

ENVIRONMENTAL FRIENDLY LIVING

A CONSCIOUS START FOR YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE CITY

Graduation project
MSc Architecture
Dutch Housing

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Content

- Research
- Design aspirations
- Concept
- Design
- Conclusion

Research Main topics

- Housing for young starters
- Environmental friendly building

Starter op woningmarkt hangt aan
het infuus van zijn ouders

**'Starters op woningmarkt op
dieptepunt'**

**De onzekere toekomst van
starters: daar sta je dan, met
je bul in de hand**



Young starters

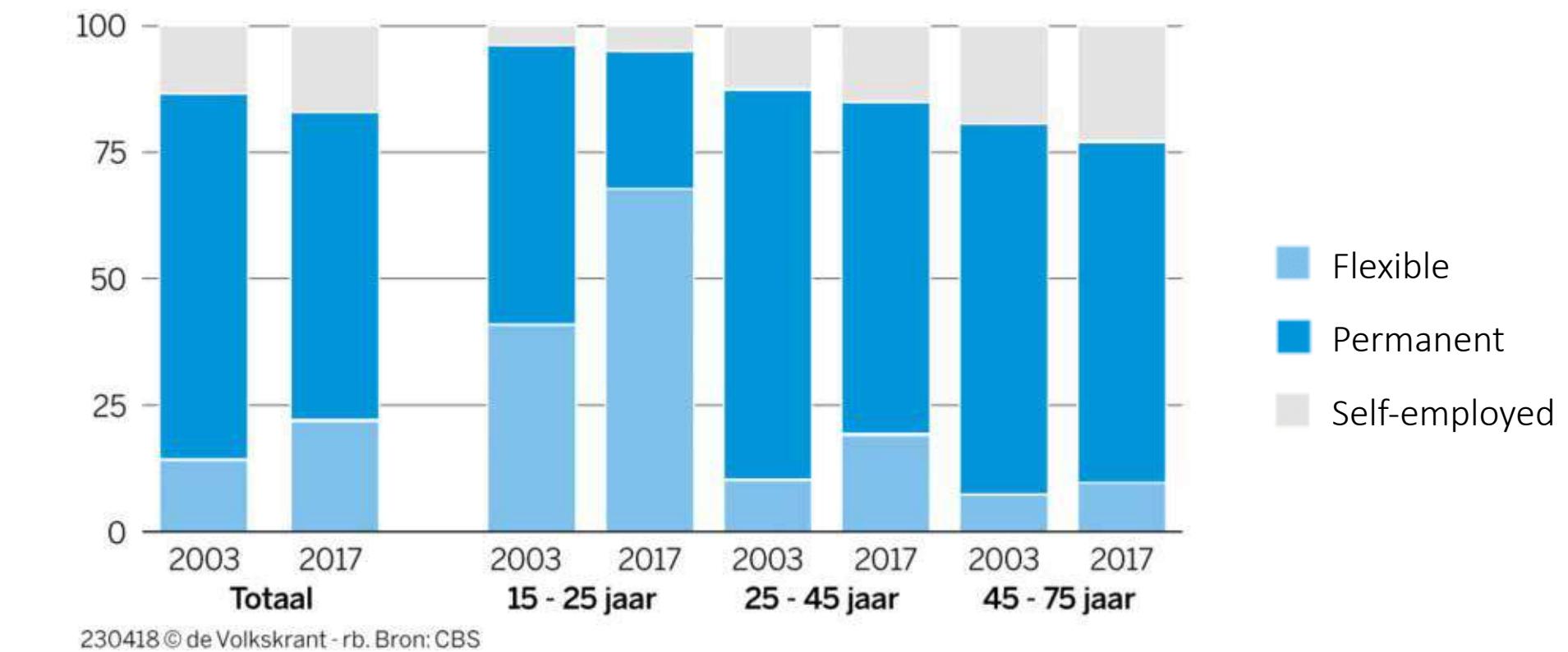
Problem

- **Buying is impossible** because they don't get a mortgage

- Flex contracts
- Study debts

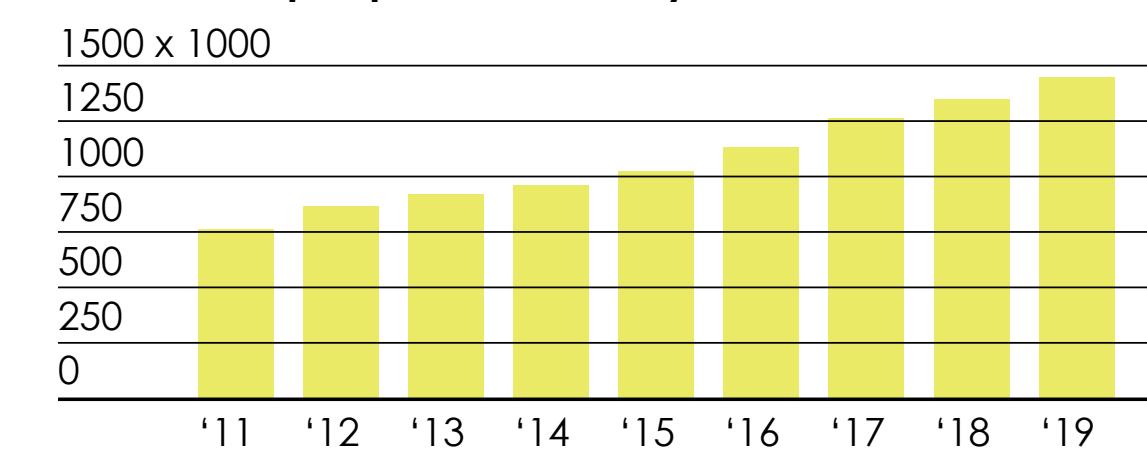
- **Social housing is unavailable** because either they earn too much or the waiting lists are endless

- **Public rental sector**, where the **supply does not suffice** and the **prices way too high**



230418 © de Volkskrant - rb. Bron: CBS

Number of people with a study debt

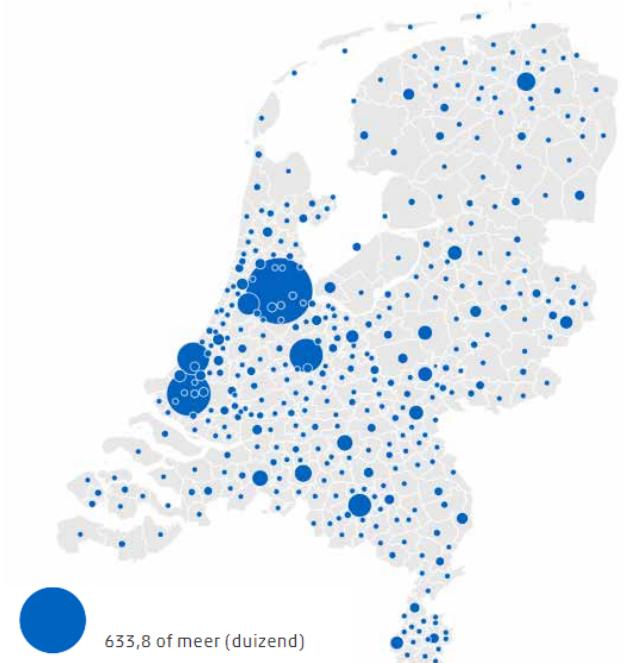


The past years, study debts have been rising. Especially since 2016, when the study compensation from the government was abolished.

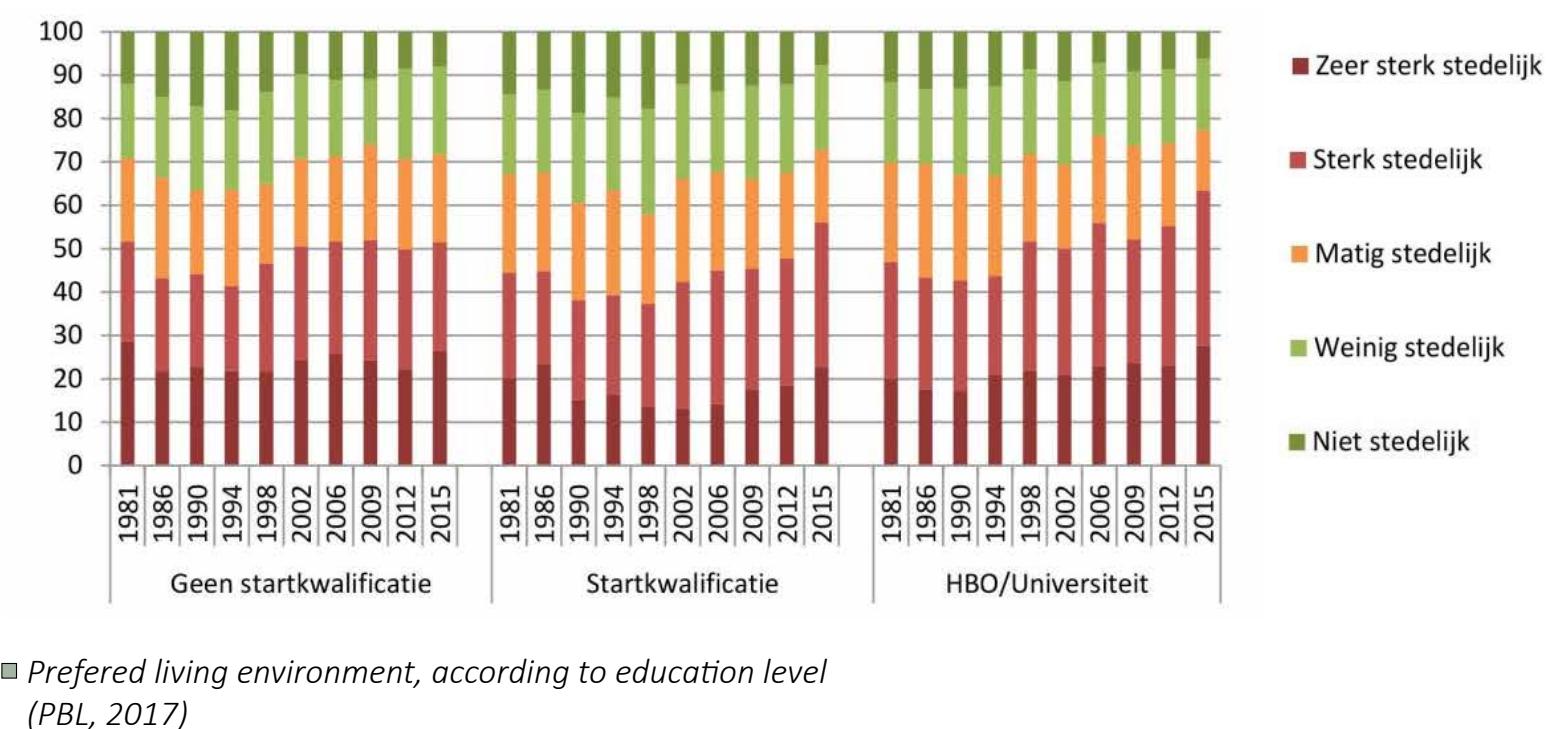
Young starters

Characteristics

- Preference to live in the **city** because of **job opportunities**
- Favour **liveliness** and the presence of **facilities**
- **Higher educated > dense urban environment**



■ Number of jobs per municipality (CBS, 2019)



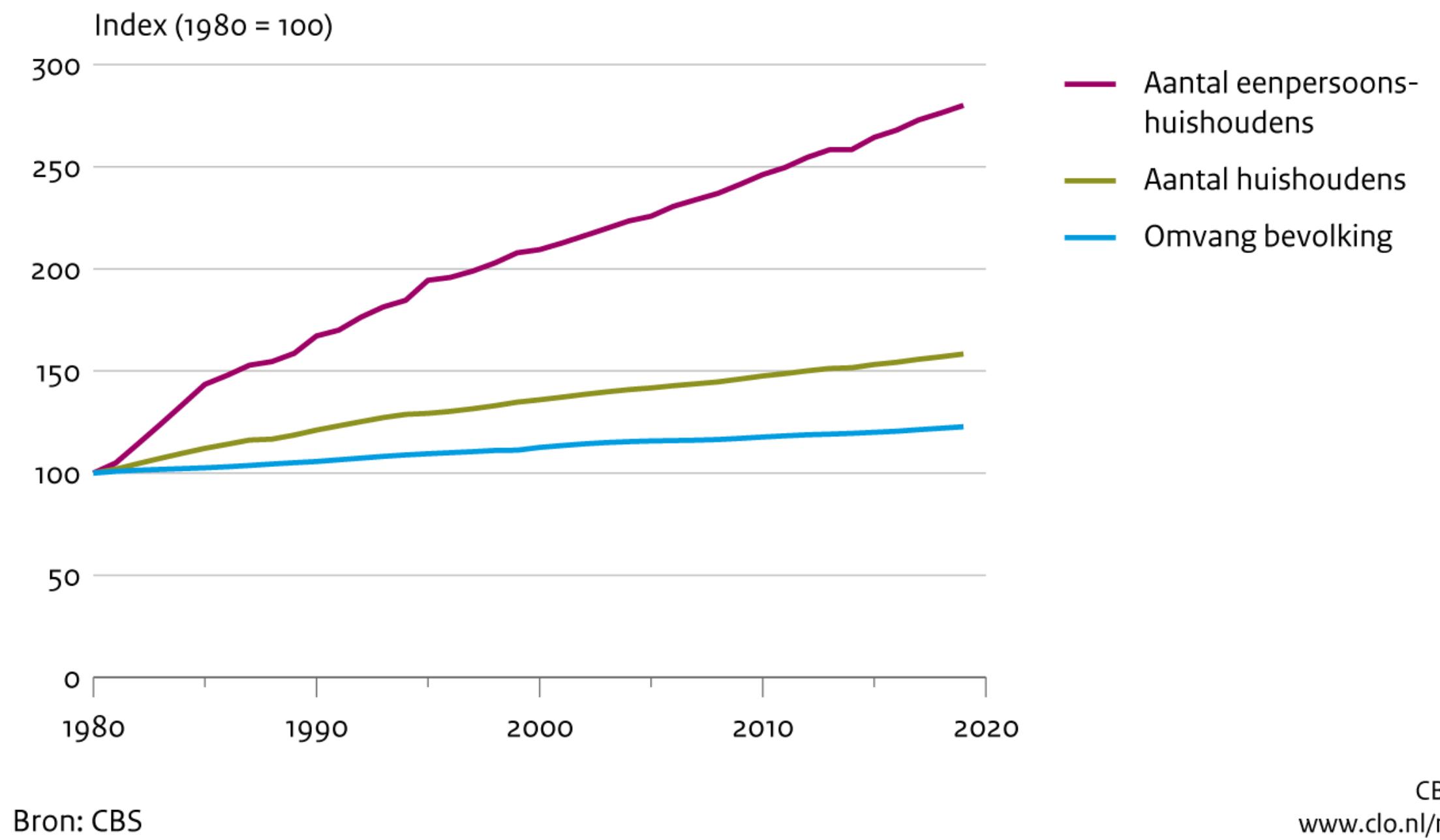
■ Preferred living environment, according to education level
(PBL, 2017)

Young starters

Characteristics

- Young starters mostly live in a **small household**. This fits in the national trend of increasing number of small households

Bevolkingsomvang en aantal huishoudens



Small households



Around 85% of the group that is interested in rental houses in the middle- and high segment are one- or two person households

Young starters

Characteristics

- Lot of variety within the group
- Distinction on composition of household:

- Living alone



- Living together



- Young family



Young starters

Housing characteristics

- **Survey:** inquiry of information about preferences
- **Case studies:** examples of projects in the Netherlands

Young starters

Housing characteristics

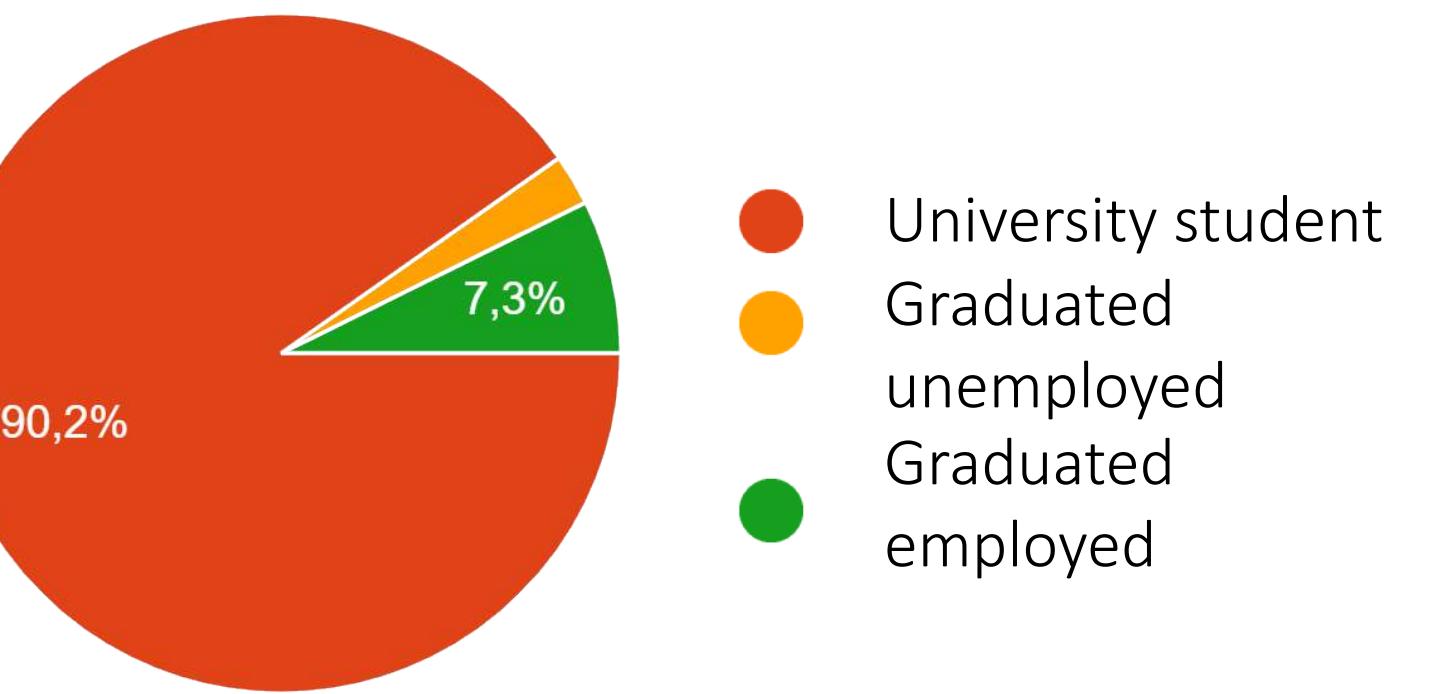
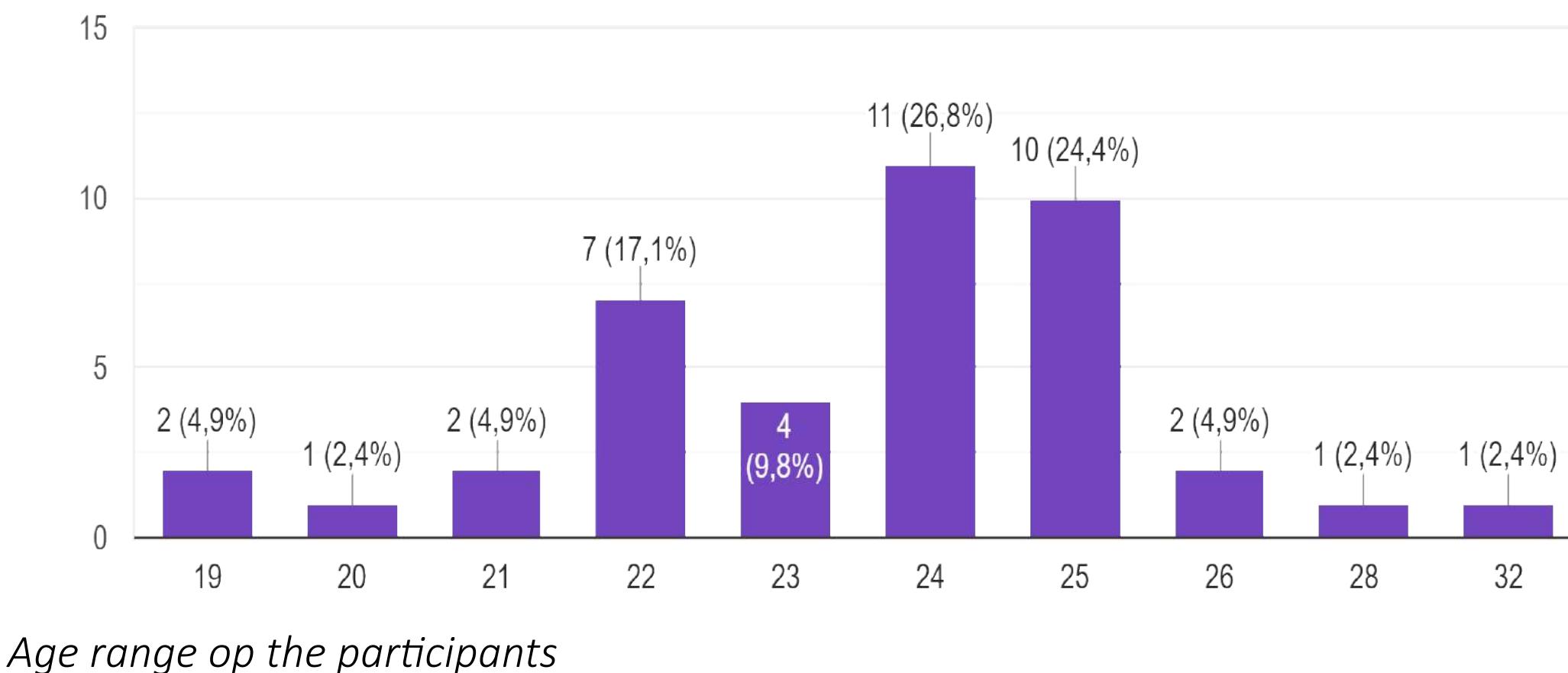
- Topics:

- Housing preferences
- Mixed living with families
- Layout and privacy
- Collective facilities

41
PARTICIPANTS

■ Number of participants

■ Phase in life

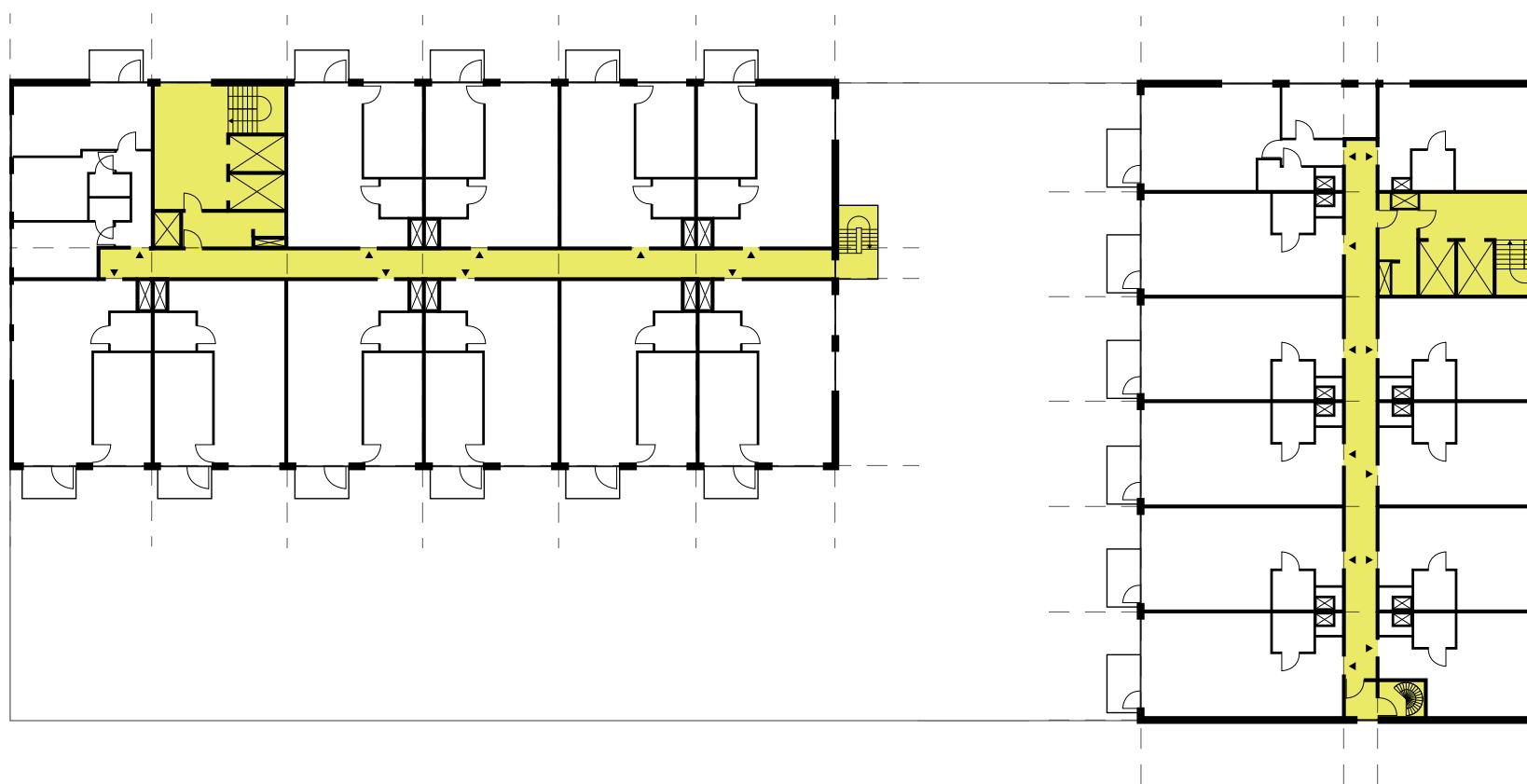


Young starters

Housing characteristics

- Topics:

- Dwelling types
- Bay widths
- Circulation and accessibility



Young starters

Housing characteristics

- Results:
 - independent dwellings very important
 - collective facilities have added value
 - dwellings may be compact
 - privacy important when living together
 - (green) outside space highly valued

Environmental friendly building

Motivation

- Rising temperatures
- Rising sea-level
- More extreme wheather (longer dry periods and more heavy rainfall)
- Decreasing biodiversity
- Scarcity of materials

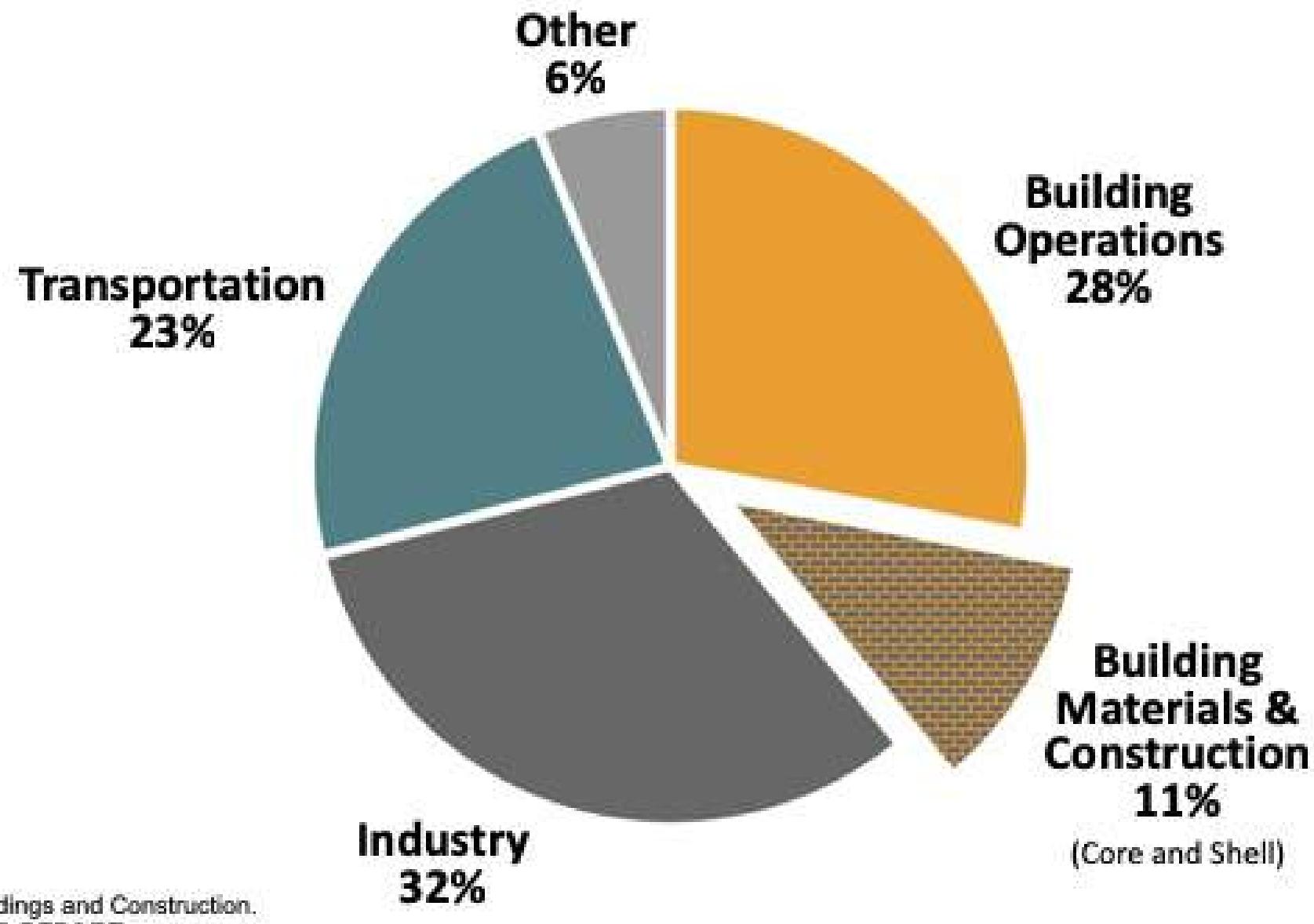


Environmental friendly building

Relevance

- Large impact of the building sector
 - CO₂ emissions
 - Material use
 - Repression of nature

Global CO₂ Emissions by Sector



Source:
Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction.
2018 GLOBAL STATUS REPORT.

