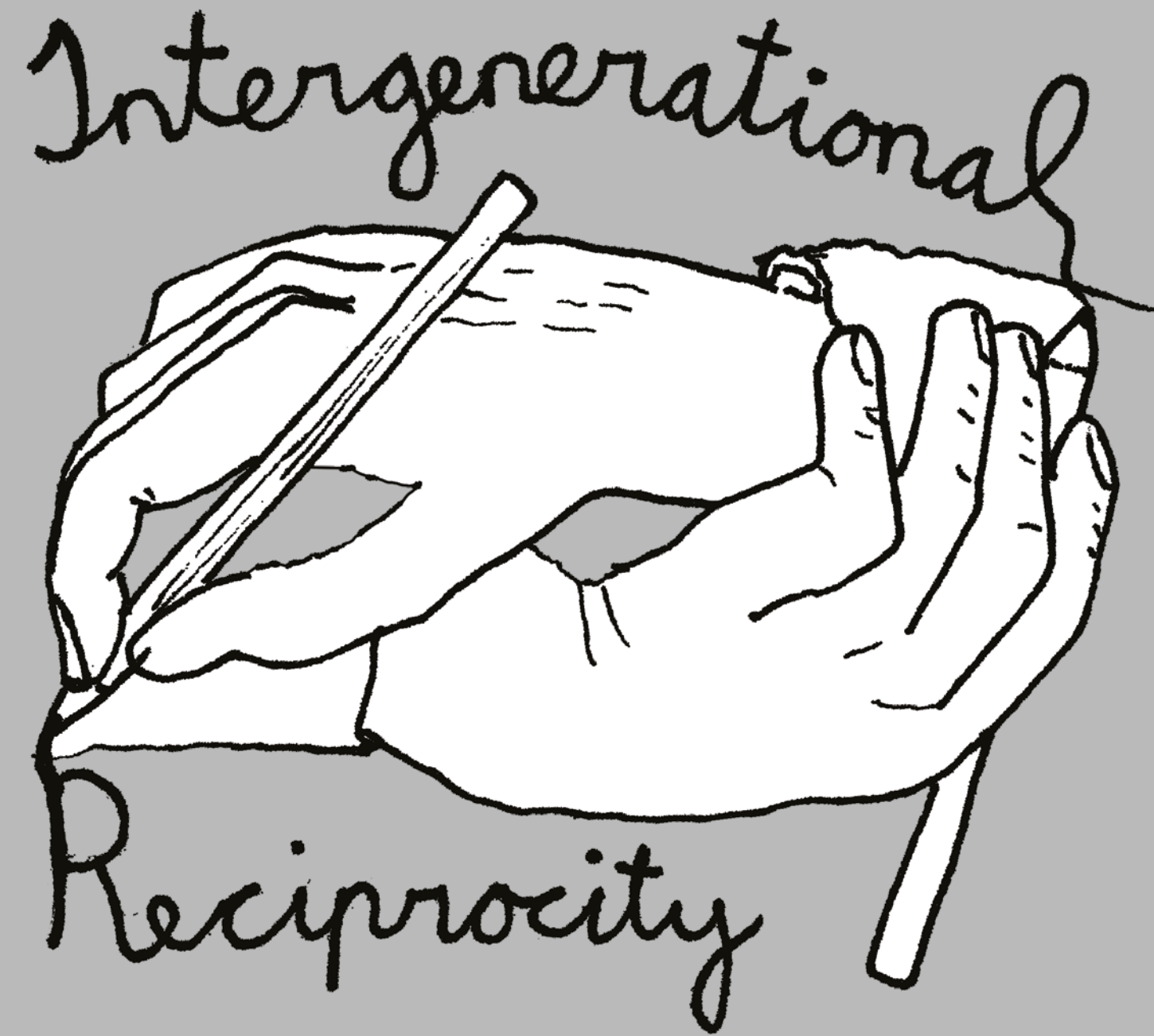




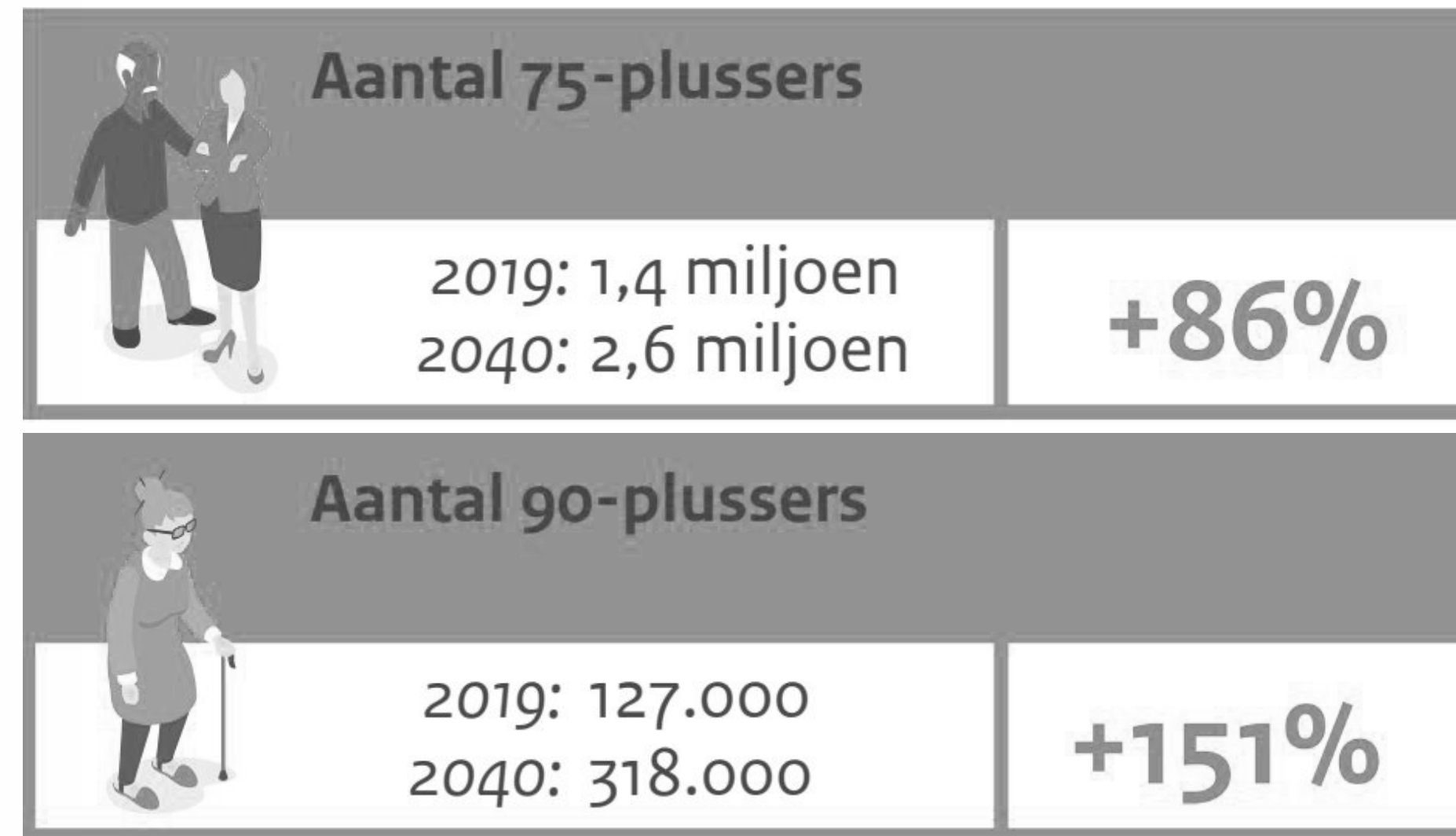
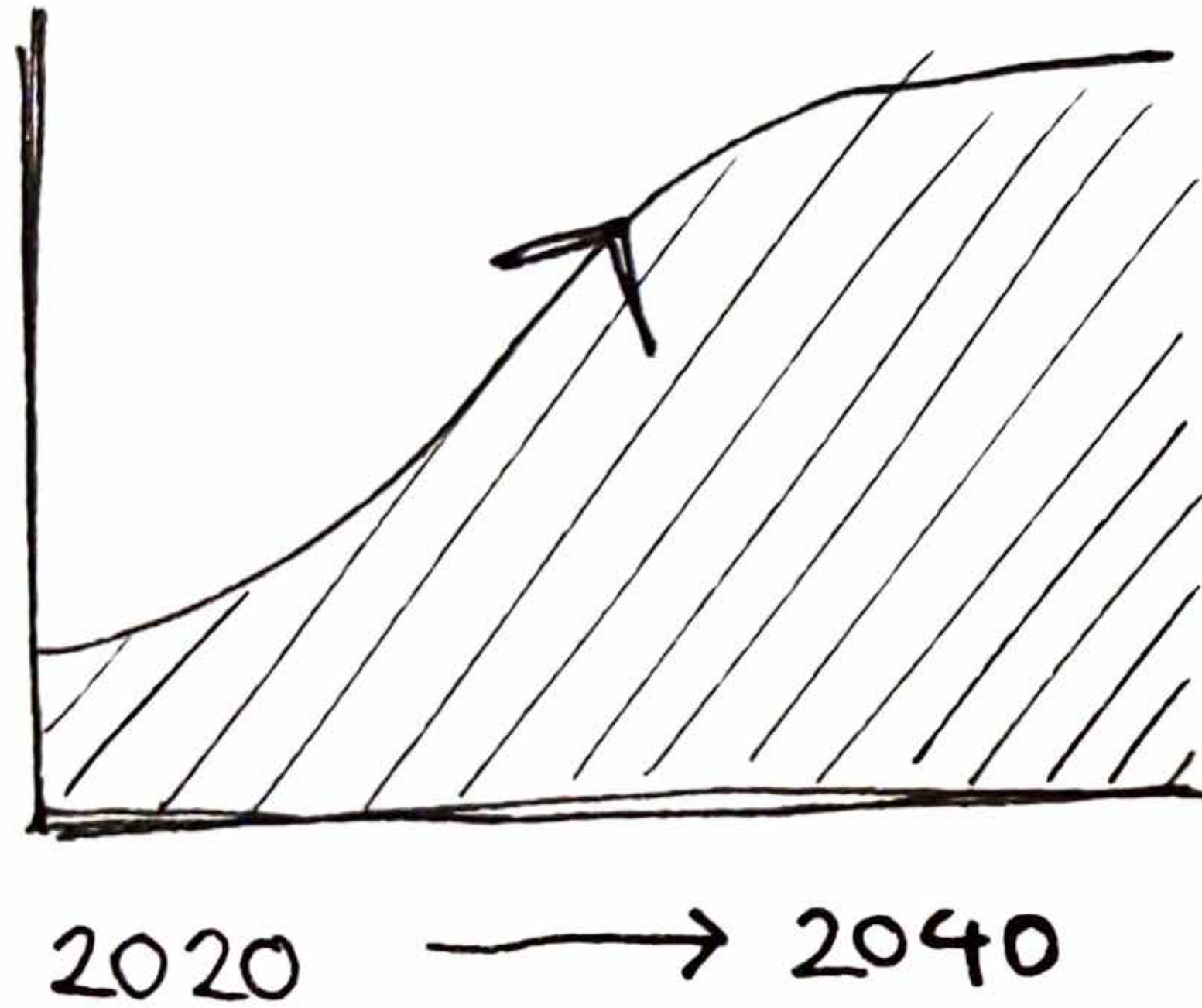
What is life about?

*P5 presentation 29-06-2022
Jan Bart van de Kamp*

A New Story for the Old



Challenge: Growing number of Elderly



from: Ministerie van Volksgezondheid, Welzijn en Sport, 2020, p.16

What are the problems?



In Professional Care?



In Communities?



In Personal Lives?

Research method

Care experts



Social experts



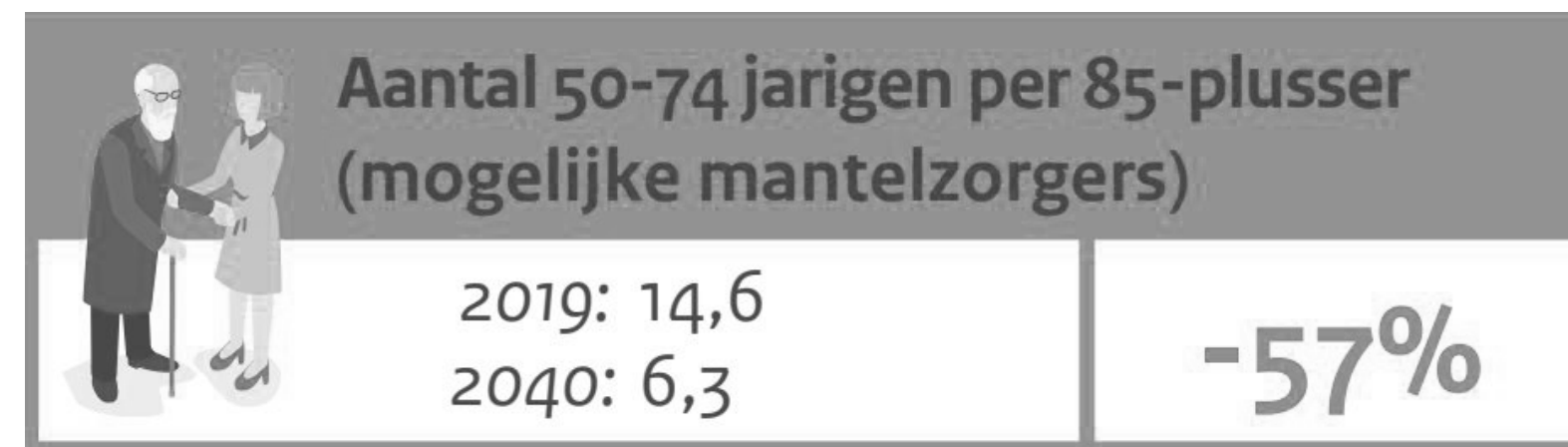
Elderly



What are the problems in Care Context?

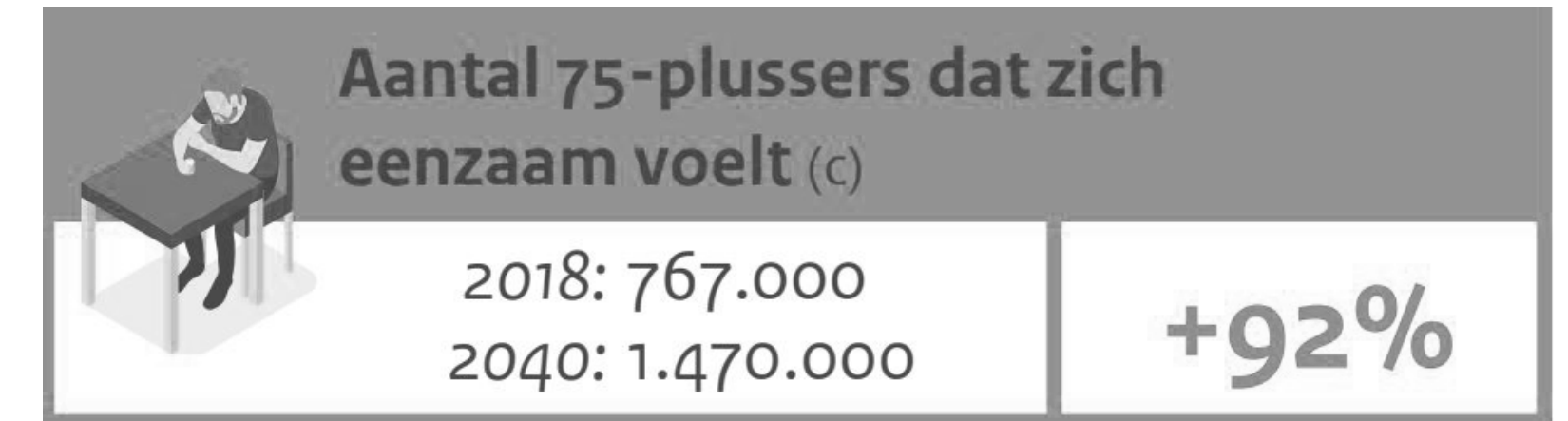


Interviewee: 'I see that in the care sector, with the pressure of work, it is very difficult to give shape to reciprocity. (...) It requires space, and I can imagine that as a care worker you don't get around to it because of the workload.'



from: Ministerie van Volksgezondheid, Welzijn en Sport, 2020, p.16

What are the problems within Communities?



from: Ministerie van Volksgezondheid, Welzijn en Sport, 2020, p.16

Interviewee: 'There are many people who do not need so much care, but need a lot of attention, because loneliness is a very big problem as you get older.'

What are the problems from the perspective of elderly?



Interviewee: 'People are getting older, becoming more dependent. There is a staff shortage and the focus is on excellent care. But that's not what these people are waiting for, they want to play a game of rummikub.'

Elderly want quality of life in their living environment, suited for their lifestyle



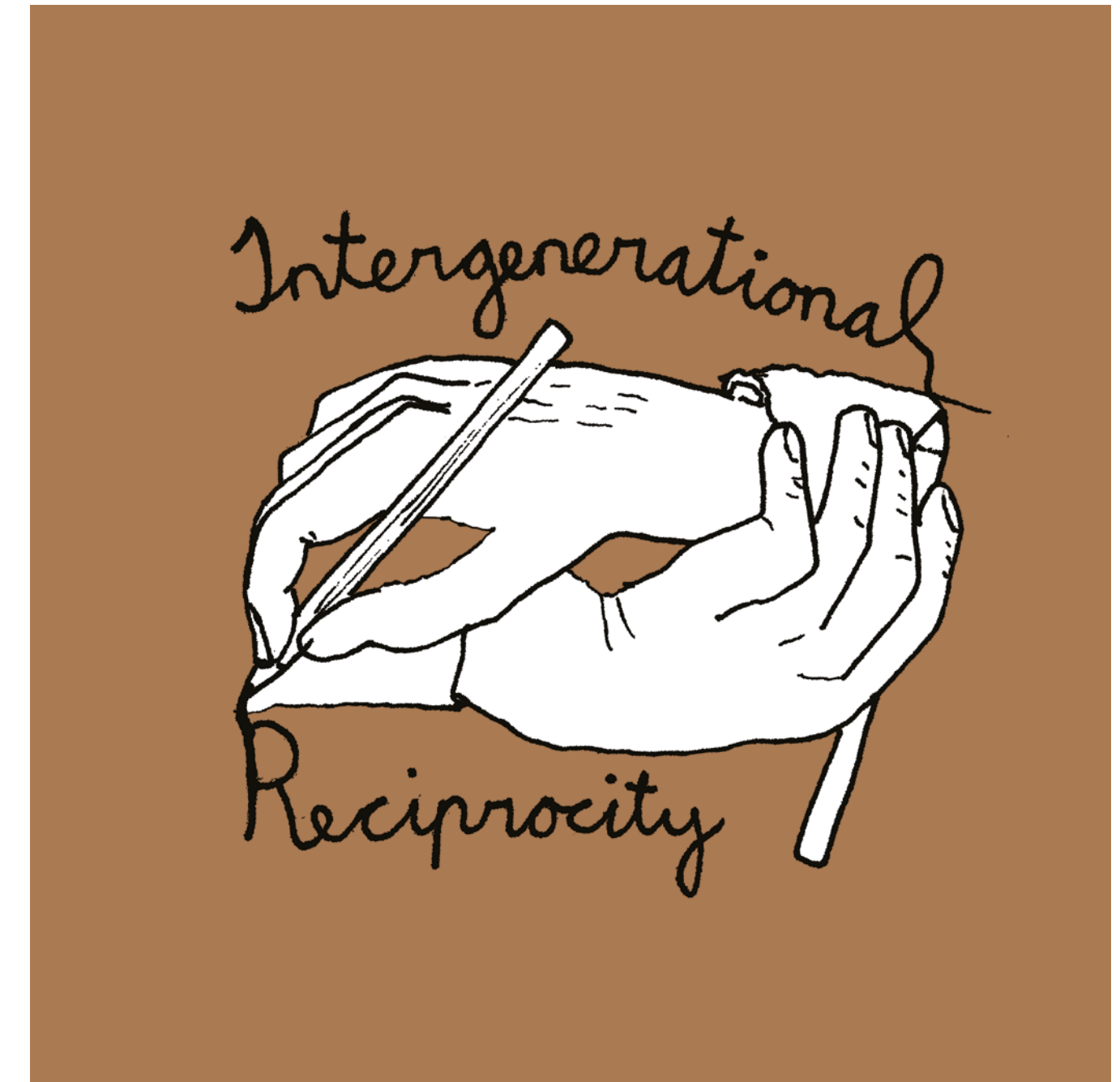
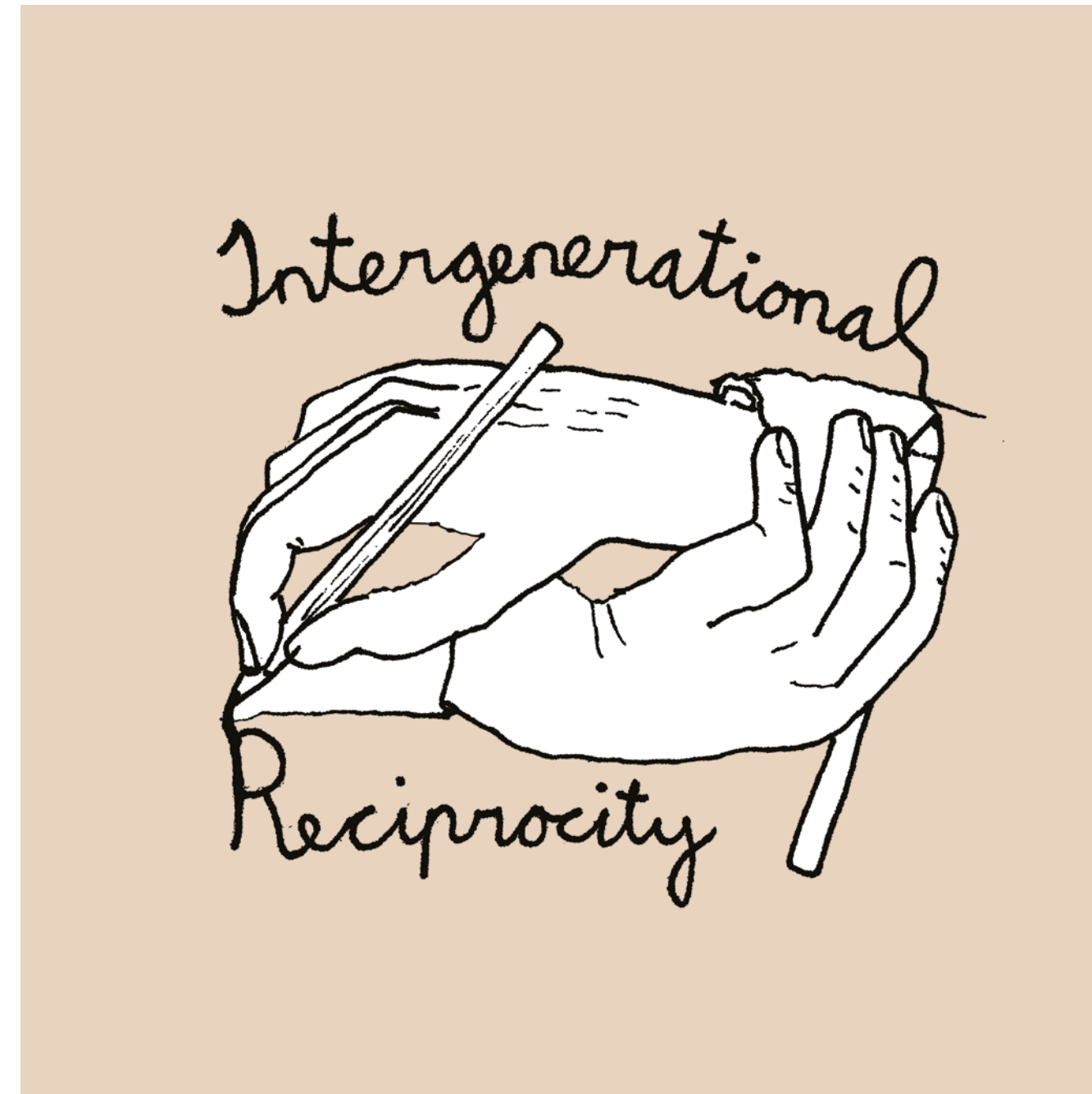
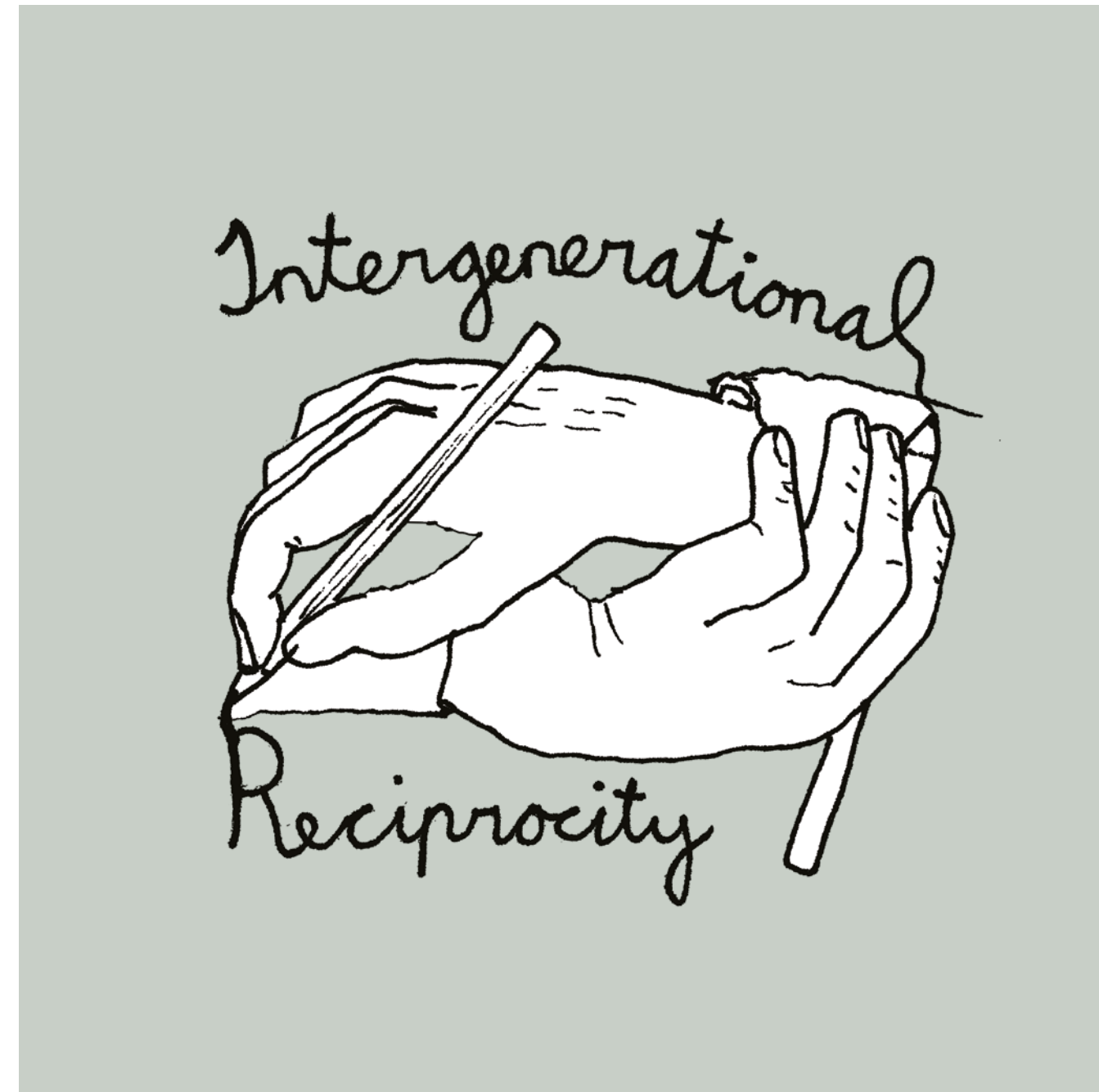
What are the problems?

Lack of Care Capacity

Loneliness

Quality of life is not
facilitated in the living
environment

Outgrowing the Problems: Reciprocity



3 Perspectives

Co-care

Reciprocity
increasing
Care Capacity
& decreasing
Care Need

Co-munity

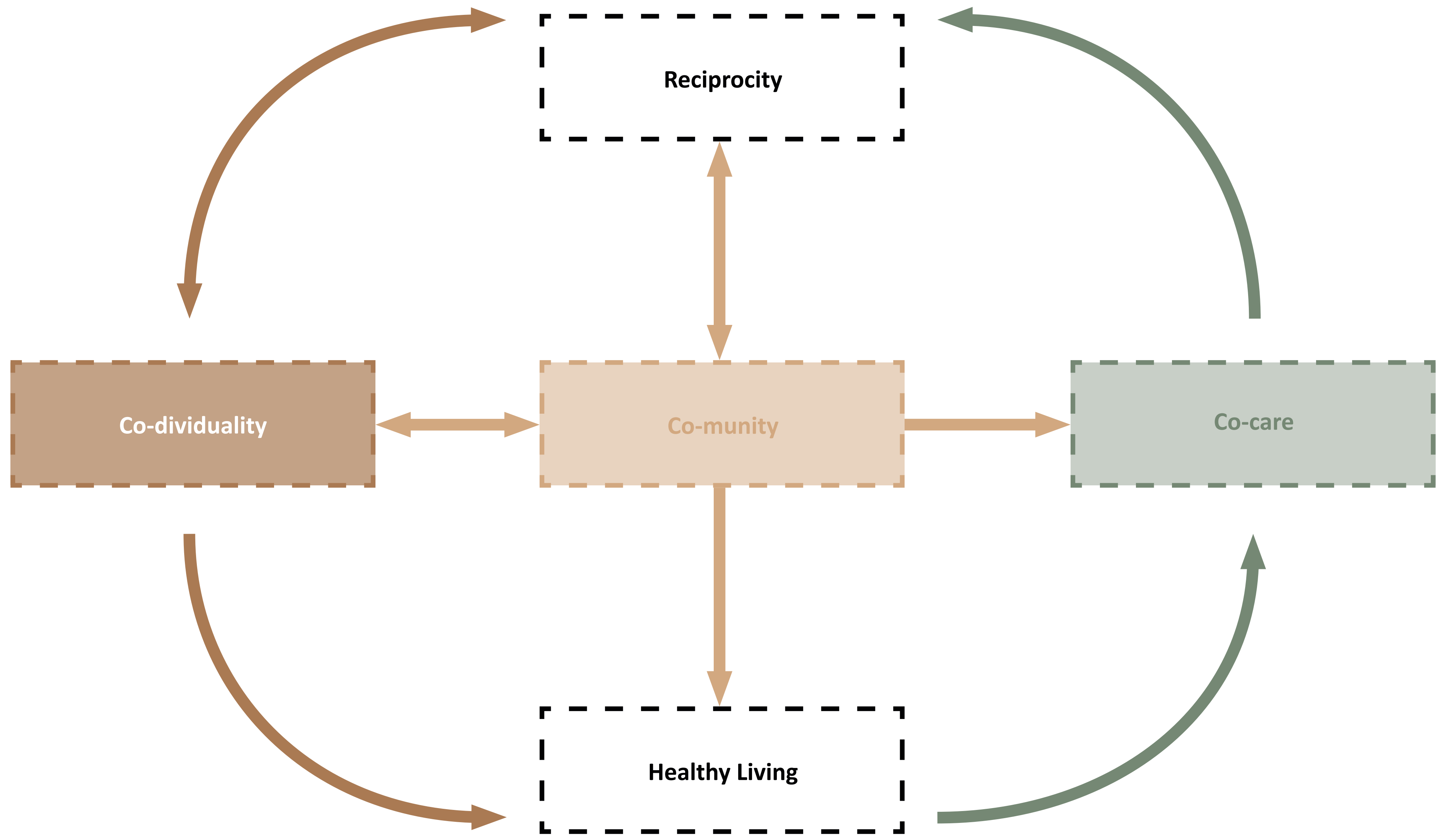
Reciprocity
increasing
Social involvement

Co-dividuality*

Reciprocity
Increasing
Living Quality

**'Co-dividuality is a concept that expresses respect for the specificity and singularity of each person whilst at the same time proposing new visions relating to the need to be together and to create a sense of community' (Liotta, 2020).*

Connected perspectives



How to Co-Care

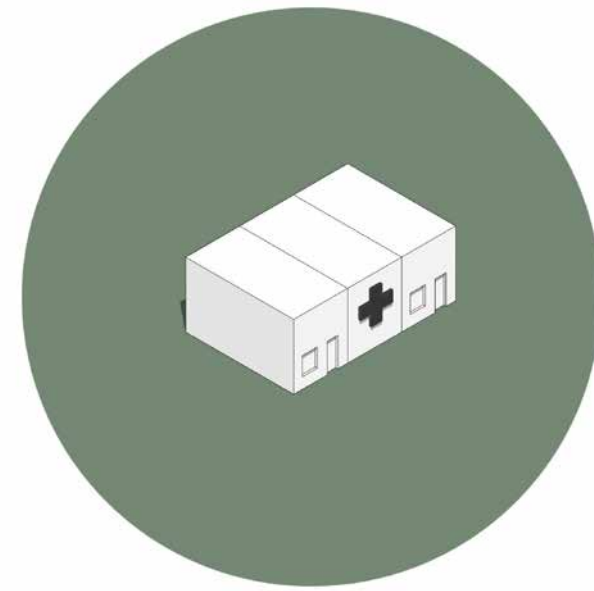
Co-Care Design goals

*For Co-Care to happen, we need
to increase care capacity and
partially prevent the need for care*

Co-Care Design goals

Increase care capacity

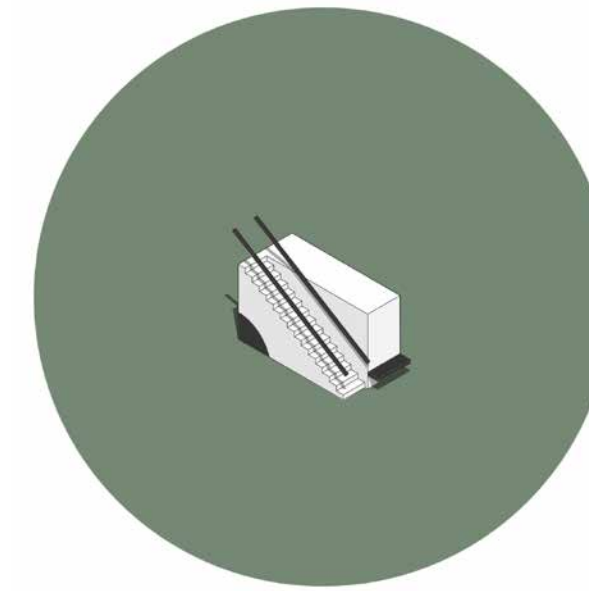
Prevent the need for care



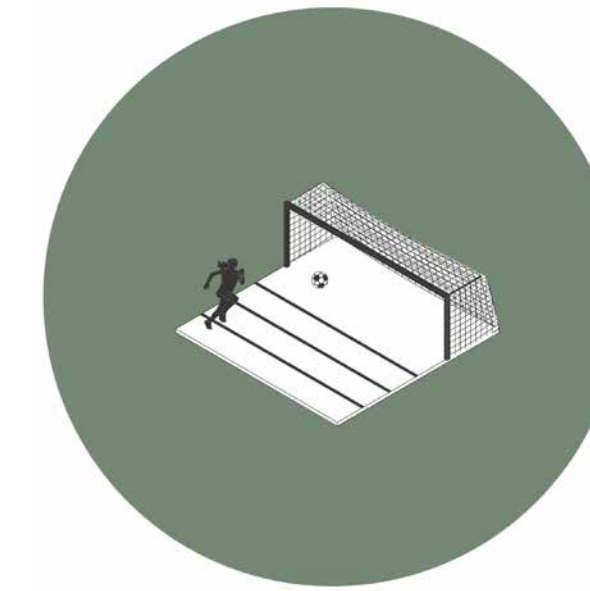
Co-care 1: A healthhub can provide efficient local care and reduce workload



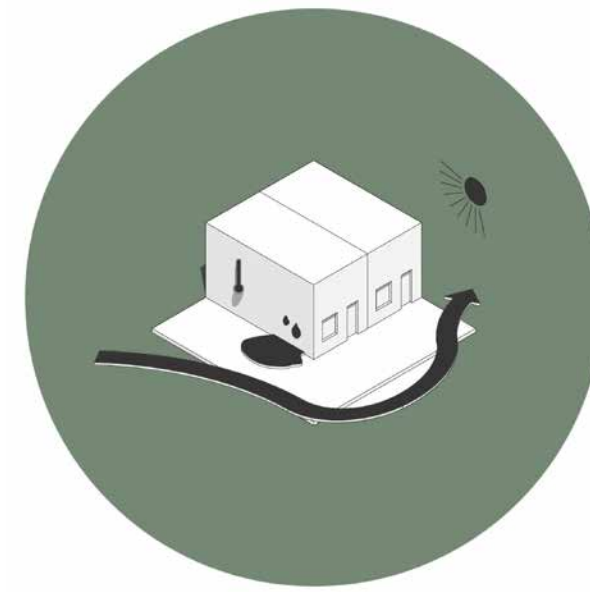
Co-care 2: A health promotive environment reduces workload in care



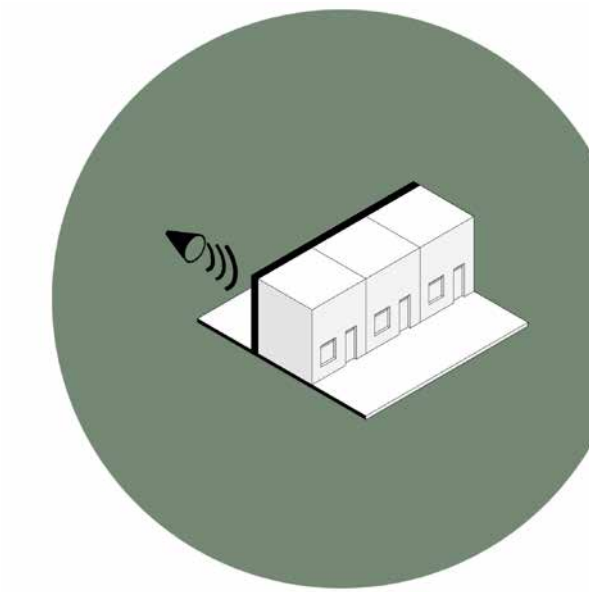
Co-care 3: Making physical movement in routing possible for elderly to increase health



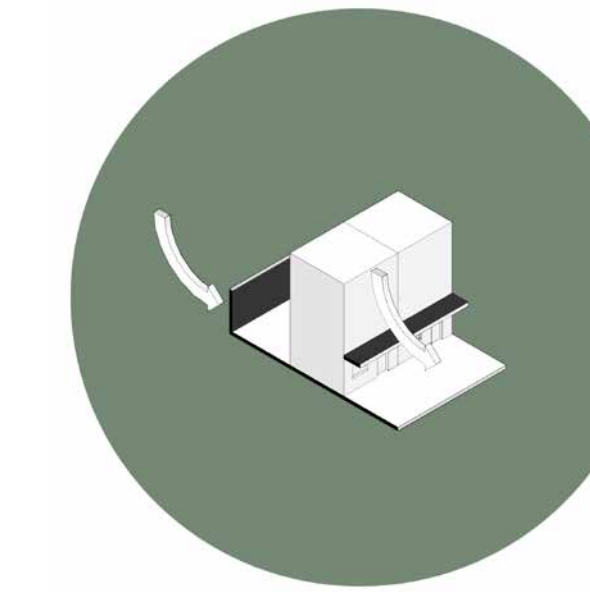
Co-care 4: Facilitate public sporting areas



