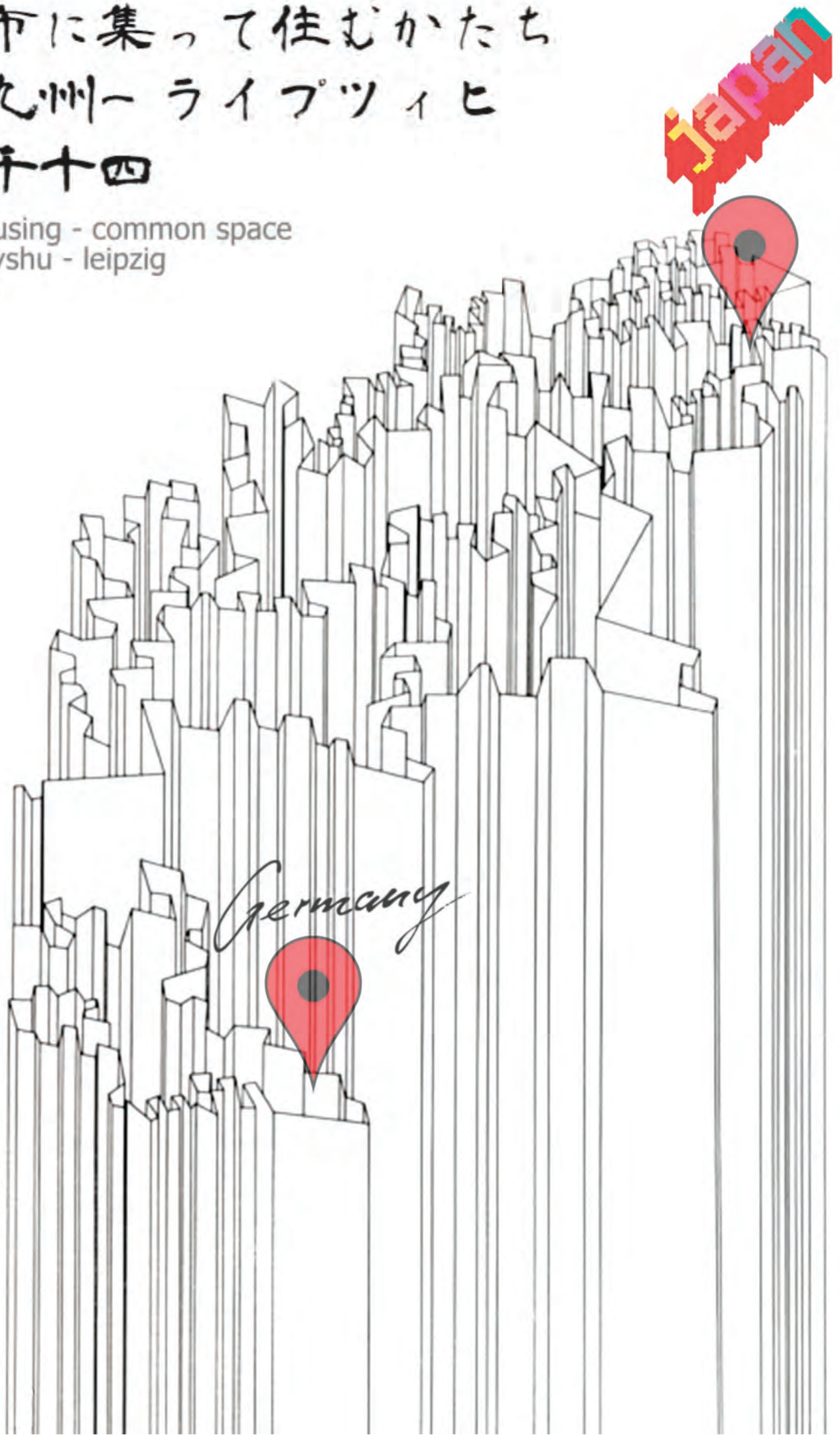
都市に集って住むかたち
北九州ー ライプツィヒ
二千十四

cohousing - common space
kitakyshu - leipzig
2014



IMPRINT

The University of Applied Sciences in Leipzig, Germany
Kyushu Technical University in Japan

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Trust Sixty Foundation

COHOUSING
COMMON SPACE

HTWK - Leipzig | Germany
KIT Kitakyushu | Japan

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Future of the post-industrial city - Kitakyushu and Leipzig

Cohousing - Common Space in Kitakyushu and Leipzig is an exchange programme between **University of Applied Sciences in Leipzig, Germany** and **Kyushu Institute of Technology in Kitakyushu, Japan**.

Leipzig and Kitakyusu have experienced rapid growth through Industrialisation. The outbreak of a dramatic industrial businesses with an expanded mobilisation, high-consumption, cultural and social changes has major impact on their city lives. After a change in political and economical circumstances, however, both of cities have faced the next phase of post-industrialisation.

Cities in eastern Germany like Leipzig were shrinking slowly during GDR times and mainly after the reunion in 1990, and they are still in transitional phases. They experienced other major social transformations like demographic change and multiculturalism.

The city of Kitakyushu was founded in 1963 by merging of five municipalities. After the rapid growth after second world war until the 80s and its decay of the steel industry, Kitakyushu has faced a shrinking tendency with large number of empty spaces. Due to the decline of the industrial economy, cities like Kitakyushu need to rethink its form of urban development.

While exchanging experiences, we have realized that comparative design proposals between Germany (Leipzig) and Japan (Kitakyushu) had never been realized in such a transversal way. This project might present an innovative approach with the multidimensional points, like urban development and demographic changes. It will thus produce a deeper knowledge pointing out the crucial elements of urban development under circumstances of post-industrialisation.

I. KITAKYUSHU, Japan

Miljana Nikovic

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Heike Schlösser

Jan-Viktor Lattke

Lisa Brautzsch

Christian Happe

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Julia Witte

Lea Berton

Maria Habre

Miriam Friedrich

Karen Schröter

Patrick Puhl

CONCEPTUAL FORMULATION

Prof. Reg. Baum. Dipl.-Ing. Anthusa Löffler

Searching for a social aesthetic in architecture

By looking at the exhibition „Eastern Promises - contemporary architecture and space production in East asia“ at the MAK Vienna, 2013 and the following architectural and urban projects in magazines and production, it’s seems to be possible to talk about the emergence of a social aesthetic in architecture in Asia. The roots are deeply connected with the historical continuation of space.

The desire for a positive living environment as well as the request for meeting places and collectivity housing based on traditional structures has increased drastically. The built results are already surprising. Within our course we will turn our attention to the three main issues: nature, the public in general and the place.

The town of Kitakyushu is an industrial centre in the north of Kyushu, the third largest island of Japan. The forward-looking city is famous for fighting against the pollution of the environment by the intensive use of recycling technology. Within the city centre, an area of about 2100 qm has to be designed following the three criteria: **nature, public and place**

How will collectivity housing look like in the future?
How maginal groups can be integrated?
How platforms for social spaces can be created without relying on determined programs?

Kitakyushu is placed at the most north part of Kyushu Island. Five cities (Moji, Kokura, Wakamatsu, Yahata, Tobata) have been combined in 1963. Previous five cities have developed through the harbour industry in the Chikhoh coalfield and the steel industry. The dynamic landscape with perpendicular mountains limits land usage but creates a local scenery. Two different kinds of history of Buzen and Chikuzen have overlap each other in the city, occurring special cultures.

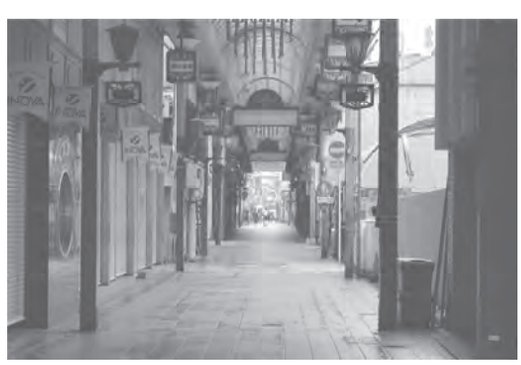
Although Kitakyushu has contributed to the Japanese modernization, the industy business of Kitakyushu has been shrinking through the drastic change of social and economical situation. The population of Kitakyushu reached the highest in 1980 with 1,070,000 and then has been fallen, which is currently 980,000 in 2014. The number of workers has been reduced by 70,000 since 1960. Land prices of the centre area declined to up to a one-third in ten years of the 2000s. The sub-urbanization leads a gradual declining especially in the main city Kokura. The unoccupied house rate of Kokura in 2008 shows 18.1%, which exceeds an average of 13.1% of whole country.

Yahata steel factory in Kitakyushu in 1910

Furthermore, the number of elderly people with the age of older than 65 has been increasing. According to the static in 2013, there are around 250,000 elderly people in Kitakyushu. This number meets 26.2% of the total population of the city.

Steel industry in Kitakyushu in 1976

City council of Kitakyushu deeply concerned regarding the degeneration of main city centre of Kokura and has established a new strategy with initiatives, which is called “Yamori - House guardian” in 2001. They organize so called “Renovation School” once a half year, regenerating the vacant spaces. Their activities have been changing the circumstances dramatically and successfully.


Declining shopping street in Kokura

BACKGROUND AND SITE INFORMATION

KITAKYUSHU

Site view from the east

Daikoku shrine

Site view from the south-west

Site view of the south corner

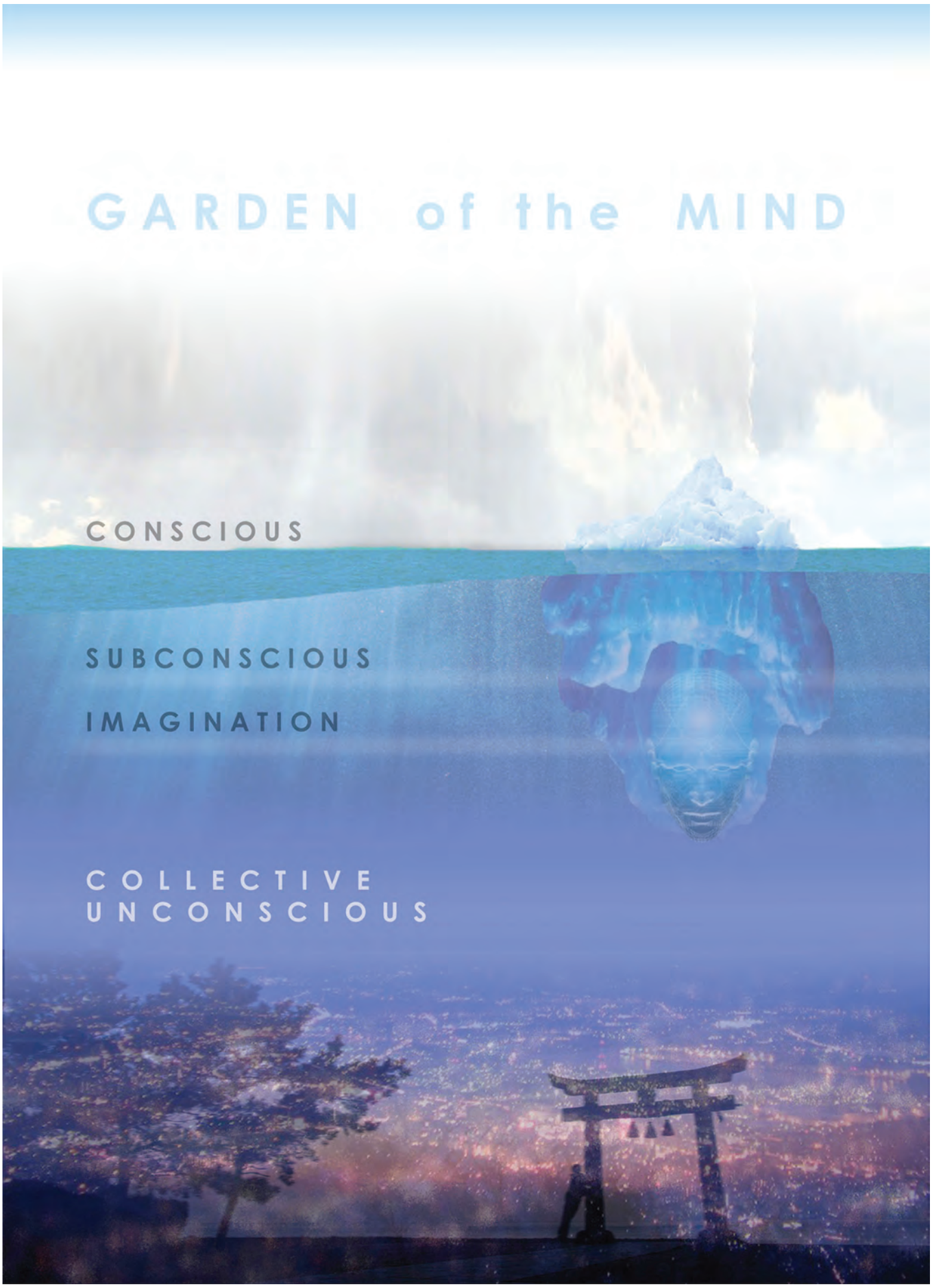
KOKURA - ist the busiest commercial area in Kitakyushu. As the heavy industry has declined since the late 80s, a population has been gradually decreasing. Sub-urbanization rushed also the declination of the city.

For this programme, a site has chosen in the centre of Kokura. Two rivers meet this point, and it is a birthplace of the city of Kitakyushu. Daikoku shrine, since Nara period (AD 710-794), stands in the middle of site and it was a key point for proposals. HTWK students have worked for the design proposals with the theme of “Cohousing - Common space” for 3 and a half months.

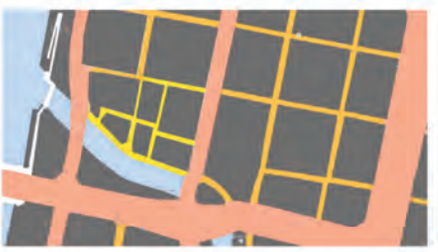
Traditional shopping street in Kokura

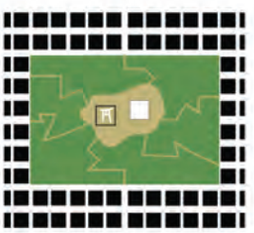
Kitakyushu city library (left), Kokura castle (middle)

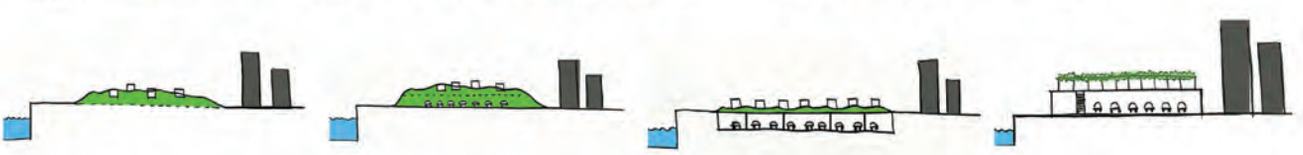
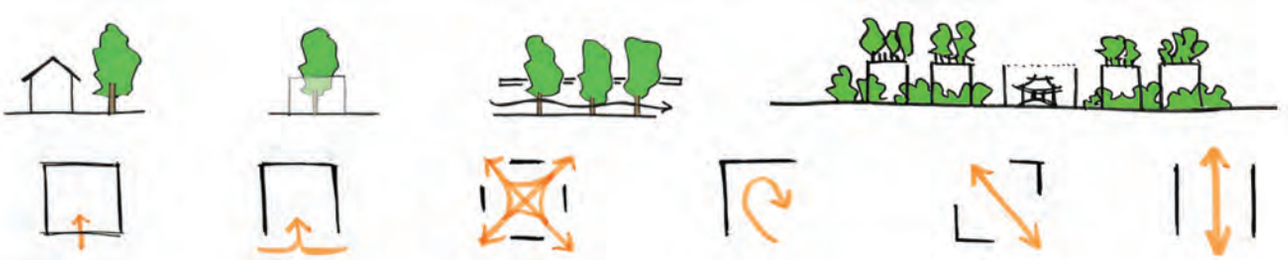
SITE - Kokura


GARDEN of the MIND
CONSCIOUS
SUBCONSCIOUS
IMAGINATION
COLLECTIVE
UNCONSCIOUS

ANALYSES & CONCEPT





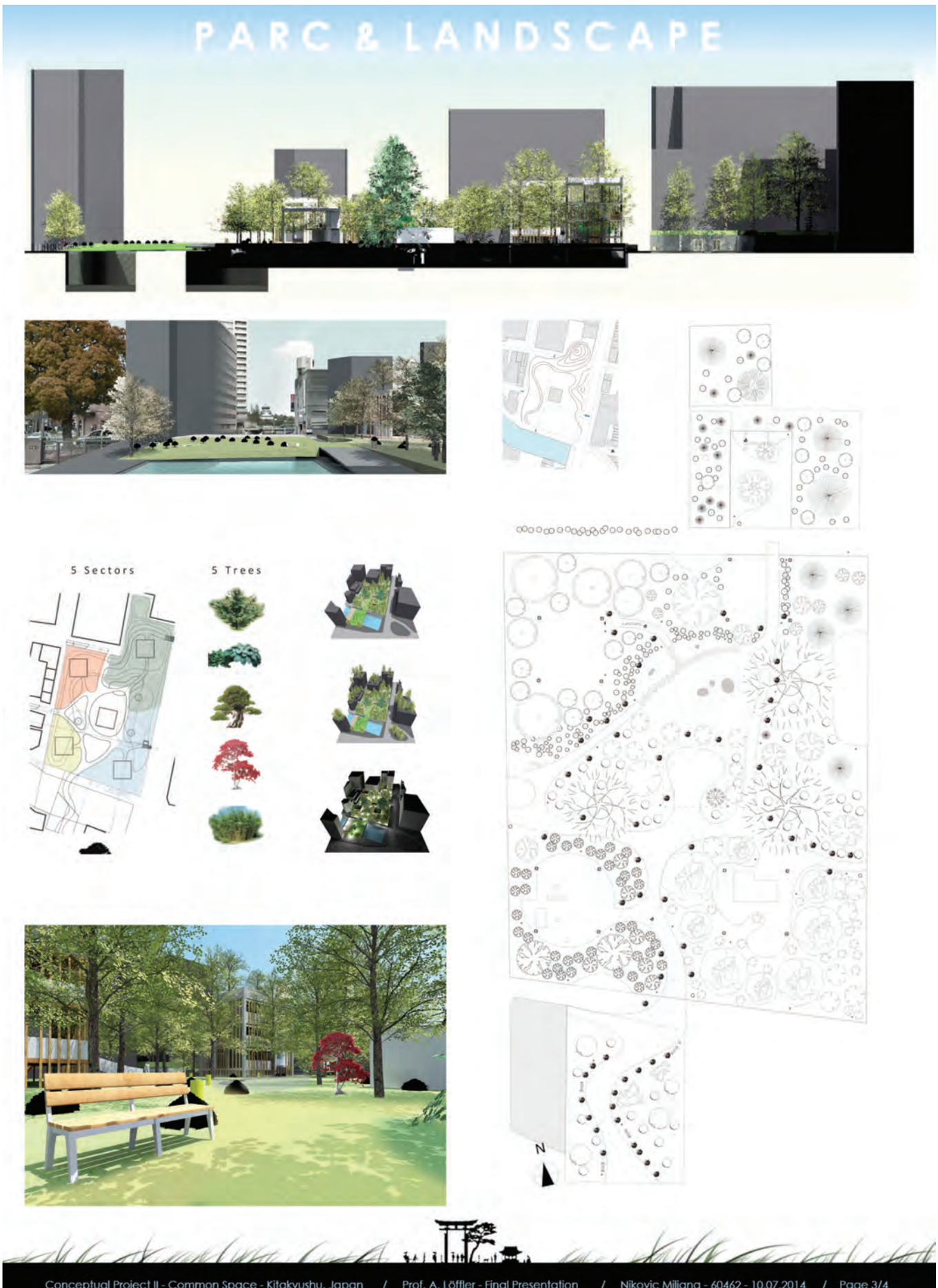



CLASSIFICATION of MEANINGS *interpretation*

5 CITIES	Tobata	Moji	Yahata	Wakamatsu	Kokura
5 SENSES	Touch	Taste	Smell	Hearing	Sight
5 ELEMENTS (GODAI) /-/ --> /+/	Earth	Water	Fire	Wind	Sky / Void
REPRESENTATION	Stability (Stones)	Fluidity, Emotions	Energy, Security	Growing, Knowledge	Spirit, Communicate, Power
ASSIMILATED FORM/ SIGN	Tetrahedron	Sphere	Cube	Moon	Flower / Flame
COLOR	Blue	Red	Yellow	Green	White
ORIENTATION/ DIRECTION	East	West	South	North	Center
TOPOGRAPHIC PRINCIPLES	high hill / trees with persistent foliage	low hills / small trees	in front / clear view, large space	behind (connections)/ high hill or wall, or tall trees	
SYMBOLIZES	Green Dragon / Yang welcomes strong energy	White Tiger / Yin relaxes, contemple	Red Phoenix	Black Turtle	
FUNCTION	Foyer / Main Entrance Infos / Organisation	Kitchen Tea House	Housing	Learning Center Conferences / Research	Existant Shrine

PROGRAM *first proposal*

PAVILION		Purpose	Surface (m2)	Total (m2)
FOYER	1	Welcome area / hall		30
	2	Informations counter		10
	3	Administration / Organisation office		50
	4	Rest room		20
	5	Waiting zone		20
MEAL	1	Tea House		15
	2	Kitchen		50
	3	Rest room		20
	4	Dining room		50
	5	Dining terrace		50
HOUSING	1	5 apartments for Researchers	30 - 50	max. 250
	2	5 apartments for employees	30 - 50	max. 250
	3	5 apartments for monks	30 - 50	max. 250
	4	50 rooms for participants	10 to 15	max. 750
	5	Caretaker's apartment	50	50
LEARNING CENTER	1	Entrance/Exhibitions hall (rest room incl)		50 - 80
	2	Library		100
	3	5 classrooms	30 - 50	max. 250
	4	Conferences		150
	5	Healing center		60
MEDITATION	1	Existant Shrine		30
Total (maximum)				2535


PARC & LANDSCAPE
5 Sectors
5 Trees
N
Conceptual Project II - Common Space - Kitakyushu, Japan / Prof. A. Löffler - Final Presentation / Nikovic Miljana - 60462 - 10.07.2014 / Page 3/4

PAVILIONS & ORGANISATION
A
B
C
D2
D3
N
HTWK Leipzig / Prof. A. Löffler - Final Presentation / Nikovic Miljana - 60462 - 10.07.2014 / Page 4/4

ECO MESH

urban farming planting pockets- movable

urban farming- 5 reasons

1 renewed local economies

Local neighbor-to-neighbor commerce generally doesn't happen in our communities. Residential areas almost never include common spaces where community exchanges might happen. Unless it is because selling homemade bread to your neighbors is illegal in most areas, the law discourages community commerce and instead encourages you to purchase from the supermarket chain.

2 environmental stewardship

Industrial agriculture is a major source of fossil fuel pollution. Petrochemicals are used to fertilize, spray, and preserve food. Plastics made from oil are used to package the food and gasoline is used to transport food worldwide. Urban farming unplugs us from oil by minimizing the transport footprint and using organic cultivation methods.

green wall by patrick blanc

3 A focus on local politics

Urban farming makes it clearer and easier for people to be involved in local politics by bringing issues that directly affect neighborhoods to the fore. Local regulations become far more relevant to the day-to-day life of a person attempting to cultivate their own food than most issues normally discussed on CNN.

4 A revolution of health and nutrition

Increased awareness about the negative health effects of food from the industrial food chain is itself a big reason why urban farmers grow their own food. When you feed your produce to your family, you're less likely to douse it in poisons. Local food has more freshness, flavor, and nutrient retention because it goes through less transportation and processing. As the urban farming movement grows it will mean more accessibility to nutritious local food and more time spent doing the healthy, physical work of gardening. This could result in less obesity, less chronic disease, and decreased healthcare spending.

5 A flowering of community interaction

Urban farming is a lifestyle inherently centered on community. Growing food is, after all, a cooperative effort. In my own community, I see that the knowledge of how and what to grow is exchanged, seeds are swapped, labor is shared, and the harvest is traded. As urban farming grows, a stronger interdependence with communities is likely to result as local food systems bring more community interaction into people's daily lives.

MEWU- mobile edible wall unit

Urban Farm Tokyo, On Design

wellington primary school

Pasona Urban Farm- Kono Design

World Wide Opportunities on Organic Farms

ECO MESH

implant max m²

cut for common space
max density after
insert 5m grid

connect

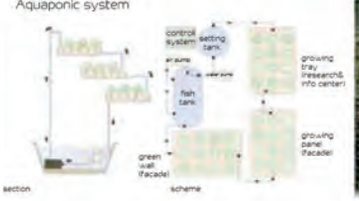
implant housing
matching scale

coat with green curtain

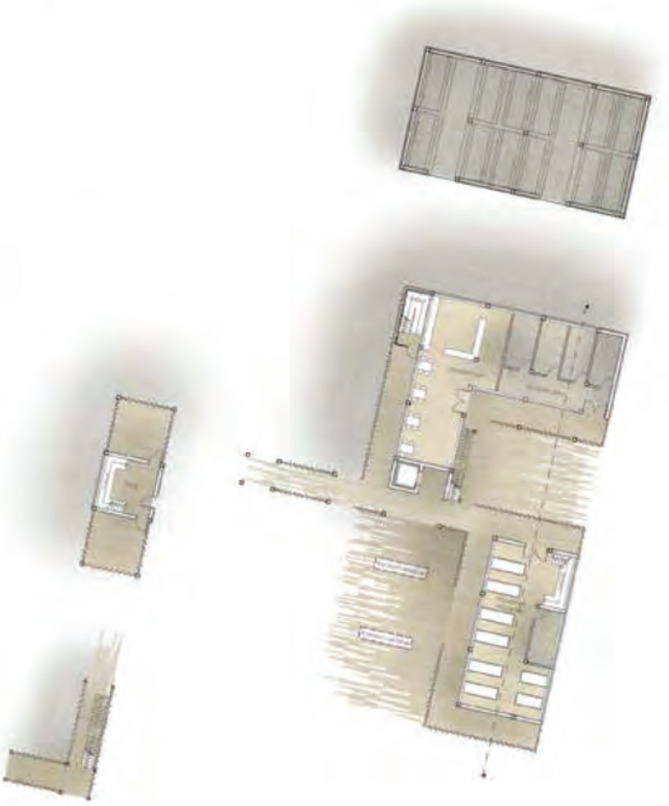
housing
research center
information center
gardening

water system

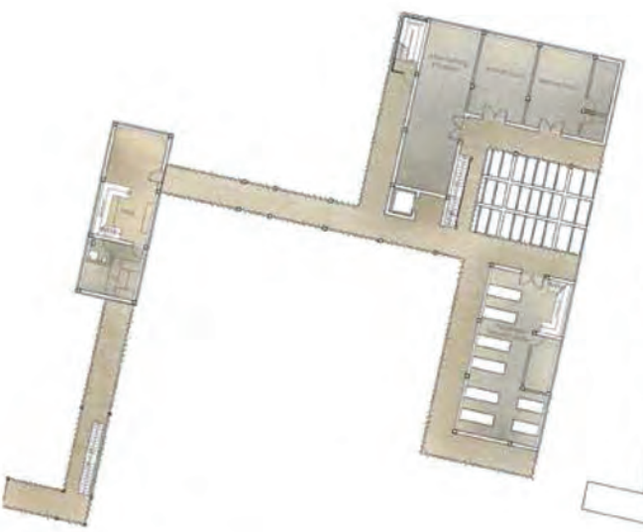
Aquaponic system



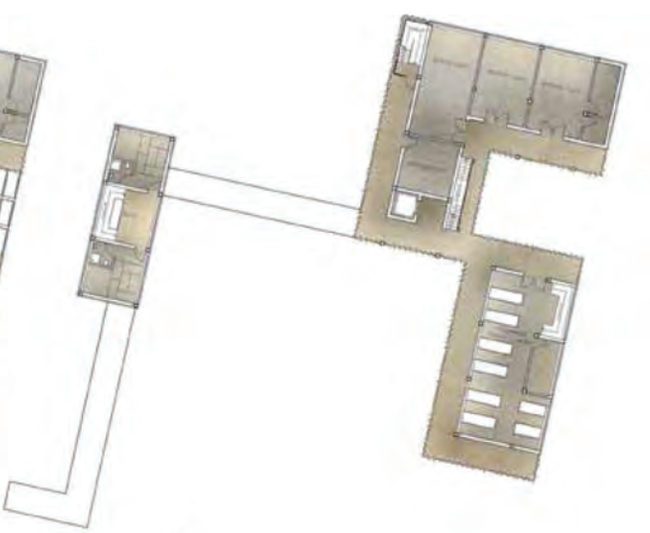
ECO MESH



LAYOUT- GROUND FLOOR

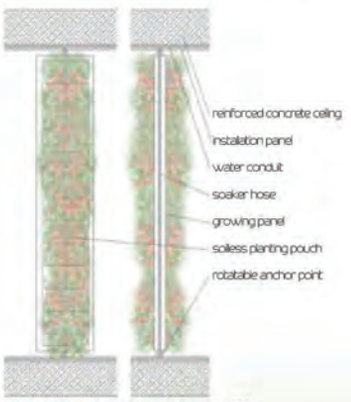


LAYOUT- FIRST FLOOR

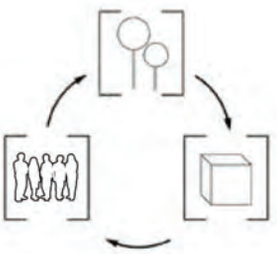


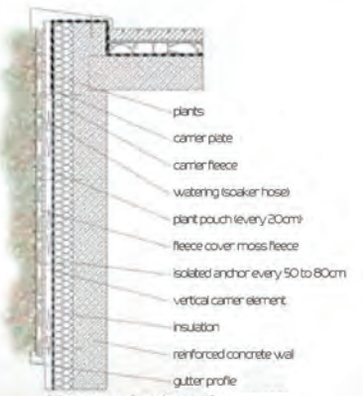
LAYOUT- SECOND FLOOR

ECO MESH



growing panel - elevation - section

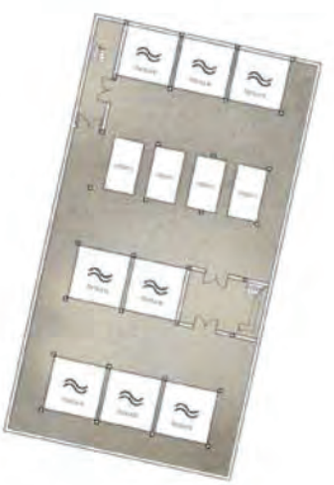




living green wall- system vertiko

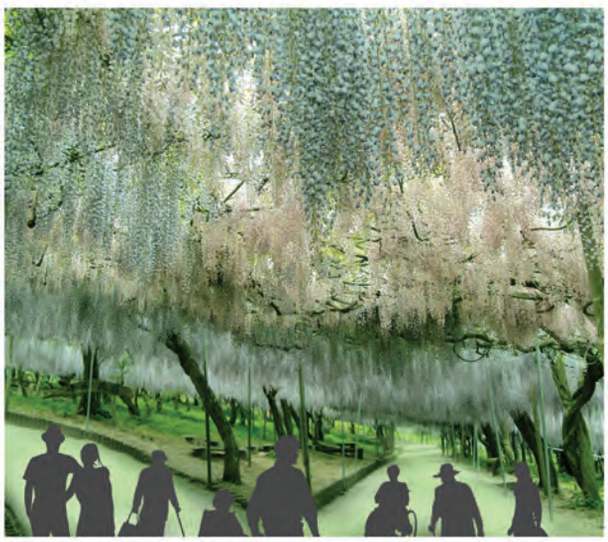
LAYOUT- THIRD FLOOR

LAYOUT- FOURTH FLOOR



LAYOUT- BASEMENT

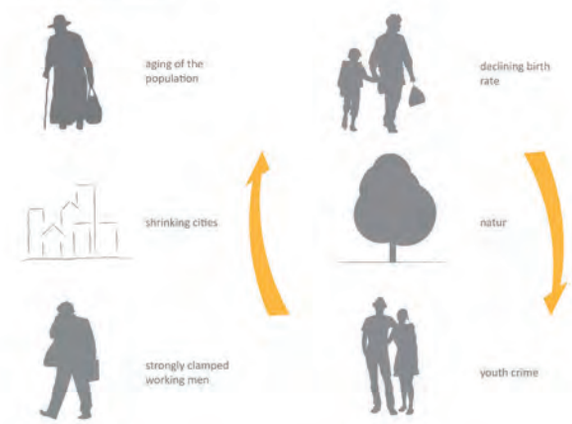
COHOUSING AND COMMON SPACE IN JAPAN | KITAKYUSHU



the island of kyushu from japan

the city kitakyushu the island

current situation in Japan



infrastucture

structure of forest

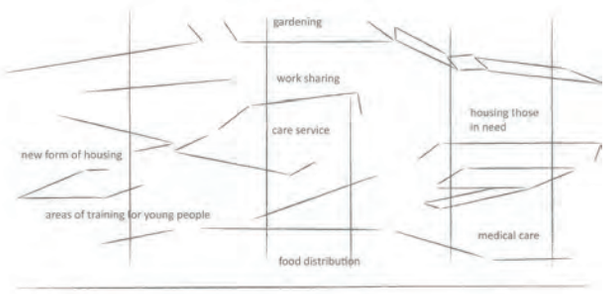
structure of cerry blossom - branching in the height

structure of flower - propagation of the surface / depth, forming the shad-giving roof

structure of root - anchorage in the ground

changes in light and shadow

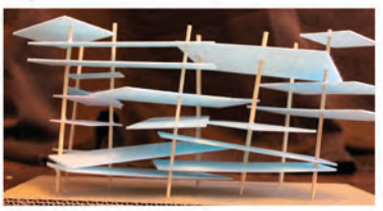
concept section



cohousing and common space concept

model study

ceiling

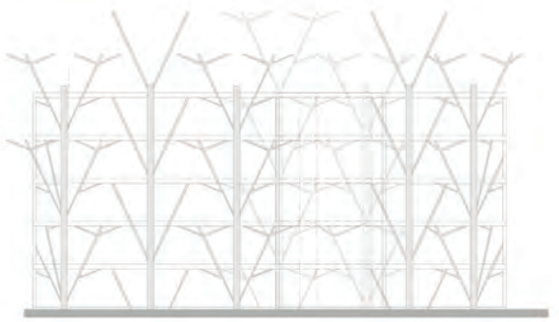


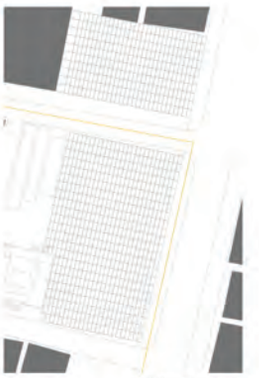
pillar

bracing

development

structural section





breakdown in tatami

room a 6 tatami
= 8,67 m²

teeroom a 4 tatami
= 5,78 m²

tatami size 0,85 x 1,70m

group of tatami

4 tatami building
one room

inserting of trees

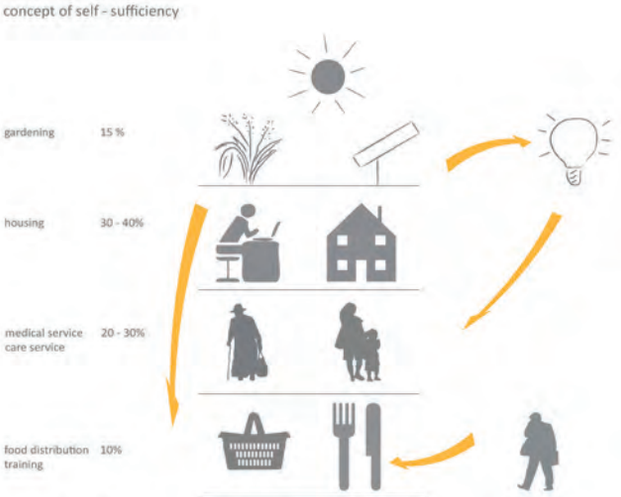
the tree inserting in
the middle of group
tatami

interfaces

overlapping of the tree
molding the rooms
- building

the forming space be-
tween the tree crown
leaves the light through
- atrium

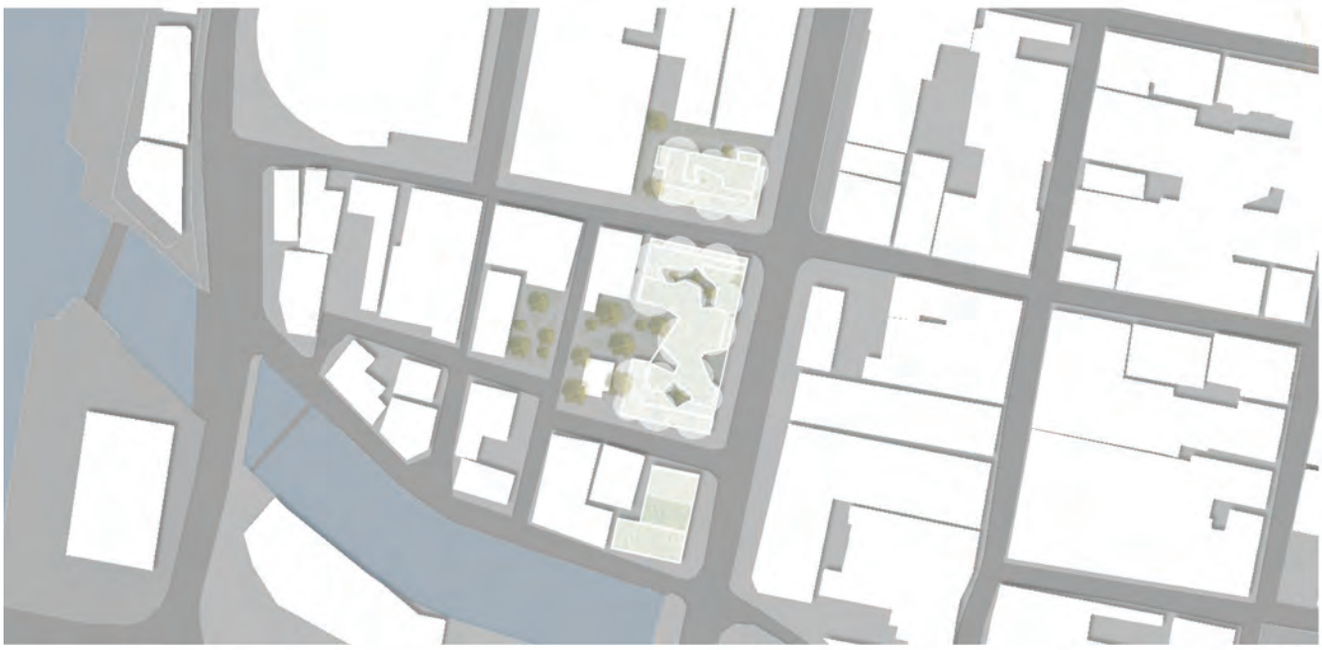
concept of self - sufficiency



building

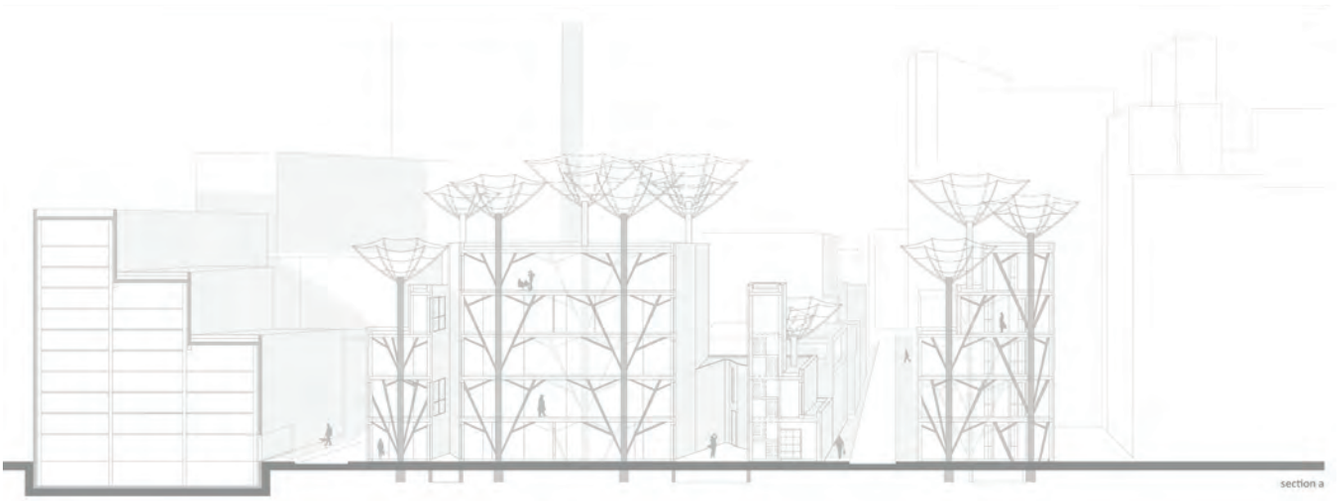
gardening
housing
medical service, care service
training

