LIVING BACK TO FUTURE.

MULTIGENERATIONAL FAMILY–LIVING IN EINDHOVEN, THE NETHERLANDS

BY MARCIANO SANGOER

Photo Background: Wijkhal van Dijk / Architectuurfotografie
Image Enhancer: www.photopaint.

IDENTITY.

Self-portrait, taken in the year of graduation, in front of my parents in the Netherlands. A perfect mix has crossed, resulting in a hybrid identity. Blending the cultures in my own identity, I have the luck to meet my family on the other side of the world, which has enriched my life.

This graduation project is based on a personal search that is related to my own identity. As a Moluccan–Dutch man I am fortunate to experience the interaction between individuals from two cultures myself. Consciously perceiving the difference in color of the skin, the way of thinking and the behavior between people from the Dutch society and people from the Moluccan culture, I realize that the Moluccan culture, (Indonesia), led to the focus on differences between cultures, the way of living that has brought me to a subject for my graduation.

Photo: Laurens Monsieur

At the Kei Islands, the Moluccan population is living in small villages (kampungs) where one big family can be found. Anonymity does not exist here. We happens together, with eachother. In other words, the population lives on the principle of sharing everything. Living in large families, with several generations is a common way of living. Life mainly takes place outdoors, where there is room to meet eachother, the space between the dwellings [private spaces], where interaction between the individuals becomes central.

Photo: Ernst Dorpema

Back in the Netherlands I can give this multigenerational way of life a higher appreciation. Current social issues in the Netherlands, for instance, loneliness, lack of meaning of living, "silver" separation of generations [resulting in an individualistic way of living], reducing the interaction between individuals [i.e. other all, at odds with the changed task [care] of the Dutch government. Changing political and economic times, require Dutch society to reconsider a situation in which multigenerational family–living is once again a common way of living in the Netherlands. Because the aim of government policy for long–term care for the elderly is more self–reliance and more effort by informal carers.

Photo: Laurens Monsieur

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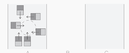
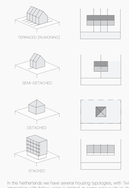
Although the population in the Netherlands speaks about the phenomenon of 'informal care', the concept is not recognizable within the Moluccan culture. Being together also means taking care of each other. Out of respect, the elderly are hardly taken care of by people outside their own family. Despite the fact that this is not always easy, respect for the elderly is highly valued in our culture. Staying at home' is therefore self–evident. To make informal care bearable within the Dutch context, care–related activities will be shared within a family. Living together with several generations can make a positive contribution to this phenomenon. This results in the following question: How can multigenerational family–living become a common way of living?



MUCH INTERACTION FOCUS ON THE FAMILY SPACE ON THE PLOT

The way the dwellings [in kampungs] are positioned ensures that life mainly takes place outdoors and with eachother. The entrances to private spaces are positioned towards eachother in such a way that interaction with others can hardly be avoided.



MUCH INTERACTION FOCUS ON THE STREET AND FRONTYARD

LIMITED INTERACTION FOCUS ON PLOT AND FRONTYARD

NO INTERACTION FOCUS ON HOUSE AND PLOT, FEELINGS

LIMITED INTERACTION FOCUS ON PLOT AND ON THE CORRIDOR

In the Netherlands we have several housing typologies, with 'living in a row' as most common way. The interaction with these users is limited. In some cases such as detached living, the interaction with others has completely disappeared and the focus only on the dwelling and plot (feelies).

Informal care starts to increase in the Netherlands. A growing part of the society is taking care of someone at a distance, someone in the same unit or someone with whom the home is separated for. This conscious choose. The actual 'taking in' and sharing the private living environment does not (yet) happen or hardly ever happens within the Dutch society.

How can Multigenerational family–living become a common way of living in the Netherlands by means of architecture?

Using architecture to create the possibility to enable the acceptance off the combination of informal care and a workcarer, so that a change in mentality of the Dutch population can ensure that multigenerational family–living becomes a common way of living in the Netherlands.

By translating foreign housing typologies related to multigenerational family–living, into typologies for another way of living in the Netherlands, architecture can serve as a strategy to influence the mentality of the Dutch society and contribute to the connection of living, working and taking care of eachother.

LOFT + ROOFTOP.

LOFT & ROOFTOP GARDEN.

The loft with access to the rooftop garden is actually a shared livingroom that can be used by all residents. Due to the size of the apartments, that is limited to the merging of three households, this loft is an ideal spot for space demanding events (family celebrations) and other (also friendly) activities. The rooftop garden offers a green oasis. From the highest level you have an amazing view over the city.

GUESTS.

GUESTS.

The guest rooms are a number of extra rooms that have been grouped in the middle level of the residential floorlevels. These spaces can be reserved by residents for their guests (family members, friends, etc.). In case of the option of having more than the Maximum of three households, where it is normal to have one's own bedroom serve as a guest room instead of guests who have to stay in a hotelbed.

APARTMENTS.

FAMILY–APARTMENTS.

The family apartments offer space for three households. Based on a typology that is common in the Netherlands, the apartments are large. Due to this required privacy within the Dutch context, the apartments are made up of three floors, whereby in principle each generation has its own floor. Although this is a logical way of dividing the spaces, it does not stimulate contact, which is what we have to promote nowadays. By taking this into the mainpoint of designing, this is marked as the most important space within this concept of family–living. The connection, the interaction between the individuals therefore literally becomes central.

WORK & CO.

WORK & CO.

Work & co is an environment that is publicly accessible. It offers space for residents or others to as well as residents of the city of Eindhoven. The ground floor consists of a café, a co–working space, a workshop and a building and fix appointment. The space has an open working environment with shared workspaces and a number of enclosed spaces, where [private] appointments can be made. The workshop, co–working space and the café are the public facilities. Upstairs, these spaces are separated from the apartments by a laser of storage. These storages offer residents extra storage options.

PUBLIC PLINTH.

PUBLIC PLINTH.

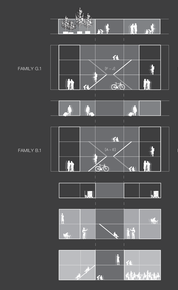
Because the apartments are oriented vertically, the connection with the public space is lost. The public plinth ensures that there is a physical connection between the ground plane and the different heights (in the lower) To make this connection, the groundfloor serves as a meeting space, in the sense of a small–scale library and lounge. The place where users can drink a cup of tea, read a book, or just hang out. In this way residents, visitors and visitors can meet eachother when the actual 'hour' is central.

DISTRICT III

MULTIGENERATIONAL FAMILY–LIVING IN RESIDENTIAL HIGHRISE BUILDING

District III is a new residential environment, with an emphasis on family living and connection. Special is the development approach of the city of Eindhoven. The supervisors of this city are focusing on a new identity of the city as a reflection of the internationalisation. In the design of District III, the new identity of the city is translated to the Dutch housing market. The option of having from the Maximum of three households, where it is normal to have one's own bedroom serve as a guest room instead of guests who have to stay in a hotelbed.

The program of this proposal creates a collection of several spaces, from public to private. The concept is based on multigenerational family–living, whereby the focus lies on the interaction between all users. By connecting the life–patterns of generations, optimal use can be made of time and space. Until the design is a highrise residential building, with family–apartments for twenty families, in these apartments there is space for three generations (three households). The merging of generations is directly related to the merging of time and space. As a direct reaction against the social issue of 'I–Pee–feeling–off' (meaning: Youth among the young and the elders), the merging of generations and (hopefully) can make it possible to divide time (infrapolis, the time between work and leisure) in a different way than is now available in the Netherlands. The changing portrait and social times require the Dutch population to invest extra in this combination.



CULTURAL CONCEPT.

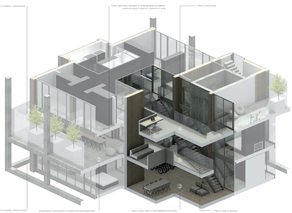
USER CONCEPT.

Based on a personal analysis of the relation between time and space, it was decided to realize a combination of a 'cultural concept' and a 'user concept'. The 'user concept' relates to flexibility (in use of space), whereas the 'cultural concept' deals with the interaction between users by creating unenclosed spaces.