Co-care 5: Outside routing increases mental health



Co-care 6: Reducing noise-levels to prevent stress and increase health



Co-care 7: Reducing wind-levels to prevent stress and increase health

Design Location: The Hague

The Hague

Train station
Laan van NOI

Voorburg



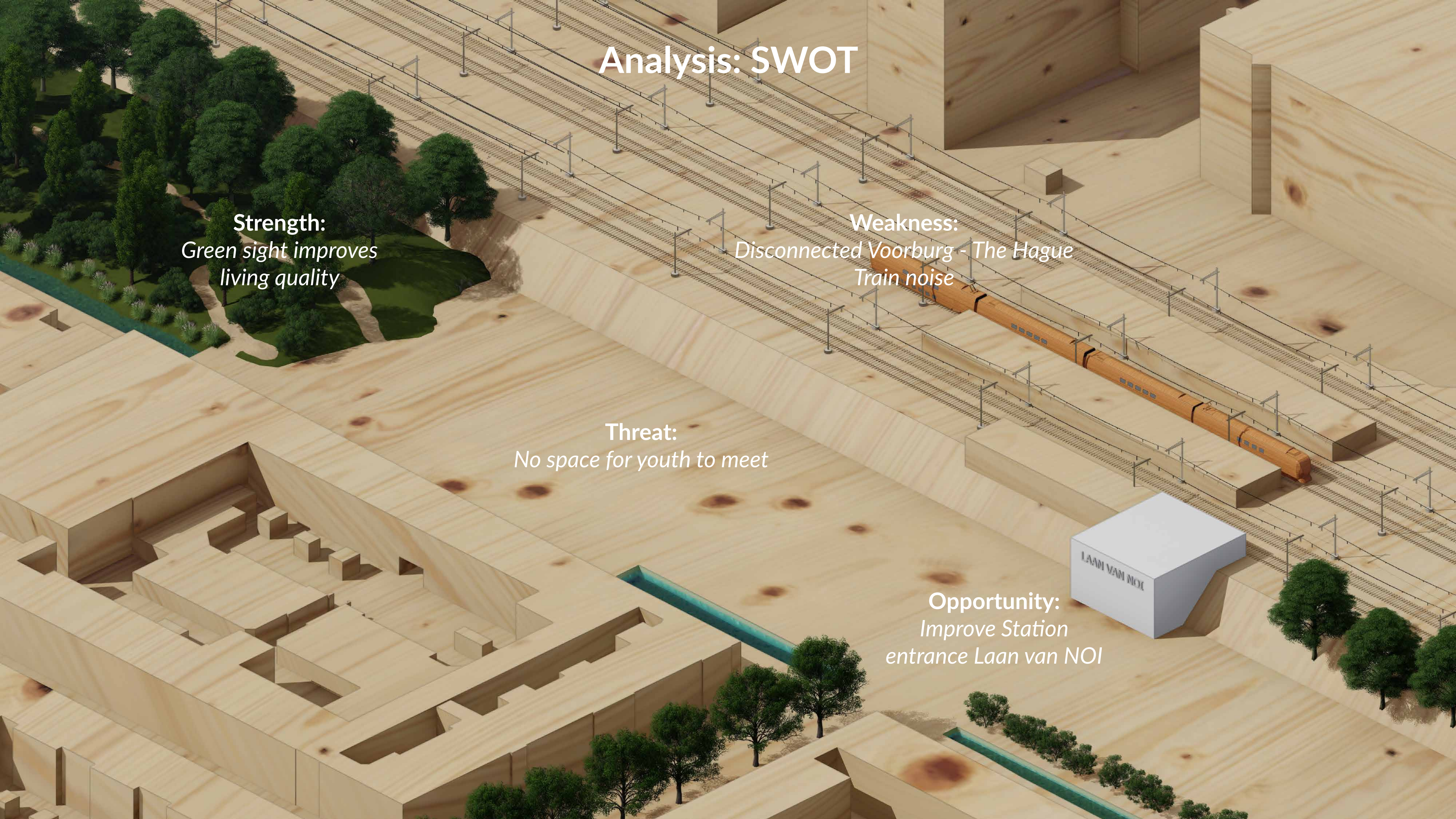
Analysis: SWOT

Strength:
*Green sight improves
living quality*

Weakness:
*Disconnected Voorburg - The Hague
Train noise*

Threat:
No space for youth to meet

Opportunity:
*Improve Station
entrance Laan van NOI*



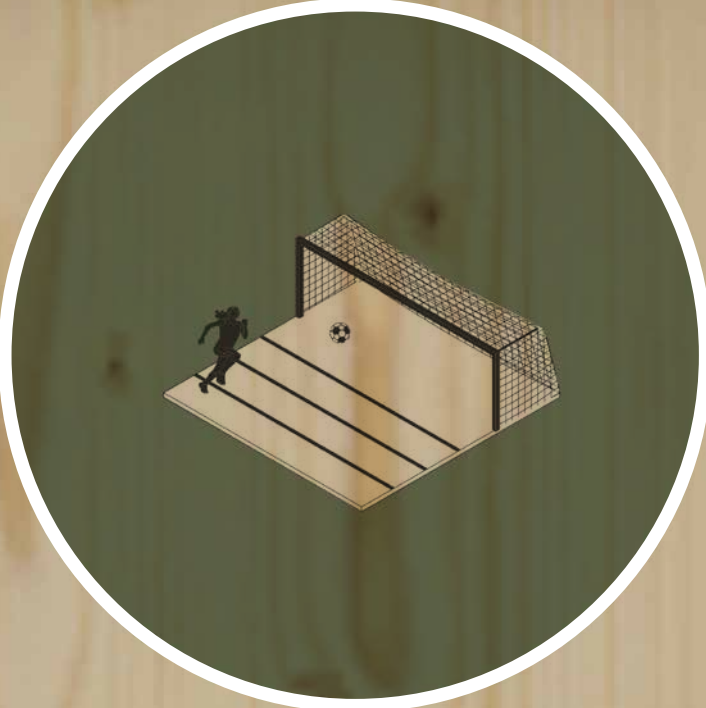
Strategy Co-care: Prevent & Cure

Green



Co-care 2: A health promotive environment reduces workload in care

Sport



Co-care 4: Facilitate public sporting areas

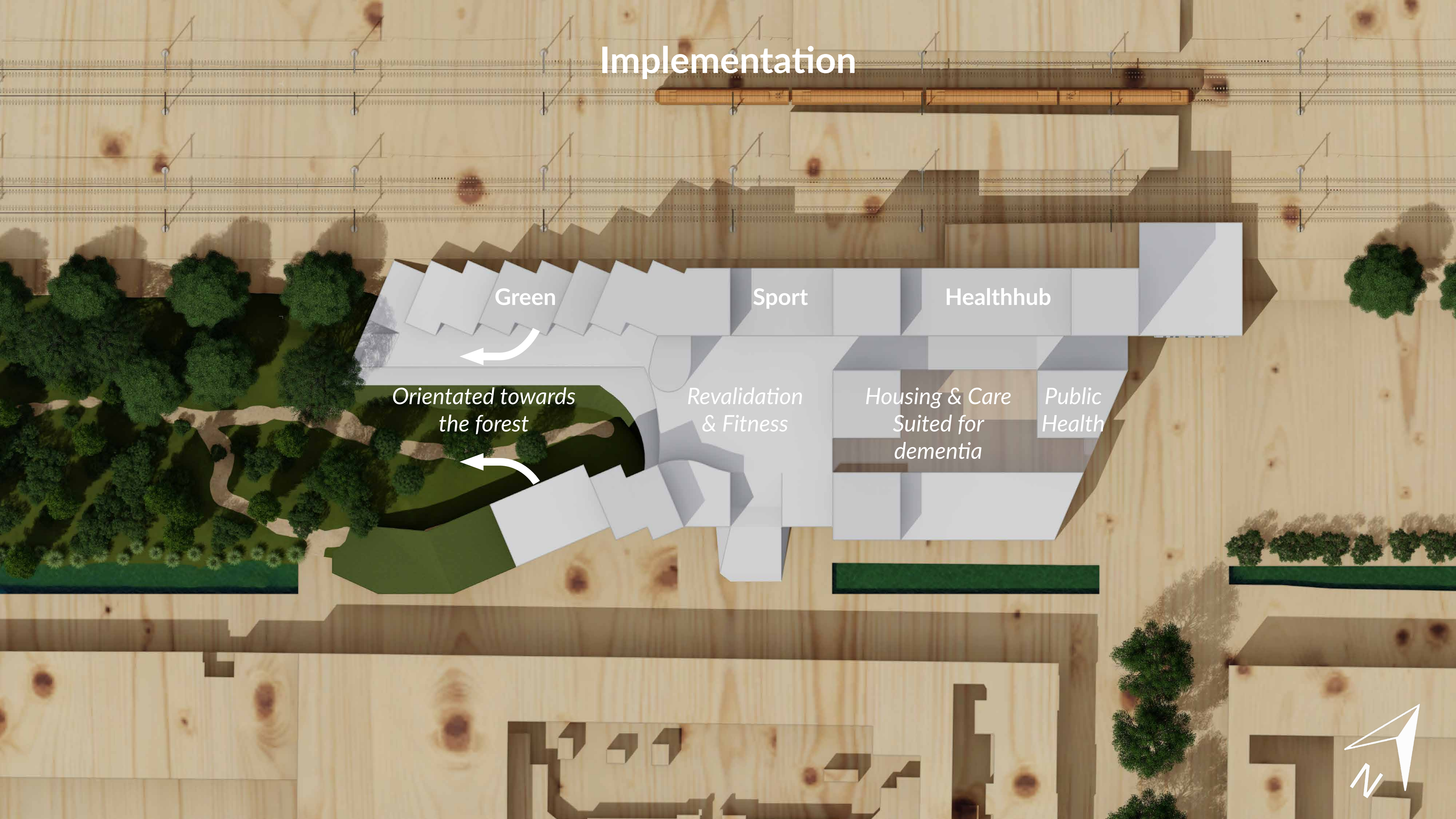
Healthhub



Co-care 1: A healthhub can provide efficient local care and reduce workload



Implementation



Green

Sport

Healthhub

*Orientated towards
the forest*

*Revalidation
& Fitness*

*Housing & Care
Suited for
dementia*

*Public
Health*



Co-Care

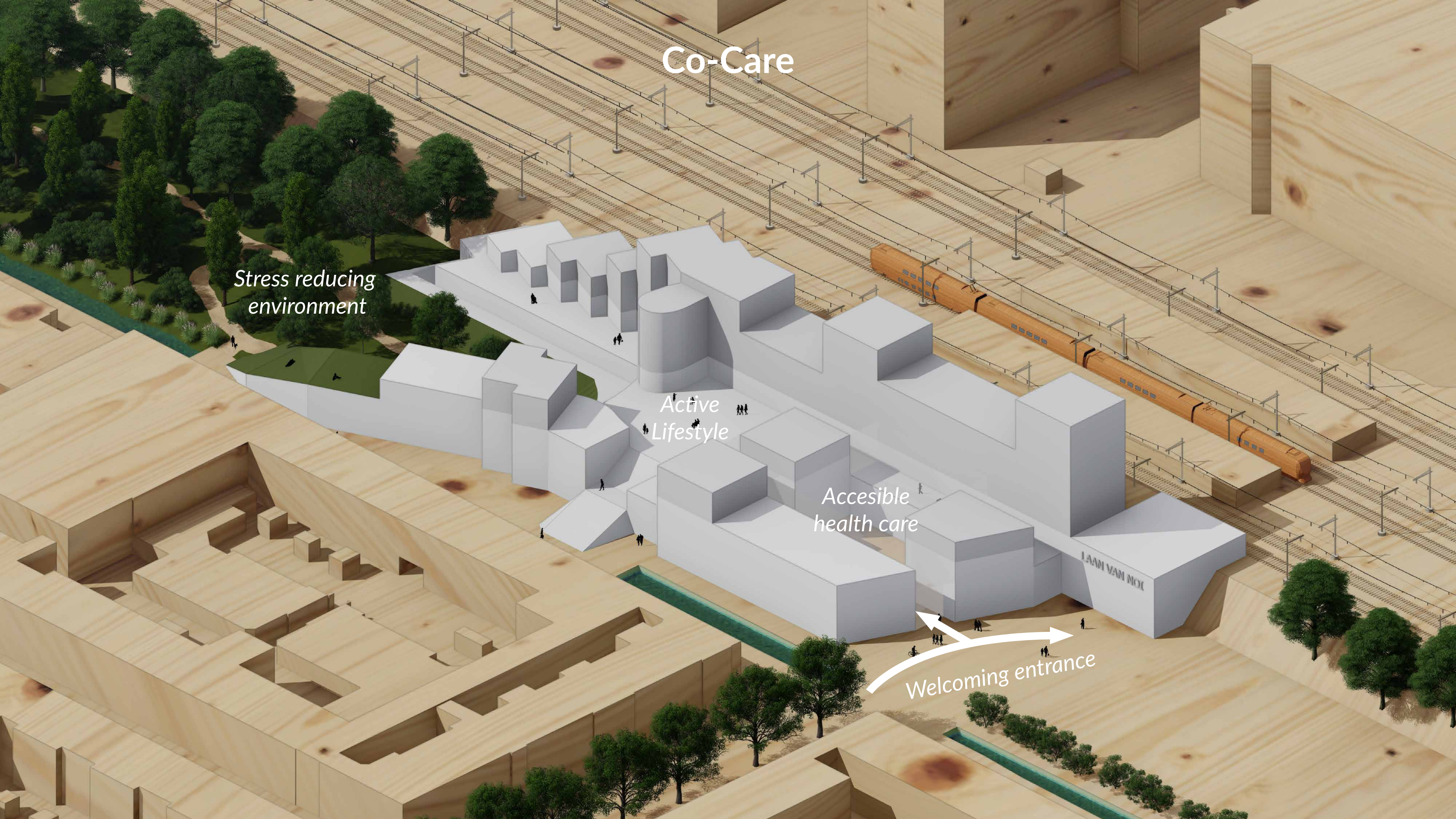
Stress reducing environment

Active Lifestyle

Accessible health care

Welcoming entrance

LAAN VAN NOU

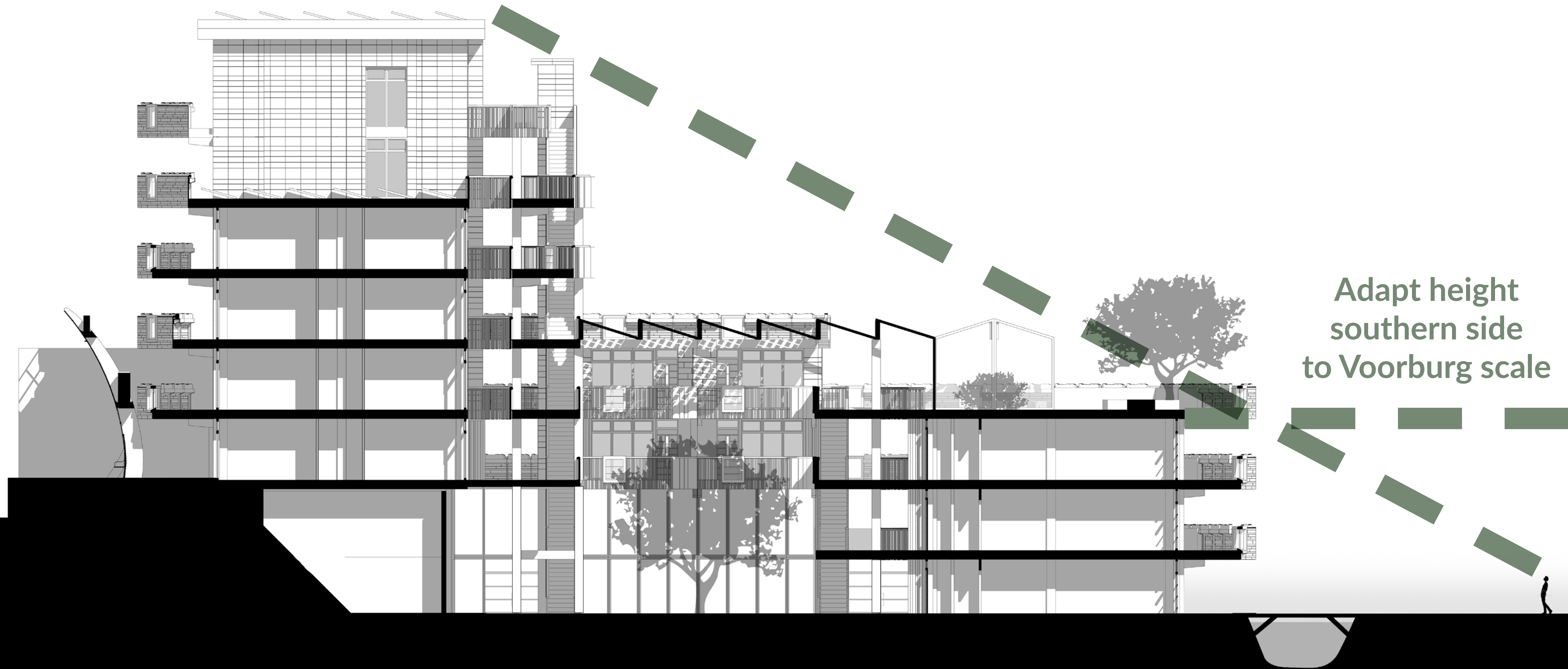


Stress Reducing environment

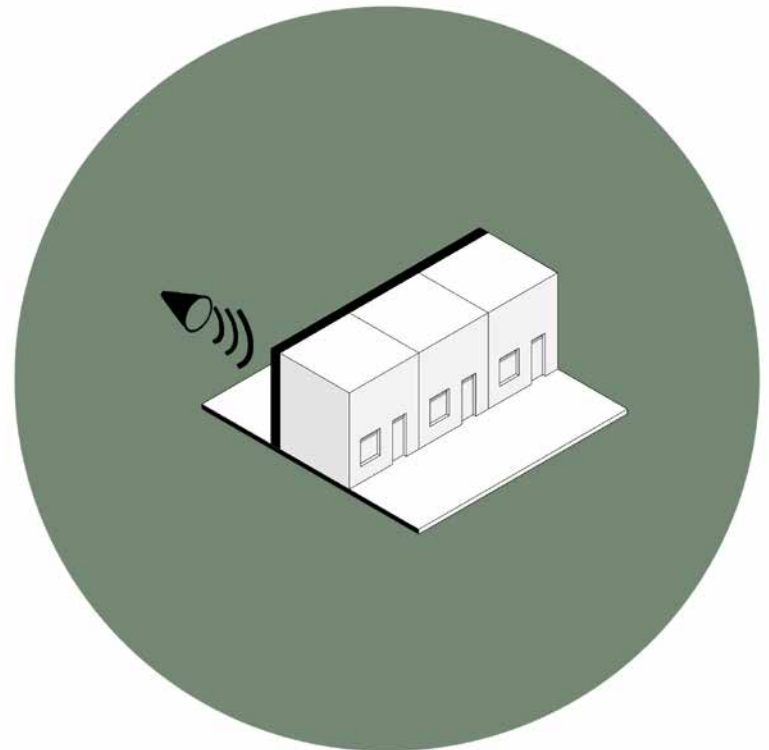
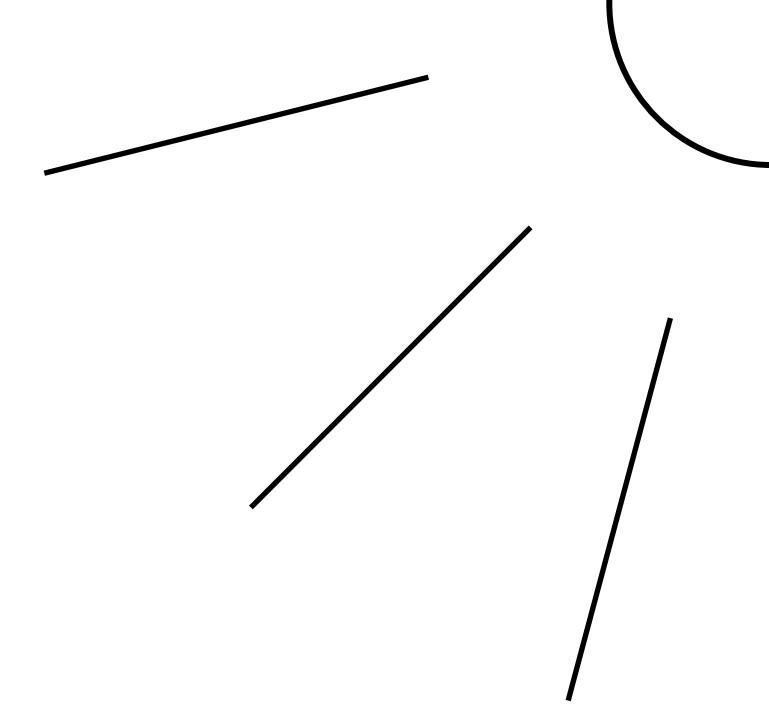


Design in Context

Adapt height
to sightlines from
Van Alpenstraat



Design in Context



Co-care 6: Reducing noise-levels to prevent stress and increase health



Optimal massing for Light and Sun

Green facade sight

Healthy & Sustainable Facade

Ceramic facade: 3th - 7th floor

Cradle-to-cradle proof

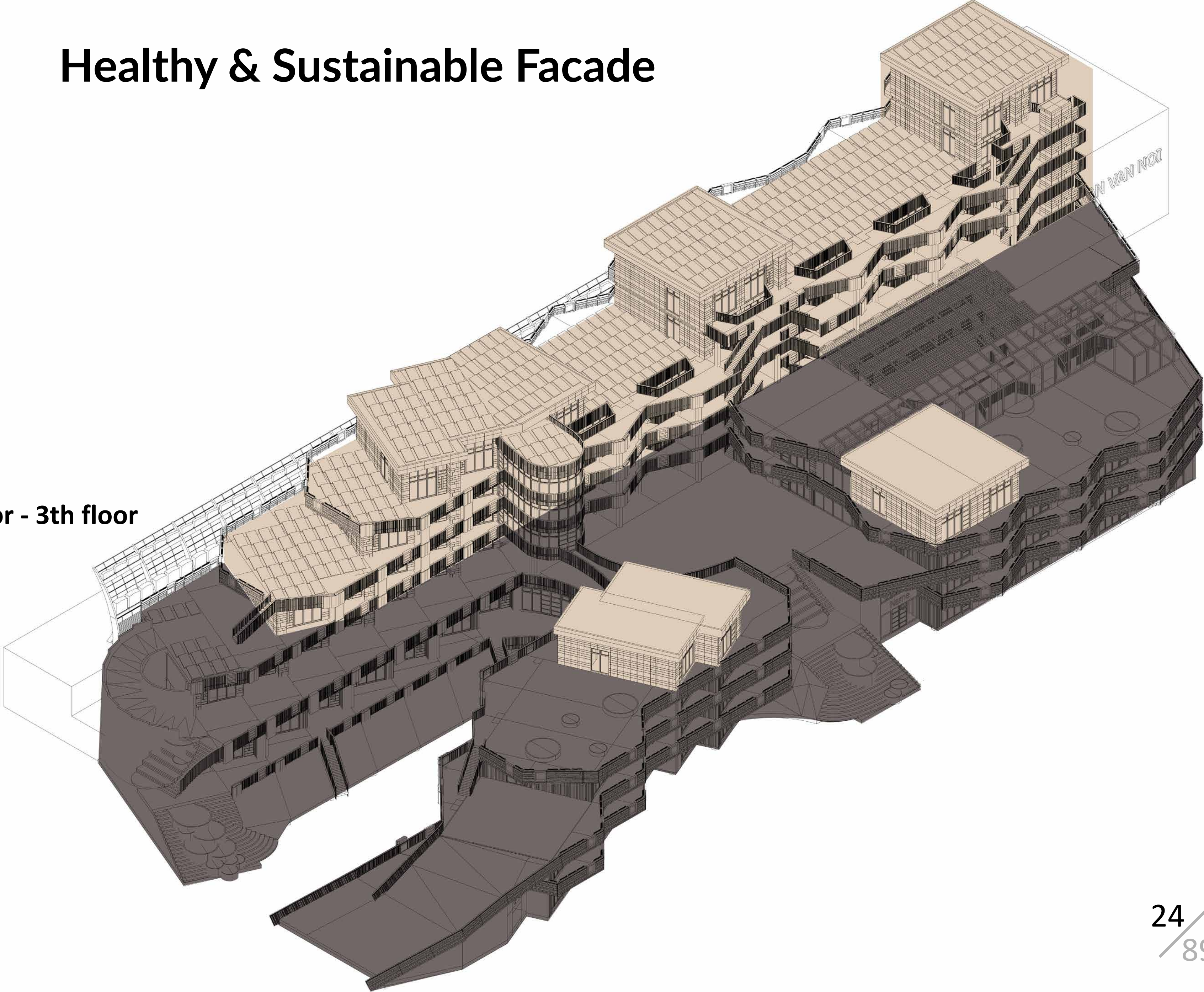


Bamboo & Green facade: Ground floor - 3th floor

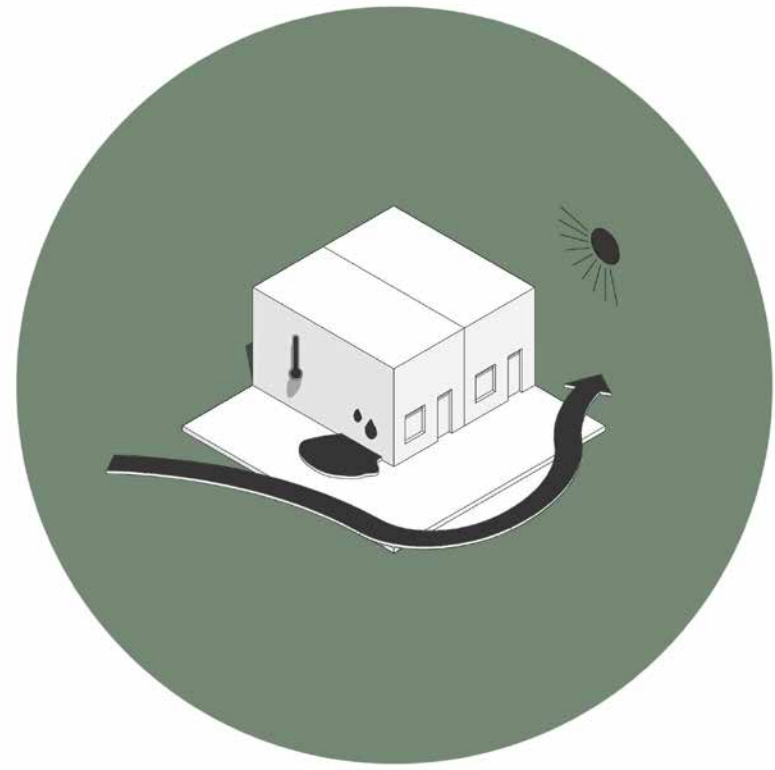
Adepts to the wishes of the residents

Facilitates a healthy environment

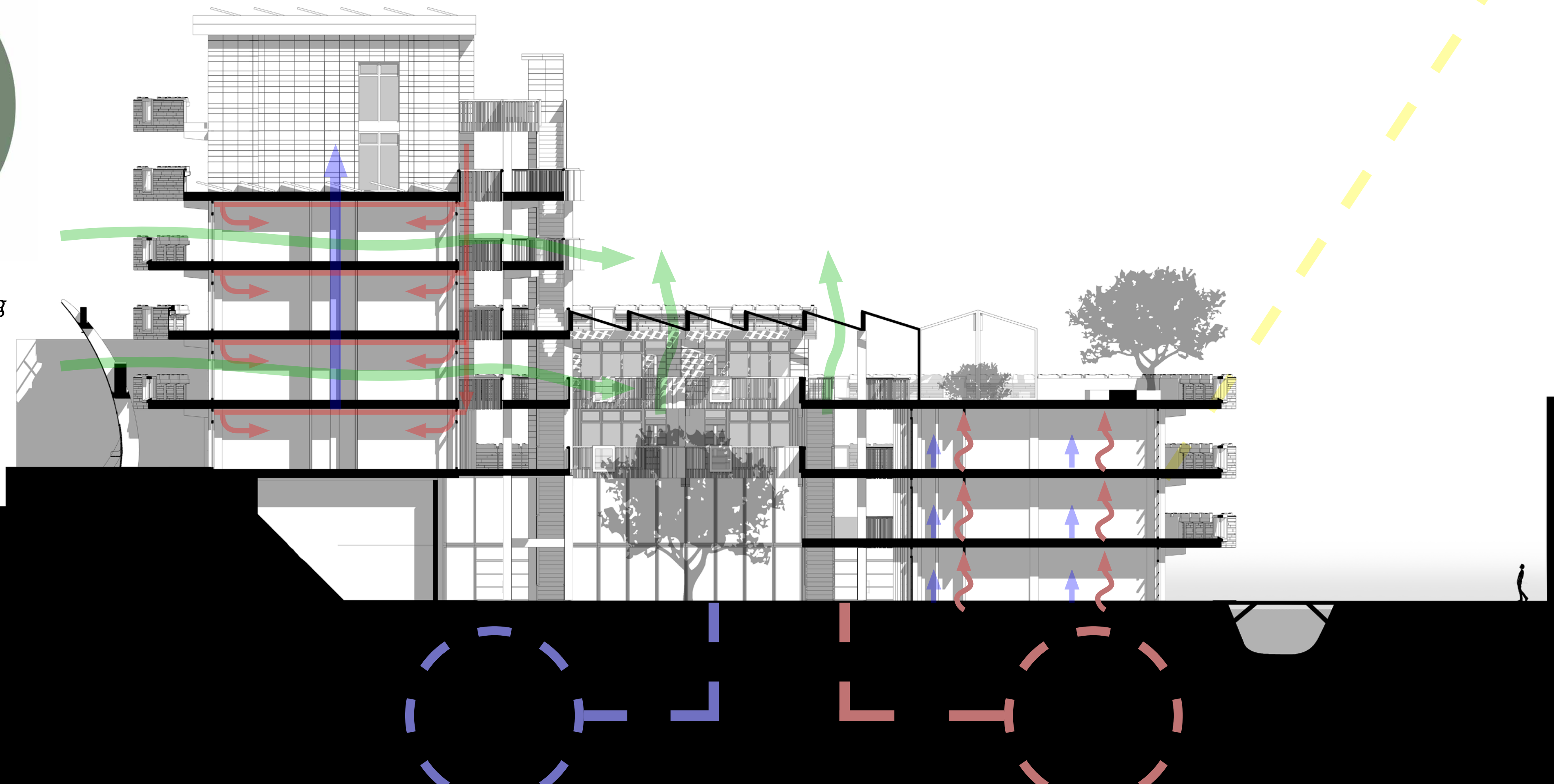
Highly sustainable



Preventing a need for Care: Sustainable and Comfortable



Co-care 5: Outside routing
increases mental health



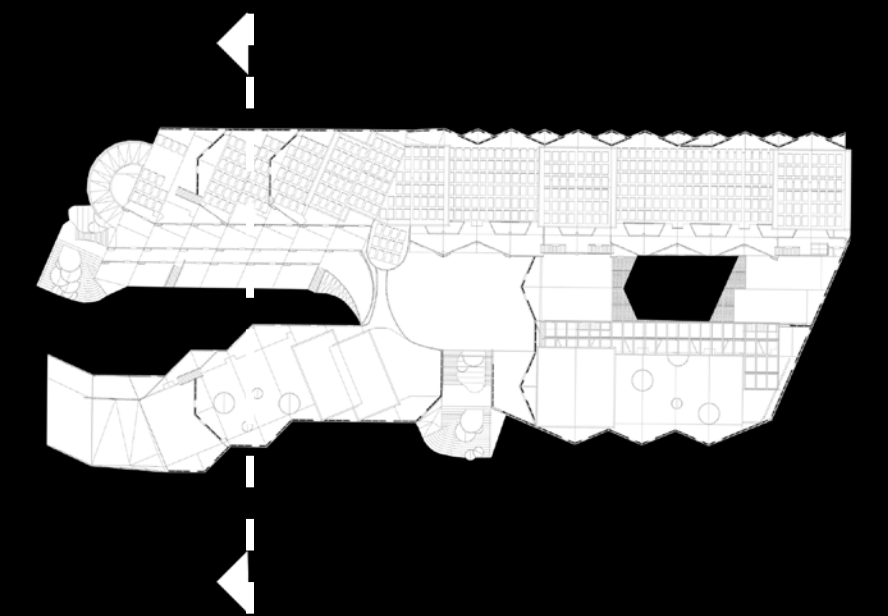
Sustainable and Healthy



Green facade and roof design

Design with water

Sustainable Energy



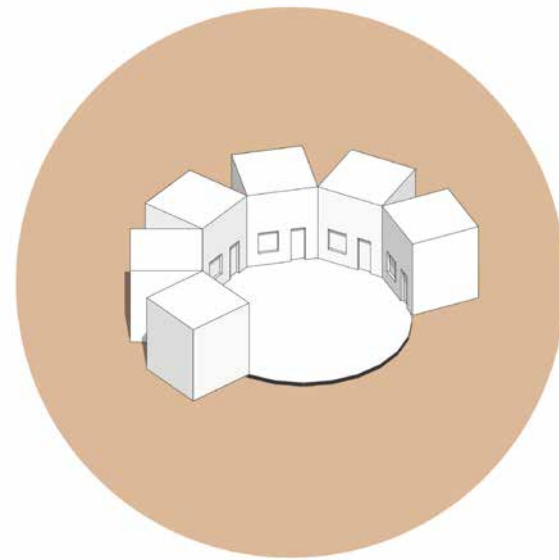
How to Co-munity

Co-Munity Design goals

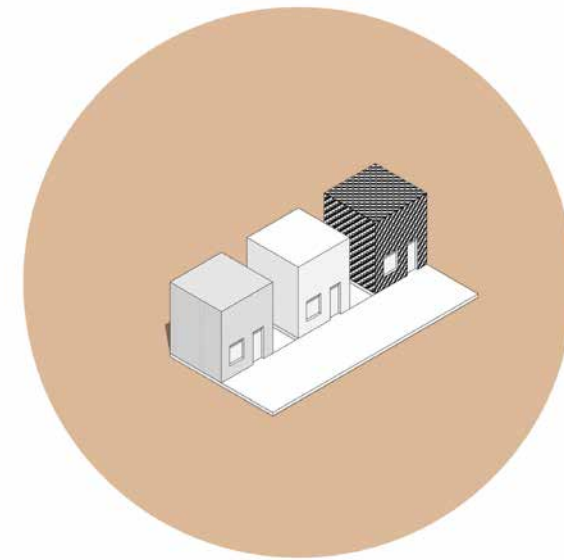
For reciprocity to grow in communities, we need to facilitate social involvement

Co-Munity Design goals

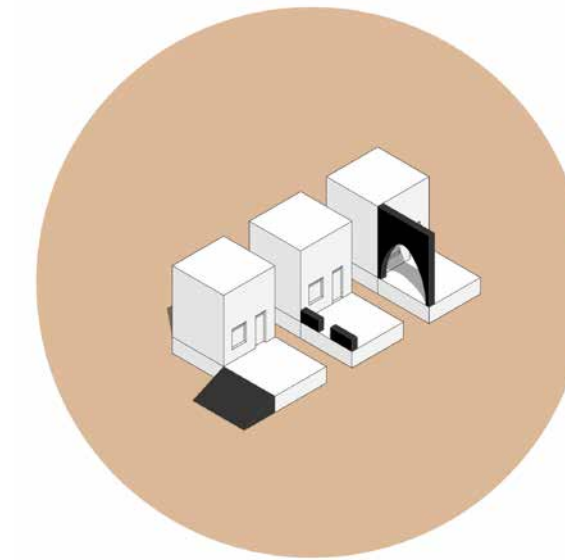
Facilitate social involvement



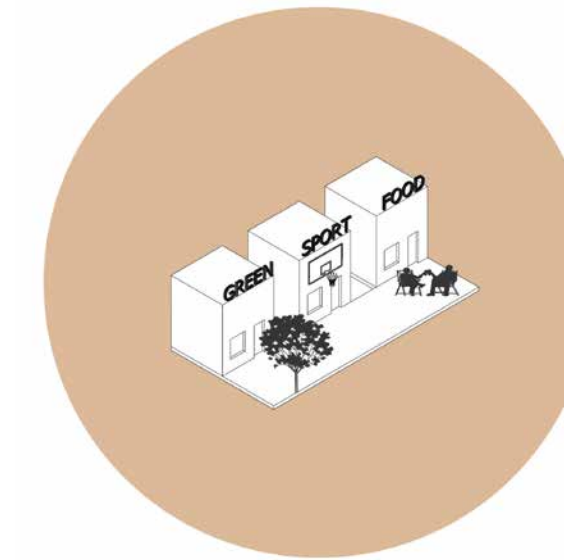
Co-munity 1: Conceptual model for social involvement: A clustering of eight to twelve houses with a common space



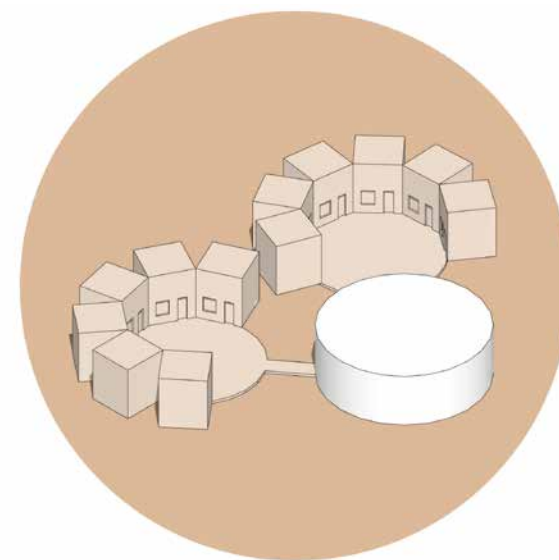
Co-munity 2: Different materials and colours can be used to have something in common with neighbours.



