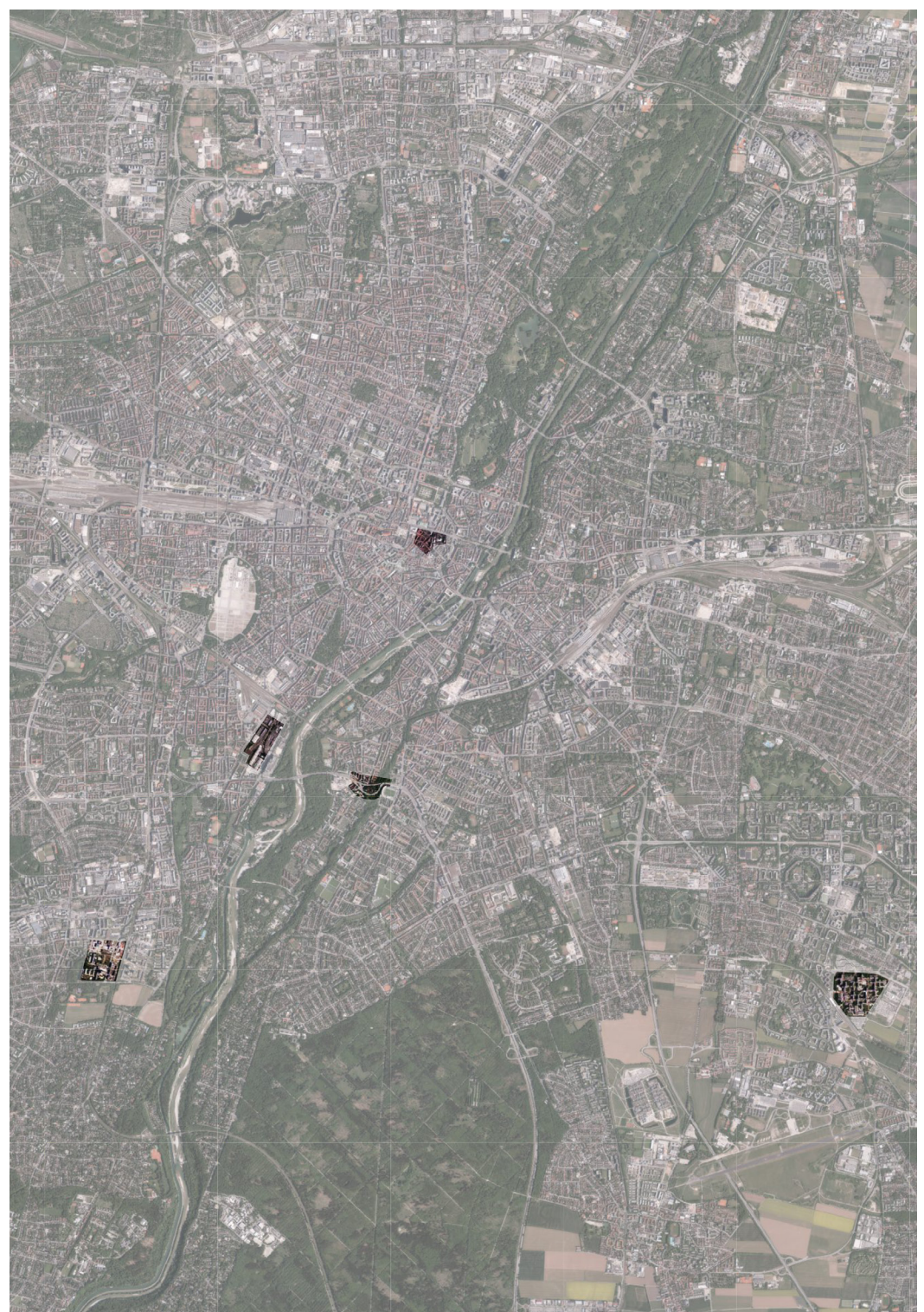


Proposed solutions to the housing crisis in the European city are often reduced to the single ambition of building more homes year-on-year, while the more profound question of what type of housing should be built goes unanswered. With more people living alone than within a family unit, the cost of living and property rising, there is both a need and a demand for a wider range of options, including the opportunity to live within small collectives where resources can be shared, individual privacy retained and small communities established. Inter-generational housing, housing that can adapt to changing need, housing that could accommodate those who wish to live on their own, those who wish to live in groups, those who are part of families - even extended families as is favoured by some communities, those who need assistance in living but at the same time wish for independence, all represent the broadening of housing models and bring with them the need to find appropriate and sustainable architectural solutions.

