

Carmel Place



Project Data

Architect: nArchitects

Location: Kips Bay, Manhattan, New York

Completion: 2016

Square Feet per Unit: 260 - 360

Cost per Square Foot: \$110

Number of Units: 55

Construction Method: Pre-fabricated, modular, steel

Awards:

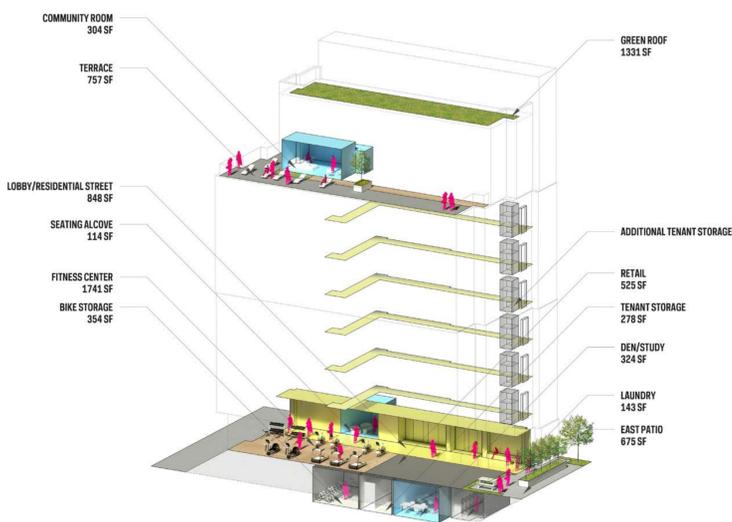
adAPT NYC initiative winning proposal
AIA Institute Honor Award
AIA NY Design Honor Award
Residential Architect Design Awards, Citation, Affordable Housing
Fast Company Innovation by Design Award, Space, Places, Cities
Brick Industry Association Brick in Architecture Gold Award
Architizer A+ Awards, Special Mention, Architecture + Living Small

Project Goals

nARCHITECTS' interior design goal: achieve a sense of spaciousness, comfort and efficiency, even while shrinking their footprint.

The design including increasing the size of everything except the floor area 9'-8" ceilings coupled with the abundant daylight yield due to 8' tall sliding windows and Juliet balconies.

The project was the winning proposal for adAPT NYC, which challenged entrants to design humane and safe micro-unit apartments as alternative to informal and overcrowded living conditions as well as to further urban sprawl.



