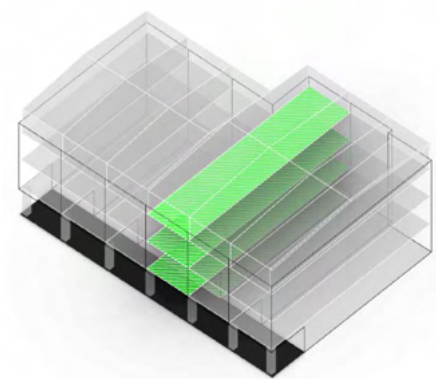
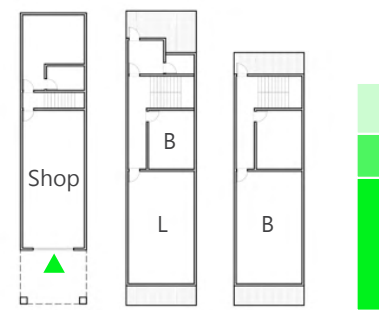


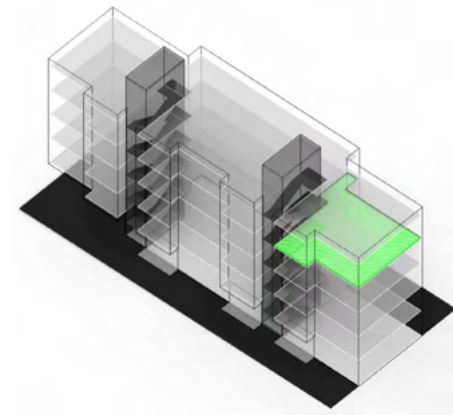
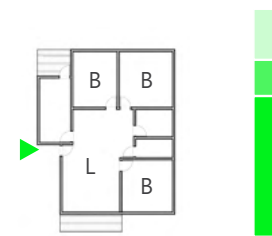
Toward a Private-Object City

As residential types evolve, not only has the intensity of building block usage increased, but the Floor Area Ratio (FAR) restrictions have also been relaxed, allowing more building floor area per unit of land. This shift has intensified the degree of building privatization, turning the once-rich gradations between public and private realms into stark, black-and-white separations. Consequently, the “objecthood” of urban buildings becomes increasingly pronounced, with these private objects occupying public spaces.

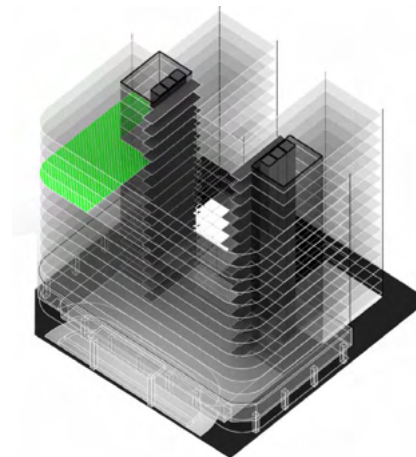
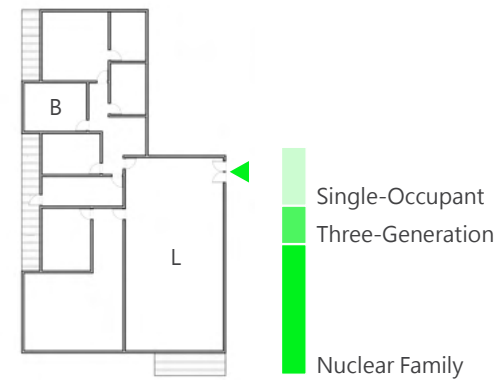
1960 Mixed-use Row Houses



