**Collective re-use**

**A reinterpretation of the portiek dwelling**

**Problem statement**

How can the post-war portiek flat dwelling be interpreted to accommodate collective living to advance the regeneration of the neighbourhood?

**Research question**

- What is collective living?
- What are the specific types of housing situations, and the spatial characteristics they require?
- What are the suitable target groups for collective housing and what does each of these groups need?

**The Portiek**

Historic significance:
- 700,000 portiek flat dwellings were built in NL between 1945 and 1975.
- 41% of the total housing stock
- 24% in the city of Rotterdam
- 73% in Carnisse

Current challenges:
- Average size less than minimum designated
- Undesirable
- No kitchen or toilet facilities
- No easy access to flats; stairs only

**Collective living**

- House them humanly and comfortably, but at the same time with maximum efficiency of the available space
- Keep the clarity and repetition of the facade
- Use visual elements from the neightbourhood to optimize the portiek
- Add insulation, reduce energy losses

**Target groups**

1. Migrant workers
   - Visiting or temporary workers, usually involved in unskilled or manual professions for short or middle term. In 2010, 340,000 migrant workers came to the NL. Usually they live in cramped and squalid conditions. In Vogelbuurt are possibly 8-12 people in each flat

2. Senior citizens
   - The aging Dutch population wants to stay independent as long as possible but in the neighbourhood they know
   - Accessibility and thermal comfort are the main challenges.

3. Single parents
   - Independent adults living with underage dependants
   - Flexible and adaptable spaces are essential

**Design principles**

- Principles that apply to all target groups
- Principles regarding energy performance and sustainability
- Specific design principles for each target group

**Elevation**

**Plan**

**Section**