To enable the combination of the merging generations and this 'cultural concept' within the current Dutch context, it is necessary to divide living spaces over floorlevels. Within the concept there should be room for an individualistic interpretation, after all, this is what the current generation is used to. Within the structure of

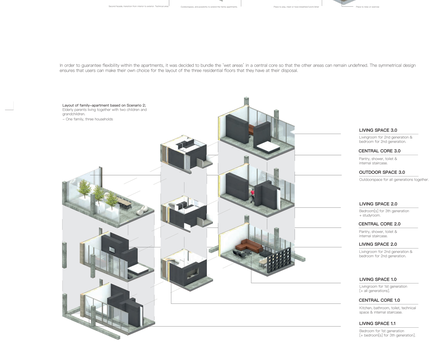
FAMILY–LIVING.

In principle, family–living does not have to be introduced as a new phenomenon within our society. It is nothing more than living together with several generations [within one family]. By connecting the life patterns of generations, optimal use can be made of time and space. Until the industrialization, this was a common way of living in the Netherlands. Because of the industrialization, the way of living of the Dutch population lives in an individualistic way, mainly in urban context. The current housing typologies contribute to this way of living, aimed at one's own family. As an architect my goal is to use architecture to create an opportunity to accept the combination of a work career with the provision of informal care within the Dutch society, so that in the future family–living will be a regular way of living, in which the current individualistic way is broken.



The hall that provides access to three floorlevels is centrally placed. Because of the merging of time and space, the interaction between users. To create this connection between all generations, the hall is provided with staircases and smaller intimate spaces to play, to relax, to work (study, to have breakfast/lunch/dinner or just to meet others [Images 3, 4 and 5]).

The separation of floorlevels, created by the floors offers a certain degree of privacy and the possibility for users to give their own [individualistic] interpretation. The central hall is separated from the private living spaces by slim aluminum frames with glass. The use of the slim profiles of the glass creates a gradation in transparency. In combination with the use of light, there is a game between visible and invisible a game between whether or not there is a connection between shared and private living spaces. Residents/users can choose to apply curtains to separate these two parts.



Layout of family–apartment based on Scenario 2;
Elderly parents living together with two children and grandchildren
– One family, three households

LIVING SPACE 3.0
Livingroom for 3rd generation & bedroom for 3rd generation.

CENTRAL CORE 3.0
Pantry, shower, toilet & internal staircase.

OUTDOOR SPACE 3.0
Outdoorspace for all generations together.

LIVING SPACE 2.0
Bedroom(s) for 2th generation & livingroom.

CENTRAL CORE 2.0
Pantry, shower, toilet & internal staircase.

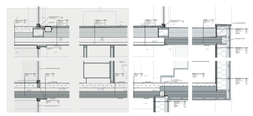
LIVING SPACE 2.0
Livingroom for 2nd generation & bedroom for 2nd generation.

LIVING SPACE 1.0
Livingroom for 1st generation (+ all generations).

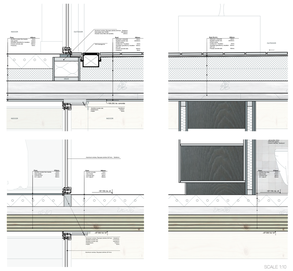
CENTRAL CORE 1.0
Kitchen (pantry), toilet, technical space & internal staircase.

LIVING SPACE 1.1
Bedroom (+/+) for 1st generation (+ bedroom(s) for 3th generation).

In order to guarantee flexibility within the apartments, it was decided to bundle the 'wet areas' in a central core so that the other areas can remain undefined. The symmetrical design ensures that users can make their own choice for the layout of the three residential floors that they have at their disposal.



The most special about these family–apartments is the hall between two apartments. A hall where there is room to meet, receive and hug eachother (where this is not possible within the current Dutch housing typology due to the small dimensions). The hall is equipped with materials other than those used in the private living areas, in contrast to these living spaces, the hall should provide a warm appearance.



The use of wood creates a warm appearance that refers to a warm welcome. 'Private' spaces within the apartments concern a simple basis, where people have room to create a reflection of their identity; their 'home'. In contrast to the hall, the floors of these spaces are made of laminate. The use of wood in three residential floors. A wooden finish in a dark contrasting color has been chosen for the central core within a family–apartment itself, so that it clearly shows the connection between the three residential floors.

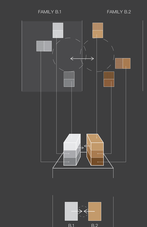
In addition to the connection of all floors, the stairs in this shared space have been designed in such a way that two arrows can be recognized. Two arrows that symbolize the connection between two families. In use, this means that residents can make a choice. Do they take a so–called 'short–cut' or do they go for meeting other users?

For privacy, the apartments also have an internal staircase. A staircase, positioned within the central core that connects the three floors. The visit between the central hall and the central core of an apartment makes this connection visible, but also ensures a certain degree of privacy. Because the three floors are physically connected to eachother, the interaction between users becomes at the center of attention. Communication between users and merging of life–patterns are the driver of the concept of family–living.

FAMILY – APARTMENTS

To guarantee flexibility within the apartments, a conscious choice was made for a symmetrical layout of the floorplan. The part of the front and back are the same in terms of dimensions. The equal dimensions make it possible to realize a flexible layout of apartments. Users can choose whether this space is intended as a bedroom, livingroom or work room.

In addition to flexibility in the floorplan, having a generous outdoor space provides an opportunity to expand the apartments. The outdoor space corresponds with the dimensions of the living space (so of the floorplan, without the wet areas). The outdoor space is accessible from the livingroom and has a depth of 3 meters. As a result, outdoor space remains available (so maintaining the space within the Dutch house).



The design is a vertical translation of a street with multiple plots. A family–apartment is a vertical translation of merging generations together on one plot, the way in which the Dutch (cooperative) housing market is organized. The connection between the generations on the farmyard. This has shaped a sort of new 'family (on a farm)'.

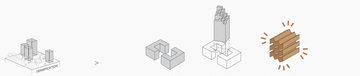
Within the design of District III, this translation is brought by shifting the focus to the interaction between two families.

EINDHOVEN.

Family–living mainly happens in Dutch villages, but due to the displacement to cities this way of living is changing to an increasingly individualistic way. In cities, like Eindhoven, the focus is on single–person or two–person households. The consequence is an increase in loneliness. The challenge was to create an living environment for several generations together in an urban context.

One of the most growing cities in the Netherlands is Eindhoven. Brainport campus is one of the most important economic core areas in the Netherlands. Due to the enormous growth of inhabitants, three supervisors have developed a general densification vision for the surroundings of the city center. The internationalization can make a major contribution to the change in mentality. Learning from other cultures is vital in order to succeed. Densification in combination with internationalization makes Eindhoven a suitable location!

Meanwhile, developments are also taking place in the city's railway zone. This railway area will soon become Brainport's 'business card', consisting of high–rise residential buildings that are extremely suitable as residential and workspace due to this unique location along the railways.



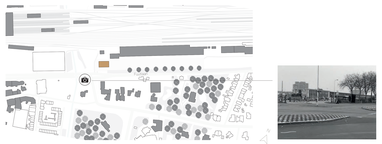
Three supervisors created a vision in which three typologies for densification are central, the Eindhoven layer, which is about experience in relation to the human scale. The brainport layer, a new layer that rises above the cultural–historical buildings and symbolizes the identity of Eindhoven by means of special shapes, facades and materials. And lastly, special buildings, icons that distinguish this city's identity.

CITY CENTER. STUDENT HOTEL. EINDHOVEN CENTRAAL. Railwaystation TU/E CAMPUS. Technical university

The Fuzzbaan is a location with all facilities nearby and developments around the Dommel that can ensure a good connection with the other side of the railways in the future. Lots of greenery and the way the space is used right now (parking area) ensures that this location needs extra attention before it can be used as a pleasant living environment.
The city center, the central railway station and s(h)ou(t) in the vicinity makes it a unique location for an environment in which people can live, work and recreate. Despite the fact that the municipality is advocating a car–free city center, this location will be accessible to pedestrians, cyclists and cars.