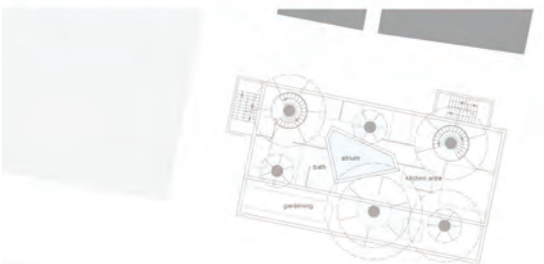
food distribution and sale
entreé
parksäfe
stair opening

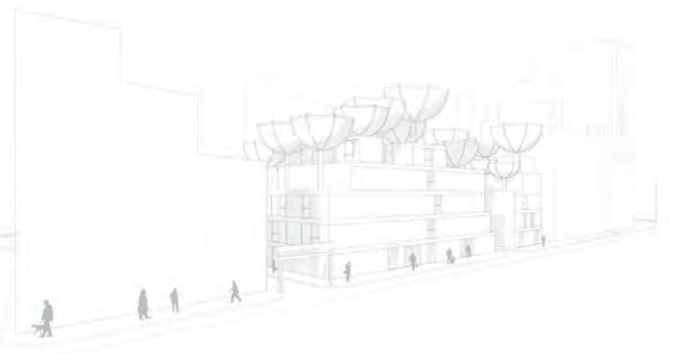


map

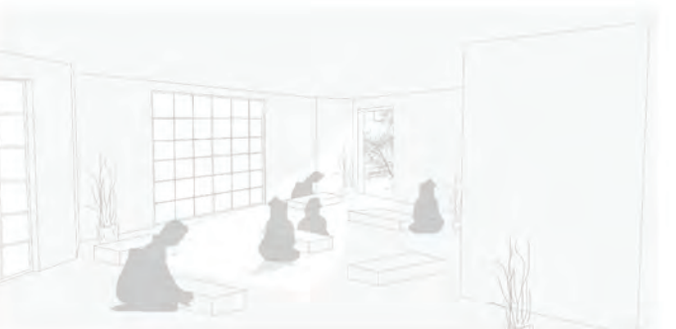
ground floor plan







3rd floor plan

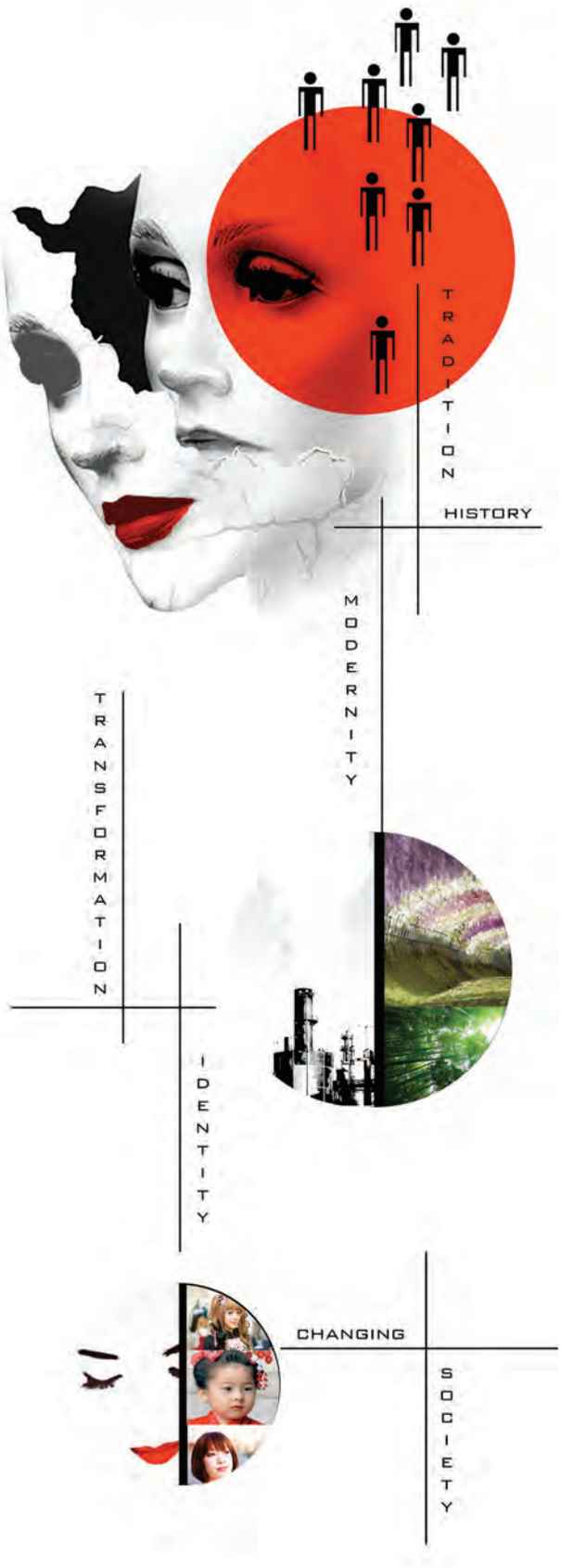


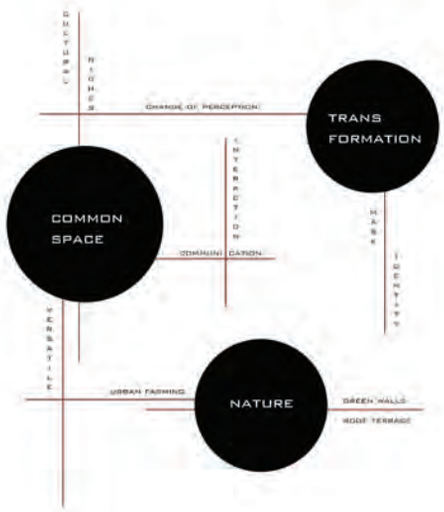
perspective

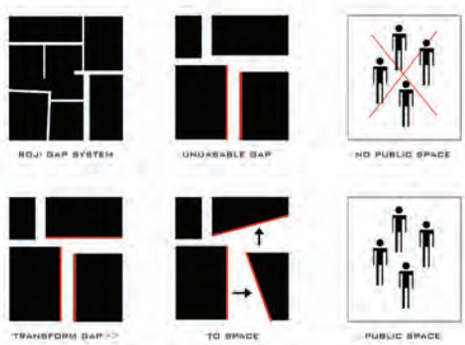
south elevation

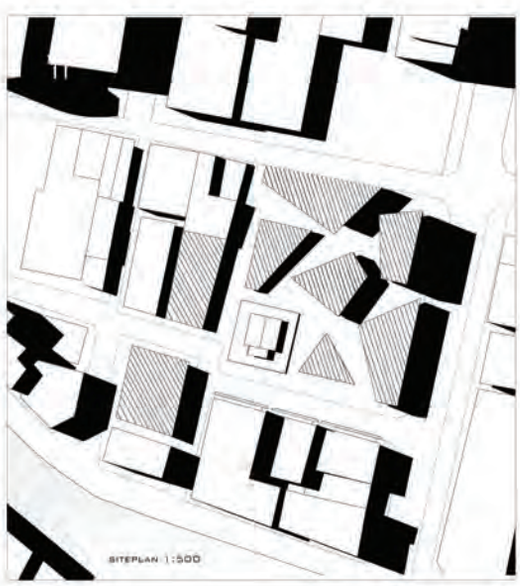
BEHIND THE MASK OF KITAKYUSHU

CONCEPT

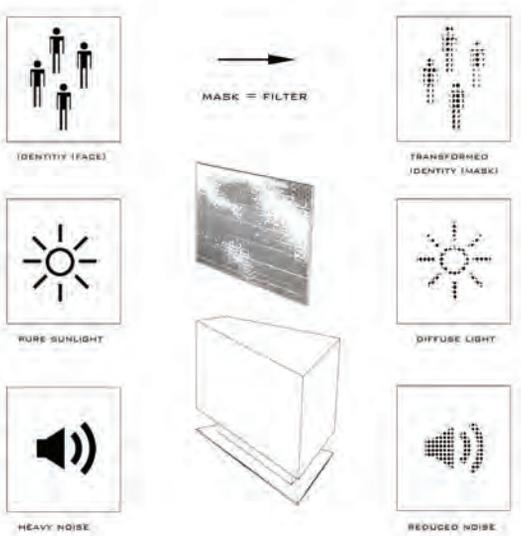




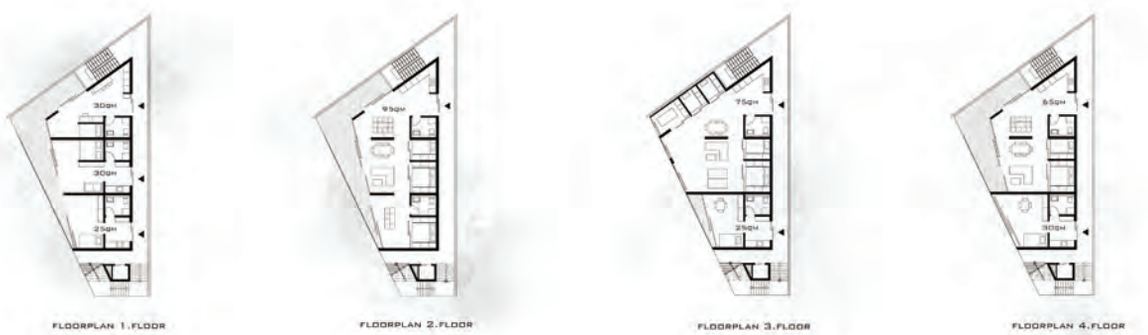




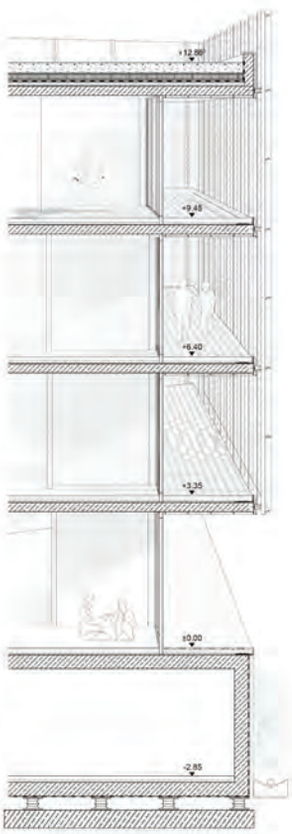
CONCEPT II STRUCTURE



COMMON SPACE / COHOUSING



DETAILS FACADE



roof construction

vegetation layer 300mm
filter fleece
drainage layer 100mm
root barrier
bitumen roofing felt
insulation with incline 100mm
rc concrete ceiling 200mm

wall construction

perforated metal plates 3mm
auxiliary construction 150mm
drainage layer 100mm
post and beam construction
insulation 50mm
insulating glass 50mm
concrete wall 200mm

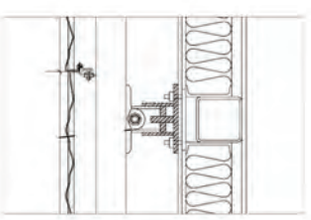
floor construction

ready to lay parquet 15mm
impact sound insualtion 20mm
floating screed 70mm
insulation 50mm
seperating layer 1mm
rc concrete ceiling 300mm

floor construction, basement

ready to lay parquet 15mm
impact sound insualtion 20mm
floating screed 70mm
insulation 50mm
seperating layer 1mm
rc concrete ceiling 300mm
moisture barrier
seperating layer
insulation 100mm
lean concrete 50mm

FACADE SECTION

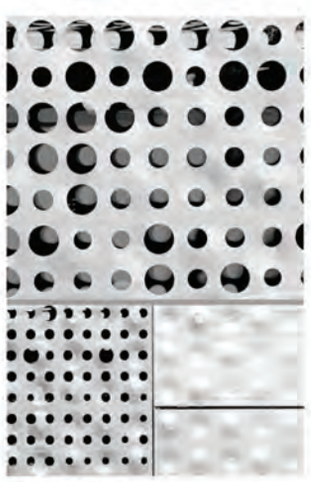


facade fixing system

copper plates
aluminium framing
custom members
and joints

plates bolted to steel members

FACADE DETAIL / MATERIAL



material detail

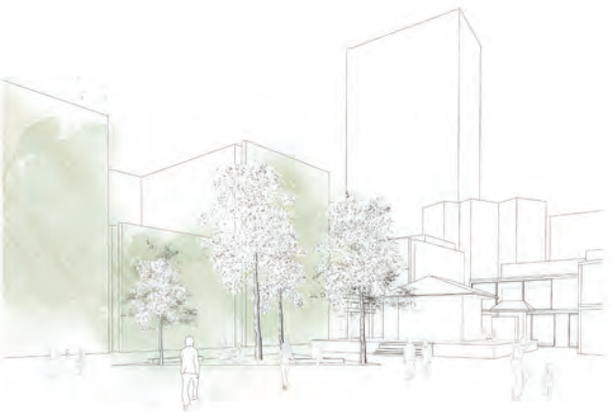
copper plates with various dot pattern for various light transmission

modular elements mounted on auxiliary frame structure

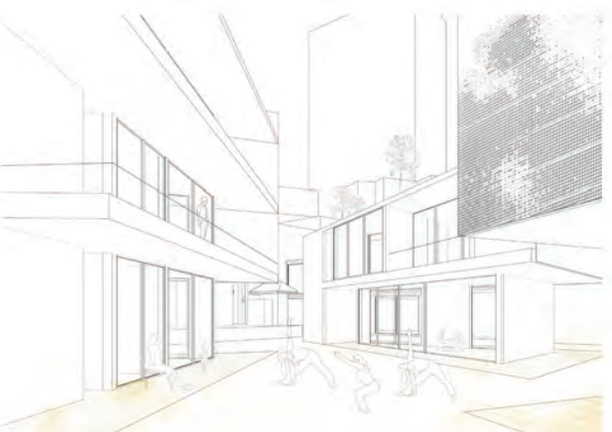
De Young Museum, San Francisco
Architects
Herzog & de Meuron

Material
TECU® Classic
Installer
A. Zahner
Architectural Metals

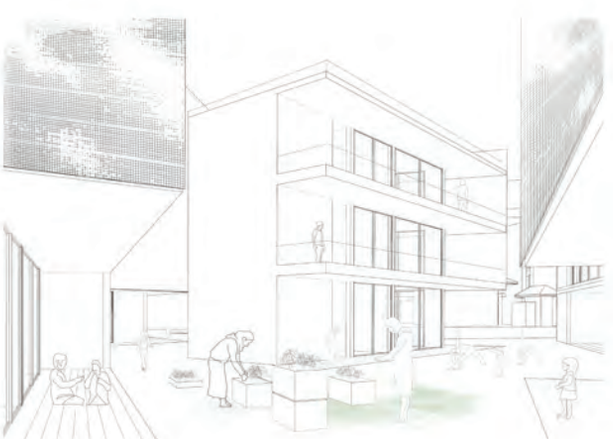
PERSPECTIVES



PERSPECTIVE GREEN AREA

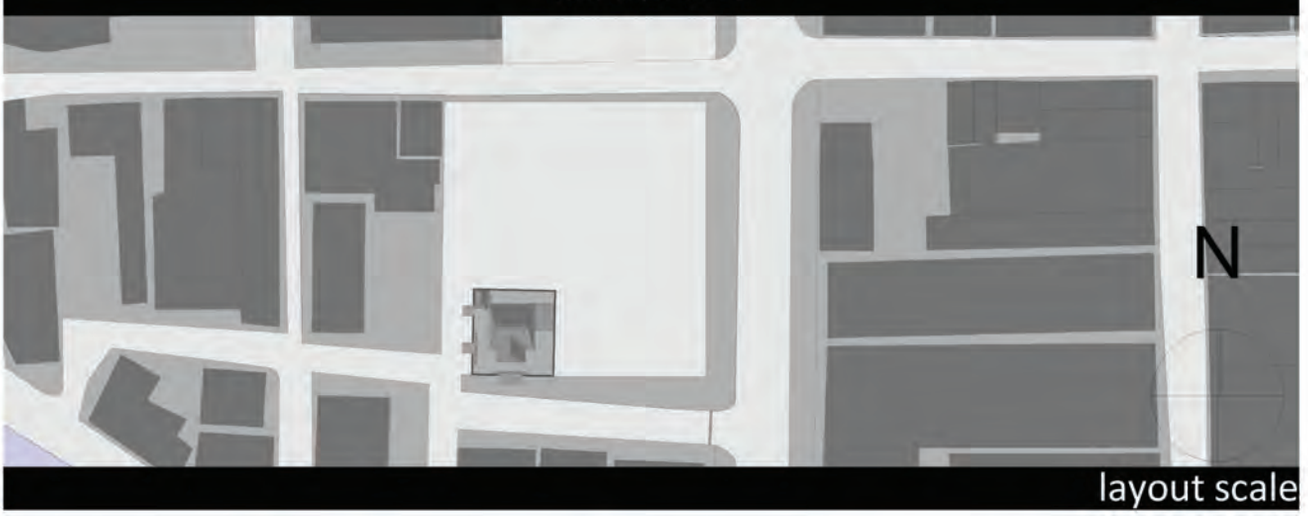


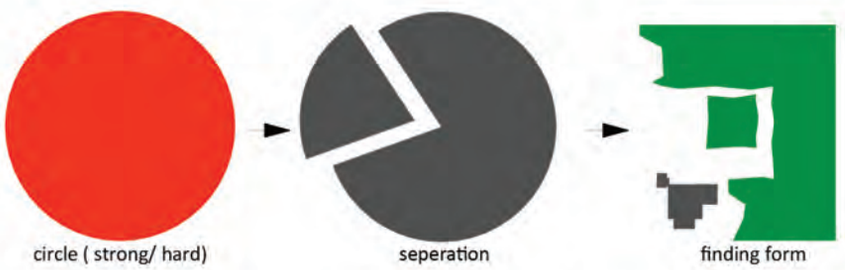
PERSPECTIVE NICHE / TAI CHI AREA



PERSPECTIVE NICHE / URBAN GARDENING AREA

REFERENCE

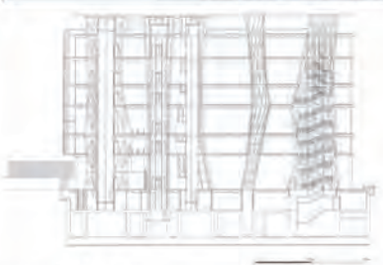

N
layout scale


circle (strong/ hard)
seperation
finding form

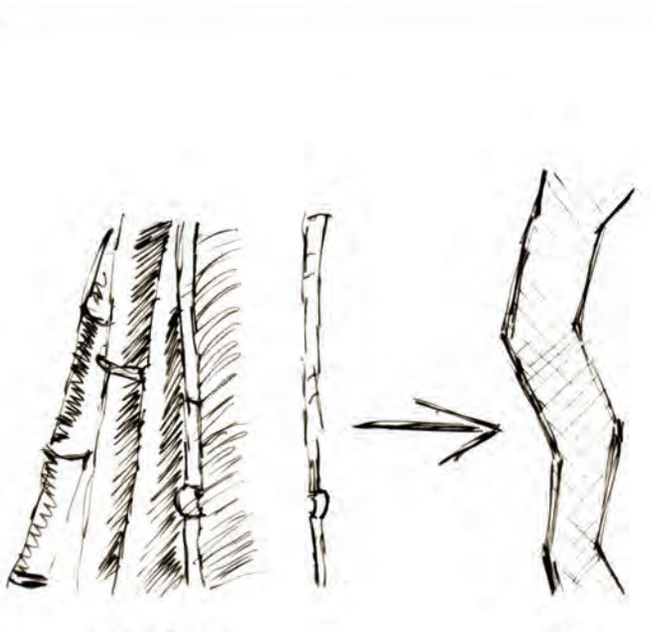
alignment/ terrace
paddy field

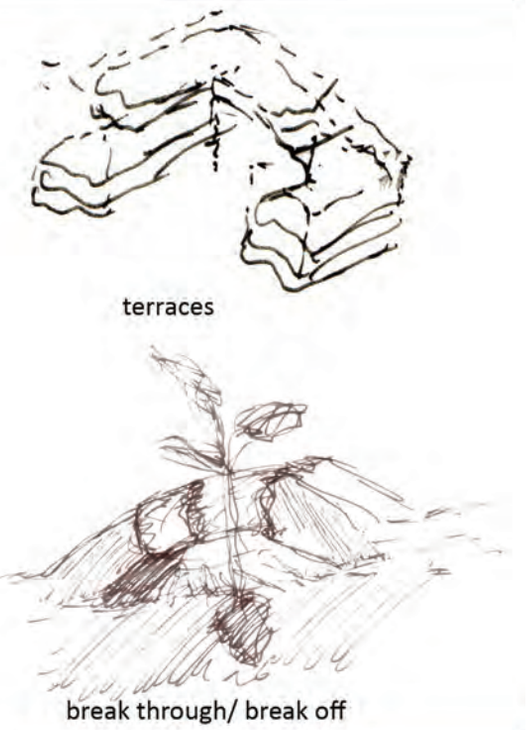
TOYO ITO- Sendai Mediatheque/ Sendai

TEZUKA ARCHITECTS- Kindergarden Tachikawa/ Tokio Japan

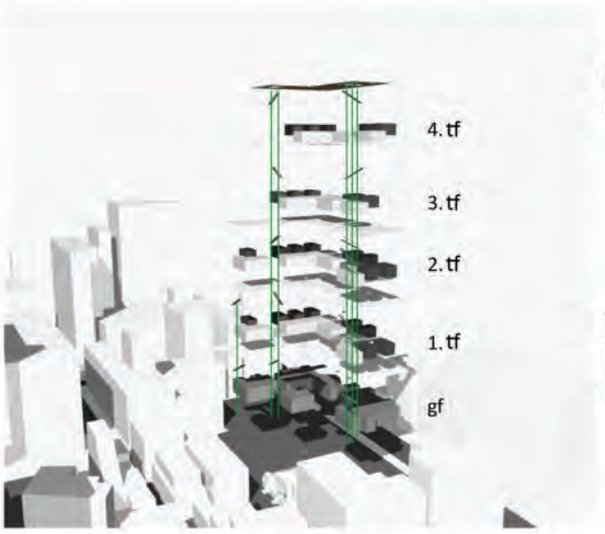

section

scheme





development and space program



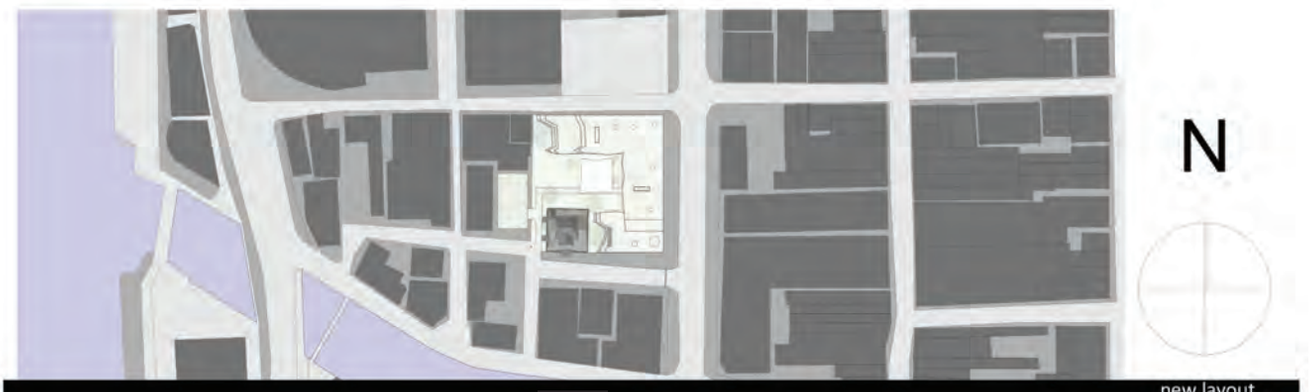
ground floor
- tatami room
- sport
- meeting
- store
- restaurant
- nursery school

first top floor
- working
- living

second top floor
- working
- living

third top floor
- working
- living

fourth top floor
- working
- living



new layout

GROUND PLANS scale M 1:500

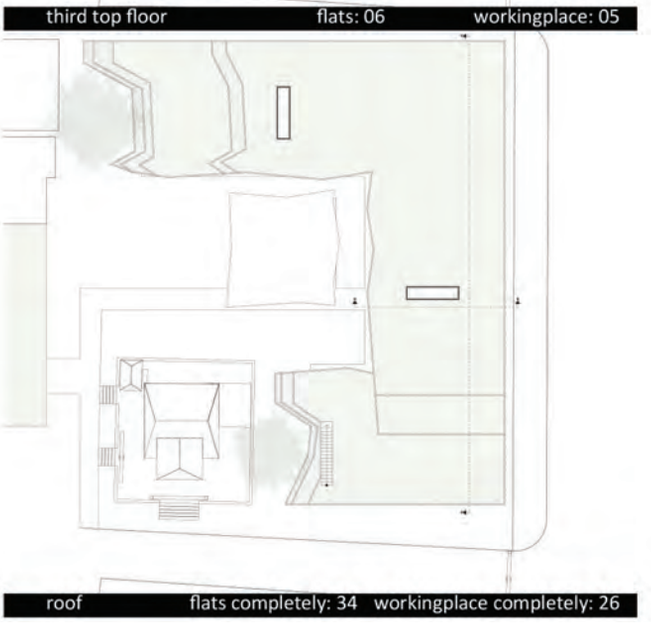
ground floor

first top floor flats: 11 workingplace: 08

second top floor flats: 11 workingplace: 08

third top floor flats: 06 workingplace: 05

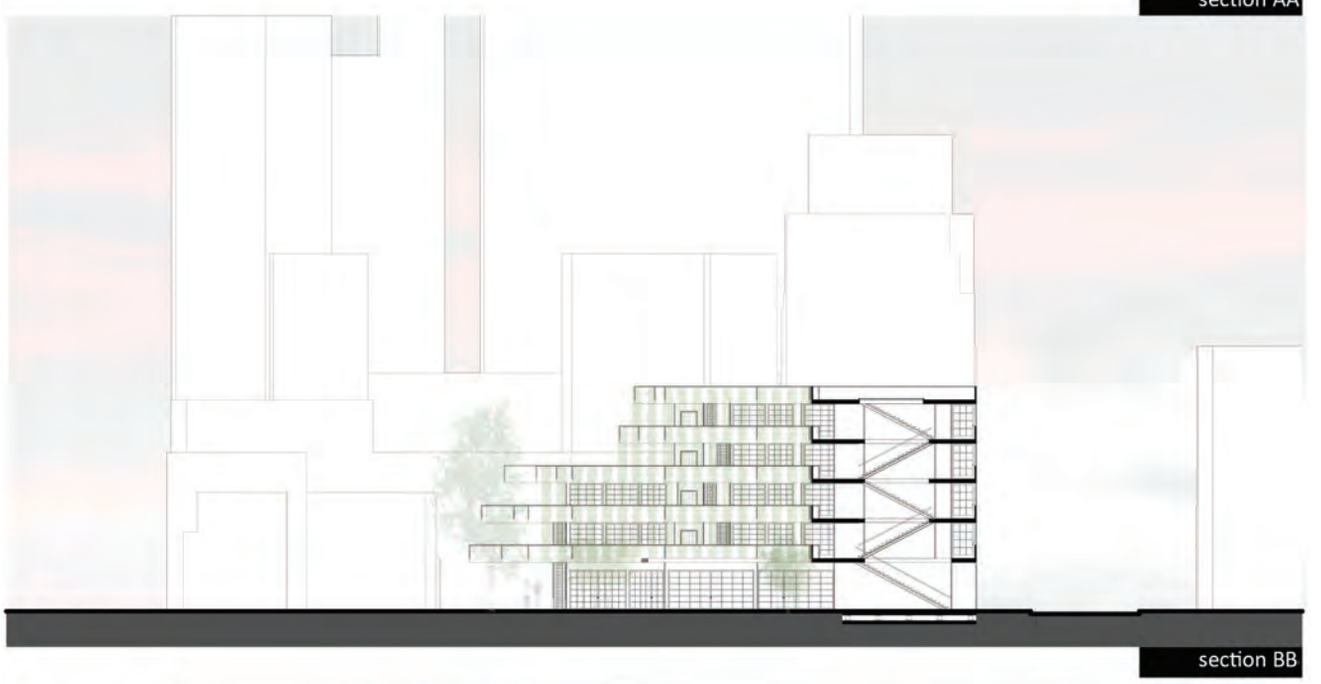
fourth top floor flats: 06 workingplace: 05



roof flats completely: 34 workingplace completely: 26

SECTION

section AA

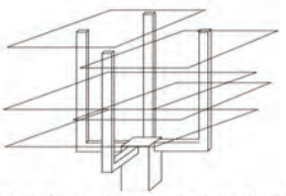


section BB

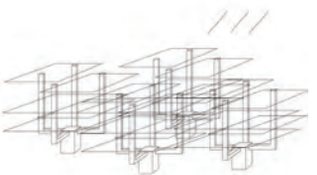
concept of
kitakyushu - japan
heike schlösser
59945
advisor:
prof. anthusa löffler

