

Co - HOME[WORK] The Individual Aspect of Collective Living

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Co - HOME[WORK] The Individual Aspect of Collective Living

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Περίληψη

Co - HOME[WORK] Η Ατομική Πτυχή της Συλλογικής Ζωής

Η κοινωνία έχει θέσει ένα κανόνα πως ο άνθρωπος πρέπει να έχει ένα μόνιμο σπίτι να μένει με την οικογένειά του. Όταν όμως ο πληθυσμός συνεχώς αυξάνεται, τότε υπάρχει υψηλή ζήτηση κατοικιών. Λόγω αυτής της κατάστασης, οι τιμές των κατοικιών αυξάνονται, κυρίως στα κέντρα των πόλεων, σε σημείο όπου ορισμένες κοινωνικές τάξεις στρέφονται στα προάστια για χαμηλότερο ενοίκιο. Ταυτόχρονα όμως υπάρχει ένα τεράστιο κτηριακό απόθεμα το οποίο μένει ανεκμετάλλευτο. Η κατάσταση αυτή ονομάζεται στεγαστική κρίση, η οποία συνδέεται με άλλες κατηγορίες κρίσεων, όπως περιβαλλοντική, προσφυγική, οικονομική, ανθρωπιστική και κρίση εθνικής ταυτότητας.

Σε μια κοινωνία όπου η στεγαστική κρίση βρίσκεται στο επίκεντρο της συζήτησης, θα πρέπει ως αρχιτέκτονες να πάρουμε θέση και να προσπαθήσουμε να βοηθήσουμε στην μείωση του προβλήματος.

Έτσι, προτείνεται ένα πιλοτικό σχέδιο συνεταιρικής κατοίκησης, μέσω επανάχρησης του βιομηχανικού κτηριακού αποθέματος της Λευκωσίας. Σημαντικό στοιχείο αποτελεί το γεγονός ότι δεν σταματούμε στην έννοια του συλλογικού, αλλά προχωρούμε στο τρόπο με τον οποίο ενώ συζητούμε για ένα καθεστώς συνεταιρικής κατοίκισης, έχουμε την δυνατότητα να ζήσουμε ατομικά.

Το σχέδιο αυτό, μπορεί να εφαρμοστή και σε άλλα βιομηχανικά κτήρια. Με την συνεργασία του κράτους, του δήμου και διαφόρων οργανισμών που θα είναι υπεύθυνοι για τον συντονισμό του προγράμματος, θα δημιουργηθεί ένα βιώσιμο περιβάλλον στο οποίο, άτομα με χαμηλό εισόδημα θα μπορούν να αποκτήσουν πρόσβαση σε προσιτή κατοικία.

Abstract

Co - HOME[WORK] The Individual Aspect of Collective Living

Society has established a rule that everyone should have a permanent home to live in with their family, something Sennet believe that people have made an end in itself, thus reinforcing the sense of ownership. However, when the population constantly increases, there is a high demand for housing. Due to this situation, the prices of houses and apartments rise, especially in city centers, to the point where some social classes are forced to turn to the suburbs for lower rent. At the same time, there is a huge stock of buildings that remain unutilized. This situation is called a housing crisis, which is linked with other crises that appear in society, such as environmental, refugee, economic, humanitarian, and national identity crises.

In a society where housing crisis is at the center of the debate, we as architects should make a statement by trying to solve the problem.

Thus, I propose a pilot project for cooperative affordable housing, through the repurposing of abandoned industrial buildings in Nicosia. It is very important the fact that this project does not stop at the consept of the "collective". Instead, this project debates the way we can live individually, in a cooperative housing regime.

This design can also be applied to other industrial buildings. With the cooperation of the state, the municipality and various organizations, that will be responsible for the coordination of the program, a sustainable environment will be created in which people with low income will be able to gain access to affordable housing.



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I.General Idea

Ένα από τα διαχρονικά ζήτημα που έχουμε να αντιμετωπίσουμε μέχρι και σήμερα είναι η κρίση στη κατοίκιση. Η κατοικία, βάση του Lefebvre, είναι εξαιρετικά σημαντική για τον άνθρωπο. Ο ίδιος θεωρεί ότι όταν ο άνθρωπος έχει την οικονομική ευχέρεια να αποκτήσει ένα σπίτι, τότε δημιουργούνται βιώσιμες αλλά και συμπεριληπτικές πόλεις και κοινωνίες. Το γεγονός αυτό δεν έχει θετικό πρόσημο μόνο στην πόλη, αλλά και στον ίδιο τον άνθρωπο, αφού μπορεί να επηρεάσει την υγεία και την ευημερία του. Η κοινωνία έχει θέσει ένα κανόνα πως ο καθένας πρέπει να έχει ένα μόνιμο σπίτι να μένει με την οικογένειά του, κάτι το οποίο ο Sennet θεωρεί ότι ο άνθρωπος το έχει κάνει αυτοσκοπό, ενδυναμώνοντας έτσι την αίσθηση της ιδιοκτησίας. Όταν όμως ο πληθυσμός συνεχώς αυξάνεται, τότε υπάρχει υψηλή ζήτηση κατοικιών. Λόγω αυτής της κατάστασης, οι τιμές των κατοικιών και διαμερισμάτων αυξάνονται, ιδιαίτερα στα κέντρα των πόλεων, σε σημείο όπου μερικές κοινωνικές τάξεις αναγκάζονται να στραφούν στα προάστια για χαμηλότερο ενοίκιο. Ταυτόχρονα όμως υπάρχει ένα τεράστιο κτηριακό απόθεμα το οποίο μένει ανεκμετάλλευτο. Η κατάσταση αυτή ονομάζεται στεγαστική κρίση, η οποία είναι άρρηκτα συνδεδεμένη και με άλλες κρίσεις που εμφανίζονται στην κοινωνία, όπως περιβαλλοντική, προσφυγική, οικονομική, ανθρωπιστική και κρίση εθνικής ταυτότητας. Για το φαινόμενο αυτό έχει αναφερθεί συγκεκριμένα η Άννα Καραστάθη, όπου και το ονομάζει "nesting crisis", δηλαδή ότι υπάρχει κρίση μέσα στην κρίση. Αναδρομικά, ως απάντηση στην στεγαστική κρίση ήταν η έννοια της ελάχιστης κατοικίας, κάτι το οποίο συζητήθηκε έντονα στο 2ο CIAM με σημαντικό πρόσωπο να είναι ο Le Corbusier. Το βιβλίο «The minimum dwelling» ορίζει την έννοια της ελάχιστης κατοικίας ως την προσφορά της μέγιστης άνεσης και αποτελεσματικότητας για λιγότερα χρήματα και λιγότερα τετραγωνικά και όχι την προσφορά των ελάχιστων δυνατών χώρων για μια κατοικία.

Πέραν από την κατοικία αυτή καθαυτή, είναι απαραίτητο να στρέψουμε την προσοχή μας στις έννοιες όπως το ιδιωτικό και το δημόσιο αλλά και τον ενδιάμεσο χώρο, αφού είναι άμεσα συνδεδεμένα με την κατοικία αλλά και με την πόλη γενικότερα. Στο βιβλίο η τυραννία της οικειότητας, ο Senett ορίζει τον ενδιάμεσο χώρο ως ένα πορώδες στοιχείο το οποίο ενθαρρύνει κοινωνικές συνδέσεις ενώ ταυτόχρονα, προσφέρει την αἰσθηση του ιδιωτικού. Αυτόν τον ρόλο βλέπουμε να αποκτούν διάφοροι χώροι της κατοικίας, όπως το μπαλκόνι, το κατώφλι, ο διάδρομος και η οροφή. Το καθένα από αυτά μπορεί να οικιοποιηθεί μέσω φύτευσης, προσθήκη καθιστικού ή και αποθηκευτικού χώρου, ή μέσω της δημιουργίας εσοχών. Στην κάθε περίπτωση ο ενδιάμεσος χώρος, λειτουργεί ως τρόπος επέκτασης του σπιτιού.

Ένα ακόμη σημαντικό στοιχείο της διερεύνησης υπήρξε η πιο πρόσφατη υγεονομική κρίση, το Covid όπου επηρέασε σημαντικά τις ζωές μας και την καθημερινότητά μας. Κατά την διάρκεια της πανδημίας ήταν πολύ σημαντικός ο ρόλος της μικτής γειτονιάς, αλλά και το η 15 minutes city. Όμως, στην μικρότερη κλίμακα του σπιτιού, είδαμε ότι κύριο ρόλο είχε η εργασία από το σπίτι. Για μεγάλο χρονικό διάστημα η εργασία είχε μεταφερθεί στο σπίτι, ενώ σε μερικές περιπτώσεις αυτό ακόμη ισχύει. Εκείνη τη περίοδο, οι χώροι του σπιτιού απέκτησαν άλλο νόημα. Το υπνοδωμάτιο είχε γίνει το γραφείο μας ενώ η κουζίνα έγινε χώρος συνάντησης. Έτσι έπρεπε να είχαμε χώρους, εύκολα μεταβαλλόμενους για να εξυπηρετούν τις νέες μας ανάγκες. Επίσης σημαντικοί ήταν οι συλλογικοί χώροι οι οποίοι, μέσα σε μια κατάσταση απομόνωσης, ήταν το μέσω επικοινωνίας με άλλα άτομα. Πλέων, ζώντας σε μια post-covid καινωνία, η εργασία από το σπίτι φαίνεται να έχει αρνητικές αλλά και θετικές πτυχές. Από την μια πλευρά έχουμε τους χώρους των γραφείων οι οποίοι μένουν ανεκμετάλλευτοι με τον κίνδυνο να μετατραπούν οι πόλεις σε "ghost towns". Ακόμη, βάση του οικονομικού όρου supply and demand, οι τιμές των κατοικιών στο κέντρο της πόλης έχουν αυξηθεί δραματικά λόγω της υψηλής ζήτησης, κάτι το οποίο παροτούνει τους κατοίκους να μεταφερθούν έξω από το κέντρο για χαμηλότερο κόστος και έτσι δημιουργείται μια κατάσταση αστικής εξάπλωσης και αραιοκατοικημένων περιοχών. Από την άλλη πλευρά όμως, η εργασία από το σπίτι μπορεί να έχει θετικό αντίκτυπο στην πόλη αφού οι πλέον ανεκμετάλλευτοι γραφειακοί χώροι μπορούν να μετατραπούν σε κατοικίες, αυξάνοντας το απόθεμα κατοικιών και μετατρέποντας ξανά τις πόλεις σε affordable cities και πιο προσβάσημες από περισσότερες κοινωνικές ομάδες.

Στο βιβλίο «Living and working» των Dogma, αναφέρονται διαφορετικά projects συλλογικής κατοίκησης αλλά και ιστορικά παραδείγματα από την εξέλιξη της κατοικίας. Πιο συγκεκριμένα αναλύει το πως από πολύ παλιά η εργασία ήταν άμεσα συνδεδεμένη με τον χώρο του σπιτιού. Μετά από ανάλυση των πληροφοριών αυτών, βλέπουμε χρονικά την εξέλιξη του σπιτιού σε σχέση με την εργασία. Αρχικά βλέπουμε τα Townhouses όπου το ισόγειο είναι αποκλειστικά χώρος εργασίας. Στη συνέχεια, το Minimum housing , όπου η μορφή και το μέγεθος της κατοικίας παροτρύνουν τον άνθρωπο να περνά λιγότερο χρόνο στο σπίτι και περισσότερο στην δουλειά. Μετά εμφανίζεται ο όρος της συλλογικής κατοίκισης όπου οι οικιακές εργασίες και δραστηριότητες γίνονται μέσα κοινωνικοποίησης. Μετέπειτα, εμφανίζονται τα ξενοδοχεία όπου ήταν η πρώτη προσπάθεια εμπορευματοποίησης της συλλογικής ζωής, με σημαντικό στοιχείο του η τοποθεσία τους κοντά στο κέντρο της πόλης ούτως ώστε οι άνθρωποι να έχουν ότι χρειάζονται σε κοντινή απόσταση. Μετά βλέπουμε την ίδια την εργασία να βρίσκεται μέσα στο σπίτι αλλά και τα company towns όπου ήταν ολόκληρες εκτάσεις με κατοικίες για εργάτες. Προχωρούμε στην επόμενη κατηγορία της υπερσυλλογικότητας, όπου ο μοναδικός ιδιωτικός χώρος ήταν το υπνοδωμάτιο. Στην συνέχεια εμφανίζονται οι κοινωνικές κατοικίες, όπου έδινε το αίσθημα την ιδιοκτησίας σε χαμηλότερες κοινωνικές τάξεις. Τέλος γίνεται ακόμη πιο έντονη η συγκατοίκηση, όπου τα ιδιωτικά διαμερίσματα είχαν πολλούς συλλογικούς κοινόχρηστους χώρους. Από την κάθε κατηγορία κατοίκισης μπορούμε να αντλήσουμε συγκεκριμένα στοιχεία και έννοιες, όπως την οικονομικά δυνατή κατοικία, μεταβαλλόμενη κατοίκιση, συλλογικοί και κοινοτικοί χώροι και συνδέσεις με τον ευρύτερο αστικό

Είναι απαραίτητο, μέσα από την πιο πάνω έρευνα και μελέτη, να δούμε πέραν από την έννοια του συλλογικού. Δηλαδή να δούμε τις ανάγκες του κάθε ανθρώπου ατομικά, σε ένα ευρύτερο περιβάλλον συλλογικότητας. Έτσι, μέσα από μελέτη και ανάλυση άρθρων και ερευνών καταγράφω τις ανάγκες που μπορεί να έχει η κατοικία με βάση διαφορετικών κοινωνικών ομάδων. Οι κατηγορίες αυτές ορίζονται ως οι εξής: διαφορετικοί τύποι νοικοκυριών (ενός, δύο και τριών υπνοδωματίων), προσωρινή κατοικία (φοιτητές και εργαζόμενη για περιορισμένο χρονικό διάστημα) και ομάδα ηλικιωμένων και μειωμένης κινητικότητας. Έτσι εντοπίστηκαν έξι παράμετροι οι οποίοι εκφράζουν διαφορετικές ανάγκες. Δηλαδή, η κάθε ομάδα χρηστών έχει διαφορετικές χωρικές απαιτήσεις, αριθμό υπνοδωματίων που χρειάζονται, ανάγκη διαφορετικών συλλογικών και ιδιωτικών χώρων, αλλά και η τοποθεσία στη οποία βρίσκεται. Τελευταία κατηγορία είναι το κριτήριο η κατοικία να είναι οικονομικά δυνατή για εκείνους. Μέσα από την καταγραφή παρατηρώ ότι σε κάθε περίπτωση όλες οι ομάδες έχουν ανάγκη κάποιου είδους συλλογικού χώρου μέσα στον χώρο του σπιτιού τους. Βάση των αναφορών και της έρευνας, προτείνεται ένα πιλοτικό σχέδιο συνεταιρικής προσιτής κατοίκησης, μέσω επανάχρισης εγκαταλελειμμένων βιομηχανικών κτηρίων στη Λευκωσία, στο οποίο μελετούμε το πως μέσα σε ένα καθεστώς συνεταιρικής κατοίκισης μπορούμε να ζήσουμε ατομικά. Το σχέδιο και πρόγραμμα που προτείνω βασίζεται στην συνεργασία του δήμου με διάφορους οργανισμούς, οι οποίοι βρίσκουν και καταγράφουν βιομηχανικά κτήρια κατάλληλα για την ένταξή τους σε αυτό το πρόγραμμα. Η κυβέρνηση και ο δήμος, με την σειρά τους θα αγοράζει αυτά τα βιομηχανικά κτήρια και με την καθοδήγηση των συγκεκριμένων οργανισμών μετατρέπει αυτά τα κτήρια σε συνεταιρικές κατοικίες, στις οποίες θα υπάρχει μόνιμη αλλά και προσορινή κατοίκιση, καθώς επίσης κάποιοι κοινόχριστοι χώροι συλλογκών δραστηριοτήτων. Τα άτομα τα οποία μπορούν να πάρουν μέρος σε αυτό το πρόγραμμα πρέπει να πληρούν μερικές προϋποθέσεις οι οποίες θα αναγράφονται και το συμβόλαιο, όπως το να μην ξεπερνούν το μέγιστο ετήσιο εισόδημα που αναγράφεται σε αυτό. Άρα, οι ενδιαφερόμενοι, αγοράζουν ένα μερίδιο της συνεταιρικής κατοικίας σε χαμηλή τιμή και δίνουν μηνιαία χαμηλό ενοίκιο. Αυτά τα χρήματα για τα πρώτα δεκαπέντε χρόνια πηγαίνουν στην κυβέρνηση, ενώ μετά το πέρας αυτού του χρονικού περιθωρίου, η ιδιοκτησία μεταφέρεται από τον δήμο στους κατοίκους και το μηνιαίο ενοίκιο μεταφέρεται στο κοινό ταμείο για την συντήρηση στων κτηρίων.

GENERAL IDEA 17

One of the timeless issues we face to this day is the housing crisis. According to Lefebvre, housing is extremely important for humans. He believes that when people have the financial means to access a home, then sustainable and inclusive cities and societies are created. This not only has a positive impact on the city but also on individual people themselves, as it can influence their health and well-being. Society has established a rule that everyone should have a permanent home to live in with their family, something Sennet believe that people have made an end in itself, thus reinforcing the sense of ownership. However, when the population constantly increases, there is a high demand for housing. Due to this situation, the prices of houses and apartments rise, especially in city centers, to the point where some social classes are forced to turn to the suburbs for lower rent. At the same time, there is a huge stock of buildings that remain unused. This situation is called a housing crisis, which is linked with other crises that appear in society, such as environmental, refugee, economic, humanitarian, and national identity crises. Anna Karastathi specifically refers to this phenomenon, calling it a "nesting crisis," meaning there is a crisis within the crisis. Historically, in response to the housing crisis, the concept of minimum dwelling was introduced, something that was discussed at the 2nd CIAM, with Le Corbusier being a significant figure. The book "The Minimum Dwelling" defines the concept of minimum dwelling as "offering maximum comfort and efficiency for less money and fewer square meters", not providing the minimum possible space for a residence.

Beyond housing itself, it is essential to focus on concepts such as private and public space and the intermediate space, as they are directly connected to housing and the city in general. In the book "The fallen man", Sennet defines the "in between" space as "a porous element that encourages social connections while simultaneously offering a sense of privacy". We see various parts of the house, such as the balcony, the threshold, the corridor, and the roof, acquiring this role. Each of these can be appropriated through planting, adding seating or storage space. In every case, the "in between" space functions as a way to extend the home. Another significant aspect of our investigation was the recent health crisis, COVID-19, which profoundly impacted our lives and daily routines. During the pandemic, the role of mixed neighborhoods and the concept of the 15-minute city became very important. However, on a smaller scale, working from home became focal point. For a long period, work was transfered to the house, and in some cases, this is still the case. During that time, the spaces in our homes took on new meanings. The bedroom became our office, and the kitchen turned into a meeting space. Thus, we needed adaptable spaces to serve our new needs. Collective spaces were also important, as they became a means of communication with others during a time of isolation.

Now, living in a post-COVID society, working from home appears to have both negative and positive aspects. On one hand, office spaces remain underutilized, with the risk of cities turning into "ghost towns." Additionally, based on the economic principle of supply and demand, housing prices in city centers have dramatically increased due to high demand, encouraging residents to move outside the center for lower costs, leading to urban sprawl and sparsely populated areas. On the other hand, working from home can positively impact the city, as unused office spaces can be converted into residences, increasing the housing stock and making cities affordable and more accessible to a wider range of social groups.

In the book "Living and Working", by Dogma, various collective housing projects and historical examples of housing evolution are discussed. It specifically analyzes how work has been linked to the home environment for a long time. After analyzing this information, we see the temporal evolution of housing in relation to work. Firstly, we see Townhouses where the ground floor is exclusively a workspace. Then, Minimum housing appears, where the form and size of the dwelling encourage people to spend less time at home and more at work. Following that, is the concept of collective housing, where domestic chores and activities become means of socialization. Later, hotels emerge as the first attempt to commercialize collective life, strategically located near city centers to provide easy access to necessities. Then, we see work integrated into the home and company towns with extensive housing for workers. Next, is the category of hyper-collectivity, where the only private space is the bedroom. Subsequently, social housing appears, providing a sense of ownership to lower social classes. Finally, co-living becomes more prominent, with private apartments featuring numerous shared common areas. From each housing category, we can collect specific meanings and concepts, such as economically viable housing, adaptable living spaces, collective and community spaces, and connections to the broader urban fabric.

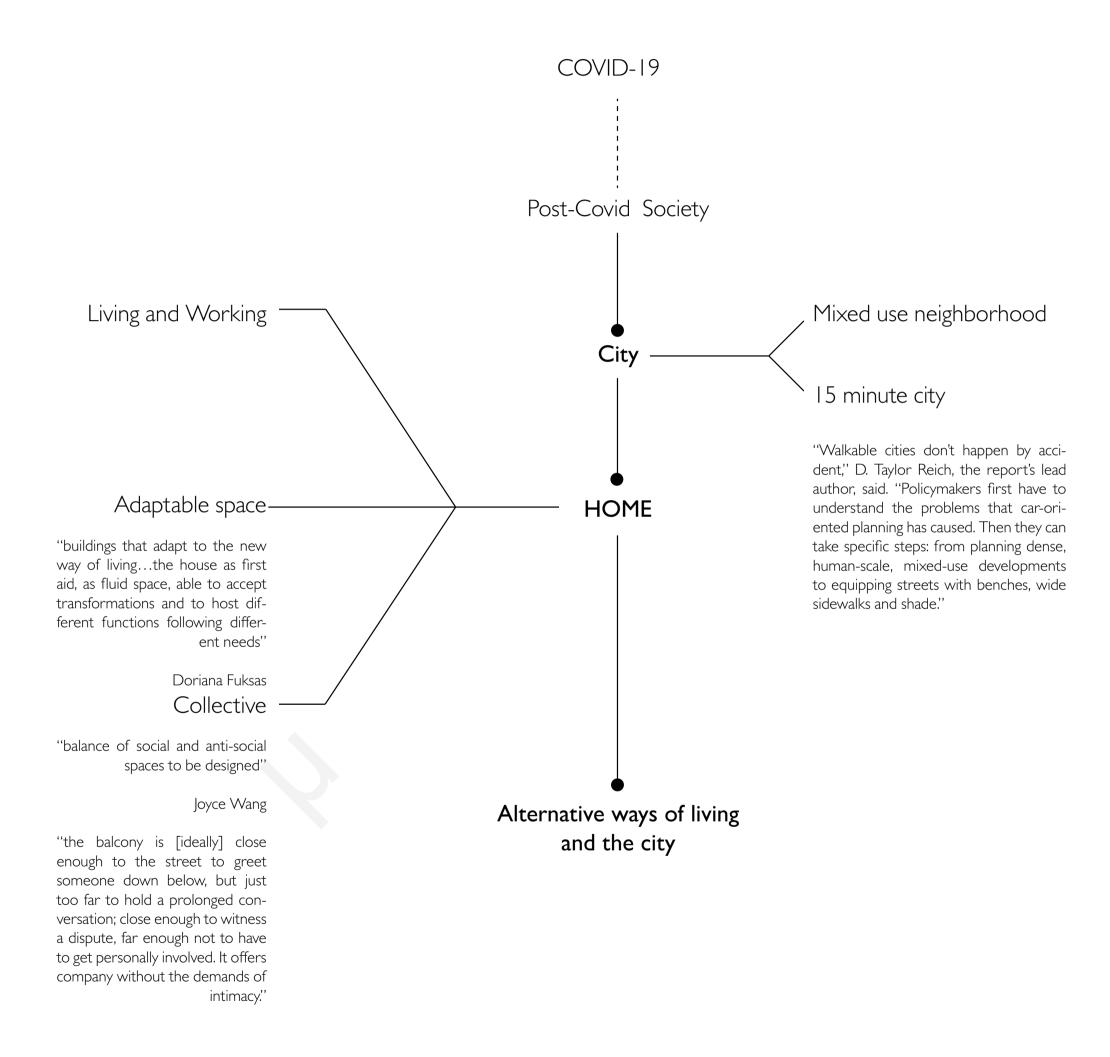
It is necessary, through the aforementioned research and study, to look beyond the concept of collectivity. That is, to consider the individual needs of each person within a broader environment of collectivity. Through the study and analysis of articles and research, I document the needs that housing may have, based on different social groups. These categories are defined as follows: different types of households (one, two, and three-bedrooms), temporary housing (e.g. students and workers for a limited period), and the elderly and those with reduced mobility. Six parameters were identified that express different needs. Each user group has different spatial requirements, number of bedrooms needed, need for various collective and private spaces, as well as location of the house. The last category is the criterion that the house must be economically affortable for them. From this documentation, I observe that in every case, all groups need some type of collective space within their home.

Based on references and research, a pilot project for cooperative affordable housing is proposed through the adaptive reuse of abandoned industrial buildings in Nicosia. This project examines how we can live individually within a cooperative housing regime. The proposed plan and program rely on the collaboration of the municipality with various organizations that identify and record industrial buildings, suitable for inclusion in this program. The government and the municipality will purchase these industrial buildings and, with the guidance of the specific organizations, convert them into cooperative housing. This housing will include both permanent and temporary residences, as well as some common spaces for collective activities.

Participants in this program must meet certain criteria outlined in the contract, such as not exceeding the maximum annual income specified. Interested parties purchase a share of the cooperative housing at a low price and pay a low monthly rent. For the first fifteen years, these funds go to the government. Latter, the ownership of the building will be transferred from the municipality to the residents, and the monthly rent will be directed to a common bank for the maintenance of the buildings.

GENERAL IDEA 19

Fig. I.I_Post-Covid Society



GENERAL IDEA 21

2.Theoretical background

Through books, I have studied the connection of the home in relation to the city, its users, and its connection with work. Key sources have included the books "The Right to the City," where Lefebvre emphasizes the importance of housing, "The Fall of Public Man," in which Sennett discusses public, private, and intermediate spaces, "The Minimum Dwelling," which defines the concept of minimum housing, and Dogma's "Living and Working," where we see the historical connection between housing and work. Other sources of investigation included articles that discuss the potential needs of different social groups regarding housing.

Types of housing

Most common types of housing:

A house can be classified as a single-family home, multi-family home, mobile home, apartment, townhouse, condo, co-op, or mansion. The type of house depends on the building structure and the number of families or people it is meant to accommodate.

- >Single-family home
- most common type of house.
- >Multi-family home
 - accommodate more than one family or a group of people.
- >Mobile homes
- built on wheels and can be moved from one location to another.
- >Apartments
- multiple-story buildings that house several families or individuals.
- >Townhouses
- attached homes that are built in a row.
- >Condos
- individually owned units in a multiple-unit building.
- >Co-ops
- housing cooperatives in which the residents own and operate the property.
- >Mansions

large, luxurious homes that are often owned by wealthy individuals.

Different types of housing:

-Collective houses and communal housing

Cohousing or collaborative living:

A residential development in which individual households share some common facilities or amenities, and residents are communally responsible for managing the community.

Key words: sheared ownership, common areas, individual households, cooperation

How the cohousing began:

The system of cohousing forts appeared in Denmark in 1964 by a group of people including the architect Jan Gudmand-Hoyer. They developed a masterplan of twelve terraced houses gathered around a common house and a swimming pool, at Copenhagen. The project ended because of the neighbors' objections. At the same time, Bodil Graae was writing about similar ideas and in 1967 the two groups were combined and created 3 cohousing communities.

2.1 Housing

Fig. 2. I_Types of houses



The amenities available in the housing can be classified as

basic (e.g., kitchen, bathroom) moderate (e.g., laundry facilities, storage space) luxurious (e.g., swimming pool, home cinema)

The location of housing can be classified as urban, suburban, or rural.

2.1 Housing

"The Right to the City", by Richard Sennett

Housing and.... The right to the city (Lefevbre)

It is essential for biological development and personal wellbeing, and is also a key factor in socio-economic progress. Ensuring access to affordable and safe housing is essential to creating sustainable, inclusive cities and societies. When individuals do not have stable housing, they cannot participate fully in their communities, which adversely affects their health and wellbeing.

INTRODUCTION

Housing and the right to the city: introduction to the special issue

Manuel B. Aalbers ** and Kenneth Gibb

Department of Geography, KU Leuven/University of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium; Policy Scotland & Urban Studies, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, UK

In recent years responses to neoliberal urbanism and social injustice have been framed in terms of 'the right to the city', both by academics and social movements. This special issue presents case studies ofhousing struggles from around the globe that are framed within a right to the city perspective. In this introduction to the special issue we first present a short synopsis ofthe idea of a right to the city, as put forward by Henri Lefebvre; second, we briefly discuss earlier work that has used a right to the city lens to look at housing; and third, we provide an overview ofthe papers that make up this special issue.

Keywords: Henri Lefebvre; right to the city; housing; private property; social exclusion; social movements

In recent years responses to neoliberal urbanism and social injustice have been framed in terms of 'the right to the city', both by academics and social movements. Academics and groups associated with this movement seek to increase social justice (e.g. Young, 1990), encourage processes of democratisation and promote empowerment. As always, housing plays a central role in these struggles, although it has only received significant attention in the academic debate in the past 5-10 years. This special issue presents case studies ofhousing struggles from around the globe that are framed within a right to the city presentive.

are framed within a right to the city perspective.

The theme and the papers gathered here arise from a series of special sessions on 'housing and the right to the city' held at the International Sociological Association (ISA) World Congress in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in August 2012. The meeting was convened by two ISA research committees (21 and 43). In this introduction to the special issue we first present a short synopsis ofthe idea of a right to the city, as put forward by Henri Lefebvre; second, the introduction briefly discusses earlier work that has used a right to the city lens to look at housing; and third, we provide an overview of the papers that make up this special issue.

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Henri Lefebvre The Right to the City

2.1 Housing

"The Minimum Dwelling", by Karel Teige

Housing crisis ---- CIAM II ---- minimum dwelling as the answer to the housing crisis

Le Corbusier

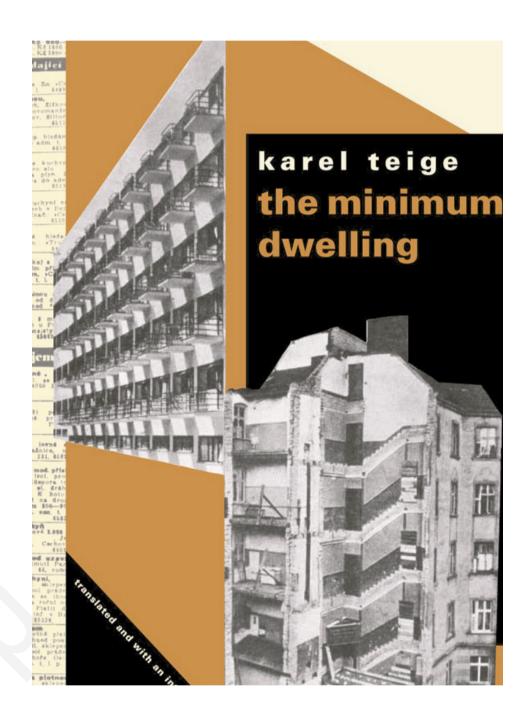
> The home as "a machine for living," Five points (1) piloti, (2) roof garden and the elimination of the cornice, (3) open plan, (4) horizontal window, and (5) open facade.

What is the minimum dwelling:

Minimum dwelling unit means the minimum number of rooms, space and floor area, etc., required for a dwelling unit in a multifamily dwelling.

What the minimum dwelling should be:

"Mini-max dwelling concept _The minimum dwelling should provide more comfort for less money for its inhabitants than does the old conventional bourgeois house. The rationalization of the plan and the improvement of its overall organization ought be able to deliver higher value and higher efficiency with less floor area on the one hand there is a substantial number of mediumand large-size apartments available, hereas on the other hand, there are thousands of people without an apartment."



"The fall of Public Man, Richard Sennett"

How can someone appropriate a space

- feel like its their own
- freedom to be themselves

Sennet: Familiarity means warmth, trust and free expression of feelings.

Public, private

The meaning of "public" and "private"

>BEFORE 17TH CENTURY

public: is connected with the public common interest of the society Later: something that you expose in public view Private: as the concept of privileged, highest level of government For example_Private is the house/public is the places outside the house

>AFTER 17TH CENTURY

Public: open to everyone to observe

Private: protected area, defined from the friends and family

>London and paris 18th century

Public: not only a social life beyond family and friend, but also a public space filled with different people, strangers and acquaintances.

>Until 19th century

"private" was separated from "individual"

the particularities of individual feeling did not have a social form until then

the private sphere was a controlled environment (you could choose who you talk to).

Isolation

As much as a person is privatized, the less stimulus he/she receives and it becomes harder to fell or express our feelings.

Reasons of Isolation:

- I. lack of relation between people and the environment they are in.
- 2. everything that surrounds a person is simply means for the purpose of their self-propulsion.



2.2 Public, Private and the space "in between"

"The space in between"

It is not always public or private, there also is the space in between

The "in between" space could be...

- I. the point at which the transition from one condition to another occurs. That could be the threshold, the pathway or the balcony, depending on the scale we are referring to
- 2. It is porous and not a solid boundary, so it encourages the social connection while it provides you the sense of privacy.
- >Private: only private
- >Semi-private: mostly pivate, but also public
- >Semi-public: mostly public, but also private
- >Public: Only public

Fig. 2.2_The "in between" Space of Nicosia

Use of a balcony

> Sitting area and appropriation through planting









> Balcony as a storage space







Use of the pathway and the entry

> Expantion of the house as storae space







> Appropriation through planting

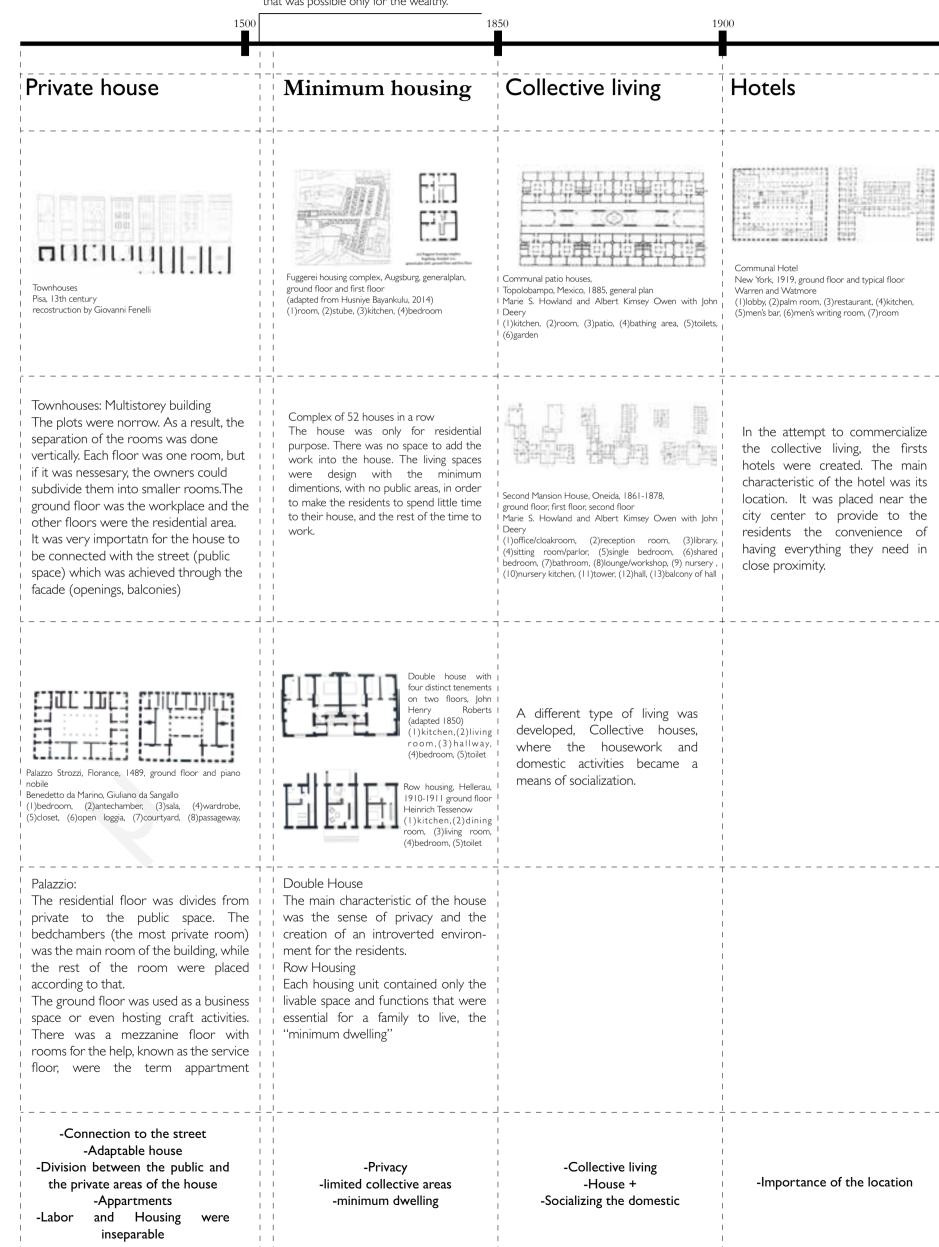




Fig 2.3_"Living and Working", by Dogma

Until 18th century the combination of workplace and the residence was a very common strategy.