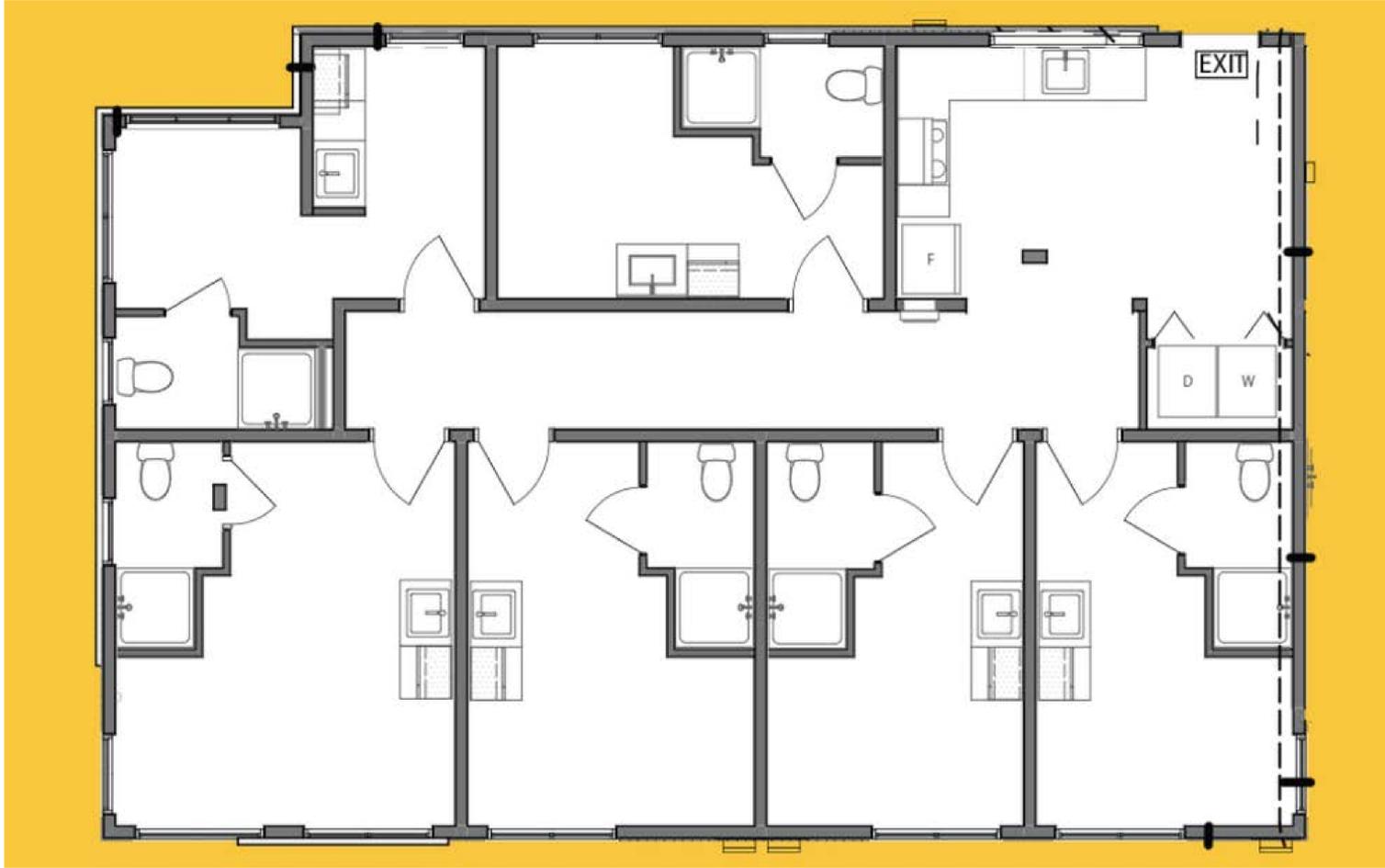
Organization

Carmel Place's units are static and modular to appear congruent to traditional construction methods.

Sustainability

The project utilized significant amounts of daylighting and is a LEED Silver building.

Interurban Lofts



Project Data

Architect: Rutledge Maul Architects

Location: Shoreline, Washington

Square Feet per Unit: Studio: 140-185 Loft: 210-310

Cost per Square Foot: \$885 - 1300/month

Number of Units: 11 pods

This is the perfect atmosphere to connect with your neighbors over food & conversation while still having the privacy of your own loft.

Each unit has its own full bathroom and comes partially furnished with a bed, nightstand, wardrobe, desk, chair, microwave, and mini-fridge.

Project Goals

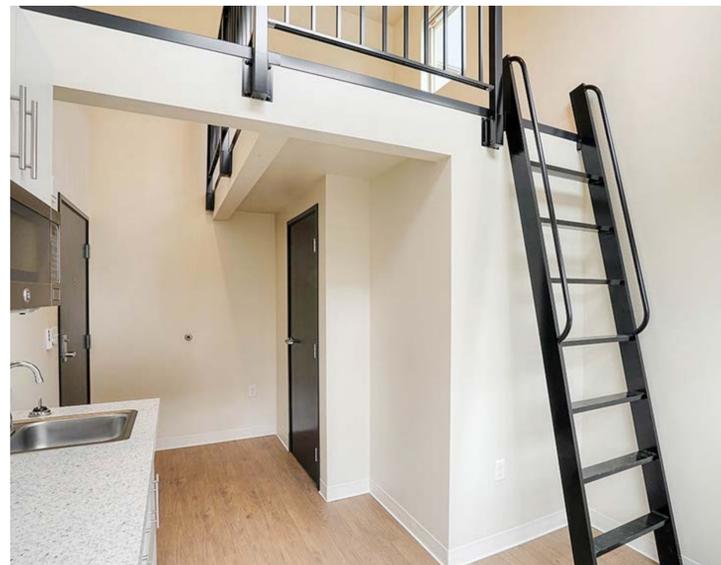
"Interurban Lofts is a hybrid of modern and affordable living at the intersection of work and play."

The InterUrban Lofts strives to provide a functional & attractive space.

Located along Aurora Ave and a short distance from Shoreline Community College, the InterUrban Lofts demonstrates a commitment to functional & attractive space. These micro apartments appeal to students and young professionals who are always on the go.

Organization

The building is comprised of 11 pods with the unique setup of 8 studio units per 'pod', choose to cook for one or for many in the shared kitchen or take it outside to the patio with a BBQ & heat lamps.



Shattuck Studios



Project Data

Architect: Lowney Architecture

Location: Berkeley, California

Square Feet per Unit: 310

Number of units: 22

Construction Method: Prefabricated Units

These units are the first in the nation to be constructed of prefabricated all-steel modular units made in China.

The modules are 32- and 40- feet-long and 11 feet wide.

Half of the units overlook a 2,200-square-foot community plaza that houses a shared automobile, plus parking for 22 bicycles

The units were assembled in four days at a rate of one story per day.

Each studio is furnished with: kitchen table and chairs, convertible couch/bed, coffee table, bookcase, and foyer bench & gear wall.