Environmental friendly building

Relevance

- Adapting built environment
 - Using sustainable materials
 - Water retention
 - Decreasing temperature in the city
 - Increasing biodiversity



Environmental friendly building

Awareness

- Awareness increases attention and motivation
- Young people
 - Are affected the most by consequences
 - Have the most influence on the environment

Design aspirations



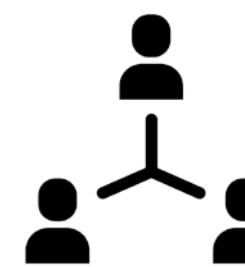
ENVIRONMENTAL-FRIENDLY BUILDING



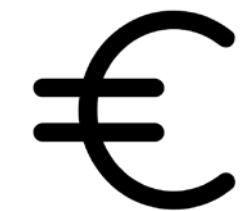
VARIETY OF DWELLINGS



INDEPENDANT DWELLINGS



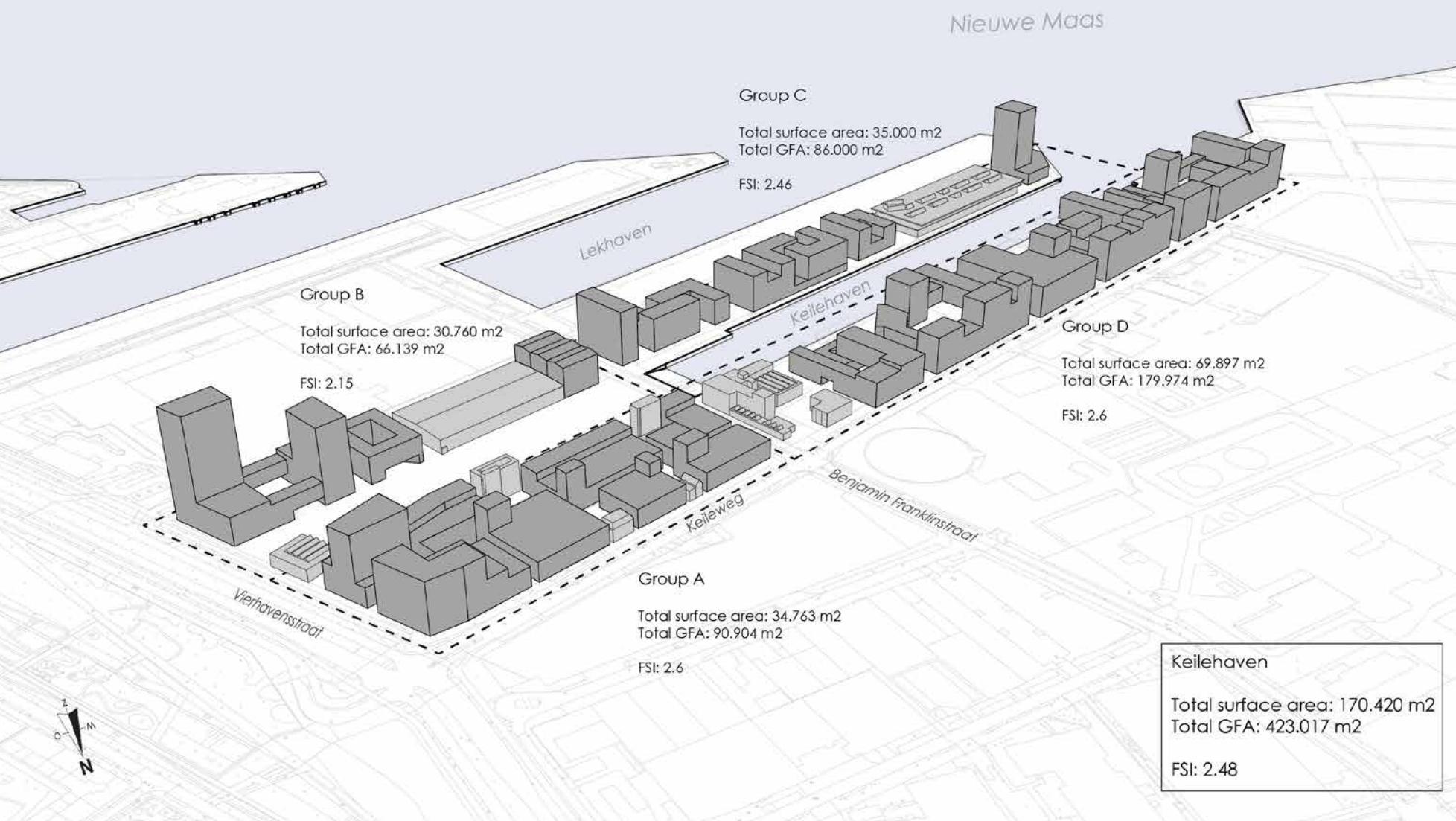
CASUAL COLLECTIVITY



AFFORDABLE

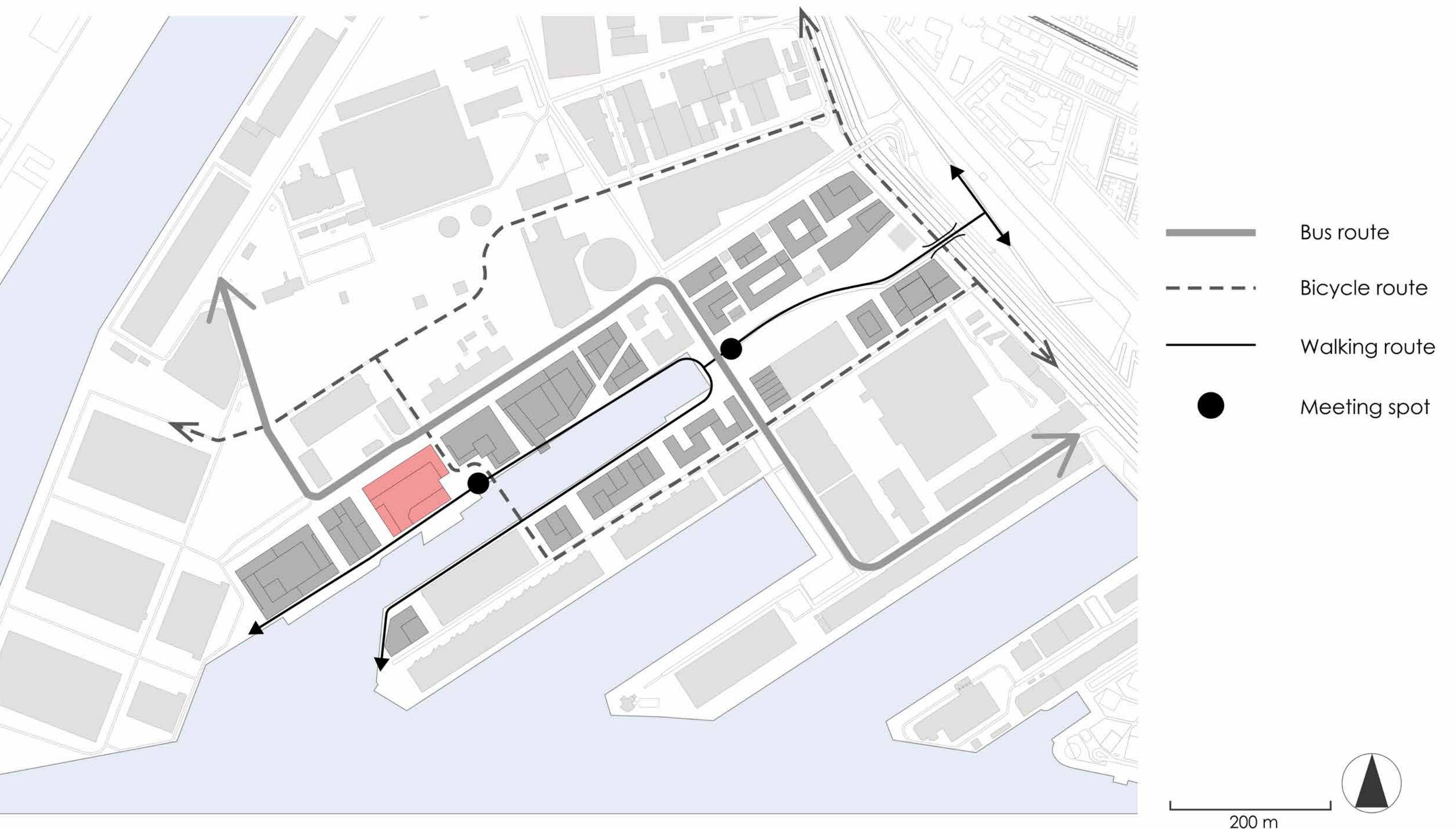
Location

- Merwe-Vierhavens, Rotterdam
- Harbour harbour area that in the coming decades will be transformed into mixed housing and working area
- Urban plan designed with the graduation studio
 - High density
 - Large building blocks



Building plot

- Located in western part
- Large plot in urban plan
- Located at a node in the area



Building plot

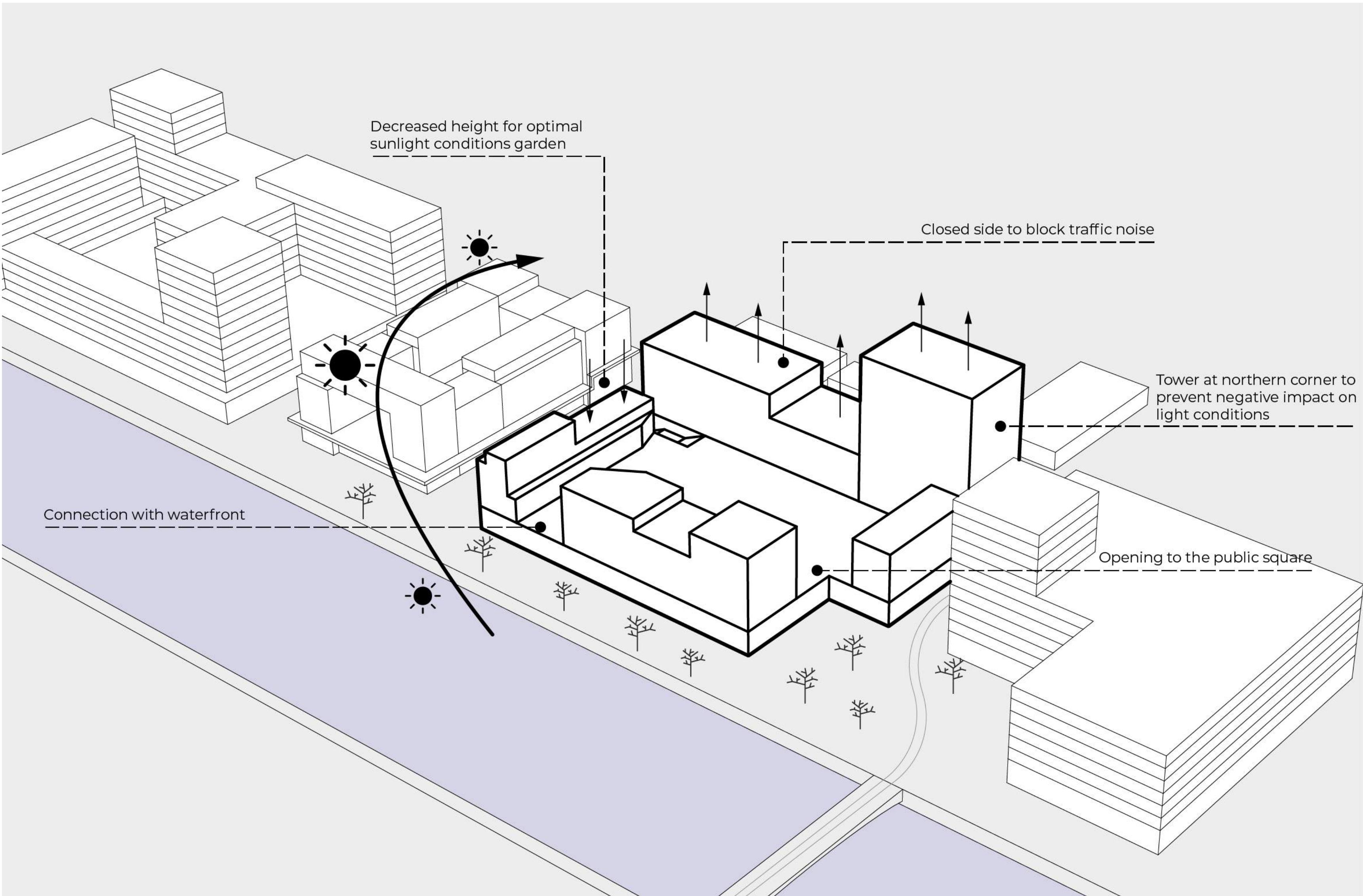
- Vivid location
- Next to public square
- Bicycle route
- Keilehaven



Building mass

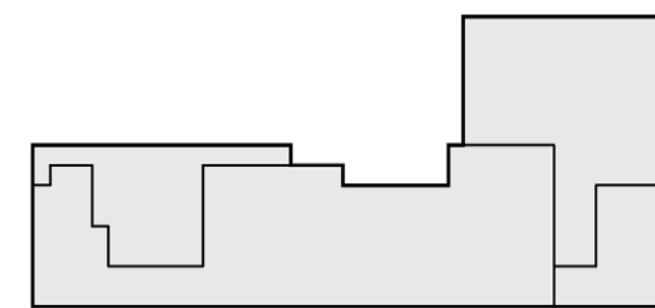
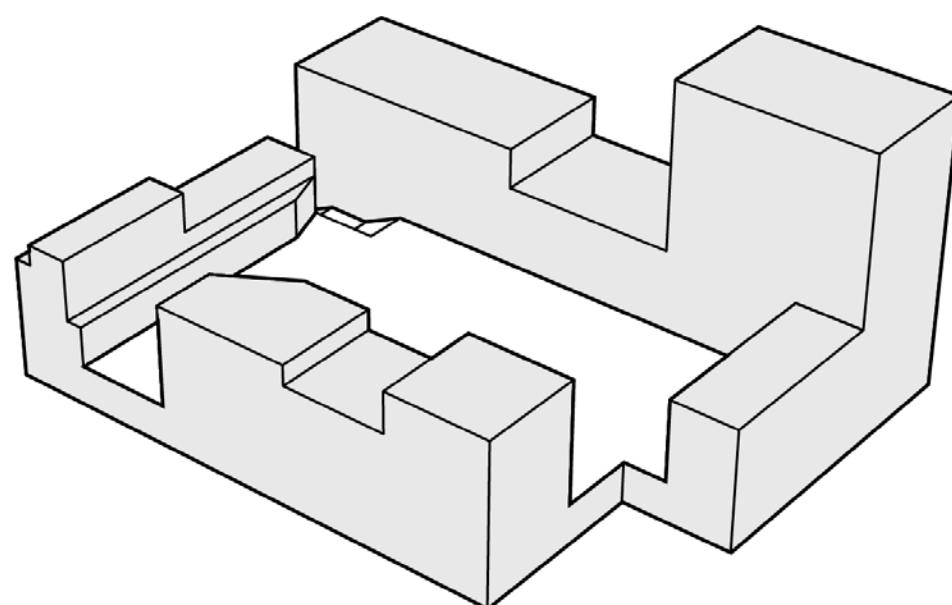
Reaction on context

- Plinth with blocks on top
- Openings in between the blocks for daylight and a connection with the context
- Closed side north-west to prevent nuisance Keileweg
- Lower on south-west for sunlight afternoon in the inner courtyard, high tower at northern corner

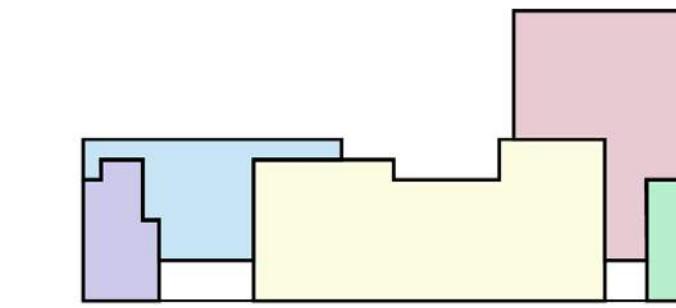
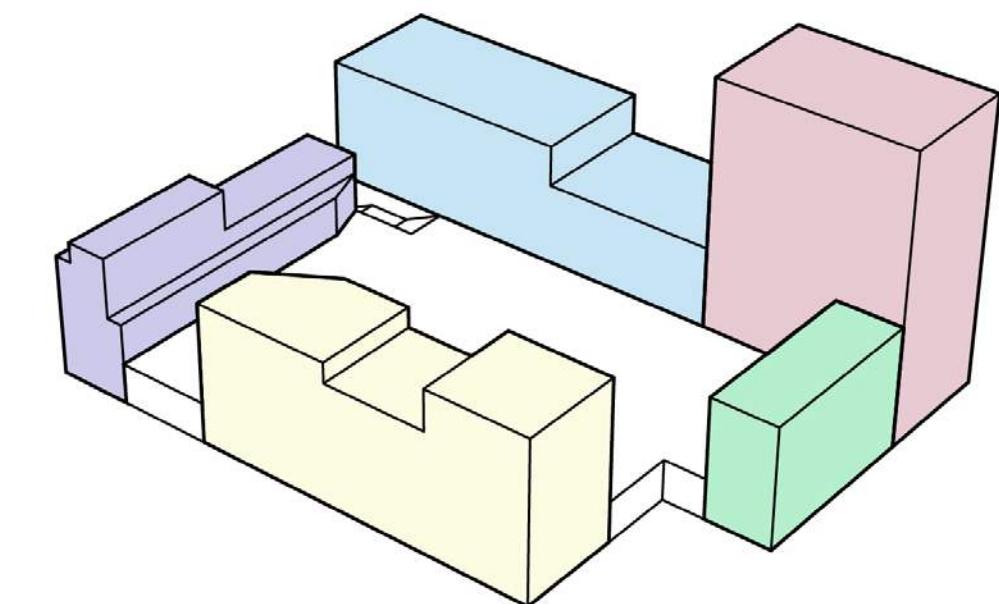


Building mass

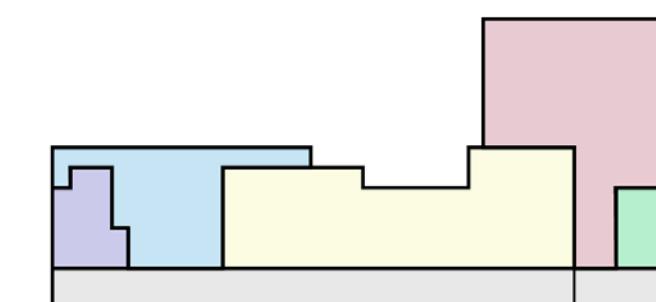
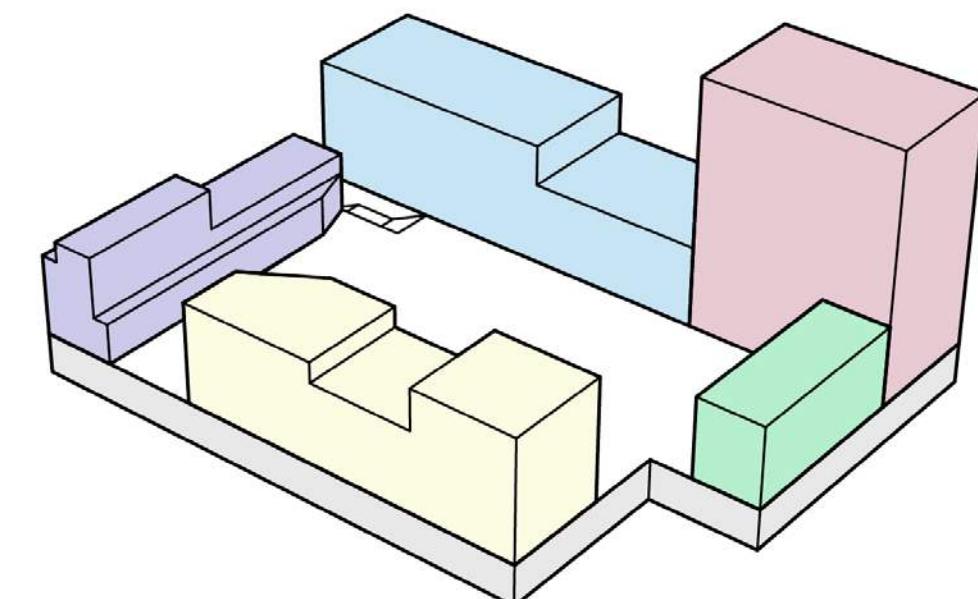
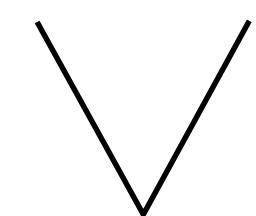
Architectural composition



■ Monolith



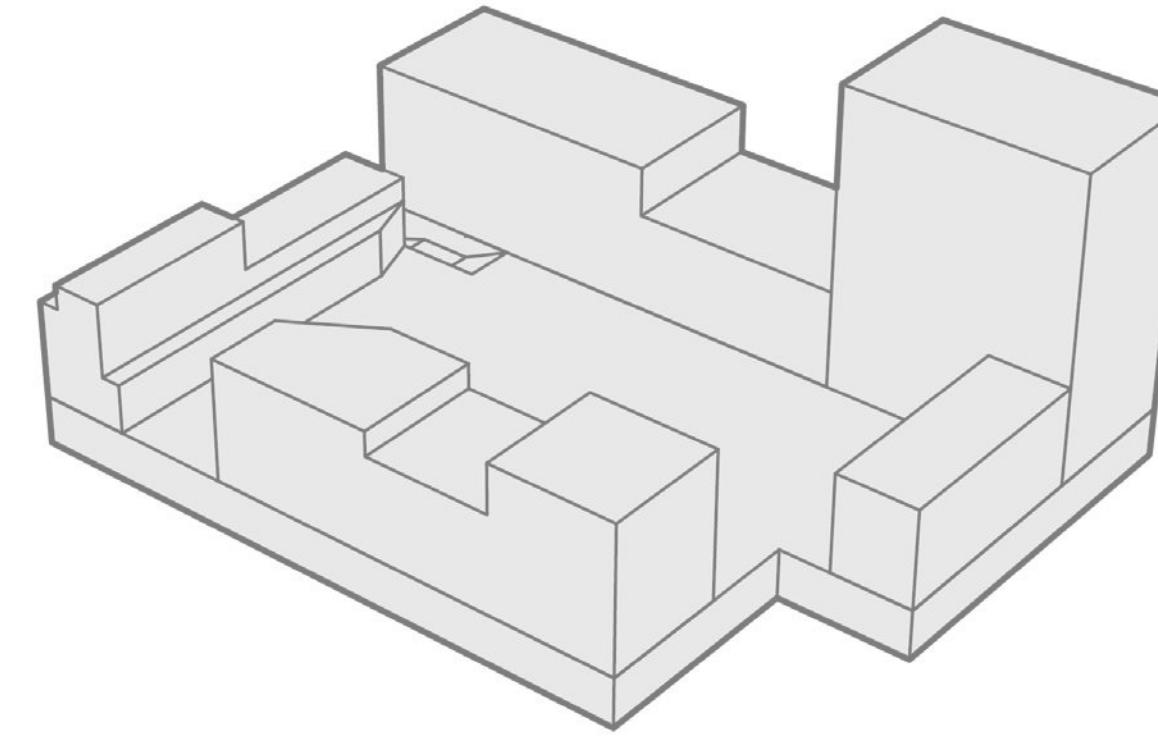
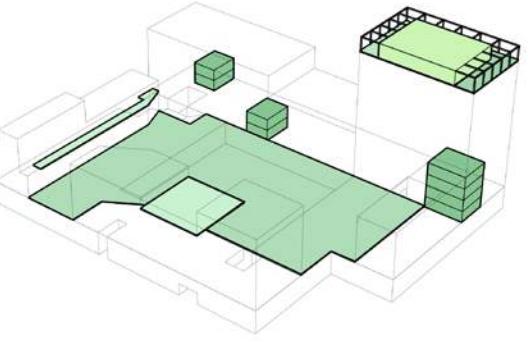
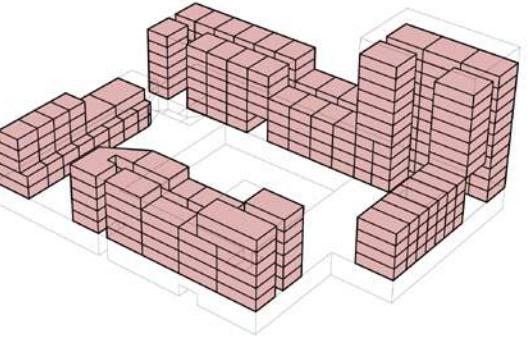
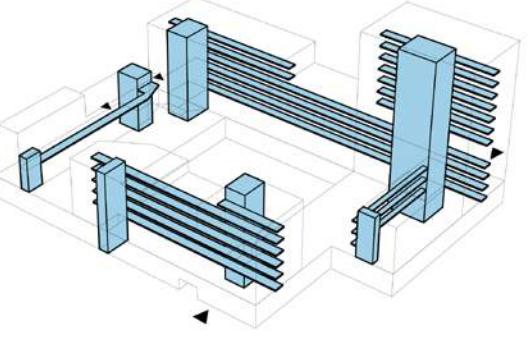
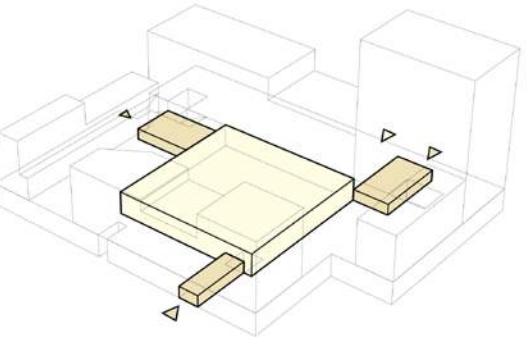
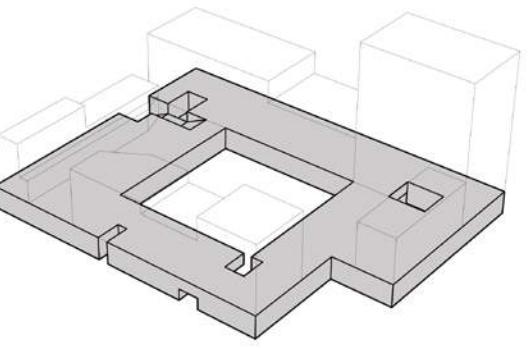
■ Separate volumes