The idea of co-living emerged from counter culture movements of the 1960s and 70's and has since evolved and found structure through housing co-operatives and co-housing models. The housing co-operative is a group of people who manage and control the housing in which they live. Each person is a member of the housing co-operative and has an equal say in decision-making. No member individually owns or makes profit at the expense of another. All members are expected to take an active role in providing and managing the accommodation. Collective housing is based around an intentional community based on a framework of shared ideals with residents agreeing to live according to a shared set of rules and a share in responsibility. Members of shared households benefit from mutual support and shared resources, such as childcare and cost efficiencies, but they must in turn invest in the smooth running of the micro community.

Alongside these possibilities for alternative living models is the need to address Climate Emergency in which buildings and construction play a major part, accounting for nearly 40% of energy-related carbon dioxide emissions. The linear model of an economy based on consumption relying on an inexhaustible provision of raw material is no longer sustainable and it is imperative to shift our thinking towards the circle economy - to design with an economy of means, utilising Re-use, Re-cycling, Re-ducing waste and Re-ducing extraction.

This semester we shall address these two key themes to develop a micro community consisting of different living types within re-purposed buildings in Munich. The typology of these buildings will be strong - towers, courtyard buildings, car parks, palaces, bunkers - their structure and presence will be a key protagonist in the underlying character of the project and its accommodation.



Week 1 2 nd /3 rd /4 th November
Introduction to the Semester by Studio Krucker Bates Introduction to exercises one, two and three Assistant tutorials (exercises one and two)
Week 2 9 th /10 th /11 th November
Assistant tutorials (exercises one and two) Introduction to exercise three
Week 3 16 th December
Lecture by Stephen Bates, 11.45 am Pin Up 1 with SB and BK (exercises one, two and three), 3pm-6pm Introduction to exercise four
Week 4 23 rd /24 th /25 th November
Assistant tutorials (exercises one, two, three and four)
Week 5 30 th November
Lecture by Bruno Krucker, 11.45 am Pin Up 2 with SB and BK (exercises one, two, three and four), 3pm-6pm Introduction to exercises five and six
Week 6 7 th /8 th /9 th December
Assistant tutorials (exercises five and six)
Week 7 14 th December
Lecture by Stephen Bates, 11.45 am Pin Up 3 with SB and BK (exercises five and six), 3pm-6pm Introduction exercise seven
Week 8 21 st /22 nd December
no Assistant tutorials
Week 9 28 st /29 th December
Christmas Holidays
Week 10 4 th /5 th January 2021
Christmas Holidays
Week 11 11 th /12 th /13 th January
Assistant tutorials (exercises six and seven)
Week 12 18 th January
Munich Plan Presentation Pin Up 4 with SB and BK (exercise seven), 3pm-6pm
Week 13 25 th /26 th /27 th January
Assistant tutorials (all exercises)
Week 14 1 st /2 nd /3 rd February
Assistant tutorials (all exercises)
Week 15 8 th February
Final review with SB, BK and guest critic, 3pm-6pm

Production list

Exercise one: Brief
In this first exercise we ask you to prepare a brief for your project. A brief that acts as a vision for how the specific collective of your project could work and what it would consist of. Co-living models are wide ranging and can mean very different things with varied and specific programmes and provision. It is therefore necessary to develop your brief in dialogue with existing housing providers. Contacts from innovative co-operatives and alternative co-living groups from Munich to London, from Amsterdam to Zurich, will be given and you are asked to formulate the brief via interviews and zoom video conferencing. The outcome of this research will be a well-designed graphic booklet at A5 size. It will be a document of many pages that does not rely on a large amount of text. It will use icons and evocative references to communicate the ideas. Each section has its own identity with short texts and annotations. It is something that you can ‘read’ without a presentation. It will be both a brief and a research document, outlining the evolution and trajectory of collective living, the funding models, the renting or ownership issues, exploring the types of spaces required, establishing their relationships - what is private, what is shared. What type(s) of accommodation you will be providing (different in each team), with areas in m2. What are the essential elements, the essential provisions. It will explore scenarios of putting these arrangements together, eventually illustrating how they may be laid out within the spaces of the building. An introduction to this exercise will be given in week one of the semester.