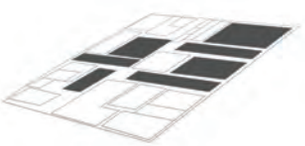
parameter

symbiosis in society

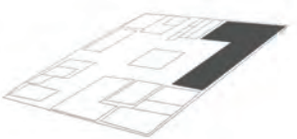


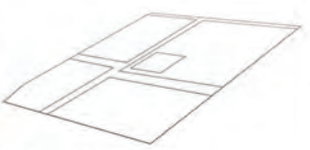
symbiosis in architecture



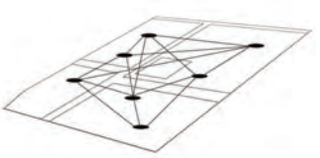


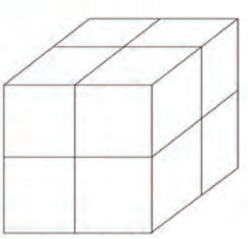
urban development



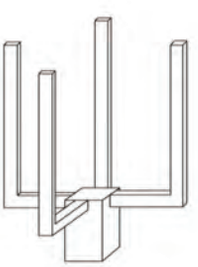


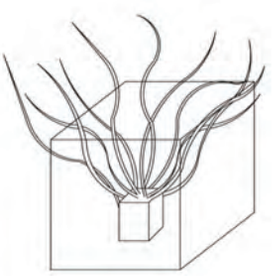
networking



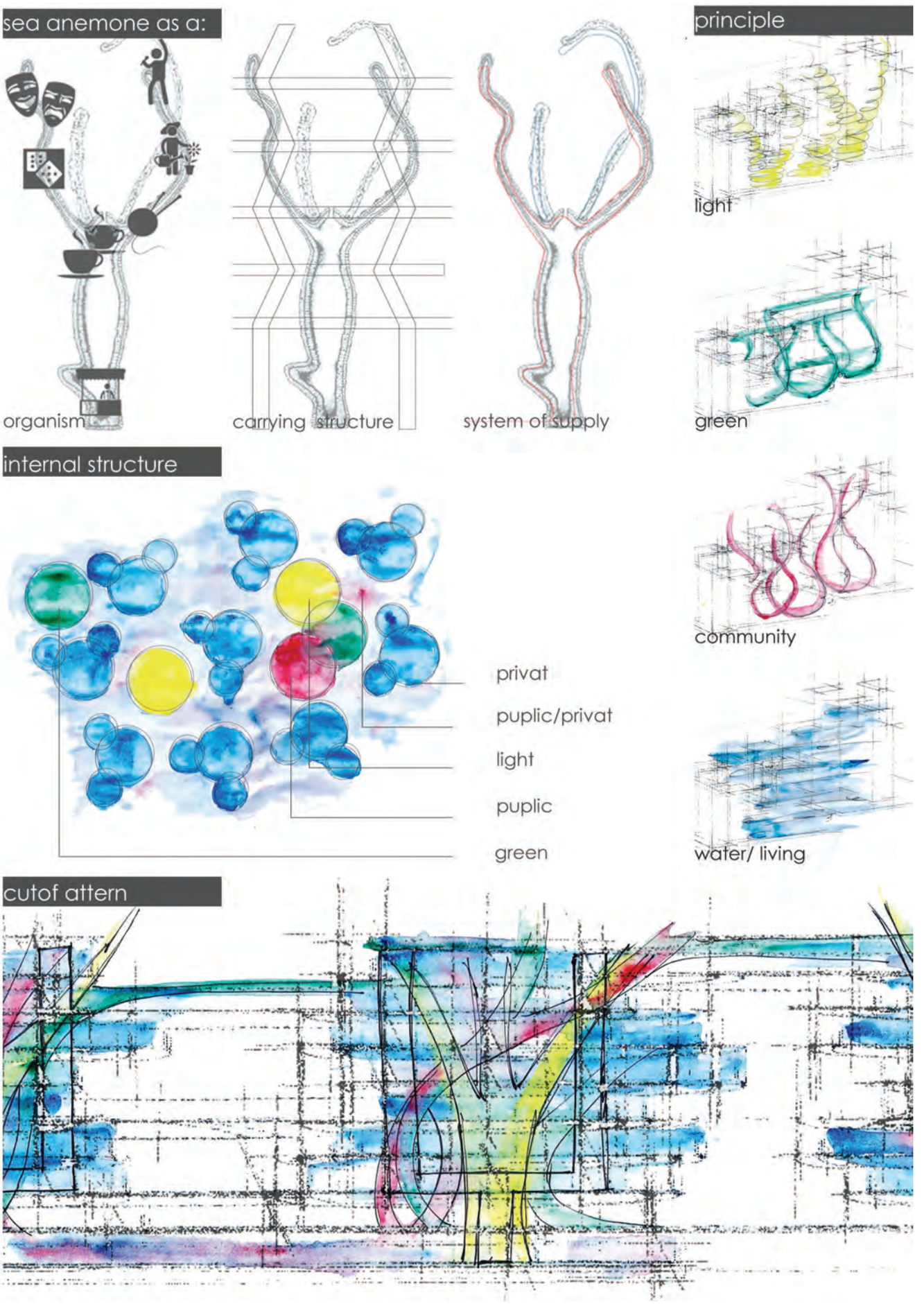


sea anemone



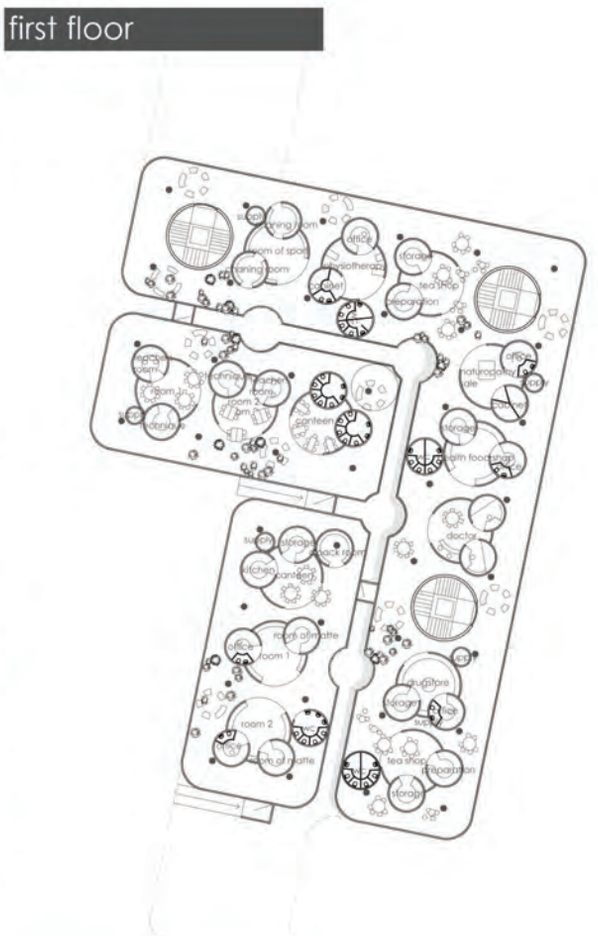


light - nature - community

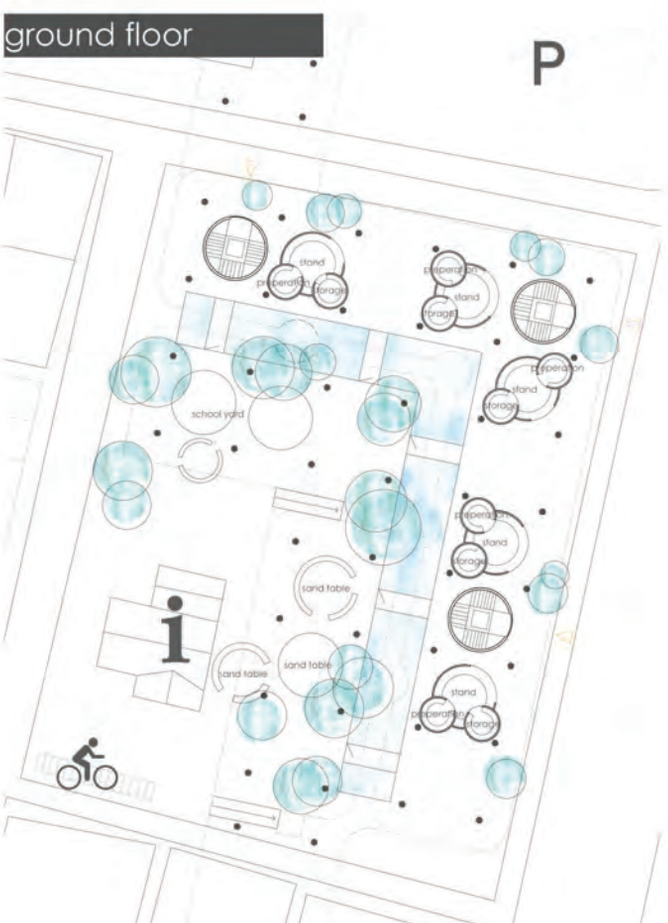

sea anemone as a:
organism
carrying structure
system of supply
principle
light
green
internal structure
privat
puplic/privat
light
puplic
green
community
water/ living
cutof attern

floor plan

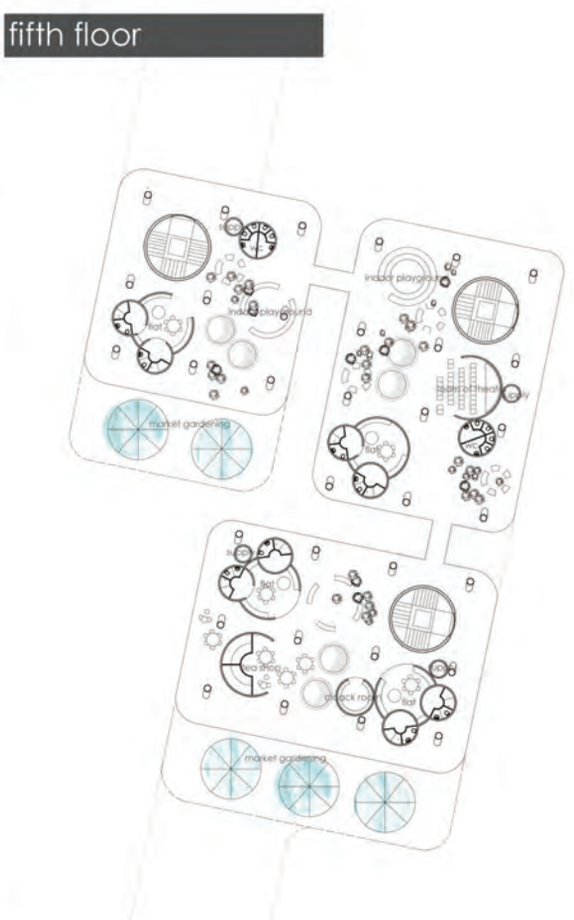
first floor



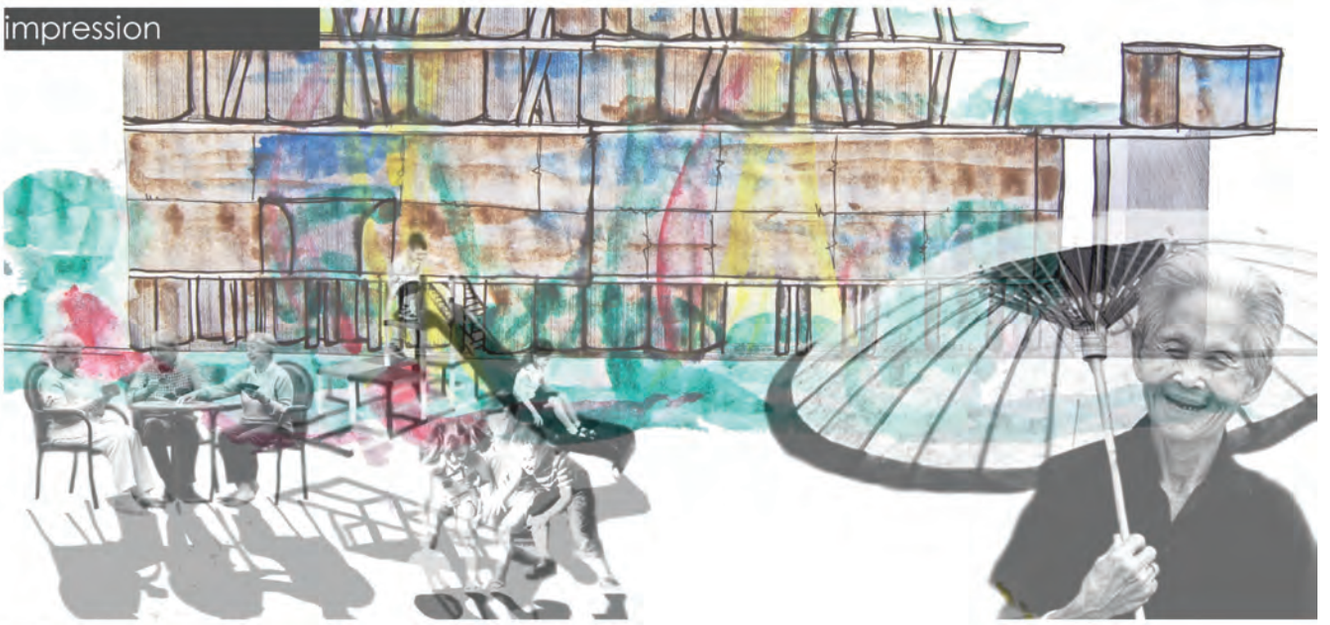
ground floor



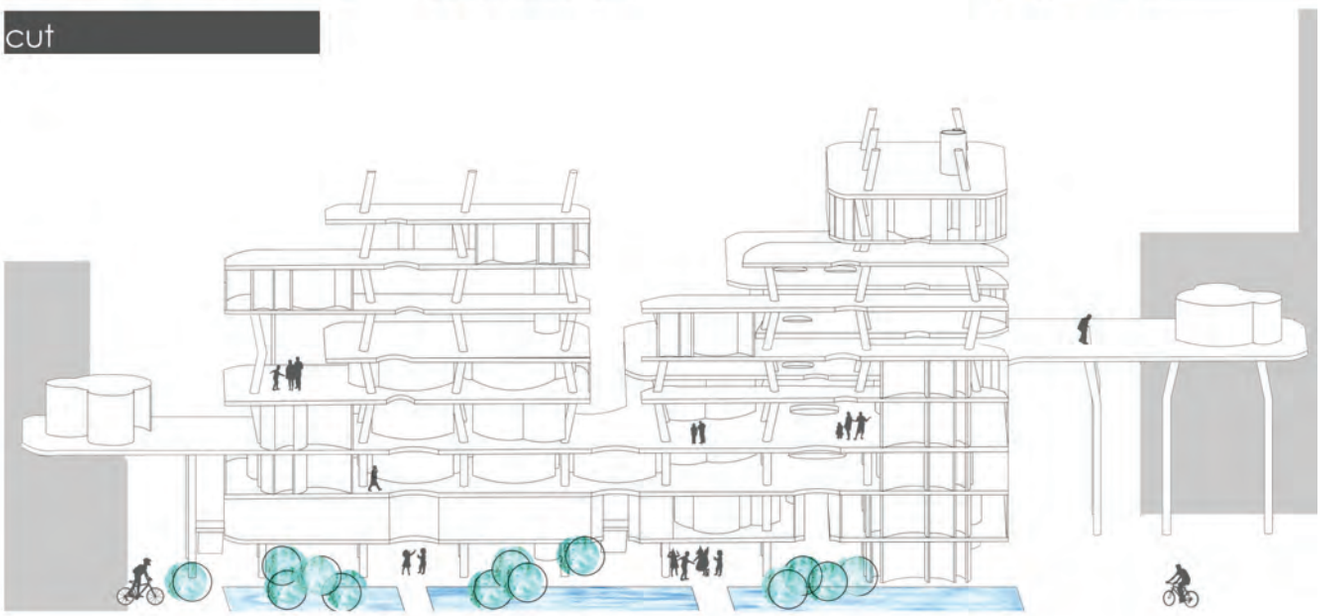
fifth floor



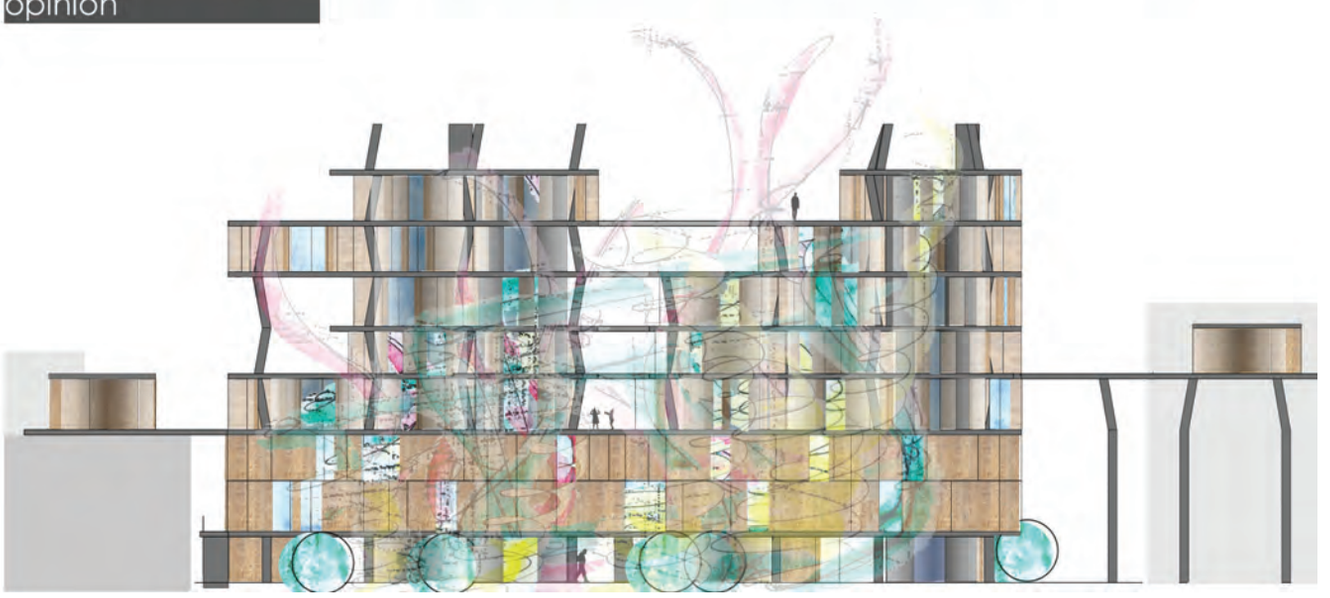
impression

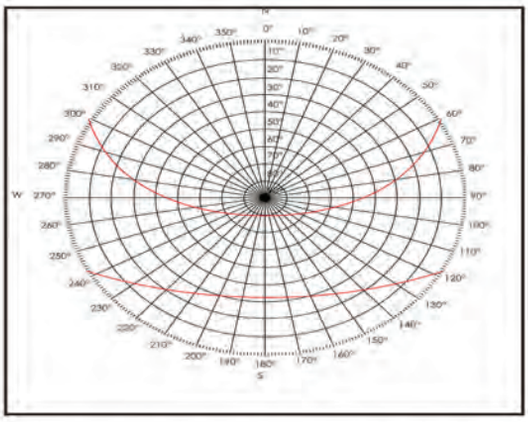


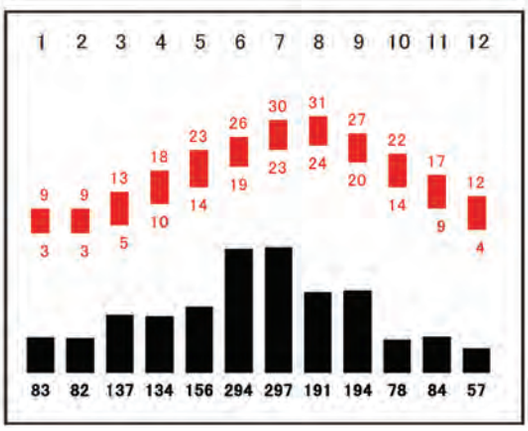
cut



opinion

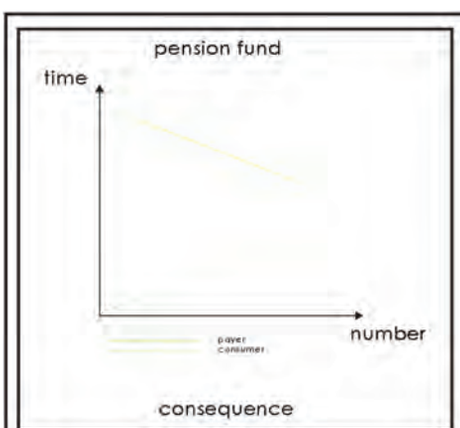


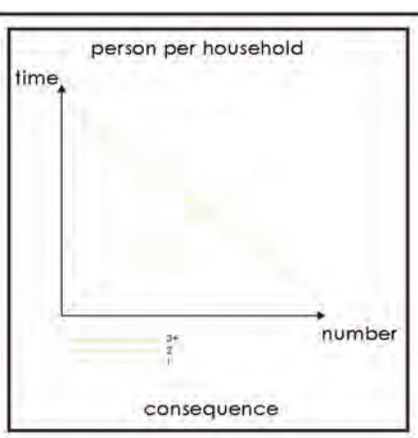


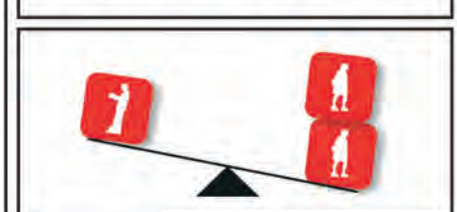


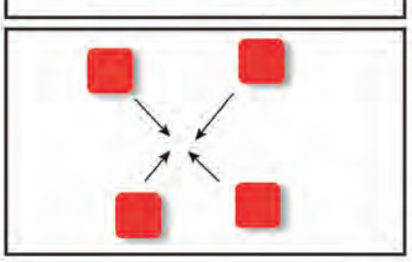
The village on the Town

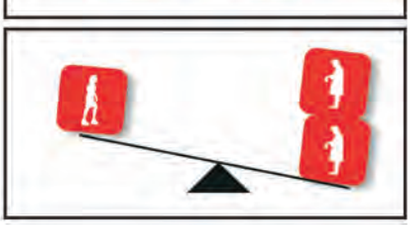
Cohousing and Common-Space in Kitakyushu