Project Goals

The Interurban Lofts strived to be in close proximity to public transit, downtown Berkeley, and UC Berkeley Campus while also achieving rapid construction and lower development costs.

The project was used as research to determine if advantages to using steel modules to lower development cost.



Sustainability

Sustainable Materials and Construction Methods

Natural Light & Ventilation

Low-flow plumbing fixtures

Separately metered utilities

High-efficiency lighting

Energy Star Appliances

Bike Score: 100 (Biker's Paradise)

Walk Score: 88 (Very Walkable)

Terrace House



Project Data

Architect: NLarchitects

Location: Frankfurt, Germany

Square Feet per Unit: 325-700

Number of units: 36

Construction Method: Wood and Concrete Composite

The building gently steps back each floor forming a benign silhouette and friendly street profile. At the same time terraces are created in a natural way oriented to the afternoon sun – light-flooded apartments with balconies on either side, open private balconies on the west and a collective covered gallery access to the east.

Project Goals

The Terrace House encourages its residents to take care of the communal spaces, allowing them to host get-togethers, parties, or simply tend to the garden.

The project strives to accommodate various lifestyles and bring them together through social interaction.



Organization

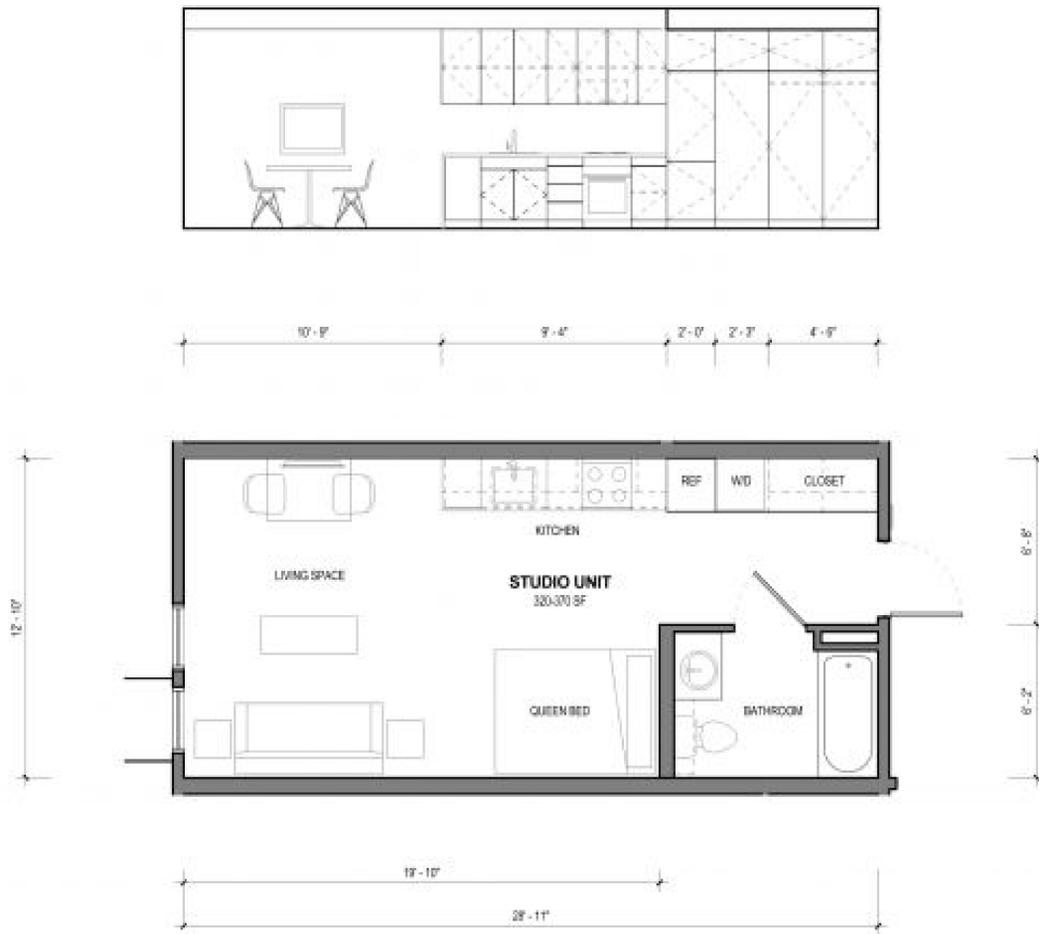
The living area of the apartments is conceived as an open zone arranged from the entry in the east to the terrace in the west as a continuous space.

The kitchens and bathrooms are organized around a service shaft in the center of each unit allowing the open and the private zone to be placed on either side of the bay to make alternation possible for each floor. The compact individual rooms include a generous living area, even for the smallest apartment types.

Sustainability

Daylighting and timber is utilized. Timber is a relatively environmentally friendly building material, renewable, strong, and natural.

