

ATLAS

Housing Precedents

Documentation and Analyses by Students
CCA Architecture
Spring 2009

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This book is comprised of work by undergraduate students, responding to a subjectively chosen list of precedents compiled by the instructors of the current housing studio.

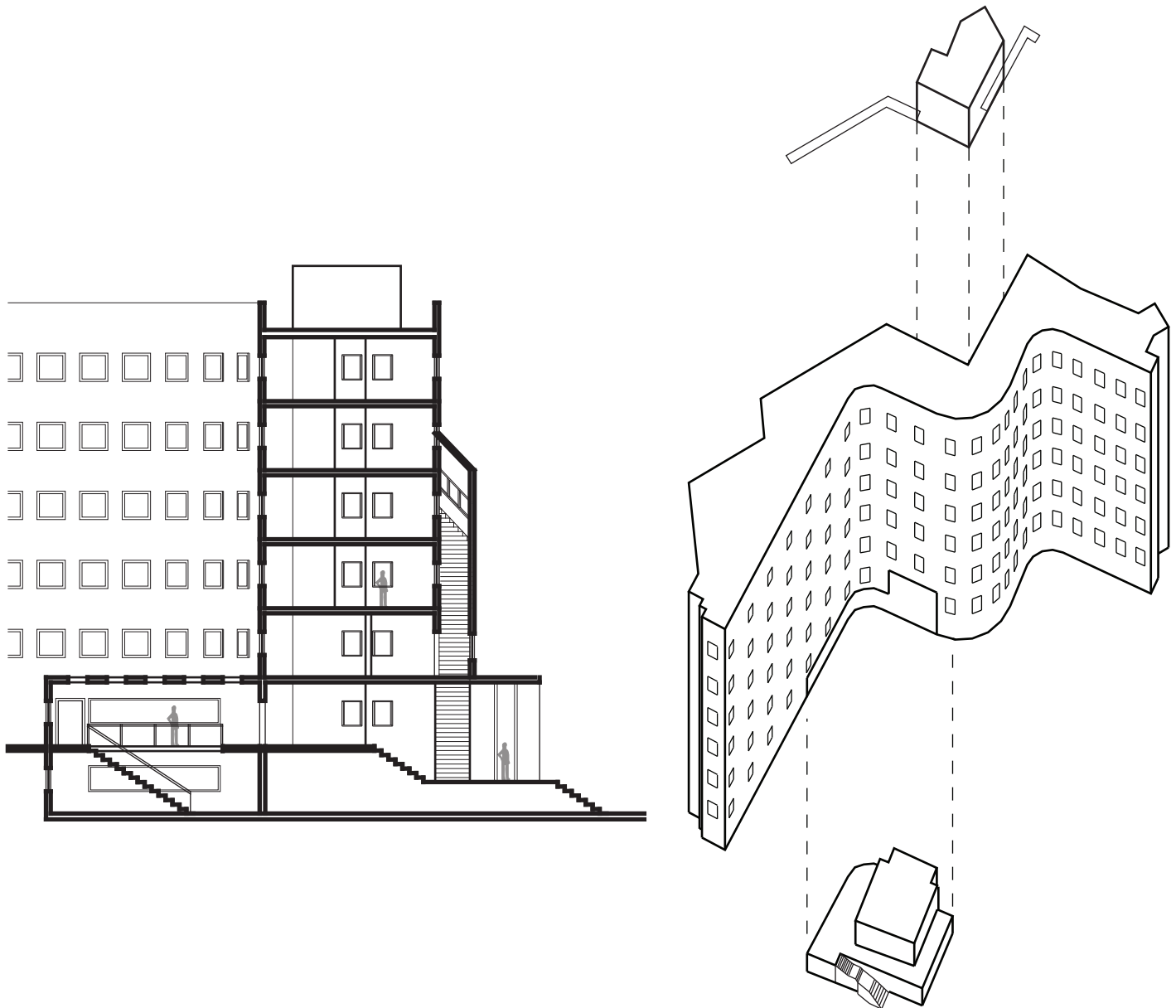
It is the result of collective research and analysis, swift work and standardized output that enables clear comparison as a useful reference; and can serve as the basis for transformative and generative use in the design of students' own projects.

The formatting and organization of the book were inspired by the book *Floor Plan Atlas Housing / Grundrissatlas, Wohnungsbau*, edited by Friederike Schneider.

Architects, Projects:

Alvar Aalto, Baker House Dormitory
Alvar Aalto, Hansaviertel Apartment Block
Alvar Aalto, Kauttua Stepped Apartments
Tadao Ando, Rokko Housing II
Atelier 5, Thalmatt Housing
Bjarke Ingels Group, Mountain Dwelling
Charles Correa, Kanchanjunga Apartments
Office d'A, Macallen Building
Steven Holl, Void Space / Hinged Space
Hermann Hertzberger, Diagoon Dwellings
Arne Jacobsen, Haendelallee 38-39
Le Corbusier, Unité d'Habitation / Cité Radieuse
Lundgard & Tranberg, Tietgen Dormitory
MVRDV, Mirador
MVRDV, Silodam Housing
Neutelings Riedijk, Hollainhof
Jean Nouvel, Nemausus
OMA / Rem Koolhaas, Friedrichstraße Housing
OMA / Rem Koolhaas, Nexus World Housing
Renzo Piano, Rue de Meaux
Alfonso Reidy, Conjunto Residencial Pedregulho
Moshe Safdie, Habitat '67
SANAA, Gifu Apartments
Hans Scharoun, Romeo and Juliet
Rudolph Schindler, Pueblo Ribera Court
Alvaro Siza, Bouca Social Housing
Giuseppe Terragni, Casa Giuliani-Frigerio
UN Studio, Water Villas Almere
Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, Lakeshore Drive Apartments
Erik van Egeraat, Housing 13, IGA '93
Aldo van Eyck, Orphanage
Peter Zumthor, Residential Home for the Elderly

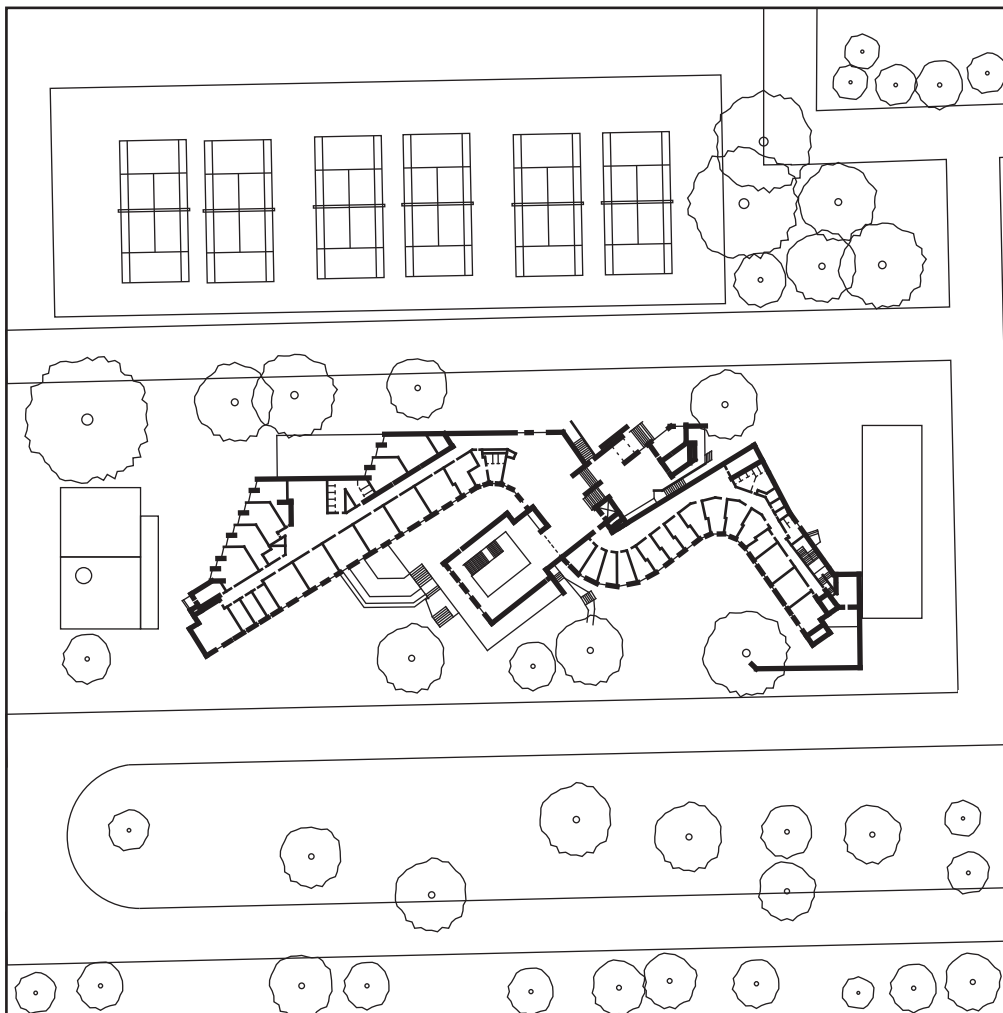
Baker House Dormitory



Analysis

The Baker House Dormitory is situated on the southern side of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, placed adjacent to the Charles River. The dormitory is 'W' shaped with an entryway and dining facilities intersecting the base form in the center. The entryway of the dormitory is recessed as is the dining hall and lounge generating a more intimate space with the long curving hall. Negative space created from the 'W' shape and its rectilinear city block also creates additional alcoves of greenery, giving unique and selected experiences. Much like the individual indentations of the dormitory, each room funnels a new experience from corridor to room and room window to exterior for the occupant as the corridors undulate in curves. Circulation throughout the dormitory is standardized and simple as there is one corridor that leads through the center of the building. Vertical circulation is, however, unique, in that it is extruded from the base curve, forming two diagonals stemming from the main entry. (picture 2) It also provides a consistent view port that allows views across to the adjacent tennis courts and is constructed of similar windows like the individual dormitory windows.

Baker House Dormitory

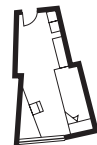
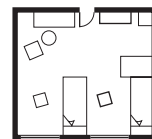


Plan Key

- 1 common
- 2 unit

Unit Plan Key

- 1 live
- 2 eat
- 3 cook
- 4 sleep
- 5 bathe



Architect

Alvar Aalto

City / Location

Cambridge, Massachusetts

Year Designed / Built

1947 / 1949

Area, # Floors, # Units

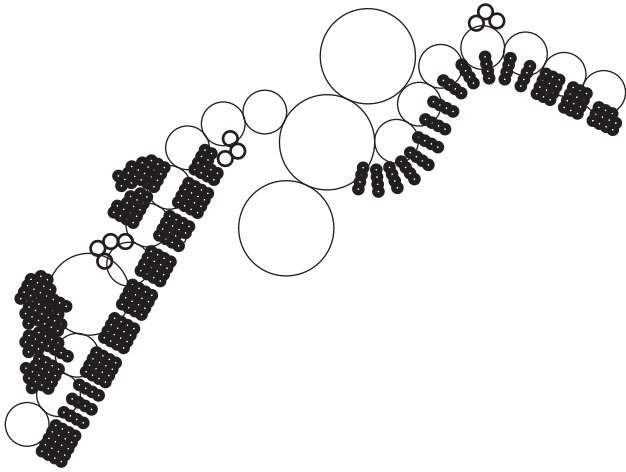
x SF

6 Floors

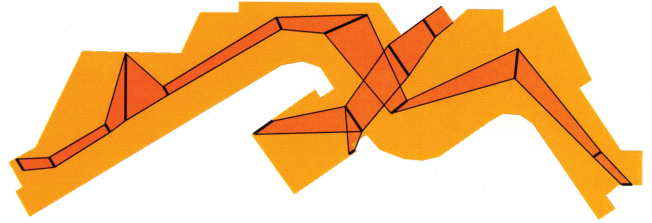
33 Units / Flr

Baker House Dormitory

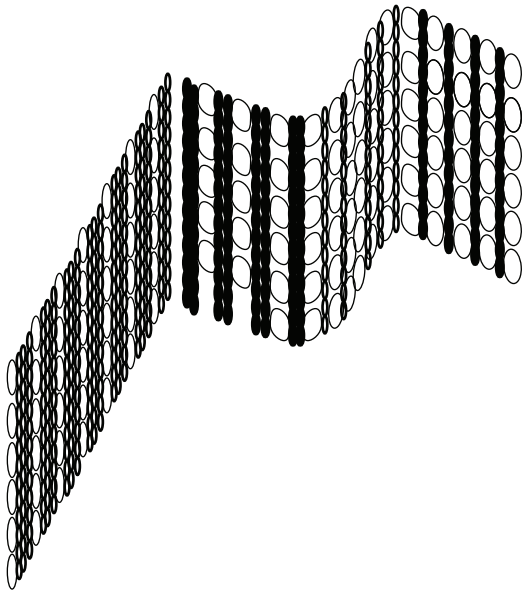
Part-Whole Relationships



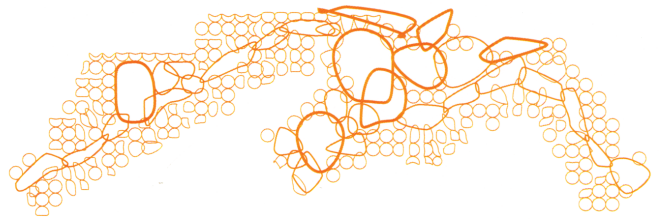
Thresholds + Porosity



Light + Transparency

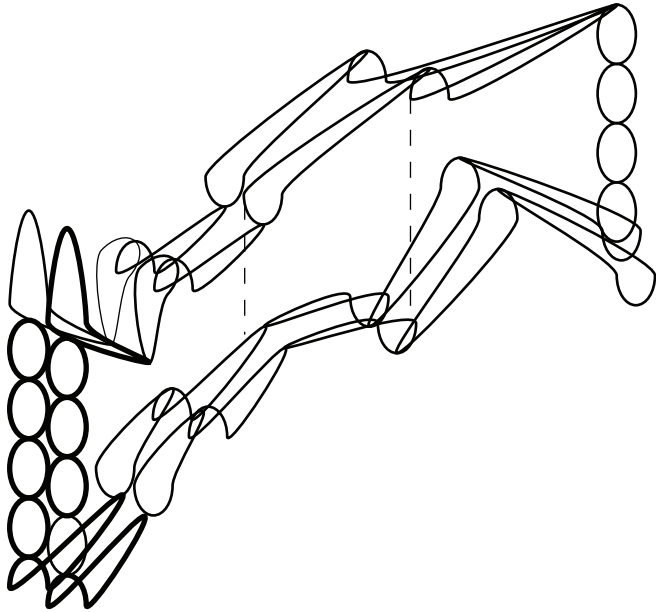


Access + Circulation

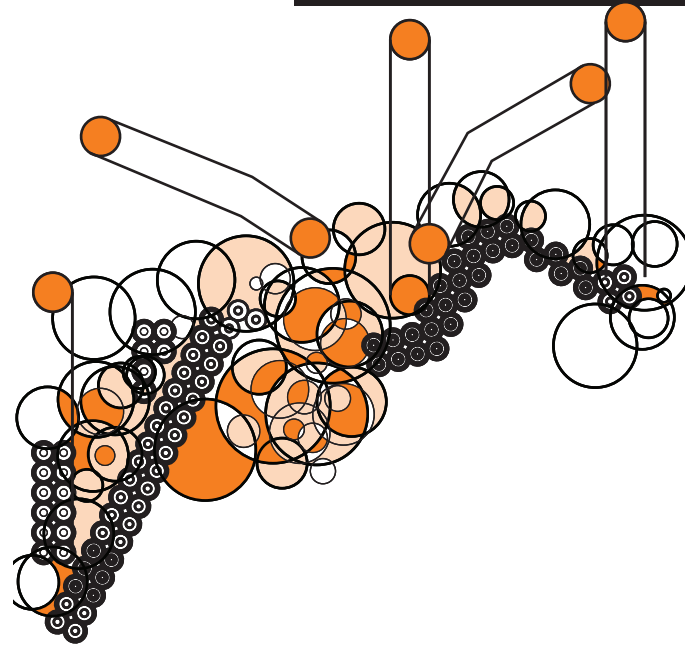


Baker House Dormitory

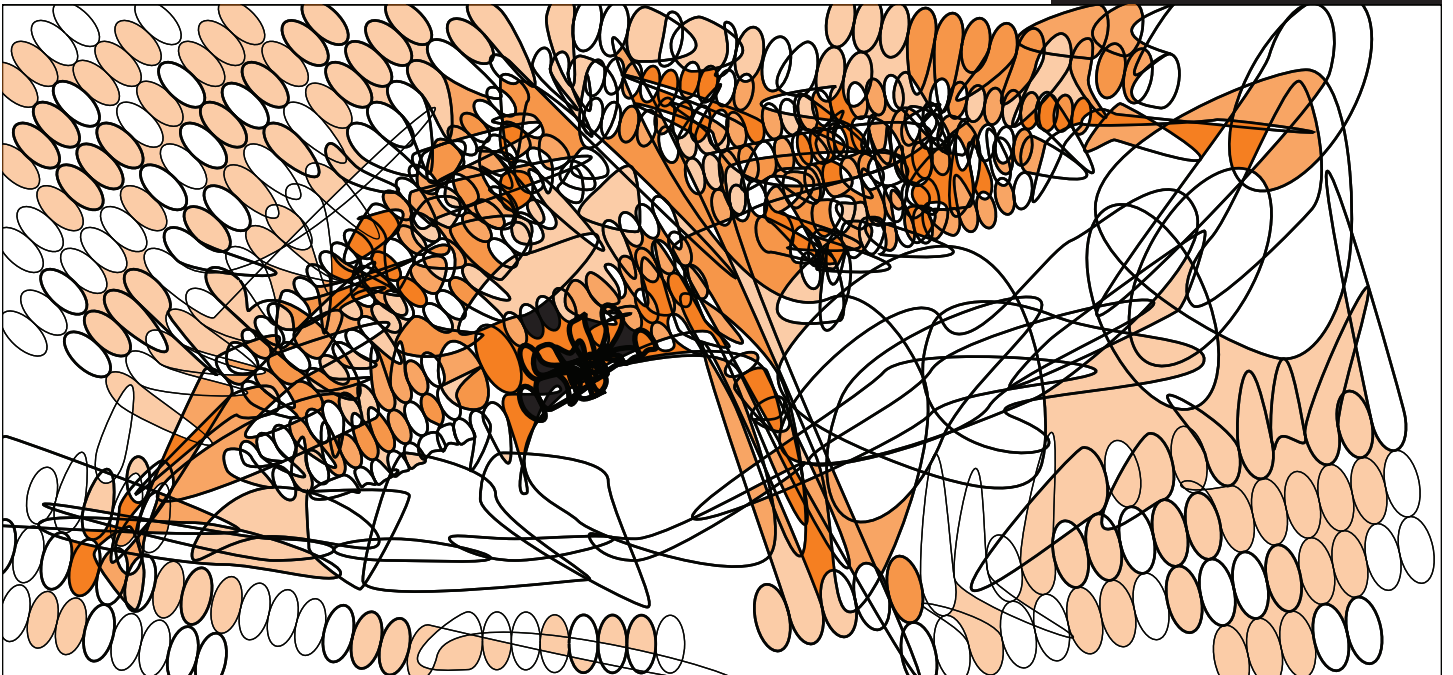
Structure + Systems



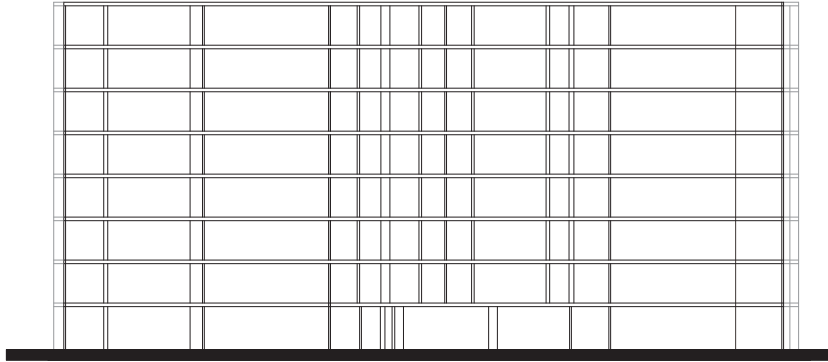
Collective Infrastructure



Urban Connections



Hansaviertel Apt. Block



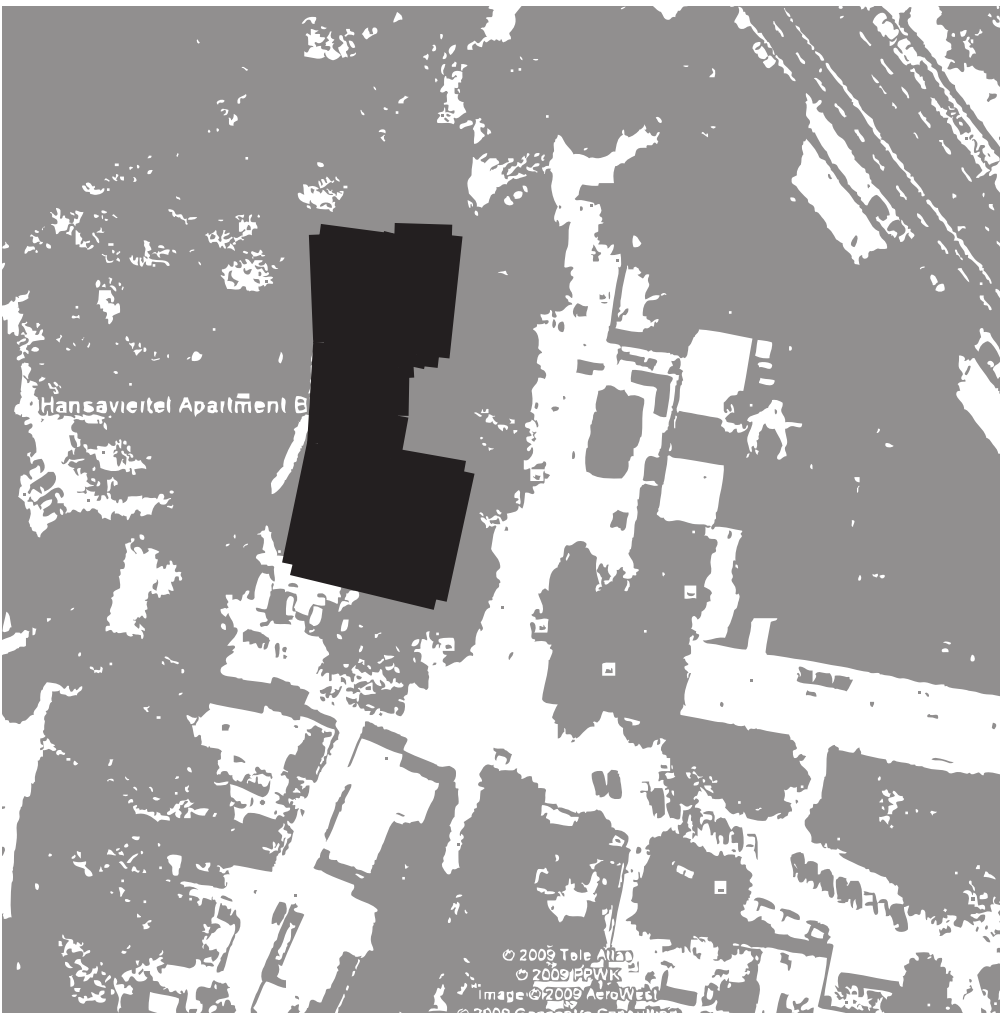
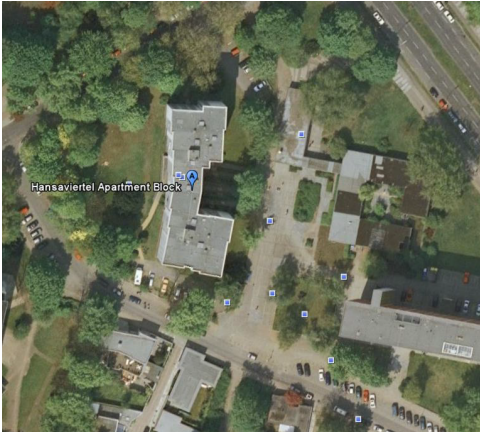
SECTION



Analysis

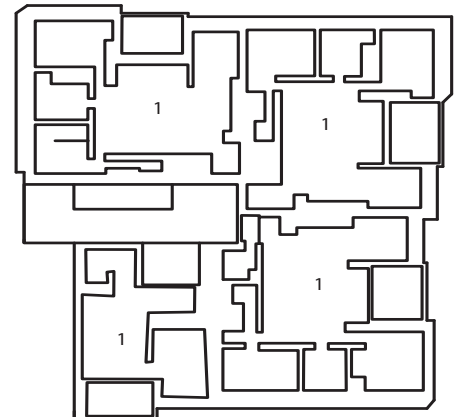
The Hansaviertel Apartment Block was designed by Alvar Aalto. It consists of 78 apartments grouped in 8 stories. They were built in 1957 in the city of Berlin. The floor plan rotates around a common central stair corridor. The apartment plan is formed around the narrow balcony. The circulation between rooms is connected organically and it moves around the center without stopping. The balconies are deeply inset, giving depth to the building as a whole instead of leaving it a solid block. The plan is modern, with much open space just as in an atrium which is used to create a sense of outdoors within a dwelling. The individual apartments are not the only areas of open space. On the ground floor of the apartment block there exists an open communal space. So, in a way, the floor plan mimics the ground floor; private space is formed around the public space.

Hansaviertel Apt. Block



Unit Plan Key

- 1 live
- 2 eat
- 3 sleep
- 4 bathe



Architect

Alvar Aalto

City / Location

Berlin

Year Designed / Built

1957

Area, # Floors, # Units

Area (SF)

8 Floors

78 Units

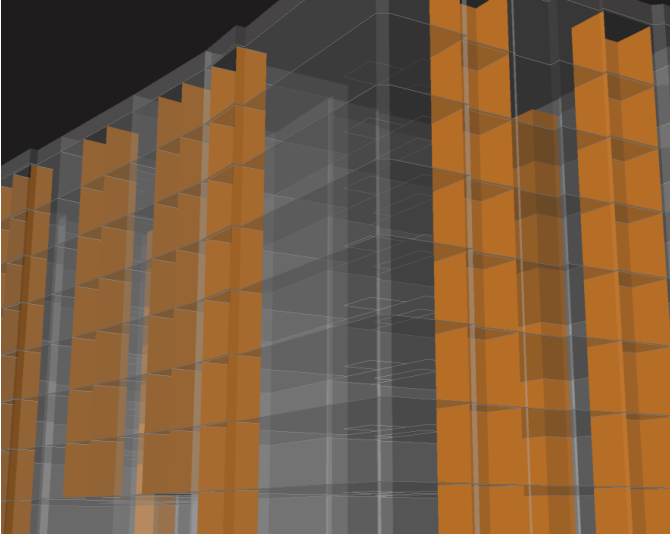
Plan Key

- 1 common
- 2 unit



Hansaviertel Apt. Block

Part-Whole Relationships



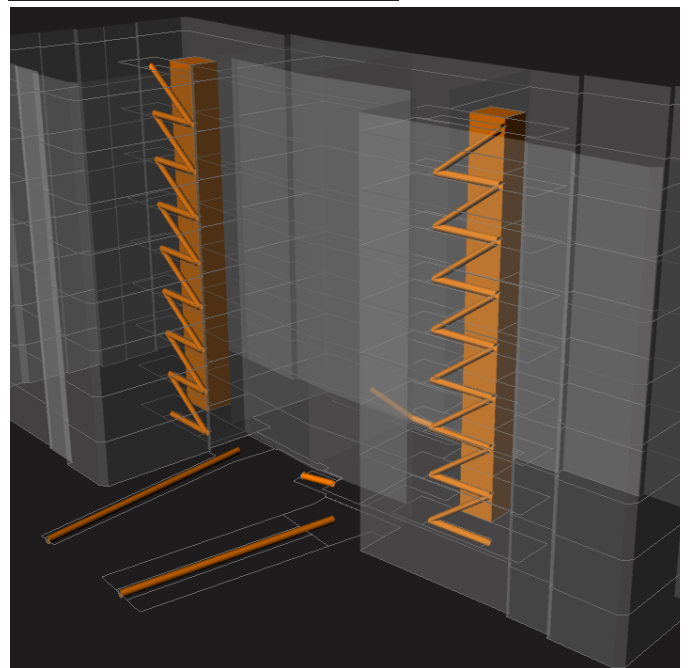
Adjacencies: Public vs Private



Light + Transparency

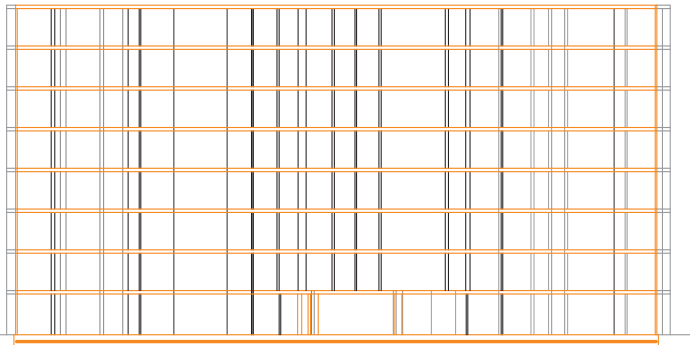


Access + Circulation



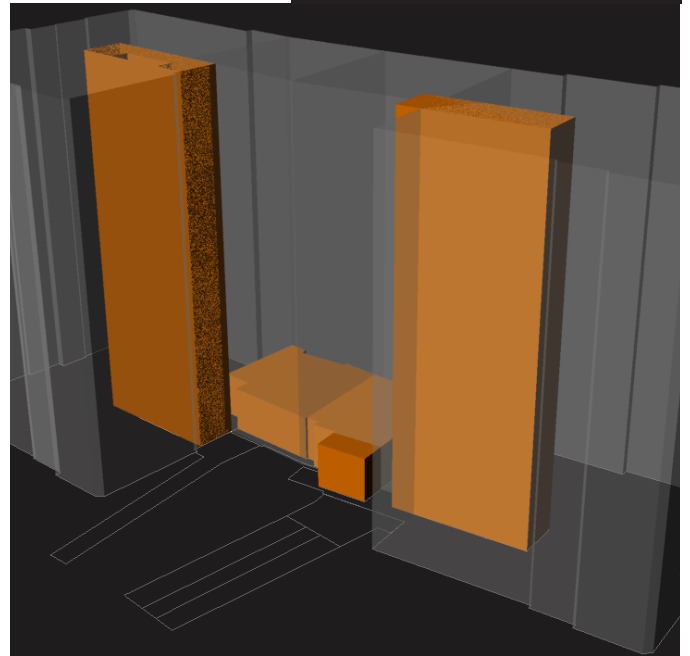
Hansaviertel Apt. Block

Structure + Systems



- STRUCTURAL/LOAD-BEARING ELEMENTS, FOUNDATION/GROUNDWORK
- ELEVATION/SECTIONAL VIEW

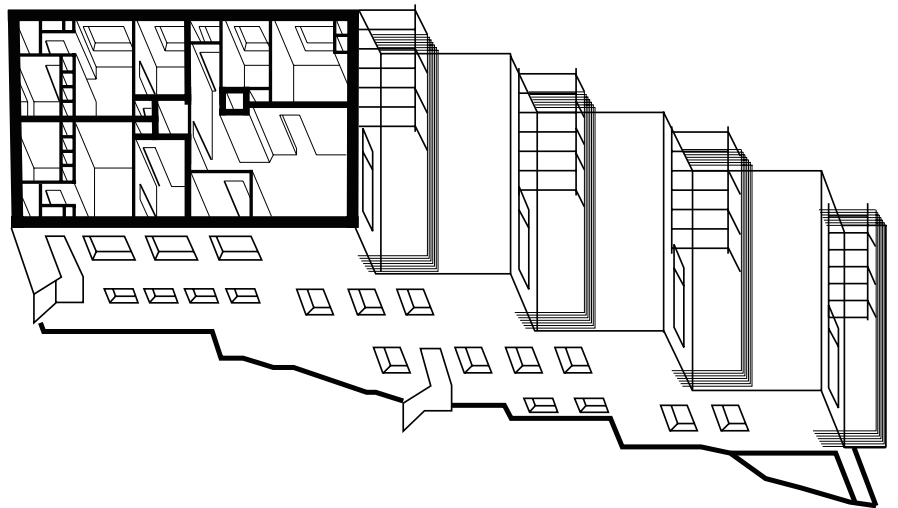
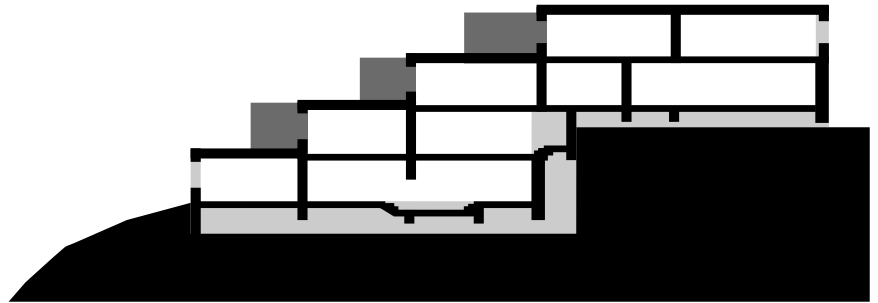
Collective Infrastructure



Urban Connections



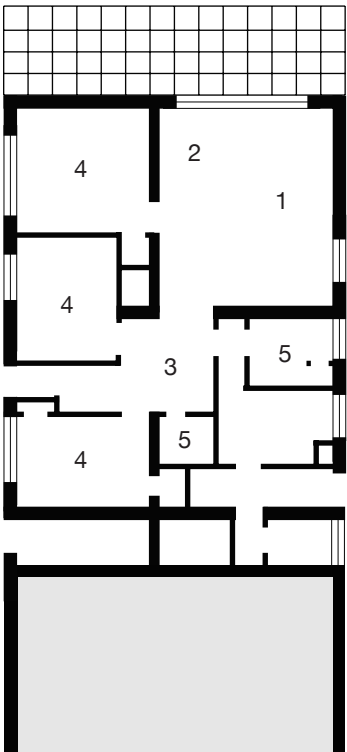
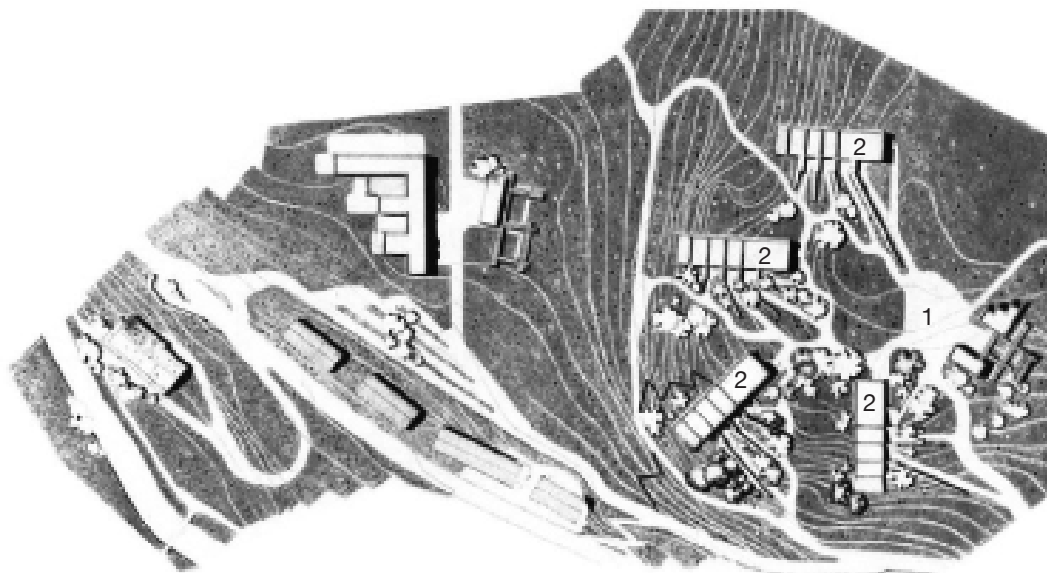
Kattua Stepped Apartments



Analysis

Simple in organization and strategy, the Kauttua Stepped Complex responds a sloping landscape through a conventional means of stacking and offsetting to create private outdoor spaces. Each building is oriented by the direction of the slope as well as the rotation of the sun to maximize day lighting among all for complexes, while at the same time surrouding a flat, central shared space. Aalto also creates an spatial sequence, as one travels from the rural hill into the very compartmentalized unit, the resident moves among an ordered scale of public and private space at all times.

Kattua Stepped Apartments



Plan Key
 1 common
 2 unit

Unit Plan Key
 1 live
 2 eat
 3 cook
 4 sleep
 5 bathe

Architect
 Alvar Aalto

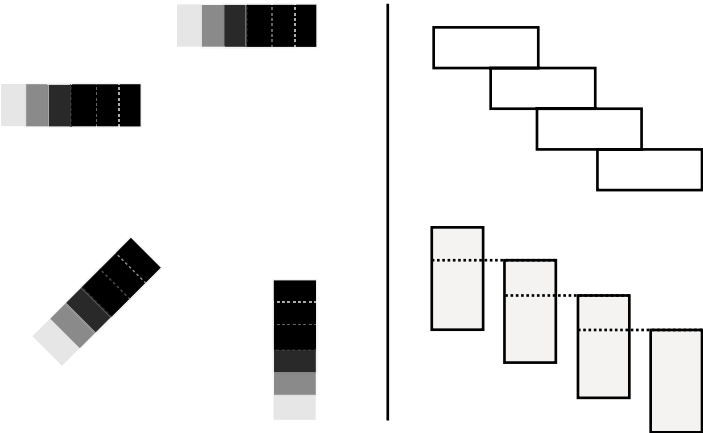
City / Location
 Kauttua, Finland

Year Designed / Built
 1937-1940

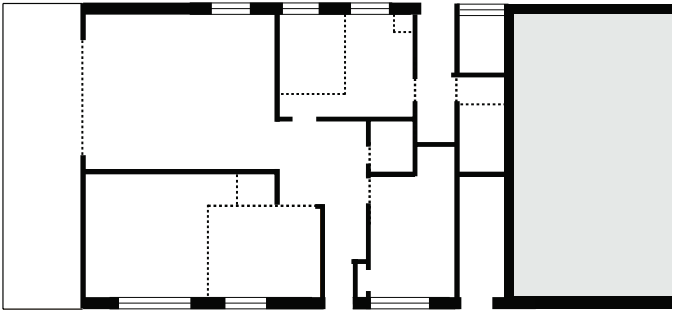
Area, # Floors, # Units
 16,000 sq. ft.
 4 Floors
 16Units

Kattua Stepped Apartments

Part-Whole Relationships



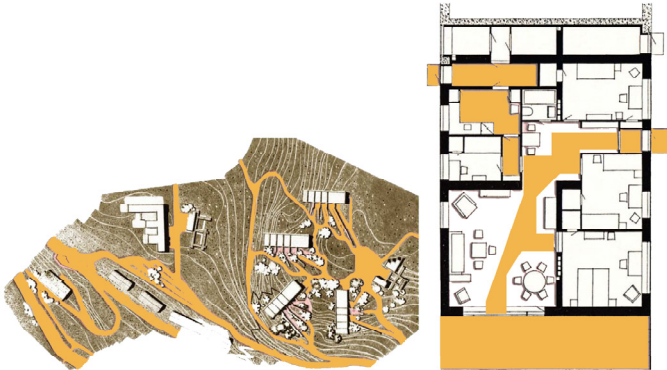
Thresholds + Porosity



Light + Transparency

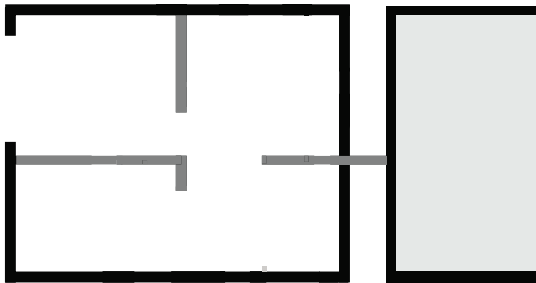


Access + Circulation

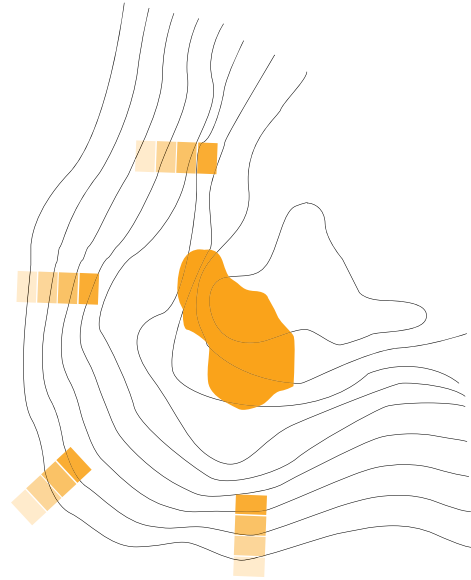


Kattua Stepped Apartments

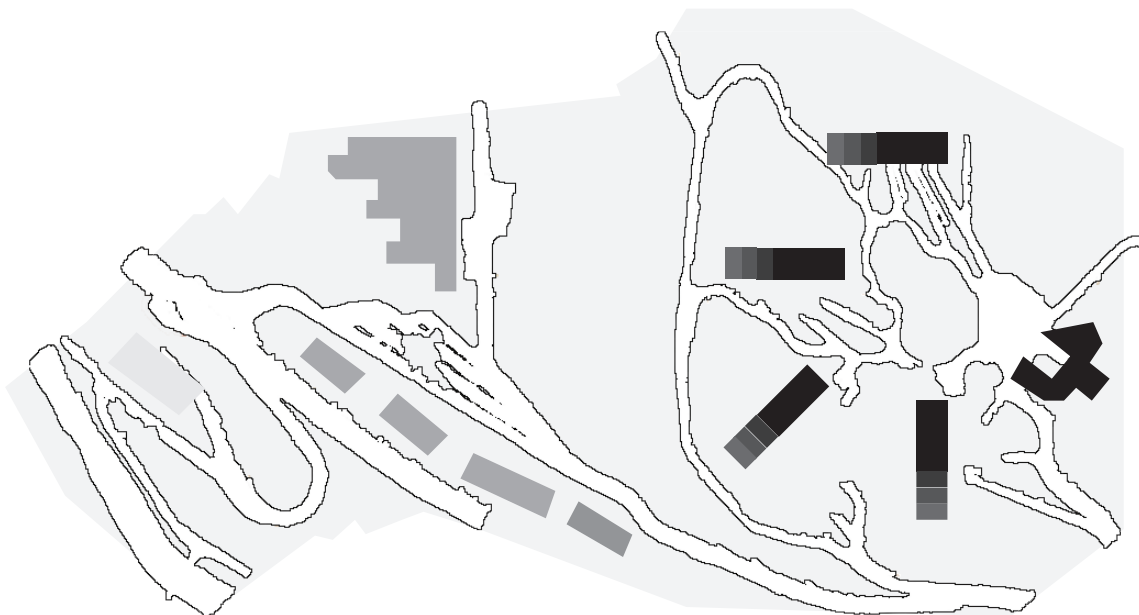
Structure + Systems



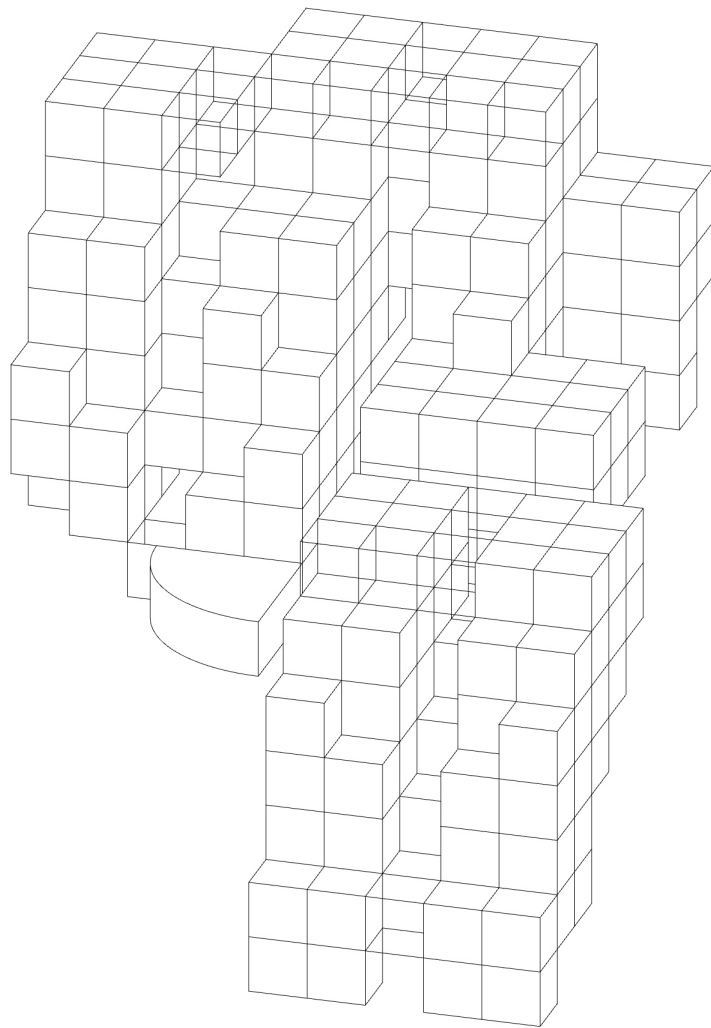
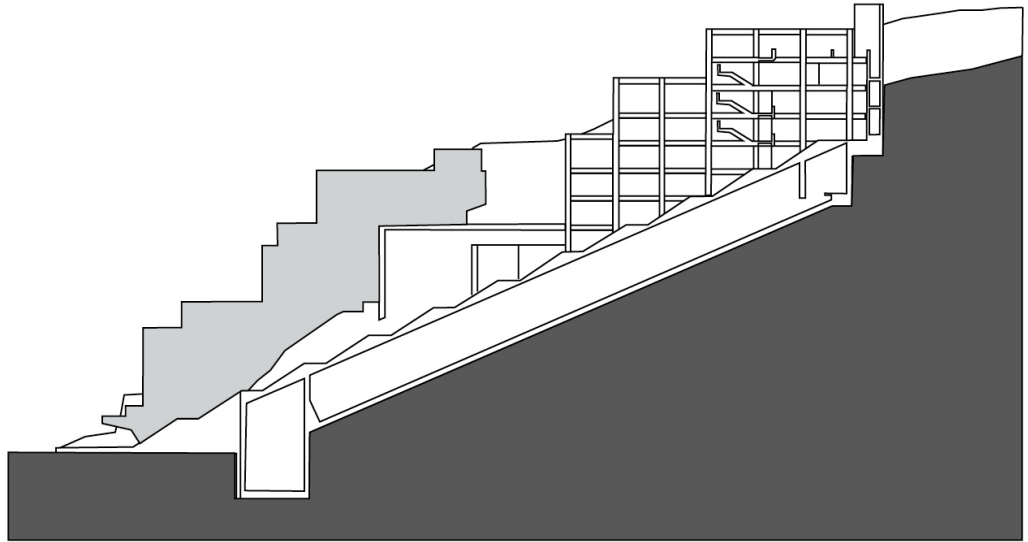
Collective Infrastructure



Urban Connections



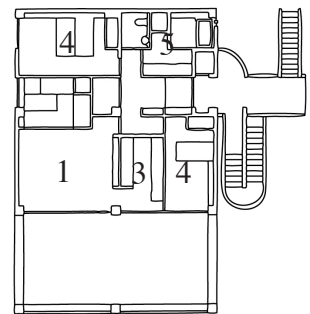
Rokko Housing II



Analysis

The Rokko Housing in Kobe is an experiment in social architecture. Multi-family housing is not usually desirable and never thought of as a place or the elite. The architect, Tadao Ando, built this housing structure for the social elite. His idea was that even if the residents don't interact, the fact that they have chosen to live in this housing means that they have chosen to be in this "collective spirit." The Rokko Housing consists of a repeating series of rectangular blocks that form a grid. It embodies the "spirit of the cube" which provides an interesting juxtaposition with the mountain that it sits on. Each unit has an unobstructed view of the sea and a private outdoor terrace.

