

# 21<sup>st</sup> Century Housing Typologies

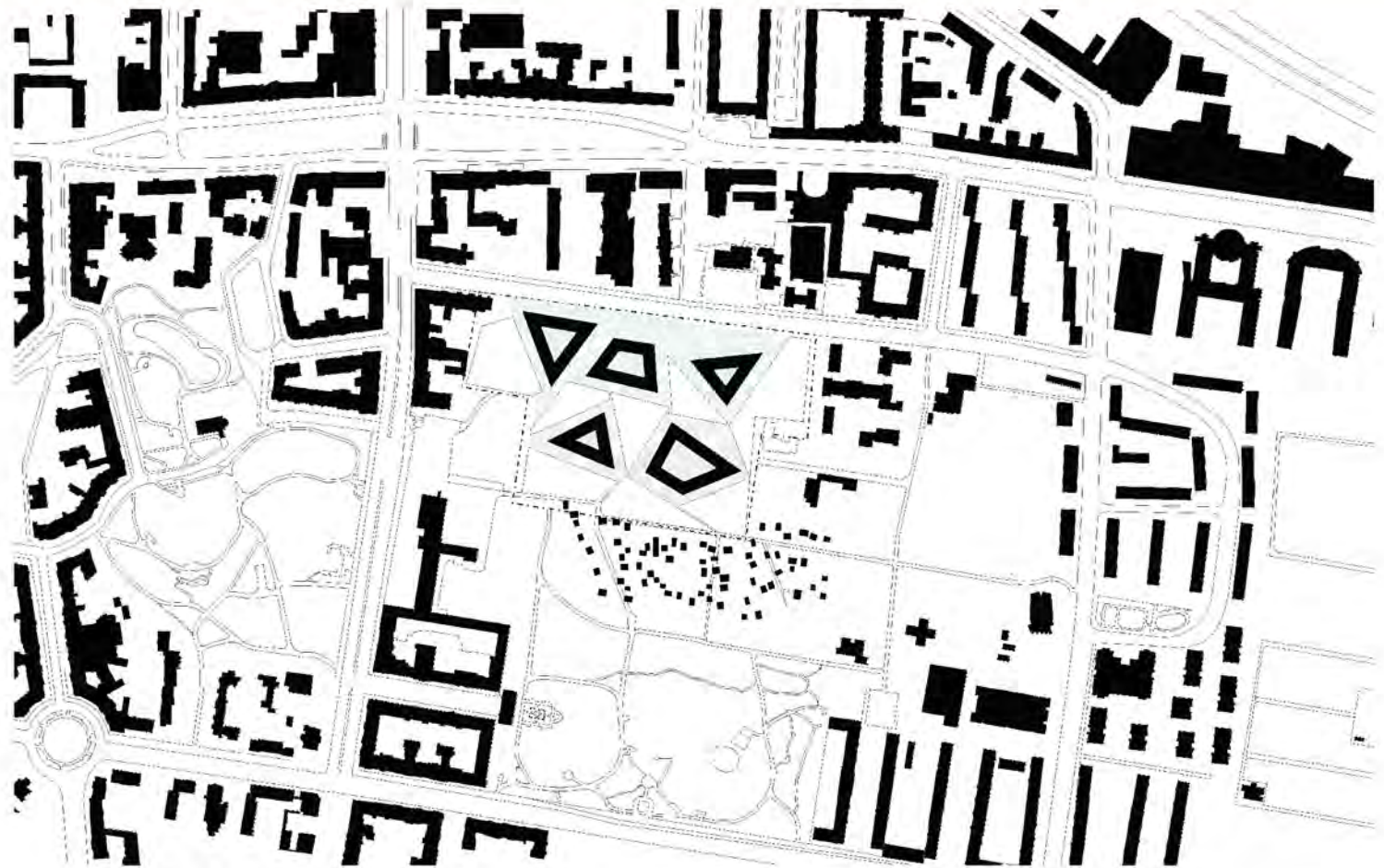
University Name: University of Kentucky

Project Name: Tempelhof Housing

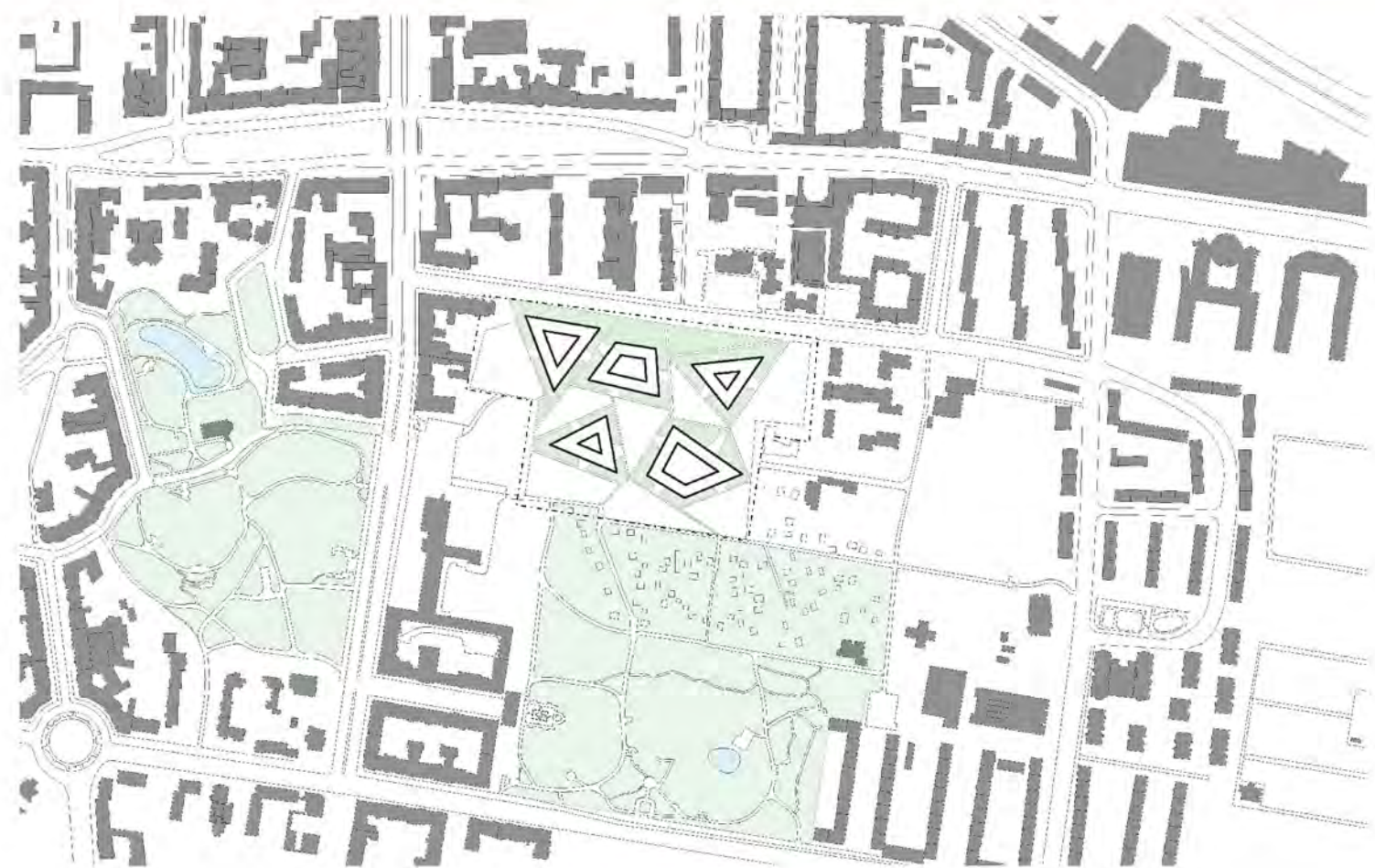
Student Name: Mitchell Archer

Professor Name: Jason Scroggin, Associate Professor of Architecture

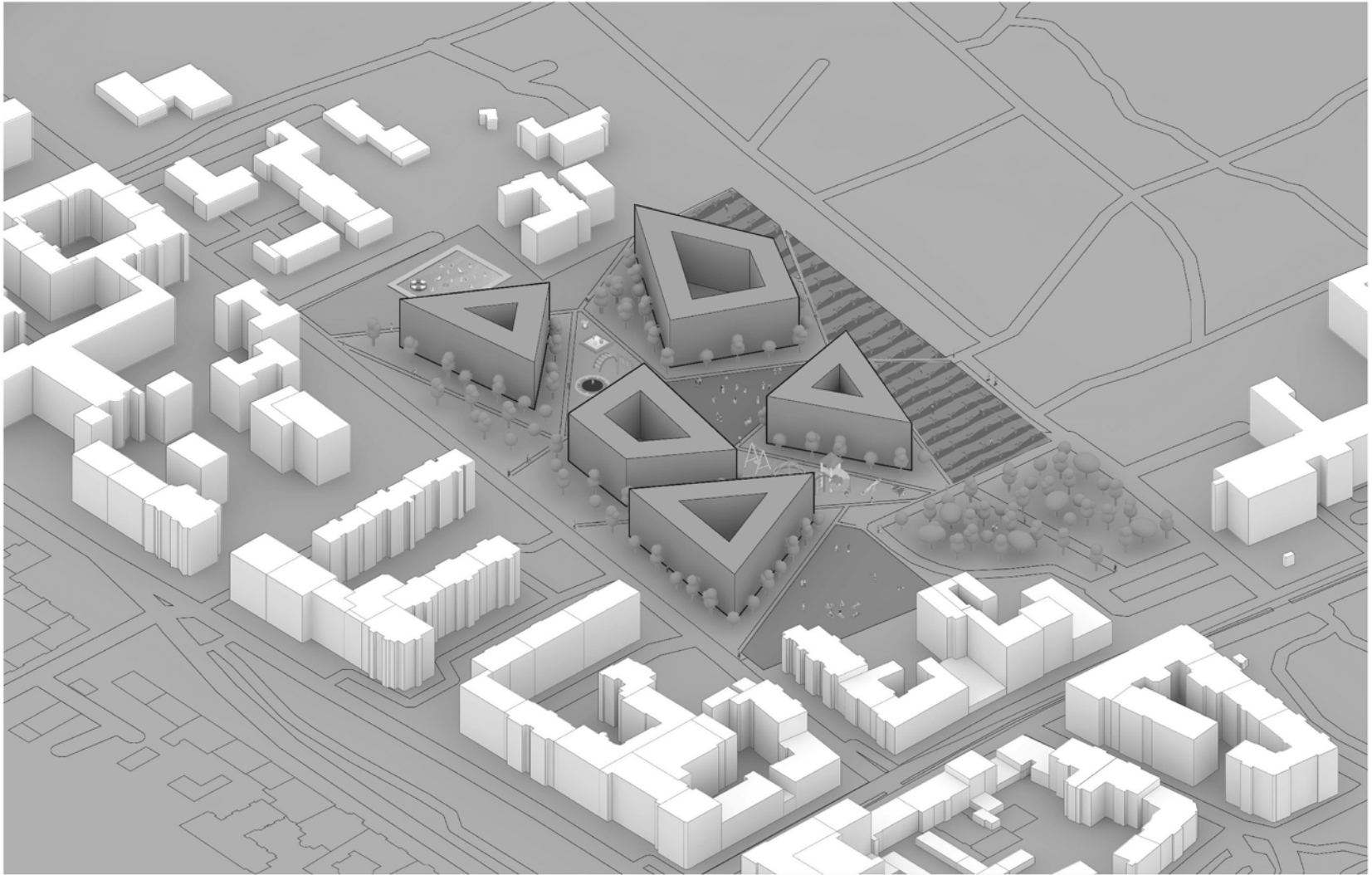
# Site Analysis



# Master Plan

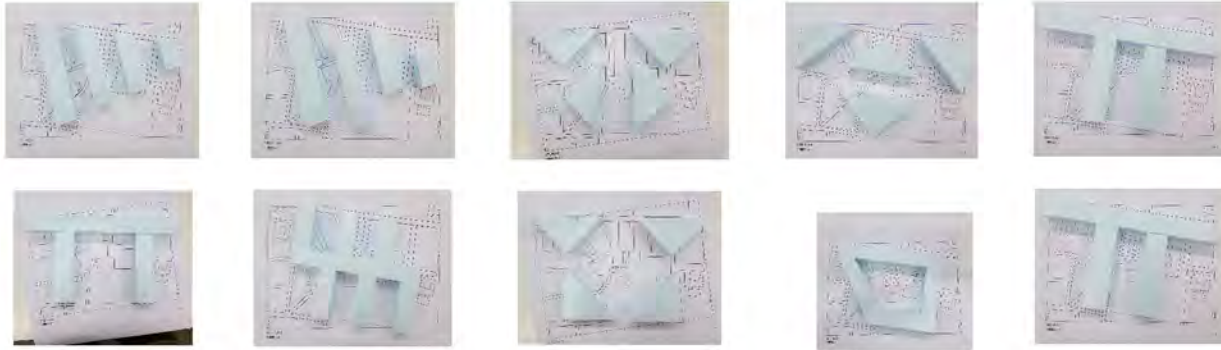


# Housing Proposal

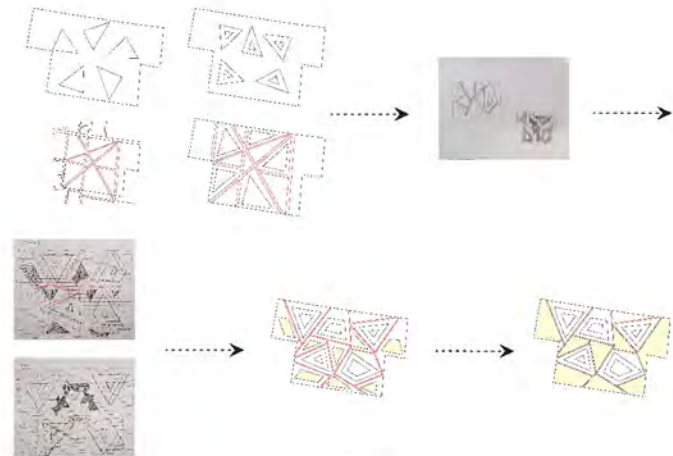




# Beginning Stages

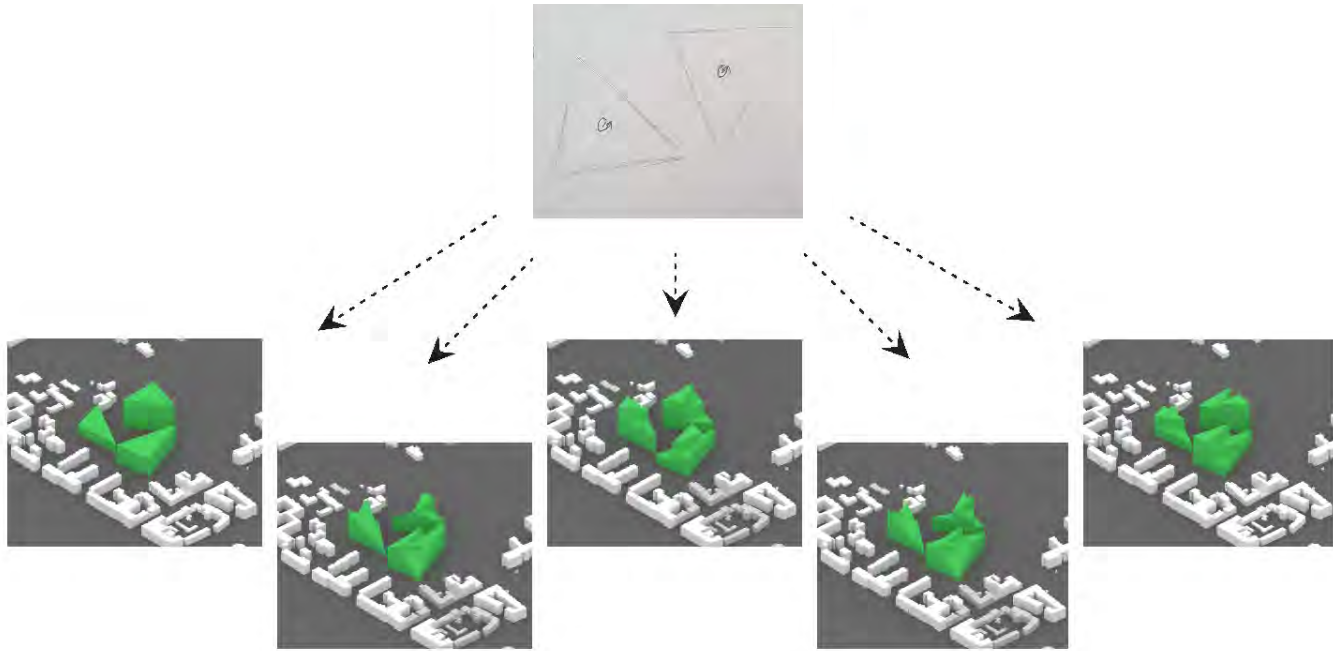


*Massing Morphology*



Drawing inspiration from the existing courtyards of Berlin's typical housing block, this project experiments with creating a unique courtyard experience that would service the residents as well as the community.

# Diagrams



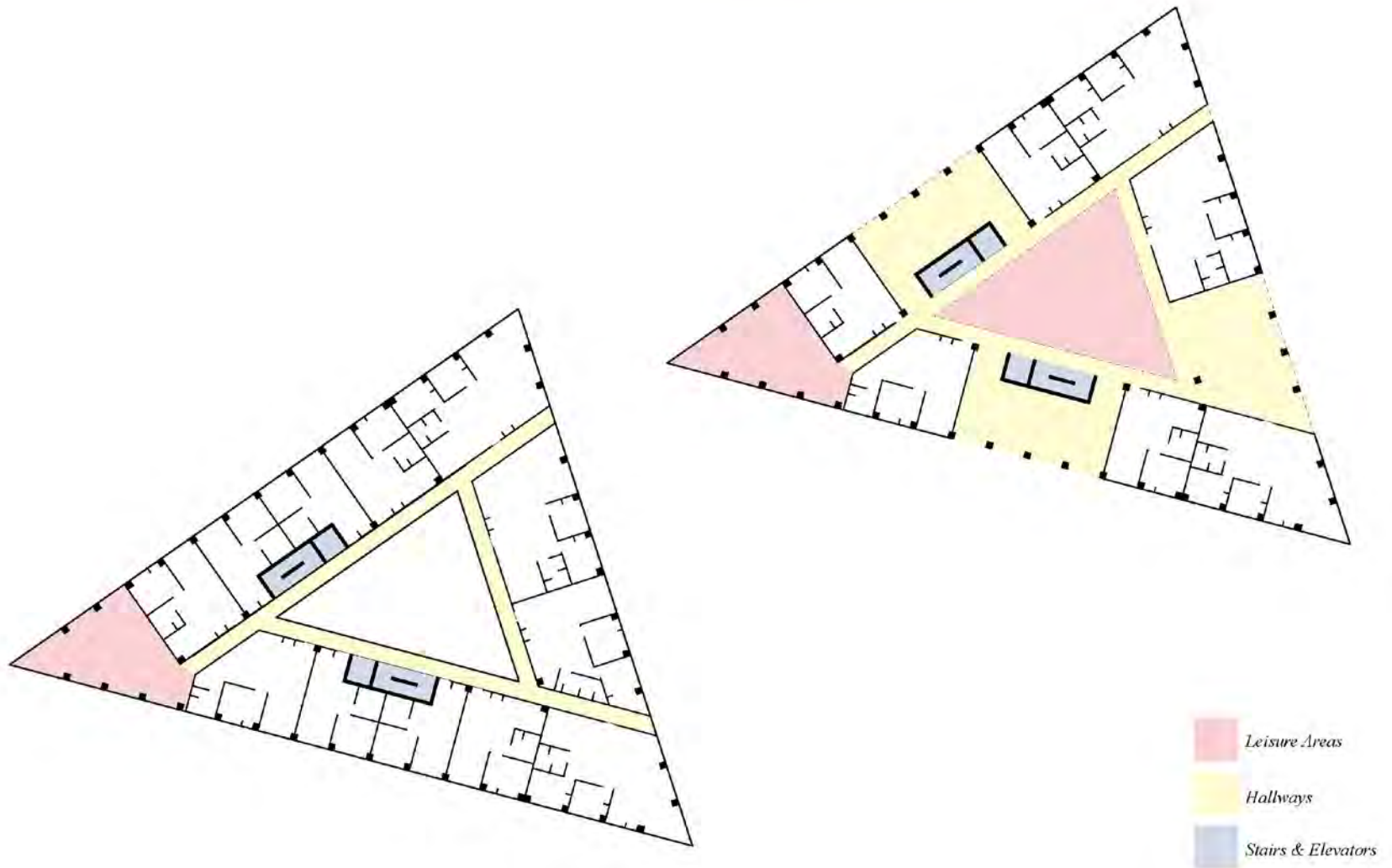
The project experiments with a triangular footprint morphology in contrast to the rectangular forms typically used.

# Diagrams



PROGRAM DIAGRAM  
5 Exterior Community Programs

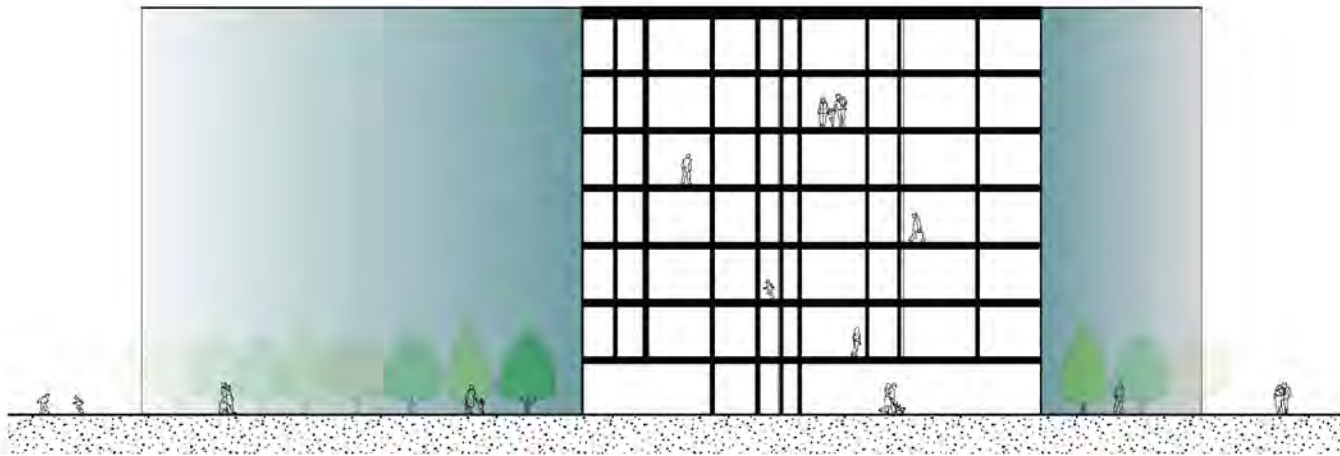
# Project Ideas



*CIRCULATION DIAGRAM*  
*1:250*

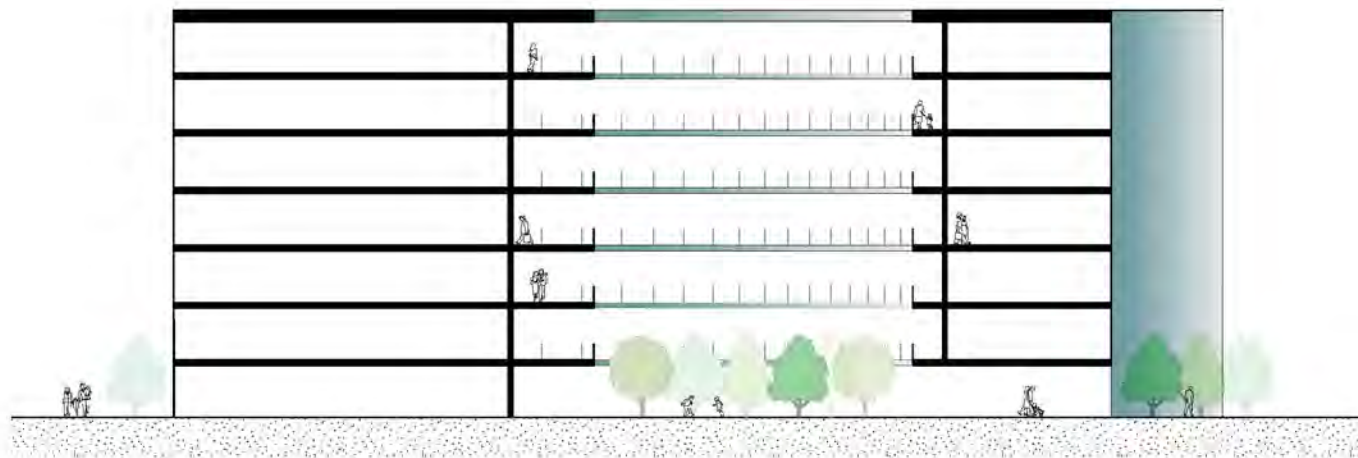


# Project Ideas



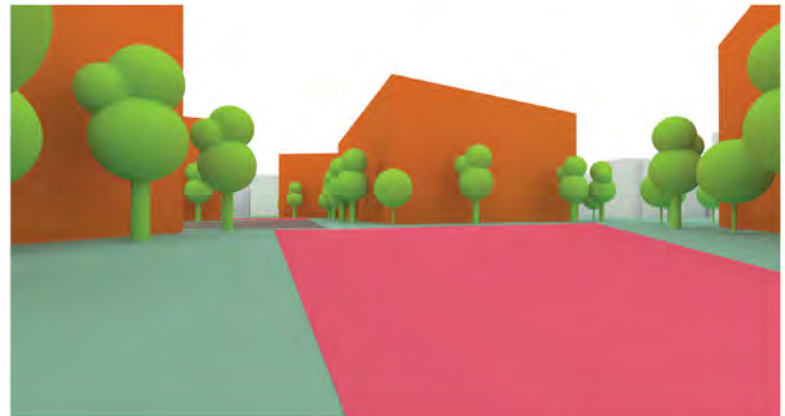
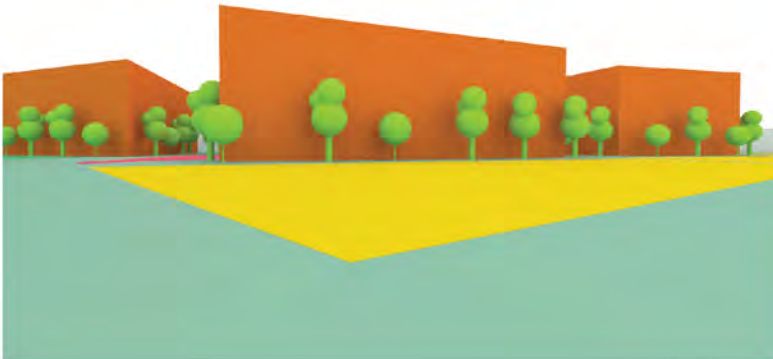
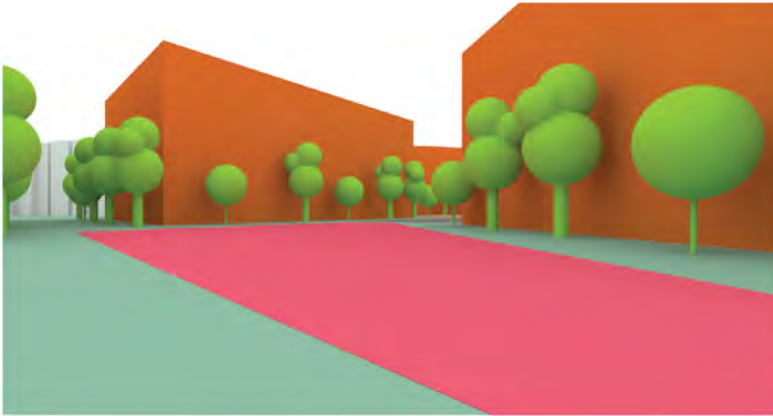
*Transverse Section  
1:250*

# Project Ideas



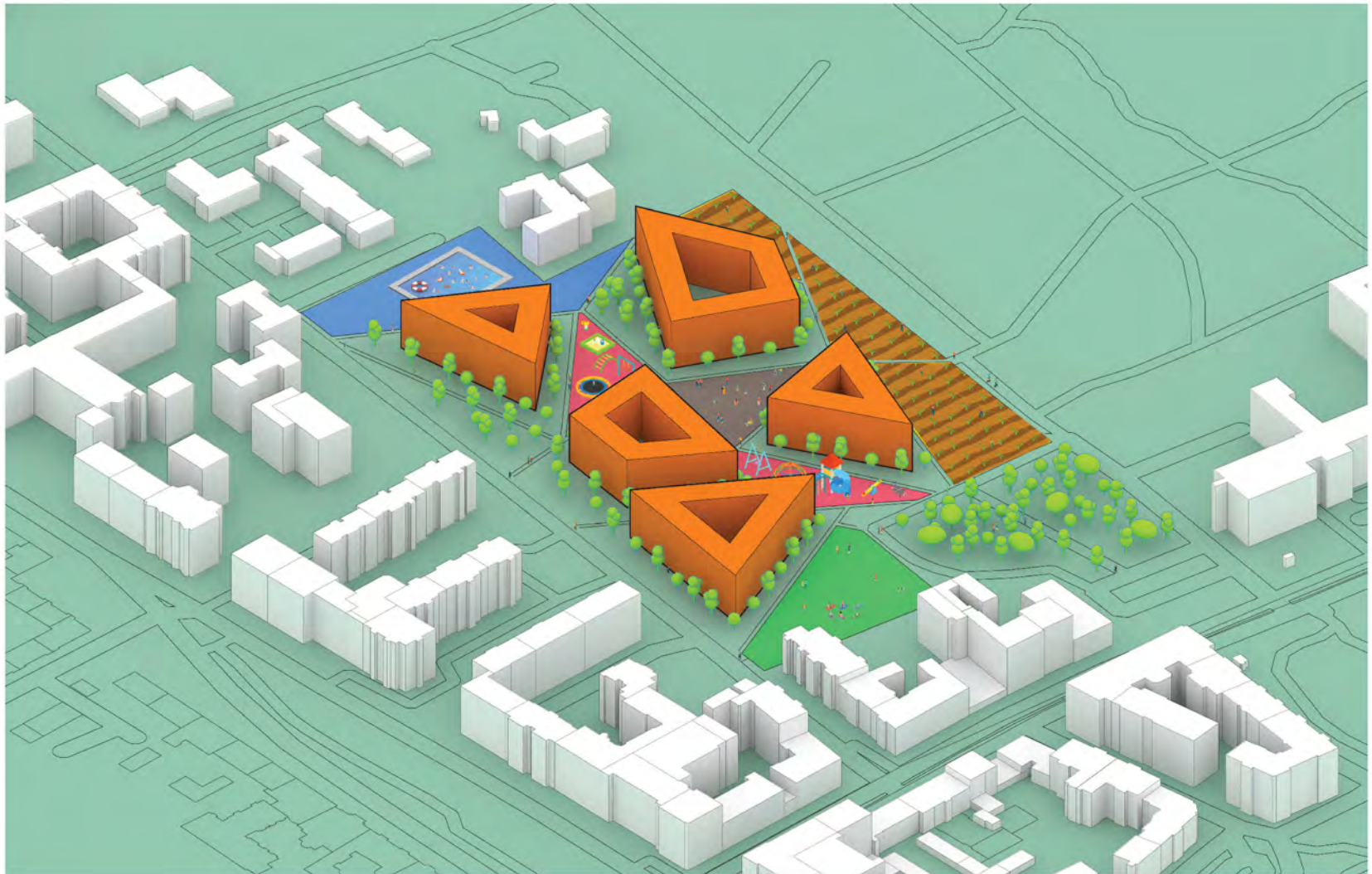
*Longitudinal Section*  
1:250

# Project Ideas



*PERSPECTIVES*

# Housing Proposal





# 21<sup>st</sup> Century Housing Typologies

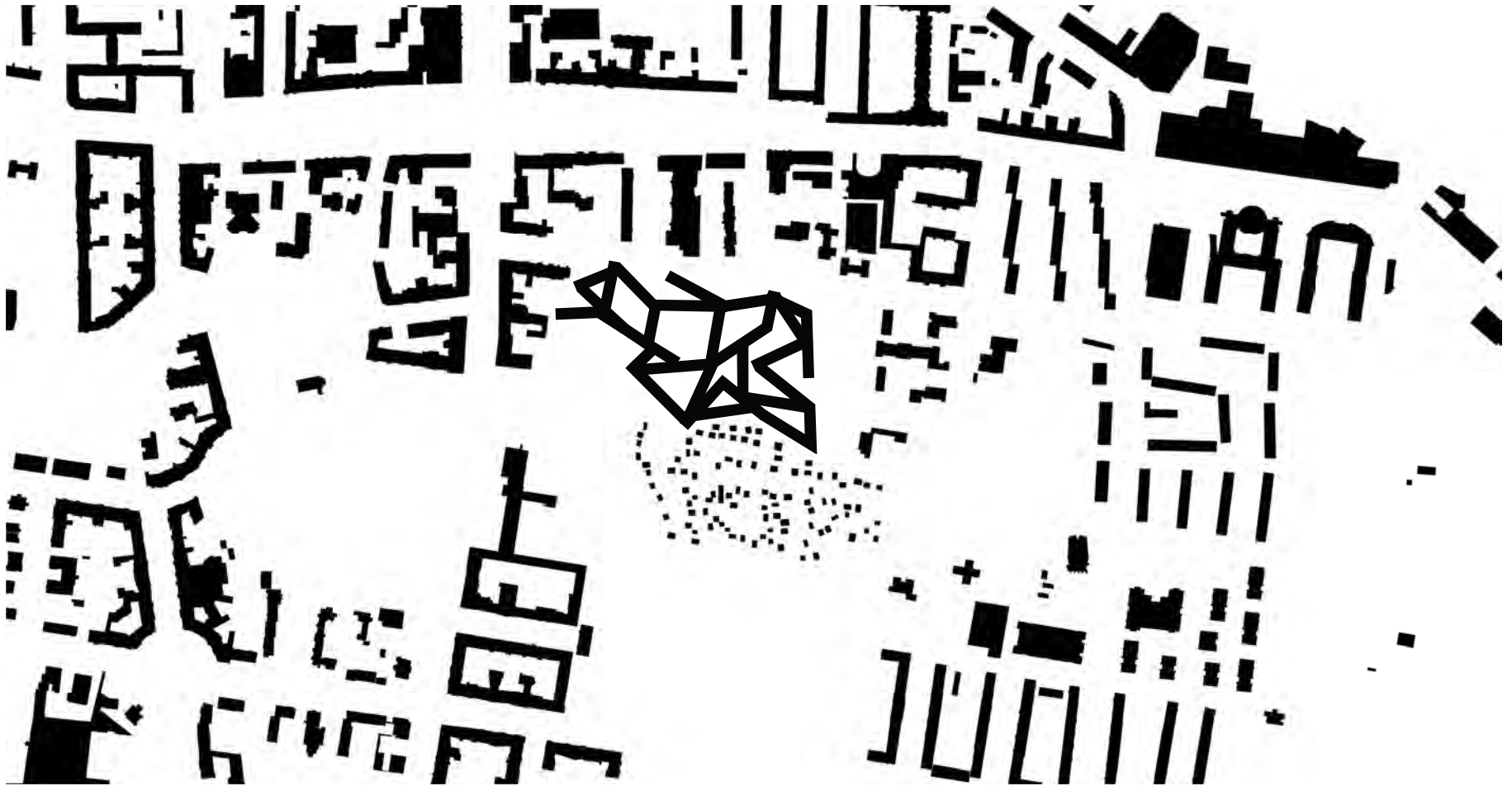
University Name: University of Kentucky

Project Name: Tempelhof Housing

Student Name: Sonata Caric

Professor Name: Jason Scroggin, Associate Professor of Architecture

# Site Analysis

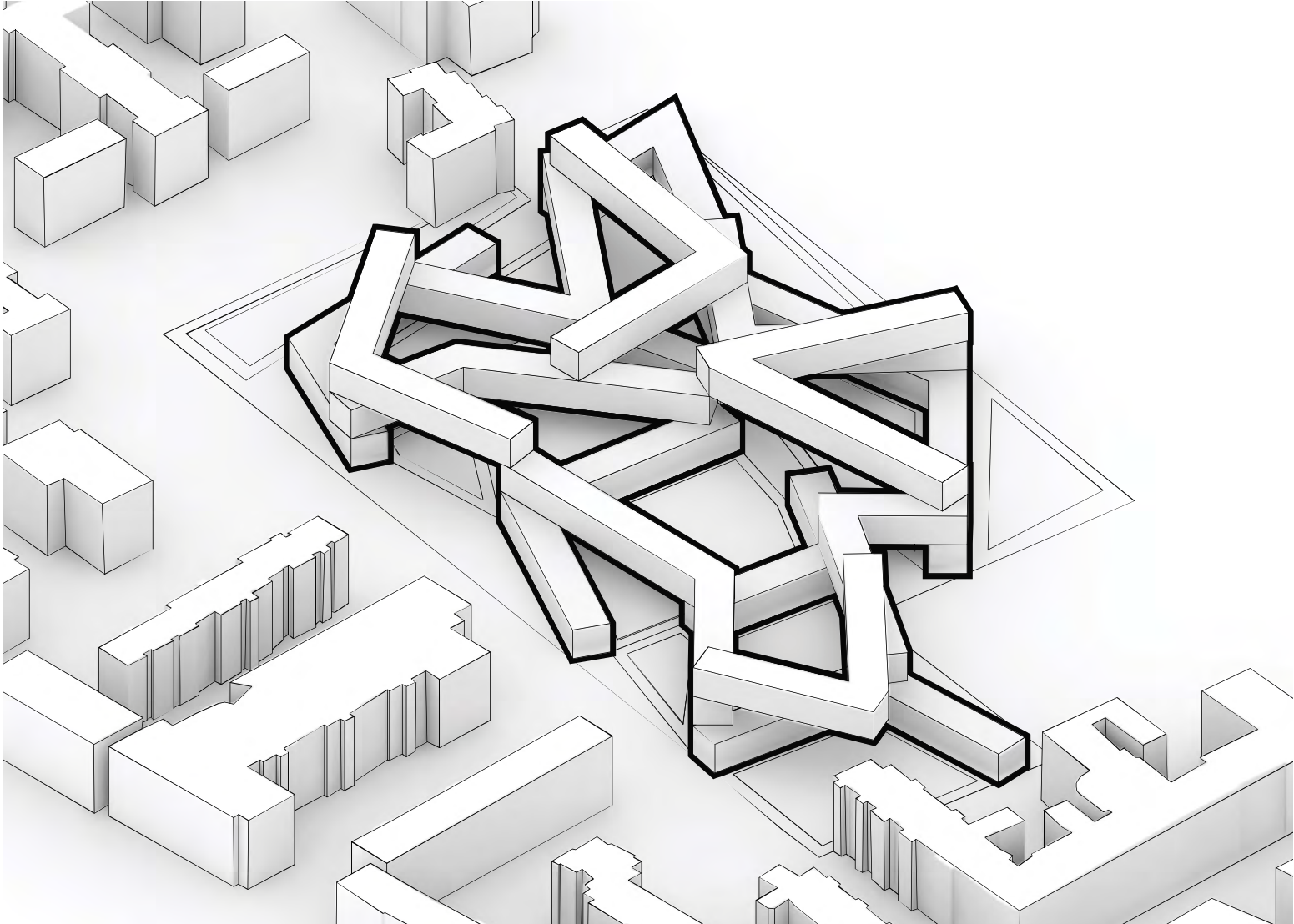


The development of the Tempelhof region in Berlin contributes to development of its urban center, accommodating new and old residents of the city.