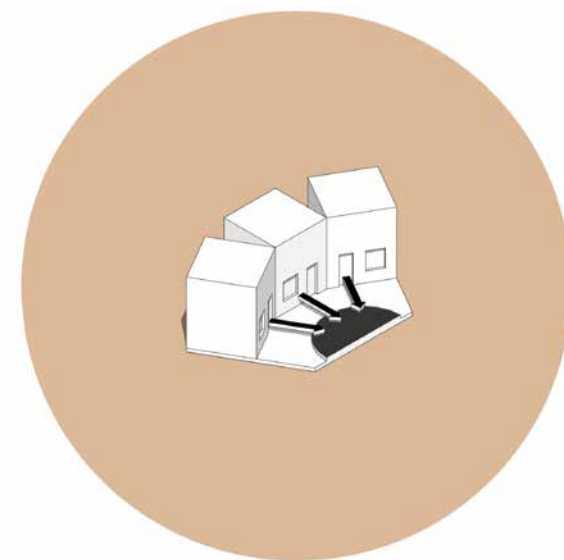
Co-munity 3: Different spatial strategies can be used to increase a sense of collective identity and stimulate collective ownership



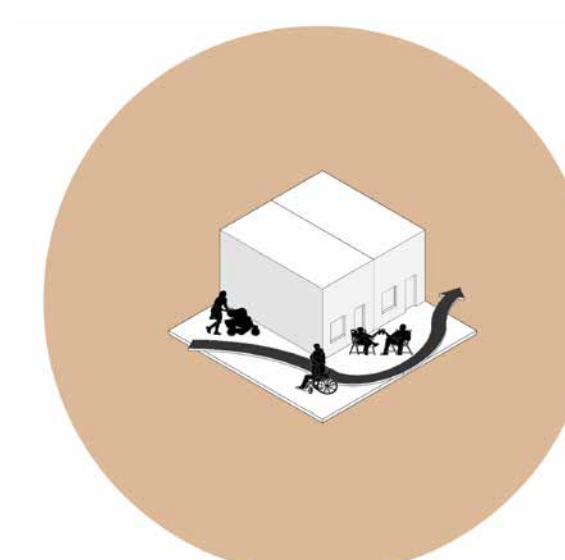
Co-munity 4: Adding themes to clusters increase a sense of collective identity



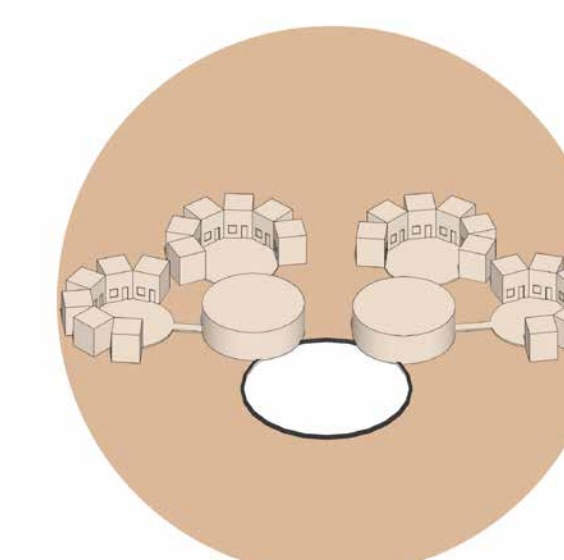
Co-munity 5: A second layer in the conceptual social model facilitates 'bridging'



Co-munity 6: Facilitating sense of responsibility is important for reciprocity and bridging

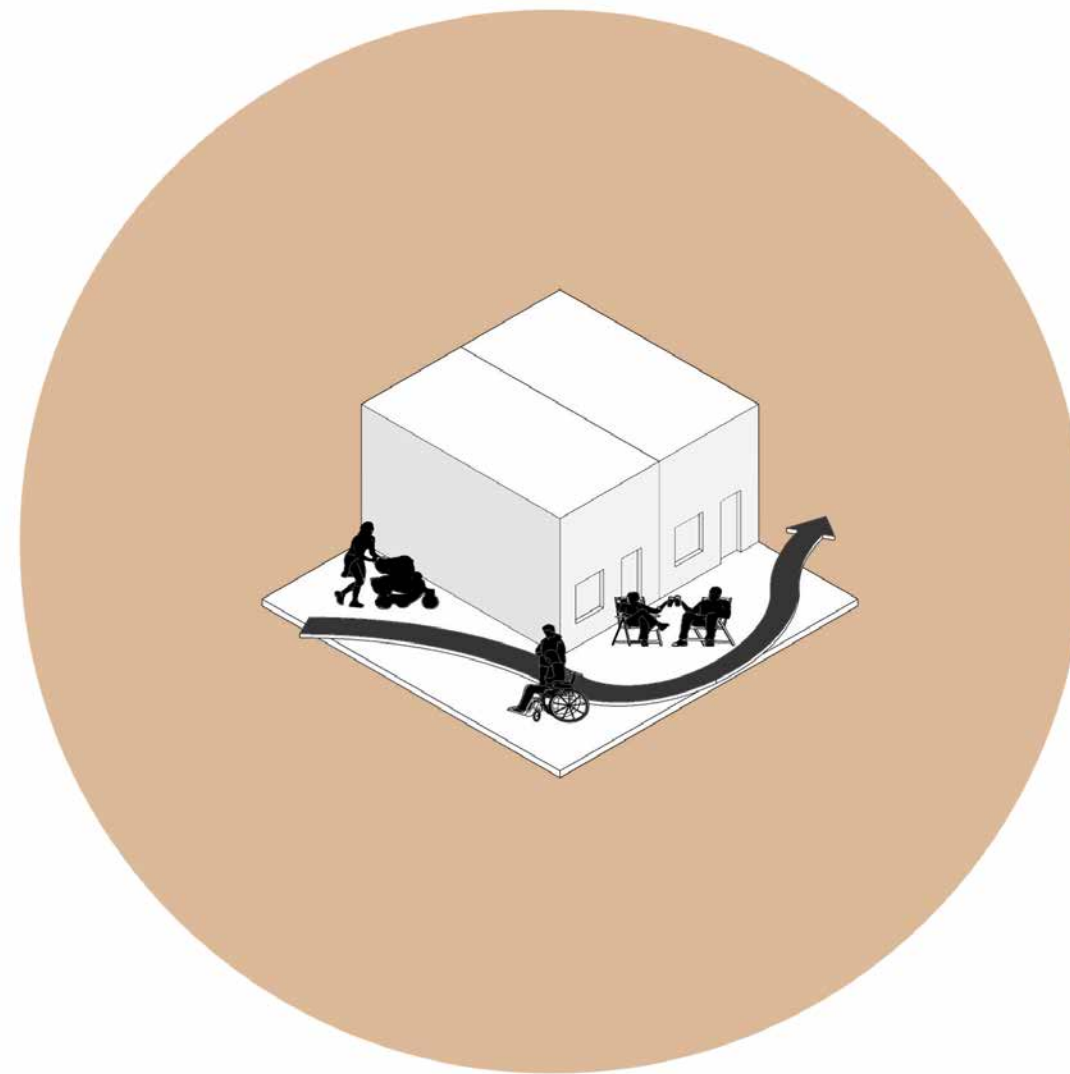


Co-munity 7: Designing routing that overlaps with other functions stimulates unplanned interaction



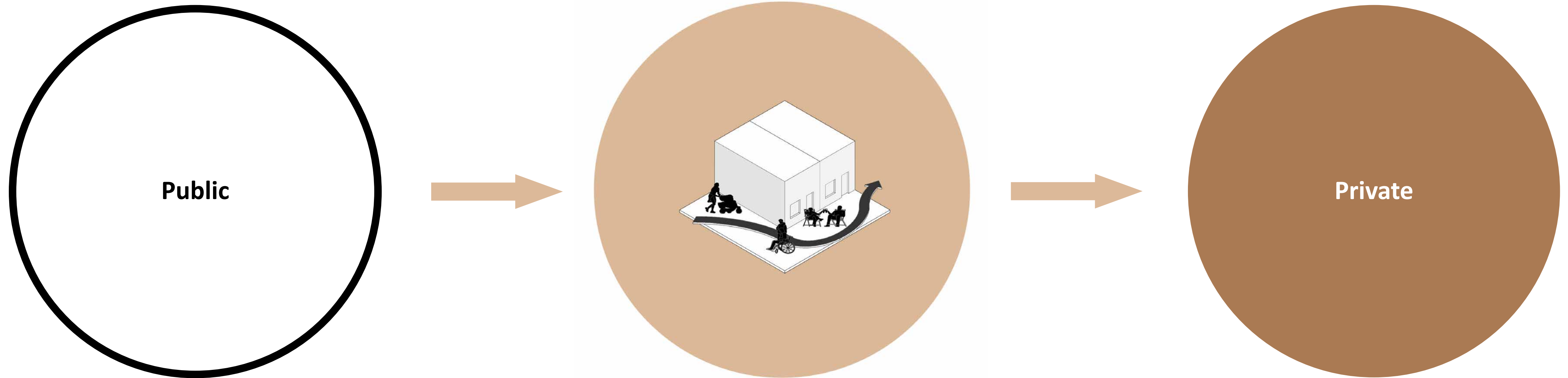
Co-munity 8: Facilitate linking by combining regular needs with social ones

Unplanned interaction



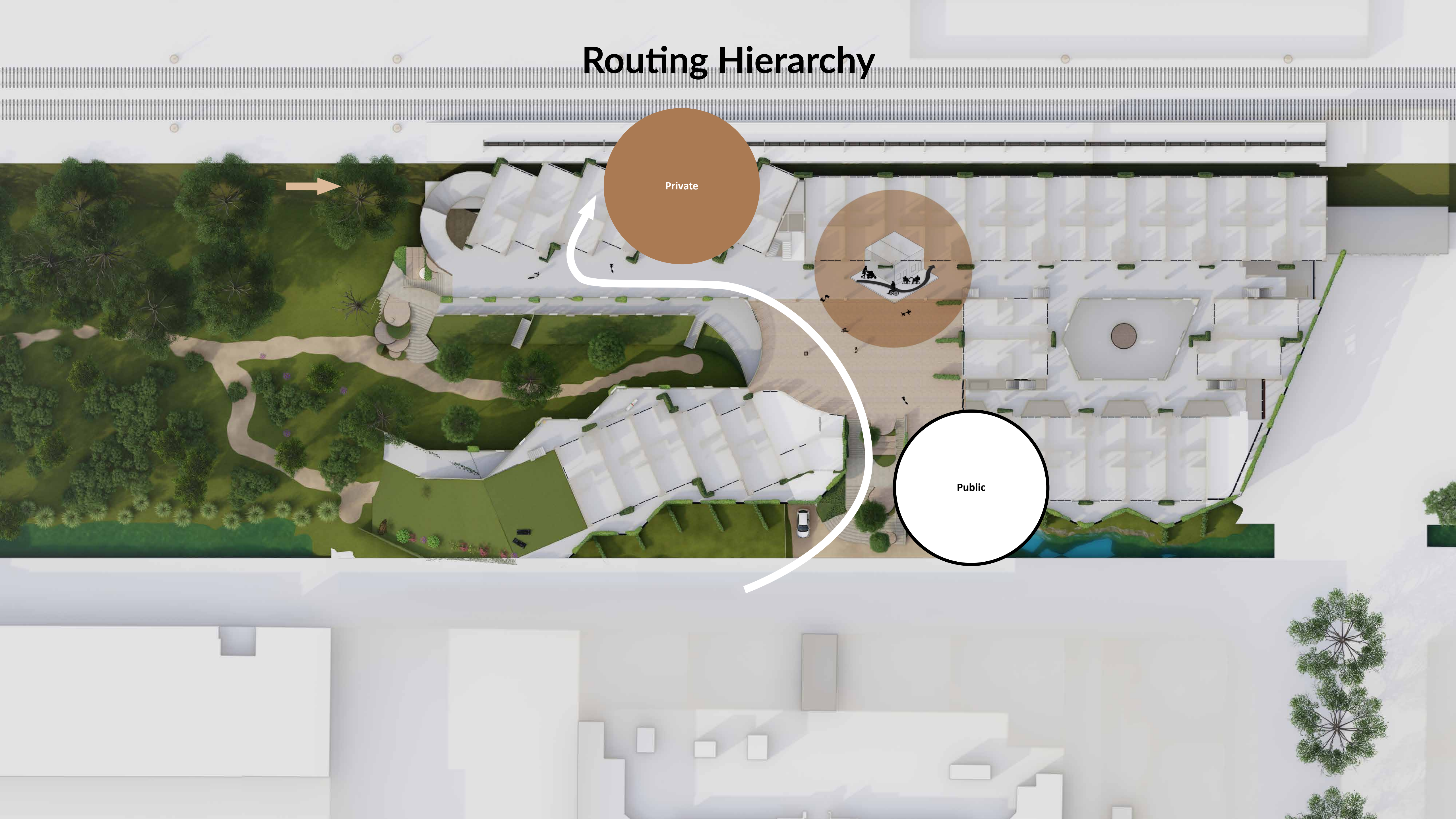
Co-munity 7: Designing routing that overlaps with other functions stimulates unplanned interaction

Routing Hierarchy



Co-munity 7: Designing routing that overlaps with other functions stimulates unplanned interaction

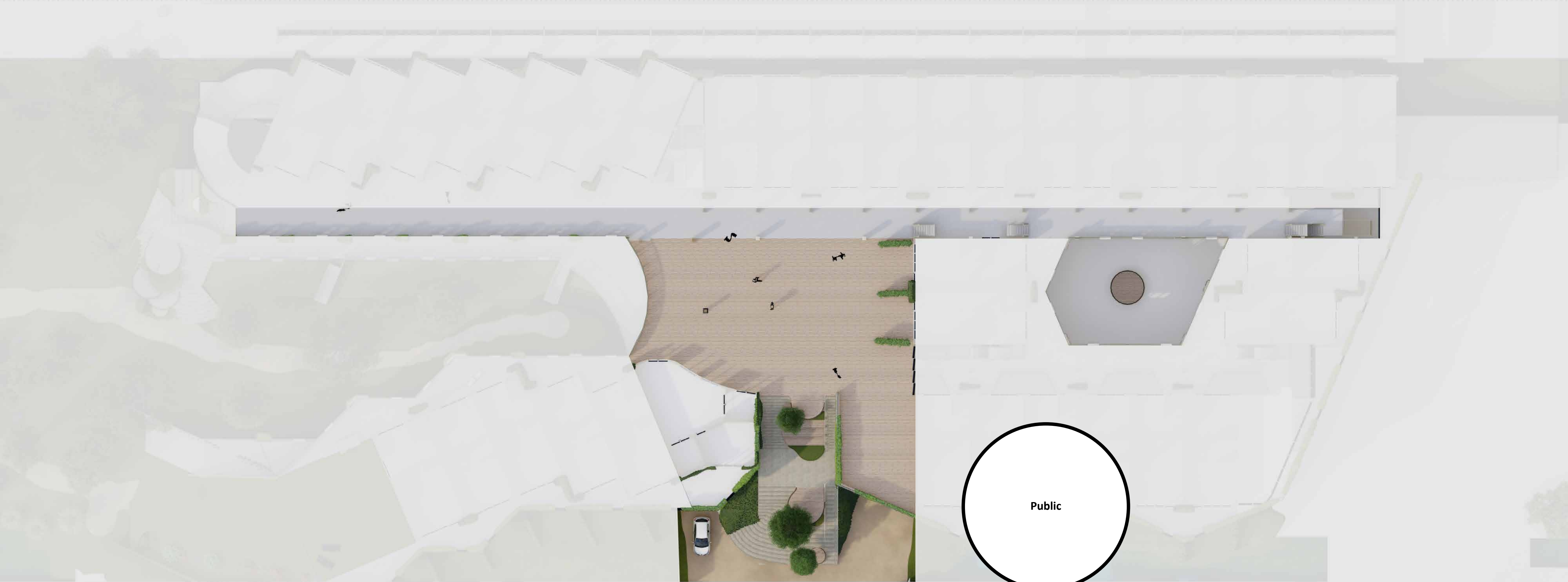
Routing Hierarchy



Private

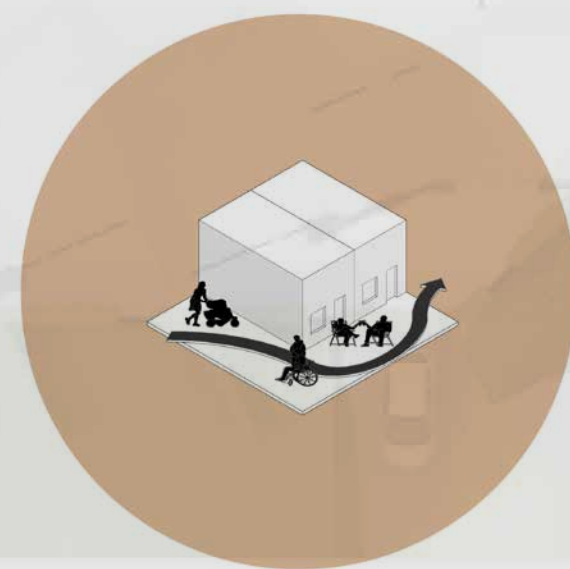
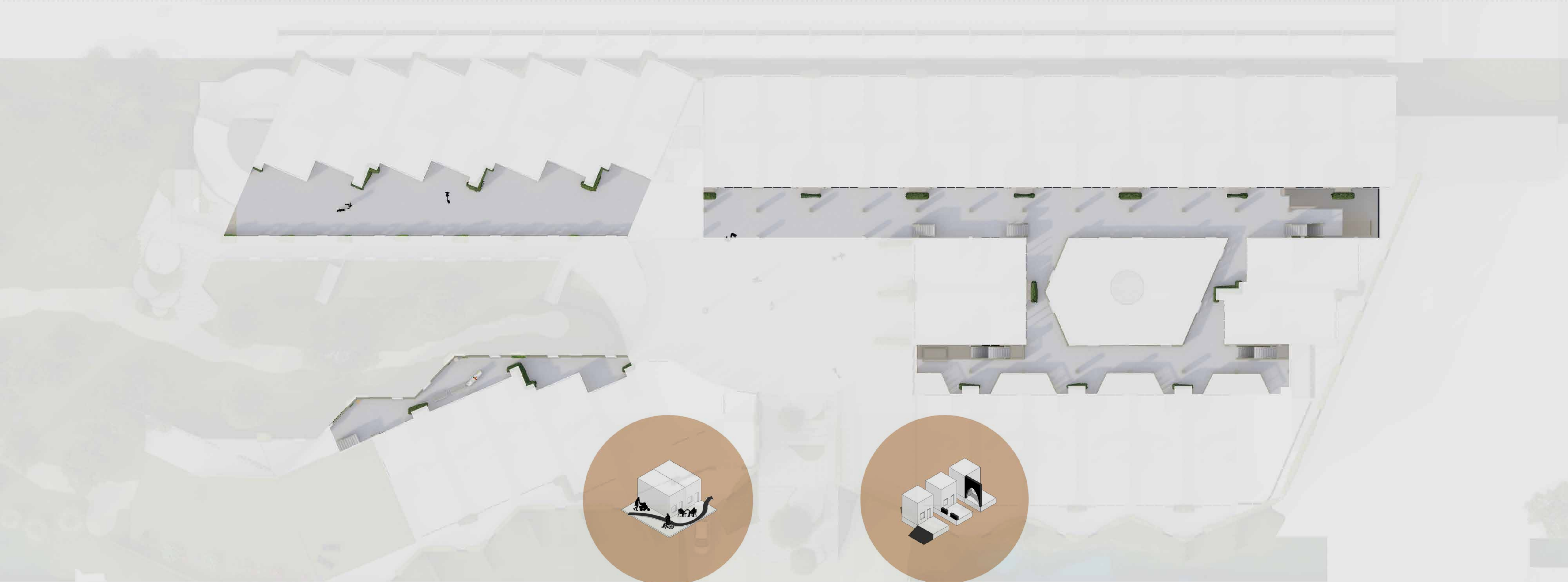
Public

Routing Hierarchy - Public Space

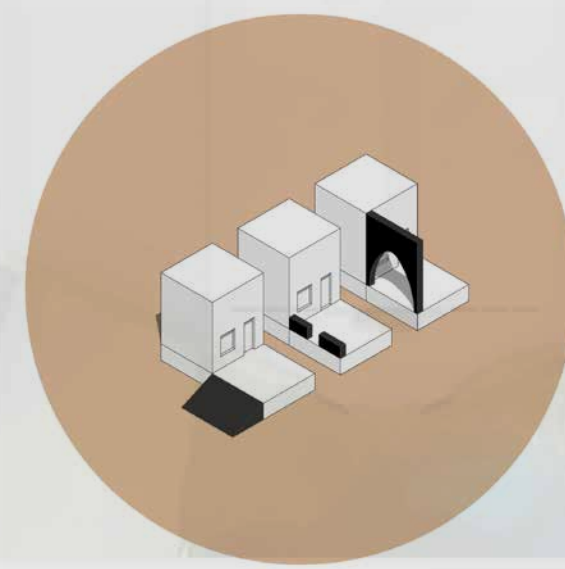


Public

Routing Hierarchy - In Between Space

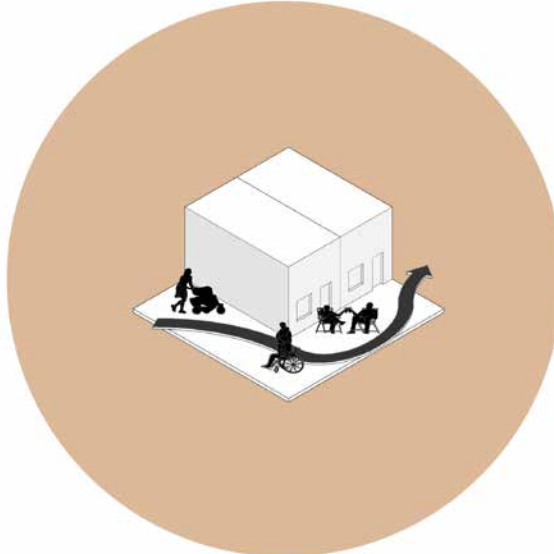


Co-munity 7: Designing routing that overlaps with other functions stimulates unplanned interaction

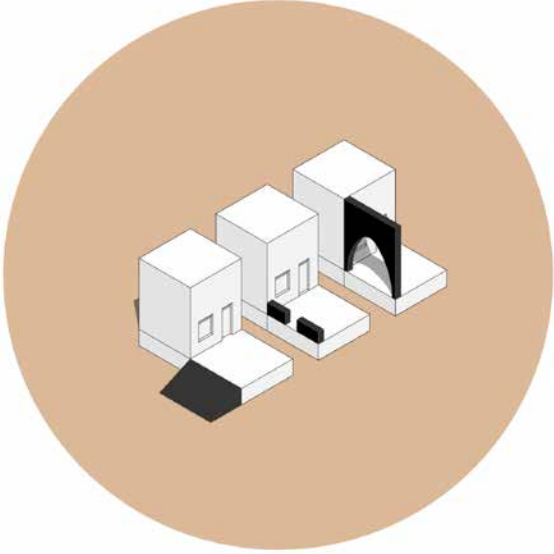


Co-munity 3: Different spatial strategies can be used to increase a sense of collective identity and stimulate collective ownership

Overlapping Space



Co-munity 7: Designing routing that overlaps with other functions stimulates unplanned interaction

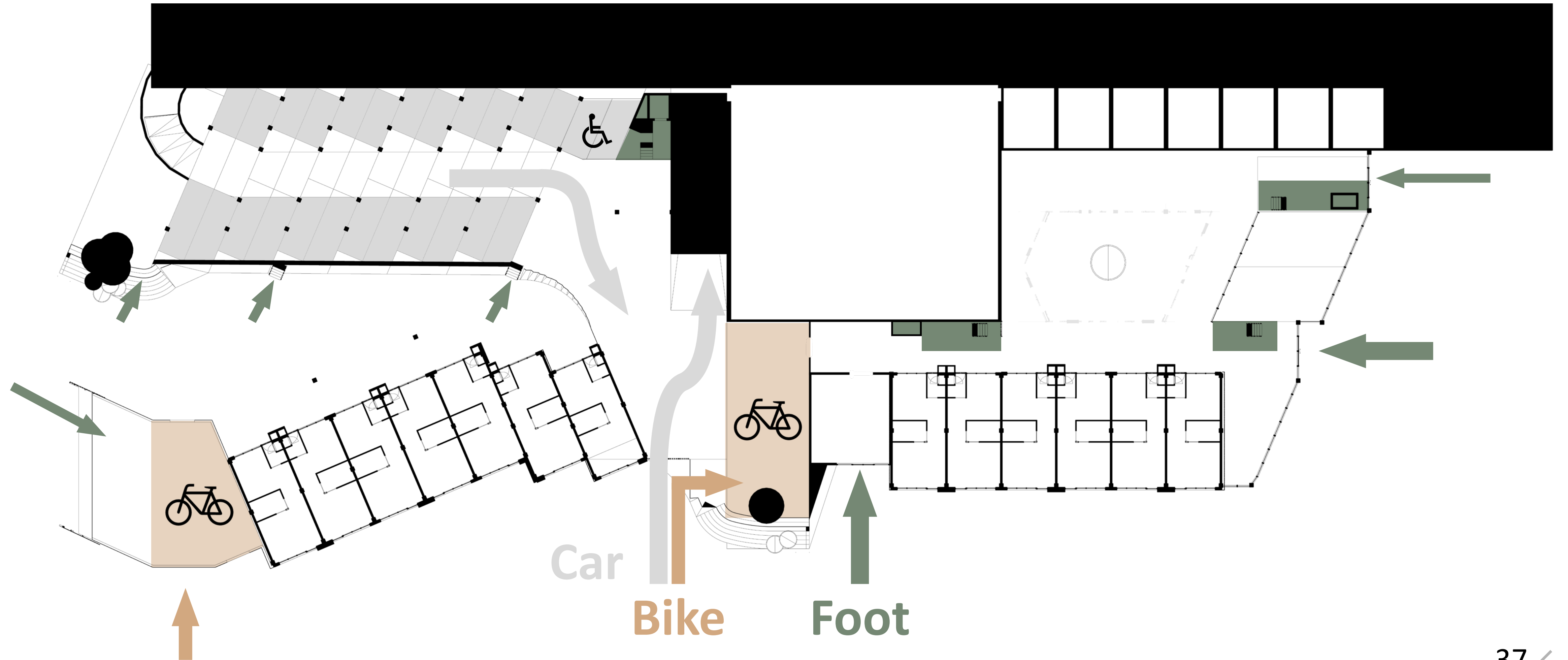


Co-munity 3: Different spatial strategies can be used to increase a sense of collective identity and stimulate collective ownership

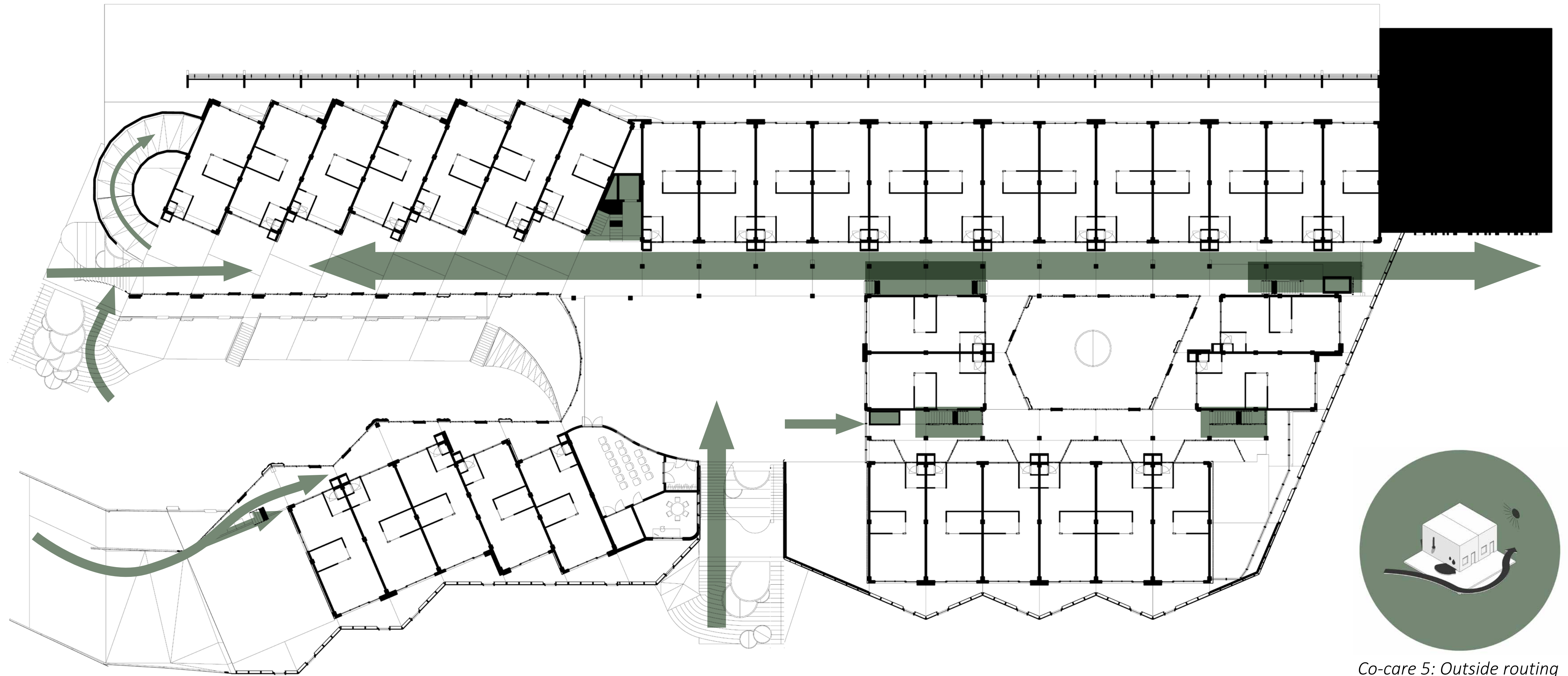
Unplanned Interaction



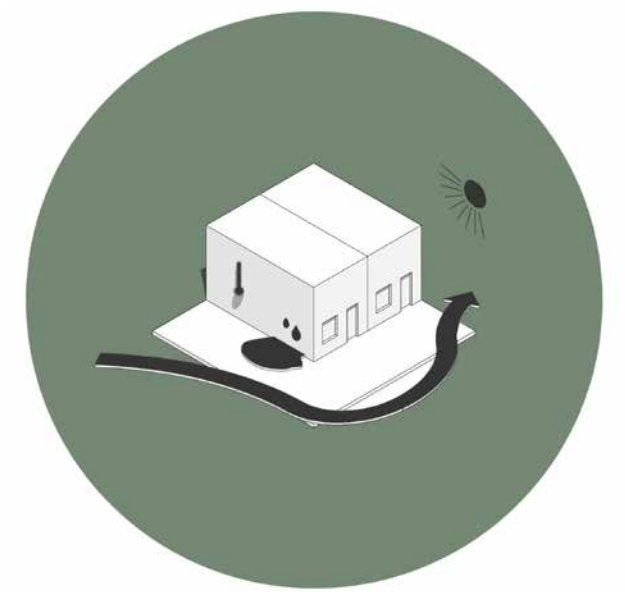
Central Climbing Points (lower levels)



Central Climbing Points (upper levels)



Foot

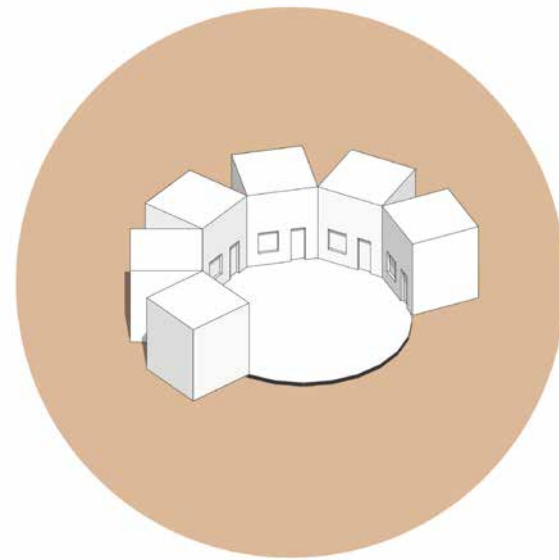


Co-care 5: Outside routing increases mental health

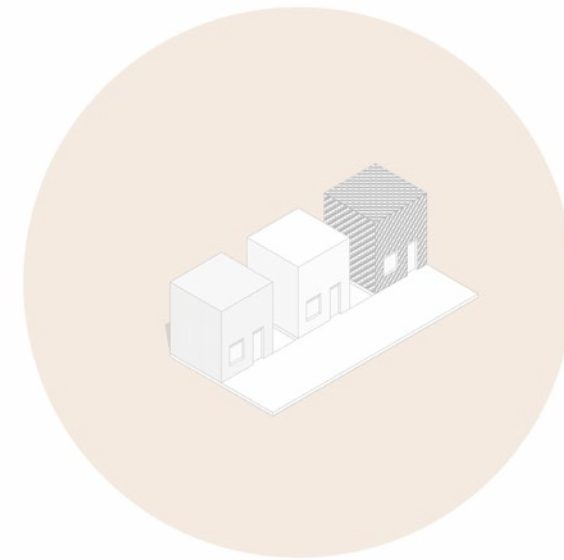
38 / 89

Co-Munity Design goals

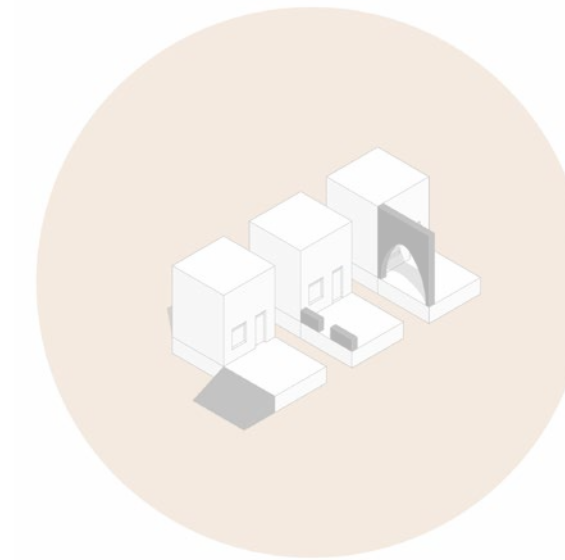
Facilitate social involvement



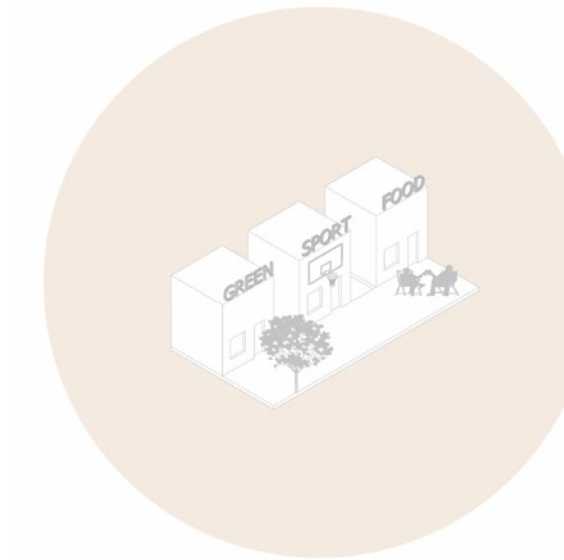
Co-munity 1: Conceptual model for social involvement: A clustering of eight to twelve houses with a common space



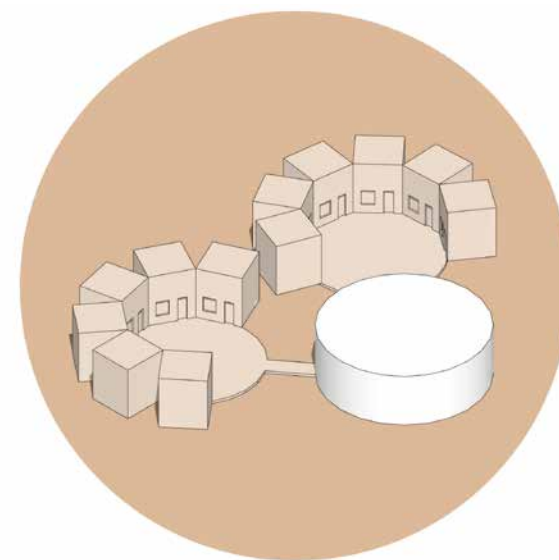
Co-munity 2: Different materials and colours can be used to have something in common with neighbours.



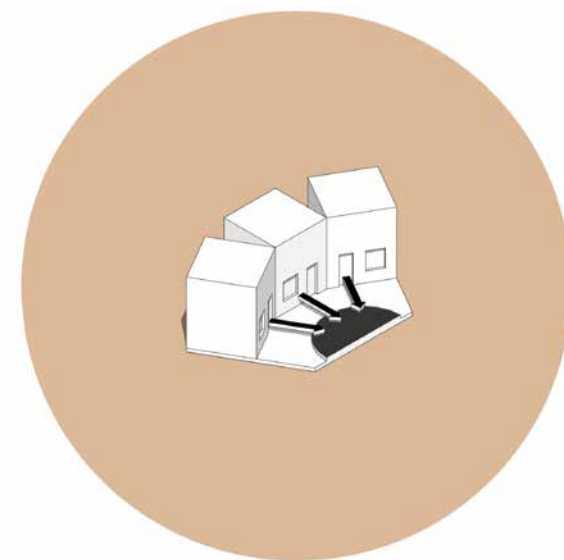
Co-munity 3: Different spatial strategies can be used to increase a sense of collective identity and stimulate collective ownership



Co-munity 4: Adding themes to clusters increase a sense of collective identity



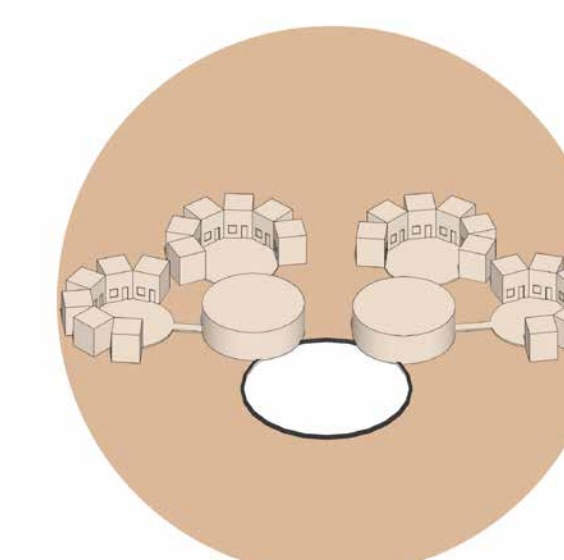
Co-munity 5: A second layer in the conceptual social model facilitates 'bridging'



Co-munity 6: Facilitating sense of responsibility is important for reciprocity and bridging



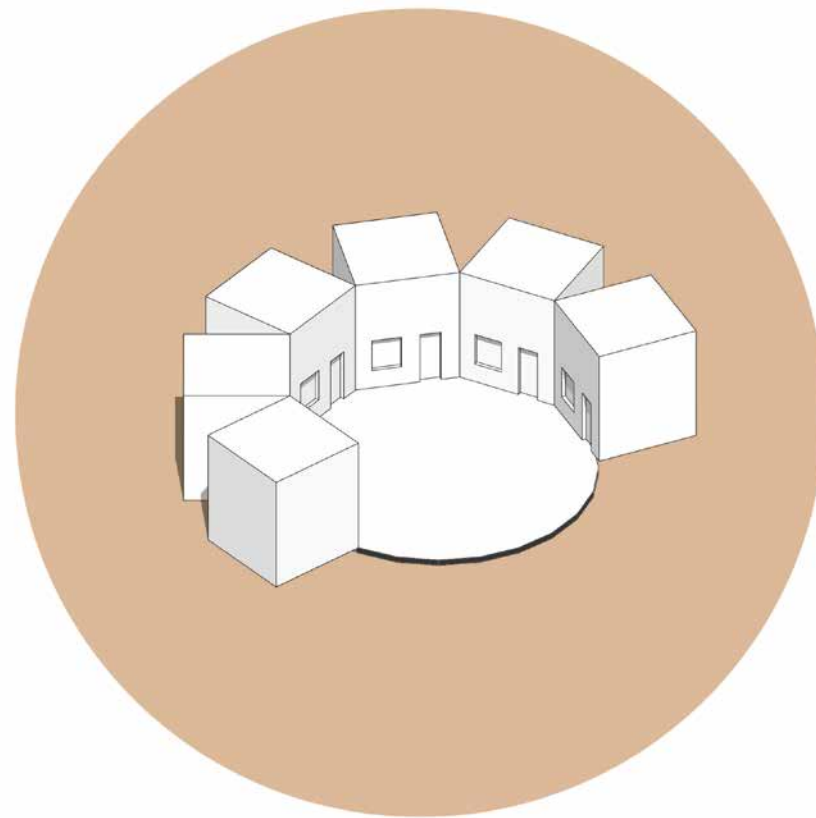
Co-munity 7: Designing routing that overlaps with other functions stimulates unplanned interaction



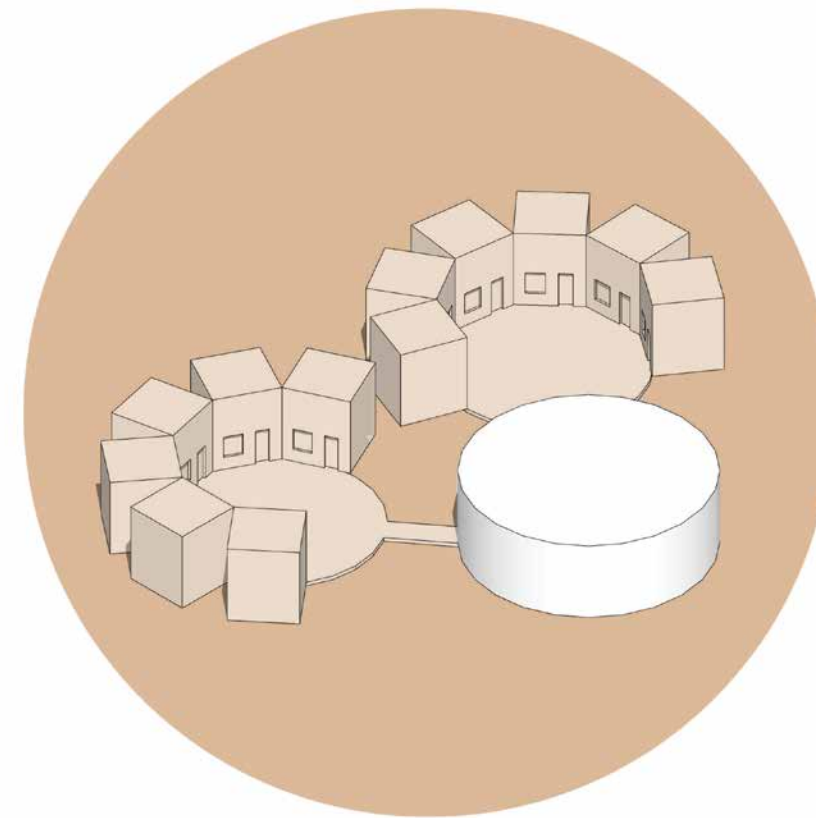
Co-munity 8: Facilitate linking by combining regular needs with social ones

