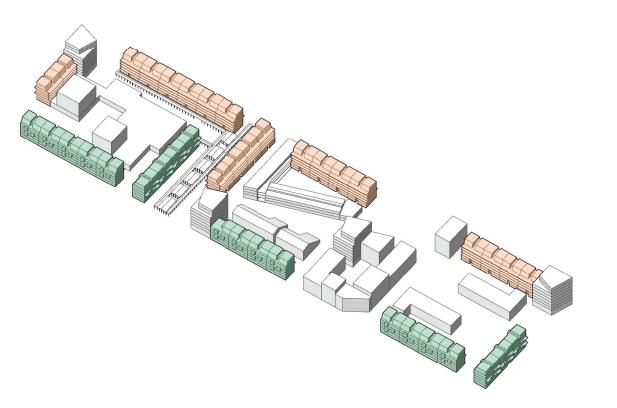
Drawing Booklet

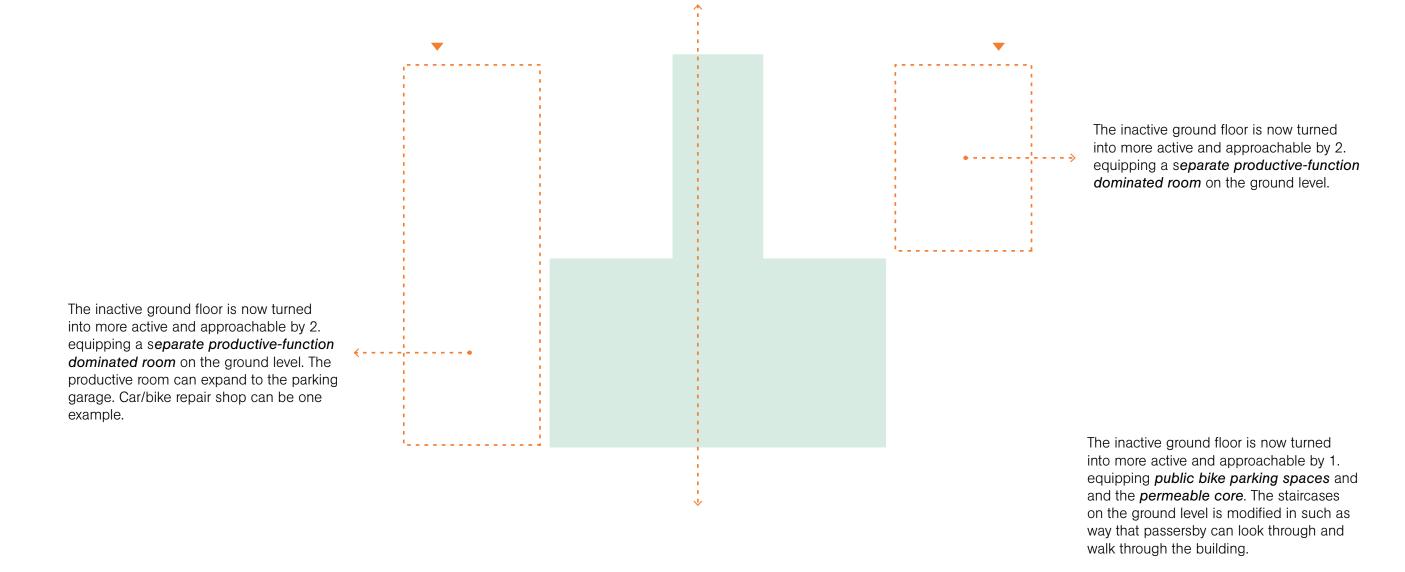
The book depicts some critical design interventions that indicate flexible and adaptable residential design strategy that promotes productive life on material scale to urban scale.

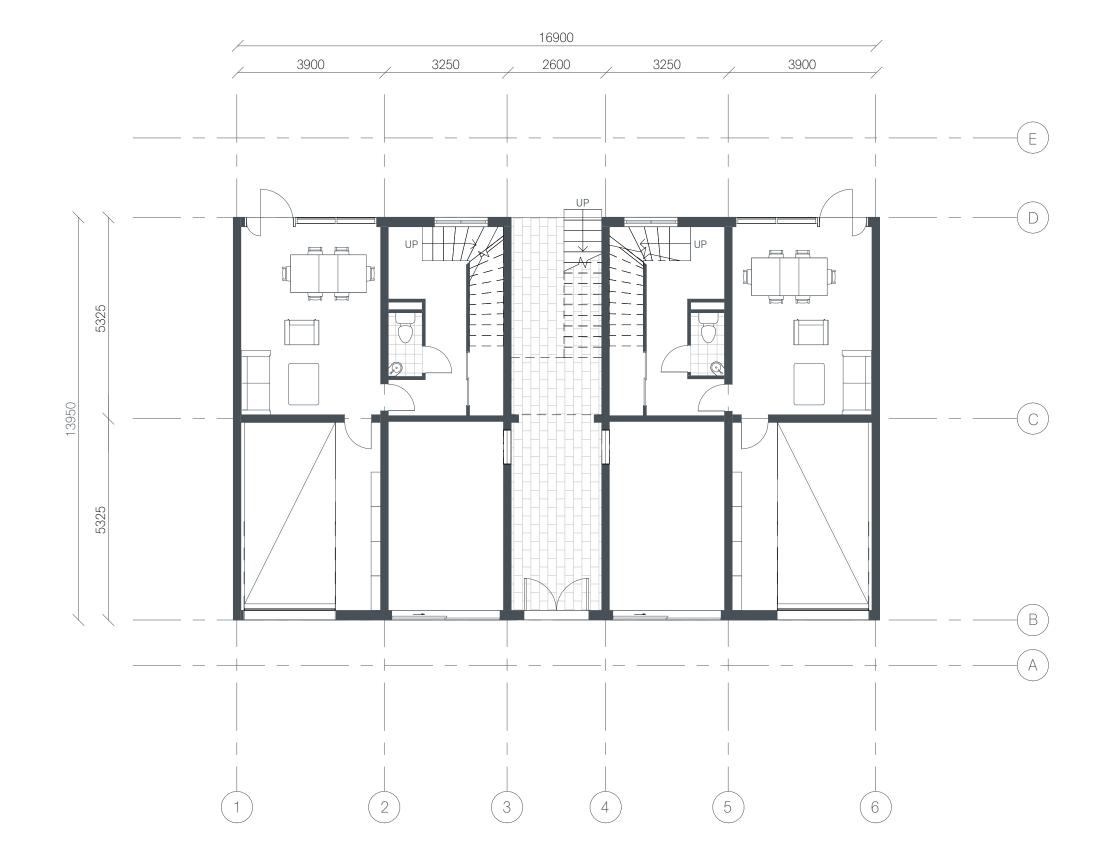
Renovation Strategy

Existing post-war residential units take up a significant amount out of the entire project. As opposed to the concept of productive home, the existing postwar residential units are realized based on the idea of excluding the productive aspect of home and embracing only the reproductive aspect of home. Therefore, the renovation strategy has focused on reclaiming the productive aspect of home on material and architecture scale.

Renovating an existing building and touching upon the structural and spatial structure of each unit is carefully done on material scale. When renovation process is radically done on rather bigger scale, it is likely that the existing inhabitants cannot afford so that they are unwillingly kicked out of their living places. For this reason, it is essential to approach the renovation process strategically, on material scale which minimizes the risk of burdening the existing inhabitants both financially and functionally.

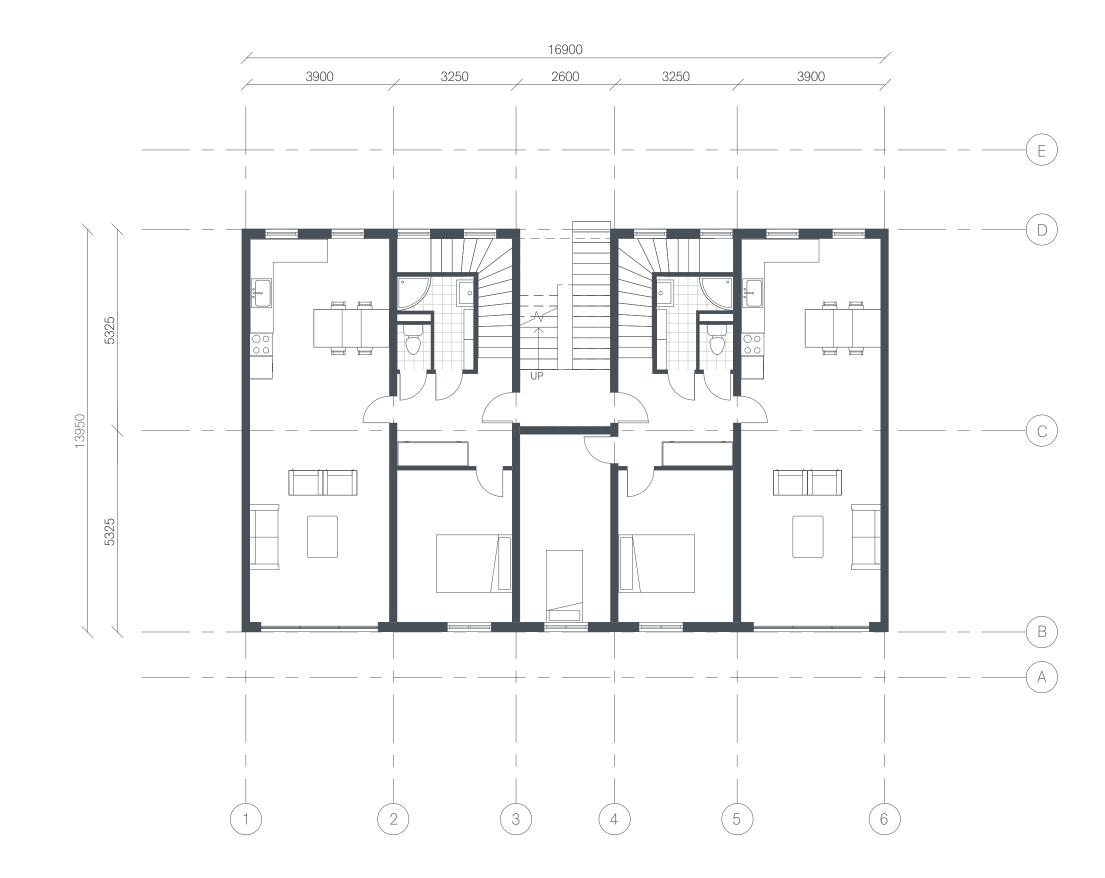




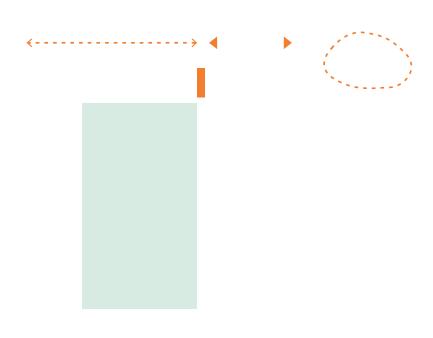


Renovation Mezzanine, Ground Level 1:100

The upper level of the mezzanine unit is dedicated to *live-function dominated* rooms. With separate entrances through the core, the inhabitants can secure their privacy because the prouctive-function-dominated space is located separately.

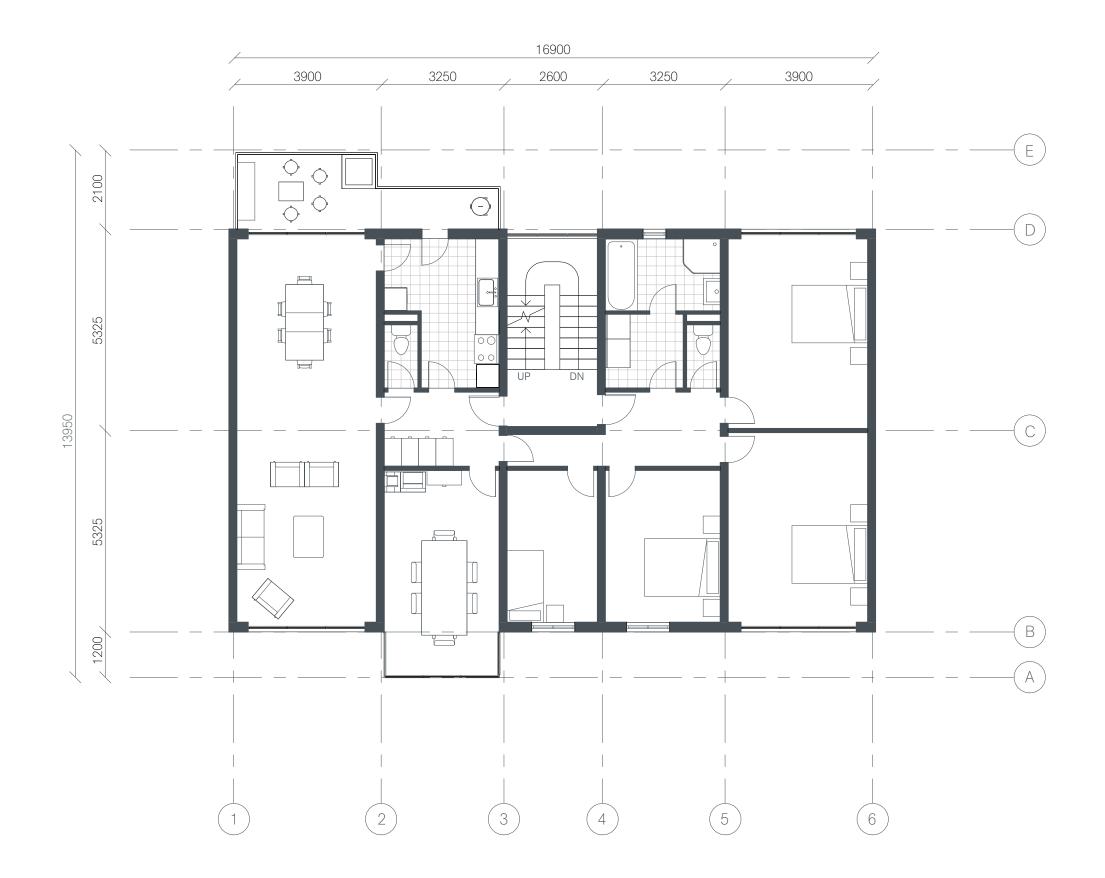


Renovation Mezzanine, Residential Level 1:100

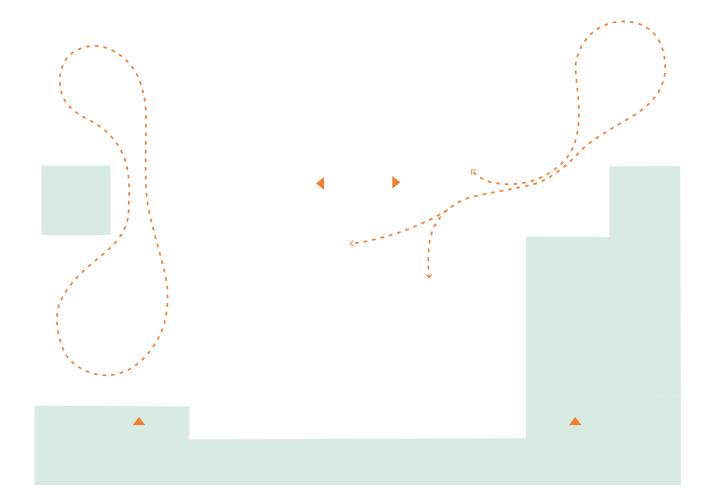


The new productive-function is *living adjacent* to the *live-dominated* residential unit.

