

**GUERRILLA INTERVENTIONS:
QUESTIONING THE USE
OF UNOCCUPIED SPACE**

ONILEE ZABORNIAK

A Practicum submitted to the
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MASTER OF INTERIOR DESIGN

Department of Interior Design
Faculty of Architecture
University of Manitoba
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

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Case study research conducted abroad along with the construction of a 1:1 designed prototype was also made possible through the aid of the Faculty of Architecture's Department of Interior Design and the Fridrik Kristjansson Scholarship in Architecture. Your contribution to this project was vital and your support was greatly appreciated.

DEDICATION

To my Baba, Mary Kolynchuk.

To the woman who taught me to be kind, forgiving and to always speak my mind. To the one who constantly reminded me that I should have chosen to do something easier. I dedicate this to you; the most beautiful person I know. Love you, always.

ABSTRACT

This interior design practicum explores alternative options for itinerant living in the twenty-first century with concern as to how unoccupied space is used more efficiently through questioning the way an individual identifies, inhabits and transforms unoccupied space into meaningful place. The designed solution emerges through case study research, photographic analysis and supportive space and place related theories as the guerrilla intervention of an adaptable, mobile interior unit. This micro dwelling challenges typical urban lifestyles and demonstrates that for individuals to form genuine connection and dependence on place, place must continuously reflect its occupant. This understanding of place and its subcomponents leads to a greater knowledge of user needs when designing alternative housing options within an increasingly itinerant society. Utilizing mixed methodologies and studying a 1:1 prototype, this practicum reveals an extended understanding of the potential unoccupied urban infrastructure has in providing rich environments to house temporal, versatile places to dwell and call home.

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CHAPTER FIVE: CITY & SITE ANALYSIS

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CHAPTER ONE

PROJECT PRINCIPLES
& OVERVIEW

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Guerilla Interventions: Questioning the Use of Unoccupied Space is a practicum project completed to fulfill the requirements for the Masters of Interior Design (MID) program in the Department of Interior Design, University of Manitoba, that examines the role interior design has in exploring alternative options for itinerant living in the twenty-first century. This commenced with a questioning of how unoccupied space may be used more efficiently and an examination of the way an individual identifies, inhabits, possesses and inherently transforms space into meaningful place. Research methods including a precedent study, literature analysis, case studies, mapping, persona developments, in-situ documentation and photography were employed to support and strengthen this initial questioning. As a result, an adaptable micro dwelling was designed, prototyped, tested and proposed for utilization in a sample of two unoccupied commercial spaces in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Criteria for selecting an appropriate location and site were derived from precedent reviews and case study research conducted abroad, in Amsterdam, The Netherlands. In response, 289 Garry Street and 246 Princess Street in Winnipeg were selected for their appropriateness and applicability in providing successful environments to implement the proposed design intervention. These two

sites are located within the downtown sphere and are surrounded by major streets, bike paths and bus stops. These considerations were vital in providing a connection between tenant and city. I propose the built micro dwelling be situated in unoccupied infrastructure in Winnipeg's downtown core to challenge stereotyped ideas that these buildings are aged, abandoned, unprofitable, or located in unsafe downtown domains. As Edward Relph explains, it is difficult to refrain from being judgmental regarding these unfavorable existences for the 'other' and not the authentic self directs them. These locations are commonly stereotyped by the 'other' or individual who has not authentically experienced them (Relph, 1976, p.80). If individuals continuously side with an anonymous 'they', otherwise known as preconceived notions from society at large, rumors of safety issues and additional inconveniences will continuously plague Winnipeg's downtown of new development, limit commercial and residential inhabitation, promote demolition of unused infrastructure and encourage urban sprawl. This will be discussed further in Chapter 5: City & Site Analysis. Additionally, proposing to situate the micro dwelling in these specific structures exhibits a type of unmasking of inefficiently, unoccupied infrastructure in popular core areas and stands to exemplify issues related to making place and place-identity in temporal environments by challenging



FIGURE 1.0

Garry Street Parkade, Winnipeg

typical notions of home and urban lifestyles.

When discussing the ability for this micro dwelling to move within and through various existing environments, notions of agency arise. In the context of this practicum the designed and proposed micro dwelling utilizes the idea of agency as an additional means of mobility within the city beyond walking, biking or driving. This typology encourages the exploration and investigation of previously unknown or unfamiliar environments, which in turn allows an occupant to re-examine the way in which space is occupied. In an architectural context, it is the realization that an architect's final built environment is not complete until the user imparts their activity and understanding onto it. Essentially, spatial agency is the dismissal of mainstream views on space and a rethinking of opportunities spatial environments may offer that remain unique to each individual user (Awan 2011). Here, agency is demonstrated through the development of a vernacular dwelling that acts a flexible solution adapting to its occupants' needs over an extended period of use. The dwelling promotes city and spatial agency by facilitating a rethinking of the use of typically non-residential spaces and questioning a typical understanding of home and domestic environments.

Additionally, eight key terms are analyzed in this document: micro dwelling, place, mobility, placelessness,

sense of place, rootedness, place-identity and home.

Theories provided by Tim Cresswell, Edward Relph and Yi-Fu Tuan acted as a substructure for related topics to expand from. Cresswell, Relph and Tuan, all pioneers in their fields, have spent numerous publications probing place-related concepts in an attempt to uncover user motives and understand individual user experience when discovering place. The theoretical review of place provided significant contribution to this practicum in assisting in understanding how individuals occupy space and subsequently apprehend, create, experience and identity with place.

To philosophers, ecologists, architects and geographers, concepts of space and place take on different meanings. A literature review was undertaken to appropriate these terms and suggest that space is a realm of unconscious action or movement, and place being an observed, acknowledged object or pause within the surrounding space. Through the acknowledgement and understanding of issues of mobility and placelessness an understanding of how meaningful place and strong place-identity are formed. Place no longer stands as a static point on a map or a brief movement within the realm of human existence, but is a phenomenon in constant evolution (Relph 1976, p.22).

Place can only be meaningful if it is allowed to evolve through the activities of everyday life: placemaking routines, repetition and movement. This allows occupants of a space to develop dependence to place as it begins to facilitate everyday actions and routines. In turn, a successful place-identity develops, alters and expands along with each user. It is only then that individuals are able to form strong bonds with place and develop a powerful awareness of their environment and the opportunities place offers. The literature review examines place not simply as a moment of pause, but an authentic experience of an environment that can be bent and shaped repeatedly to form intimate meaning specific to each individual who inhabits it. Opinions offered by Cresswell, Relph and Tuan provide strong theoretical underpinnings, with support from case study research on living in non-permanent residence, to answer the overarching question of how individuals can establish a sense of place, form place-identity and ultimately establish home within an elected temporal and itinerant lifestyle.

1.2 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

Initial questioning as to how unoccupied interior space may be used more efficiently, along with the intrigue to challenge notions of home and typical urban lifestyles, resulted in the manifestation of four project objectives:

1. To discover and experience authentic place within a static threshold state.
2. Question the unproductive use of unoccupied infrastructure in core areas of Winnipeg, Manitoba and reveal an effective design solution.
3. Encourage city and spatial agency and new relationships to place by challenging typical urban lifestyles.
4. To maintain and re-examine existing interior venues and acknowledge the potential they have in developing a temporal sense of place and home to inhabitants.

1.3 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROJECT

Traveling for leisure or pleasure while remaining constantly connected through digital networks of communication and data has emerged as a twenty-first century, ultramodern means to function in everyday life. Whether traveling by public transportation or city sidewalk, there are various methods of city and spatial agency that have been diminished through the development of a hyper-mobile, tech-dependant society. Architect and academic Mike Weinstock attests to this phenomena explaining that "...interactivity now tends to mean a multitude of media

connections and applications, resulting in spaces that are mediated yet somehow remote from our sense, in which phenomenal qualities are muted and in which time is 'real' yet never realized as experience" (Weinstock 2005, p.47). With a large injection of technology, activities now occur in spaces anywhere, at any time and in turn our experience within the realm of 'real' space and attachment to place has been greatly diluted. This blurring of boundaries and lived experiences are consequences of an emerging hypermodern paradigm. This paradigm shift is a state of hyperactivity in which individuals feel a need to exist in physical and psychological conditions of continuous movement. With a proliferated need for adaptability and mobility in lifestyle, transportable, non-permanent living interventions are more practical than ever. More over, with this increasing need for movement, authentic experiences of place are abandoned. Through a realization of these interconnected obstacles, this practicum responds with the design of a mobile dwelling that promotes spatial agency while allowing the user to alter and accommodate the unit to aid in everyday occurrences. The dynamic quality of the dwelling allows the occupant to form dependence to place and therefore allows the user to establish a realized, authentic experience of place within a non-permanent residence.

Additionally, this type of itinerant living is commonly stereotyped as nomadic living or drifting and often alludes to impressions of homelessness, detachment or displacement. These notions are addressed and challenged in Chapter 4: Case Studies & Context where an

understanding of anti-squatting as a temporal possession of space provides a foundation in addressing issues of homelessness. Specifically, anti-squatting in Amsterdam, the Netherlands was examined and used as a model that ignited an initial questioning of the efficient use of unoccupied space in Winnipeg, Manitoba. If agencies are working with building owners to provide effective living solutions in the Netherlands, Guerilla Interventions investigates how this model can be translated into a designed dwelling to assist building owners, preserve the quality and integrity of existing infrastructure, question pre-conceived perceptions of mobility and challenge typical urban lifestyles here in Winnipeg's downtown core.

1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The following questions were derived in order to instill purpose into the written document and guide the design process:

1. How can anti-squatting in the Netherlands inform effective ways to inhabit and occupy unused infrastructure in Winnipeg, Manitoba?
2. By challenging typical urban lifestyles, questions of placelessness arise. How can the design of a mobile micro dwelling promote a sense of place and home for inhabitants?
3. How can the design of a mobile unit contribute to an individual's ability to place-make within the context of a temporal interior environment?

1.5 RESEARCH METHODS

This project employs a mixed methods approach to research in order to provide depth and variation to a set of established design guidelines. A review of precedents provided inspiration through examining the execution of existing design projects' characteristics, style, aesthetics and spatial planning. Three projects were studied to set suitable design guidelines and establish important elements that would later be assigned to the final designed unit. Following this, a literature review was undertaken to select a theoretical platform for analysis and discussion. This practicum is informed by literature and theories referencing space, place, placelessness, sense of place, rootedness, place-identity and home. Understanding the premise behind these concepts assisted in the maintenance and manipulation of existing places into new experiences. It is the summation of these place-based concepts that leads to a rethinking of user activity and user needs when designing alternative housing options in an increasingly mobile society.

The use of quantitative information was discussed in Chapter 4: Case Studies & Context and Chapter 5: City & Site Analysis where census data, zoning regulations, housing details and government published statistics were used. Additionally, the use of qualitative information was obtained through photography, mapping, site visits and

case study interviews and also examined in Chapter 4: Case Studies & Context, Chapter 5: City & Site Analysis and Chapter 6: Programming. Case studies conducted in Amsterdam provide qualitative information by using participant interviews to inform design guidelines and utilize photography as a means to analyze and document non-permanent dwellings. This was a successful qualitative method that provided a fundamental understanding as to how temporal space is occupied and how interior environments provide successful opportunities for non-permanent residency. In addition to these methods, a prototype was built, tested and documented in response to the projects' initial research objectives. Prototyping was also used as a method in which conclusions drawn from theory and interview results were challenged and assessed. The photographic and video documentation of utilizing the prototype provides a component that is absent from previous precedent or theoretical analyses and allows for a factual test of the objects' ability to assist a user in establishing place-identity and home.

1.6 PROJECT BIASES & LIMITATIONS

The largest bias encountered when initializing this project was the attitudes of academics and

acquaintances towards notions of anti-squatting. This type of itinerant living is commonly stereotyped as nomadic living or drifting and often alludes to impressions of homelessness. Many still believe this type of non-permanent living is a type of vagrancy or illegal occupying of an environment, confusing it with squatting or gypsy lifestyles. A discussion and exemplification of anti-squatting in Amsterdam then proved to be important in establishing a universal understanding, in context to this practicum, as to what the micro dwelling drew inspiration from and responded to.

An additional limitation was the problematic and varying definitions of space and place. Difficulty was encountered when commencing the literature review for each theorist that was considered discussed notions of space and place in a multitude of contexts. Space and place were terms commonly interchanged in theoretical writing associated with human geography and phenomenology. At times, place was defined by one theorist in a manner similar to the definition of space by another. The difficulty in this was determining what these two terms meant, within the parameters of this project, in order to establish a foundation for the literature review and a base point from which all related concepts would stem from. Regardless of the problems defining these two terms, useful understandings of space and place were established to provide a successful underpinning that supported the

development of the final designed dwelling.

Likewise, biases were noted in the case study research. This research began with an examination of housing in the Netherlands and the application of anti-squatting as a response to finding suitable housing for those not matched in the Dutch social housing system. Due to the restrictions in my travel time as well as relying on the willingness of anti-squatting individuals in participating in the interview process, only four participants were included. This could also be due to the written anti-squatting contract rule in which participants are not authorized to speak to the press regarding this method of non-permanent living. A majority of the initially recommended participants demonstrated an apprehension in providing an interview in regards to anti-squatting and their related experiences for this is disfavored by the governing agencies. Lastly, an additional bias was the inclusion of my own personal evaluation and explanations in analyzing the photographs taken in each case study. The interpretation of the photographic evidence in relation to the interviews are all personal perceptions as to what an anti-squatting individual may need to successfully occupy an environment and therefore may be interpreted differently by other individuals or the actual case study participant themselves.

1.7 KEY TERMS & DEFINITIONS

GUERRILLA: This practicum sides with the definition offered by the Oxford English Dictionary, defining guerrilla as “a member of a small independent group taking part in irregular fighting, typically against larger regular forces” with the added explanation of guerrilla warfare being “actions or activities performed in an impromptu way, often without authorization” (Oxford University Press 2013). According to its website, Creative Guerrilla Marketing submits the definition that guerrilla marketing is to think of unconventional ways of solving issues. Most of these methods included creative and typically unprecedented reactions to conveying a message by a group to the greater public. This is often related to an underlying social, political movement or cause. In particular, this projects utilizes the term in an architectural sense in which guerilla is similarly an unconventional, a-typical and often parasitic way of viewing, discussing and implementing design or addressing issues related to the way in which design related works and dealt with.

ANTI-SQUATTING: Anti-squatting is the act of living in an abandoned or unoccupied environment for an unspecified period in time. This is done with the approval and rental of a space to an occupant by a governing agency, to prevent the structure from being squatted in and additionally, prevent the decay of its infrastructure and interior spaces (Heijkamp 2010).

SPACE: This document supports Tim Cresswell's understanding of space as being “...in distinction to place as a realm without meaning – as a ‘fact of life’ which, like time, produces the basic coordinates for human life” (Cresswell, 2004, p.10). Space is a realm of unconscious action or movement.

PLACE: Place is an acknowledgement of the existence of an object and its value, such as a landmark on the drive home. “Furthermore, if we think of space as that which allows movement, then place is pause; each pause in movement makes it possible for location to be transformed into place” (Tuan, 1977, p.6). Therefore, this project offers the definition that place is an observed and acknowledged object or pause within its surrounding space.

DWELLING: Throughout this document, the term dwelling or micro dwelling is used to describe the final designed outcome. Here, a dwelling is a place of residency. Edward Relph, who relates to Heidegger's notion of ‘desien’, literally translated into being there or dwelling, states that the action of dwelling it is the very essence of existence; the way all humans exists in the world (Heidegger 1962, cited in Relph 1976). Therefore, a micro dwelling becomes a miniaturized version of the dwelling space which may entitle an occupant to live with fewer belongings or challenge an occupant to live within smaller spatial confinements.

1.8 CHAPTER SUMMARIES

CHAPTER 1 is presented as an outline for the practicum document as a whole and provides information related to objective, significance and research methodologies. These were utilized to establish design guides and restrictions regarding the final dwelling unit and what it responds to. Overall project and research bias and limitations are discussed along with summaries of each chapter included in the practicum document.

CHAPTER 2 is a review of literature. This was used as an exploration and analysis of influential theoretical rationale. Tim Cresswell, Edward Relph, Yi-Fu Tuan and more recently J. McGregor Wise and Per Gustafson provided a foundation in the discussion of space, place and place related issues. These theories revealed six key components that were implemented into the final design-build object. Additionally,

CHAPTER 3 explores three design precedents in relation to the subjects of transportability, mobility, spatial planning, micro interior environments and home. All three projects; Das Park Hotel in Austria, Unimog in Belgium and Micro-Compact Home (M-CH) in Germany illustrate the successful design and use of micro or compact living environments.

Each project discusses notions of non-permanence, mobility, adaptation and spatial planning as an alternative to typical urban residential environments. An examination of these precedents aided in facilitating programming boundaries and determining a range of proposed users that initiated the design development of a micro dwelling unit.

CHAPTER 4 begins with a discussion on the relevance of case study research as a favorable research method to this practicum document. This is followed with a brief examination of housing in the Netherlands and the recent inclusion of anti-squatting as a response to a flawed social housing system. Case study research with anti-squatting participants in Amsterdam was undertaken to understand and clarify issues and successes related to this type of non-permanent living. This chapter also examines and synthesizes thirteen design considerations uncovered in the case study process and follows with a photographic analysis of the various environments occupied by each participant.

CHAPTER 5 examines two proposed sites located in Winnipeg, Manitoba. This chapter includes a brief investigation into downtown residential living, neighborhood

statistics, site circulation, and the surrounding amenities of both sites. More specifically, 289 Garry Street and 254 Princess Street were studied for their appropriateness and applicability in spatial and structural requirements and in implementing the proposed design intervention. Both of these sites, located within downtown Winnipeg, are used to exemplify the importance of narrative, previous tenant occupancy and spatial elements to expose and respond to the inefficient use of existing interior environments.

CHAPTER 6 commences with a discussion of programming needs. Design guidelines and parameters were derived from the precedent analysis, literature review, case study research and corresponding photographic analyses. This chapter also discusses projected users, goals, objectives and strategies of the final designed object through the development of three personas. Each persona is illustrated through facial studies, casts, and photography to establish needs, routines, mannerisms and the spatial requirements of projected inhabitants. These personas act as a catalyst between guidelines and the final designed object: imposing new ways of use and demonstrating the objects' ability to adapt and evolve to suit multiple movements and activities found in everyday life.

This chapter also discusses projected users, goals, objectives and strategies of the final designed object through the development of three personas. Each persona is illustrated through facial studies, casts, and photography to establish needs, routines, mannerisms and the spatial requirements of projected inhabitants. These personas act as a catalyst between guidelines and the final designed object: imposing new ways of use and demonstrating the objects' ability to adapt and evolve to suit multiple movements and activities found in everyday life.

CHAPTER 7 reveals the final designed intervention of a micro interior environment implemented in each site and discussed as an assemblage of components. This chapter reiterates initial objectives and discusses the final built object in relation to the three personas developed in Chapter 6: Programming. A discussion of the final design is also supported through technical drawings, 3D sketches, construction process photographs and spatial perspectives. The final design was prototyped and therefore a photographic exploration of a brief inhabitation is also included. This chapter is followed by a conclusion summarizing the practicum and outlining the project's successes, limitations and possibilities for future research.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

For this interior design practicum, a literary investigation was used as an exploration of influential theoretical rationale to reinforce case study research and site analyses as well as inform the final design outcome. Tim Cresswell, Edward Relph, Yi-Fu Tuan and more recently J. McGregor Wise and Per Gustafson provide a foundation in the discussion of space, place and place-related issues. These issues are fundamental in setting a foundation to study how physical objects and spatial characteristics contribute to a users' ability to attach, depend and identify to place within a temporal or unfamiliar environment. The undertaking of a literature review was done to derive key components to be implemented into the final built dwelling and to further question how users can develop an awareness of the surrounding environment and the unseen opportunities it presents.

At one point or another, most people will have confronted the terms space and place, perhaps in an active or passive manner or in a heated debate over property or directional discussions: my place, his place, their place, or that big, empty space. As Edward Relph argued, "To be human is to live in a world that is filled with significant places: to be human is to have and to know your place. This is how we experience the world (Relph 1976, 1). Regardless,

these terms are ubiquitous; yet, one may pause and wonder what these terms really mean, and whether the public has simply become accustomed to them. Various theorists have attempted to dissect these terms to understand the basic underpinnings of space and place. Human geographers such as Tim Cresswell, Edward Relph, and Yi-Fu Tuan all have numerous publications wherein they attempt to define these terms and refer to the writings of each other and outwards toward Geography, History, Psychology, and Architecture in trying to answer the questions that these terms raise. Of particular interest to this analysis is the way in which these theorists understand and explain place in relation to space, and how making place, in the context of the built environment, can affect the way individuals understand, create, experience, occupy, and identity with place.

2.2 SPACE & PLACE FOUNDATIONS

Research demonstrates that no consistent definitions of space or place exist, except for various interpretations that change along with its specific context. For example, Issac Newton formed a holistic view on space; questioning theories that space was nothing and speaking of 'absolute space' as being parts of space in which true motions of a body occur (Rynasiewicz 2004). In 1976 Henri Lefebvre, a Marxist philosopher, argued that space

was the product of complex social constructions referring to capitalism, control and power and in the same year, Canadian geographer E. Relph suggested that "...space is simply a continuous series of egocentric places where things performing certain functions or meeting needs can be found, but of which no mental picture is formed" (Relph 1976, p.9). While more recently in 2010, J. Macgregor Wise argued that space is a force field that is marked by constant motions, objects, sounds and speeds (Wise 2000 p.297). These examples only begin to demonstrate the diversity in the apprehension of space and place.

Although most theorists do not come to a definitive conclusion as to what space and place mean, most conclude that to comprehend space and place is to form a clear understanding of the relationship between the two terms. Relph asserts that "[s]pace is amorphous and intangible and not an entity that can be directly described and analyzed. Yet... there is nearly always some associated sense or concept of place" (Relph 1976, 8). Here, Relph begins to explain that space, a formless, shapeless notion, cannot be defined; yet, when understanding or experiencing space, some reference to place will always be present. Yi-Fu Tuan clarifies this further in his example of the sea is an empty space and the island to be discovered being the place (Cresswell 2004, 10). One cannot grasp the idea of

space without some relation to place. In addition, of notable significance to Relph is the idea of 'lived' space, as he links this to a phenomenological understanding of place, which blankets a wide range of ideas, experiences and activities associated with space and place along side it (Relph 1976, 8). A brief discussion of space follows in order to set a point of reference, from a phenomenological view, in which all other understandings of place, and place-related concepts will stem from.

2.2.1 UNDERSTANDING SPACE

If the sea is an empty space and the island is the place, then space is the abstract concept where place is concrete. According to Relph, space can consist of pragmatic or primitive space, perceptual space, existential space, sacred space, geographical space, architectural space, cognitive space, and abstract space, to name only a few. This practicum adopts Relph's understanding of primitive space as "the space of instinctive behaviour and unselfconscious action in which we always act and move without reflection" (Relph 1976, 8-9). It is a space that is formed, unselfconsciously, by individual experience and provides a primal understanding of left, right, above, below, in front of, and behind (Relph 1976, 8-9). This is simply an environment in which human's function and move

through, and is common to most individuals. It is, therefore, fundamentally a fact of life or a basic element of the world: a “realm without meaning” (Cresswell 2004, 10). Additionally, Relph’s view of architectural space is also of importance as it refers to intended attempts to create space and is founded on and contributing to primitive space, and experiences that takes place within it (Relph 1976, 22). It is important to understand these definitions of space that will be built upon in order to establish a foundation for additional layers of place that are considered in the following subsections. Furthermore, the design development stage must consider both space and place aspects of the built micro dwelling. In architectural space, the creator, self-consciously, imposes on space to achieve deliberate and significant ‘multi-meaning’ places within the realm of space. This aids in the development of identity and reality of a place within a space (Relph 1976, 24). Therefore, meaning and purpose permeating into space results in the formation of place.

2.2.2 UNDERSTANDING PLACE

Quite often place is referred to as a location or fixed co-ordinates on a map: Winnipeg is here and Vancouver is there. Relph uses examples on a smaller scale regarding places such as the Kensington Market in Toronto, or historic settlers’ huts on the Opeongo Road in Ontario,

but it is vital to note that the opinion of this practicum is that a fixed location is not necessary for establishing place. This will be explored further in the subsection on mobility and placelessness. Place was an underdeveloped idea until the 1970s when Yi-Fu Tuan, E. Relph, David Seamon, and, later, Jeffery Malpas and Tim Cresswell recognized place as a fundamental aspect of everyday life. Relph’s phenomenology of place explains that through acknowledging a moment or experience within space, you establish place with meaning, stating that “...whether it is an abrupt and ecstatic experience [of place], or a slowly developed, gently grown involvement, what is important is the sense that this place is uniquely and privately your own because your experience of it is distinctively personal” (Relph 1976 p.37). Therefore, from a phenomenological point of view, place becomes an observable point or moment in space in which meaning is bestowed. This could be a restaurant one notices on the drive home from work, or a tree with a bird-feeder hanging from a branch; place therefore becomes an understandable entity (Tuan 1977, p.6). Along with acknowledging and observing that entity, place also becomes a pause. Tuan solidified this idea further, explaining that from “...the security and stability of place we are aware of the openness, freedom, and threat of space, and vice versa. Furthermore, if we think of space as that which allows movement, then place

is pause; each pause in movement makes it possible for location to be transformed into place" (Tuan 1977, p.6). This pause allows individuals to experience place as a meaningful position within the greater realm of space. Through pause, an individual suspends movement giving that exact entity that caused the pause importance in their everyday occurrences, and therefore providing it with meaning above all other entities that went unacknowledged.

To philosophers, ecologists, interior designers and geographers, place takes on a whole new meaning. This practicum appropriates the definition that space is a realm of unconscious action and movement and place as an observed, acknowledged object, or pause, within the surrounding space. From this foundation, issues of mobility, loss of place, place-making, sense of place, and place-identity are examined to provide a theoretical base to the greater question of how individuals place-make to form identity within an elected temporal and itinerant lifestyle. This is in response to theorists, such as Relph, who believe a long period of experience, pause, and exposure to place is needed for an individual to form deep connections, meaning, and attachment to it. Guerrilla Interventions argues, with the assistance of pioneers and recent innovators on the topic of place, that although a mobile lifestyle results in short durations or pause within space, these pauses can still

become meaningful, authentic experiences of place through a user's control, dependence and adaptation of these inhabited places.

2.3 INAUTHENTICITY & LOSS OF PLACE

2.3.1 TOURISM

When thinking about mobility from place to place, the topic of tourism arises. Tourism is strongly discussed in Relph's understanding of place as he develops the concept of placelessness. Before this idea is considered, it is necessary, in the context of this practicum, to understand that an itinerant lifestyle is separate from the act of tourism despite its surface similarities. Both tend to deal with movement, experiences of various places, and mobile living; both depict place as relatively unchanged and offering different experiences or meanings to new users. From a phenomenological standpoint, this literature review embraces Relph's notion that sense of place can be authentic or inauthentic and artificial.

An authentic attitude to place is thus understood to be a direct and genuine experience of the entire complex of the identity of places – not mediated and distorted through a series of quite arbitrary social and intellectual fashions

about how that experience should be, nor following stereotyped conventions. It comes from a full awareness of places for what they are as products of man's intentions and the meaningful settings for human activities, or from a profound and unselfconscious identity with place (Relph 1976, p.64).

Individuals traveling to locations based on preconceived notions or expected experiences of place will be, in turn, unable to form a genuine connection to that location. An authentic experience of place is when an individual takes responsibility for his or her own actions and occurrences. These individuals understand that they hold the power to change their situation and do not rely or place blame on external forces such as the environment, economics or circumstances of Fate or the Will of God (Relph 1976, p.64). Therefore, the fleeting movement through a location often results in an inauthentic or artificial means to experiencing place, as individuals do not feel a sense of control or responsibility as a visitor in that environment.

In the instance of tourism, Relph describes place as being stripped of original meanings and diminished to meaningless objects on display. It is the highest form of

inauthenticity as the acts of tourism becomes more important than the places visited and a social act rather than an actual, authentic experience of the place (Relph 1976, p.83). The Pantheon, the Eiffel Tower, Central Park in New York, or Urbanspoon's top-rated coffee shops in Winnipeg do not offer an authentic sense of place, but a fleeting, artificial feeling of where the act of 'going' is more important than the location itself. Similarly, living in a mobile home and moving from location to location is also a demonstration of an inauthentic experience of place. According to academic David Lowenthal, it is "...a part of their 'home', which happens to be mobile and which insulates them against the strangeness of new and different places" (Lowenthal, 1961, cited in Relph 1976, p.85). This idea of inauthentic experience of place within the typology of mobile living is avoided with the design of the micro dwelling through the elimination of the ability of an individual to actually dwell inside the unit, sheltered away from the surrounding environment. If this were the case, the user would be living in a transportable unit, but never truly experience or form meaning with place as he or she would only experience the inside of that dwelling. The micro dwelling forces the user to become a vulnerable and active part of the environment instead of remaining detached or protected from it. Similarly, the dwelling provides flexible and adaptable components

inviting the user to interact with the surrounding space to promote an awareness of themselves and the opportunities provided by the inhabited environments.

2.3.2 PLACELESSNESS

Movement and mobility have become increasingly prevalent in the life of many city and suburban dwellers. Traveling for work, family, leisure, or pleasure has recently emerged as a twenty-first century, ultra-modern means to function in everyday life (Weinstock 2005). Activities can now happen in spaces anywhere, at any time, and, in turn, one's attachment to place has been diminished. As Relph explains, "[a] combination of mass communication, increased mobility and a consumer society has been blamed for a rapidly accelerating homogenization of the world" (Relph 1976, p.43). Since 1976, Relph has been concerned with the complications of place attachment, and it was then that he termed the concept of 'placelessness'. Placelessness is an inauthentic attitude towards places through 'media' or societal perceptions, "...which directly or indirectly encourage a weakening of the identity of places to the point where they not only look alike and feel alike and offer the same bland possibilities for experience" (Relph 1976, p.90).

It is difficult to refrain from being judgmental regarding these unfavorable and artificial existences within

place for the 'other' and not the authentic self direct them. As Relph argues, "it is difficult to maintain this degree of objectivity and not to judge inauthenticity negatively, for inauthentic existence is stereotyped, artificial, dishonest, planned by others, rather than being direct and reflecting a genuine belief system encompassing all aspects of existence" (Relph, 1976, p.80). It is evident that mobility is a contributing issue to inauthentic experience and the loss of place, for it is the lack of appreciation and awareness that mobility promotes as a social attitude that leaves the roaming individual with a complete lack of respect or awareness of themselves within their environments. Relph has equally expressed his discomfort with this aspect of mobility that contributes to inauthenticity as he writes:

Inauthenticity is expressed especially through the "dictatorship of 'They' (das Mann). We take pleasure and enjoy ourselves as 'they' take pleasure; we read, see and judge literature and art as 'they' see and judge" (Heidegger, 1962, p.168). This involves a leveling down of the possibilities of being, a covering-up of genuine responses and experiences by the adoption of fashionable mass attitudes and actions. The values are those of mediocrity and superficiality

that have been borrowed or handed down from some external source (Relph, 1976, p.81-82).

According to Relph and das Mann, society has adopted the attitude of an anonymous 'they'. New and unconventional concepts are discounted for ones that stem from familiarity and an average sense of safeness. In the circumstances of this project, a built micro dwelling is situated in unoccupied infrastructure in Winnipeg's downtown core to challenge and question the stereotyped idea that these buildings are aged, abandoned, unprofitable, or located in unsafe downtown domains. This mass attitude of the anonymous 'they' must be acknowledged, for it is a reality, but a new and unconventional concept of place must be accepted in order to expand the ability to take pleasure in the unknown and form new, authentic relationships with place again.

Furthermore, this inauthentic and casual involvement with place is arguably the result of technology and travel becoming commonplace. Without the realization of this sense of placelessness, it would be unable to be determined that, in fact, a need for a true experience of place exists. This practicum project embraces the idea of 'placelessness' to give direction to the structure and function of the micro dwelling. The micro dwelling, as an assemblage

of materials that supply the means to dwell, should also be mindful to avoid promoting placelessness. This is to allow the dweller to simplify and extract modern notions of politics, authority, mobility, and travel, and promotes an honest and authentic pause and appreciation of the object and built environment. The use of the idea of 'placelessness' is not to be mistaken with the comparable idea of 'non-place', formulated by Marc Augé. In Augé's position, 'non-place' is not an attitude derived from the lack of pause or authentically understanding place, but as the space of mobility and travel. 'Non-places' are never complete. It is essentially the active space between places--a transitional phase found on freeways, in hotels, in grocery stores, or through technology driven email or cellular communication (Augé 1995, p.79). These are ephemeral and not realized experiences of place. The micro dwelling does not experience moments of 'non-place'. In reference to the 'non-place of a grocery store, there is a departing location; home, a transitional 'non-place'; the grocery store, and a final destination; home again. This is unlike the micro dwelling unit in which each new site that the dwelling is situated in becomes a new destination and never a final one. Therefore, even through the micro dwelling is mobile, it is never caught in a linear movement from destination A to B to A and thus never enters a realm of 'non-place'.

2.4 MAKING PLACE IN AN ITINERANT SOCIETY

One cannot try to abolish placelessness, but understand that it exists and that this is a problem in the twenty-first century, ultramodern society. Equally, one must truly realize that place is important in the everyday experience of the world and places are in constant progress and a result of repetitive, routine actions that are performed on a daily basis (Cresswell 2004, p.82). This review has already taken on the perspective that place is not simply a location on a map, a fixed object, or an inauthentic connection through travel, but an observable moment within space: a pause and a bestowed meaning. "Similarly in contemporary society the most mobile and transient people are not automatically homeless or placeless, but may be able to achieve very quickly an attachment to new places either because the landscapes are similar to ones already well-known or because those people are open to new experiences" (Relph 1976, p.31). Yi-Fu Tuan supports Relph's argument by explaining that if one experiences a place they are in turn constructing a reality in which space becomes familiar and becomes place (Tuan 1977, p.73). Many theorists have their own persuasions as to how meaningful locations are built and maintained. A common view is that of John Agnew, a political geographer who, in 1987, outlined three fundamental aspects of place as a

meaningful location: location, locale, and sense of place. Unfortunately, Agnew discounted some of the fundamental aspects of a meaningful place that were revealed earlier in history. In 1967 Fred Lukermann, also a geographer, related these points to the notions of individuals and goods to and within place and presents valid contributions to the development of a sense of place. None-the-less, these are the components of meaningful place that this literary analysis will appropriate in understanding the concept of place making as ingredients an individual adopts to form meaningful relationships to place. Lukermann's concept of place reveals the following six components (Lukermann, 1964, cited in Relph 1976, p.3):

1. "The idea of location, especially location as it relates to other things and places, is absolutely fundamental. Location can be described in terms of internal characteristics (site) and external connectivity to other locations (situation); these places have spatial extensions of an inside and outside" (Relph 1976, p.3).

Location, including the surrounding neighborhoods and offered conveniences, was fundamental in the selection of sites for the proposed micro-dwelling unit. Although the two sites chosen only represent a small sample of unoccupied

infrastructure within downtown Winnipeg, the rich history, unique architectural characteristics, and a-typical residential occupation were all strong factors in choosing appropriate sites that will promote a sense of narrative and exploration of city and site agency.

2. "Every place has its own order, which allows every place to be a unique entity" (Relph 1976, p.3).