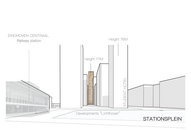
– LIVING –

The location is part of the urban area 'Villapark'. A neighborhood that belonged to the village of Tongelre for a long time, but due to the arrival of industry and the construction of ground–level houses for the senior staff of Philips, it has become part of the city of Eindhoven. In the city center one can find several single and two–persons apartments. Because the concept of family–living focuses on the interaction between several generations, the idea arose to create facilities in the plinth of District III to create a connection with the city. A shared place for residents and users of the villapark, district III, TU/e campus and residents/visitors of the city center.

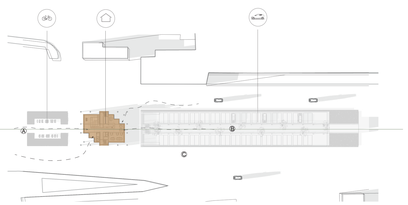


– WORKING –

The villas in this neighborhood still serve as businesses today. And after some time being underused, the building of Van Gend & Loos now serves as a hub for creative and social enterprises. It is a cultural center at the intersection of technology, sustainability and art, which is part of the identity of the city Eindhoven. As a result, the location creates unused [unappealing] public space outside working hours, which can be popular for overcome guests.



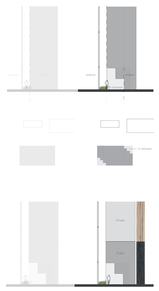
The height of the building and its position on the plot make District III recognizable in the wider area. At the square 'Stationsplein', the building will mark the end of the developments of the area 'Lighthoven'.



For the composition of the building with the accompanying possibility for parking vehicles and bicycles, the choice was made to reduce the rectangular shape of the plot. It appears from the parking standard [parkeernorm gemeente Eindhoven] that 22 parking spaces will be required for the composition of functions [after mobility correction: 50%] due to central station in the vicinity. Due to the function of the immediate environment + current function as parking, 60 parking spaces are available in the new proposal. Assuming a shared car per family, this number is more than sufficient.
Sightlines and routing between these buildings provide a mutual connection through an imaginary straight line. Because the composition of the buildings runs parallel to the public road and the existing 'Van Gend en Loos' building, a conscious choice was made to provide the ground floor with multiple entrances. This makes the building easily accessible.

To make the transition from interior to exterior more gradual, a conscious decision was made to remove a stepped shape from the volume in the public plinth. This creates a so–called in–between space that will serve as a portico. A hard separation between interior and exterior is avoided.

The distinction between the public plinth and the private apartments is formed by the choice of color in the used material. As a result, the apartments are placed on a dark plinth.



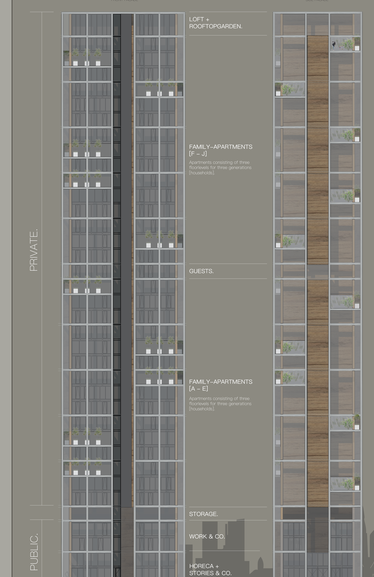
The connection between the building and the associated parking facilities is visible in the 'hollowed out' hall of the floor in the interior. The imaginary line has been extended and thus functions as a 'red carpet' through the buildings, providing clear direction within the use of these spaces.

In order to create the earlier mentioned connection with other users of the city of Eindhoven, public facilities such as horeca and a library [small–scale] have been realised in the plinth. Where there is room for shared lunch or diner and stories, stories that can be shared with each other.

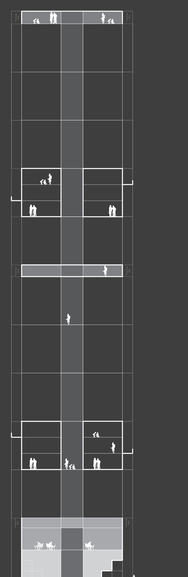
The vertically within the design of District III can partly be traced back to the buildings in the area. For example, the apartment building in the Dommelstraat clearly shows a vertical direction by the position and dimensions of windows.

The elaboration of the parking concerns a deepened variant. By realizing this space lowered to the ground level, a stage in the landscape is created. A stage that ensures that the public space in front of the building and the building of Van Gend en Loos (that has been used in the past for loading and unloading goods. By doing this, cars are hidden from streetview (as much as possible).

EINDHOVEN CENTRAAL



In order to visibly show the specialisation of the building (related to the three–story apartments), the building has a 'crown' at the design, that 'stands' – in fact a horizontal or vertical continuation of three floors. Within the design of District III, a distinction is made between the 'crown' and the rest of the building. The 'crown' is a horizontal continuation of three floors. This distinction is also visible in the facade. The apartments on the top floor are larger than the apartments on the lower floors. This is a consequence of the fact that the 'crown' is a horizontal continuation of three floors.



LIVING BACK TO FUTURE.

MULTIGENERATIONAL FAMILY–LIVING IN EINDHOVEN, THE NETHERLANDS

BY MARCIANO SANGOER

Photo (background): Mitchell van Eijk | Architectuurfotografie
Image Eindhoven: www.printmijnstad.nl

Marciano is my name and I am 25 years old. My roots lie partly in the Netherlands & partly on the Kai islands, Maluku [Indonesia]. Because of the interest in my own identity, I've been lucky enough to meet my family on the other side of the world several times, which fascinated me...

IDENTITY.

This graduation project is based on a personal search that is related to my own identity. As a Moluccan-Dutch man I am fortune to experience the interaction between individuals from two cultures myself.
Consciously perceiving the difference in color of the skin, the way of thinking and the behavior between individuals, has led to questions about my own identity. Visiting my family at the Kai Islands, Maluku [Indonesia], led to the focus on differences between cultures; the way of living that has brought me to a subject for my graduation.

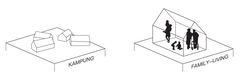
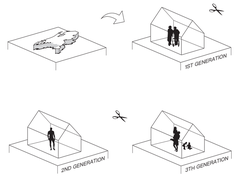


Photo: Laurens Morwarin

kampung at Kai Islands, Maluku [Indonesia]

living together, outside the dwellings

At the Kai Islands, the Moluccan population is living in small villages [kampungs] where one big family can be found. Anonymity does not exist here, life happens together, with eachother. In other words, the population lives on the principle of sharing whereby living with large families, with several generations is a common way of living. Life mainly takes place outdoor; where there is room to meet eachother; the space between the dwellings [private spaces], where interaction between the individuals become central.

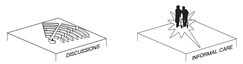


Habits of living together with multiple generations

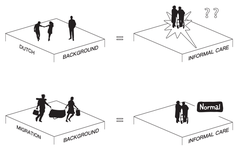
young generations often have their own living space [studio]

Photo: Eduard Sangoer

grandpa waiting for a visit from his grandkids



Back in the Netherlands I can give this multigenerational way of life a higher appreciation. Current social issues in the Netherlands, for instance; loneliness, require another way of living. The separation of generations [resulting in an individualistic way of living; reducing the interaction between individuals.] is after all, at odds with the changed task [care] of the Dutch government. Changing political and economic times, require Dutch society to reconsider a situation in which multigenerational family-living is once again a common way of living in the Netherlands. Because the aim of government policy for long-term care for the elderly is more self-reliance and more effort by informal carers.



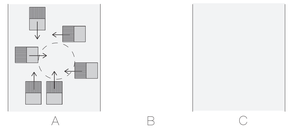
Photos: Laurens Morwarin

three generations, taking care of eachother

Photo: Laurens Morwarin

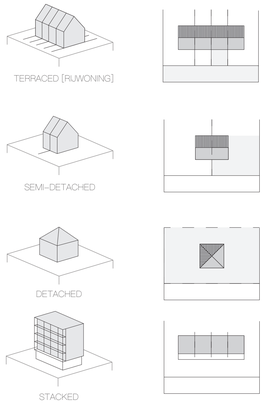
Women Moluccan culture, lively living at home.

