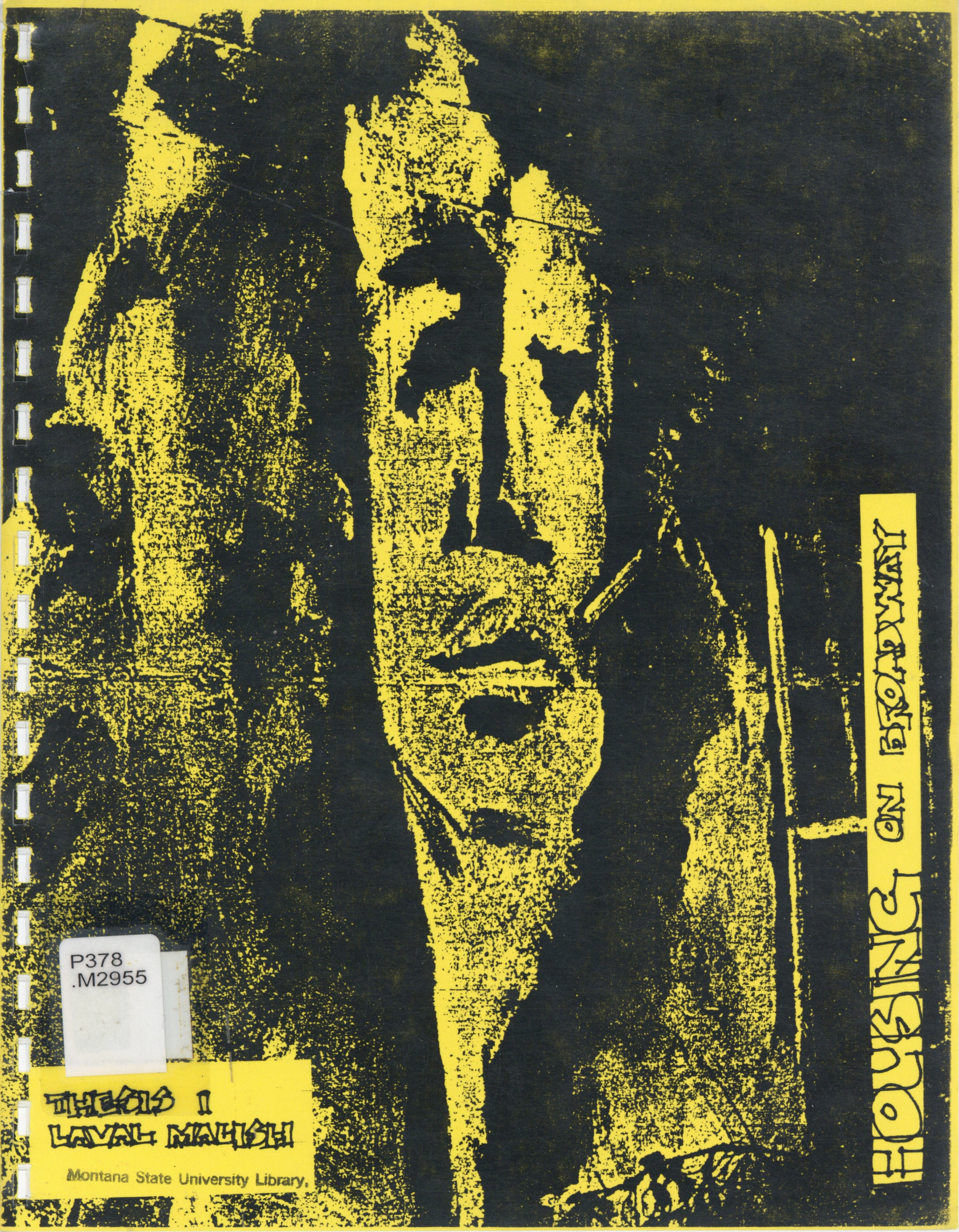


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Laval Malisch

This Thesis project is dedicated to my parents, brothers and sister. Their help, support and patience, have constantly kept me going over the past five years.

Thank you! Thank you! Thank you!

Love Laval

Prologue

Once I have a degree, than what? My education has been in preparation for the great day when I leave the nest and test my wings in the real world.
But what is the **real world**? Quite often that phrase is used to separate our scholastic world from outside of Cheever Hall, and it is that same attitude which could cause to isolate the desires of an architect from that of the user. I found a quote which confirms my feeling: "If by chance, their graduates meet the people (within the urban struggles, or not) they often manage to behave like nice visitors at the zoo."

This attitude is consistent with how we design. Users are reduced to 1/8 scale and identified as a single entity with homogenous desires and needs. Meanwhile, the expression of our ideas, as students are represented in models of pure white virgin material, which contrast, greatly, with the actual, rich diversity of materials available.

I believe that by reaching a greater understanding of the users as individuals as well as the role of architect and community, we can put architecture back in its **place.** And the understanding of place is the most important baggage I hope to take with me as I leave the nest.

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PROBLEM STATEMENT

This housing project is to fulfill the needs of a growing community (Broadway) situated to the east of downtown Seattle, Washington. Providing for additional amenities may also prove necessary with the increase of residents into the area.

Currently, the trend is to repopularize the downtown area. This often means the introduction of higher income residents, who are capable to pay for the trend. Meanwhile, the low and moderate income, can neither afford downtown living, nor the increase cost of owning a home in the suburb.

Therefore, this project is to address the notion that downtown (in this case, close to) living is desireable and affordable, for the low to moderate income resident.

The method of design I intend to use will draw upon the techniques of participation theory, so as to reach a greater understanding of the community and the user groups proposed for the housing.

Based on the concept of participation and a growing understanding of the community, I realize the need for flexible living. Thus, I hope that the analysis of my final project be based on the success of a flexible design, by creating a place to live for the developed user group and than altering some unforeseen conditions.

ARCHIVAL

Where does the architect draw the line between providing the opportunity for people to interact and dictating how and where people should interact? Throughout my education, my opinion on how much an architect should do has shifted between two extremes. One extreme holds the view of architect as artist protege, composing forms. Function and user are additional considerations, applied to the creation, at a later date. The other extreme is designing what is best for the user and their needs, to the extent of solving the problems of the world. Both extremes imply that the architect does hold the answers, in a social or an egotistical manner. Somewhere between the two extremes lies a middle ground which should combine the users needs with the architect's knowledge to result in an overall opportunity of making places. I refer to this middle ground as social mediation. The extreme approaches are referred to as social manipulation, because, whether the architect is setting out to save the world or to create a masterpiece, the built environment becomes manipulated to fulfill the architect's own benefit.

By comparing the distinctly different architecture of the architects, Moshe Safdie and Lucien Kroll, I shall attempt to exemplify the differences between social manipulation and social mediation.

Moshe Safdie maintains that through his architecture he can create "a more rationally organized and integrated urban structure".[1] He fulfills his goals in several different ways. Most, important, by the development of a system of building elements which are big enough to reflect the scale of the family unit and "complex enough to reflect the grand public spaces of his city",[2] Safdie was able to reinforce his view on rational organization. The 'space cell' grew out of the realization of a modular building system, which would enable the repetitive components to be identified within a family scale and allow for stacking and integrating of the modules in a flexible manner. Furthermore, Safdie believed his

work could remain sensitive to the urban structure by comparing the growth of his city to a shell where "each increment proportionally became greater than the previous one".[3] The consideration to light and view also dictated in the placement of components and with that in mind, Safdie believed he remained true to the environment. One final aspect in his expression of integrated urban structure was mobility. By isolating the pedestrians form the automobiles and dictating the speed and flow of transportation, Safdie believed he was capturing the essence of choices within the urban structure.[4]

But for all his good intentions and his acknowledgement of problems within the urban system today, Safdie's system of flexibility became lost in an ocean of 'space cells'. The choices he so admirably refers to may work with regard to physical movement, but breaks down when he proposes that the City State, ideally, would remain as planner and protector of the community. Safdie's consideration to environment also losses ground when he maintains a similar 'space cell' component, whether the project is for a government or a neighborhood group, or whether the project is in Egypt or Rochester, New York. His architecture appears to have become a personal tool in developing his own ideals, and consequently falls into the realm of social manipulation.

Safdie, himself, must have realized that his space age system of building was not successful, when he writes:

> "It ought to be possible to achieve a dwelling unit for each family, that would have everything that a house custom-designed for them would have. The walls and the windows and all the other subcomponents would be so interchangeable that there would be no need to have any two exactly alike".[5]

It is possible, and the flexibility is being achieved. Furthermore, the users can be allowed the opportunity to assist in creating the place. These are all

important aspects of Lucien Kroll's method of design.

Kroll is considered the "pioneer of participation" and maintains this title because he is willing to let the architecture speak for itself and "act according to its own nature".[6] Further to this, he separated the desires of architect from the design of place by including the users in the design.

Kroll's means of expressing this theory is through variety, context, environment and a system of flexibility. Variety became an issue in his designs as an opposition to the homogeneity and "unification which institutionalizes".[7] By creating variety and complexity, Kroll believed he could encourage creativity, which would, in turn, reflect the qualities of individual expressions of place. The sources which Kroll drew upon to create the variety was the context. "The diverse fabric of old towns and villages"[8] provide clues of a continuity changing reality which he tries to capture in his designs. Kroll also admired the built environment of the old towns and villages for their organic compositions, which remained "responsive and sympathetic to the given conditions"[9] of site. But Kroll goes beyond the built environment when he refers to the quality of "permeability". He wished to capture the qualities of the site by discovering what made it special and enhancing that characteristic. Finally, Kroll adds one more quality to his designs and that is his modular system of building. He believed construction should remain honest to its method of building as well as digress from "mass produced bungalows and the closed system we know today".[10] His response to this problem was by creating a module small enough and flexible enough to deny any massive qualities.



His response to the above mentioned issues can be exemplified in the design of the Medical Faculty Building at Woluwe-St.Lambert, Brussels (see figure 1). Utilized as a dorm for medical residents, Kroll worked closely with the students and hoped to capture their expressions of what a dorm should be.

Variety was achieved with the combination of numerous opinions and flexible building parts, displayed as a mosaic of building materials (see figure 2).

The order, if one had to be established, is based on a 10cm. grid. The flexibility beyond the grid is helped with the use of what is referred to as the wandering column (see figure 3). This system is based on a network of structural components which assist each other, through variation, within their realm of support. As opposed to the direct load carrying tree structure, the wandering column system works as an indirect method of carrying a load within a range of the column. Flexibility is also addressed with this system, because of the variety of possible positions of partition panels.

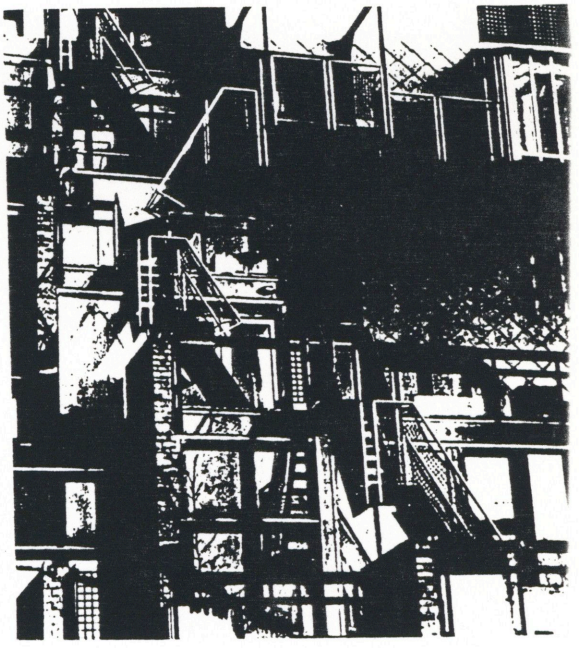
Kroll is also achieving permeability by allowing nature to rush up to building and encouraging an organic landscape (see figure 4 and 5).

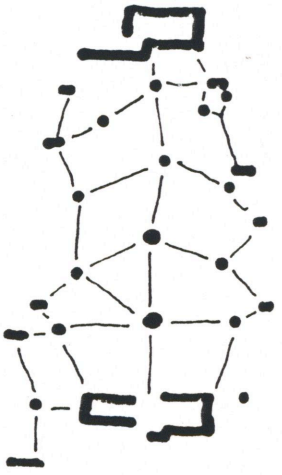
Within the organization of the facilities he encourages participation by allowing for unplanned places between the clusters of mixed density which can become claimed by the residents.[11]

Unfortunately, I'm not convinced that because Kroll succeeds at creating a rich and diverse community which remains an expression of the students, he has also maintained flexibility. I believe that as change does occur, it will develop only in plan, while the facades, although rich and diverse do not promote flexibility. The system which Kroll promotes is so intricate, as viewed on the facades that the shifting of exterior panels appears uninviting.

All the above issues lead to an opportunity for participation which qualified as social mediation. And, although this participation may not completely fulfill flexibility, he has attempted to acknowledge changing individual input as well as the public role of context and architect.

Even though Kroll and Safdie maintain similar views with regard to the role of technology in todays' society; they both realize it is a significant part of society, which should by

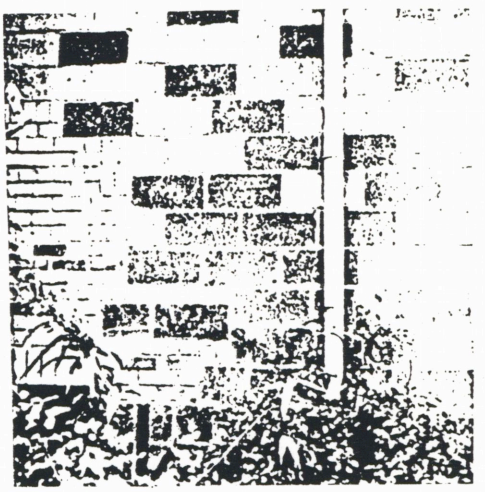


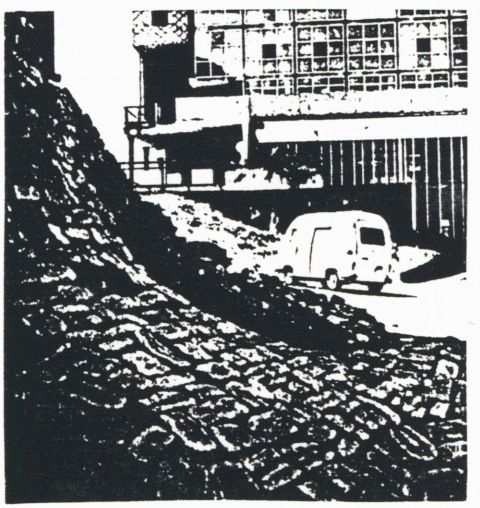


addressed by the architect, the way they fulfill this realization is very different, with very differing results. Kroll maintains that "we must not manufacture towns by let them arise by themselves".[12] Yet Safdie designs, time and time again, his urban structure, which I hesitate to call communities. While Safdie continually refines his modular 'space cell', Kroll believes houses have become a "construction of family containers, stranded between roads and services".[13] Safdie's Habitat 67 was supposed to be good for people "and architects who seldom thought of living there themselves, declared that people would like it, once they had got used to it".[14] But, what about now, what about immediate gratification? Kroll believed "we need to construct a habitat through industrial means,"[15] and he integrates his technique into society.

In summary, simply by raising the questions of what an architect should do implies that his role is slowly evolving from the once common attitude of artist protege, to the provider of spaces for people to interact. I believe this attitude of artistic fashion monger has been of the architects own doing. For so long he has set himself away from the users. Consequently, the architect's expression of space has usually been monumental, egotistical and manipulative. The time has come for the architect to show his worth. What can he do for a client? Beyond superficial exploration, I believe the architect can be the link between the user and the community, as well as, client and policy makers.

- With this thesis I hope to be the link between community and user needs.





THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY

As much of the architecture profession continues its soul searching with regard as to what direction to take, and as cities continue to evolve under the hand of organized planning, the one aspect which, thus far, continues to remain stable is community.

Through this paper I shall attempt to explain how, despite the strong arm tactics of regulatory organizations the qualities of community continue to live on.

But first I would like to explain what I perceive as community. Community is the result of two very important desires: the diversity of choice and the unity through gathering. Based on these two elements we can communicate a variety of expression and feel secure within the proximity of others.

But as we try to make community over, into an organized entity and as out cities grow in complexity, it has been becoming increasingly difficult to cherish the diversity and unity of community. With the automobile, came a new means of perceiving places, from the seat of a fast moving vehicle. The automobile favored organized infrastructure so as to avoid congestion. This led organization into the inevitable hands traffic engineers. Since the initial automobile we have grown to become a mass production culture favoring an organized low density sprawl of human beings. Rapoport in '**Human Aspects of Urban Form**', justifies the organization of space, time, meaning and communication as being an undeniable expression of our culture.[16] Furthermore, it is because we "share common values, beliefs and world views",[17] that we develop rules and habits within our culture. Rules and habits are often expressed in out inherent capability to regulate and organize people and objects according to various criteria - age, sex, status, and use.[18]

The organization of this criteria by such means as zoning regulations is often necessary to avoid chaos and social injustice. But this system fails to

acknowledge other, equally inherent qualities of our culture - variety and change. I am unconvinced that our culture can only be represented in a staid, regulatory manner, because these regulations choose to acknowledge some qualities and not others.

Ideally, while regulations provide the specifications, the role of community should work as an added level in the making of cities. Fore it is the community which performs the acts and desires of the people, and it is the community, like a "contemporary agora",[19] which provide the unique spirit within the geographical bounds. "It is the richness of human variation that gives vitality and color to the human setting."[20] It is this vitality which remains unattainable, structurally; one cannot apply a formula to a grid and derive community. However, there are several aspects and qualities common to communities which can help to maintain or enhance the vitality of an area.

One aspect essential to community is diversity. Diversity is a positive quality because it draws a variety of places and, consequently, users to the area. As, the old and new buildings mingle with the young and old at heart, a broad and rich range of viewpoints are created and therefore make it harder to stereotype one community into a specific role.[21]

Another important aspect in the creation of community is density, which relates closely to diversity. When a community maintains a variety of densities of building type as well as inhabitants, there remains an element of interest rather than uniformity. If a community maintains a degree of high density it allows for people to come and go, and, consequently, there is an increase in the number of people watching other people, which serves as a safeguard against crime. High density is attainable and valuable to a community providing there remains a thread of familiarity and comfort among the inhabitants.

Familiarity acts as another desired quality within a community. Jane Jacobs refers to the key people in this event of familiarity as "self appointed public characters".[22] Fore it is they which provide the awareness of happenings around the area which tie the community together in the spirit of oneness, and it is they which act as a stable element in the evolution of communities.

One last aspect to community is flexibility. The area must be willing to change and evolve. But along with change, there must remain some constant which the residents can continually relate to, so as not to feel uprooted. This last aspect ties community back in to the city. A most important part of flexibility is foresight. The community must be able to predict change and constantly be aware of their relationship with the rest of the city.

Jane Jacobs compared the qualities of a community to that of an intricate ballet.

> "This order is all composed of movement and changes and although it is life, not art, we may fancifully call it art form of the city and liken it to the dance - not to a single-minded precision dance with everyone kicking up at the same time, twirling in unison and bowing off en masse, but to an intricate ballet in which the individual dancers force each other and compose an orderly whole. The ballet of the good city never repeats itself from place to place, and in any one place is always replete with new improvisations."[23]

Thus the actors, the setting and the plot of each community is different, yet constantly changing. The ballet is choreographed and has some basic structure, but the interpretation is left in the hands of the audience.

It appears as though, in order to maintain a community much organization and work is involved. However, I do believe that most of the qualities of the community happen to exist already, or the residents unknowingly create the qualities. Either way, I shall attempt

to describe a community within Seattle, Washington based on these characteristics.

The area is referred to as Capitol Hill and it is situated east of downtown Seattle (see figure 6). As I drove along Broadway (the mainstreet of Capitol Hill) my perceptions of the area continually changed. By dark it appeared lively enough, but with a temporal quality of which may only last a short time. By daylight it appeared more professional, as I associated it with the downtown area. But, as I stepped out of the car I realized all my earlier perceptions were misleading.

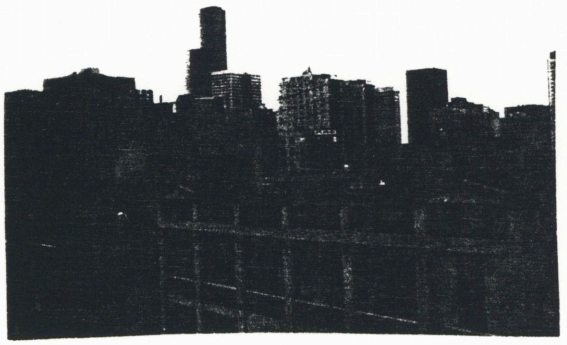
The sidewalks were crowded with old and young, and families of each (see figure 7). The architecture consisted of new infill between renovated aging structures. At the culmination of the pedestrian movement stood a market attempting to tie the old with the new by infilling the existing with the new (see figure 8).

The street was mostly retail but with the inclusion of merchants who had watched the area grow. Opposite the market and at the other end of Broadway stands the Seattle Central Community College. The college serves as a primary use for this end of Broadway, but after the college closes for the day the pedestrian traffic slows considerably. Across from the college stands a house renovated into a framing shop and gallery. There is an evident respect for the old in this community as well as a consistent flow of users to the area.

But most important, there is a force within this community which is keeping it alive and acceptable to change but with an underlying respect for what is part of the community already (see figure 9). Broadway stands as an example of the determination of communities to withstand the odds against the "supermanagerial planning by the power that be"[25] wishing to control and stabilize the city as a whole.

The diversity and rich density of communities is challenged, as the "pseudoscience of city planning and its companion the art of city design remain

FIGURE 6



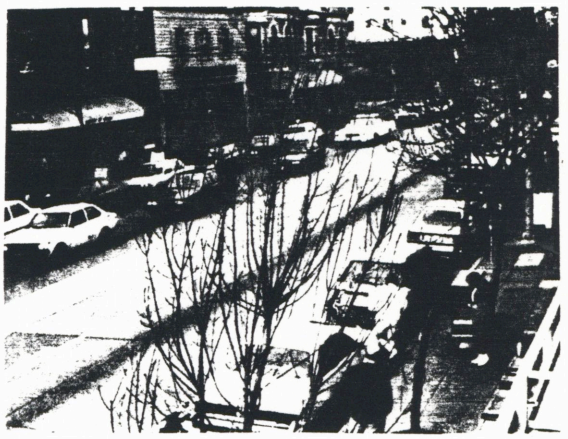


FIGURE 7

determined in their specious comfort of wishes (shoulds and should nots), familiar over simplification and symbols"[26] all under the guise of zoning, attempt to mislead the future of communities. Jane Jacobs refers to the city planners attempts at change as "the great blight of dullness".[27] Dullness sums up the duplication and homogeneity which zoning advocates, and consequently, lacks direction and draws life from the illumination of the community. The forces of the community and its desire to withstand uniformity, conflict with the intention of zoning. While zoning does serve as a deterrent to chaos it also appears (until recently) insensitive to the desires of human interaction. Zoning "often freezes the design of a city",[28] and that alone appears unreasonable in an urban setting which constantly changes.

In conclusion, as the voice of the community gains momentum, the recent attempts at reaching out to the people by such organizations as Community Design Centers is increasing. I believe that over time the recognition of community input within planning will become a matter of fact. But for now, community awareness remains the underdog or perhaps the dark horse which will surprise us all.

- With this thesis I intend to include the community forces and elements derived to enhance the community, in the shaping of my project.



Fig 8

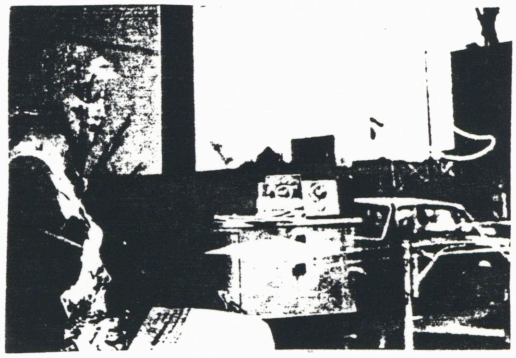


Fig. 9

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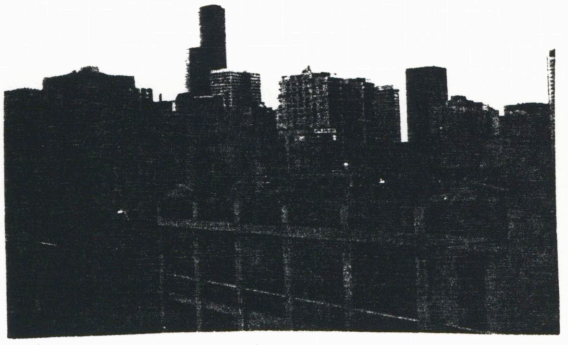




FIGURE 7

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Fig 8

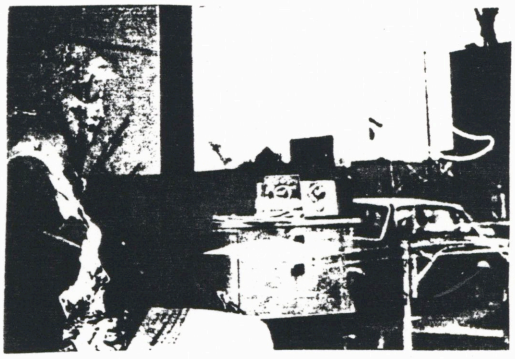


Fig. 9

When the architect chooses mediation over manipulation and a community chooses diversity and unity over regulations and uniformity, the two groups choose also to compliment each other. Therefore, the method the architect can utilize which best magnifies diversity and unity is referred to as participation. Participation stands for the collective experience of human beings shaping the built form of our environment.

Acknowledging the combination of community and architect, I shall now attempt to explain the process of design I shall attempt to utilize in Thesis, that being participation. But first, I would like to provide some background information on this method.

Participation is not a new scheme dreamed up by some radical citizens. Rather, it has existed as a viable means of communication and organization dating back to pre-modern settlements. Unfortunately, because participation has been associated with the workings of low status settlements, modernized communities thought themselves beyond such methods of unorganization. Until the 60's, a period of speaking out, the citizens of America, set within the framework of hierarchial organization appeared content to leave the decision making to the government officials. Prior to the 60's was a time of massive urban renewal - demolition programs. As urban ghettoes were uplifted and shifted, the negative effects of urban renewal became heard. Architects and city planners, finally began to listen, and consequently, took a stand by "providing technical expertise in communities that had never had a voice in city hall".[29] Thus, participation had made its way into the norms of todays' society.

An architectural group out of New York City, named Arrowstreet, has adopted this method of design and has broken the theory into four general principles.[30]

The first principle may be considered inclusion. Thereby, they are including the architect, whom may provide a framework of needs, mediate between user and policy makers and assimilate information gathered, to result in a

built shape. Another element to inclusion is the popular input of citizen user groups whom hold the key to personalization and diverse expression of the individual, as well as a pluralist opinion of community. There is also the inevitable inclusion of the policy makers, usually because they can provide the funds, as well as set the policies for where and what is to be built.

The second principle is referred to as affinity, which is in reference to the size of group, and implies the need to hold discussions within small groups. Therefore they are maintaining a degree of familiarity which can breed open discussion and opinions. Consequently, the participation may reach a greater depth of information.

The next principle is called dialogue and may be achieved, more successfully, with the help of affinity. Dialogue hopes to address the everyday living standards, opinions and needs. Essentially, dialogue should be open and free, but with some direction, so as to achieve the desired results and a depth of understanding.

Once, a level of understanding has been achieved, the ground work for the fourth principle, referred to as sequence, has been laid. Sequence draws on the understanding of participants, in order to arrive at a structured and documented program from which to build. There are several different techniques utilized in creating a sequence. One such technique is referred to as image mapping. Each participant is asked to make a map or picture which describes the qualities of a place and the areas they are most familiar with. To assist the residents in shaping space a further technique is modelling; providing a small scale replica of the area to adjust accordingly. This technique is often helpful in developing a modular flexible system of design. When participation is utilized from a distance one other technique may be beneficial - role playing. With this technique we adopting the characters of various people, to derive a solution.

Participation can be utilized in a number of ways. In examining existing case studies, the common use of participation is when trying to resolve a conflict. In this case, participation is requested and often demanded by residents looking for improved living conditions, or living conditions may be conflicting with an overall expression of a place, which in turn calls attention to the policy makers to act. Participation in either case, is with the existing users.

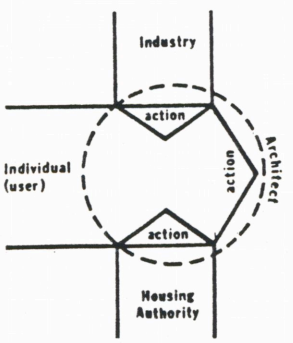
Another system of participation, which may be utilized in new developments, acknowledges the inclusion of potential users at design stage, in the organization of their own place. Inclusion is carried one step further, allowing for flexibility, and consequently, a changing expression of user needs. Therefore, not only do the initial users have the opportunity to express their place, but as users needs change, so can the area they have claimed. The system may remain universal in its organization, so as particular users and community change, so can the built environment.

Flexibility, as an ongoing technique of participation, has been attempted in various ways, ranging from the housing modular cell of Safdie to the 10cm module of Kroll.

I believe that elements of several different systems are of value, but for now, I shall explain a particular system developed in England and is referred to as PSSHAK (Primary Support Structure and Housing Assembly Kit). The aim of this system is "to set conditions under which the user can respond to a definable range of choices and decide on both general and detailed aspects of plan arrangements".[31]

PSSHAK sees the role of architect as mediator between the community, expressed as support structure, and the users, expressed as the assembly kit (see figure 10). Consequently, this system is broken into two parts: the support structure and the assembly kit. The support structure is designed to accommodate the community characteristics, while the assembly kit, in the form of panels, is designed to assimilate changing needs of the user.

Fig. 10



With this system, the actual size of each panel is fixed but diverse in its possible arrangement. The support structure is derived from a break down of what is referred to as 'zone' and 'margins'. Zones are the minimum useful dimensions of various functions, whereas margins are the negotiable area.