An example of this is demonstrated through the micro dwelling's ability to adapt, transform, and be manipulated by the user to suit various needs in relation to his or her everyday actions. Each unit holds the potential to become individualized, unique objects within the surrounding space, opening up the possibilities for the user to easily attribute dependence and meaning to the temporal dwelling unit. The unit holds various components in which the user can determine various uses for (seating, storage, display etc). These opportunities depict Lukermann's second concept as it allows the user to develop an ordering or unique assemblage of the unit to suit his or her individual needs.

3. "Every place is interconnected by a system of spatial interactions and transfers; each is a part of a framework of circulation" (Relph 1976, p.3).

Here, I relate Lukermann's concept of the idea of spatial circulation to the ability bodies have to move and perform routine actions in space, in order to develop a meaningful attachment to place. I believe this to be a contributing action in place making. The idea is that the micro dwelling would be realized as place and those movements within, around, and transfers to and from this unit demonstrate a type of spatial circulation within the space. This will allow a user to understand the significance of the micro dwelling through the completion of everyday tasks. An example of this would be a user pulling out the table to assemble and study for an exam or a user who utilizes the space as a live-work environment, who goes through the actions and movements of storing his or her bed away before clients arrive, and revealing it later to sleep on. This understanding of routine to place-make is supported through theorist David Seamon, who maintained that bodily mobility, initiated by the individual, was the key in understanding and attaching meaning to place: "When such movements [washing dishes] are sustained through a considerable length of time he calls it a 'time-space routine'" (Cresswell 2004, p.33). This, in Seamon's view, helps an individual develop a strong sense of place. Therefore, when one takes away all of the non-essential context, it is the movement of the body through a person's life situations that remains (Cresswell 2004, p.33). Circulation within a space

is essential for an individual's ability to establish place and attach meaning to it.

4. "Places are localized—they are parts of larger areas and are focuses in a system of localization" (Relph 1976, p.3).

Places are, therefore confined, in a broad sense, to their surrounding spaces. In the context of this practicum, and as stated previously, places are realized, paused moments within the open fluidity of space. As a result, it is my belief and in an agreement with Lukermann that places are inherently significant points within a larger context just as The Forks is localized within Winnipeg or one's house is localized within one's neighborhood. The micro dwelling strives to be known to the user as a significant place, localized within the site, surrounding neighborhood, and downtown core.

5. "Places are emerging or becoming; with historical and cultural change new elements are added and old elements disappear. Thus places have a distinct historical component" (Relph 1976, p.3). In this context, I conceive that the micro dwelling not take on a traditional or historical aspect, but a quality and character that is constantly changing and this, in a sense, holds a historical element. Tuan influenced this

understanding through his discussion on objects and their ability to become centers of significance: "Human beings not only discern geometric patterns in nature and create abstract spaces in the mind, they also try to embody their feelings, images, and thoughts in tangible material" (Tuan 1977, p.17). Infants do not have the ability to properly recognize objects, but adults, due to their experiences, are able to recognize and acknowledge an object, its reality, value, and significance. Therefore, objects are important aspects in developing a sense of place for they allow individuals to form personal experiences and to interact with them and, therefore, actively award meaning to it. "Place is a special kind of object. It is a concretion of value, though not a valued thing that can be handled or carried about easily; it is an object in which one can dwell" (Tuan 1977, p.12).

6. "Places have meaning: they are characterized by the beliefs of humankind" (Relph 1976, p.3). As defined by Tuan, a leader in the topic of experiential perspectives, experience "implies the ability to learn from what one has undergone. To experience is to learn; it means acting on the given and creating out of the given. The given cannot be known itself. What can be known is a reality that is constructed of experience, a creation of feeling and thought" (Tuan 1977, p.9). This is the way individuals understand

reality and their ability to reflect upon their experiences within this reality. Experience is not always an interaction with the known, but an exploration of the uncertain: to see is also to understand (Tuan 1977, p.9-10). Since one's own circumstances and prior experiences influence the way one interacts with place, each individual experience with it will be different. Relph indicates that "...a direct experience of place can be equally profound, and whether it is an abrupt and ecstatic experience, or a slowly developed, gently grown involvement, what is important is the sense that this place is uniquely and privately your own because your experience of it is distinctively personal" (Relph 1976, p.37).

After an exploration into establishing meaningful places, in resolution, if an individual is actively developing a 'sense of place', he or she is, in reality, placemaking, as well. Sense of place is how an individual feels and placemaking is concerned with the actions an individual performs to establish a sense of place. These two terms, much like space and place, are intertwined and rely on each other for further comprehension. People are continuously involved in place making activities, whether they are redecorating homes, planting gardens, or engraving a name into a park bench. Places are all spaces that people have made meaningful (Cresswell 2004, 5). This is how an individual establishes a genuine sense of place: my place. The micro

dwelling demonstrated in the user's experience in the staging process. As the dwelling is rearranged, it is the sole user who becomes accustomed and aware of the dwelling's full potential, participating in a type of daily performance that, over time, becomes second nature to the user and a part of his or her bodily practice in everyday life. A 'non-user' or outsider would experience feelings constraint or 'out-of-place' by attempting to alter this object and, therefore, this would prohibit them from participating in place-making tasks and prevent him or her from establishing a sense of place or bestowing significant meaning upon this object. Therefore, a daily performance and interaction with the object helps establish a stronger connection to object and place by means of routine, repetition, and movement. The realization of this is the understanding that place making is possible and, in this specific case, independent of the duration of stay. Regardless of where the micro dwelling is situated, it becomes a constant object of control in the individual's itinerant lifestyle. Place is no longer a static dwelling, a specific location, or a built environment, but a meaningful entity open to manipulation, change, and transformation: a place to dwell.

2.5 IDENTITY & HOME

As discussed above, referring to Lukermann's six

components of place, place is in constant change and in a state of continuous progress. Through place-making actions such as routine, repetition, and movement, individuals are able to form strong bonds with place and develop a powerful awareness of their environment and the opportunities place has to offer to them. Relph supports this in his discussion of identity and place, explaining how different places will have different meanings to different people due to an individual's unique experience of a place including emotion, memory, imagination, present situation, and intention (Relph 1976, 56). It is the way an individual personally experiences that place that links place to a feeling of attachment and familiarity. Relph refers to this as a basic human need: a care and concern for place, or rootedness. Rootedness is a component of place that is commonly discussed by theorists when evaluating a person-place attachment. In the research for this practicum, Relph's definition of rootedness is utilized as a need for order, responsibility, equality, and security: "To have roots in a place is to have a secure point from which to look out on the world, a firm grasp of one's own position in the order of things, and a significant spiritual and psychological attachment to somewhere in particular" (Relph 1976, 38). These roots assist an individual in achieving a sense of mine, yours, and ours. In numerous cases, including Relph and Tuan, this profound sense of attachment

and rootedness to a particular environment is commonly referred to as home. Accordingly, home becomes a point of departure and how we orient ourselves in this world (Relph 1976, 40).

2.5.1 MOBILITY & ROOTEDNESS

In previous discussions of modern mobile societies, it is not unusual to notice the emotional and physical formation of home debilitated by technology, tourism, and inauthentic travel. In a study completed by University of Sweden's then Ph.D student Per Gustafson, qualitative interviews were conducted to investigate place attachment and mobility as contradictory, opposing, or complimenting phenomena. He cites definitions of place, attachment, and home, much like those revealed in this practicum, and discusses them alongside mobility as a change in residence and temporary forms of mobility such as travel for leisure or for work. Agreeing that individuals live in an increasingly mobile society, Gustafson reveals two main perspectives that regard place attachment and mobility as opposing concepts: those who value place attachment and view mobility as a threat to this connection to place, and those who are highly mobile and experience little to no place attachment; noting that not everyone will fall into these two perspectives (Gustafson 2001 p.672). The study revealed

that some respondents talked about emotional attachment to place, mainly based on positive relations to place and others living there, while others had no preference as to where they lived and often expressed an impulse to experience something new, develop a sense of freedom and associated “immobility or recurrent visits to the same place.... [as] routine, boredom and narrow-mindedness” (Gustafson 2001 p.673). These pro-mobile individuals also expressed a need to travel to demonstrate courage and ambition, and took care not to remain in a certain location for extended periods of time. This concept, as previously discussed, is related to an inauthentic experience of place and merely a social act where the act of ‘going’ is more important than the location itself. Gustafson’s study demonstrated this: that a majority of those who traveled expressed uprootedness and loss of place, experiencing an inauthentic sense of place and never reaching a full awareness of place and the opportunities it had to offer.

Rootedness is achieved through familiarity; when place takes on significant meaning through routine, repetition, movement, and individual experience. Mobility, for the most part, has taken this away, but it is my belief that an individual is still able to establish home, through a constant: a constant that allows the user to place-make and form an emotional and physical dependence on this constant

regardless of time spent in a location. This research lends significant support to the overall practicum in that place attachment can be achieved regardless of duration of stay. It is exactly this, a devalued sense of rootedness through a mobile lifestyle, that Gustafson’s research exposes and which this practicum’s proposed micro-dwelling challenges.

2.5.2 PLACE-IDENTITY

The most familiar example of place is home, and familiarity cannot be achieved through fleeting moments in a location or temporal visits to one. According to architect and planner Lionel Brett, “What the individual requires ... is not a plot of ground but a place – a context within which he can expand and become himself. A place in this sense cannot be bought; it must be shaped...(Brett, 1970, cited in Relph 1976, p.78). Such places are significant because they represent individuals’ intentions, attitudes, purposes, and experiences; they are apart from the surrounding space yet still a part of it (Relph 1976, 43). Hence, this profound understanding of place as home becomes the foundation for one’s identity. Home is established through the assertion of self-identity onto place, thus forming a place-identity. Therefore, in the context of this practicum, place-identity and home are used as interchangeable and allied terms.

Previous studies related to the development of

the notion of home have focused on sense of place, place attachment, placelessness, and place identity as separate circumstances. Academic Laura L. Lien, in her study on home as identity, discusses how each separate circumstance of place participates in the development of an identity within home: "The development of self-identity is not restricted to making distinctions between oneself and significant others, but extends with no less importance to objects and things, and the very spaces and places in which they are found..." (Lien 2009, p.160). This personal sense of self is shaped and shown not through one's relationship with others, but through one's relationship to a physical setting that helps facilitate the activities of day-to-day life (Lien 2009, p.155). Similarly, in the framework of place, place identity stems from one's self-identity. It is an expression of the self in place. This concept is supported through J. Macgregor Wise's publication on home, territory, and identity, explaining that home is actually a collection of milieus as markers or objects help establish territory and express oneself within an inhabited environment. As Wise states, "Home can be a collection of objects, furniture, and so on that one carries with one from move to move. Home is the feeling that comes when the final objects are unpacked and arranged and the space seems complete" (Wise 2000, p.299). It is not the space itself but the way individuals occupy it. Therefore, it is my conclusion

that there are two main sub-components of place that assist in establishing place identity or home. They are both means to express self-identity: objects and user inhabitation.

2.5.3 DEVELOPING IDENTITY THROUGH OBJECTS

Firstly, regarding objects and place-identity, it is important to recognize the level of privacy and belonging that place may take on. Suddenly, when an authentic and genuine experience of place is achieved, place becomes 'my place' and not 'your place', and asserts a sense of ownership. In a society that is increasingly fascinated with the authentic portrayal of self through means such as fashion, technology, and even reality television, if one is to own something, it should, presumably, offer a strong reflection of who an individual is. Regarding the built environment, a general strategy is to add possessions, paint walls, or rearrange the furniture to turn one's place into a reflection of the self (Cresswell 2004, p.2). Tuan encourages this type of place-identity and believes it is impossible to comprehend an experience of space without the objects and places that occupy space (Tuan 1977, p.136). One must surround oneself with meaningful objects and areas within the larger realm of space. As J. Macgregor Wise asserts, space is marked physically with objects, and these things

are marked as a way of establishing places of comfort and control, such as walls, fences, boundaries, divisions, or screens. Although the marker may be static, when “..... encountered, manipulated, touched, voiced, glanced at, [and] practiced” it forms a milieu and helps inhabitants understand their environment as well as outsiders understand its inhabitants spatial boundaries as inviting, informal, relaxed, shut-off, secure, etc.” (Wise 2000, p. 297). Thus, the effect of the object becomes more important in establishing place-identity than the object itself. Wise asserts that “...one might rid oneself of all one’s possessions each time one moves, but might recreate a similar space, a similar home, with a similar feel (a sense of light, of leisure, of tensions) in the next place, drawing around oneself an expressive space from a variety of markers and milieus” (Wise 2000, p.299). A chair full of discarded clothing may be unwelcoming, papers sprawled out on the floor may act as a boundary or area of tension, while an old sweater hangs over the window to provide shade, but when touched reminds one of one’s childhood blanket. Objects are essential keys to place-identity; they express who one is personally, politically, or even economically.

The proposed micro-dwelling provides the opportunity for users to hide or exhibit objects that establish place, comfort, control, tension, and, ultimately, has the

ability to become an object in itself: an object of fundamental form, which aids one’s ability to live, and increasing sentiment, over repeated use. Thinking of a city as a collection of buildings may seem motionless, but thinking of a city with inhabitants producing, consuming, and even carrying objects turns a static space into an environment with meaning, movement, and identity. Objects make environments more meaningful (Relph 1976, 47). Creating a place filled with significant markers and milieus assists the individual in developing feelings of pride, possession and ownership, which aids in establishing a feeling of my place, or home--a place that is a genuine reflection of the self.

2.5.4 DEVELOPING IDENTITY THROUGH INHABITATION

Additionally, the way an individual inhabits place will enhance or diminish his or her ability to develop a place-identity or sense of home. Here, the practicum sides with the theory of Wise who contends that home is, to a certain extent, formed through habitual actions. What makes home a significant and profound place is the repetition and difference of habit: “We are who we are, not through an essence that underlies all our motions and thoughts, but through the habitual repetition of those motions and thoughts” (Wise 2000 p, 303). We are our habits. Place-identity is, therefore,

an awareness of one's habits and their effects in shaping one's surrounding spatial environments. One's habits are essential unconscious spatial behaviours. Be it physical, emotional, or psychological, these spatial behaviours influence the way an individual develops a sense of home. In essence, one's habits stem from one's own identity as a unique individual; when behaviours are carried out within an environment, the inhabitant transfers his or her identity onto place and forms a dependence to it. The way in which an inhabitant acts and manipulates place to fulfill his or her daily needs is a significant way in which he or she establishes place identity or home. This is further demonstrated through Per Gustafson's Three-Pole Triangular Model developed in 2001. This model, focusing on sense of place and place dependence concepts, demonstrates how inhabitants may form bonds with their surroundings and ultimately depend on the continuity those surroundings provide. An individual's sense of place, and dependence on place are critical in how place-identity is formed (Lien 2009, p.151). Understanding how inhabitants behave or act out habits in an environment proves to be important in determining how their identity is deposited into place, how it uniquely shapes an environment, and can, overall, lead to more efficiently designed dwellings for an assortment of individuals.

Ultimately, place needs to be adaptable to suit

various identities that are imposed upon them. Through markers and milieus that individual use to display identity, and habits and behaviours that shape place and give it individuality, home becomes the foundation of individuals' identities to flourish. With identities of various inhabitants of residential space, place-identity is in constant progress. In this way, place does not hold permanence or restricted boundaries, but it is in constant flux and is open to adaptation to suit one's habits and needs. Therefore, this practicum asserts that if individuals are able to alter place to reflect their own identity, then place becomes an identifiable and dependant aspects of their daily lives. Altering place is simply a reflection of our own identities that are constantly evolving and does not necessarily change the meaning of place, but allows it to expand and grow along with us.

2.6 CHAPTER SUMMARY & CONCLUSION

Various theorists have attempted to dissect space and place to understand the basic underpinnings only to find that they are entities that rely on each other for definition: each altering along with its specific context. Space becomes the world in which people live as place is an observable point or moment within that space. Pioneers such as Tim Cresswell, Edward Relph, and Yi-Fu Tuan have all played an important role throughout this analysis to help form a

oundation to understand how place can take on or lose meaning. Place and all of its complex substructures may never be clearly understood as distinct phenomena, but it is a start to think of place as a foundational concept, a way of knowing, interacting with, occupying, and understanding the world. It is the deep and profound connection to place that allows one to truly dwell. If home, as a distant string stemming from place, is in constant evolution, it is no wonder that a concrete understanding of place is yet to exist. Place, and all of its sub-components are in constant process and, therefore, the establishment of home needs to be equally resilient. Place can no longer be thought of as a static item. As mentioned previously, this mass attitude of the anonymous 'they' must be acknowledged, for it is a reality, but a new and unconventional concept must equally be accepted in order to expand the ability to take pleasure in the unknown and form new, authentic relationships with place again.

The majority of the literature analysis discusses place in relation to how one may form a meaningful connection to it in an increasingly mobile society, concluding that place is not simply a point on a map, but an authentic experience of an environment that can be bent and shaped repeatedly to form intimate meanings to each individual who inhabits it. Briefly unraveling notions of placelessness,

mobility, sense of place, rootedness, and place-identity in this document has exposed the realization that place, in order for individuals to form genuine connection and dependence to them, must continuously reflect its occupant. It was Relph who, in 1976, understood that having knowledge of place could help with the maintenance and manipulation of existing places into new places and experiences (Relph 1976, 44). It is the combination of place and all of its sub-components that lead to a profound understanding of user needs when designing alternative housing options in an increasingly itinerant society. As Relph has said, "To be human is to live in a world that is filled with significant places: to be human is to have and to know your place." This is how we experience the world (Relph 1976, 1).

PRECEDENT REVIEW



FIGURE 3.0

Das Park Hotel: Drainage Pipe

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Design research is utilized as a method of extracting knowledge to inform design guidelines and principles that assist in the design process from concept inception to completion. "Design research is how you bring intent and capability into context... there is a direct relationship between the quality of design and the willingness of the designer to take on mindful explorations of what lies beneath a beautiful surface" (Laurel 2003, p. 316). A precedent review was undertaken as a method of design research to support the literary investigation in establishing guidelines to be utilized in the final design implementation.

The following precedent review was also undertaken to examine works in relation to this practicum and question alternative designed solutions to issues relating to a non-permanent, mobile typology. Analyzing strengths, weaknesses and spatial considerations of earlier designed works aid in the development of final design guidelines, spatial limitations and determining a projected user group. Architect and author Karina Moraes Zarzar interprets the review of precedents as a creative thinking process that involves gathering appropriate sources, project adaptation, functional displacement and a recombination (Moraes Zarzar 2003). A fragmented method in analyzing precedents is demonstrated here; removing aspects of the designed

work and reconfiguring these fragments to form a new way of viewing a possible solution. This demonstrates a transferring of characteristics from a source object to a target object (Moraes Zarzar 2003). Three separate works were fragmented and analyzed: Das Park Hotel in Austria, Unimog based in Denmark, and Micro-compact Home (M-CH) in Germany. All three were chosen to demonstrate aspects of adaptability, mobility and atypical lifestyles and from this, eight design guidelines were set.

3.2 DAS PARK HOTEL

LOCATION: LINZ, AUSTRIA

DESIGNER: ANDREAS STRAUSS

COMPLETION DATE: 2005

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The Das Park Hotel, situated in parkland near the Austrian city of Linz, started out as a micro project for the Arts Electronica Festival. In 2005 this unconventional hotel originally consisted of three units. Following a season of 150 bookings, the Das Park Hotel had expanded to include five units, commonly referred to as suites or sleep-pipes that are booked from May until October each year. These inserted units are only intended for summer use due to the

thermal mass of the concrete pipe, which allows the interior environment to remain cool even in high temperatures (Slavid 2007, p.72).

A suite, or sleeping-pipe, consists of a donated or repurposed 9.5-ton concrete drainage pipe, a hinged timber door and a circular cutout to provide the flow of light and air between interior and exterior. The interior space is composed of a double bed sitting atop a mounted platform with storage beneath, additional storage to the side of the bed, a lamp, a 220-V outlet, and bedding. With basic amenities, the main purpose behind this unique hotel is to provide shelter, a place for patrons to sleep on a 'pay-as-you-wish' basis. The space is also advertised as a type of safety zone; a place that is safe to sleep, keep luggage and recharge your electronic devices. Even though the concrete structures provides shelter, storage and power, the remaining comforts of a typical hotel are found throughout the park, including, lavatories, showers, a swimming pool and nearby restaurants (Slavid 2007, p.72).

DAS PARK HOTEL ANALYSIS

This precedent is relevant to this project for it demonstrates an example of a space that provides necessary amenities through a minimal use of space. The concept, created by Andreas Strauss, provides private

space for individuals to feel safe and comfortable in an unconventional environment, a public park. By transforming an object unrelated to the site or the intended designed purpose of the project, the Das Park Hotel questions typical urban dwellings. "To design working with discarded objects, disused architecture and residual landscapes means to grasp within their apparently incomplete condition a new use and express it in a creative way" (Milza 2012). A sleek, minimalist approach to the design, with bright pops of color via muralist Thomas Latzel Ochoa, along with the weighted, solid form of the exterior combine in an organic way to create micro environments that question what is imperative to dwell in a location away from home. When questioned about the success of future expansions Strauss explained that the 20 screws could be removed, the interior platform would slide out and the hotel would convert back into its original drainage pipe, ready to be used again (Slavid 2007 p.72). This demonstrates the hotel's ability to make effective use of abandoned material without having to invest time or money into severely altering the form to suit a new function. This project also sets an example as to how small a space may be to dwell in it as well as provides a strong example of basic necessities needed to dwell in a location that is not a typical housing environment. Since the introduction of Das Park Hotel Austria, the once three-bed concept has expanded to

include Das Park Hotel Bernepark, situated on the site of an old purification plant, near Essen, Germany.

Fragmented aspects of the design of the Das Park Hotel that are examined in detail include the efficient use of space, use of color and materiality. The amenities this practicum will employ in its design guidelines, and carefully chosen by the designer of these pipe-dwellings are a bed, storage space, a light source and an outlet. The use of color also plays a large role in the intimate nature of each unit. Although each hotel is essentially a large mass, the use of color allows the user to form a bond to the environment beyond the raw elements of each unit. Thus, design aesthetics plays an important role in the successful use of the hotel. For the proposed micro dwelling, the implementation of technical and design aesthetics will be considered. In reference technical aesthetics importance is to be placed on material selection, joinery details, meeting of materials and the importance of design aesthetics is to be placed on the use of color, introduction of texture, shape symmetry and repetition. Additionally, the use of concrete and wood as the main materials in the hotel are significant to note contrasting wood are a durable materials with a low-production cost in opposition to concrete, which requires large amounts of energy to produce and in this case, specialized equipment to ship. These can also be

seen as two contrasting materials in weight and overall feel they provide to an interior environment; wood being soft and warm while concrete is hard and cold. Concrete, in this instance, provides the user with a sense of security within the open environment the unit resides in. The use of these distinctly different materials sets an interesting design guideline for the proposed micro dwelling, imposing the idea that multiple opposing materials should work together to portray a sense of safety to its inhabitants and, at the same time, exhibit inviting, tactile experiences.

CHAPTER THREE

precedent review



FIGURE 3.1

Das Park Hotel: In A Row

CHAPTER THREE

precedent review



FIGURE 3.2

Das Park Hotel: Interior Views



FIGURE 3.3

UNIMOG: Setting Up

3.3 UNIMOG

LOCATION: ANTWERP, BELGIUM

DESIGNERS: DRIES STEVENS + NANCY NEUKERMANS

COMPLETION DATE: 2005

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

In 2005, Belgian architect Dries Stevens along with his personal and professional partner Nancy Neukermans purchased a Unimog onto which they constructed a mobile dwelling unit. After over two years of drawings, the Dutch duo sold their flat in Brussels to finance the project, which later became their full time residence. Typically used to transport military troops, a 6-ton four-wheel drive truck produced by Mercedes-Benz was adapted to suit their everyday needs. The multi-climate vehicle proves to be a suitable choice for this pair that occupies the mobile dwelling six months of the year; parking it for the remainder of the year in Antwerp, Belgium, where they affix the highly designed mobile unit to a pre-existing 680-foot warehouse (Shollenbarger 2008). While parked in the warehouse, the vehicle transforms into a place to live, eat, work and play with the help of recycled and repurposed materials.

UNIMOG ANALYSIS

Stevens and Neukermans customized an 8 x15' tent extension that rises ten feet above the flatbed. Additional modifications include flexible walls, operational skylights and sunken bathtub that remains covered by a sheet of plywood when not in use. When in motion, the truck also houses a cook top, sink, small refrigerator and storage for cooking supplies, utensils and other miscellaneous items. A tent life structure provides most of the shelter from the elements and is easily demountable. The stationary warehouse that the truck affixes to when the duo breaks from traveling the world acts as a living room, kitchen, office, bedroom and garage for the Unimog vehicle (Shollenbarger 2008).

Completely weatherproofed, this unit is technically lived in year round. "After extensive research, Stevens found a pliable neoprene with a completely closed-cell structure-crucial, in such a small space, for keeping the humidity from seeping in. On top of the neoprene, he glued a super thin layer of PVC for extra water protection" (Shollenbarger 2008). Despite its clever design and spatial capabilities, Stevens found the actual execution and material selection to be the most strenuous. Their biggest issue was the weight of the unit as the chassis and cab weighed 5-tons on its own and the original inclusion of eight water tanks would have added an additional mass. After careful consideration and

testing, the structure was too heavy and was documented as being unstable to drive until a final compromise of 3 water tanks were included, bringing the total weight down to 7.5 tons (Shollenbarger 2008).

This precedent is significant for it demonstrates the use of a temporal environment that expands and contracts in response to the location and user needs. Unimog also takes the concept of mobile dwelling to a new level with compact space that arrives and departs from a static location. The analysis of this aspect provides strong guidelines for the final designed project. Fragmented characteristics of this project that will be implemented into the final micro-dwelling unit are, firstly, that the micro dwelling should promote adaptability depending on location and user and secondly the idea of packing as a way to contain all of the necessary elements needed to dwell and transport them from location to location. It is evident that transformable space is most critical in the execution of successful mobile dwellings. Not only do surfaces have the ability to transform within the mobile unit but also extend outwards into the surrounding environments to create a constant repositioning of belonging and objects needed for everyday functions. This demonstrates a series of actions to set up or 'stage' the home environment and an appreciation for adjoining interiors spaces in the opportunities they offer for dwelling expansions; thus

promoting a continuous interaction between interior environment, user and mobile dwelling. In a similar sense, Unimog demonstrates that success does not only stem from its flexible capabilities but by being parasitic in the occupation of the surrounding environment.

A fragment taken from Unimog to implement into the final designed unit will be a parasitic exploitation of the interior environment the micro dwelling is inserted into. Using similar parasitic methods to Unimog, a guideline will be to use the surrounding interior environment to provide basic elements of heat, water, washroom facilities and electricity. Therefore, the insertion of objects or personal items becomes an important aspect to the design. Photographs of the Unimog project provided by Belgian photographer Frederik Vercuyse revealed critical design considerations. First is the need for multiple areas of storage, the need for shelving units and horizontal surfaces for items such as clothing, footwear, books, electronic equipment, kitchen utensils, cooking units and smaller miscellaneous, collected items. Additionally is the idea of packing as a way to contain all of the necessary elements needed to dwell and transport them from location to location, surfaces that have the ability to transform within the mobile until but also extend outwards into the surrounding environments and a parasitic exploitation of the interior environment the dwelling is

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FIGURE 3.4

UNIMOG: Kitchen & Bath
(Tub located under floorboards).

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FIGURE 3.5

UNIMOG: Mechanics



FIGURE 3.7

UNIMOG: Parked In Warehouse



FIGURE 3.6

UNIMOG: Setting Up 2



FIGURE 3.8

UNIMOG: Warehouse



FIGURE 3.9

UNIMOG: Warehouse 2

inserted into the surrounding interior environment to provide basic elements of heat, water, washroom facilities and electricity.

3.4 MICROCOMPACT HOME

**LOCATION: TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF MUNICH,
GERMANY**

DESIGNER: RICHARD HORDEN

COMPLETION DATE: 2005

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

This micro compact home is a 76 square foot prefabricated dwelling designed for short stay residence in a case study village on campus at the Technical University of Munich. Sponsored by O2 Germany, a German telecommunications company, seven initial lightweight, compact 2.6m cubes were occupied by students and staff of up to 2 individuals per unit. "There's no reason to have all that space anymore," explains Gregory Paul Johnson, director of the Small House Society, an Iowa-based advocacy group. "For one thing, all your media collections can fit into an iPod now" (Novak 2007). The aluminum clad exterior surrounds a design conscious interior consisting of six functioning spaces. Although many spaces alter

to fit the function, each unit can cater to everyday needs such as sleeping, dining, cooking, working and hygiene, including two beds, a shower and toilet. Following the immense success and positive press of the student village in Munich, the micro-compact home has now expanded into a 16-unit village in Austria and can be purchased, delivered and installed anywhere in Europe for \$96,000 per cube. Although not currently in production, there is discussion of making the cube entirely self-sustaining through the use of solar panels and a roof-mounted wind turbine. Most interesting of all, the unit does not require furniture. The interior is designed to accommodate each function with space-saving tactics including a sliding table, a bunk above the dining table, a slide out sleeper at floor level, shelves and additional storage, kitchen with microwave, fridge, freezer, sink, waste unit and work surfaces, as well as a bathroom with sliding privacy screen for toilet and shower. Just as fitting, all electrical systems are housed and controlled by a single control panel (Novak 2007).

M-CH ANALYSIS

This precedent exemplified the concept of compact living in a successful way through the use of pre-fabricated housing units. Although these units are not manufactured as mobile dwellings, it holds the potential to be

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FIGURE 3.10

Micro-Compact Home (M-CH)

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FIGURE 3.11

M-CH Kitchen



FIGURE 3.12

M-CH Table

(Table folds down to form sleeping surface).

a structure that can be transported quite easily. The interior demonstrates a strong understanding of spatial planning for compact interior environments and multi-functional space. A majority of the designed space has the ability to flip and function as an alternative surface. This gives way to a micro space accommodating all activities of the student user. The spatial arrangement of this M-CH kit will also inspire the development and consideration of compact capabilities in this project's final design intervention. Space should be multi-functional in order to satisfy a large range of needs within a small square footage. This unit appears too compact to be able to dwell in for longer periods of time without the assumed need to escape its confines. Although the consideration of how space may affect the user is interesting to study through this project by imagining a user from the targeted demographic dwelling in this space for a longer period of time.

Despite being designed for short-term living, this design precedent, for its temporal nature, seems to successfully ensure the inhabitant that this location, spatial constraint, or landscape is not permanent but acts as a suggestion that microenvironments are the new way of travel; it is not a fixed unit and therefore not a confinement to the location. This aspect of confinement and the consideration of fixed objects will play an important role

in the final design of the proposed micro dwelling. The multi-functional dwelling must also consider each activity in connection to how often it is performed, where it is performed and in relation to subsequent activities. These daily activities vary with each individual inhabitant. Therefore, a significant design consideration derived from this photographic analysis is the importance of spatial planning. A sample of proposed users will be developed and hypothetical actions and functions will be analyzed to determine further spatial requirements.

3.5 CONCLUSION

The above precedent review was undertaken to examine works in relation to this practicum and question alternative designed solutions to issues relating to a non-permanent, mobile typology. Fragmented characteristics from the Das Park Hotel in Austria, Unimog based in Denmark, and M-CH in Germany were used to inform the final design of a non-permanent micro dwelling unit. Below is a brief synopsis of the ten extracted design guidelines from above three projects:

- 1) Promote the notion of movement and travel.
- 2) Importance of detailing including joinery details and the meeting of materials.

- 3) Design aesthetics including the use of color, introduction of texture, shape, symmetry and repetition.
- 4) The use of distinctly different materials to promote feelings of safety or inviting environments.
- 5) The use of a mobile dwelling that arrives and departs from a static location. The micro dwelling should promote adaptability depending on location and user.
- 6) The idea of packing as a way to contain all of the necessary elements needed to dwell and transport them from location to location.
- 7) Surfaces that have the ability to transform within the mobile until but also extend outwards into the surrounding environments.
- 8) A parasitic exploitation of the interior environment the dwelling is inserted into the surrounding interior environment to provide basic elements of heat, water, washroom facilities and electricity.
- 9) Storage and display of personal items to establish a personalization of the environment.
- 10) Accommodation of each function with space-saving techniques to eliminate the need for extra furniture to be implemented.

This list of extractions demonstrates a use of Karina Moraes Zarzar's method in examining precedents as a source object to inform a target object, or final design (Moraes Zarzar 2003). All three precedents revealed significant design considerations to the final micro dwelling unit and were chosen to further influence and promote aspects of materiality, adaptability, mobility and opportunity provided by the surrounding environment.

CHAPTER FOUR

CASE STUDIES & CONTEXT

4.1 INTRODUCTION

As previously discussed, design research is utilized as a method of extracting knowledge to inform design guidelines and principles that assist in the design process from concept inception to completion. Design is not only a knowledge-intensive activity but also a purposeful, social and cognitive action undertaken in a dynamic context and aimed at altering existing situations into preferred ones (Laurel 2003, 2). Design research is a process intended to improve practice, understand motives and to strengthen the quality of an individual's spatial or object experience. In the context of this practicum, case study research was introduced as a design research method in the same way precedent studies were chosen and analyzed: to assist in the development of design guidelines. More specifically, case study research was selected as a method in understanding 'real-life' circumstances of anti-squatting individuals and as a way of responding to the initial research questions set out in Chapter 1: Introduction & Overview.

"Case study is the study of the particularity and complexity of a single case, coming to understand its activity within important circumstances" (Stake 1995, p.xi). Case study research is a qualitative research method commonly used to study people and programs, and since time and access to a venue of the case are typically limited, it is

important to select cases that will best inform the research at hand (Stake 1995, p.4). Academic and author on qualitative perspectives, Robert E. Stake outlines some necessary steps in executing a successful case study. These involve the development of initial research questions, describing the context, gathering and analyzing the data, and a final reflection (Stake 1995). Guerilla Interventions demonstrates the use of these steps in the formation of initial research questions, a discussion of the context of anti-squatting in the Netherlands, the use of case participant interviews, a summary and extraction of key findings and a reflection on the research process and product.

In regards to initializing case study research, economic geographer Bent Flyvbjerg reveals two main strategies for the selection of cases: random selection and information-oriented selection. The purpose of a random selection is to develop a type of generalization for a selected subgroup or entire population, where an information-oriented selection is involved with selecting cases in which rich, information-content is already expected (Flyvbjerg 2006, p.230). An information-oriented selection attempts to either understand unusual cases, to study a variable circumstance in similar case participants, to logically disprove underlying assumptions such as Example A is not valid in this case and therefore, not valid in any case, or to develop an identifiable

character for the domain the case is concerned with (Flyvbjerg 2006, p.230). This case study focuses on the latter of information-oriented selections; studying a case to form an identifiable character for that specific domain, also referred to as a paradigmatic case. Such cases act as reference points that ignite new perspectives or considerations that were previously overlooked. Paradigmatic cases are typically regarded as essential to human learning (Flyvbjerg 2006, p. 232). Although this practicum utilizes a paradigmatic approach to the case study component, it also enrolls aspects of maximum variation cases and critical cases to provide a rich intermix of perspectives and deductions. Fundamentally, it is not the way in which a case was chosen, but the way in which the study was executed and the reaction it provokes in those who review it (Flyvbjerg 2006, p.233). The over arching objective was to obtain a large amount of information, through assumed informative cases, on the anti-squatting phenomena currently taking place in Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

To forego an overgeneralization in a random selection or study of typical cases, fewer cases were chosen based on their dynamic natures; all cases demonstrated dimensionality in location, duration of participation, employment, educational background, problematic experiences formulated with anti-squatting, age and gender.