388 Fulton



Project Data

Architect: David Baker Architects

Location: Hayes Valley Neighborhood, San Francisco

Completed: 2016

Square Feet per Unit: 325 (studios only)

Number of units: 69 (35/69 are micro-unit studios)

Construction Method: Pre-fabricated, Modular

Awards:

Honor Award in the 2018 AIA San Francisco Design Awards

AIACC Residential Design Merit Award

AIA California Council

Architecture Honor Award

Project Goals

A few of 388 Fulton's project goals included achieving proper sunshading to minimize solar radiation and providing community spaces for relaxation and social interaction.



Organization

Static, Modular units with access to extensive communal amenities.

Sustainability

Passive sunshading and extensive solar analysis to minimize solar radiation.

There is no parking for residents; rather there are accommodations for bicycle use and parking, in effort to reduce the building's users' carbon footprint.

The Tree House

Project Data

Architect: Bo-Daa

Location: Seoul, Korea

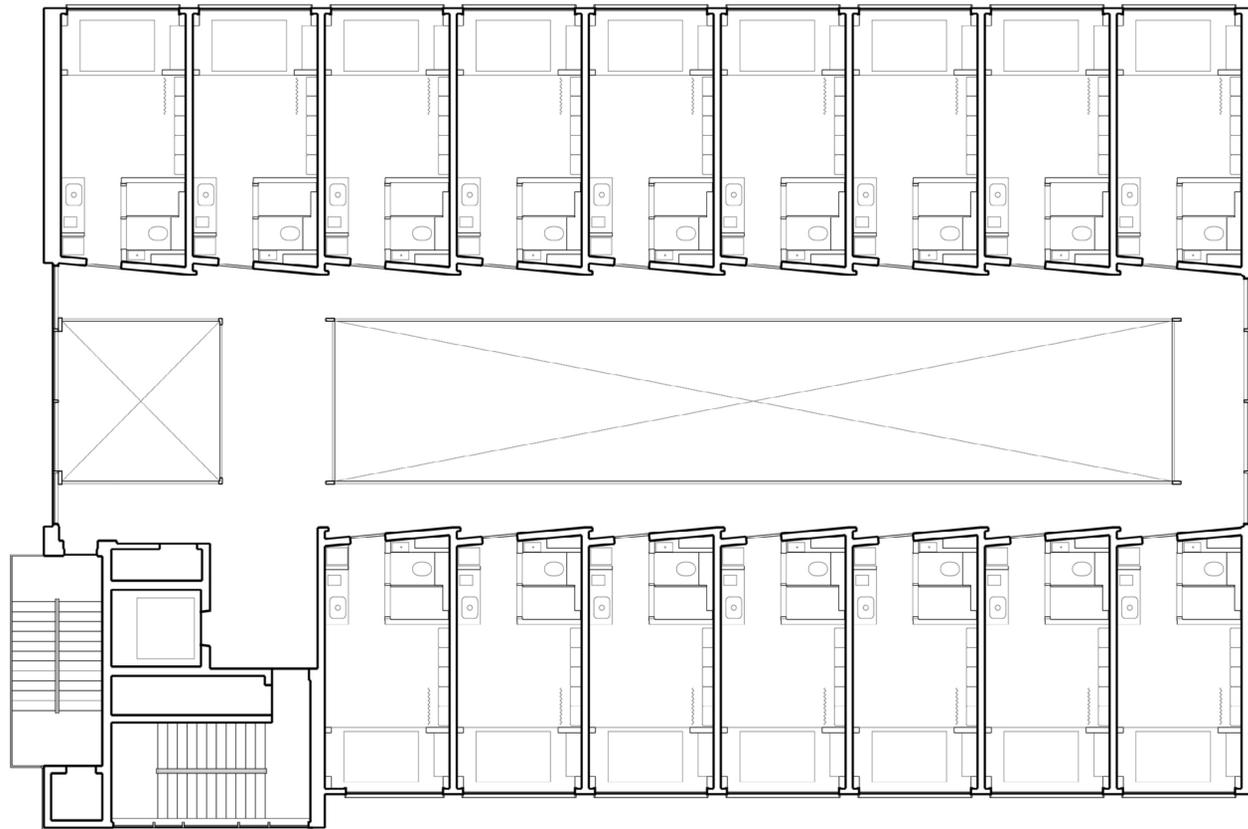
Completed: 2018

Square Feet per Unit: 226

Number of units: 76

Construction Method: Concrete

Yeoksam Tree House, which guarantees a variety of single lifestyles, is a new multi-purpose residential space residence at KOLON COMMON Life.



