IJSSELKWARTIER

TOWARDS INCLUSIVE NEIGHBOURHOODS

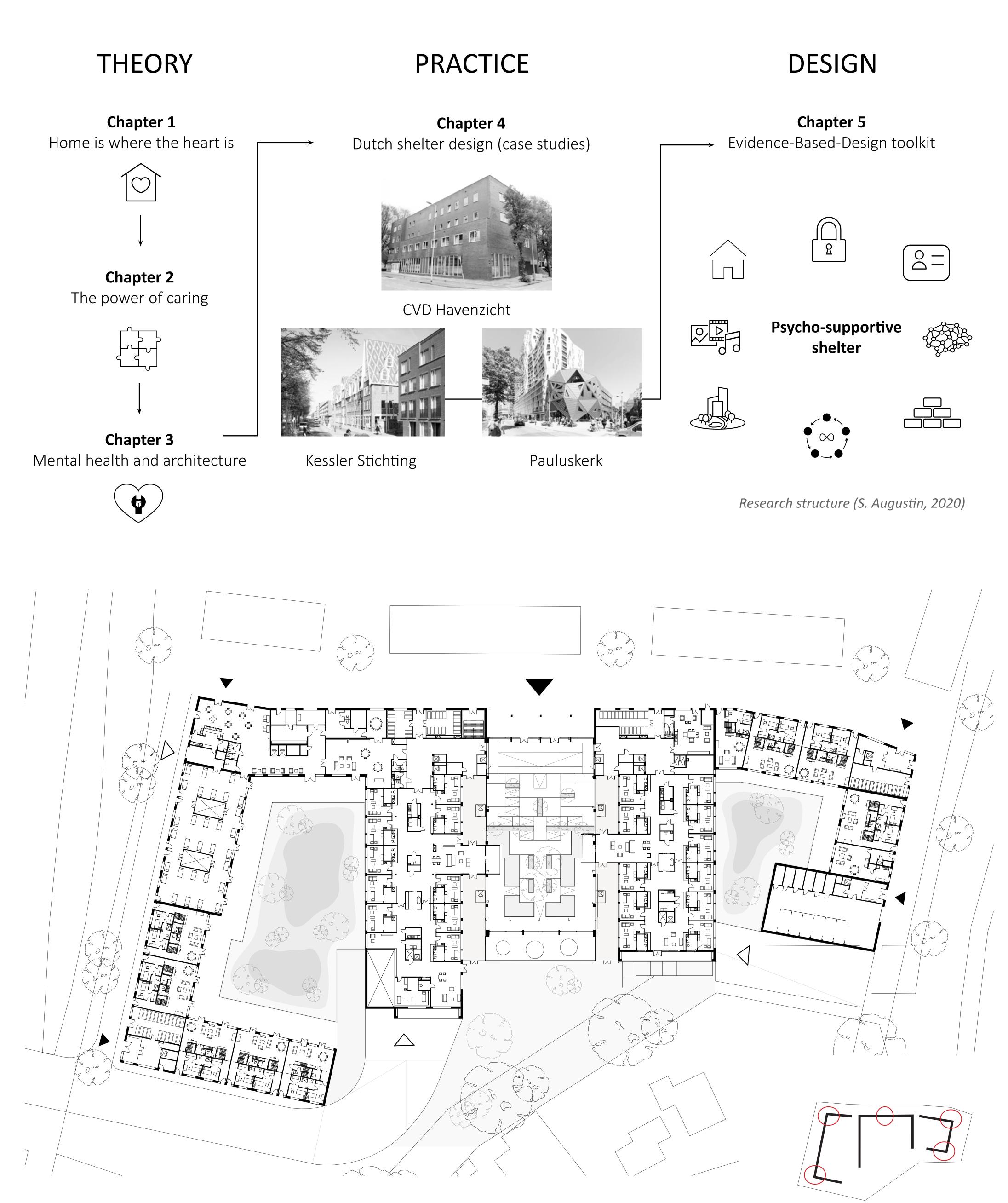
Dutch homeless shelters are standardly designed in a bureaucratic and institutionalised manner, with spaces that do not meet the psycho-social needs of the homeless.