After that, the two activities were seperated, something that was possible only for the wealthy.



Alternitive typologies of housing. Popular Idea: House as the shell which includes terms such as private and intimate.

Living is now complitly separated from work.

2000

2050

This Book: Through historical analysis and project proposals, this book opposes this statment.

1950

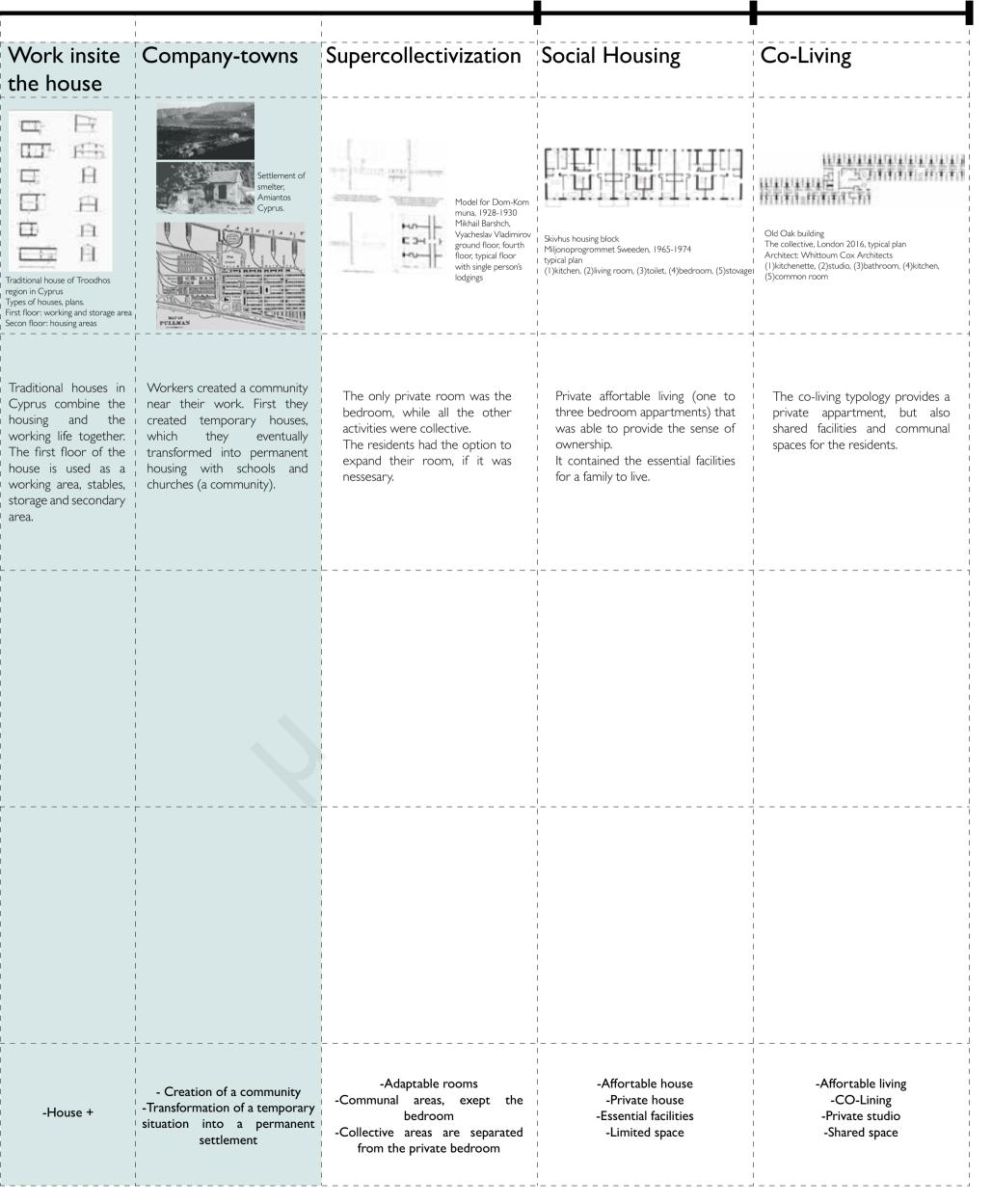


Fig. 2.4_Working from Home and the City

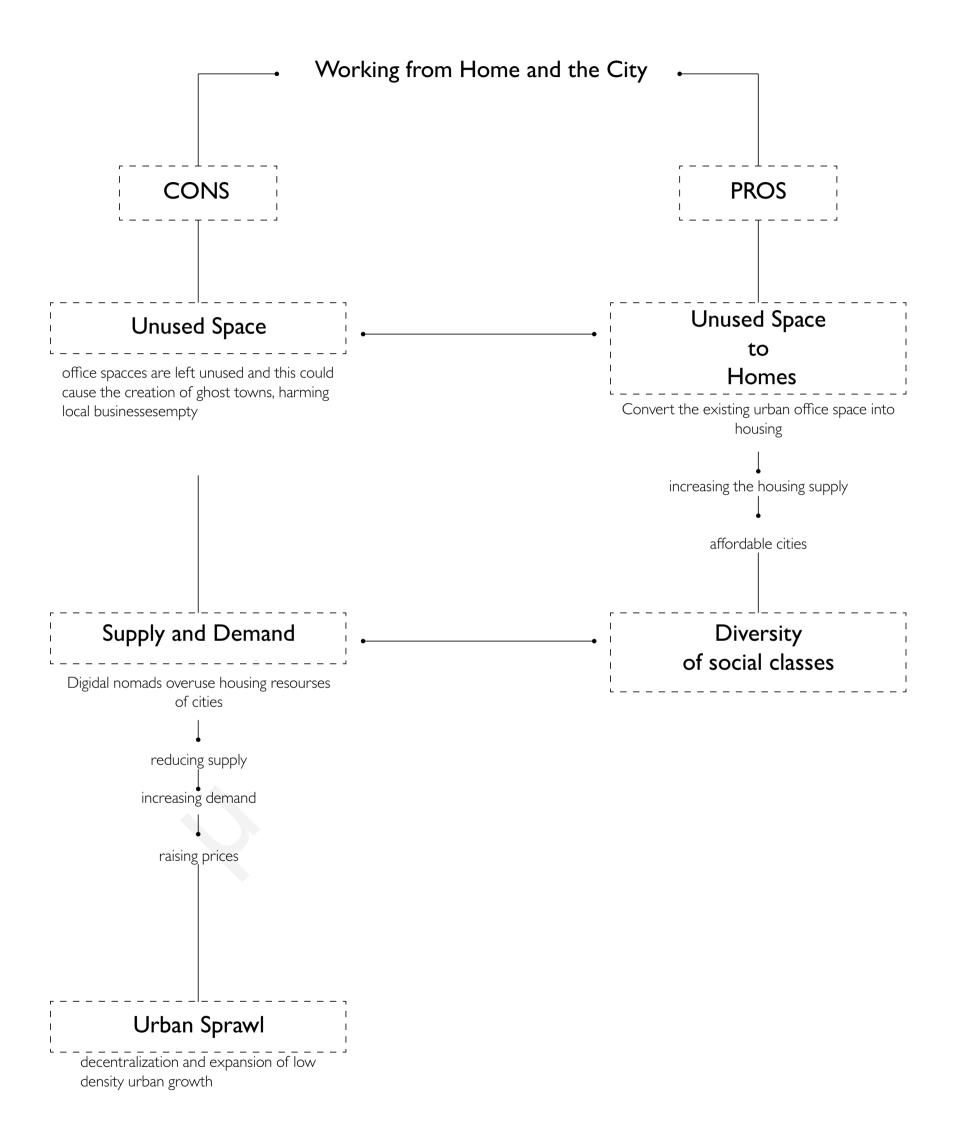
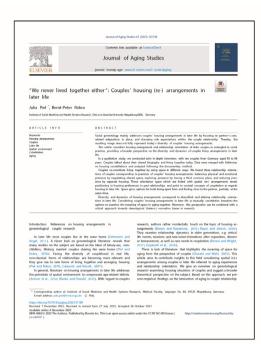


Fig 2.5_Characteristics of a house

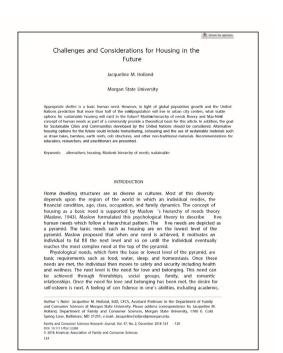
One person housing considerations



Couples housing considerations



Family housing considerations



Temporary housing considerations for workers



Elderly housing considerations

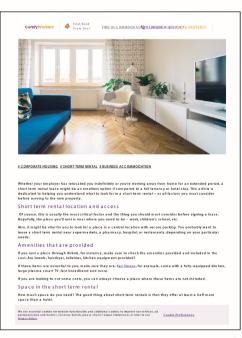


LGB Comunity housing considerations



Students housing considerations





-21

,	TEMPORARY HOUSING		TYPES OF HOUSEHOLD			ELDERLY & PEOPLE WITH	
	ephemeral residence	STUDENT	SINGLE	COUPLE	FAMILY	MOVEMENT DISABILITY	
Spatial Neds	>fully furnished	>well design bedrooms >quiet zones for studying >access to natural light	>flexibility	>flexibility	>green space / outside	>well design rooms >green space/outside areas	
Numberof Rooms	>One room or studio	>One room or studio	>One room or studio	>One room or studio	>Two or more rooms		
Common Areas	leisure and relaxation	>Building com- munities: common areas, sheared kitchen/dinning, outdoor space)	>common area, space for enter- tainment	>Sense of Com- munity Co-living >Common space	>common space for the family to be together	>Community, Companionship and Comfort	
Private Space	>personal space				>safety and security of the home and its environment		
Location and Safty	>Good location and access	>safety and security					
Affortability	>affortability					>affortability	

Fig 2.6_Chart of population

Total Populaton of Cyprus until 2021: 923.272 people

>51.086 students

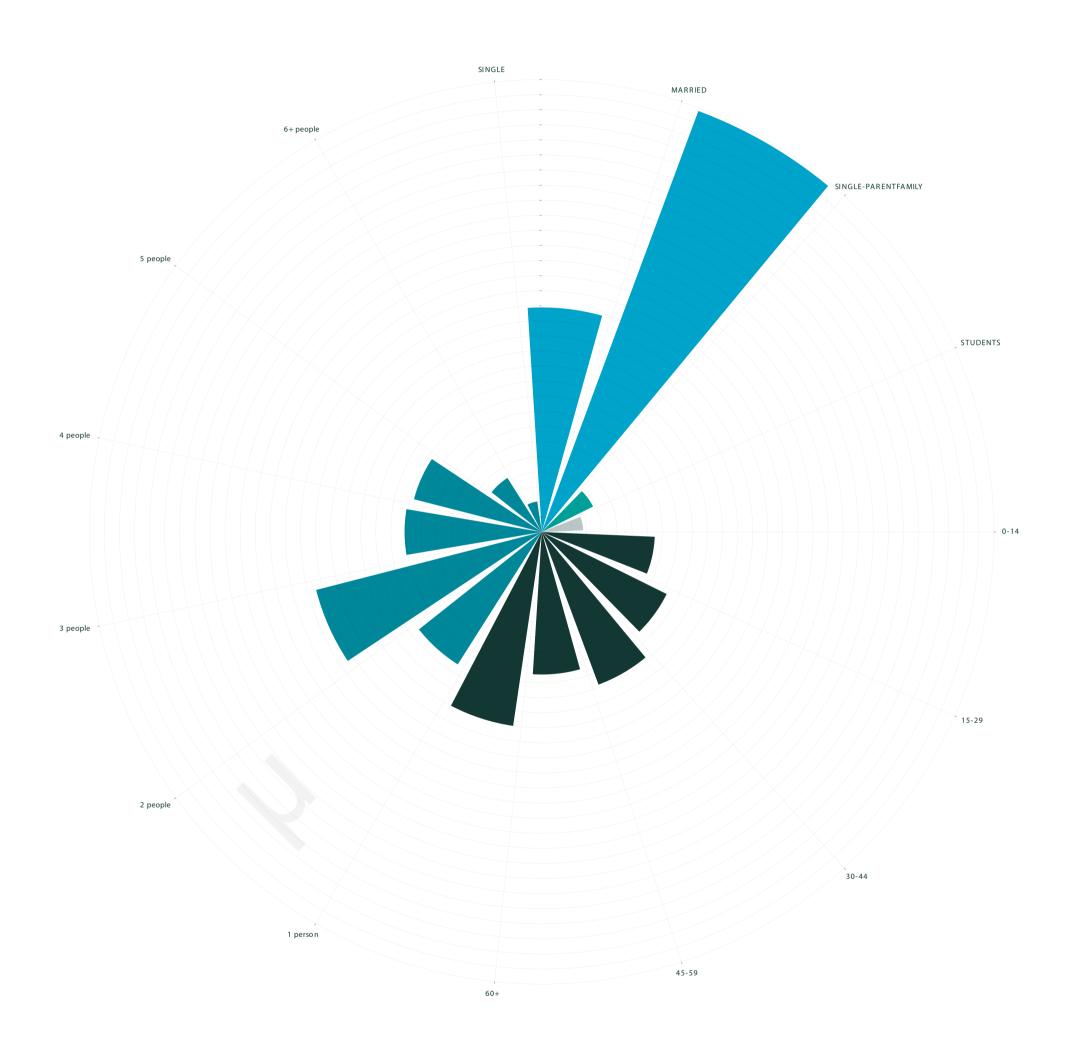
```
>Age
15% 0-14 (138,490 people)
18,5% 15-29 (138,490 people)
21,6% 30-44 (138,490 people)
18,9% 45-59 (138,490 people)
26% 60+ (138,490 people)

>15+ years old: 784,782 people
29,8% singles (233,865 people)
59.6% merried (467,730 people)

>Total of households: 309,261
20,8% I person (64,326 people)
30,9% 2 people (95,561 people)
```

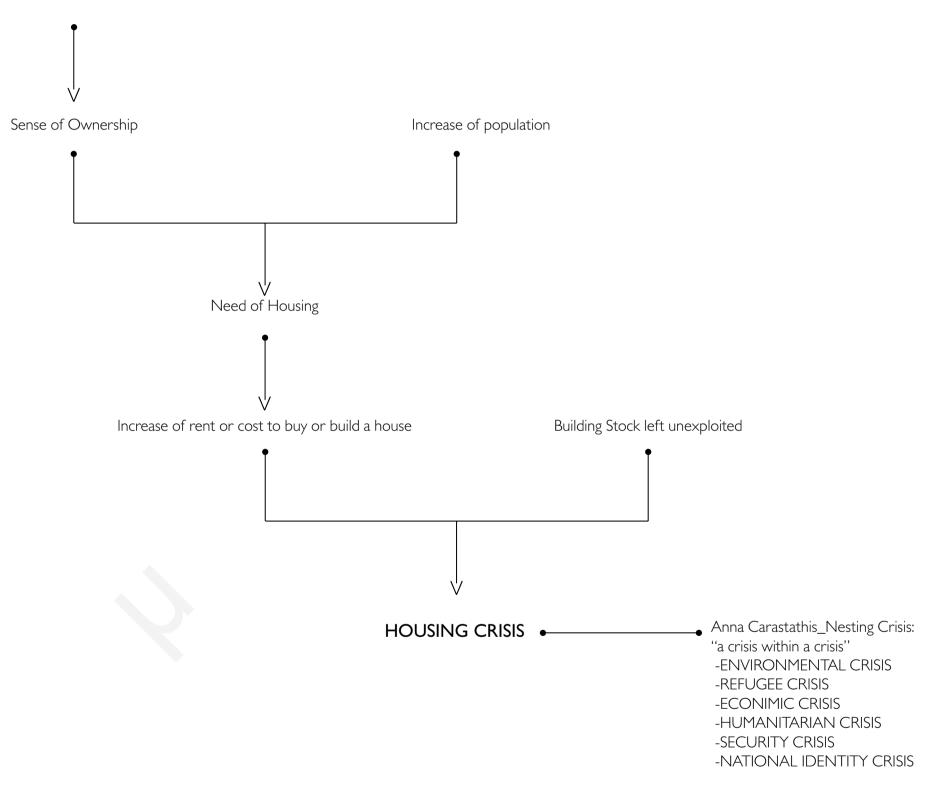
18,2% 3 people (56285 people) 17,5% 4 people (54120 people) 8,5% 5 people (26287 people) 4,1% 6+ people (12,679 people)

>7.6% single-parent family (23,503 people)



Social norm: a family should have a permanent house to live in

+Sennett: People try very hard to make the private living a self purpose, to live with ourselves, with our family or with our friends





OΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΑ ΚΥΠΡΟΣ (/TAXONOMY/TERM/35) 28.12.2022 - 06:29

Πάνω από μισό εκατ. ευρώ για να κτίσεις ένα μέσο σπίτι στην Κύπρο



Στα €1.800 ανά τετραγωνικό εάν έχεις το οικόπεδο − Εκτοξεύεται η τιμή αν δεν έχεις το οικόπεδο

ΧΑΡΑΛΑΜΠΟΣ ΖΑΚΟΣ

ανήκει στον εργολάβο.

που παραμένει ανεκμετάλλευτη σε κεντρικές περιοχές έχει εκτοξεύσει τις τιμές των

Αν και η κυβέρνηση έχει αναβαθμίσει την στεγαστική της πολιτική, προσφέροντα

Χαρακτηριστικό παράδειγμα **οι τιμές που παρατηρούνται στην αγορά** ακινήτων, καθώς 1.800 ευρώ για κάθε τετραγωνικό μέτρο, με την προϋπόθεση μάλιστα να κατέχει τη γη. Ειδικότερα, όπως ανέφεραν στην Brief γνώστες της αγοράς και επαγγελματίες στον

κατασκευαστικό τομέα, οι τιμές κυμαίνονται από €1.800 μέχρι €2.200 το τ.μ. για όσους κατέχουν τη γη, ενώ αυτές οι τιμές διπλασιάζονται και κάποιες φορές τριπλασιάζονται (εξαρτάται από την περιοχή) εάν προχωρήσουν με την αγορά έτοιμης οικίας σε γη που

Για παράδειγμα, εάν κάποιος σήμερα αποφασίσει να κατασκευάσει οικία 220 τ.μ. θα χρειαστεί περίπου €400.000, εξαιρουμένου της αγοράς γης και άλλων εξόδων που **προκύπτουν** με το τελικό ποσό να ξεπερνά ακόμη και το μισό εκατ. ευρώ.

Πρόβλημα οι αυξήσεις αλλά και η ανεκμετάλλευτη γη Στο πρόβλημα της αύξησης των κατασκευαστικών υλικών – άνω του 30% σε ένα χρόνο – έρχεται να προστεθεί και **η έλλειψη γης που παρατηρείται σε κεντρικές περιοχές των** πόλεων, αφού αυτή η γη βρίσκεται σε αδράνεια, εκτοξεύοντας έτσι τις τιμές των

Όπως ανέφεραν στην **Brief επαγγελματίες στον τομέα της ανάπτυξη γης**, η κάθοδος εταιρειών στην Κύπρο και υπαλλήλων τους, έφερε αυξημένη ζήτηση για στέγαση, ωστόσο, **η γη σε περιοχές όπου χρειάζεται να αναπτυχθούν νέες πολυκατοικίες για να**

ζητούν την παρέμβαση του κράτους επιβάλλοντας αντικίνητρα σε τέτοιες **περιπτώσεις**, καθώς προειδοποιούν πως σε αντίθετη περίπτωση όχι μόνο θα εκτοξευθούν

Περιμένουν την απόφαση της Βουλής για το 5% ΦΠΑ στα ακίνητα

Οι ίδιοι, σχολιάζοντας τα νέα δεδομένα που διαμορφώθηκαν μετά την προειδοποιητική επιστολή της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής για ψήφιση εντός 2 μηνών του νομοσχεδίου που αφορά τον νέο ΦΠΑ στην Α΄ κατοικία, σημείωσαν πως αυτή η αλλαγή θα προκαλέσει τετραγωνικών που ορίζεται στα 220 τ.μ., ζητώντας ουσιαστικά να μην υπάρχει οροφή στα 170 τ.μ.

Στα €1.800 ανά τετραγωνικό εάν έχεις το οικόπεδο – Εκτοξεύεται η τιμή αν δεν έχεις το οικόπεδο

Ειδικότερα, όπως ανέφεραν

οι τιμές κυμαίνονται από €1.800 μέχρι €2.200 το τ.μ. για όσους κατέχουν τη γη, ενώ αυτές οι τιμές διπλασιάζονται και κάποιες φορές τριπλασιάζονται (εξαρτάται από την περιοχή) εάν προχωρήσουν με την αγορά έτοιμης οικίας σε γη που ανήκει στον εργολάβο.

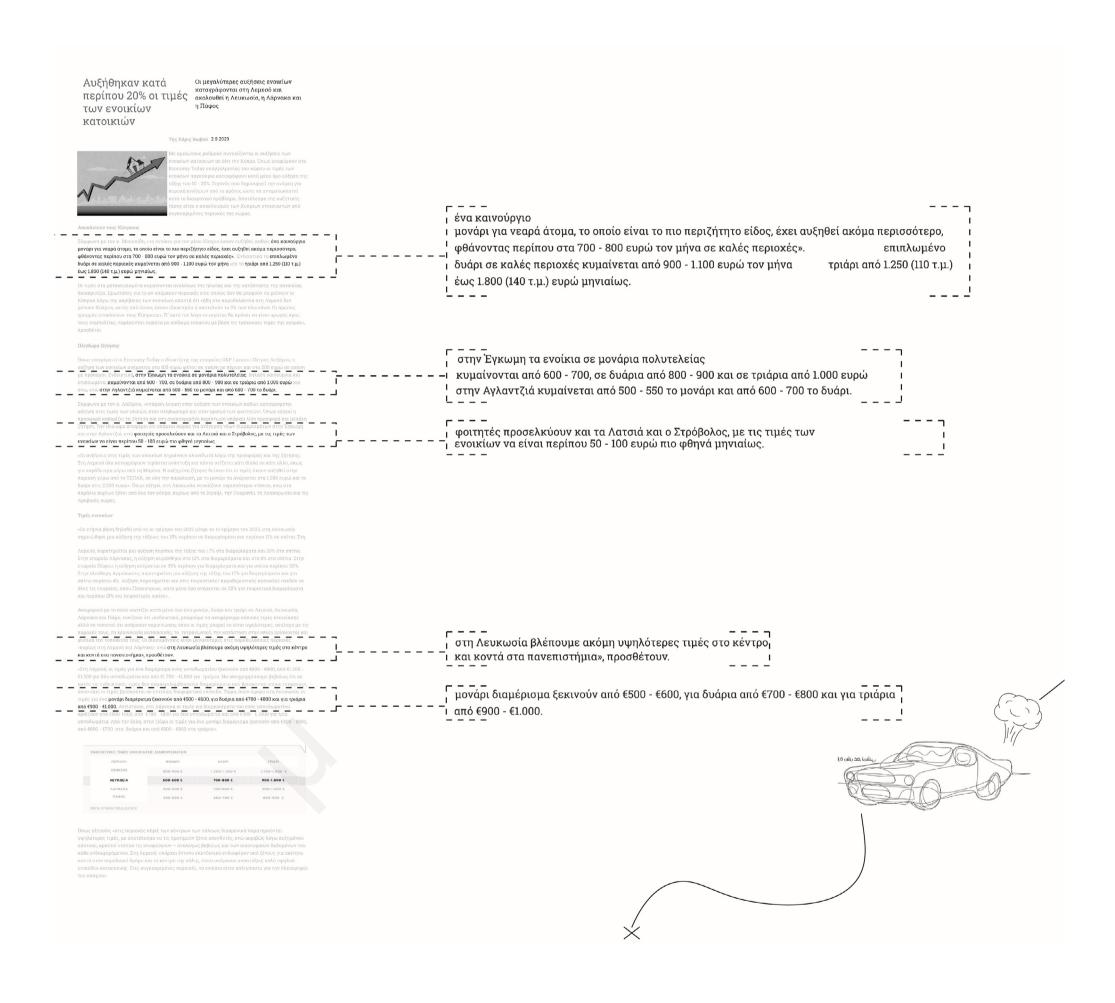
εάν κάποιος σήμερα αποφασίσει να κατασκευάσει οικία 220 τ.μ. θα χρειαστεί περίπου €400.000, εξαιρουμένου της αγοράς γης και άλλων εξόδων που προκύπτουν με το τελικό ποσό να ξεπερνά ακόμη και το μισό εκατ. ευρώ.

Στο πρόβλημα της αύξησης των κατασκευαστικών υλικών – άνω του 30% σε ένα χρόνο – έρχεται να προστεθεί και η έλλειψη γης που παρατηρείται σε κεντρικές περιοχές των πόλεων,

Fig. 2.9_Article 2

Λευκωσία: Πού Πωλούνται Τα Ακριβότερα Διαμερίσματα Η παρούσα ανασκόπηση πηγάζει από το εργαλείο LANDBANK REAL ESTATE ANALYTICS που δίδει συγκριτικό πλεονέκτημα σε όσους ασχολούνται με το κλάδο ακινήτων. Κατά τα πρώτα τρία τρίμηνα του έτους, Ιανουάριος – Σεπτέμβριος 2021, η τάση αναφορικά με τις πωλήσεις των ακινήτων στη Λευκωσία, όπως καταγράφονται από το Τμήμα Κτηματολογίου και Χωρομετρίας, φαίνεται να ακολουθεί αυτή των δύο προηγούμενων χρόνων και να αντιστέκεται στις αρνητικές πιέσεις που δέχεται η Αναφορικά με την αγορά κατοικών στην επαρχία Λευκωσίας, η προτίμηση των αγοραστών και επενδυτών για τα διαμερίσματα καταγράφεται ενισχυμένη σε σχέση με τις οικίες, φαινόμενο που παρατηρείται και στις πλείστες των υπόλοιπων επαρχιών. Επιπλέον, η αυξημένη ζήτηση για διαμερίσματα φαίνεται να προέρχεται από εγχώριους αγοραστές γεγανός που οφείλεται κυρίως (1) στην πρόθεση των αγοραστών να εκμεταλλευτούν το κρατικό σχέδιο επιδότησης επιτοκίων για αγορά πρώτης κατοικίας, (ii) τα χαμηλά . ι Κατά την περίοδο αναφοράς, η κατηγορία των διαμερισμάτων παρουσίασε τη μεγαλύτερη κινητικότητα ι δανειστικά επιτόκια και (iii) την ὑπαρξη επενδυτών που επιθυμούν να αγοράζουν με σκοπό να ενοικιάσουν στην κτηματαγορά της Λευκωσίας, ο Δήμος Λευκωσίας με συνολικά 232 πωλήσεις ή 36% Κατά τους πρώτους εννέα μήνες του έτους, το ενδιαφέρον τον αγοραστών για διαμερίσματα στην ο Δήμος Στροβόλου με 157 πωλήσεις, ή 25%, οι Δήμοι Αγλαντζιάς και πρωτεύουσα επικεντρώθηκε στους Δήμους του αστικού ιστού για μονάδες κυρίως δύο και ακολούθως Λακατάμιας με 62 και 54 πωλήσεις ή 10% και 8% έκαστος. ι ακολουθούν οι Δήμοι ι Έγκωμης και Λατσιών με 35 και 34 πωλήσεις αντίστοιχα, ή περίπου 6%. Κατά την περίοδο αναφοράς, η κατηγορία των διαμερισμάτων παρουσίασε τη μεγαλύτερη κινητικότητα στην κτηματαγορά της Λευκωσίας, με συνολικά 640 τον όγκο πωλήσεων, τη μερίδα του λέοντος κατέχει ο Δήμος Λευκωσίας με συνολικά 232 πωλήσεις ή 36% του συνόλου. Ακολουθεί ο Δήμος Στροβόλου με 157 πωλήσεις, ή 25%, οι Δήμοι Αγλαντζιάς και το ενδιαφέρον φαίνεται να εστιάζεται πρωτίστως στα Λακατάμιας με 62 και 54 πωλήσεις ή 10% και 8% έκαστος. Αρκετά πιο κάτω ακολουθούν οι Δήμοι ι διαμερίσματα 2 υπνοδωματίων, αντικατοπτρίζουν το 30% του συνόλου. Έγκωμης και Λατσιών με 35 και 34 πωλήσεις αντίστοιχα, ή περίπου 6%. Σε σχέση με το μέγεθος των διαμερισμάτων, το ενδιαφέρον φαίνεται να εστιάζεται πρωτίστως στα 3 υπνοδωματίων με 23% και 3ών υπνοδωματίων με 20%. διαμερίσματα 2 υπνοδωματίων, οι πωλήσεις των οποίων αντικατοπτρίζουν το 30% του συνόλου. ι 1ός υπνοδωματίου είναι περιορισμένο στο Ακολουθούν τα διαμερίσματα πέραν των **3 υπνοδωματίων με 23% και 3ών υπνοδωματίων με 20%.** Το 18% ενώ για στούντιο στο, 9%. ενδιαφέρον των αγοραστών για μικρότερα διαμερίσματα του **1ός υπνοδωματίου είναι περιορισμένο στο** Στον Δήμο Έγκωμης καταγράφηκε η υψηλότερη μέση τιμή πωλήσεων ανά τ.μ. με €1,774. Ακολουθεί ο Δήμος Αγλαντζιάς με €1,607/τ.μ. και ο Δήμος Λατσιών με €1,529/τ.μ. Οι Δήμοι Στροβόλου και Αγίου ι Στον Δήμο Έγκωμης ανά τ.μ. με €1,774. Δομετίου δεν παρουσιάζουν <u>ιδιαίτερες</u> διακυμάνσεις μεταξύ τους με το μέσο όρων να κυμαίνεται στα Δήμος Αγλαντζιάς με €1,607/τ.μ. και ο Δήμος Λατσιών με €1,529/τ.μ. υψηλότερες τιμές ανά τ.μ. κατά την περίοδο αναφοράς καταγράφεται στον Δήμο Στροβόλου με €3,170/τ.μ. και στον Δήμο Λευκωσίας με €3,077/τ.μ. Με ελάχιστη διαφορά, στο ύψος της μέγιστης πμής τωλήσεων, ακολουθεί ο Δήμος Έγκωμης με €2,833/τ.μ. και ο Δήμος Λατσιών με €2,490/τ.μ. ι €3,170/τ.μ. και στον Δήμο Λευκωσίας με €3,077/τ.μ. Δήμος Έγκωμης με €2,833/τ.μ. και ο Δήμος Λατσιών με €2,490/τ.μ. Η Landbank Property Consultants LTD ιδρύθηκε το 2009 με σκοπό να παρέχει στους πελάτες της υψηλής ποιότητας, εξατομικευμένες συμβουλευτικές υπηρεσίες στην κυπριακή ανορά ακινήτων. Οι ρχές μας βασίζονται σε δύο θεμελιάδεις πυλώνες: τις μαναδικές απαπήσεις των πελατών μας κατά την αγορά κατοικίας, επιχείρησης ή επενδυτικού ακινήτου και την εκτεταμένη και απαράμιλλη γνώση της τοπικής που διασφαλίζει ότι οι ειδικοί μας μπορούν να παρέχουν τις καλύτερες δυνατές λύσεις για τις ανάγκες σας Μέσω του καινοτόμου εργαλείου μας Real Estate Market Intelligence αναλύεται και ταξινομείται με Όπως όλοι γνωρίζουμε η Πληροφορία είναι Χρυσός! Τώρα έχετε όλοι πρόσβαση στην χρυσή πληροφόρηση των ακινήτων στην Κύπρο. Πώς; Απλά με ένα κλικ. εξάγετε τώρα πια, μέσα από την πλατφόρμα Real Estate Market Intelligence Μπορείτε με μερικά κλικ να έχετε στα χέρια σας μια απλή και γρήγορη ανασκόπηση τιμών, μονάδων πώλησης και συγκρίσεων για την περίοδο που εσείς θέλετε! Επικοινωνήστε μαζί μας για να σας δώσουμε γρήγορα και στο χρόνο που εσείς το χρειάζεστε. Πατήστε στον σύνδεσμο και αφήστε τους άλλους να αναρωπούνται γιατί κινείστε πιο γρήγορα από όλους στις κτηματικές δράσεις. FOR RENT 11 Οκτωβρίου 2021

Fig. 2.10_Article 3

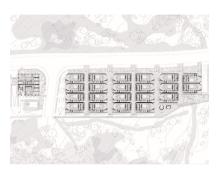


For further investigation, different examples of buildings that refer to various types of housing were studied and analyzed based on the main characteristics of each project, such as the building program, the process followed, the connection with the urban fabric, the spatial element, and the users. Among the most significant are Le Corbusier's Unite d' Habitation, due to the program it proposes; the renovation of social housing by Lacaton & Vassal, which is interesting for the process they followed in implementing the project; and Lacol's La Borda, which proposes a cooperative housing plan. The "Hybrid Complex" succeeds in connecting the project with the urban fabric. Furthermore, the "One Split House" creates spaces that change over time, while Dogma's "Pretty Vacant" suggests the repurposing of an industrial building for housing. Finally, in Dogma's "Communal Villa," the users play a key role in shaping the project.

