

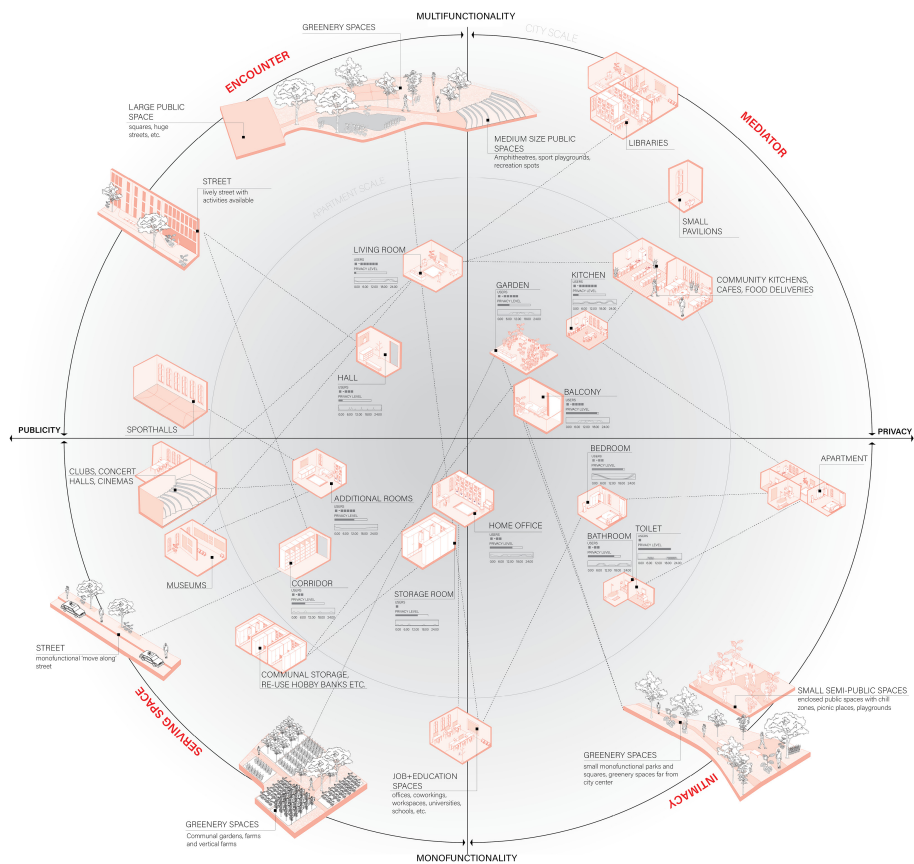
Degree project in Urban Planning and Design

Second cycle, 30 credits

Homescape

Reimagining domestic and urban space

ANASTASIIA DEMIDOVA



WHAT'S A HOME?

Home is a very versatile, complex concept, with many aspects and understandings. It does, however, play an array of important functions. Diving deeper into the discourse of home, one can find societal and physical manifestations of how homes shape our reality. **This project is an attempt to explore, what home is constituted from, for whom, why and how - and then building on that to try and work out a way in which homes can be seen in a wider urban scale as more sustainable places and practices.**

DOMESTIC SCALE
CONCEPTUAL IDEAS

Research-identified meanings of home (Depres 1991, Somerville 1992, Maletti 2004, Bachelard, Manzo 2003, Hooks 1991, and others)

HEARTH

Hearth is a central object forming domestic space throughout the historical development of a home. It acts as a symbol of dwelling, food, defense, family. It is a defining concept for Romans, incorporated in legends, and is also important for Greek culture. (I. Mudge, 2007). Hearth also often acts as a symbolisation of ontological security. (Turn, 2001; Dupuis, Thums)

SOCIETY

Home acts an important role in connecting any individual to a society through family ties, friends, introduction to people, society and social institutions, active participation in social institutions, etc.

EDUCATION, JOB

Home (and family) is defining which education a person would have in the beginning of their life. It is based on specifics of location, circumstances, family values, financial situation, etc.

RESOURCES

Home is a place where in childhood one usually is provided with resources such as money, connections, etc., and home again later on is a place which is associated with resources that a person gains - for the family/oneself

COMFORT & SUPPORT

The concepts of home and comfort are interconnected as home serves as a sanctuary where we can find solace and a sense of security. It is a space where we can truly be ourselves, surrounded by familiar objects and people. The familiarity, personalization, and warm ambience of our homes contribute to creating a comforting environment that nurtures our well-being and provides a refuge from the outside world.

OWNERSHIP

Ownership is an interesting aspect in understanding of home. It varies greatly and is important as an idea defining home for some people, yet is not always central to the feeling of connection to a home.

PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS

Resources for biological functioning of a human are essential in every domestic place and generally form the core of home: namely, it is impossible to see home without spaces where one eats, sleeps, drinks, showers, etc.

FEELINGS, EMOTIONS

Safe character of a home provides possibility to express feelings and emotions in a more open way. Our homes also have the potential to become symbolic representations of our inner emotional states, reflecting our moods and influencing our overall well-being.

MEMORIES

Our memories are often intimately tied to the places we call home. Our homes serve as the backdrop for our experiences, relationships, and personal growth, making them powerful triggers for nostalgic recollections. Conversely, our memories of home shape our emotional attachment to the space, influencing our perception and interpretation of it.

CONNECTIONS

Home-like domestic space is usually seen as a place where one is connected by close family-friends ties. Homes are often quite central in forming close personal connections by an individual.

HISTORY, TEMPORALITY

The concepts of home and history are interconnected as they both shape and define our sense of identity. Home, whether it be a physical place or a cultural belonging, serves as a vessel for preserving and transmitting historical narratives, traditions, and values from one generation to another. Our understanding of history, in turn, provides us with a deeper appreciation of our roots and a sense of continuity, fostering a stronger connection to the places we call home.

PLACE

Home represents a specific location that holds personal significance and emotional attachment. It is a physical space where we feel a sense of belonging and familiarity, providing us with a sense of rootedness and identity. Our perception of home is deeply intertwined with the characteristics and qualities of the place itself, shaping our connection to the physical environment and influencing our overall sense of well-being.

NON-HUMANS

The concept of home extends beyond humans as it encompasses the habitats and environments to non-human organisms. For animals, home represents their territory, nest, or den, where they find shelter, reproduce, and establish social bonds. Similarly, ecosystems and natural habitats serve as homes for diverse species, highlighting the intricate web of interdependence and interconnectedness in the natural world.

CULTURE

Home often serves as a microcosm of cultural values, traditions, and practices. Our homes are spaces where cultural customs are upheld, celebrated, and passed down from generation to generation. The cultural elements present in our homes, such as language, cuisine, art, and religious practices, contribute to shaping our cultural identity and fostering a sense of belonging within a larger cultural framework.

URBAN SCALE

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS

Forming of space by physical elements - research mainly based on books by OMA for the Venice Biennale 2014: Elements of Architecture and additional sources.

ROOF

Roof over a residence is charged with meaning as an object that defines a shelter. In British colonial legislation and Israeli military legislation roof is a structure that literally defines what a home is. It has regionalised morphologies, but has a universal principle.

BALCONY

Balcony is a multifaceted space, that acts as a place of architectural expression, a stage for political action and mediates between private residence and public space of a street or a courtyard. It can be used as a utilitarian storage, a high-end chill place, can be opened or enclosed.

COLUMN

Column is an essential element that opens up the space, yet its main function is to be a structural bearer. Consequently, it acts in a same, yet completely different way than a wall.

STAIRS

Stairs is an element that allows continuity inside a home. It is a metaphor of connection and ascent, yet it also encompasses a danger to fall.

WINDOW

Window usually works as a metaphor for openness and connection. It encompasses connection with an outside world yet separation from it, allows letting fresh air and sunlight in. A matter of letting in too much or too little can be seen while exploring medieval castles or examples of modernist architecture like Farnsworth house.

DOOR

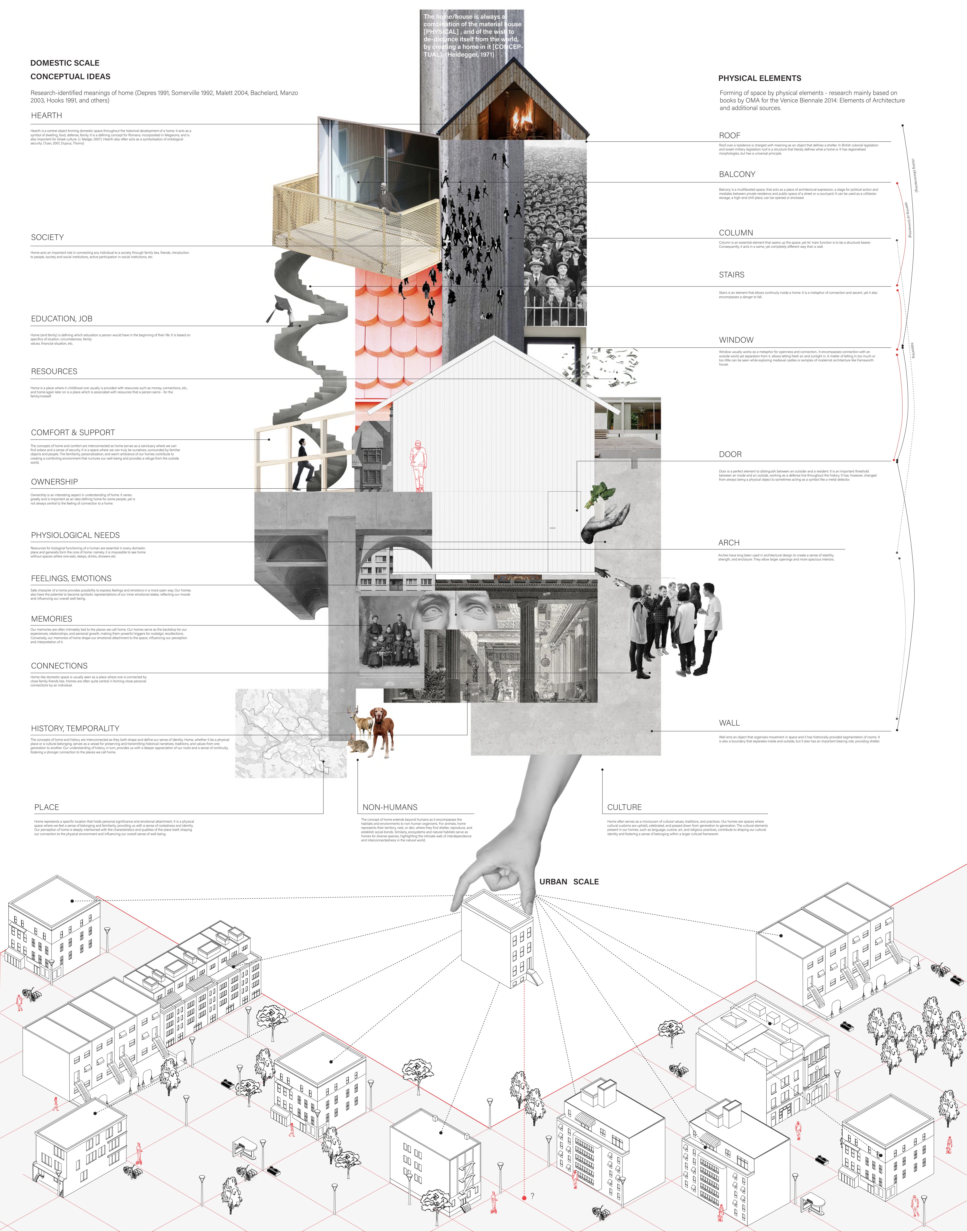
Door is a perfect element to distinguish between an outsider and a resident. It is an important threshold between an inside and an outside, working as a defense line throughout the history. It has, however, changed from always being a physical object to sometimes acting as a symbol like a metal detector.

ARCH

Arches have long been used in architectural design to create a sense of stability, strength, and enclosure. They allow larger openings and more spacious interiors.