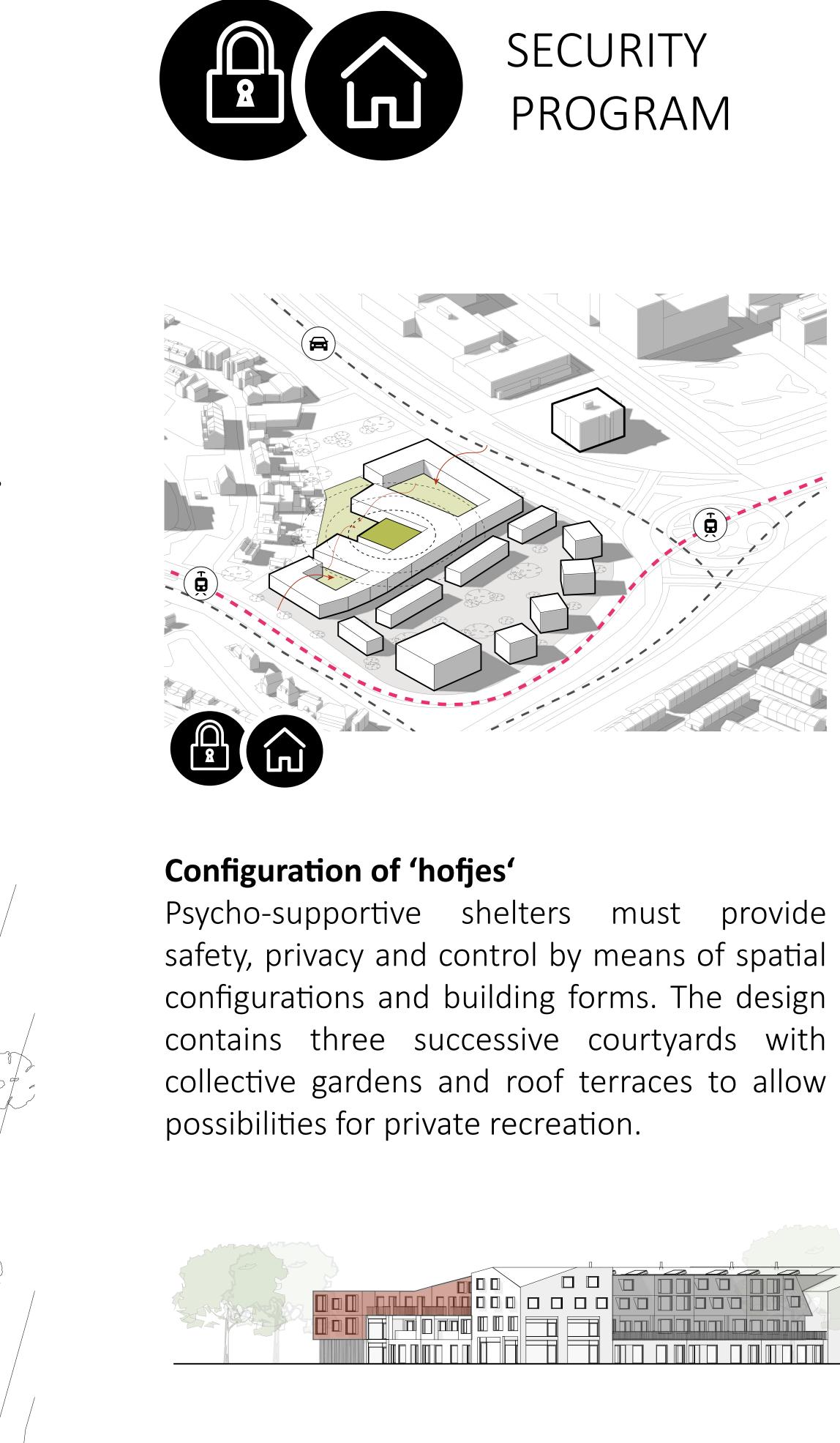
This thesis addresses the importance of redefining shelter design, in order to improve the well-being of homeless people with complex care needs: especially in the final phase of their lives. The shelter is proposed as an 'intimate icon' in Rotterdam (IJsselmonde), as part of a new inclusive neighbourhood. The residential area bridges the gap between daily life, mixed living, high intensity (end-of-life) care and the rehabilitation of homeless clients, while also functioning as a hotspot for neighbourhood activities.