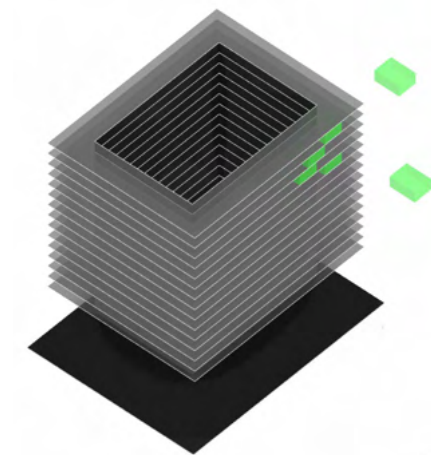
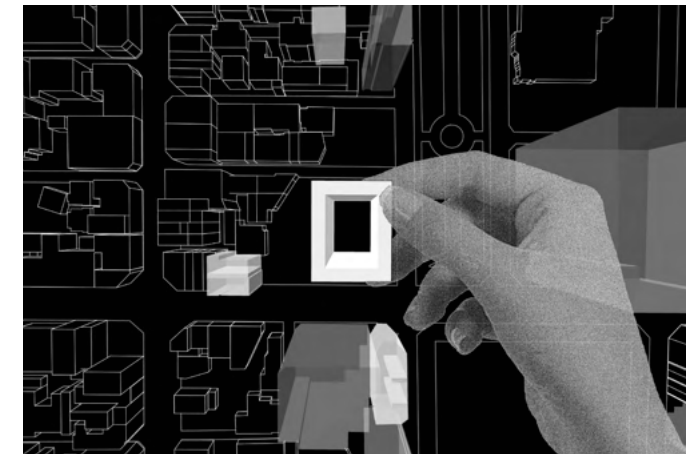
1980 Walk-up Apartments



