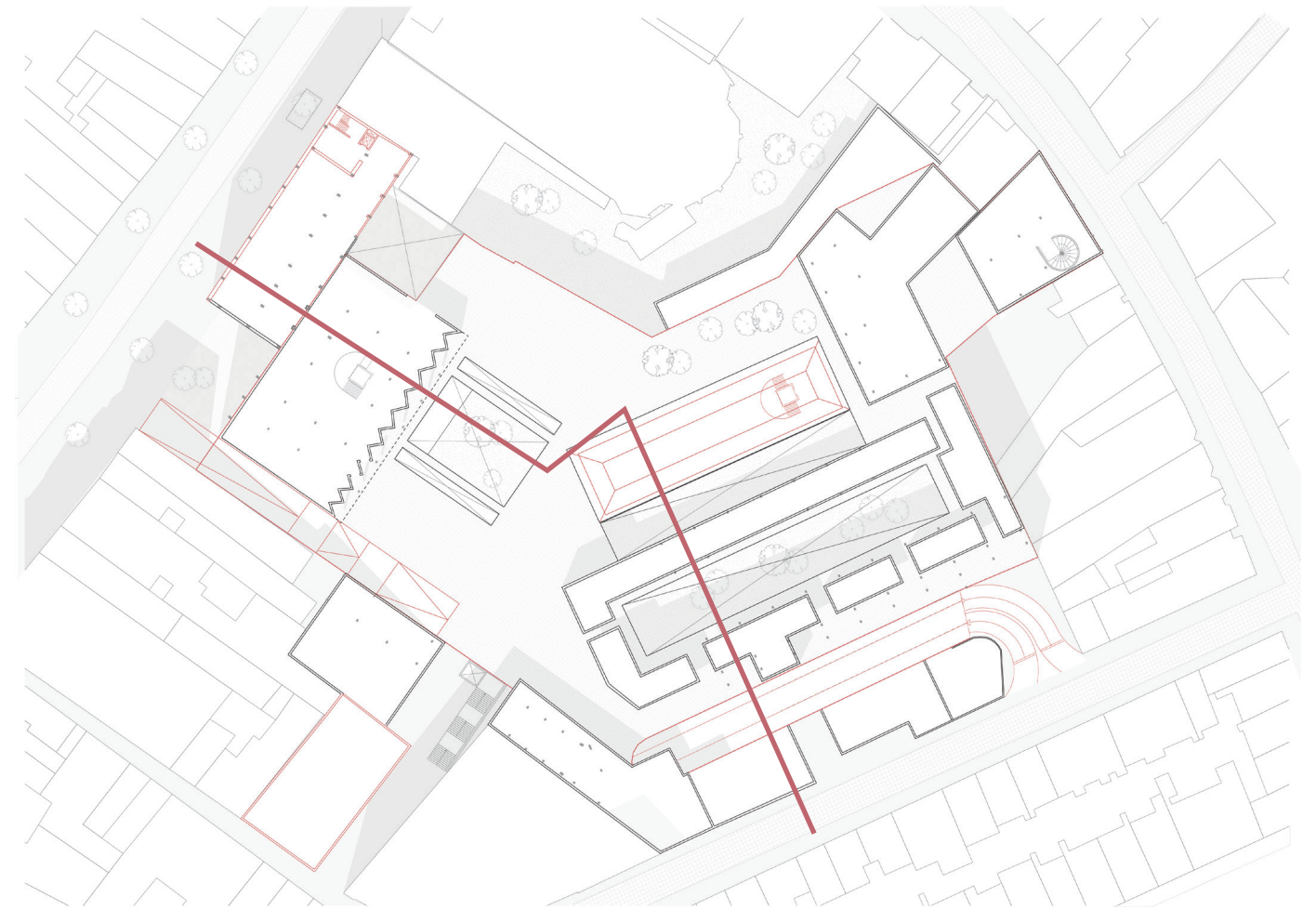
Urban strategy



key existing elements that unify the projects on site as they respond to the ramp slab & atrium

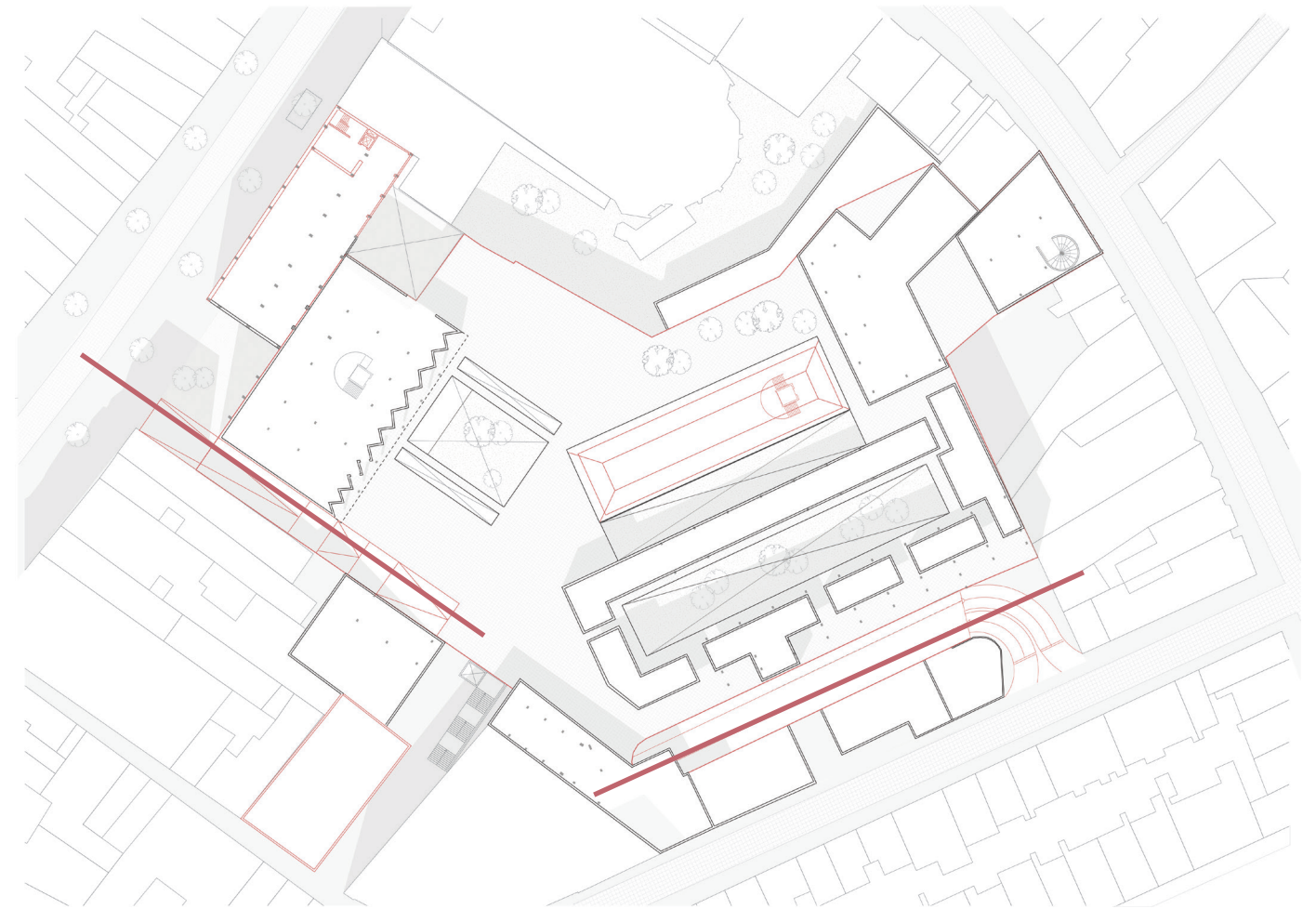


Urban strategy

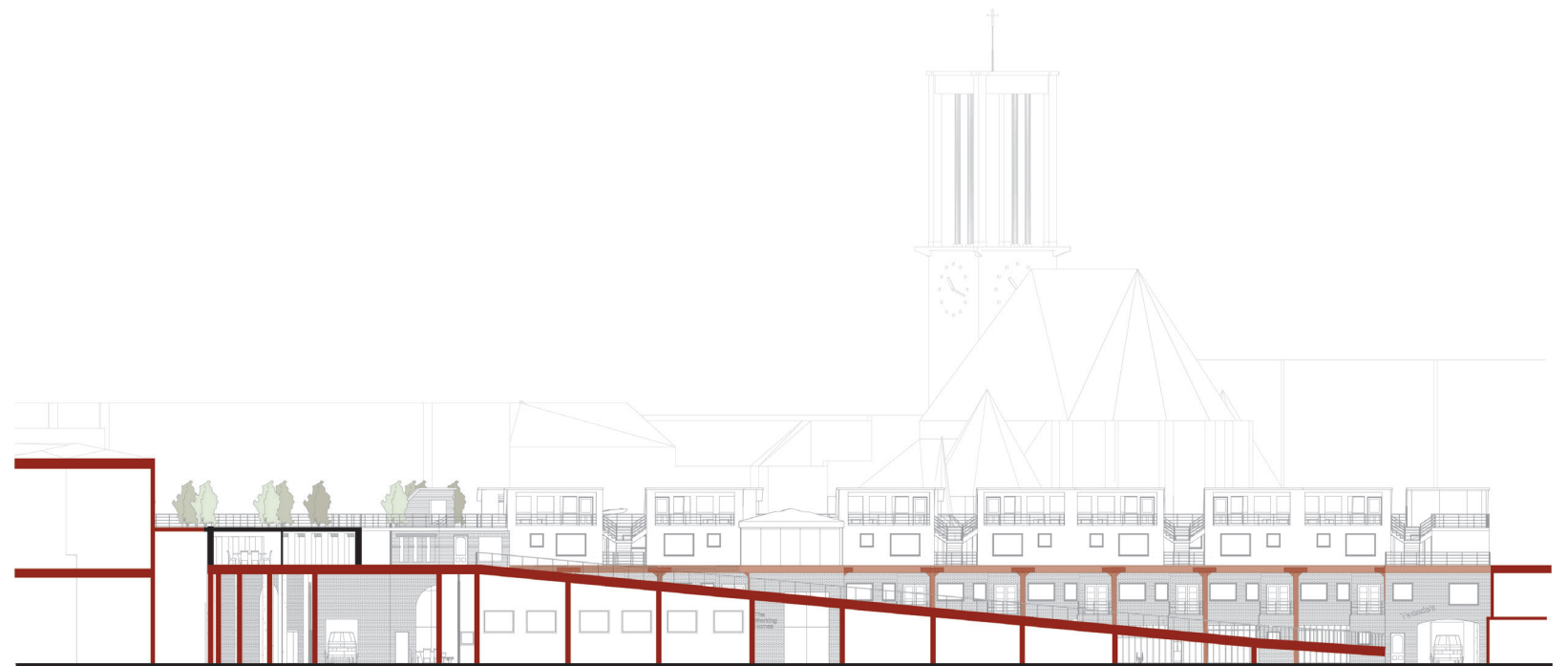


section through urban plan

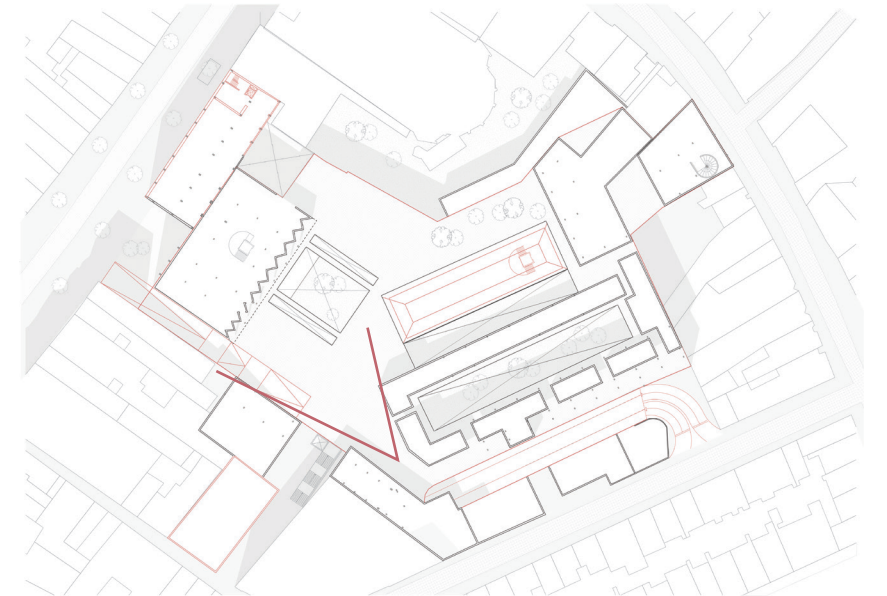
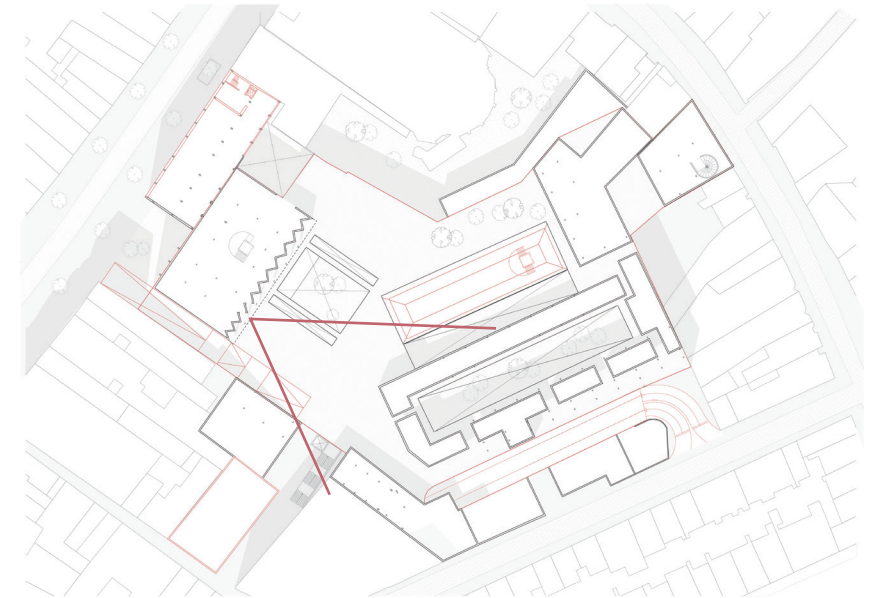
Urban strategy



section through the two ramps of the urban plan



Urban strategy



views of the residential neighbourhood and the community centre above the slab

location

project

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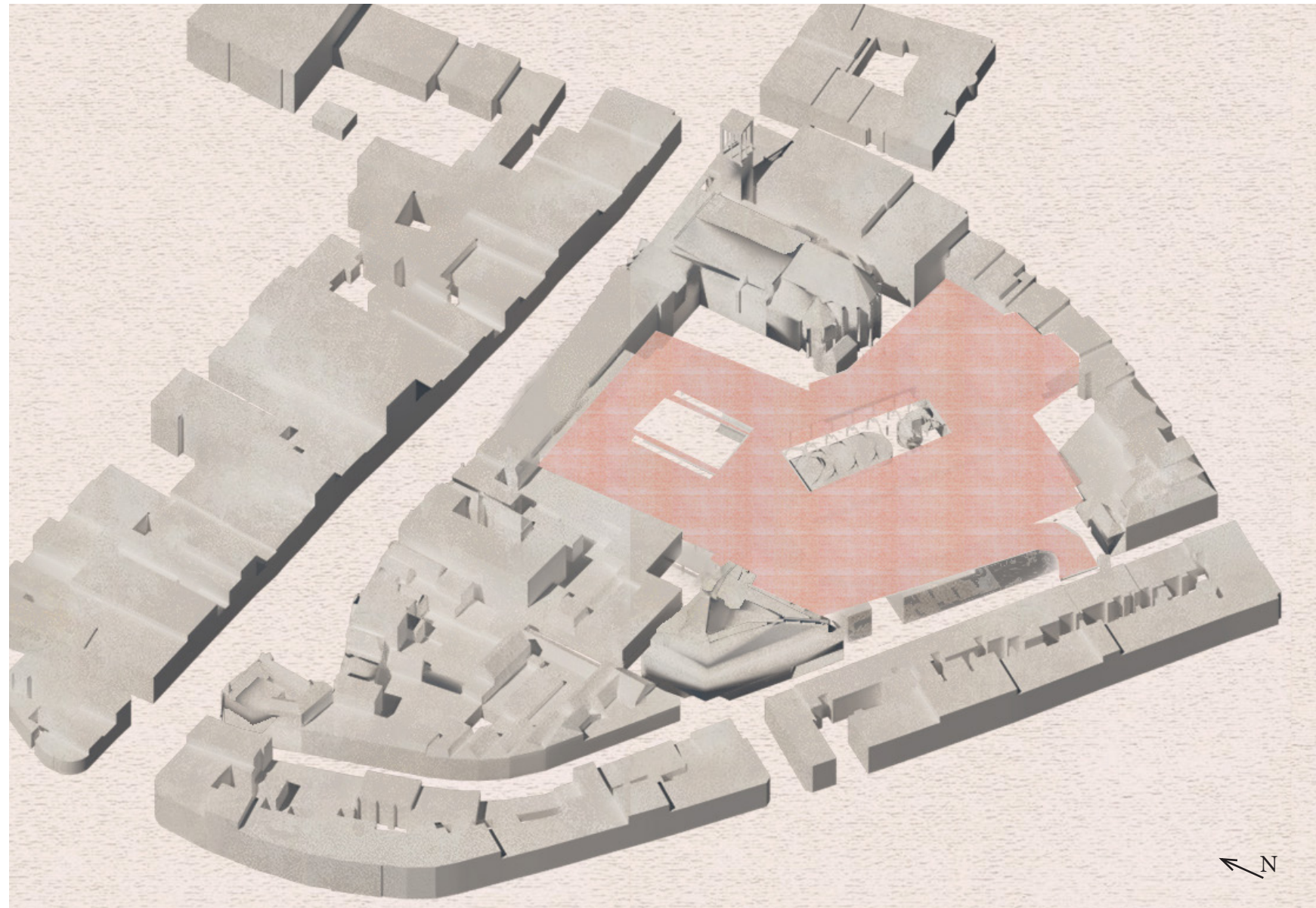
- CHAPTER 5 -
material culture

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human experience

typology

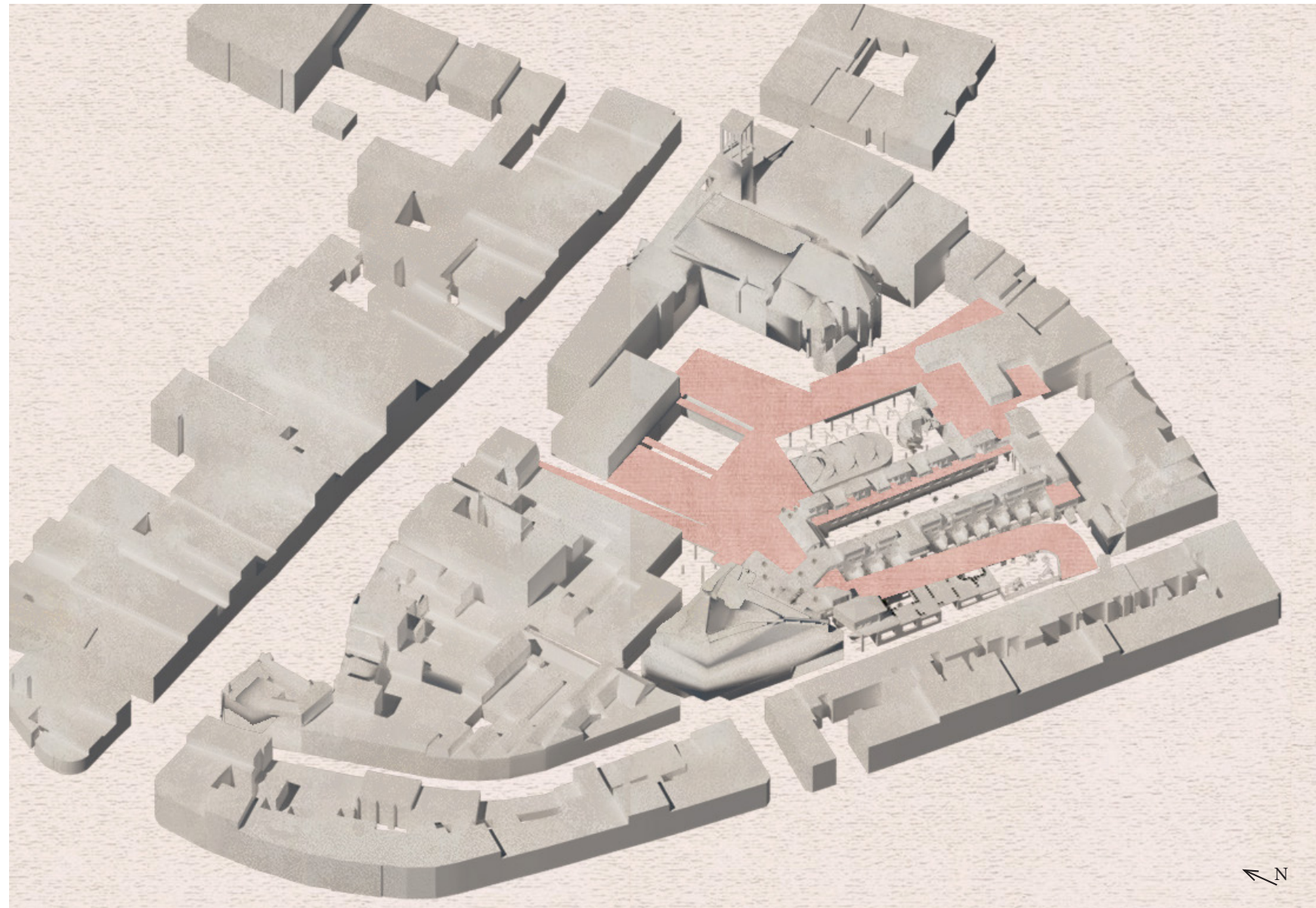
testing

location



molenport overview as existing (slab highlighted in red)

location



molenport overview as proposed (slab highlighted in red)

project definition

The Working Home seeks to create dwellings that respond to the current needs of society by questioning the status quo of mass housing rapidly churned out by developers.

It strives to highlight the importance of access to extra square meterage within a dwelling as this enables individuals to earn a living within their residencies.

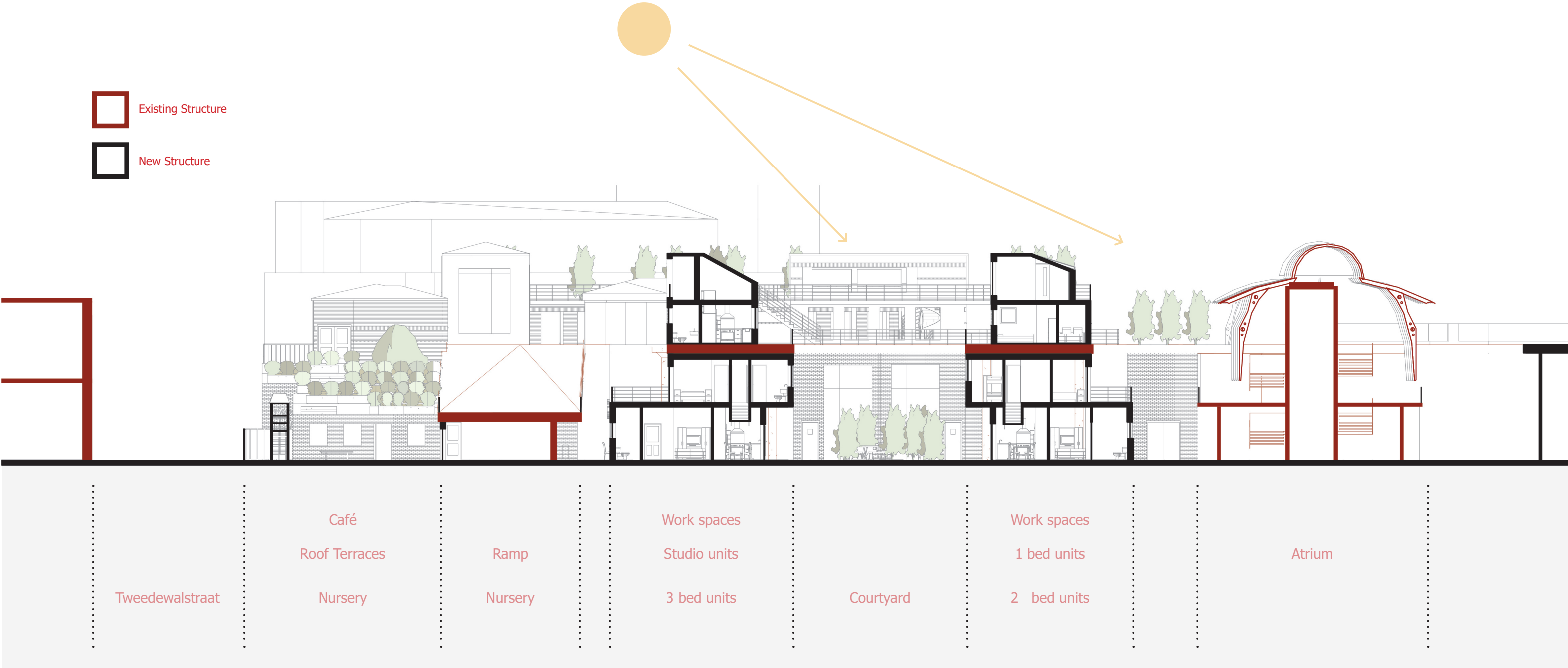
The Working Home affords the opportunity of extra space for work to be a minimum requirement in social housing rather than something that is exclusively accessible to those with means.