Guided by Evidence-Based Design principles, the project introduces multiple architectural guidelines and spatialdesign components with which social integration is increased, sensorial stimulation is balanced, severe stigmatisation is reduced, and positive social identities are enhanced.

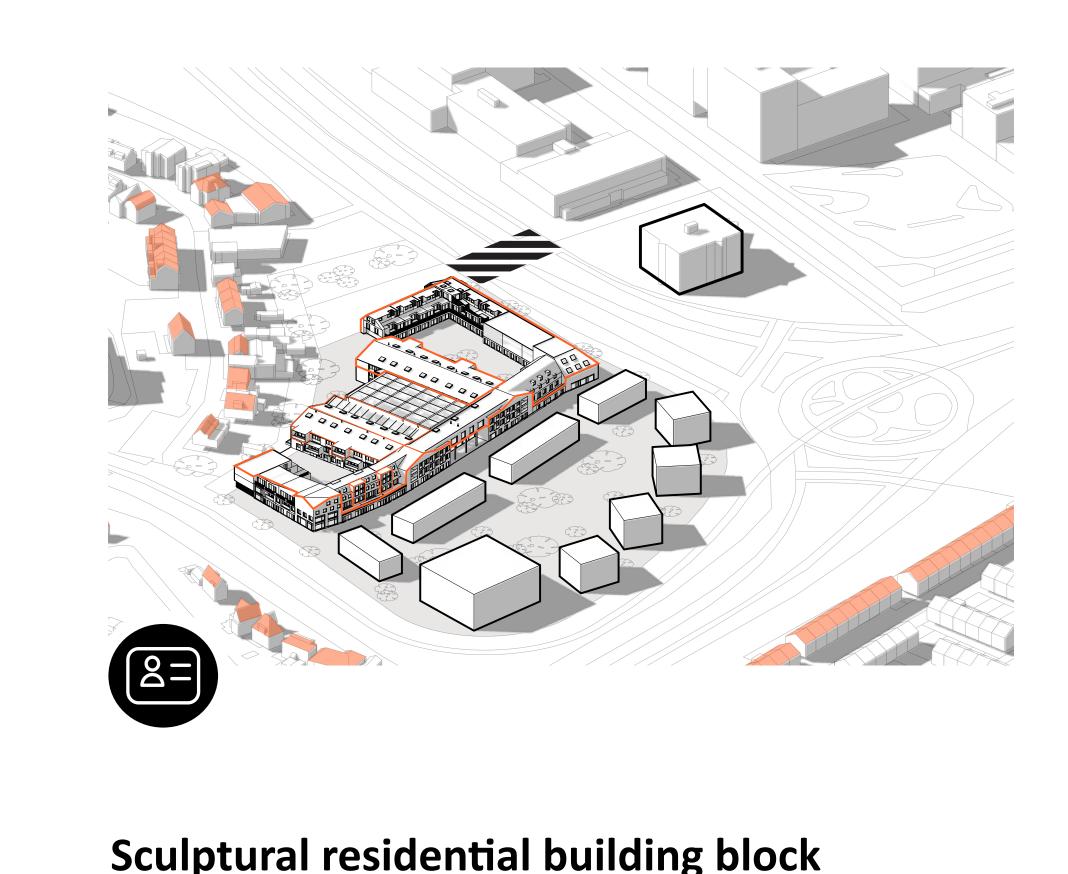
The need for psycho-supportive shelters grows as the number of Dutch homeless people increases.

See additional information in drawing booklet





live in. This reinforces the 'feeling home'.