While maintaining the existing reproductive characteristic of post-war residences at any time of the day, rooms with more public functions can be divided only by closing one door in the hall way. This keeps the rest of the inhabitants in the rooms more private and quiet.

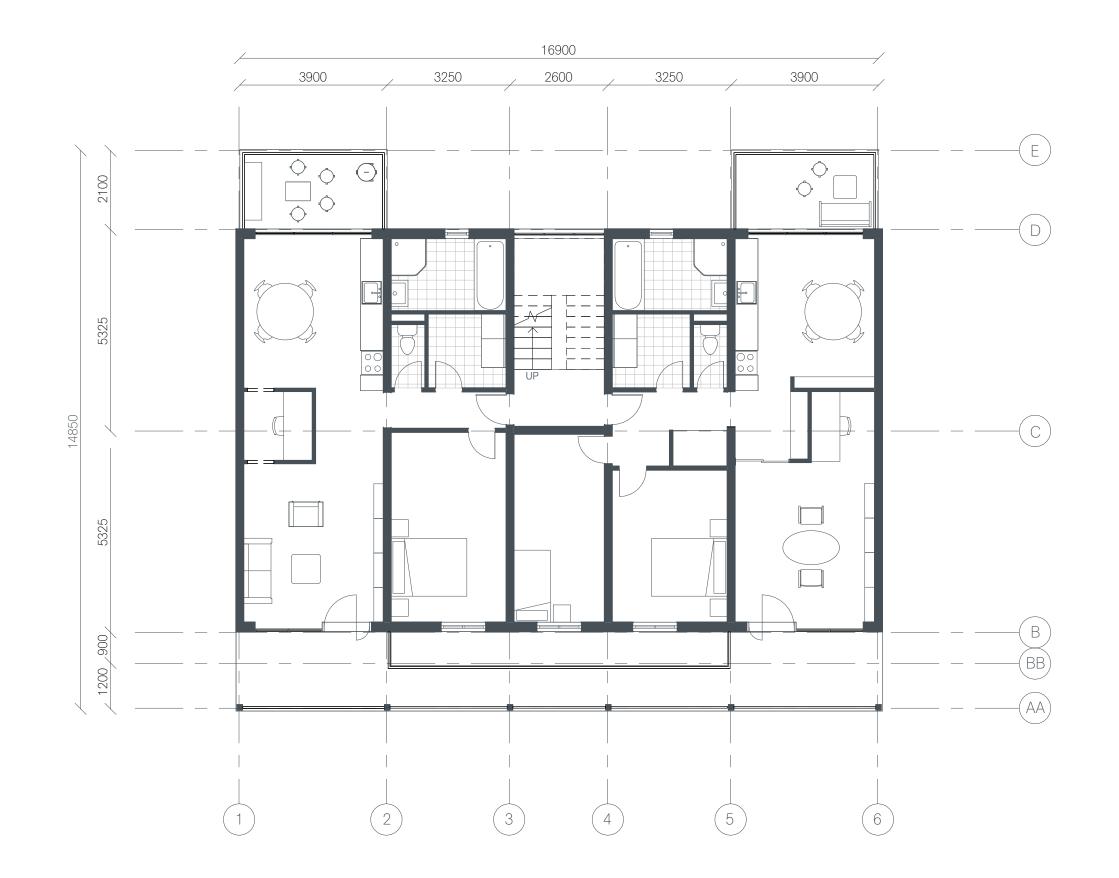


Renovation
Typical Plan 1, Office Garden Unit
1:100

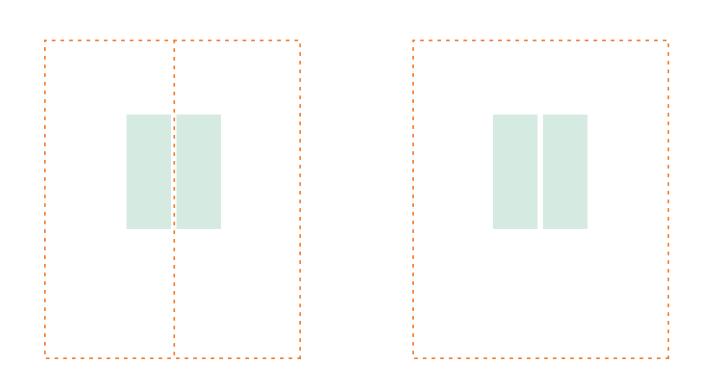


The new productive-function is *living with* the *live-dominated* residential unit.

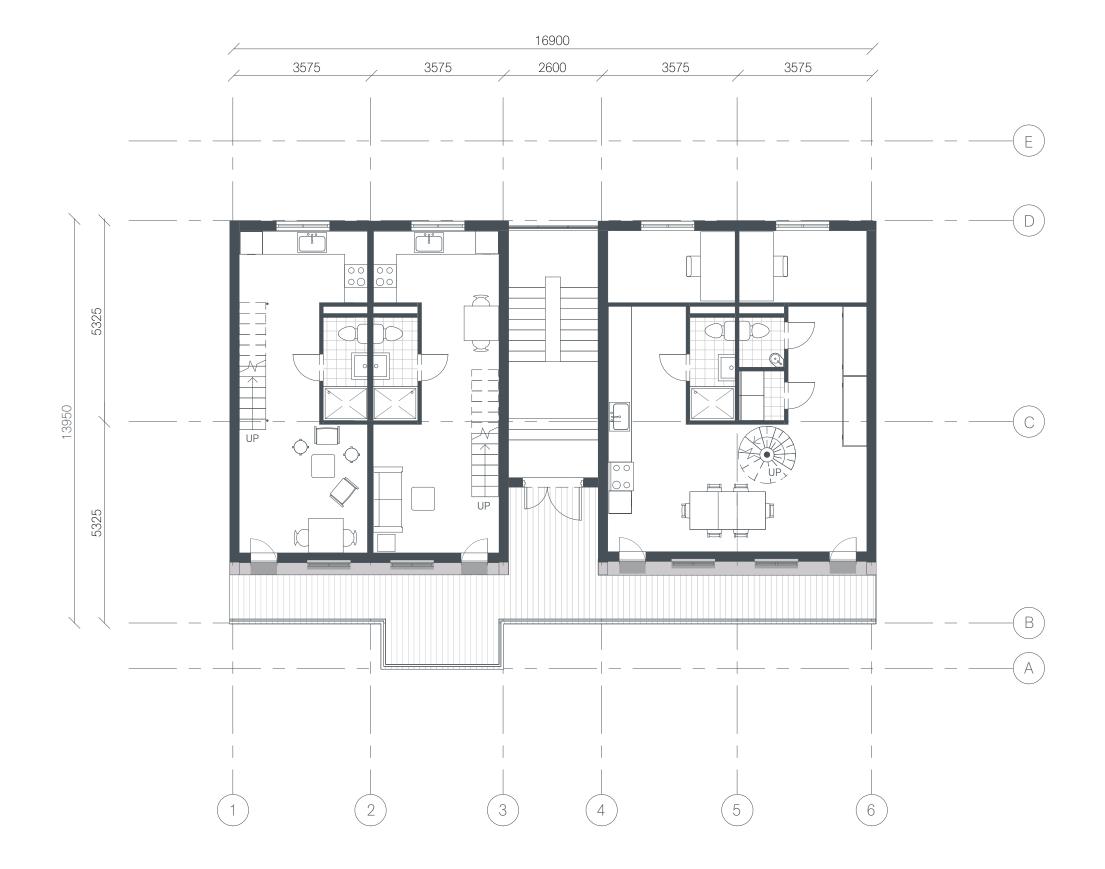
While maintaining the existing reproductive characteristic of post-war residences at any time of the day, more flexible working unit is integrated on material scale. This ensures rest of inhabitants to move more freely around the unit.



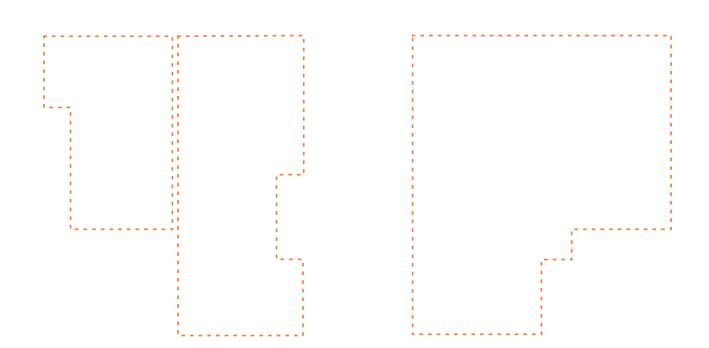
Renovation
Typical Plan 2, Front Room Unit
1:100



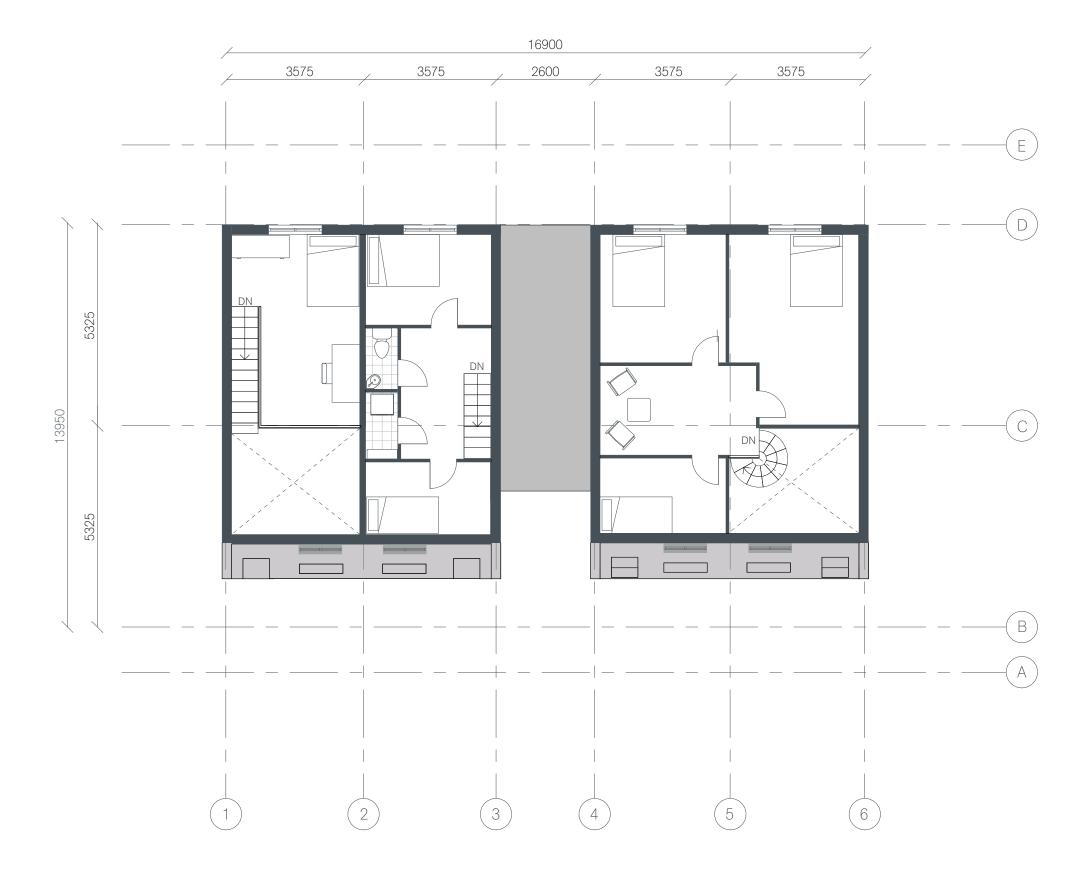
The optopping units have *adapatable* planning by taking *open building* concept. The concept offers the inhabitatns the opportunity to coordinate the infills by adapting various structural modifications depending on their lifestyle and life phases. The structural base can be divided into two different units when the size of the households shrinks.



Renovation
Optopping, Lower Level
1:100



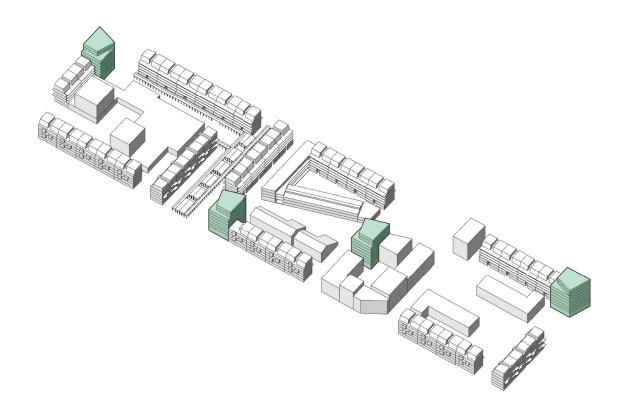
The adapatable upper floor can also be installed by the inhabitants. Depending on their needs, the floor can be added, modified, and demolished.



Renovation
Optopping, Upper Level
1:100

Corner

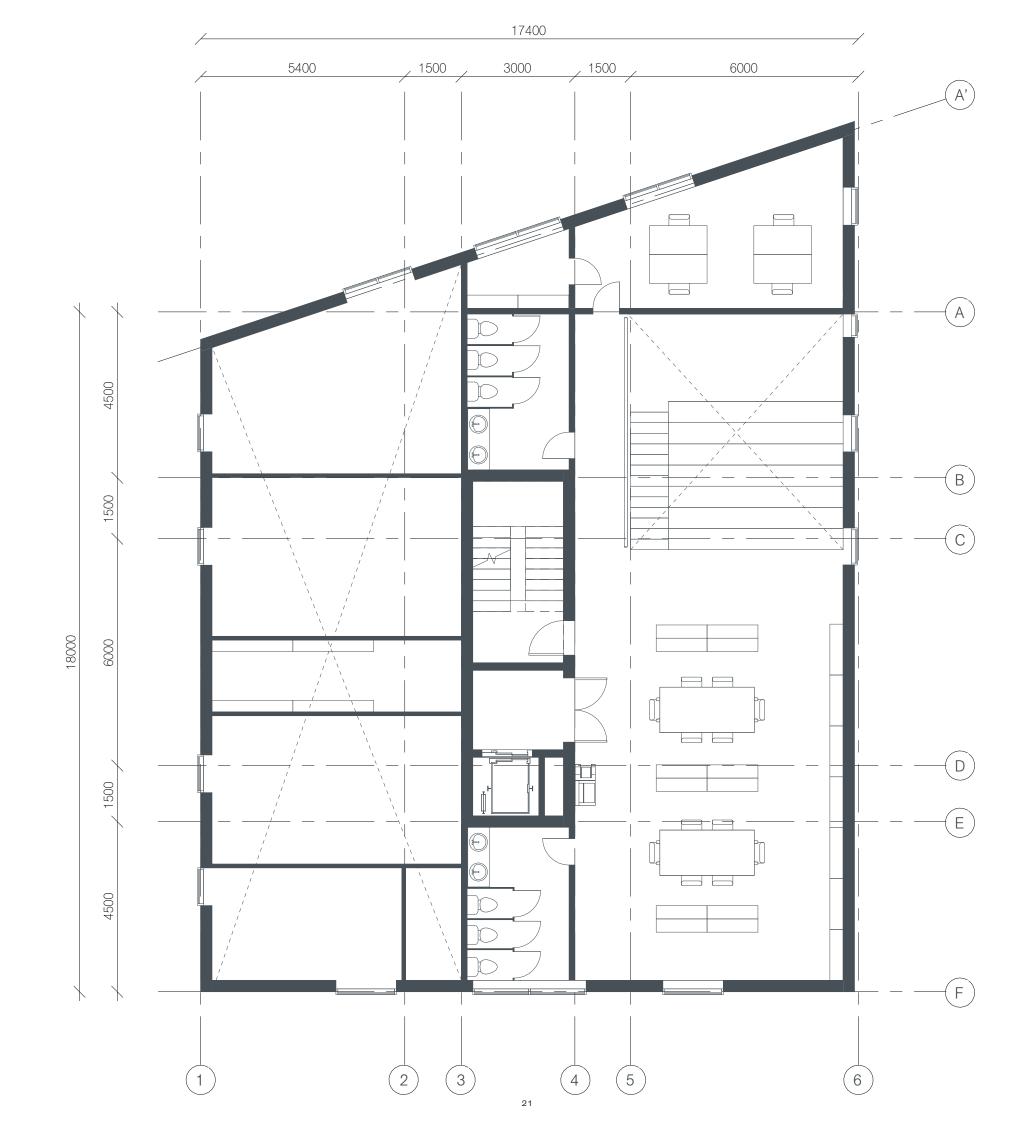
The position of the corner buildings act as pivotal points all over the site and surrounding neibhborhoods. The position of the corner buildings diversify produtive agenda and allow collective and public spaces for inhabitants to coexist.