PROGRAM



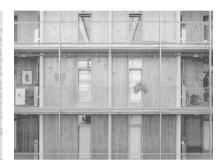




PROCESS







URBAN FABRIC





SPATIAL







USERS

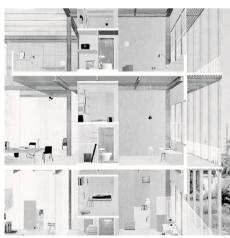


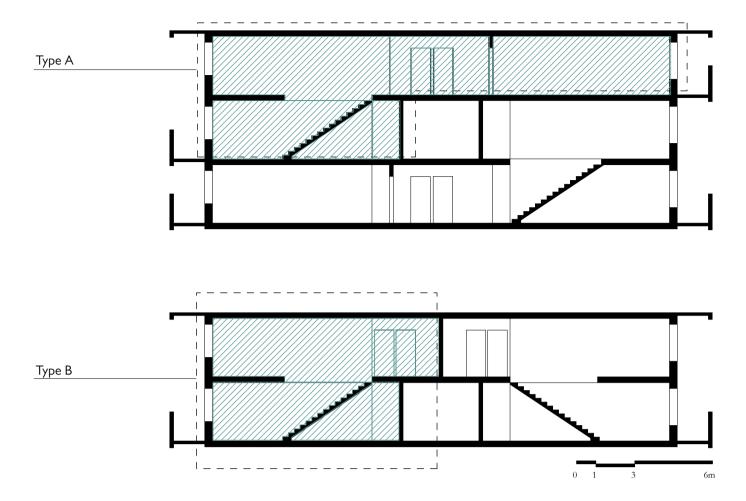


Fig. 3.1_Unite d' Habitation, by Le Corbusier, in Marseille

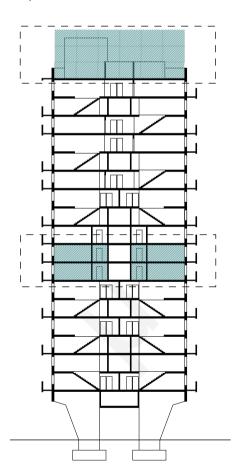
Unite d' Habitation is a social housing complex with unique activities. Each building has appartments on each floor, tow floors are commertial streets, a cerculation street on the center and communal activities on the rooftop.





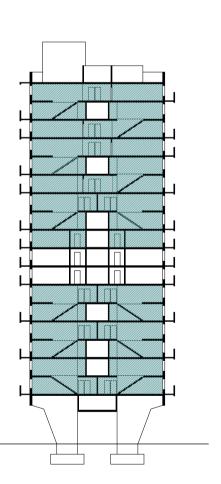


Space use

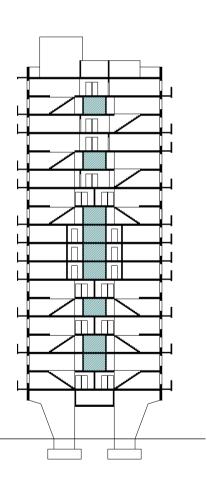


On the rooftop there are communal activities like a readmill, a gym, akindergarten, a place for theatrical performances, a paddling pool for children and art gallery.

On the seventh and eighth floor of the building there are commercial streets with shopping stands, hotel and restaurants



The buildings have two storey appartments with two different types of appartments.

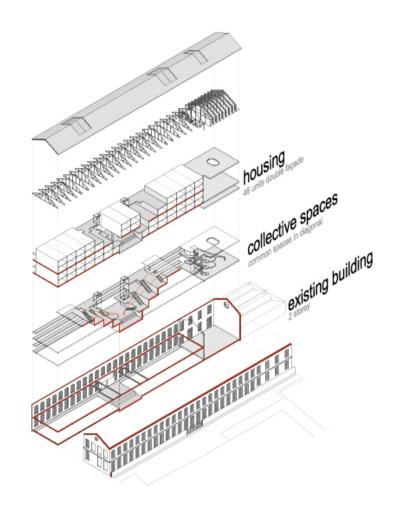


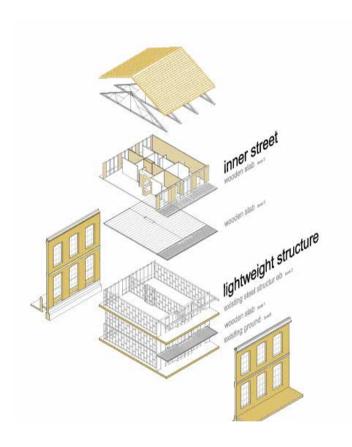
For access to the appartments and the other facilities of the building there is an Intirior Street that works as a circulation mechanism.

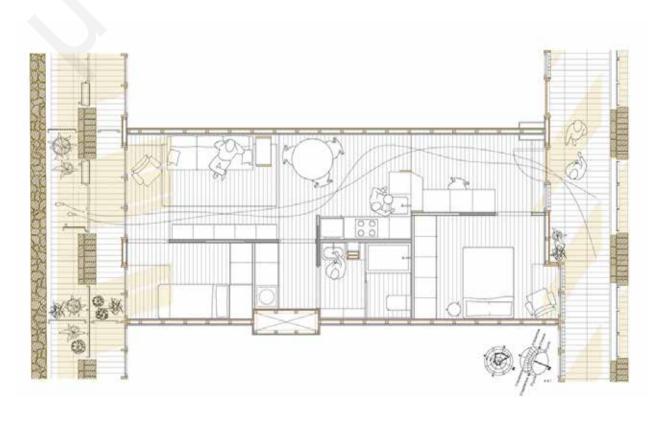
Fig 3.2_Fabra & Coats & Social Housing

The Fabra and Coats Factory is transformed into Social Housing





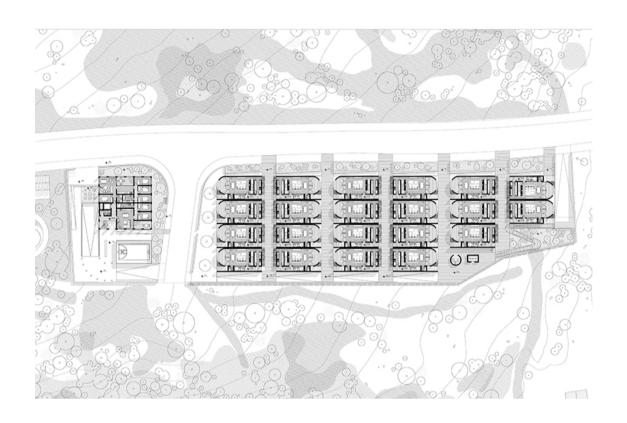


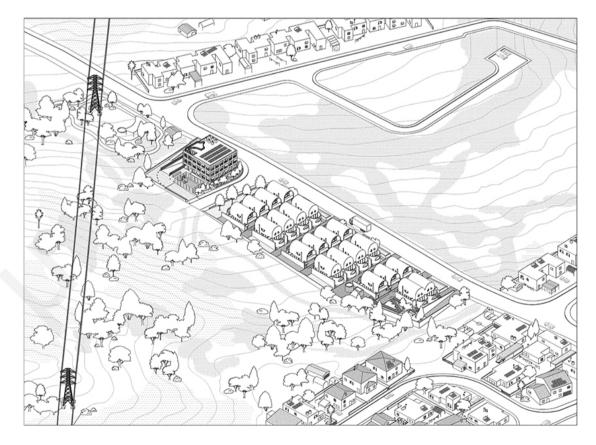


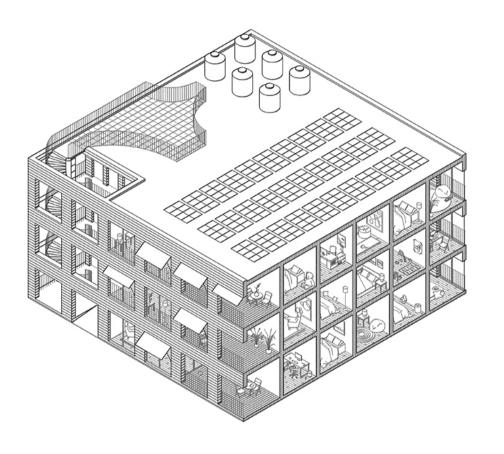
Drawings by Architects

Fig. 3.3_Social Housing, by Constantinos Marcou – Atelier for Architecture

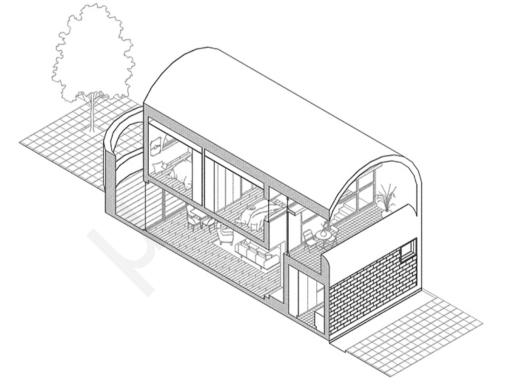
This project is a proposal for a social housing complex in Limassol, that includes common spaces on three different scales, the neighborhood, the block and the unit.







The collective spaces, as the spaces of possibility, were approached through a series of strategies that had to do with their management and maintenance protocols, their programmatic value and their liminal character



"The house is designed as the in between territory of two thresholds, the enclosed. The living room and dining room of the house can be opened completely, allowing its inhabitants to be immersed within the social landscape that surrounds them."

Fig 3.4_Renovation of a Bordeaux housing estate, by Lacaton e Vassal, in France $\,$

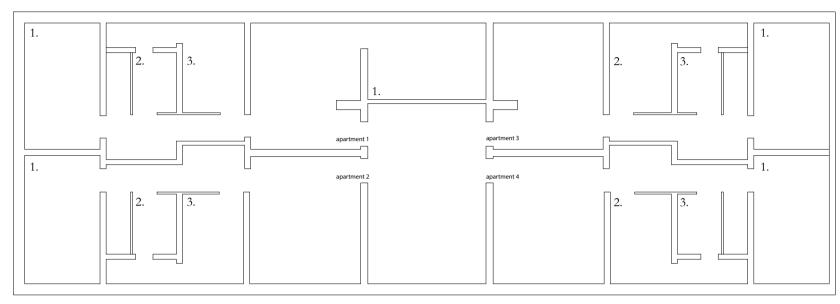
The renovation process of the social housing buildings was interesting because the residences was inside their apartment as the renovation was happening.







Appartment renovation process



Before

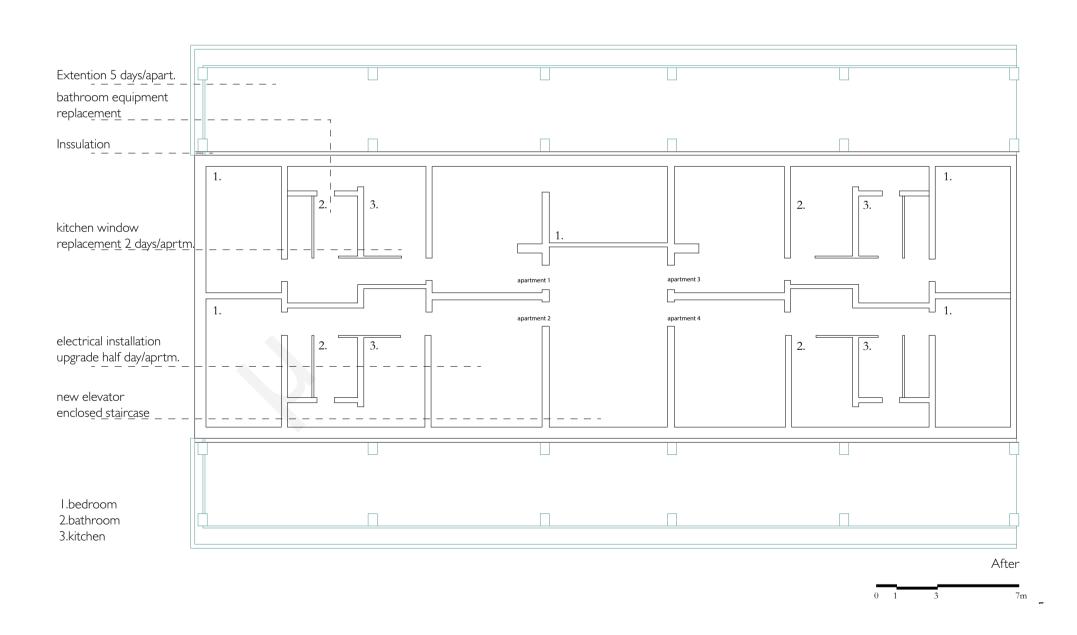
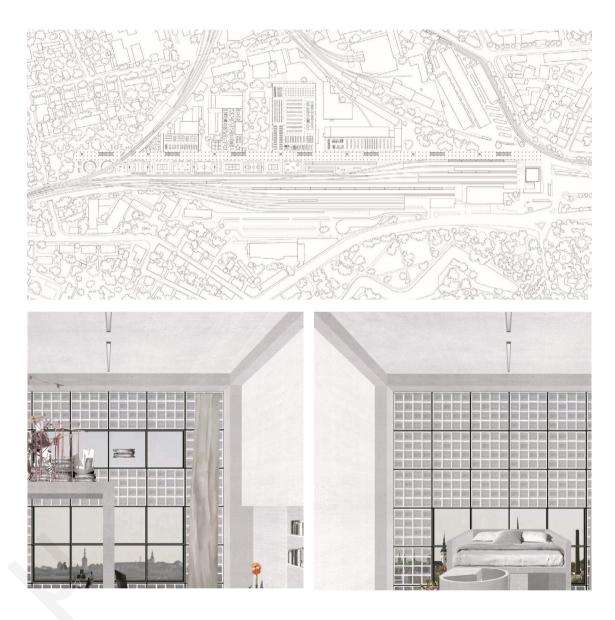
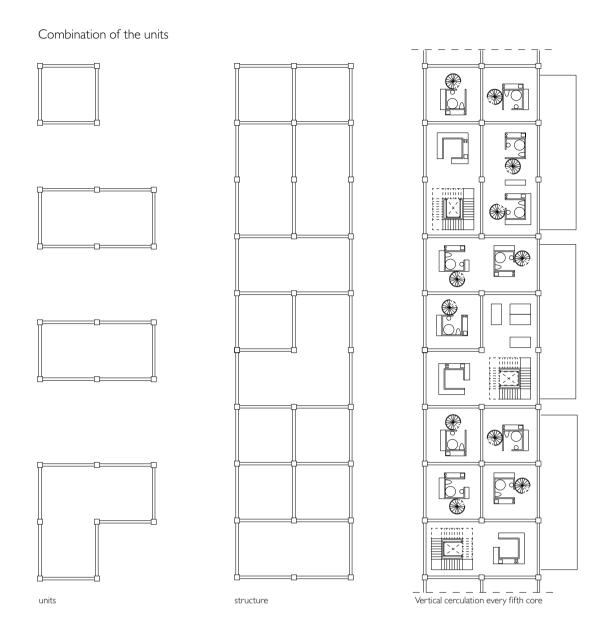


Fig 3.5_Live Forever: The return of the factory, by Dogma

The project is placed in the area along the tracks of the Balti Station. The building contains social housing unites with communal spaces. The main characteristic of the project is the adaptability of the building, that encourages the users to transform it the way they want.





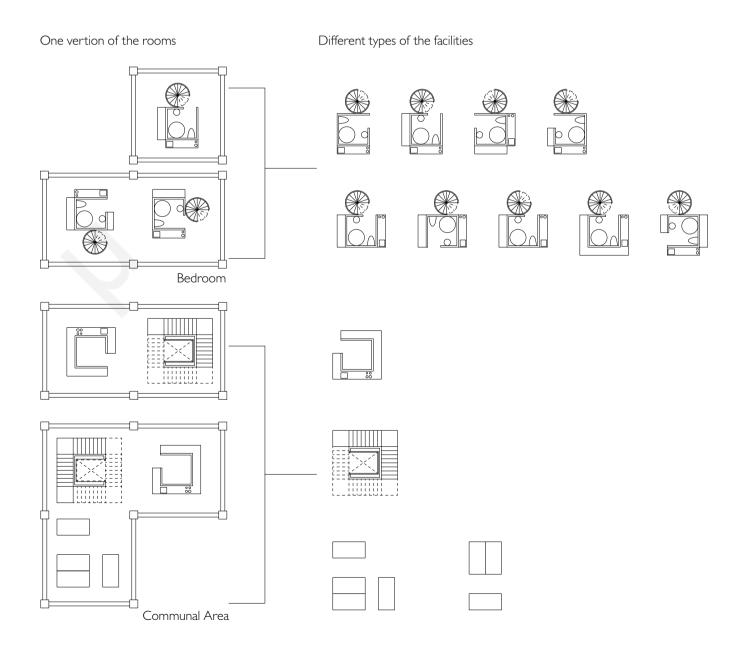


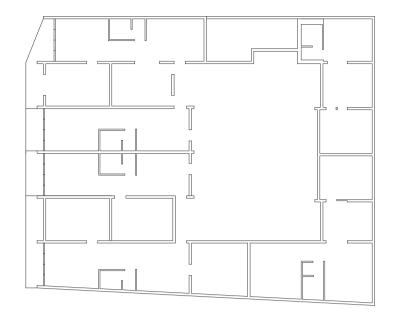
Fig 3.6_La Borda, Lacol

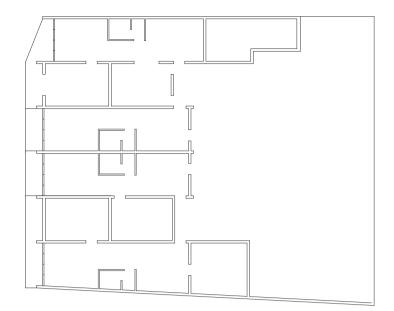
The project is placed in an empty public plot.
There are a lot of spaces for people to interact (courtyard, multypurpose spaces, walkways, roof).
Common spaces are placed on the ground floor, creating a public-common-private transformation. The access to the houses is from the street and through the common areas.



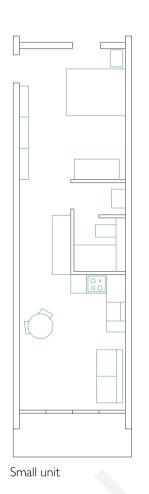


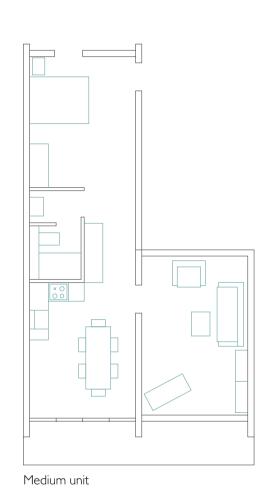
Plans of the accommodation floor plan

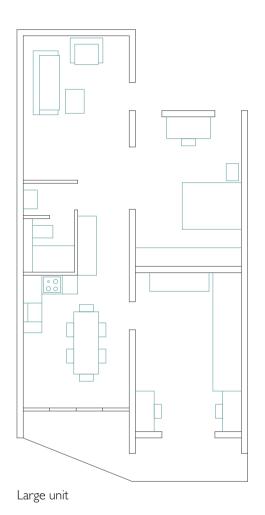




Different typologies of the units







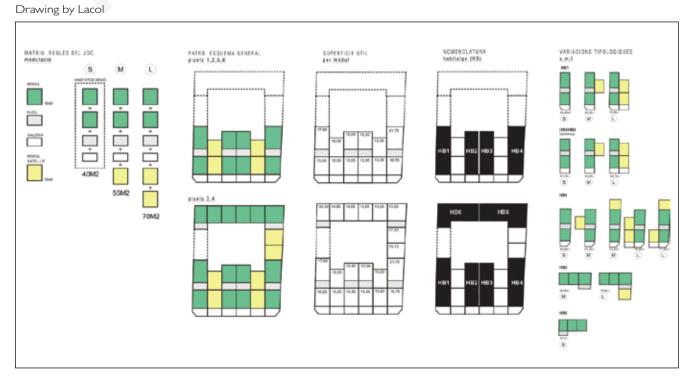
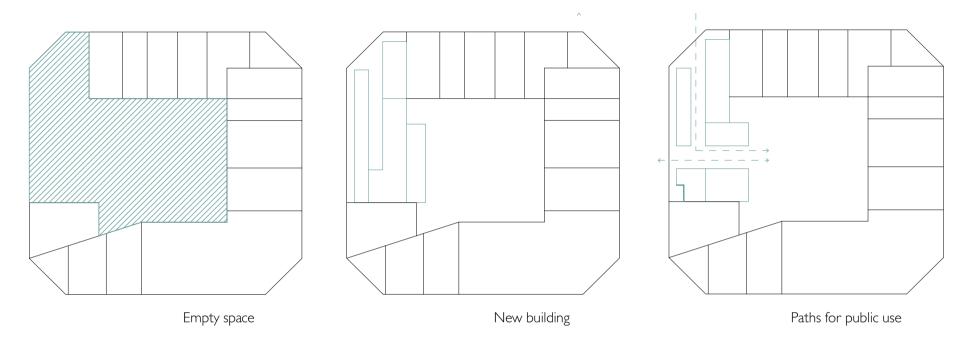


Fig 3.7_Hybrid Complex, by J.Coll, J. Leclerc in Barcelona

The building is placed on block in Barcelona, filling the empty space. In the center of the block, the designer created a green space that is accecible not only to the residence of the block, but also to everyone who want to visit the place.



Appartment renovation process



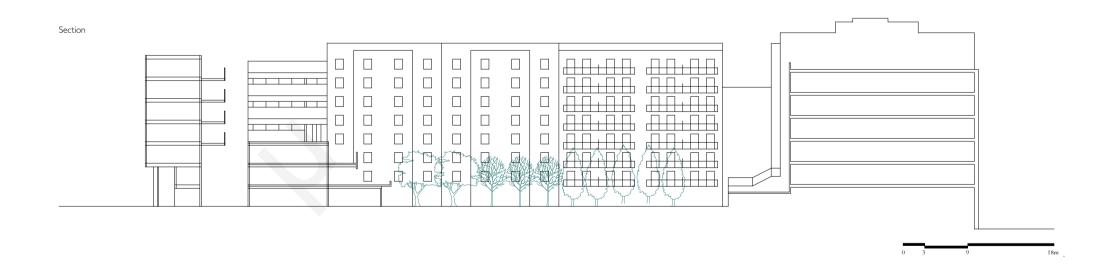
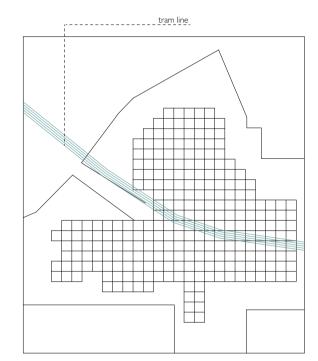


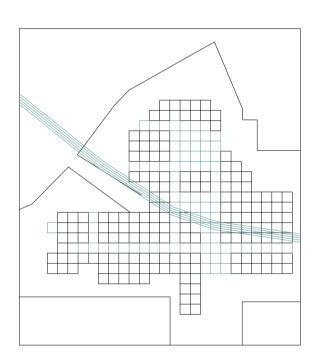
Fig 3.8_Hybrid Megastructure, in Cracow

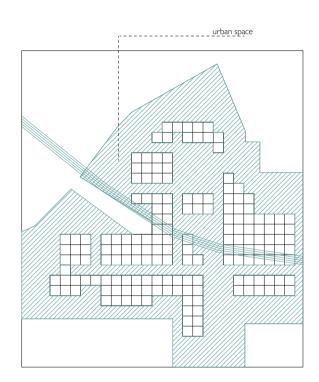
The Megastructure does not only include commercial and office spaces, apartments and hotel, but also small train station, tram stop, underground parking and a road beneath. There are a lot of public spaces that are linked with surrounding areas through footbridges, connecting the structure to the urban network of the area.

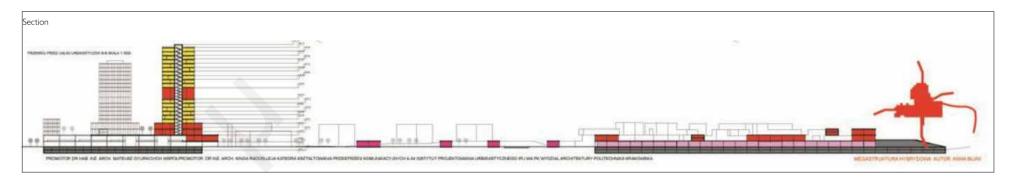


Diagram of the Masterplan process









Drawings by Architects

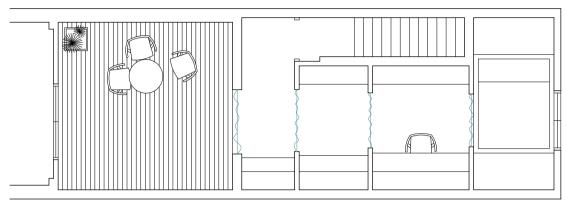
Fig 3.9_One-split House, by Air Studio, in Taiwan

One split house is a project that combines both living space and working space. It is the house of a photographer who uses the space both as his residence and as his photography studio.

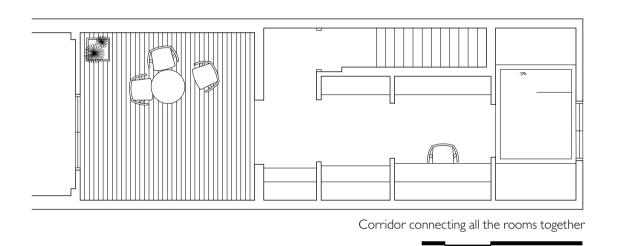




Both shared and individual spaces



Room seperation with curtains



Diferent uses of the space

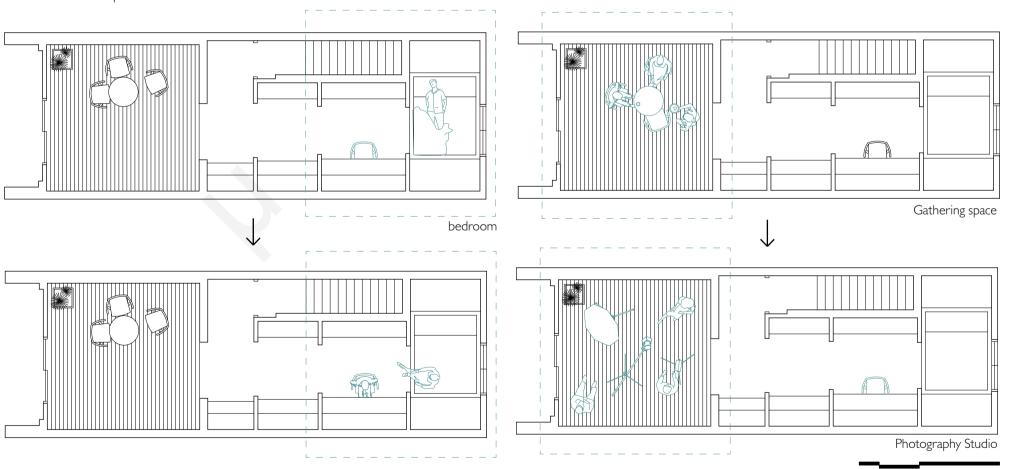
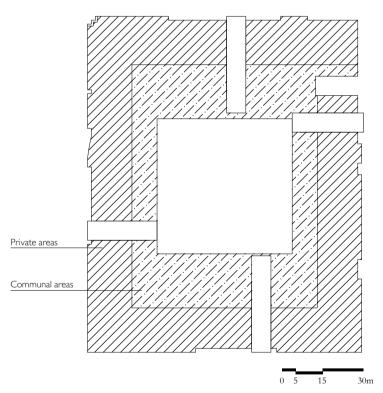


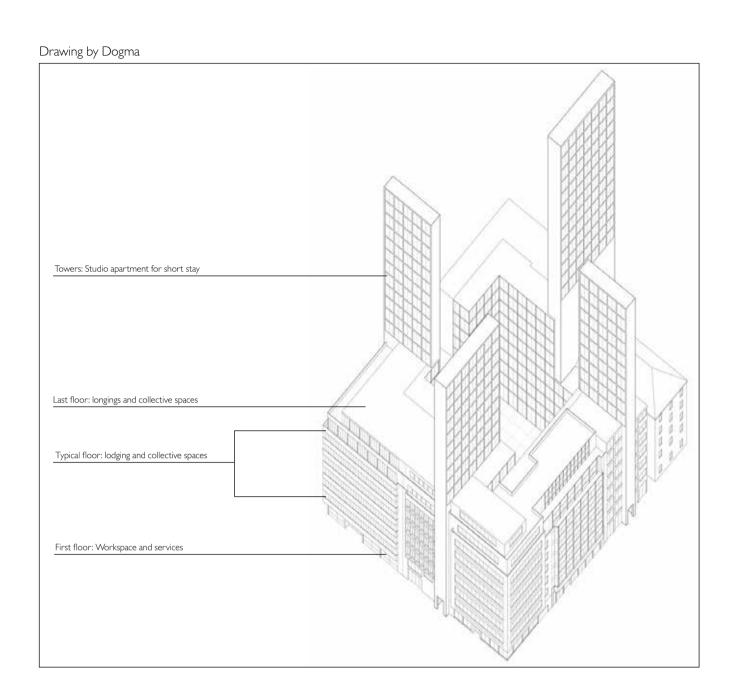
Fig. 3.10_Pretty Vacant, by Dogma

Pretty Vacant by Dogma proposes a model for affortable housing of single room occupancies. The way to do that is by transforming the existing office spaces into habitation supported by shered facilities and working spacs.



Typical floor plan, Private and communal areas





Transformation diagram of the existing buildings

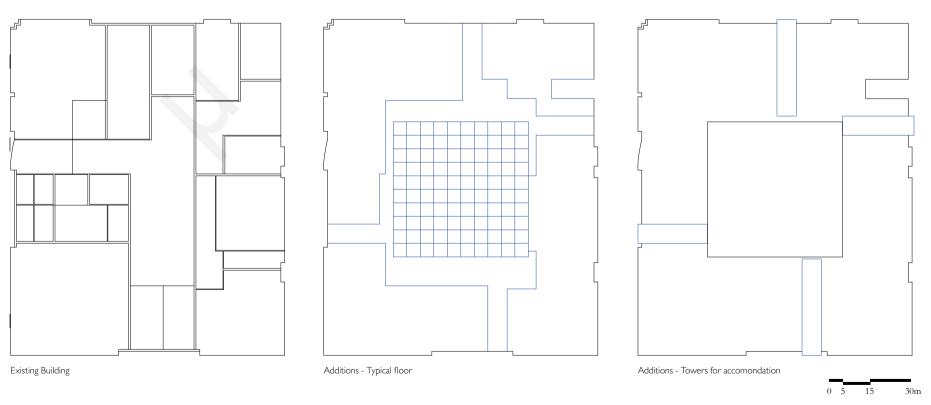
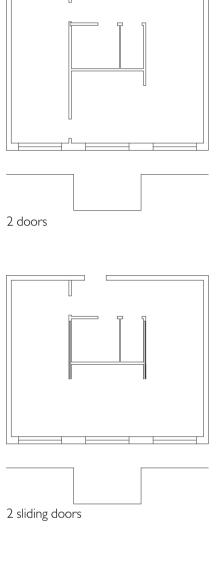


Fig. 3.1 I_Social Housing Aspern H4, by WUP

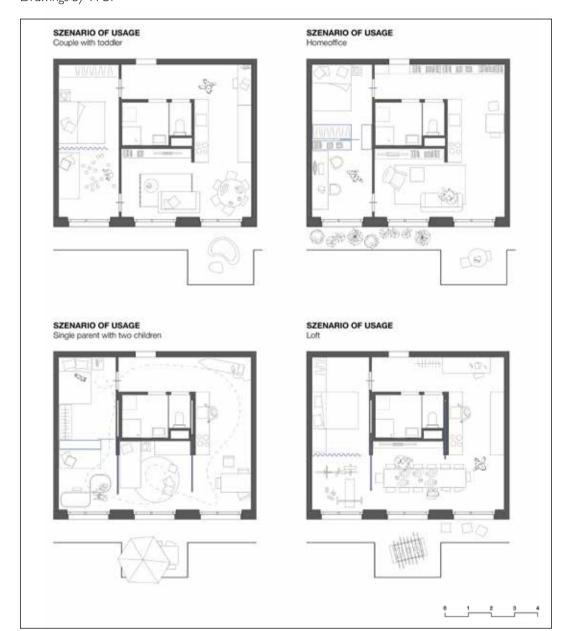




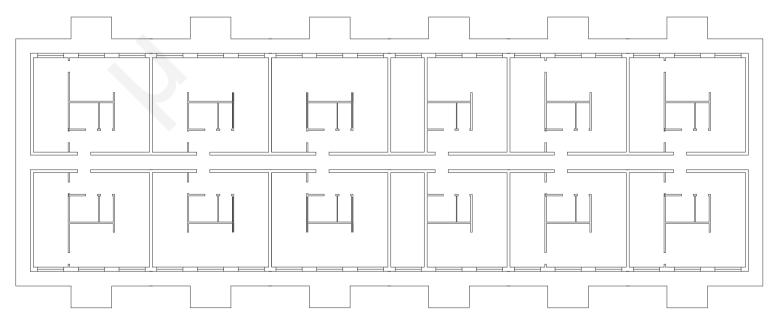
Different typologies of the units 2 doors



Drawings by WUP



Possible floor plan combination



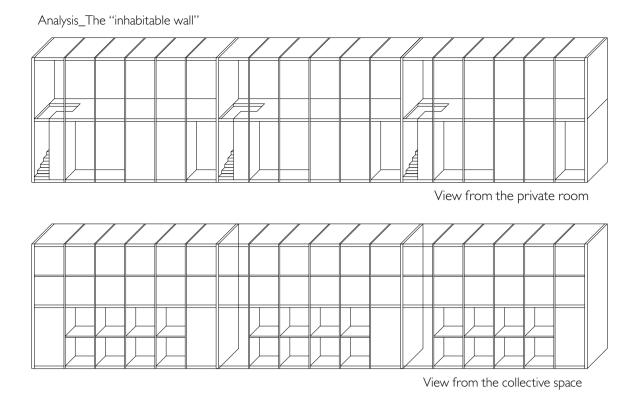
3.1 References

Fig. 3.12_Communal Villa, by Dogma

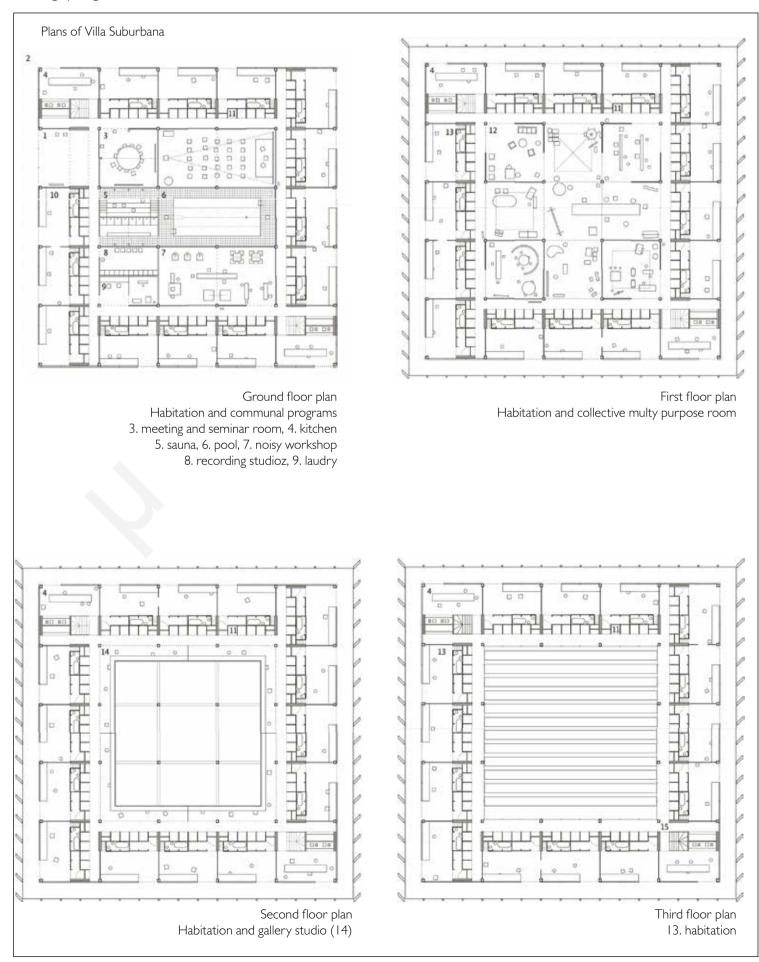
The Communal Villa is a proposal for a housing model for artists that want to live together. It is a different kind of domesting space where it combines living and working in one building. The communal and working spaces are located in the center of the building, while the habitation is on the edges by using the inhabitable wall $\ .$

Communal area Private Habitation area Inhabitation wall

Typical plan, Diagram for communal and habitation area (Type A, Type B)



Drawing by Dogma



3.1 References

Fig. 3.13_To Hani tis Paramythas, in Limassol

To Hani, is a place for digital nomads, where people with different backgrounds can live together and form a community. It is "a place where they can live, work and play in what's known as 'co-living." There are common spaces where the residents can do collective activities. There are eight rooms for residents, two large communal living rooms, two kitchens, two dining spaces (one of which comfortably seats 16 at its lengthy table), a vast conservatory and extensive grounds, which include fruit trees, herb gardens, and vegetable patches.









