

References

ARCHITECTURE

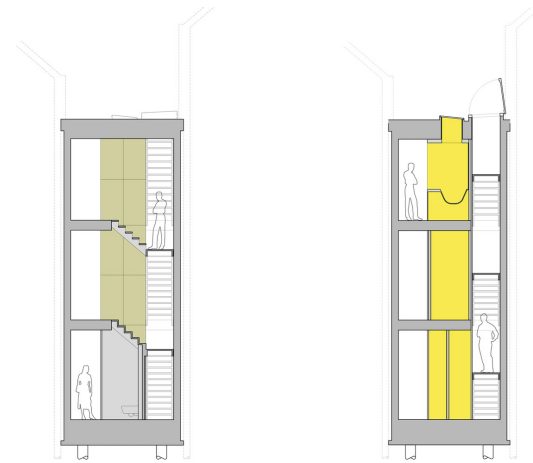
Mathilde Cecilie Lobben



"The modern house has its own identity with modern details, but still highlights the history of the small gap in the urban context," said the architects.

Skinny SCAR

- Architect - Gwendolyn Huisman & Marijn Boterman
- Where - Rotterdam, The Netherlands
- Built - 2018
- Area - 140 m²
- Dimensions - 3,4 m wide, 20 m deep



HISTORICAL CONTEXT



Open "one-room-house"
Contrasts but meets the height of the building on the opposite side.
Simplicity

Townhouse

Architect - Elding Oscarson
Where - Landskrona, Sweden
Built - 2009
Area - 125 m²
Dimensions - 5 m wide



INNER LIFE

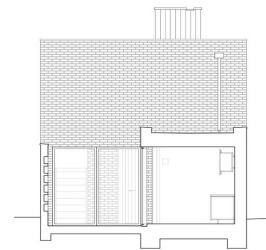
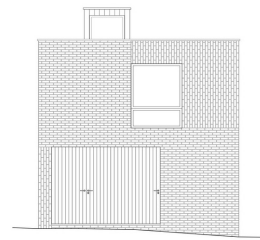




Stands out, but speaks the same language with brick walls. Shows something new but fits with the old.

Mews House

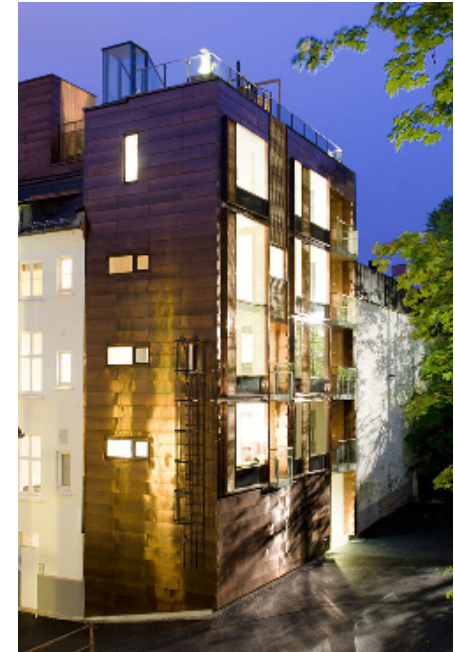
Architect - Russell Jones
 Where - London, UK
 Built - 2015
 Area - 68 m2
 Dimensions - 5 m wide, 11 m deep



