

COURTYARD HOUSE 國會大廈



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With the disintegration of the traditional nuclear family as the dominant spatial fix in the Twentieth Century, a new typology for family life is needed for the city post-sprawl.

The Courtyard House re-conceives low-density metropolitan living by concentrating the traditional single-family residence into a courtyard house. By utilizing a marginal site and downsizing the conventional house by one-third, the Courtyard House sponsors more collective and ecological forms of life without sacrificing the necessary privacy of daily living.

In response to the clients' demand to live harmoniously with nature and community, the Courtyard House is conceived as an urban in-fill canopy or umbrella structure: a single volume framed between a floor and ceiling above. Entered through a sunken garage court, the living spaces flow in a continuous loop around two L-shaped storage cores and a faceted glass courtyard, while the subterranean interiors negotiate privacy to the neighboring urban context.

A matrix plan is deployed by two L-shaped storage cores made flexible by concealed doors at their tips. The house's six spaces flow in a continuous loop around these L-shaped bathroom and storage cores. Because no room is compartmentalized and isolated as in a conventional home, every room can be a living space during the day and a sleeping space at night. Maximizing usable space while minimizing poché, each storage core contains all of the requirements of daily living—WC, shower, closets, mechanicals and the kitchen—allowing each room to be equipped collectively when open or privately when closed.

DISTINCTIONS

2016, Courtyard House nominated for the MCHAP.emerge, Mies Crown Hall Americas Prize at the IIT

2015, Courtyard House featured in Architecture Now! 2015, Philip Jodidio, Taschen, October, 2015, pp. 38-43, 487

國會大廈

隨著傳統核心家庭作為二十世紀的主要空間定位的解體，城市後蔓延需要一種新的家庭生活類型學。

庭院之家通過將傳統的獨立的單戶住宅融入到庭院類型中來重新構思低密度大都市居住類型。通過利用邊緣城市場地並且將傳統住宅縮小三分之一，庭院之家提供了更集合和生態生活方式，而不犧牲必要的日常生活隱私。

為了滿足客戶與自然和社區和諧共處的需求，庭院之家被認為是一種城市遮篷或傘形結構：一個位於地板和天花板之間的純粹的空間。先路過一個半地下的車庫，進入到主要的生活空間，這個連續流動的空間循環圍繞在兩個L形存儲核心和一個多面玻璃圍合的庭院之間，而半地下的空間設計考慮鄰近場地環境帶來的隱私問題。

平面由兩個L形存儲核心部署，所述兩個L形存儲核心通過在其末端處的隱藏門而靈活多變。房子的六個空間連續圍繞著這些L形的浴室和存儲核心。因為沒有房間被隔離和隔離，如在常規家庭中，每個房間可以是白天的生活空間和夜間的睡眠空間。最大限度地利用可用空間同時最小化走廊空間，每個存儲核心包含日常生活的所有要求WC，淋浴，壁櫥，機械和廚房 - 允許每個房間在開放的時候變成公共的區域而關閉時變成私人的空間。

區別

2016，Courtyard House為MCHAP.emerge提名，Mies Crown Crown美洲獎在IIT

2015，Courtyard House特色建築Now！2015，Philip Jodidio，Taschen，October，2015，pp。38-43，487

2014，Courtyard House在“Glashaus Am Pudding”，德國AD，7月/ 8月，第82-85頁，170

2014年，庭院之屋特色“NOA給傳統的庭院房子在奧羅拉，俄勒岡大膽的變化，”壁紙*，5月14日

2014，庭院之家特色“人類設計”，Dwell，第。88，June

2014年4月，Courtyard House在“完全透明度”，Dwell，第96-103頁

PROJECT

Private residence

SIZE

277 m² (2,981 ft²)

CLIENT

Confidential

LOCATION

Aurora, OR

COLLABORATION

WBS Construction Inc., Madden & Baughman Engineering, Inc..

STATUS

Completed 2013

VALUE

\$ 635,000

KEY PERSON

Andrew Heid

KEY PERSON

Christopher Purpura, Jack Hogan, Noa Peer

項目

私人住宅

尺寸

277平方米 (2,981平方英尺)

客戶

機密

位置

Aurora · OR

合作

WBS建築公司 · Madden&Baughman工程公司

狀態

已於2013年完成

值

\$ 635,000

關鍵人物

安德魯·海德

關鍵人物

Christopher Purpura · Jack Hogan · Noa Peer



1. View east from courtyard. 2. View south from garden. 1. 從庭院看向東。 2. 從花園看南。