# Master Plan

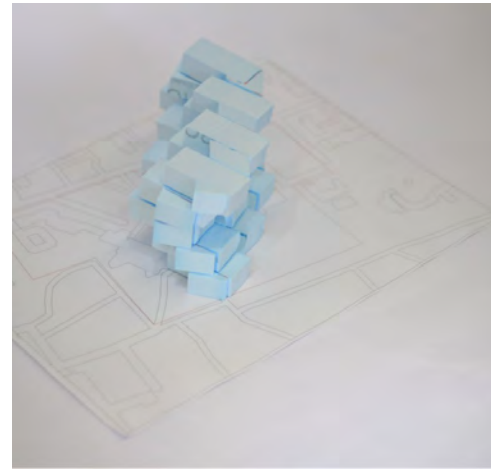
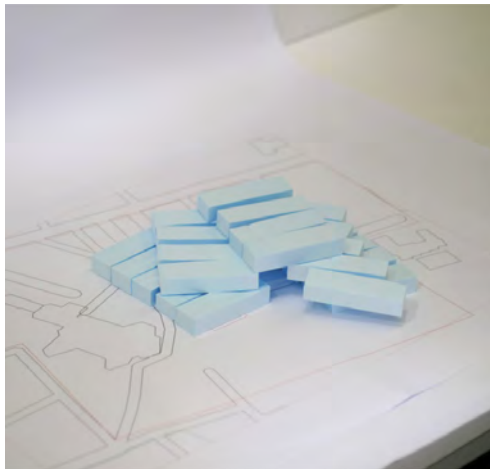
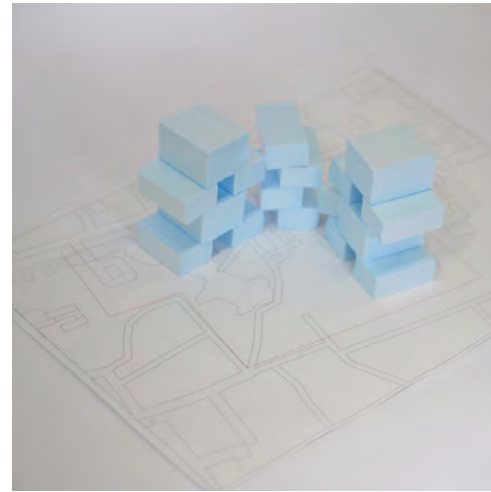
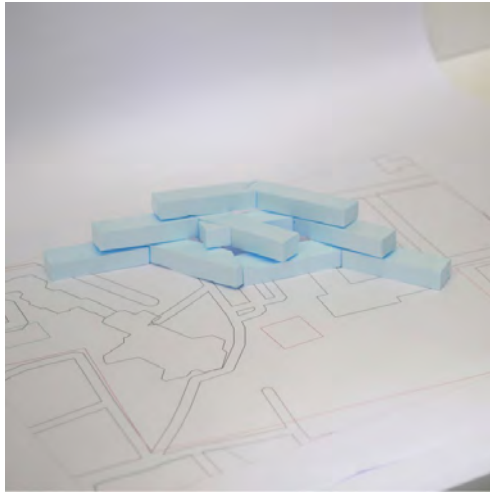


# Housing Proposal



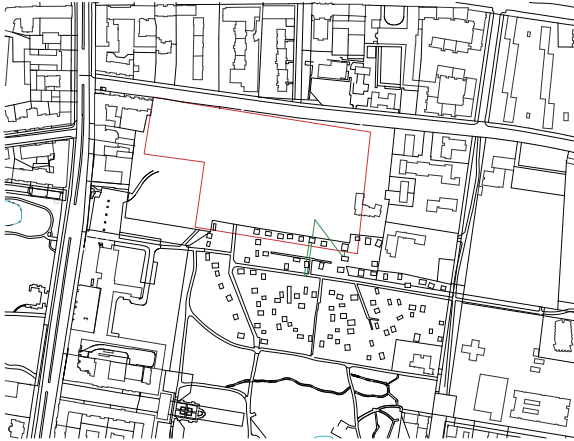


# Beginning Stages

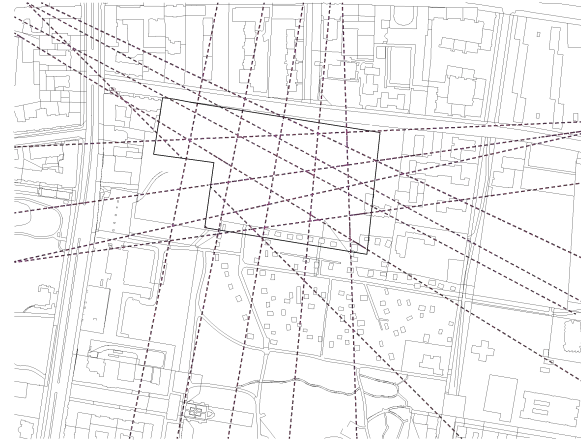


When starting the project, our studio made physical and digital massing studies. I experimented with the negative spaces. Shifting blocks to see how light could reach each block.

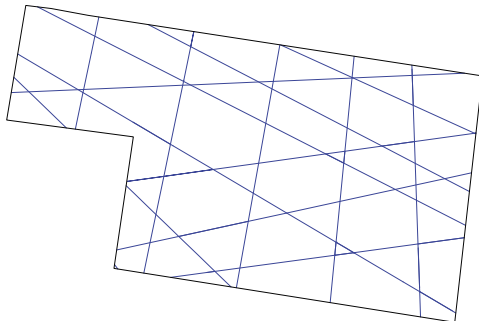
# Diagrams



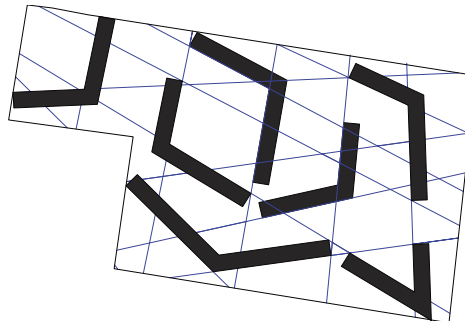
Site



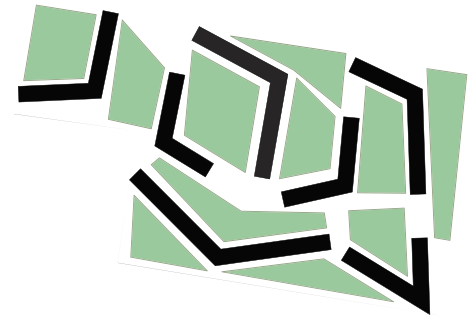
Vectors pulled from Site



Vectors in site



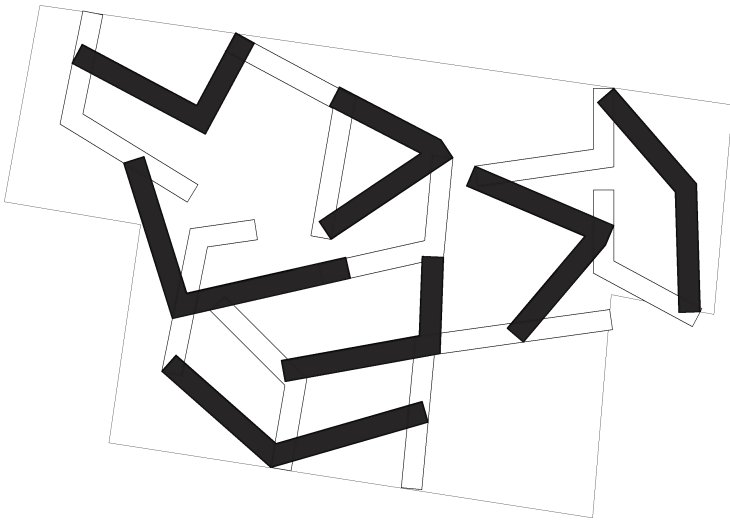
Site blocks aligned with vectors



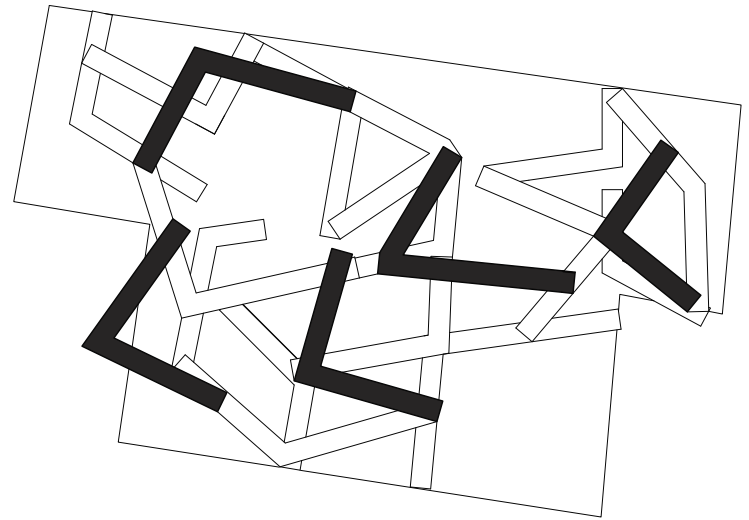
Parks aligned with site blocks

Berlin stands out as an urban centre due to its many parks and courtyards. My proposal allows for multiple parks of multiple sizes to coexist in one site.

# Diagrams

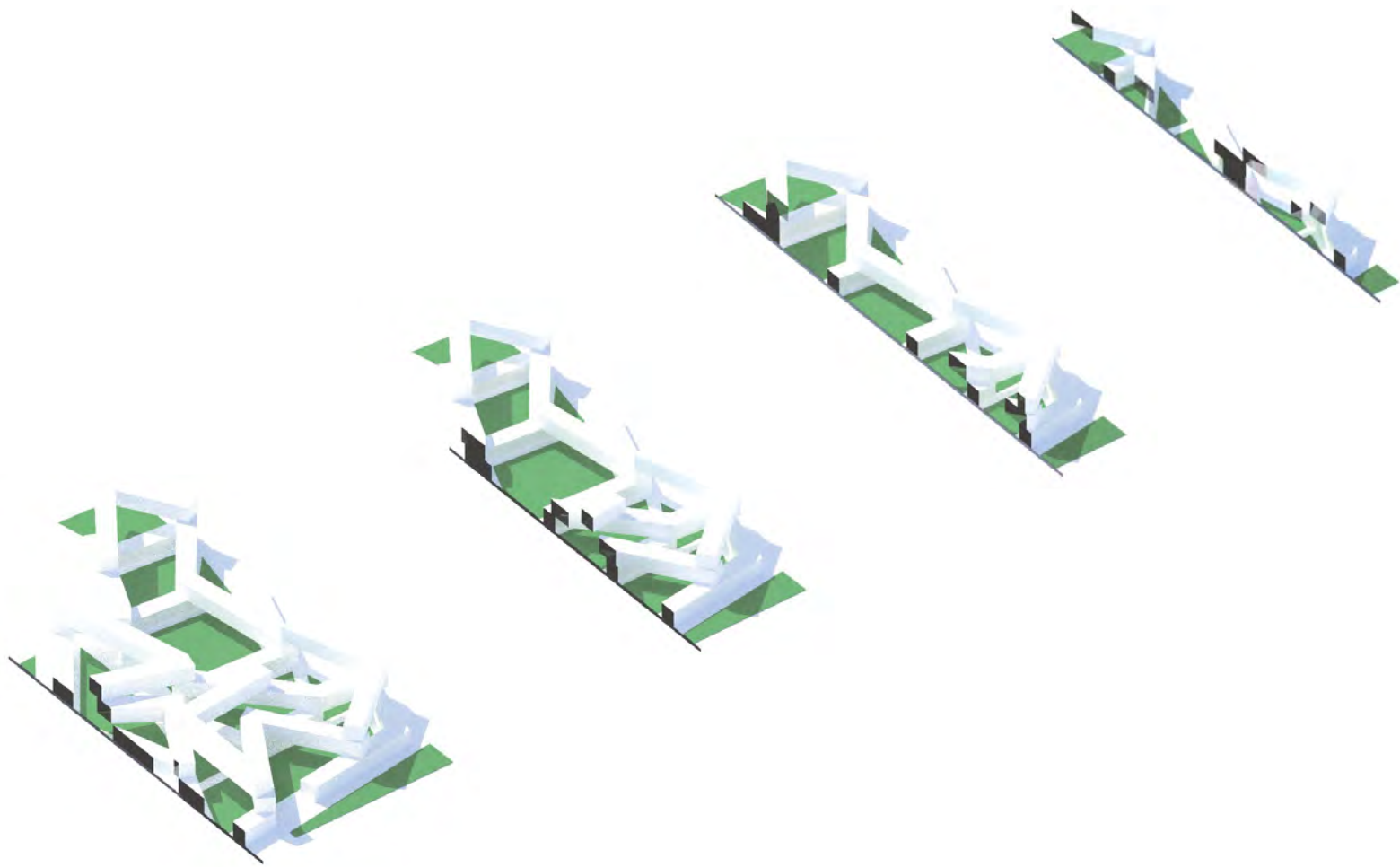


Second Level Organization



Third Level Organization

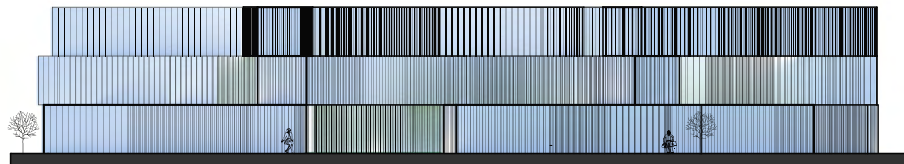
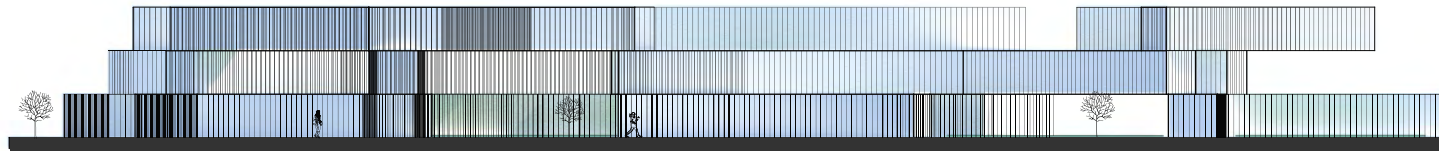
# Project Ideas



Isometric Sections

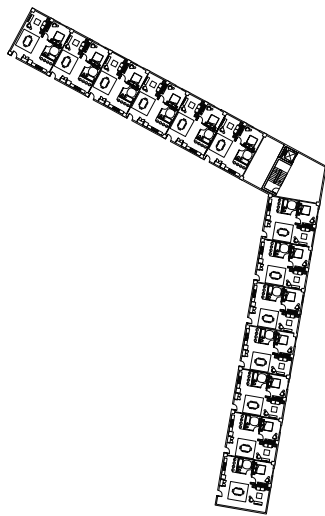


# Project Ideas

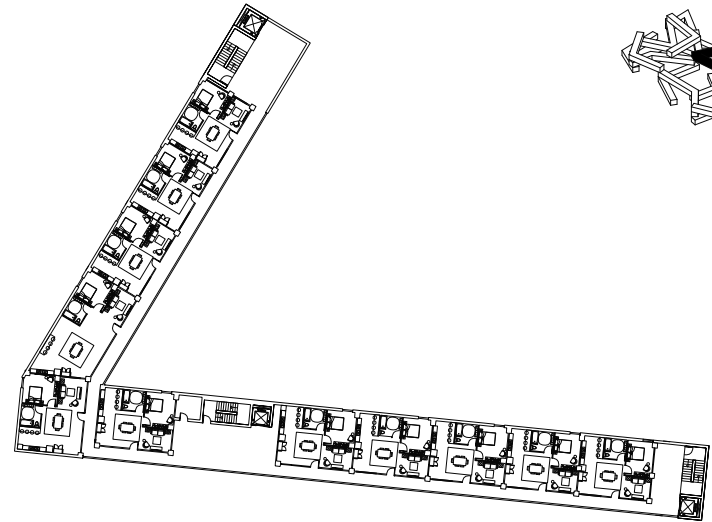
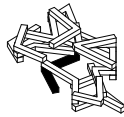


Elevations

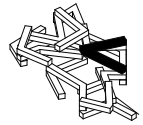
# Project Ideas



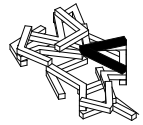
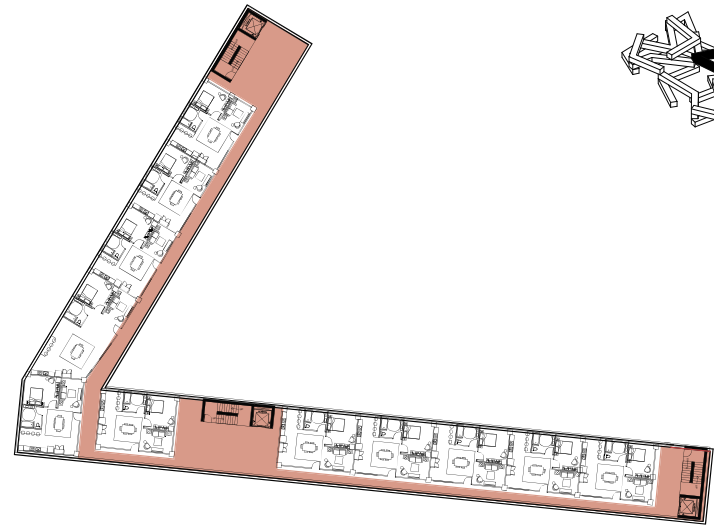
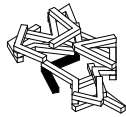
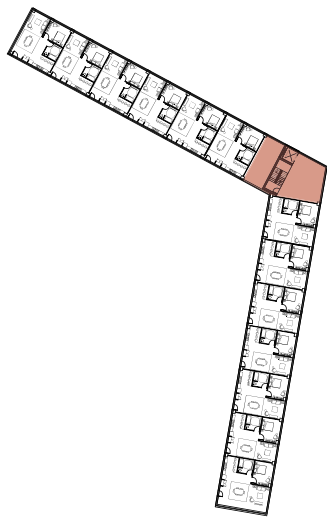
Ground Floor Plan



Typical Floor Plan

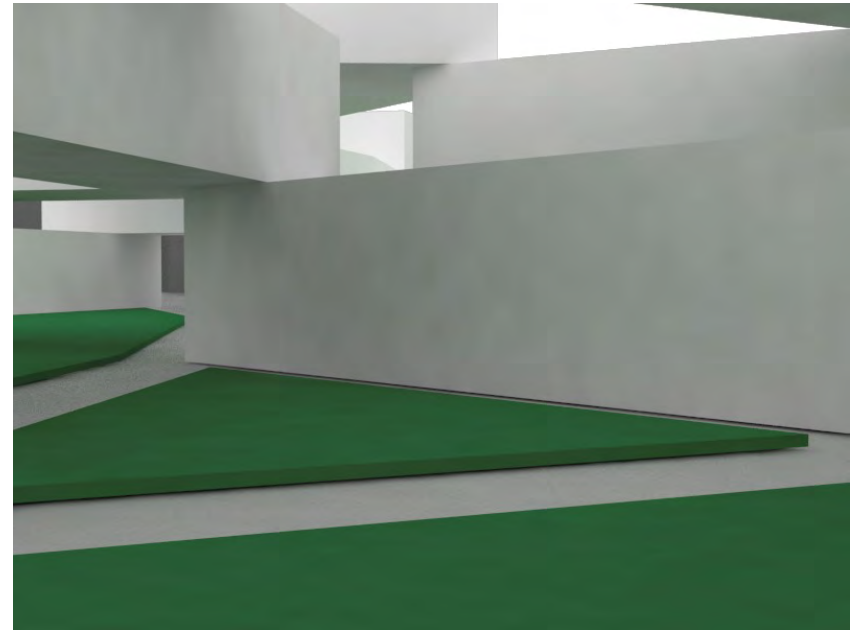
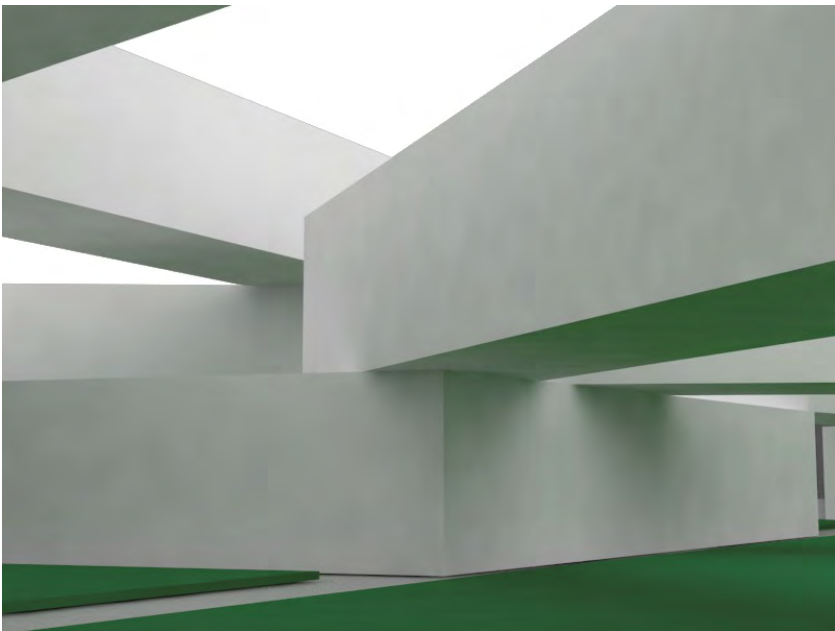
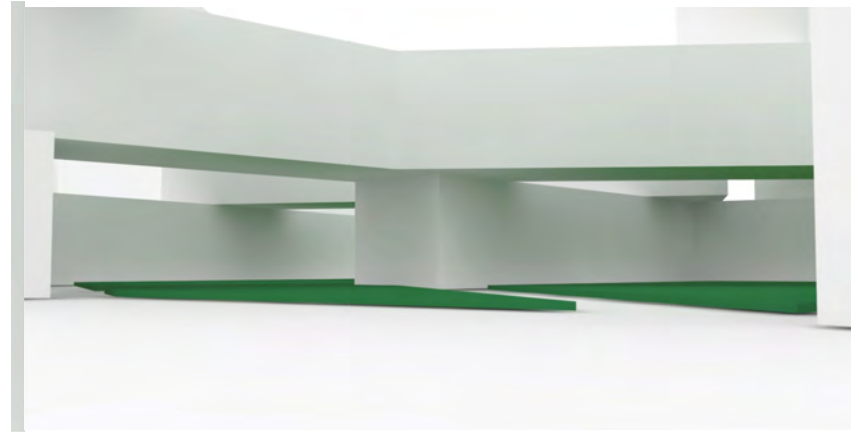
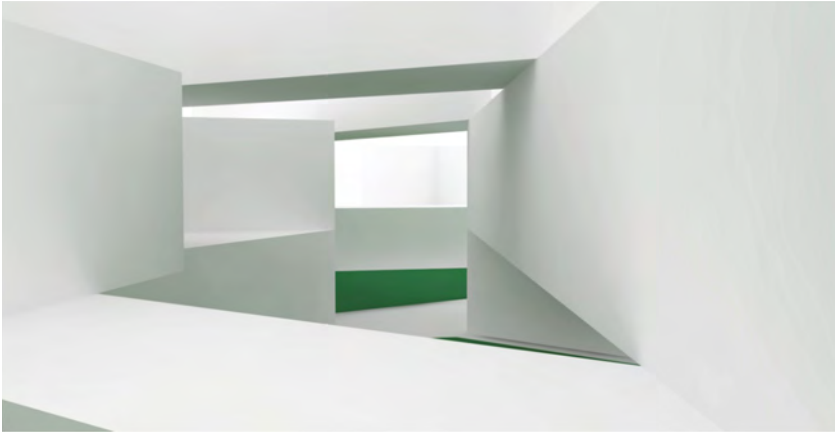


# Project Ideas



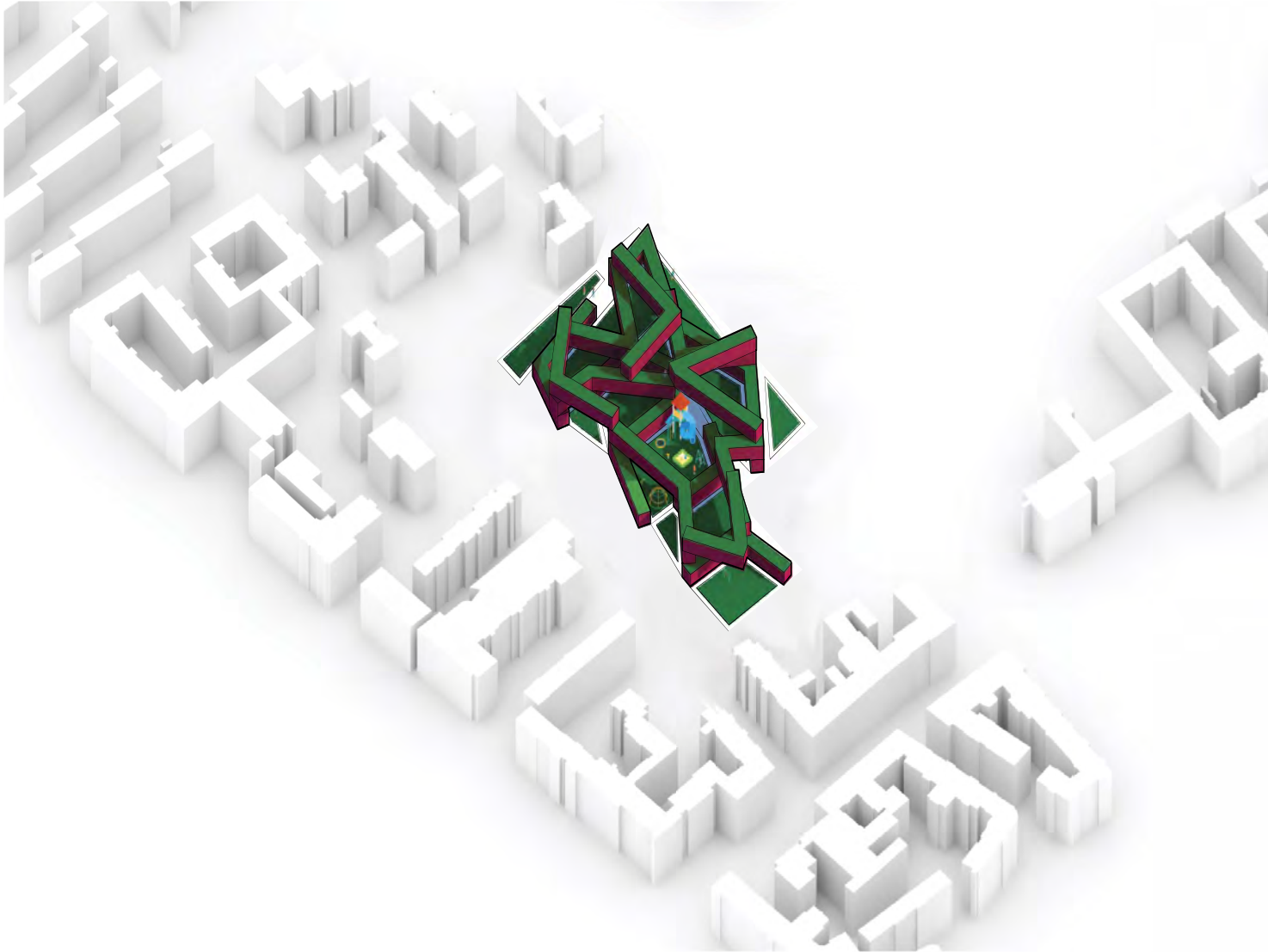
Circulation

# Project Ideas





# Housing Proposal



# 21<sup>st</sup> Century Housing Typologies

University Name: University of Kentucky

Project Name: Tempelhof Housing

Student Name: Shelby Carpenter

Professor Name: Jason Scroggin, Associate Professor of Architecture

# Site Analysis

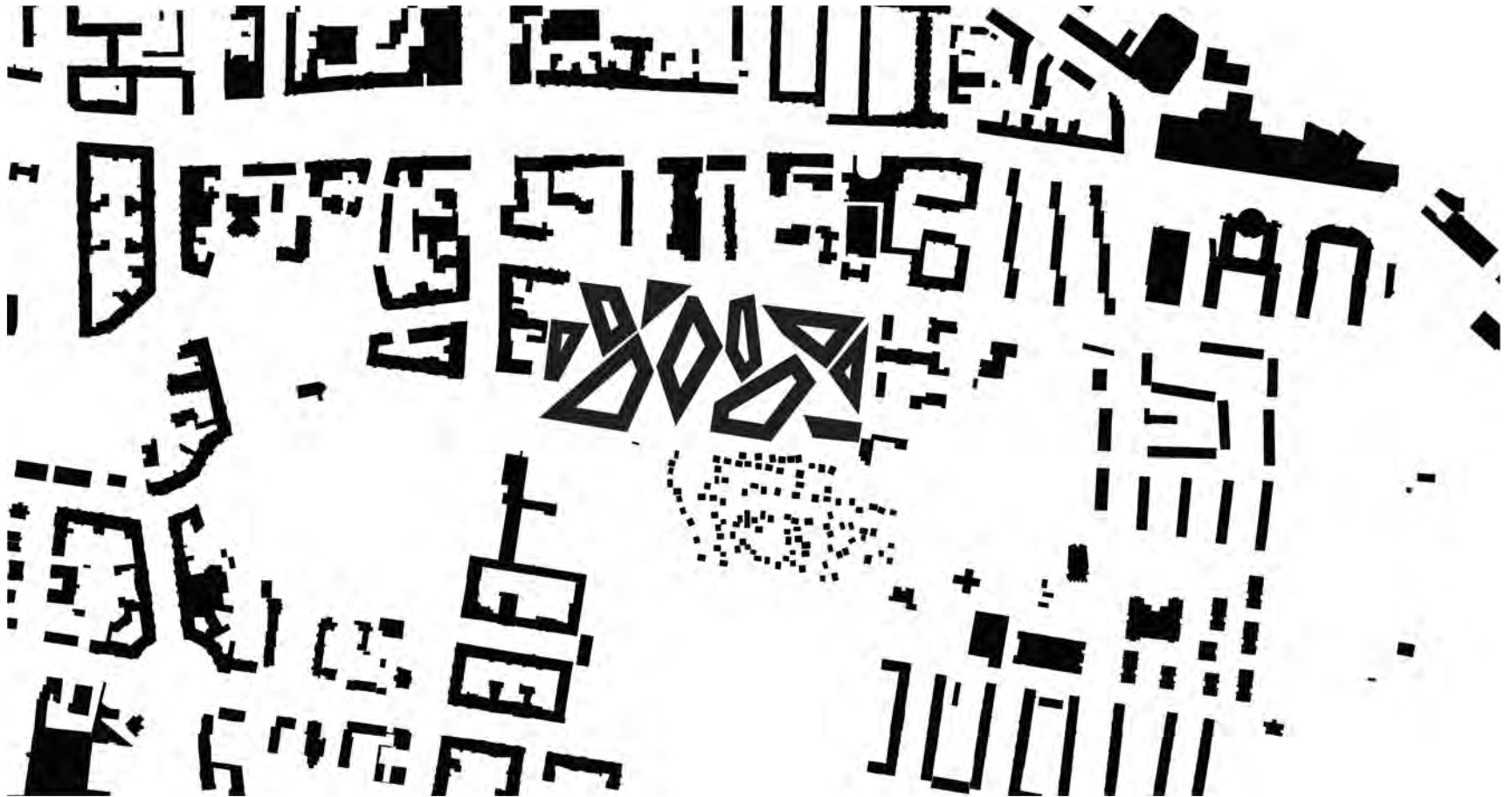
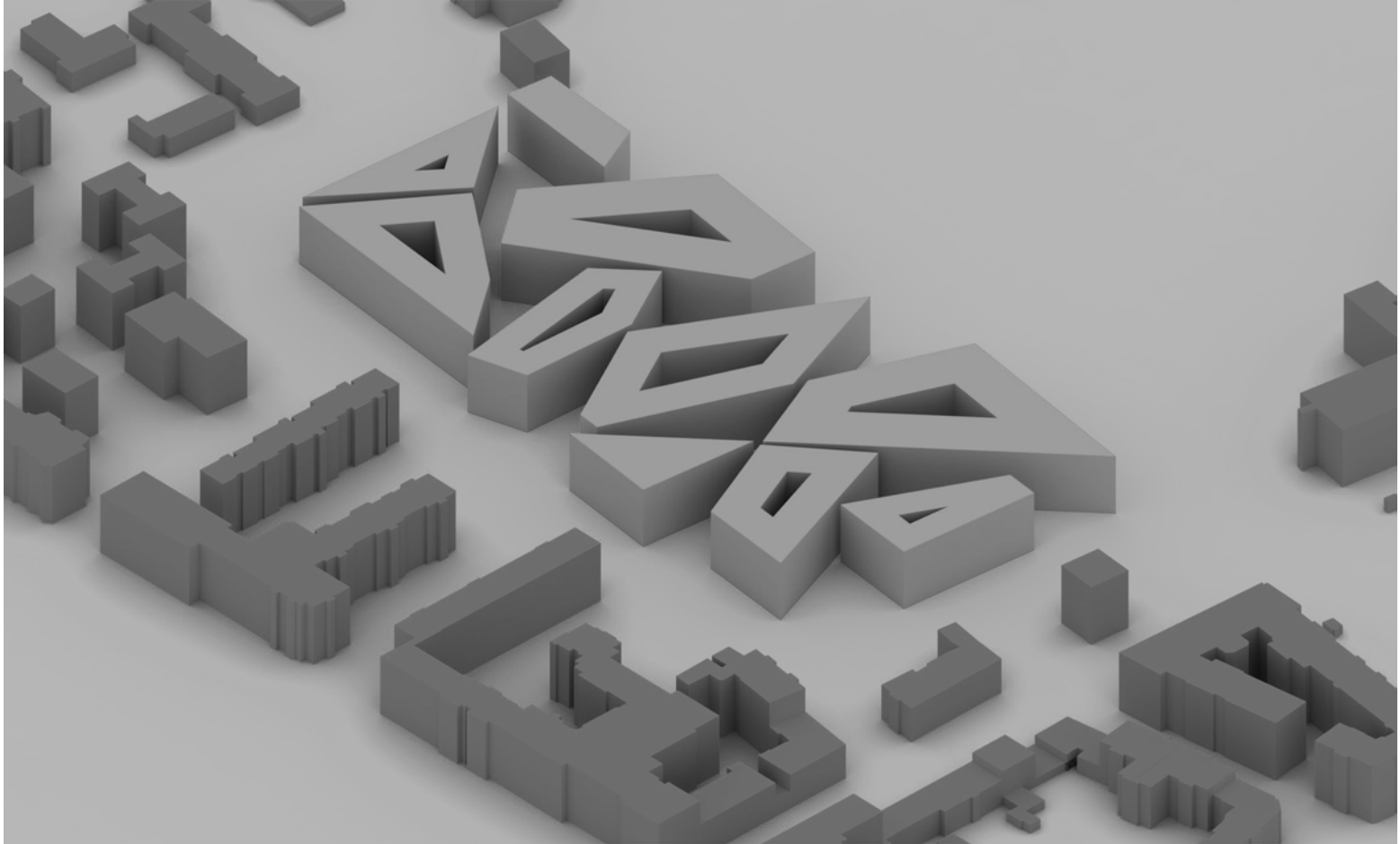


Figure ground contrast of new proposal vs. existing buildings

# Master Plan



# Housing Proposal



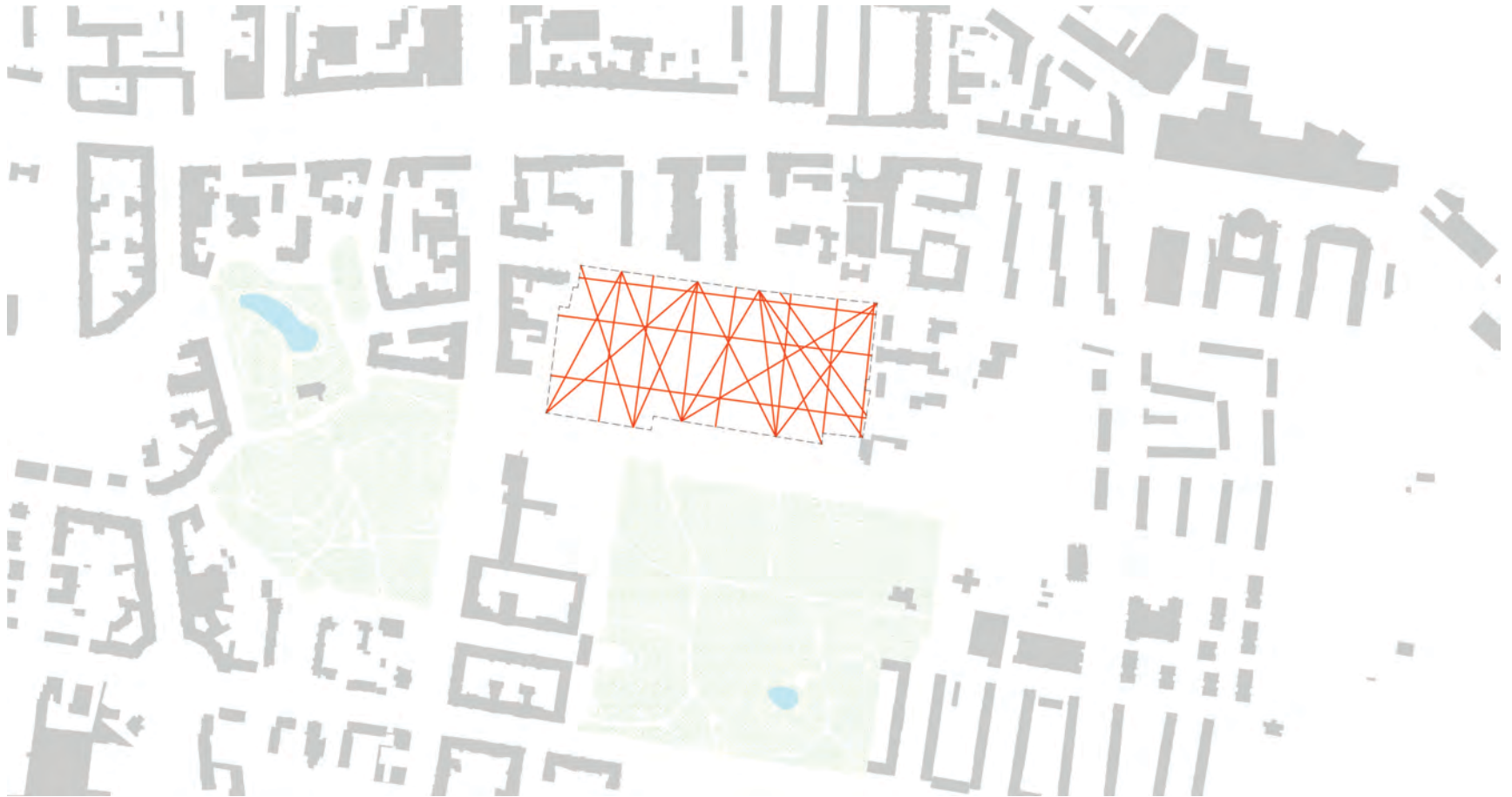


# Diagrams



Existing site.