WALL

Wall acts an object that organises movement in space and it has historically provided segmentation of rooms. It is also a boundary that separates inside and outside, but it also has an important bearing role, providing shelter.



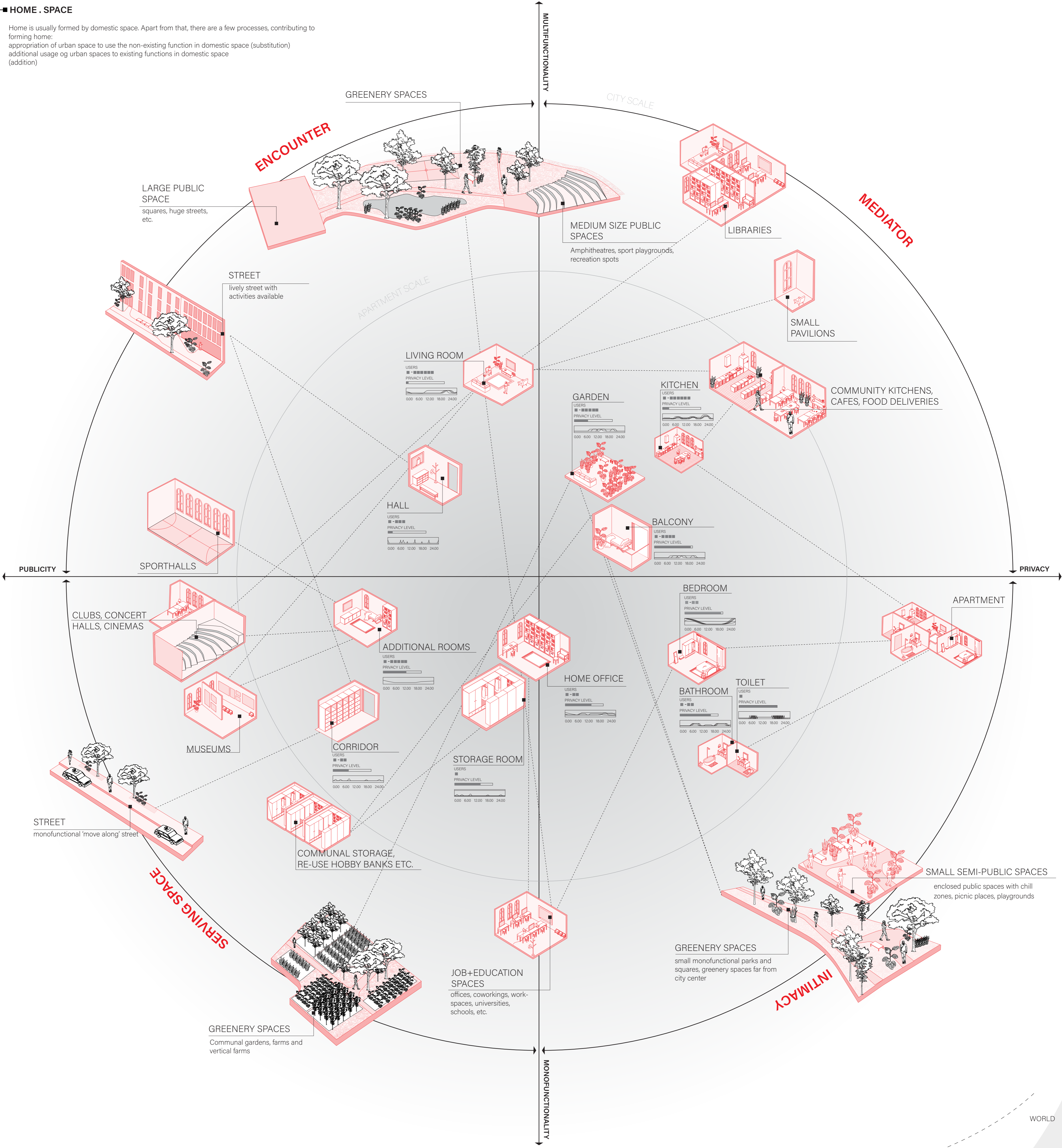
DECONSTRUCTING AND DEFINING

Home is a spatial imaginary: a set of intersecting and variable ideas and feelings, related to context, which constructs places, connects and extends them across spaces and scales.
Home is that place which enables and promotes varied and ever-changing perspectives. (Hooks 1991: 148)
'Being home' refers to the place where one lives within familiar, safe, protected boundaries; 'not being home' is a matter of realizing that home was an illusion of coherence and safety (Martin and Mohanty 1986: 195-6)

I see home as a interconnected network of spaces and meanings, an imaginative landscape, where enhanced meanings change space, and enhanced space changes meanings.

HOME . SPACE

Home is usually formed by domestic space. Apart from that, there are a few processes, contributing to forming home:
appropriation of urban space to use the non-existing function in domestic space (substitution)
additional usage og urban spaces to existing functions in domestic space (addition)



HOME . MEMORY

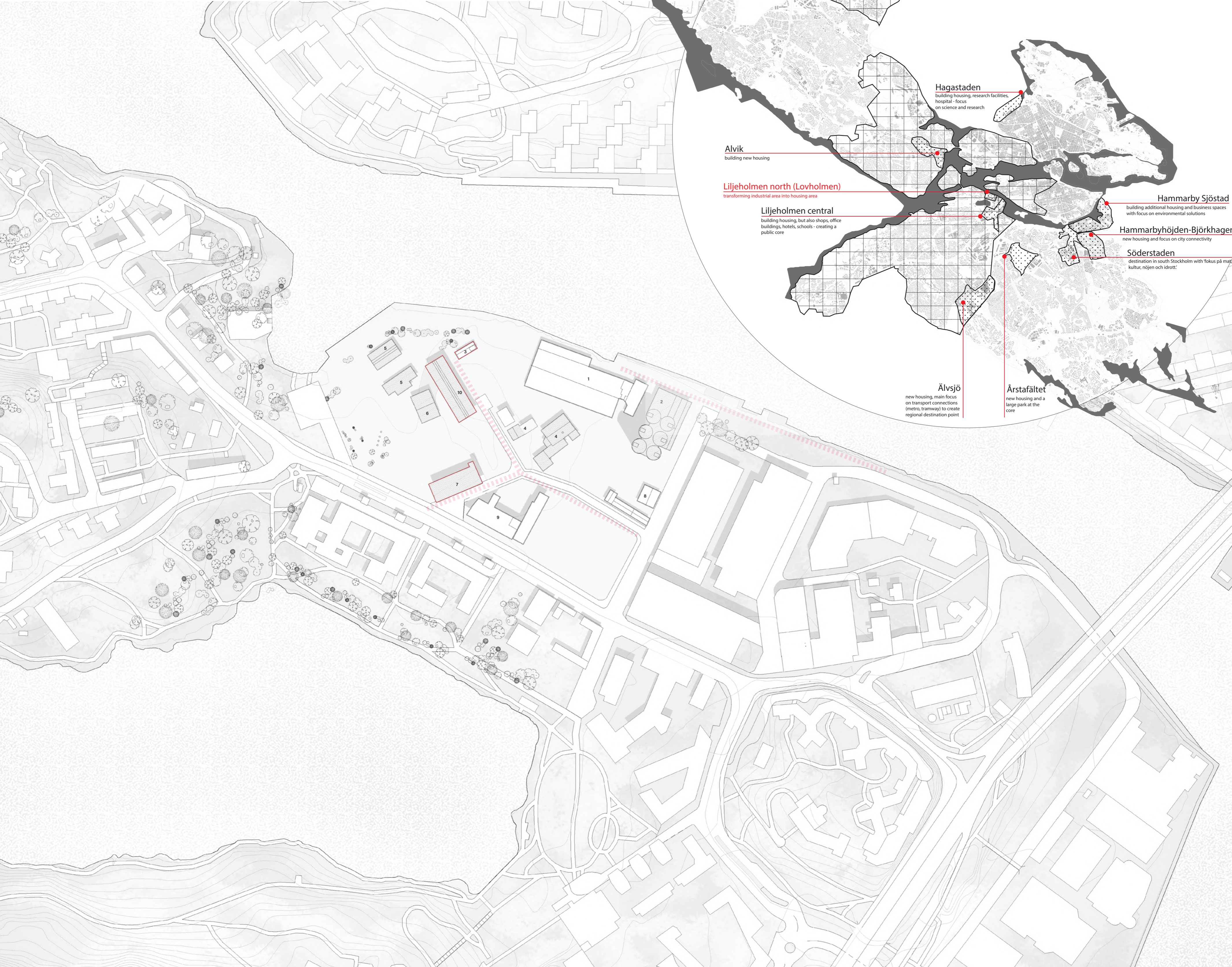
Memory is built on connection to a specific place on different scales from an object to a whole world; it is exercised through experiences, usage of the space, appropriation for one's own personal needs.

SCALE MEANING OBJECT PERSONAL EXPERIENCES EMOTIONS STYLE SANCTUARY PRIVACY PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS STATUS FAMILY COMFORT EMOTIONAL NEEDS OPPORTUNITIES CREATIVITY FUNDAMENTAL VALUES RESISTANCE FREEDOM TO EXPRESS ONESELF



MEMORY OF LÖVHOLMEN

Home provision is a pressing issue at national, regional and municipal level. Stockholm's ambition is to **create a higher-density urban environment** by adding new housing in suitable locations across the whole of Stock-
holm **to ensure a high rate of home building**. The high demand and central location provide good opportu-
nities to **continue allowing the city's growth** to ripple out beyond the central core. There are currently around
120,000 homes at various stages in the city's planning process, and other projects that are not as far advanced.
Lövholmen is one of the areas being developed currently.



	PRESERVED WITH A NEW PUBLIC FUNCTION (ENCOUNTER, SERVICE)		PRESERVED WITH A NEW RESIDENTIAL FUNCTION (INTIMACY)		PRESERVED WITH EXISTING FUNCTION
<p>Stadsmuseet classification: particularly high cultural – historical value.</p> <p>Stadsmuseet classification: certain cultural-historical value.</p> <p>Additional significance: specifically, system of roads, alleys, railways.</p> <p>Buildings preserved in the current urban development project.</p>	<p>1 CEMENTA Two buildings were built in 20th century and are now occupied by Cementa's premises, serving as office and equipment storage.</p>	<p>2 CEMENT SILOS Approximately 50 m high silos, built around 1945, can store up to 32,000 tons of cement. The cement that is stored at the depot is then transported via sea with ships, trucks, or, although rarely, with rail.</p>	<p>5 NITROLACKFABRIKEN The nitrolacquer factory, built in 1944 according to project by L.M. Gieritz and Nils Tesch, is today in decay and an example of vandalism.</p>	<p>6 THE FÖRBANDS FABRIKEN Forbandsfabriken was built in 1916 by Kreuer & Toll for the paint company AB Wilh. 4-storey building hosted manufacturing, warehouse and dispatching. In 2006, the building was sold to Skanska Nya Hem, and the premises were then rented out as offices.</p>	<p>9 EDUCATION The building, built in 20th century, hosts educational companies like SFI&Komvux.</p>
	<p>3 THE FORGE The forge with facades of natural stone, built in 1889 together with the Palmcrantz factory, produced parts needed for the production, mainly agricultural machinery but also bicycles. There was also a painting workshop and it probably housed a stable during the early 20th century.</p>	<p>4 SHOP The building, built in 20th century, hosts a shop and a small gallery of concrete artworks.</p>	<p>7 BECKER HUVUDKONTOR Becker's old headquarters was built in 1915 according to drawings by T. A. Bergen for AB Wilh. Becker's paint factory. The building is currently used by art studios and it is proposed that in the new design it will host a school instead.</p>	<p>8 CEMENTA Cementa is the last company in Liljeholmen that makes use of Lövholmen's strategic location next to sea and the railway. Cementa's depot supplies the Stockholm area with cement and is crucial for Stockholm's construction and infrastructure sector – 550,000 tons of cement are handled annually. (Stockholms Stad)</p>	<p>10 FÄRGFABRIKEN The old Palmcrantz palace, the Färgfabriken as it is called today, has been given a new function as it now functions as an important meeting place and a cultural center in the area, facilitating a cafe, exhibitions and many cultural activities.</p>
<p>Undeveloped rural area</p>	<p>~1860s</p>	<p>Establishment of industries</p>	<p>~1950s</p>	<p>Industries replaced</p>	<p>~2000s</p>
				<p>Urban development project</p>	<p>~2020s</p>
					<p>survey of Lövholmen users and visitors</p>

SPACE CATEGORISATION

4 categories of spaces have different characters, usage scenarios and design. **Intimacy spaces** are spaces to be alone or in a small group in the city - they include domestic living spaces, residential building courtyards, secluded spaces in parks, etc. **Service spaces** allow smooth functioning of the city, they are there to provide comfort living conditions for people. **Encounter spaces** function as places where a person is seen by and can see others, interact and communicate with people. They are spaces where one spends time with larger groups, is participating in activities. Examples include large squares and public spaces in the city, active streets, public buildings, etc. **Mediator spaces** are spaces that ultimately mediate between intimate areas and encounter spaces- they are multifunctional in terms of ways to use and occupy the space and allow multiple ways of being in the area.