Entrance and Courtyard Elevations

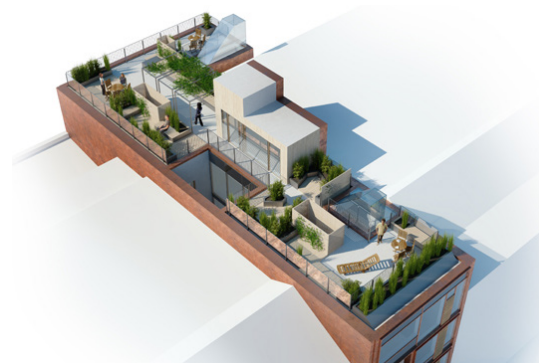
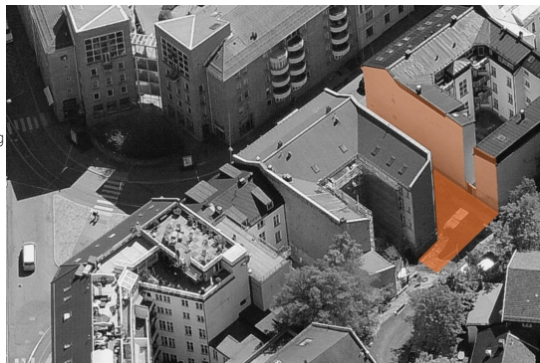


Gable against gable
Several units on "smaller" area
Lights up on ground floor
Green roof
Norwegian example



Parkveien 5

Architect - Kima arkitektur
Where - Oslo, Norway
Built - 2012
Area - 1000 m2 / 9 units
Dimensions - 7,2 m wide, 28 m long





Simplicity
Clean



Signal Townhouses

Architect - Allford Hall
Monaghan Morris
Where - Greenwich, London
Built - 2018
Area - 68 m2



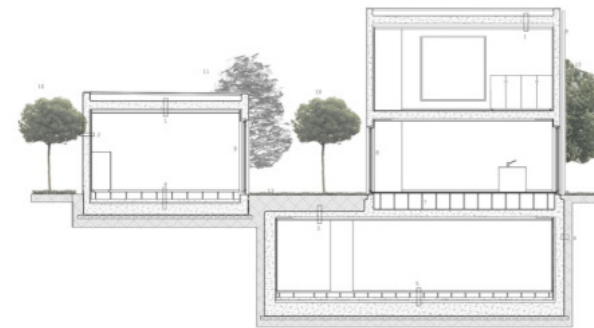
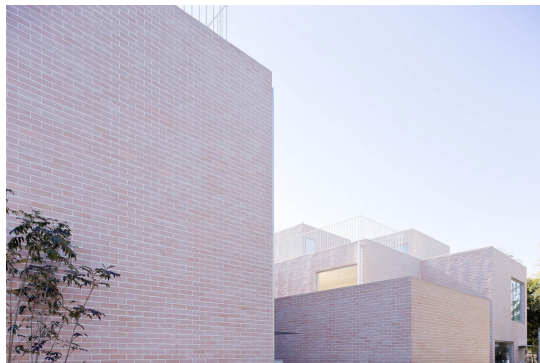


Material: the structure is made by concrete and steel, the other material are brick for the facade, parquet for the floor and aluminum for the windows.