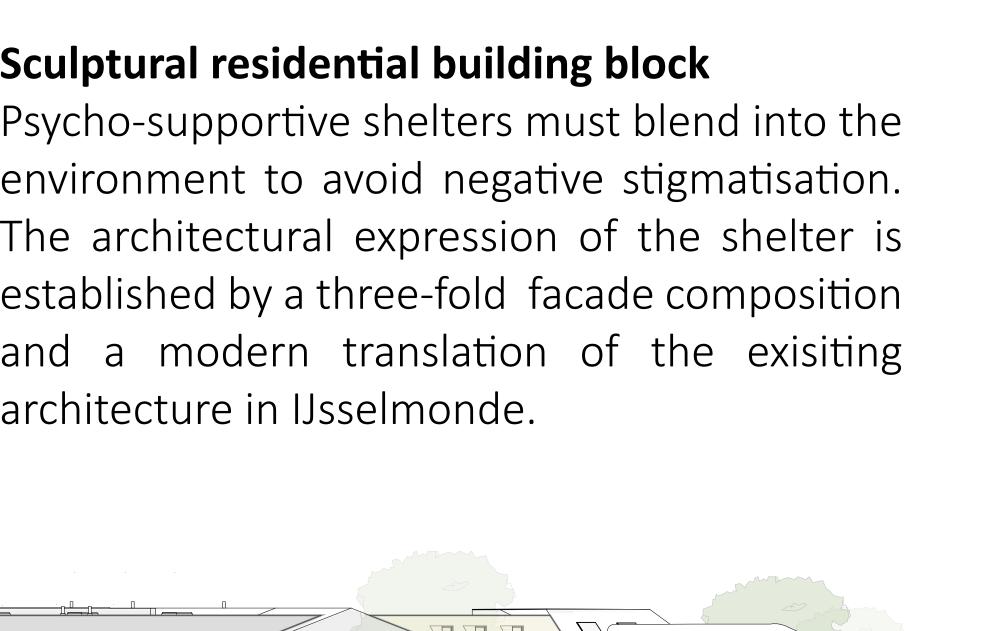


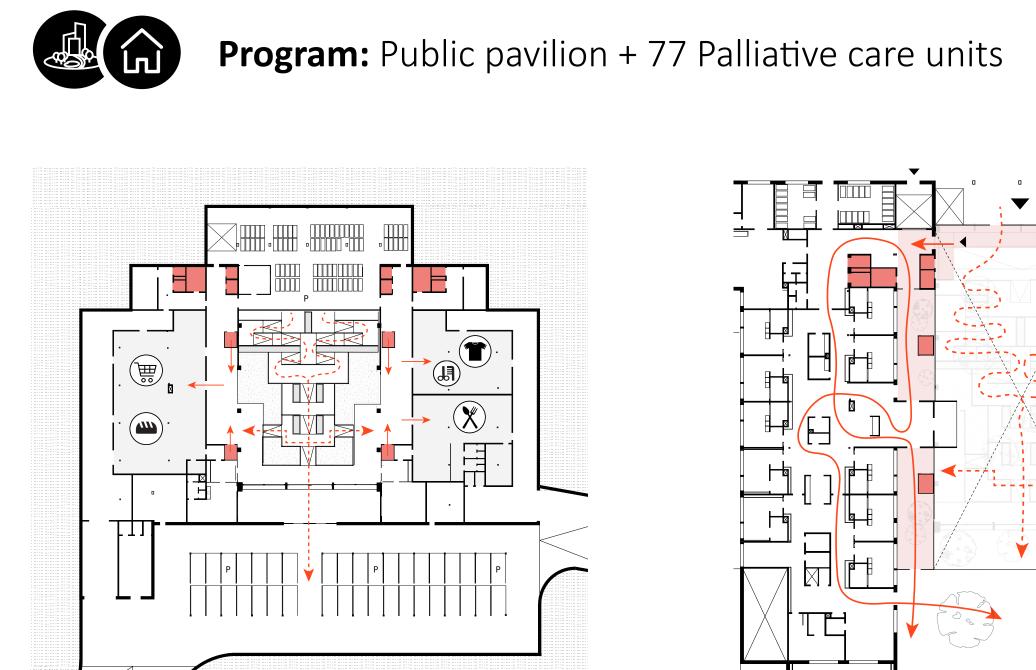
Sculptural residential building block Psycho-supportive shelters must blend into the environment to avoid negative stigmatisation. The architectural expression of the shelter is established by a three-fold facade composition and a modern translation of the exisiting architecture in IJsselmonde.