The Working Home is necessary.

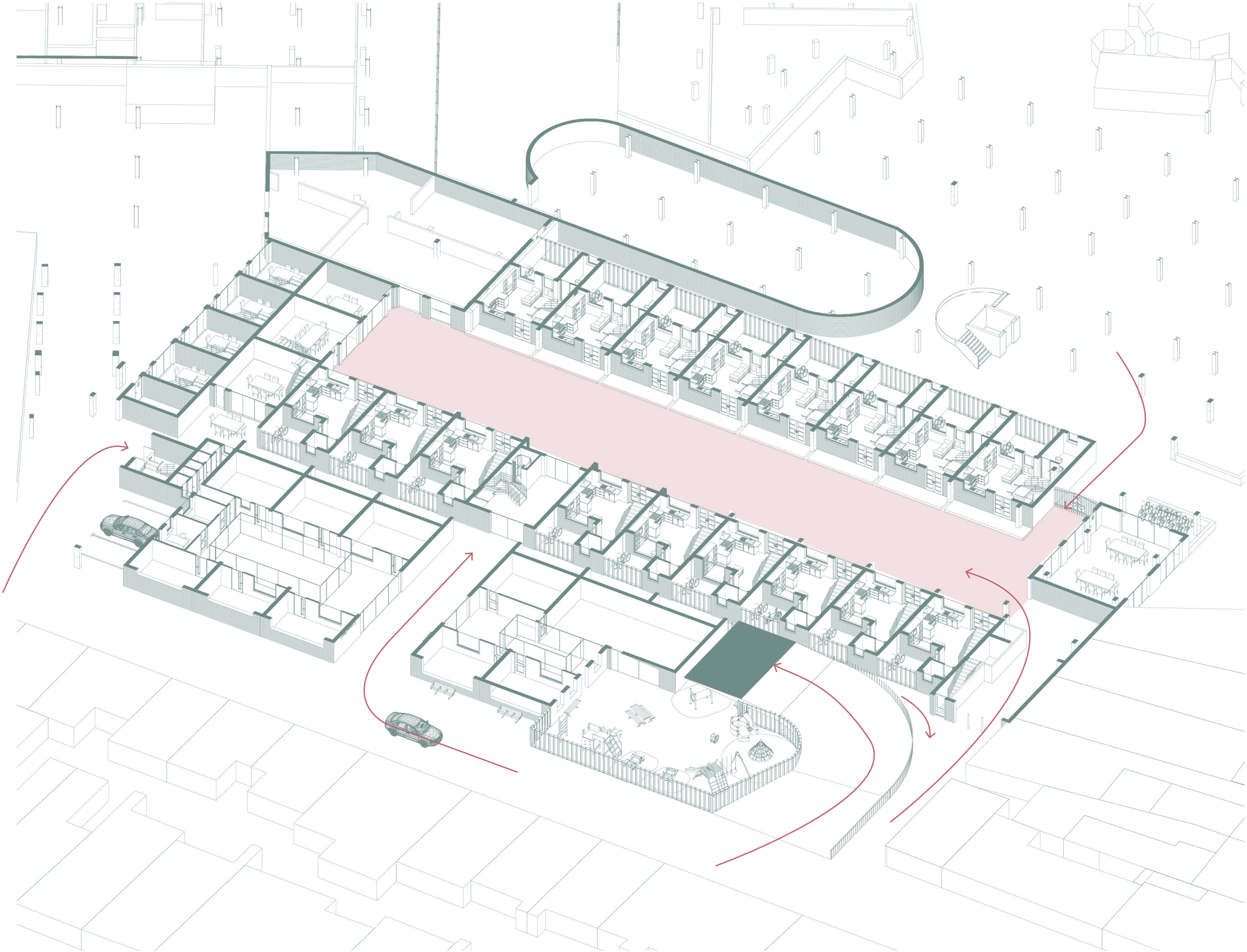
project



- Existing Structure
- New Structure



project



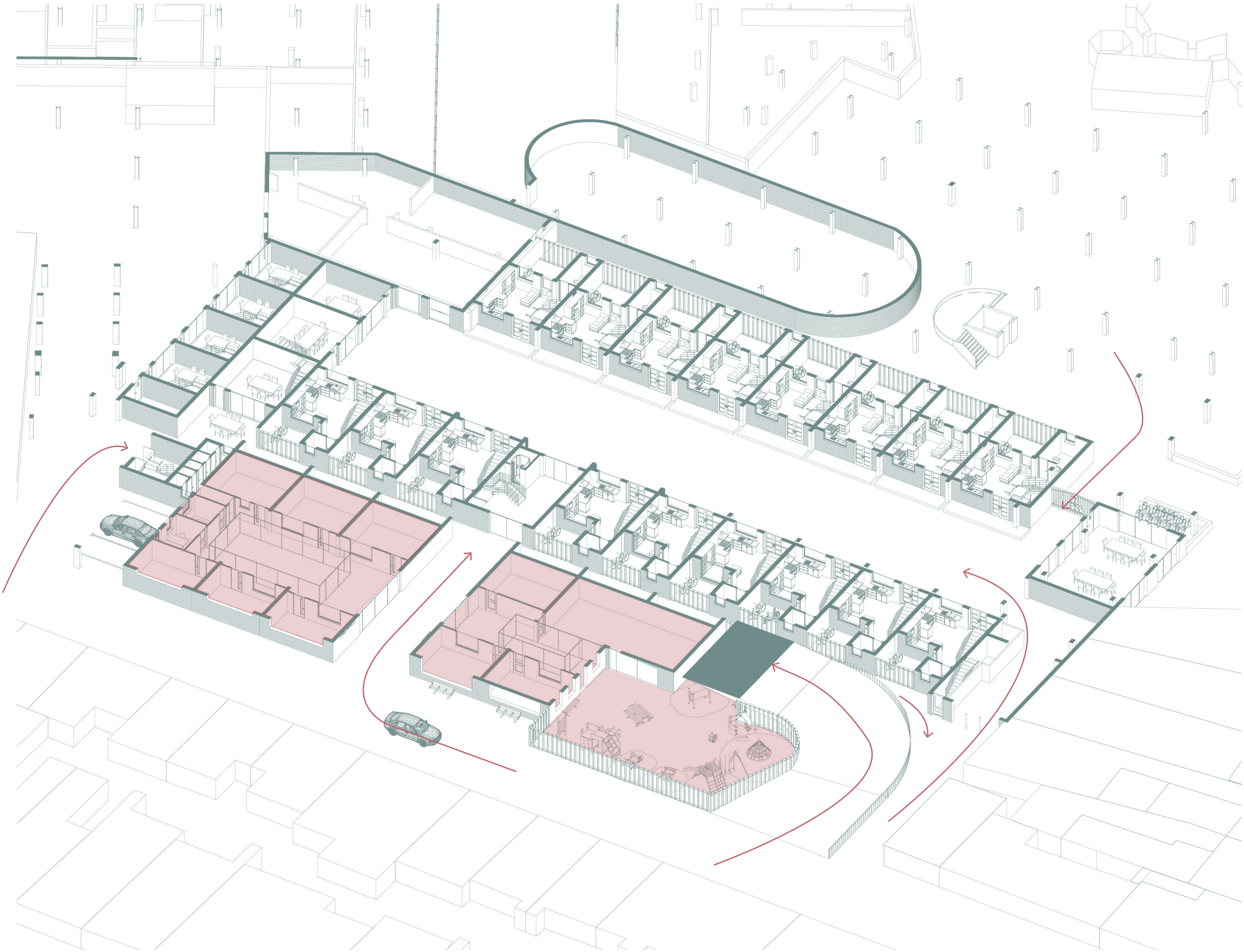
Ground Floor - entrances

project



Ground Floor - courtyard

typology

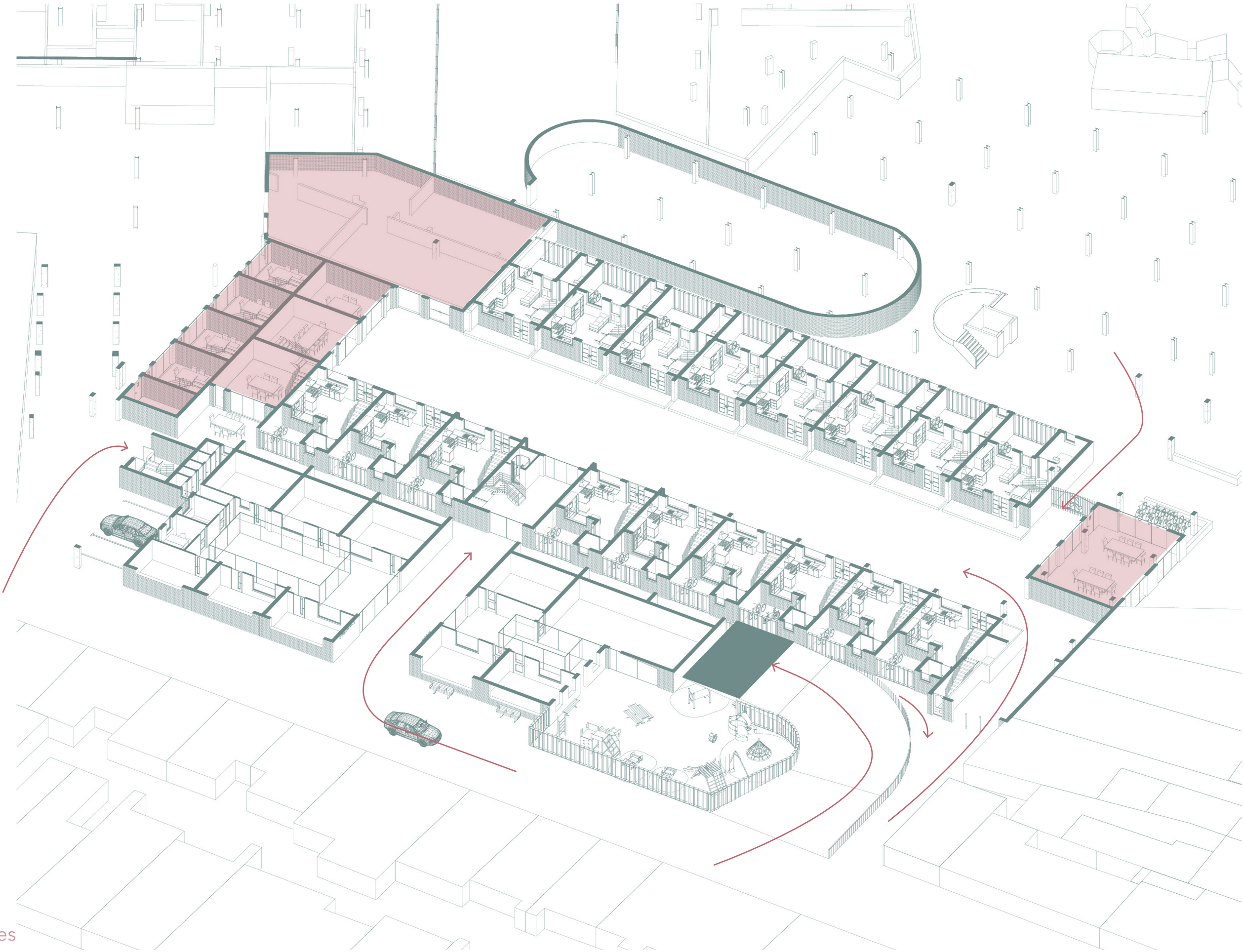


Ground Floor - Nursery



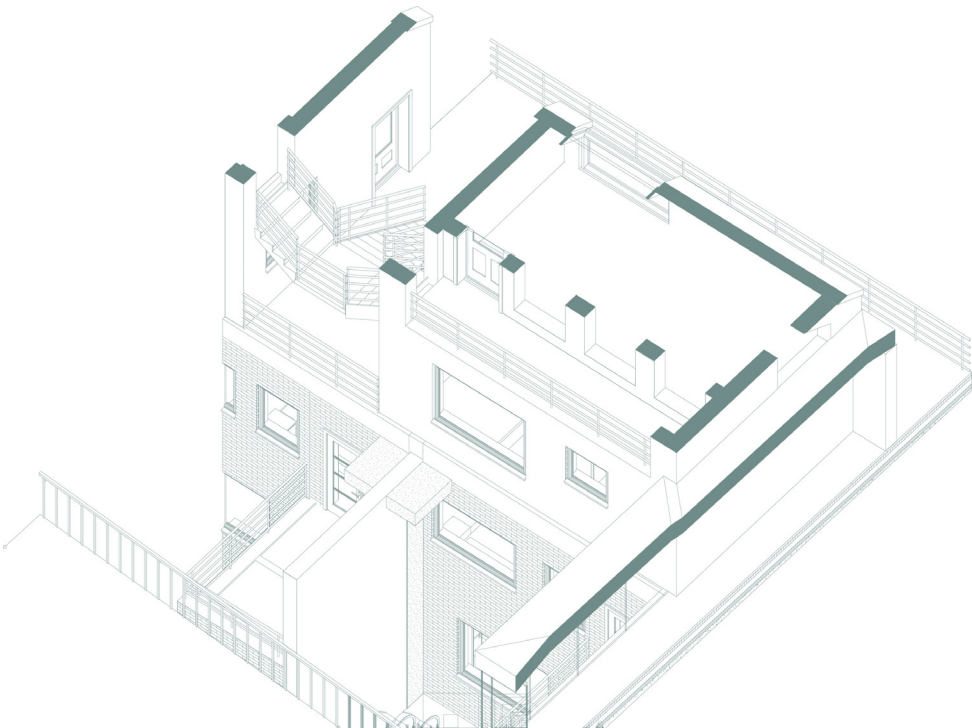
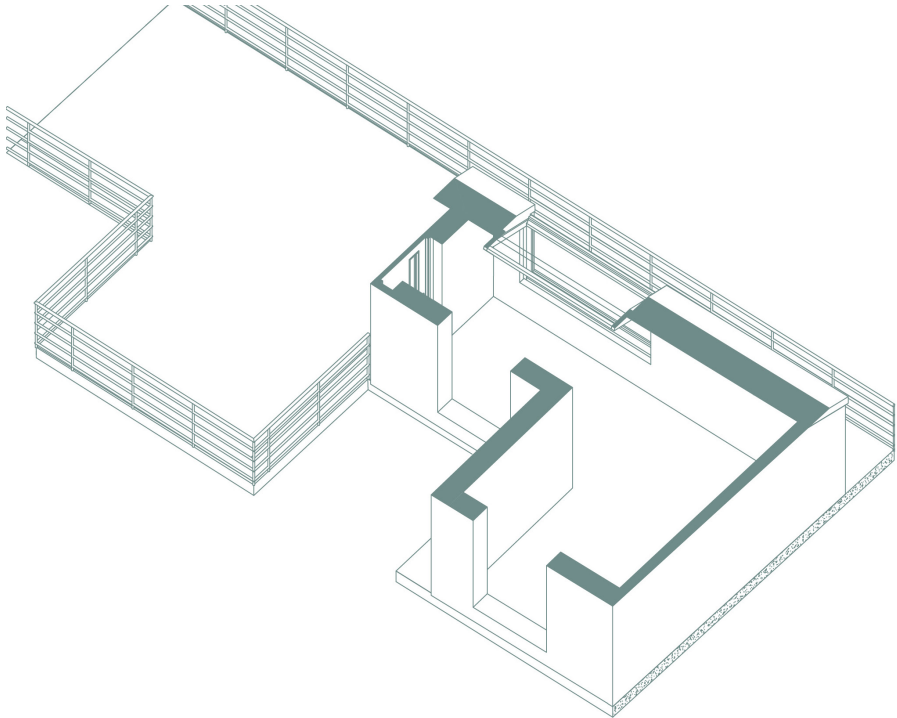
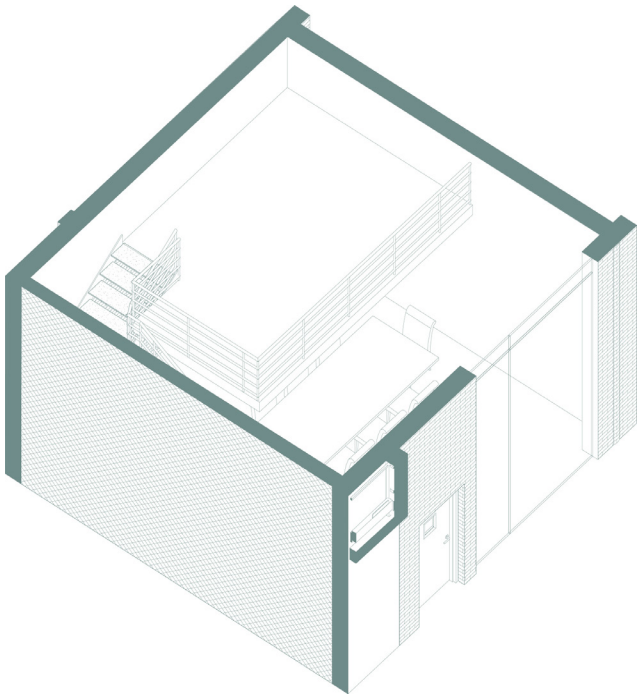
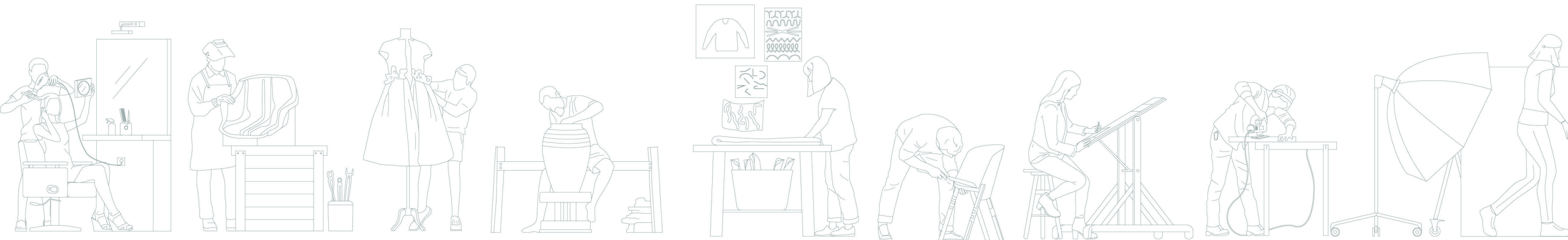
view of the working home and nursery entrance from tweedewalstraat