Seijo Apartments

Architect - Kazuyo Sejima
Where - Tokyo, Japan
Built - 2006



INNER LIFE

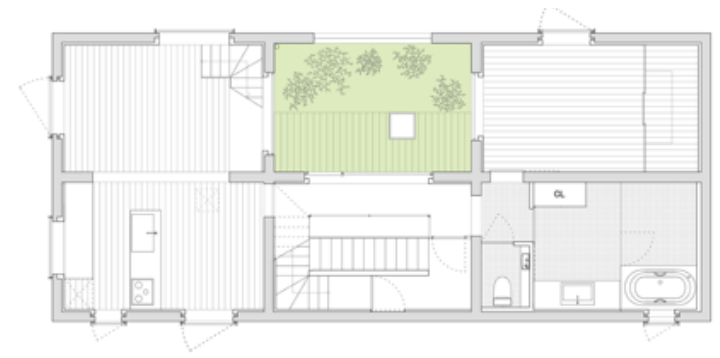


Division of rooms
Zones



House-K

Architet - K2YT
Where - Tokyo, Japan
Area - 291 m²



INNER LIFE



"one-room-house"
to spend more time together
openness



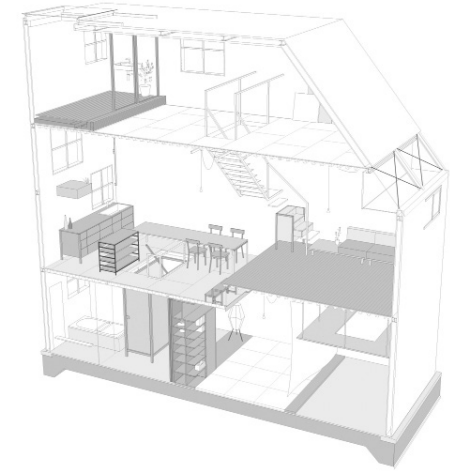
House in Chayagasaka

Architet - Tetsuo Kondo
Architects
Where - Aichi, Japan
Built - 2012
Area - 97 m2 /
Family 4 residents
Dimensions - 6,7 m wide,
9,3 m deep





Levels
Room solutions
Openness



House in Itami

Architet - Tato Architects
Where - Itami, Japan
Built- 2012
Area - 95 m2 / family
Dimensions - 3,4 wide, 9,6 deep



INNER LIFE



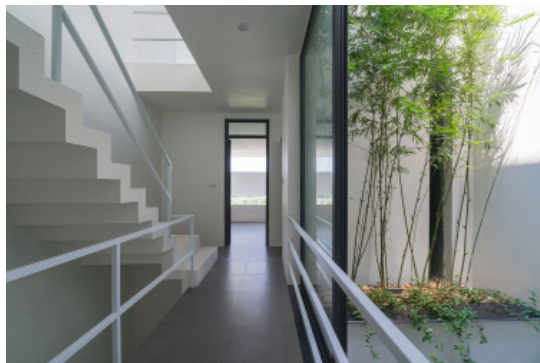
How to get light into a narrow site
 Many residents on small area
 Retracted entrance



SECTION 1 3 5

Houses in Trees

Architect - Nguyen Khac
 Phuoc Architects
 Where - Tu Son, Vietnam
 Built - 2016
 Area - 75 m2 / 2 adults
 & 2 teenagers
 Dimensions - 5 m wide, 15 m deep



1. GIGA 2. STORAGE 3. LIVING SPACE 4. KITCHEN SPACE 5. DINING SPACE 6. WORKSHOP 7. BEDROOM 8. BATHROOM 9. LAUNDRY 10. TERRACE 11. BALCONY 12. GARDEN

INNER LIFE



Living alone, working, together
Openness, light
"A building without walls"
Green pause in the city
structure
Narrow site



Vertical garden house

Architect - Ryue Nishizawa
Where - Tokyo, Japan
Built - 2013
Area - 66 m2 /
for two authors
Dimensions - 4 m wide, 8 m deep



INNER LIFE



Split levels
Zones



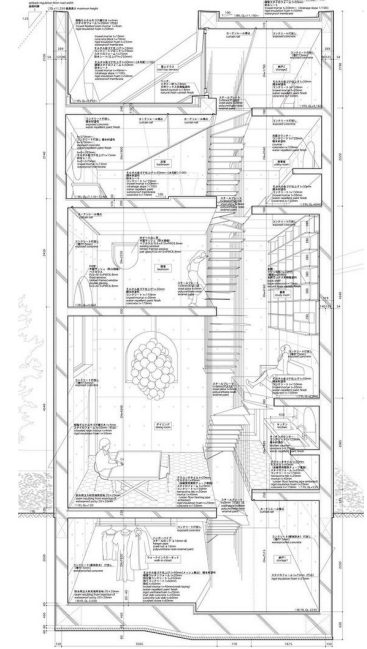
House & Atelier

Architect - Atleier Bow-Wow
 Where - Shinjuku, Japan
 Built - 2005
 Area - 109 m2