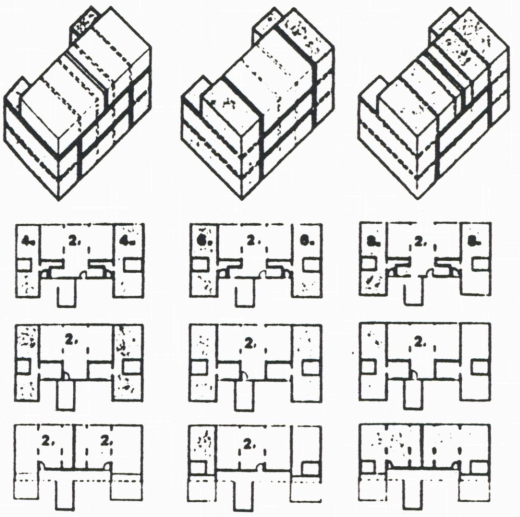
I believe the basic breakdown of this system is reasonable, but I must criticize it for being remote from expression in the third dimension. I also feel that the derivation of set zones and panel sizes can be considered arbitrary, in that is creates so many standards. MY sentiments can be summed up by a quote from John Worthington:

"Possibly we should be prepared to vary our standards according to particular conditions and search for forms that will easily allow us to upgrade and adapt as finances become more (or less) available." 32

Therefore, the process I shall utilize in thesis may be broken into support structure and assembly kit, but the derivation of both shall be an expression of this particular community and a range of particular user types. This range should result in a median of assembly which can meet the changing needs of particular people. The architect shall become the mediator between community forces and user forces, where the combination of these two shall result in a flexible system reflecting how various people may use the space, and not necessarily the particular built context.

- The evaluation of this process is based on whether the changing requirements of the community and people can be accommodated.

Fig. 11



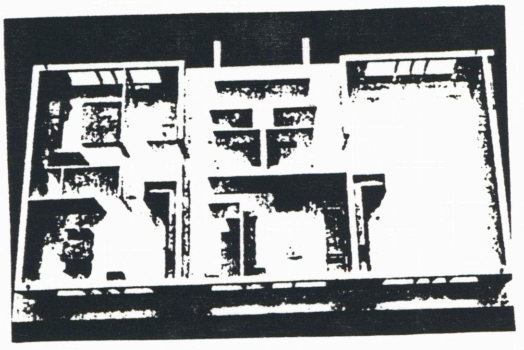


Fig. 12

HOUSING

Housing at its most basic, can provide a shelter, and if there is a fence around it we define the domain of private property. If we multiply the number of houses we create a cul de sac and then a suburb. But when someone can not afford a house or there is a shortage of housing, where do they turn?

One of the earliest official acknowledgement of housing for the needy occurred with the Housing Act of 1937. This program was based on the theory to adopt the "social-cost" realization, which viewed inadequate housing in terms of the cost that those living there impose on all of us.[33] Consequently, "by helping the poor it helps us all".[34] Although this notion was sold to the general public, from these early intentions the helping of the poor was not for the sake of the poor, but to benefit the others.

Then, with post-war housing shortages, the government sponsored numerous multi-family housing projects. Due to immediate needs the housing proved to be quick and purposefully basic. The demand for low income housing was so high that "construction and management costs of publicly sponsored low-cost housing schemes were often at least twice as much as the cost of equivalent housing built by the informal sector".[35]

As the purpose for low income housing shifted from pos-was supply to the control of blight and slums, the government initiated another housing act in 1949.[36] Massive low income housing projects quickly became the solution to the growing slums in major cities (see figure 12). Based on what Alan Lipman has called "the architectural belief system",[37] the manipulable relationship of textures, micro-environments, layouts, and social behavior[38] by the city planners, was thought possible to unslum the slums. So, shoddy homes were replaced by a convenient home in a convenient neighborhood, with other displaced citizens. The combination of isolation, higher expenses and lower income forced the displaced into a dependency alien to their traditions and, often, beyond their resources. Once unified households,

Fig. 13.



although unkept, had been shattered.

A gleaming example, which best exemplifies the problems, the period solution and the evaluation, is Pruitt-Igoe in St. Louis, Missouri.

Pruitt-Igoe was conceived, due to need, during the early 1950's. As the brainstorm of some well-intended St. Louis businessmen, and the support of the most recent housing act, Pruitt-Igoe might have paved the way for the low-income housing projects to come.

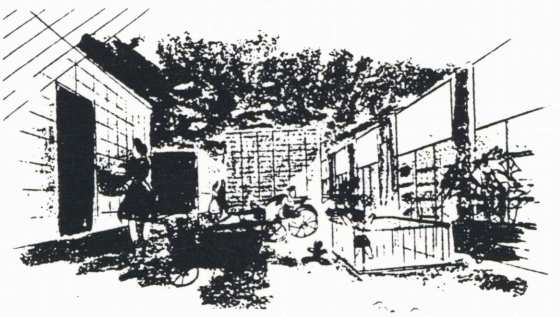
The project covered "96 acres of the city's worst slums".[39] But, was carefully planned to integrate resettlement from old to new with as little hardship as necessary. The $58 million project provided housing for displaced citizens: 2/3 to be black, and 1/3 to be white housing, spread throughout 33 eleven story apartment buildings.[40]

Each apartment and the complex as a whole was to be a model of our time. The architect, ingeniously, attempted to create gathering spaces and efficiency through what he termed "vertical neighborhoods". Seeing as most of the crime occurred at street level, which made the streets unsafe, he also choose to create gathering spaces, referred to as "open galleries", within the buildings themself (see figure 13). Furthermore, by utilizing skip-stop elevators, he was able to cut down on corridor space, as well as cost.

Finally, to complete the project and link it to the neighboring areas a city-purchased park was to be stretched out and wind through the area like a river (see figure 14).

I'm not sure that given the time and setting, I would have designed any different. Needless to say, the project which was to "save not only people, but money",[41] did neither. Many of the details specified to complete the architects plans were deemed "luxuries" and therefore cut. The result being, 33 identical buildings of brick and concrete, separated by pavement and some token grass (see figure 15). Maintenance and management were lacking along with pride. The skip-stop elevators, provided assultants three times more opportunity

FIGURE 14



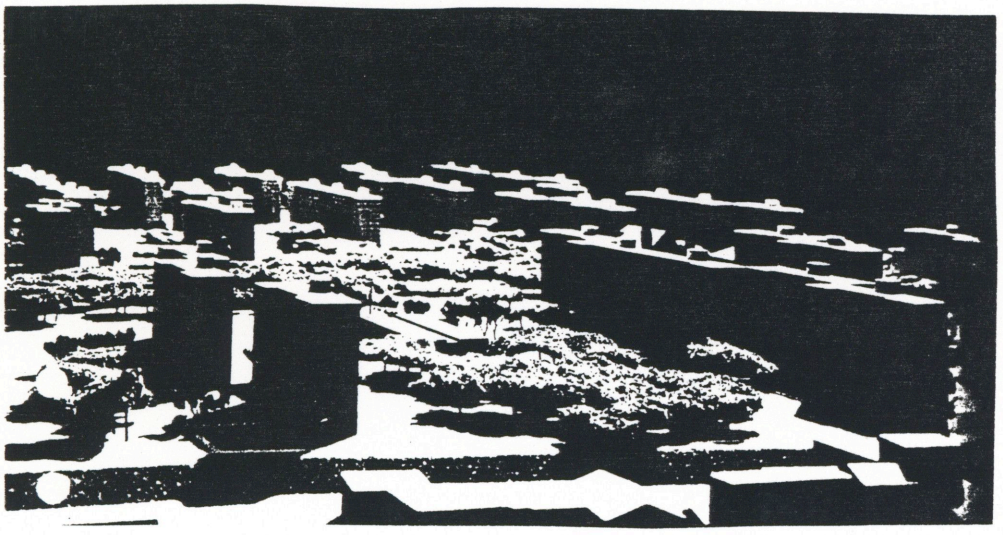


FIGURE 15



FIGURE 16

to commit a crime and took three times more self control before reaching a bathroom. The open galleries were never properly sheltered and secured. After a few deaths, the galleries were finally enclosed by chain link fencing.

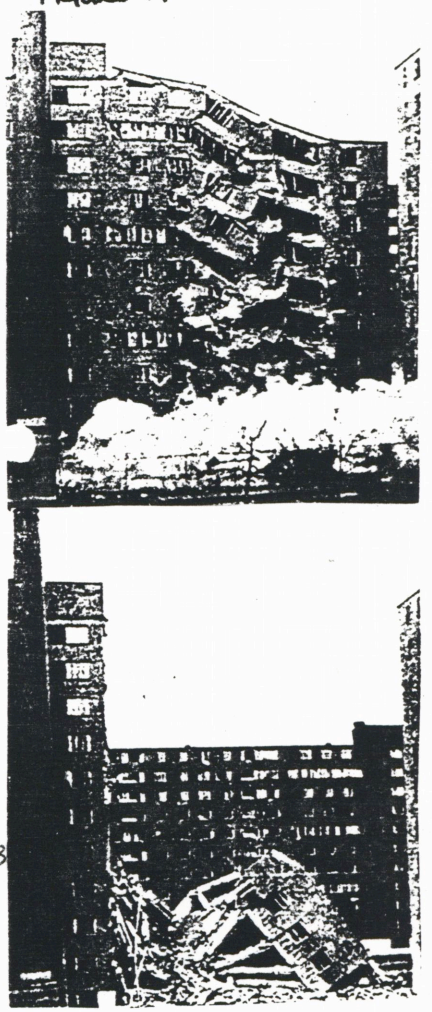
Looking back, planners and projects directors can say the size and scale were just too overpowering. Furthermore, the project lacked community. That is, housing alone could not provide the elements these people needed to lead an active life. They also needed places to and things to do, within proximity. But, unfortunately, that would have been an unnecessary luxury. Pruitt-Igoe was to haunt the decision makers for 20 years, until the drastic declaration of a mistake was made. Twenty of the 33 masonry buildings were dynamited and floors were lifted (a structural feat) from eight other buildings (see figure 16).

There's a lesson in the rubble of Pruitt-Igoe that we could all stand to learn. Despite the governments positive intentions, "the silliest conception of salvage is to build a duplicate of the first failure and move the people from the first failure into its expensive duplicate so the first can be salvaged or demolished"[42] It is necessary to review what was first there, and retain those values if rehousing is necessary.

Simply by shifting residences upon the governments demand, the result is mistrust, scared of being hurt, and insecure self-protection. These feeling often outweigh any need for neighborly advise and intentions. So, as the government stretched out its overbearing hand of support they managed to strangle the diminishing pride which these people worshipped.

"The deficiencies and imperfections in the housing projects would have been more tolerable if they were the deficiencies and imperfections of their own doing."[43] Furthermore, by simply fulfilling the needs of housing, the all important aspect of community were lost. The architecture may have been able to enhance the aspects of community by providing sources of gathering.

FIGURE 17



Housing has to be more than the shifting of people, or erecting a fence. There must be more than fitting a number of people into an economic square area. "The important thing about housing is not what it is, but what it does in people's lives."[44] Fore, a house does not become a home until the place is defined.

- By introducing housing along a busy commercial street, situated close to the downtown, I hope to reinforce the attitude of community as well as provide housing for those otherwise pushed (economically) away from the hub of activity.

CASE STUDIES

DANISH COMMUNITY HOUSING- GALGEBAKKA

These Danish housing projects express the notion of flexibility through extended structure and by providing temporary, supplementary spaces, which may or may not be defined at a later date.

- This projects signify that flexibility can be achieved through organization and some foresight in the structural components with fixed internal components.

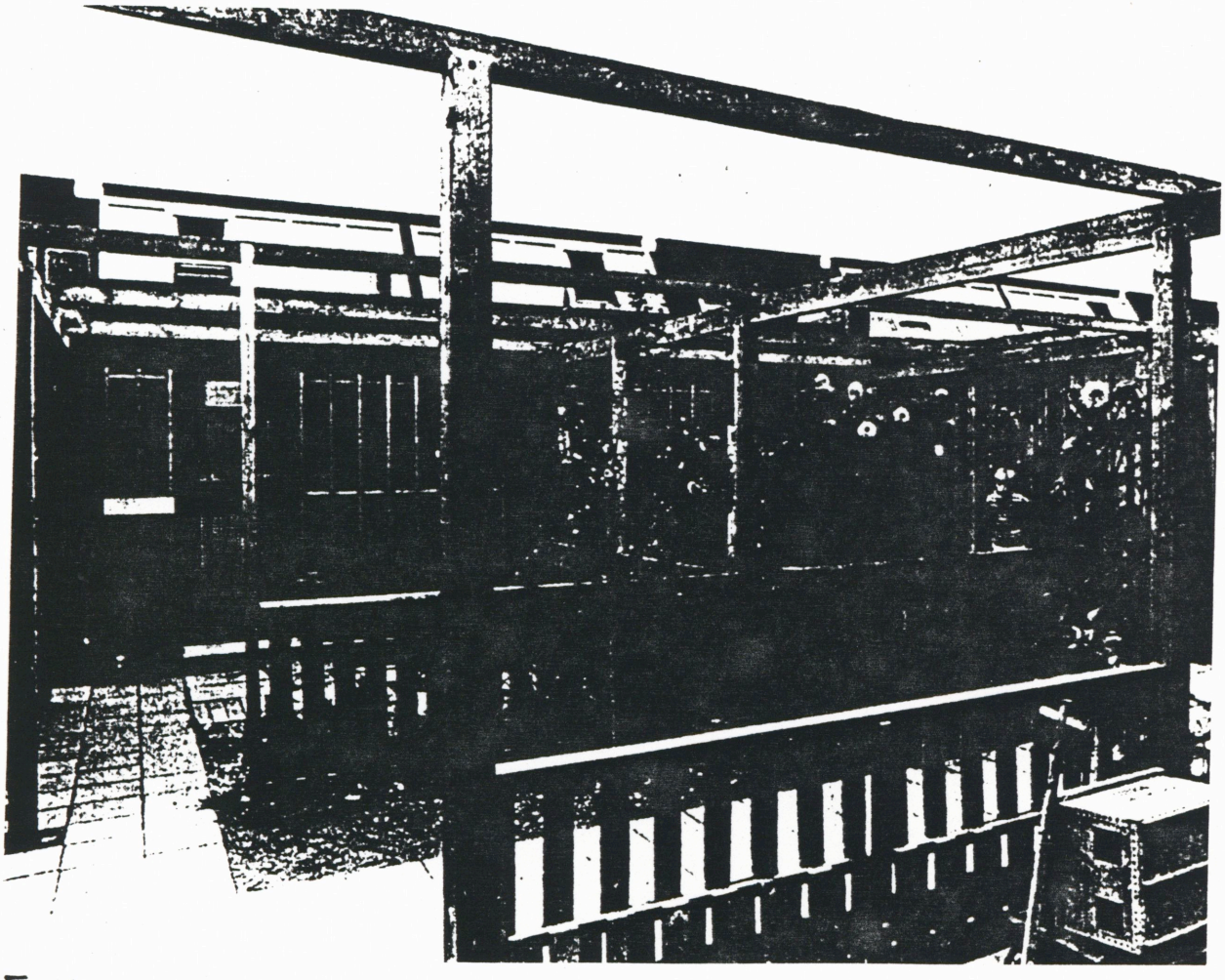


Fig. 18.

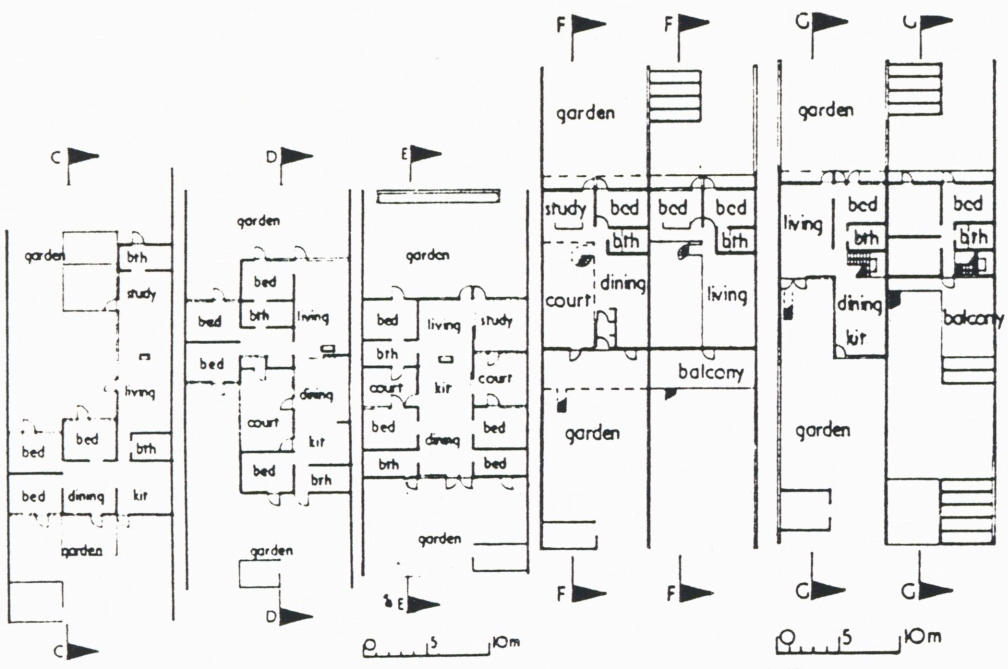

BB
CC
DD
GG
HH
garden
bed
bath
study
living
dining
kit
court
balcony
0 5 10m

Fig. 19

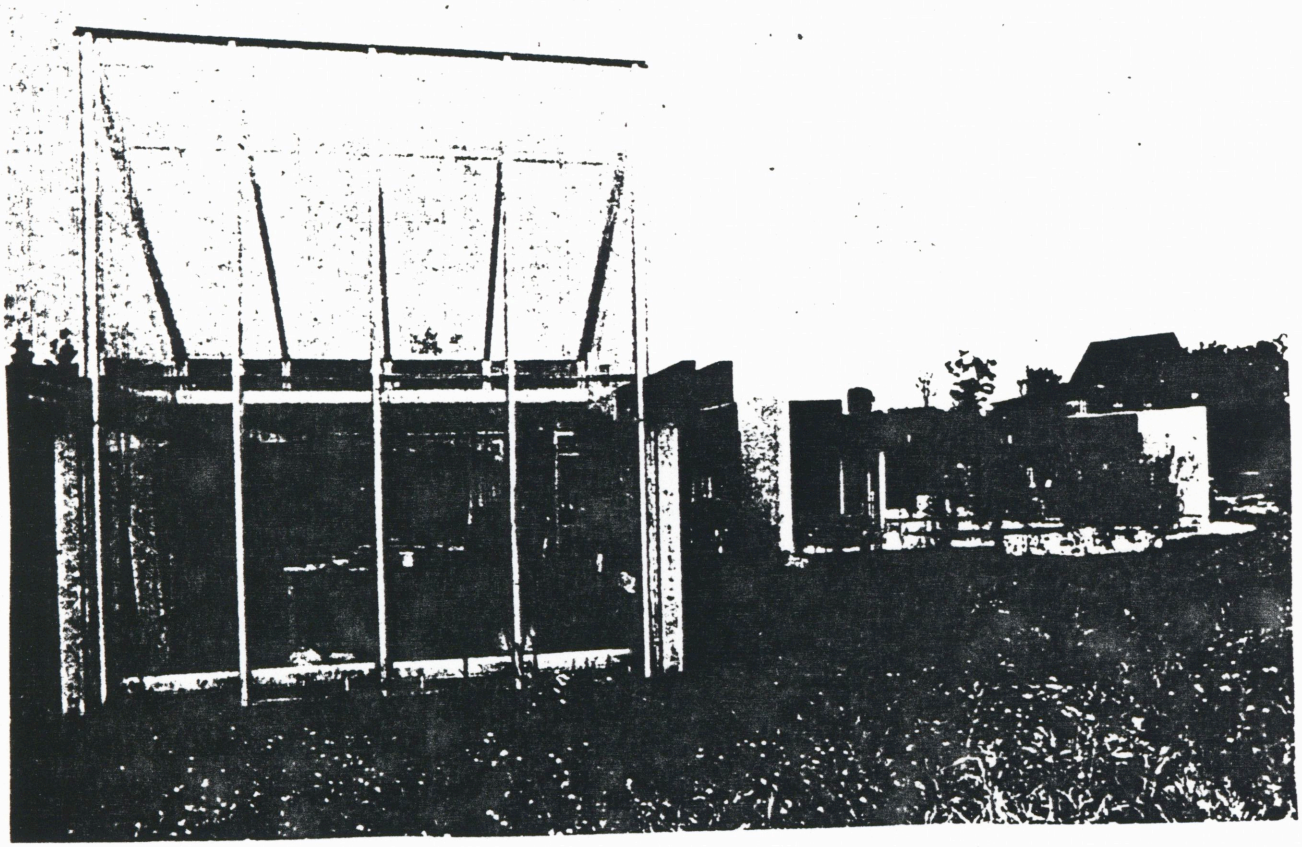


Fig. 20

TREEHOUSES in HELMOND, NETHERLANDS.
by PIET BLOM

It appears as though Blom is striving for an expression of vibrant living as well as the unique lifestyle of individuals. He achieves this expression very well.

But, beyond liking this project is was not sure how is pertained to my thesis. In most of the housing projects I have been studying, flexibility made the project appear unfinished. But, here, Blom is claiming is provide flexibility through the addition and subtraction of components. The forms of this complex are finished entities unto themselves, from there conception, through growth. Without losing the coherence of this project, the richness and provision for growth is maintained, in a very creative way.

-This project addresses the creativity as well as the third dimension of a project concerned with individual expression and growth.



Fig. 21.

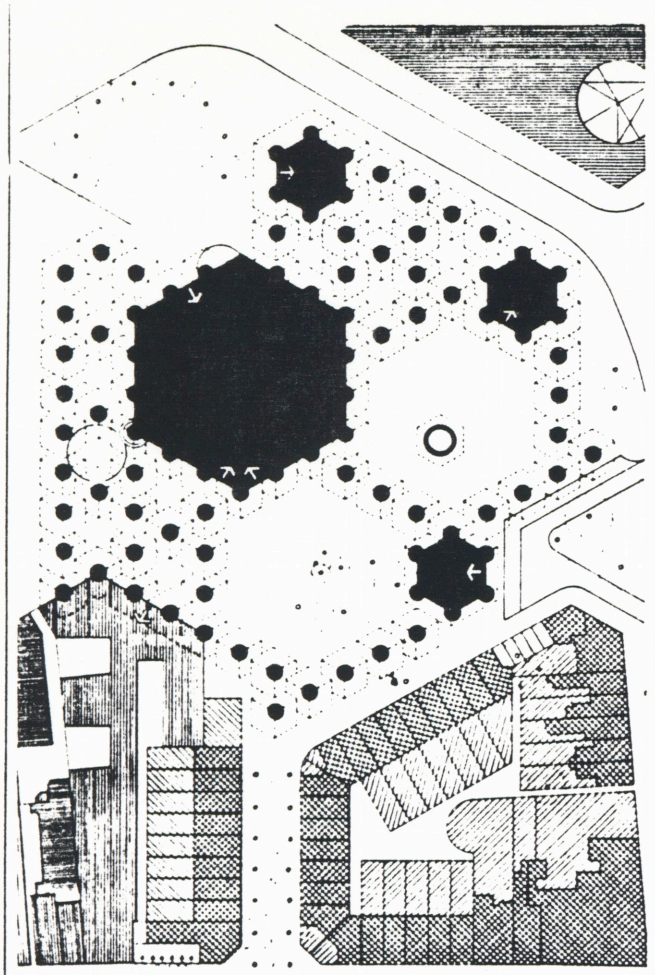


Fig. 22



Fig. 23

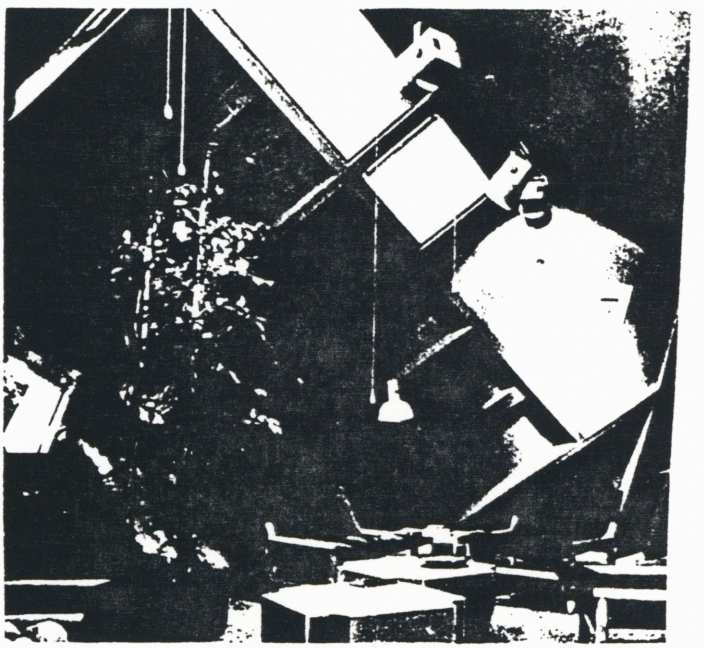


Fig. 24

LILLINGTON in LONDON, ENGLAND
completed in 1969 by: Darbourne & Drake.

This is a good example of group housing which is still able to maintain that lived in quality (achieved with single family dwellings).

By incorporating the design of a roof street, the architect brings the garden environment and pedestrian movement up to the fourth level (usually neglected from outdoor space).

Functionally, this project can utilize the idea of flexibility in its unique creation of cross over maisonettes.

I see this project, in great contrast to Pruitt-Igoe. Where Pruitt-Igoe failed to address community and green space, Lillington comes alive.

- From this project, I realize the importance of green space, but am also interested in the crossover technique to carry flexibility, functionally, along the vertical plan.

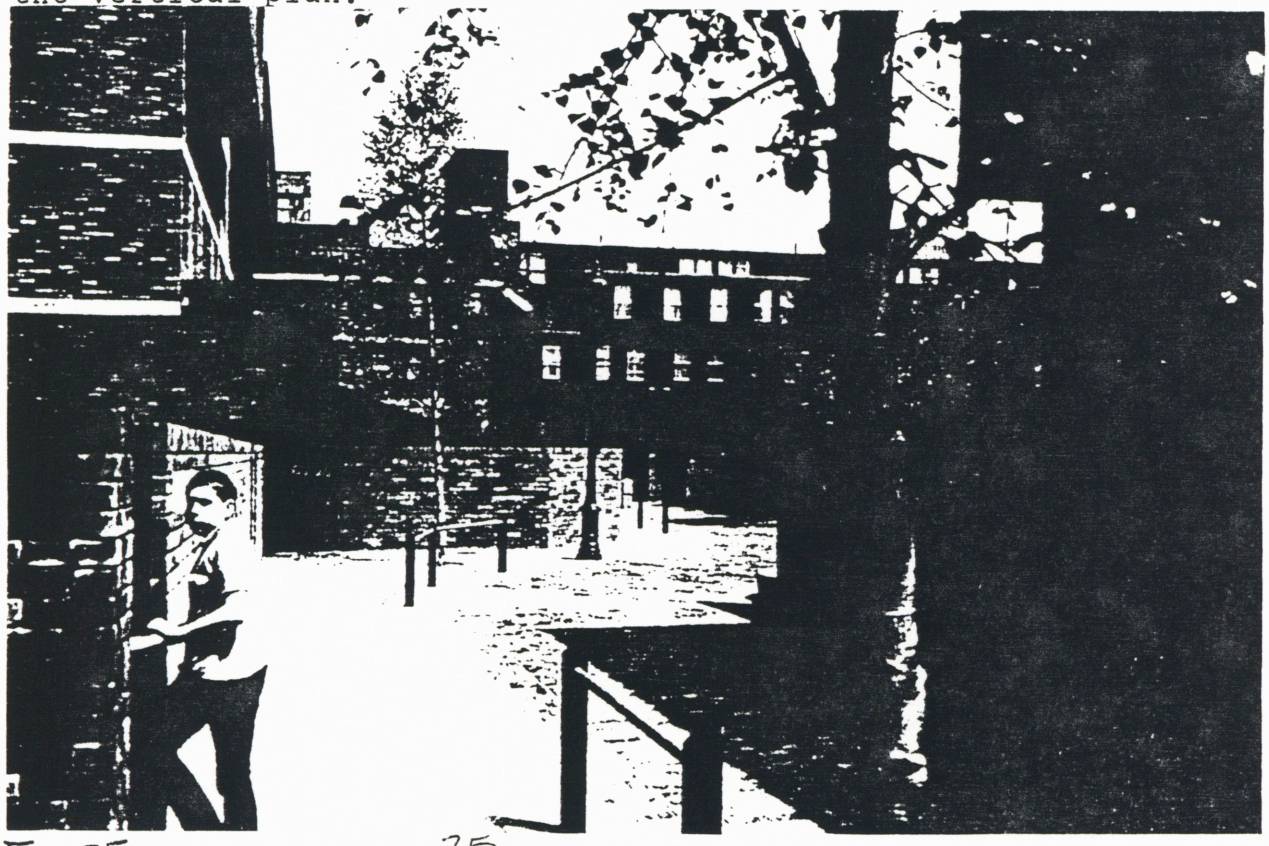


Fig. 25

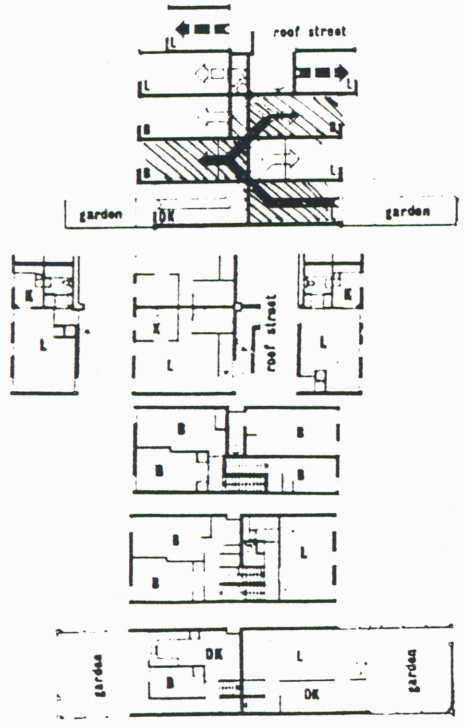


Fig. 26

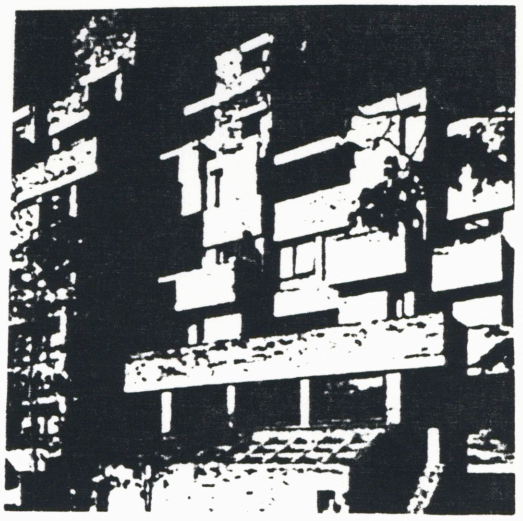


Fig. 27

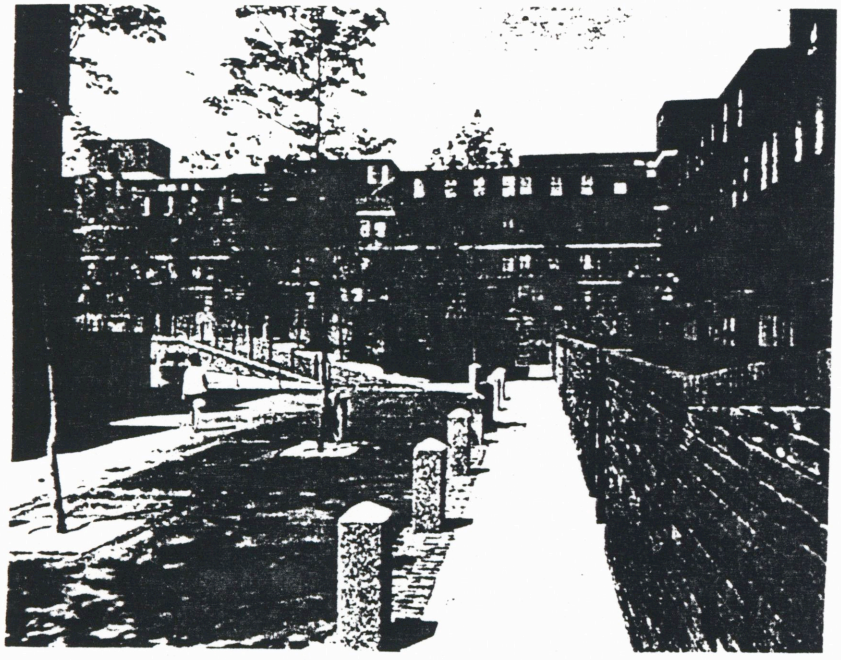


Fig. 28

DE DRIE HOVEN, NETHERLANDS
by HERMAN HERTZBERGER

Hertzbergers' work has been a continually refinement on the notion of flexibility and participation. He has been successful at creating an environment in which the residents are given an opportunity to express there individuality.

