TERRASED LIVING

AR3AD100 Advanced Housing Design Graduation Studio
P5 presenation
Atacan Batbay, 5296773
Delft University of Technology
Tutors: Elina Karanastasi, Harald Mooij & Robbert Guis

Introduction

- The tension between public space and the verticalization of the city.

VS

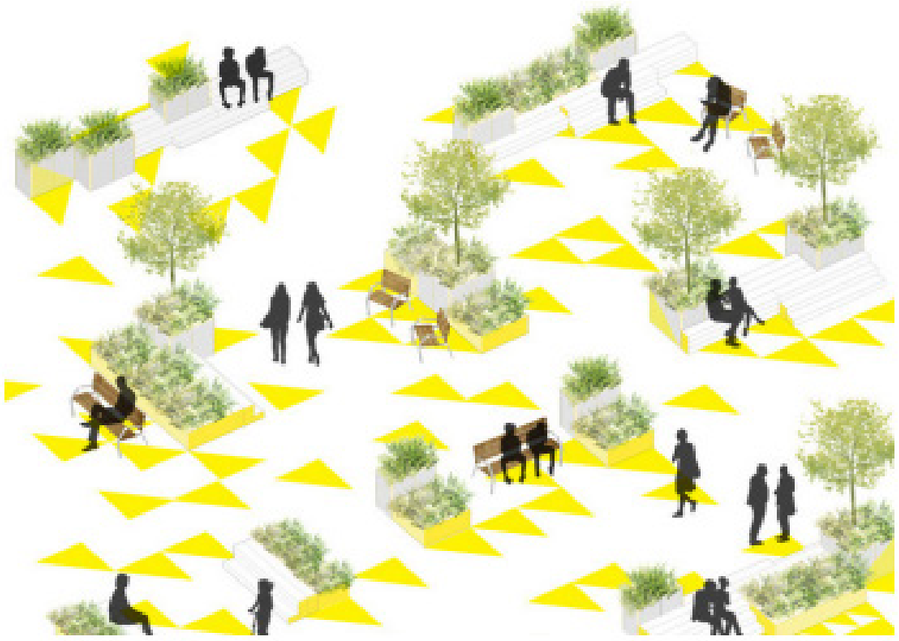
- Vertical living = less social interaction.
- Lack of liveliness in interior spaces (corridors, entrances).
- Need for redesign of public functions within buildings.

Lack of social interaction in city blocks

What strategies can be employed to integrate (semi-)public functions in a housing complex that encourage social interaction, while maintaining the privacy and well-being of the residents?

Elements

- Seating



- Proximity

- Transparancy

- Activity (food stalls, art, etc.)

Design principles of vibrancy

Informal meeting spaces

Flexible use

Clustering

Visibility

Recognizable functions

Resident involvement

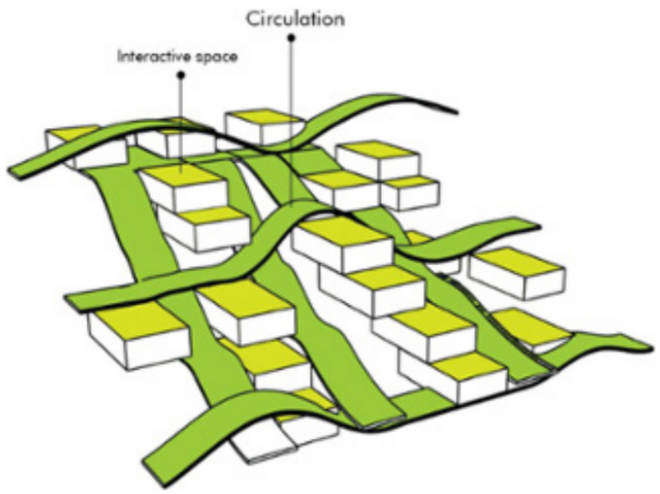
Shared routes

Optimizing the internal space of a residential complex:

- Shared corridors as streets
- Small enclosed spaces, such as courtyards encourage social interaction

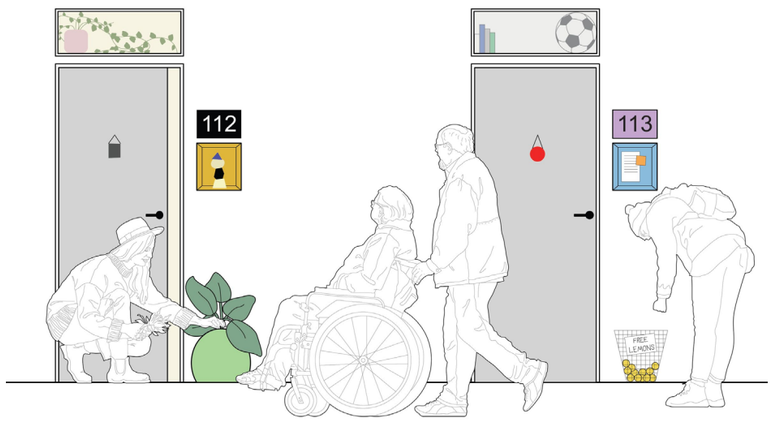
4 STRATEGIES

- Integrate semi-public functions in circulation areas
- Avoid absolute public spaces as this leads to anonymity and less use of the space by residents



- Design for spontaneous encounters, not forced ones
- Opportunity to ‘escape’ from social interaction

- Encourage personalization of shared space



- Make transition zones inviting (seating, light, view)

CASE STUDY - Windsong Cohousing

Communal spaces are only accessible to residents.

The sense of community is central, so there is little privacy among residents.

Residents are positioned on the central atriums.

CASE STUDY - VRIJBURCHT, Amsterdam

Communal spaces, such as squares, gardens, and terraces act as meeting places and invite residents to social interaction.

Theater and restaurant are publicly accessible.