typology

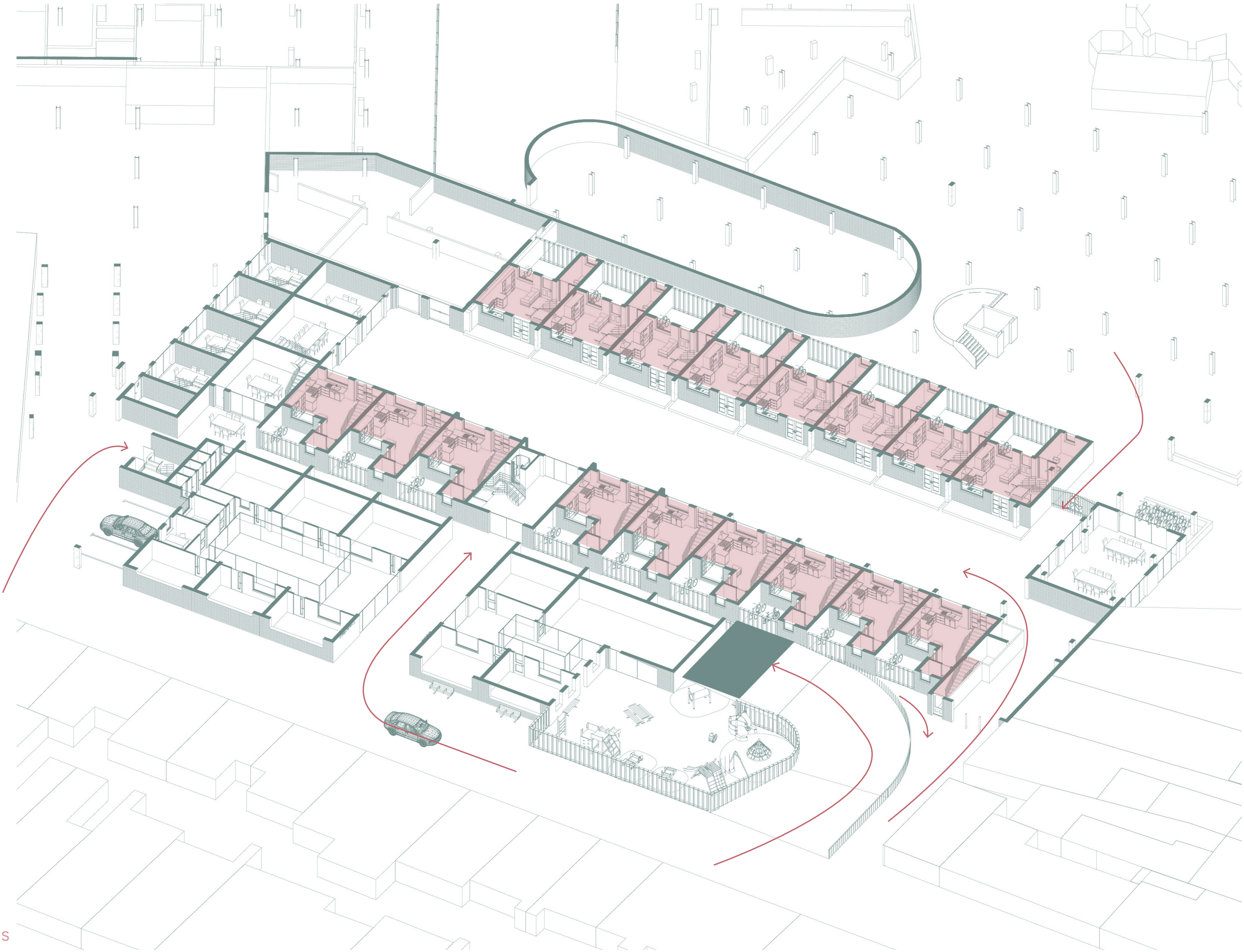


Ground Floor - Workspaces

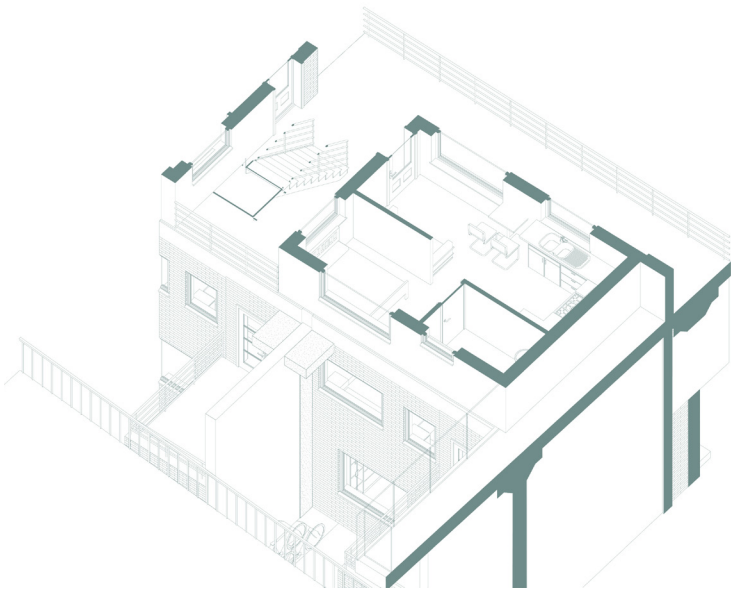
typology



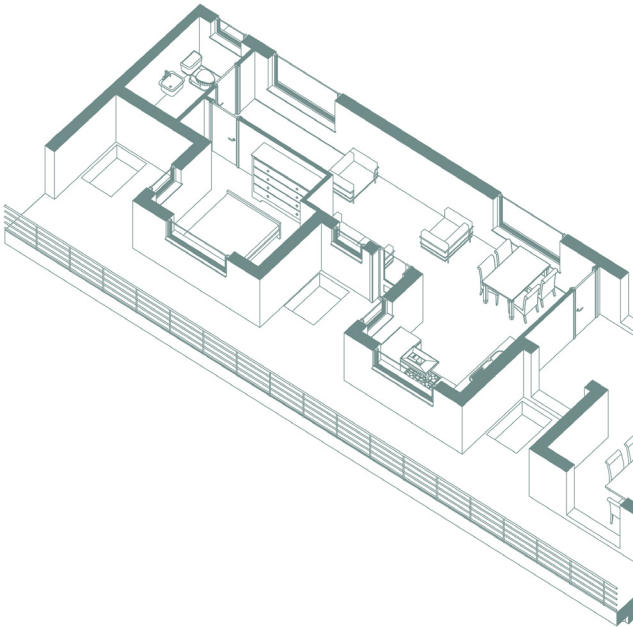
typology



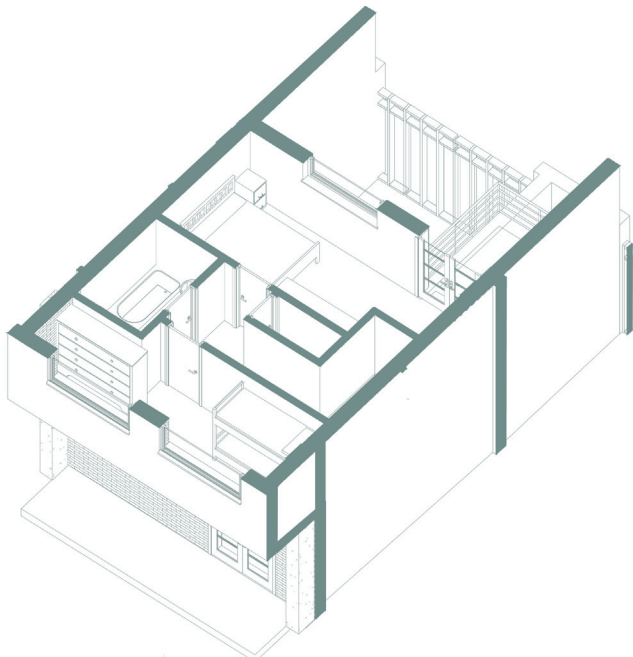
Ground Floor - Live spaces



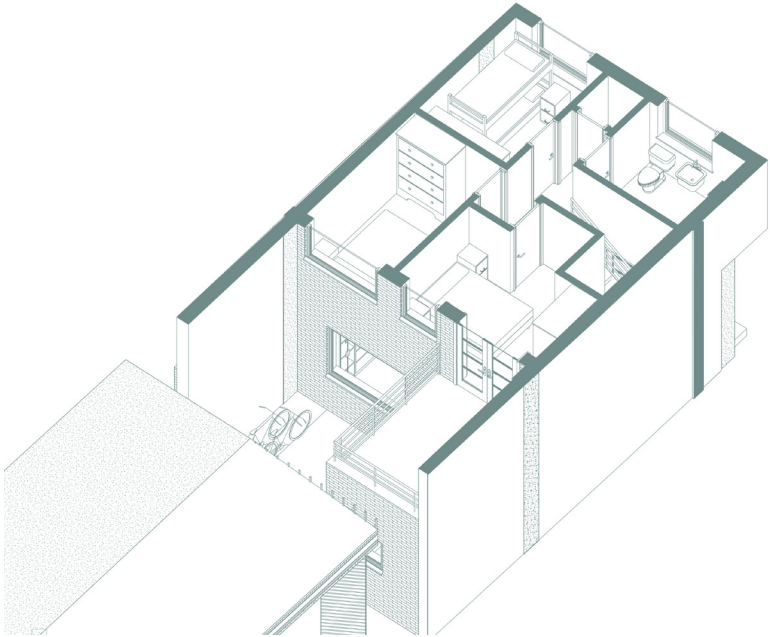
studio units



1 bed units

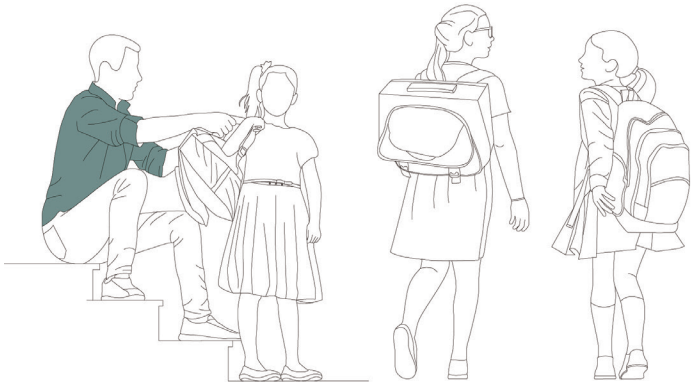


2 bed units

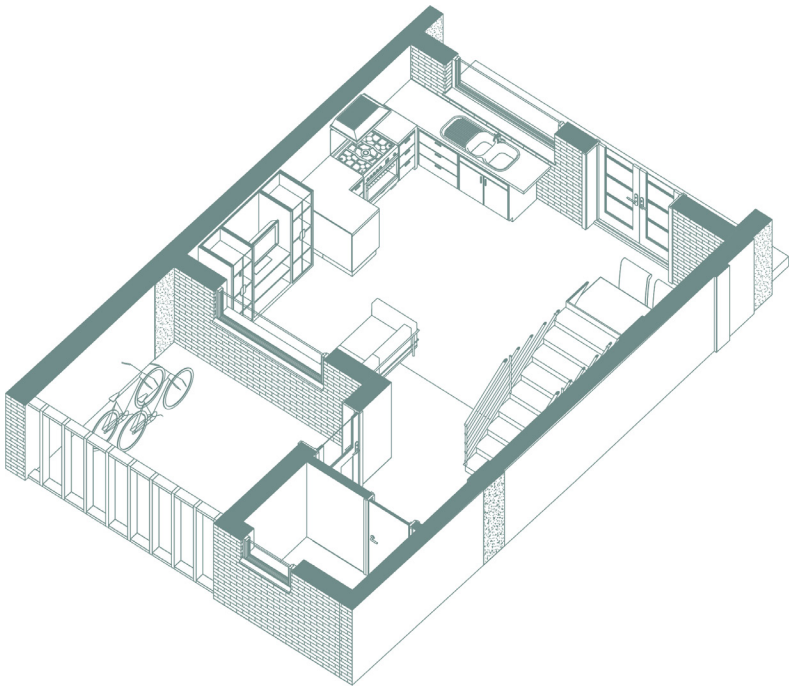


3 bed units

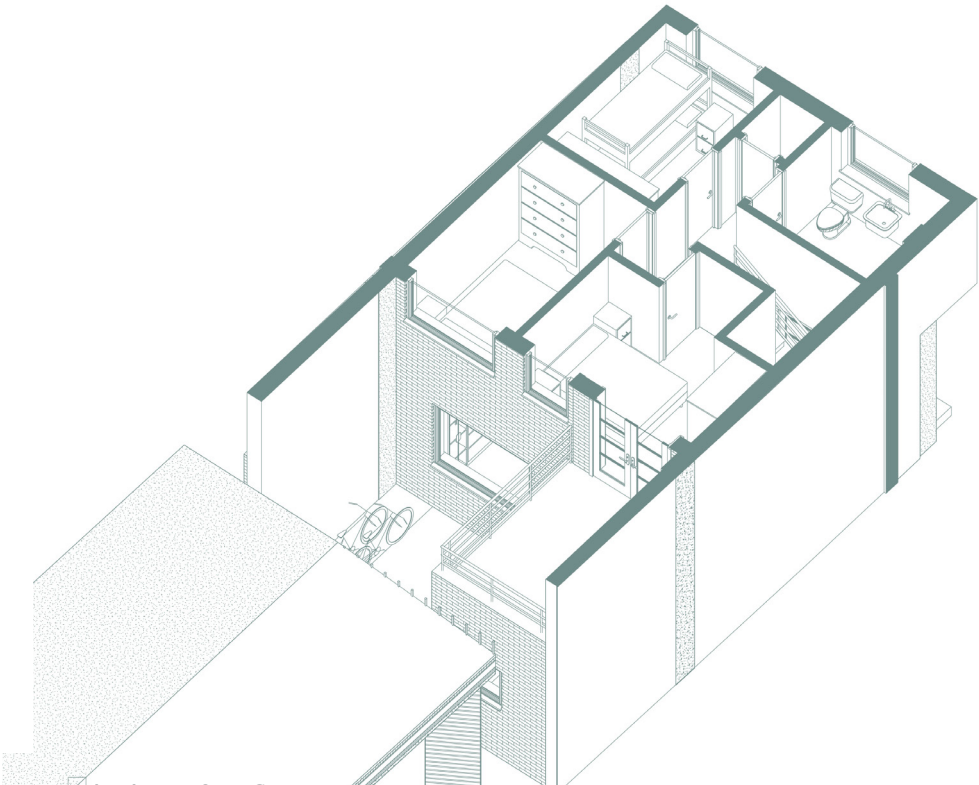
LIVE



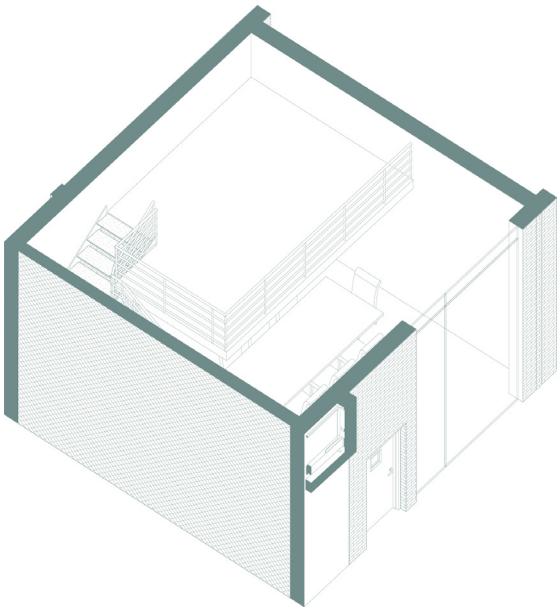
WORK



3 bed unit ground floor

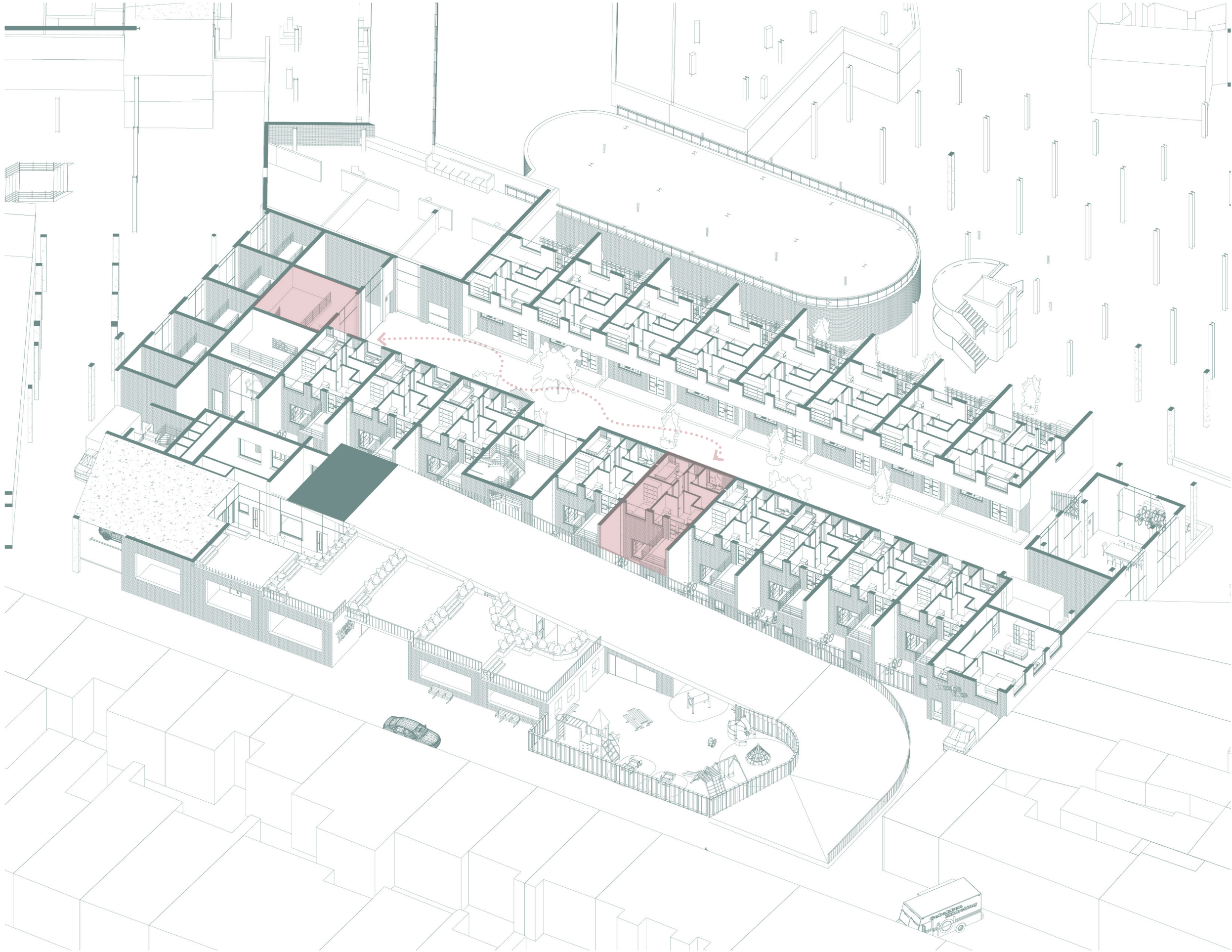


3 bed unit first floor



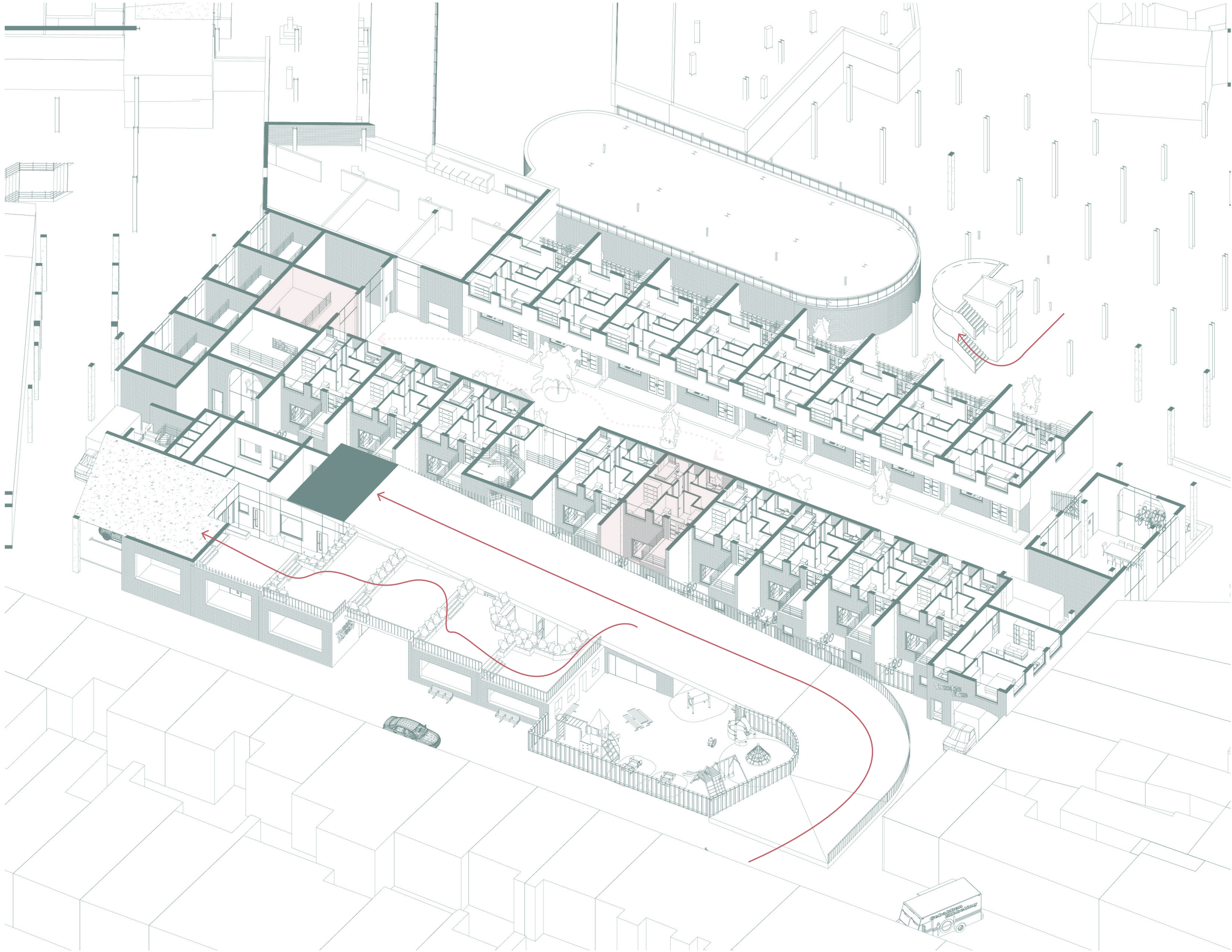
additional workspace allocated to unit

typology



First Floor

typology



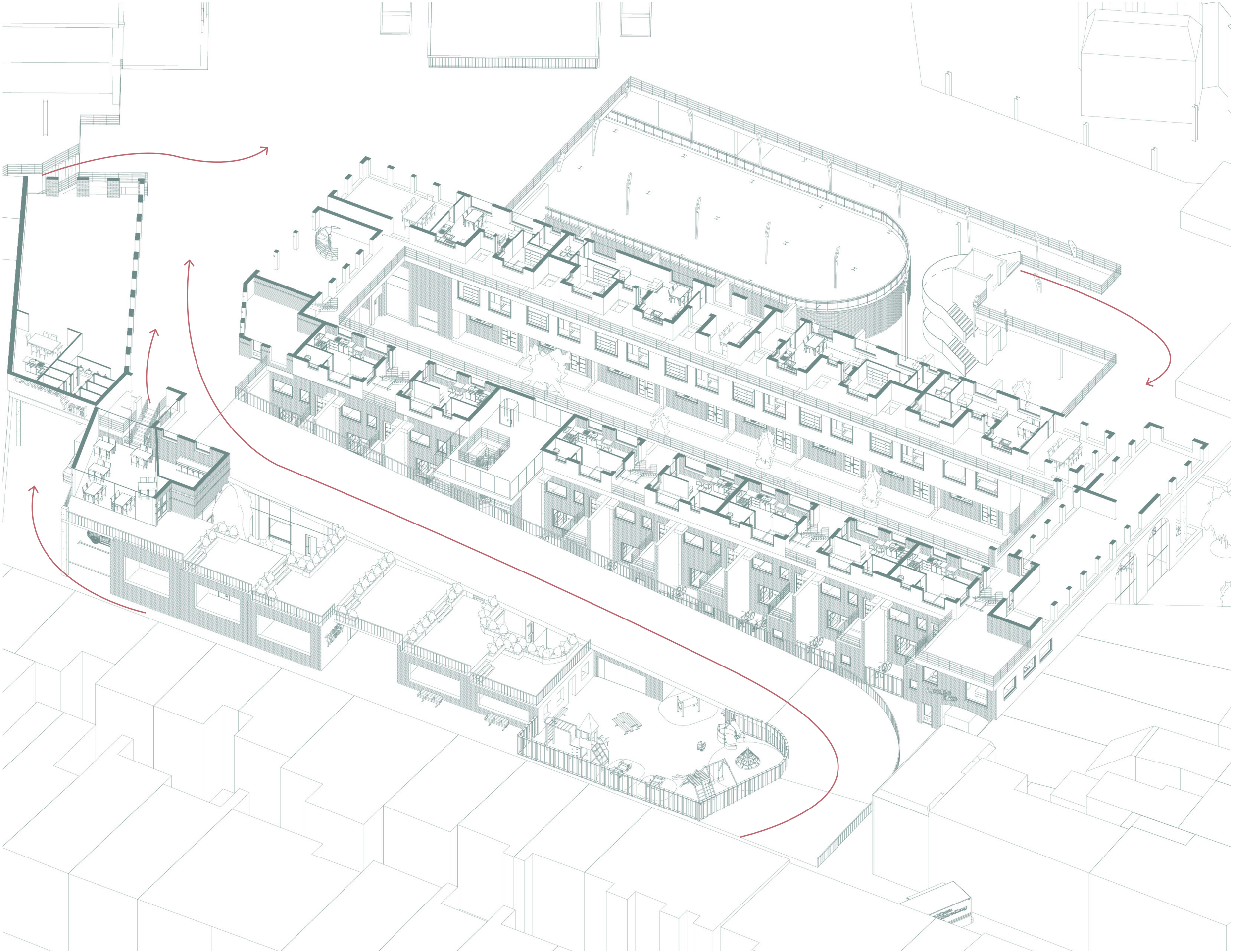
First Floor

project



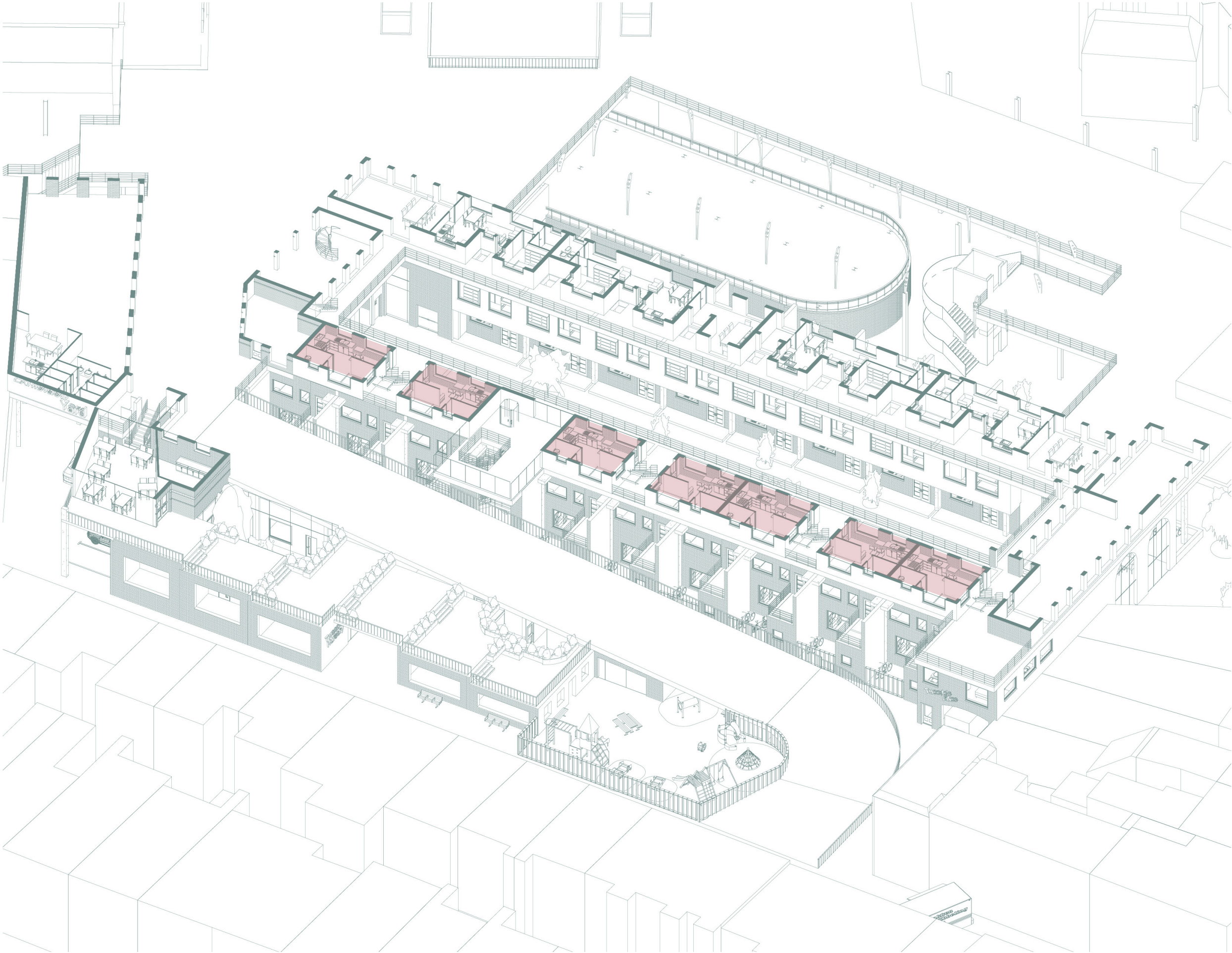
Green Nature Walk

typology



Slab Level



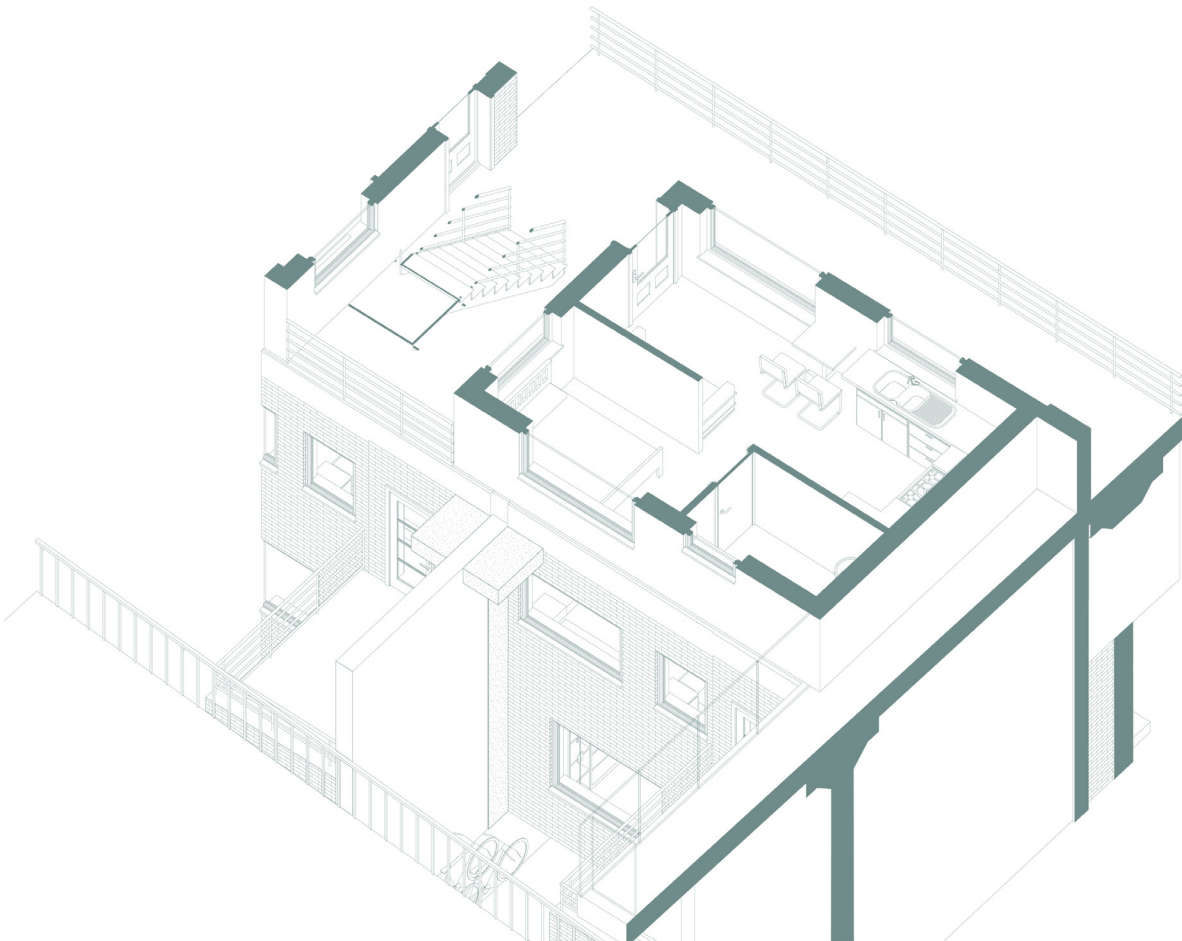
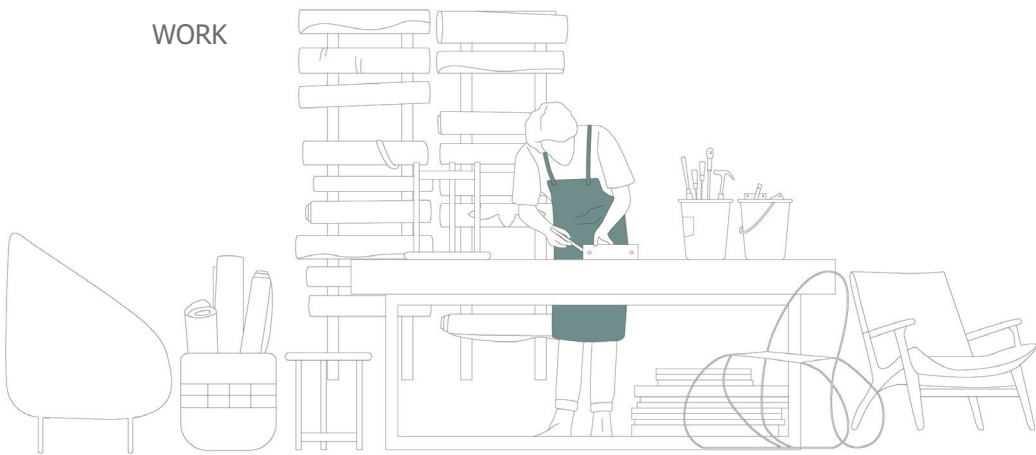


Slab Level - Studio Units

