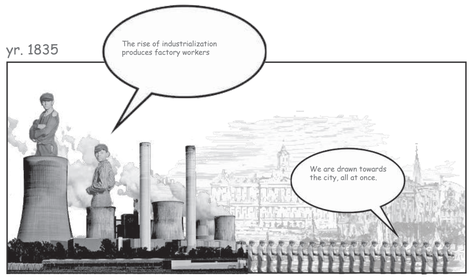
LOST INBETWEEN

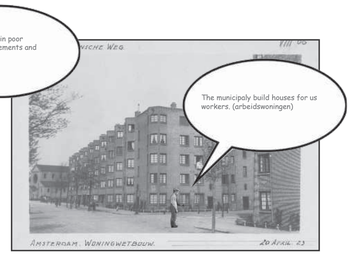
THE CHALLENGE; HOUSING MARKET 2022

STARTING STATEMENT:
IT IS HARD FINDING A HOME WITH THE CURRENT STRESS ON THE HOUSING MARKET, MOSTLY WITHIN THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT. CURRENT APPROACHES OF HOUSING FALLS SHORT AS ECONOMIC HOMELESSNESS IS ON THE RISE, ESPECIALLY AMONG LESS FORTUNATE TARGET GROUPS. IT IS IMPORTANT TO SEARCH FOR ALTERNATIVE WAYS OF APPROACHING THE DESIGN OF THE LIVING ENIVORNMENT. TO CREATE A MORE INCLUSIVE AND SOCIAL/ECONOMIC ACCESSIBLE LIVING ENVIRONMENT WITHIN AN URBAN CONTEXT.



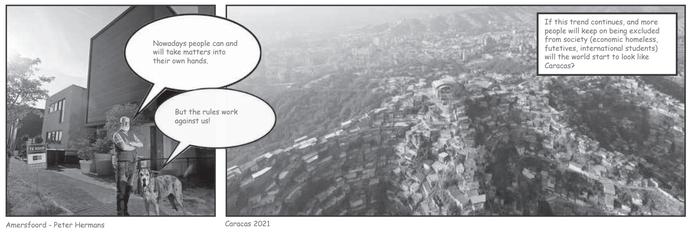
Maasstricht first area in the Netherlands to industrialize (glass, crystal and pottery manufacturing)

Housing shortage arises in the 19th century



As the new inhabitants can't take care of themselves anymore (all land is clamed, creating new jobs is hard). The government had to do something. Especially when there seem to be people profiting of this constricting situation (investors & homeowners)

Taiwan 2021



Amersfoord - Peter Hermans

Caracas 2021

THE HOUSING REGULATIONS, WHY?

CONSTITUTION 1798 — PROTECT

To protect from the power of the king. Giving the people rights and a voice. One of the rights is mentioned in article 22: the right for a place to live.

HOUSING LAW 1901 — PROTECT

To protect people from poor living conditions that homeowners or landlords create. The municipality is responsible for providing those 'healthy' living spaces.

FIRST BUILDING DEGREE (BOUWBESLUIT) 1992 — EQUALIZE

So the level by which we define 'healthy'homes and the requirements for the building is arranged on a national level. A healthy living space is the same for all dutch inhabitants.

ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT 2010 — SIMPLIFY

To make it easier to apply for different kind of building permits. The different permit applications are compressed into the environmental permit.

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW 2022 — EQUALIZE

The environmental law will arrange the durability on national and eventually worldwide level. To ensure everyone is handeling our situation of running out of raw materials and energy in the same degree.

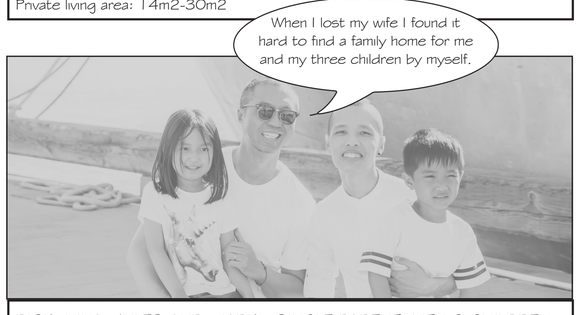
VACANT AND OVERSIZED BUILDINGS

URBAN WANDERERS HAVE NO PLACE TO GO DUE TO THE TIGHT HOUSINGMARKET. WHILE AT THE SAME TIME THERE ARE A LOT OF VACANT AND OVERSIZED BUILDINGS. SO WHY NOT PARTIALLY USE THEM AND OPTIMIZE TO PROVIDE SMALLER HOUSES. 14M2 IS THE MINIMAL SIZE THAT COULD HOUSE EVERY LIVING FUNCTION PRIVATELY.

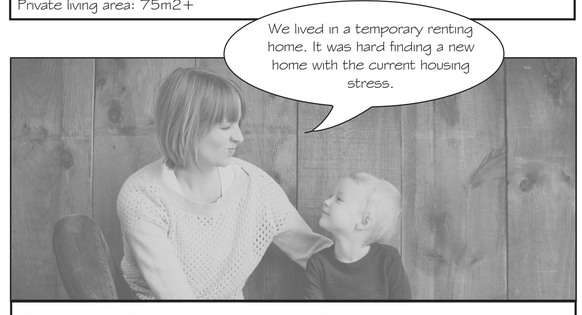
URBAN WANDERERS

OLIVER - SINGLE STARTER
Min income: 1.725,-
Min mortgage: 86.162,-
Private living area: 14m2-30m2

BEN, ERICA, MILLIE AND WILLOW - FAMILY
Min income: 2x1.725,- = 3.450,-/6.000,-
Min mortgage: 172.324,-/260.000,-
Private living area: 75m2+



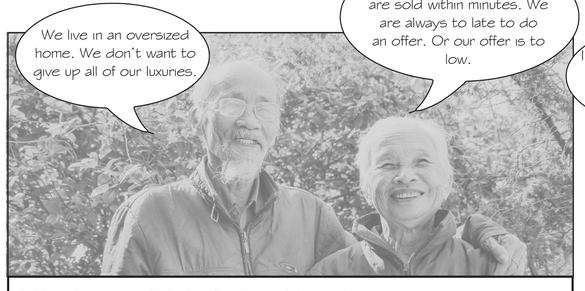
RICK, NINA, JULES AND MARK - SINGLE PARENT WITH 3 CHILDREN
Min income: 1.725,-/4.000,-
Min mortgage: 86.162,-/200.000,-
Private living area: 60m2+



FENNE AND LISA - SINGLE PARENT WITH CHILD
Min income: 1.725,-/4.000,-
Min mortgage: 86.162,-/200.000,-
Private living area: 60m2+

ELLIE AND JEAN - COUPLE STARTERS
Min income: 2x1.725,- = 3.450,-
Min mortgage: 172.324,-
Private living area: 26m2+

JOHN - EXPAT (WITH BIG FAMILY)
Min income: +/-6.000,-
Min mortgage: 260.000,-
Private living area: 50m2-200m2



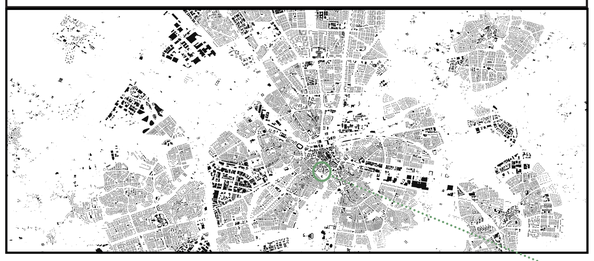
STEPHEN AND JESSIE - ELDERLY COUPLE
Min income: 3.450,-
Min mortgage: 172.324,-
Private living area: 60m2+ (single floor)

EMMA - SINGLE ADULT
Min income: 1.725,-/4.000,- Min mortgage: 86.000,-/240.000,-
Private living area: 14m2/60m2

JULY - EXPLORER
Min income: 1.725,- (flexible)
Min mortgage: 0,-/86.000,-
Private living area: 2m2+

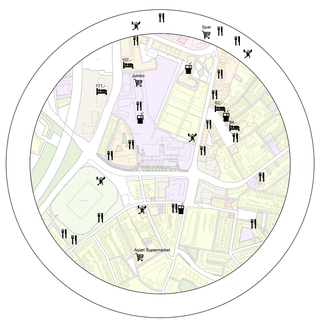
HOMETOWN

KARKAS, EINDHOVEN, THE NETHERLANDS



The city is a big urban landscape full of experience in terms of social, and professional aspects. Within a 10 minute walking range you will find a lot of existing functions that you can take advantage off. I know a person that for example only showers after going to the gym. He says that he rarely ever uses his shower at home so why have one completely for yourself. You can share facilities or use the spaces within the city that are already there.

EXISTING BASE FUNCTIONS



- Supermarkets
- Restaurants
- Bar
- Hotel
- Gym
- Outdoor
- Sport
- Housing
- Bussiness
- Shops
- Mixed functions
- Societal
- Cultural
- City center

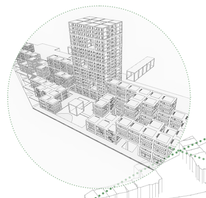
EXISTING SECONDARY FUNCTIONS

- Leisure shops
- Schools
- Offices
- Leisure
- Mindfullness

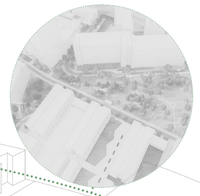
Functions that are missing or supply to little for the demand, within the 10 min walking range could be added to the new building. But that also depends on what is asked for during the CPO procedure.