To avoid a subjective bias¹ a list of objective interview questions were derived and asked of the participants (refer to Appendix for list of interview questions). Participants were not asked open-ended questions or mislead to speak more to negative over positive perspectives, but rather promoted to provide a general sense of their current situation with no prior knowledge of the researchers' hypothesis. In addition to these interviews, three qualitative methods were utilized during a 2012 case study in Amsterdam: participant observations, photographic documentary analysis and digital interview recordings. All four methods combined to provide valuable research to further understand and improve on spatial design for temporal environments. Proceeding is a brief discussion of the context followed with interview responses, summaries, an analysis and a final reflection of the research process, limitations and outcome.

4.2 HOUSING IN THE NETHERLANDS

Quite simply, locating housing is hard. Those who have spent time living in the Netherlands know that affordable and accommodating housing options are not easy to come by. Even long-time dwellers of the booming city of Amsterdam know that social housing means long wait lists and impossible rent rates. Currently, renting a flat ranges between 700-1200 euro per month with the option

1. A common misunderstanding when undertaking case study research is that this method maintains a bias toward verification. This is seen as a tendency for the researcher to confirm their preconceived notions, resulting in a study of limited educational value (Flyvbjerg 2006, p.234).

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FIGURE 4.0

Dam Square, Amsterdam, NL

of subsidized assisted living for low-income earners that ranges from 300-600 euro per month. “In the free-market segment, rents are not regulated: the landlord is free to charge what he/she wants...the Amsterdam rental market is the existence of a “price gap” between on one hand social rents, below 621 euro, and on the other hand free-market rents, which often lie far above 1000 euro per month” (Huisman 2008). With 32%, the Netherlands holds the highest number of social rental flats of the entire European Union and 58% beyond that are owner-occupied dwellings. In 2009, there were 7,107,000-recorded dwellings in the Netherlands consisting of main residences, side residences and vacant dwellings². With only 1.7% of the population living in overcrowded housing, one of the lowest in Europe, most individuals still find it difficult to obtain affordable accommodations, especially in the popular city center of Amsterdam.

“Registered social housing organisations in the Netherlands (woningcorporaties) are private non-profit organizations (associations and foundations) with a legal task to give priority to housing households on lower incomes. They operate on the basis of a registration and are supervised by the national government” (Pittini 2012). Once an individual registers in one of 425 social housing organizations on a WoningNet wait list³, most anticipate

three or more years to be placed in suitable social housing. Therefore, housing is usually obtained through networks of individuals, older siblings or parents who rent their obtained social housing spaces to family or friends. Although recent statistics demonstrate an increase in home-ownership in the Netherlands, Dutch homeowners currently hold the highest level of debt in Europe with mortgage debt levels to GDP ratios of over 100%. This essentially means that the homeowner will likely never be able to pay off these financial obligations (Pittini 2012). In the majority of cases, individuals turn to illegal sub-letting to offer up a room (kamer) that typically rents for 200-700 euro per month. Now, more popular than ever, websites like Karmernet.nl allows an individual to post flat shares, sub-let a bedroom (slaapkamer), or use these sites to advertise renting full flats if the occupant is away for extended periods of time or for students leaving on academic internships.

2. A phone call placed to the City of Winnipeg revealed that the city does not keep record of such numbers and keep no definitive count of current vacant dwellings within the city limits (City of Winnipeg 2012).

3. As a resident of the Netherlands, you must register with a fixed address. Previously, social housing was not based on income until a recent decision by the European Commission to allocated available social housing to individuals who apply based on income with a priority given to lower income earners (Pittini 2012).

4.2.1 ANTI-SQUATTING

In 1994, at the peak of a housing crisis in the Netherlands, the government granted any individual the right to squat in unoccupied structures if vacant for over a year. This is also called a kraak or squat. "Squatting is living in or using a space without permission of the owner. It thus has a far more confrontational character than other, unofficial, forms of housing, and is often closely linked to leftist/ anarchist circles" (Huisman 2008). Even though the Dutch have been squatting since the early 1960's, this law stated that squatting in the Netherlands would not be recognized as a criminal offence and that three objects were essential to declare a squat: a bed, a table and a chair. To the Dutch, this is known as a kraak-set. In October of 2010, due to a high level of drug use, prostitution and unsanitary living conditions, squatting in the Netherlands became illegal and thousands of squatters were evicted from poorly kept structures throughout the city. This notably sparked an outrage in the squatting community that can still be felt to the present day. MP Brigitte van der Burg proposed the bill that made squatting an illegal activity. The bill also stated that if a building were to be empty for more than six months, the owner and government would discuss the use of anti-squatting agencies to provide tenants for these vacant structures (Heijkamp 2010).

Now, many in search of suitable housing options turn to anti-squatting agencies. Currently, Camelot and Ad Hoc are the two largest anti-squatting agencies operating in the Netherlands. Out of the 7,107,000-recorded dwellings in 2009, there are now 313,000 empty houses and over 4.5 million square feet of unoccupied office space in Holland (Heijkamp 2010). Anti-squatting agencies are typically involved to quickly fill buildings with users to prevent squatters from dwelling there and developing unsanitary or unsafe living conditions. Over 5000 individuals are estimated registrants in anti-squat agencies within Holland and sign agreements with no rights to tenant protection (Heijkamp 2010). This means the landlord could prohibit an individual from entering the building, change locks, refuse required maintenance and repairs or evict tenants with little to no notice. A typical duration of stay in one location is eight months, although all four case study participants recalled living in locations for longer durations of time (Heijkamp 2010). Oftentimes anti-squatting agencies provide tenants with two weeks notice when the building is sold or the owner has decided to demolish it. The agency will then attempt to relocate all tenants to a new location although no known contracts guarantee a replacement location (Ivo 2012).

To forego a standard rental contract, a use/loan agreement or utilization contract is signed between the agency and individual that states the authority of the owner/agency and outlines various rules of occupancy. These rules differ for each agency and typically include a no drug use condition, no sub-letting, no alterations to the inhabited space, not to discuss the contract with media, and an agreement not to contact the property owner or protest any alterations the owner wishes to make to the building. If caught for one of these infractions, a fee is enforced. Additionally, the tenant must not leave on extended vacations without informing the agency and contracts may be terminated on the grounds that the tenant is housing a minor, is with child or has a child (Heijkamp 2010).

Following the approval of these regulations, the user agrees to pay a fixed fee being a standard payment amount set by the agency (Ivo 2012). Most case study participants referred to this fee as a 'rent' but in fact, the agencies do not recognize this as such and refer to it as a fee or payment to cover miscellaneous expenses related to running and maintaining the site, including water, heat, electrical, and maintenance. All four participants pay, or have paid, between 150-300 euro a month⁴. Controversially, in a legal sense, tenants are not paying rent and therefore cannot apply for rental protection. Tenants cannot change locks,

determine when their space is being inspected, allow others to use their space or leave for extended periods of time. Also, if the tenant does not agree or abide by the rules, the contract is immediately terminated. The laws, regulations and user experiences of these anti-squat agencies and tenant cases will be discussed and examined further through interviews, photographic and video documentation to further understand how anti-squatting in Amsterdam can be used as a model to address the inefficient use of similar unoccupied space in Winnipeg.

4.3 CASE STUDY INTERVIEWS

In Bent Flyvbjerg's publication on case study research, he asserts that narrative plays a large role in this category of qualitative research and that good narratives deal with the conflict and complexities found in everyday life (Flyvbjerg 2006, p.237). "Narrative inquiries do not—indeed, cannot—start from explicit theoretical assumptions. Instead, they begin with an interest in a particular phenomenon that is best understood narratively" (Flyvbjerg 2006, p.241). In Flyvbjerg's own case study research, he discounts the role of summarizer and allows for an organic unfolding of the story through the participant, or actor. Additionally, Flyvbjerg does not link each case to a theoretical position but allows the case study to mean different things to different people.

4. The contract does not stipulate what the fee is going towards but it is assumed to be gas, water and electric costs to operate the building while occupied (Heijkamp 2010).

This does not limit the case study to a specific result, but leaves it open to various interpretations on each case and its representation of a real-life circumstance. It is the way an individual identifies with or rejects these cases narratives that ignites new perspectives or considerations that were previously overlooked.

Research was gathered with three instrumental methods:

1. Video Recorder – recording of verbal interview data as well as actual interview process.
2. Notebook – to record hand written notes of interview.
3. Photographs – documenting participant in place of residence as well as participant's adaptation to that occupied space.

Participants were made aware of these recording instruments prior to beginning the interview process. If at any point the participant felt uncomfortable during the interview, they were welcomed to withdraw and any information collected would not be used. Participants were chosen based on willingness to participate, location and participant's self-understood ability to speak, write and comprehend the English language. Due to the nature of anti-squatting being non-permanent, the final selection of individuals were

chosen upon arrival in Amsterdam. Participants were all above the age of consent in accordance with relevant and recent laws in Canada as well as in the Netherlands and therefore, no parental or legal guardian consents were obtained. Additionally, no confidential records were consulted or obtained during this research process.

Interviews were conducted to inform the development of a designed, mobile intervention located in Manitoba. Of particular interest was in understanding how itinerant living conditions affect the way inhabitants establish place and place-identity in temporal interior spaces. Do anti-squatting agencies provide successful living solutions in The Netherlands? If so, this research investigates how this model can be translated to assist building owners, question pre-conceived city perceptions, promote meaningful spatial experience and challenge typical urban lifestyles of unoccupied space in Winnipeg, Manitoba. In this instance, eight components were extracted from four case narratives that took place in 1.5-hour appointments. Participants were selected from a list of anti-squatting acquaintances provided by the personal contacts in Amsterdam. These interviews were then used to guide the design development of a micro dwelling unit. The following are collections of case narratives that provided a foundation in understanding anti-squatting and conflicts or complexities itinerant individuals experience

amidst the anti-squatting process.

PARTICIPANT 1: Ivo, Skate Shop Owner

PARTICIPANT 2: Wolf, Photography Student- Rietveld
Academie

PARTICIPANT 3: Patrick, Self-Employed Software Engineer⁵

PARTICIPANT 4: Marieke, Self-Employed Concept
Development/ Social Media⁶

Participant 1, Ivo, is a young business owner who runs his inline skate shop and recently opened retail store out of his anti-squatting rental space at Postjesweg 124 in Amsterdam. The building is a defaced Turkish mosque. Ivo credits the defacing episode to the former occupants who were rumored to be evicted and in anger, stole everything from doors to flooring to windows and copper piping. The current owner replaced most of the necessary equipment and in an attempt to keep out squatters while for sale, enlisted the help of an anti-squatting agency. At the time of the interview, Ivo occupied two spaces adjacent to each other on the main level of the mosque. The first space, with large windows opening up to street level, contained his bedroom, a living space and small dining area while the adjacent space housed his skate shop. He shares a kitchen, washroom and showering area with the remainder of the

building occupants. Participant 2, Wolf, also occupies a space in the same mosque. In his last year at the Rietveld Academie, Wolf occupies one singular space he refers to as a studio and similarly shares a kitchen, washroom and showering area with other building occupants. At the time of the interview, the mosque accommodated six tenants.

Across the city is a second anti-squatting location that even business employees in a nearby office were unaware of. Molenwerf 2-8 is where Participant 3, Patrick resides. The building, a former industrial pension fund management office boasts lush red carpet and golden handrails. This six-story building provides Patrick with a full corner of one floor that he set up to accommodate a dining area, living area, storage space, bedroom and office. Patrick has access to a personal kitchen and washroom across from this large corner unit, as well as to a shared shower room that breaks off from the former gym. Joined through a walkway to a second tower is an identical six story building of the same former use. This side is where Participant 4, Marieke lives with her boyfriend while occupying a slightly smaller square footage than Patrick. Marieke has divided the space to facilitate a storage space, living area, dining area, and bedroom. Similar to Patrick, Marieke has access to a kitchen and washroom across the corridor but shares it with a woman living on the same level. Additionally, she also has

5. Participant requested not to be photographed in their environment.

6. Participant requested not to be photographed in their environment.

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FIGURE 4.1

Anti-Squat: Wolf Standing

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FIGURE 4.2

Anti-squat: Ivo In His Skate Shop

access to a shared shower area. At the time of the interview, both buildings contained numerous tenants per floor, as opposed to the smaller tenant population at the mosque.

Individualized responses to the interview questions were valuable in gathering information by questioning a sample of a specific typologies' population. Participants were observed briefly prior to commencing the interview and if permissible, interviews were recorded digitally and photographically to be further analyzed at a later date. Interviews occurred in the location of the participants' residence to provide a more intimate understanding of identity and relationship they had established within the interior space. The following is a condensed list of six topics and responses addressed throughout the interview process.

1. ANTI-SQUATTING AGENCIES

At the time of the interview, Ivo and Wolf had been living in the mosque for over year while Patrick occupied the office building for four months and Marieke for three months. All four participants lived in various anti-squat locations prior. Patrick had been anti-squatting the longest, for nearly six years. All four cases started by signing to an agency that then placed them in random locations. "My boyfriend worked with people from an anti-squatting agency. Once you are in, you're in" explained Marieke as she referred to the

rigorous process to join into an agency (Marieke 2012).

All four participants went through similar processes; filled out applications and provided both work and personal references. References are required to have an individual vouch for the social behaviour and responsible nature of a future tenant. This reference, if also registered to the anti-squatting agency, can also become a go-to person when the agency is unable to contact the registrant. There is an age restriction, a ban on pets and a rule that forbids tenants from housing children. Additionally, there are to be no alterations to the space done by the occupant, a no party policy and an agreement to vacate with two weeks notice despite all four cases reporting that it is a shorter time frame than 14 days.

Typically, each agency has a set fee they charge each tenant per month. If you sign to a particular agency, you pay the same fee every month regardless of the location you are placed in. Patrick recalls one instance in which his rent was raised, but noted that it applied to everyone in the agency and also took place while he was in transition to a new location. Patrick and Marieke both pay 170 euro per month. Since Marieke also lives with her boyfriend, he pays 170 euro per month as well. Fees are not calculated per-space but operate on a per-person system.

All participants' stated that their agency makes it explicit that the agency or building owner has the right to drop in unannounced. The owner is also allowed to show the space to potential buyers if that particular property is for sale. In Patrick's case, it was and he recalls walking out of the shower and into his room to find a group of businessmen surveying what is now his living room. Wolf had been informed that an official would be checking in once a month, but at the time of the interviews only one participant reported seeing or hearing of unannounced visits from the agency or owner.

Agencies also impose rigid rules and consequences. All four participants were hesitant to discuss the agency or cast them in any negative light. One participant explained that "[i]f you do anything against the rules they will put a lock on your door. You get an official warning. Then they put another lock on the door... You can't really say anything about the space, you have to obey the anti-squatting company" (Marieke 2012). Disobey enough of the rules and be terminated from the contract and banned from the agency. Each agency makes you purchase an emergency kit for 10 euro before moving in. These kits usually contain a first aid box and fire extinguisher.

2. WHAT IS ANTI-SQUATTING?

Wolf believes that anti-squatting is like "camping in a building" (Wolf 2012). All four participants reported taking part in anti-squatting due to the lure of an inexpensive housing option. "It's cheap and you have no responsibilities," remarked Marieke (Marieke 2012). It's a change to live in different parts of the city and meet new people. All four participants agreed that regardless of the location, it is almost guaranteed that an anti-squatter will be provided with a large space to occupy.

3. MOVING IN

Prior to moving in, all four cases recalled a regulation, which does not allow a future tenant to see the space. The protocol is to receive a call from the agency with news pertaining to a new space or general location. You either accept or decline this offer not knowing the conditions or other occupants that currently reside there. It is also an unspoken rule that a registrant must accept the offer. Ivo recalls one of his friends declining a space and as a result, was never offered another alternative. It is believed that this individual was removed from that agency. Wolf explains that he always likes to ask where the location is so he has time to look it up on the Internet following the offer from the agency (Wolf 2012).

Upon acceptance of the space, all four tenants reported meeting an official representative at the anti-squatting location, receiving a key and toured around the site in order to take note of restrictions, to be shown the spaces the agency has assigned and to be shown where the washrooms, kitchen and shower amenities are located. In the event that the location does not have a shower, mobile shower units are brought in for tenants. In the case of Ivo and Wolf, mobile showers are located behind a large curtain to the far side of the kitchen.

Marieke recounts her experience moving into the current building she occupies, explaining that she was shown one room on a lower level and became disappointed with how small it was. She estimates this to be only half the size of the space in which she currently resides. It worked in her favour that another space was open although she wishes she received a location on the other side of the building, explaining, "...the sun is on the other side of the building. I asked but they said no. Same with some other spaces" (Marieke 2012). This just emphasizes the agency regulation that individuals must accept the space provide to them. Furthermore, if there is a problem with the plumbing, heating or locks, the owner is responsible for the maintenance and costs.

As for transportation of belongings, all four cases reported using a rented moving truck to transport items from one anti-squat to another. Marieke is an exception since her father had lent her his vehicle. There is no formal limit to what can be moved in with the occupant. All participants own bicycles and use them as a main mode of transportation.

4. ANTI-SQUATTER INTERACTION

Agencies also impose strict rules in regards to the number of people allowed in each location. As explained by both Ivo and Wolf, there are restricted areas within the building and a strict no party policy. There were numerous open spaces that were currently unoccupied at the time of the interview yet no allocated spaces for social or intellectual gatherings of tenants or visitors are allowed. All four participants reported using empty space found within the building at some point or another, but gatherings of more than five are typically prohibited by the governing agency. "There is no common area, it would be a mess" explains Patrick (Patrick 2012). Apart from sharing common spaces such as the kitchen, washroom and shower facilities, three out of the four cases agreed that designated shared space by the agency would make for a more interactive, friendly environment between neighbors. "There is a bar on one floor here, they won't even let us use that" said Patrick,

understanding that if parties or large gatherings were allowed, there would be a greater chance for vandalism (Patrick 2012).

5. IDENTITIES WITHIN SPACE

All four cases reported moving all belonging from the last anti-squatting location to the one currently occupied. When asked what items were most essential to their living arrangement, Patrick responded with a reference to what this document previously discussed as a Dutch squat kit: a chair, a table and a bed (Patrick 2012). All four participants reported that having a bed was most essential, followed by a table and desk. In addition to these preferred items, each case discussed the other essential items. Ivo and Marieke spoke of a sofa, Patrick would need kitchen utensils and Wolf placed importance on both a refrigerator and clothing rack. None of the cases spoke to the importance of appliances such as a dishwasher or stove yet all four individuals were observed as having these amenities. Additionally, it was observed that all four cases displayed similar items included a bed, a desk, a table, chairs, shelving, clothing storage space and a horizontal work surface.

Each participant was informed by their agency that no alternations were to be made to the existing space or structure. The agency outlines that tenants are prohibited from painting, demolition elements, adding locks to doors or installing carpet or other permanent fixtures and finishes. Contrary to this rule, Ivo and Wolf both had items hanging from the interior walls while Patrick and Marieke were both strictly informed not to drill in the walls or affixed objects to any interior surface. Wolf had also painted the existing walls white in his area. This fluctuation in attitude towards this rule may be due to the nature of the building; where the mosque appeared to be abandoned and displayed unfinished surfaces while the investment offices were kept clean in preparation for the potential sale of the property.

With regards to home, all four cases describe the current anti-squat location as home. Additionally, all of the items each individual traveled with from place to place aided in providing that feeling of home and security. Marieke believed that regardless of where she is re-located, she will always feel like home with constants in her environment such as "...the green carts, paintings, books, candles and the fake flowers" (Marieke 2012). Also, all four individuals reported a feeling of familiarity through the inclusion of their personal items. "I mean it's nice to have our stuff around and live more or less in the same place. It's the same interior

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FIGURE 4.3

Anti-squat In Bank Building: Kitchen

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FIGURE 4.4
Ivo Standing



FIGURE 4.7
Ivo Records



FIGURE 4.5
Ivo In Chapel



FIGURE 4.8
Ivo In Hallway



FIGURE 4.6
Ivo: Tabe



FIGURE 4.9
Mobile Shower Unit

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FIGURE 4.10
Empty Chapel



FIGURE 4.12
Wolf's Desk



FIGURE 4.11
Wolf Standing



FIGURE 4.13
Wolf Sitting

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FIGURE 4.14

Anti-Squat Location: Bank

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FIGURE 4.15
Patrick's Anti-Squat



FIGURE 4.18
Patrick: Living Area



FIGURE 4.16
Marieke's Anti-Squat



FIGURE 4.19
Marieke: Dining Area



FIGURE 4.17
Patrick: Office



FIGURE 4.20
Dishwasher hooked to sink

4.3.1 PHOTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

TABLE 1: FOR FIGURE 4.4

SPACE & SETTING	OBJECTS	ACTIVITIES	DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS
Main space. Subject leaning on table by window.	Radiator. Hats hanging on wall. Recording equipment. Record player with records. Chairs. Heater. Speakers.	Lounging. Listening to music. Food preparation. Eating. Socializing.	Opportunity to personalize space. Privacy considerations (locks, treatments on windows). Various forms of seating (soft, rigid). Seating space for social gatherings.

TABLE 2: FOR FIGURE 4.6

SPACE & SETTING	OBJECTS	ACTIVITIES	DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS
Main space. No subject in frame.	Table. Chair. Cloths. Records. Cigarette lighter. Beer cans. Reusable grocery bags. Carpet. Sofa. Floor light.	Eating. Food preparation. Socializing. Work.	Unloading space (groceries, pockets) Horizontal eating and work surface with seating. Lighting in key areas of use.

TABLE 3: FOR FIGURE 4.7

SPACE & SETTING	OBJECTS	ACTIVITIES	DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS
Main space. Subject playing a record.	Radiator. Window with ledge. Recording equipment. Record player with records. Chair. Heater. Juice.	Playing music. Food preparation. Storage.	Vertical/horizontal storage spaces. Horizontal surface for food preparation Horizontal surface for dining. Safe storage for ground-based objects.

TABLE 4: FOR FIGURE 4.2

SPACE & SETTING	OBJECTS	ACTIVITIES	DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS
Work space adjacent to main space. Subject drinking beer.	Mounted objects. Small table storage for parts. Signage. Long table surface.	Production of skates and related products.	Additional space for personal/ professional work (separate table, chairs). Ability to personalize and alter wall surfaces.

TABLE 5: FOR FIGURE 4.9

SPACE & SETTING	OBJECTS	ACTIVITIES	DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS
Shower room (attached to end of shared kitchen). Subject showing mobile shower unit.	Mobile shower with vinyl curtain. Tile surfaces. Connection pipes. Water tank. Cleaning product. Tall squeegee. Windows with treatments. Door. Vinyl curtain. Chair. Bottle.	Hygiene. Showering.	Proper storage of cleaning supplies/ products. Privacy in personal hygiene areas. Storage for hygiene related products (shampoo, soap, towels etc.).

TABLE 6: FOR FIGURE 4.8

SPACE & SETTING	OBJECTS	ACTIVITIES	DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS
Main corridor connecting entrance to rented space. Subject standing with scooter in hand.	Vacuum. Scooter.	Access to rented space. Storage.	Storage for items used irregularly.

TABLE 7: FOR FIGURE 4.1

SPACE & SETTING	OBJECTS	ACTIVITIES	DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS
Dining area. Subject standing with pen in hand.	Table with glass of water. Chair. Lower storage space. Miscellaneous items piled in crevice. Art on wall. Window treatments.	Working/studying. Food preparation. Eating. Socializing. Storage.	Adequate storage for highly used items. Horizontal work surface. Horizontal dining surface

TABLE 8: FOR FIGURE 4.11

SPACE & SETTING	OBJECTS	ACTIVITIES	DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS
Dining area. Subject leaning against window.	Radiator. Cup. Miscellaneous electronic items. Window treatments. Wooden shoes. Clock. Posters and miscellaneous papers. Chairs. Table.	Working/studying. Food preparation. Eating. Socializing. Storage.	Horizontal surface for unloading/ storage of small items. Window treatments for privacy options.

TABLE 9: FOR FIGURE 4.12

SPACE & SETTING	OBJECTS	ACTIVITIES	DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS
Work/study space. No subject in frame.	Lamp. Books. Picture frames. iPod speaker. iPod. Desktop computer. Self-created image hanging system.	Studying. Internet. Storage. Display.	Ability to personalize and alter wall surfaces. Storage for personal items. Ability to run multiple electronics. Bookshelves. Task lighting.

TABLE 10: FOR FIGURE 4.13

SPACE & SETTING	OBJECTS	ACTIVITIES	DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS
Main space. Subject sitting on sofa.	Sofa. Blanket. Cushions. Side table. Books. Laptop computer. Clothing rack. Carpet tile. Artwork. Photography.	Lounging. Using computer. Socializing. Dressing.	Clothing storage (rack or drawer). Alteration/temporality of flooring material. Soft seating.

TABLE 11: FOR FIGURE 4.19

SPACE & SETTING	OBJECTS	ACTIVITIES	DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS
Main space dining area. No subject in frame.	Party streamer. Large dining table. Task lighting. Bookshelf. Coat rack. Multiple chairs. Bowl. Drinking glasses.	Lounging. Food preparation. Eating. Working. Socializing.	Large dining/work table for multiple individuals. Book storage. Appropriate lighting. Clothing/coat storage (rack, hooks).

TABLE 12: FOR FIGURE 4.18

SPACE & SETTING	OBJECTS	ACTIVITIES	DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS
Main space. Lounging area. No subject in frame.	Sofa seating. Multiple soft seating. Television. Television stand. Table.	Lounging. Socializing.	Multiple seating options to promote social interaction within private space. Smaller table for temporary items (books, drinking glasses).

TABLE 13: FOR FIGURE 4.17

SPACE & SETTING	OBJECTS	ACTIVITIES	DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS
Main space, private office. No subject in frame.	2 computers. Speakers. Headphones. Cups. Chair. Desk. Miscellaneous paper.	Work.	Private space to work or study. Storage and surfaces for items such as computers, printers and miscellaneous paper.

TABLE 14: FOR FIGURE 4.15

SPACE & SETTING	OBJECTS	ACTIVITIES	DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS
Main space, private bedroom. Dining area. No subject in frame.	Bed. Dresser. Table. Chairs.	Sleeping. Dressing. Eating. Socializing.	Sleeping space (option for public or private). Clothing storage (rack, drawers). Table for food prep. or eating. Seating for guests.

TABLE 15: FOR FIGURE 4.3

SPACE & SETTING	OBJECTS	ACTIVITIES	DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS
Kitchen. No subject in frame.	Microwave. Dishwasher. Full fridge. Shorter fridge. Magnets. Kitchen utensils. Storage shelf.	Food preparation. Utensil storage. Washing.	Ability to place all food preparation related items in one space. Storage for utensils and related items.

TABLE 16: FOR FIGURE 4.16

SPACE & SETTING	OBJECTS	ACTIVITIES	DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS
Main space lounging area. No subject in frame.	Party streamer. Floor lamp. Sofa seating. Soft seating (chair). Television. Picture frames. Rolling cart. Table lamp. Books. Miscellaneous electronics	Lounging. Socializing. Storage	Adequate lighting in high use areas. Soft seating. Multiple seating options. Task lighting. Mobile storage systems. ADDITIONAL REFLECTION: A multitude of seating options and open areas becomes important here, since this anti-squat doesn't have a location for a large group to gather. No more than five individuals are usually allowed in the tenanted space at once but your space becomes even more important when hosting activities such as birthdays or dinners. The ability to accommodate more/less individuals depending on circumstances.

TABLE 17: FOR FIGURE 4.14

SPACE & SETTING	OBJECTS	ACTIVITIES	DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS
Exterior of bank building. No subjects in frame.	Building. Windows. Bikes. Bike racks.	Entrance into building. Storing bikes.	Visible entrance into chosen building to implement design intervention. Locations close to bike racks, bus stops and parking.

TABLE 18: FOR FIGURE 4.20

SPACE & SETTING	OBJECTS	ACTIVITIES	DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS
Washroom. No subject in frame.	Dishwasher. Dishes. Sink. Mirror. Clothing line. Clothing.	Hygiene. Washing dishes/ utensils. Drying clothing and other miscellaneous items.	Separate drying space (racks, lines). Ability to hook up dishwasher or other washing devices.

in a different place. That's pretty nice," explained Wolf (Wolf 2012). Although dwelling in temporal environment, all participants mentioned that home is where their belongings were.

6. SAFETY AND CONCERNS

All four participants reported feeling safe in their current environments either through the other tenants being there or the security measures already implemented by the owner of the building. Equally, all participants' suggested added measures including a security or alarm system, the addition of security bars on main level windows and improved locks on interior and exterior doors. Bike theft is a major problem in the Netherlands. Typically, a bike is not allowed inside. Similarly, motorcycles are not permitted inside either of these locations. Ivo and Wolf both store their bikes outside on an adjacent bike rack located directly in front of the building. Patrick was informed he was not to bring his bicycle inside so he also stores his outside on a rack. Marieke does not agree with this rule and feels it is much safer to store her and her boyfriends' bicycles inside in her own space.

In relation to added security measures, Ivo, renting space on the main level of the mosque, recalls

one night coming home to find the windows in his space shattered. No items were taken but he sensed that this event was coming seeing his space is along the front exterior of the building directly onto the sidewalk. Since the incident, he has added a film to the windows to prevent a passerby from looking in and attempting to enter again. No other participants reported any theft or damage to their space or belongings. Patrick and Marieke both reported feeling safe in the surrounding neighborhood and building environment mainly due to the knowledge that there are many other tenants occupying the building.

4.3.2 CASE STUDY RESULTS

The case study research undertaken was conducted in the environment of the participant as a method to implement stronger conclusions that are based on realities and not perceptions. Interaction between researcher and participant resulted in an intimate gathering of information of design research to further understand anti-squatting and improve spatial and user programming for a proposed temporal interior dwelling.

With typical rent rates of 700-1200 euro per month, obtaining a permanent residence is almost impossible with a wait list on the WoningNet of up to and beyond three years. Anti squatting detracts from the botched

housing system in the Netherlands and offers up a suitable solution to dwell within some of the city's most historical and unique structures. Interviews in Amsterdam with those living in anti-squats supplemented the previous theoretical research with a deeper understanding of this type of itinerant living. Although rules and regulations set forth by the agency may appear irrational, each case confirmed that the positive aspects of this temporal lifestyle outweighed the cons. Not only do individuals find means to adapt and personalize space, inhabitants learn to occupy space in ways that establish a sense of place and form a sense of home. Despite each participant spoke openly and divergently about experiences with the place of current occupancy, an overall a sense of pleasure was noted in response to the mere fact that these participants had the chance to occupy unique environments, even if only short term.

It is interesting to note that no children or pets are allowed in anti-squatting locations and almost all tenants appeared to be self-employed or business owners. In both locations, no designated areas to promote social interaction were outlined by the agency but the close proximity of tenants and the relatable career goals of inhabitants resulted in gather spaces formed post-occupancy, with social gatherings in individual residences were the most dominant. Universally, all participants spoke highly of the

experiences they've had living in anti-squats. There may be minor suggestions for changes but overall, the space each participant received always exceeded what was need and what they would have afforded to rent in the social housing market.

Stemming from the photographic analysis that followed each case study, 13 design considerations were discovered through multiple images. These considerations informed the basis of the designed object; having to fulfill the activity and space associated with each of the reoccurring spatial discoveries. The 13 considerations that aided in the development of the micro dwelling design are as follows:

- 1) Provide opportunity to personalize vertical wall surfaces.
- 2) Privacy considerations including locks, window treatments, and curtain separations.
- 3) Various forms of seating to fit multiple functions.
- 4) Provide small areas promoting socialization within private space.
- 5) Food preparation and dining surface.

- 6) Horizontal surfaces for temporarily unloading or storage of small items.
- 7) Clothing storage including racks, drawers, or hooks.
- 8) Books and miscellaneous high-use item display and access space.
- 9) Storage for irregularly used or larger items.
- 10) Storage for utensils and food preparation related items.
- 11) Provide adequate lighting in high use areas.
- 12) Consider the use of temporary materials including space dividers or flooring materials.
- 13) Ability to run and charge multiple electronic items.

4.4 CHAPTER SUMMARY & CONCLUSION

Emerging from the case study is the outcome that the possibility to dwell in any unoccupied property is endless. Interviews and visual documentation collected in this study lead to an unraveling of concepts and ideas to inform strong design guidelines, site selections and spatial programmes. Aside from infrastructure that is proposed for the means of this practicum, the Netherlands offers a muse to demonstrate how activity can re-emerged in unoccupied post offices, abandoned jails or unusable elementary schools. Without the questioning of the use of these unoccupied properties, the ability to find meaningful solutions is lost. Anti squatting provides benefits beyond low-rent options for tenants. Implementing anti squatting in Winnipeg has the ability preserves the quality and integrity of existing infrastructure, questions pre-conceived city perceptions and challenges typical urban lifestyles of unoccupied environments in a city that boasts a population of over 730,000 inhabitants (Statistics Canada 2012). It encourages an exploration of city infrastructure that not only results in establishing spatial and self-identity in a transitory lifestyle, but also greatly improves and promotes various environmental investigations of historically rich and previously anonymous interior space.

Not only do these spaces provide safe and unique living options, but they also provide a foundation

for individuals to start small businesses, artists the studio space to create, self-employed tenants a space to set up an office and students a place to study their craft. Anti squatting is not only a method of itinerant living, but also an opportunity to develop identity and understanding space and self. "Standing in one of Camelot's properties can feel a bit surreal. At the Central Bureau of Statistics building... [a] sculptress is giving classes. A husband-and-wife start-up is restoring high-end children's furniture. Two separate, rival groups of model train enthusiasts have constructed vast networks of toy rails" (Steinglass 2012). In a sense, the tenants monitor the building to ensure it is kept clean and maintained. The job of the agency is to provide tenants to fill these unoccupied spaces to prevent squatting and further derelict environments. Rightfully, some tenants protest this for it places them in a position that feels more like an employee than a tenant. In actuality, the tenants are there to occupy, maintain and guard the building. It can be argued that this is unfair for the tenant not to be recognized or paid for these services but it is the position of this document, derived from academic research and case study interviews, that anti-squatting tenants comply with these terms and in doing so, are exchanged for paying a minimal rent to dwell in a space and experience an atypical urban environment.

Additionally, anti-squatting tenants feel their right to privacy is greatly diminished with the inclusion of unannounced inspections by the agency or owner. Bas van Gestel, director of Camelot, reiterates on numerous occasions that tenants do not sign rental agreements but instead give up their right to privacy by signing a user/loan agreement (Heijkamp 2010). In documented cases discussed in Heijkamp's video, anti-squatters have spoken out on this topic with feelings of fear and violation of personal space. It is said to be common for anti-squatters to wake up to owners or agency visitors inspecting their tenanted space. It is hard not to feel empathy towards these individuals, but it should be noted that the video seems to bias unfavorable tenant experiences. The video interviews tenants who have displayed major resentment towards an agency, which demand a right to privacy and who feel unjust when asked to vacate a property within a short time frame. Those interviewed in the case study seem to demonstrate a total opposite outlook on anti-squatting. This may be due to age, location or simply a more relaxed approach to understanding that the residence they reside in is always going to be temporary. When signing an agreement with anti-squatting agencies, all four case study participants were aware of

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the non-permanent nature of the location and expected checkups. Anti-squatters can either fight with agencies or work along with them. Prime examples are cases used in this practicum document. All cases recalled both positive and negative aspects of the anti-squatting process but understood that if rules and regulations are followed, a positive living experience can be achieved.