Psycho-supportive shelters must stimulate positive social identities. Various cap colors and distinctive

secondary facade elements allow possibilities for personal identification through the architectural

expression. From a distance, residents can pinpoint the residential care wing and exact baywindow they





Recreation areas

Regular care units

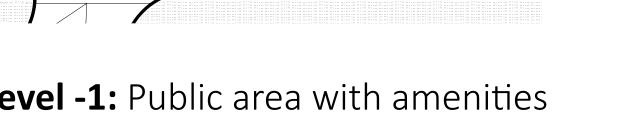
Palliative care units

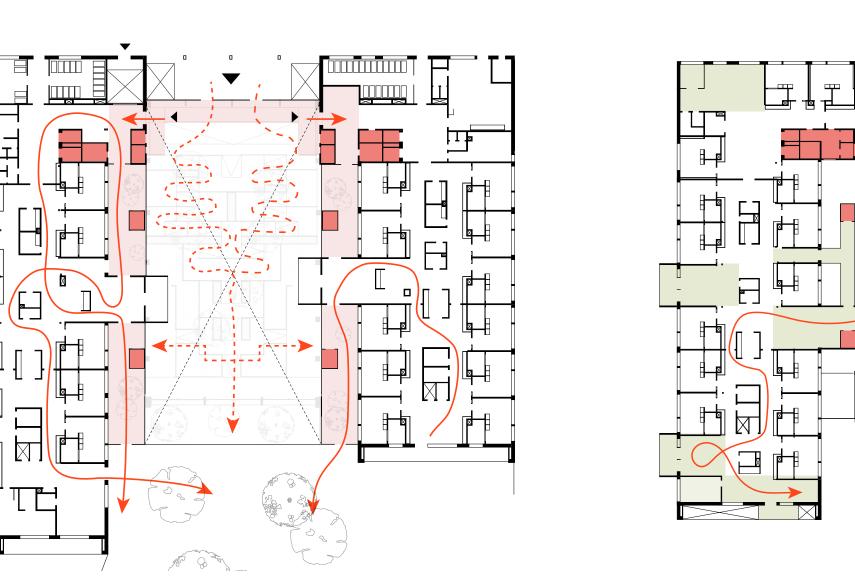
Multidisciplinary care

Service areas (kitchen,

washing areas)