2010 High-rise Residential Buildings



2030

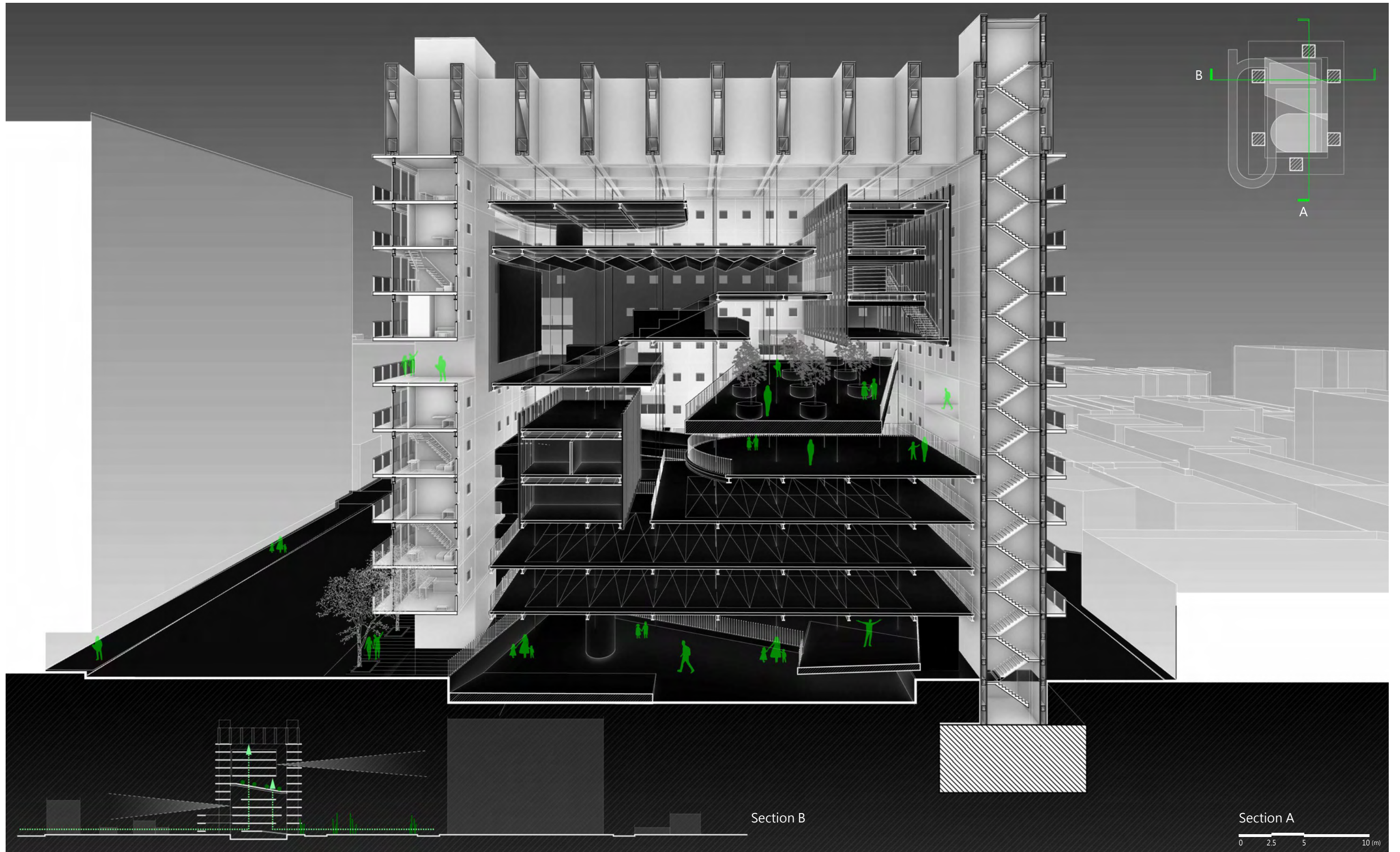


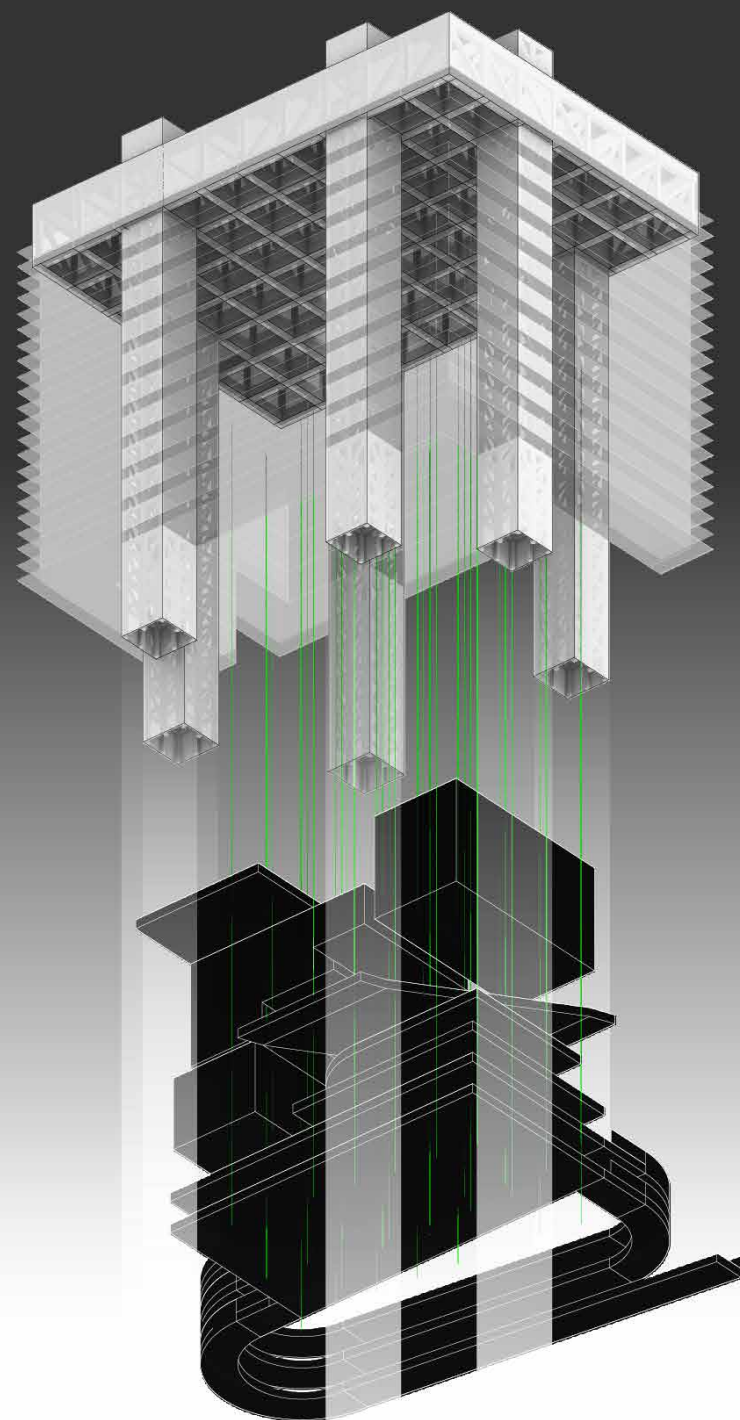
Evolution of Urban Residential Types: For the Efficiency of Private Space