Although the population in the Netherlands speaks about the phenomenon of 'informal care'; the concept is not recognizable within the Moluccan culture. Being together also means taking care of each other. Out of respect, the elderly are hardly taken care of by people outside their own family. Despite the fact that this is not always easy, respect for the elderly is highly valued in our culture. 'Staying at home' is therefore self-evident. To make informal care bearable within the Dutch context, care-related activities will be shared within a family. Living together with several generations can make a positive contribution to this phenomenon. This results in the following question; How can multigenerational family-living become a common way of living?



MUCH INTERACTION | FOCUS ON 'IN-BETWEEN' SPACE ON ONE PLOT

The way the dwellings [in kampungs] are positioned ensures that life mainly takes place outdoors and with eachother. The entrances to private spaces are positioned towards eachother in such a way that interaction with others can hardly be avoided.



In the Netherlands we have several housingtypologies, with 'living in a row' as most common way. The interaction with fellow users is limited. In some case such as detached living, the interaction with others has completely disappeared and the focus only on the dwelling and plot itselves.

Informal care starts to increase in the Netherlands. A growing part of the society is taking care of someone at a distance, someone on the same plot or someone with whom the home is separated for this conscious choice. The actual 'taking in' and sharing the private living environment does not (yet) happen or hardly ever happens within the Dutch society.

How can Multigenerational family-living become a common way of living in the Netherlands by means of architecture?

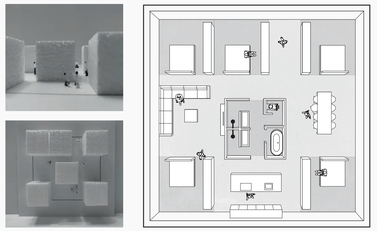
Using architecture to create the possibility to enable the acceptance of the combination of informal care and a workcareer, so that a change in mentality of the Dutch population can ensure that multigenerational family-living becomes a common way of living in the Netherlands.

By translating foreign housing typologies related to multigenerational family-living, into typologies for another way of living in the Netherlands, architecture can serve as a strategy to influence the mentality of the Dutch society and contribute to the connection of living, working and taking care of eachother.

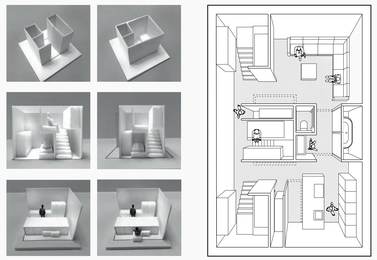
FAMILY–LIVING.

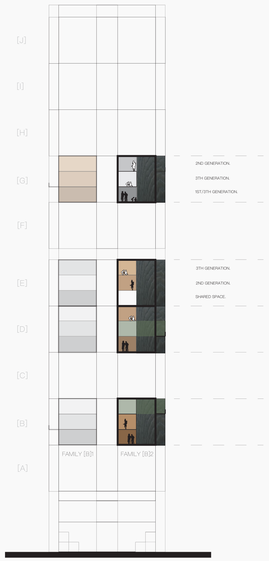
In principle, family–living does not have to be introduced as a new phenomenon within our society. It is nothing more than living together with several generations [within one family]. By connecting the life patterns of generations, optimal use can be made of time and space. Until the second World War, family–living was a normal way of living in the Netherlands. Deviating from how people wanted to live in the past, the Dutch population lives in an individualistic way, mainly in urban context. The current housing typologies contribute to this way of living, aimed at one's own family. As an architect my goal is to use architecture to create an opportunity to accept the combination of a work career with the provision of informal care within the Dutch society, so that in the future family–living will be a regular way of living, in which the current individualistic way is broken.

CULTURAL CONCEPT
ONE SPACE



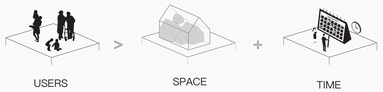
USER CONCEPT
FLEXIBILITY





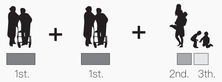
Based on a personal analysis of the relation between time and space, it was decided to realize a combination of a 'cultural concept' and a 'user concept'. The 'user concept' relates to flexibility [in use of space], whereas the 'cultural concept' deals with the interaction between users by creating unenclosed spaces.

To enable the combination of the merging generations and this 'cultural concept' within the current Dutch context, it is necessary to divide living space over floorlevels. Within the concept there should be room for an individualistic interpretation, after all, this is what the current population is used to. Within the stacking of living spaces, the floors provide a separation between space and therefore create privacy.

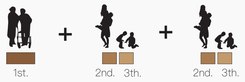


Merging of generations is directly related to the merging of time and space. Depending on certain daily activities, a space is in use or not. Comparing and matching the [time]scale of activities makes it possible to share certain space[s]. This ensures that space will be used in a different way and it creates an interaction between individuals. Flexibility plays a major role, so the design is about creating places, not about defined spaces.
– The elaboration of this proposal is based on two scenarios. A twosome that is related to the phenomenon of 'informal care' in relation to loneliness among the elderly generation, but certainly also younger generation[s].

Scenario 1.
Children and grandchildren living together with parents + parents in law.
– One family, three households

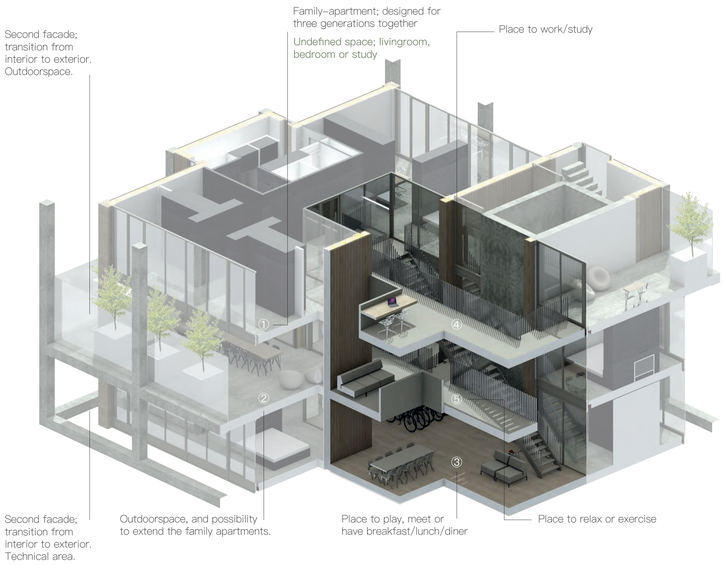


Scenario 2.
Parents living together with two children and grandchildren.
– One family, three households.



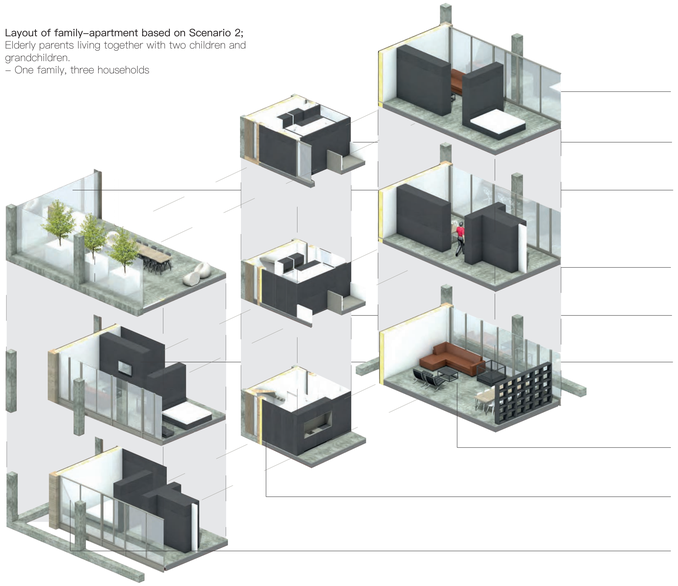
The hall that provides access to three floorlevels is centrally placed because of its function to focus on the interaction between users. To create this connection between all floorlevels [and so all generations], this hall is provided with staircases and smaller intimate spaces to play, to relax, to work/study, to have breakfast/lunch/diner or just to meet others [3, 4 and 5].