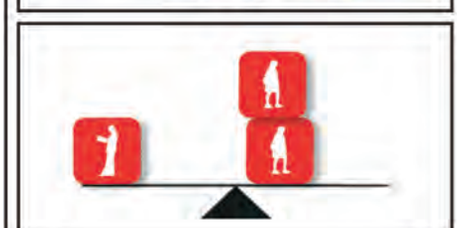


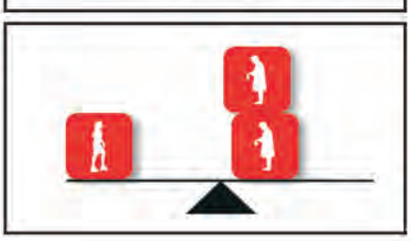


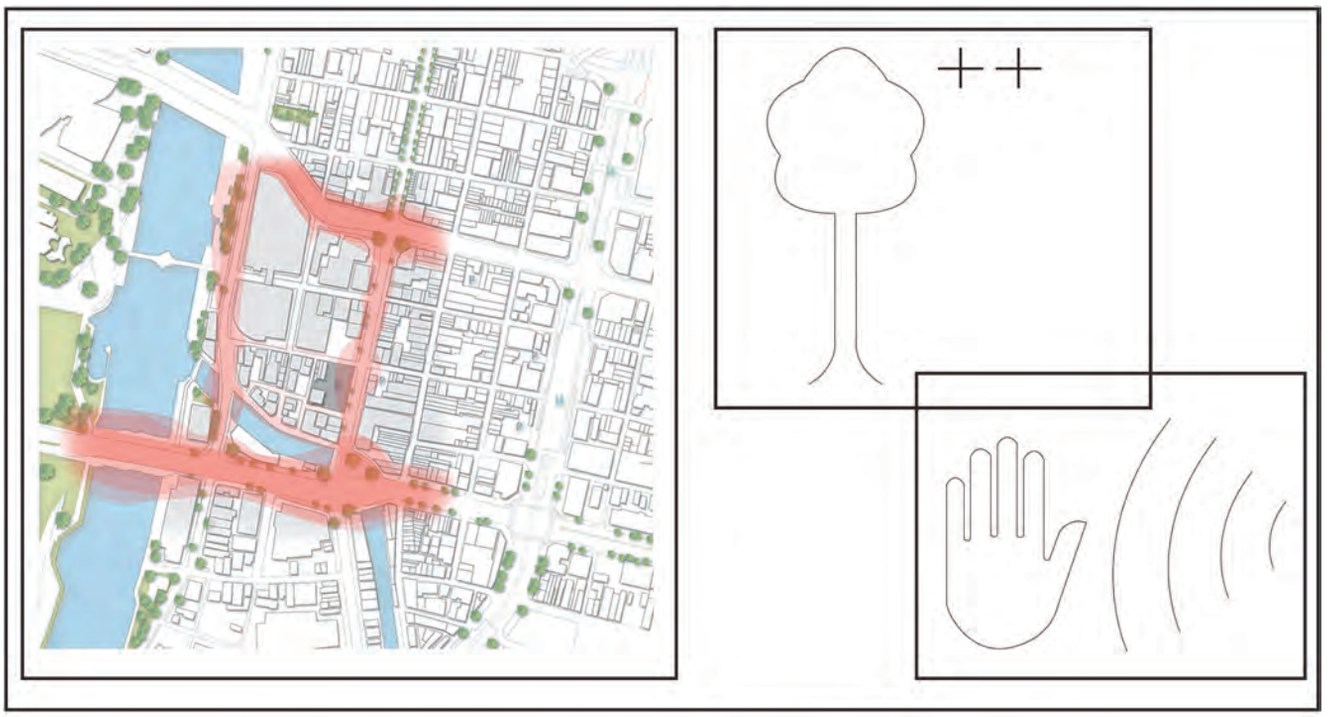


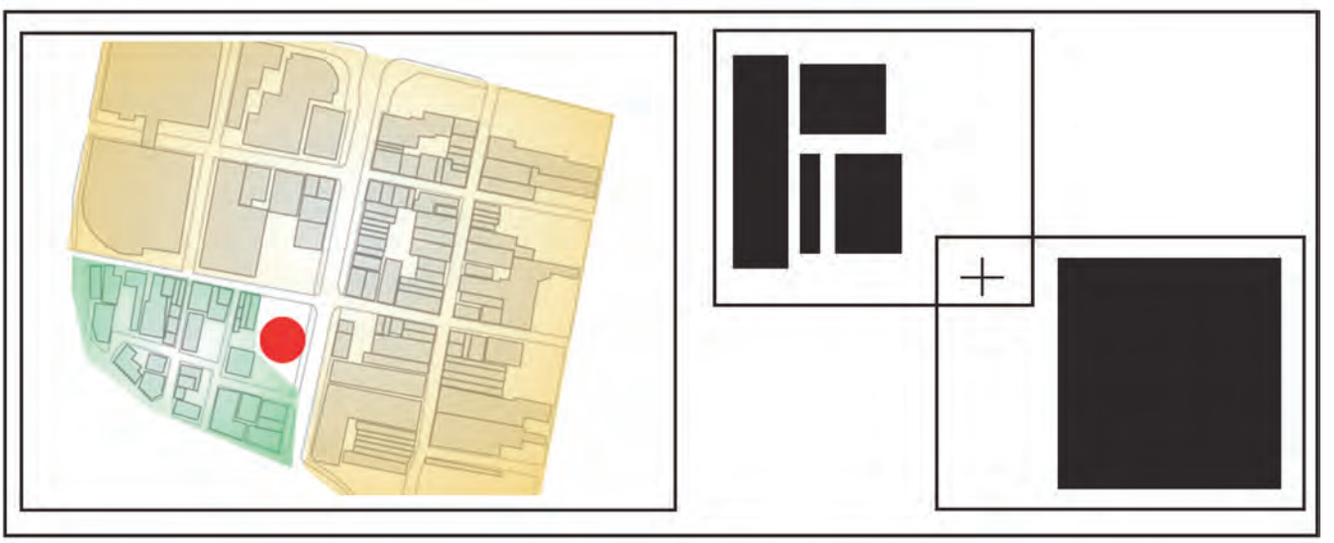


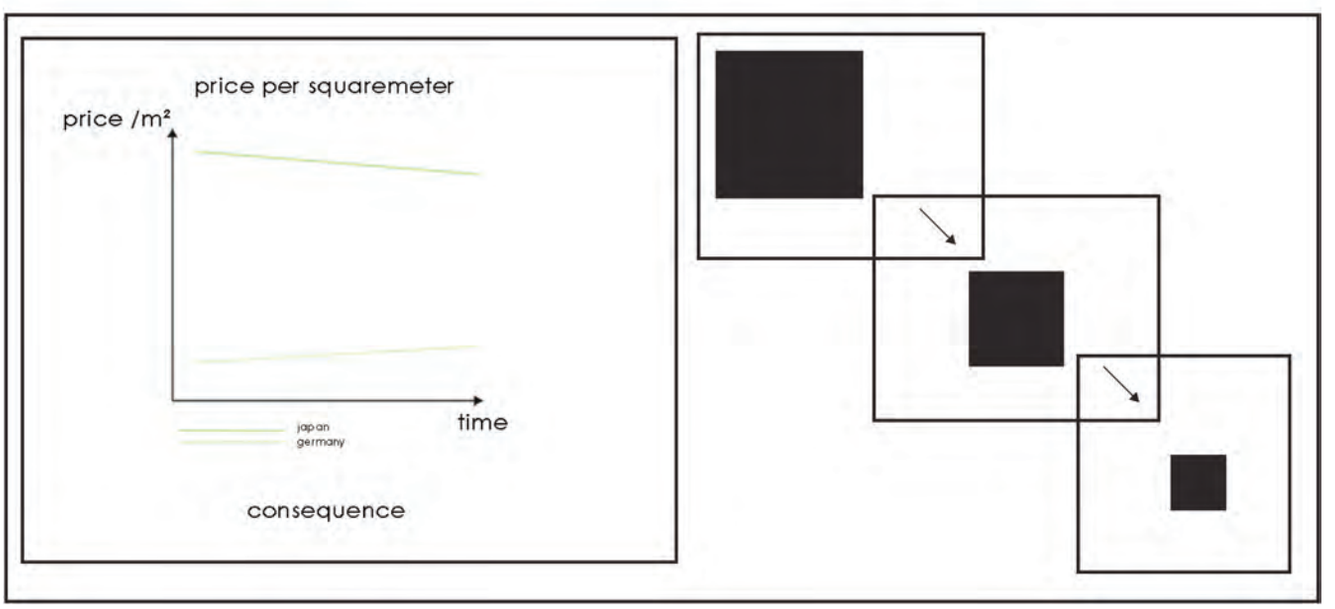


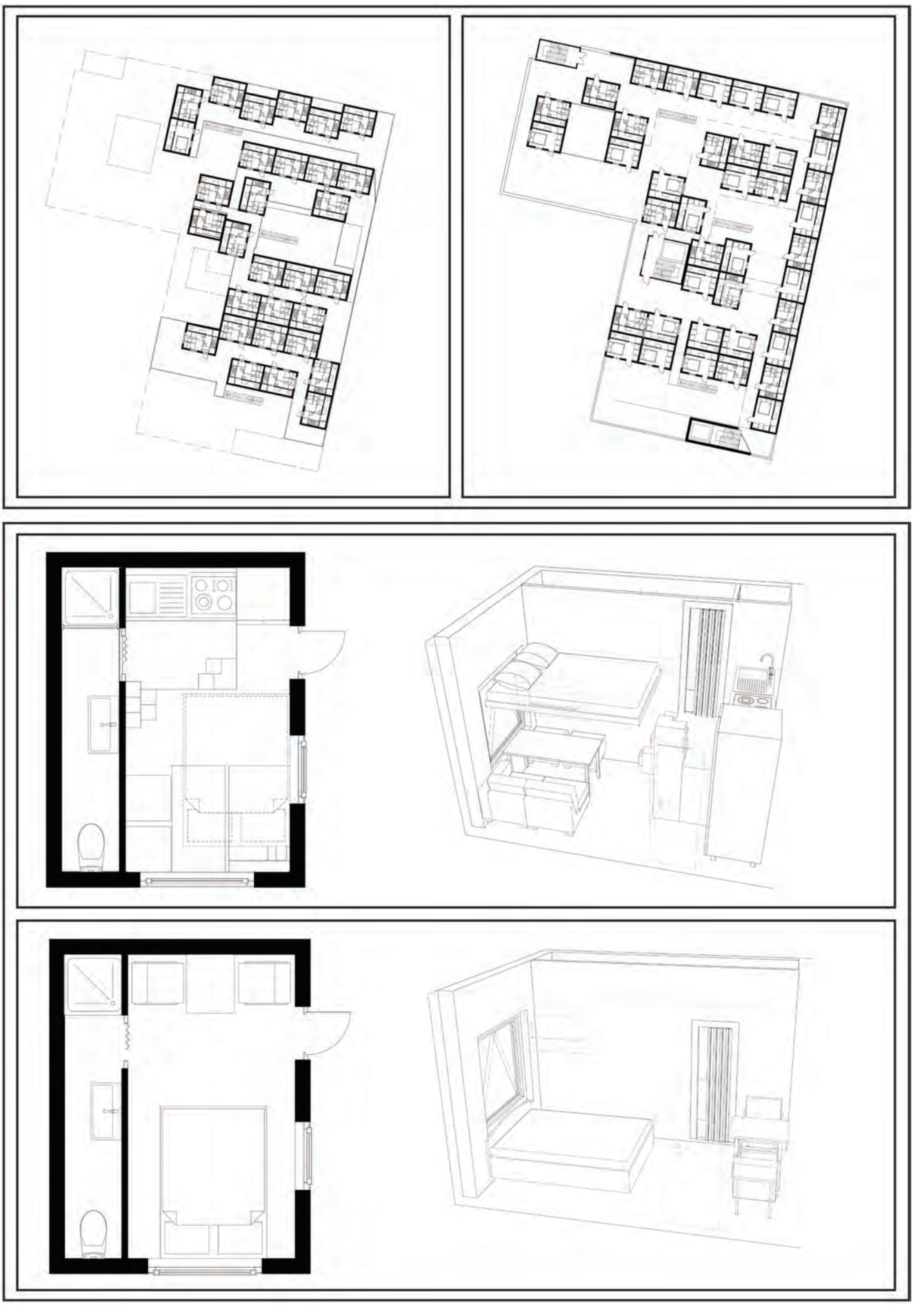


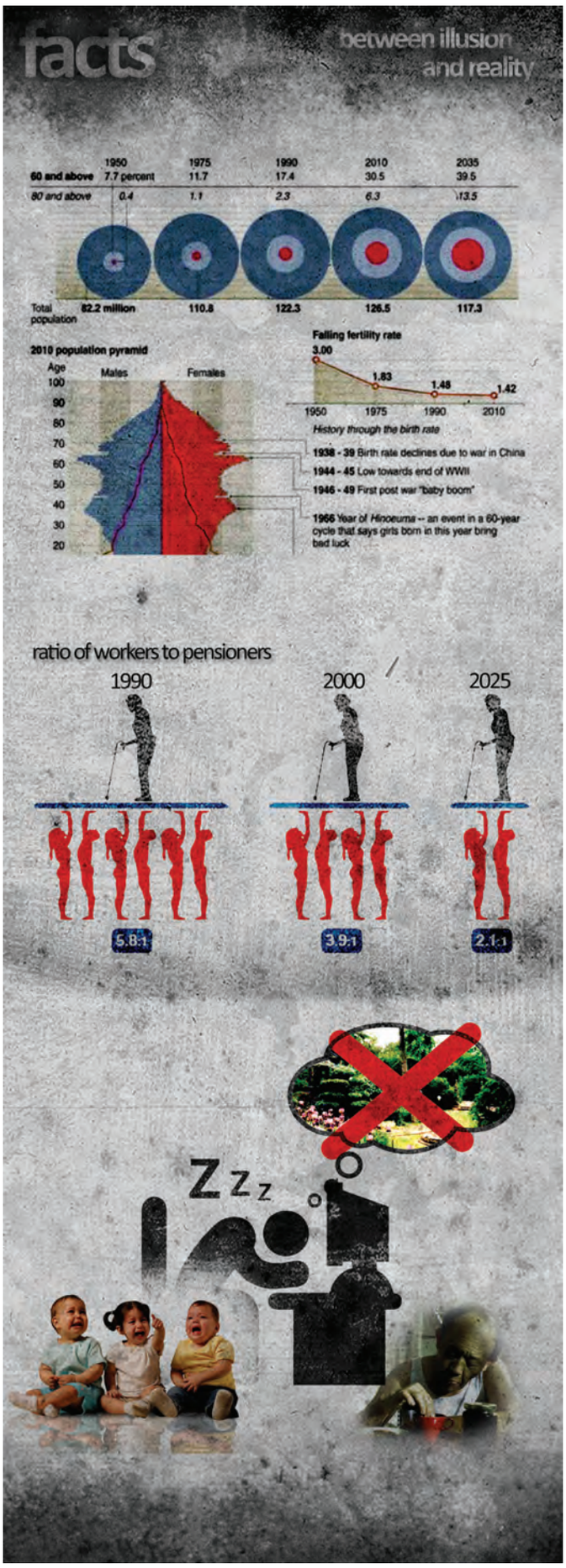




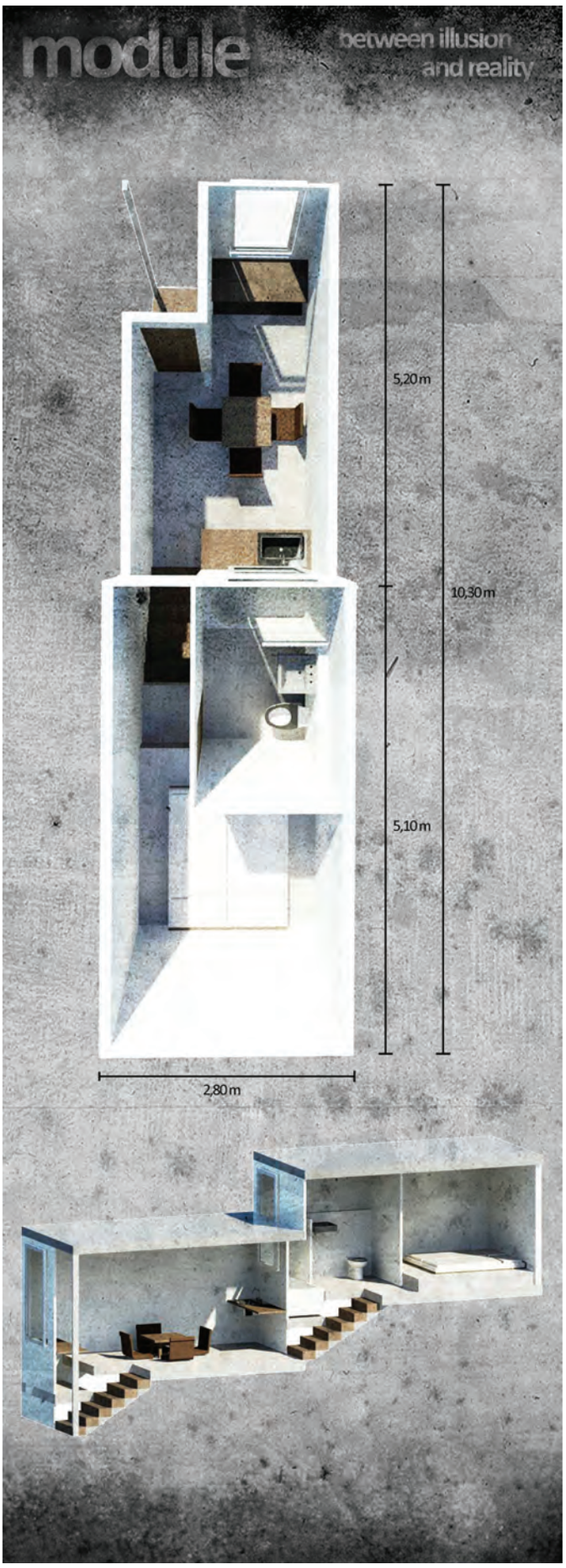


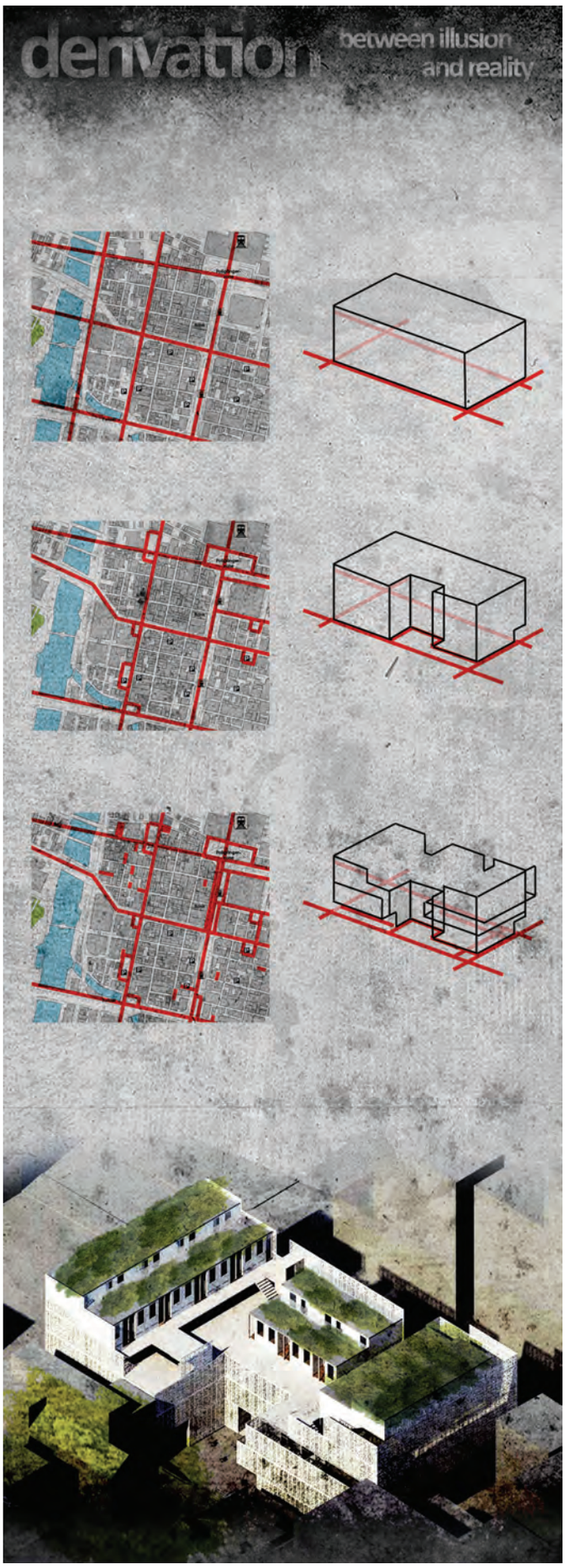

price per squaremeter
price /m²
time
japan
germany
consequence

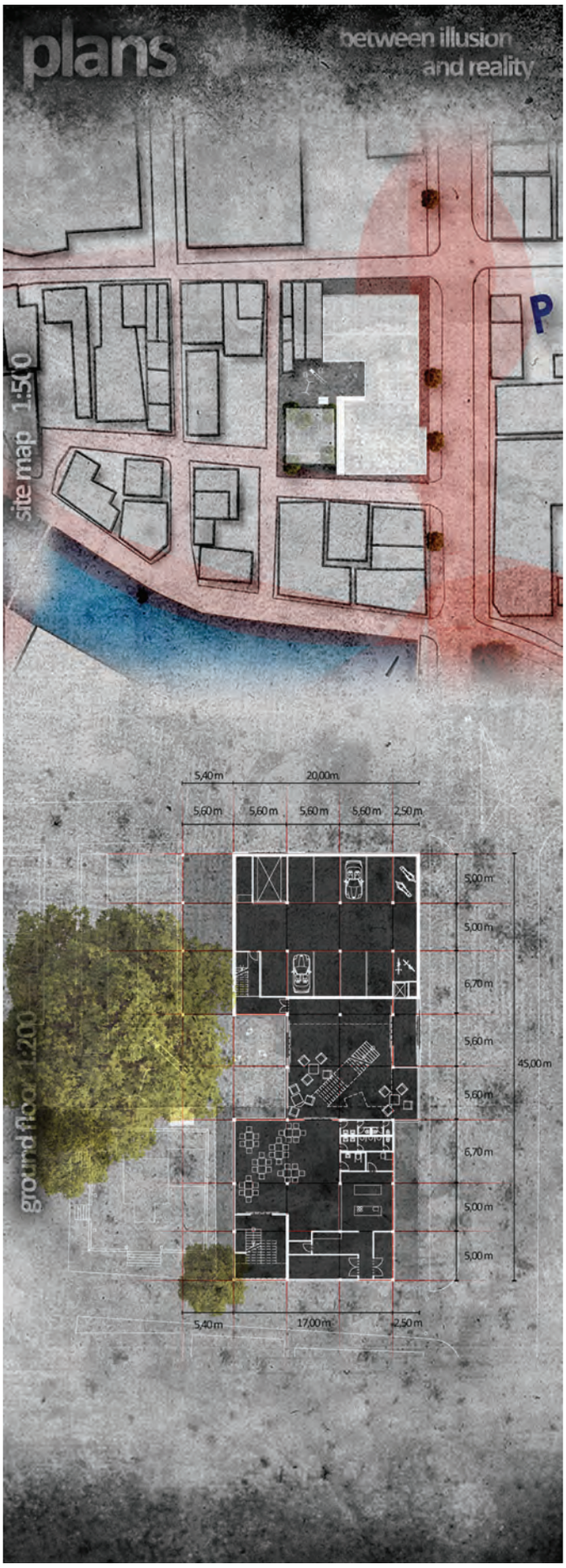



facts
between illusion and reality
1950 1975 1990 2010 2035
60 and above 7.7 percent 11.7 17.4 30.5 39.5
80 and above 0.4 1.1 2.3 6.3 13.5
Total population 82.2 million 110.8 122.3 126.5 117.3
2010 population pyramid
Age
Males
Females
Falling fertility rate
3.00
1.83
1.48
1.42
1950 1975 1990 2010
History through the birth rate
1938 - 39 Birth rate declines due to war in China
1944 - 45 Low towards end of WWII
1946 - 49 First post war "baby boom"
1966 Year of Hinoeuma -- an event in a 60-year cycle that says girls born in this year bring bad luck
ratio of workers to pensioners
1990
2000
2025
5.8:1
3.9:1
2.1:1
Zzz

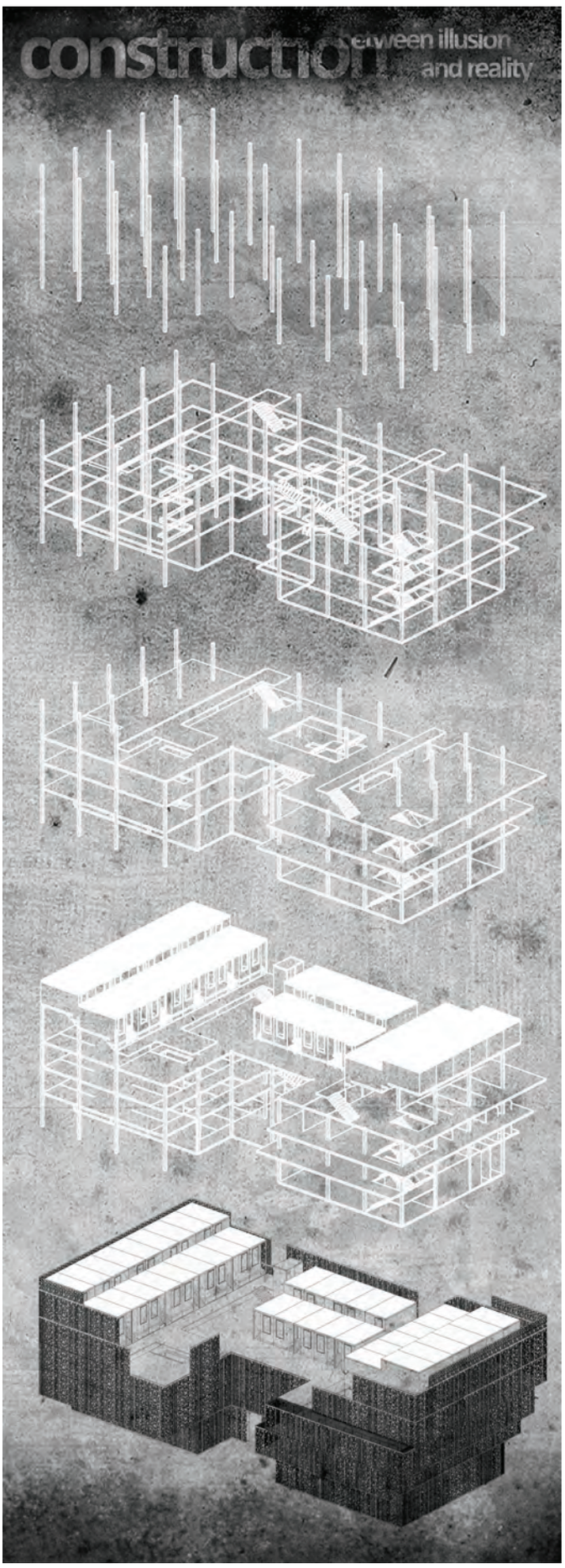
derivation
between illusion and reality
Zzz
arriving
meeting
dining
cooking
bathing
sleeping
public
bathing
sleeping
cooking
meeting
dining
arriving


module
between illusion
and reality
5,20m
10,30m
5,10m
2,80m


derivation
between illusion
and reality


plans
between illusion
and reality
site map 1:500
5,40m
20,00m
5,60m
5,60m
5,60m
5,60m
2,50m
5,00m
5,00m
6,70m
5,60m
45,00m
5,60m
6,70m
5,00m
5,00m
5,40m
17,00m
2,50m

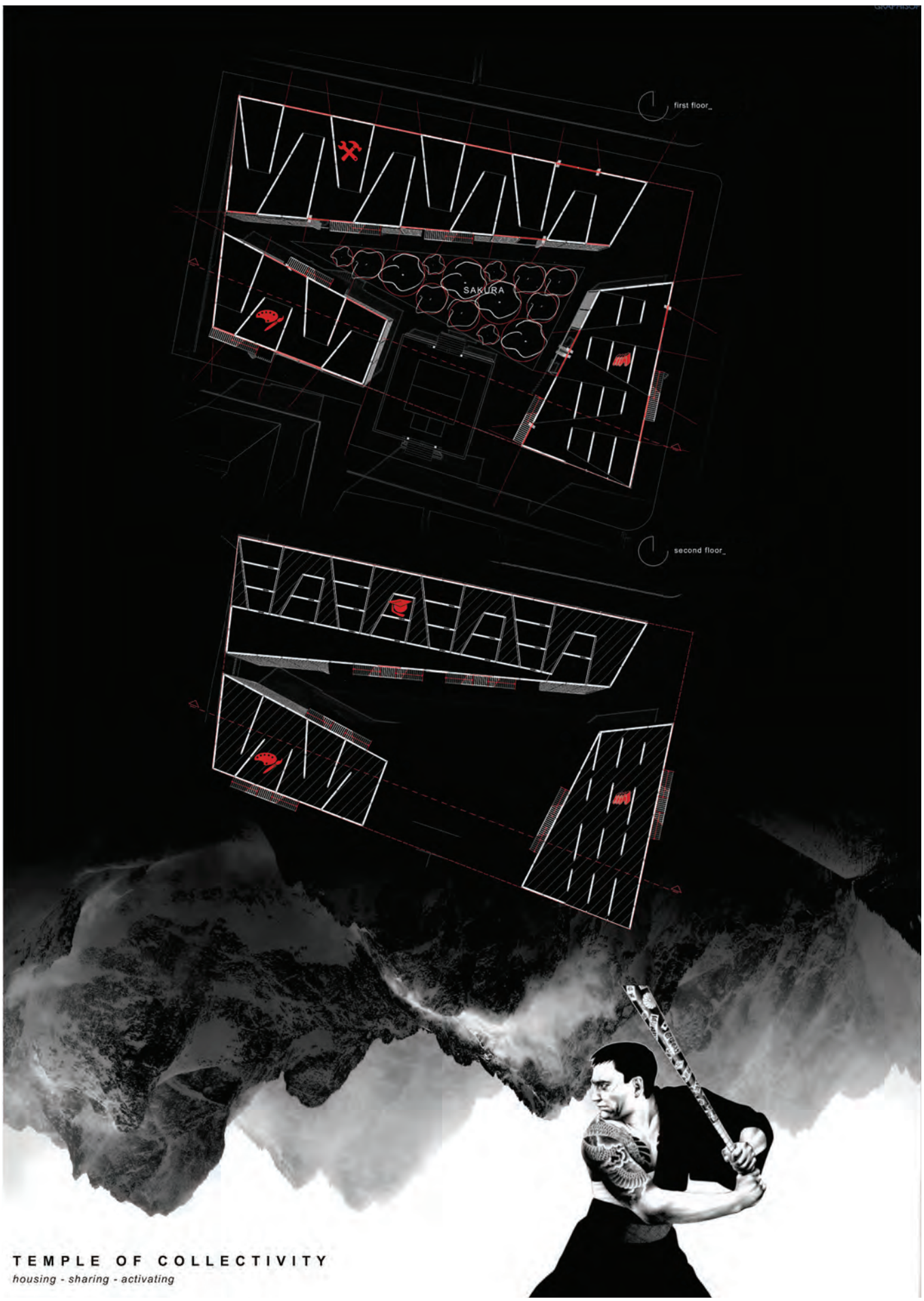
plans
between illusion
and reality

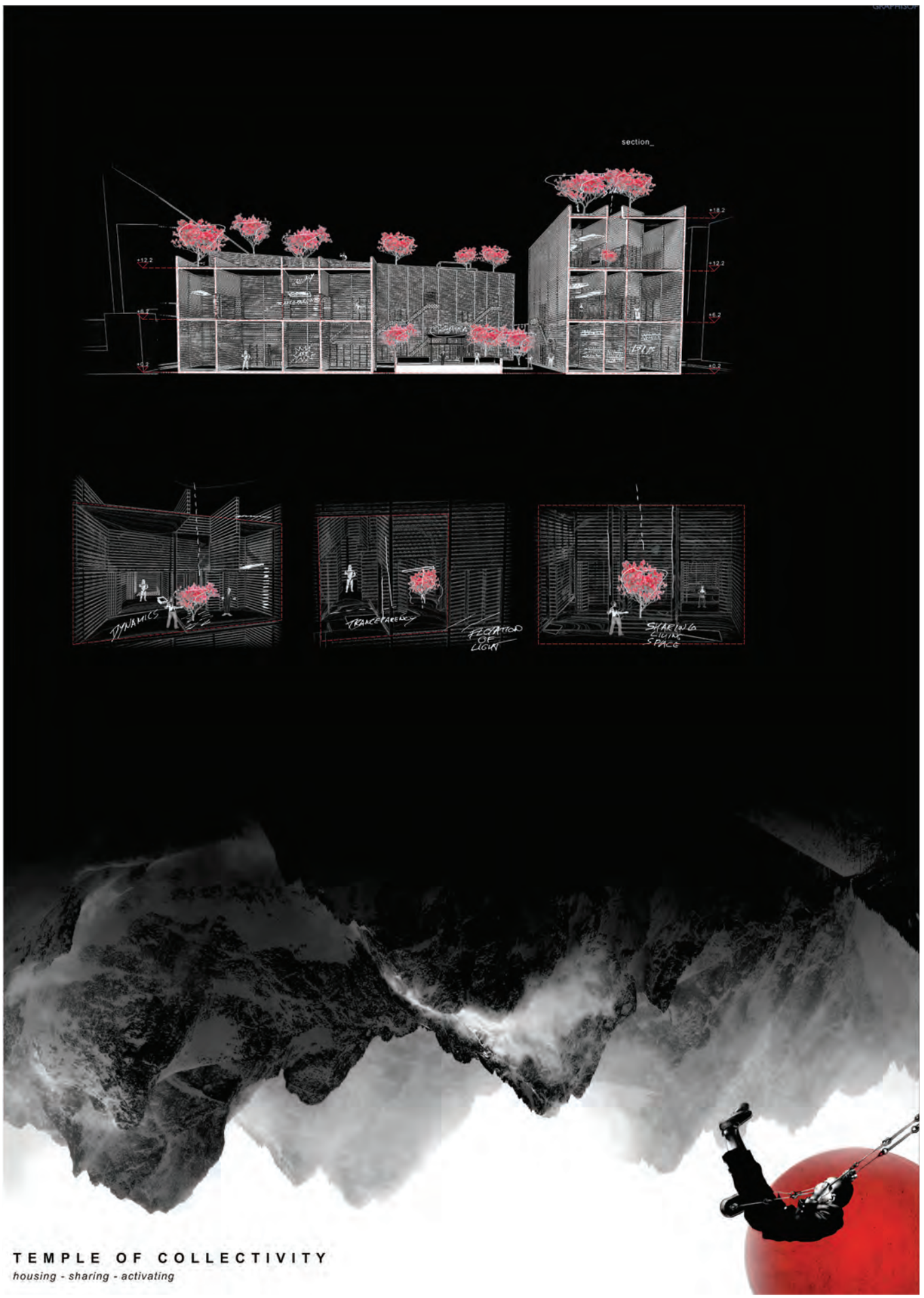

construction
between illusion
and reality

section
between illusion
and reality
facade section 1:20
facade 1:50
section 1:200

2000年
rapid dissaffection
figure ground plan [status quo]_1/5000
2010年
shrinking densetiy
TEMPLE OF COLLECTIVITY
housing - sharing - activating

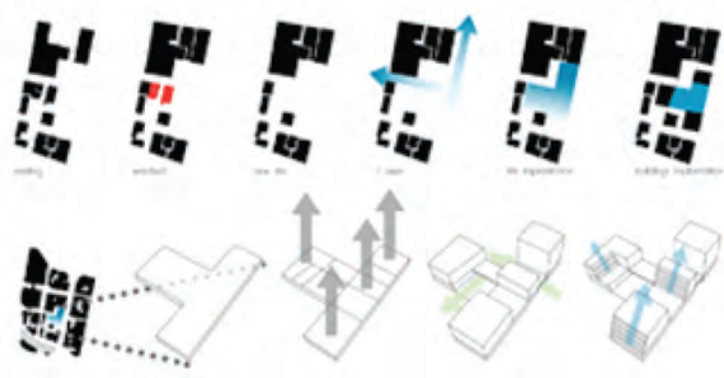
a concept of dynamic networks allows communication and transparency in order to create visions between japanese tradition and innovation with the effect of collectiv conciousness
ACTIVATING
ecological
social
HOUSING
economic
SHARING
workrooms
studio workshops
public change libary
exhibition space
roof gardening
kitchen
bath
living
sleeping / privat place
figure ground plan [strategy]_1/5000
concept of transparency
skeletal construction
system of statics

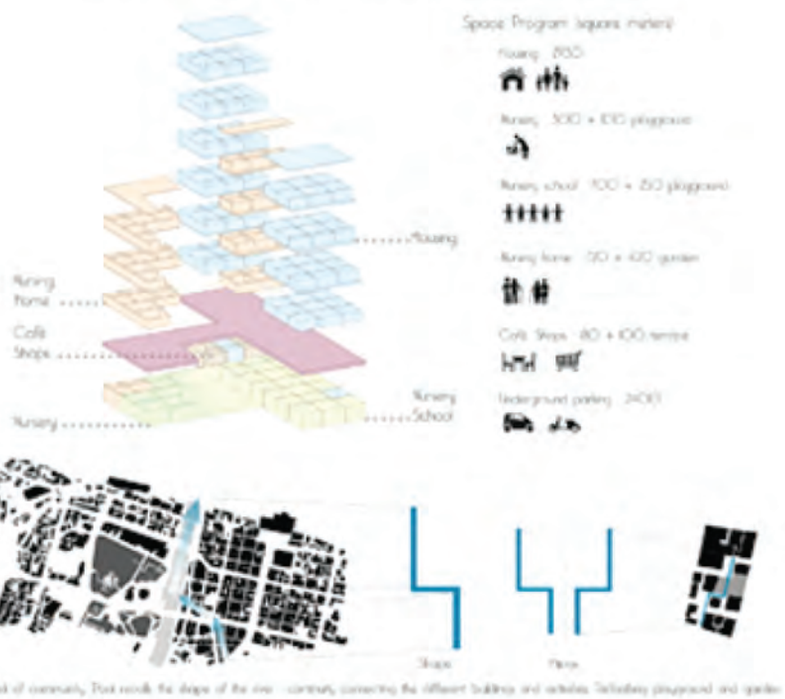

first floor_
SAKURA
second floor_
TEMPLE OF COLLECTIVITY
housing - sharing - activating

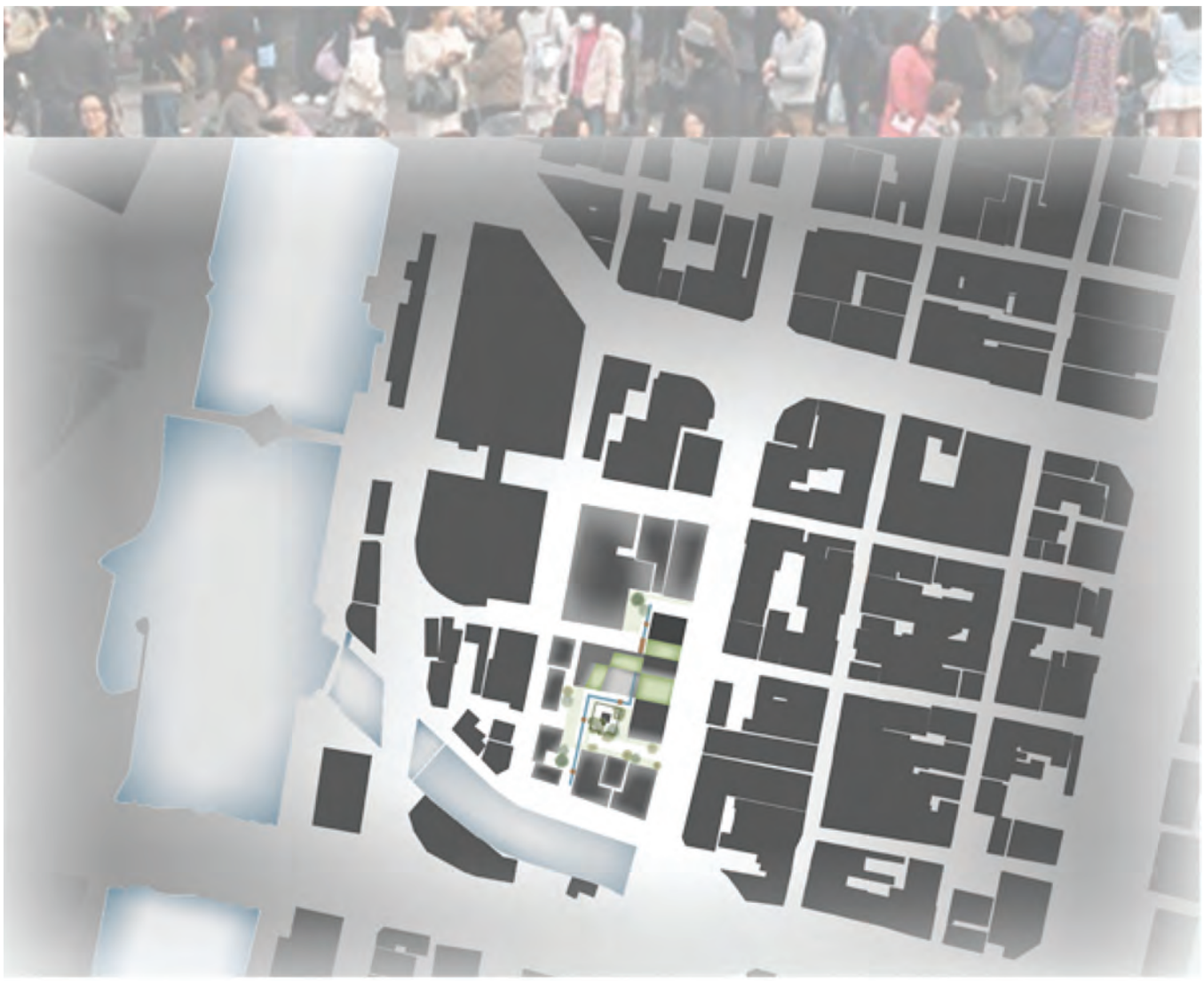

section_
DYNAMICS
TRANSPARENCY
FLOATATION OF LIGHT
SHARING LIVING SPACE
TEMPLE OF COLLECTIVITY
housing - sharing - activating

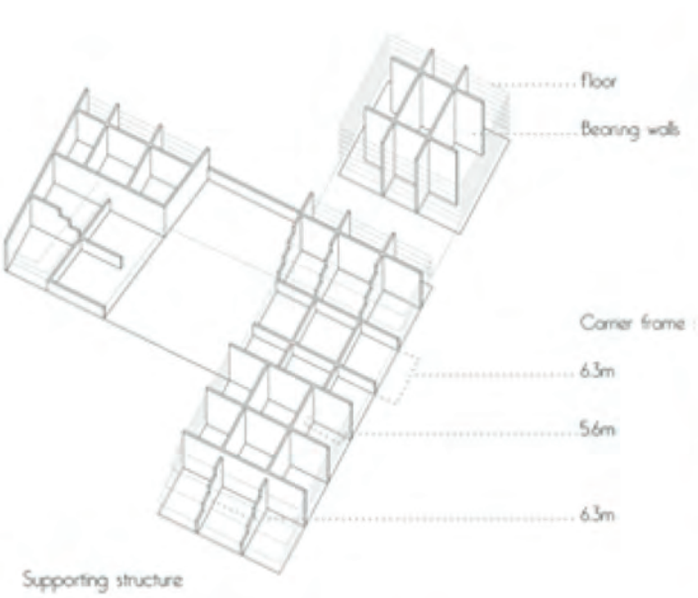
Collage : density in Japan
Wisteria Tunnel in Kitakyushu
Nature, break in the city

Immeuble gradins Henri Sauvage
Paris Terraces theme
Water for community life

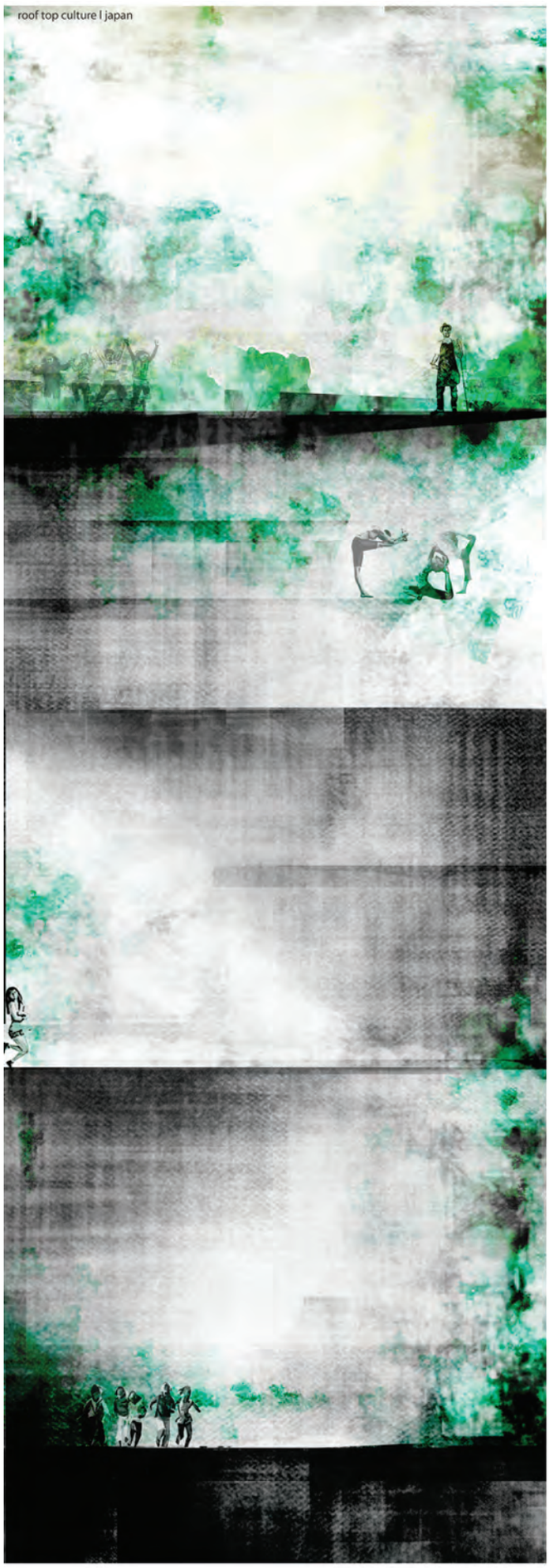




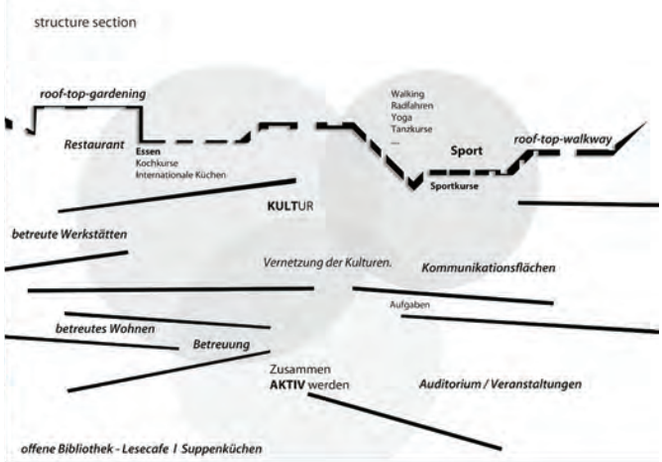


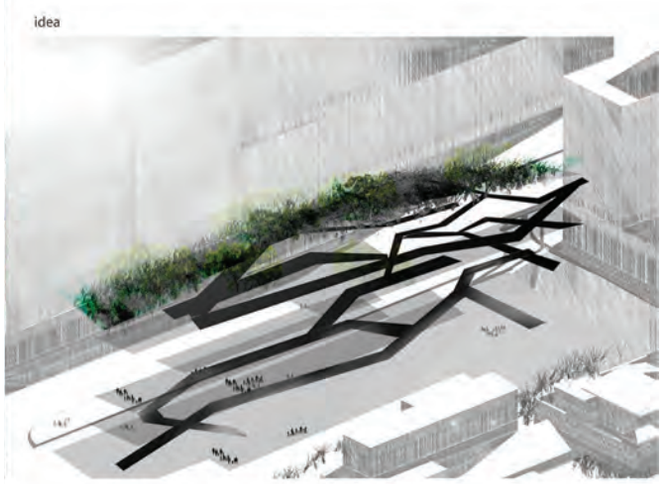

floor
Bearing walls
Corner frame
6.3m
5.6m
6.3m
Supporting structure

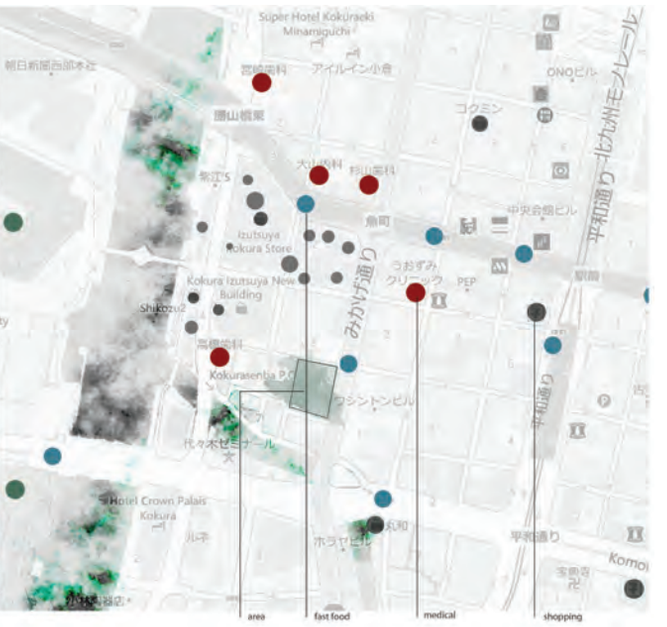
Garten / Terrasse
Playground
Nursery
Nursery school
Grounf Floor
First Floor


roof top culture I japan

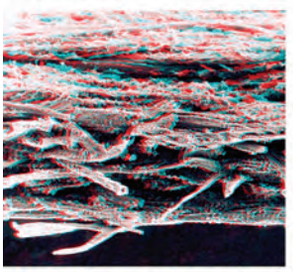
problematics
old people
less children
homogeneity
2 % foreigner
missing labor
rising the
acceptance
for foreigner

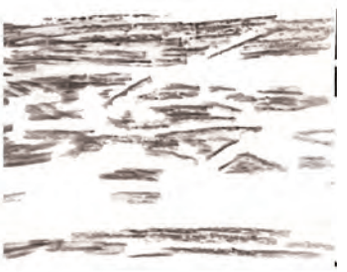

structure section
roof-top-gardening
Restaurant
Essen
Kochkurse
Internationale Küchen
Walking
Radfahren
Yoga
Tanzkurse
Sport
roof-top-walkway
Sportkurse
KULTUR
betreute Werkstätten
Vernetzung der Kulturen.
Kommunikationsflächen
Aufgaben
betreutes Wohnen
Betreuung
Zusammen
AKTIV werden
Auditorium / Veranstaltungen
offene Bibliothek - Lesecafe I Suppenküchen

