URBAN INTERIOR OF THE PROJECT

OPEN UP THE SEMI-PUBLIC SPACE.
A PLEA FOR A WORK & LIVE DWELLINGS IN AMSTERDAM

NICO LEFERINK GRADUATION STUDIO DWELLING 1534920
Overview - The Urban Interior

H1 THE WHY & LOGIC 02

The Grid Logic 02
The Facade Logic 03
Free Choisce 05

H2 THE URBAN INTERIOR (01) 12

Overall images 12

H3 THE URBAN INTERIOR (02)

Detailed images 16
Meaning of This Book

This book will give you the background information about the facade of the 446 building. This facade is designed as a rigid system, which also the other building facades are based on.

This book will give you also information about the way how the facades are designed to stimulate the semipublic space.

The details of the facade are not in the booklet but are in the booklet ‘the details of the project’.
**Ergonomic grid**

In the communal Climate room all of the installations are placed. The main energy power is the sun which is collect with vacuum sun collectors on each roof.

**Semi Public Elements**

In order to make different dwelling typologies there is a need to connect different rooms together. These rooms needs to be therefore regulated individually by temperature.

**Diverse Configuration system**

A system of radio controlled (3 kleps) water dividers and measure machines will control the heating and therefore give each room a different controlled temperature.

With this radio system the rooms are easy to connect. To group the radio devices in groups connected to the dwelling.
**The Logic - Facades logic**

![Image of Le Corbusier's Measure System]

A Measure system of Le Corbusier

![Image of 430mm Grid Logic]

B Measure system of 430mm

![Image of Split Level and Normal Level Facades]

C section of splitlevel and normal level facades in the design

---

**The Grid Logic**

All the facades of the project are based on a vertical grid. This grid is inspired by Le Corbusier's method in search of the ideal ergonomic measurements (picture A). 430mm is in this model a number multiplied a good ergonomic way to for example: sit, stand hold or try to catch. All the facades a therefore based on a grid system of 430mm (picture B).

If you look to the overall section of the neighborhood there are two kind of facades which need to have different properties. The splitlevel facade: where the half of the facade is under ground level and the normal level were there is an equal position between the outside (picture C).

To stimulate the public space the transition must be optimized between the public and private space.

If you look further into the design there are mainly two functions connected to the public space area towards the private dwelling, the workspace and the kitchen area. For social reasons the kitchen should have a distinct position towards the public space. The workspace should have for commercial reasons have also a distinct position but should have also a more private atmosphere to work in silence.
The kitchen area has almost the same logic as the work space because the kitchen area will need a gently transition to the more private livingroom.

The facade Logic

There are four facade systems which stimulate the semi public space in order to the functions which are connected on the public ground level.

In these four facades there are 3 main elements which help by stimulating the semi public space. These elements are the bay window, the balcony and the (store) front window. These elements I have chosen due to the three cities I visited to investigate the edge between the private dwelling and the public space.

The Bay Window

This element will give a clear in the facade. Because of this separation one part of the facade will have more connection towards the public space as the part above this element.
The balcony

This element separate a small part of the facade but also connect. On the balcony people can stand and experience the floor under it with a different kind of dimension. The people on the balcony will connect with the floor below more easily.

The (store) Front window

This element is most important catalyst of the private and the public domain. When the window is open it will form a natural transition where people can meet and interact. In the four facades systems below the needs of these functions are fully integrated. Facade A+D have in common that they have both the kitchen on the level which is connecting the public space. Facades B+C have on this level the work area.

A Facade A - Normal level, kitchen
B Facade D - Split level Kitchen
Open Up the Semi Public Space

Nico Leferink

The kitchen is based on the same level as the public space outside. The dwelling function is stimulated to join the public space. The first two floors are designed to make a strong connection towards the public space. The window fronts stimulate the function of kitchen towards the public space. When it's a hot day the window can be completely lift up and people can choose to sit inside or when they turn also outside.

B Facade B - Normal Level, Work
C Facade C - Split level, Work

The work function is positioned towards the public space at the ground floor. Facade B is stimulation the semipublic space only towards the work function. the baywindow element seperates the facade into a work and living piece. Facade C combines work and living functions whereas the work functions takes a more introvert position as the living

The choise of the Dweller.

To give the dweller a choise to participate towards the public space. A few windows can be blocked or open up to the public space. With this function the dweller is not forced to take part of the semi public space but can choose on a more natural way to be part of it (picture 12,12,12)
The logic of the configuration of the facade elements

If you look to the two floorplans on the left there is a strict rhythm of functions which are on top of each other. Every time there is a work function there is always a living function above. Living and work functions have an introvert and an extrovert part of the space. With these sets of rhythms the facade elements A, B, C, and D having a strict configuration along the whole building.

Facade A = extrovert living
Facade B = extrovert working
Facade C = introvert working
Facade D = introvert living.

With this information the following rules are used:

Facade A & D, facade B & C are always in the opposite direction of each other.

Facade B & A, facade C & D are always next to each other (in order to give a diverse configuration of the bay window, balcony and (store) front windows).

On the corners of the building facades B & C, facade A & D can match with each other. With these sets of rules the whole neighborhood has the same design and configuration of facade elements which contribute to the semipublic space and the diversity with a small number of facade designs.
Open Up the Semi Public Space

Nico Leferink

The Logic - Facades logic
Open Up the Semi Public Space

Nico Leferink 1534920 II TU Delft

The Logic - Facades logic
The Logic - Facades logic focus zone

C D C
The Logic - Facades logic focus zone
Open Up the Semi Public Space

Nico Leferink
1534920 II TU Delft

The Logic - Facades logic
Open Up the Semi Public Space
Nico Leferink 1534920 II TU Delft

The Urban Interior - General Images
Open Up the Semi Public Space

Nico Leferink 1534920 II TU Delft
The Urban Interior - Detailed Images