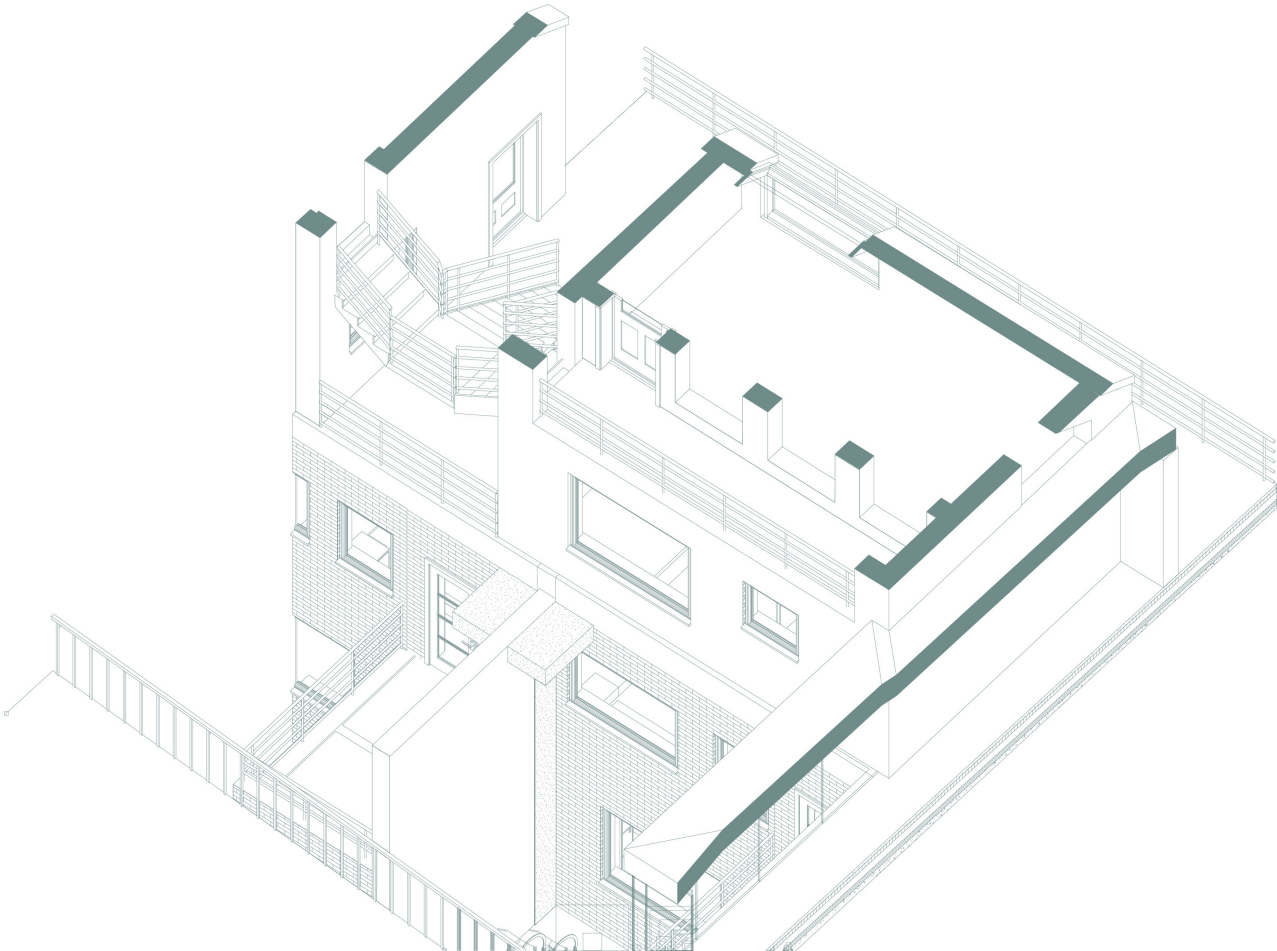
LIVE



WORK

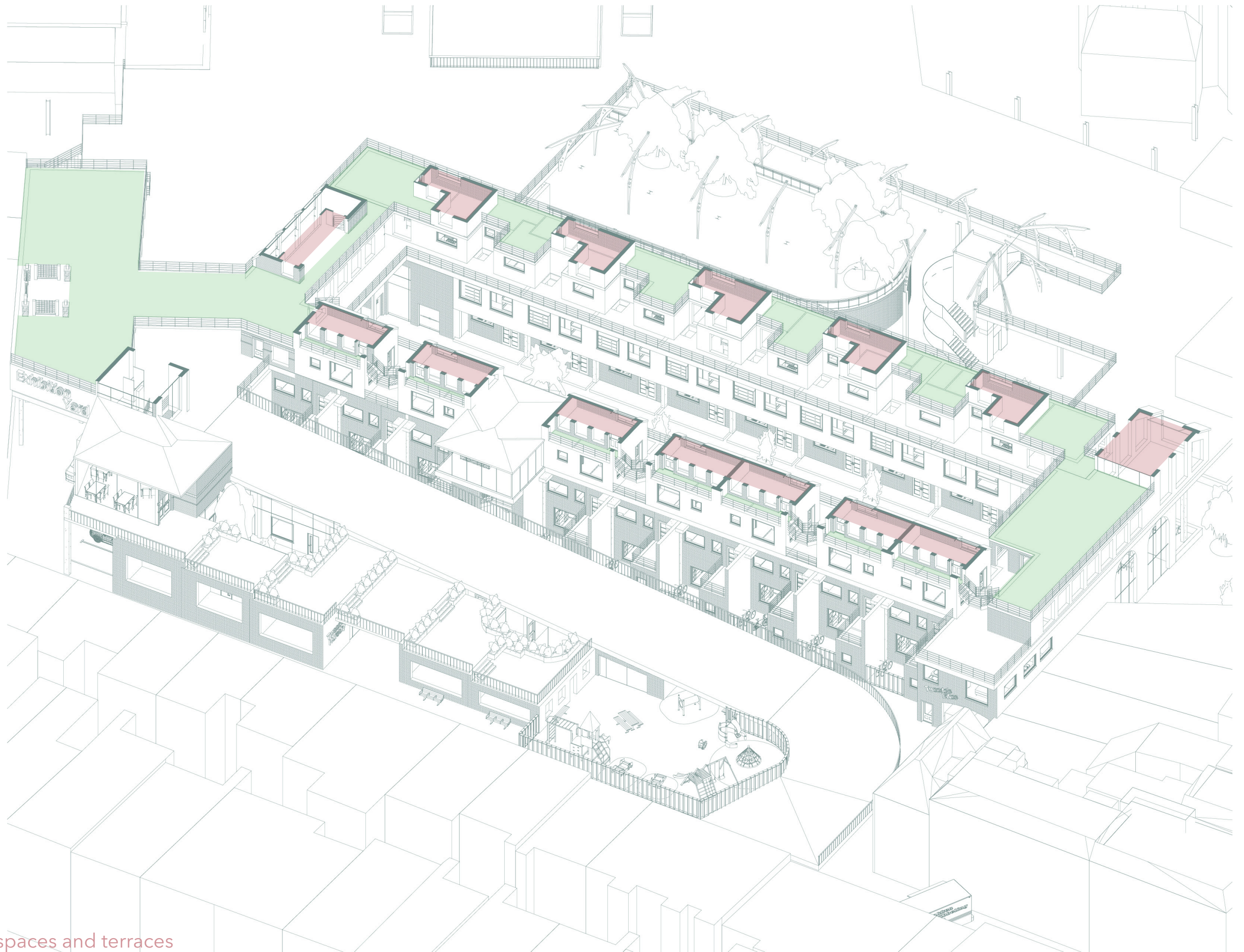


studio units slab level



additional workspace allocated to unit

typology



Slab Level plus one - Workspaces and terraces

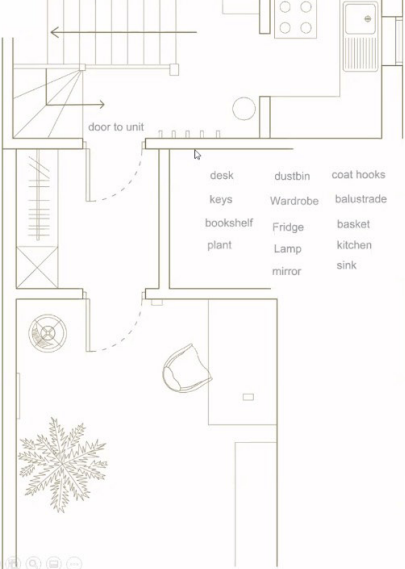
testing



How can the exploration of routines and rituals aid the design process of creating social housing, that responds to the needs of an individual working and living within a single residence?

testing

01:06:48



What should go in the communal areas and why?

What should go in the private areas and why?

Levi Munten

Wieke Weijers

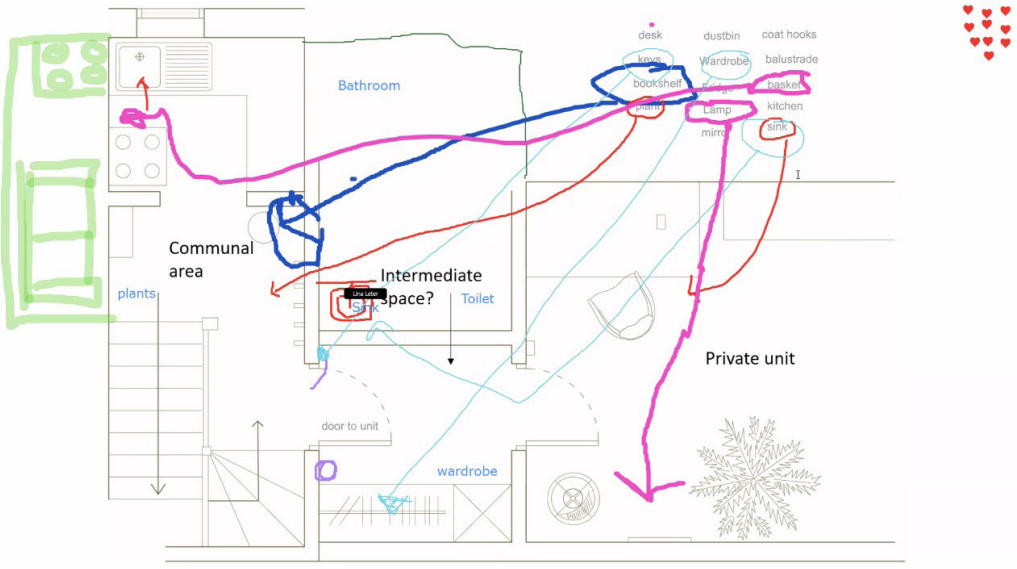
Tomi Akinyemi

Jet

Quirijn & Michiel Kemmer

workshop with torteltuyn group to identify priority of needs

01:14:21



Communal area

Intermediate space?

Private unit

Levi Munten

Wieke Weijers

Tomi Akinyemi

Tjalling Cohen Tervaert

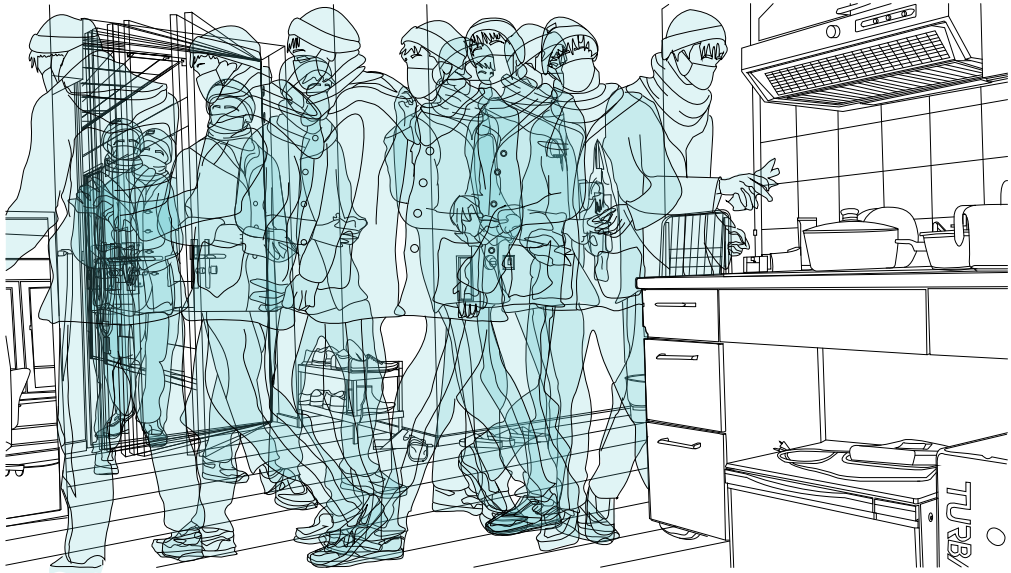
Jet

testing



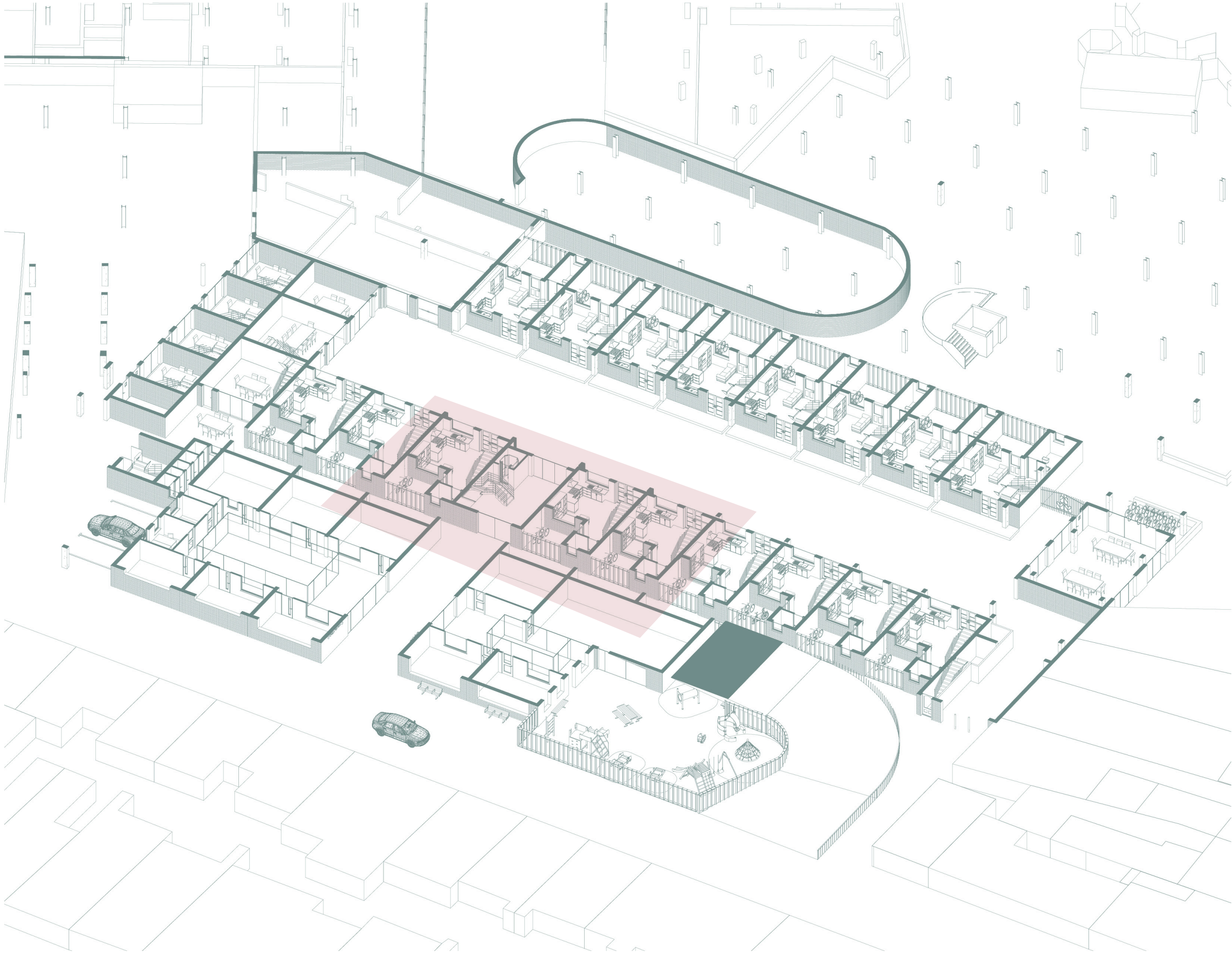
research videos observing peoples entry sequences