The separation of floorlevels, created by the floors offers a certain degree of privacy and the possibility for users to give their own [individualistic] interpretation. The central hall is separated from the private living spaces by slim aluminum frames with glass. The degree of reflection of the glass creates a gradation in transparency. In combination with sliding doors, it creates a game between visible and invisible; a game between whether or not there is a connection between shared and private living spaces. For complete privacy, users can apply curtains to separate these two spaces.



In order to guarantee flexibility within the apartments, it was decided to bundle the 'wet areas' in a central core so that the other areas can remain undefined. The symmetrical design ensures that users can make their own choice for the layout of the three residential floors that they have at their disposal.

Layout of family–apartment based on Scenario 2;
Elderly parents living together with two children and grandchildren.
– One family, three households



LIVING SPACE 3.0
Livingroom for 2nd generation & bedroom for 2nd generation.

CENTRAL CORE 3.0
Pantry, shower, toilet & internal staircase.

OUTDOOR SPACE 3.0
Outdoorspace for all generations together.

LIVING SPACE 2.0
Bedroom[s] for 3th generation + studyroom.

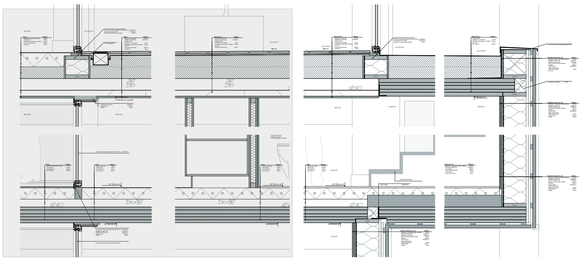
CENTRAL CORE 2.0
Pantry, shower, toilet & internal staircase.

LIVING SPACE 2.0
Livingroom for 2nd generation & bedroom for 2nd generation.

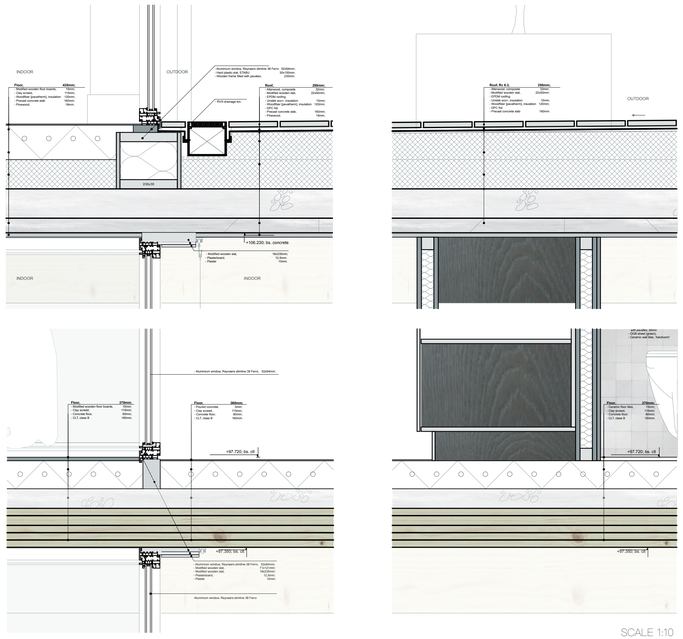
LIVING SPACE 1.0
Livingroom for 1st generation [+ all generations].

CENTRAL CORE 1.0
Kitchen, bathroom, toilet, technical space & internal staircase.

LIVING SPACE 1.1
Bedroom for 1st generation [+ bedroom[s] for 3th generation].



The most special about these family–apartments is the hall between two apartments. A hall where there is room to meet, receive and hug eachother [where this is not possible within the current Dutch housing typology due to the small dimensions]. The hall is equipped with materials other than those used in the private living areas. In contrast to these living spaces, the hall should provide a warm appearance.

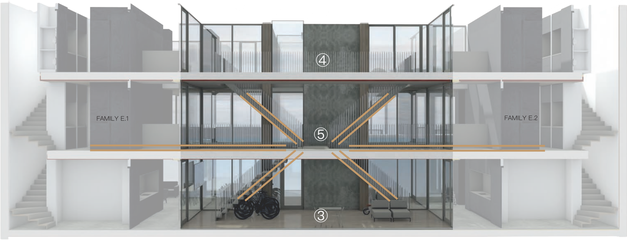


SCALE 1:10

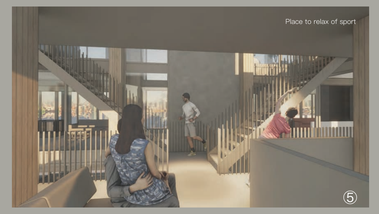
The use of wood creates a warm appearance that refers to a warm welcome. 'Private' spaces within the apartments concern a simple basis, where people have room to create a reflection of their identity; their interiors. A wooden finish of the central core focuses on this part of the floorplan that connects the three residential floors. A wooden finish in a dark contrasting color has been chosen for the central core within a family–apartment itself, so that it clearly shows the connection between the three residential floors.

In addition to the connection of all floors, the stairs in this shared space have been designed in such a way that two arrows can be recognized. Two arrows that symbolize the connection between two families. In use, this means that residents can make a choice. Do they take a so–called 'short–cut' or do they go for meeting other users?

For privacy, the apartments also have an internal staircase. A staircase, positioned within the central core that connects the three floors. The void between the central hall and the central core of an apartment makes this connection visible, but also ensures interaction between generations. The three floors are directly connected to each other. This puts the relationship between individuals at the center of attention. Communication between users and merging of life–patterns are the driver of the concept of family–living.

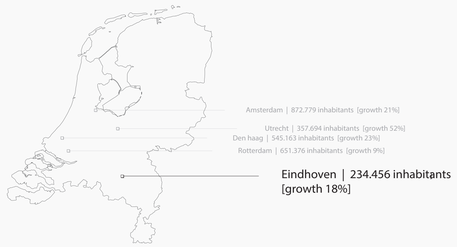


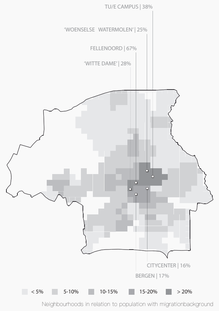
FAMILY – APARTMENTS.



EINDHOVEN.

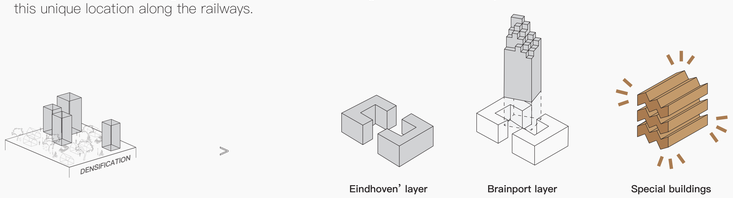
Family-living mainly happens in Dutch villages, but due to the displacement to cities this way of living is changing to an increasingly individualistic way. In cities, like Eindhoven, the focus is on single-person or two-person households. The consequence is an increase in loneliness. The challenge was to create an living environment for several generations together in an urban context.