Exercise three: Urban strategy
This exercise requires you to make a 1:500 block concept model of your site and of the wider surrounding area. The model will be produced as a group work and requires both accuracy and careful coordination. The model can then be used as a tool to help develop a concept for your project. These study models should explore the scale and form of the building and its relationship with the immediate context. Having established the formal character of the given building, you should make a model of the project at 1:100 scale to be placed precisely within the surrounding. While priority will be given to an extensive exploration of different pre-purposing options, you will be expected to produce drawings in the form of sketches and schematic plans, sections/elevations. An introduction to this exercise will be given in week two of the semester.

Exercise five: Facade
With the knowledge you now have, you will investigate the design of the facades of your project in greater detail. Studies should be made of the relief and proportion of the facade through drawings and sketch models. You will then construct a model or 3D drawing of the complete building, with a focus on the detail of the facades at 1:50. One area of detail of the building should be made at a scale of 1:25, so that a more detailed understanding of material and proportion can be gained. The manner in which this model is made and the techniques employed to give detail and texture should be considered very carefully. An introduction to this exercise will be given in week five of the semester.

Exercise seven: Image
With the knowledge acquired and the intention you have established for your project, you are now asked to produce one image of the project within its context. The drawing should be constructed from carefully made photographs and/or models, or set up using 3D modelling and light rendering. The view should be taken at eye level and all vertical lines should be precisely vertical – wide angles or distorted views are not acceptable! A high standard of composition and technique is expected and the image should convey the atmosphere and character of the project within the city fabric. An introduction to this exercise will be given in week seven of the semester.

Exercise two: Setting
It is interesting that certain film directors use the spatial environment, the set, the room, the house, as an important protagonist in a story. Through it an atmosphere is set. There are interesting parallels with the way we might design. This exercise is firstly about looking and evaluating and looking again, working things out spatially. Each group will be given a film and directed towards a setting within that film. From these different scenes and shots a high quality plan drawing will be made. By observing figures in space, the scale of the space and its composite parts can be worked out, the door width and height and from there the length of wall, the detail filled in. It is the old way of measuring, surveying - like counting bricks on a facade (65mm plus 10mm for a joint). Secondly it is about editing, cleaning, finding a collection of stills from the moving images that can be seen as a sequence that describe the space. They might be multiples of the same view to show how the light changes, the mood swings. Thirdly it is about observing and becoming sensitive to how the space is occupied and how the materials, the lighting, the patina, all contribute to the atmosphere. As architects we create such settings in our minds eye and should understand better the consequent atmospheres they create. They can then contribute to a repertoire of ideas and spatial relationships that we can call upon when we design. An introduction to this exercise will be given in week one of the semester.

Exercise four: Building organisation
At this stage in the development of your project we ask you to study the internal organisation of your building at a larger scale. Study models or study drawings should be produced to investigate the internal spatial organisation of your project and the interconnection of different rooms and spaces. The models and drawings you explore are not intended to be ‘complete’, but as tools for studying the relationship between floors and across space. An ‘open’ approach to the rooms and their intended use should direct your thinking in terms of internal planning. The position of doors and windows, the spatial possibilities for linking spaces and moving through them, large and small spaces with varying ceiling heights should be carefully considered. An introduction to this exercise will be given in week three of the semester.

Exercise six: Small moments
This exercise is intended to allow you to present some of the special situations that you have developed in your design: ‘small moments’ which reveal the special qualities of your project as might encounter them moving through the spaces. These should be described by a series of 1:20 models or digital models in 1-2 positions, depending on the size of the project and group, made from card and paper. You will then photograph each ‘small moment’ model. Great care should be given to the making of the model in order to express the atmosphere that you are seeking to achieve. An introduction to this exercise will be given in week five of the semester.

Final review
The final review in February will consider all the work produced during the semester. In addition, you will be asked to prepare a PDF presentation of your project. It is important that you are able to describe the development of your work accurately and precisely and include all models and drawings of your final project, the case study, ‘small moments’ and exterior image. In addition to the material you have already produced you are required to make a 1:200 site plan and plans and sections at 1:100 /1:50 /1:25.

Studio Krucker Bates TUM
Chair for urbanism and housing
Assistant Claudia Düll-Buchecker
duell-buchecker@tum.de
Chair location R 2367