Hertzberger achieve the above, by breaking down the system into support structure and assembly kit. He maintains, that by expressing the structure he is identifying the assembly kit. He also feels, that by deliberately having the building appear unfinished he is motivating the residents to finish themselves, as they see fit.

His projects have been successful at the motivation level, but from the professional design viewpoint, he work has been criticized for being too crude.

- I would tend to agree with the criticism. Although, he has been able achieve flexibility, the next level of achievement should be in the facade, and I would look back to Blom for guidance as to how we can maintain a creative environment along with flexibility.

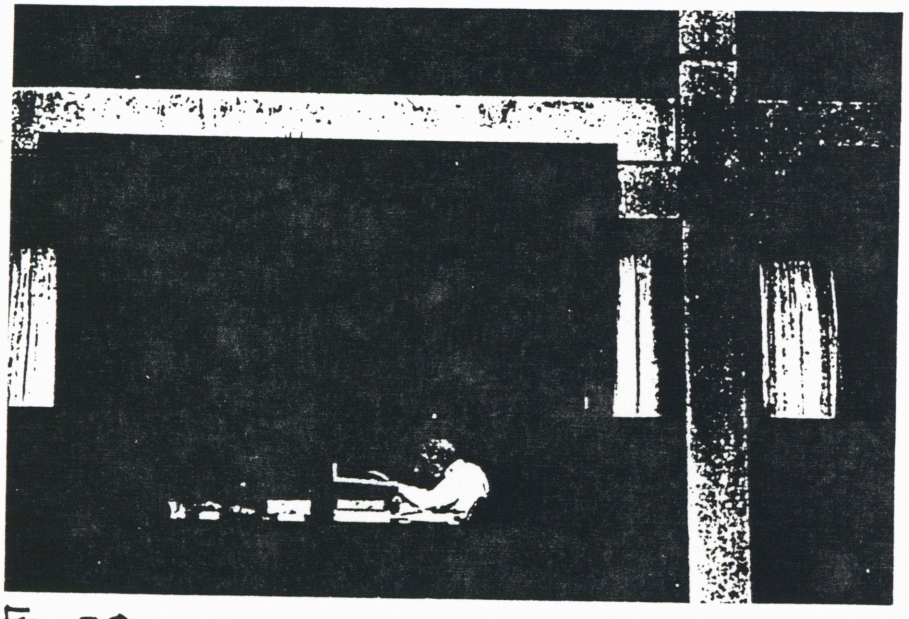


Fig. 29

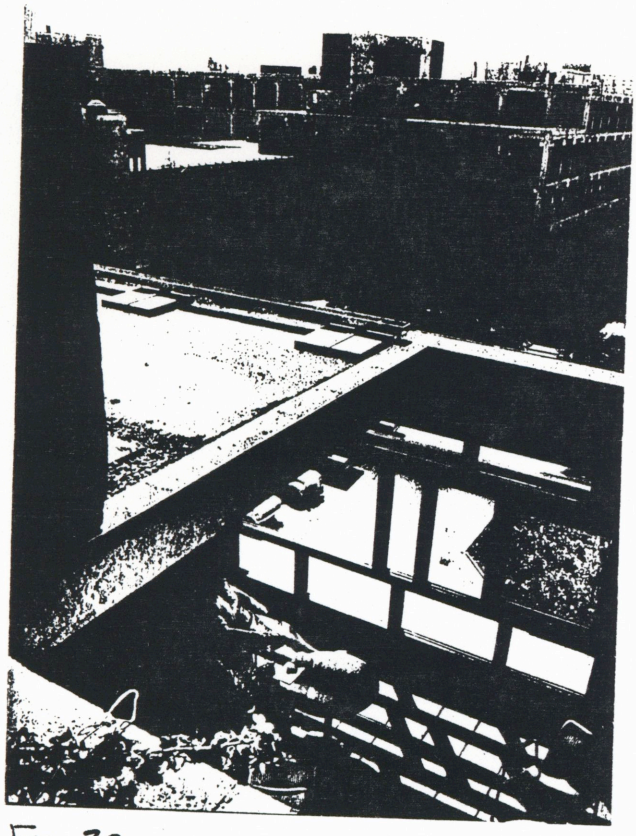


Fig. 30



Fig. 31

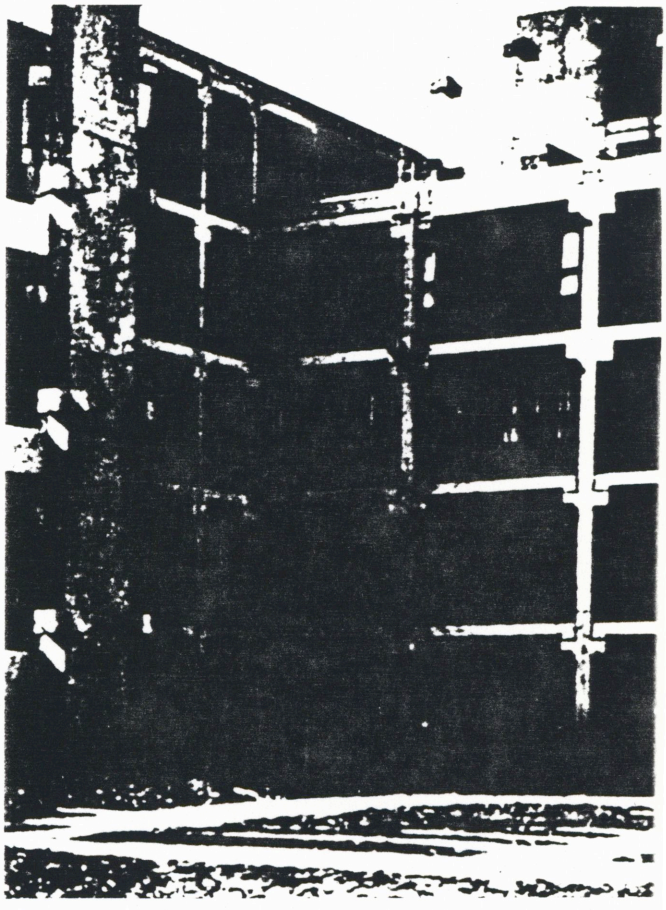


Fig. 32.

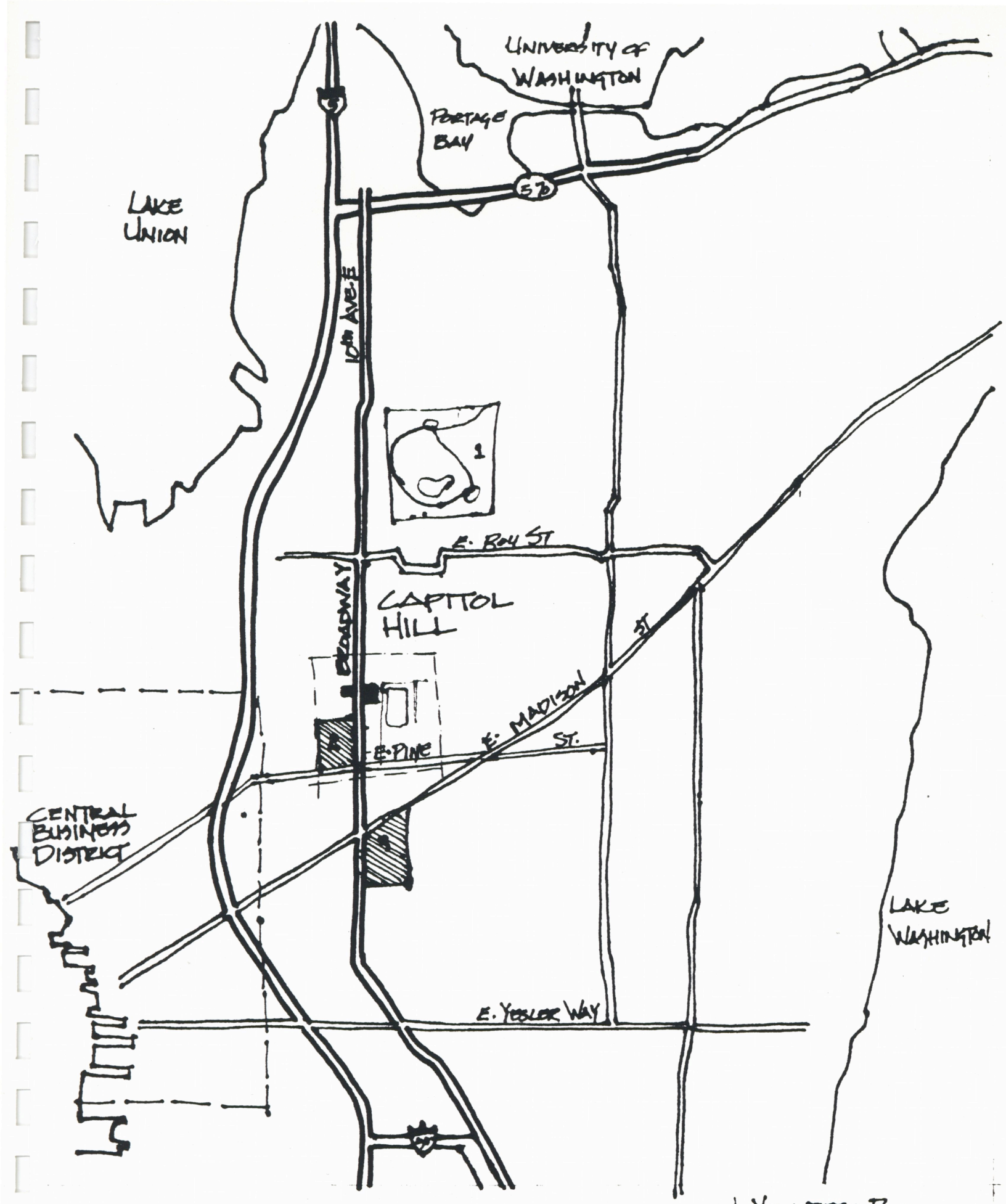
SPLINTER

REGIONAL SETTING

Seattle, Washington is situated at the eastern edge of Puget Sound, and remains as a major shipping port. But, the city has since grown to become a diverse and progressive metropolis. Being the largest city in the Pacific Northwest region, Seattle continually draws people from within the region to take their chances in the city.[45]

Seattle provide much more than economic opportunity. There is also a diverse range of views surrounding, and part of, the city. To the west of Seattle lies the mountainous Islands which define Puget Sound. The north, south, and east also provide the views of mountains. This rolling terrain continues into the city, as we wind up and down hills. Because of Seattles' favorable climate and location there is an overwhelming amount of continuously green foliage and lakes, which contrast, welcomingly, with the built city.

Although, while in Seattle the umbrella is always at hand, the residents, very rarely have to shovel snow.



SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

1. VOLUNTEER PARK
2. SEATTLE CENTRAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE
3. SEATTLE UNIVERSITY

DISTRICT SETTING

Capitol Hill, is situated along the east edge of the downtown business district and the western edge of various residential areas. "Capitol Hill has long been known for its social and economic diversity",[46] and can be credited this due to a variety of distinctive neighborhoods and attitudes, as well as light commercial.

This district is bounded by large single family housing and Volunteer Park to the north, and smaller single family housing for a lower income populations to the east. To the west there is the growing downtown business district and to the south is "Seattle's major medical concentration".[47]

Capitol Hill has maintained the reputation of "lower class 'Bohemian' neighborhood"[48] and enjoyed the onslaught, during its day, of hippies and political activists. Remnants of 'Bohemia' still exist. While walking through the area, there is a large amount of graffiti and even this is justified in the history of Capitol Hill. Dating back to a time when the Capitol Hill Community Council was trying to foster the image of urbane and sophisticated, which would have drawn higher income residents. Other active residents were not pleased by this direction, and expressed there feelings through graffiti.

I'm not surprised that with its progressive history, Capitol Hill has managed to maintain a quality of living through the good and bad times. The area successfully "symbolizes inner-city revitalization in Seattle".[49] Currently, it is enjoying an influx of cross-use doe to recent facelifts to many buildings, including the Broadway Market. There is also new progressive infill architecture which signifies a flourishing economic base.

Overall, this area has expressed, verbally as well as metaphysically, a desire to attract the ordinary and the unusual.

Currently, the trend in downtown Seattle, is to provide fashionable higher income housing. Meanwhile, the suburb trend maintains housing beyond the cost of moderate and low incomes. Consequently, the lower and moderate incomes are being sandwiched between two unattainable temptations.

-With this thesis I hope to create housing for moderate and lower income residents which is both attainable and tempting. Hopefully, they'll never want to live in a suburb again!

MARKET SECTOR

MODERATE INCOME

"The moderate income wage earners, whom are trying to move up, but there are no subsidy programs, yet they can not afford market-rate new construction."[30] This user group can not yet afford new construction in the suburbs and is not yet at welfare status.

SERVICE WORKERS

This user group is, generally, within an lower income bracket which pushes them away from the high priced downtown convenience. The group is price sensitive.

ELDERLY

As the city grows it pushes the elderly out of their homes and in search for new homes in unfamiliar settings. Usually, transportation is limited and convenience is desirable.

Ingram

YOUNG FAMILY Single Income

Jill's got the coffee brewing and has fed the kids, as Steve is just beginning to greet the day, amazed that it could be 7:00 A.M. already. Thank goodness there is only one day left until the weekend. But maybe he could get ten more minute of sleep. No such luck. He also has a very reliable alarm clock which goes by the name of Cindy. 7:05, and Steve is awake beyond a doubt. Meanwhile, Jill's next task is clearing a path for Steve, from bed to shower, and preparing his breakfast.

On a relatively smooth morning, Steve can be on his way to the gas station by 7:45. What happens on a not so smooth morning? Porridge everywhere and maybe a couple dirty diapers to boot.

Steve is pushed out the door, as Jill's day begins. She plays with the children for an hour or so, by than they're exhausted and ready to sleep. Jill's respite is enjoyed in front of the exercise video program on T.V.- not that she doesn't get enough exercise chasing after two helliously adorable children.

Jill always sets aside a part of the day to balance the household budget. Most of the time the task is not tough, since there in little to balance. Sometimes, the budgeting consists of cutting coupons. The mental strain is applied when deciding where to cut corners. The situation can be much easier if Steve would let her work. But, no, a woman's place is at home, raising the children. Jill does enjoy the time spent with their children, anyway.

Steve's job pays him well enough, but both of them have dreams of moving to the country, so part of the wage is diligently set aside for the rosy future. The family adjusts to their living standards and Jill has become quite a marvel a preparing Tuna Casserole Surprise.

To continue on with the day, Lori is the first to awaken and shortly her pleas to be moved disturb Cindy. Jill is off and running again. Once she has the girls cleaned, she dresses them for the

outside and sets out for the park. It's a fresh day and the smell of the morning rain is still in the air. A few clouds remain, but as long as there is no rain Jill tries to take advantage of the outdoors.

Once Jill is assured that the children are occupied, she retreats to the coffee shop facing the park. Cindy knows that she is to watch her younger sister and Jill has a good view of them playing, from where she is sitting. Sure enough, Mrs. Wright is enjoying her morning coffee and cinnamon roll. She really should cut down on all those rolls or she'll start to roll away from here. Unavoidably, Jill is recognized by Mrs. Wright as the elderly lady bombards Jill with questions about the girls. She dearly loves the girls but some peace and quiet would be nice. Saved by the day, or should I say, saved by Maureen, who has just left her children to play. They swap stories and before they realize it, it's lunch time.

Back upstairs, the feeding is miraculously accomplished within an half of an hour. The fresh air has thankfully taken its toll on the girls and they are asleep again.

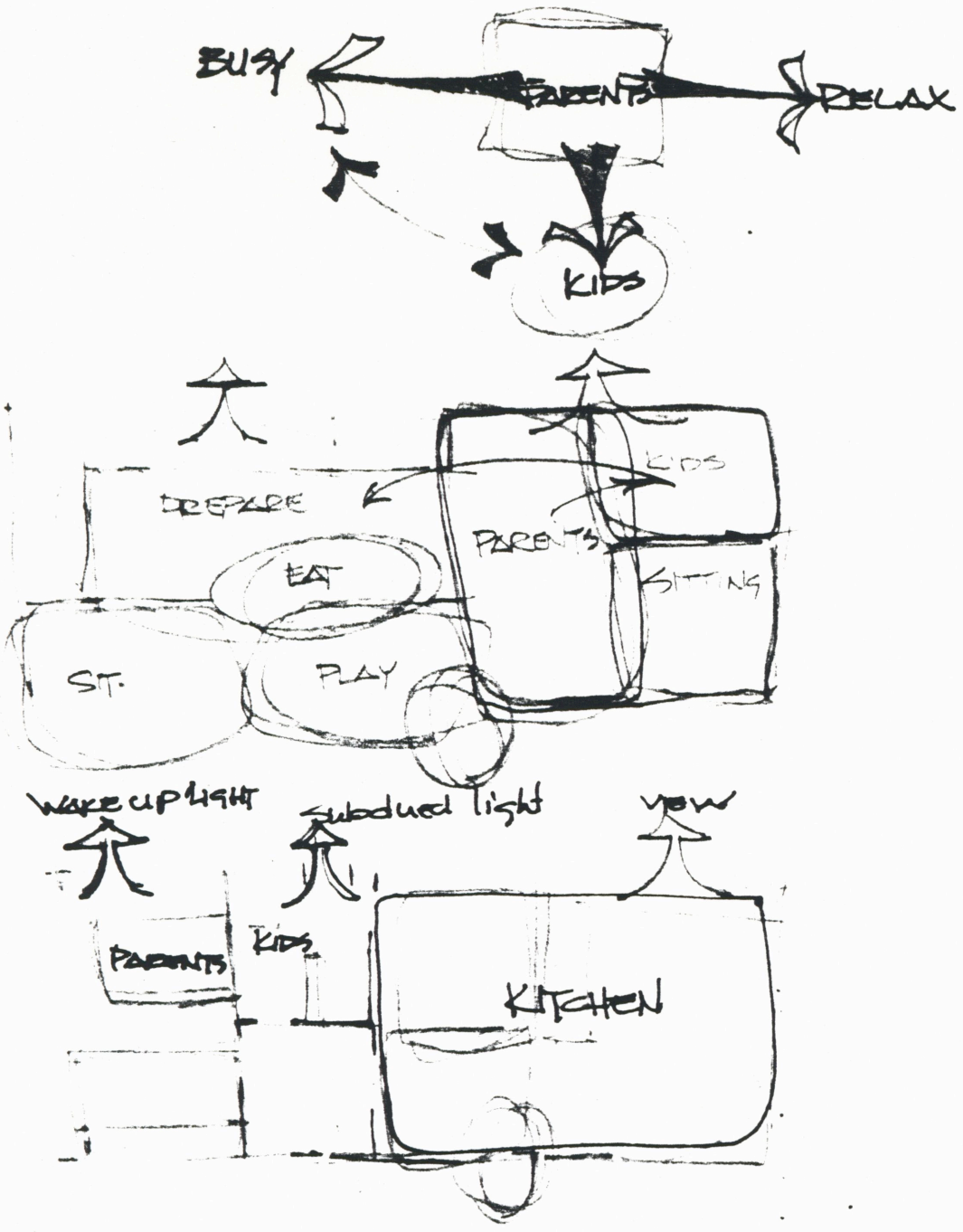
Jill treasures the girls sleep time, because it gives her chance to catch up on some of the other chores. So while Jill tackles the mountain of laundry, let's find out how Steve's day is going.

Steve strolled into work at about 8:30, to discover a stack of service orders calling out his attention. There was definitely enough to keep him busy all day. So, after the customary joking around with the guys, Steve sets to work. By lunch he has worked up a healthy appetite, and is more than ready to delve into the lunch Jill has packed for him. The food and the discussions are shared among all in the lunchroom. Often heated conversation carry out into the shop and before they know another day is done.

Between Steve and home lay a half hour of rush hour traffic, on a good day. Home was definitely a welcome sight, as he turned the last corner before the driveway.

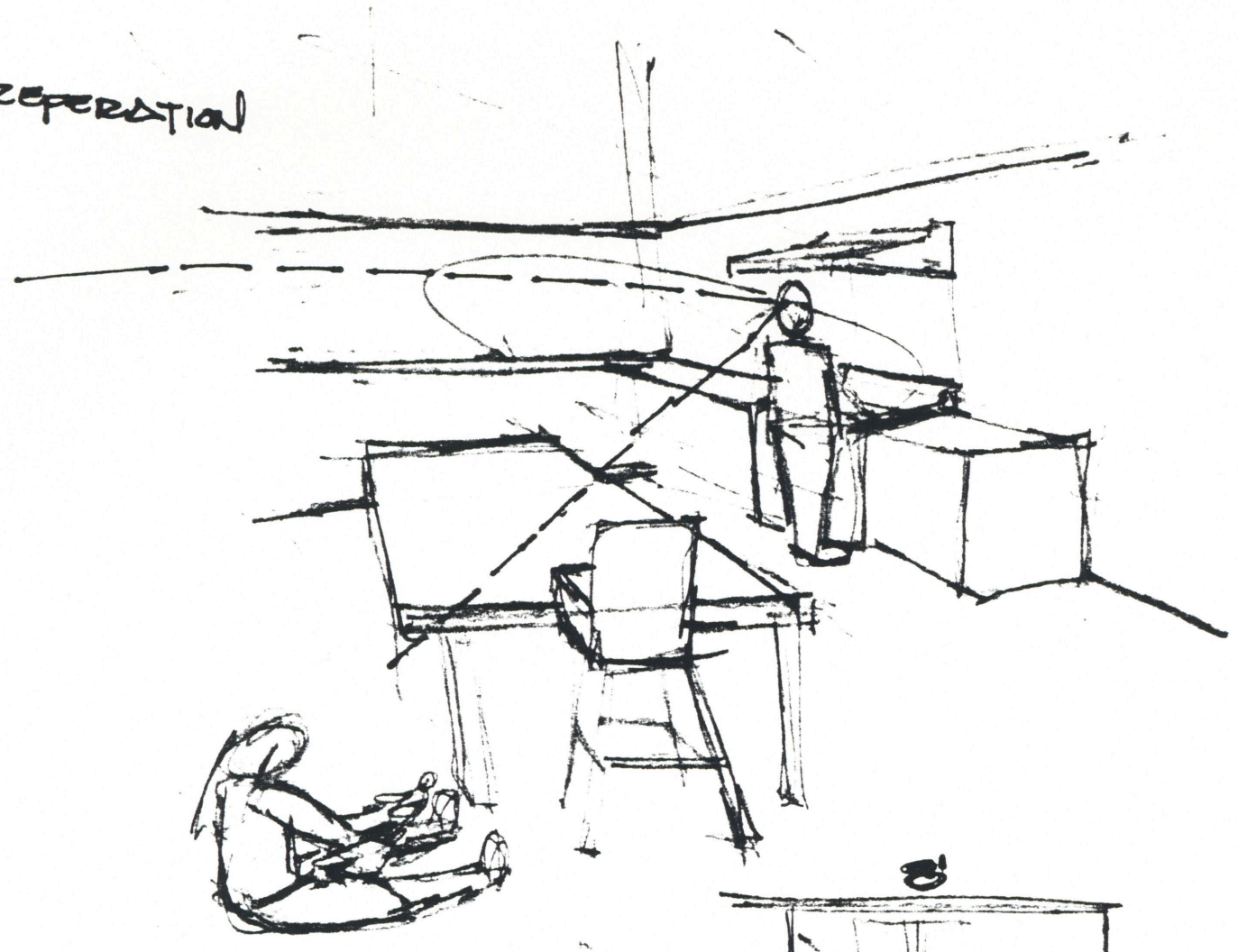
Jill, as usual, has dinner waiting. After dinner, while Jill clears away the dishes, Steve tries to watch the girls. He enjoys the time spent with them and looks forward to their play time. But soon everyone is exhausted.

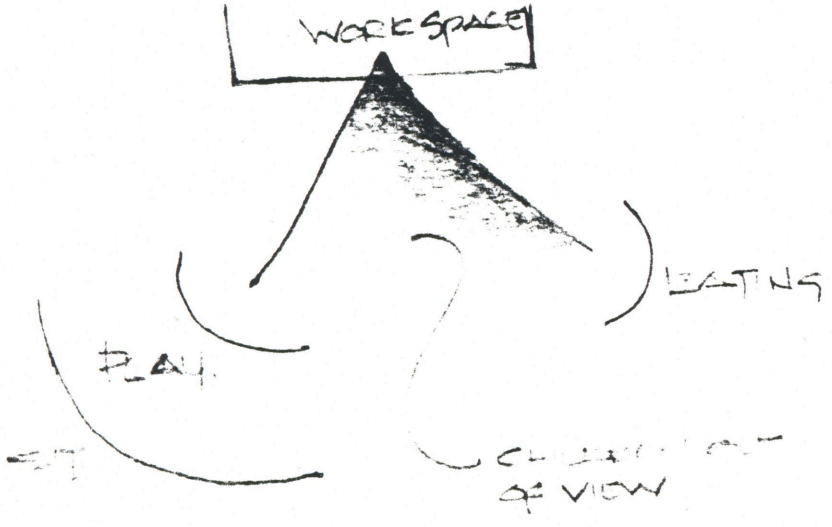
Not long after the girls are put to sleep, Jill and Steve have their feet up on the table and were perched in front of the television. The artificial voices became background to the quiet discussions about the day and plans for the weekend. After a very full day this time to relax and retreat into a private space was very much appreciated.