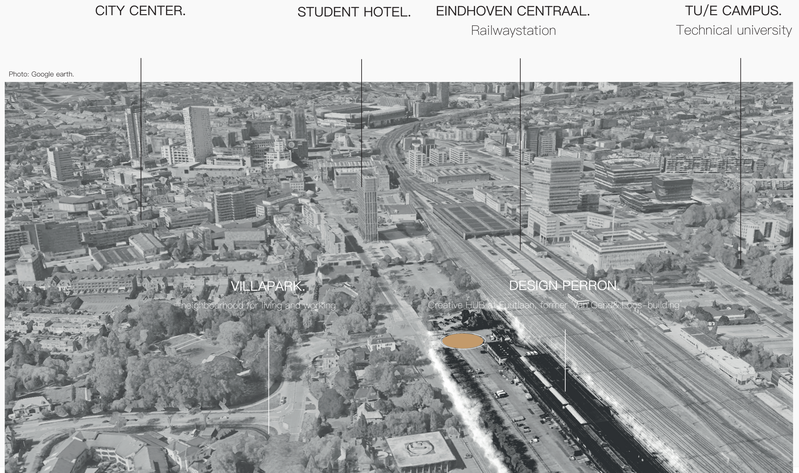


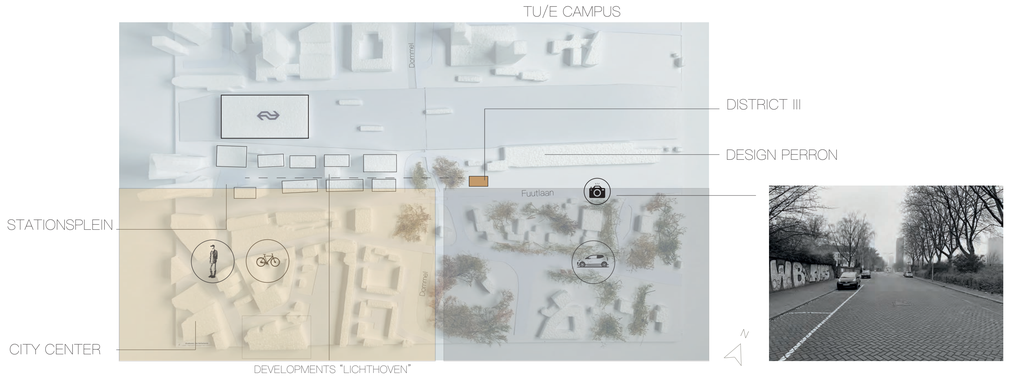
One of the most growing cities in the Netherlands is Eindhoven. Brainport campus is one of the most important economic core areas in the Netherlands. Due to the enormous growth of inhabitants, three supervisors have developed a general densification vision for the surroundings of the city center. The internationalization can make a major contribution to the change in mentality. Learning from other cultures is vital in order to succeed. Densification in combination with internationalization makes Eindhoven a suitable location!

Meanwhile, developments are also taking place in the city's railway zone. This railway area will soon become Brainport's 'business card', consisting of high-rise residential buildings that are extremely suitable as residential and workareas due to this unique location along the railways.



Three supervisors created a vision in which three typologies for densification are central; the Eindhoven layer, which is about experience in relation to the human scale. The brainport layer; a new layer that rises above the cultural-historical buildings and symbolizes the identity of Eindhoven by means of special shapes, facades and materials. And lastly, special buildings; Icons that distinguish this city's identity.





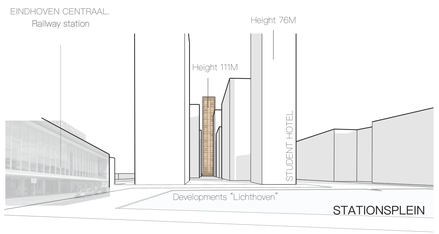
The Fuutlaan is a location with all facilities nearby and developments around the Dommel that can ensure a good connection with the other side of the railways in the future. Lots of greenery and the way the space is used right now [parking area] ensures that this location needs extra attention before it can be used as a pleasant living environment. The city center, the central railway station and school[s] in the vicinity makes it a unique location for an environment in which people can live, work and recreate. Despite the fact that the municipality is advocating a car-free city center, this location will be accessible to pedestrians, cyclists and cars.

– LIVING –

The location is part of the urban area 'Villapark'. A neighborhood that belonged to the village of Tongelre for a long time, but due to the arrival of industry and the construction of ground-level houses for the senior staff of Philips, it has become part of the city of Eindhoven. In the city center one can find several single and two-persons apartments. Because the concept of family-living focuses on the interaction between several generations, the idea arose to create facilities in the plinth of District 111 to create a connection with the city. A shared place for residents and users of the Villapark, district 111, TU/e campus and residents/visitors of the city center.

– WORKING –

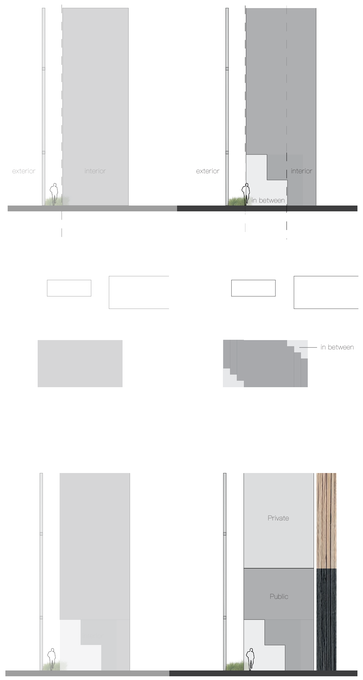
The villas in this neighborhood still serve as businesses to this day. And after some time being underused, the building of Van Gend & Loos now serves as a hub for creative and social enterprises; it is a cultural center at the intersection of technology, sustainability and art, which is part of the identity of the city Eindhoven. As a result, the location creates unused [unappealing] public space outside working hours, which can be very popular for unwelcome guests.

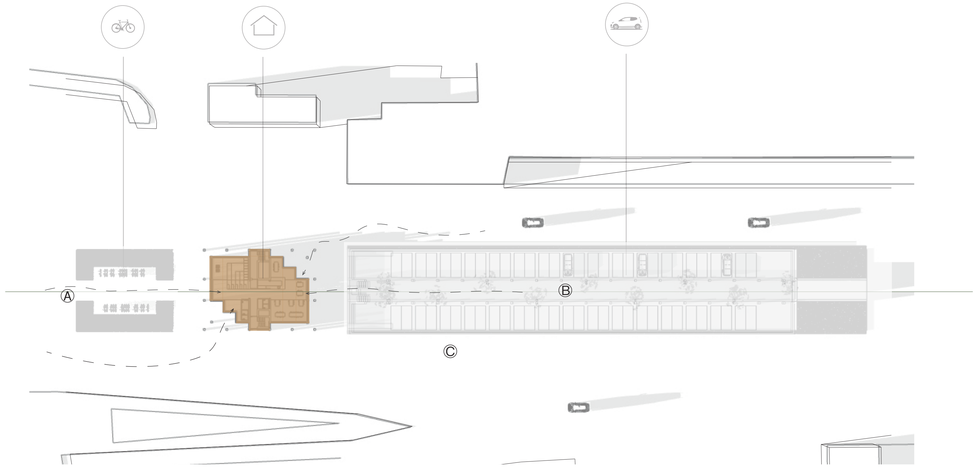


The height of the building and its position on the plot make District III recognizable in the wider area. At the square 'Stationsplein', the building will mark the end of the developments of the area 'Lichthoven'.

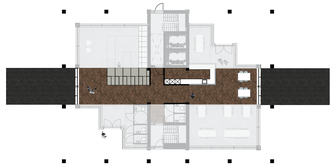
To make the transition from interior to exterior more gradual, a conscious decision was made to remove a stepped shape from the volume in the public plinth. This creates a so-called in-between space that will serve as a portico. A hard separation between interior and exterior is avoided.

The distinction between the public plinth and the private apartments is formed by the choice of color in the used material. As a result, the apartments are placed on a dark plinth.

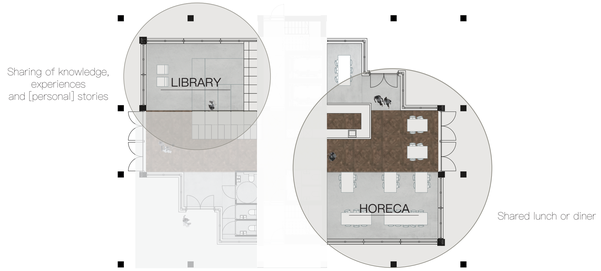




For the composition of the building with the accompanying possibility for parking vehicles and bicycles, the choice was made to reduce the rectangular shape of the plot. It appears from the parking standard [parkeernorm gemeente Eindhoven] that 22 parking spaces will be required for the composition of functions [after mobility correction [50%] due to central station in the vicinity]. Due to the function of the immediate environment + current function as parking, 60 parking spaces are available in the new proposal. Assuming a shared car per family, this number will certainly be sufficient.
Sightlines and routing between these buildings provide a mutual connection through an imaginary straight line. Because the composition of the buildings runs parallel to the public road and the existing 'Van Gend en Loos' building, a conscious choice was made to provide the ground floor with multiple entrances. This makes the building easily accessible to the public.



