

# KATERYNA MALAIA, PHD



‘25

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# **Taking the Soviet Union Apart Room by Room**

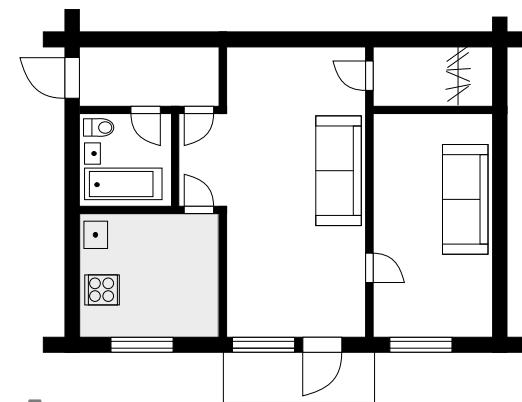
## **Domestic Architecture Before and After 1991**

**Northern Illinois University Press/Cornell University Press  
(2023)**

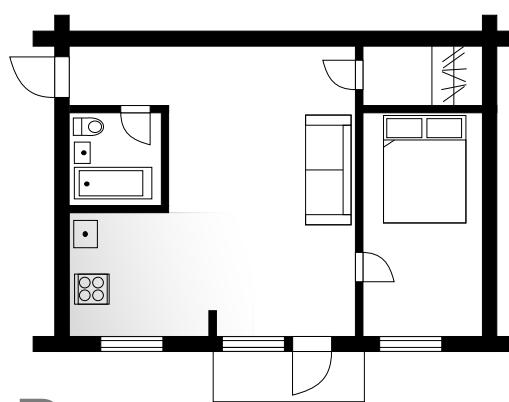
Taking the Soviet Union Apart Room by Room: Domestic Architecture Before and After 1991 investigates what happens to domestic spaces, architecture, and everyday lives of urbanites during a socio-economic upheaval. It does so by analyzing how Soviet and post-Soviet urbanites, navigating a crisis of inadequate housing and extreme social disruption between the late 1980s and 2000s, transformed their dwellings as their countries transformed around them. Due to a global housing affordability crisis, public and scholarly interest in how households can adapt to disruptive change is gaining momentum. Nonetheless, studies of change in modern domestic architecture, including institutional and user-generated housing modifications, remain limited, and this book seeks to redress this deficiency.

Despite the inevitable preservation of the Soviet housing infrastructure, domestic spaces still performed as a crucible for urban residents to transition from Soviet to post-Soviet subjects. The two decades after the collapse of the USSR witnessed a major urban apartment remodeling boom. Taking Soviet Union Apart shows how, in the context of limited residential mobility, remodeling and modifying one's home formed new lifestyles defined by increased spatial privacy.

Furthermore, my book demonstrates that remodeled interiors served as a material expression of a social identity above the poverty line, in place of the outdated Soviet signifiers of well-being. By connecting the dots of these themes—home improvement, reinventing oneself, the end of state socialism, and lived experiences of change—this book puts together a relatable, comprehensive, and concrete portrait of the crisis, and of the era.



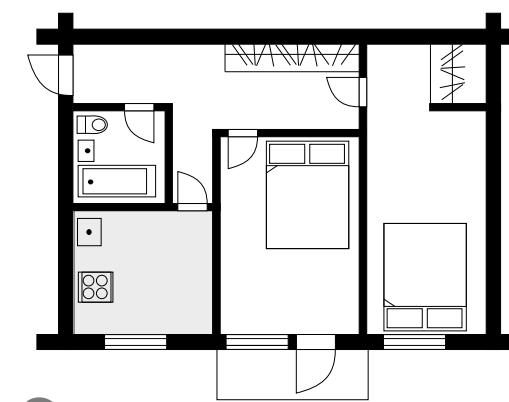
A



B

A typical mid-century Soviet apartment from the mass-built 1-480 series of apartment buildings had a walk-through room in two-room\* apartments.

- a) Prior to the post-Soviet remodeling;
- b) After a post-Soviet remodeling for one or two residents;
- c) After a post-Soviet remodeling for two or more generations.



C

\*In the USSR, and many post-Soviet countries, apartments are classified by the number of lived rooms, not bedrooms.

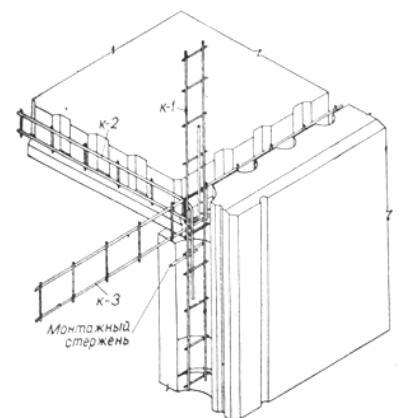
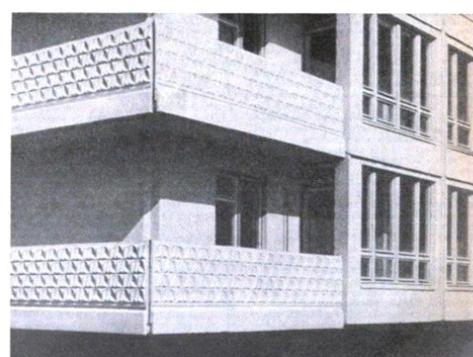


# Mass Housing in Ukraine

## Building Typologies and Catalog of Series

Co-authored with Philipp Meuser, DOM Publishers (2024)