The complex includes communal spaces, such as studios and meeting rooms

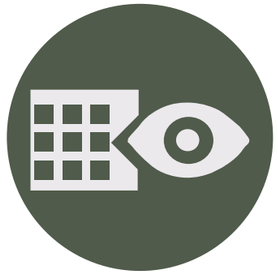
Soft transition zones

Seating and stay quality

Proximity and clustering

Clear zoning

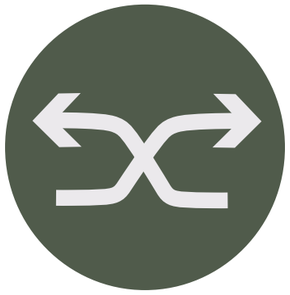
Sightlines and Transparancy



Visibility and surveillance

Active plinth

Connection neighborhood



Limited shared routes

Sustainable and low-maintenace design

Human scale and materialisation

Flexibility

Social activities

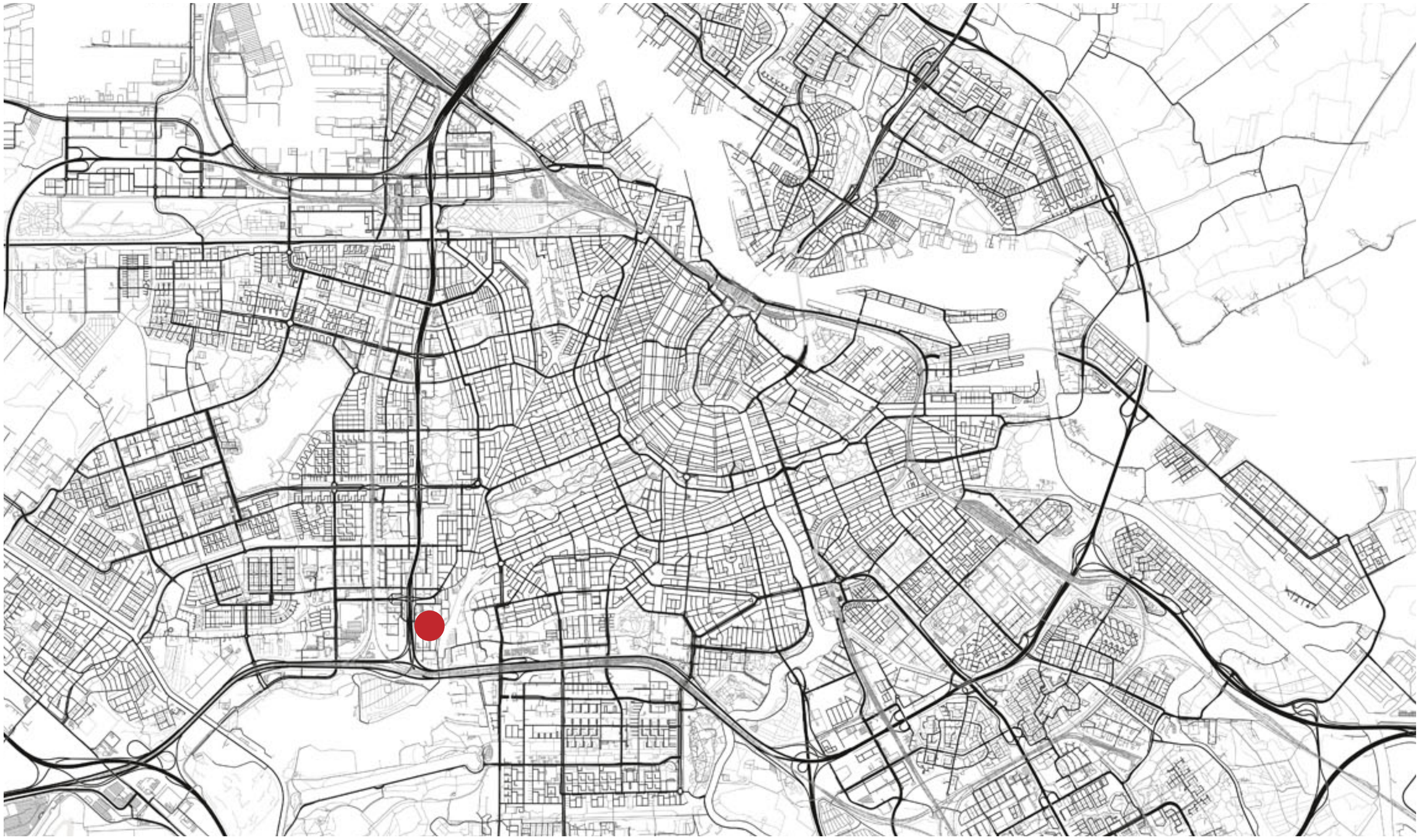
Sense of ownership

Creating accessible meeting spaces

Communal spaces for residents

LOCATION

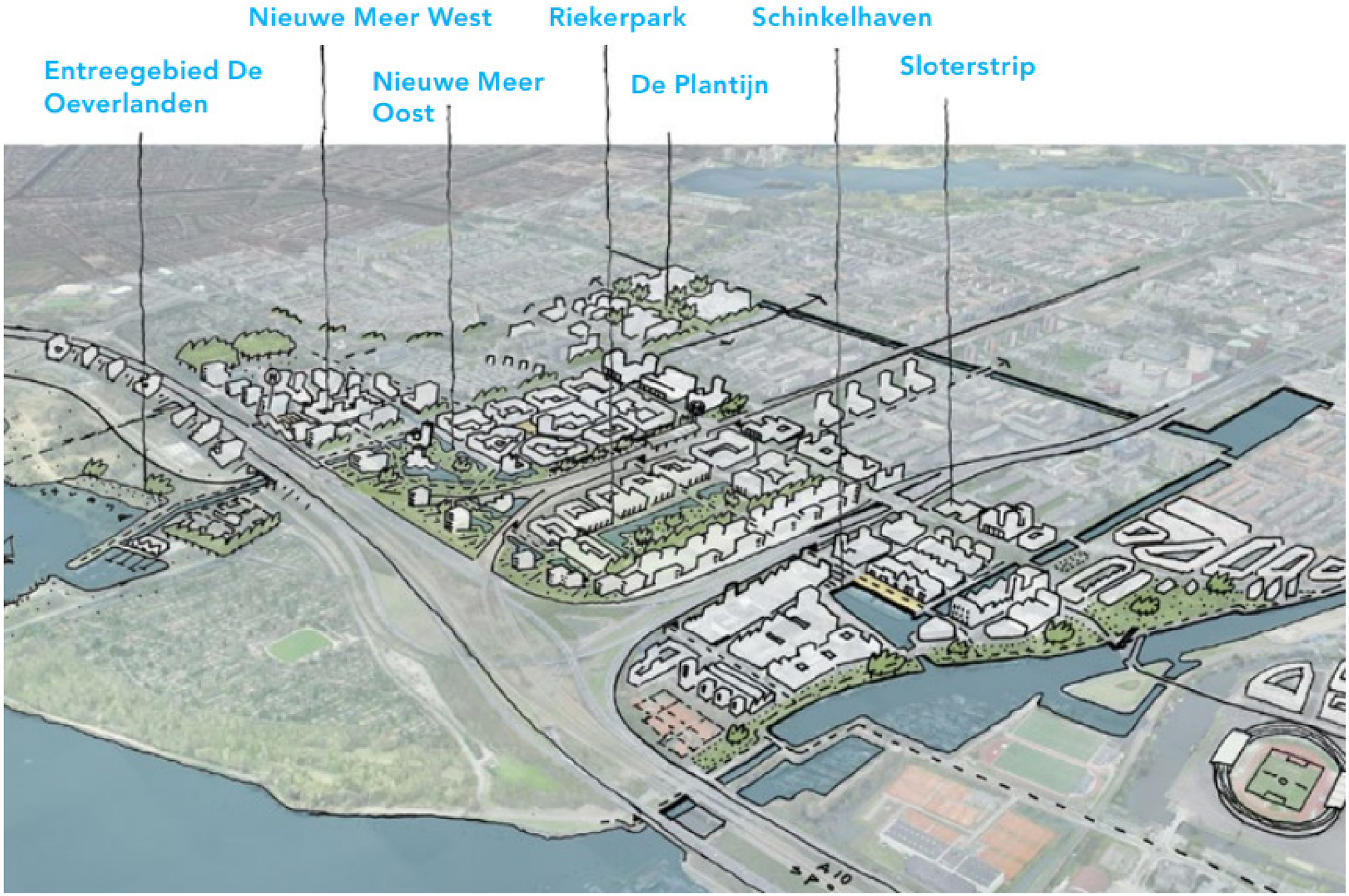
Atacan Batbay
5296773



Site

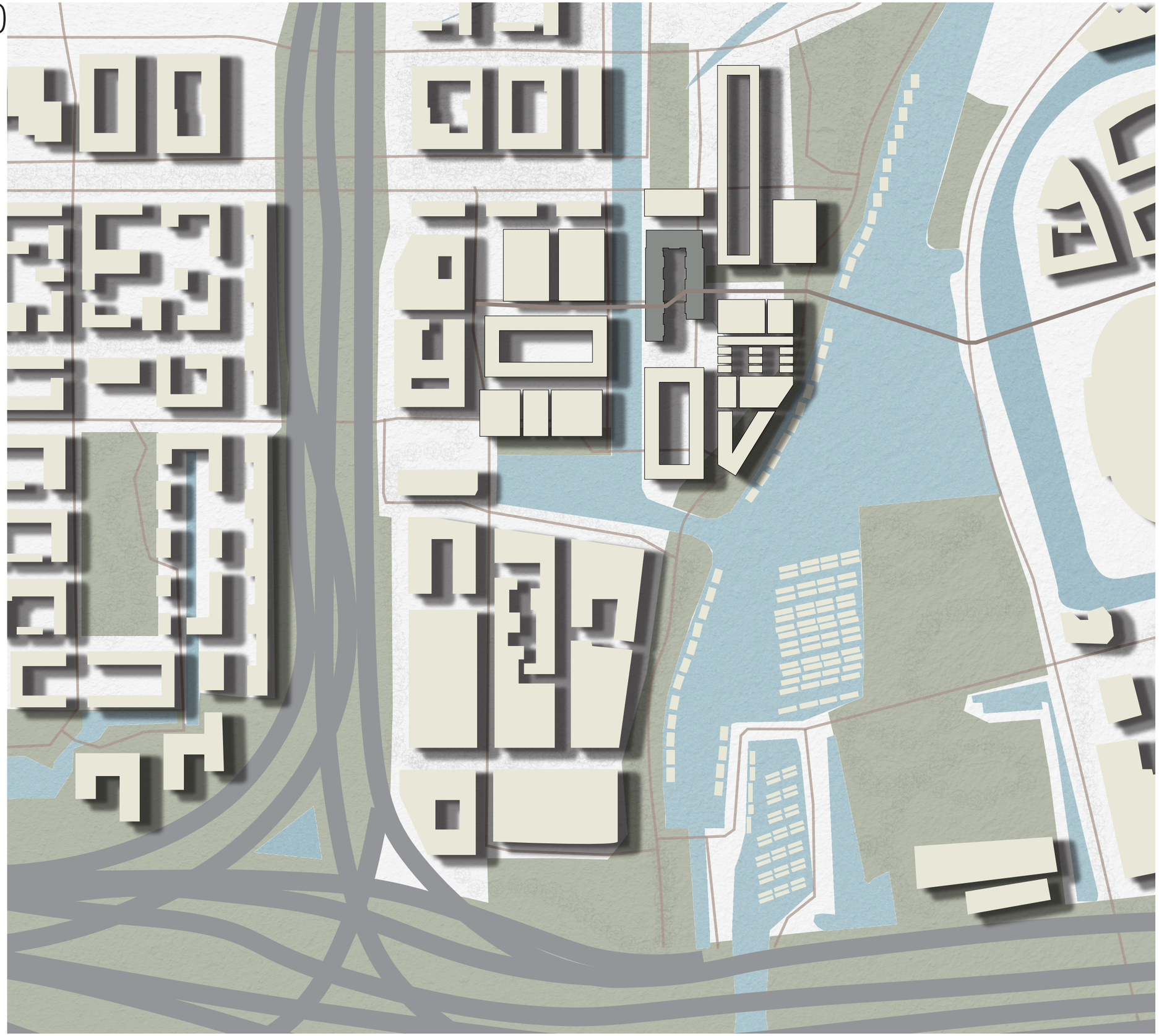
SCHINKELKWARTIER

Atacan Batbay
5296773