3.1 References

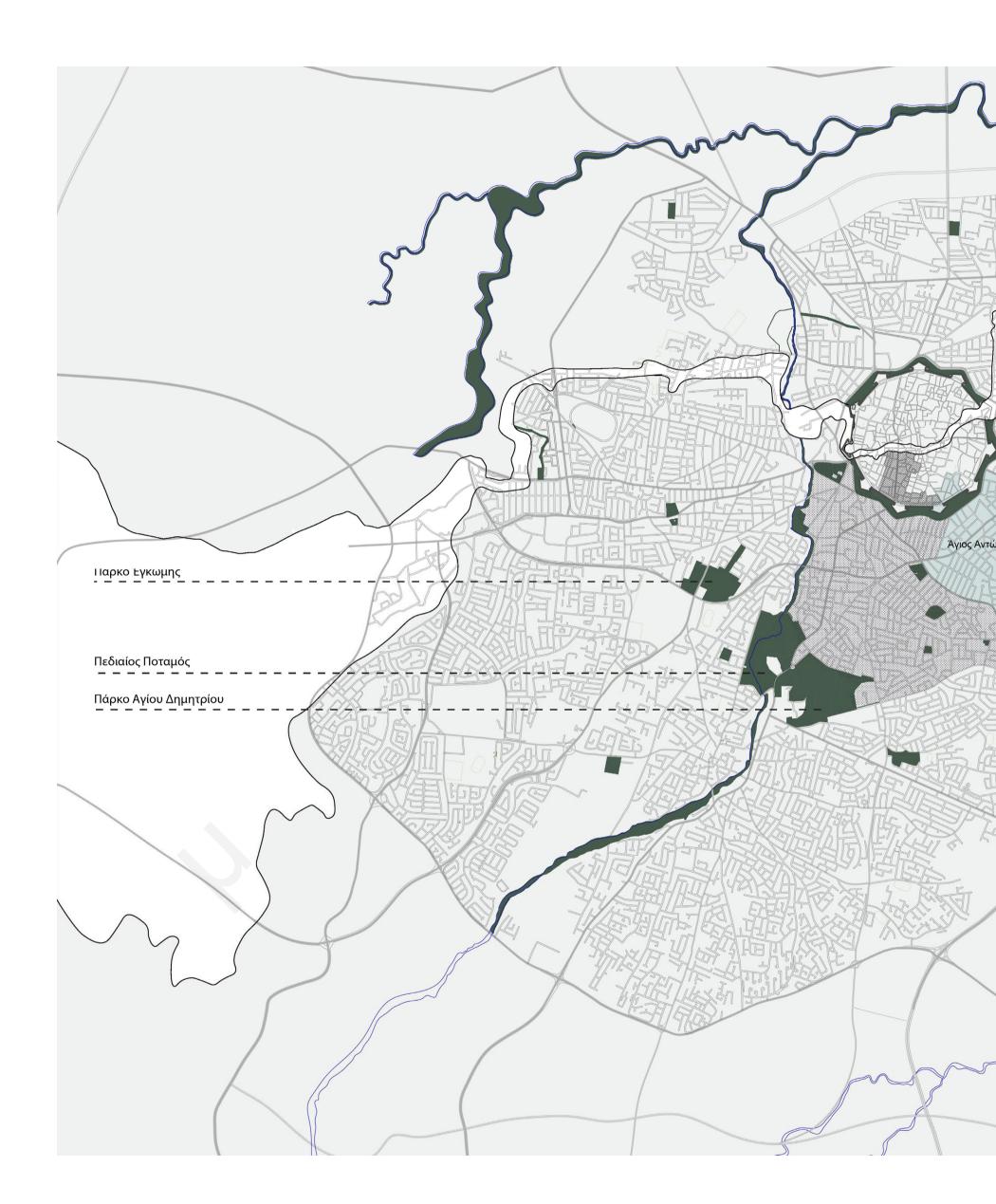
Fig. 3.14_Analysis of the References

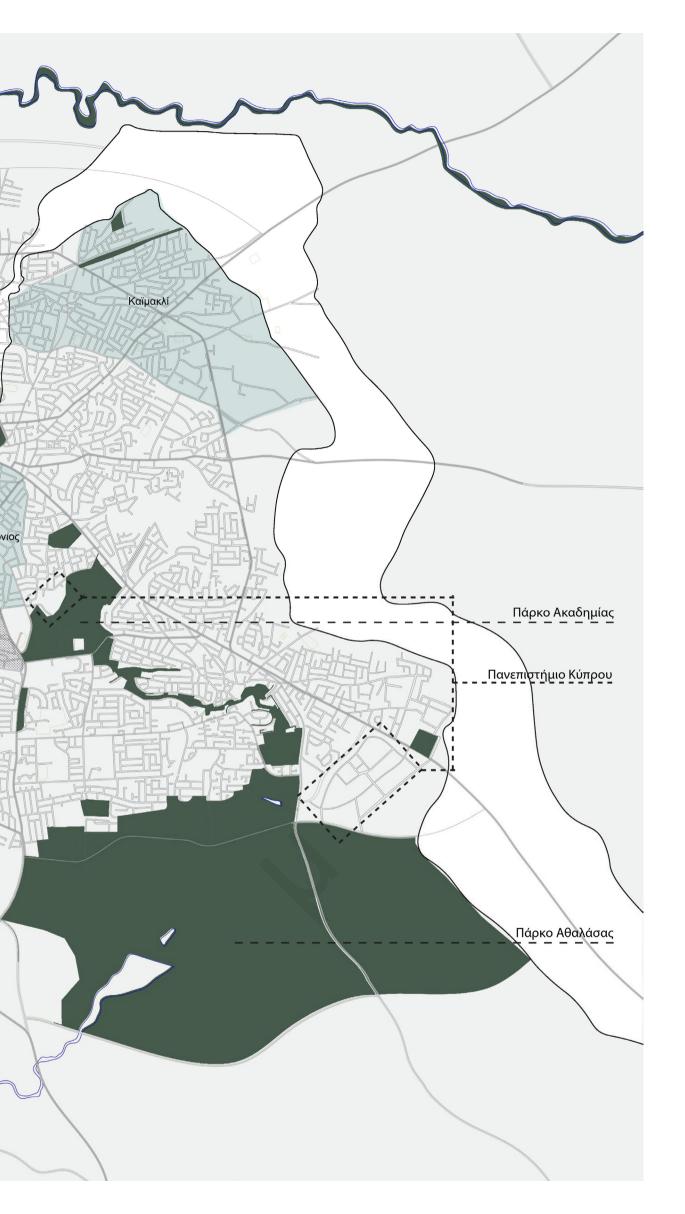
PROGRAM	Reference 01_Unite d' Habitation	Collective activities [Unique activities on the rooftop] Commercial streets Private appartments		
PROCESS	Reference 04_Renovation of social housing, by Lacaton e Vassale	Improvement of the existing building Extention of the appartment [balcony] Not increasing the rent	Reference 06_La Borda	Co-habitation Adaptable space Collective areas
URBAN FABRIC	Reference 07_Hybrid Complex	Creating communal space for the public		
SPATIAL	Reference 09_One-split House	Tranformation of the space [different use of the space on different hours of the day] Combination of work and living "Minimum dwelling"	Reference IO_Pretty Vacant	Reuse of existing buildings Temporary & Long term housing Collective living
USERS	Reference I2_Communal Villa	Specific users [and collective facilities specific for them] Adaptable space		

4.Site Analysis

In a later stage, I studied the evolution of industrial areas in the city of Nicosia. Initially, the industrial zones were concentrated in the center of Nicosia, but gradually expanded outward. This means that there is a huge stock of abandoned industrial buildings in the city center, which is where I focused my attention. The choice of the city center was made because it aligns closely with the concept of the 15-minute city, where essential facilities and activities, are easily accessible. Therefore, I focus on industrial buildings within a 5km radius from the city center, a distance that can be covered on foot. Another factor to consider, is the size of the building and the broader urban fabric. Subsequently, I found 5 potential industrial buildings where the proposed plan could be implemented. The first 3 are located in the area of Agios Antonios, while the other 2 are in the area of "Sopaz". For further exploration of the pilot plan, a block of three buildings in the Agios Antonios area was selected, which is close to the City Walls and behind the area's elementary and kindergarten school. These are the "Lion's Products and Food Preparation" factory buildings. After further analysis of the area, it appears that there are industrial buildings surrounding it, as well as residences and shops, while at least five bus stops are very close to the site. The condition of the existing buildings was good, except for some broken windows and graffiti on the walls. The first building has a basement and four floors, with mostly open layout inside. The second building evolved in different phases and ended up being a three-story building with stone facades and some later additions with visible concrete. The third building consists of 2 floors with an open layout inside.

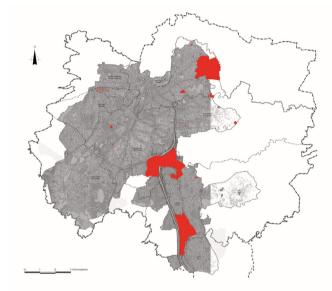
Fig. 4.1_Maps of the General Area



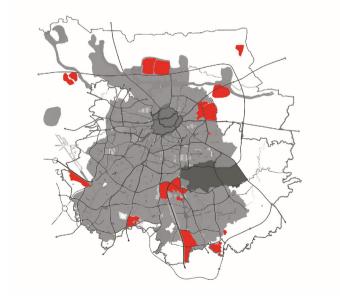




Map of Nicosia's industrial zone in 1990

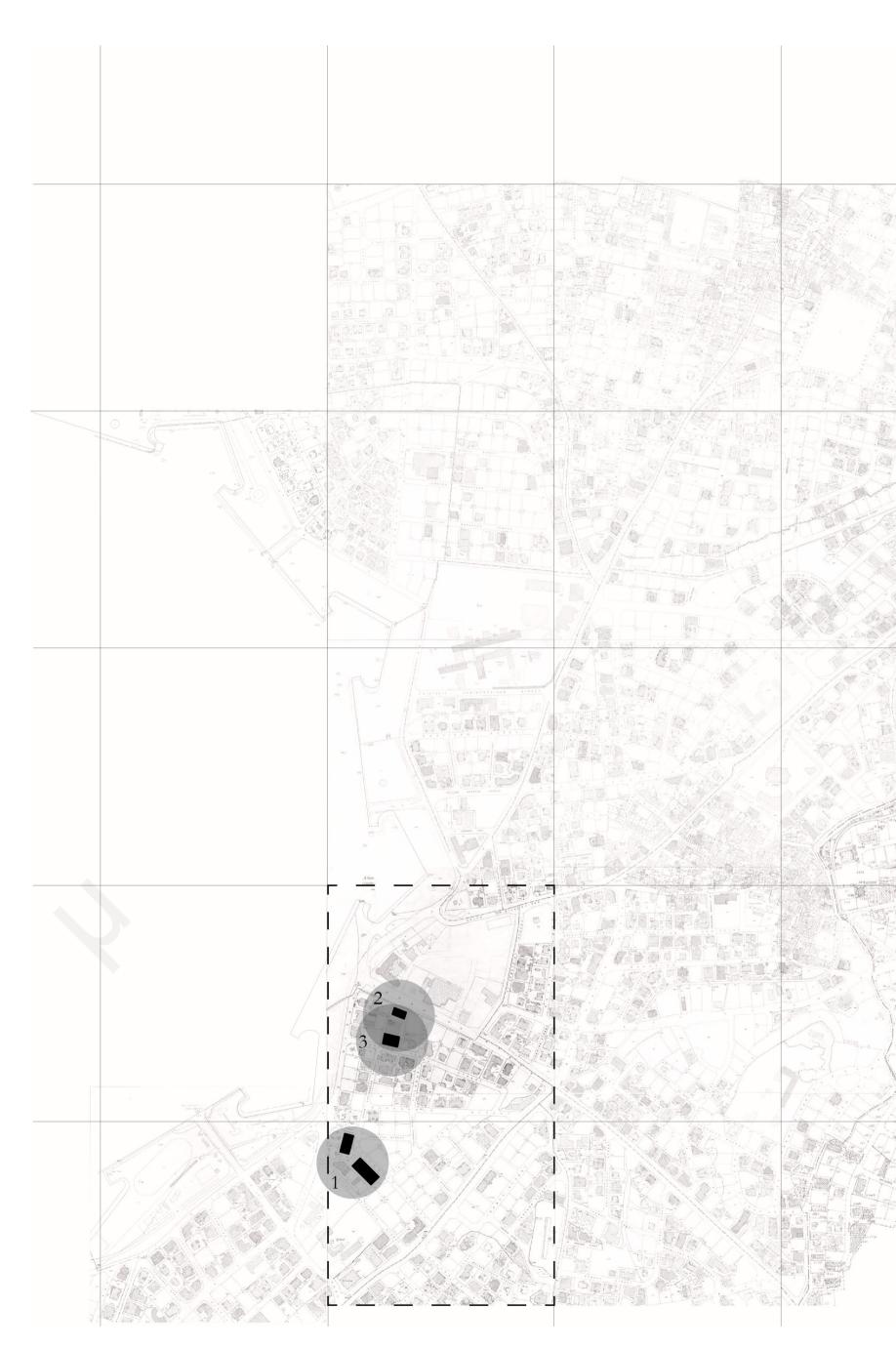


Map of Nicosia's industrial zone in 2014



Map of Nicosia's industrial zone in 2018

Fig. 4.2_Maps of possible sites



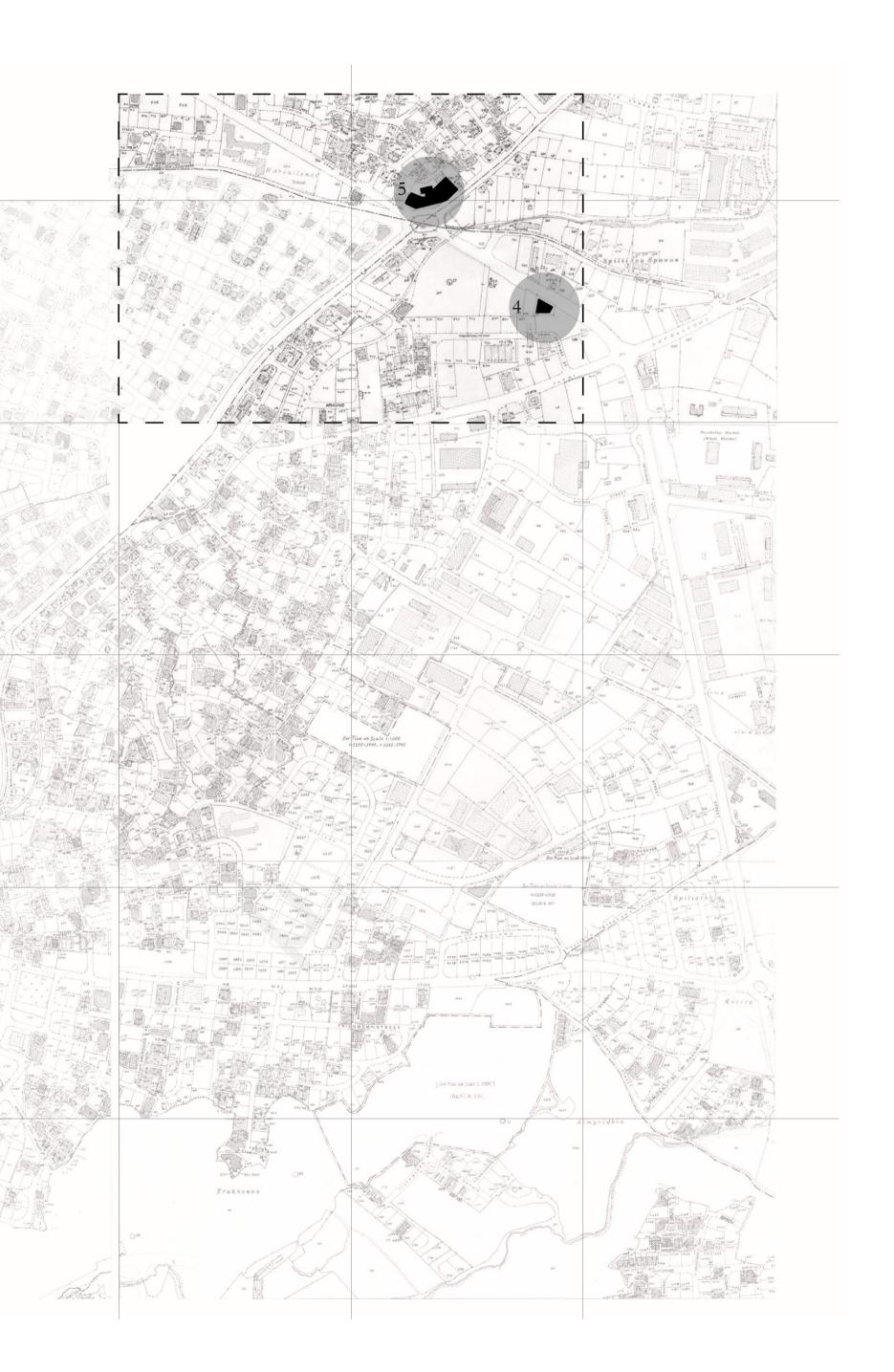


Fig. 4.3_Catalogue of Industrial Buildings

DESCRIPTION







It is a complex of buildings in the area of Agios Antonios

of the one building is active







It is a single building located in the area of Agios Antonios, at Larnacos street.

Old factory that is not active





It is a complex of buildings (2) in the area of Agios Antonios.

Old factory that is not active.





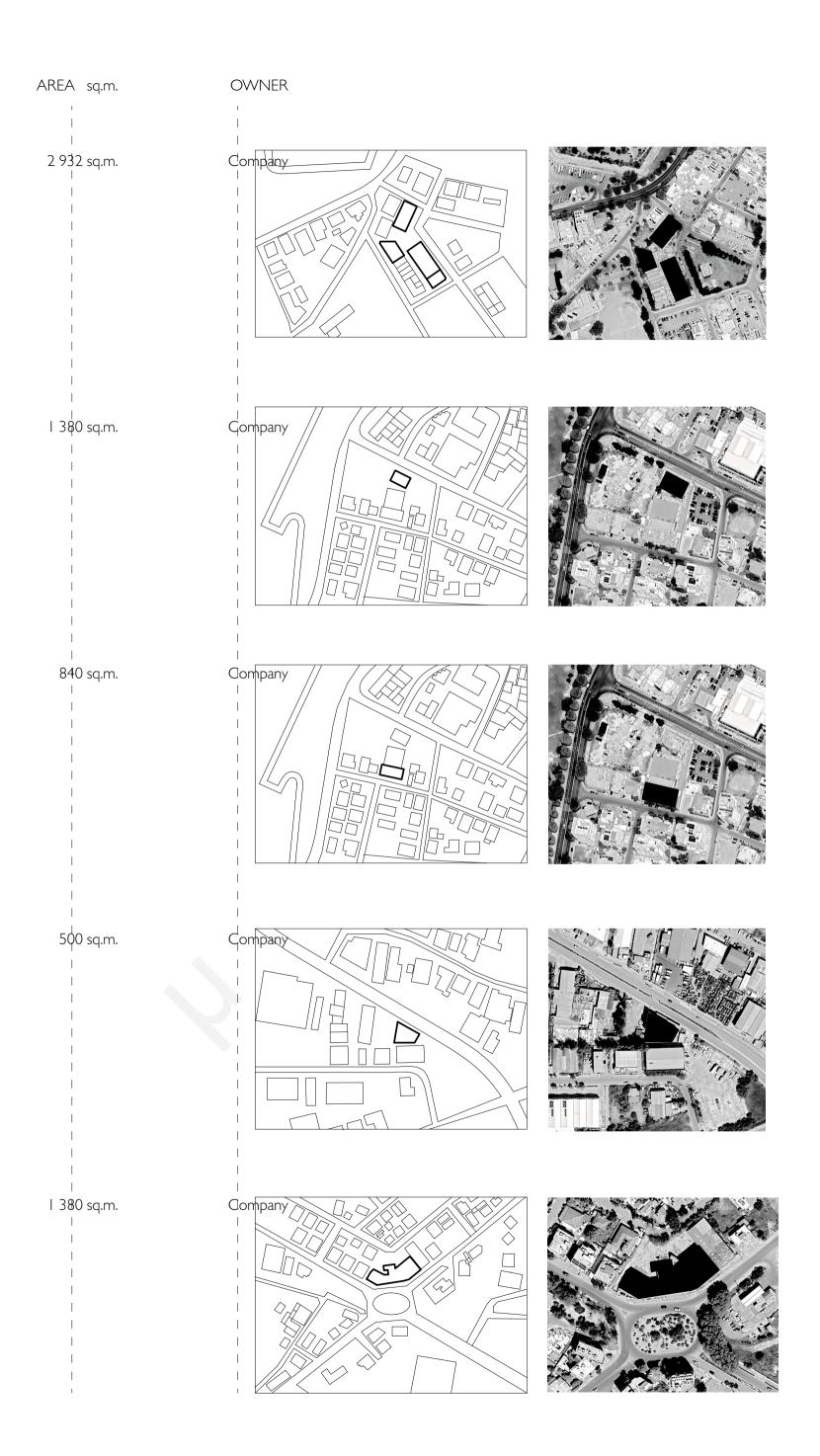
It is a single building in the area of Kaimakli, near Sopaz.

Old factory that is not active.



t is a single building in the area of Kaimakli.

Old factory that is not active.



4.3 Analysis of the selected site

Fig. 4.4_Site sellection and photographs



















Fig. 4.5_Map



Co- HOME+[WORK]

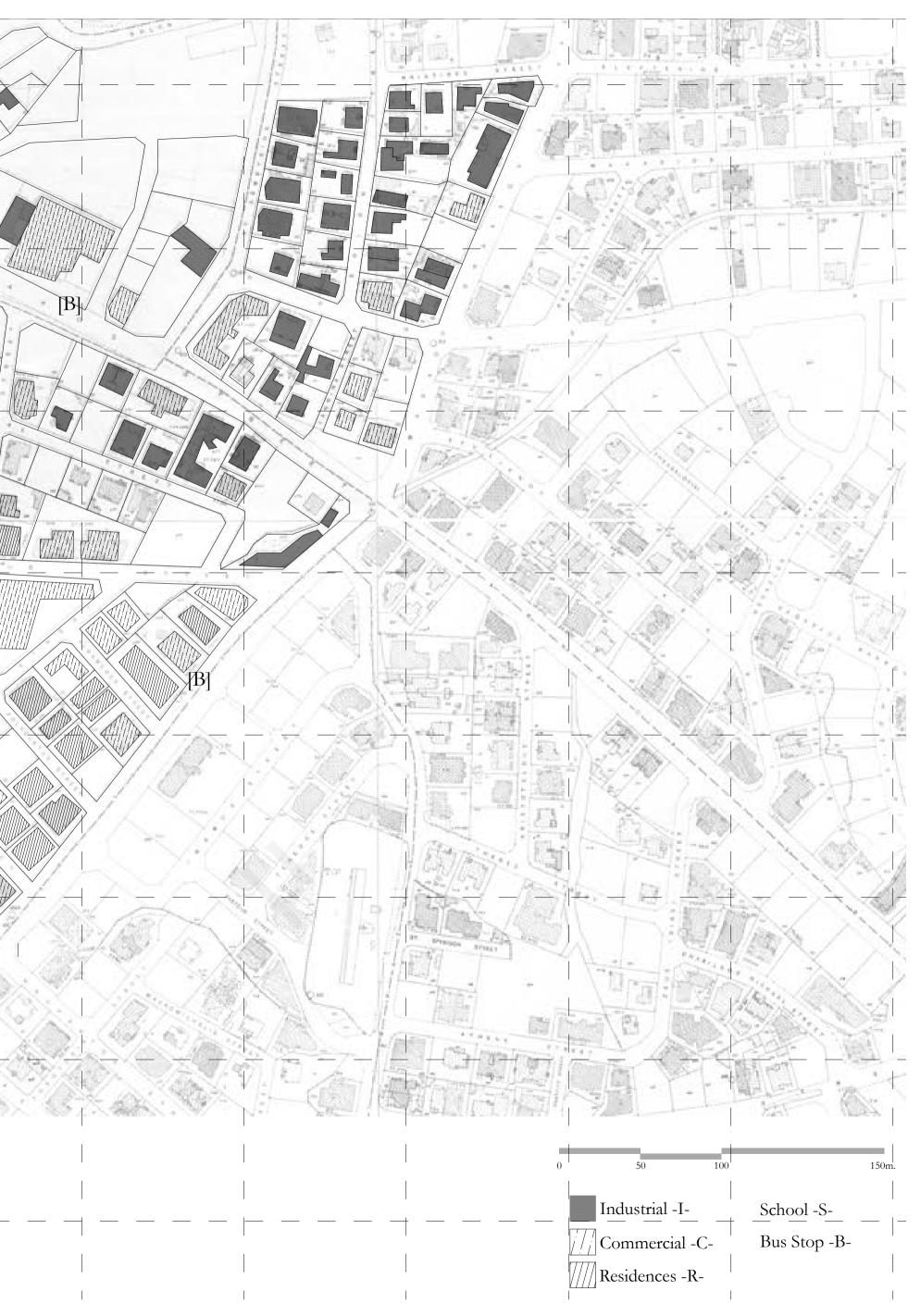


Fig. 4.6_Building I_Floor Plans

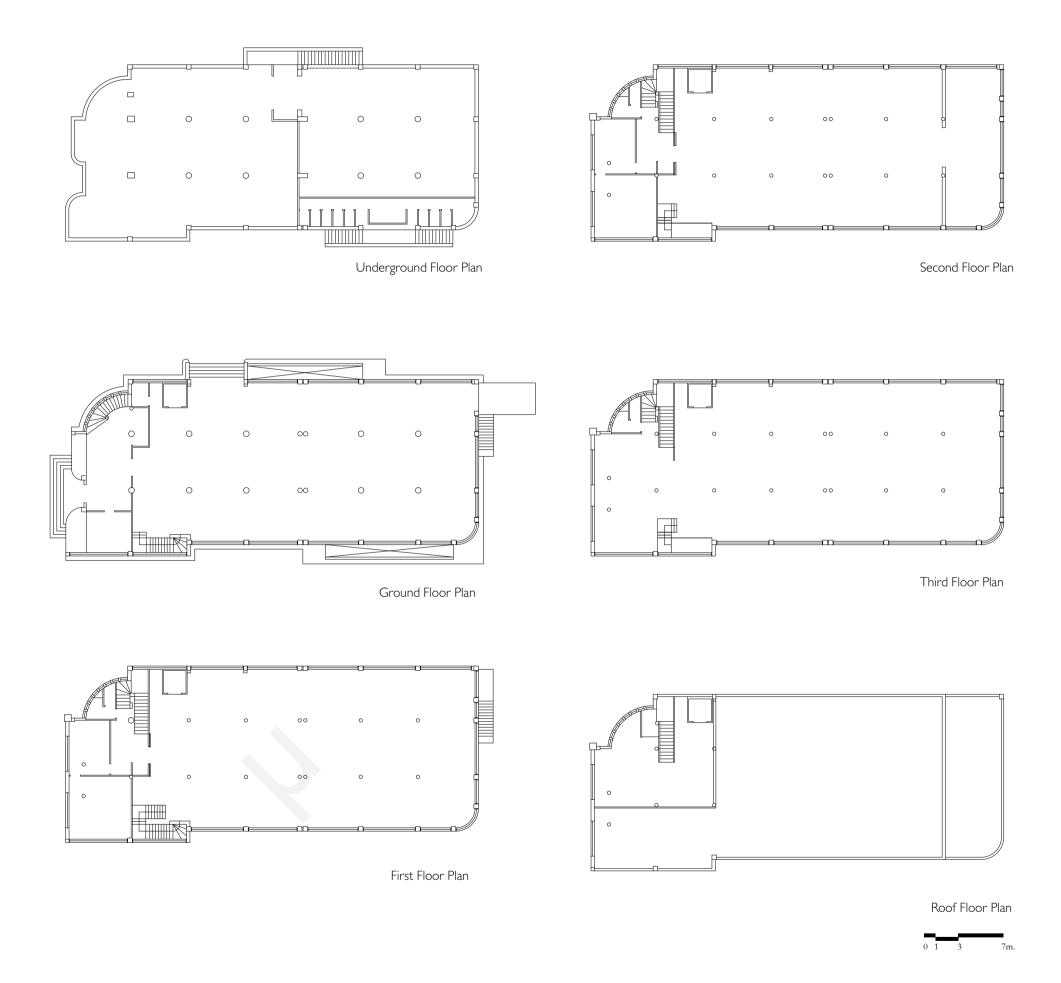
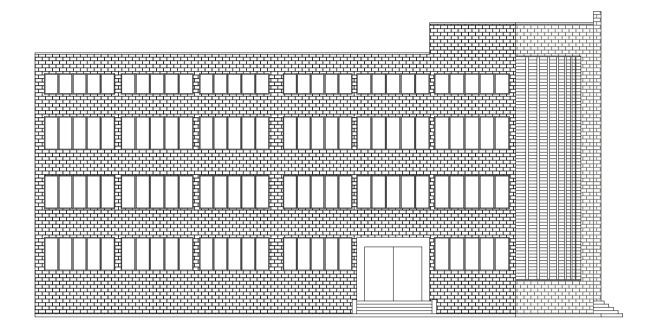
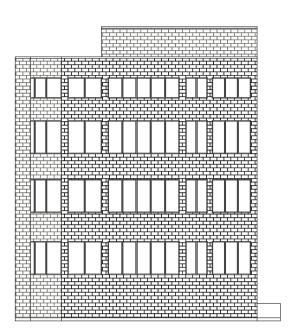
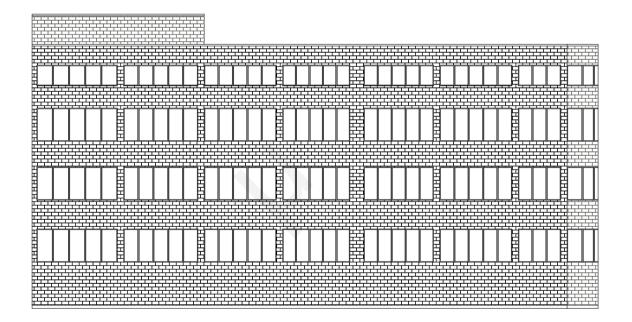
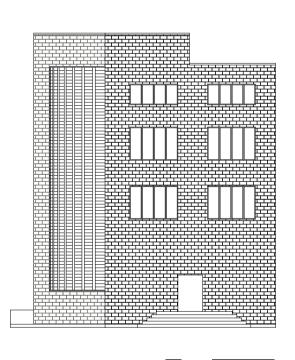


Fig. 4.7_Building I_Elevations









0 1 3 /

Fig. 4.8_Building 2_Floor Plans

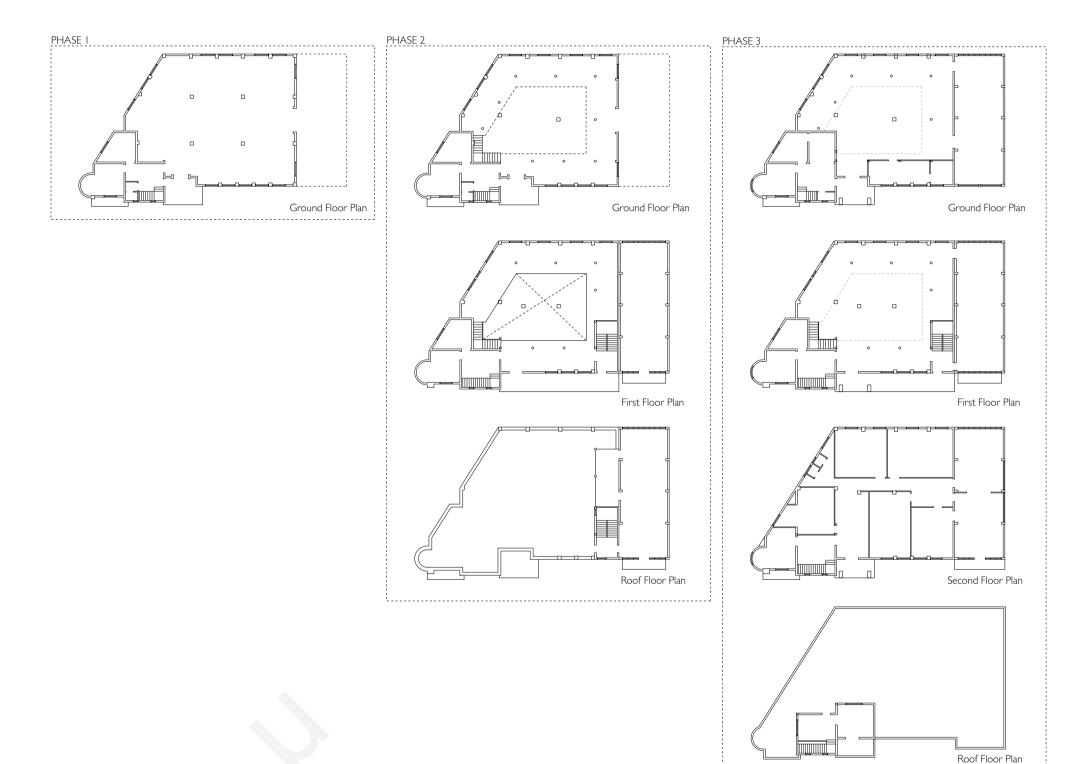
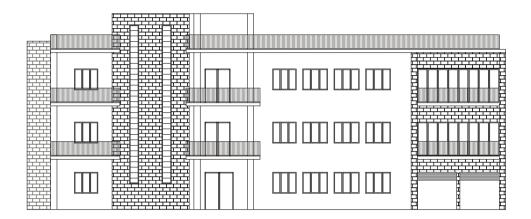
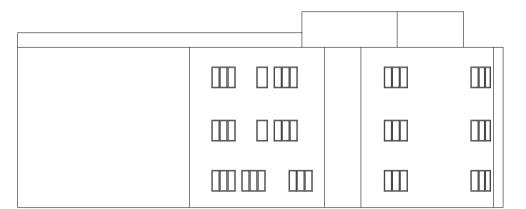
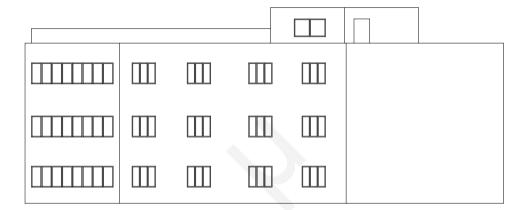




Fig. 4.9_Building 2_Elevations







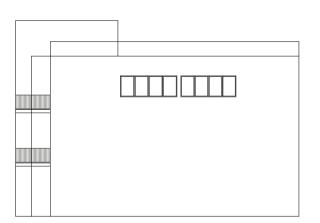
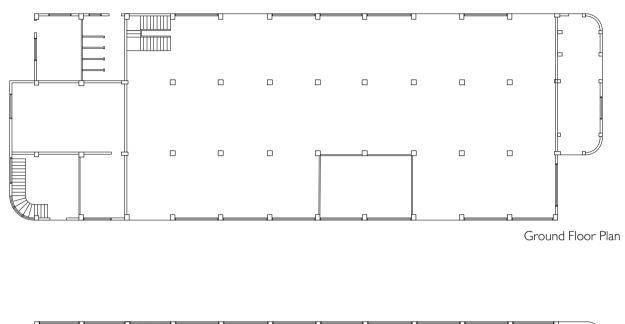
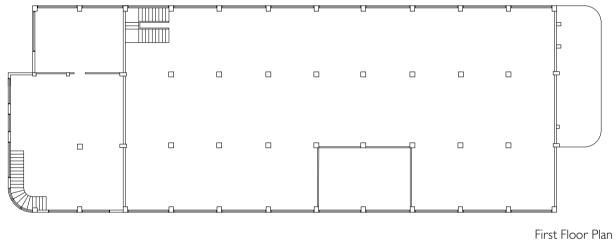




Fig. 4.10_Building 3_Floor Plans





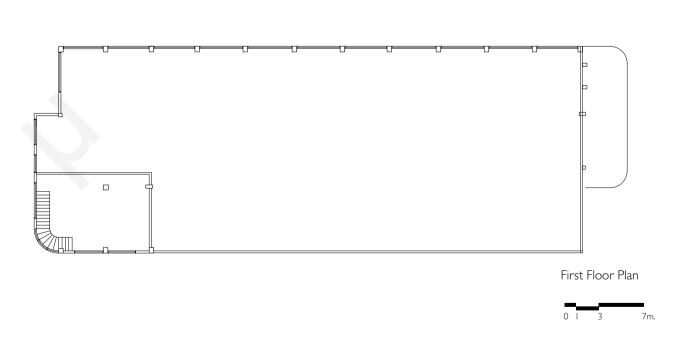
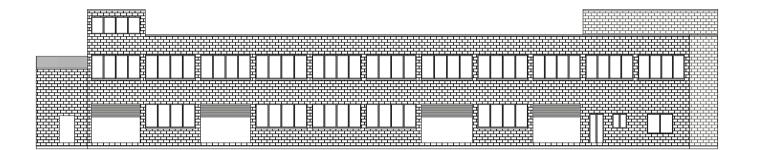
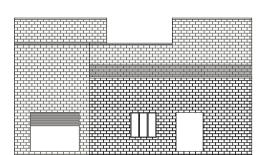
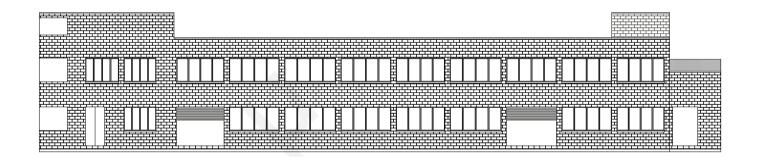
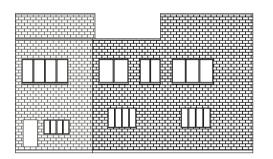


Fig. 4.1 I_Building 3_Elevations









0 1 3 7

5. Design Proposal

Moving forward with the development of the pilot plan, I propose the maintenance of the three buildings and the redesign of the interior spaces into residential areas. In the three buildings, the existing windows are removed, while the building facades are recessed inward to create balconies for the residential areas. Additional activities accessible to all residents and other visitors in the area are added to each building, along with a wooden structure on the facades of the buildings, indicating the entrance to each and providing external staircases. Finally, the exterior ground floor space is redesigned with the addition of green areas and pathways. In the first building, there are temporary residential units, where each floor has a common kitchen, living area, and laundry and storage room. The other two buildings are converted into permanent residential units, apartments with one, two, and three bedrooms, with additional shared living and storage spaces on each floor. Priority is given to the elderly or people with mobility difficulties on the ground floors. In the first building, the shared communal spaces are located in the basement and ground floor of the building. The basement space includes a screening room, multipurpose room, workshops, and a communal kitchen that extends to an outdoor lounge area. The ground floor includes a kindergarten, office space, seminar room, study area, and library. In the other two buildings, the shared communal spaces are located on the roofs of the buildings. In one building, there are secondary spaces and a roof with an outdoor relaxation area and barbecue, while the other hosts outdoor screenings. The permanent residential units have the ability to expand or shrink, depending on the needs of each family, which may change over time. This is possible as the "wet areas" are located in a strip along the building, and at the same time, the internal partitions are made of sandwich panels, which are easily assembled or disassembled. The addition of external staircases is made of wood, as well as the balconies, to differentiate the existing building from the intervention. The additions to the roofs of the buildings are made of gypsum board, while the visible concrete of the structural system is maintained. The choice of these materials was made due to their reduced environmental footprint.

