SENSE-CITY

'Architecture as a interface between two worlds'

VOLUME
VANITY ORGERS
FHK TILBURG
MA.ARCH 2021-2022

A SOCIETY CAN BE SO STONE-HARD
THAT IT FUSES INTO A BLOCK
A PEOPLE CAN BE SO BONE-HARD
THAT LIFE GOES INTO SHOCK

AND THE HEART IS ALL IN THE SHADOW
AND THE HEART HAD ALMOST STOPPED
TILL SOME BEGIN TO BUILD
A CITY SOFT AS A BODY

INGER CHRISTENSEN, IT , 1969

MADE BY

"AN EMPATIC LIVING ENVIRONMENT FOR SENSITIVE PEOPLE, FOCUSED ON PEOPLE ON THE AUTISTIC SPECTRUM.
WITH A STIMULATING ENVIRONMENT FULL OF POSSIBILITIES"

MA.ARCH 2021-2022

STUDENT
Vanity Orgers
master of architecture
4th year FHK Tilburg
student nr - 3608778
vaaanity@live.nl

MA.ARCH 2021-2022

TUTOR
Jan-Willem van Kuilenburg
Master of Architecture Tilburg
mail@monolab.nl

TUTOR(S)
Eva Vervoort
Anneke Vervoort
Vervoort Architecten
eva@vervoortarchitecten.nl

TUTOR
Pieter Feenstra
Master of Architecture Tilburg
pi.feenstra@planet.nl

CONTENT

PREFACE

INTRO

For the past five years, I have been immersed in the world of Autism. This all happened after my brother was diagnosed with Autism after eighteen years and many further diagnoses.

After many documentaries, books, and observations, I was so interested. The way of thinking and the potentials are so inspiring.

Unfortunately, we experienced ourselves that living with Autism in our contemporary society is not so easy. Lack of knowledge, skills, and dialogues are a nuisance; people feel unheard of and are seen as a problem in our society because they cannot easily keep up.

''Why must we wear a one-size-fits-all–
because it fits the majority of the community?

PERSONAL IMPACT

From a personal point of view, I know how difficult life with autism can be. My brother struggled with mental health problems from a young age. Living together under one roof provided an unbearable amount of incentives.

He felt misunderstood, rushed but mainly excluded from society; this led to mental and physical problems.
He withdrew himself entirely from the world. After many authorities and prognosis, he was diagnosed with a severe form of autism.

This 'stamp' was of enormous importance to gain a place in society and a form of acceptance—the reason behind the **burdens of today's society, the pressure to participate, to keep up.**

He started living on his own at a young age, which made life easier for a while.
He had fewer stimuli in his household, but the enormous pressure of stimuli and his environment drove him back into his unhealthy mental state.

At the moment, we just finished the process of finding a new home.
It took almost a year with urgency.
During this process, his mental and physical health deteriorates, and it is a matter of survival.
What seems; little or not available suitable housing.

MY POSITION

AS DESIGNER

As a future architect, I find it essential to keep up with social issues and look further
into the future. Autism is a permanent but, above all, growing 'concern'.
Using an empathetic approach as a designer for the end-user, we can ensure that
everyone has a healthy and pleasant living environment.
That's not a luxury; that's a necessity.

IN THIS ASSIGNMENT

"Everybody, healthy or not, disabled or otherwise,
encounters a positive effect of a nice and fitting physical
environment. The same counts for negative effects.
For people with autism, these effects are stronger." (Schrameijer, 2013).

My fascination with this subject comes from a personal
perspective. My brother was diagnosed with autism when he was 18.
I experience everything from the sidelines. With this project, I want to provide insight and guidelines for future projects and show the need for change.

Besides my personal experience, Is it necessary because due to the lack of suitable
living spaces, people with autism or the more sensitive target group often continue to live at home, leading to much family friction.
They often suffer from mental and physical complaints that are caused by overstimulation. **We need housing for this disadvantaged group.**

Why do we accept a standard that distinguishes between socially, economically,
physically or mentally disadvantaged or vulnerable people? We design special
housing facilities, and the location often ensures placement outside the community.
Differently-abled are already in a difficult position.

However, this placement makes the barrier even bigger.
These places are focused on care, but loneliness and isolation are significant problems.
It causes a constant feeling of stress and tension. In this process, certain hormones are
released, which ultimately affects the immune system.

"The physically and cognitively weakest people are hit hardest." Why do we create architecture that does not apply to everyone?

ESSSAY

ARCHITECTURAL AND URBAN ELEMENTS TO INCREASE THE WELL-BEING OF PEOPLE WITH AUTISM WITHIN THEIR ENVIRONMENT.

Overstimulated by smells, sounds, and textures.
Perhaps incomprehensible to us, but this is what people with an Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) deal with daily.
More than 1% of the Dutch population, about 200,000 people, has autism.
ASD is a neurobiological developmental disorder.
This means that the way the brain is connected affects development (figure 01).

Autistic individuals regulate the relationship between the changing environment or rhythm and their bodies differently.
They often suffer from an enormous high sensitivity.

Structure and regularity are fundamental to function.
Life for them is 'survival.'
They are caught between the physical and mental effects of their bodies and the demands of the environment.

"Two different worlds that struggle to merge."

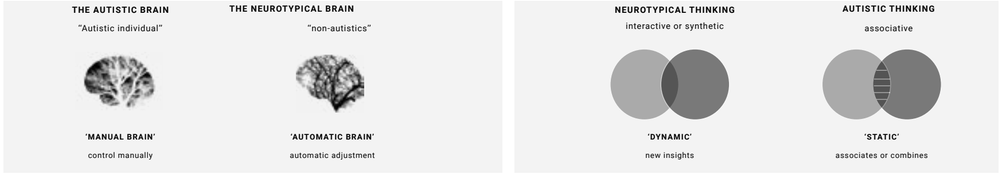
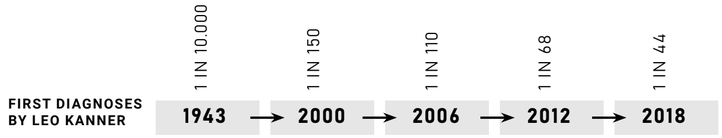


Figure 01: own material - different brain function

Appropriate site selection fundamentally affects residents ' quality of life, from locating in areas receptive to autistic people to sitting residences near public transportation, shopping, and employment opportunities.

RELEVANCE



"The surrounding environment has a strong influence over people with ASD, but there is very little information on how to design spaces for these individuals" – K. Gaines, 2013.

Living with ASS affects not only the person but also the environment. It takes a lot of patience and empathy.
Even this is not always sufficient to make conditions livable.
The cognitive organization is entirely different from someone with a neurotypical organization; it is difficult to level with a person. We try to meet their needs from a non-autistic frame of reference, which causes friction. In some situations, it can therefore be impossible to live together under one roof.

''The stereotypical image of someone with classic autism is often misunderstood. In practice, it is much more nuanced.''

We have been increasingly integrating specific design strategies for several years to arrive at an all-inclusive design. However, these designs are often focused on people with physical limitations, such as the disabled. Autism is a disorder that is not yet known to many within this world or that too little information is known about it. Yet it is so essential that a fitting design is encountered for this target group.
Many studies have shown that a suitable home and environment influence them much more strongly than it does with us. (Schrameijer, 2013; Gaines, 2016).
Nevertheless, some projects have already been realized for people with ASD. However, this is extremely limited to educational environments like schools, residential groups, and institutions. If you look purely at the independent homes for which the demand is so great, there is a huge shortage of these, and we are lagging in this.
Because this target group has problems in their sensory filtering, it is important that the right amount of stimuli can be regulated. Hypersensitivity or hyposensitivity can arise if too many or too few stimuli come in.
The latter can be even more harmful because too few stimuli can cause the brain to fail (figure 02).

Foundations such as the Regional Autism Center offer housing for people with ASD. However, these are just traditional homes that are drawn through the municipality. These houses have no specific adaptations. There is no budget or space for this.
The expectation is that between 1/68 and 1/100 people have been diagnosed with autism. However, this group will increase in the forthcoming years because the diagnoses can be made more easily through improvements and studies.
The NVA (Dutch Autism Association) has investigated the housing status of some of these people where 3035 menses have indicated their status. "339 people responded that they are dealing with a waiting list. Approximately one out of ten respondents are waiting for a (different) housing situation. Mostly, they wait for a spot in an independent housing facility with little support" (Berger, 2005).

So many people already on such a small group of people if you imagine this vast group worldwide.
We need to **hear** them; we can not neglect them any longer.

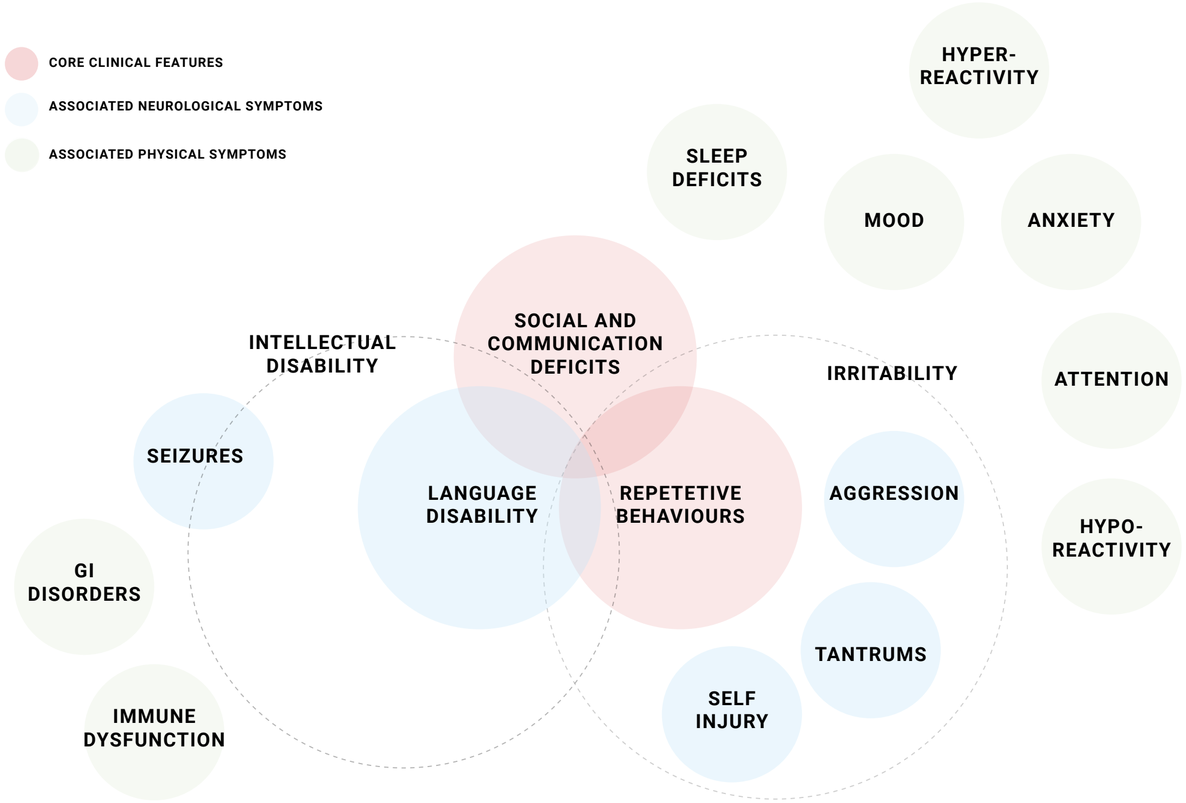


FIGURE 02: DIAGRAM FEATURES AND SYMTOMS - AUTISME BETER BEGRIJPEN

HOUSING SITUATION

The right to independent and possibly adapted housing, accompanying supervision and daytime activities are facilities that can be organized through the municipality. This is done on the basis of the Youth Act or the Social Support Act (Wmo).Almost half of adults with autism live independently (46%), 19% live alone and 27% live with a spouse and/or children. More than a quarter of adults live with parents or relatives (26%); men live on adultage (> 18 years) more often with their parents or relatives (29%) than women (20%).
Among the youth, 96% still live with one or bothparents or family (figure 03).

CURRENT LIVING SITUATION

	0-18 years	adults	total
parents or family	*96%*	*26%*	*61%*
independent	*0.2%*	*19%*	*10%*
independent with family	*-%*	*27%*	*14%*
independently with guidance	*0.3%*	*10%*	*5%*
living group	*3%*	*15%*	*9%*
no home	*0.1%*	*0.1%*	*0.1%*
other	*3%*	*8%*	*6%*
total people asked	*1763*	*1758*	*3521*

FIGURE 03 I NEDERLANDE VERENIGING VOOR AUTISME, QUESTIONNAIRE REPORT, 2013

OTHER LIVING PLACE DESIRED

	0-18 years	adults	total
yes	*10%*	*41%*	*21%*
maybe	*18%*	*29%*	*21%*
no/ inapplicable	*67%*	*24%*	*53%*
don't know/unknown	*5%*	*6%*	*5%*
total people asked	*1707*	*830*	*2537*

FIGURE 04 I NEDERLANDE VERENIGING VOOR AUTISME, QUESTIONNAIRE REPORT, 2013

A suitable home and meaningful daytime activities can reduce the care demand of people with autism by up to 80 to 90 percent.

"Optimal design and neighbourhood selection at the outset can help avoid problems later on that may necessitate a subsequent move, which could prove debilitating for these residents who need stability and consistency in their lives" (Ahrentzen et al., 2009)."

SENSORY

"Sensory stimulation can prove to be effective in developing cognitive regulation skills. Through spaces that provide control of stimuli, inhabitants can learn to manage sensory overload – a skill that has long-term benefits" (Rodger et al., 2010).
Because it can differ for each individual what the desired amount of incentives should be, it is challenging to attach fundamental guidelines to this. What is essential is that the individual can regulate these incentives, and thus, certain flexibility and amount of possibilities are possible to do this.
Studies show that people on the spectrum also feel a greater sense of agency when perceiving control over the physical environment (Toftum, 2010; Shell, 2017).

The senses consist of the well-known sight, hearing, smell, touch, and taste of two other senses (figure 05).
The proprioception: the position of the body in relation to space (depth, distance, height).
This sense has a significant effect on the experience of a space. Everything has to be in balance to create certain readability.
Ceilings that are too high can change a room or that rooms too deep can cause a loss of overview.

The vestibular system provides our brain the motion information. Think about spatial orientation and how your body can maintain posture. So if the space is not designed correctly, this system can be disturbed.

1. VISUAL	**THE SEEING**
2. AUDITORY	**HEARING**
3. TACTILE	**SENSE OF TOUCH**
4. TASTE	
5 OLFACTORY	**SMELL**
6. PROPRIOCEPTION	**POSITION IN SPACE**
7. VESTIBULAR	**BALANCE**

FIGURE 05: OWN MATERIAL - DIAGRAM SENSES

'' Health and well-being have everything to do with the house you live in, the neighborhood you live in, and the social environment you are a part of. ''

CONTROLE

Control is a firm concept. What does it mean: Leo Kanner called it "sticking to the same thing". Control is reflected in all levels of autism. Control offers a sense of security because it ensures that small changes or unforeseen events can be limited. They have a standard routine, controlling whom you let in. This control provides a **structure** through which people can regulate themselves the number of stimuli they allow. This ensures that there is no overstimulation or under-stimulation.

The hazard is that the amount of control is so high that the search for sensation disappears. Therefore, there must be a good balance in the amount of **control and predictability**. A stimulating environment can ensure that, where necessary, this control can sometimes be reduced to a level that also allows outside influences.

According to Appleton's theory, "humans subconsciously desire the ability to be able to see into a room before entering and also desire areas in which to hide inside that room. The challenge in interacting with other people is the desire to maximise control of contact. This includes the desire to be with others as well as the desire to avoid others. Being able to see into a room before making a commitment to enter can satisfy this need for ncontrol. This is labelled previewing "(Gaines, 2016)

PREDICTABILITY

Knowing what to expect, the neurotypical population also strongly prefers this. It offers some form of security. Without predictability, it is a continuous struggle of the ignorant. Who, what, where, when, who and why?

Predictability can be created by Regularity in routines. Regularity ensures a clear rhythm and predictability. Layout can also play a major role here. Routing through your home can generate a certain standard daily routine that can make steps easier. **Rooms that display order and definition are more legible to autistic individuals (Kinnaer et al., 2016; Gaines et al., 2014).**

The urban environment can also play a significant role in this. Think about the way you read the street profiles. They guide you through the area. Furthermore, in a way, you can read where you cannot or can walk.

Predictability is nothing more than being able to plan ahead: knowing what is to come. This can be through sightlines that show where you end up, indicating entrances: knowing when you enter somewhere, but also certain materials and dimensions can have a supporting role in this story.

CONTROL
PREDICTABILITY

REGULATED BY HUMAN
SUPPORTED BY ENVIRONMENT

TRANSITIONS

"For any space to be harmonious, it should facilitate need and connect with the outside environment providing a smooth transition" - Simon Humphreys (2016).

Studies have shown that spatial design can significantly impact the quality of life of individuals with autism (Sherry Ahrentzen, 2009). The right environment can enhance self-esteem and increase motivation and self-confidence (Flip Scharmeijer, 2013)

This is a logical consequence when you are in a place or space where you feel comfortable; this affects your mental health. Therefore, there must be a diverse range for this so that everyone can find a suitable place. Or that spaces can be flexibly arranged according to the user's wishes.

Every room has a different amount of stimuli. Public spaces have a plentifuller amount of stimuli than a bedroom. The transitions from space to space are critical to ensure that this proceeds gradually. This is important to regulate the number of stimuli and prevent you from entering a low-stimulus zone directly from high-stimulus zones. These spaces can be of various shapes (figure 06).