Layered Thinking in Social Involvement

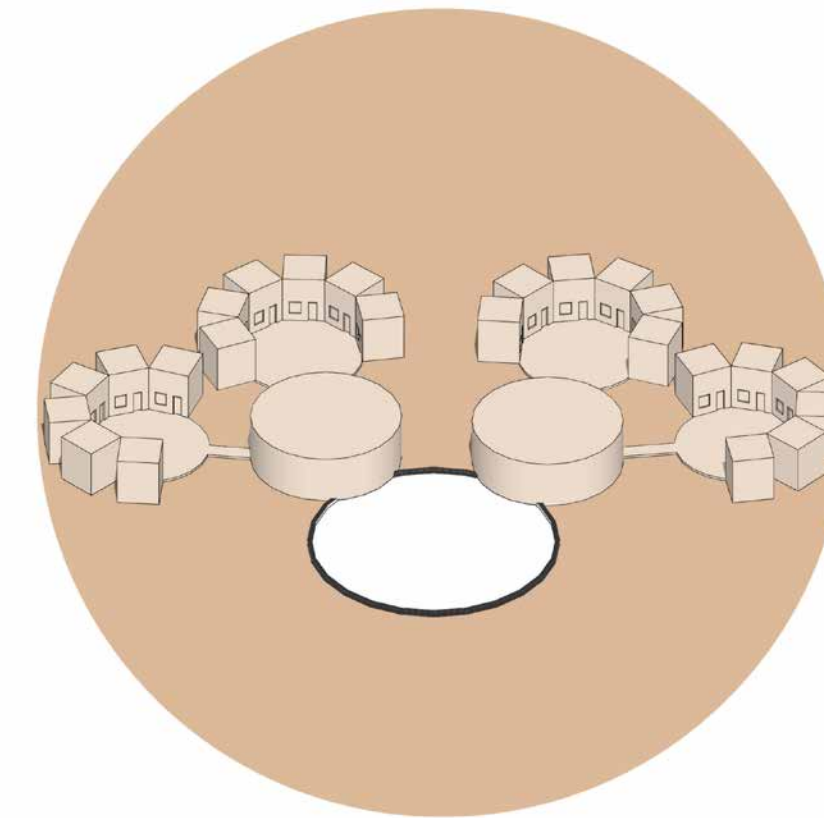
Bonding (Clusters)



Bridging (Block)

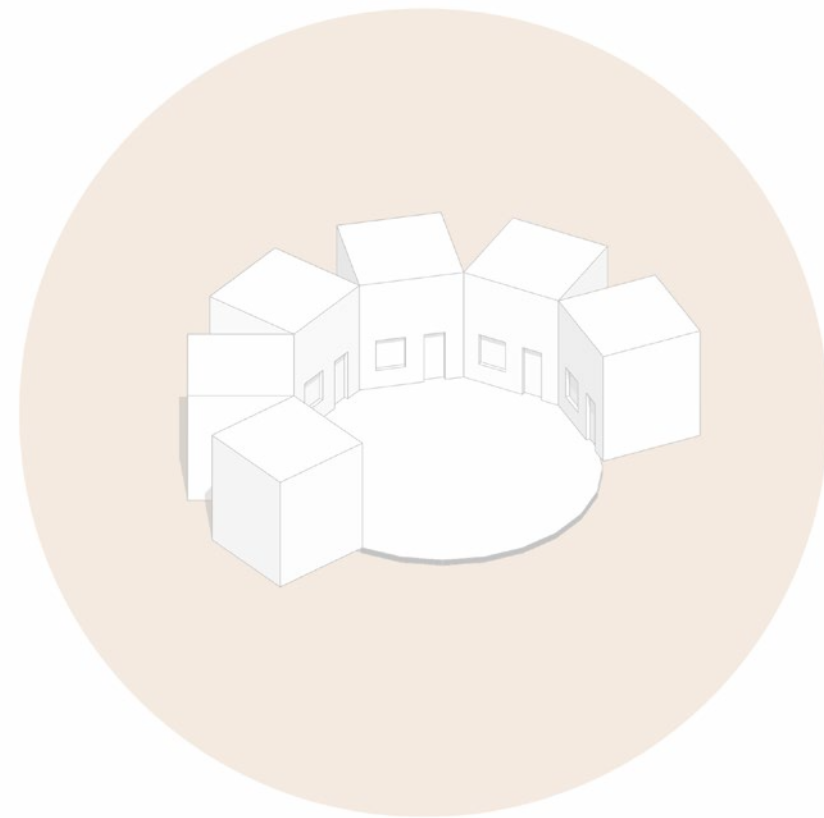


Linking (Neighbourhood)



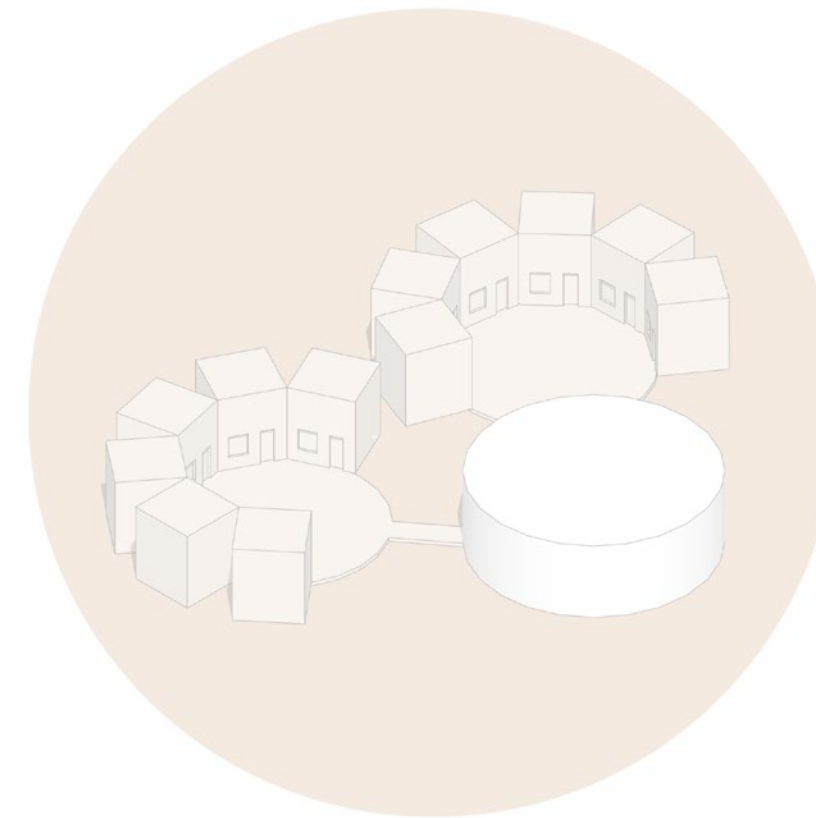
Linking

Bonding (Clusters)



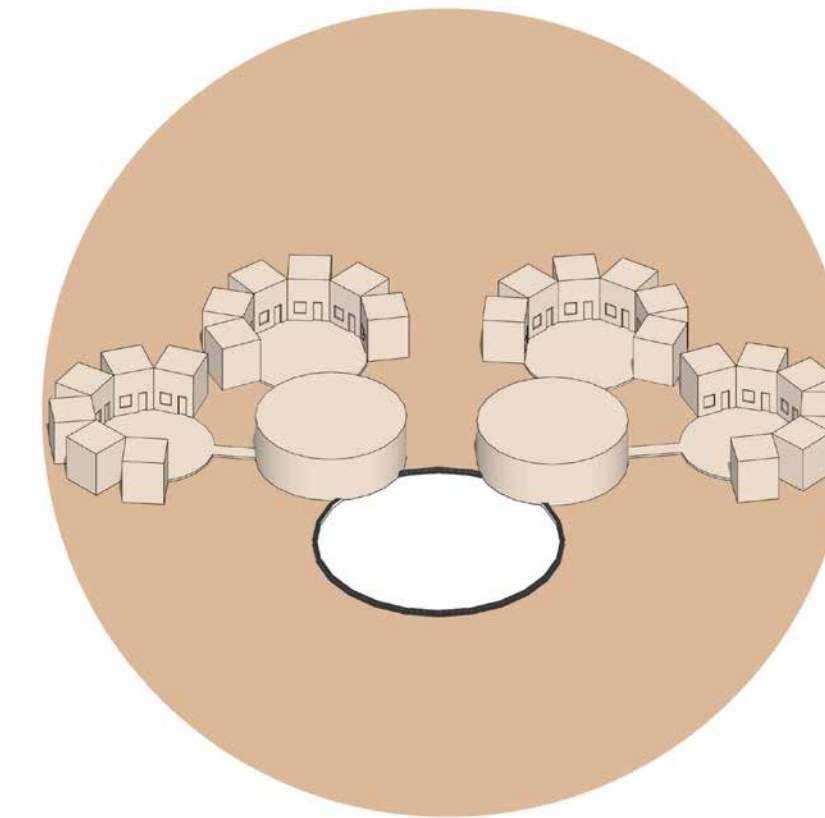
Co-munity 1: Conceptual model for social involvement: A clustering of eight to twelve houses with a common space

Bridging (Block)



Co-munity 5: A second layer in the conceptual social model facilitates 'bridging'

Linking (Neighbourhood)



Co-munity 8: Facilitate linking by combining regular needs with social ones

Linking: what does the neighbourhood want?

Antwoord	Aantal	Percentage
Supermarkt	166	51.39 %
Horeca	192	59.44 %
Zorg (huisarts, tandarts, fysiotherapeut etc.)	134	41.49 %
Buurthuis	88	27.24 %
Buitensport	139	43.03 %
Werkplekken voor ZZP'ers	76	23.53 %
Scholen	81	25.08 %

Bewoners aan het woord:
Spoorzone van Alphenstraat
September 2021

}} Tertium

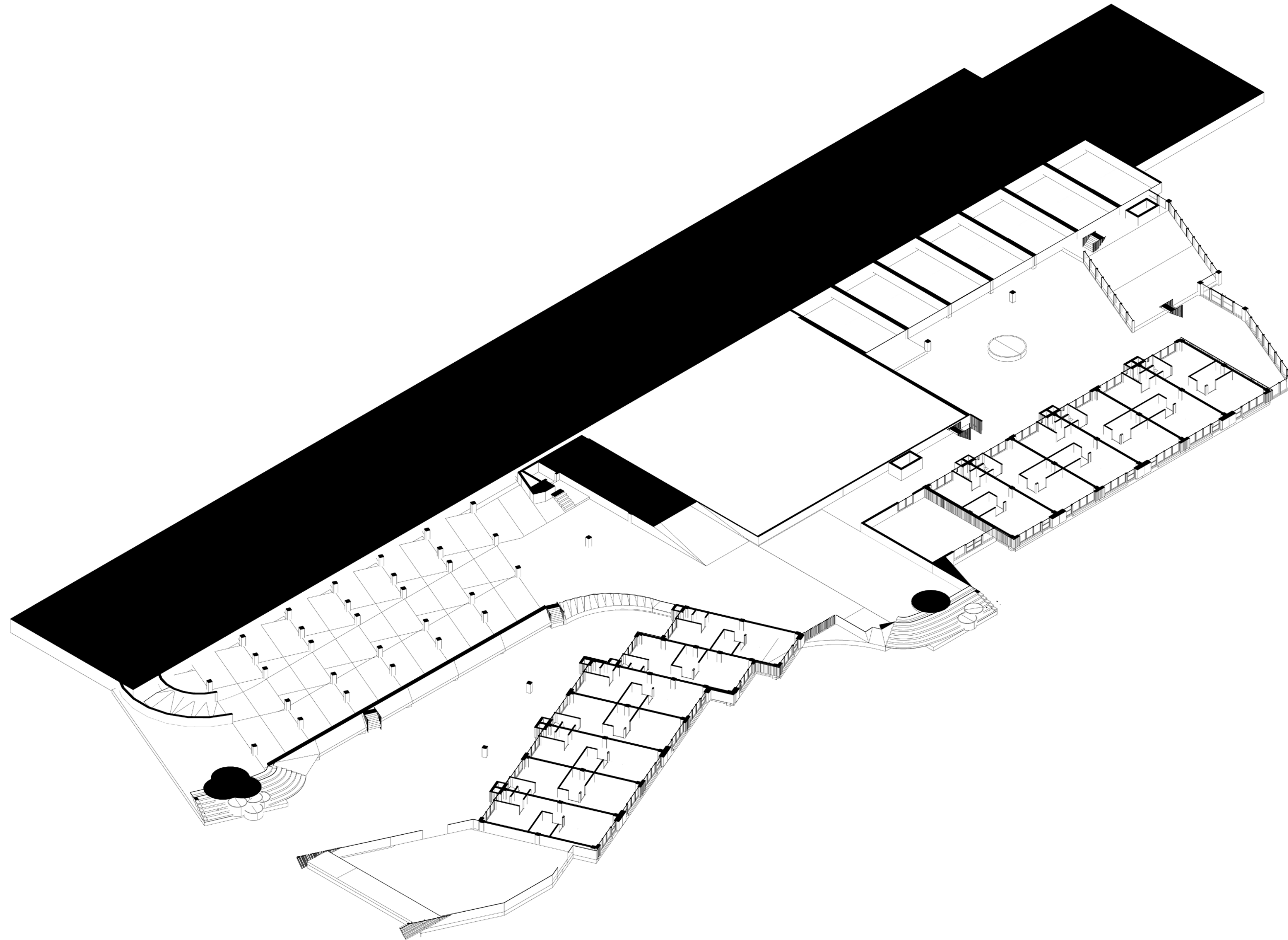
Uitkomsten van
enquêtes en gesprekken

Several facilities

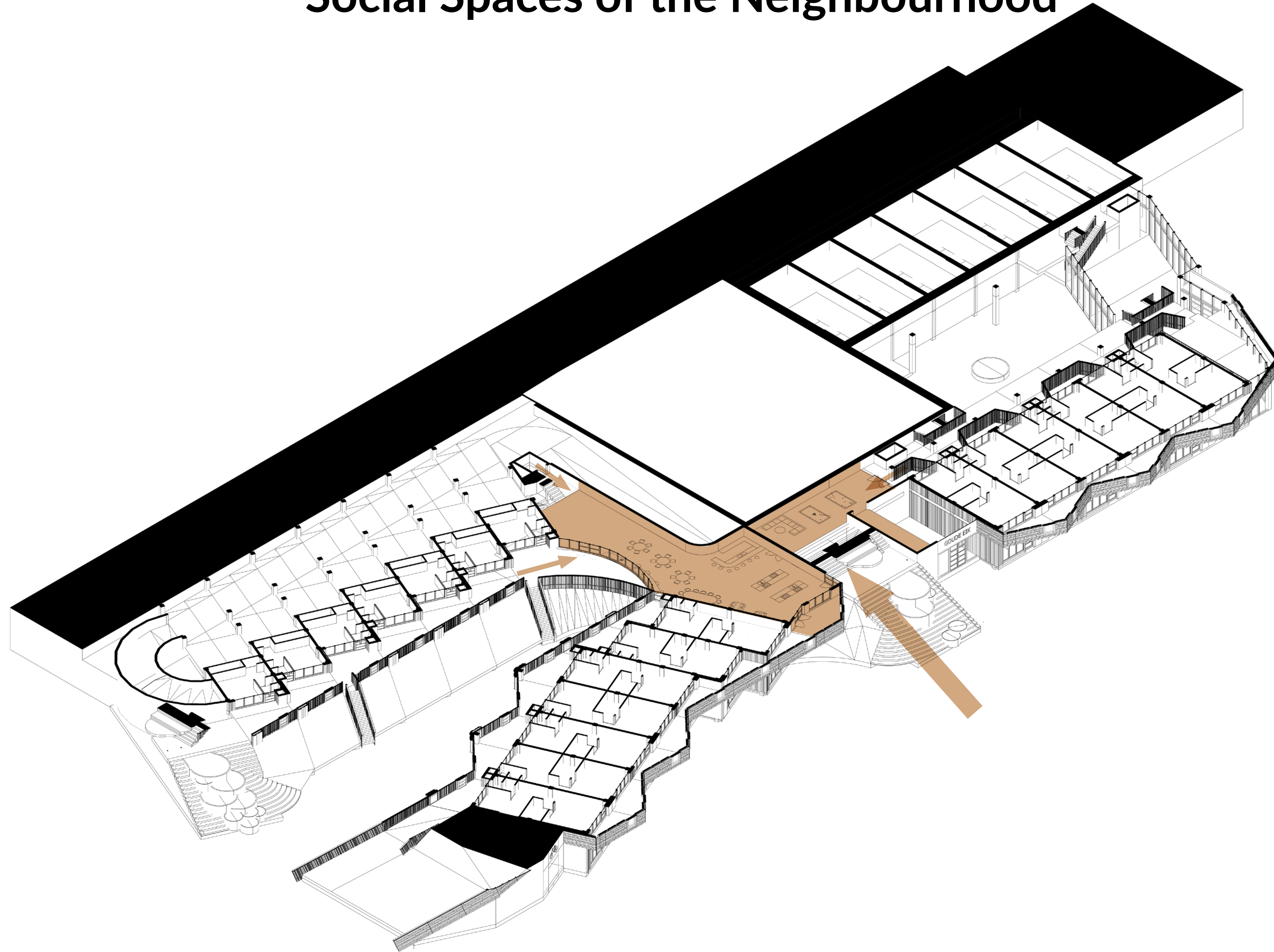


Space for youth

Social Spaces of the Neighbourhood



Social Spaces of the Neighbourhood



Social Spaces of the Neighbourhood

1th Floor

Several facilities:

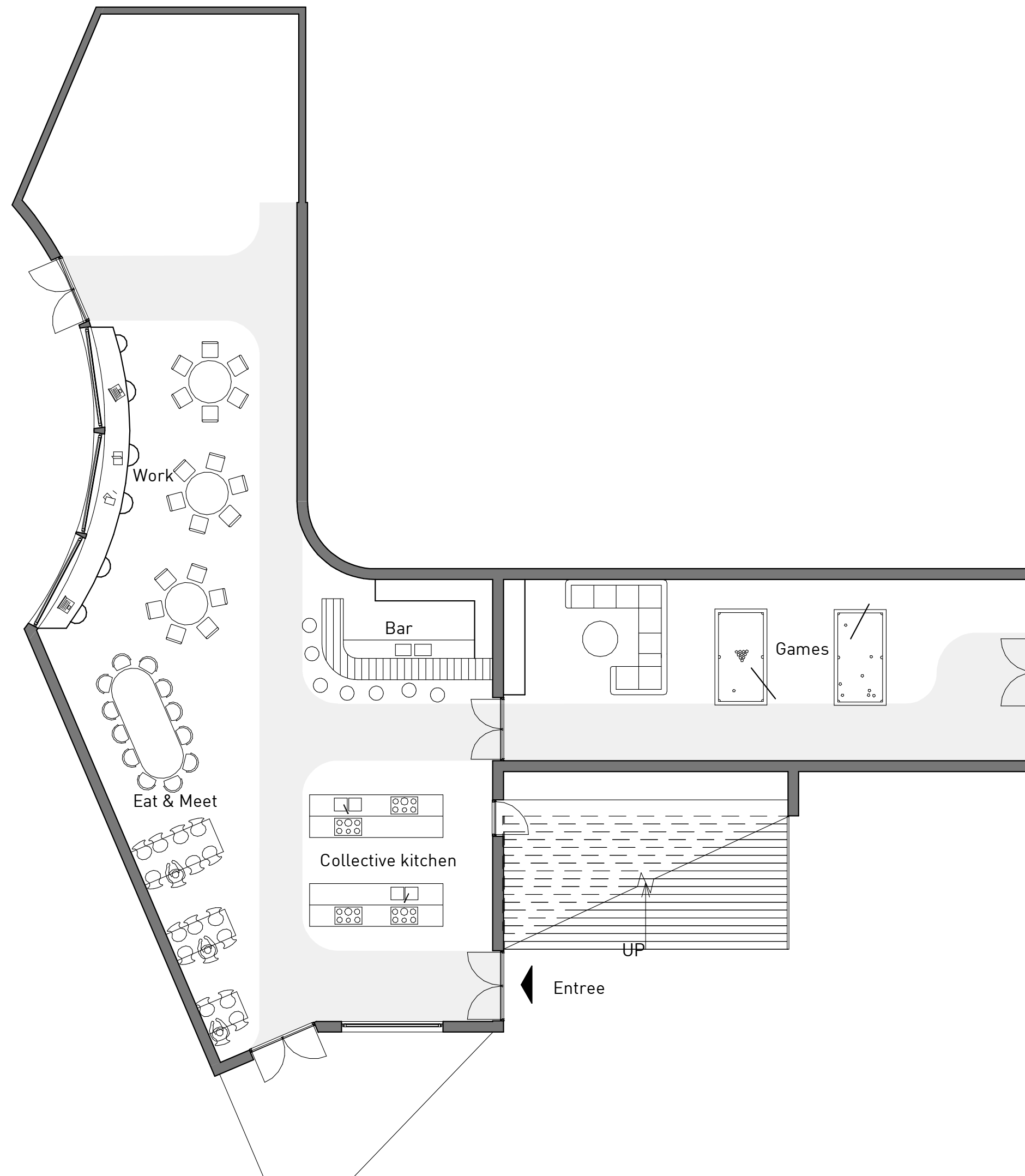
- Workspace
- Bar
- Large kitchen
- Dining place
- Storage
- Games

Usage during day:

- Working
- Elderly socialising

Usage in evening:

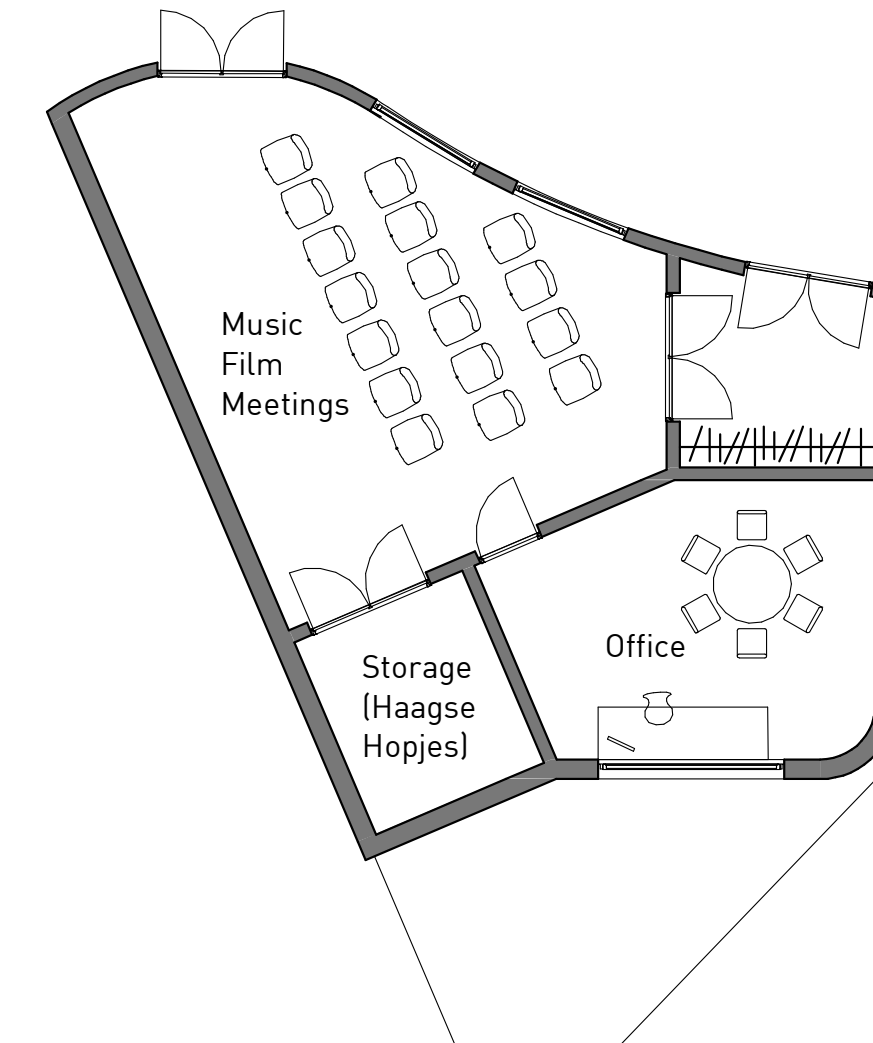
- Cooking & Eating
- Youth socialising



2th Floor

Several facilities:

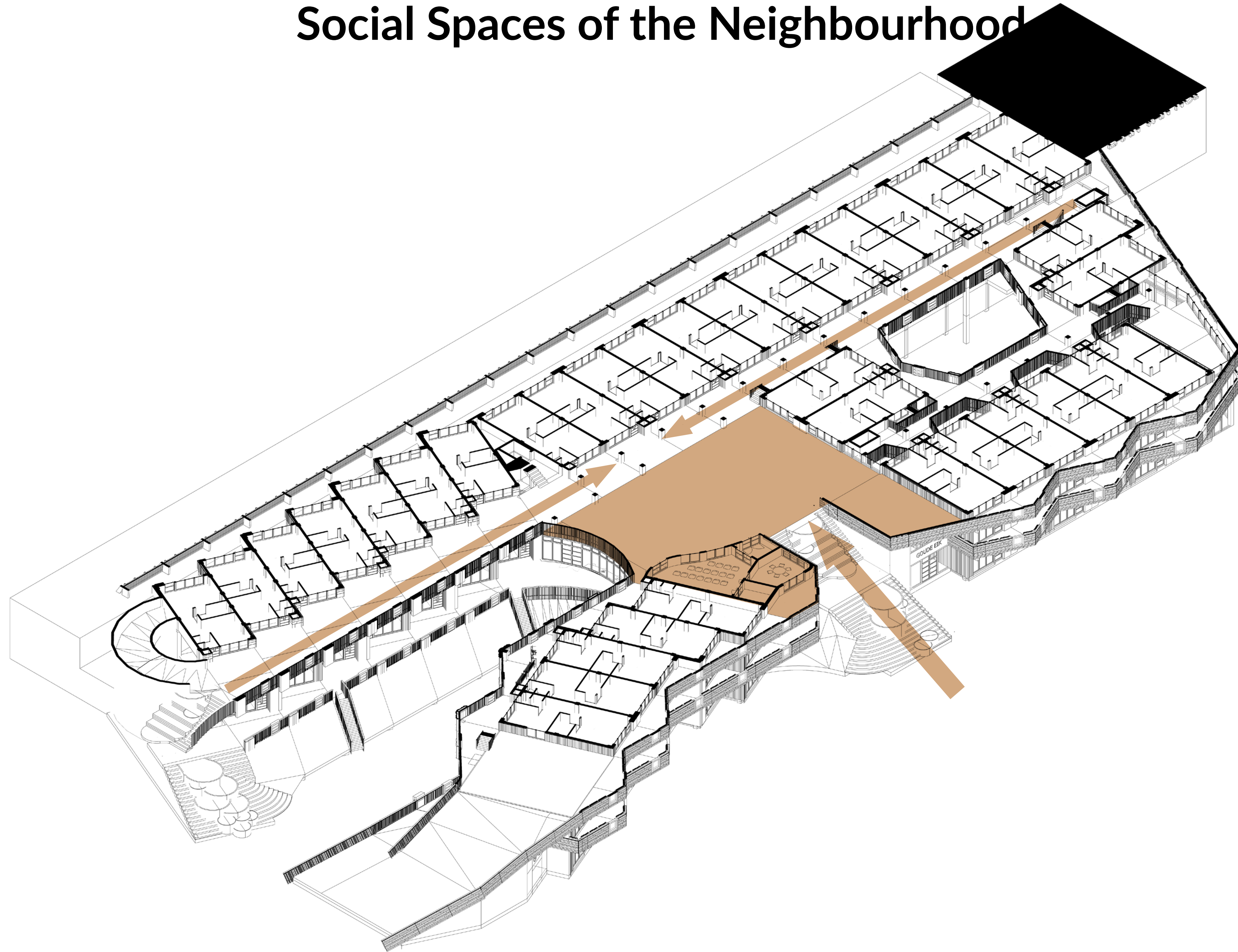
- Office space
- Meeting / Music /
- Storage (Haagse Hopjes for sports)





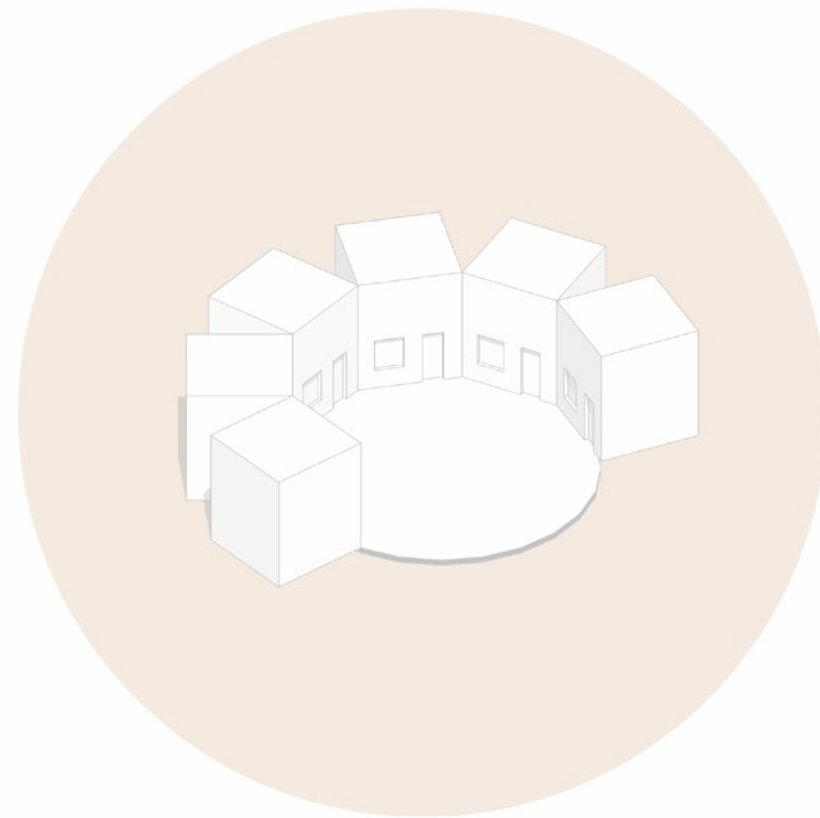


Social Spaces of the Neighbourhood



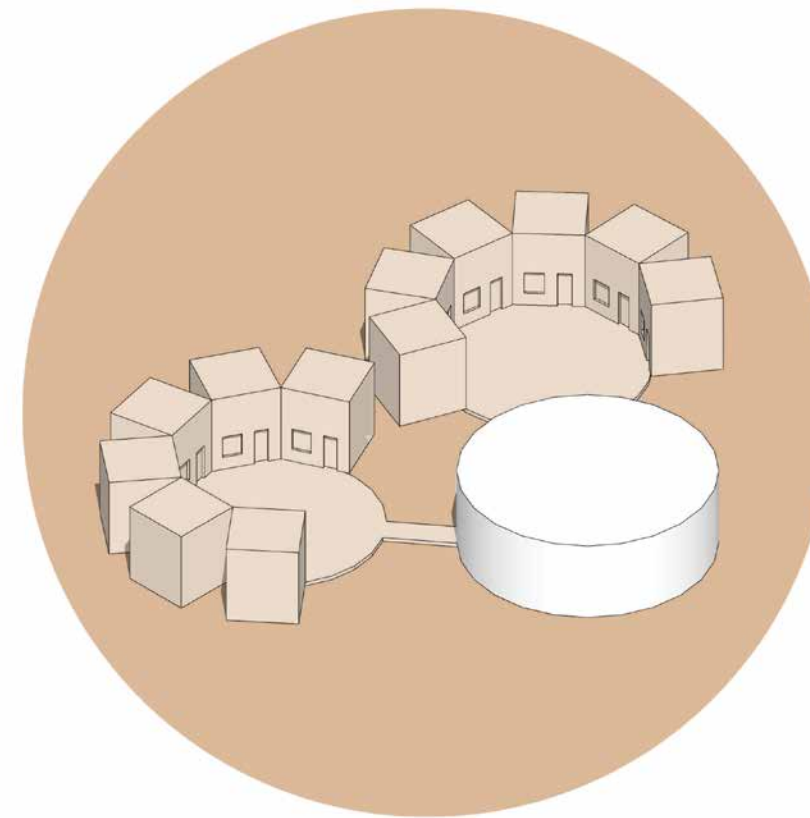
Bridging

Bonding (Clusters)



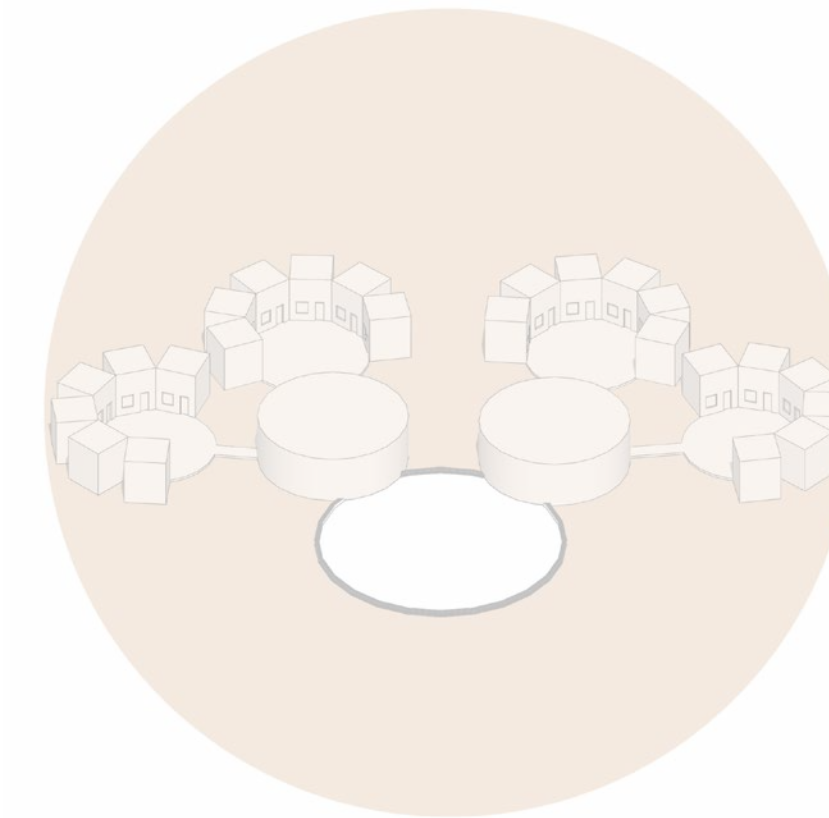
Co-munity 1: Conceptual model for social involvement: A clustering of eight to twelve houses with a common space

Bridging (Block)



Co-munity 5: A second layer in the conceptual social model facilitates 'bridging'

Linking (Neighbourhood)



Co-munity 8: Facilitate linking by combining regular needs with social ones

Bridging: a wide variety of needs

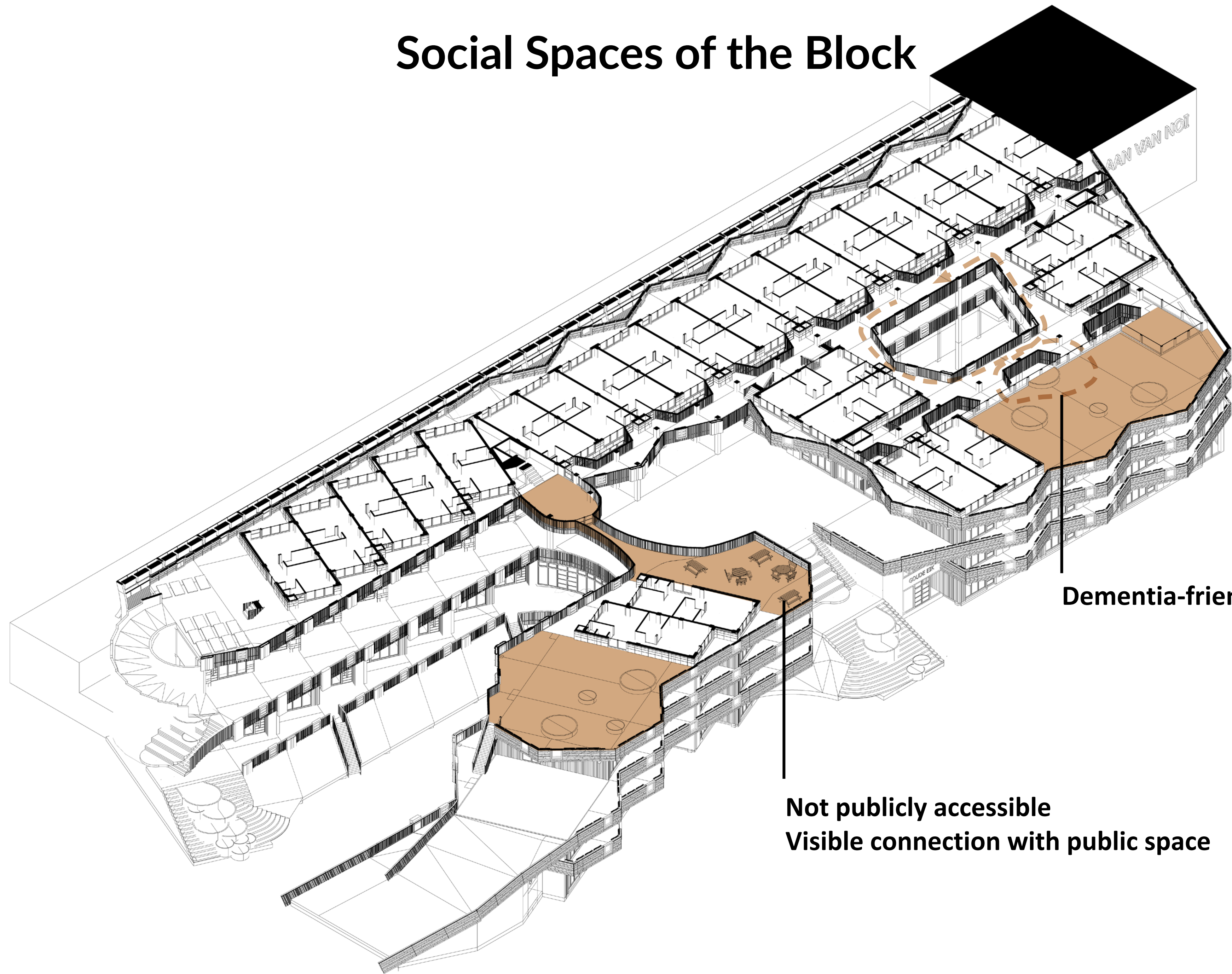
Evaluatie interesse activiteiten

activiteit	bestaand
klaverjassen	8
handwerkclub	7
kookclub	11
bingoclub	16
borrelmiddag	21
moestuin	4
spelletjesmiddag	10
schilderen	5

nw act.	meedoen
jeu de boule	10
biljarten	2
bridgen	2
Kippen houden	9
lezingen	20
muziekavonden	30
filmavonden	28
bqq	28
feestavond	28
uitjes	27