Vertical circulation



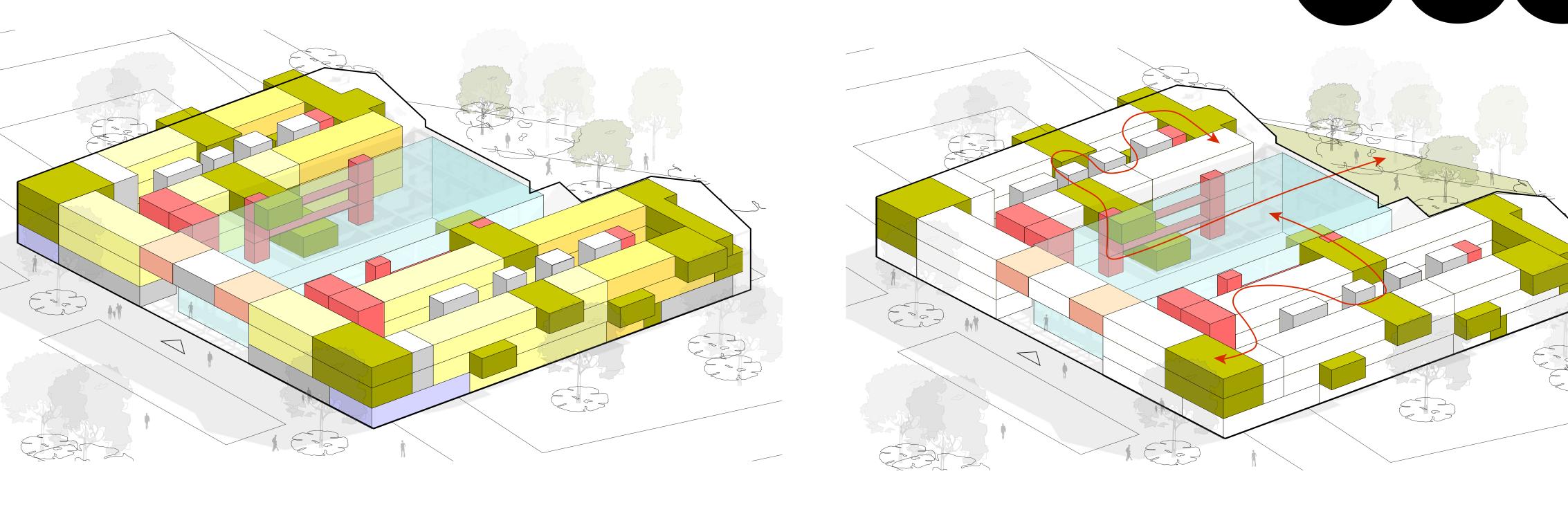


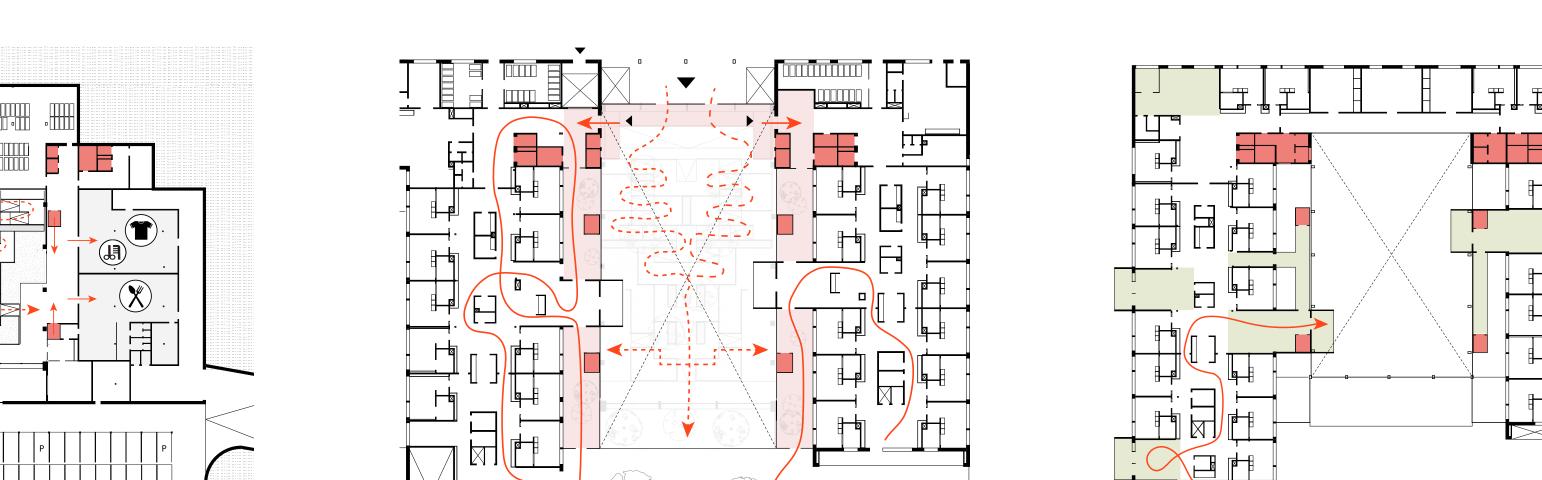
Level 1/2: Care departments



SENSORIAL STIMULATION

SPATIAL ENVIRONMENTS





Level 0: Lowered wintergarden

Care typology: Dynamic routing - Strolling past (public and private) living areas

Psycho-supportive shelters must promote a good balance between private and public space to maintain control of services. Private living rooms, semi-private passageways to outdoor space and public spatial environments with amenities, allow possibilities for social interaction, recreation, daily activities and personal development.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPERIENCE