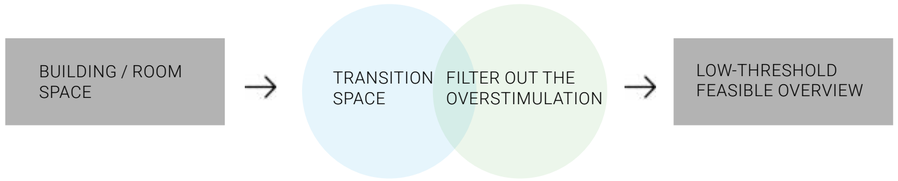
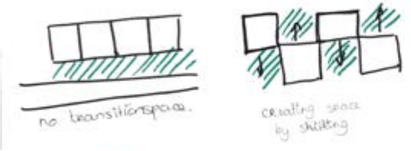


FIGURE 06: OWN MATERIAL - TRANSITIONZONES FILTERS

RECOVERY TIME AND RELAXATION

Recovery time = sleeping, resting, and passive
Relaxation = activity getting energy



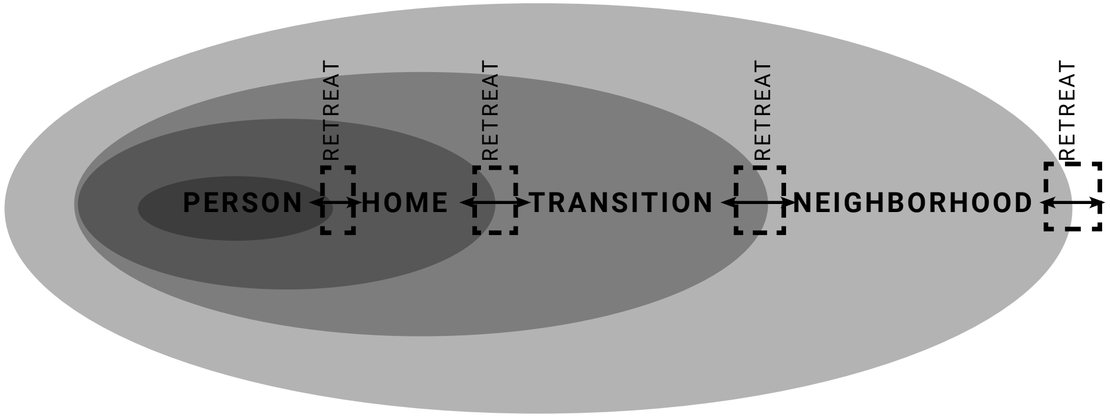


FIGURE 07: OWN MATERIAL - TRANSITIONZONES FILTERING

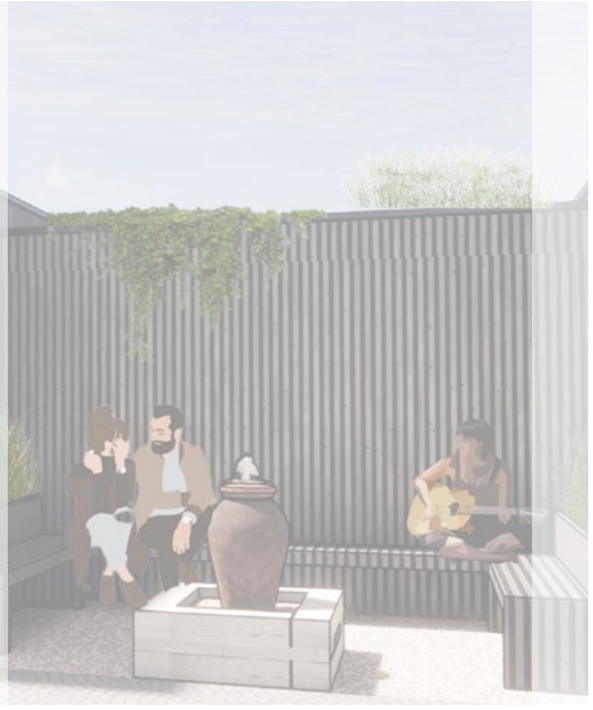
SOCIAL

Due to the stigma surrounding autism, it is often thought that this interest is not there. However, this is not the case. There is a substantial yarn to social interaction. However, because the signals are difficult to decipher. The context plays a significant role and how something is conveyed. It is often difficult to generalize these patterns from one context to another in a chaotic society. They're like symbols that they are trying to decipher.
This can be interpreted as if there is no interest or interest in it, and it is difficult for someone with ASD to take this step. '...people with autism must learn to understand scientifically what people without autism understand instinctively...'. (Marc Segar - survival guide).
The will is therefore absolutely there, but the enormous pressure placed on it makes it unfeasible.

Should what is neurologically accepted be determined by what is the majority? Is human value determined by what is the majority? (the key that unlocked my world. https://www.everythingneurodiversity.com/post/stories-the-key-that-unlocked-my-world)

Because we cling to this unattainable standard for someone with ASD, they are easily excluded, isolated or even bullied.
By creating voids, made for humans, we can lower the barrier to social interaction. Spaces, where social interaction can occur spontaneously, is often a good strategy (van Dijk, 2013, p.15)

Layers of spaces can offer a sense of comfort, such as a tent within a room. Importantly, when occupants have control over the organization of space, they also experience greater comfort (Sanchez et al., 2011).



CONCLUSION

Stimulating and engaging senses creates posibillities to become more aware of your surroundings. This way you can more easely react and respond and enrourages you in situations.

By means of an empathetic design it is possible to come as close as possible to the wishes of the user.

Because it is a spectrum and there are so many different people as ailments, it is important not to lose sight of flexibility and diversity.

By setting up the basis properly, the last points can be personalized for each user so that everyone has a place and gets plenty of opportunities to develop yourself within a stimulating environment.

'' THERE IS A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING, AND EVERYTHING HAS A PLACE''

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PROJECT DEFENITION

UNHEARD

‘These newspaper articles make it clear that this target group is unheard of, the cry for help is there, but the understanding and solutions are not offered.’

Mensen met autisme willen huis zonder herrie: 'Zit rechtop in bed als buren gordijnen dichtdoen'

4 februari 2018, 17:10 • 3 minuten leestijd

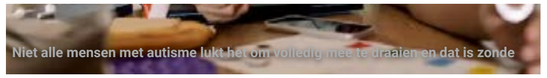
AUTISME (HTTPS://WWW.GGZNIEUWS.NL/CATEGORY/ZIEKTEBEELDEN/AUTISME-2/)

In de ggz kan je met autisme nauwelijks nog wonen

Mensen met autisme willen meer levenskwaliteit: “De stress om mee te draaien in de maatschappij is bijna niet meer houdbaar”

Els Van Beneden. — © Olivier Matthys

“Er wordt te vaak óver en te weinig mét ons gepraat”, zeggen mensen met autisme. En daarom gaan ze in gesprek met academici van verschillende universiteiten op het eerste Vlaamse symposium over autisme. Het doel: ijveren voor meer onderzoek naar hun levenskwaliteit. “De stress om mee te draaien in de maatschappij, is op den duur niet meer houdbaar.”



06 apr 2022 om 21:19

145 reacties

Mensen met autisme lopen bovengemiddeld vaak vast in het leven. Op jonge leeftijd is er niet altijd passend onderwijs en niet iedere volwassene lukt het om een baan te vinden. Zonde, zeggen experts. Daarom willen ze in de Autismeweek (tot en met 9 april) aandacht voor wat er allemaal wél mogelijk is.

Door Sanne Wolters

04 mei 2014 om 23:50

Genetische factoren en iemands levensomgeving dragen beide ongeveer 50 procent bij aan de ontwikkeling van autisme.

Door NU.nl/Hidde Boersma

Dat schrijft een consortium van Zweedse, Engelse en Amerikaanse wetenschappers deze week in *JAMA*.

THE IMPACT OF SURROUNDINGS

This study of children in Denmark (Laurtisen et al., 2014) shows that the prevalence of ASD increases with population density (figure 07).

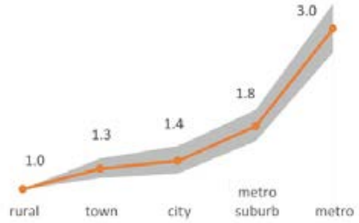


FIGURE 08: THIS DATA DEPICTS THE INCIDENCE RATE RATIOS FOR CHILDREN IN DENMARK WITH AN ASD DIAGNOSIS. CHILDREN BORN IN A METRO AREA (5520 PEOPLE/KM2) ARE DIAGNOSED WITH ASD AT THREE TIMES THE RATE OF RURAL CHILDREN (55 PEOPLE/KM2). THE SHADED AREA IS THE 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL. DATA IS FROM LAURITSEN ET AL. (2014).

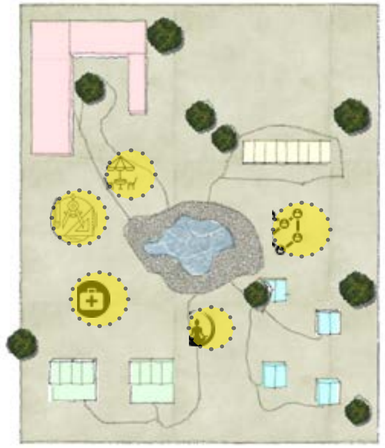


FIGURE 09: OWN MATERIAL - FIRST THOUGHTS ON ZONING

SAFE SPOT

The value of a safe place is relevant for everyone, but especially for people on the spectrum. Because they have a safe harbor, they can continue to develop themselves and do things themselves that are considerably suppressed in unsuitable living environments.

Due to the lack of awareness among the municipality and housing associations, there is a backlog. It is important that we make this clear to these parties about the need for the aforementioned. In this way, they will be better able to recognize and recognize housing needs and anticipate them.
Now they are offered social housing that is often located in very 'excitatory' environments.
This would require 'autism guidelines' for social housing.

Sense-city is a mechanism that can indicate which typologies have effects on daily life. Apart from the fact that everyone is entitled to a suitable home, the municipalities actually benefit from this.
They fight for 'participation.' However, this is often not possible due to the physical and mental state of these people.
In conclusion, there are many expenses and pressure on mental care. By supporting them in finding the right living conditions, the quality of life improves, which has an effect on the mental and physical health of people.

Where there is knowledge, you can create awareness!

> *"Because they have a safe harbor, they can continue to develop themselves and do things themselves that are considerably suppressed in unsuitable living environments."*

$461 BILLION $1 TRILLION

WITHOUT CHANGE IN HEALTHCARE → **PEOPLE WITH ASD COST THE SOCIETY** → **2025** → **NEXT DECADE**

ASD COSTS SOCIETY TWICE AS MUCH AS BRAIN HAEMORRHAGES AND HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

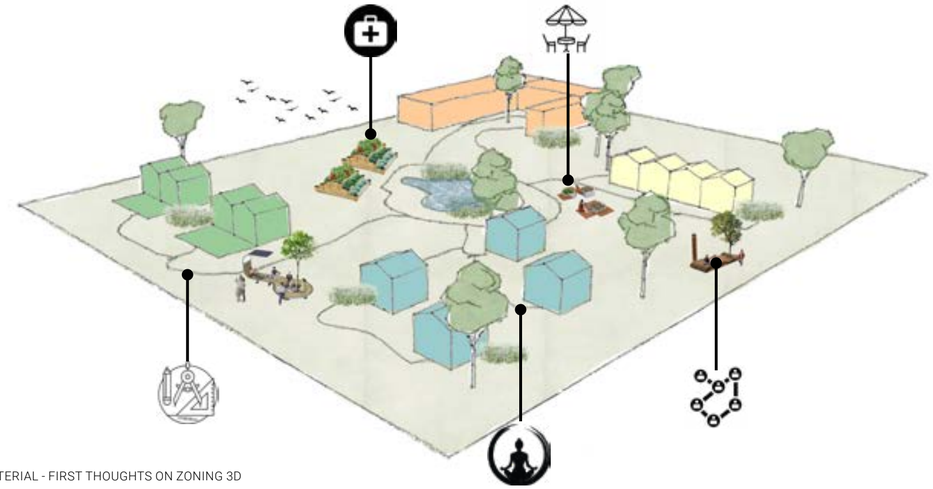


FIGURE 10: OWN MATERIAL - FIRST THOUGHTS ON ZONING 3D

ISSUES: → **AIR SOUND - VIBRATION -SPEAKER** → **ENVIRONMENTAL SOUNDS - SOUND**

→ **CONTACT SOUND- NEIGBORS** → **INCENTIVES IN THE HOUSE - LIGHT**

THE RELATION BETWEEN USER I DESIGN I DESIGNER

A universal design approach requires planning for increased floor area and additional consultation with experts. Importantly, explicit input from building users may be the design team's best strategy for a successful result (McAllister & Maguire, 2012).

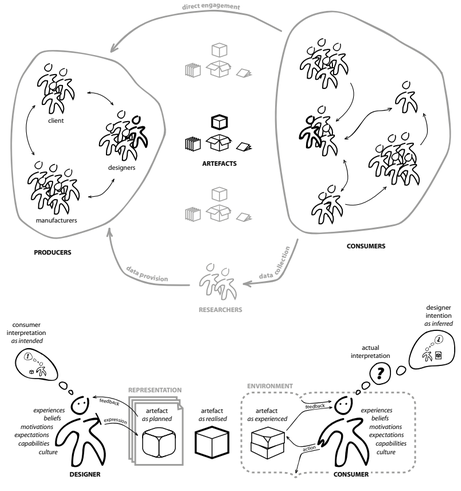


FIGURE 11: CRILLY, N. , MAIER., A., EN CLARKSON., PJ. (1999) "REPRESENTING ARTEFACTS AS MEDIA: MODELLING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
DESIGNER INTENT AND CONSUMER EXPERIENCE," INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DESIGN, 2(3):15-27

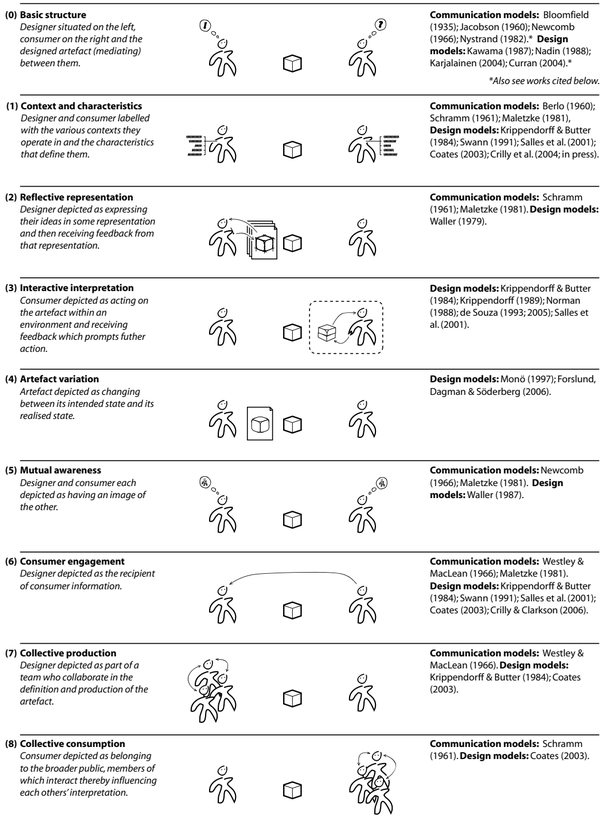


FIGURE 12: CRILLY, N. , MAIER., A., EN CLARKSON., PJ. (1999) "REPRESENTING ARTEFACTS AS MEDIA: MODELLING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
DESIGNER INTENT AND CONSUMER EXPERIENCE," INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DESIGN, 2(3):15-

THE CONTEXT OF INCLUSIVE DESIGN

Creating an inclusive design goes beyond just looking at a disability. There is a big difference between physical and mental illness. To ensure that everyone can make optimal use of the design, it is good to look at the consequences of a condition that go further than just a physical limitation.

Khare and Mullick summarize this as follows: "Disability represents a physical, sensory or mental impairment that affects the person's ability to move, see, hear, or seriously affect learning. A handicap, on the other hand, refers to a limit imposed by the environment or society."

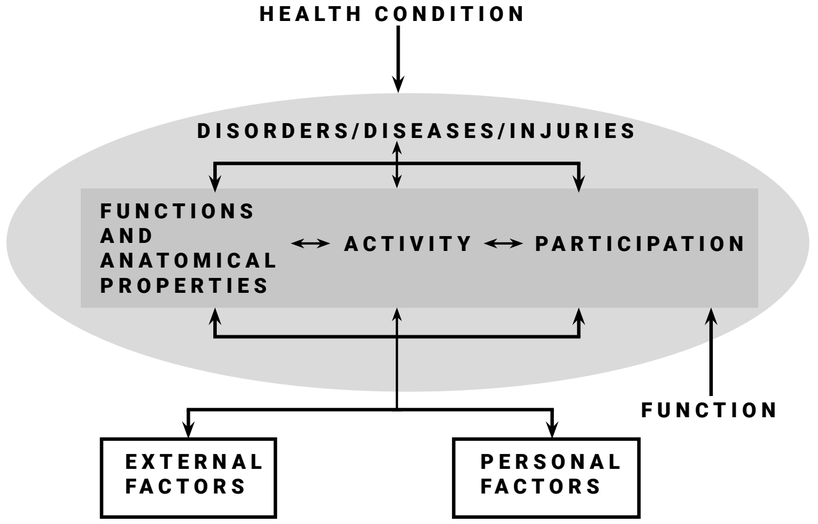


FIGURE 13: FIGURE 6: ICIDH MODEL OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION 1980 THESE CONCEPTS CAN BE SEEN AS A LINEAR CAUSE-EFFECT PROCESS: THE IMPAIRMENT CAUSES A DISABILITY AND THIS DISABILITY IN TURN CAUSES A DISABILITY.

RESEARCH

HYPOTESIS

Homes and environmental qualities have a significant impact on the quality of life for individuals, especially those who live on the spectrum.
However, there is a great ignorance among housing associations, foundations, and even architects about which spatial qualities can positively affect comfort, well-being, and pleasure.