The stair as a connection and divider

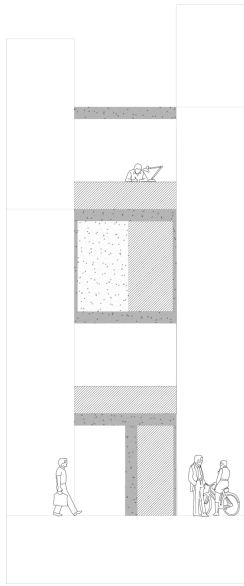


House Tower

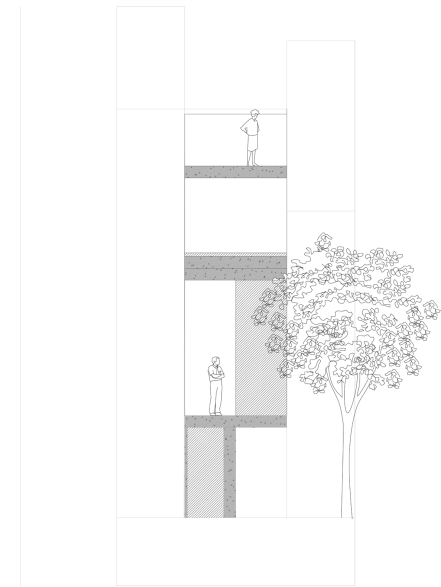
Architect - Atelier Bow-Wow
Where - Tokyo, Japan
Built - 2000
Area - 65 m²



INNER LIFE

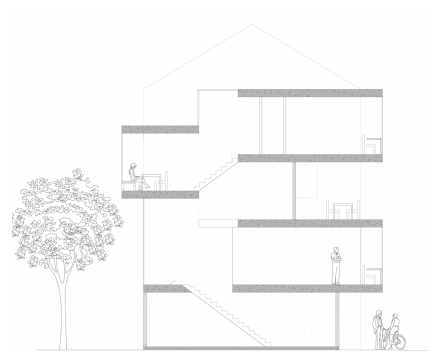
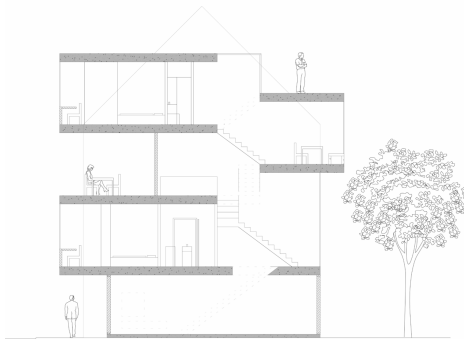


Split levels
Room for one guest and
one resident
Live together, but separately



Project - Guest

Own project
GK 1 Fall 2013
Where - Imagined site Oslo
Dimensions - 3 m wide, 10 m deep



References

CO-LIVING

Mathilde Cecilie Lobben



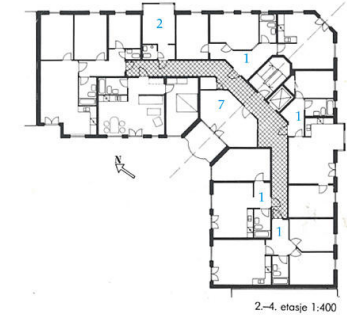
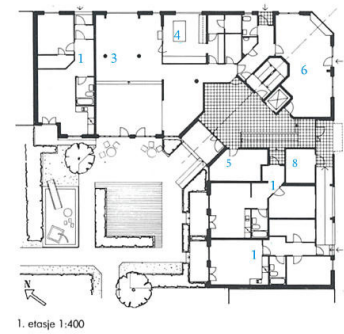
Friis' gate 6

Architect - Erlend Løvstakken, Bård Isdahl og Halldis Eckhoff
 Where - Tøyen, Oslo, Norway
 Built - 1987
 Units - 27

The common areas are the result of reduced apartment sizes, which was mainly achieved by merging the kitchen and living room. An organization of the apartments via a middle corridor at the expense of continuous apartment was chosen because of the desire for a common stairwell for all residents

"The genius of living here is that you can be social if you want to, and not be social if you do not want to" - resident Friis gate 6

They share living room w kitchen, gym, sewing room, playroom, sauna, billard room, table tennis room, laundry room, guest room etc.