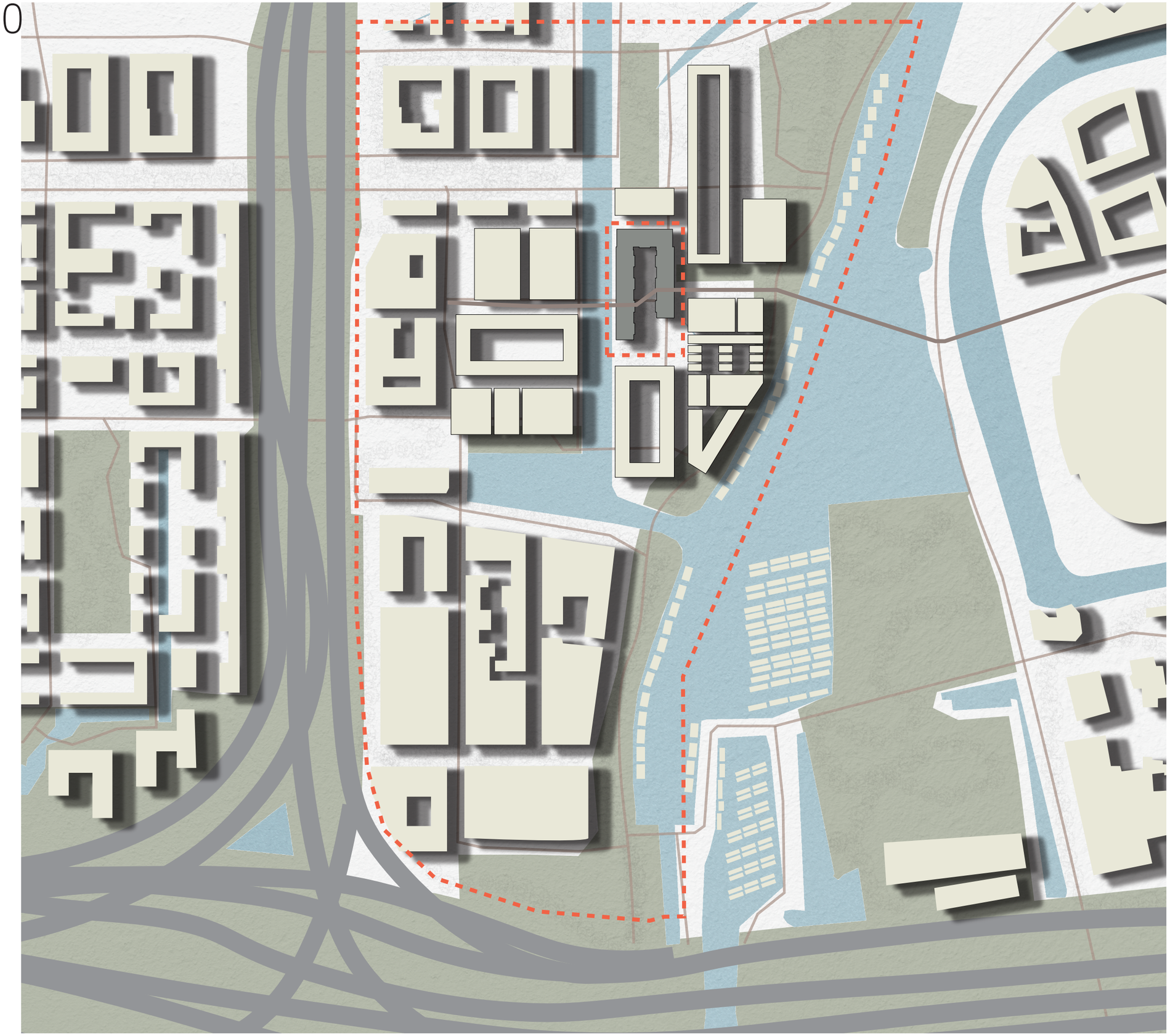


Site

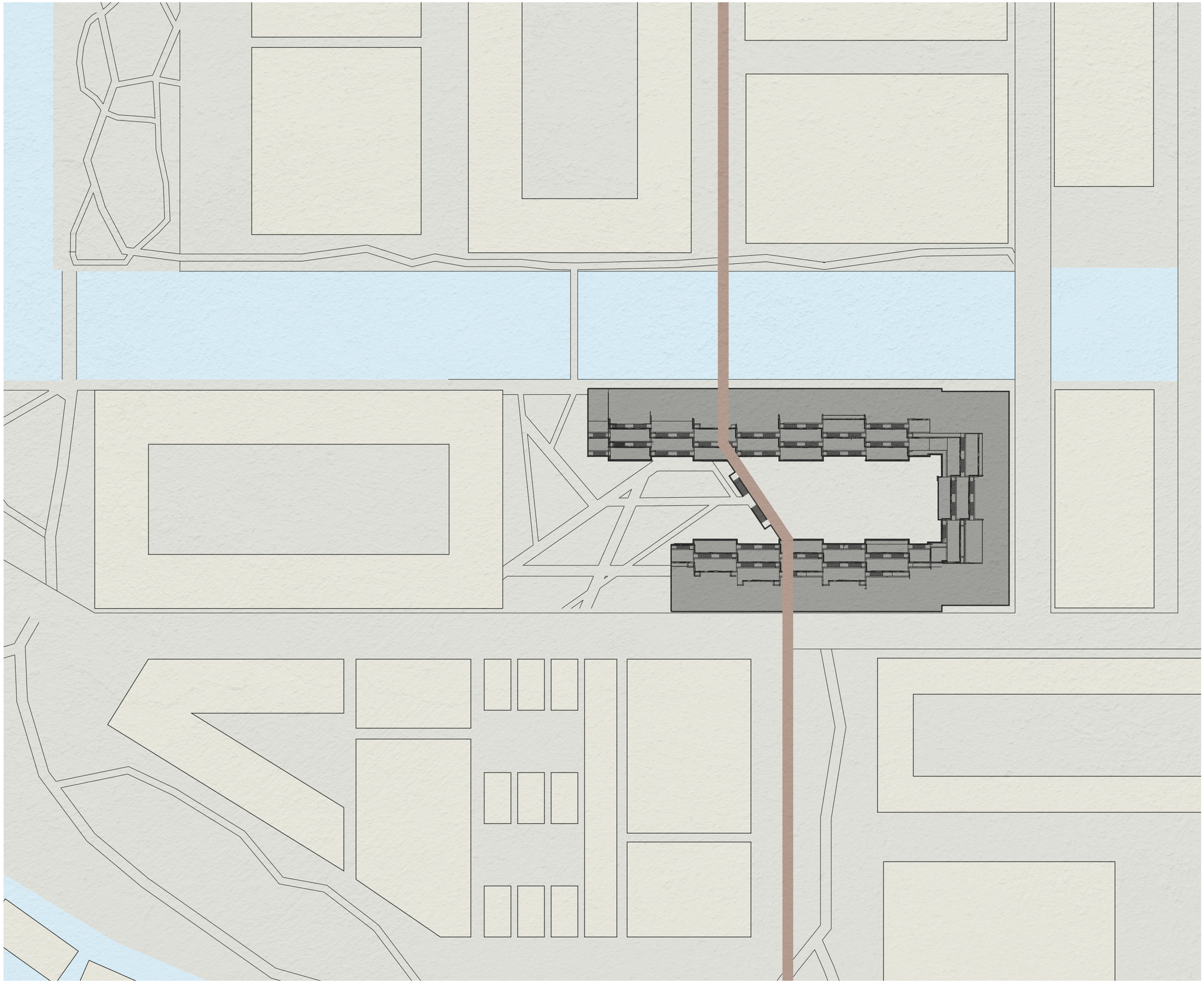
Masterplan 1:5000



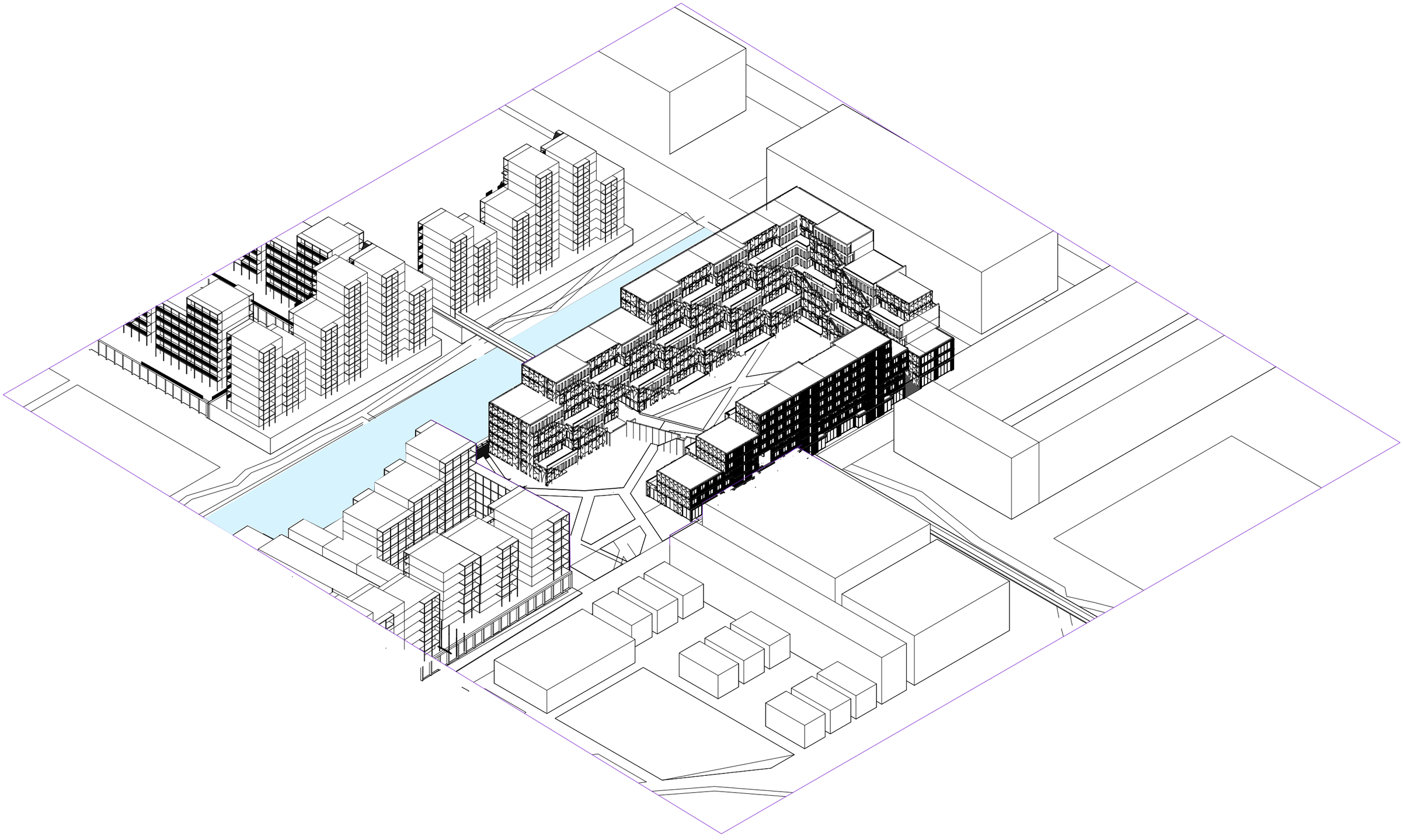
Masterplan 1:5000



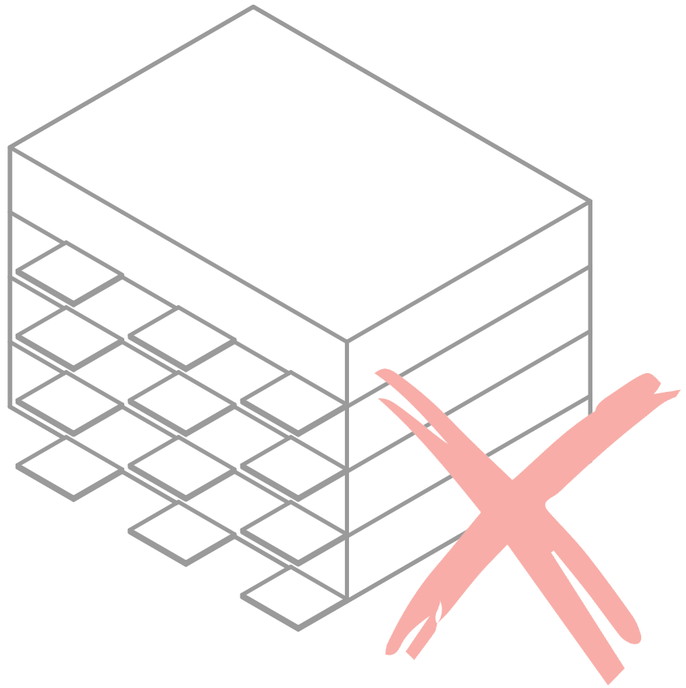
Masterplan
1:1000

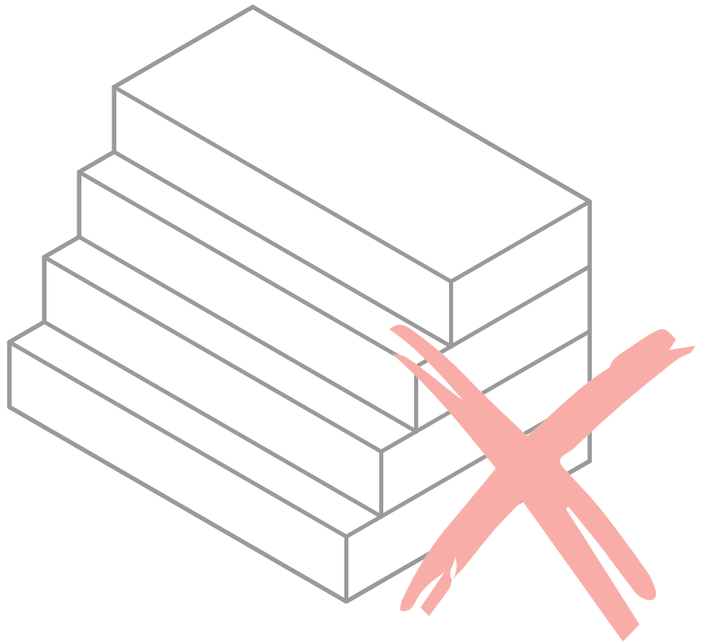


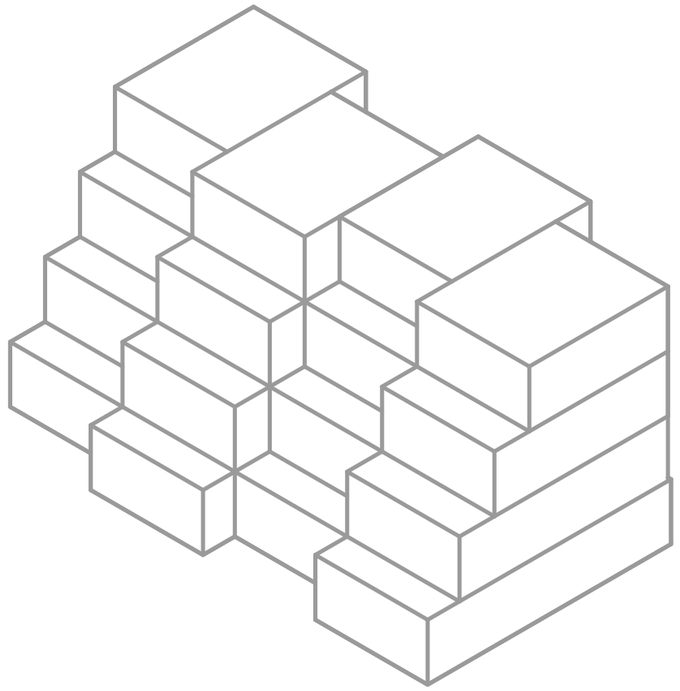
Situation

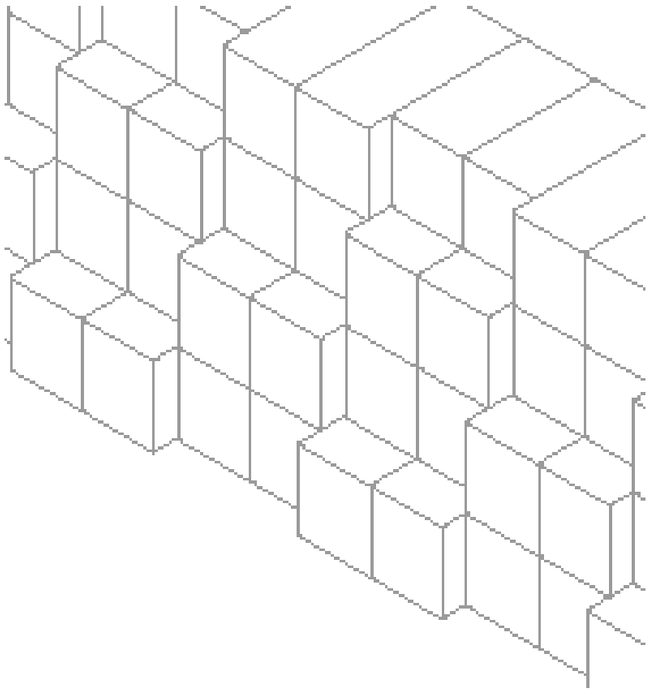


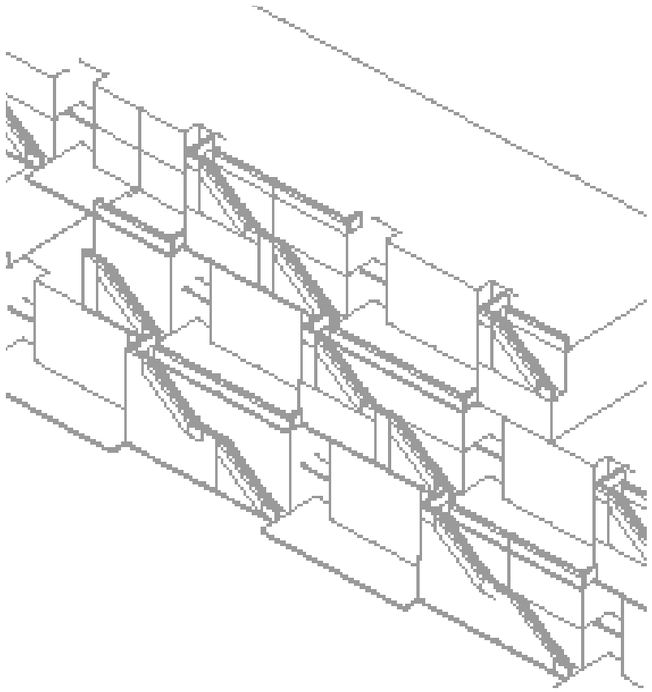