Rokko Housing II



Architect

Tadao Ando

City / Location

Kobe, Japan

Year Designed / Built

1985-1993

Area, # Floors, # Units

277(SF)/Cube

12 Floors

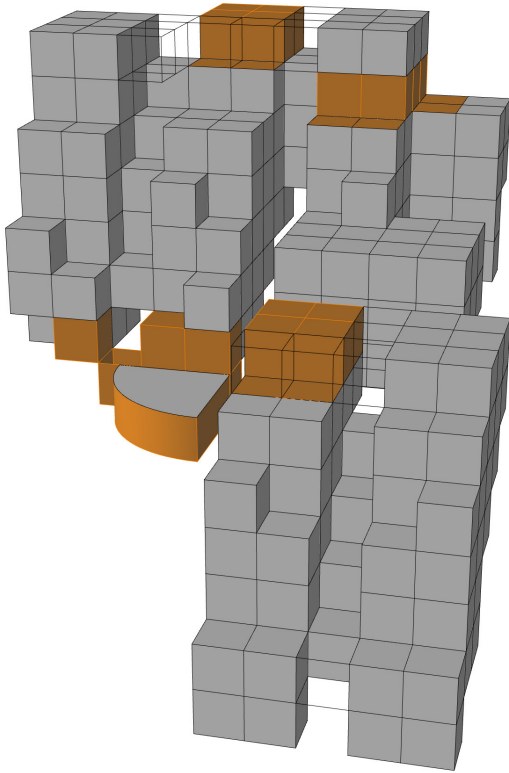
50 Units

Unit Plan Key

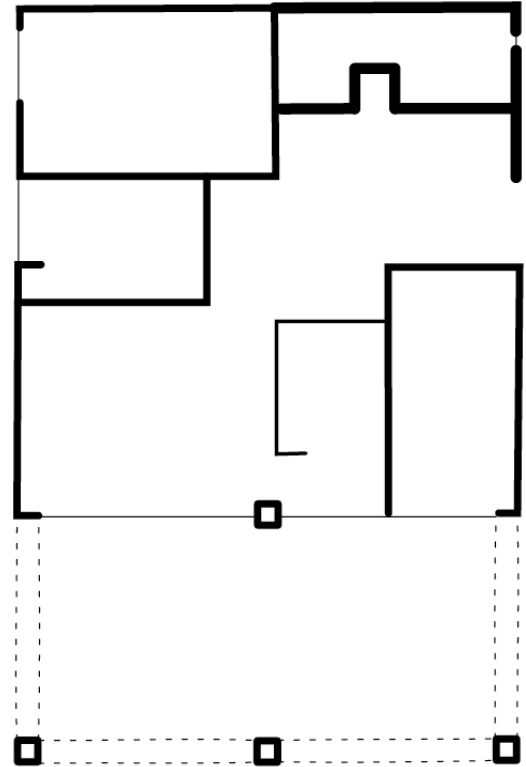
- 1 live
- 2 eat
- 3 cook
- 4 sleep
- 5 bathe

Rokko Housing II

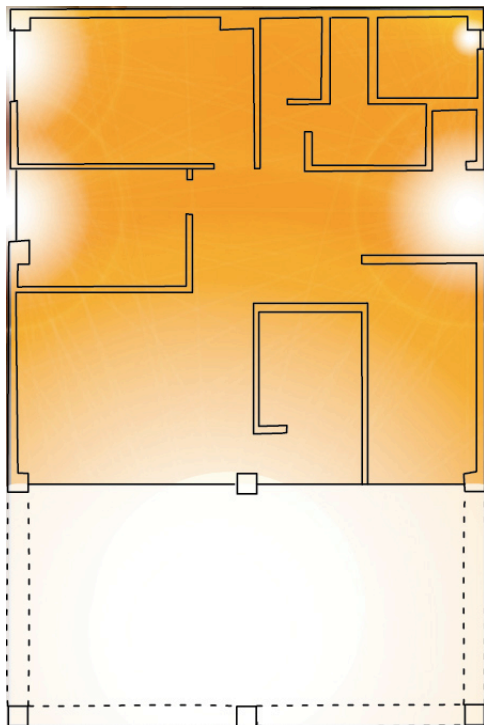
Part-Whole Relationships



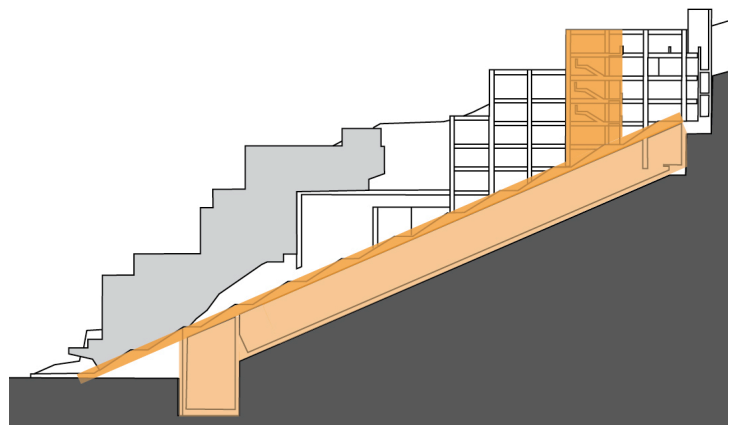
Thresholds + Porosity



Light + Transparency

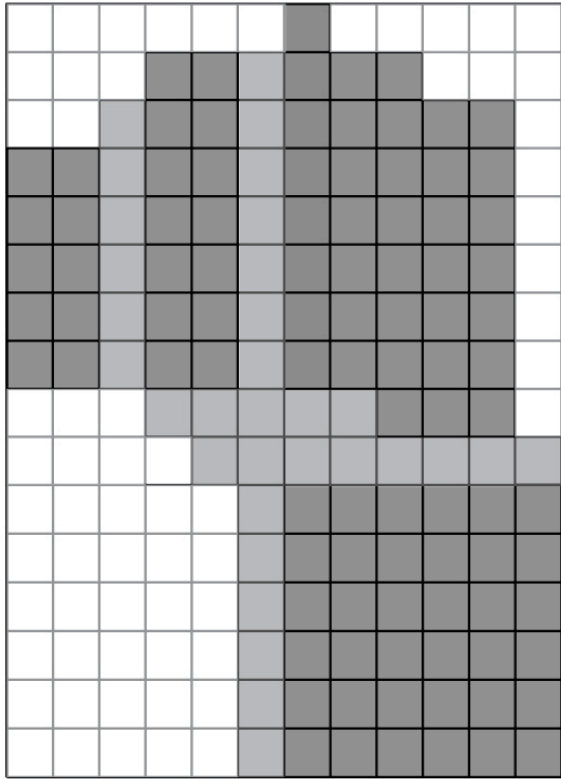


Access + Circulation

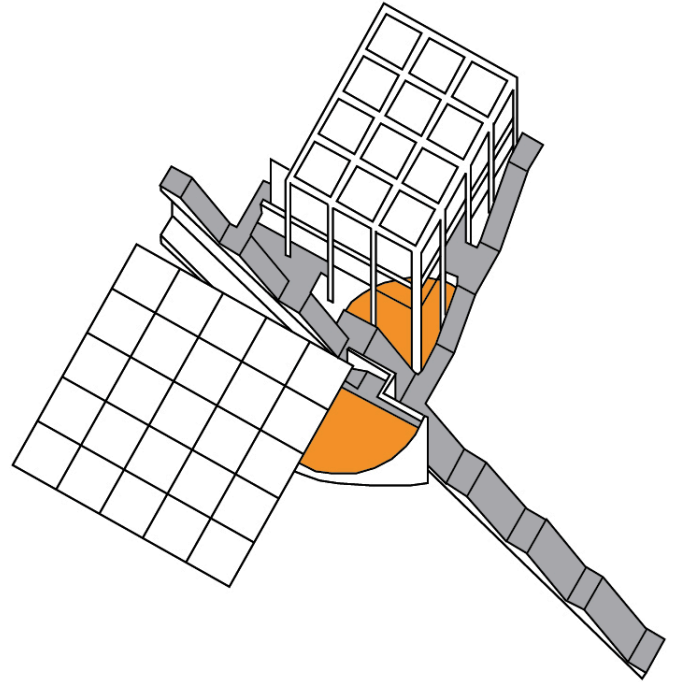


Rokko Housing II

Structure + Systems



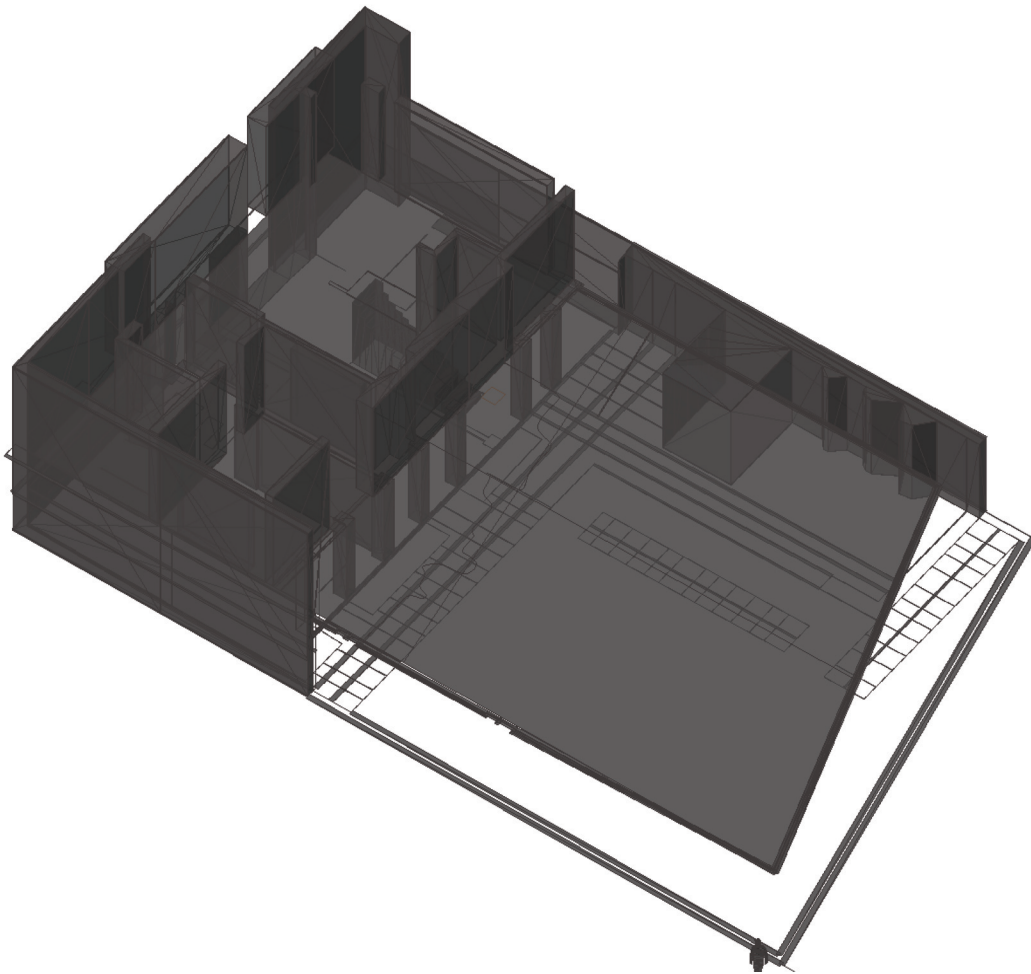
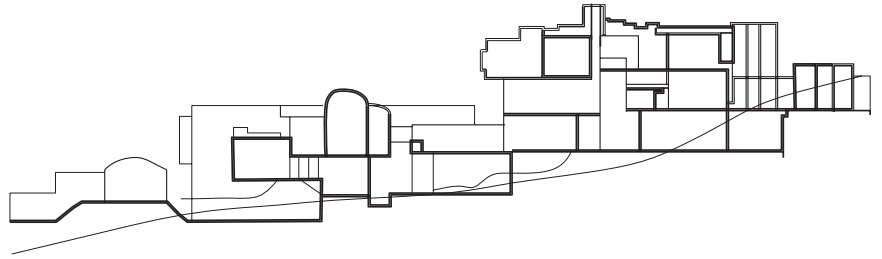
Collective Infrastructure



Urban Connections



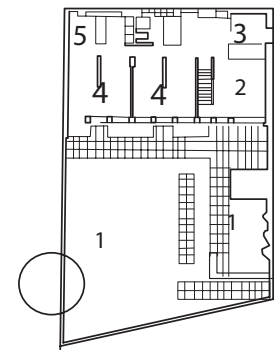
Thalmatt Housing



Analysis

The Thalmatt housing project reflects the ideas of a village. The tightly stacked terrace houses and seclusion from all its surroundings along with the vegetation that keeps it almost completely secluded creates a unique connection between indoor privacy and outdoor privacy. Concrete is consistently used in this project which gives it a feel of complete opacity and privacy. Light is entered into the house by cut outs in various places in the walls and ceilings. Shared terraces and common spaces bring the “village” together creating an easy circulation and access into all houses in the center of the project.

Thalmatt Housing



Plan Key

- 1 common
- 2 unit

Unit Plan Key

- 1 live
- 2 eat
- 3 cook
- 4 sleep
- 5 bathe

Architect
Atelier 5

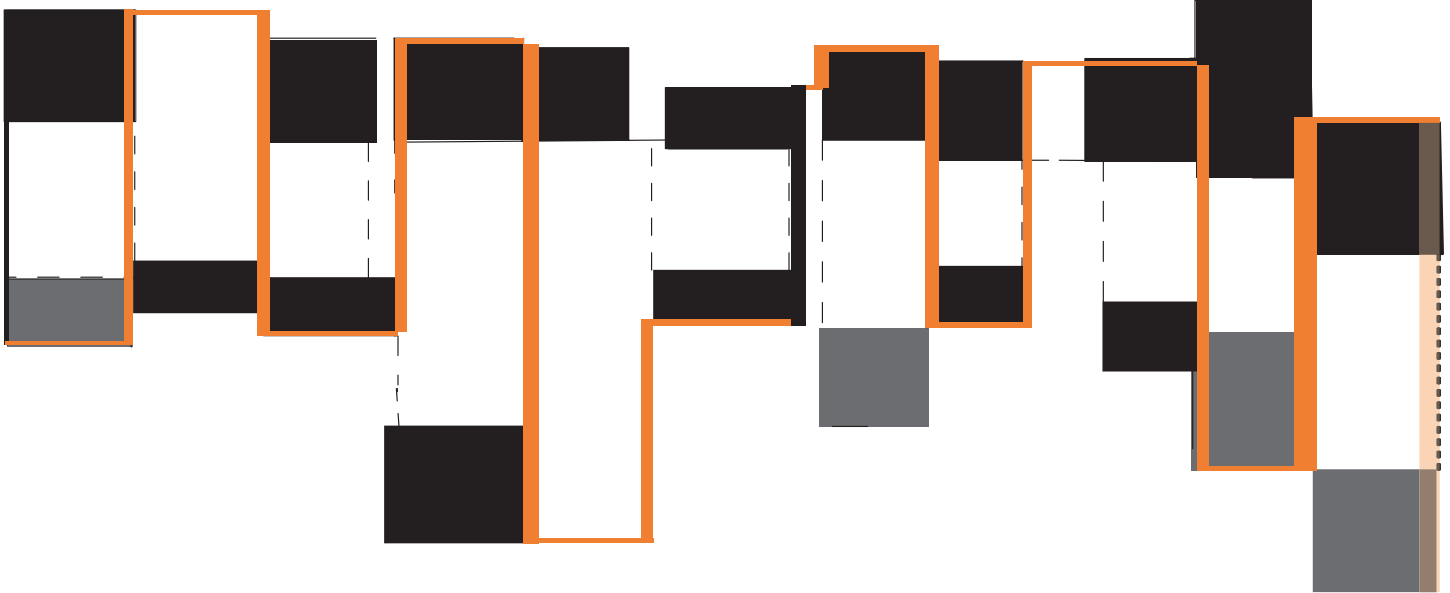
City / Location
Bern, Switzerland

Year Designed / Built
1974

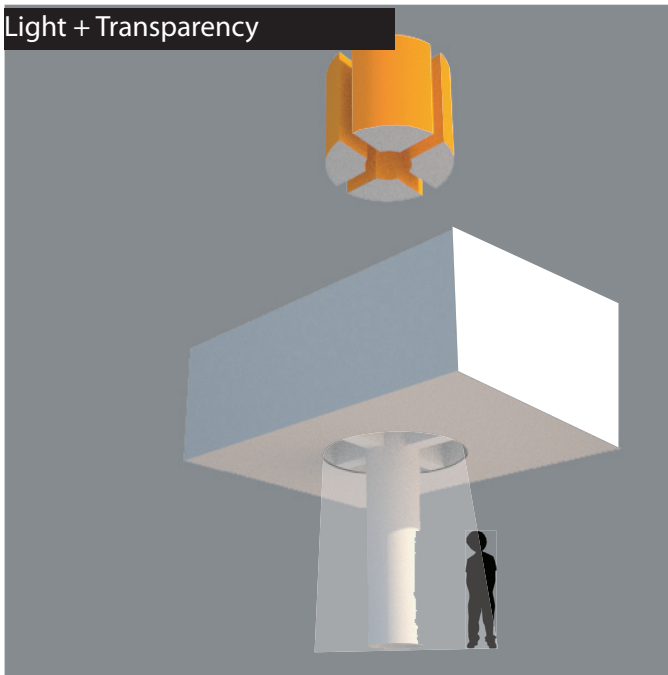
Area, # Floors, # Units
18 Terraces houses
2-3 story units

Thalmatt Housing

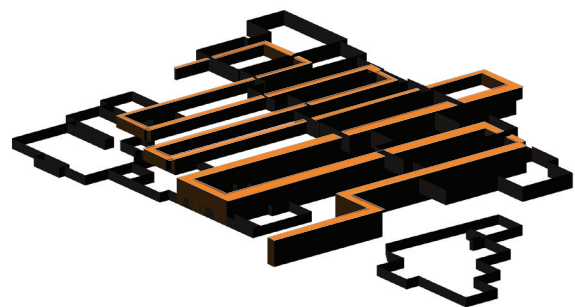
Thresholds + Porosity



Light + Transparency

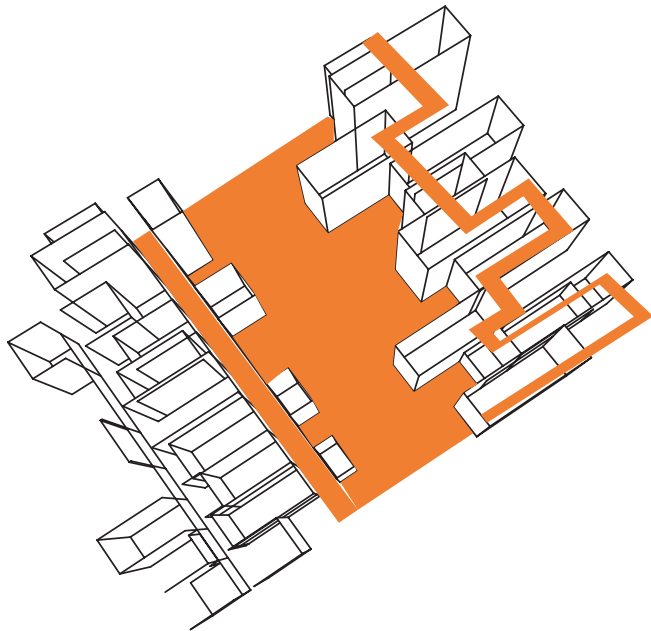


Access + Circulation

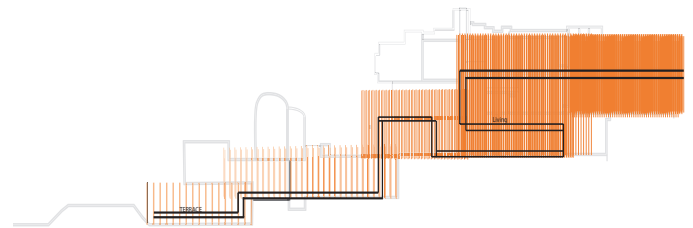


Thalmatt Housing

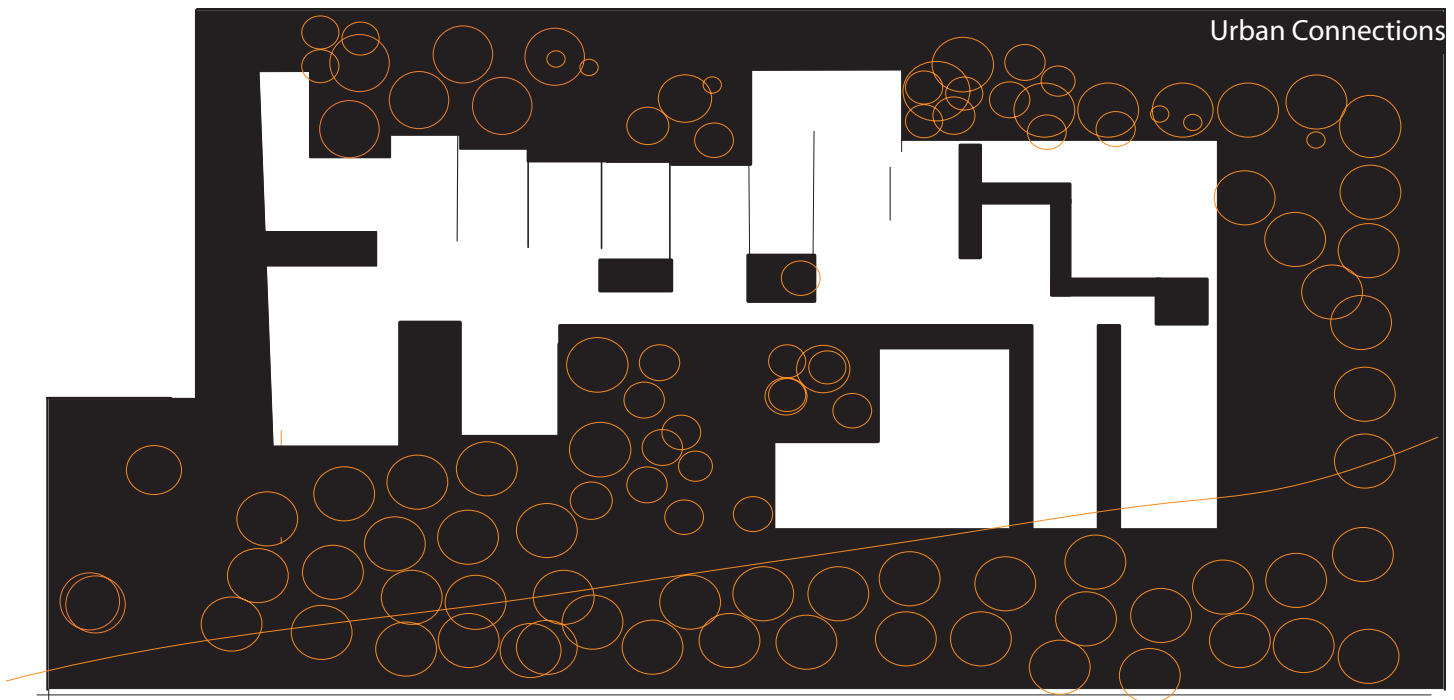
Structure + Systems



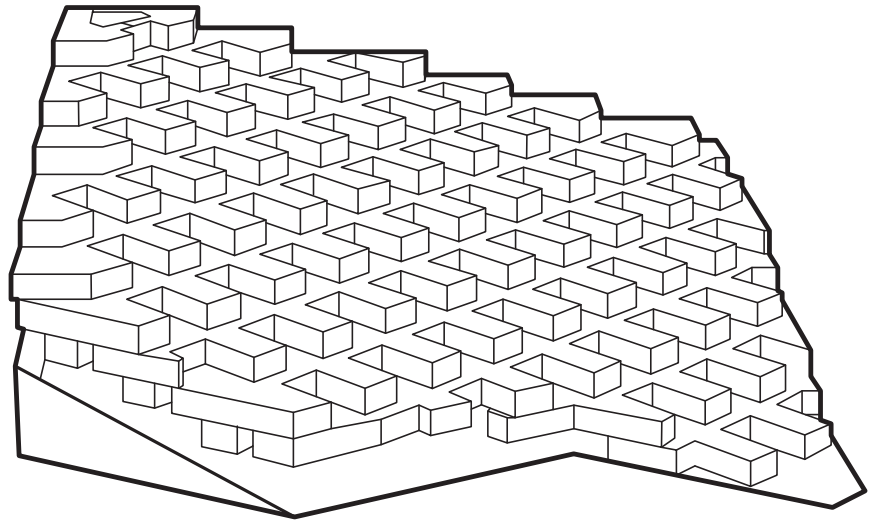
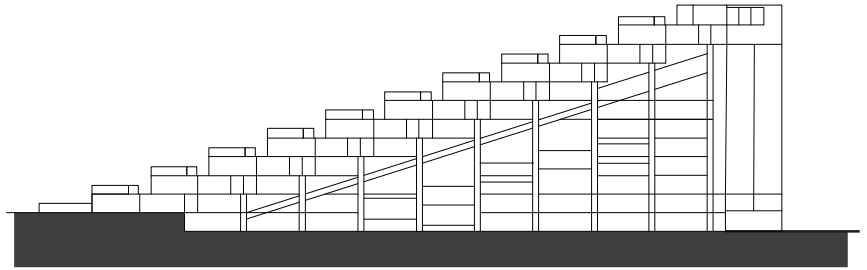
Collective Infrastructure



Urban Connections



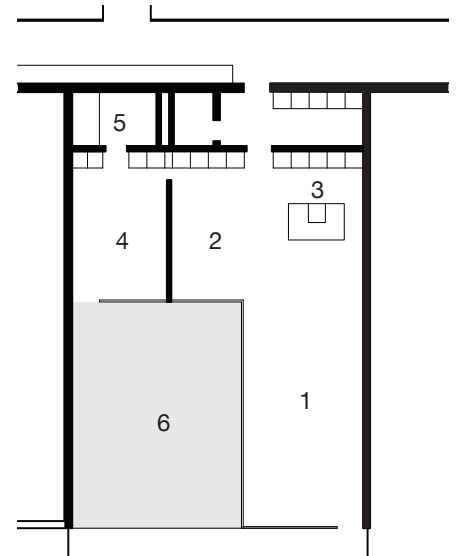
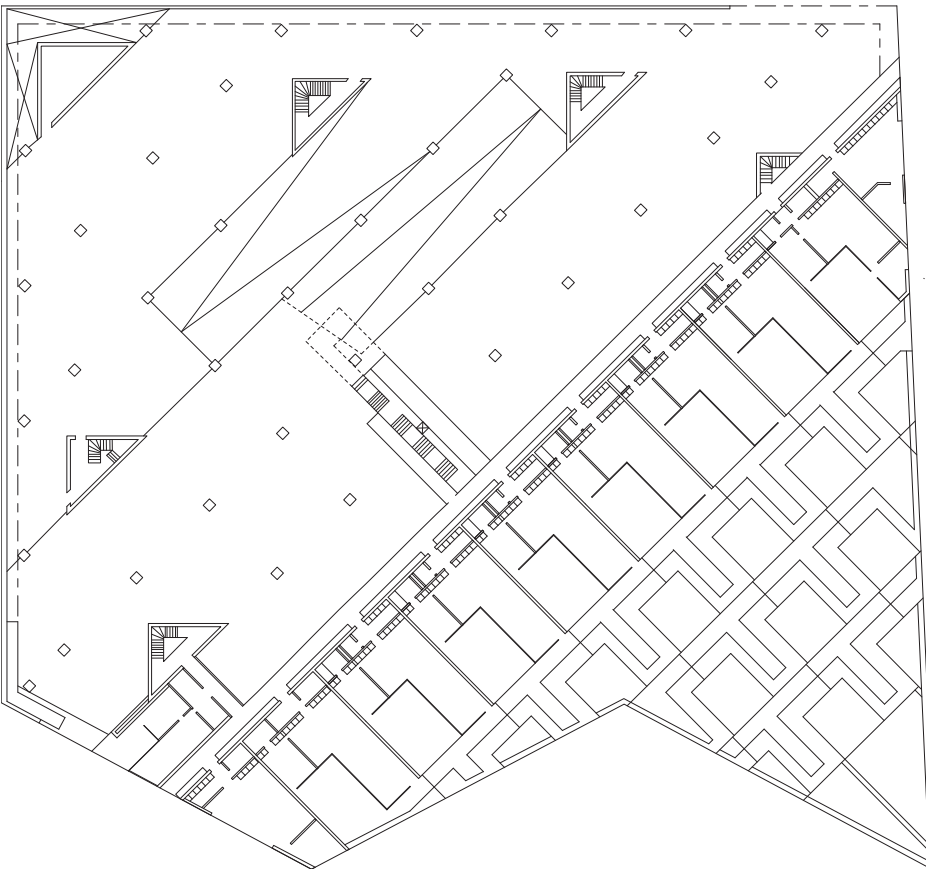
Mountain Dwelling



Analysis

Mountain Dwelling utilizes the symbiotic relationship of parking to housing to combine the suburban backyard experience with urban density. The parking structure serves as the foundation for the housing program. The housing units are stacked in a diagonal, like the slope of a mountain. This allows for each unit to have views and light from the south.

Mountain Dwelling



3 Floor Plan

Unit Plan Key

- 1 Live
- 2 Eat
- 3 Cook
- 4 Sleep
- 5 Bathe
- 6 Outdoor Courtyard

Architect
Bjarke Ingels Group

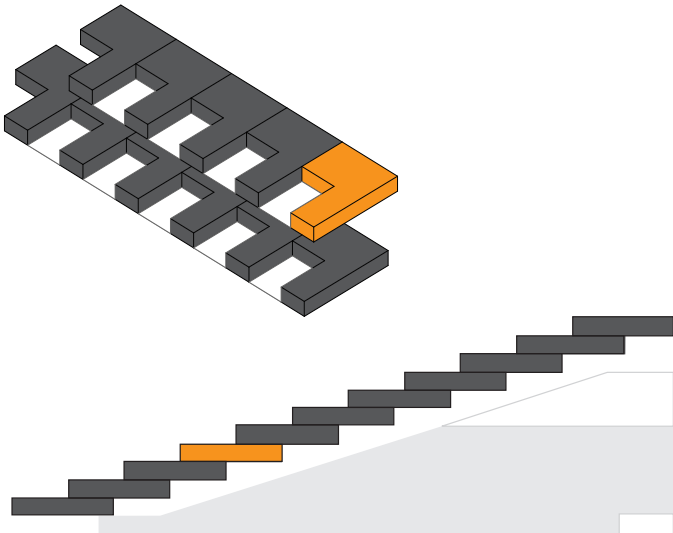
City / Location
Copenhagen

Year Designed / Built
2006/2008

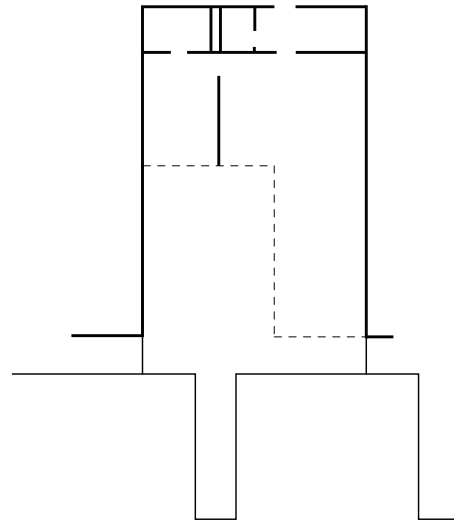
Area, # Floors, # Units
Area (SF)
10 Floors
80Units

Mountain Dwelling

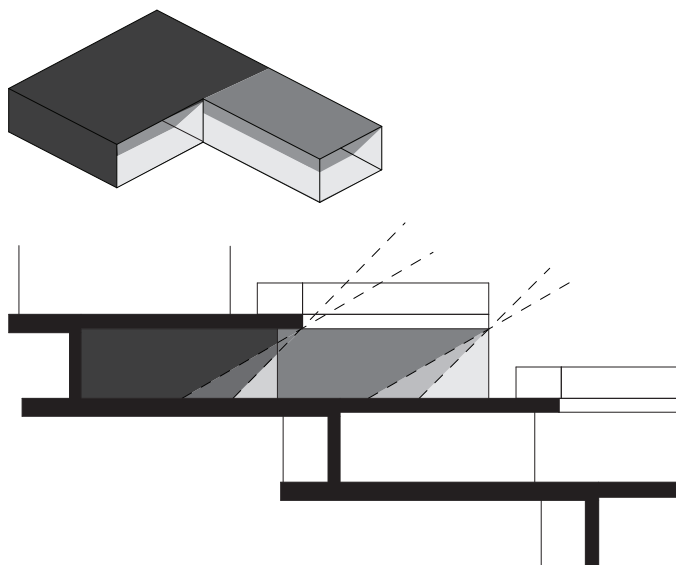
Part-Whole Relationships



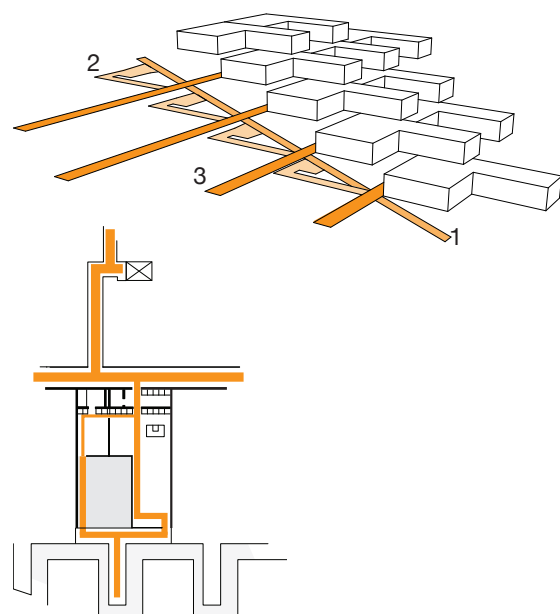
Thresholds + Porosity



Light + Transparency



Access + Circulation

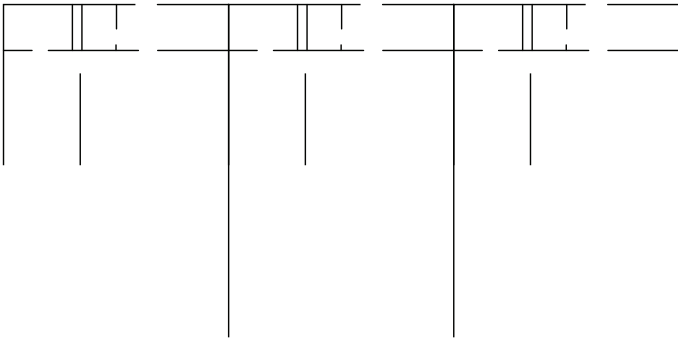


Key

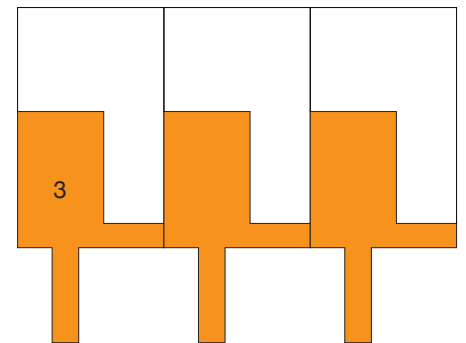
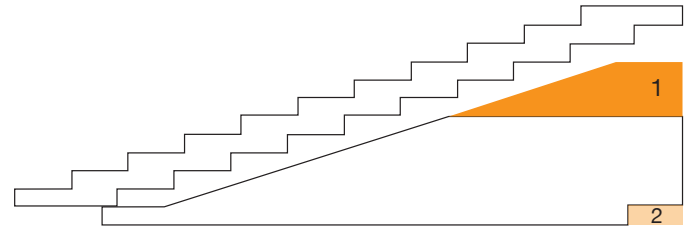
- 1 Sloping elevator
- 2 Footbridge
- 3 Access corridor

Mountain Dwelling

Structure + Systems



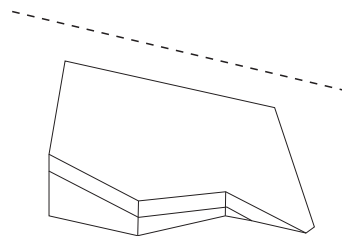
Collective Infrastructure



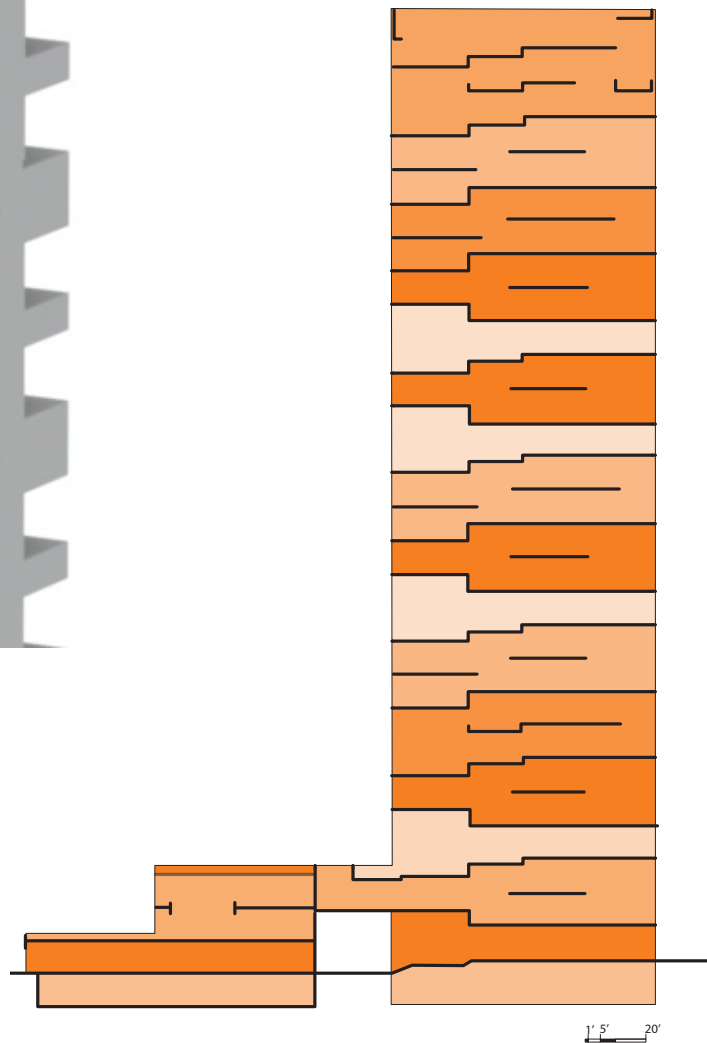
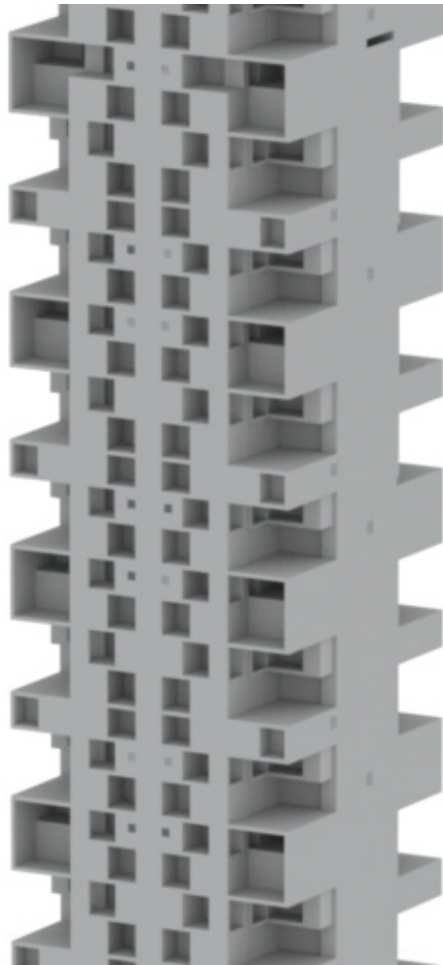
Key

- 1 Common Area
- 2 Commercial
- 3 Courtyard Space

Urban Connections



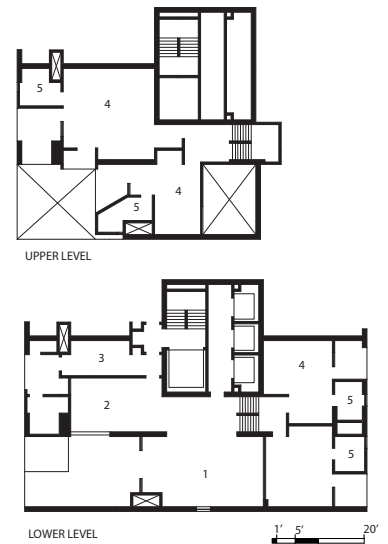
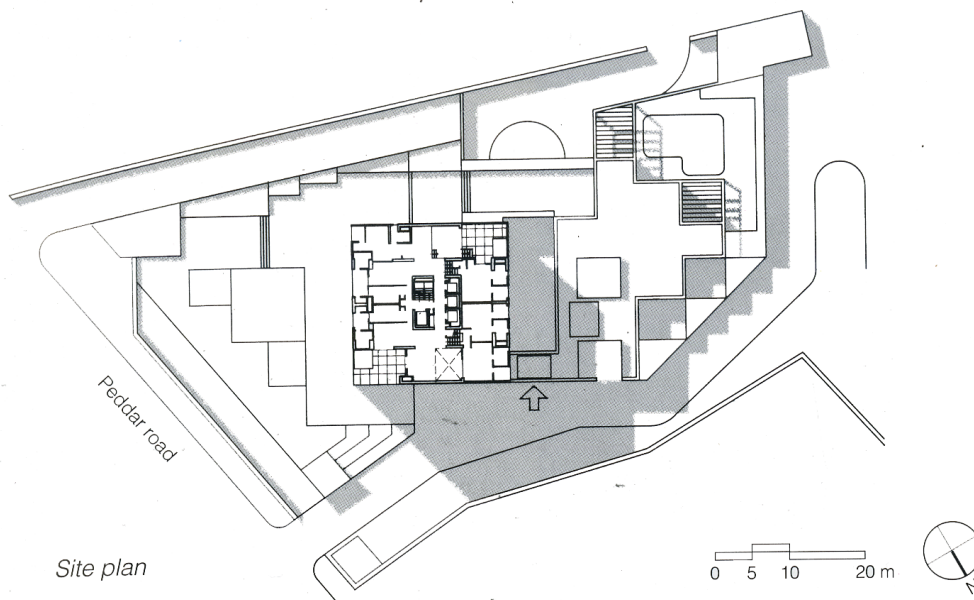
Kanchanjunga Apartments



Analysis

Employing vernacular strategies, Charles Correa uses a series of verandas and open floor plans to create the units of the Kanchenjunga apartments, located in Mumbai, India. Verandas opening to the West and East allow for views and cooling sea breezes, while protecting from harsh sun and monsoons. The aggregation of these units is based upon programmatic needs of smaller to larger families. This aggregate is formed by interlocking the units in section, which produces two predominant results. Firstly, double story voids are produced, which allow multiple terraces for each unit. Secondly, the slight elevation changes more intimately define different spaces within the open floor plan.

Kanchanjunga Apartments



Plan Key
1 common
2 unit

Unit Plan Key
1 live
2 eat
3 cook
4 sleep
5 bathe

Architect
Charles Correa

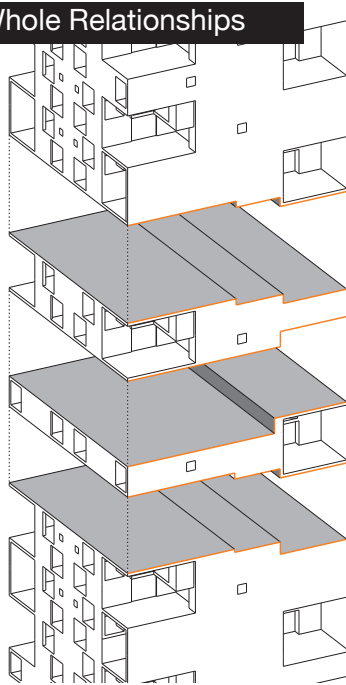
City / Location
Mumbai, India

Year Designed / Built
1970-83

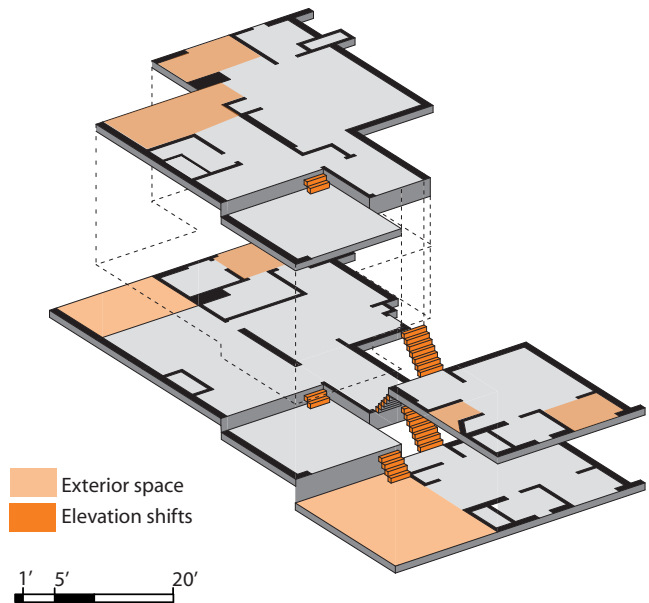
Area, # Floors, # Units
46,580 (SF)
28 Floors
32 Units

Kanchanjunga Apartments

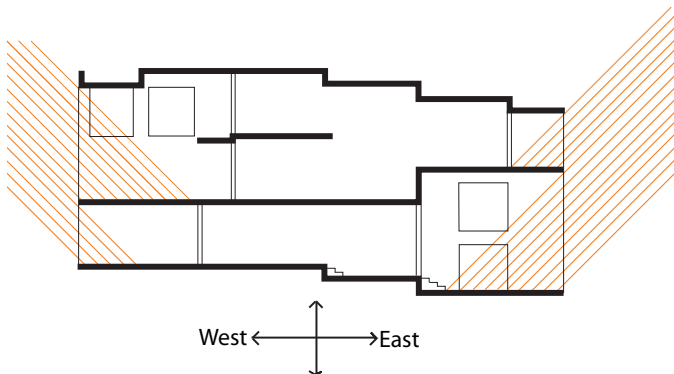
Part-Whole Relationships



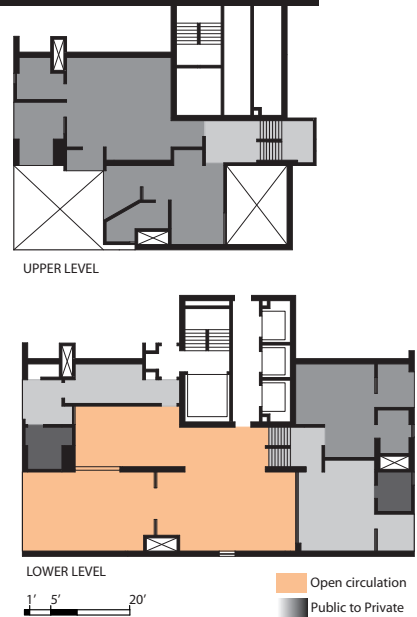
Thresholds + Porosity



Light + Transparency

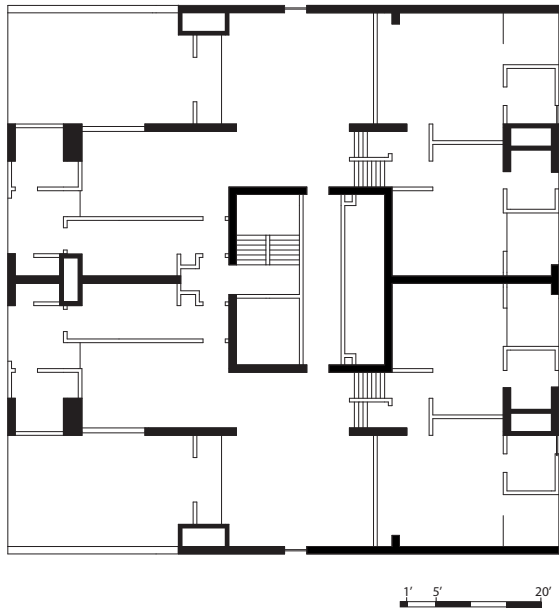


Access + Circulation



Kanchanjunga Apartments

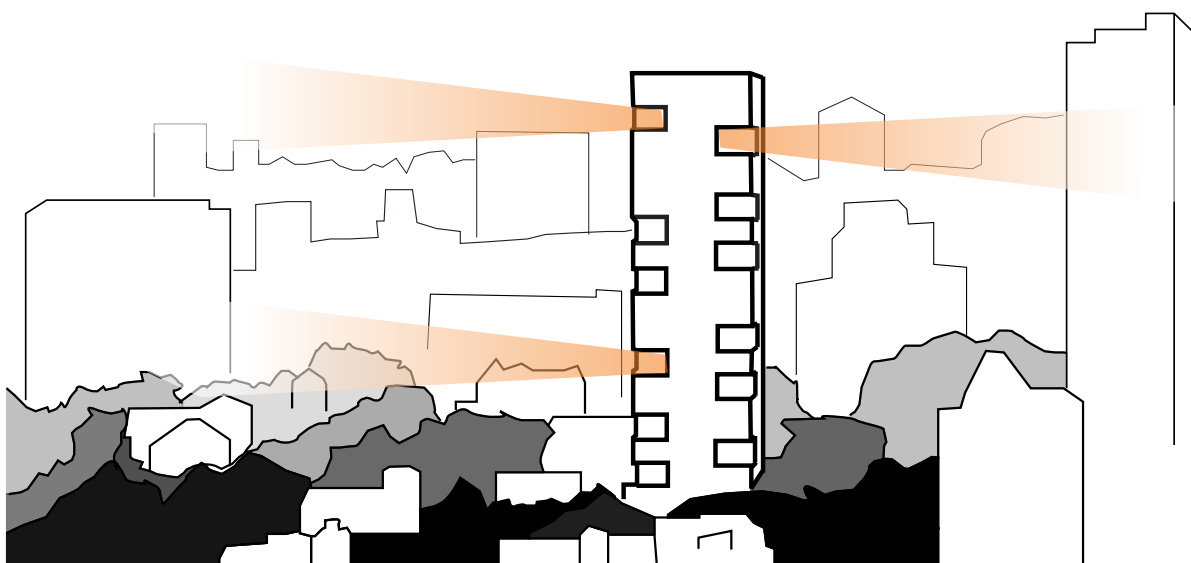
Structure + Systems



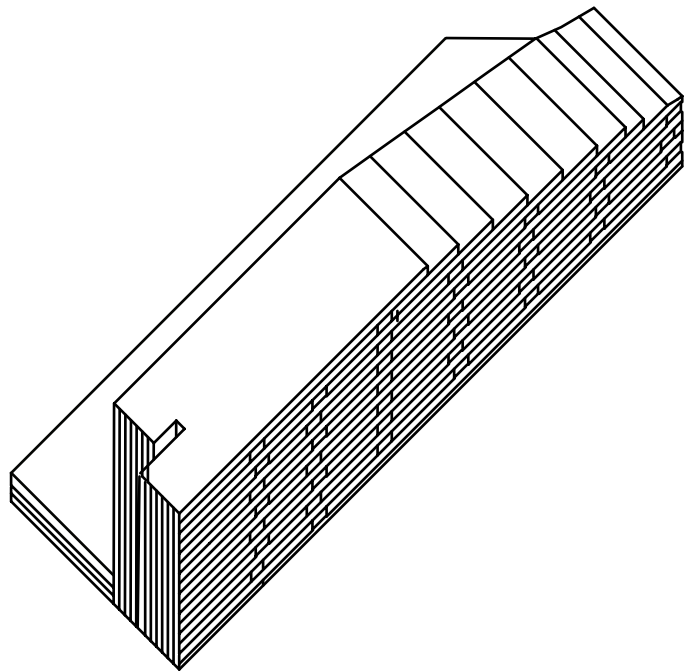
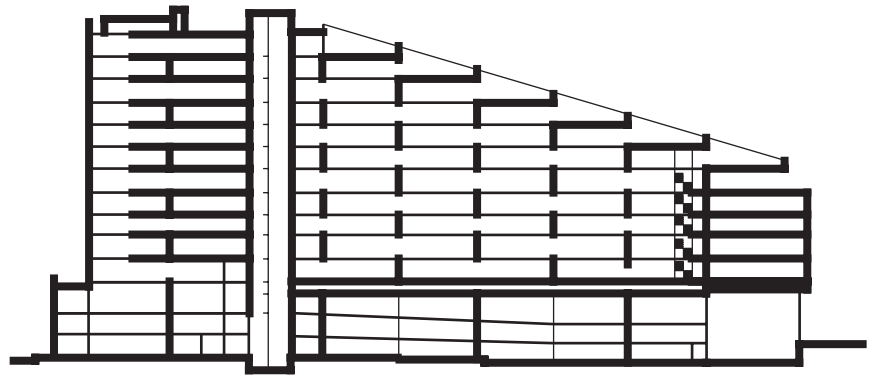
Collective Infrastructure



Urban Connections



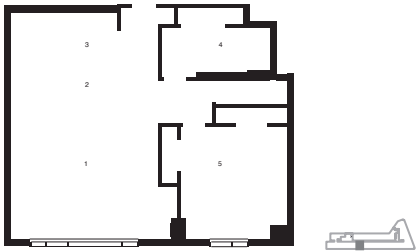
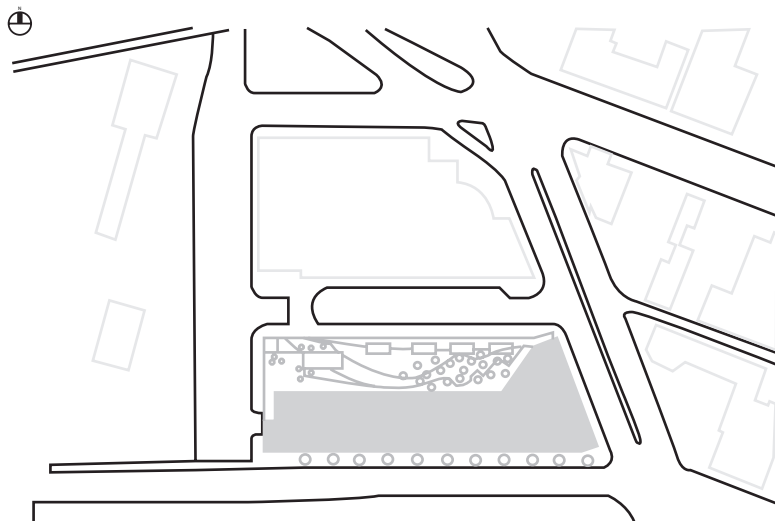
Macallen Building



Analysis

Situated in Downtown Boston, the Macallen Condominiums, designed by Office DA, introduces sustainable design to a highly industrious site. The design solution is a direct response to the site through its scale, environmental conditions, and proximity to Downtown Boston's skyline. These factors then dictated how the units were going to be aggregated to compose one cohesive building. The building takes on a wedged shape that tapers at the east side as a gesture responding to an urban scale to the residential side conforming to the architectural scale. In addition, the tapering of the building generates the opportunity to stagger the units from west to east. Staggering the units then allow the design to incorporate rainwater as a recyclable method used to irrigate the green rooftops. Its north facing façade accompanied by brises-soleil reduces heat gain and loss while also serving as a shading and natural lighting for each unit. Lastly, the façade allows the units to isolate views into Downtown Boston while blocking out industry views.