- 16.10.18, Pollen, 2012, https://sesuu.com/eriksenskjaa/docs/pollen_no_2
 - Info figer delverd at info meeting Friis gate 6, 16.10.18, "Hvordan er det egentlig å bo i et bofellesskap", by Framtidsboliger+ByKuben



Lange Eng Collective Living

Built with participation from the future residents.

Architect - Dorte Mandrup Arkitekter
 Where - Lange Eng, Albertslund, Denmark
 Built - 2009
 Area - 6400 m2 area - 600 m2 shared areas
 Units - 54 (71 -128 m2)

"Its great to work with a usergroup with a clear attitude towards the way they want to live their life, instead of property developers driven by reaching a broad market and rejecting unconventional solutions" Dorte Mandrup

The outer perimeter of the block towards the forest is relatively closed, the facade and the roof clad in the same material, whereas the building towards the garden appears light and open.
 From every resident there is access to the garden space and terraces along the facades offers a convenient platform bringing life from the homes into the common space.

They share kitchen, workshop, hobbyroom, cafe, cinema

- 16.10.18, Pollen, 2012, https://fsuu.com/eriksenskajaa/docs/pollen_no_2



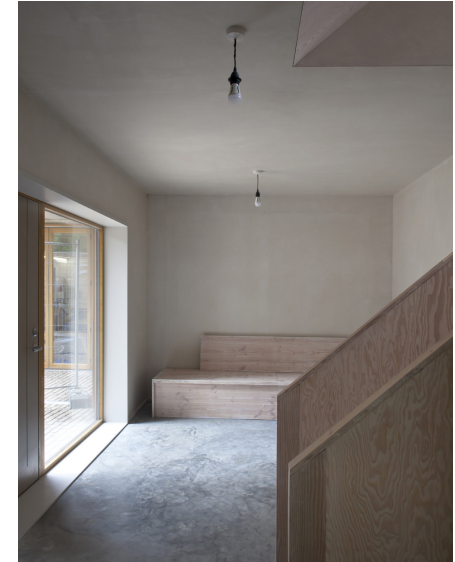


1-6 Copper Lane

Architect - Henley Halebrown
Rorrison/HHbR
Where - Stoke Newington,
London, UK
Built - 2014

London's first co-housing project. Designed 1-6 Copper Lane for a group who pooled money together to build six individual houses with shared communal spaces. "This project is not about creating ideal bespoke houses for six individual clients, but making a collective whole that is bigger than the sum of its parts," said architect Ken Rorrison. The scheme comprises four three-storey houses and two two-storey houses, which are arranged around a central courtyard on the upper-ground floor, and shared facilities beneath it on the lower-ground floor.

The main aspect of each home, however, is towards gardens at the perimeter of the site, in order to give the owners more privacy.





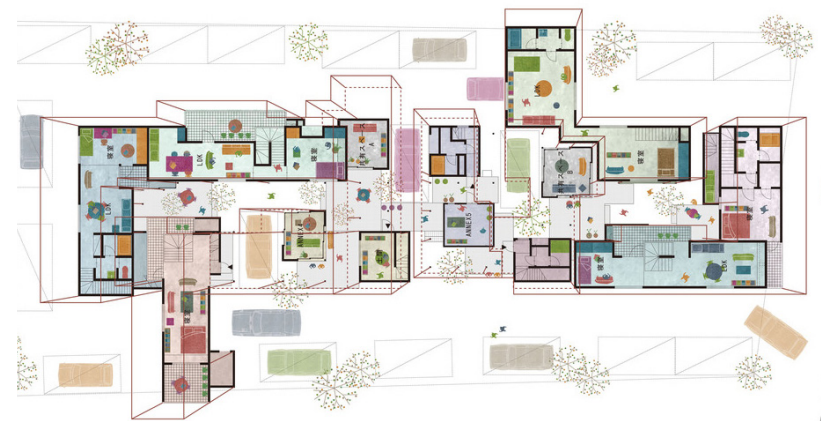
Dragon Court Village

Architect - Eureka
Where - Japan
Built - 2013
Area - 360 m2
Units - 9

This project is a rental row house that is constructed in a residential suburb. The architect tried to create a low density residence that opens to the surrounding area and environment by creating shared margins between the neighboring units.