testing

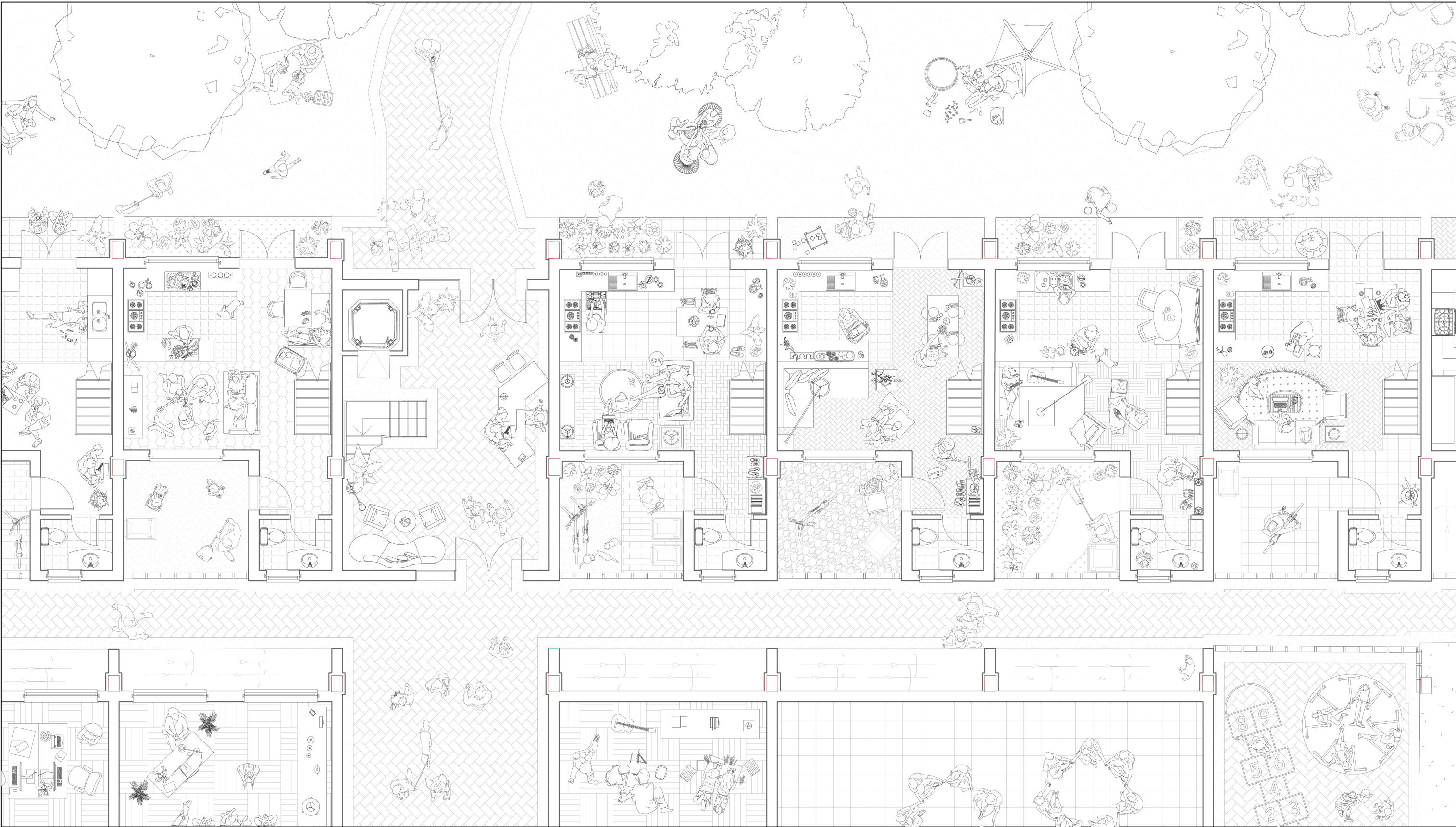


striping the colour to focus of respresentation of movement within space

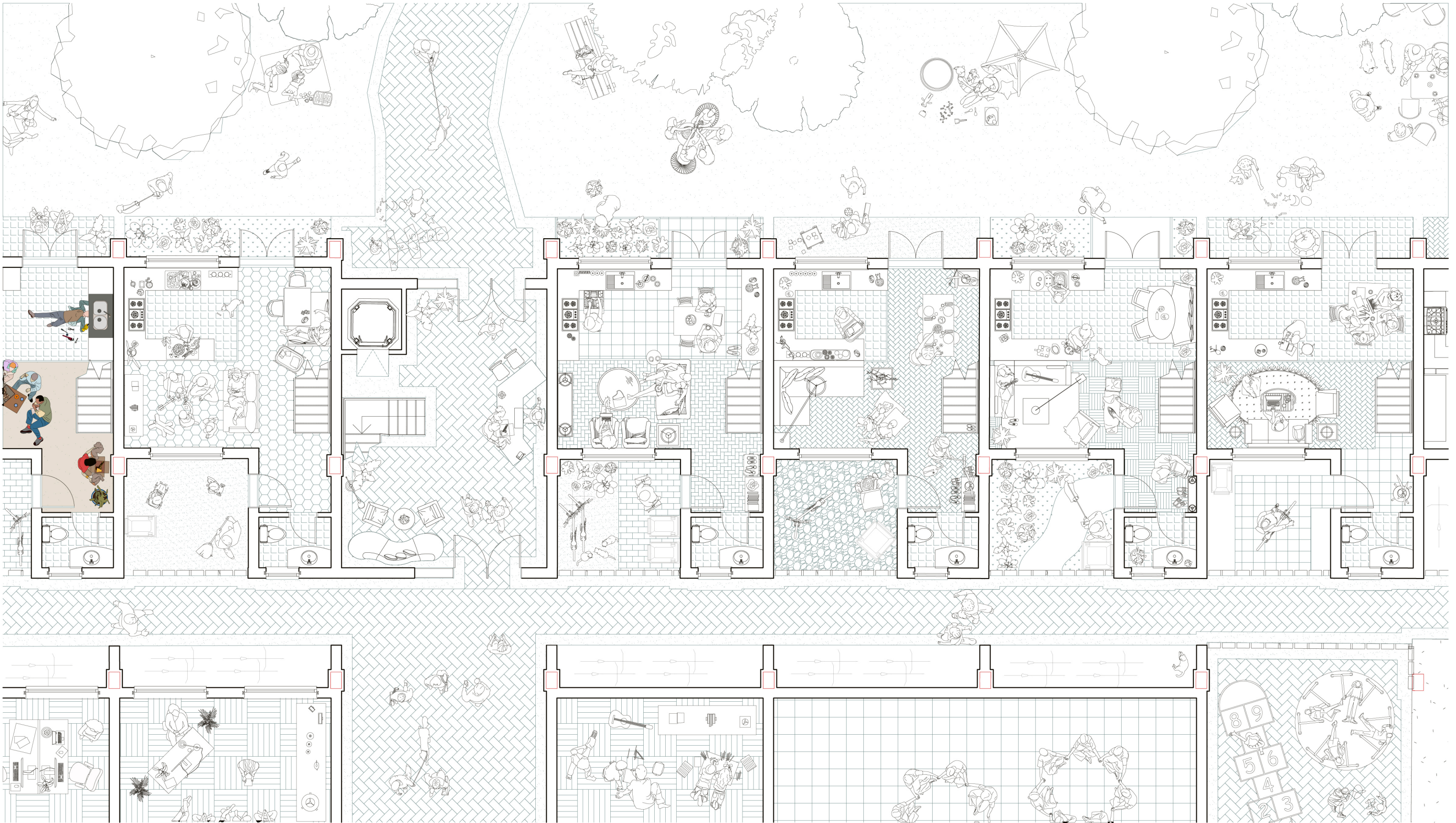
testing



testing

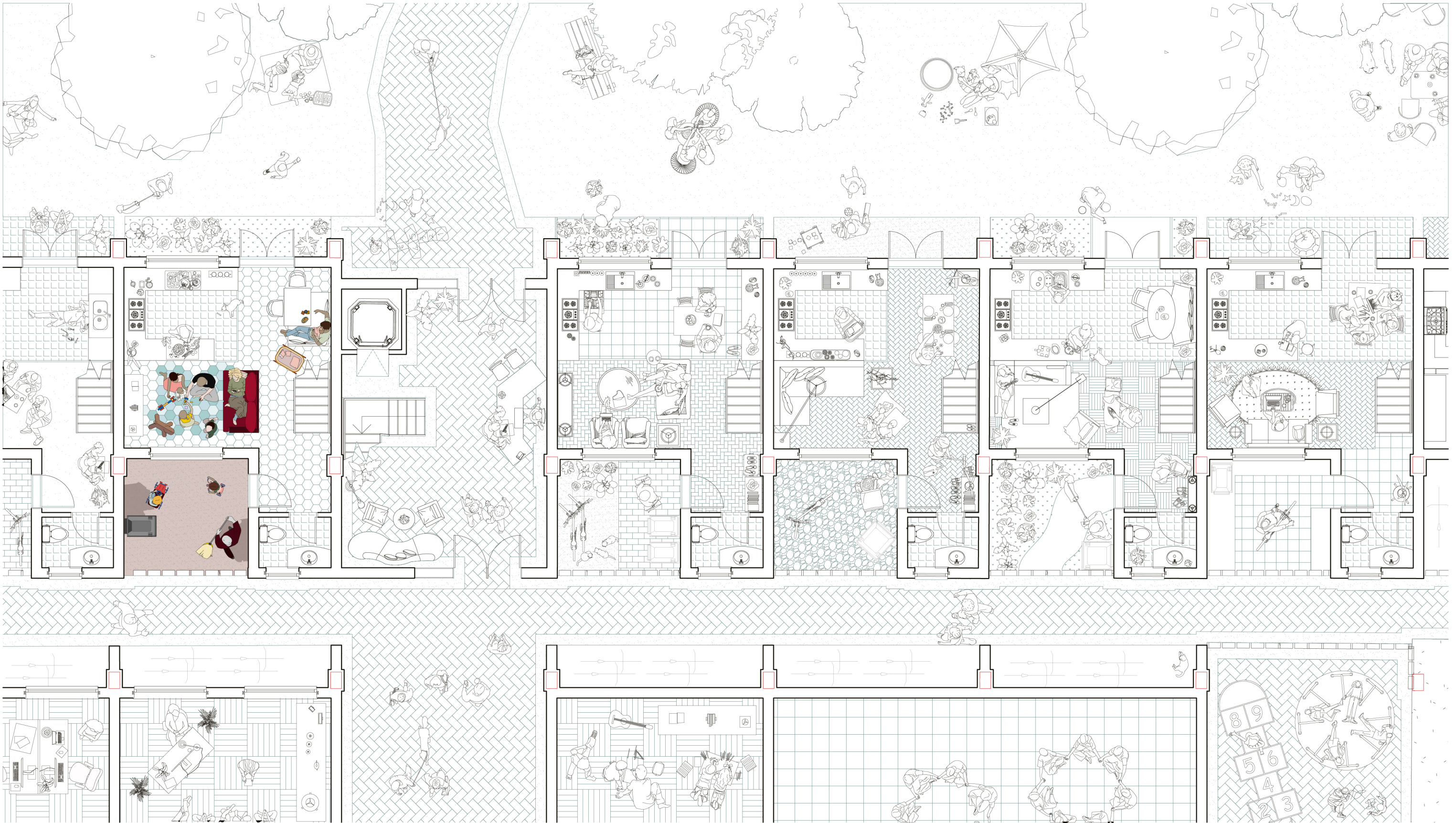


Diversity of use Plan
(Courtyard/3 bed units/Alleyway/Nursery)
1:100 @A3

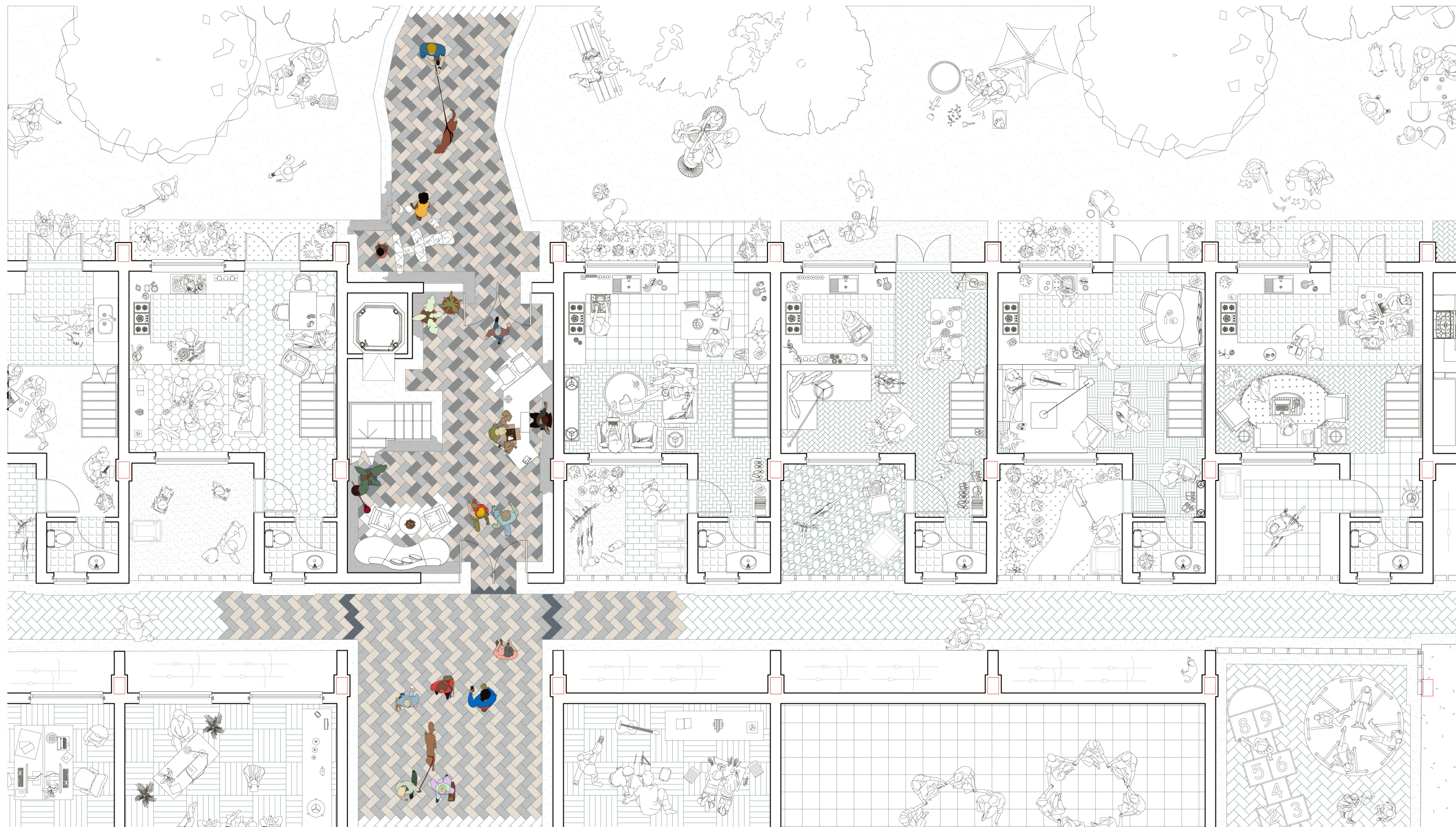


The new arrivals
(no furniture has arrived yet!)

THE WORKING HOME

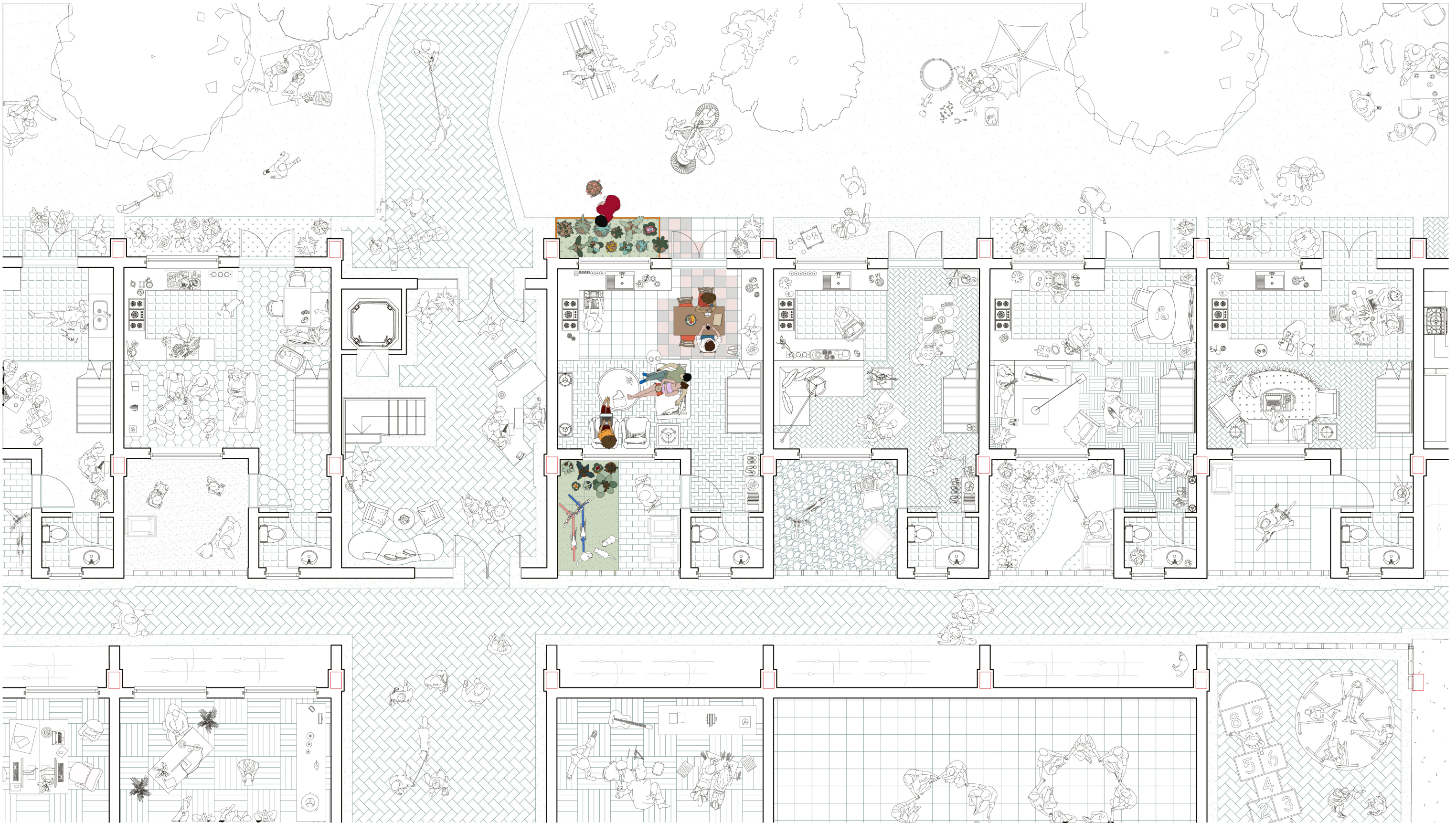


The young family
(new father with family as support)
THE WORKING HOME



The Entrance
 (from Tweedewalstraat to private courtyard)

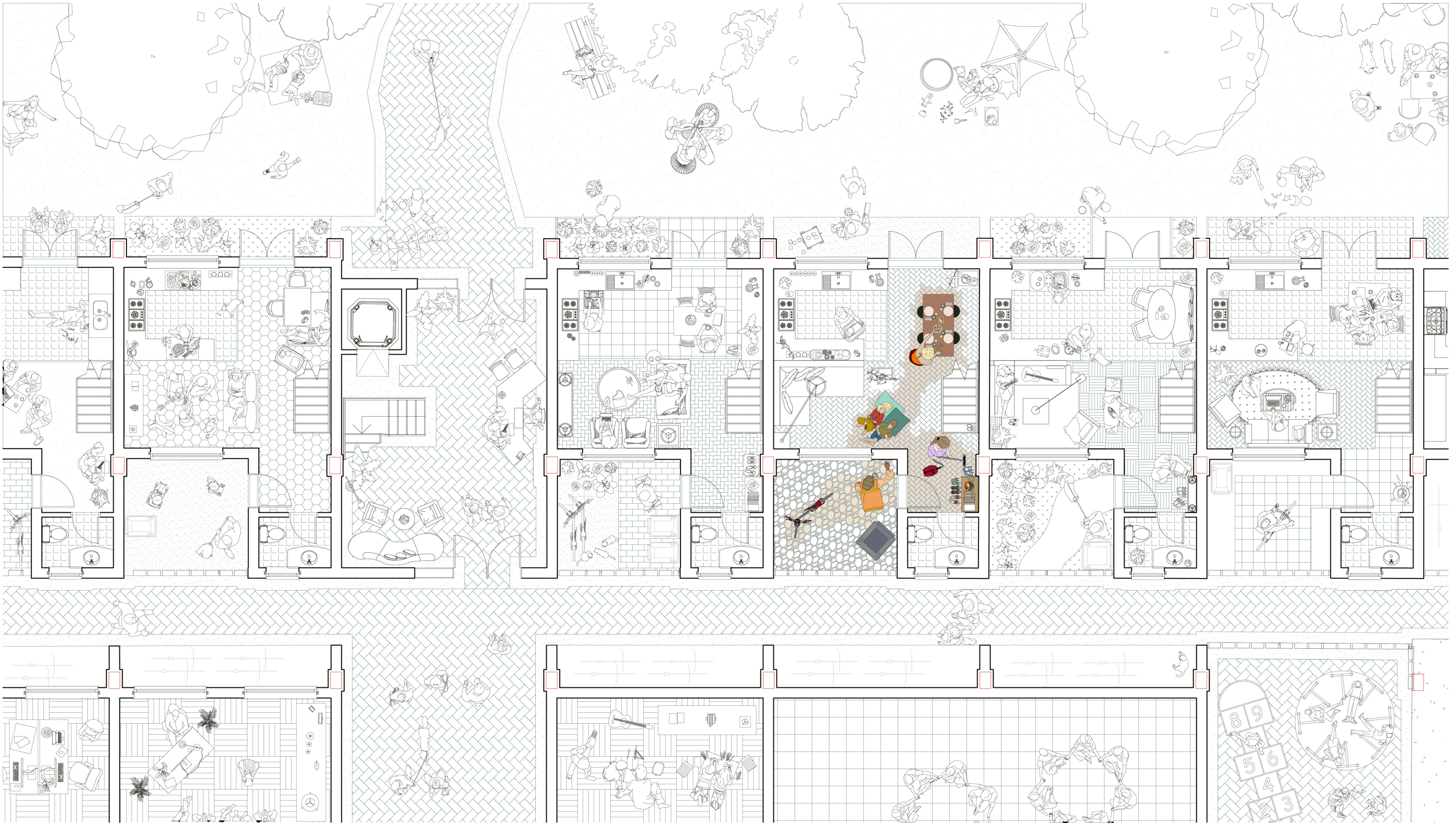
THE WORKING HOME



The older family

(mother with children and their partners relaxing at home)

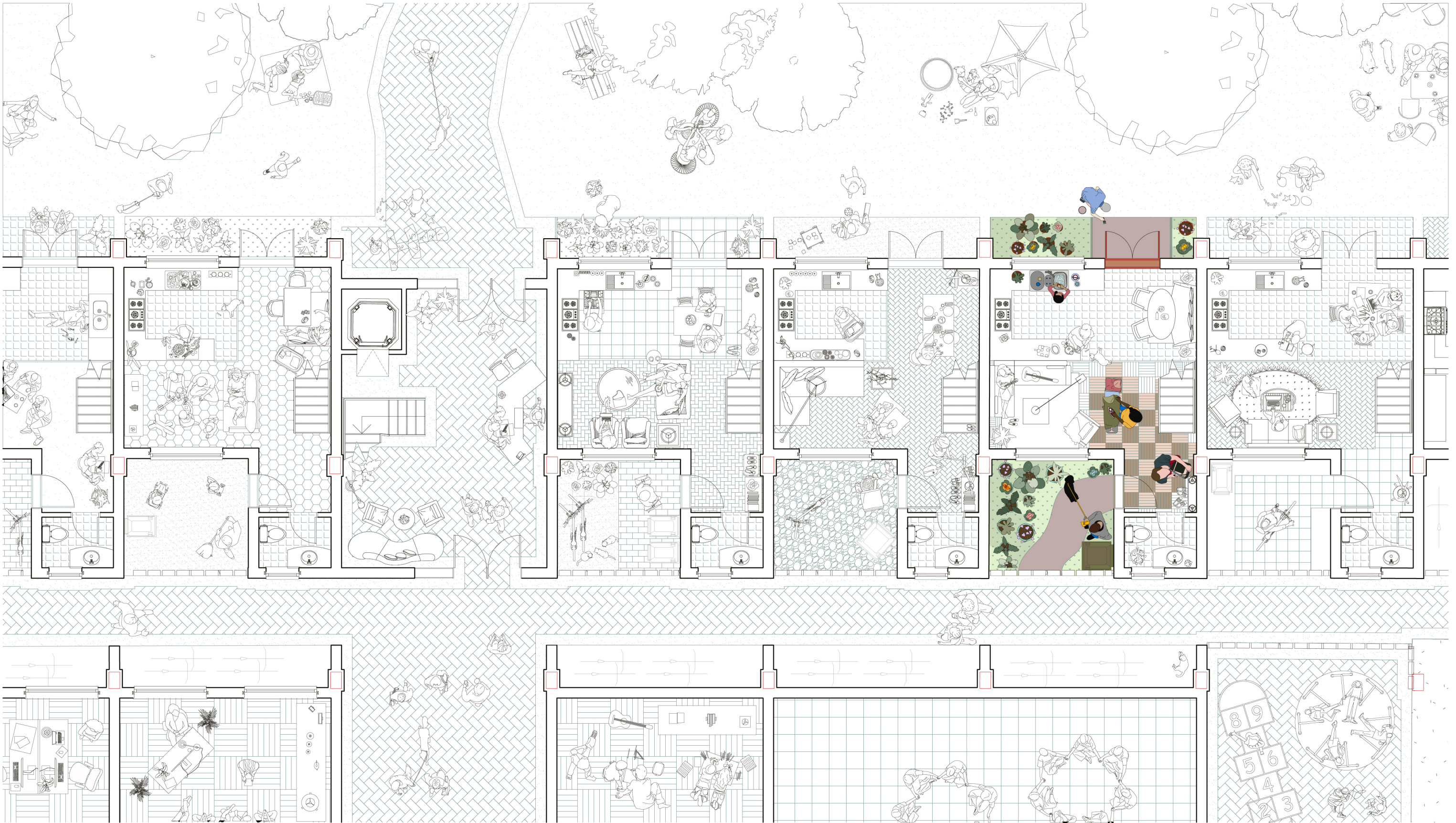
THE WORKING HOME



The Internal family

(focus on the care of the house purely from the inside)

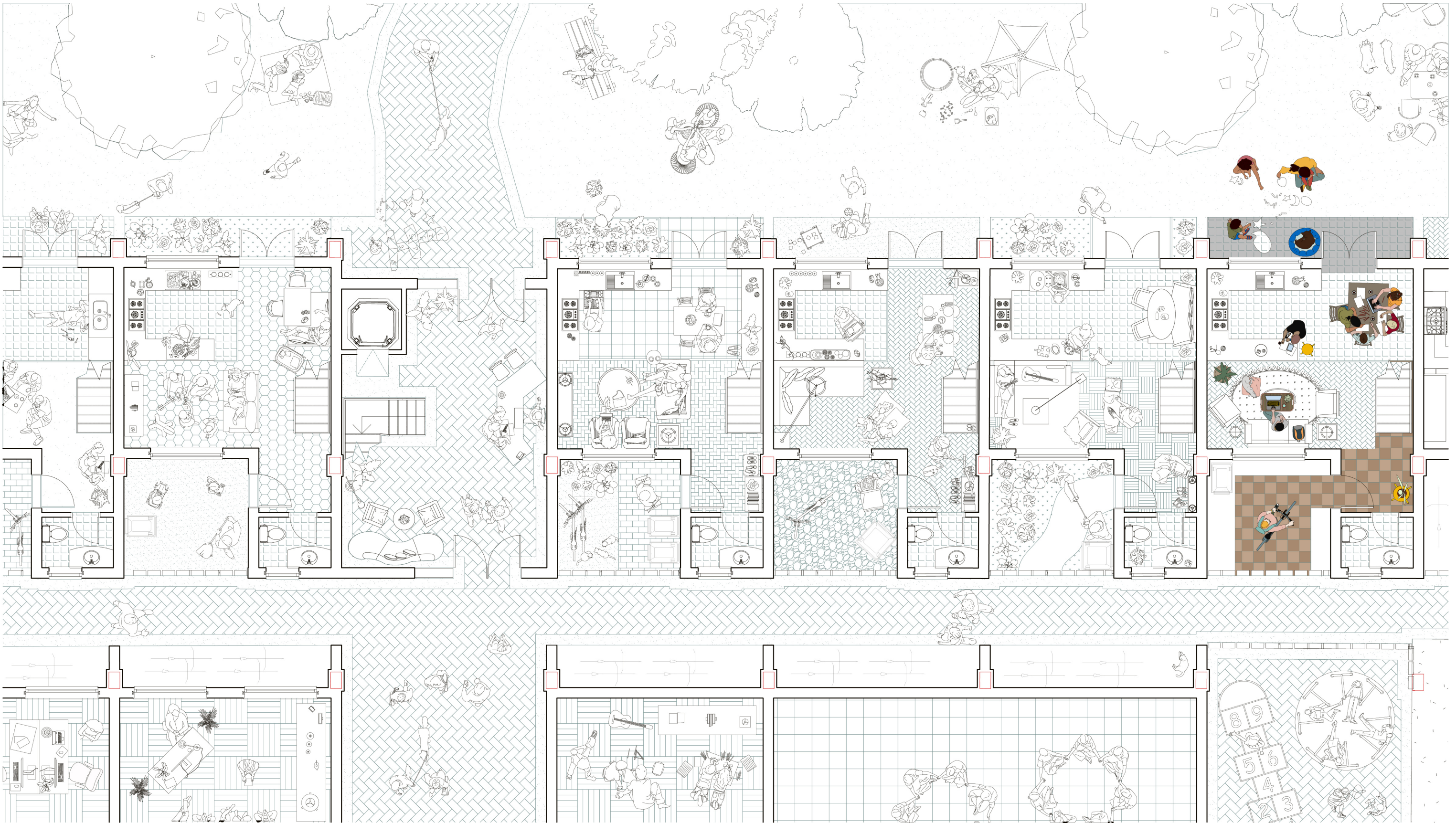
THE WORKING HOME



The External family

(focus on the care of the house from the outside)

