Street architecture

To combine the desired individuality with a coherent street architecture the architects developed an architectural system. It allows inhabitants to compose their own façade, while ensuring an architectural continuity. Two facade layers were introduced. The outer layer works as a mask and mimicks existing streets rhythms with deep window openings. The inner one connects to the interior and allows for open and closed parts, mediating between private flexibility and urban appearance.

The architectural system allows participants to create their own composition of the outer mask. Variations were also possible in the fillings of the inner facade, with either glass or blind wall parts with special brickwork patterns. At last, also the height of the glazed brick plinths was upon choice, with some houses completely dressed in the light grey glazed brick.

This compositional and material system has produced a street architecture in which both the scale of the building block and the individual home can be recognized. It results in fourteen houses, each with an own character and individual attributes. Despite this diversity, the project shows itself as an architectural family. It can be paralleled with the apperance of a football team, dressed in the same tricot but with all a different wear.

Layering in the facade, with plinth heights, fixed distances between windows and different fillings for ‘regular’ and ‘special’ houses.

Within the big window frames different fillings are possible, with either glass windows or deeper lying brickwork in special patterns.

Different variations for a facade all fitting in the architectural system of fixed measurements between the windows.