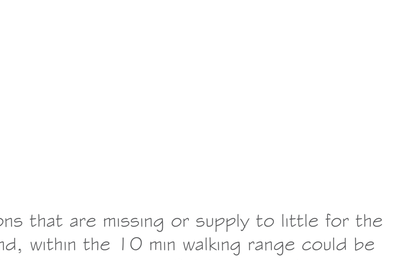
The old Karkas site
Rich history of squatters

Graduation project - Stephanie Lelieveld



The new Victoriapark



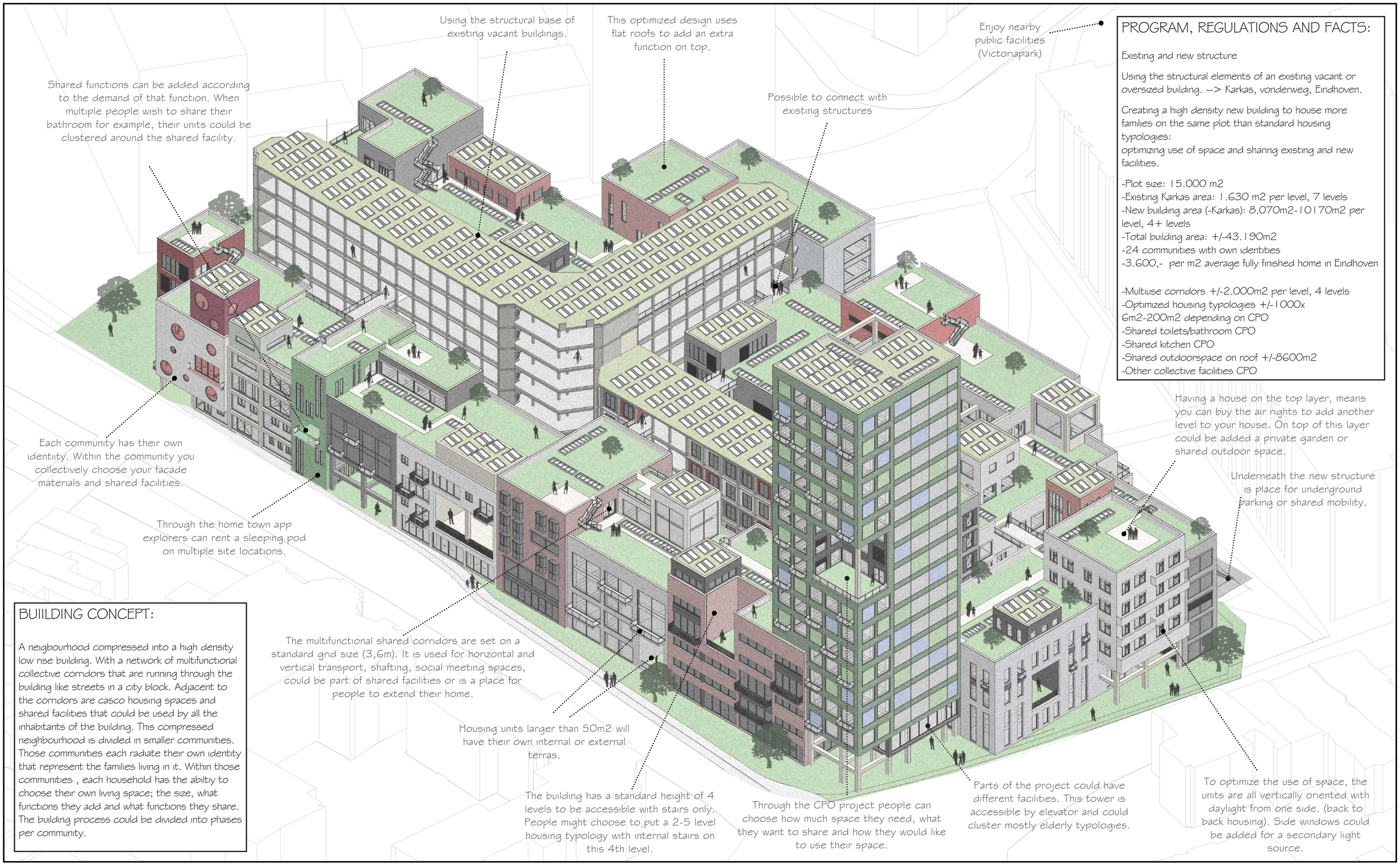


10 min

10 min

A NEW KARKAS

NEW APPROACH OF HOME FOR THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT



PROGRAM, REGULATIONS AND FACTS:

Existing and new structure

Using the structural elements of an existing vacant or oversized building. --> Karkas, vonderweg, Eindhoven.

Creating a high density new building to house more families on the same plot than standard housing typologies:
optimizing use of space and sharing existing and new facilities.

-Plot size: 15.000 m2
-Existing Karkas area: 1.630 m2 per level, 7 levels
-New building area (-Karkas): 8.070m2-10170m2 per level, 4+ levels
-Total building area: +/-43.190m2
-24 communities with own identities
-3.600,- per m2 average fully finished home in Eindhoven

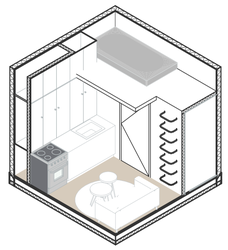
-Multiuse corridors +/-2.000m2 per level, 4 levels
-Optimized housing typologies +/-1000x
6m2-200m2 depending on CPO
-Shared toilets/bathroom CPO
-Shared kitchen CPO
-Shared outdoorspace on roof +/-8600m2
-Other collective facilities CPO

BUIILDING CONCEPT:

A neigbourhood compressed into a high density low rise building. With a network of multifunctional collective corridors that are running through the building like streets in a city block. Adjacent to the corridors are casco housing spaces and shared facilities that could be used by all the inhabitants of the building. This compressed neighbourhood is divided in smaller communities. Those communities each radiate their own identity that represent the families living in it. Within those communities , each household has the ability to choose their own living space; the size, what functions they add and what functions they share. The building process could be divided into phases per community.

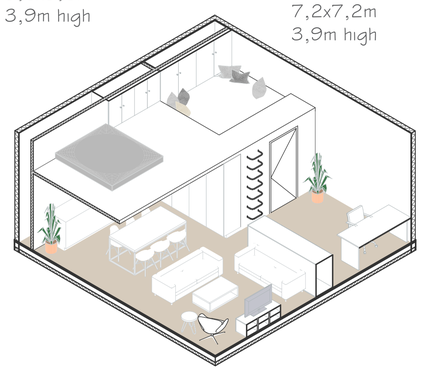
OPTIMIZED SPACE

Optimizing the use of space ensures a more densified urban area, and thus creates more space for people to live. There are some urban and architectural principles that could be applied to generate an optimal mass and use of space while still maintaining a spacial quality. Providing the user of the space with a choice on how to shape this environment is a very important principle on optimizing and creating willingness.



Single starter
tiny home
14m2
3,6x3,6m
3,9m high

Couple starters
52m2
7,2x7,2m
3,9m high



ARCHITECTURAL OPTIMIZATION PRINCIPS

Back to back housing

Flat roofs with functions on top or buy air rights

Heightened ceilings to add loft space

Standard grid to give built-ins a uniform fit

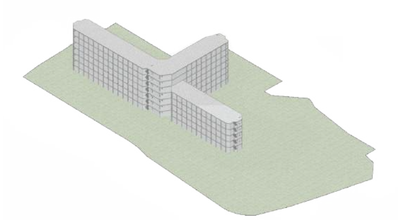
Optimize the mass on the plot

Use of existing urban functions and sharing facilities

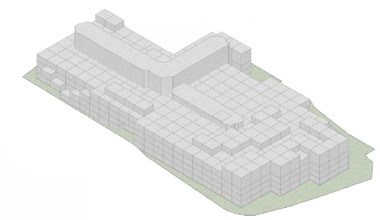
Flexible finish building systems like computer flooring, lowered ceilings, thin partition walls etc. as most oftenly seen within office buildings.

Giving people the choice on how to use their living space

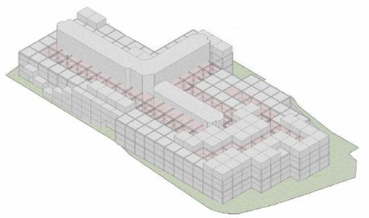
URBAN OPTIMIZATION PRINCIPLES AND DESIGN STEPS FOR OPTIMIZING MASS ON PLOT



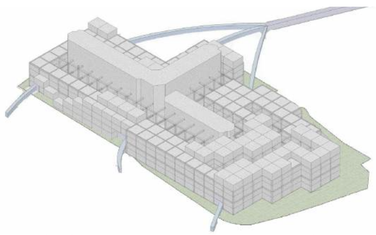
1.You start off with a new or an existing plot which might or might not house a vacant building. Strip that building down to the structural base.



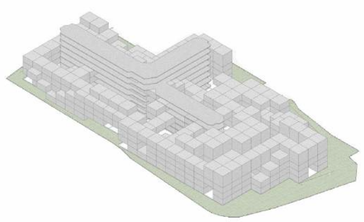
2. Lay a standard grid on top of the plot. Fill the plot fully with mass. In this study the max height for the highest front door is 4 layers (12,5m)



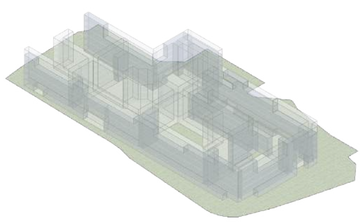
3. Extrude the masses that block daylight. After the extrusion all the left over masses should get enough daylight. (back to back housing dept till +/- 7m.



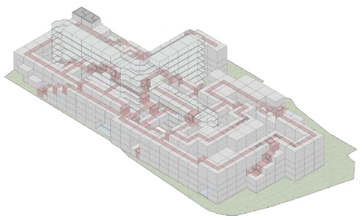
4. Extrude the masses that block the main walking routes, sightlines and possible walking routes to the roofscape etc.



5. Connect the mass to the existing building.



6. Create an internal network of corridors with horizontal and vertical walking routes, and social meeting spaces.



7. Create a network of external walking routes mirroring the corridors so every roofspace could be reached and used optimally.

8. Finally use a parametric program that places the wished housing units and shared space within the new and existing grid.