Process to shared terraces







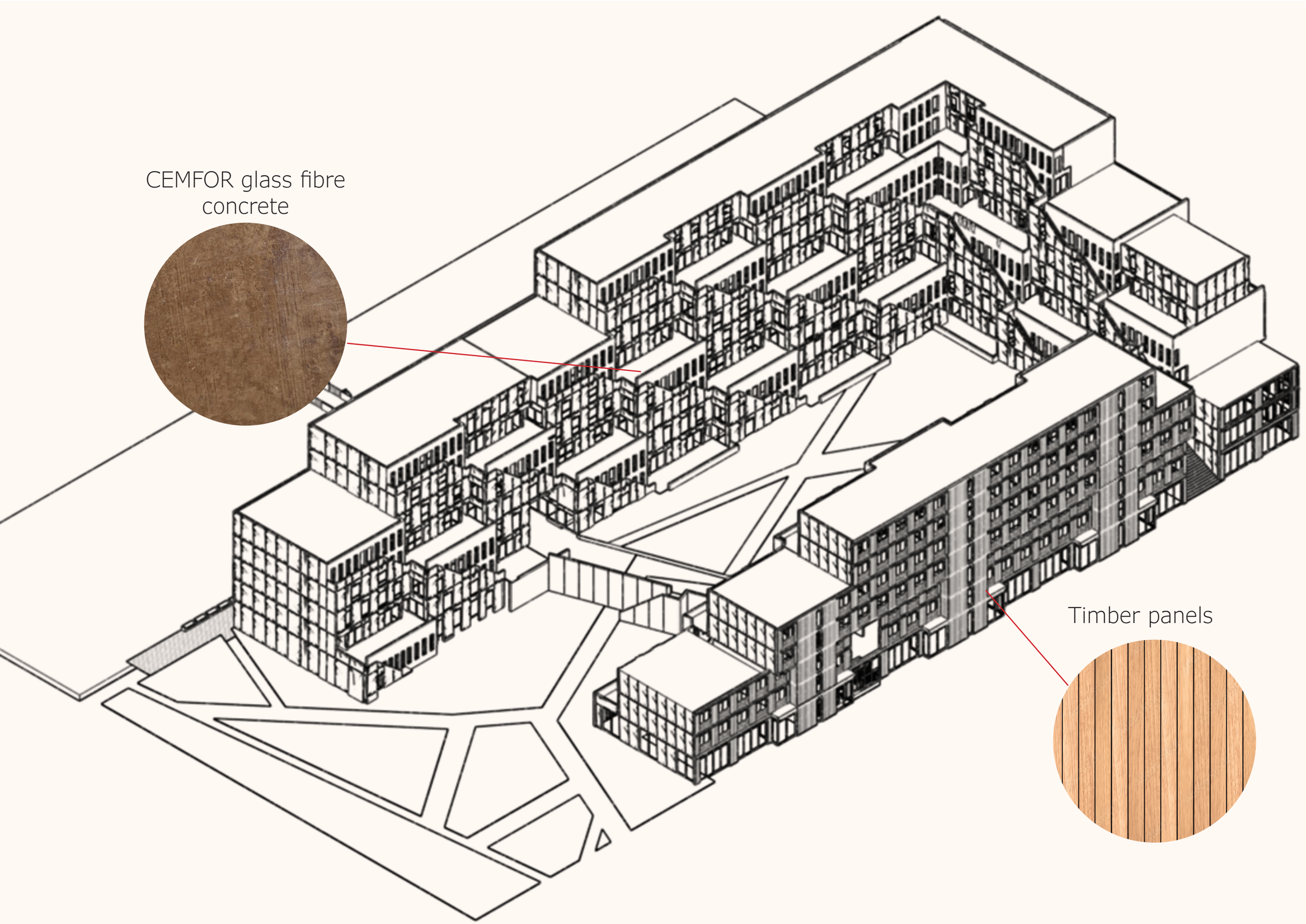




Inspiration for staggered terraces

Contrast inside - outside

CEMFOR glass fibre concrete

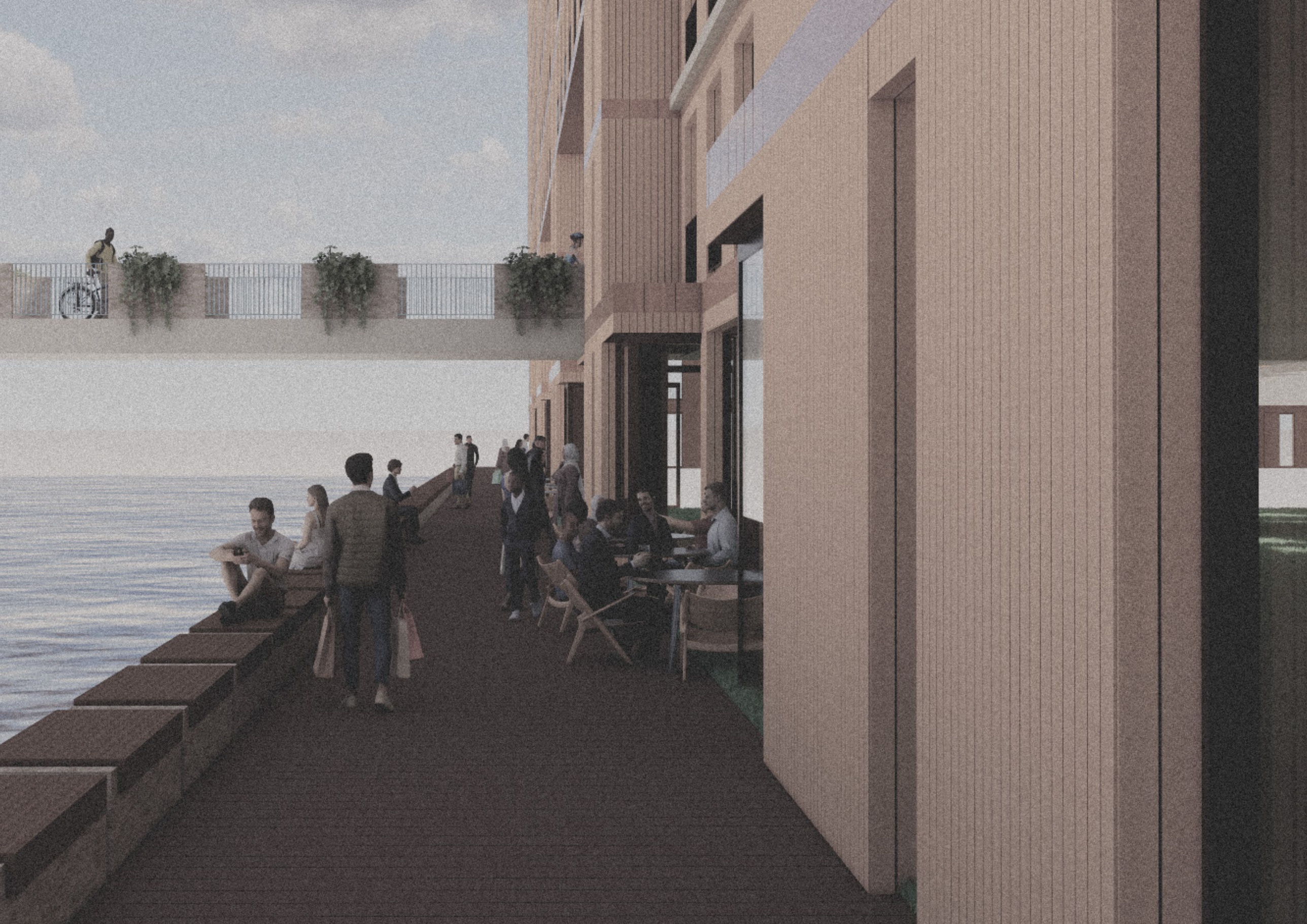


Timber panels

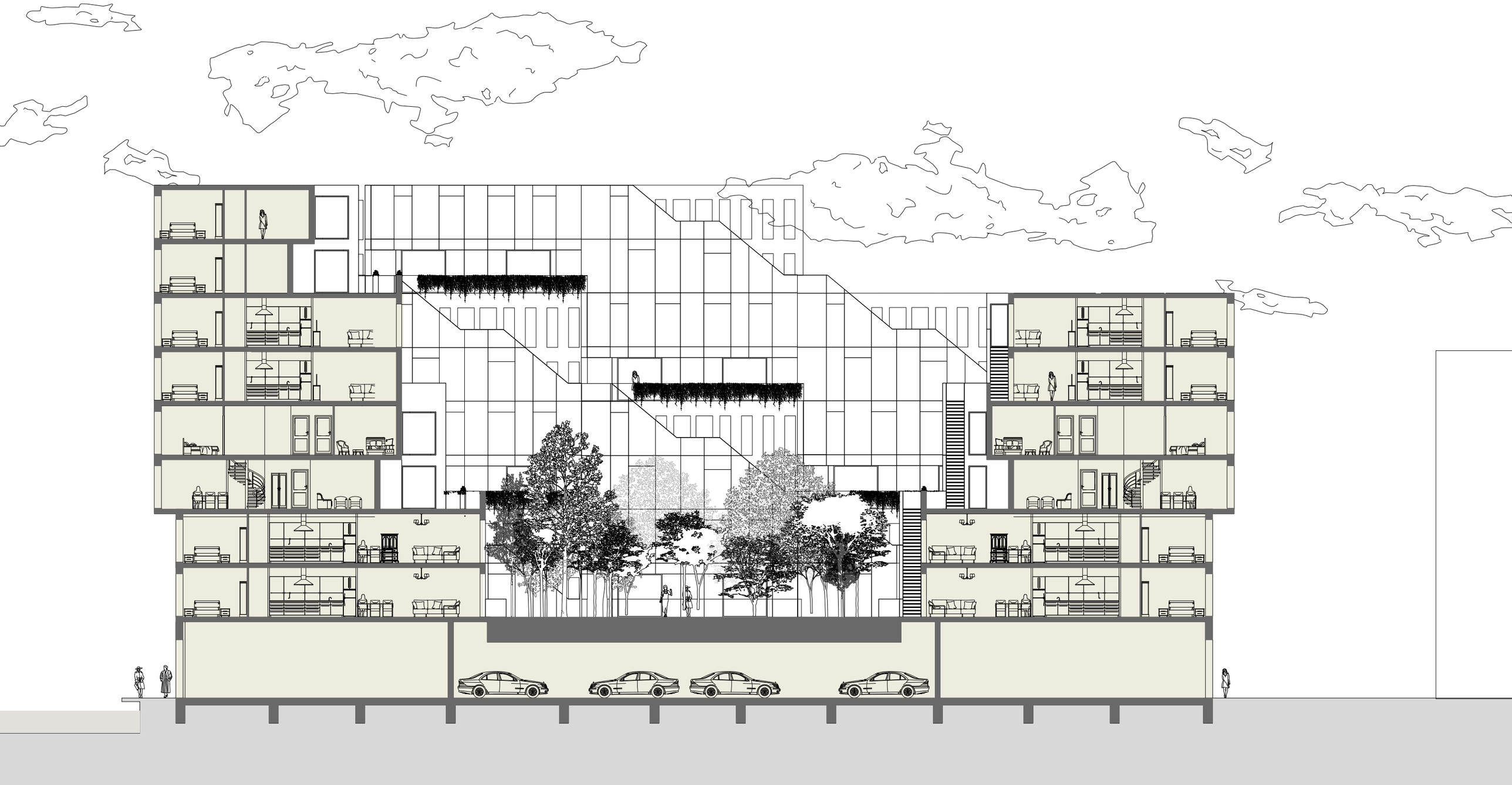
Floor plan - ground floor - 1:200

Floor plan - ground floor - 1:200

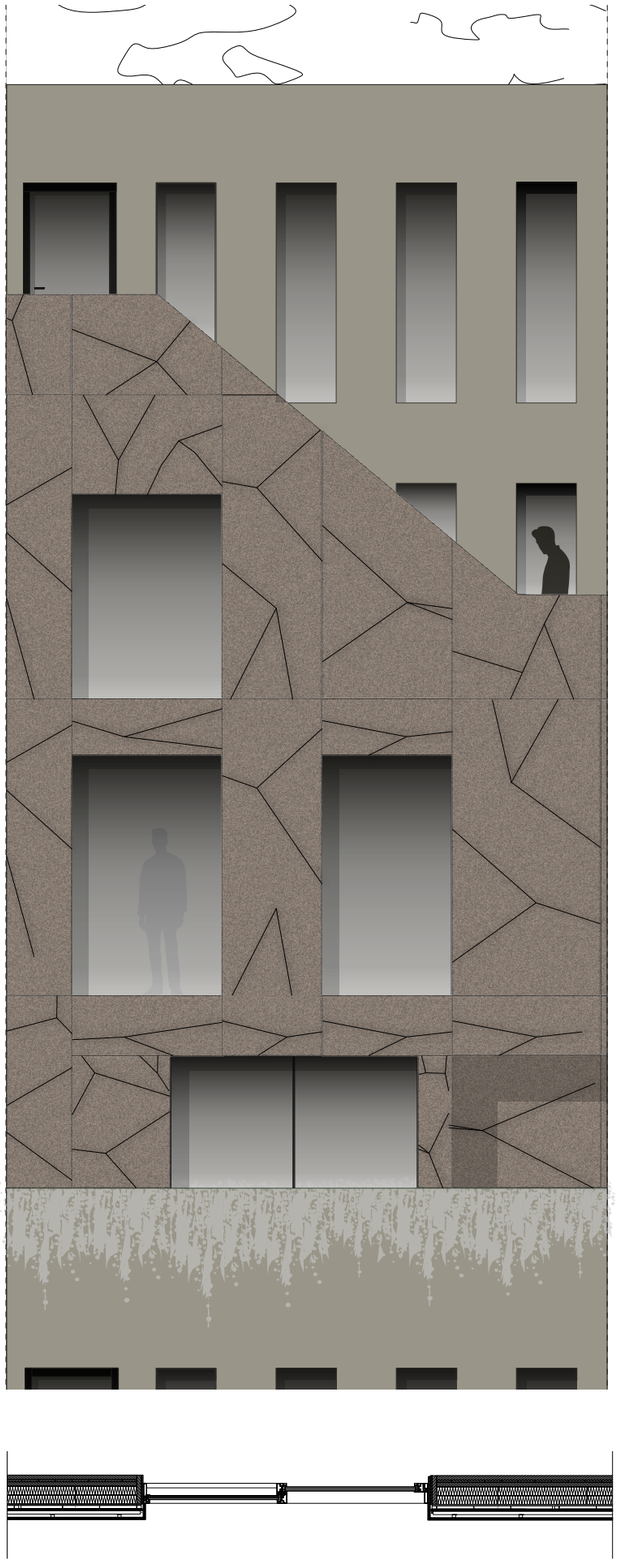