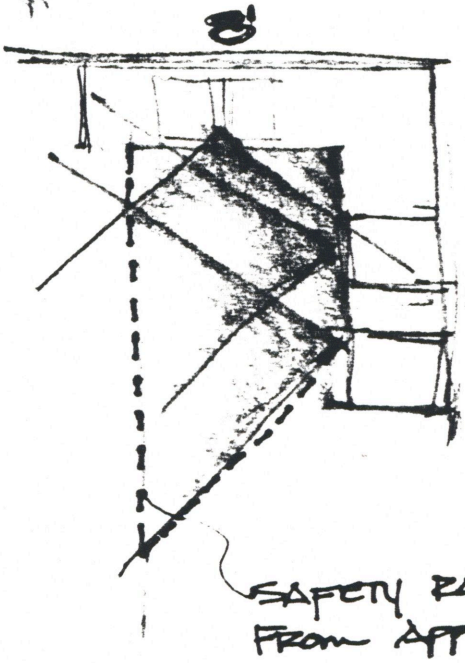


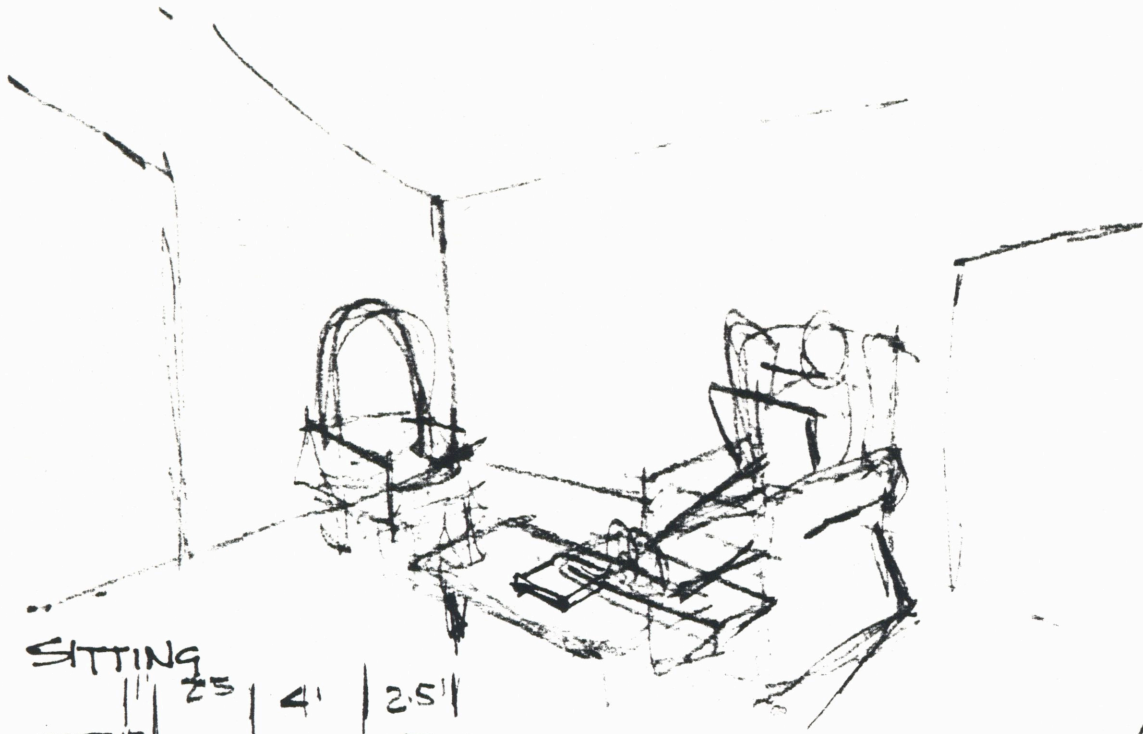
→ TRANSITION FROM KITCHEN & SLEEP

PREPERATION

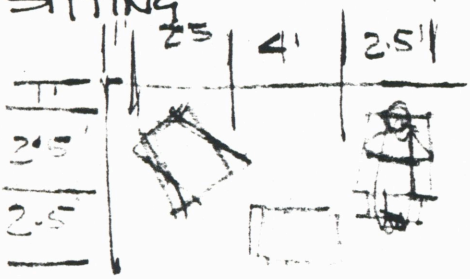








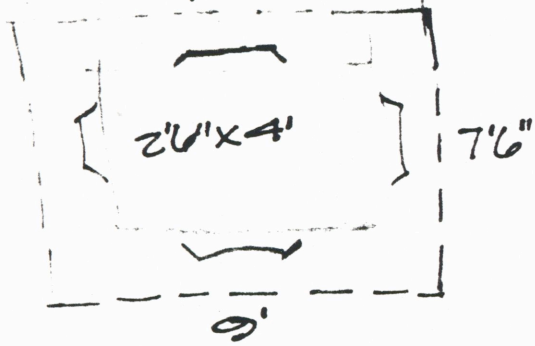
SITTING



6'x10'



EATING / SEATED

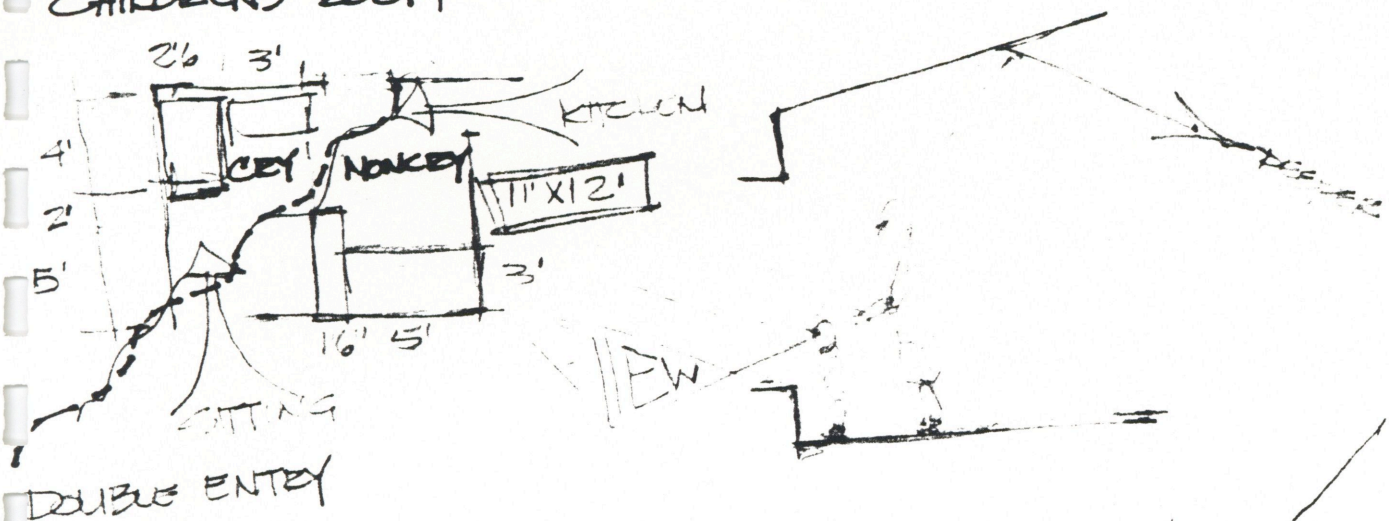


7'6"x9'

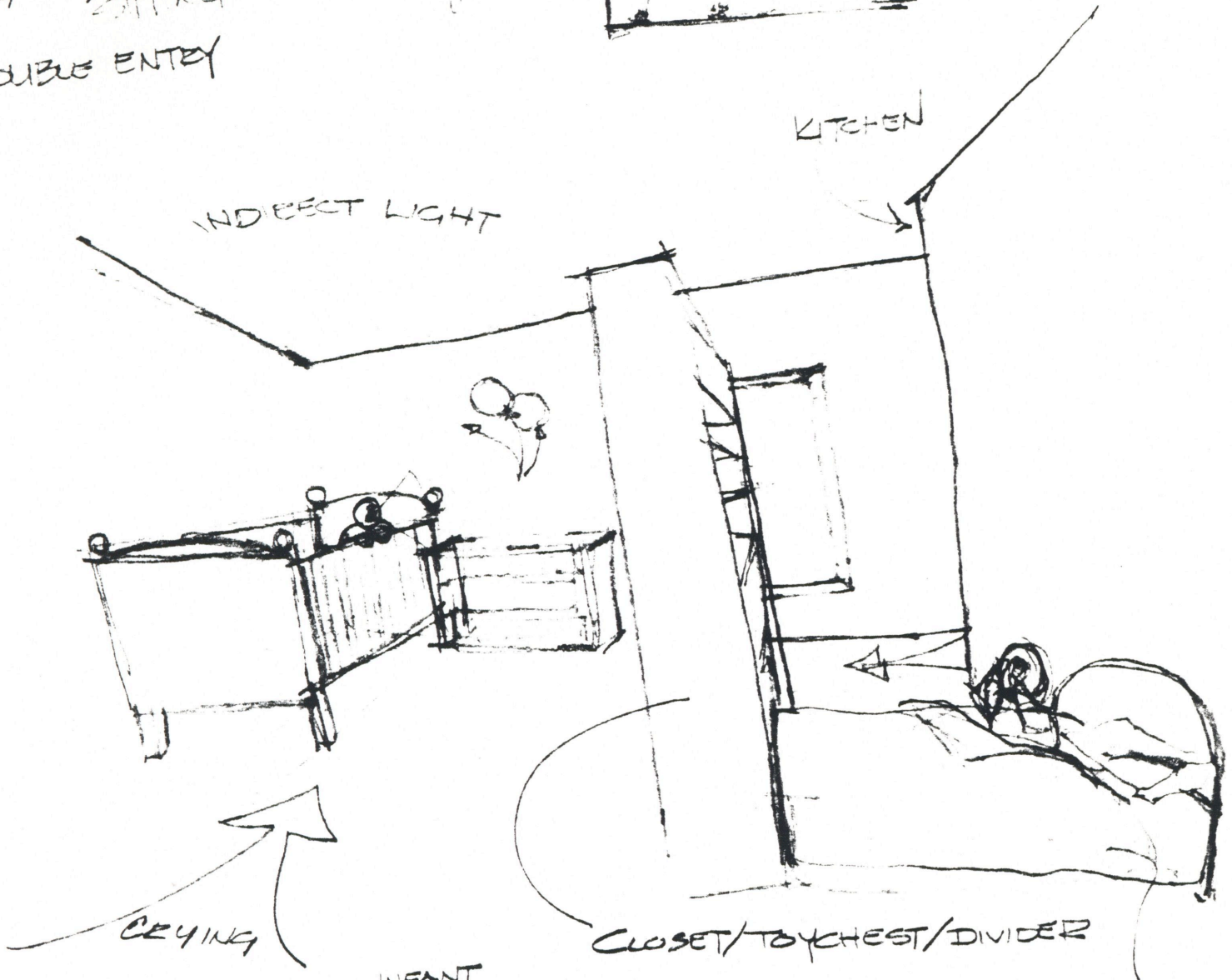
KITCHEN

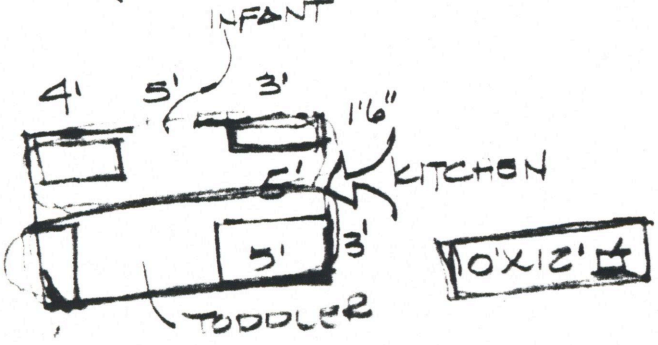
PREPERATION	80 □'
SITTING	60 □'
EATING	67.5 □'
PLAY	20 □'
LAUNDRY	

CHILDRENS ROOM



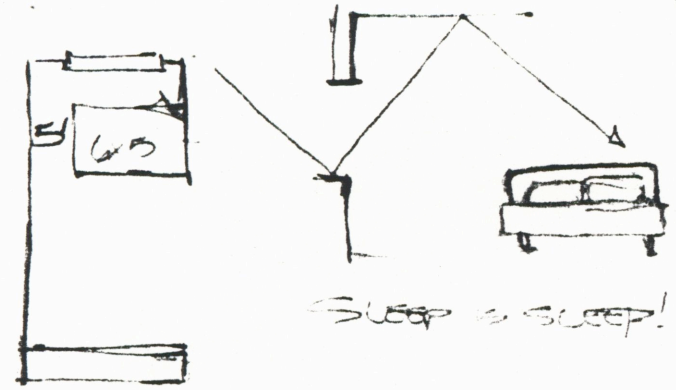
DOUBLE ENTRY





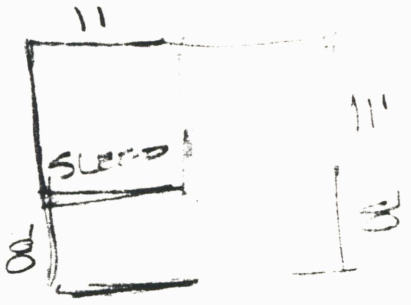
SINGE AXIS

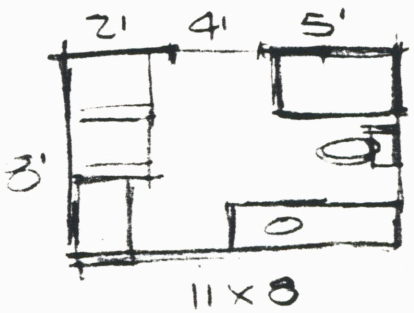
DEEP LIGHT.



SLEEP & SLEEP!

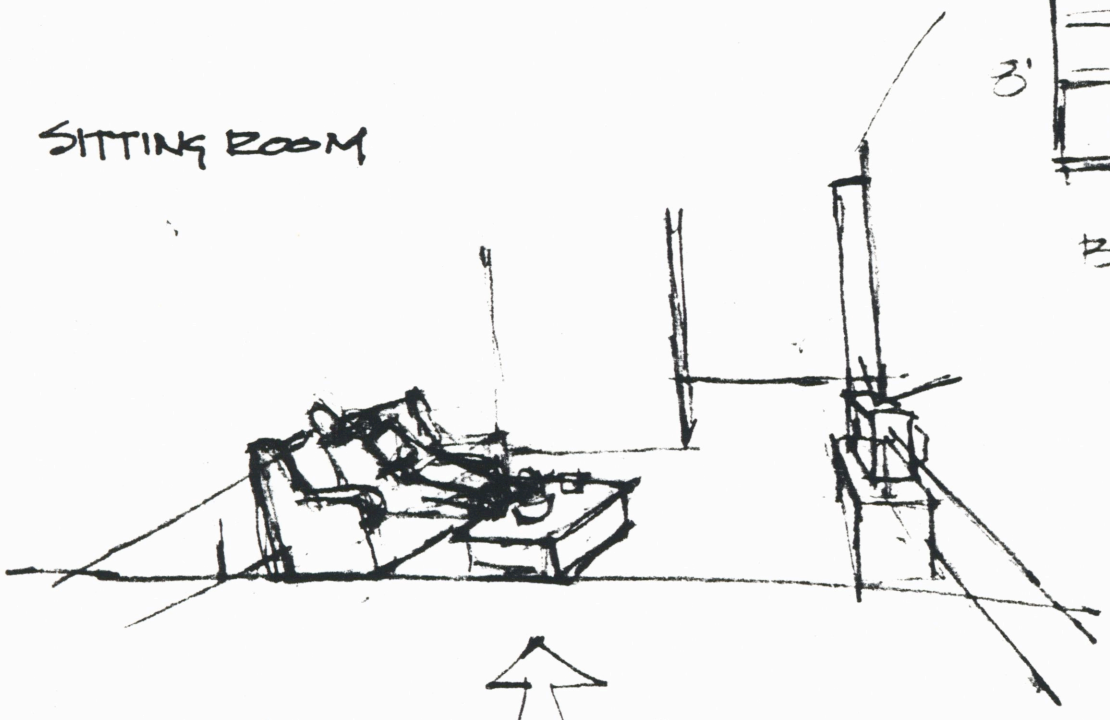
PARENTS ROOM

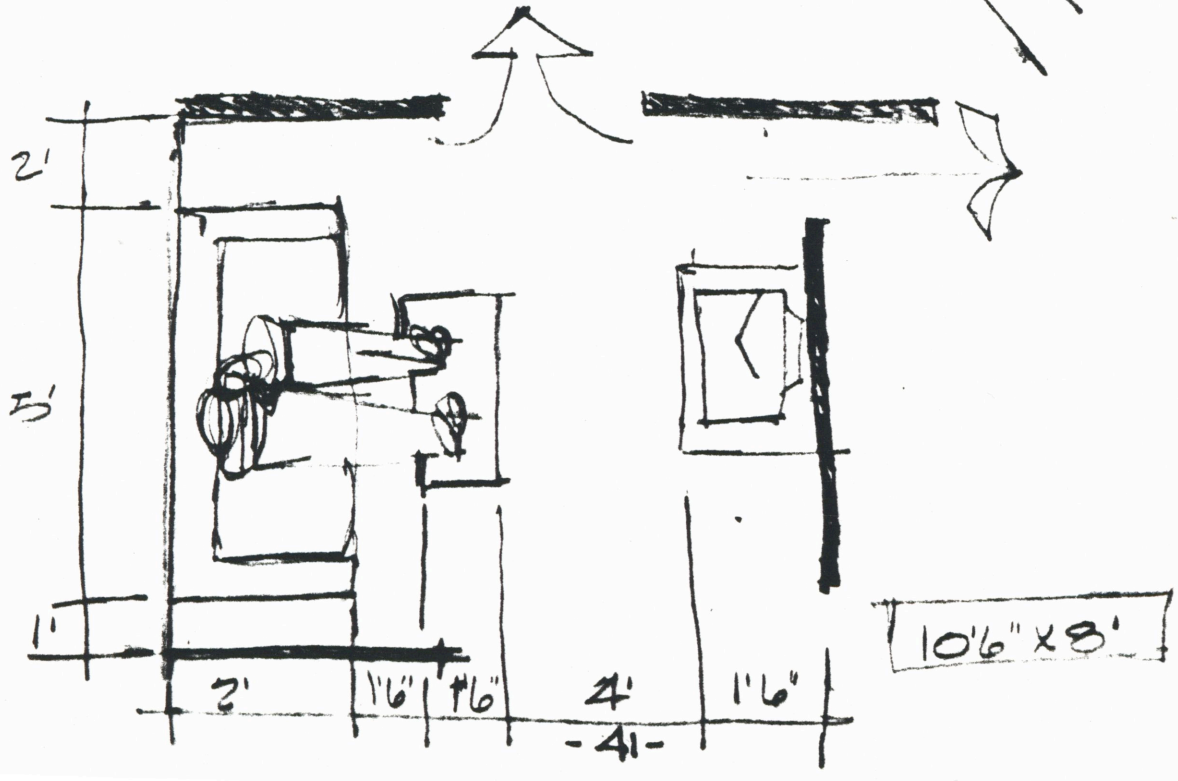




11 x 8
BATH/LAUNDRY

SITTING ROOM





10'6" x 8'

YOUNG FAMILY

EATING		67.5
SIT		60
COOK		80
SLEEP	PARENTS	121
	KIDS	132
PLAY		20
LAUNDRY		88
BATH		
RELAX		84
TOTAL		652.5

SOURCES OF BOUNDARY?

SINGLE ELDERLY PERSON

Mary remembers Capitol Hill when it used to be the outskirts of town. She remembers her dad dropping her off at Lowell Elementary School on his way to the factory. Actually, this entire area used to serve the factory workers; provide a place, within proximity, for meals, food and clothing.

Not much has changed. You can still get food and clothing here. Beyond that the city has continued to grow around and beyond Broadway. The factories have long since been replaced by modern technology.

Eventhough the city has tripled in size, Capitol Hill still holds a special place for Mary. It's her home and her roots. Mary and her husband used to travel, and always anxiously anticipate there arrival home.

The home is still here but John isn't; may he rest in peace. Somehow, Mary's home has become empty. Her children have moved away, and are pleading with her to live with one of them. But her home and friends are here. She's familiar with the area. Most everything she needs is here. The house seems to have increased in size. First, the kids move out, than she loses John. Mary was never one for working on the yard - that was Johns pride and joy. And there are so many things that can break down. Over time the house meant anxiety and necessity, while the wonderful memories faded.

Today, Mary got up earlier (about 8:30). She has a full day ahead of her. It's her son's (Bobby) birthday and she's having the family and a few friends over to celebrate.

Since moving here, Mary's life has become so full. Last night was very action packed since she had volunteered her expertise as a babysitter, for the family down the hall. Those young children can certainly tire you out.
This morning, Mary had to drag herself out of bed, because she knew if she didn't get moving she would never be ready for the party, tonight.

After Jeopardy and the Price is Right, Mary was ready for her walk. She likes to stroll past her old home, to ensure that is still being well taken care of. Along her walk, she is constantly stopping to chat with familiar faces and waving at others.

On a clear day, Mary will continue her walk onto Broadway. She loves to window shop and pop into stores to visit or find a bargain. Today, she was walking with a purpose. Mary was on a search for a birthday gift for her son. In a craft store not far away, she found just the right gift: a clock shaped like an old stone fireplace made from pebbles and popsicle sticks. Perfect! Actually, maybe it's more perfect for herself - so she bought it and continued her search. She bought him a shirt last year and a new calculator for Christmas. Mary was trying to find something different, and discontentedly headed home. Not far from the apartment, Mary caught a glimpse of the New City Theatre. It came to her! If she bought Bobby tickets for a play, that would give them a reason to visit Mary, as well.

After a phone calls, the gift was on its way. Since her afternoon was filled with preparations, she arranged to have her good friend, James, pick up the tickets on his way over.

Mary prepared a light lunch, turned the volume up on the T.V., and set to work to the tune of 'All my Children'.

This was a special dinner, because it was the first time she had everybody who she cared about most, gathered together in her new home. She couldn't help but feel that she had something to prove.

Jill, from next door, sensing Mary's anxiety, stopped in to offer her help and deliver some flowers. What a lovely touch. She stayed for a coffee, but seeing her services were not needed, left Mary to it.

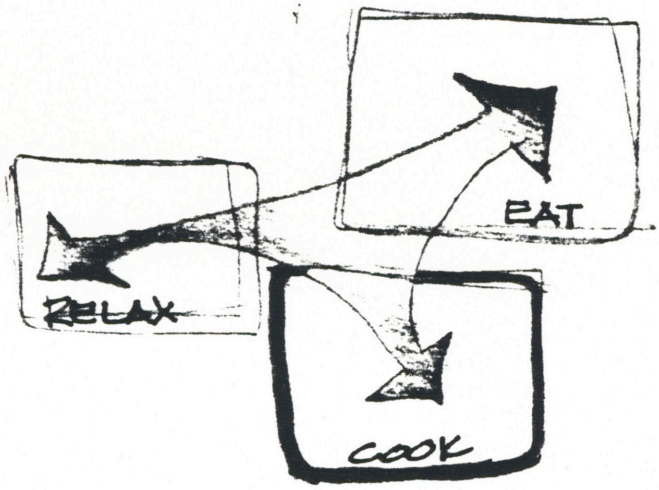
After was dinner was prepared and dessert was baking, Mary set to cleaning, as well as trying to find a place for her new clock. She probably should donate some of her acquired stuff to someone more needy, but could never find herself

to part with all her treasures. After an ambitious half hour of polishing, the dessert was pulled out of the oven. Tonight there would be eight for dinner, which meant two people would have to sit on the sofa. Pillows and laundry were removed to make room for the visitors. She also needed room for the guests to talk and gather, which meant clearing away some of the boxes of knitting. Easy enough, everything was moved into the storage room.

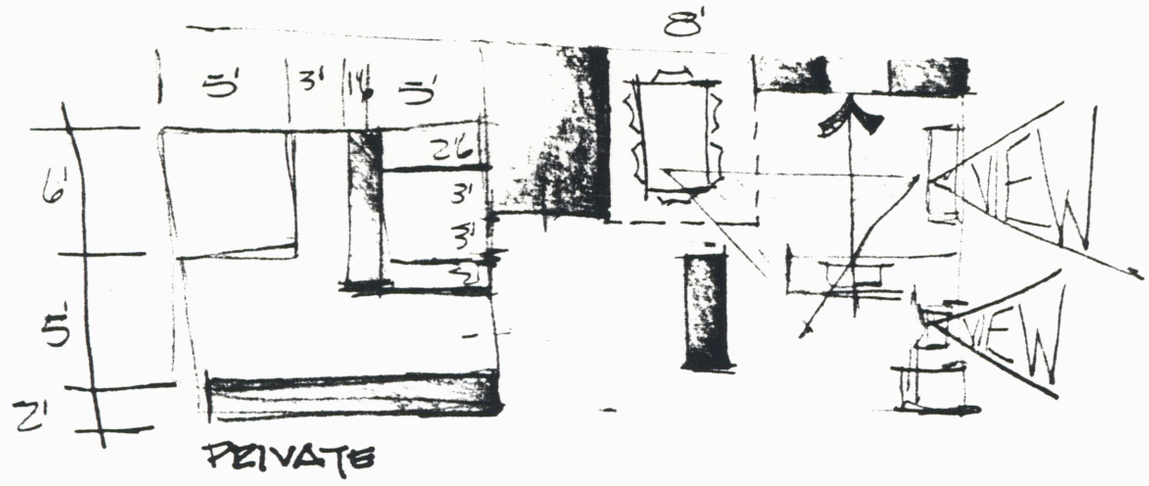
With a half of an hour left, Mary sat in front of the window to watch the children playing. Whenever she felt nervous, the scene of people coming and going was always the cure.

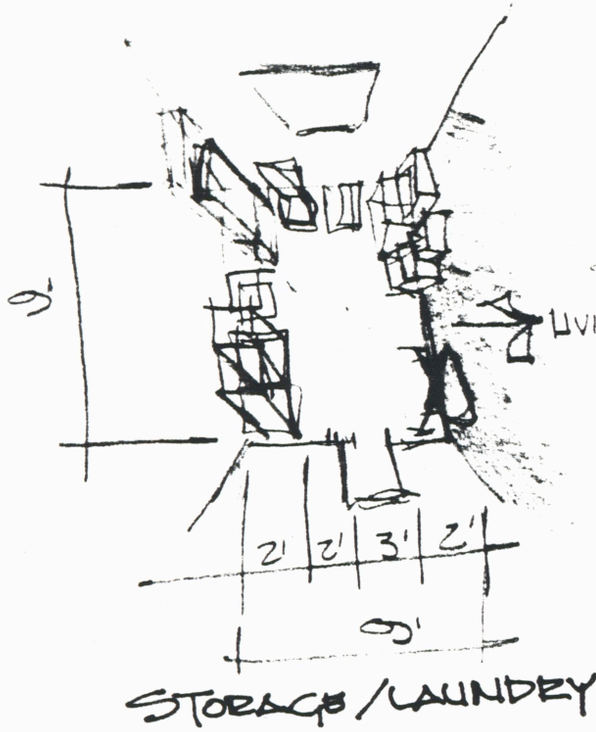
Promptly at 6:00, James was the first to arrive. The celebration was on its way and Mary's home was filled with laughter once again.

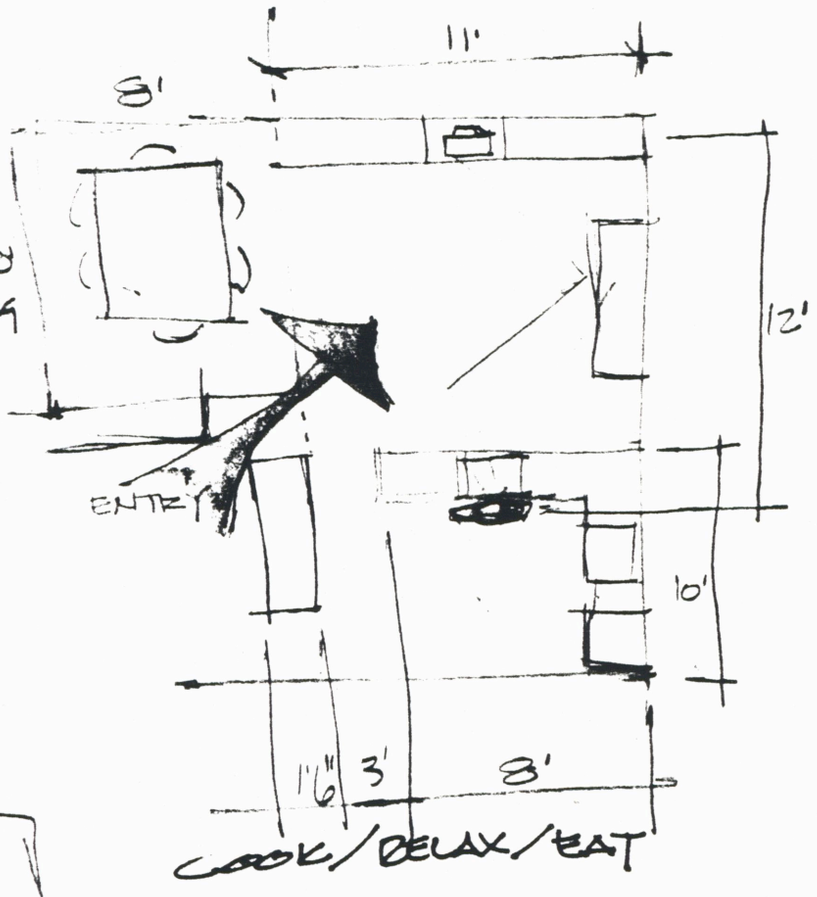
STUFF

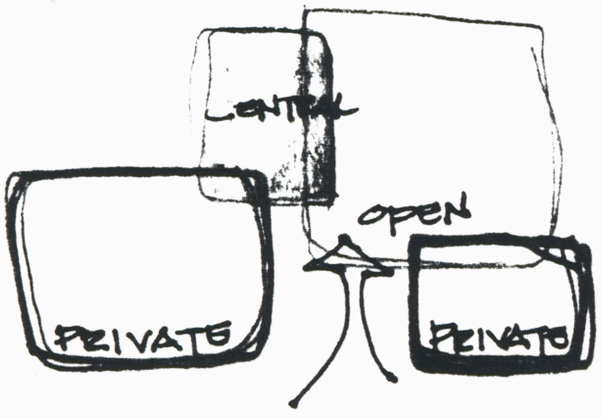





8'
5'
3'
5'
2'
3'
3'
6'
5'
2'
VIEW
VIEW
PRIVATE


9'
LIVING
2'
2'
3'
2'
9'
STORAGE/LAUNDRY


11'
8'
9'
12'
ENTRY
10'
1'6"
3'
8'
COOK/RELAX/EAT


ENTRY
OPEN
PRIVATE
PRIVATE

ELDERLY

SLEEP	136 □
BATH	52.5 □
EAT	72 □
COOK	110 □
RELAX	132 □
STORAGE	81 □
TOTAL	= 583.5 □

Sources?

YOUNG COUPLE one unemployed, one working

Kathy and Phil are young couple, married for just over a year. Since than they moved from their small Idaho town to try their luck in the Big City. Unfortunately, luck has not played much of a favorable role in their lives to date. These two had dreams of taking the city by storm, but were astounded by the cost of renting an apartment and were unprepared for the competition in the job market. To stay within their limits, when they first moved to Seattle, they had to live in borderline tenement housing. The townhouses in Bellevue were definitely out of reach.

Soon after Kathy found a job as receptionist downtown, they were able to find a different place to live. They came upon Broadway by accident, and fell in love with the area immediately. The cost of housing was within their price range and Kathy could be at work in 15 minutes, by bus. Another benefit to living here, was in the assurance that as Phil got a job they could increase the size of their apartment.

Unfortunately, Phils' job hunting attempts were not so successful. He was one of the most sought after truckdrivers in his home town, but had to sell his truck to move here. Without any references and connections in Seattle has experience meant very little. He did not know the territory and he did not have a truck. Furthermore, there was very little gravel to haul in the city. Six months later, and he had heard most of the rejection lines. Phil was well on his way to becoming embittered with the system.