CHAPTER FIVE

CITY & SITE ANALYSIS

CHAPTER FIVE

city & site analysis



FIGURE 5.0

Karver Lurking: 246 Princess Street

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Two proposed sites, located within Winnipeg, Manitoba, are examined through photographic documentation, architectural plans, historical research and an interior analysis. Additional details, including a brief investigation into downtown residential living, neighborhood statistics, site circulation, and surrounding businesses were undertaken to support the selection of each opportunity. It is important to note that although site characteristics typically play an important role in the development of a newly designed interior environment, the temporal nature of this designed intervention must be disconnected from specific site attributes in order to sustain its potential for mobility and spatial adaptability. An analysis of each site is still relevant for it provides a sample of typical interiors that may be encountered in an anti-squatting process. The designed solution does not respond directly to the specific site but responds to various site typologies including neglected, unfinished, or fully-fitted environments or interiors that lack floor finishes, incomplete framing work, and recently tenanted spaces. This disconnect from relying on site-specific attributes allowed for the design of a more universal, adaptable unit suitable for use in a multitude of interior environments. Here, the historic narrative played a strong supporting role in the selection and analysis of site in order

to understand its significance and connectivity to the situated district. This was undertaken to entice potential users of the space to feel a sense of history and belonging within the city. Interior and exterior characteristics are analyzed merely for a stronger understanding of history, space, layout and potential implementation of a temporary dwelling. The insertion of a designed dwelling provides a re-connection or renewal of use the use of site and injects agency back into the site through user involvement.

Criteria for site and spatial requirements were derived from the precedent review and case study research. The following sites were selected for their appropriateness and applicability in providing unoccupied environments to successfully implement the proposed design intervention: 289 Garry Street and 246 Princess Street. Each site is located on opposite ends of the downtown sphere and surrounded by major streets, bike paths and bus stops. Additionally, both 289 Garry Street and 246 Princess Street are located within walking distance to access the Downtown Spirit; a free transit service to major downtown destinations and other popularized downtown regions. These considerations were vital in providing connectivity between tenant and city. The proliferated need for a variety of circulations around the site and throughout the core of the city extends the purpose of the design intervention by

promoting an exploration of city and spatial agency. Key circulatory access aids the design intervention in providing a foundation to support a-typical, temporal city lifestyles and responds to the hypermodern dwellers' desire to remain in continuous motion.

5.12 CITY ANALYSIS

Manitoba's capital city, Winnipeg, was established over 150 years ago. With a current population of 691,800 and over 14,000 of residents living downtown, Winnipeg has developed into a booming metropolis (Tourism Winnipeg 2012). Eight different neighborhoods stem from Portage Avenue to surround the downtown core. North Main, Chinatown, the Exchange District, Central Park, The Forks, Broadway/Assiniboine, the Legislature and South Broadway combine to form the eight main divisions of downtown Winnipeg (Tourism Winnipeg 2012).

Since mid-1960 the city had attempted to integrate numerous incentives to increase inhabitation, nightlife and local business development within the city's downtown. Contributing to this controversy is a drastic increase in urban living. Suburbanization has plagued the city center of becoming a socially centered and pedestrian occupied space (City of Winnipeg 1981). An article published in The Ottawa Citizen in 2001 by Avi Friedman, a professor in the

Faculty of Architecture at McGill University. Here he exposes valid realization on the lagging revitalization process in Winnipeg, Manitoba. How has the downtown area become so uneconomical, so abandoned and so unsafe? Friedman speculates at how numerous incentives have failed. "Once again, some will appreciate the fact that milk and bread are available next door and that there is no need to drive to a mall when they run out. They will recognize the cultural opportunities that life offers near theatres and museums. They might also value the human contact an urban setting with more people presents" (Friedman 2001). Although Friedman questions the cities' enthusiasm to lure patrons downtown and money spent on mega projects, he, and others, have acknowledged the positive incentive set out by the University of Winnipeg; purchasing unoccupied, surrounding infrastructure for the re-development of student housing, faculty expansions, a science complex, recreational facility and cafes that support 24-hour environments (Friedman 2001).

Similarly, the same botched incentives are discussed in articles published in the Winnipeg Free Press between 2001 and 2010, which discuss the need for revitalized housing and an overall redevelopment of abandoned downtown infrastructure. A 2010 article by Bartley Kives speaks to the disapproval of the millions spent

in Winnipeg on the development of museums, concert halls, sport complexes and indoor walkways. “Retail stores and cultural attractions are entirely supplemental...but none of these attractions keep people downtown” (Kives 2010). Most commonly discussed is the revitalization measure referred to as a Tax-Increment Financing Zone, which aims to stimulate “...the redevelopment of existing buildings or empty lots in depressed areas by allowing property owners to make improvements that market forces alone would not support” (Downtown Biz 2007). This would allow property taxes to be, essential, disregarded and, upon assessment, any increase in the property tax would be allocated into a fund for the improvement to a designated area or for future building renovations. This policy initiative was passed by the City of Winnipeg in 2009 and only recently have citizens seen the commencement of this incentive through the SHED initiative. The \$75 million redevelopment plan, SHED, an acronym for Sports, Hospitality and Entertainment District, will add and overlap onto 11 blocks of the prior mentioned, eight intact districts located within downtown Winnipeg (Mehra 2012).

Although there is not a reported increase in new owners acquiring vacant property, or businesses willing to take risk in purchasing derelict environments for re-development within the city, these unoccupied sites still hold opportunity to promote a new typology of

urban living. Historically rich infrastructure should not sit vacant in a city that profusely attempts revitalization and continuously proposes downtown housing incentives. If anti-squatting agencies in Amsterdam are providing effective and affordable housing solutions, then this model could potentially provide answers, translated into designed environments, to assist building owners, preserve the quality and integrity of existing infrastructure, question pre-conceived city perceptions and challenge typical urban lifestyles of unoccupied environments in Winnipeg’s city center. This also encourages a type of exploration of the city that results in spatial investigations of previously unknown interior environments and may assist in addressing major political and social debate on the depreciation of a dead city. With a new society appetite for adaptability and mobility in lifestyle, transportable and itinerant living interventions are more practical than ever. By questioning the unproductive use of space through the analysis of three unoccupied city sites, this document demonstrates an understanding on how temporal microenvironments may result in the development of alternative urban housing options amidst prostrating attempts to draw patrons into a seemingly impassive city center.

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FIGURE 5.2

Site Locations & Downtown Districts

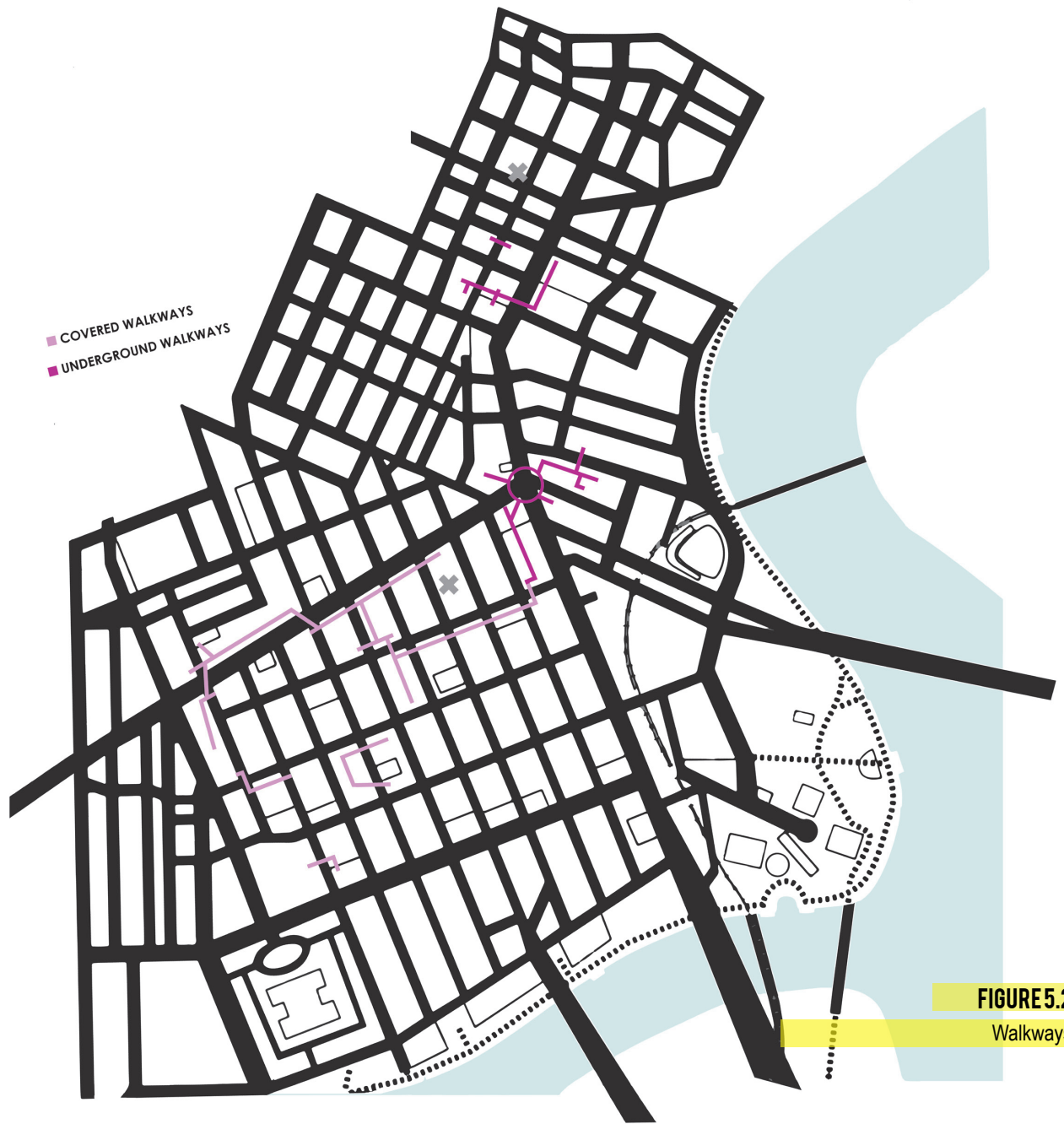
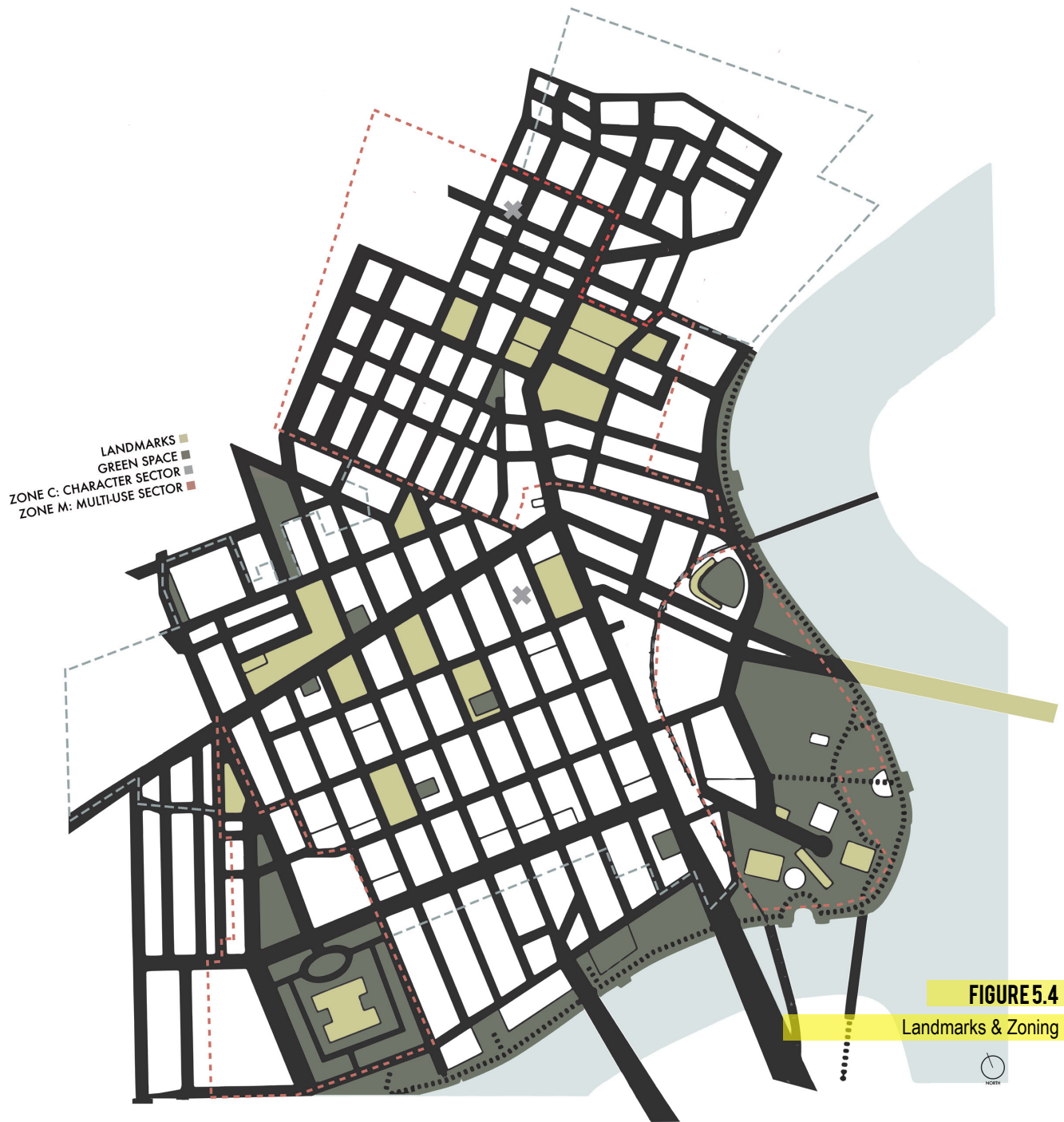




FIGURE 5.3

Bus, Food & Grocery



5.3 SITE ANALYSIS

Winnipeg is most appropriately known as a railway boomtown. In 1881, the Canadian Pacific Railway, also known as the CPR, linked Canada from east to west and inadvertently contribute to mass immigration, an increase in construction materials and methods and popularized settlement in Winnipeg. Inhabitants drastically increased well into the mid-1900. This resulted in an increase in land prices and smaller wooden homes were decimated to make way for larger mega structures. It was the construction of the railway and newly developed CPR Station of 1905, designed by the Maxwell Brothers of Montreal, which further enforced the segregation of the city into distinct districts; residential, commercial and industrial (181 Higgins Avenue 1981). Bridges and passageways were not constructed over the tracks, leaving the North end of the city inconvenienced; surrounded by dirt, noise and large railway yards while high land prices drove out inexperienced trades from the city center, replacing them with larger business and manufacturing related structures. This resulted in the development of the Warehouse District. Just north of Main Street and on the boarder of Chinatown and the Warehouse district is the location of SITE 1.

Located within the northern section of the downtown area is the Warehouse District; now referred to

as the Exchange District. Now a national historic site, the Exchange District underwent major transformations from 1878-1913, commencing as an area that housed some of the most successful finance, manufacturing, grain trade and wholesale distribution companies in North America (Commemorative Integrity Statement 2001). Currently, the Exchange District consists of residential condo units, apartments, artist studios, restaurants, cafes, boutiques, various client-based business and an increasing population of local design firms.

Additionally, the 1905 execution of the T. Eaton and Company store at 320 Portage Avenue dramatically altered the face of the developing downtown area. Pedestrian and vehicular traffic increased and likewise, so did businesses and new construction that quickly crowded the streets of Portage and Main. In the following 20 years, some of the most recognized and regrettably demolished structures were built, including, the Imperial Bank (1907), Childs Building (1909, demolished early 1980's), Union Station (1911), Bank of Montreal (1913), Paris Building (1915), and the Bank of Commerce Building (1919, façade remains). The construction of the Manitoba Legislature (1920) and the Hudson's Bay Company's Vaughan Street store (1926) marked a trend, drawing retailers away from Main Street and establishing a new wave of development

stretching south of downtown's core; rightfully designated as the Business District (181 Higgins Avenue 1981).

In a theoretical context, Fred Lukermann promotes the exploration of location as a contributing factor in developing a sense of place. Although the historic relevance of a building may appear frivolous, Lukermann argues that "...location, especially location as it relates to other things and places, is absolutely fundamental", hence the emphasis on exploring the sites internal characteristics and external connectivity to other locations (cited in Relph 1976, p.3). Lukermann also asserts the importance of places in constant progress through historical and cultural changes. In this instance, 289 Garry Street and 246 Princess Street are both exceptional examples of historical and spatial processes as new elements are added and old elements removed. Thus, the potential for an interior space also relies on the history of the building and the narrative that built environment can communicate to the occupant. Residing in a built environment with even a slight knowledge or acknowledgement of the history will facilitate an individual ability to place make there and this is why a brief account of the history of each site is important to the development of the designed intervention and support in the project's objectives.

5.4 289 GARRY STREET

5.4.1 CONTEXT

Resting at 289 Garry Street is a three-story structure complete with a separate entrance and center courtyard accessible by the upper two levels. Although this building was constructed in 1906, two years after the construction of the neighboring 1908 Inglis Building, there is limited historic documentation on the owners, occupants or architects. As the study of Garry Street suggests, there may have been residential units on this block similar to a documented and later demolished house pre-dating 1867 that sat on the neighboring 291 Garry Street lot. Around 1969, archived photographic documentation confirms the occupancy of the building by Jennings Shooting Supply (City of Winnipeg: Historical Buildings Committee 2002). During the site visit, a tile mural depicting the names Chaffey and Verholven was photographed in the immediate interior floor of the left entrance. Chaffey, being a prominent lawyer in the early 1900's in Winnipeg, suggests his firm originally occupied the building. This is only an assumption due to limited historic documentation for the structure at 289 Garry Street. Building permits were taken out in 2006 suggesting potential retail use, then later in 2006 for the construction of residential units. These permits were approved but following a site visit in late 2012, it appears that the work was never completed.

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FIGURE 5.5

289 Garry Street, Winnipeg, MB

Additionally, photographic documentation demonstrates that the exterior of the building underwent numerous alterations (City of Winnipeg: Historical Buildings Committee 2002). Changes to the lower level are evident while the upper levels have remained virtually unaltered. The building demonstrates design elements consistent with the Chicago style of architecture, which suggests J.D Atchison was the project architect. Responsible for an addition to the neighboring Inglis Building, Atchison was known to commonly employ this style of architectural design. This style consists of flat roofs, masonry walls, main level retail display, three-part windows and grid like repetitions. An alternative candidate is architect, Samuel Hooper who studied and practiced architecture in England and Canada before moving to Winnipeg in 1881. In 1883 he established his own practice, Hooper Marble Works (MHS Samuel Hooper) and in 1907, designed the Garry Telephone Exchange Building; holding a close resemblance to the 289 Garry Street structure. These buildings display contrasting main to upper levels, brackets supporting a shallow roof overhang, decorative stone motifs above windows, rough-cut stone sills, and both employ the use of line and repetition. Due to the limited documentation on tenant history and architectural origins, the analysis of 289 Garry Street is based on educated assumptions and photographic studies

and therefore should remain open to various interpretations.

5.4.1 289 GARRY STREET ANALYSIS

289 Garry Street is located in the southeastern section of Winnipeg and sits next to the Inglis Building in the central downtown area. It is listed under Zone M – Multiple Use Sector. According to the City of Winnipeg Downtown Zoning By-law, this division was established to encourage the redevelopment of existing forms, enhance positive pedestrian experience and promote an area consisting of a variety of businesses. Dwellings, single room occupancy and live-work units are permitted in this zone with a permit. This permit is conditional if the occupancy is located at grade. A live-work permit is "...conditional if not directly accessible from the public sidewalk or if exceeding 3000 square feet of floor area" (City of Winnipeg Zoning 2010). 289 Garry Street is in close proximity to over fourteen city bus stops, two convenience stores, a grocery store and four cafés with additional services accessible by bike, foot, bus or car. This site was chosen for its walkability, nearness to major indoor and underground walkways, and its proximity to Portage Avenue; connecting the site to additional downtown districts and city landmarks.

As an 8,190 sq.ft building, 289 Garry Street consists of three levels plus a full basement below grade.

This structure sat vacant since 2002 for a period of eleven years with the exception of a brief tenancy in 2006 and 2008-2009. Building permits submitted to the City of Winnipeg in 2006 were approved for the construction of a new stairwell, replacement of exterior windows along with new plumbing, electrical and various mechanical upgrades. An article located on the Centre Venture website indicates that during this time, Cobblestone Properties owned the building and planned to develop it into 1200-1500 sq.ft. condominiums. From this, unfinished framing for proposed demising walls are currently evident in the interior of the upper two levels. It is speculated that although the intent was for a redevelopment into residential units, construction on the interior space halted when the owner sold his business and therefore, the current condition of the interior environment varies.

The façade offers two separate entrances. The right entrance leads to the main level while the left entrance provides private access to the second and third levels. The main level, approximately 2,730 sq. ft, houses a smaller office space, antique vault and an open expanse that stretches back to the rear of the structure where an exit door opens to a rear-parking slab⁷. This level is fully finished with drywall, new lighting fixtures and a functioning washroom facility. The front-end office space is finished with carpet,

baseboards and window coverings while the large expanse to the rear exhibits exposed floorboards. The second level is divided through a long corridor leading into multiple smaller spaces. Not all rooms are enclosed or properly framed and finished. This level is divided into a front section consisting of finished shower and washroom facilities and a rear section of roughed-in walls. This level also has an entrance into the internal courtyard that penetrates both the second and third levels. The third level offers a smaller lockable storage area and fully finished front end with rubberized flooring, baseboards and new lighting fixtures. This area is only accessible through the private entrance located to the right of the façade. The rear of the third level is similar to the second level with unfinished framing and a private entrance into the central courtyard space. The second and third levels both appear to have the original wood flooring, new windows and allow a relatively high amount of natural light to penetrate the interior space. It can be assumed that due to the glazing on the façade and additional glazing looking out towards the internal courtyard, minimal artificial light would be needed to perform tasks during the day.

In the proposal of anti-squatting tenants, the offering of two separate entrances on the façade enhances the notion of privacy. Speaking to the overall layout, the finished office space on the main level and the natural

7. Note that this site does not include any vehicular parking spaces for tenants but offers a parkade next-door, street parking and the opportunity for bike parking and bike storage on site.

division of interior space by the internal courtyard provides environments for a minimum of five anti-squatting tenants. There are no windows located in the large rear expanse of the main level as well as the basement level and therefore, occupancy may not be suitable in those locations but additional storage for tenants, bike storage or spaces for social gatherings are all possible opportunities for these areas. Overall, this structure is well suited for the implementation of an anti-squatting insertion for each tenant would be placed in open spaces that have access to locked rooms, exterior windows, washroom and shower facilities, electricity and separate entrances to promote a feeling of privacy and safety.

Although there is limited documentation on the history or past usages of this site, the design of each level speaks to it accommodating multiple tenants simultaneously. The central courtyard also provides the site with a unique feature that is unrecognizable and probably unknown to the surrounding community. The more recent attempt to redevelop 289 Garry Street into residential units has undoubtedly left a majority of the interior spaces on level's two and three very crude in nature. Remaining as a fully functional facility at the time of the site visit, this structure provides promising aspects for anti-squatting tenants to placemake and develop place-

identity within the temporal environment. Additionally, the incomplete interior construction does not appear to reduce the structural integrity of the building. This, along with separated entrances, fully fitted washroom facilities, existing shower units, privately divided spaces and exclusive central courtyard, in addition to its vacancy period of approximately eleven years, contribute to this structure being selected as SITE 1.

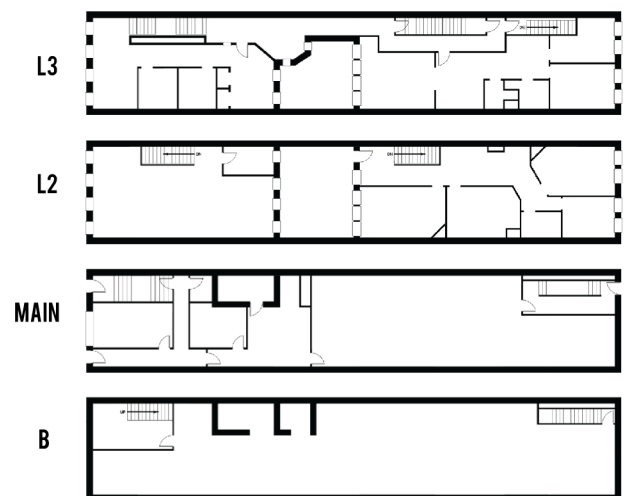


FIGURE 5.5.1

289 Garry: Building Layout [NTS]

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FIGURE 5.6

289 Garry: Main Level

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FIGURE 5.7

289: Vault



FIGURE 5.10

289: Vault 2



FIGURE 5.8

289: Back of main level



FIGURE 5.11

289: Back Open Space



FIGURE 5.9

289: Film Props



FIGURE 5.12

289: Second Level

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FIGURE 5.13

289: Second Level 2

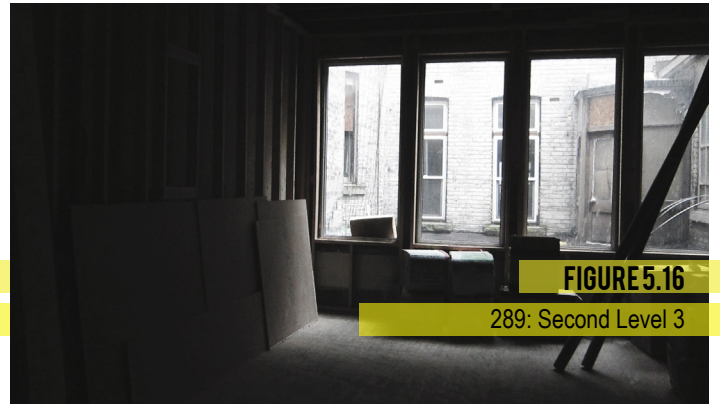


FIGURE 5.16

289: Second Level 3



FIGURE 5.14

289: View to Internal Atrium



FIGURE 5.17

289: Atrium Door



FIGURE 5.15

289: Second Entrance



FIGURE 5.18

289: Second Entrance 2

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FIGURE 5.19

289: Third Level Corridor



FIGURE 5.22

289: Third Level Closet



FIGURE 5.20

289: Third Level



FIGURE 5.23

289: View From Atrium



FIGURE 5.21

289: Third Level Washroom



FIGURE 5.24

289: Third Level Front Windows

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FIGURE 5.25

246 Princess Street, Winnipeg, MB

5.5 246 PRINCESS STREET

5.5.1 CONTEXT

Charles Arnold Barber established the firm Barber and Barber in 1870 with his younger brother Earl W. Barber after a brief stint practicing with James R. Bowes under the name of Barber and Bowes. Originally founded in Ottawa, Ontario, the newly comprised Barber and Barber relocated to Winnipeg, Manitoba in 1876 and over the next five years the Barber brothers became the city's largest and most prosperous architectural firm (City of Winnipeg: Historical Buildings Committee 2004). C.A Barber's dishonest reputation followed him from his previous practice in Ottawa, and as a result lost many jobs due to constant accusations of collusion and multiple accounts of distortion. In 1884 C.A Barber was accused of conspiring with his brother Isaac, a builder, resulting in the loss of business with many educational commissions (City of Winnipeg: Historical Buildings Committee 2004).

William Bathgate moved to Winnipeg in 1878 where he commissioned Barber and Barber to build a three-story building on an empty lot in the newly developed Warehouse District which is now the Exchange District. This structure spanned the addresses of 242, 244 and 246 Princess Street and is commonly referred to as the Bathgate Block. Here, William Bathgate occupied the building as

managing director of the Manitoba Electric and Gas Light Company until 1888, when he sold it to a financial firm E.J Price and T.H Dunn, due to debt acquired during the railway boom (City of Winnipeg 2004).

C.A. Barber adapted a rather gaudy style of design equally equivalent to his disposition, and produced 106 designs throughout Manitoba that embraced the Second Empire, Romanesque and Gothic styles of architecture. Barber and Barber designed the Bathgate Block employing Romanesque Revival (1840-1900) style characteristics such as heavy masonry, rough-cut stone, decorative parapets, a-symmetrical plans, semicircular arches, arched windows and doors and a heavy, squared presence. Typically used in the design of churches, schools and commercial structures during this time, this style was quickly accepted throughout the energetically developing Winnipeg Warehouse District of the 1900's (City of Winnipeg: Historical Buildings Committee 2004). Of the 106 designed structures, only 85 were built including, but not limited to, the James Avenue Police Station (1883), City Hall (1886, demolished 1962), St. John's College (1883, demolished 1950), Leland Hotel (1884, destroyed by fire 1999), and his last design, the McIntyre block (1989, now part of the Red River campus facade) (City of Winnipeg: Historical Buildings Committee 2004). Although not the most demolished Winnipeg architect,

many of C.A Barber's buildings underwent extensive fire damage, were eradicated by fire or demolished and replaced with more modern architectural structures. Consequently, only four Barber and Barber buildings remain, including the 1883 Bathgate Block (City of Winnipeg: Historical Buildings Committee 2004). This building, commonly listed under the address of 246 Princess Street, was chosen for this practicum study as SITE 2 due to its rich narrative, architectural style, historic context and promising interior spaces.

5.5.2 246 PRINCESS STREET ANALYSIS

246 Princess Street is located in the northern section of downtown Winnipeg, in the heart downtown bordering Chinatown and the Exchange District. It is listed under Zone C – Character Sector. According to the City of Winnipeg Downtown Zoning By-law, this division is set to promote and engage the use of a variety of structures in developing a mixed-use urban space (City of Winnipeg: Zoning 2010). Dwellings, single room occupancy and live-work units are permitted in this zone with a permit. This permit is conditional if the occupancy is located at grade. A live-work permit is “conditional is not directly accessible from the public sidewalk or if exceeding 3000 square feet of floor area” (City of Winnipeg: Zoning 2010). This site is in close

proximity to over eight city bus stops, one grocery store, a bakery and two cafés with additional services accessible by bike, foot, bus or car. Therefore, this site provides the potential for inhabitants to experience the city and surrounding district through multiple means of mobility.

The Bathgate Block has sat vacant since 2002 for an approximate period of eleven years. The structure is composed of three side-by-side sections that run approximately 66' along Princess Street and 90' along Alexander Avenue with an original estimated construction cost of \$35,000. In 1903 a large three-story addition was added to the southwest corner, and an additional fourth story was completed above this in 1910. Both additions were constructed during a time when Hope and Bromley (later Bromley and Company), a tent manufacturer and booming business, occupied the building. Both additions were later demolished in October 2000 (City of Winnipeg: Historical Buildings Committee 2004). Traces of the demolished structure still linger on the west façade, stamping the building with a reminder of its past owners and alterations. This is also adds narrative and character to the building; a determining factor in the selection of SITE 2.

Extensive construction was also noted in 1912 when a fire overwhelmed the northwest corner; spreading to the third floor and collapsing the roof of the building. Fire

damage subsequently occurred again 1938, 1939 and 1942. Building permits lists 1912: \$4,800 (repairs after fire), 1913: \$300 (repairs to #246), 1939: \$2,500 (repairs after fire) and 1942: \$5,000 (repairs to #246 after fire) (246 Princess 2004). Upon completion of a site visit, charring on the brick in the rear of the 242 unit was noticed but does not appear to affect the structural integrity of the building.

Originally designed with an exaggerated, ornate mansard roof with wrought-iron cresting and full-height metal and glass retail windows, the Bathgate Block's final design was simplified to a flat roof with a brick buttress, a decorative parapet with corbelled brick elements, full height stone pilasters, arch-framed windows and doors and rough-cut stone sills. The façade is still divided into the three vertical building sections that are made distinct by the placement of brick and stone pilasters (City of Winnipeg: Historical Buildings Committee 2004). It can be assumed that this was used to accommodate three tenants or simply an artistic use of Romanesque repetition. Each of these bays originally housed nine openings; three windows on the upper two floors with two windows and one entrance on the main level of each division (City of Winnipeg Historical Buildings Committee 2004). Basement windows also sit below each window on the south façade. The same applies to the Alexander Street face with the exception of the

southern most division, housing two windows and a larger, rear entrance on the main level. The north and west facades were minimal with no noted detailing. This could, presumably allow retail space to locate on the Princess Street entrances and private, office or manufacturing space towards the rear at the Alexander Street entrance. Both historic records and period photographs offer no conclusion to the use or reasoning behind the placement of these entrances. The main floor was also separated from the upper two levels by a contrasting belt course that runs across both east and south faces of the building. Belt courses are common characteristics of Romanesque Revival architecture, although, this may have been an attempt to connect the structure back to street level scale. This is a design illusion commonly used in recent skyscraper detailing to detract the pedestrian from the tall structure that sits above the main level. This is merely presumed since early depictions of the building show the hope for heavy pedestrian traffic (City of Winnipeg: Historical Buildings Committee 2004).

During a later renovation, the belt course became increasingly contrasted to a white washed east façade, drawing the eye across and up the now darkened vertical divides. Additionally, several alterations to the exterior have taken place that are disconnected from the main architectural style and have stripped the structure from a majority of its

original historic elements. The south face holds the core of amendments: basement windows were filled in with glass blocks, original glass panes of the main level were removed, an addition of dark painted detailing of each semicircle arch above windows, doors and sunburst detailing above the third level, white washing of the remainder of the south face and the rearrangement of main level entrance ways and windows in the 244 and 246 divisions. Most unfortunately is the removal of the original rooftop parapets and the corbel corner details. The west elevation has been defaced and left with a single entrance slotted into the window furthest from Princess Street. Additionally, the north elevation, as previously mentioned, offers remnants of the October 2000 demolition (City of Winnipeg: Historical Buildings Committee 2004). Unaware of the reasoning behind these alterations, it can be presumably linked to the plethora of tenants revolving in and out of ownership; belt manufacturers, wholesale teas, washing machine retail, a restaurant supply firm and most recently, Warehouse 242 offering factory discounts.

The exterior of the Bathgate Block protects a substantial, 6,000 sq. ft. of unoccupied interior space. Divided among the three building sections results in approximately 2000 sq. ft. per floor (City of Winnipeg: Historical Buildings Committee 2004). The basement level remains in its original state; exposed rubble stone foundation

remains in its original state; exposed rubble stone foundation and wooden posts, with the exception of additional steel support posts and a toilet. It is important to note that steel support posts now assist most of the wood beams throughout the building. The main level, originally divided for the potential use of three separate businesses, was later converted into one open space and has now been sectioned again, presumably to provide additional support to the upper levels. The second and third levels both appear preserved with original brick interior walls, wood beams, wood flooring and baseboards. The third floor exhibits original and intact interior elements including original window frames, wood flooring, ceiling, baseboards and ladder access to the attic space. The original elevator shaft is present and original windows and exterior emergency egress stairs are still intact although the windows show some signs of damage, deterioration and warping in the wood frames.