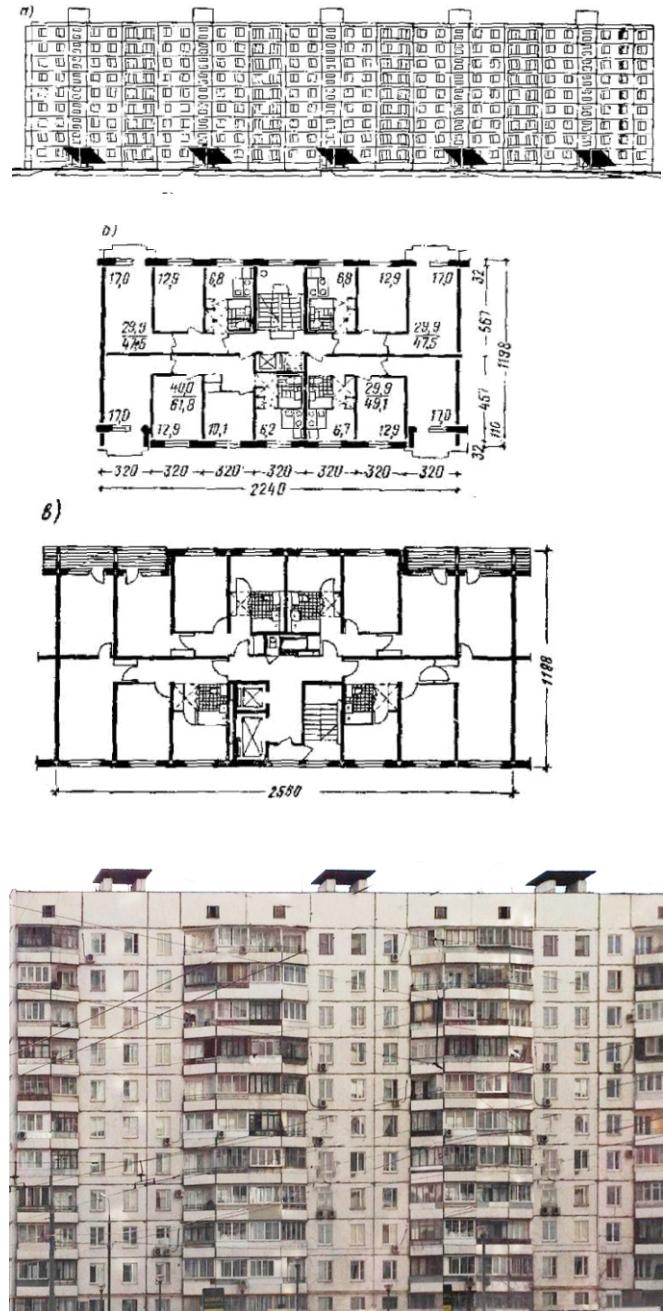
As indicated in the title, this book is a collection of typologies of urban mass housing found in contemporary Ukraine. It covers three distinct periods: the Interwar Ukraine divided between the USSR, the Second Polish Republic, Czechoslovakia, and Romania; Soviet Ukraine after WWII; and post-Soviet Ukraine after 1991. This work is particularly important in dismantling the myth that all housing was built the same in the USSR, as it showcases mass-housing designs that were developed in Soviet-Ukrainian design institutions and dominated Ukrainian cityscapes. It additionally undermines the wide-spread misconception that serial construction in Ukraine and the USSR in general emerged in the 1950s. With its examples from the various regions of the Interwar Ukraine, it shows that serial construction was already a dominant architectural philosophy when it came to creating housing in the rapidly growing and industrializing cities.



**1-480**

and 1-480KG  
series  
designed and  
developed by  
Kyiv Zonal  
Scientific-  
Experimental  
and Project  
Institute of  
Civil  
Construction  
in the 1950-  
1970s.

Finally, this project addresses the current damage to mass housing resulting from the war the Russian Federation waged on Ukraine first in 2014, and now as a major offensive in 2022.



II-57

series were designed by MNIITEP in Moscow. However, they are omnipresent in Kharkiv, Eastern Ukrainian city heavily shelled by the Russian army. They are easily recognizable by angled joint balconies.

# **Transforming Architecture of Food**

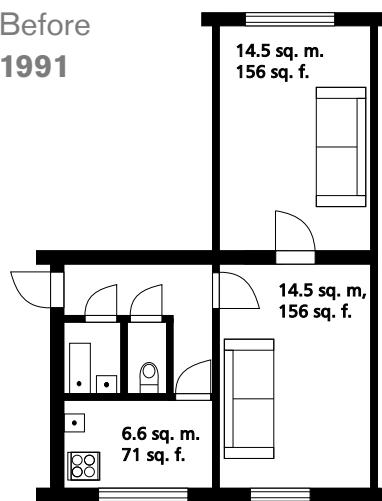
## **Apartment Homes on the Eve and After the Collapse of the USSR**

This study focuses on the transformation of urban domestic architecture and the spatiality of food—eating, cooking and storage—parallel to collapse of the USSR in 1991. It traces a path from standardized Soviet apartment housing, as regulated and produced by the state, to architectural and spatial solutions, individually implemented by apartment dwellers and designers in the years after the USSR. Between the late 1980s and early 2000s urban apartments experienced *en masse* individual remodeling, as well as ephemeral, yet no less important changes in the domestic practices and performance. To navigate these transformations, this study questions traditional architectural programmatic labeling: kitchens, dining rooms, family rooms, and the open plan within the late- and post-Soviet context.