Macallen Building



Unit Plan

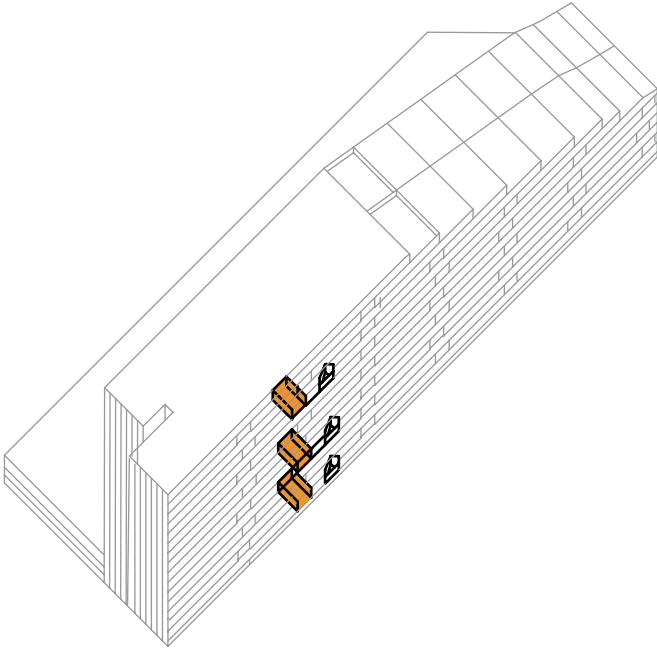
- Plan Key**
- 1 common
 - 2 unit

- Unit Plan Key**
- 1 live
 - 2 eat
 - 3 cook
 - 4 sleep
 - 5 bathe

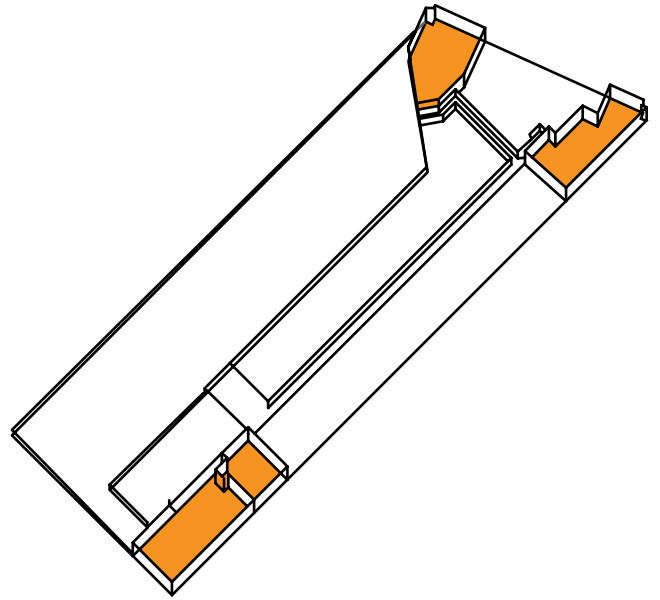
Architect	Office dA
City / Location	Boston, MA
Year Designed / Built	2002 / 2007
Area, # Floors, # Units	350,000 (SF) 11Floors 140 Units

Macallen Building

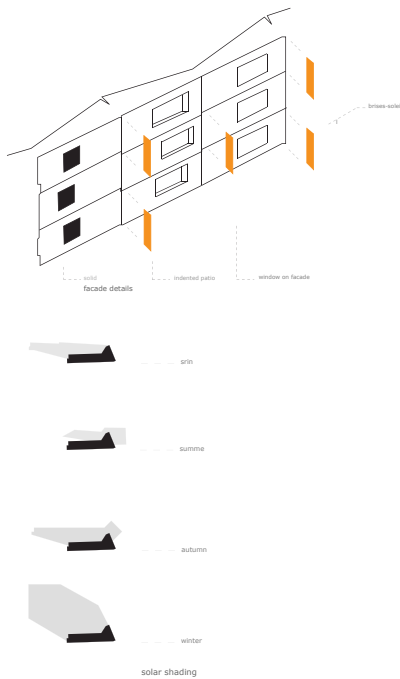
Part-Whole Relationships



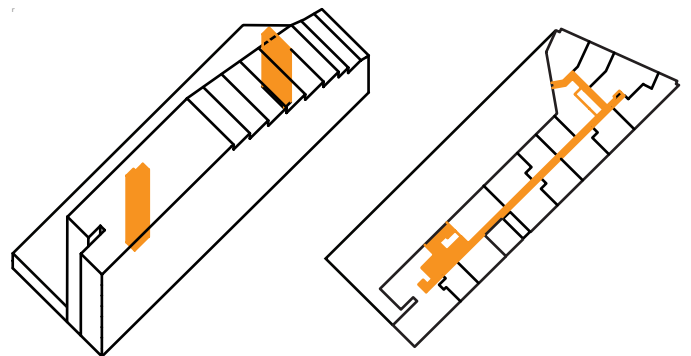
Thresholds + Porosity



Light + Transparency

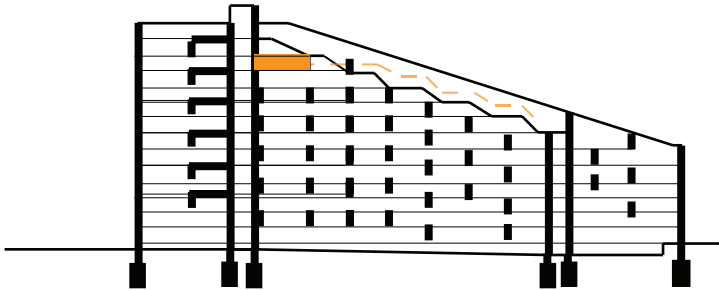


Access + Circulation

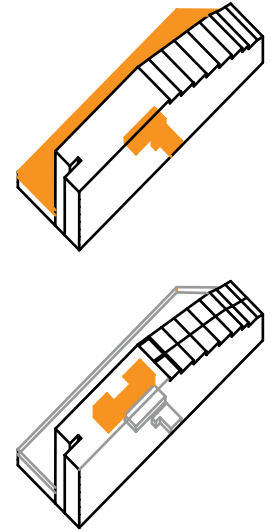


Macallen Building

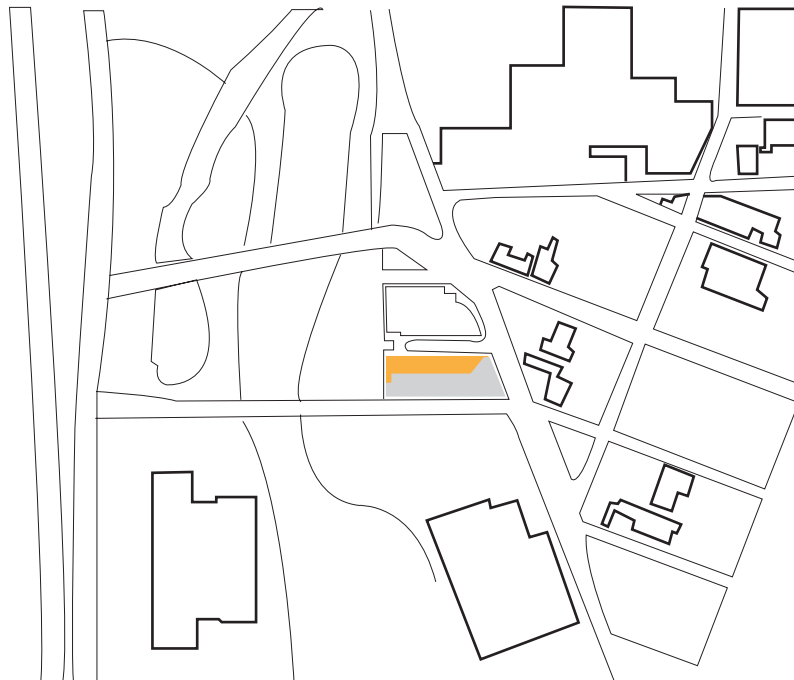
Structure + Systems



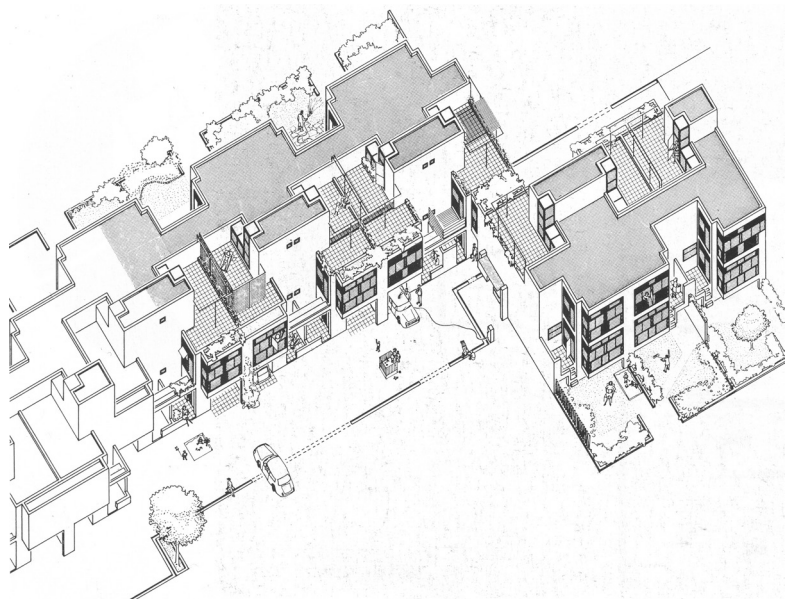
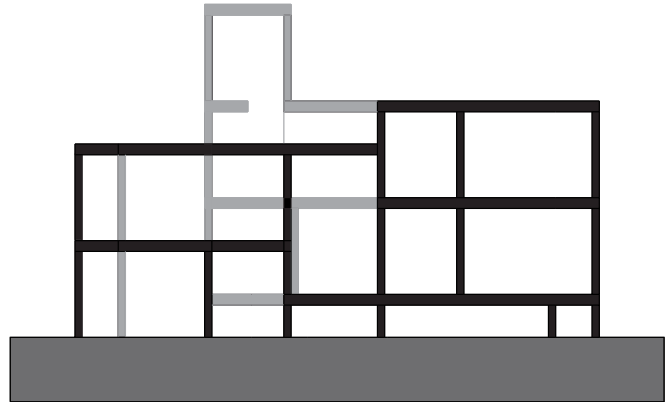
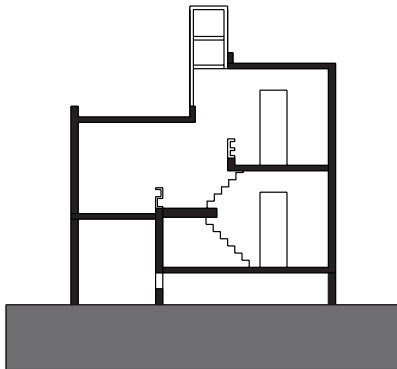
Collective Infrastructure



Urban Connections



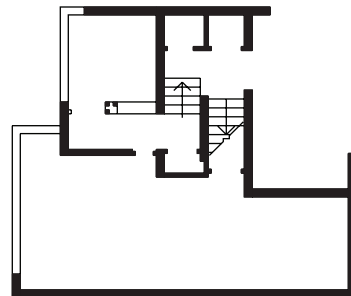
Diagoon Dwellings



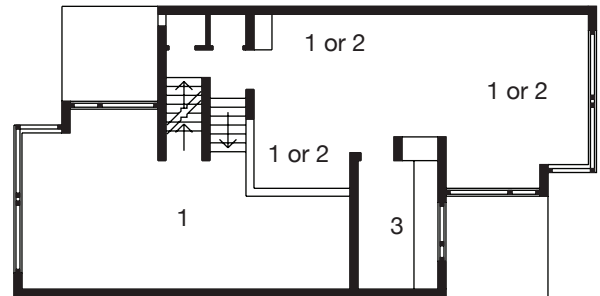
Analysis

The Diagoon House is based on the idea of an ‘incomplete building’. Meaning the plan is to some extent indefinite. The units maximize program flexibility within the same underlying structure. There are two fixed cores; one encloses the stairs, and the other contains a kitchen and a bathroom. In between the fixed cores are a series of half-story levels. The first level contains the entrance, a workroom with storage and a small or large garage. Up a half-story, the core that contains the kitchen is the focus point leaving the space around it up for interpretation. Moving up another half-story to the third level, private rooms can be configured around the core containing the bathroom. Each Unit is a mirror of the adjacent units. The structures of the cores are shared with the units on either side. On the exterior, the units share roof terraces and outer courtyards.

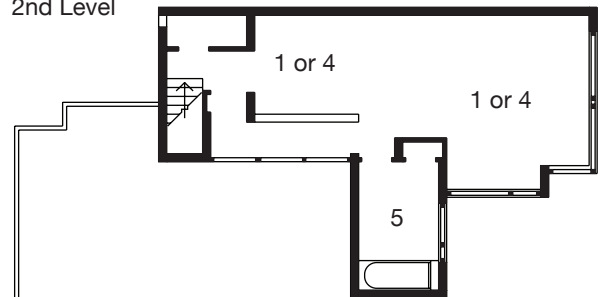
Diagoon Dwellings



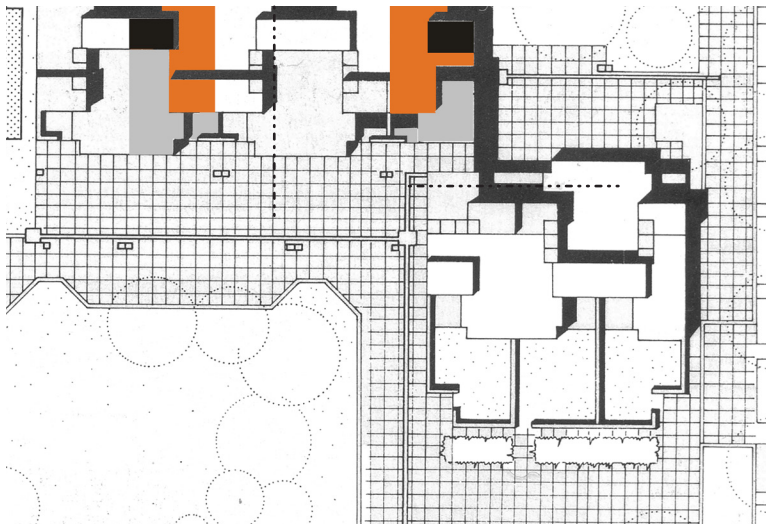
1st Level



2nd Level



3rd Level



Plan Key

- 1 common
- 2 unit

Unit Plan Key

- 1 live
- 2 eat
- 3 cook
- 4 sleep
- 5 bathe

Architect

Herman Hertzberger

City / Location

Delft / Beethovenlaan 62

Year Designed / Built

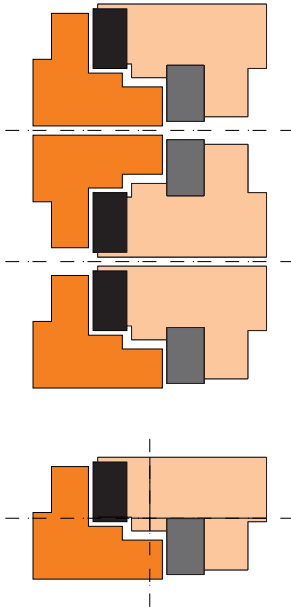
1971

Area, # Floors, # Units

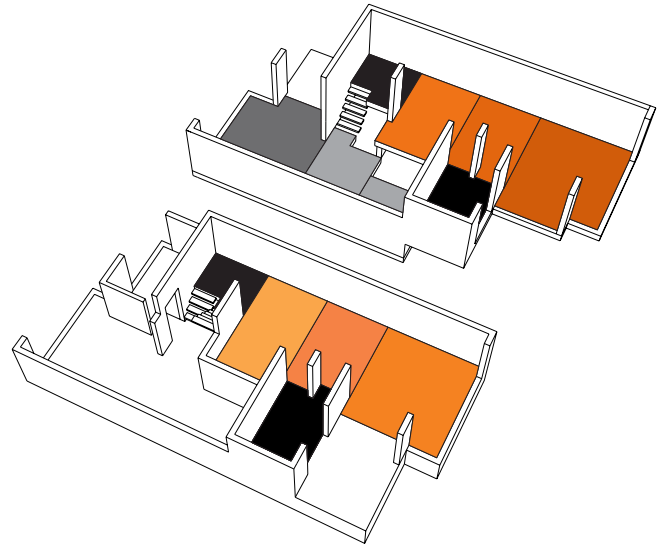
Area (SF)
2 to 3 story
8 Units

Diagoon Dwellings

Part-Whole Relationships



Thresholds + Porosity



Light + Transparency

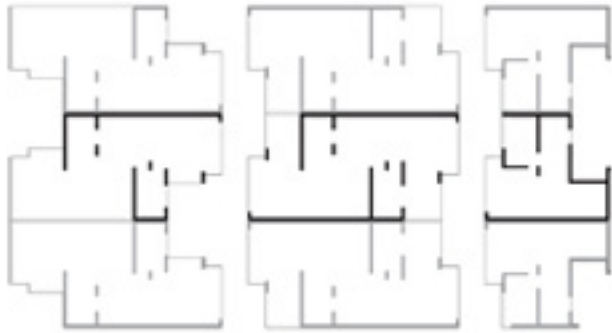


Access + Circulation



Diagoon Dwellings

Structure + Systems

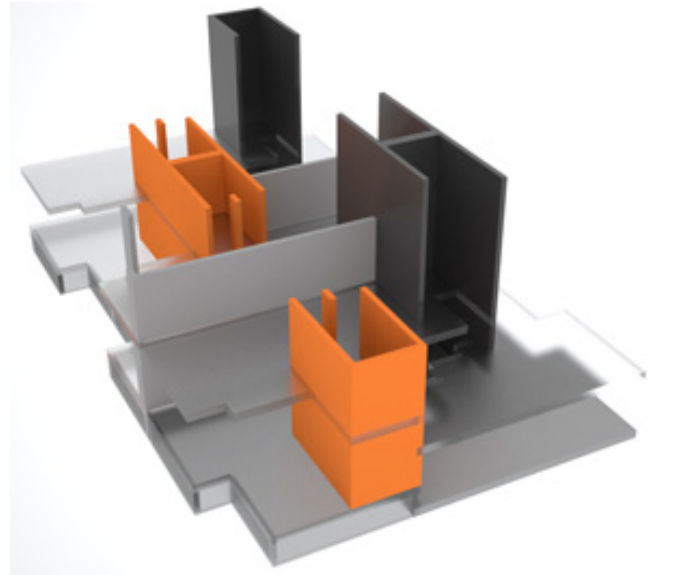


3rd Level

2nd Level

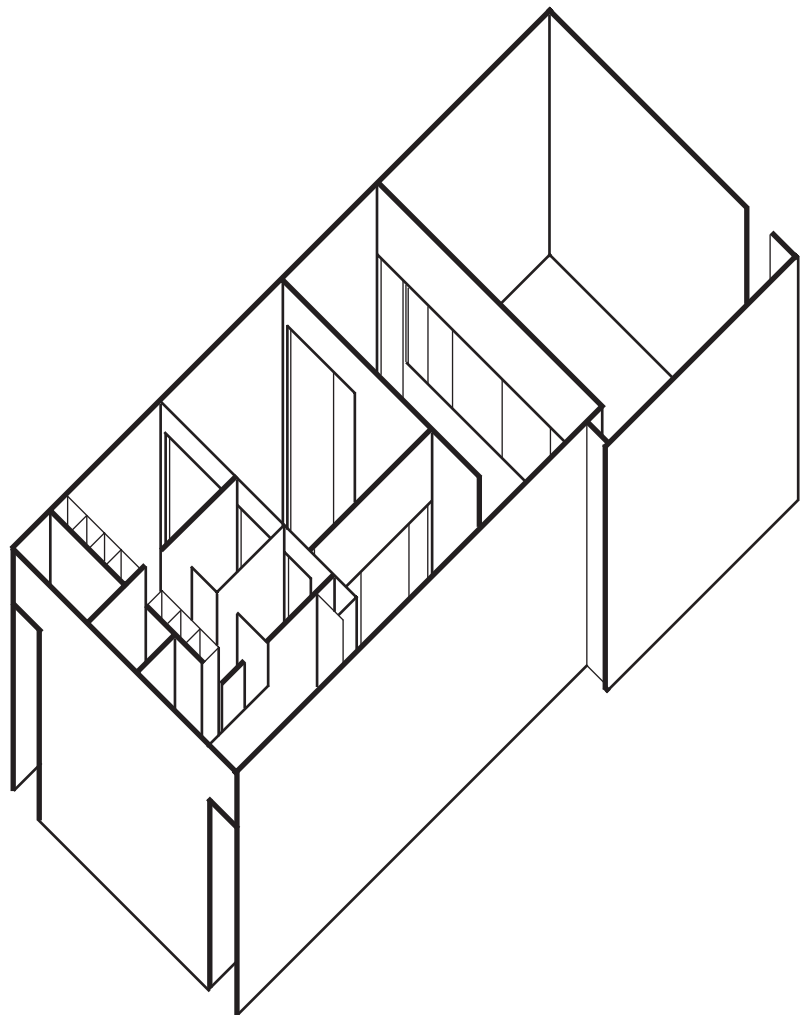
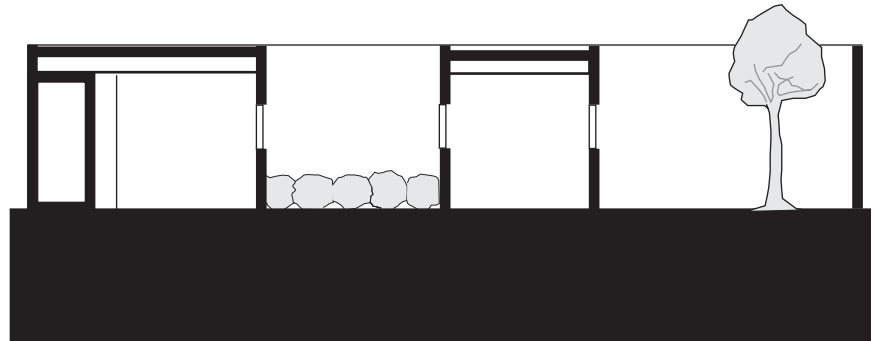
1st Level

Collective Infrastructure



Urban Connections

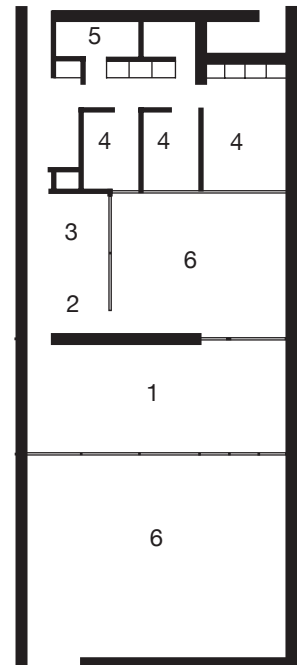
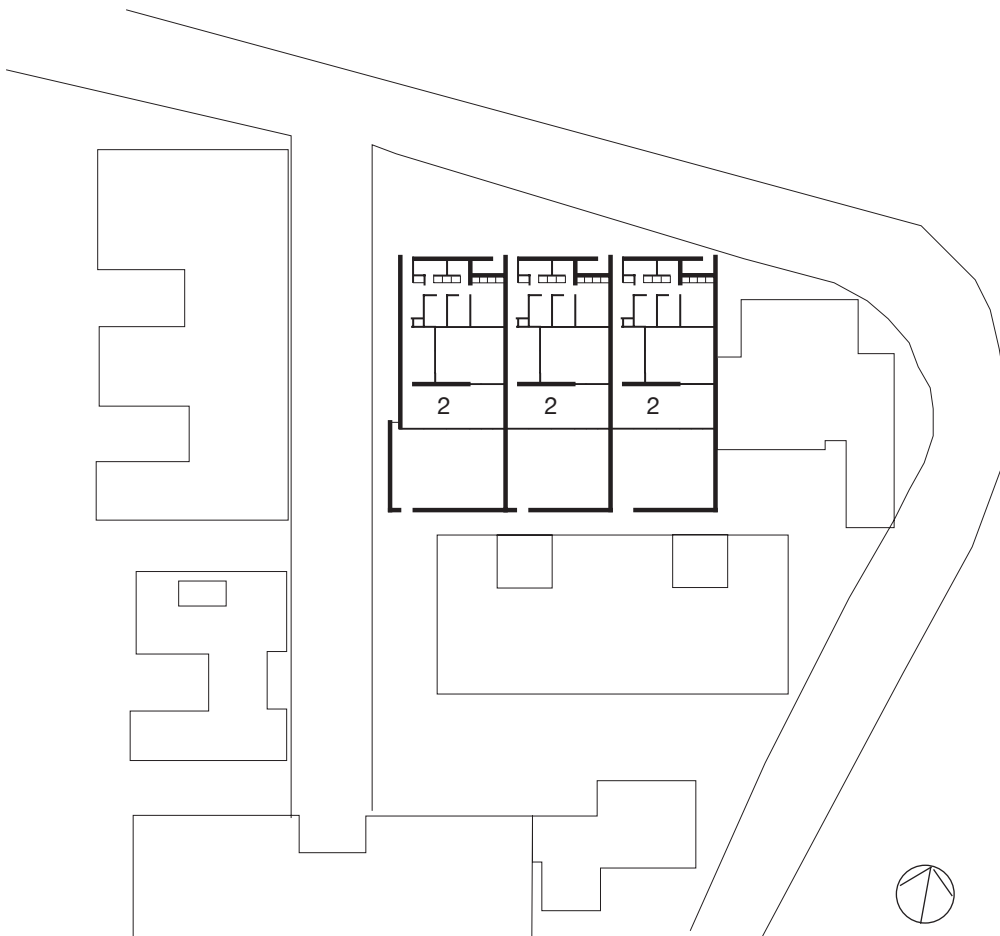




Analysis

This series of homes was designed and constructed for the “Interbau” 1957 in Berlin. This exhibition offered various solutions for the housing shortage resulting from the bombing of Berlin in World War II and subsequent sequestering of this area by Soviet forces – actions necessitating the optimal use of architectural space. The house maximized security and privacy through use of a solid perimeter wall. These units face north-south, with the windows lying primarily on the south faces of each unit. This configuration maximizes the opportunity for natural lighting throughout each habitable space. Light enters into the small residence through the creation of two internal landscaped courtyards which serve to visually enlarge the 712 square foot home. The bedrooms, kitchen and living room all ring the smaller greenspace, which is accessed from either the kitchen or the living room. The living room is further lit by the larger courtyard which lies to the south side of this space.

Haendelallee 33 - 39



Plan Key
1 common
2 unit

Unit Plan Key
1 live
2 eat
3 cook
4 sleep
5 bathe
6 garden

Architect
Arne Jacobsen

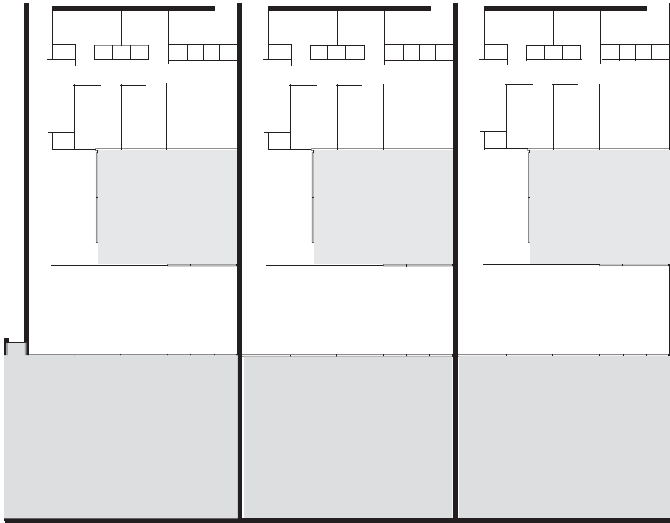
City / Location
Berlin, Germany

Year Designed / Built
1956 / 1957

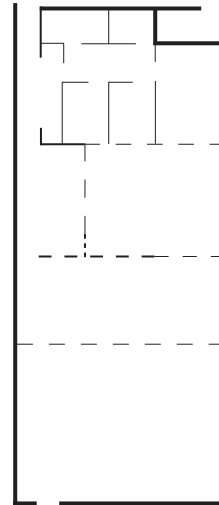
Area, # Floors, # Units
712 s.f. (interior space)
1 Floor
3 Units

Haendelallee 33 - 39

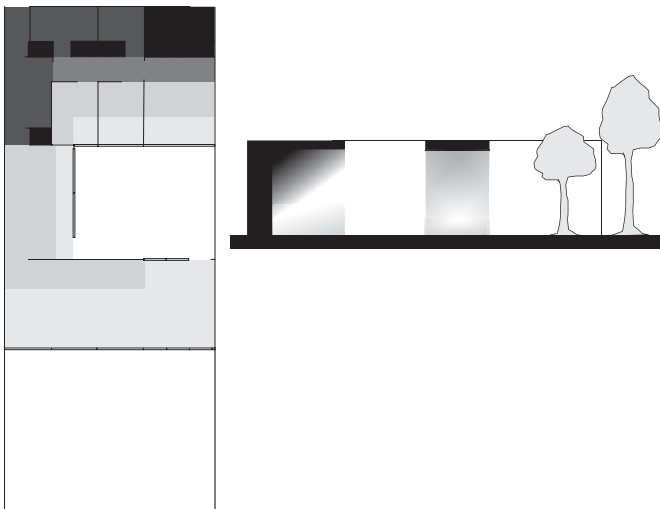
Part-Whole Relationships



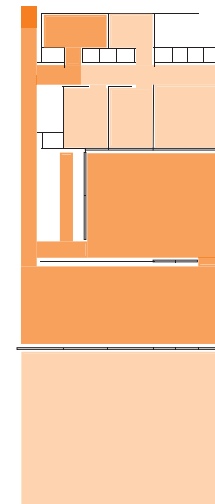
Thresholds + Porosity



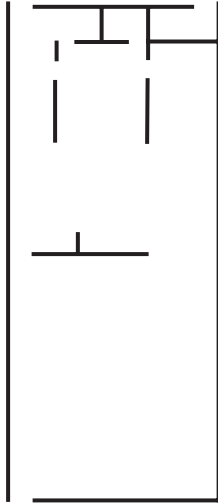
Light + Transparency



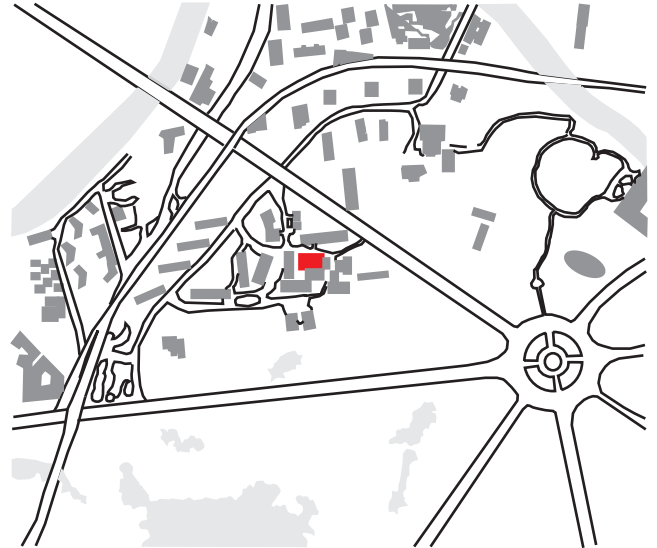
Access + Circulation



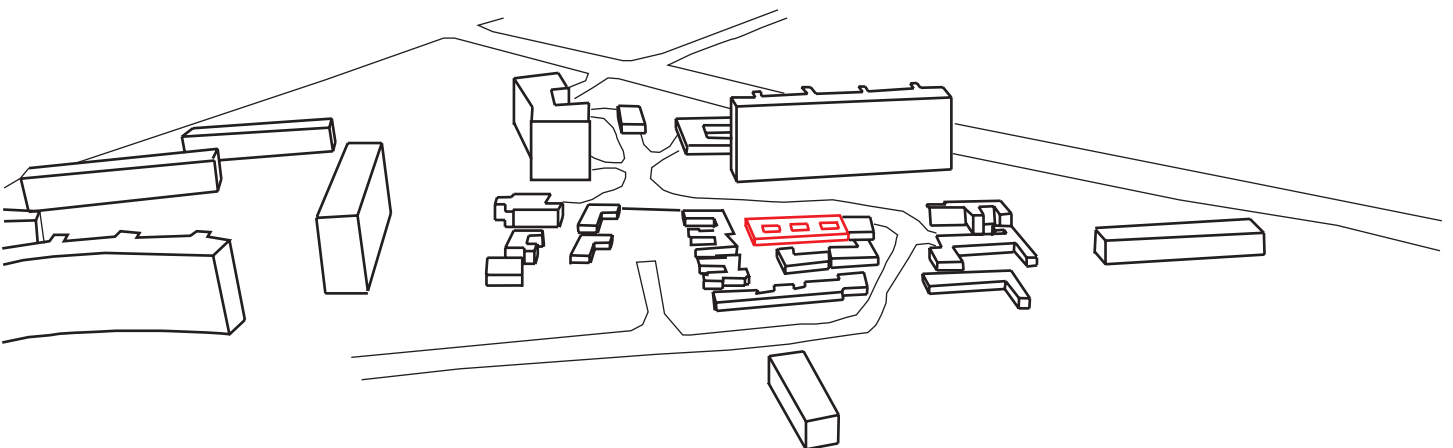
Structure + Systems



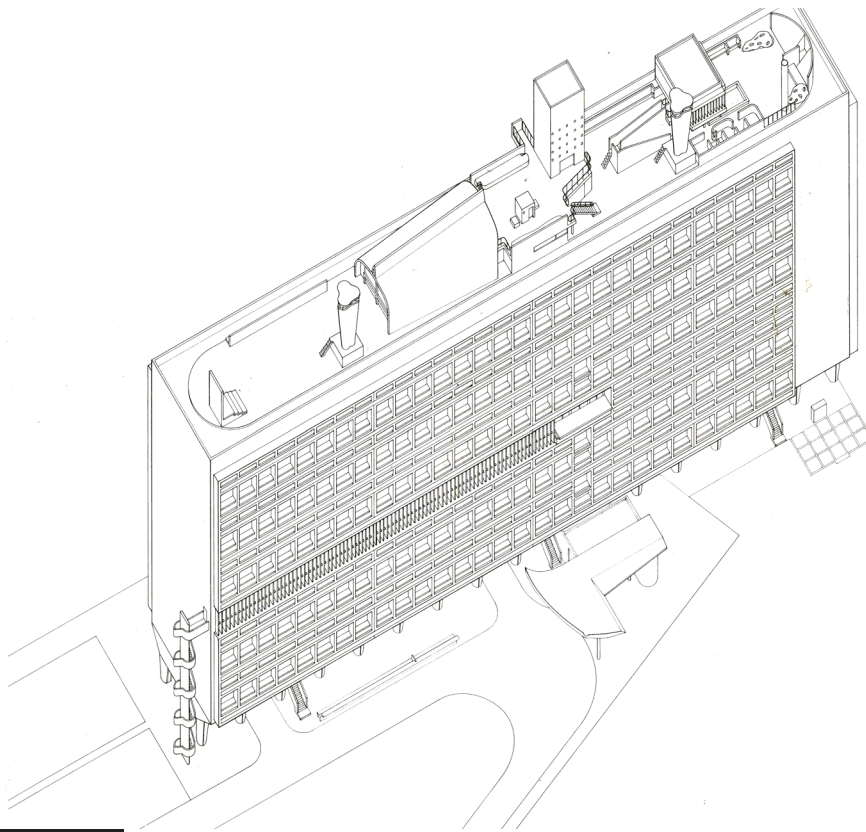
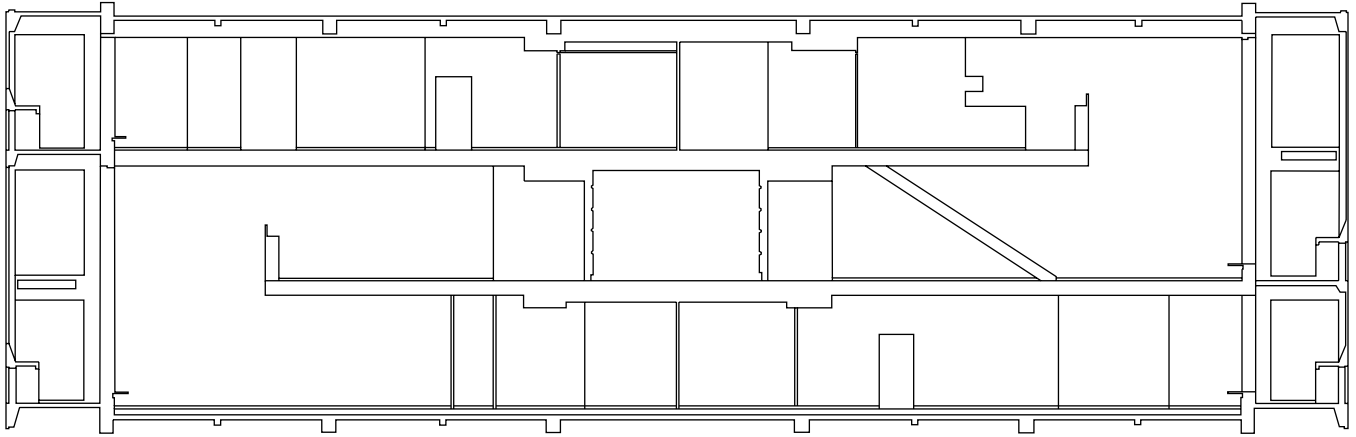
Collective Infrastructure



Urban Connections



Unite d'habitation

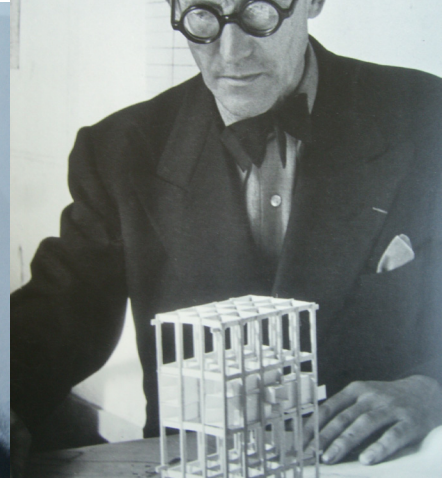
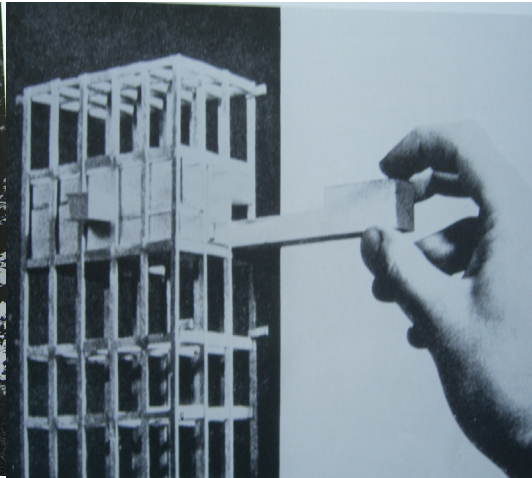


Analysis

Industry creates pure forms of a modern intention to illustrate the virtue and structural freedom of urban dwelling. Corbusier's Unite d'Habitation began with a modular interplay between interlocking forms producing a multi leveled interwoven urban dwelling. The vertical garden city within Marseilles, France produced a new architectural and social typology to aid the housing crisis of post war France. This new typology was primarily achieved through a structural freedom through reinforced concrete and steel to show that dwellings can be standardized to meet the need of men whose lives are standardized.

The machine age had brought about this new transition and modeled an archetype for construction after the pure unfaltering precision of the mechanical world. This mechanical presence is interlinked into the central urban core of multiple two story modular units interlocked through a centralized circulation. Above this mechanized unit is a more natural and freely formed concrete exterior that attempts to escape the rigid modular dwellings. Light and air freely moves through each solar oriented unit to maximize exposure to either eastern or western light. Every attention to detail portrays Corbusier's commitment to discovering an underlying architectural order equivalent to that of only nature.

Unite d'habitation



Scale 1/32" = 1'-0" In Section
Scale 1/128" = 1'-0" In Plan

Architect

Le Corbusier

City / Location

Marseille, France

Year Designed / Built

1947 /1952

Area, # Floors, # Units

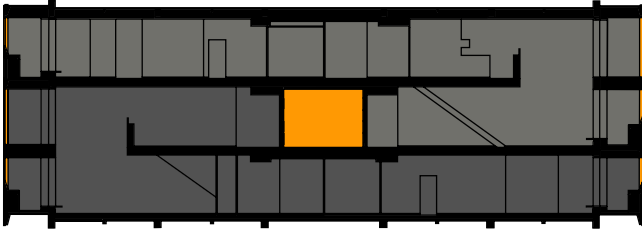
Area: 386,130sq ft

Floors: 12

Units: 366

Unite d'habitation

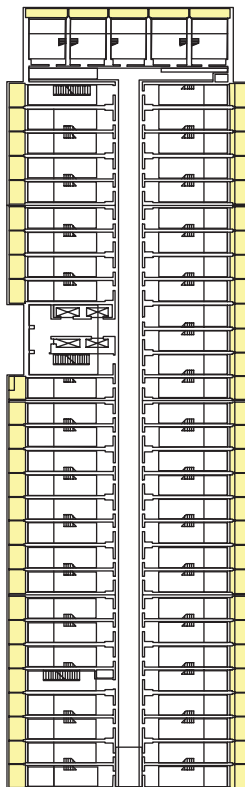
Part-Whole Relationships



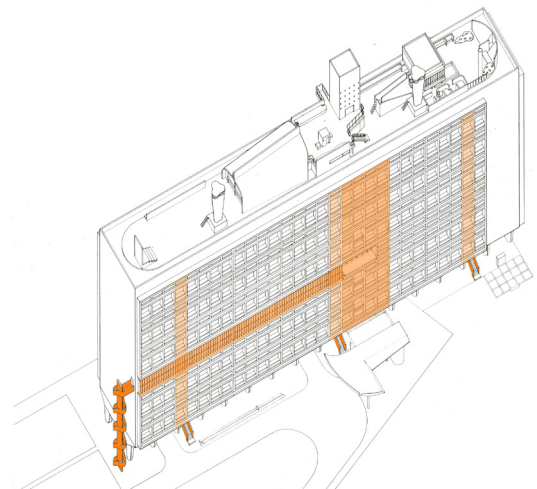
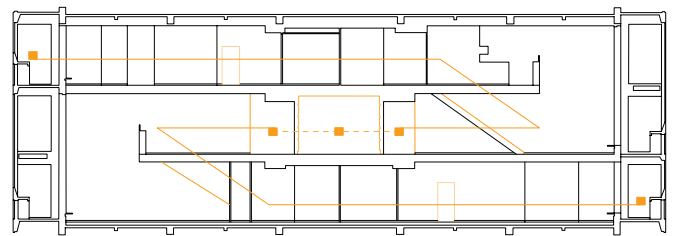
Thresholds + Porosity



Light + Transparency

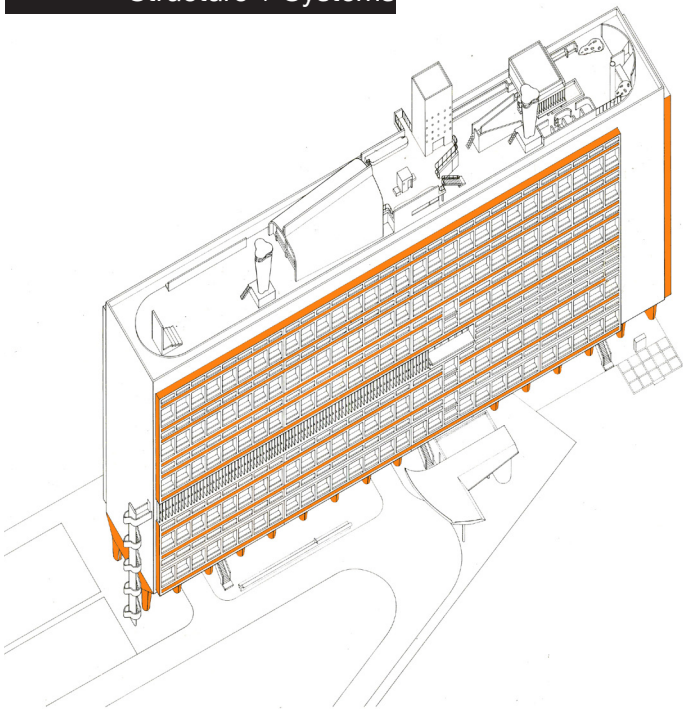


Access + Circulation

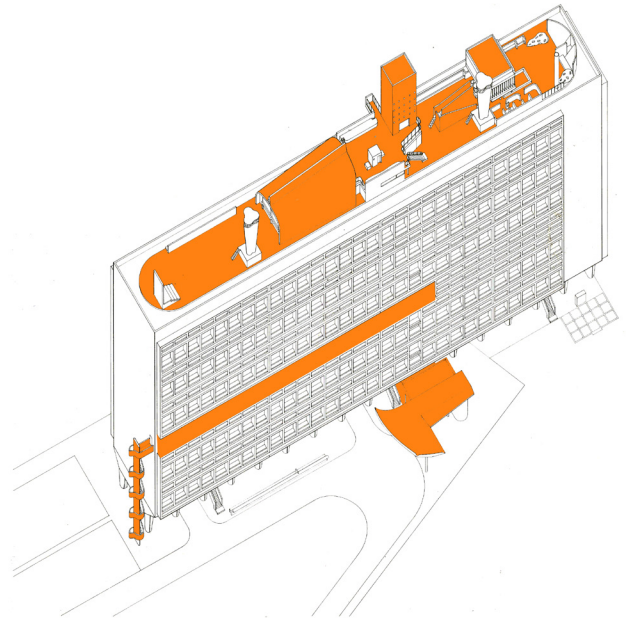


Unite d'habitation

Structure + Systems



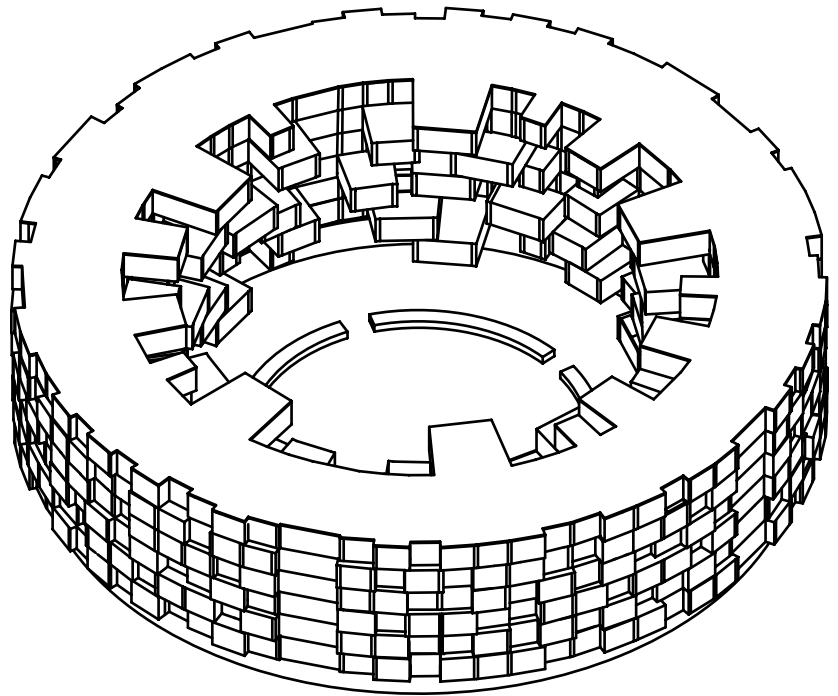
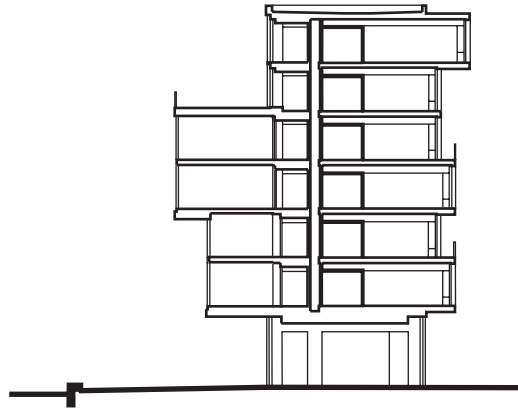
Collective Infrastructure



Urban Connections



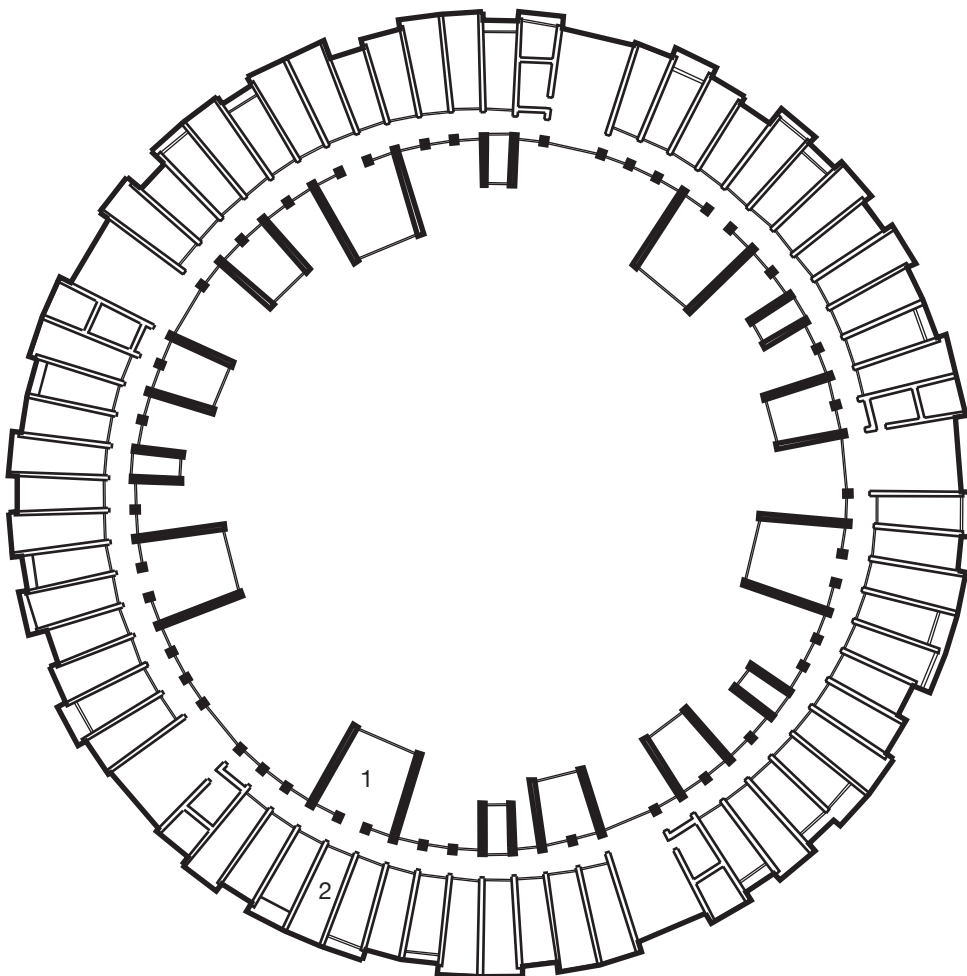
Tietgen Dormitory



Analysis

Lundgaard and Tranberg's Tietgen Dormitory in Copenhagen is a symbolic building designed to function as an ideal living space for college students. The formal symbolism resides in the fact that the building is circular while the rooms are separate projecting volumes – representing the unique individual within the united community. The schematic symbolism resides in the layout and separation of public and private. The private dorm rooms are positioned along the outer circumference of the building facing outward, while the semi-public spaces, such as kitchens and study areas, are positioned along the inner circumference facing the public central courtyard, which is open to residents and non-residents alike. The Tietgen Dormitory is strikingly similar to a panoptical prison in Cuba – all of the occupants of the public spaces are constantly under surveillance, not by prison guards, but by each other. The public spaces are oriented toward each other as an attempt to evade the feeling of isolation typical of many dorm residents.

Tietgen Dormitory

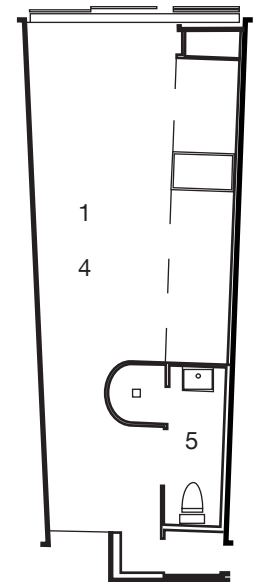


Plan Key

- 1 common
- 2 unit

Unit Plan Key

- 1 live
- 2 eat
- 3 cook
- 4 sleep
- 5 bathe



Architect

Lundgaard and Tranberg

City / Location

Copenhagen, Denmark

Year Designed / Built

2002/2003-2006

Area, # Floors, # Units

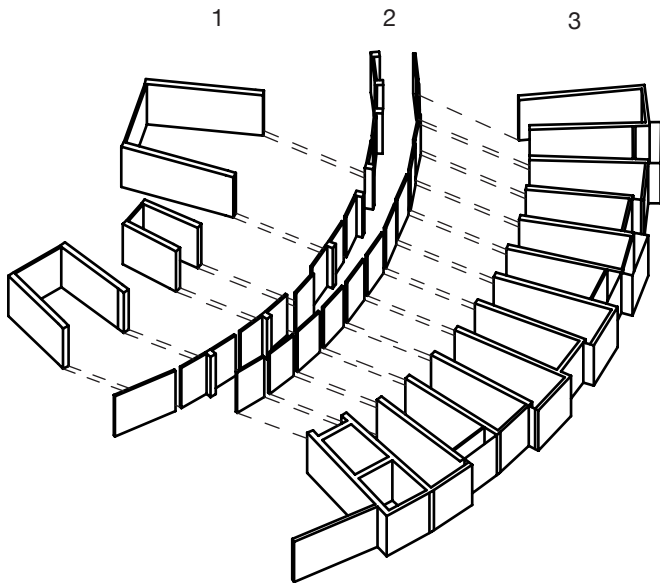
288,000 sq. ft.