The removal of the original elements and alterations of the exposed facades and interior spaces has negatively affected the historic character of the building. Even though the addition of steel supports and rebuilt interior walls on the main level contribute to improving the structural integrity, they also speak to the metamorphosis and reorganization of the space surviving numerous tenants over a 129-year lifespan. The dynamic and evolving nature of the

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FIGURE 5.26

246: Main Level



FIGURE 5.29

246: Ceiling Detail



FIGURE 5.27

246: View From Back



FIGURE 5.30

246: Second Level 2



FIGURE 5.28

246: Second Level



FIGURE 5.31

246: Windows

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FIGURE 5.32

246: Front Windows

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FIGURE 5.33

246: Ceiling Detail



FIGURE 5.36

246: Third Level



FIGURE 5.34

244: Back of Building



FIGURE 5.37

244: Back Stairs

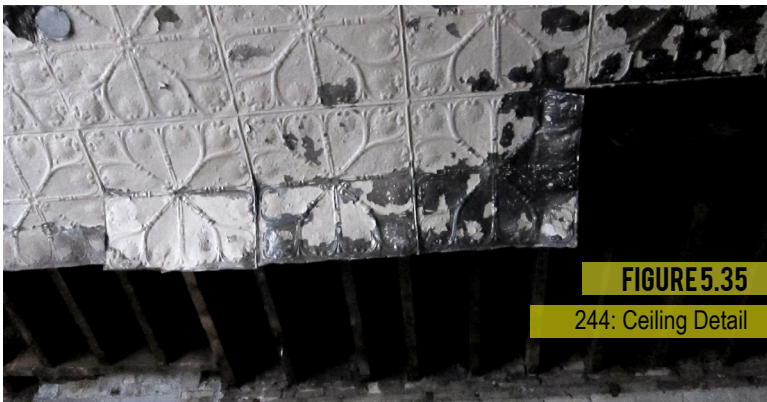


FIGURE 5.35

244: Ceiling Detail



FIGURE 5.38

244: Second Level

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FIGURE 5.39

244: View To Front

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FIGURE 5.40

244: View To Front



FIGURE 5.43

244: Wall Detail



FIGURE 5.41

244: Second Level Elevator Shaft



FIGURE 5.44

244: Stairway



FIGURE 5.42

244: Third Level



FIGURE 5.45

244: Exterior Fire Escape

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FIGURE 5.46

242: Third Level

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FIGURE 5.47

244: Sliding Door

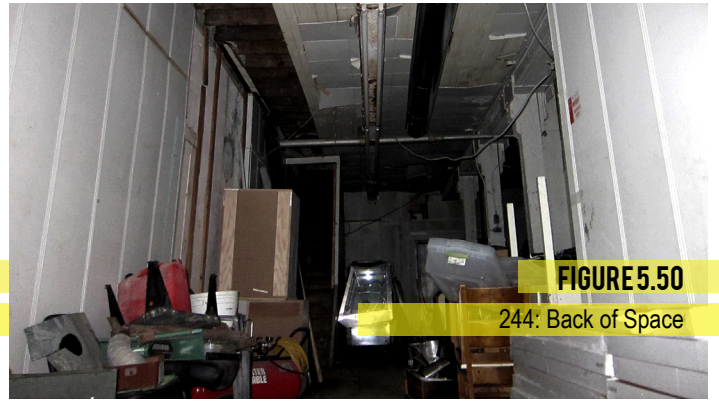


FIGURE 5.50

244: Back of Space



FIGURE 5.48

242: Main Level



FIGURE 5.51

242: Toilet Room



FIGURE 5.49

242: Ceiling Detail



FIGURE 5.52

242: Second Level

site, historic underpinning, views of the surrounding area and its long vacancy period, are reasons why 254 Princess Street is selected as SITE 2.

5.7 CHAPTER SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Construction within Winnipeg's core between 1870 through to the mid-1900's resulted in some of the city's most significant and celebrated structures (242 Princess Street, 2004). Architecture, craftsmanship and tenants all contributed to the rich history and often hidden characteristics of these buildings. Over the years, additions, demolitions, fire damage and multiple owners have temporarily altered these sites. In the end, it is not the depreciation of the structure or the integrity of the building that is concerning, it is the abandonment of these narratives; left to decompose in a city that continuously strives for re-development. Instead of focusing on new construction or building redevelopments, the focus should be placed back upon the historic divisions of our city and the unearthing of the cultural framework found within existing infrastructure. Although these divisions and spaces have morphed or altered in meaning and boundary, they continue to present uncommon methods of experiencing the city that are typically altered or unexplored.

As a site built in 1906, 289 Garry Street remains

a historic riddle. Its relatively undocumented history leaves much room for speculation. With satisfying interior elements including a hidden courtyard and built-in antique safe, this structure may not be historically documented but provides the user with a platform to fabricate and create new historic narratives. A large main level open-expanse is able to divide and accommodate multiple occupants or provide storage space for all tenants. Additionally, a main level office, second level with two distinct sections and third level with an open concept floor plan, provide the potential for multiple tenants. This space also holds the potential to promote a type of social exchange through the use of the central courtyard, accessible by both second and third level occupants.

Similar opportunities are demonstrated in the Bathgate Block structure. Once occupied by some of Winnipeg's most successful businesses, 246 Princess Street tells a story of deception; a complex history of its owners, creators and occupants. With constant attempts for redevelopment, all resulting in a lack of financial backing, the Bathgate Block has sat vacant for a period of eleven years with no known occupants. With a division of three adjoining structures this building provides the interior space to house six to eight occupants privately with the potential to divide and house additional tenants on the main level. With the current absence of a functional plumbing system, water

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services would have to be activated by the property owner before occupancy could occur. In addition, mobile shower units would be installed; a small investment to increase the value of the property and allow for temporal occupancy that may assist in revitalizing the site and maintaining its integrity and a historic piece of Winnipeg's architectural history.

Therefore, each site was chosen under guidelines outlined earlier in this chapter along with Chapter 4: Case Studies & Context, including the relevance of the neighborhood, surrounding buildings and businesses, access to public transportation, and walkability. 289 Garry Street and 246 Princess Street are both sites that hold significant and enigmatic architectural mysteries, unexplored interior environments and narratives that date back to a period of crucial development of the city of Winnipeg. Both structures offer spatial potential to house multiple occupants, provide additional storage space to tenants, provide washroom and hygienic facilities and functioning electrical components for light and power. Most importantly, each site holds its own intimate contribution to urban space, allowing potential users to experience small histories of the city through acts of temporal inhabitation and city agency; something this practicum project strives to promote.

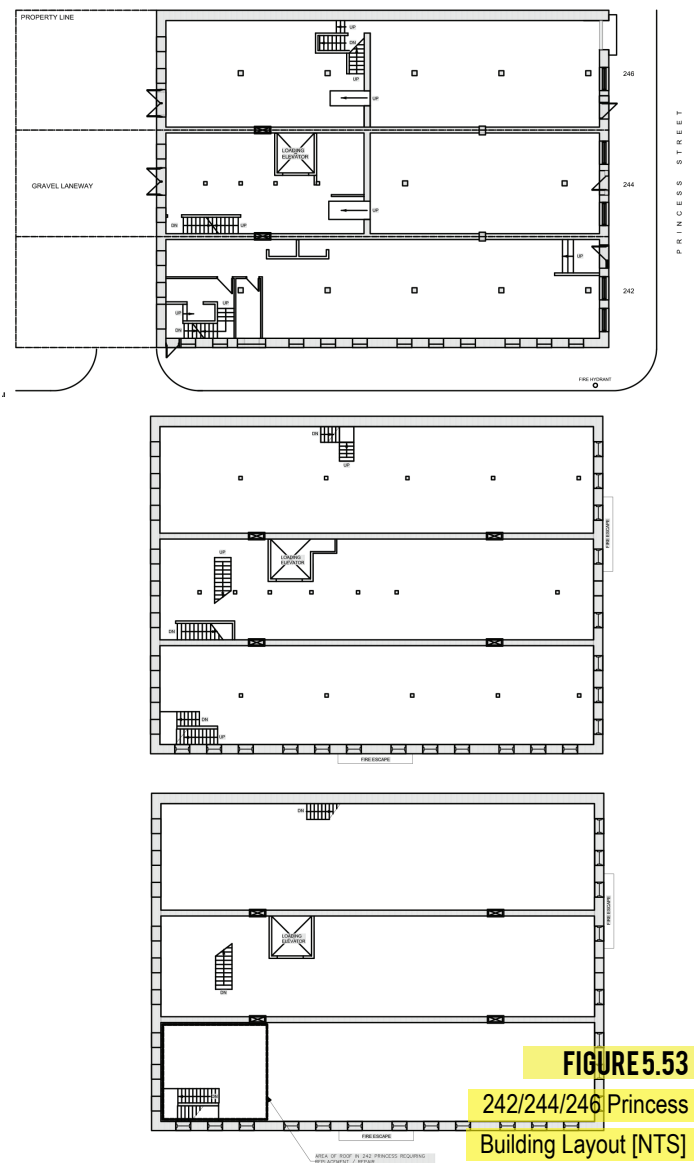


FIGURE 5.53

242/244/246 Princess
Building Layout [NTS]

PROGRAMMING

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FIGURE 6.0

Julee: Leidseplein, Amsterdam, NL

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The design of a temporal micro dwelling as an insertion in unoccupied infrastructure begins to expose and address the issue of the ineffective use of space in downtown Winnipeg. This type of intervention also encourages an exploration of the city that results in spatial investigations of previously unknown interior environments and may contribute to major political and social debate on the depreciation of Winnipeg's infrastructure. By questioning of the inefficient use of space through the analysis of two unoccupied city sites, this document illustrates an understanding on how temporal micro-dwellings assists in the development of alternative urban housing options amidst different attempts to lure patrons into a relatively empty city center. The designed dwelling is then able to transform through three constructed personas in order to demonstrate the adaptability and range of users that can benefit from this designed object and method of a-typical city living.

6.2 DEMOGRAPHICS

Winnipeg, home to over 753,000 individuals with over 14,000 residing in the downtown area, has been in the forefront for failed attempts to increase development and promote downtown living (Winnipeg Housing Statistics 2012). A common preconceived perception of the downtown

the downtown area stems from numerous safety concerns in the area, leaving the core of the city with a negative stigma. Regardless of the crime rates in the downtown area, in 2011, the Rental Market Report showed Winnipeg as having the second lowest vacancy rate in all of the provinces; 1.1%. The 2011 census reported Winnipeg held 268,750 individuals living in private dwellings including 162,175 in single-detached houses, 81,830 in apartments and 630 in movable dwellings. It could be assumed that the amount of individuals renting would increase alongside Winnipeg's growing population, but from 1992 to 2010, the number of rentals experienced a 9% decrease while the population increased during this time by approximately 11% (Winnipeg Housing Statistics 2012). In 2006 a study found that in Winnipeg, 37.3% of tenant-occupied households and 11.6% of owner-occupied household spent over 30% of their income on housing while monthly rent ranged from \$300 (Bachelor) to \$1000 (3+ Bedrooms). With over 40,000 students attending university here in the city, and 158,860 individuals ages 18-34, there are no incentives set in place to assist these low-income earners in living downtown in a time of numerous downtown revitalization efforts as well as no known incentives for this demographic to develop personal businesses and base them out of city centered live-work environments. In Winnipeg, 5.5% of households earn

under \$10,000, 10.8% earn \$10,000-\$19,000 and 11.3% earn \$20,000-\$29,000 per year (Winnipeg Housing Statistics 2012). In all three cases, the estimated affordable monthly rent is set at \$250 with the exception of the latter which ranges from \$500-\$750. Therefore, a Bachelor apartment (\$524), 1 Bedroom (\$678) or 2+ Bedroom (\$875) apartments are statistically unfeasible for these income earners (Winnipeg Housing Statistics 2012).

6.3 PERSONA DEVELOPMENT

Consistent with Bent Flyvbjerg's discussion demonstrated in Chapter 4: Case Studies & Context on good narrative being able to expose everyday discords and difficulties, an organic unfolding of narrative is adapted in developing three personas. In order for this method to prove successful, the created personas must be portrayed in away that depicts a sense of realness; a dynamic nature, a connection to time, demonstrates multiple traits, inner needs and desires and depicts professional ambitions. These are studied in order to understand the users' motivations, reactions and emotional needs that were later implemented in the design development phase. Personas assist in giving the design a direction, providing a face to the user group, and allowing the design to be tangible. The main purpose of a persona was to serve in providing greater meaning to the

designed dwelling.

With the aid of these developed personas, the final designed micro dwelling reflects guidelines set out by the project objectives, field study research, interview discussions, photographic readings, mapping and individual building analyses. With the assistance of a demographic study along with the creation of three personas, the final dwelling object must transfigure, rearrange and provide multi-functional pieces to satisfy each designed persona; responding to their individual characters, activities and amenities, along with their environmental and emotional needs. If the user does not find purpose within the object, or a need for it, a sense of place or home will never be adopted and the dwelling would remain underutilized and ultimately sit in a state of uselessness. Therefore, the construction and utilization of the following three personas were implemented to demonstrate the adaptability and malleable nature of the designed object in its direct response to each created user thus exhibiting the dwellings unique ability to satisfy a range of projected inhabitants.

6.3.1 PERSONA A

NAME: Zachary Woltman, 23

OCCUPATION: 2nd Year Medical Student, University of Manitoba

CURRENT LOCATION: Downtown Winnipeg, Manitoba

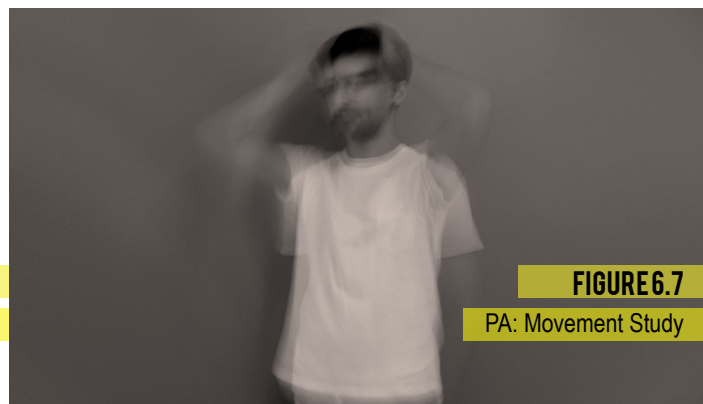
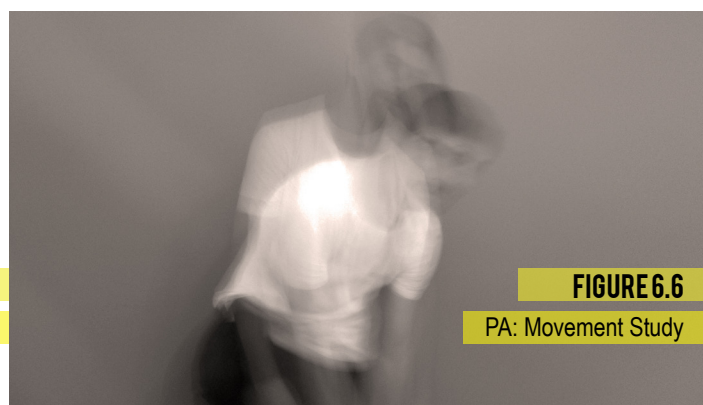
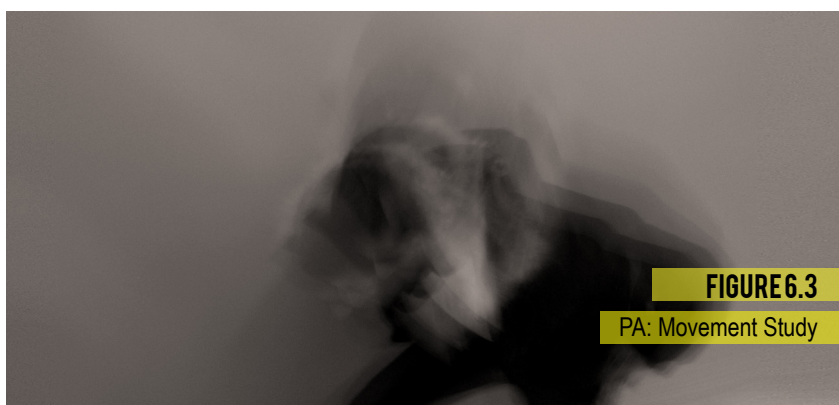
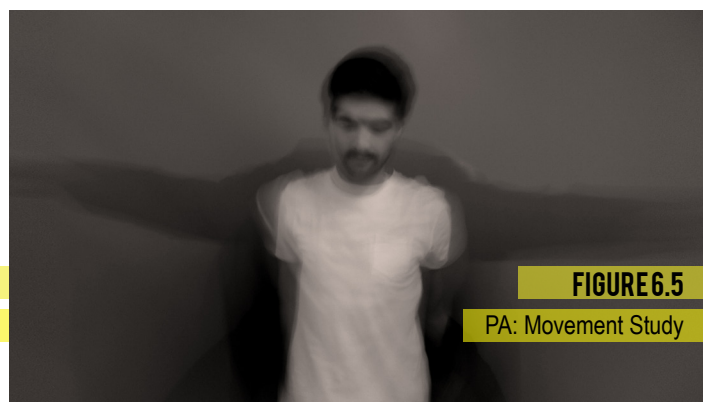
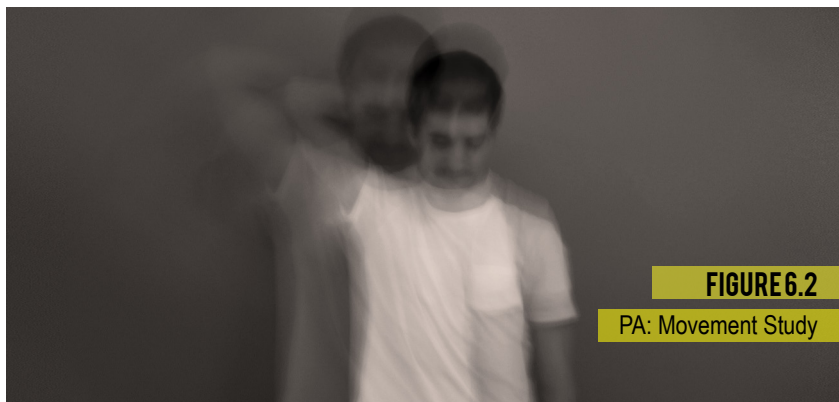
6.3.1.1 NARRATIVE

I'm going to tell you some memories about my childhood. Well, from what I can remember. Sometimes I have to look back at old photo albums in my parents' hallway closet just to spark something. If it wasn't for those photographs I would constantly think everything my sister tells me about my childhood was an attempt to make me feel like a reckless, unlovable child. One time, I was just cruising around on this battery-operated jeep my grandma bought me, and I pulled up to the driveway of my sister's friend's house. There were a few kids outside and I had this cap gun and I remember taking it out of the jeep, walking up to my sister and wanting to just fire one off like a real cop or something, except she put her hand up and I ended up shooting it right at one of her nails. I laughed and then realized I was going to be in huge trouble. I'm pretty sure she ran home crying. What kind of brother tried to blow off his sisters' hand? Me, I guess. That makes me think of all these times I use to try to frame her for things I did like breaking dishes or writing in permanent marker on the basement shelf. I think she has forgiven me. I don't really think about it so I guess that's not even relevant, just as irrelevant as how much bread and butter I use to eat or how I somehow survived off of constant cereal consumption. I do know that we spent a lot of time at our grandparents farm somewhere out by Cooks Creek. They had Snoopy for a while and that dog use to terrorize me. I always wondered why I wanted to cry every time I saw that thing. Besides the dog, I remember watching my Baba plant flowers and ride of the tractor with my Gigi. That's probably one of the reasons why I went into medical school. I was young but it was sad when he passed away. I went from an active boy playing on a farm with a drooling, gigantic dog to sitting inside my condo, alone on a Saturday night, studying. I now survive off of espresso and the rotisserie chicken my dad randomly drops off in my oven. One time I convinced myself it was fine to stay up and study all night and to rotate between drinking coffee and Red Bull. I still don't know if that night or the next morning actually took place but I sat in class the next day sweating through my shirt and wondering if I actually stayed up the previous night or if I just too tired and dreamt the whole thing up. I'll never do that again.



FIGURE 6.1

Persona A: Movement Study



VALUES & PRINCIPLES	WEEKDAY ACTIVITIES	ENVIRONMENTAL NEEDS	PERSONA DEVELOPMENT
Privacy Concealment Organization Productivity Environmentally-Conscious Hygienic	sleep groom/hygiene food preparation out (school) in (study) out (school) in (study) food preparation out (study group) in (study) food preparation live in (study) sleep	Toilet Sink Shower Sleep Surface Storage Work Surface Food Prep. Surface Seating Task Lighting Natural Light	This individual is concerned with cleanliness and organization. You may even classify him as obsessive compulsive. Every object has its place within his environment and everything is stored and easily accessible. Most of his days are spent at the university with the remainder of the time spent studying in his place of residence. He bikes to school and walks to the coffee shop for his morning espresso. He tries to make each of his meals at home, almost always burning the stir-fry, and mainly uses herbs and spices he grows himself.

TABLE 19

PA: Environmental Needs

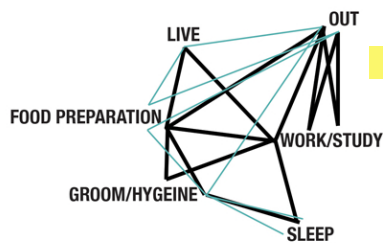


FIGURE 6.8

PA: Mapping of Movement

ZACHARY WOLTMAN	LIVE	SLEEP	FOOD PREP	GROOMING	STORAGE	SOCIALIZE
WORK/STUDY						
SOCIALIZE						
STORAGE						
GROOMING/HYGIENE						
FOOD PREPARATION						
SLEEP						

FIGURE 6.9

PA: Spatial Adjacencies

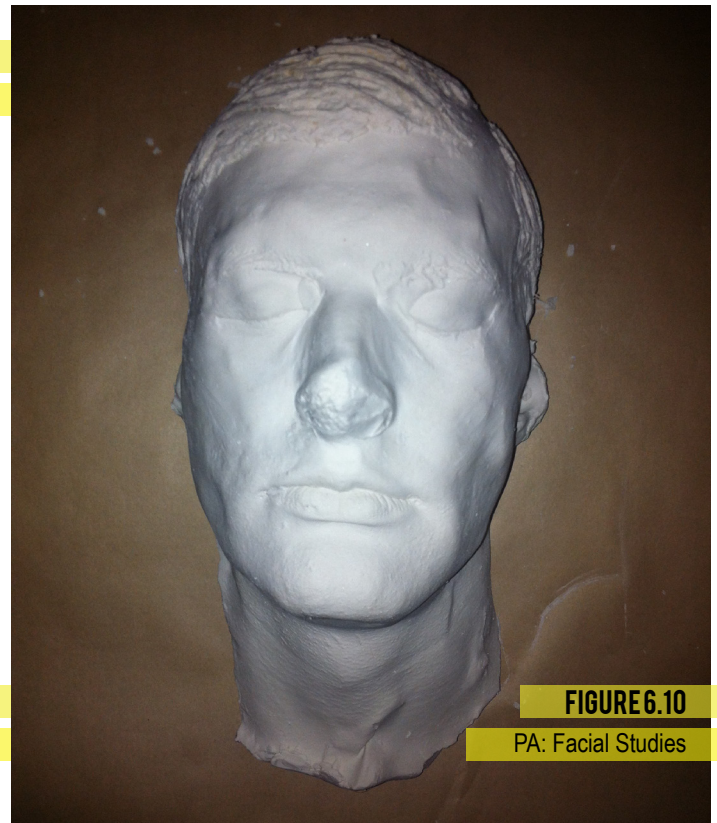


FIGURE 6.10

PA: Facial Studies

6.3.2 PERSONA B

NAME: Avi Reeve, 31

OCCUPATION: Building Archives Clerk, Planning, Property & Development, City of Winnipeg

CURRENT LOCATION: Downtown Winnipeg, Manitoba

6.3.2.1 NARRATIVE

For the last couple of week I've been really irritated with everything. I have been so stressed out at work I have to forcefully stop my brain from thinking about it when I get home at night. I have a million things to do and everyone seems to want something from me at the same time. Trying to keep positive and take it one thing at a time. I have this coworker who wont stop asking me for help on his assignments. I just want to grab him by the back of the shirt and tell him that I can't always be working to make him look good. Brutal. I don't even have running water in my place until tomorrow so that doesn't help. That's what I'm stressed about right now. I called my special lady tonight and she made it seem like it wasn't a major issue. I guess it isn't when I think back on it. Don't sweat the small stuff, right? I've been limiting my conversations with her to only a few short minutes. She's finishing her degree right now and she's always complaining about how I'm not doing enough for her and I don't care enough about our relationship. Last week she was on a tangent about how I never make time for her. She's always ripping on me for things I can't control. I mean, we are both under a lot of pressure right now so I'm sure it will pass. I thought playing a game of Risk with a few buddies tonight would relax me but that game takes forever to finish. Typical. It's 12:30pm and I have to work in a few hours. I'm just going to zone out and watch some Boardwalk Empire. I'm going to have to figure out a different plan for tomorrow night. I was thinking about reading but I tried that on Monday and I was just so tired I couldn't get into it. He's journaling about eating his dog sled team. The first half of the book was pretty slow but it's starting to pick up. I'm thinking about winter camping too. I'll show you the pictures I took when I went with a few buddies last year. It was way better than the first time we went: so much warmer.

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FIGURE 6.11

Persona B: Movement Study



FIGURE 6.12

PB: Movement Study

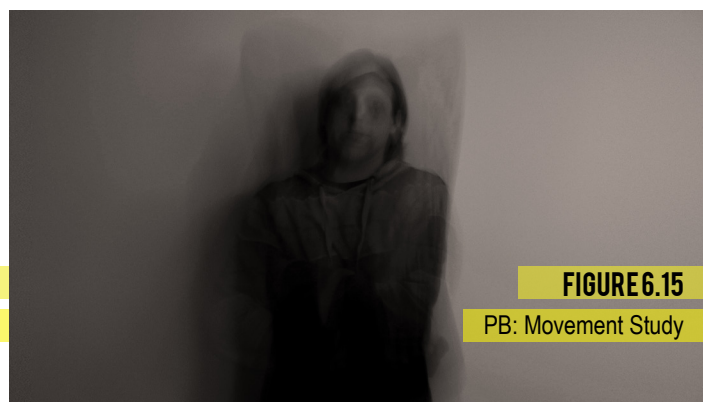


FIGURE 6.15

PB: Movement Study



FIGURE 6.13

PB: Movement Study

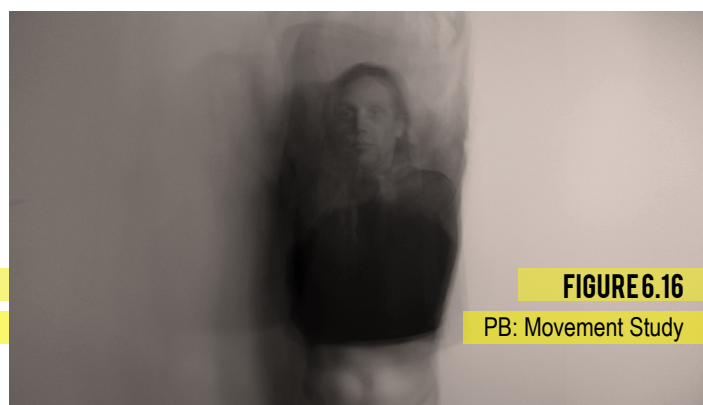


FIGURE 6.16

PB: Movement Study



FIGURE 6.14

PB: Movement Study



FIGURE 6.17

PB: Movement Study

VALUES & PRINCIPLES	WEEKDAY ACTIVITIES	ENVIRONMENTAL NEEDS	PERSONA DEVELOPMENT
Collective Familiar Organization Simplicity Relaxation Hygienic	sleep groom/hygiene food preparation out (work) groom/hygiene food preparation live in (work) out (pleasure) food preparation groom/hygiene read sleep	Toilet Sink Shower Sleep Surface Storage Social Space Live Space Multiple Seating Task Lighting	Very habitual individual. Similar structure to each day. He works outside of his residence so the space is not occupied during the day. On the rare occasion he brings home work and completes it after work hours. In the evening he decides between watching Boardwalk Empire at home, playing board games with his friends or curling at the local curling club. At night he reads about history, war and extreme survival recollections.

TABLE 20

PB: Environmental Needs

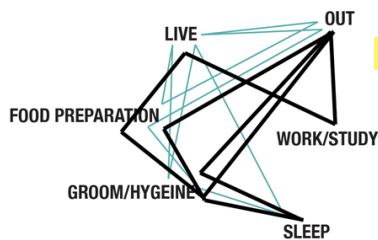


FIGURE 6.18

PB: Mapping of Movement

AVI STENGER	LIVE	SLEEP	FOOD PREP	GROOMING	STORAGE	SOCIALIZE
WORK/STUDY						
SOCIALIZE						
STORAGE						
GROOMING/HYGIENE						
FOOD PREPARATION						
SLEEP						

FIGURE 6.19

PB: Spatial Adjacencies

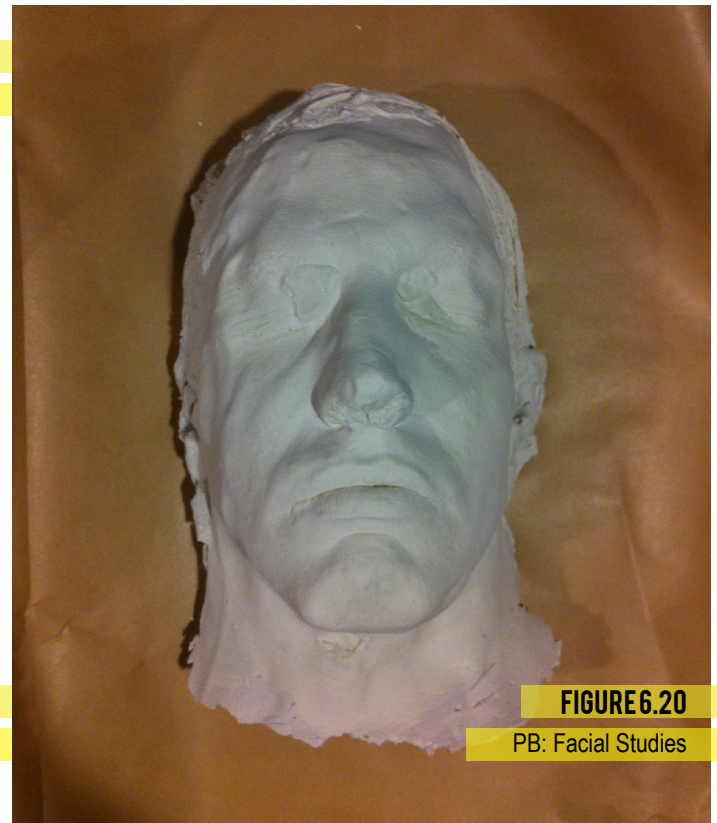


FIGURE 6.20

PB: Facial Studies

6.3.3 PERSONA C

NAME: Adriana Struss, 25

OCCUPATION: Freelance Designer & Graduate Student, University of Manitoba

CURRENT LOCATION: Suburban Winnipeg, Manitoba

6.3.3.1 NARRATIVE

Really? Is this actually my life? Last night I stayed up all night trying to figure out how to Photoshop an image to look like one I photoshopped a year ago and forgot to save. Well, I'm positive I saved it but since my I am working off of a computer with an eraser holding the back together, who knows where I saved it or if I even did. I mean, is this normal? I ask myself that everyday. Who in their right mind would get so tied up in trying to figure how to Photoshop a picture for four hours and then has to resort to leftovers or pop tarts to tie them over until they can find some free time to actually shower and eat. It's not like I actually do anything normal in that shower. It's a good place to sit down and do a ritual half-cry-half-brainstorm for new projects. I wonder what I am actually doing with my life. I'm pretty sure I spent three hours complaining to my mom, another three trying to research how to screen-print a t-shirt, and an additional three watching a movie. Plus I'm thinking about all of these DIY bookends and magnets I want to make. Too much work and not enough time in a day. Sometimes I think I am a bit of a genius living in a world that is run by a bunch of chimps. I tell my mom that all the time. She just laughs. I need another coffee to keep this going. I'm like a still body with a bunch of energy inside ready to explode but if I stop drinking caffeine I'll just crash and never actually get anything accomplished except for watching pointless documentaries about a trophy wife convincing her husband to build the largest home in America. Was it 90,000 square feet or was it 100,000? Perfect, that's exactly what I need to worry about right now. I just need to relax. I have adopted my usual method of calming myself down today. That is, when I feel overwhelmed instead of doing something I just stop everything. Too overwhelmed, hence the pointless film, online shopping and consuming multiple pop tarts today. It's probably been weeks since I've actually picked things up off the floor and washed them. This is not normal.