■ Volumes on top of a connecting base

Building scheme

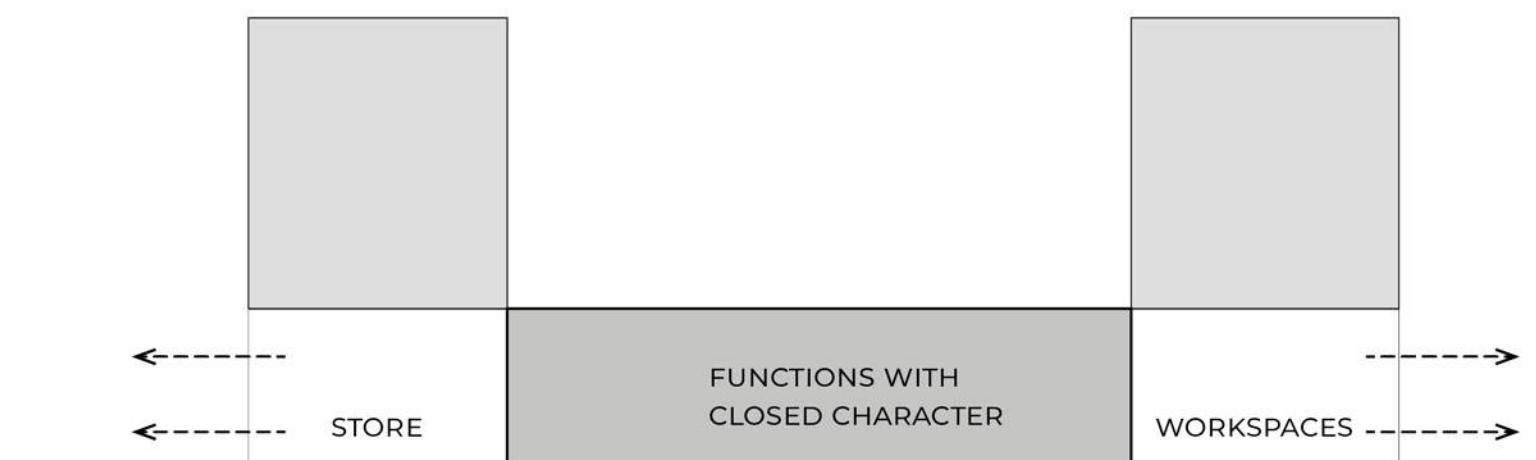
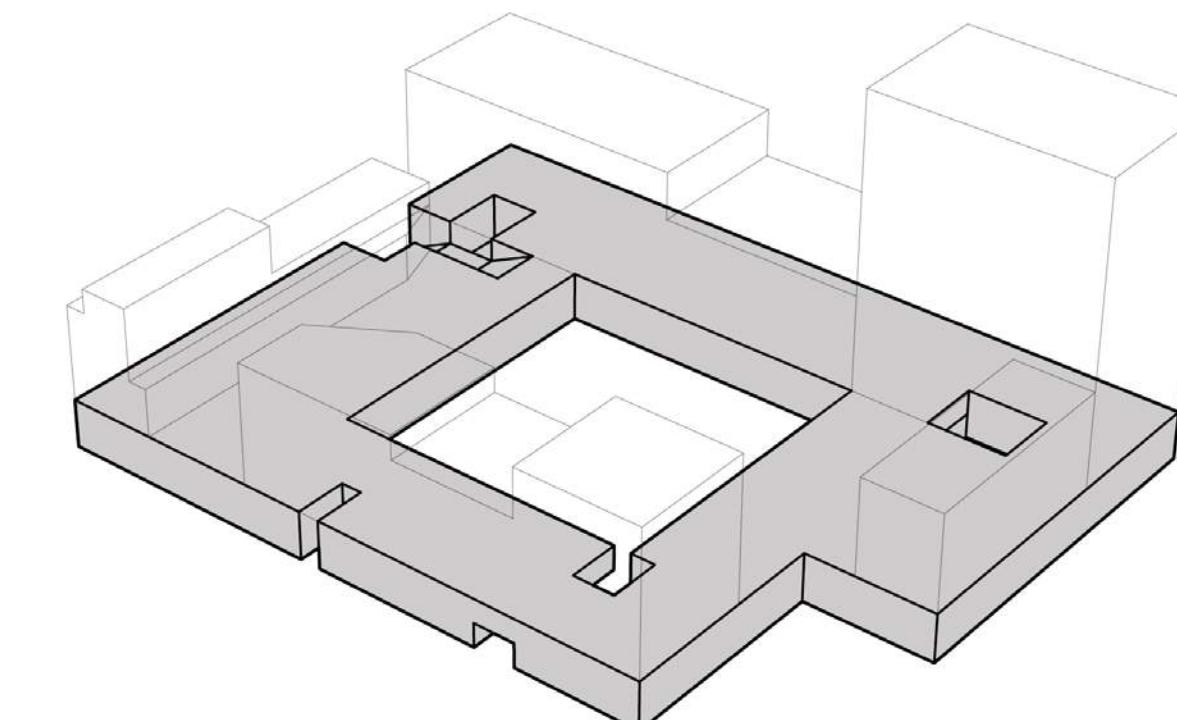
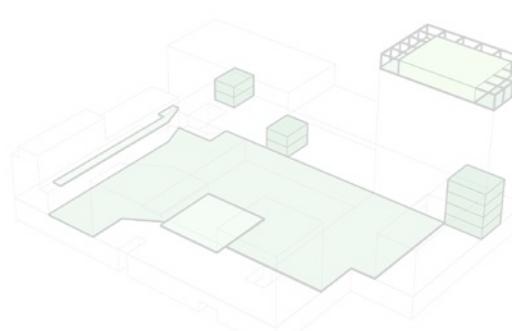
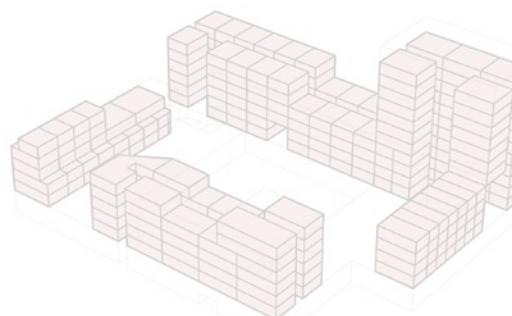
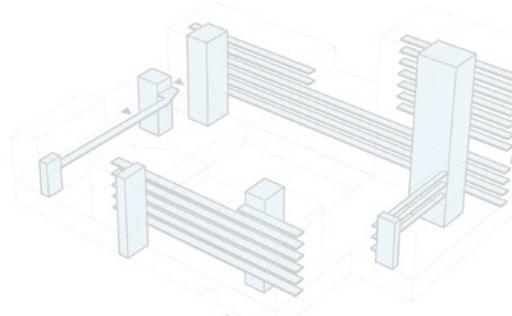
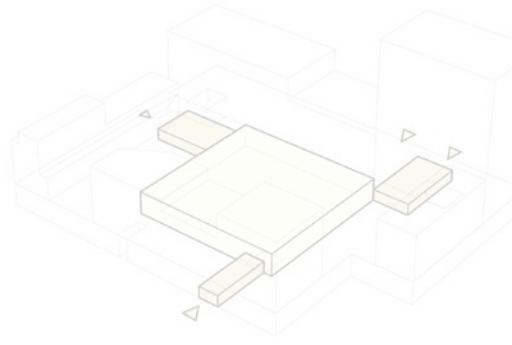
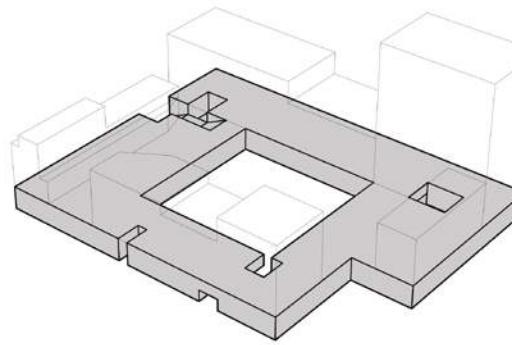
Overview



Building scheme

Commercial plinth

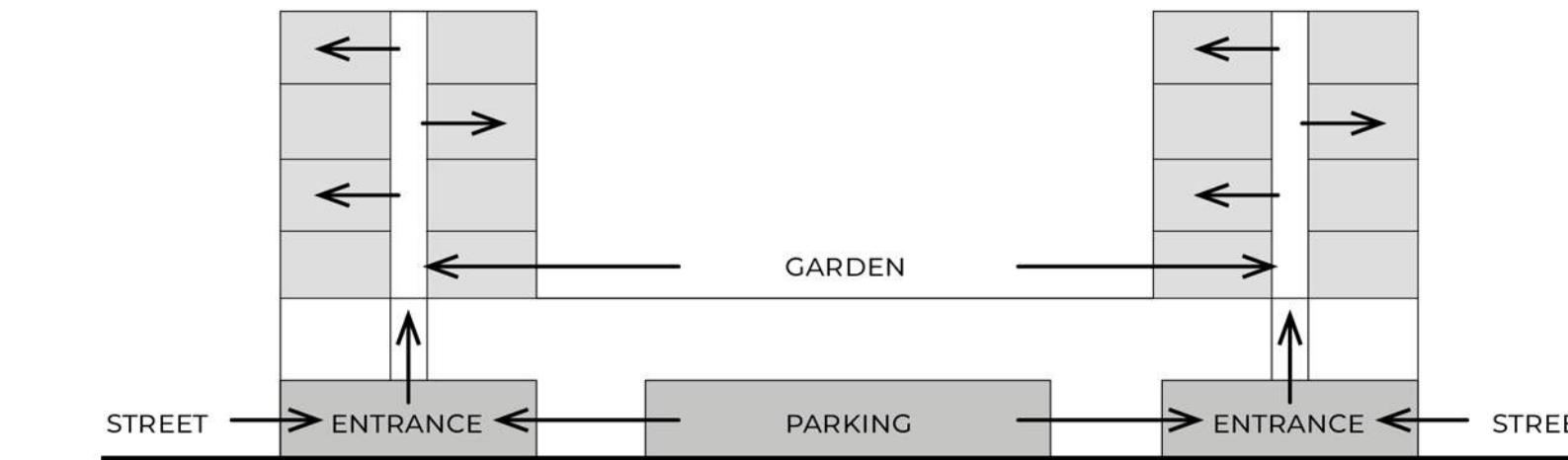
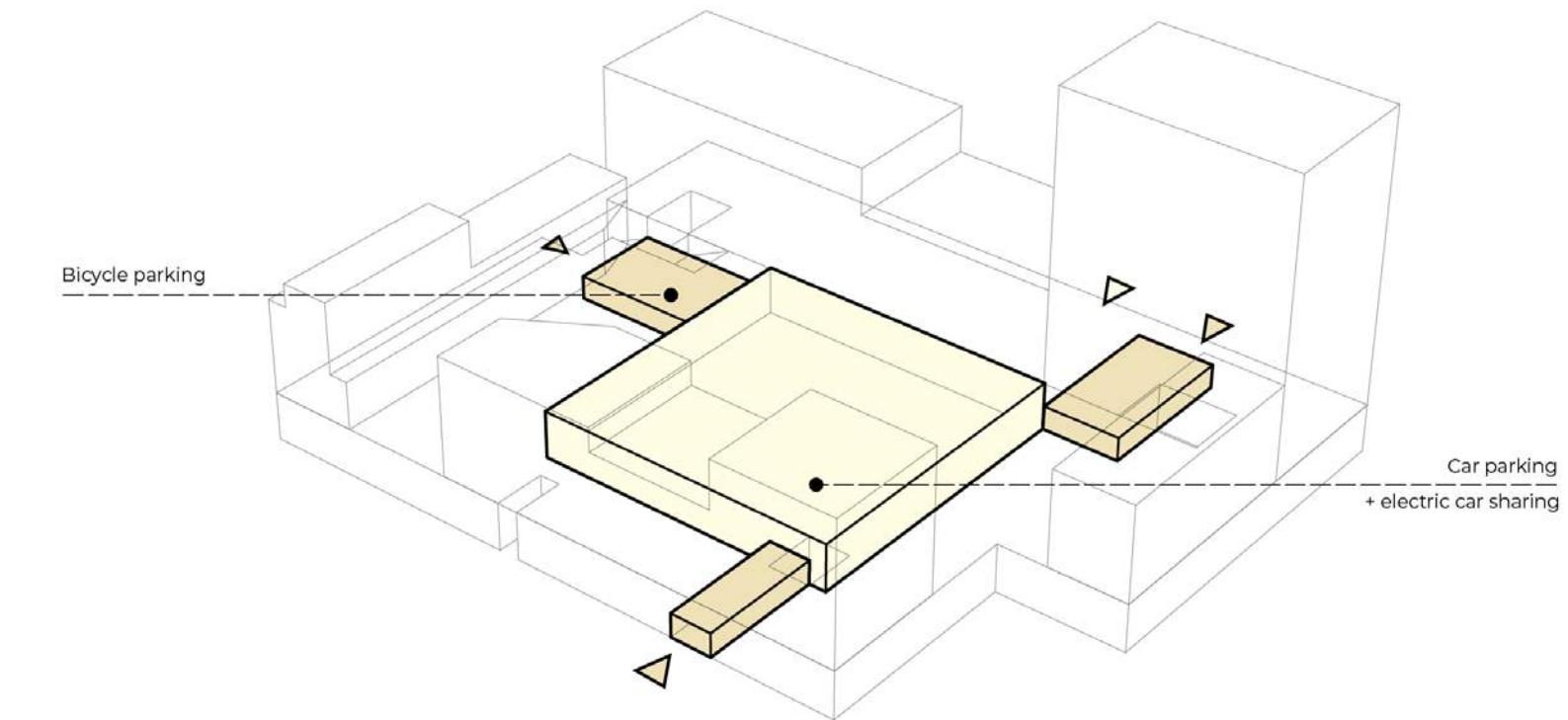
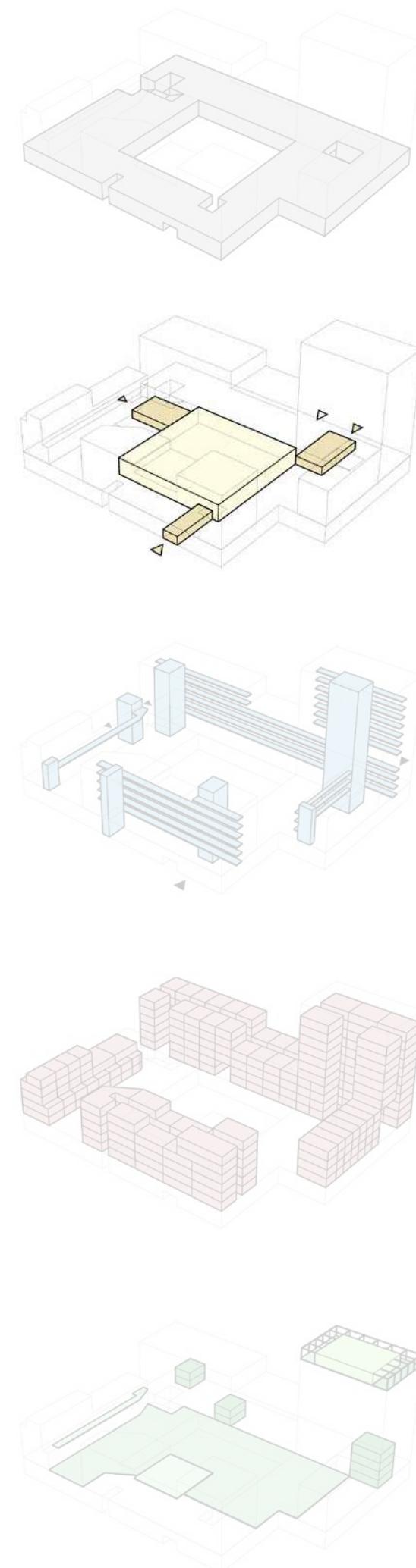
- Contributes to vivid urban area
- Adds facilities to high density area on a prime location
- Transparent facade, interaction with surroundings and improvement of quality of the public space



Building scheme

Parking

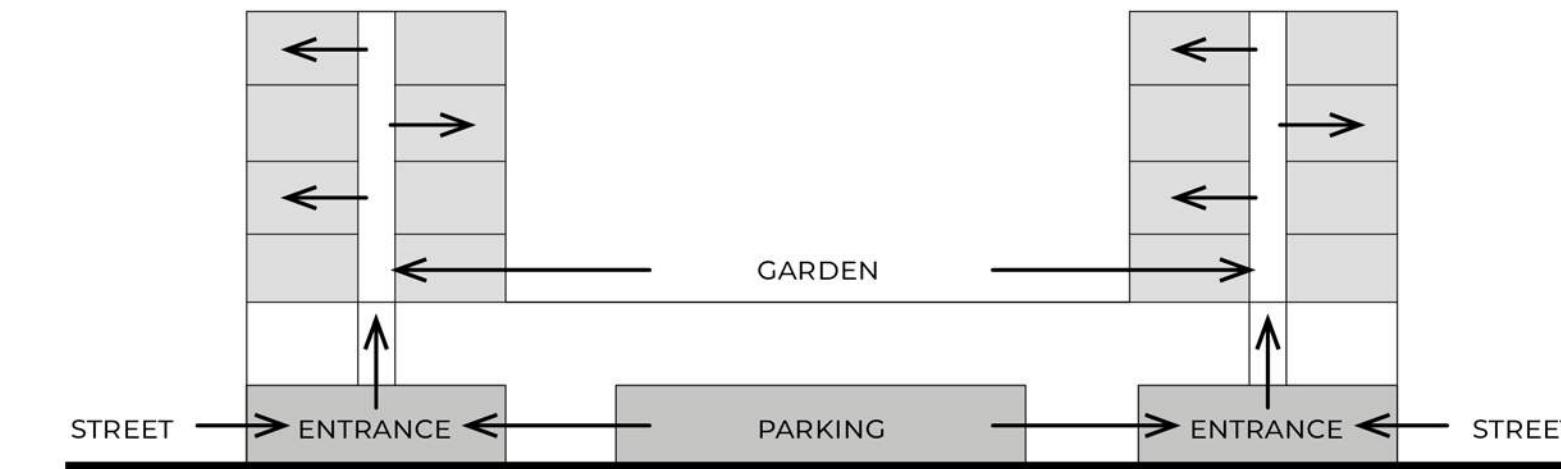
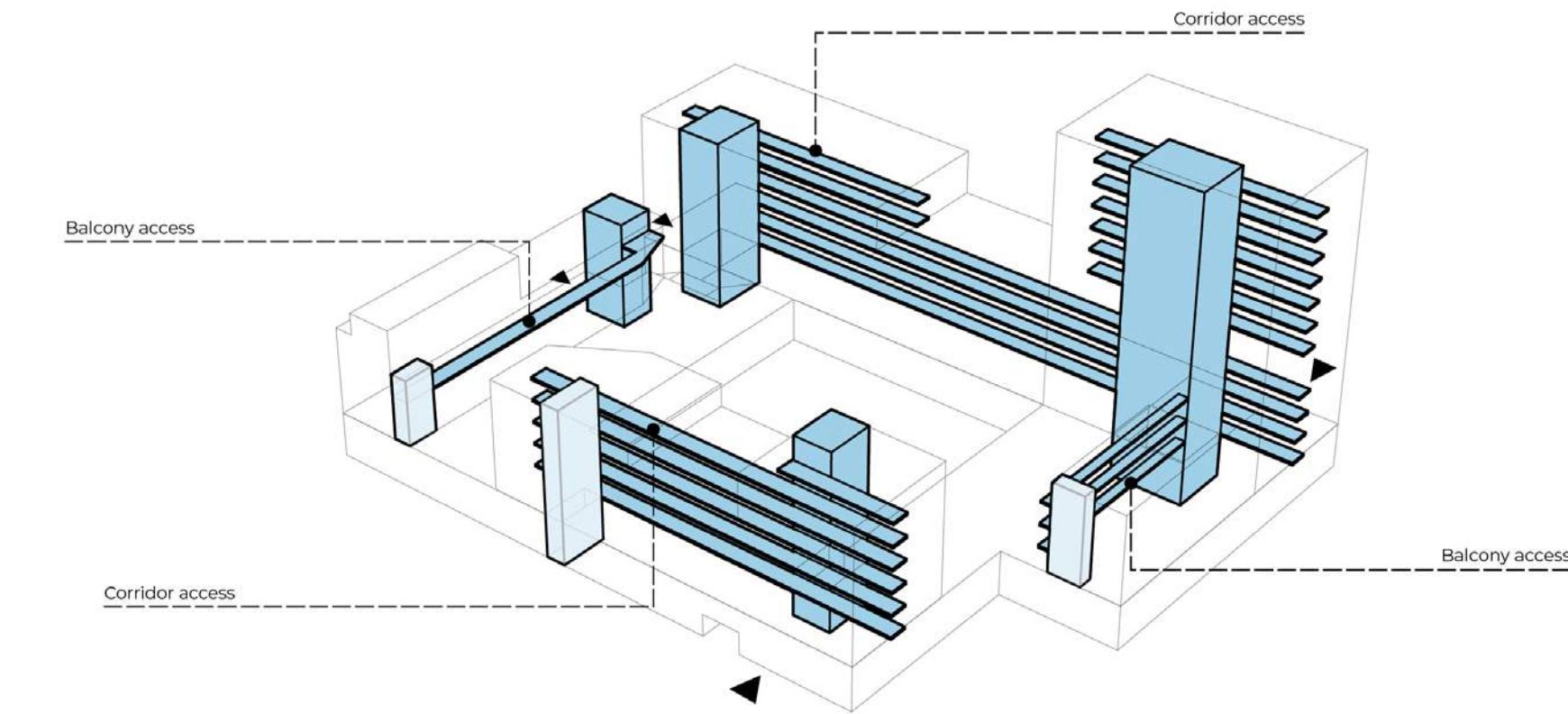
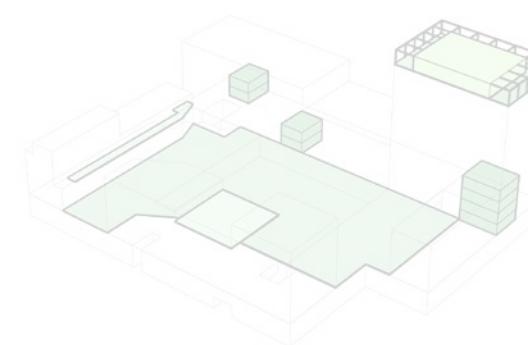
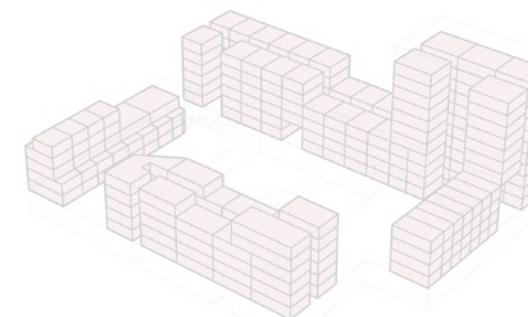
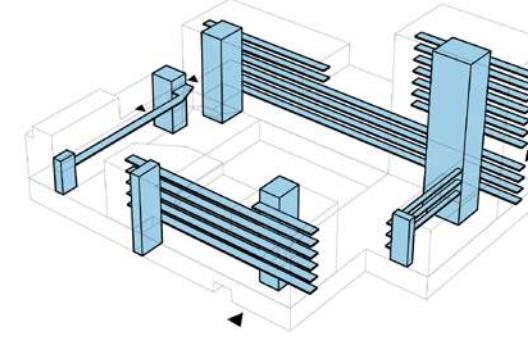
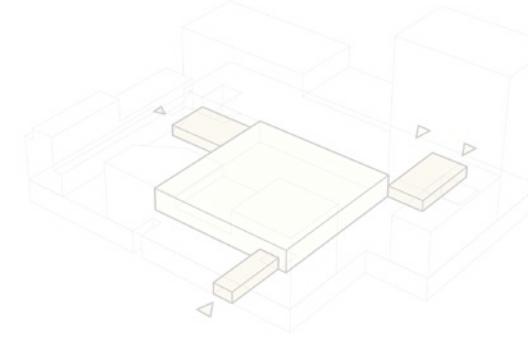
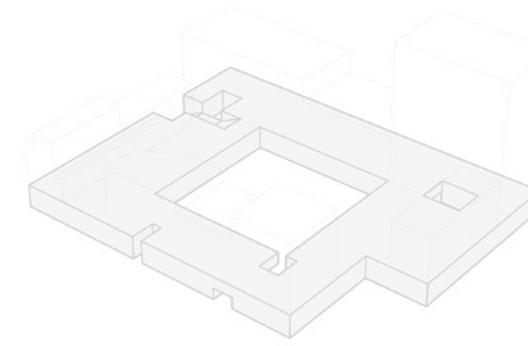
- Parking garage with private parking and shared electrical cars
- Bicycle parking for all residents, adjacent to the entrance to their home