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Project Goals

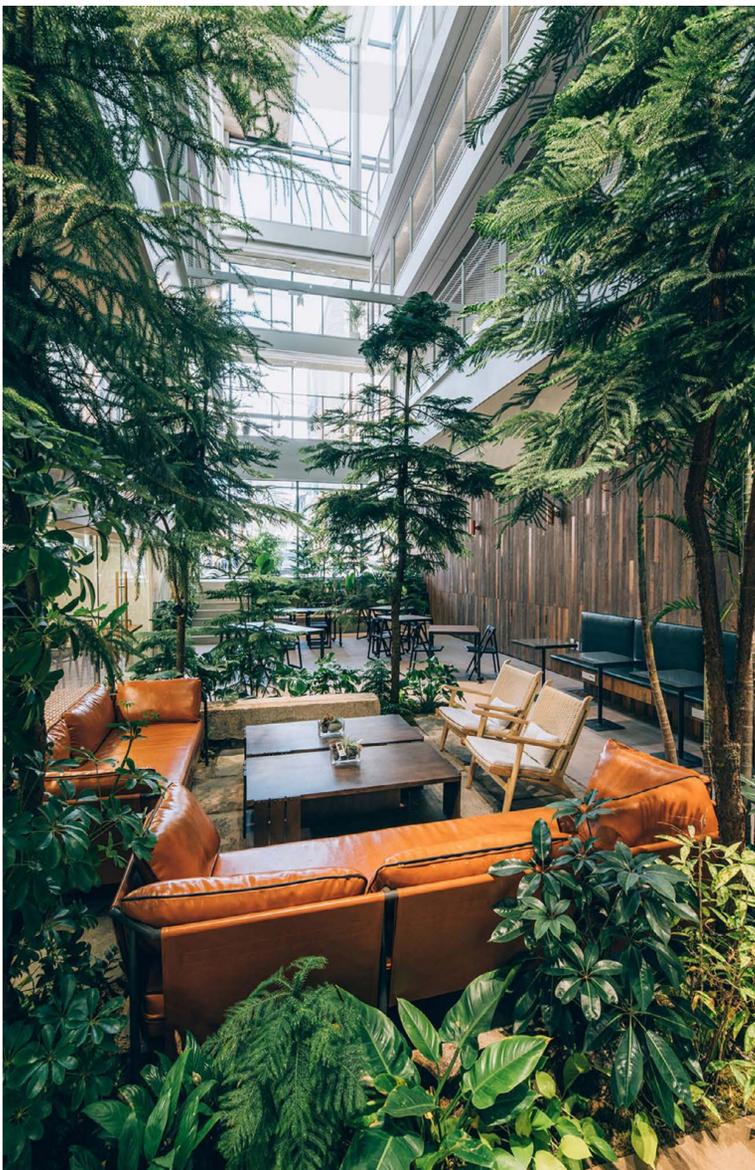
The Tree House achieves studio-style living spaces with full personal privacy, shared amenities, cultural relaxation contents that lead to peace of mind, and housework services to help balance work-life balance are ideal for professional-oriented people.

“We wanted to design a new form of residence based on the idea of coexistence. We sought to bring young and creative professionals together so that not only can they find true relaxing moments from their busy lives at Treehouse, but also get inspired from one another.”

Organization

The Tree House has six types of units, which are organized on the building's perimeter and features a large, central atrium space. The communal amenities are on the ground floor, with the living spaces above. These communal amenities include a community kitchen, movie theater room, cafe and more.

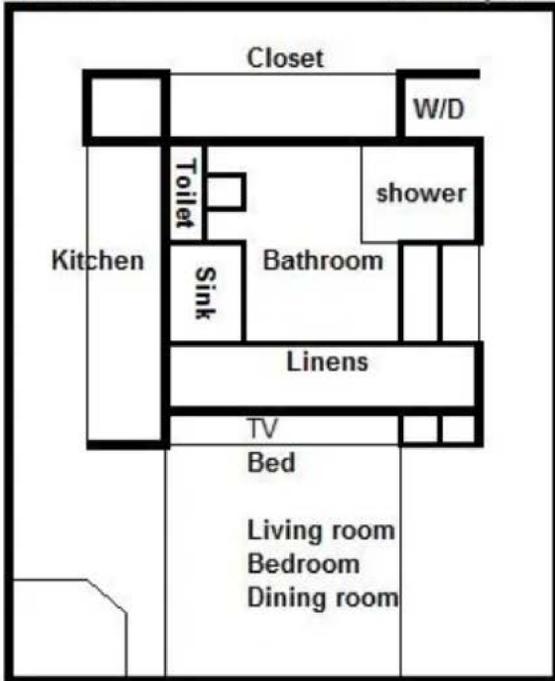
Each unit offers a unique experience whether a table that moves across kitchen to bed, lofted sleeping quarters over an open soaking tub, or a ladder of ledges to provide perches for feline residents.