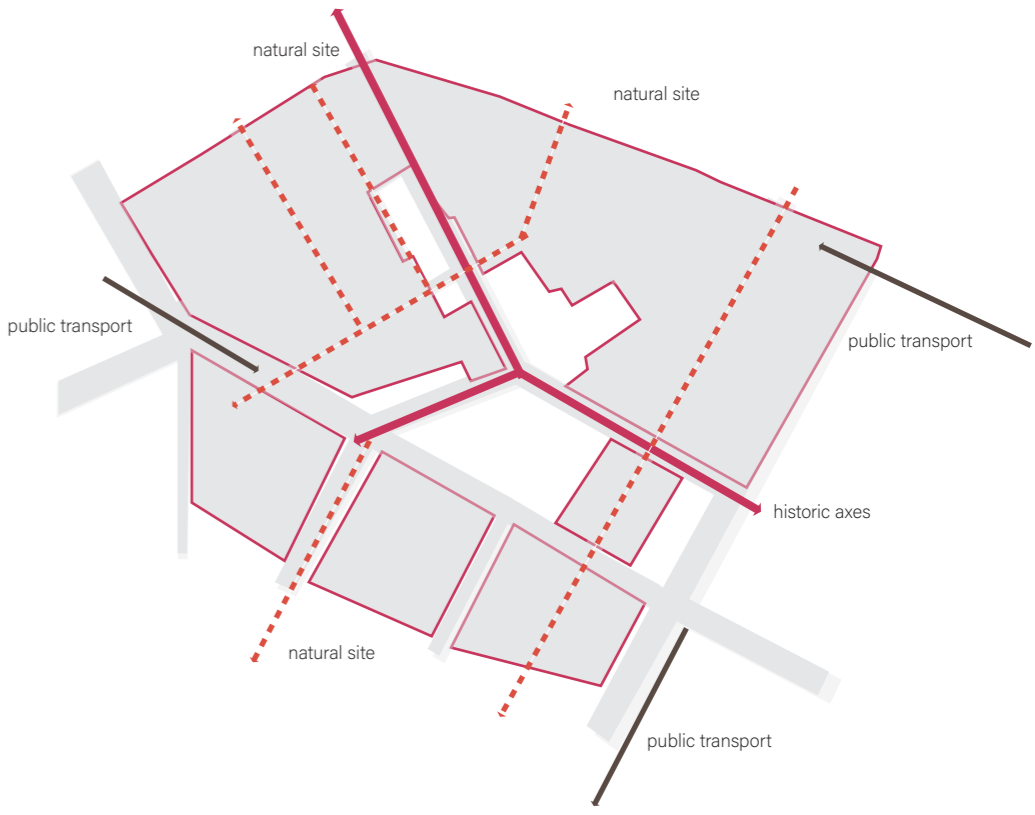




00_EXISTING SITUATION

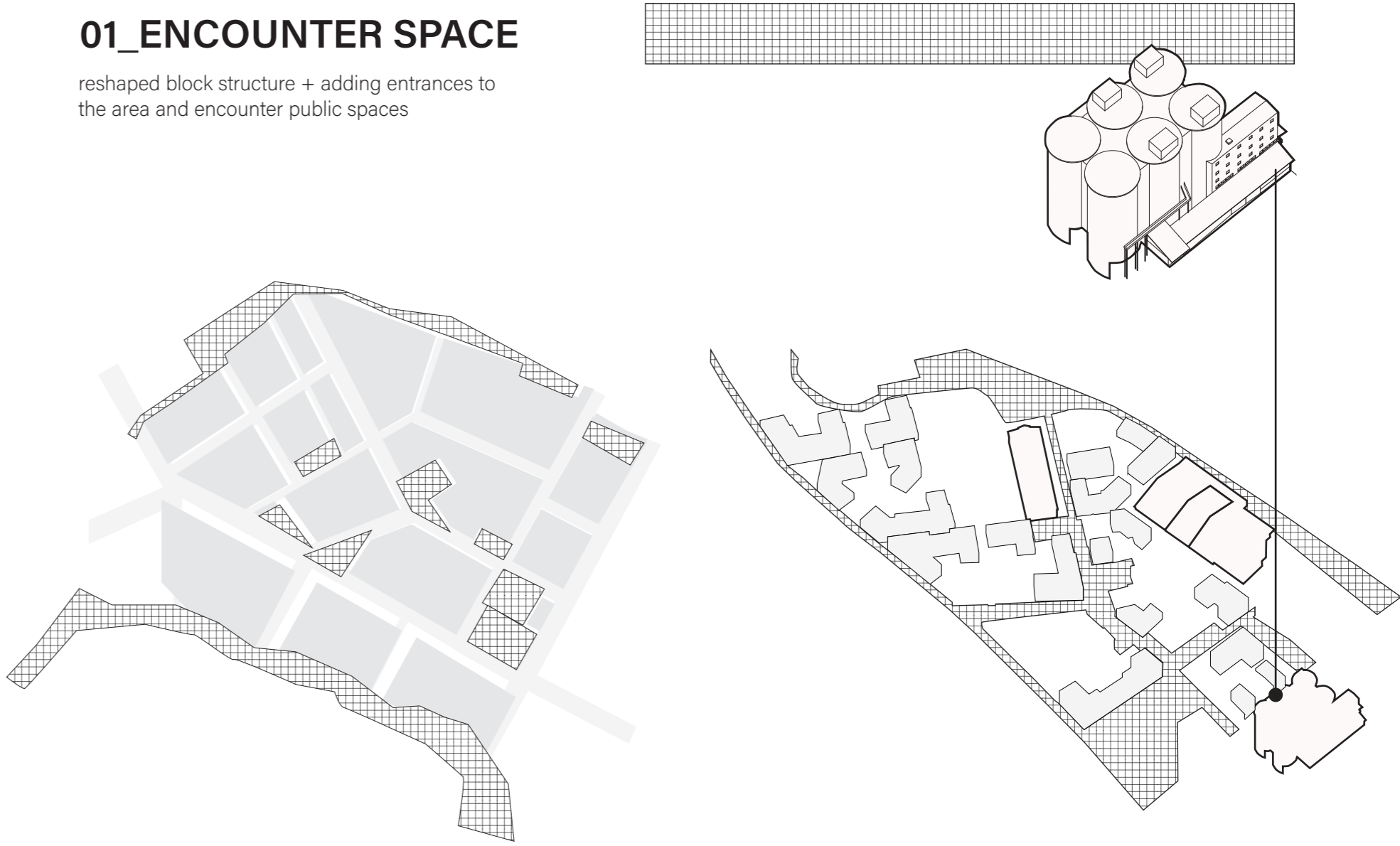
Existing border structure and built masses, seen coupled with existing street network, connections to public transport and new proposed streets

The space is formed according to the 4 derived categories. Starting point of the design is the original situation on the site, which is formed by historical axes and volume, shaped by borders of various sorts (fences, gates, walls, borders). The space is then reshaped by consequentially adding spaces of encounter, mediator, service and intimacy spaces.



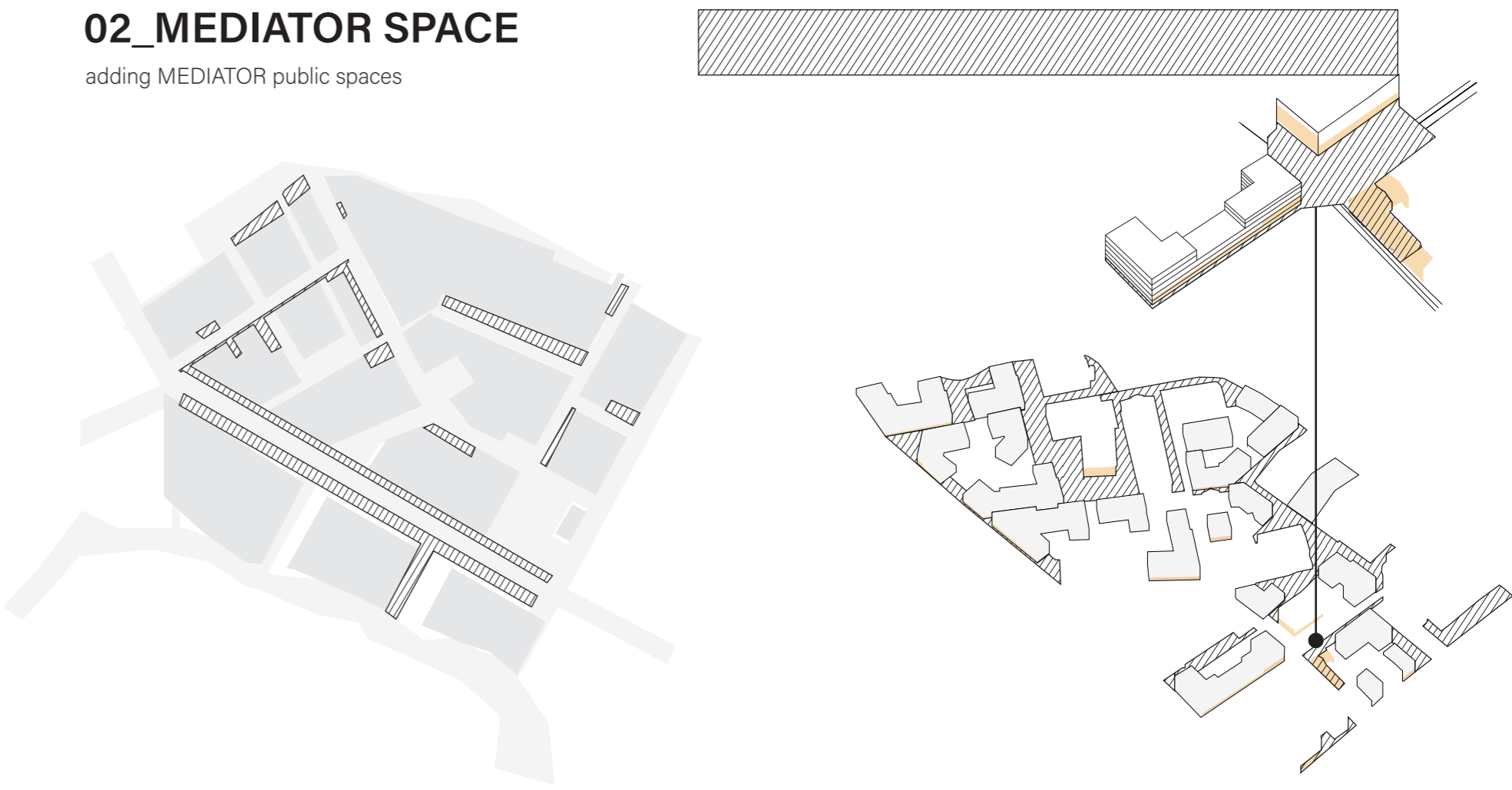
01_ENCOUNTER SPACE

reshaped block structure + adding entrances to the area and encounter public spaces