Floor plan - first floor - 1:200

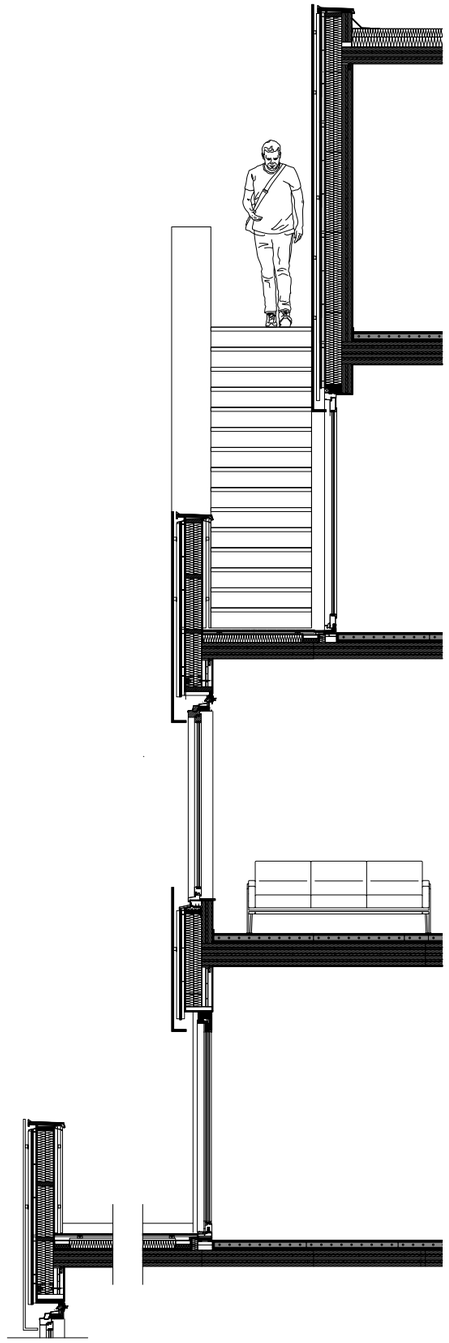


Section 1:200

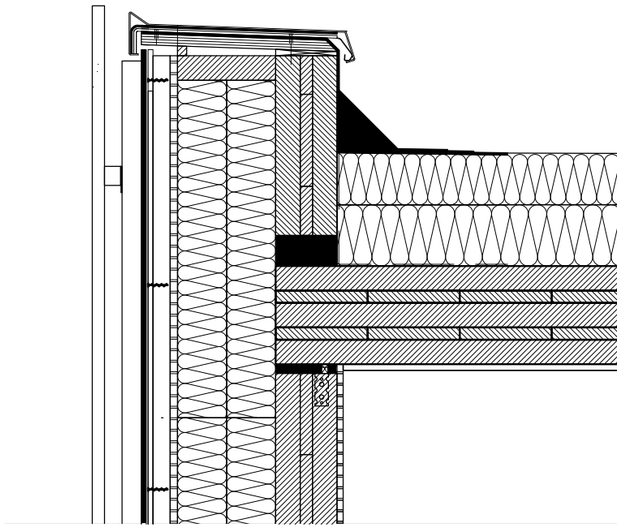


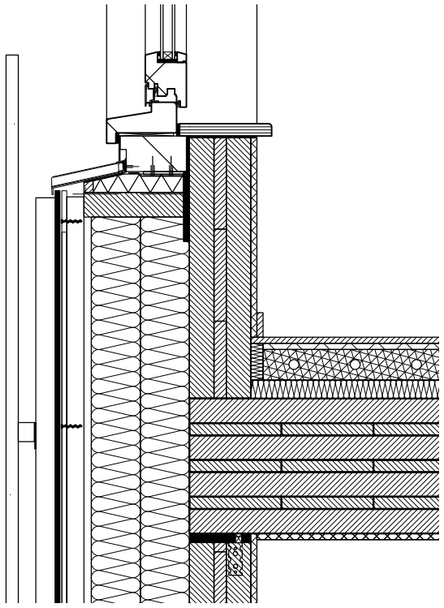
Facade Fragment 1:20

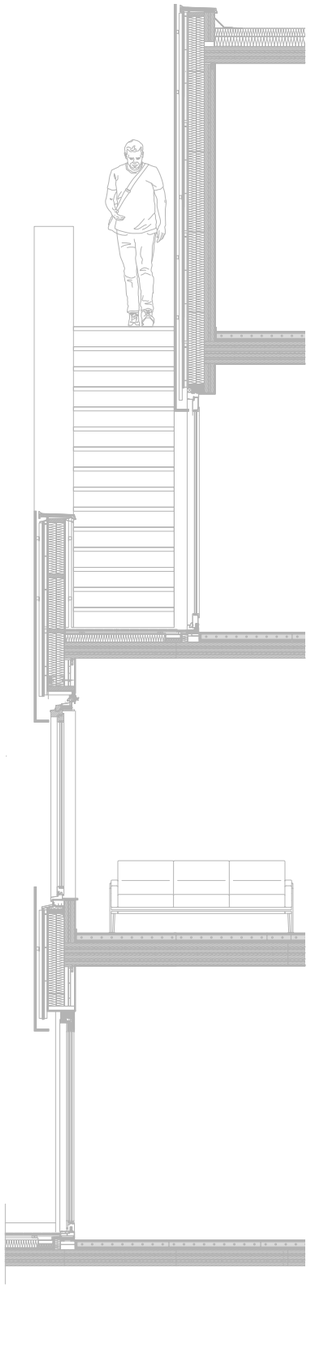


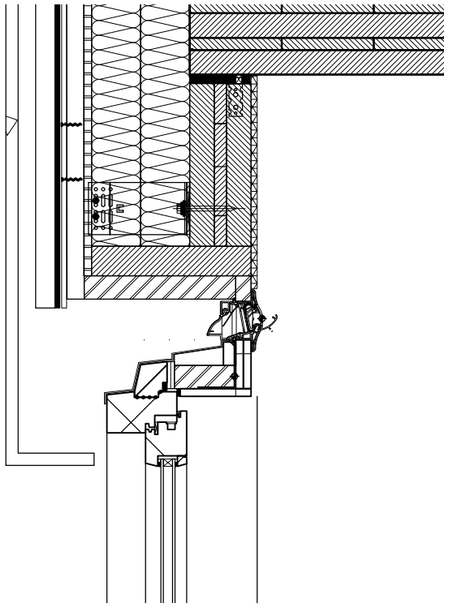


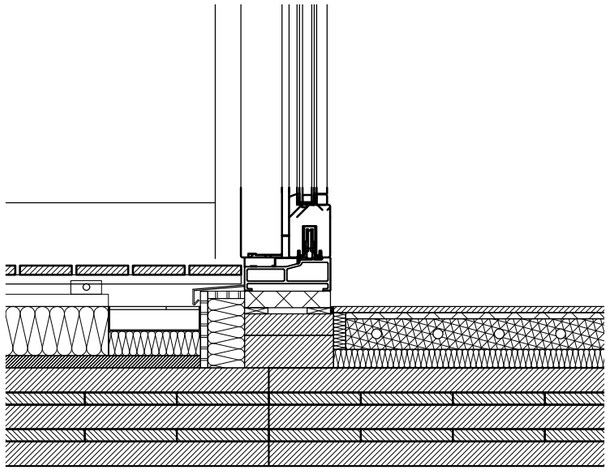
Details



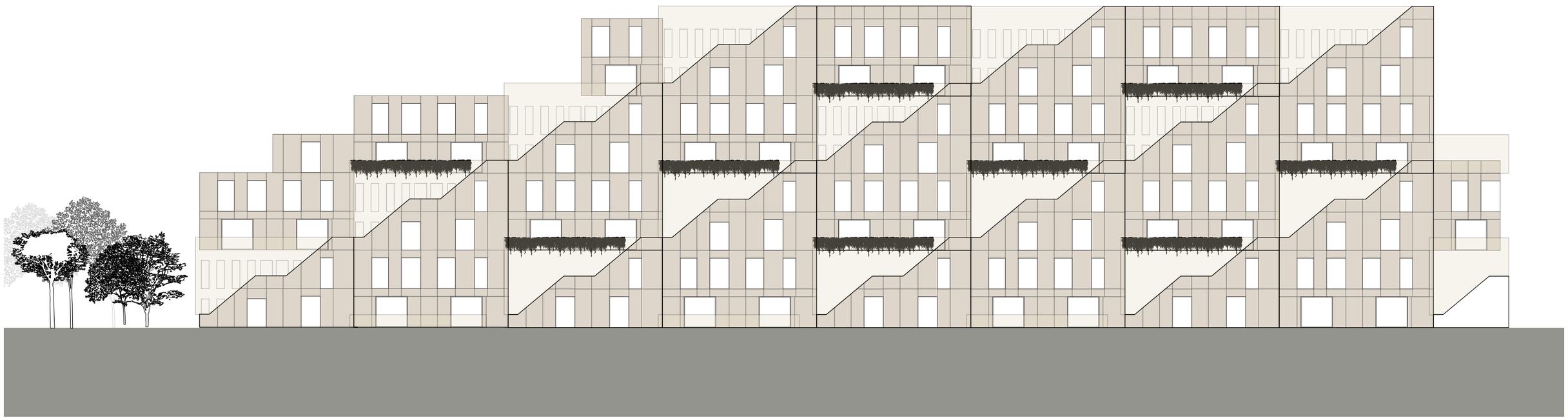