A survey done in Huis
Assendorp in Zwolle

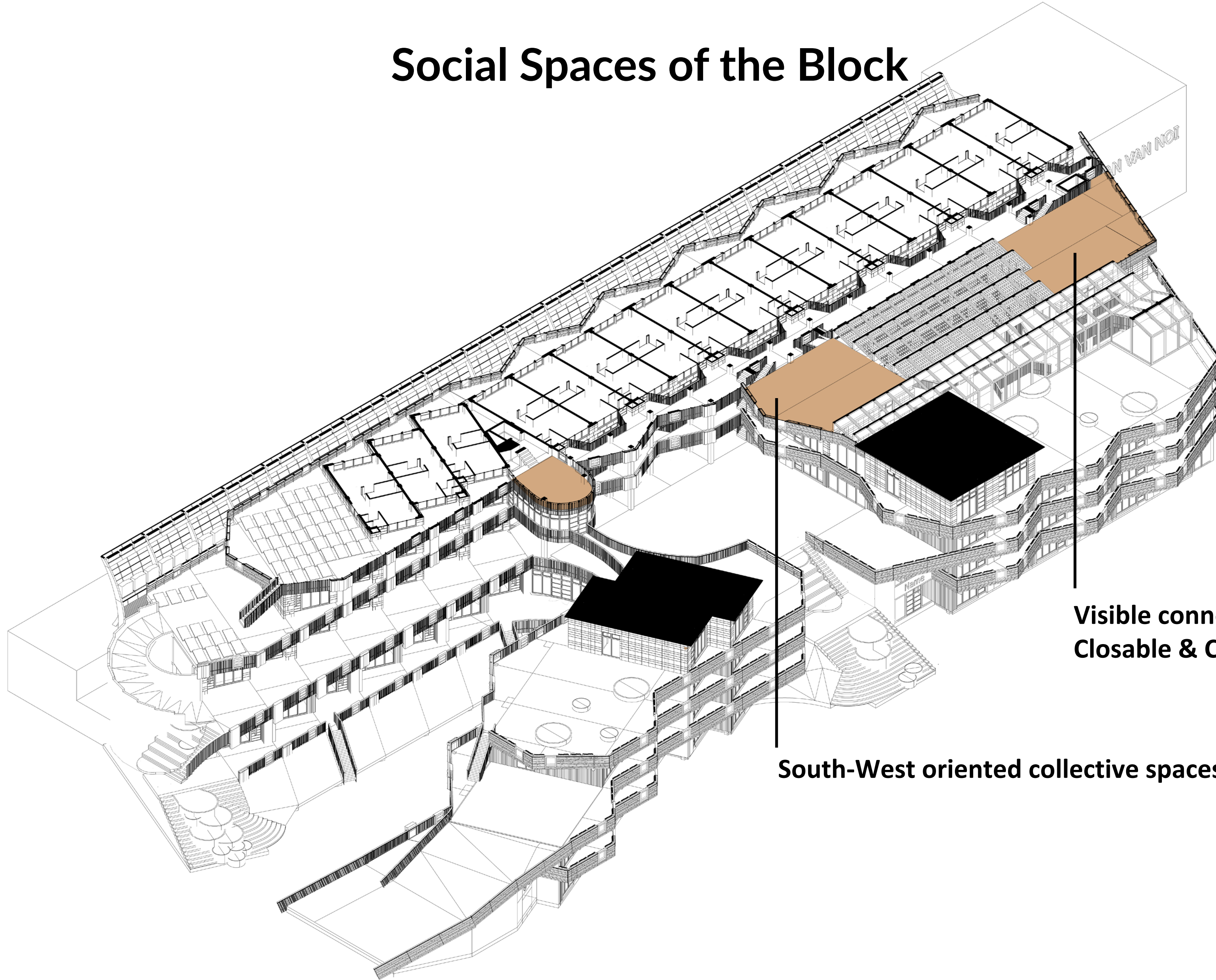
Social Spaces of the Block



Dementia-friendly wandering

**Not publicly accessible
Visible connection with public space**

Social Spaces of the Block

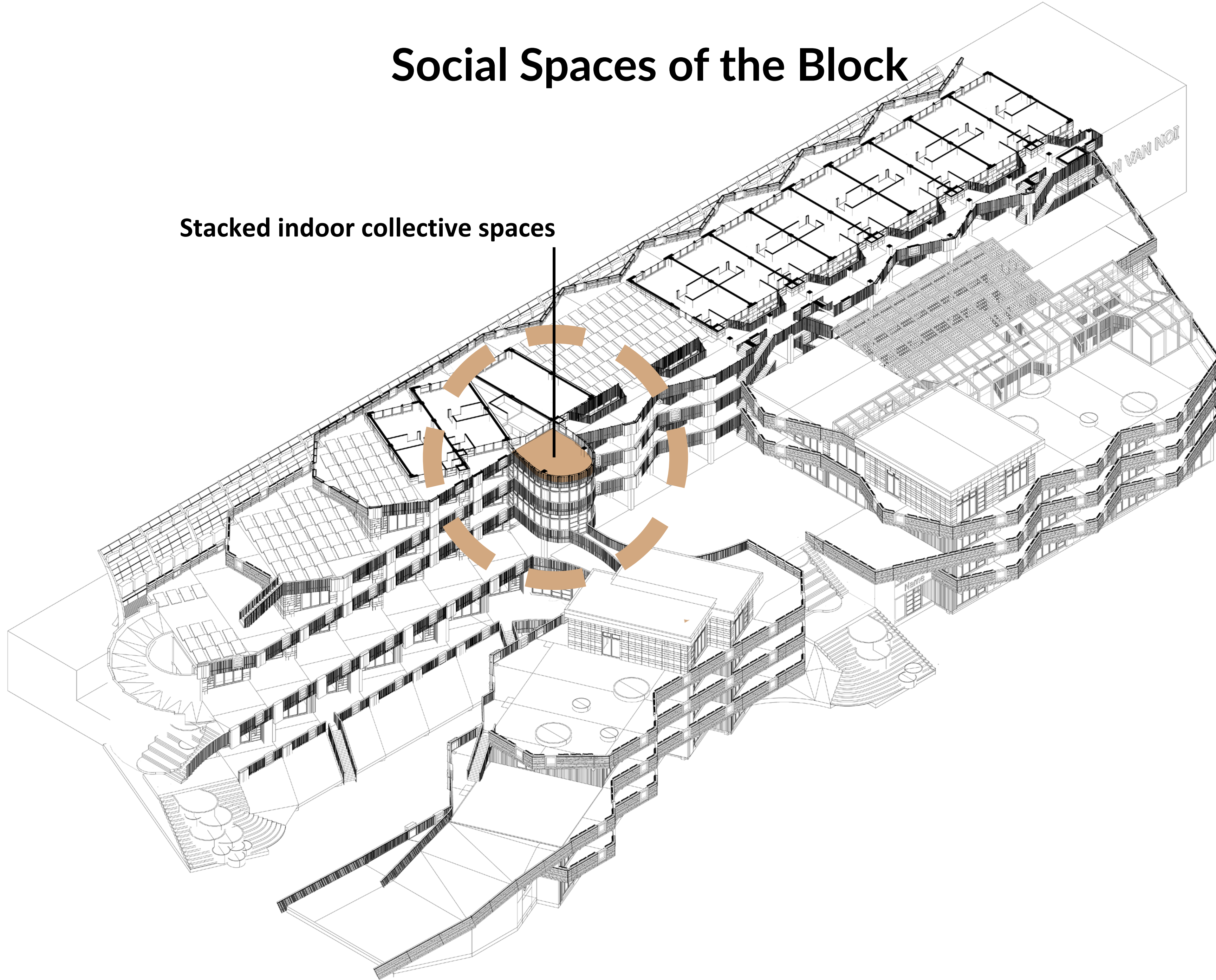


Visible connection with public space
Closable & Childfriendly

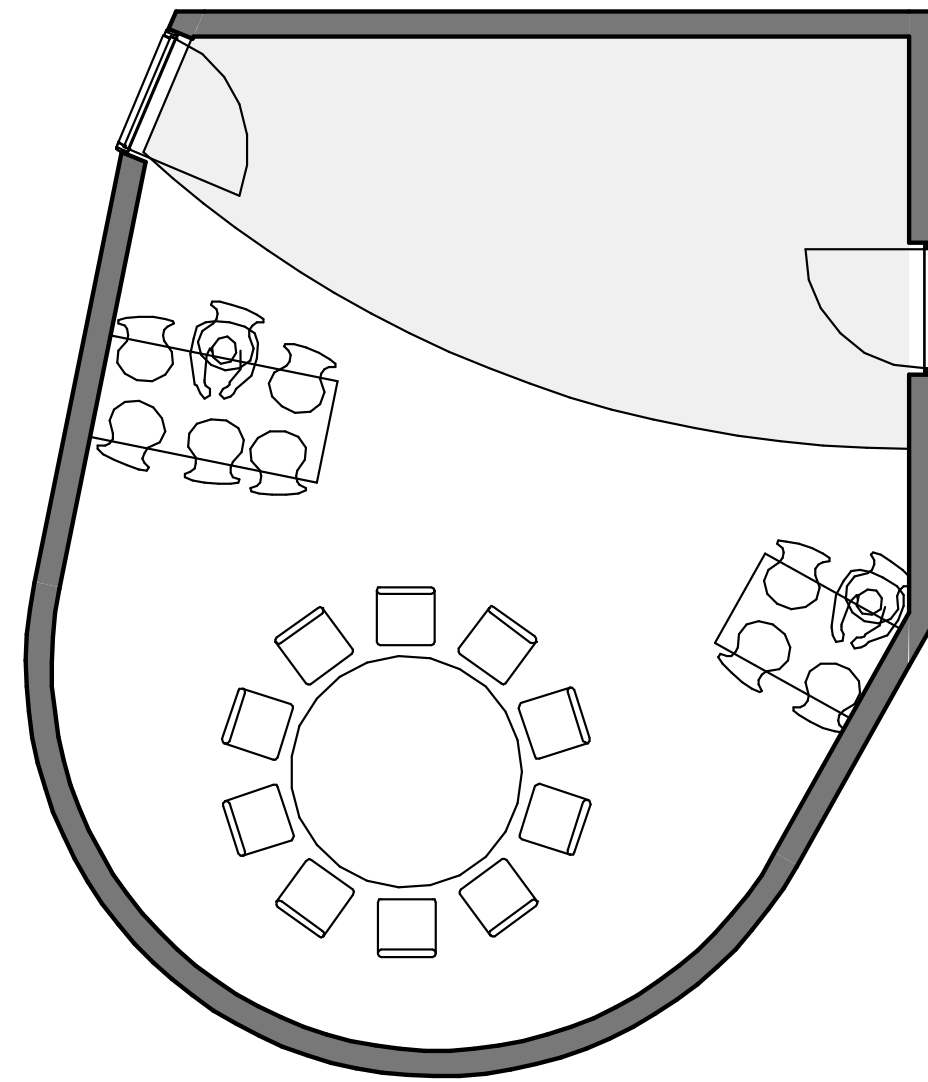
South-West oriented collective spaces

Social Spaces of the Block

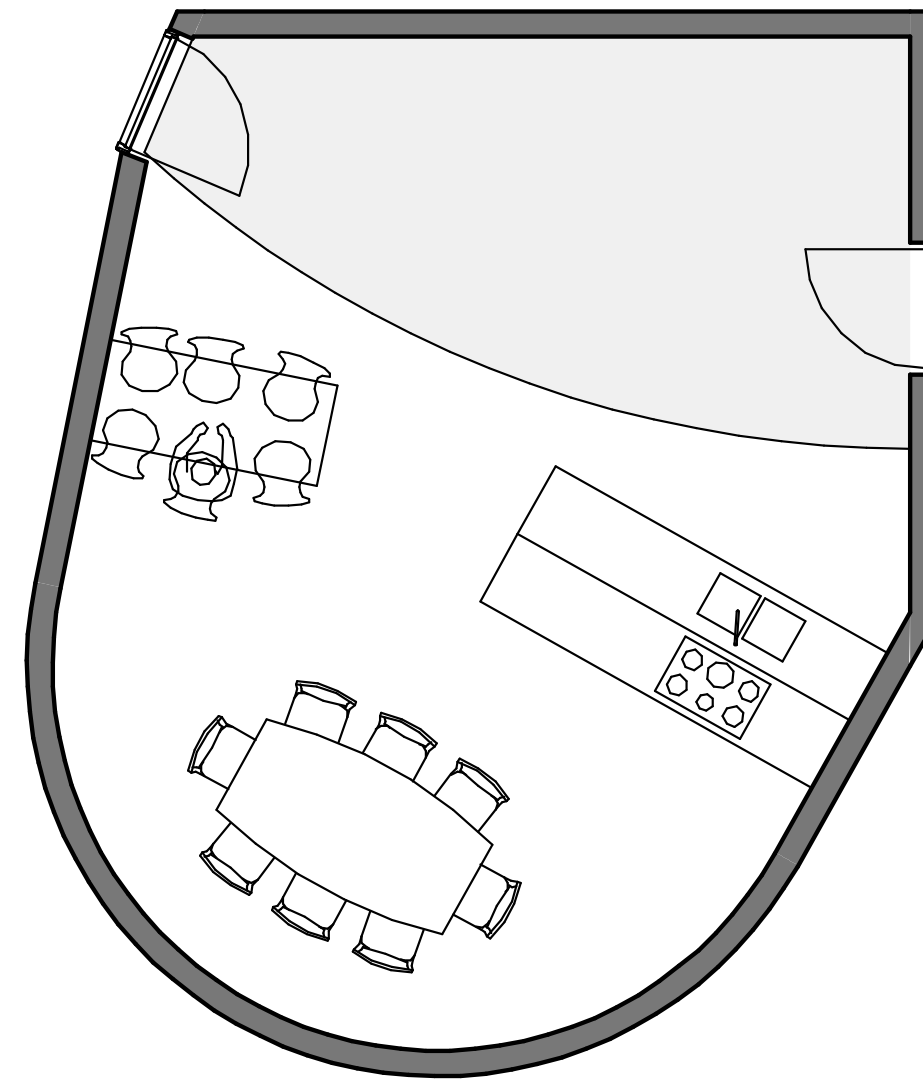
Stacked indoor collective spaces



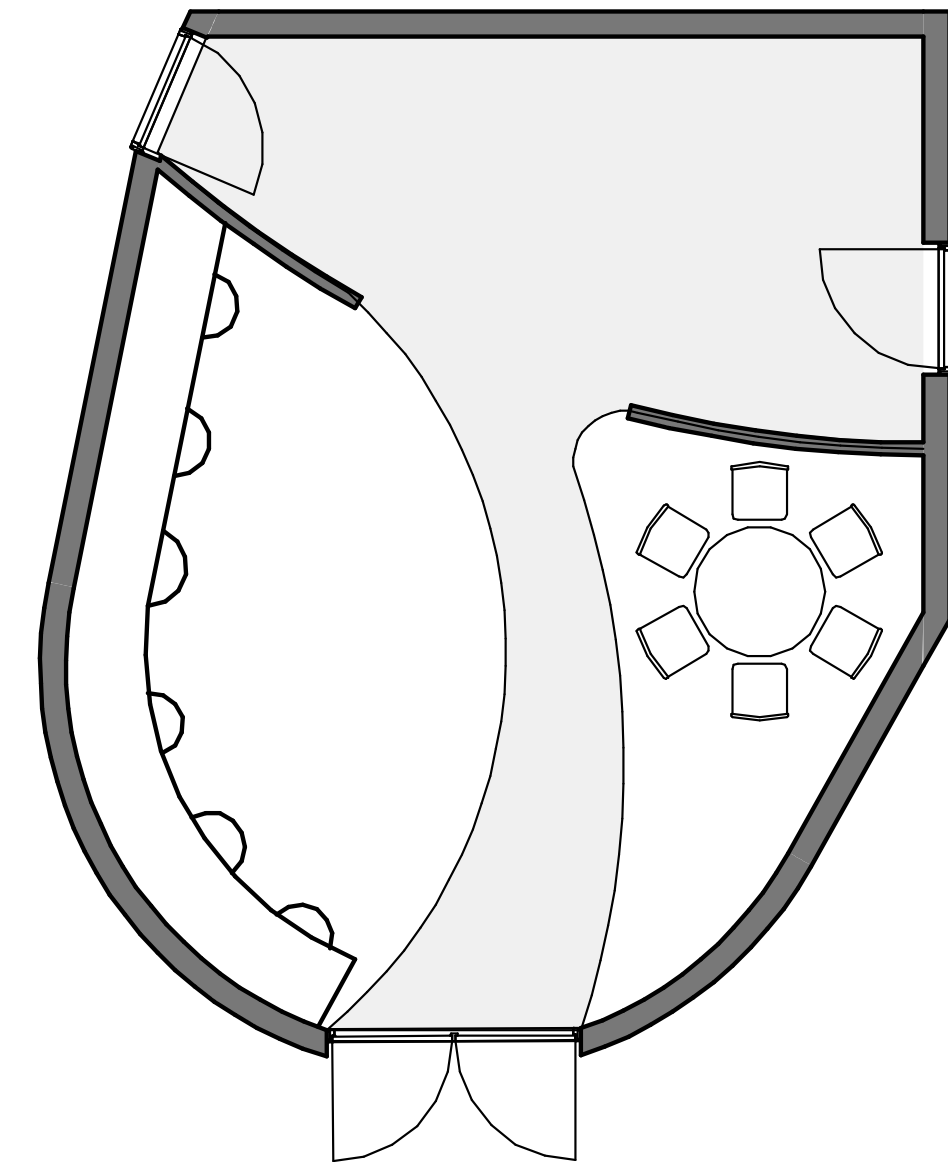
Social Spaces of the Block



1. Meeting



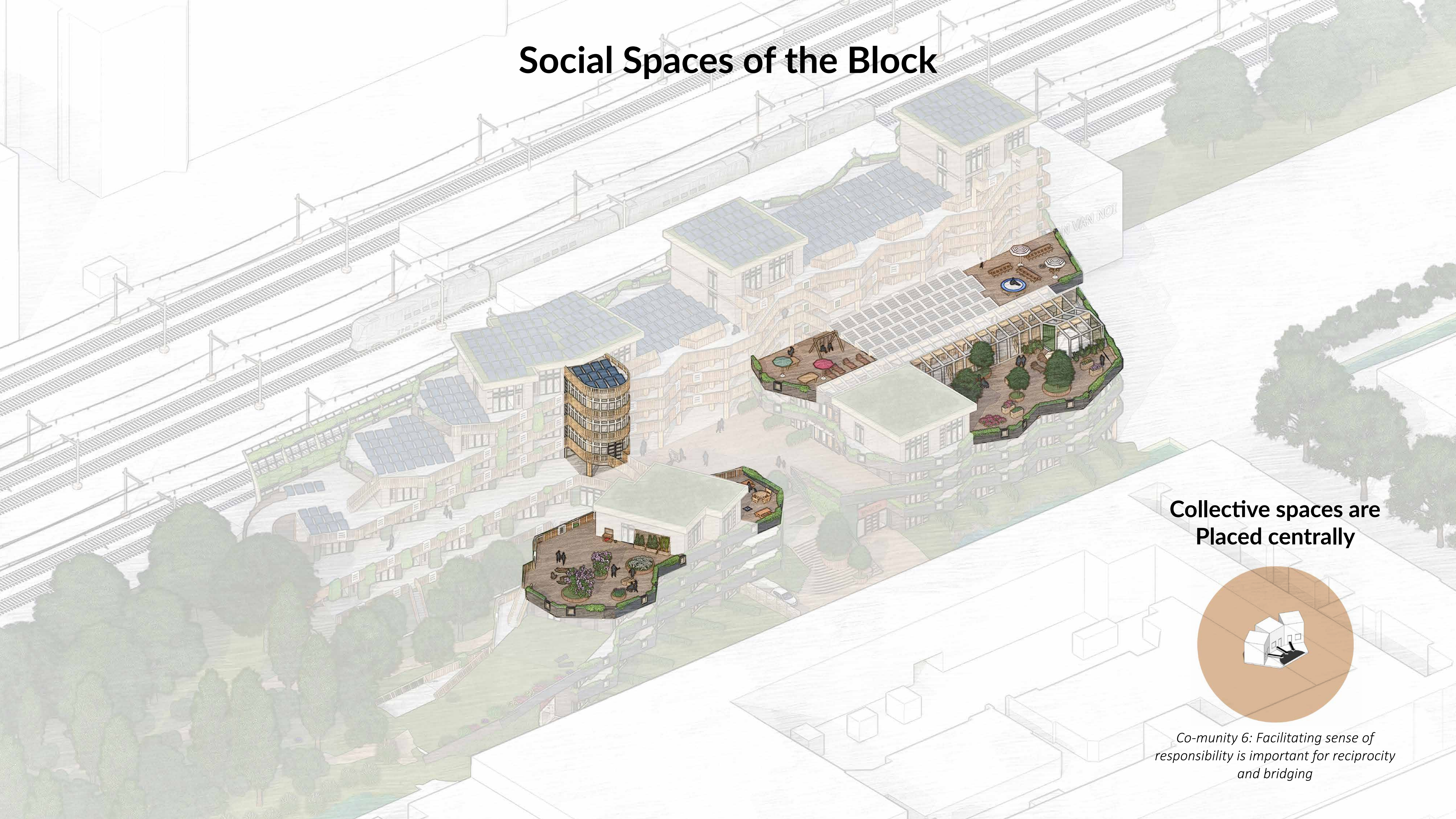
2. Eating



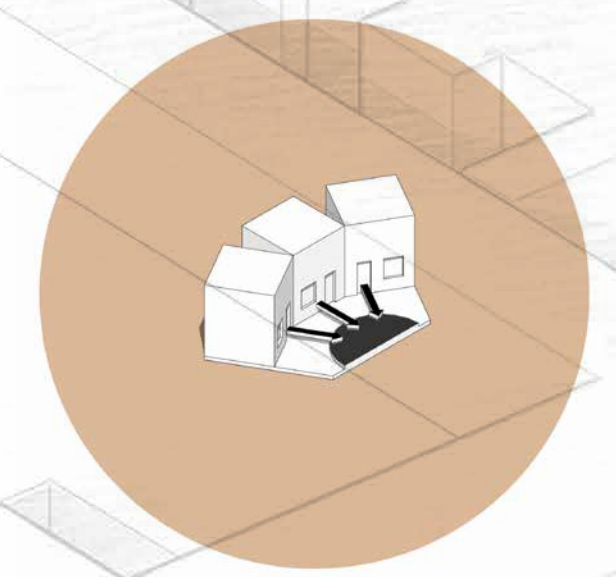
3. Working

Possible Designs:

Social Spaces of the Block

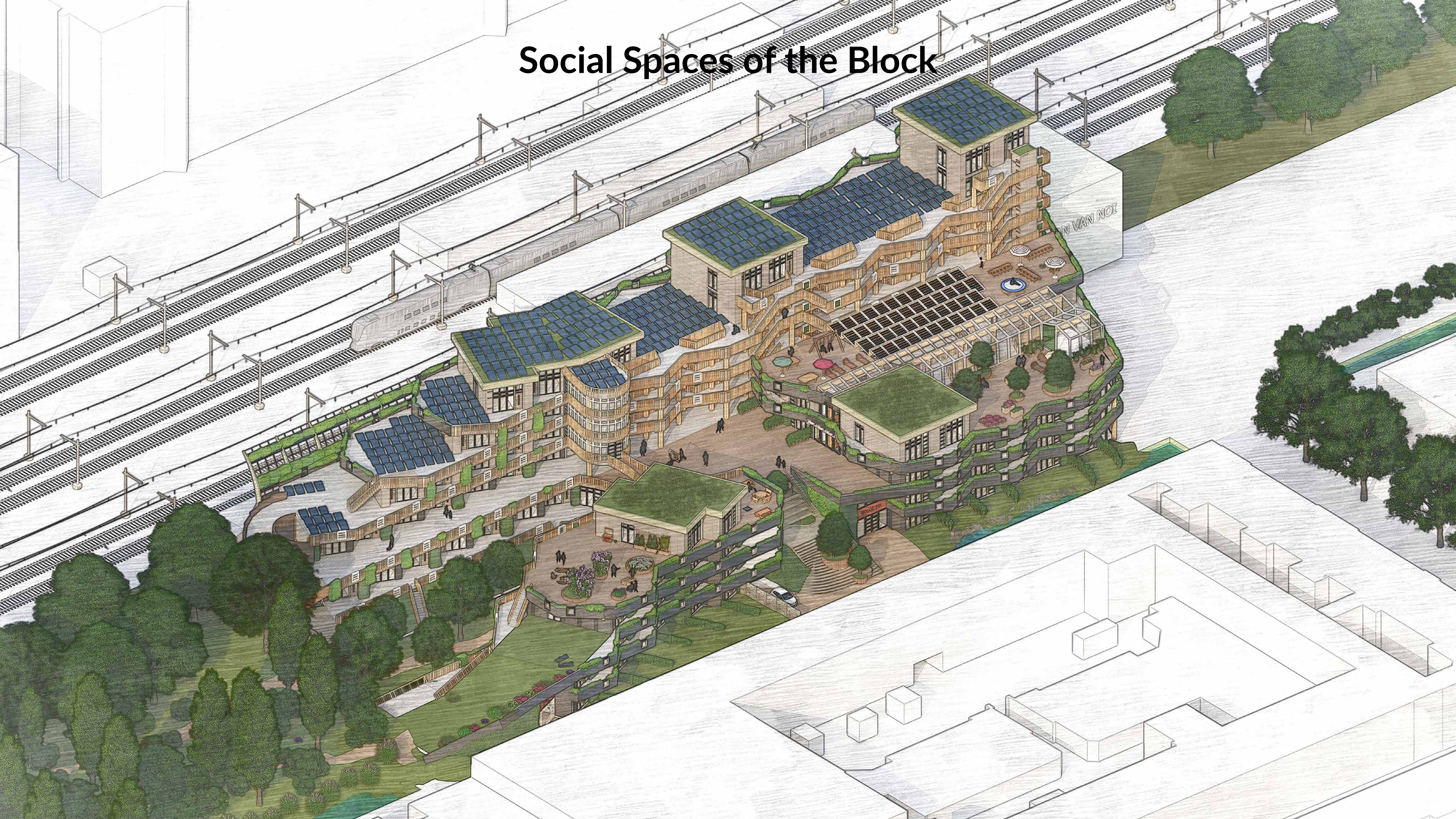


**Collective spaces are
Placed centrally**



*Co-munity 6: Facilitating sense of
responsibility is important for reciprocity
and bridging*

Social Spaces of the Block



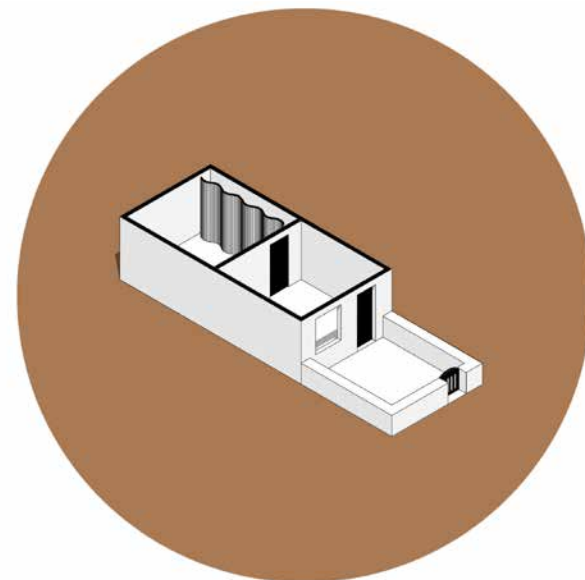
How to Co-dividualize

Co-dividual Design goals

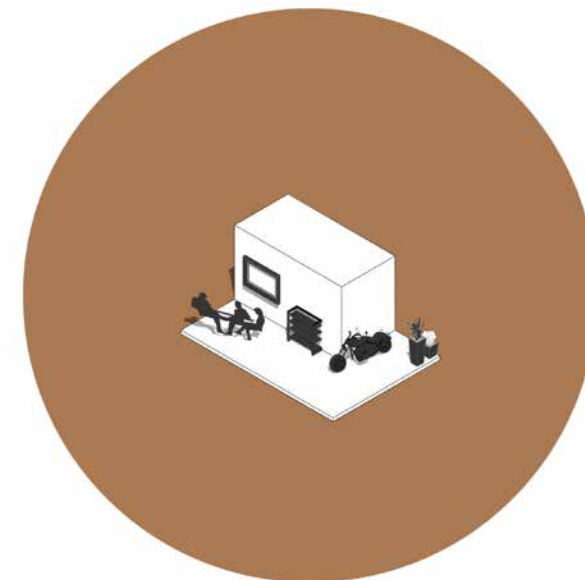
For reciprocity to grow on a personal level, we need to facilitate personal needs to support a sense of equal value

Co-Munity Design goals

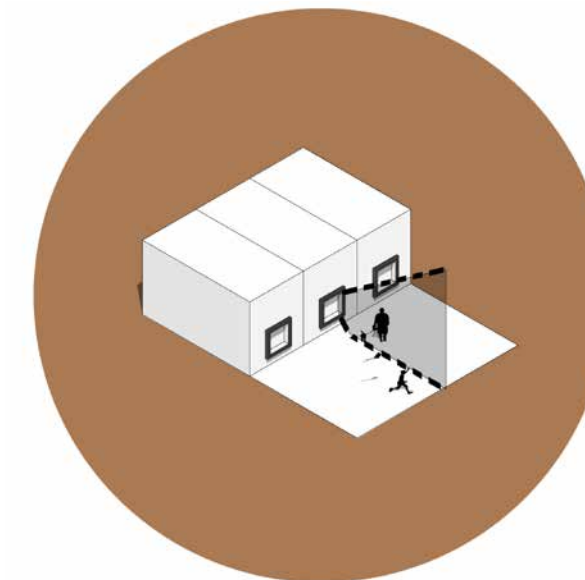
Facilitate Personal Needs



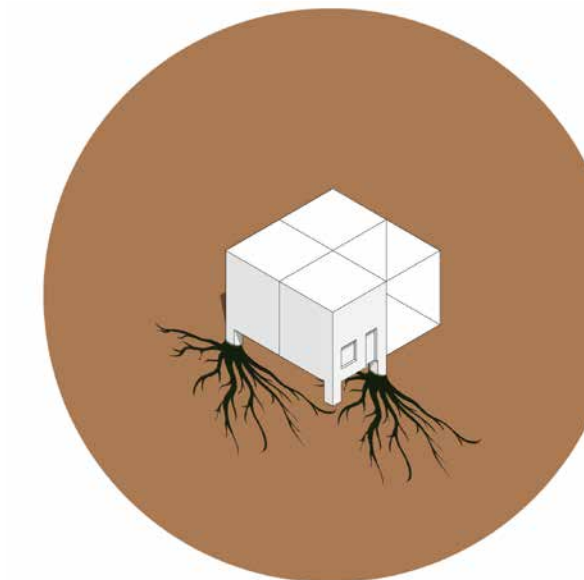
Co-dividuality 1: A feeling of autonomy is supported by a divide between private and public zones that can open up by choice



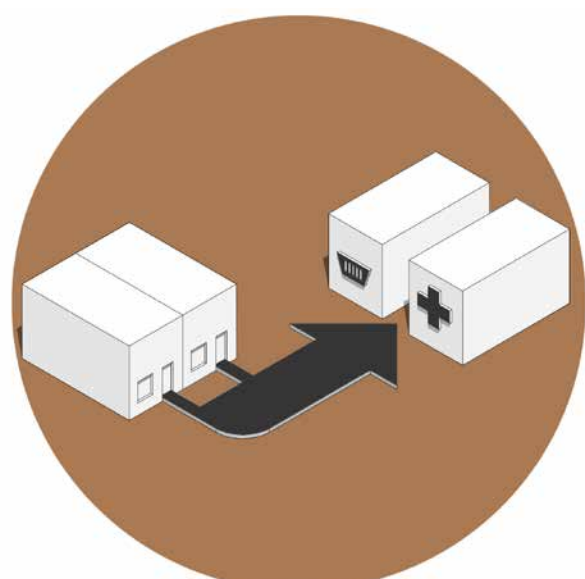
Co-dividuality 2: Facilitate personal uniqueness to stimulate a feeling of equality



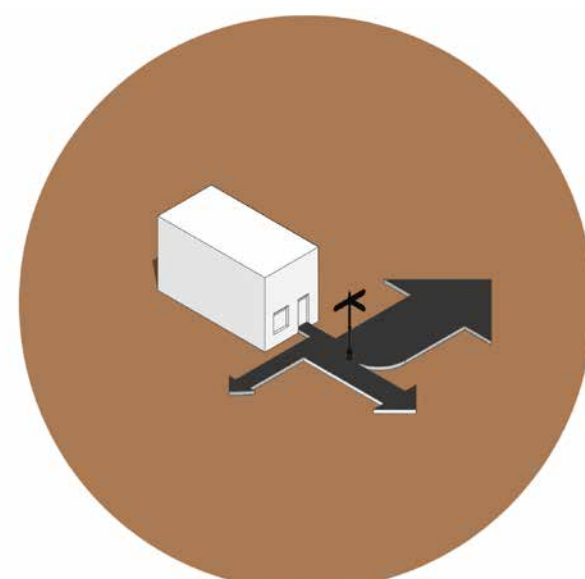
Co-dividuality 3: A view on liveliness stimulates social involvement



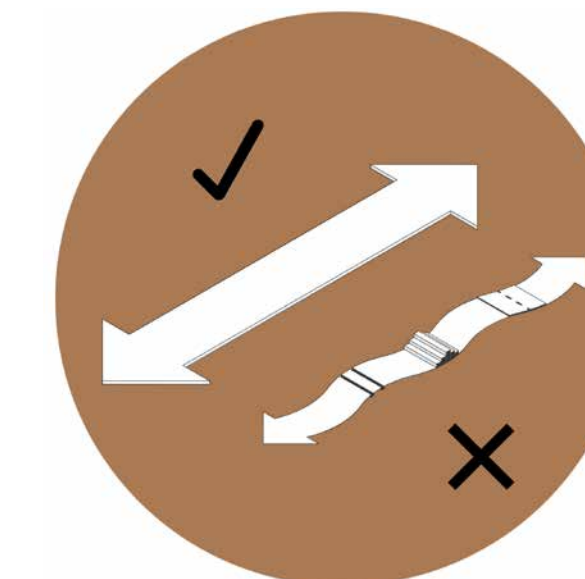
Co-dividuality 4: Life cycle proof living increases social involvement



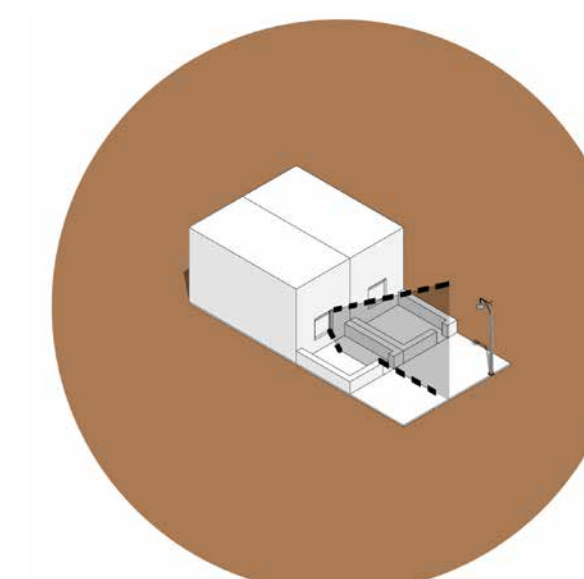
Co-dividuality 5: Nearby resources increase autonomy



Co-dividuality 6: Choice in daily activities increase autonomy

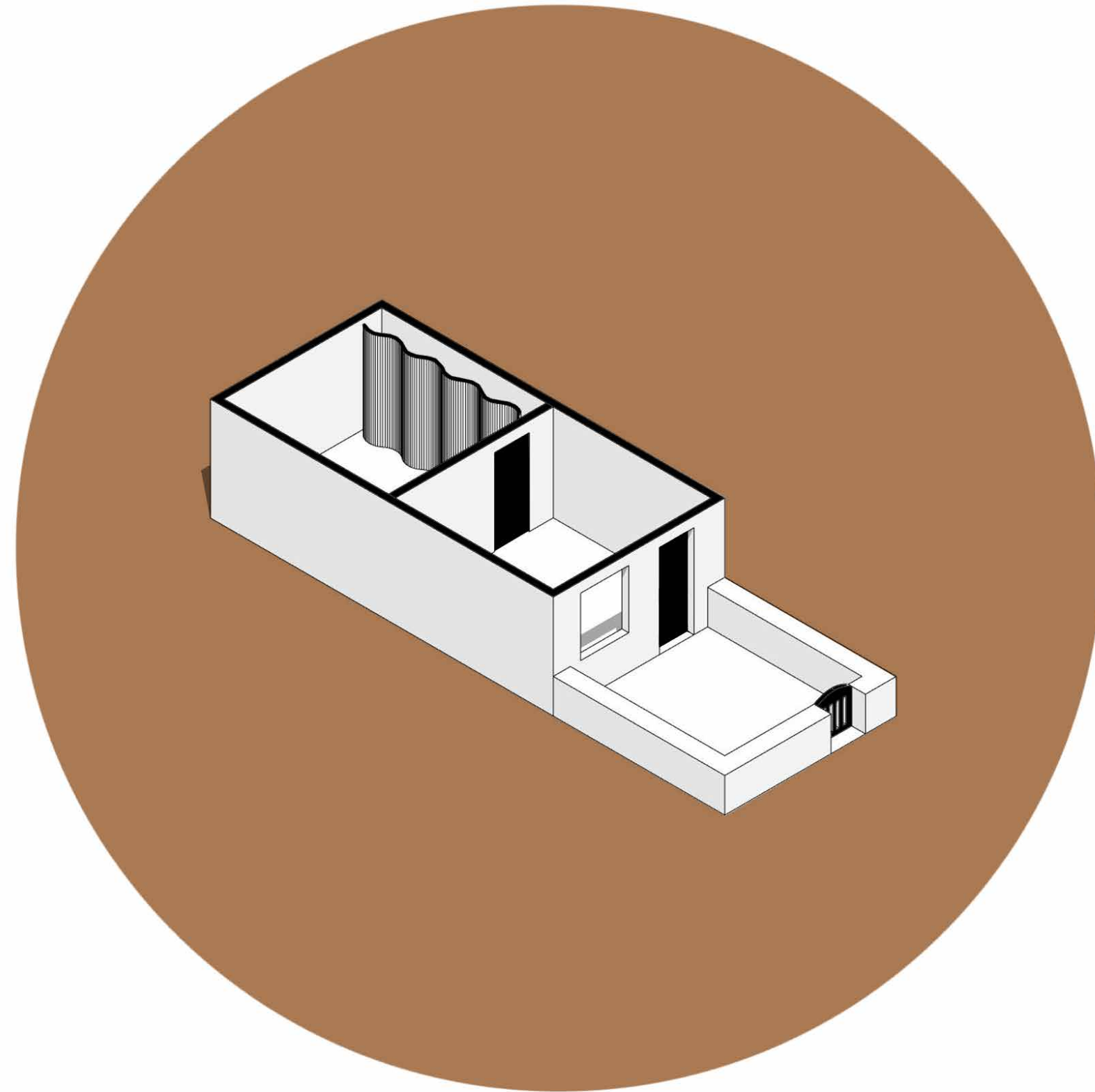


Co-dividuality 7: Elderly proof routing and interior increase autonomy



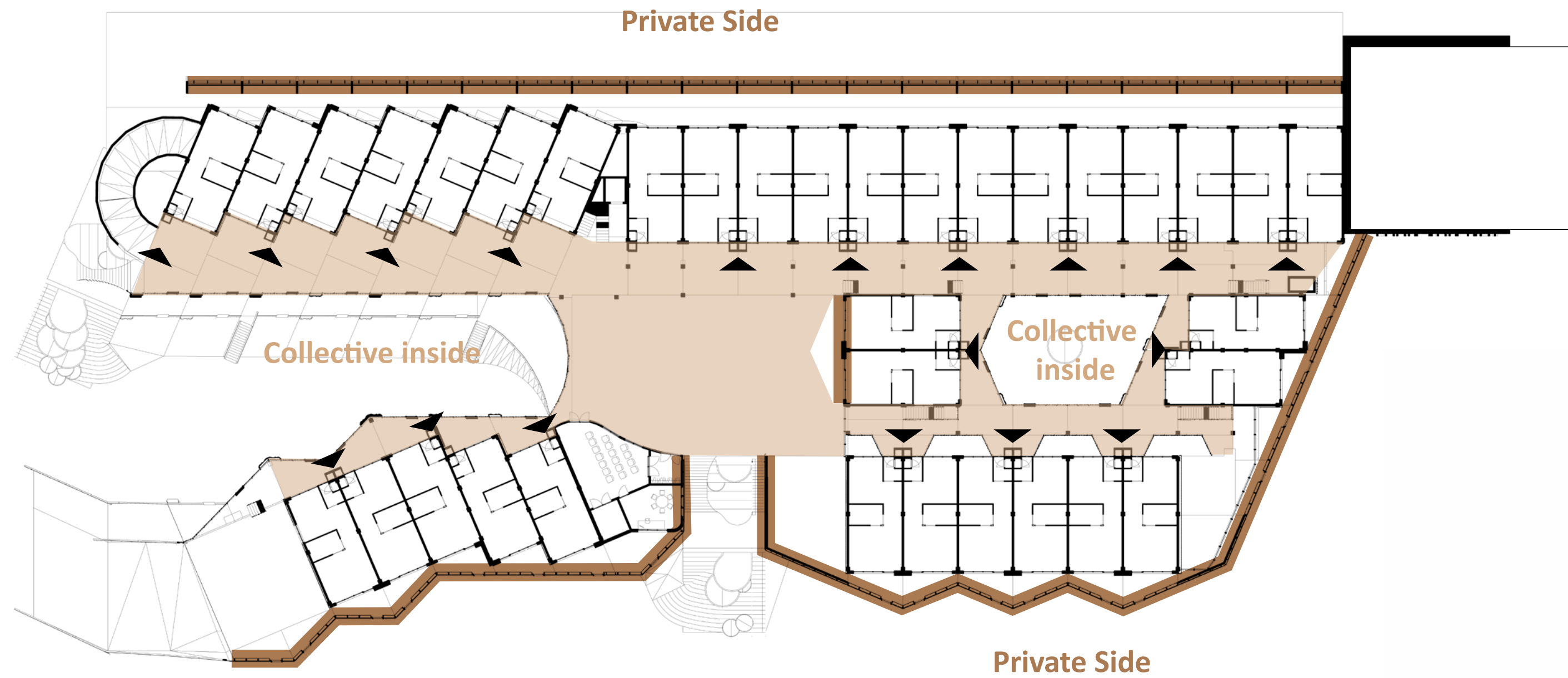
Co-dividuality 8: Increased safety by eyes on the street improves quality of living