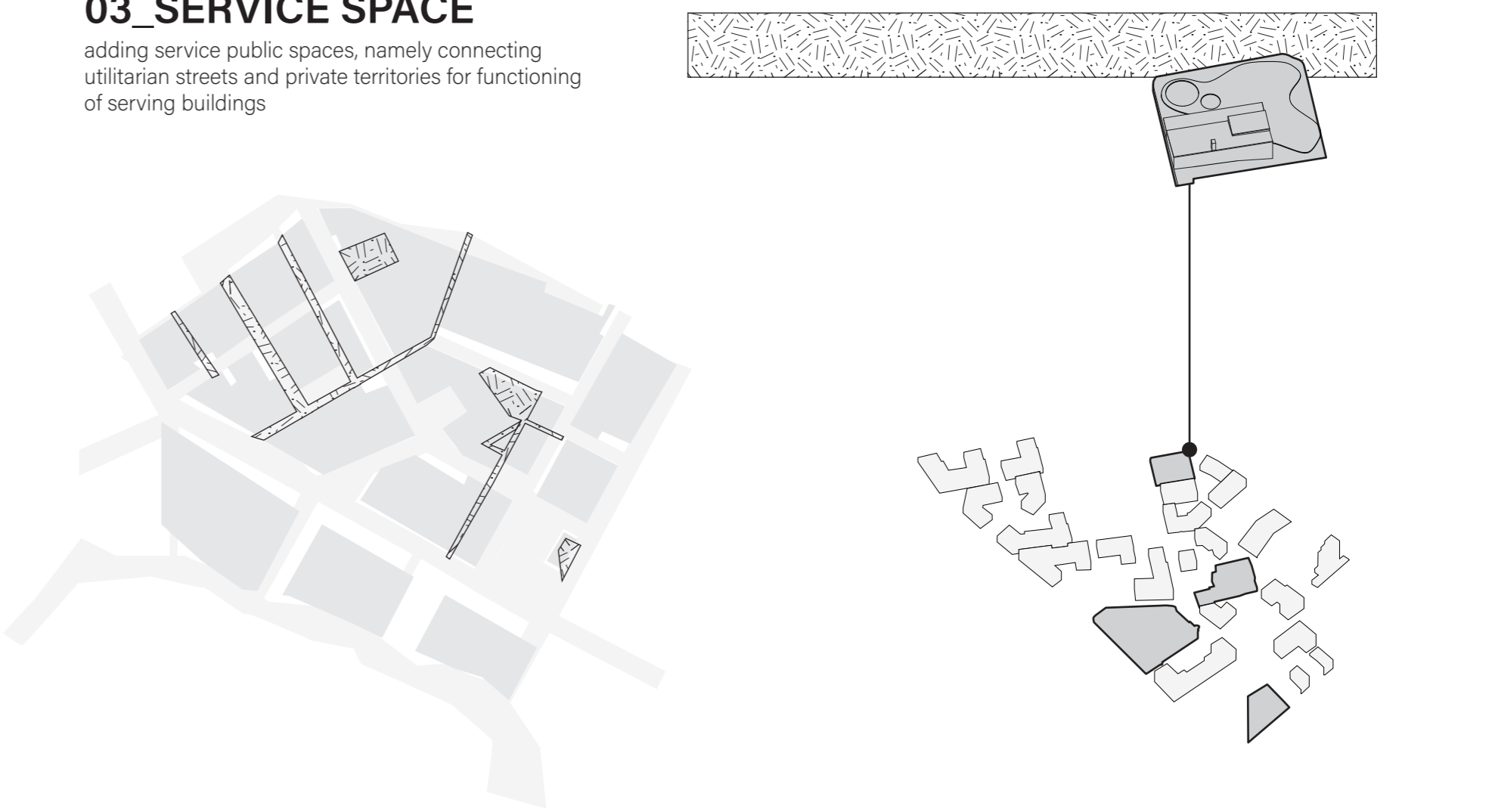
02_MEDIATOR SPACE

adding MEDIATOR public spaces



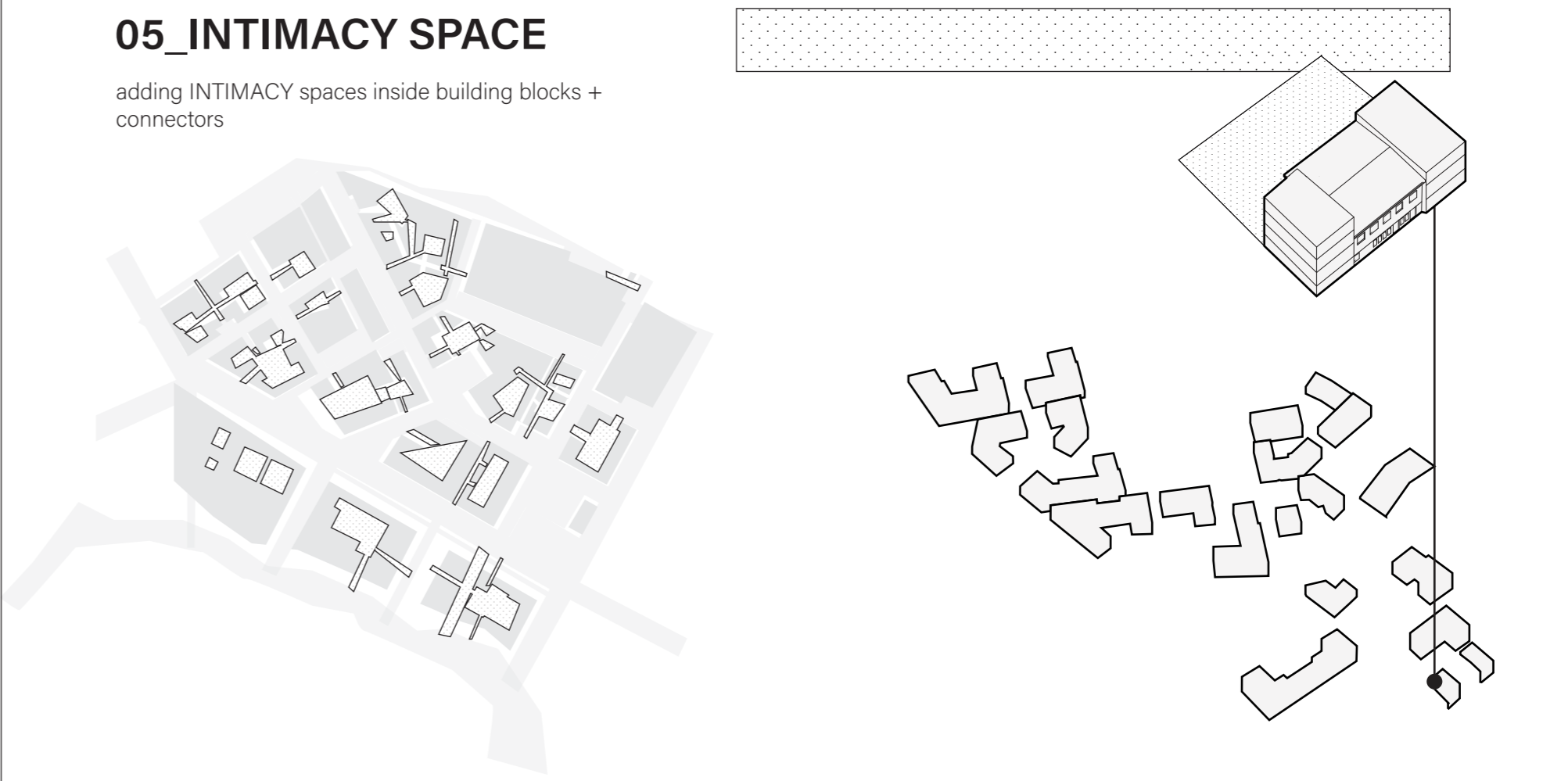
03_SERVICE SPACE

adding service public spaces, namely connecting utilitarian streets and private territories for functioning of serving buildings



05_INTIMACY SPACE

adding INTIMACY spaces inside building blocks + connectors



MORE THAN A HOME

The project incorporates different functions that duplicate and are expanding functions of a home as it is traditionally seen. It critiques the contrast between radically private or public, indoor or outdoor, work or life as a rigid and not always necessary. Although all necessary functions (kitchens, bathrooms, bedrooms, etc.) are preserved in private residences, many of rooms and functions are exploded over the area and are functioning on urban scale.