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FIGURE 6.21

Persona C: Movement Study

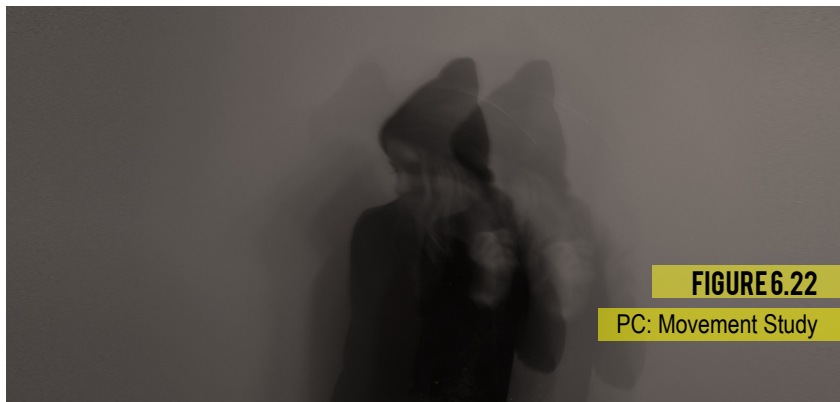


FIGURE 6.22

PC: Movement Study

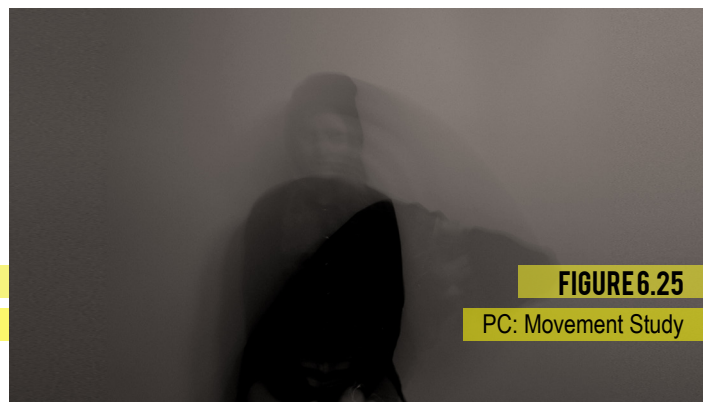


FIGURE 6.25

PC: Movement Study



FIGURE 6.23

PC: Movement Study

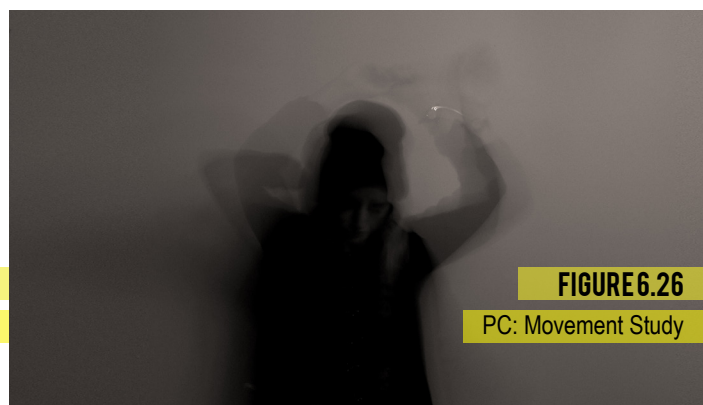


FIGURE 6.26

PC: Movement Study

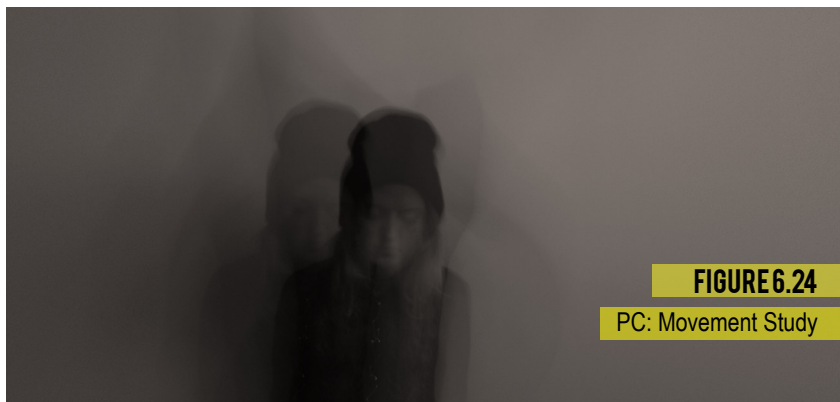


FIGURE 6.24

PC: Movement Study

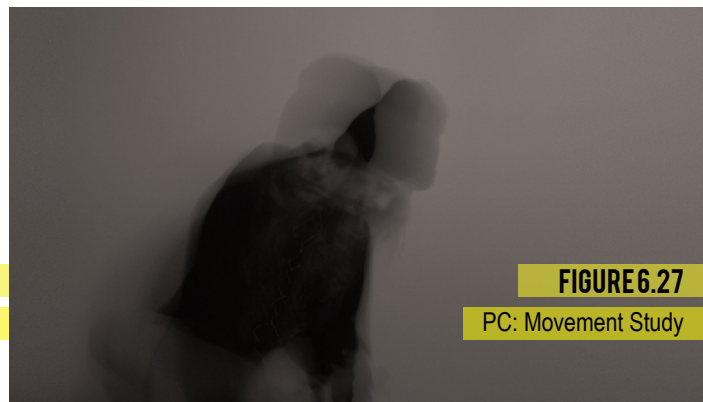


FIGURE 6.27

PC: Movement Study

VALUES & PRINCIPLES	WEEKDAY ACTIVITIES	ENVIRONMENTAL NEEDS	PERSONA DEVELOPMENT
Privacy Concealment Organization Productivity Adaptability Collective	sleep groom/hygiene in (work) live (work) in (work) out (school) live in (study) out (pleasure) groom/hygiene in (study) sleep	Toilet Sink Shower Sleep Surface Additional Sleep Surface Storage Multi-functional Work Surfaces Seating Task Lighting	A very unorganized individual who consistently tries to reorganize her surroundings to uncomplicate her live/work situation. As a freelance designer and graduate student a majority of the time is spent in the place of residence. Adaptability is important since she must switch from meeting with design clients to organizing the sections of her thesis. She convinces herself that for convenience and simplicity, it's better to eat out or order in. Little food preparation is done. Only a small amount of time is spent in the living space when entertaining or when her friends need a place to sleep after a long night out or after late night projects at school. The rest of her down time is spent in her bedroom where she eats 5-cent candies and watches movies on her laptop before bed.

TABLE 21

PC: Environmental Needs

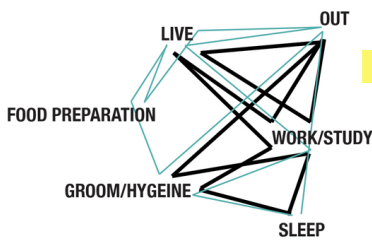


FIGURE 6.28

PC: Mapping of Movement

ADRIANA STRUSS	LIVE	SLEEP	FOOD PREP	GROOMING	STORAGE	SOCIALIZE
WORK/STUDY						
SOCIALIZE						
STORAGE						
GROOMING/HYGEINE						
FOOD PREPARATION						
SLEEP						

FIGURE 6.29

PC: Spatial Adjacencies

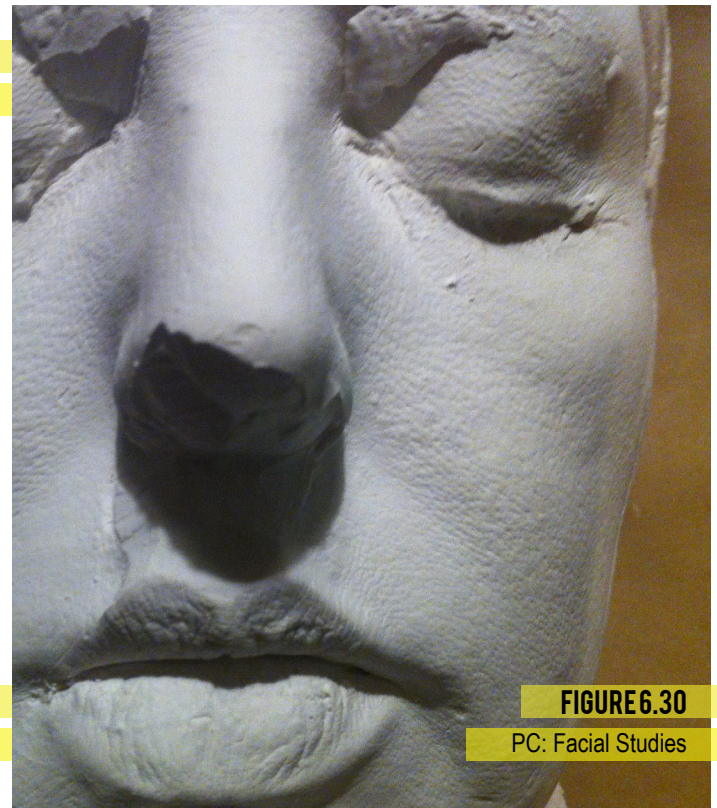


FIGURE 6.30

PC: Facial Studies

6.4 DESIGN GUIDELINES

Five key issues were compiled from the research for this practicum and is used to establish design guidelines for the final micro dwelling unit. These issues were discussed to help inform the design of the final dwelling as well as the use of the selected space by questioning issues that arose from the site study process, objectives resulting from research and initial objectives set out at the beginning of the project. They are as follows:

ISSUE: ANTI-SQUATTING PERCEPTIONS

Objective: This is not squatting. The built object should assist in addressing the issue of inefficiently unoccupied infrastructure and the object should be perceived as a well-designed solution for temporal dwelling within a city.

Implication: Consider the demographic of users and their influence and perception of this typology.

Implication: Consider the cost effectiveness of a proposed anti-squatting system.

Implication: Consider the inclusion of multiple malleable, functioning surfaces to appeal to various users through a single designed object.

ISSUE: CONNECTING WITH THE DESIGNED OBJECT

Objective: To create a sense of identity and ownership through a designed object within a temporal space. Allowing for the action of placemaking through itinerant living.

Implication: Consider including multi-functional planes for the user to manipulate/personalize.

Implication: Consider including a demountable surface(s) to display artwork or photography.

Implication: Consider the design of exposed storage systems to promote the display of personal objects and miscellaneous personal items such as photographs, figurines, books, and plants.

ISSUE: TEMPORAL NATURE OF THE OBJECT

Objective: To create a mobile object that can be deconstructed/ constructed without strain.

Implication: Consider how this object will be distributed such as a pre-fabricated kit, assembled on site or obtained and constructed by user.

Implication: Consider the methods in which the user will transport the kit.

Implication: Consider the materials and tools the user will use to construct/deconstruct the kit.

Implication: Consider utilizing transforming methods or tracks in which surfaces and demountable attachments can be slid, altered, converted or removed from the main object.

ISSUE: DURABILITY

Objective: Through multiple proposed assemblages, deconstructions and transportations, the kit should be constructed with high structural integrity.

Implication: Consider the use of highly durable materials.

Implication: Consider joinery and mechanism that provide support and can be installed with ease.

Implication: Consider surfaces of high use in regards to maintenance and durability to allow for multiple uses or configurations.

ISSUE: CREATION OF SHARED AND PRIVATE SPACES

Objective: To provide private spaces for users to rent and include shared space for washrooms, hygiene, food preparation and cleaning. These buildings are currently for sale and building owners should not have to largely invest in altering the space for the anti-squatting inhabitants.

Implication: Consider the division of the space. Consider

many occupants can fit per level and if they each have access to a private, locked area.

Implication: Consider the location of existing washroom and shower facilities.

Implication: Consider the access to shared space. Occupants should not have to cross between the private areas of others.

In addition to these issues and the 13 design considerations derived from previous research, interviews with current participating anti-squatting individuals residing in the Netherlands provided this project with seven additional parameters that were repeatedly noted throughout the case study process. These were concluded on the basis of an individual speaking strongly about the topic or for the repeated mentioning of the concern or matter by all four of the participants. The seven parameters resulting from the interviews are as follows: the building must have locks on exterior doors and distinct separations between different occupant spaces, occupants must have access to at least one self-controlled locked space, windows on the main level must have an applied window treatment for user safety, each kit must contain the basics of a squat kit; a chair, table and bed, it must provide clothing storage, the ability to store and display personal items and must provide a division from

dwelling to surrounding environment.

6.5 CHAPTER SUMMARY & CONCLUSION

Following research into demographics and residential living within Winnipeg, Manitoba, four additional rearrange and provide multi-functional pieces to satisfy each designed persona, materials to construct the unit should not exceed \$1000 and that the kit must be able to be deconstructed and transport via a large personal vehicle or rentable moving truck. Acknowledging these key issues allows the design to challenge and address dilemmas and celebrate successes discovered through a multitude of research methods. Here, most significantly are how developing personas can address these issues through real or hypothetically tested prototypes and later modified to accommodate personalities of various potential occupants. An empathetic understanding of the projected users creates a base point for a user-centered design process, which does not elicit from a basic study of statistical material but instead is derived from designing and experiencing the character through a developed persona. As a designer, it is difficult to be unbiased when making critical design decisions and so the development and implementation of personas in a user-based method aids in embodying the views and expectations of the target demographic.

DESIGN & DEVELOPMENT

7.1 INTRODUCTION

The proposed design for the micro dwelling unit is derived from design considerations collected through three precedent studies, an analysis of the city and site, case study research along with a photographic analysis of occupied anti-squatting environments. The qualitative and quantitative research methods come together to display a set of design guidelines that are used to develop the final designed solution for this practicum project. Resulting from these guidelines, this chapter reveals the final intervention of a micro interior environment implemented into each site and discussed as an assemblage of components. The adaptability of the micro dwelling unit is discussed in relation to the three personas developed in Chapter 6: Programming, demonstrating the unit's flexibility and opportunities for multi-use. An illustration of the construction processes, final design outcome and inhabitation is demonstrated through the use of technical drawings, spatial perspectives, photographic documentation and journaling. The final design was then prototyped and tested and thus a photographic exploration along with detailed journal entries of the assemblage, adaptability and user inhabitation was also included as evidence to support the initial project objectives.

7.2 DESIGN GUIDELINES

Multiple design considerations were drawn from the precedent studies, an analysis of the city and site, and case study research that was utilized throughout the entire design process in order to extract inspiration from existing examples of successful micro dwelling, understand the importance of preserving existing city infrastructure and to further understand the needs and activities of those living in temporal environments. These strategies were employed in the initial design investigation process and resulted in the final proposed micro dwelling depicted later in this chapter. The following are summaries of design guidelines accumulated through this practicum process:

PRECEDENT STUDY GUIDELINES:

- 1) Promote the notion of movement and travel.
- 2) Importance of detailing including joinery details and the meeting of materials.
- 3) Design aesthetics including the use of color, introduction of texture, shape, symmetry and repetition.
- 4) The use of distinctly different materials to promote feelings of safety or inviting environments.

- 5) The use of a mobile dwelling that arrives and departs from a static location. The micro dwelling should promote adaptability depending on location and user.
 - 6) The idea of packing as a way to contain all of the necessary elements needed to dwell and transport them from location to location.
 - 7) Surfaces that have the ability to transform within the mobile until but also extend outwards into the surrounding environments.
 - 8) A parasitic exploitation of the interior environment the dwelling is inserted into the surrounding interior environment to provide basic elements of heat, water, washroom facilities and electricity.
 - 9) Storage and display of personal items to establish a personalization of the environment.
 - 10) Accommodation of each function with space-saving techniques to eliminate the need for extra furniture to be implemented.
- CITY & SITE GUIDELINES:**
- 1) Consider the demographic of users and their influence and perception of this typology.
 - 2) Consider the cost effectiveness of a proposed anti-squatting system.
 - 3) Consider the inclusion of multiple flexible, functioning surfaces to appeal to various users through a single designed unit.
 - 4) Consider including multifunctional planes for the user to manipulate or personalize.
 - 5) Consider including a demountable surface to display artwork or photography.
 - 6) Consider the design of exposed storage systems to promote the display of personal objects and miscellaneous personal items including photographs, books, and plants.
 - 7) Consider how this object will be distributed. Will it be provided by an agency or guerrillaed plans?
 - 8) Consider the methods in which the user will transport the kit.
 - 9) Consider the materials and tools the user will use to construct/deconstruct the kit.
 - 10) Consider utilizing transforming methods or tracks in which surfaces and demountable attachments can be slid, altered, converted or removed from the main object.
 - 11) Consider the use of highly durable materials.
 - 12) Consider joinery and mechanism that provide support and can be installed with ease.
 - 13) Consider materials for surfaces of high use in

- regards to maintenance and durability to allow for multiple uses or configurations.
- 14) Consider the division of the space. Consider many occupants can fit per floor of building occupied and if they each have access to a private, locked area.
 - 15) Consider the location of existing washroom and shower facilities.
 - 16) Consider the access to shared space. Occupants should not have to cross between the private areas of others.
 - 8) Shelving for easy access to books and other high-use items.
 - 9) Storage for irregularly used or larger items.
 - 10) Storage for food related utensils and other food preparation related items including cook top, kettle, and coffee maker.
 - 11) Adequate lighting in areas of high use.
 - 12) A consideration of temporary flooring materials.
 - 13) The ability to operate multiple electronic items within the space.

CASE STUDY GUIDELINES:

- 1) Opportunity to personalize vertical wall surfaces.
- 2) Privacy considerations including locks, window treatments, and spatial separations.
- 3) Provide various forms of seating to fit multiple functions.
- 4) Small areas promoting socialization within private space.
- 5) A food preparation and dining surfaces.
- 6) A horizontal surface for temporarily unloading or storage of small items.
- 7) Clothing storage including racks, drawers, or hooks.

7.3 INITIAL INVESTIGATIONS

Initial investigations into form development were led by a study on presumed movement and mannerisms of three developed personas. Photography was utilized to study and capture movements that personas could potentially exhibit during everyday tasks and routines that are specific to that character. Alongside these studies, in addition to the previously discussed spatial adjacencies and environmental needs derived for each persona, initial spatial plans began to take the shape of a box or large container in which all necessary components would be extracted from. These initial explorations proved to be too large in square footage and immobile due to the weight and amount of material to be used.

7.4 DESIGN OUTCOME

The primary purpose in designing a micro dwelling as a response to unoccupied environments was to promote unfamiliar exploration of the city and encourage spatial agency. It was also to respond to economic hardships faced by students, artists, independents or low-income earners, along with the rising value of property in downtown Winnipeg. Additional goals of the design were to examine a new way of looking at interior environments and the opportunities they can provide inhabitants without compromising the history or integrity of the space and to rethink or reexamine typical urban lifestyles. The final design outcome provides the basic elements in establishing a place to dwell including: a table, bed, chair, and additionally provides the flexibility needed to create spatial boundaries, divisions or such spaces for activities such as a food preparation area or grooming through simple manipulations of the micro dwelling unit and its components. Thus, the unit offers a user three basic components to living with an additional six components that can be manipulated from the basic structure of the object. These additions can be identified as 1) hanging storage area 2) food preparation area 3) adjustable individual or multiple-person seating 4) soft seating options 5) storage-based spatial divider and 6) large work surface. Each element can then serve

multiple functions beyond what is proposed due the ability for the user to interact and manipulate objects to suite their everyday occurrences within the space.

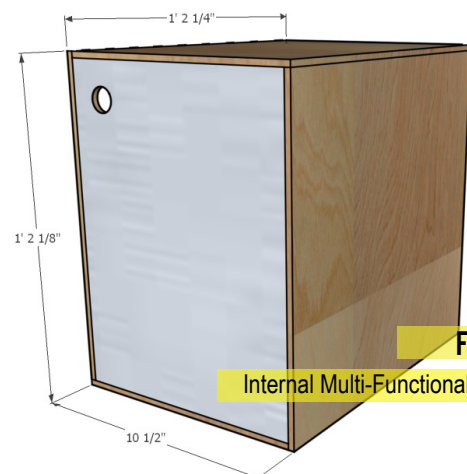


FIGURE 7.1

Internal Multi-Functional Box Unit

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FIGURE 7.2

3D Model: Main Structure

With Fold Up Table Surfaces

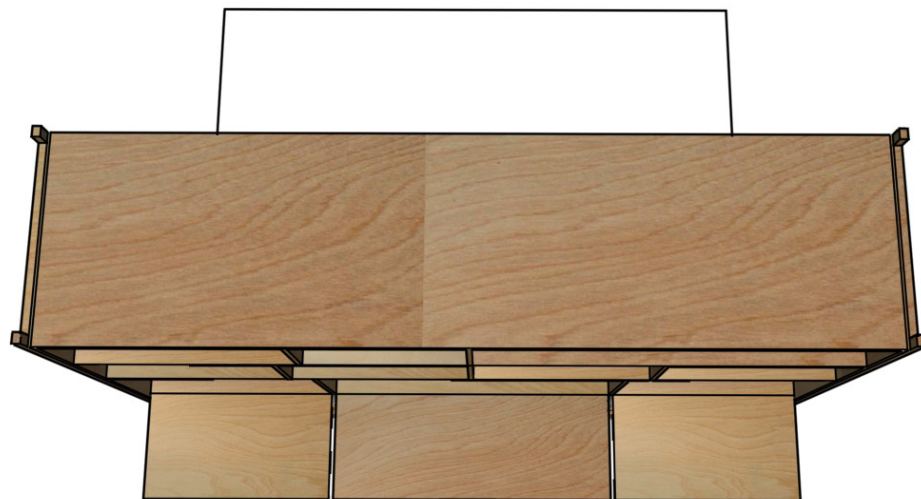


FIGURE 7.3

3D Model: Main Structure

With Fold Down Bed

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FIGURE 7.4

3D Model: Metal Frame



FIGURE 7.5

3D Model: Metal Frame

With Inserted Surfaces

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design & development

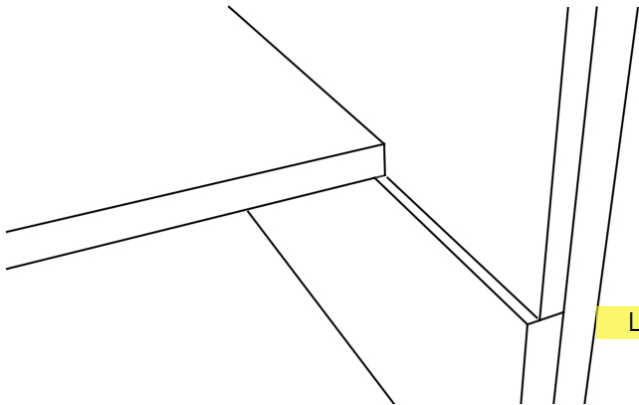


FIGURE 7.6

Lip Detail At Bottom

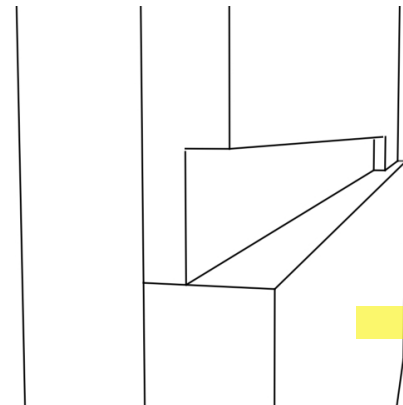


FIGURE 7.9

Close Up of Joint

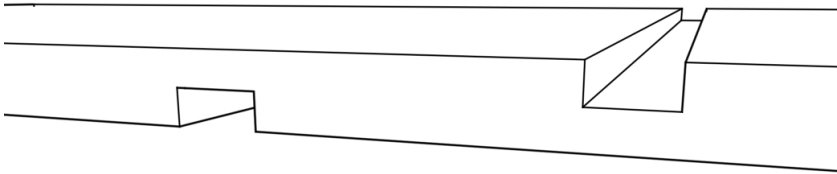


FIGURE 7.7

Groove Details

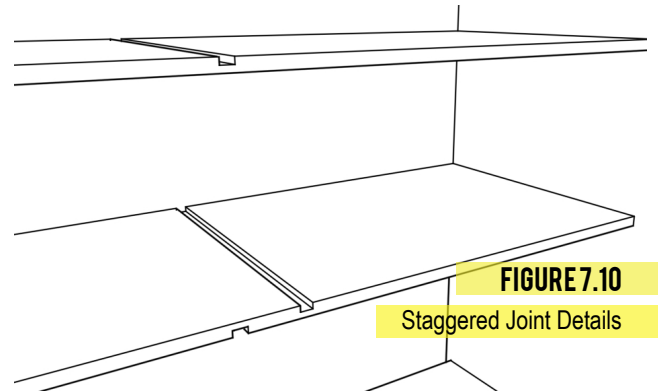


FIGURE 7.10

Staggered Joint Details

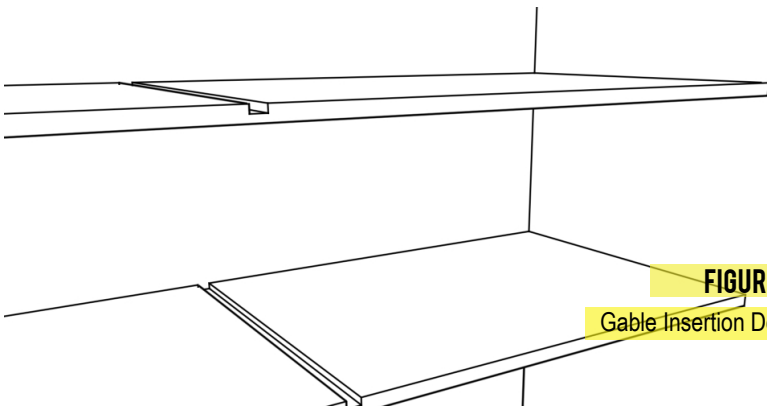


FIGURE 7.8

Gable Insertion Details

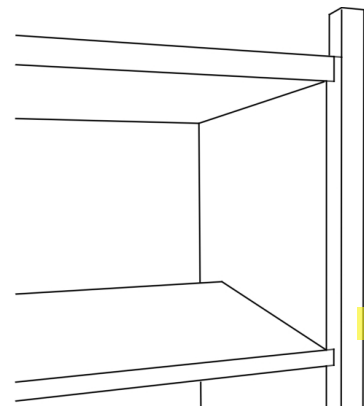


FIGURE 7.11

Protrusion At Top

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design & development

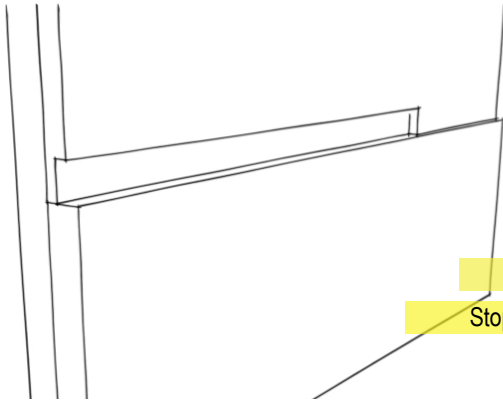


FIGURE 7.12

Stopped Groove

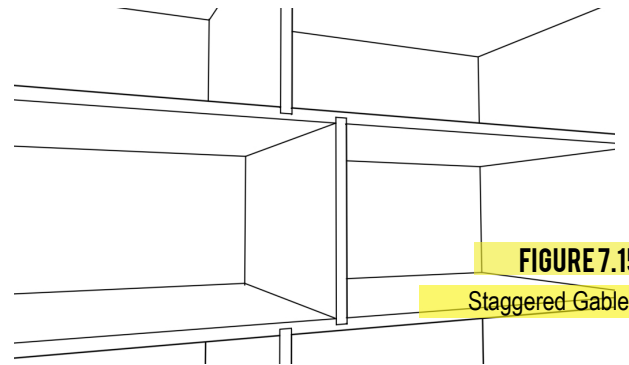


FIGURE 7.15

Staggered Gables

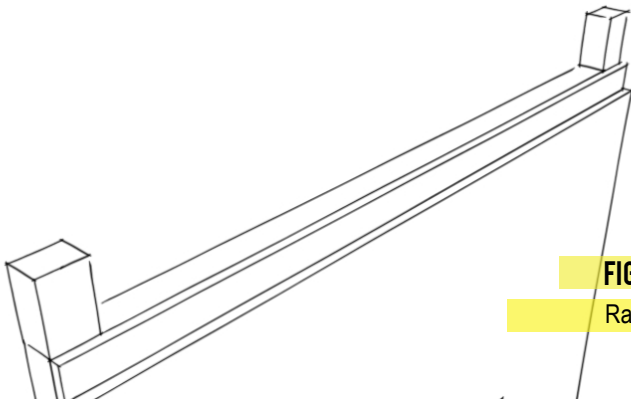


FIGURE 7.13

Rabbet Joint

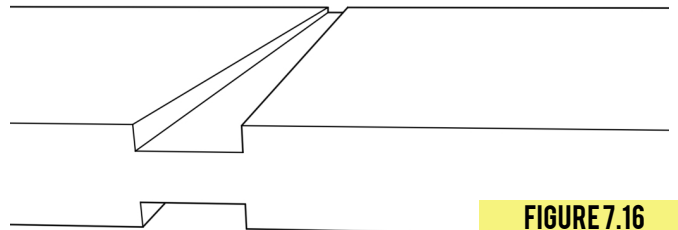


FIGURE 7.16

Aligned Routed Groove Detail

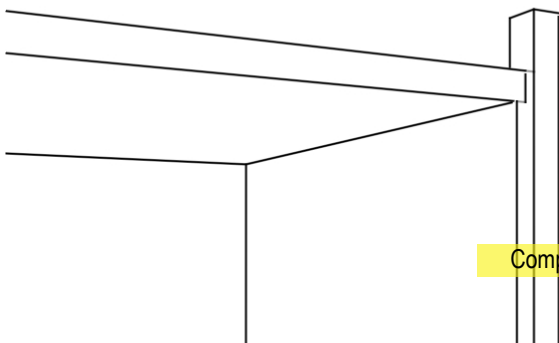


FIGURE 7.14

Complete Rabbeted Joint

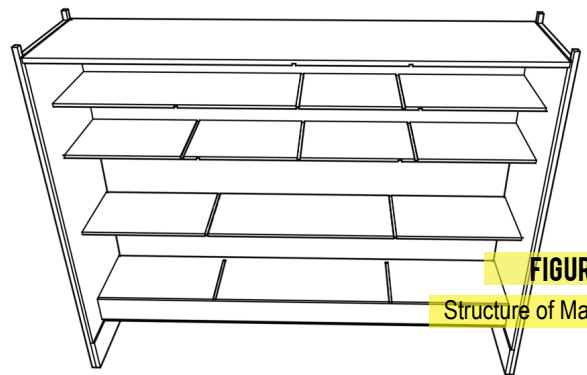
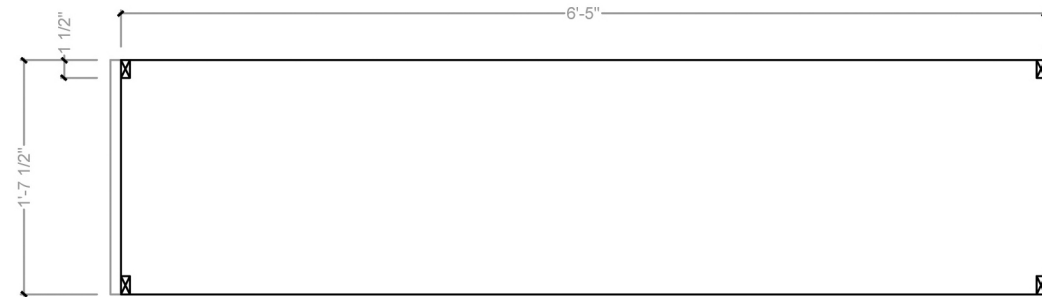


FIGURE 7.17

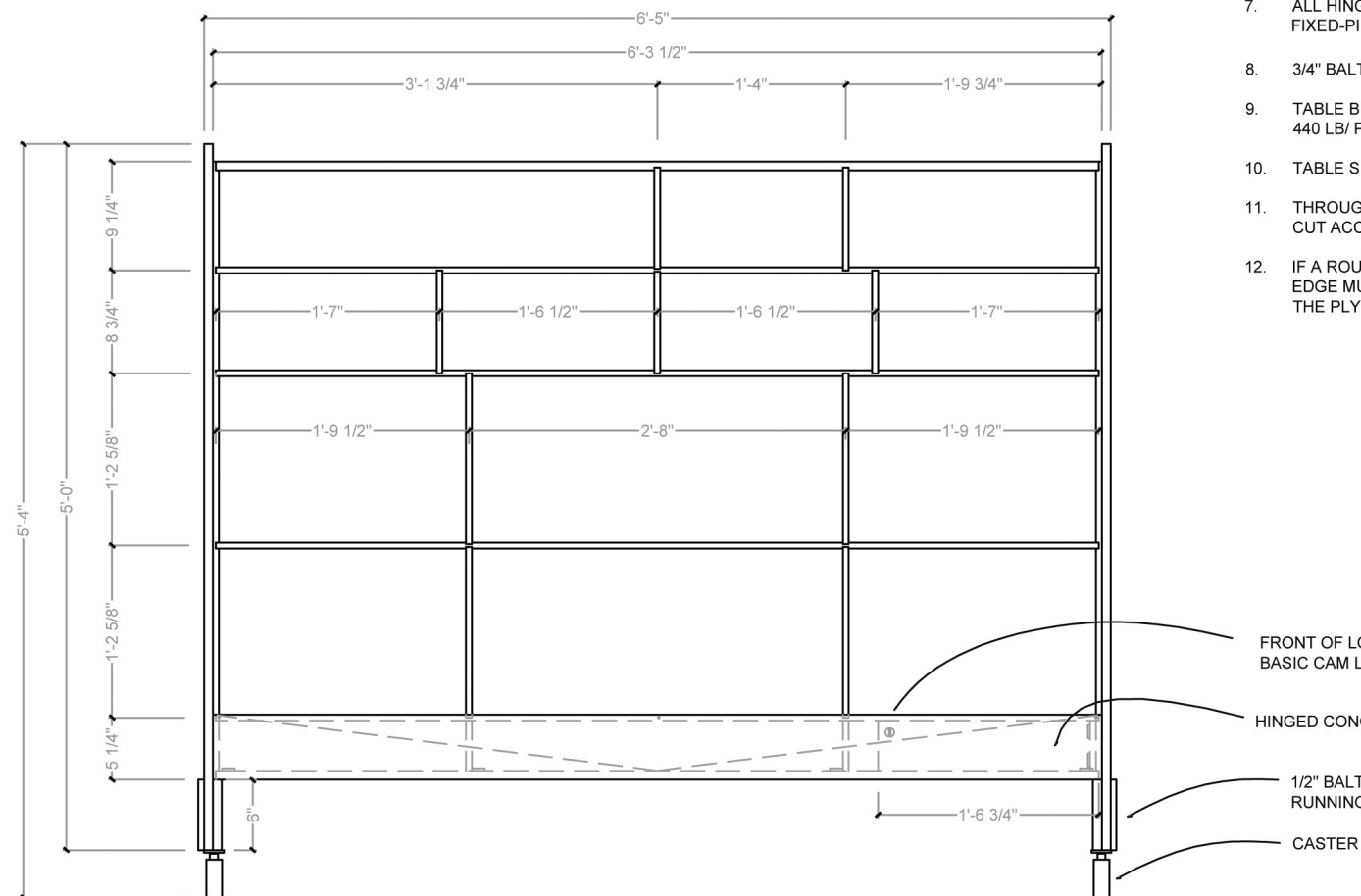
Structure of Main Unit



A1 STORAGE/ SLEEP UNIT- PLAN VIEW
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"

NOTES:

1. ALL CONSTRUCTION TO BE 3/4" OR 1/2" BALTIC BIRCH UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
2. ALL INTERIOR PARTITIONS DIMENSIONED CENTER LINE TO CENTER LINE, 1/2" BALTIC BIRCH.
3. ALL JOINTS TO BE CLAMPED AND SECURED WITH WOOD GLUE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
4. ● DENOTES A 1/10" x 1/4" RARE-EARTH CIRCULAR MAGNET.
5. MAGNETS TO BE INSET IN PREDRILLED HOLES WITH WOOD GLUE TO SIT FLUSH WITH FACE OF WOOD.
6. ALL CASTERS TO BE 4" SWIVEL CASTERS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
7. ALL HINGES TO BE 2" x 1 1/8" NARROW EXTRUDED BRASS FIXED-PIN BUTT HINGES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
8. 3/4" BALTIC BIRCH SIDE PANELS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
9. TABLE BRACKETS TO BE LEE VALLEY 4-POSITION FOLDING BRACKETS 440 LB/ PAIR LOAD CAPACITY, SECURED WITH PROVIDED HARDWARE.
10. TABLE SURFACE TO BE 3/4" BALTIC BIRCH FREE OF DEFECTS.
11. THROUGH DADO GROOVES AND STOPPED DADO GROOVES SHALL BE CUT ACCORDINGLY TO SLOT IN AND ACCOMMODATE ALL VERTICAL GABLES.
12. IF A ROUTER IS USED TO CUT A STOPPED GROOVE, THE ROUNDED FINISHED EDGE MUST BE HAND CHISELED TO ACCOMMODATE THE SQUARE EDGE OF THE PLYWOOD GABLE.