The internal organization of residences has evolved to reflect high density and privatization characteristics, with more individual property owners sharing each unit of building land. The service core has gradually become the dominant feature of each block and building, with minimized, highly efficient vertical circulation and utility shafts, maximizing private interior space within each household unit. Three-story row houses serving as residences for extended families. Four- to five-story walk-up apartments accommodate multiple small to medium families, beginning to exhibit collective residential characteristics. Hundreds of small households gathered within a single residential unit, reflecting modern urban density and capital accumulation.

Type Reverse: Embrace the Publicity

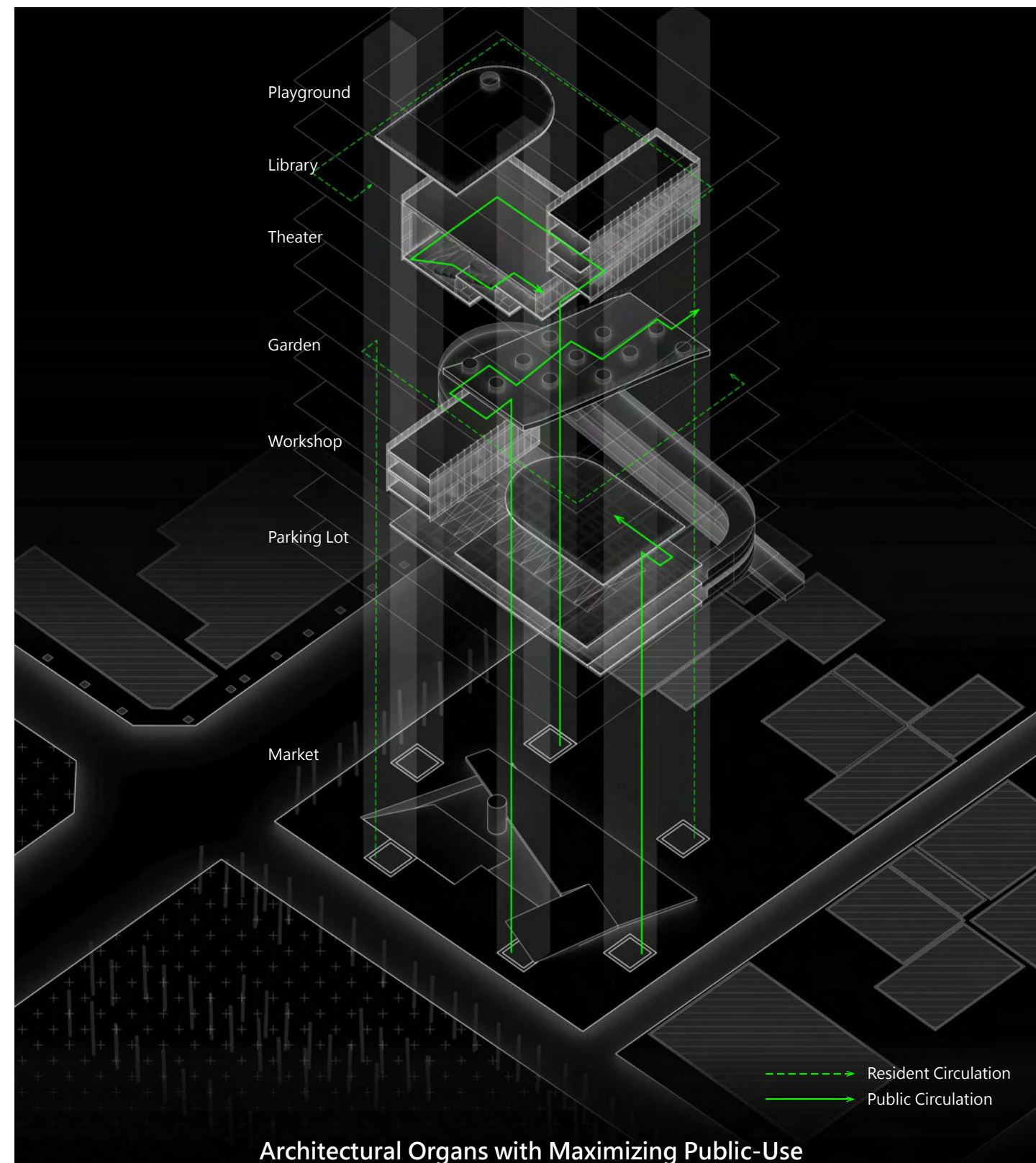
The private space type shifts from a field-occupying object to an open ring; the core of the block transforms from a service-oriented solid structure into a void space accommodating public functions, allowing urban activities on the free ground to seamlessly integrate and blend into private domains.