# Diagrams

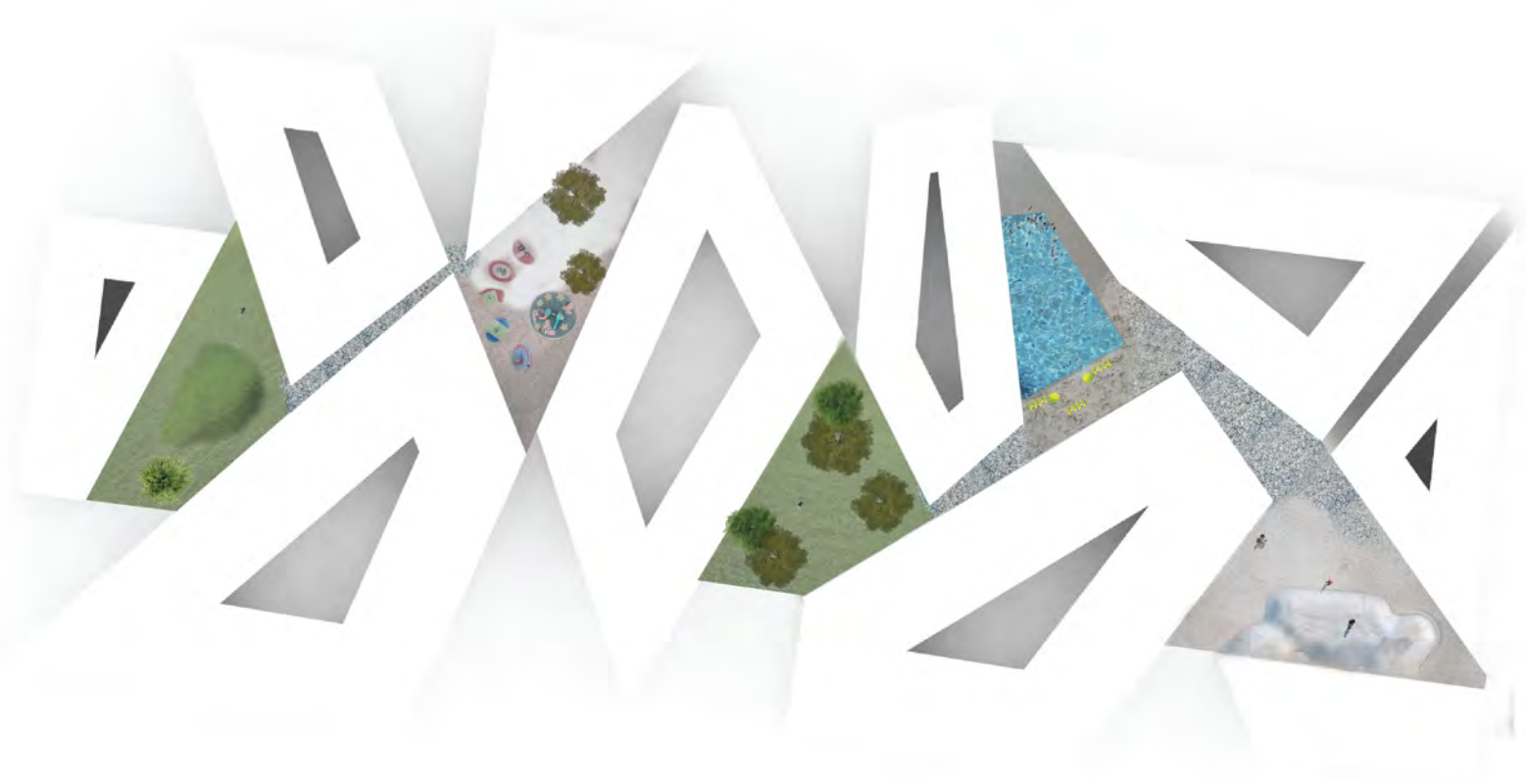


By analysing the site and context, vector lines were pulled to create main thoroughfares and shape the form of the buildings to create piazza-like spaces.

# Diagrams

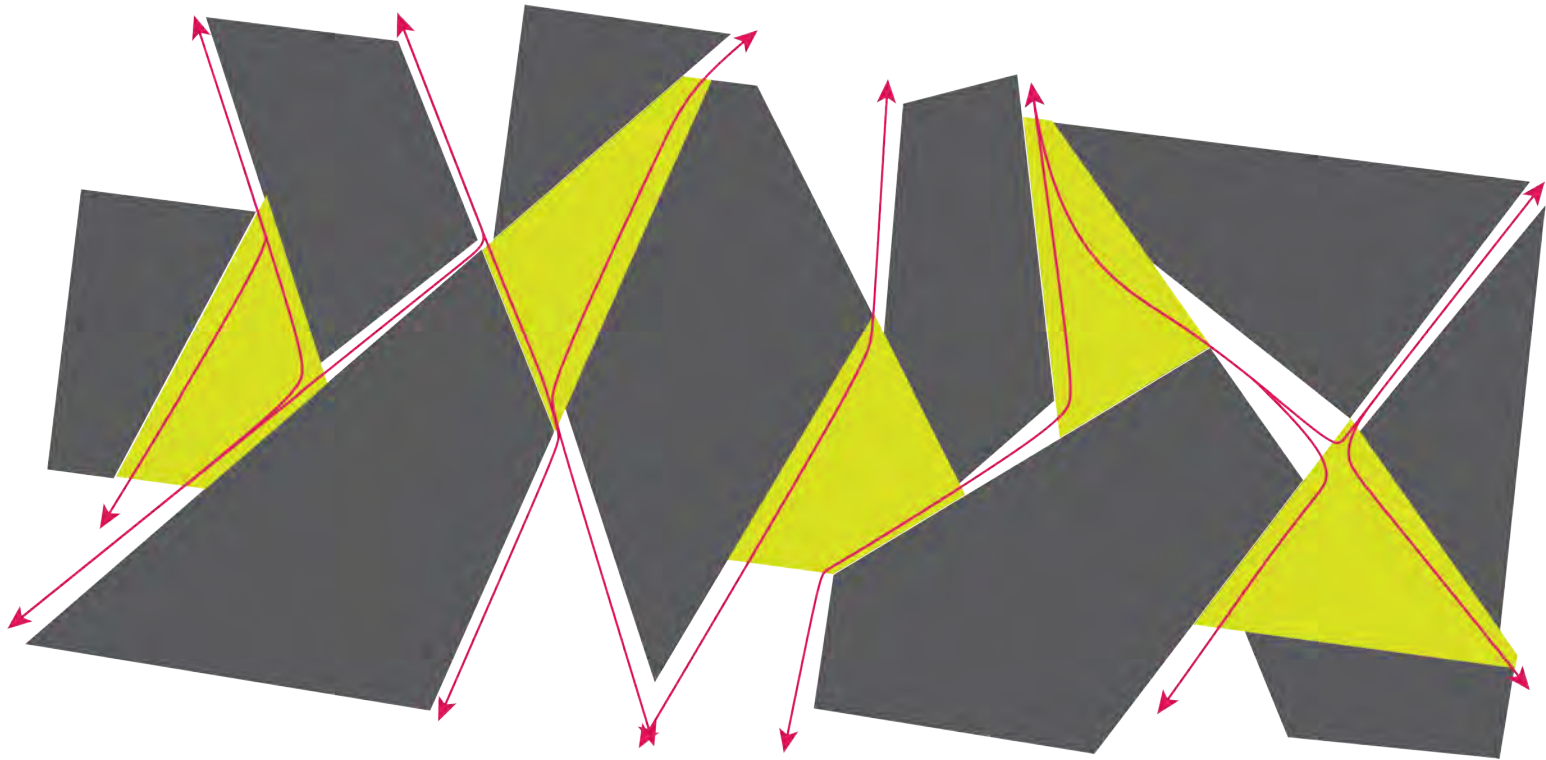


# Project Ideas



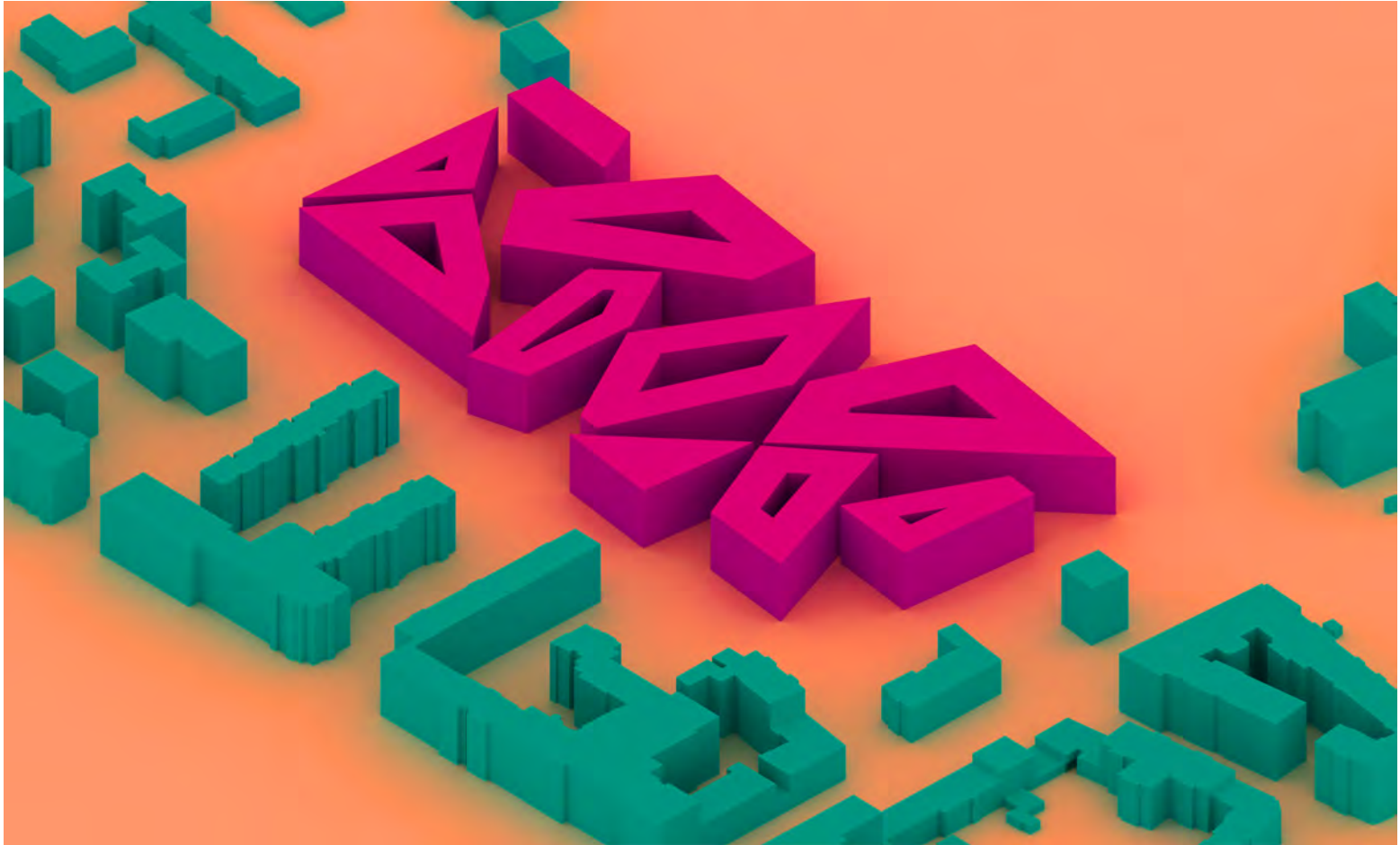
Aerial view of courtyard uses.

# Project Ideas





# Housing Proposal



*Site Isometric*

# 21<sup>st</sup> Century Housing Typologies

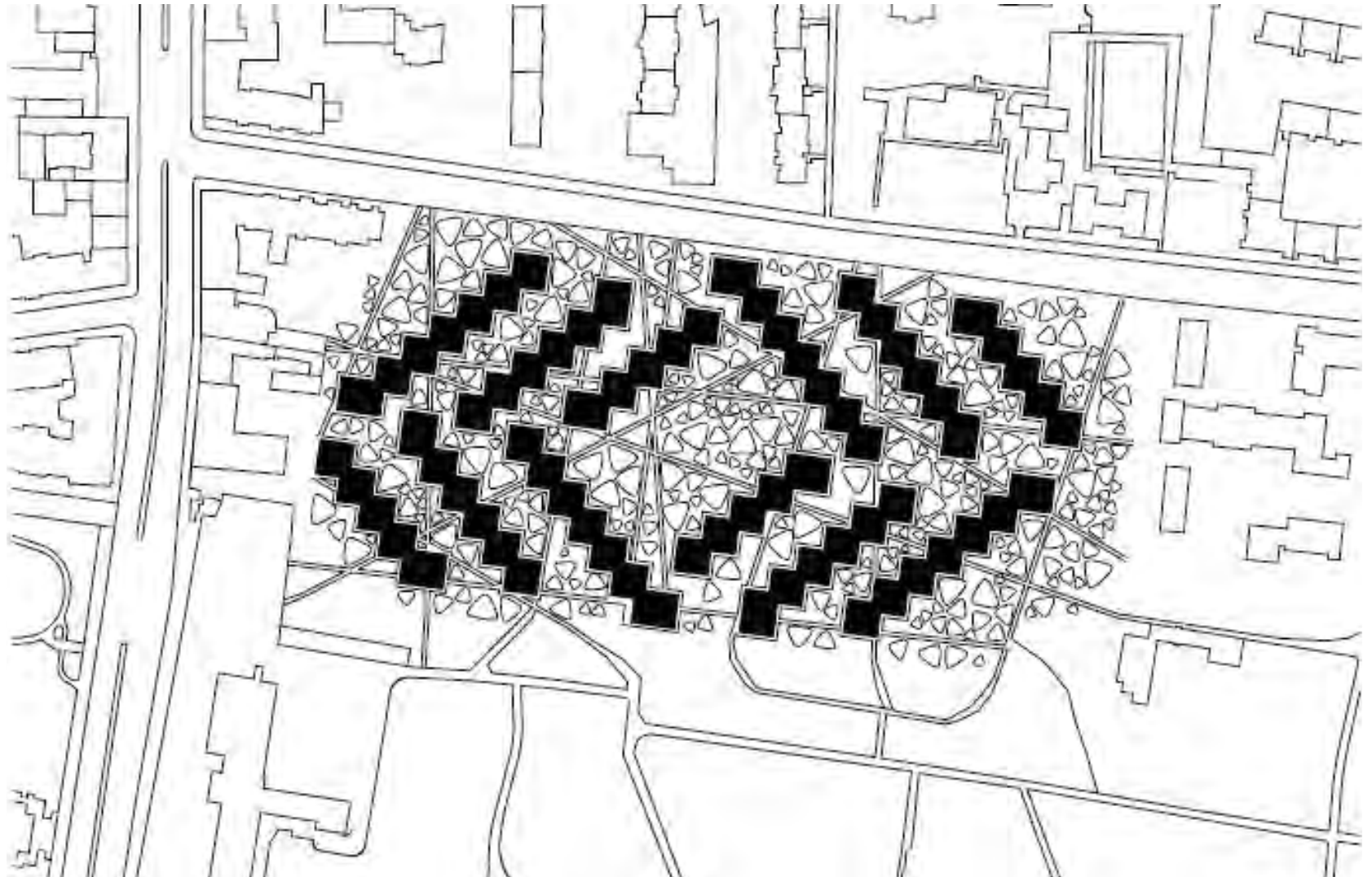
University Name: University of Kentucky

Project Name: Tempelhof Housing

Student Name: Whitney E. Corcoran

Professor Name: Jason Scroggin, Associate Professor of Architecture

# Site Analysis

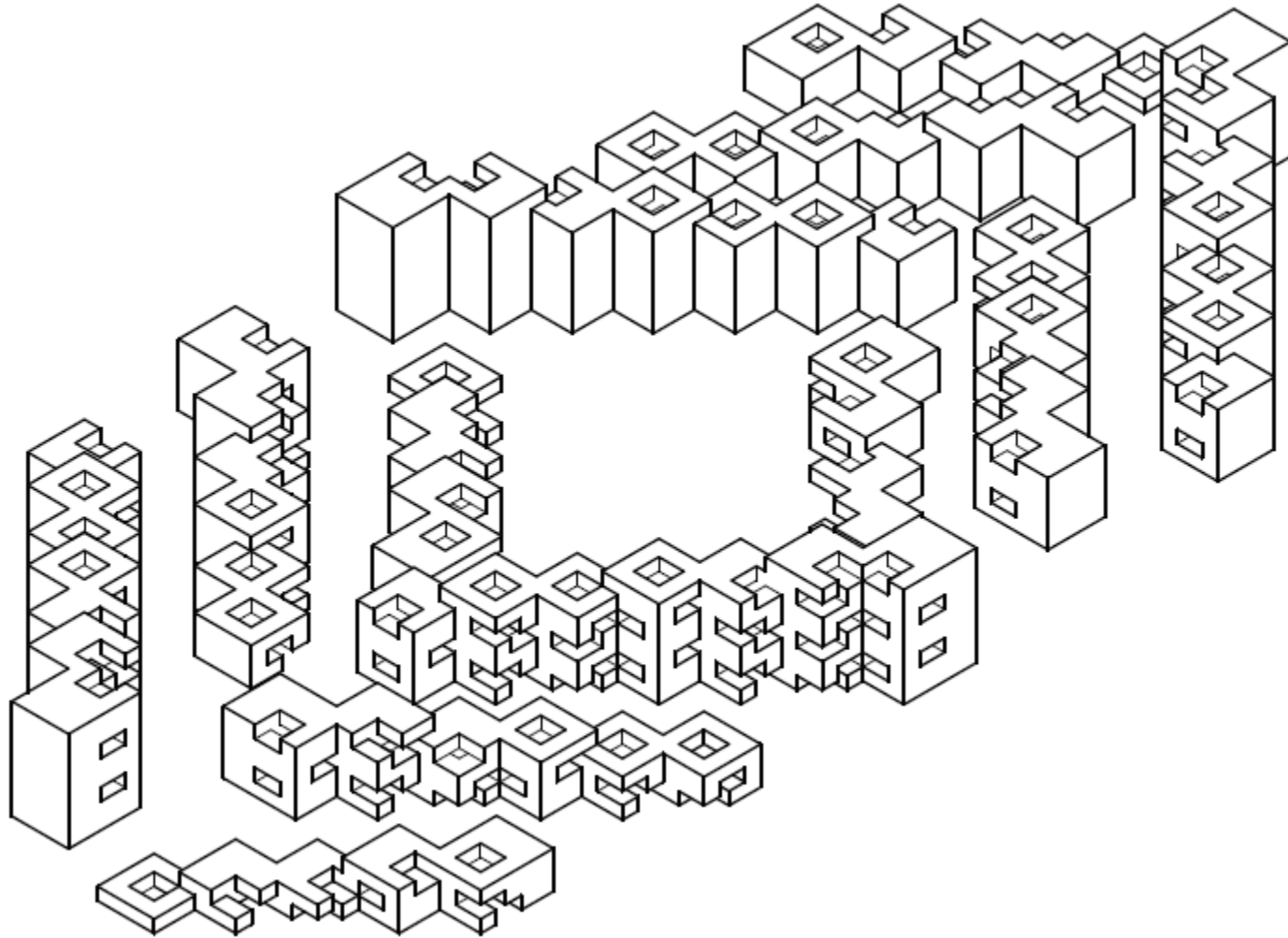


# Master Plan





# Housing Proposal





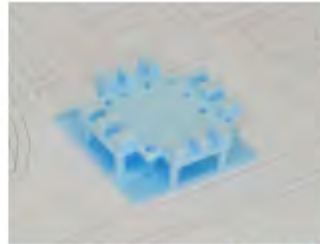
# Beginning Stages



*Iteration 01*



*Iteration 02*



*Iteration 03*



*Iteration 04*



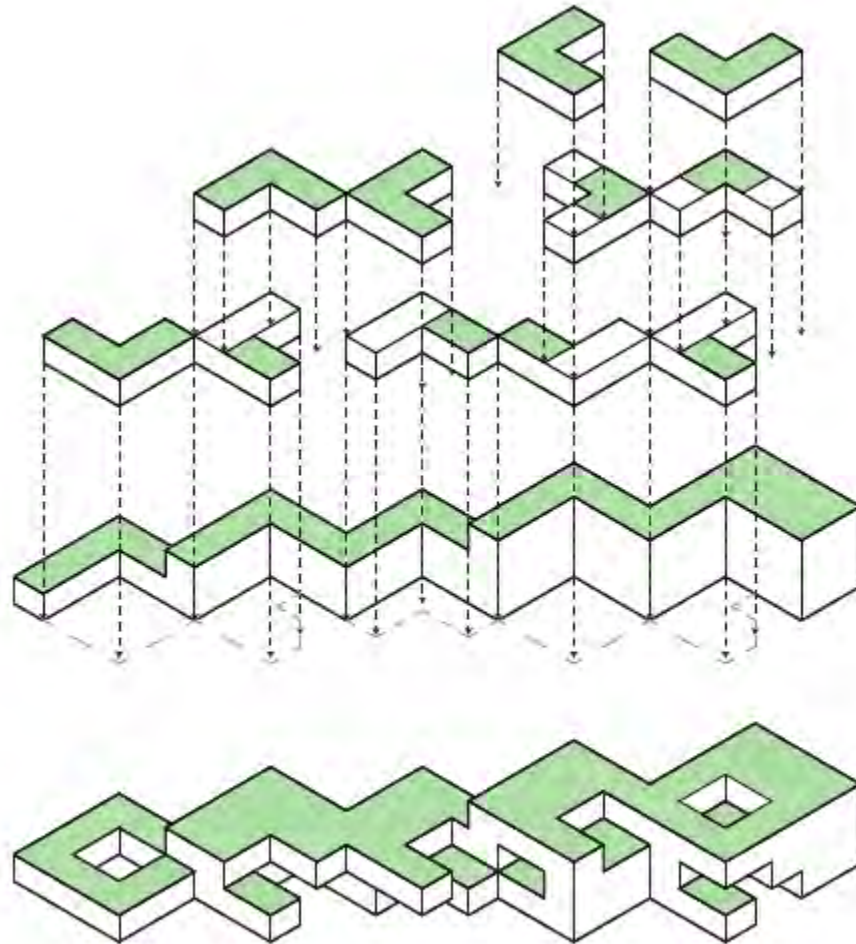
*Iteration 05*



*Final Form of Iteration 05*

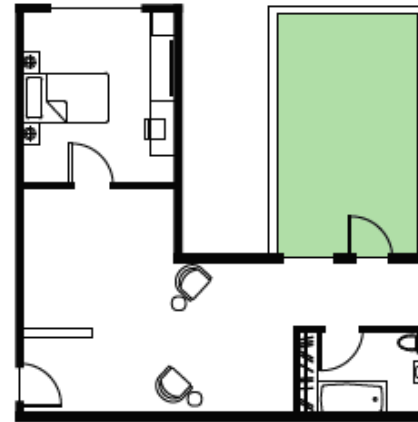
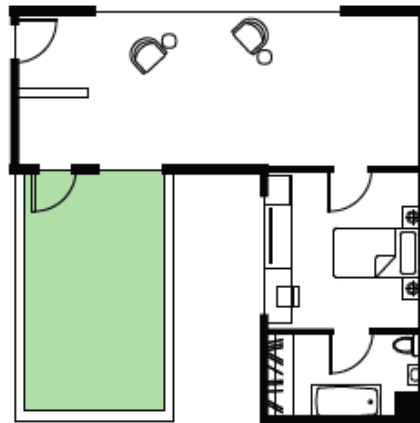
*MASSING MORPHOLOGY*