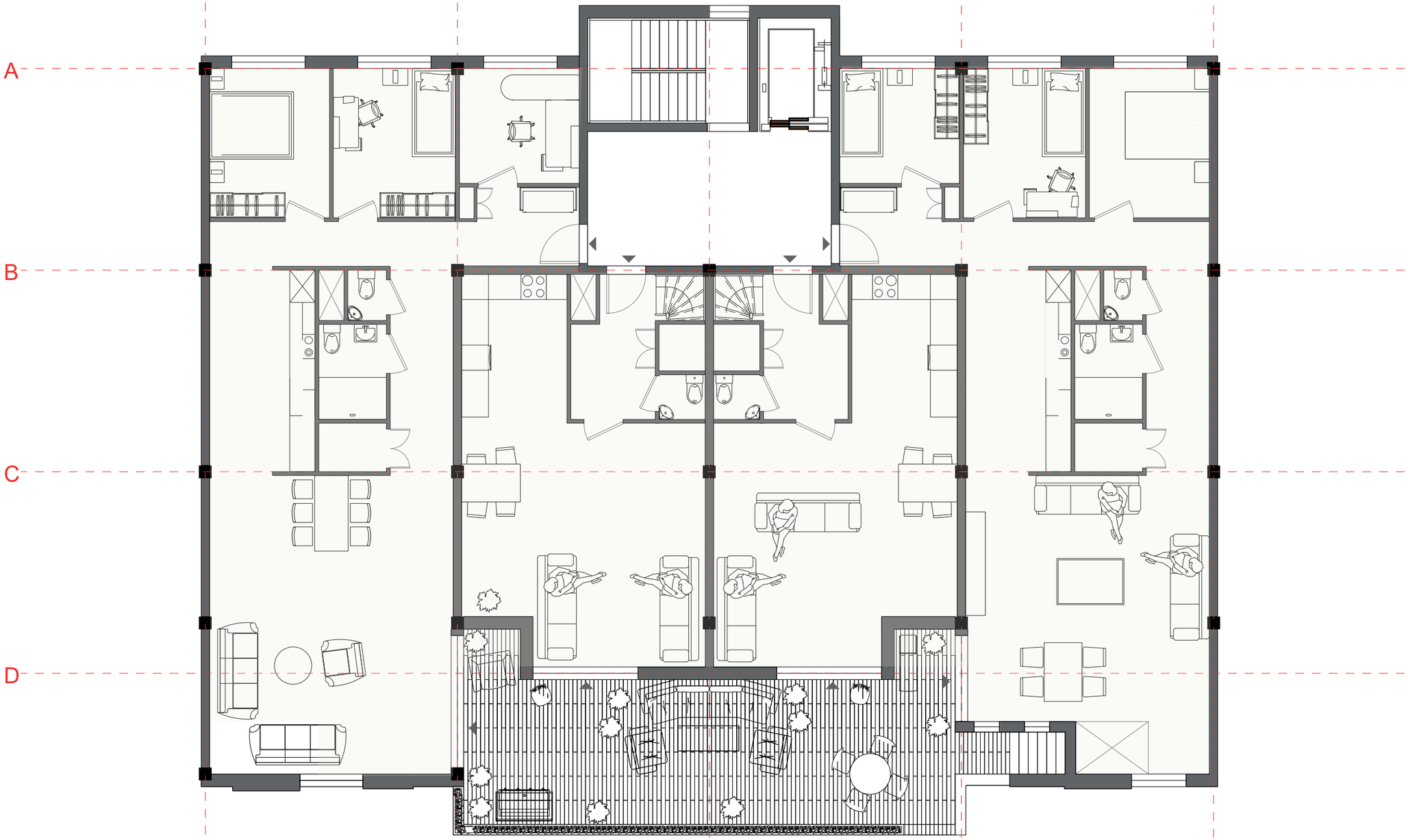




Elevations



Floor plan - dwellings - first floor



Floor plan - dwellings - second floor

A

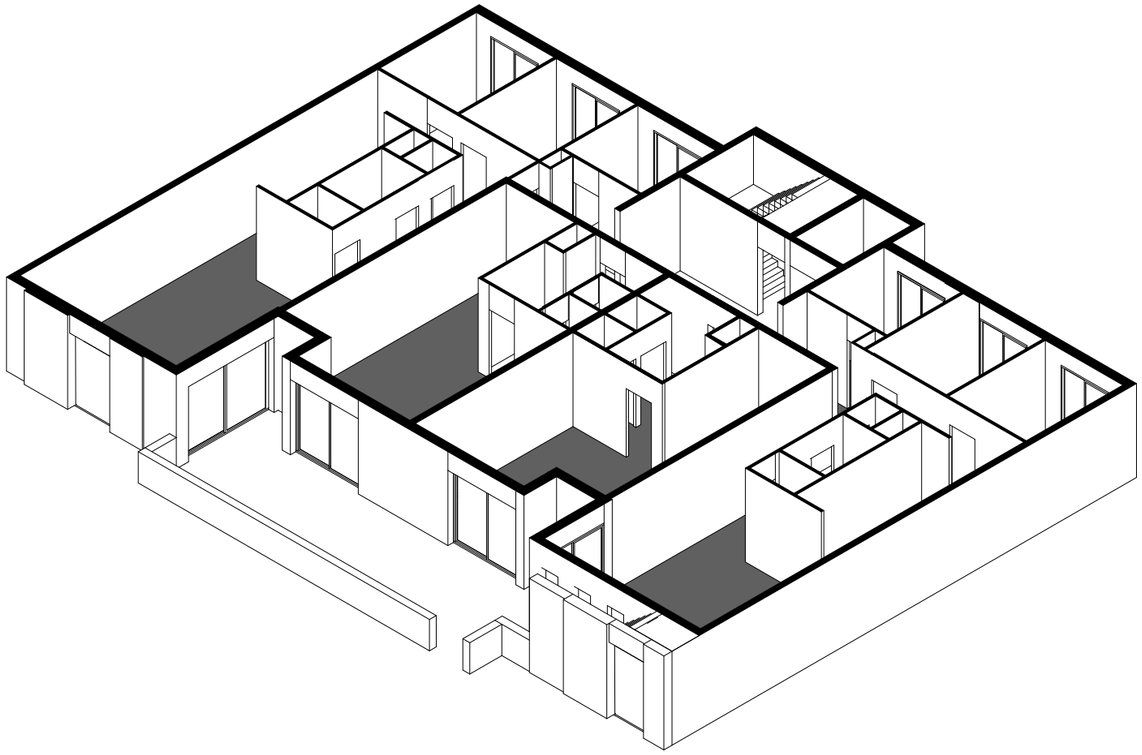
B

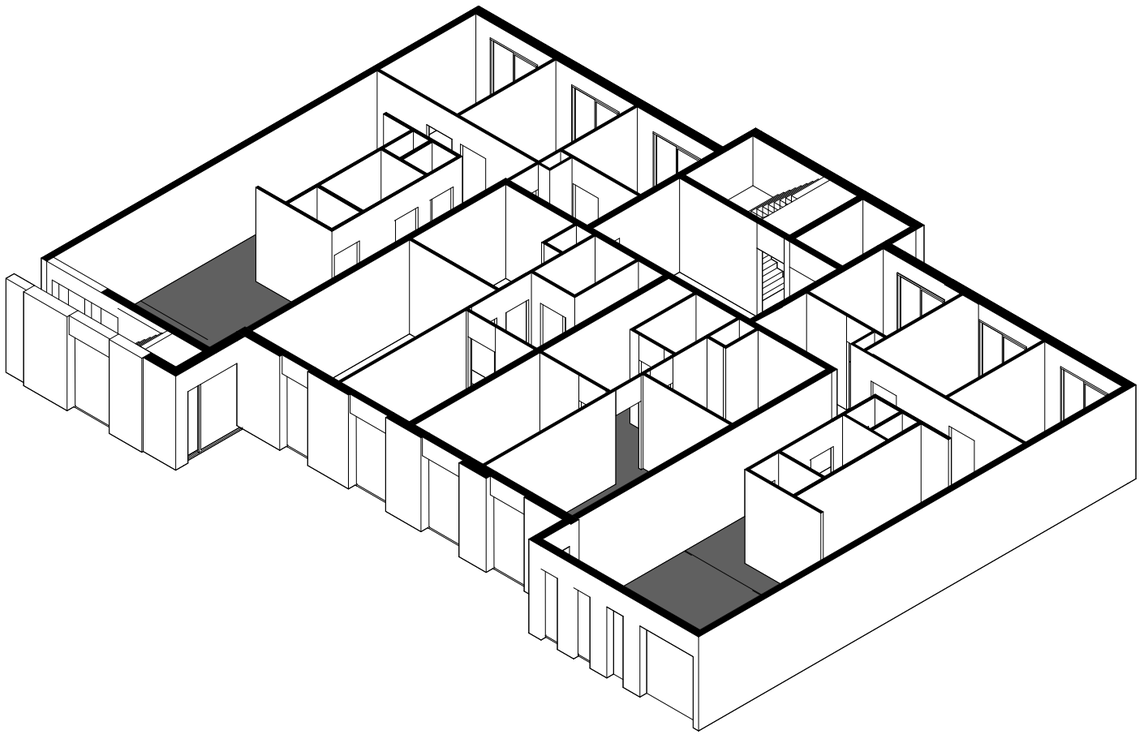
C

D

E

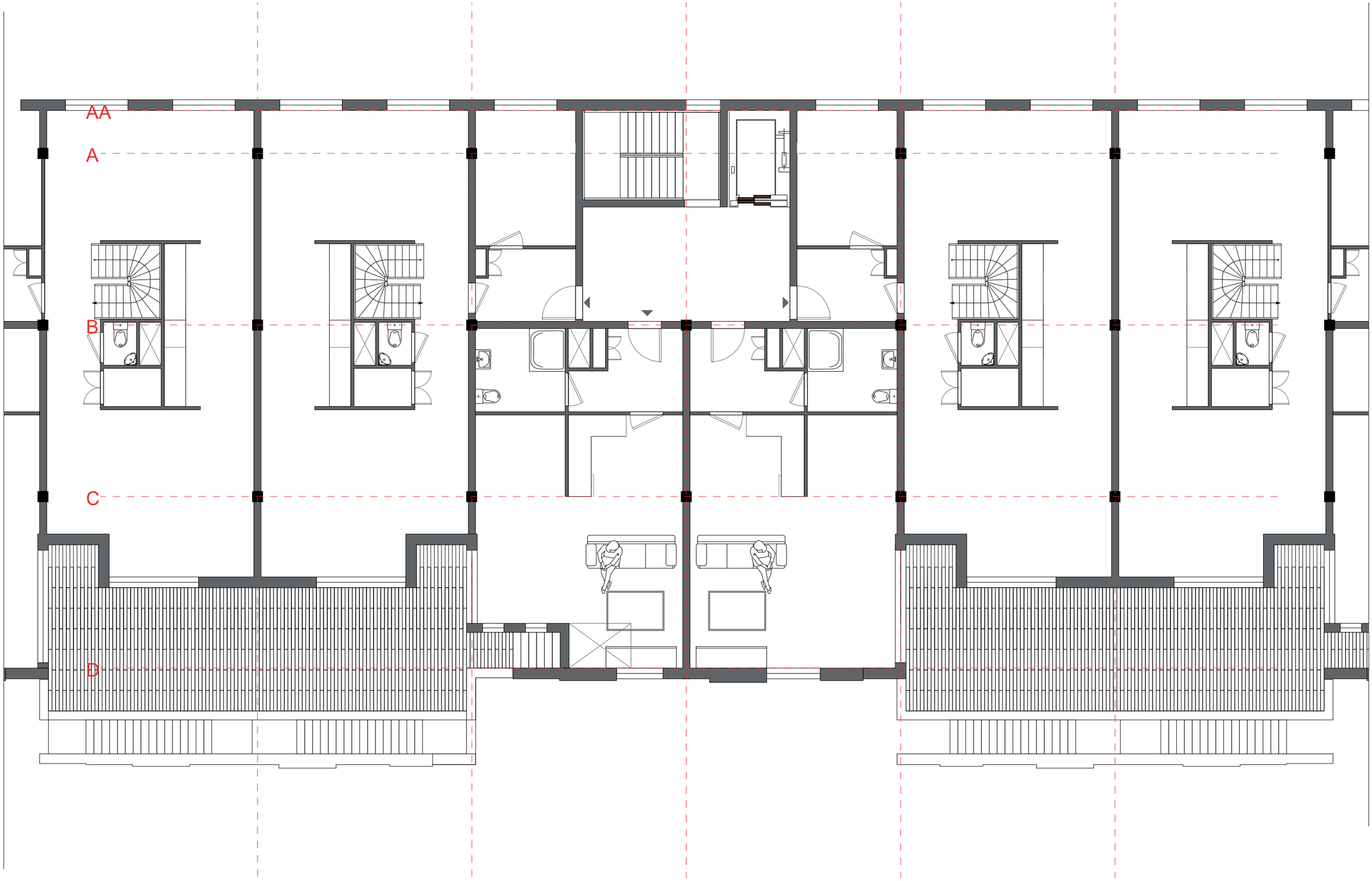
Cluster 1



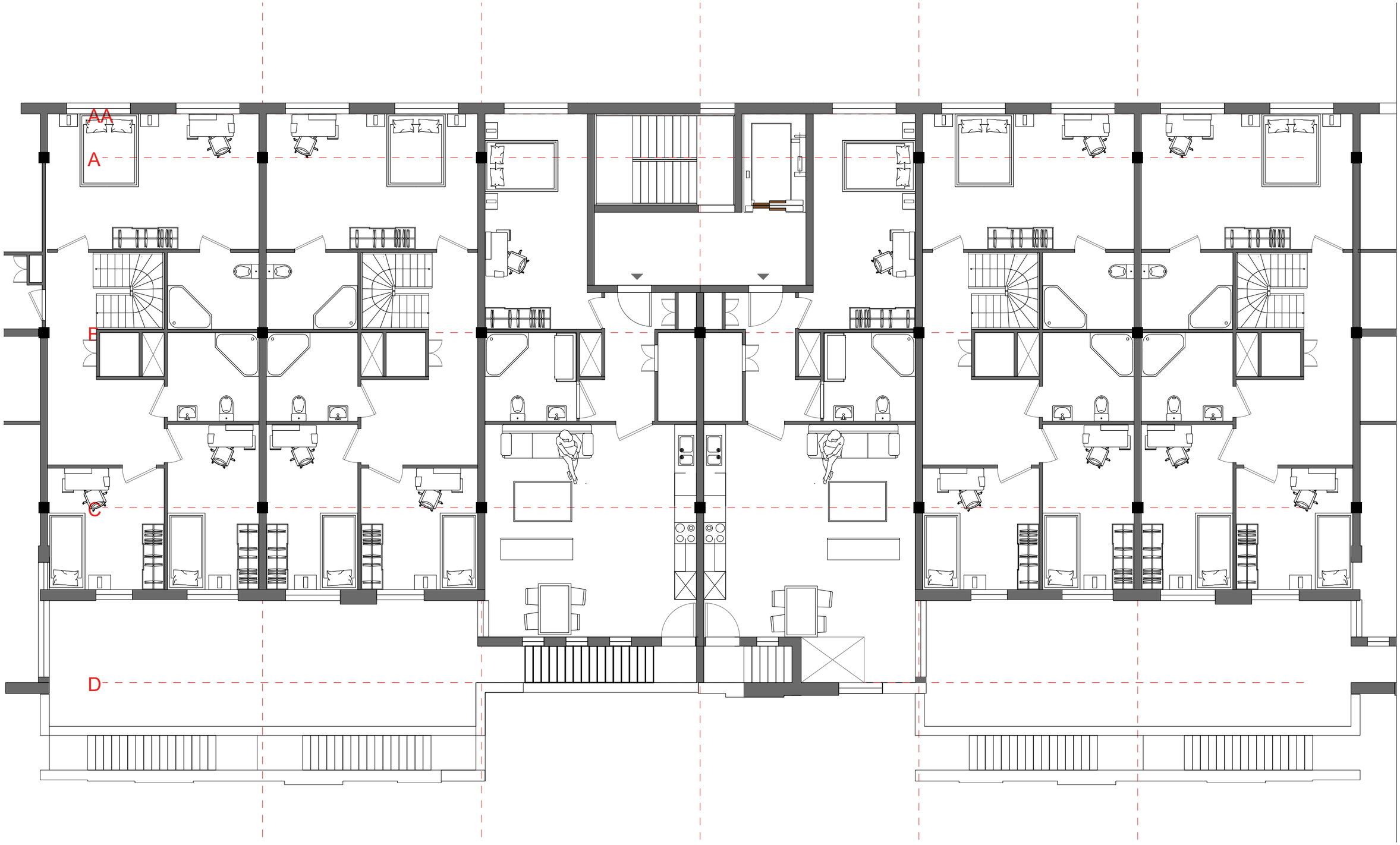


Shared terrace area: 43 m2
Pro rata per household: 7 m2

