

### Small urban residential housing with common facilities

There is high demand for more housing in cities. But urban land is scarce and expensive, so building homes with smaller footprints makes sense. The quality of life of the urban resident must however be guaranteed. A smaller living space is of course primarily compensated by urban life and all amenities a city has to offer. But this is not enough. Some needs that are conditional for life quality no longer have a place in a small housing unit, but have to be available within walking distance. It is important to provide facilities for communal use, such as indoor and outdoor leisure spaces, a launderette, bicycle storage, fitness room and work-athome space. The positive effect will be that these spaces, if properly managed, can lead to a sense of community and ownership not only with the apartment itself, but also with the building as a whole. This has already proven to have a positive effect on the wellbeing and mental health of residents, as well as management of the building. What we love, we will maintain.

In this flyer we illustrate this idea with some of our recent works.

Charlotte ten Dijke, Bart Mispelblom Beyer Tangram Architecture and Urban Landscape Amsterdam, September 2022





### Living large in a compact setting

### **OurDomain**

OurDomain provides accommodation for a community of students and starters. It is located on a site charged with history in the heart of old Rotterdam. The seventy-meter high residential tower stands on a constrained plot that had not been redeveloped since it was bombed in May 1940. With the construction of OurDomain, the last piece of the puzzle of the city's reconstruction was placed. It closes the 'gap' in the urban perimeter surrounding the centre and creates a new 'entrance gate', and with its open plinth at street level it provides an active façade.

### Design

OurDomain is built on a tiny plot with a triangular shape and a five-metre height difference, and development seemed improbable for a long time. The nine hundred square metre site now accommodates a 30.000 sqm of programme, which includes more than six hundred apartments. The residents live within walking distance of the city's main amenities, and they enjoy excellent public transport links. The building sits at the centre of an axis of university buildings, medical centres and high-end corporate services.

The split-level layout at the building's base have street entrances at different levels. The plinth has an open character all around, as street life continues into the building. It does so by providing space to collective facilities for gaming, laundry, cinema, music, fitness, study and a bar. Bicycles and household items can be rented, so that they do not have to be bought.

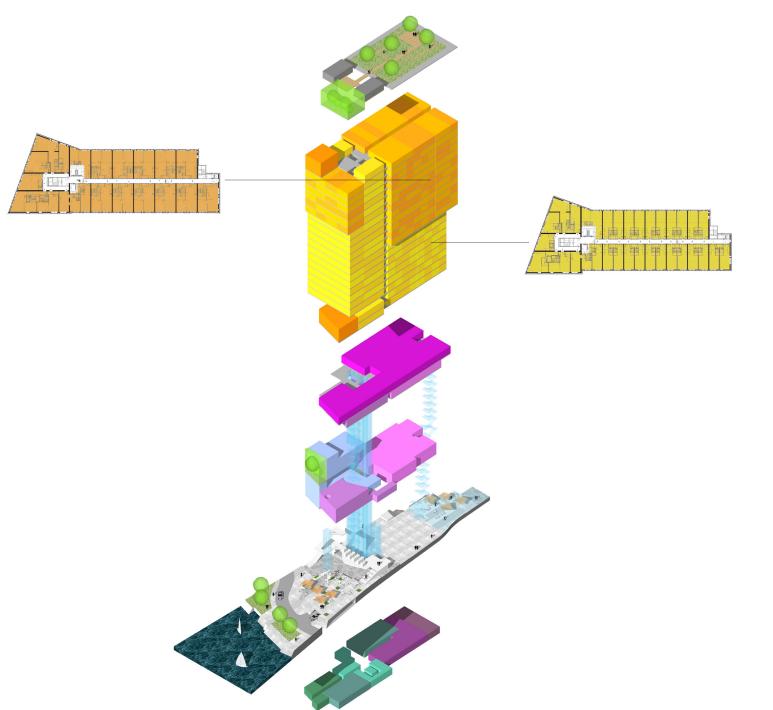
The climax is a roof terrace of six hundred square metres, with views over the city skyline and the river Maas. The challenges of building in a densified city are reflected in the approach to technical details. The site left no room for the contractor compound, traffic movement had to be limited, and a short construction time was desired. The facade was therefore completely prefabricated, and the building was weatherproof in a short time. Constraints to this method were compensated with the fitting of an extra inner shell.