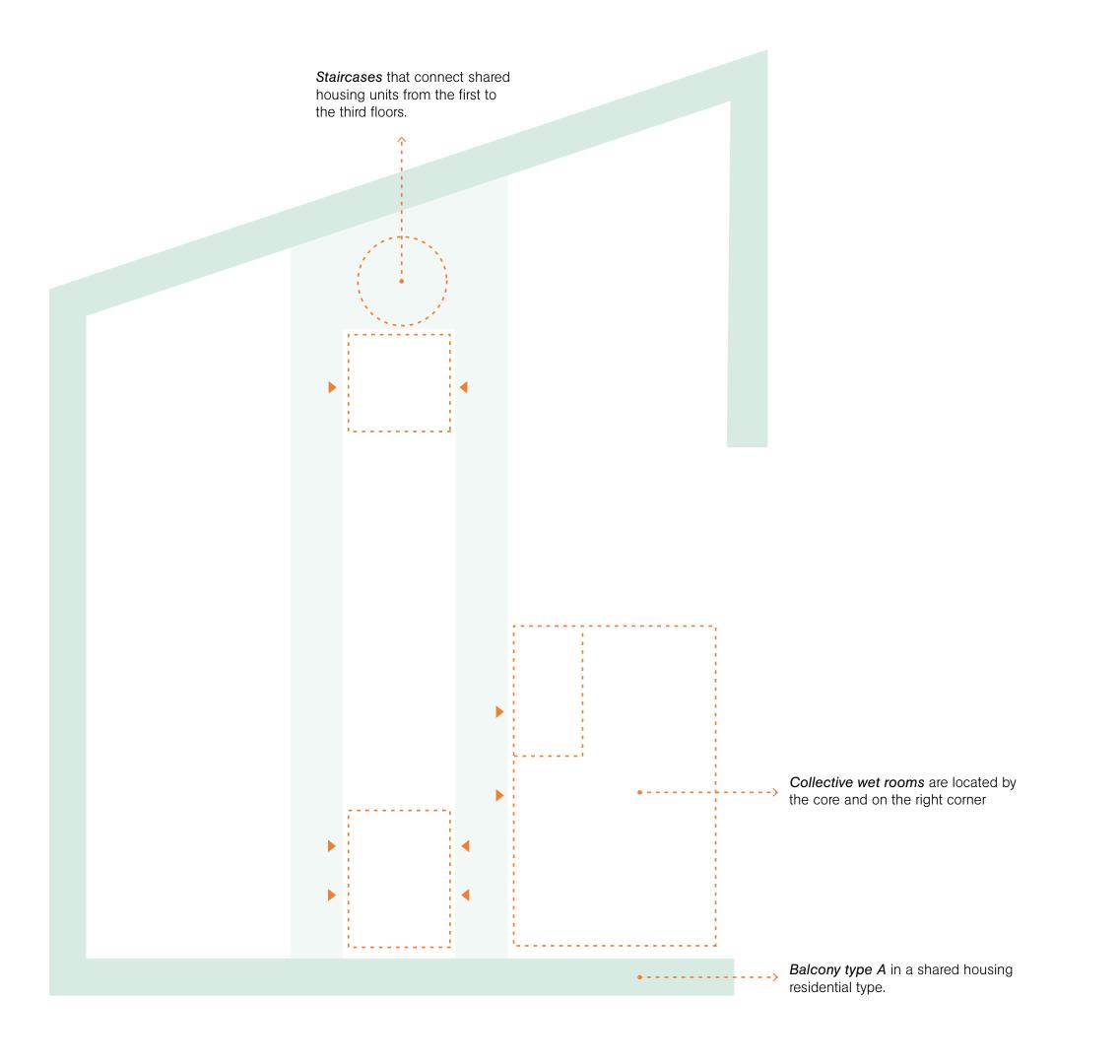


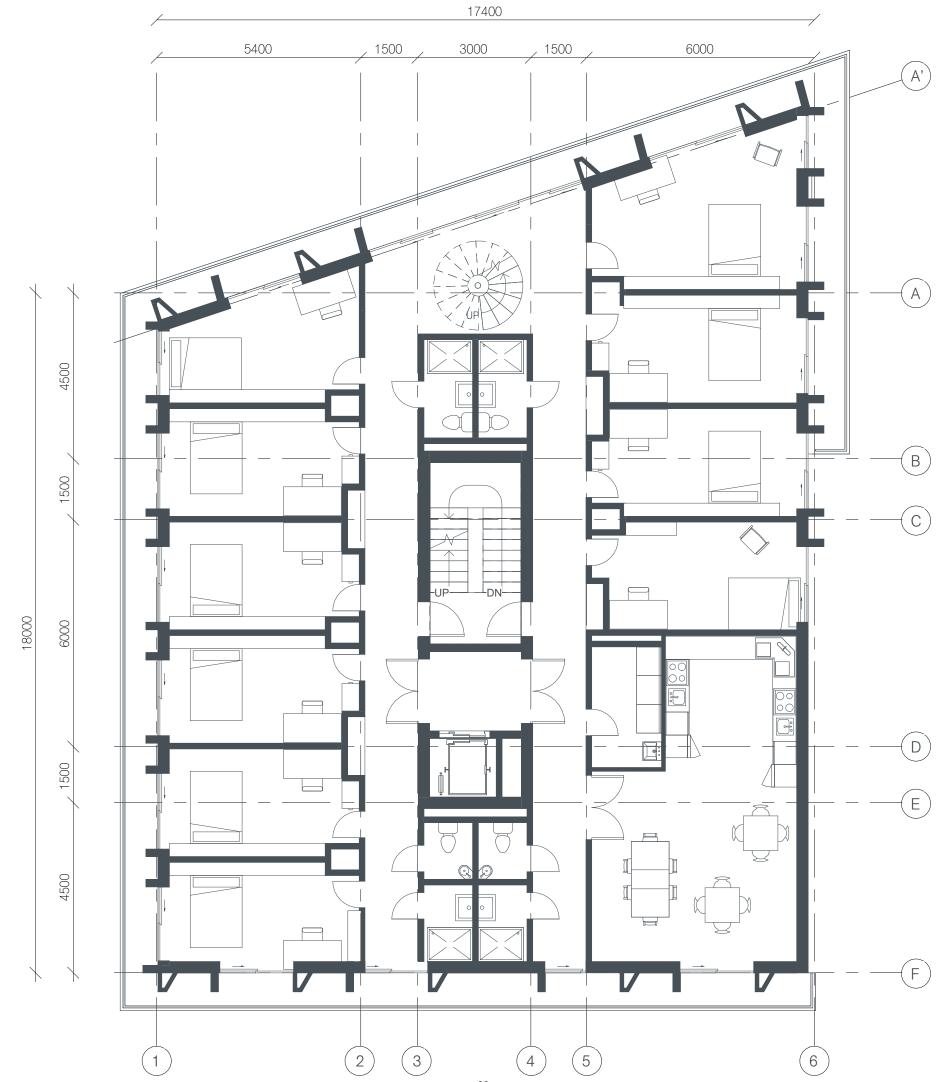
New Daycare, Ground Floor 1:100



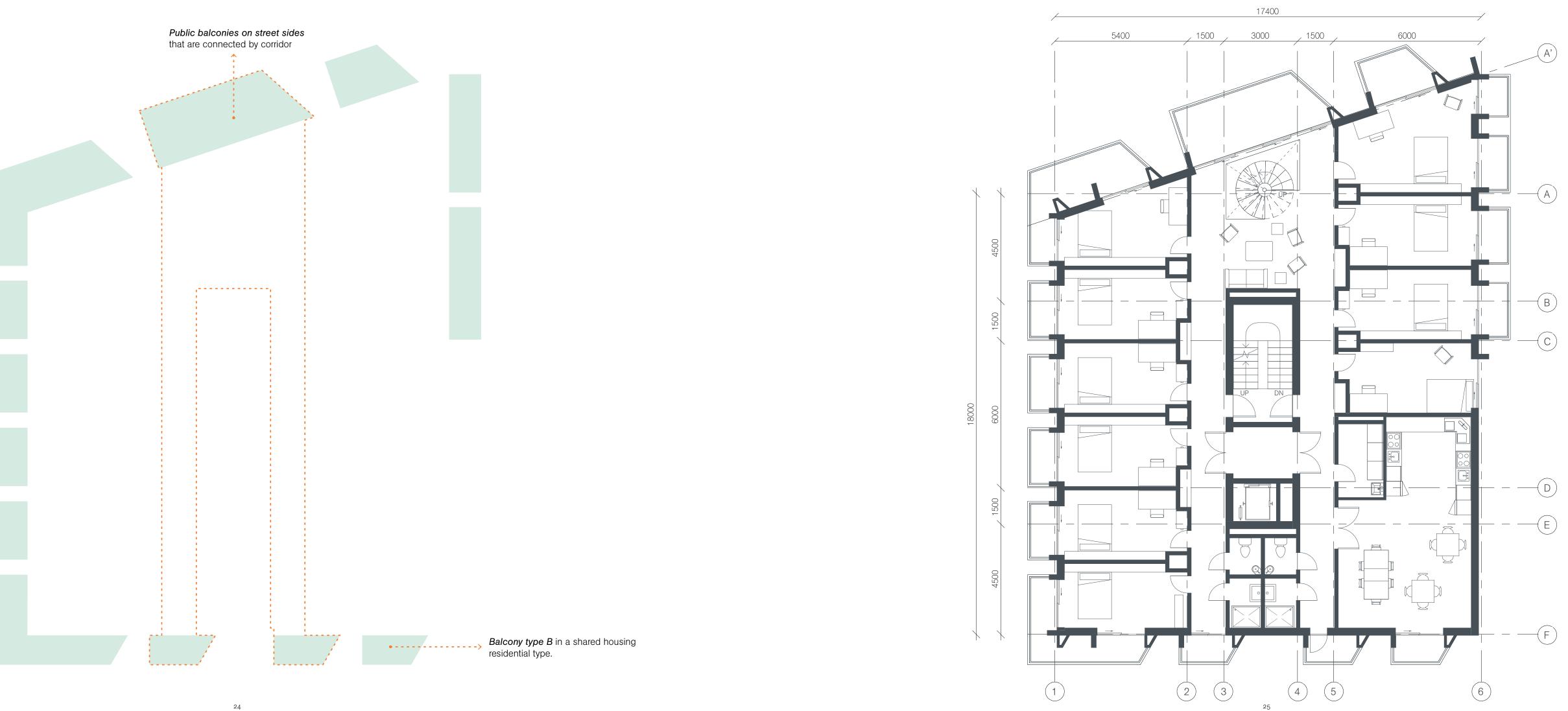


New Library, 0.5 Level 1:100

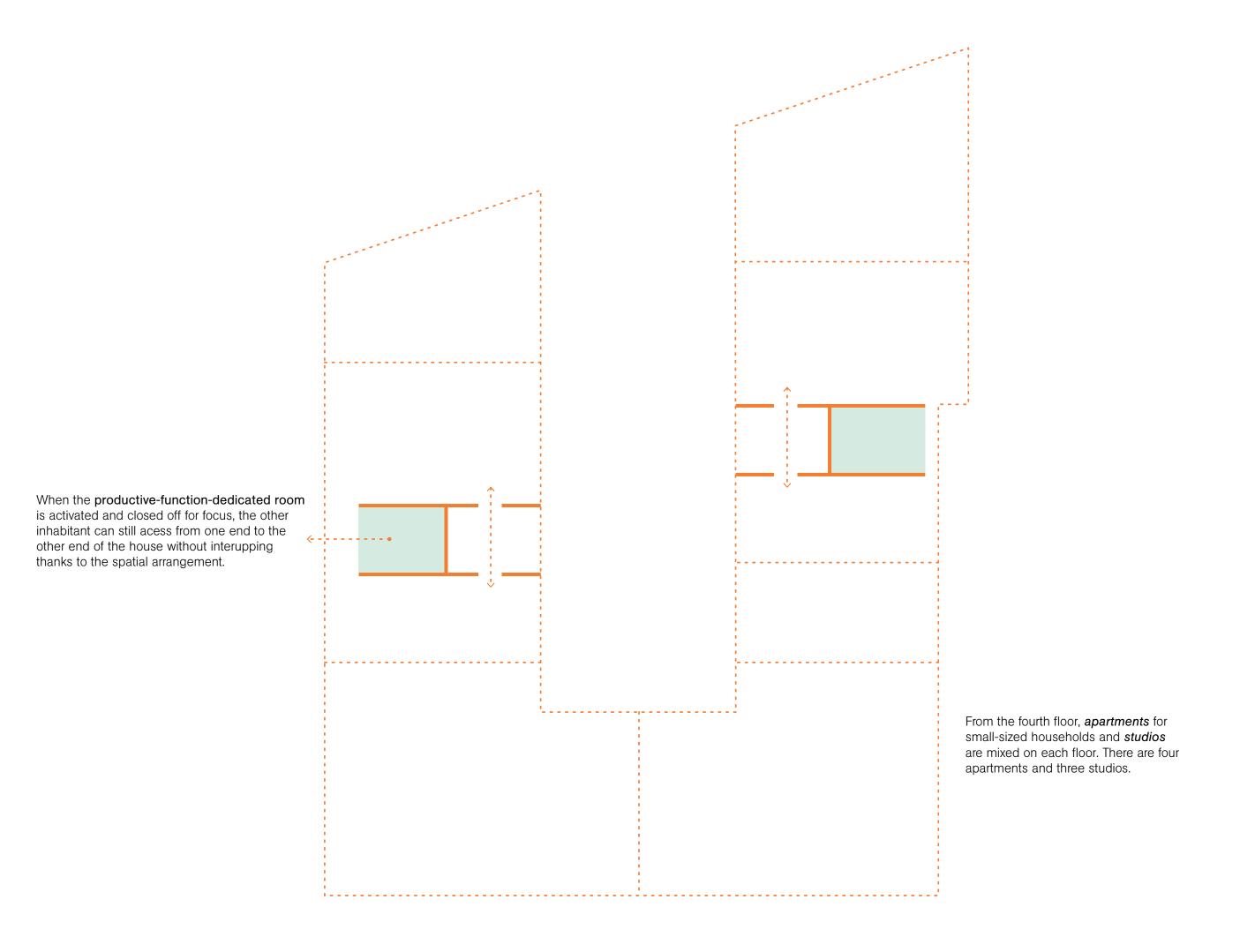


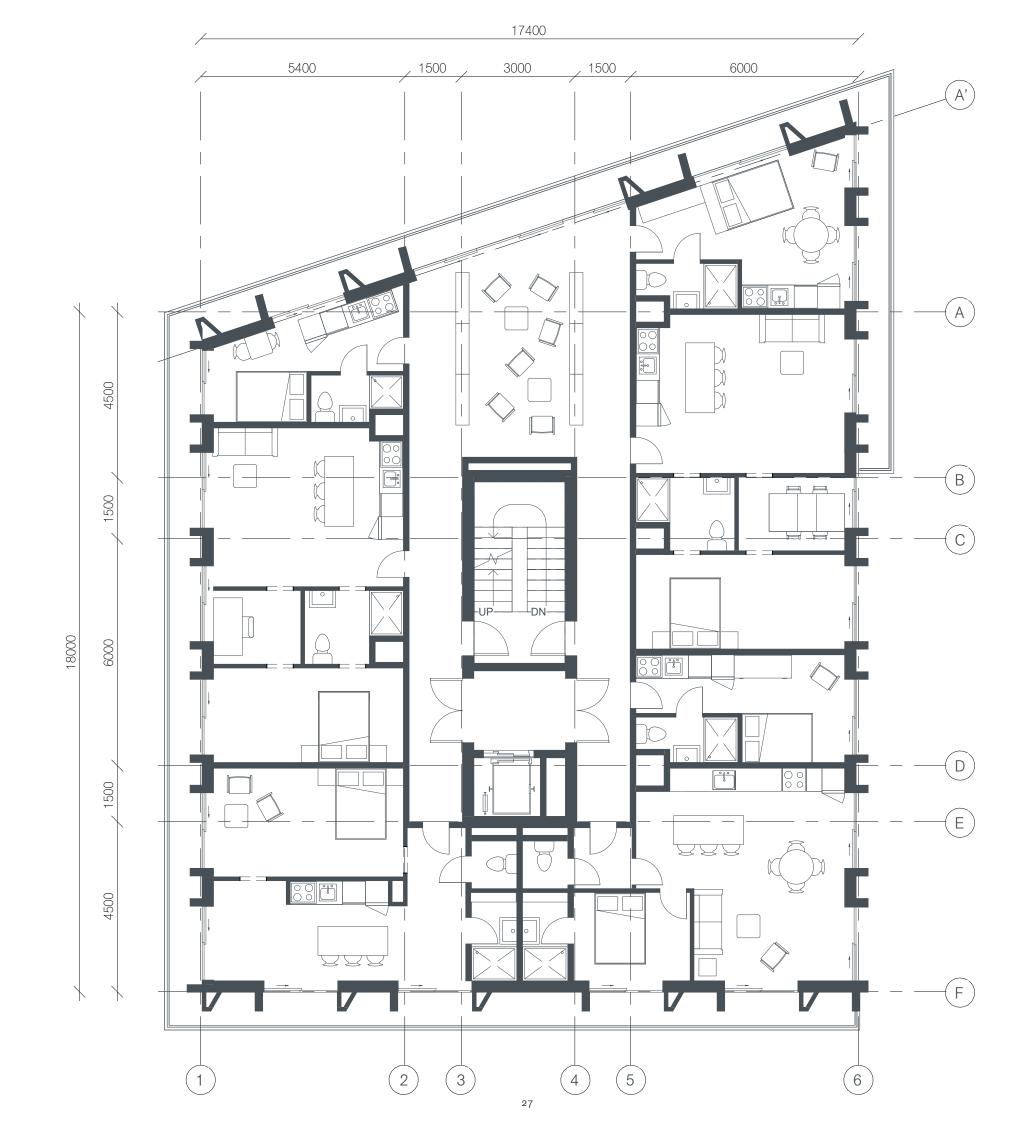


New Shared apartment, First Floor 1:100

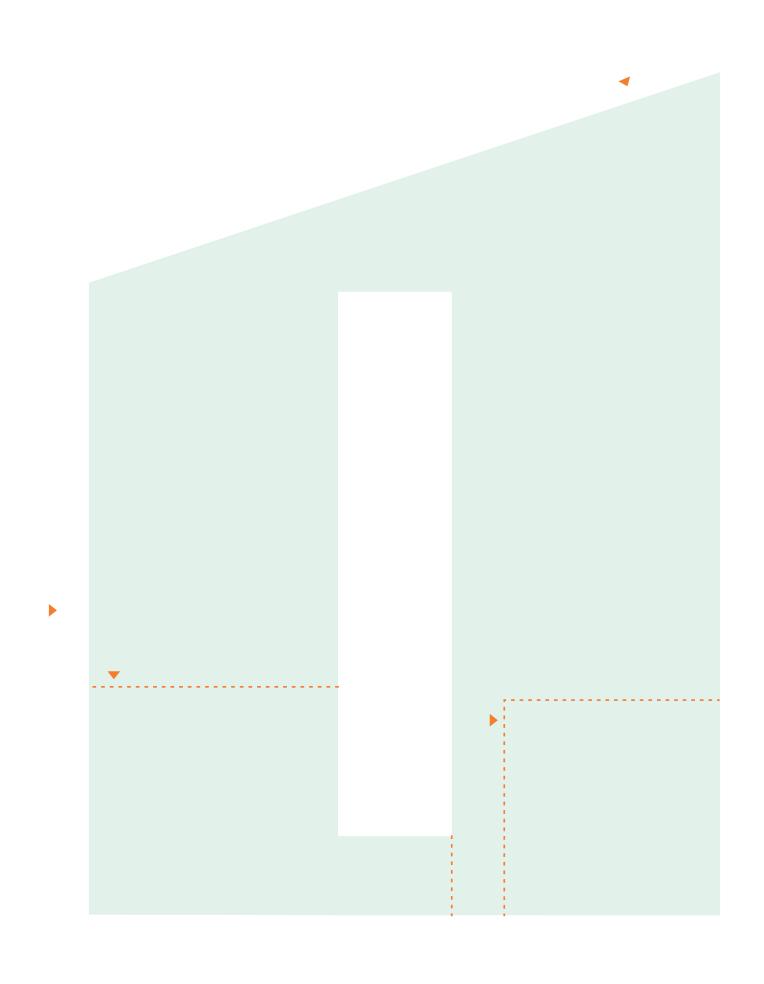


New Shared apartment, Second Floor 1:100

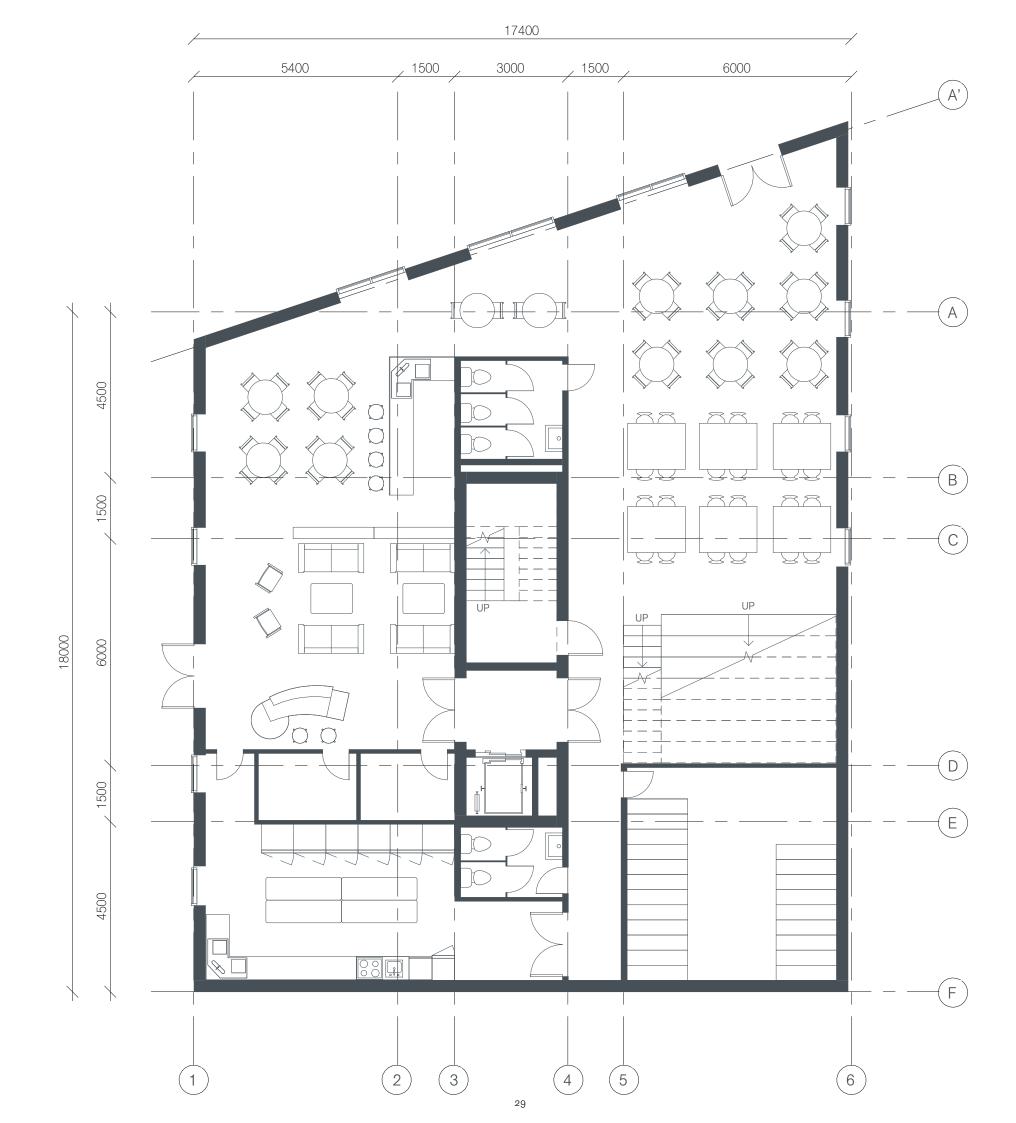




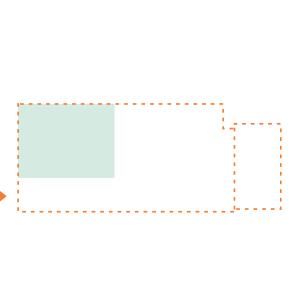
New Small apartments and Studio 1:100



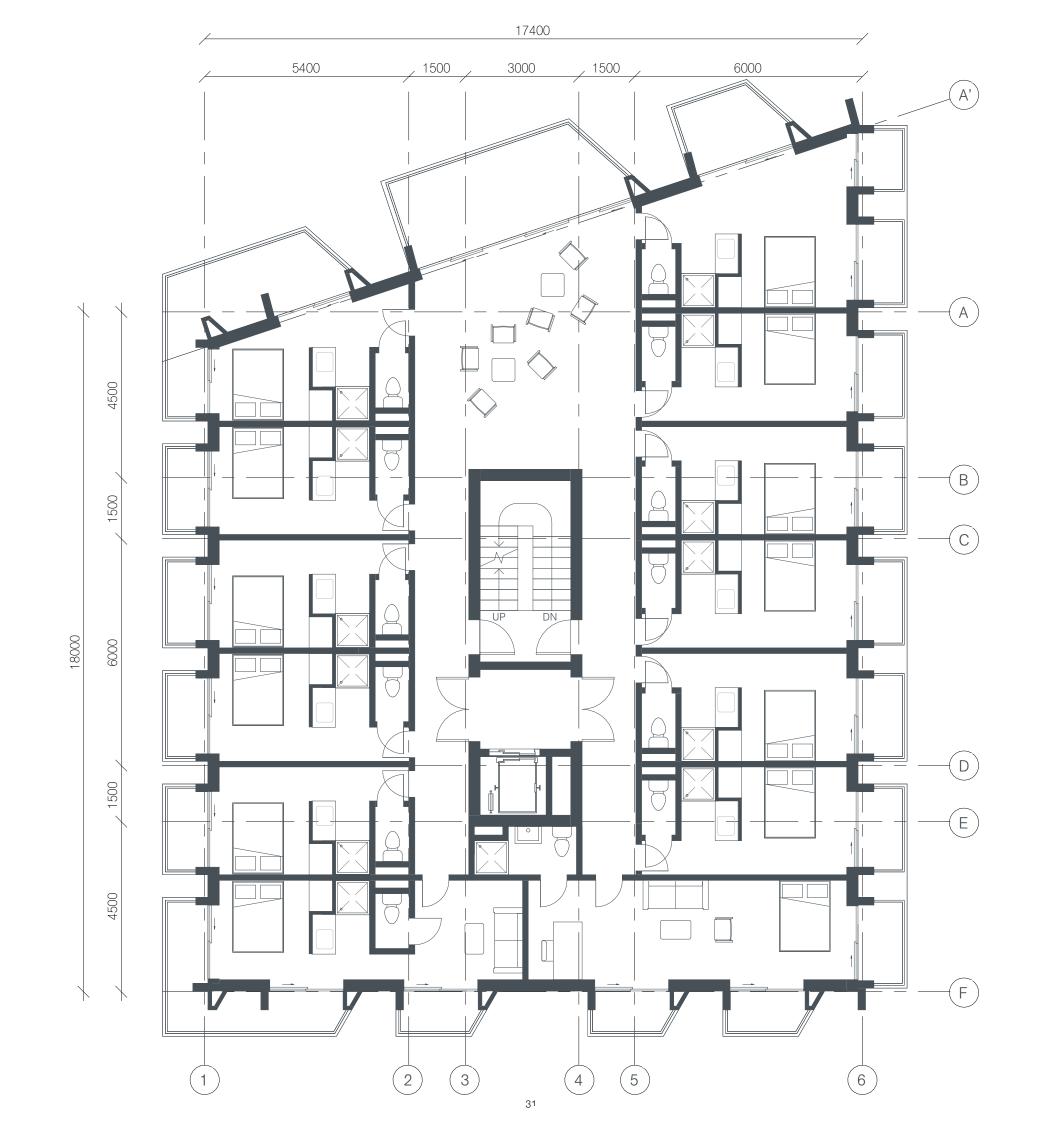