Building scheme

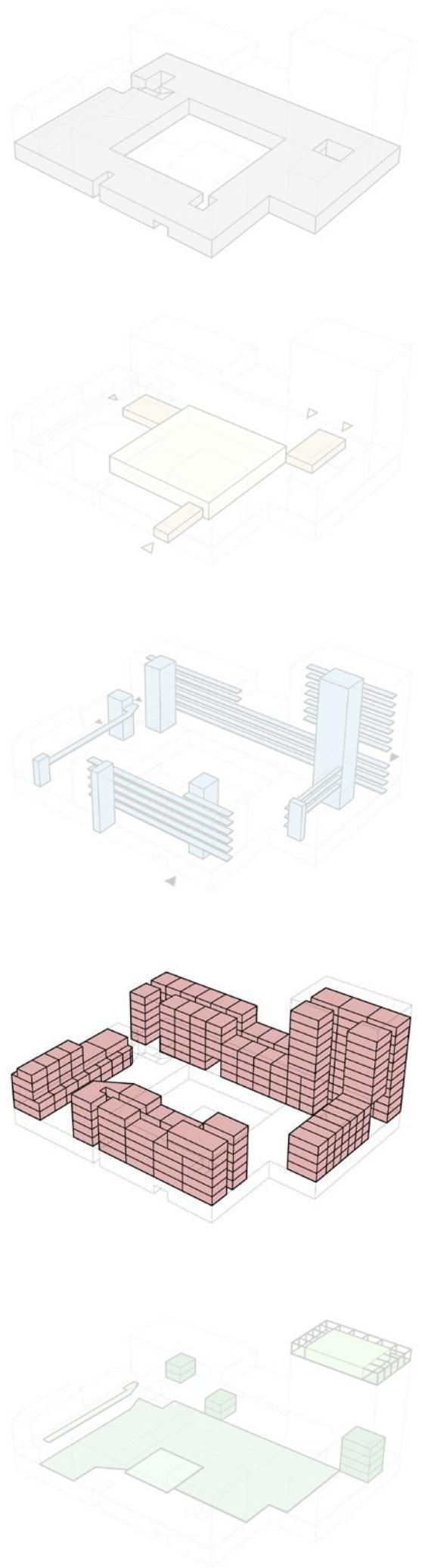
Circulation

- Four entrances leading from the street to the residential blocks
- Combination of corridor access and balcony-access
- Access to all blocks on raised courtyard

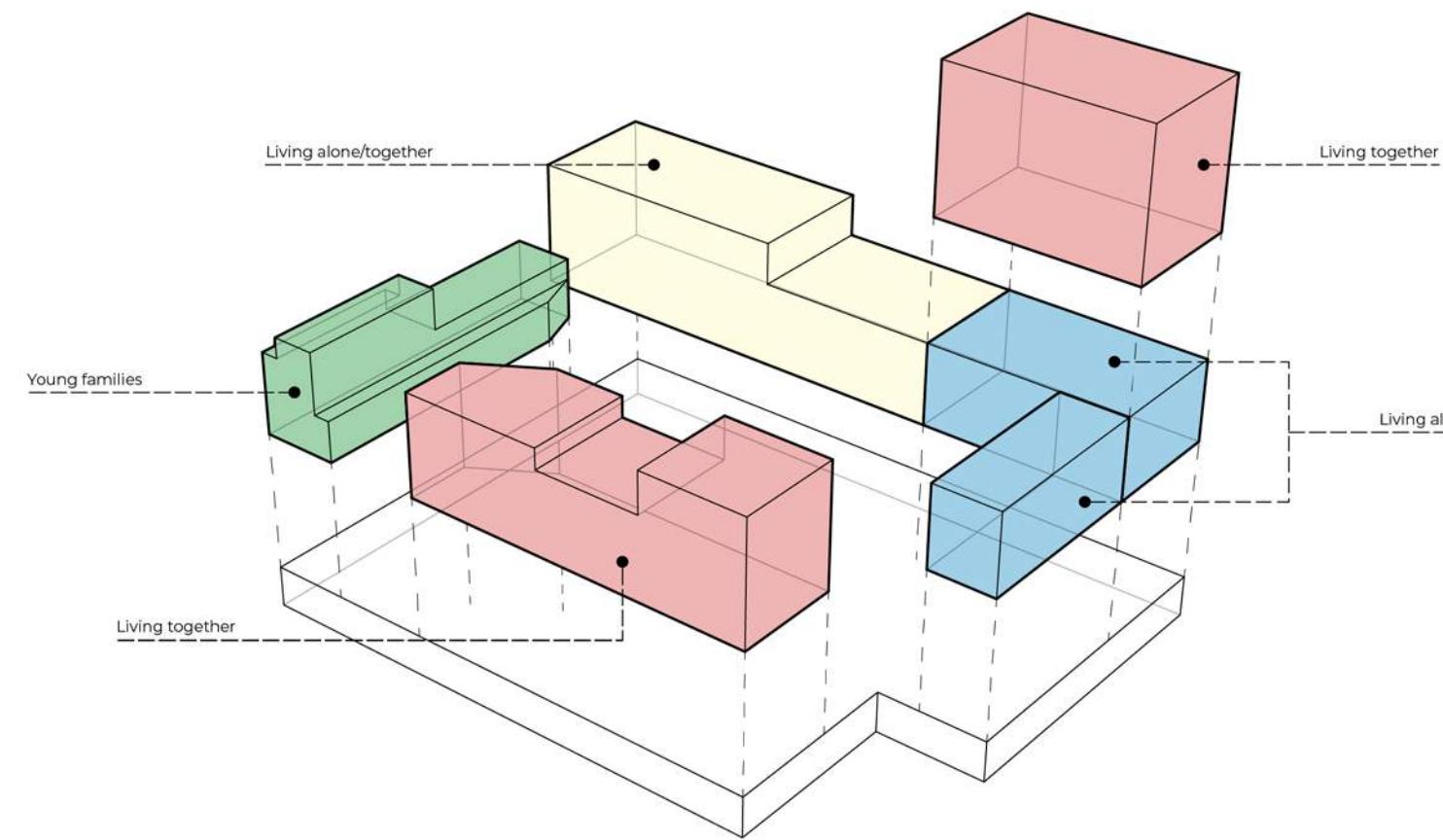


Building scheme

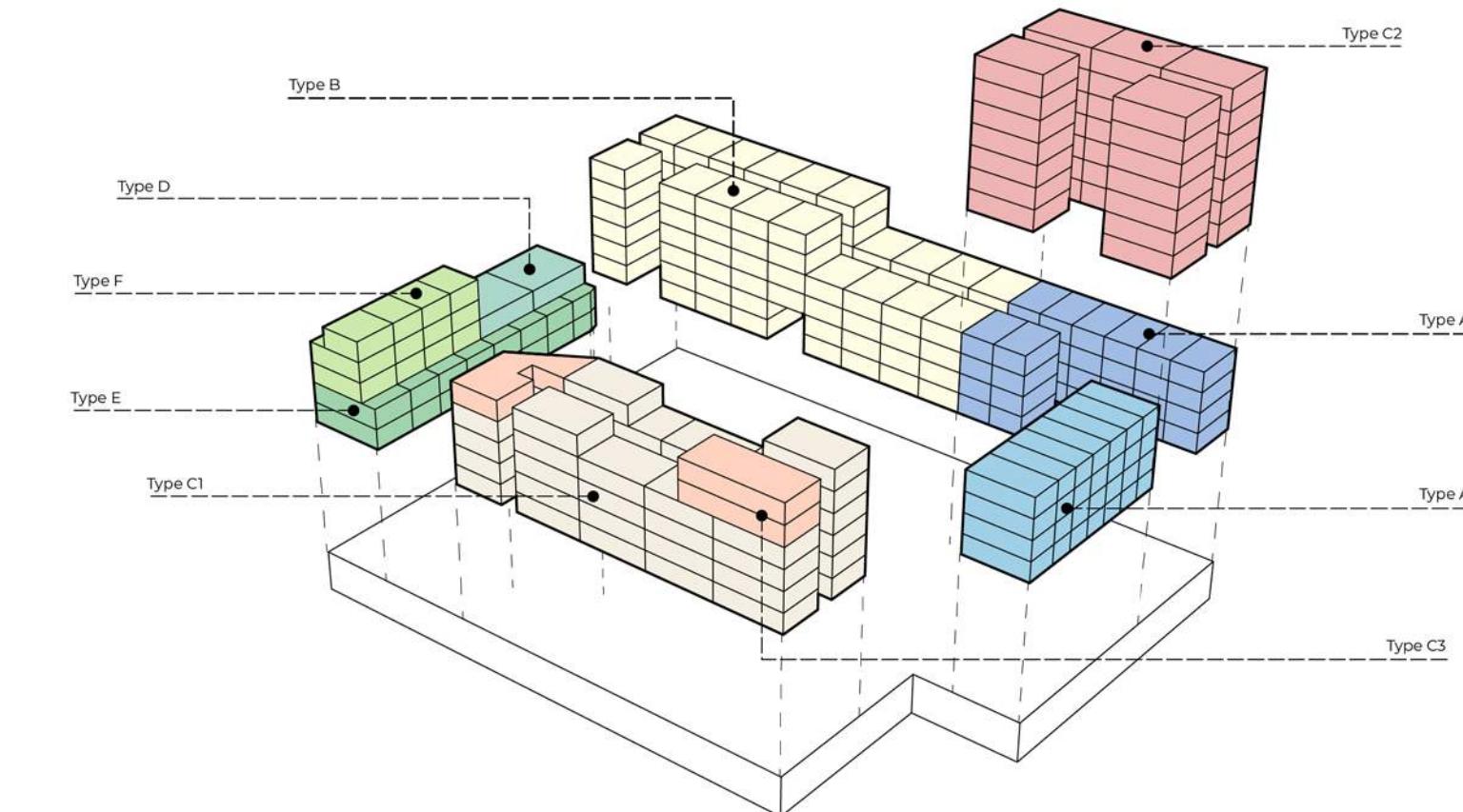
Dwellings



General configuration



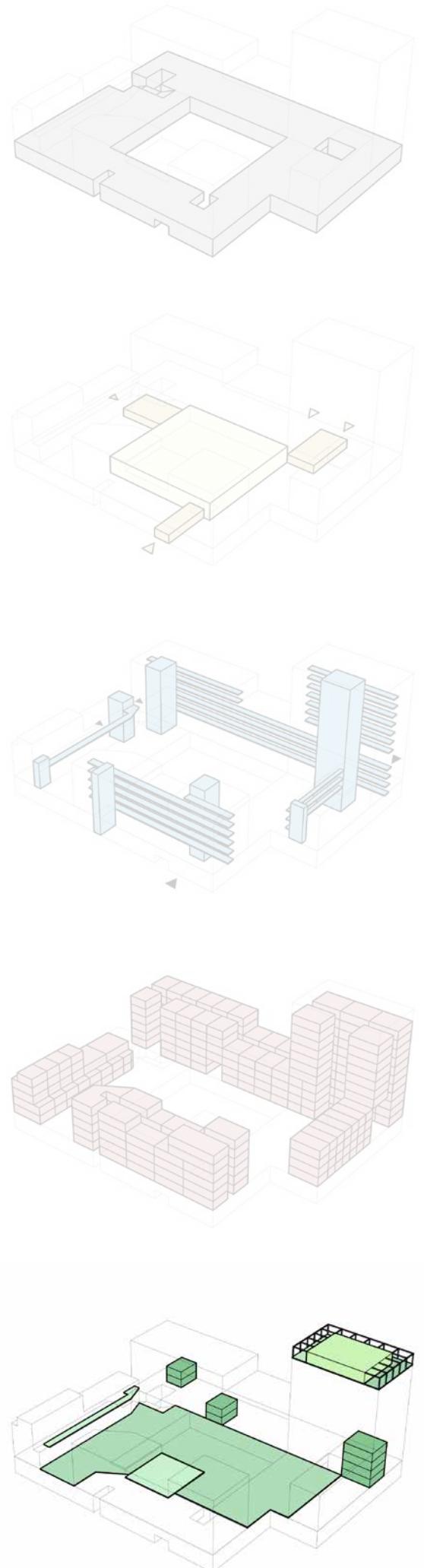
Detailed configuration



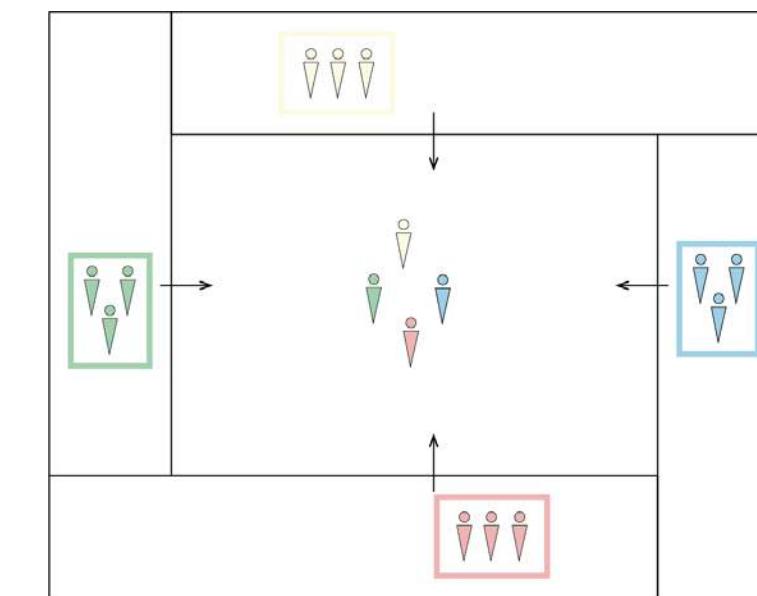
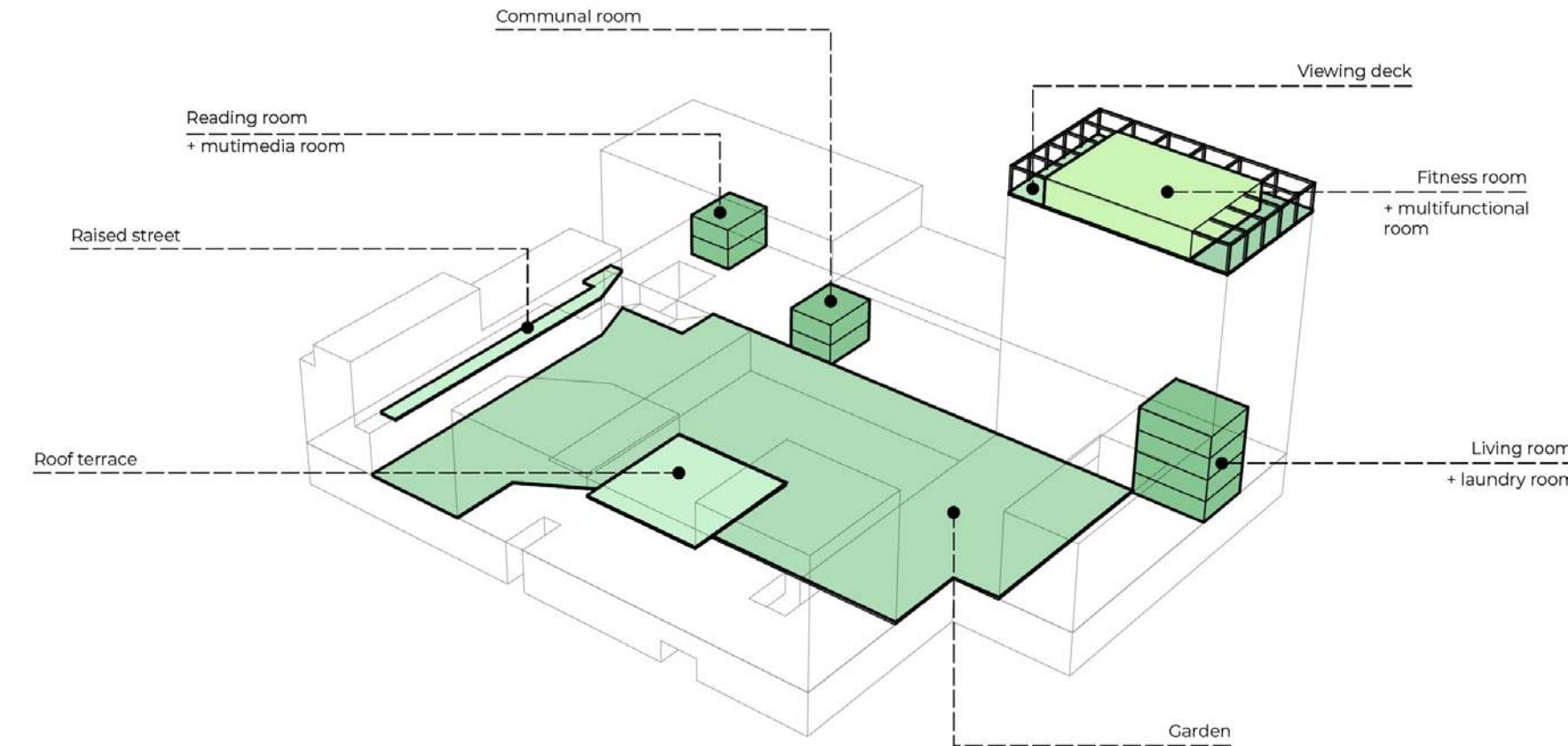
Building scheme

Collective spaces

- Collective space inside the block for the specific type of residents
- Smaller dwellings > more collective space
- Inner area: Garden as zone where all residents meet. Also important for environmental aspirations of the design



Collective space



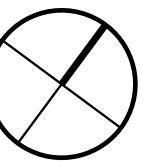
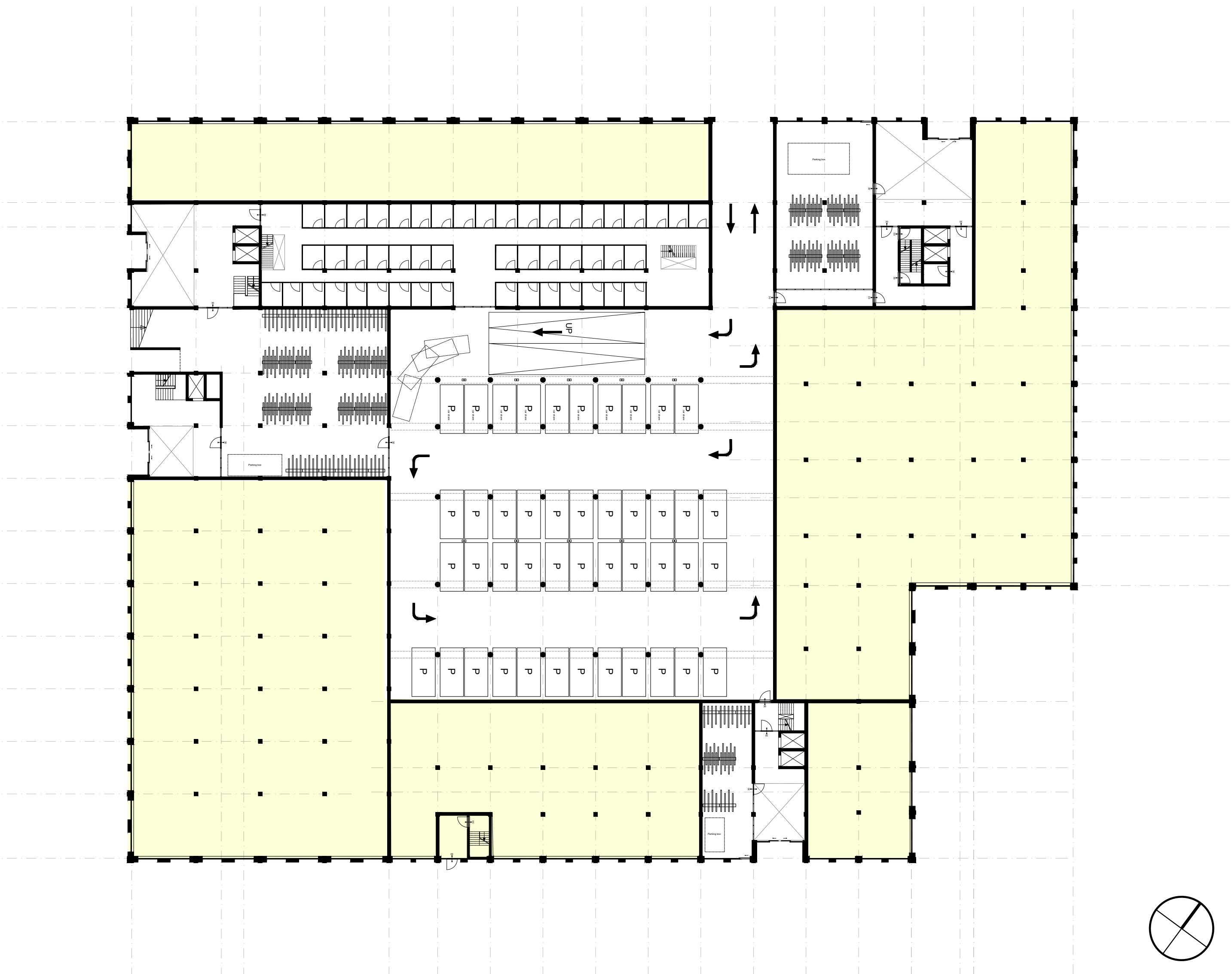
Design