# Diagrams

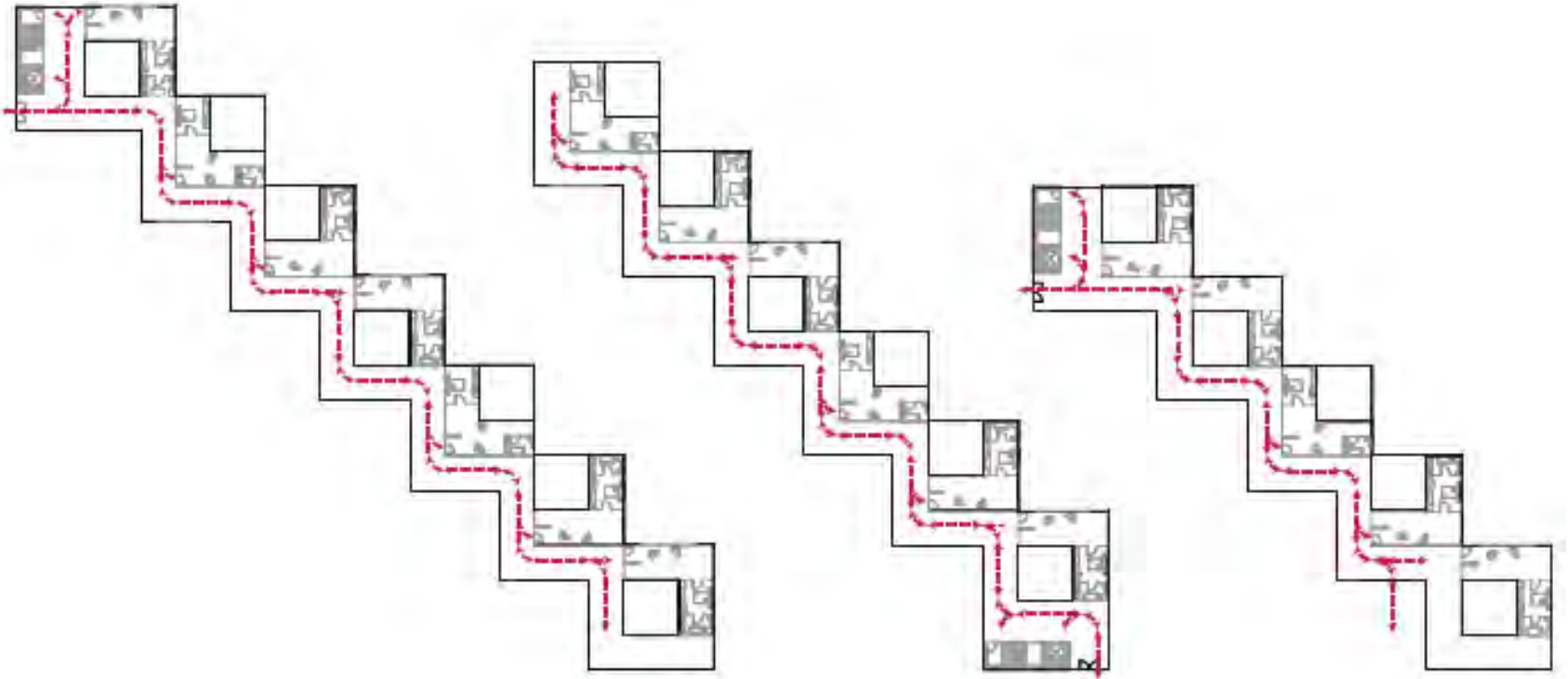


*EXPLODED AXONOMETRIC*

# Diagrams

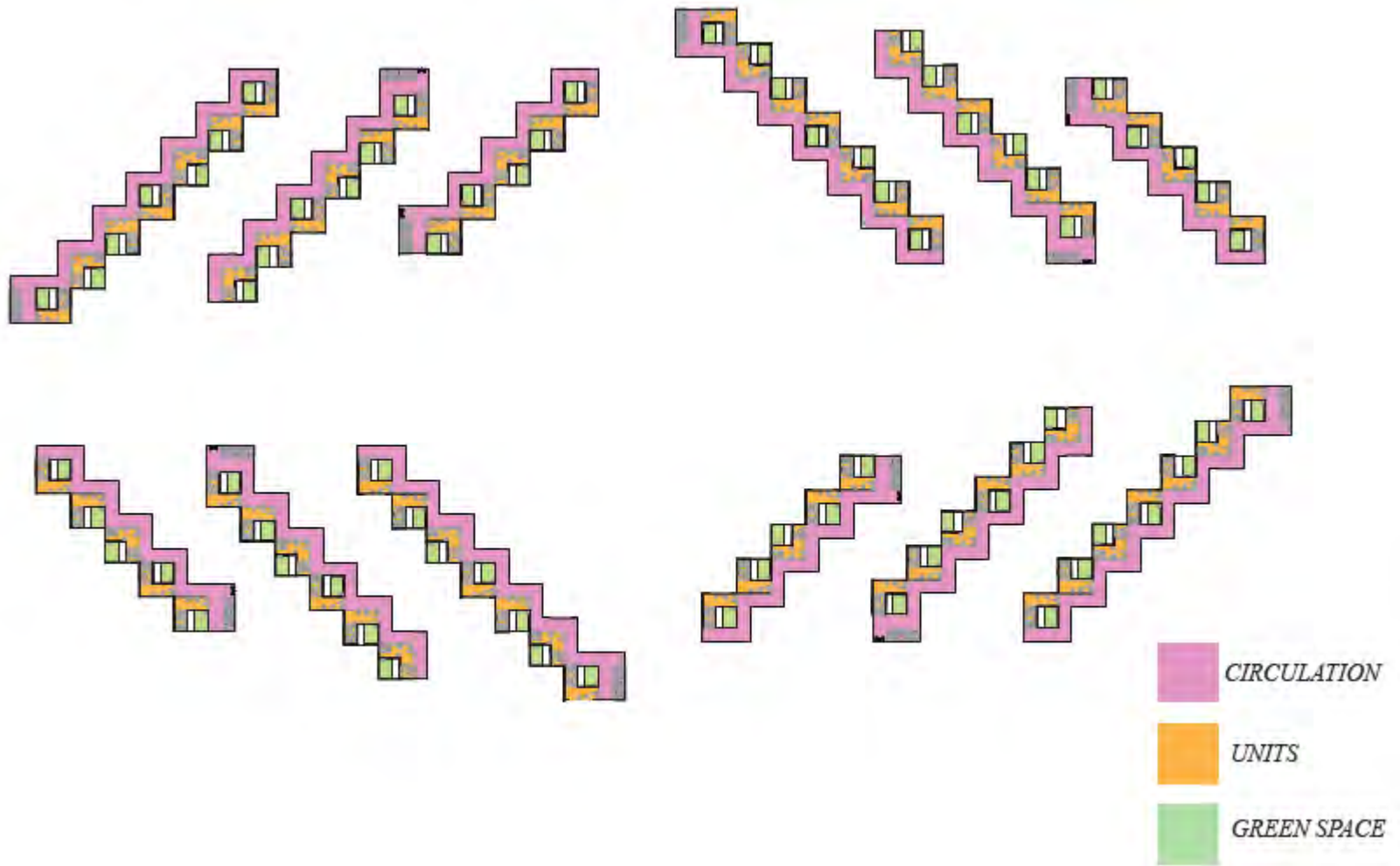


# Diagrams



*CIRCULATION DIAGRAM*

# Diagrams



*PROGRAM DIAGRAM*



# Project Ideas



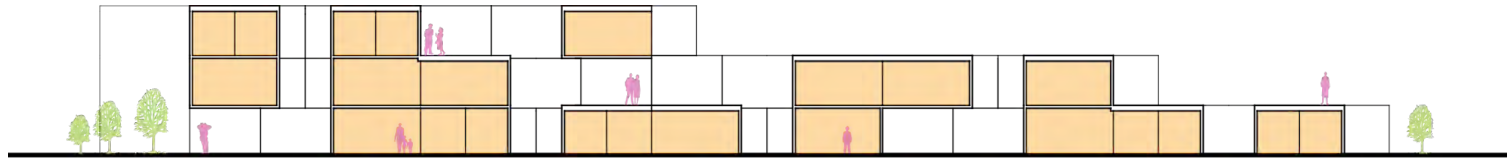
Longitudinal Elevation



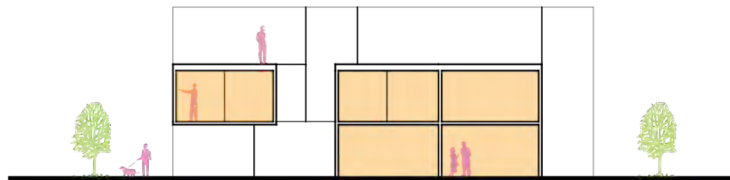
Transverse Elevation

*SECTIONS*

# Project Ideas



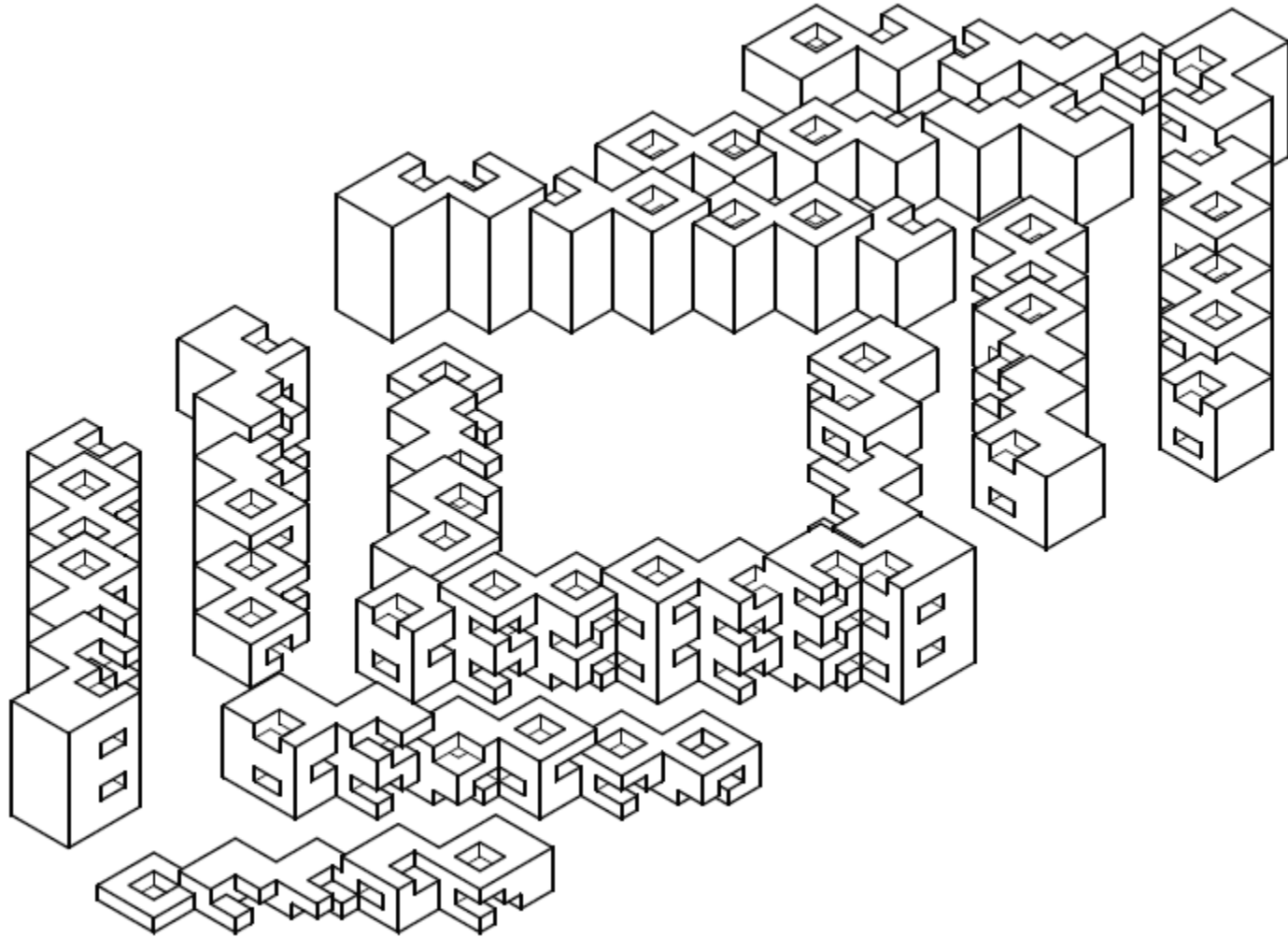
Longitudinal Section



Transverse Section

*ELEVATIONS*

# Housing Proposal



# 21<sup>st</sup> Century Housing Typologies

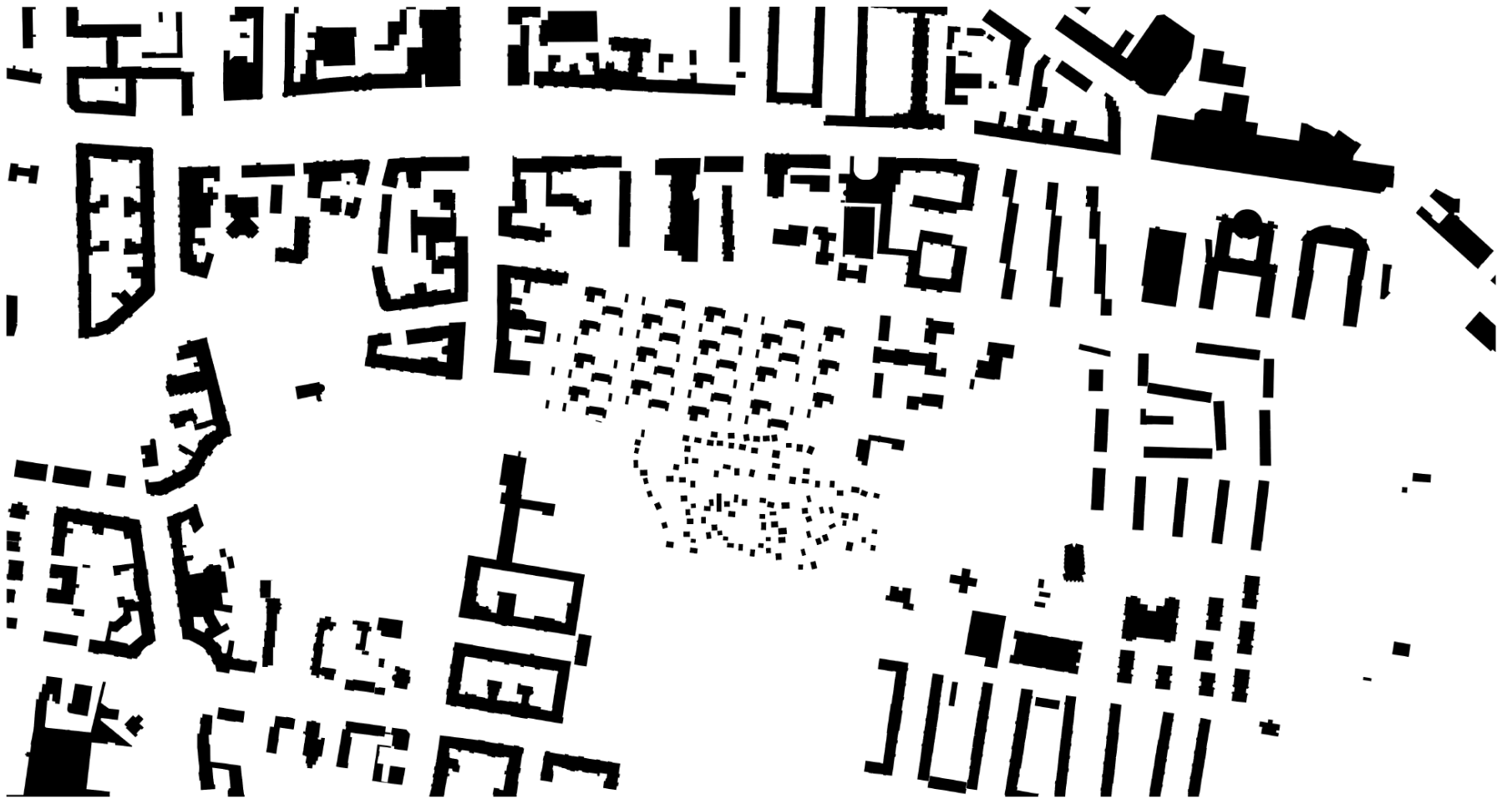
University Name: University of Kentucky

Project Name: Tempelhof Housing

Student Name: Deana Curran

Professor Name: Jason Scroggin, Associate Professor of Architecture

# Site Analysis



The Tempelhof area is lacking the housing to accommodate new and old residents of Berlin. Our studio project was to design housing that fits into the surrounding site conditions and adds to the welfare of the community.

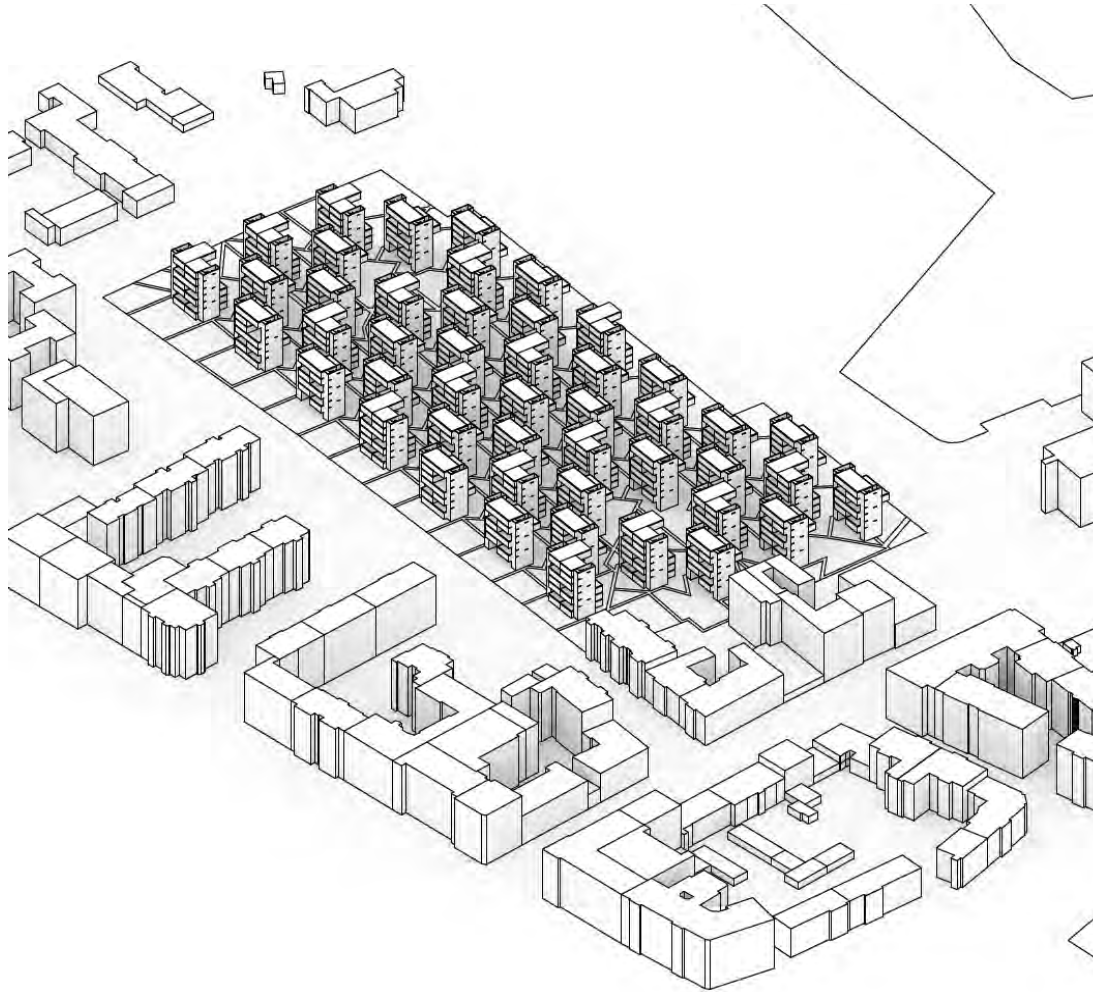


# Master Plan



The city is currently in the process of upgrading or relocating the city-hall, library, police station, and swimming pool which are near or currently on the site. To the South are the Schrebergärten which are extremely important to the city of Berlin (generally have a five year wait list). These factors influenced my design proposal which aimed to maximize pathways through the site, green space, and unit counts.

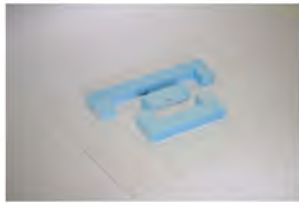
# Housing Proposal



# Beginning Stages



*Concentric*



*Framing*



*Vertical Linear*



*Thin Frame*



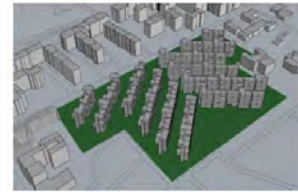
*Cross Linear*



*Checker*



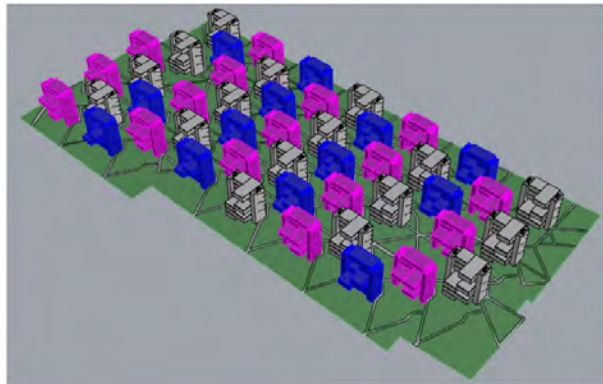
*Arrow*



*Third Affect*



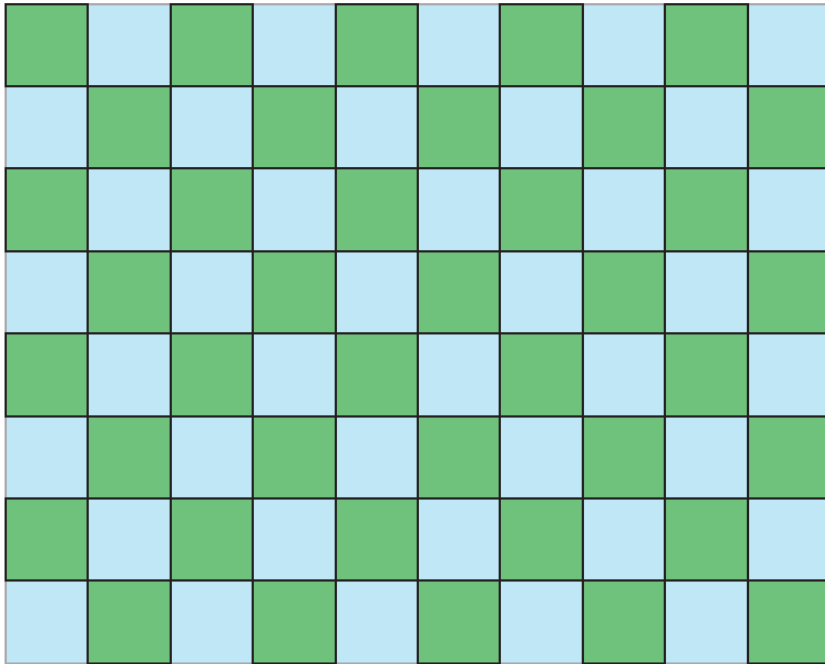
*Linear Trio*



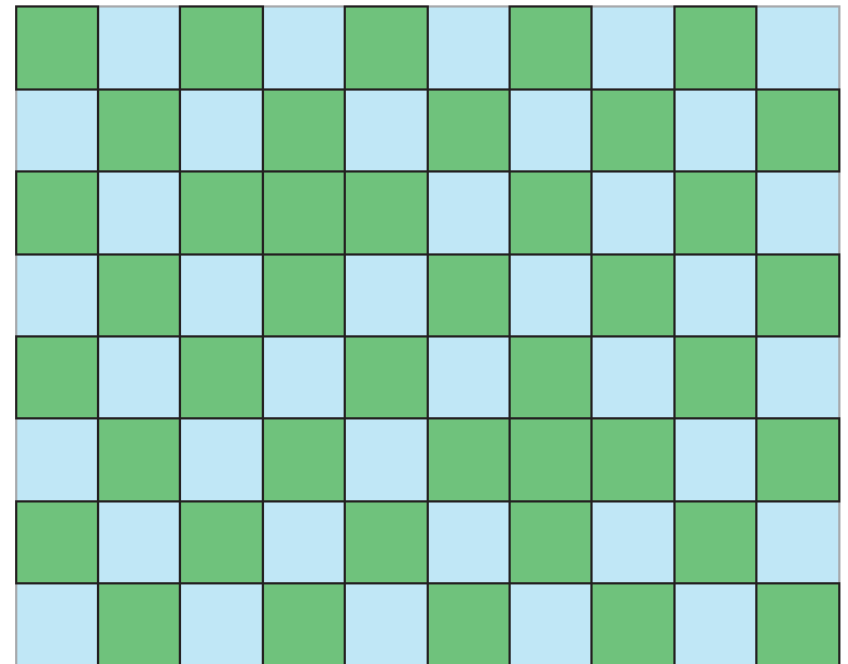
When starting the project, our studio made physical and digital massing studies. I worked with design ideas that would allow the site to have paths that flowed through the site to the surrounding areas, maximized unit count with legal setback, and increased the amount of green space.

# Site Diagram

The checkered grid was originally a result of the setback law restriction. The grid pattern has a ratio of fifty percent green space and fifty percent built space making a direct connection to the Schrebergärten to the South.



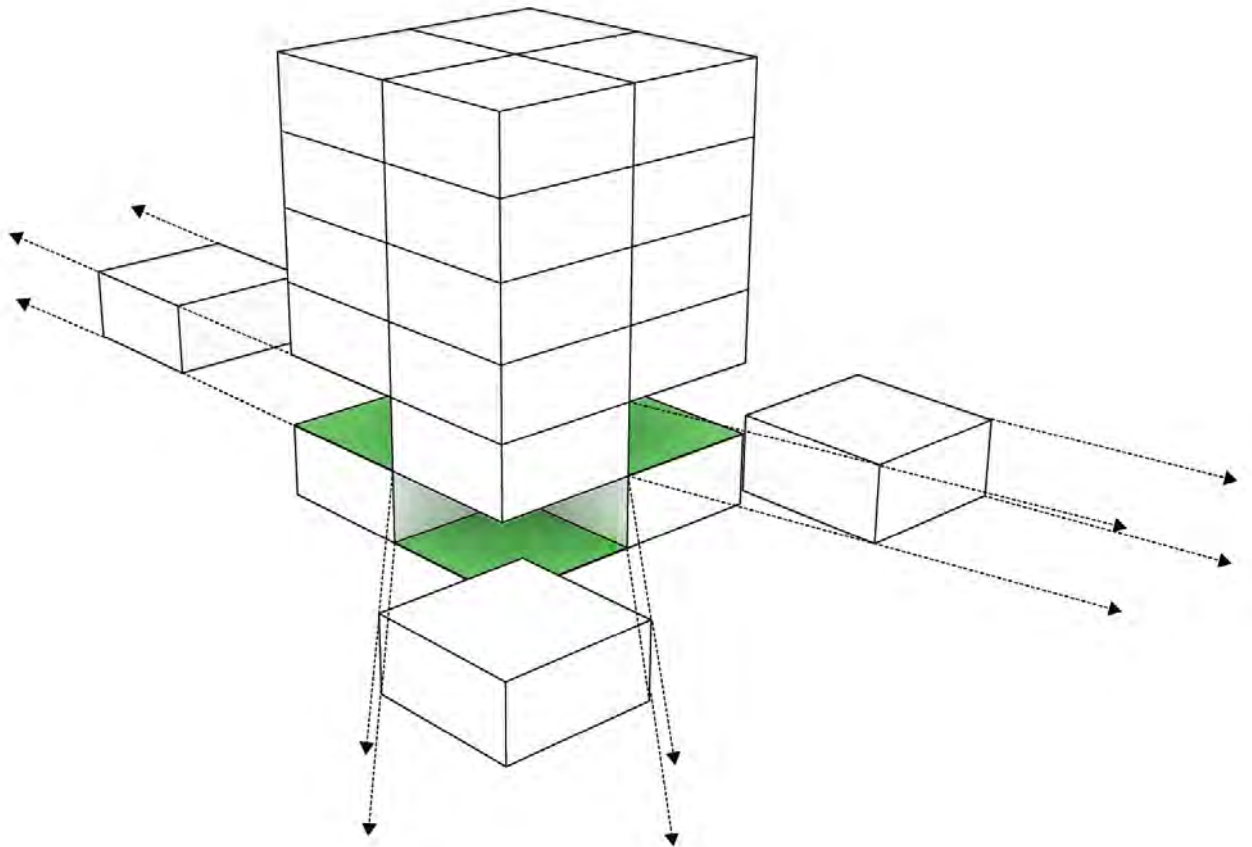
*The checkered pattern came by using the set back law to create a grid for the buildings and the green space.*



*The decision to remove two built squares to replace them with green space is to allow for an open space within the urban forest. This allows for larger places for play, gatherings, etc.*

# Project Ideas

Private green spaces are incorporated into a vertical design. The diagram shows the method used to create these spaces for every resident of the complex. The buildings are organized in groups of four fifty square meter blocks stacked. The subtraction of select blocks creates the private green space.





# Project Ideas

Each apartment has direct access to the stairwells located on either side of the building.



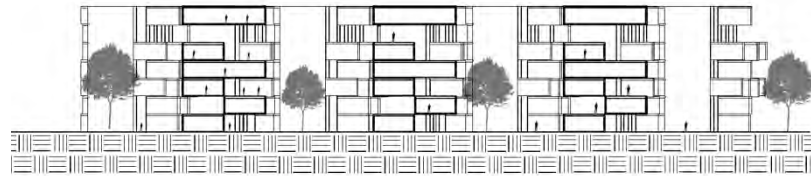
# Plans

These plans of the apartment buildings demonstrate the arrangement of green spaces for the buildings.

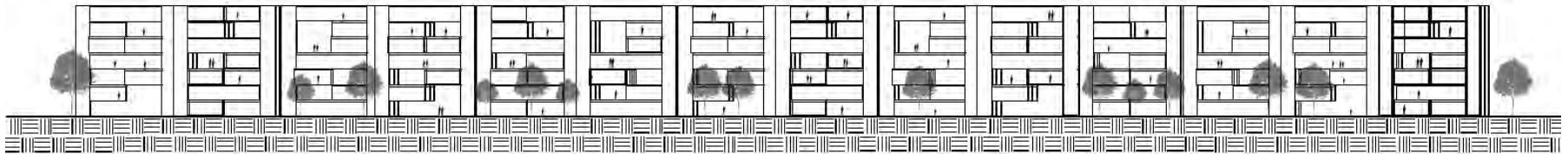


# Sections

The beauty of these sections is the visual representation of the punctured views that the green space voids create in the overall complex. The voids are another deciding factor in keeping with the checkered grid site plan. This grid allows the buildings of the same type to be aligned exactly which allows the voids to align and create raised site lines through the site.



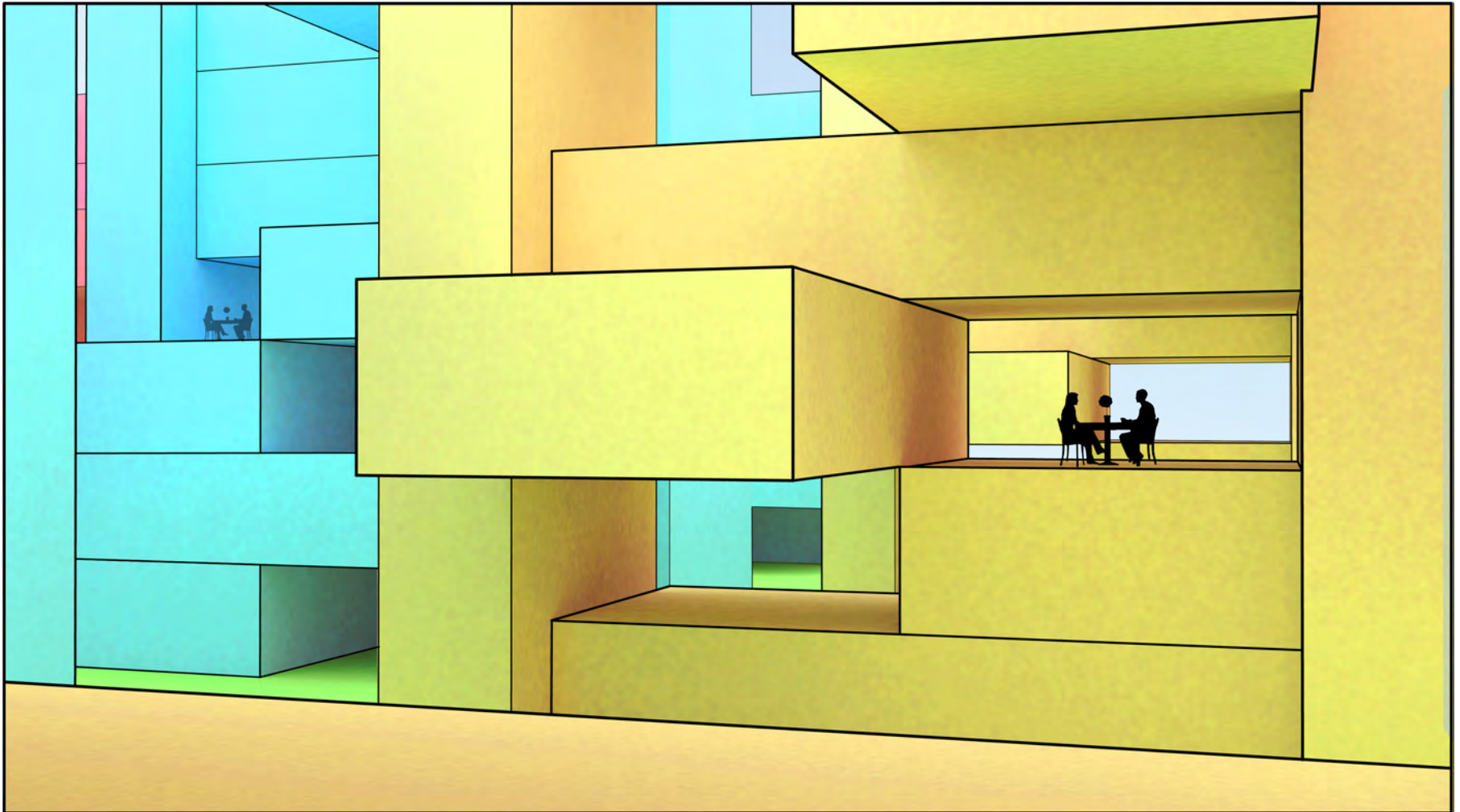
Transverse Section



Longitudinal Section

# Project Ideas

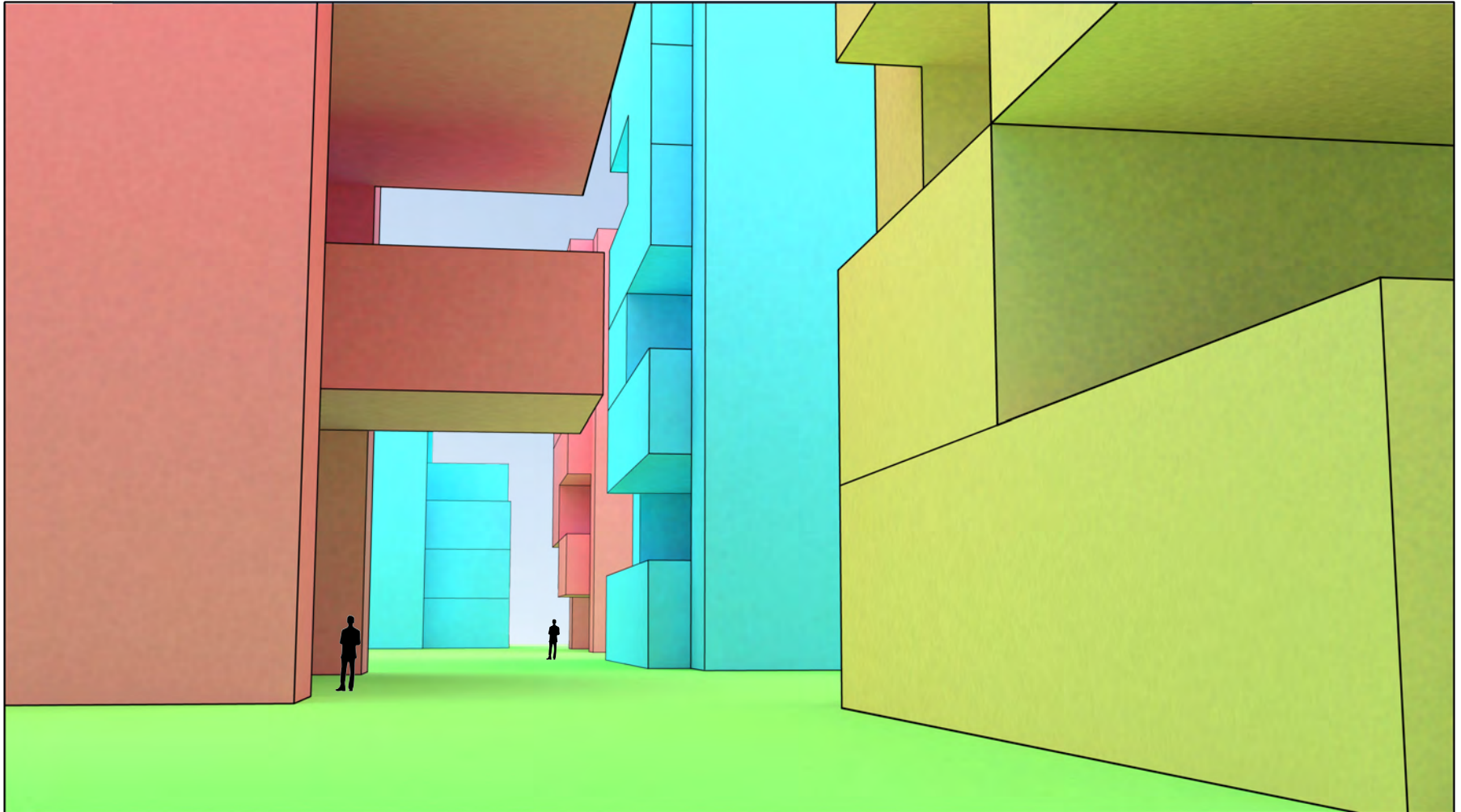
View from one of the vertical green spaces in the buildings.





# Project Ideas

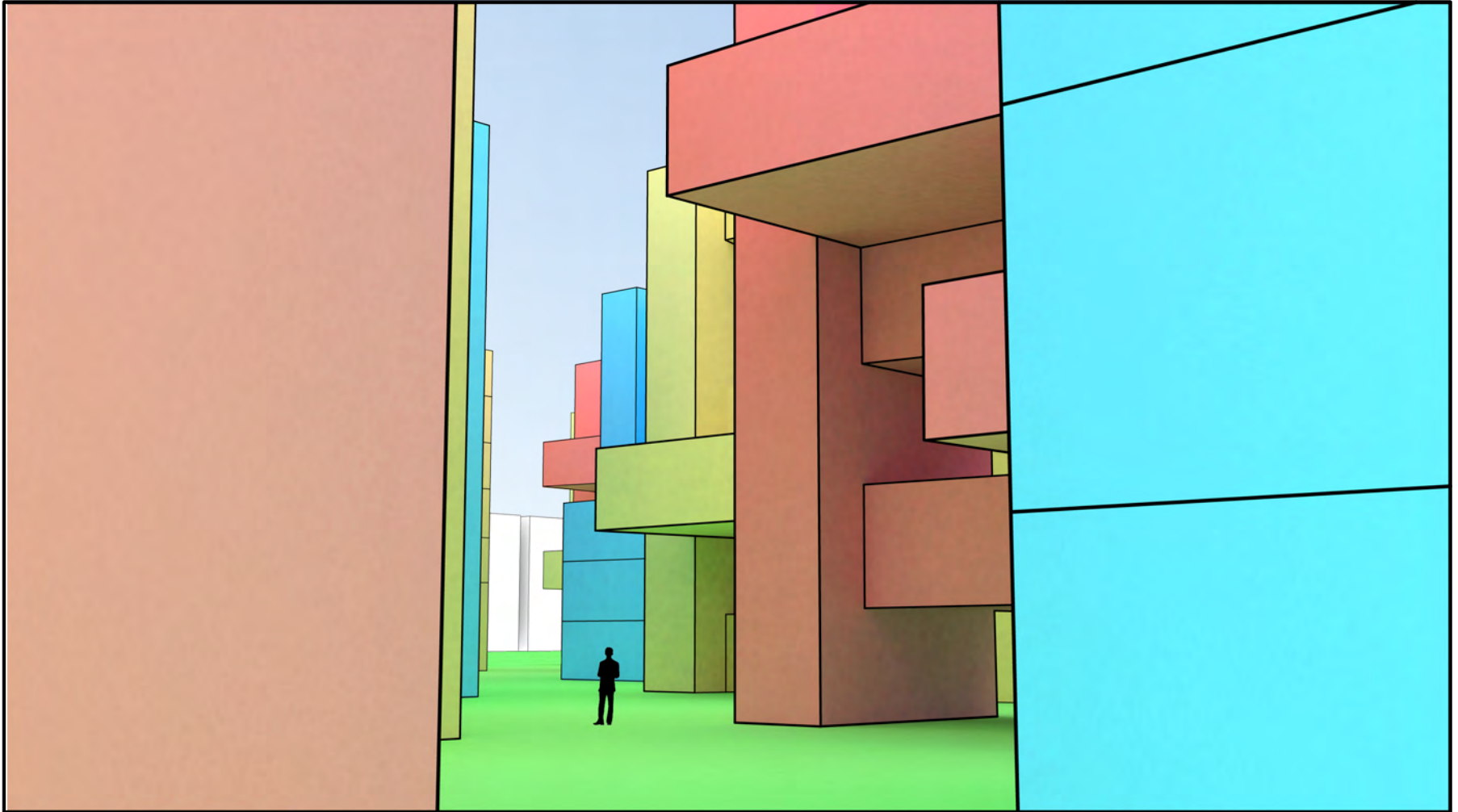
This view shows the clear ground paths through the urban forest on the site.





# Project Ideas

Looking down from one of the lower level green spaces onto the site.



# Housing Proposal



*Site Isometric*

# 21<sup>st</sup> Century Housing Typologies

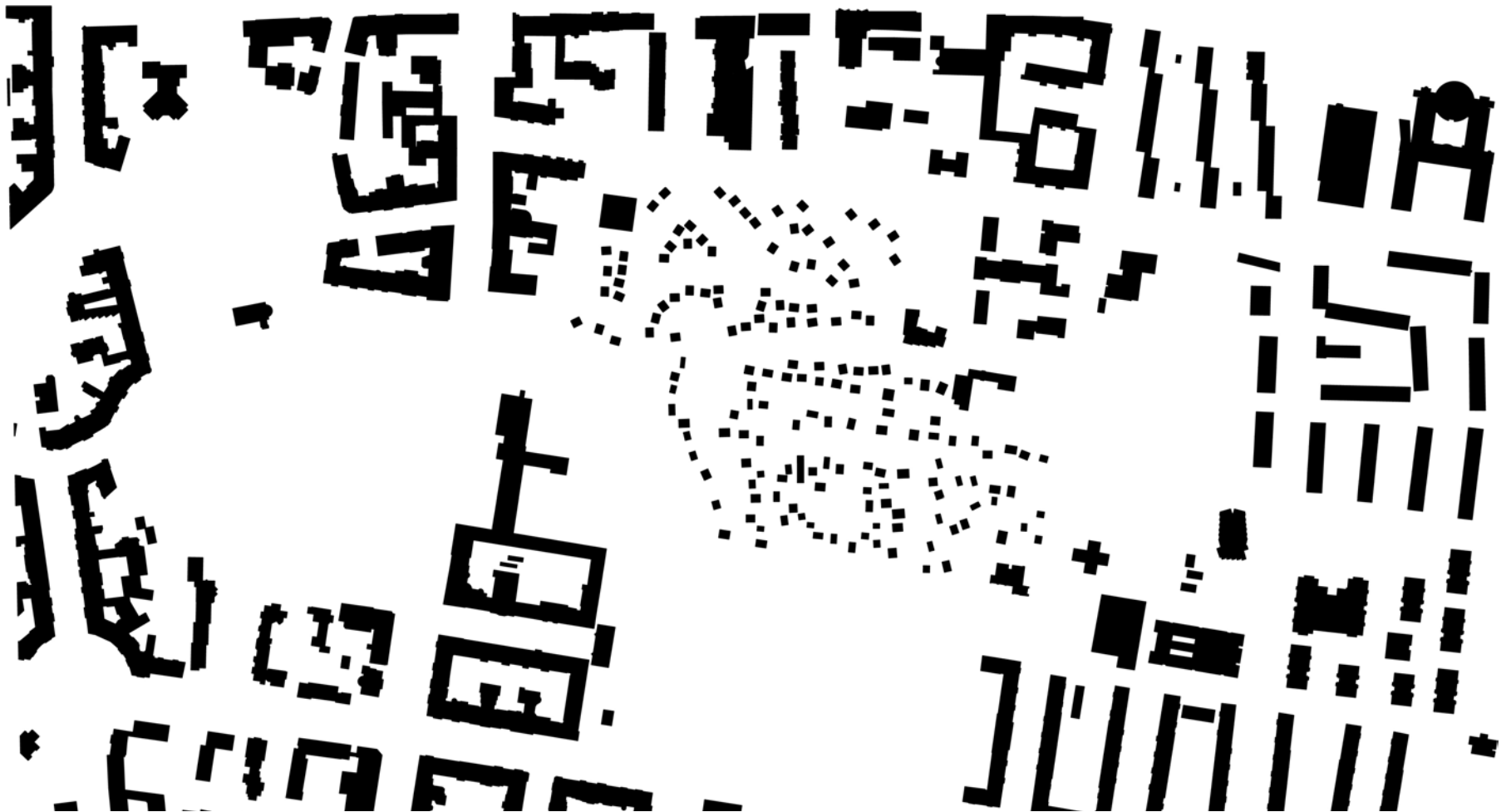
University Name: University of Kentucky

Project Name: Berliner Tower

Student Name: Blane Hornung

Professor Name: Jason Scroggin, Associate Professor of Architecture

# Site Analysis



Our studio was tasked with developing housing in the center of the Tempelhof-Schöneberg Borough. Schrebergärten were my biggest influence in while designing the Berliner Tower. I sought to integrate a tower into existing and new Schrebergärten that occupies the same footprint as two typical Schrebergärten lots.