A NEIGBOURHOOD COMPRESSED INTO A HIGH DENSITY LOW RISE BUILDING

5+

A community of people that choose to add an elevator.

The rooftopgardens on top of the fourth level are connected through corridors and outdoor stairs.

3-5

From the fourth layer on multilevel housing typologies could be added

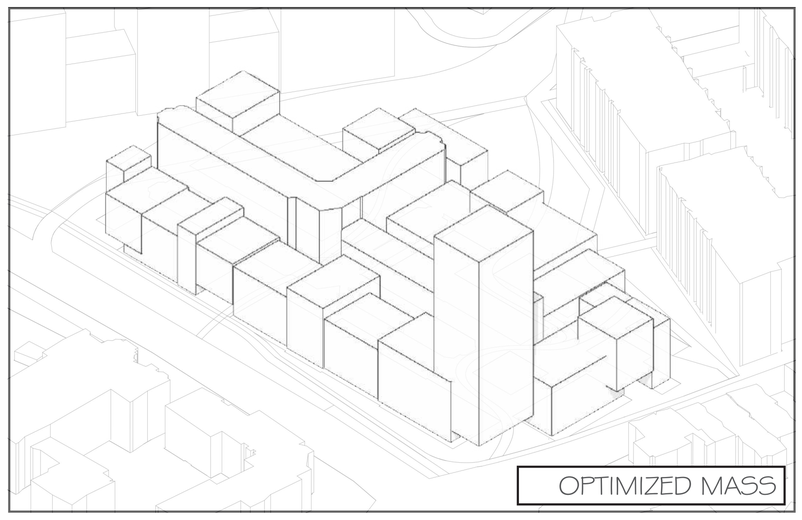
2

The corridors connect the communities like streets conneet the city blocks.

As an example this community shares a a bathroom and toilets. Other communities could make use of this aswell with a small extra fee for maintenance and cleaning.

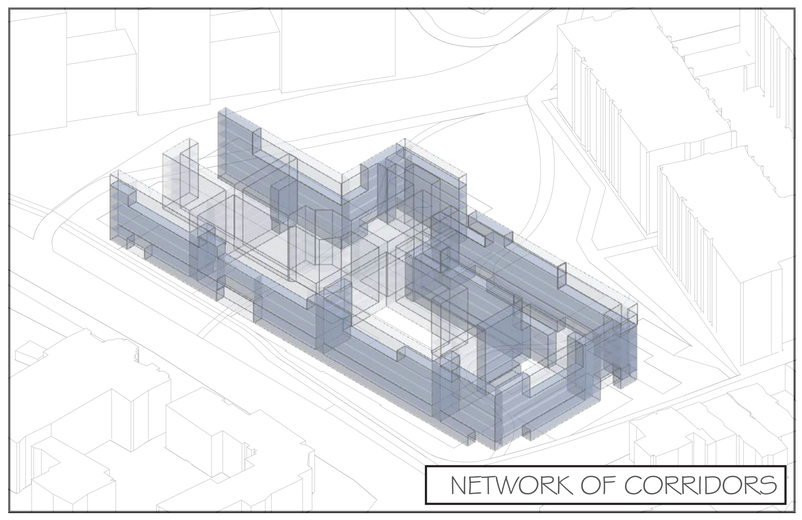
As an example this community shares a kitchen and dining room. As a community they maintain this space. Other communities could make use of this aswell with a small extra fee for cleaning and maintenance. People from outside the new karkas could also make use of it but pay a regular entrance.

WITHIN THE KARKAS THE INHABITANTS HAVE THE FREEDOM TO CHOOSE WHAT LIVING FUNCTIONS TO SHARE AND WHAT URBAN FUNCTIONS TO FACILITATE

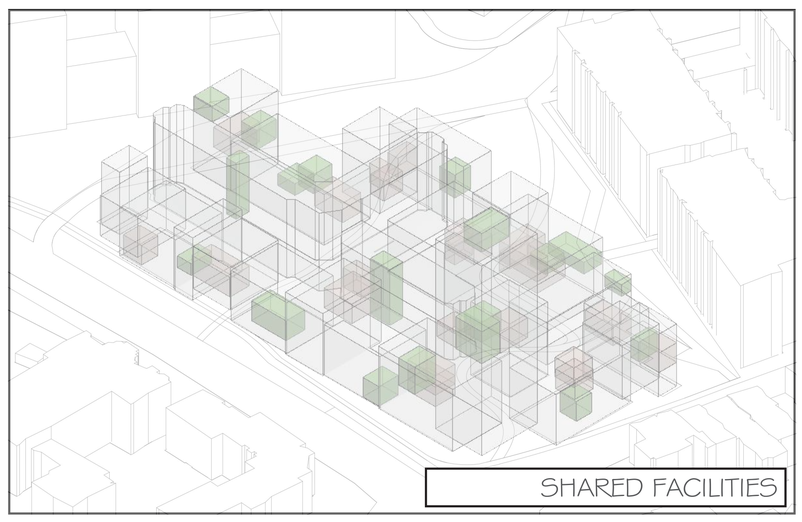


OPTIMIZED MASS

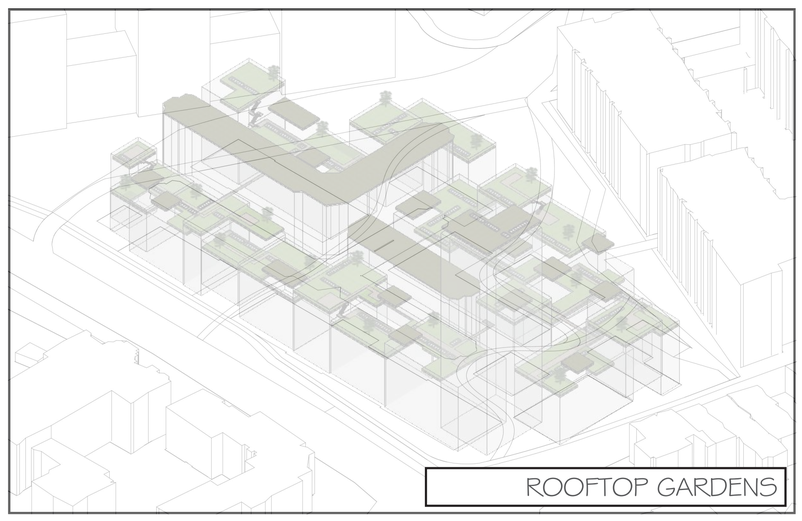
COMMUNITIES



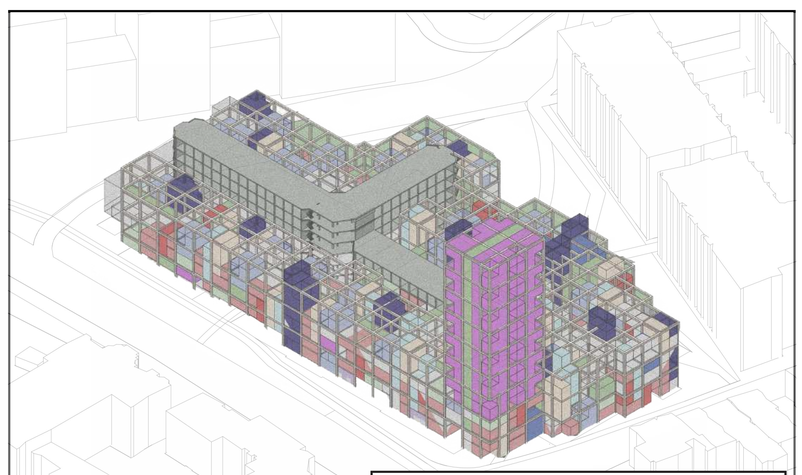
NETWORK OF CORRIDORS



SHARED FACILITIES



ROOFTOP GARDENS

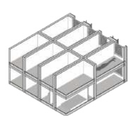


EXAMPLE HOUSING TYPOLOGIES

HAVING THE FREEDOM TO DECIDE HOW TO USE YOUR SPACE AND WHAT TO SHARE

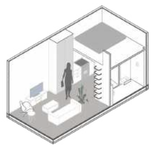
A LIBRARY OF EXAMPLE HOUSING TYPOLOGIES

3.600,- average per m2 fully finished home in of Eindhoven. Casco around 3.000,-

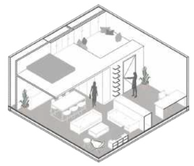


Explorer
Sleeping pod
6m2
Renting 15,- a night

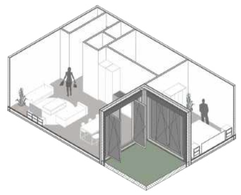
Single starter
Tiny house
14m2 (7m2 corridor)
60.000,-



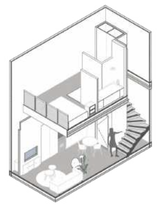
Single starter
Studio
28m2 (7c)
103.000,-



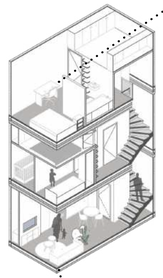
Couple starters
Tiny apartment
56m2 (13c)
207.000,-



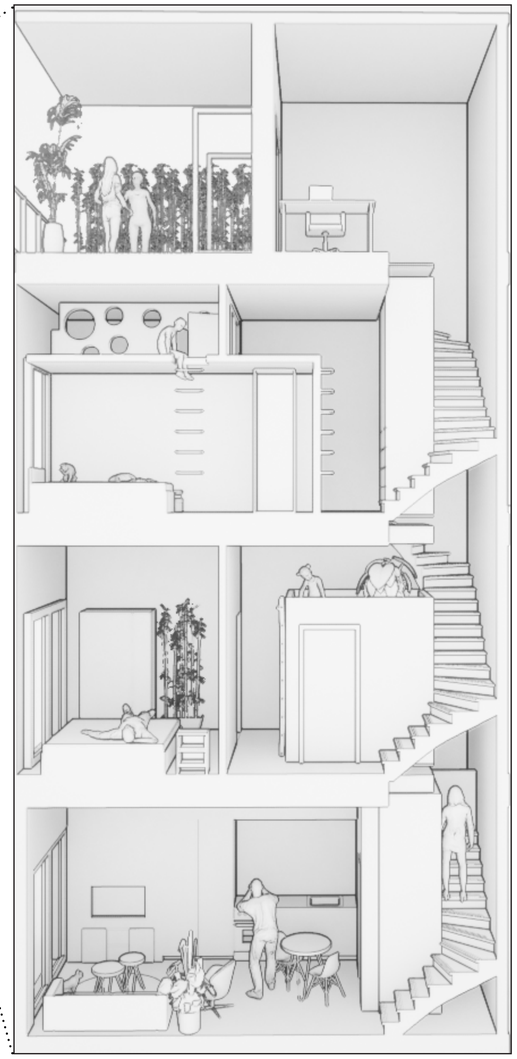
Elderly couple
Apartment
78m2 (20c)
294.000,-

