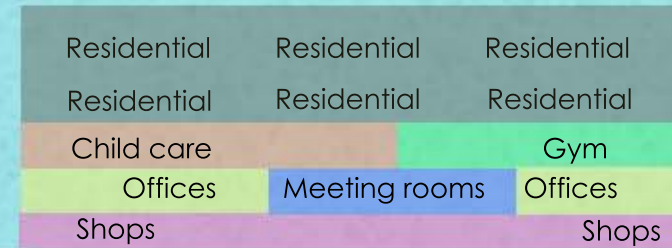


Communal spaces

Definition - spaces with different uses associated to housing buildings where inhabitants can relate.

2 types of building depending on the disposition of the uses

- Horizontal disposition - possible in low density locations
 - different uses disposed around a central courtyard or along a street
- Vertical disposition - in high density locations
 - child care, gyms, community meeting rooms, shops and residential units are often found together in modern high-rise residential development.



E.g. vertical disposition

Two examples of this way of understanding housing with its communal space are:

Social Condenser (Rem Koolhaas)

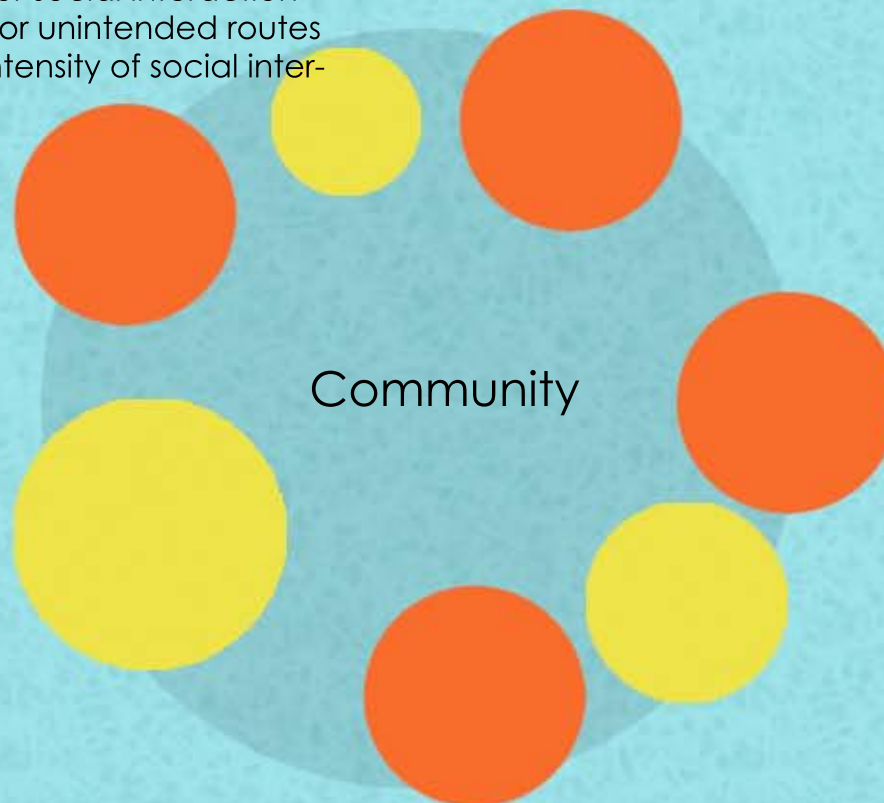
- A social condenser may be defined as a space or volume that causes the overlap and intersection of different programs and agendas, bringing people together for an eventual shared purpose by which they are united by way of 'social collision', or social interaction within the volume. These differing agendas may constitute intended or unintended routes through space and time - this increases the likelihood and perhaps intensity of social interaction.

CoHousing

Defining characteristics:

- Participatory process
- Neighborhood design
- Common facilities
- Resident management
- Non-hierarchical structure and decision-making
- No shared community economy

(cohousing.org)



unité d'habitation

le corbusier

The Marseille Unité d'habitation brings together Le Corbusier's vision for communal living with the needs and realities of post-war France. Up to 1600 people live in a single-housing building 'vertical village', complete with an internal shopping street in one of the intermediate levels, a recreation ground and children's' nursery on the roof, and a generous surrounding park land made possible by the high density of the superstructure.



56 houses Vijfhuizen

S333

The project of 56 houses adjacent to the village of Vijfhuizen forms the first phase of a large Vinex urban plan for 700 new dwellings that will be constructed on the edge of the existing village over the next 5 years. The communal areas are fragmented and expanded, there is not any central public space, instead of that there are determined different areas of social interaction. These areas are defined in order to qualify, control and order the different social activities.