Kathy's job has her starting the day at 6:30. The 7:45 bus can get her to work by 8:00. Meanwhile, Phil continues to snore, rolls around in bed occasionally and barely acknowledges Kathy's absence.

Phil usually rolls out of bed and onto the sofa by 10:30. Depending on his mood, or what's happening on the soap shows, he may or may not go over to the employment office. Most days, Phil does

venture outside and as far as the coffee shop to talk with the guys. In energetic splurge he may even walk along the street to see what's happening.

His time spent the apartment is either facing the television or the window. In either position, Phil thinks wistfully of the future. The perfect lives on television would be a dream come true. The streets, also, hold so many aspirations. He hopes to be able, soon, to afford the prices at the restaurants and shops. He waits for the day when he can walk along those streets with a purpose as so many people do. Often, by watching the few derelicts leaning against buildings, he is motivated to keep on trying. And, the kids out front playing hopscotch on the sidewalk, remind him of the days when he was young and had so few worries.

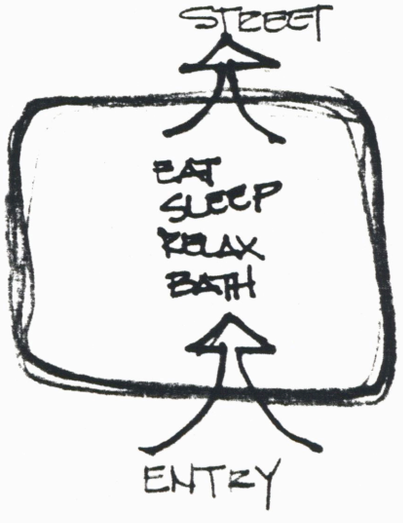
When Kathy arrived home from work she usually found him in either of those positions. Stepping her way through an obstacle course of dirty dishes and crumbled newspapers, she made her way to the other chair.

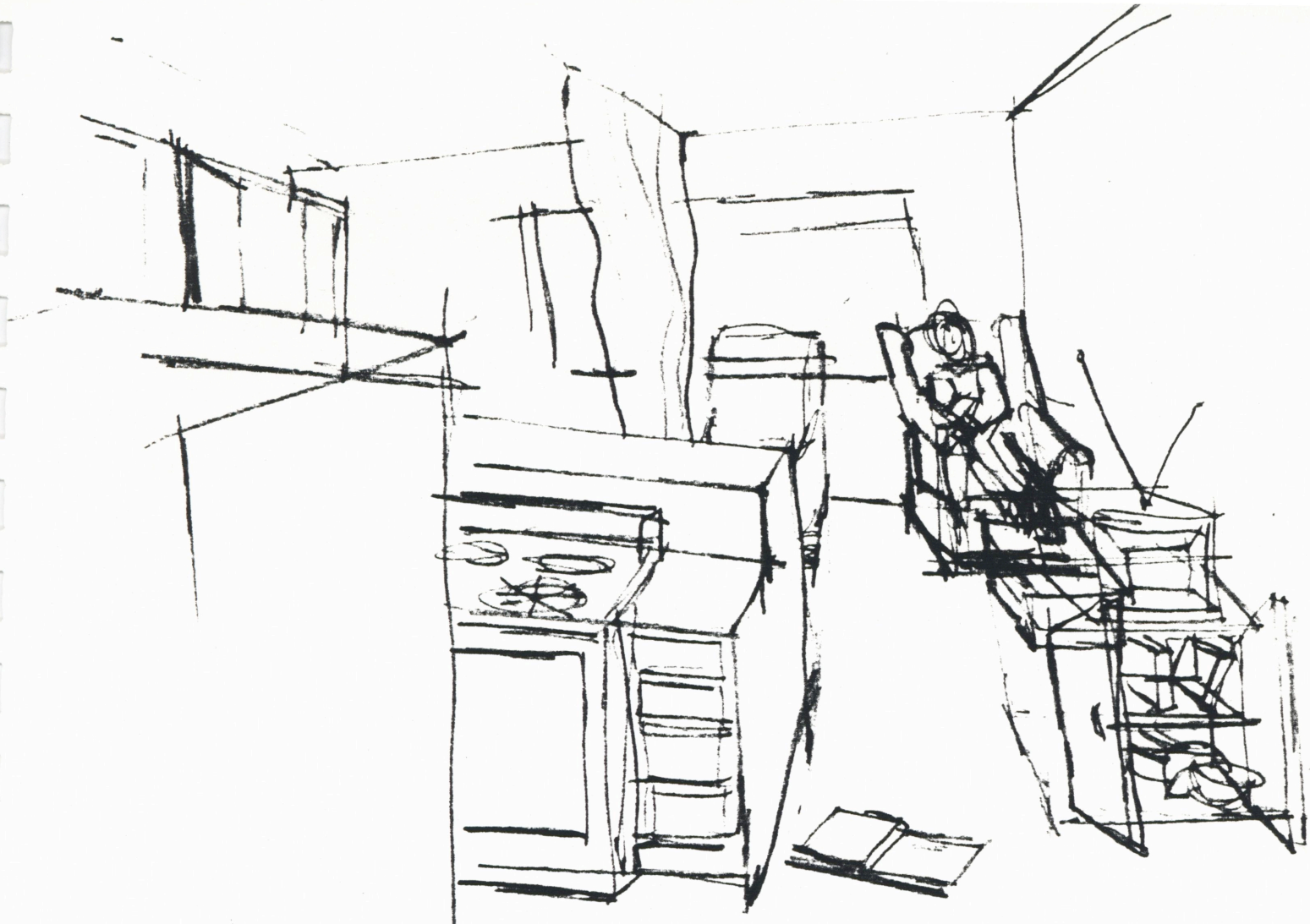
Quick plans were made for dinner. To cook at home would mean cleaning a pot, which meant finding the sink. Kathy was too tired and too hungry to wait, so they opted for Godfathers again.

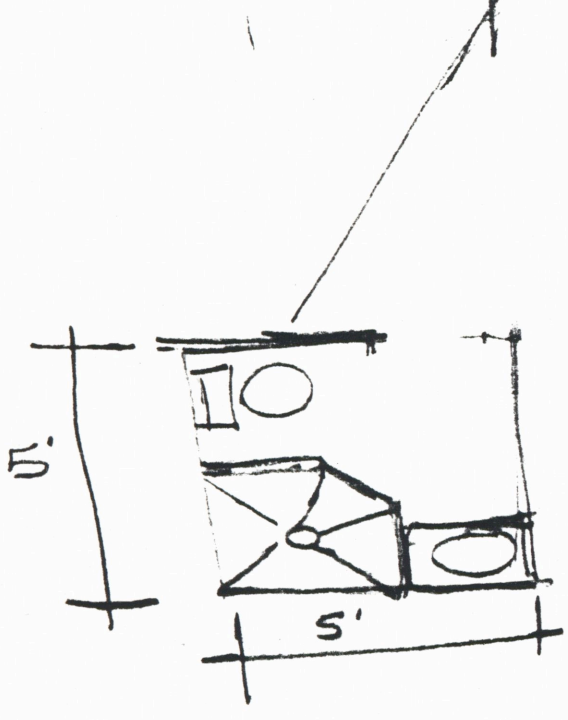
After dinner, Phil was hoping to join the gathering of people at the pub. As Kathy's job was taking its toll, Phil's day was just beginning.

COMPACT

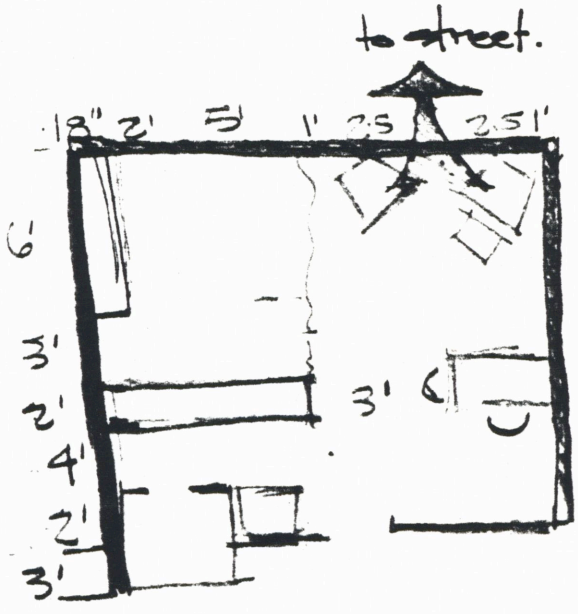








BATH



18·5'X18'

YOUNG COUPLE

COMBINED BATH

335 ft
25 ft

TOTAL 360 ft

YOUNG COUPLE both working

Another day, another dollar and another day closer to that promotion. Today, Janet doesn't have her usual bounce in the morning. She spent most of last night studying for an exam in her evening class in Ticketing. Nevertheless, she loves sending people off on glamourous vacations, and that in mind, she drags herself out of bend. Jack, on the other hand, is more of a night person, so it takes him some time to adjust to daybreak.

Both there mornings start with a jog around the reservoir. From there they often treat themselves to breakfast and espresso at Madhatters.

As Janet and Jack walk in different directions, towards their jobs they experience the bustle of businesses getting ready to start their day and students making their way to classes, complaining all the way. The street was still bare of the shoppers and strollers. Since work, for both of them, is within walking distance, they hardly have cause to dust off their car.

Where these two are both very lucky, is they have found work they like to do. Jack gets great pleasure in working with bikes and talking cycling to others who are interested in the sport. He gets to earn a living from his enjoyment. Since starting work there, Jack has become actively involved in the bicycle racing circuit. Also, by assembling bikes and going to trade shows, he gets to know the sport from all angles.

Meanwhile, Janet is whisking an exuberant couple off to Fiji for their 25th Anniversary. In the midst of all her paperwork, was a phone call from her friend, inviting Jack and herself to the pub for burgers and beer. Since Janet was meeting Jack for lunch, she promised to get back to her friend, later.

Lunch time came and Janet went. Usually, they try to meet about halfway-by the reservoir. There, they could watch the joggers and tennis players, as well as enjoy the children playing.

Burgers and beer were an unanimous choice for dinner.

Soon after Janet arrived back at work, she had a visit from Mary, just to pass on the gossip of the day. Janet used to plan vacations for John and Mary and encouraged Mary's visits. But as a potential client came in, Mary knew to make her exit and Janet set to work convincing this couple it was unreasonable to expect running water (besides the creeks) and electricity on a safari. By the end of the conversation, the safari became a visit to the San Diego Zoo. You win a few and loss a few!

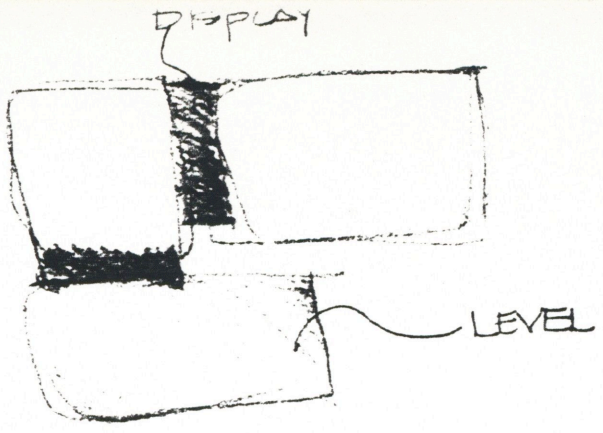
Soon after, Janet was closing up the office, and there had not been any mention of a promotion.

By the time Janet arrived at Broadway Pub, Jack was in an animated discussion with Paul, the manager, Joan and Charlie, over how stout beer is best made. If there were two things Jack knows well, they would be bikes and beer. Throughout dinner, familiar faces came and went until Jack and Janet finally made their exit. But not before inviting Joan and Charlie back to their place for a game of Pictionary.

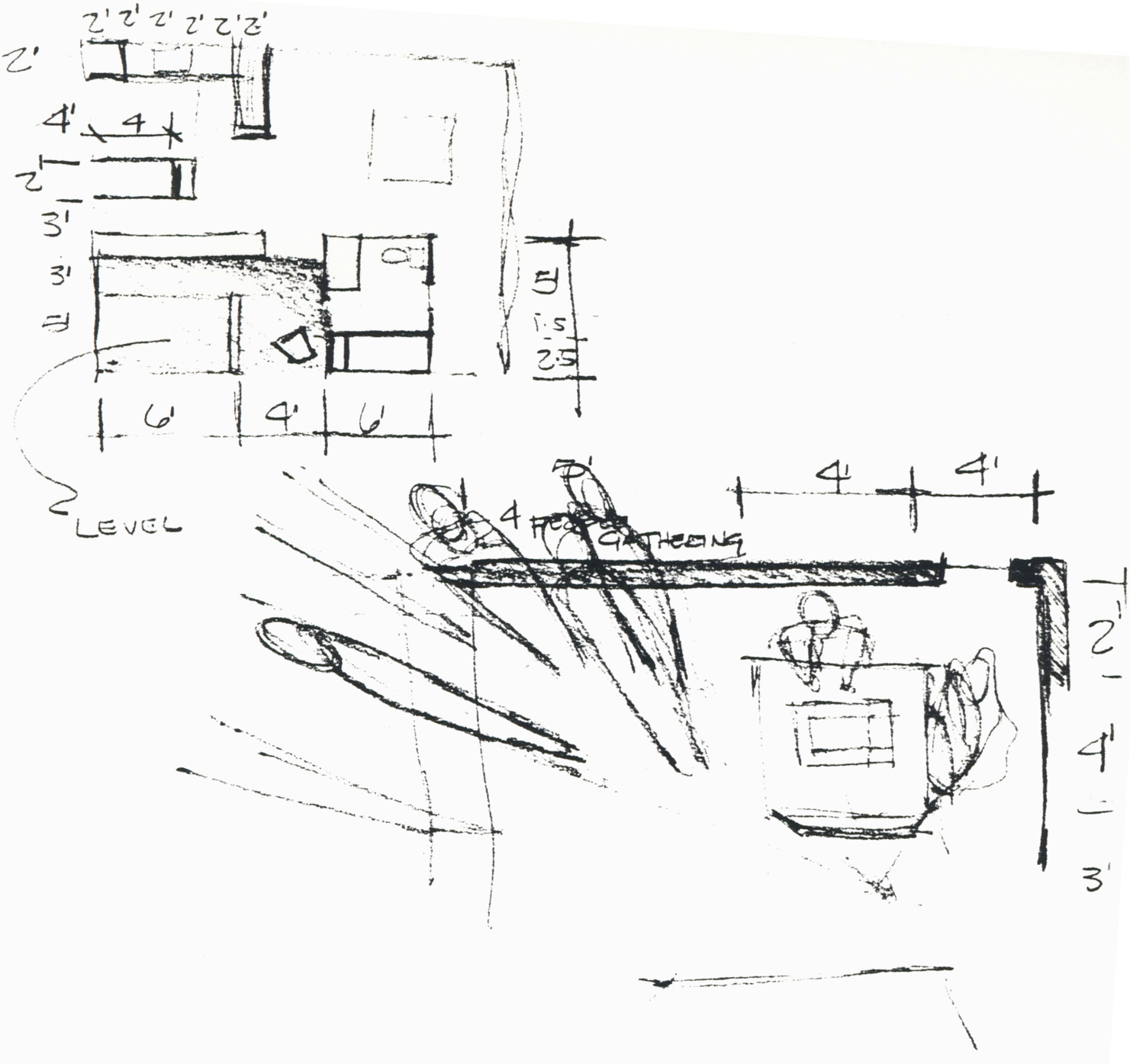
The place was just as they had left it, clean and minus a lot of clutter. The wall held Jack's pride and joy - his racing bike. The shelves held neatly place trophies and Janet's photographs. As they knelt around the table, they set the game to music. After a few intense rounds of drawing, Janet offered some drinks and some stale nachoes macquearaded by melted cheese. Quick and easy! By 11:00, the game was boring and the eyes were drooping.

All that and it's only tuesday!

DISPLAY






2'
4'
4
2'
3'
3'
3'
9
5
1.5
2.5
6'
4'
6'
2 LEVEL
5'
4'
4'
4
GATHERING
12'
4'
3'

YOUNG COUPLE

LIVING/ENTERTAINING	117 ㎡
EAT/COOK	120 ㎡
SLEEP	95 ㎡
BATH	54 ㎡
TOTAL	386 ㎡

OLDER FAMILY self employed

By 7:00 in the morning everyone makes a mad rush for the bathroom. Doug tries to be at the cleaners before 8:00, Ellen has to get breakfast ready for everyone, while Dave and Kim are primping and propping before school. None of the casual good morning stuff for this family, voices are always raised in the hopes of drawing others out of the bathroom. There day starts at a rapid pace, but slows down from then.

By the time Doug get in the bathroom and ready for work he usually only has time to swallow down some coffee. For twelve years now, Ellen has been preparing breakfast, and for most of that time her efforts have been to no avail. While she clears away the morning dishes, Doug walks over to the store. Ellen will usually join him there, after her work is done at home.

This business is mostly a communal effort. Doug does the steaming and pressing in the back room, while Ellen greets customers at the front desk.

The business has been in the family for two generations. Before Doug felt compelled to take it over his brother was trying to make a go of it and before that his dad owned it. While Dougs' brother was running the cleaners, Doug had ventured further from home to start a cleaners in Spokane. The venture was unsuccessful, and Dougs' brother did not have a mind for small business. It was to both there benefit that Doug and his family move back to Capitol Hill.

The biggest difference Doug has seen in the business has been with the creation of Polyesters. He was so pleased to see all the different knit materials being designed, and envisioned his business making a mint, but soon after delicate knits came such products as Woolite, to promote homecare. Needless to say his business has been steady, with regular customers, but the fortune has thusfar been unfulfilled.

Meanwhile the kids do not have to leave for school until 8:30. So, while Ellen contends with cleaning, she also

contends with blaring music competing with cartoons. Doug and Kim both go to Lowell Elementary School, so most days they can walk. If the weather gets really disagreeable, they can always catch the bus. But the walk is most favored, because they have the opportunity to pick up friends along the way. Sometimes it's even questionable as to whether they even make it to school.

Shortly before Noon, Ellen retreats to the apartment and makes lunch for her guy. Depending on how busy the morning was, she may or may not go back to the cleaners. If she spends the afternoon at the apartment, she may use that time to visit with friends or get some groceries. Usually neither of them sit idle for long. If Ellen follows Doug back to the cleaners, she usually returns home by 3:00 to prepare dinner.

From the window,she can usually see the kids coming home from school. She times it perfectly, so that from the time she first sees them until the time they actually get to the apartment, a snack is ready.

On a clear day, Dave and Kim are usually allowed an hour of play outside before dinner. From Ellens' vantage point she can usually see, and feel assured that they are staying out of trouble. Occasionally, Ellen finds herself yelling down to them to stay out of the way of the street vendors. Most days the kids, along with others, occupy themselves with playing detective and running in and out from between buildings. They hour, usually stretches longer, which means the apartment is quiet longer, and Doug finds himself gathering up the kids on his way home from the cleaners.

After dinner, and much persuasion, the kids do dishes while Doug and Ellen catch up on the happenings around the world. This is usually the only time Doug and Ellen get a say as to what to watch on T.V. By the time they are finished watching the news Dave and Kim have finished the dishes and their homework, and have claimed there positions in front of the tube.

As the parents are ousted out, Doug

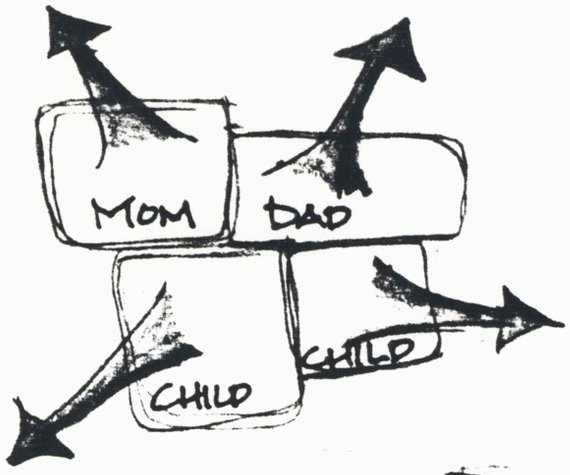
may go back to the cleaners, to finish some work or he may go to the communal shop space to work on his wood carvings. Most evenings, Ellen is found seated at the sewing machine.

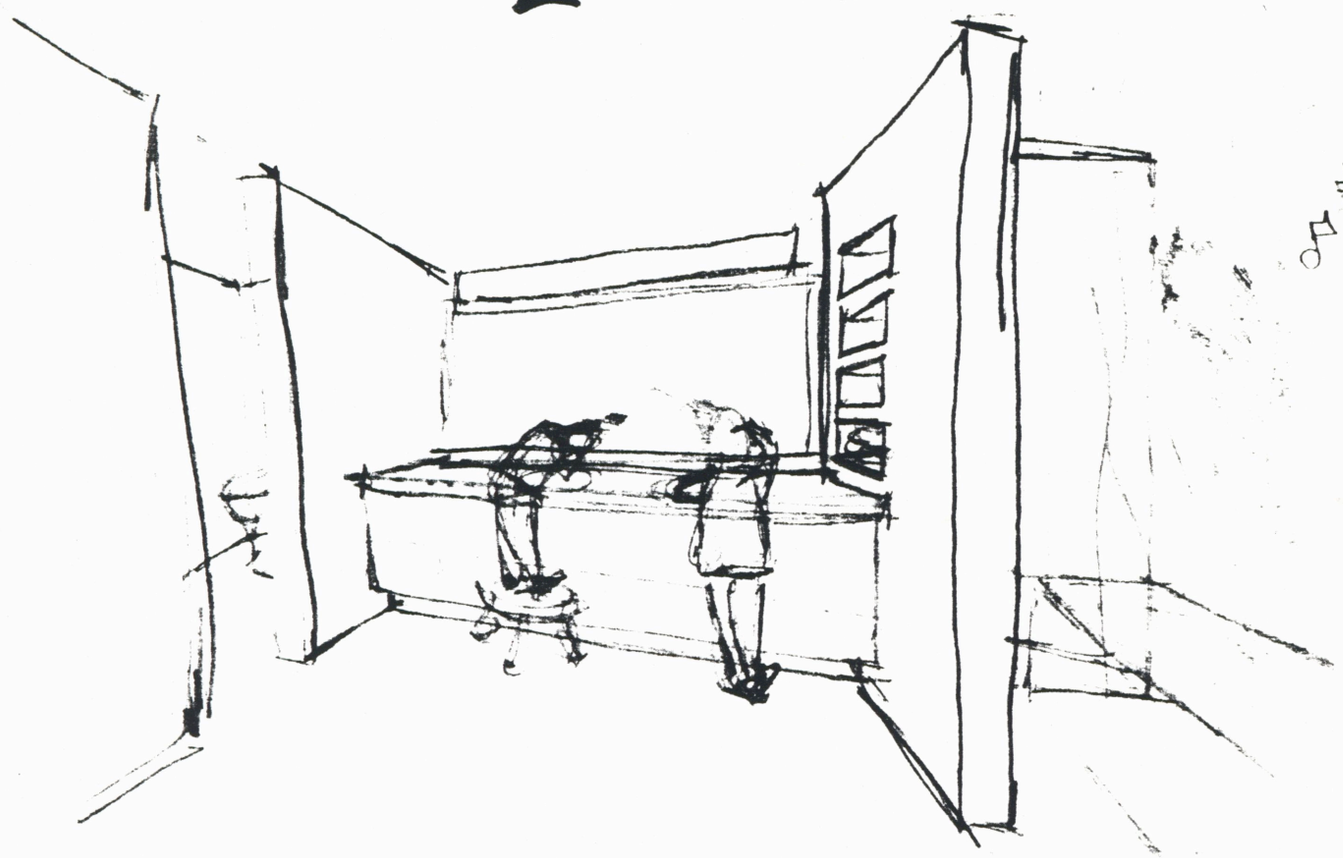
The parents, do however, venture out on Tuesday nights, for bowling. Right now they are competing for the district championship.

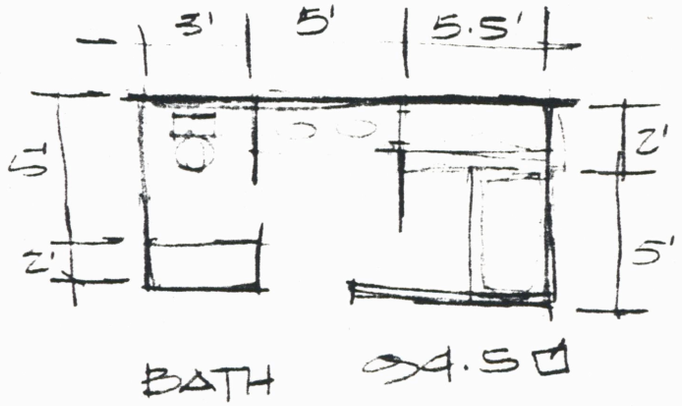
For the most part,each member of this family has something to do. Beyond there mealtimes, the family goes there own way, to such an extent that there individual experiences have become fine tuned to working around the other family members.

The fine tuning is inevitably thrown out of sink when the inlaws show up!