Cubitat

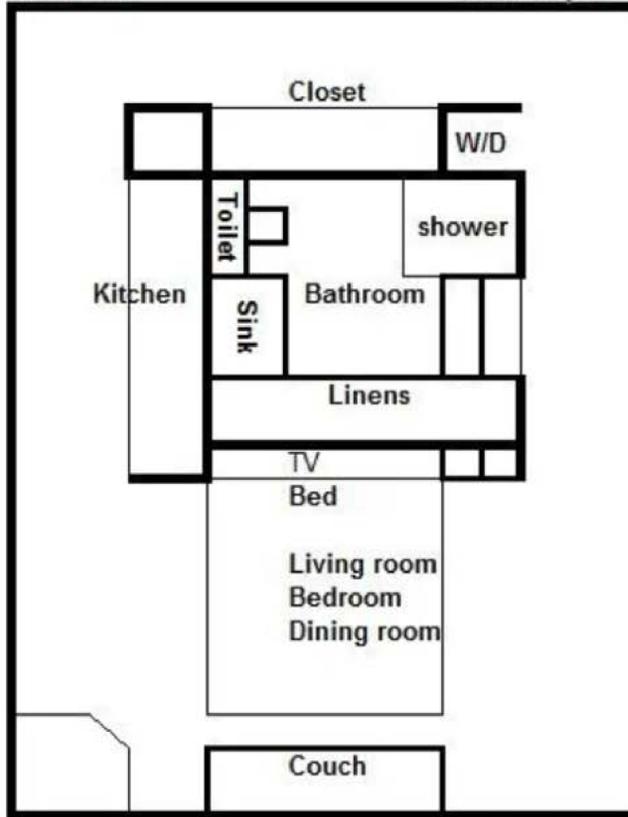
Smallest Application of 10x10x10
Top View 2' hallway

14 x 20 280 Sq-ft



Larger Application of 10x10x10
Top View 3' hallway

16 x 24 384 Sq-ft



Project Data

Architect: Nichetto Studio

Location: Interior Design Show - Toronto

Square Feet per Unit: 280 - 384

Cost per Square Foot: 157

Construction Method: Modular

Everything that residents require is contained within a 3m cube, including a kitchen, bedroom, bathroom, entertaining area and storage units.

Inspired by the notion of "plug and play," Cubitat's component elements and materials can be personalized by its inhabitants.

Developed as a way to give its inhabitants freedom from bathrooms and kitchens in corners where they are usually placed for efficiency.