Fig. 5. I_Diagram of the Program

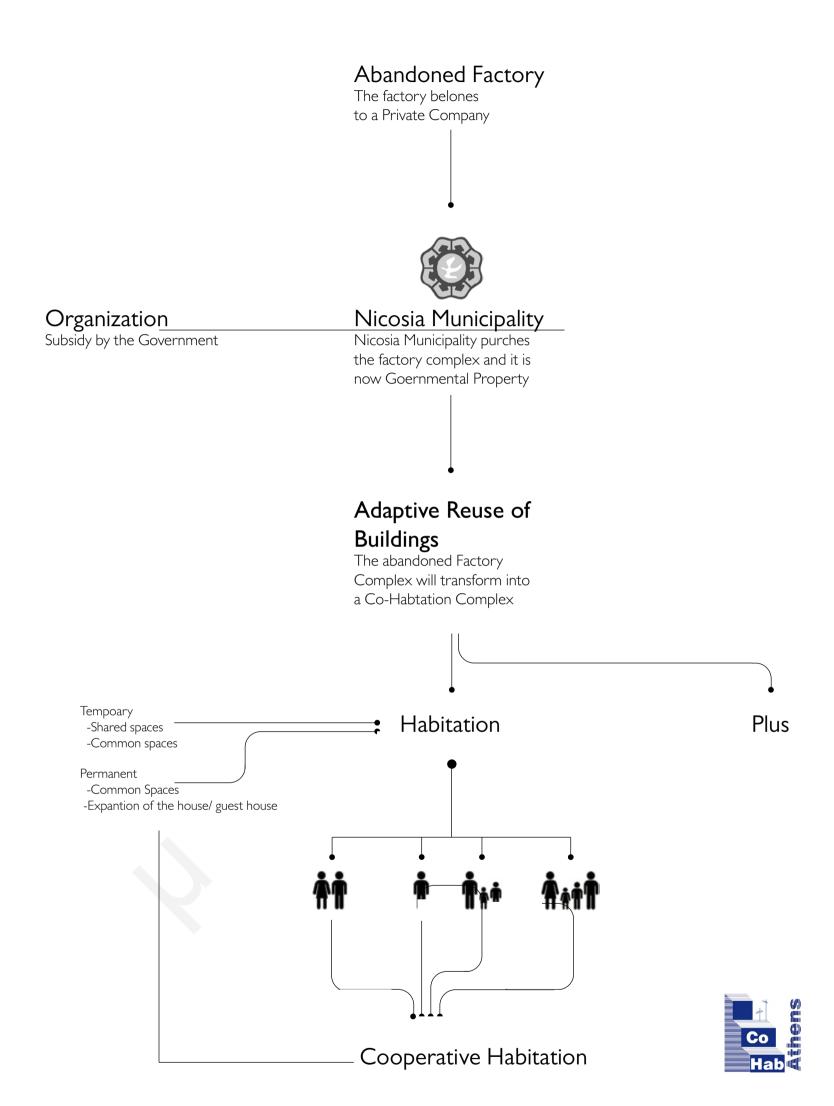


Fig. 5.2_Co - HOME+[WORK] Agremment

Co-Operative Habitation Agreement

The purpose of the program is to provide affordable housing while using the building stock of the city.

SECTION 1 OWNERSHIP

- 1. Government and the municipality purchase existing buildings in order to transform them into *cooperative housing*.
- 2. The fund for the transformation comes from Government funding and subsidies.
- 3. *Fifteen (15) years* after the start of the program the government transfers the property to the participants.

SECTION 2: TECHICALITIES

- 1. Every building must have solar panels in order to cover the energy requirements of the building.
- 2. Most expenses of the solar panels will be covered by the government subsidy.
- 3. The material that will be used for the walls of the housing unit is *sandwich panels*.

SECTION 3: THE PARTICIPANTS / RESIDENTS

- 1. There is a *maximum limit income* for the participant in order to be part of the program.
 - -For 1 person the maximum income must not exceed the €25.000 / year.
 - -For 2 people OR single parent family the maximum income must not exceed the €45.000/-vear.
 - -For family of 3 the maximum income must not exceed the €50.000 / year.
 - -For family of 4 or more people the maximum income must not exceed the €55.000 / year.
- 2. The individual must pay the amount of €15.000 for their share in the cooperative (lump sum).
- 3. The individual must pay the amount of *6 euros/1 m² monthly*. Theses money will be transferred to the reserve fund.
- 4. For the firsts *fifteen (15) years* the reserve fund will go to the government. After the end of the four (4) years, the reserve fund will be used mainly for building maintenance and as an emergency fund.
- 5. In case the individual decides to leave the program, the lump sum will be returned to the individual and it is repaid by the new participant.
- 6. In case the individual decides to leave the property, the committee must be informed *three (3) months before* the withdrawal.
- 7. The new participant is chosen by the committee from the *waiting list*.
- 8. The participant has exemption from property or rental taxes for cooperatives because the cooperative habitation provides affordable housing.
- 9. A few units will be provided for periodic housing. The number of the units that will be provided for this cause will be decided by the commettee

SECTION 4: DECISION MAKING

- 1. All of the adult residents will vote among themselves in order to create a committee of thirteen (13) people. This committee will be responsible for decisions concerning the building maintenance, events and activities, common spaces and other *important decisions* about the cooperative.
- 2. The decision-making process, will be implement the *implementation of consensus*.
- 3. The committee will have meetings **once a month**, except emergency meetings.

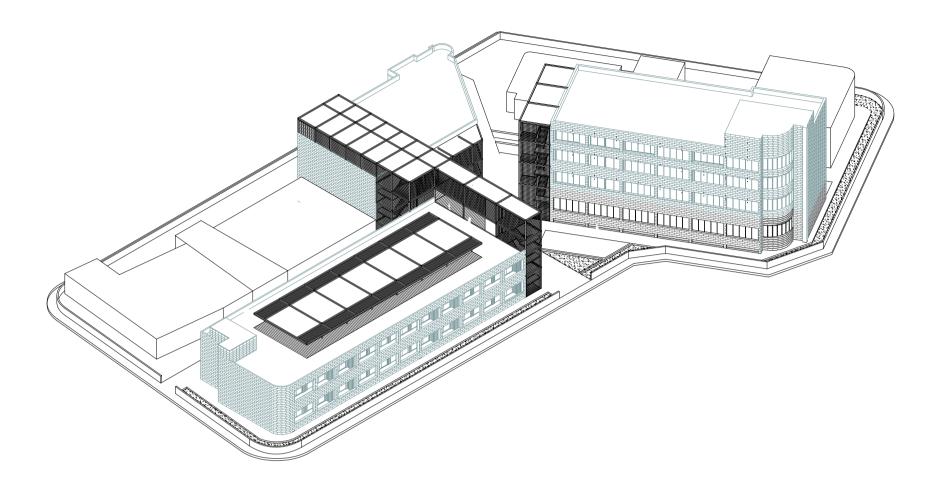
SECTION 5: DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT

- 1. In case the needs of the family, regarding the space of the housing unit, changes then they can be *transferred to a different unit*, that is more suitable for their needs. The monthly rent will be modify according to the area of the new housing unit.
- 2. There must be one of the following reasons for any changes to be made such as:
 - a. Need for additional room
 - b. Need for less rooms
 - c. Need for transformation of the interior of the apartment, due to health reasons

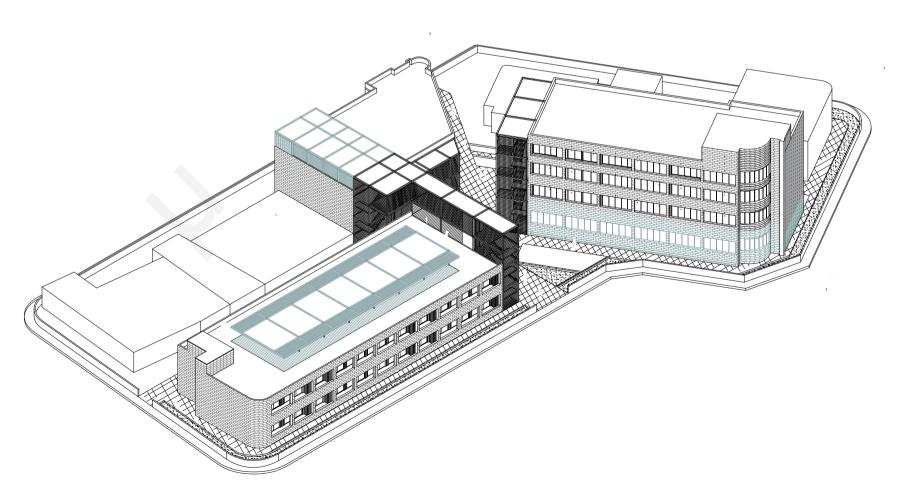
Participant's Signature	Committee's Signature	

5.1 Programme and Strategy

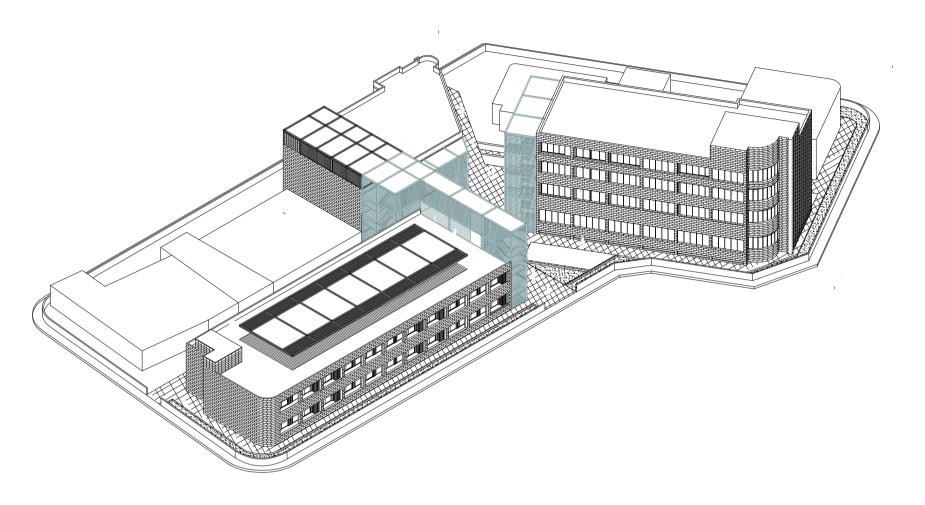
Fig. 5.3_Strategies



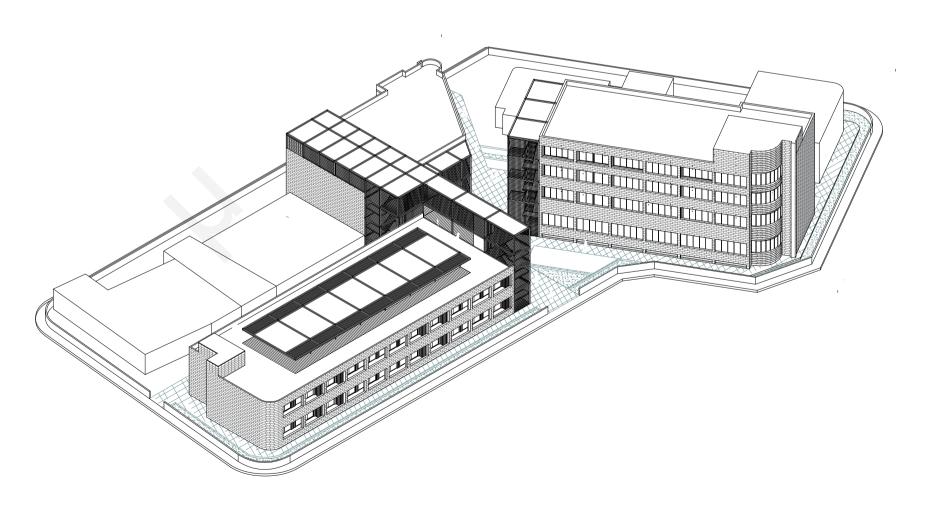
Redesign of the intirior



Public common space



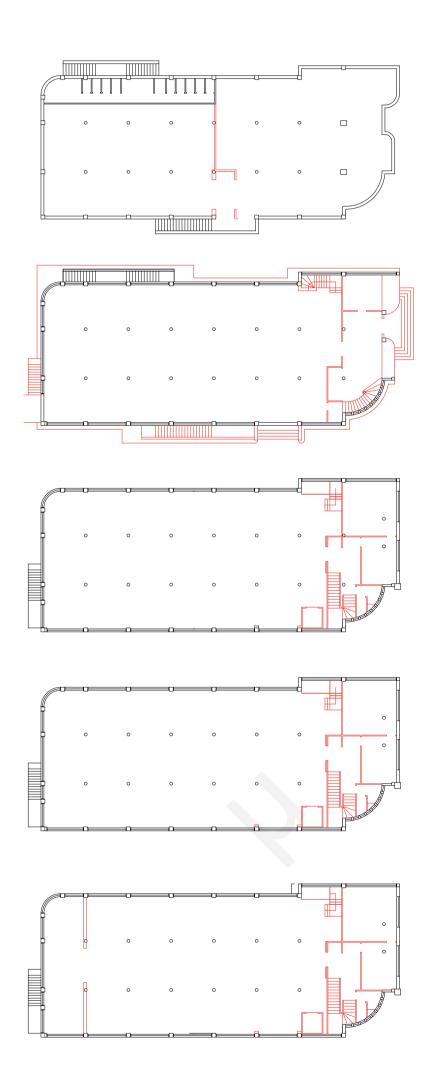
Addition of external saircase



Redesign of the outdoor space

5.1 Programme and Strategy

Fig. 5.4_ Redesign of the interior, Building A



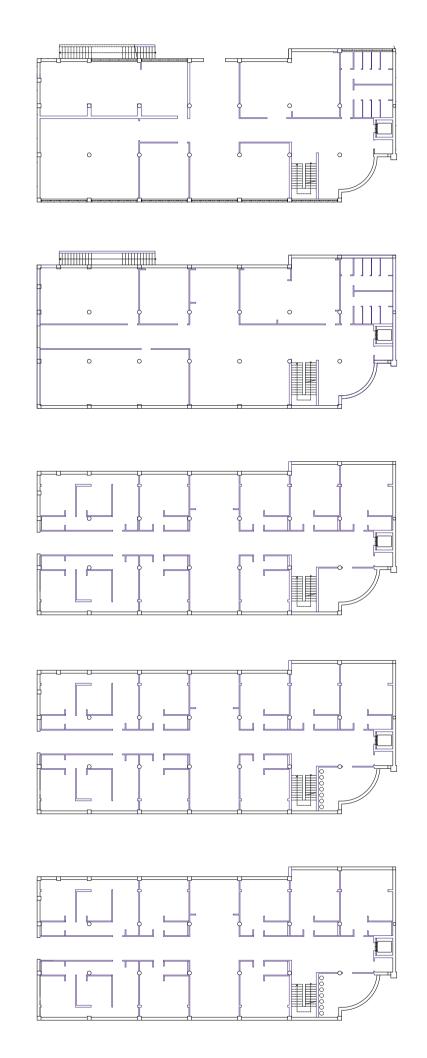
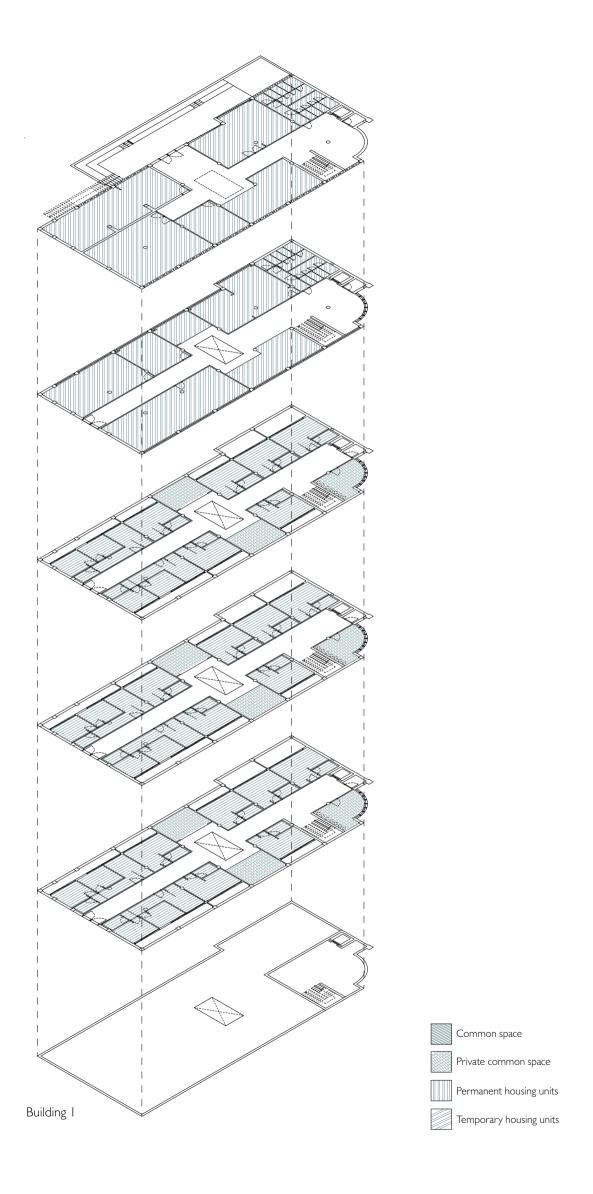
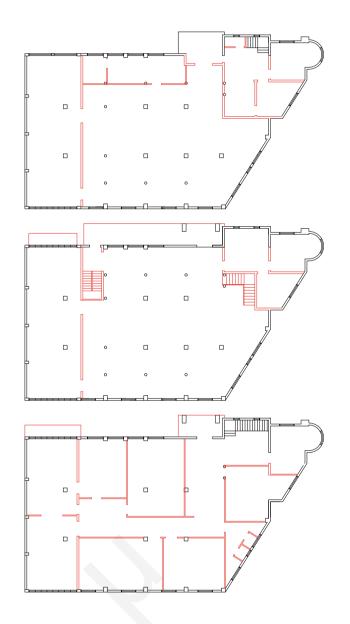


Fig. 5.5_Programme, Building A



5.1 Programme and Strategy

Fig. 5.6_Redesign of the interior, Building B



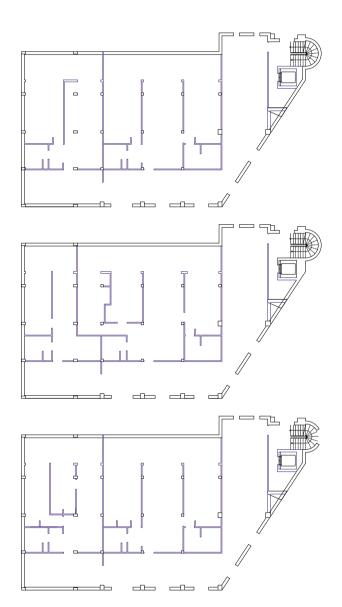
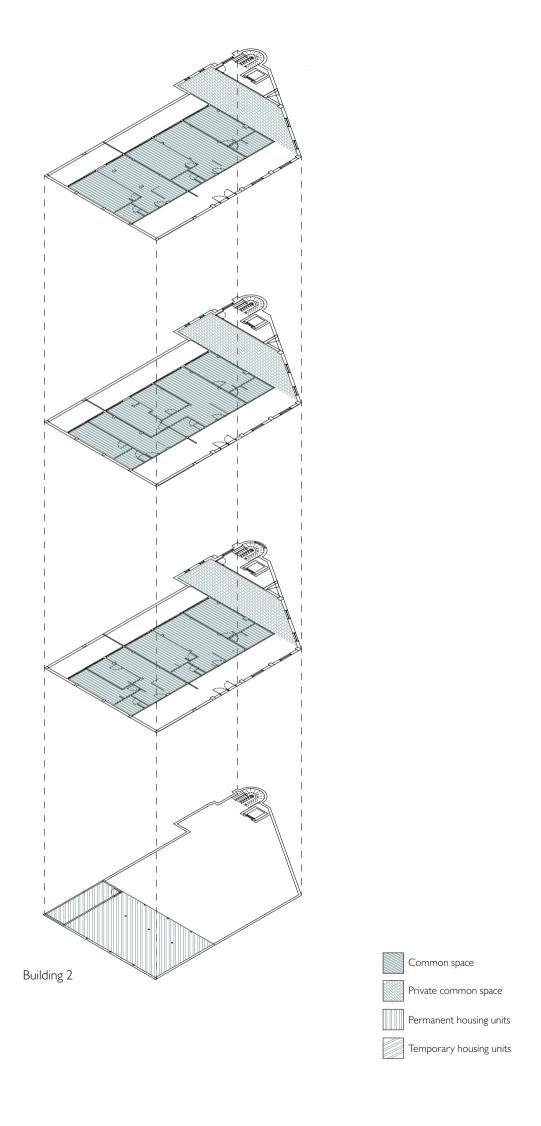


Fig. 5.7_Programme, Building B



5.1 Programme and Strategy

Fig. 5.8_Redesign of the interior, Building C

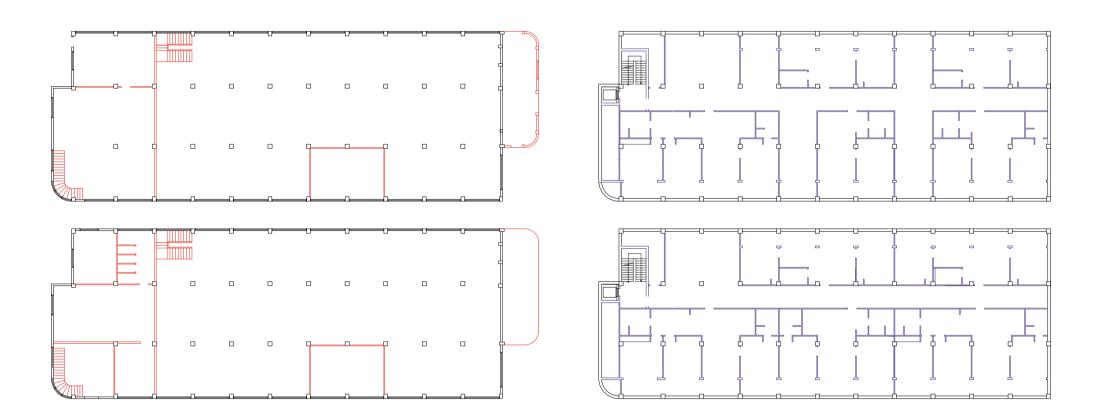


Fig. 5.9_Programme, Building C

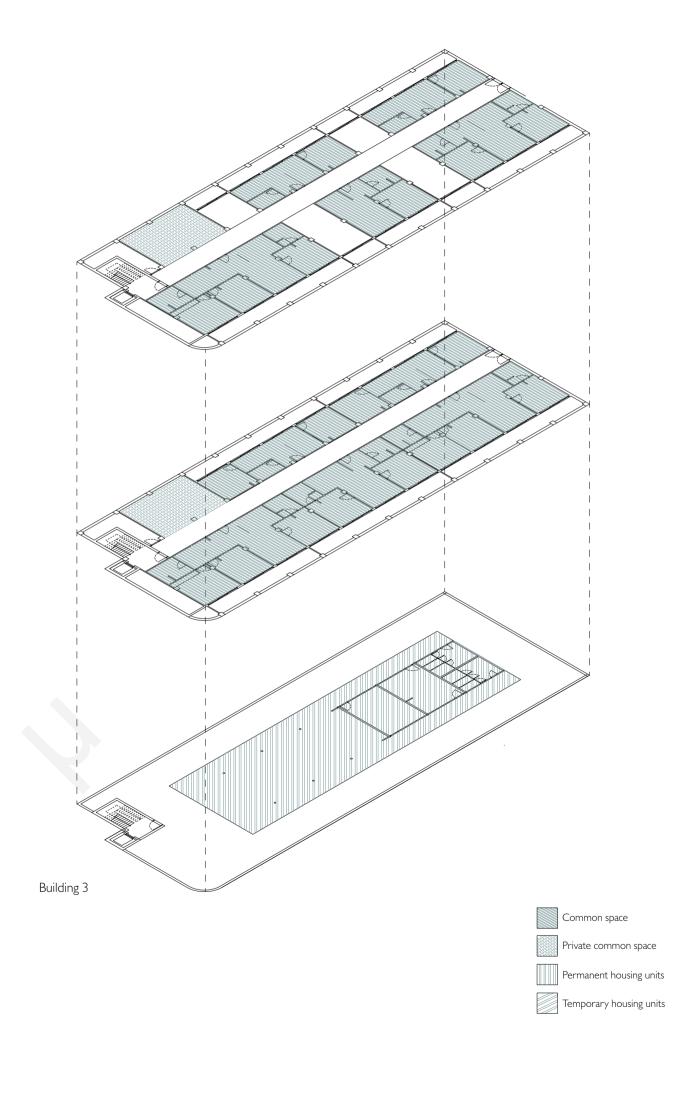
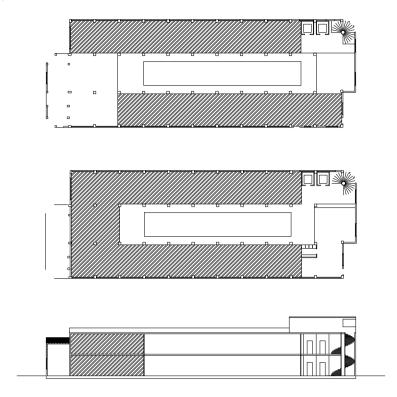
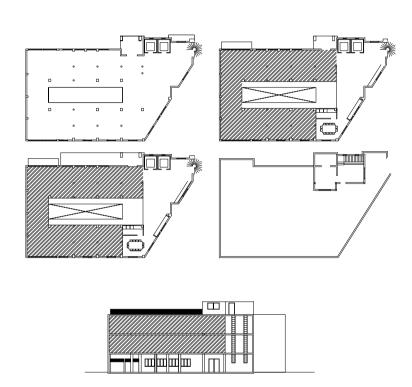
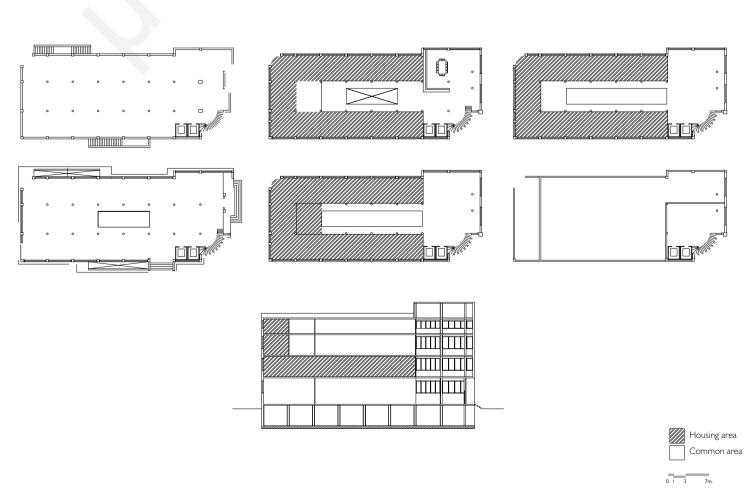


Fig. 5.10_{-} Space Organization Diagrams, Trial I

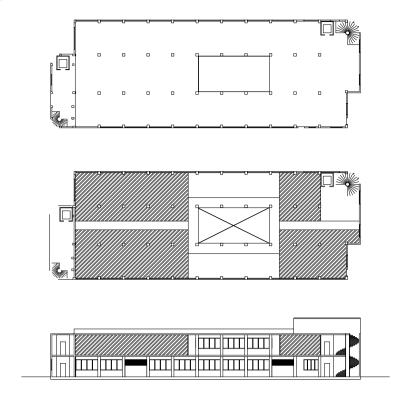


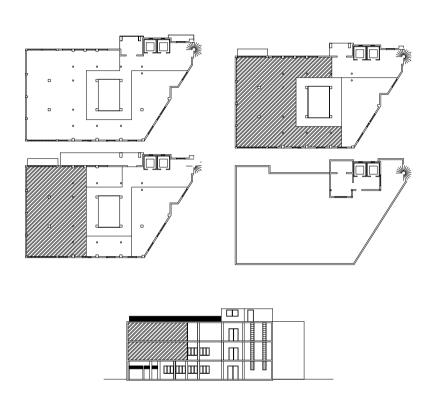




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Fig. 5.1 I_Space Organization Diagrams, Trial 2





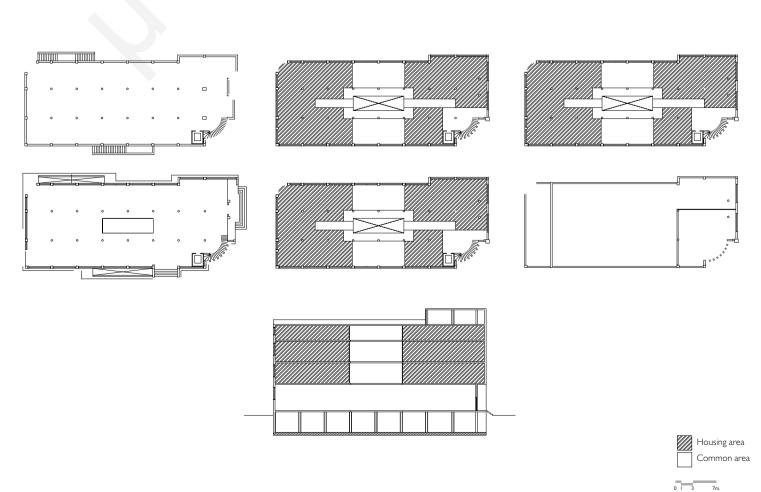
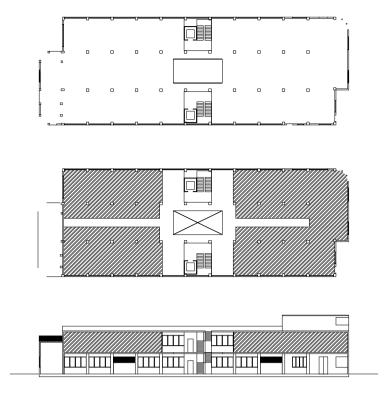
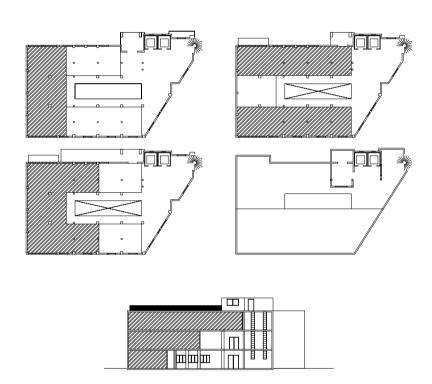
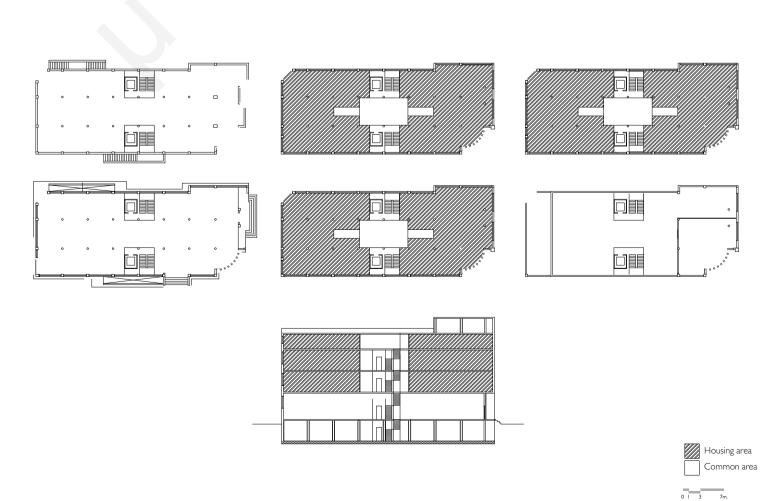