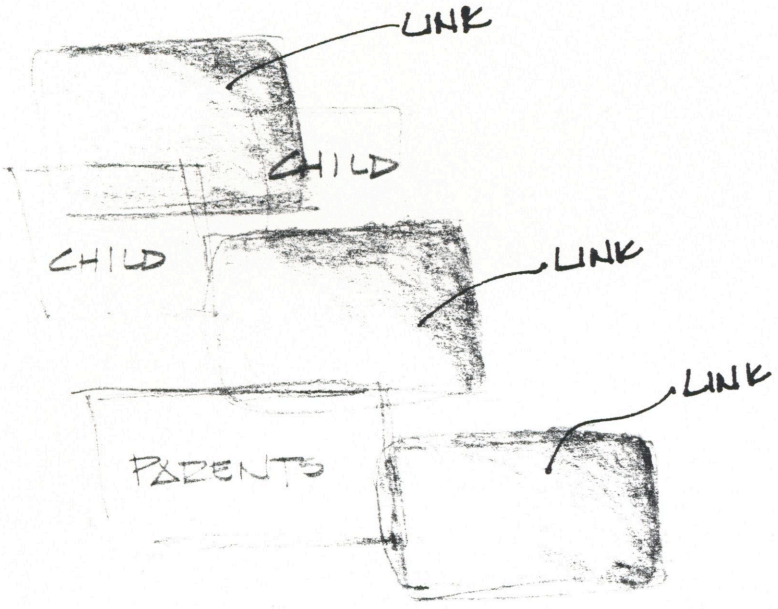
ACTIVE

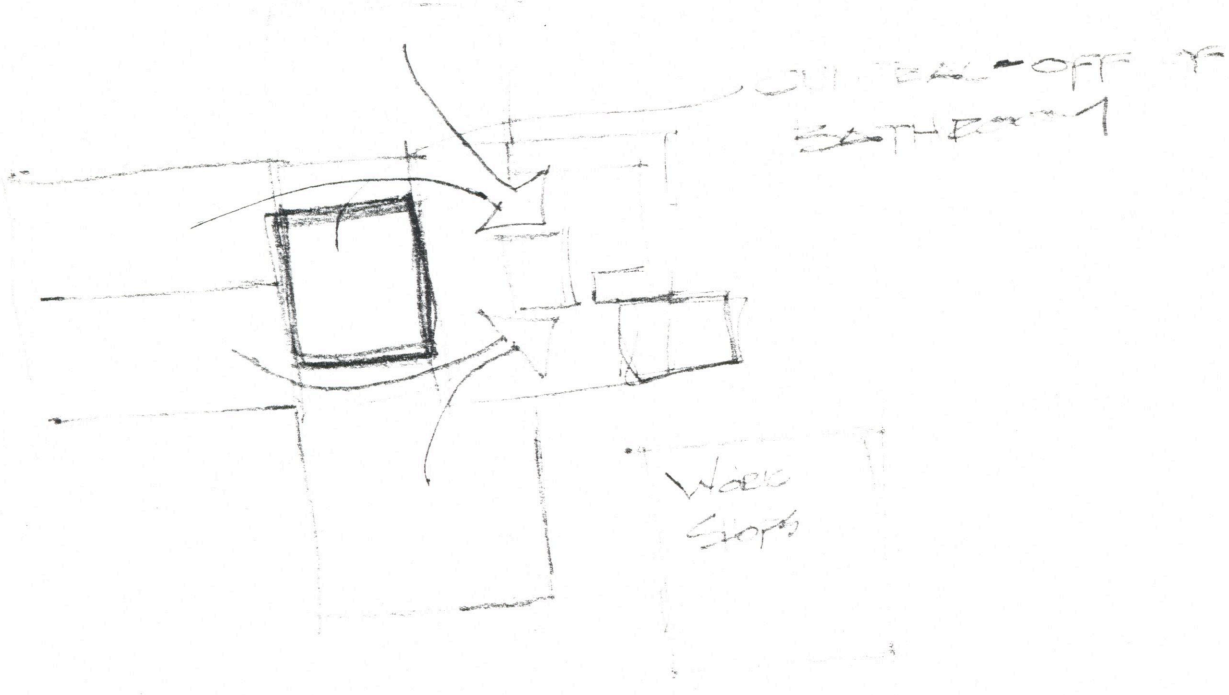


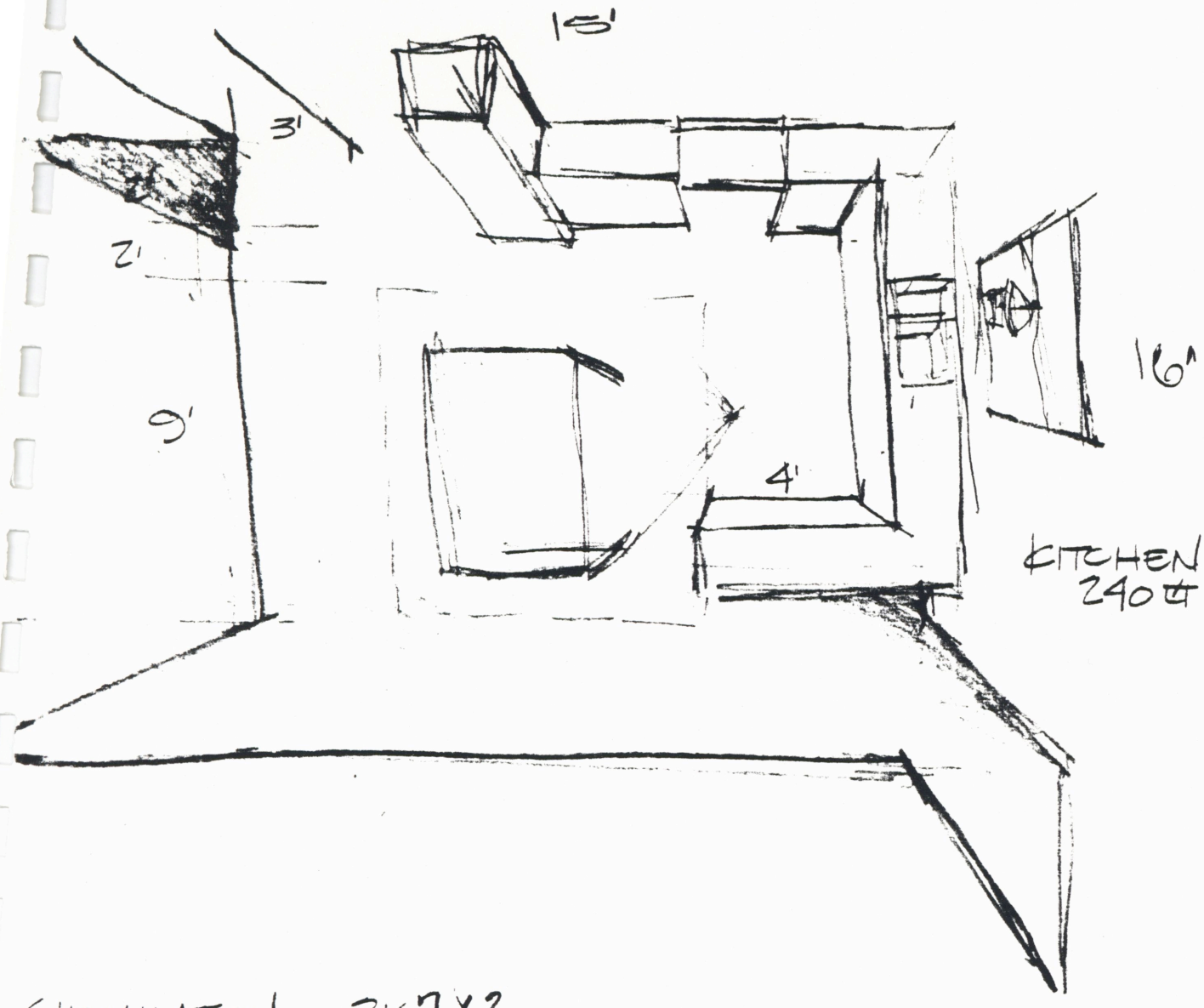




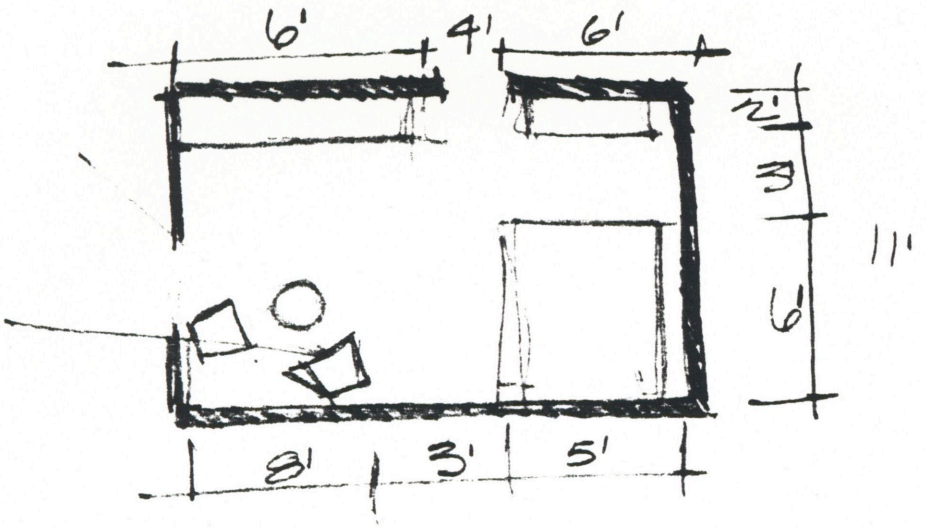
BATH 34.5 □


LINK
CHILD
CHILD
LINK
LINK
PARENTS

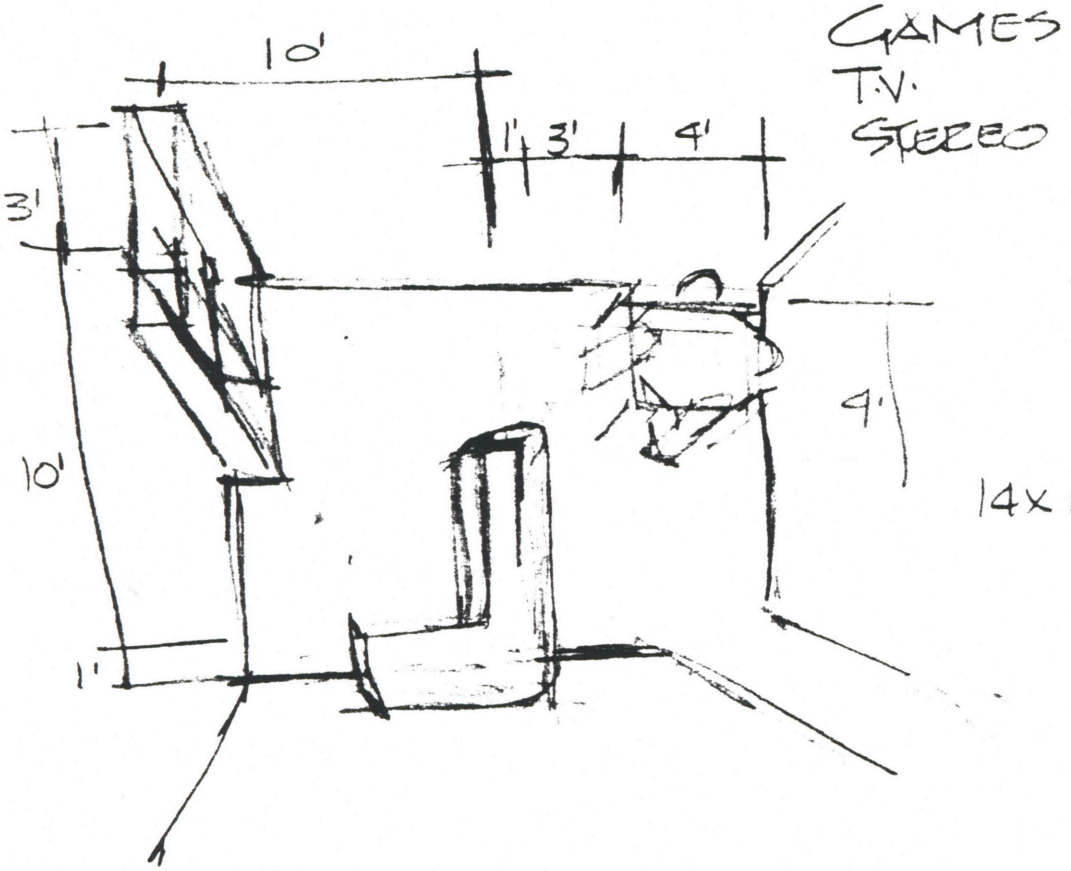

Walk in



CIRCULATION 3x7x2
+ 3x15 = 87 ☐'

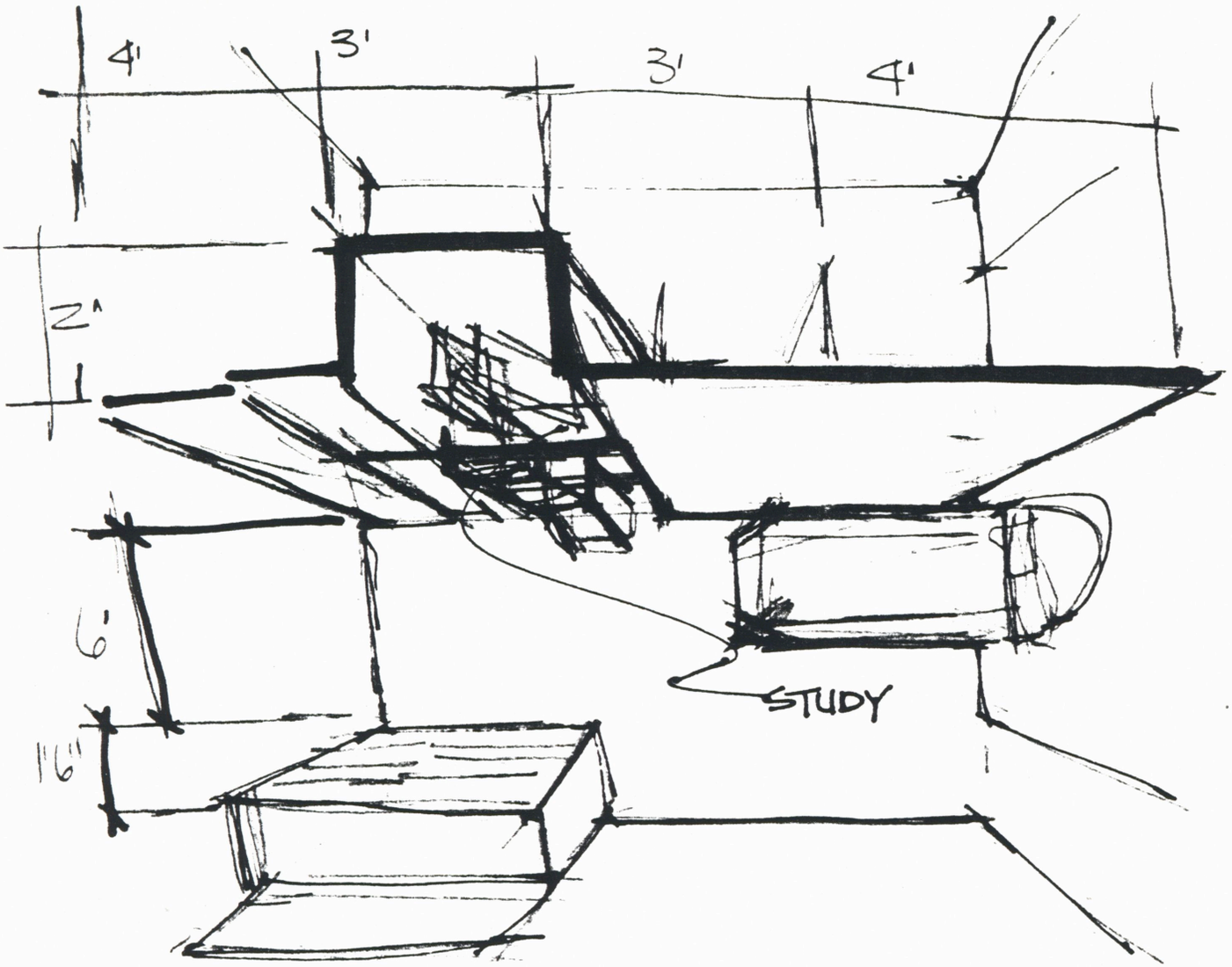


PARENTS 11 X 14 = 154 ☐'



GAMES
T.V.
STEREO

14 X 18 = 252 ☐'



CHILDREN'S ROOM 17' X 14' = 238 □

OLDER FAMILY

	94.5 □'
BATH	240 □'
EAT/COOK	154 □'
SLEEP/PARENTS	238 □'
SLEEP/STUDY - CHILDREN	252 □'
GAME ROOM	87 □'
CIRCULATION	
TOTAL	1065.5 □'

YOUNG FAMILY double income

What happens at home when both parents work, and one of which is working shift?

Mike and Linda do it everyday. Most days the apartment empties out by 11:00 A.M. and stays that way until 5:30. When there is someone at home it is usually to eat a meal or feed the baby.

Linda and Mike usually try to take turns rushing to Jason's crib as he cries through the night. Sometimes, so much time is spent is Jason's room it is almost pointless going back to sleep. Fortunately, Linda and Mike take respite in knowing that will not always be the case. Soon Jason will be sleeping through the night, than, he'll be putting himself to sleep, and before they know it he'll need a curfew.

But, for now, sleep is a luxury not to be taken lightly.

If Jason is not sleeping, he is usually hungry or wet. It's amazing how much that little boy can put away.

Through the span of a day it is either Mike or Linda getting ready for work, and preparing breakfast or lunch to get them through to their break.

Usually, Linda takes the bus to work and although the market is not far she is often amazed at the differences along the street. The market generates much more people and not always familiar faces. While along her end of the street there are more young people, during the day, going to the college, but not really strolling along the street.

Although their routines fluctuate with Linda's schedule, someone has to eventually drop Jason off at the daycare. Fortunately the daycare is not far away, so Jason is still within his familiar surroundings.

While Jason enjoys the day sleeping and playing, Mike contends with irate insurance claimers and Linda smooth talks size elevens' into size nines. They are both constantly working with people.

Usually, Mike is the first to arrive home, so he is in charge of gathering up Jason and all his goodies, from the

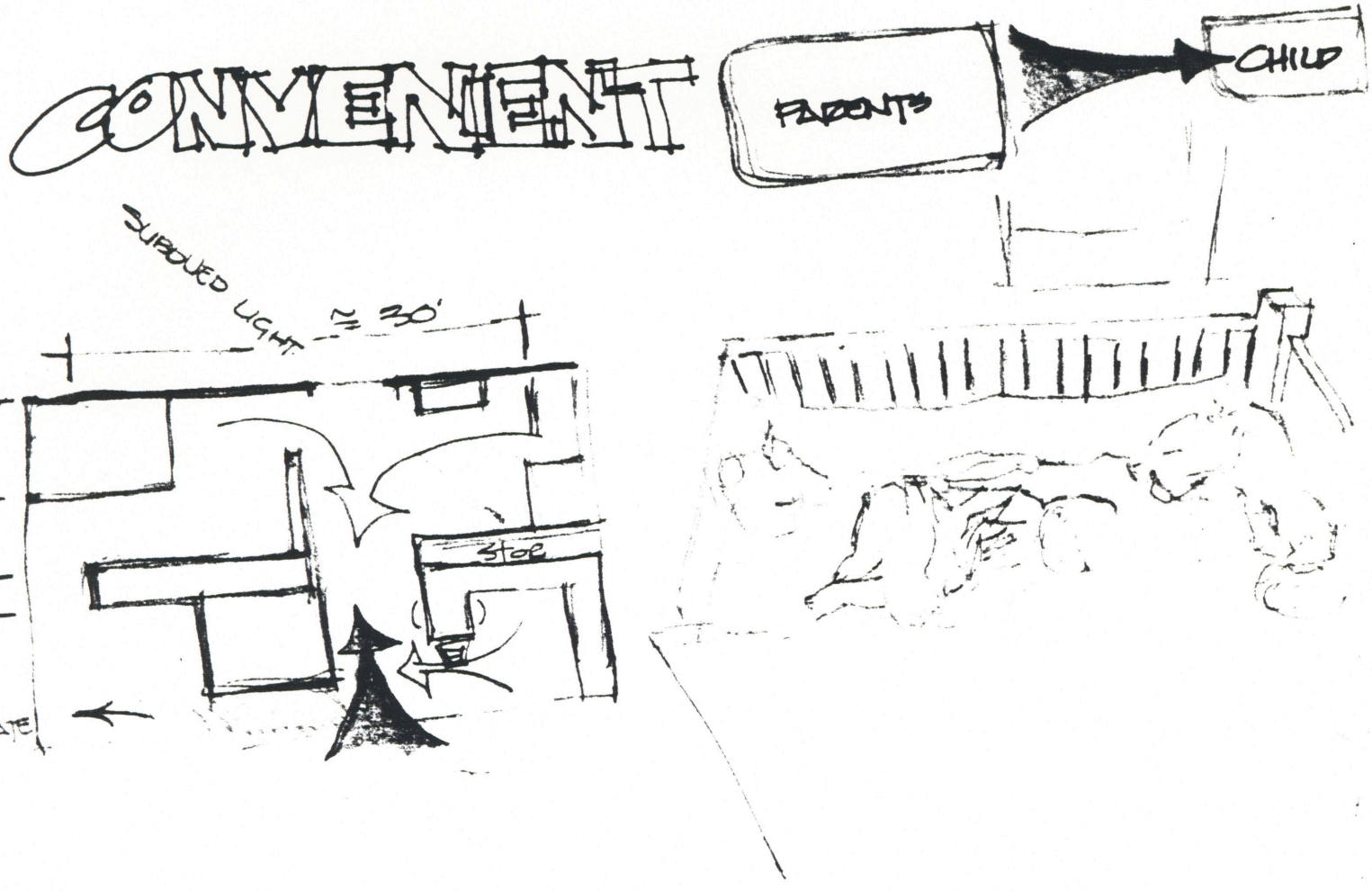
daycare. Depending on the degree of exasperation after a long day, Mike's gourmet talents may range from a three course meal to frozen T.V. dinner, while Jason has little choice. He's contending with stewed carrots or mushed peas. With those options, I'd probably spit it up also.

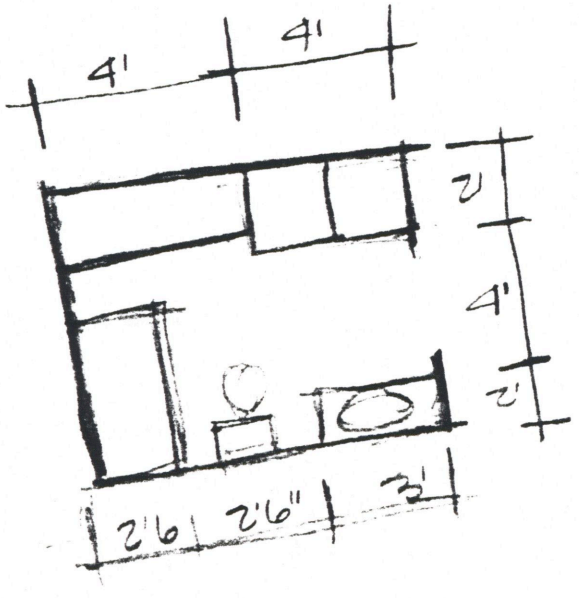
Depending on how long the food fight continues, Mike may get some time to spend with Jason before his bedtime. Either way, Linda can feel assured that Jason is well cared for. When she reaches home relaxation is first on her mind, exhaustion is second.

There is something to look forward to, however; they have a day off together, tomorrow. It's quite a thrill to be able to sleep in, Jason permitting. Together, the two get to experience the joy of paying the checks and getting groceries, beyond that they play it by ear. Sometimes they dress Jason up and walk along Broadway. Occasionally, they treat themselves to lunch at one of the neighborhood restaurants. They're most enjoyable part of the day is relaxing at home rather than always on the go.

Relaxation starts with Linda putting her feet up and trying to get some cross-stitch done. Mike can't get enough of playing with Jason. Often, it's hard to tell whose the youngest at heart, either way Linda enjoys watching the two together.

CONVENIENT

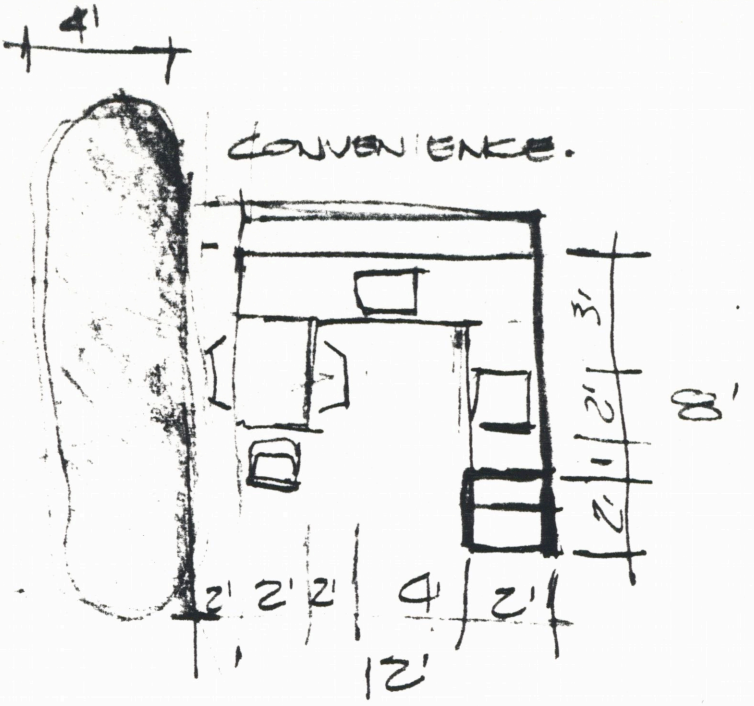


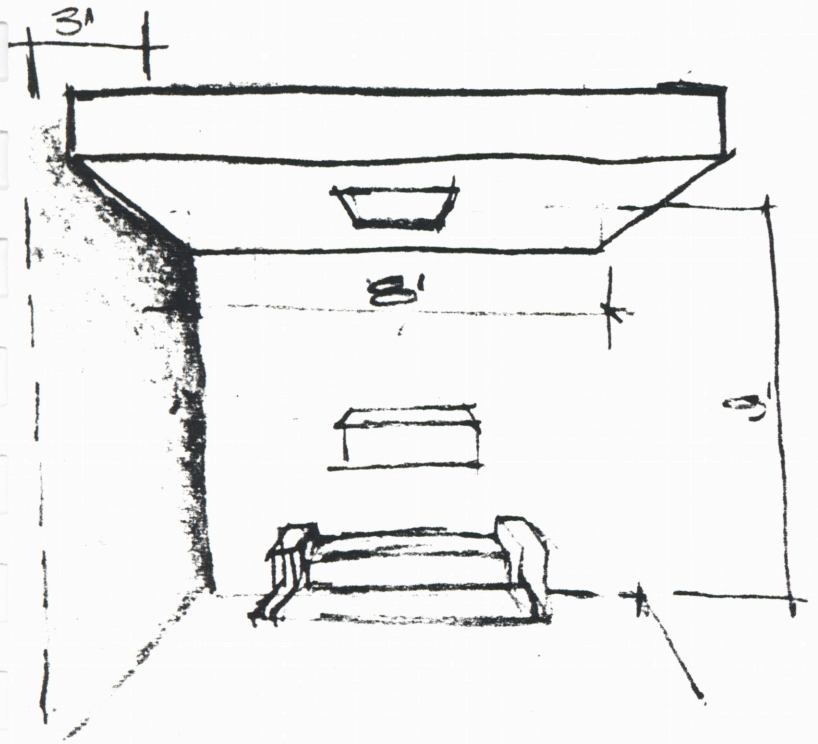


LAUNDRY/BATH. CAR

EATING

CHILD PLAY







SITTING 11 x 9 = 99 ☐

YOUNG FAMILY

SLEEP/CHILD }	315 ☐
SLEEP/PARENT. }	56 ☐
CIRCULATION	96 ☐
EAT/COOK	72 ☐
RELAX	64 ☐
BATH/LAUNDRY	
TOTAL	603 ☐

Program Summary (Method #2)

Young Family (2 kids)	652.5 sf
Elderly	583.5
Young Couple	358 sf
Young Couple	386 sf
Older Family (2 kids)	1065 sf
Young Family (1 child)	603 sf
Total	3648.5 sf
	6
Average =	608 sf

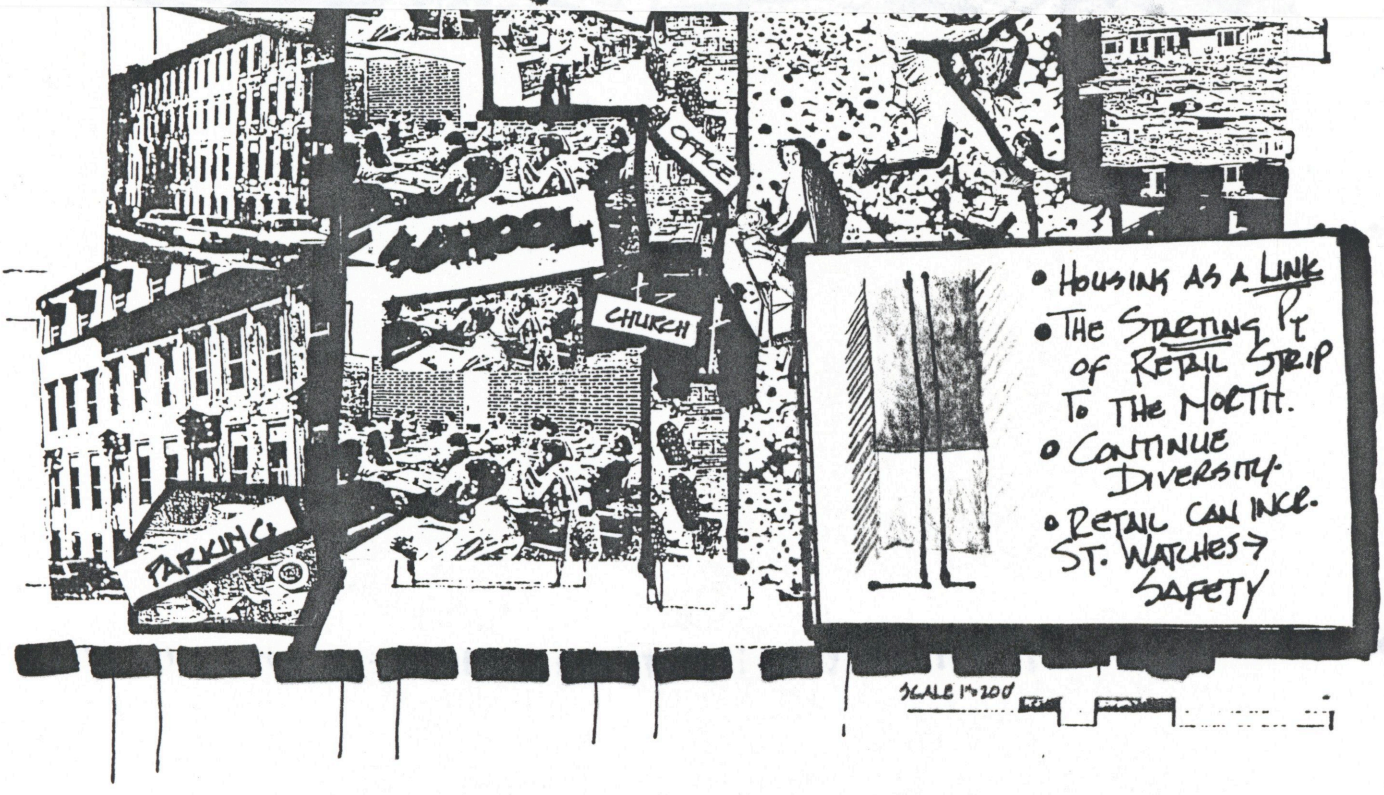
Framework

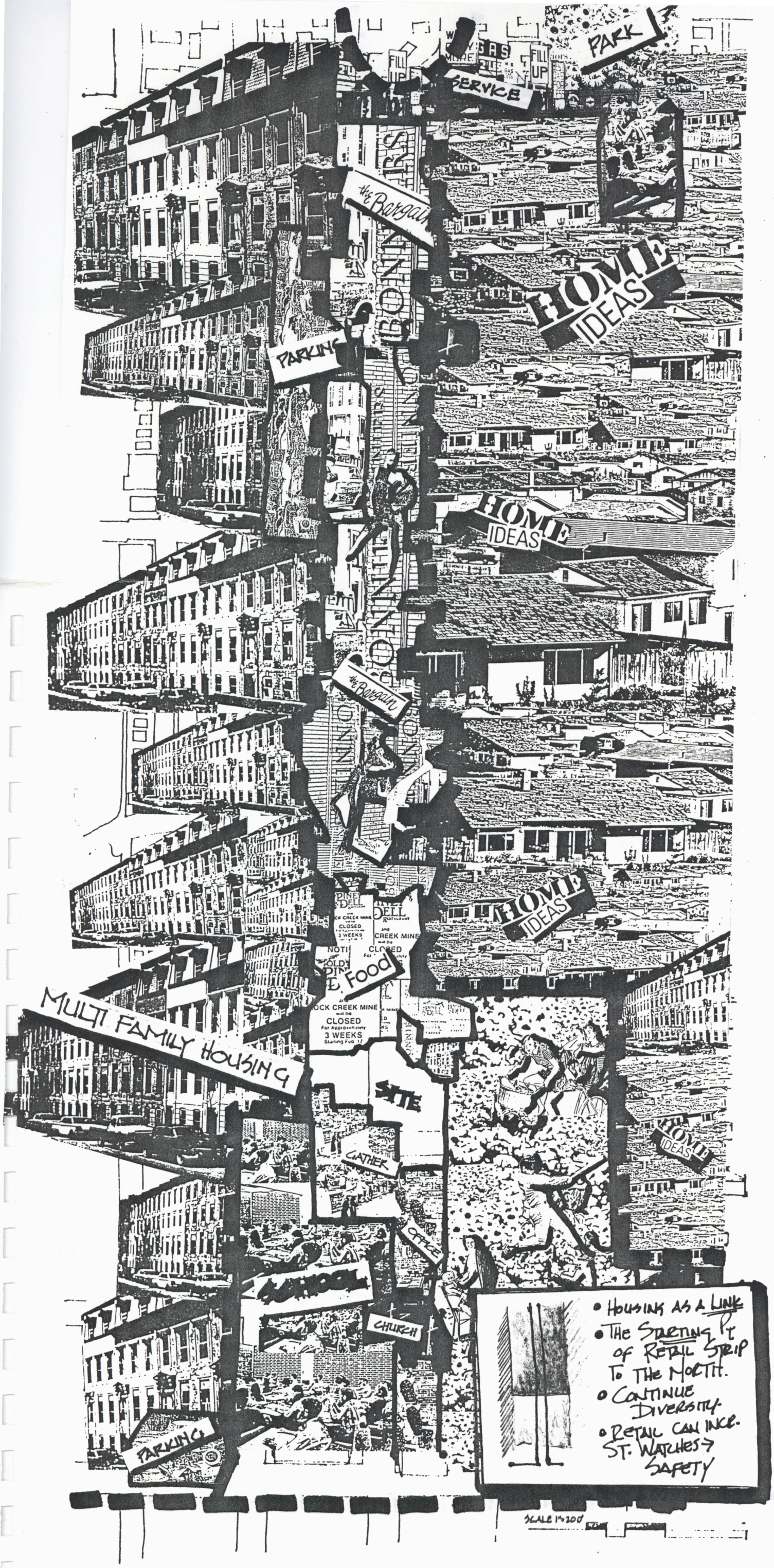
Perimeter of Site East of Broadway:
128 x 180 = 23040 sf

Perimeter of Site West of Broadway
128 x 120 = 15360 sf

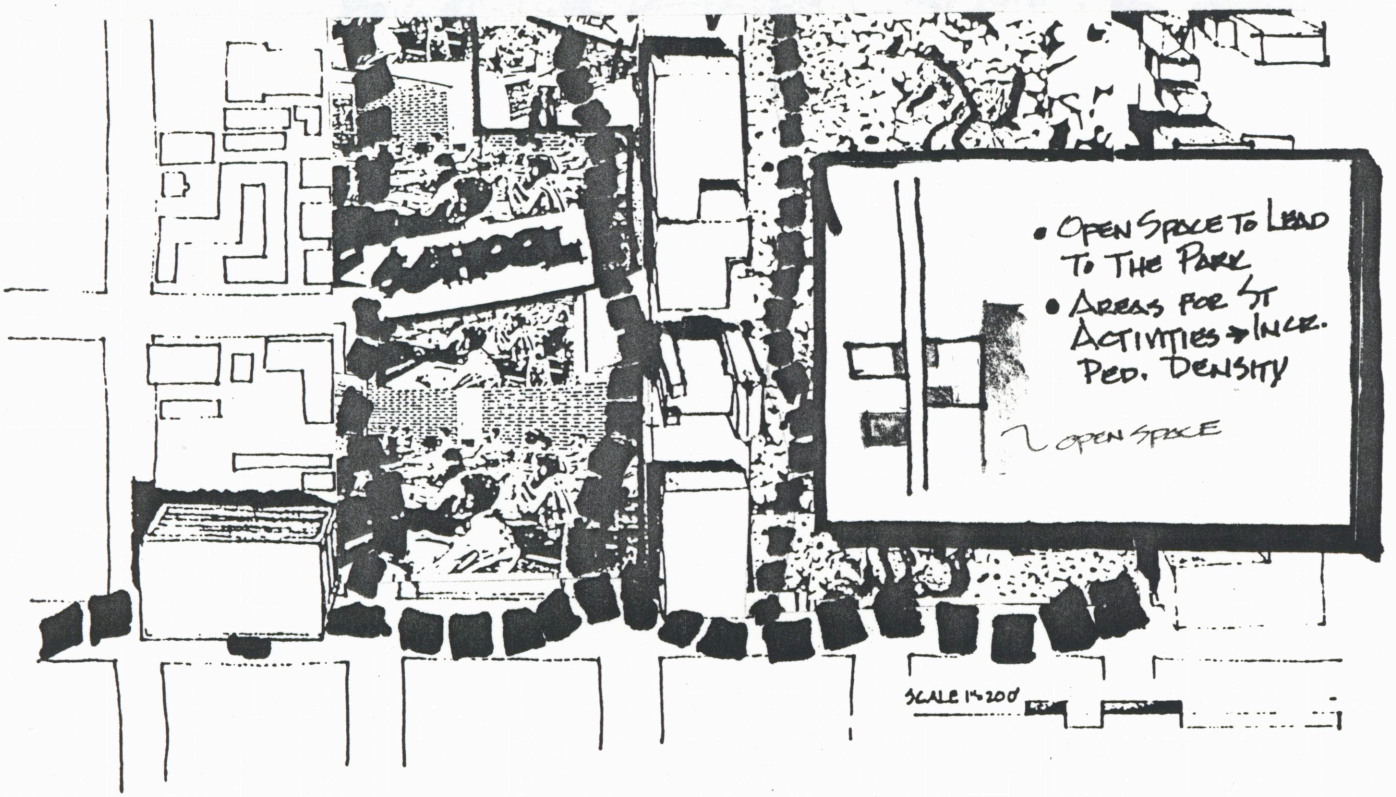
Desire to Respond to Indirect Context.
Total Program Derived from 'Fit' into Context.
Basic House Needs Given Above.