THE WORKING HOME

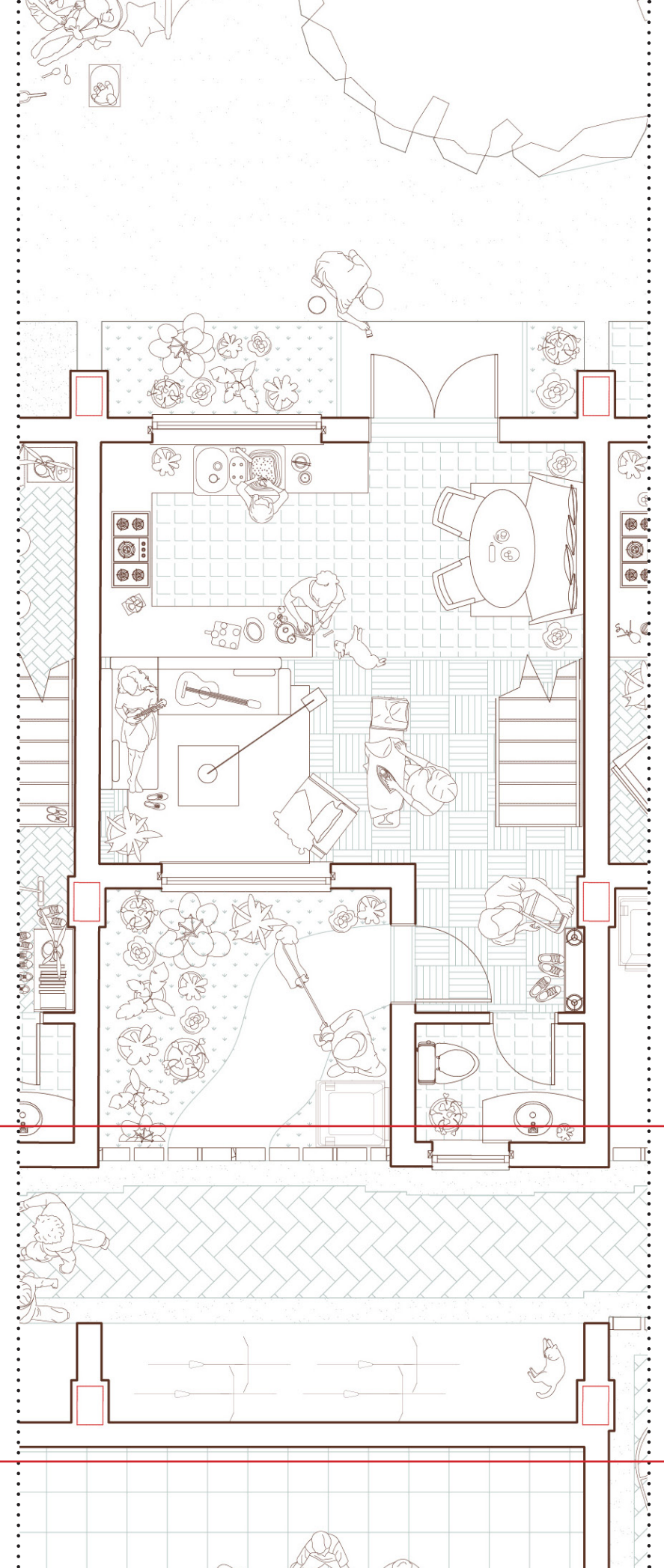
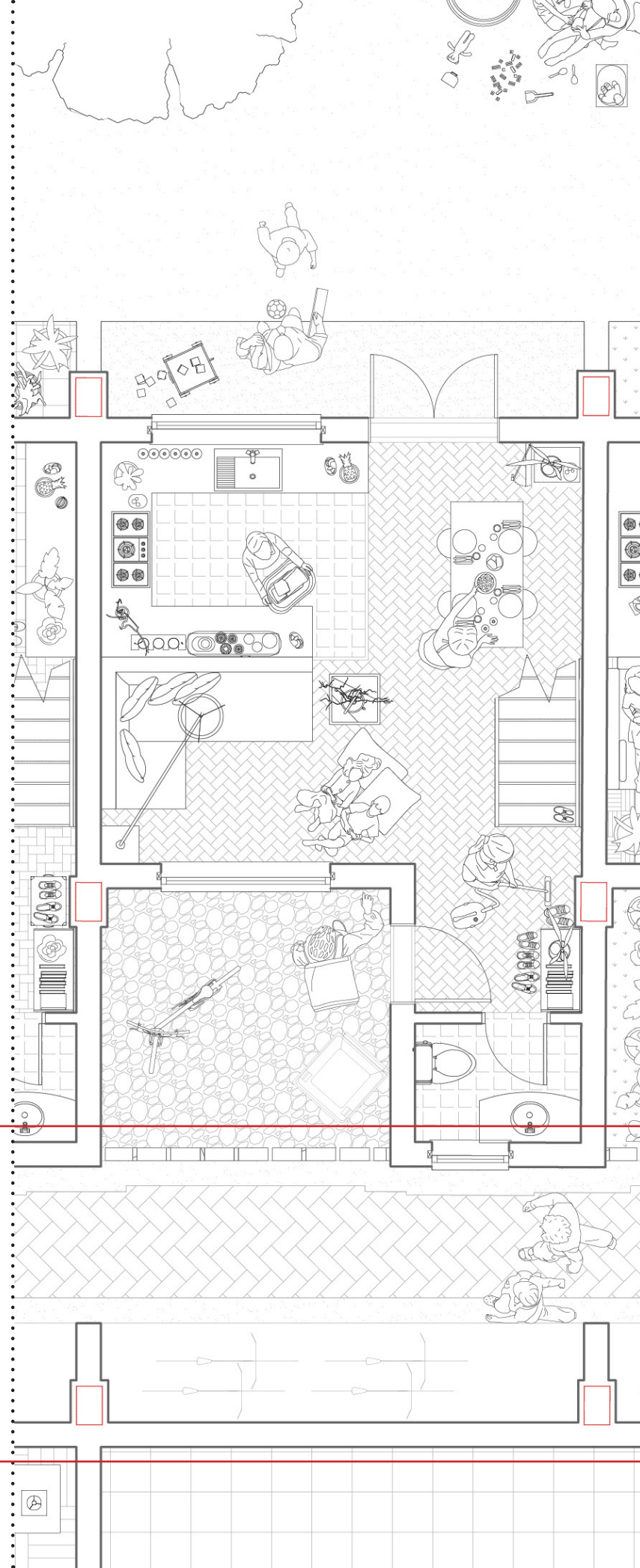
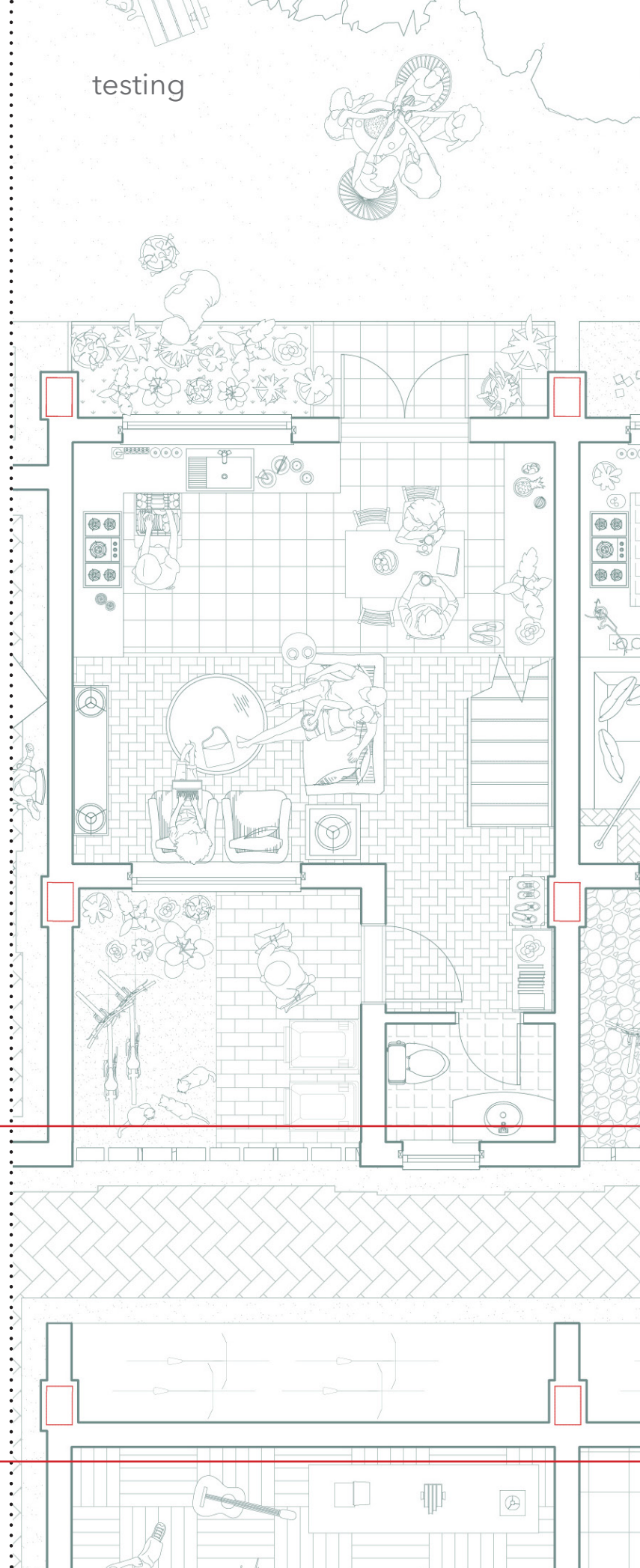


The Work family

(The living areas have been converted to work spaces)

THE WORKING HOME

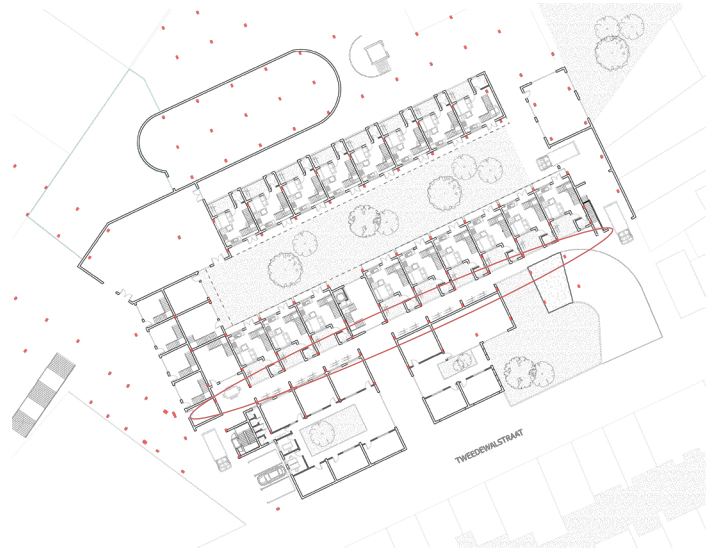
testing



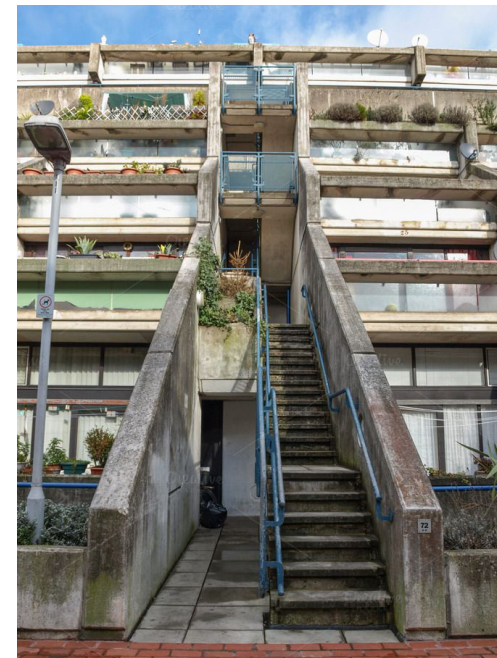
testing



view of alley between ramp and courtyards of 3 bed units



testing



influenced by alexandra road part walls as a means of deterrent for trespassers

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moments of negotiation

- CHAPTER 5 -
material culture

- CHAPTER 6 -
human experience

moments of negotiation



Negotiation 1

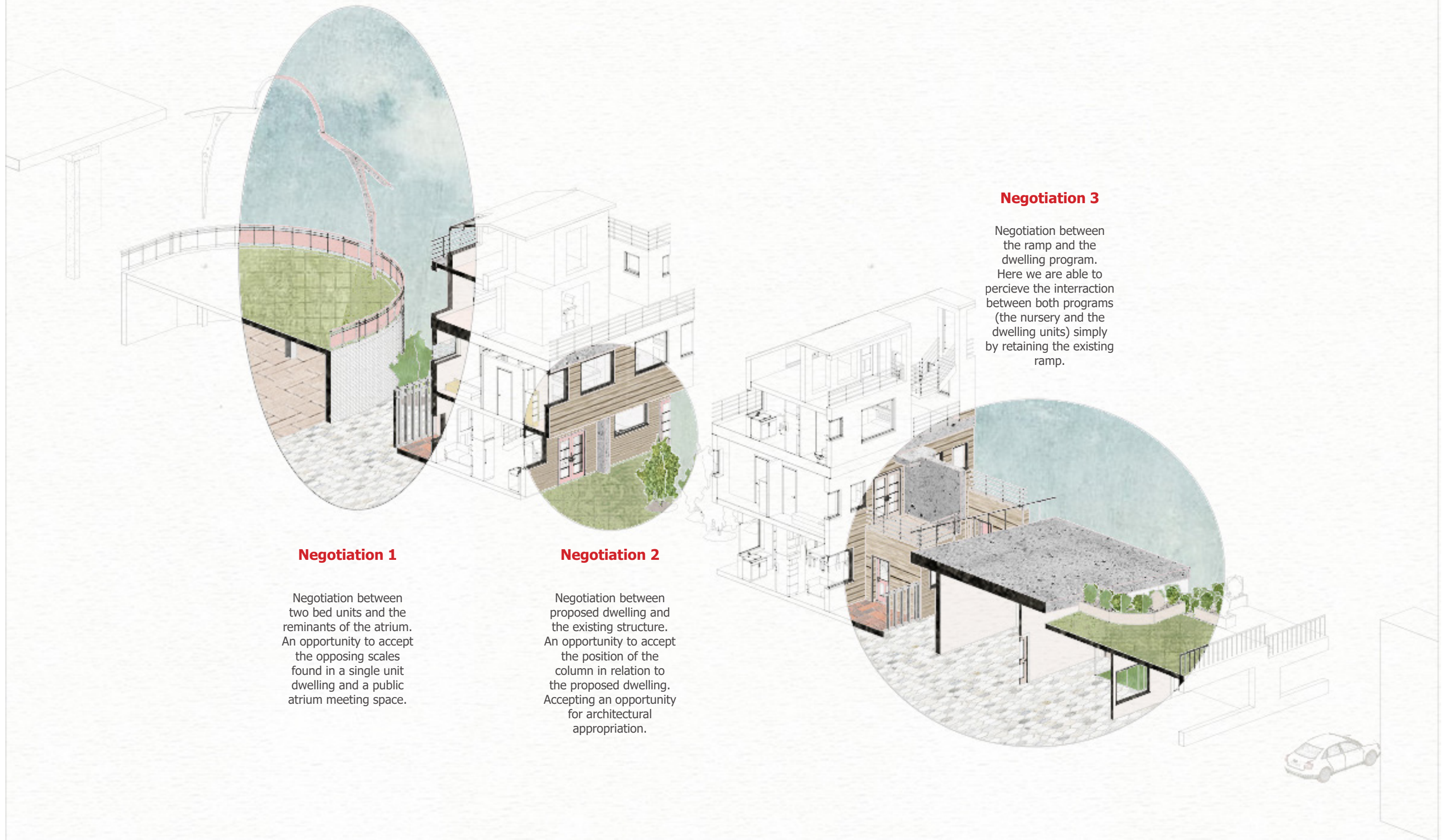
Negotiation between two bed units and the remnants of the atrium. An opportunity to accept the opposing scales found in a single unit dwelling and a public atrium meeting space.

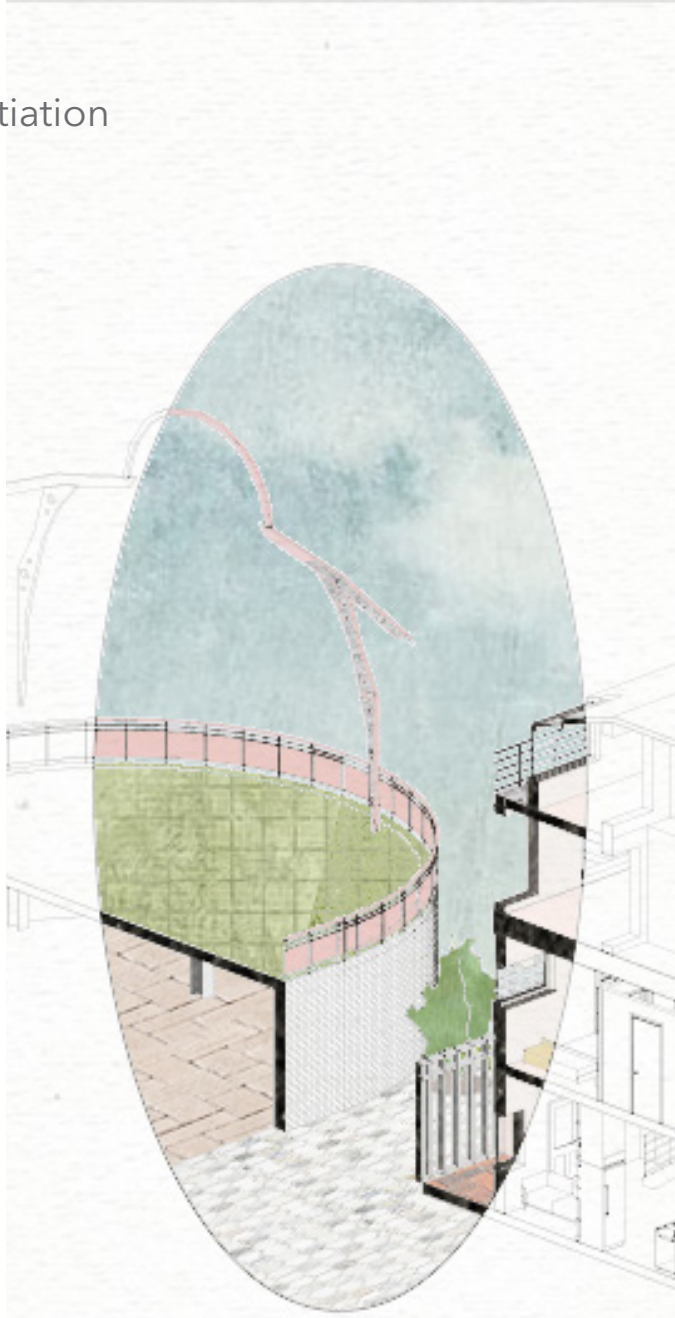
Negotiation 2

Negotiation between proposed dwelling and the existing structure. An opportunity to accept the position of the column in relation to the proposed dwelling. Accepting an opportunity for architectural appropriation.

Negotiation 3

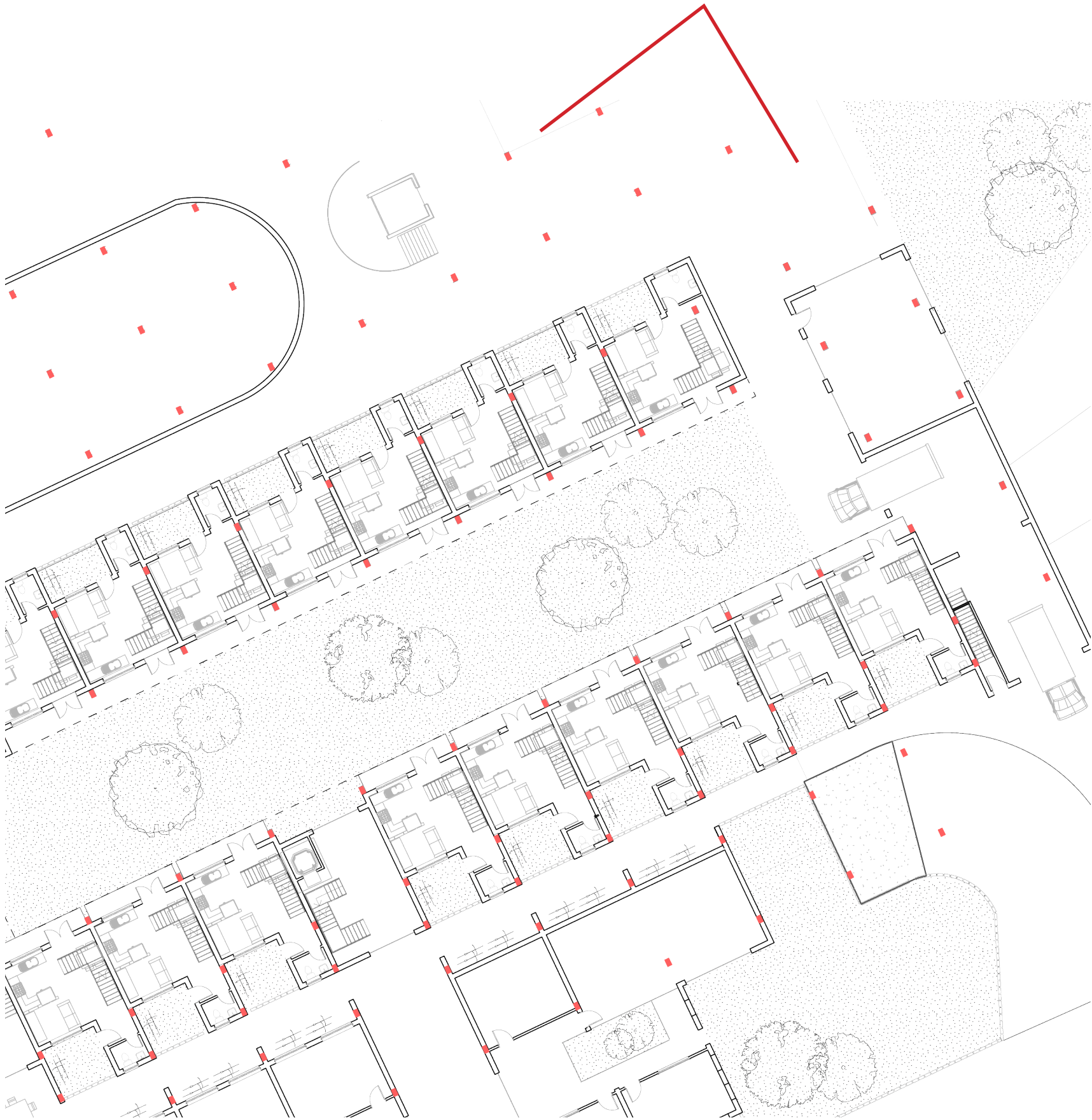
Negotiation between the ramp and the dwelling program. Here we are able to perceive the interaction between both programs (the nursery and the dwelling units) simply by retaining the existing ramp.