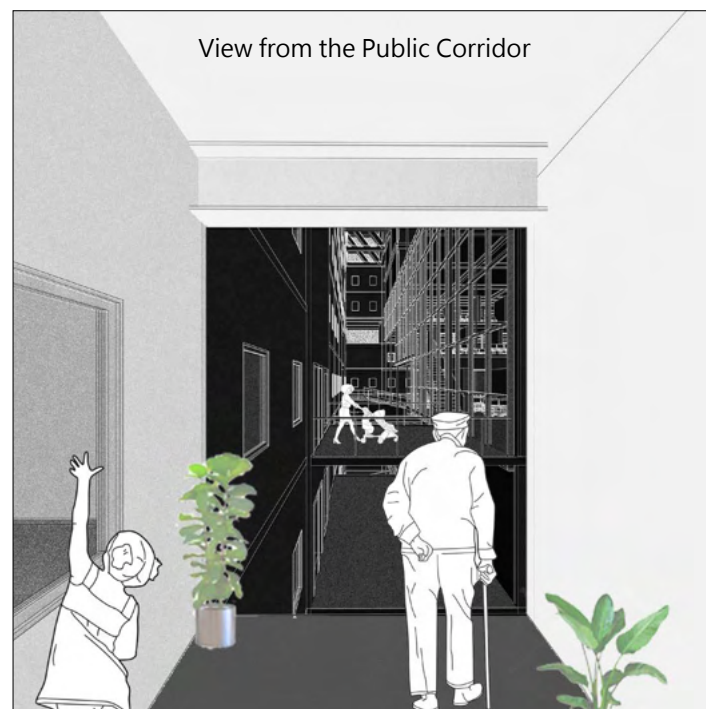
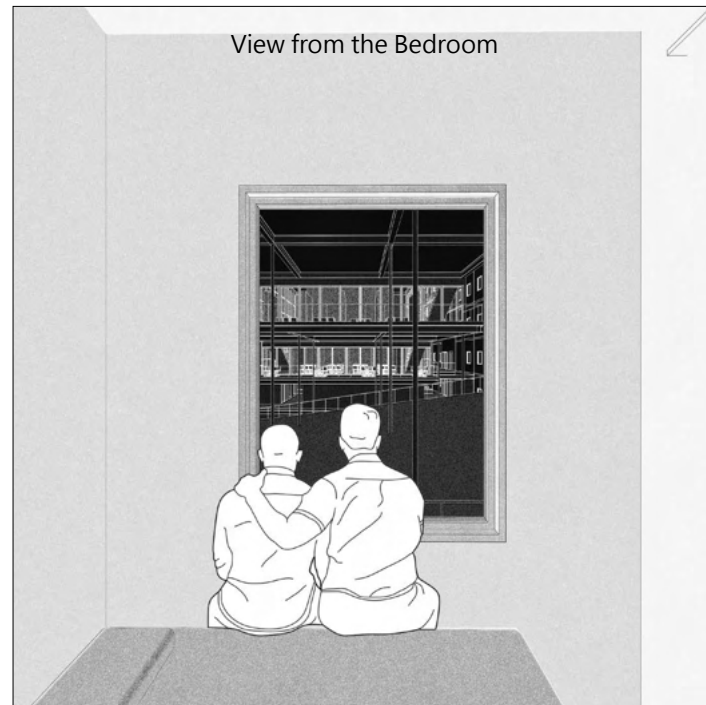
Structure with Minimal Ground Occupation