7 Floors

360 Units

Tietgen Dormitory

Part-Whole Relationships



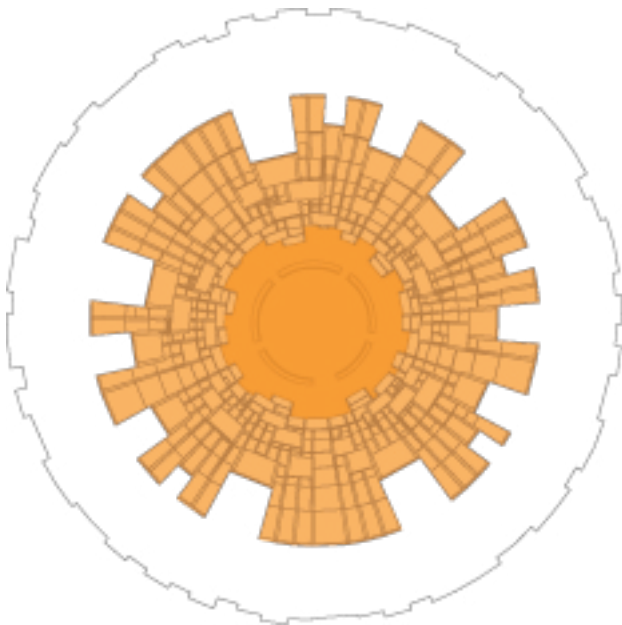
Thresholds + Porosity



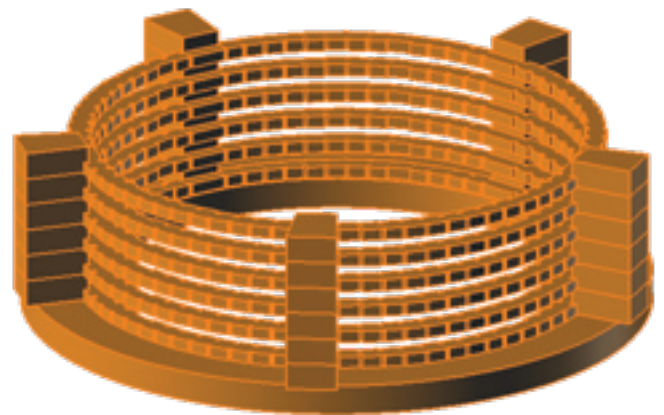
Key

- 1 Common
- 2 Corridor
- 3 Private

Light + Transparency

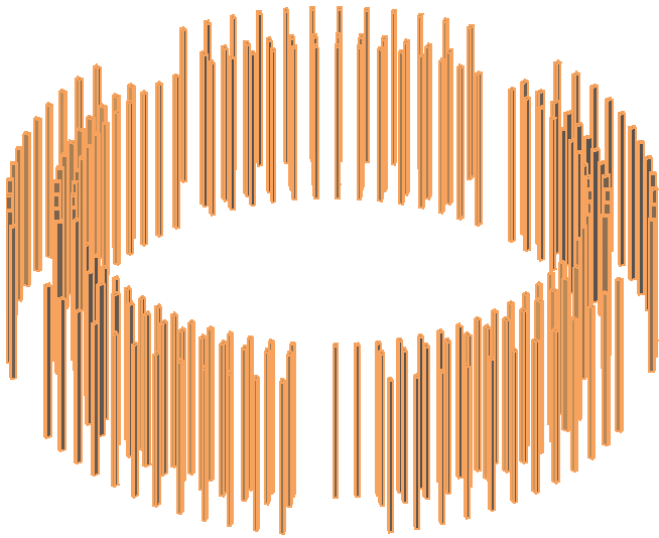


Access + Circulation

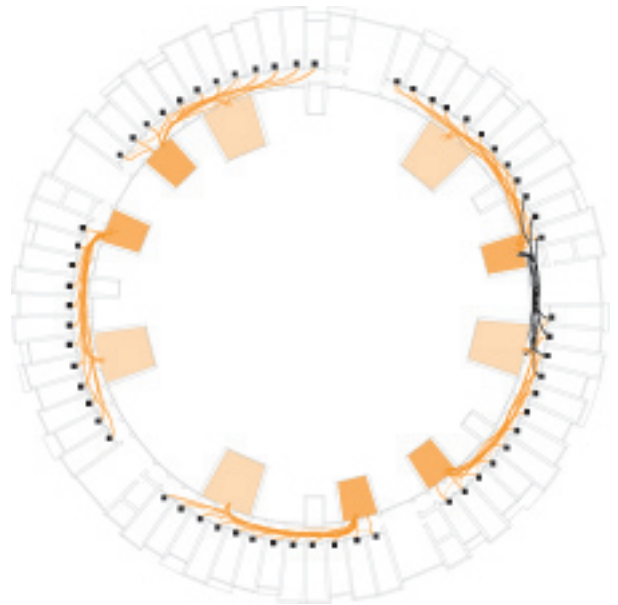


Tietgen Dormitory

Structure + Systems



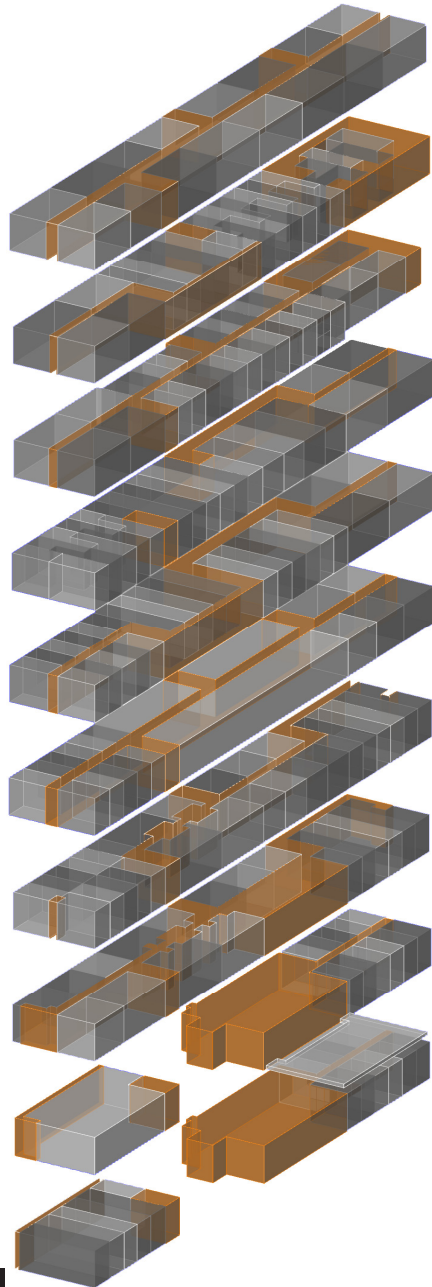
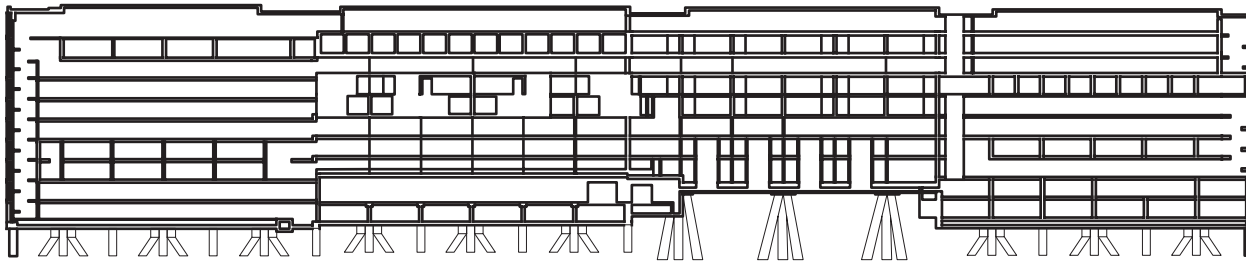
Collective Infrastructure



Urban Connections



Silodam Housing



Key

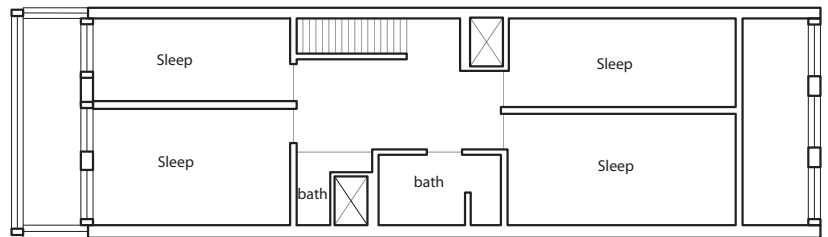
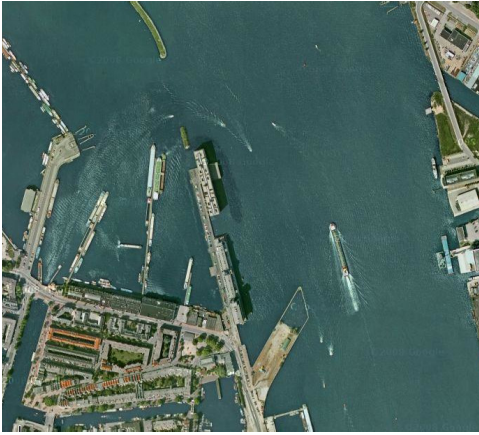
- 1 Neighborhoods
- 2 Circulation

Analysis

Located in the western part of the Amsterdam Harbor, Silodam housing was created to densify the city. A former dam where a silo building existed was turned into a new neighborhood that includes a new sunken parking garage, and renovation to the old silo building. A new foundation was added to support renovations.

To accommodate the changing market, different housing types were created. The different series of housing types counter balance the desire for individuality. A mixed program created 157 houses (to buy or rent), offices, work spaces, commercial spaces, and public spaces. The apartments differ in size, cost and organization. The different spaces generate “mini-neighborhoods” of 8-12 apartments, blocks of apartments which are surrounded by a corridor, garden, gallery, and hall. These neighborhoods are made apparent through the use of color on the interior. Because of the economic difference in the program spaces, the use of material on the exterior also varies.

Silodam Housing



Unit Plan
Scale 1/16"=1'-0"



Architect
MVRDV

City / Location
Amsterdam / The Netherlands

Year Designed / Built
1995/2002

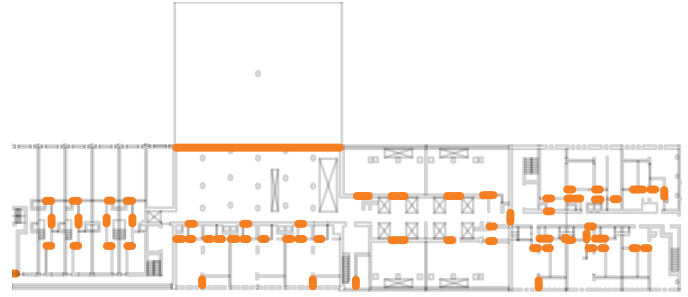
Area, # Floors, # Units
approx. 27,986(SF)
10 Floors
157 Units

Silodam Housing

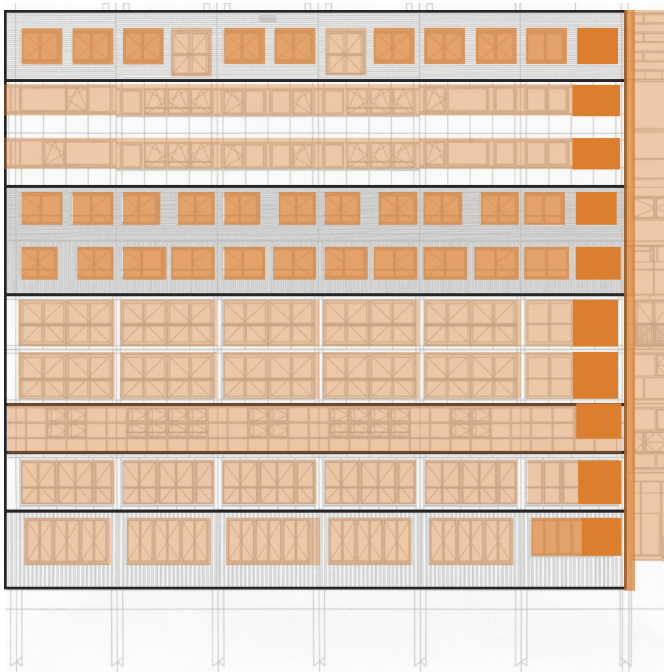
Part-Whole Relationships



Thresholds + Porosity



Light + Transparency

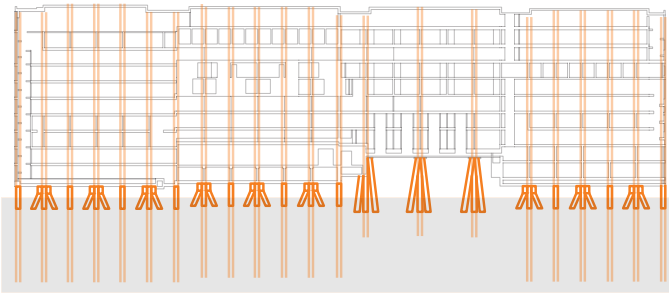


Access + Circulation

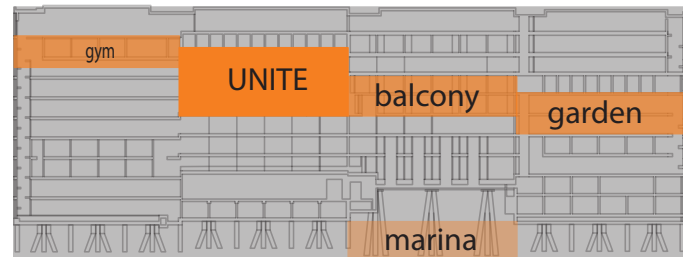


Silodam Housing

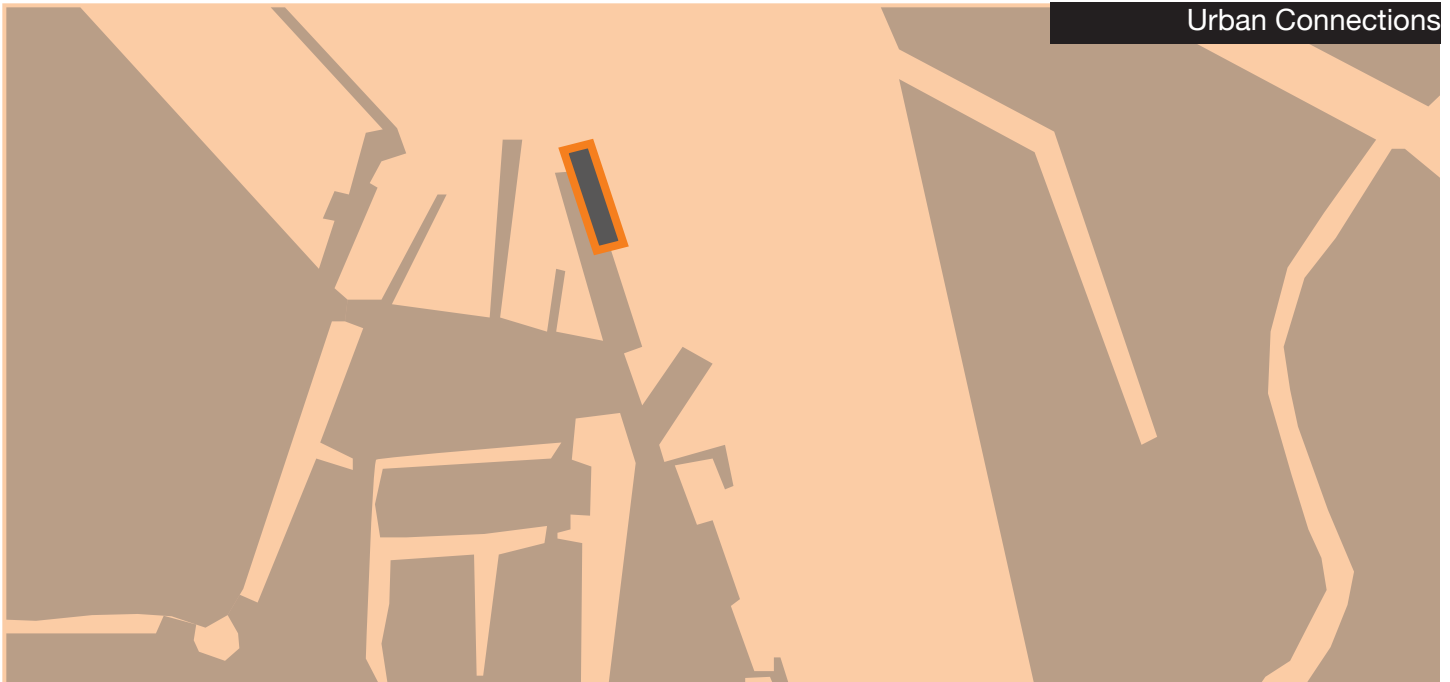
Structure + Systems



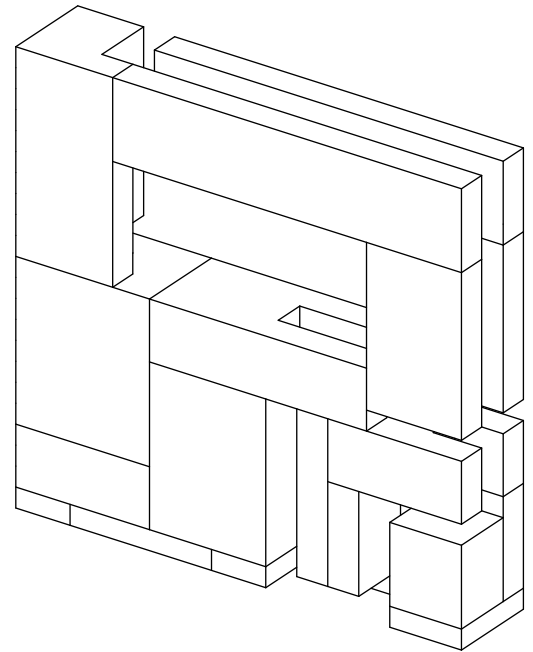
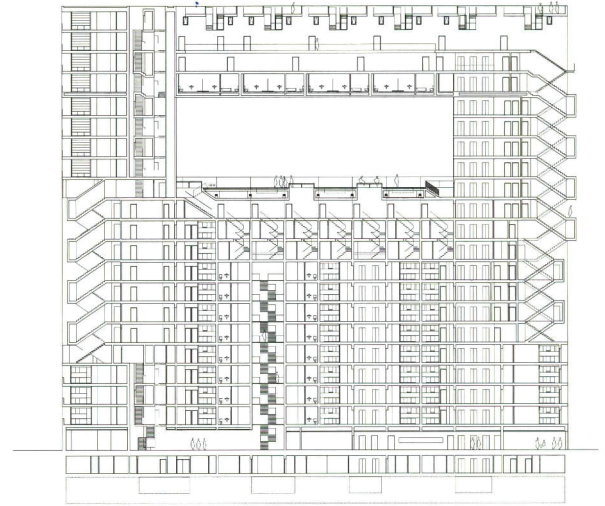
Collective Infrastructure



Urban Connections



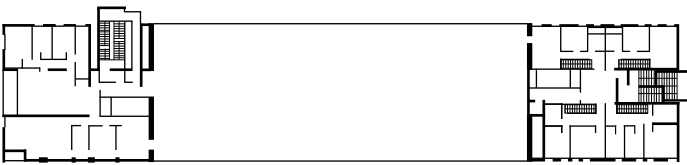
Mirador



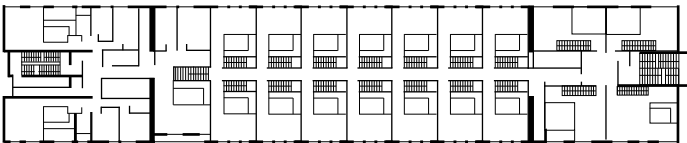
Analysis

Mirador breaks away from the uniformity of the six storey blocks in Madrid by flipping the building to create a tower with a four storey high patio at ten floors above ground, which provides an amazing view of the city and the surrounding mountains. This superblock is made up of 165 housing units of various types in nine different building blocks, stacked on top of each other, with each block being made up of the same type of units. The façade treatment is reflective of the apartment sizes within each block. For instance, larger materials used on the exterior represent larger units, while smaller materials represent smaller units. The fire stairs of the building are turned into public spaces that strap around the blocks and connect the entire housing units together. The landing spaces and corridors that emerge are then served as community courtyards.

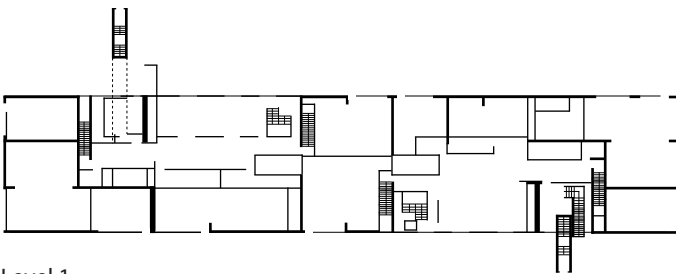
Mirador



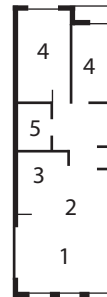
Level 14



Level 12



Level 1



Plan Key

- 1 common
- 2 unit

Unit Plan Key

- 1 live
- 2 eat
- 3 cook
- 4 sleep
- 5 bathe

Architect
MVRDV

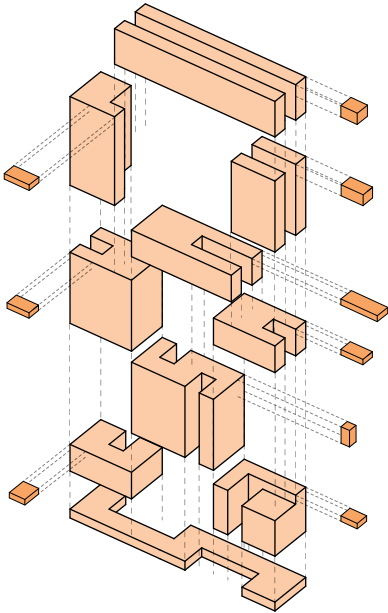
City / Location
Madrid / Sanchinarro

Year Designed / Built
2001 / 2005

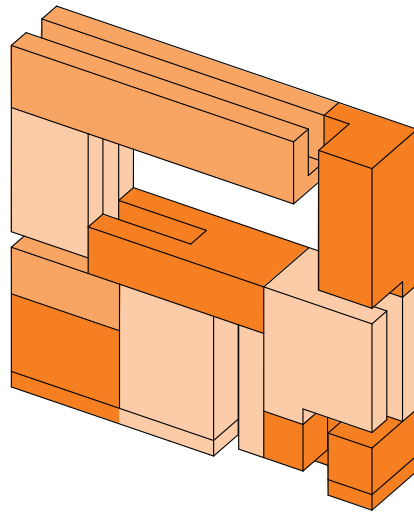
Area, # Floors, # Units
273,327 SF
22
165

Mirador

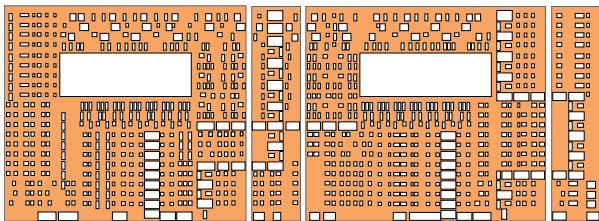
Part-Whole Relationships



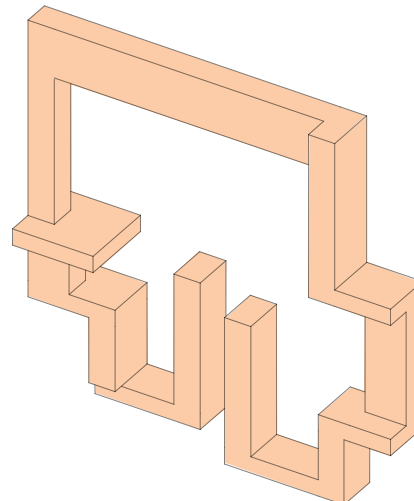
Thresholds + Porosity



Light + Transparency

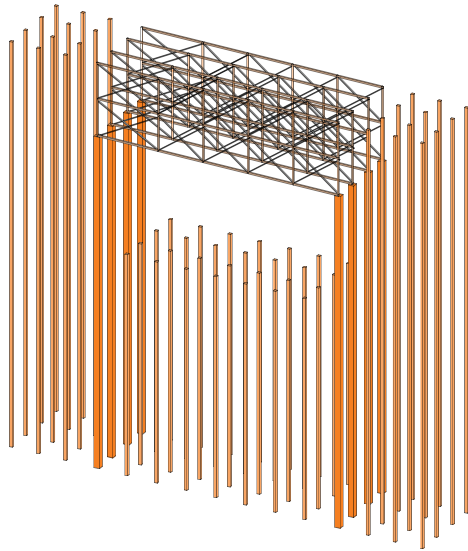


Access + Circulation

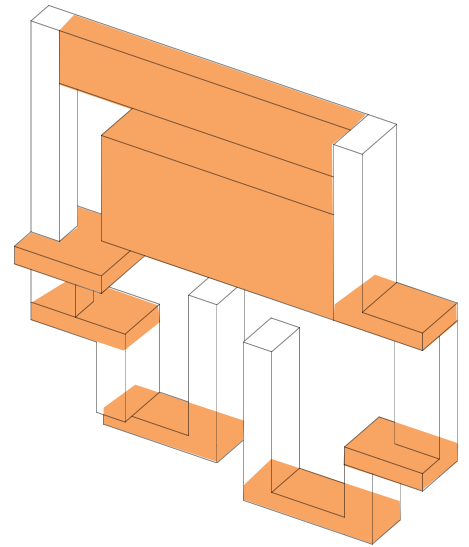


Mirador

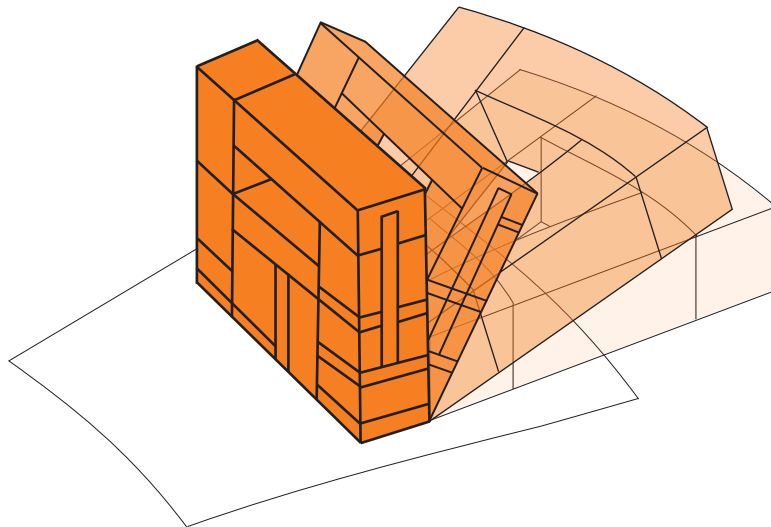
Structure + Systems



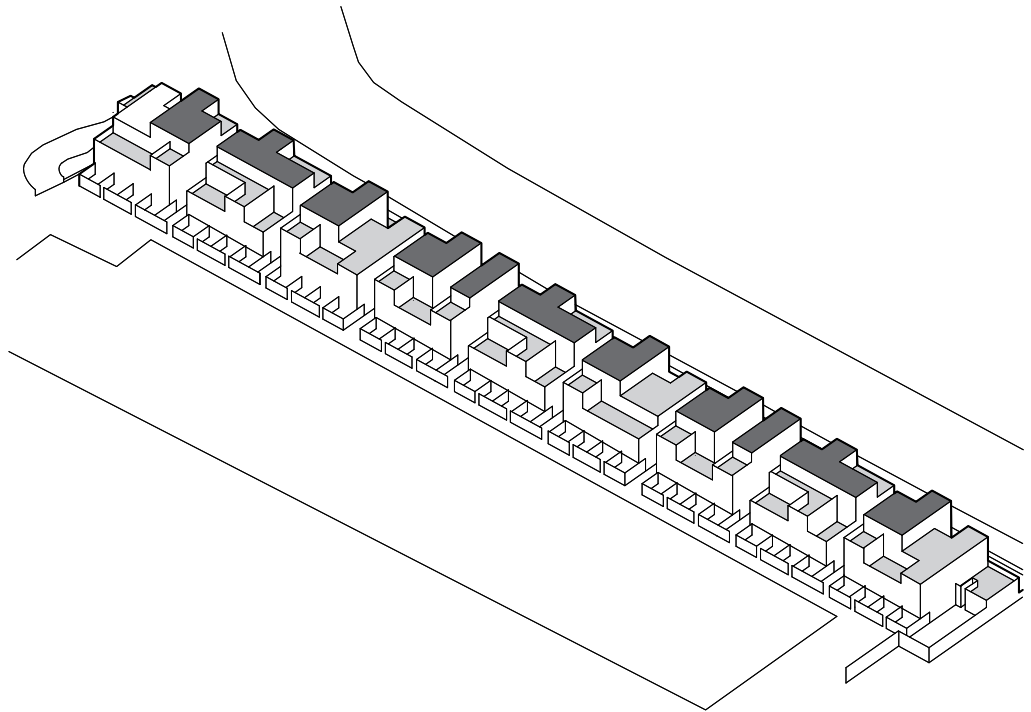
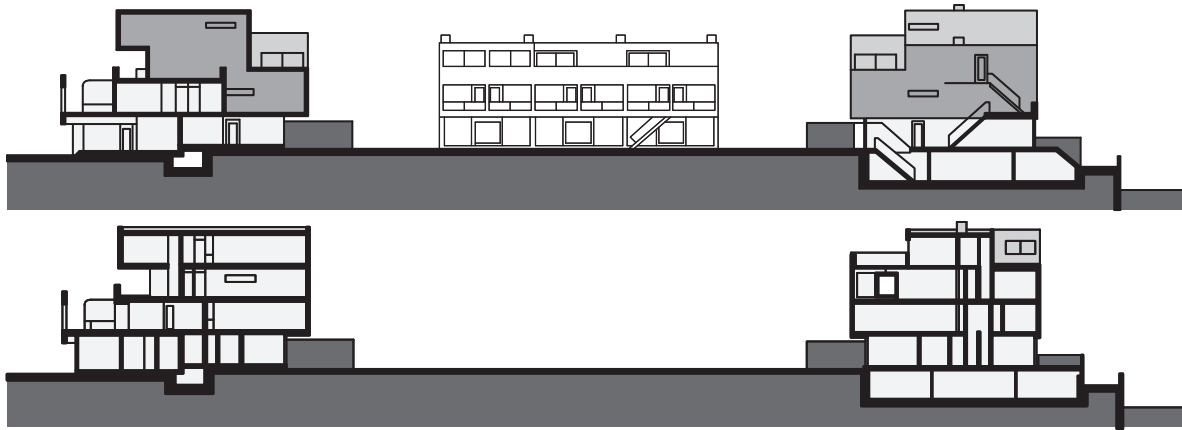
Collective Infrastructure



Urban Connections



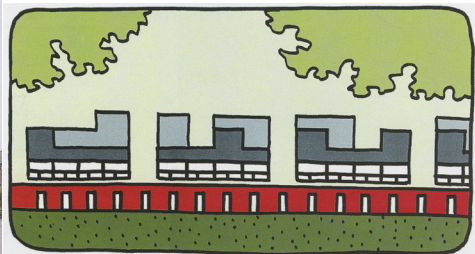
Hollainhof



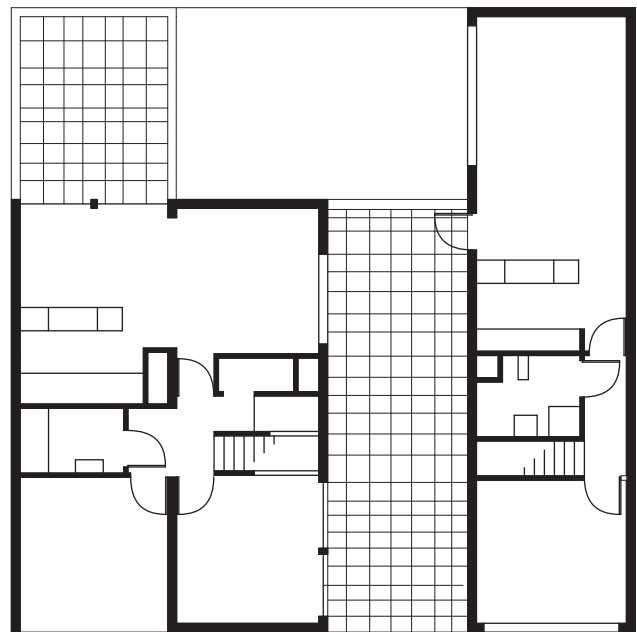
Analysis

Neutelings Riedijk utilized the idea of bringing the rural into the heart of the city by creating a central courtyard that in turn became an oasis for those living in Hollainhof. Each block holding 6-8 units also has terraces or outdoor private space built into it based on the configuration of the 16 x 16 meter blocks. The organization also responds to its surroundings (the old canal to the east and a busy road and train track to the west). At each level the aggregate is responding to the occupants' needs to get away from the city and brings a piece of the rural inward.

Hollainhof



- Plan Key**
- 1 common
 - 2 unit



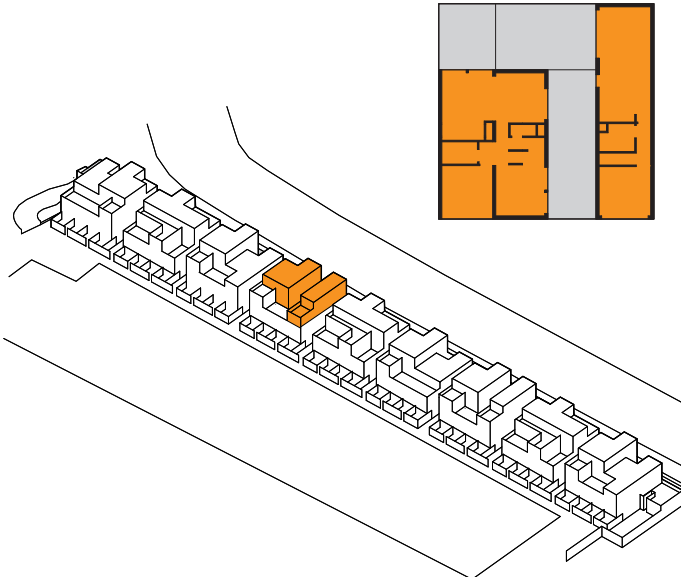
Scale 1/16"=1'-0"

Architect	Neutelings Riedijk
City / Location	Ghent/Belgium
Year Designed / Built	1993/1998
Area, # Floors, # Units	177,000 sq.ft. 4 120

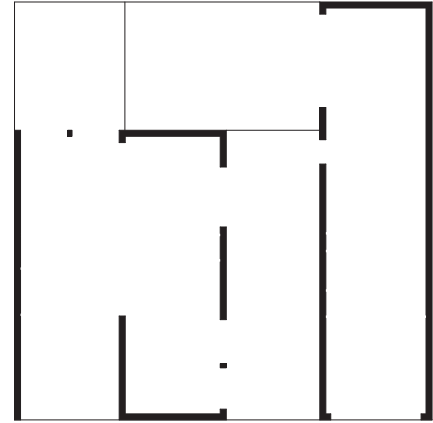
- Unit Plan Key**
- 1 live
 - 2 eat
 - 3 cook
 - 4 sleep
 - 5 bathe

Hollainhof

Part-Whole Relationships



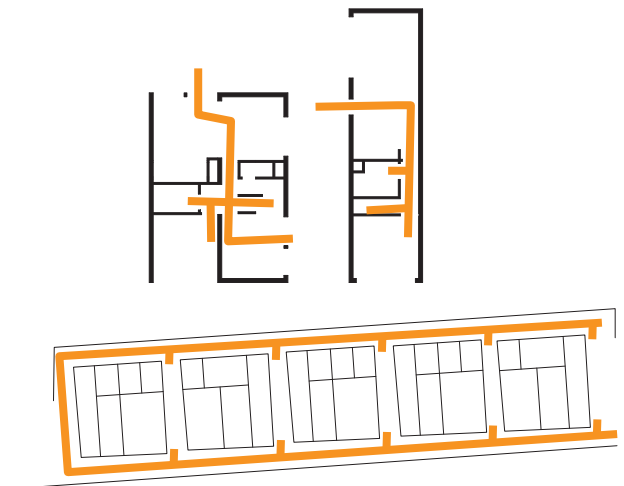
Thresholds + Porosity



Light + Transparency

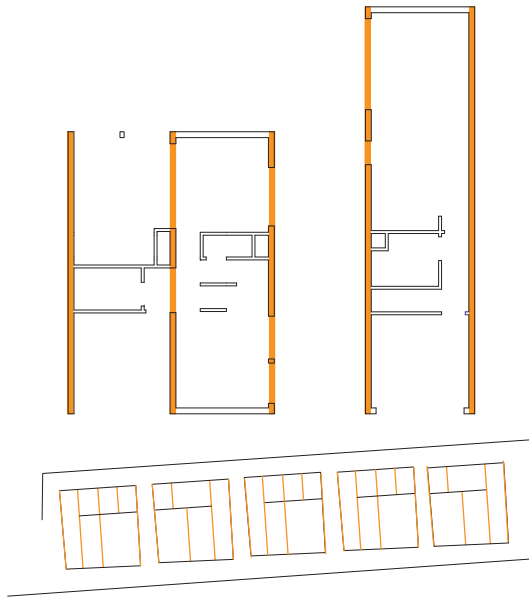


Access + Circulation

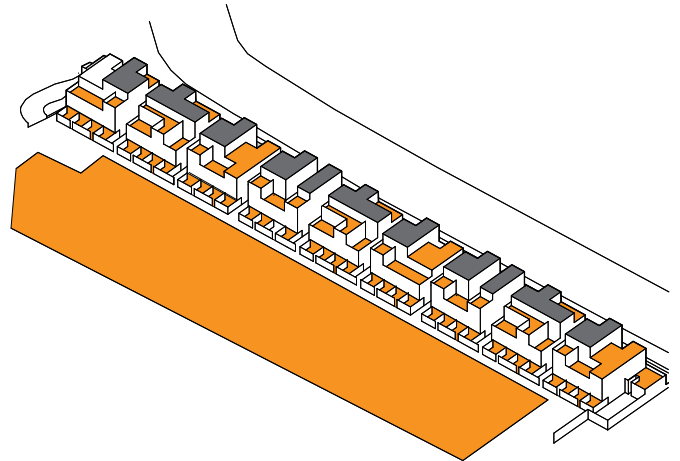


Hollainhof

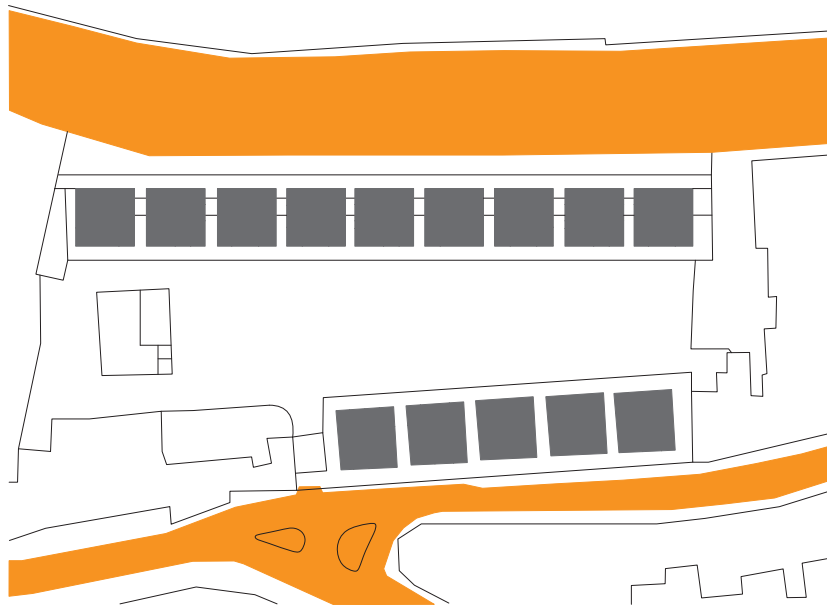
Structure + Systems



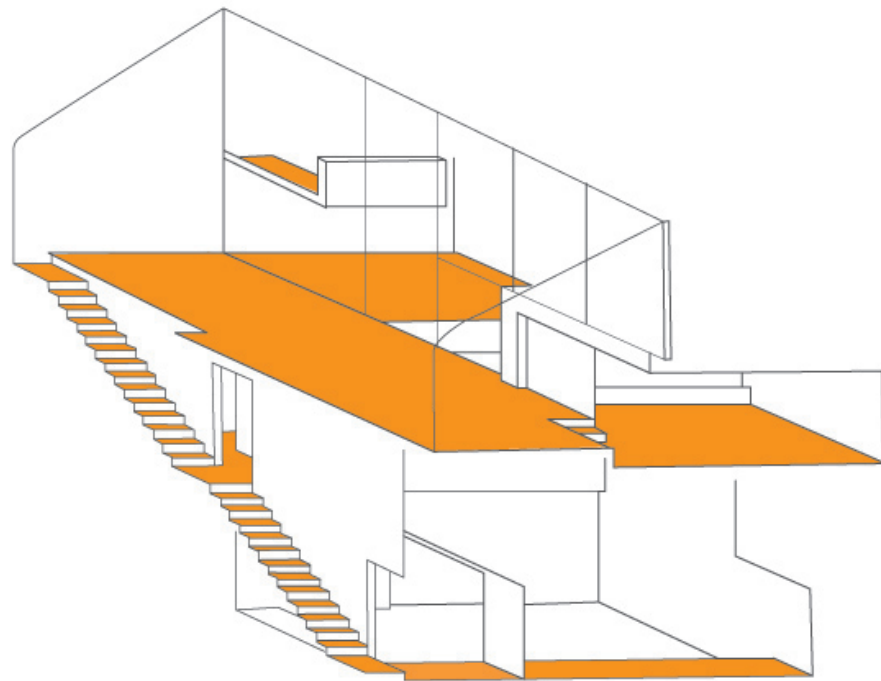
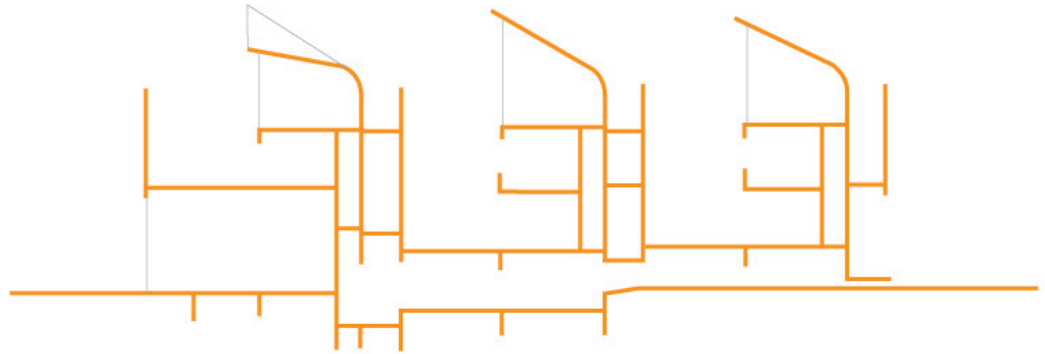
Collective Infrastructure



Urban Connections



Nexus World



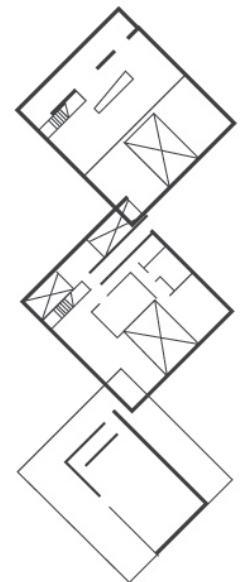
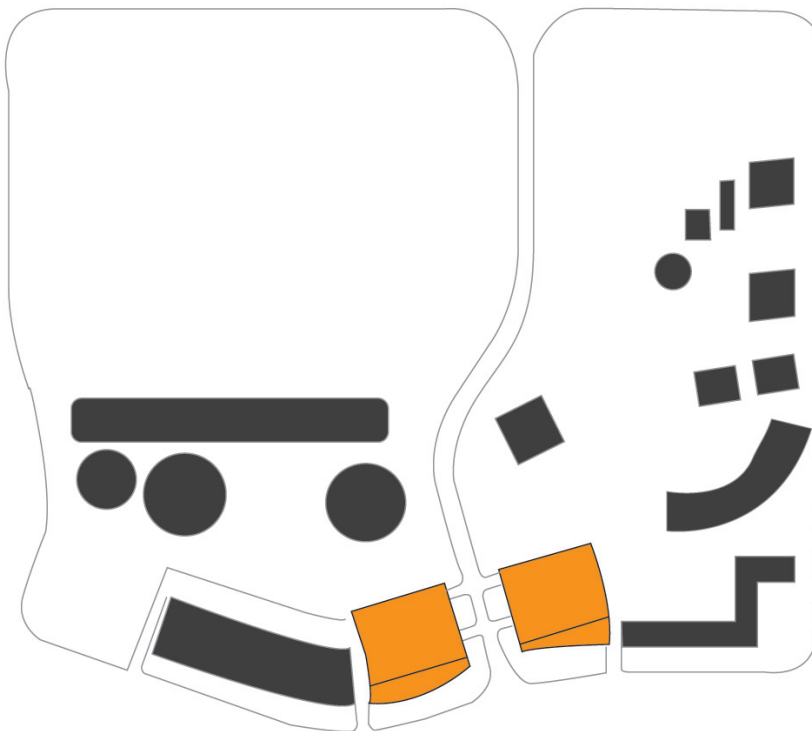
Analysis

Nexus World represents OMA's first project in Japan, part of a larger housing development the design consists of two 12 unit buildings adjacent to each other.

A perceived floating solid black band on the second floor acts as a visual plinth for two adjacent towers, while serving as a mechanism for changing experiential space. Devoid of interior hallways the 12 unit buildings are designed as three story residences separated by private light corridors. Circulation occurs in common spaces before entering private living quarters. Units are designed around each light well, stretching through the unit down to the first floor entry courtyard.

Second floor living quarters open onto private courtyards, allowing light into the otherwise closed space living space. Third floor residences open to the light and outdoor terraces and retail space acts as a threshold from the street part of a larger planned urban space.