Negotiation 1

Negotiation between two bed units and the remnants of the atrium. An opportunity to accept the opposing scales found in a single unit dwelling and a public atrium meeting space.



ground floor plan locating view

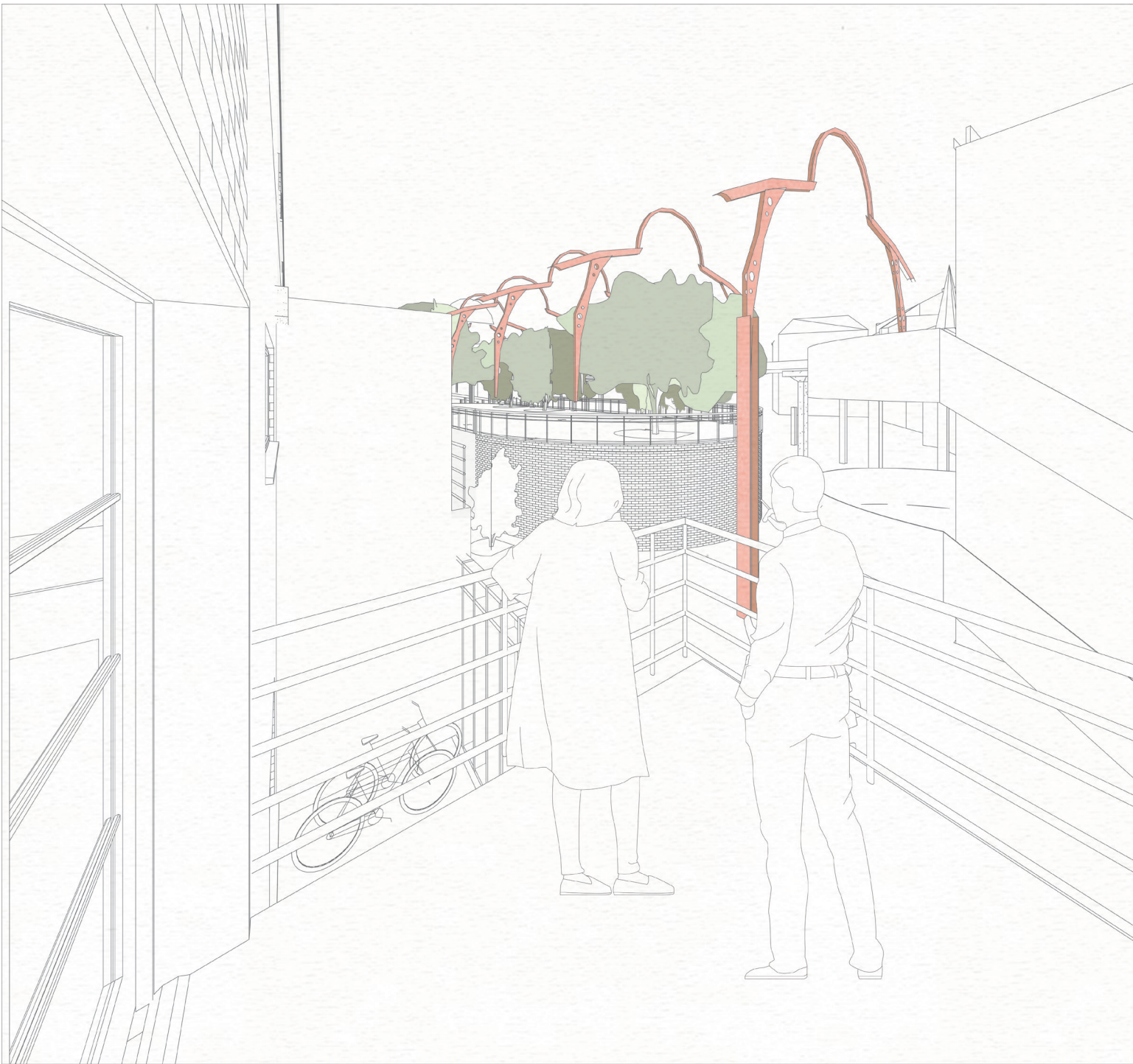


entrance to the working home below the slab from the atrium side



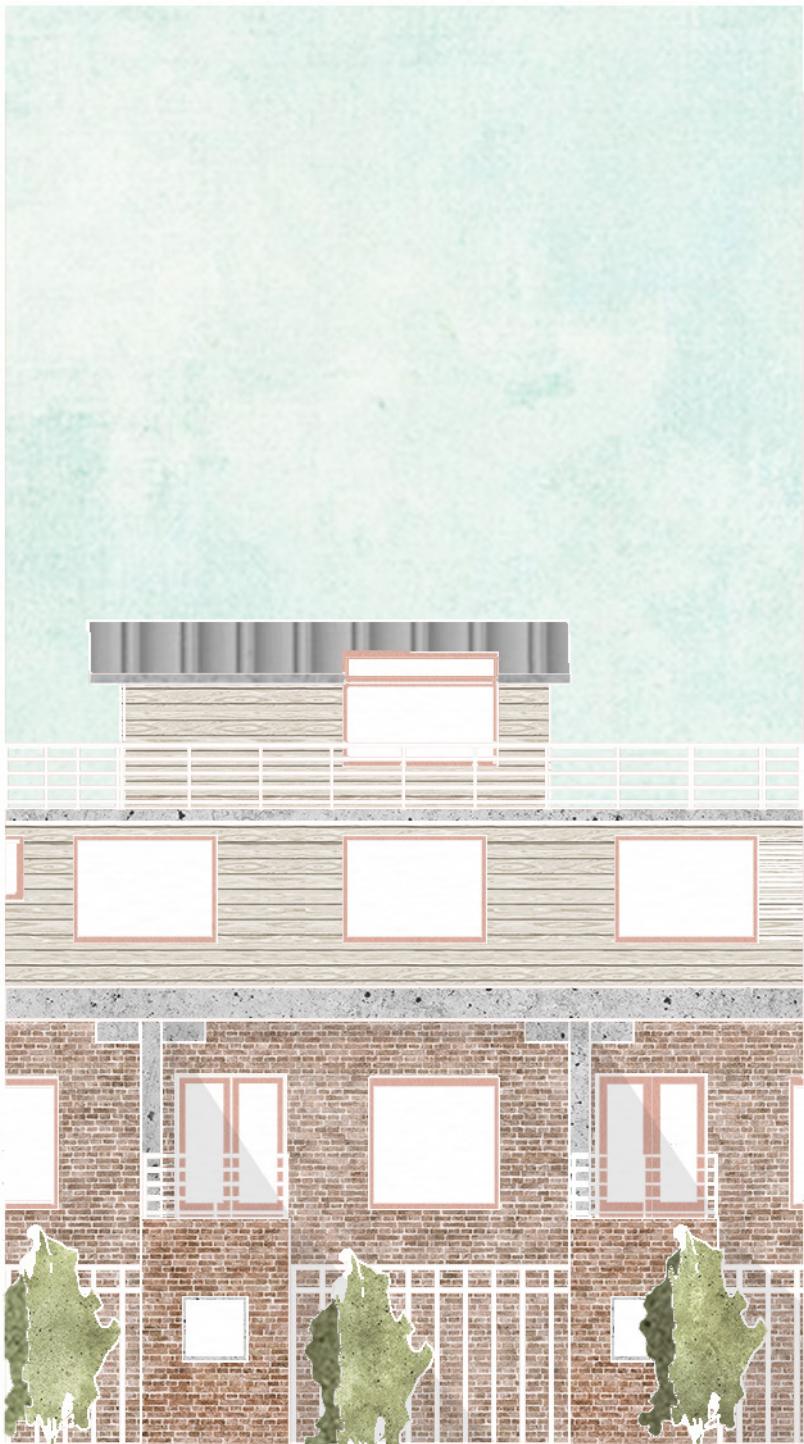
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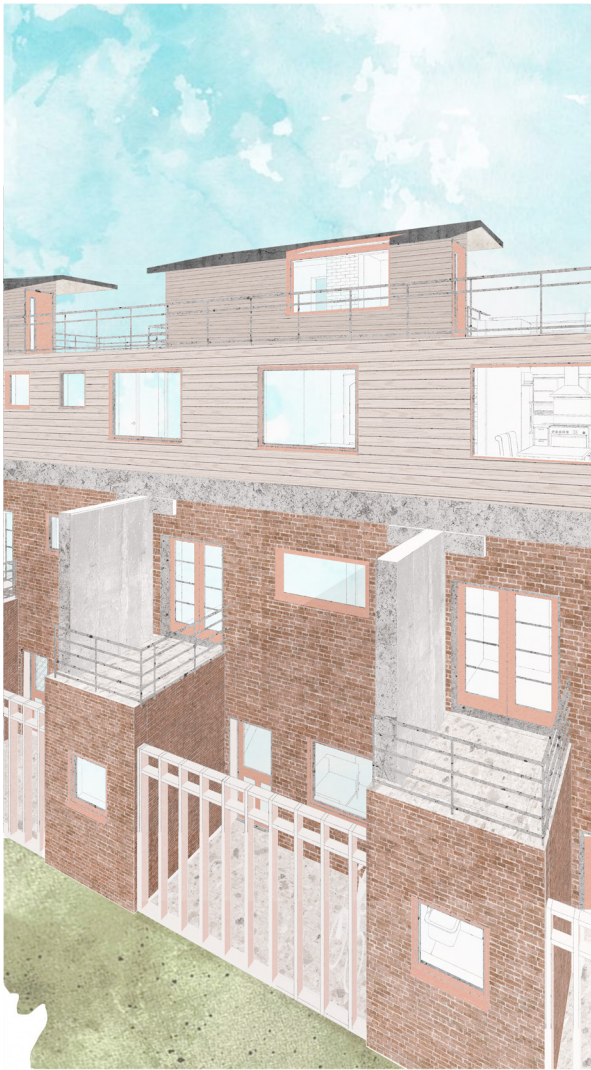


view 2 bed unit principal bedroom balcony towards atrium

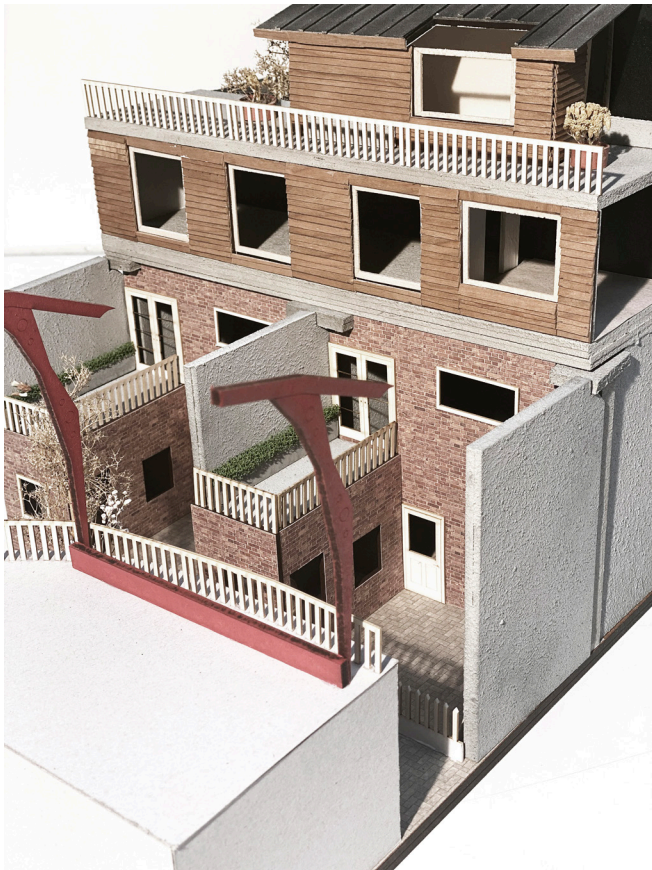
moments of negotiation



2 bed unit atrium facade

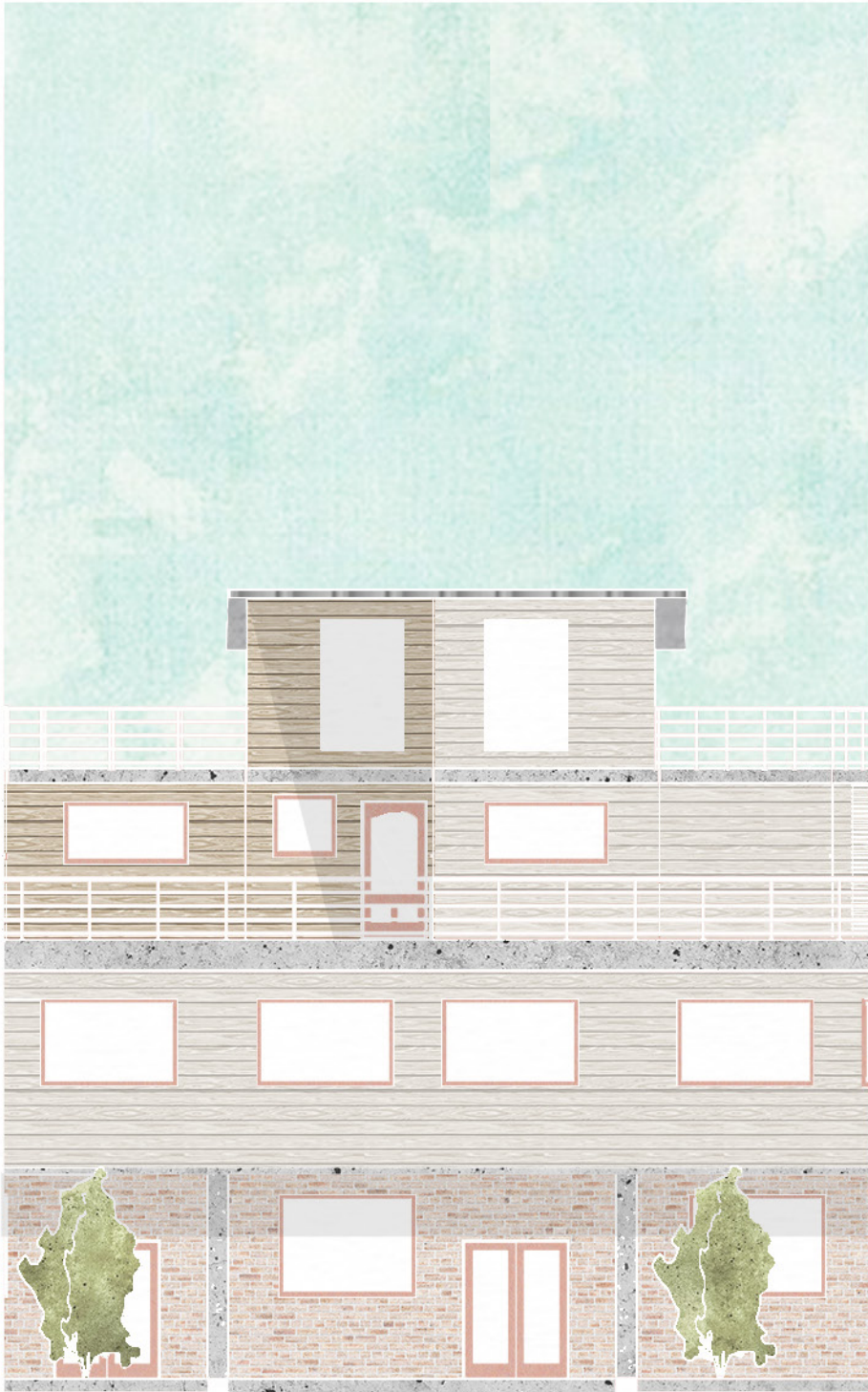


moments of negotiation



2 bed unit attrium facade





2 bed unit courtyard facade



3 bed unit courtyard facade

moments of negotiation





Negotiation 2

Negotiation between proposed dwelling and the existing structure. An opportunity to accept the position of the column in relation to the proposed dwelling. Accepting an opportunity for architectural appropriation.



3 bed unit courtyard terrace encouraging architectural appropriation

moments of negotiation



3 bed unit courtyard relationship with existing strcuture



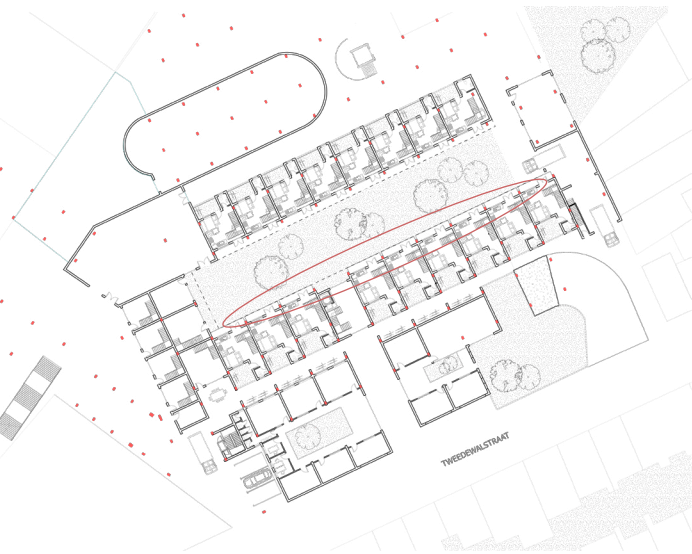


view into what the courtyard could be in 10 years



6a architects - acceptance

moments of negotiation



3 bed unit attrium facade

Passivhaus

Passivhaus is an advanced low energy construction standard for buildings.

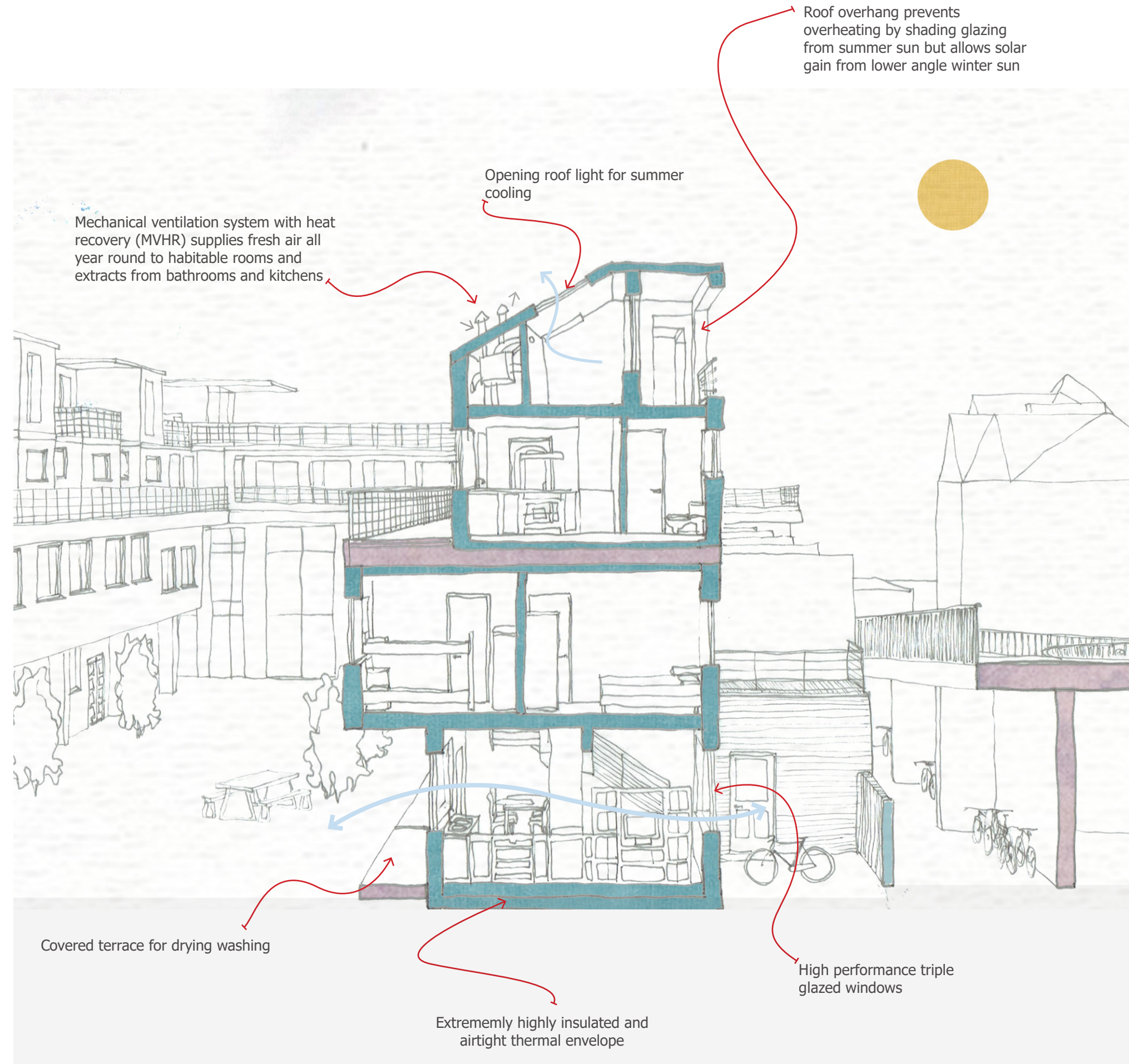
By using high performance insulation and making the building completely draught free, it effectively eliminates heat loss to create a building with a very low environmental impact.

The majority of heating required comes from 'passive' sources such as sunlight, emitted heat from electrical appliances, and even bodyheat, meaning almost no traditional heating system required.

Although initially expensive to build, the running costs of the property will be more affordable for those living in the units.