Six tubular structural supports are the only architectural elements in contact with the ground, lifting the top truss structure, from which all residential and public spaces are suspended. By occupying the ground minimally, this design creates a free ground that allows for uninterrupted passage of all urban activities.



Architectural Organs with Maximizing Public-Use

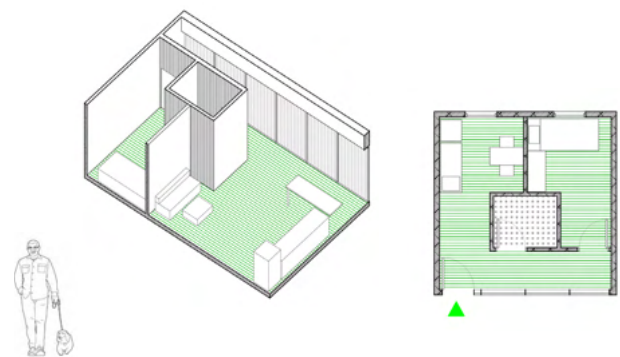
Architectural containers that carry urban public functions are layered, intertwined, and stacked at the center of the street block, making the public domain the core of urban architecture. This building type signifies a reversal, asserting a form of resistance—countering the privatized objects that occupy the city's ground.



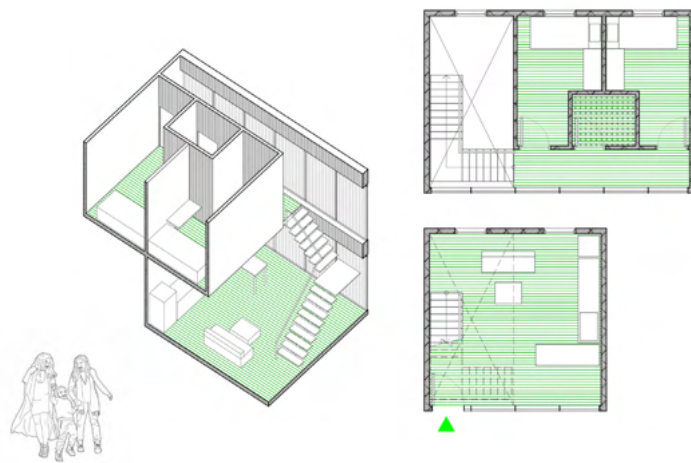
Facade Projecting Scenes of Life

An array of organic and diverse life scenes unfolds between facade layers of varying visual transparency, projecting nuanced relationships between public and private realms. From the exterior inward, the sequence progresses through public corridors, semi-transparent glass facades of residential units, and inter-floor openings that reveal the core public function volumes. With the ebb and flow of day and night and the movement of people, a cinematic montage of urban life continuously plays out across this facade.