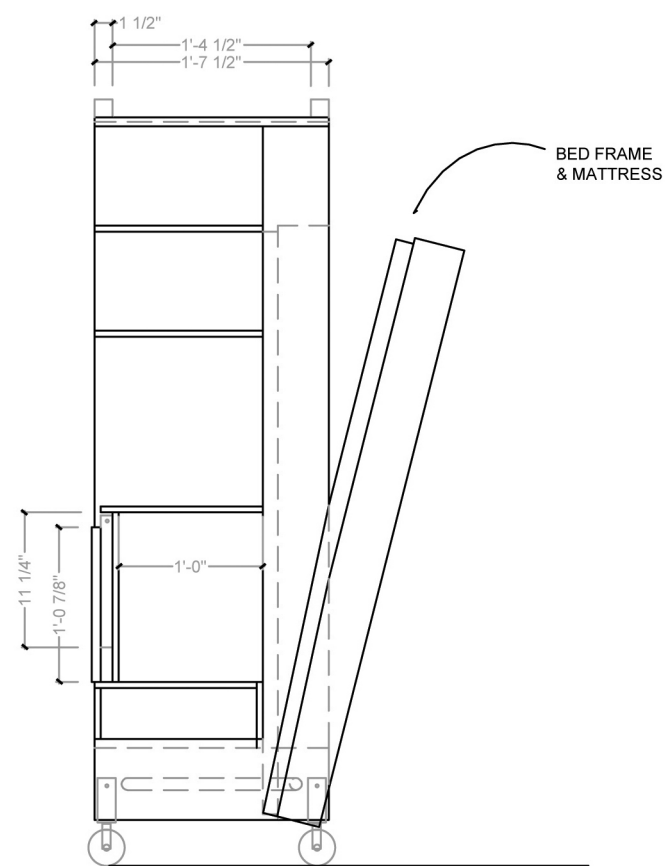


E1 STORAGE/ SLEEP UNIT- FRONT FACE ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"

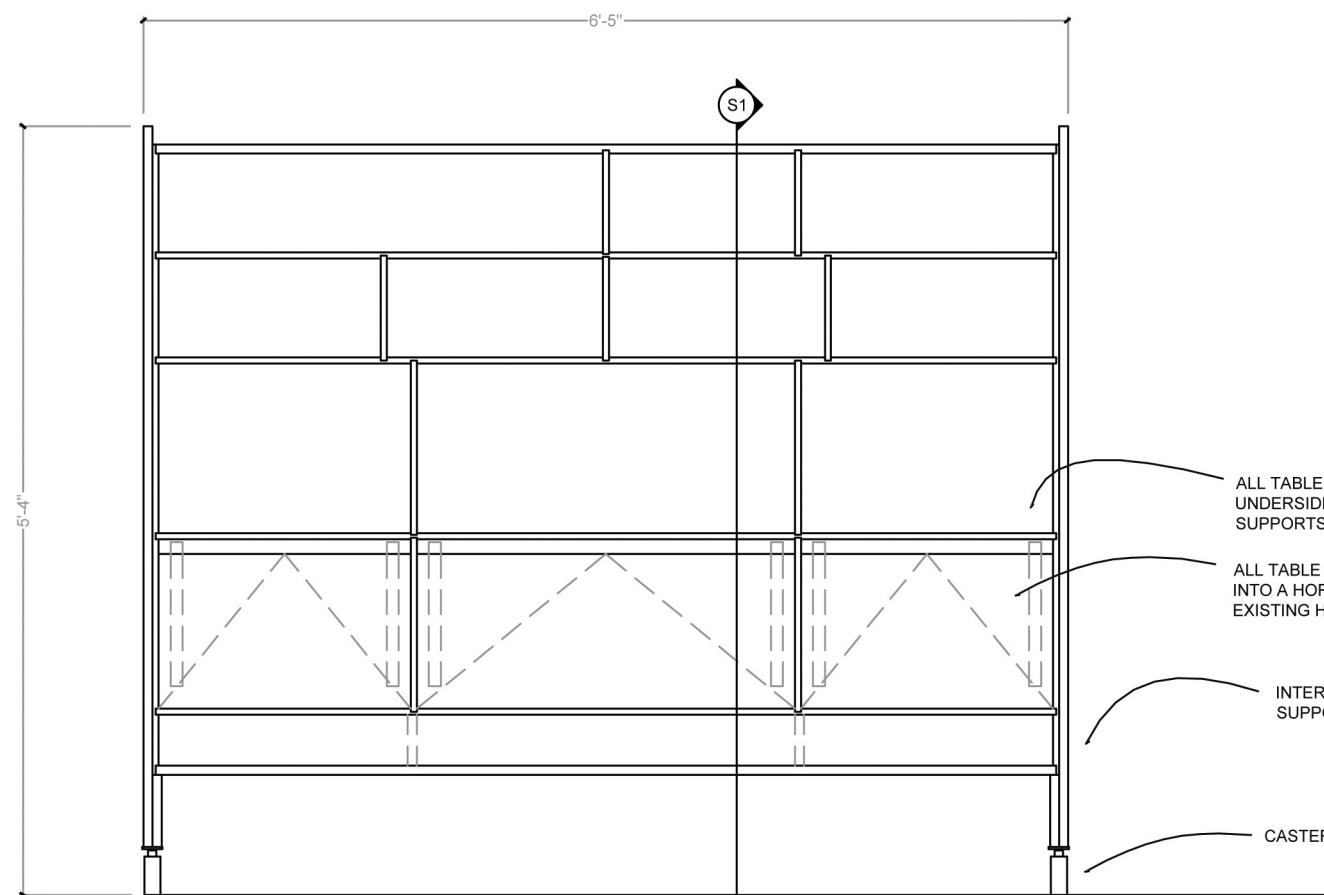
FIGURE 7.18

Construction Drawing 1

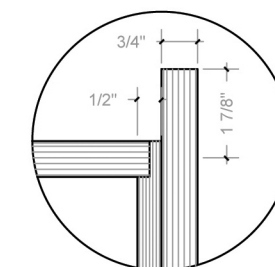
Storage & Sleep Unit



S1 STORAGE/ SLEEP UNIT- SECTION 1
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"



E2 STORAGE/ SLEEP UNIT- BACK FACE ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"

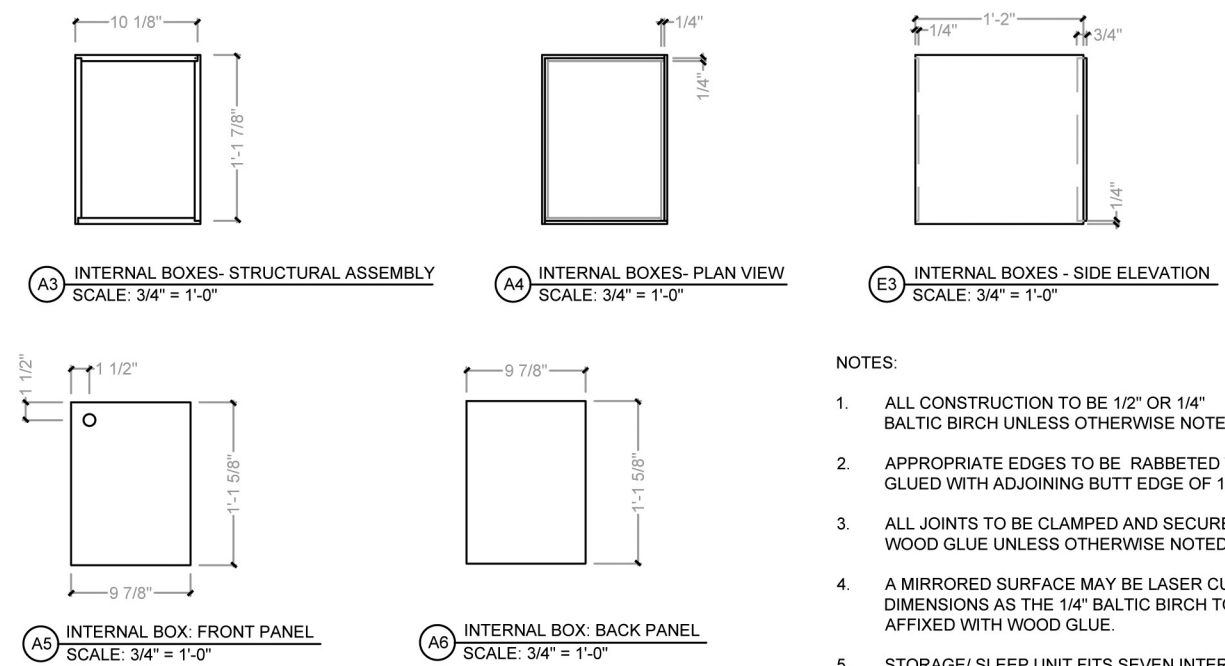


D1 DETAIL- TYPICAL JOINT AT TOP CORNER
SCALE: 3" = 1'-0"

FIGURE 7.19

Construction Drawing 2

Storage & Sleep Unit

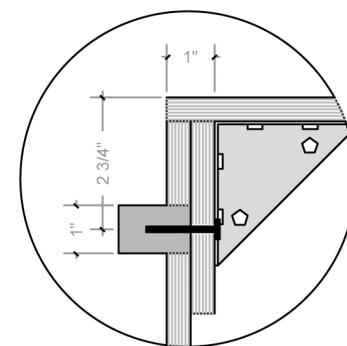


- NOTES:
1. ALL CONSTRUCTION TO BE 1/2" OR 1/4" BALTIC BIRCH UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
 2. APPROPRIATE EDGES TO BE RABBETED THEN FITTED AND GLUED WITH ADJOINING BUTT EDGE OF 1/2" BALTIC BIRCH.
 3. ALL JOINTS TO BE CLAMPED AND SECURED WITH WOOD GLUE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
 4. A MIRRORED SURFACE MAY BE LASER CUT TO THE SAME DIMENSIONS AS THE 1/4" BALTIC BIRCH TOP PANEL AND AFFIXED WITH WOOD GLUE.
 5. STORAGE/ SLEEP UNIT FITS SEVEN INTERNAL BOXES IN TOTAL.

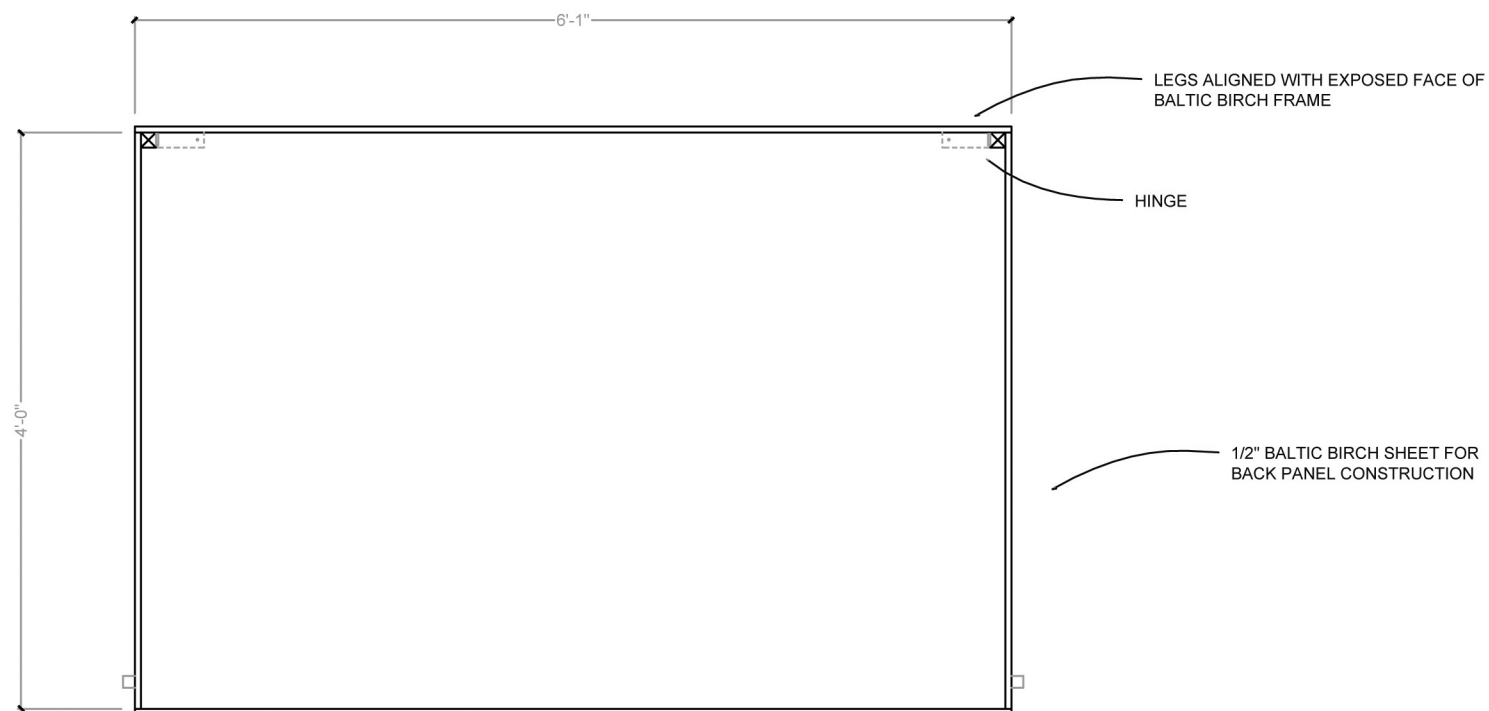
FIGURE 7.20
Construction Drawing 3
Internal Boxes

NOTES:

1. ALL CONSTRUCTION TO BE 3/4" OR 1/2" BALTIC BIRCH UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
2. BACK PANEL TO FIT TIGHT WITHIN FRAME AND AIR NAILED FROM EXTERIOR OF FRAME.
3. ALL NAIL HOLES TO BE FILLED WITH FILLER TO MATCH BALTIC BIRCH WOOD USED.
4. MAGNETS TO BE INSET IN PREDRILLED HOLES WITH WOOD GLUE TO SIT FLUSH WITH FACE OF WOOD.
5. ALL HINGES TO BE 2" x 1 1/8" NARROW EXTRUDED BRASS FIXED-PIN BUTT HINGES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.



D2 DETAIL- DOWEL CONNECTION AT CORNER
SCALE: 3" = 1'-0"

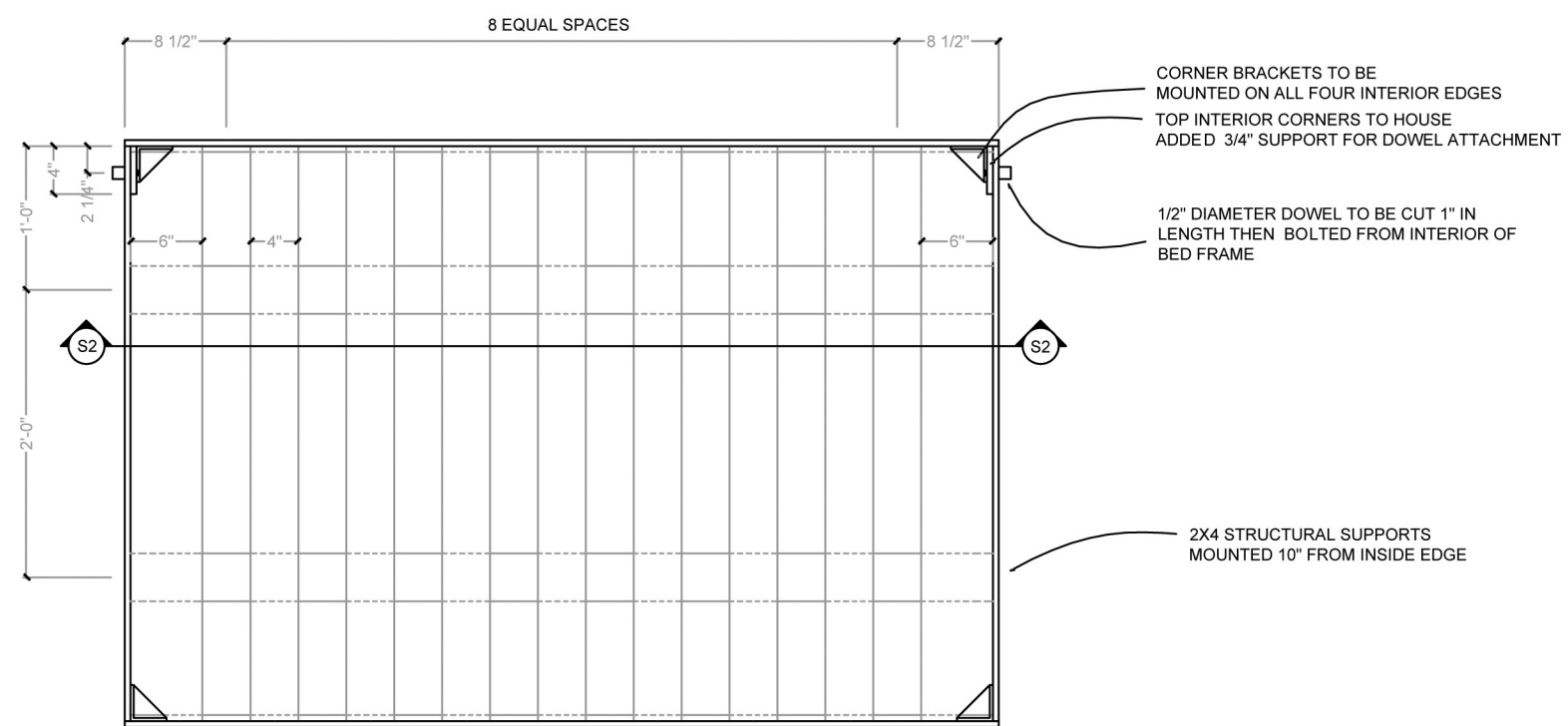


E2 BED PLATFORM- FRONT FACE ELEVATION [WHEN FOLDED]
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"

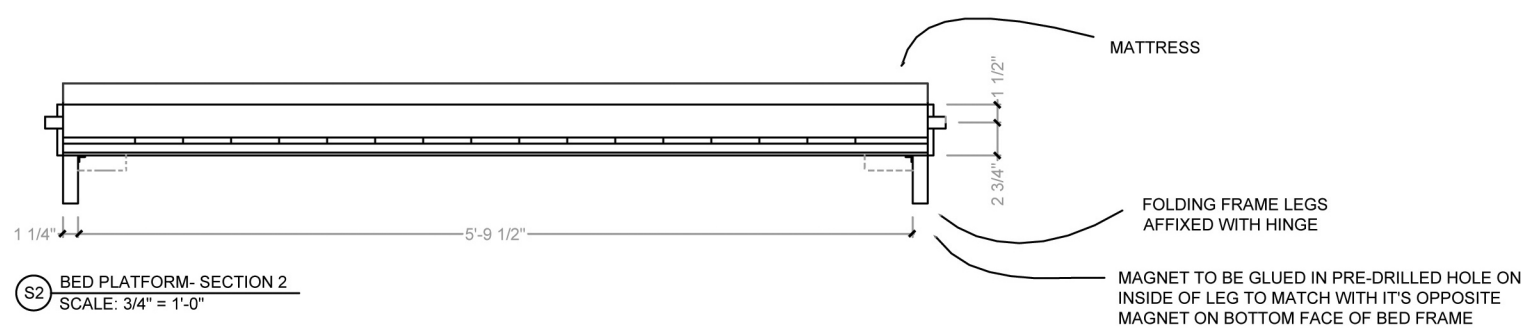
FIGURE 7.21

Construction Drawing 4

Bed Unit



A2 BED PLATFORM- PLAN VIEW
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"

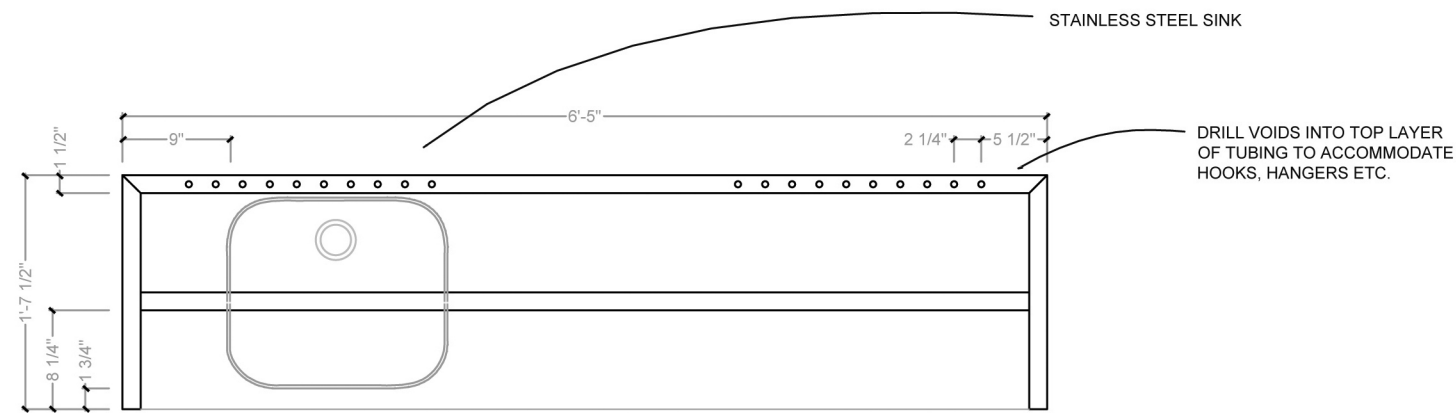


S2 BED PLATFORM- SECTION 2
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"

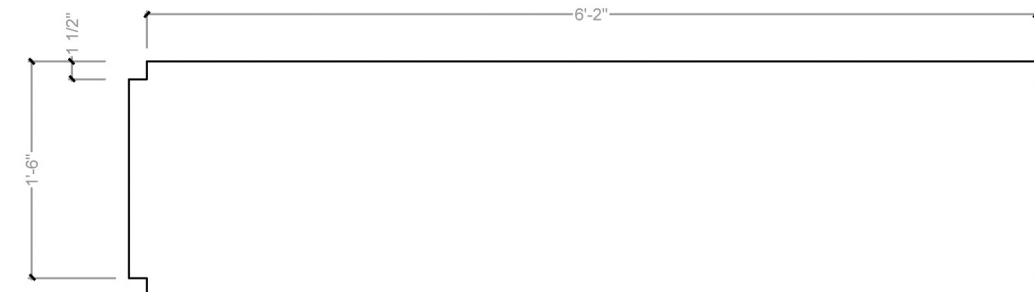
FIGURE 7.22

Construction Drawings 5

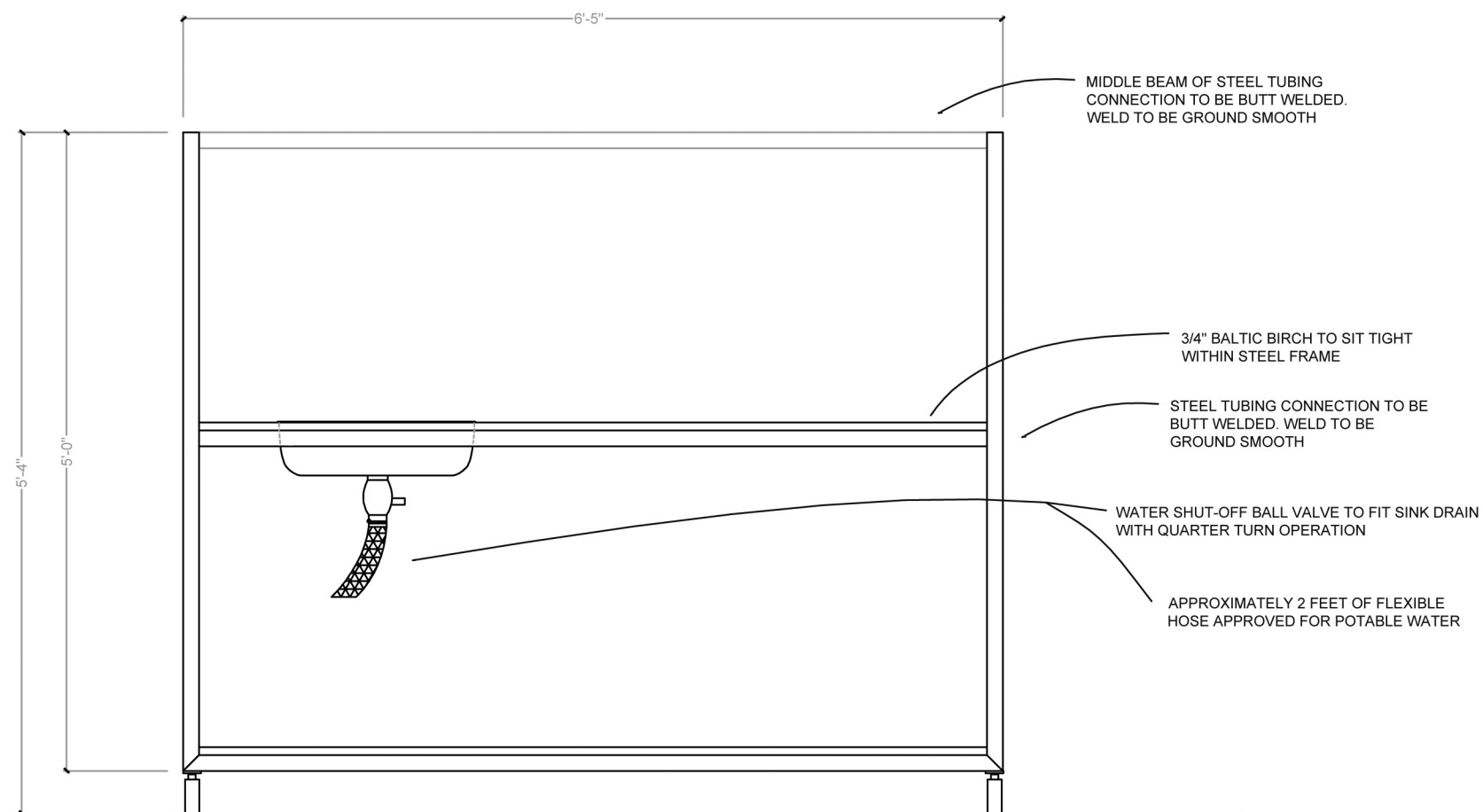
Bed Unit



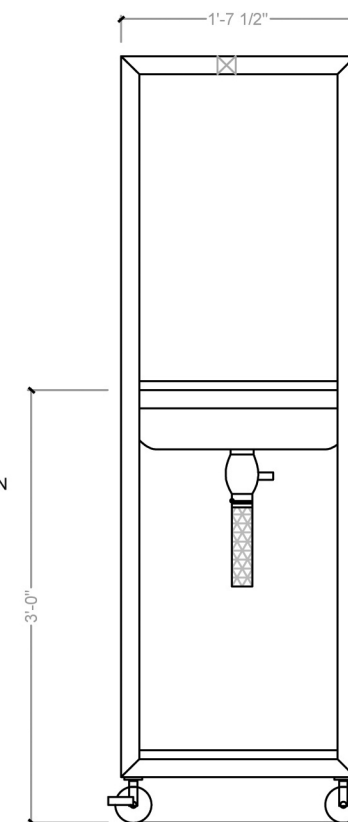
A7 FOOD/ HYGEINE UNIT- PLAN VIEW
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"



A8 FOOD/ HYGEINE UNIT- TYPICAL 3/4" BALTIC BIRCH SURFACE
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"



E4 FOOD/ HYGEINE UNIT- FRONT FACE ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"



E5 FOOD/ HYGEINE UNIT- LEFT SIDE ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"

NOTES:

1. ALL CONSTRUCTION TO 1 1/2" SQUARE STEEL TUBING UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
2. ALL CORNER CONNECTIONS TO BE CUT AND WELDED AT 45 DEGREE ANGLES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
3. ALL WELDED CONNECTIONS TO BE GROUND AND DISPLAY A SEAMLESS AND SMOOTH TRANSITION.
4. FRONT, NORTH FACE CASTERS TO BE 4" SWIVEL CASTERS.
5. REAR, SOUTH FACE CASTERS TO BE 4" SWIVEL CASTERS WITH LOCKING MECHANISM.
6. ALL CASTERS TO BE BOLTED OR WELDED THROUGH TUBING FRAME. WELDS TO BE GROUND AND DISPLAY A SEAMLESS AND SMOOTH SURFACE.
7. ALL WOOD COMPONENTS TO BE 3/4" BALTIC BIRCH.
8. SINK TO BE IKEA FYNDIG STAINLESS STEEL, SINGLE BOWL INSET SINK OR EQUIVALENT.
9. ENSURE A TIGHT CONNECTION OF HOSE TO VALVE WITH APPROPRIATELY SIZED STAINLESS STEEL HOSE CLAMP.

FIGURE 7.23

Construction Drawing 6

Food/ Hygiene Unit

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FIGURE 7.24

Micro Dwelling: Static State

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FIGURE 7.25

Micro Dwelling: 2 Components

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FIGURE 7.26

Micro Dwelling: Unfolded

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FIGURE 7.27

Micro Dwelling: Bookshelves

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FIGURE 7.34

Bed Connection Latch



FIGURE 7.37

Top Detail



FIGURE 7.35

Box & Frame Alignment



FIGURE 7.38

Shelf Detail

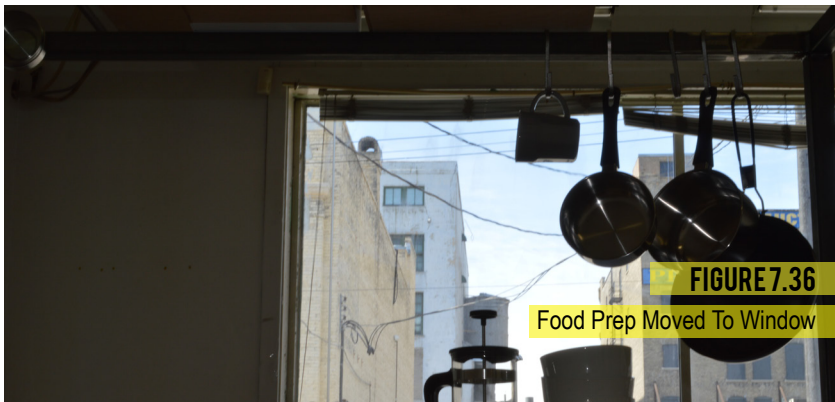


FIGURE 7.36

Food Prep Moved To Window



FIGURE 7.39

Work Space

7.5 REFLECTION ON CONSTRUCTION PROCESS

It is important to mention a number of issues that arose during the construction process and address how they were solved or overcome. Firstly, this dwelling was constructed with no prior carpentry experience. Consultations were scheduled with numerous carpenters, welders, professional interior designers and architects in order to produce a detailed and structurally sound dwelling unit. There are three main lessons learnt through the construction process. The first lesson is the importance of straight edges especially when ripping down full 4x8' sheets of Baltic Birch plywood. If an edge was not cut straight then the adjoining pieces, be it the supporting gables or side components of the unit, would not produce a smooth edge or line up accordingly. This would affect the alignment and dimensions of the rest of the unit. When purchasing wood, it is important to select plywood sheets that are relatively flat and have not been warped or show signs of damage and deformities. Additional warping was avoided by storing the cut sheets flat on the ground opposed to vertically storing them against a wall. Secondly, a hand held router was used to cut the dadoed and rabbeted joints. Through grooves and stopped grooves were both cut with the hand held tool on the wood unit as well as the smaller storage boxes housed inside of the unit. Stopped grooves had to be finished with

a hand chisel to leave a square stop opposed to a rounded stop left by the router bit. This was done in order to fit a straight cut piece of plywood firmly into the routed groove. Additionally, time management was difficult as five or more clamps were needed at one time to complete one smaller box. This resulted in a slower than anticipated construction time for the box units due to the number of clamps available for use. The clamps were also needed when adjoining the side structures to the fully constructed body of the wood unit. Clamping the smaller boxes overnight as well as alternating between using the clamps for a small box and staining the larger wood unit helped to cope with this setback. Wood glue with a faster drying time was implemented, as well.

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FIGURE 7.40
Studio Space



FIGURE 7.43
Bed Frame



FIGURE 7.41
Construction Process

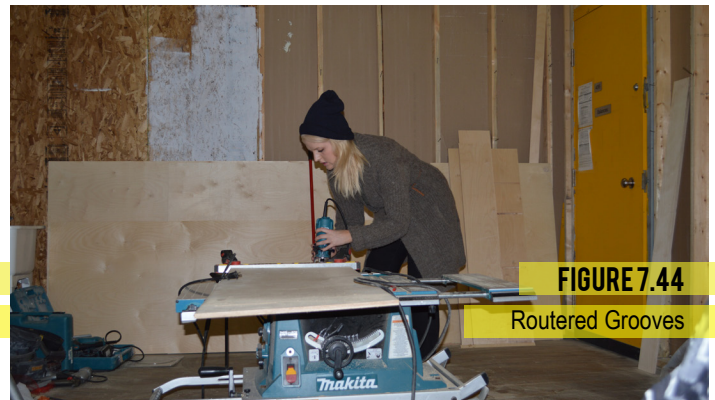


FIGURE 7.44
Routed Grooves



FIGURE 7.42
Straight Grooves



FIGURE 7.45
Slotted Shelf Detail

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FIGURE 7.46

Stopped Groove Detail



FIGURE 7.49

Shelf Detail



FIGURE 7.47

Groove Detail

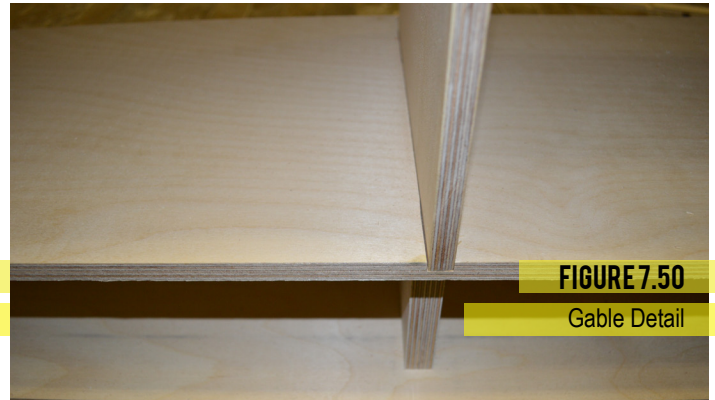


FIGURE 7.50

Gable Detail



FIGURE 7.48

Clamping System



FIGURE 7.51

Gable Detail 2

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FIGURE 7.52

Joinery Details

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FIGURE 7.53
Double Rabbet Cuts



FIGURE 7.56
Clamping System



FIGURE 7.54
Table Hardware



FIGURE 7.57
Recessed Hardware



FIGURE 7.55
Dowel Insertion



FIGURE 7.58
Dowel Insertion 2

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FIGURE 7.59

4" Casters



FIGURE 7.62

Welded Joint Detail



FIGURE 7.60

Welded Joint Detail



FIGURE 7.63

Sink Installation



FIGURE 7.61

Hook Detail

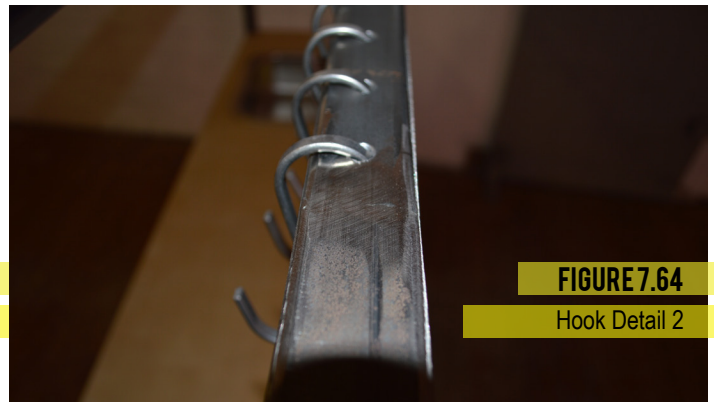


FIGURE 7.64

Hook Detail 2

7.6 USER PROCESS

The use of the micro dwelling unit opens up to reveal a multitude of processes and flexibilities. These adaptations are complete once the unit is situated within the interior environment. Thus, these adaptations will vary for each user as the unit responds to basic and specific everyday needs and routines. Although the parts of the unit may be arranged differently for each inhabitant, the process of transportation, unpacking and repacking of the unit and its components will remain relatively the same for each user. A typical process is as follows:

- 1) Unoccupied infrastructure is listed with a governing agency to provide tenant occupancy.
- 2) A user is granted access to a space within an unoccupied structure and a usage agreement is signed.
- 3) The micro dwelling is purchased from the manufacturer or purchased through the agency and shipped to the space of intended occupancy. The dwelling is packaged as two individual units and designed to accommodate door clearances. The dwelling may also be in current use and

therefore would be transported by the individual to the new location.