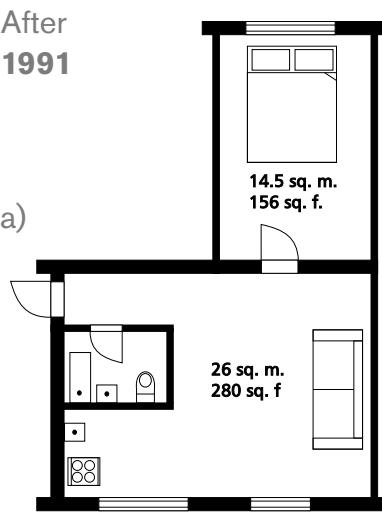
Based on archival and popular sources, along with interviews of apartment dwellers, architects, and engineers collected in the post-Soviet megacity Kyiv, this study draws conclusions about the grass-roots adaptability of standardized

Published in the *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians*, December 2021

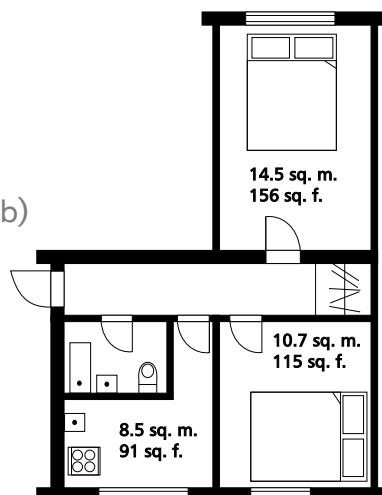
Before  
1991



After  
1991



a)



1-434 series apartment prior to  
and after remodeling



"A Gathering... in the Kitchen" article in *Rabotnitsa* magazine

1988

# **“Invisible” Change to Cope with Insecurity**

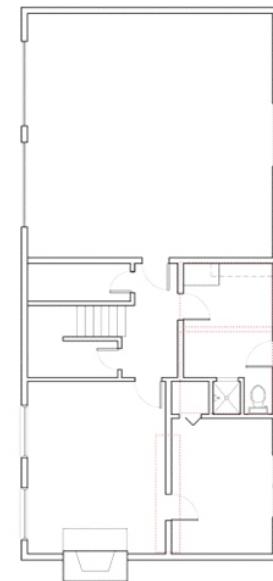
In the United States, the housing crisis does not simply mean people sleeping on the street. Besides housing insecurity in its roughest form—visible homelessness, the architecture of a single-family home is also changing under the pressures of the current moment. Housing insecurity no longer just affects the poorest urbanites but also the American urban middle class—a group still popularly defined through secure homeownership and high residential mobility. Consequently, single-family homes are expanded to fit extended families or converted into multiple units for rent. However, as these transformations are not detectable under the traditional social lenses of homelessness or homeownership, and as they are hard to understand without an in-depth sense of the lived experience and change in the built form of a house, such transformations often go under the radar of the mainstream social studies and housing reports. This project suggests that to understand the current moment of housing insecurity individual user-generated transformations in single-family homes should be studied through a combined methodology of traditional architectural documentation—fieldwork-derived drawings and photography, and the less common interview collection from residents and professionals involved in the single-family home remodels.

Published in Martino Tattara and Federico Zanfi (eds.), *What's Next for Mom and Dad's House?: Essays on the Single-Family Housing Type and Its Future*, vol. 1 (Leipzig: Spector Books, 2025)

This work addresses conversions of single-family homes into multifamily units, as well as interior modifications to accommodate changes in family structures and lifestyles. This study focuses on two popular single-family house types—craftsmen and split-level ranch. Through stories of house remodels in the American cities, Portland, Oregon in particular, this project investigates how homes are transforming to face the current housing crisis.



Fourplex on a former single-family lot in Portland, OR, 2022



Split-level ranch conversion into two units, Portland, OR, 2020

# The Non-Figurative Turn

## The Politics of Memorialization in Post-Colonial Ukraine

Despite the Soviet Union falling apart 30 years ago, socialist-realist figurative approach to memorialization and monument design lingered. In Ukraine in particular, non-figurative monuments and memorials remained rare until mid-2010s. Between the Soviet traditions, the taste of the new elites, and the post-Soviet societies “forever catching up the neoliberal global modernity/coloniality,” figurative approach in monument production perpetuated, even when the monuments were meant to rethink colonial Soviet rule (Tlostanova, 2018). A few out of the many examples are the monuments created by the Georgian-Russian state sculptor Zurab Tsereteli, the monument to Amir Timur in Tashkent, the monument to Het’man Sahaidachnyi and the complex of monuments at the Independence Square in Kyiv.

Besides the taste of the post-Soviet nouveau riche patrons, there is another explanation to this continuity: through realist figurative representation, new monuments were meant to reclaim national histories erased by the Soviets. This seemingly anachronistic method of memorialization, comparable to commemorative techniques of the 19th century, reappropriated history; in Huyssen’s words, it mobilized and monumentalized national pasts, rather than responded to new powerful experiences.

Hence, until there was a powerful new experience to process, monumental forms largely remained determined by the realist standards of monumental representation. In Ukraine, this aesthetic order overwhelmingly persisted until the tragic events of 2014.

Through closely examining 6 monuments and memorial projects in Kyiv and Lviv, constructed or envisioned throughout the 2000s, 2010s, and 2020s, this essay presents a departure from figurative monument aesthetic as an integral part of writing (rather than re-writing) the new post-colonial Ukrainian history through the collective trauma of the Revolution of Dignity 2013-2014, and the beginning of the Russian-Ukrainian War in 2014.



Monument to WWII pilot Ivan Kozhedub, Kyiv, c.2010; Heavenly Company Memorial, Lviv, 2019;  
Monument to Franz Csavir Mozrt, Lviv, 2021.