Using the encircling driveways and parking spaces to create margins in the architecture, roofed semi-outdoor spaces were inserted into various places. It is a porous architecture that allows breeze and produces shades. Life opens up to the outside through the semi-outdoor spaces and the annex, and further expands to the street and the surrounding area. A life among the group will hopefully become more diversified and public. The wooden frames that expose to the outside are created as clues for controlling and maintaining the semi-outdoor spaces.

- 06.11.18, archdaily. <https://www.archdaily.com/487923/dragon-court-village-eureka>



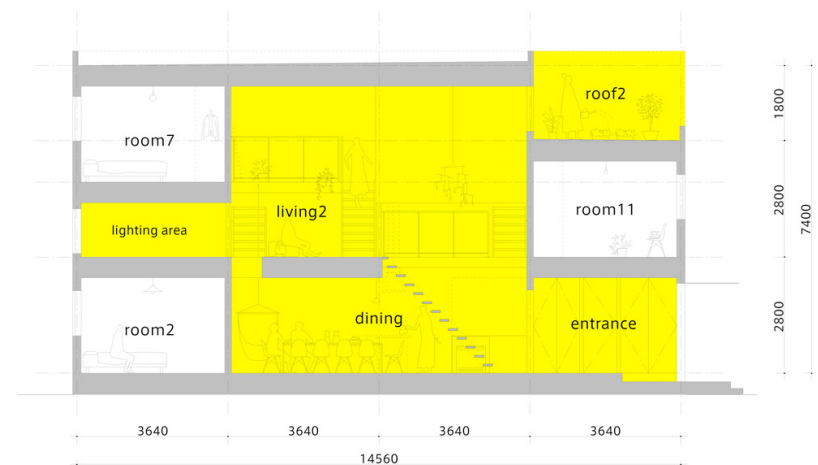


Share house LT Josai

Architect - Naruse Inokuma Architects
 Where - Japan
 Built - 2013
 Area - 307 m²
 Units - 13 bedrooms

The "share house" is an increasingly popular style of living in Japan, somewhat close to a large house, where the water systems and living room are shared by the residents. What makes it different from a large house, however, is that the residents are not family and are, instead, unrelated strangers. So a special technique in both its management and its space becomes necessary for complex strangers to naturally continue to share spaces with one another. The shared and individual spaces were studied simultaneously and, by laying out individual rooms in a three-dimensional fashion, multiple areas, each with a different sense of comfort, were established in the remaining shared space. While the entrance hall with its atrium and dining table space are perfect for gatherings of multiple people, the corner of the living room and spaces by the window are great for spending time alone. Through the creation of such spaces, the residents are able to use shared spaces more casually, as extensions of their individual rooms.

02.11.18, dozeen, <https://www.dozeen.com/2013/08/29/share-house-by-naruse-inokuma-architects/>





Vindmøllebakken

Architect - Helen & Hard
 Where - Stavanger, Norway
 Built - Under construction
 Units - 54

The project is innovative in four areas; a new timber component is being developed to suit multistory housing, a new spatial organisation facilitating sharing, a new user participatory process and possibilities for reusing and recycling old factory elements from an existing structure on the site.

Gaining by Sharing is a new commercial co-living model based on principles of sharing. Helen & Hard has developed the model together with Indigo Vekst and Gaia Trondheim. The main intention is to reduce our carbon footprint, while increasing life quality and even solving social health challenges linked to for example loneliness. Each unit consists of a private apartment including all necessary functions, while benefitting from the multiple shared spaces.