- 4) In the case that the dwelling needs to be transported by the user, this would be done through the use of a truck, flatbed trailer, utility trailer or cargo trailers; all which can be rented within the city or borrowed through acquaintances.
- 5) Upon arrival, the full dwelling consists of two units: a wood unit with affixed bed, and an equal-sized metal unit. The bed may be folded down for use and the smaller boxes housed within the wood unit may be taken out and assembled in various methods to suit the users' needs. The wood unit can be rolled and configured in a preferred location within the environment.

This unit can then be used as storage but also provides inserted boxes that can be pulled out and configured to form separate storage containers, seating, spatial divisions or smaller table surfaces. This unit also houses a three individual work surfaces that can be used

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FIGURE 7.65

Transportation of the Micro Dwelling

- individually for smaller tasks or as a longer surface for tasks that require more space. A typical adaptation of the dwelling would take between one to three minutes.
- 6) Two fold down legs are located at the top right and left corners of the bed unit. This component is to be unfolded away from the wood unit with the unfolded legs resting on the floor surface. It also has the ability to be pushed under the wood unit to form a smaller soft seating location.
- 7) The metal unit provides a solid surface that can be adapted for multiple uses. Typical uses may include hanging storage for clothing and shelf space for footwear. One half of the solid wood surface reveals a sink and the opposing side offering storage for dishware and food preparatory supplies. S-hooks are provided with the unit and may be hung on the top horizontal supports of the metal structure. A hook hung water reservoir and grey water container are included with the purchase of the unit and can be assembled to the sink to provide water and basic washing amenities. These additional parts are located and stored within the bottom of the
- wood unit along with a first aid kit and fire extinguisher.
- 8) Additionally, a magnetized fabric component is located and stored within the bottom of the wood unit to be used as a boundary within the space, a divider between the wood and metal unit or simple a form a privacy. This component can be magnetized to the metal unit, the casters, the smaller boxes or any metal component located within the surrounding environment.
- 9) If the occupant is asked to relocate, the micro dwelling is then moved by the same means it was originally transported. It is recommended that personal belongings being stored within the two units be removed before transportation.
- 10) The process begins again.

7.7 EXISTING DESIGN ELEMENTS

Inserting this dwelling into existing interior environments aided the project to acknowledging the opportunities these existing spaces offer without the necessary need for demolition, new fabrications or additions that have to be invested by property owners. As a guideline set from interviews with anti-squatting participants, the existing environment would not be altered or tampered with. Participants in these case study interviews did demonstrate the use of the existing environment to hang items or attached posters to personalize the space, but it is to be assumed that the existing environment would be respected and remains unaltered. Therefore, no existing materials provided by the space were used or repurposed to construct or adapt the final designed object. Each element housed within the micro dwelling, along with the dwelling itself, responded to the existing environment by establishing spatial boundaries and divisions. The surrounding environment then offers the opportunity for the user to personalize the dwelling and stage their own spatial boundaries and divisions to establish an authentic meaning within the larger space through the daily use and manipulation of the unit. The existing structure is also important for it provides the user access to basic elements of heat, water, washroom facilities and electricity.

7.8 ARCHITECTURAL LANGUAGE

The dwelling as a whole, along with each individual component housed within the dwelling, was designed to interact within the surrounding environment and establish meaning to the user through architectural language. Architectural language is removed from the square footage or other basic spatial values of a built environment, it is a focus on the aesthetics of a design project and what those elements communicate to the user or occupant. It is therefore a visual solution to the initial objective. The form and part of an environment are the main communicators of architectural language.

In the case of the designed micro dwelling unit, the initial dialogue is established in the relationship between the dwelling and existing interior environment. Elements that are expanded into the surrounding environment promote a narrative between dwelling and interior space. The dwelling does not remain a static unit, separate from the surrounding environment, but interacts with it to establish a cohesive language between the two. The interior of the dwelling, when expanded, depicts an architectural language of order and stability through repetitive lines on the top row of the unit and repetitive dimensions found throughout the remainder of the structure. This repetition of vertical elements is also demonstrated in the metal unit where the frame acts as

a continuance of this language: speaking to repetitive lines to promote order and stability. This was in response to preconceived notions of itinerant living as disheveled or displaced individuals. Therefore, an emphasis on the architectural language of structure is seen throughout the dwelling unit. This also allows a user to reflect upon their possessions and question what is really necessary to dwell.

Equally important were the design aesthetics in relation to color and materiality. The color palette implemented into the dwelling was inspired by colors pulled through the site and city photographs. This provides a subtle connection back to the surrounding site and location each dwelling is inserted into. The colors chosen for the prototype promote a sense of calm, airiness and are gender neutral. Color was assigned to the removable boxes of the wood unit to draw the eye to the top of the structure and convey a sense of lightness by removing the heavy emphasis from the structural bottom half of the unit and by provoking a sense of playfulness from both front and back views. In this prototype, the applied color is white but can easily be manufactured to display a purchaser's specific color choice. The combination of mirror, wood and metal also illustrates the importance of materiality in architectural language. Both interior and exterior of the dwelling unit exhibit these materials. The mirror provides a reflectance from the object back to the

surrounding environment underlining the importance for the inhabitant to be mindful and knowledgeable on the unique environments it occupies, the Baltic Birch wood displays a natural, soft and inviting nature while the 1.5" square metal tubing that forms the structure of the kitchen unit contributes as a raw, utilitarian element with favorable strength and durability. The balance of the warmth of the wood unit juxtaposed to the cold rugged nature of the metal unit unify with the intermixing of the smaller wooden boxes between both components. Mirrored box fronts also hold the potential for personalization as the front can be fitted with alternative materials such as felt, leather, wallpaper or rubber to suit each occupant's individual character.

7.9 IN-SITU DOCUMENTATION & DAILY REFLECTION

Following the build of a 1:1 prototype, a 48-hour usage and reflection period took place to evaluate the ability the dwelling had in accommodating everyday activities of the user and to challenge and assess previous goals of the dwelling that were established throughout this document. Events and thoughts were journalized and a photographic study of the usage of the unit was taken over the two day period.

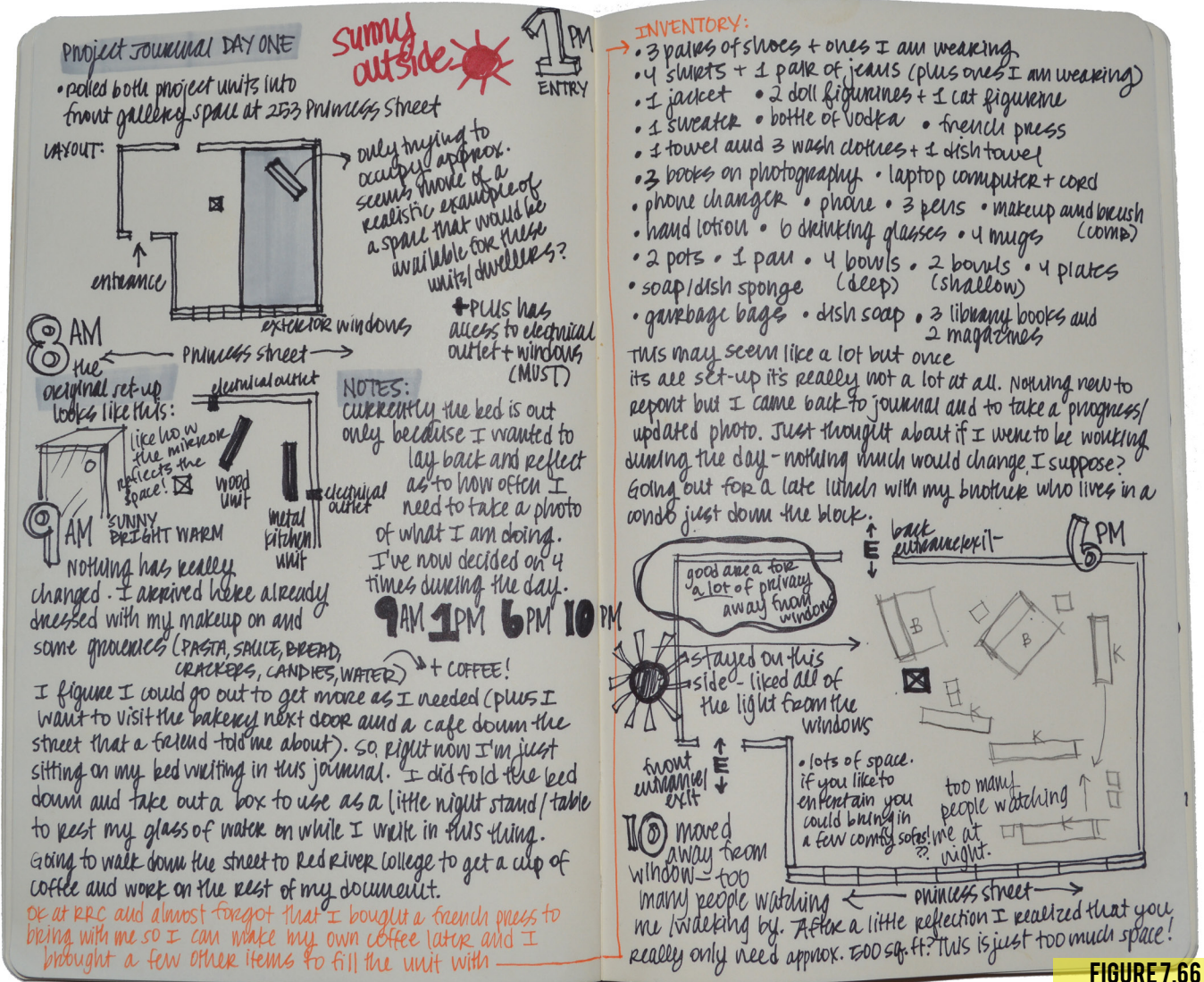


FIGURE 7.66

Journal Entries DAY 1 Of Use

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FIGURE 7.67
9 AM



FIGURE 7.70
9 AM



FIGURE 7.68
1 PM



FIGURE 7.71
1 PM



FIGURE 7.69
6 PM

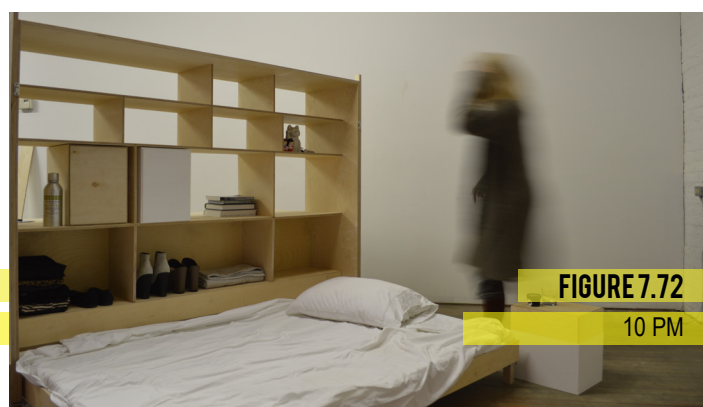
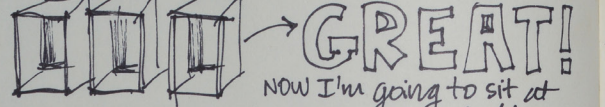


FIGURE 7.72
10 PM

PROJECT JOURNAL DAY 2 *mostly cloudy*

9AM so I'm sitting here with my laptop. I moved the unit to the back and realized that when it's more towards the windows I get distracted and more people stop to stare!! So now it's more of me in the back trying to get work done. I assume this wouldn't happen in a typical setting since you would have your own privacy and potentially add some window treatments like a curtain/sheet/film if you were concerned about peepers! So this is what I'm at now:

I **REALLY** love the idea that the smaller boxes can be taken out and used for other things. I've used them to a) hold groceries in B) nightstand c) chair d) experimented and made a bookshelf! super dynamic!



two back little desk and work or some stuff so see you at 1pm.

1PM now it's 1pm and I came back just in time for another entry. I had to run some errands and go to staples downtown then stopped to eat something in the food court and grabbed a coffee on my way back. As I was walking back something dangled on me! It's hard to tell if a "potential" tenant/user of this micro-dwelling likes to cook, eat out, eat fresh, etc... so the one thing I could suggest is that

someone could bring a compact/small fridge. It wouldn't or shouldn't be too inconvenient since there is enough space to keep it below the sink and still keep it mobile with the kitchen. I suppose other things like microwaves or those countertop dishwashers + toasters can also be added. It's up to the individual user! You can also use the hooks to hang clothes. (I mean - if food prep. isn't that important to your daily routine... which I'm starting to notice that's the case for me.)



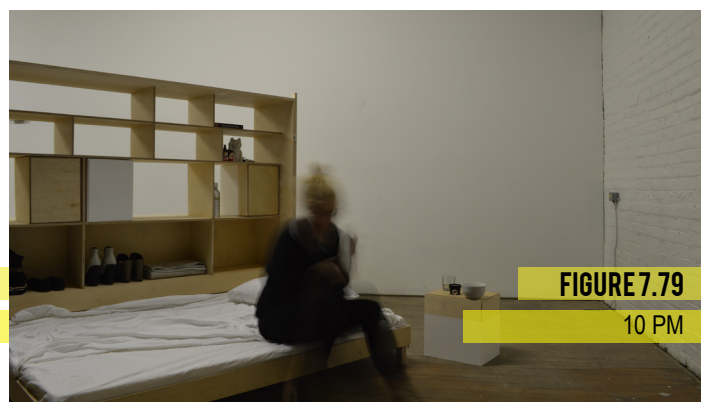
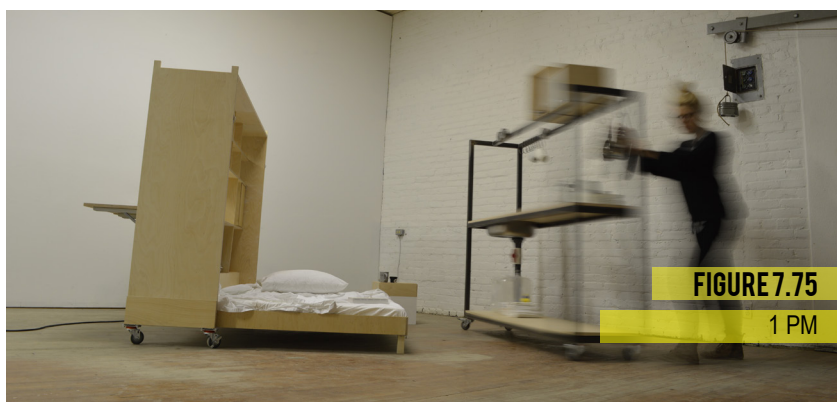
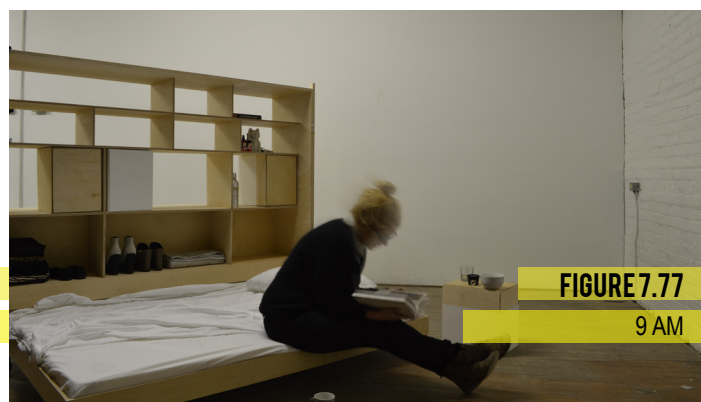
ok maybe I'm **6pm** really thinking now!! Back to the computer!

presumably coming home from work. Had me thinking - a "typical" user of the kit may not even be utilizing it during the day. Actions like sleeping, studying or making dinner become the main focus. A student is at school, an employee is at work and then the dwelling does become this type of reliable object of simplicity when you come home. Within the chaos of the day, does the micro-dwelling provide a nurturing/caring/accommodating motherly "hug" when you get home? ← I LIKE! Going for dinner to friends USING THE MICRODIPS!! **10PM** well it's a bit before 10! Taking a break and going to a movie tonight!! This has been an experience!!

FIGURE 7.73

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7.10 CHAPTER SUMMARY & CONCLUSION

The final micro dwelling design was guided by considerations extracted through three precedent studies, an analysis of the city and site, case study research along with a photographic analysis of occupied anti-squatting environments. Qualitative and quantitative research revealed a set of design guidelines that were used to develop the final designed solution and worked alongside the characteristics and spatial needs of three personas developed in Chapter 6: Programming, demonstrating the unit's flexibility, mobility and opportunities for individual personalization.

The most successful aspect in providing feedback to the design was a built prototype. Prototyping was used as a means in which conclusions pulled from theory and interview results were challenged and assessed. The photographic and video documentation of myself adopting the character of Persona C provided a component that is absent from previous precedent or theoretical analyses and allowed for a factual test of the objects' ability to assist a user in establishing place-identity and home. Prototyping and occupancy of the dwelling also revealed supporting information in relation to the previous discussed notion of agency. The micro dwelling utilizes agency as an additional means of mobility within the city beyond walking, biking or driving. By promoting a user's exploration of new or

previously unknown environments, this dwelling encourages an occupant to re-examine the way in which space is occupied.

Occupying the dwelling as Persona C confirmed that a final built environment is not complete until the user imparts their activity and understanding onto it. It is the user that holds the ability to transform and adapt the unit within the set spatial constraints. The journal record of the use of the dwelling over a two-day period also revealed the vast amount of city and neighborhood exploration that was done. Essentially, the dwelling acted as a touchdown point in which basic and necessary everyday activities unique to the inhabitant were completed but also imparted a rethinking of spatial opportunities as well as enticed an exploration of the surrounding neighborhood. Photographs of the construction process, final design drawings and inhabitation journaling revealed the final dwelling as a thought provoking, dual component structure that aids in preserving existing city infrastructure, helps further understanding the needs and activities of those living in temporal environments and provides a sense of home and identity to those to dwell within it.

CONCLUSION

Guerilla Interventions: Questioning the Use of Unoccupied Space is a practicum that examines the role interior design has in exploring alternative options for itinerant living in the twenty-first century. The project commenced with initial questioning as to how unoccupied space may be used more efficiently in Winnipeg, Manitoba. Precedent studies, a literature analysis, case study research, mapping, persona developments and photography were all utilized to provide support and strengthen the initial questioning. Significant guidance to this project was provided by the case study research conducted in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. As a result, pertinent information regarding anti-squatting processes and participants was gathered and assisted in developing key design guidelines for the final micro dwelling unit. Additionally, the photographic analysis of each space occupied by those anti-squatting participants lent clarity to the final design by setting parameters as to what itinerant individuals typically brought into these temporal dwelling spaces. Moreover, eight key terms revealed throughout the document: micro dwelling, place, mobility, placelessness, sense of place, rootedness, place-identity and home were further enriched through the work of Tim Cresswell, Edward Relph and Yi-Fu Tuan. The theoretical review of space, place and place-related concepts proved to be significant contribution to this practicum as it assisted

the understanding of how individuals occupy space and subsequently apprehend, create, experience and identity with place. From this, an adaptable micro dwelling was designed, prototyped, tested and proposed for utilization in a sample of two unoccupied commercial spaces in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The four initial project objectives were responded to in various ways. The first was to discover and experience authentic place within a hyper-mobile, technology-rich society. This was demonstrated through the support of the literature review, which discussed the importance of creating a 'real' experience of place through continuous flexibility and interactions with the dwelling as it expands and grows along with the users own identity and needs. The second objective was to question the unproductive use of unoccupied infrastructure in core areas of Winnipeg, Manitoba and reveal an effective design solution. This was demonstrated in the site analysis, which determined that there were, in fact, numerous structures within Winnipeg's core that were sitting vacant. The solution manifested itself as a dwelling unit that does not simply respond one specific environment but is amenable to implement or parasite itself into numerous sites. This also assisted in exemplifying issues related to forming a sense of home within temporal environments by challenging typical notions of urban lifestyles. Home

no longer needs to be a fixed location, an apartment that houses all of your belongings or the house in which you were raised. A third objective was to encourage city and spatial agency and promote new relationships to place through an inhabitation of unfamiliar urban environments. This was demonstrated through the mobile aspect of the dwelling. The dwelling can be packaged and transported as a full unit or individual pieces to a different location. Transportation is achieved via truck bed, enclosed cargo trailers, utility trailers, and flatbed trailers; all which can be rented from local towing equipment companies such as U-Haul or Hertz Equipment Rentals. The compact design allows for it to be transported within standard 4'x8' flatbed trailers, 4'x7' utility trailers or 5'x8' cargo trailers as well as render it mobile within the intended environment; having designed it to fit through a standard doorway or in a service elevator. For that matter, it can be transported to the main level of the building, packed up and rolled down the sidewalk to a new location. The easily transportable units promote a flexible movement within the built environment and the city at large. Lastly was to maintain and re-examining existing interior venues and acknowledge the potential they have in developing a sense of place and home to inhabitants. This was initiated through the site analysis, which examines two proposed sites located in Winnipeg, Manitoba: 289 Garry Street and 254 Princess

Street. Both sites, located within downtown Winnipeg are used to exemplify the importance of narrative, history, previous tenant occupancy and spatial elements to promote a re-examination of these once successful interiors. The designed micro dwelling does not alter or obstruct the interior space it is implemented into and therefore illustrates a type of respect and appreciation for the existing built environment, opposed to a design intervention that results in a demolition or retrofitting process.

Additionally, three main research questions were developed when the project commenced. Each question was derived in order to instill purpose into the written document, guide the design process and have been addressed throughout this document and research process. The initial questions are as follows:

1. How can anti-squatting in the Netherlands inform effective ways to inhabit and occupy unused infrastructure in Winnipeg, Manitoba?

Case study research gathered from anti-squatting participants in Amsterdam gave way to a stronger understanding of how these individuals adapt and transform temporary environments into meaningful places to call home. Each interview participant expressed a desire to continue anti squatting and exploring different neighborhoods

throughout the city. These positive responses, along with research into the anti-squatting system, the housing dilemma in the Netherlands and seeing first hand how many For Sale signs were posted outside unoccupied buildings in Winnipeg, resulted in two site selections in downtown Winnipeg, Manitoba. The case studies revealed components that inhabitants felt they needed to possess to successfully occupy a space so these components were taken, considered and condensed to ultimately inform a mobile, simplified component that addresses the activities they accommodated. For example, a case study participant revealed the importance of a table and a chair. The designed micro dwelling changes this format to fit into one convenient unit therefore eliminating the need to move two items when relocating or purchasing extra furniture to fulfill those functions.

2. By challenging typical urban lifestyles, questions of placelessness arise. How can the design of a mobile micro dwelling promote a sense of place and home for inhabitants?

In the literature review, it is Relph and Auge that speak to placelessness. This practicum document sides with both of these theorists who suggesting that media and society encourage placelessness by promoting travel, tourism, highways, shifting disaster affected individuals to

new locations and even encouraging individuals to move from one house to the next. The mere act of going is now significantly more important than the place (Relph 1976, p.45). According to this, mobility is to blame for a greater feeling of placelessness. This practicum questioned this perception. This was accomplished through the theoretical support of Tim Cresswell, Yi-Fu Tuan, J. McGregor Wise and other likeminded individuals who argue that with the repetition of daily routines an authentic sense of place can be formed and how manipulating objects to create divisions, boundaries and establish an identity within the environment can aid in the establishment of a sense of home. The micro dwelling addresses these issues by inviting the user to interact with each unit. The adaptable nature of the dwelling allows the user to impart daily routines on the dwelling such as folding down the bed when time to rest or extracting a smaller box to use as a chair. These routines help the user form a dependence on the object and therefore aid in creating a sense of place. Additionally, the user is able to manipulate both the metal and wood components along with the internal, smaller boxes to create boundaries or divisions within the surrounding environment and therefore help establish a sense of individuality and home. Furthering these design considerations, placelessness is also avoided by having the user dwell around and on the dwelling opposed to

within in. It acts as a familiar constant within an environment, which allows the user to continuously re-establish home within an elected temporal and itinerant lifestyle. This is opposed to a user dwelling inside of a unit and thus prohibits an authentic spatial exploration by keeping the occupant inside and unexposed to the surrounding environment.

3. How can the design of a mobile unit contribute to an individual's ability to place-make within the context of a temporal interior environment?

This is similarly addressed in the previous question relating to the micro dwelling and its ability to engage each user in a different way. Mobility has already been discussed as a contributor to placelessness while the adaptable nature of the dwelling results in a dependence on the object and therefore aids in creating a sense of place. With specific regards to the design considerations that promote place making, an important issue was drawn from the case study research: the environment that the user occupied must not be altered or changed. The design of the micro dwelling addresses this by allowing the user to manipulate each unit to suit specific needs and presents the ability to be customized to reflect its individual occupant. The wood unit itself can be used as a canvas to draw on, paint on or hang artwork off of. The smaller boxes housed inside can

be painted and the box fronts hold the potential to display an array of materials such as rubber, wallpaper or felt. "To live in an environment which has to be endured or ignored rather than enjoyed is to be diminished as a human being" (Sinclair Gaudie, 1969, cited in Relph 1976, p.147). There is a human need to identify with place and if we ignore this than we allow placelessness to set in, unchallenged. These are exactly the ideas that the micro dwelling challenges by placing the unit in temporal environments to be tempted by placelessness, while at the same time allowing the user to manipulate and form dependence on the object to provoke a relationship and ultimately establish an authentic sense of place. Relph not only believes in the importance of authentic dwelling but that places should be a reflection of man and enhance human experience, and it is ultimately our own responsibility to do so (Relph 1976, p.147).

Traveling for leisure or pleasure while remaining constantly connected through digital networks of communication and data has emerged as a twenty-first century, ultramodern means to function in everyday life. Whether traveling by public transportation or city sidewalk, there are various methods of city and spatial agency that have been diminished through the development of a hyper-mobile, tech-dependant phenomenon. Thus, the understanding of issues of mobility and placelessness is

significant in determining how meaningful place and strong place-identity are formed. The design of the micro dwelling is flexible enough to accommodate the activities of everyday life. These placemaking routines, repetitions and movements contribute to various users' dependence and attachment to place. The dwelling then becomes a meaningful object and a place within the surrounding spatial realm.

POSSIBILITIES FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

Guerrilla Interventions explores alternative options for itinerant living. Although this project was informed by case study research on anti-squatting in Amsterdam, there are numerous methods in which to question these unoccupied spaces in Winnipeg's city center, or any downtown core for that matter. Each city would then challenge the use of unoccupied space in different ways, possibly through an insertion of micro-libraries, pop-up pharmacies or guerrillaed classrooms. Each city would then challenge the use of unoccupied space in different ways, possibly through an insertion of micro-libraries, pop-up pharmacies or guerrillaed classrooms. The executed design solution, as a mobile micro dwelling, is only one option derived from the specific circumstances of this practicum and may inform future research or design on mobile living, disaster relief housing or homeless shelters. This emerging micro typology is now

now found in numerous publications on small spaces, mobile dwelling, or designed projects that re-think urban living. This only solidifies the need for non-permanent, micro spaces as they become increasingly prevalent within hypermobile and tech-driven societies.

Each approach to a new location, a different set of theorists or an alternative semiotic reading of photographs will result in an altered understanding of how interior spaces can be preserved, appreciated and utilized in new, unconventional ways. The strength of this practicum is in part due to its ability to impart an unusual contribution to understanding the potential opportunities unoccupied urban infrastructures have. In using these spaces to provide rich environments to house temporal, versatile places to dwell and call home, this practicum project is able to expose the need to re-examine urban space and promote a new way to think about the use of unoccupied environments to promote a stronger bond between person, place and site.

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APPENDIX A



UNIVERSITY
OF MANITOBA

Faculty of Architecture

Interior Design
201 Russell Building
84 Curry Place
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Canada R3T 2N2
Tel: (204) 474-6578
Fax: (204) 474-7532

ENGLISH CONSENT FORM

PROJECT TITLE: GUERRILLA INTERVENTIONS: QUESTIONING THE USE OF ABANDONED SPACE
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: ONILEE ZABORNIAK
RESEARCH SUPERVISOR: DR. SUSAN CLOSE

PLEASE CONTACT ME WITH ANY QUESTIONS OR CONCERNS:

NAME: ONILEE ZABORNIAK

MAIL: [REDACTED]

EMAIL: [REDACTED]

PHONE: [REDACTED]

This consent form, a copy of which will be left with you for your records and reference, is only part of the process of informed consent. It should give you the basic idea of what the research is about and what your participation will involve. If you would like more detail about something mentioned here, or information not included here, you should feel free to ask. Please take the time to read this carefully and understand any accompanying information.

PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH: The purpose of this research is to satisfy the major degree project requirement of the Master of Interior Design degree at the University of Manitoba. The project is titled Guerrilla Interventions: Questioning The Use Of Abandoned Space. It is to gather information regarding the laws and regulations of anti-squatting in The Netherlands as well as the needs, expectations, and experience of the participants in this movement to inform my practicum project and to assist in the design and programming of a temporal living environment to be located in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

RISKS INVOLVED: There are no foreseeable risks to participants in participating in this study except those common in every day life. The study does not address personal or confidential issues. All participants are provided with the option to publish collected material under their own name or a chosen alias. Participants are not placed in physical, psychological or emotionally risking situations. If at any point the participant would feel uncomfortable during the interview, they are welcome to withdraw and any information collected will not be used in this project.

PROCEDURE: You are being asked to participate in an interview that is intended to help design alternative living options and question typical urban lifestyles. The photographer has composed a list of participants. This list was derived from personal contacts of the photographer and as you have previously expressed interest in this project through communication with said person, your consent is now requested. The interview is expected to take up to 1.5 hours in length.

RECORDING DEVICES: With your consent, the interview will be recorded through a video recording device, photographic images and hand-written notes. Recordings are done to ensure an accurate record of your responses in the final document. Confidential data collected while residing in The Netherlands will be kept in a room, under lock and key, at 162 Riouwstraat, Amsterdam, The Netherlands on a password protected external hard drive. This information will also be carried on body while traveling back to Winnipeg. The external hard drive as well as the hand written notes will be kept in carry-on luggage during the transition.

All audio files, photographs and interview notes pertaining to this research will be stored in a key-locked file storage unit and on a password protected external hard drive to ensure they are not accessed by a third party. Physical data collected during this process will be kept for a period not exceeding two (2) years after the successful completion of the University of Manitoba, Faculty of Architecture's Master of Interior Design program requirements. Written data will be destroyed by the proposed date of 02/2015, pending a 02/2013 graduation. Additional data such as verbally recorded interviews and photographs pertaining to these interviews will be kept indefinitely for use in future opportunities, shall they arise, such as exhibitions or gallery events.

Participants are made aware of this through the Consent Form, attached and have the opportunity to decline this form of usage by the Principal Investigator, Onilee Zaborniak.

CONFIDENTIALITY: The Consent Form presents options for participants to keep name and location of residence private. In the circumstance that this is requested, participants will be made aware that results from their interviews will be published under an alternate name and location to avoid jeopardizing the participants' confidentiality. If similarly requested, photographs will also refrain from depicting the participants face or other identifiable information pertaining to that specific participant and residential location.

If at any point the participant would feel uncomfortable during the interview, they are welcome to withdraw and any information or photographs taken will not be used in this project.

FEEDBACK: The participants will be provided with a copy of the practicum, upon request, following successful completion of the project as determined by the Faculty of Graduate Studies. These copies will be provided in a PDF format by e-mail attachment or in a CD mailed to the participants' address.

Your signature on this form indicates that you have understood to your satisfaction the information regarding participation in the research project and agree to participate as a subject. In no way does this waive your legal rights nor release the researchers, sponsors, or involved institutions from their legal and professional responsibilities. You are free to withdraw from the study at any time, and/or refrain from answering any questions you prefer to omit, without prejudice or consequence. Your continued participation should be as informed as your initial consent, so you should feel free to ask for clarification or new information throughout your participation.

The University of Manitoba Research Ethics Board(s) and a representative(s) of the University of Manitoba Research Quality Management/Assurance office may also require access to your research records for safety and quality assurance purposes.

This research has been approved by the Joint Faculty Research Ethics Board. If you have any concerns or complaints about this project you may contact any of the above-named persons or the Human Ethics Coordinator (HEC), Maggie Bowman ██████████. A copy of this consent form has been given to you to keep for your records and reference.

I hereby act as participant for this research interview, and allow the interviewer and photographer to record the session using video and photographic recording devices and hereby release this information to them.

YES

NO EXCEPTIONS: _____

I hereby grant the Principal Investigator, Onilee Zaborniak, permission to use said interview in any and all relevant publications, including website entries, without payment or any other consideration. I hereby irrevocably authorize Onilee Zaborniak to edit, exhibit, publish or distribute this interview for purposes of publicizing Onilee Zaborniak's work or for any other lawful purpose beyond the practicum requirements. I waive the right to inspect or approve the finished product, including written or electronic copy, wherein my interview appears.

YES

NO EXCEPTIONS: _____

Additionally, I waive any right to royalties or other compensation arising or related to the use of the interview. I hereby hold harmless, release and forever discharge Onilee Zaborniak from all claims, demands, and causes of action which I, my heirs, representatives, executors, administrators, or any other persons acting on my behalf have or may have by reason of this authorization.

I hereby affirm that I am over the age of majority and have the right to contract in my own name. I have read this document and fully understand its contents.

PARTICIPANT

Date: _____

Name: _____

Email: _____

Signature: _____

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Date: _____

Name: _____

Signature: _____

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

The following questions will guide the interview with each participant.
Each interview is projected to take 1-1.5 hours in length.

1. How long have you lived in this particular anti-squat?
2. Have you lived in anti-squats before and how long have you lived in these anti-squats?
3. How did you find out about anti-squatting?
4. What procedure did you go through to obtain a space in this anti-squat?
5. Was this a different procedure than previous anti-squats that you lived in?
6. Are there certain requirements for individuals who wish to live in anti-squats and what are these requirements?
7. Do you know where you are going to be living or does someone decide for you?
8. Do you get to view the space before accepting any agreement to rent it and does anyone introduce you to the space (tours, guide, walk-through) prior to this agreement?
9. How much do you pay to rent this space and how large is the space you rent? Multiple rooms?
10. Were you able to personalize these spaces and if so, what are two examples of personalization?
11. How did you transport your belongings to this location and how would you do so if you didn't use this method of transportation?

12. Do you know others living in this anti-squat and in what ways (if any) do you interact with these individuals?
13. Are there any communal areas in which anyone can use and have you used these areas? How?
14. What is your opinion on the idea of shared space?

15. What furniture items would you list as most essential to you living in this location?
16. Are there any items that have traveled with you from your previous residence? What are these items?
17. Do you believe any of the items discussed provide you with the feeling of 'home'?
18. Are there any items we did not discuss that provide you with the feeling of 'home'?
19. Would you describe this location as your 'home'? Why?

20. If you could change something about the space you currently occupy, what would it be?
21. On average, how many hours do you spend in these spaces?
Bedroom
Kitchen/Food Preparation Space
Living Space
Other
22. What space do you use for storage?
23. Is there anything you constructed or added to make this space more livable?

24. Do you feel safe in this location? Why?
25. What is something that this location needs that could contribute to your feeling of safety?
26. Does anyone come to check on the method or way you are occupying this space and how often does this happen?
27. Are you allowed to keep pets or store your bicycle in your rented space?

28. How would you describe yourself? Are you currently employed or attending college?
29. How would you describe anti-squatting?
30. Why did you choose to live in an anti-squat?
31. In your opinion, what are two negative and positive aspects of living in an anti-squat?
32. Is there anything else that you would like to share or explain?