# Housing Rural Ukraine

This project catalogues rural homes in Ukraine, explains the changes they underwent after construction during Soviet times, and investigates their local and global significance in wartime. It is the ordinary mass-built rural dwellings that form a sense of place, belonging, and meaning for all Ukrainians, because it is through them we know our land.

The Russian invasion has heavily damaged many Ukrainian villages and many more are at risk of total destruction. No mere land conquest, this is a war to obliterate Ukrainian culture and memory. Efforts are underway to document and reconstruct Ukrainian cities and villages, but careful analysis of rural homes has yet to begin.



Research project in progress. Image by RBK Ukraine.

Most Ukrainian rural homes were designed by Soviet-Ukrainian architects, within the all-Soviet construction system, but are unique to Ukrainian context. For decades residents modified these homes to adjust to the economic and social reality. In the past three years, there has been a dramatic change in the narratives of belonging for Ukrainian rural landscapes. Their history is the 20th and 21st centuries in a close-up.

My project builds a comprehensive portrait of rural housing types, their history, and significance. I gather evidence through archival research, building surveys, interviews with residents, examination of construction codes and media. Housing Rural Ukraine is for preserving rural homes, and for documenting the public reevaluation of the Soviet-era architecture. It is a study for the crisis-ridden world, where the home is simultaneously at risk of destruction and is more important than ever before.



# Collaborative Exhibition Design

## Housing Insecurity in Mississippi

Housing Insecurity in Mississippi is a research, teaching, public history, and traveling exhibition project. Small towns in the South, particularly university towns experience the economic and social pressures just like elsewhere in the country: football game-day rentals, student housing, the lack of rental codes and regulations all result subpar housing for those who cannot afford rapidly growing rents. Together with structural racism, intergenerational poverty, and low minimum wages, all of these factors produce housing insecure communities: evictions and rental property condemnations are frequent and available rental properties within the affordable price range are hard to find and secure.

State of Mississippi

Rev. 1343D10

### MISSISSIPPI EVICTION NOTICE

#### 3-Day Notice to Pay Rent or Quit

Mississippi State University School of Architecture presents:

To: \_\_\_\_\_

Rental Address: \_\_\_\_\_

YOU ARE hereby NAMED AS A TENANT UNDER THE TERMS OF: (Check one)

- One Year Tenancy if no original agreement date  
 The Lease Agreement date \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_\_  
 The Rental Agreement date \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_\_  
 The Residential Lease Agreement date \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_\_  
 Other: \_\_\_\_\_

(the "Lease") for the rent and use of the premises listed above now occupied by you, \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_\_. Your rent for the period from \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_\_- to \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_\_, is PAST DUE. Accordingly, you owe the following amount:

Rent past due: \$\_\_\_\_\_  
Late fee: \$\_\_\_\_\_  
Total Amount Past Due: \$\_\_\_\_\_

I demand payment in full of the total amount past due within three (3) days from the date of delivery of this notice. UNLESS PAYMENT IS MADE BY SUCH DATE, THE LEASE WILL BE TERMINATED AND YOU MUST VACATE THE PREMISES. You are further notified that unless you pay the total amount past due or vacate the premises by such date, legal action may be initiated against you.

THIS NOTICE IS PROVIDED TO YOU IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LEASE AND MISSISSIPPI CODE § 89-7-27. NOTHING IN THIS NOTICE IS INTENDED OR SHALL BE CONSTRUED AS A WAIVER BY THE LANDLORD OF ANY RIGHTS OR REMEDIES THE LANDLORD MAY HAVE UNDER THE LEASE OR UNDER STATE OR FEDERAL LAW.

JOHNSON HALL ART GALLERY • JACKSON STATE UNIVERSITY

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Roundtable Discussion

Eviction Notice (Rev. 1343D10)

Nov 10, 2022, Margaret Walker Center  
Jackson State University

This project was made possible by a grant from the Mississippi Humanities Council, through support from the National Endowment for the Humanities. Any views, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed in this program do not necessarily represent those of the National Endowment for the Humanities or the Mississippi Humanities Council.

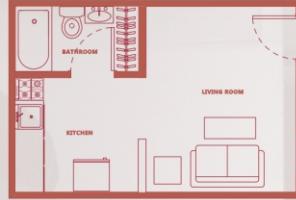


Oral history as a method both offers a chance and creates an obligation to be made available to the broad public. Simply archiving histories is not enough. Unlike other forms of archival materials oral history is easily accessible for most, does not need much specialized knowledge, or time commitment to be accessed, as long as it is effectively displayed. In our exhibit and website, resulting from this project, we showcase fragments of the oral histories collected in this project, along with the powerful quotes from the interviews, photographs and architectural documentation of the residences. This exhibition was first displayed at our School of Architecture, and has since been presented at two other locations including Jackson State University in Jackson, MS. Housing insecurity in the American communities is omnipresent and growing; sadly, this means that our project is doomed to be ever-expanding for the foreseeable future.



Housing Insecurity in Mississippi exhibited at Mississippi State University in 2022 and at Jackson State University in 2022-2023.

## EFFICIENCY



### STORY SIX

Mr. D.W. was born in Memphis, Tennessee in 1965. After D.W.'s mother passed away when he was four, and while his father was in the military, he was raised by other females in his immediate family. He describes his childhood in the projects as happy. D.W. stated that he had been to college, but his life got off track once he began using drugs. D.W. moved to Starkville, Mississippi in 1987 to take care of his grandmother after she suffered a heart attack. At some point during D.W.'s battle with drug addiction, he spent time in the penitentiary. He says this taught him patience and how to live life alone. After returning to Starkville, he spent eighteen months homeless and living in his truck. D.W. has now turned his life around, finding strength through his faith.