How can we bring the importance of these spatial qualities to the attention of municipalities, designers, and authorities? Architects and designers need to have more empathy for the end-users
.

Why do we accept a standard that distinguishes between socially, economically, physically or mentally disadvantaged or vulnerable people?

Why do we create architecture that does not apply to everyone?

ENSURE SAFETY AND SECURITY

MAXIMIZE FAMILIARITY, STABILITY, PREDICTABILITY AND CLAIRTY

ENHANCE SENSORY BALANCE

OFFER MULTIPLE OPPORTUNITIES FOR CONTROLLING SOCIAL INTERACTION AND PRIVACY

PROVIDE ADEQUATE CHOICE AND INDEPENDENCE

FOSTER HEALTH AND WELLNESS

ENHANCE ONE'S DIGNITY

ENSURE DURABILITY

ACHIEVE AFFORDABILITY

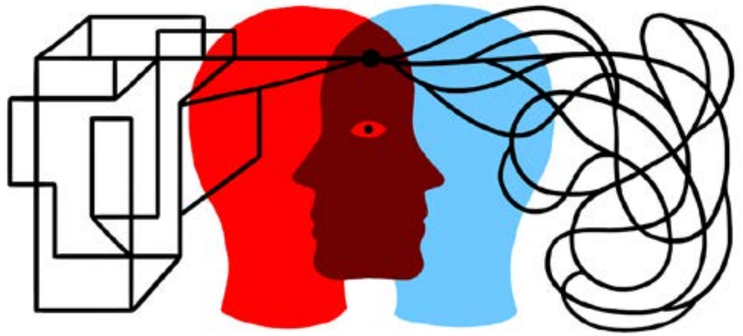
ENSURE ACCESSEBILITY AND SUPPORT IN THE SURROUNDING NEIGHBORHOOD

ACHIEVE AFFORDABILITY

LIFE ON THE SPECTRUM

Autism is a developmental disorder that causes information received through the senses to be processed differently by the brain.

- Consequences for school and work life
- Consequences for the family and friends
- Mental and fysical health issues
- More sensitive to certain stimuli, such as sounds, pain or emotions.
- Social problems or a less well-developed social intuition
- Difficulty with (unexpected) change
- Taking things very literally
- Showing no interest in others (apparently)
- Often excellent detail perception
- Difficulty keeping an overview



5S

SIGHT	SOCIAL	SMELL	STRUCTURE	SENSES
				
CLARITY	PRIVACY	KITCHEN	SUPPORTIVE	SOUND
READABILITY	INTERACTION	SMOKE	LAYOUT	SIGHT
RECOGNIZABLE	OPPORTUNITIES	NEIGHBORS	WAYFINDING	SMELL
PERSONALISATION	ACTIVITIES	ANIMALS	VOLUMES	NATURE
PASSENGERS	CONFIDENCE		SPACE SIZE	TEMPERATURE
FAMILIARITY			HALLWAYS	IMPACT NOISE
INSTITUTION FEELING			PRIVATE SPACE	CONTACT NOISE
COLOURS			UNLOGICAL	UNSAFE

HYPER- AND HYPOSENSITIVITY

ACUTE (IN THE SHORT TERM) AND CHRONIC OVERSTIMULATION (IN THE LONG TERM)

↓

STIMULI ENTER THROUGH THE SENSES - IF THE BRAIN IS NOT ABLE TO PROCESS STIMULI SIMULTANEOUSLY, OVERSTIMULATION RESULTS IN A HUNTED FEELING, CONCENTRATION PROBLEMS, AND IRRITATION.

↓

**SOME ARE JUST UNDERSENSITIVE TO STIMULI.
THAT MEANS THAT WITH THEM THE INCENTIVES NOT OR NOT PROPERLY ENTERED.
THE DATA PROCESSING STOPS AND WITH IT THE TAKING OF ACTION, SEEING, HEARING, AND SO ON.**

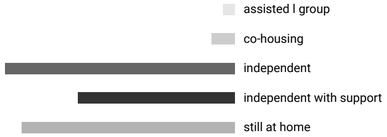
↓

**CREATING A SENSORY PROFILE CAN HELP FIND SUITABLE LIVING SPACE.
WITH WHICH IT IS PRECISELY MAPPED HOW SOMEONE WITH AUTISM
PERCEIVES AND THE STATE OF HYPERSENSITIVITY AND UNDERSENSITIVITY.**

FROM EXPERIENCE

these questions have been asked to +100 people on the autistic spectrum. For me, this beginning has been very important to be able to work towards an empathetic design.

WHAT IS YOUR CURRENT LIVING SITUATION?

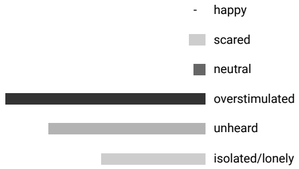


HOW DO THEY EXPERIENCE THEIR CURRENT WAY OF LIVING AND WHAT KIND OF REACTIONS DOES THIS CAUSE?

WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO CHANGE ABOUT YOUR LIVING SITUATION?

tranquility	neigborhood
location	**togetherness**
companion (ASS)	layout
independency	insulation
low stimuli	easier to get help
more green	place to relax

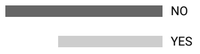
HOW DO YOU EXPERIENCE DAILY LIFE IN TODAY'S SOCIETY?



WHICH DAILY 'ROUTINES' OR 'ACTIVITIES' DO YOU EXPERIENCE AS A PROBLEM/ARE DIFFICULT?

establish contacts	balance
accessibility	unwind
routines	obligations
hobbys	stimulus reduction
unexpected	
going out	

ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH YOUR CURRENT LIVING ENVIRONMENT?



CONCLUSION

NOT SUFFICIENTLY SUITABLE HOUSING THAT CORRESPONDS TO AUTISM - TOO MANY STIMULI/POOR STRUCTURE

THEY WANT TO LIVE SECLUDED IN A QUIET NEIGHBORHOOD - IN TODAY'S SOCIETY THIS CANNOT BE FOUND IN THE 'BUSY CENTER'.

THEY ISOLATE THEMSELVES OUTSIDE SOCIETY WHERE IT IS QUIET - TO FIND LOW-STIMULUS ENVIRONMENT

ALREADY HAVE DIFFICULTY ESTABLISHING CONTACTS AND GOING OUT - END UP ALONE IN A QUIET ENVIRONMENT - STIMULI FROM UNHAPPINESS

END UP IN COMPLETE ISOLATION - MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH IS AT RISK

↓

BECAUSE THERE IS NO SUITABLE PLACE WITHIN THE CENTER, THEY ISOLATE THEMSELVES BECAUSE THERE ARE NO LOW-STIMULUS PLACES. BY CREATING THESE LOW-STIMULUS LOCATIONS, WE CAN IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE AND INCREASE THE POSSIBILITY FOR SOCIAL INTERACTION.

WAHT WOULD BE THE IDEAL LOCATION?

center - because they like social interaction and activities - but lots of stimuli
inbetween - feels safe and quite
rural area - for complete isolation - people that don't want

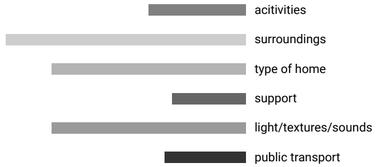
WHAT DO THEY THINK AS THE IDEAL LOCATION AND MOST SUITING WAY OF LIVING?

WHAT ACTIVITIES/HOBBIES DO YOU HAVE?

music
reading
creative/art
walking
gaming
gardening
sport
animals
tv
writing

WHICH TYPE OF LIVING APPEALS TO YOU THE

HOW IMPORTANT ARE THE FOLLOWING ASPECTS FOR A PLEASANT LIVING ENVIRONMENT?



WHAT WORDS FIRST COME TO MIND WHEN YOU THINK OF A PLEASANT LIVING SITUATION:

personal space
tranquility
safety
independency
understanding
sensory rooms
easy to read
animals
green

WHAT TYPE OF HOUSE/BUILDING APPEALS TO YOU THE MOST?

most — least

CONCLUSION

PEOPLE ON THE SPECTRUM ARE KNOWN FOR THEIR CREATIVITY, ACTIVITIES LIKE ART, MUSIC, ANIMALS AND NATURE LIKE GARDENING CAN CREATE TOGETHERNESS.

THEY WOULD LIKE TO LIVE OUTSIDE THE CENTER BECAUSE THEY THINK THEY CAN FIND A QUIET, LOW-STIMULUS ENVIRONMENT HERE

NATURE, TRANQUILITY AND CLARITY ARE CENTRAL.
PREFERABLY WITH EQUALS OR A PLACE WHERE EVERYONE IS ACCEPTED.

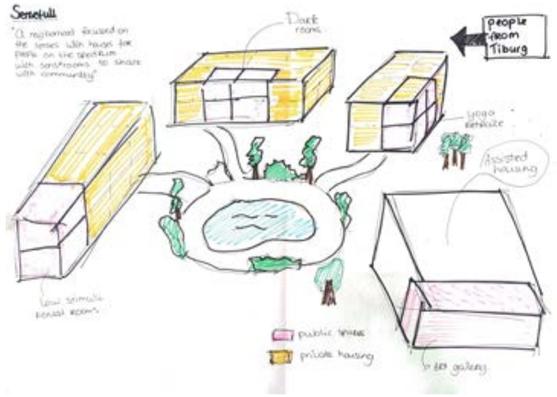
THE LOCATION AND THE TYPE OF HOME ARE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THEM. THIS IS THEIR SAFE PLACE AND ATTENTION MUST BE PAID TO THE SENSES. BEING CAPABLE TO ARRANGE ASSISTANT IS ALSO A BIG REQUIREMENT.

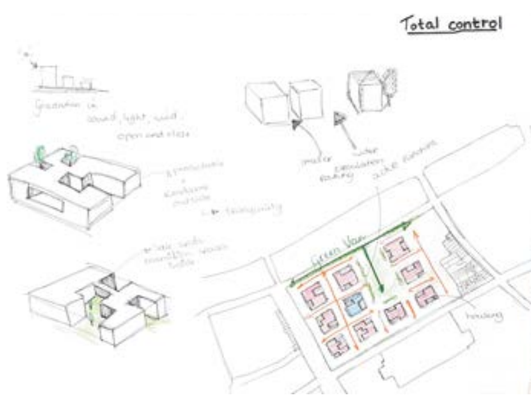
BY LOWERING THE INCENTIVES AND CREATING CLARITY AND STRUCTURE, QUALITY OF LIFE CAN BE IMPROVED.

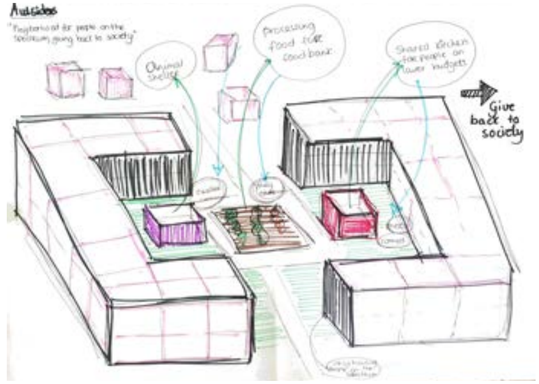
↓

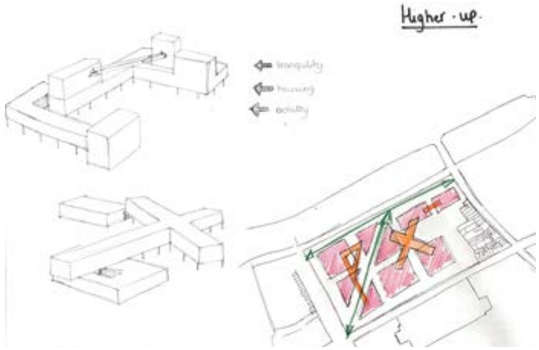
BY CREATING A 'SAFE HEAVEN' WITHIN THE CENTER WITH ALL THE NEEDED REQUIREMENTS AND WISHES. CAN WE SHOW BOTH THE PEOPLE ON THE SPECTRUM AND THE MUNICIPALITIES AND AUTHORITIES THAT THIS CAN INCREASE BOTH THE QUALITY OF LIFE AND THE SPATIAL QUALITIES OF A CITY ENORMOUSLY.

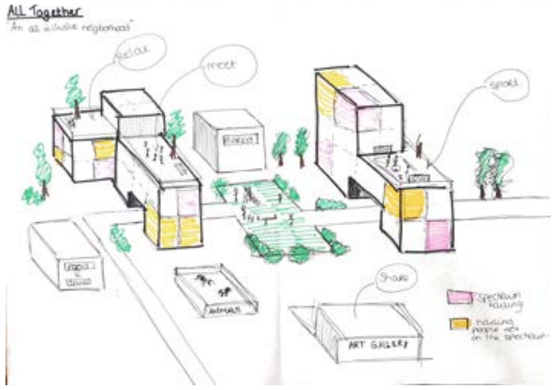
CONCEPTS

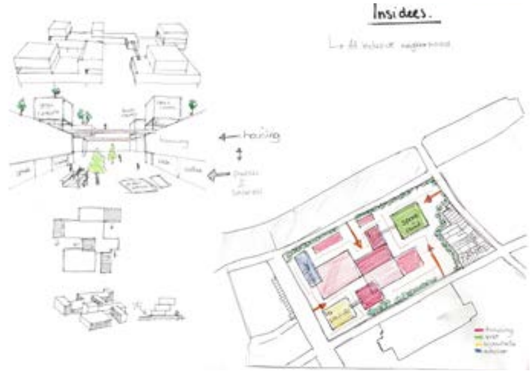


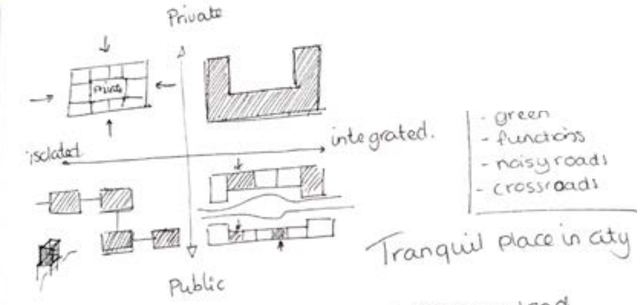








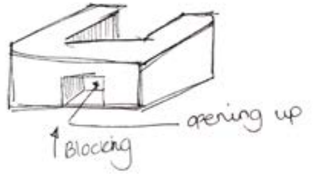


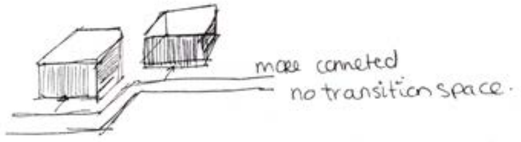


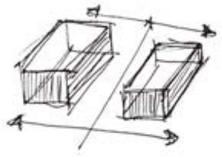
- green
- functions
- noisy roads
- crossroads

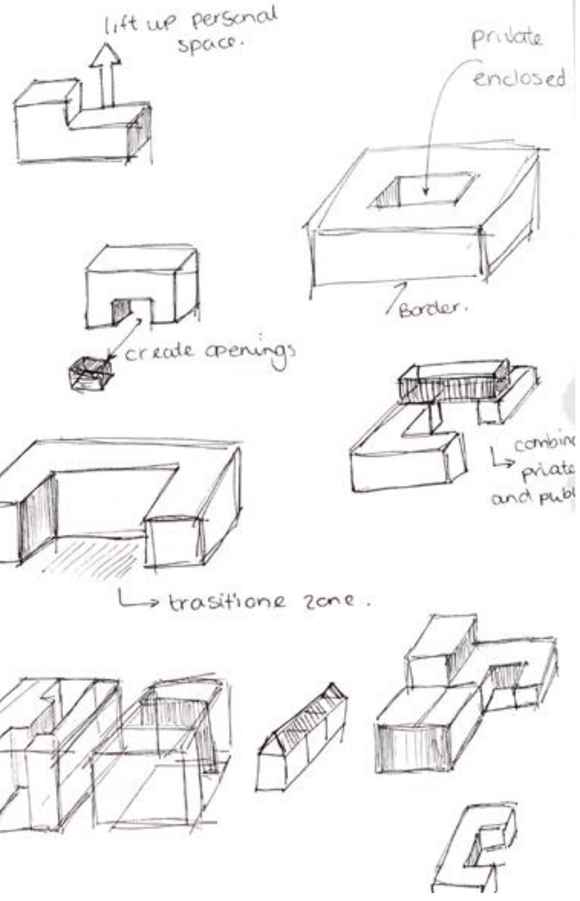
Tranquil place in city

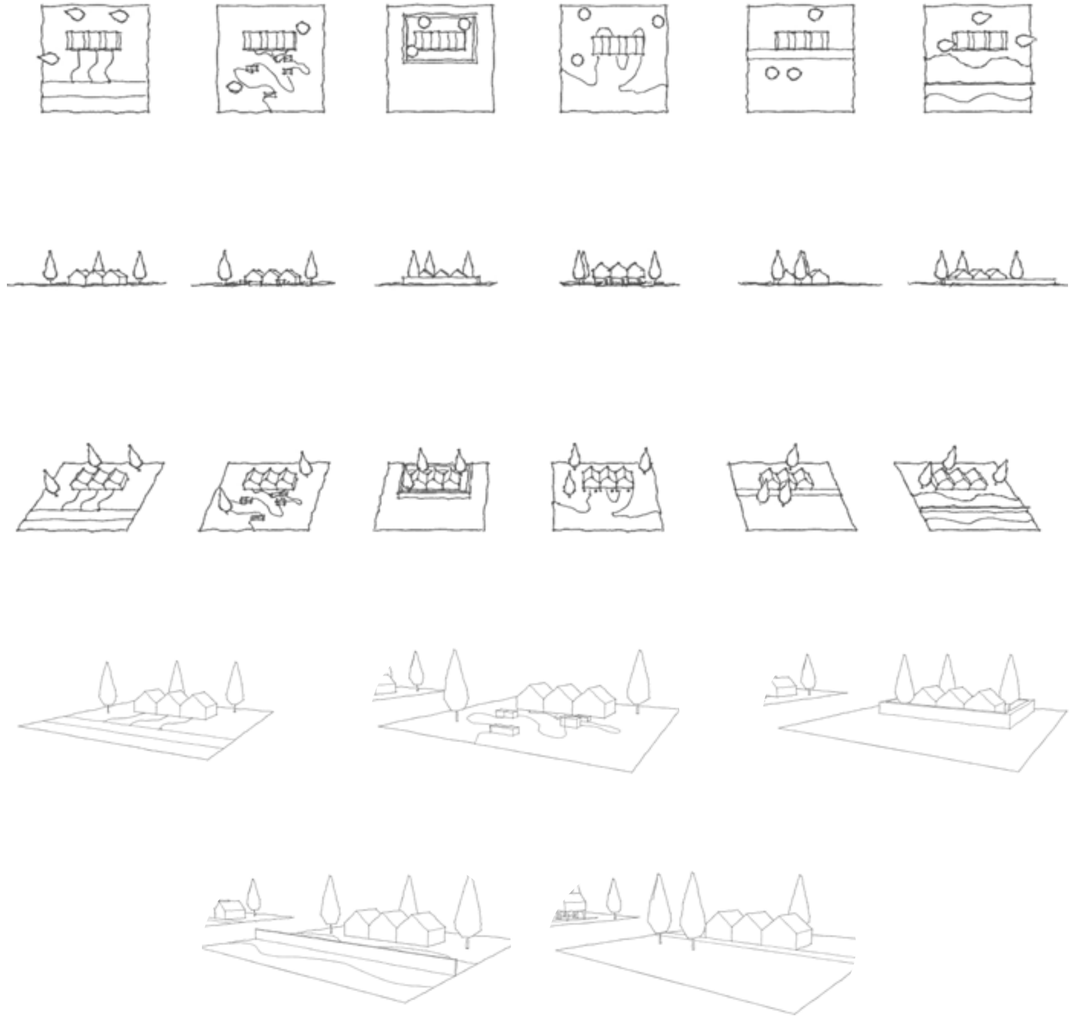
- sensory load
- spatial layout
- familiarity / clarity
- privacy
- social interaction
- ensure accessibility
- personalisation
- provide control