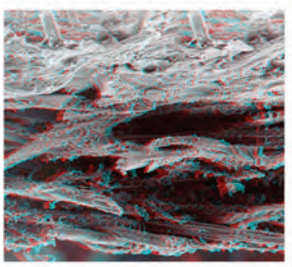

idea

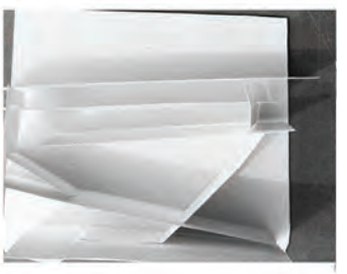


structure of paper

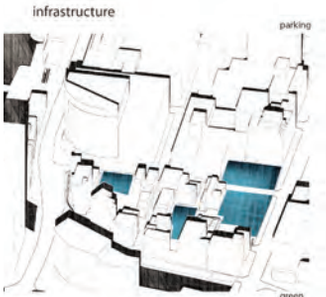


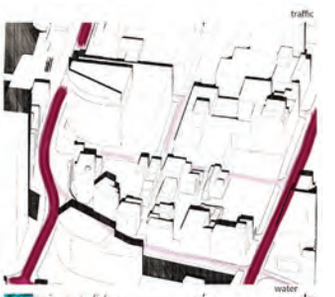


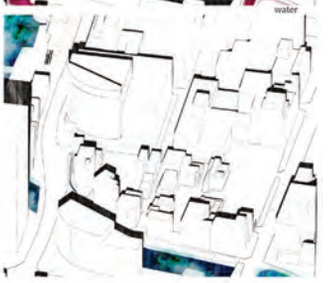




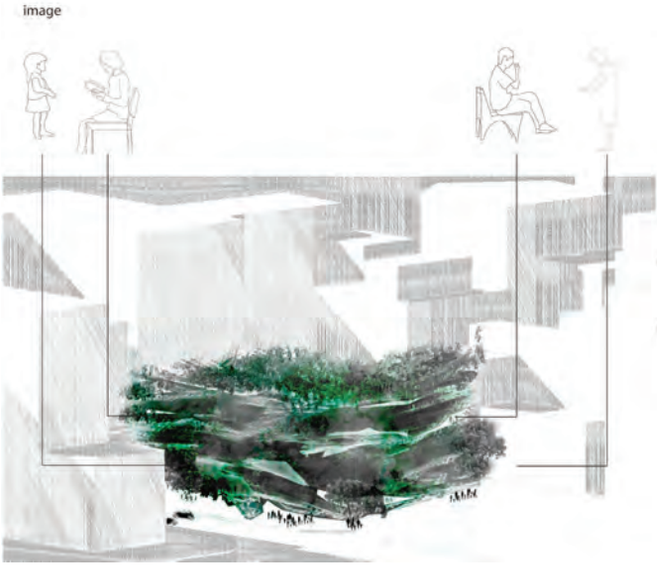
infrastructure

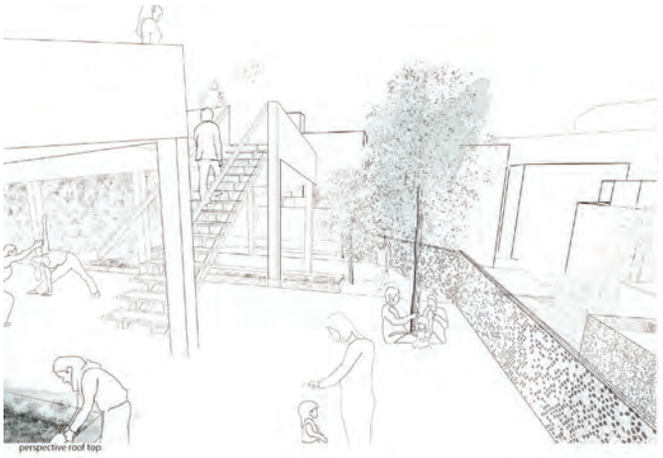




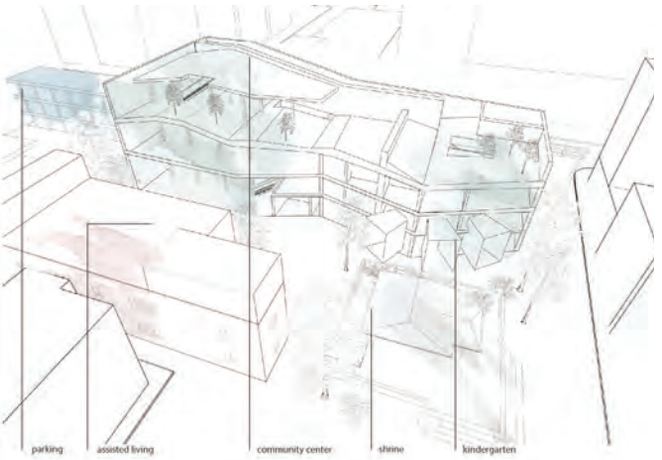


image





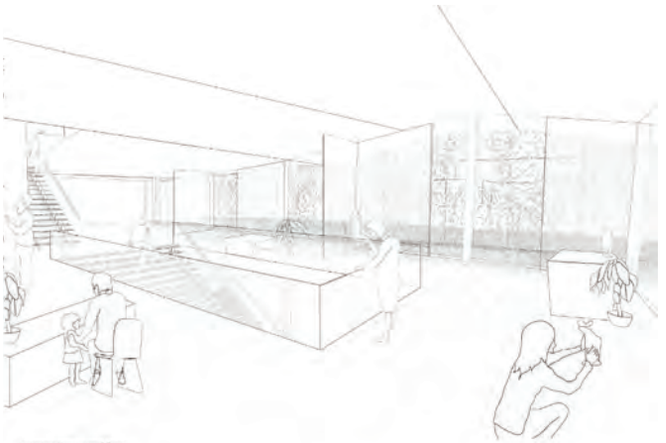
perspective roof top



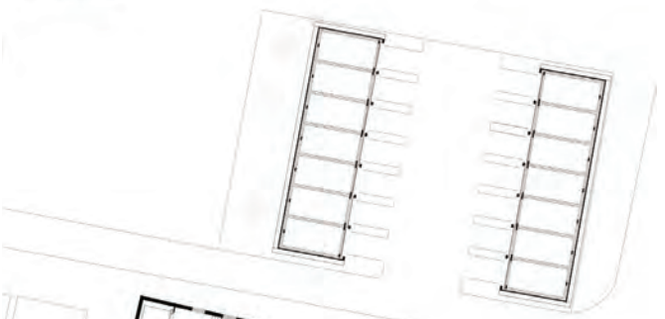
floor plan second floor

view south

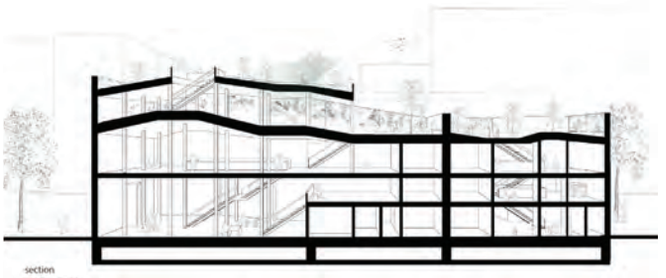
view west



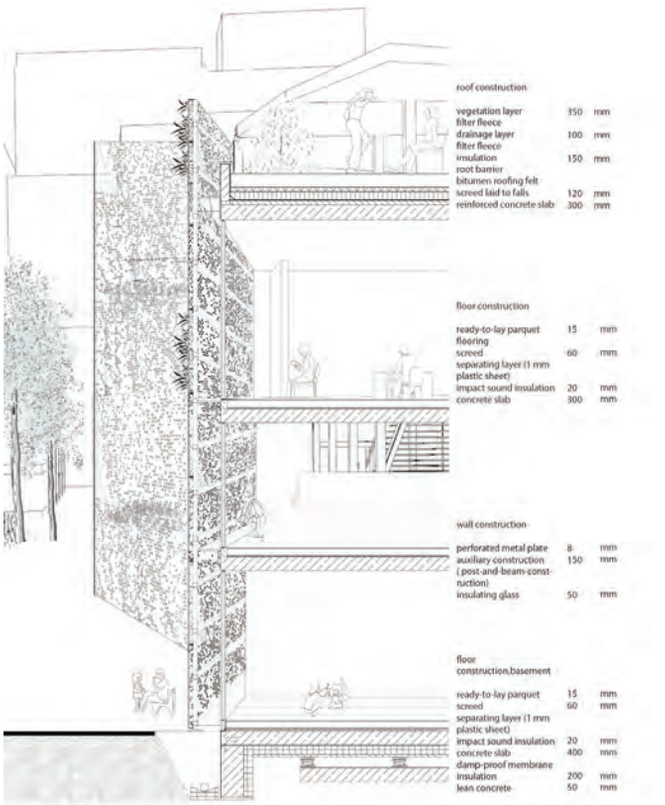
perspective second floor



1 cafe
2 workshop kitchen I eating
3 storage
4 office
5 older children
6 play area
7 active area
8 storage
9 storage



section



roof construction

vegetation layer	350	mm
filter fleece		
drainage layer	100	mm
filter fleece		
insulation	150	mm
root barrier		
bitumen roofing felt		
screed laid to falls	120	mm
reinforced concrete slab	300	mm

floor construction

ready-to-lay parquet flooring	15	mm
screed	60	mm
separating layer (1 mm plastic sheet)		
impact sound insulation	20	mm
concrete slab	300	mm

wall construction

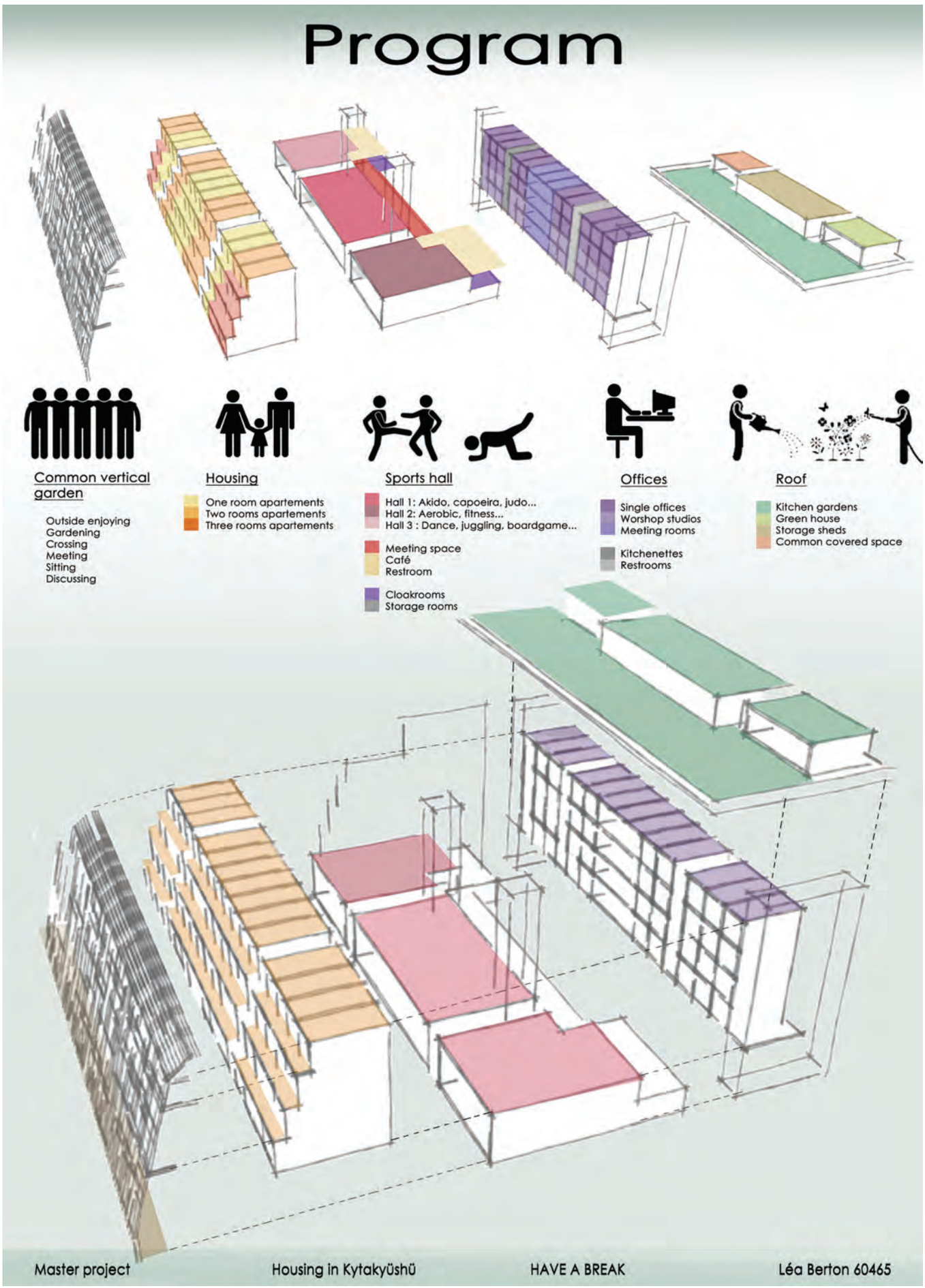
perforated metal plate	8	mm
auxiliary construction (post-and-beam-construction)	150	mm
insulating glass	50	mm

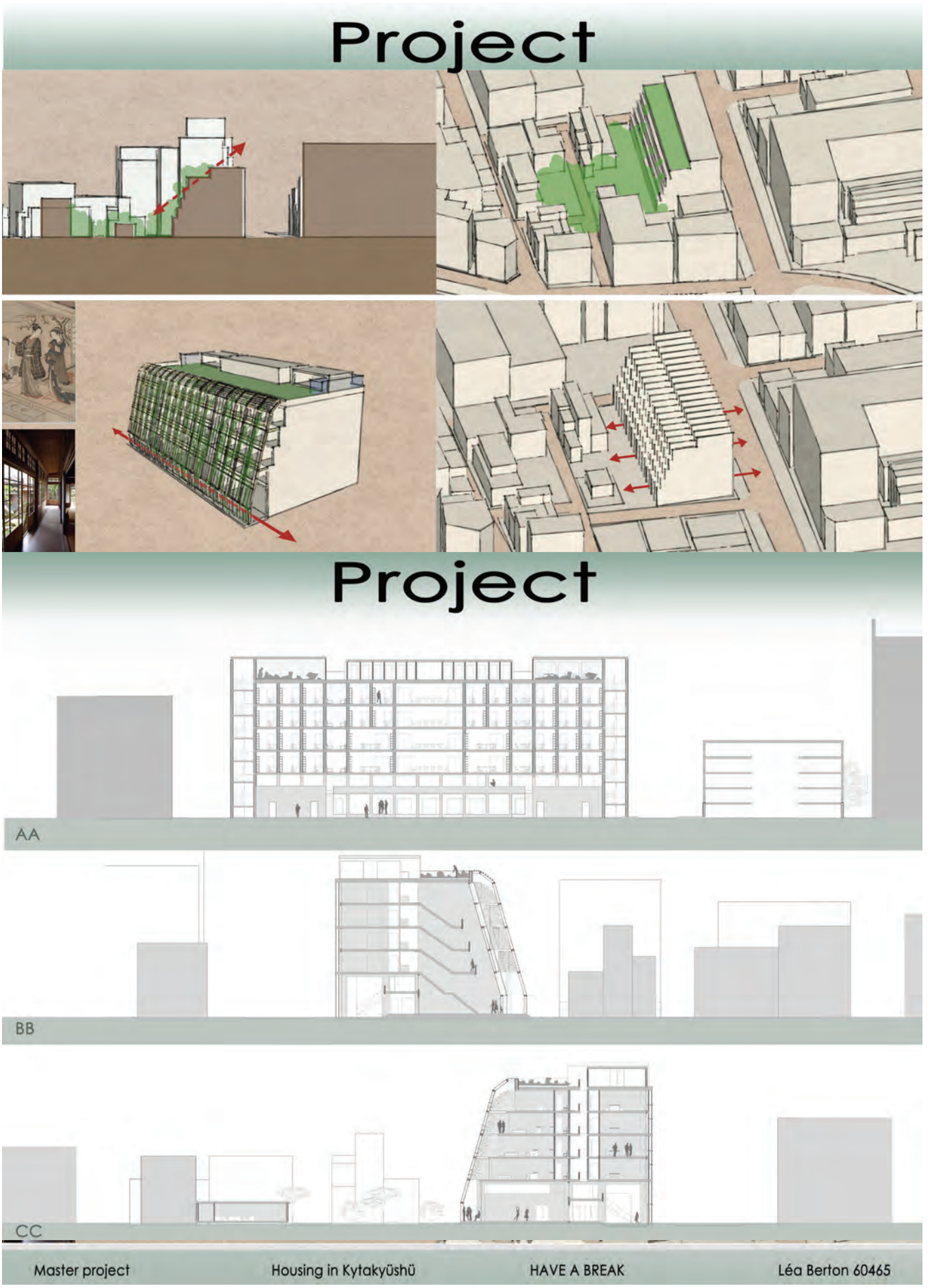
floor construction,basement

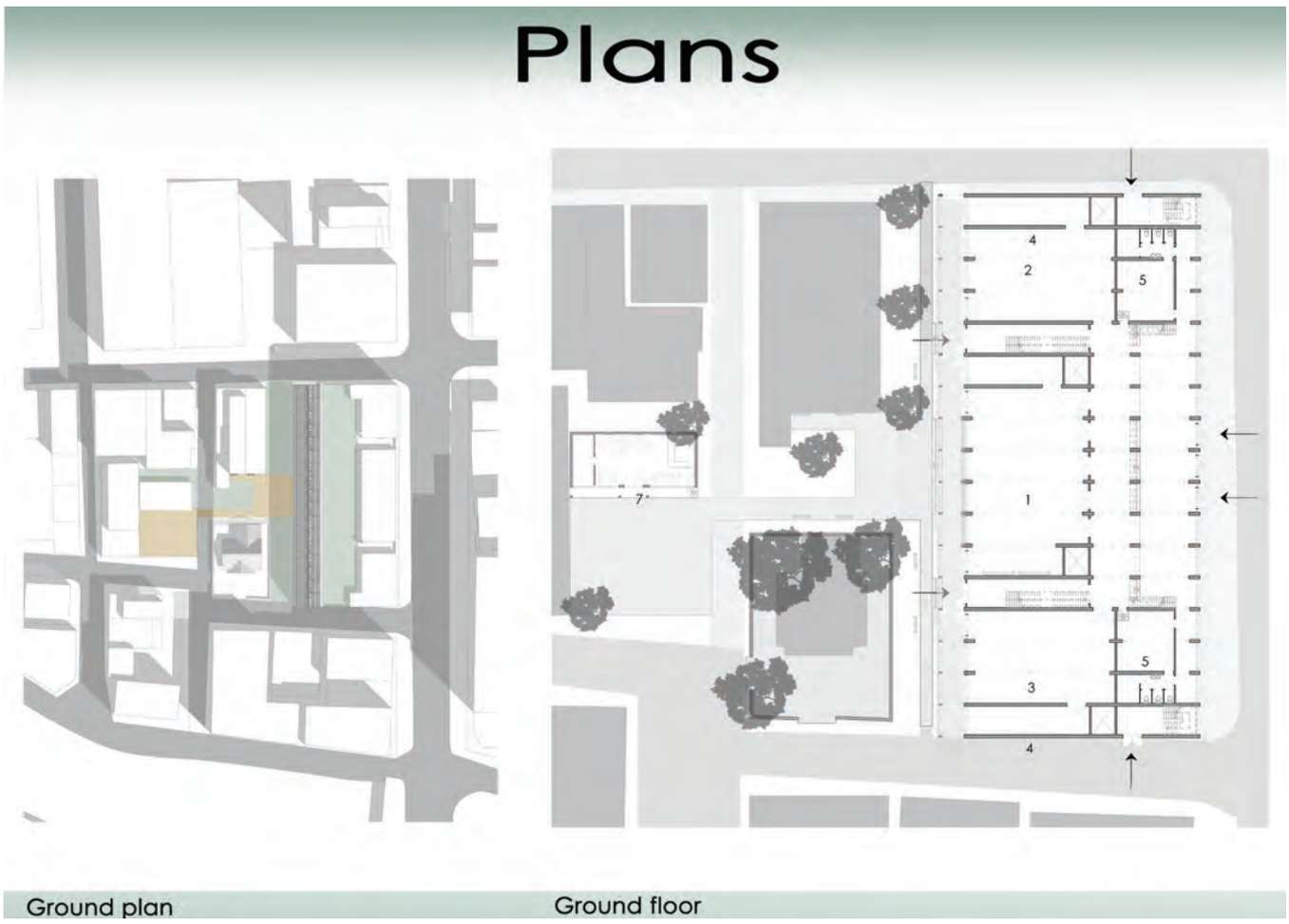
ready-to-lay parquet	15	mm
screed	60	mm
separating layer (1 mm plastic sheet)		
impact sound insulation	20	mm
concrete slab	400	mm
damp-proof membrane		
insulation	200	mm
lean concrete	50	mm

facade section

floor plan


Program
Common vertical garden
Outside enjoying
Gardening
Crossing
Meeting
Sitting
Discussing
Housing
One room apartements
Two rooms apartements
Three rooms apartements
Sports hall
Hall 1: Akido, capoeira, judo...
Hall 2: Aerobic, fitness...
Hall 3 : Dance, juggling, boardgame...
Meeting space
Café
Restroom
Cloakrooms
Storage rooms
Offices
Single offices
Worshop studios
Meeting rooms
Kitchenettes
Restrooms
Roof
Kitchen gardens
Green house
Storage sheds
Common covered space
Master project
Housing in Kytakyüshü
HAVE A BREAK
Léa Berton 60465

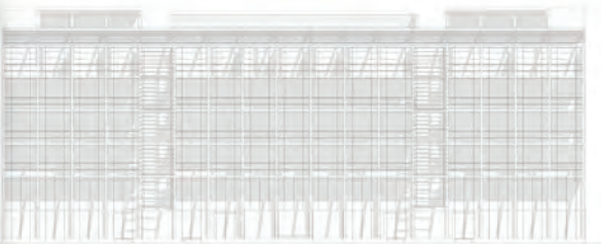

Project
Project
AA
BB
CC
Master project
Housing in Kytakyüshü
HAVE A BREAK
Léa Berton 60465


Plans
Ground plan
Ground floor

Ground & half floors
Sports hall
Hall 1: Akido, capoeira, judo...
Hall 2: Aerobic, fitness...
Hall 3 : Dance, juggling, boardgame...
4: Storage rooms
5:Cloakrooms
1: Observations area
2: Café, Restroom
One & second floors
Housing
1: One room apartements
2: Two rooms apartements
3: Three rooms apartements
Offices
4 & 5: Worshops studios
6: Meeting rooms
7: Kitchenettes
8: Restrooms
Half floor
First floor
Second floor

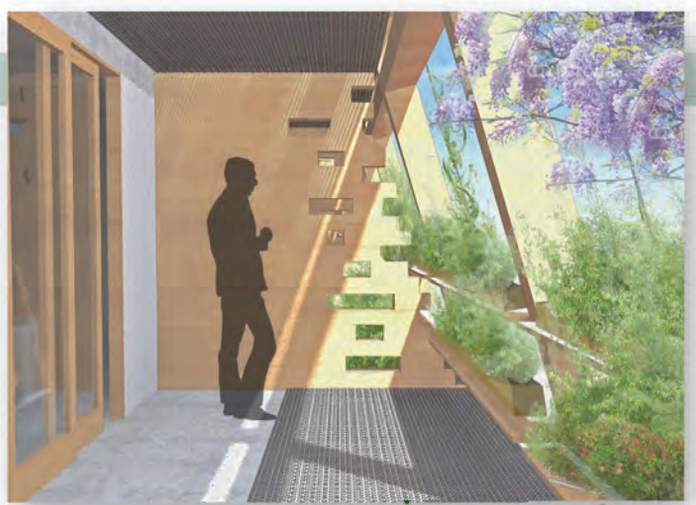
Master project
Housing in Kytakyüshü
HAVE A BREAK
Léa Berton 60465

Project



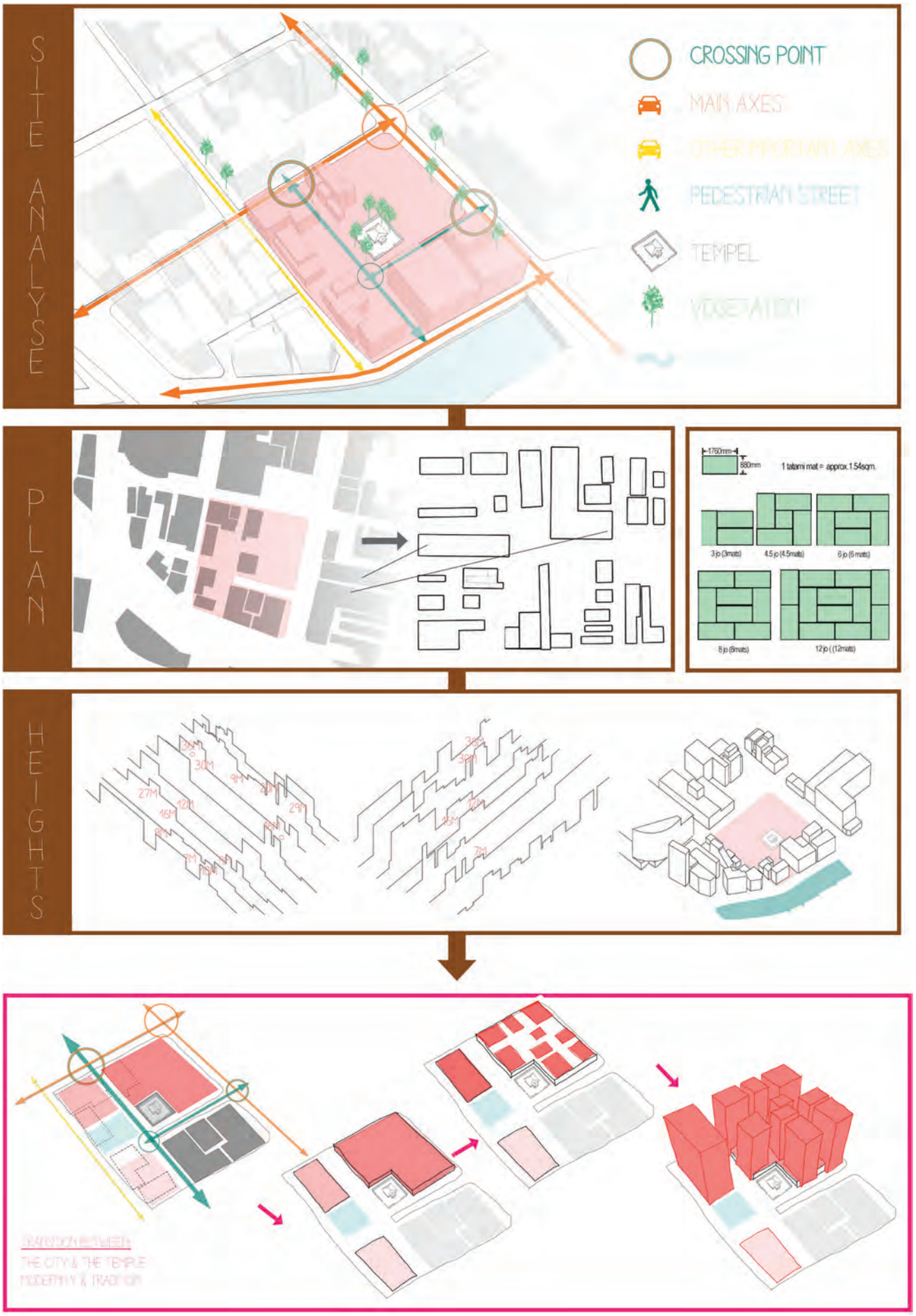
Back façade

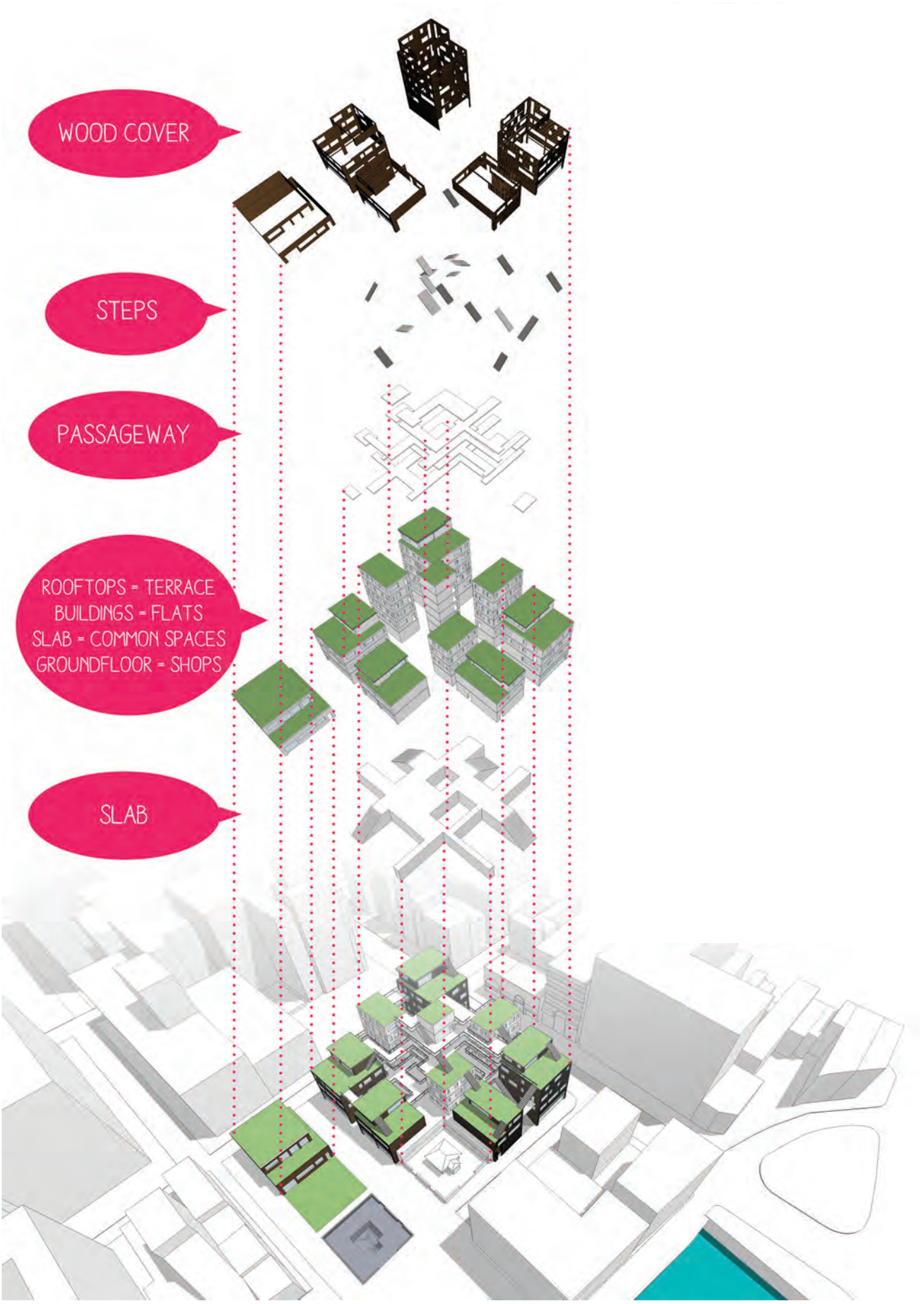
Front façade

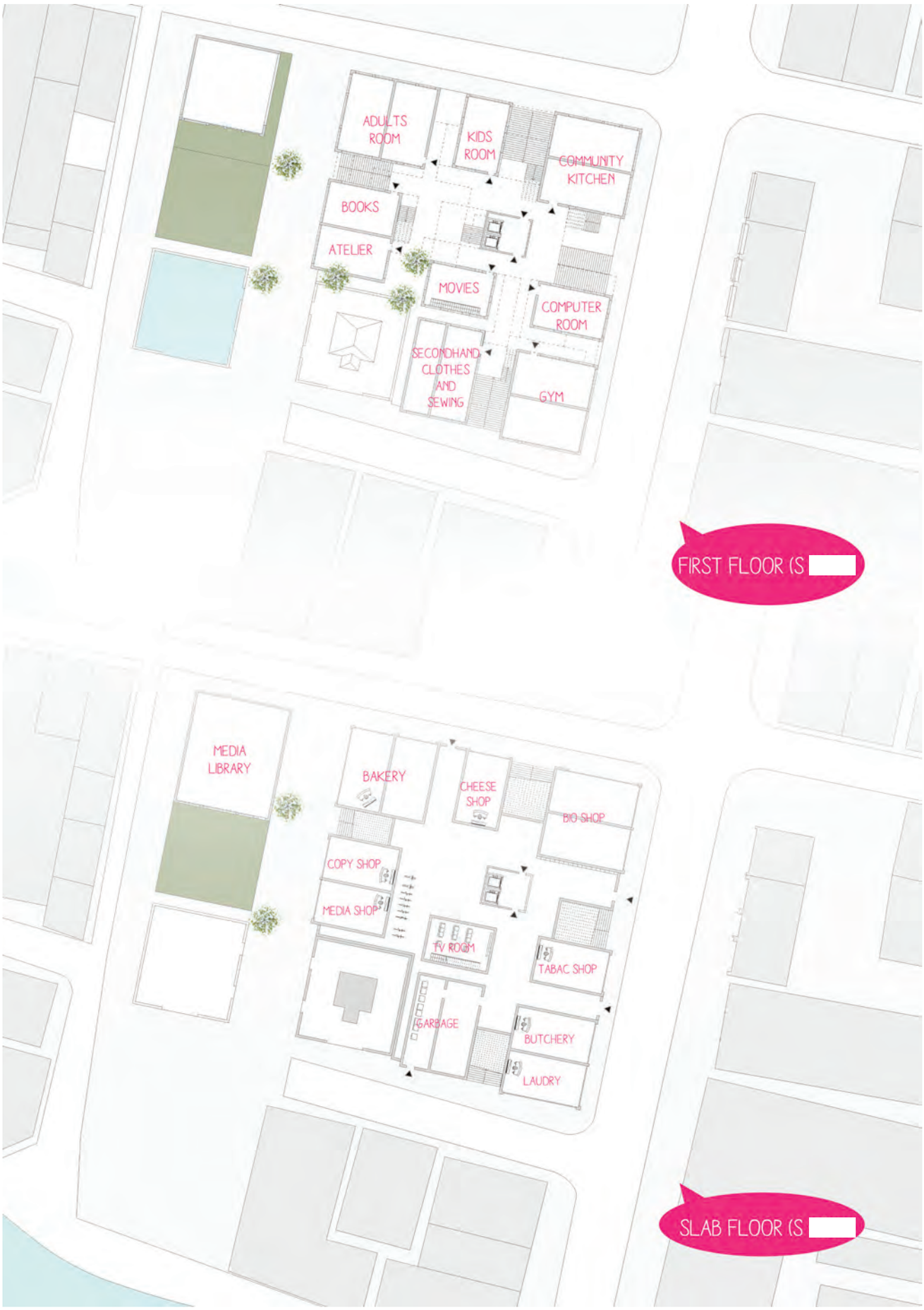


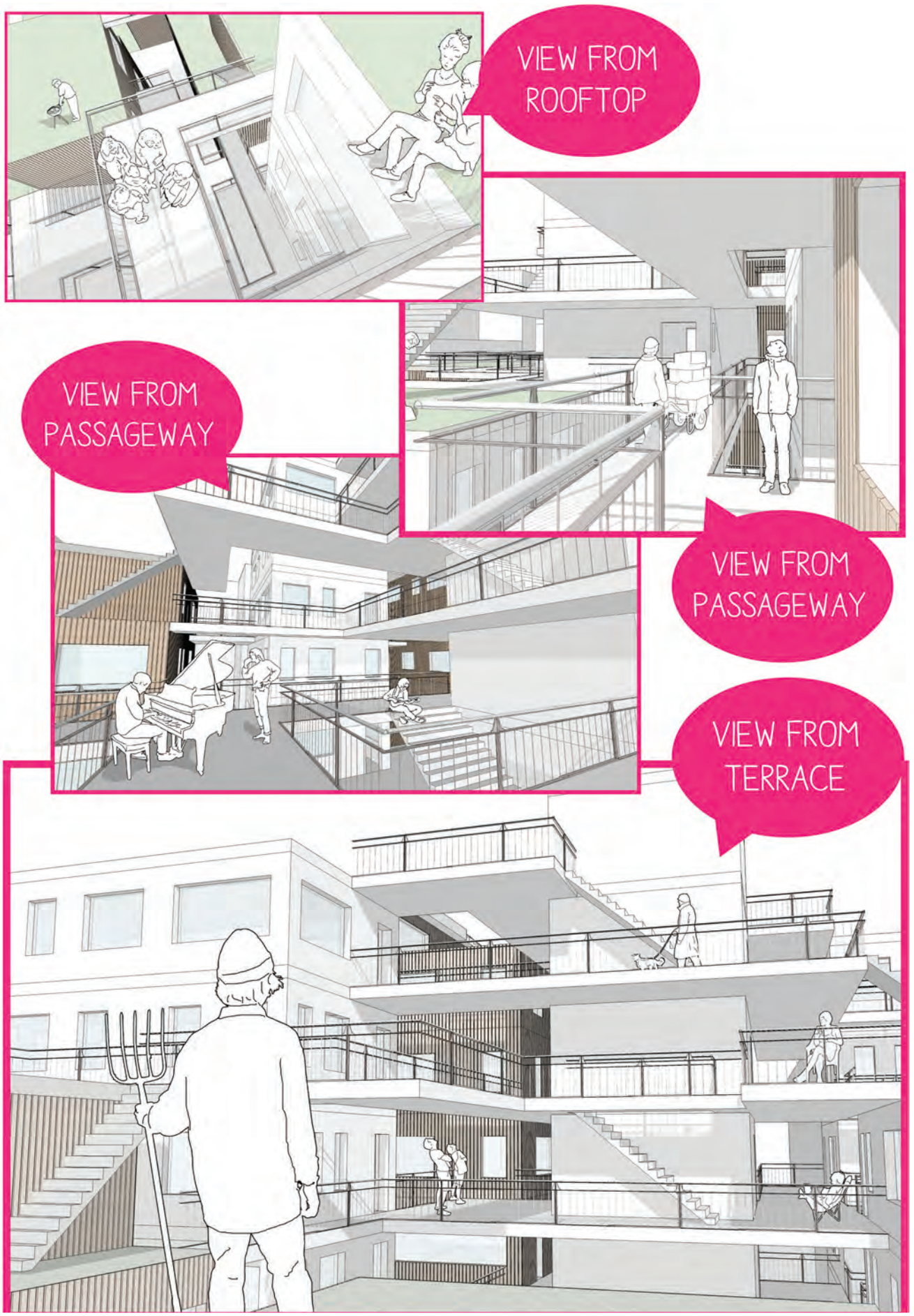
Façade zoom

Master project Housing in Kytakyüshü HAVE A BREAK Léa Berton 60465


SITE ANALYSE
CROSSING POINT
MAIN AXES
OTHER IMPORTANT AXES
PEDESTRIAN STREET
TEMPEL
VEGETATION
PLAN
1760mm
880mm
1 tatami mat = approx.1.54sqm.
3 jo (3mats)
4.5 jo (4.5mats)
6 jo (6 mats)
8 jo (8mats)
12 jo ((12mats)
HEIGHTS


WOOD COVER
STEPS
PASSAGEWAY
ROOFTOPS = TERRACE
BUILDINGS = FLATS
SLAB = COMMON SPACES
GROUNDFLOOR = SHOPS
SLAB


ADULTS ROOM
KIDS ROOM
COMMUNITY KITCHEN
BOOKS
ATELIER
MOVIES
COMPUTER ROOM
SECONDHAND CLOTHES AND SEWING
GYM
FIRST FLOOR (S
MEDIA LIBRARY
BAKERY
CHEESE SHOP
BIO SHOP
COPY SHOP
MEDIA SHOP
TV ROOM
TABAC SHOP
GARBAGE
BUTCHERY
LAUDRY
SLAB FLOOR (S


VIEW FROM ROOFTOP
VIEW FROM PASSAGEWAY
VIEW FROM PASSAGEWAY
VIEW FROM TERRACE

GREEN DENCITY

COHOUSING IN KITAKIUSHU, JAPAN.