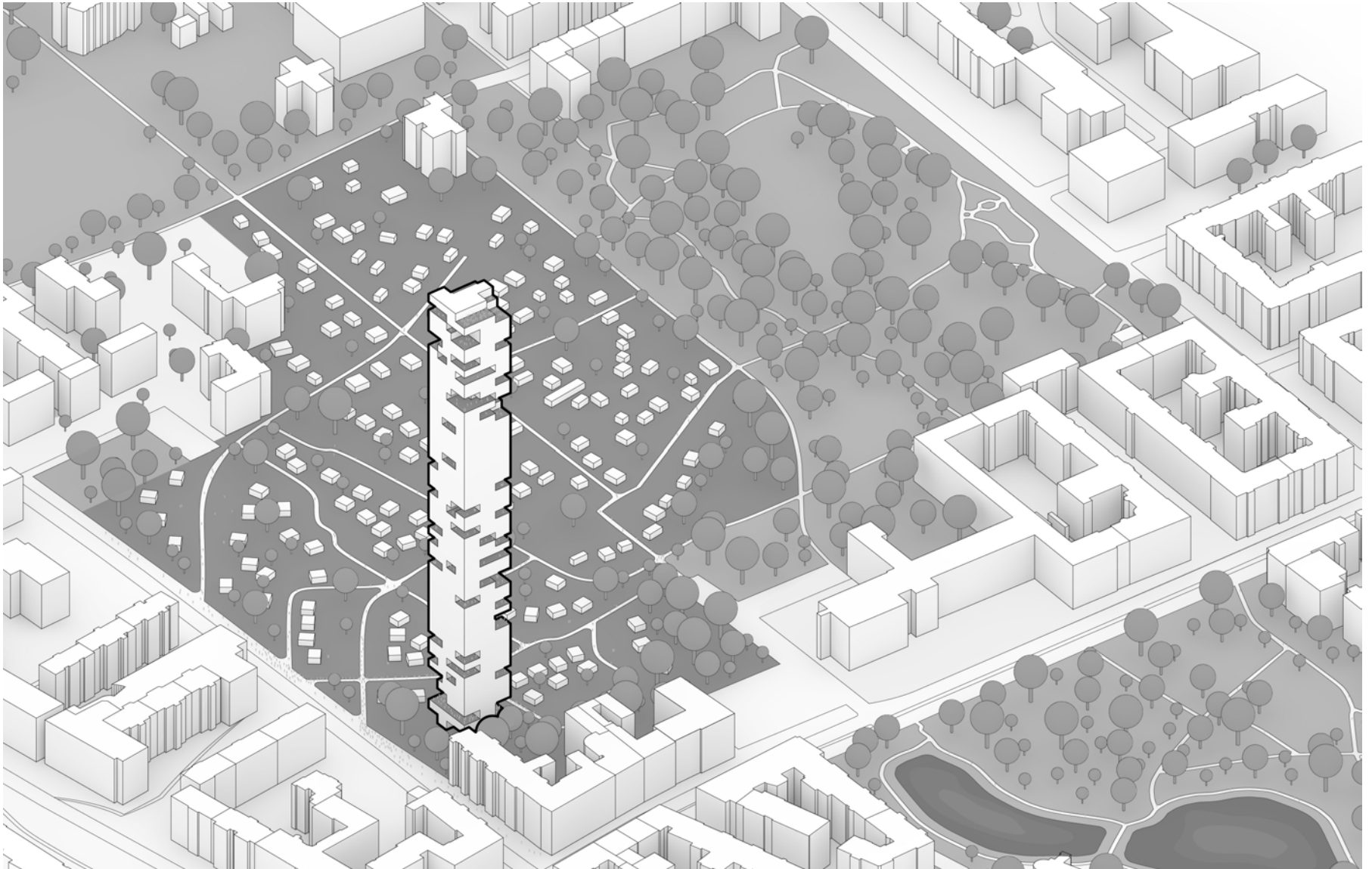


# Master Plan





# Housing Proposal

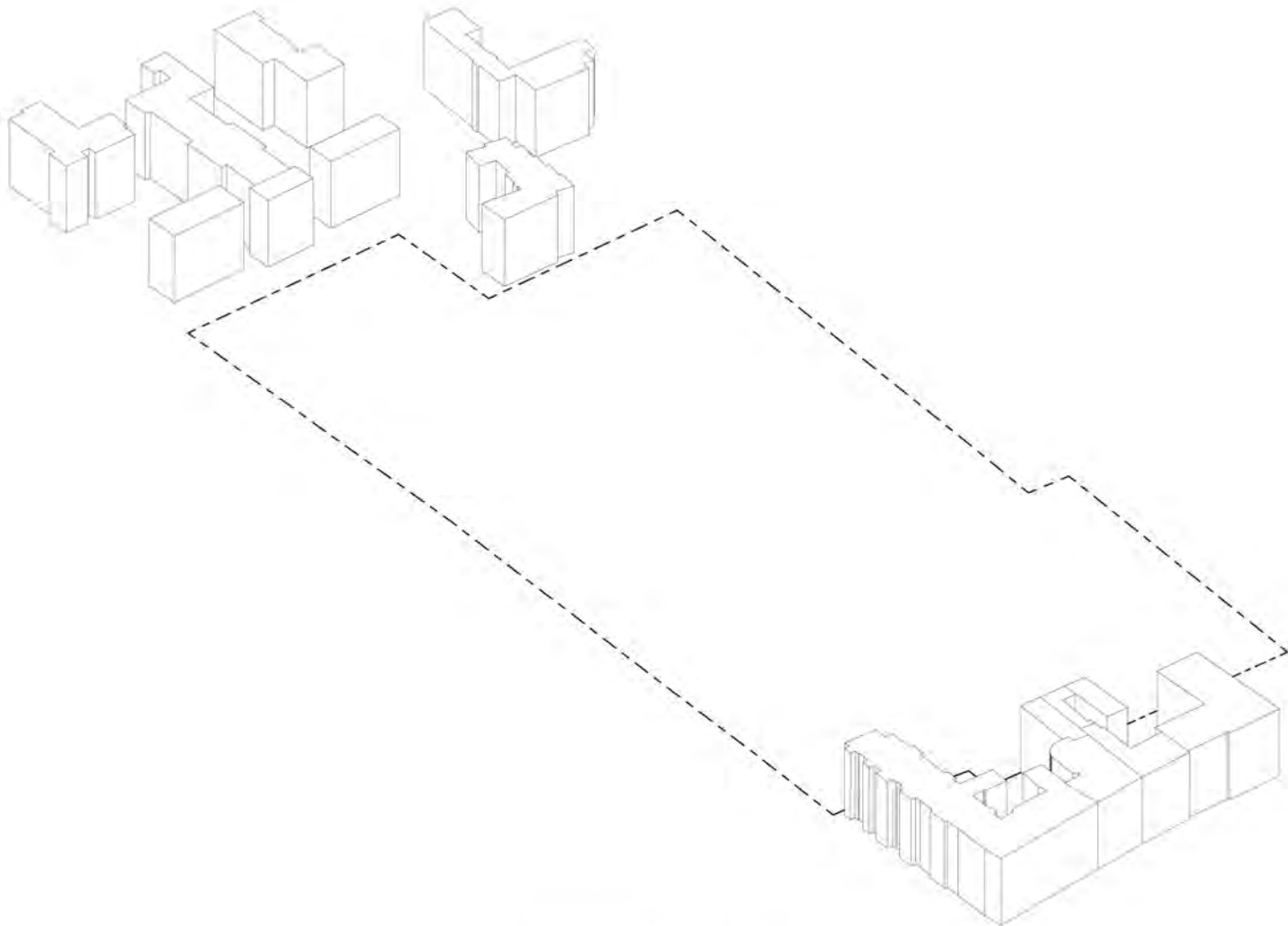


# Berlin Inspiration



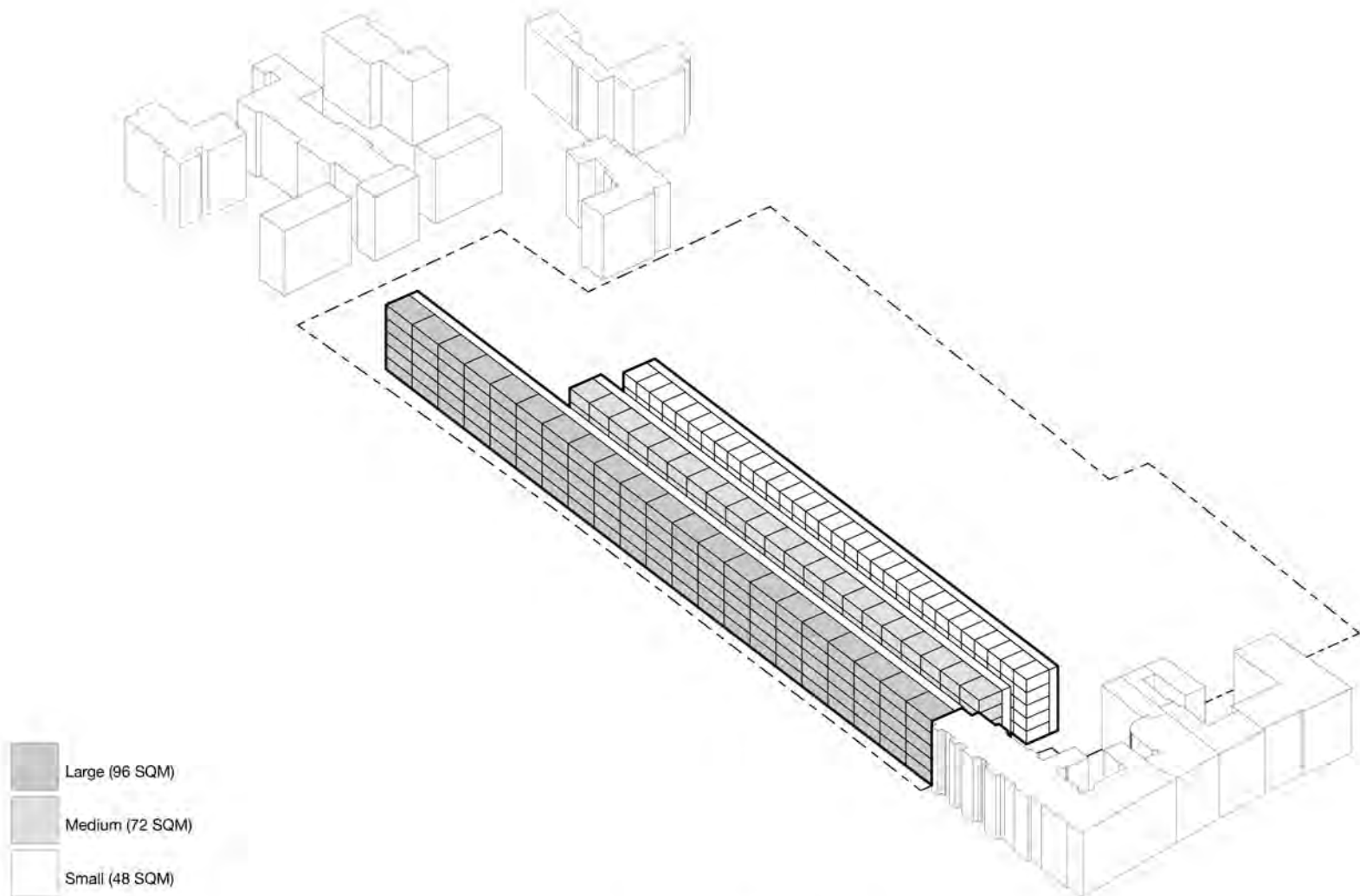
The Berliner Tower is a mash-up of all the experiences that make Berlin a great city. Most importantly the Berliner Tower blends into the Schrebergärten by adding green space and taking up a small footprint. The tower tops out at 212 meters making it viewable anywhere in Berlin. The top floor is 208 meters, 1 meter taller than the restaurant floor of the Fernsehturm Tower.

# Site Boundary

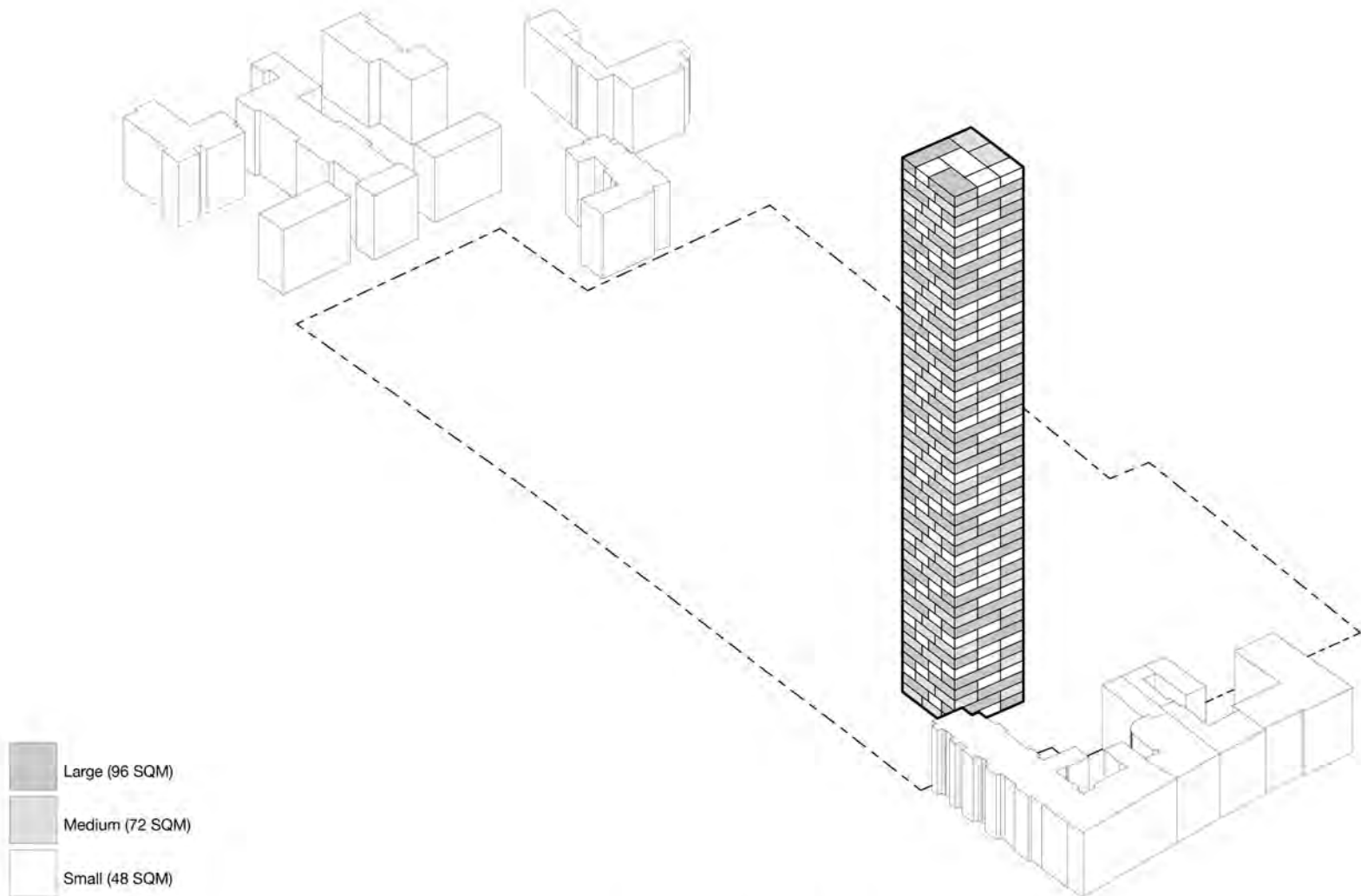




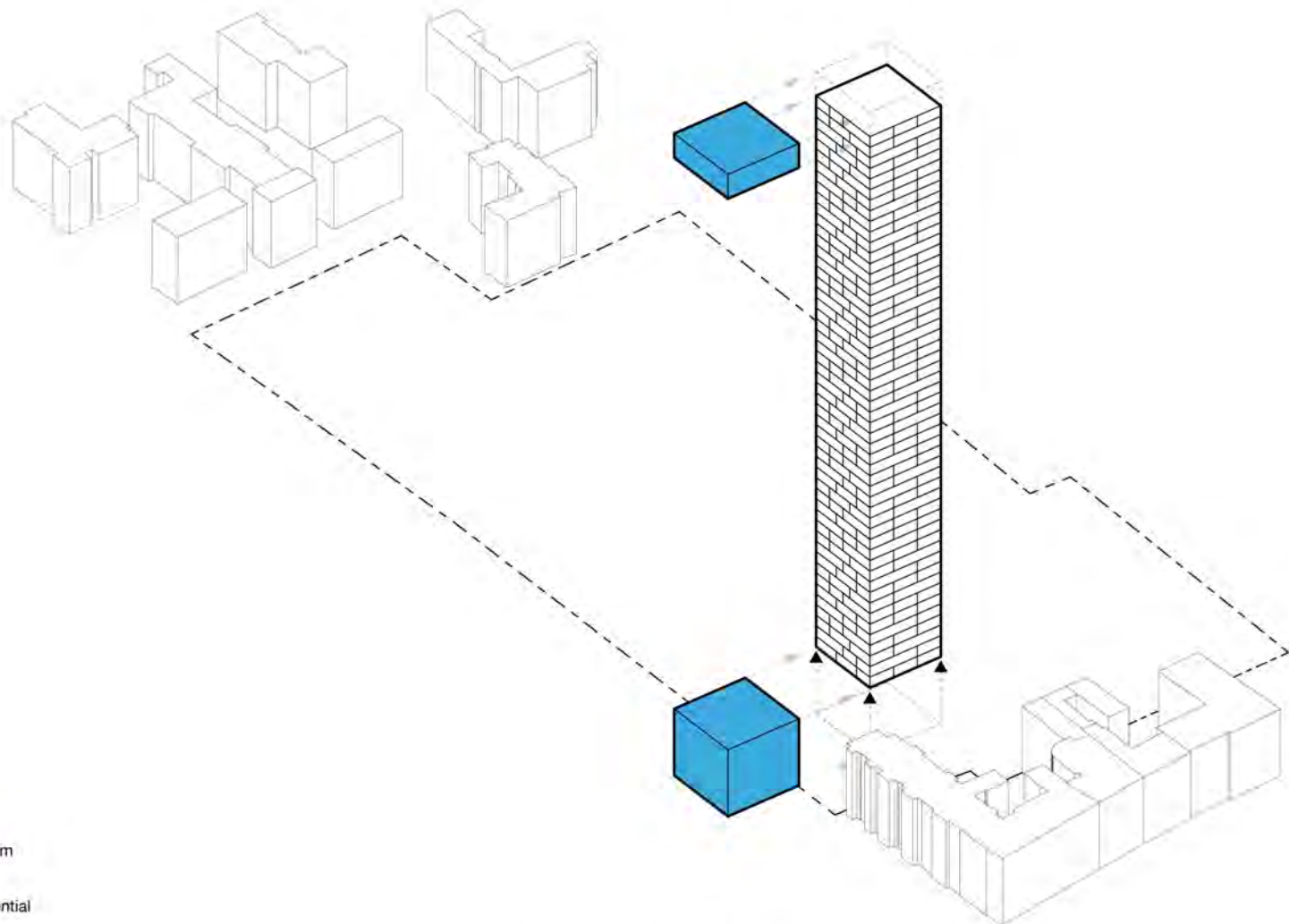
# Typical Housing Typology



# Vertical Housing Typology

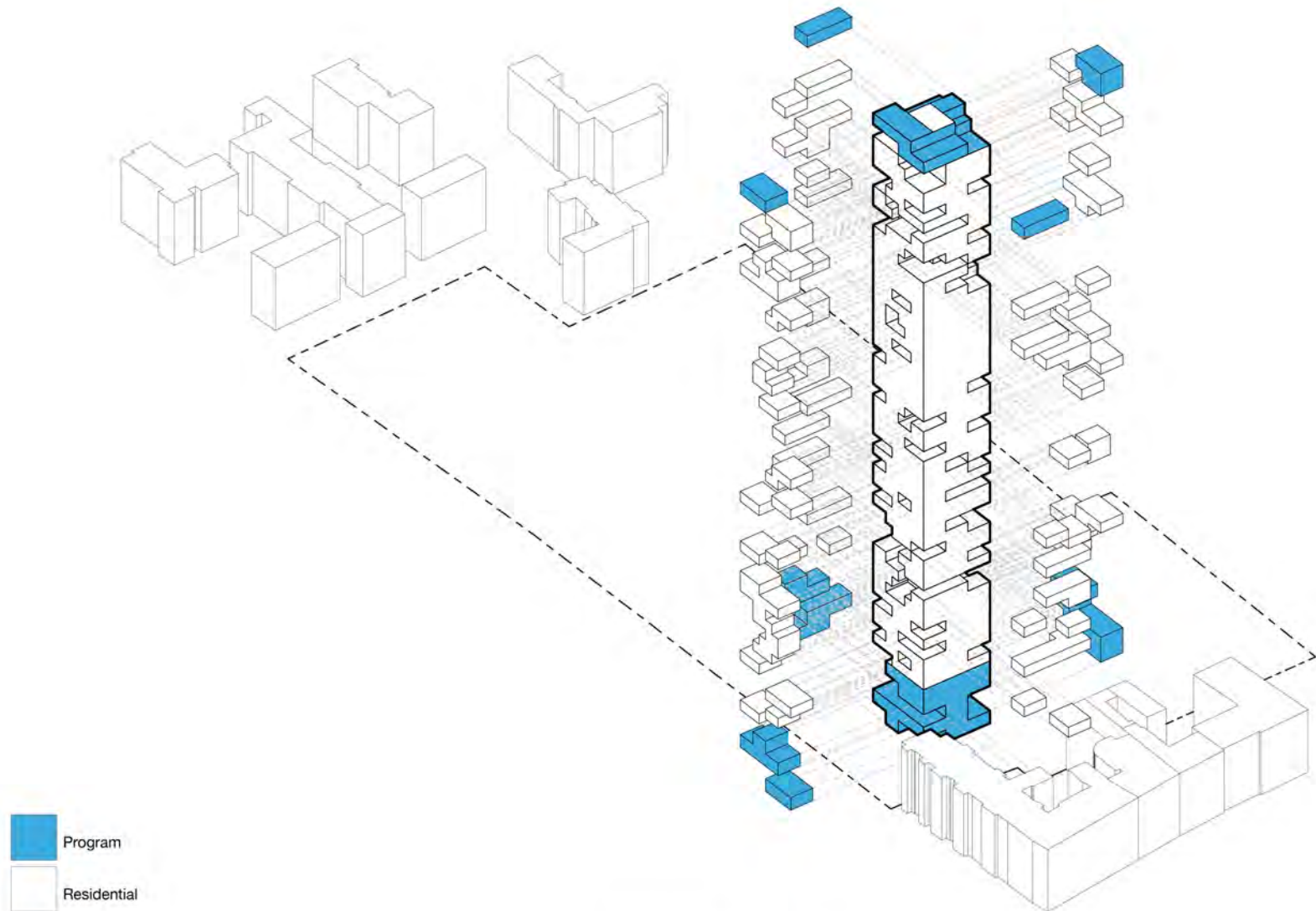


# Addition of Public Space

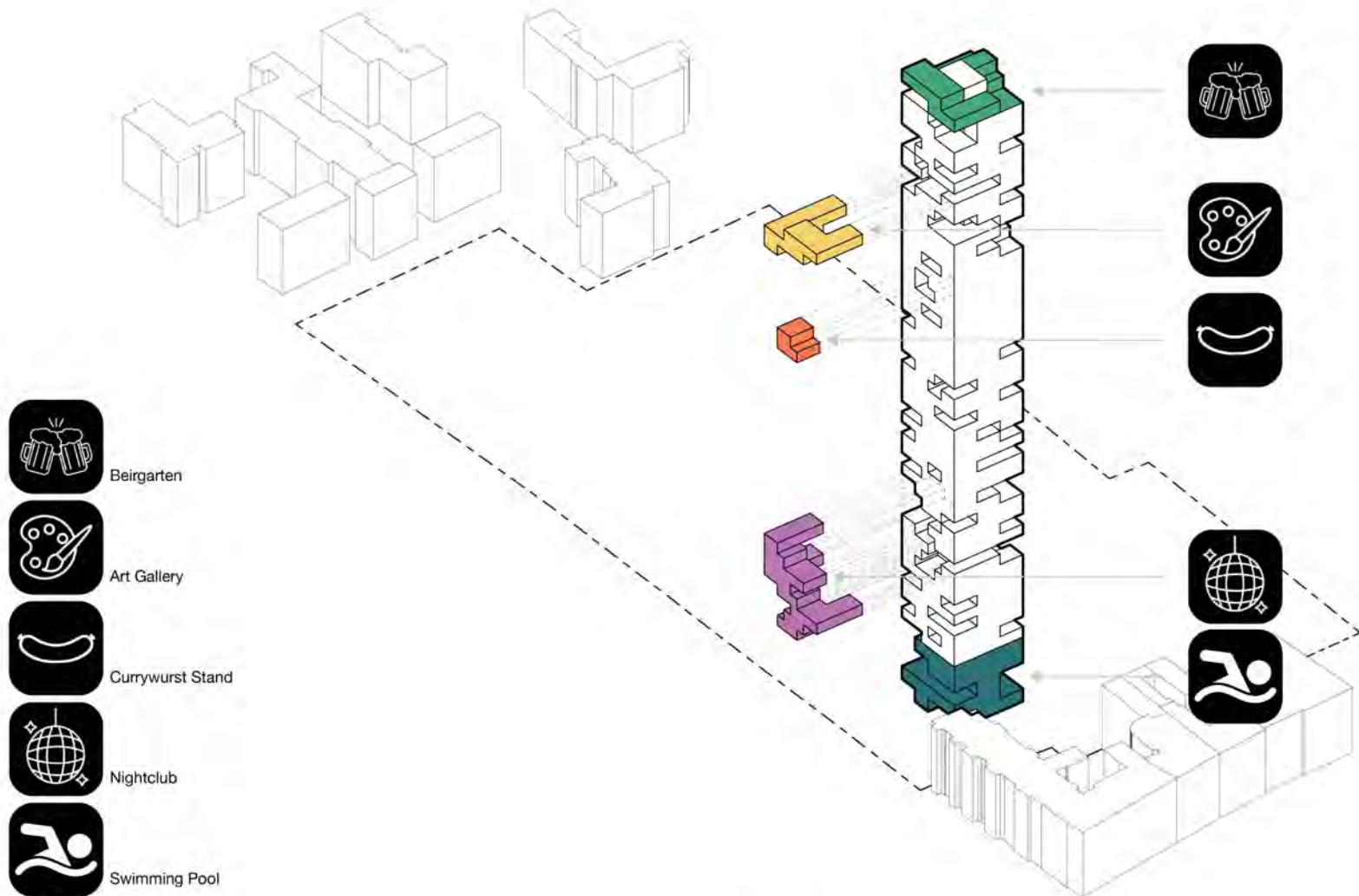




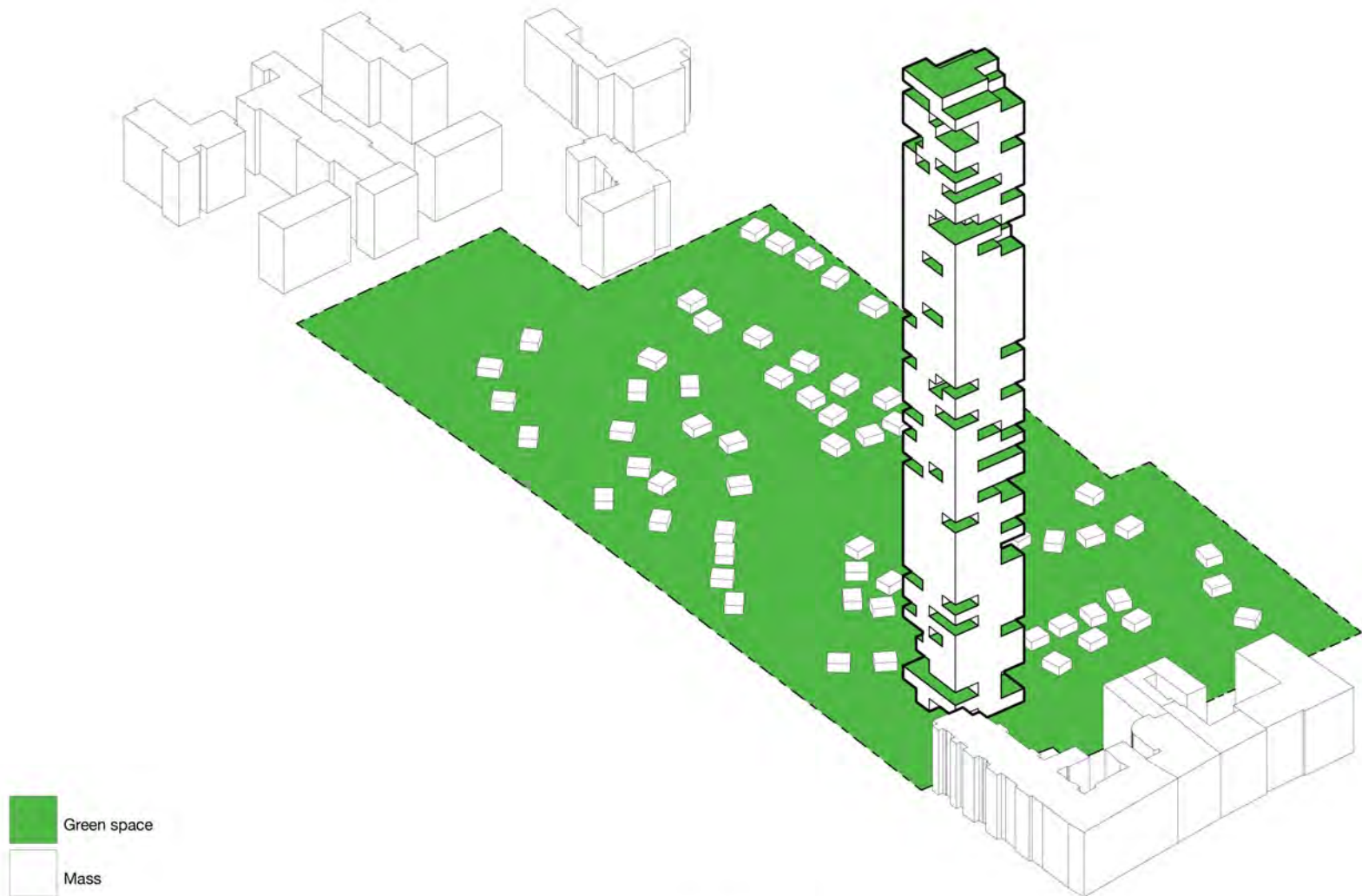
# Subtraction of Mass



# Programmatic Diagram



# Continued Green Space





# Housing Proposal



# 21<sup>st</sup> Century Housing Typologies

University Name: University of Kentucky

Project Name: Tempelhof Housing

Student Name: Michaela Murray

Professor Name: Jason Scroggin, Associate Professor of Architecture

# Site Analysis



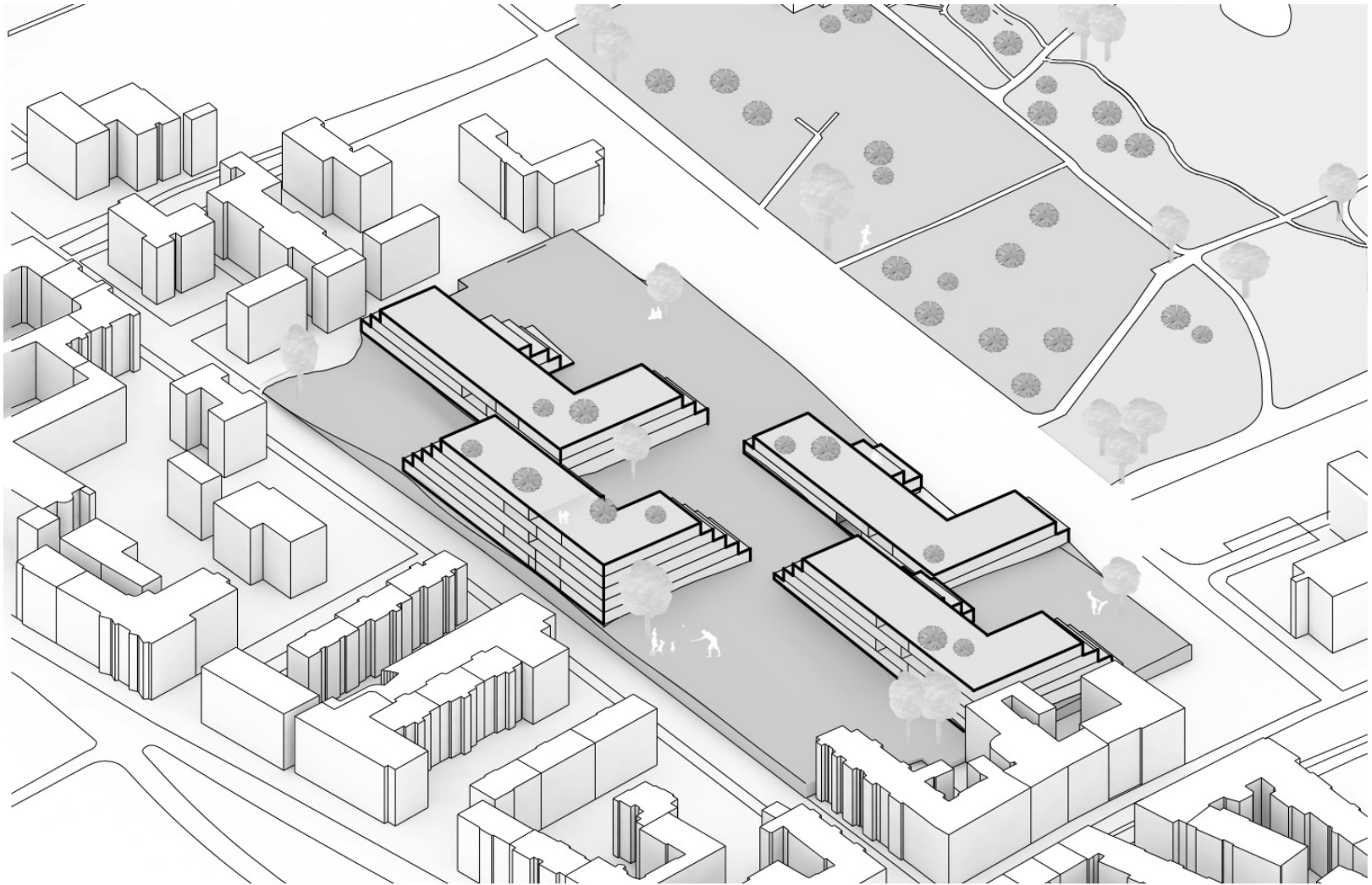
Berlin is a continually growing city, that is in the need for more affordable housing. This site analysis shows the density of the Tempelhof area. The residents near this site greatly value the Schrebergärten. This plan allows a slow rise from ground to building, from the gardens to the skyline.