HETEROGENEOUS BALANCE

ALIGNMENT

REPETITION

NEGATIVE SPACE

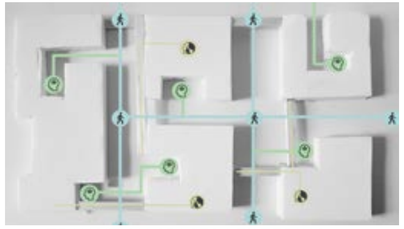
Heterogeneous balance is a structure that starts from a grid that guarantees readability and predictability.

The grid creates a direction and negative space. Within this space are the safe blocks from the outside and merge into the grid.
The blocks have various openings and transition spaces that provide opportunities for shelter and seeking tranquility.

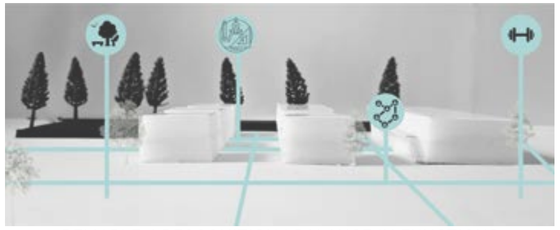
The advantage of this urban structure is there is a perfect balance in tranquility and tension.
The barriers within this structure are shallow due to the heterogeneous distribution; there are plenty of opportunities.
By applying a gradation in the grid, you can play with open and closed and from calming to active. The grid also offers possibilities to create openness towards the piushaven and to connect the city more with the harbor instead of closing it off. In this way you create a variety of routing and possibilities so that everyone can find a way to feel at home.

CREATING POSITIVE BLOCKS I
SWITCHING TOTAL OPENNESS

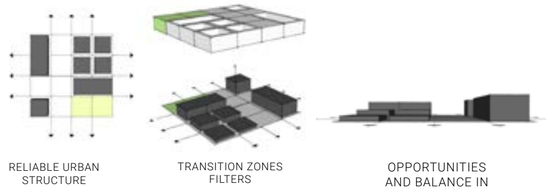
BALANCE IN TRANQUILITY AND ACTIVITY

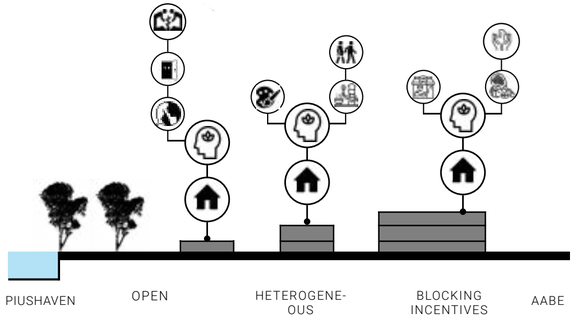


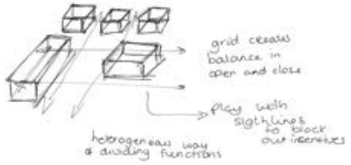
TRANSITION SPACES I FILTERING
INCENTIVES

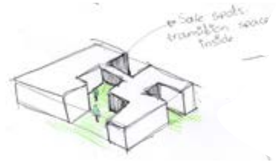


RELIABLE I RECOGNITION I BALANCE IN FUNCTIONS







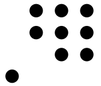


INSIDE OUT

Inside out focuses on centering the houses, which ensures that there is a gradation from. Inside-out is a concept that provides central
security. This vertical division creates a 'safe haven' in the middle of the area. From here, the functions to the outside become more and more public and open.

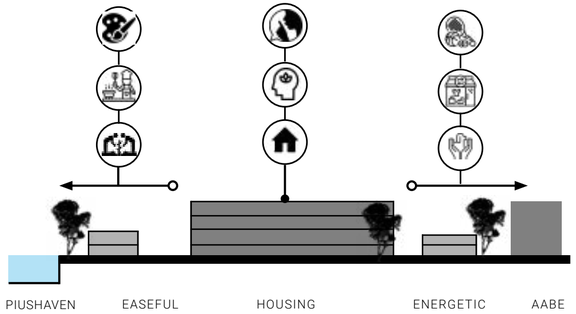
The advantages of this concept are the clear and legible urban structure. It also has the advantage that you experience a form of security.
The courtyard is only accessible to residents and offers an extra place to withdraw from the city entirely.
The gradation from private to public takes place in an even manner, which ensures that you do not immediately experience the bustle of the city as soon as you step outside the house. Because the functions are separated from the living, the threshold is somewhat higher, and the social interaction is only present when sought out in the environment or in the courtyard. private to public.
By centering these homes you create a quiet central safe haven from where you can focus on the various activities in the area.

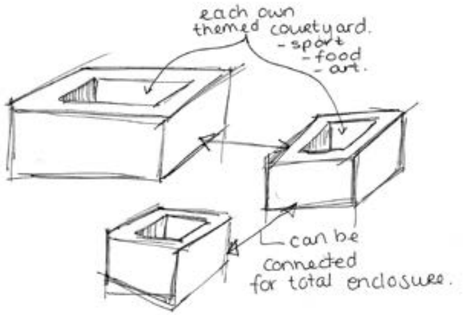
HIERARCHY

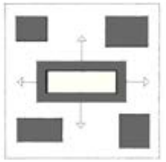


PROXIMITY

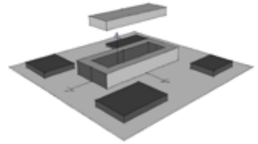
NEGATIVE SPACE







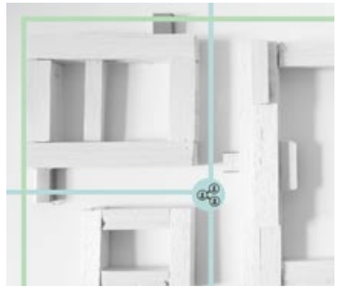
CENTRALIZED



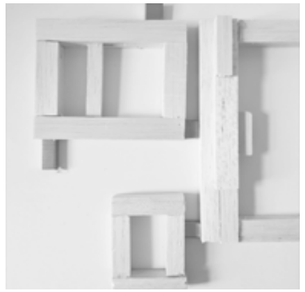
COURTYARD

DIVERSITY

CENTRAL SECURITY I CONTRACTION IN ONE POINT I ASSOCIATION



OPENINGS MORE CONNECTION WITH THE ENVIRONMENT



COMPLETE COMMUNITY

SEEK THE SILENCE

LAYOUT

BALANCE

CONTRAST

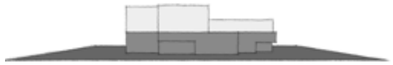
Seek the silence is a horizontal filter. This structure gives a clear division in the streetscape and ensures the most significant possible amount of privacy. The filtering works like a disk. The ground floor is divided into various collective functions that are entirely public.

This is the most extreme form of openness to the city because the entire area is accessible for everyone. The houses here that are located above this horizontal 'disc' are safe places.
Here you can withdraw and recharge. The thresholds here are average because when you leave and enter the house, you contact the
environment.

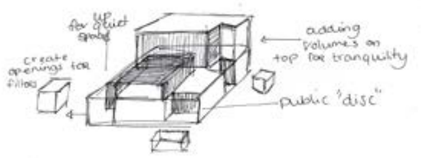
By keeping the public functions on the ground floor, you create a lively neighborhood full of qualities.
Not only do people on the spectrum experience overstimulation or the pressure of society. Everyone needs a place to withdraw

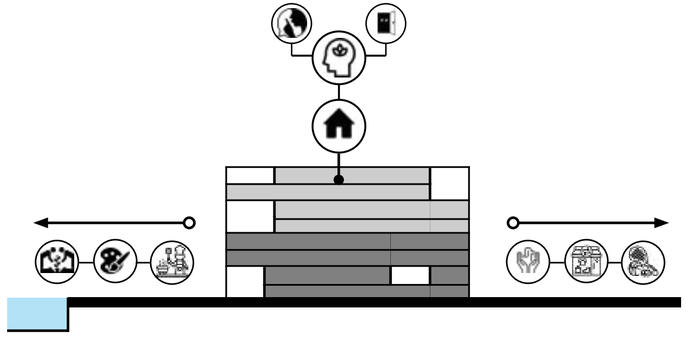
DISC FILTERING

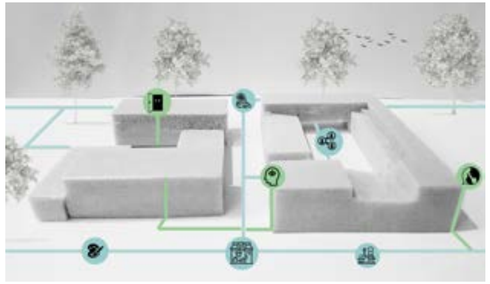
HORIZONTAL FILTER



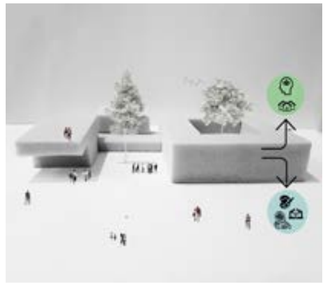
UP TO TRANQUILITY







HORIZONTAL FILTERING I HOME IS THE PLACE TO UNWIND



SOCIAL INTERACTION I POSSIBILITIES

TRANSITION SPACES I FILTERS

FEEDBACK

What will make a suitable home and meet meaningful daytime activities?

The three concepts circle around the issue of neighborhood models, the grid being favorite because of its potential for balance in variety and routings.

Although the research supplies elaborations further down the architectural scale, the concepts show less attention for this part of the program.

The direction of the design can win in strength and logic when further testing and experimentation is undertaken towards the design principles that will meet the two key questions stated above.

It starts and is just urban, and architecture is out of sight. Operate from both ends, from the small scale as well. A more radical approach might help to get clear principles and points of departure.

Foundational themes & criteria & conclusions: Conclusions are the way to proceed, but conclusions need criteria to develop. Autism is not a clear driver yet, because the criteria derived are missing or not applied critically and precisely. Architecture is missing; for example, would a lack of materials and details help autistic people? Would contrast between light and shadow be disturbing? Etc.
etc. The testing of issues like these in 3D will trigger design.

Program & urb and arch implications: concepts are still urban and are missing architectural discoveries, so 50% of information is lacking. Programmatic requirements or outcomes are not critically deployed.

Ways of experimenting & testing: A good mix of modeling, scale models and sketching with reflection. Use of blue foam could help to get clearer pictures and results. Scenarios might help to describe what happens to people inside different 3D environments.

Logic does not lead to one project. It is important to identify what is missing to get there. Do not use icons please, because these operate in indirect ways. Be more direct.

Awareness is strong. In order to get more gripto dare and to persevere are the keys to proceed.

DESIGN PROCESS

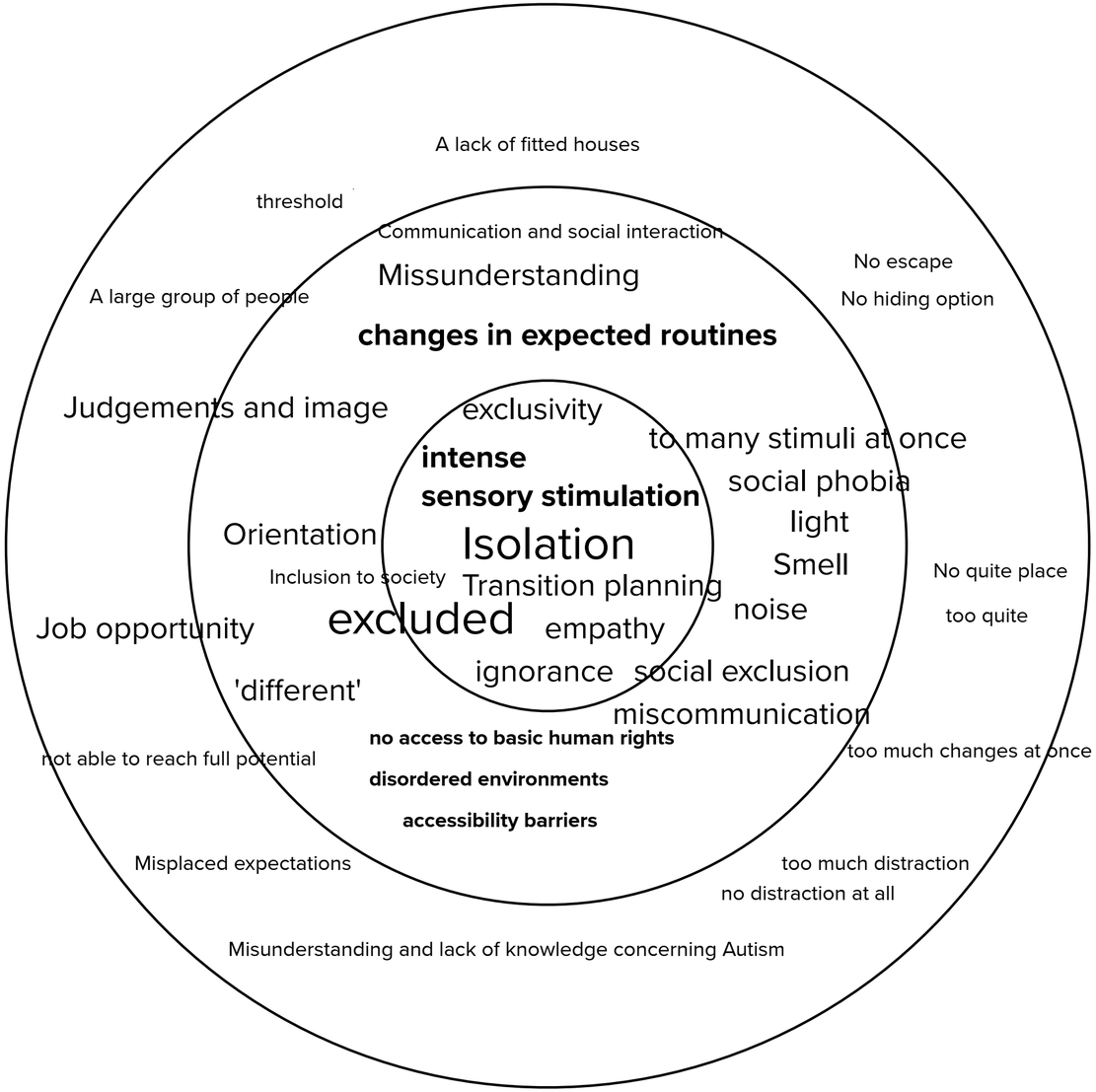
WINTERSCHOOL

WHAT IF WE CAN INCREASE THE WELL-BEING OF PEOPLE WITH AUTISM WITH THE USE OF ARCHITECTURAL AND URBAN FILTERS?