Nexus World



Architect
OMA

City / Location
Fukuoka, Japan

Year Designed / Built
1991

Area, # Floors, # Units
3 Floors
2 Units

Plan Key

- 1 common
- 2 unit

Unit Plan Key

- 1 live
- 2 eat
- 3 cook
- 4 sleep
- 5 bathe

Nexus World

Part-Whole Relationships



Thresholds + Porosity



Light + Transparency

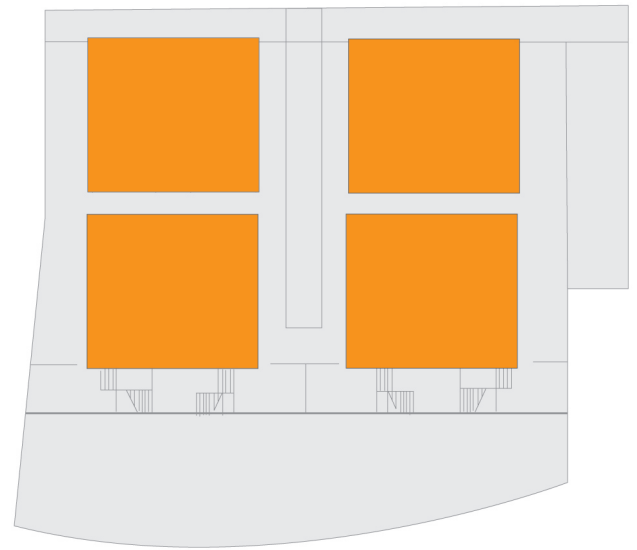
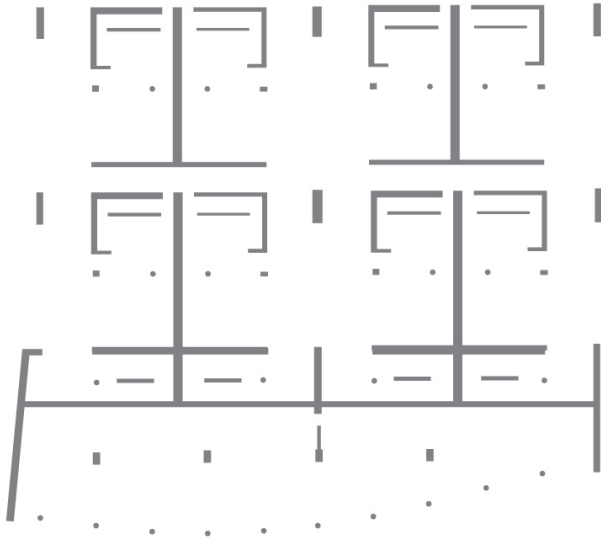


Access + Circulation

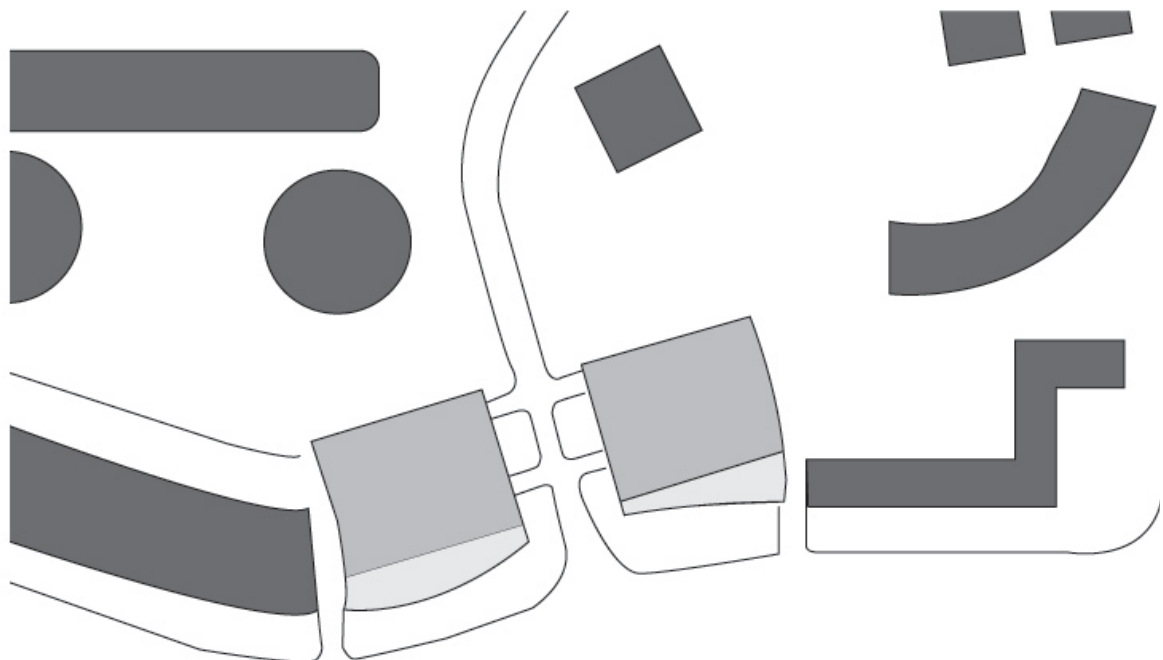


Nexus World

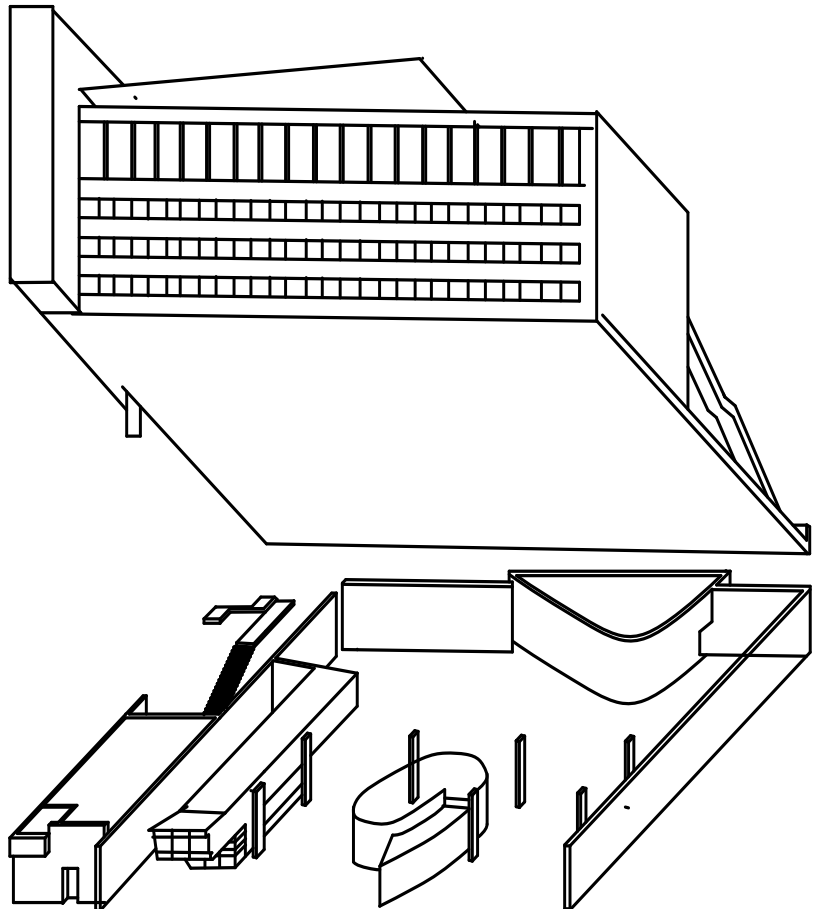
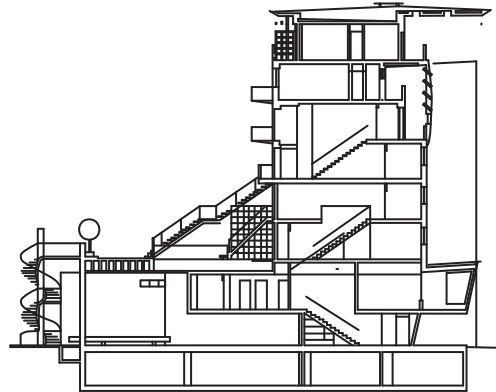
Collective Infrastructure



Urban Connections



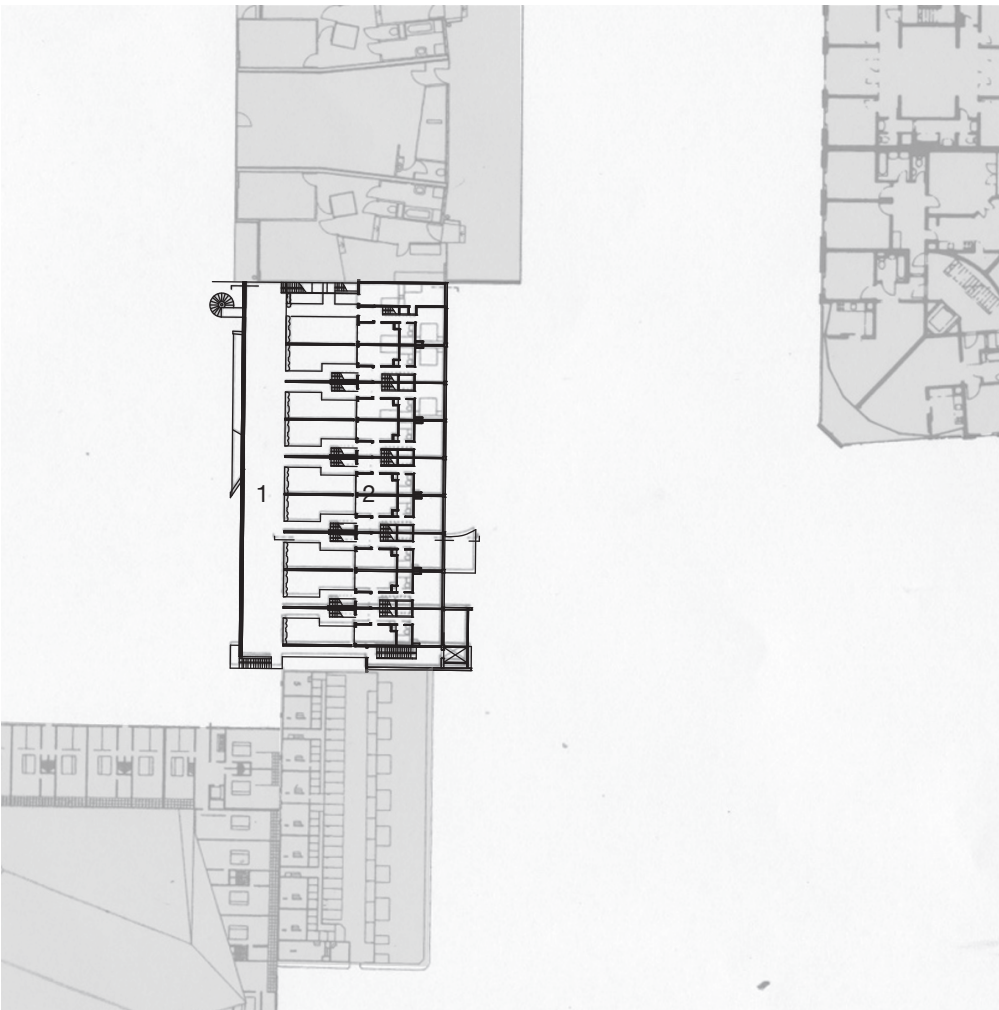
Friedrichstrasse



Analysis

The Friedrichstrasse apartments in Berlin by OMA, are a series of spaces organized in a formal manner in which there are three layers, the maisonettes, the flats, and the penthouses. There are two floors, which act as retail and galleries and there are five floors of housing units. Repetitive modules that change in form with each level build each of these floors up. The façade also changes as it moves up the floors, in texture and appearance. Columns and load bearing walls support the building and the ground floor is open, allowing passage through. The building is split between the East and West with reference to Berlin Wall and the east and west distinguishes program within the unit. The back of the building holds roof gardens and terraces, so that there is open space, both from the back and the street level that sandwiches these apartments or enclosed spaces. Circulation through the building is composed of several stairways that allow the residents to reach their floor, either from the interior or exterior of the building.

Friedrichstrasse

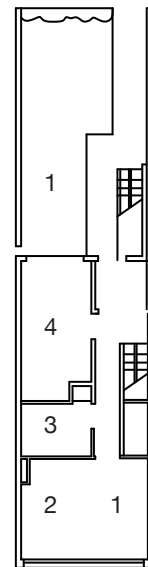


Plan Key

- 1 common
- 2 unit

Unit Plan Key

- 1 live
- 2 eat
- 3 cook
- 4 sleep
- 5 bathe



Fl. 2

Architect

OMA/ Rem Koolhaas

City / Location

Berlin, Germany

Year Designed / Built

1990/Berlin

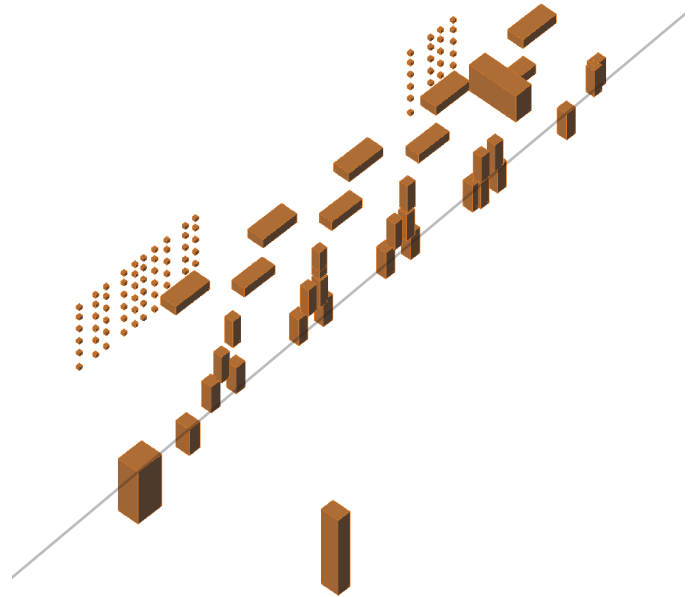
Area, # Floors, # Units

Area (SF)
7 Floors
26 Units

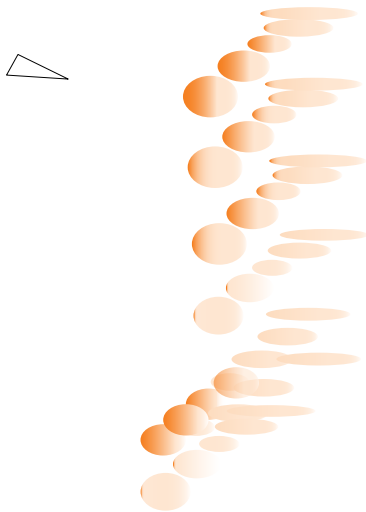
Friedrichstrasse

Part-Whole Relationships

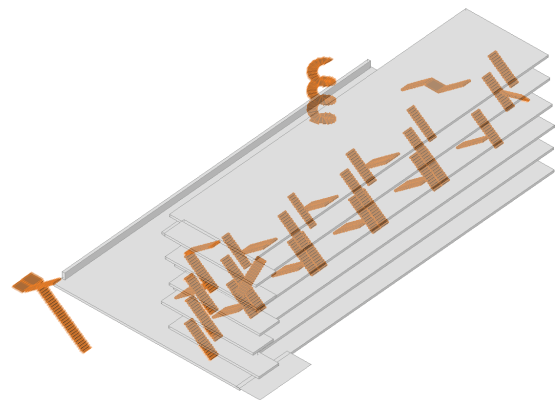
Thresholds + Porosity



Light + Transparency

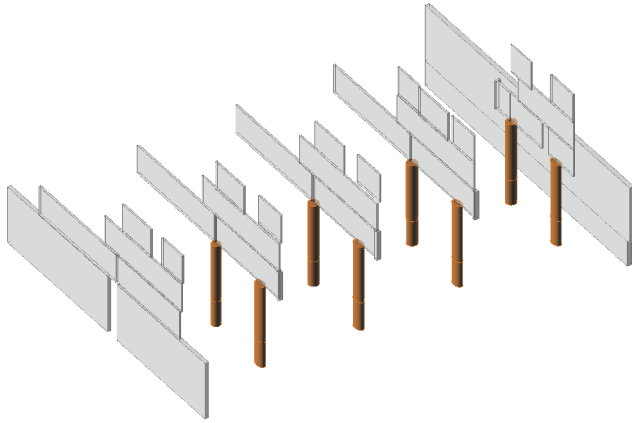


Access + Circulation

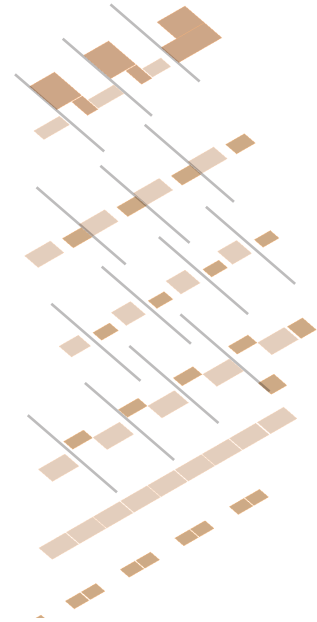


Friedrichstrasse

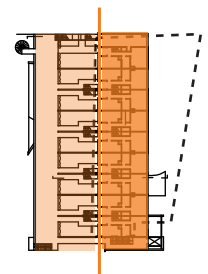
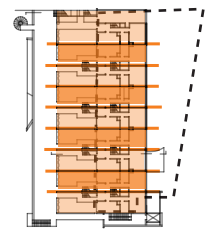
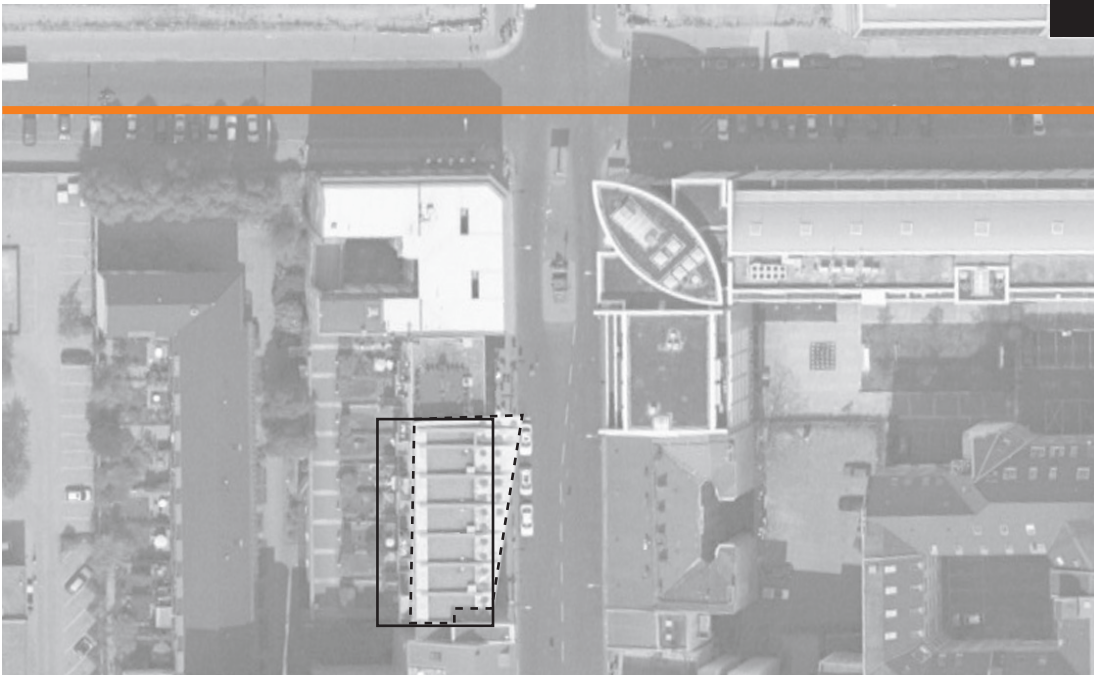
Structure + Systems



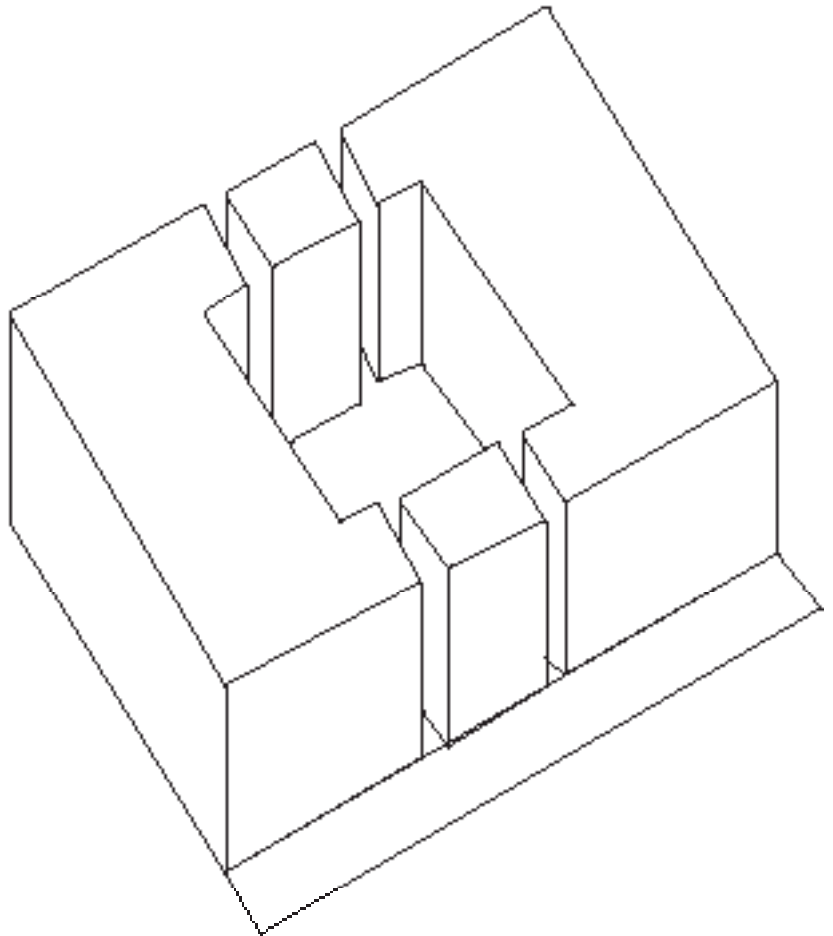
Collective Infrastructure



Urban Connections



Rue De Meaux Housing

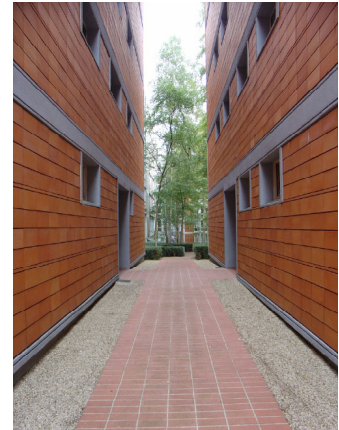
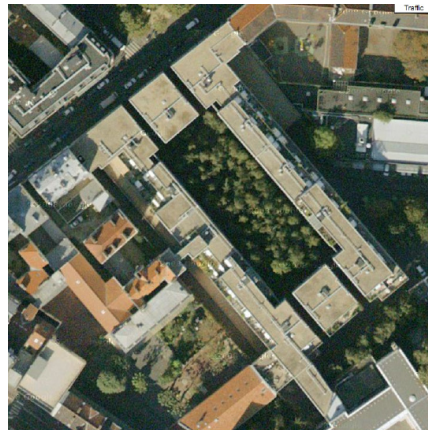


Analysis

Renzo Piano –
Rue De Meaux Housing.

. Rue De Meaux housing is situated in the busy and well-known street of Paris Rue De Meaux (R.D.M). In despite of it being in a crowded tourist area R.D.M provides its residents to have a peaceful environment by having a central garden. It is a low-rise building giving it the sense of being easily accessible The central garden is not only open for the residents but also the public. It acts as a pathway where people can either access their apartments or to the other side of the street while experiencing tranquility. Although the apartments are separated into 4 parts surrounding the central garden, they are still very much intact because the central garden brings all its residents together

Rue De Meaux Housing



Unit Plan (1 or 2) Here
Scale 1/16"=1'-0"

Plan Key

- 1 common
- 2 unit

Unit Plan Key

- 1 live
- 2 eat
- 3 cook
- 4 sleep
- 5 bathe

Architect

Renzo Piano

City / Location

Paris/64 Rue De Meaux, 16th,

Year Designed / Built

1988-1991

Area, # Floors, # Units

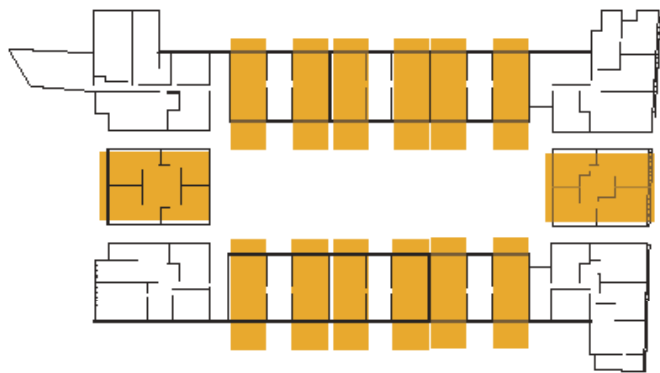
Area (SF)

6 floors

220 units

Rue De Meaux Housing

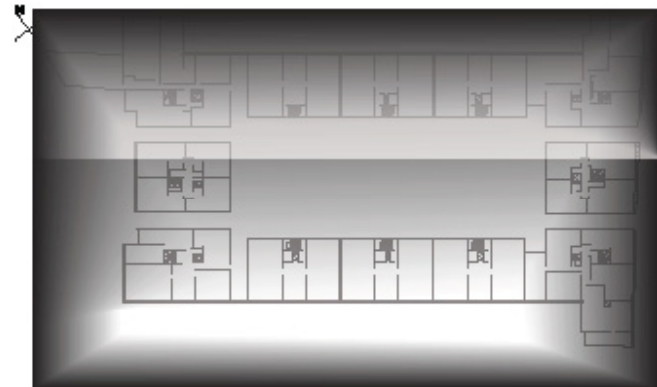
Part-Whole Relationships



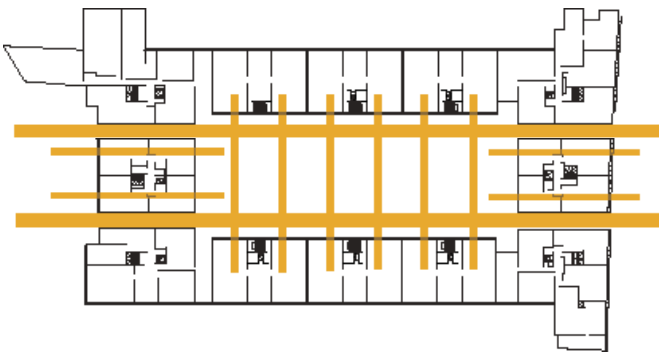
Thresholds + Porosity



Light + Transparency

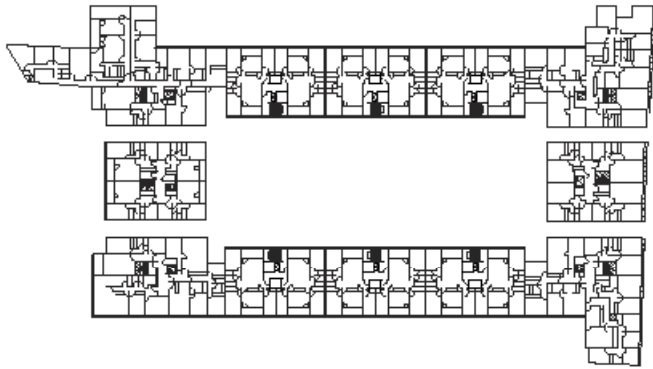


Access + Circulation

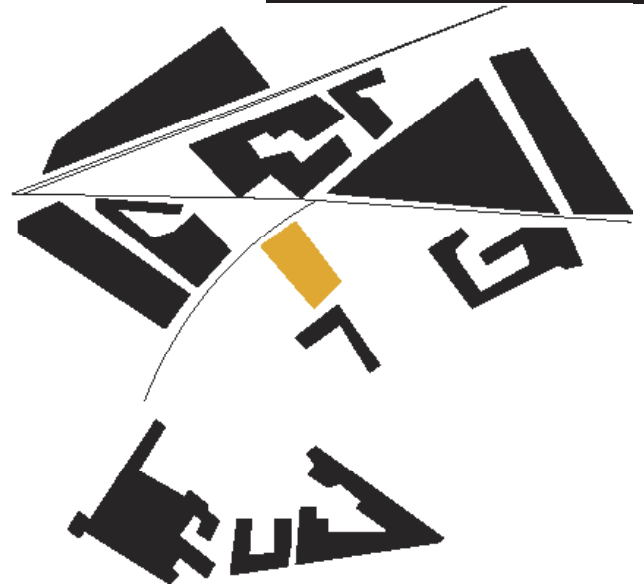


Rue De Meaux Housing

Structure + Systems



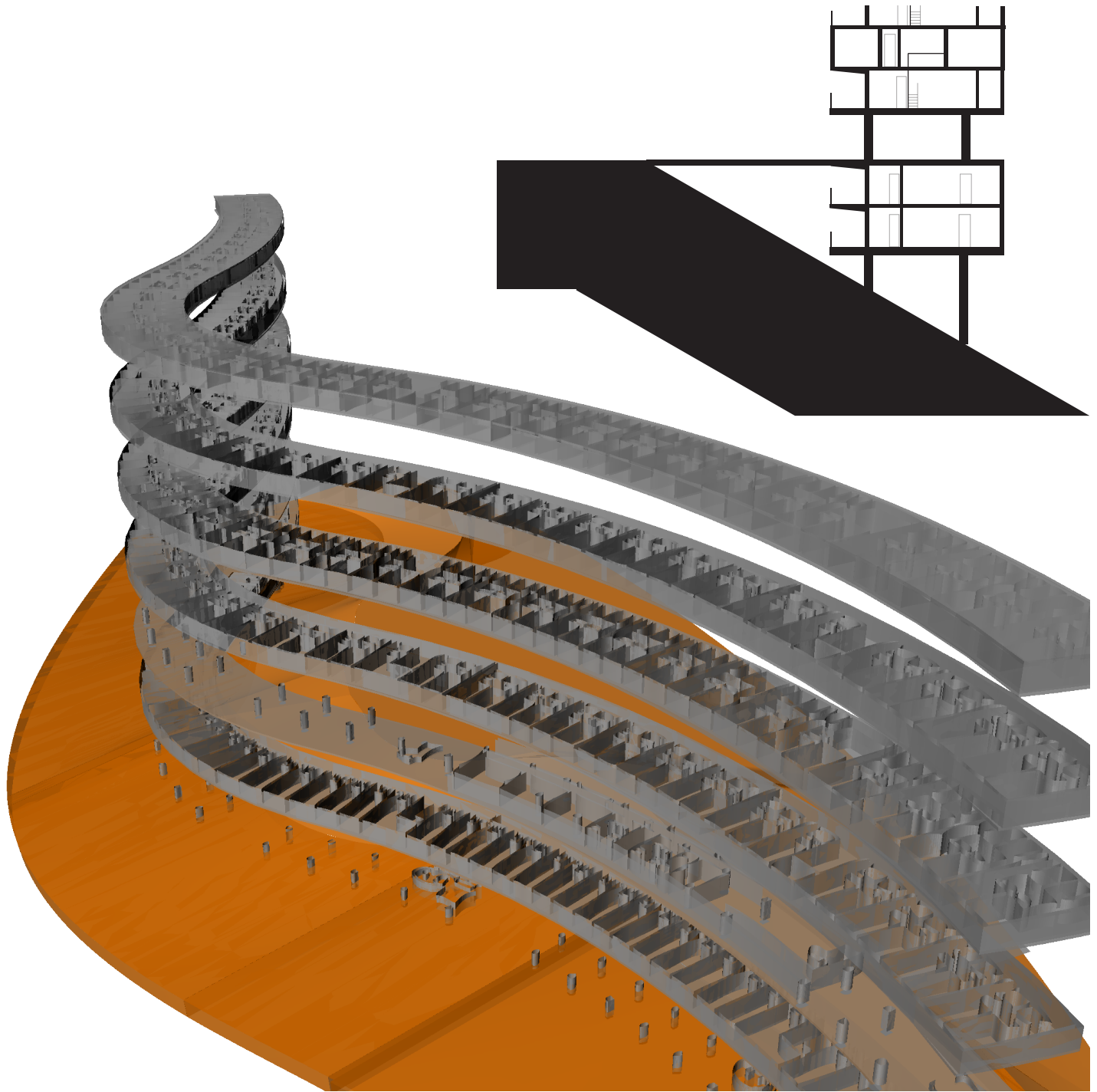
Collective Infrastructure



Urban Connections



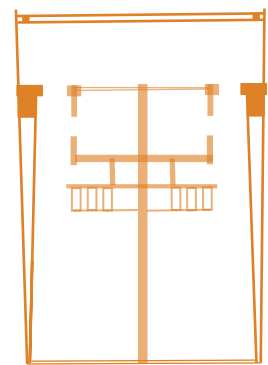
Conjunto Residencial Pedregulho



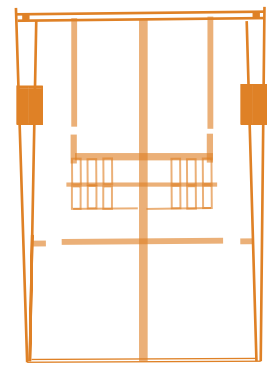
Analysis

The Pedregulho flows along a small hillside, floating over the rest of this sprawling residential complex. Integral to the design is an unusual treatment of common space and initial thresholds. The building is lifted off the ground on pilotis. This is mirrored by the entry level, a vast open-space that frames the mountains in the distance and breaks the weight of the structure. The facade is a multi-colored patchwork of panels, and an abundance of strip windows. The front is a broken layering, screening, and alternating of Brise Soleil panels. At the time it was built, the complex was the epitome of modernity, a rarity in government housing. Pools, multiple laundry facilities, and a dedicated school were provided to improve worker's lives along with that of their families. This building is a prime example of early Modernity in Brazil which was heavily influenced by the similar movement in Europe, but developed its own energy and passion through the plasticity of concrete, and forms which resonated with the tropical passion of the incredibly diverse Brazilian people.

Conjunto Residencial Pedregulho



1st floor



2nd floor

Architect

Reidy, Affonso E

City / Location

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Year Designed / Built

1947 / 1958

Area, # Floors, # Units

6 Floors

328 Units

Plan Key

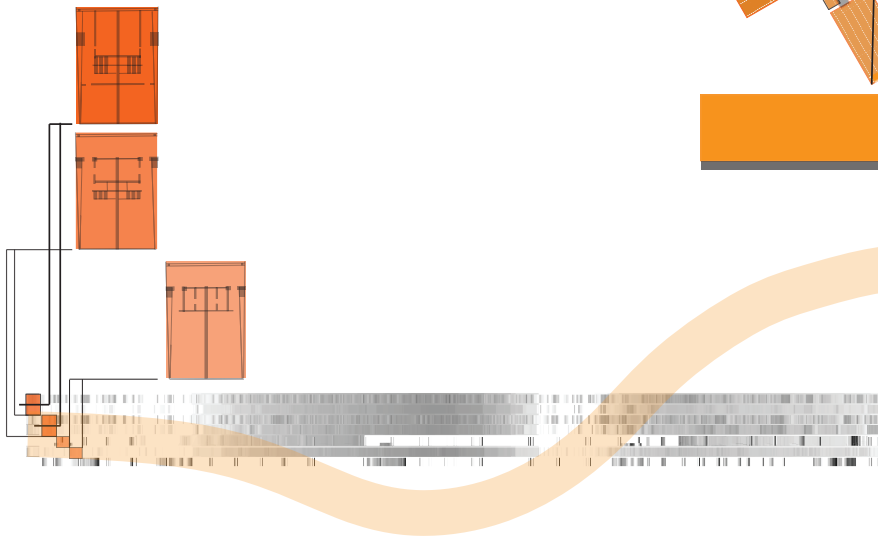
- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 apartment block | 6 shopping center |
| 2 elementary school | 7 playground |
| 3 gynasium | 8 daycare |
| 4 swimming pool | 9 kindergarten |
| 5 health center | 10 existing workshops |

Unit Plan Key

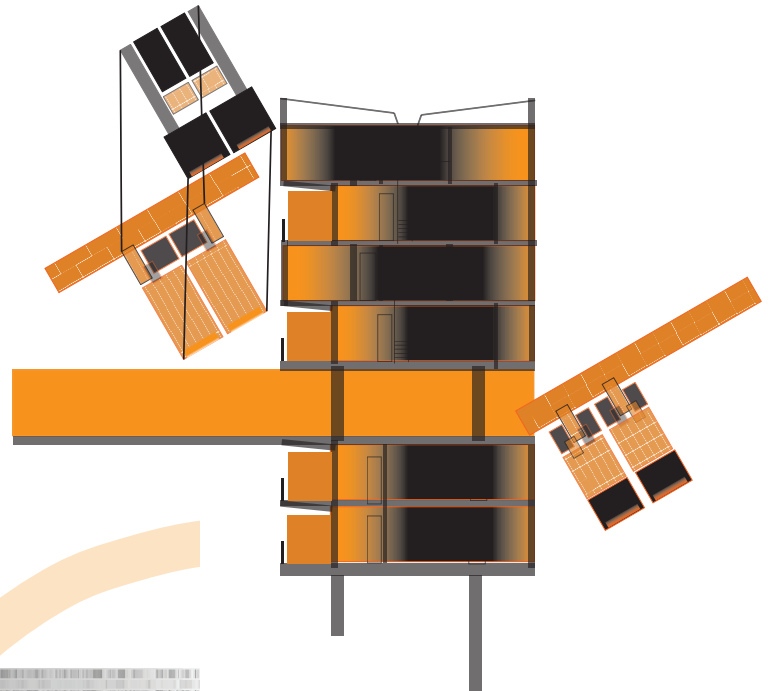
- | |
|------------|
| 1 live-eat |
| 2 cook |
| 3 sleep |
| 4 bathe |

Conjunto Residencial Pedregulho

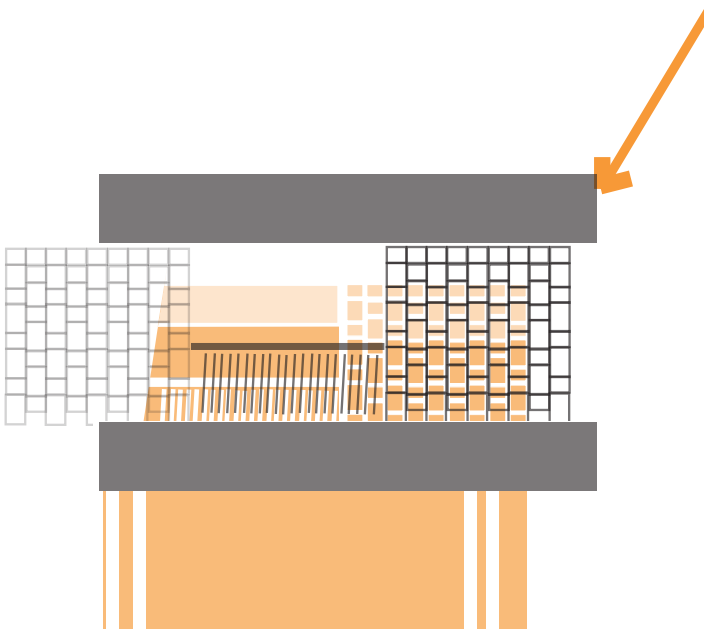
Part-Whole Relationships



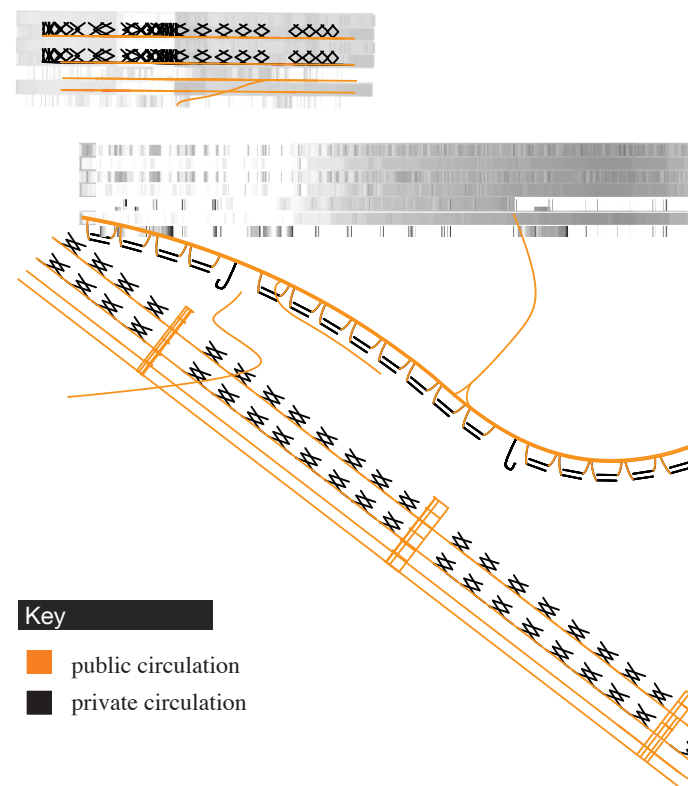
Thresholds + Porosity



Light + Transparency



Access + Circulation

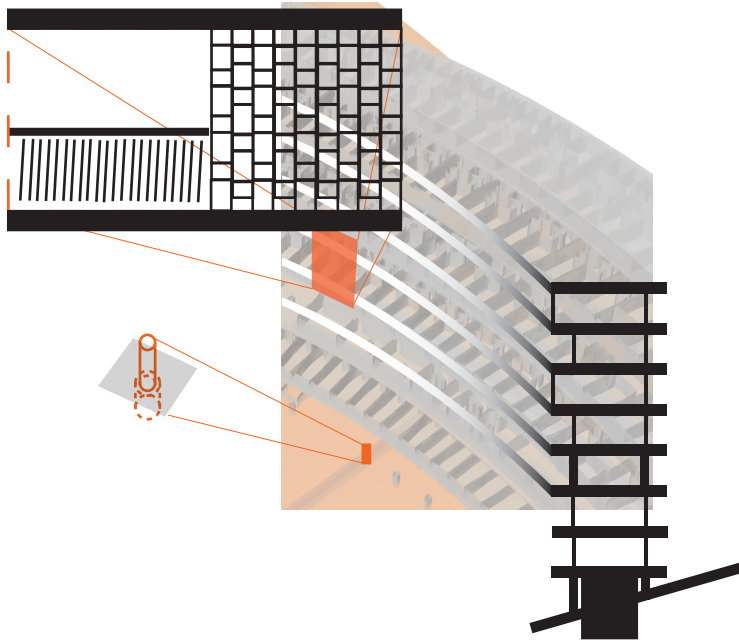


Key

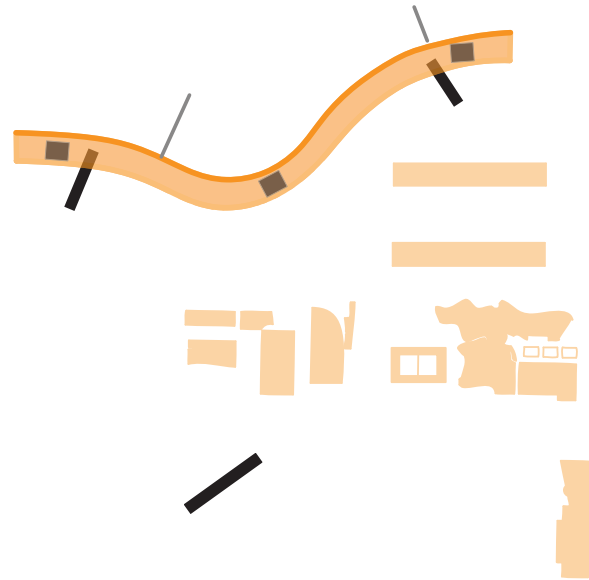
- public circulation
- private circulation

Conjunto Residencial Pedregulho

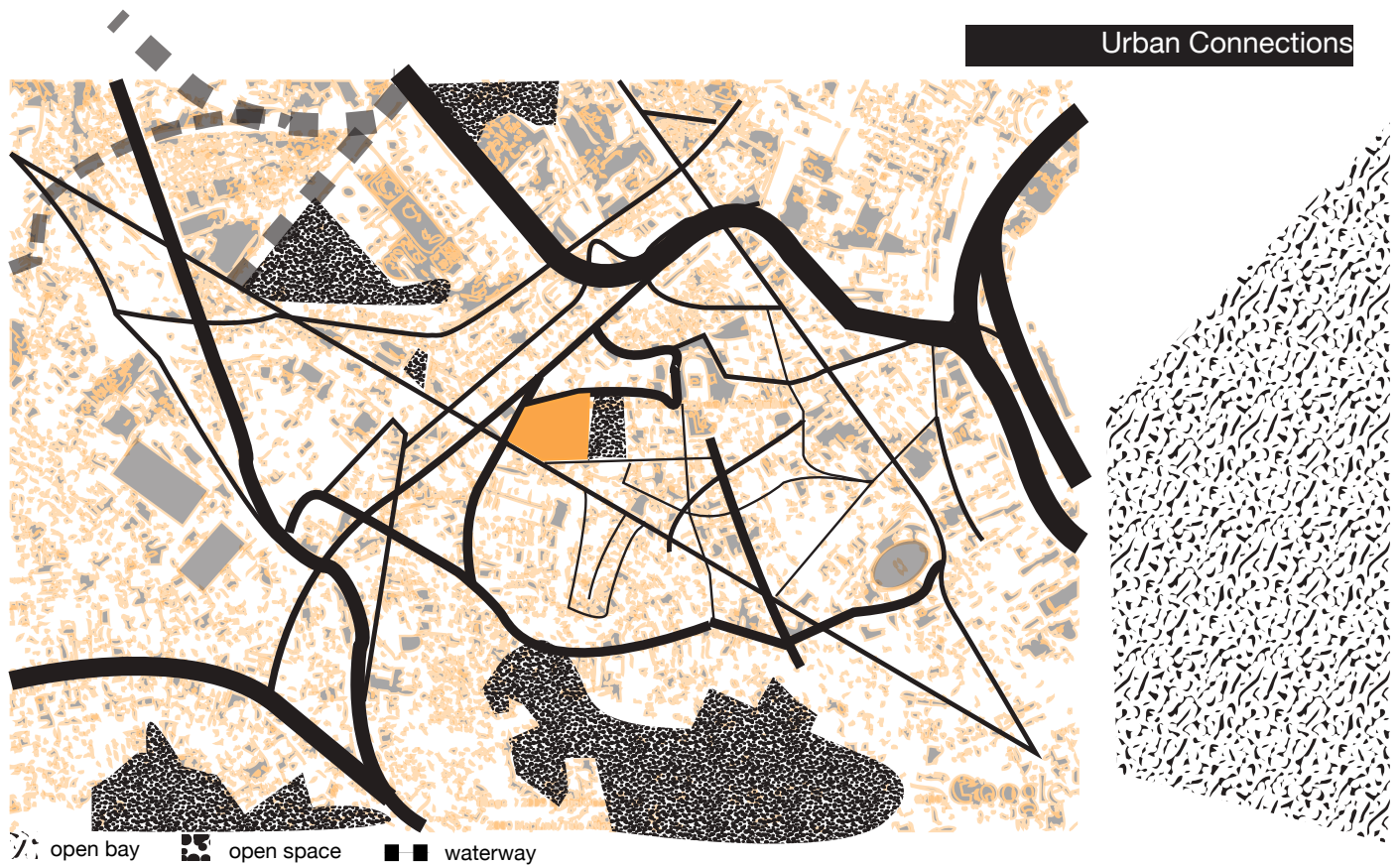
Structure + Systems



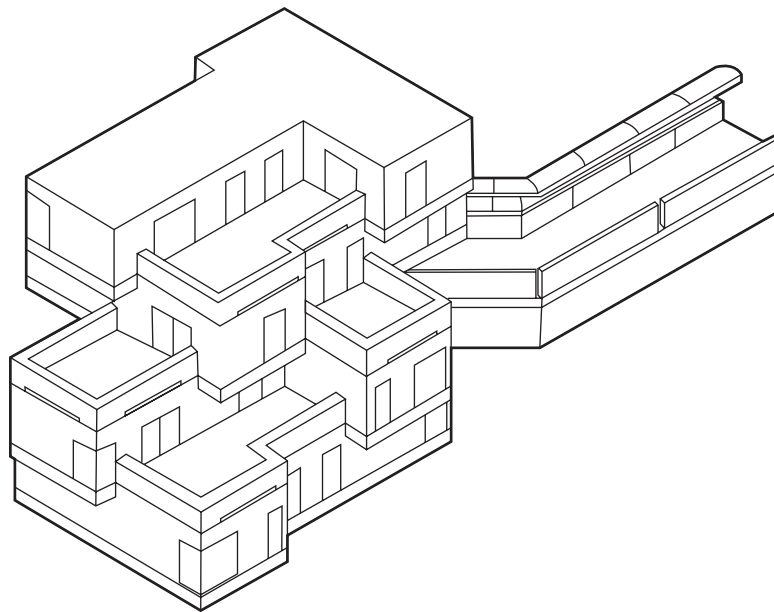
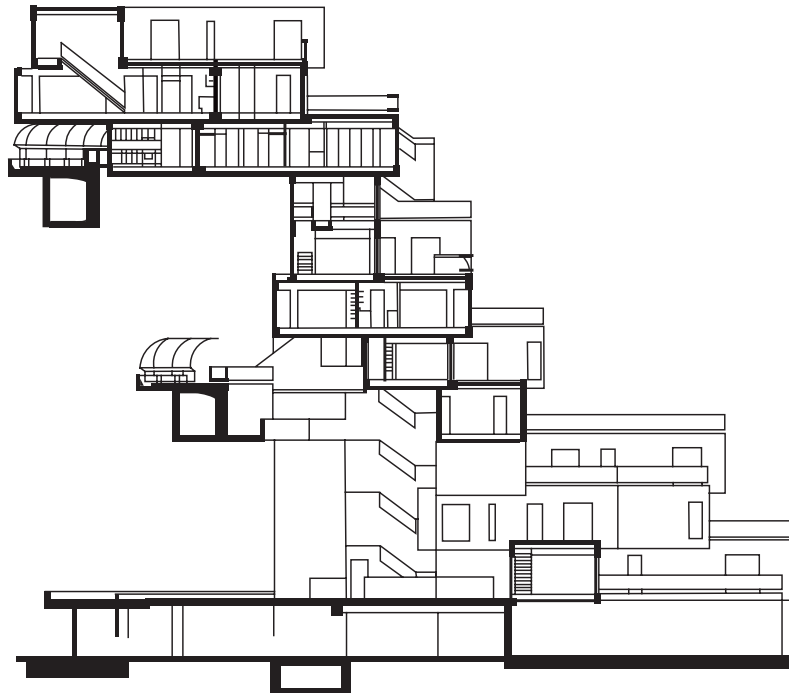
Collective Infrastructure



Urban Connections



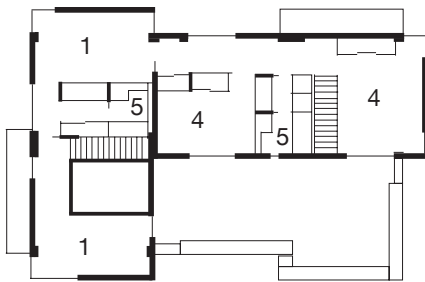
Habitat 67



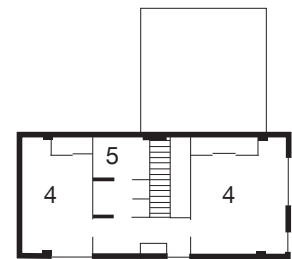
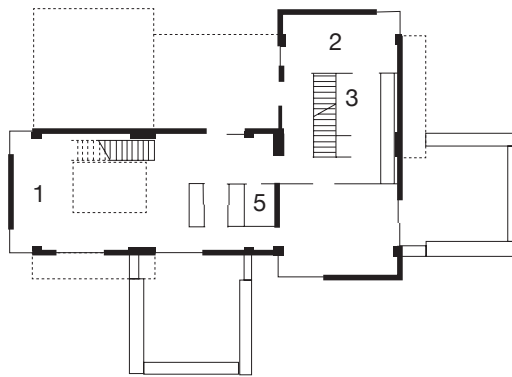
Analysis

Habitat 67 was designed by Moshe Safdie in Montreal Canada, for Expo 67. The prefabricated module used in this design was a basic rectangle that measured 17 feet by 38 feet by 10 feet high. Vertical circulation is by three elevator cores spaced evenly throughout the complex. What helps create a sense of community as well as access to private individual apartments and public community spaces are a series of horizontal walk ways called “pedestrian streets”, on every third level. The efficiency of the rectangular modules allow them to carry all of the structural loads, they are connected to each other by using high-tension rods, cables, and welding allowing for a continuous structure. The offsetting of the module is a technique used that created semi private roof gardens for each module. Large voids between the housing clusters allow for light and air to pass through. The original design for Habitat 67 consisted of a 22-story section with a total of 1,200 housing units, 350 room hotel, two schools, and a neighborhood shopping area. Only 158 units were built.