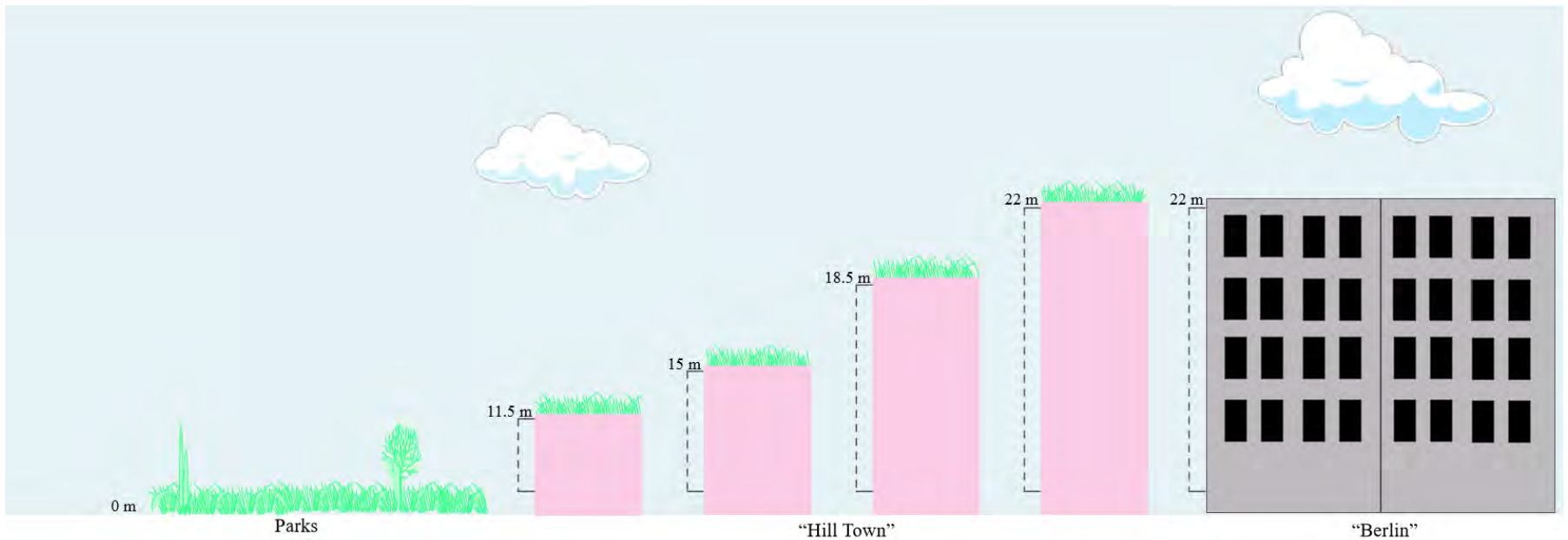
# Master Plan



# Housing Proposal



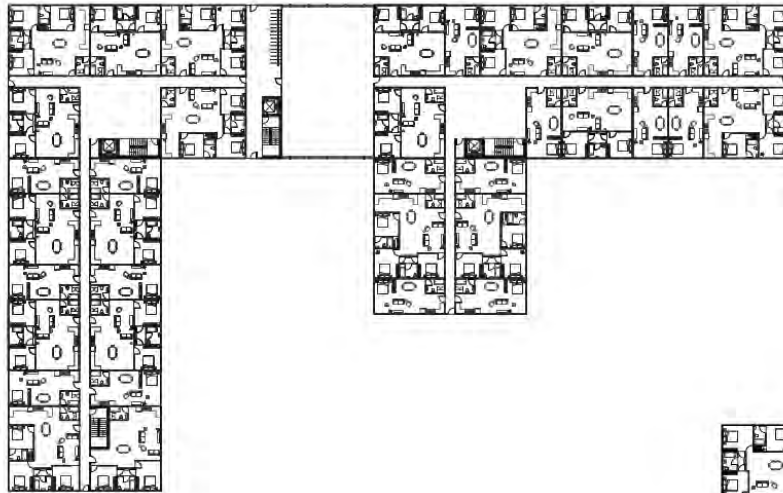
# Diagram



This diagram shows the "grass to mass" idea. The gardens and park at the site's edge start at ground level and the housing units slowly rise to the standard building height in Berlin of 22 meters.

# Floor Plans

The first and top floors are shown here. The green space located on the top floor designates the community garden space that is to be shared by the tenants on their given floors.



GROUND FLOOR



TOP FLOOR



# Floor Circulation

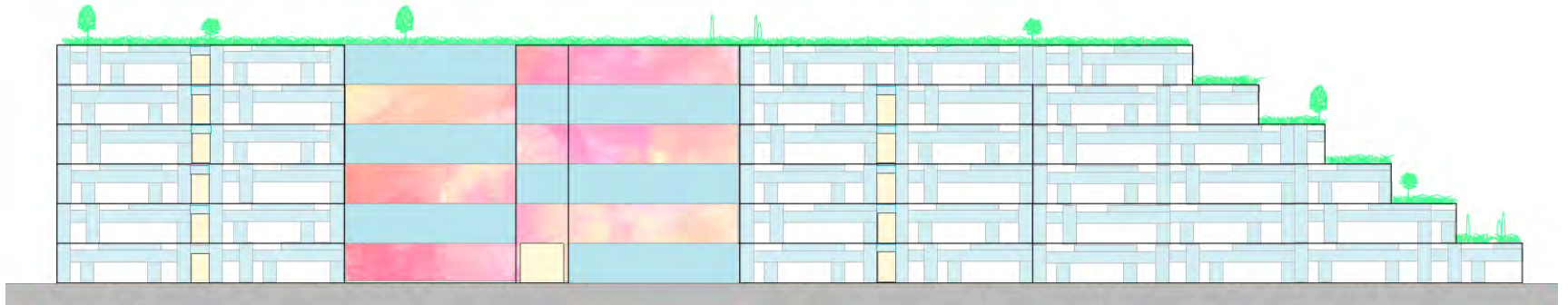




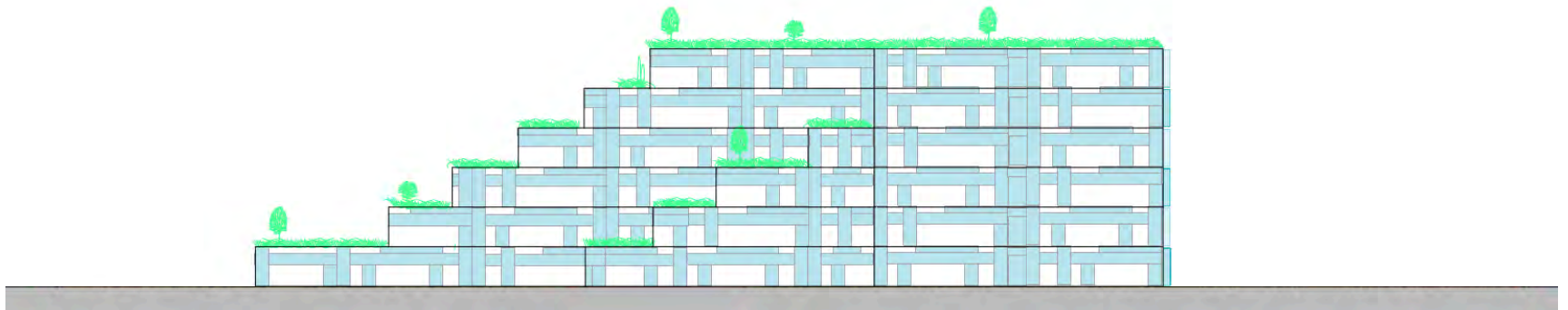
# Section



# Elevations

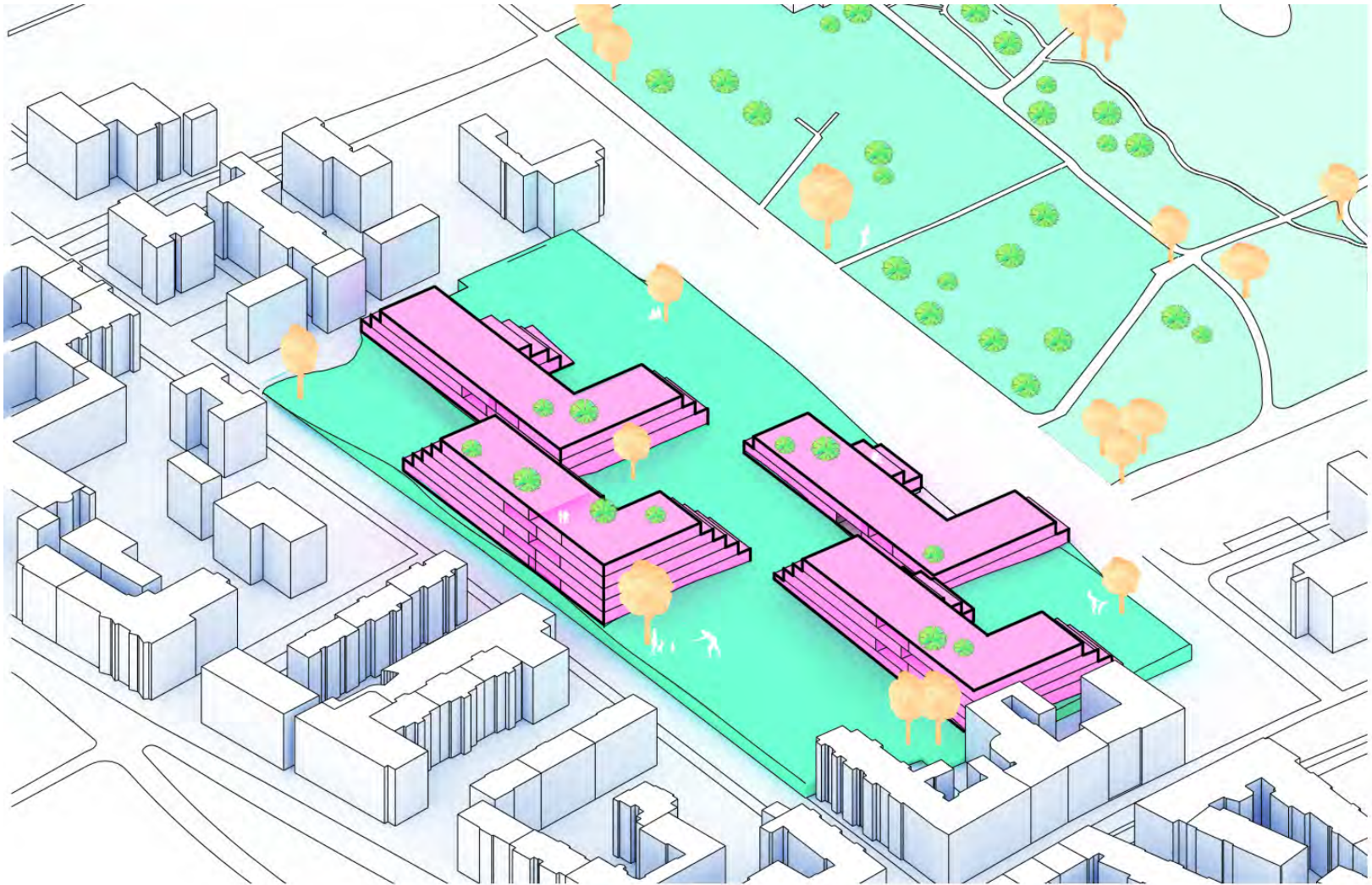


*SOUTH*



*EAST*

# Housing Proposal



*Site Isometric*

# 21<sup>st</sup> Century Housing Typologies

University Name: University of Kentucky

Project Name: Tempelhof Housing

Student Name: Steve Ngandu-Sankayi

Professor Name: Jason Scroggin, Associate Professor of Architecture



# Site Analysis



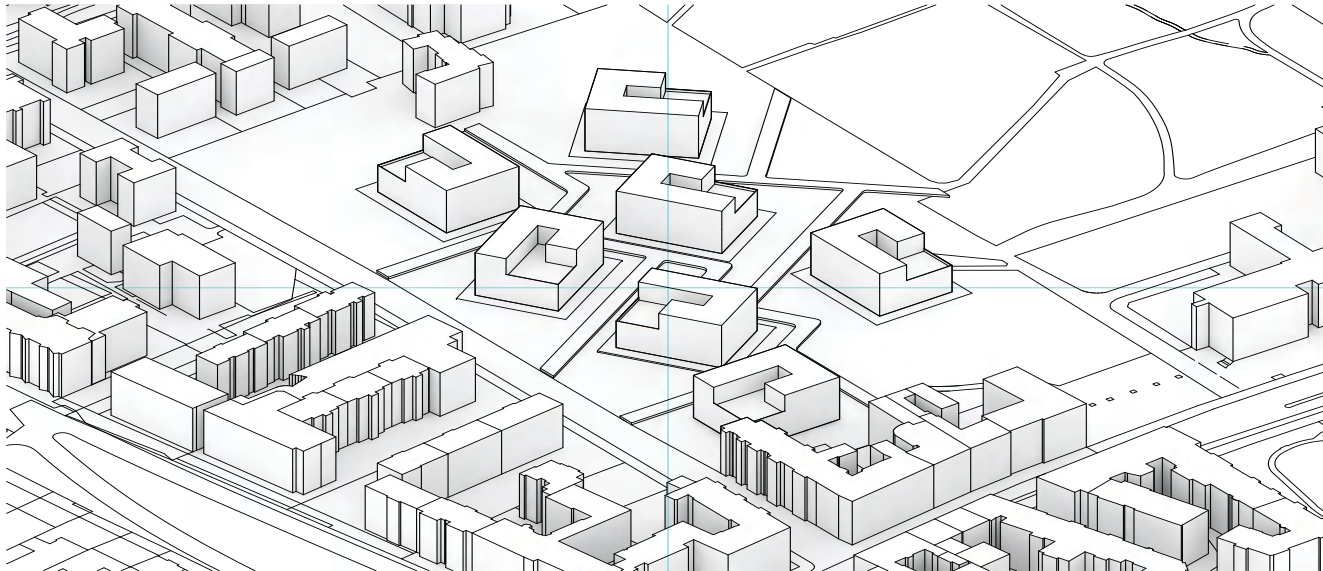
With an increasing amount of migration to the city of Berlin, the need for housing is essential. The Tempelhof area is lacking the density of housing to accommodate new and old residents of Berlin. Our studio project was to design Tempelhof housing that fits into the surrounding site conditions and adds to the welfare of the community



# Master Plan

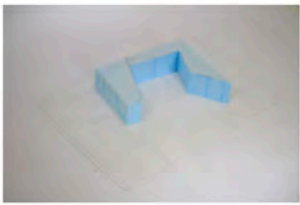


# Housing Proposal

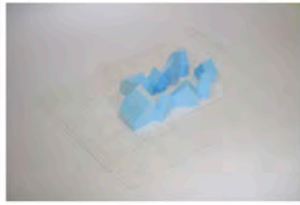


# Beginning Stages

## *Massing Morphology*



*Massing*



*Cluster*



*Stack*



*Lot*

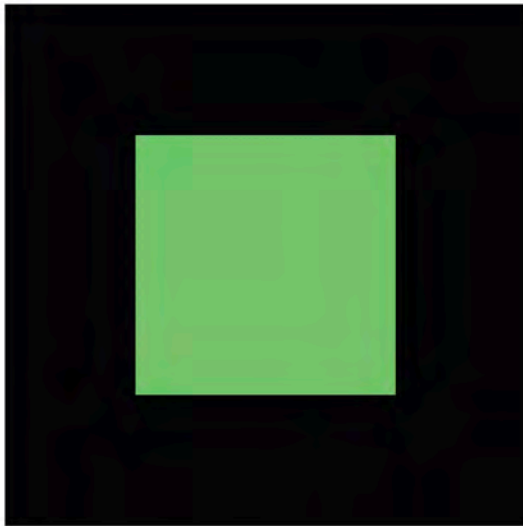


*Melange*

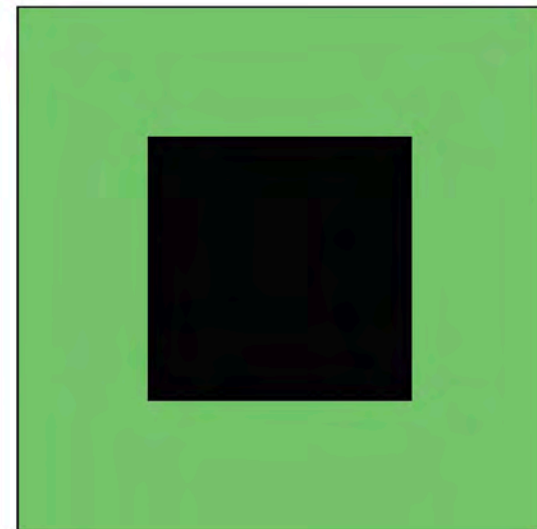
The project started with massing studies. I experimented with the idea of massing, cluster, stacks, lot and melange. I chose the cluster massing study for the project.

# Diagram

The typical housing block in Berlin is made of a courtyard enclosed in the building. My project proposal for the Tempelhof area was to invert this model with the courtyard or green spaces enclosing the building.

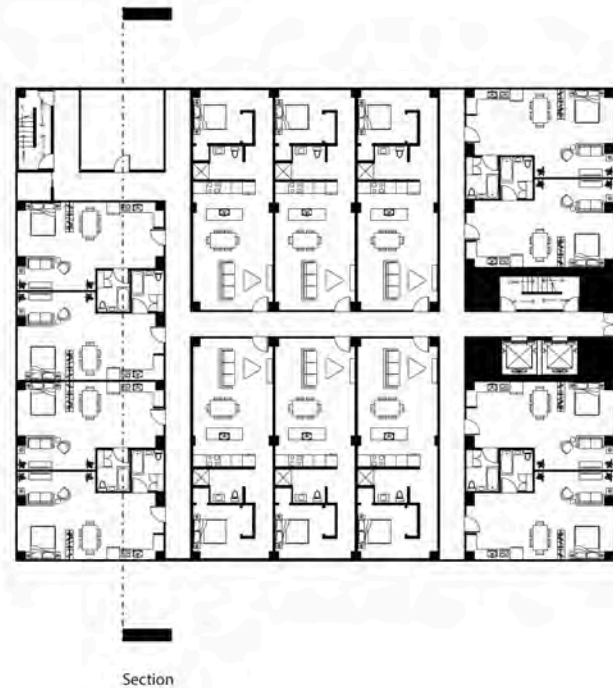
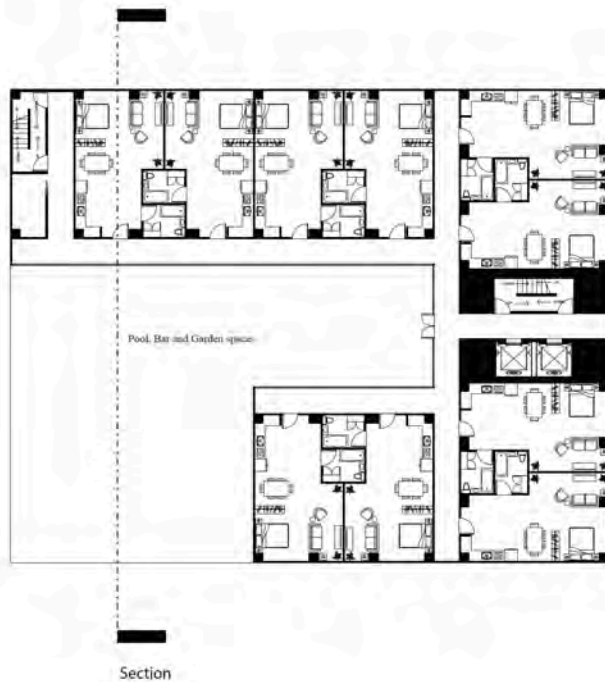


Typical in Berlin



*Concept Diagram.*

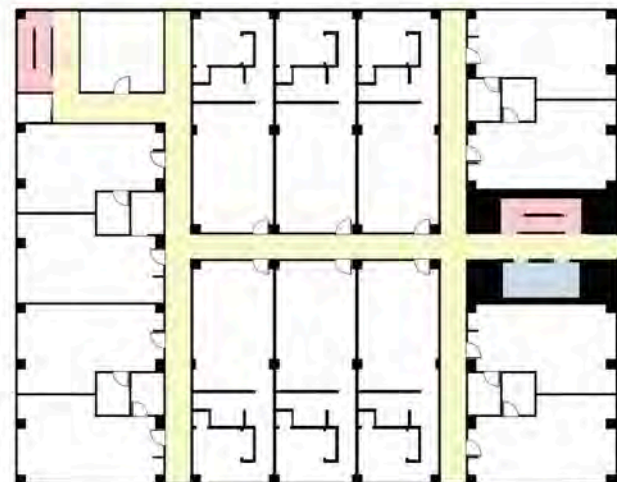
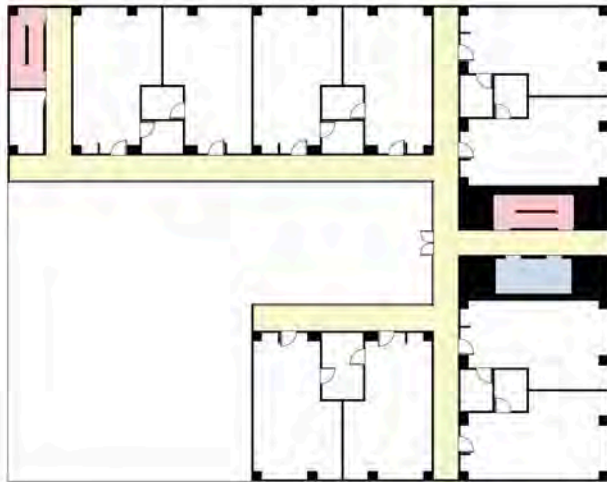
# Project Ideas



*Typical Floor Plan*



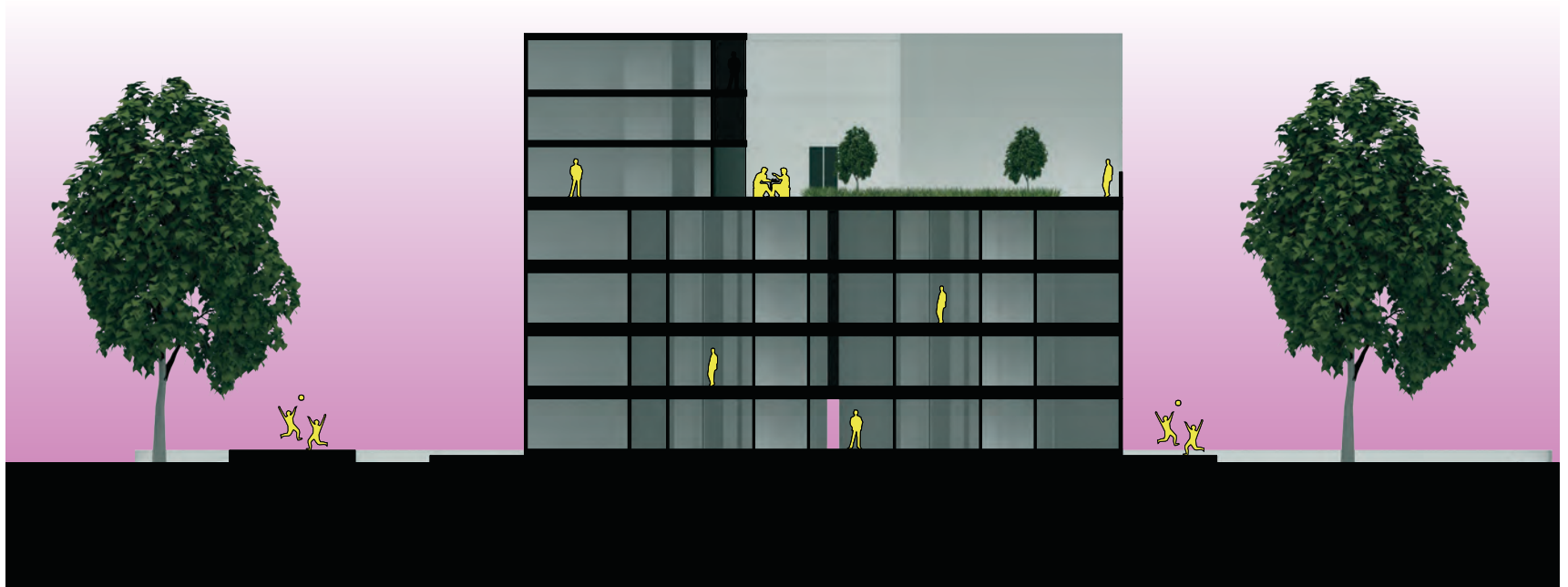
# Project Ideas



- Stairs
- Elevators
- Hallways

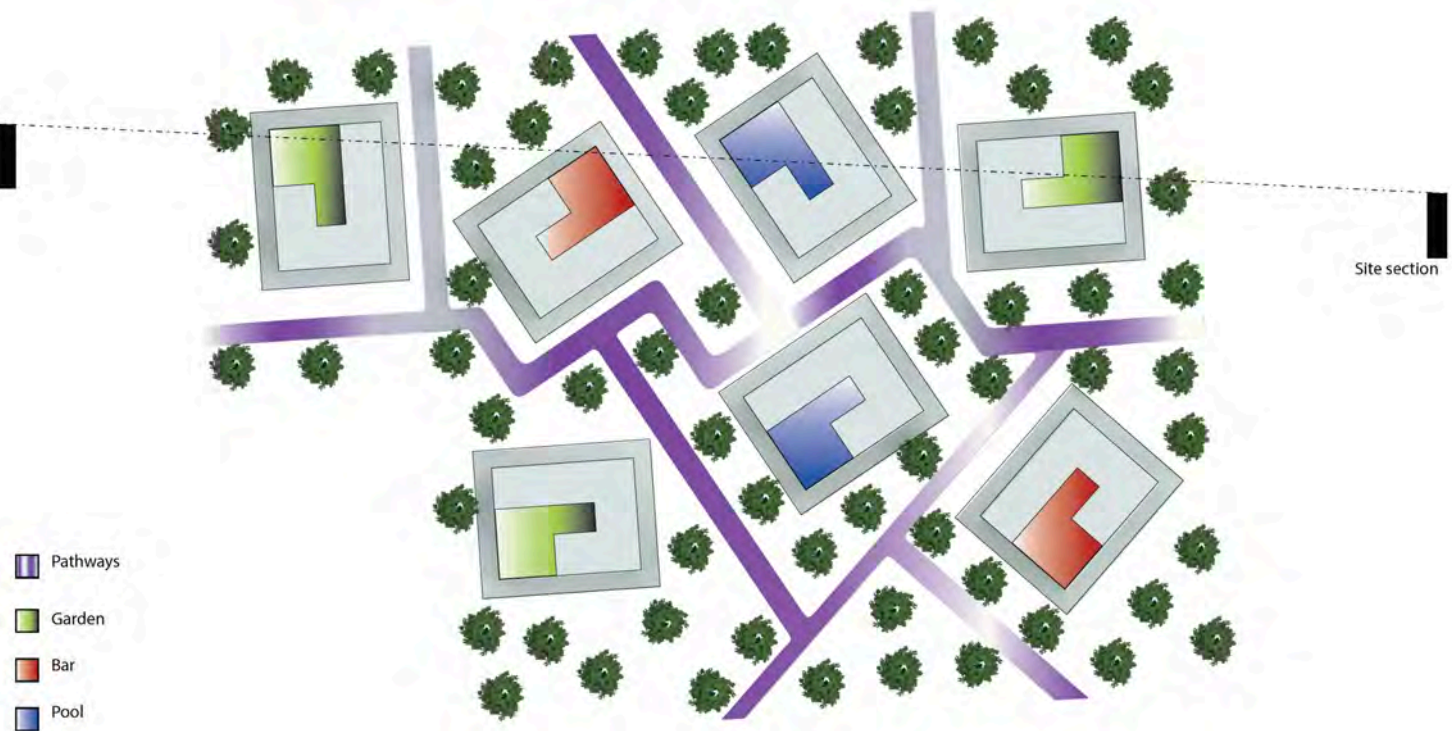
*Floor Plan Circulation*

# Project Ideas



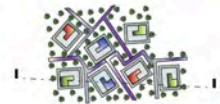
Section

# Project Ideas



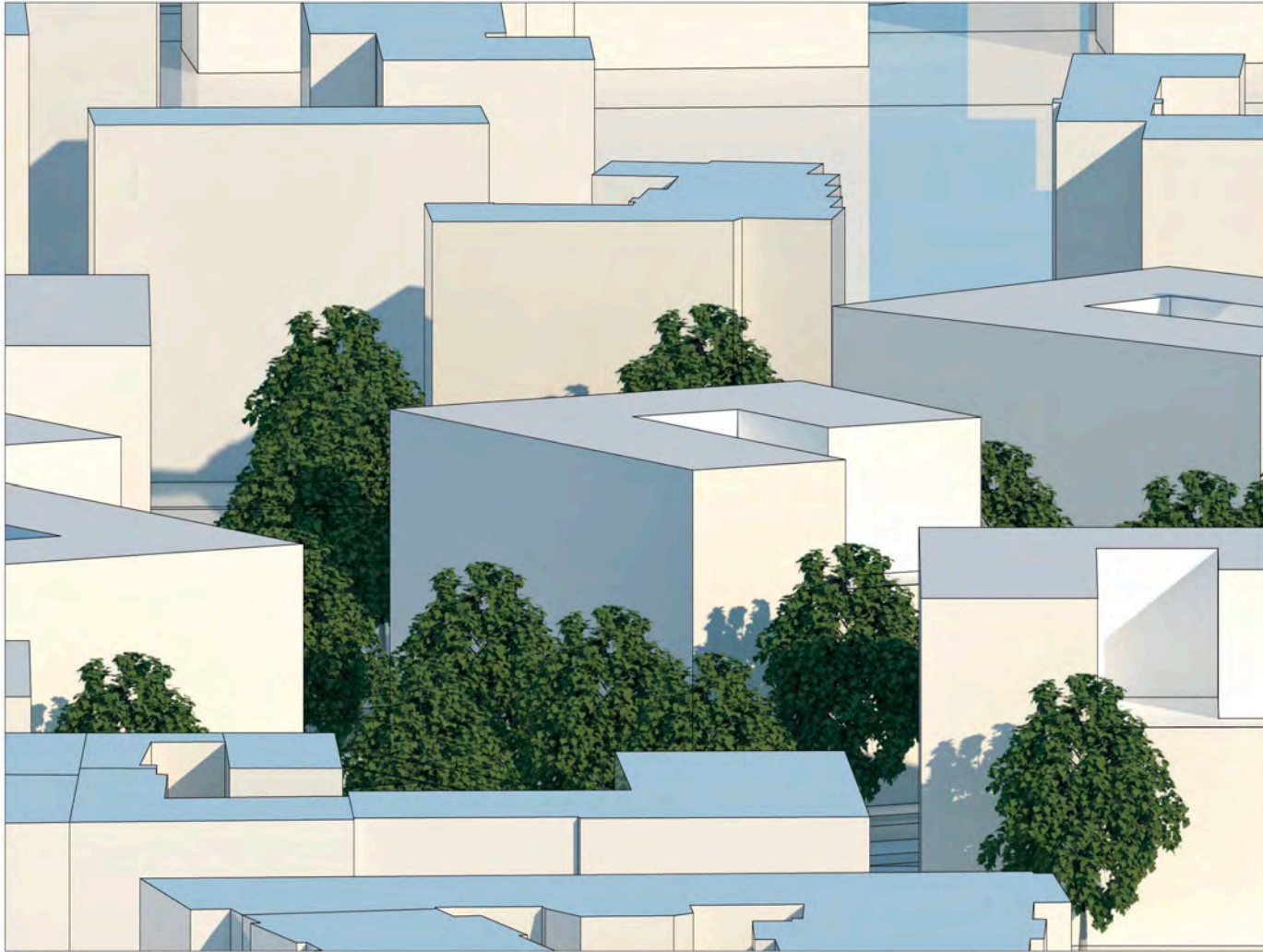
*Site Plan Circulation and Program Diagram.*

# Project Ideas



*Site Section*

# Housing Proposal



*Perspective Bird's eye View*



# Housing Proposal



*Site Isometric*

# 21<sup>st</sup> Century Housing Typologies

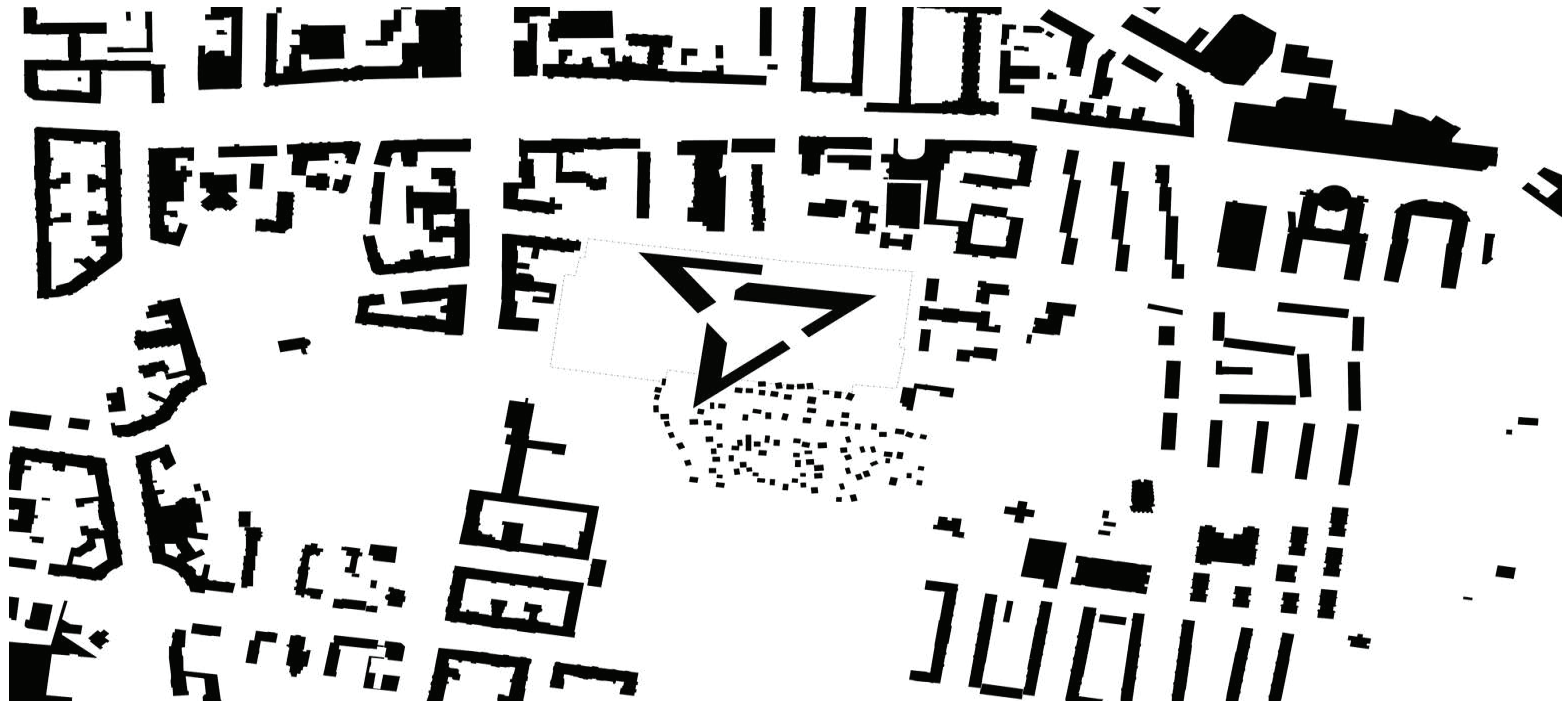
University Name: University of Kentucky

Project Name: Tempelhof Housing

Student Name: Mallory Rabeneck

Professor Name: Jason Scroggin, Associate Professor of Architecture

# Site Analysis



*Figure Ground*  
1:3000

As Berlin grows as a city, the need for housing is essential. The Tempelhof area is lacking the density of housing to accommodate new and old residents of Berlin. Our studio project was to design Tempelhof housing that fits into the surrounding site conditions and adds to the welfare of the community. Existing buildings such as the city-hall, library, police station, swimming pool, and Schrebergärten influenced the methods of design.

# Master Plan



*Site Plan*  
1:3000

Our studio project was to design Tempelhof housing that fits into the surrounding site conditions and adds to the welfare of the community. Existing buildings such as the city-hall, library, police station, swimming pool, and Schrebergärten influenced the methods of design.