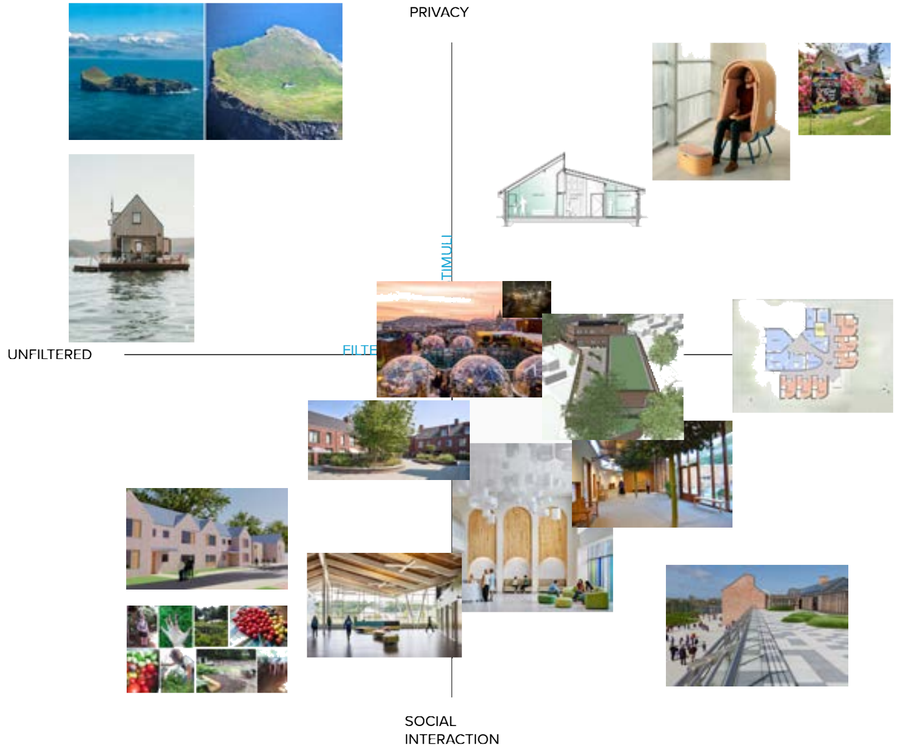
WHICH SPATIAL ELEMENTS CAN SUPPORT (CREATE EXPECTATIONS FOR) ROUTINE, AND WHICHIMPLEMENTED ‘FILTERS’ WORK FOR PRIVACY AS WELL FOR SOCIAL INTERACTION?

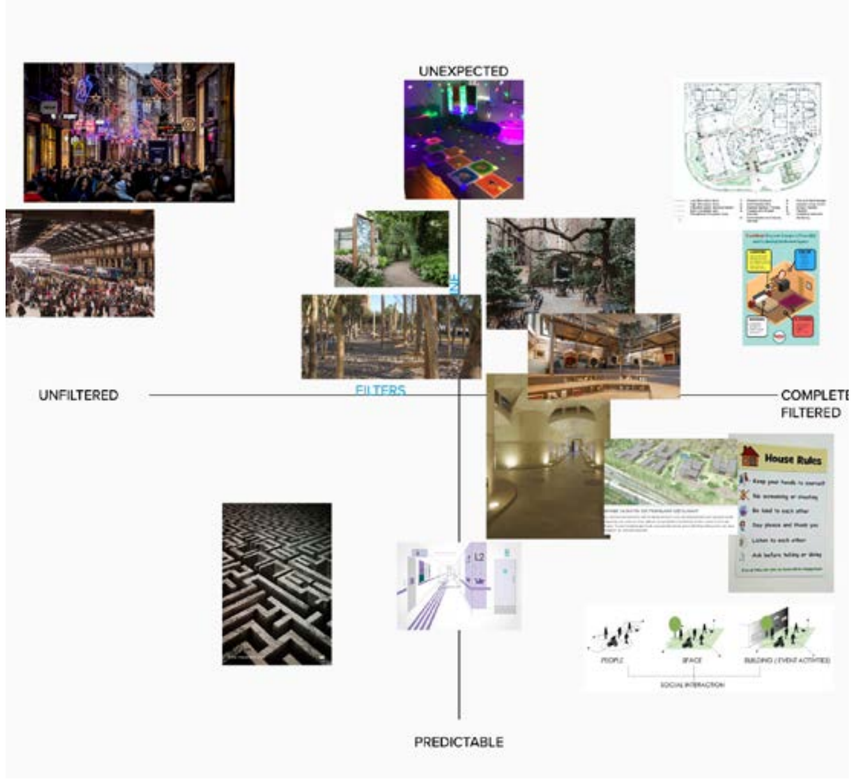
HOW CAN YOU DESIGN SPACES THAT PROVIDE CONTROL OF STIMULI AND KNOWLEDGE OF ORIENTATION (WHERE YOUR BODY IS IN SPACE)?

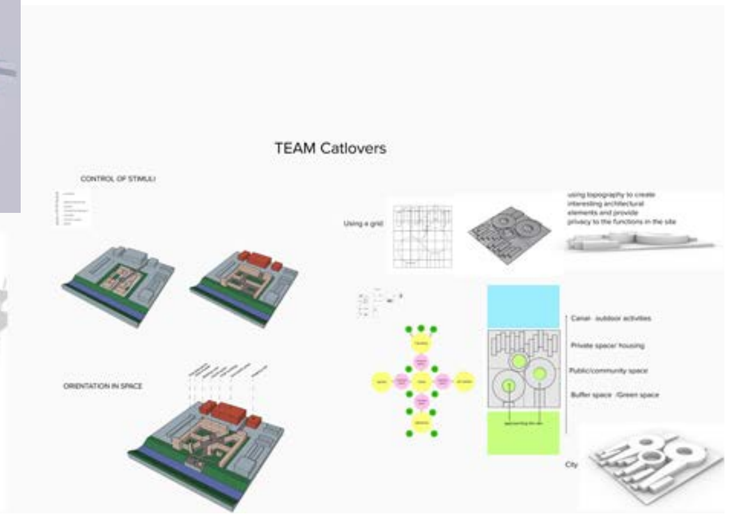
WHICH ARCHITECTURAL AND URBAN ELEMENTS CAN INCREASE THE WELL-BEING OF PEOPLE WITH AUTISM WITHIN THEIR ENVIRONMENT?

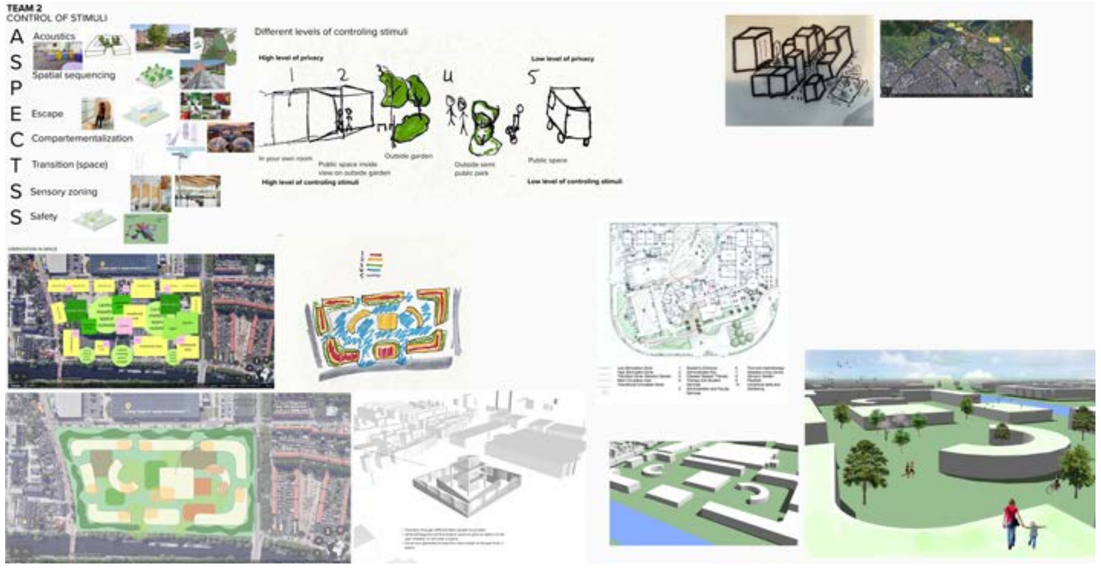


SCENARIO THINKING

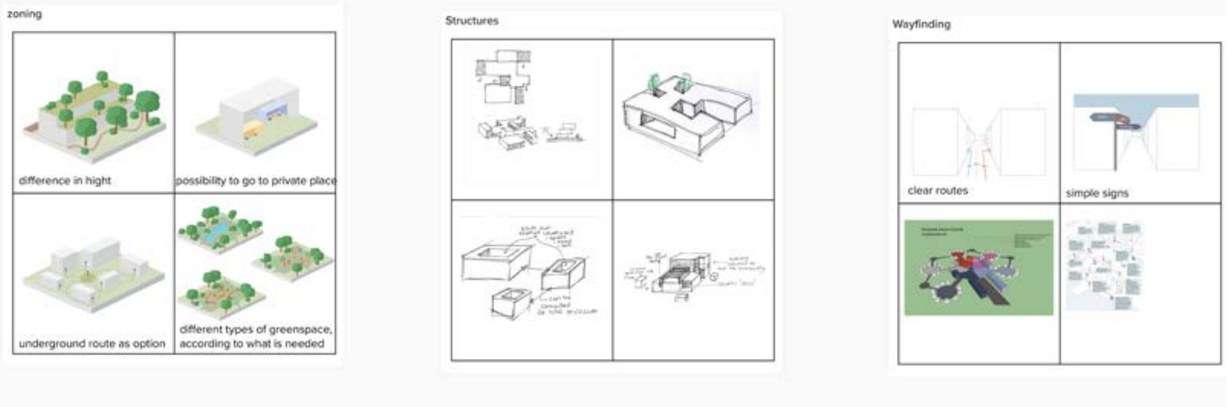


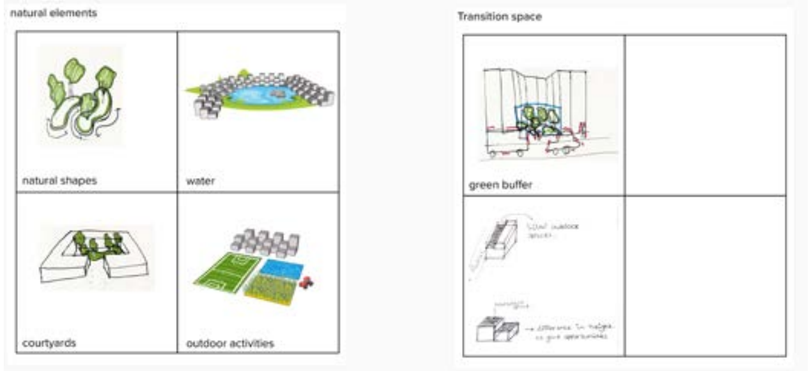

UNEXPECTED
UNFILTERED
FILTERS
COMPLETE
FILTERED
PREDICTABLE
House Rules
Keep your hands to yourself
No screaming or shouting
Be kind to each other
Say please and thank you
Listen to each other
Ask before taking or doing
PEOPLE
SPACE
BUILDING (EVENT ACTIVITIES)
SOCIAL INTERACTION

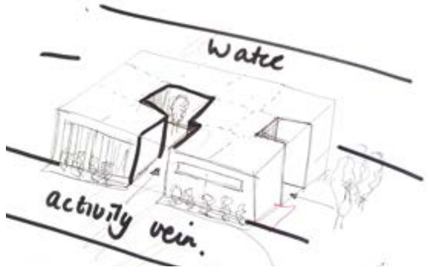

TEAM Catlovers
CONTROL OF STIMULI
Using a grid
using topography to create interesting architectural elements and provide privacy to the functions in the site
ORIENTATION IN SPACE
Canal- outdoor activities
Private space/ housing
Public/community space
Buffer space /Green space
City

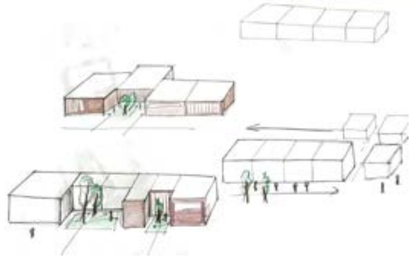

TEAM 2
CONTROL OF STIMULI
A Acoustics
S Spatial sequencing
P Escape
E Compartementalization
C Transition (space)
T Sensory zoning
S Safety
S Safety
Different levels of controling stimuli
High level of privacy
Low level of privacy
Public space inside view on outside garden
Outside garden
Outside semi public park
Public space
High level of controling stimuli
Low level of controling stimuli

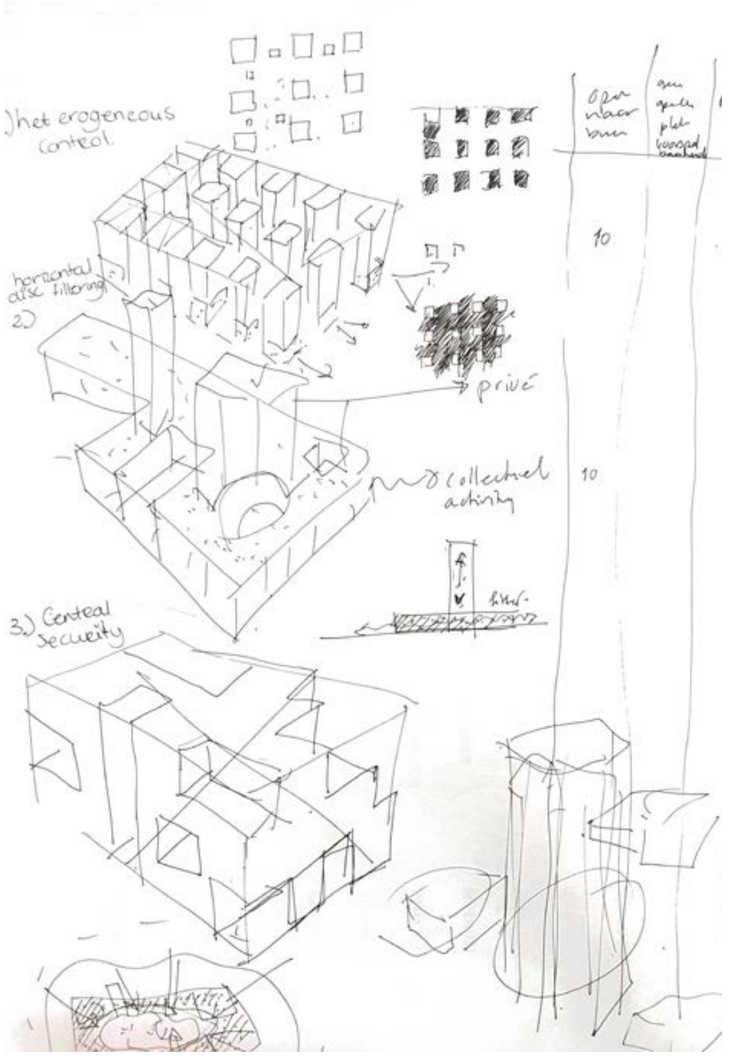
PRE-DESIGN


zoning
difference in hight
possibility to go to private place
underground route as option
different types of greenspace, according to what is needed
Structures
Wayfinding
clear routes
simple signs

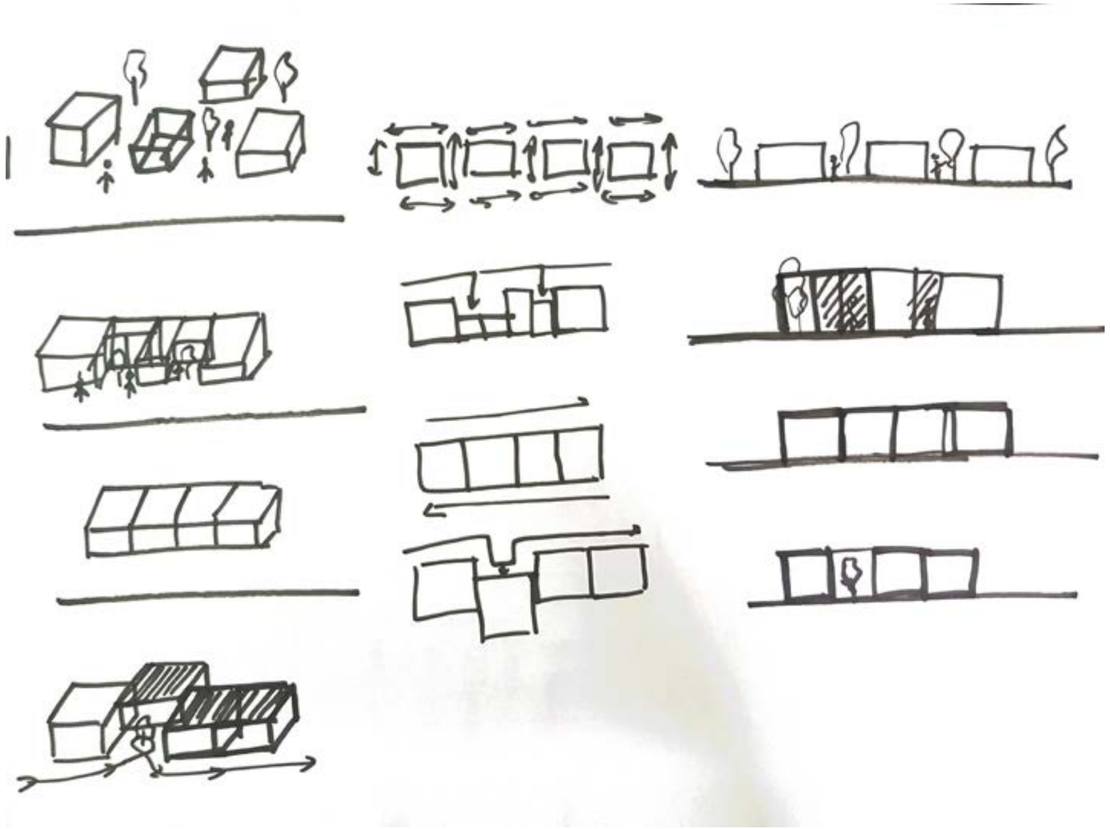

natural elements
natural shapes
water
courtyards
outdoor activities
Transition space
green buffer


water
activity vein.