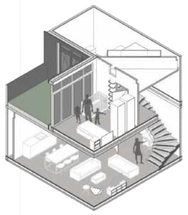


Single adult
Loft house
56m2 (13c)
207.000,-

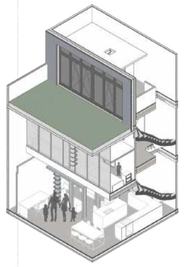


Family 1-2 children
3 story house
78m2 (20c)
294.000,-

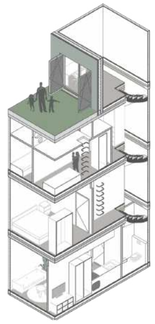




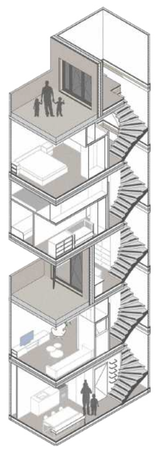
Family 1-2 child(ren)
2 story house
112m2 (26c)
414.000,-



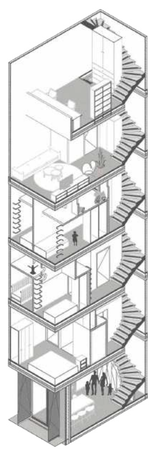
Family 2-3 children
big 3 story house
169m2 (39c)
624.000,-



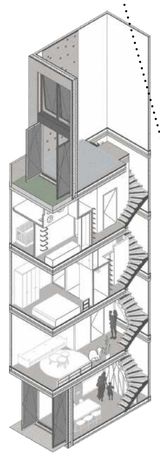
Family 2-3 children
4 story house
112m2 (26c)
414.000,-



Family 2-4 children
5-6 story house
140m2 (32c)
516.000,-

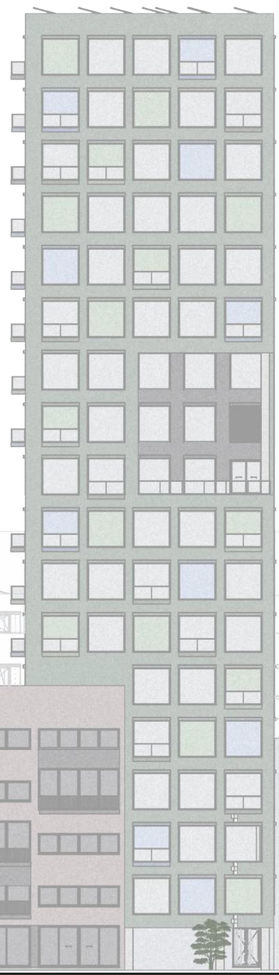


Family 3-4 children
6 story house
168m2 (39c)
621.000,-



Family 2 children
The hobby house
168m2 (39c)
621.000,-

The new Karkas is divided into 24 communities that each have their own collective identity. Each community follows their own CPO traject, where they decide their collective identity, what living functions they wish to share, what urban functions they would like to add and how much space each family requires. Then the building process of that community starts. The housing units are delivered casco. The families finish their house individually. Within every community multiple target groups and housing typologies could be found. There are some example housing typologies to let the resident choose from but they can also design there own space from scratch.



FLEXIBILITY IS KEY

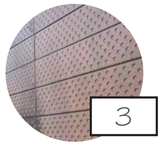
To achieve a flexible design it is important to use flexible building principles. Office buildings use flexible building principles as they get new tenants with a new use of space frequently. The detailing of the project will be the next step but some base principles can already be seen in the section.


1

The highest level can either be bought (as air right) by the underlying house owner to expand their home. Or it could be used as a private or shared roof garden. Which implies isolation and possibly a vegetation layer or a standard roof with the use of the urban jungle project.


2

The internal terrases are finished with isolation and terras wood flooring. The base flooring is just like the lower floors CLT.


3

Flexible facade materials: casettes on a steel frame or other materials on a wood frame.


4

The hallways have flexible panels which could either be replaced by doors, windows or extension builds.


5

Computer flooring: Horizontal piping and electricity can be easily reached. There are more asthetic durable alternatives like bamboo.


6

CLT base flooring which is a wooden structural flooring option

7

The interior walls are a light partition wall. It could be either wood, metal frame or a build in scaffolding. that is up to the inhabitants.

8

Vertical piping and shafts will be arranged vertically within the CPO traject.


9

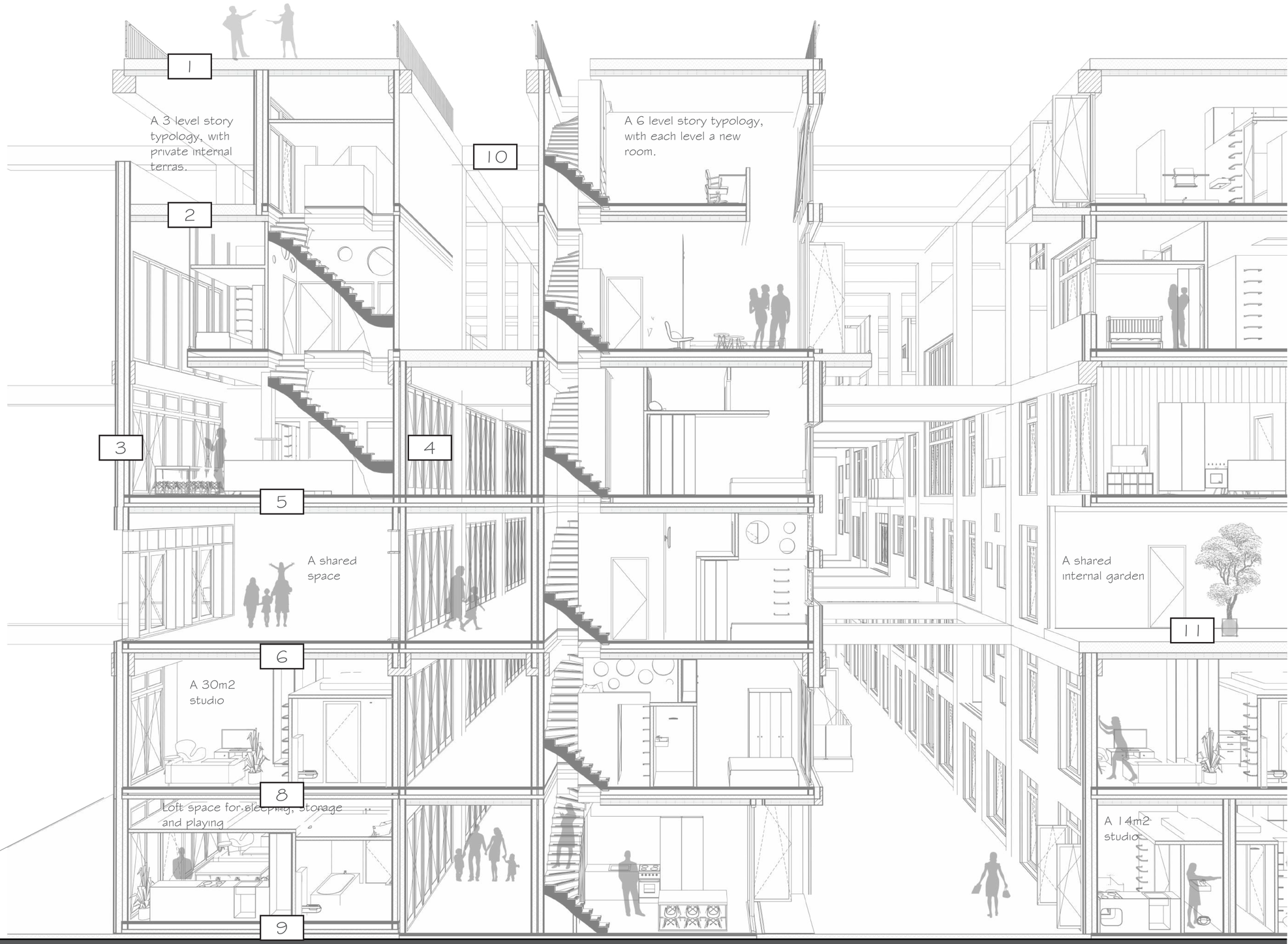
The base for the ground floor on the lowest level is a concrete structural floor.