Fig. 5.13_ Space Organization Diagrams, Trial 3

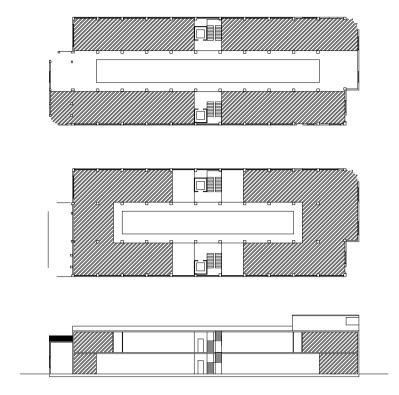


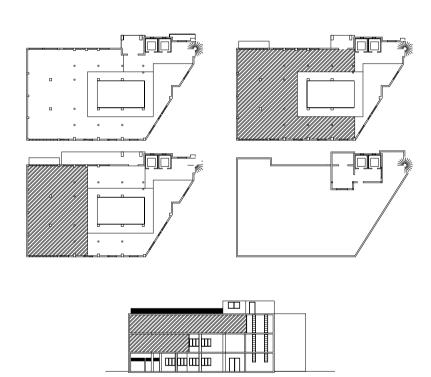


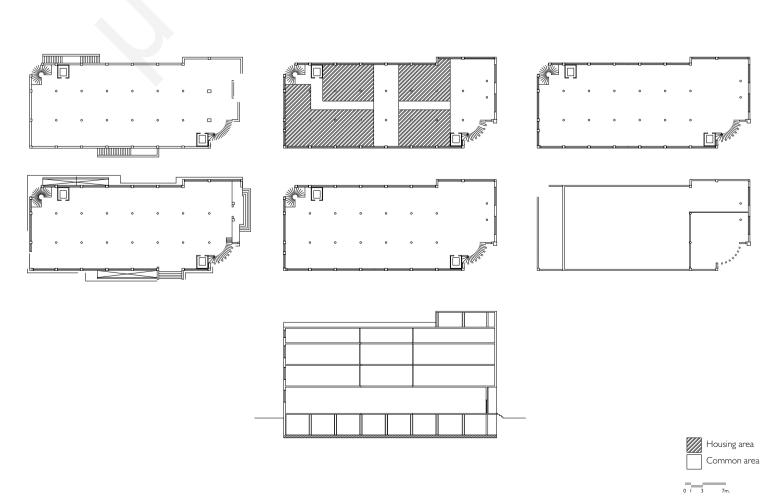


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Fig. 5.13_Space Organization Diagrams, Trial 4

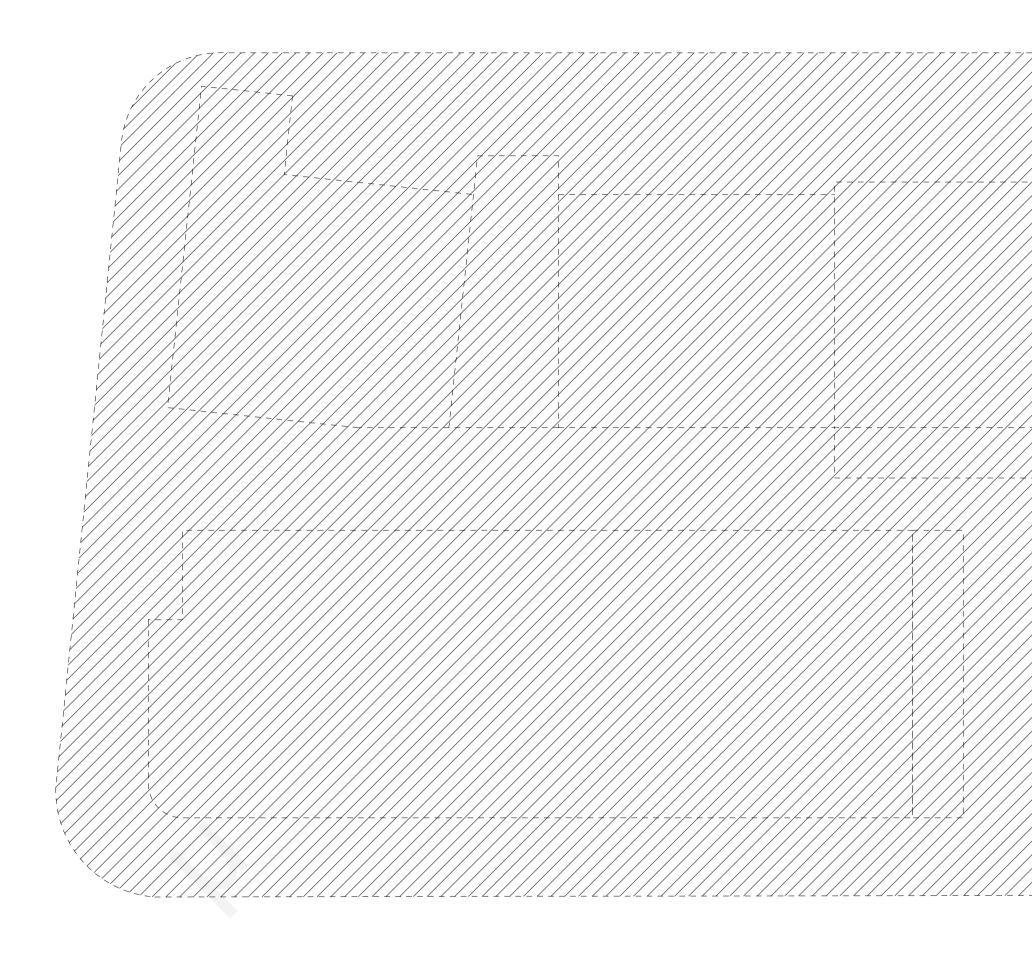


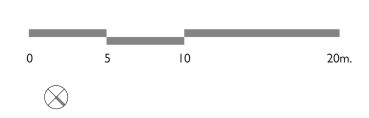




5.3 Drawings

Fig. 5.14_Basement floor plan





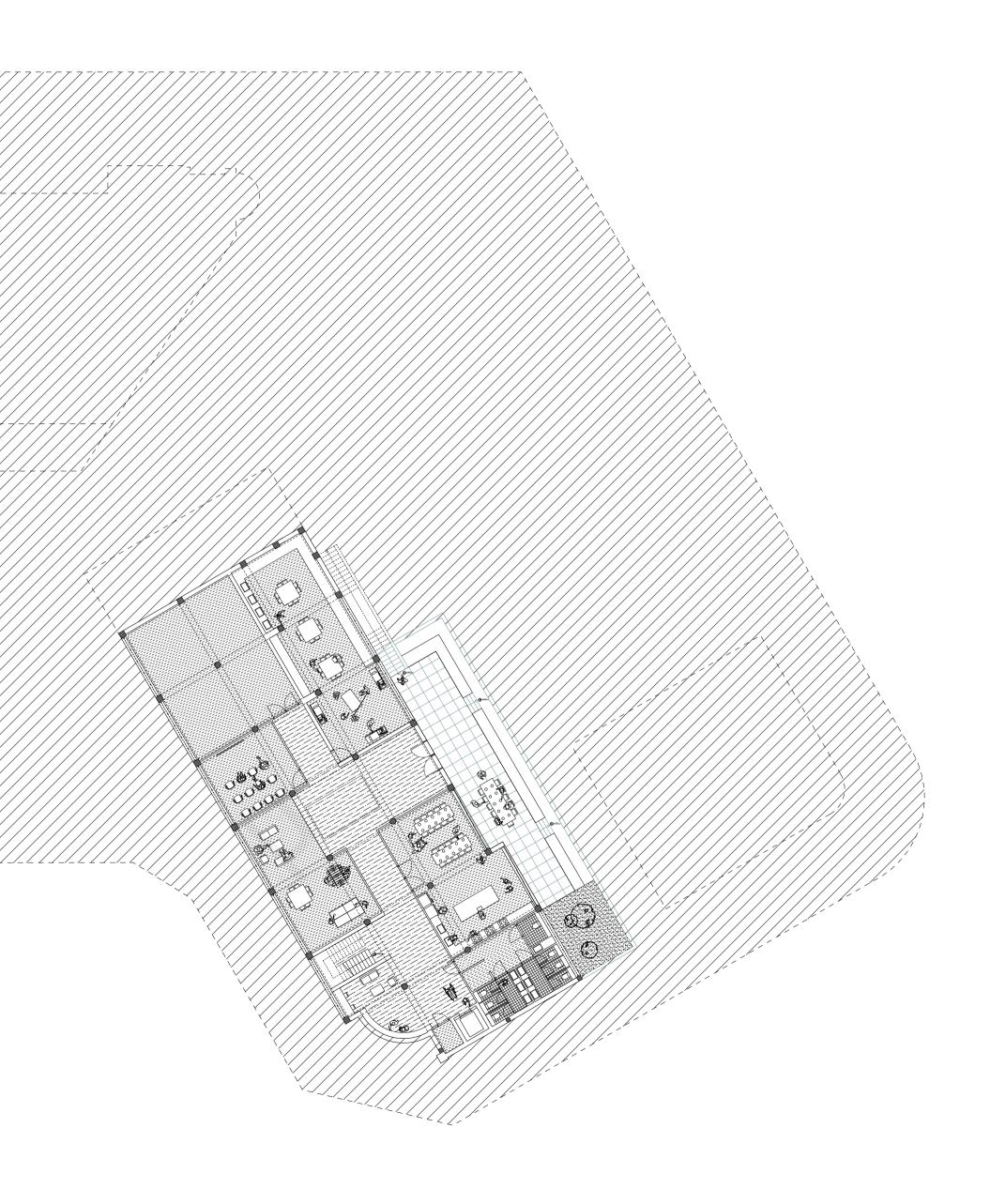
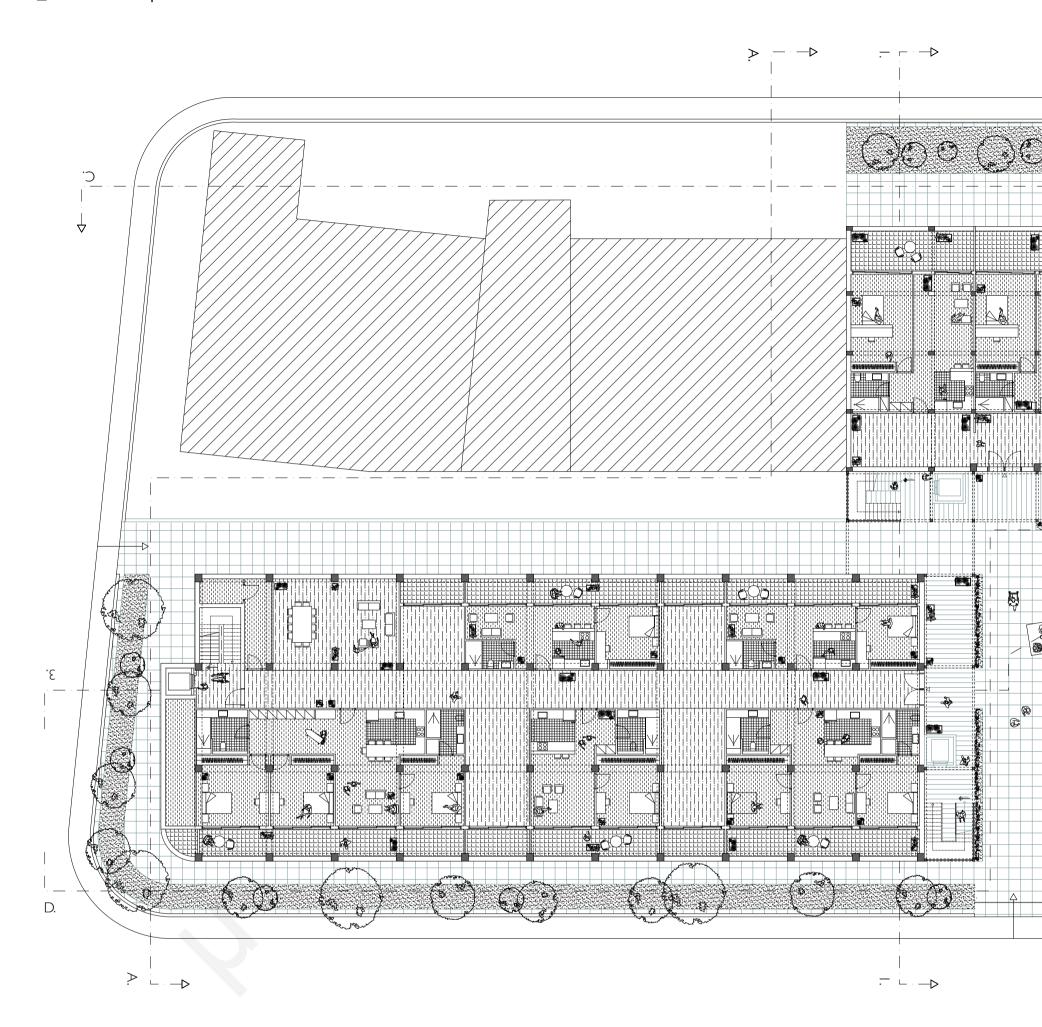


Fig. 5.15_Ground floor plan



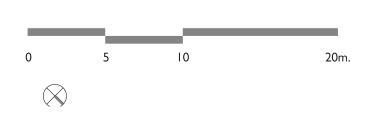
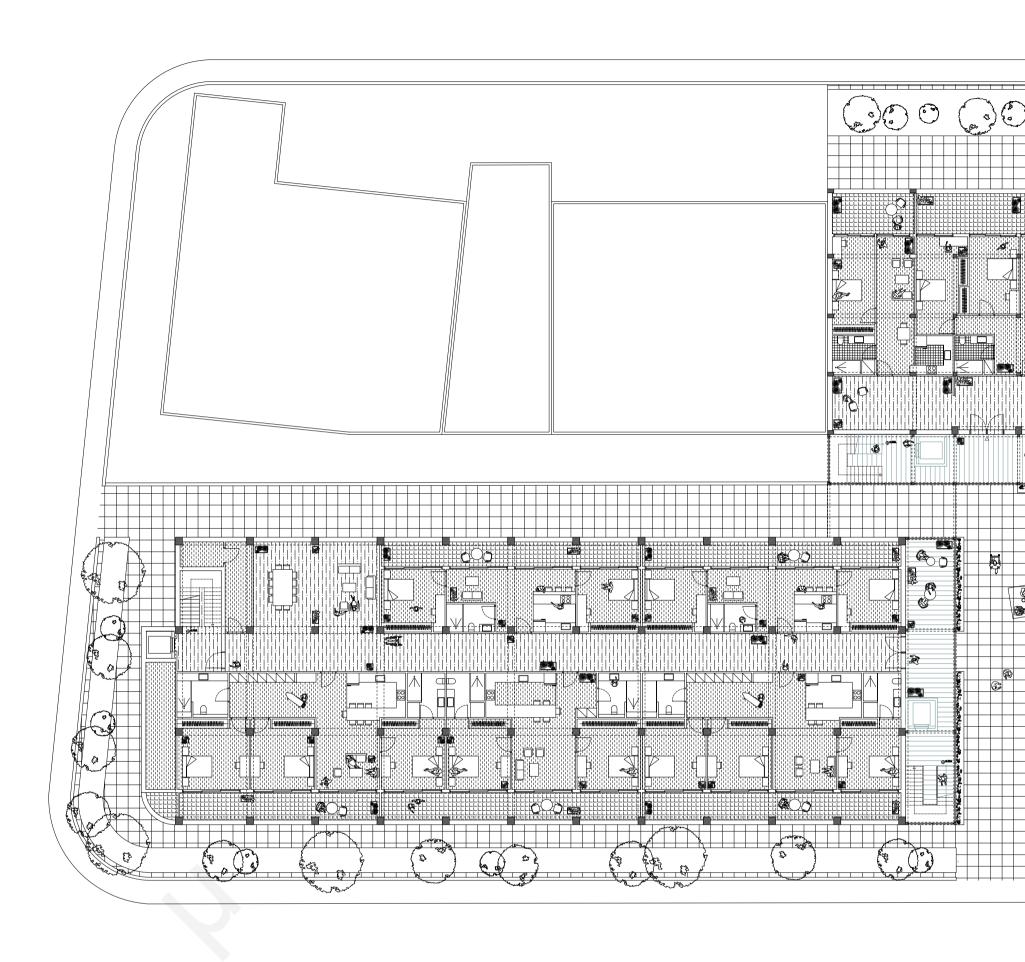
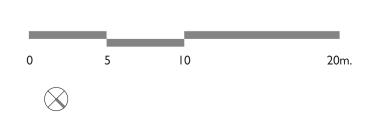




Fig. 5.16_First floor plan





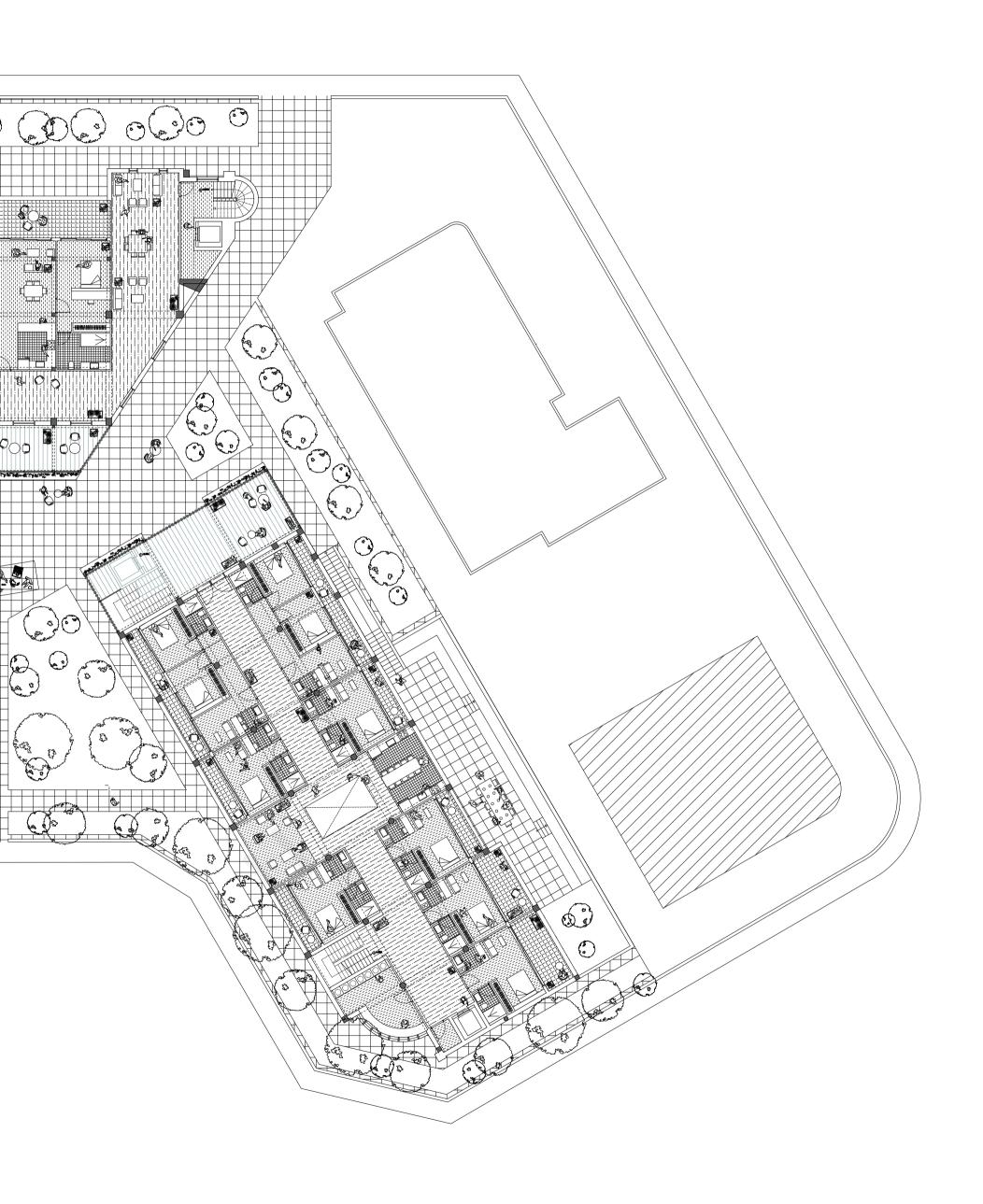
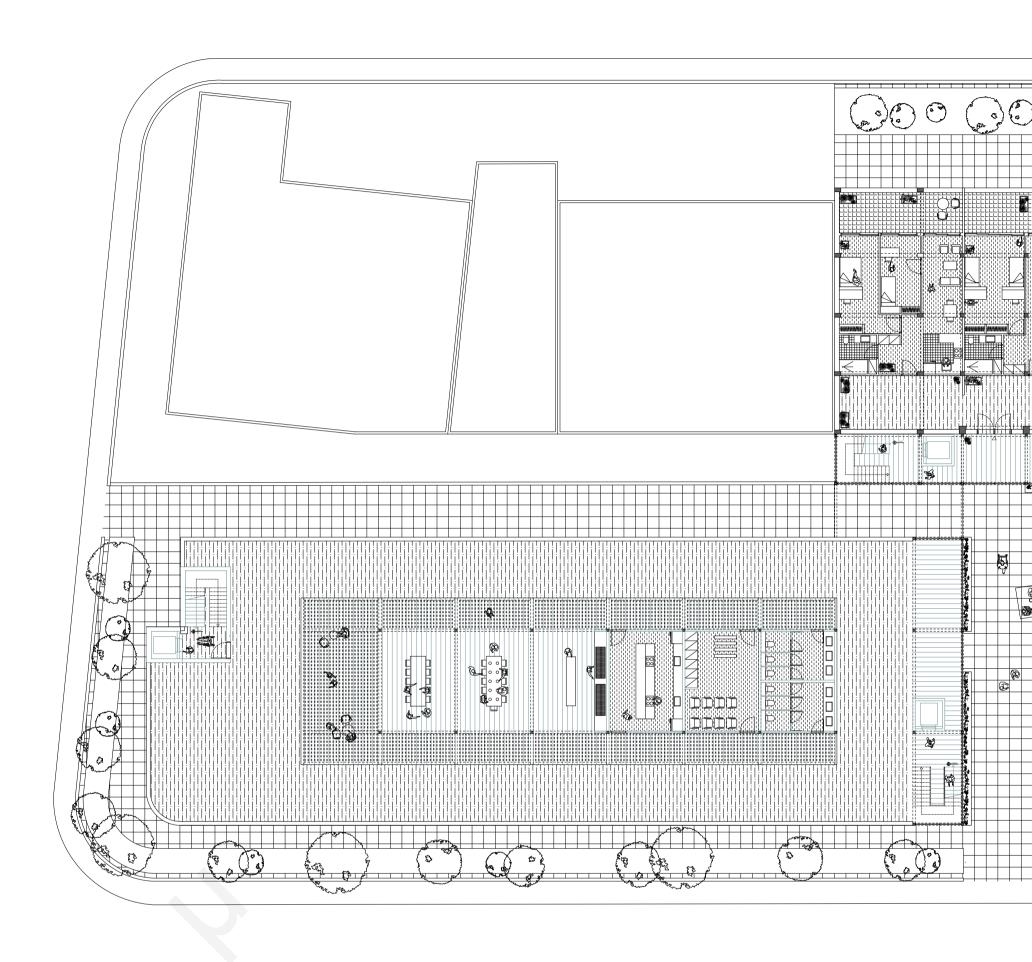
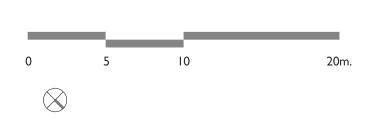
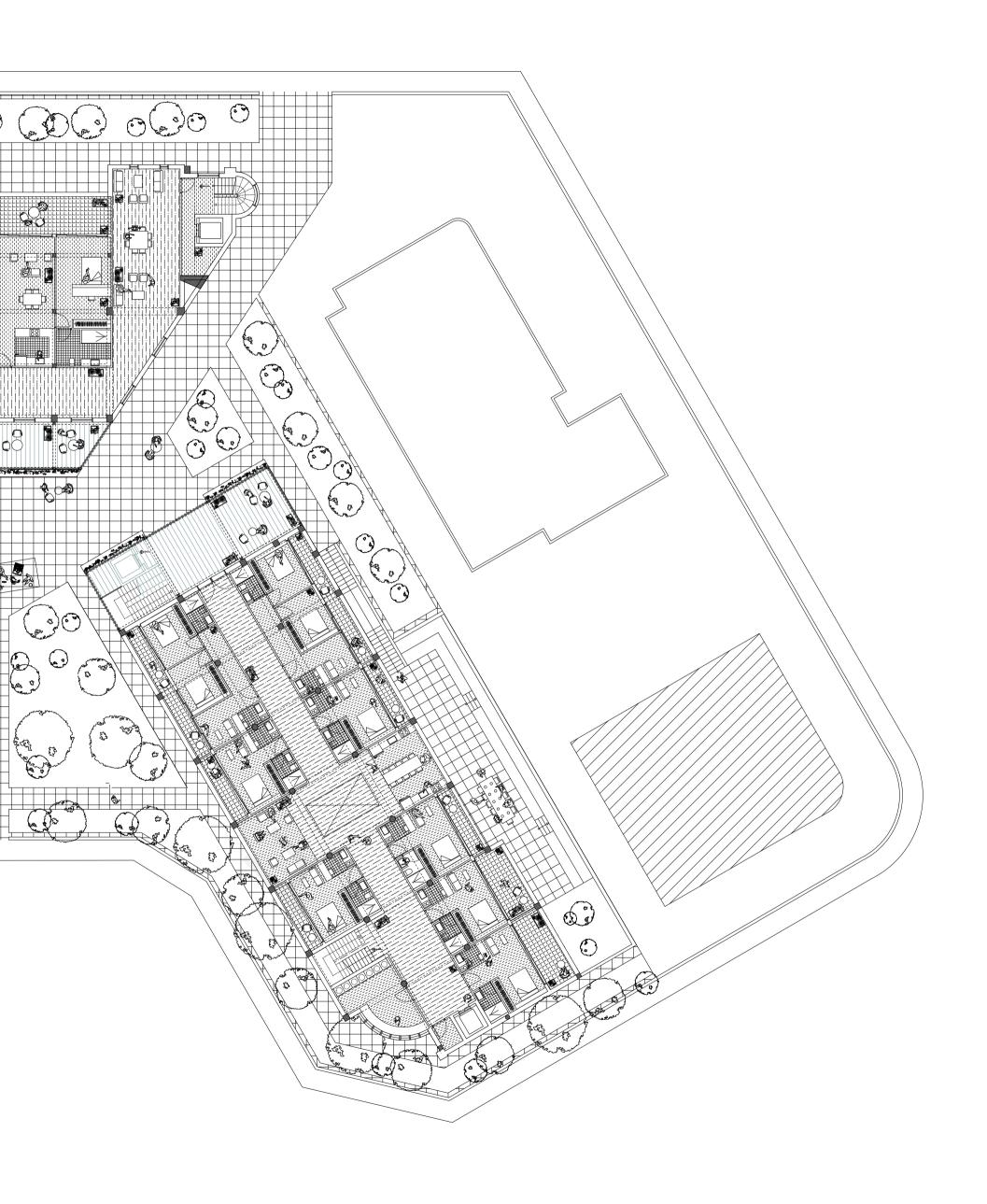


Fig. 5.17_Second floor plan

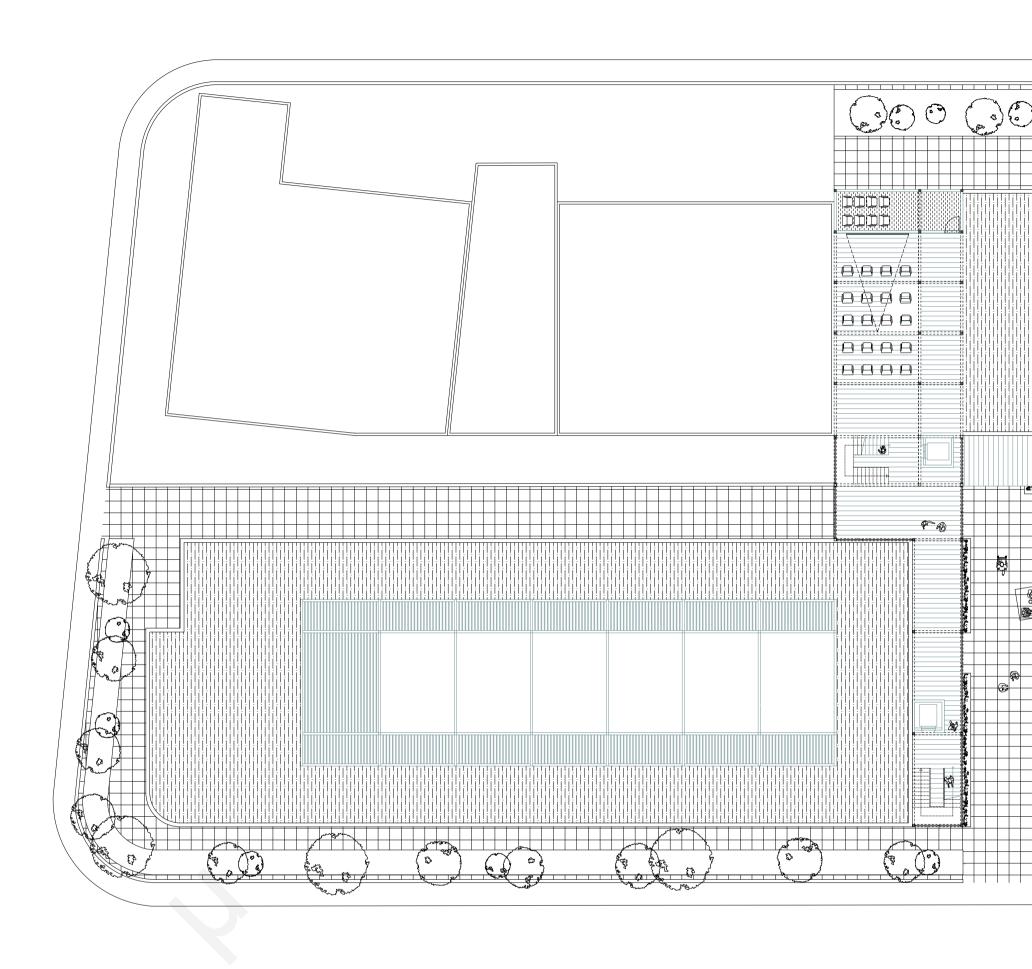


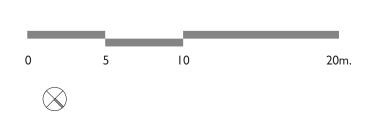




5.3 Drawings

Fig. 5.18_Third floor plan





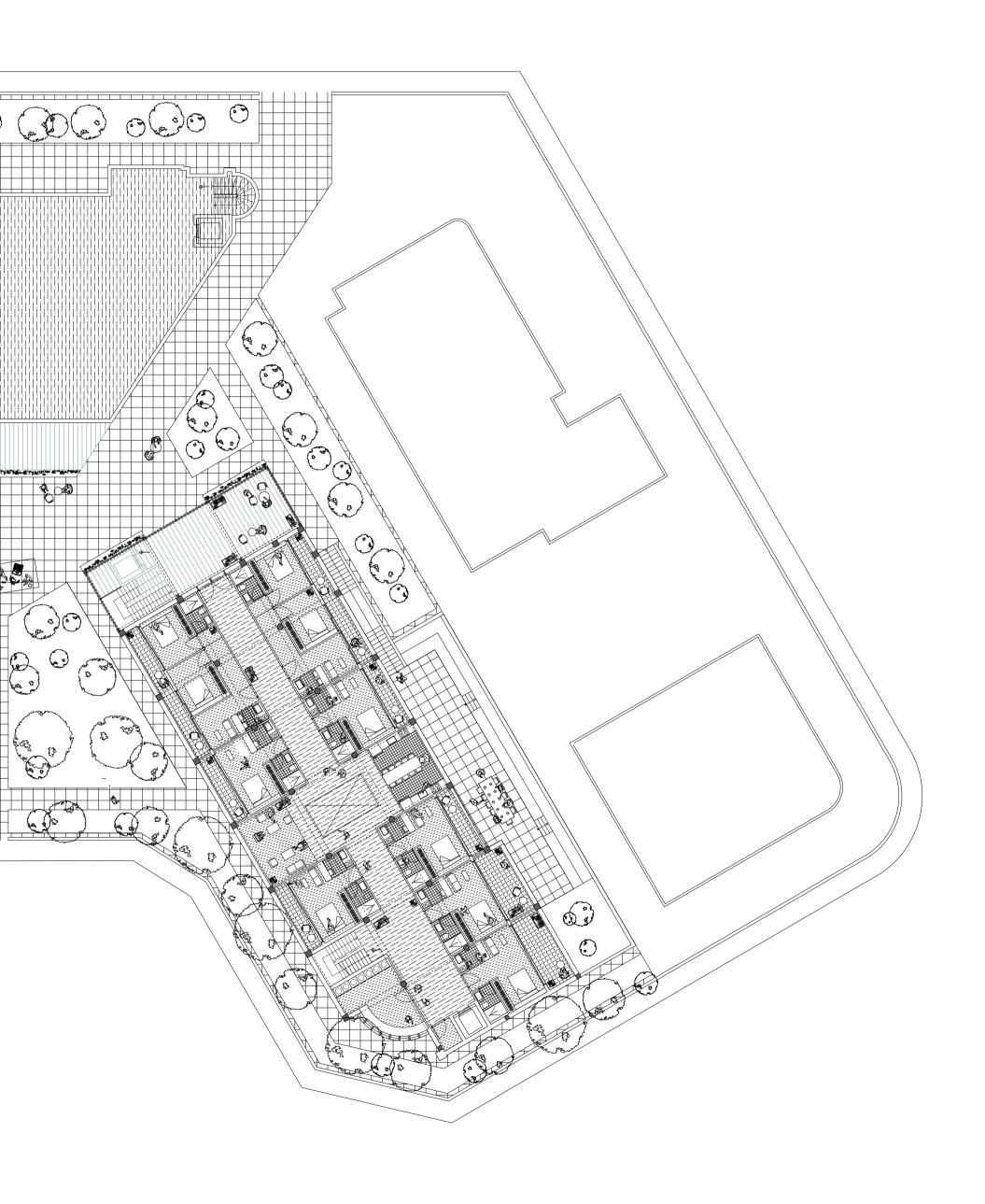
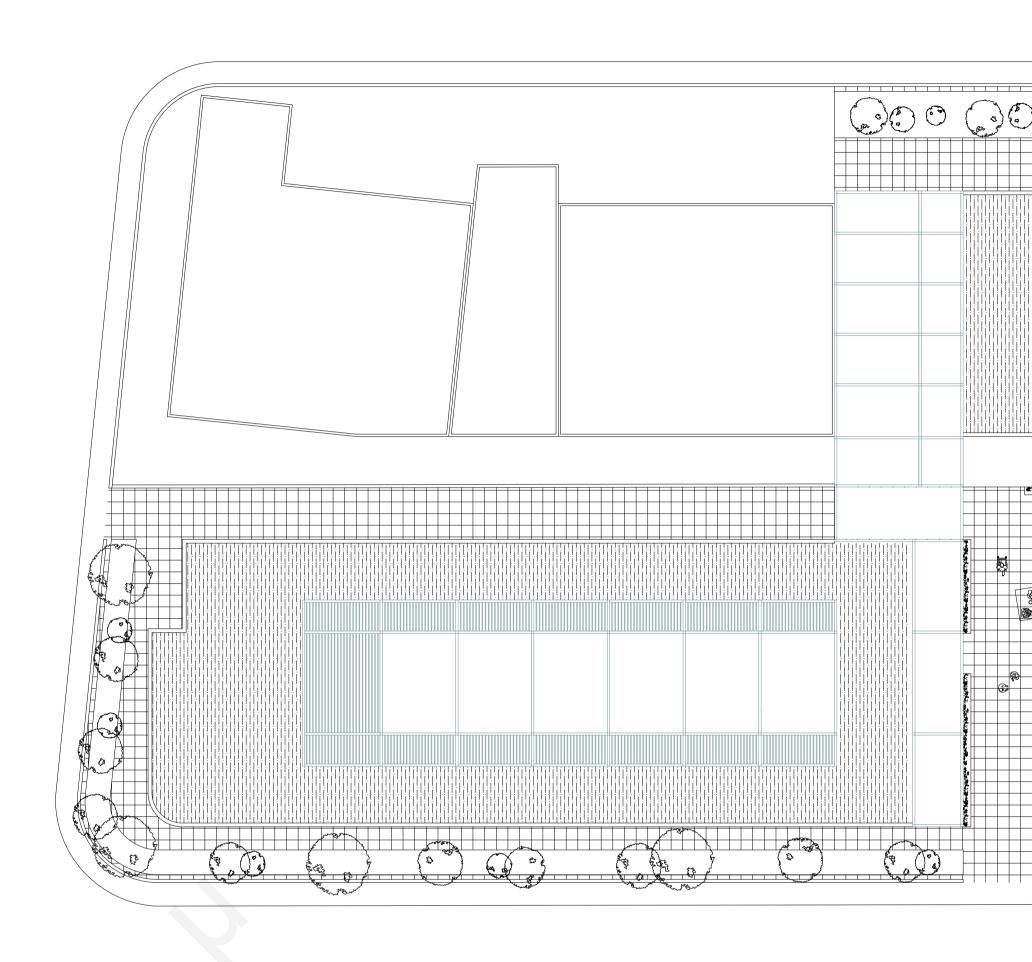
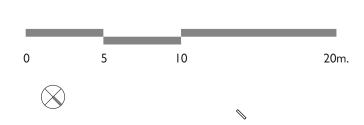