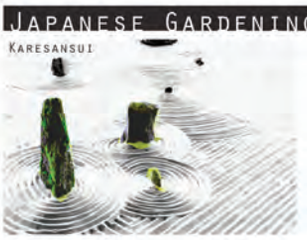
SMART KITAKYUSHU

CITY PROVIDING SUSTAINABLE GROWTH
IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE
VITALIZE ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES
USE OF SOLAR POWER AND WIND POWER
INNOVATION TO LIFESTYLES
GENERAL PUBLIC ACTIVELY INVOLVED
DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRIC VEHICLES

DOKA REPOLLUTION

JAPANESE GARDENING

KARESANSUI



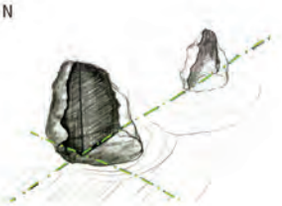
TSUKIYAMA

COHOUSING

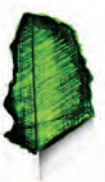
COLLECTIVITY

STRATEGY_KARESANSUI

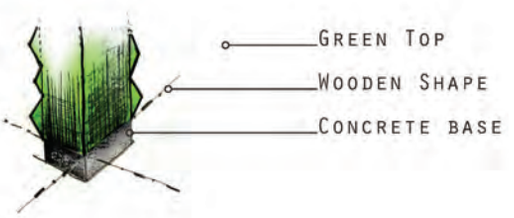
SECTION

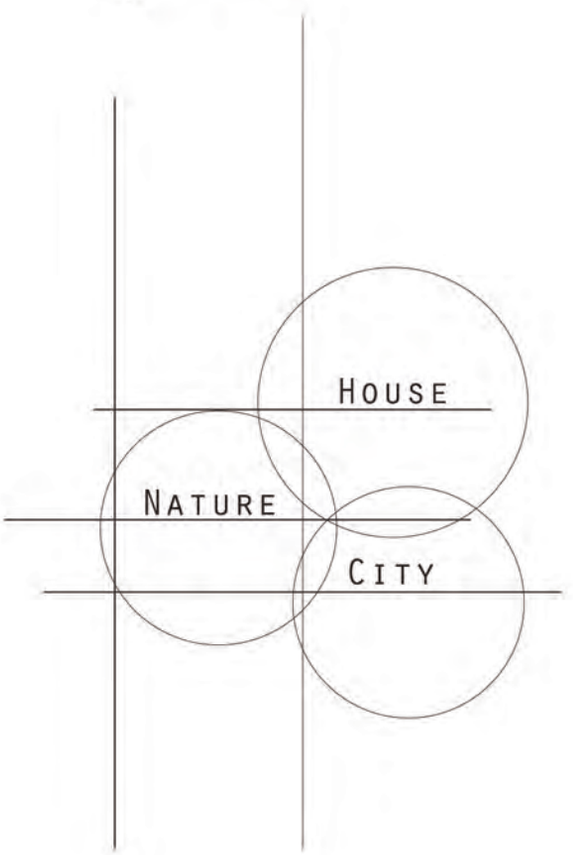


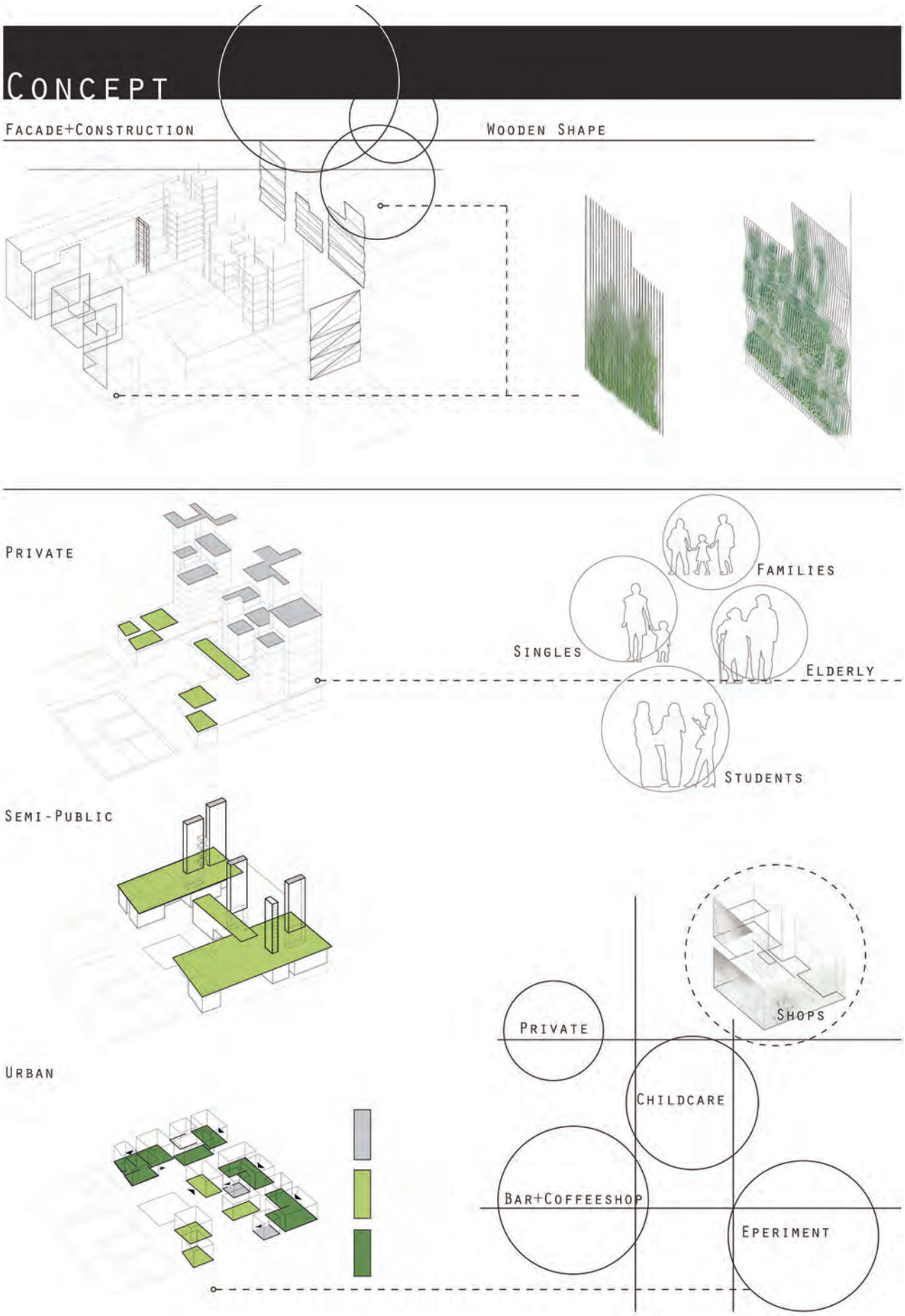
EXTRACT



ABSTRACT

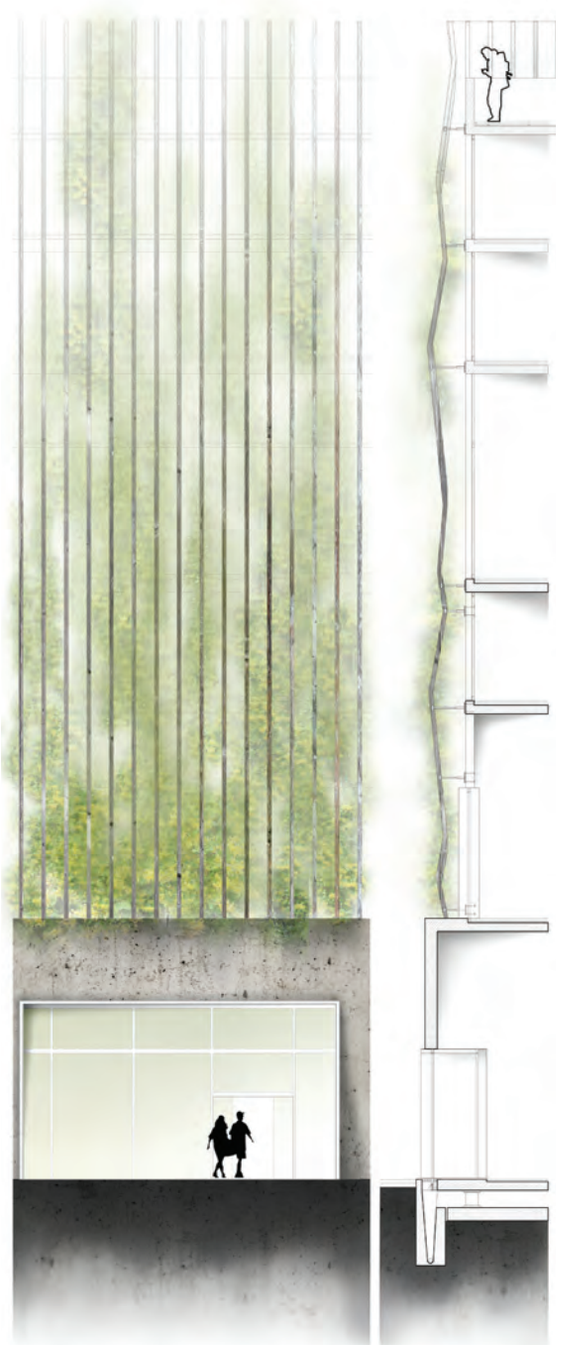




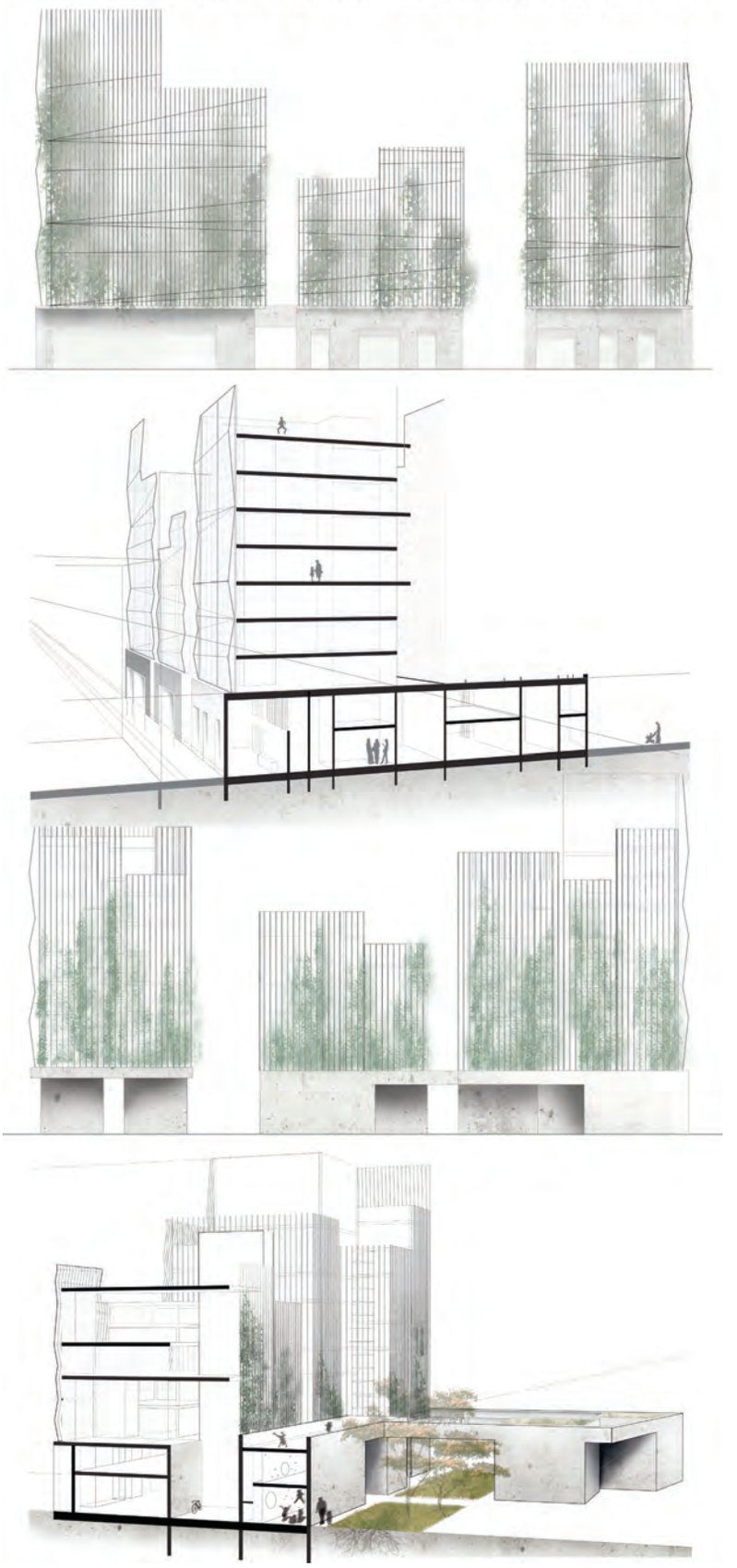

CONCEPT
FACADE+CONSTRUCTION
WOODEN SHAPE
PRIVATE
FAMILIES
SINGLES
ELDERLY
STUDENTS
SEMI-PUBLIC
SHOPS
PRIVATE
URBAN
CHILDCARE
BAR+COFFEESHOP
EPERIMENT

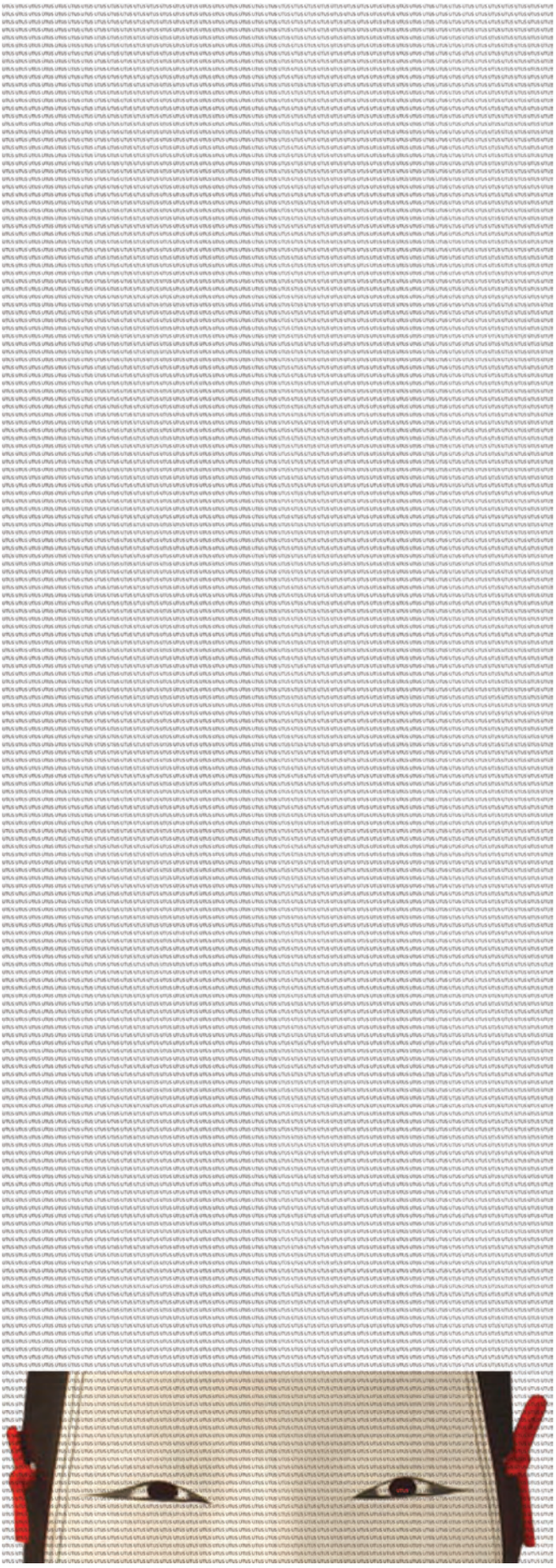
FLOOR PLAN 2 + WEST FACADE

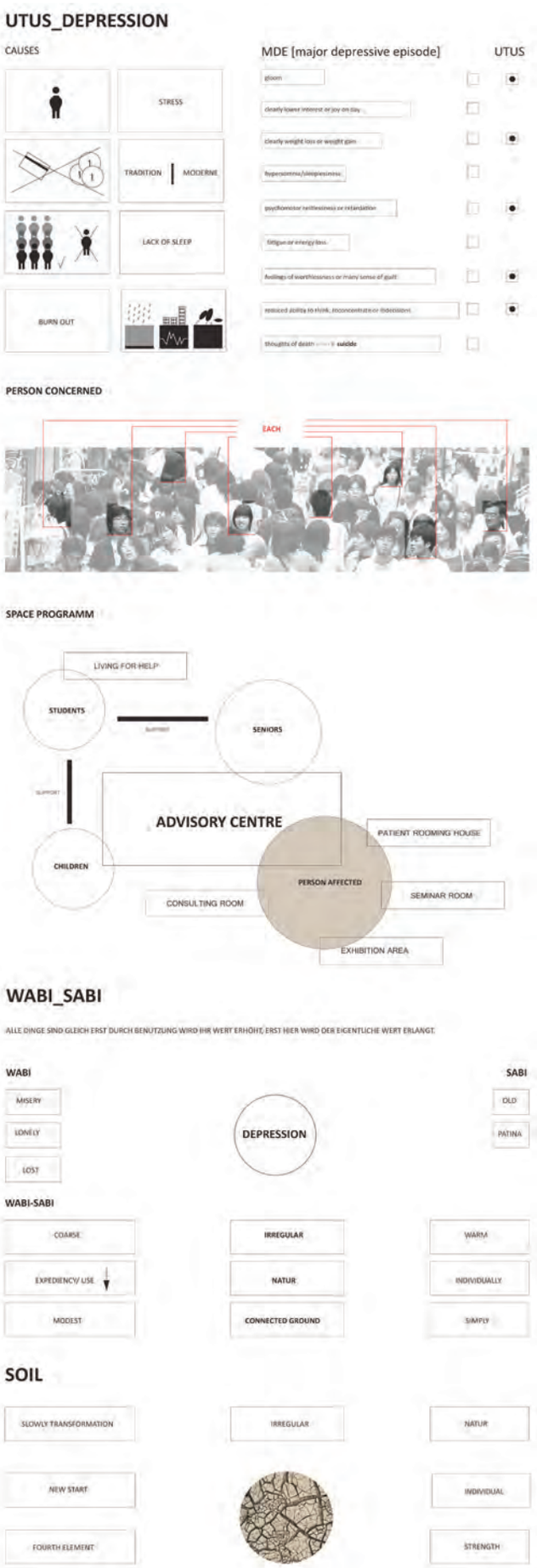
FACADE SECTION



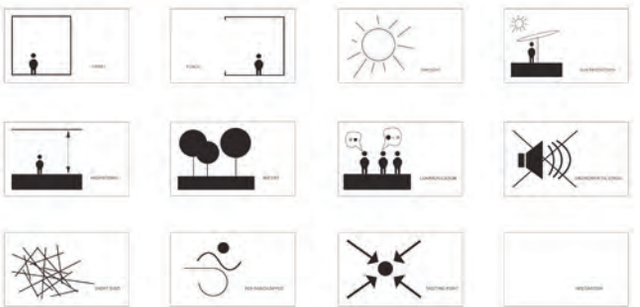
3D SECTION VIEW AA+BB

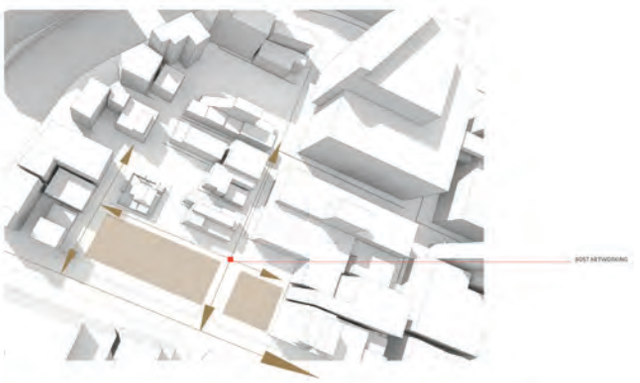


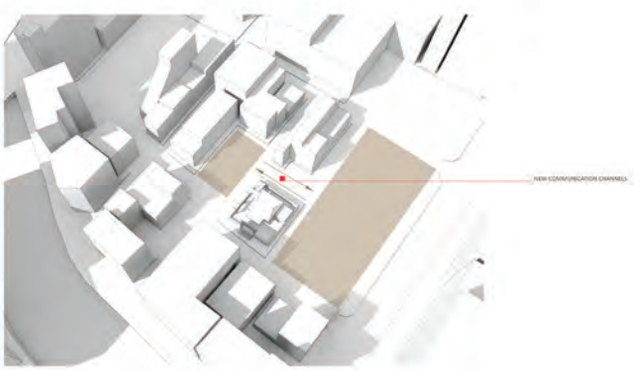


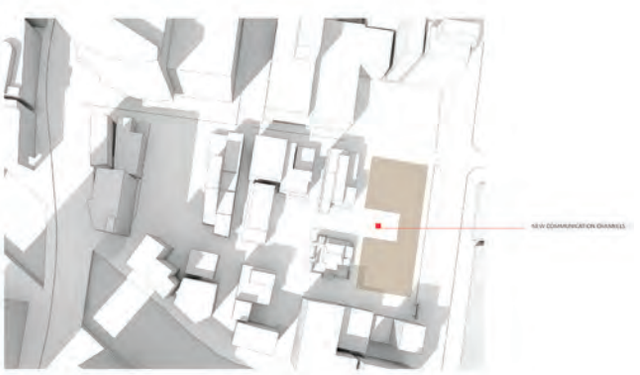

UTUS_DEPRESSION
CAUSES
MDE [major depressive episode]
UTUS
STRESS
TRADITION
MODERNE
LACK OF SLEEP
BURN OUT
PERSON CONCERNED
EACH
SPACE PROGRAMM
LIVING FOR HELP
STUDENTS
SENIORS
ADVISORY CENTRE
CHILDREN
PATIENT ROOMING HOUSE
PERSON AFFECTED
SEMINAR ROOM
CONSULTING ROOM
EXHIBITION AREA
WABI_SABI
ALLE DINGE SIND GLEICH ERST DURCH BENUTZUNG WIRD IHR WERT ERHÖHT, ERST HIER WIRD DER EIGENTLICHE WERT ERLANGT.
WABI
SABI
MISERY
LONELY
LOST
DEPRESSION
OLD
PATINA
WABI-SABI
COARSE
IRREGULAR
WARM
EXPEDIENCY/ USE
NATUR
INDIVIDUALLY
MODEST
CONNECTED GROUND
SIMPLY
SOIL
SLOWLY TRANSFORMATION
IRREGULAR
NATUR
NEW START
INDIVIDUAL
FOURTH ELEMENT
STRENGTH

ARCHITECTURE FACTORS



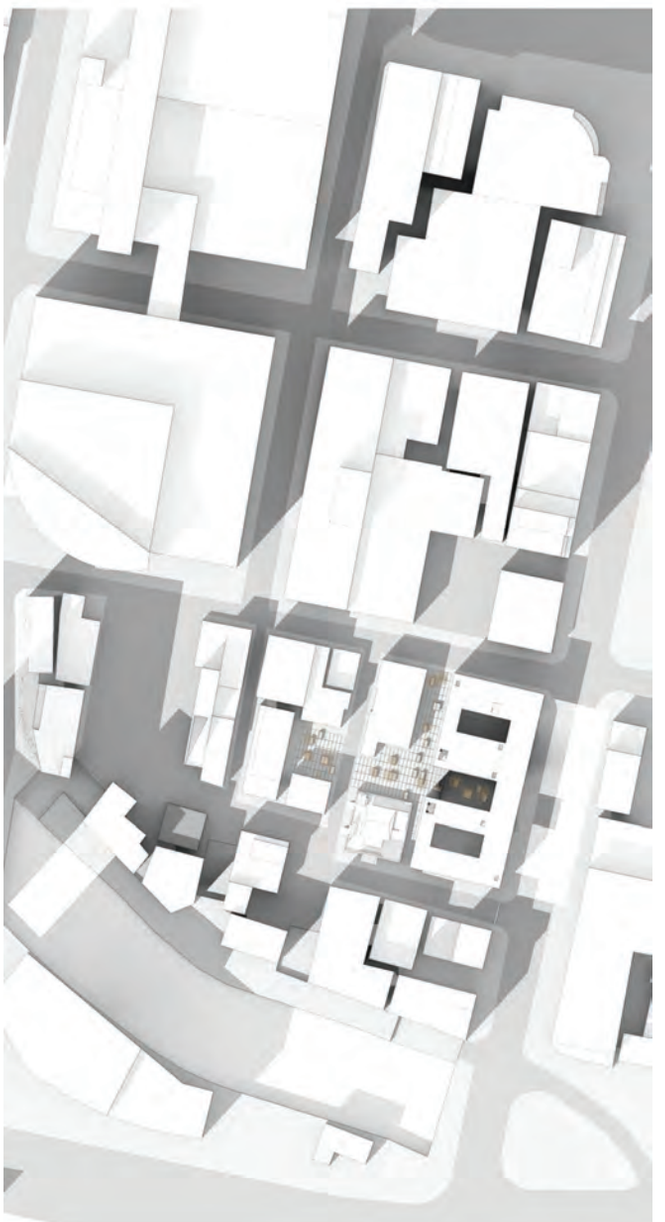






BUILDINGS MATERIALS

SITE PLAN



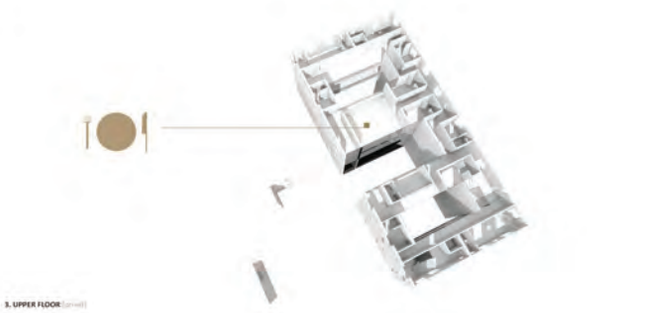
SITEPLAN

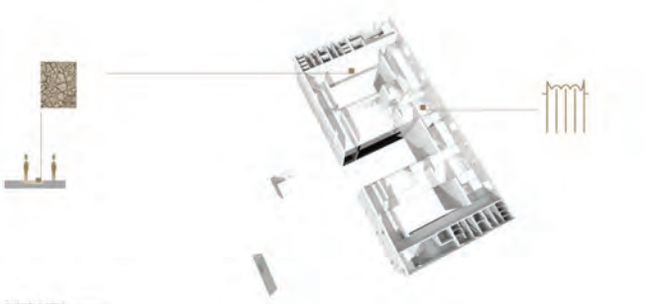
1. UPPER FLOOR

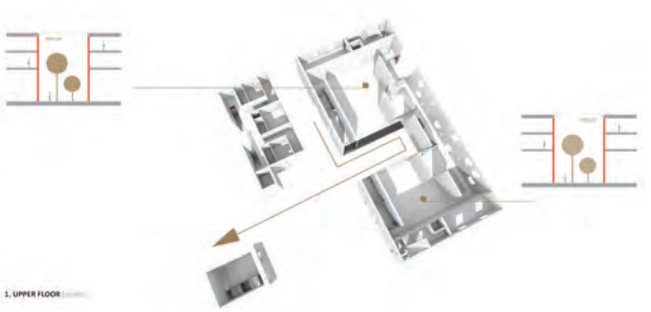
2. UPPER FLOOR

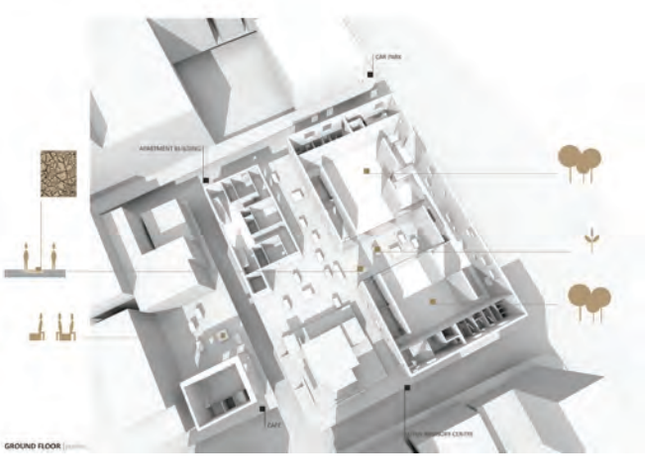
3. UPPER FLOOR

VIEW NORTH

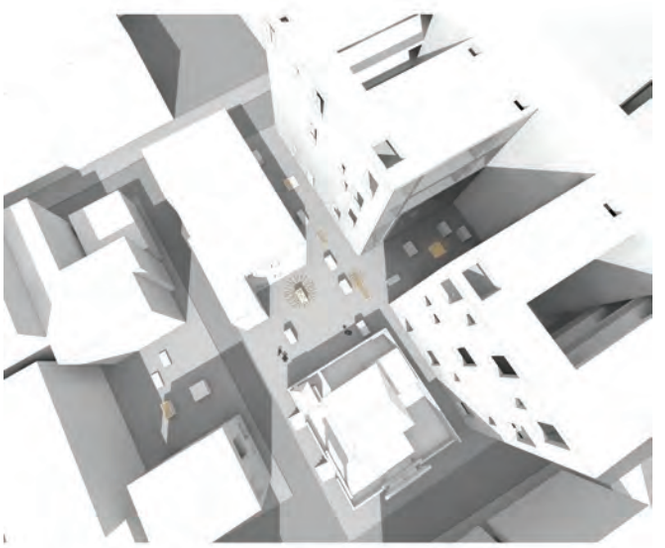


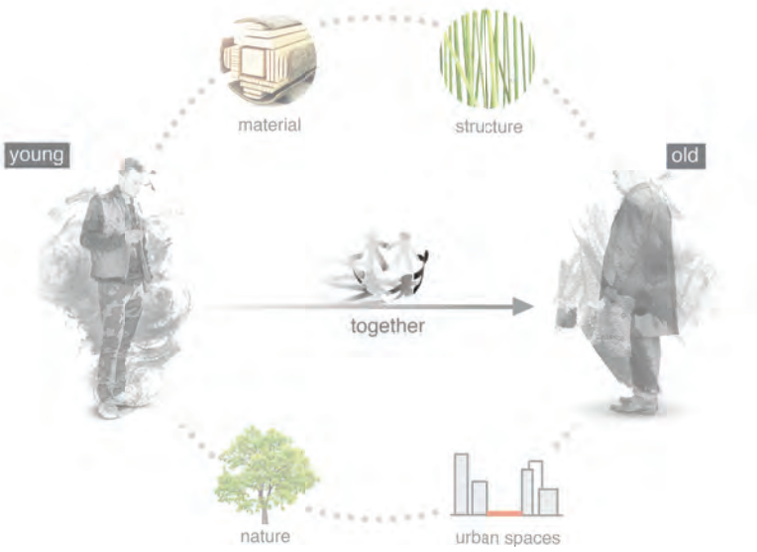






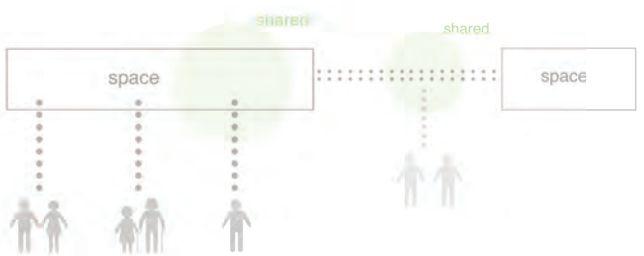
PERSPEKTIVE

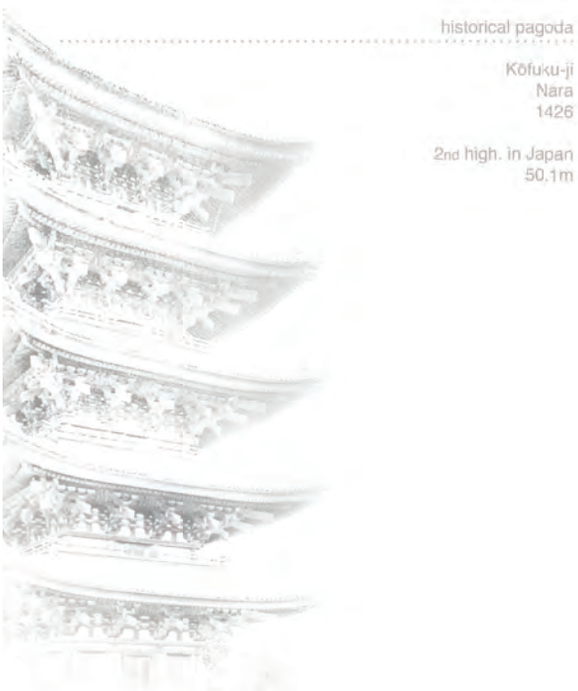




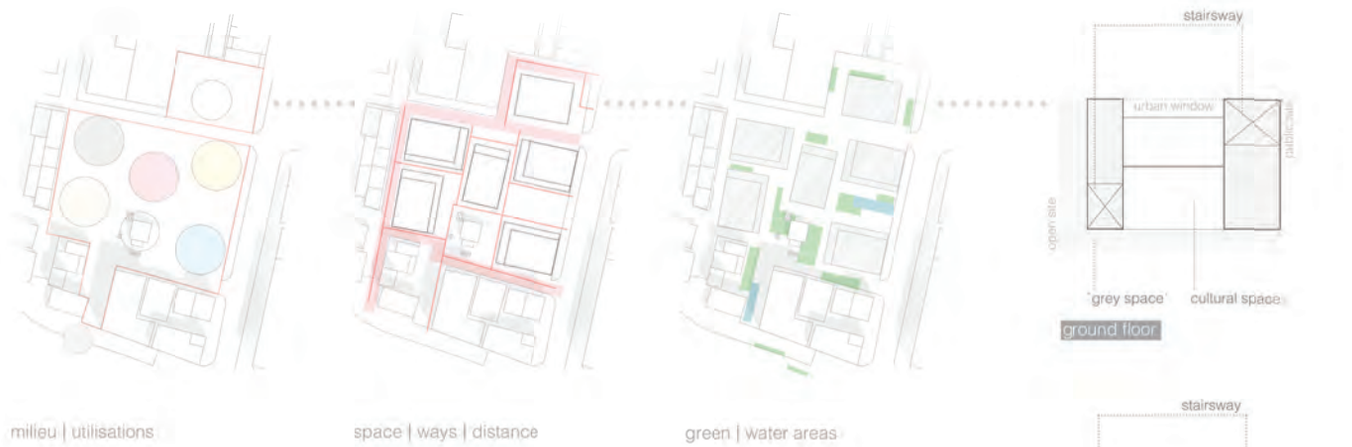
Japanese population source: OECD

		2010	2011	2012
Population				
Total population	'000 persons	128 057	127 799	127 515 |
Population growth rates	%	0.4	-0.2	-0.2 |
Total fertility rates	Children	1.4	..	..
Youth population aged less than 15	% of population	13.1	13.1	13.0 |
Elderly population aged 65 and over	% of population	23.0	23.3	24.1 |
International migration				
Foreign-born population	% of population	..	..	..
Foreign population	% of population	1.7	..	..
Unemployment rate of native-born m	% of labour force	..	..	..