Floor plan

Ground floor

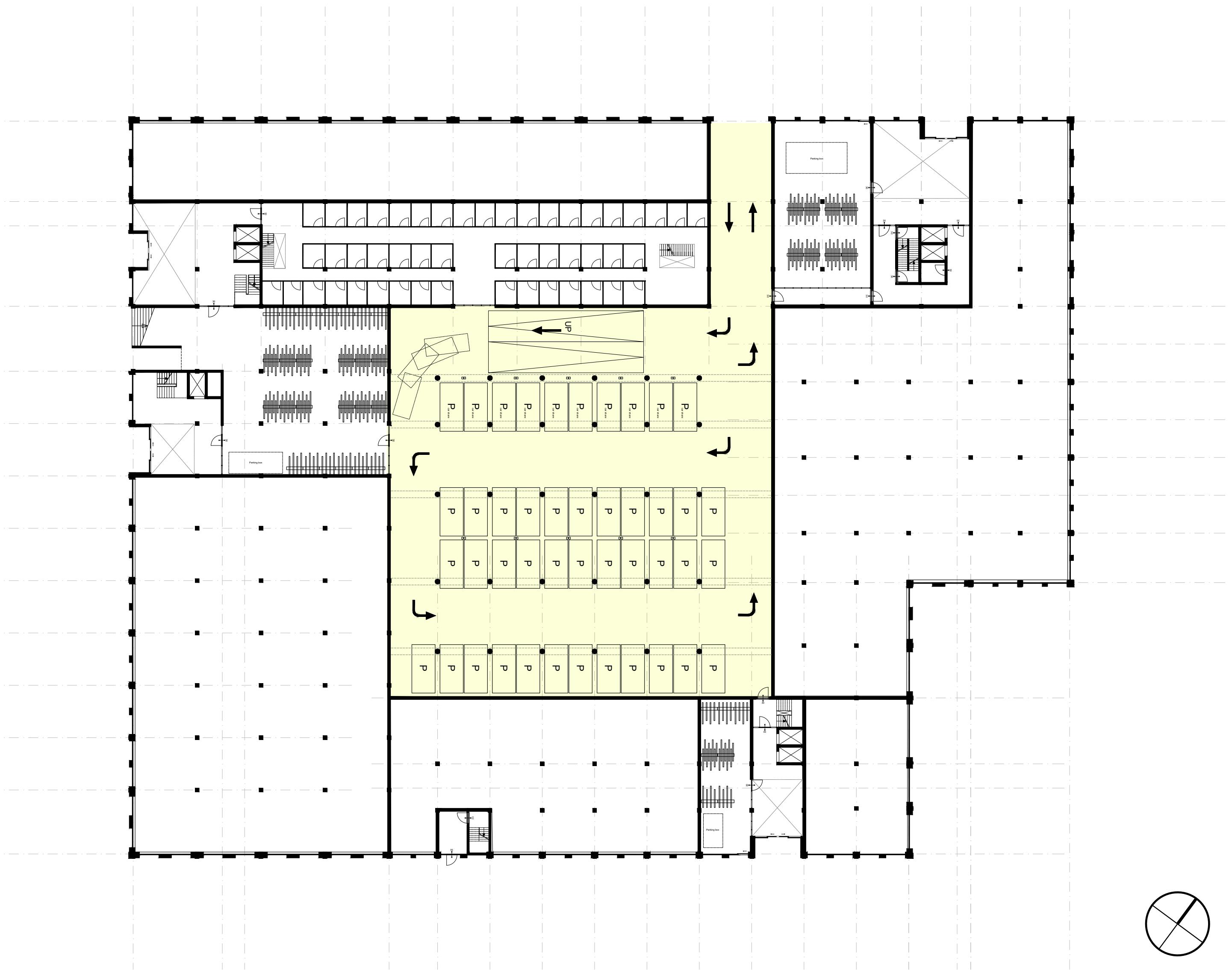
- Commercial spaces



Floor plan

Ground floor

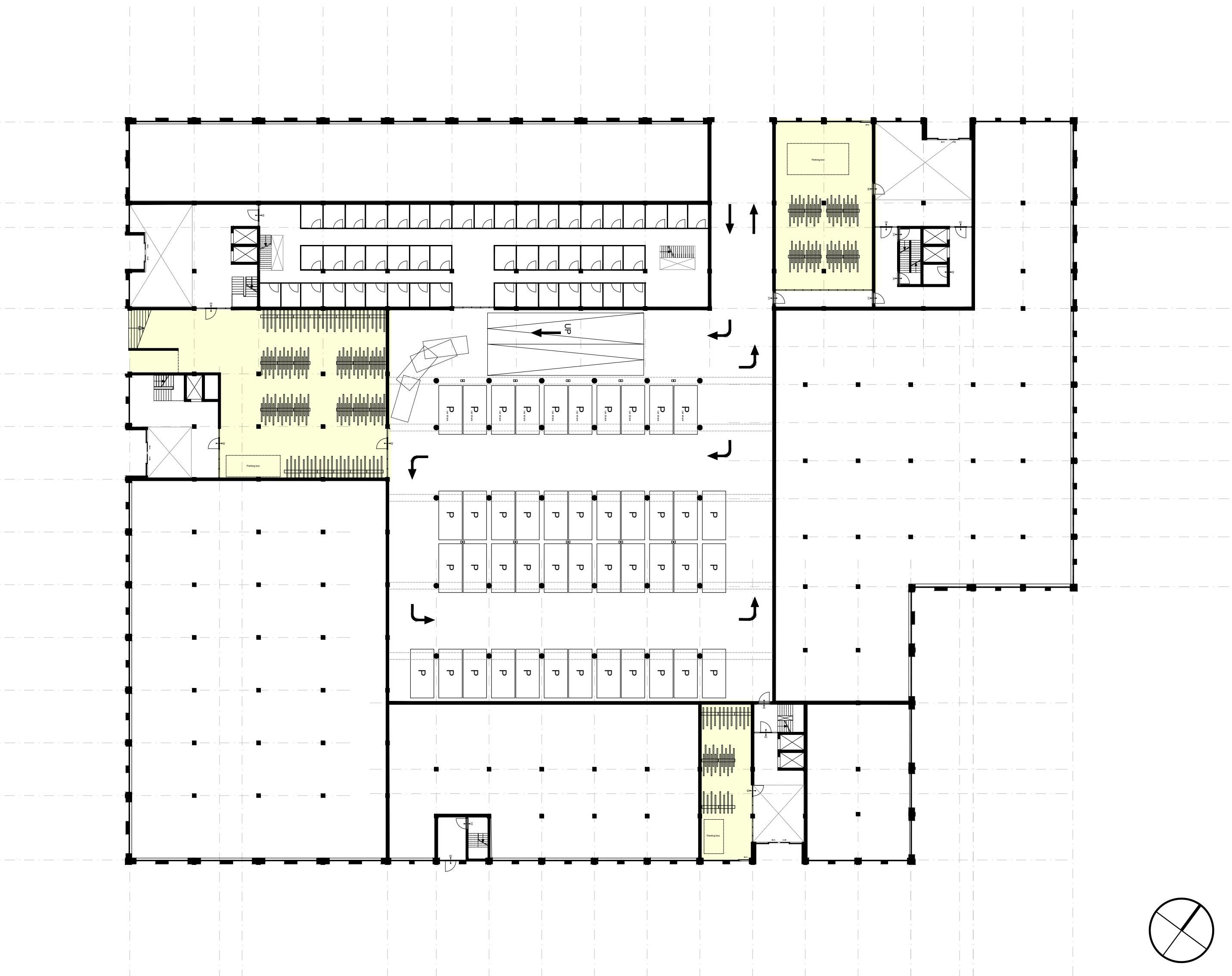
- Parking garage



Floor plan

Ground floor

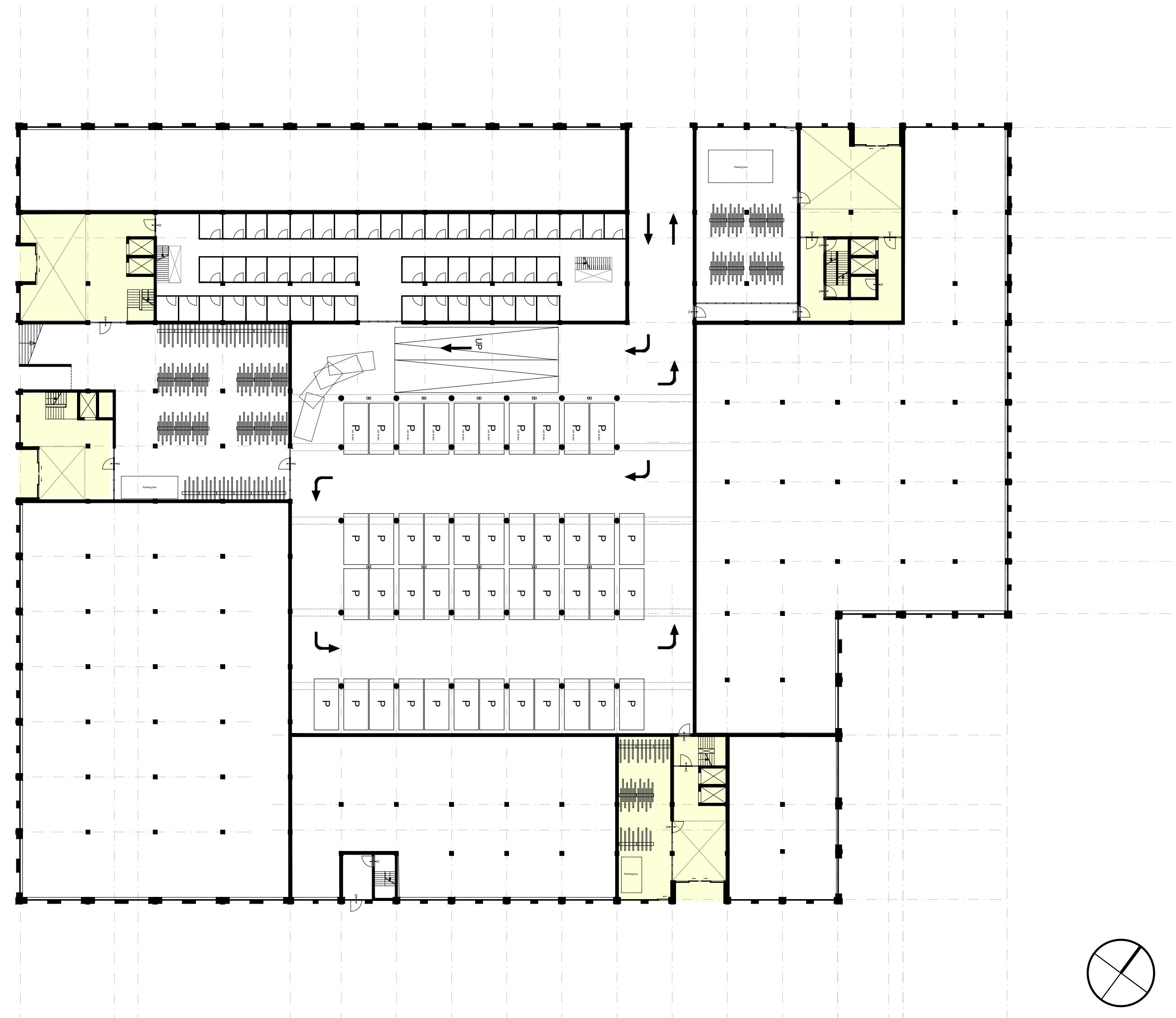
- Bicycle parkings



Floor plan

Ground floor

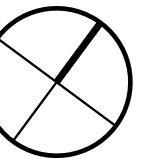
- Entrances to the dwellings



Floor plan

2th floor

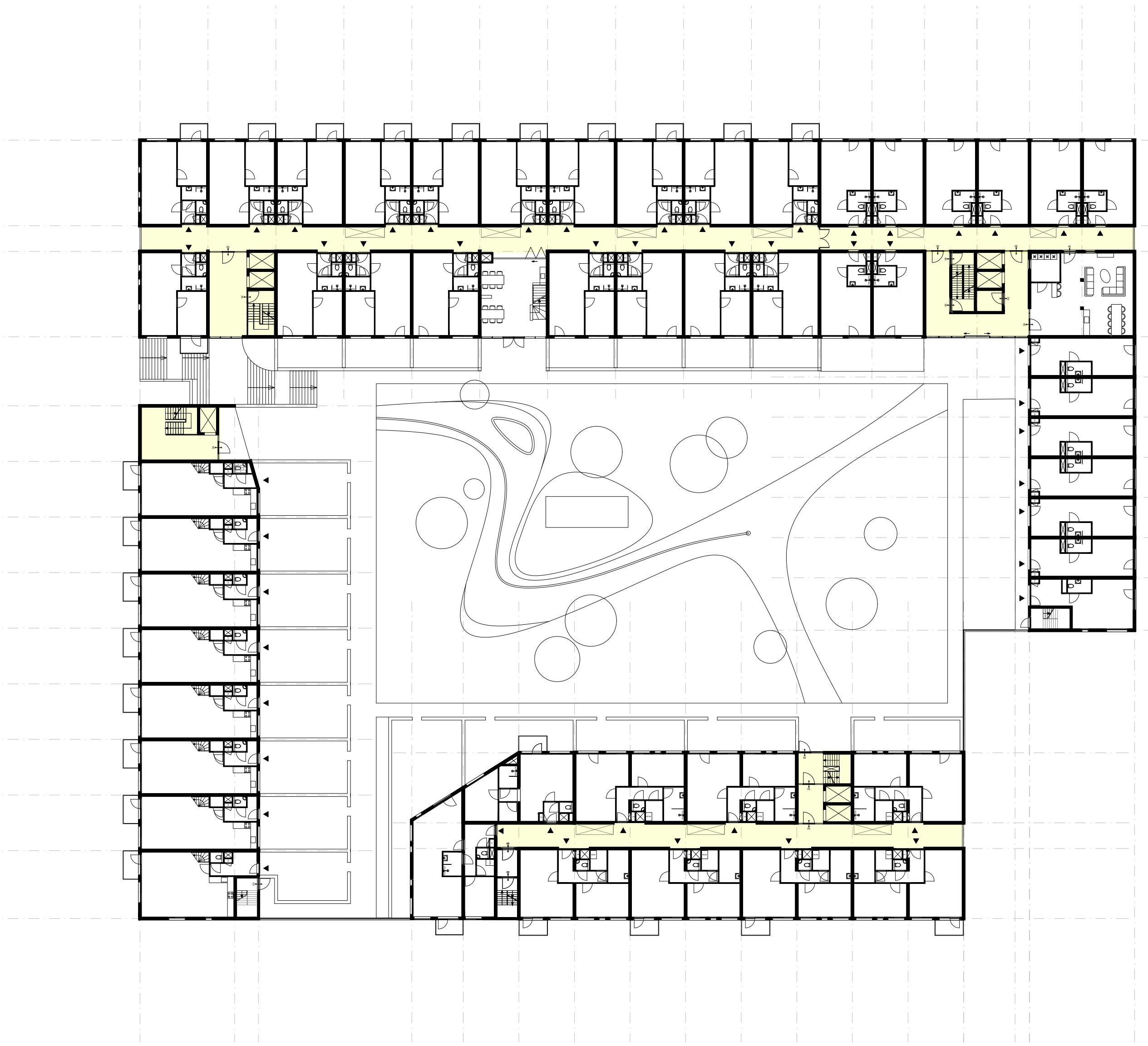
- Access to residential floor



Floor plan

2th floor

- Corridor access

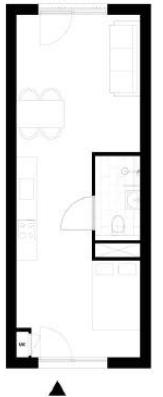


Dwellings

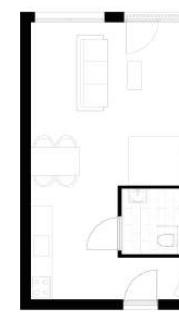
Overview

- Large variety of dwellings
- Suited for young starters and many other type of residents
- Total of 249 dwellings

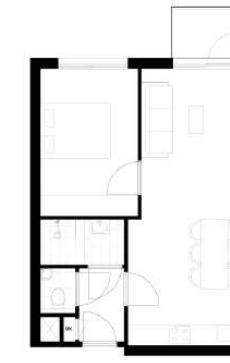
Type A1



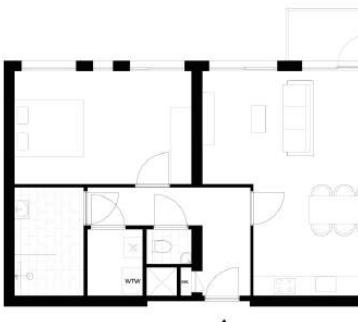
Type A2



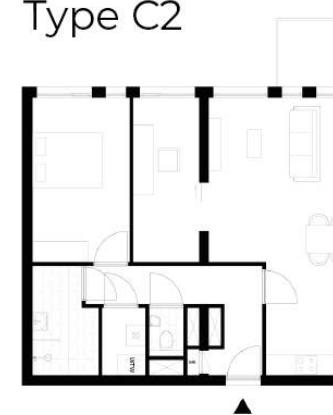
Type B



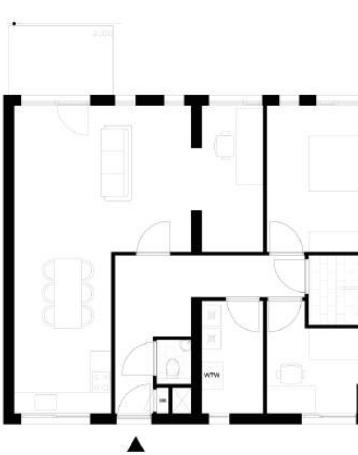
Type C1



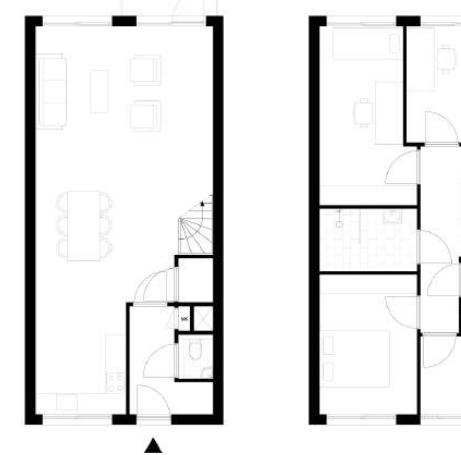
Type C2



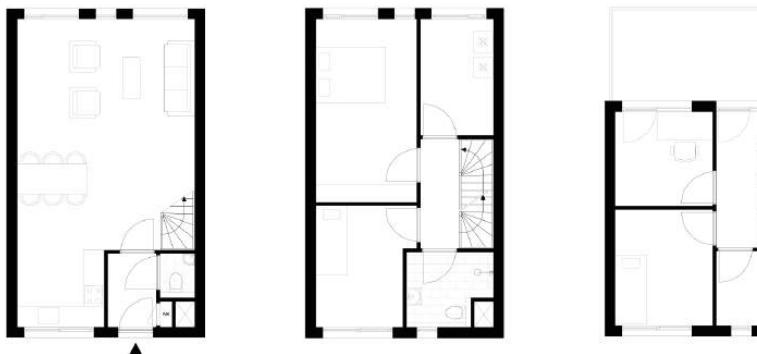
Type D



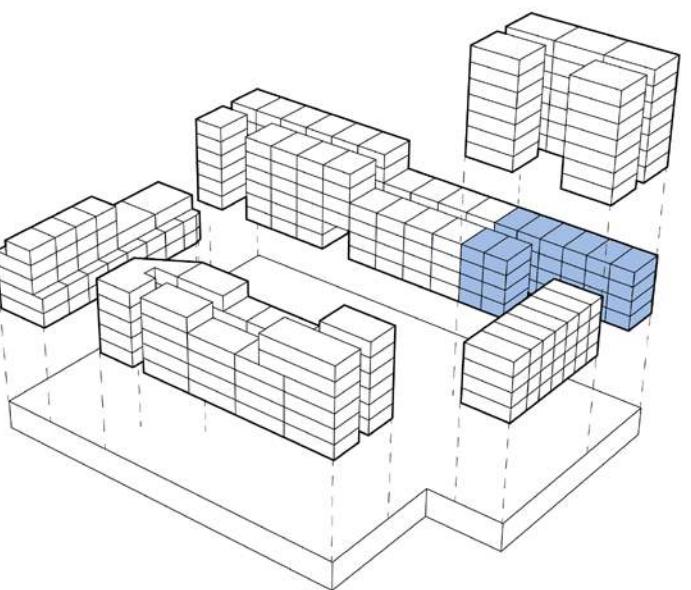
Type E



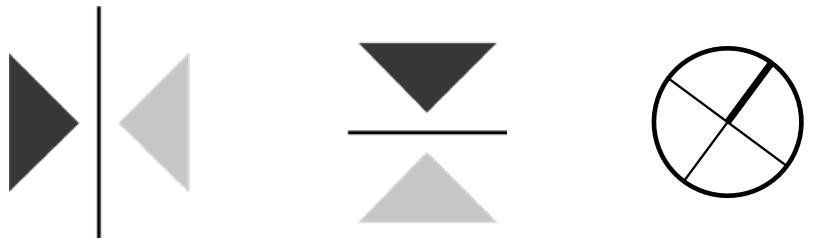
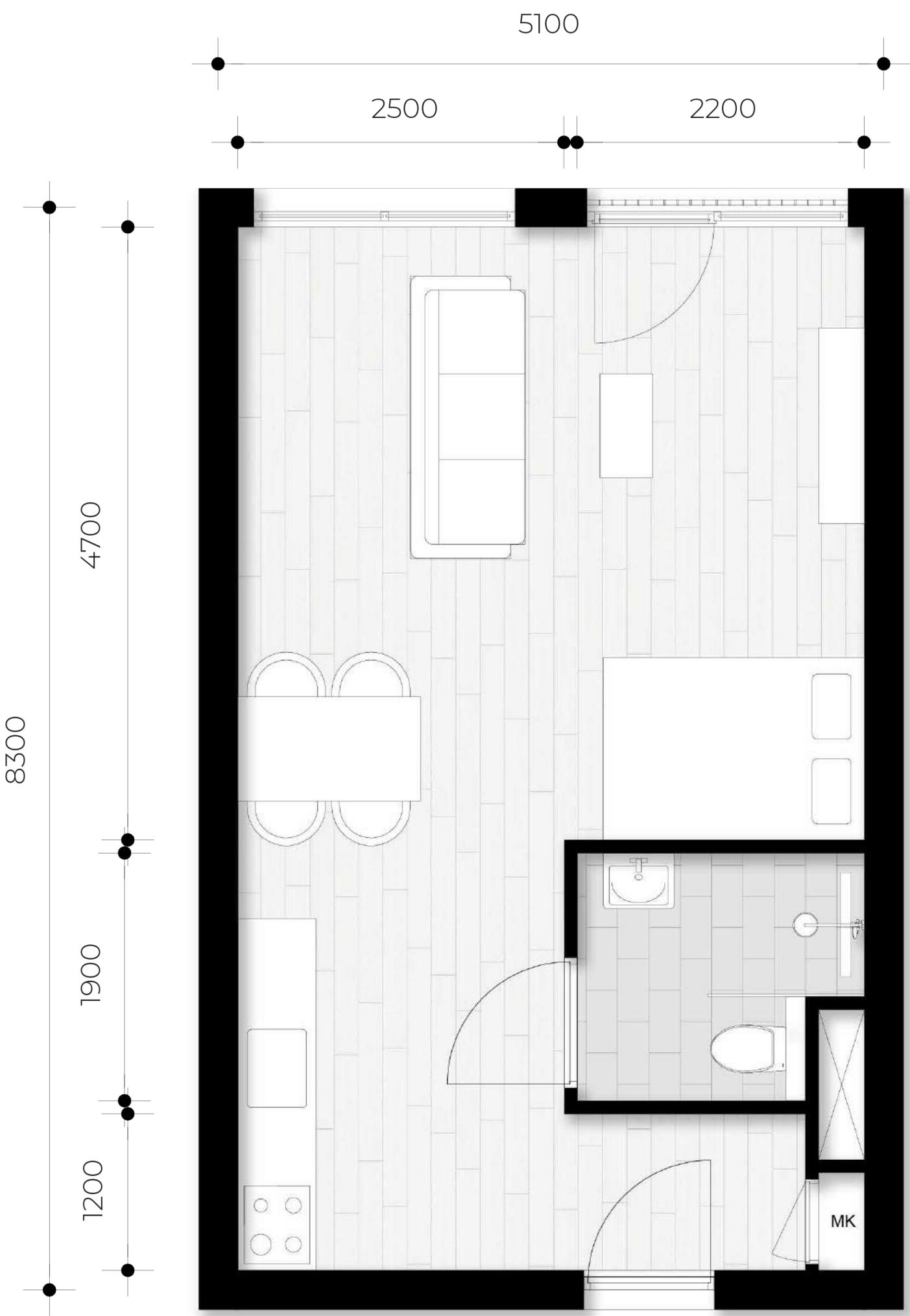
Type F



Dwellings Type A2

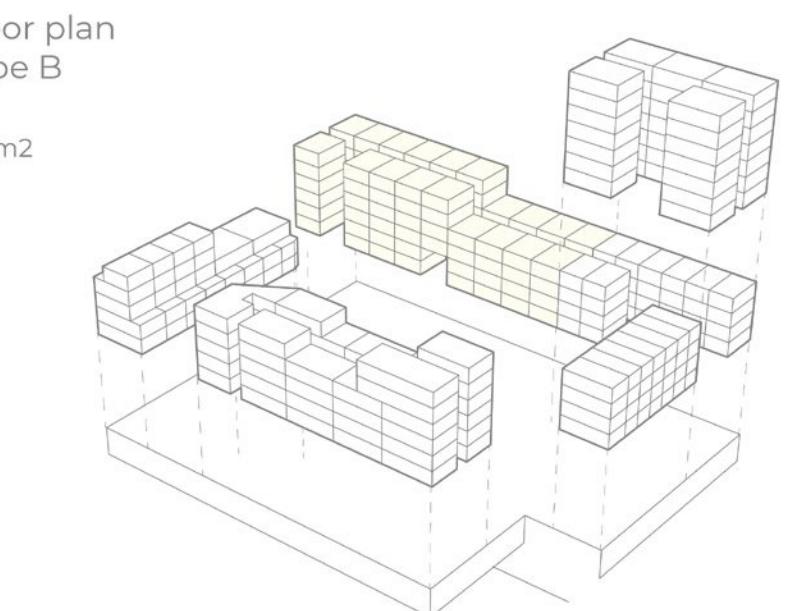


- 37 m² studio
- Open floorplan with private kitchen en bathroom
- Very light because of large bay width