10

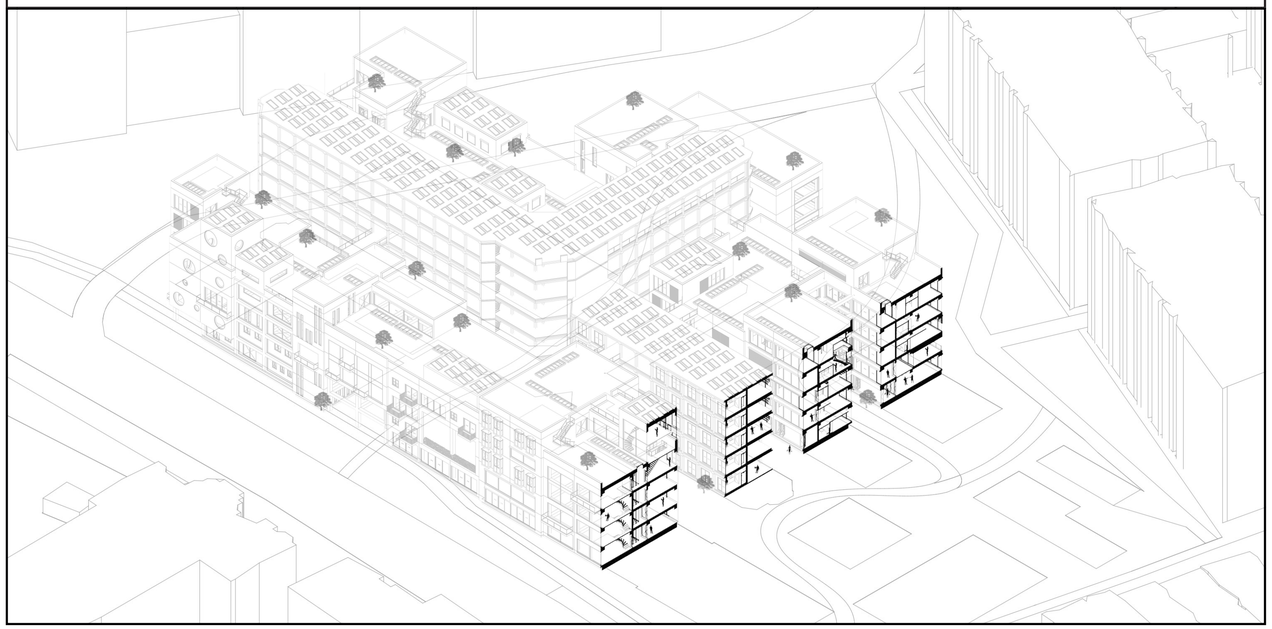
A wooden beam structure that provides the flexible (soft) built-ins with stability. It is also a good stucture to add extensions to the structures later on and still be strong enough. The structure also provides for internal shared gardens and other voids within the total structure.

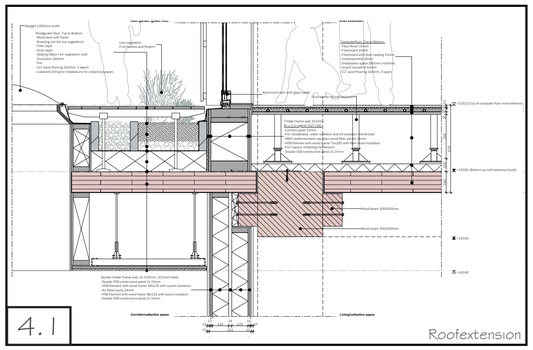

11

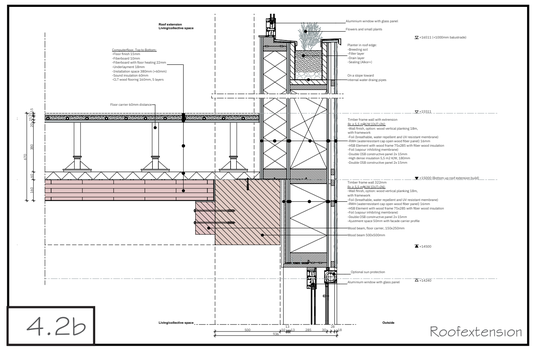
Urban green which is placeable on roofs and existing buildings from the urban jungle project from Grasveld architecten