Zoning in privacy



Co-dividuality 1: A feeling of autonomy is supported by a divide between private and public zones that can open up by choice

Balcony railings: Collective & Private

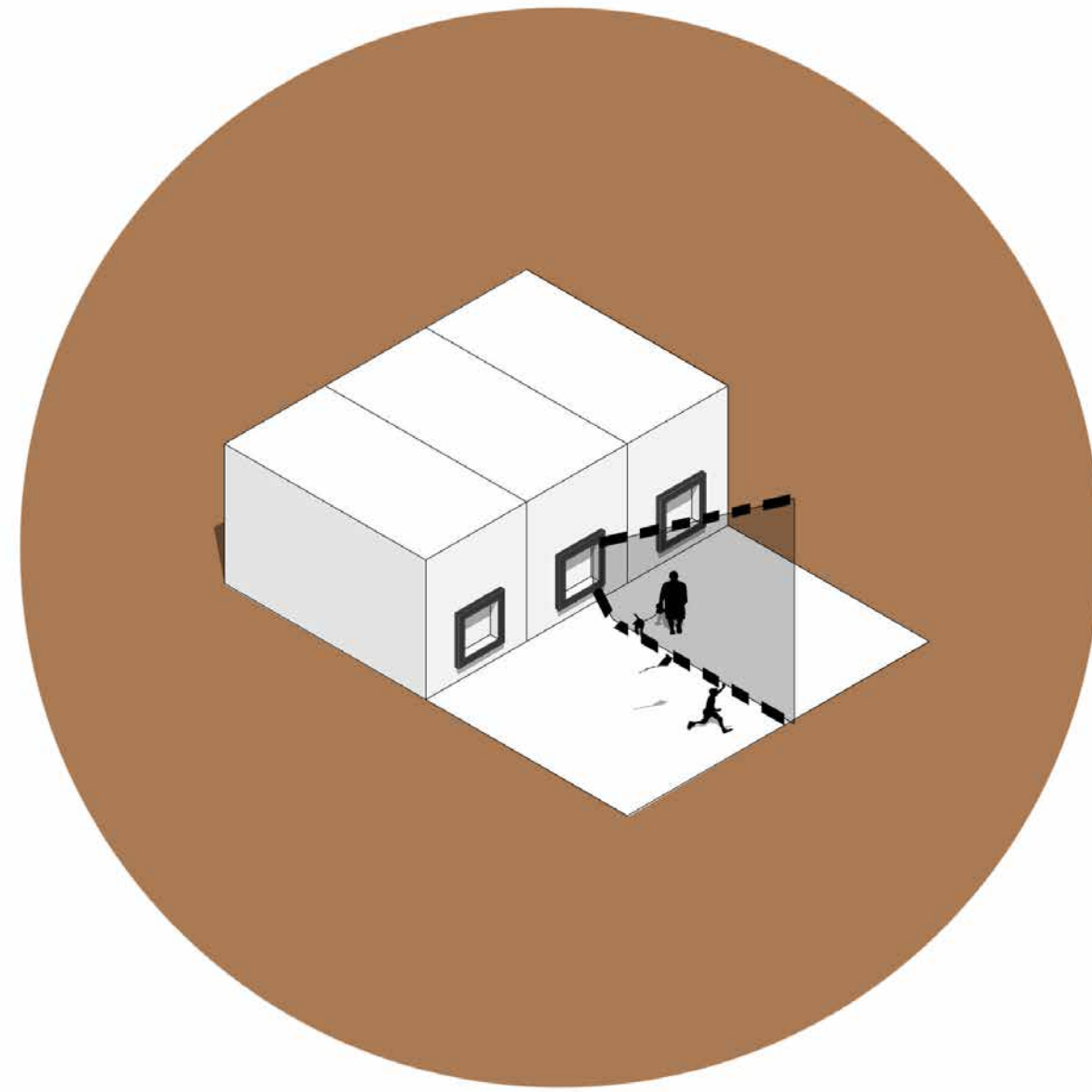


Two Sides

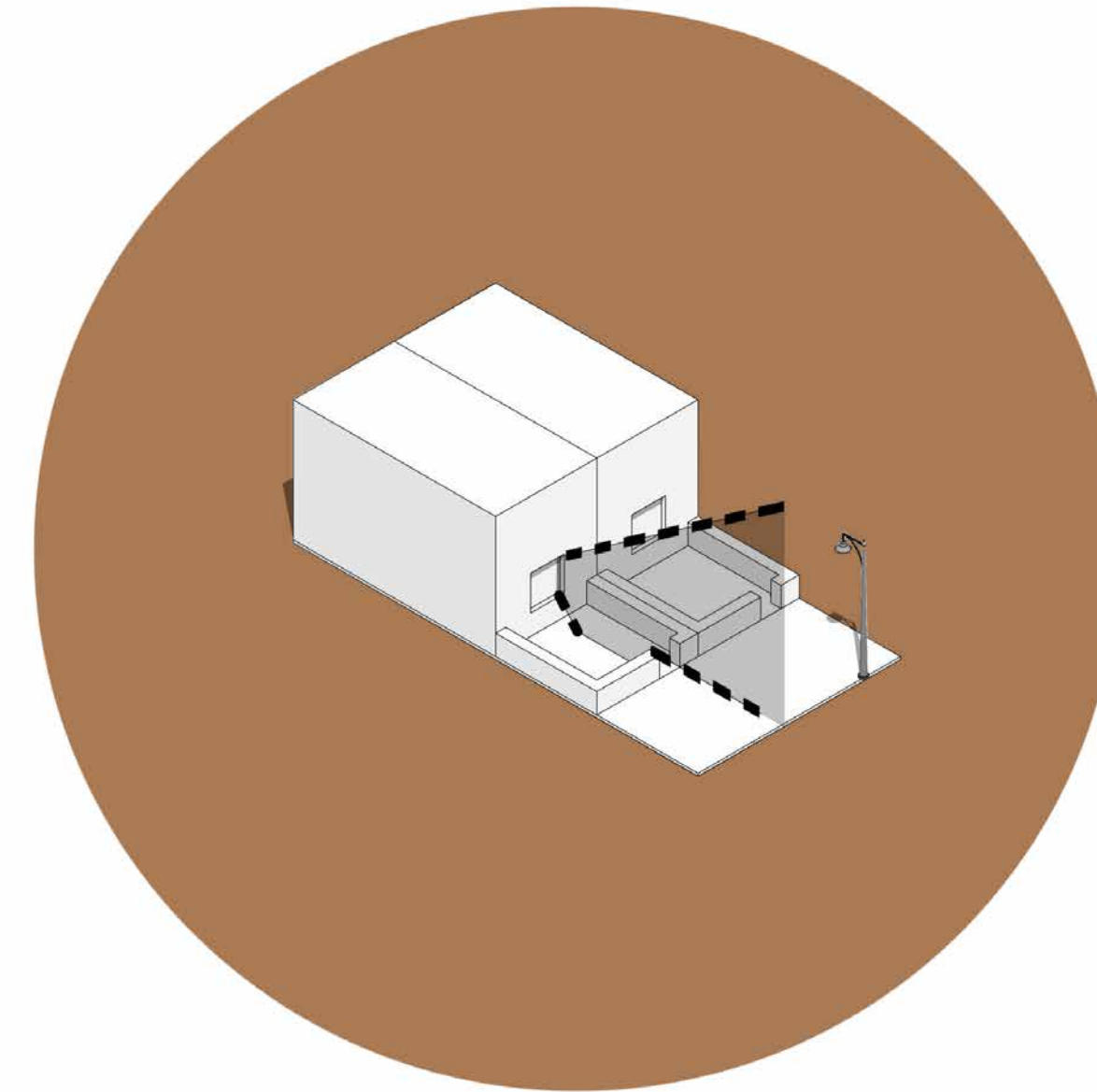


South-East elevation

Sightlines



Co-dividuality 3: A view on liveliness stimulates social involvement



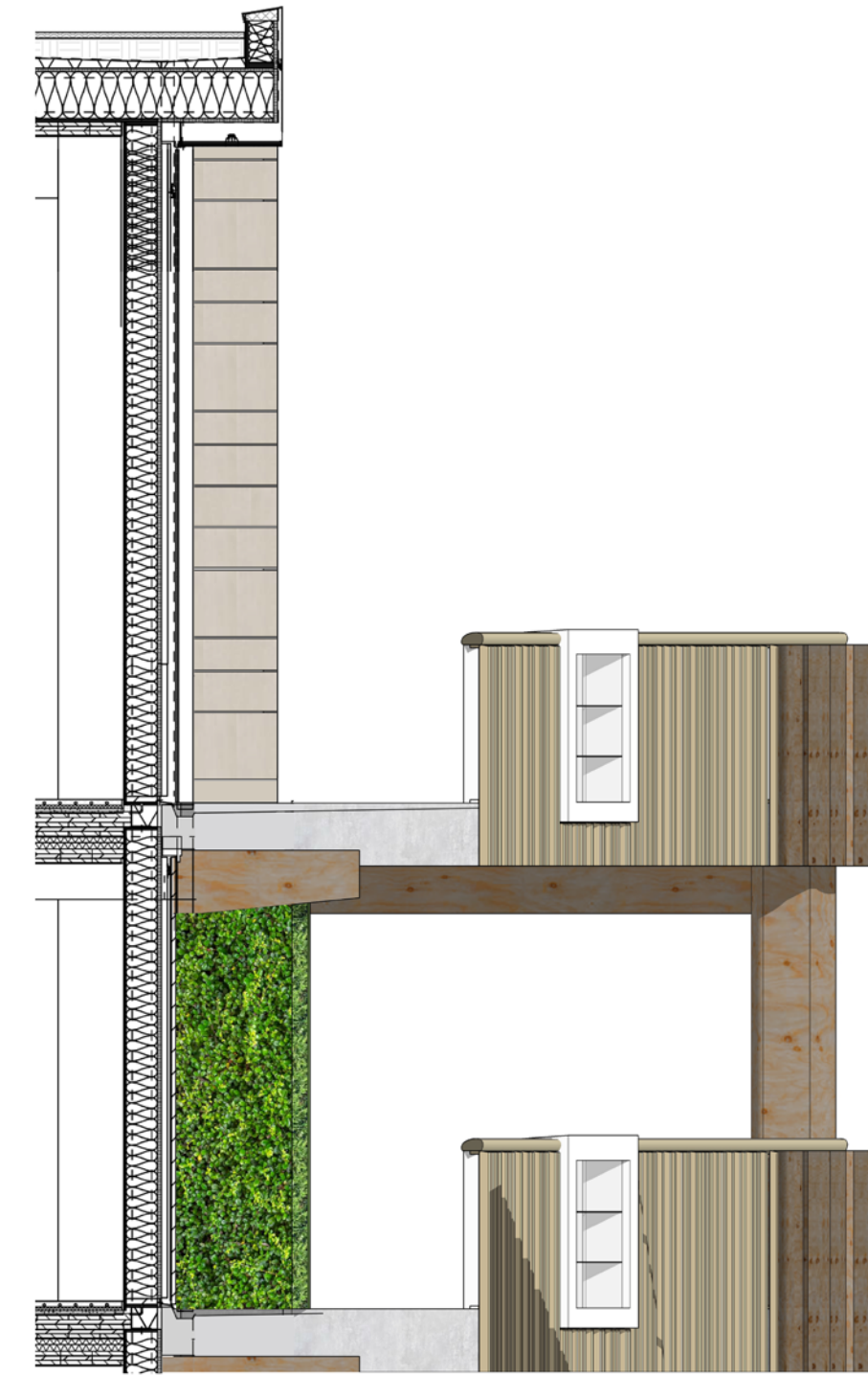
Co-dividuality 8: Increased safety by eyes on the street improves quality of living



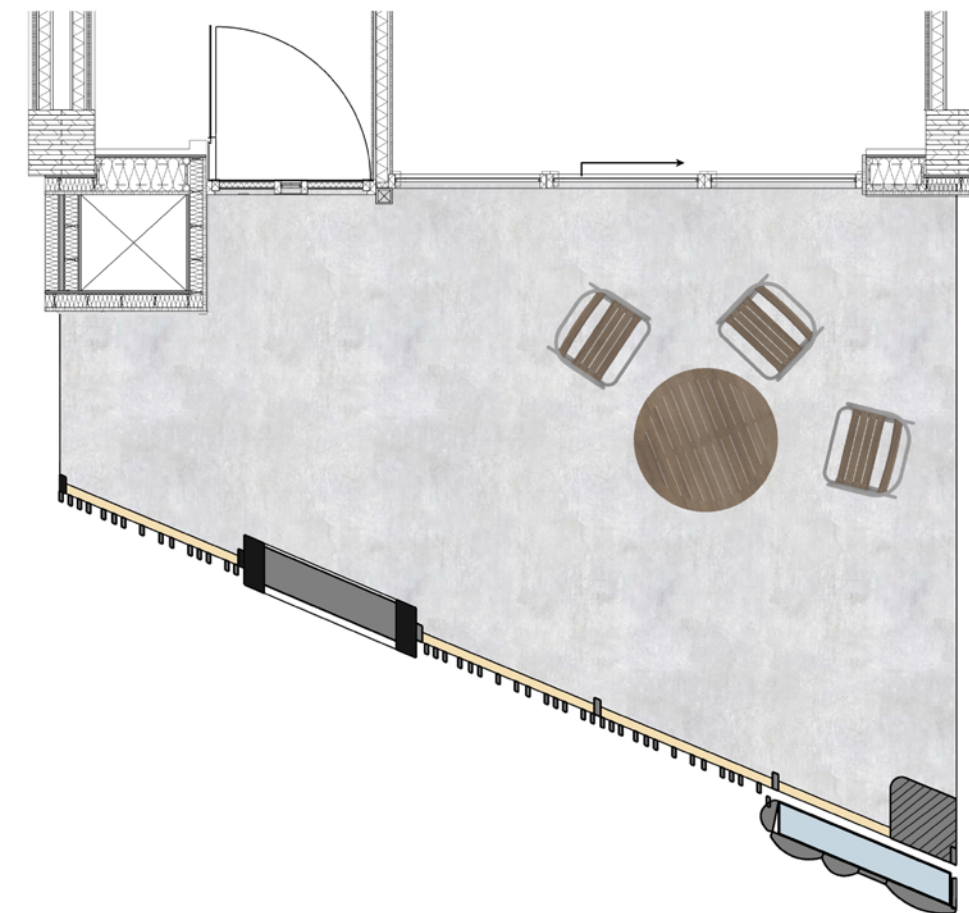
Controlled Openness



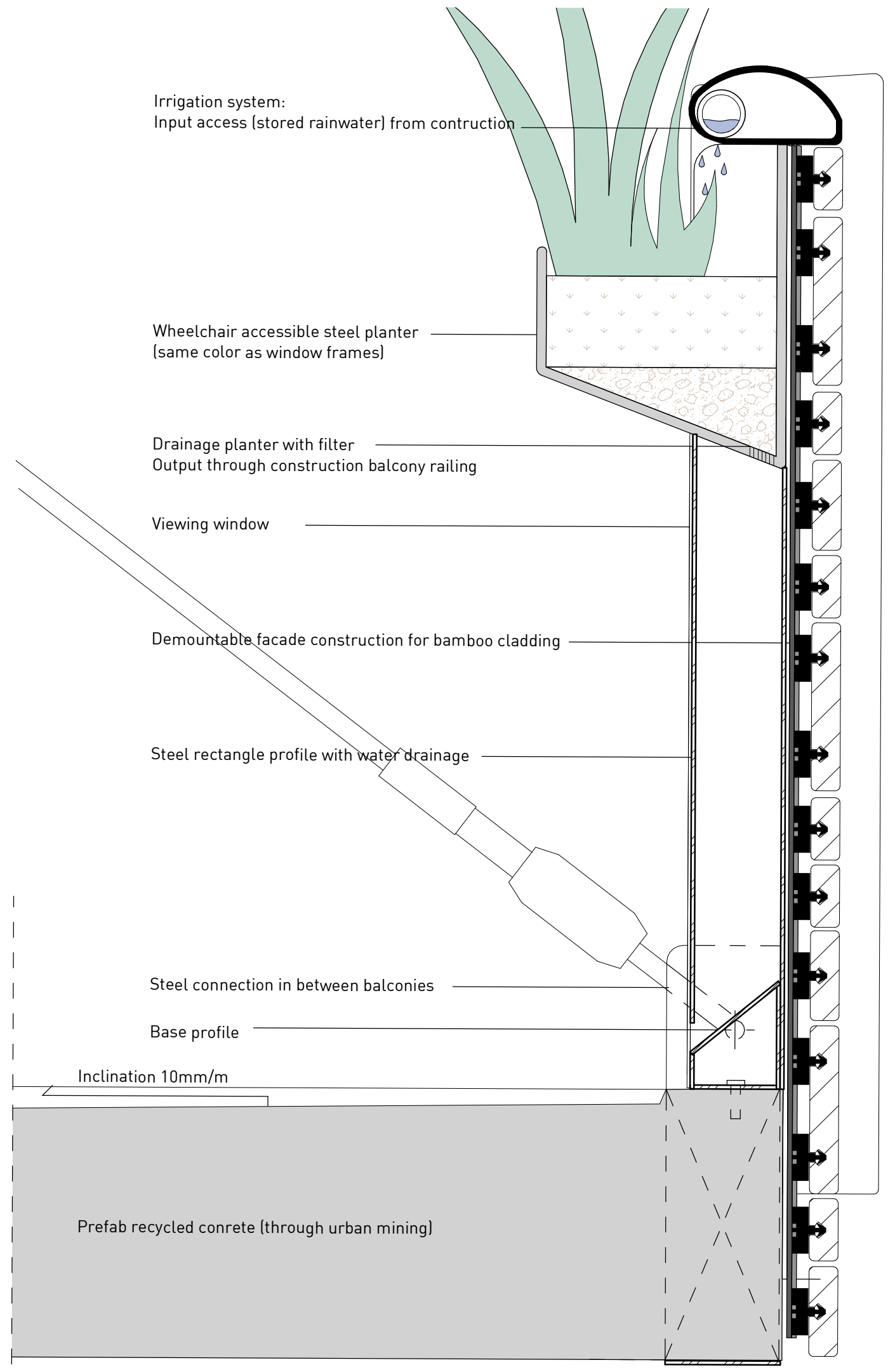
Private side
Ground floor - 2th floor



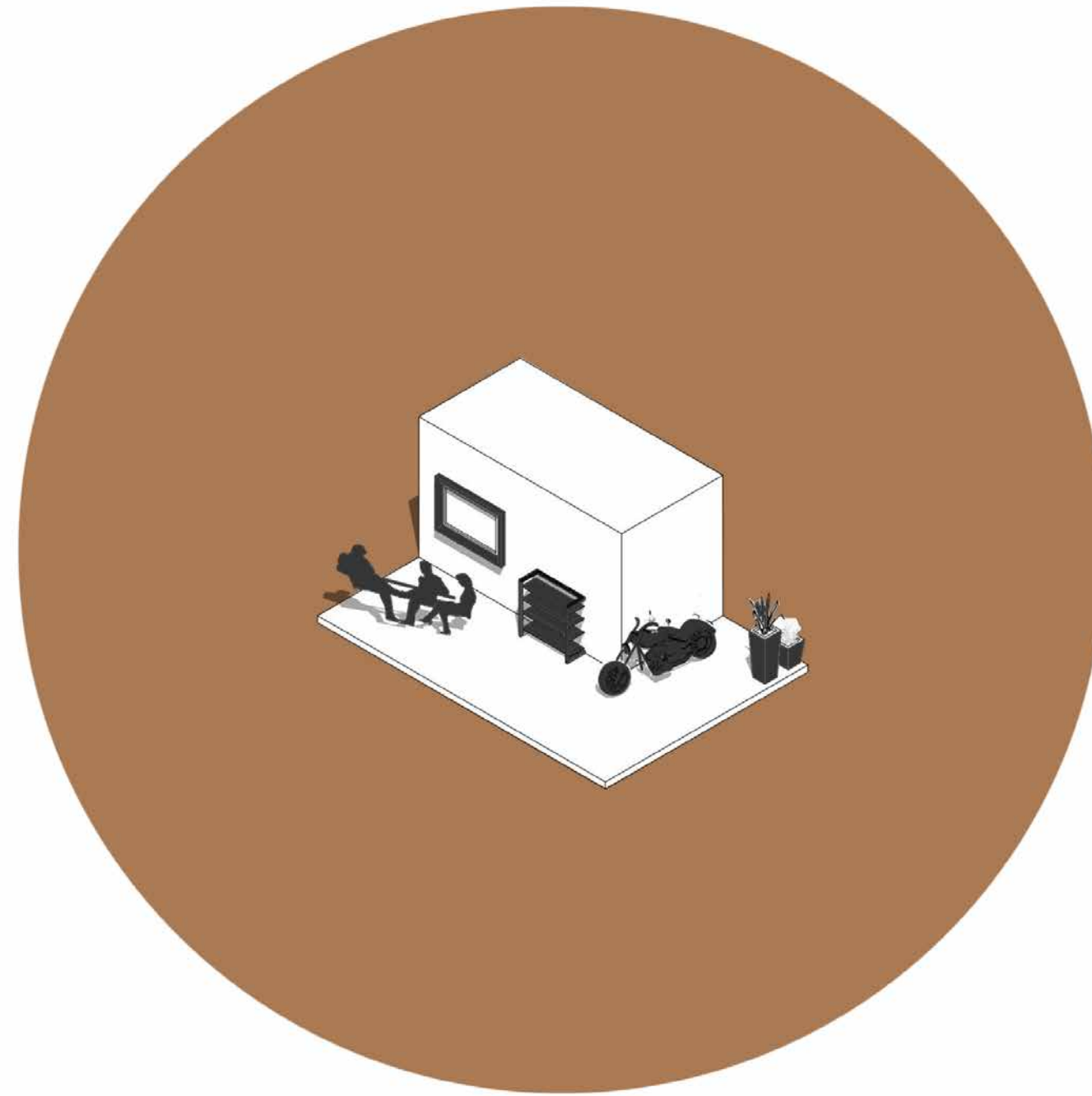
Collective side
3th - 7th floor



Controlled Openness & Wheelchairaccessible



Facilitating Personal Uniqueness

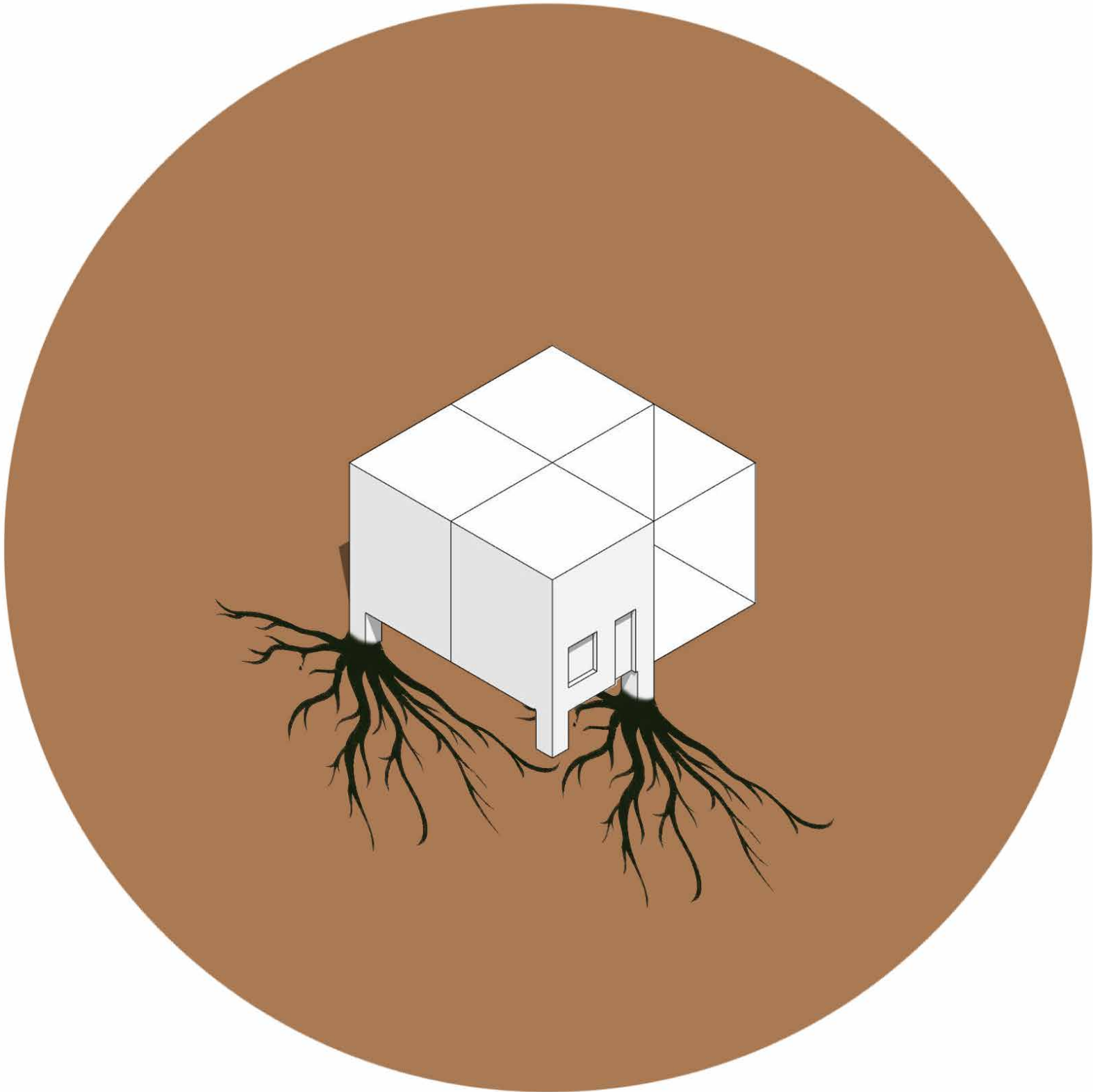


Co-dividuality 2: Facilitate personal uniqueness to stimulate a feeling of equality

Unique, Recognisable, To be proud of

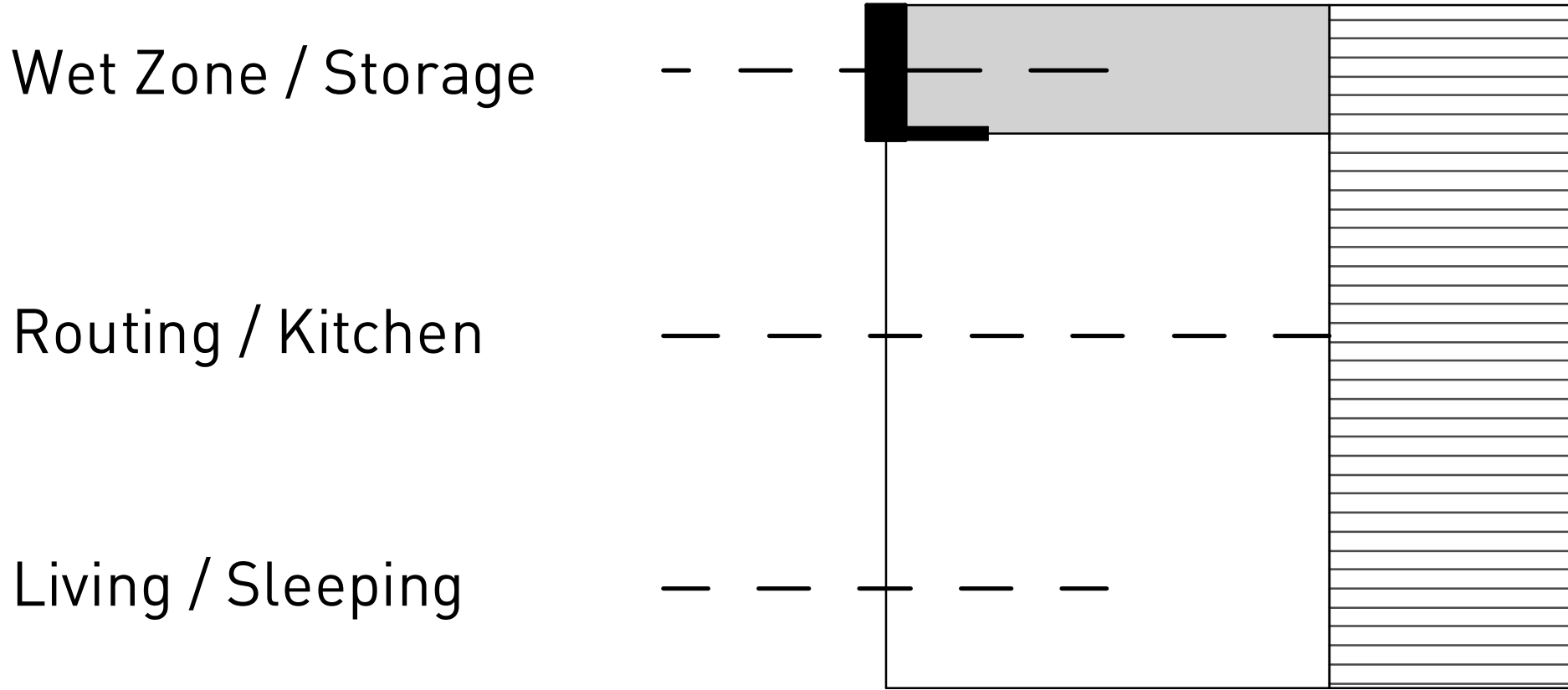
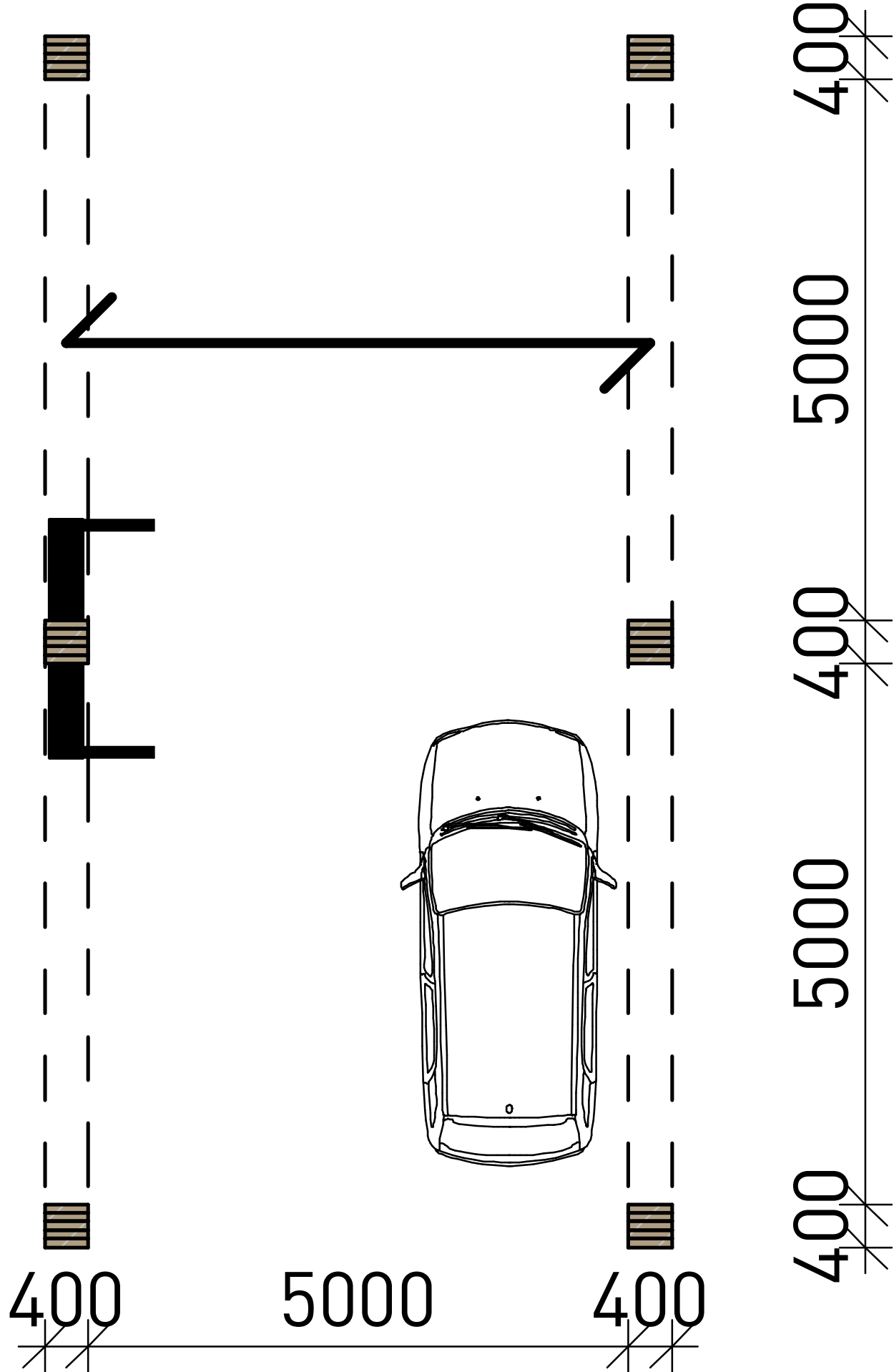


Life Cycle Proof Living



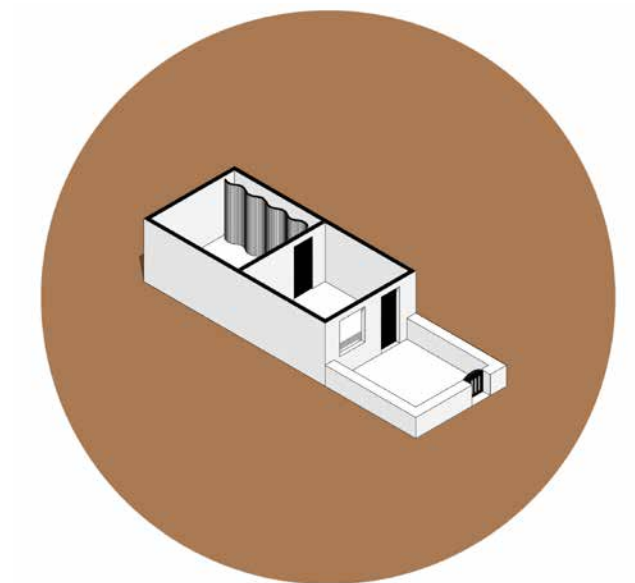
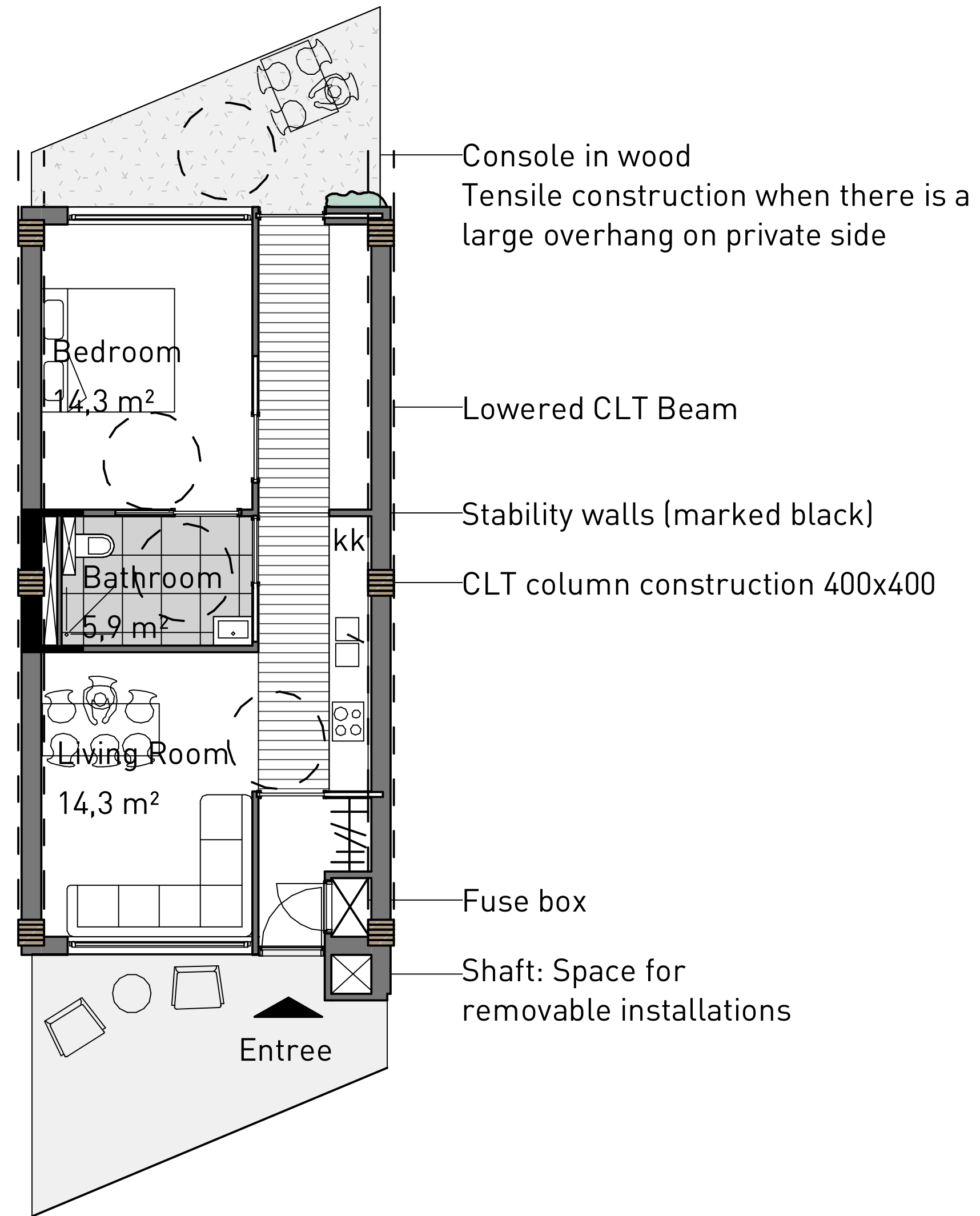
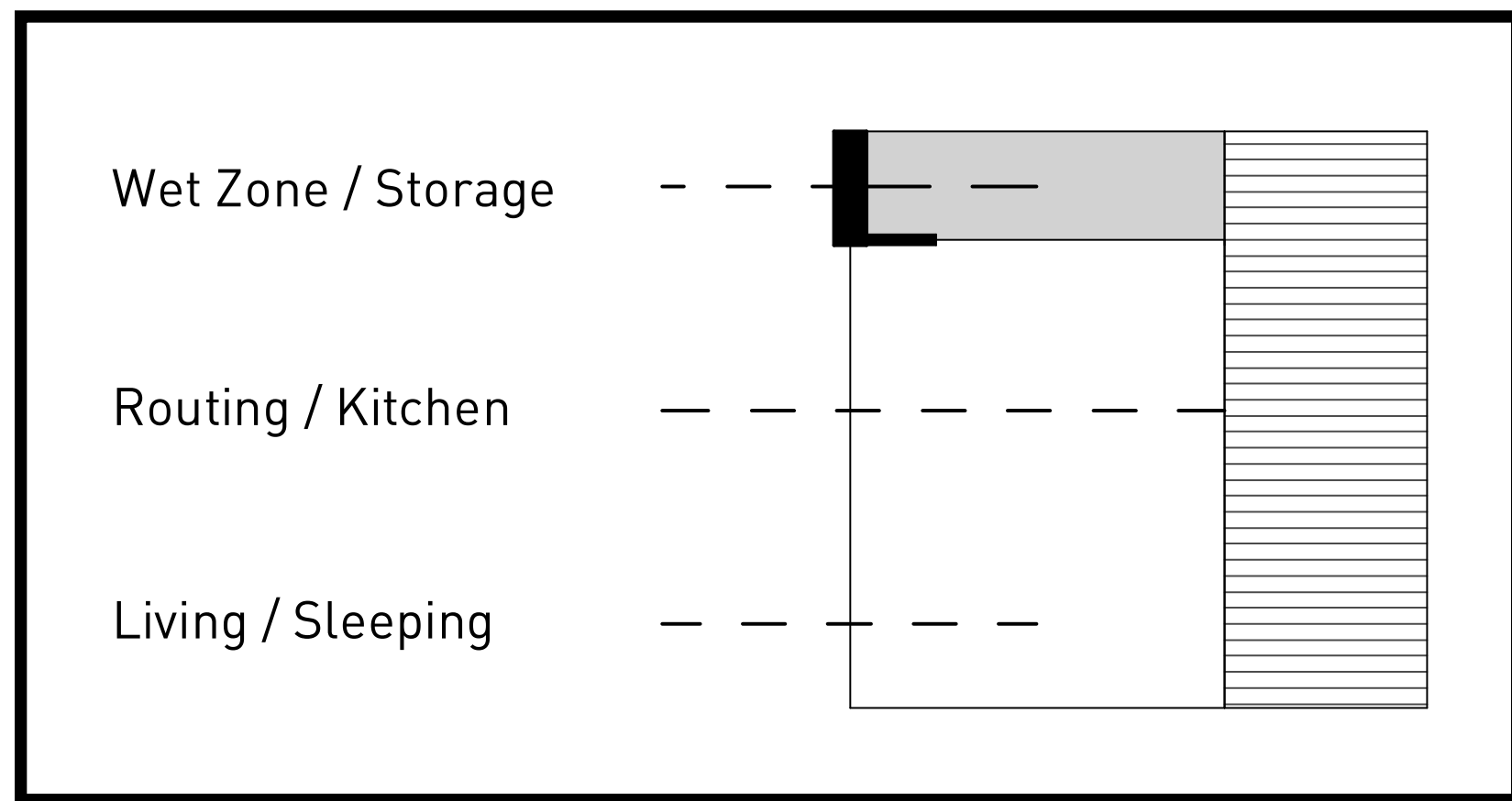
Co-dividuity 4: Life cycle proof living increases social involvement