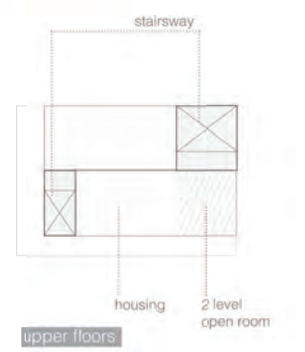


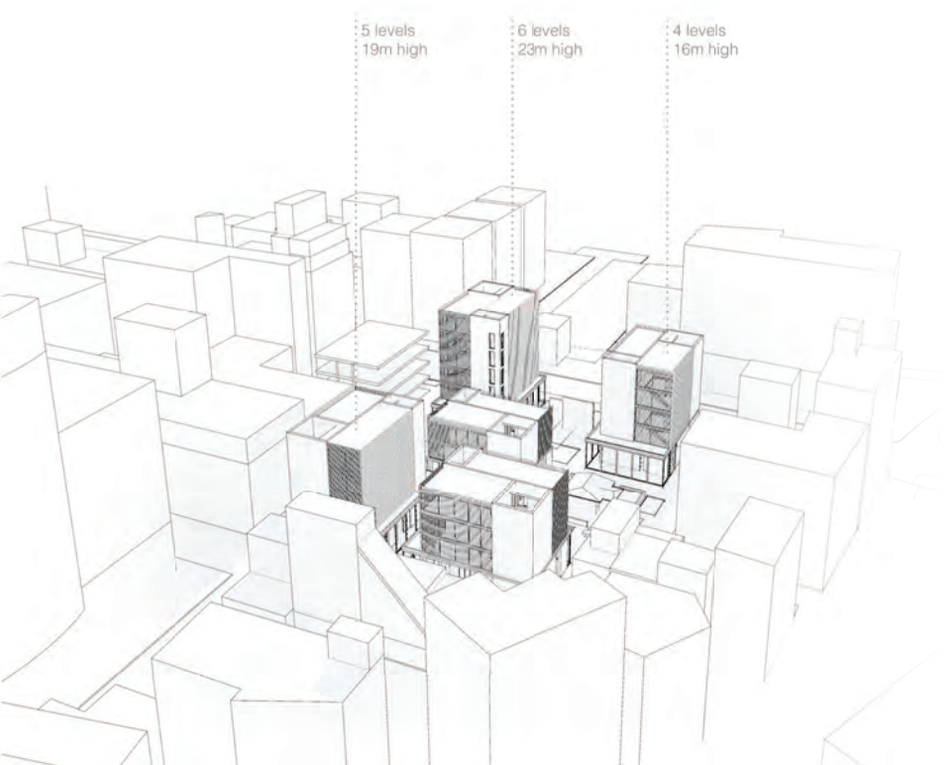


nature / water
society / life
generation
sport / activity
creative
temple
infrastructure
+
zen-garden
urban gardening
tea ceremony
green areas !
water access !
café
food
caraoke
day nanny
senior kitchen
cultural room
yoga / pilates
dance
senior sport
ceramic / origami
theatre
ateliers
repair shop
nature
mantle
kitchen
usage


milieu | utilisations
space | ways | distance
green | water areas

stairsway
urban window
open site
public walk
'grey space'
cultural space
ground floor


stairsway
housing
2 level
open room
upper floors


5 levels
19m high
6 levels
23m high
4 levels
16m high

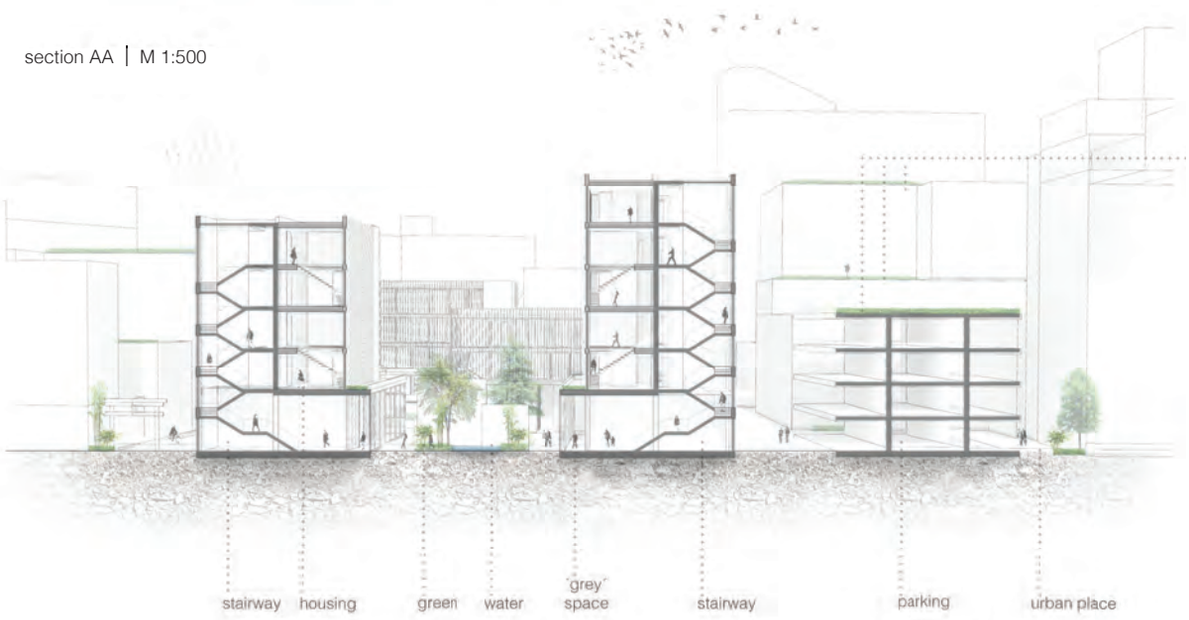
site plan | M 1:500

upper floor II
M 1:500

upper floor I
M 1:500

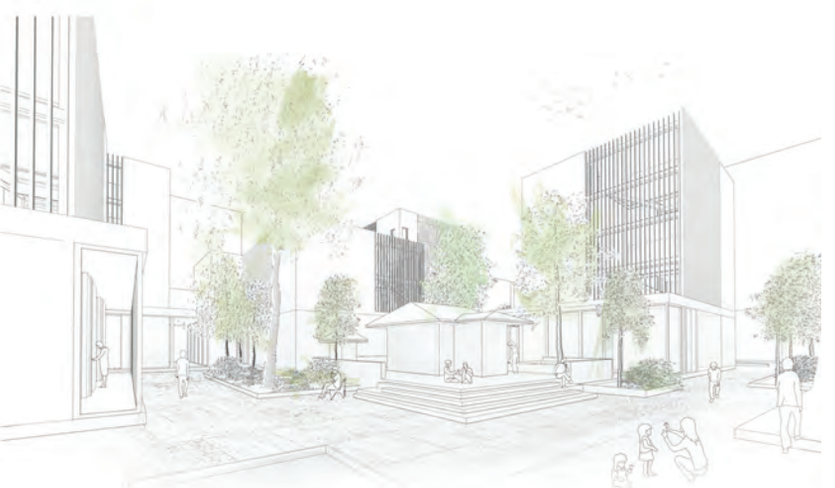
ground floor
M 1:500

section AA | M 1:500

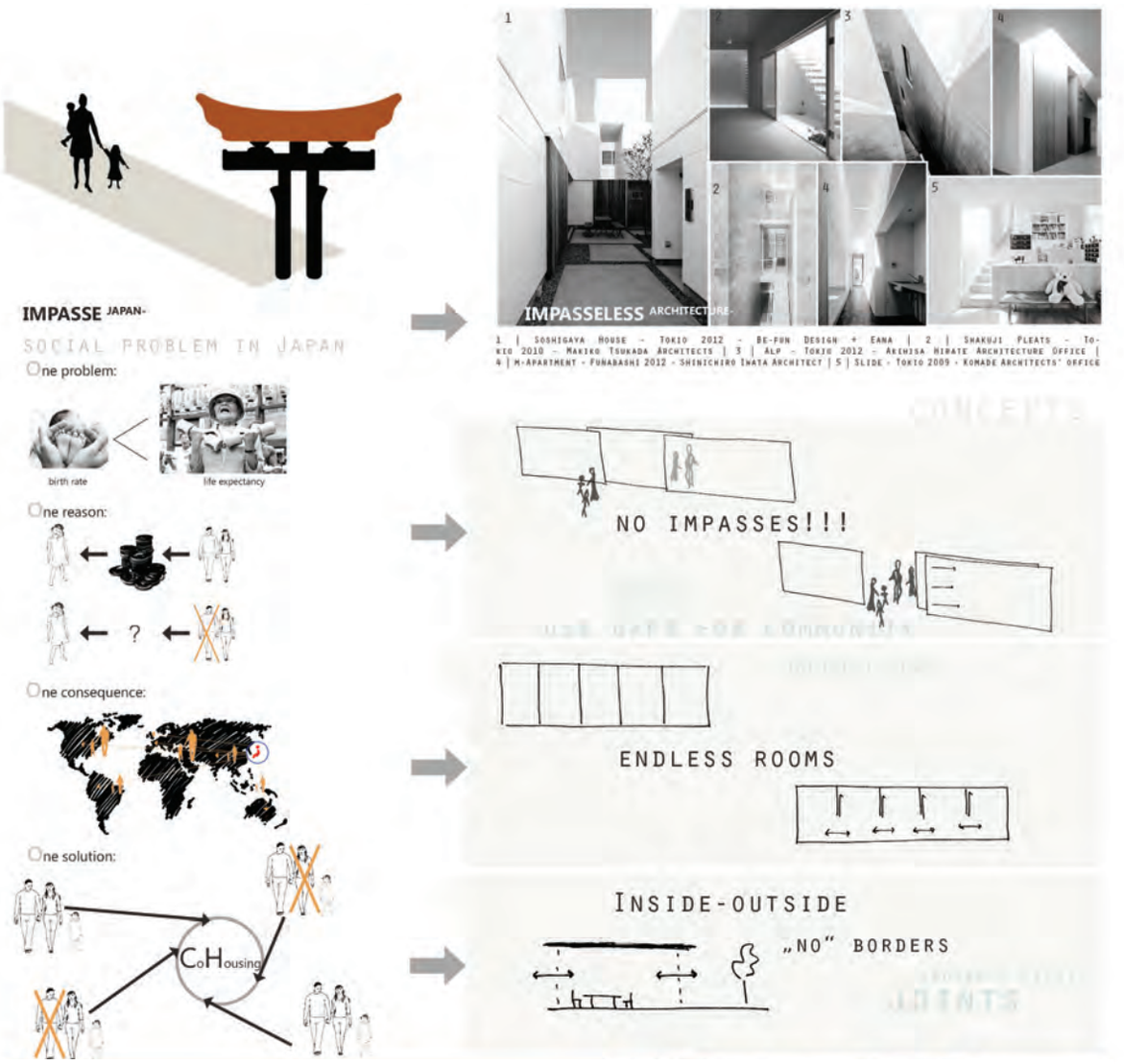


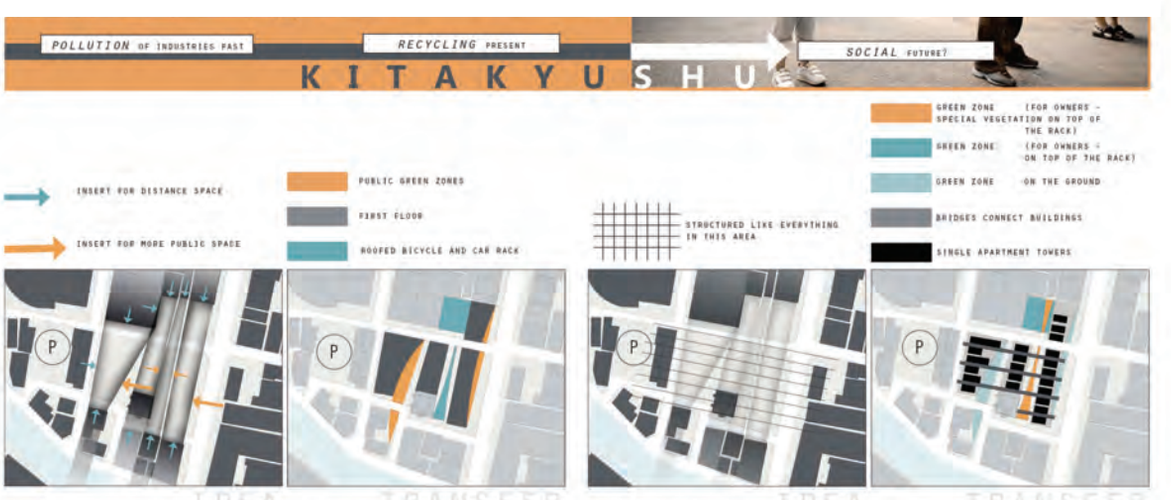
housing

public place



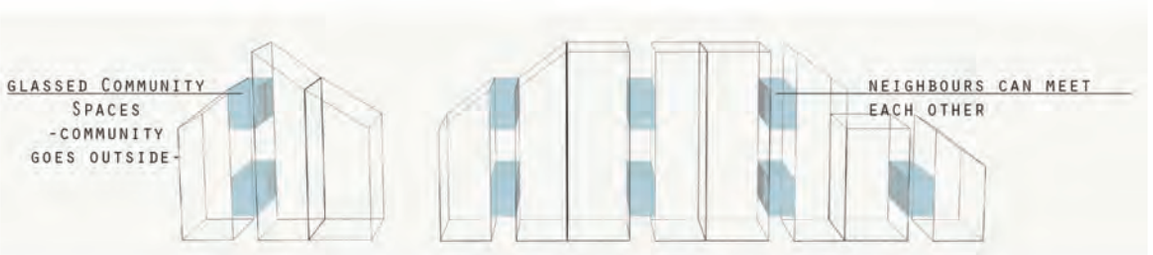
temple area

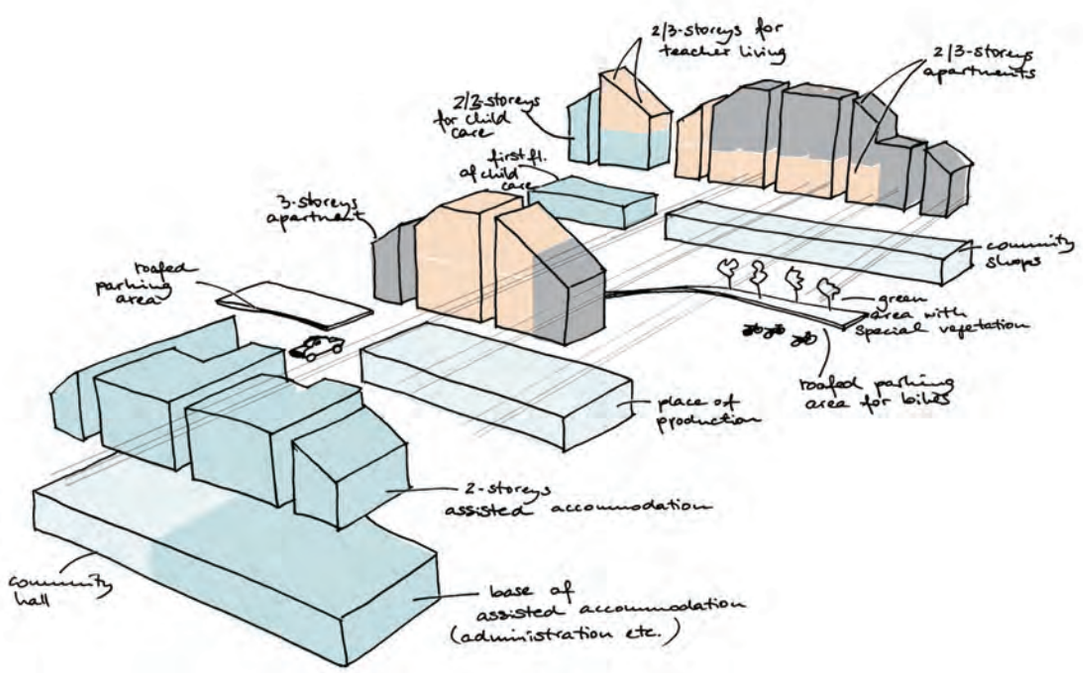

IMPASSE JAPAN-
SOCIAL PROBLEM IN JAPAN
One problem:
birth rate
life expectancy
One reason:
One consequence:
One solution:
CoHousing
IMPASSELESS ARCHITECTURE-
1 | Soshigaya House - Tokio 2012 - Be-fun Design + Eana | 2 | Shakuji Pleats - Tokio 2010 - Makiko Tsukada Architects | 3 | ALP - Tokio 2012 - Akimisa Hirate Architecture Office | 4 | M-Apartment - Funabashi 2012 - Shinichiro Iwata Architect | 5 | Slide - Tokio 2009 - Komade Architects' office
NO IMPASSES!!!
ENDLESS ROOMS
INSIDE-OUTSIDE
„NO" BORDERS


POLLUTION OF INDUSTRIES PAST
RECYCLING PRESENT
SOCIAL FUTURE?
KITAKYUSHU
INSERT FOR DISTANCE SPACE
INSERT FOR MORE PUBLIC SPACE
PUBLIC GREEN ZONES
FIRST FLOOR
ROOFED BICYCLE AND CAR RACK
STRUCTURED LIKE EVERYTHING IN THIS AREA
GREEN ZONE (FOR OWNERS - SPECIAL VEGETATION ON TOP OF THE RACK)
GREEN ZONE (FOR OWNERS - ON TOP OF THE RACK)
GREEN ZONE ON THE GROUND
BRIDGES CONNECT BUILDINGS
SINGLE APARTMENT TOWERS
P
IDEA
TRANSFER

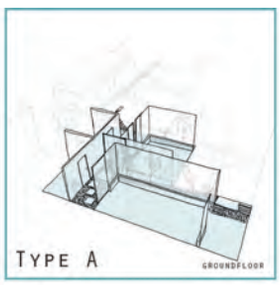
ENTRANCE
ROOMS TO MOVE
APARTMENTS FOR EDUCATORS
CHILL AREA & LIVING ROOM
BATHROOM
KITCHEN
COMMUNITY SPACE
SECTION

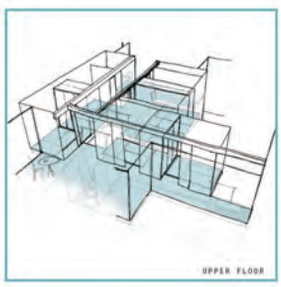
C O M M U N I T Y
PUBLIC
SEMI-PUBLIC
PRIVATE
ALL:
OWNER AND CARRIER OF COMMUNITY SHOPS!
HELPING NEIGHBOURS
FLAT-SHARING COMMUNITY

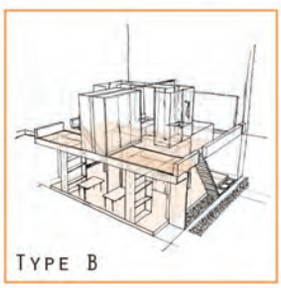

GLASSED COMMUNITY SPACES
-COMMUNITY GOES OUTSIDE-
NEIGHBOURS CAN MEET EACH OTHER

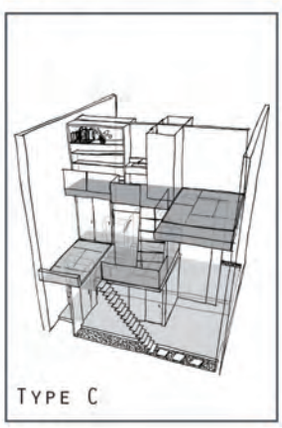

2/3-storeys for teacher living
2/3-storeys apartments
2/3-storeys for child care
first fl. of child care
3-storeys apartment
roofed parking area
community shops
green area with special vegetation
roofed parking area for bikes
place of production
2-storeys assisted accommodation
community hall
base of assisted accommodation (administration etc.)

KITCHEN
MEETING PLACE
GARDEROBE
ENTRANCE
COMMUNITY HALL
PLACE OF PRODUCTION
FOR EDUCATION
COMMUNITY STAIRS
CREATIVITY
COMMUNITY
BIKE RENTAL OUTLET
LIBRARY
STAY
LIBRARY
CAFÉ
FOR BABY BUGGY
GROUNDFLOOR
PLAYGROUND CHILD CARE
ENTRANCE CHILD CARE
WATER BASIN WITH GLASS GROUND → VIEW & LIGHT TO COMMUNITY HALL
SLEEPING ROOM 1/A
SLEEPING ROOM 2/A
SLIDING DOOR TO JOIN TWO APARTMENTS
NATURE INSIDE - OUTSIDE
GREEN RELAXING AREA
FIRST FLOOR

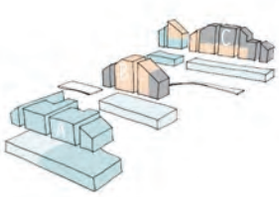








CONCLUSION:



DETAIL STAIR FOR SMALL SPACE:

carsten oppermann
ss 2014

conceptual design
kitakyūshū

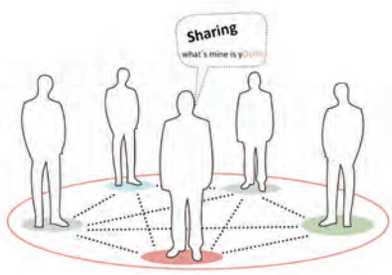
MULTITUDE
shared housing

The objective is to develop a concept for various ways of living together as well as the collective use of space. Sharing space does not necessarily mean to live on fewer square meters but thinking about the space differently and using it collectively.
Kitchens, dining areas and other spaces can be shared while privacy is kept preserved.

Sketch Image of Collectivity

Multitude

Derived from political philosophy the term „multitude" was coined by Antonio Negri and Michael Hardt in their book "Empire" (2000). "Multitude" can also mean plurality, diversity or multiplicity (of people or subjects). In the most compact definition Negri and Hardt themselves describe it as singularities that act together.
Since there no hierarchies this term is not meant in political way but rather includes a great plenty of singularities, a plurality that cannot be reduced. They are neither defined by a common identity nor by uniformity. They are to discover what they have in common by entering into relations with one another and acting together, by networking and producing knowledge. Their products are intangible such as knowledge or communication.

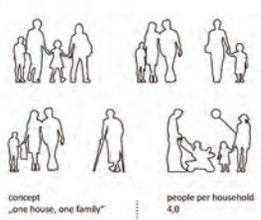


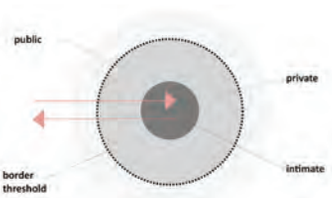
Sharing / Share Economy

The term share economy was coined by the economist Martin Weitzmann and says that everyone's prosperity is to increase when market actors share. Lately that concept started to gain importance in regard to the world wide web since content is no longer only consumed but distributed by using web 2.0 technologies. In German the term „Kokonsum" is widely used which is an abbreviation of collaborative consumption.
Example: Carsharing

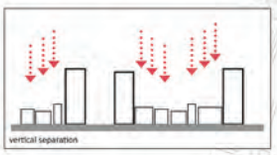
society in transformation

population development





// urban pattern

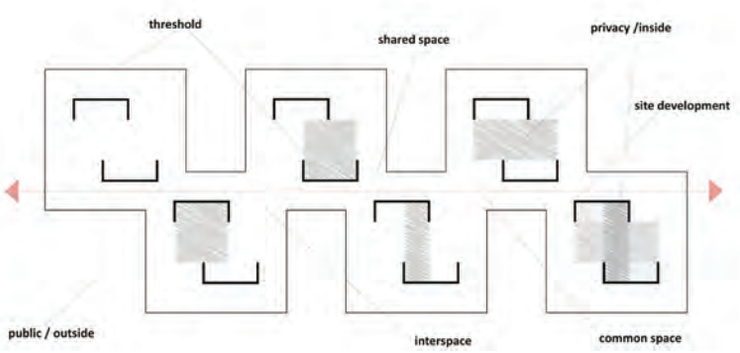


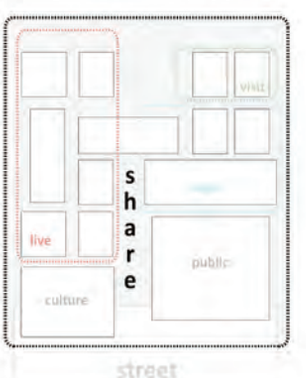
building sites

heterogeneity
additive thinking
preserving existing buildings

two structures
housing with common space
car park for the quarter

working structure/ design parameter





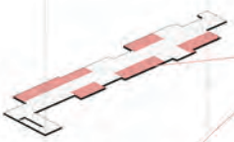
/// design_plan
site plan
ground floor
5 floor plan
1 floor plan - 4 floor plan

//// design_images

shared kitchens

shared space

shared roof-top garden
with common space (kitchen)



shared kitchens

private living area with bathroom

floor

communal area
(used by inhabitants as well as visitors)

public sphere /semipublic sphere

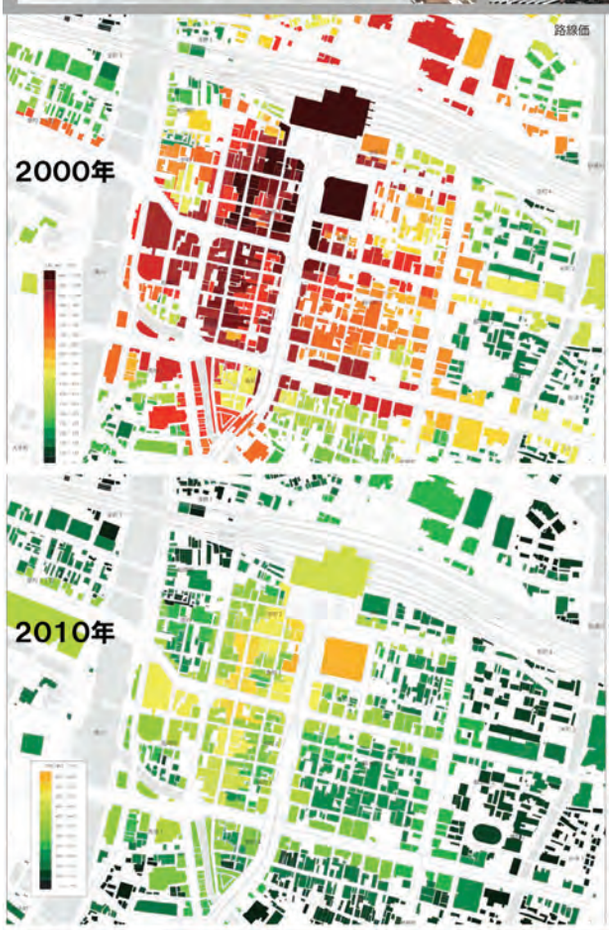
connection to the city

exploded diagram

courtyard

Section

Section



Urbanes Verdichtungsprinzip

Kitakyushu, eine industriell geprägte Großstadt die einem stetigen urbanen Schrumpfungsprozess unterliegt. Zurück zu führen auf mögliche wirtschaftliche Strukturprobleme die sich vor allem in den Altindustrieregionen aufzeigen, wo Schließung, Modernisierungen oder die Verlagerung von Produktionsstandorten, deutliche Folgen für die Bevölkerungsentwicklung hatten.

Die daraus resultierende Verdichtung nach innen folgt wie bei zahlreichen Großstädten Japans einem ganz speziellen Verdichtungsprinzip der ständigen Erneuerung durch fortschreitende Parzellierung bedingt durch den Zyklus des Niederreißens und Wiederaufbauens. Die Verdichtung nach innen zum Stadtzentrum und das daraus resultierende Schrumpfen der städtischen Randgebiete wird ebenso gefördert durch demografische Einflüsse, wie besonders abnehmende Geburtenraten und das älter werden der Gesellschaft.

Sozialverhalten

In der japanischen Architektur ist die Auseinandersetzung mit öffentlich-, gemeinschaftlich- und privat genutztem Raum von zunehmender Bedeutung.

Die Grenzen zwischen Privat und Öffentlich werden zunehmend transparenter und häusliche Bereiche gehen immer nahtloser in den kollektiv genutzten Raum über, wie auch zu beobachten am Beispiel Moriyama House deren Grundstück zu den umliegenden Gassen hin geöffnet ist und deren freistehenden Kuben so angeordnet sind, das sich die Wege der Bewohner im Tagesverlauf stetig kreuzen und durch etwa Gemeinschaftsnutzungen ineinandergreifen und somit Aktivität fördern und die Entwicklung des Gemeinwesens im urbanen Kontext vorantreiben.

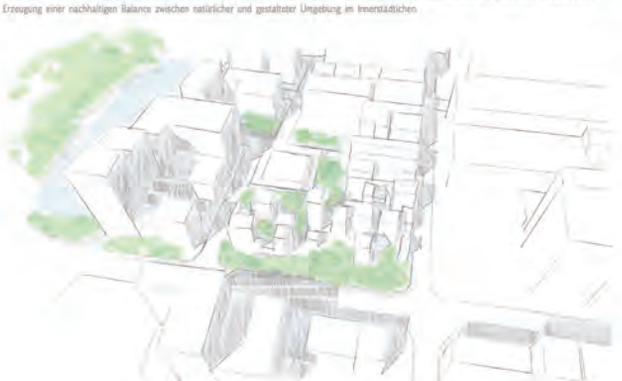
Ein Effekt der durch das Vermieten verschiedener Räume und Einheiten erzielt wird, ist die Entstehung enger Gemeinschaften kleiner Wohnungen und Parteien, die aus einer Gruppe individuell proportionierter Gebäude eine unabhängige und atmosphärische Stadtlandschaft erzeugen.

Dieses Verhältnis zum Wohnen, hier im kleinen Maßstab, ist ebenso im gesamtstädtischen Kontext zu beobachten unter dem Begriff des Auslagerns von häuslichen Funktionen in die Stadt und hat tiefe Traditionen in der japanischen Wohn- und Lebensweise.

Das Auslagern von häuslichen Funktionen in die Stadt ist für das Architektur- und Stadtverständnis in Japan von großer Bedeutung. Häusliche Unzulänglichkeiten werden umgangen in dem Orte genutzt werden die die zu Hause nicht vorhandenen Funktionen anbieten, was den Lebensraum nicht nur auf die eigene Wohnung beschränkt sondern auf den ganzen Stadtteil erweitert, wie z.B. das Lesen in der Bibliothek oder dem Kaffeehaus sowie das Baden im Stadtbad. Diese Mentalität macht sich wegen der räumlich- und klimatischen Einschränkungen der eigenen Wohnung gerade auch in der kalten Jahreszeit sehr deutlich.

Strategie Grünkonzept

Anordnung lesbar als Abbild des innerstädtischen Kontext.
Schaffung vielschichtig interpretierbarer Zwischenräume deren Relevanz nicht nur für die Bewohner gilt sondern ebenso dem öffentlichen Feld.
Durch die Nutzung des Zwischenraumes als Zone des Sozialen, der Kommunikation und als neue urbane Natur, verleiht man dem ihn umgebenden rationalen Raum einen direkten Bezug sowie eine Verbindung zum Umfeld und dem öffentlichen Raum.
Der Zwischenraum als Verbindung sowie Vermittler zwischen Entwurf und Umgebung.
Projezierung des sozialen Stadtgefüge auf einen kleineren Maßstab zur errichtung eines Clusters, bestehend aus kleinteilig nutzungsdurchmischter Stadtstrukturen.
Aktivierung von Räumen kollektiver Erfahrung und Einbezug des Zwischenraumes in die Wahrnehmung der Öffentlichkeit als sozialer Begegnungspunkt.
Erzeugung einer nachhaltigen Balance zwischen natürlicher und gestalteter Umgebung im innerstädtischen.



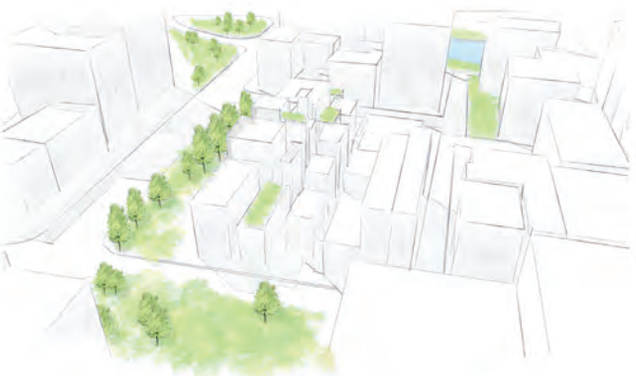
Raumwahrnehmung Innen und Außen

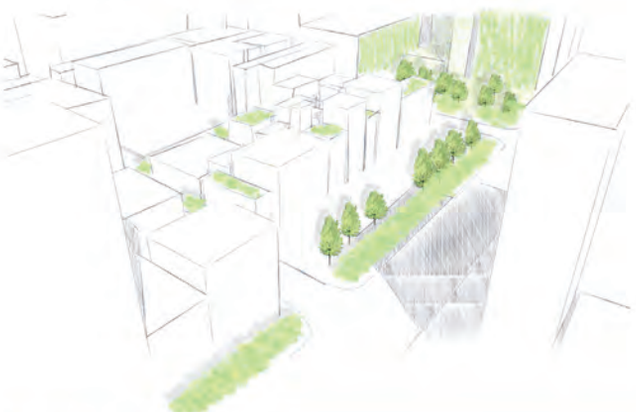
Räume können sowohl von vorhandenen sowie von nicht vorhandenen Raumgrenzen definiert werden. Raumwahrnehmung in Innen- sowie Außenbereichen, gerade in Außenräumen, wird nicht nur in Positiv-, sondern auch Negativformen und darüber hinaus die Spektren dazwischen wahr genommen.
Zu sehen ist dies sehr deutlich am Beispiel Pilotis in a Forest von Go Hasegawa.

Kommunikation zwischen Innen und Außen

Ein bedeutender Schwerpunkt in der japanischen Architektur ist der Umgang mit Grenzen und Verbindungen, sowie die Kommunikation zwischen Innen und Außen, und ebenso der Übergang von Ebene zu Ebene also zwischen den Bereichen nachzudenken, das heisst keine starken Grenzen vielmehr Verbindungen und Verläufe zu schaffen.