As said previously, the ground floor of the corner building is intended to be adaptable depending on the various public/collective function. Different from the daycare center, *hotel-apartments* have equipped lounge, bed and breadfast, lobby, cafe, bar, and a public lecture/concert hall on more than half of the floor area. The open plan without a wall capacitates more *flexible* uses based on *time-zoning*.



New Hotel-apartments, Ground Floor 1:100



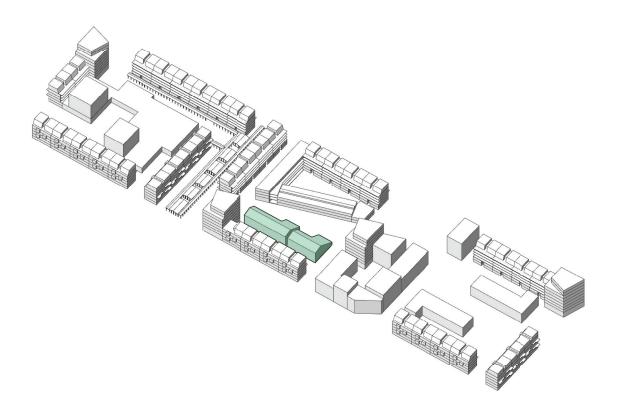
A hotel-apartments unit is composed of a toilet and a shower with a small balcony so that the resident can also have an access to the outside.