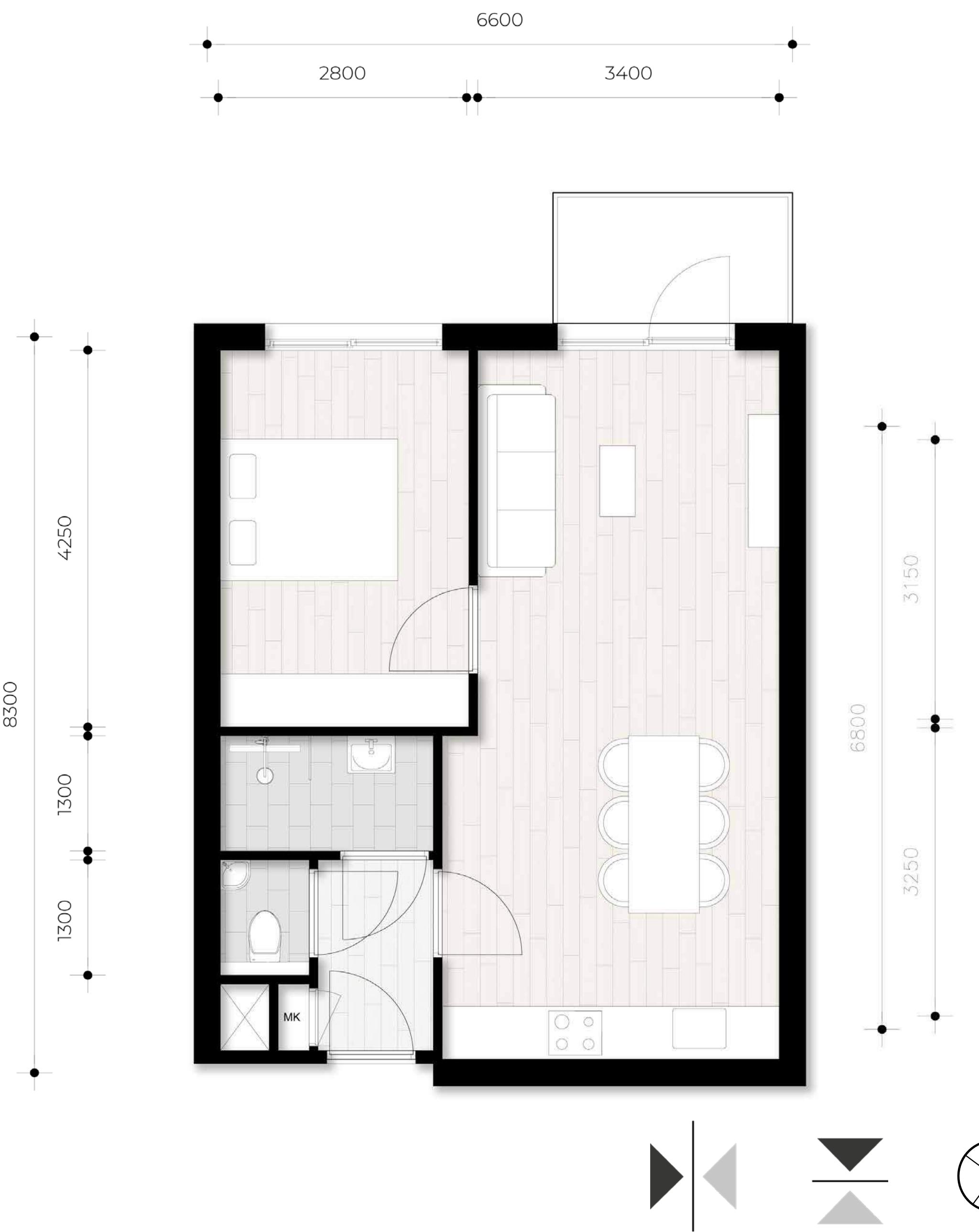


Dwellings

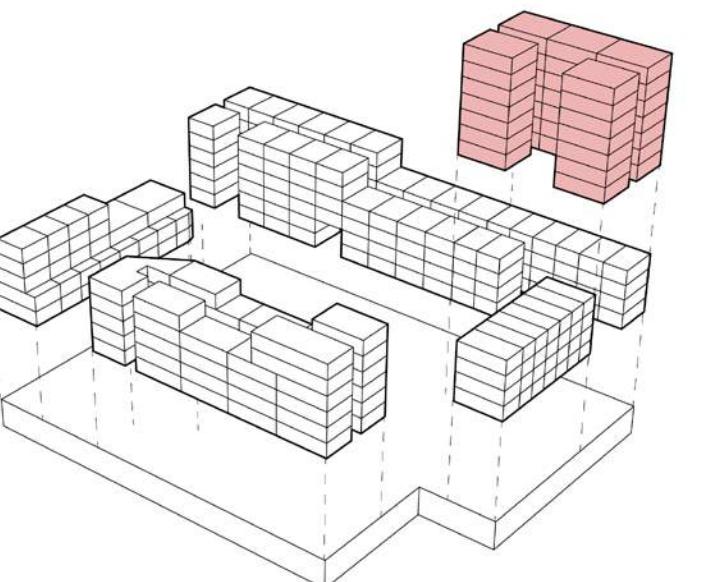
Type B



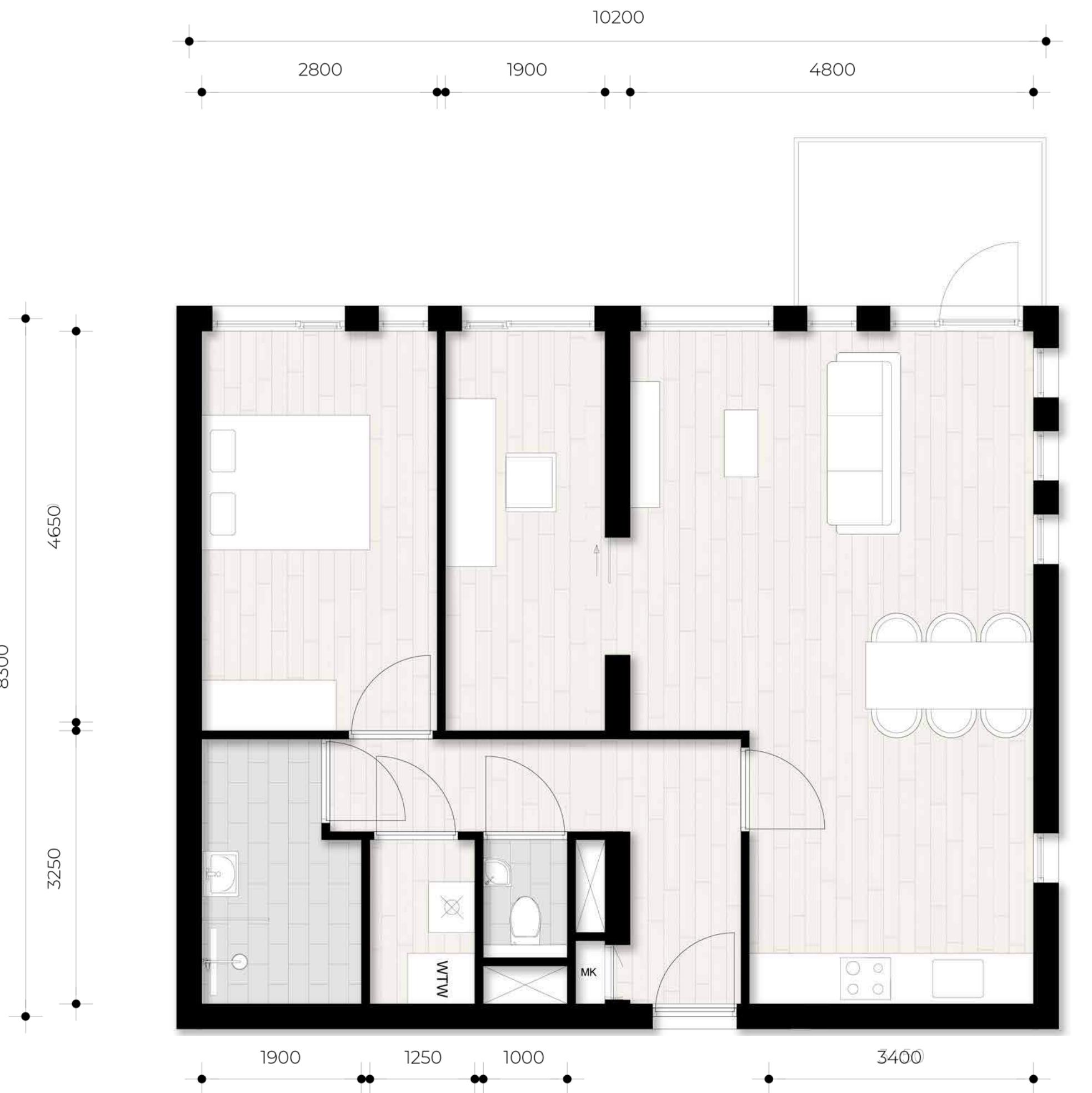
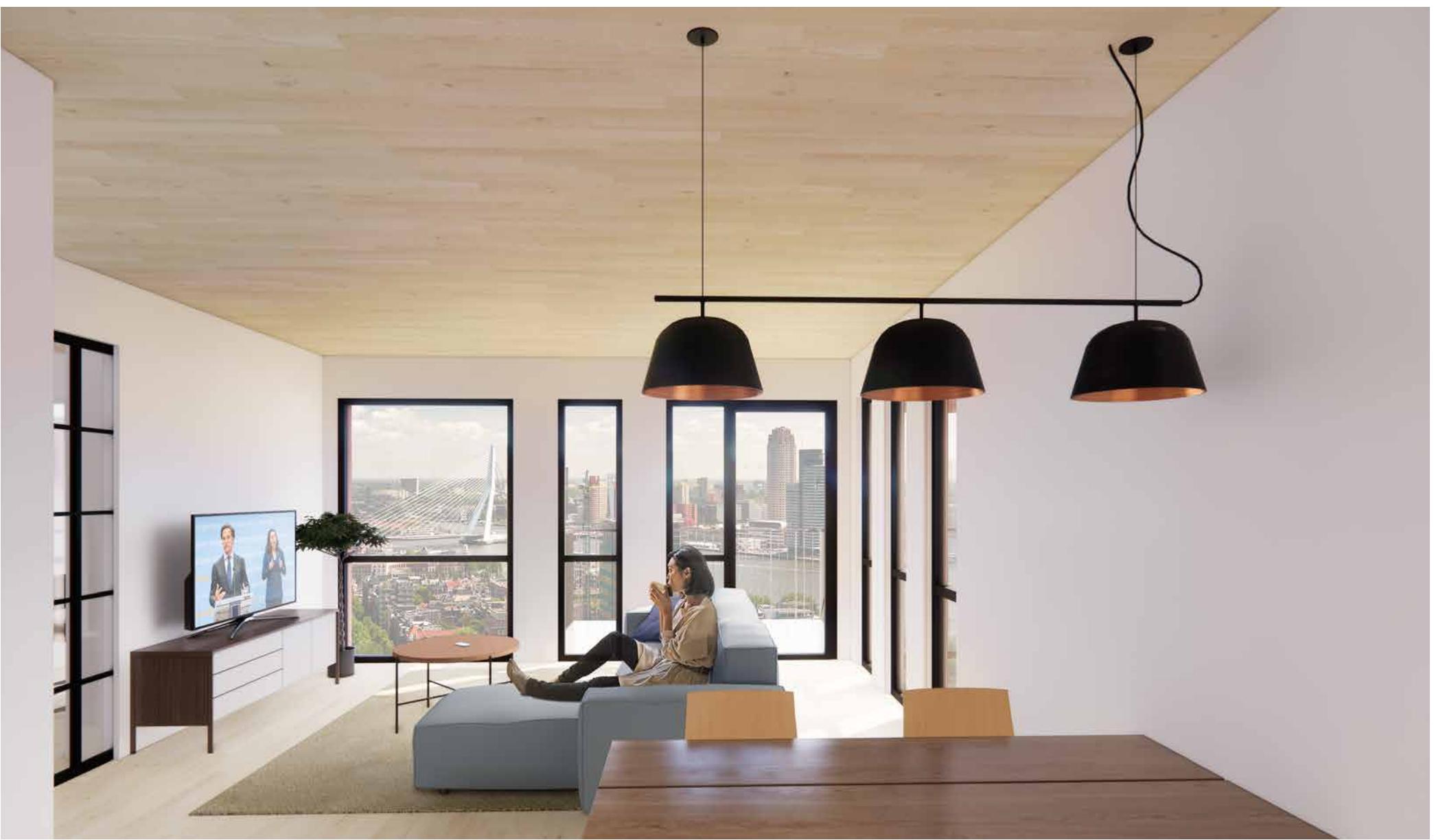
- 48 m² compact apartment
- More privacy with hallway, bedroom and separate toilet
- Private balcony



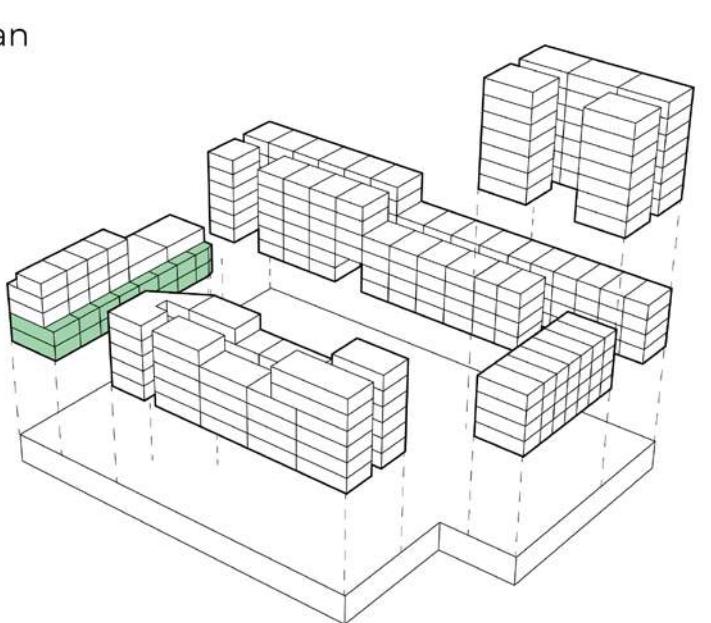
Dwellings Type C2



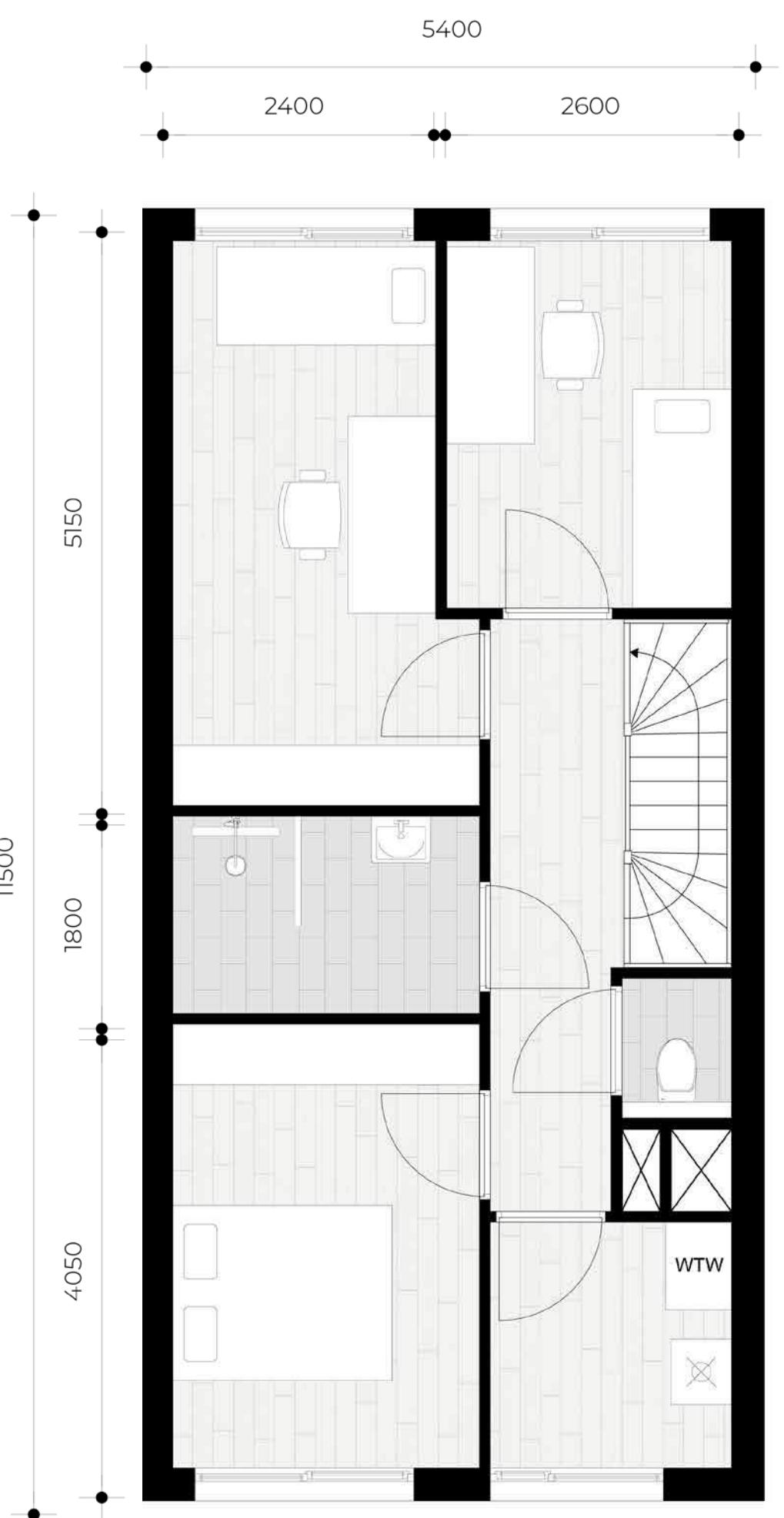
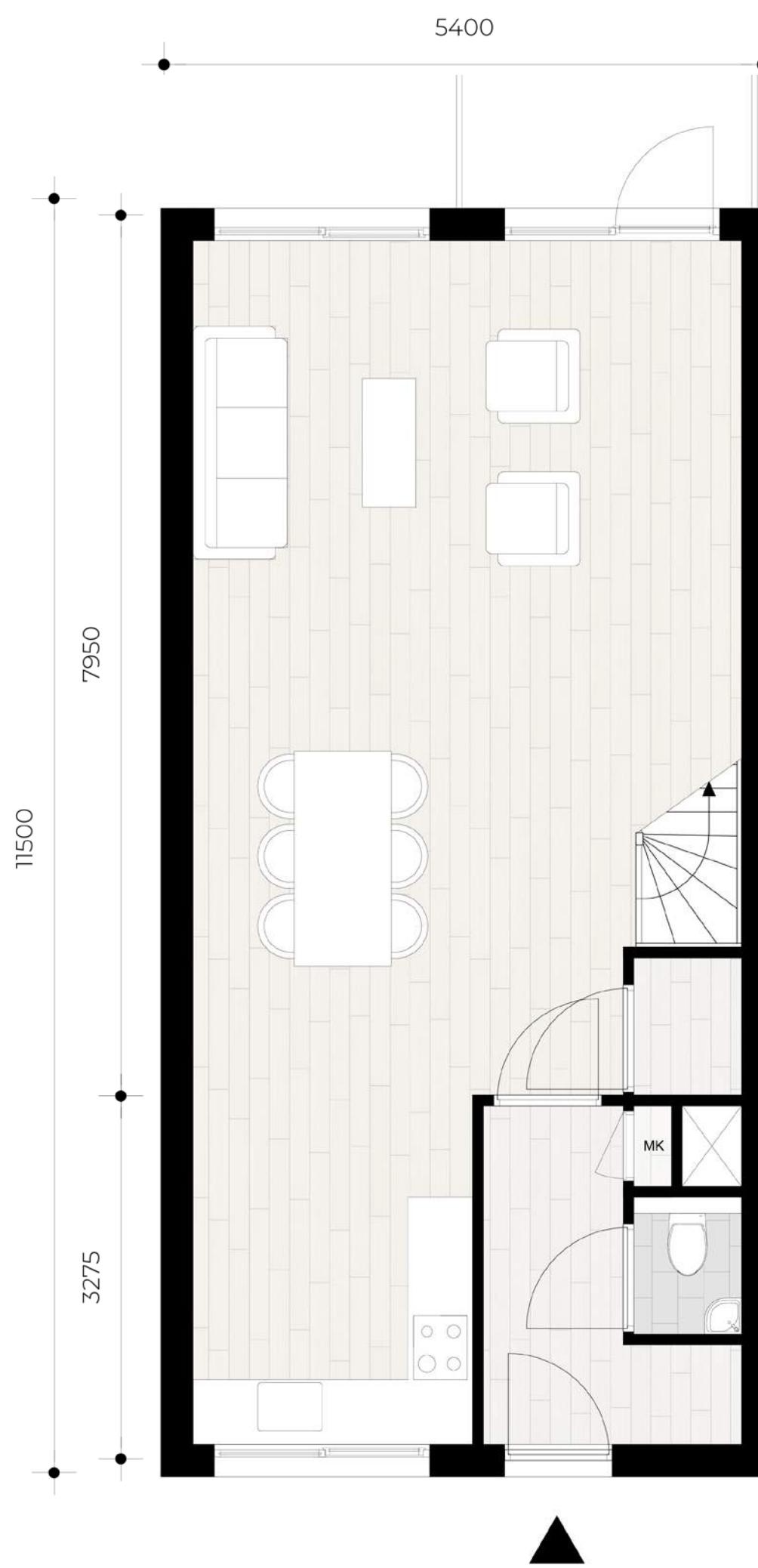
- 76 m² apartment
- 2 room apartment with multifunctional annex and private balcony
- Decentralized balanced ventilation system



Dwellings Type E



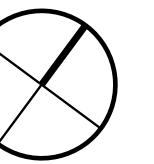
- 107 m² maisonette
- 3 bedrooms
- Private garden and balcony
- Lots of storage space
- Decentralized balanced ventilation system



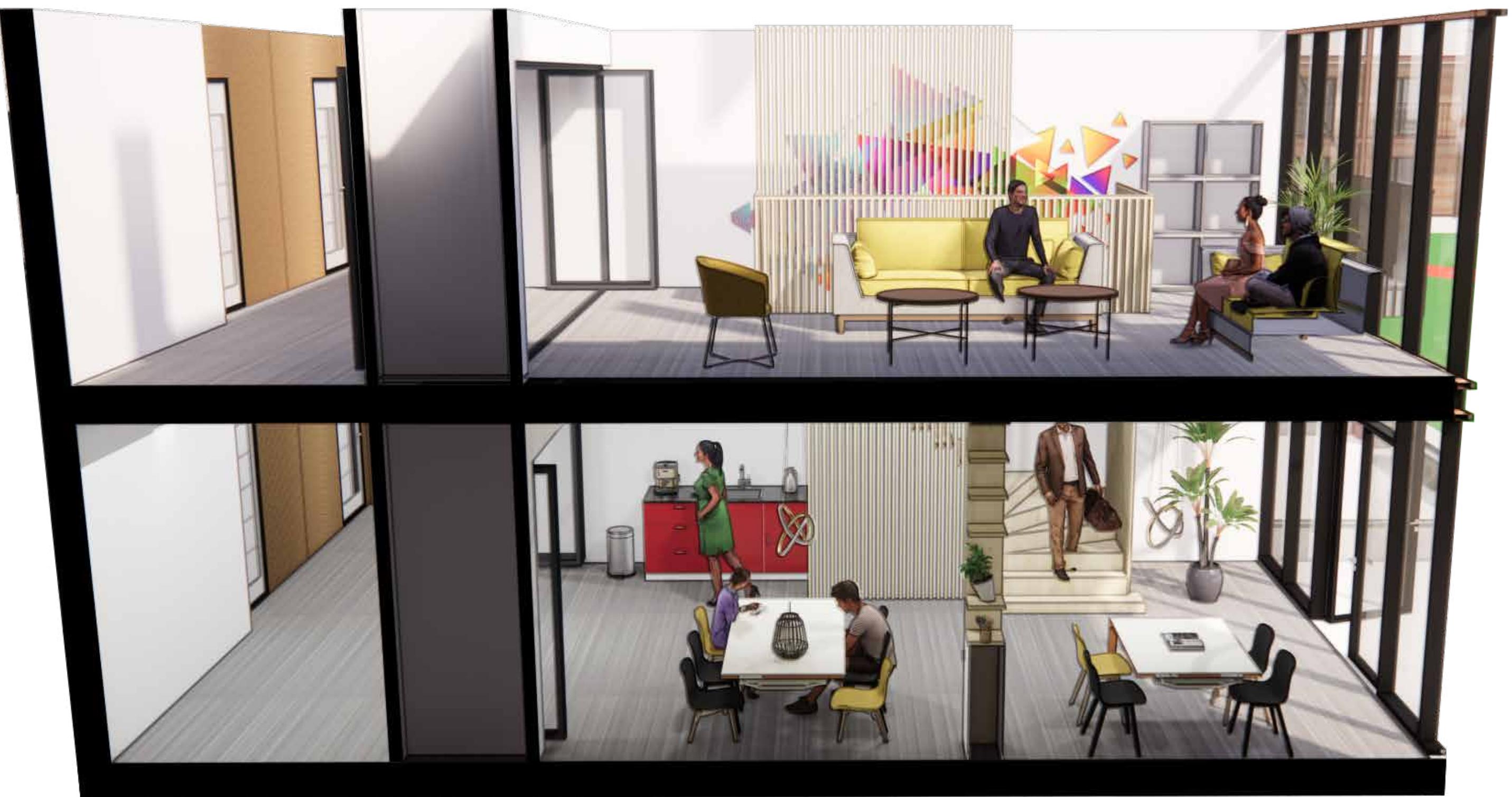
Collective spaces

5th floor

- Located close to stairwells
- Functions that are desired by the young starters
- Increase interaction and comfort



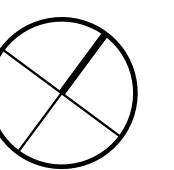
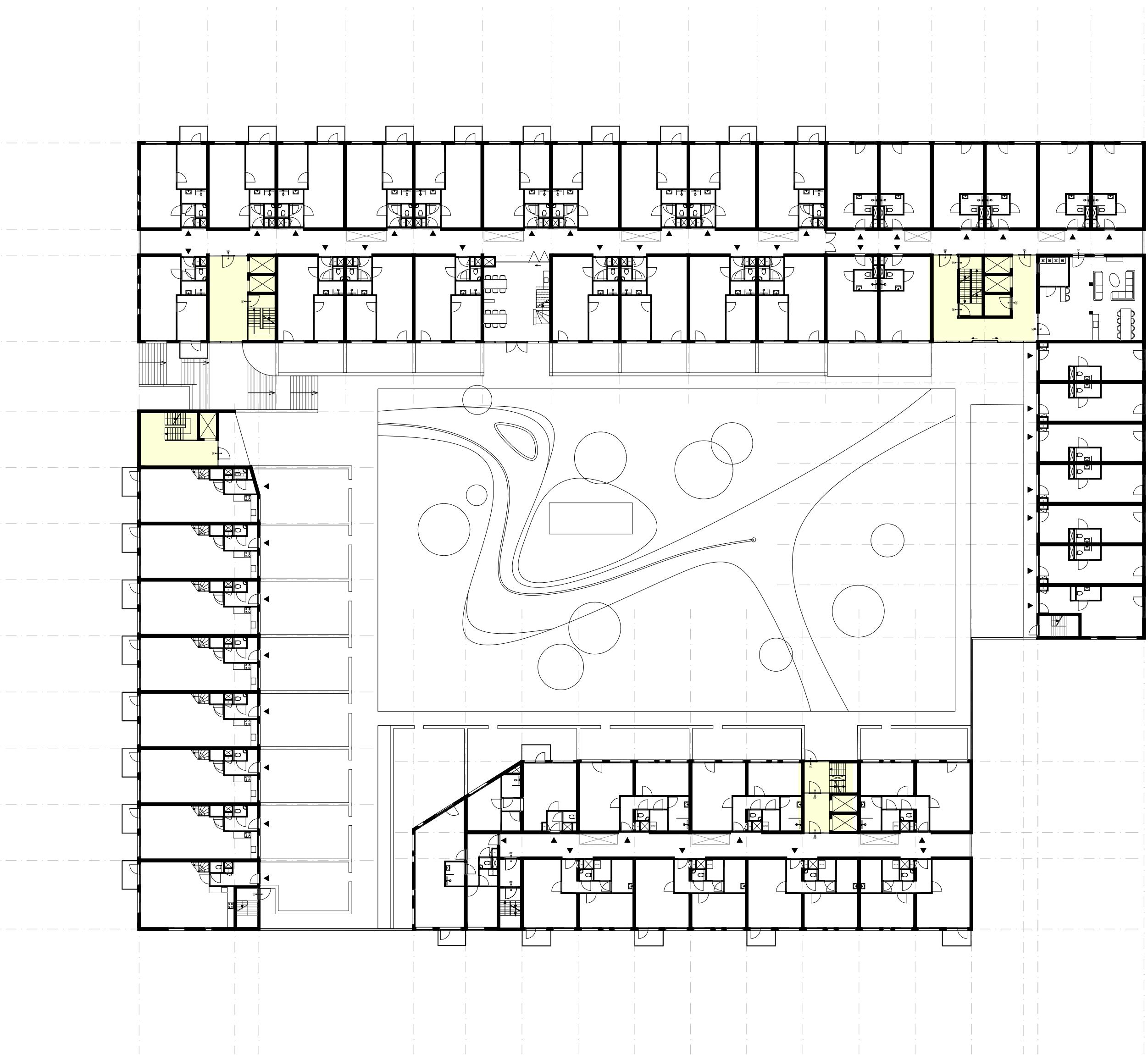
Collective spaces







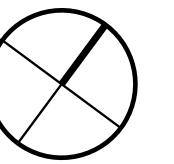
Collective spaces 2th floor



Collective spaces

The garden

- Green outside space for all residents
 - Social interaction
 - Decreasing stress
- Heat reduction
- Increasing biodiversity
- Water storage



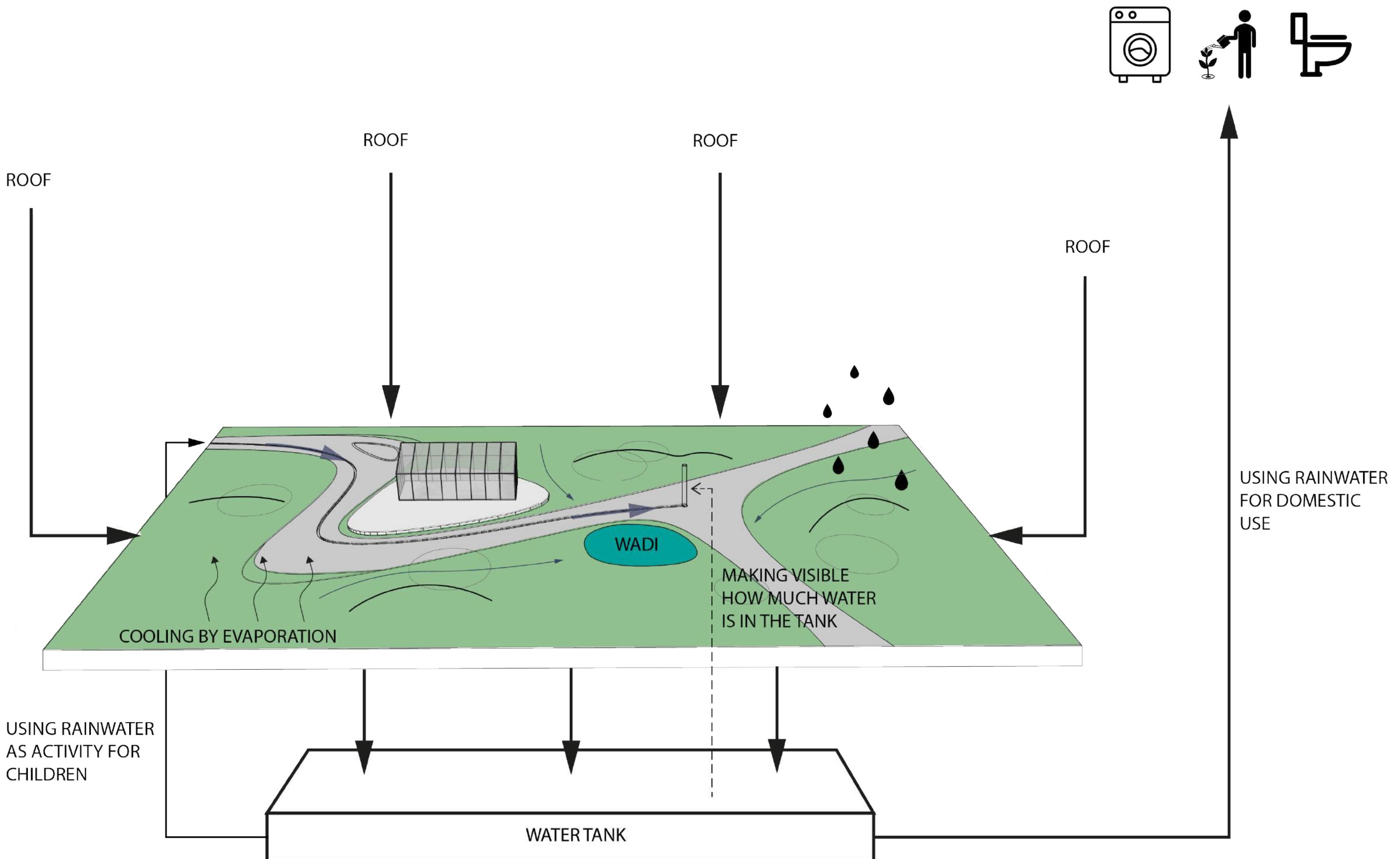




The garden

Water schema

- Height differences create natural flow
- Rainwater stored and used for toilet, washing machine and watering garden
- Water from tank used for activity and awareness children