Habitat 67

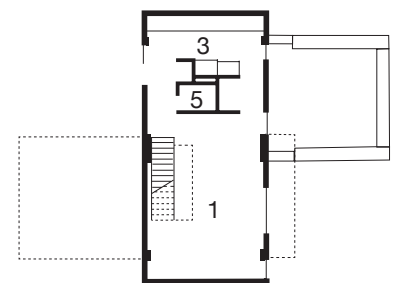


3 Bedroom Unit



2 Bedroom Unit

1/16" = 1'



Plan Key

- 1 common
- 2 unit

Unit Plan Key

- 1 live
- 2 eat
- 3 cook
- 4 sleep
- 5 bathe

Architect

Moshe Safdie

City / Location

Montreal / Canada

Year Designed / Built

1961 / 1967

Area, # Floors, # Units

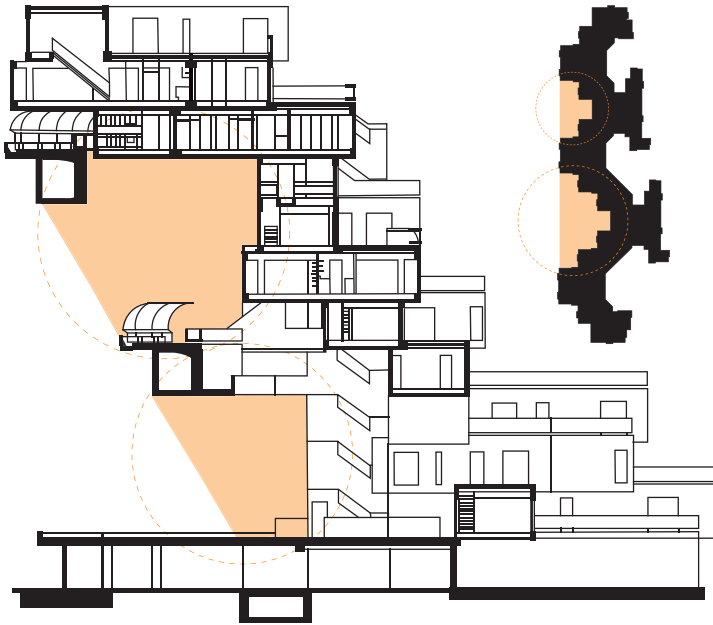
1 BR 600 sqft/4 BR 1800 sqft

12

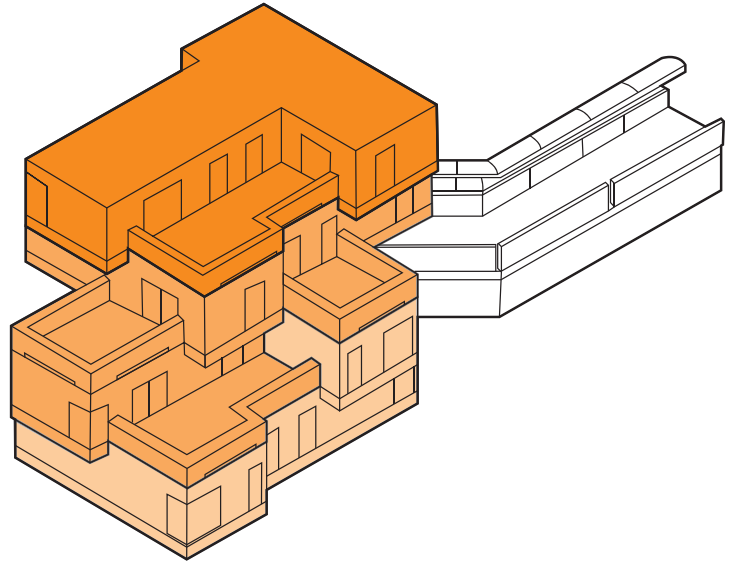
158

Habitat 67

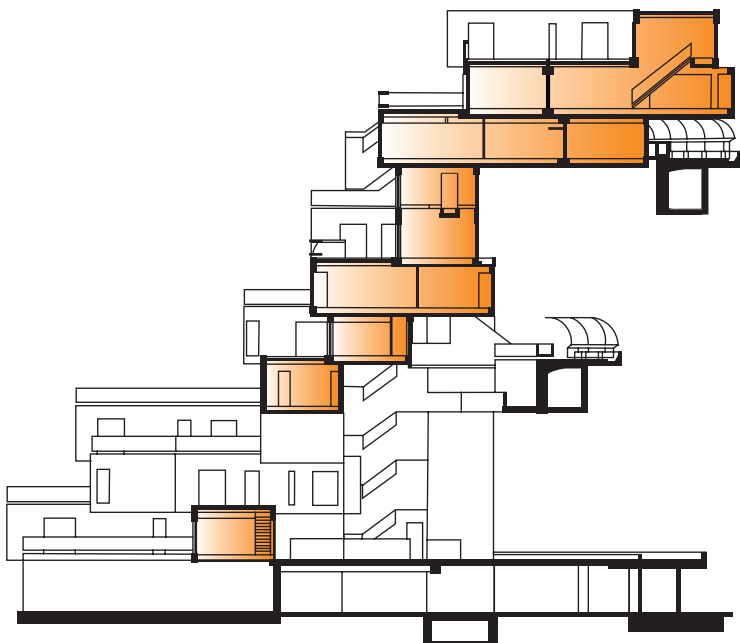
Part-Whole Relationships



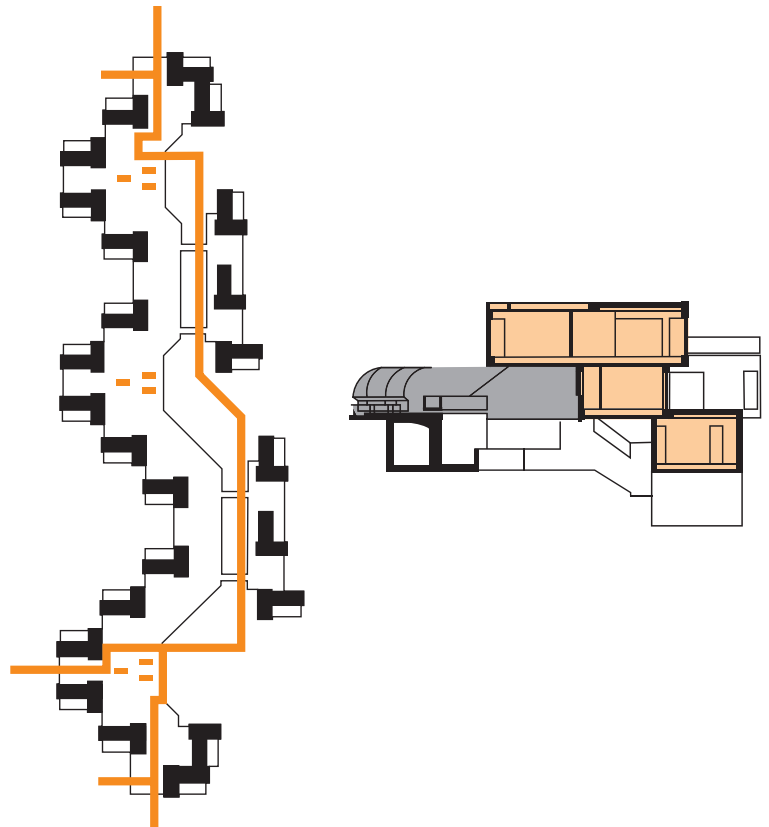
Thresholds + Porosity



Light + Transparency

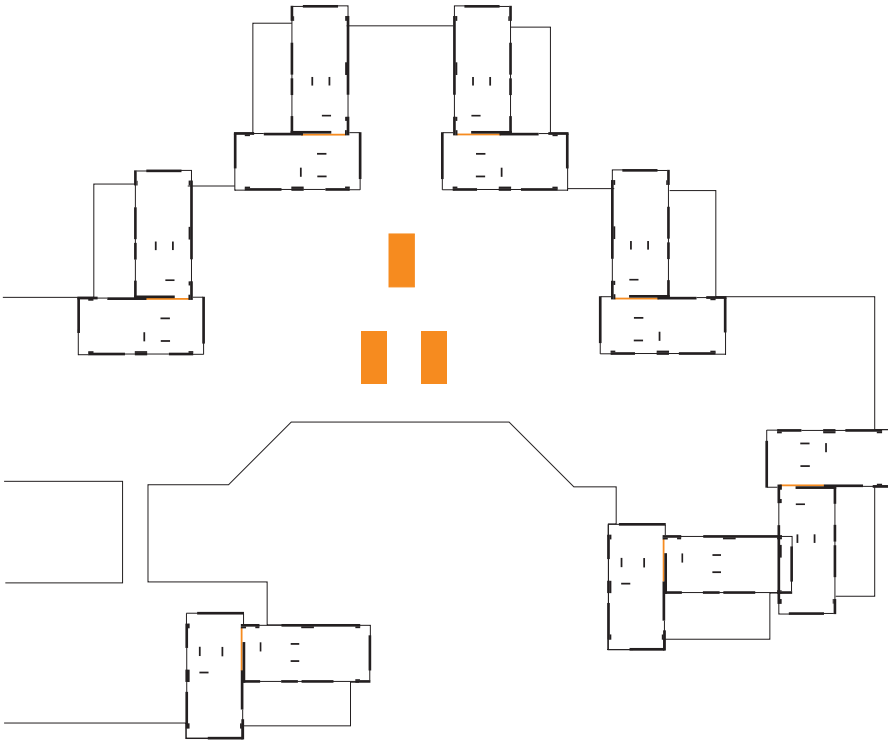


Access + Circulation

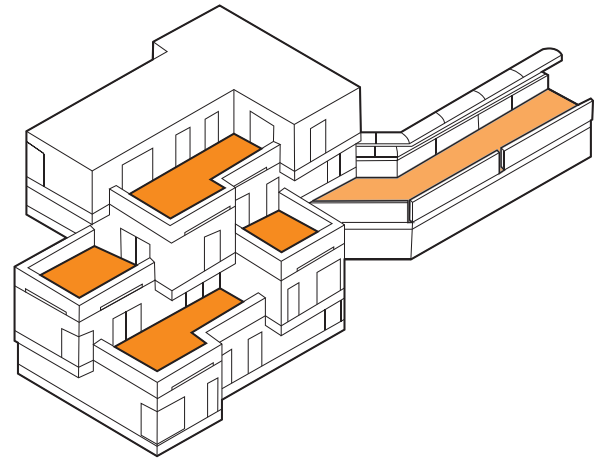


Habitat 67

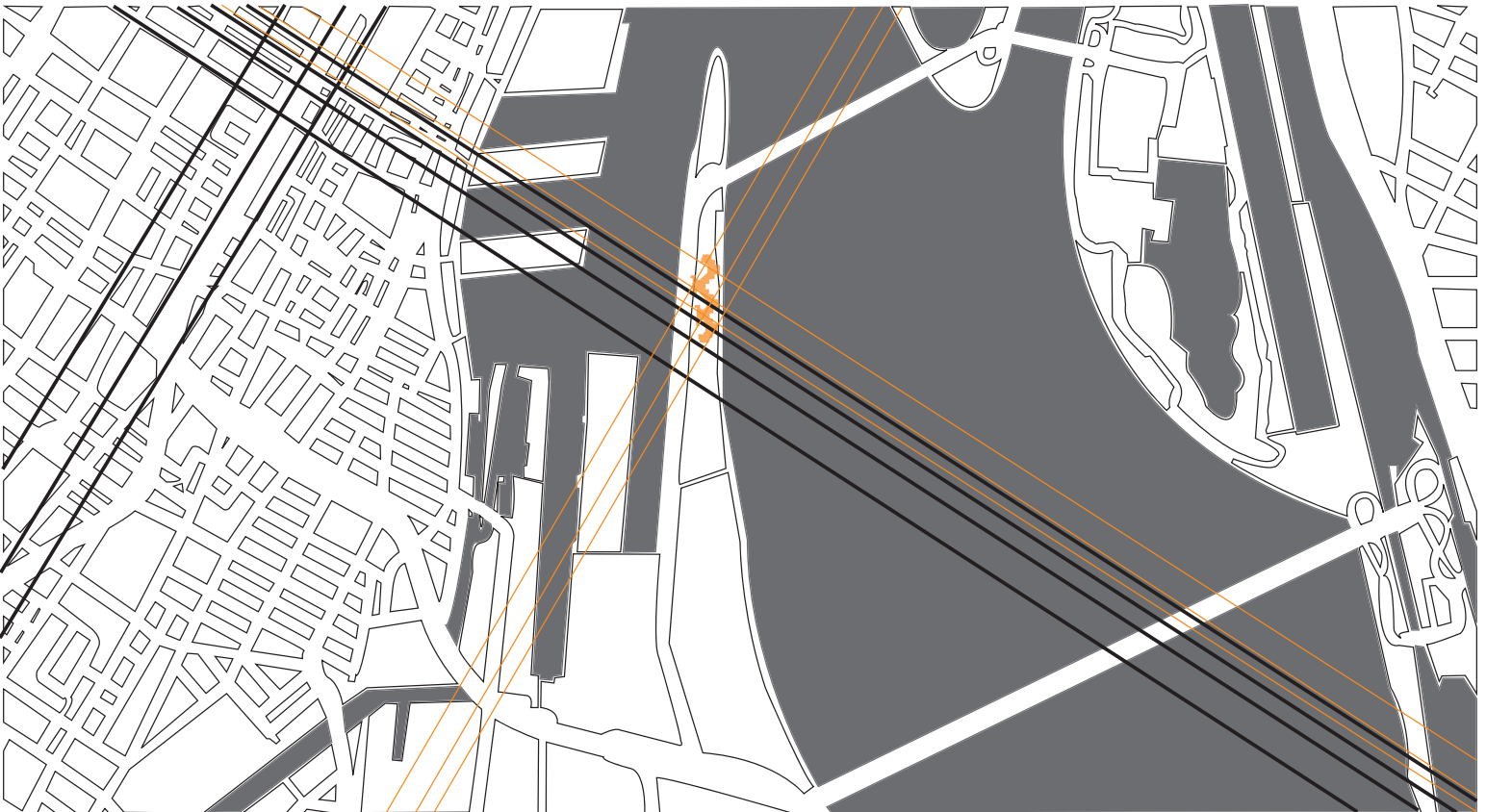
Structure + Systems



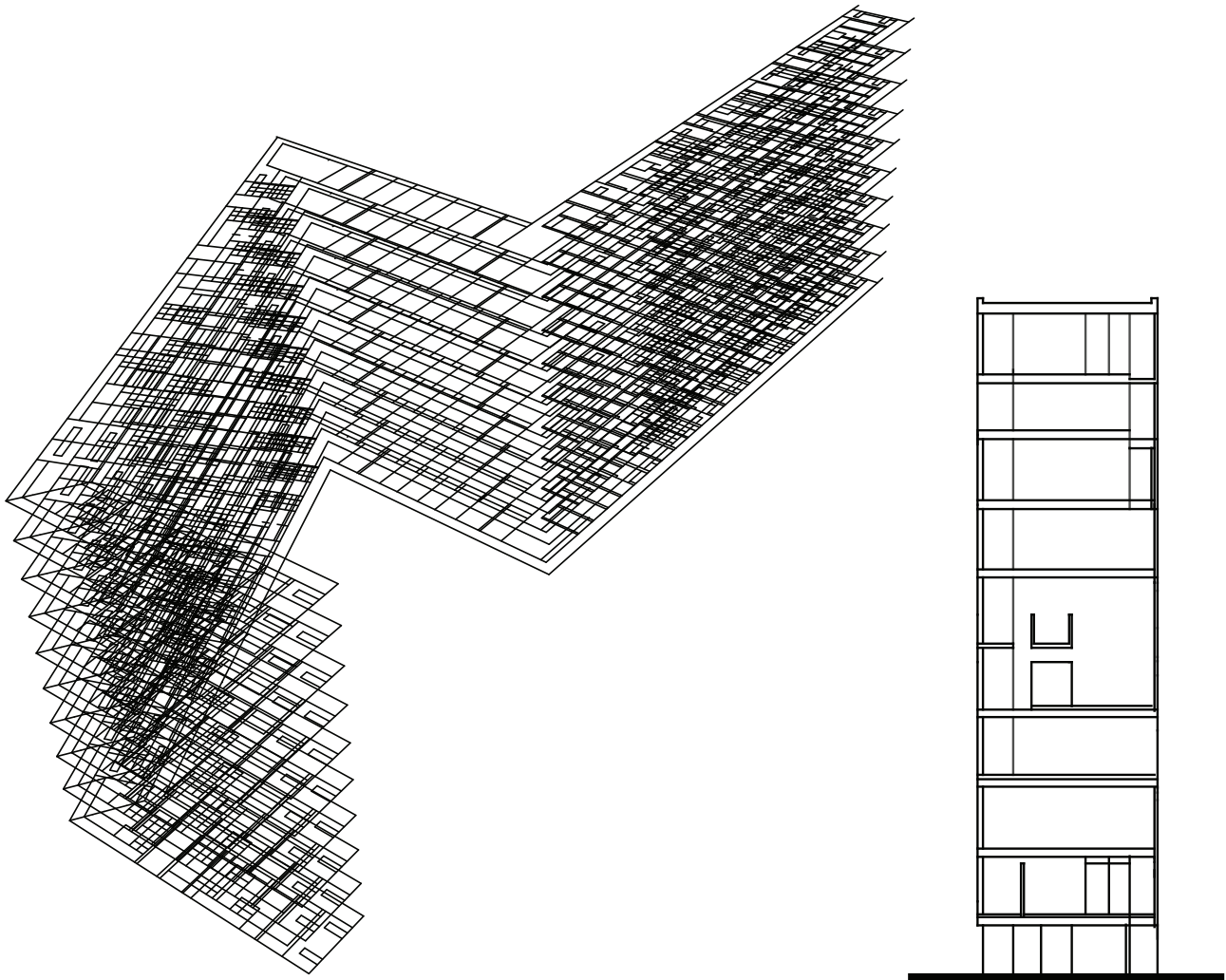
Collective Infrastructure



Urban Connections



GIFU APARTMENTS



Analysis

Purpose of the Research: towards the privatization of exterior space

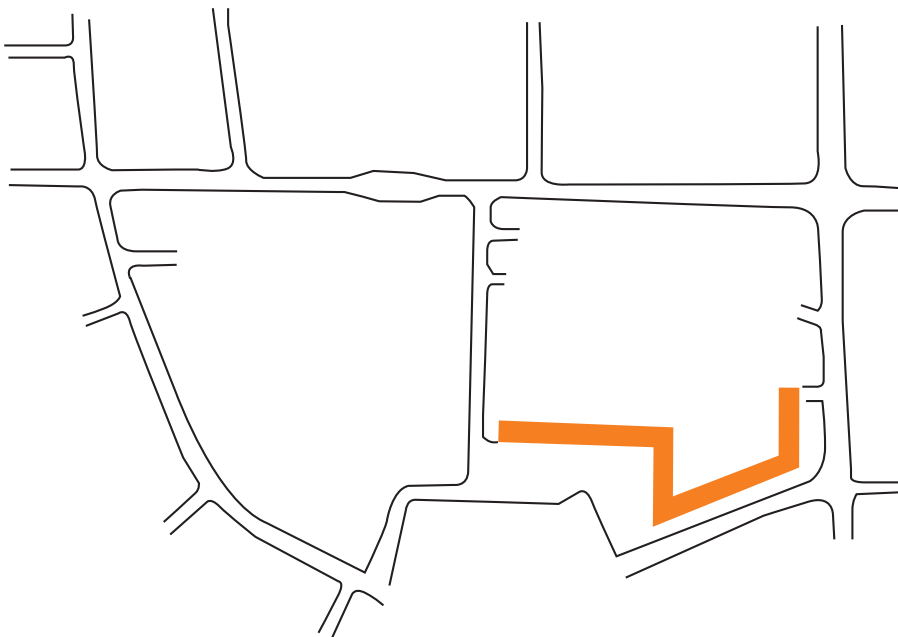
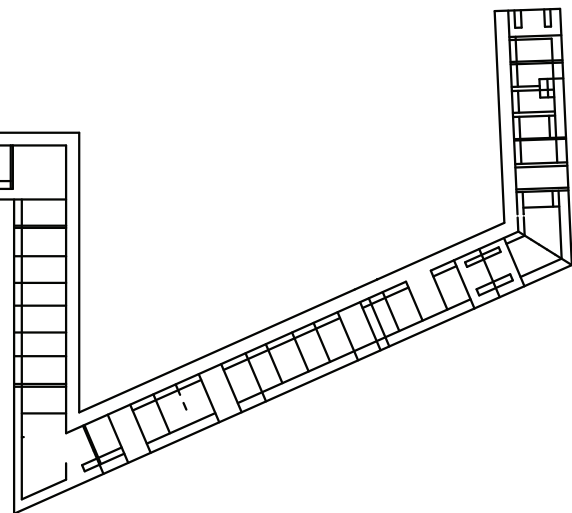
Based around collective housing, SANAA looked into the home being comprised of living, dining and kitchen spaces and their proximity to each other as well as the surrounding units. Four hundred thirty apartment units were created as a public housing reconstruction project in the Gifu Prefecture of Japan. It began in 1993 as a Metropolitan Housing Study by the Tokyo based firm Arata Isozaki Altier. Isozaki brought together a group of women architects to redefine what the modern day Japan housing block could be. **Objectives of the research** One hundred seven units needed to be built in the SANAA part of the project. That guideline came from the research that resulted in the need to pack 120 units into a hectare of space. This led to the complex rule based aggregation strategy to efficiently pack the apartments into the site while allowing for some double height spaces and voids. **Methodology of Research: the landscape of the volume.** SANAA created one terrace per housing unit; each unit is made up of between one and three bedrooms, a kitchen, a terrace, a sunroom and a bathroom. The biggest observation they made and changed was the use of exterior space in collective housing as being private. The result was void spaces through the thin building that allowed for openness for the inhabitants as well as for inhabitants surrounding site while re-envisioning the collective housing block as a community-housing perimeter.

GIFU APARTMENTS



Unit Plan Key

- 1 live
- 2 eat
- 3 cook
- 4 sleep
- 5 bathe



Architect
SANAA

City / Location

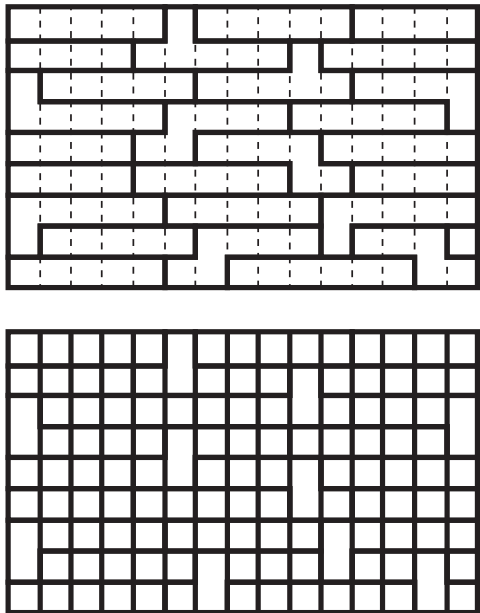
City / Location Here

Year Designed / Built
1994-1996 / 1996-2000

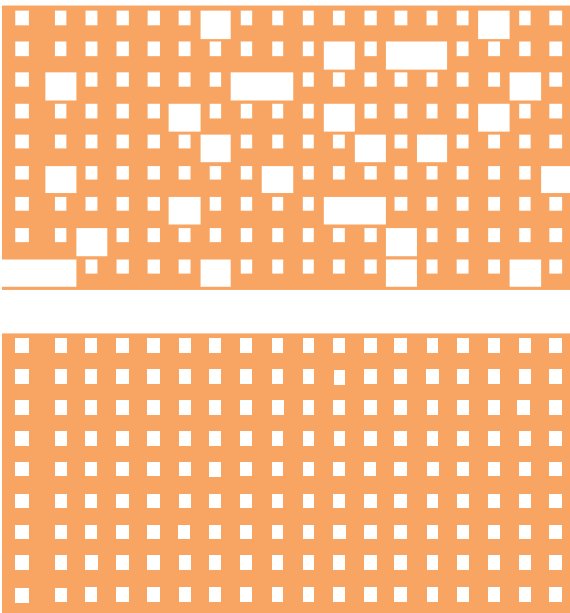
Area, # Floors, # Units
107,445 (SF)
10 Floors
107 Units

GIFU APARTMENTS

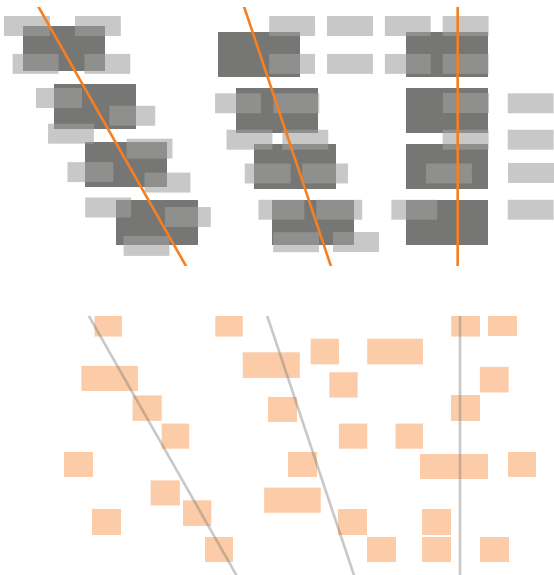
Part-Whole Relationships



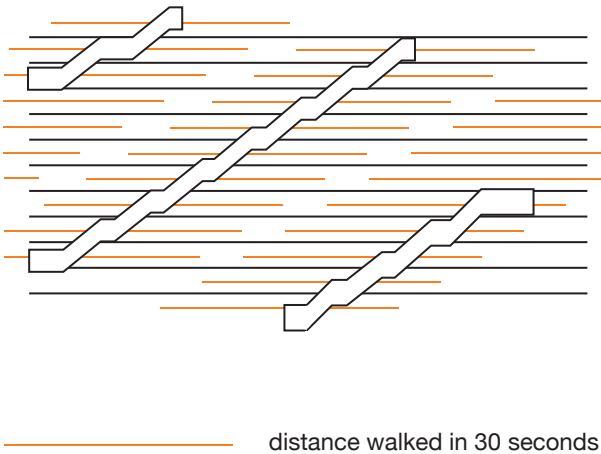
Social - Physical Porosity



Formal Facade Transparency

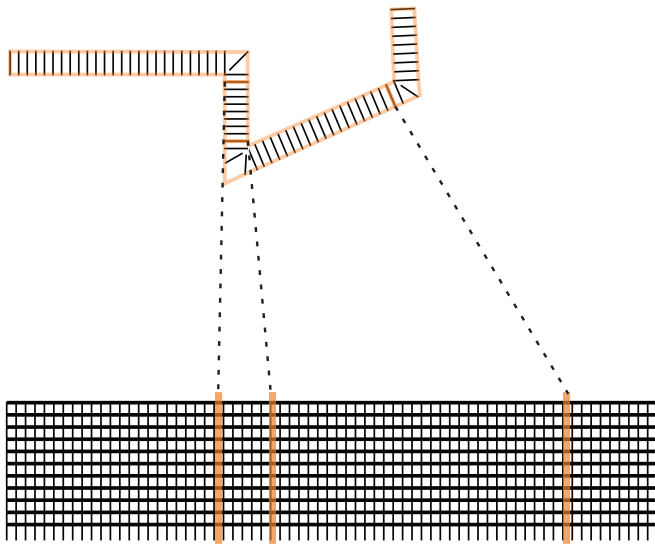


Access + Circulation

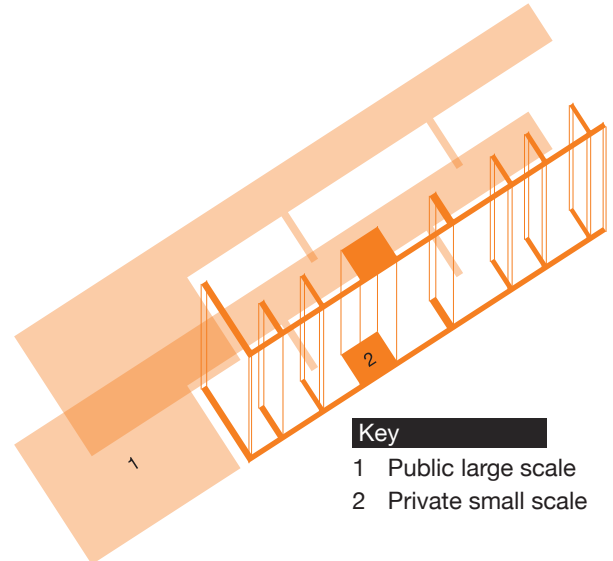


GIFU APARTMENTS

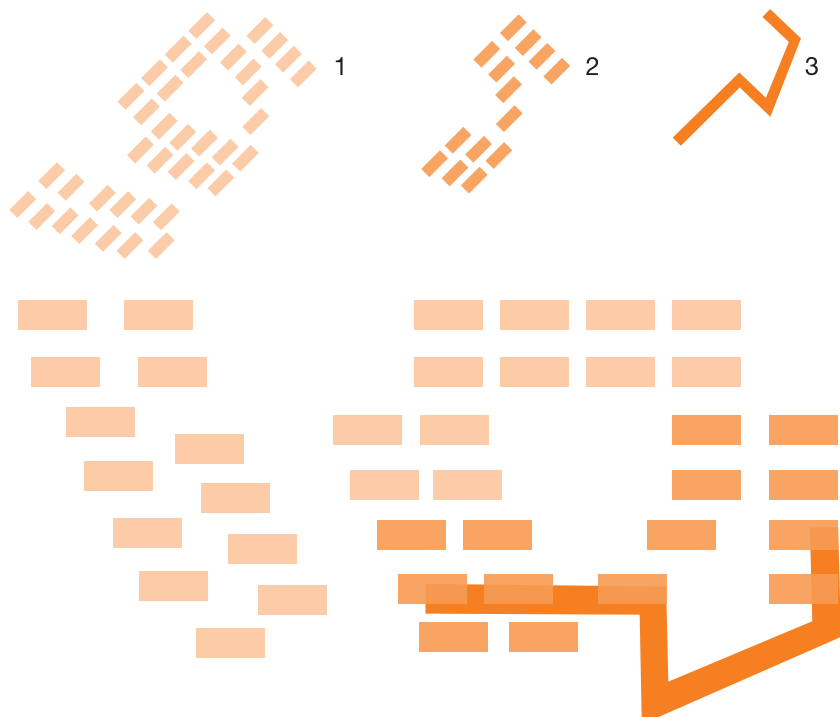
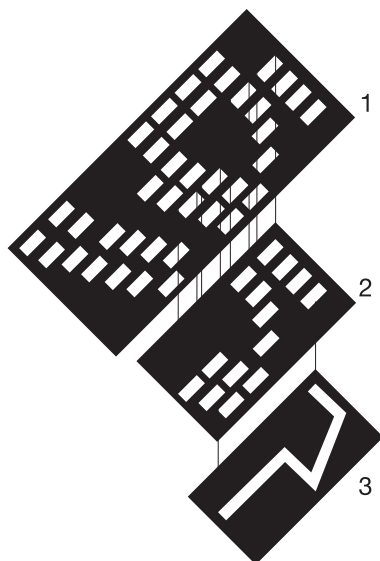
Structure + Systems



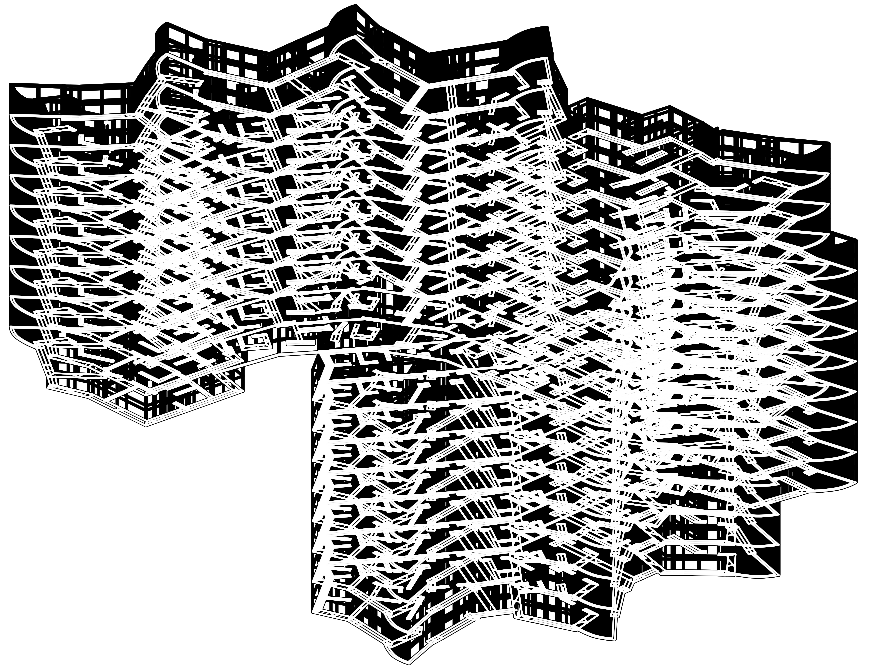
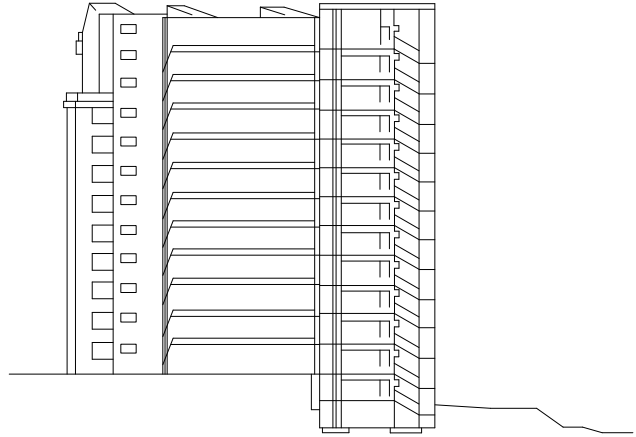
Collective Infrastructure



Urban Connections



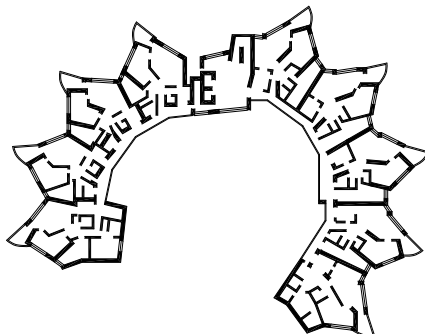
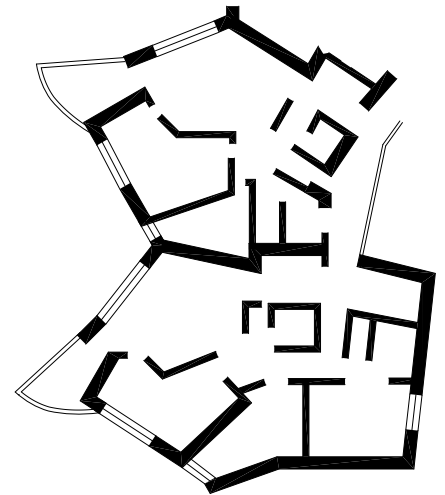
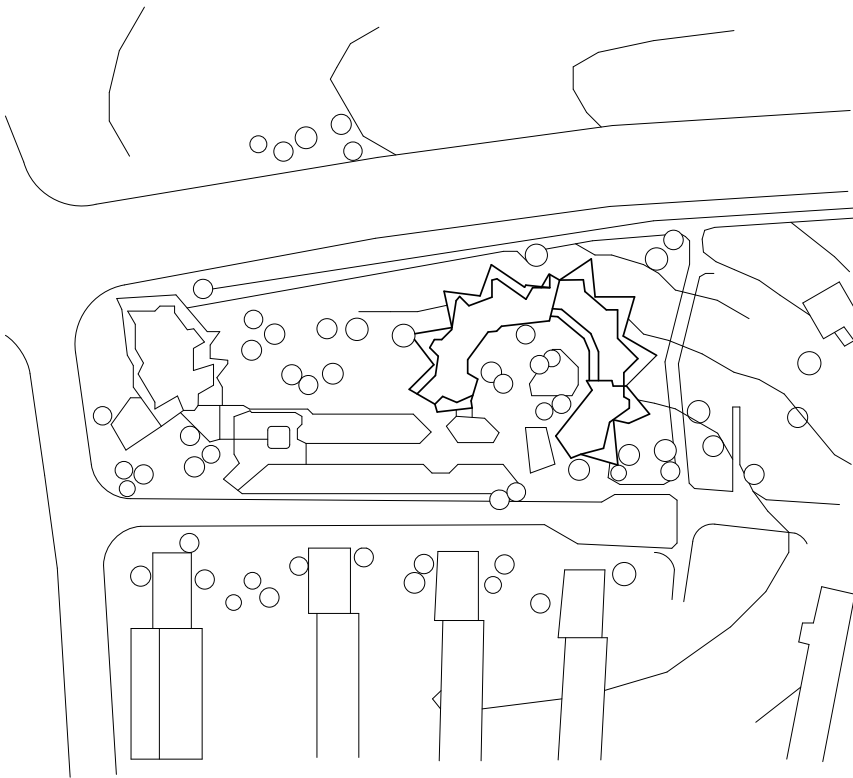
ROMEO AND JULIET



Analysis

The residential tower of Juliet is situated in Stuttgart, Germany. The design purpose is to obtain an organic solution instead of a rectangular high rise. It is a slab block with central lift tower, which has been curved into a ring. The access galleries are on the concave side, embracing a dramatic area-like approach space, while the flats fan out to make the most of the available views. The flat is also fanned out from east to west following the path of the sun to gain maximum sunlight.

ROMEO AND JULIET



Plan Key

- 1 common
- 2 unit

Unit Plan Key

- 1 live
- 2 eat
- 3 cook
- 4 sleep
- 5 bathe

Architect

Hans Scharoun

City / Location

Stuttgart / Germany

Year Designed / Built

1955 - 1959

Area, # Floors, # Units

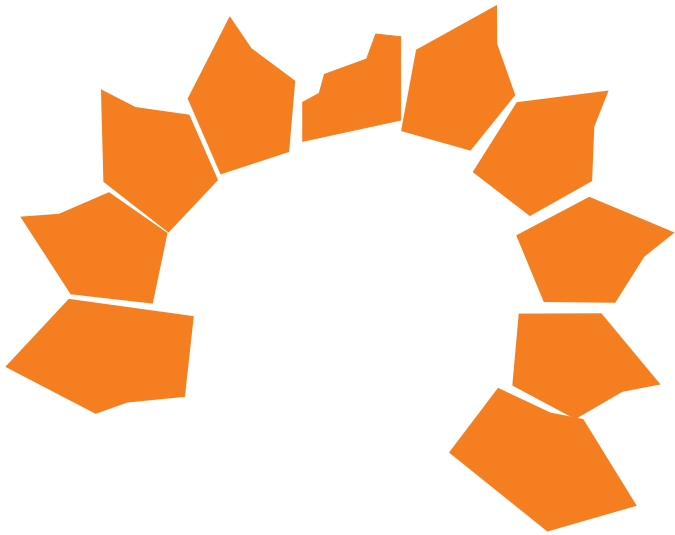
Balcony Multiple Dwelling

12 Storeys

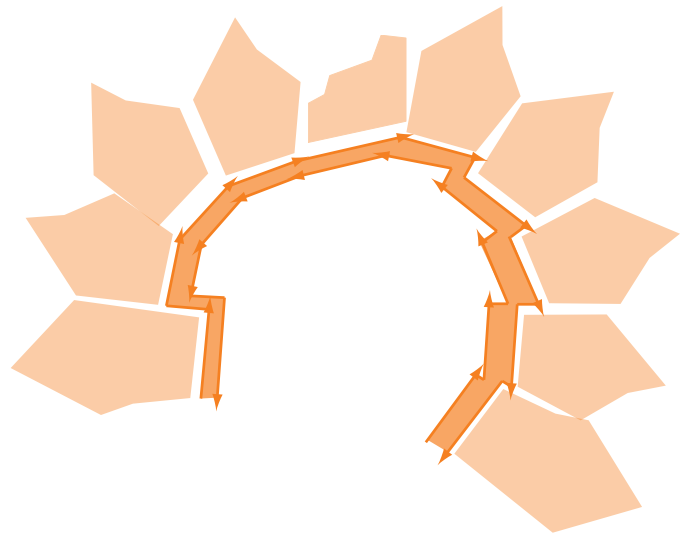
9 Units Per Storey

ROMEO AND JULIET

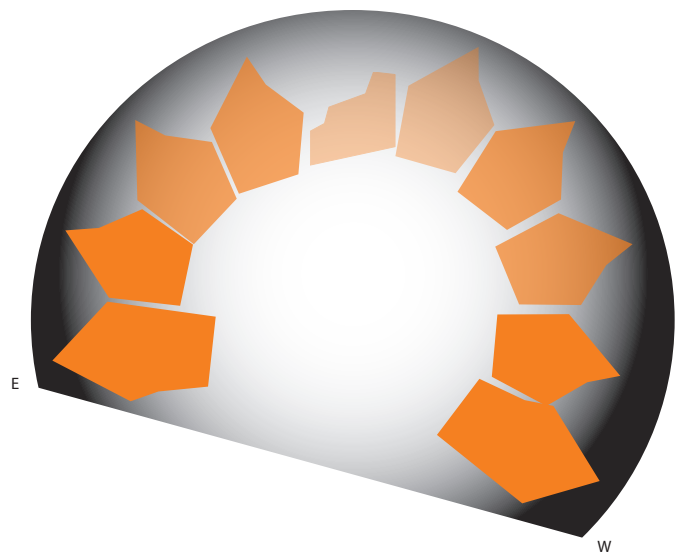
Part-Whole Relationships



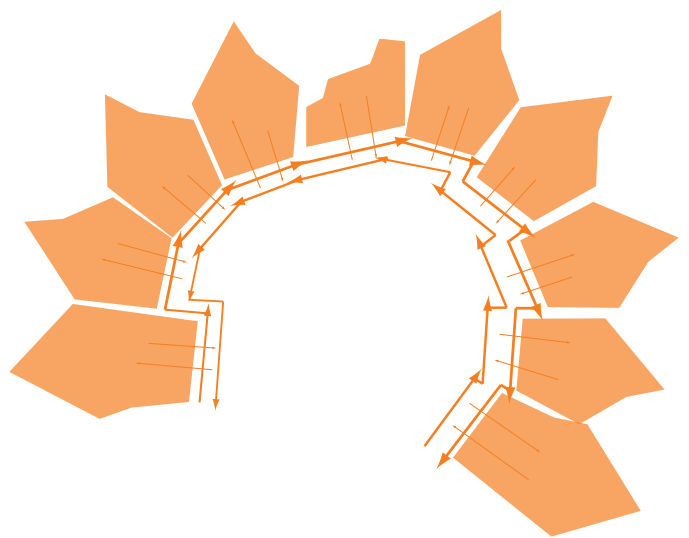
Thresholds + Porosity



Light + Transparency

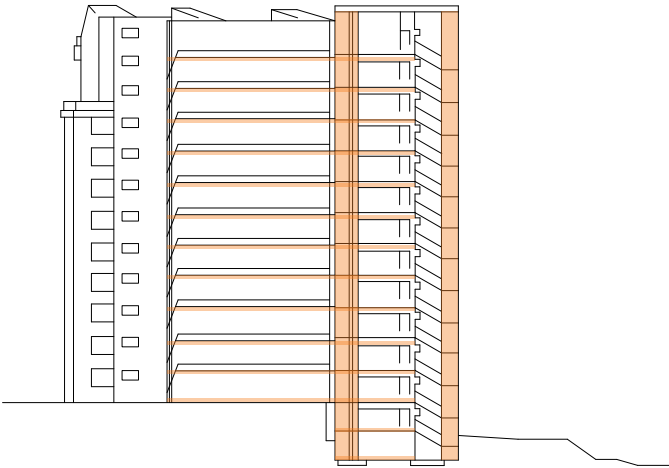


Access + Circulation

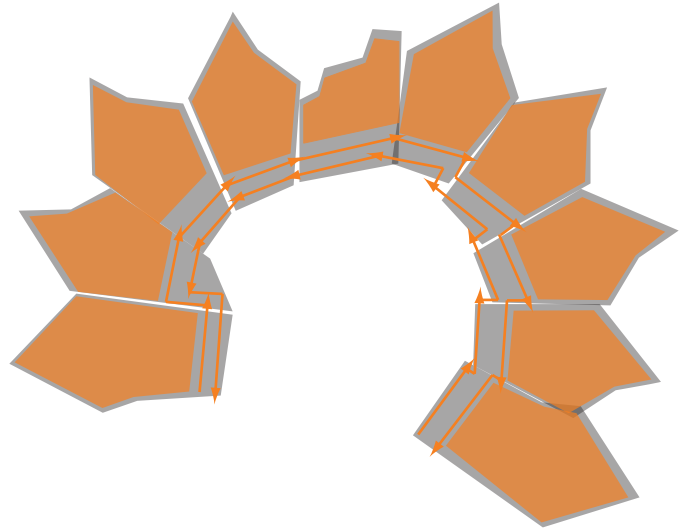


ROMEO AND JULIET

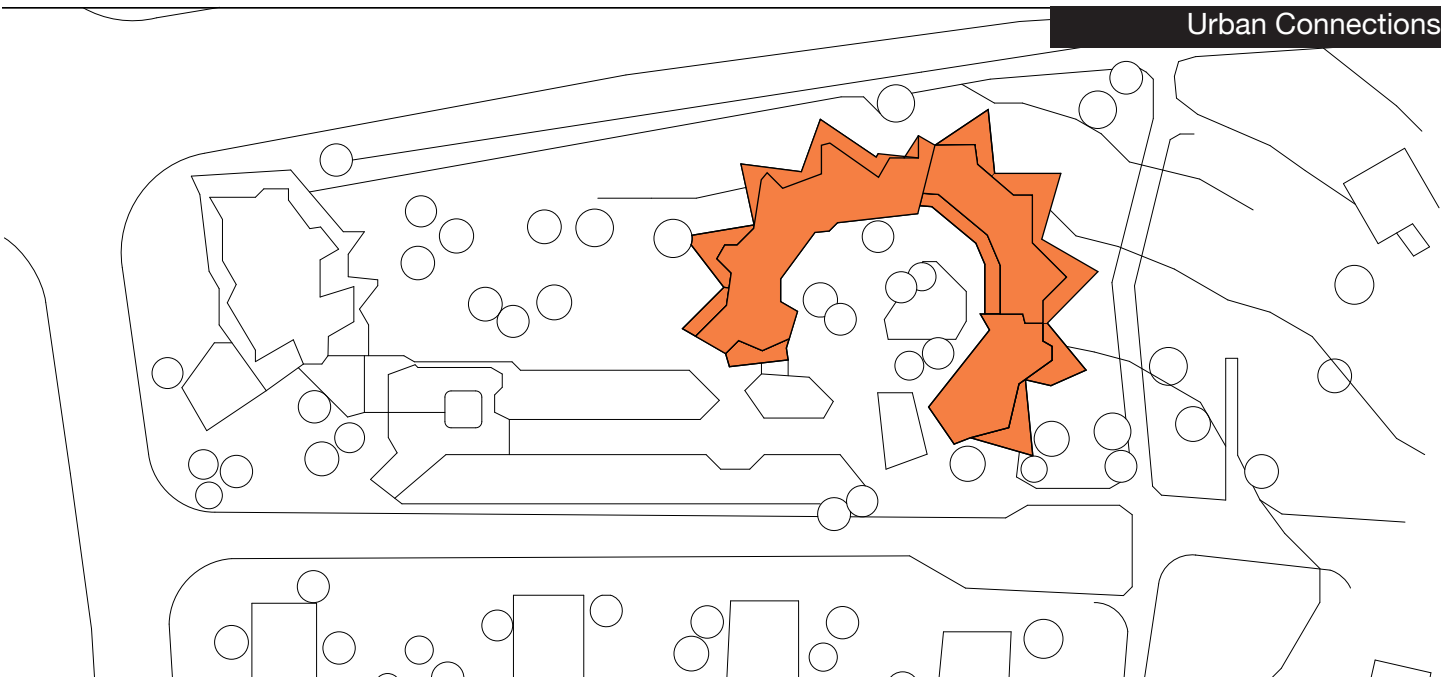
Structure + Systems



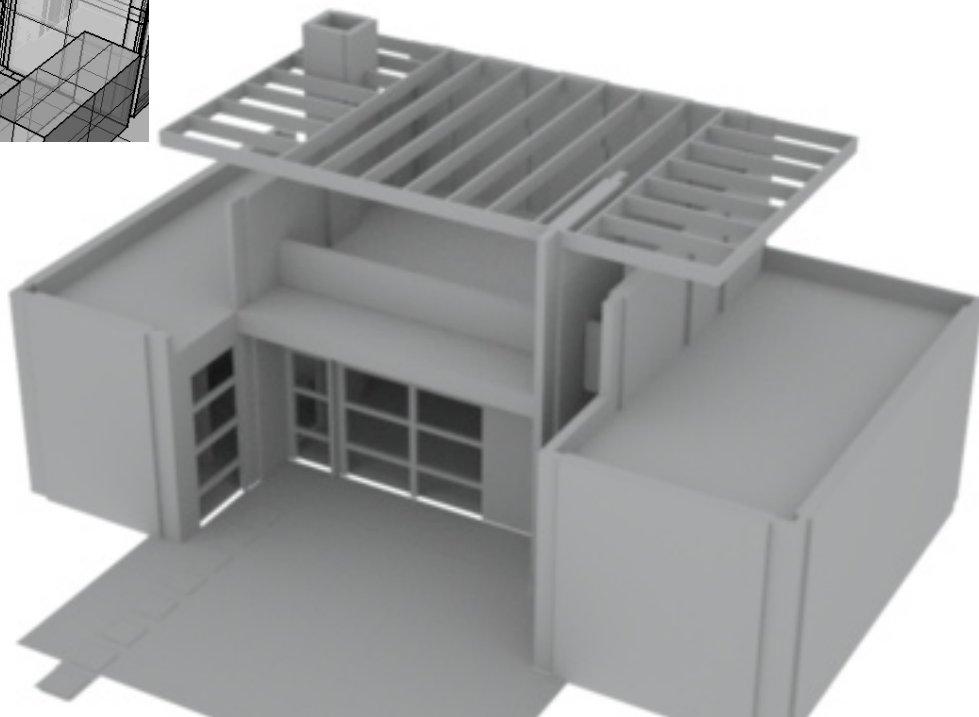
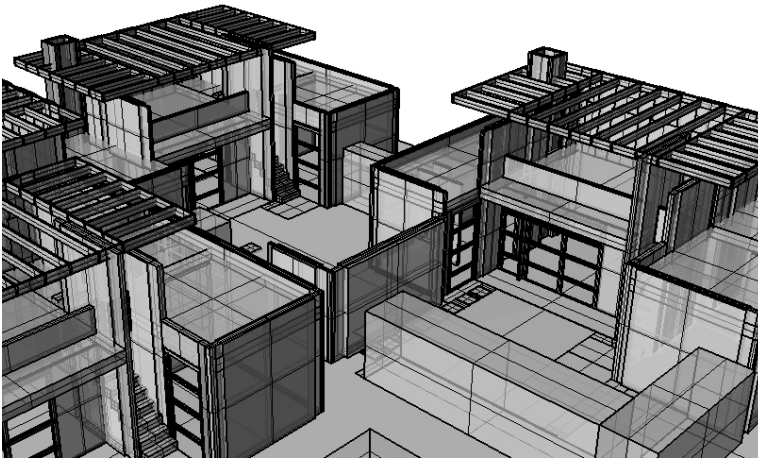
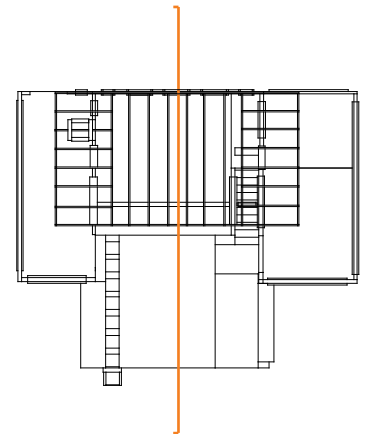
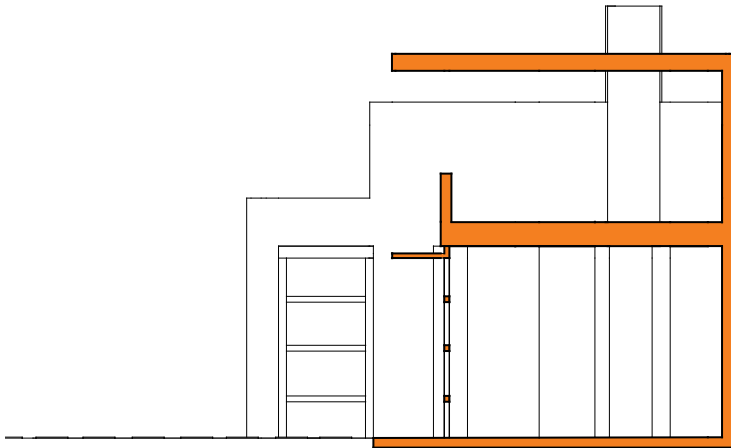
Collective Infrastructure



Urban Connections



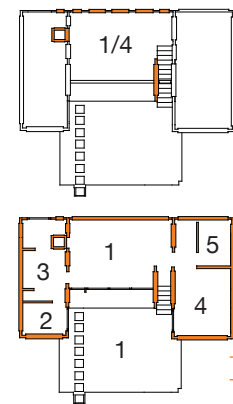
El Pueblo Ribera Court



Analysis

El Pueblo Ribera Court comprises of 12 units, which are all a U shaped and two floors high. Each unit has one parking space and they are accessible by an alleyway, which divide the court into two sides. Entrances to these units are through a patio, which are enclosed by hedges. Program for the lower level is a bedroom, a bathroom, living room, kitchen, nook, and porch, on the second level is a roof terrace with a view of the ocean. The units are constructed from concrete slabs and walls, and the pergola that covers the roof terrace is wood. There is a sense of privacy in the outdoor spaces, with the high hedges and the extended ceilings on both levels. With these attributes it blurs the transition from interior to exterior, it makes the exterior just as private. Each unit shares walls, on one side interior and the other exterior. These units are close to one another but how they are planned out, they are all private dwellings.