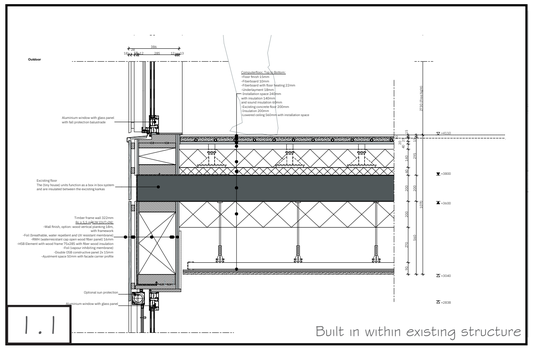


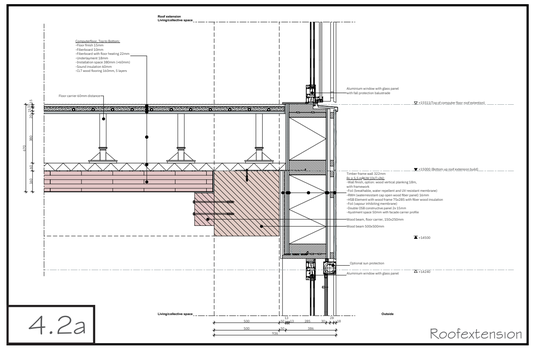
PROJECT IN DETAIL











COMMUNITY WITH INTERNAL CORRIDORS

Private or shared roofgarden

Shared roofgarden

2 leveled housing extension

4.1

4.2

3 level housing typology

Smaller housing unit

Bigger shared space within corridor

Housing extended towards corridor

Corridor merged with shared space

HOUSING IN EXISTING KARKAS

Karkas built-in Always 1 story

Karkas outdoor corridors

1.1

COMMUNITY WITH LIGHTGARDEN

Shared roofgarden

2 story housing typology

Housing or shared facility, single or multi leveled

5.1

5.2

3.1

3.2

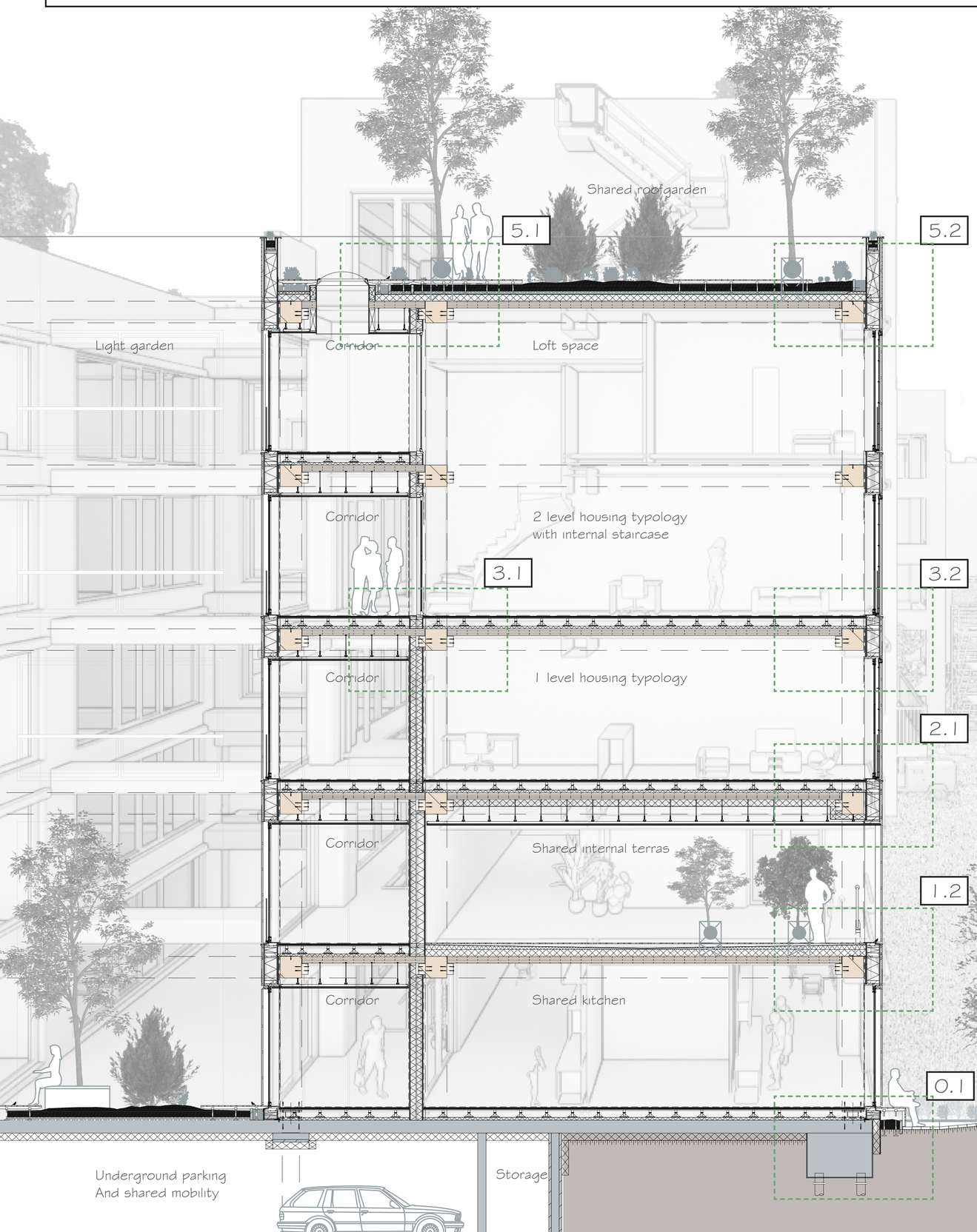
Internal terras shared by community

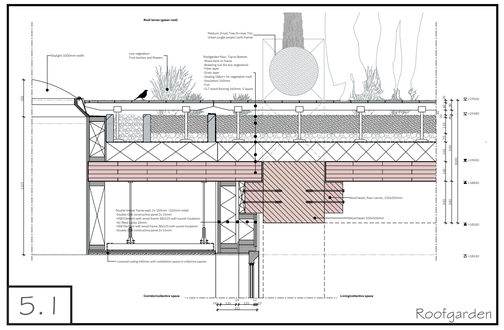
2.1

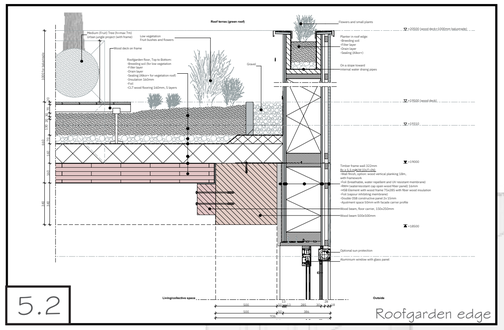
1.2

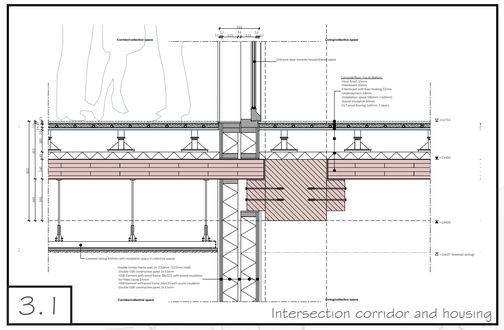
0.1

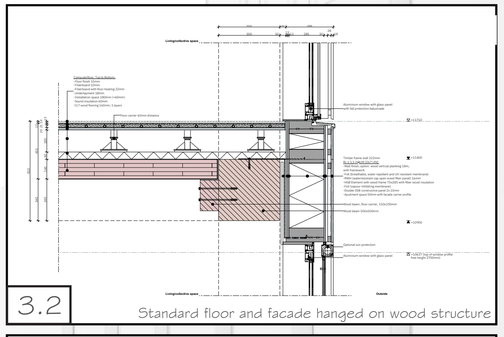
PROJECT IN DETAIL - COMMUNITY WITH LIGHTGARDEN

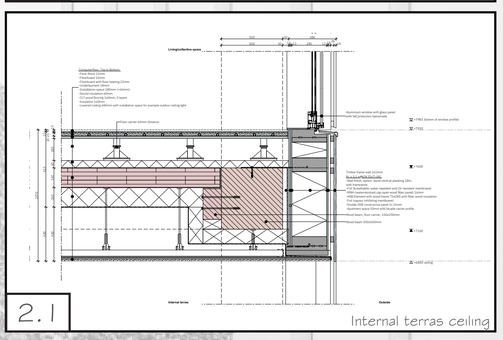


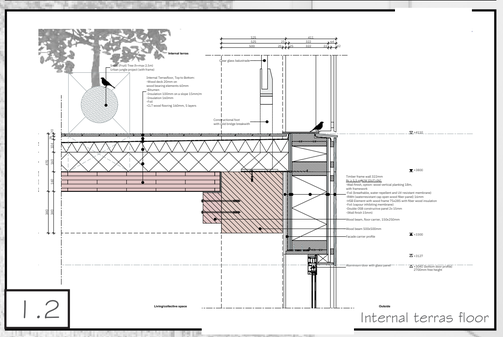


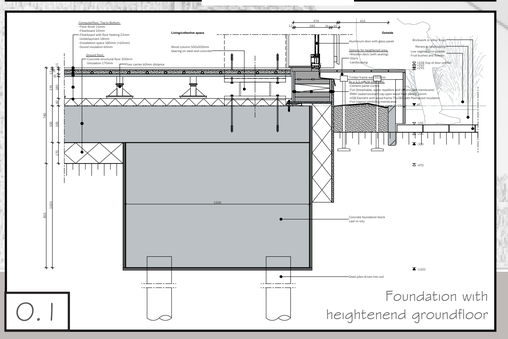






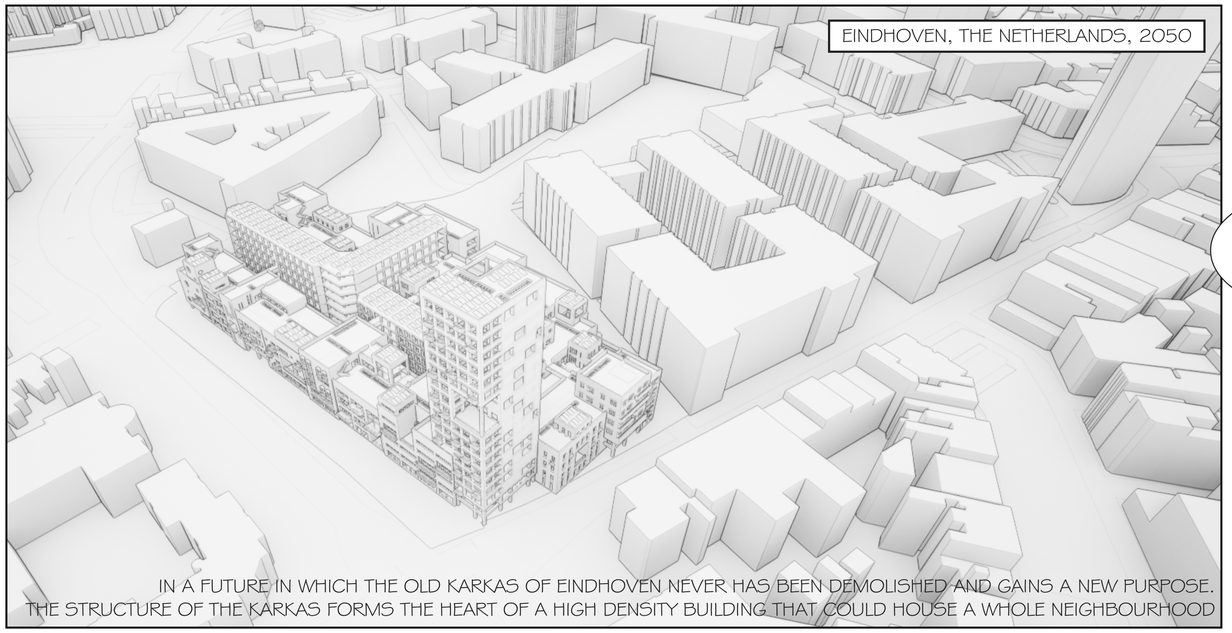






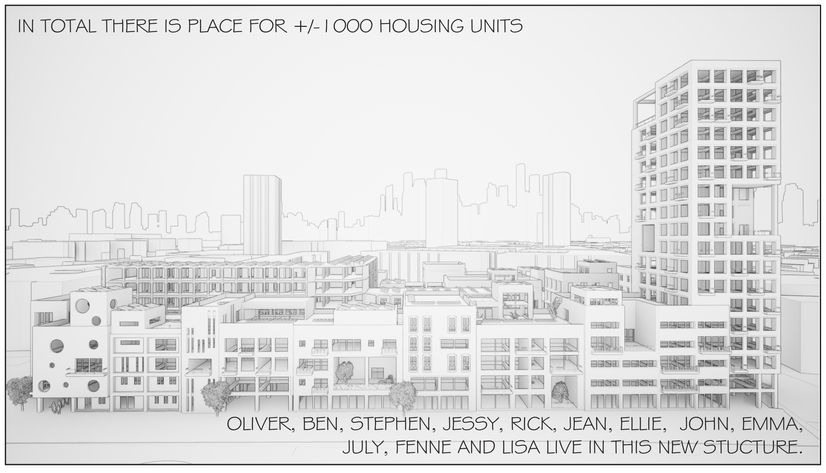
LIVING IN A NEW KARKAS

THE STORY: A DAY IN THE LIFE OF ...



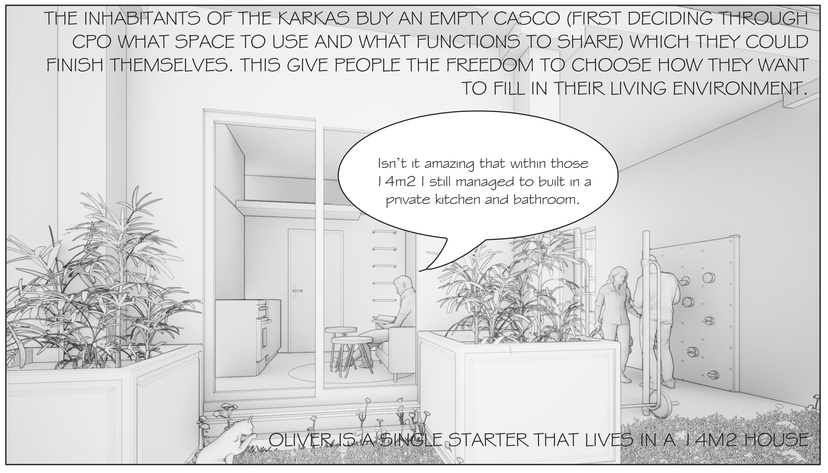
IN A FUTURE IN WHICH THE OLD KARKAS OF EINDHOVEN NEVER HAS BEEN DEMOLISHED AND GAINS A NEW PURPOSE. THE STRUCTURE OF THE KARKAS FORMS THE HEART OF A HIGH DENSITY BUILDING THAT COULD HOUSE A WHOLE NEIGHBOURHOOD

THIS HIGH DENSITY BUILDING IS DIVIDED IN 24 COMMUNITIES THAT ARE ALL CONNECTED INTERNALLY THROUGH A NETWORK OF CORRIDORS, STAIRWAYS, ELEVATOR SHAFTS AND SHARED FACILITIES.



IN TOTAL THERE IS PLACE FOR +/- 1000 HOUSING UNITS

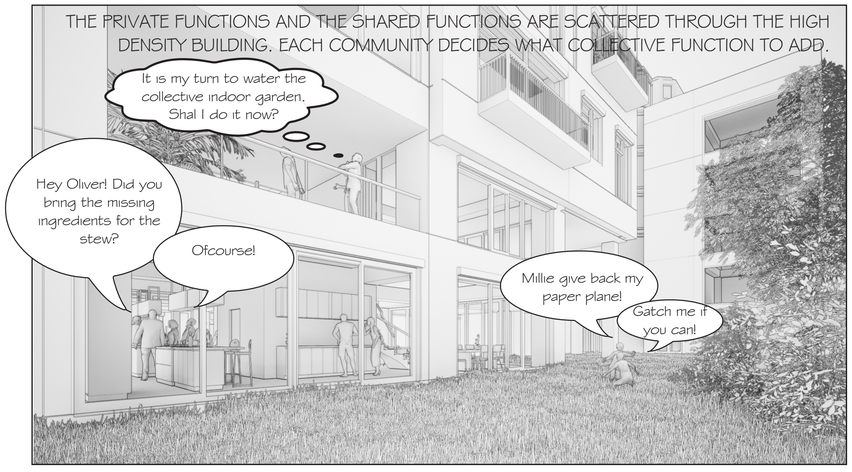
OLIVER, BEN, STEPHEN, JESSY, RICK, JEAN, ELLIE, JOHN, EMMA, JULY, FENNE AND LISA LIVE IN THIS NEW STUCTURE.