# Housing Proposal





# Beginning Stages



*Shifting*



*Overlay*



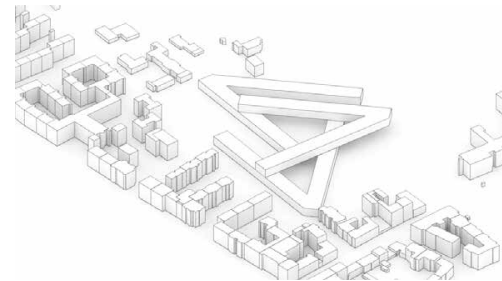
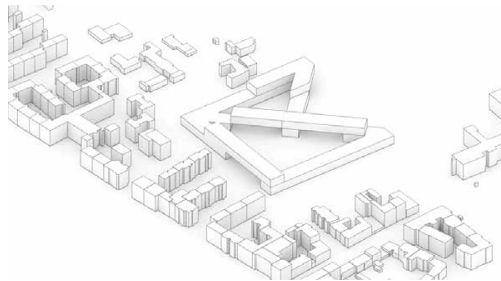
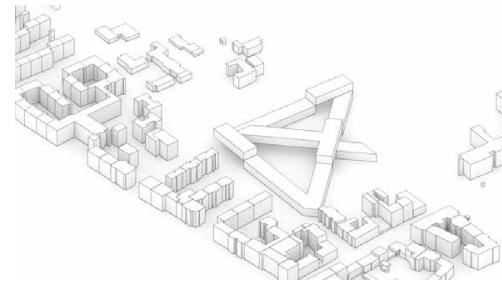
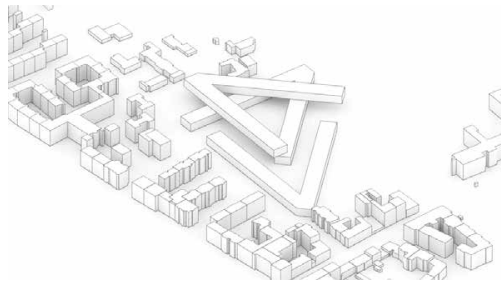
*Displacement*



*Carving*



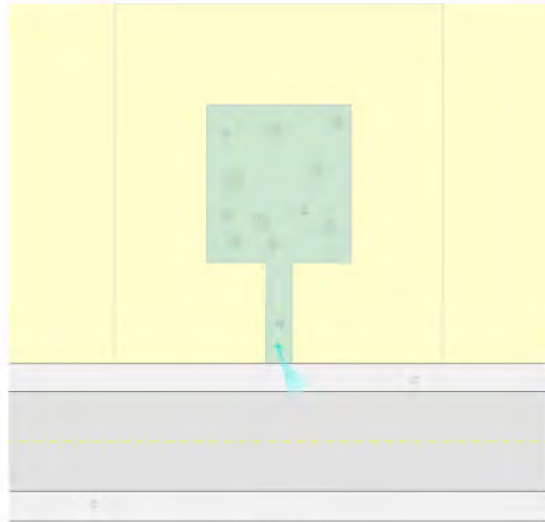
*Rotating*



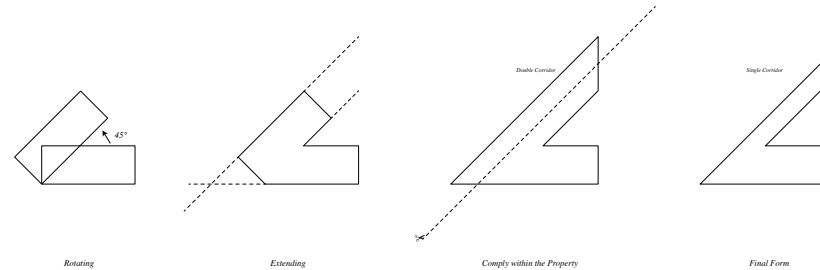
*Massing Morphology*

When starting the project, our studio made physical and digital massing studies. I experimented with shifting, overlaying, and displacing long corridors. I was inspired by the intimate and large spaces the forms created.

# Diagrams



*Berlin Courtyard*

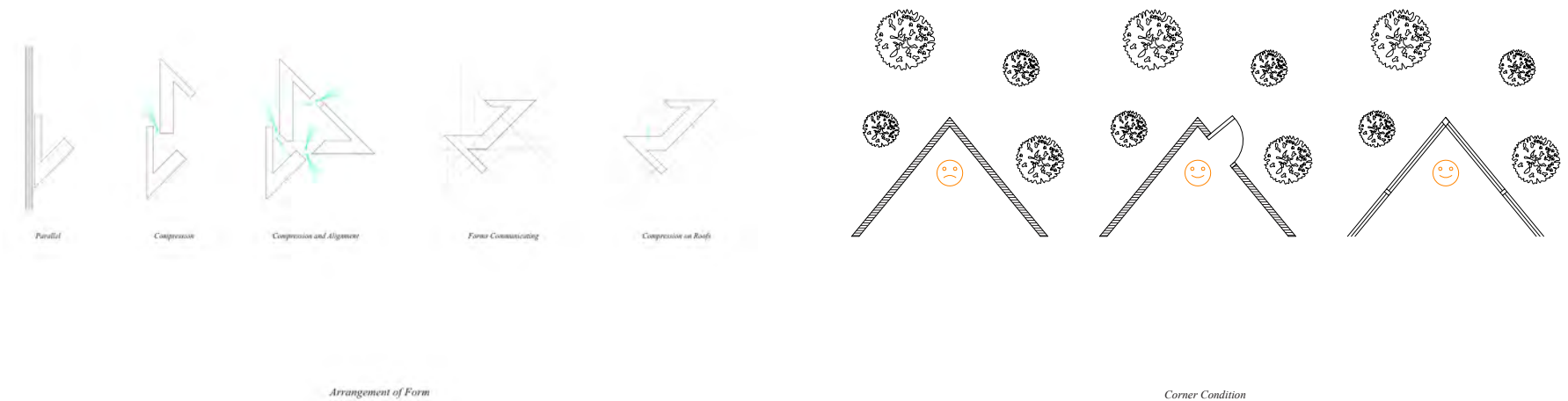


*Development of Form*

One of the aspects that makes Berlin a unique city is the hundreds of courtyards and parks scattered throughout the city. For a typical courtyard, one enters through a narrow passageway and then it opens up into a grander space. This housing proposal recreates the experience of compression to expansion.

The angles of a triangle resemble the actions of compression and expansion. Therefore, the development of form begun with rotating and extending rectangular corridors to create triangular massing. Then, to comply within the property line, one and double corridors were utilized. This cut further allows for more garden spaces.

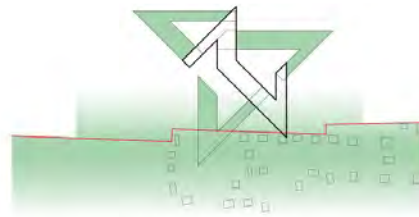
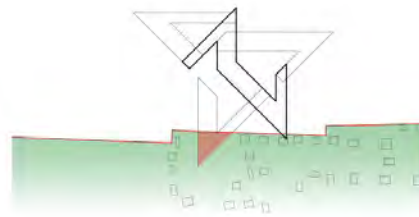
# Diagrams



Each triangular form communicates with the others either through regulating lines or creating the experience of compression. When walking towards the complex, a visitor does not completely understand the contents of what is inside. Then, once turning the corner, a grand courtyard is revealed.

While the triangular form creates dramatic spaces, acute angles can also make awkward spaces. To solve the acute angles, doors or windows were added. Each corner opens up to more space or a wide set view. This move further reiterates the theme of compression to expansion.

# Diagrams

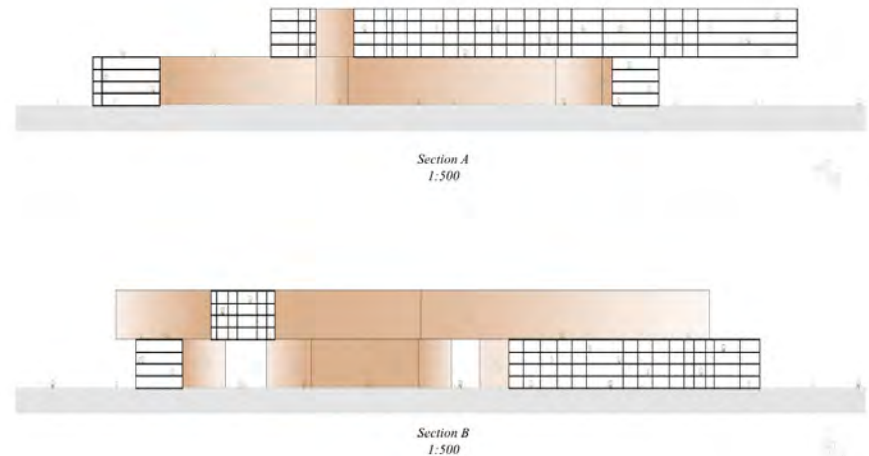
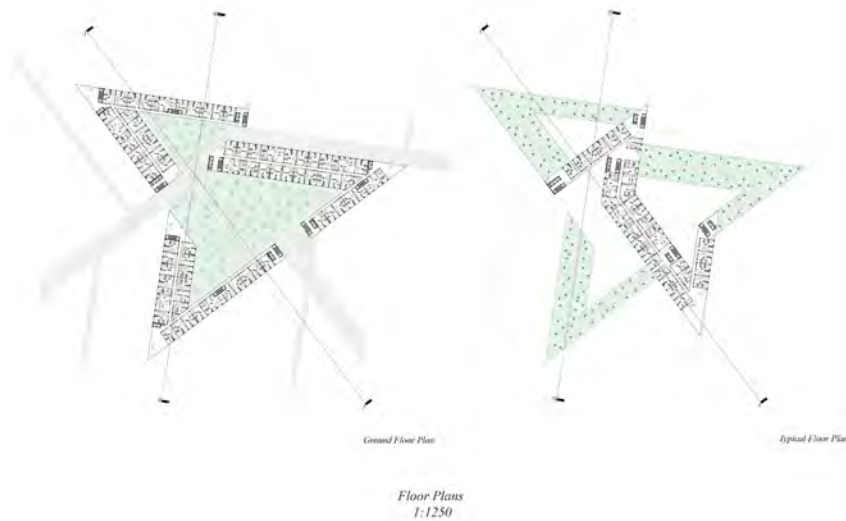


*Rebuild of Garden Spaces*

The proposed housing cuts into the existing gardens which can be rebuilt on top of the building and the surrounding complex.

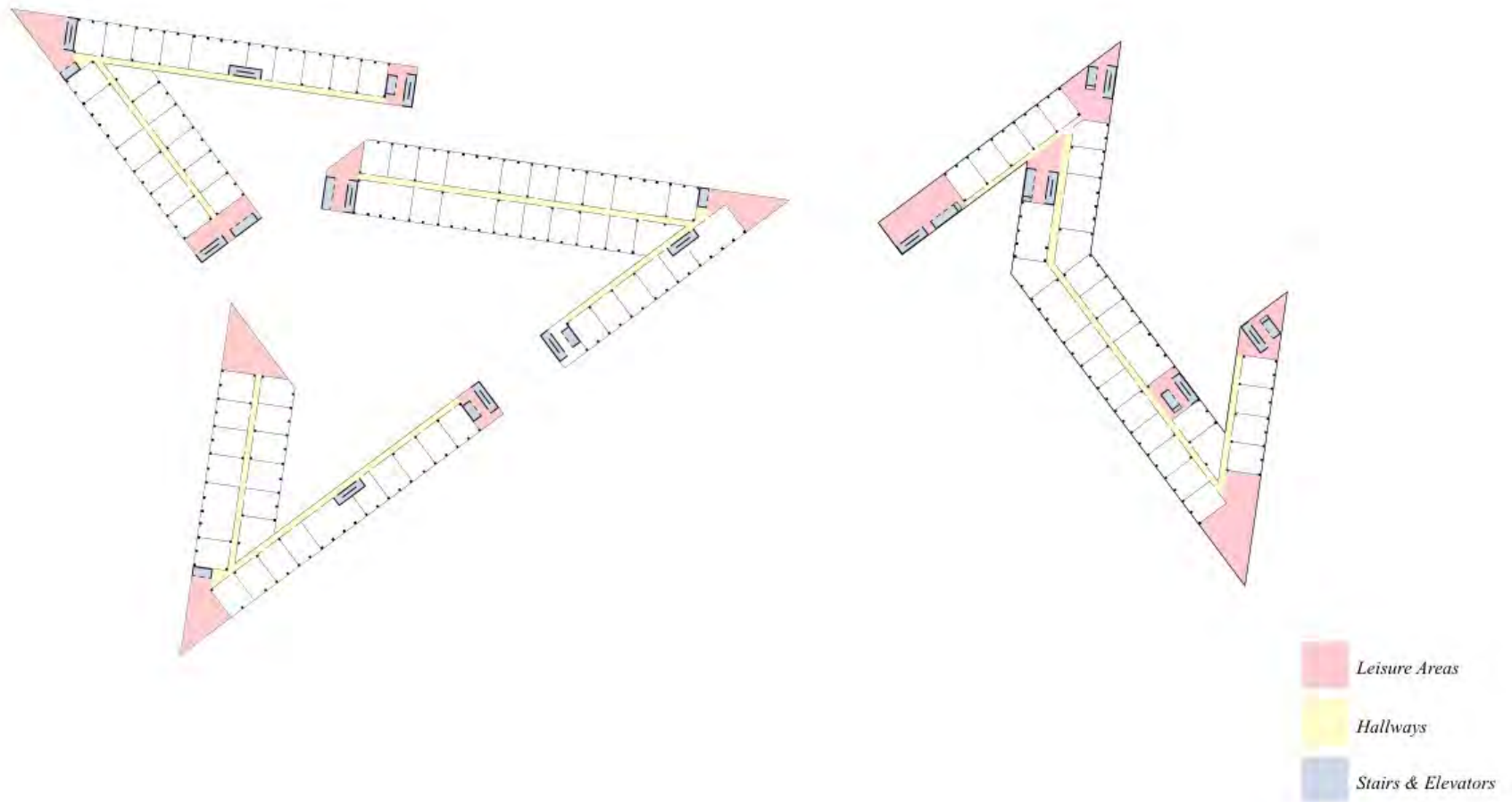
# Project Ideas

To further enhance a visitor's experience, there is a contrast between the landscape outside the apartments to the courtyard landscape. The outer landscape could be open fields for various sports and community activities; whereas, the courtyard is denser and allows for privacy. This juxtaposition of landscapes develops the hidden courtyard experience.



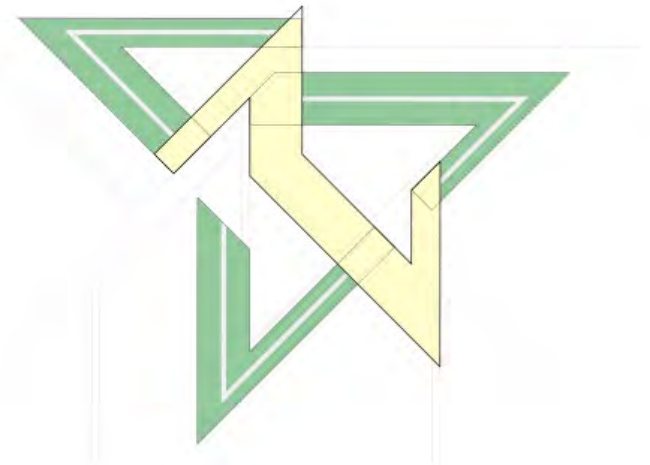
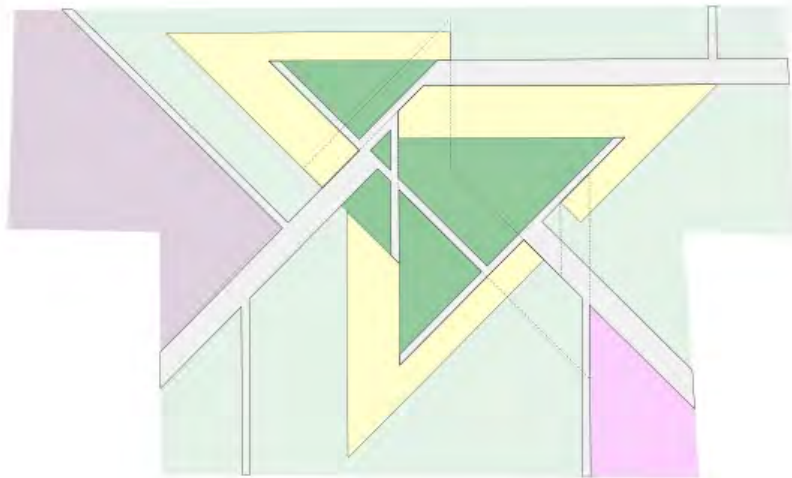


# Project Ideas



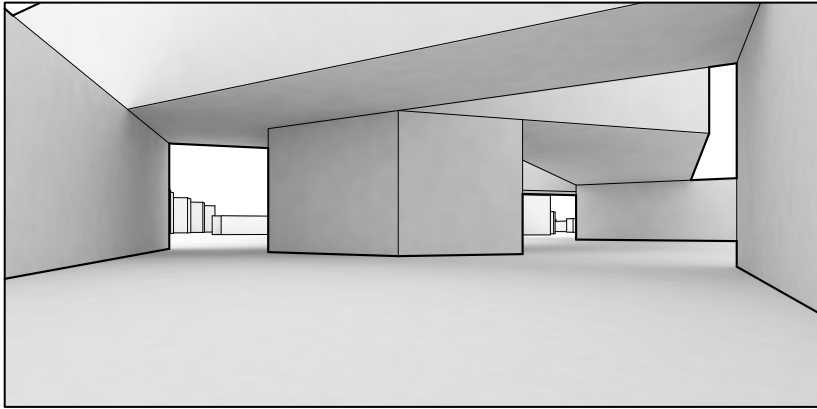
*Circulation Diagram*

# Project Ideas

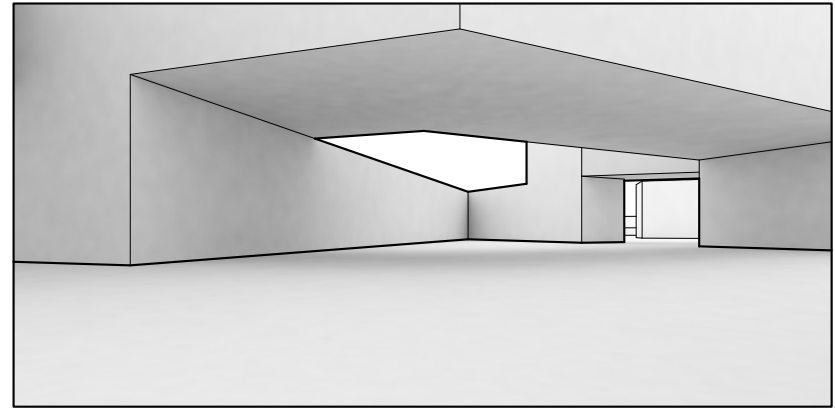


*Program Diagram*

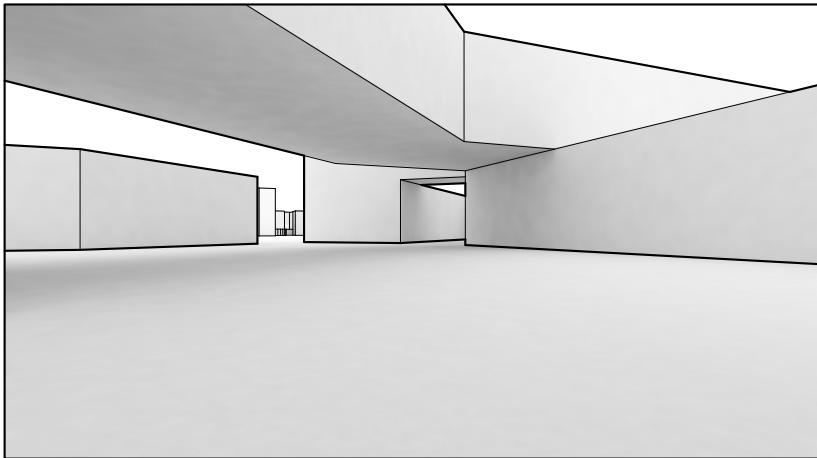
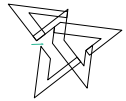
# Project Ideas



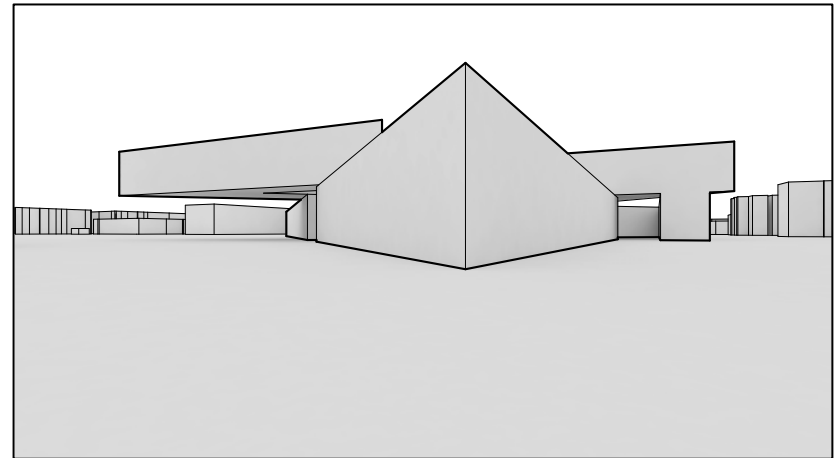
*Corner View*



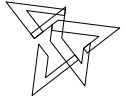
*Entrance View*



*Entrance View*



*Outside View*



# Housing Proposal



*Site Isometric*

# 21<sup>st</sup> Century Housing Typologies

University Name: University of Kentucky

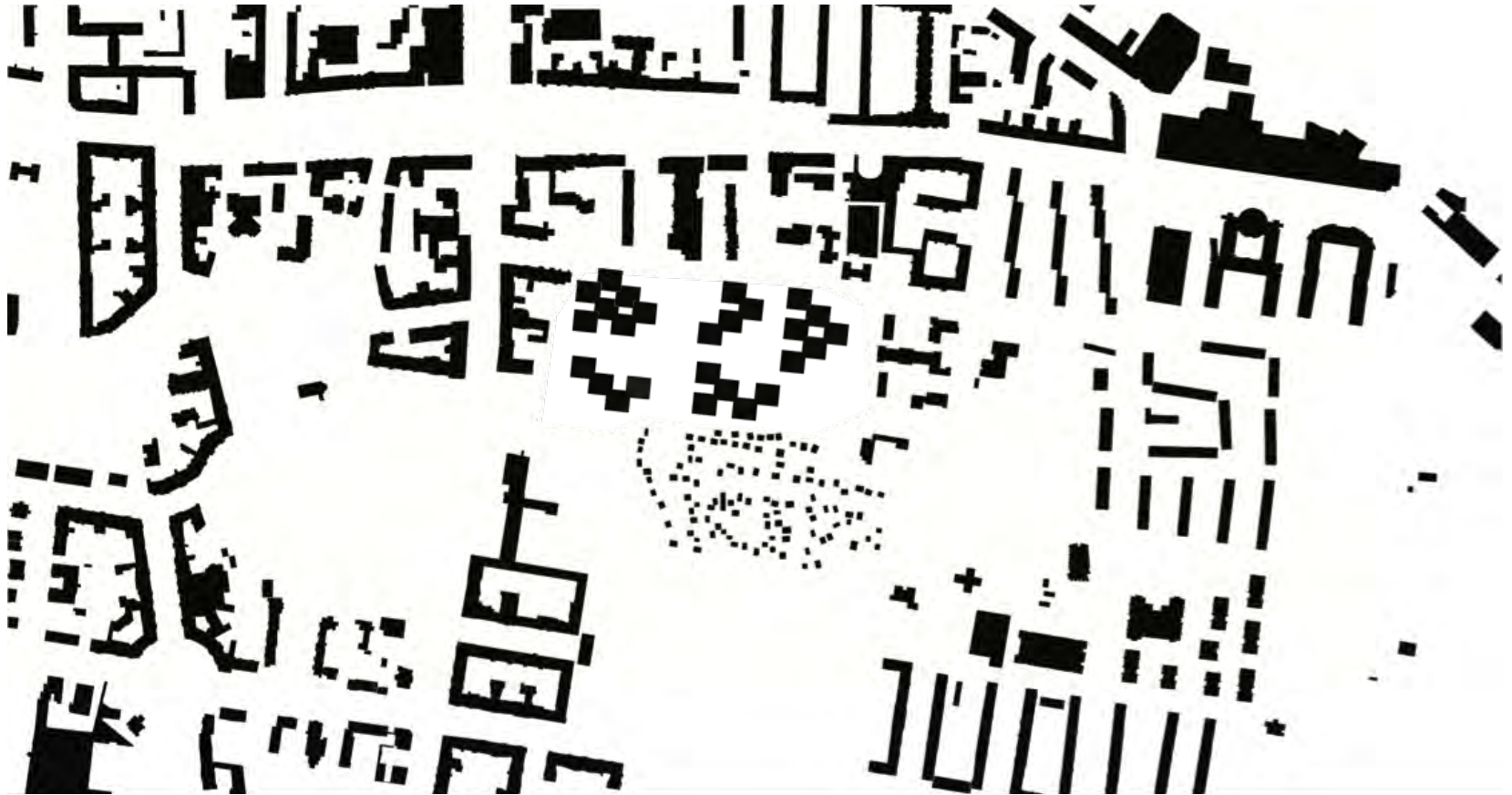
Project Name: Tempelhof Housing: In Living Color

Student Name: Taylor Stephens

Professor Name: Jason Scroggin, Associate Professor of Architecture



# Site Analysis



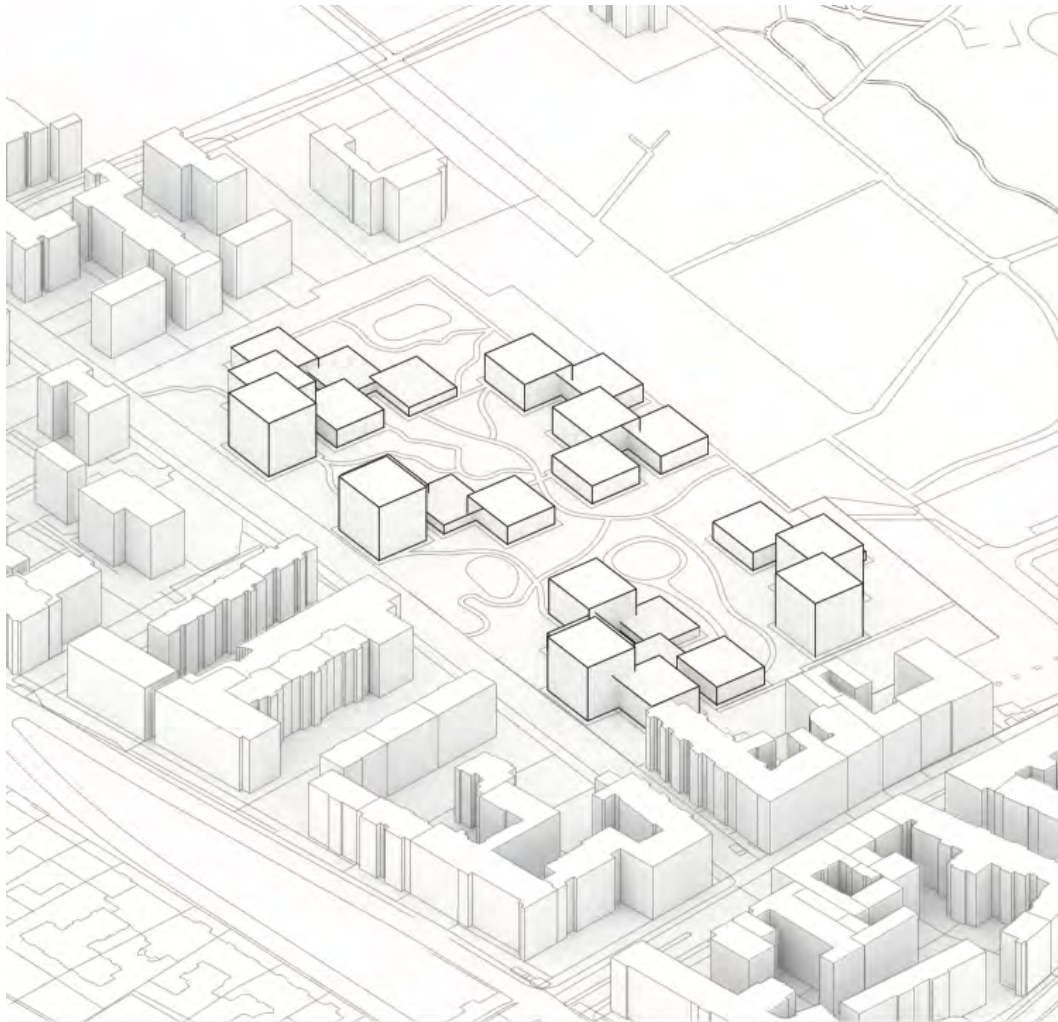
This project seeks to simultaneously create more housing and draw people to live in Tempelhof. The site for the housing project is adjacent to the beloved Schrebergärten. The city hall, library, swimming pool facility, and police station currently located within the site boundary will be relocated to the perimeter.

# Master Plan



Buildings are dynamically placed within a grid system to mimic the adjacent Schrebergärten.

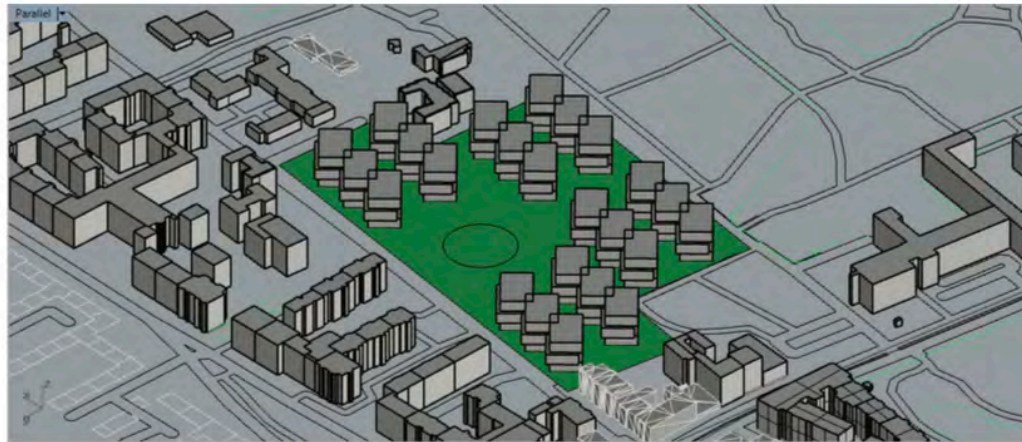
# Housing Proposal



The main Idea for this project is to create a housing area for artists to live and work. The buildings are connected with each other from a shared studio space, where each floor has a studio to share with each other. The buildings and landscape can be used as a “canvas” for the artists allowing them to paint on the sides of the buildings to display their art work, like many people do in Berlin.

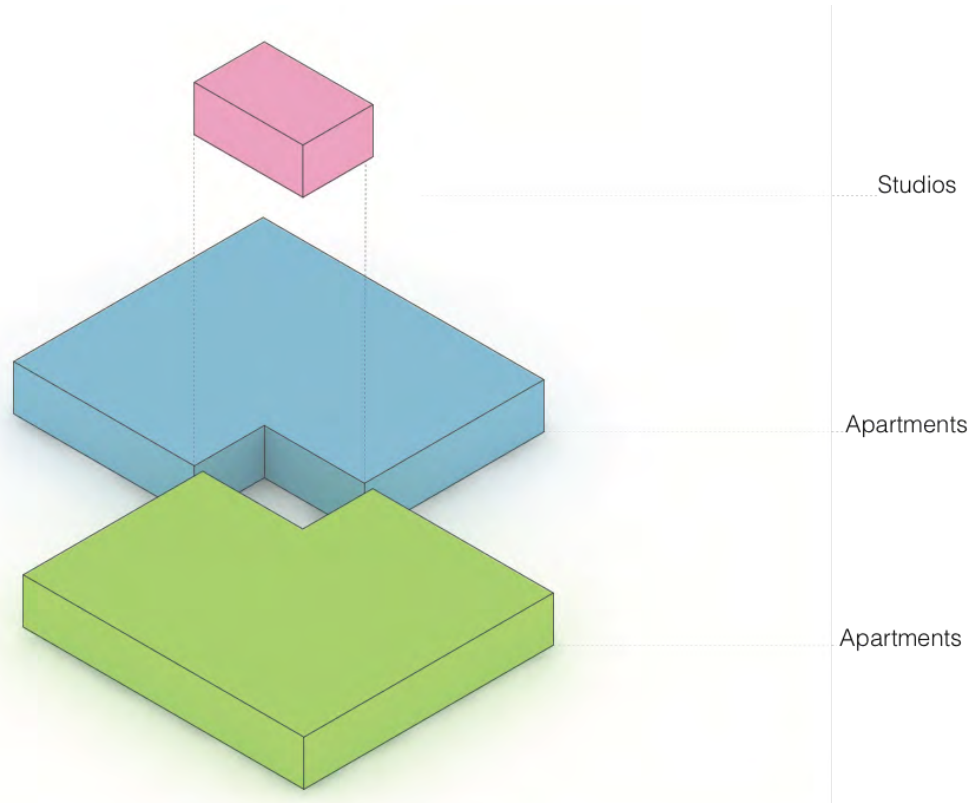


# Beginning Stages



When starting the project, our studio made physical and digital massing studies. I experimented with shifting different layers of buildings or floors together. While creating different levels so you can see a contrast in buildings through elevation.

# Diagrams



One of the aspects of Berlin that I admired the most was all of the art. Whether it be in a museum, gallery, store or even on the side of the building, my eyes would draw to it every time. In this housing project, I wanted to incorporate the artistic aspect of Berlin into the housing by creating apartments that have a shared studio space amongst each floor. In this program diagram, I described the connection between the separate building's floors are intertwined with the shared studio space.