Fig. 5.19_Roof floor plan





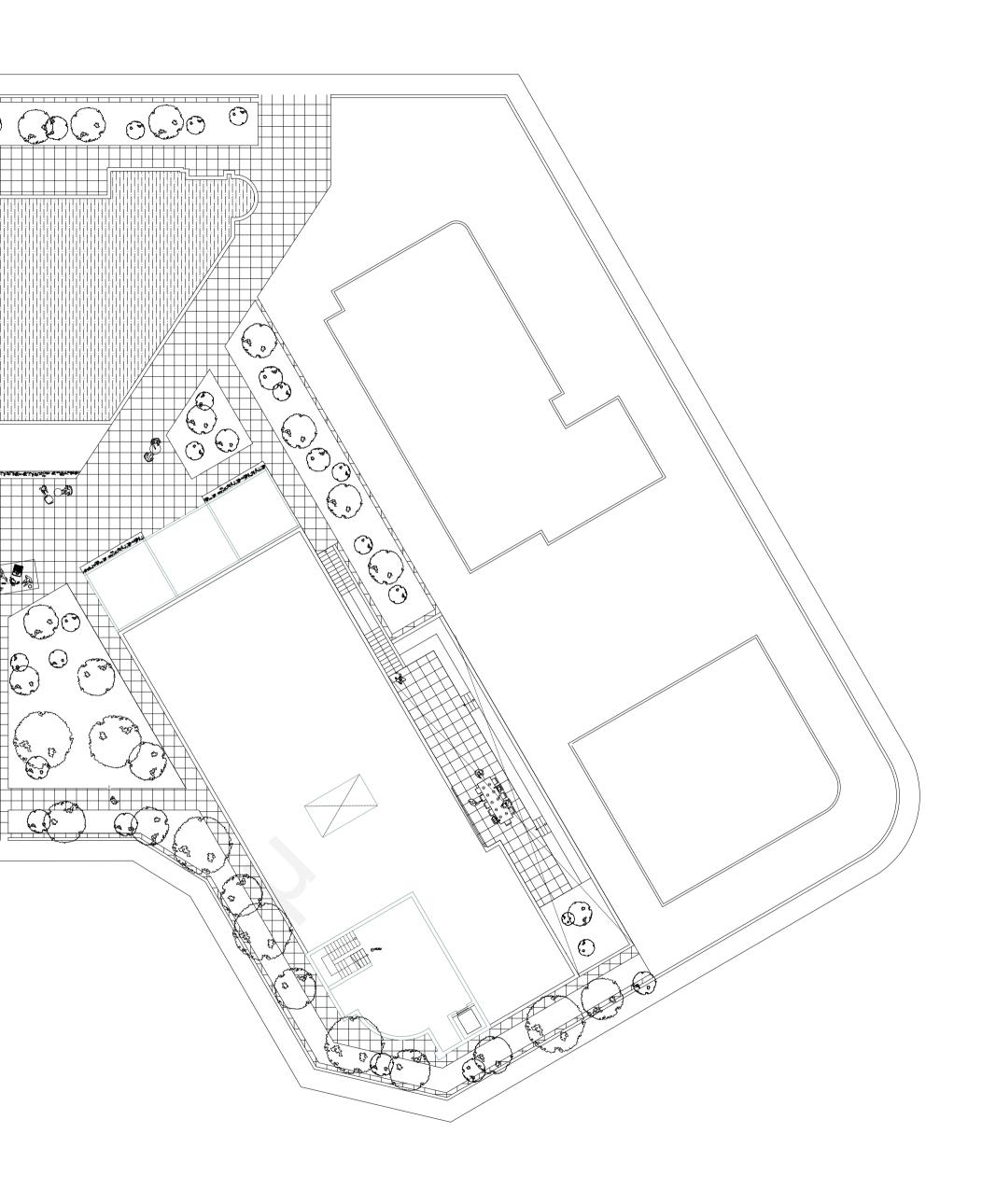


Fig. 5.20_Axonometric View of the Area

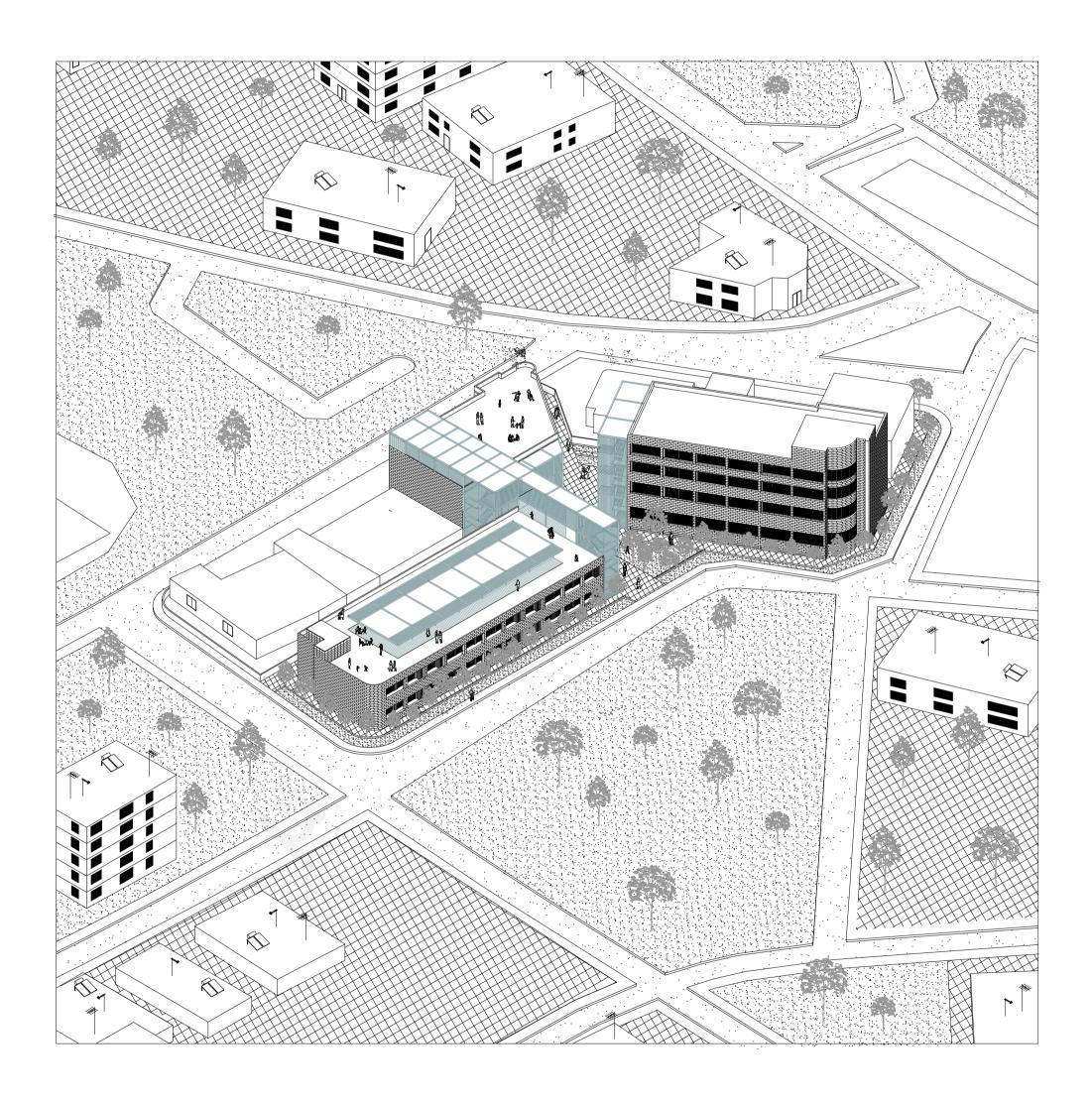
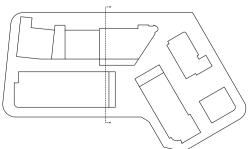


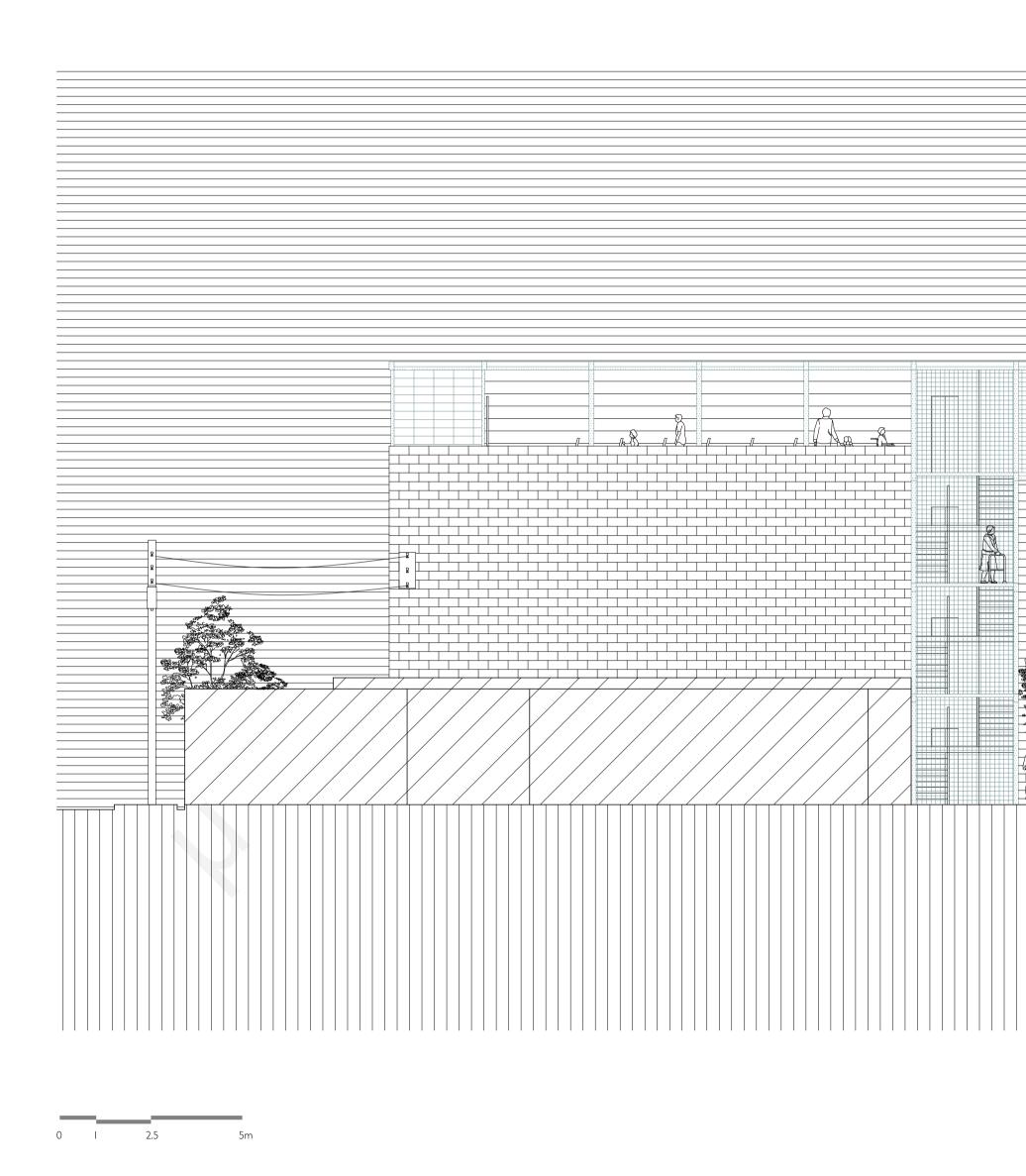
Fig. 5.21_Collage of a Balcony

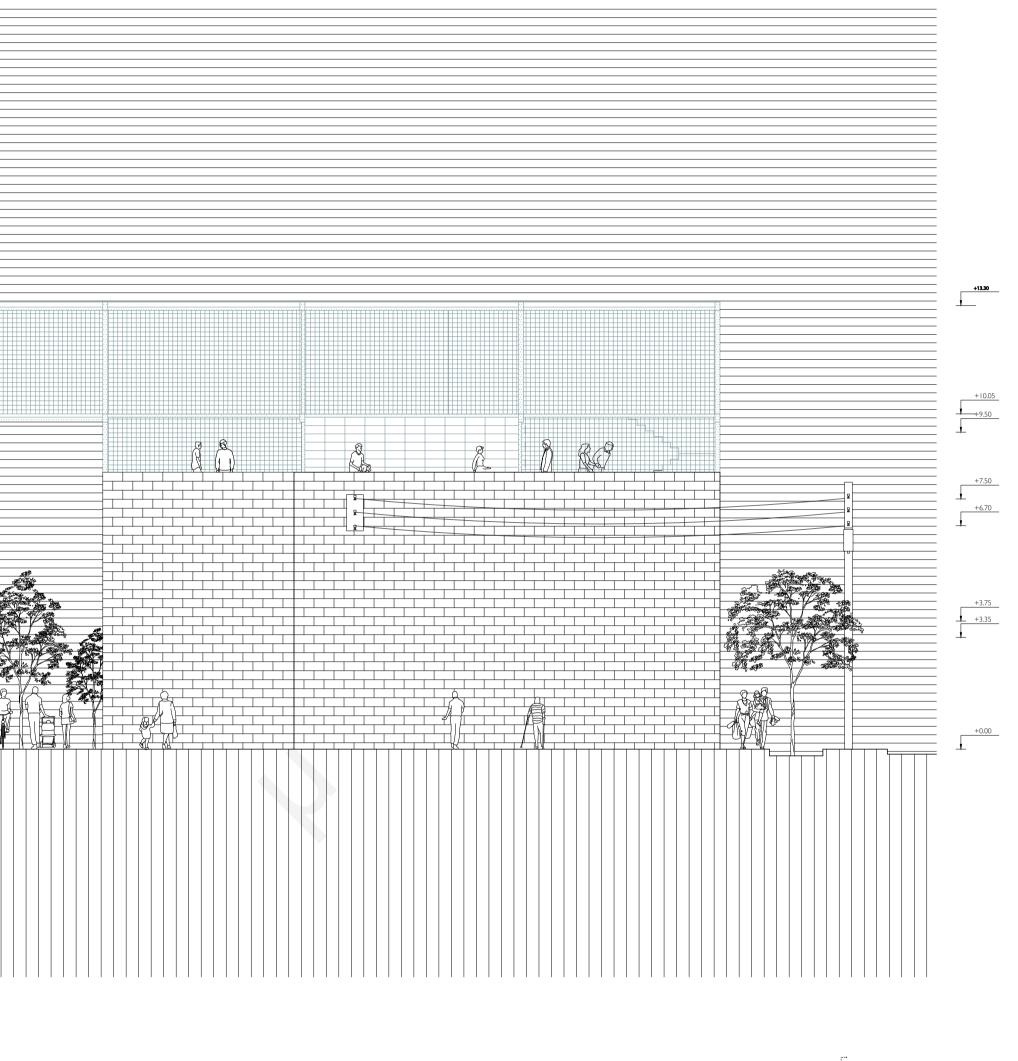


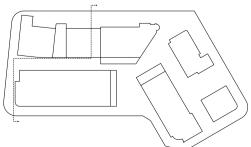












5.3 Drawings

Fig. 5.24_Perspective section of a housing unit

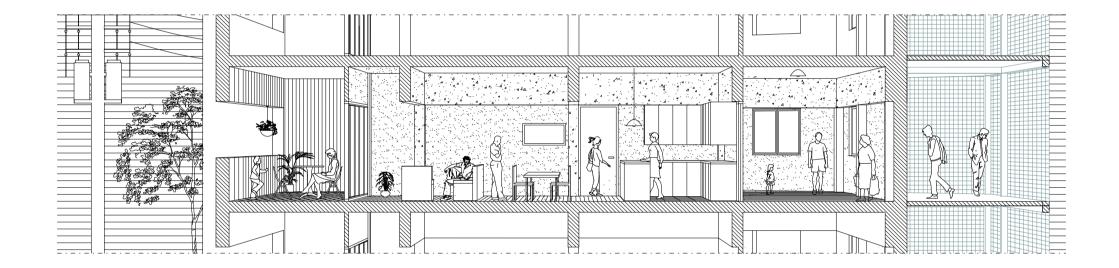
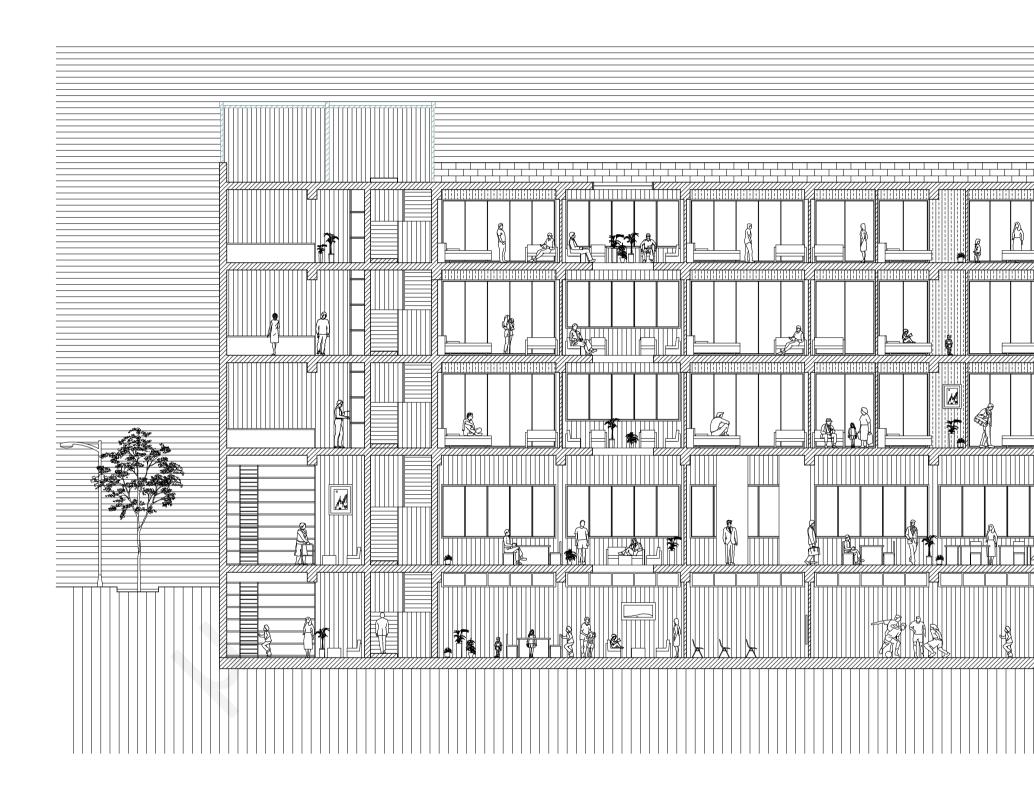
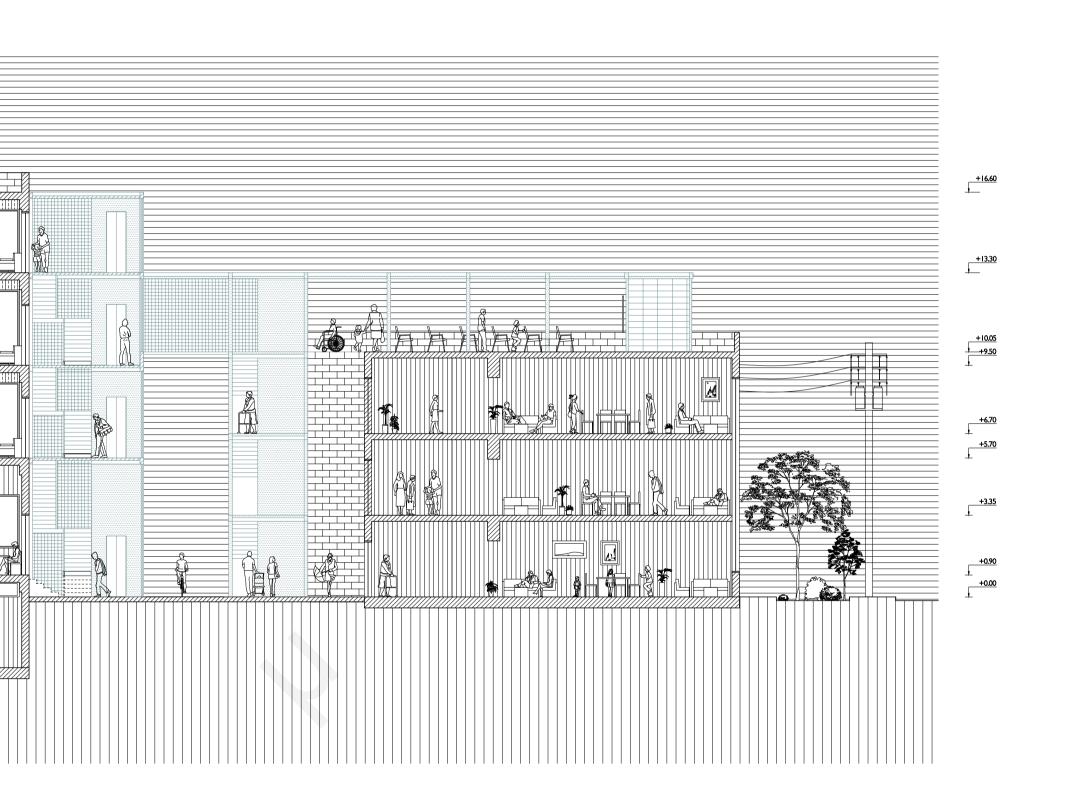


Fig. 5.25_Collage of a Home









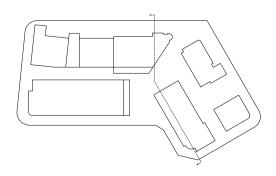
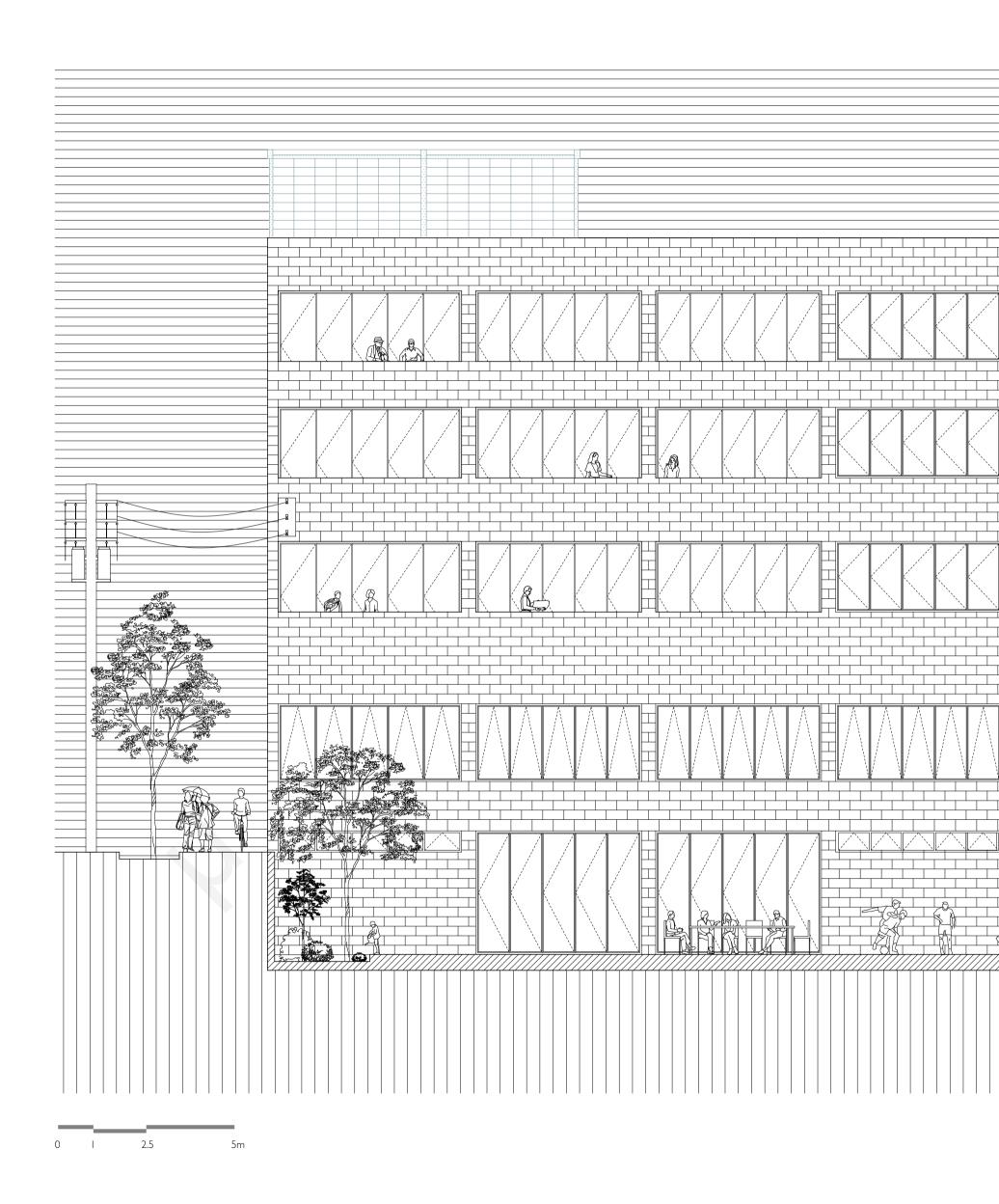


Fig. 5.27_Elevation B



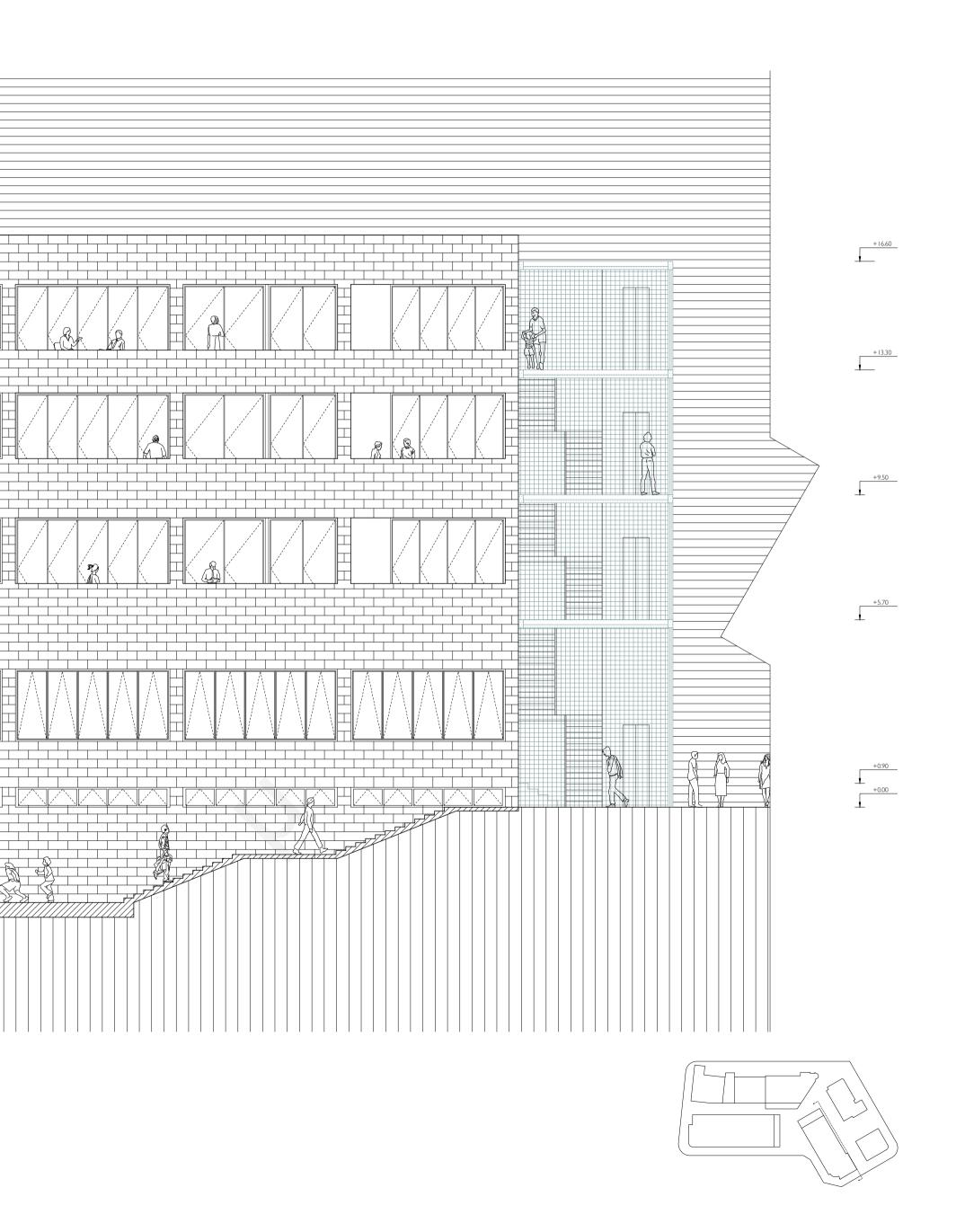
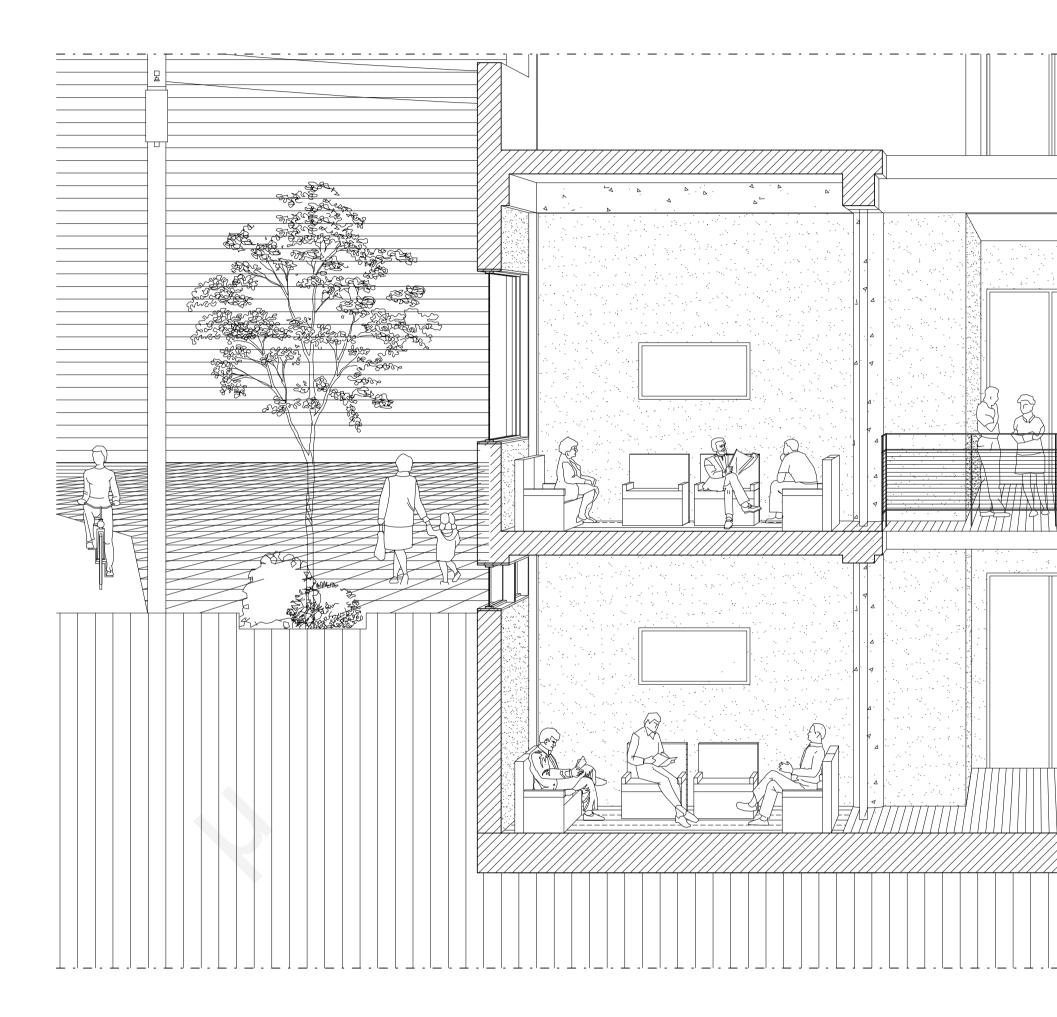