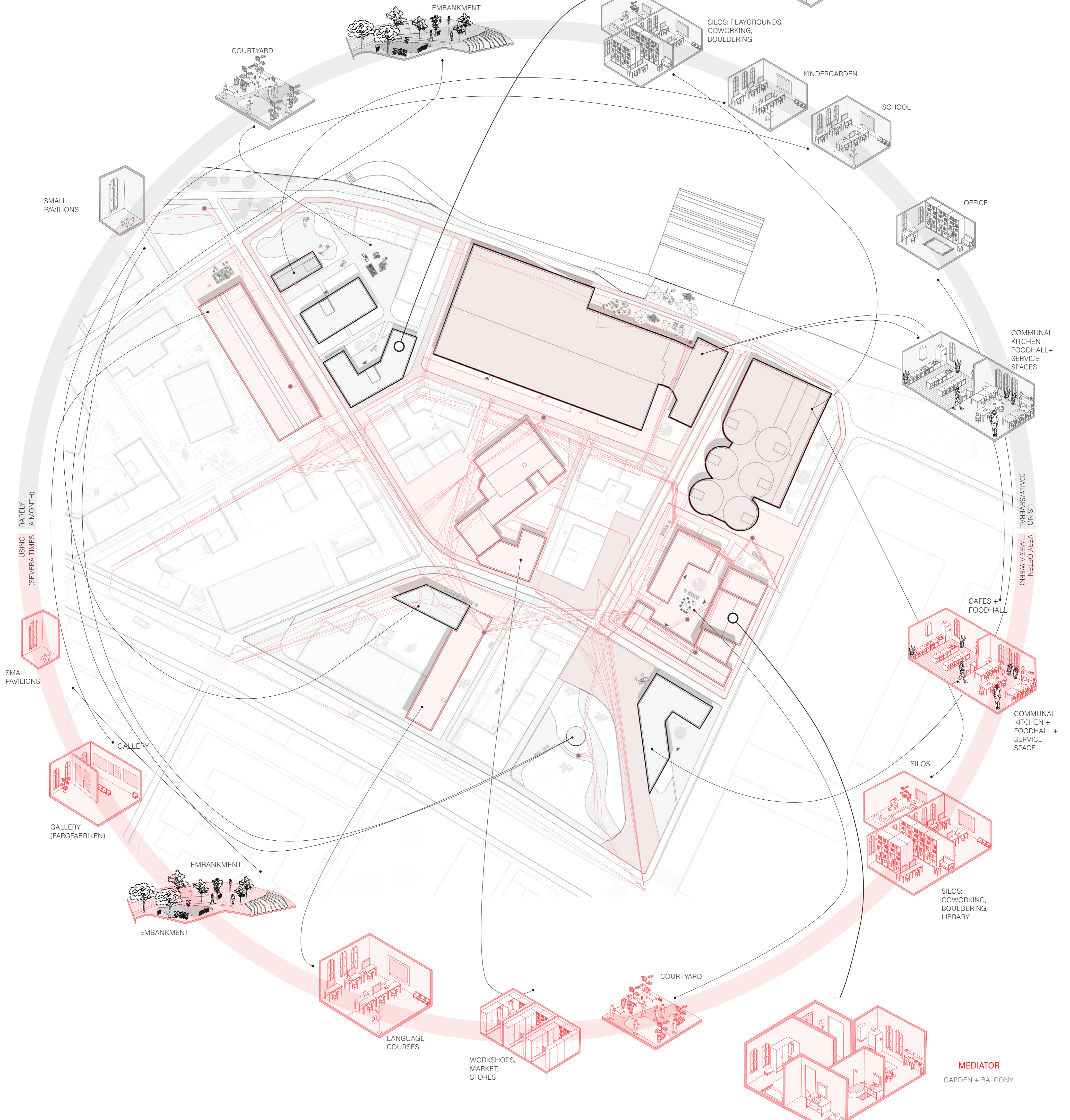
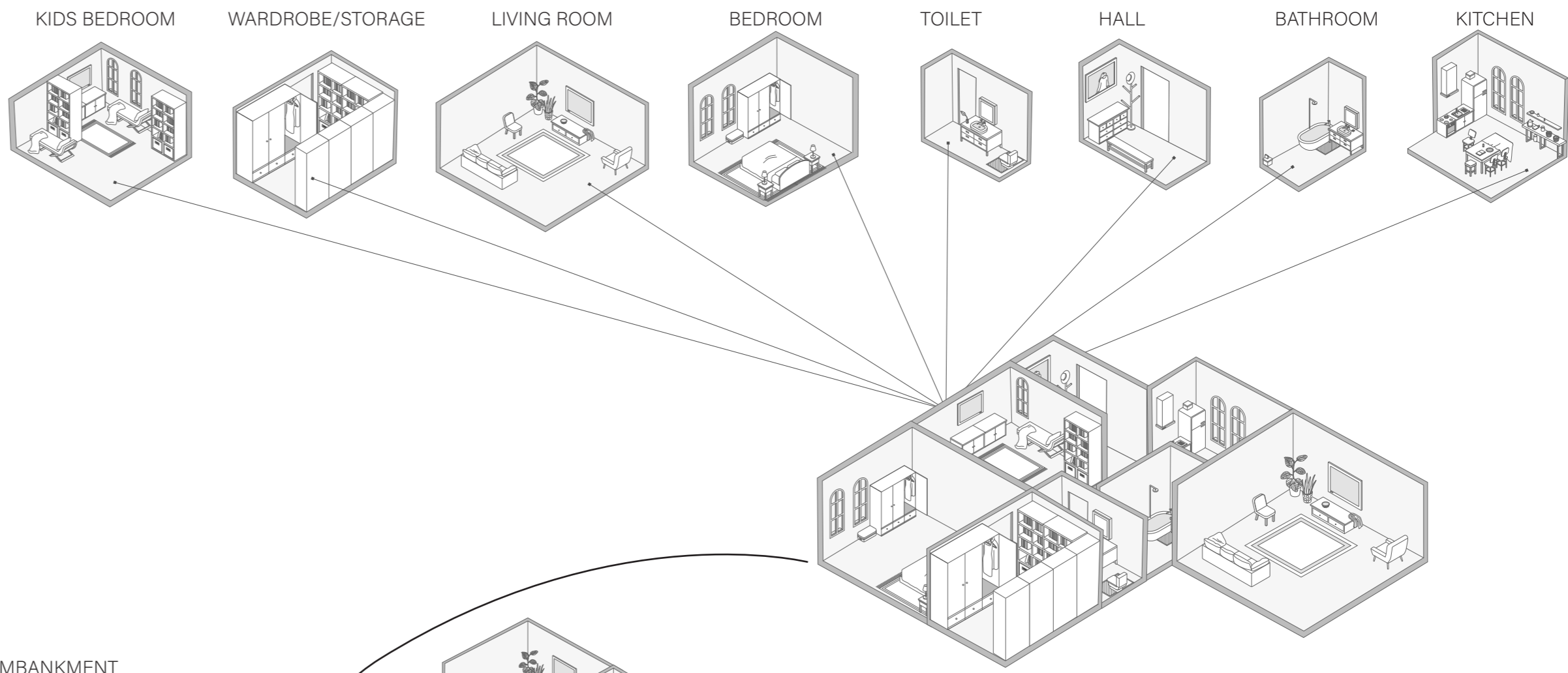
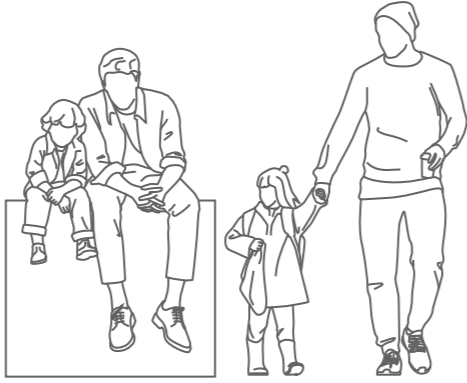
USAGE SCENARIOS

Space is used by different users in a different ways. This map attempts to show the patterns in which different groups use urban space, which routes they take and which buildings and spaces are used rarely or quite often.

FAMILY WITH KIDS

OWNERSHIP
TWO ADULTS WITH A KINDERGARDEN KID AND A PRIMARY SCHOOL KID. SPEND A LOT OF TIME OUTSIDE, WORK, STUDY.

LIVING SPACE: LARGE; BASE KIT + KIDS' ROOMS, LIVING ROOM, SERVING ROOMS (STORAGE, LAUNDRY).
INTERESTS: NATURE, MUSIC.
STUGGLES: ACTIVITIES FOR KIDS' FREE TIME, NO TIME FOR COOKING, ADULTS WANT TO SPEND MORE TIME OUT WITH FRIENDS.

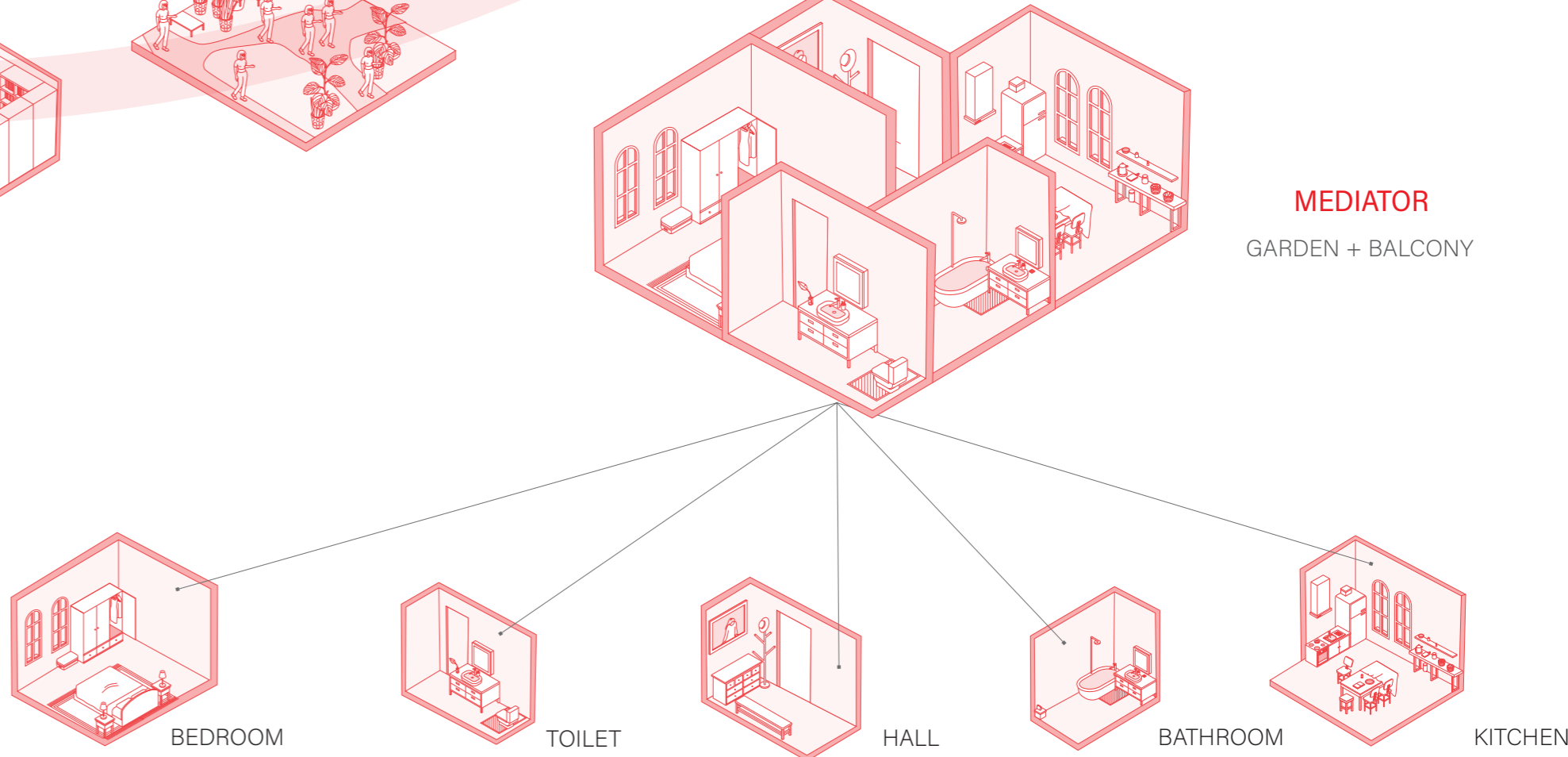


URBAN NOMADS

SUBSCRIPTION TO A HOME

TWO YOUNG PROFESSIONALS, MOVING AROUND THE WORLD AND WORKING REMOTELY.

LIVING SPACE: BASE KIT (NO DESIRE TO HAVE A LARGE SPACE TO RENT, NO SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR ROOMS, BUT PREFERENCE FOR PRIVACY OVER SHARING AND COLIVING)
INTERESTS: ART, VINTAGE FASHION, KNITTING, COOKING.
STUGGLES: MAKING A CONNECTION TO A PLACE OF RESIDENCE, LITTLE FUNCTIONS IN A DOMESTIC SPACE



[DOMESTIC LEVEL]



I like to participate in yoga classes our building above here in the courtyard every Saturday it gives me the opportunity to work out together with other people and it's cool that there is a large yoga group in the park or sport hall and gives a much more social and domestic while and if the young people like to hang out with friends. And it's free.

[INFRASTRUCTURE]



Kindergarten here is a huge help to parents and a great place for kids. They do activities in collaboration with the parents when kids come and get the opportunity to show their work and also to be there parents' activities at kindergarten which is really good.

[URBAN LEVEL]



I love to hang out in gallery and around it. There is a lot of activities where you can meet new people and do something fun. For example, there are outdoor cinema screenings during the summer, they are quite popular.

[NEIGHBOURHOOD LEVEL]



There are many spaces where you can be active, even though at the same time just sit there and not feel like you're in a way. For example, there is a cafe space near the kindergarten, you can feel the difference between the busy space and the calmer area closer to the residential blocks.

FORMING THE HEARTH

Building on historical vision of home, specifically Roman understanding of a hearth as a central forming idea for domestic space [Megaron], this node is designed to be a central forming space of the area. It combines literal kitchen space [direct translation of a hearth] and figurative spaces of a home that gather people together - places of interaction, service spaces, places of warmth and food. This core brings people together and explodes the idea of a home-like space, a kitchen, into urban scale. Here many people use space together instead of being in smaller rooms of their private residence.