The facade panels were based on an archive photo of the destroyed city, and its production has led to process and material innovations. Together with facade suppliers and designers a special double etching process has been developed to embed the image in the aluminium sheet. The anodized panels are layered due to a double anodization process. The vibrant print radiates gold and bronze as the sun hits the façade at differing angles.

### Sustainability

Sustainability drives manufacturability, logistics, material use, maintenance requirements and reusability. This has led to the use of untreated materials such as raw concrete and etched aluminium. All elements can be disassembled, which is an important condition for circularity. The prefab faced can be replaced using the building maintenance unit on the roof, which doubles as a pergola to the terrace.





# new social connections mixed use total 30.000 m2



roof terrace

cafe/sky lounge



gym/outdoor gym



apartments 50 m2



apartments 25 m2



special housing units







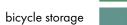


back office/common work space



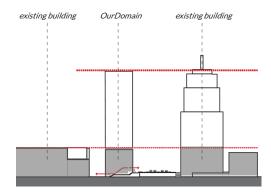


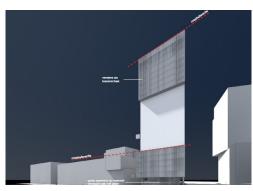


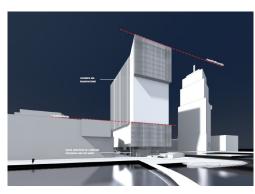




# connecting dominant city levels











# a p a r t m e n t s : 2 5 - 5 0 m 2



standard floor, studio 25m2



standard floor, studio 50m2





### coffeebar on top floor







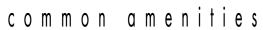




fitness indoor and outdoor (on roofterrace)



new social connections











## connections in time

the facade: etched aluminium; an abstract layer to remember 14 May 1940













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other examples of urban residential housing (S, M, L)
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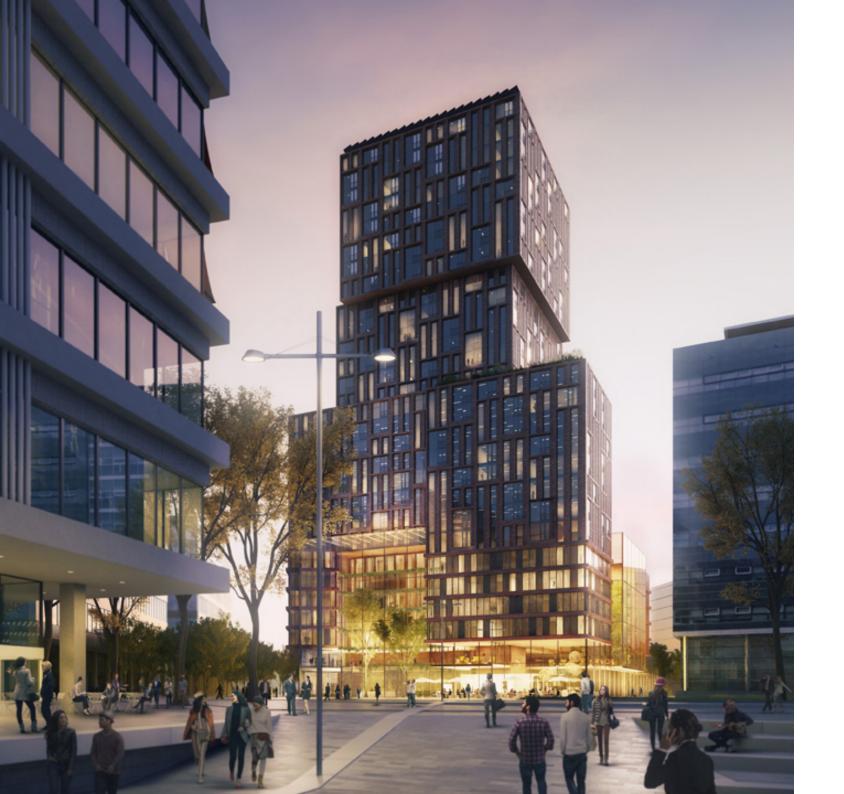












Galaxy tower,
2016 - 2024
Utrecht
hotel and housing
units

total 60.000 m2

Amrath Hotel 250 rooms and facilities

320 residential units

3 common roof gardens

1.500 m2 amenities

MyPup grocery services common workspaces fitness and swimmingpool restaurant

built parking 350 p