El Pueblo Ribera Court



Unit Plan Key

- 1 live
- 2 eat
- 3 cook
- 4 sleep
- 5 bathe

Unit Plan
Scale 1/32"=1'-0"

Architect
Rudolph M Schindler

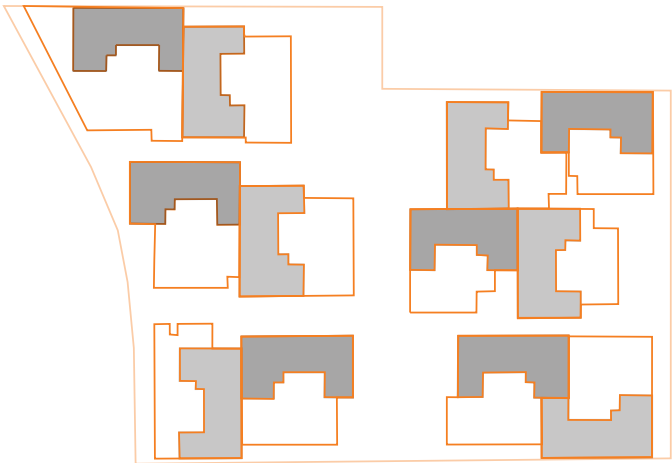
City / Location
La Jolla, California

Year Designed / Built
1923-1925

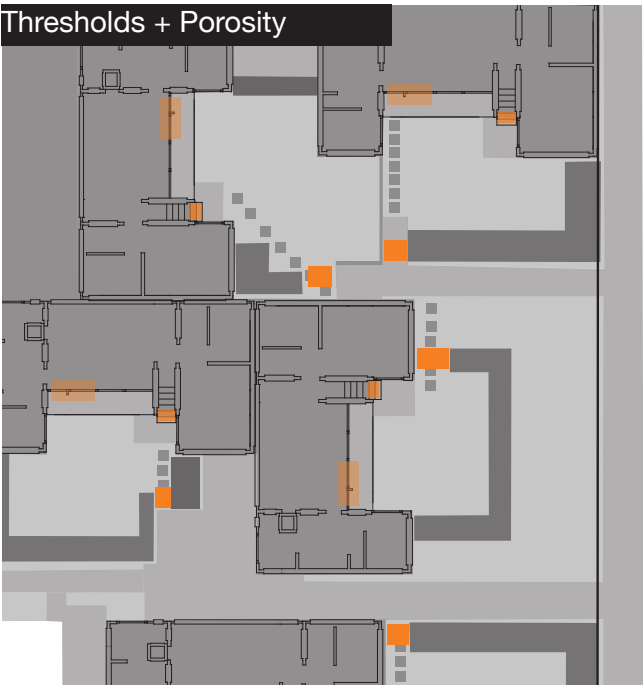
Area, # Floors, # Units
Area (SF)
2 Floors
12 Units

El Pueblo Ribera Court

Part-Whole Relationships

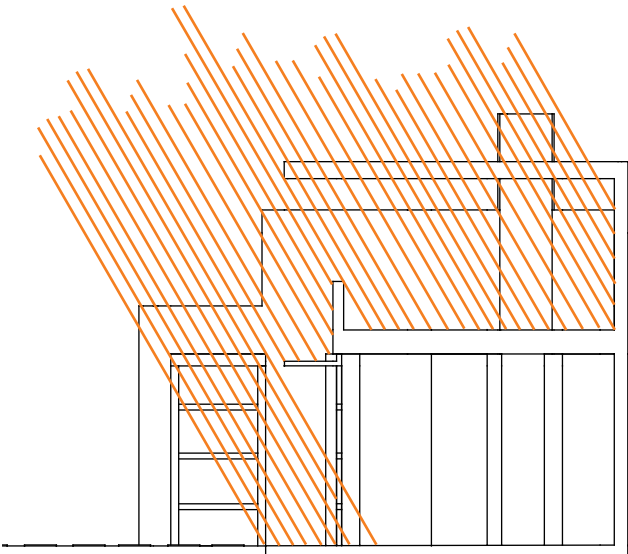


Thresholds + Porosity



- Key
- Patio Entrance
 - Roof Access
 - Unit Access

Light + Transparency

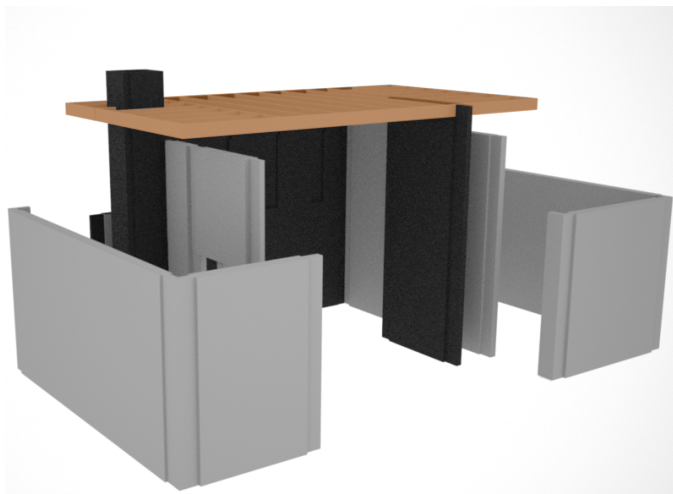


Access + Circulation



El Pueblo Ribera Court

Structure + Systems



Collective Infrastructure



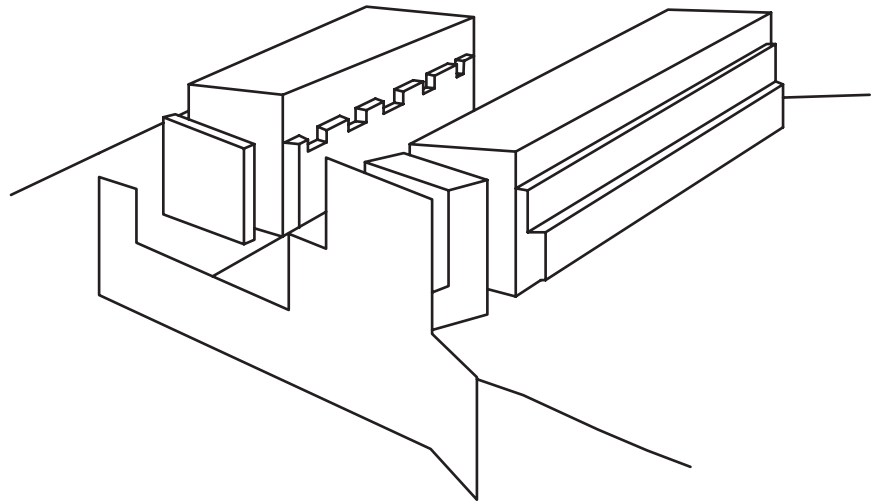
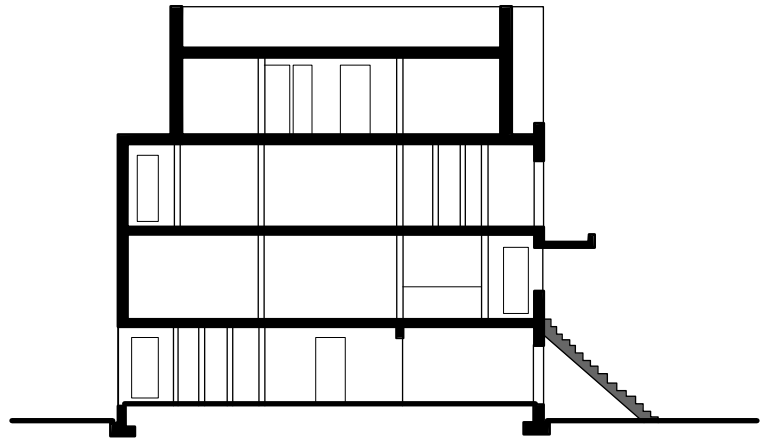
Key

- 1 Public Roads
- 2 Parking
- 3 Walkways

Urban Connections



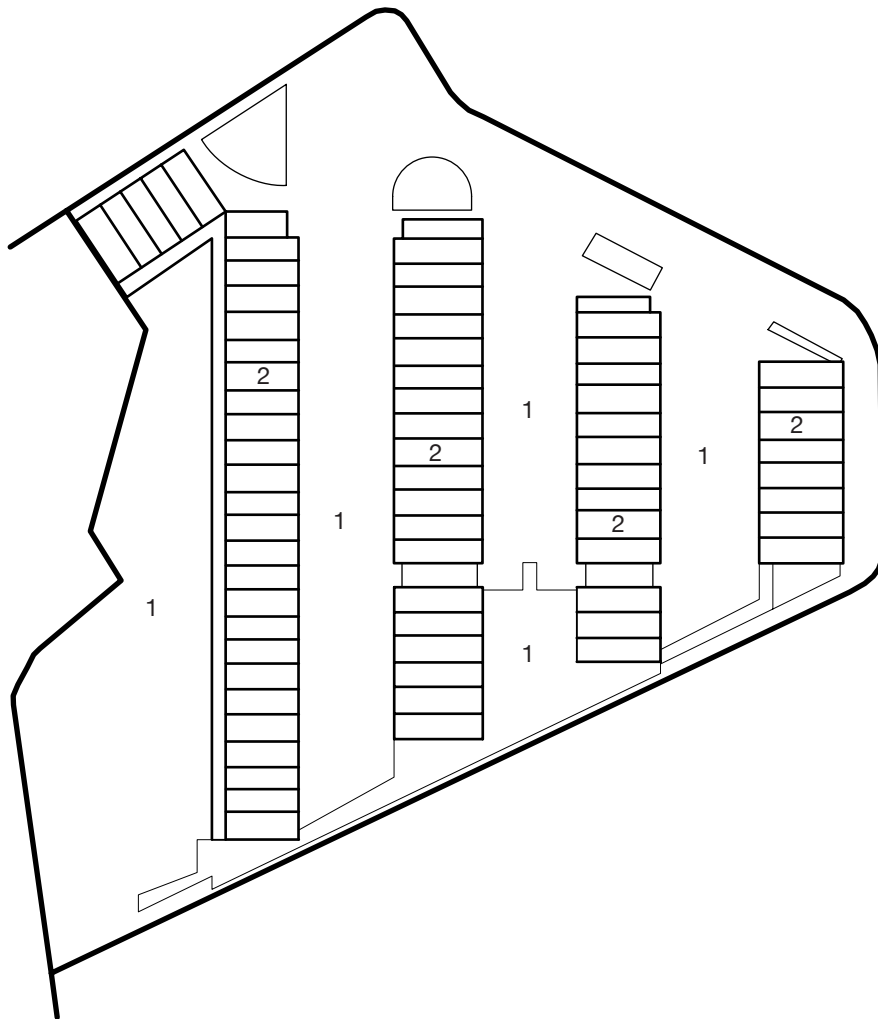
Bouca Social Housing



Analysis

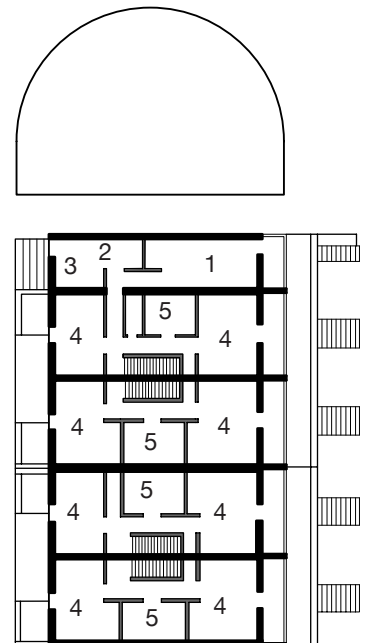
The Bouca Social Housing was designed in 1973 by Alvaro Siza. The Bouca Housing is located in Porto Portugal. The Bouca Housing was designed as a response to inadequate housing conditions: rent racketing, illegal housing, overcrowding and a lack of sanitary facilities. A spine wall is used to screen out the adjoining railway embankment. The housing units are arranged perpendicular to the wall, creating long courtyards in between the buildings. There are a total of 138 units. Each unit is two stories high. The bottom units can be accessed either through the first or the second floor. All of the units have its private balcony. The rows of units are arranged in such a way that the stairs are never facing the private balconies. At the end of each row, facing the main street entrance, there were to be public facilities: such as laundry, library, and shops.

Bouca Social Housing



Plan Key
1 common
2 unit

Unit Plan Key
1 live
2 eat
3 cook
4 sleep
5 bathe



Architect

Alvaro Siza

City / Location

Porto/Portugal

Year Designed / Built

1973/1977

Area, # Floors, # Units

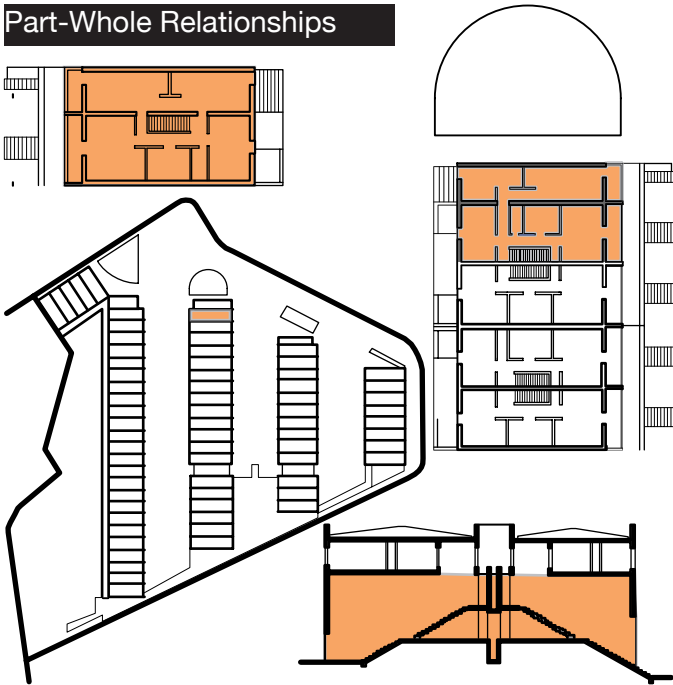
Area (SF)

4 Floors

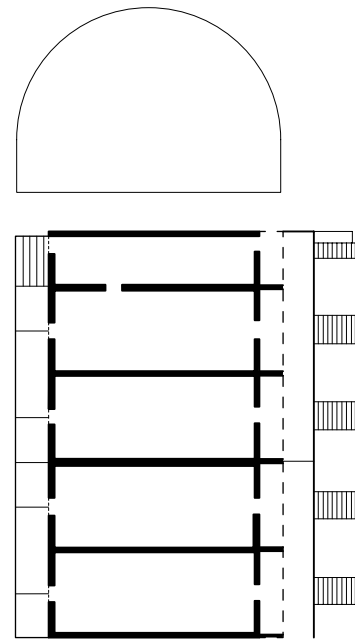
138 Units

Bouca Social Housing

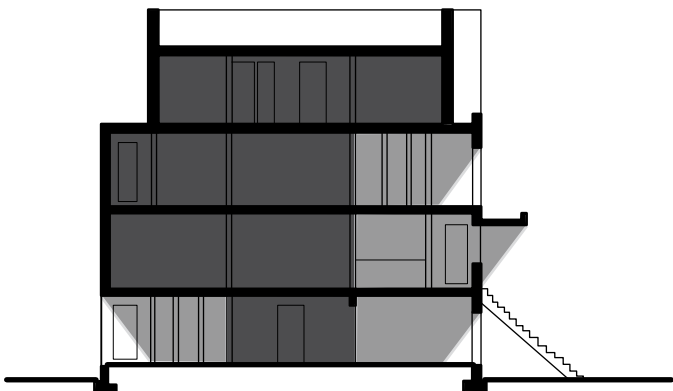
Part-Whole Relationships



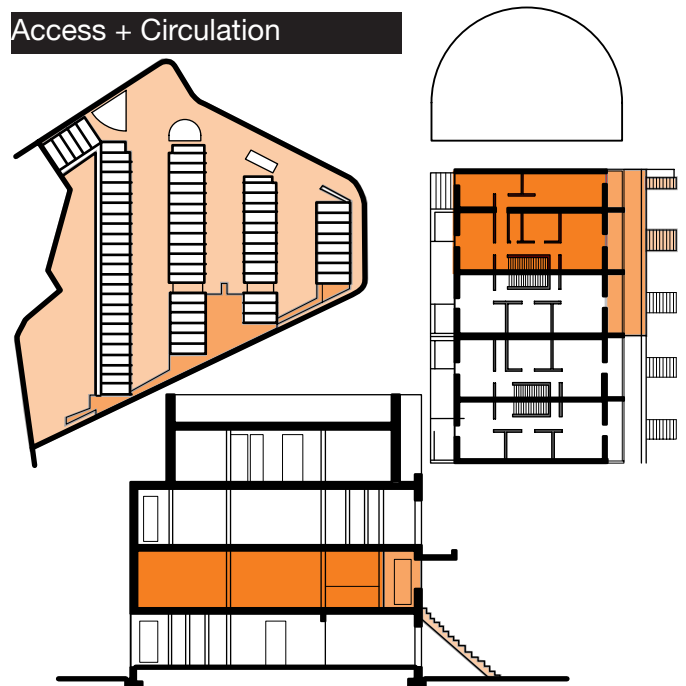
Thresholds + Porosity



Light + Transparency

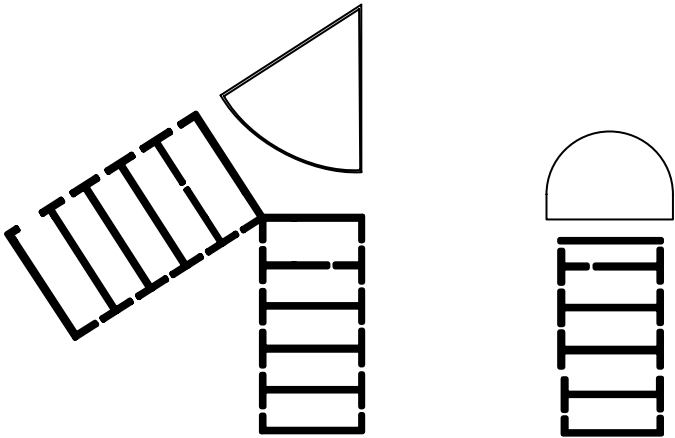


Access + Circulation

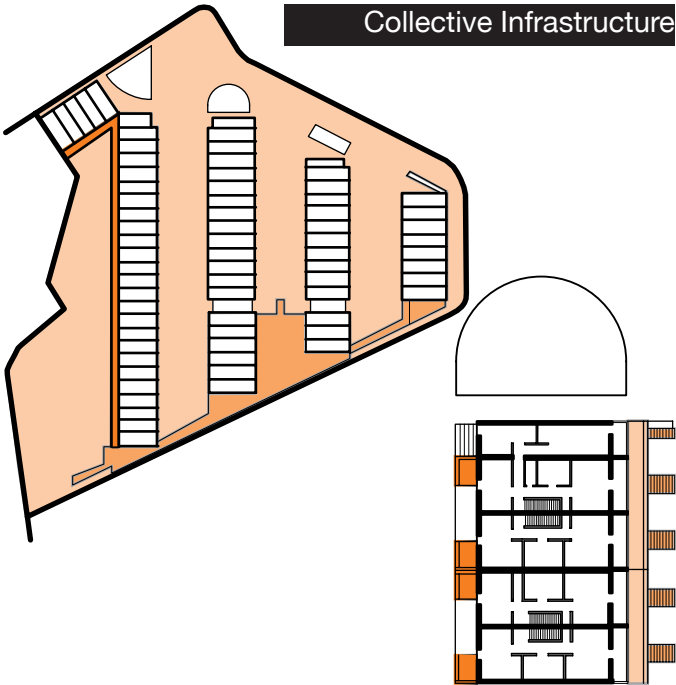


Bouca Social Housing

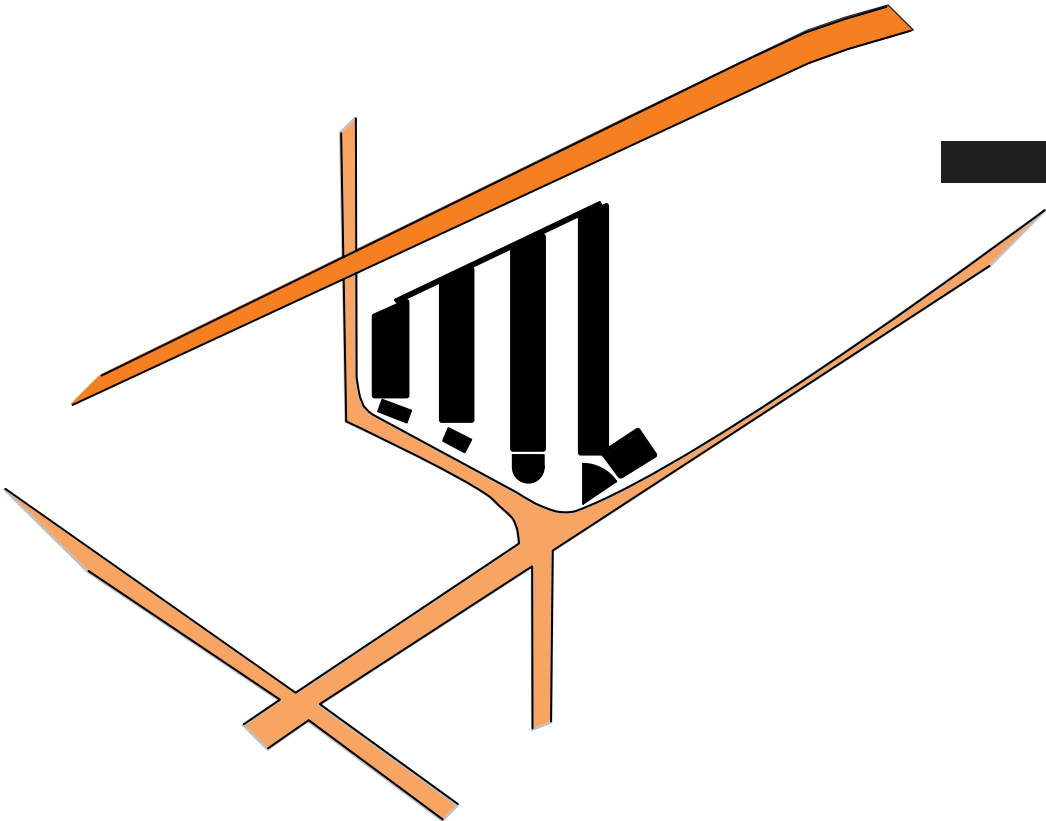
Structure + Systems



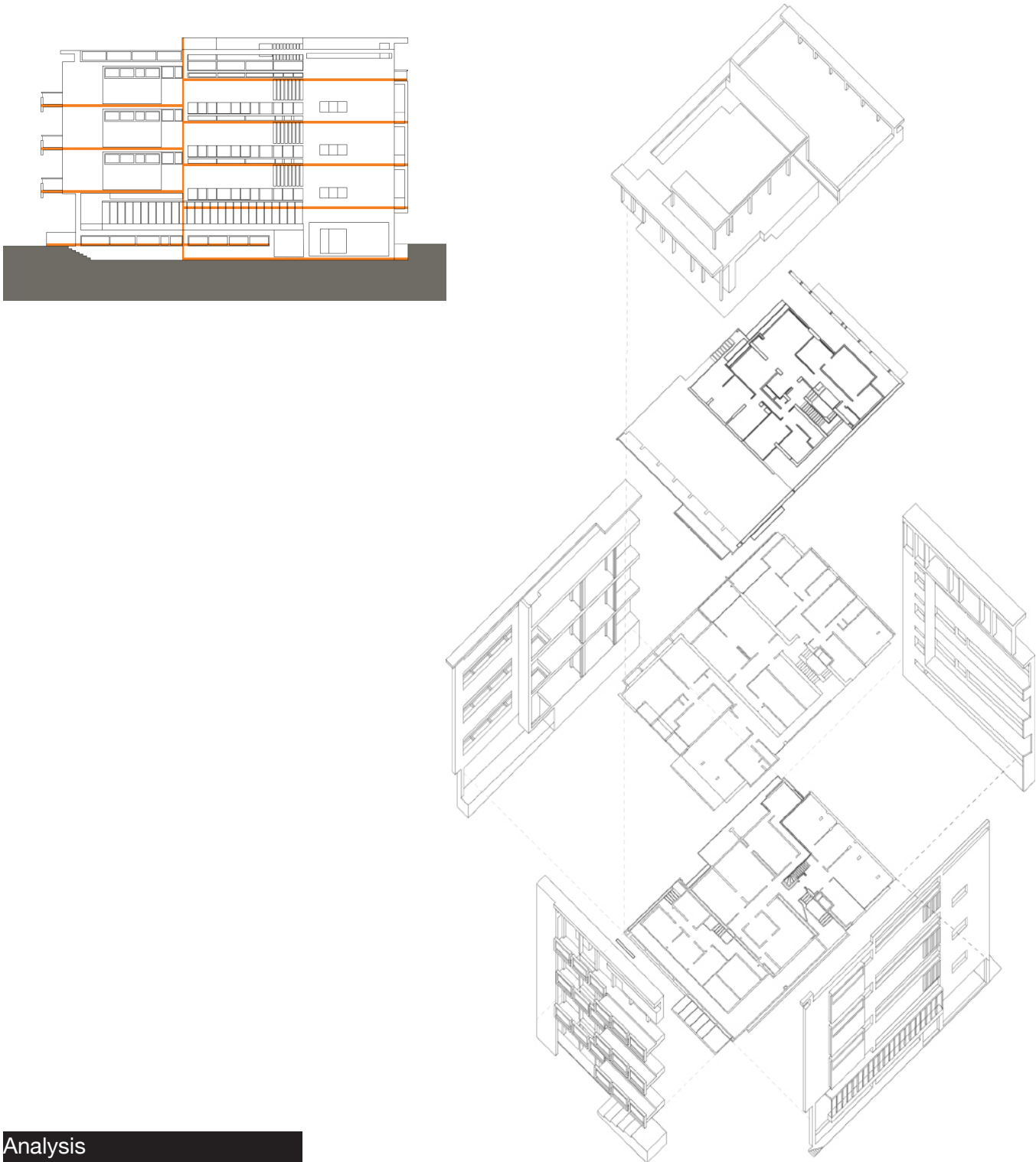
Collective Infrastructure



Urban Connections



CASA GIULIANI-FRIGERIO

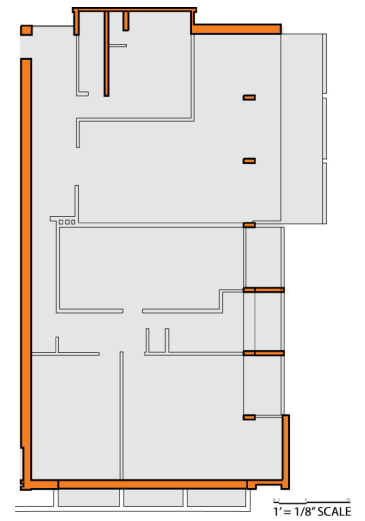
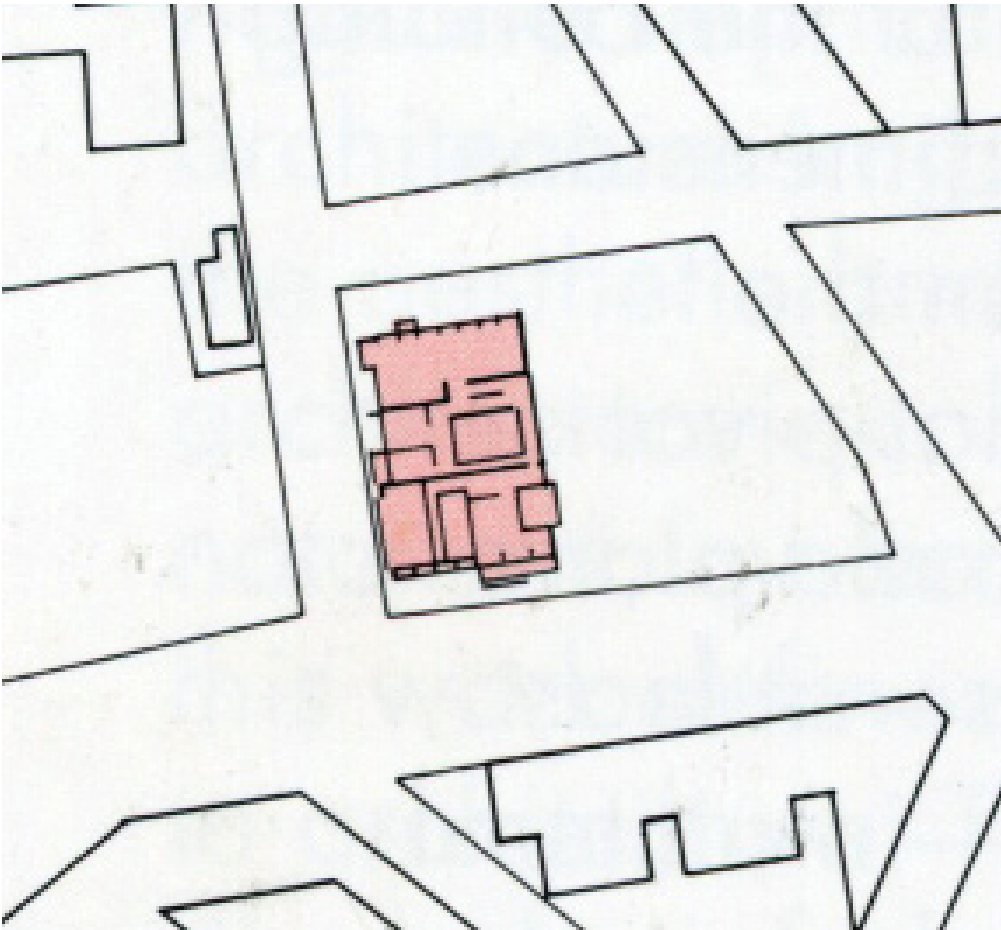


Analysis

All of the facades conceptually unrelated to each other and they have little relationship other than literal adjacency and appear to be facades from different buildings. For example, the diagonal repetitions of elements, such as the vertical slots at the southwest and northeast corners, suggest oblique symmetry and relation around adjacent sides. However, the open fragmented corners, the discontinuous North to South graining and the general lack of coherent imagery in the whole combine to suggest readings of the four facades as unrelated and isolated.

The major changes on the outside do not correspond with insides; however, the sections reveal development of a split-level that can't be seen from the facades. The whole building seems to be split in three main parts, where the major vertical circulation is split by the division between two-thirds and one-third segments. The oblique views indicate fragmentation and separation in the structure. In the Casa Giuliani-Frigerio, the idea of visual resolution is suspended through the production of an open reading that defies hierarchy, linearity, and conclusion.

CASA GIULIANI-FRIGERIO



Architect
GIUSEPPE TERRAGNI

City / Location
COMO, ITALY

Year Designed / Built
1939 - 1940

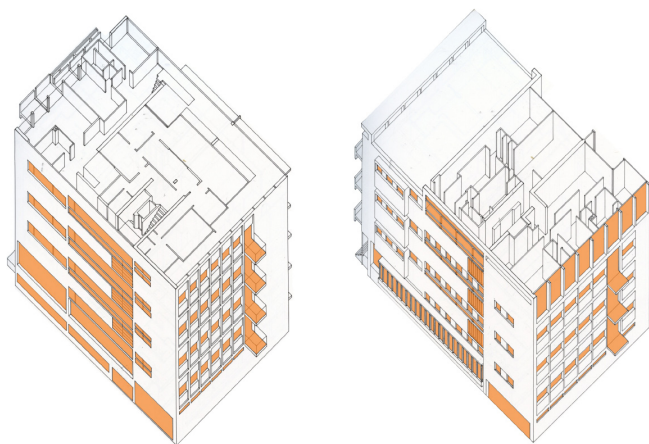
Area, # Floors, # Units
Approximately 33660 (SF)
5 Floors
14 Units

CASA GIULIANI-FRIGERIO

Thresholds + Porosity



Light + Transparency

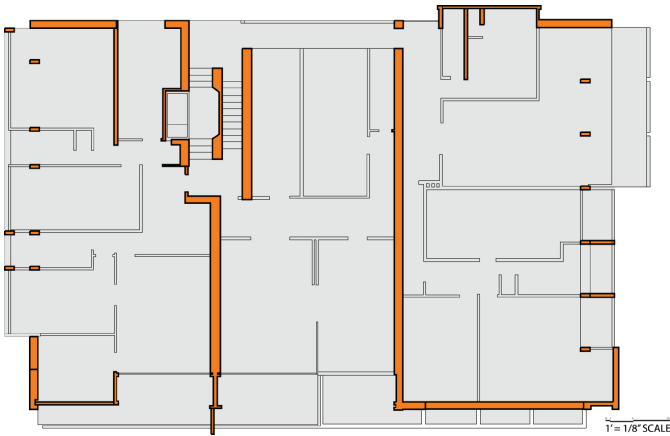


Access + Circulation



CASA GIULIANI-FRIGERIO

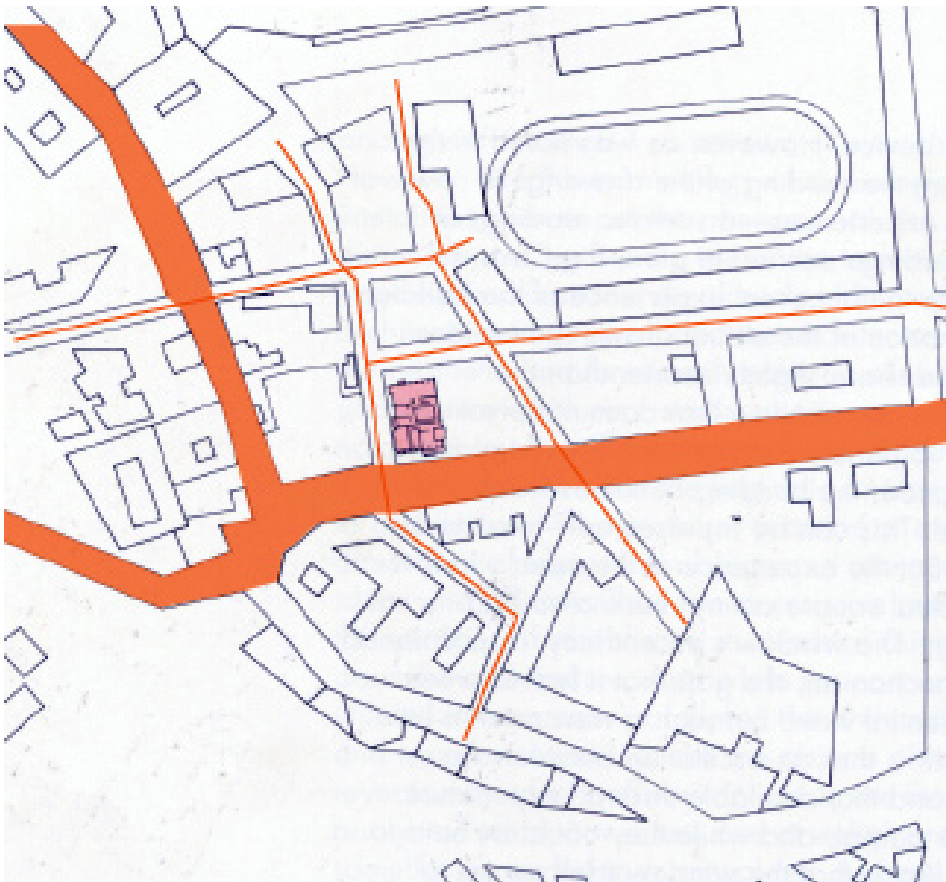
Structure + Systems



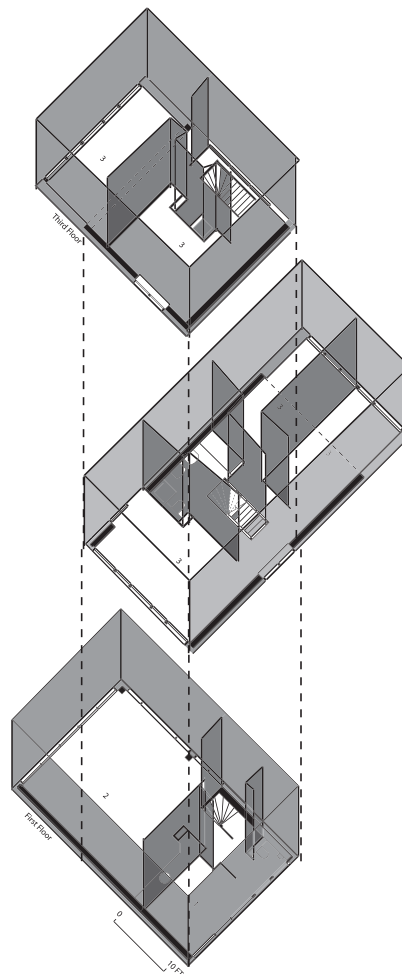
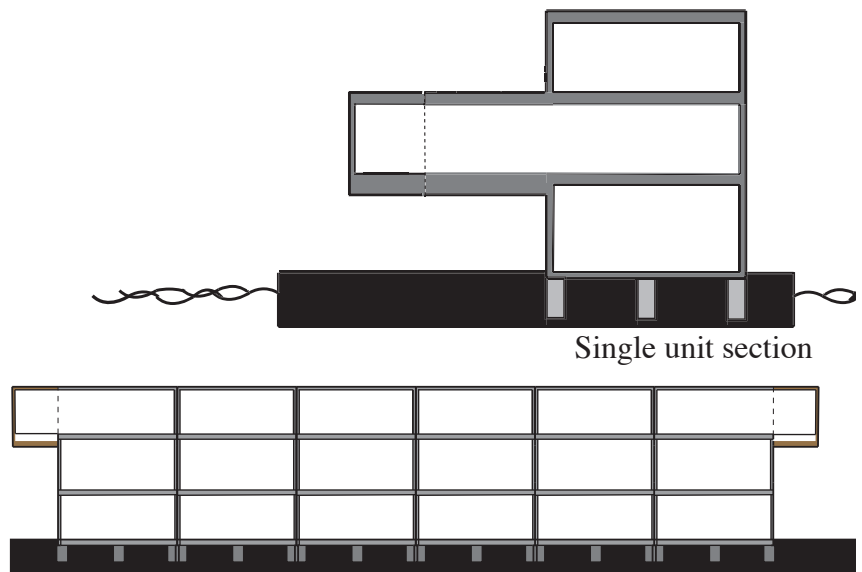
Collective Infrastructure



Urban Connections



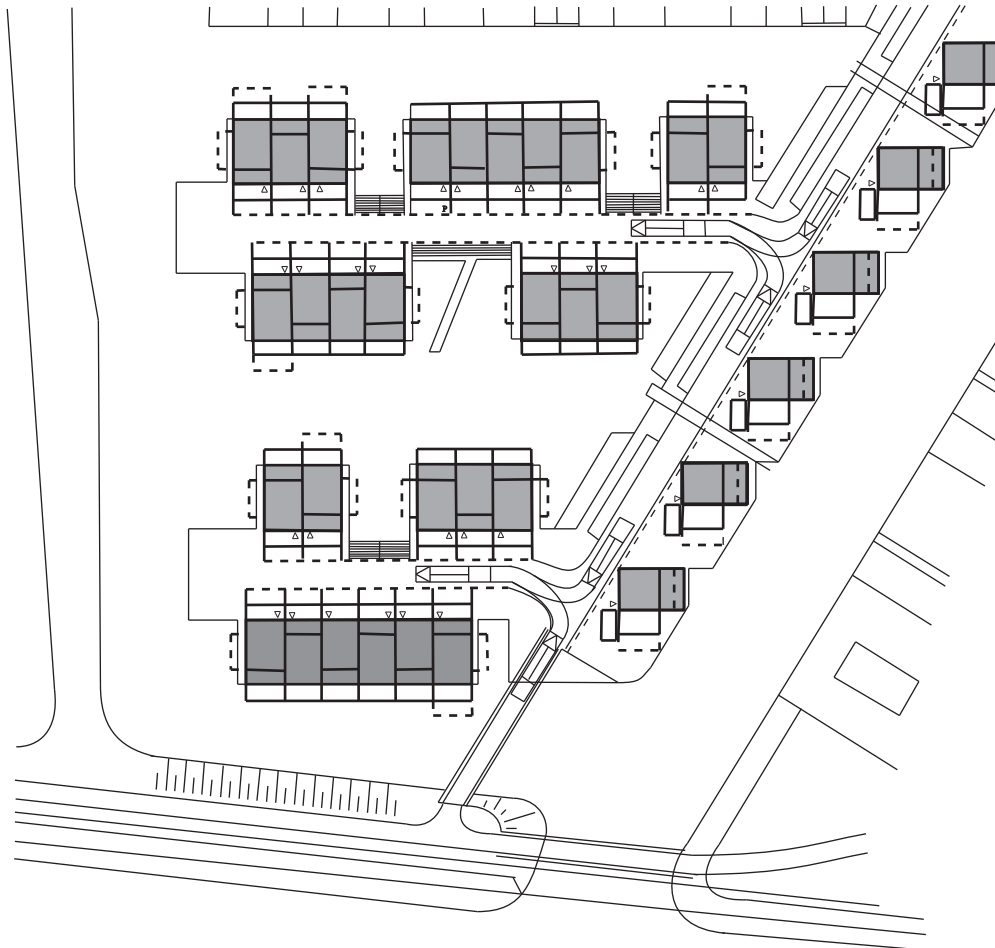
Water Villas, Almere



Analysis

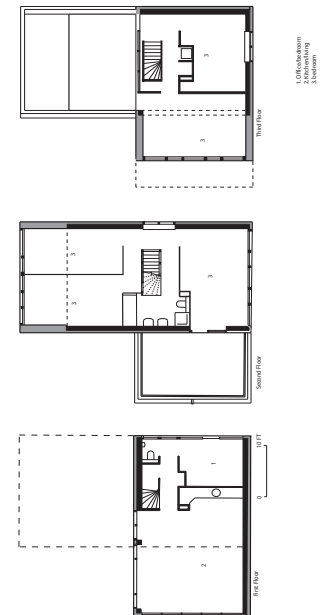
At the Water Villas, UN Studio wanted to create a flexible housing unit where the occupants can modify their own space. To do this, the architect designed a tunnel like interior and pre-fabricated steel frame box as an option for room extension, each extension can increase the room 161sq feet more. The architect shifted the box like units on each level to create a sense that life could be arranged in a different manner. The shifts of these box units make the whole neighborhood seem like a free arrangement of spaces to reflect the flexible housing units of the Water Villas. The architect separated the single-family homes as a single units home by itself and the multifamily homes were clustered together. The units on the single family home were shifted in a cross stacked pavilion while the clustered dwelling units were shifted in a parallel box like schemes for a rhythm of projection and recesses. With the shifts of each box units, it creates an exterior space for a balcony or a garden.

Water Villas, Almere



Plan Key
1 common
2 unit

Unit Plan Key
1 office/bedroom
2 kitchen/living
3 bedroom



Architect

UN Studio

City / Location

Almere, The Netherlands

Year Designed / Built

1999 / 2001

Area, # Floors, # Units

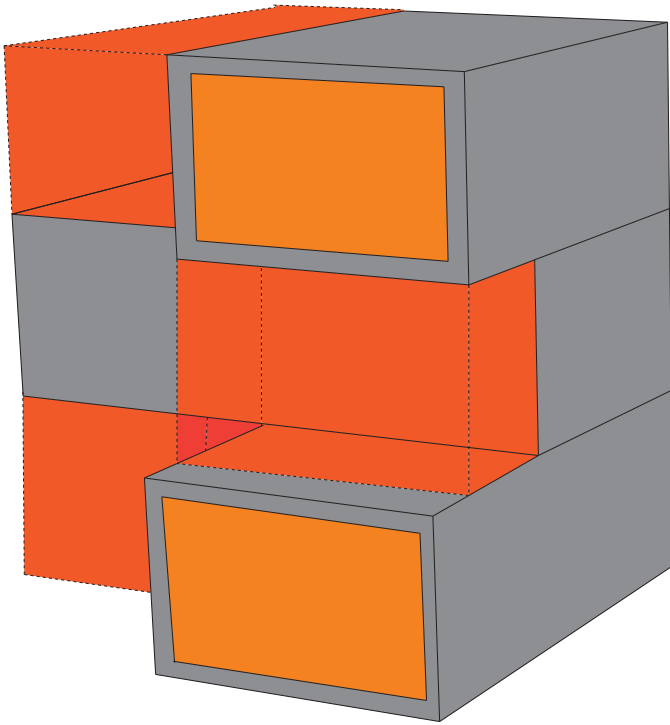
Avg 1,775 sq ft per unit

3 Floor per unit

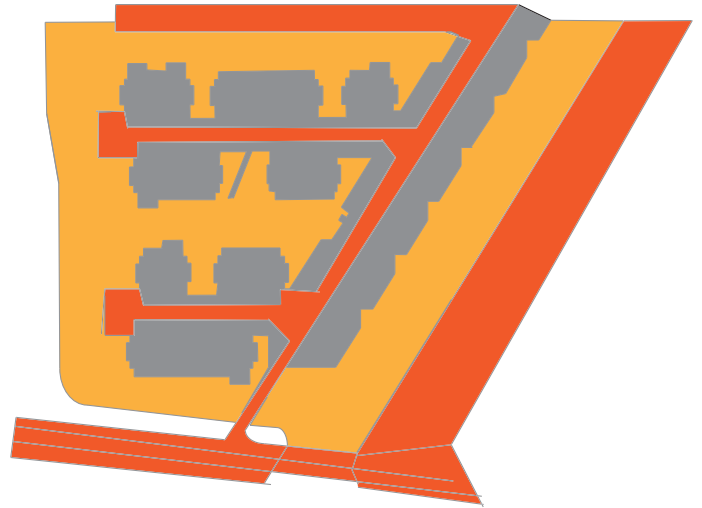
48 Units

Water Villas, Almere

Part-Whole Relationships



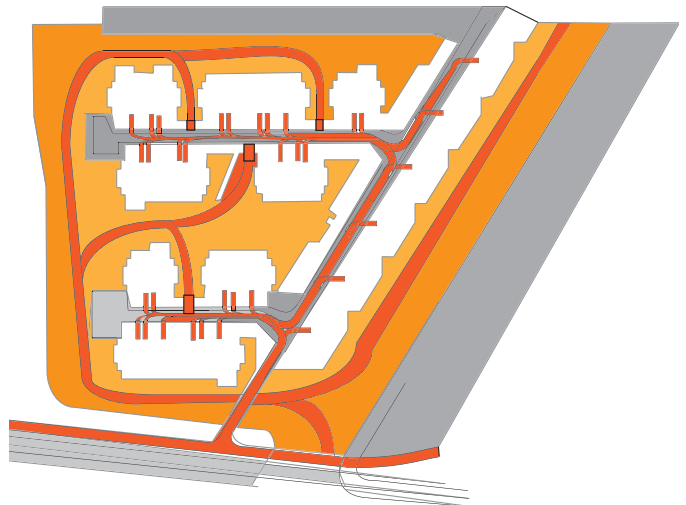
Thresholds + Porosity



Light + Transparency

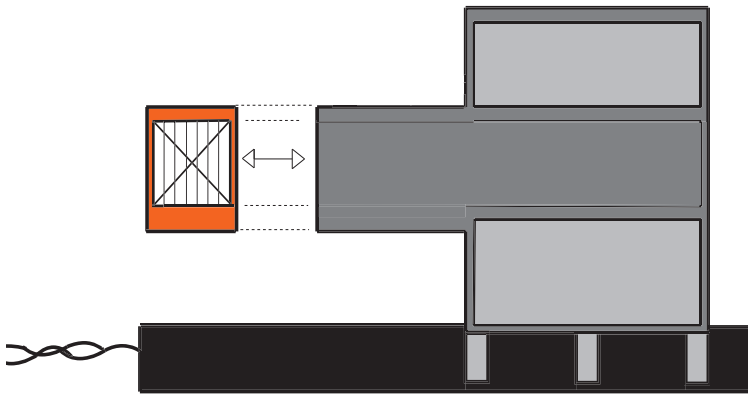


Access + Circulation

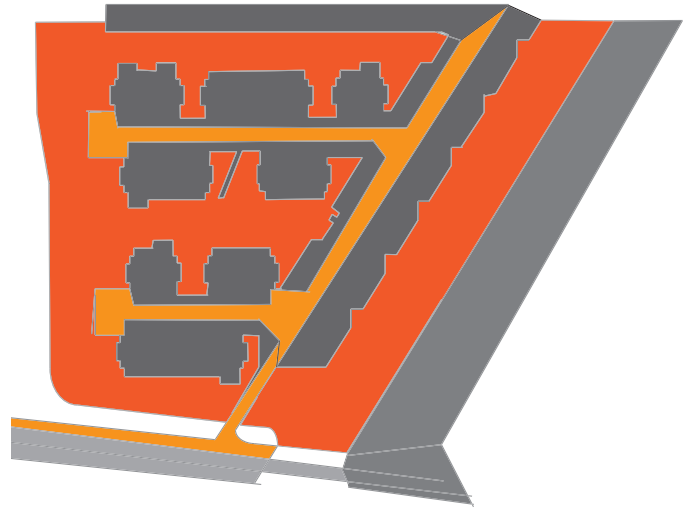


Water Villas, Almere

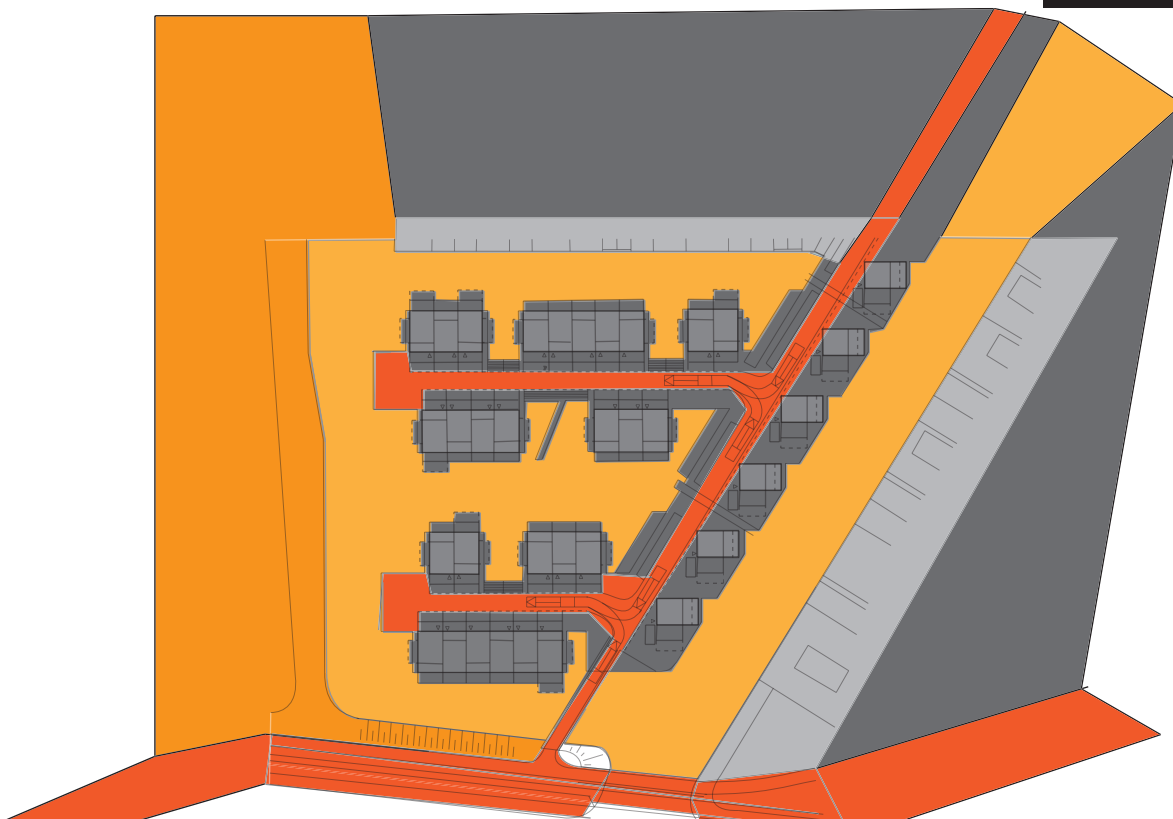
Structure + Systems



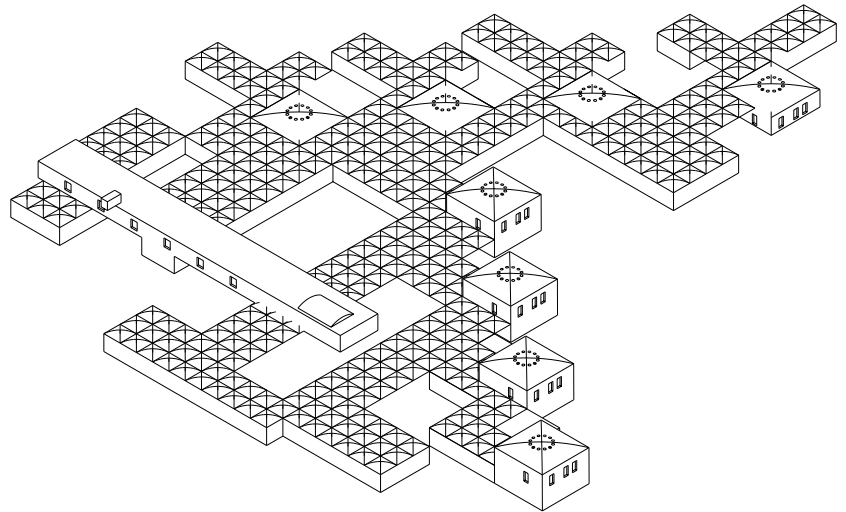
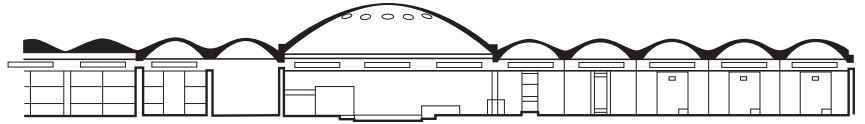
Collective Infrastructure



Urban Connections



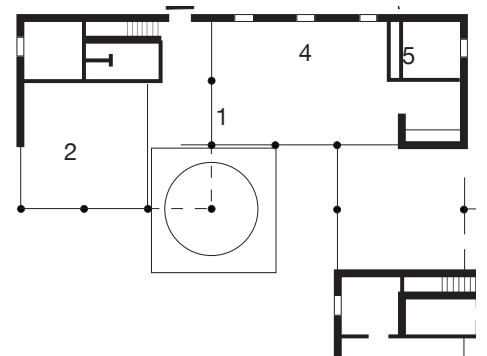
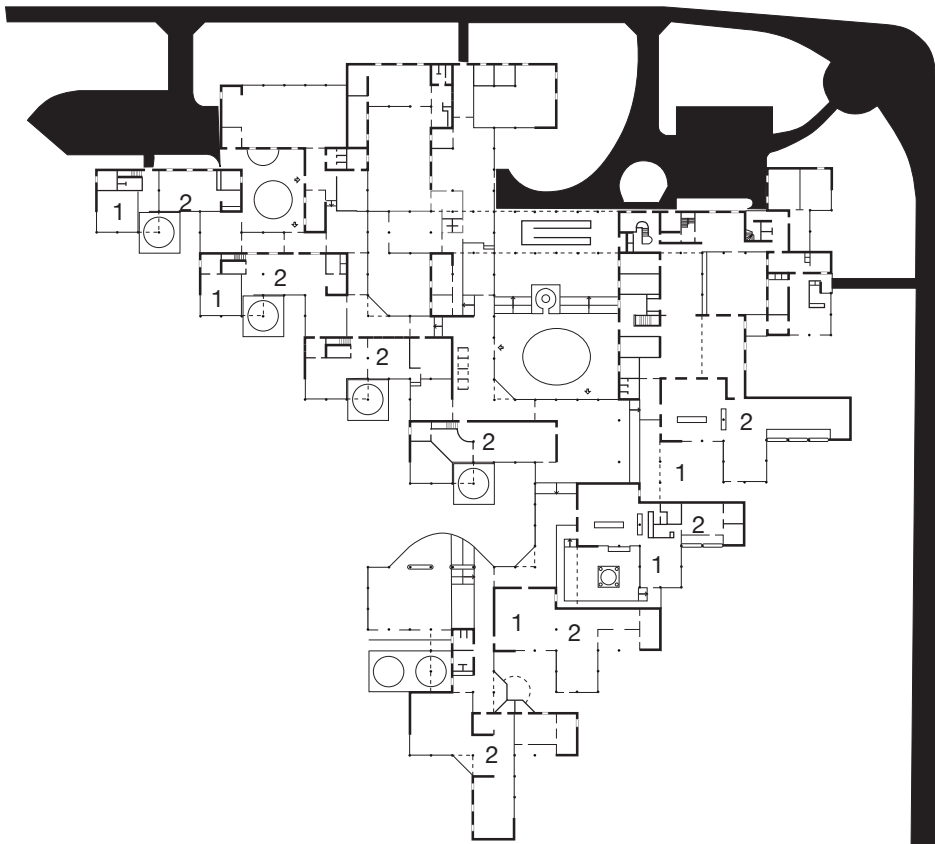
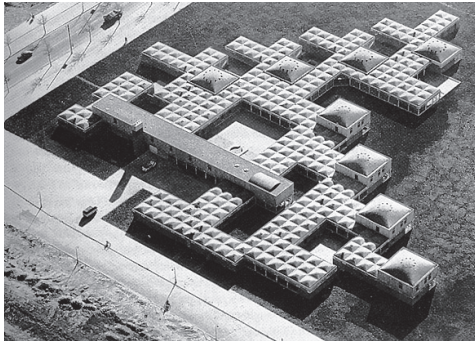
Orphanage



Analysis

The layout reconciles the advantages of a centralized structure with those of a decentralized pattern of pavilions. The pavilions system is transformed into a continuous but perforated built volume within which both the pavilions and the main block are identifiable. The entrance court is the main core of the building. Its connected by a spacious lobby where the buildings two internal corridors intersect. The residential units are arranged in a staggered formation, giving each of them a communication with an individual outdoor space and with their respective internal corridors. Its dual scale success relies on a tactical arrogation of individual units throughout the building, with an articulation of large and small, inside and outside, each defined in its own right, while interlocking rhythmically. Underlying this balance is a strictly upheld architectural order, consisting of columns, load-bearing walls and architraves which combine to form a square grid of beams. The roof domes on top of the grid provide a continuous tectonic language as well as spatial continuity.

