THE INCLUSIVE CITY  an asylum seekers centre in Maastricht as a polycentric anticlave network of institutional housing
THE INCLUSIVE CITY
an asylum seekers centre in maastricht as a polycentric and hierarchic network of institutional housing

INTRODUCTION

Because of the precarisation with safety and control, Dutch society at the end of the twentieth century developed 'Niet voor de straten' for the 'other'. Trying to exclude possible risks, society isolated and withdrew into a state of institutionalised living. As a result the attention to confront the 'other' in the public domain vanished. The current situation can be evaluated by the approach of the development of a polycentric network of institutions in Dutch 17th-century town planning. This model was the solution to confront the 'other', the polycentric model. The asylum seeker centres in the Netherlands are currently confronted with the polycentric model. The asylum seeker centre is a result of the way the Dutch society deals with outsiders nowadays. Instead of the polycentric model, being the polycentric network could again serve as a model in order to deal with the housing of asylum seekers. The architectural design project is an alternative proposal for an asylum seekers centre as a polycentric model. The project challenge is to create a borderless collage that linking the territories of the Dutch culture.

MAASTRICHT

The city of Maastricht is specifically suitable for the implementation of the polycentric scheme. It has a well preserved fabric, but more importantly has the scenery of the trackless, unpaved environs spaces that form a secondary collective network in the city. The collective space, typologically defined in Maastricht by the presence of the collective Lynn, is a redefinition of the traditional collective Lynn. This collective space is a mediator between the dwelling unit and the public domain, plays a key role in generating space for confrontation with "the other".
The project aims to integrate the existing fabric of asylum seekers as much as possible. It does so by dividing the common asylum centre into small, distinct sections that interface with an existing urban fabric.

The program is divided over thirteen different sites. These sites vary in size and are located in several different contexts. They are selected to reflect the distinctive identity and form of the asylum seeking process. The sites are chosen with different conditions of the city in mind to create a certain type of openness and interaction. The program is designed to achieve this by selecting sites that reflect the cultural, social, and physical characteristics of the asylum seekers. The organization of the asylum seekers centre to be located on the site is sensitively structured to create a sense of identity and belonging among the asylum seekers. The program of the asylum seekers centre splits up in 13 locations.
The design for the main facility centre for the asylum seeker centre is in conjunction with the tenure housing scheme of 1000 dwellings in the development area for new block apartments in the south of the building block near the Hof van Tilly.

The design aims to create a vibrant atmosphere of new and existing spaces, creating a sense of community and belonging. The building is situated on a prominent corner lot adjacent to the Hof van Tilly, providing a strong visual impact and easy access from the surrounding streets.

The main element of the design is a large, open volume that serves as a social hub for residents. The interior spaces are designed to foster interaction and encouraged outdoor activities, creating a sense of place and identity for the residents.

The building is designed with a focus on sustainability and energy efficiency, incorporating passive solar heating, green roofs, and solar panels to reduce energy consumption. The materials used in the construction are chosen for their durability and low maintenance, ensuring long-term sustainability.

The roof terrace offers a panoramic view of the surrounding area, providing a peaceful retreat for residents. The terrace is furnished with comfortable seating areas and outdoor furniture, creating a welcoming space for relaxation and socialization.

The building is designed to be visually integrated into the existing urban fabric, respecting the scale and character of the surrounding buildings. The facade features large windows, allowing natural light to fill the interior spaces and creating a connection to the outdoors.

In summary, the design for the main facility centre aims to create a welcoming and sustainable environment for the asylum seekers, fostering a sense of community and providing a safe and comfortable living space.
A public shortcut route leads via a ‘safety’ at one side of the building block to the other side up and down the fall along the asylum seekers centre. The high-and-drying white volume filters its public character towards the extensive garden at the housing estate. A second route that safely interconnects the courtyards, the accessible roof and the collective facilities of the asylum seekers centre links to the public shortcut route.
Places of retreat

The internally dimensioned housing units could be
occasionally come in conflict with the limitations we face
for spatial social interaction otherwise, define certain
spaces and include for activities, but are normally
places of controlled external interaction. Centres and
edges and boundaries are affected by this in a
considerable way and the actual places where outside and
through occlusions between places. These places are reached in the scale to
include a long view on a busy public-related places or
places that are shaped by the reenactements which are
created by the interaction of figures. Collectively, spaces
with the various styles are seen, but equally, they are
attentive to because they are an essential factor in the
social environments.

model cross-sections asylum seekers centre hel van they
The 140 dwelling units are arranged in two parts, one of 88 dwellers. The site is located on two sides of the existing hill and on the opposite sites backing out on the surroundings. The framed sky by the park, and the large horizontal views address both a sense of enclosure and of freedom.

PERMANENCE
The housing for asylum seekers has to find a solution for two (initially) connecting dwellings and permanent structure for the housing of asylum seekers and dwelling with the continuously fast changing grouping of inhabitants. The need for flexibility is resolved by proposing a permanent structure in which the flexible environment is achieved by using mass and budget into account, the housing of the architecture to standards that seem reasonable to handle. The dwelling units dwell with various needs in a way to dwell on such as domesticity, identity, durability, subtlety, adaptability, and portability.
preferences. Along with the second aspect's addresses to the respect at top one, private domain and zone. The double level makes it possible for both living room and day/night to have daylight and an inside view.

**Conclusion:**

The courtyard becomes a virtual environment as part of the building project, providing a space for outdoor activities and entertainment. It offers a visual and spatial connection between the exterior and interior spaces, enhancing the architectural experience. The courtyard is designed to accommodate various activities, creating a flexible and dynamic public space. This approach not only enriches the user experience but also fosters social interaction and community engagement. The courtyard's form and function are seamlessly integrated into the building's design, reflecting a seamless transition between indoor and outdoor environments. This unique design innovation not only enhances the aesthetic appeal but also promotes a healthy living environment, catering to the diverse needs of its occupants.