COWORKING TOWER

PLAYSPACE

VERTICAL GARDEN

MULTI-STOREY LIBRARY

QUIETER SPACE TO CHILL

ATRIUM (ENTRANCE SPACE)

RECYCLING FACILITY

ACTIVE ENCOUNTER SPACE (EMBANKMENT)

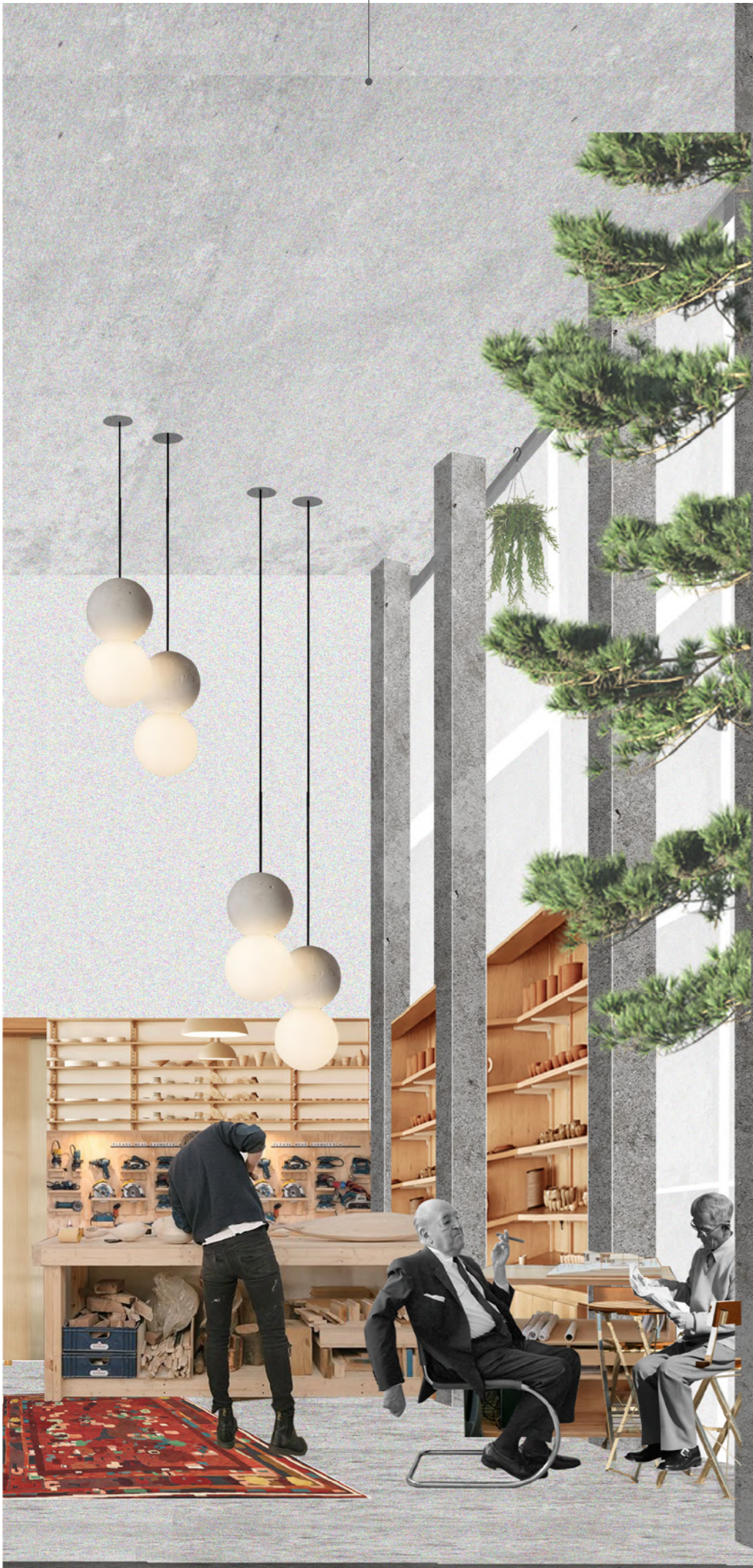
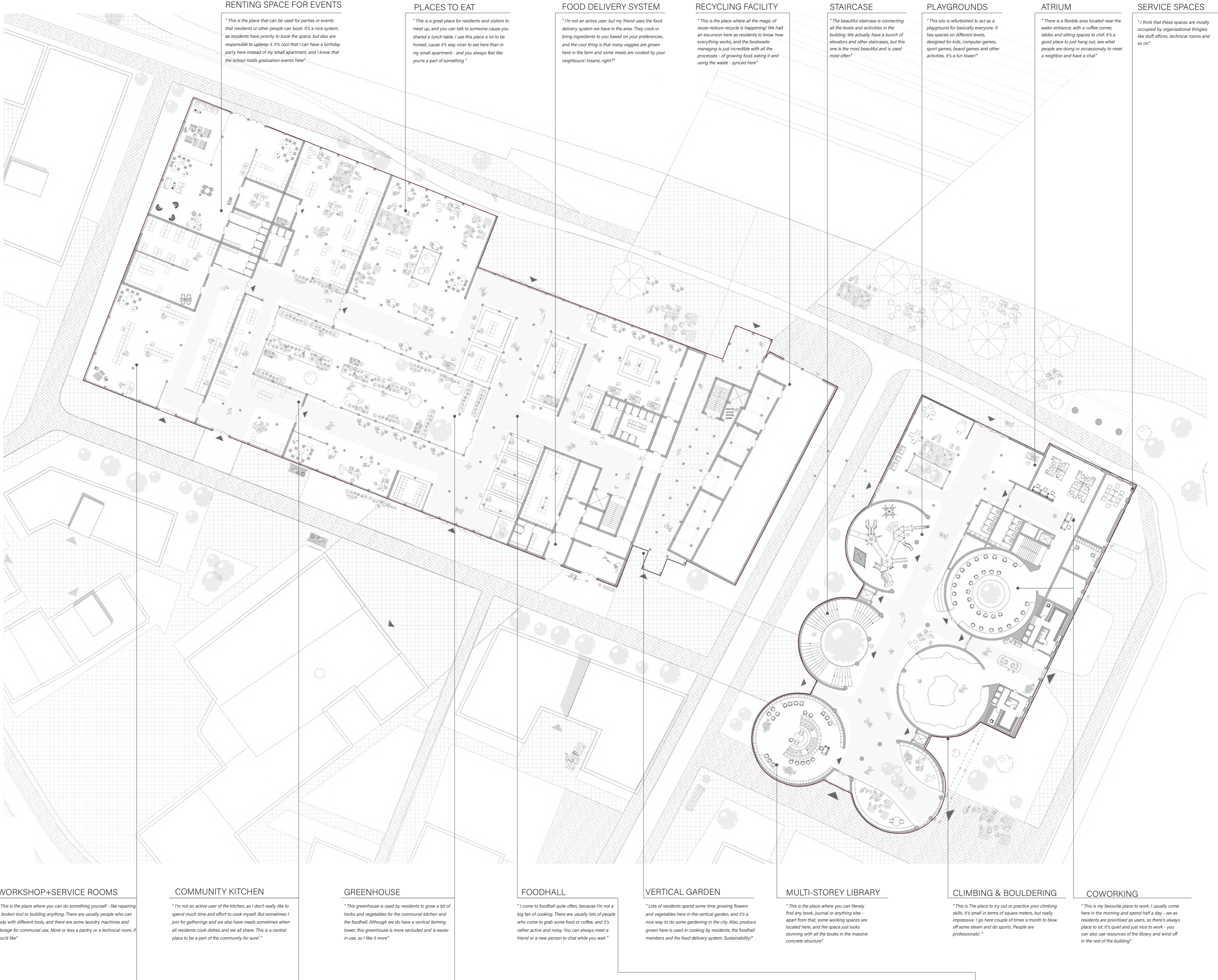
QUIETER SPACE TO CHILL

FOODHALL & OTHER SPACES

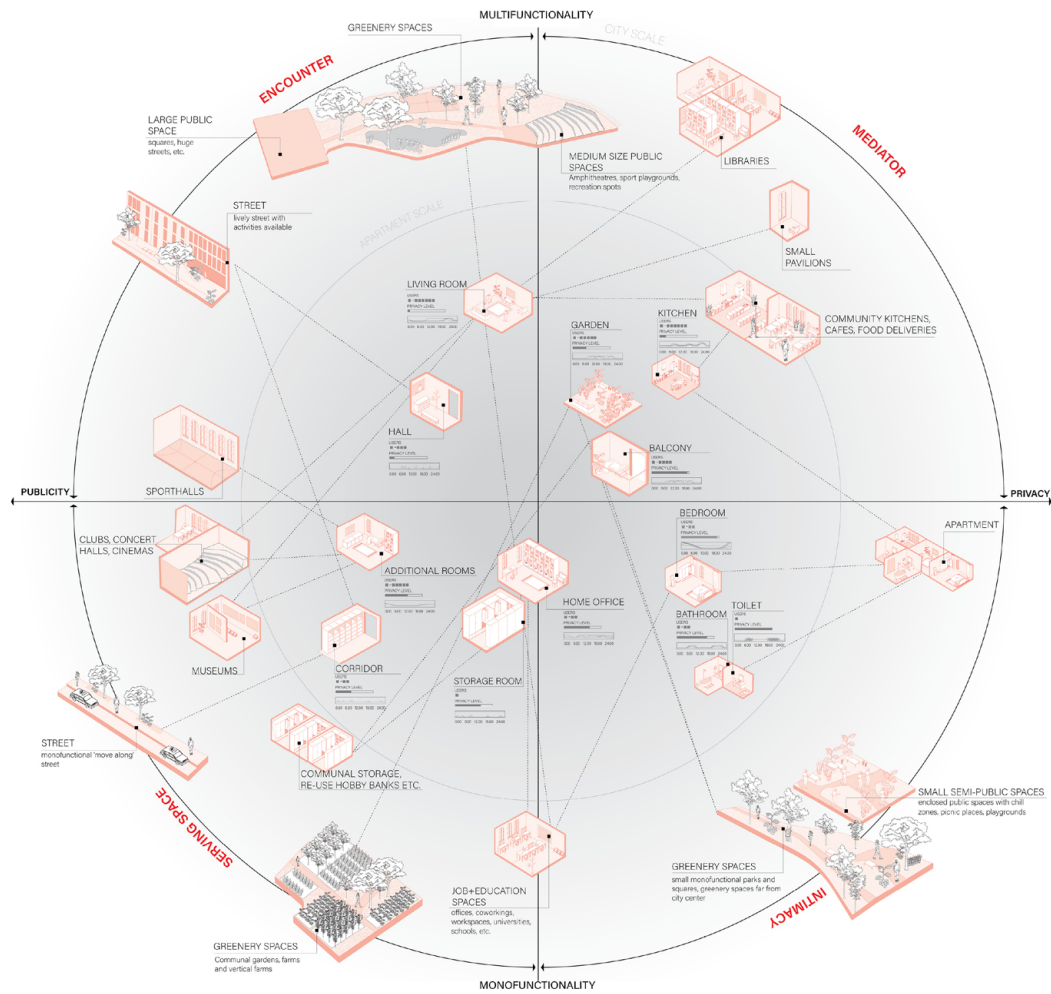
THE HEARTH

The space is formed according to the 4 derived categories. Starting point of the design is the original situation on the site, which is formed by historical axes and volume, shaped by borders of various sorts (fences, gates, walls, borders). The space is then reshaped by consequentially adding spaces of encounter, mediator, service and intimacy spaces.

1:400



BOOKLET FOR THE DEGREE PROJECT URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN,
PROGRAMME SUSTAINABLE URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN,
KTH SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT



HOMESCAPE

REIMAGINING DOMESTIC AND URBAN SPACE

BY ANASTASIIA DEMIDOVA

FOREWORD

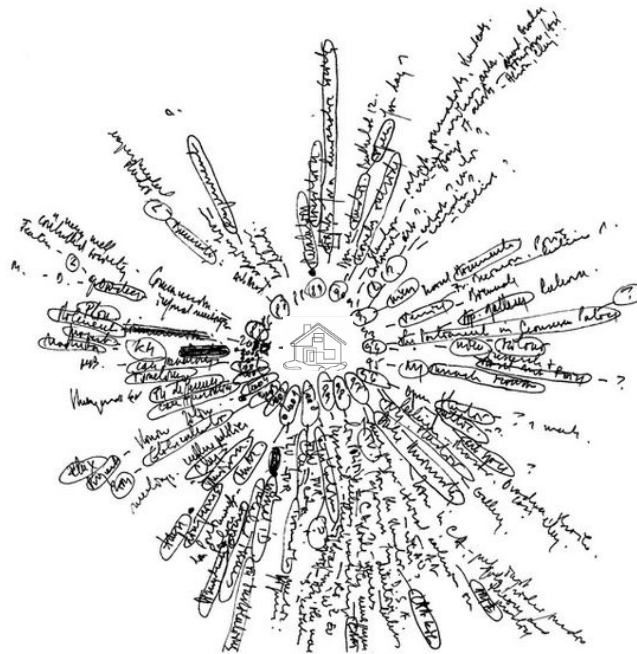
This is an updated version of a booklet that acted as a starting point for the degree project exploration. Although my main topic remained the same, during the work on the project I have started from a more generic topic and ended up with more specifics about the idea and site I wanted to focus on. Therefore, I felt like there was a need to update and detailise some of the points in the booklet.