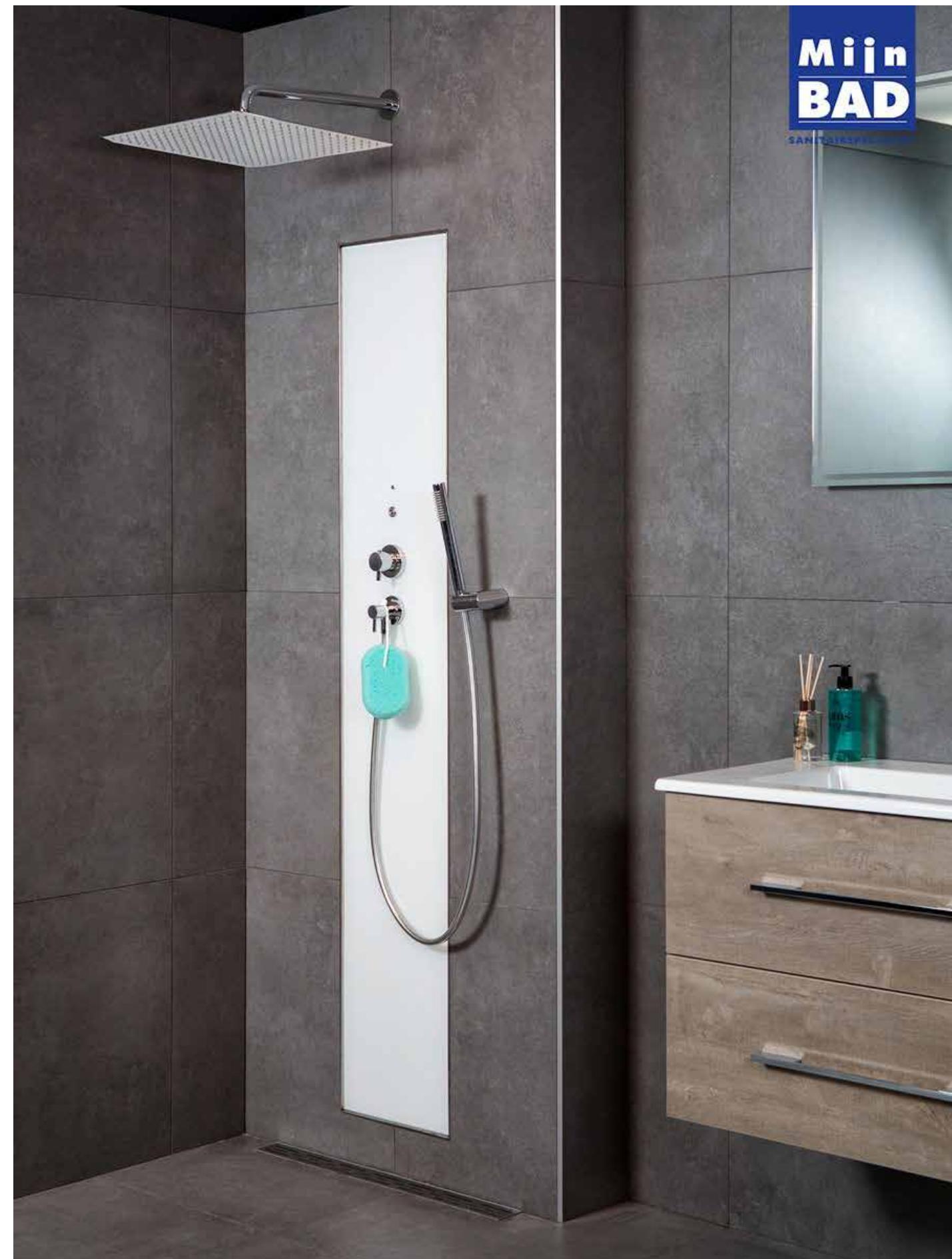






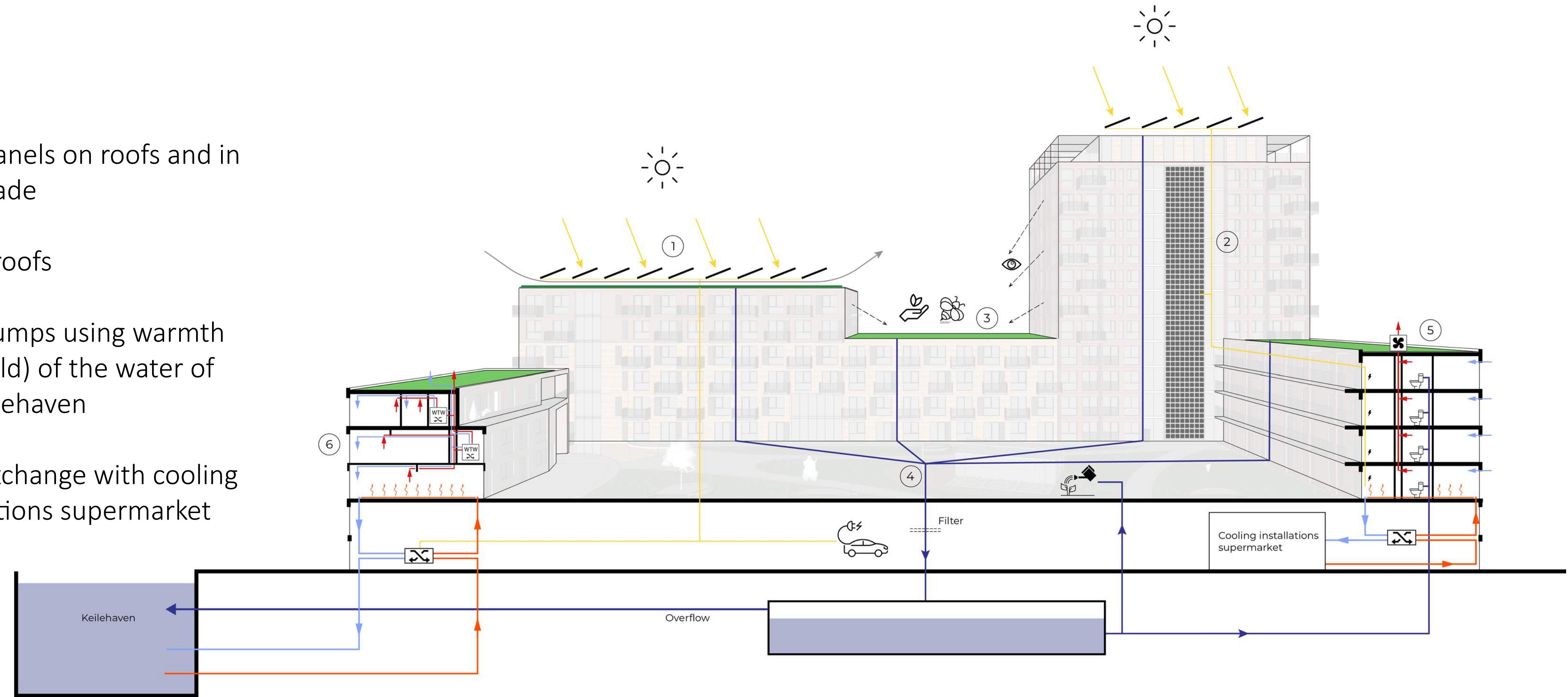
Water Usage

- More than 40% of water usage dwelling comes from shower
- Decreasing use with Upfall shower, uses 20% of regular shower
 - Water recycled + filtered
- Using rainwater + reducing water usage shower leads to a building that **uses about 70% less water**



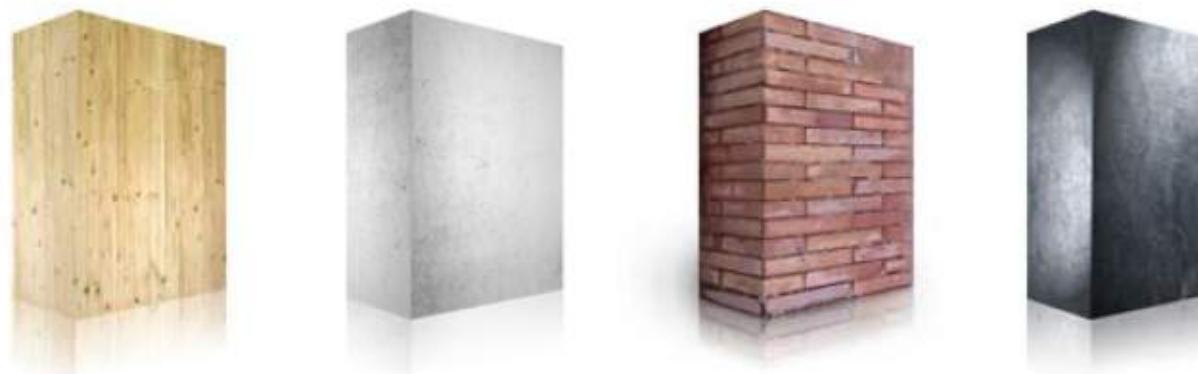
Climate scheme

- Solar panels on roofs and in the facade
- Green roofs
- Heat pumps using warmth (and cold) of the water of the Keilehaven
- Heat exchange with cooling installations supermarket

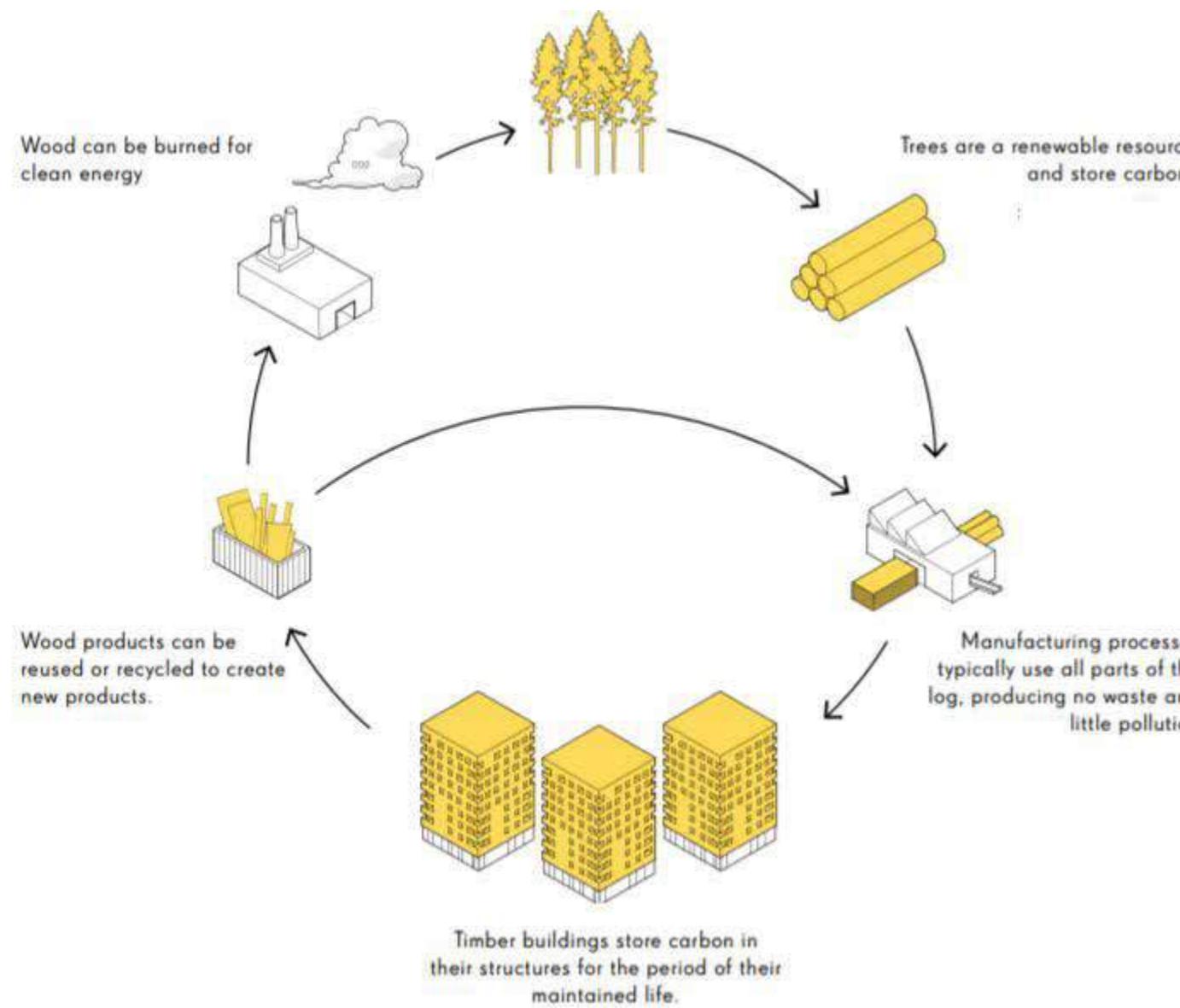
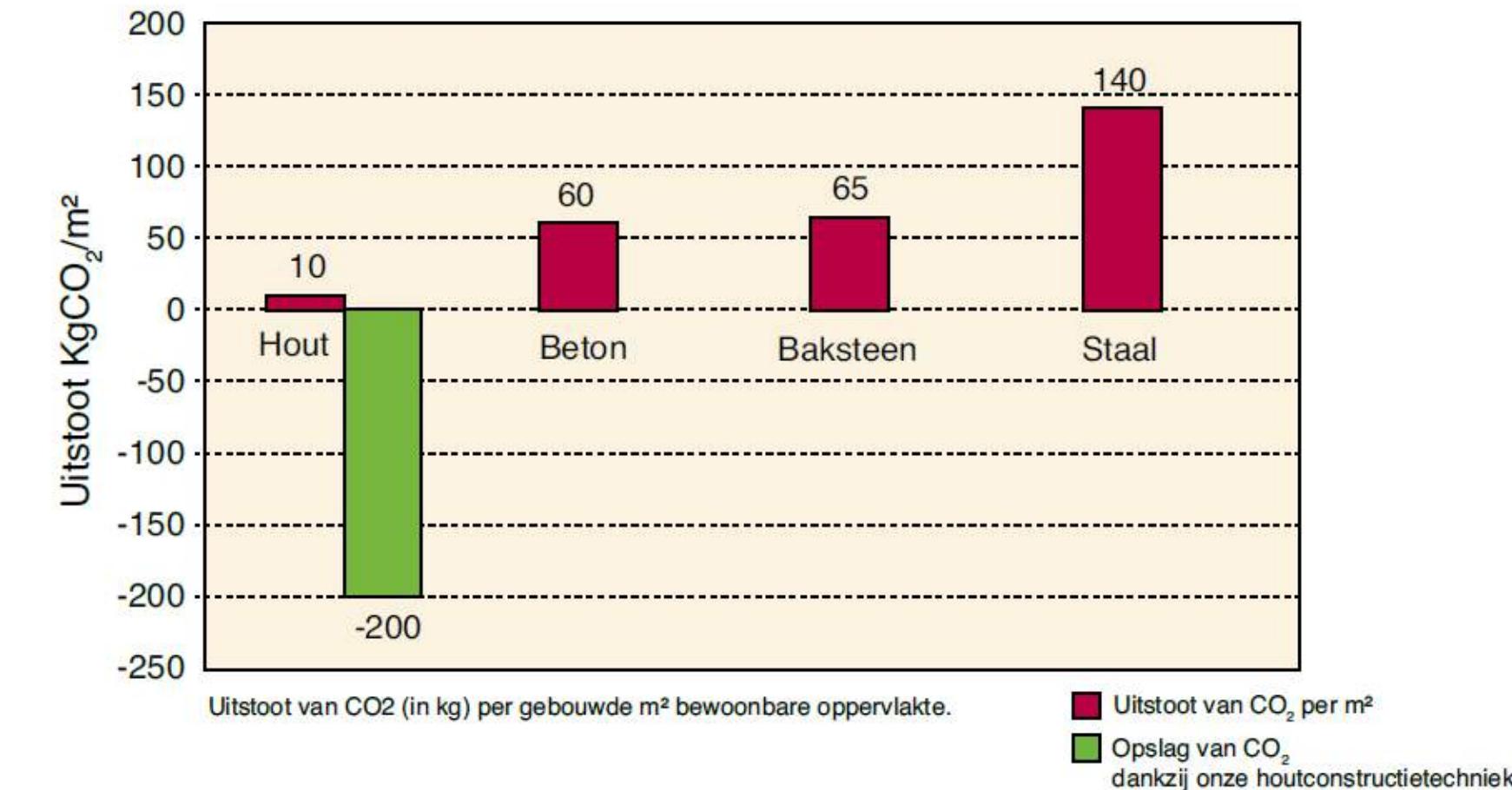


Building structure

Constructing in wood



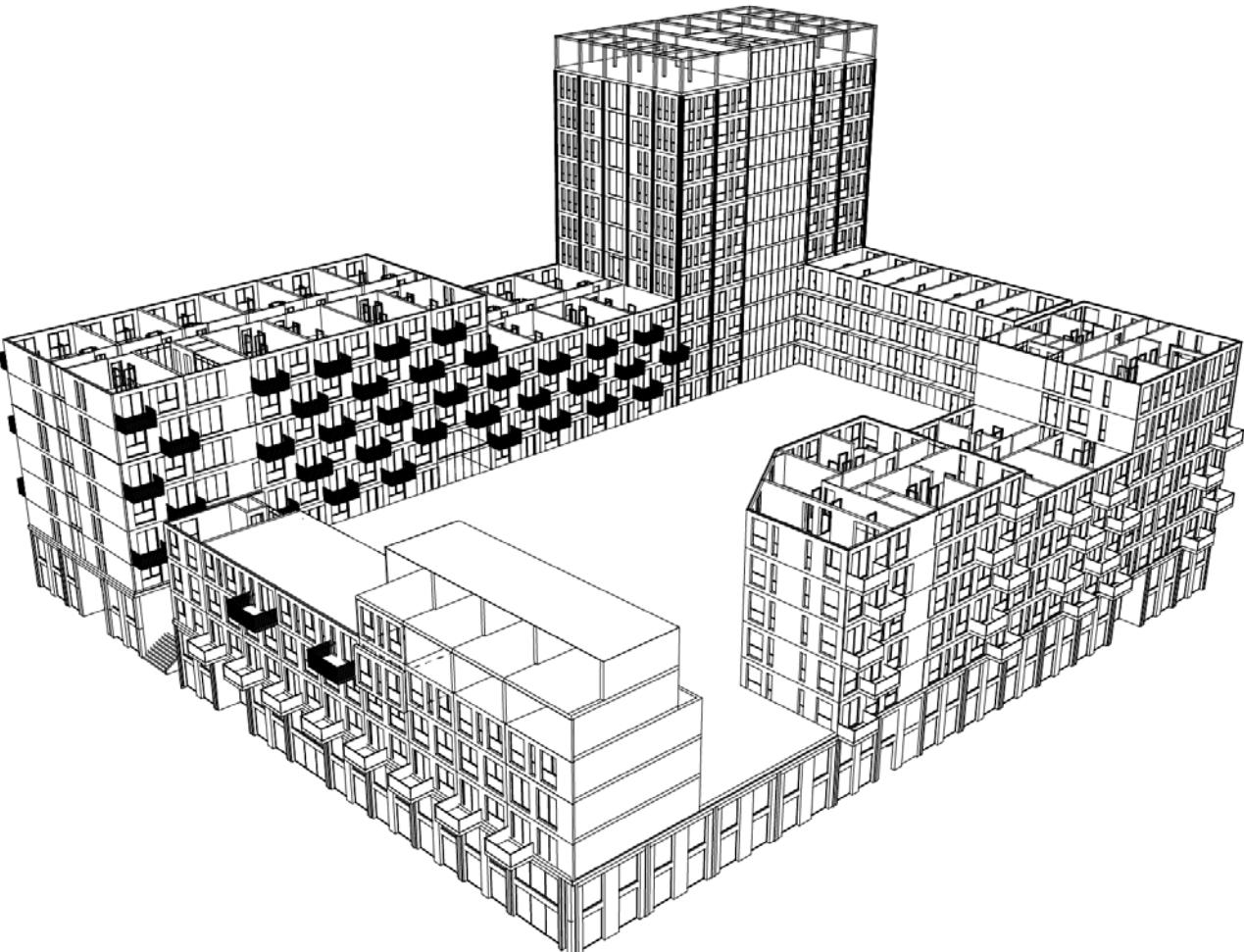
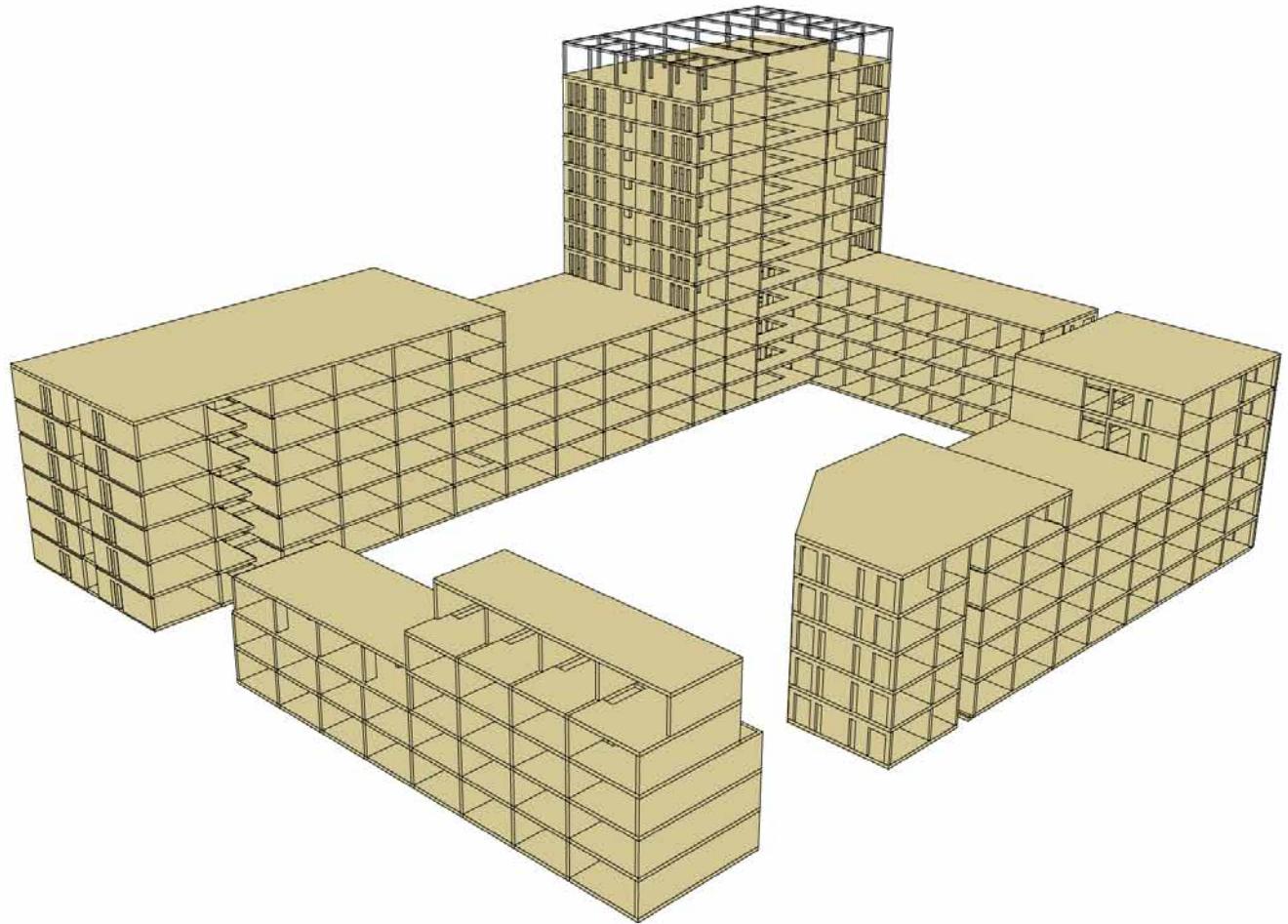
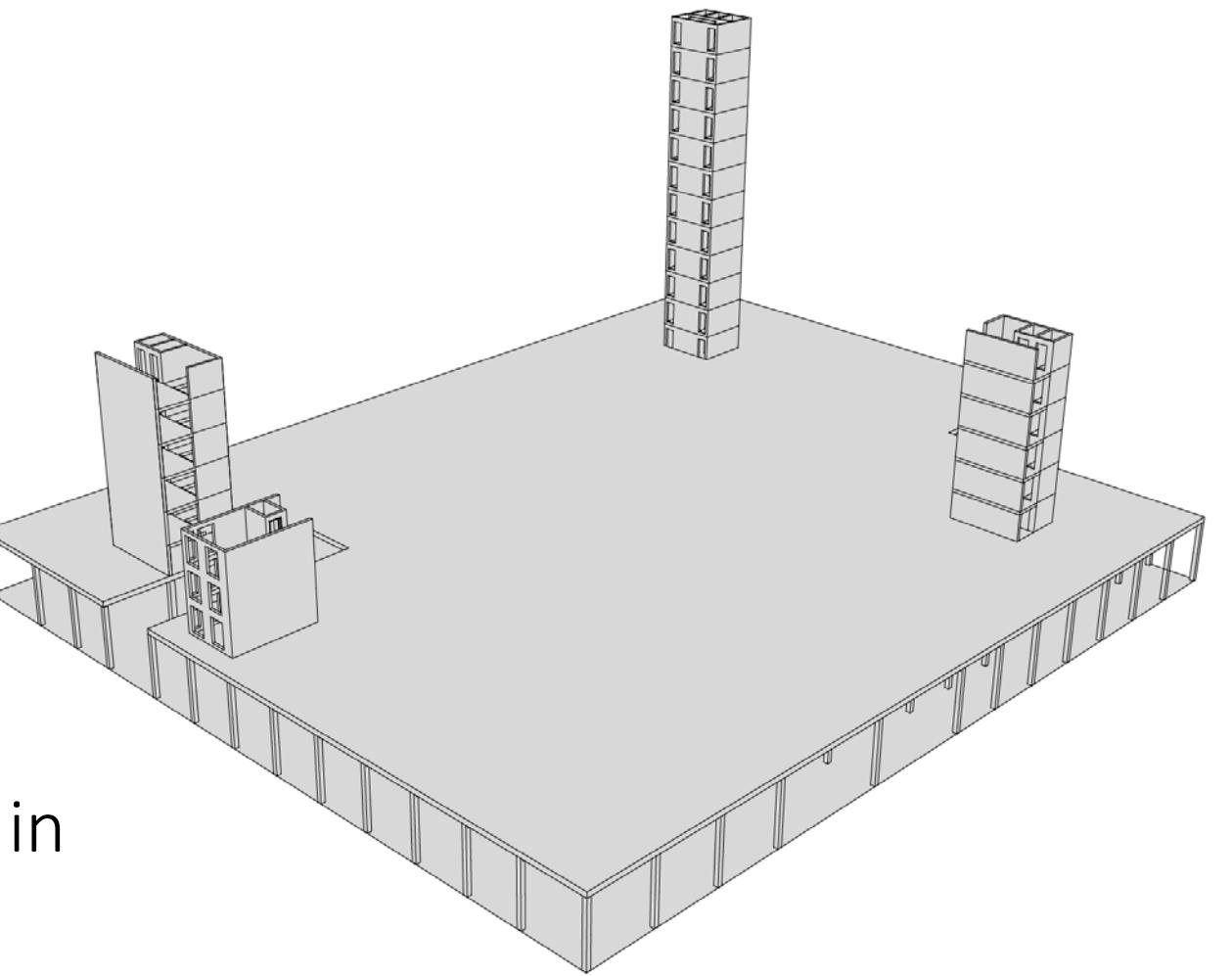
- Storing CO₂ instead of CO₂ emission
- Long lifespan because it can be reused multiple times
- Fast construction time
- Positive effect on comfort
- High esthetical value