Passivhaus requirements

- High Levels of performance
- Extremely high performance windows with insulated frames (triple glazed)
- Airtight building fabric
- Thermal bridge free construction
- A mechanical ventilation system with highly efficient heat recovery
- South facing windows
- No unwanted air penetrates the skin

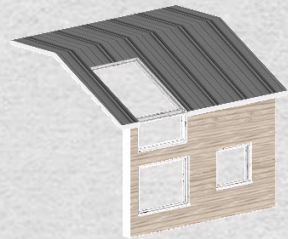




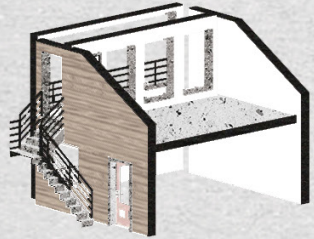
Negotiation 2

Negotiation between proposed dwelling and the existing structure. An opportunity to accept the position of the column in relation to the proposed dwelling. Accepting an opportunity for architectural appropriation.

zinc roof



light wieght SIP panel, timber clad box



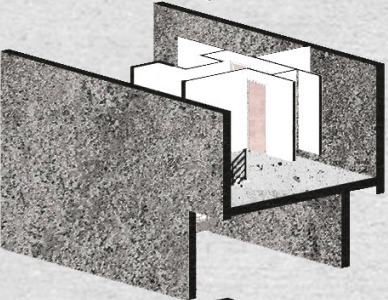
railing



exisiting mushroom column and slab



reinforced concrete party walls



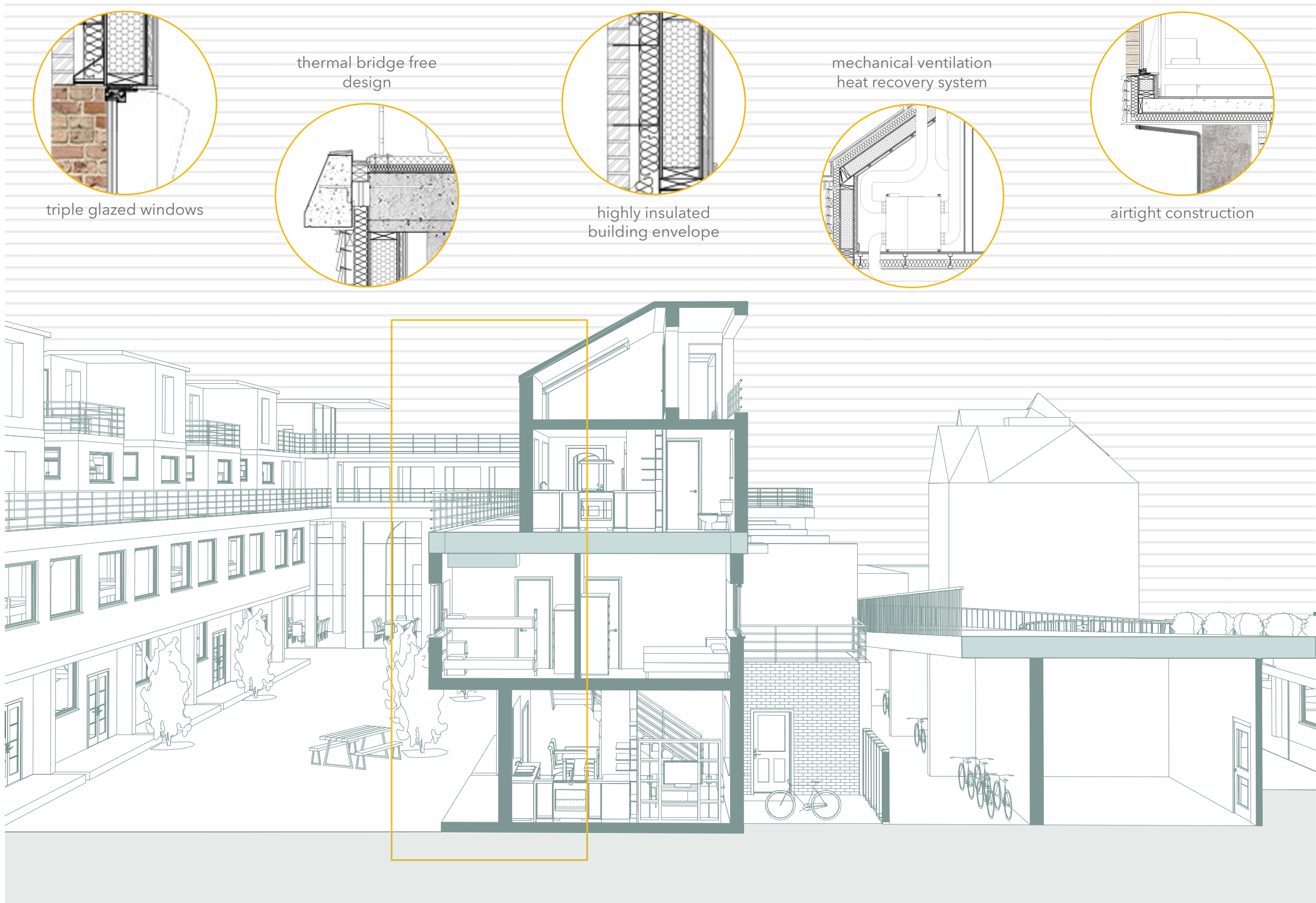
SIP panel facades with brick cladding on the lower levels



concrete floor



moments of negotiation



location of bt section and five elements of passivhaus strategy

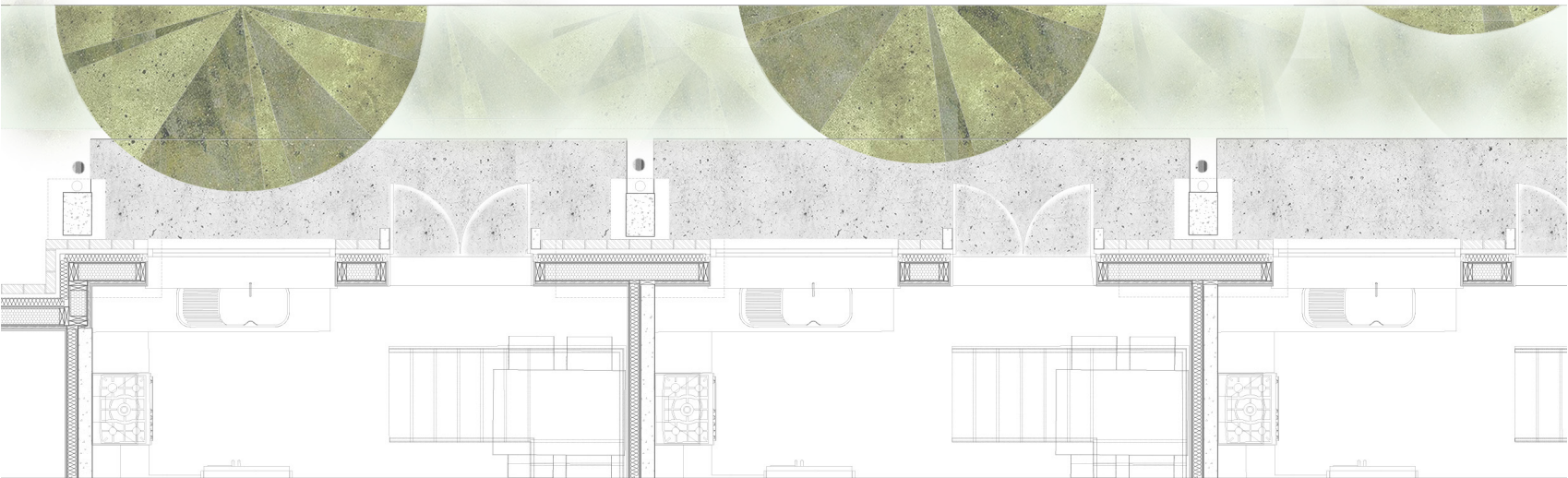
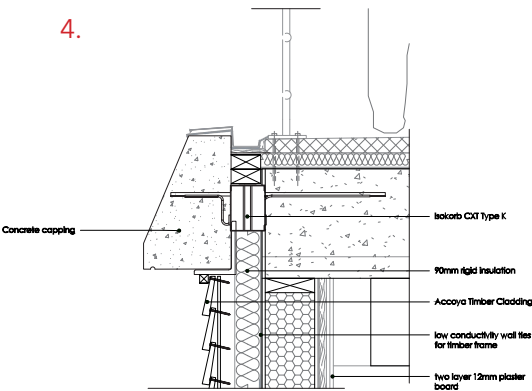
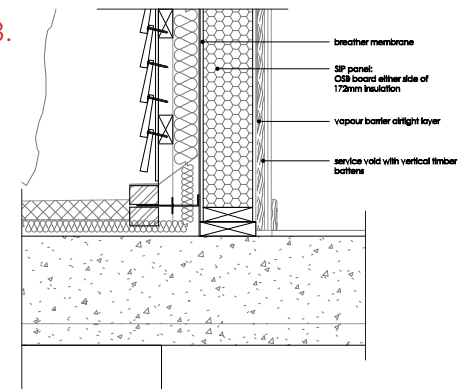
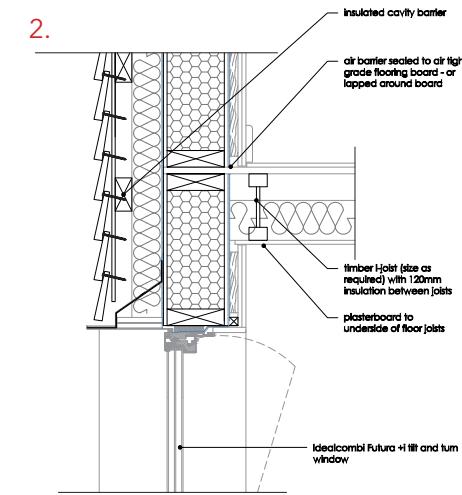
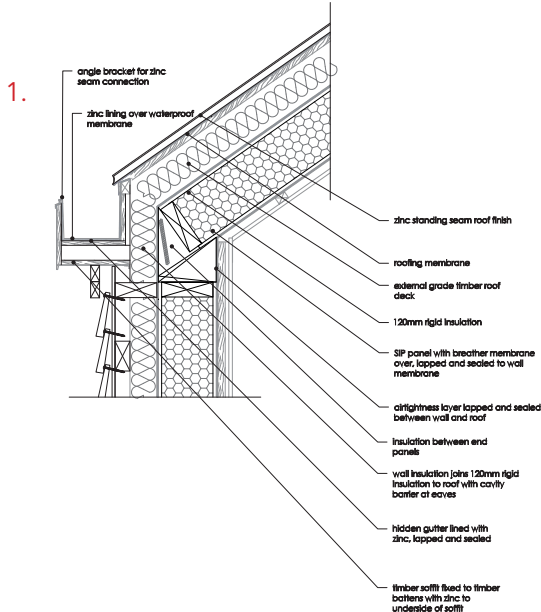


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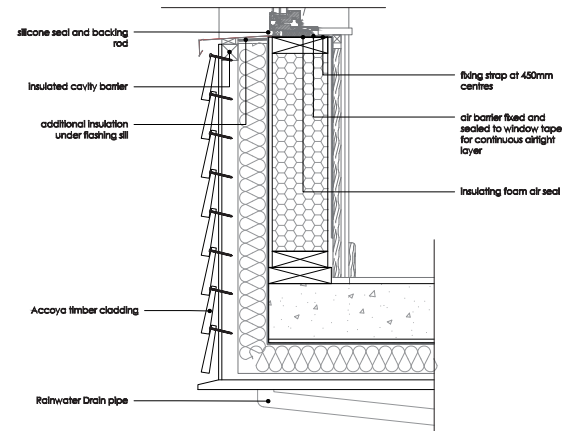


moments of negotiation

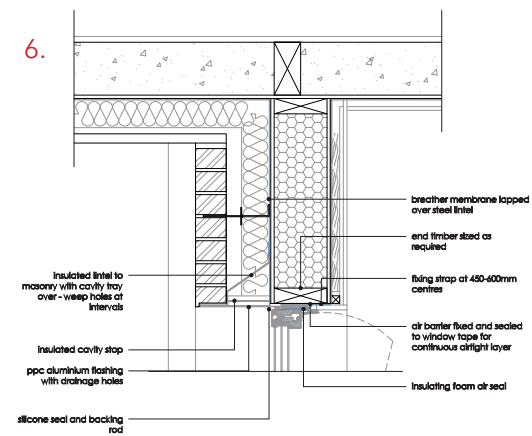


moments of negotiation

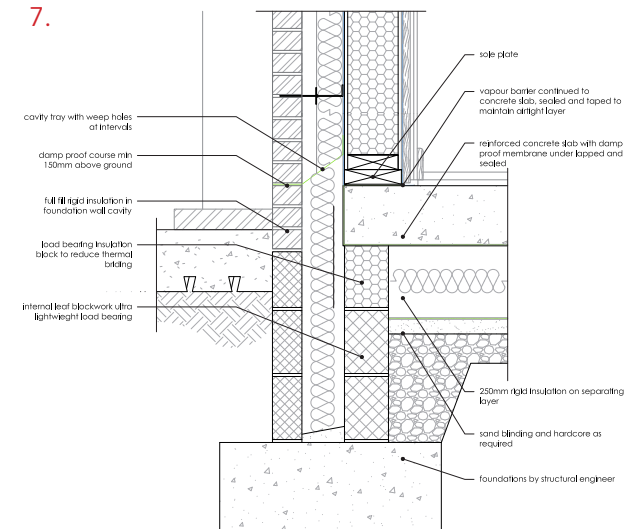
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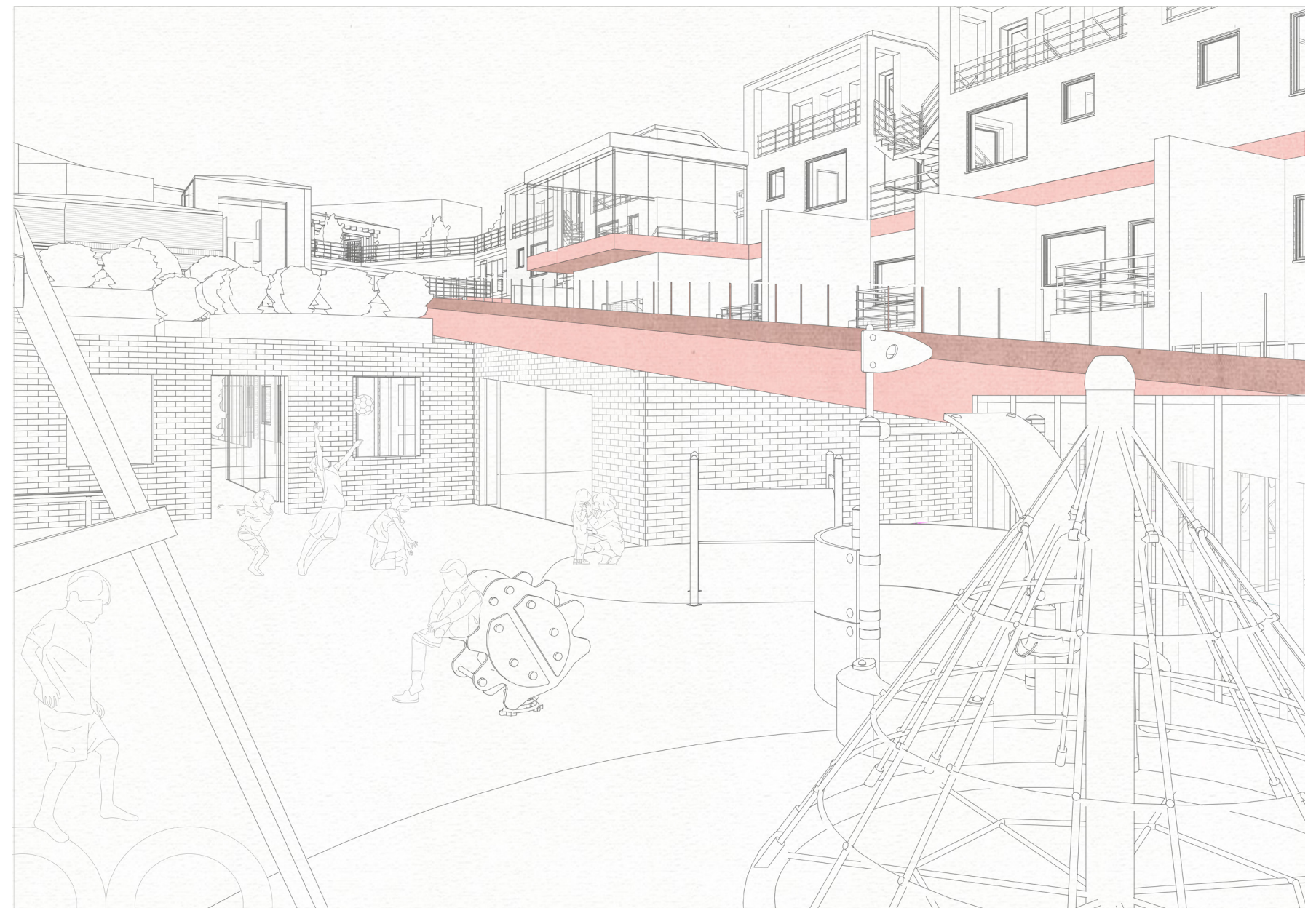
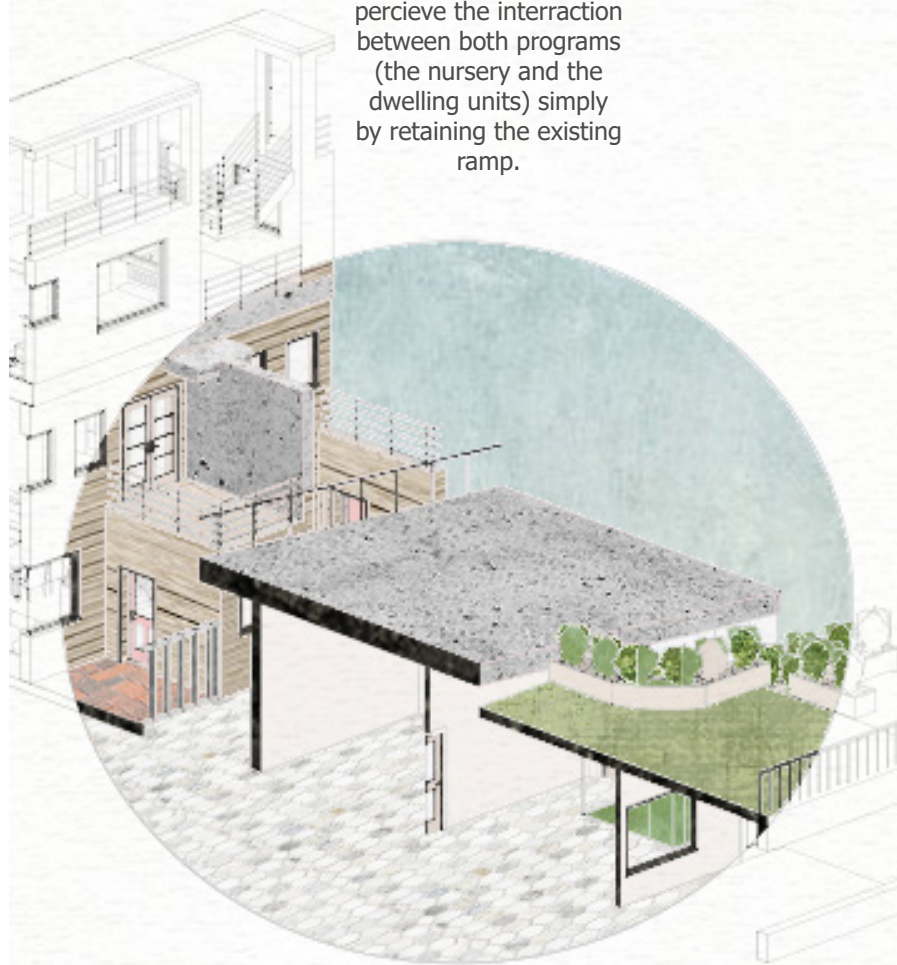


7.



Negotiation 3

Negotiation between the ramp and the dwelling program. Here we are able to perceive the interaction between both programs (the nursery and the dwelling units) simply by retaining the existing ramp.



view from nursery playground looking towards ramp and housing units behind

moments of negotiation



3 bed unit ramp/street facade



moments of negotiation



3 bed unit ramp/street facade



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- CHAPTER 5 -
material culture

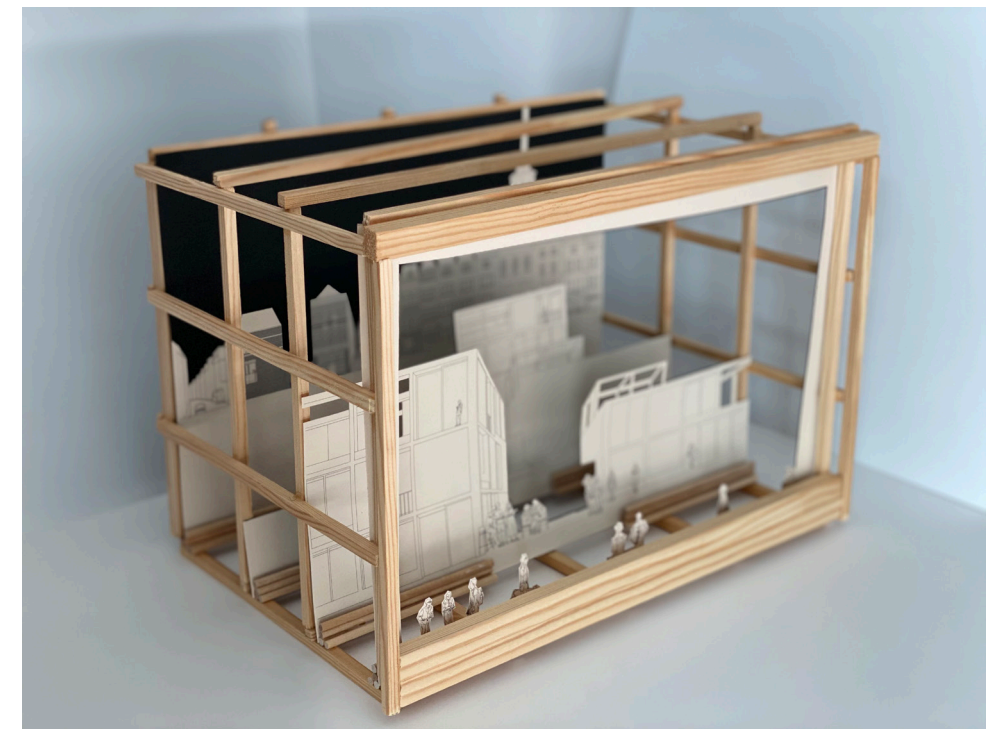
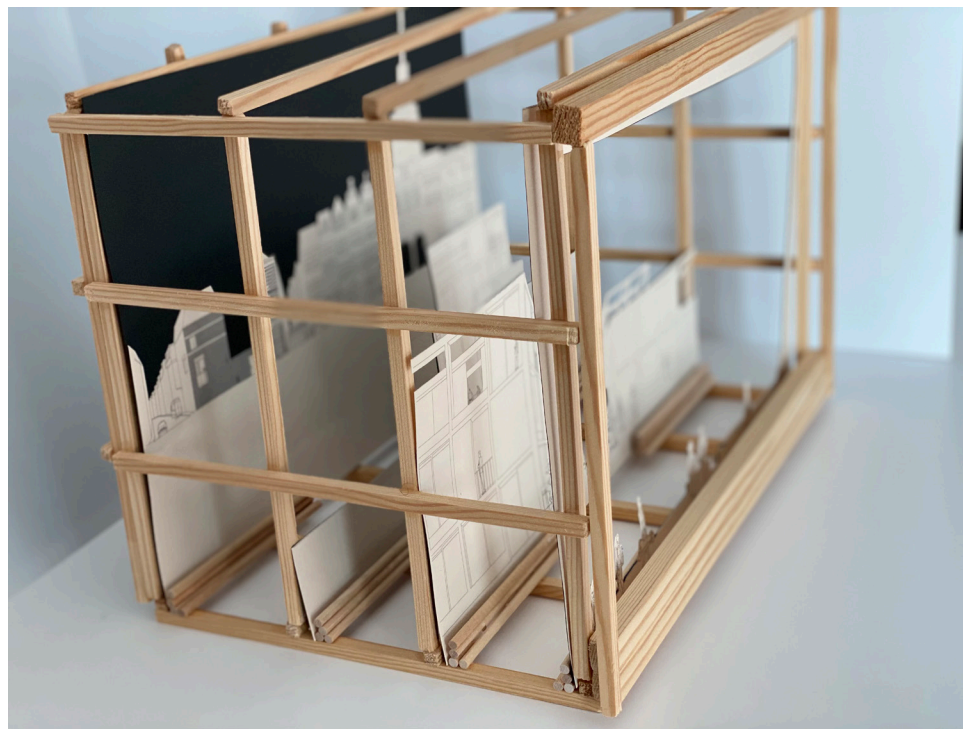
- CHAPTER 6 -
human experience

perspectives

represenation

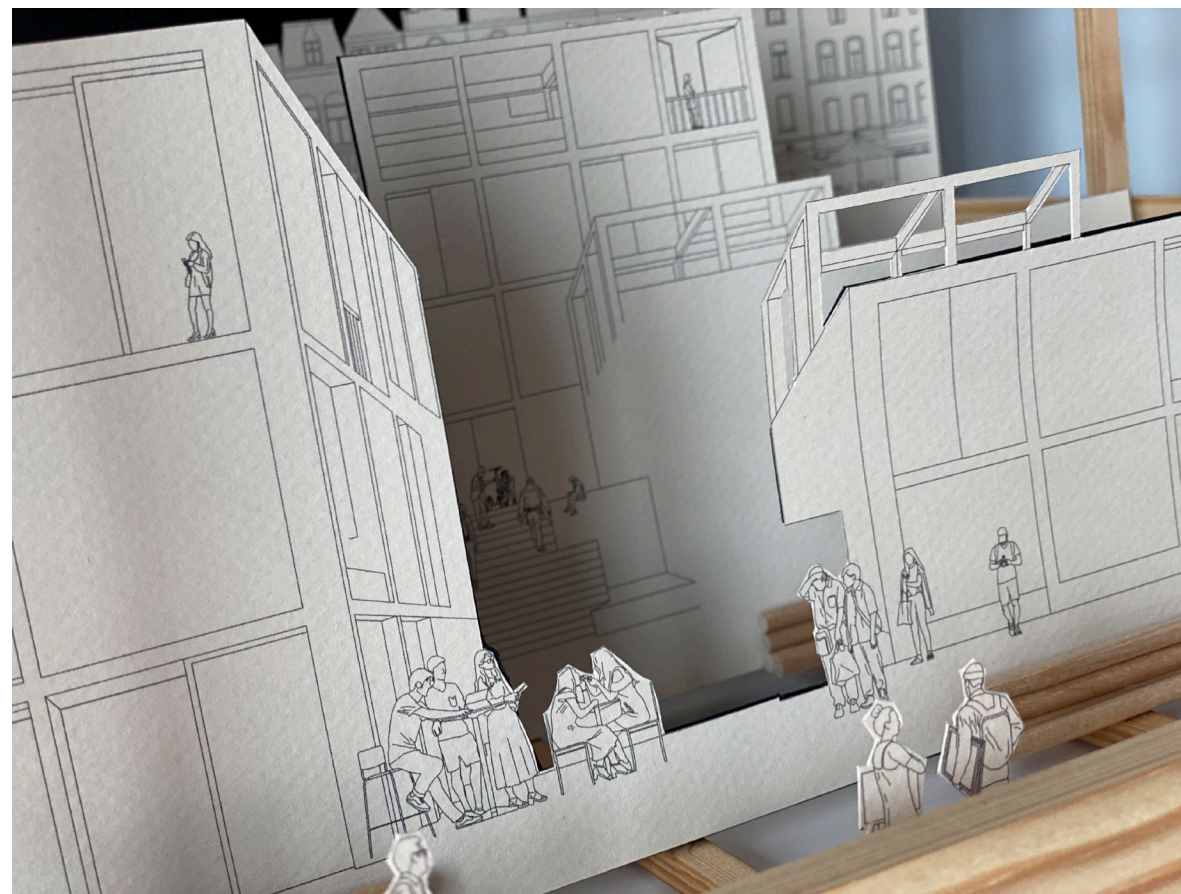
conclusions

perspectives



vedute - human experiential perspective

perspectives



vedute - people at the forefront of the perspective



it's been a pleasure