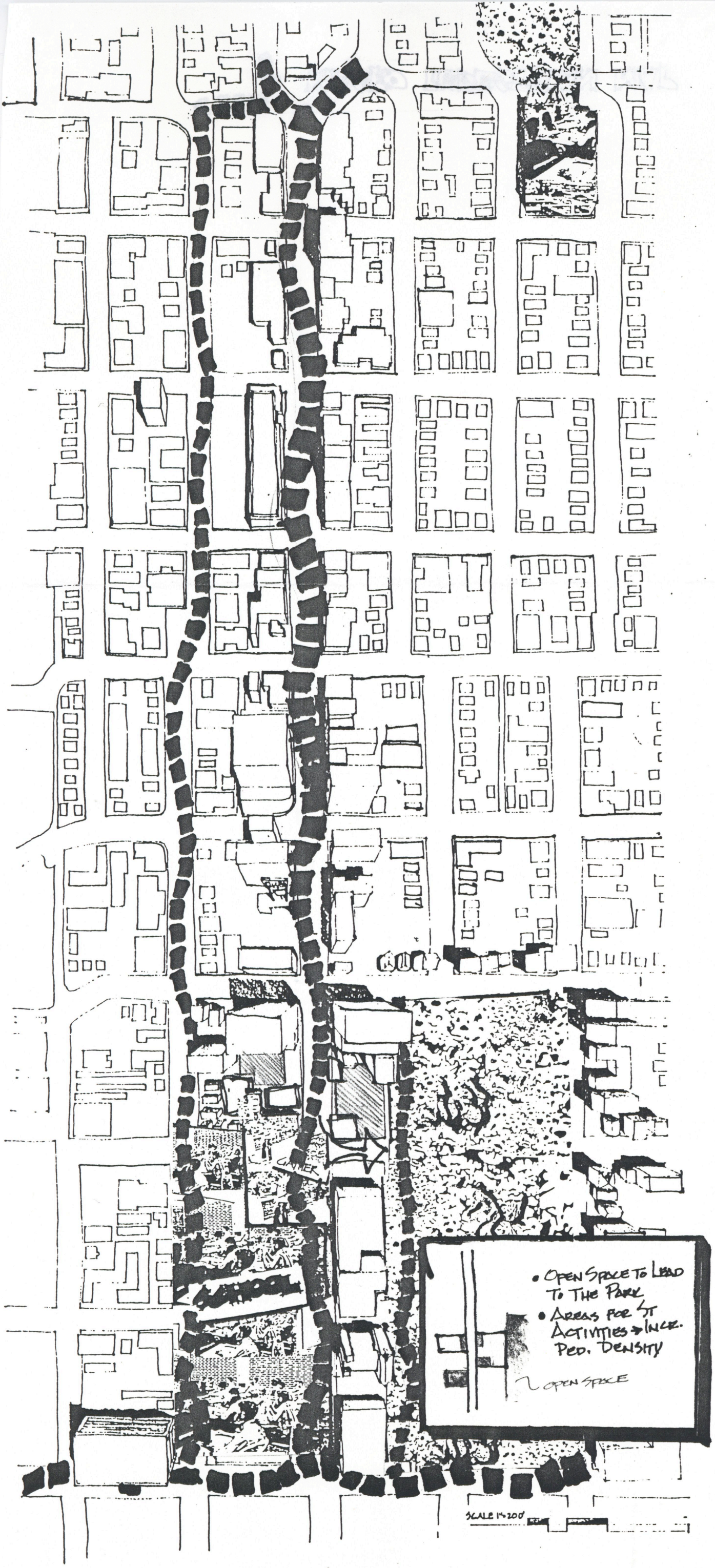
MACRO LAND USE



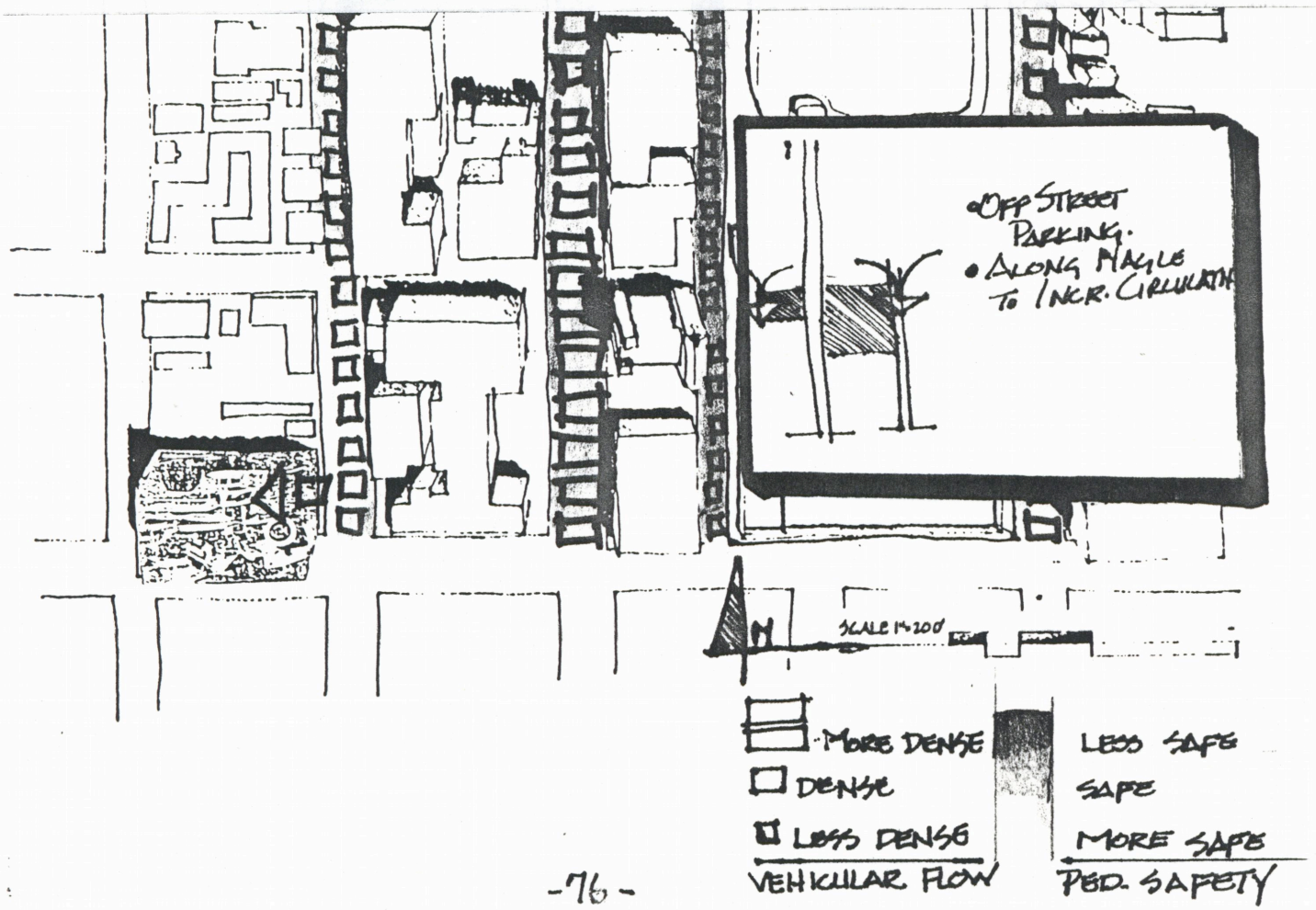

PARK
SERVICE
the Bargain
HOME IDEAS
PARKING
HOME IDEAS
the Bargain
HOME IDEAS
Food
CLOSED
3 WEEKS
MULTI FAMILY HOUSING
SITE
GATHER
HOME IDEAS
OFFICE
SCHOOL
CHURCH
PARKING
• HOUSING AS A LINK
• THE STARTING PT OF RETAIL STRIP TO THE NORTH.
• CONTINUE DIVERSITY.
• RETAIL CAN INCR. ST. WATCHES → SAFETY
SCALE 1"=20'

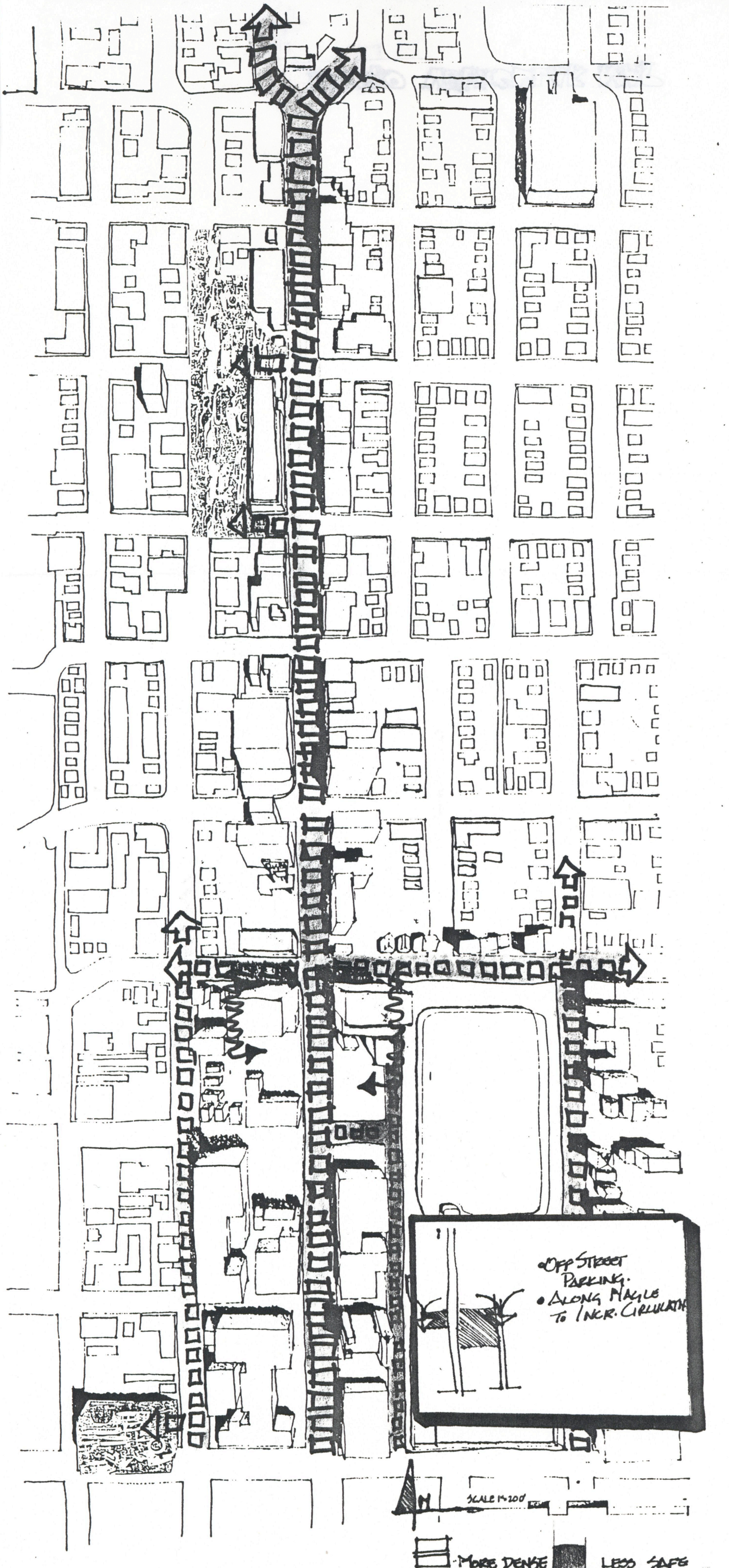
MACRO PEDESTRIAN MAP

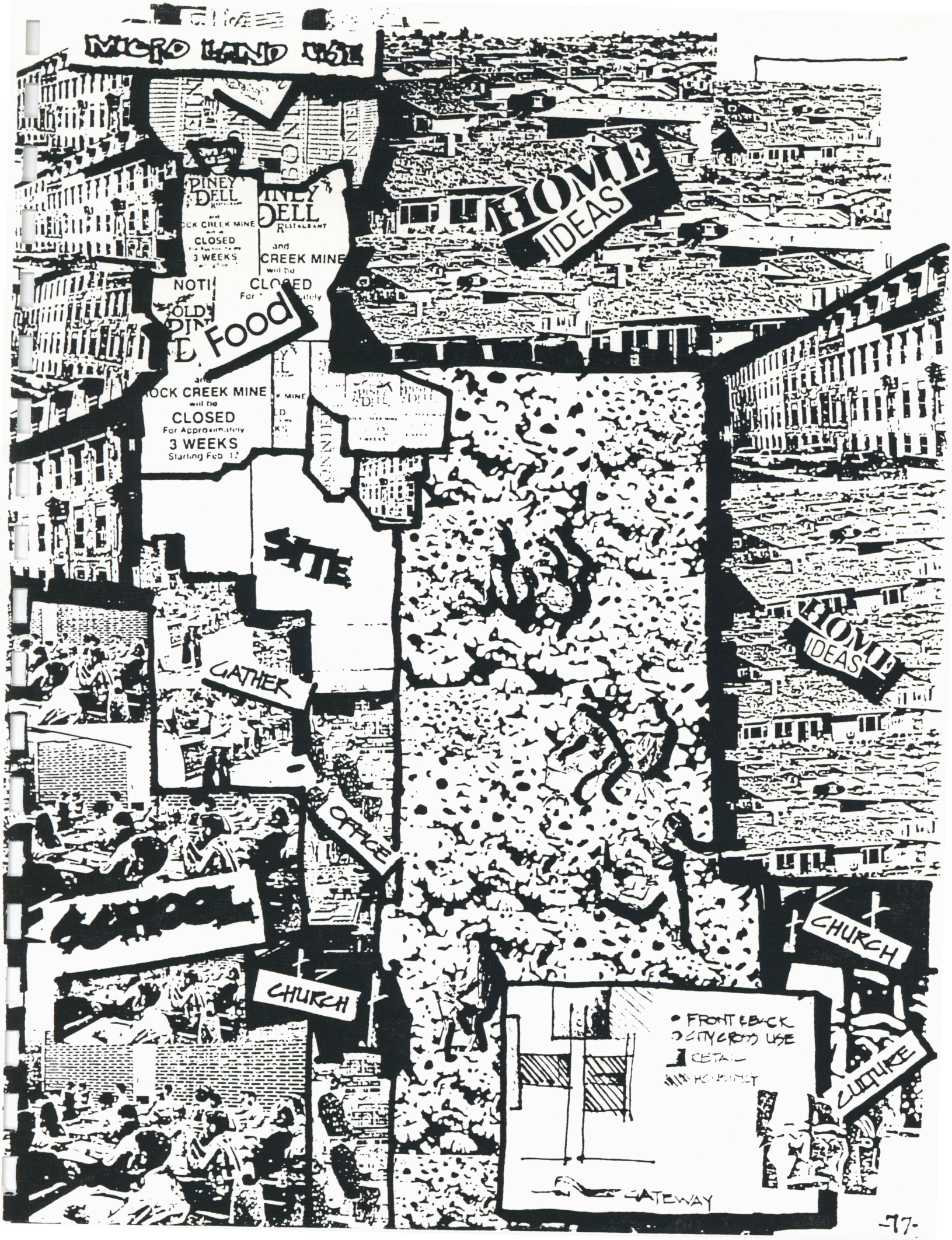


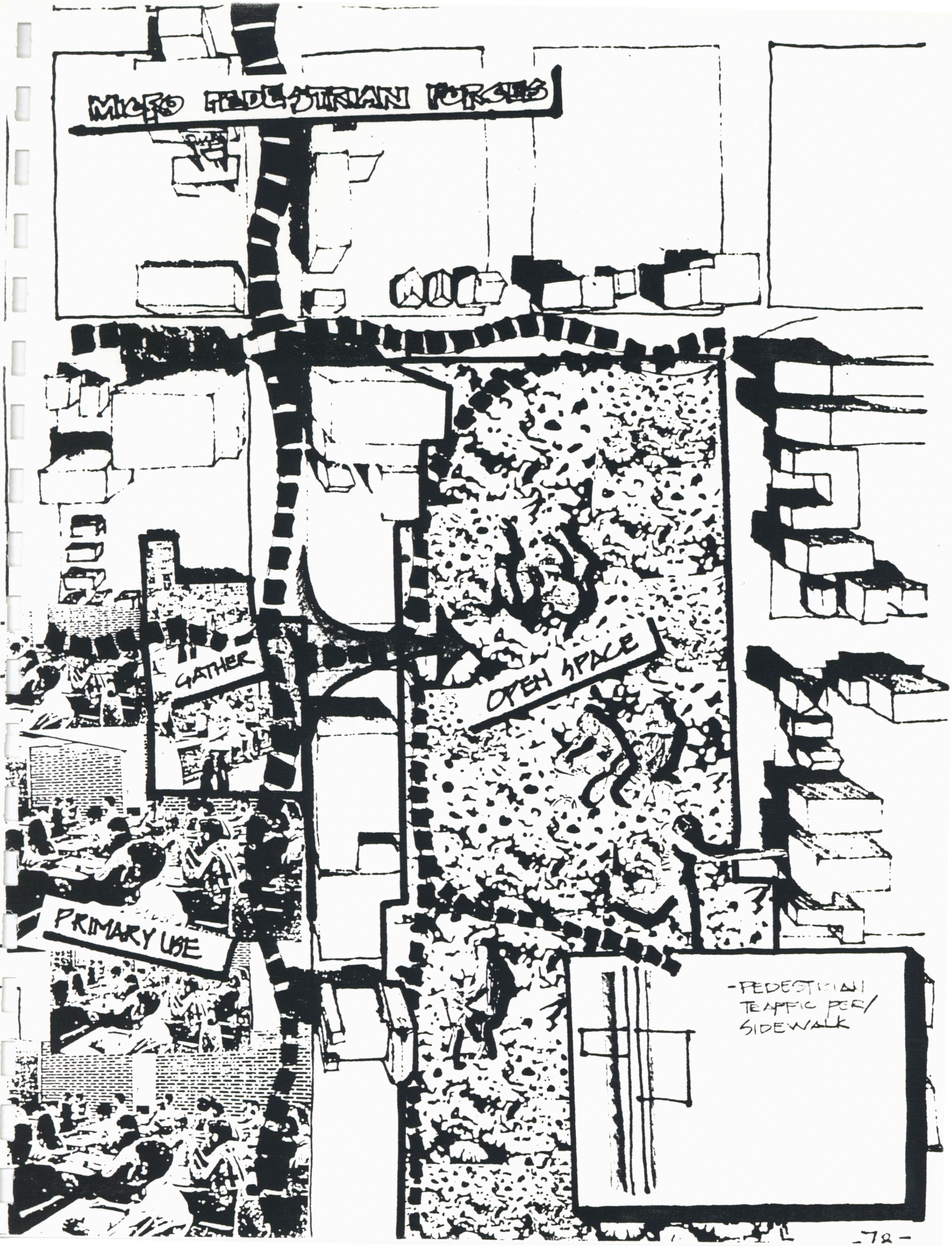

SCHOOL
• OPEN SPACE TO LEAD TO THE PARK
• AREAS FOR ST ACTIVITIES → INCR. PED. DENSITY
OPEN SPACE
SCALE 1"=200'

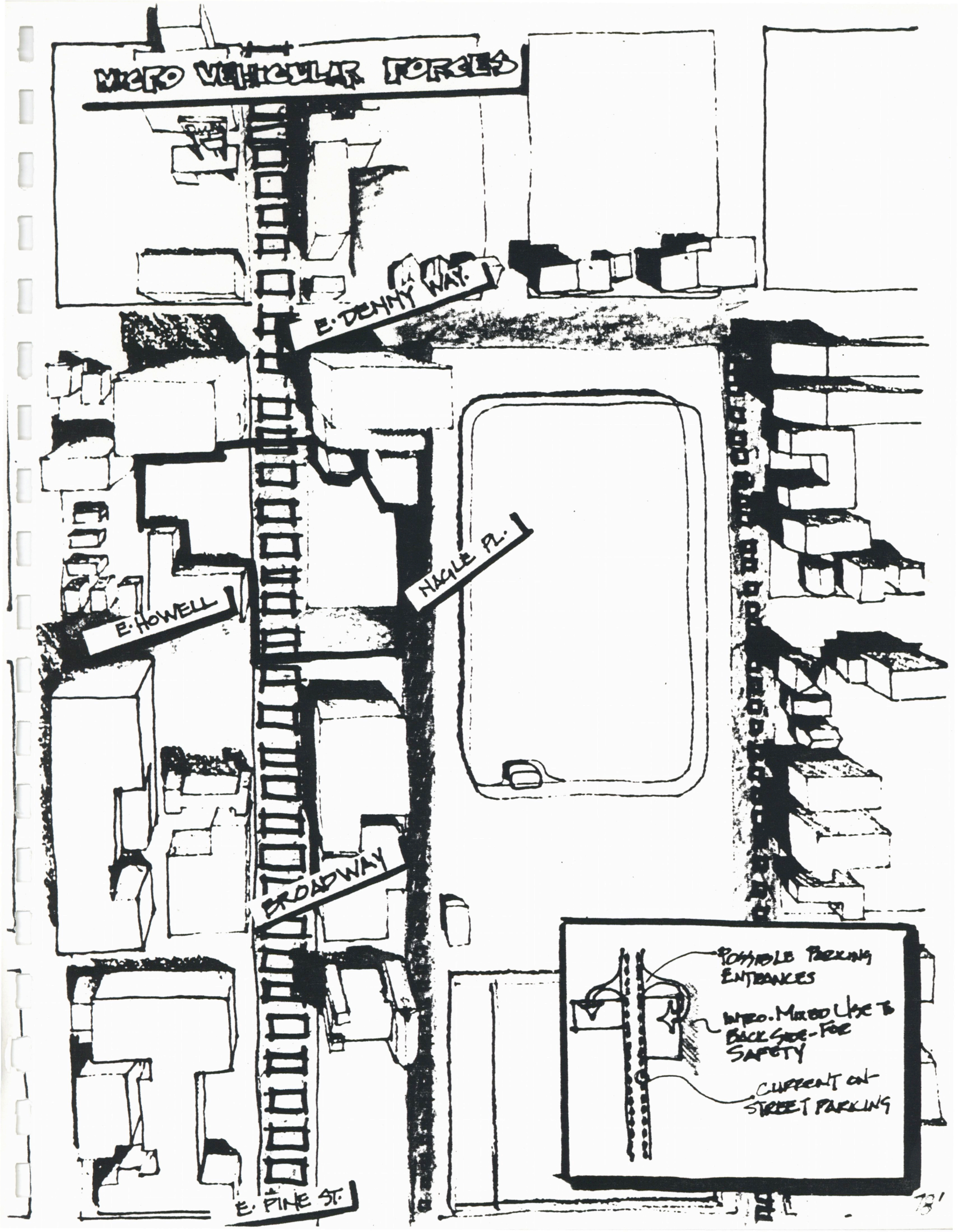
MACRO VEHICULAR MAP

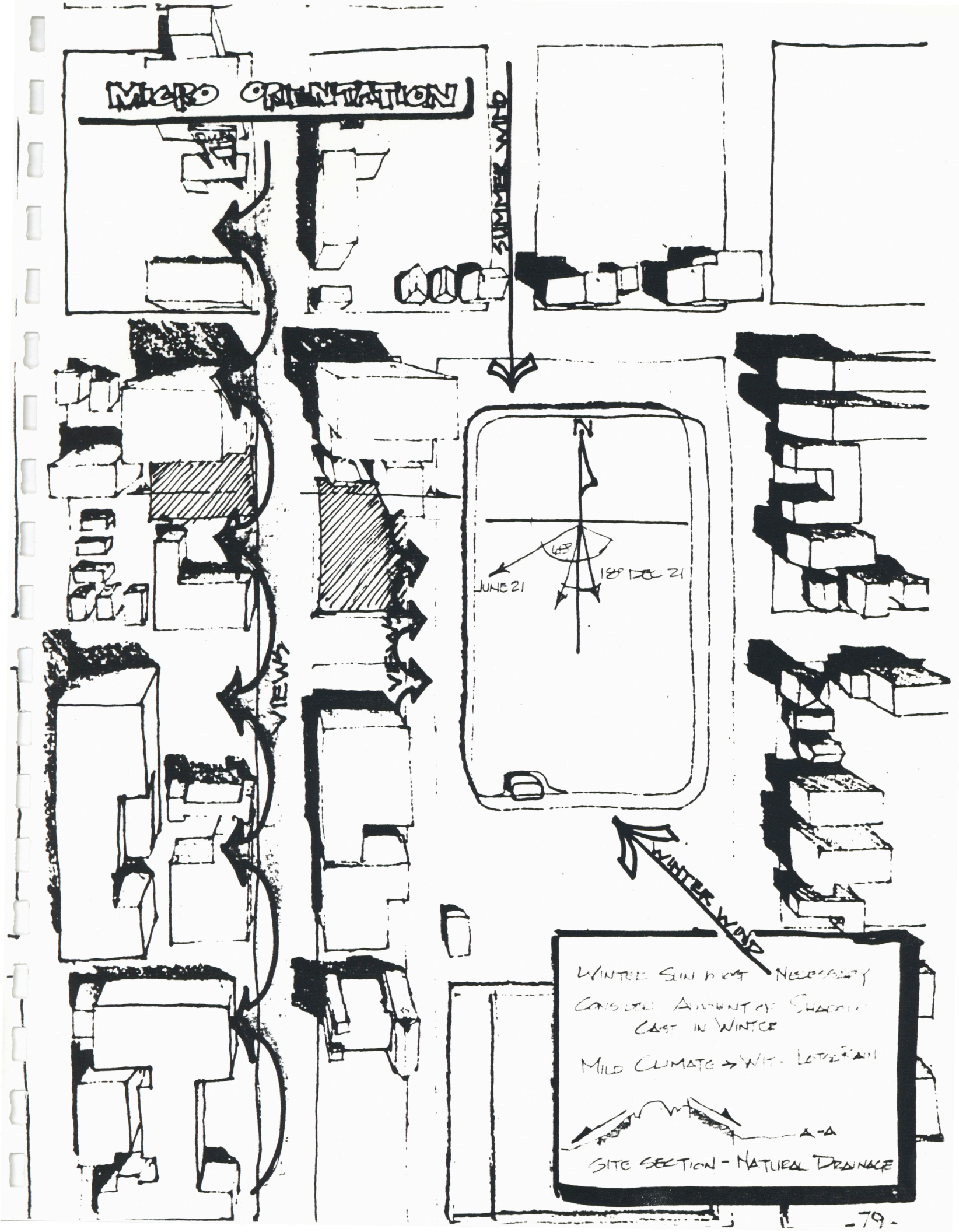



•OFF STREET PARKING.
• ALONG MAGLE TO INCR. CIRCULATION
SCALE 1:200
MORE DENSE
DENSE
LESS DENSE
VEHICULAR FLOW
LESS SAFE
SAFE
MORE SAFE
PED. SAFETY