Fig. 5.28_Perspective Section of Common areas



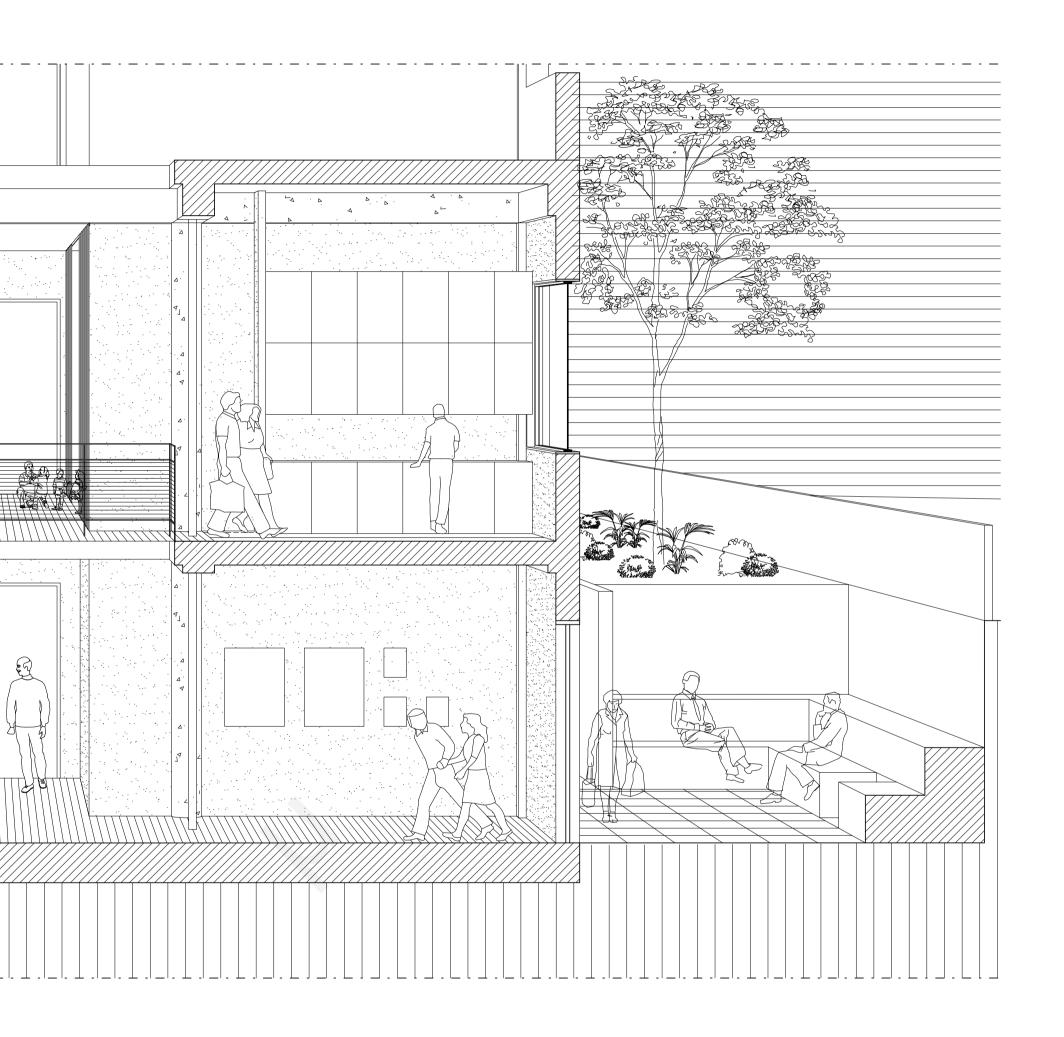
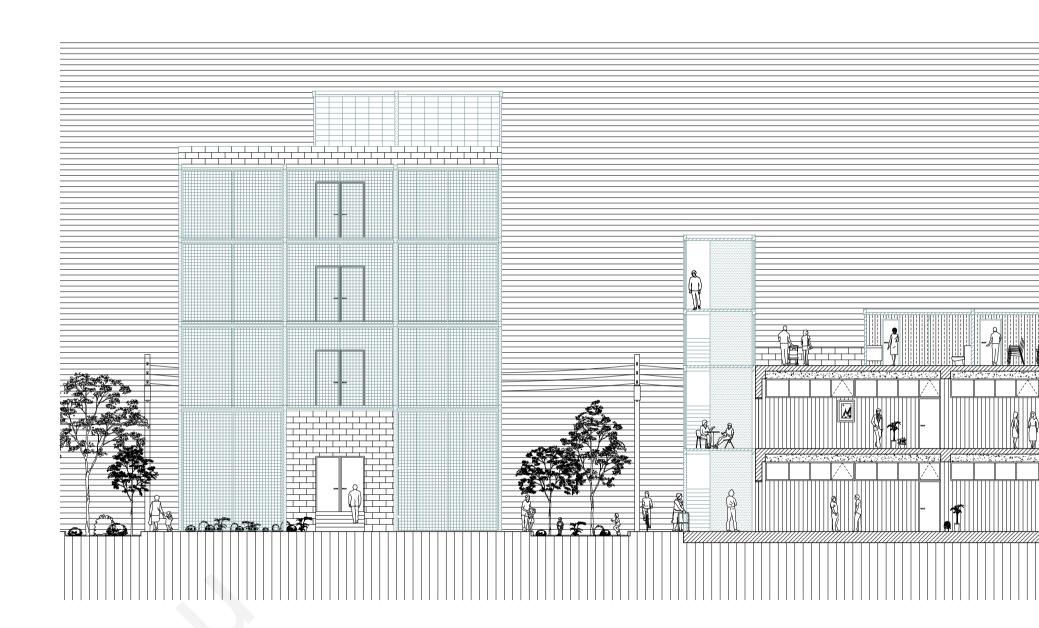
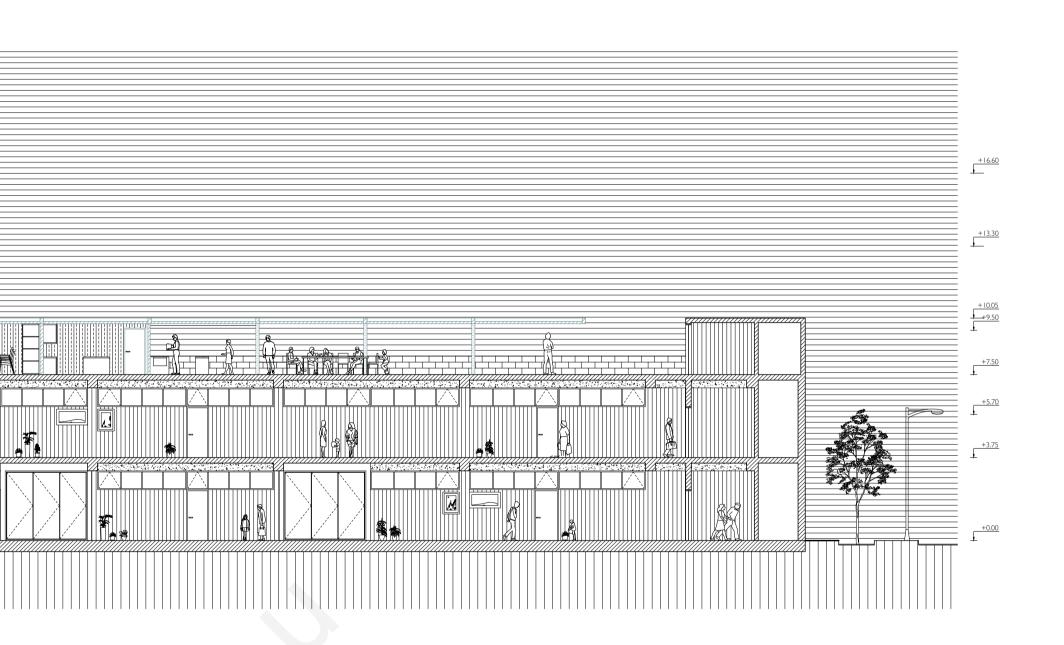
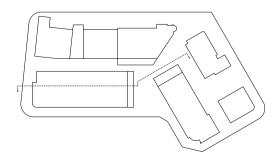


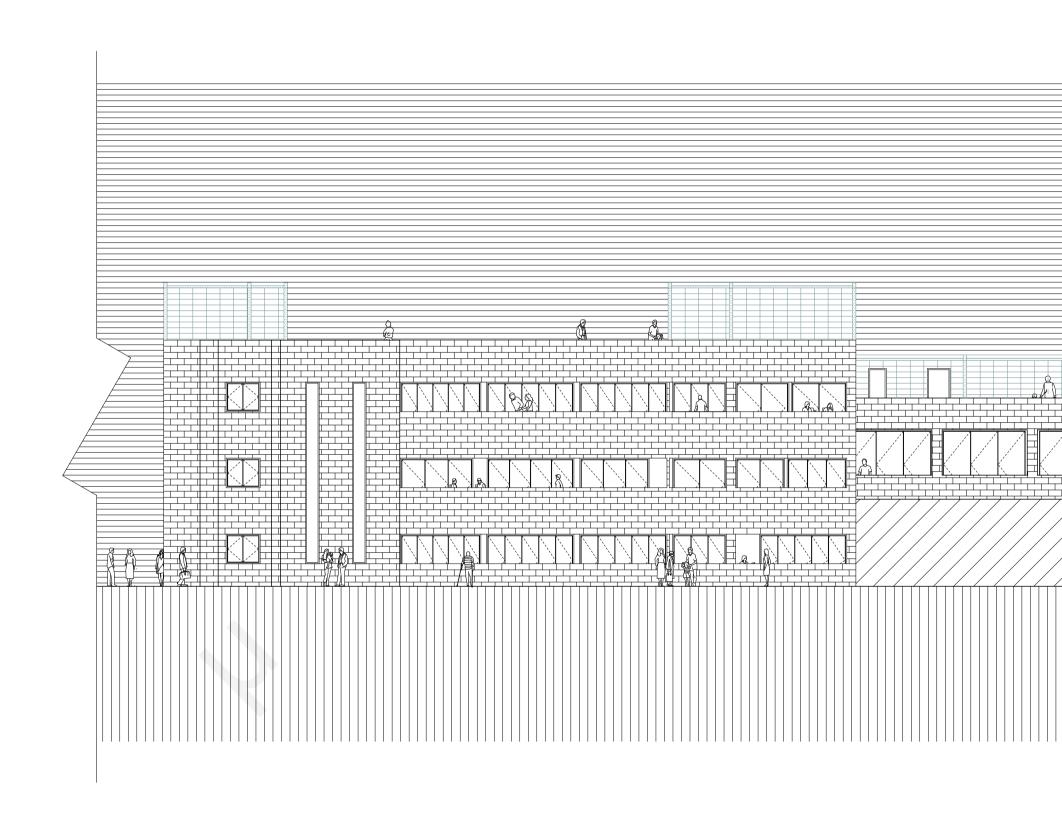
Fig. 5.29_Section 3



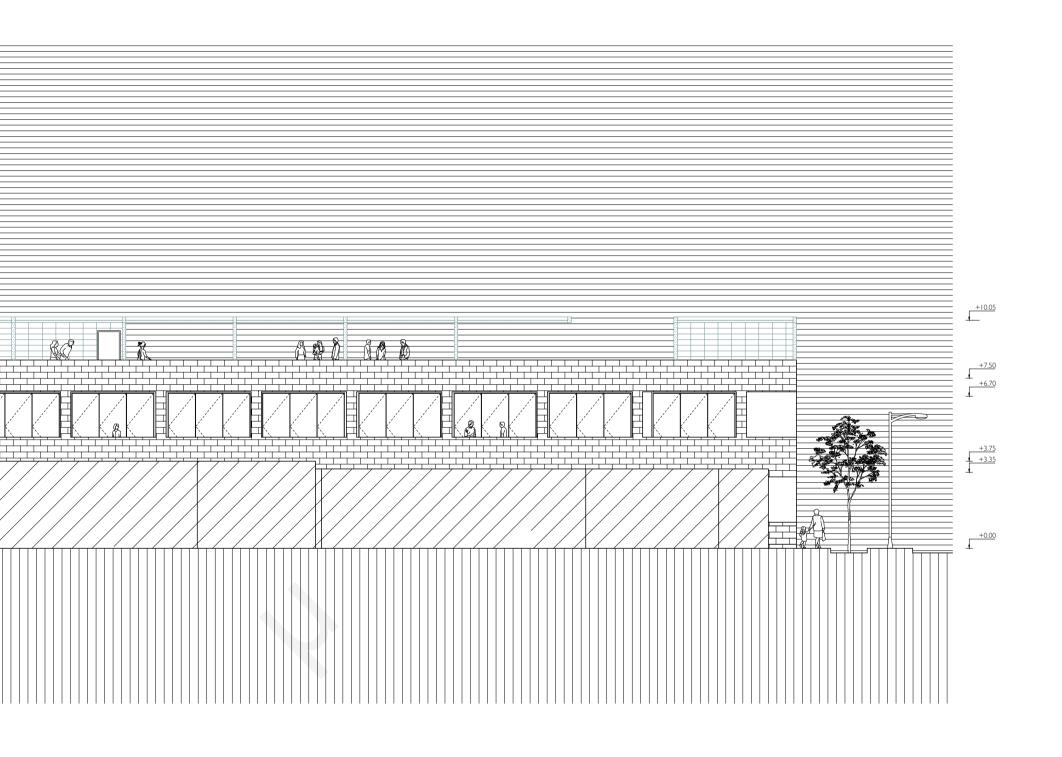


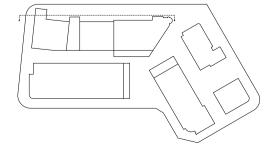






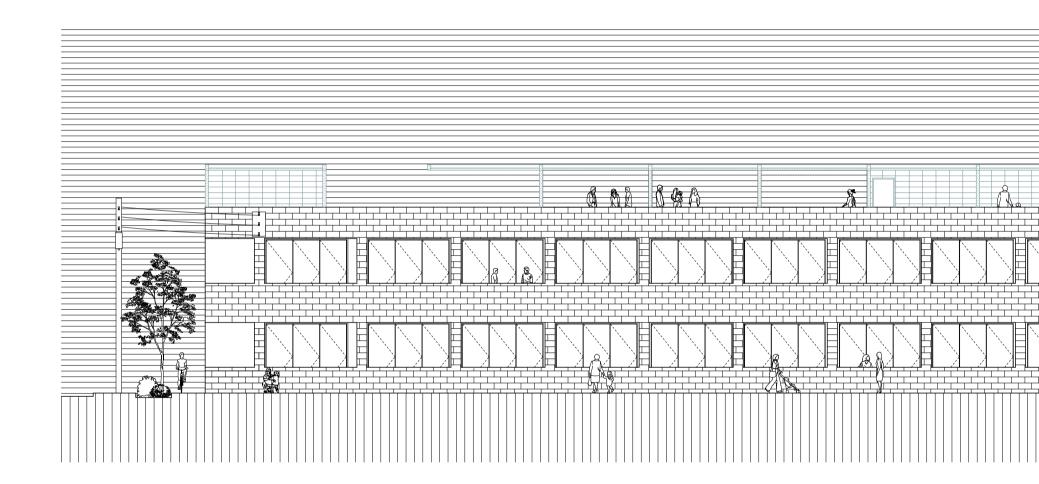
0 I 2.5 5m



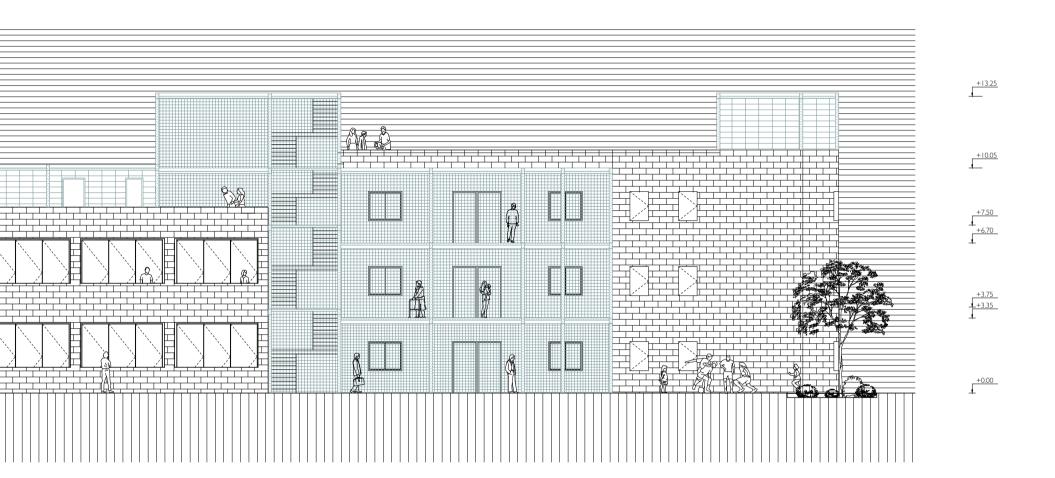


5.3 Drawings

Fig. 5.3 I_Elevation D



0 I 2.5 5m



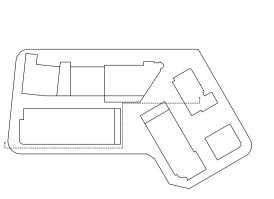
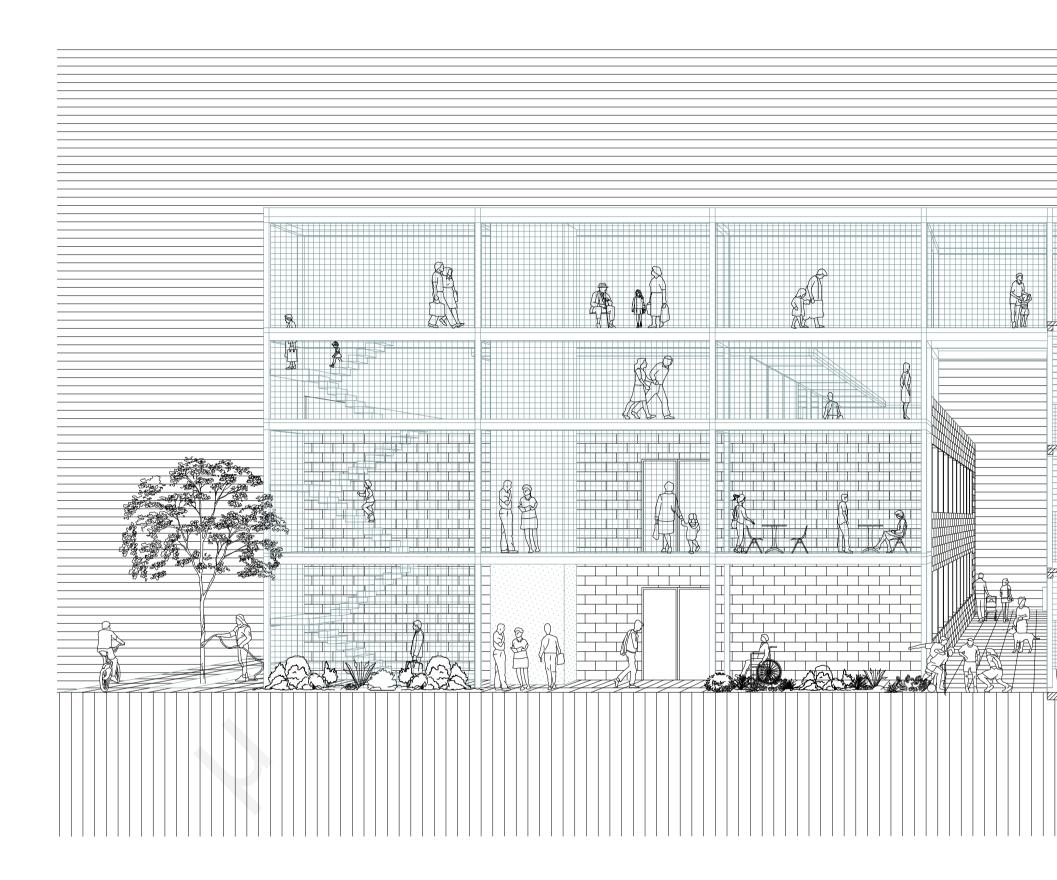


Fig. 5.32_Perspective Section



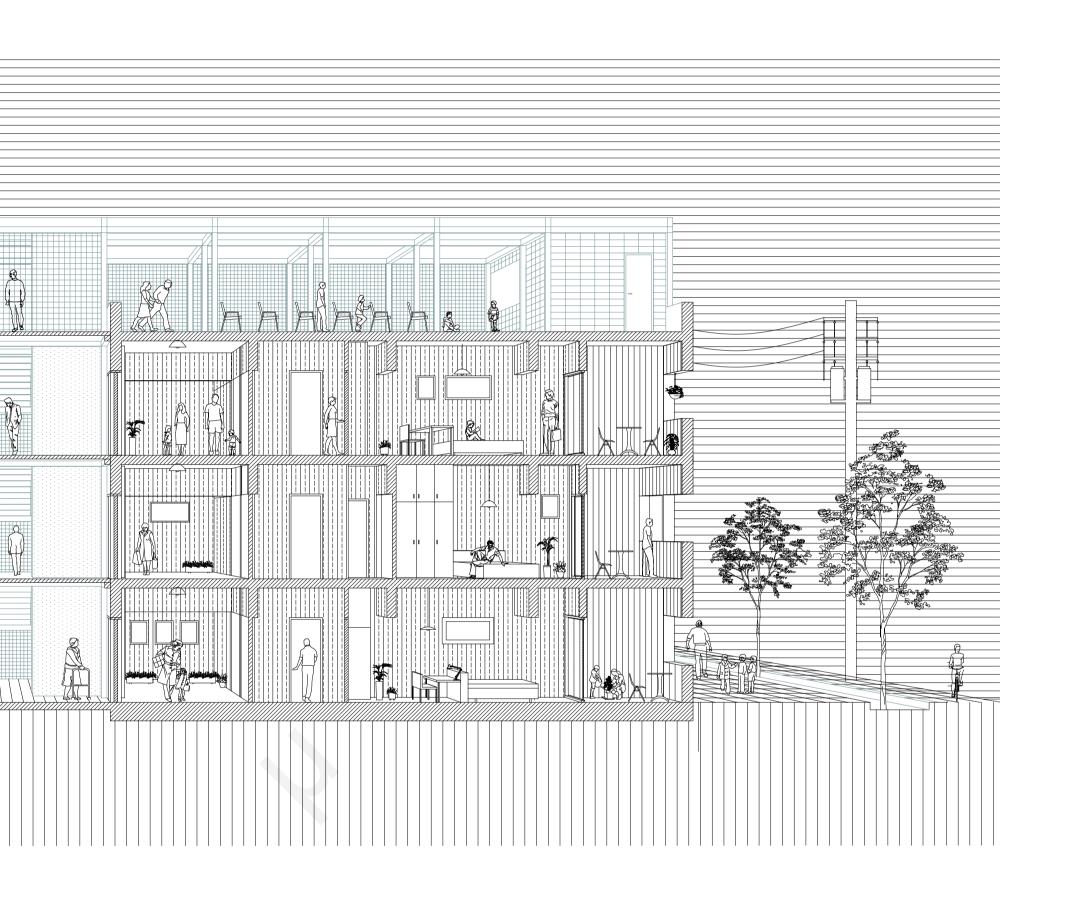


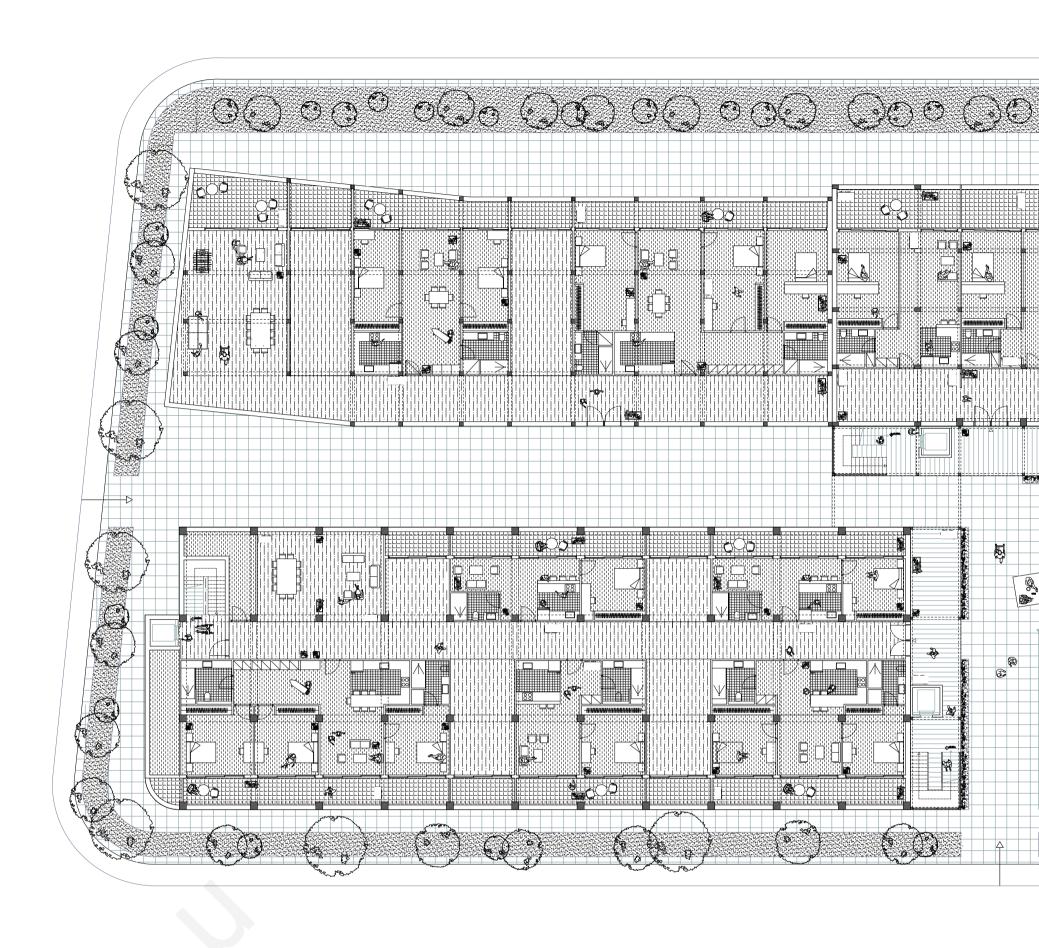
Fig. 5.33_Collage of the Extirior



6. Development of the project through time

A study has been conducted on how this specific pilot plan could evolve in the future. The contract specifies the types of changes that can be made to the apartments and buildings in general, and under what conditions they can be made. Initially, there is the possibility of creating more apartments if there is the need. Additionally, each apartment can undergo modifications, both in size and in the internal layout of the spaces.

Fig. 6. I_Plan of future development



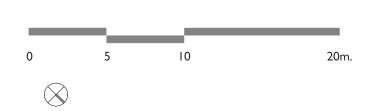
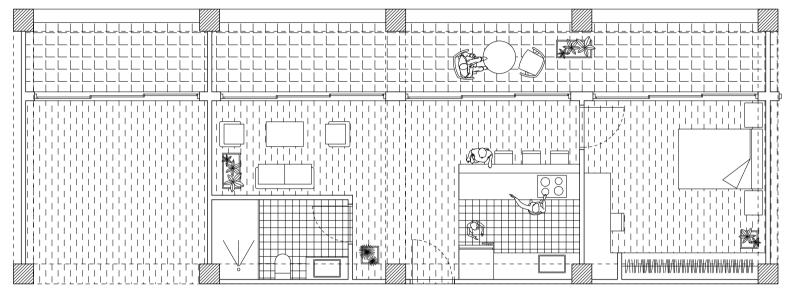




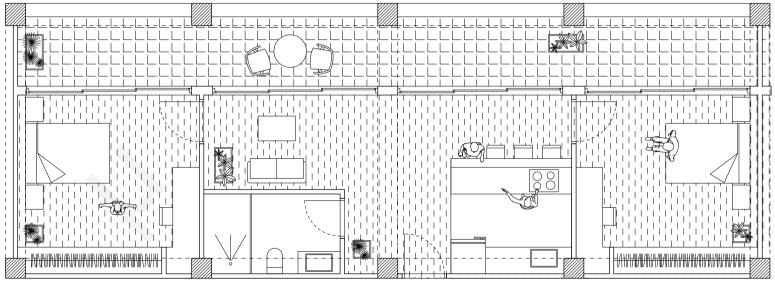
Fig. 6.2_Housing units development in time



Fig. 6.3_Housing Unit Transformation, Room Addition (from 1 to 2 bedrooms)

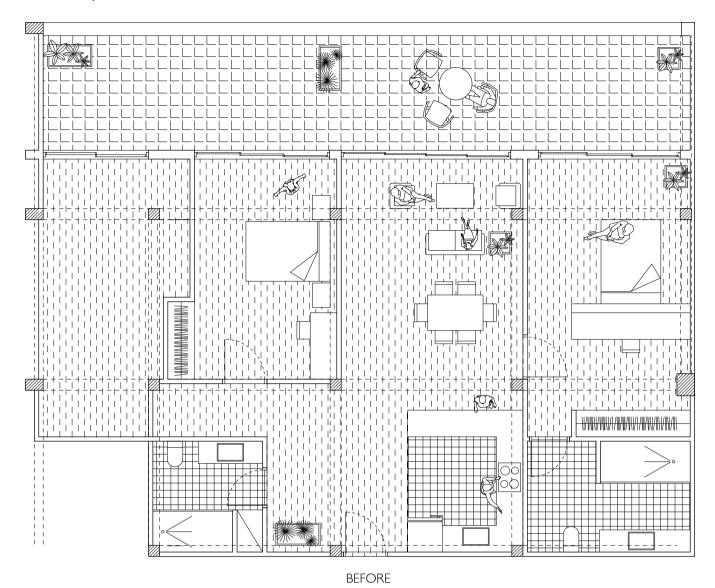


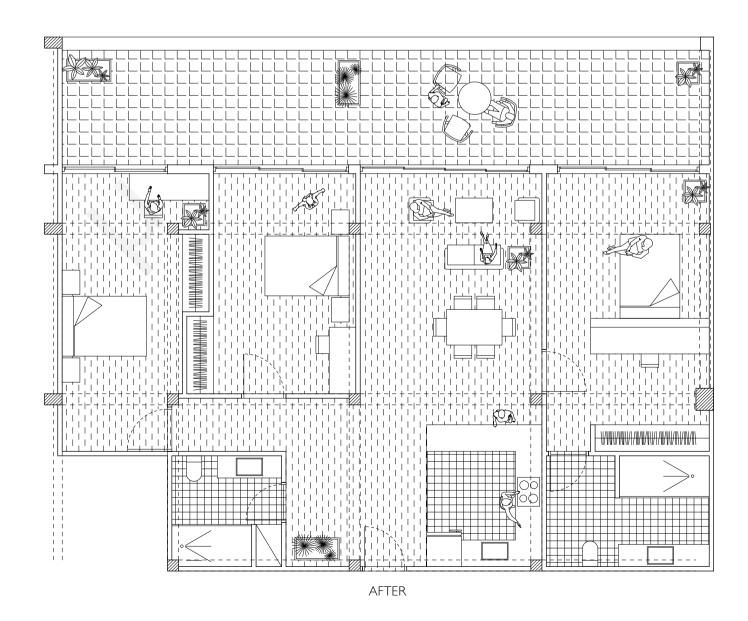
BEFORE



AFTER

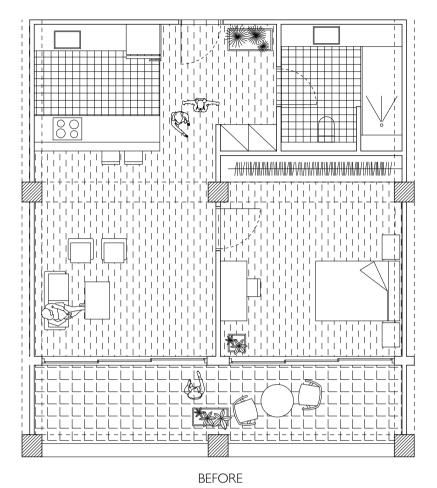
Fig. 6.4_Housing Unit Transformation, Room Addition (from 2 to 3 bedrooms)

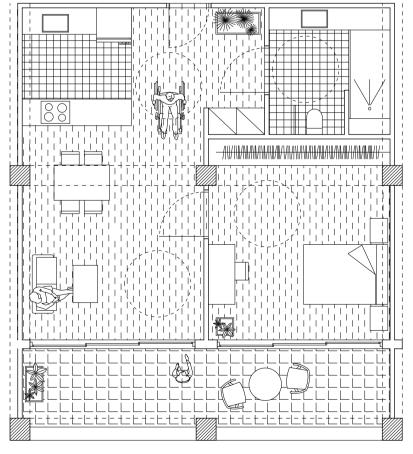




0 1 2 4m

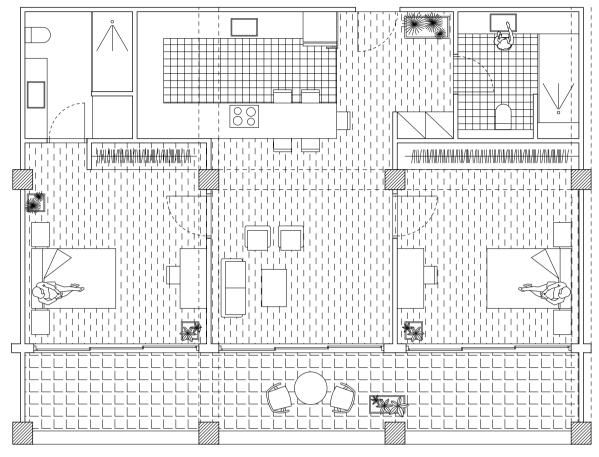
Fig. 6.5_Housing Unit Transformation, Adaptive Spaces



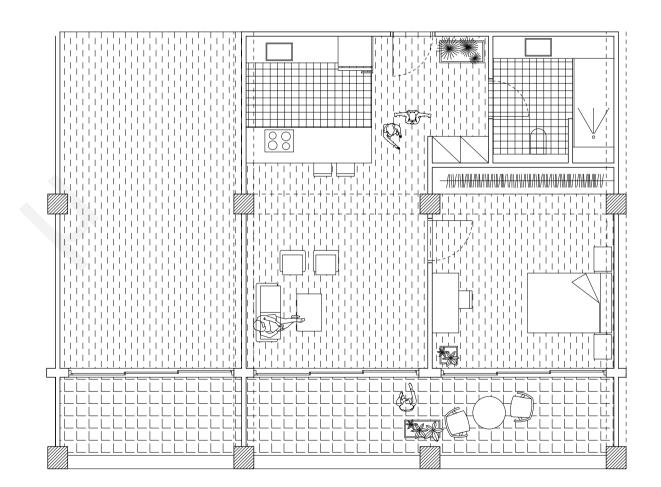


AFTER

Fig. 6.6_Housing Unit Transformation, Room Subtraction (from 2 to 1 bedroom)







7. Physical 3D Model

Fig. 7.1_Photographs of the 3D Model

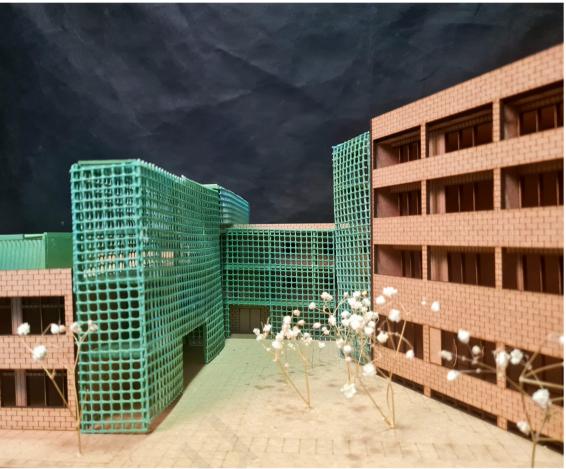


















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