The connection between the building and the associated parking facilities is visible in the paving and the finish of the floor in the interior. The imaginary line has been extended and thus functions as a 'red carpet' through the buildings, providing clear direction within the use of these spaces.

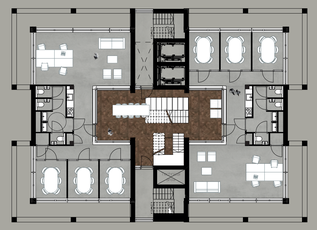


In order to create the ealier mentioned connection with other users of the city of Eindhoven, public facilities such as horeca and a library [small-scale] have been realised in the plinth. Where there is room for shared lunch or diner and stories, stories that can be shared with each other.

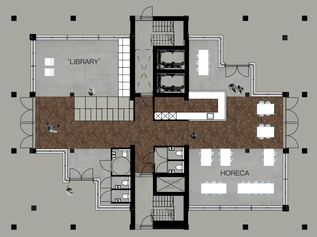
The verticality within the design of District III can partly be traced back to the buildings in the area. For example, the layout of some facades clearly shows a vertical direction.

The elaboration of the parking concerns a deepened variant. By realizing this space lowered to the ground level, a stage in the landscape is created. A stage that connects to the heights that can be recognized within the building of 'Van Gend en loos' that has been used in the past for loading and unloading goods. Cars are hidden from streetview [as much as possible].

EINDHOVEN, FUUTLAAN.



WORK & CO.



PUBLIC ENTRANCE.

LOFT + ROOFTOP.

GUESTS.

APARTMENTS.

WORK & CO.

PUBLIC PLINTH.

LOFT & ROOFTOP GARDEN.

The loft with access to the rooftop garden is actually a shared livingroom that can be used by all residents. Due to the size of the apartments that is limited to the merging of three households, this loft is an ideal spot for special events where several visitors [also from outside] are invited. This space can be reserved by residents. From this highest level you have an amazing view over the city.

GUESTS.

The guest rooms are a number of extra rooms that have been grouped in the middle level of the residential floorlevels. These spaces ca be reserved by residents to receive family-members or friends for a nightly stay. This option is derived from the Moluccan culture [as example], where it is normal to have one's own bedroom serve as a guest room instead of guests who have to stay in a ho[s]tel.

FAMILY-APARTMENTS.

The family apartments offer space for three households. Based on two scenarios, the dwellings are designed for three generations together. Due to the required privacy within the Dutch context, the apartments are made up of three floors, whereby in principle each generation has its own floor available. The most special about this proposal is the merging of several families, which together will have a common hallway. By taking this hall as the startingpoint of designing, this is marked as the most important space within this concept of family-living. The connection, the interaction between the individuals therefore literally becomes central.

WORK & CO.

Work & co is a work environment that is publicly accessible. It offers space for residents of district III as well as residents of the city of Eindhoven. The environment is part of the public plinth, enabling a connection between the building and its surroundings. The space has an open work environment with shared workplaces and a number of enclosed spaces, where [private] meetings can take place [in small form]. The two floors are located above the plinth that gives access to the street and is separated from the family-apartments by a layer of storage. These storages offer residents extra storage options.

PUBLIC PLINTH.

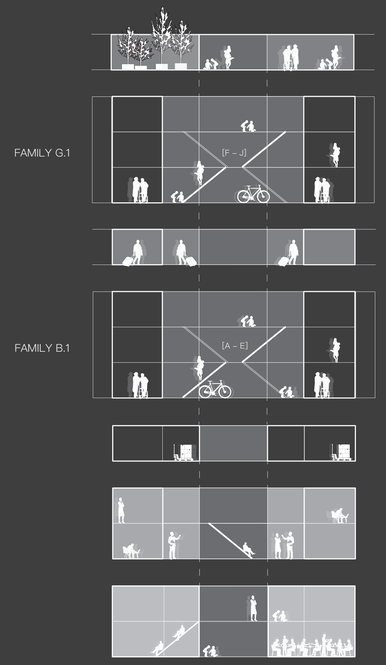
Because the apartments are oriented vertically, the connection with the street; the function of the plinth, is extremely important. It provides the connection between life at street and life at different heights [in the tower]. To make this connection, the groundfloor serves as a meeting space, in the sense of a small-scale library and horeca. The place where users can share stories and experiences with each other and the place where residents and visitors can meet eachother when the activity 'food' is central.

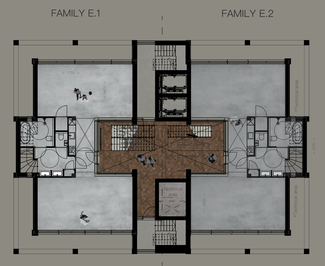
DISTRICT III

MULTIGENERATIONAL FAMILY-LIVING
IN RESIDENTIAL HIGHRISE BUILDING

District 111 is a new residential environment, with an emphasis on living, working and recreation, based on the densification vision of the city of Eindhoven. The supervisors of this city are focussing on a new identity of the city as a reflection of the internationalization. In the design of District 111, the new identity can be recognized as a different way of living, other than the current generations in the Netherlands are used to.

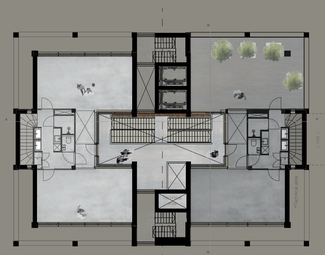
The program of this proposal concerns a collection of several spaces, from public to private. The concept is based on multigenerational family-living, whereby the focus lies on the interaction between all users. By connecting the life-patterns of generations, optimal use can be made of time and space. The design is a highrise residential building, with family-apartments for twenty families. In these apartments there is space for three generations [three households]. The merging of generations causes family members to spend more time together; this as a reaction against the social issue of [the feeling of] loneliness [both among the young and the elderly]. Merging of generations and lifepatterns can make it possible to divide time differently, making the combination of a workcareer and informal care possible in the Netherlands. The changing political and social times require the Dutch population to invest extra in this combination.





FLOORLEVEL 0

FLOORLEVEL 1

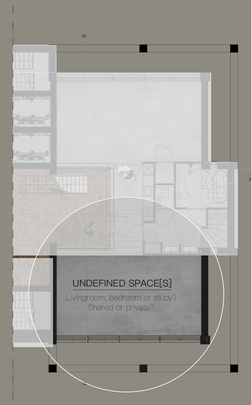


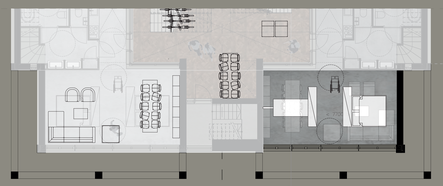
FLOORLEVEL 2

SECTION A

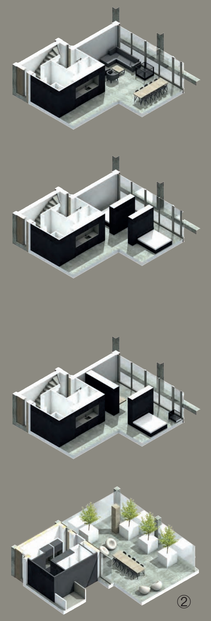
The floorplan of the family-apartments is based on foreign cultures. The central hall as an 'in-between-space' connects all private living spaces. The separation between the apartments and this hall is based on living 'inside' and 'outside', based on living together in the kampungs that mainly takes place outdoors.

The space between the two facades offers space for installations of the building [technical area].