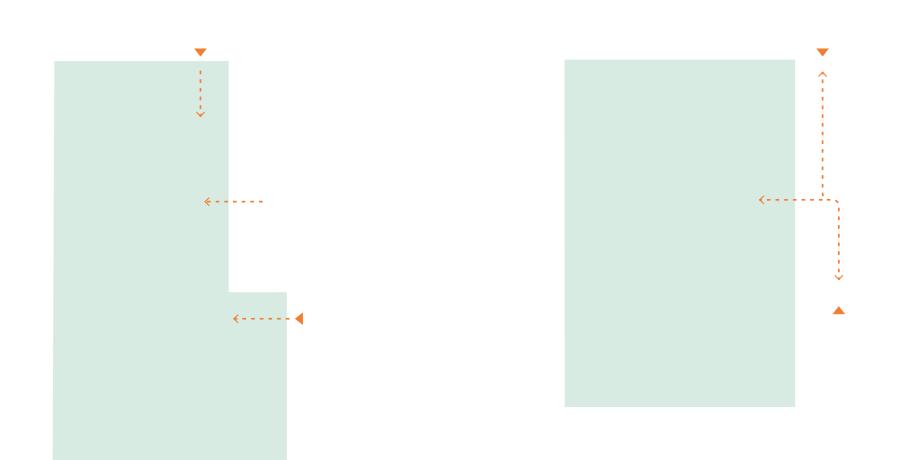


New Hotel-apartments, Residential Floor 1:100

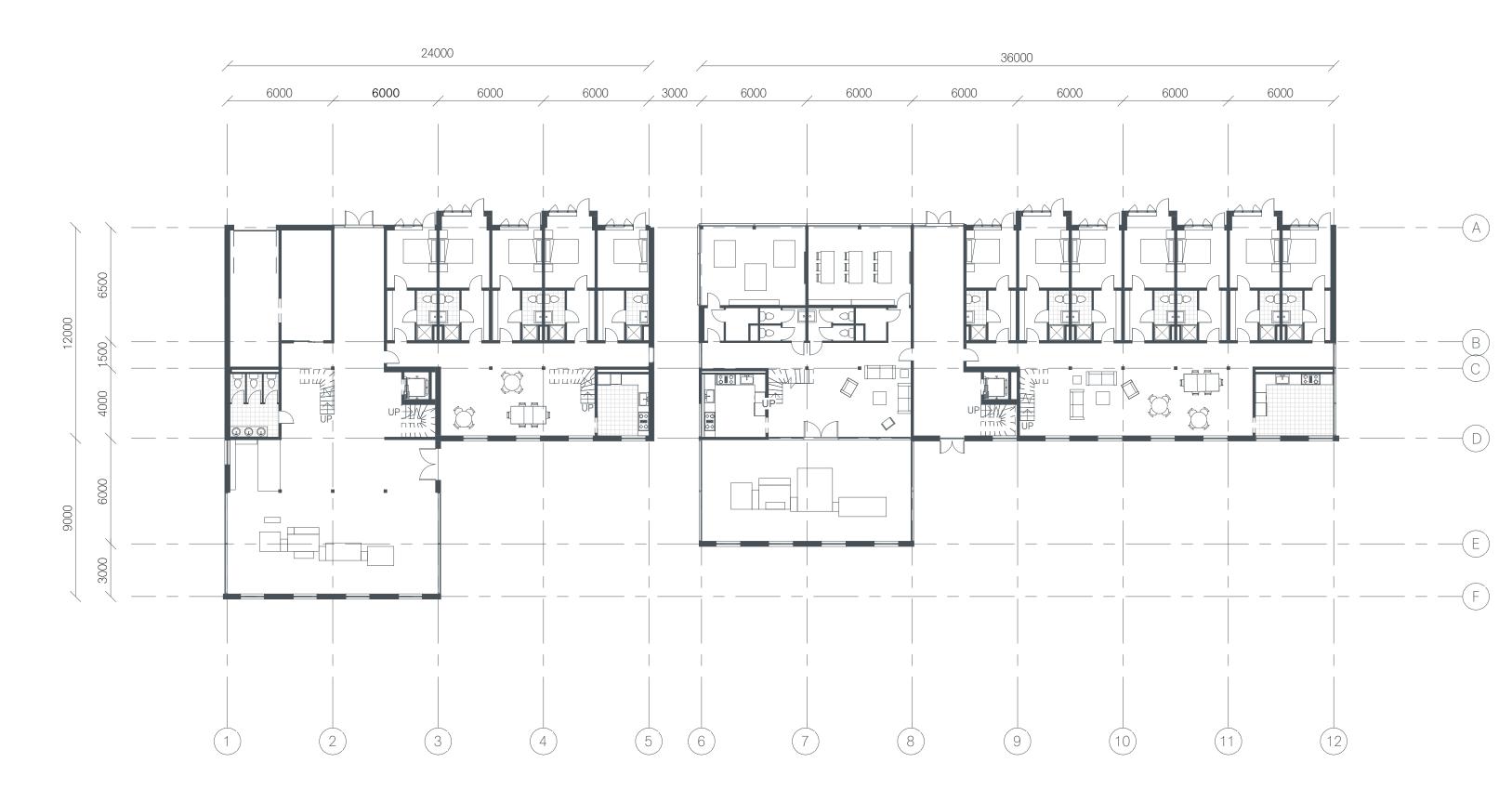
Productive Share

The productive building aims to minimize the private residential unit and maximize more public and productive spaces. This exaggerate the characteristic of 'shared' residences because not only the inhabitants share 'living-functioning' facilities such as kitchen and livingroom, but also they share knowledge and skills such as workshop, lecture, and self-making activities.





Self-making facilities are equipped in the productive-function-dedicated spaces. This facility is located nearby (and adjacent) to residential units. In this case, co-housing units with shared facilities are located in the same building.

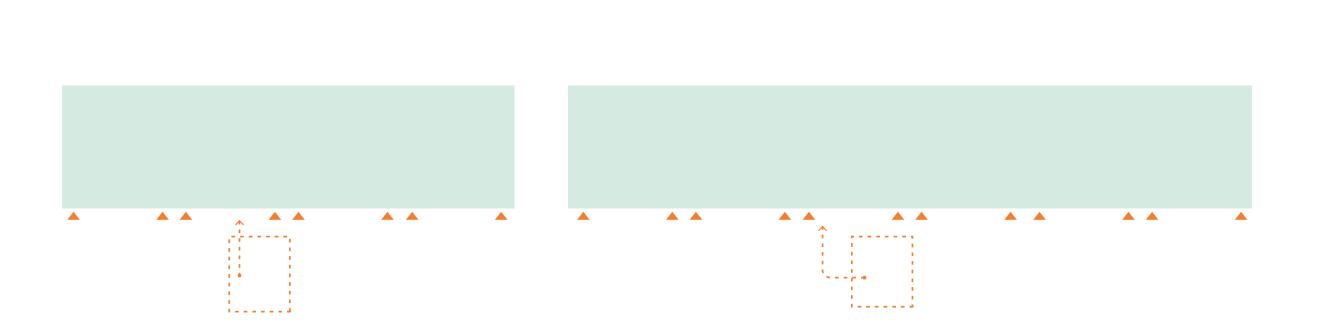


New Share and Self-making, Ground Level 1:200

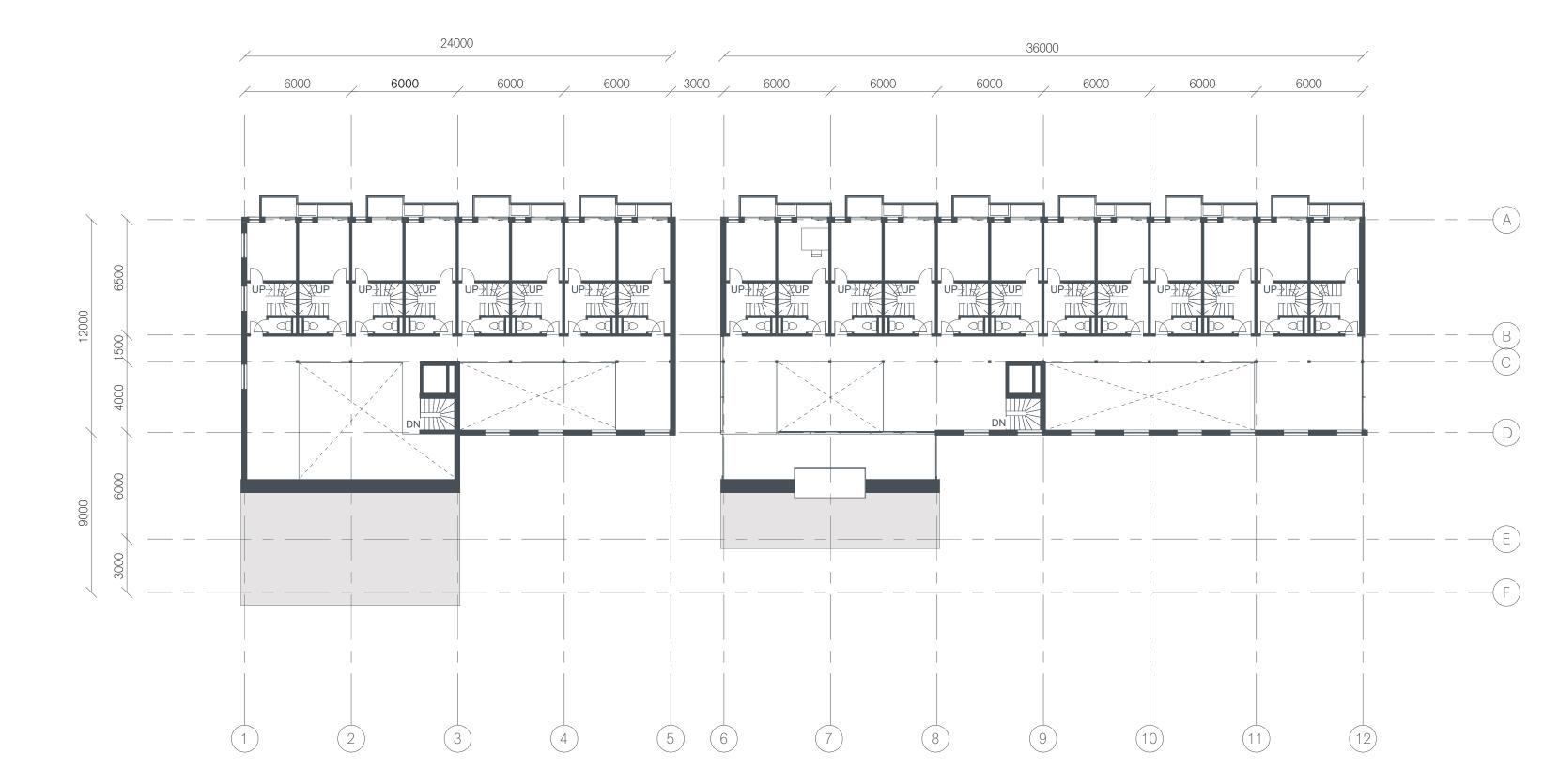
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More public functioning spaces are double-floor high in case of moving bigger equipments in the self-making spaces or achievingg better connectivity to the individual residential units on the upper floor.

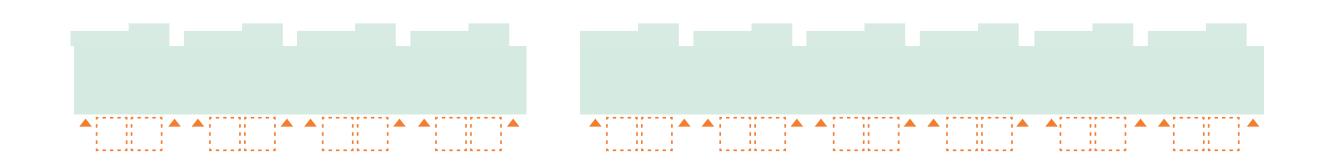
New Share and Self-making, First Level 1:200



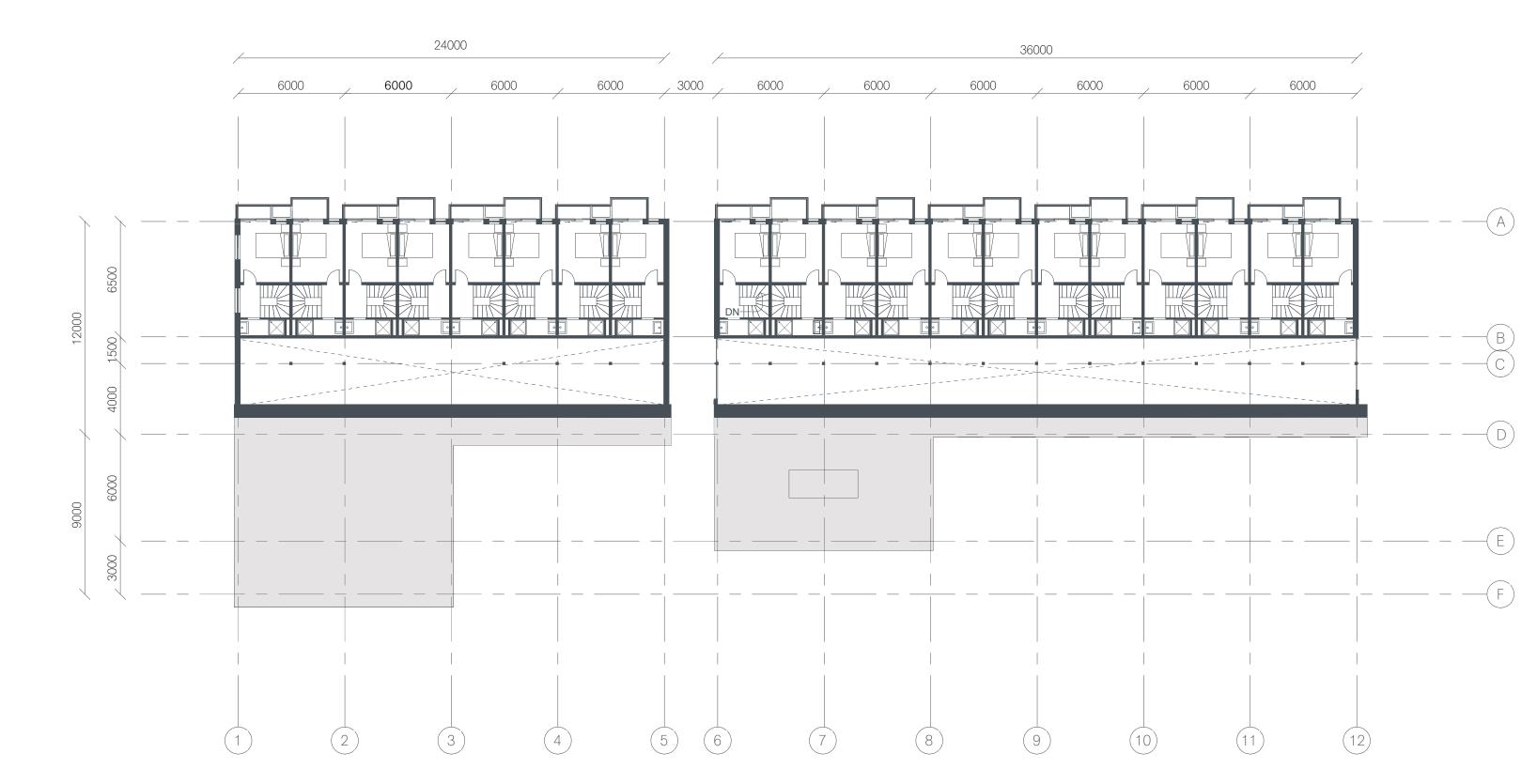
The residential upper levels are composed of double-floor units where the productive-function-dominated spaces are located at the lower level, and the live-function-dominated spaces are at the upper level. For easier accessability for both inhabitants and visitors, the staircases and elevators are in the middle of the buildings.