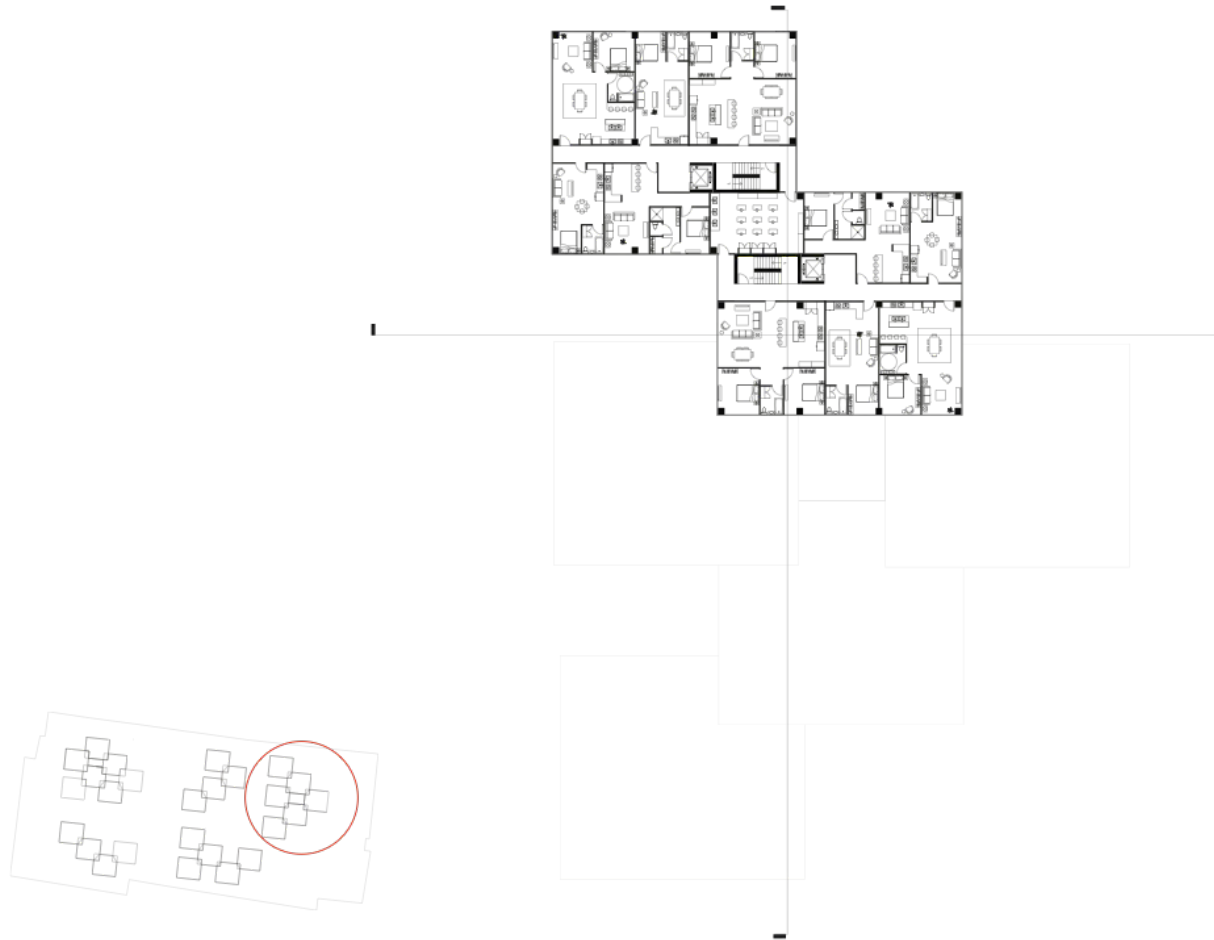


# Diagrams



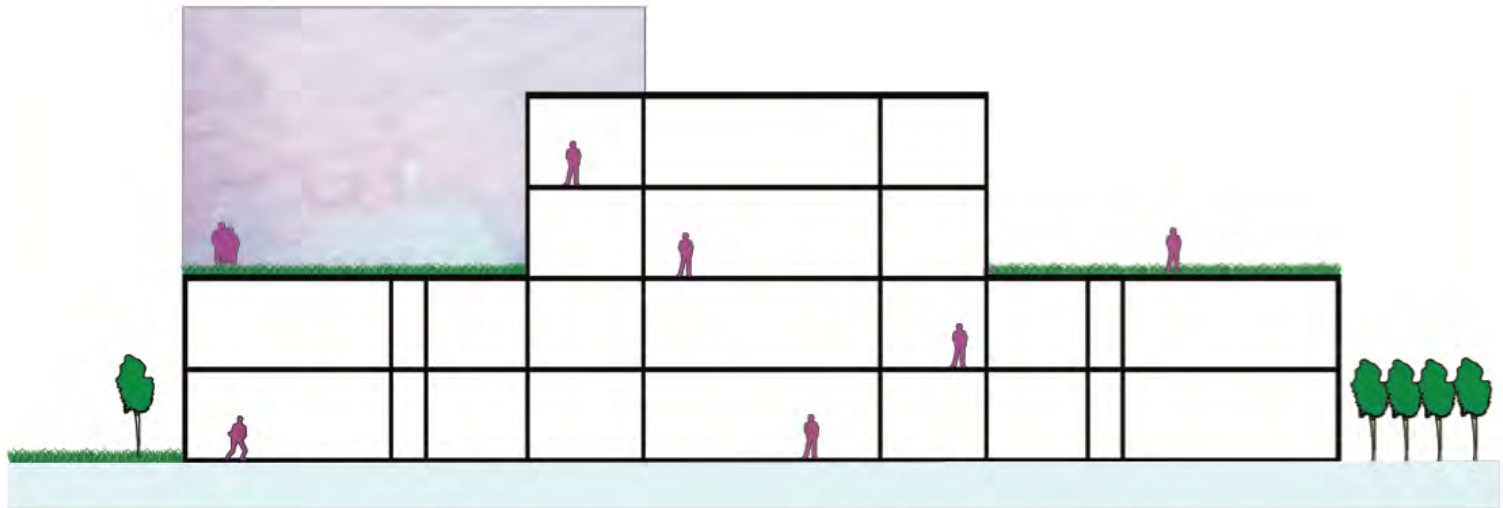
*Circulation Diagram*

# Project Ideas



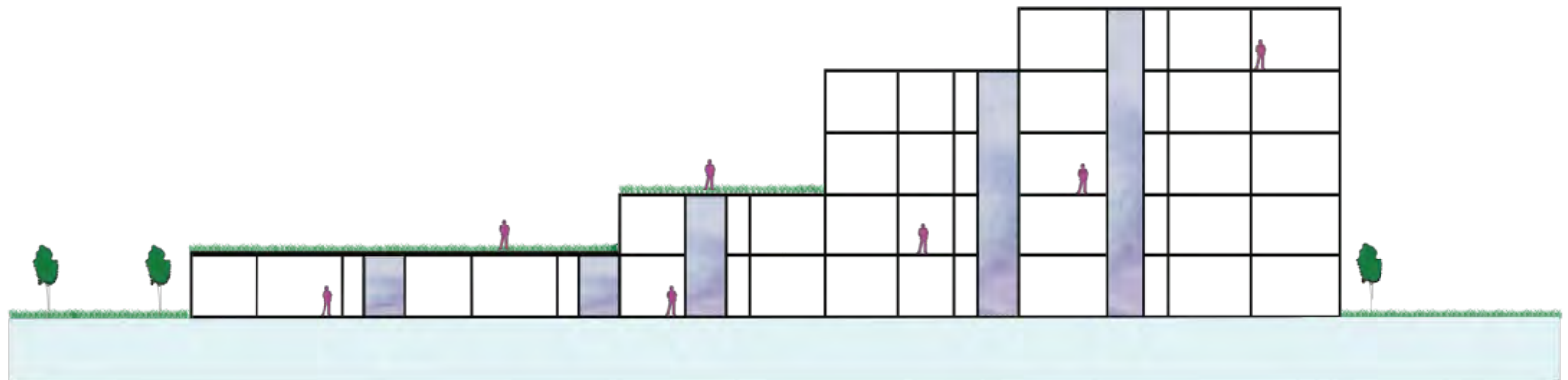
*Typical Floor Plan*

# Project Ideas



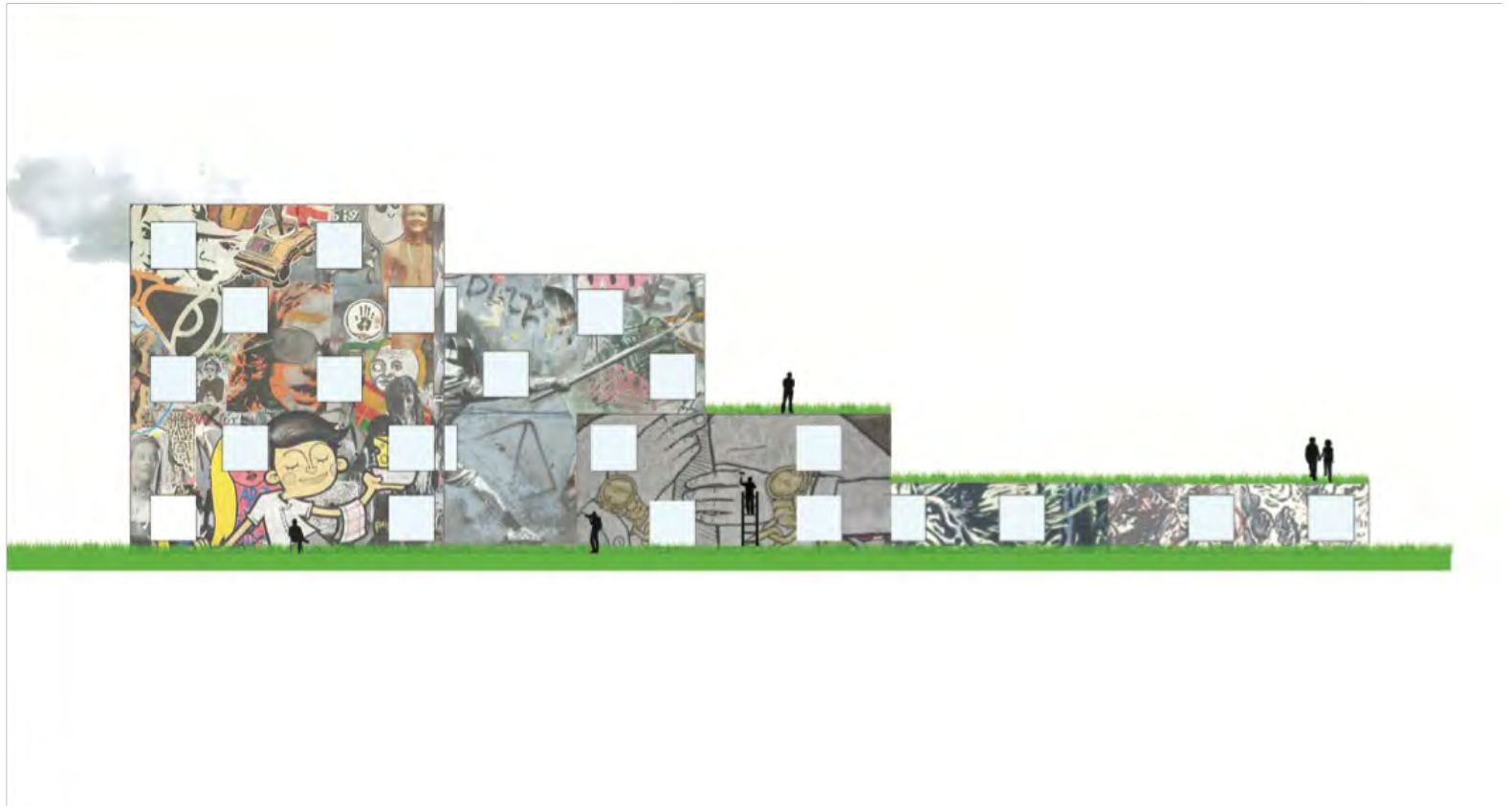
*Section*

# Project Ideas



*Section*

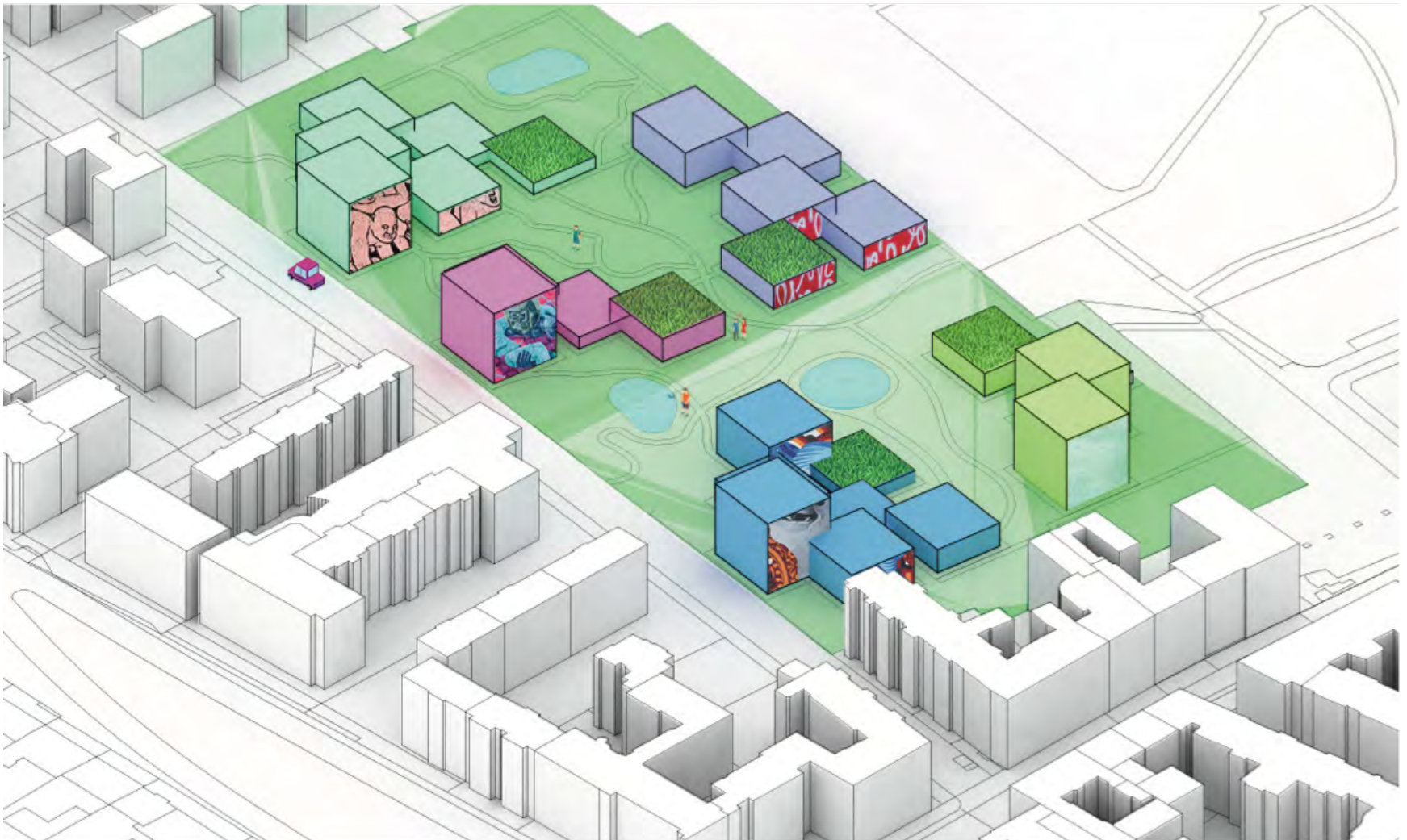
# Project Ideas



*Elevation*



# Housing Proposal



*Site Axonometric*

# 21<sup>st</sup> Century Housing Typologies

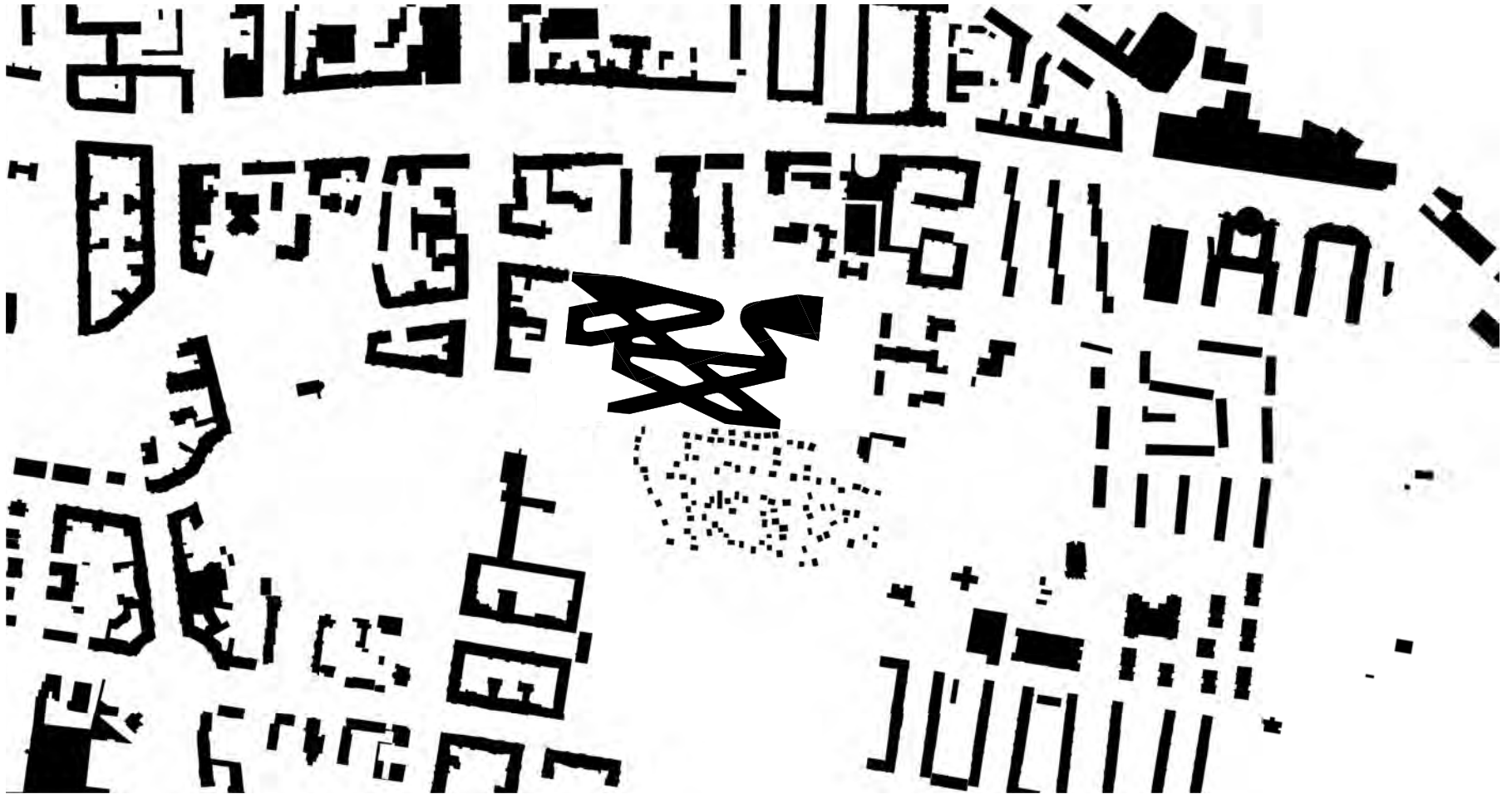
University Name: University of Kentucky

Project Name: Tempelhof Housing

Student Name: Shane Wireman

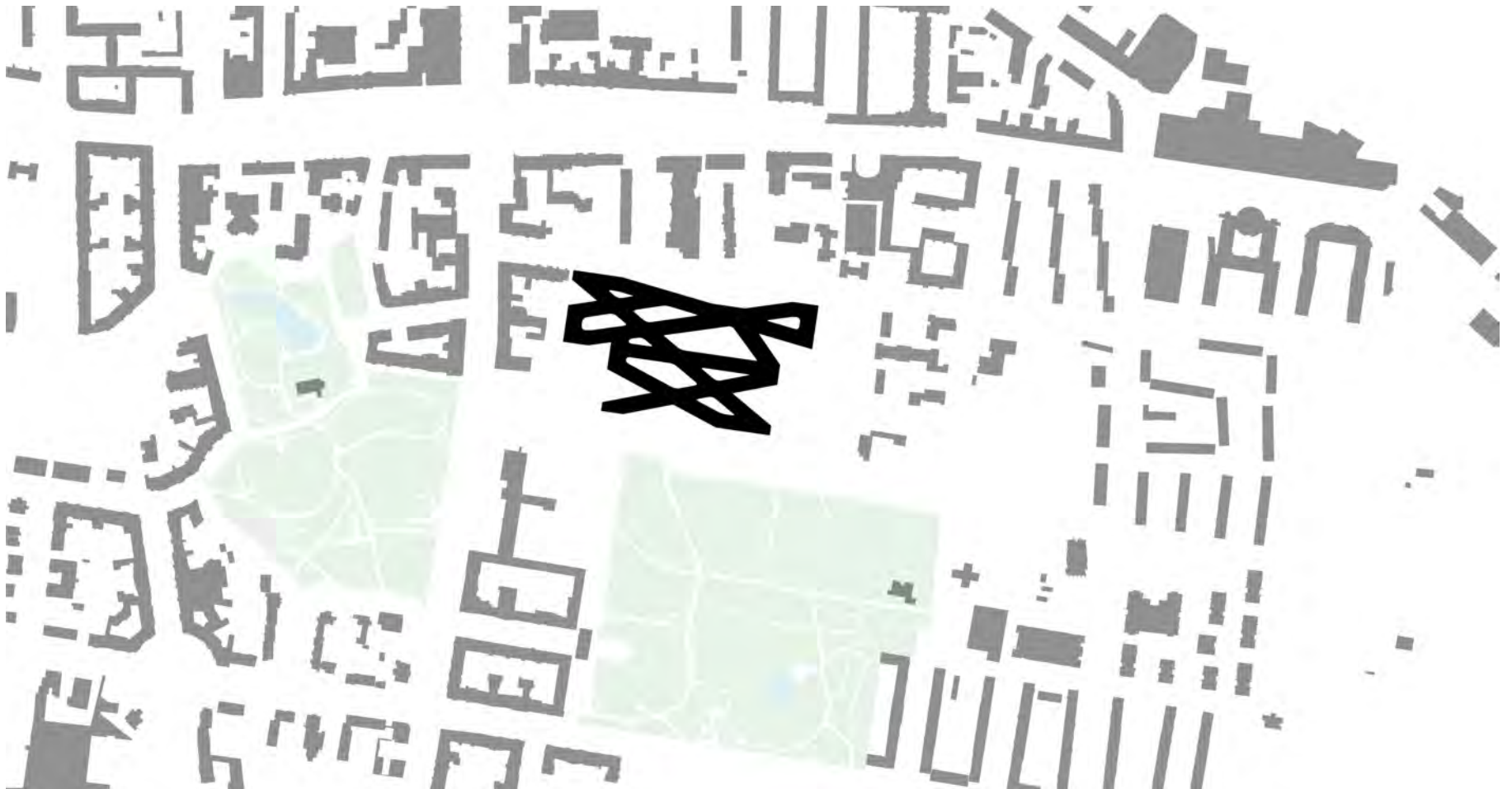
Professor Name: Jason Scroggin, Associate Professor of Architecture

# Site Analysis



While exploring and analysing the needs of the Tempelhof community, we were asked to design a housing typology that would be unique to the area. The community is made up of a police station, public library (with little presence to the neighbourhood), a public swimming pool, and Schrebergärten. The surrounding context of the site, along with the vast greenspace in the community, heavily influenced my design.

# Master Plan



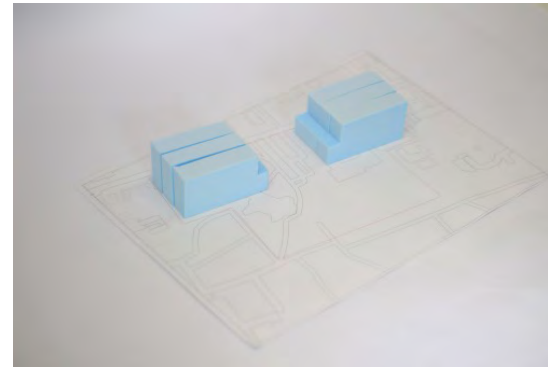
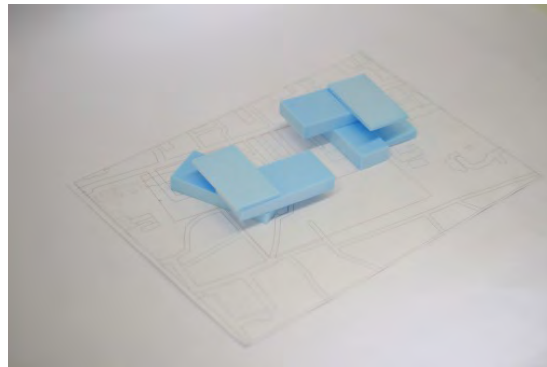
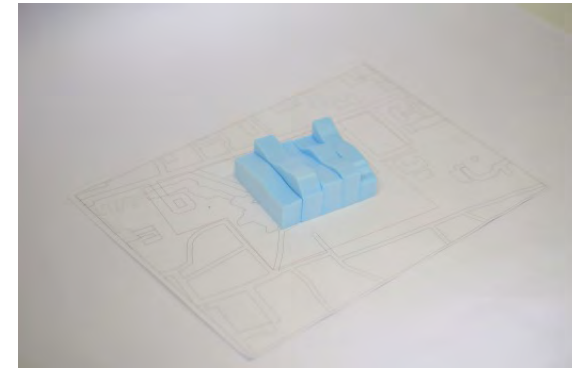
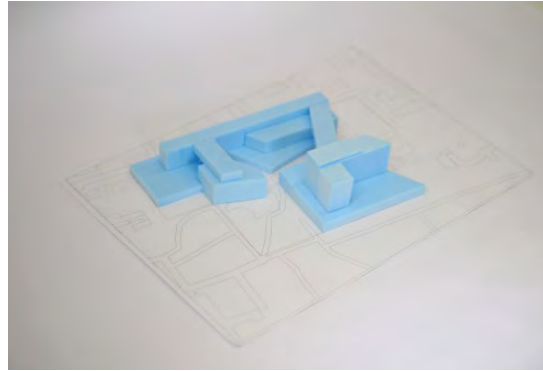
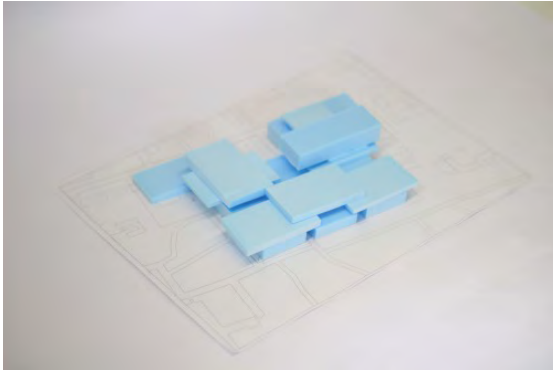


# Housing Proposal



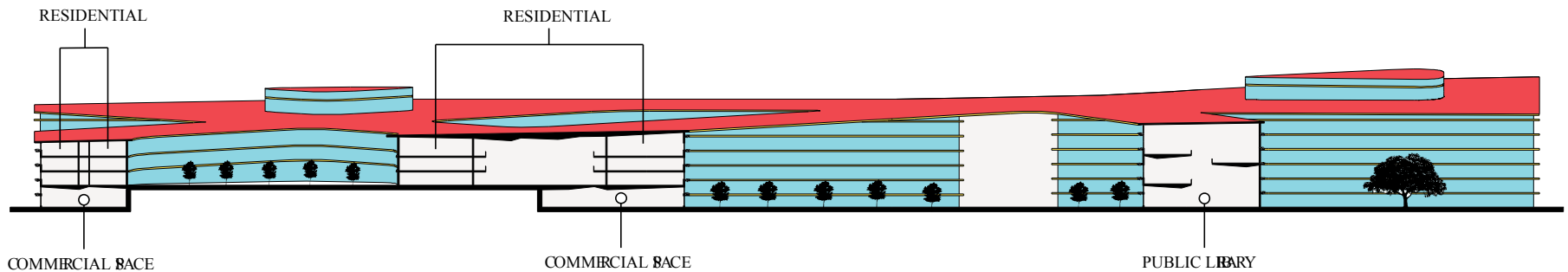


# Beginning Stages



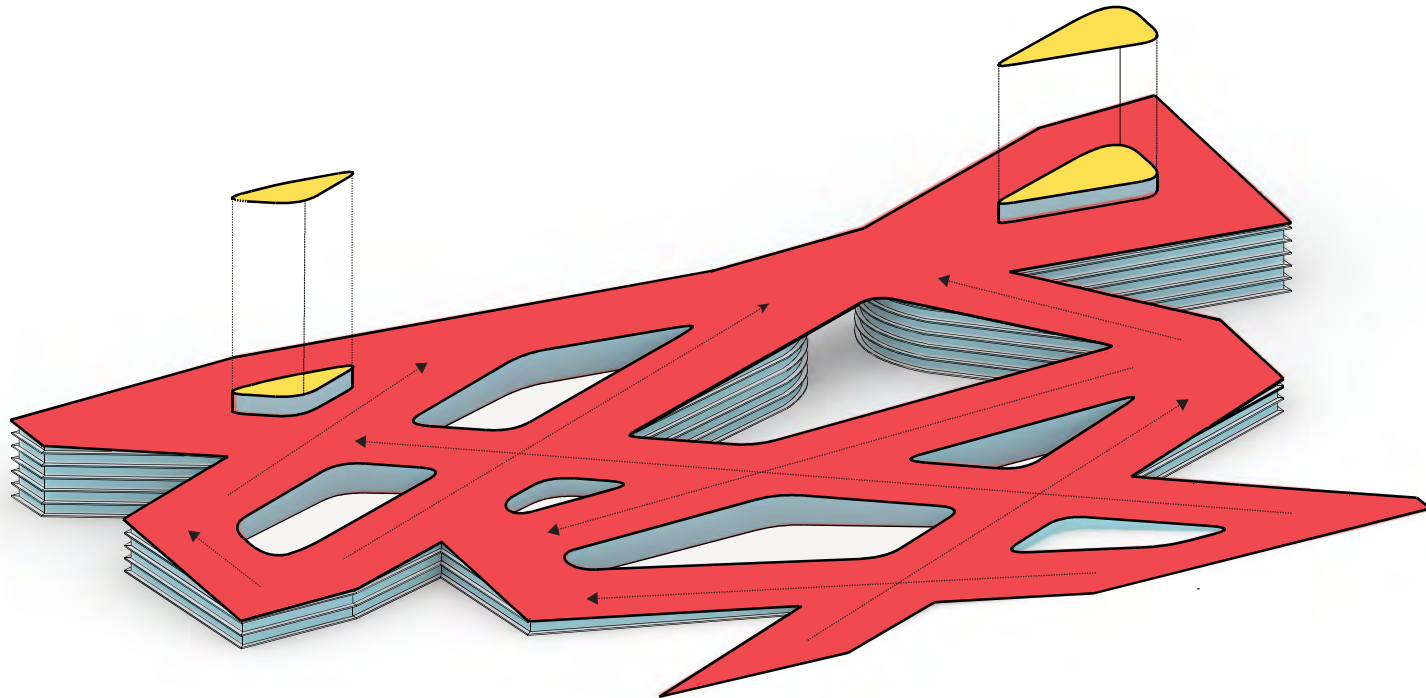
During the Schematic Design phase of the project, we began creating physical models to depict our massing strategies. I began looking at the spaces that were being created between the buildings, along with their connection to the gardens and park area that is located behind the site. This led to the overall idea of creating an elevated park system, while maintaining the 22m building height along the existing street front.

# Diagrams



After analysing the surround community, I quickly began to understand the importance of the Schrebergärten and the tough access to the public library. Keeping those two aspects in mind, I allowed those factors to heavily influence my design. I began dividing the zones of the project into residential and commercial spaces, along with public vs. private spaces. I tried to eliminate the amount of greenspace that was taken by the project, by adding an elevated park system to the roof, and giving the community back a library that better fit the communities needs.

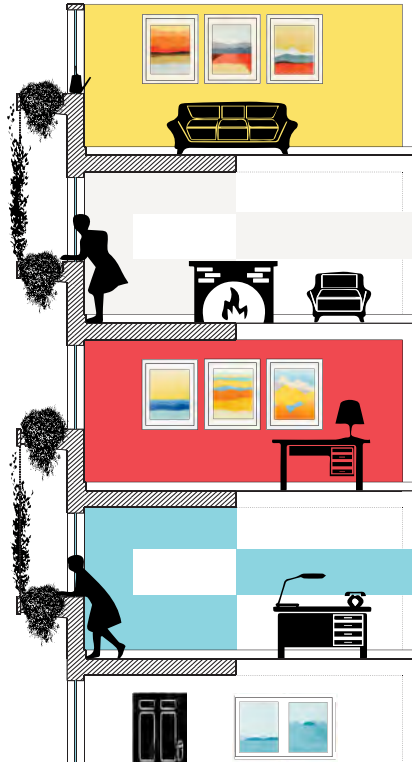
# Diagrams



*CIRCULATION DIAGRAM*

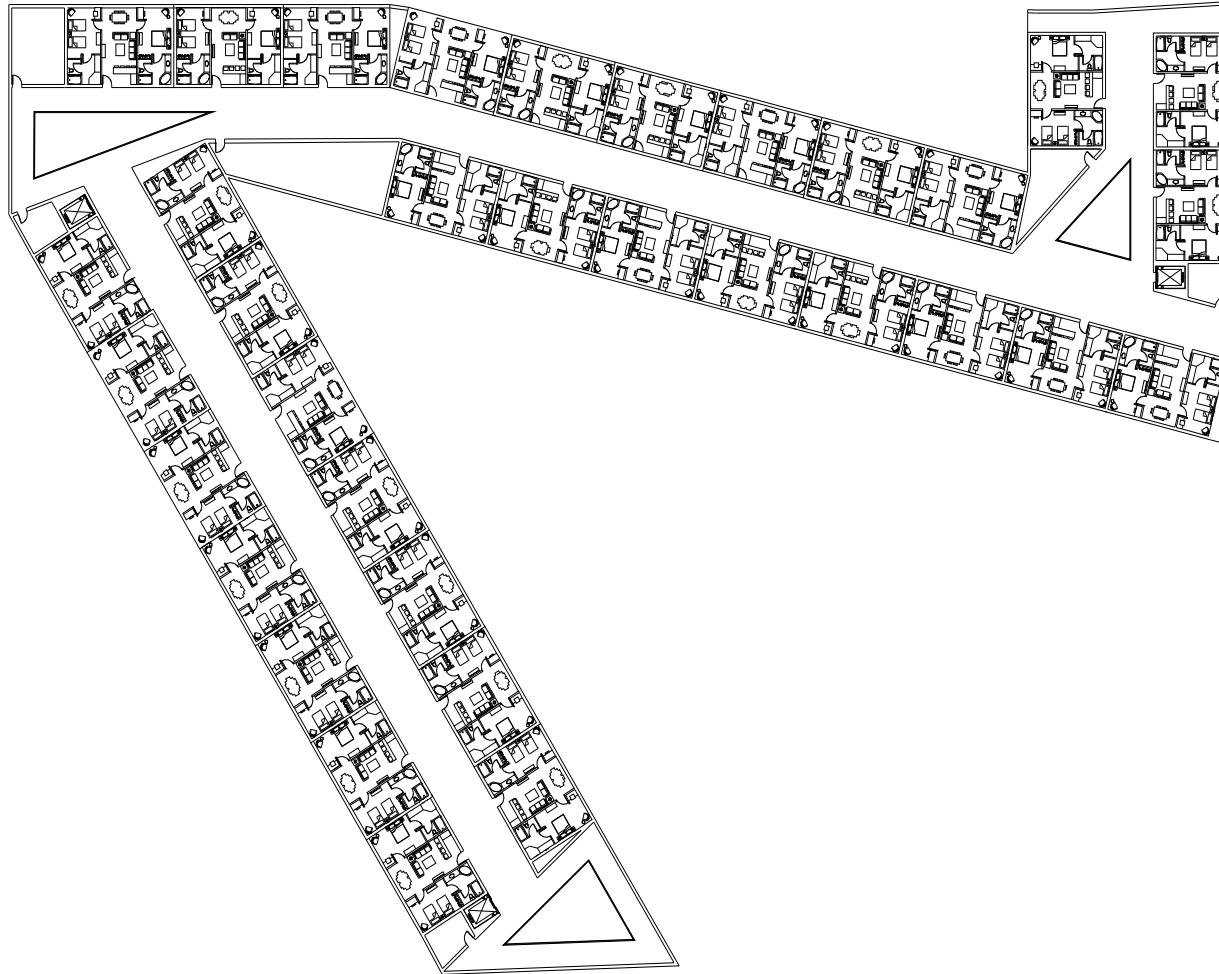
This diagram shows the ability to access the “elevated park system”, along the roof (red). The units maintain the 22m street edge, which houses the individual units. The centre courtyard becomes a gathering place for the public becoming a area for local business which is anchored by the Tempelhof Public Library. The yellow extrusions, become the public circulation for pedestrians and residents alike to access the rooftop park from the street.

# Project Ideas



This section shows the uniqueness of each individual unit. The façade of the structure would be made up of a green façade system, that would allow the residents to have a personalized garden in each unit, representing the Schrebergärten concept located behind the site.

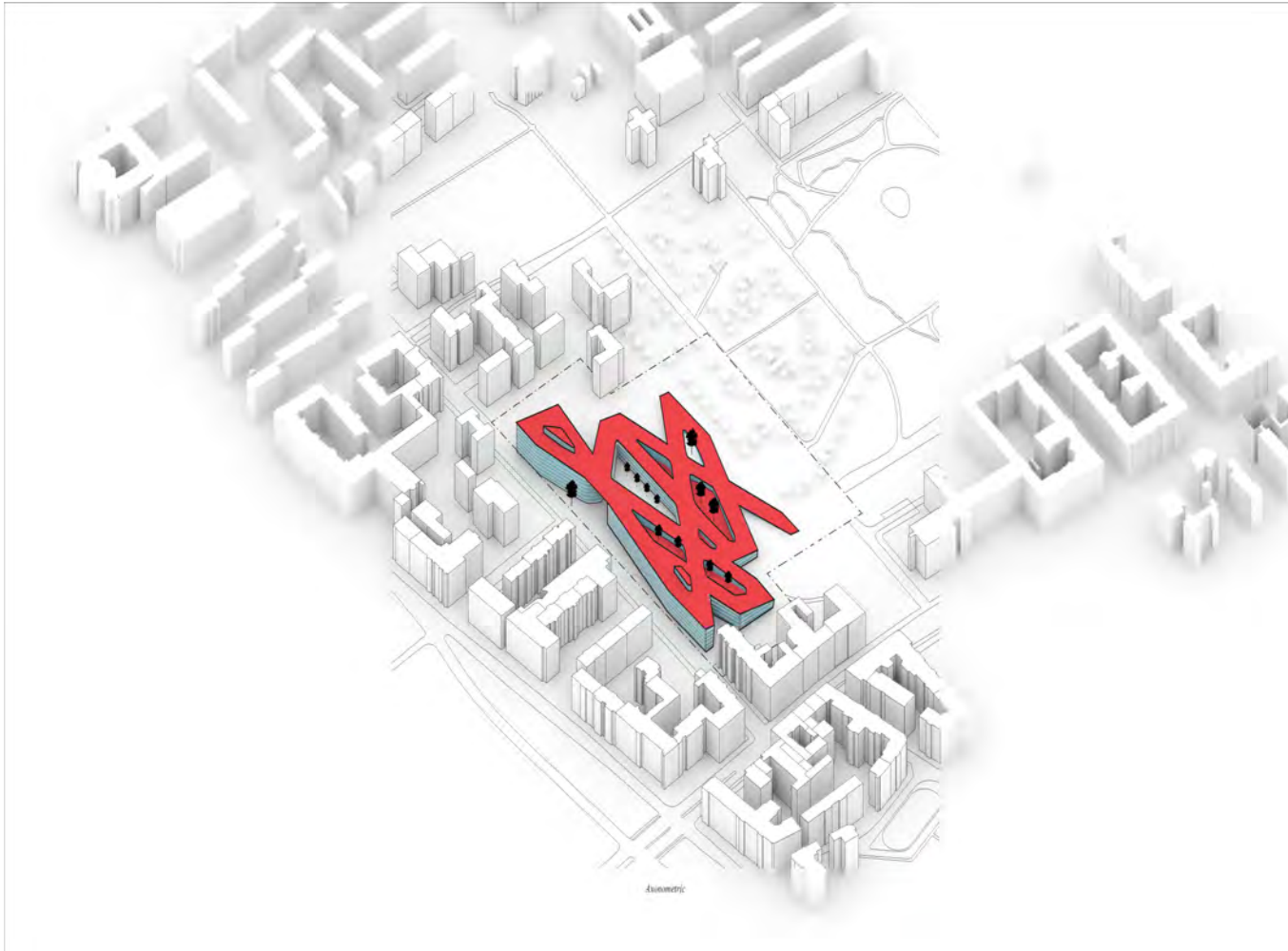
# Floor Plan



*FLOOR PLAN*



# Housing Proposal



*SITE AXONOMETRIC*