Floorplan based on modules



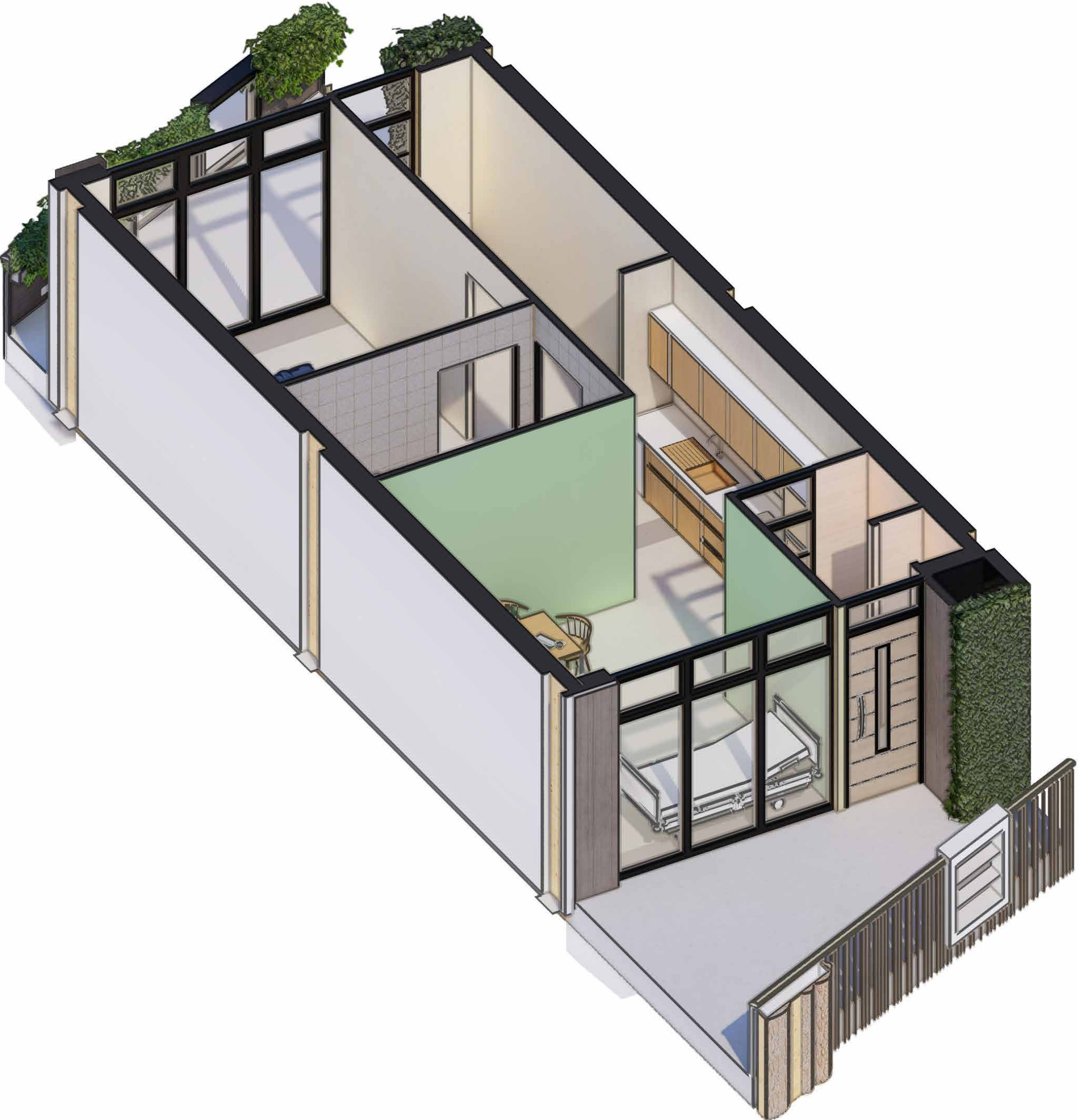
Minimalist Living (58m²)

2x



Co-dividuality 1: A feeling of autonomy is supported by a divide between private and public zones that can open up by choice

Minimalist Living (58m²)

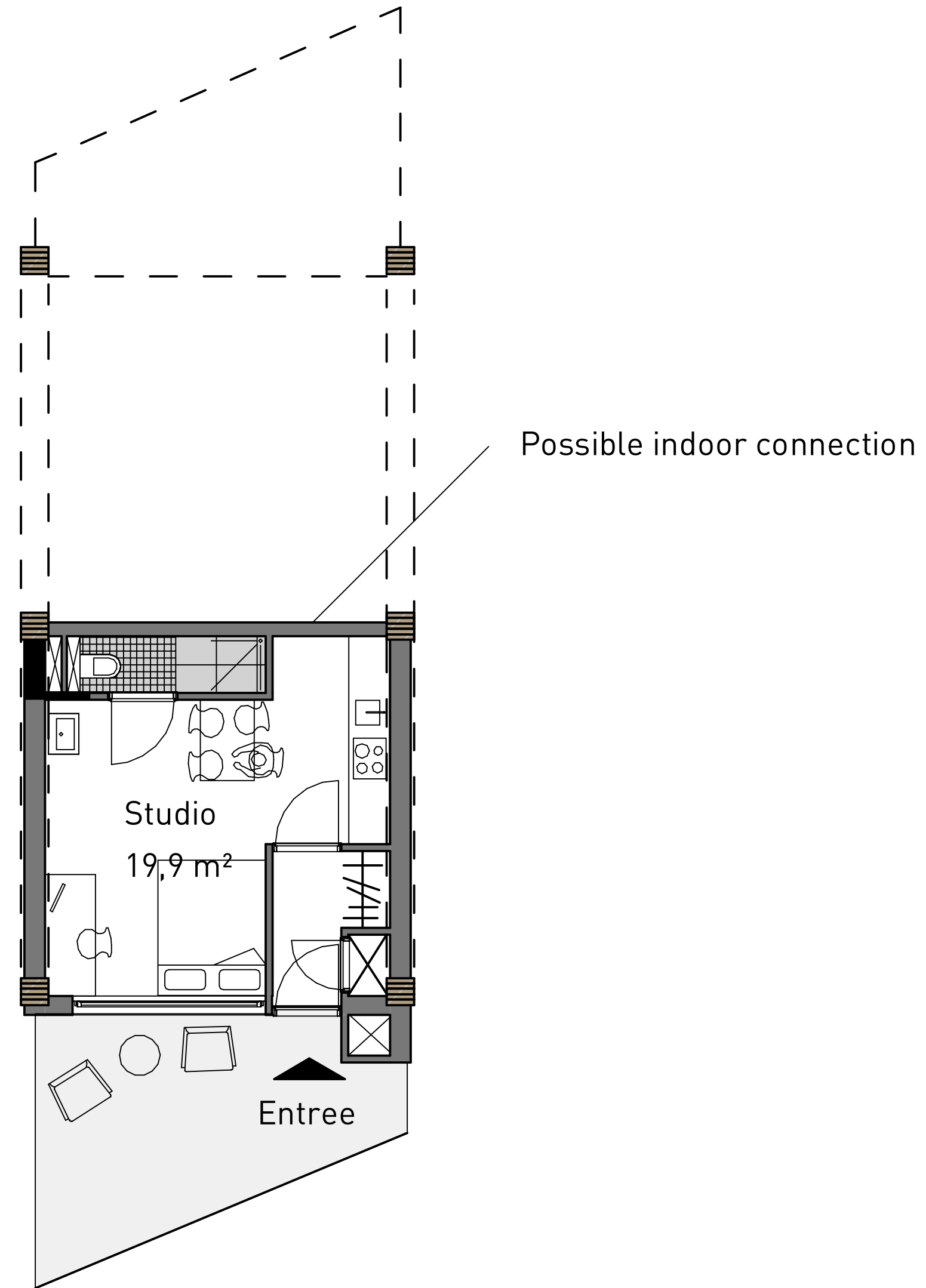


Tiny Living (29m²)

Suited for:

- Care takers
- Singles
- Starters

Making use of collective facilities becomes more attractive



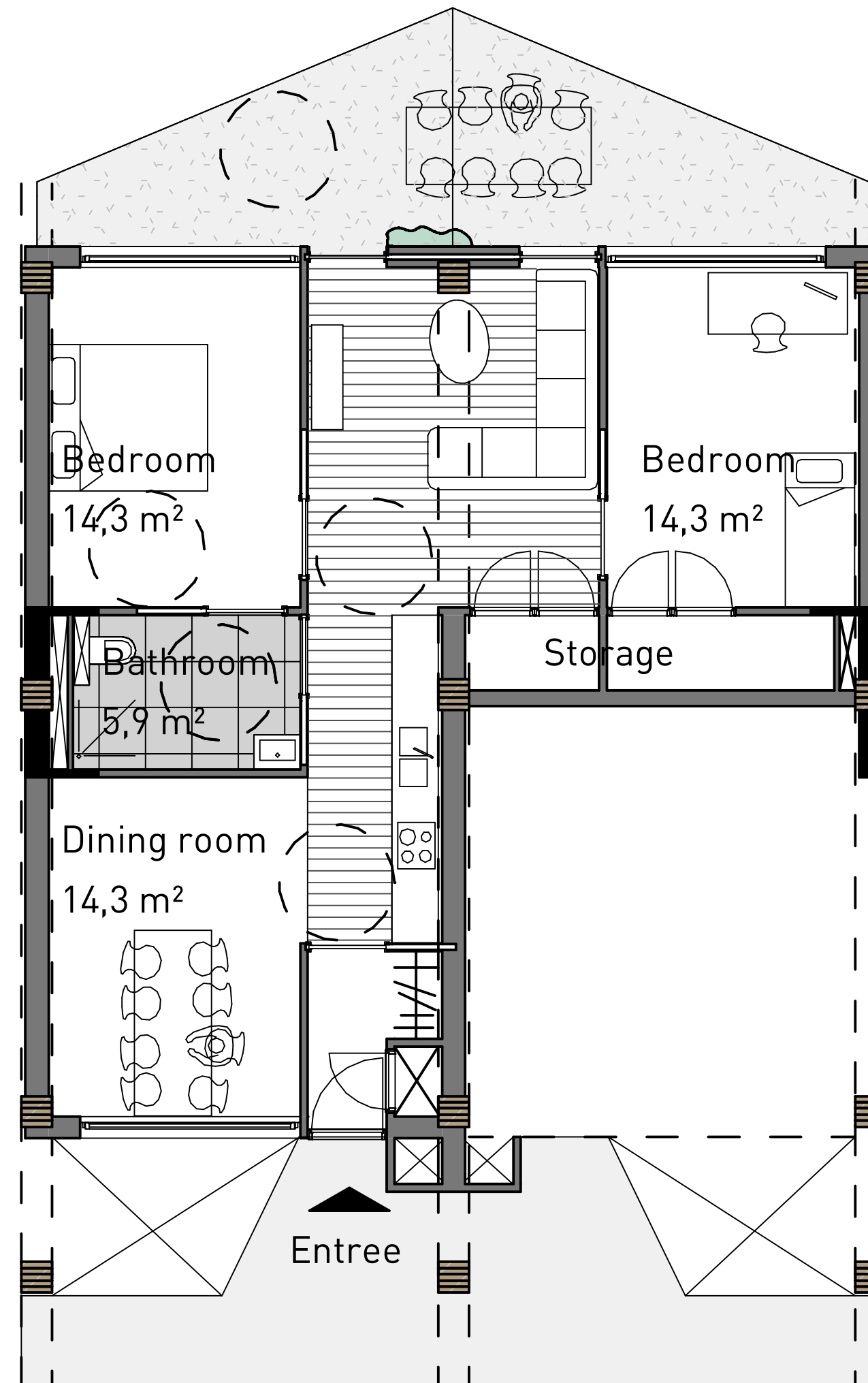
Urban Living (87m²)

Suited for:

- Couples
- Friends
- One-child families

Combining the middle part for living space.

Also adds extra dynamic life to the private side



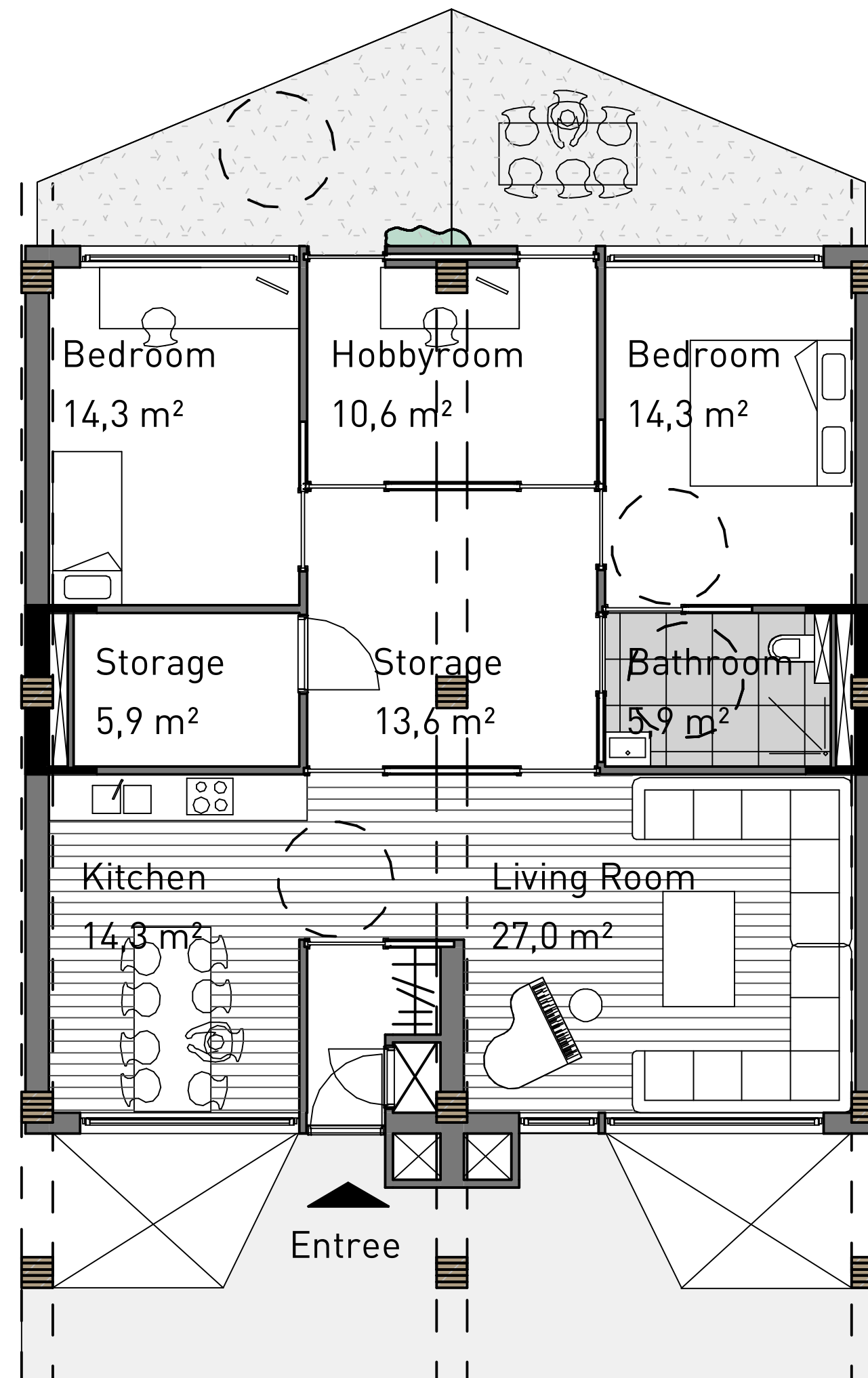
Urban Living ++ (117m²)

Suited for:

- Couples
- Friends
- Two-child families

Storage on the left can be anything: another bathroom, storage, technical space.

Storage in the middle can also be used for several functions: Playspace, Laundry, second hobby room

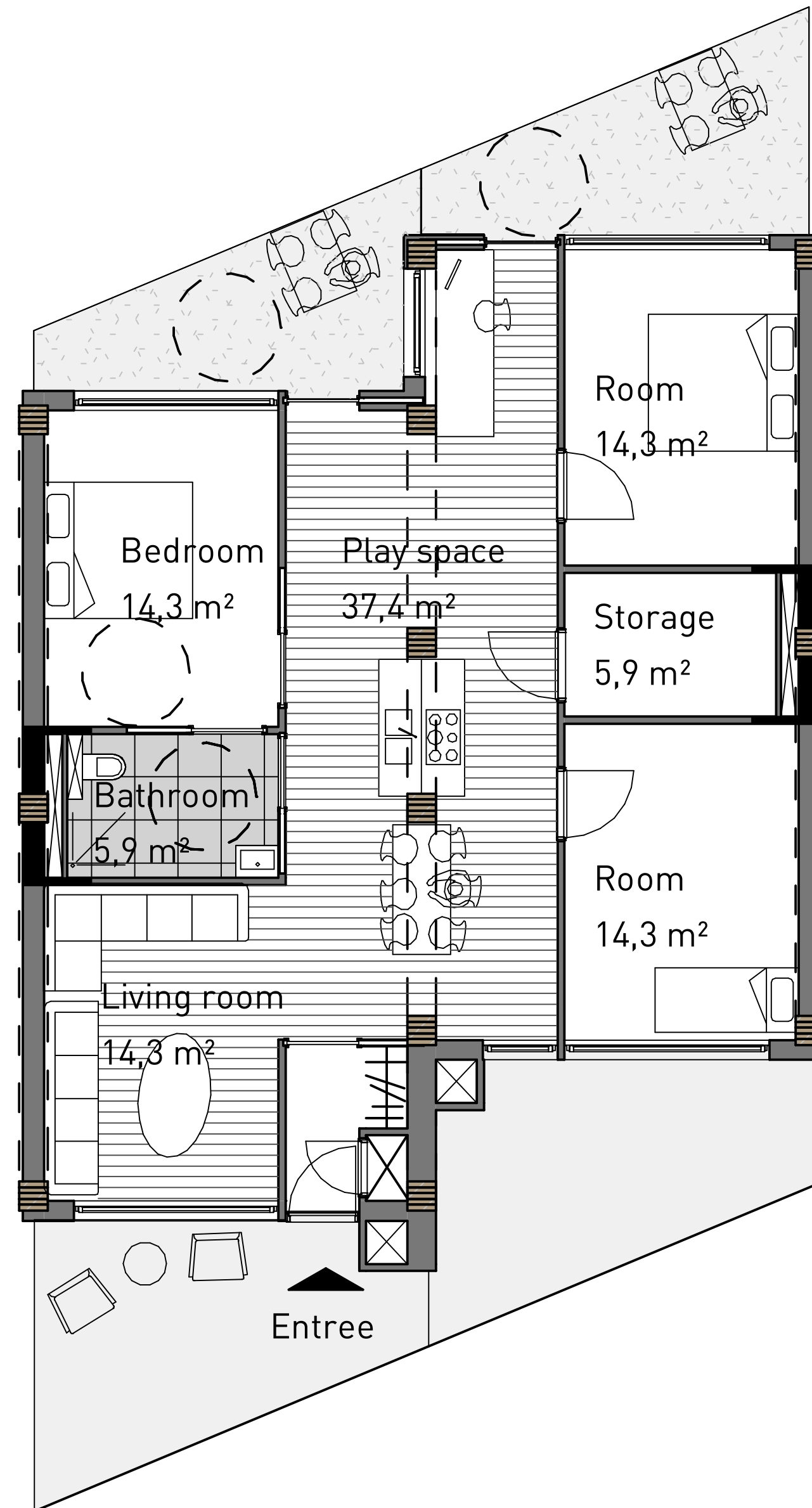


Co-Living (117m²)

Suited for:

- Friends
- 2-child families
- Co-Living

When Co-Living, an extra bathroom can be added



Co-Living (117m²)



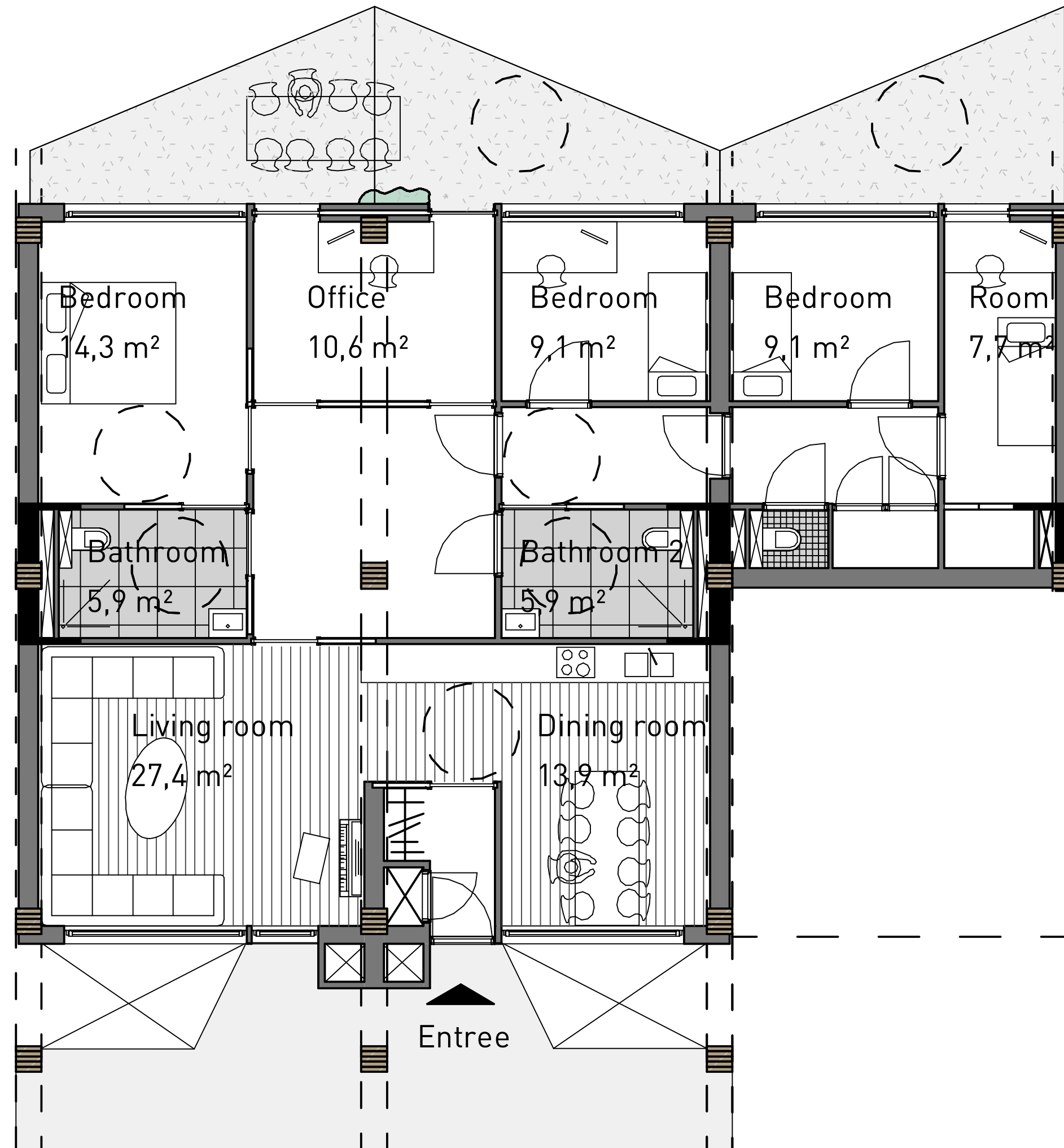
Co-living ++ (146m²)

Suited for:

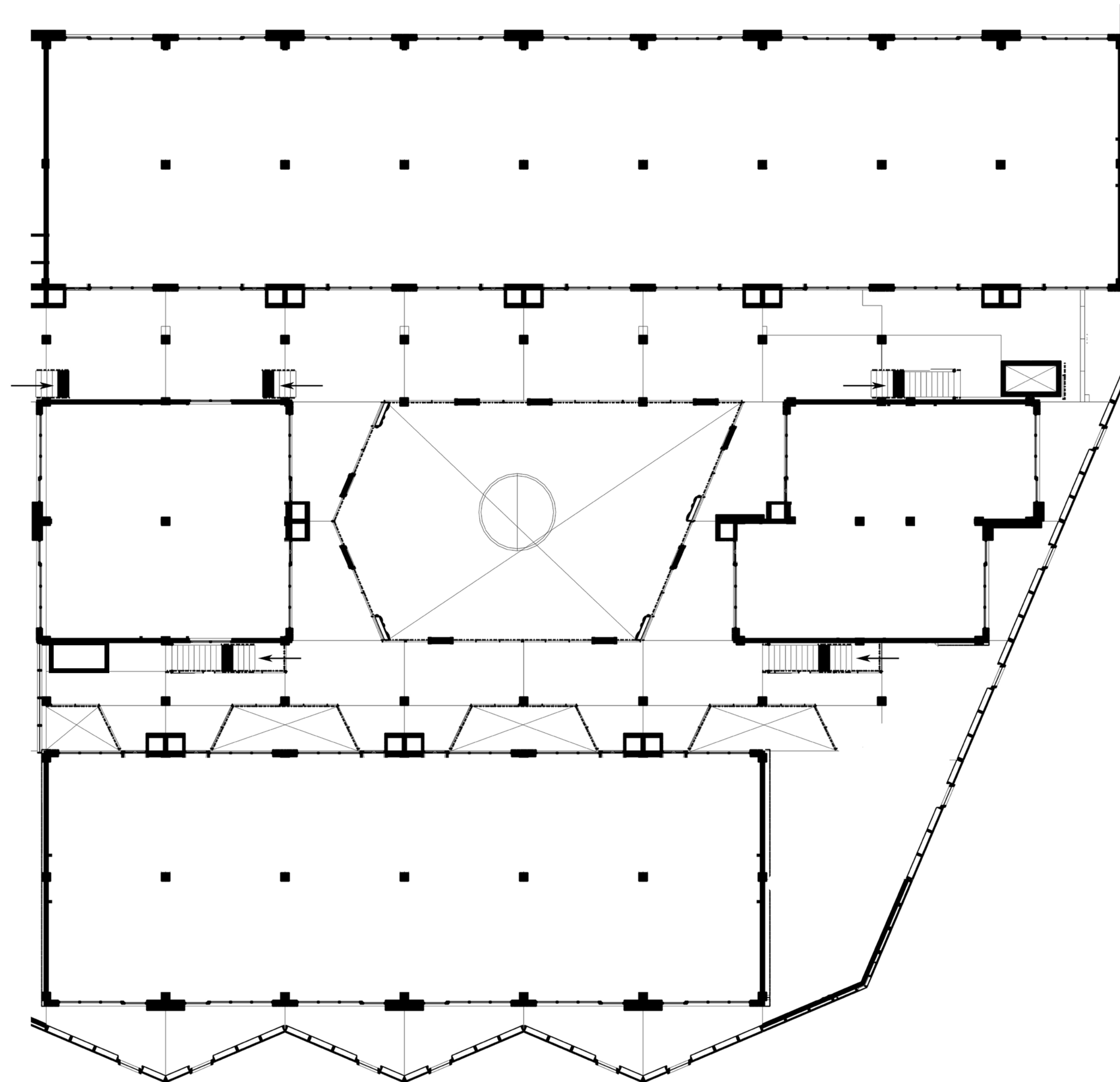
- 4-child families
- 5 Students
- 4 Singles

Extra broad hallway
allows for extra functions
like playing and laundry

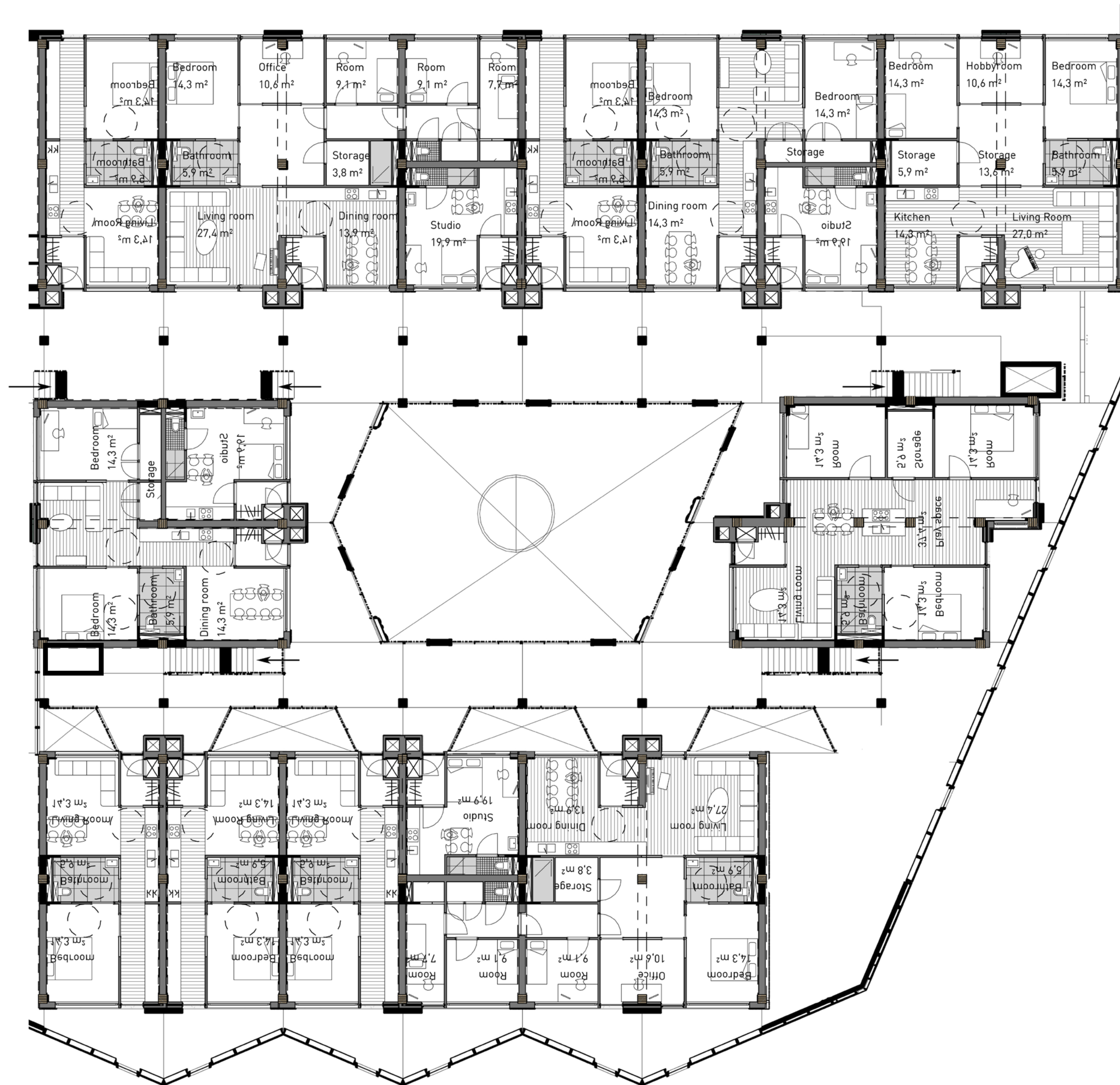
Possibility of 2 showers



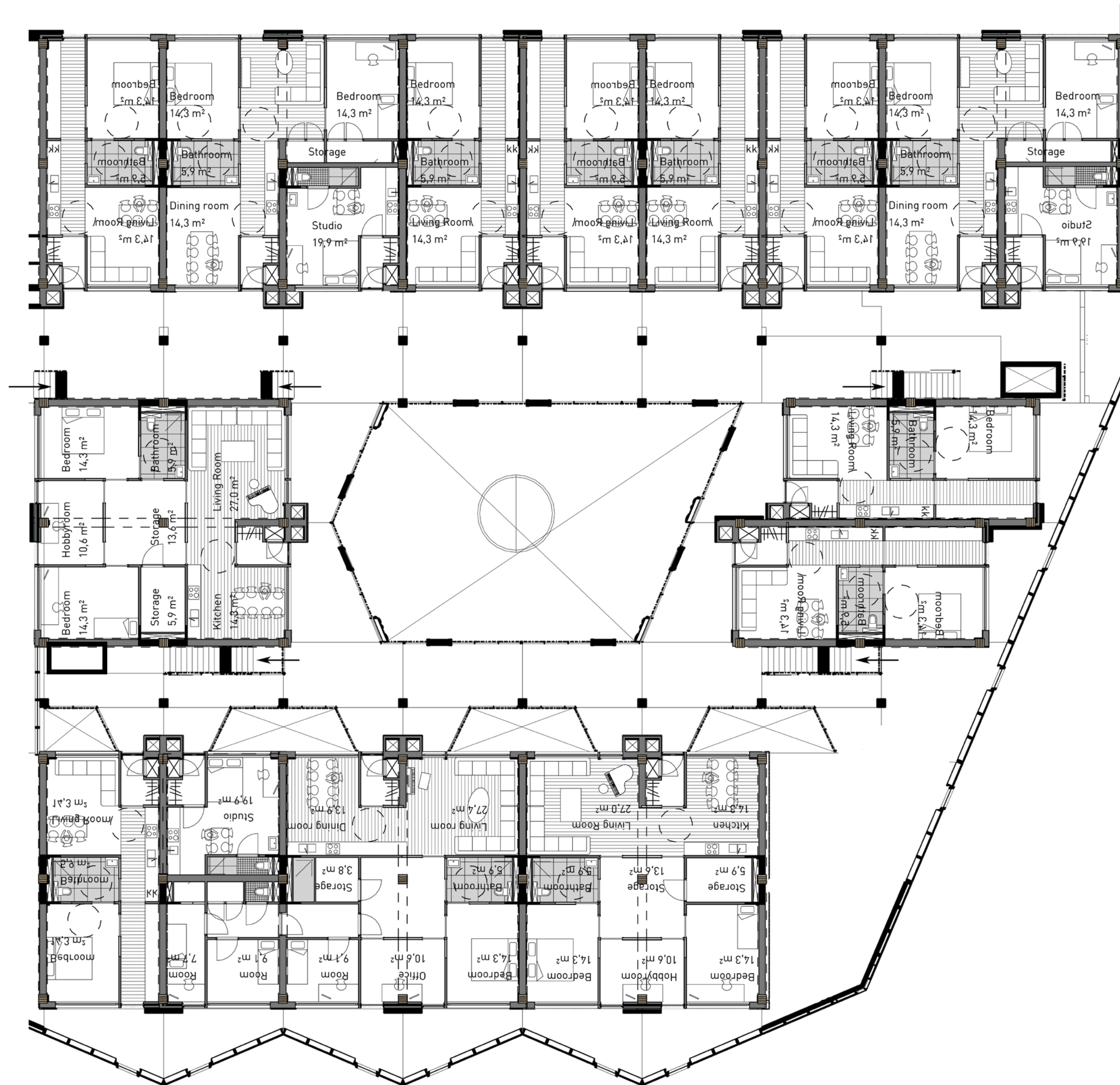
Growing Living Environment



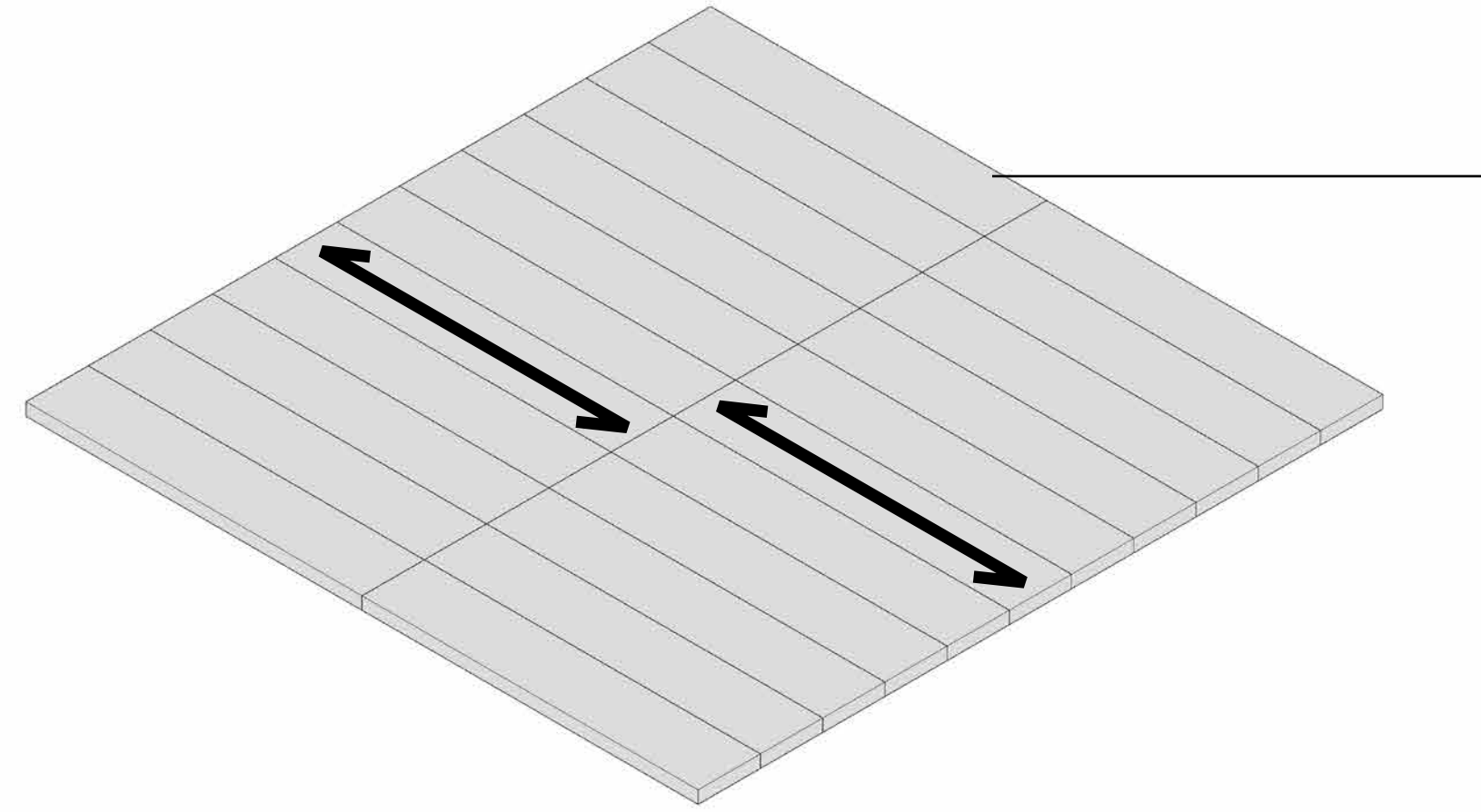
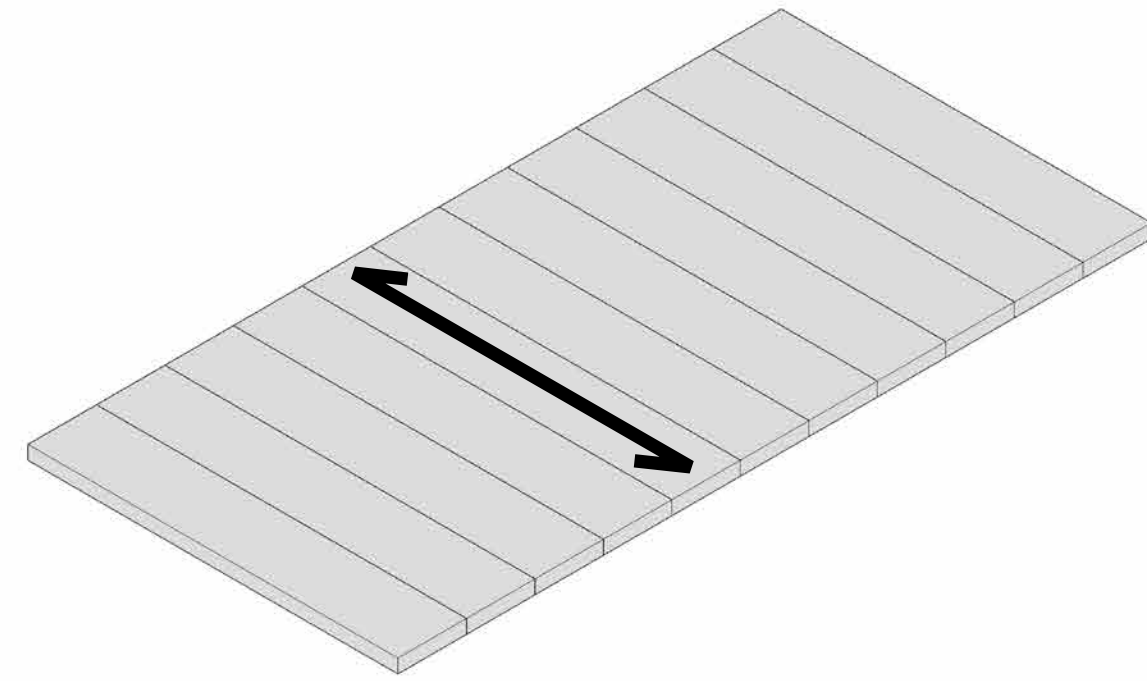
Growing Living Environment - Year 1