D.W. first heard of the local community organization helping people find housing many months ago, but he only contacted them for help recently. With the help of this organization, D.W. found a one-room/studio apartment in Starkville. He recognizes the subpar condition of the unit and works on improving it. At the same time, when asked to describe his dream home, D.W. stated that he currently lives in his dream home. D.W. takes pride in his current residence as he pays for it and maintains it himself. He enjoys the privacy of the space and the responsibility of upkeep of a home and says that a home provides the structure he needs. D.W. loves his living area because he has the space to think, pray, slow down, and cook in his kitchen. He has a dedicated space with a toy display called a "kid's corner" for when his grandchildren come to visit.

"Nothing  
was right...  
hadn't been  
painted,  
hadn't been  
cleaned.  
Leaking  
roof.  
Everything  
that you  
see in  
there,  
I did it."



The exhibition consists of graphic, audio, and virtual reality components. The audio stories are excerpts from oral history recordings conducted by student and faculty teams in Fall 2021 and Fall 2022. Full oral history recordings are stored in the archive of Margaret Walker Center, Jackson State University and are accessible to the public. This exhibition was produced in collaboration with Silvina Lopez Barrera (co-PI), Duane McLemore (VR component), and Mississippi State students Camille Bohannon, Elissa Castaneda, Reagan Douglass, Lucas Elder, Michael Herndon, Jessica Kiger, Sam Marcus, Sarah Mixon, Caroline Prather, Alyria Williams, Savannah Wilson, Olivia Cabassa, Jamie Ferreras, Caeli Finch, Becca Garrick, Jenny Hutton, J.D. Jaggers, Edson Martinez, and Matt Wong.

# Architectural Theory

Taught at the Mississippi State University in Fall 2020, 2021, and 2022.

This **Architectural Theory** survey course is a senior lecture and discussion group course meant to familiarize students with the central texts and documents through the history of architecture from the Ancient World to today. This course sets four student objectives:

- (1) To understand the thinking behind architecture production throughout history;
- (2) To understand the place of texts in architecture;
- (3) To understand the relationship between larger historic world views and their effects on architecture;
- (4) To examine and learn to be aware of ways in which we, as architects, currently think about architectural design.

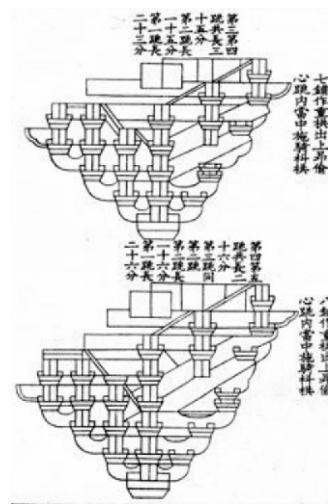
## Modules:

- |  |  |  |   |
|--|--|--|---|
| 1. What is Theory?<br>Thinking behind<br>architecture                      | 4. Islam, Christianity,<br><i>and reading about<br/>Topkapi Scroll</i> | 9. High Modernism<br>and Preservation,<br>reading Gropius,<br>Le Corbusier, and<br>Jane Jacobs | 11. Postmodernism,<br>reading McLuhan,<br>Venturi and Koolhaas                      |
| 2. Plato, Aristotle,<br>and reading Vitruvius                              | 5. Renaissance,<br>Reason, Reaction,<br>and reading Alberti            | 10. Phenomenology,<br>Structuralism, and<br>Spatial Turn, reading<br>Pallasmaa and<br>Lefebvre | 12. Postcolonialism<br>and Race in Built<br>Environment, reading<br>Said and Wilson |
| 3. Confucius, Lao<br>Tzu, and reading<br><i>Yingzao Fashi</i> by<br>Li Jie | 6. Arts and Crafts vs<br>Functionalism, reading<br>Ruskin and Loos     | 7. Understanding<br>a Plan, reading Van<br>Slyck   | 13. Uncertain Future,<br>reading Colomina   |

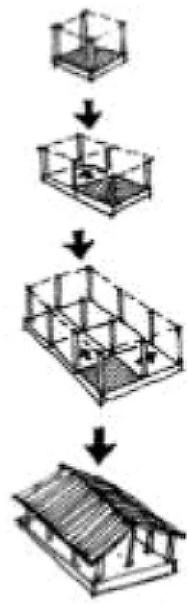
# Module Example:

## 3. Confucius, Lao Tzu, and Yingzao Fashi Manual of Building Standards

Is there an architect in the traditional Chinese architecture? Unlike in the ancient Greco-Roman tradition, there is no figure of an architect in the traditional Chinese architecture. Instead, there are craftsman who follow construction manuals put together by civil servants. Chinese civil service, the administrative system of the traditional Chinese government, the members of which were selected by a competitive examination. The Confucian belief that the state was the moral guardian of the people was reflected in a number of institutions. At the same time, within the rigid system of rules and dimensions of the Chinese tradition architecture, there is still place for the Taoist principle of incompleteness:



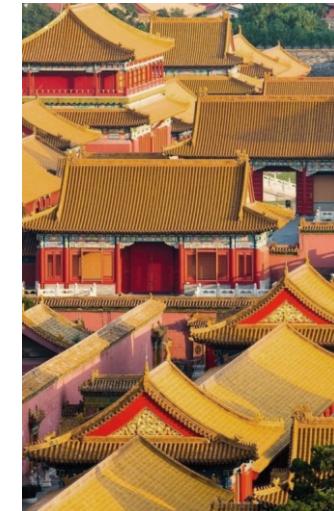
An illustration of a bracket system from *Yingzao Fashi* building manual