MICRO LAND USE
PINEY DELL
CLOSED
3 WEEKS
and
CREEK MINE
will be
CLOSED
For Approximately
3 WEEKS
Starting Feb. 17
Food
HOME IDEAS
SITE
GATHER
OFFICE
SCHOOL
CHURCH
HOME IDEAS
CHURCH
FRONT & BACK
CITY CROSS USE
RETAIL
GATEWAY
CULTURE


MICRO PEDESTRIAN FORCES
GATHER
OPEN SPACE
PRIMARY USE
-PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC PER/ SIDEWALK


MICRO VEHICULAR FORCES
E. DENNY WAY
E. HOWELL
NAGLE PL.
BROADWAY
E. PINE ST.
POSSIBLE PARKING ENTRANCES
INTRO. MIXED USE TO BACK SIDE - FOR SAFETY
CURRENT ON-STREET PARKING


MICRO ORIENTATION
SUMMER WIND
N
JUNE 21
DEC 21
VIEWS
WINTER WIND
WINTER SUN IS NOT NECESSARY
CONSIDER AMOUNT OF SHADOW CAST IN WINTER
MILD CLIMATE → WIT. LOTS OF SUN
A-A
SITE SECTION - NATURAL DRAINAGE

COMMUNITY PLAN

FORCES	MACRO	MICRO	SITE-SUMMARY
DENSITY-PED	GREATER DENSITY AT RETAIL LEVEL EAST OF MICRO	CONCENTRATED AT COLLEGE	ENHANCE + STABILIZE WITH REGULAR USERS
DIVERSITY-PED	MIX- FAMILY; YOUNG ELDERLY + BUSINESSMEN	MOSTLY STUDENTS + ELDERLY	INTRODUCE FAMILY
OPEN SPACE	THE PARK RETAIL PLAZA COLLEGE PLAZA	PLAYGROUND; TRACK TENNIS COURTS. COLLEGE PLAZE + ALL FIELD	LEAD INTO PARK
CHILDS PLAY	THE PLAYGROUND	THE PARK WATERFRONT? PAVED OVER ST	LINK SIDEWALK TO OPEN SPACE → PARK
ST. ACTIVITIES	NEWSTAND BARTENDERS WATCHERS	WATCHERS DERELICTS	INCREASE ACTIVITIES → + WATCHERS - LINK TO SAFETY
CITY-CROSS USE	DRAWN TO RETAIL MARKET (STOPPING)	DEPENDANT ON TIME → MOST PASSING BY	ENHANCE STOPPING - LOCAL USE
SAFETY	MORE PEOPLE - MORE SAFE	RETAIL + ALL AREAS - UNUSED ALLEYS	MIX USES ALONG ALLEYS → CLOSE OFF
PARKING	LIMITED - MOSTLY OFF STREET	OFF STREET	IN FOOT PRINT OF SITE - UNDERGROUND
TIME	DIVERSITY SHIFTS BUT DENSITY CONT UNTIL LATE NIGHT	DENSITY INCREASES & DIVERSITY SAME	MAINTAIN 24 hr. WATCH - but not OVERDUE - SUBTLE
DENSITY BUILT	RETAIL STRIP - DENSE MICRO - LESS DENSE MULTI FAMILY WEST OF	LARGE COLLEGE AREAS	MAINTAIN HIGH DENSITY TO CONTACT WITH MASS OF COLLEGE
DIVERSITY BUILT	NEW INFILL PUBLIC - QUIET RETAIL - NIGHT - OFFICE - EATING ETC	LESS RETAIL NO HOUSING MIX OF HOUSING TYPES	CONNECT TO LINE ENTRANCE STREET TO RETAIL
SIGNS/SYMBOLS		LOW DENSITY GRAPHIC	STREET QUALITY GRAPHIC
ORIENTATION	TOWARD WATERFRONT	STREET WAY TO PARK	AXIS FRONT + BACK

CONCLUSION TO THESIS I

As a clarification to my goals in Thesis II, I am providing a brief summary of Thesis I.

Through my analysis, I have come to the conclusion that participation requires a real problem; usually a social problem. Participation, or Advocacy Planning, is often used in rehabilitation situations. If the problem requires new construction, participation may be used in interaction with potential clients.

Coinciding with participation I explored the idea of developing a system of parts. The criticism of this method of design would be: to develop a technical system of building (being universal) requires more area than I was willing to give it. Furthermore, the analysis of a system of buildings was steering me away from the particulars of the community.

So where does this leave me?

Housing as an expression of the indirect qualities of the community.

INTRODUCTION TO THESIS II

I believe that the expression of indirect qualities of a community requires more than saying the qualities exist. Therefore I shall try to capture those characteristics in model, and transfer those modelled expressions into my particular site.

Keeping in mind the Land use, pedestrian, vehicular and climatical data, combined with the demands of the user type, and the character model, I hope to develop a place which is particular to this site and inclusive of the urban setting as well as the residents.

Property of
Gallaudet

FOOTNOTES

1 Moshe Safdie, For Everyone a Garden, (Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press, 1974), P. ?
2 Ibid p.?
3 Ibid
4 Ibid
5 Ibid
6 Lucien Kroll, An Architecture of Complexity, (Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press, 1987), p. 21.
7 Ibid, p. xi.
8 Ibid, p. xi.
9 Ibid, p. 7
10 Ibid, p. 2
11 Ibid, p. 42
12 Ibid, p. 14
13 Ibid, p. 23
14 Ibid, p. ix.
15 Ibid, p. 85
16 Amos Rapoport, Human Aspect of Urban Form, (New York: Pergamon Pess, 1977) p. 14
17 Ibid, p.14
18 Ibid, p. ?
19 Ibid, P. ?
20 Paul D Spreiregen, Urban Design: The Architecture of Towns and Cities, (New York: McGraw Hill Co., 1965) p. 174
21 Jane Jacobs, The Death and Life of Great American Cities, (New York: Random House, Inc., 1961), p. 229
22 Ibid, p. 68
23 Ibid, p. 112
24 Ibid, p. 50
25 Kenneth Frampton, "Towards a Critical Regionalism: Six Points For an Architecture of Resistance, Hal Foster ed., The Anti-Aesthetic: Essays on Postmodern Culture, (Port Townsend, Wa.: Bay Press, 1983) p. 24
26 Ibid p. 14
27 Jane Jacobs, The Death and Life of Great American Cities (New York: Random House Inc., 1961) p.34
28 Paul D. Spreiregen, Urban Design: The Architecture of Towns and Cities, (New York: McGraw Hill Book Co., 1865) p. 177
29 Paul M. Sachuers, "Still Planning With the Poor: Community Design Centers" (Architectural Record, June, 1983) p. 126
30 Arrowstreet. "Another Side of Architecture." (Progressive Architectur, Dec. 1976) p. 71
31 Habeel Hambdi and Nick Wilkinson, "Stamford Hill Supports House Assembly Kits." (Architects Journal, Aug. 28, 1974) p. 484
32 Ibid, p. 485
33 Franklin D. Becker "Housing Messages." (Stroudberg, Progressive Architecture: Downden, Hutchison and Ross, 1977) p. 37
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36 Ibid, p. 197
37 Alan Lipman, P.82
38 Charles Abrams, p. 82
39 Peter Blake, "Slum Surgery in St. Louis", (Architectural Forum, April 1951) p. 129
40 Ibid, p. 136
41 James Bailey, "The Case History of a Failure," (Architectural Forum, Dec. 1965) p. 22
42 Charles Abrams, p. 393
43 Colin Ward (preface) John F. C. Turner
44 Ibid, p. xxxii.
45 Peter Batchelor, Urban Design in Action (Raleigh, N.C. State University Press, 1985) p. 192
46 David C. Hodge, "Inner-City Revitalization as a Challenge to Diversity: Seattle," Shirley Bradway Laska; Daphne Spain ed Back to the City, (New York: Pergammon Press, 1980) p. 195
47 Ibid, p. 195
48 Ibid, p. 196
49 Ibid, p. 198
50 Peter Batchelor, Urban Design in Action, (Raleigh N.C.: N.C. State University Press, 1985) p. 196

LIST OF FIGURES

1 Lucien Kroll, Architecture of Complexity (Cambridge, Mass: The MIT Press, 1987), p. 35
2 Ibid p. 35
3 Ibid p. 44
4 Ibid p. 50
5 Ibid p. 51
6-9 Personal
10 Nabeel Hambdi and Nick Wilkinson, "Stamford Hill Supports House Assembly Kits." (Architects Journal, Aug. 28, 1974) p. 484
11 Nabeel Hambdi and Nick Wilkinson, "PSSHAK", (Architects Journal, May 21, 1975) p. 1071
12 Nabeel Hambdi and Nick Wilkinson, "Stamford Hill Supports House Assembly Kits" p. 485
13 Peter Blake, "Slum Surgery in St. Louis" (Architectural Forum, April 1951) p. 129
14 Ibid p. 131
15 Ibid p. 134
16 James Bailey, "The Case History of a Failure" (Architectural Forum, Dec. 1965) p. 22
17 Forum, "St. Louis Blues" (Architectural Forum, May 1972) p. 18
18 Alan Konya and Karl Aape Henk, "Danish Community Housing" (Architects Journal, April 2, 1975) p. 722'
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21 "188 Habitations; Helmond Pays Bas" (Architecture D'Aujourd'hui) p. 43
22 Ibid p. 42
23 Ibid p. 44
24 Ibid p. 43
25 Sam Lambert, "Lillington 3" (Architects Journal, Jan 12, 1972) p. 56
26 Ibid p. 57
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29 Sutherland Lyall "Framework for Care: De drie Hoven", (Architects Review, Feb. 1976) p. 74
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32 Ibid p. 71

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HOUSING ON BROADWAY

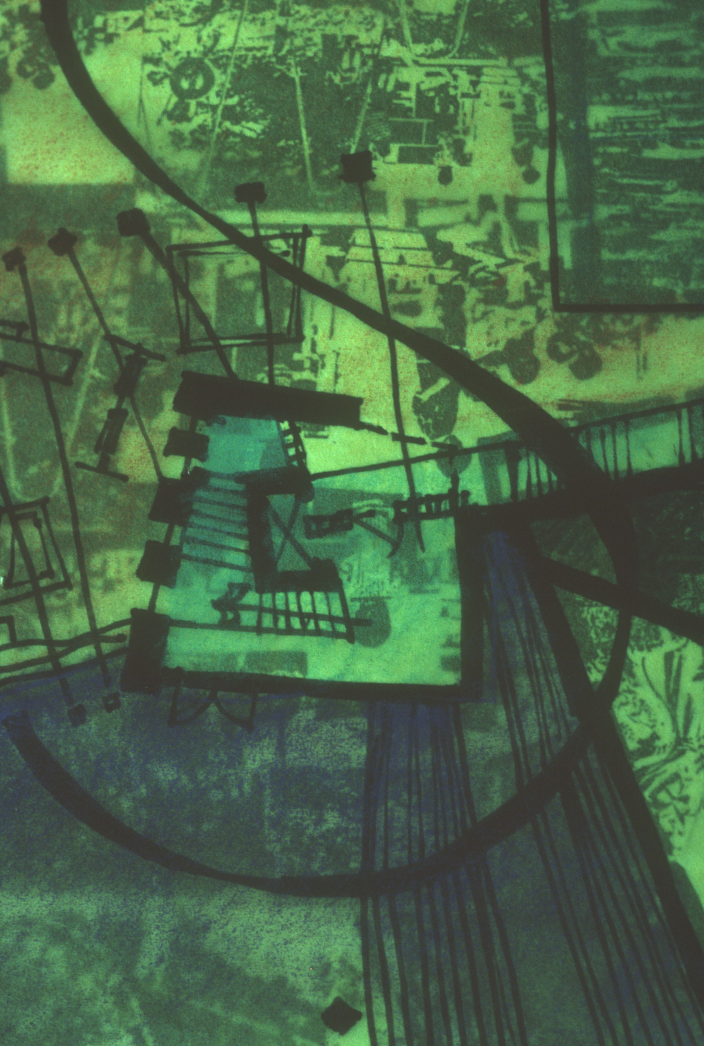

HOUSING on BROADWAY
SITE


MACRO LAND USE
HOME IDEAS
HOME IDEAS
PARKING
RETAIL
HOME IDEAS
FOOD
MULTI FAMILY HOUSING
SITE
WATER
CHURCH
PARKING
OFFICE
KITCHEN


MACRO VEHICULAR
PARKING
EAST BROADWAY
EAST PENNY WAY
HARVARD
HOWELL ST.
NAGLE H
PARKING

PEDESTRIAN


ORIENTATION
SITE

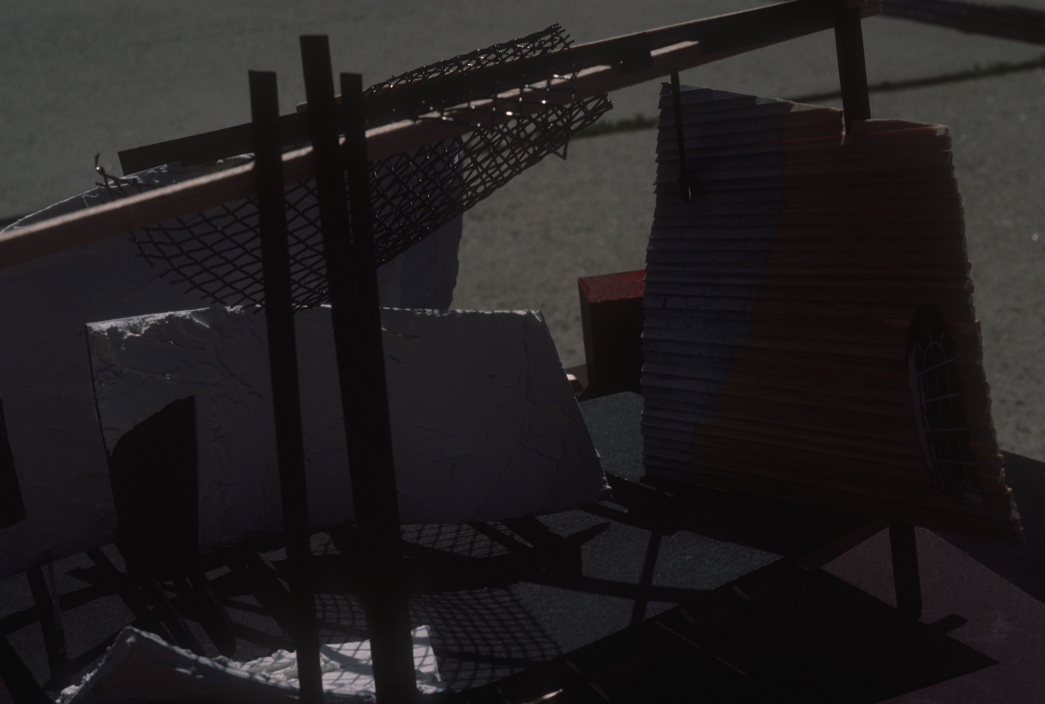


MAIN LEVEL

N↑ 1"=10'







Coca-Cola


DISCOUNTS
HELENES FLORIST

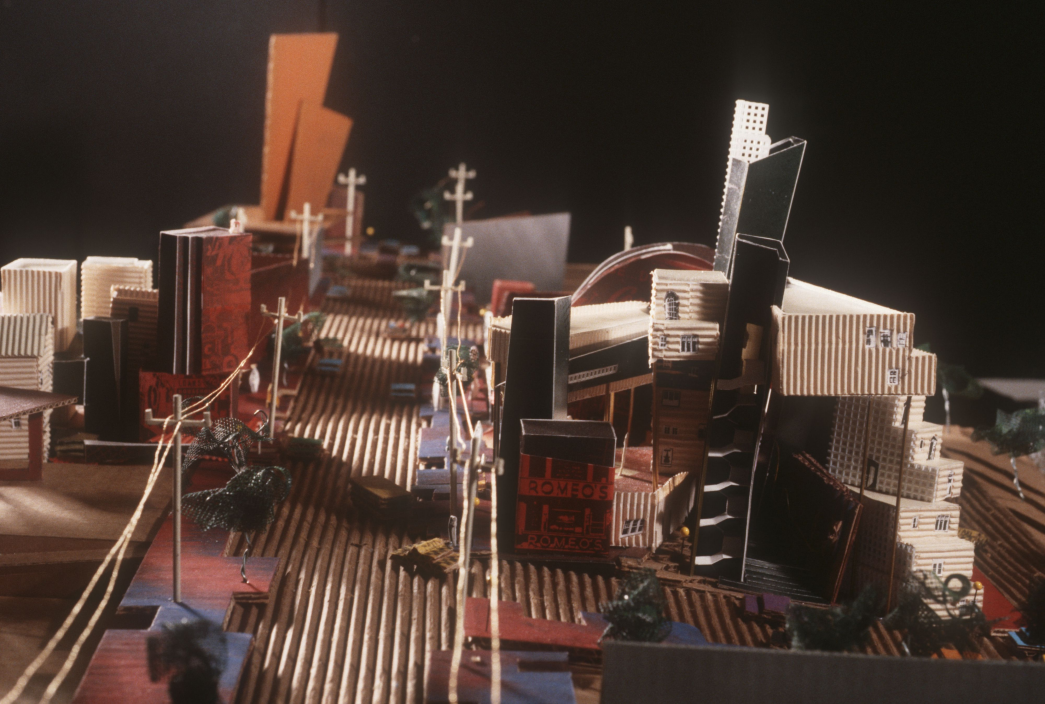




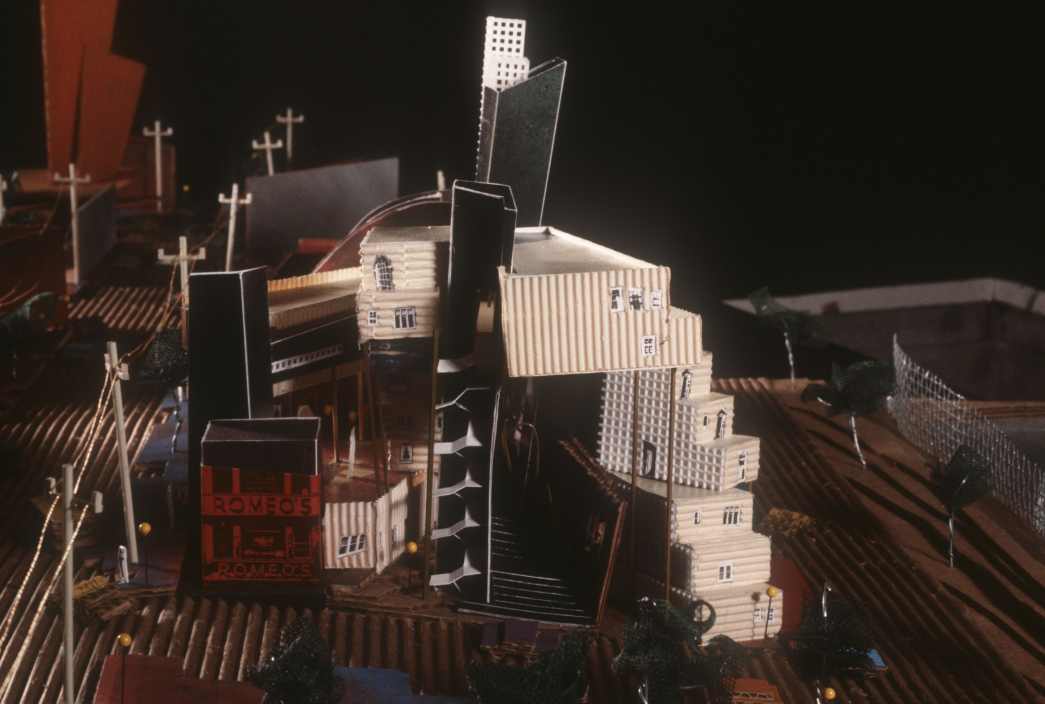


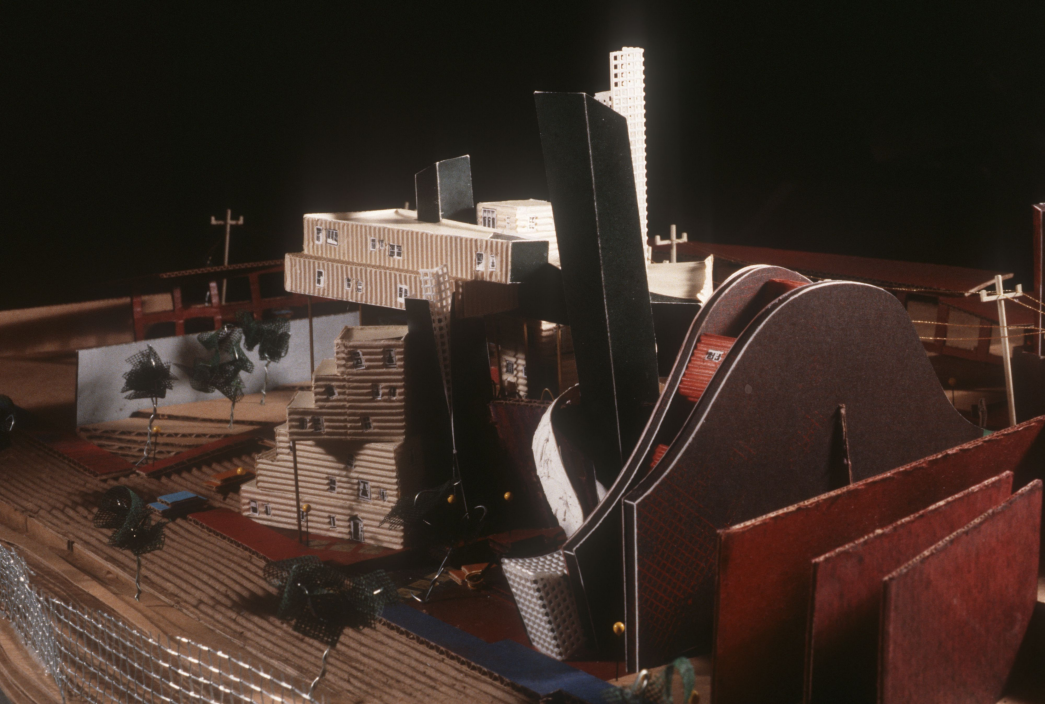


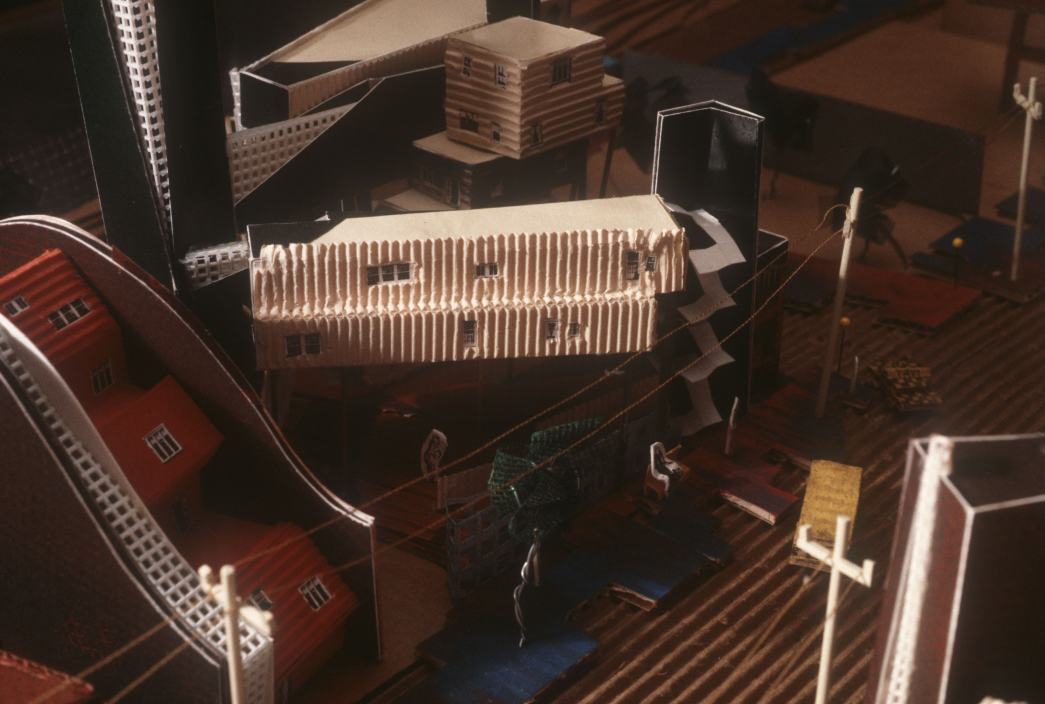



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ROMEO'S

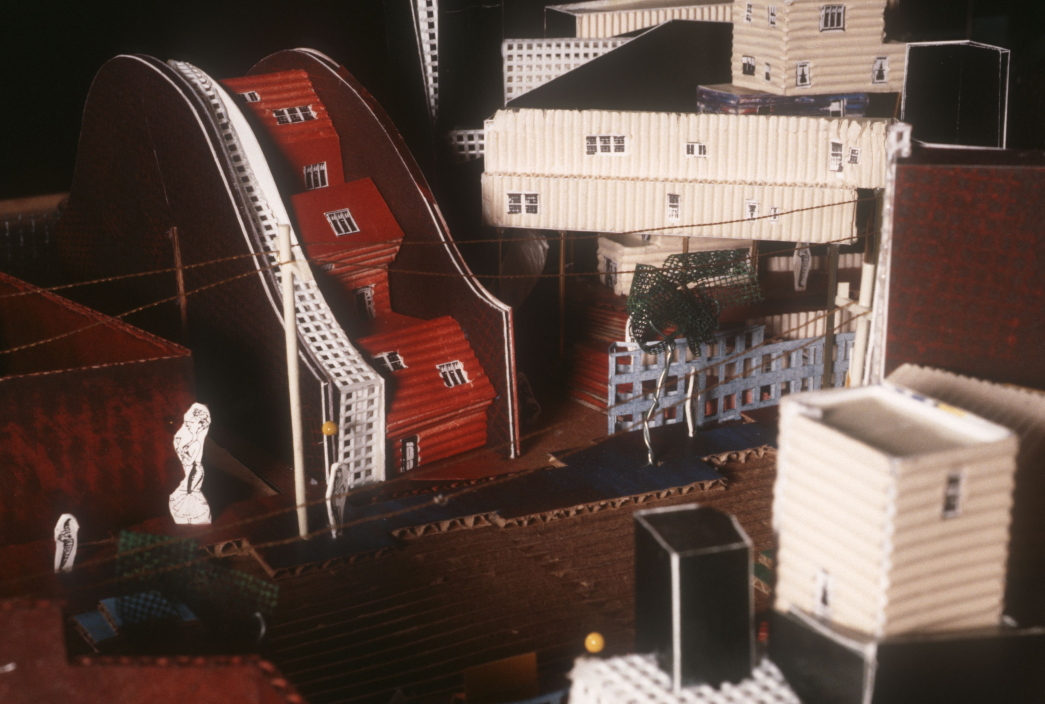


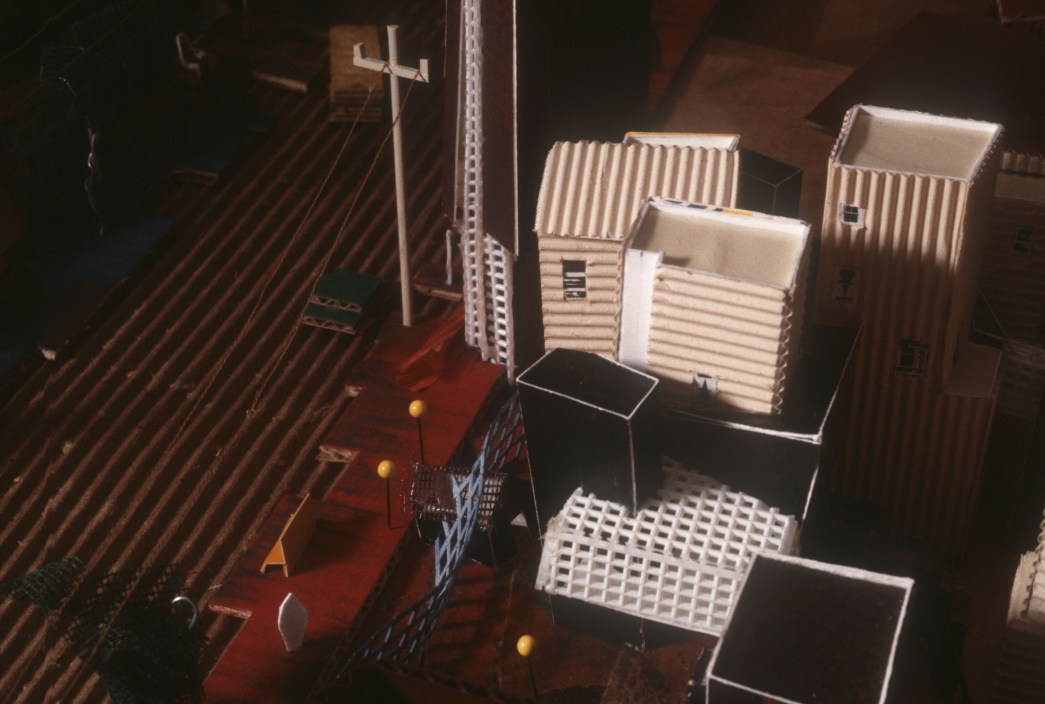

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DRINK







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