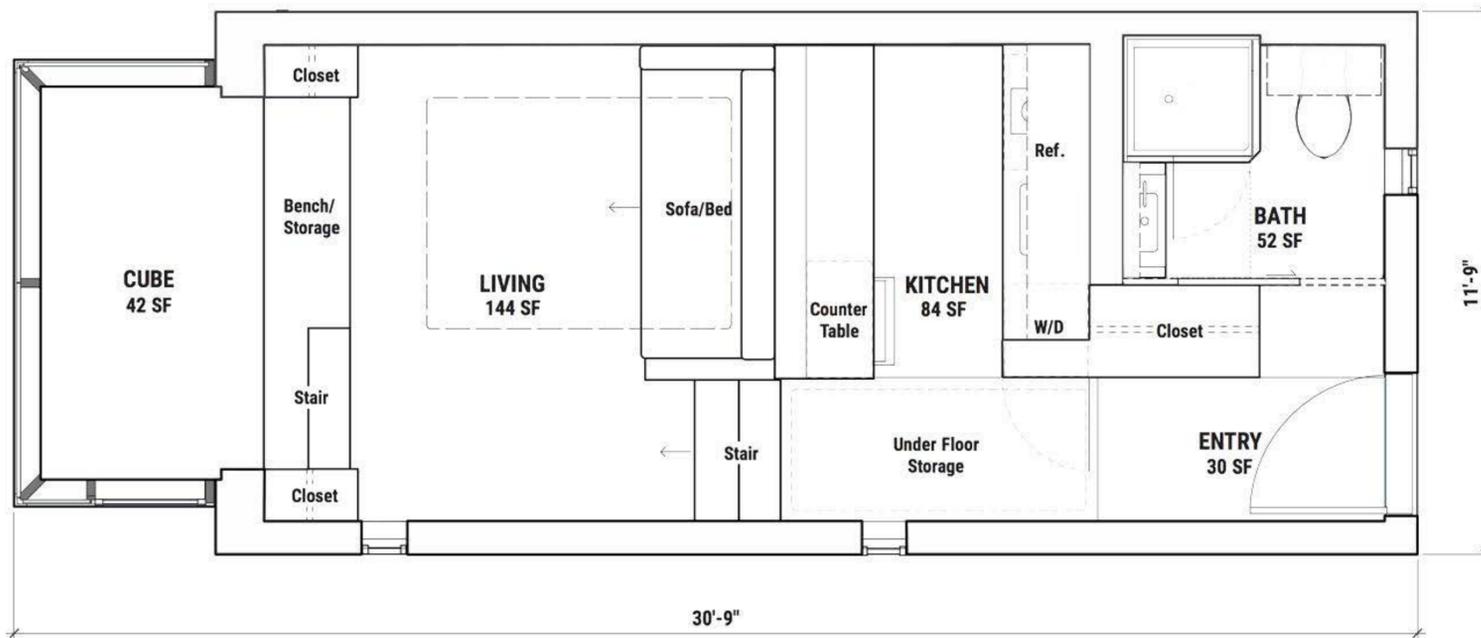
Project Goals

The aim with Cubitat was to create a dense prefabricated house in a box that can be inserted into any form of structure, either new residential, old factories and lofts and schools. It gives the purchaser the choice of what they want in a kitchen or a bathroom. It lets the hard complicated stuff of building get done in controlled conditions in a factory, but unlike conventional modular construction, one is not shipping air, but a dense engineered and precision built product.

Cubitat contains all of one's belongings within a single unit that can simply be broken down, packed, shipped to the next location, and reassembled. The unit includes furniture and appliances down to decor and jewelry.



Kasita



Project Data

Architect: Jeff Wilson

Square Feet per Unit: 352

Number of units: Up to 9 in one assembly, can stand alone

Construction Method: Pre-fabricated, Modular Steel

Based in Austin, Texas, Kasita offers housing units that can sit by themselves or stack to form apartments.

The pre-fabricated homes can be assembled off-site and delivered in two to three weeks.

Multiple Kasita units can be placed on top of one another to save space in land-scarce urban area.

Project Goals

The creators of Kasita wish for it to someday be a possible solution to the affordable housing crisis that we are seeing in so many cities.

Kasita strives to become an off-the-grid, net-positive unit, allowing one to live with less and experience life more.



Organization

The project can stand alone or exist with others in a multi-unit configuration.

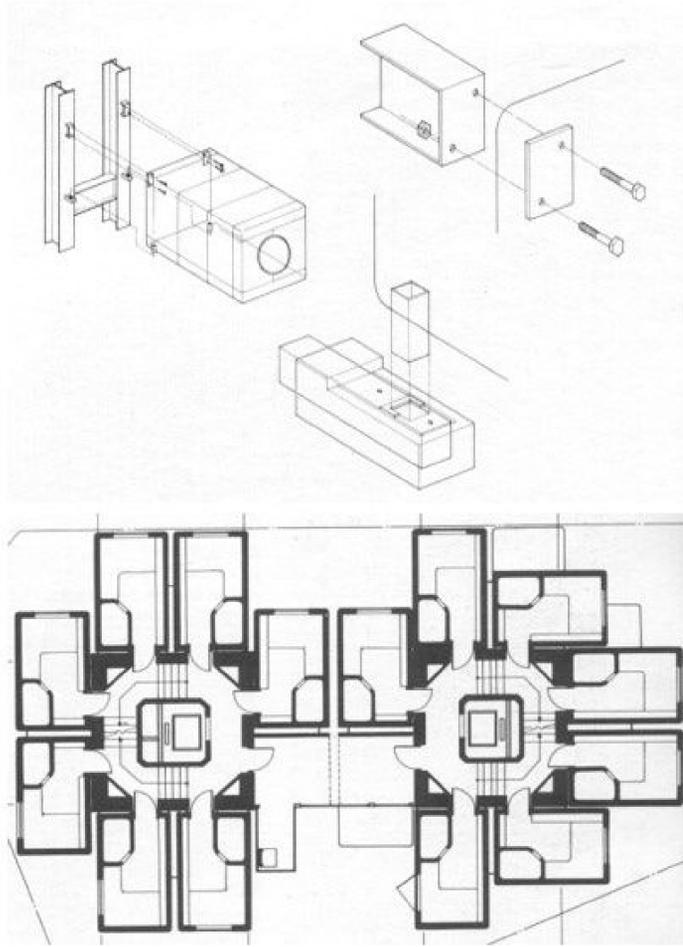
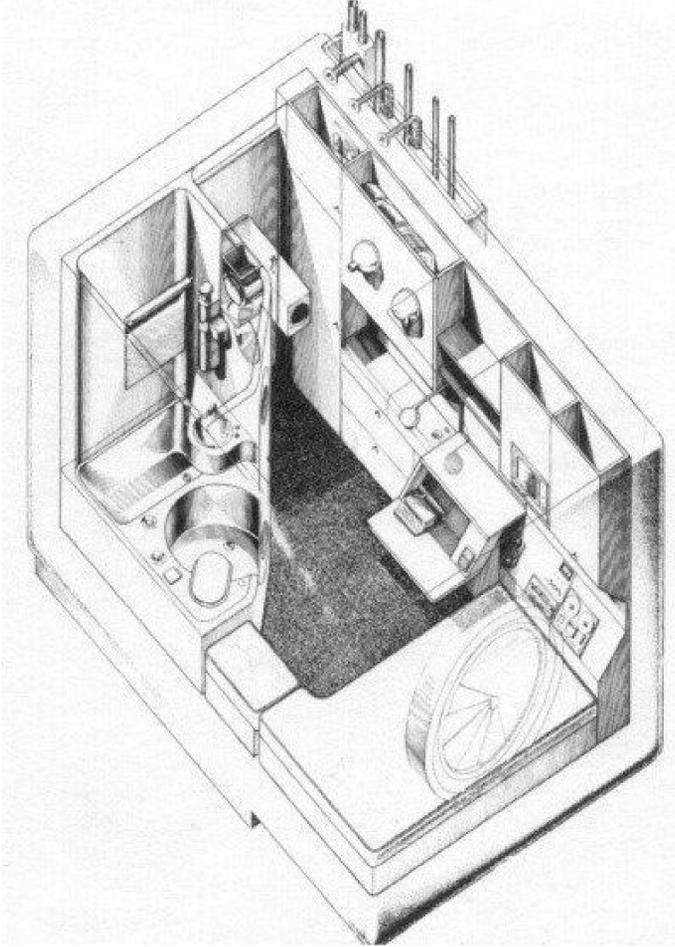
Sustainability