A system of *Jian* modules and their endless repetition



A craftsman carrying modular pieces of wood from *Yingzao Fashi* building manual



Forbidden City roofs,  
Beijing, China

# **Elective Course**

## **Housing Insecurity in Mississippi**

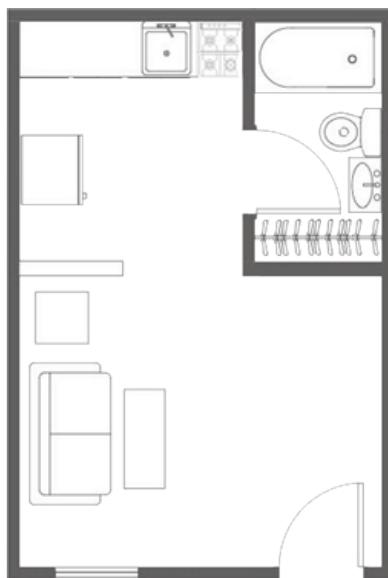
Architectural education in the context of the current crises cannot be limited to quick design solutions. Therefore, this project addresses one of the main current day challenges in North America—the growing housing insecurity— through research and architectural fieldwork course taught at the Mississippi State University School of Architecture. In this class, students studied the problem of housing insecurity globally and locally in the American South through the lens of architectural documentation, learning from community members, and oral history collection. The course resulted in a traveling exhibition and oral history collection. The exhibition and collection are expanding.

### **Modules:**

- |  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| 1. Introduction:<br>Housing Insecurity<br>in the United States | 3. Oral History<br>collection methods,<br>best practices,<br>and IRB training | 6. Oral History<br>Collection<br><br>- Group interviews<br>with 2-4 students<br>- Transcription<br>- Drafting and<br>archiving collected<br>architectural<br>data<br>- Community<br>“listening parties” | 7. “Housing Insecurity<br>in Mississippi” traveling<br>exhibition and website<br>development |
| 2. Community partner<br>presentations                          | 4. Oral History<br>collection practice  |   |  |
|  | 5. Architectural<br>documentation<br>practice field trip                      |   |  |

Co-authored with  
Sivlina Lopez Barrera.  
Taught in  
Fall 2021, 2022.

Evictions in Mississippi resumed immediately after the federal COVID-19 moratorium was lifted in August 2021. We documented the residential spaces and stories of the community members affected by the mass eviction wave that followed.



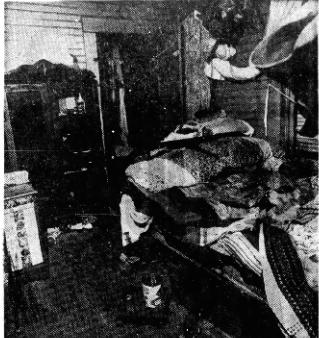
Interview and apartment plan recorded by the student team with Starkville, MS resident Kristy B., October 2021



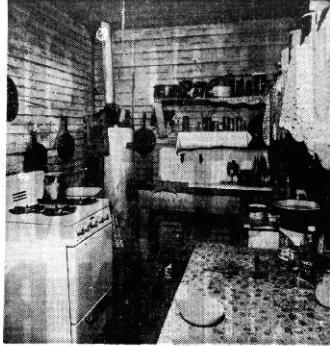
"I have four daughters and we've always been able to laugh and joke and play and most of the time anybody's secret that's gonna get told is gonna get told in the kitchen you know... When we're in the kitchen and we cook with each other, we laugh and we joke..."

...that's all I know, that's how my grandmother did it, that's how my mom did it. No matter how bad a situation is, we can sit and talk about it and it's gonna-it's gonna feel better even if it's not better after we finish eating this pie. It's gonna be better. So, I lost all of that for a little while."