Ein damit einhergehender und ebenso wichtiger Bestandteil ist die Integrierung eines kleinen Gartens in den Lebens- und Wohnraum japanischer Stadthäuser, der nicht nur Blickbeziehung im innerstädtischen hinaus zur Natur darstellt sondern durch die wohnqualitätssteigernden Auswirkungen auch immer mehr Stellenwert in den Haushalten der Metropolen bekommt und somit zum ansteigenden Bedürfnis im Alltag wird.



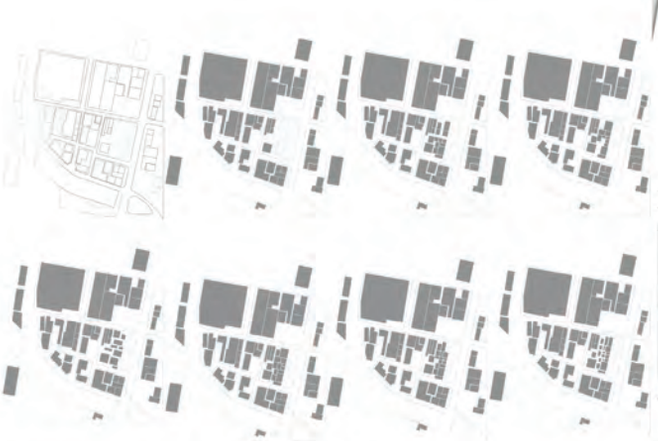


Grünkonzept

House N & House NA_ Sou Fujimoto

Der Baum als natürliches Raumkonzept und Bezugsgröße für die raumliche Effizienz des Entwurfes. Diese Konzept ermöglicht es autarke Lebensräume unabhängig voneinander fungierend aber dennoch im Blickbezug zueinander stehend anzuordnen und durch große Öffnungen in Wänden, Böden und Decken dreidimensional miteinander zu verbinden.

Die individuell gestalteten Räume sind eigenständig und lassen sich ganz nach belieben verwenden, da sie keinem vorgegebenen Raumnutzungskonzept unterliegen. Ebenso bei dem House NA was dem gleichen Prinzip folgt, sind es Plattformen und Stützen die sich über verschiedene Ebenen erstrecken und so Räume öffnen und transparent erscheinen lassen und eine Verbindung herstellen von Architektur und Möbiliar, indem sie als Fußböden und gleichzeitig als Sitzflächen sowie Tischplatten dienen.



Moriyama House

Die Raumstruktur besteht aus einer Gruppe, unabhängig voneinander auf dem Grundstück angeordnete, kleiner Räume unterschiedlicher Größe die sich unterteilen in fünf Essküchen, sieben Wohnräumen, zwei Studier- und vier Schlafräumen zusammen mit sechs Gärten. Diesen Räumen können verschiedene Charakteristiken und Nutzungen zugeordnet werden je nach Bedarf, Anforderung und Bedürfnissen des Bauherrn. Ungenutzte und zur Verfügung stehende Räume können vermietet werden. Das ganze Konzept der Raumanordnung spiegelt die typisch traditionelle urbane Struktur und Lebensweise des Umfeldes wieder.

Verdichtung Konzept

Lageplan

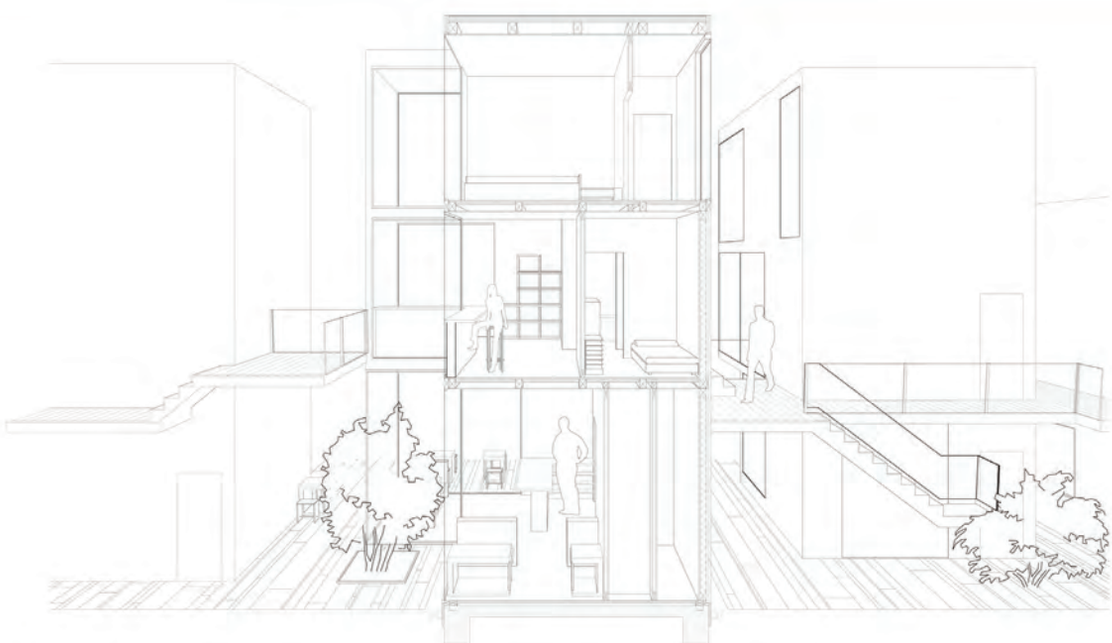
Ansicht Süd
Ansicht Nord

N
EG
N
1.OG

Ansicht West

2.OG

Wohnungstyp A	35 m² x 2	
Wohnungstyp B	44 m² x 2	
/Atelier	32 m²	
Wohnungstyp C	49,01 m² x 2	
/Atelier	25 m²	
Wohnungstyp D	72 m² x 1	
Wohnungstyp E	32 m² x 1	
Wohnungstyp F	67,77 m² x 1	
Wohnungstyp G	60 m² x 2	661,8 m²
Shop A	68 m²	
Shop B	134 m²	
Shop C	55 m²	
Shop D	69 m²	326 m²
Atelier/ Büro A	84 m²	
Atelier/ Büro B	124 m²	
Atelier/ Büro C	106 m²	
Atelier/ Büro D	38,62 m²	352,62 m²
Altenwohnen	176,7 m² x 2	353,4 m²



Schnitt

PURR
BANG

II. LEIPZIG, Germany

CONCEPTUAL FORMULATION

Associate Prof. Mitsuhiro Tokuda

KIT: Kyushu Institute of Technology

According to survey data, Leipzig has been plagued by high unemployment of young people including immigrants. In general, a high unemployment rate adversely affects regional economy, security and home environment. Generally there is fewer place for children in the east part of Leipzig on the weekends and after school. On the other hand, the population of young people is increasing rapidly in recent years.

The proposal of Japanese students “Univercity” is the place that young people including children can learn, experience, and produce the various works together. It is also the place to make new business by collaborating not only through training programme.

GERMANY

The building is designed by overlapping the structure in the form of triangle.
The façade is formed of triangular cross-section like a forest in the courtyard of the site, while keeping the consistency with the existing buildings.
Learning and other activities are performed in the each triangle space, and the overlap space of triangle is inspired by the fusion of each activities. Children are be to make a dream for the future while playing and meeting with adults spontaneously in here, on the weekends and after school.

To establish new businesses here, existing businesses should be integrated rather than starting from zero. Like a child becomes an adult, there might be a hint of a new business.

Leipzig experienced a long-range period of shrinking from the 1960s to the end of the 1990s. The political transition after 1989 led to an rapid de-industrialization and dismission. Consequently a mass emigration towards western Germany led a dramatic acceleration of depopulation.

Leipzig lost around 100,000 inhabitants in ten years between 1989 to 1998, which is 20% of its total population. The main reason of emigration was the unemployment due to de-industrialization.

Since 2000, Leipzig has been growing after the decades of shrinking. Although the population is no longer decreasing, Leipzig is still faced with the consequences of shrinking, which includes huge amount of empty spaces.

Leipzig tries to sustain itself as a re-growing city with a positive population balance and a young generation, which counteracts the aging process.

The city tries to create a new small to middle scale of “creative businesses” by renovating previous factory buildings and keeping the charm of city landscape with attractive greenery. Compared to other cities rents are still cheap. Furthermore, active initiatives like “HausHalten e.V. - House guardian (since 2004)” take an important role for protecting empty historical buildings in the city.

Leipzig in the 1990s (C) City of Leipzig

Vacant building for “sale”, Leipzig east in 2014

“Guardianhouse” by HausHalten e.V.

The history of Leipzig East began with a railway construction. In 1839, the first line in Sachsen from Leipzig to Dresden was laid. After that, Leipzig has rapidly industrialized and a large number of housing for workers have been built. Eisenbahn street goes around 2 km long, which plays a role as a main street from the city centre towards the eastern parts. It used to be one of the busiest streets of the city in 1930 with more than hundred shops, restaurants and theatres.
After the 1970s, deteriorated housing for workers have been demolished, and a large scale of urban greenery (e.g. currently Rabet park) has emerged. Through the process of public participation, a community centre and sports facility were built in this green area.

(C) City of Leipzig, Head of department

In the 1980s, old housings for workers in the area of Volksmarsdorf and Kreuzstreet area were demolished and rebuilt by prefabricated system. On the other hand, many historical and worthful buildings were left without any maintenance. Especially along the Eisenbahn street, there were large number of historical buildings and their residential environment became worse. After losing working places, many people left Leipzig east and huge number of vacant spaces have been left.

Developed green space (Rabet park) in 2013

In recent years, the population in the east areas has been increasing. Mostly the young generation like students move from west to east, because of the cheaper rents and available free spaces. Although there are still many social problems like drugs and criminals, the area has been positively changing.

The proposal site is located almost the end of Eisenbahn street. Torgauer Platz is a junction from the city centre toward the north and east parts. A huge empty building stands at the corner of Torgauer Platz and there exists a large courtyard behind it.

An investor has a plan to build a shopping centre in this site but it is still under planning. Thus, neighbours use the courtyard as a playground for children for temporary use, which is called “City Farmers”. They open it daily for everyone and it has became an attractive place for kids with two ponies and twenty rabbits. As the landowner has decided to start the construction, “City Farmers” has to leave unfortunately till the end of 2014.

Site view from Torgauer Platz

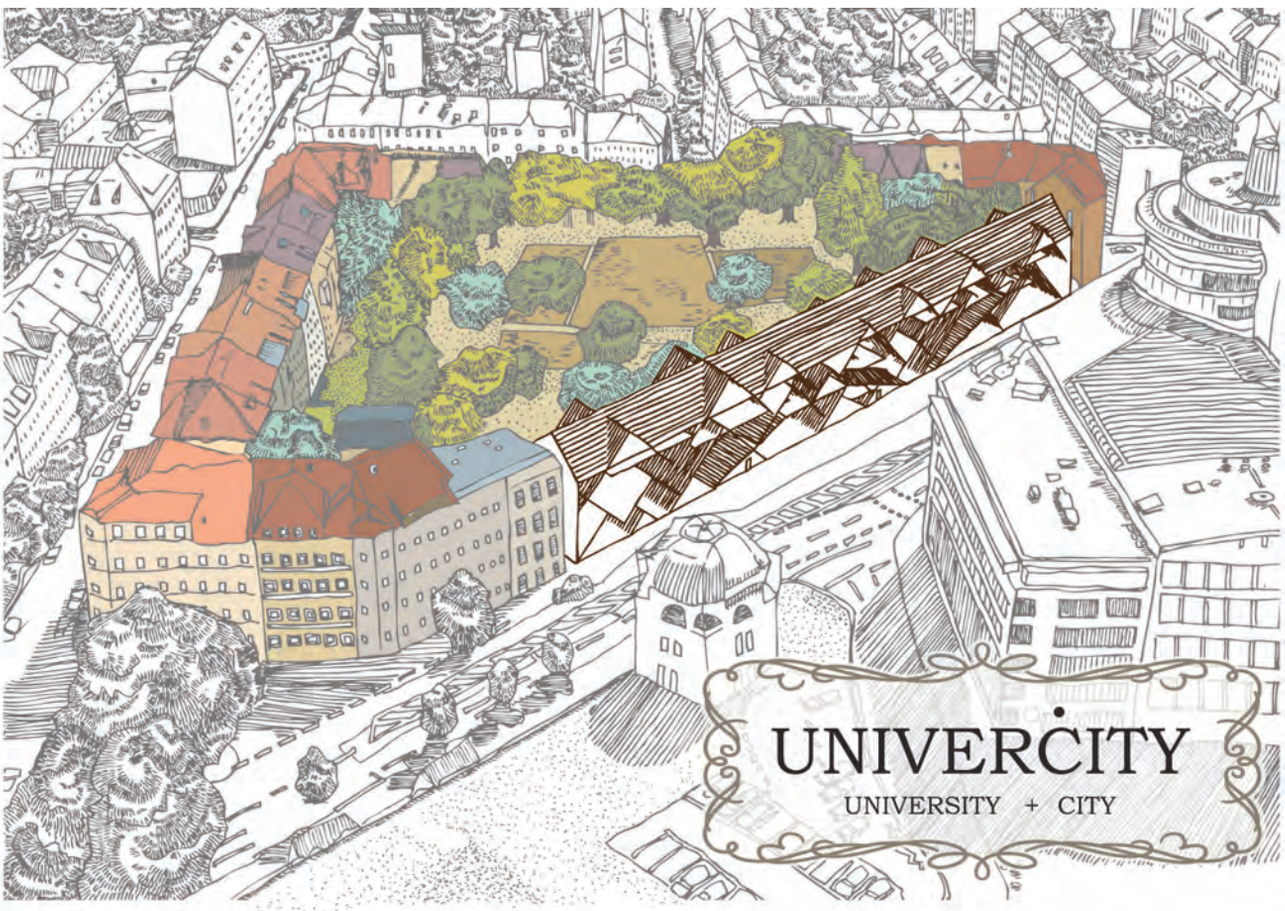
Site view from east (Eisenbahn street)

Site view from north (Torgauer street)

View of the courtyard

Natsumi Seto
Tomoko Rikimaru
Satoru Shinokawa (Japan)

UNIVERCITY



Concept

Our concept is expressed in a new word "univercity" as its name suggests it is

- place of learning
- a city with full-employment
- child friendly environment

We see univercity as system to help the town be capable fending for itself with staying power.

There are four foundations to our plan.

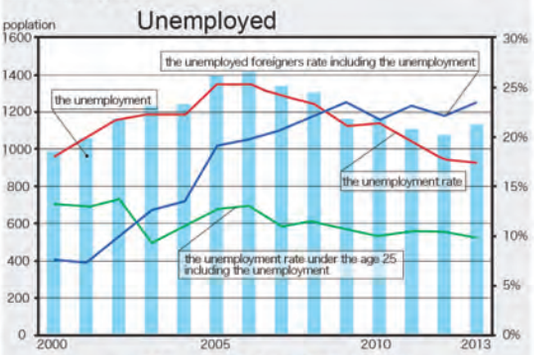
Many choices of work to unemployed workers	There is job training
Children are a vital part of the system	After care service

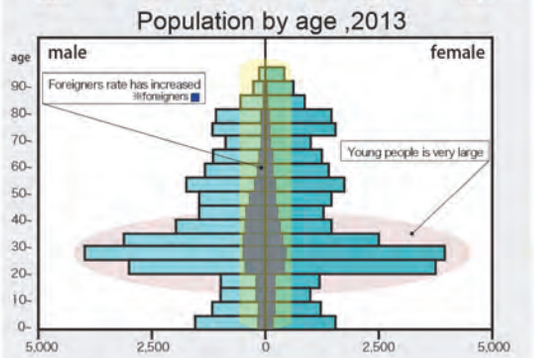
Site

A building site is a corner plot at “Torgauer Street” and “Eisenbahn street” intersect. Part of the building of the town block have been lost due to war damage, the buildings that remains are almost old collective housing, the are also a part that is the ruins.

leipzig

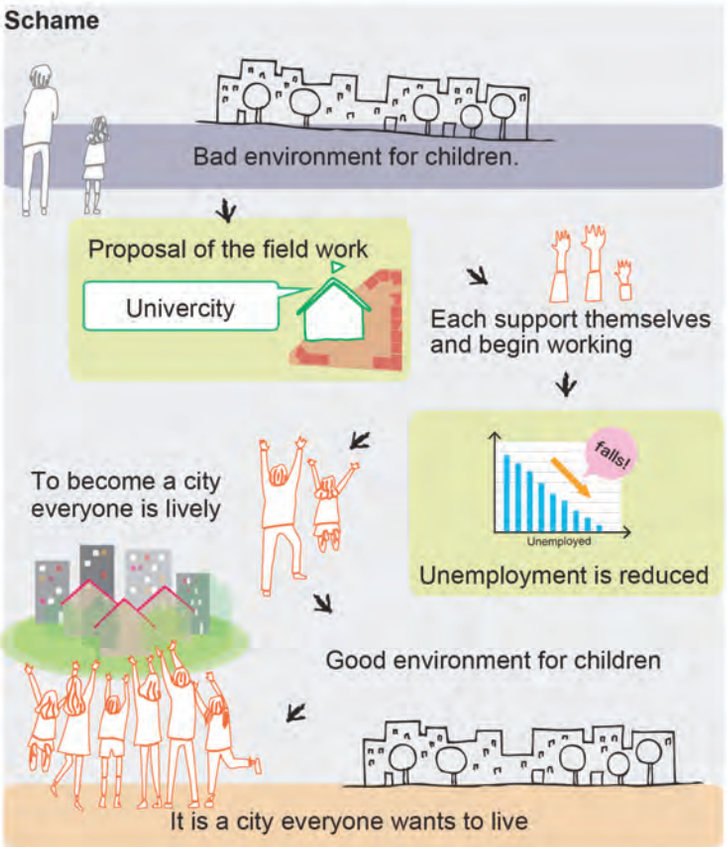
site analysis

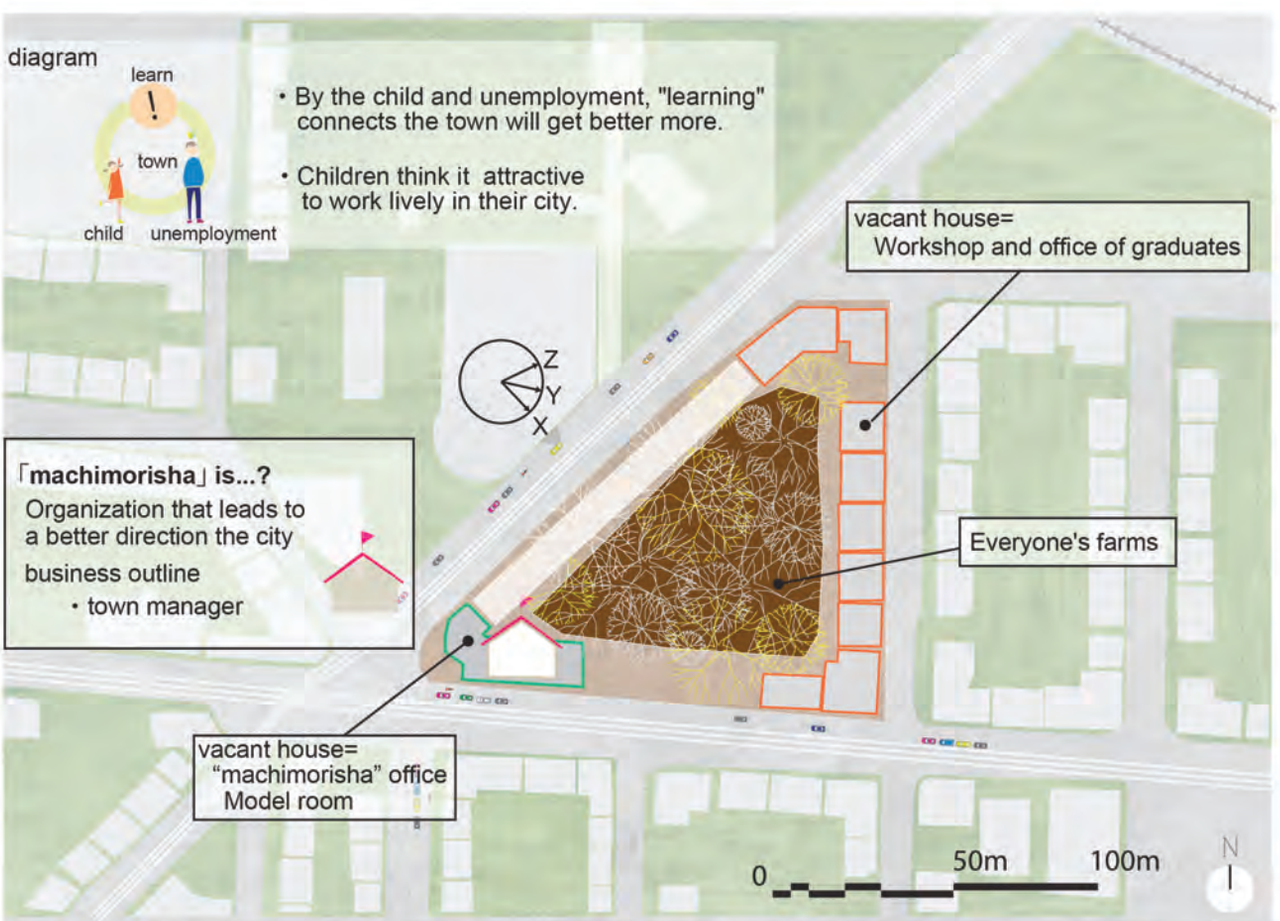




- Immigration and unemployment is up 40% of the total population.
- Young people are rapidly increasing.

Schame





Natsumi Seto
Tomoko Rikimaru
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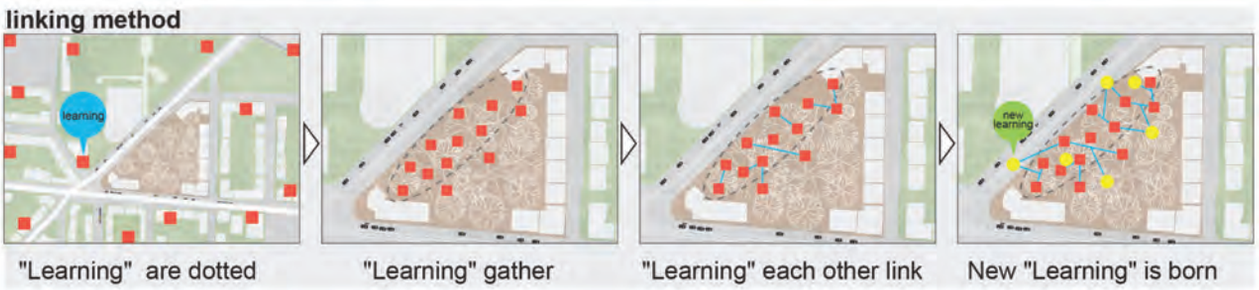
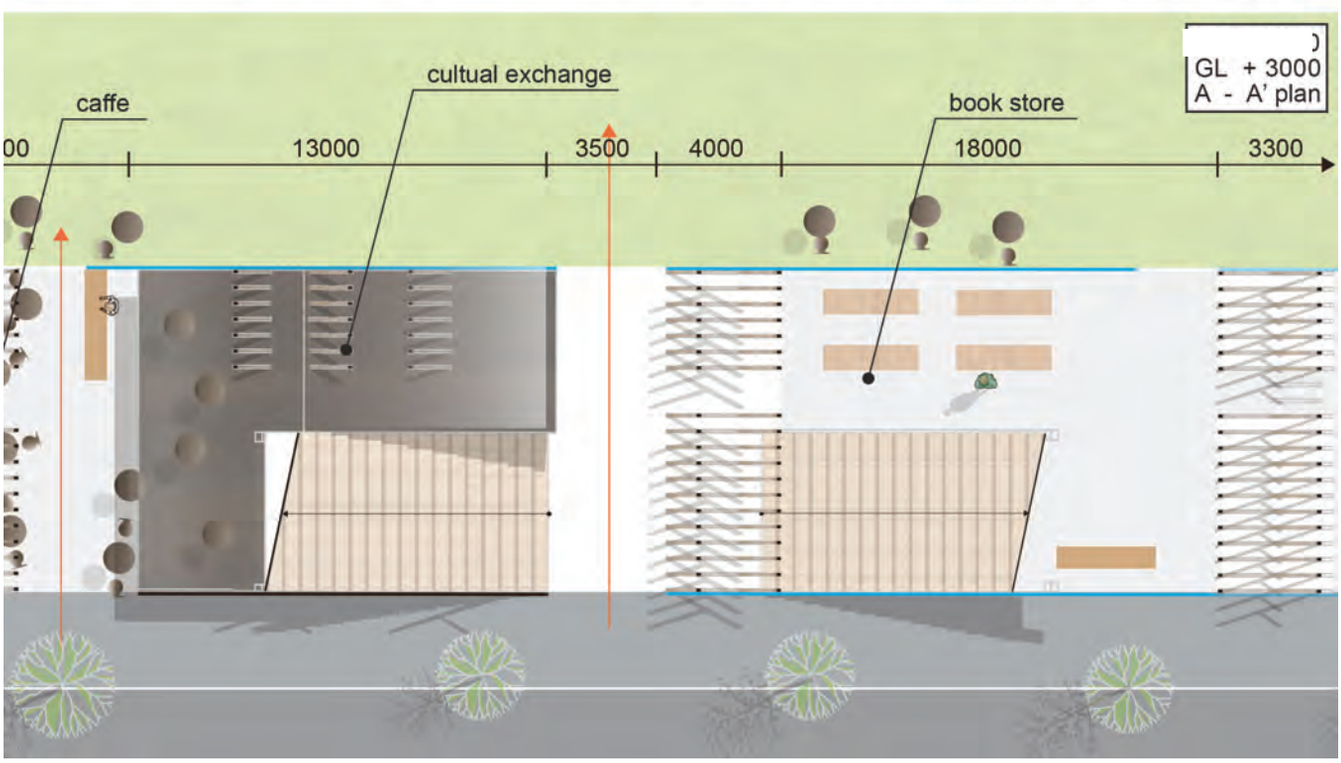
UNIVERCITY





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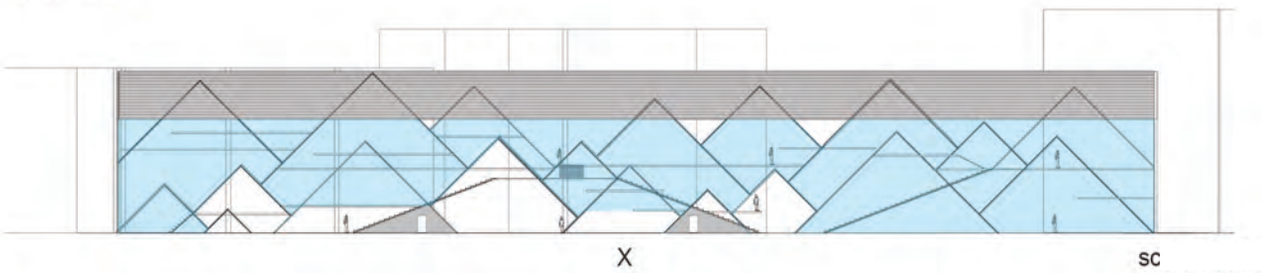
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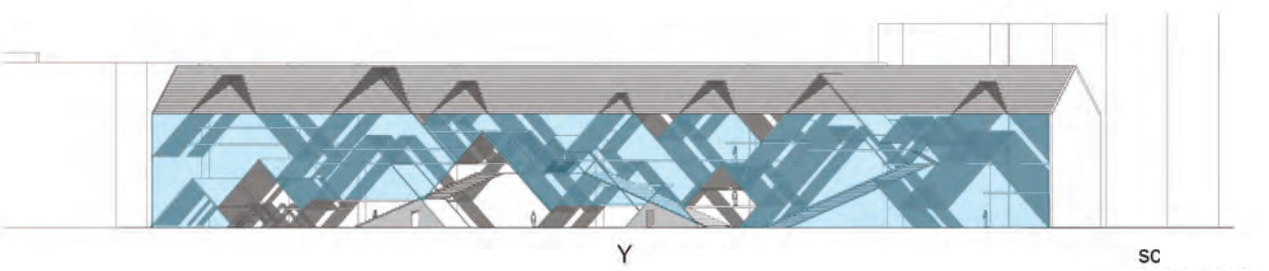
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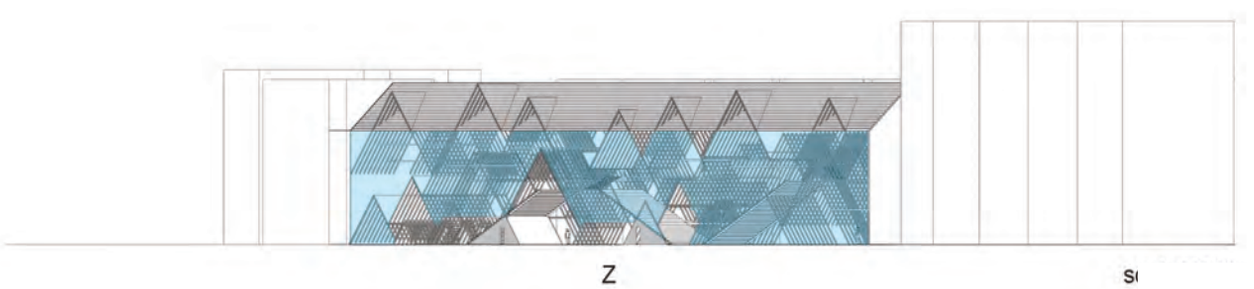
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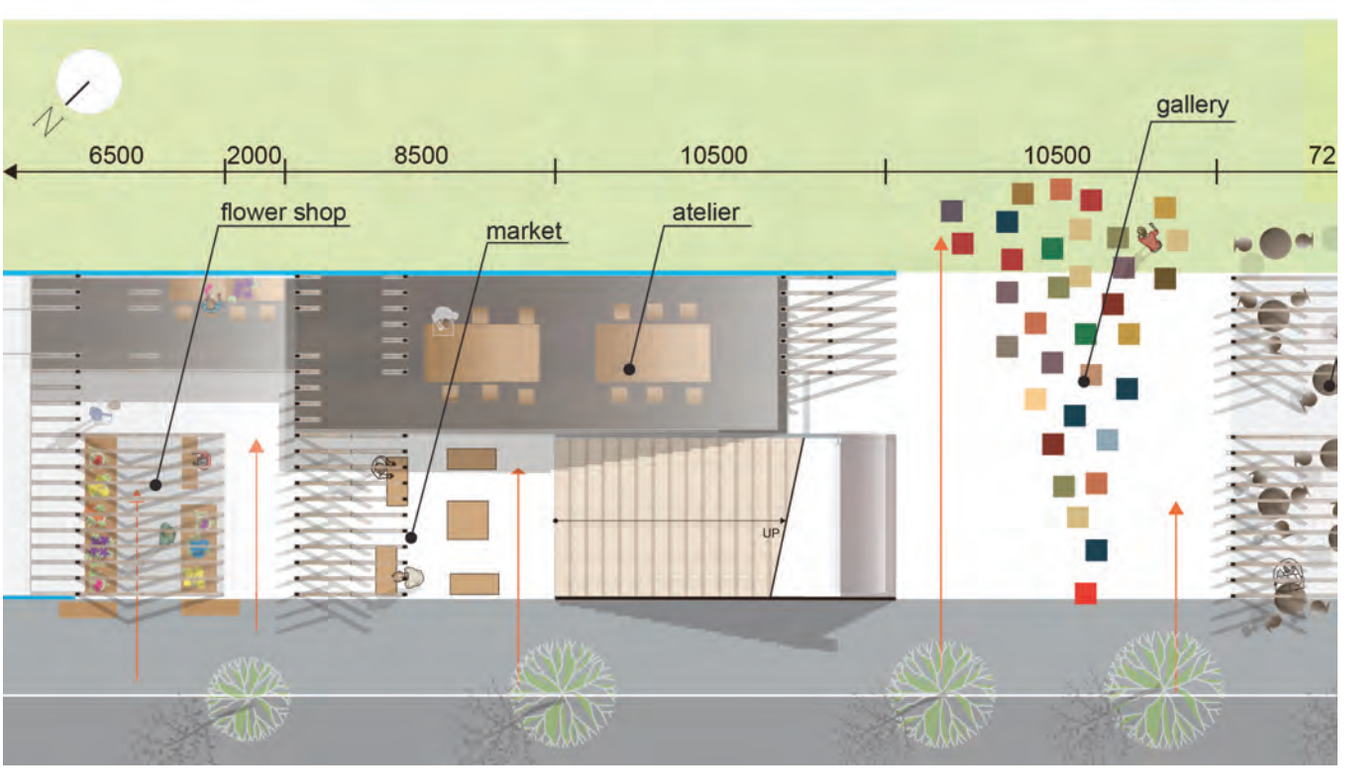
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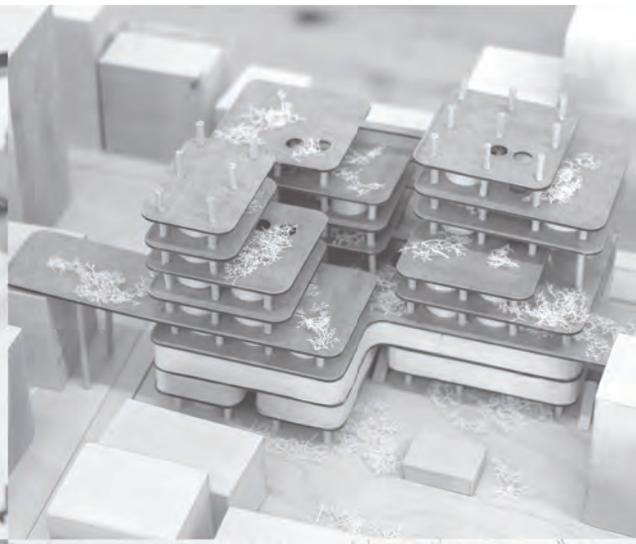
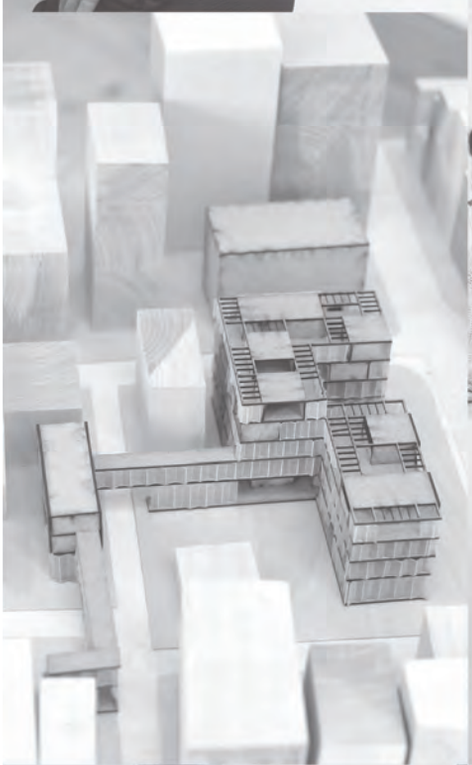
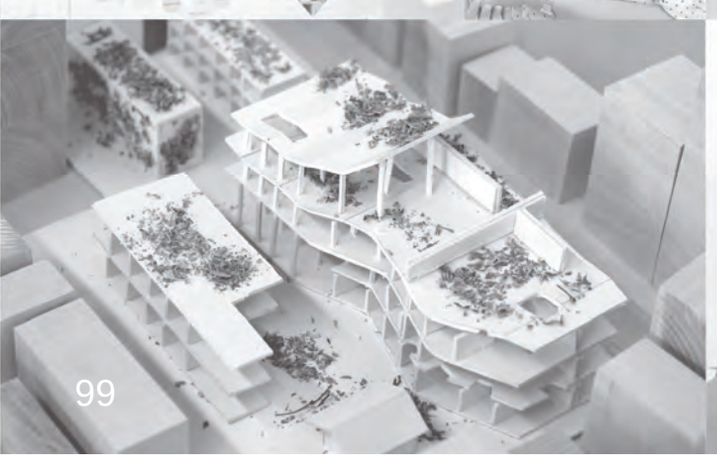



PASSAGEWAYS
SOCIABILITY AND CONVIVALITY
LIGHT AND SHADOW
STEPS
PASSAGEWAY

ENDPRESENTATION

Leipzig



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