Building structure

Principles

- Firm concrete table structure
 - Larger spans bring flexibility in commercial spaces
 - Moisture proof (and flood proof)
- Concrete cores for stability
- Cross laminated timber (CLT) walls and floors on top
 - Sustainable material
 - Lightweight
 - Fast construction time
 - Demountable
- Prefabricated timber frame facade elements



Building structure

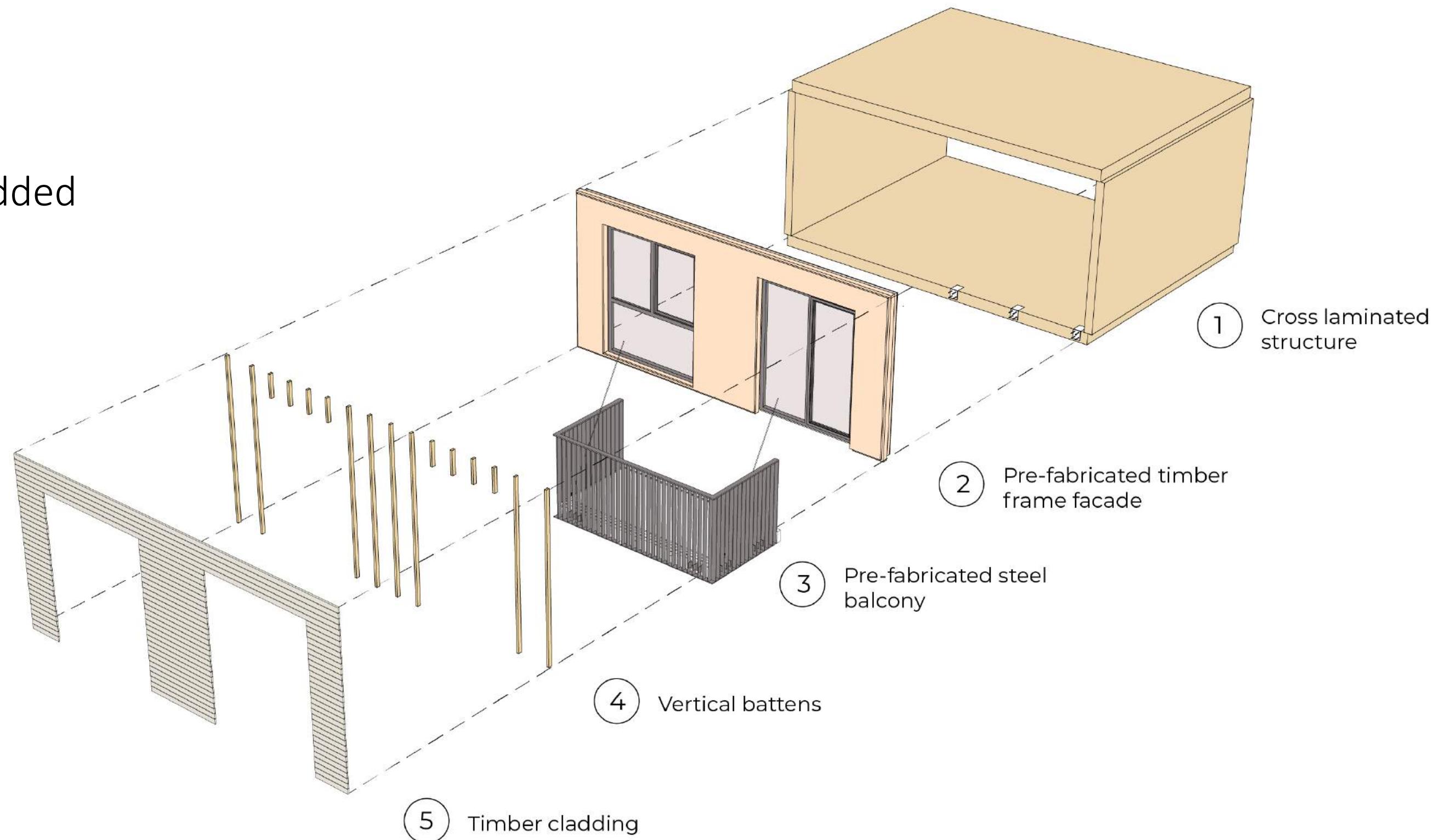
Environmental impact

- ± 5000 m³ CLT in the building
- Reduction of 10 million kg of CO² compared to a concrete building
- That equals about 163 times a trip around the world in your car

Facade

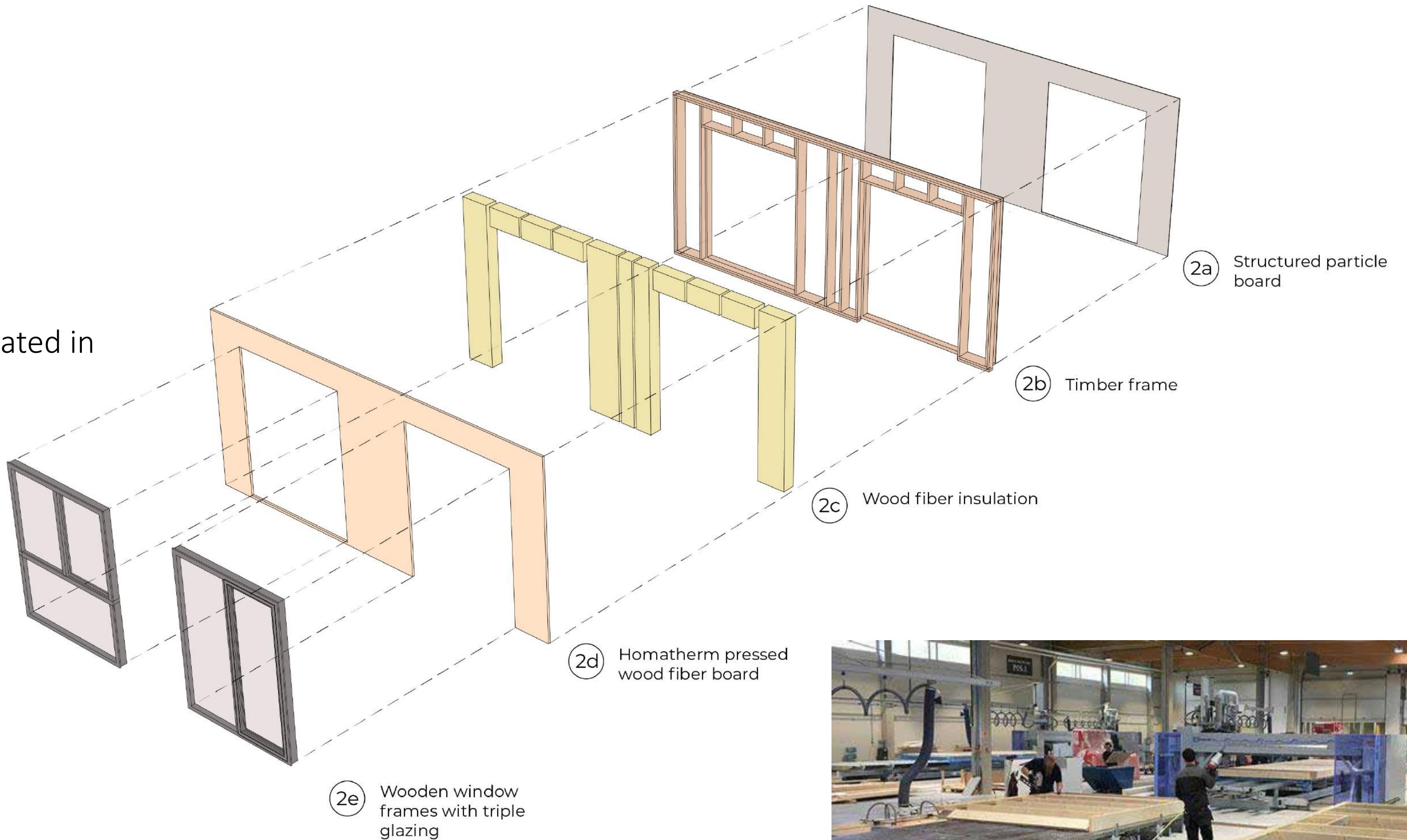
Build up

- Prefabricated timber elements
- Balconies and wooden cladding added later



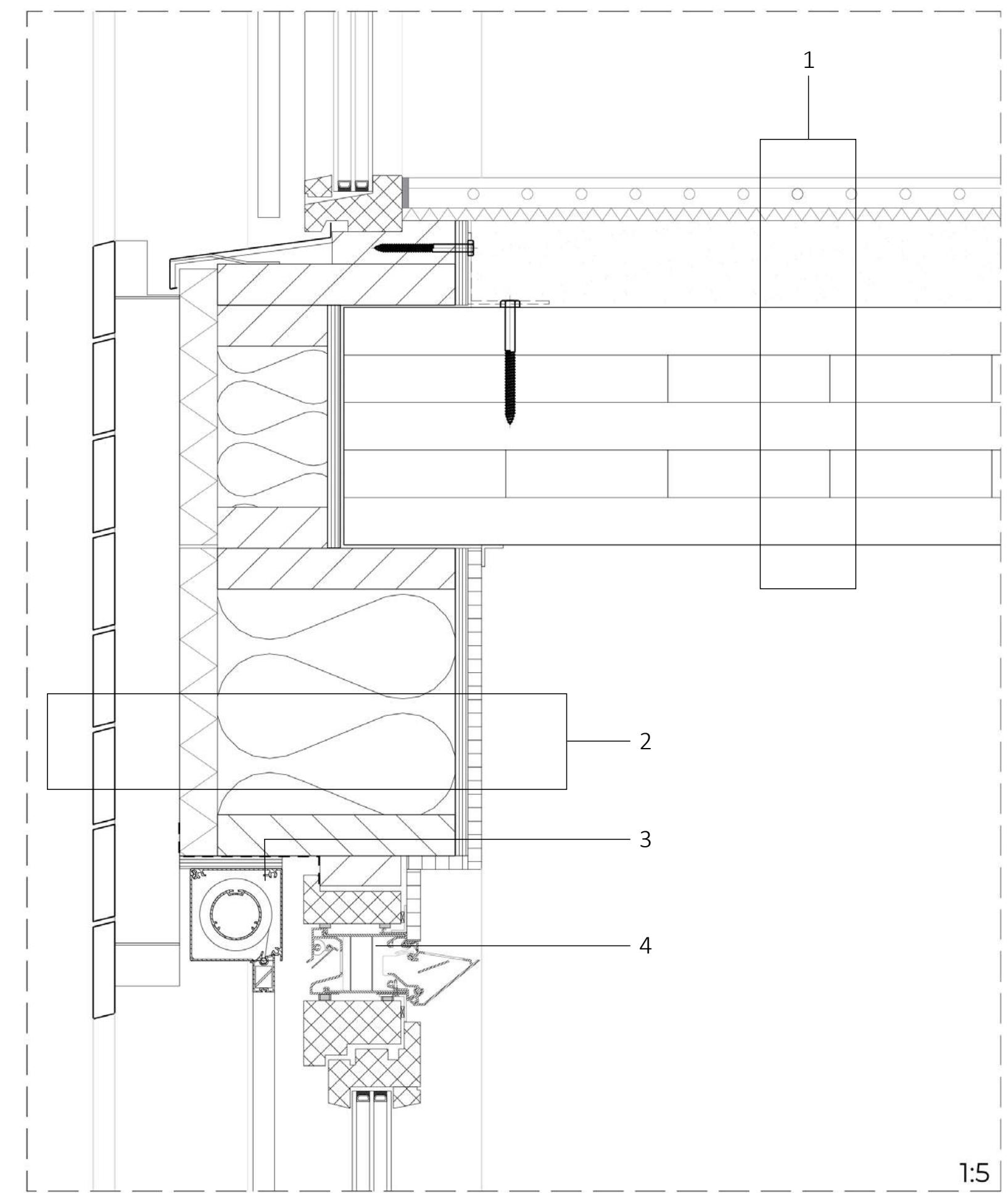
Facade Build up

- Timber frame elements fabricated in factory
- Advantages:
 - fast construction
 - high precision
 - better insulation



Facade Detail

- Standard detail of connection facade/floor



■ Vertical detail - 1:10
Facade/floor standard

1. FLOOR COVERING, PLATE (NOPPENPLAAT) WITH FLOOR HEATING 18MM, XPS INSULATION 15MM, SAND LAYER 80MM, CLT FLOOR 220MM
2. PLASTERBOARD 12.5MM, STRUCTURED PARTICLE BOARD 12MM, TIMBER FRAME WITH SOFT WOOD FIBER INSULATION 220MM, HOMATHERM PROTECT, PRESSED WOOD FIBER INSULATION 35MM, VERTICAL BATTENS 60MM, BAMBOO HORIZONTAL CLADDING 20MM
3. SUN SCREEN
4. DUCO CLIMATOP AIR VENT WITH PRE-HEATING OF AIR

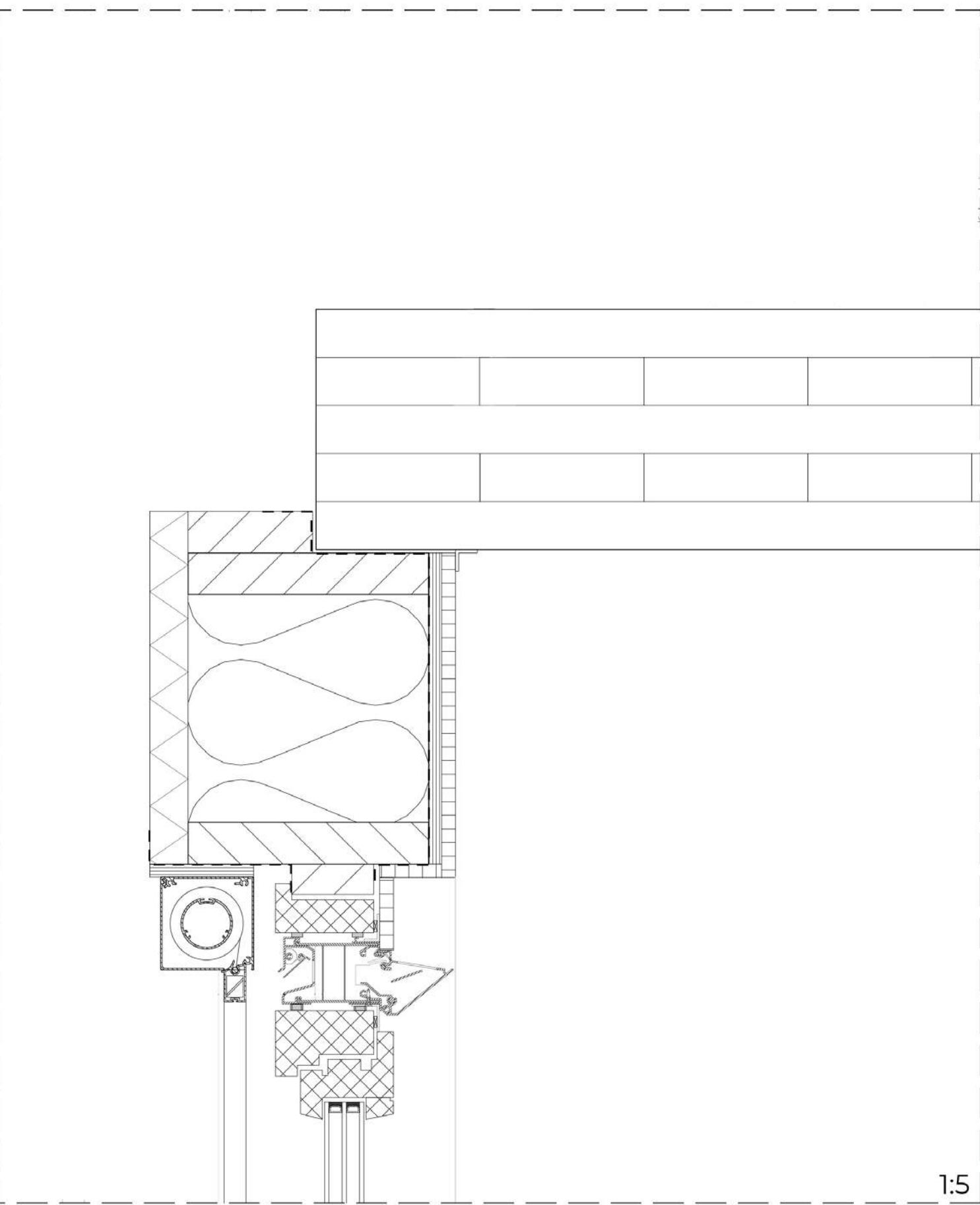
Facade Detail

- Step 1: CLT load bearing structure



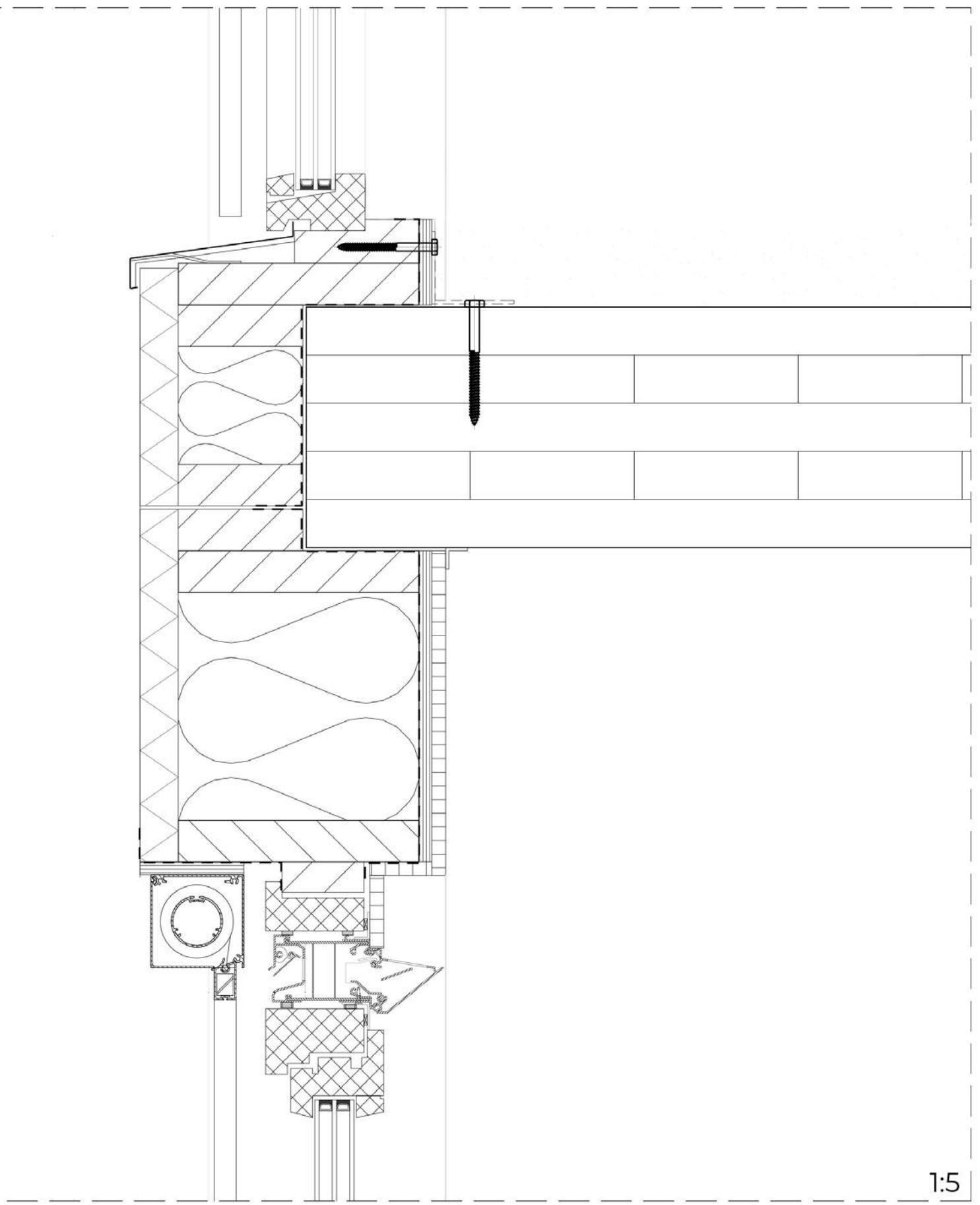
Facade Detail

- Step 1: CLT load bearing structure
- Step 2: Placing first prefab element



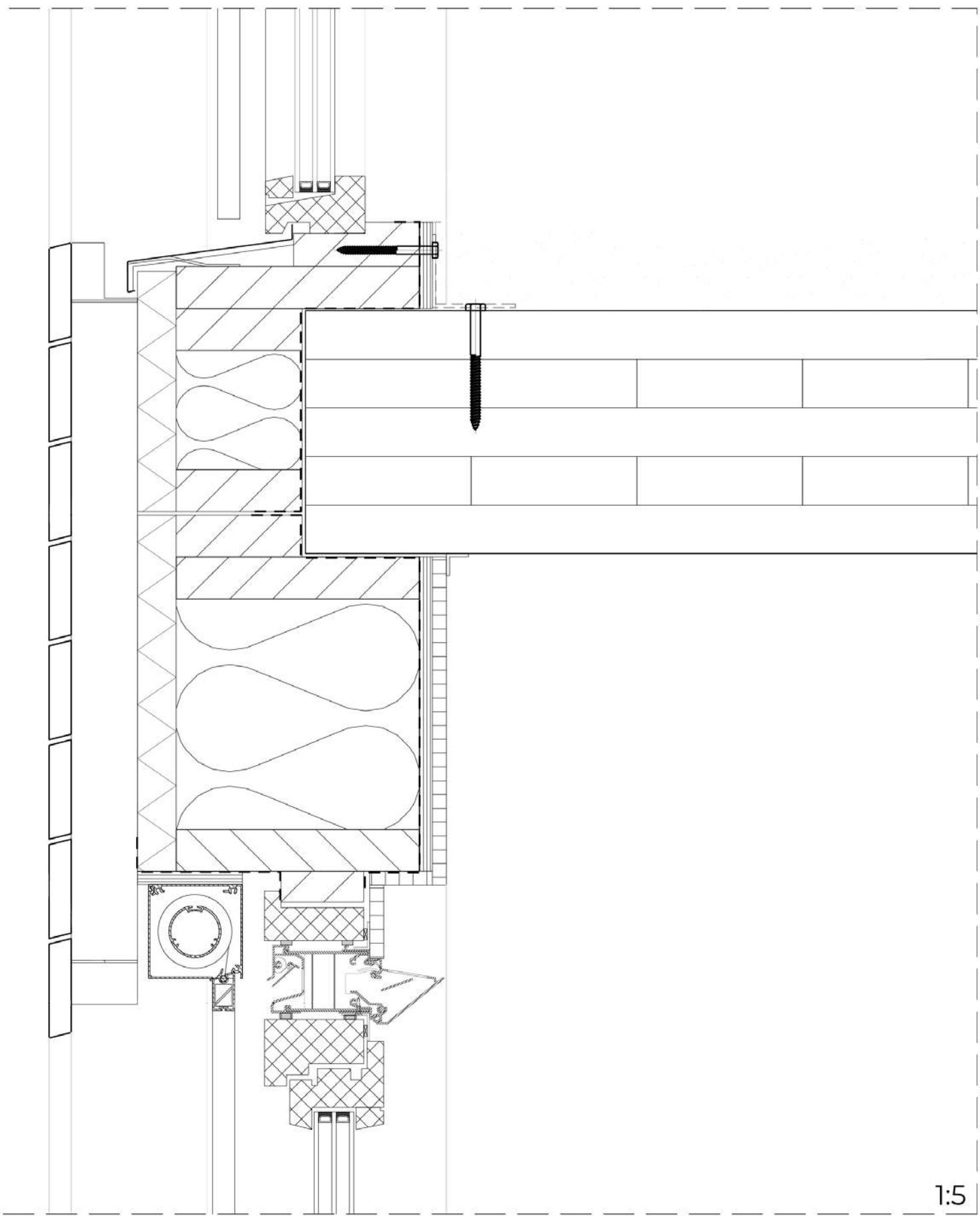
Facade Detail

- Step 1: CLT load bearing structure
- Step 2: Placing first prefab element
- Step 3: Placing second prefab element



Facade Detail

- Step 1: CLT load bearing structure
- Step 2: First prefab element
- Step 3: Second prefab element
- Step 4: Timber facade cladding



Facade Detail

- Step 1: CLT load bearing structure
- Step 2: First prefab element
- Step 3: Second prefab element
- Step 4: Timber facade cladding
- Step 5: Interior finis