New Share and Self-making, Second Level 1:200



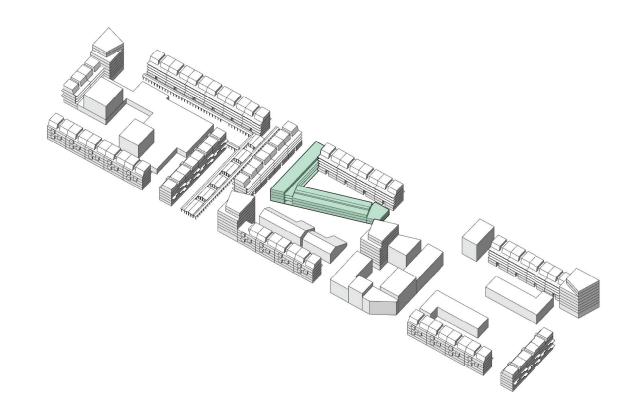
The most upper level comprises the private residential units that are *live-funtion-dominated*. The private units can be only accessed via the private cores in each unit.



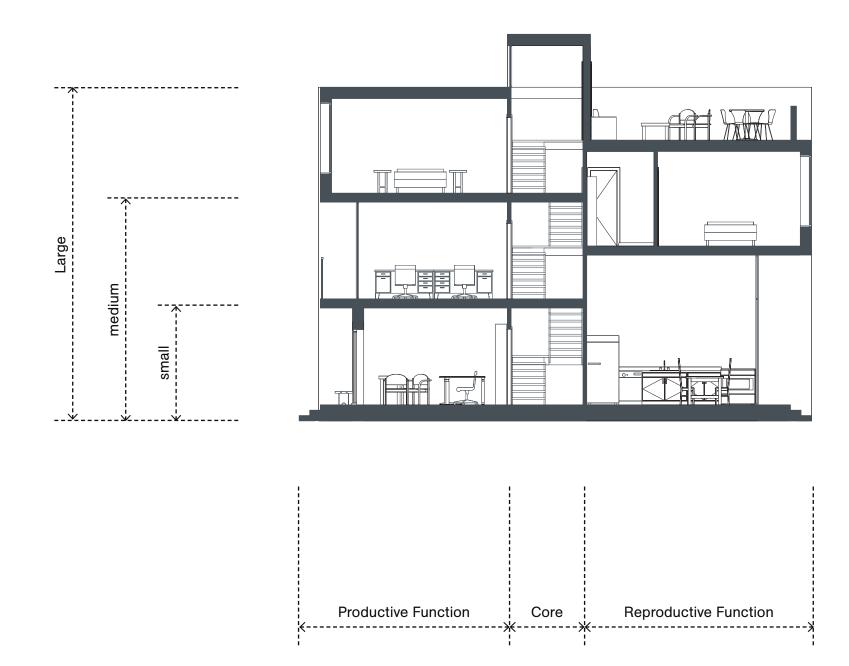
New Share and Self-making, Third Level 1:200

Courtyard

The courtyard becomes smaller and cozier as new buildings and productive programs have substituted the areas of the origial existing courtyard. While the entire site has become more public, open, permeable, and productive, the morphology of the courtyard type keeps the residence private.



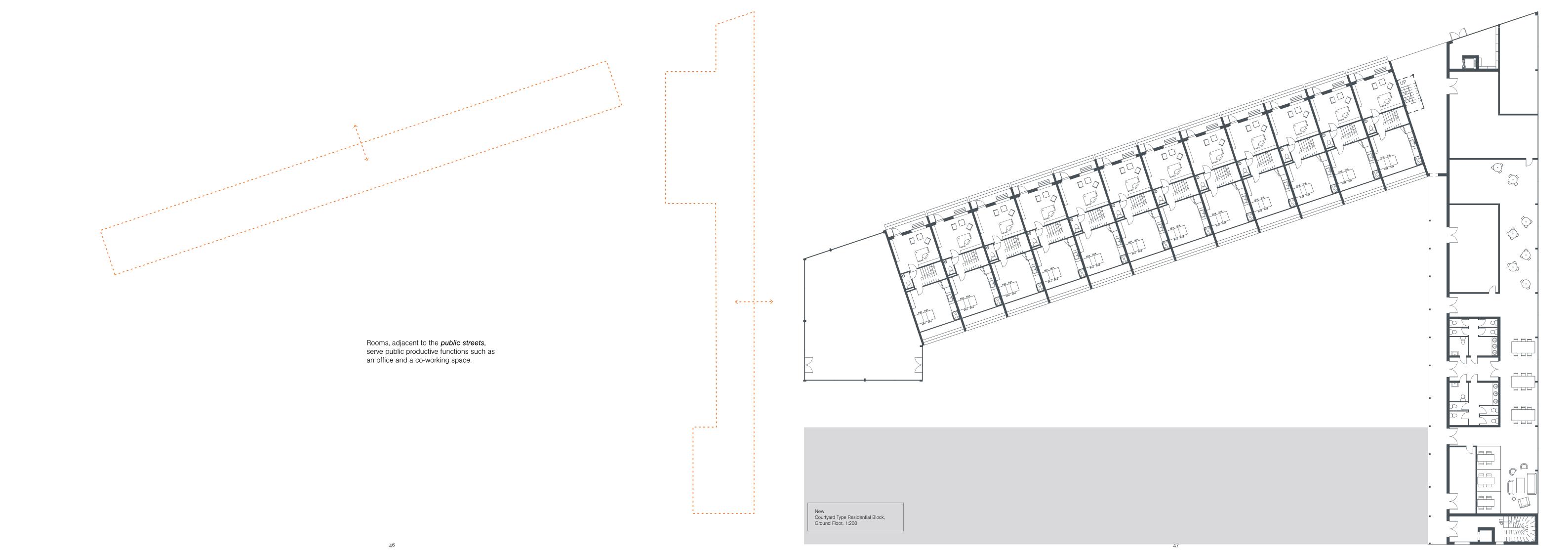
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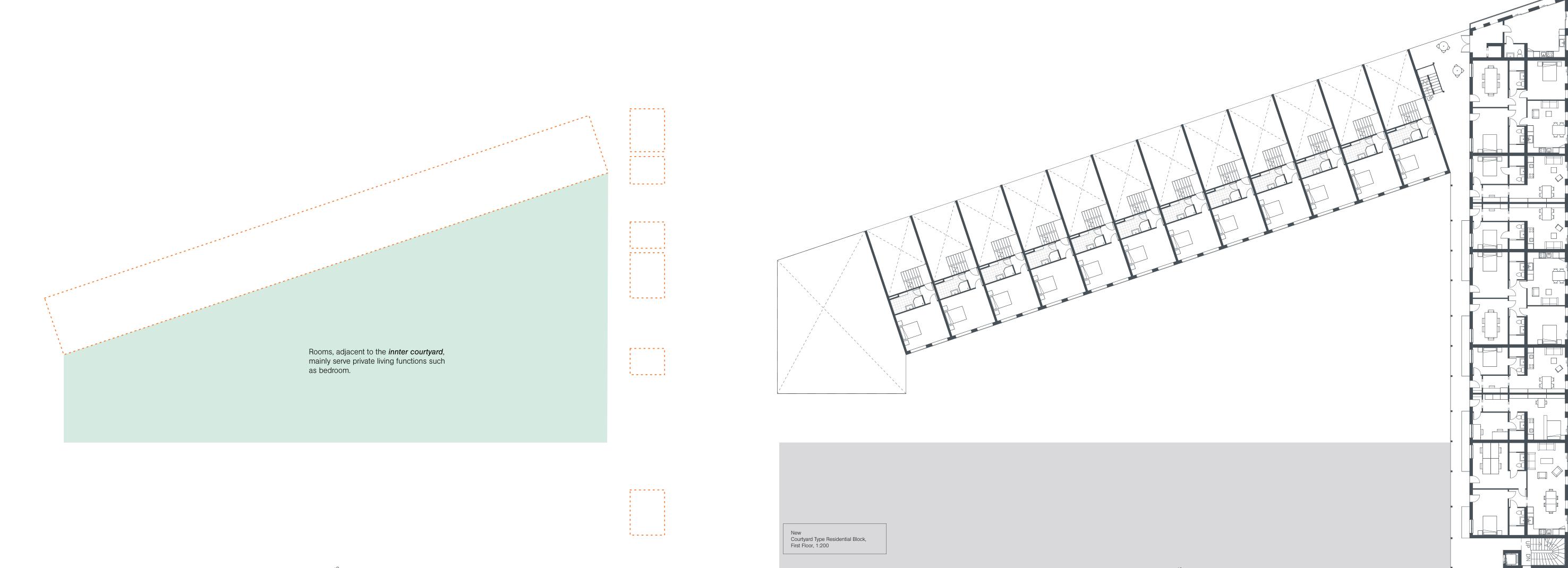




New Independent Housing Unit, Section 1:100

New Independent Housing Unit, Floor Plan 1:100





..... ------New Courtyard Type Residential Block, Second Floor, 1:200

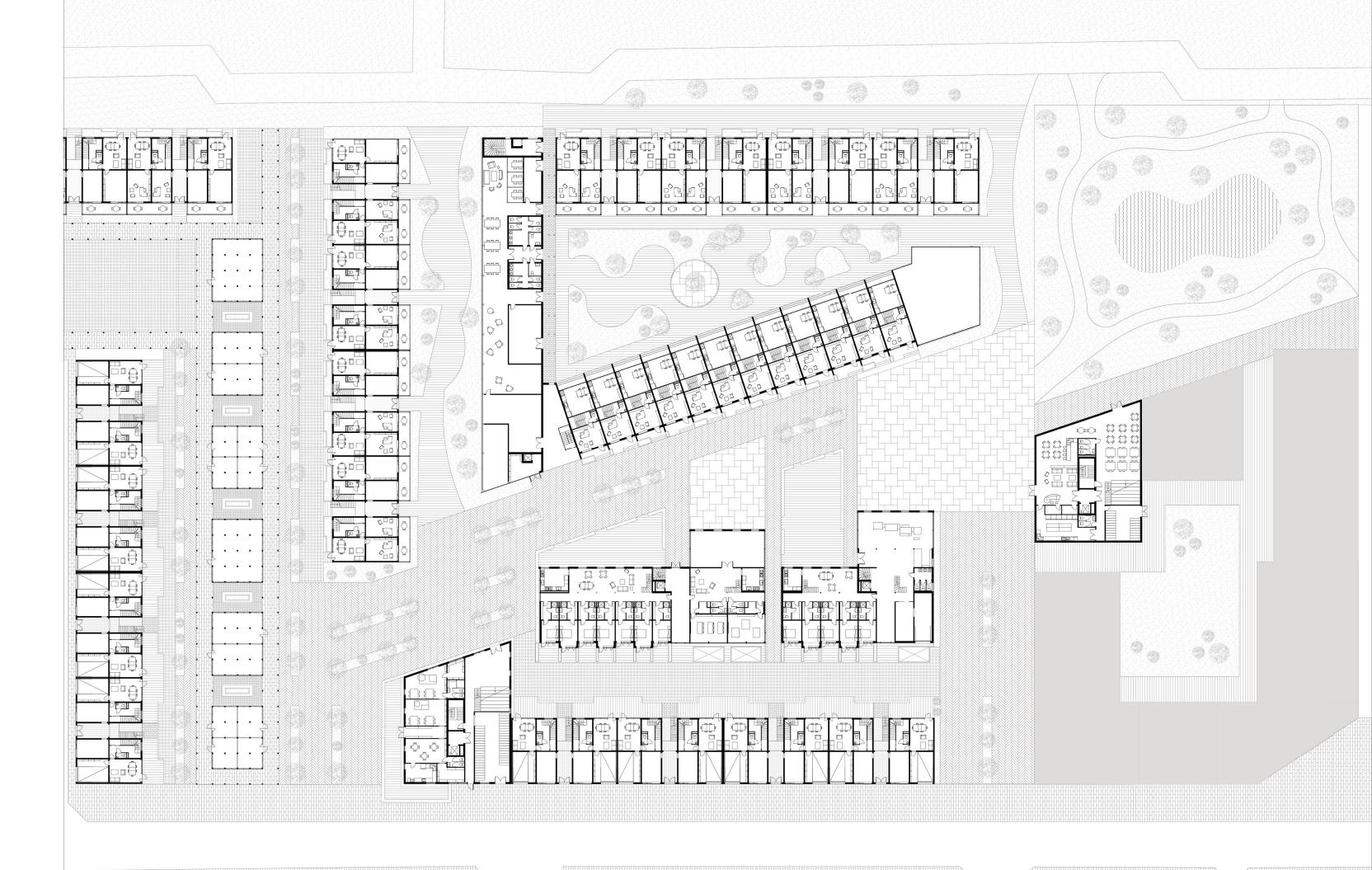
The residential units are designed based on the open building concept, which advocates a *physical division* of building components based on different life cycles. Each unit can be divided into two where wet rooms are placed in the middle.

..... |------ ------New Courtyard Type Residential Block, Third Floor, 1:200

Within the given physical structure, inhabitants flexibly arrange spatial arrangements. some have a big *productive* working rooms, and others have made a small part of a working room at the hall way towards the entrance.

In-Between Spaces

The clusters and corner buildings have diversified the productive agenda of the site. The new 'in-between' spaces are consequently created by the newly added buildings. The landscape on neighborhood scale also reflect the introduction of the productive scheme by having various programs and landscape elements on site.

