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

Open “one-room-house”
Contrasts but meets the height of the building on the opposite side.
Simplicity
Mews House

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

Stands out, but speaks the same language with brick walls. Shows something new but fits with the old.
Gable against gable  
Several units on “smaller” area  
Lights up on ground floor  
Green roof  
Norwegian example  

HISTORICAL CONTEXT
Signal Townhouses

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

MATERIALITY / DETAILS

Simplicity

Clean
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.
House-K

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

Division of rooms
Zones
House in Chayagasaka

Architect - Tetsuo Kondo Architects
Place - Aichi, Japan
Built - 2012
Area - 97 m² / Family 4 residents
Dimensions - 6.7 m wide, 9.3 m deep

"one-room-house" to spend more time together openness
House in Itami

Architect - Tato Architects
Where - Itami, Japan
Built - 2012
Area - 95 m² / family
Dimensions - 3.4 wide, 9.6 deep
Houses in Trees

Architect - Nguyen Khac
Phuc Architects

Where - Tu Son, Vietnam

Built - 2016

Area - 75 m² / 2 adults & 2 teenagers

Dimensions - 5 m wide, 15 m deep

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

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

Living alone, working, together
Openness, light
“A building without walls”
Green pause in the city structure
Narrow site
House & Atelier

Architect - Atelier Bow-Wow
Where - Shinjuku, Japan
Built - 2005
Area - 109 m2
House Tower

Architect - Atelier Bow-Wow
Where - Tokyo, Japan
Built - 200
Area - 65 m2

The stair as a connection and divider
Project - Guest

Own project
GK 1 Fall 2013

Where -
Imagined site Oslo

Dimensions -
3 m wide, 10 m deep

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

Mathilde Cecilie Lobben
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, billiard room, table tennis room, laundry room, guest room etc.

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1. 01.10.02 Pollen, 2012, "Hvordan er det egentlig å bo i et bofellesskap" (How is it really to live in a housing association) in: Framtidsboliger+Bykuben
Lange Eng Collective Living

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

Built with participation from the future residents.

"It's 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, café, cinema
Londons first co-housing project, designed 1-6 Copper Lane for a group who poolled 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.
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.
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 complete 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.

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.