THE INHABITANTS OF THE KARKAS BUY AN EMPTY CASCO (FIRST DECIDING THROUGH CPO WHAT SPACE TO USE AND WHAT FUNCTIONS TO SHARE) WHICH THEY COULD FINISH THEMSELVES. THIS GIVE PEOPLE THE FREEDOM TO CHOOSE HOW THEY WANT TO FILL IN THEIR LIVING ENVIRONMENT.

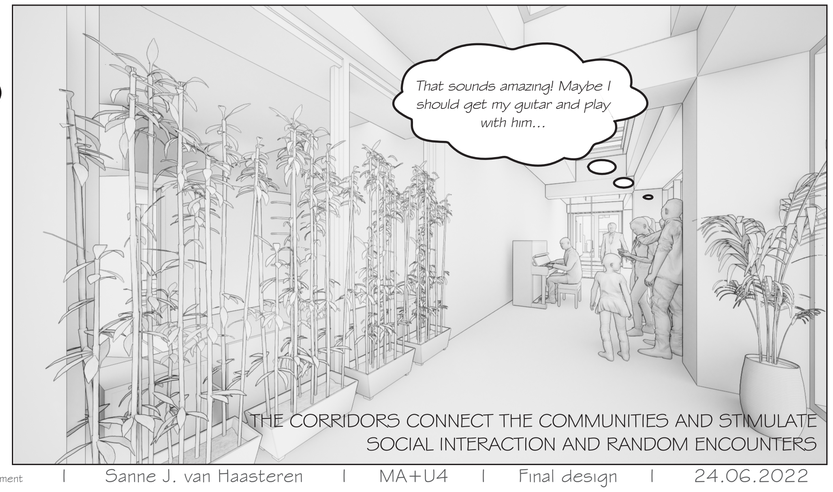
OLIVER IS A SINGLE STARTER THAT LIVES IN A 14M2 HOUSE

EVEN THOUGH HE CHOSE TO BUILT HIS OWN BATHROOM AND KITCHEN WITHIN HIS TIGHT 14M2, HE ALSO CHOSE TO USE THE COMMUNAL KITCHEN FOR JUST A SMALL EXTRA FEE EACH MONTH.

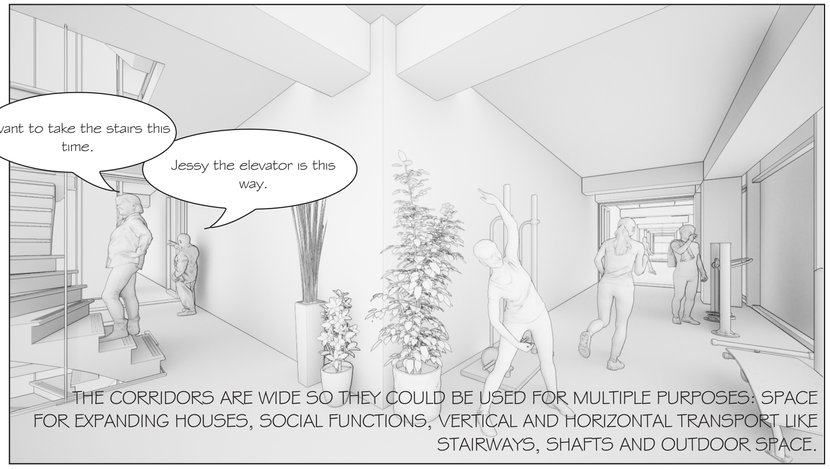


THE PRIVATE FUNCTIONS AND THE SHARED FUNCTIONS ARE SCATTERED THROUGH THE HIGH DENSITY BUILDING. EACH COMMUNITY DECIDES WHAT COLLECTIVE FUNCTION TO ADD.

BEN JUST MOVED TO THE NEW KARKAS WITH HIS WIFE ERICA, AND HIS TWO CHILDREN: MILLIE AND WILLOW. THEIR COMMUNITY IS THE LATEST ONE TO BE ADDED TO THE TOTAL STRUCTURE.

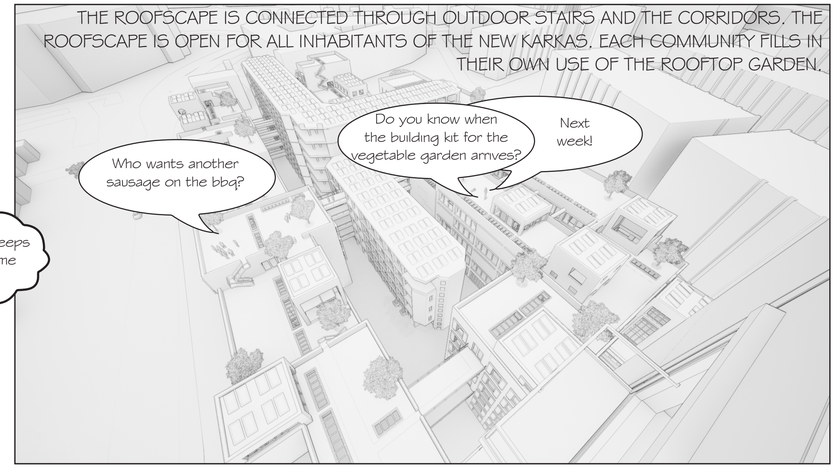


THE CORRIDORS CONNECT THE COMMUNITIES AND STIMULATE SOCIAL INTERACTION AND RANDOM ENCOUNTERS

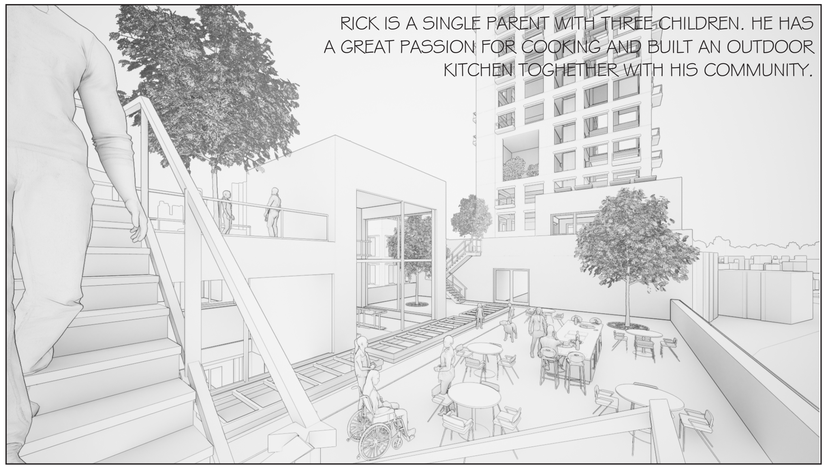


THE CORRIDORS ARE WIDE SO THEY COULD BE USED FOR MULTIPLE PURPOSES: SPACE FOR EXPANDING HOUSES, SOCIAL FUNCTIONS, VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL TRANSPORT LIKE STAIRWAYS, SHAFTS AND OUTDOOR SPACE.

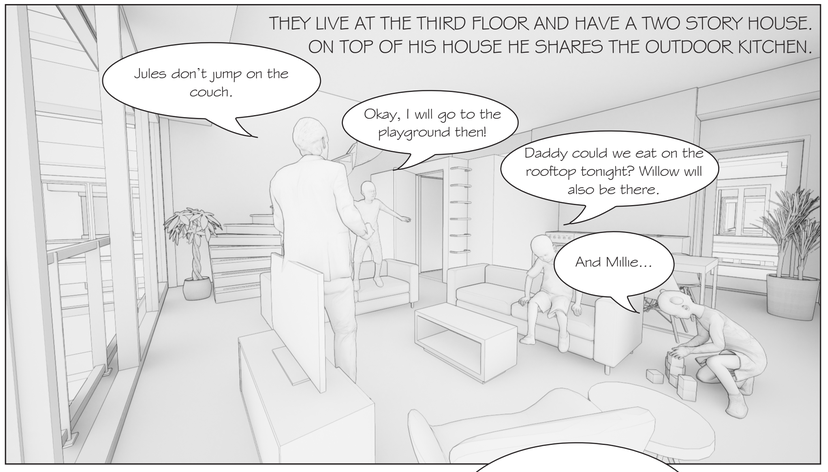
JESSY AND STEPHEN ARE AN ELDERLY COUPLE THAT LIVE IN THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF THE KARKAS TOWER. FROM THIS POINT YOU HAVE A WIDE OVERVIEW OF THE LIVELY SHARED ROOFSCAPE



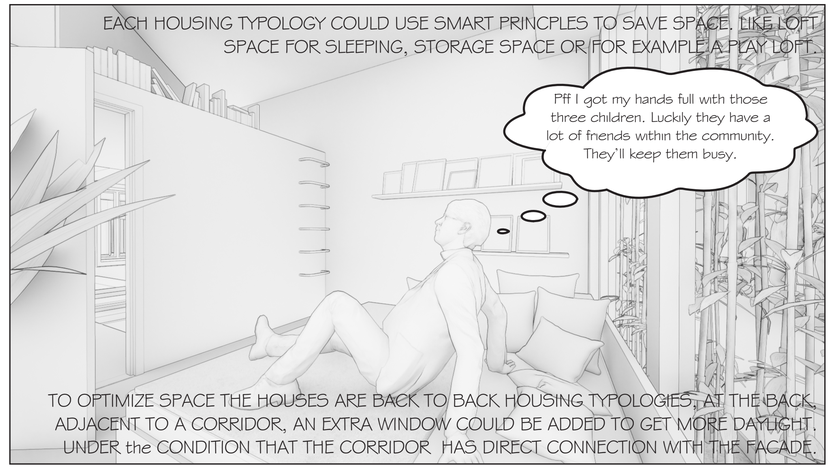
THE ROOFSCAPE IS CONNECTED THROUGH OUTDOOR STAIRS AND THE CORRIDORS, THE ROOFSCAPE IS OPEN FOR ALL INHABITANTS OF THE NEW KARKAS, EACH COMMUNITY FILLS IN THEIR OWN USE OF THE ROOFTOP GARDEN.



