Graduation Plan Architecture

Tessa Smit – 4018494

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Product

Problem Statement
Collective Private Commissioning is an growing building trend in society, but lack of research and experience makes it hard for architects to develop a clear vision on how to involve residents in their design process.

Research Questions:
Main question:
What is the role of the architect in projects developed through Collective Private Commissioning?

Sub-questions:
What is CPC? What is its place in the trend of increasing citizen participation in society?
In which way does CPC create new roles and business models for architects?
What are methods to co-design with future residents of CPC-projects?
Which views and methods of participation and decision making are encountered in current practice of CPC-groups?
What is the expected role of CPC for the architects practice in the future?
**Goal**
A critical reflection on the role of the architect within CPC-process through the publication of a research report and a simulated CPC-process in which the student experiments with the participation of future residents in her design.

A building design trough simulation of a CPC-project, containing dwellings for 55+ residents who can live there for the rest of their lifespan (elderly dwelling) and communal functions.

**Process**

**Method Description**
The research document is a qualitative research which consists of case-studies and literature reflections. The case-studies are examples of CPC-projects of which the student has spoken with architect offices, residents and other actors and visited general meetings. Besides these case-studies the student has done literature research and reflects on this literature in a critical way.

To connect research and design the student designs a workshop as basis for participation of ‘future residents’ in her project. For this she does literature research in the field of participatory design and follows a course at the faculty of Industrial Design Engineering, ‘Creative Facilitation’. She also uses the findings from her case-studies.

For the analysis of the design location, the student uses analysis techniques as learnt during her studies, most often drawings and reductions to schemes. The basis for this analysis is information from interviews, literature, pictures and maps. The design process and the organized moments of participation is a means to reflect on the role of the architect. The realized design in the end is an embodiment of this reflection and shows the influence of the residents.

For a scheme of the methodology, see page 3

**Literature and general practical preference**
For Literature List, see page 4

**Reflection**

**Relevance**
Within Dutch society we see the gradual decrease of governmental care and an increase of a ‘do-it-yourself-mentality’. The Dutch housing market is however still mainly providing housing and citizens are used to houses as ‘ready-for-use’ product. However, the financial crisis has shut down the most of the building industry. Parallel to this, some citizens question the desirability of the houses that are provided through the market. The affordability for middle-income classes and the option to design your house yourself makes CPC fitting in these new trends.

The realization of a caring community, the time they have left when retired and the possibility to avoid living in a nursing home makes these kind of projects especially attractive for people around 55+ who are still fit.

The idea of communal housing relates back to the 70’s and ‘80’s in the Netherlands, a time in which architects have done interesting architectural experiments. Collective private commissioning in the Netherlands however has even earlier roots, namely in the rising of housing corporations, which were erected to build dwellings of better quality for the working class in the end of the eighteenth and start of the nineteenth century.

Architects have been discussing what influence this development method has on the architecture of these dwellings, which is for example shown in the DASH-magazine on CPC. However, not a lot of research is done on the exact role of the architect in these types of project, especially in the contact with future residents during the design.

A lot of these CPC-projects aim at realizing ecological (or sustainable) dwellings and they are also seen by current researchers as a promising trend to realize sustainable and resilient cities. Within this debate, this research and design analyses the possibilities of realizing sustainability through...
To summarize, this research is relevant because it does specific research which has not yet been done (namely the role of the architect) of a growing building practice (CPC). Hereby it places this role of the architect and the wider trend of citizen participation in its larger social and historical context and investigates the promising aspect of sustainability of this method. The design is an unique experiment in which enables the student to show how participatory processes influence the design of an architectural project. Besides this it investigates the architectural impact of designing for a community.

### Time Planning
See page 5

### Attention for technical building design

The project will aim at sustainability, both social and technical. The main challenges for technical building design will be the sustainability of building materials and methods. In the design, the student searches for methods to realize sustainable installations which reach the needs of the residents without being too hard to maintain. Especially the relation between the technical sustainability and the perception of the dwelling block as being sustainable is therefore crucial. Close to the site is a railway. The noise hindrance of the train is important for the building technology, as well for the overall scheme as for specific details for sound insulation.
Methodology

What is the role of the architect within Collective Private Commission projects in the Netherlands?

- Interviews with architects
- Literature Study on CPC
- Course by Marc Tassoul
- Literature Study on Participation
- Research Report

Design of a workshop

Analysis
PvE

Preliminary Design

Final Design

Building Design


Kennis- en Projectenbank Herbestemming. Wagenwerkplaats, Amersfoort Retrieved 02-04-2014, from 

http://www.kennisbankherbestemming.nu/projecten/wagenwerkplaats-amersfoort


Ruigoord. (2013). Website Ruigoord Retrieved 01-04-2013, 2013, from Ruigoord.nl


# Graduation Planning

## Planning Graduation

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## Workshop

- 2.1: Taken into account - Information provided by future residents
- 2.2: Focus on building technology
- 3.1: Final conclusions of research

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Page 7 of 7