Orphanage



Plan Key
1 common
2 unit

Unit Plan Key
1 live
2 eat
3 cook
4 sleep
5 bathe

Architect

Aldo Van Eyck

City / Location

Amsterdam, Netherlands

Year Designed / Built

1955 / 1960

Area, # Floors, # Units

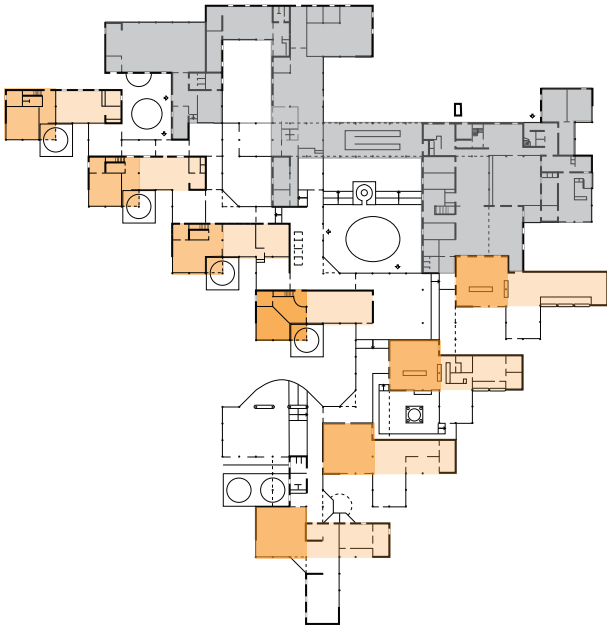
56,000 SF

2 Floors

80 Units

Orphanage

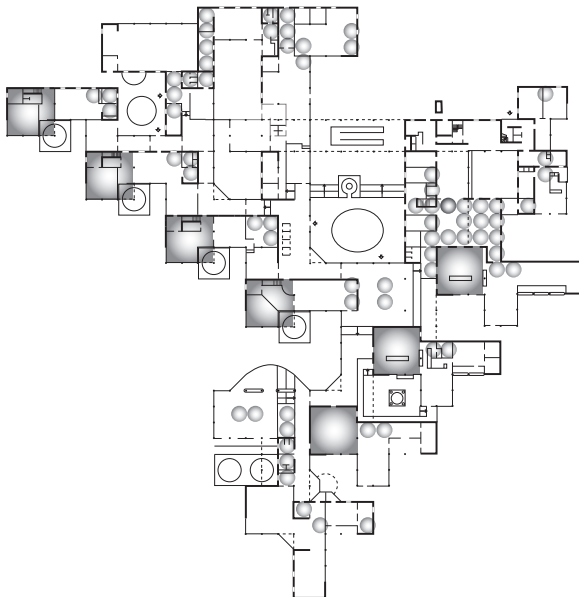
Part-Whole Relationships



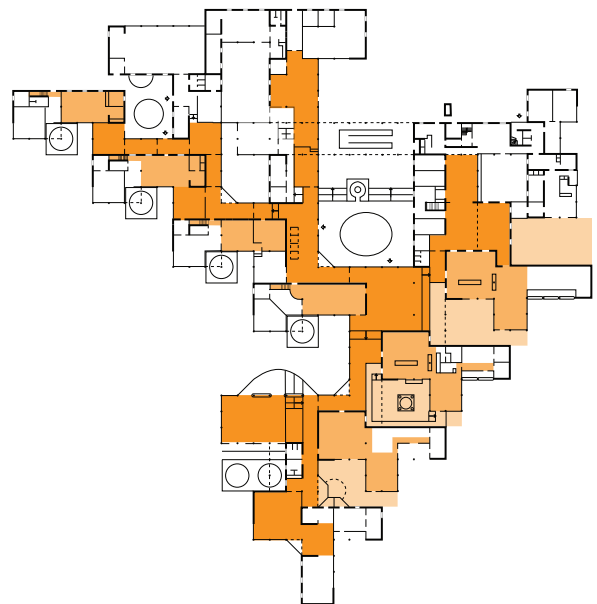
Thresholds + Porosity



Light + Transparency

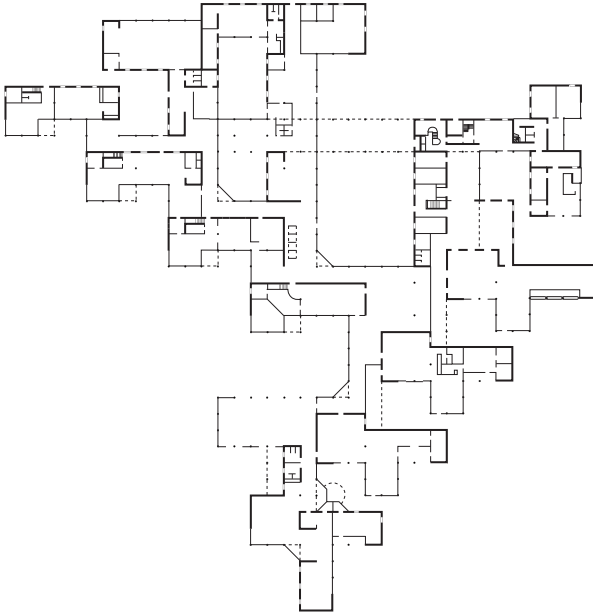


Access + Circulation

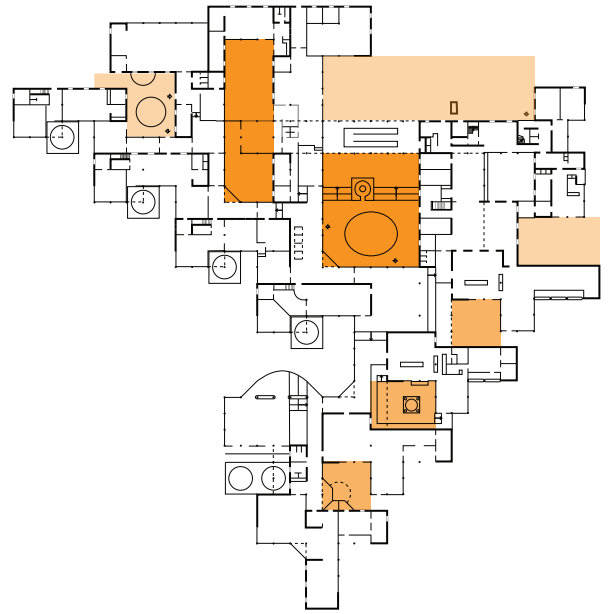


Orphanage

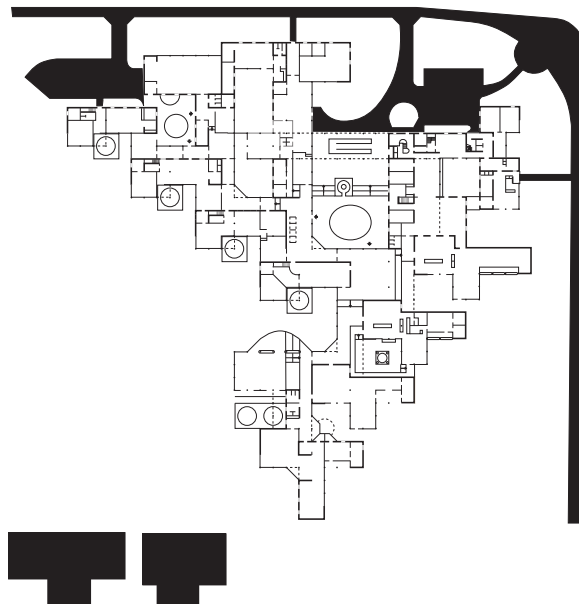
Structure + Systems



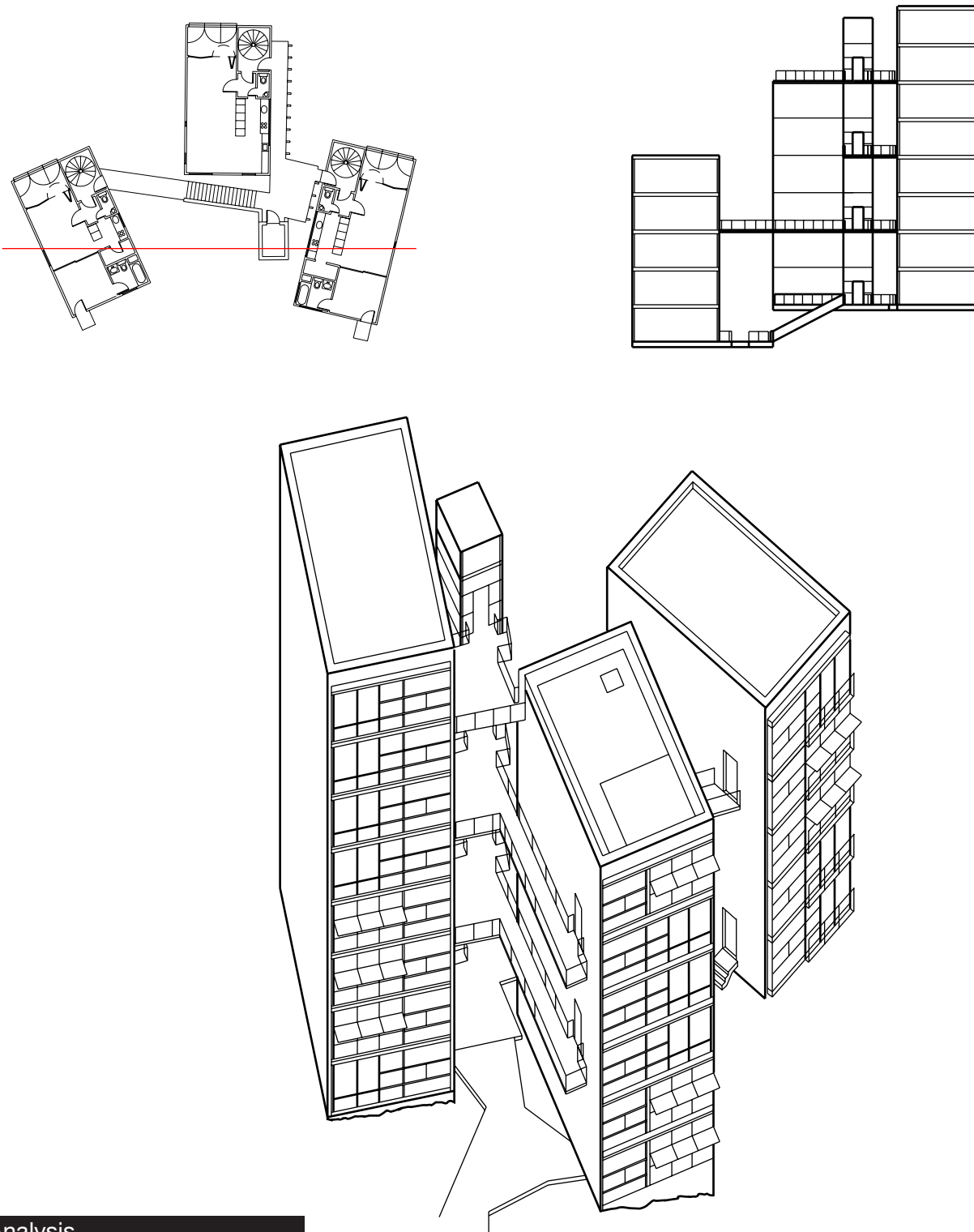
Collective Infrastructure



Urban Connections



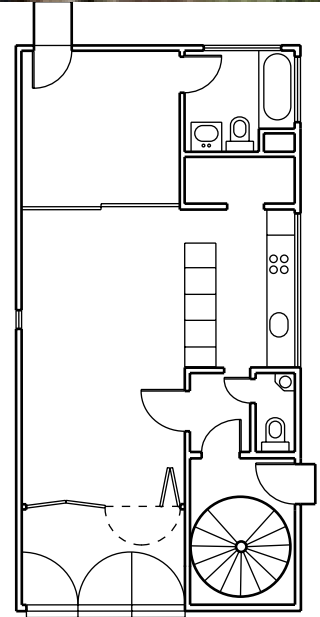
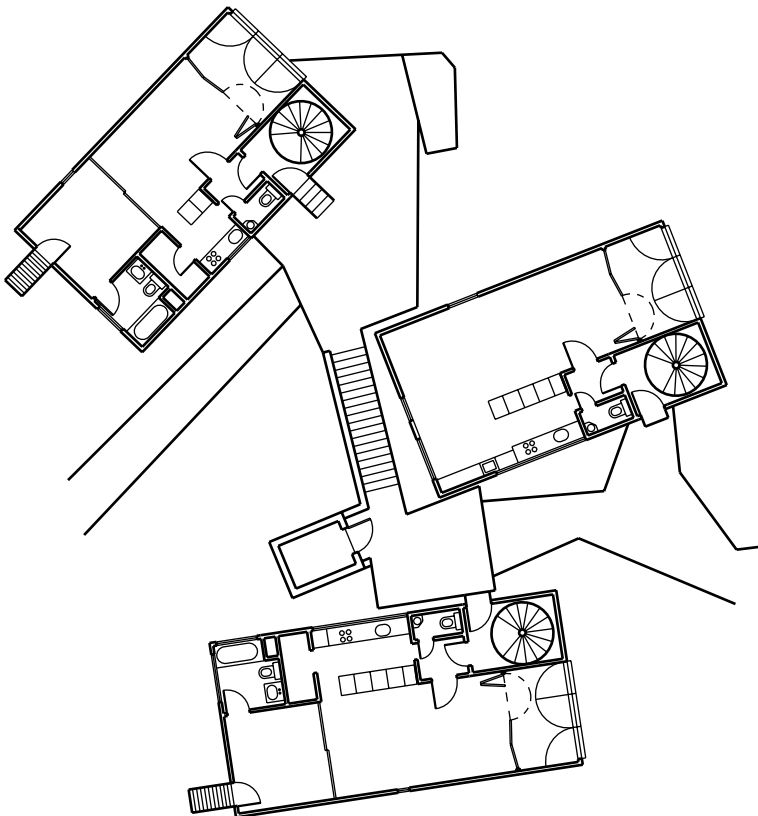
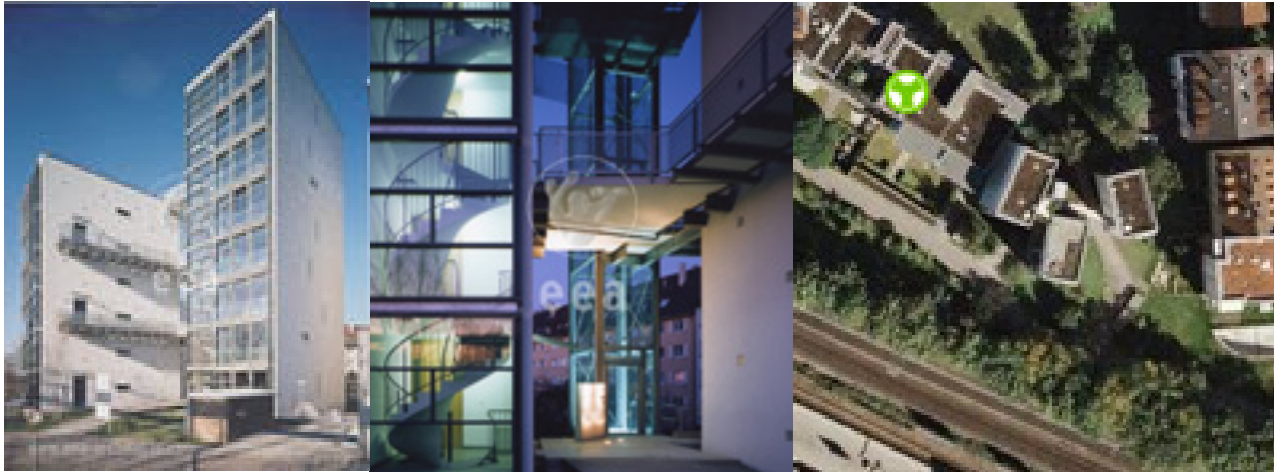
Housing 13, IGA '93



Analysis

This project is titled "Housing 13", and was designed by Mecanoo Architekten, headed by Erick Van Egeraat. It was designed in 1989-91 for the 1993 International Garden Exhibition (IGA) in Stuttgart, Germany. The IGA '93 was a themed exhibition, the theme being "Ecology and the Change in Modern Lifestyles". The basic thesis of the project is that architecture should allow for the changes, the flux that we find in our daily lives. As our lives change, our architecture would do well to follow suit. We can see this theme played out in the plan drawings; the interior public spaces are outfitted with sliding panels, creating a transmutable living space. Ecology also plays a role. All apartments have ample southern exposure, equipped with louver systems in order to facilitate passive capture of light and heat. The air exchange is passive as well, in fact this was one of the factors that drove the overall form.

Housing 13, IGA '93



Architect

Erick Van Egeraat

City / Location

Stuttgart, Germany

Year Designed / Built

Designed 1989, built 1993

Area, # Floors, # Units

22,000 sq. ft.

8 floors

19 units

Plan Key

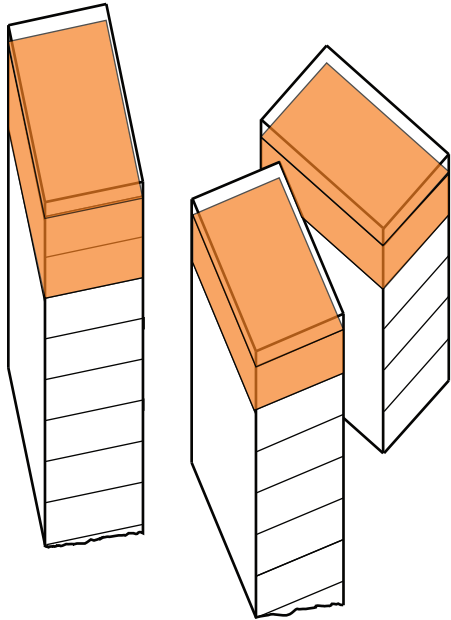
- 1 common
- 2 unit

Unit Plan Key

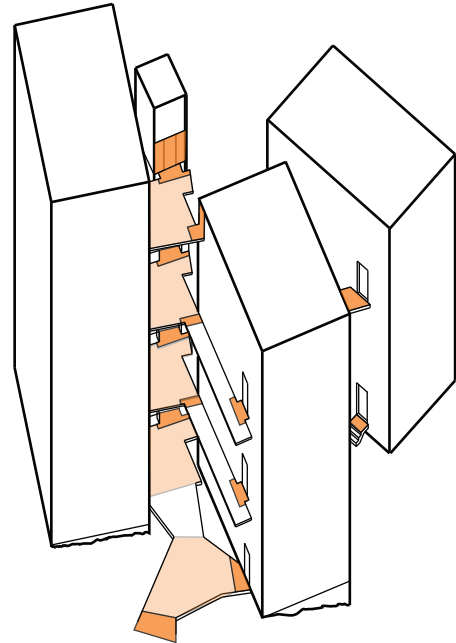
- 1 live
- 2 eat
- 3 cook
- 4 sleep
- 5 bathe

Housing 13, IGA '93

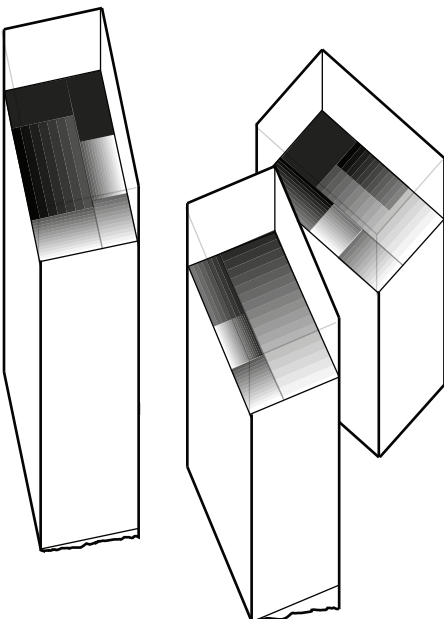
Part-Whole Relationships



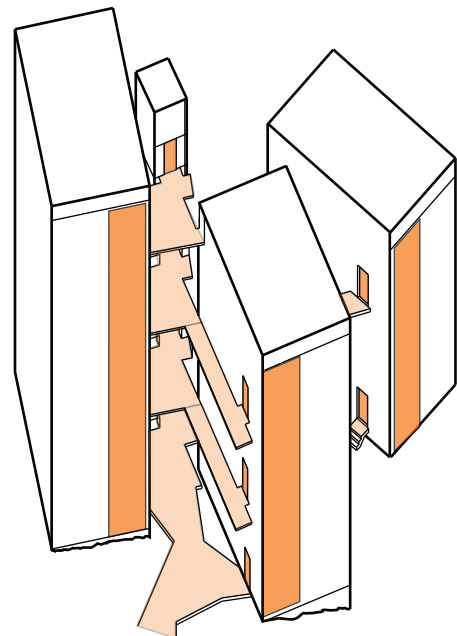
Thresholds + Porosity



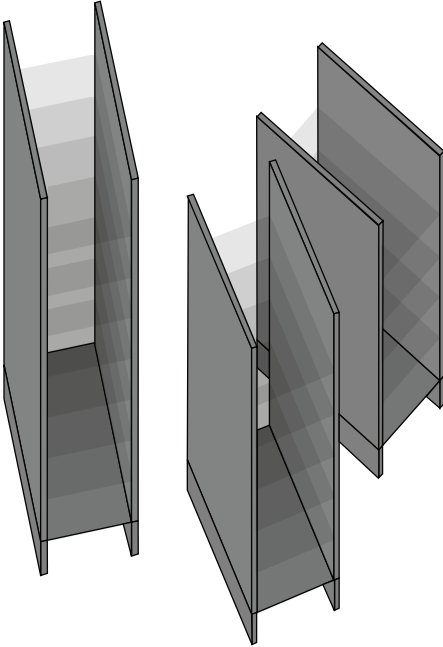
Light + Transparency



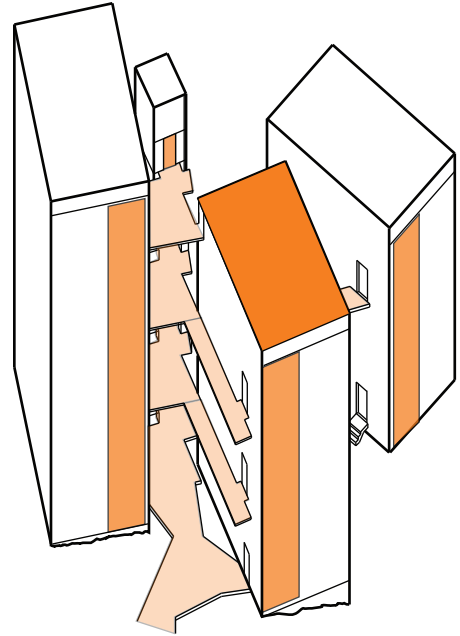
Access + Circulation



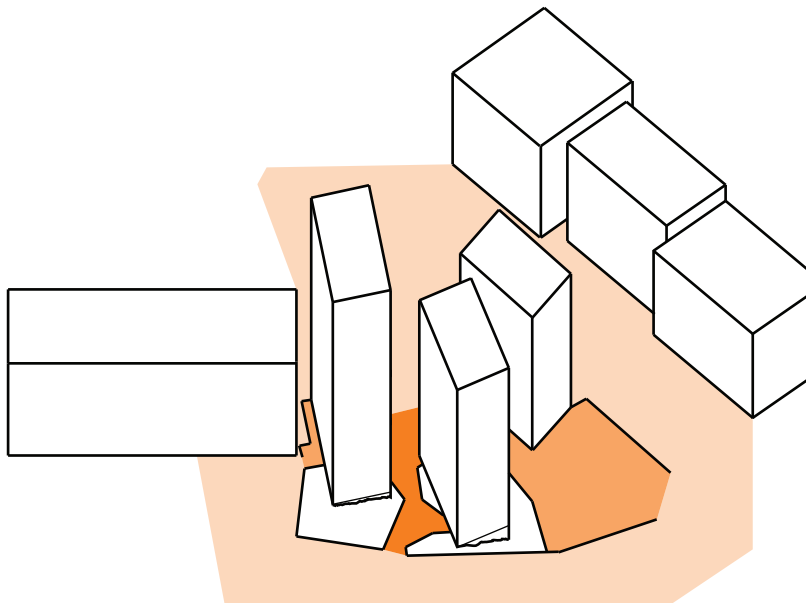
Structure + Systems



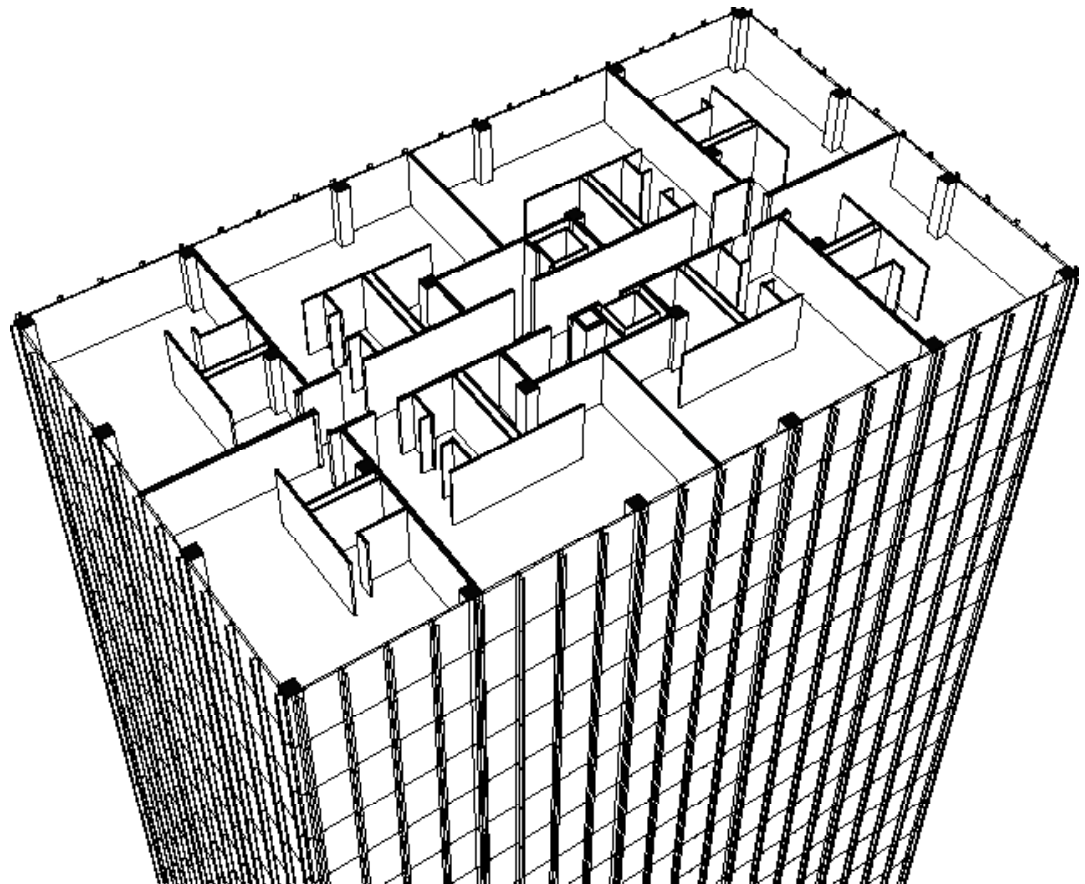
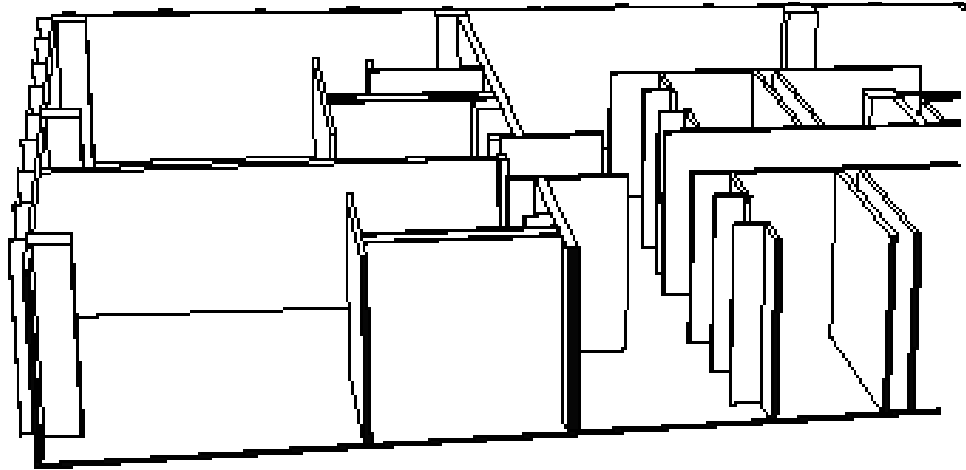
Collective Infrastructure



Urban Connections



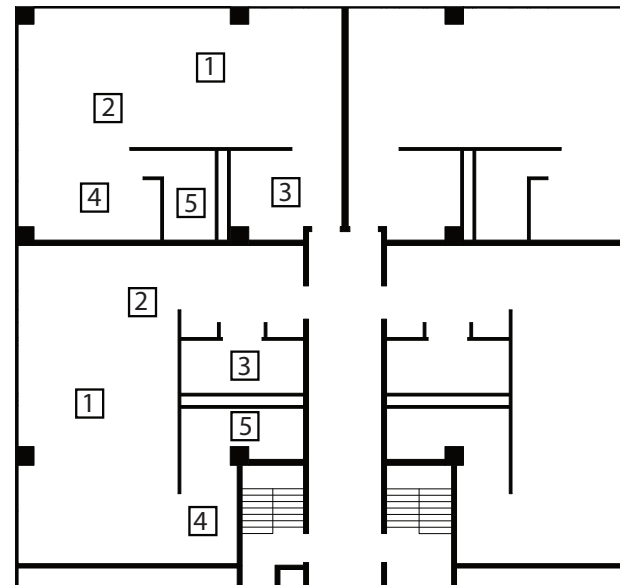
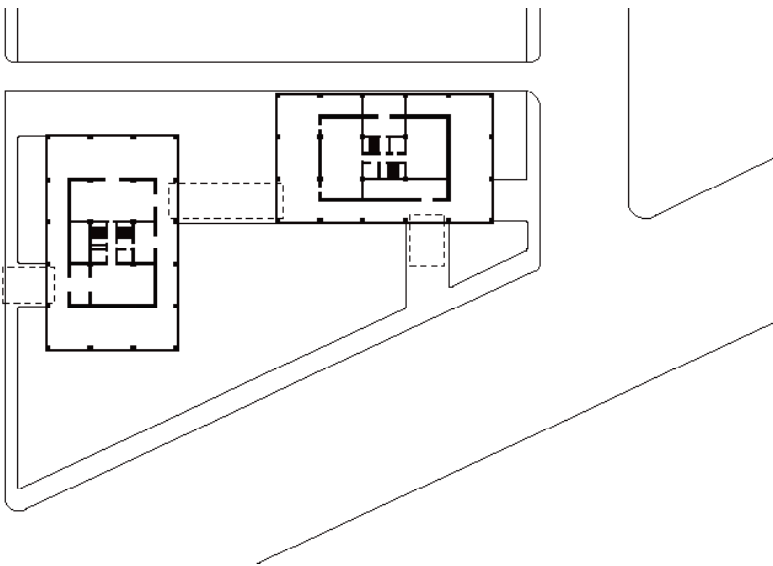
Lake Shore Drive



Analysis

The goal of the project was to create the essential open space expressed vertically. Mies' idea was to translate the terrace in front of a country home into the floor level of a high rise. This was achieved through the use of steel and glass construction with floor-to-ceiling windows, which Mies referred to as "skin and bones". Elevators and plumbing are stacked vertically in order to achieve freedom of the interior. The solution found for the skin system was to go beyond seeing structure and skin as separate systems rather as a whole. Mies' aesthetic goal was to make the skeleton visible from the outside, which was done through the attachment of primarily ornamental I-beams to the vertical exterior mullions. The skin was constructed from modular units in what Mies called the "Industrialization of Architecture". The towers were raised up on pilotis as a gesture of independence from the site.

Lake Shore Drive



Architect

Mies Van Der Rohe

City / Location

Chicago

Year Designed / Built

1948-1951

Floors, # Units

(2) 26 Floor Towers

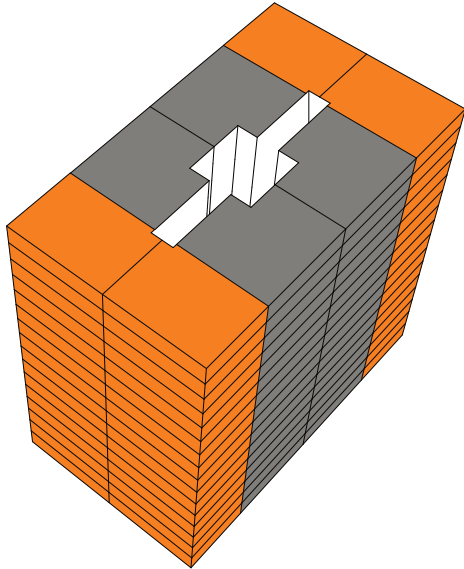
312 units

Unit Plan Key

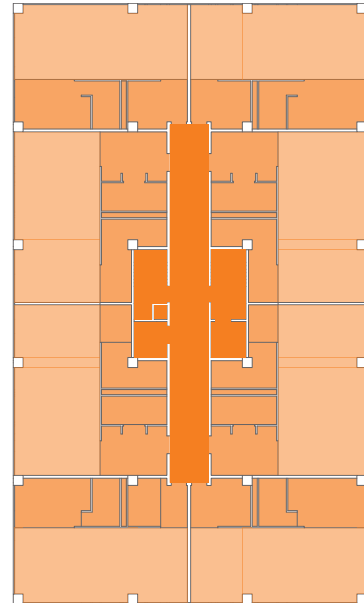
- 1 live
- 2 eat
- 3 cook
- 4 sleep
- 5 bathe

Lake Shore Drive

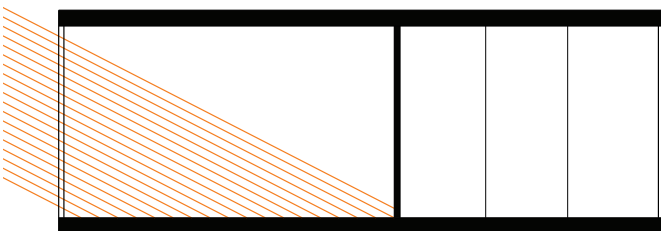
Part-Whole Relationships



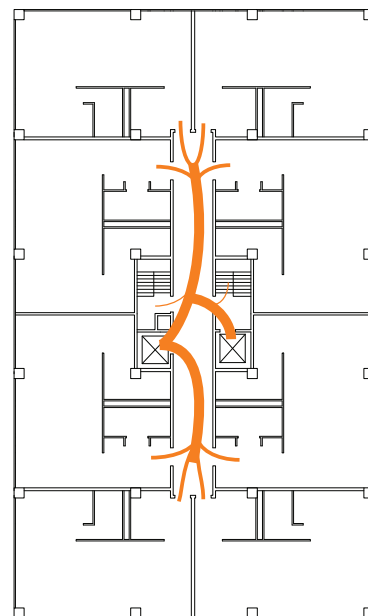
Thresholds + Porosity



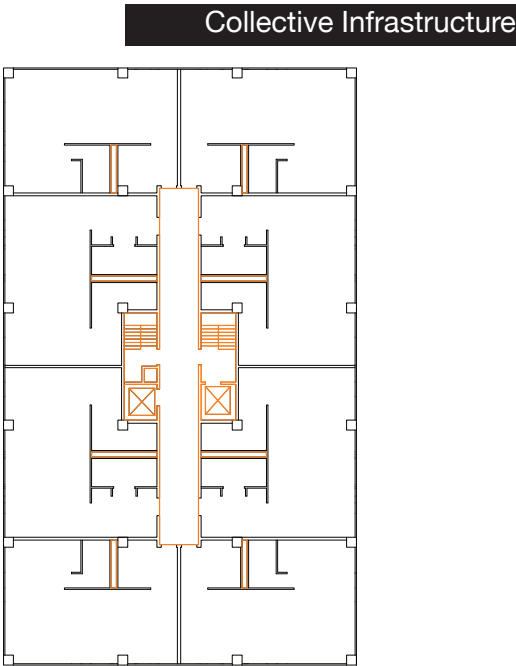
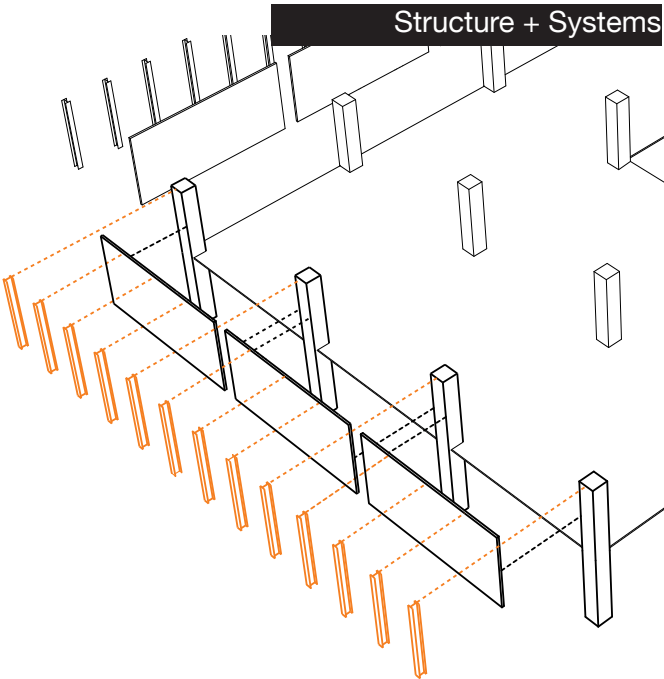
Light + Transparency



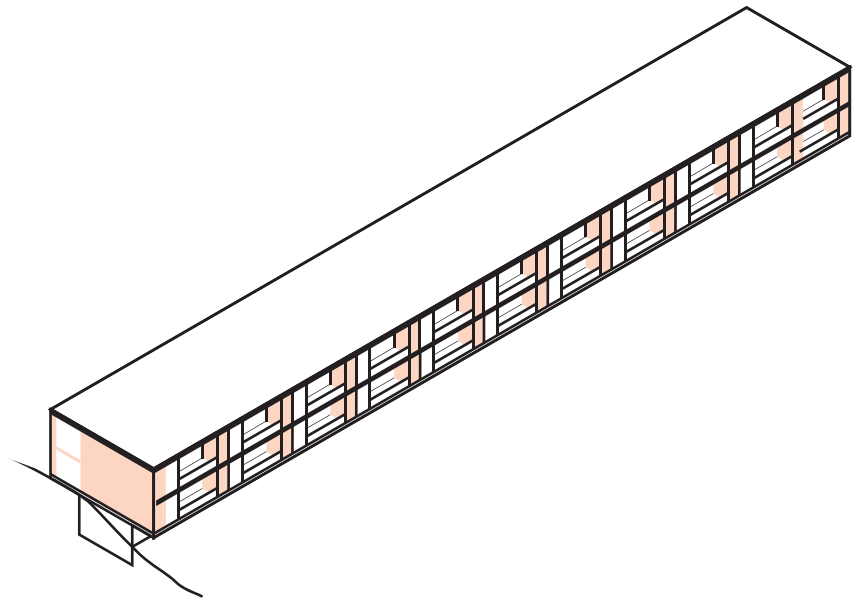
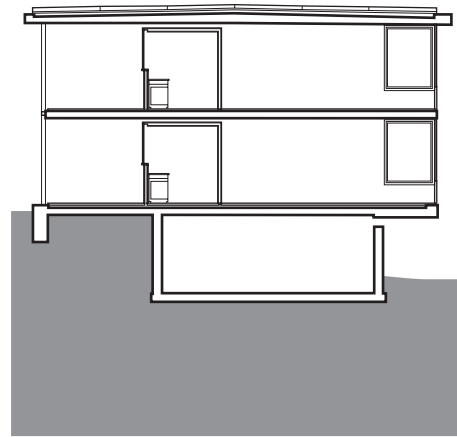
Access + Circulation



Lake Shore Drive



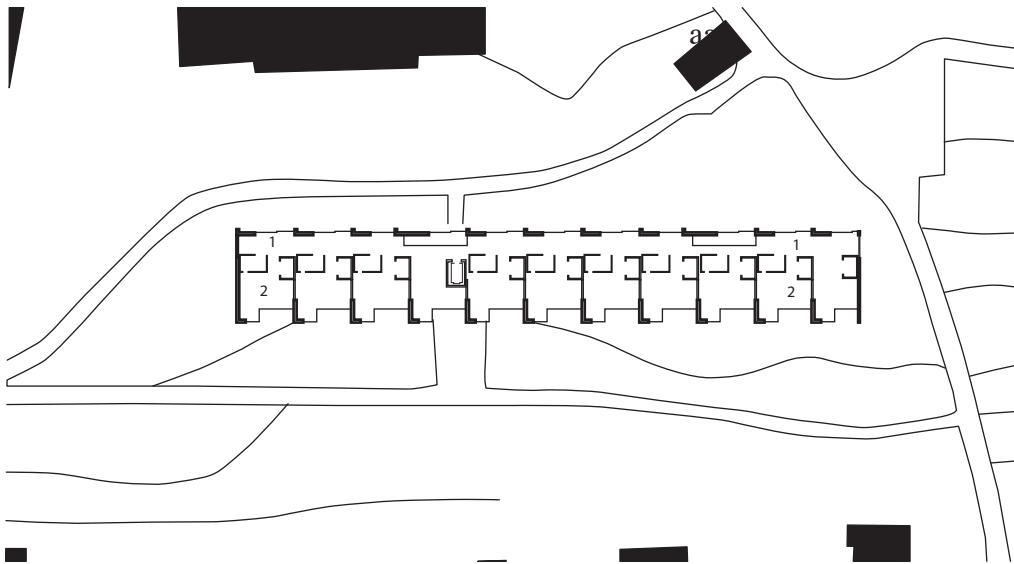
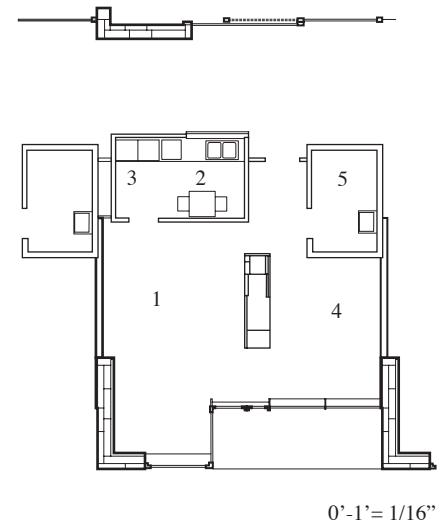
Residential Home for the Elderly



Analysis

The building is situated in the suburban landscape looking onto the old center of Masans. Located behind the new complex is the old nursing home, which is available as needed. The new home is designed for elderly people who can care for themselves. The arrangement of buildings along a broad courtyard and an orchard of fruit trees to the west create a rural and informal atmosphere. Exterior corridors connect the 21 apartments, a guest room and a ward room creating a building that is relaxed and comfortable within the broad mountain scenery. A simple trio of concrete, tufa, and larchwood provided the materials for the craftsmanship persistent throughout the building. The timber floors sound hollow when you walk, an integrated veranda is perfect for sitting and enjoying the views. Each kitchenette incorporates a window looking onto the outdoor corridor. These kitchenettes, together with the bathrooms blocks, form elements that are placed at regularly spaced intervals at the center of the overall plan - surrounded by a continuum of space.

Residential Home for the Elderly



Plan Key
 1 common
 2 unit

Unit Plan Key
 1 live
 2 eat
 3 cook
 4 sleep
 5 bathe

Architect
 Peter Zumthor

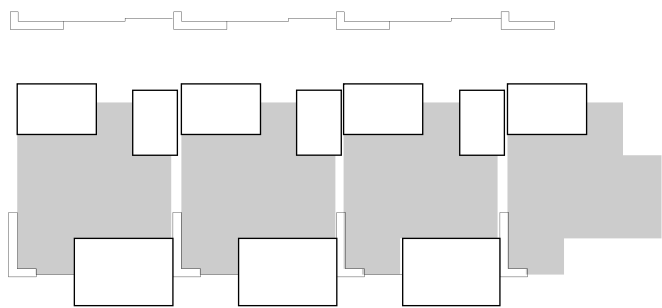
City / Location
 Chur, Switzerland

Year Designed / Built
 1989-1993

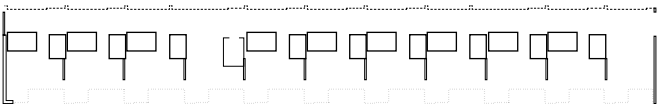
Area, # Floors, # Units
 8,000 sq.ft(footprint)
 2
 21

Residential Home for the Elderly

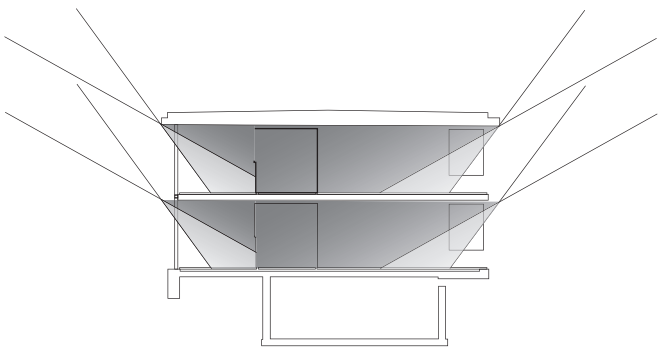
Part-Whole Relationships



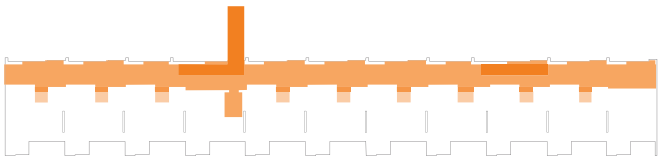
Thresholds + Porosity



Light + Transparency



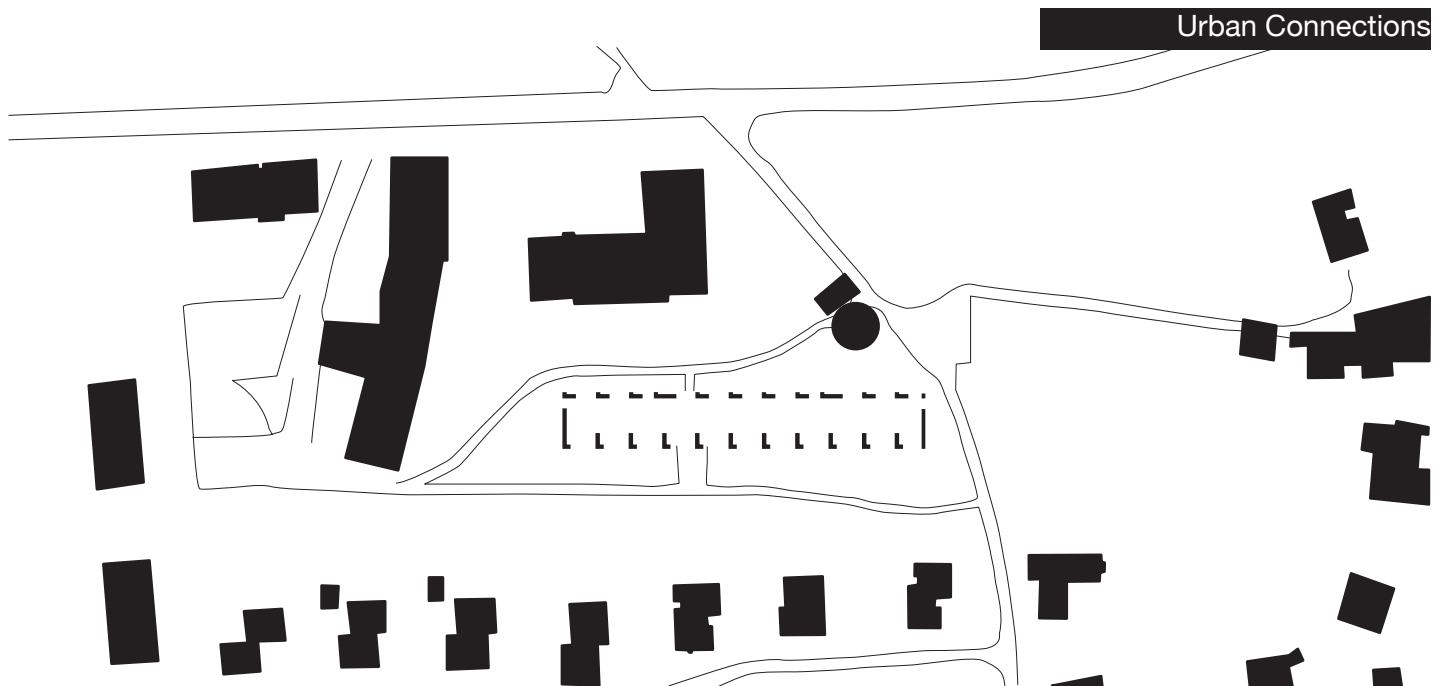
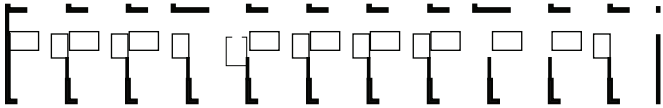
Access + Circulation



Residential Home for the Elderly

Structure + Systems

Collective Infrastructure



Urban Connections