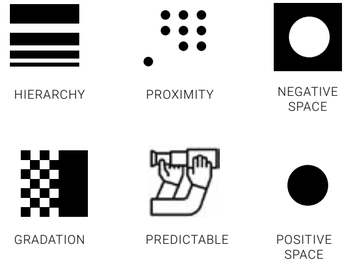

heterogeneous context
horizontal axis filling
2)
privé
collective activity
3) Central security
10
10

SKETCHES



THE STANDARD

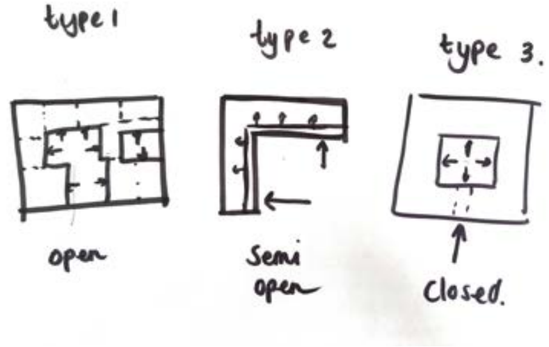
Autism, a huge gray area for many people. Knowledge and understanding are essential for this target group.
Embracing our differences and strengthening and complementing each other's qualities. That is something we should concentrate on a lot more.
Not trying to squeeze someone into the perfect picture and neglect all the qualities and only focus on 'the problems'.
Not being permitted or entitled to be yourself is the most destructive thing there is.



DESIGN CRITERIA

SPATIAL SEQUENCING / ZONING	MAXIMIZE FAMILIARITY, STABILITY, PREDICTABILITY AND CLAIRTY	ENHANCE SENSORY BALANCE
OFFER OPPORTUNITIES FOR CONTROLLING SOCIAL INTERACTION AND PRIVACY	ADEQUATE CHOICE AND INDEPENDENCE	ENSURE ACCESSEBILITY AND SUPPORT
GRADUAL TRANSITION	CREATE TRANSITION/WITHDRAWAL SPACES	ENHANCE ONE'S DIGNITY

FABRIEKSKWARTIER - TILBURG



ACTIVITY VEIN

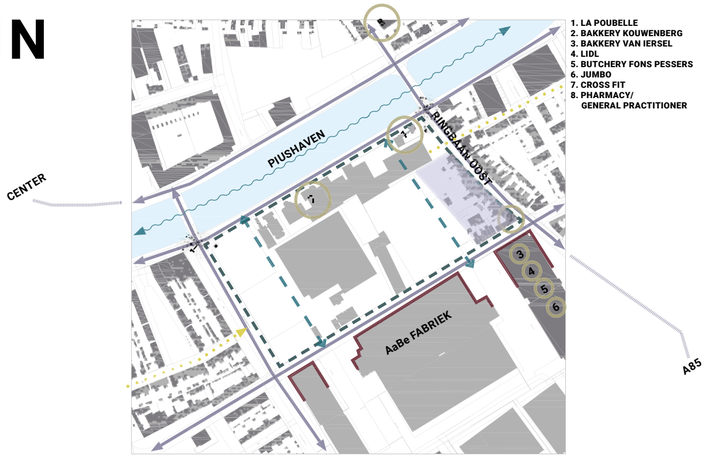
It is essential for zoning to be organized based on their sensory quality. This provides a smooth transition between high-stimulus and low-stimulus zones.

By using an ‘activity vein’, you create a route with dynamic highlights that correspond to the interests of people with autism as well as “neurotypical” thinkers.

Branches to the different zones run from this ‘vein’. Transitional spaces are located on these branches to create the gradation that is needed to create an understandable passage.
These spaces are in line with the necessary stimuli in the zone, so that there is always a gradual transition between the connections between activities and living.

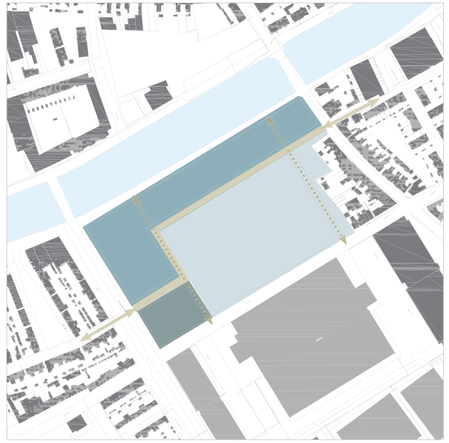
This vein stems from an orthogonal interplay of lines, which contributes to the legibility and predictability of the area. It implies sightlines and an interchange of negative and positive spaces. The positive spaces are the built environment, and the negative spaces make way for the arrangement of the activities and circulation within the area.

SKETCH STIMULI CONTROLE



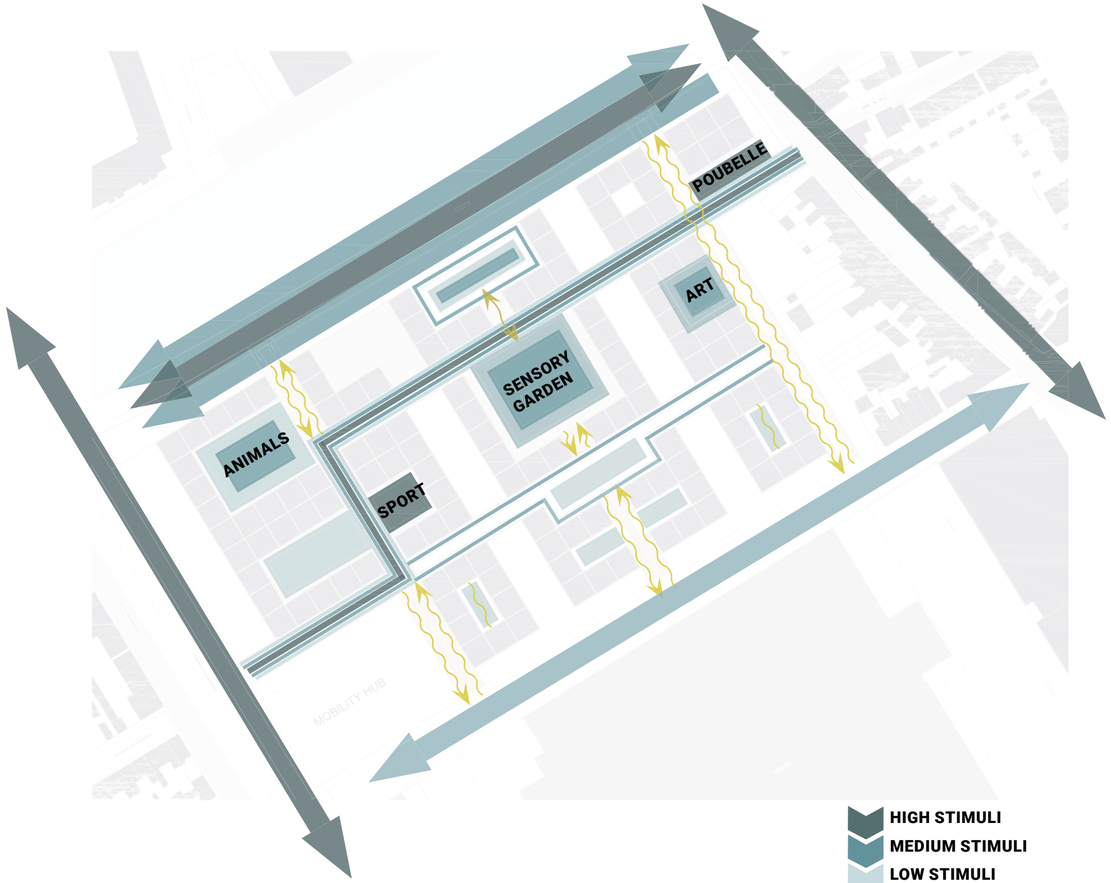
1. LA POUBELLE
2. BAKKERY KOUWENBERG
3. BAKKERY VAN IERSEL
4. LIDL
5. BUTCHERY FONS PESSERS
6. JUMBO
7. CROSS FIT
8. PHARMACY/ GENERAL PRACTITIONER

SPATIAL ANALYSIS



ACTIVITY VEIN
HIGH-STIMULLI
LOW STIMULI
MOBILITY HUB
ESCAPE LANE

STIMULI ZONING



HIGH STIMULI
MEDIUM STIMULI
LOW STIMULI
ESCAPE ROUTE

URBAN PLAN

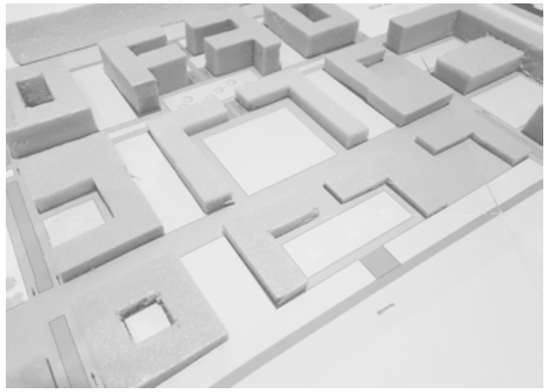
ORTHOGONAL PLAYING OF LINES - SUBTLE DEVIATI-
ONS PROVIDE SMOOTHING

GREEN BLURS THE BORDER BETWEEN
PRIVATE AND PUBLIC

ACTIVITY VEIN - NODE - POSSIBILITIES

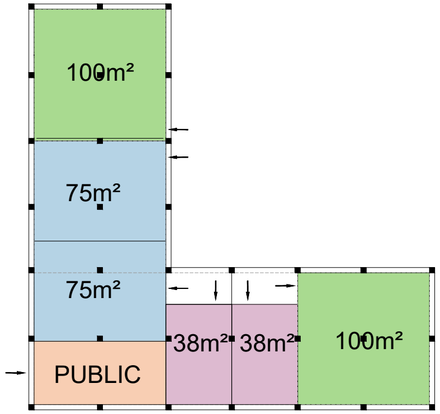
BLADE OF BOUNDARIES

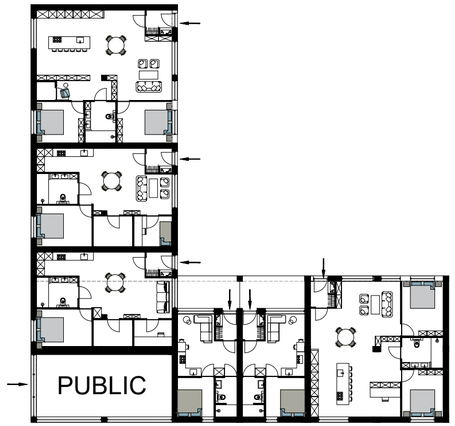
RELATIONSHIPS AND MOMENTS OF CHOICE



COMPLETELY PREDICTABLE - GRADUAL TRANSITION

TYPOLOGIE 1





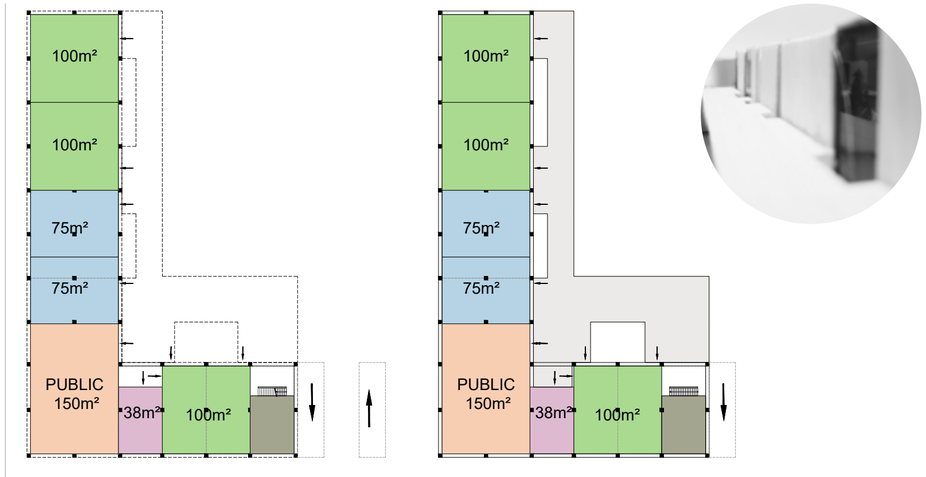
GROUND-BASED - OPEN

THESE GROUND-BASED ADAPTIVE, SCALABLE, REPEATABLE
BUILDING SYSTEM HOMES ARE THE FIRST VARIANT.
THIS TYPOLOGY IS BEST FOR THE GROUP OF PEOPLE WHO LIKE
SOCIAL INTERACTION.
THESE HOUSES ARE LOCATED IN THE BUSIEST PART OF THE AREA AND THEREFORE ARE MORE TRANSPARENT
THAN THE OTHER
TYPOLOGIES.

BALANCED SIZE RATIO AND SPACE
OPERATION

FACADE OFFERS RETREAT SPACES

TYPOLOGIE 2

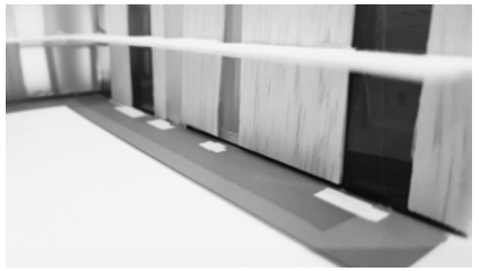


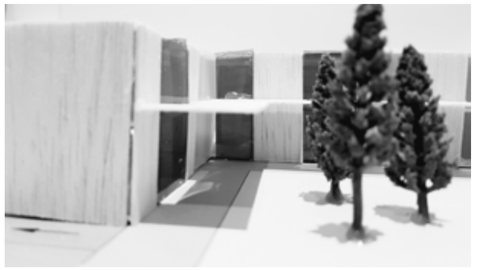
TYPOLOGY 2: GROUND FLOOR

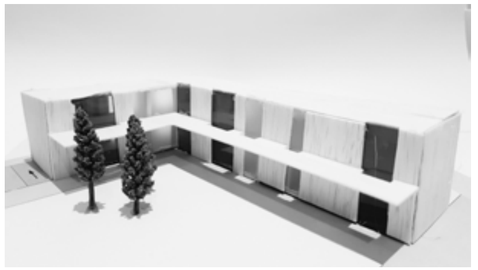
FIRST FLOOR

TWO STORIES

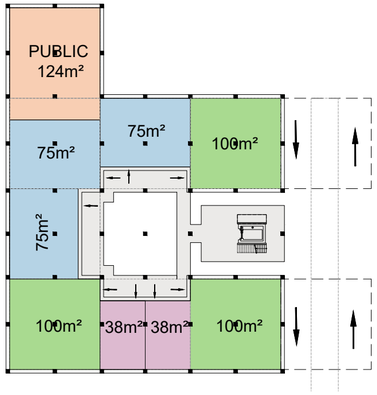
THIS TYPOLOGY IS LOCATED IN THE MIDDLE OF THE AREA. THIS HOUSING TYPE IS SUITABLE FOR INDIVIDUALS WHO LIKE TO BE AMONG PEOPLE AND VIEW THIS FROM A DISTANCE. BECAUSE THESE HOMES OFFER MORE PRIVACY DUE TO THE DIFFERENCES IN HEIGHTS, THIS OFFERS OPPORTUNITIES TO FIND A BALANCE.



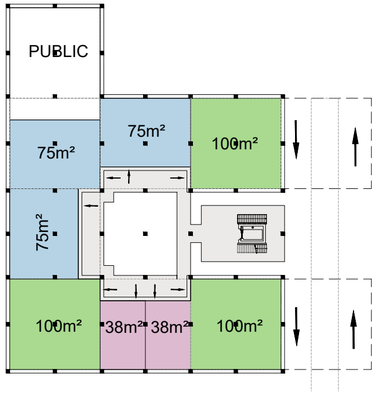




TYPOLOGIE 3



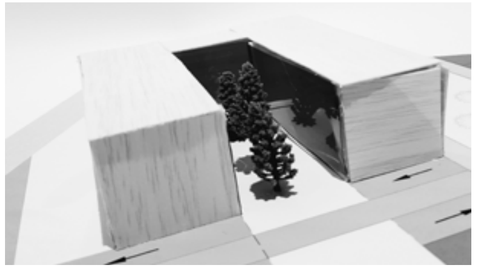
TYPOLOGY 3: GROUND FLOOR



FIRST/SECOND FLOOR

THREE STORIES

THIS TYPOLOGY IS AIMED AT PEOPLE WHO ARE MORE ON THEIR OWN. THERE ARE OPPORTUNITIES TO AVOID THE PUBLIC, BUT THIS TYPOLOGY OFFERS A MORE SECLUDED SITUATION DUE TO CLOSED FACADES AND PLACEMENT. THIS IS ALSO IN THE QUIETER PART OF THE AREA WHERE THERE ARE ESCAPE ROUTES TO THE PIUSHAVEN AND INTO THE AREA.



FEEDBACK

The inclusion of **two (spatial) senses** more than the usual five is an eyeopener for anyone interested in reprogramming architectural design – related to persons with autism.

The spatial dimensions connected to these senses have been noted earlier in the research, and relate to sensing presences and keeping balance, that is to say safe space.

The design is too abstract and generic.

The word '**escape**' is used many times; what does that imply?

How to understand this is sense city; is it sufficiently specific?

Spatial qualities cannot be experienced yet.

The project looks very open with an **overabundance of open outdoor spaces**. Would people not feel lost and unprotected? The open layout creates a huge split between buildings and rest space.

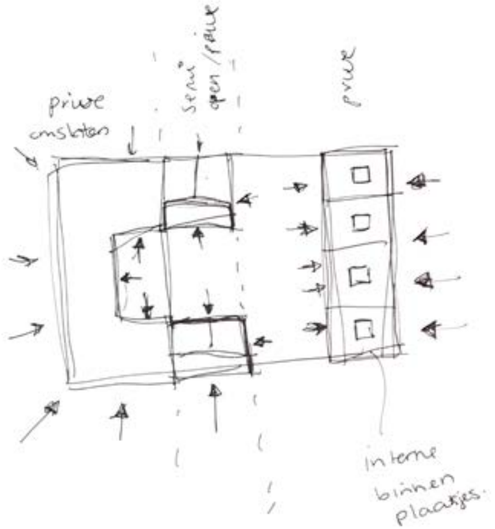
Important question is **how the architecture relates to the senses and spatial experiences** in terms of guidance, protection, zoning, spatial qualities, materials, colors, details, climate, indoor, outdoor, half climate, togetherness, etc.