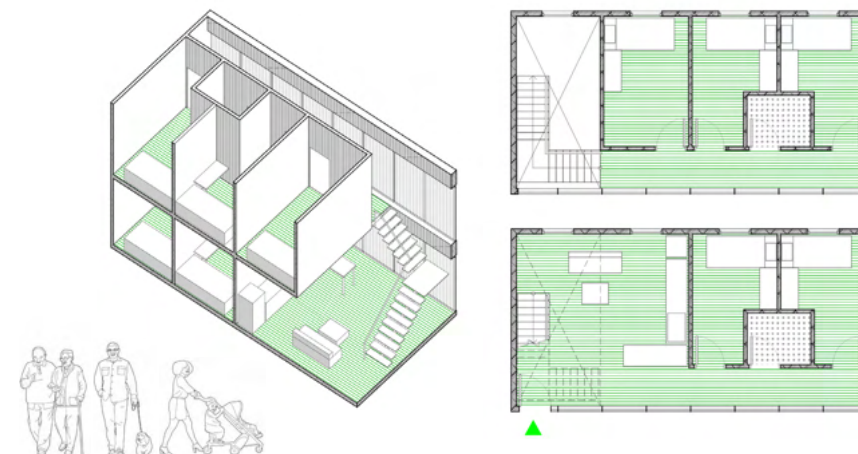




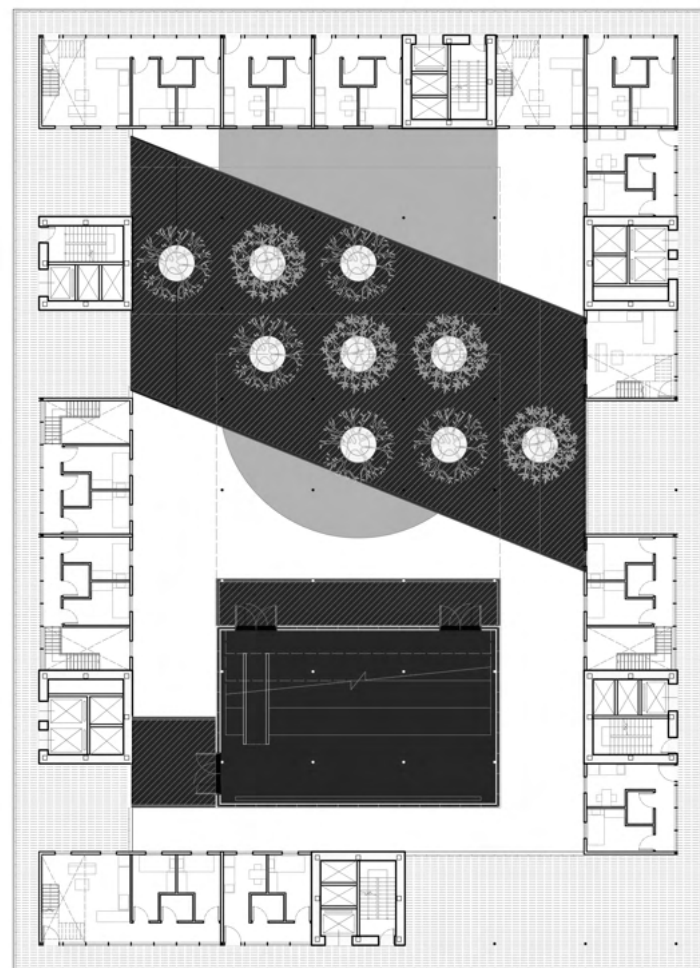
Single-Occupant Unit



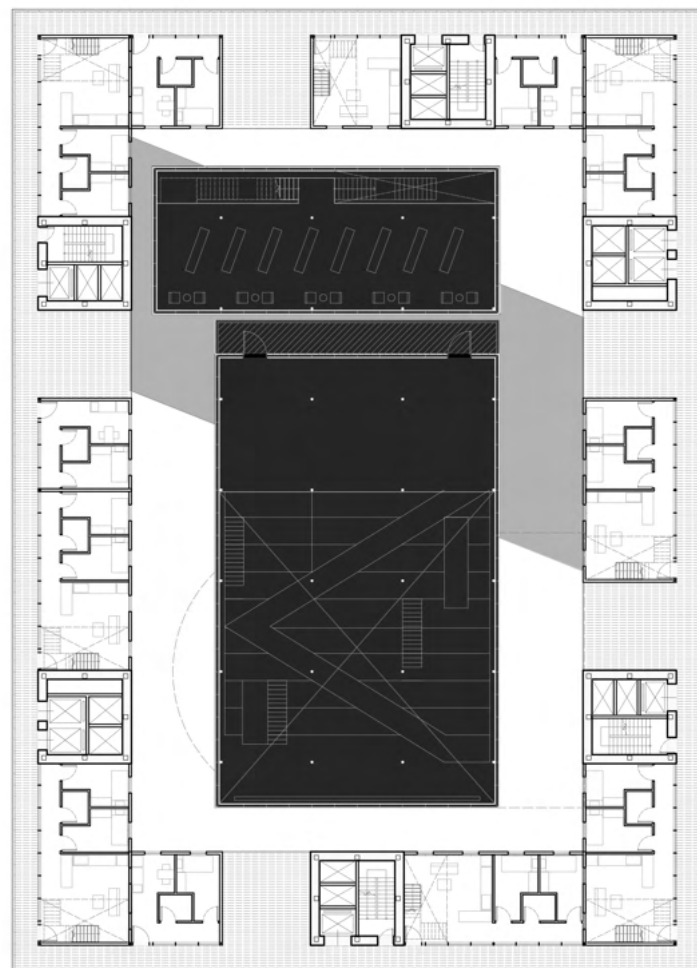
Nuclear Family Unit



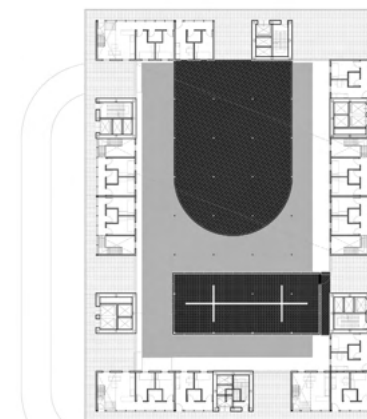
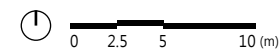