2 The Clarion-Ledger JACKSON DAILY NEWS  
SECTION C Sunday, August 1, 1971



NOT THE LIFE BEAUTIFUL  
Leaving Depressing Setting Behind

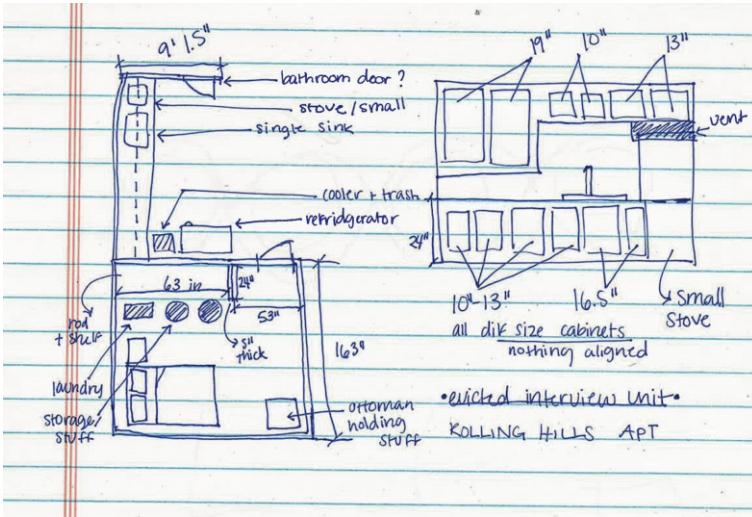


TARGET OF HOUSING PROGRAM  
This House Was Rebuilt

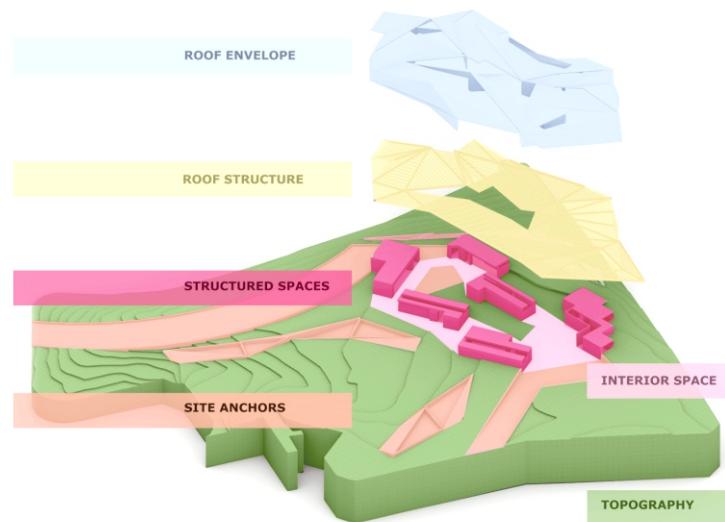
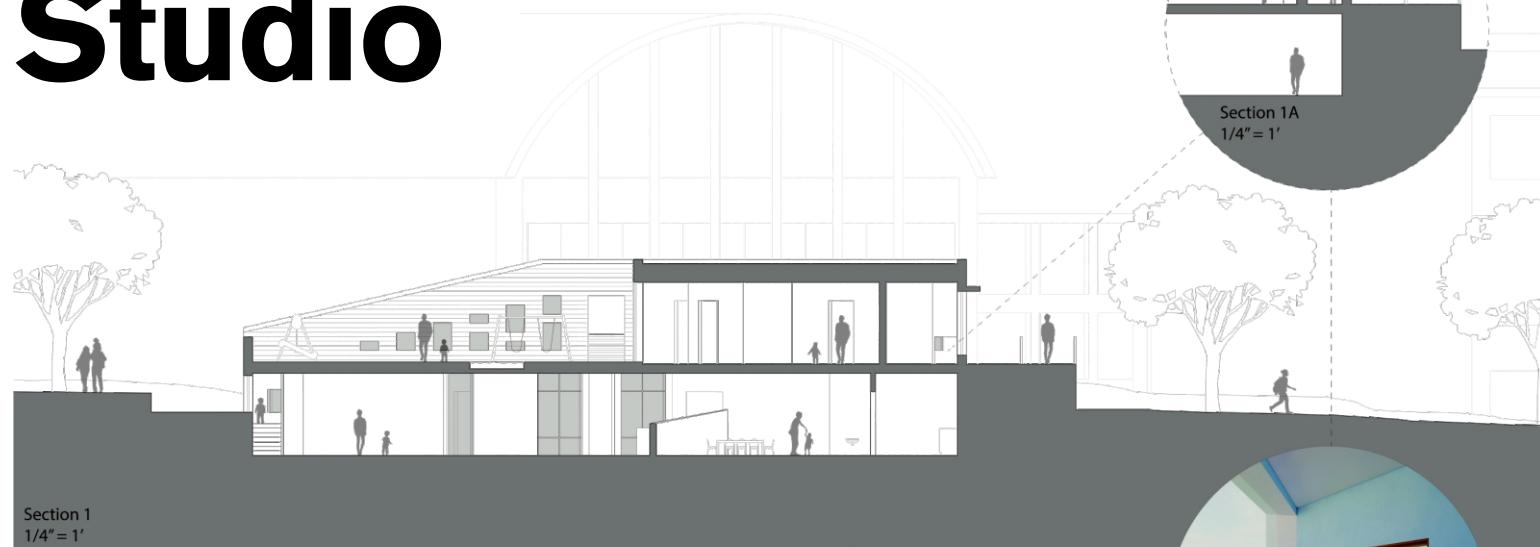
## MISS Seeks To Improve Local Housing Conditions



Research and fieldwork artifacts collected in Fall 2022. Exhibition held at the Mississippi State University in February 2022.