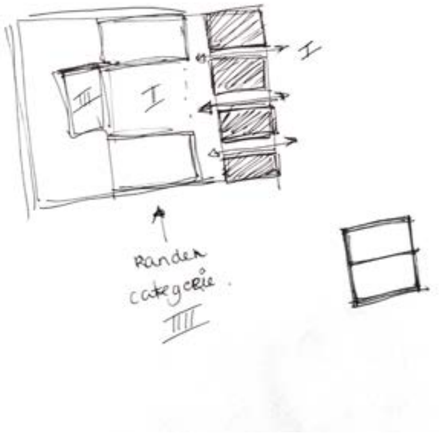
Where is the **zoning** and how many steps in zoning exist?

Is the project a case that would be instrumental for other locations? How about logistics?

The functionalities in the activity vainare not clear yet.

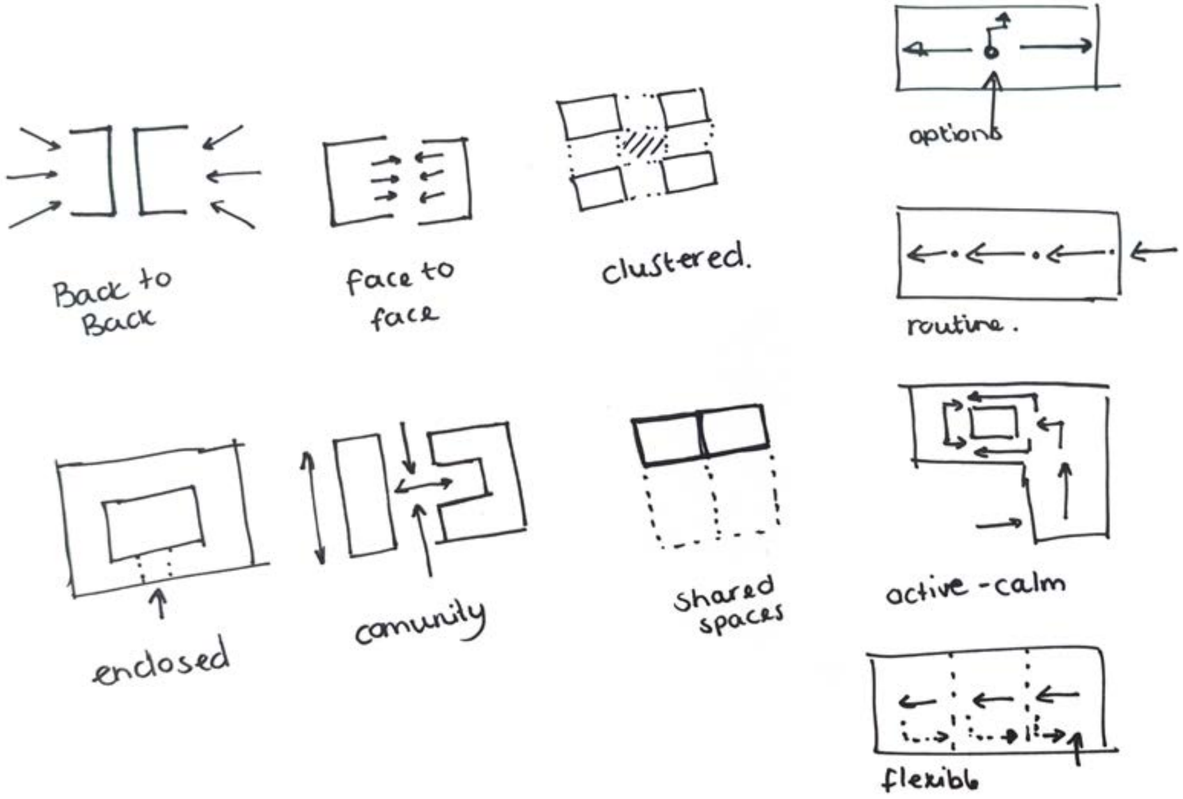
FINAL-DESIGN





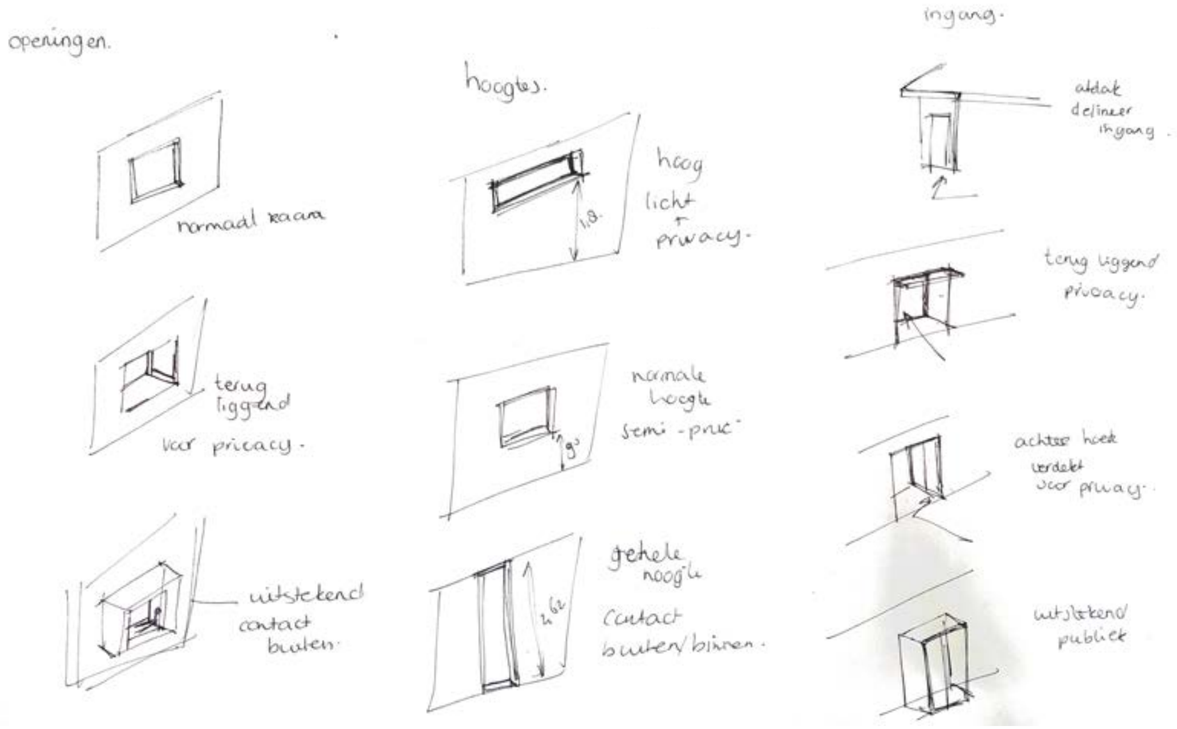
SKETCHES ZONING

SKETCHES LAYOUT - STRUCTURE



‘‘ Health and well-being have everything to do with the house you live in, the neighborhood you live in, and the social environment you are a part of. ’’

SKETCHES OPENINGS



DESIGN PRINCIPLES

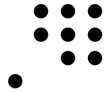
STRUCTURE

HIERARCHY

LAYOUT

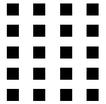
ALIGNMENT

SOCIAL



PROXIMITY

BALANCE



REPETITION

STIMULI

CONTROL

TRANSITION

GUIDANCE

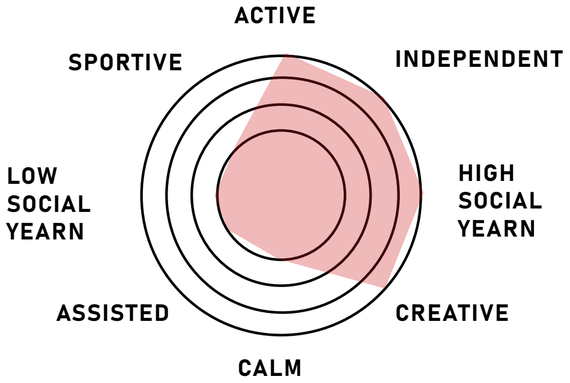
MATCHING TABLE

identify individual housing needs

INTERESTS

SOCIAL APPETITE

STIMULI CONTROL



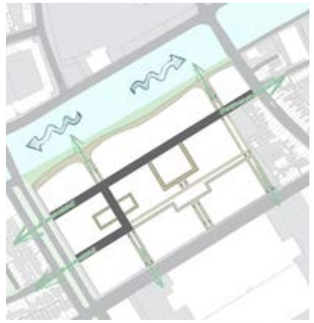
EVA
19
CO-HOUSING WITH PERSONAL SPACE
LIKES LEGO, DRAWING AND PAINTING
STUDENT
MAKES EASIER CON-NECTIONS WITH MATERS WITH SAME INTERESTS
SHARED SPACE STUDIO

JILL
26
WANTS TO LIVE WITH GIRLFRIEND
LIKES SPORTS, MUSIC AND ART
VOLUNTEER WORK AND STUDENT
WOULD LOVE TO HAVE SOME SHARED SPACE TO SPORT
STUDIO

LEROY
32
LIVES WITH GIRLFRIEND
ENJOYS WALKING, GARDENING AND ANIMALS
UMEMPLOYED DUE TO HEALTH ISSUES
WOULD LOVE TO GARDEN WHEN HE FEELS STRESSED OUT
APPARTMENT

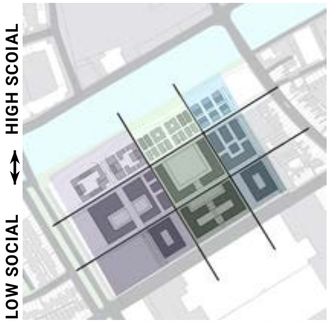
MARA
40
LIVES WITH HUSBAND AND DAUGHTER IN SOCIAL HOME
LOVES READING AND BAKING/COOKING
WOULD LOVE TO WORK WITHIN OWN INTERESTS
WOULD LOVE TO HAVE SOME SPACES TO COOK AND BAKE
FAMILY HOME

CONNECTS TO SURROUNDING NEIGBORHOODS



ACTIVITY VEIN

ACTIVE ↔ CALM

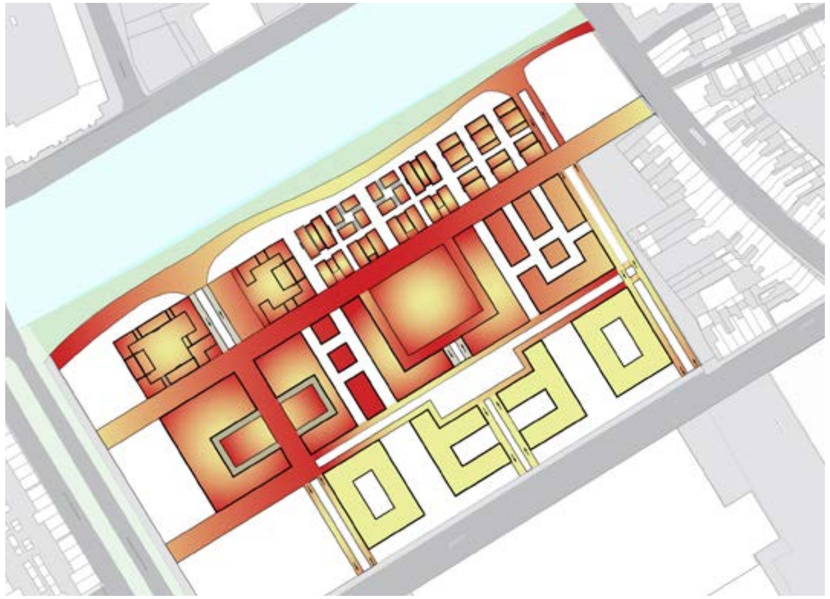


GRADATION IN BLOCKS

PROGRAM CREATES A NETWORK

NETWORK

INCENSE AMOUNT



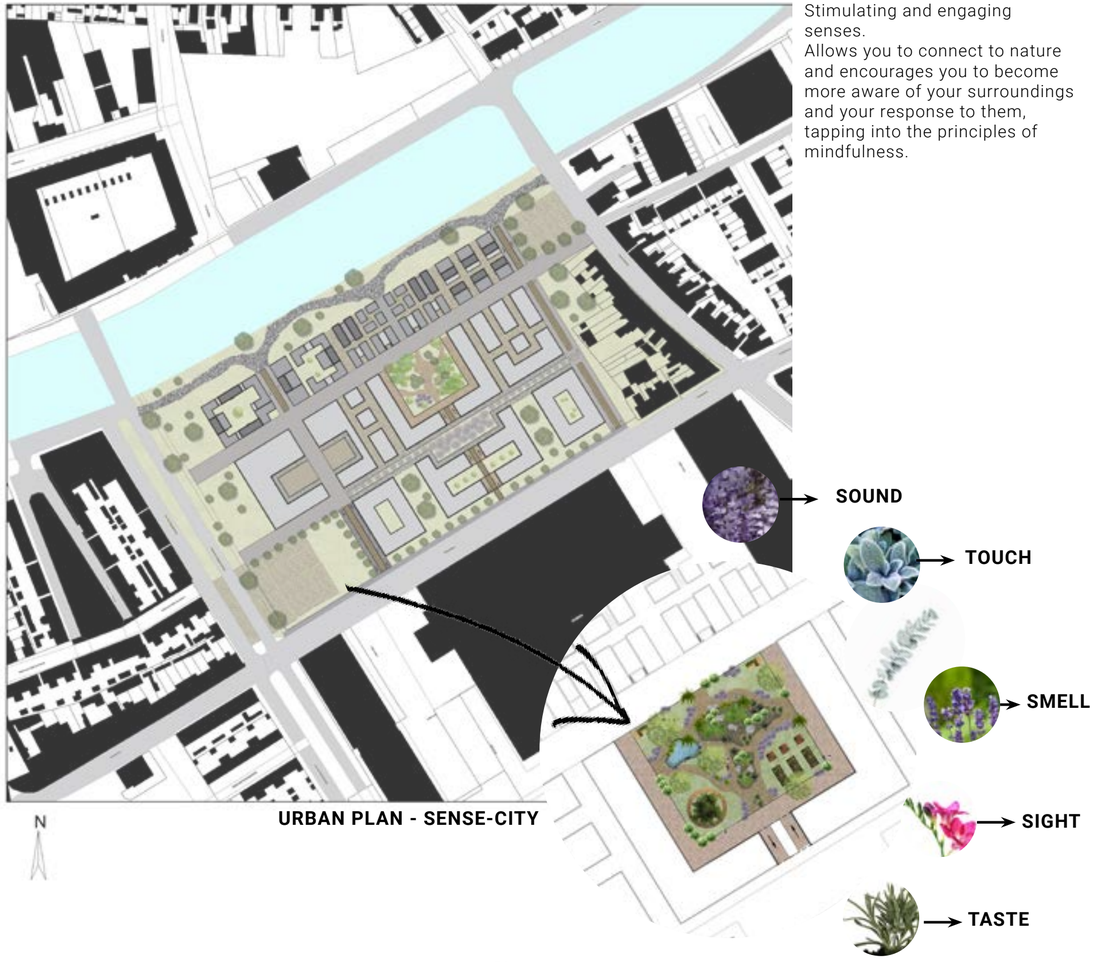
HIGH STIMULI/ NO CONTROL

MEDIUM STIMULI/ MORE CONTROL

LOW STIMULI/ CONTROL

HEATH MAP

SENSORY GARDEN



URBAN PLAN - SENSE-CITY

Stimulating and engaging senses.
Allows you to connect to nature and encourages you to become more aware of your surroundings and your response to them, tapping into the principles of mindfulness.