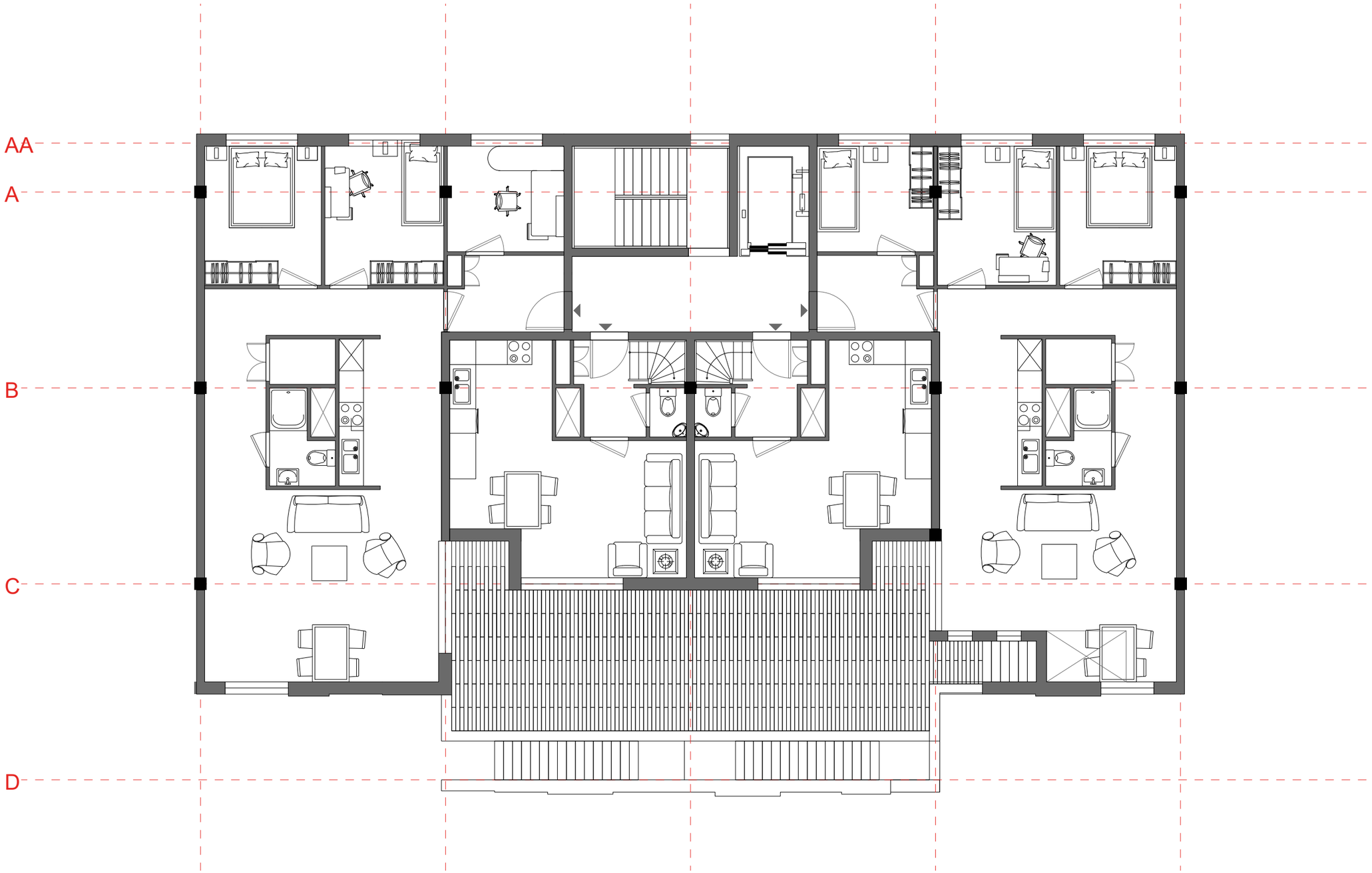
Floor plan - dwellings - third floor



Floor plan - dwellings - fourth floor

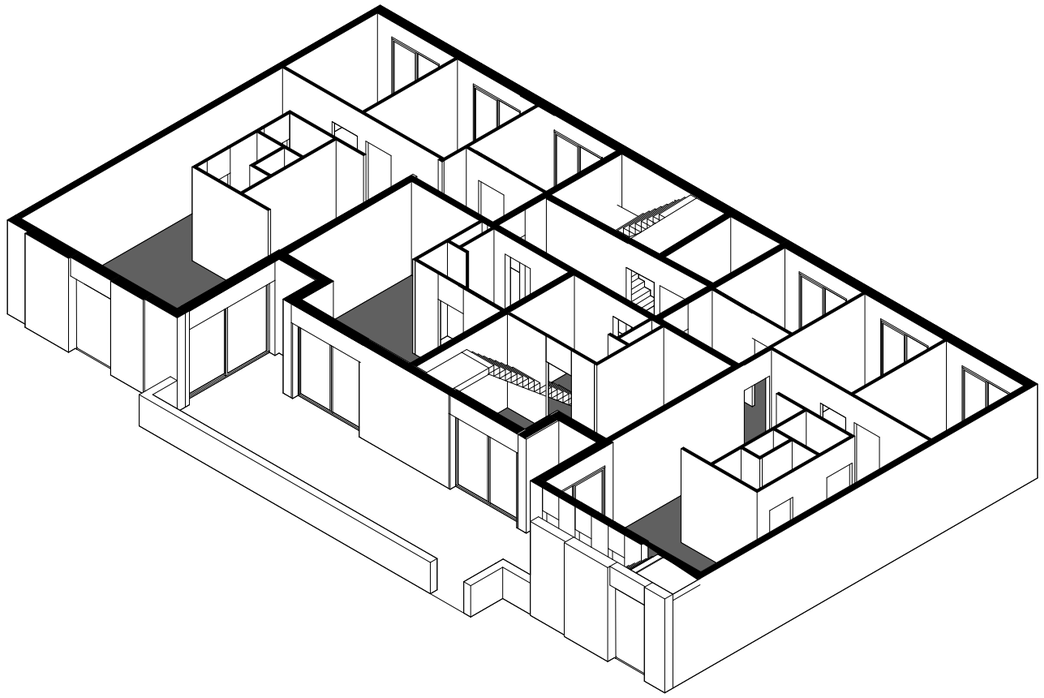


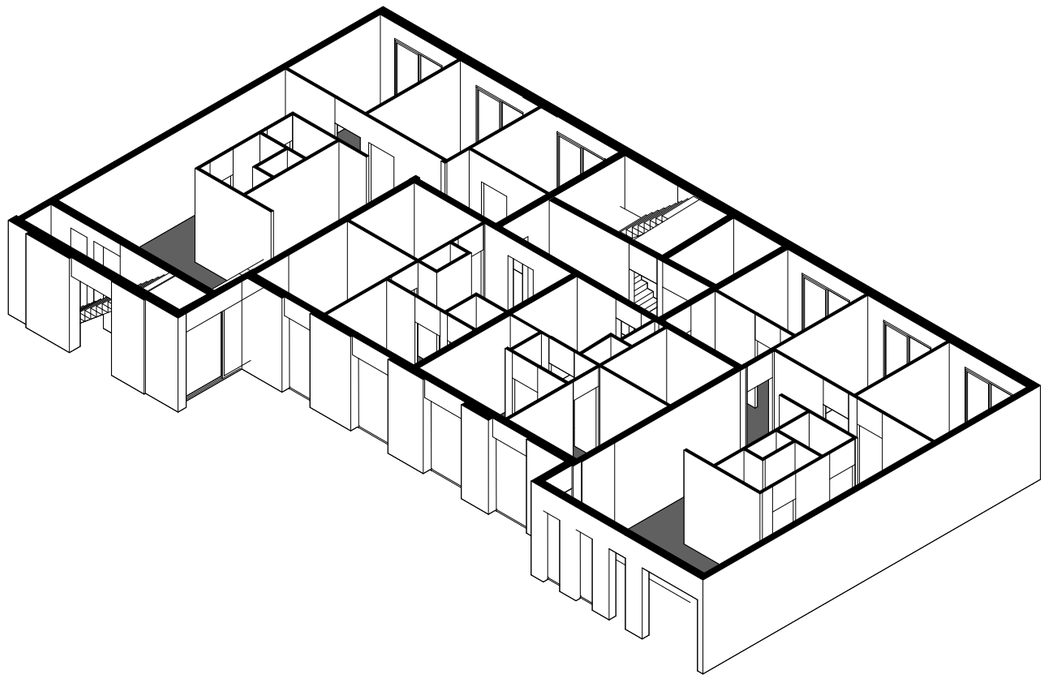
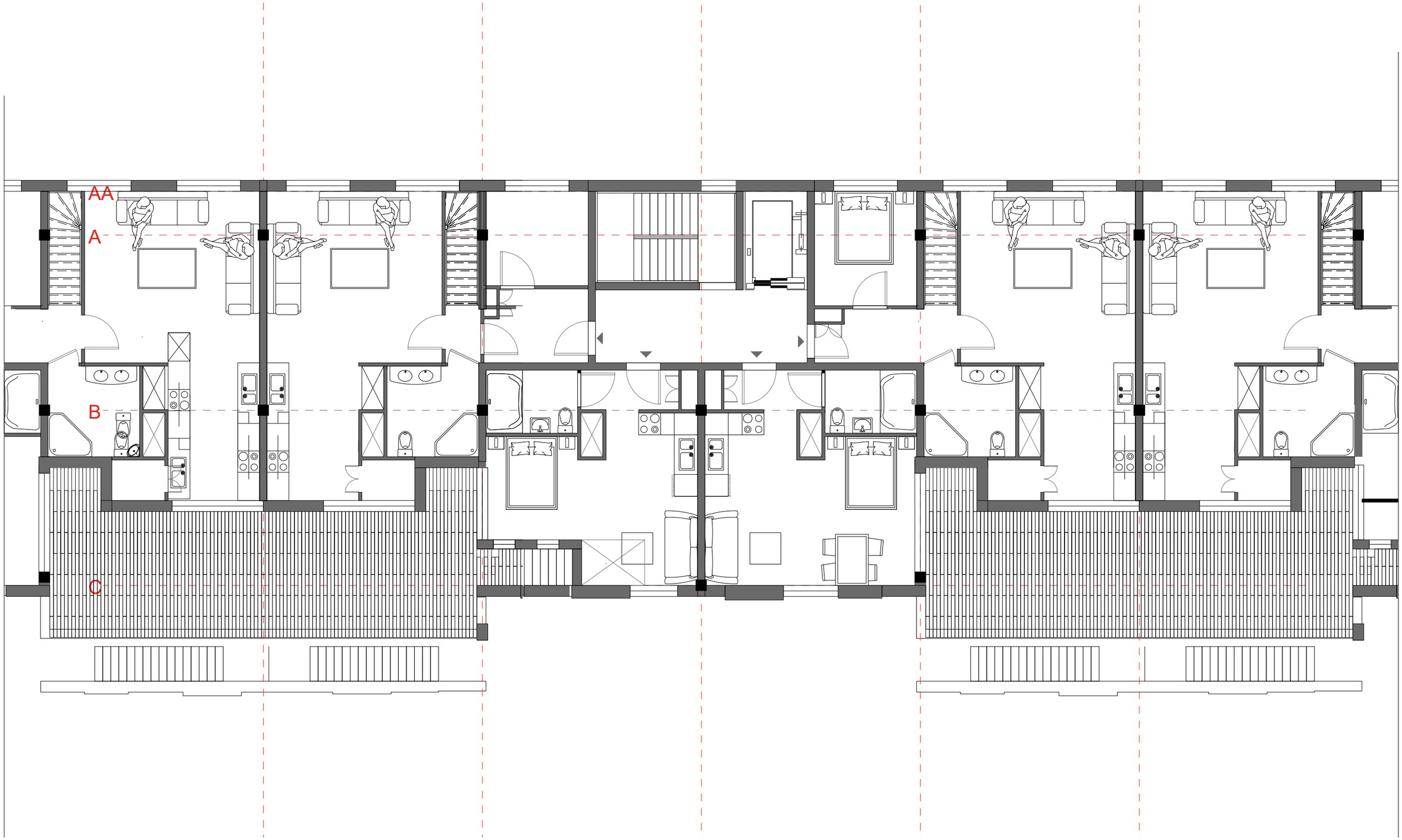
Floor plan - dwellings - fifth floor



Floor plan - dwellings - sixth floor

Cluster 3





Floor plan - dwellings - seventh floor