In the light of all these developments, it is important for us architects to contribute by creating buildings with conditions that enhance connection and provoke a feeling of community. There is an enormous opportunity for us as architects to contribute to these developments in a positive way. We cannot design without taking these changes into account. These are just a few examples of how societal changes affect the way we live, or in Heidegger’s words, the way we dwell.

Contribution to the architectural realm can be addressed when needed. Space for meeting and collaboration should be incorporated in the modern day office. People meet, share and connect in the real world. Several bars and restaurants in a building like this will consequently draw people to the building. These public functions serve a role in the network of collective spaces that connect all functions to each other. The functions such as working spaces, meeting rooms, and study rooms all connect through the shared space.

Installations are connecting through the shared space. The societal changes have tremendous influence on the spatial layout of the design. Collectivity and connection are growing up. We do not belong to a certain (religious) group or community anymore. The house should therefore be treated merely a passage place these days, in which we retreat, alone, when we need privacy. However in the working environment, collectivity has become key. A start-up consists of few people anymore. The house should therefore be treated merely a passage place these days, in which we retreat, alone, when we need privacy. However in the working environment, collectivity has become key. A start-up consists of few people anymore. The house should therefore be treated merely a passage place these days, in which we retreat, alone, when we need privacy.

With this development living became more introvert, collective facilities like a shared waterpump are not part of housing anymore. The urge to go out is visible in the amount of free time we spend in commercialised areas such as shopping centres and the hospitality industry. It has expanded tremendously over the years. This ‘Leisure Economy’ is developing fast. In France for example, a quarter of the national leisure economy is in Paris and it has grown nearly 30 per cent from 1995 and the hospitality industry. It has expanded tremendously over the years. This ‘Leisure Economy’ is developing fast.

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