Three-Generation Unit



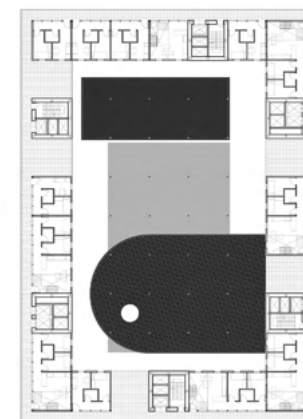
L7 Theater&Garden



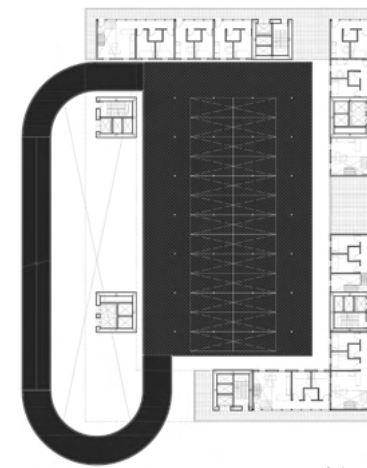
L9 Theater&Library



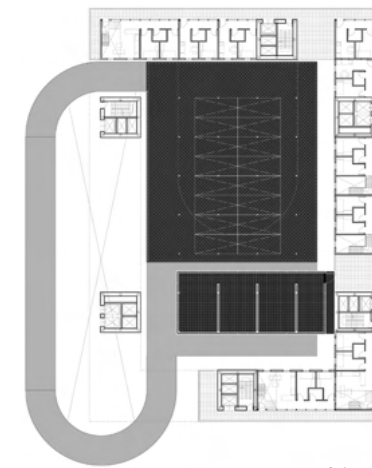
L5 Classroom&Playground



L11 Playground



L3 Parking



L4 Parking