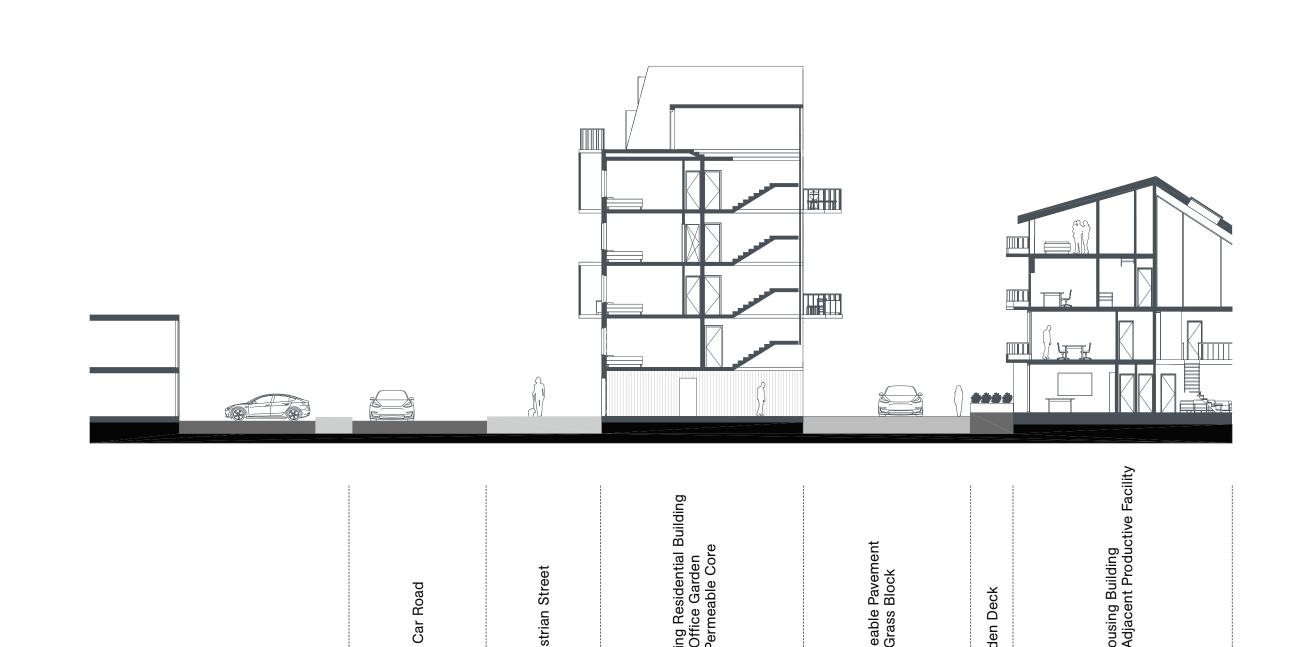




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| | | | | | | The state of the s | | |
| Existing Residential Building with Office Garden | Pedestrian Street | Soft Green Barrier | Canopy | Shops | Canopy | Soft Green Barrier | Pedestrian Street | Existing Residential Building with Gallery |

Commercial Area between Two Existing Buildings 1:200

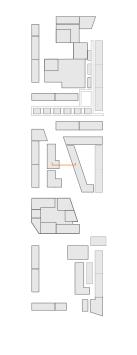


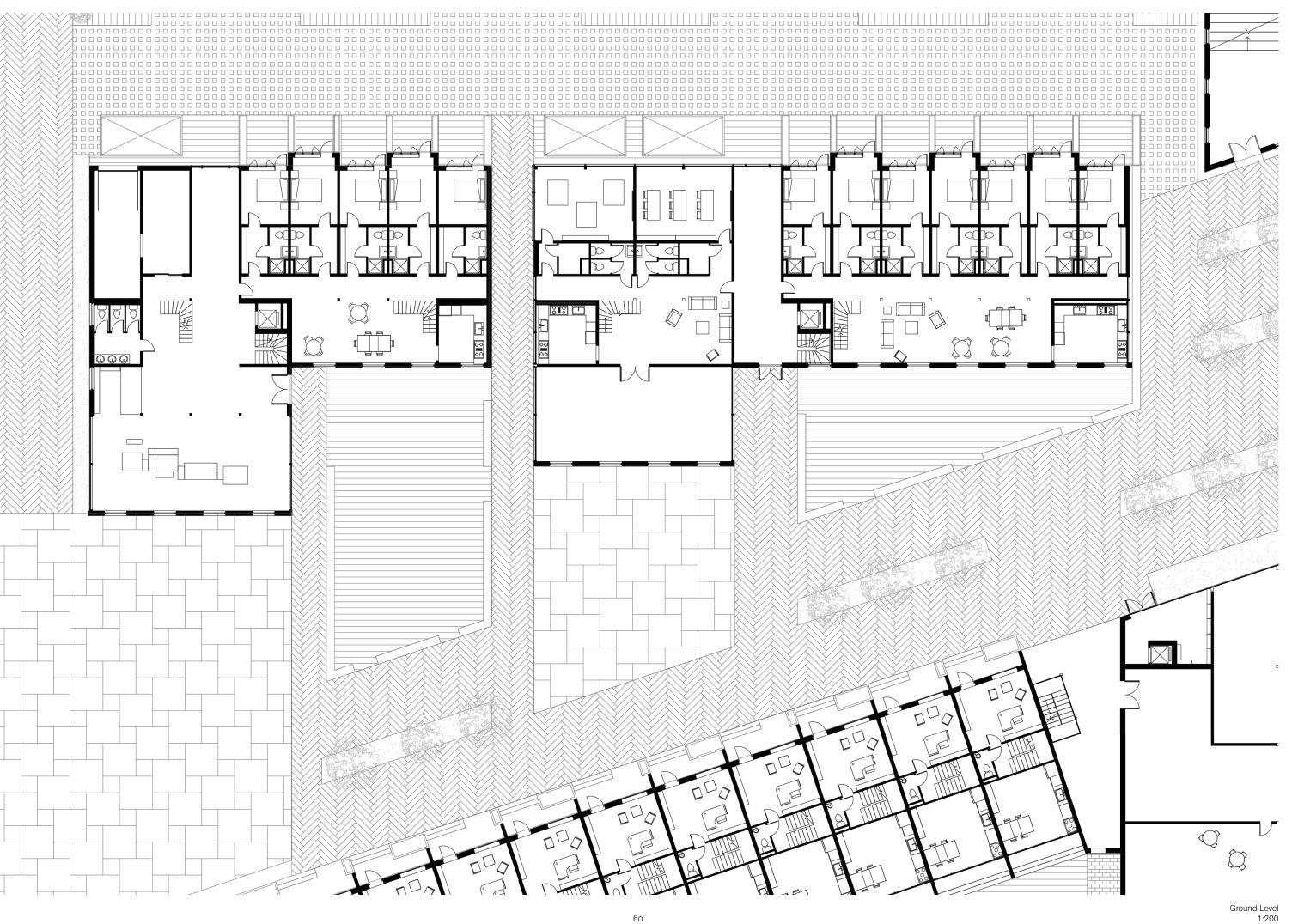


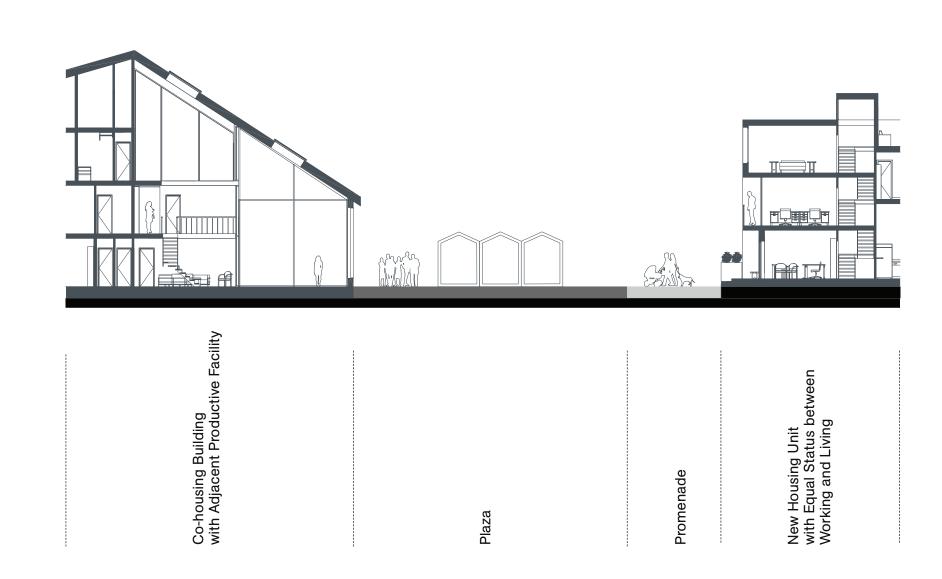
Productive Street between Productive and Existing Building 1:200

Ground Level 1:200

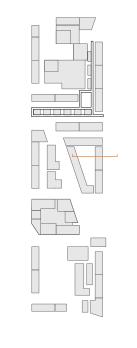
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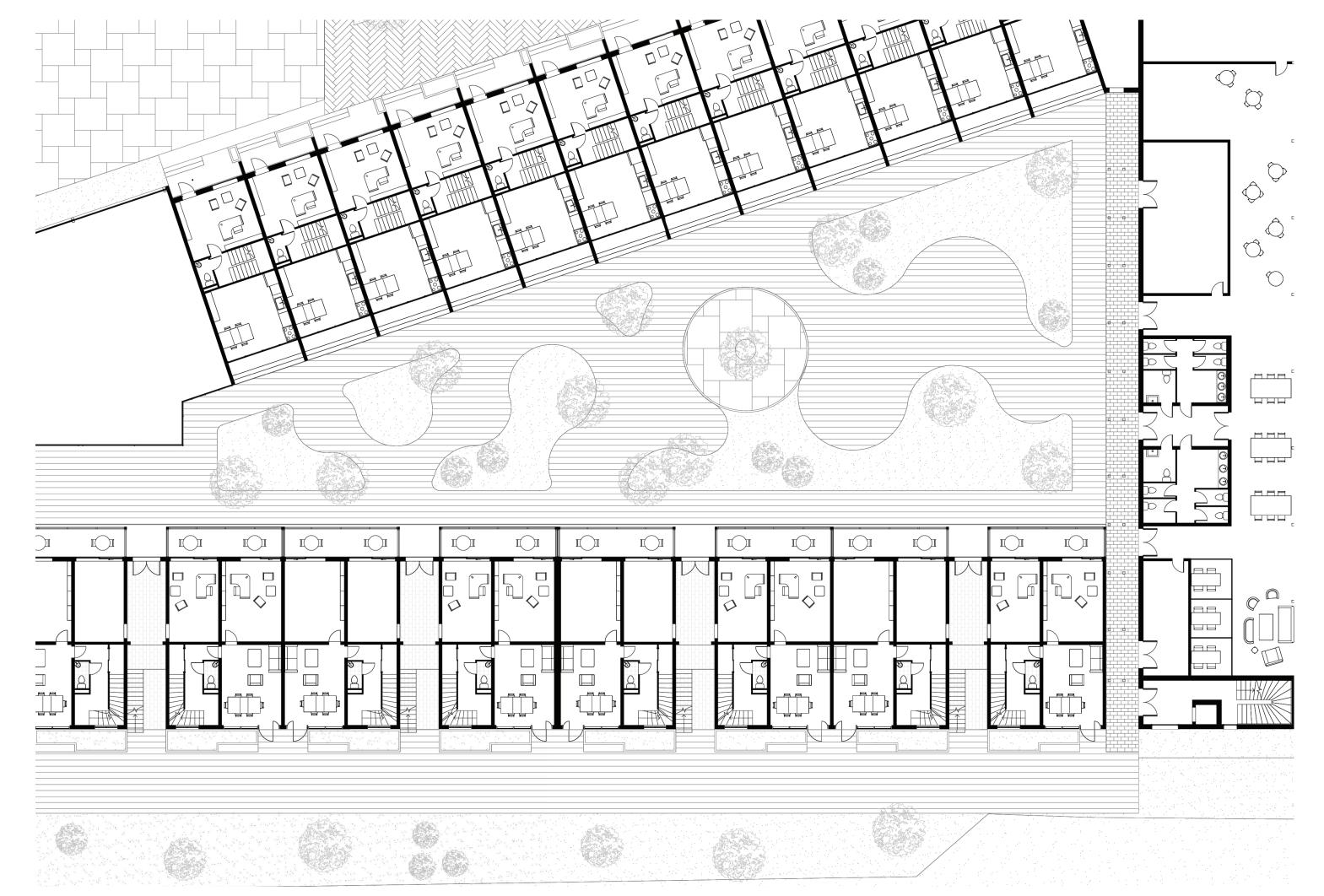






Promenade between Productive and 3-storey Buildings 1:200





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|---|--|-----------|--|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------|
| New Housing Unit with Equal Status between Working and Living | | Courtyard | | Existing Residential Building | with Gallery | Wooden Deck | Green |