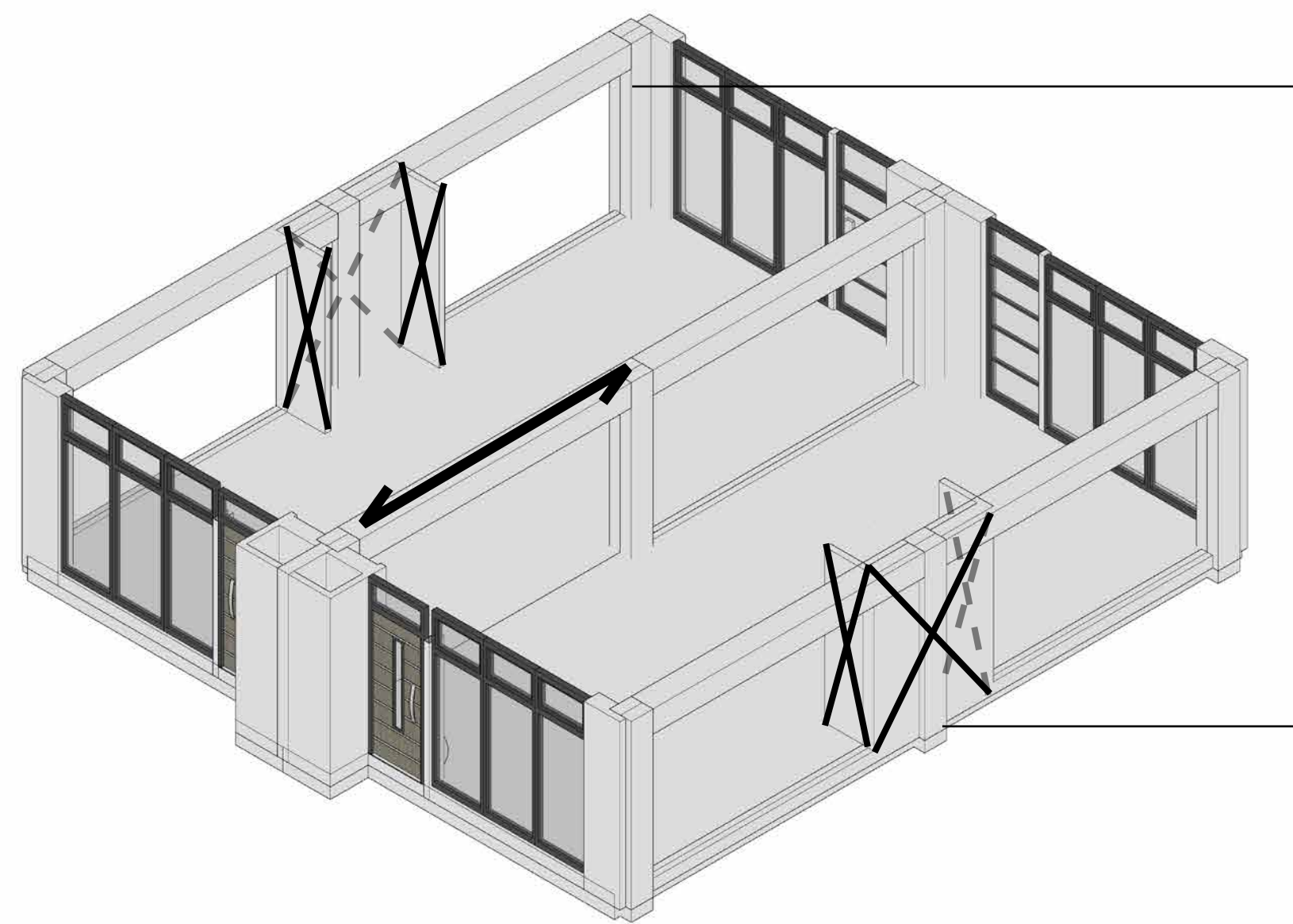
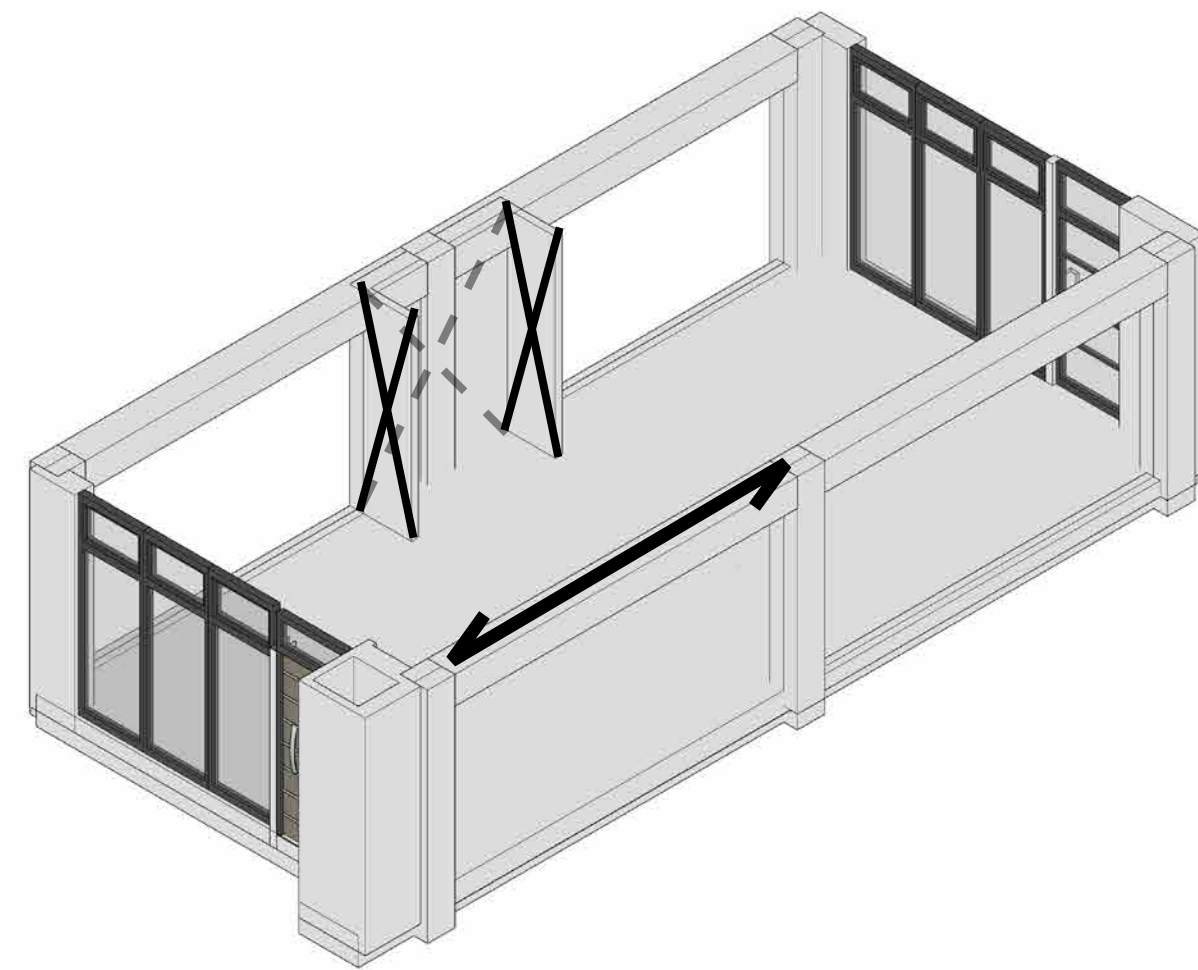
Growing Living Environment - Year 30



Flexible Construction



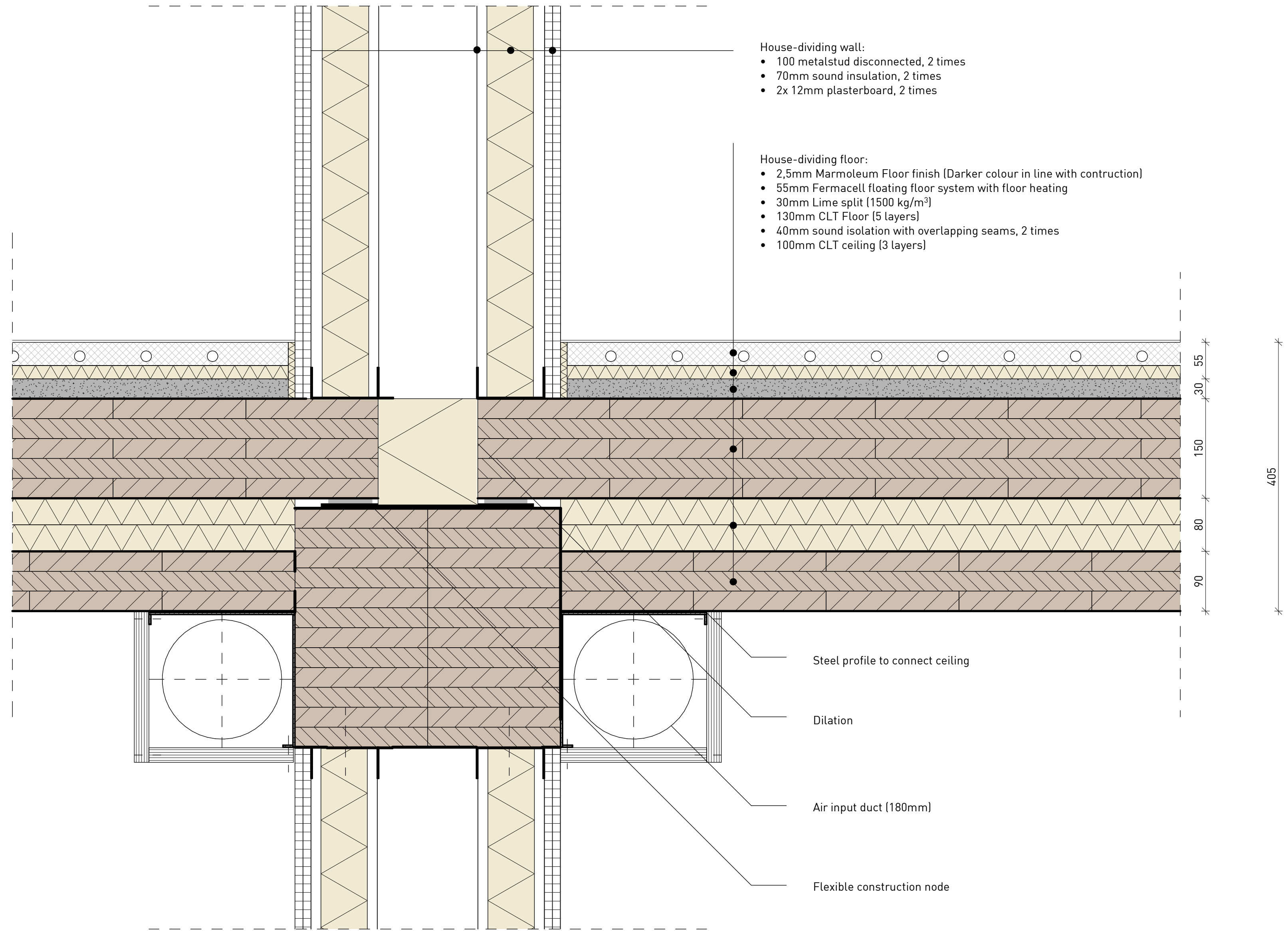
Secundair CLT construction



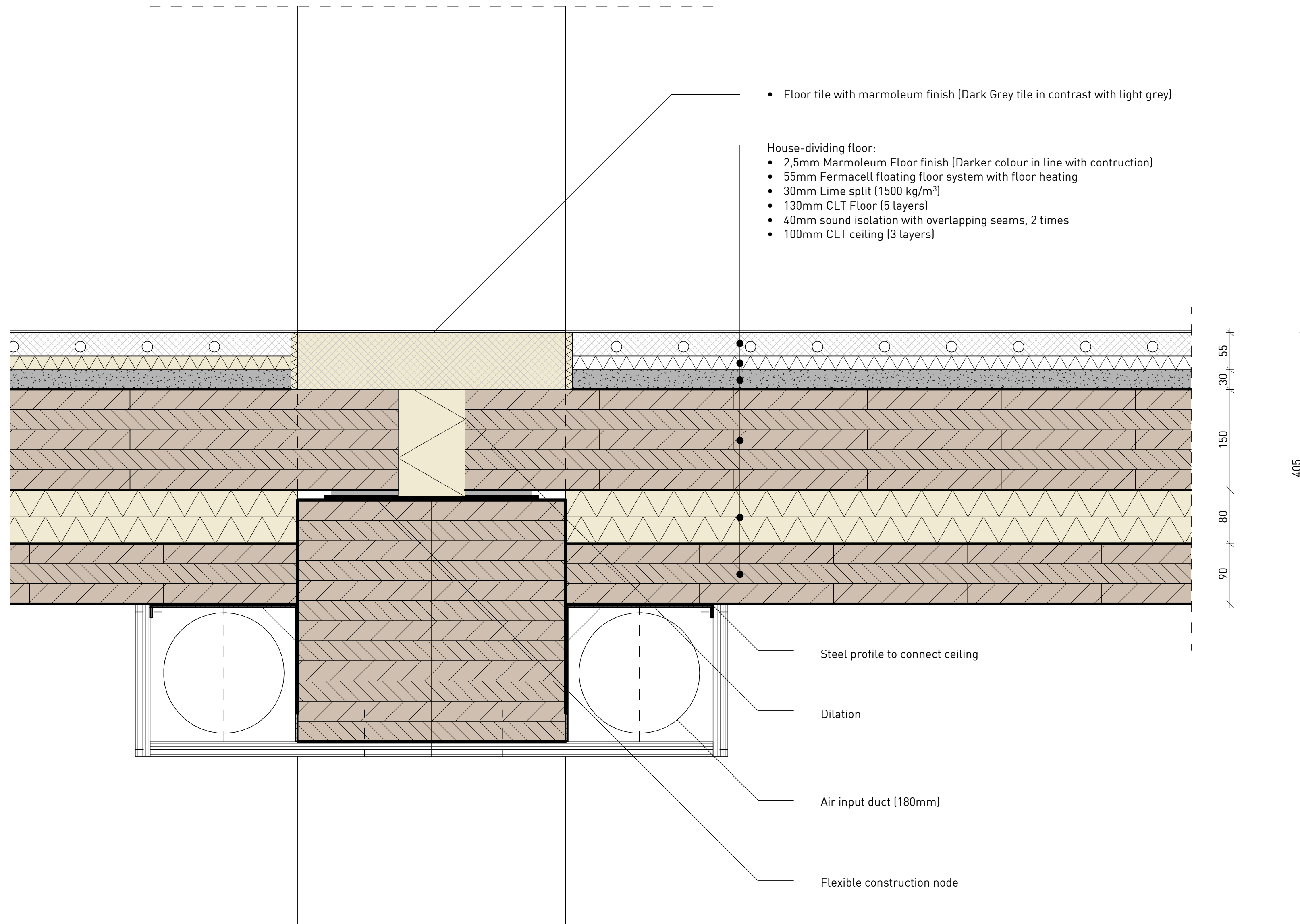
Primary CLT column construction

Stability walls

Flexible Floors

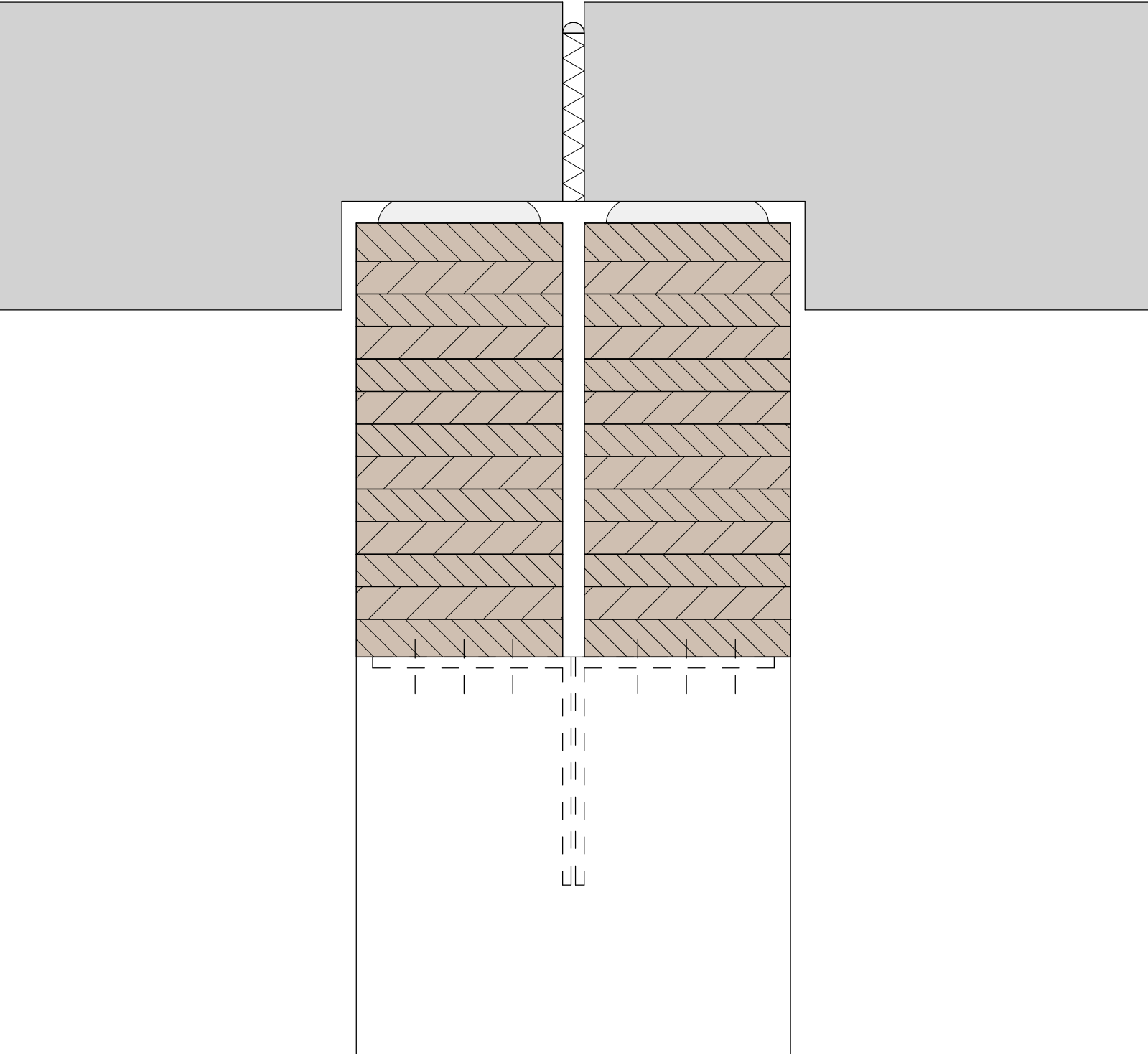


Flexible Floors

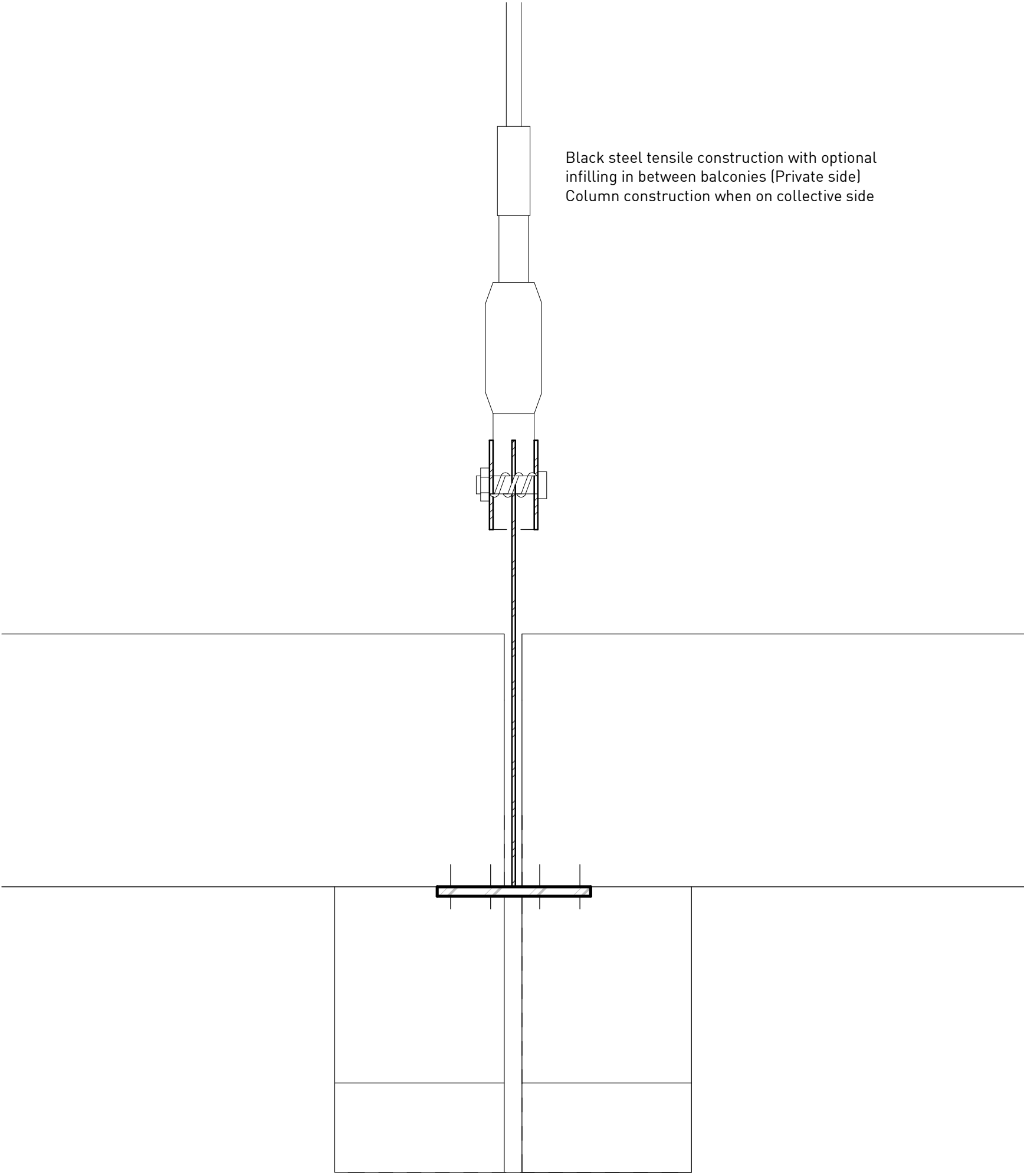


Flexible Balconies usage

Seperated construction
for acoustic reasons



Black steel tensile construction with optional
infilling in between balconies (Private side)
Column construction when on collective side



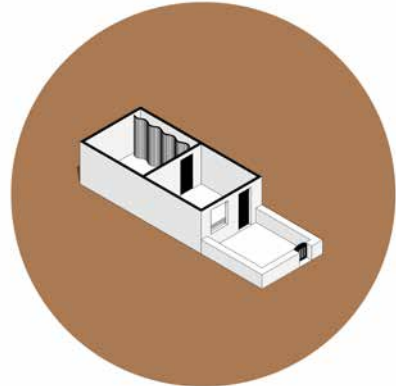
Tensile construction

Keeping possible between balconies connections open

Zooming Out



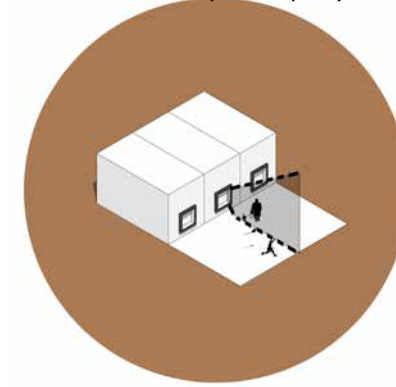
Co-dividuality



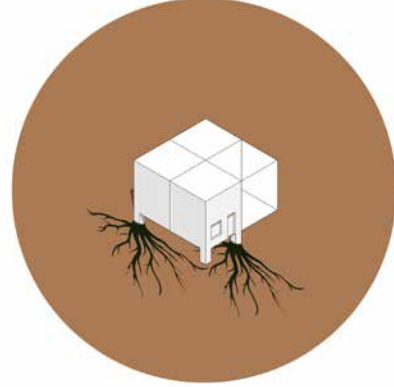
Co-dividuality 1: A feeling of autonomy is supported by a divide between private and public zones that can open up by choice



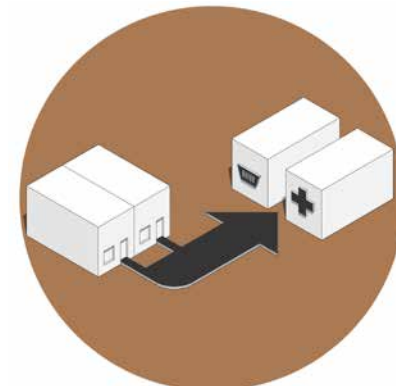
Co-dividuality 2: Facilitate personal uniqueness to stimulate a feeling of equality



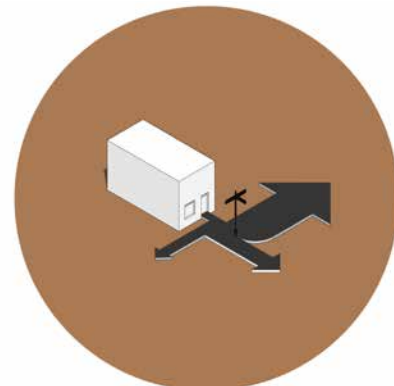
Co-dividuality 3: A view on liveliness stimulates social involvement



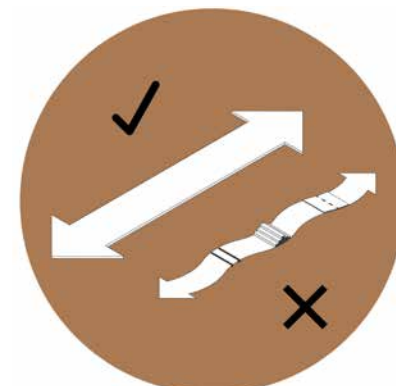
Co-dividuality 4: Life cycle proof living increases social involvement



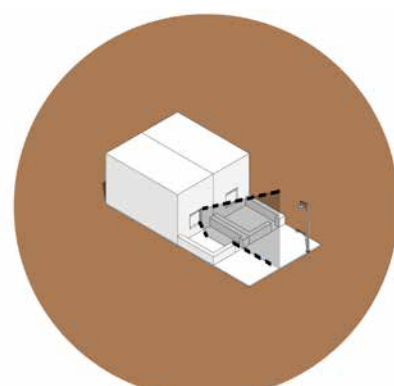
Co-dividuality 5: Nearby resources increase autonomy



Co-dividuality 6: Choice in daily activities increase autonomy

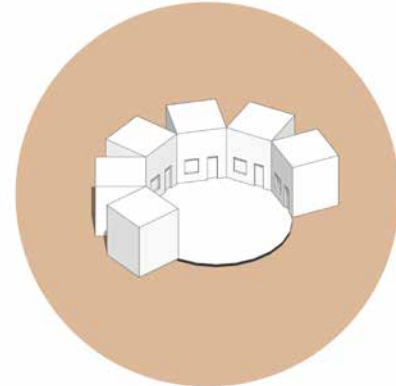


Co-dividuality 7: Elderly proof routing and interior increase autonomy

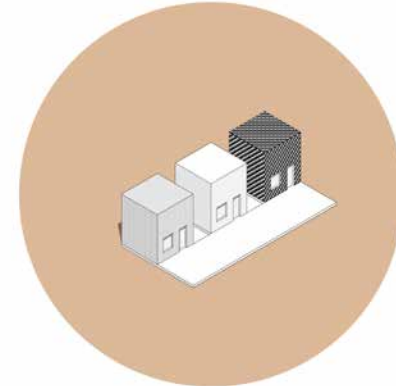


Co-dividuality 8: Increased safety by eyes on the street improves quality of living

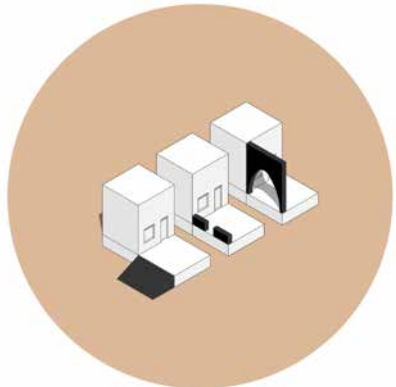
Co-munity



Co-munity 1: Conceptual model for social involvement: A clustering of eight to twelve houses with a common space



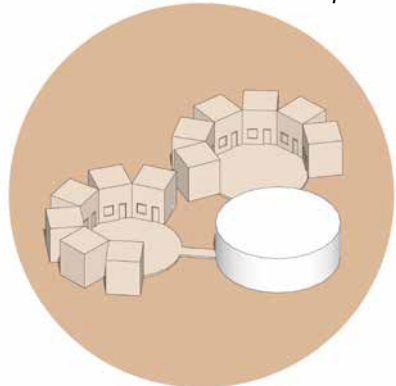
Co-munity 2: Different materials and colours can be used to have something in common with neighbours.



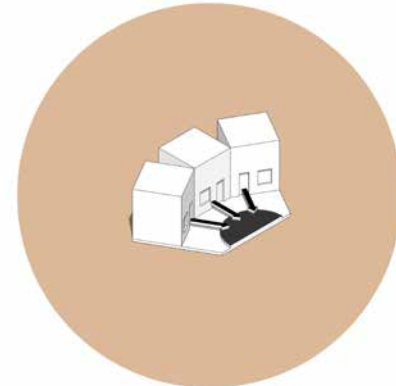
Co-munity 3: Different spatial strategies can be used to increase a sense of collective identity and stimulate collective ownership



Co-munity 4: Adding themes to clusters increase a sense of collective identity



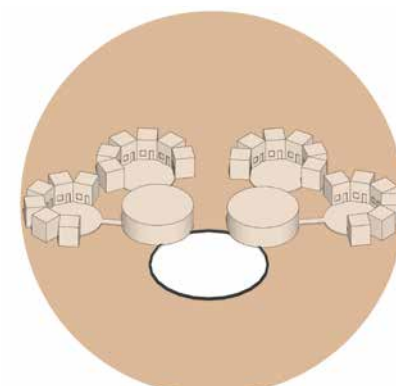
Co-munity 5: A second layer in the conceptual social model facilitates 'bridging'



Co-munity 6: Facilitating sense of responsibility is important for reciprocity and bridging

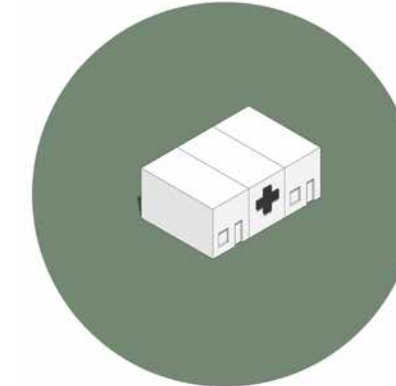


Co-munity 7: Designing routing that overlaps with other functions stimulates unplanned interaction



Co-munity 8: Facilitate linking by combining regular needs with social ones

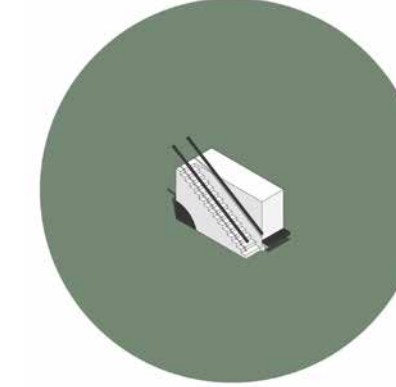
Co-care



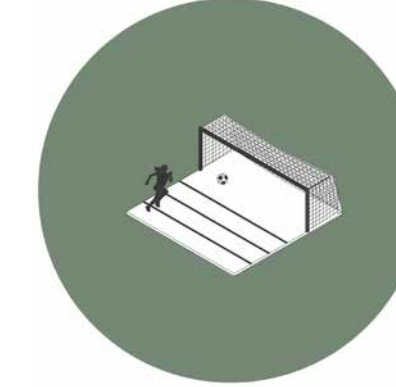
Co-care 1: A healthhub can provide efficient local care and reduce workload



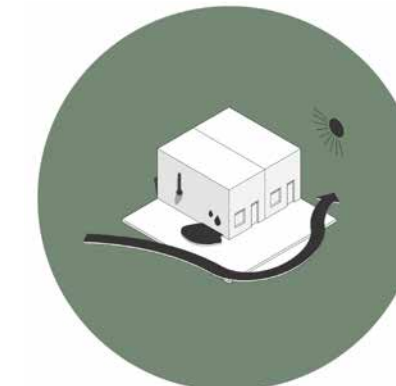
Co-care 2: A health-promotive environment reduces workload in care



Co-care 3: Making physical movement in routing possible for elderly to increase health



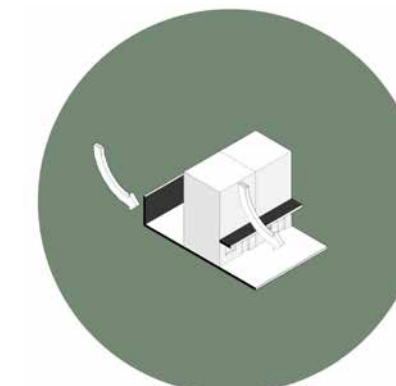
Co-care 4: Facilitate public sporting areas



Co-care 5: Outside routing increases mental health



Co-care 6: Reducing noise-levels to prevent stress and increase health



Co-care 7: Reducing wind-levels to prevent stress and increase health

The same old story?



Filmpje

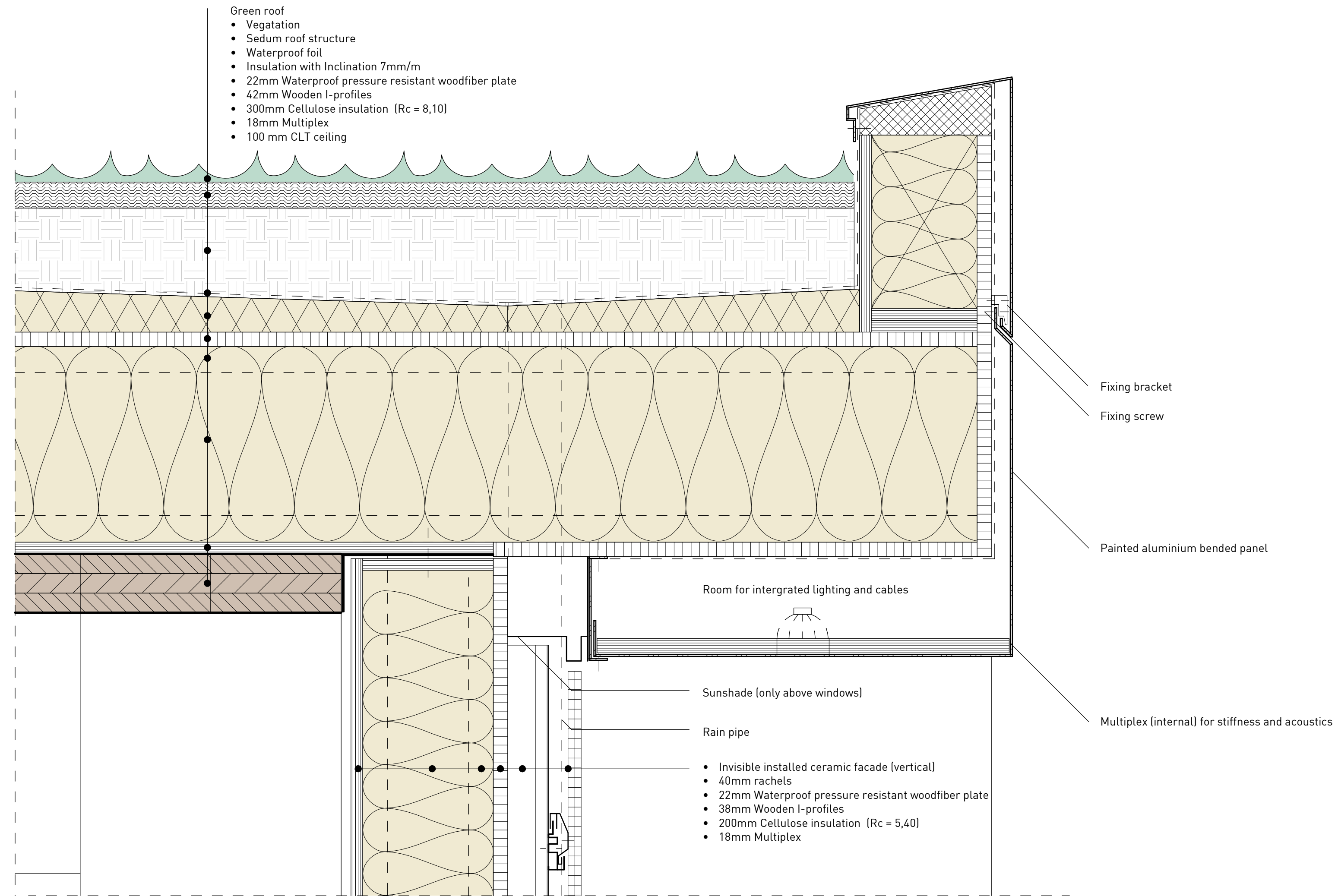


Thank you!

trotter.eu



Rooftop: Green, integrated light & Aluminium finish



Materials - Visible wooden consoles, Damp-open facade and recycled concrete