RICK IS A SINGLE PARENT WITH THREE CHILDREN. HE HAS A GREAT PASSION FOR COOKING AND BUILT AN OUTDOOR KITCHEN TOGHETHER WITH HIS COMMUNITY.

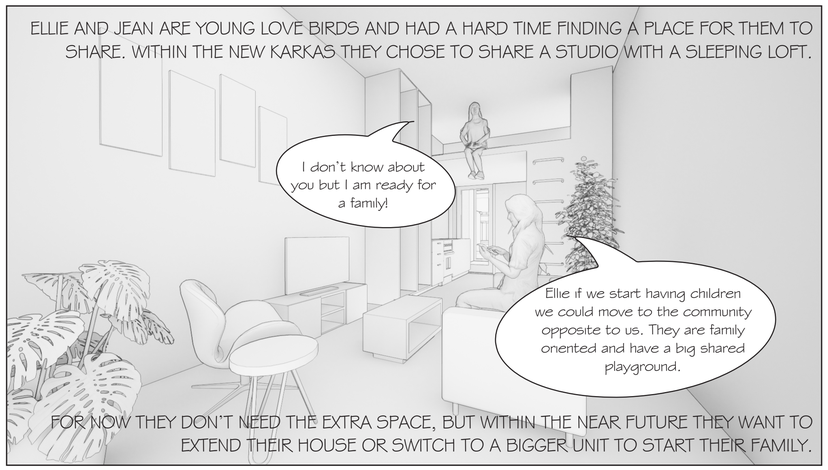


THEY LIVE AT THE THIRD FLOOR AND HAVE A TWO STORY HOUSE. ON TOP OF HIS HOUSE HE SHARES THE OUTDOOR KITCHEN.



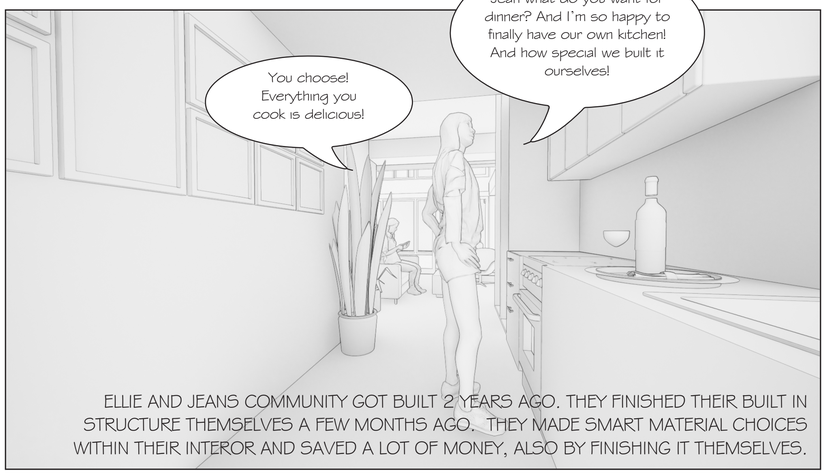
EACH HOUSING TYPOLOGY COULD USE SMART PRINCPLES TO SAVE SPACE. LIKE LOFT SPACE FOR SLEEPING, STORAGE SPACE OR FOR EXAMPLE A PLAY LOFT.

TO OPTIMIZE SPACE THE HOUSES ARE BACK TO BACK HOUSING TYPOLOGIES, AT THE BACK, ADJACENT TO A CORRIDOR, AN EXTRA WINDOW COULD BE ADDED TO GET MORE DAYLIGHT, UNDER the CONDITION THAT THE CORRIDOR HAS DIRECT CONNECTION WITH THE FACADE.



ELLIE AND JEAN ARE YOUNG LOVE BIRDS AND HAD A HARD TIME FINDING A PLACE FOR THEM TO SHARE. WITHIN THE NEW KARKAS THEY CHOSE TO SHARE A STUDIO WITH A SLEEPING LOFT.

FOR NOW THEY DON'T NEED THE EXTRA SPACE, BUT WITHIN THE NEAR FUTURE THEY WANT TO EXTEND THEIR HOUSE OR SWITCH TO A BIGGER UNIT TO START THEIR FAMILY.



ELLIE AND JEANS COMMUNITY GOT BUILT 2 YEARS AGO. THEY FINISHED THEIR BUILT IN STRUCTURE THEMSELVES A FEW MONTHS AGO. THEY MADE SMART MATERIAL CHOICES WITHIN THEIR INTEROR AND SAVED A LOT OF MONEY, ALSO BY FINISHING IT THEMSELVES.

JOHN IS AN EXPAT WITH ENOUGH MONEY TO SPEND. HE IS INTERESTED IN THIS PROJECT BECAUSE OF THE FREEDOM YOU GET THROUGH CPO AND SELF BUILDING THE FINISH.

THE FINAL COMMUNITY FOR THIS LOCATION IS BEING BUILT.

THE NEW KARKAS WHICH CONSTIST OUT OF 24 COMMUNITIES CAN BE SEEN AS ONE NEIGBOURHOOD WITH DIFFERENT STREETS. EACH COMMUNITY HAS A SIZE OF AROUND 8-30 HOUSING UNITS (A SIMILAR SIZE TO REGULAR STREETS). EACH COMMUNITY COULD BE BUILT IN A DIFFERNT TIME SPAN. TRANSFORMING THE OLD VACANT BUILDING FROM AN OLD KARKAS INTO A NEW KARKAS HAPPENS IN PHASES. THE FIRST PHASE IS OFCOURS FINDING THE COMMUNITY (A GROUP OF PEOPLE WITH SIMILAR VALUES AND WHISHES, WHO CAN FORM ONE IDENTIY), THEN STRIPPING THE EXISTING BUILDING TO ITS KARKAS, FILLING THIS EXISTING STRUCTURE WITH BUILT IN TINY HOUSES, OPTIMIZING THE PLOT WITH THE MAX AMOUNT OF MASSES POSSIBLE, CREATING A BLUEPRINT FOR THE COLLECTIVE STRUCTURE OF CORRIDORS AND OUTDOORSPACE AND THEN STARTING BY BUILDING ONE COMMUNITY. THEN THE NEXT, AND SO ON.

EMMA IS A WIDOW. SINCE HER HUSBAND DIED SHE IS AN EXPLORER. CONSTANTLY ON THE MOVE, EXPLORING THE WORLD AND GETTING THE MOST OUT OF HER LIFE.

Where should I travel next to? I think I will leave again tomorrow.

IN THE NEW KARKAS SHE BOUGHT A SMALL SPACE JUST FOR HER TO WITHDRAW FROM HER TRAVELS. A PLACE TO CALL HOME. BECAUSE SHES GONE ALMOST ALL YEAR SHE RENTS HER SPACE TO OTHER TRAVELERS. WHEN SHE IS HOME SHE USES THE SHARED BATHROOM AND KITCHEN.

Tomorrow I'll go to a New Karkas in Germany.

JUST LIKE EMMA, JULY IS A TRAVELER, SHE HAS A SUBSCRIPTION ON THE HOME TOWN APP, WHICH GIVES HER THE POSSIBILITY TO RENT A SLEEPING POD WITHIN THE NEW KARKAS.

I think I will subscribe for the option to use the shared kitchen. It could be fun eating and cooking collectively. And maybe also to the music room of the neighbour community. Then I can practice my piano skills

THE HOME TOWN APP PROVIDES A WAY FOR THE COMMUNITIES TO COMMUNICATE AND ARRANGE THEIR SHARED FACILITIES, ADDITIONAL FEES FOR SHARING AND CONNECTING TO OTHER INHABITANTS.

Lisa shall we go to the rooftop?...

THE DIFFERENT TYPOLOGIES OF HOUSING AND THE DIFFERENT TARGET GROUPS ARE SCATTERED TRHOUGH THE COMMUNITIES, TO CREATE A MAGIC MIX

Yes! I'm coming! Could the cat come too? She is also in the loft.

... and are you in your playloft?

HOME TOWN IS THE CONCEPT OF CONNECTING COMMUNAL NEW KARKAS NETWORKS. IT HAS OPTIONS FOR LOCAL SHARING (WITHIN A NEW KARKAS). OR GLOBAL SHARING (WITHIN MULTIPLE NEW KARKASSES GLOBALLY DISTRIBUTED). IT ALSO PROVIDES INS AND OUTS FOR NEARBY URBAN FUNCTIONS WITHIN A 10 MIN WALKING DISTANCE.

That is a lot of buildings tight together...

It is actually just one building divided in multiple communities.

It is quite nice, my aunt lives there.

Stephen are you coming? The view is beautiful.

I want to farm some strawbemes.

Jessy, next time we are taking the elevator!!!

Oke but i want some savoury stuff.

Hi July, heard you were going to germany. I was thinking of going there aswell.

Hey Emma, We could go together if you want?

Hey Fenne and Lisa, good to see you here!

We didn't want to miss Rick's cooking skills!

THERE ARE MORE STORIES TO BE TOLD! TILL NEXT TIME IN 'A DAY IN A LIFE OF'.....