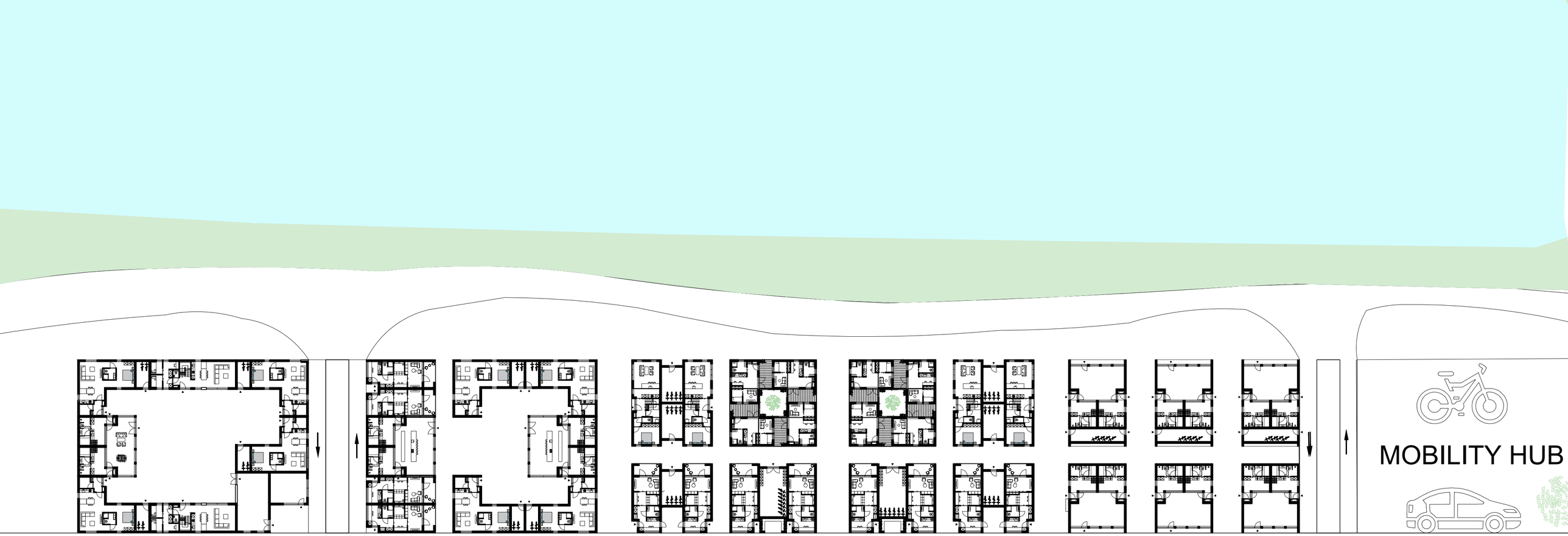
PROGRAM

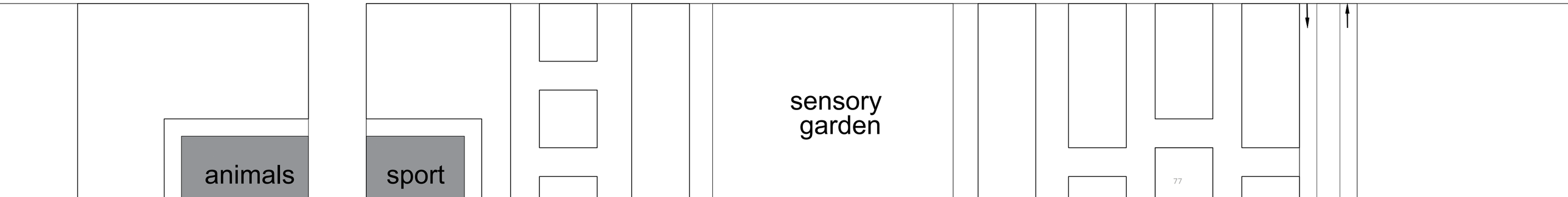
- ART GALLERY
- GYM
- COMMUNITY CENTER
- SENSORY GARDEN
- CUDDLE CORNER
- KITCHEN GARDEN
- MUSIC STUDIO
- HOME-MADE SHOP

The program is aimed at a diverse group of people. Regardless of sensitivity or interests, everyone can connect here. This establishes smaller communities among themselves.

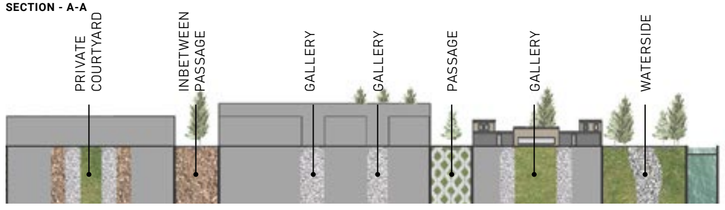
The program is not only sought for leisure or daytime activities, but it also offers job opportunities.
The residents can maintain their own activities/spaces.

This gives a sense of togetherness but also a sense of beloning.


MOBILITY HUB


animals
sport
sensory
garden

SECTION - A-A



SECTION - B-B

WAYFINDING AND PREDICTABILITY

- Orthogonal interplay of lines
- Deviations are determined
- These create transition spaces
- Gradually transition from one space to the next

- The paths indicate by width and finish how private or open a place is.
- in advance what to anticipate.
- The different finishes give sounds, smell and feels

CO-STUDIO

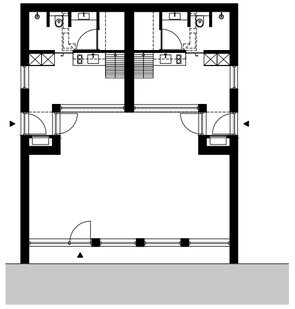
**These lofts have a private surface area of 20 m².
Cohousers each have their own complete private home, but they share a common studio that is shared. Via a staircase, you reach a cozy mini attic where you can even reload completely. The advantage of this house is the attached atelier.
This has a separate entrance and can be arranged as desired.
This space also offers opportunities for organizing workshops or meeting people through the realization of interests and presenting artworks to the community.**

FRIENDLY FACES

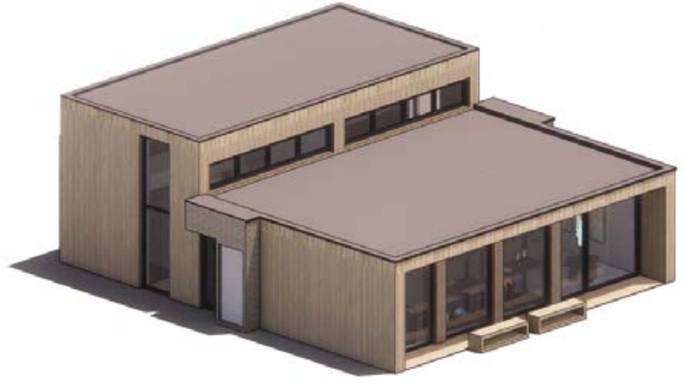
**These semi-detached houses consist of groups of two or four houses. The four attached studios face the water and are located in a quiet area close to the activity vein.
This mini-community offers the opportunity to live independently and to join forces.
The two detached houses are separated by a storage.
This way, there is a volume that ensures that there will be no noises from neighbors. But you will always have someone who can help you if needed.**

FRIENDLY CIRCLE

**The courtyard garden will provide places for meeting and relaxation. Feelings of togetherness and social control are given a place and the mutual bond between residents will be strengthened.
The presence of an inner garden creates a high degree of social contact.
It stimulates your senses and invites you to be active.
The enclosed character makes the garden clear and exciting at the same time. A sheltered place where there is so much to discover but where you will never get lost.**

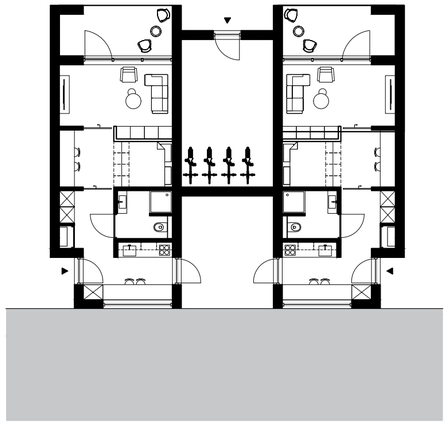


20 m² private
50 m² shared



LOFT STUDIO

NEAR AND DEAR

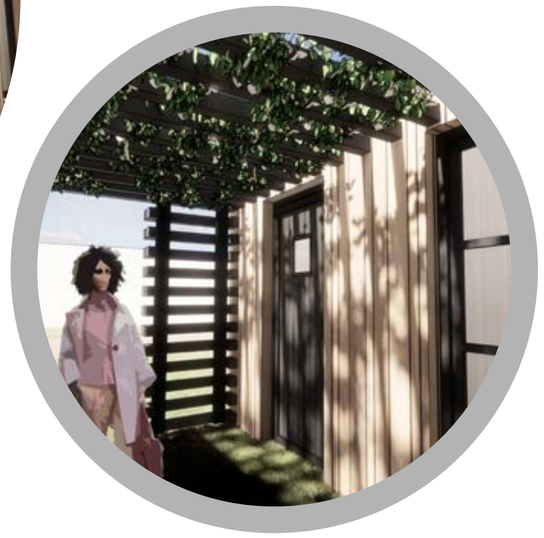


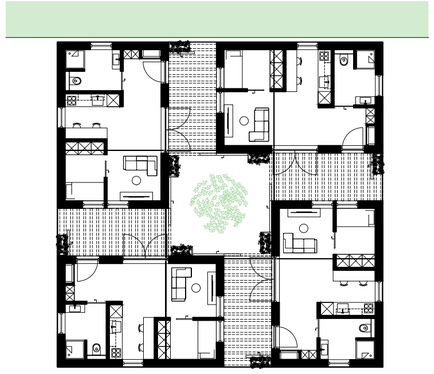
2 HOMES OF 75 m²

SUNRISE HOUSE

150 m² private

SHARED ROOF TERRACE





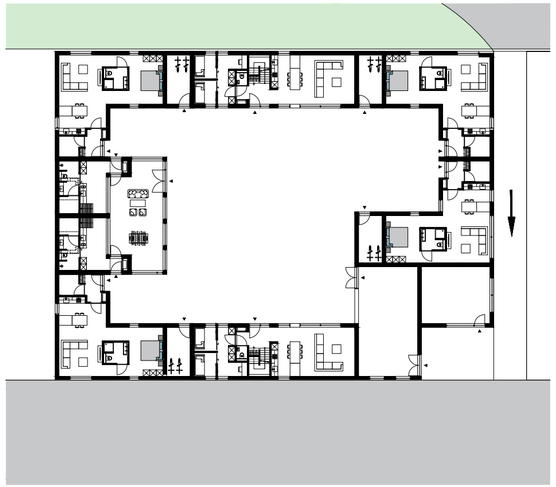
MILL HOUSE

50 m² private

THE SOFT SPOT

2 LOFTS = 20 m²
5 APPARMENTS = 75 m²

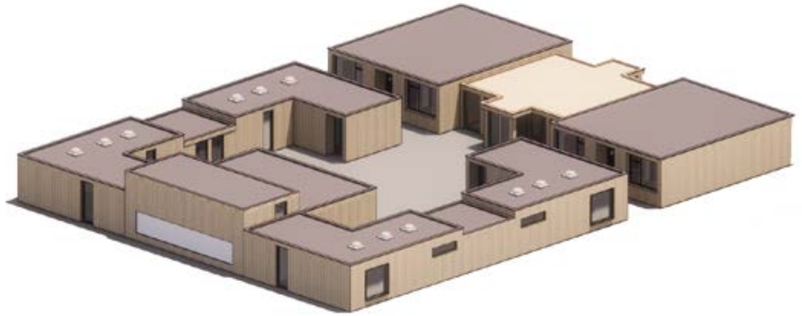
2 HOMES = 150 m²



MEET STREET

4 LOFTS = 20 m²
4 APPARMENTS = 75 m²

4 HOMES = 50 m²



FEEDBACK

The storyline is good and lots of progress has been made.

Vanity deploys a responsible and empathic approach. The presentation showed a comprehensive approach to the design brief, resulting in a set of designs brought together in a neighbourhood section.

Enough material to continue, by further assessing the impact of the designs on the pattern of life of the inhabitants and the quality of the architectural spaces inside and outside.

This assessment can extend in improving the communication about the users and the topic of the project.
The design principles are quite generic and implicit still; can these be more specific, more architectural, helping to steer the design?

It is not obvious and complex, and it took courage, to start from the urban scale and work towards the architectural scale. It is a rigid urban plan with sensibilities in the smaller scale. The urban sequence(s) and flexibilities can be better explained.

Further attention is needed for user friendliness. Will the alleys function as intended? Are the private terraces always well oriented? In general the integration of dwellings and public space can be more critically assessed, and improved.

The architecture deserves more attention, care and definition. For example in terms of flexibilites of patios, roofs, ‘storage spaces’, and placemaking between and around the homes.
For example in how far materialisation and detailing supports and expresses the porosity or porosities of the design.

Advantage is that the project behave well embedded, but only if the functionalities and logistics of the context (connecti-ons, routes, places) are less abstract.

The various typologies are clear, but not yet what happens when they work together. It is a great opportunity to close the loops between urbanism and architecture through the lives of the sensitive people involved. The volume got lost because of disk failure, but was uploaded not long after.

TALKS I FEEDBACK I SOURCES

TALKS

SURVEY

+100 PEOPLE ON THE AUTISTIC SPECTRUM ABOUT THEIR EXPERIENCES WITH AUTISM - SUPPLEMENTED WITH SOME PRIVATE CONVERSATIONS

BROTHER

ABOUT HIS PERSONAL EXPERIENCE OF DAILY LIFE IN OUR SOCIETY - HEALTH

MANOE RUHE

PROJECT LEADER MUNICIPALITY OF TILBURG ABOUT THE PROCESS OF A PROJECT FOR A LOW-STIMULUS LIVING ENVIRONMENT. THE PROCESSES AND PARTIES INVOLVED.

JAN DOMS

SCULPTURE AND ART AND CULTURAL HISTORY
REFERENCES
POSIBILITIES IN MUNICIPALITY
ISSUES AND VALUES FOR THE PROJECT

CINDY VAN DEN SANDE

TEAM LEADER HART VAN BRABANT REGION - REGIONAL AUTISM CENTER.

THE PROBLEMS LACK OF MONEY AND SPACE
DIVERSITY IN PEOPLE MATCHINGS TABLE

MAURICE SPECHT

FRIEND WITH AUTISM
ECONOMIC REVENUE MODEL

HEIDI HEIJNINGEN-TOUSAIN

RESEARCH ASSISTANT - KNOWLEDGE CENTER HEALTH-CARE INNOVATION - ROTTERDAM UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES

FOUNDER WOONWIJZER

DAGMAR BAARS

VISUAL ARTIST - RESIDENT - PROJECT AUTISM-FRIENDLY HOMES
FAILED PROJECT - MISTAKES AND ISSUES
PROBLEMS MADE IN DESIGN ESSENTIALS

Regionaal Autisme Centrum

HOGESCHOOL ROTTERDAM

GEMEENTE TILBURG

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Pierre von Meiss - Elements of Architecture - From Form to Place - 1990

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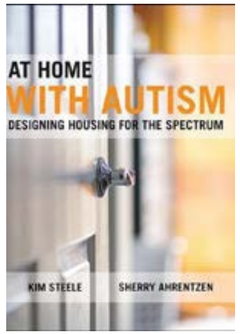
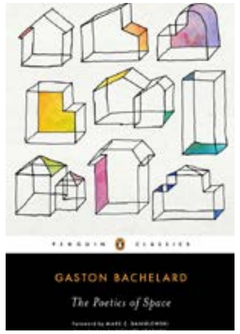
BOOKS

AUTISME BETER BEGRIJ-
PEN I BRIGITTE HARRIS-
SON LISE ST-CHARLES

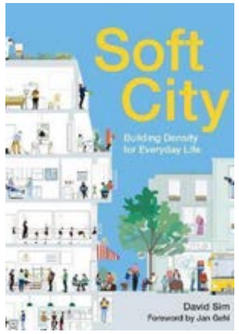
OASES IN DE STAD I
WILLEMIJN WILMS FLOET



AT HOME WITH AUISM I
KIM STEELE & SHERRY
AHRENTZEN



THE POETICS OF SPACE
GASTON BACHELARD



SOFT CITY I DAVID SIM I
JAN GEHL

ELEMENTS OF
ARCHITECTURE I
PIERRE VON MEISS

REFERENCES

PROJECT 1

CLARISSENHOF, TILBURG
DOK ARCHITECTEN

INSPIRATION: *VOIDS I*
TRANQUILITY I
CITY CENTER I HARMONY

TEXT BY DOK ARCHITECTEN

The architecture of churches and monasteries has been shaped by a search for tranquility. Religious heritage has served as a source of inspiration in that sense. Instead of standing out, it is more about achieving harmony, for example by making use of rehearsal.
You see rhythmic facades that consist of a recognizable pattern of arched windows. Subtle details are visible in the white concrete. The voids that have arisen in between are there for people.
They are places where you can get lost, think and relax among the greenery. No crowds, just peace and quiet.

PROJECT 2

SWEETWATER SPECTRUM COMMUNITY
LMS ARCHITECTS

INSPIRATION:
DEVELOPMENTI PURPOSE I DIGNITY I INDEPENDENCE

TEXT BY LMS ARCHITECTEN

Sweetwater Spectrum is a nonprofit organization founded in 2009 by families, autism professionals, and community leaders to provide appropriate, high-quality housing for adults with autism, maximizing residents' individual development and independence. Sweetwater Spectrum is a new national model for supportive housing for adults with autism, offering life with purpose and dignity. Created to address a growing national housing crisis for adults with autism, this community for sixteen residents in Sonoma, California integrates autism spectrum-specific design, universal design and sustainable design strategies.

PROJECT 3

MEDICAL CARE HOME
K&+ ARCHITECTURE GLOBALE

INSPIRATION:
ENSURE WELL-BEING I ATMOSPHERES I RETREAT SPACES

TEXT BY K&+ ARCHITECTURE GLOBALE

The medical-care home for adults with autism was designed with a view to ensuring their daily well-being. In order to give the disoriented residents spatial and temporal references, we wanted to avoid the depersonalisation linked to the "hospital" model. Our objective was to recreate a domestic-type structure, in terms of its scale, design, and layout.
lumes are animated like houses with terraces and gardens. The multiplication of spaces and atmospheres through the treatment of specific interior spaces (colour, light, fittings, etc.) allows the residents to feel at home and safe. Several configurations are proposed to allow each person to feel at ease: retreat spaces offering the possibility of isolation but also gathering places favouring socialisation.

PROJECT 4

SUNFIELD RESIDENTIAL UNIT
GA ARCHITECTS

INSPIRATION:
SENSORY ROOM I
TRANSITION SPACE I
SENSE OF HOME

TEXT BY GA ARCHITECTS

A new building for 12 children with profound ASD, comprising single bedrooms, bathrooms, living, dining and kitchen facilities, commercial laundry and sensory room.

A creative design of the circulation space and living accommodation combined with a sense of home from home for residents provided the building as a model for good practice to visiting care providers.

"To the weirdos, the misfits, the rebels, the troublemakers, the round pegs in square holes… the figures who see things differently –
who don't like rules…

You can quote them, disagree with them,
praise them or knock them down, but the only thing you ***can't do is ignore*** *them because they bring about change…*

they **push the human race forward**, *and*
although they are considered crazy by some, we see the genius, because those who are
crazy enough to think that they can ***change*** *the* ***world*** *are also the ones who do it."*

Steve Jobs

SENSE-CITY