Net-zero energy use

Photovoltaic Panels

Can be used off-the-grid

Nakagin Capsule Tower



Project Data

Architect: Kisho Kurokawa

Location: Tokyo, Japan

Square Feet per Unit: 108

Cost per Square Foot: ~\$290

Number of Units: 140

Construction Method: Prefabricated Units

Kurokawa developed the technology to install the capsule units into the concrete core with only 4 high-tension bolts. This method allows the units to quickly detach and be replaced.

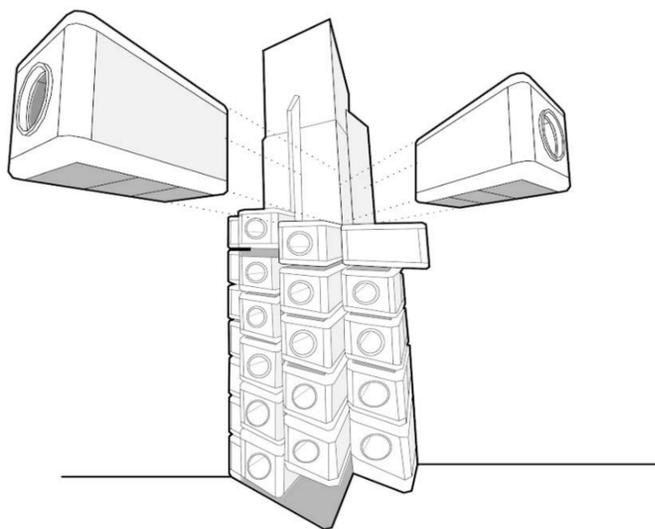
Project Goals

The project was meant to further a metabolist goal of creating a "lifestyle" through architecture demonstrating that architecture and design could dictate and enhance everyday life.

In this and other projects, Metabolists want to challenge and appreciate the past, while also propelling into the future using avant garde design concepts through tangible designs.

Kurakowa envisioned that the Nakagin Capsule Tower would be conducive to a world where people no longer needed a single dwelling, preferring a more nomadic lifestyle, interchanging between various homes, and living in up to five different places.

Kurakowa's target market included international business men who, working late, would need only a small area to rest and rejuvenate before heading to their next destination.



Organization

The Capsule Tower is movable and adaptable to the user's needs.

Sustainability

Kurokawa shows metabolism, exchangeability, recycleability in the Capsule Tower and displays the project as the prototype of sustainable architecture.

Slice



Project Data

Architect: Nasim Sehat

Location: Shanghai, China

Year Designed: 2018

Construction: N/A, Theoretical Project

We are nearing a future where new solutions for living and working spaces are needed.

Slice is a sustainable, people centric, connected, self-contained, and flexible plug'n-play urban living solution that caters to the needs of modern city dwellers, the freelancers and the creative-class.

The colorful modules address key living requirements, with components for showers, toilets, kitchens, workstations, and sleeping.

The units are booked and accessed using a digital service. A deposit is required for first-time users and payment is calculated based on a combination of usage time, configuration of modules and usage of utilities which is deducted automatically. Using the digital service, the user can report on defect modules which will be replaced.

Project Goals

The overall goal with Slice is to develop an alternative living module driven by adaptability for the gig economy.

The fenestrations in modules, as well as empty "gap" components, allow for the goal of customization to be achieved, based on user needs or spatial constraints.