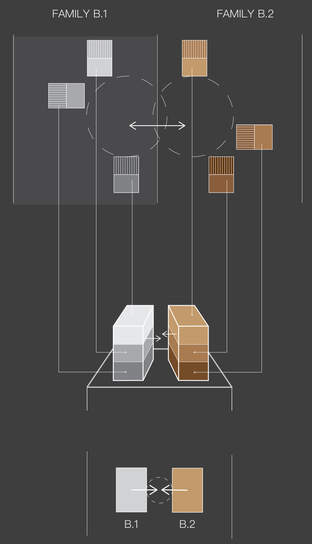




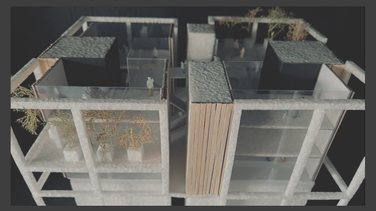
To guarantee flexibility within the apartments, a conscious choice was made for a symmetrical layout of the floorplan. The part at the front and back are the same in terms of dimensions. The equal dimensions make it possible to realize a flexible layout of apartments. Users can choose whether this space is intended as a bedroom, livingroom or study room.



In addition to flexibility in the floorplan, having a generous outdoor space provides an opportunity to expand the apartments. The outdoor space corresponds with the dimensions of the living space out of the floorplan. Apartments can be extended, with the dimensions of the symmetrical layout of living spaces as a maximum. As a result, outdoor space remains available by maintaining the space within the 2nd facade.

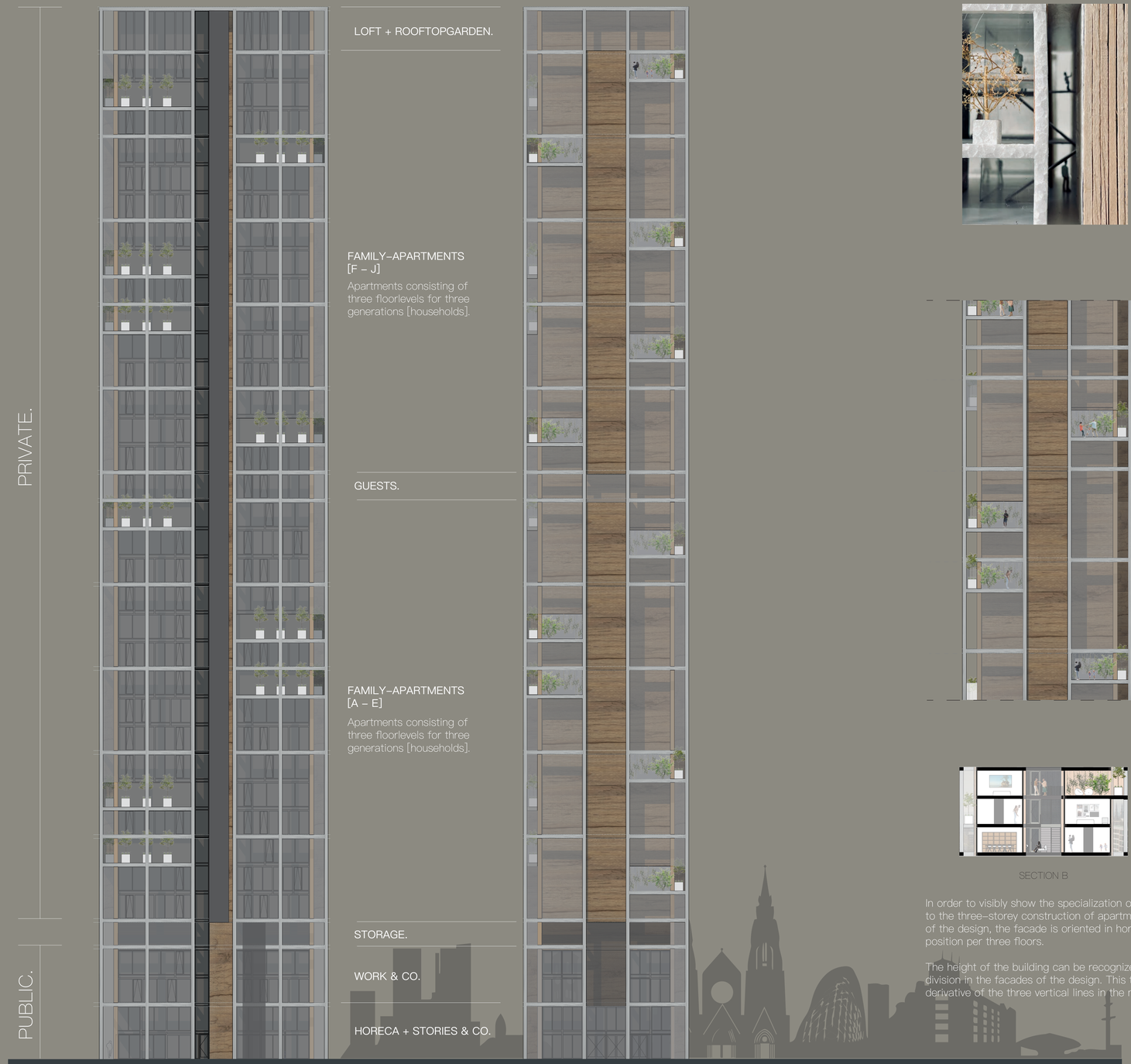


The design is a vertical translation of a street with mutiple plots. A family-apartment is a vertical translation of merging generations together on one plot, the way in which the Dutch population previously lived together with multiple generations [mainly happened on the farmyard. This was limited to just one family [on a plot]. Within the design of District III, this limitation is broken by shifting the focus to the interaction between two families.

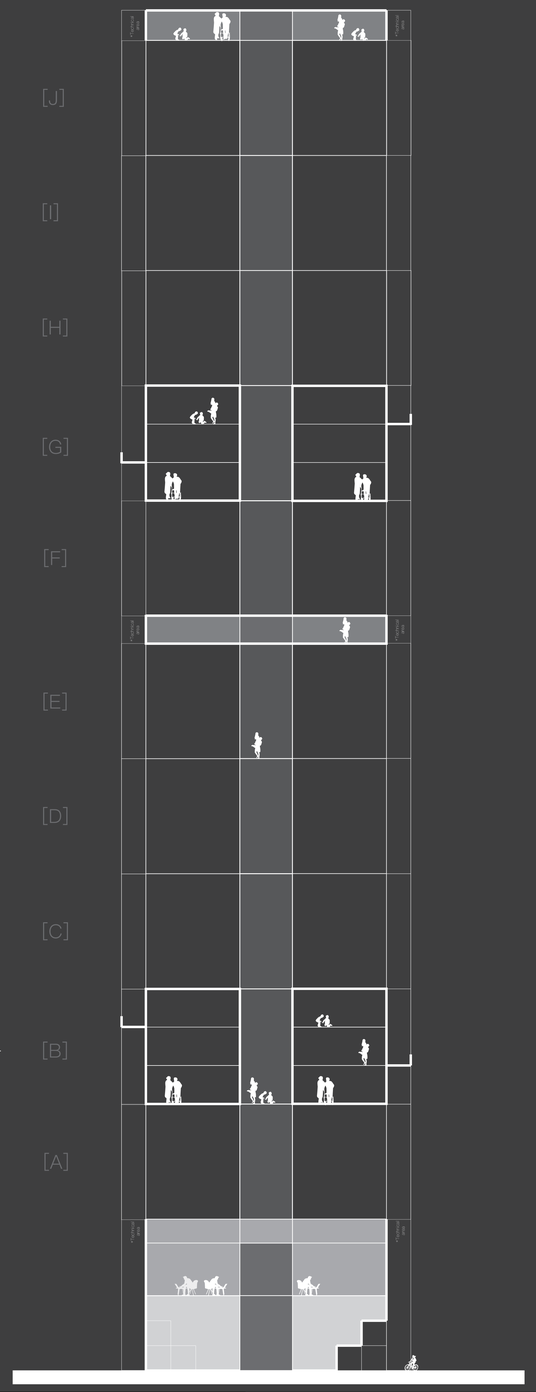


FRONT FACADE

SIDE FACADE



SECTION B

In order to visibly show the specialization of the building [related to the three-storey construction of apartments], as the identity of the design, the facade is oriented in horizontal or vertical position per three floors.

The height of the building can be recognized in the threefold division in the facades of the design. This tripartite division is a derivative of the three vertical lines in the number 111.