However, this booklet still mostly represents the starting point of the design proposal, and is not an accurate description of the final version of Homescape.

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HOME. INTRO

Home is a very versatile, complex concept, with many aspects and understandings. It does, however, play an array of important functions - it connects us with society, allows safe physical space, provides resources, social connections, and many other meanings and functions, specific to each person - and also forms people, spaces and societies. Diving deeper into the discourse of home, one can find societal and physical manifestations of how homes shape our reality. **This project is an attempt to explore, what home is constituted from, for whom, why and how - and then building on that to try and work out a way in which homes can be seen in a wider urban scale as more sustainable places and practices.**

CHALLENGES: DEFINING ISSUES

STARTING POINT

Homes and ways in which we define them are representative of world we live in. Closer attention to home as an idea shows how homes can be commodified, disconnected from natural cycles, hystorical heritage, societal processes, harmful to environment or people. **How can home be more sustainable, responsible to nature, history and improving societal issues?**

Thinking of resilience, responsible living, resource consumption, ways to live in closer connection with what already exists in the world — namely, environment and historical heritage to create just and sustainable urban environments for communities.

ENDPOINT

Having started from such a broad problem formulation, I have later on moved towards a more narrow concept to work with. I have centered my project mostly on working with the problem of genericness/uniqueness of home building in modern cities, and ways in which we as society work with resources such as built environment.

EXPLORATION

How is home constituted in terms of practices and physical space? How is home sustainable and unsustainable(resource consumption, ecological materials)? What does it provide for people? (social connections, access to something) and for whom is this home created (groups of people, non-humans)?

Catalouging and mapping the idea of home with all functional, spatial, ideological characteristics. Exploring its typology.

If we see city as a home, then can we trace the same ideological components in it? Kitchen-living room-bedroom can be translated into an array of public, semi-public and private spaces with distinct characteristics. Is there an analogue for physical elements in the larger urban scale? **How do kitchens, living rooms, walls, doors look like if translated into the urban?**

If we see city as a home, then can we trace the same functional potentials? Connection to people, education, traditions and practices, job market, nature. Also: what is missing?

What scale does it mean in urban project?



CREATING HOME ON URBAN SCALE: PROJECT

Is it possible to trace the idea of home into a wider scale? How to make space a home? How will it look like? Can our homes be more sustainable?



ENDPOINT

Urban home [a homescape] in my proposal is based on an idea to create home that would be meaningful for its' residents, allowing them to connect to both historical memory of the area and modern vision of it. Sustainability aspect is mostly rooted in the idea to work with existing instead of removing it to build from scratch, to preserve, highlight and improve architectural and urban character of space, thus making it a proper home location on a city level.

FOR WHOM? TARGET GROUP

STARTING POINT

In order to work with the broad topic such as home, I plan on deciding on a specific target group. It will allow me to focus on a specific narrow problem instead of the broader research, and propose a solution for specific people. I haven't chose the target group yet, as I want to explore each group in depth and base my decision on the research. I plan to start with exploring how home is defined for people, who have less clear or more problematic connection with 'a home,' notably some of these groups:

- Elderly, who spend most of the time indoors, at home, and require their homes to fit their needs in terms of health, connection to family, friends, and nature, fulfilment, comfort, etc. Yet homes and urban areas are rarely fit to provide all necessary functions and elements for older people - **is there a problem to fix?**
- Urban nomads; people who move around the world out of a will to find a better job, education, living conditions etc, and who don't have a permanent place of residence, more specificaly - students, who move often, and connect less with the space that acts as their temporary home. **How to create a home for mobile population?**

ENDPOINT

I have later on moved away from the idea of working with a specific group. A focus too narrow made it impossible to create a space that would be welcoming as a home for diverse group of people, which I believe to be the aim of the proposal. However, I have worked with exploring how homes are defined for mentioned groups and other groups as well to gain better understanding of what needs to be done.

WHERE? AREA

STARTING POINT

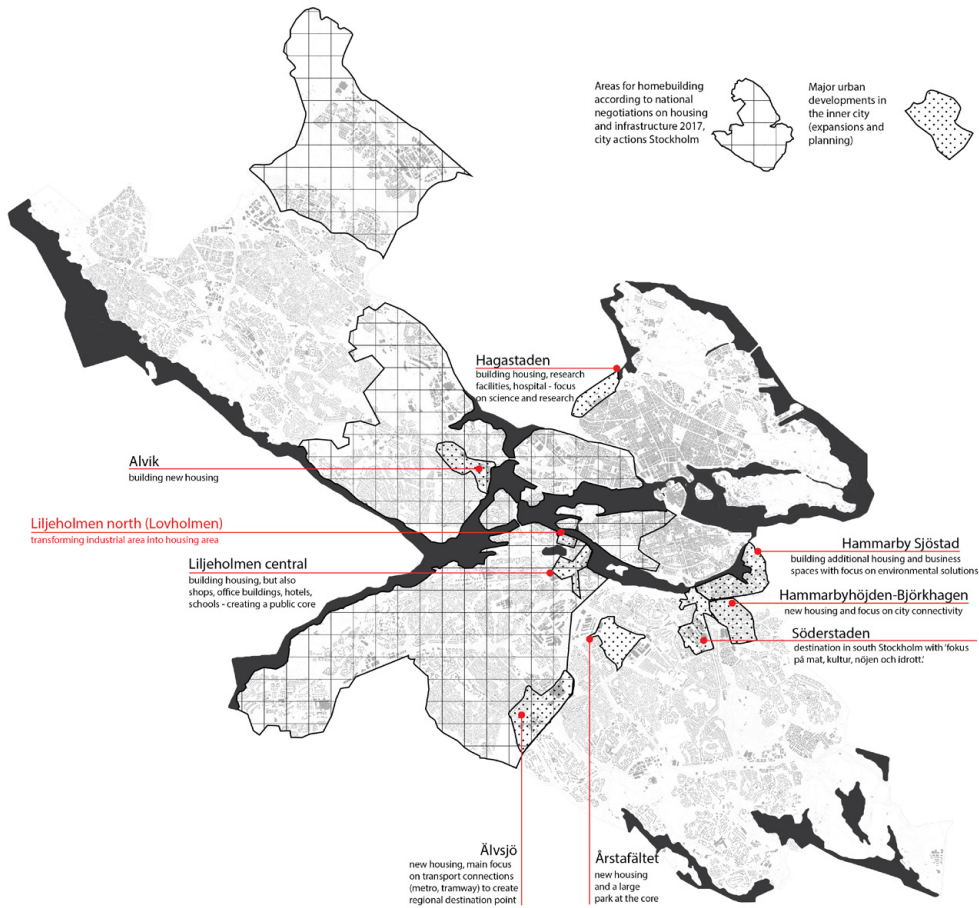
Stockholm, Sweden



Because of the specifics of the topic for the project, I do not have a concrete site in mind for the project at the moment. I will start by doing the research and exploration, and based on the findings I will decide on a more specific location, that will better suit my narrative and design focus. For the exploration, I will not limit the research with a physical location, allowing more broadness. For the design project, currently I do not think that choosing a location before coming to a decision on a target group and the problem will be beneficial for my project. Preliminary I want to work in an area of Stockholm, as I plan on physically visiting the site and engaging with it.

Another aspect to consider is scale of the site, as creating a home and a feeling of a home creates limitation in terms of size of the fitting area. However, as much as I would prefer to have a clear understanding of both the area, its scale and the target group, I plan on doing the research first to make a logical and clear choice for the design area.

ENDPOINT



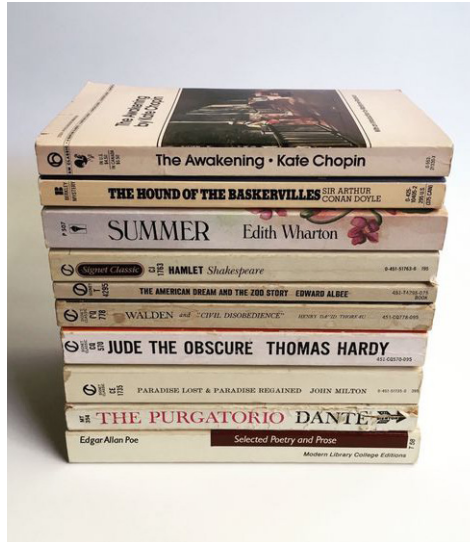
Having done some research on the conceptual understanding of home and a deciding on a narrower focus I wanted to work with, I have analysed the Stockholm city in terms of current urban development areas designated for home-building. I have then decided to work with the area that has the highest potential to highlight the topic of working with memory and history of space — Lövholmen.

This site is located in southern Stockholm, which is currently being redeveloped to become a dense residential area, replacing the last industrial site that still exists in central Stockholm. It was formed over several centuries, and now has a very rich and diverse character in terms of historical value, experiences and architectural qualities. However, in the project that is taking place currently, not much attention is put on rich memories that are embedded in the physical site. Almost everything will be demolished, and this imbalance in relation to preservation of character of space, of connecting to memories embedded in it is what made me choose this site.

METHOD: WAYS TO WORK

1 RESEARCH

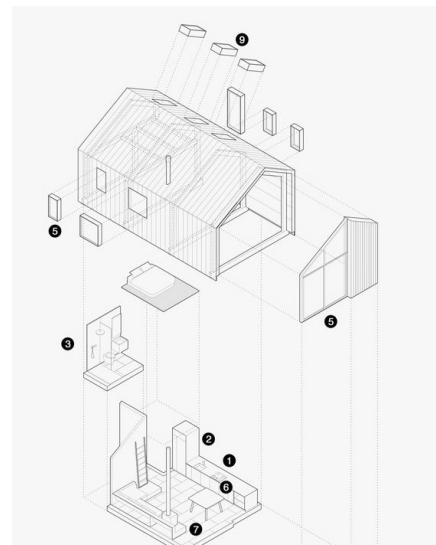
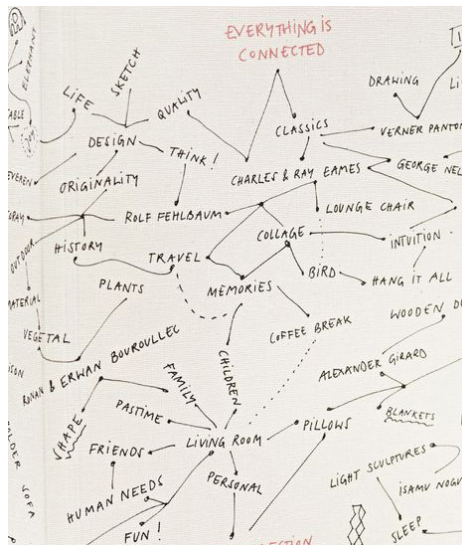
DEKSTOP STUDY, LITERATURE REVIEW



Exploring the cultural notions of home and its elements; connections and opportunities that homes provide - noting: is something missing? Researching ways and practices to improve existing disconnect with nature and solve current ecological problems.