Courtyard between 3-storey and an Existing Building 1:200

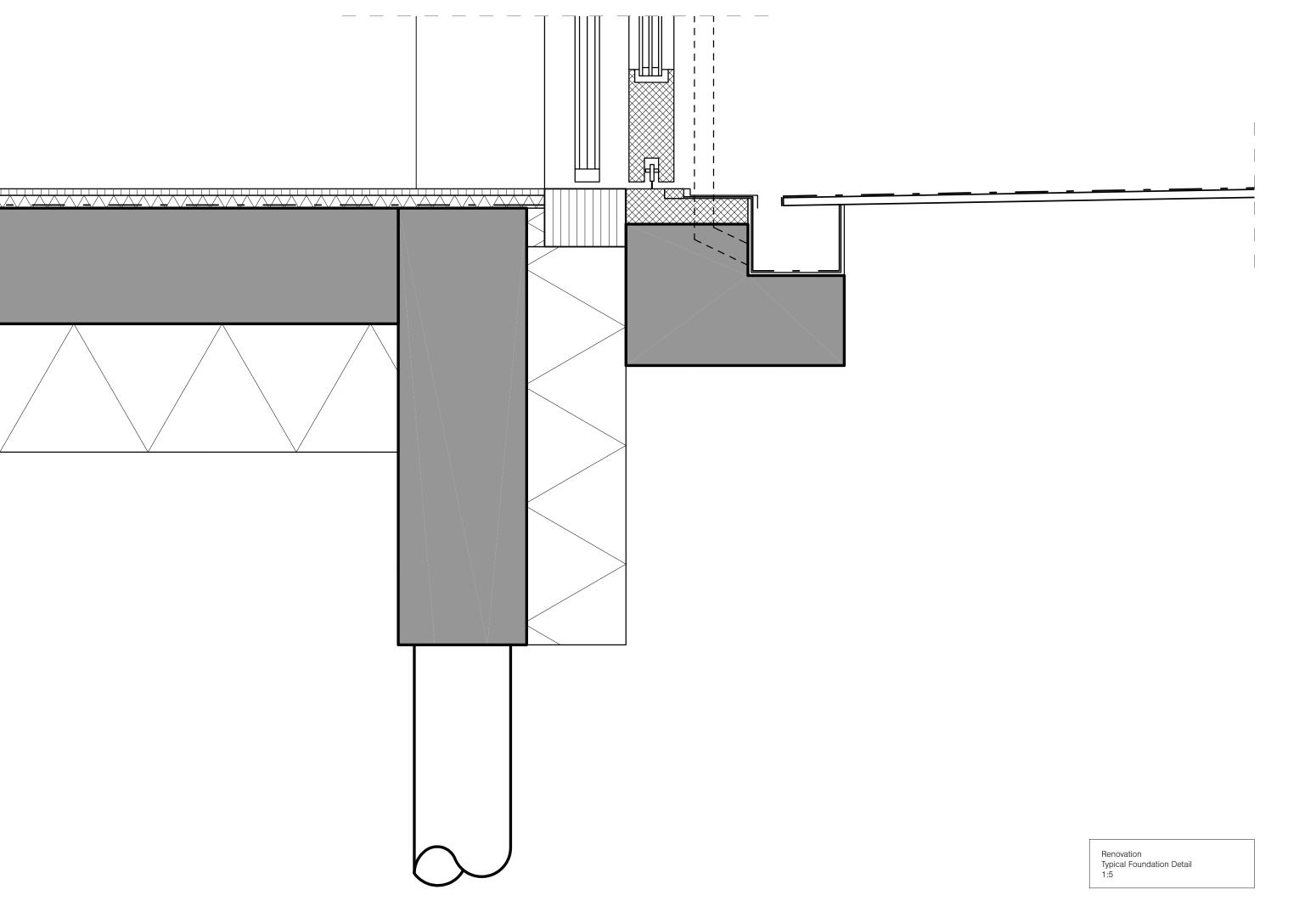
Ground Level 1:200

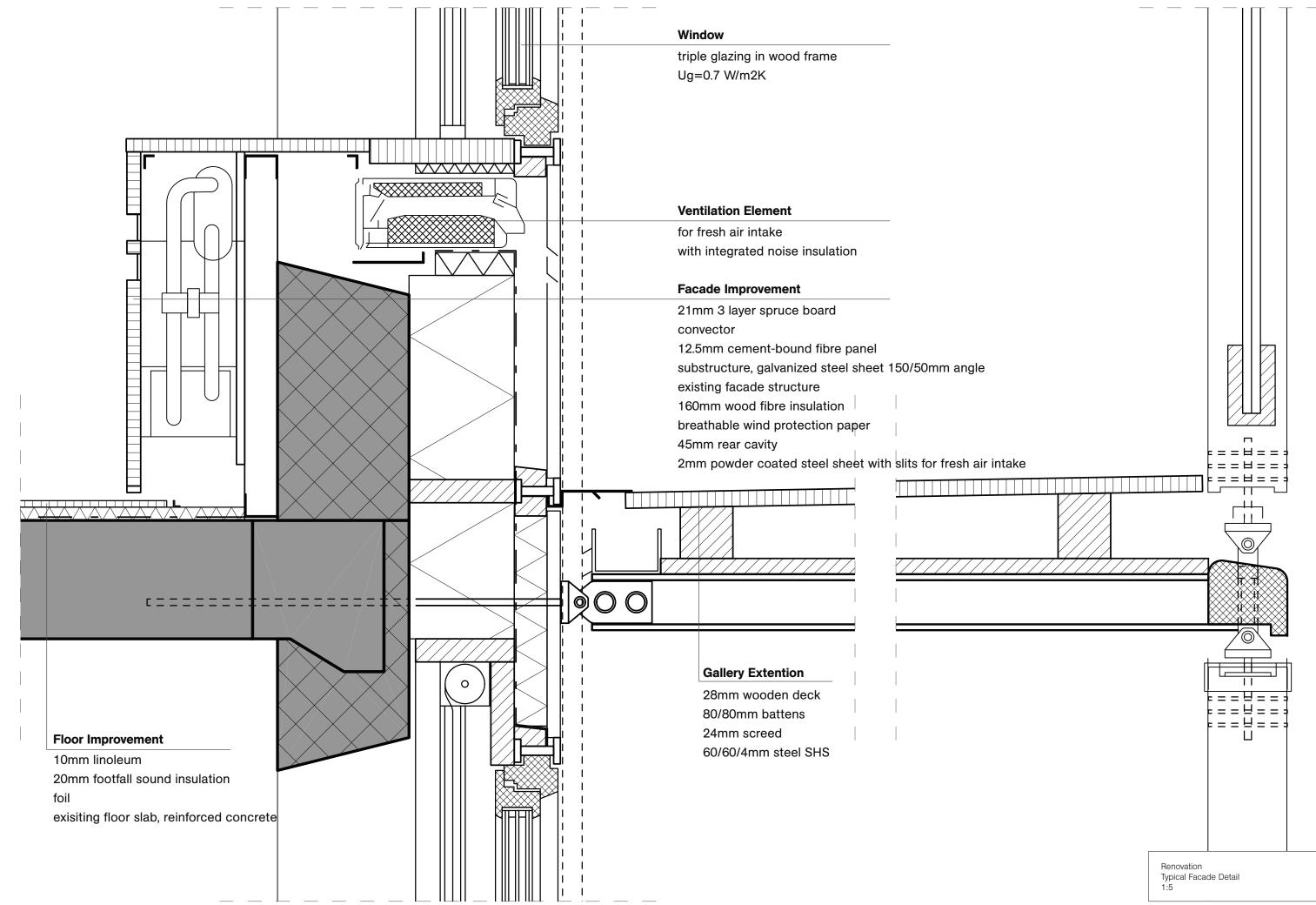
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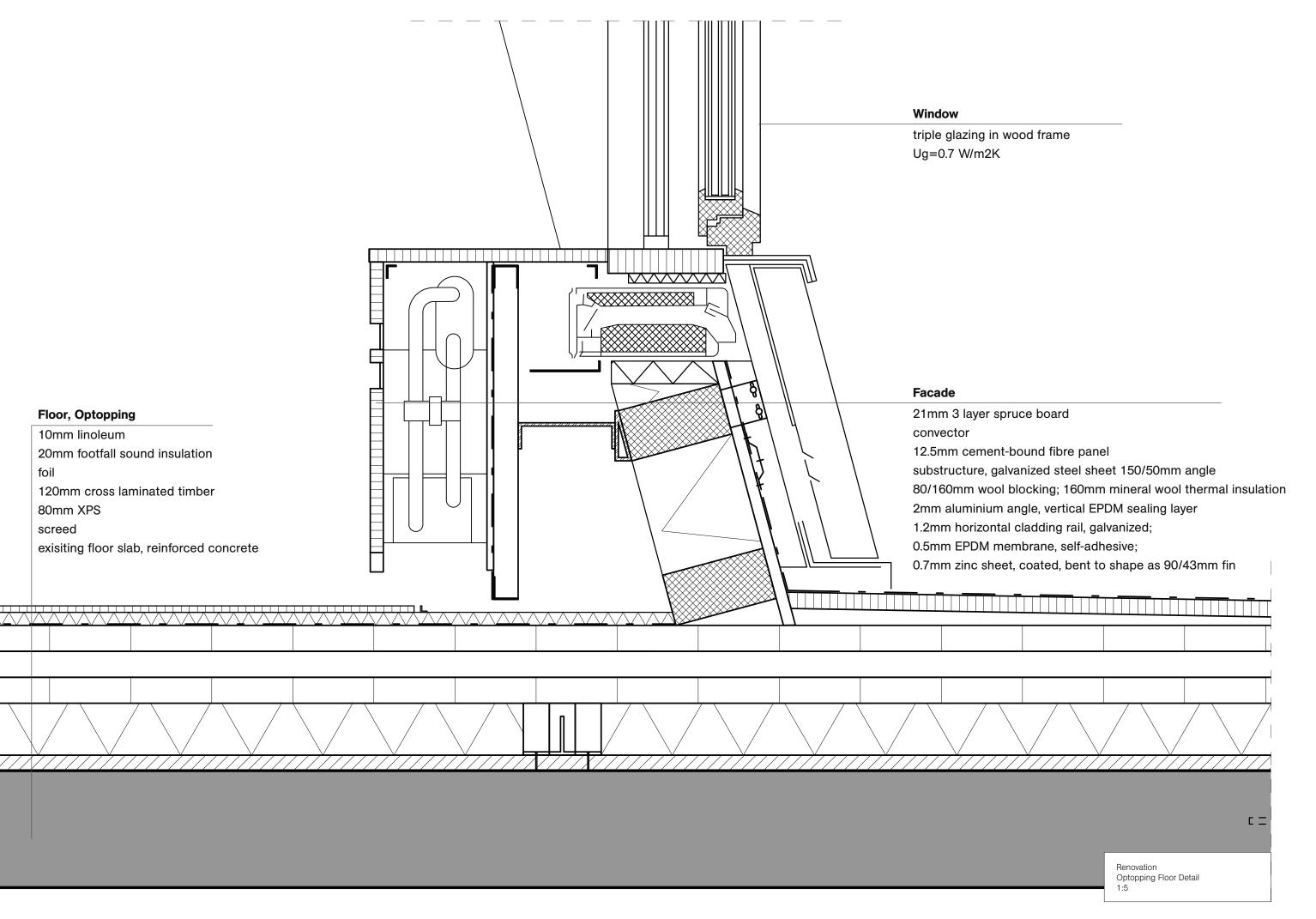
Building Technology Detail

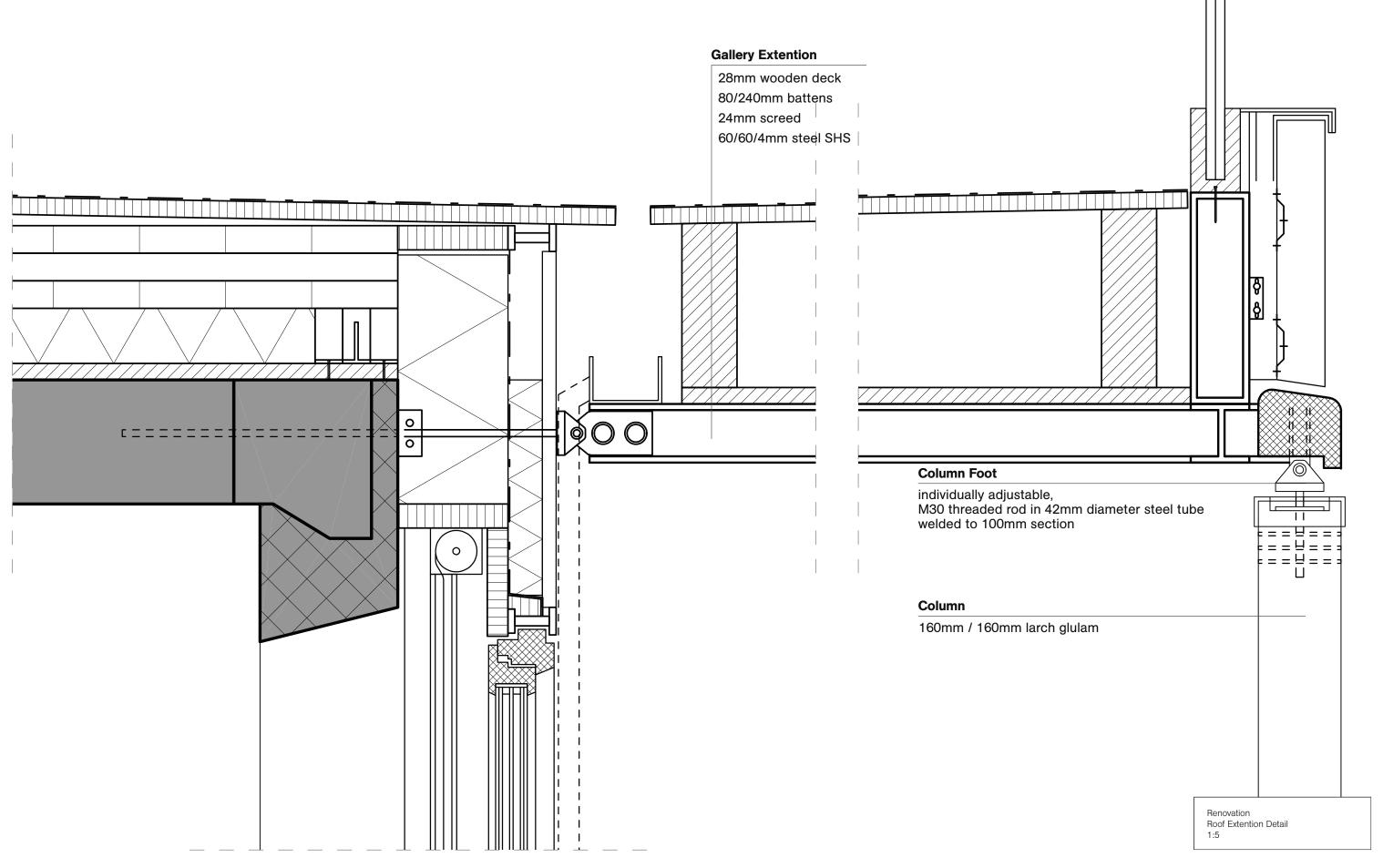
The facade fragment is studied specifically on the building that is renovated with gallery typology and optopping. The reason this part is chosen to study is that as an existing building the building includes not only the old traces but also new additions at the same time. Thus, delving into the detail helps applying the common strategy to similar buildings that share common characteristics as post-war building.

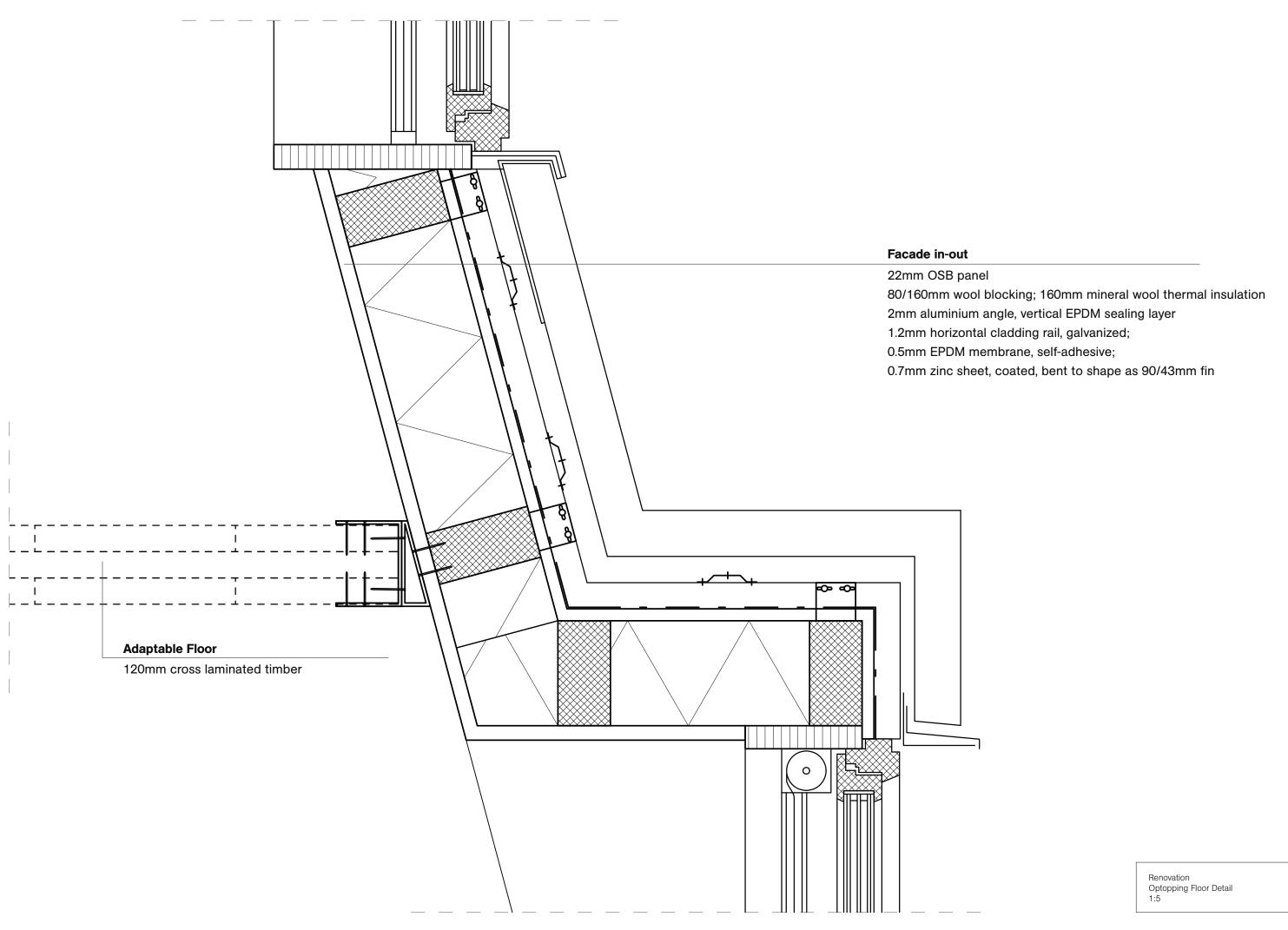












0.7mm zinc sheet, coated, bent to shape as 90/43mm fin 0.5mm EPDM membrane, self-adhesive; 1.2mm horizontal cladding rail, galvanized; 2mm aluminium angle, vertical EPDM sealing layer 160mm rigid-foam thermal insulation board, foil-faced breathable membrane 120mm cross laminated timber Renovation Roof Detail 1:5