2 MAPPING

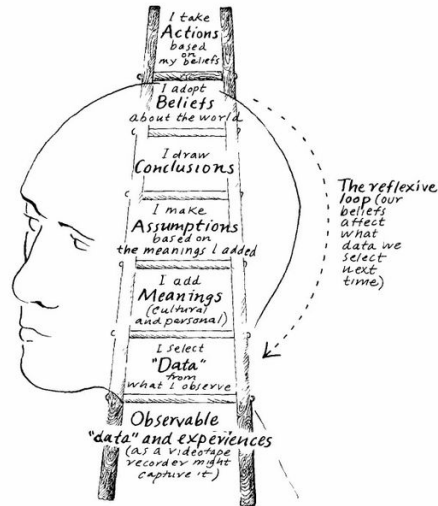
EXPLORING CULTURAL NOTIONS AND TYPOLOGIES



Mapping feelings around the idea of home, exploring perception of functions and cultural notions that grow around it, and ways in which they are connected. Systematisation of researched information, including historical, and presentation of it in a format of a mindmap (and others). Mapping 'home' and its parts - creating a model to transfer to urban space. 'Typological' exploration of rooms and elements of a home and their functions: walls, windows, columns, kitchens, bedrooms, tables?

3 NARRATIVE SYNTHESIS

BRINGING IDEAS TOGETHER, NARROWING FOCUS



Cataloguing and categorising findings. Finding aspects in the broad topic to focus on. Deciding on a more specific site and/or target group to focus the design proposal. Narrowing down the design project idea, creating a narrative.

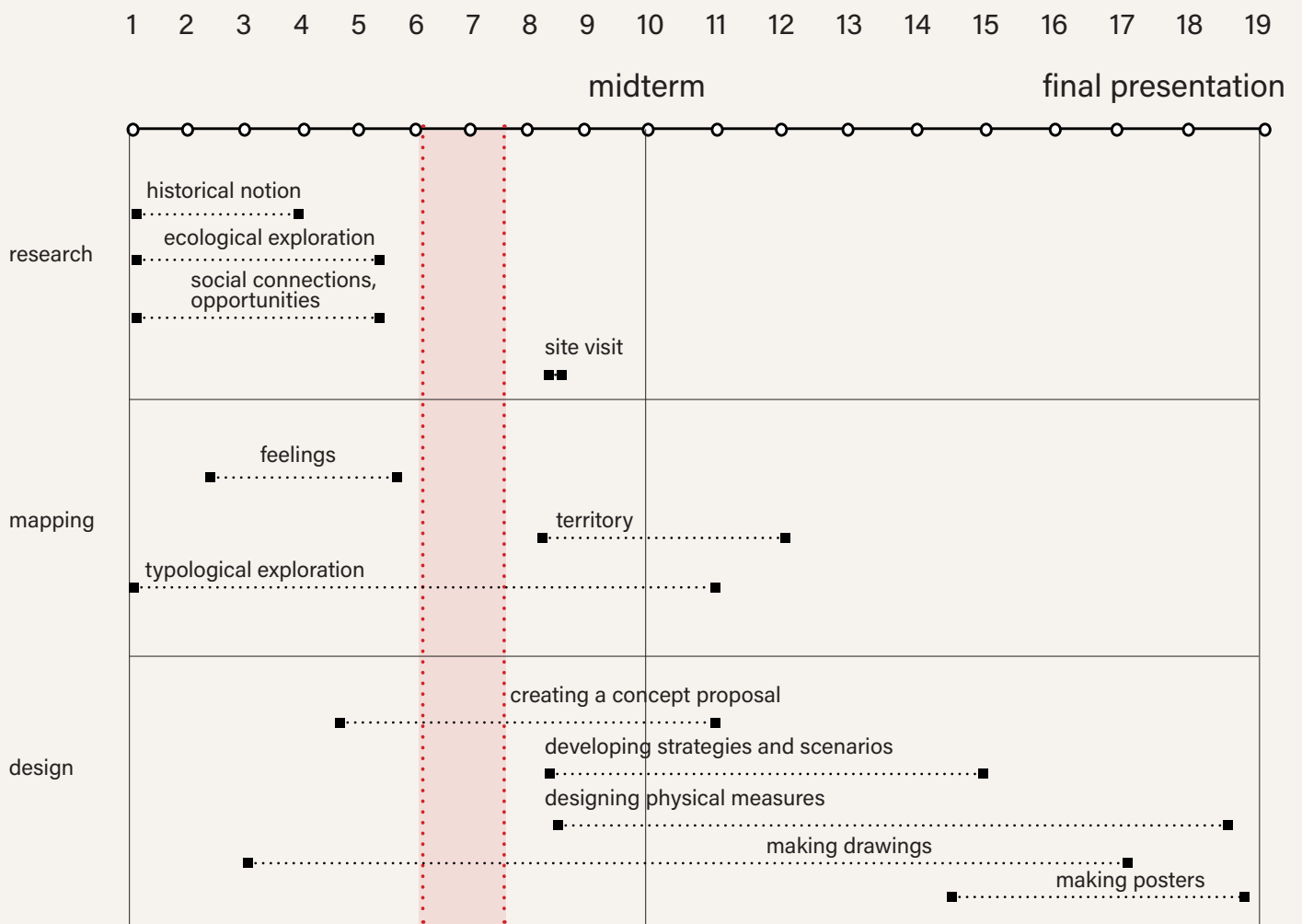
4 DESIGN PROPOSAL

CITY AS A HOME FOR A COMMUNITY



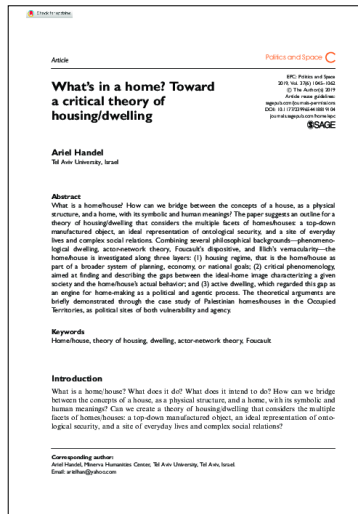
Creating an urban project for neighbourhood/area that (tries to) combine all described above: city as a home for a community with regard to nature and culture. Exploring ideas, deciding on concept, toolbox and strategies, making drawings and posters.

TIMELINE: ORGANISING WORK



REFERENCE LITERATURE

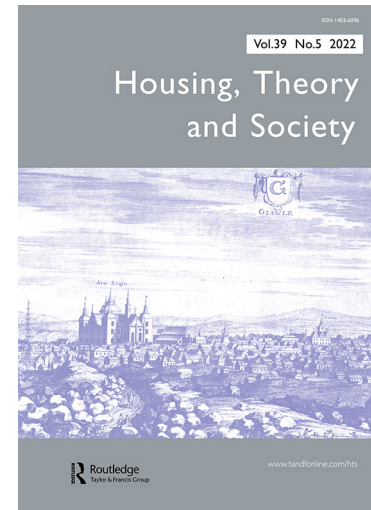
STARTING POINT



Handel, A. (2019) What's in a home? Toward a critical theory of housing/dwelling



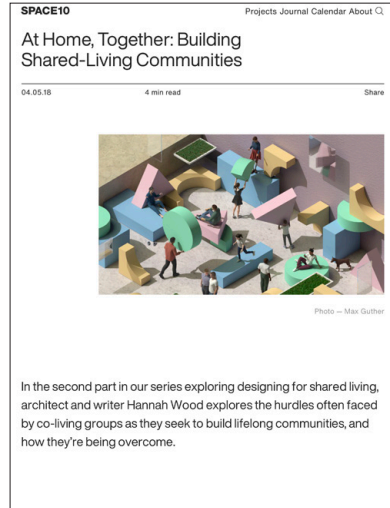
James Madge , 2007. Type at the origin of architectural form



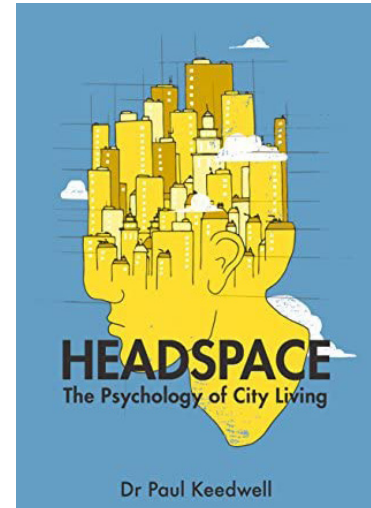
Easthope, H. (2004) A Place Called Home



Blunt, A., Dowling, R. (2006) Home.



At Home, Together: Building Shared-Living Communities by Space10. <https://space10.com/at-home-together-building-shared-living-communities/>



Keedwell, P. (2017) Head-space: The Psychology of City Living

ADDITIONS

Depres 1991, Somerville 1992, Malett 2004, Bachelard, Manzo 2003, Hooks 1991, Heidegger, 1971, books by OMA for the Venice Biennale 2014: Elements of Architecture and others.

REFERENCE PROJECTS

1 NATURE-HUMAN COLIVING

EGO TO ECO by EFFEKT; learning to live with nature. <https://www.efeekt.dk/bien-nale>.

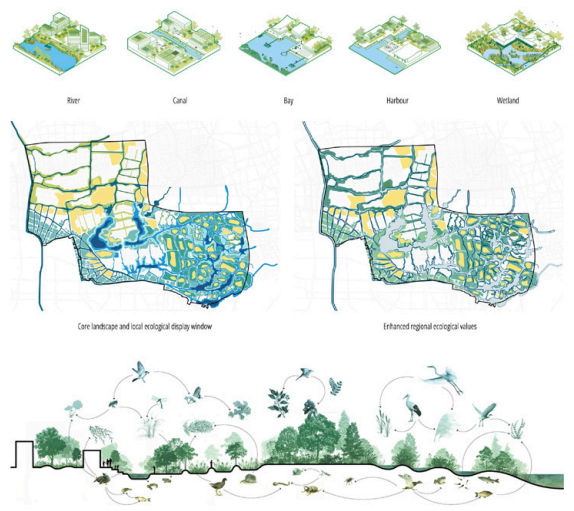
One of the projects from Architectural Biennale in 2021, that focused on exploring how will we live together in the future. It provides a huge base of ideas and re-search into notions of practical ways to live in the future - and in that sense, ways how we see home.

(<https://www.labiennale.org/en/architecture/2021/new-households>)



Xiakewan Science City by MANDAWORKS. <https://www.mandaworks.com/xiakewan-science-city>

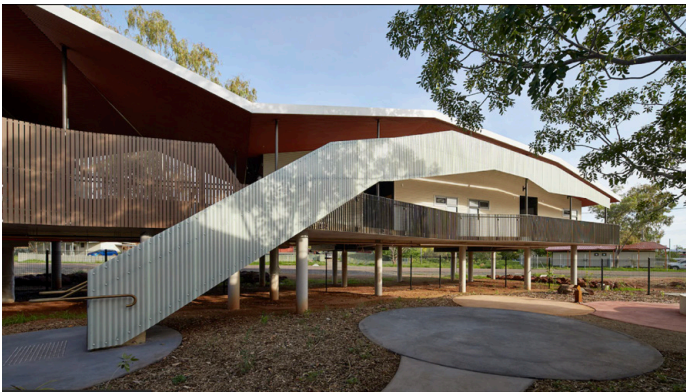
Project, that focuses on urban and ecological development, tied together. Reference to how nature can be included, and how flora nad fauna get a home in urban site.



2 CREATING A PLACE (A HOME) FOR A (SPECIFIC) COMMUNITY

Walumba Elders Centre by Iredale Pedersen Hook Architects. <https://architizer.com/projects/wulumba-aged-care-centre/>

The Wulumba Aged Care Centre is a facility providing care for elderly, that is centered around the idea of bringing the community of elderly people together to provide care, communication and safe space (a home?). It is built above the ground level with regard to flooding risk, and provides safe space in case flooding happens. It is located near the school to bring community together across boundaries of age, and bridge in the project acts as a passage of knowledge between generations.



Brainport Smart District by UN Studio. <https://www.unstudio.com/en/page/11722/brainport-smart-district>

Brainport Smart District is a project that attempts to build on the demands of inhabitants to create a community - in this case, a "community of innovators", and achieve goals by doing and trying-in other words, not a static solution, but a growing and changing environment.