# Undergraduate Studio



## Daycare on Campus Sophomore Studio:

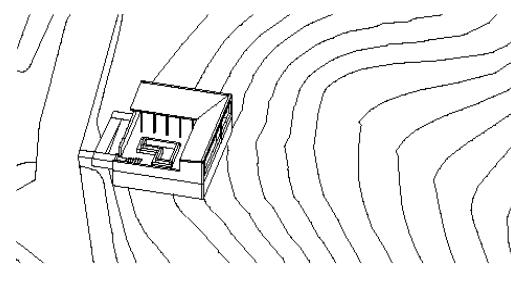
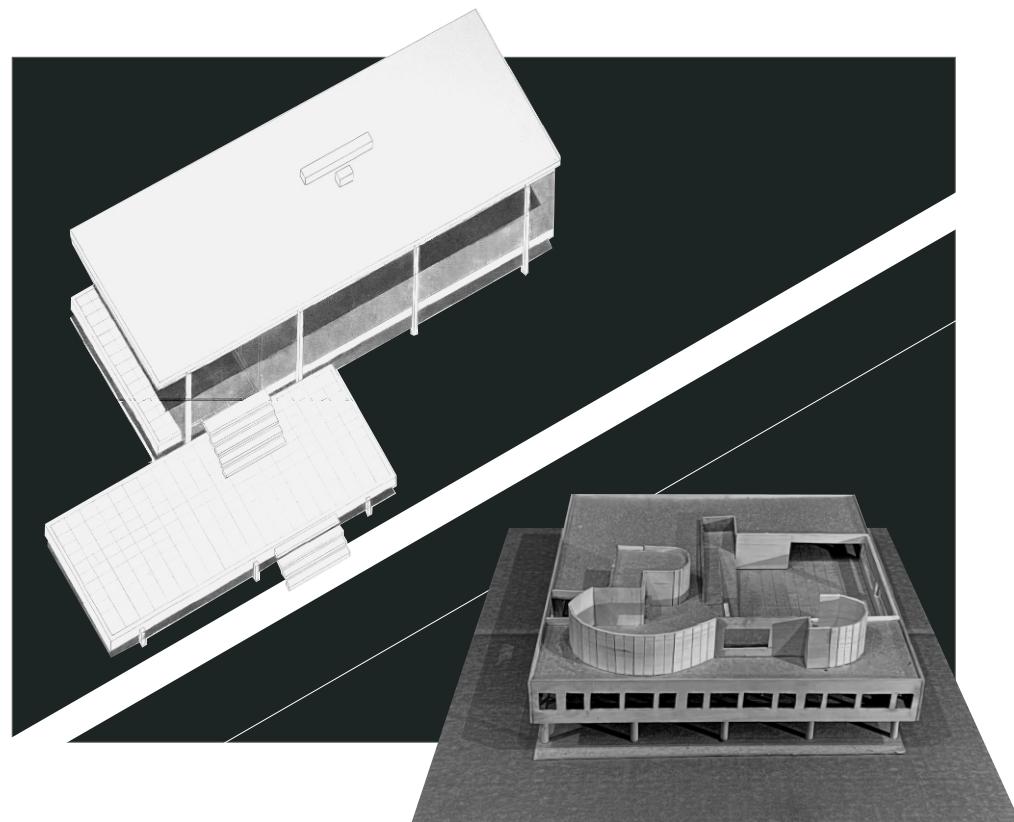
In this studio, students were asked to design a small daycare for Mississippi State University campus. Students had to address several challenges: 1) the difference in scale between an adult and a child; 2) the separation of flows between the students, parents, and teachers; 3) a site with an uneven topography; 4) and the need for firm but non-oppressive boundary between a lively campus area and daycare outdoor play spaces.

# Undergraduate

## Foundations Freshman Studio I and II Summer Session:

The first freshman studio focused on the tools of architectural communication. Through studying free hand drawing techniques, plain air drawing, measuring and drafting an existing stair, and finally analyzing and copying a famous piece of mid-century architecture, students learned about the methods of architectural communications and design, drafting, and modeling conventions.

The second freshman studio introduced students to the principles of design thinking and designing in context, through first requiring them to design a stair, an opening, and finally an open air pavilion that contained both of these elements at a site on campus.



Student work by Cole Arlington and  
Billy Guevara-Gonzalez, 2022

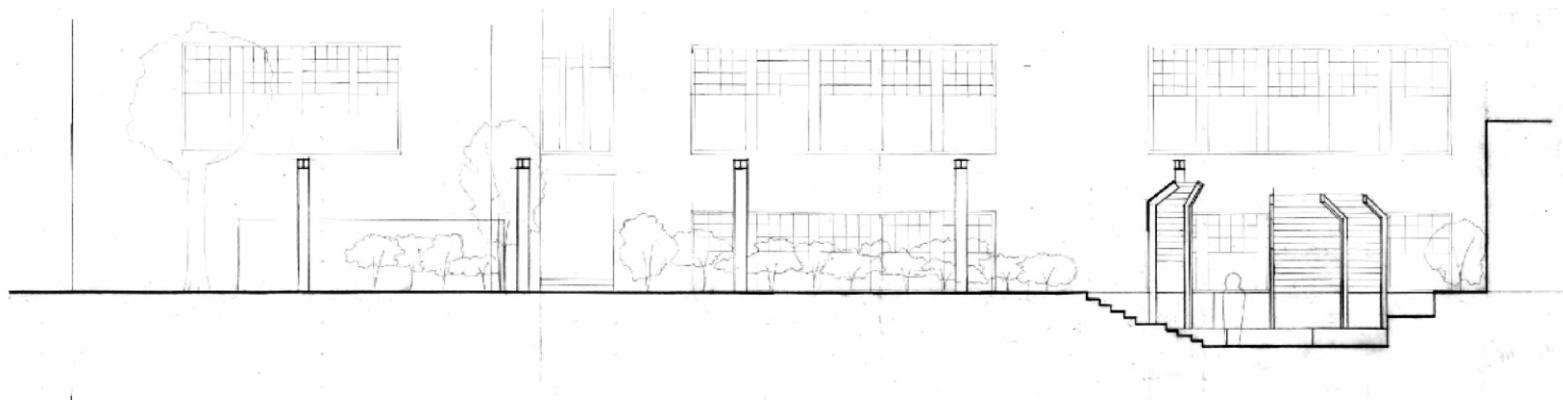
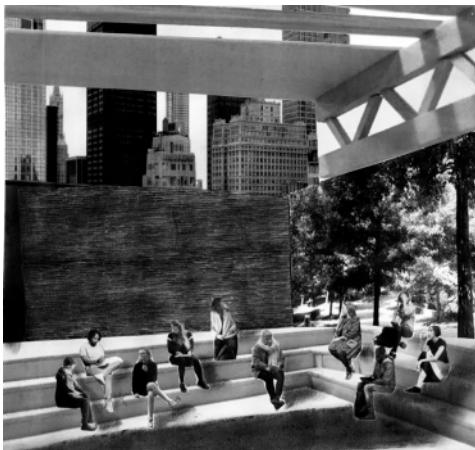
# Undergraduate



## Reading Out Loud as Social Event Sophomore Studio:

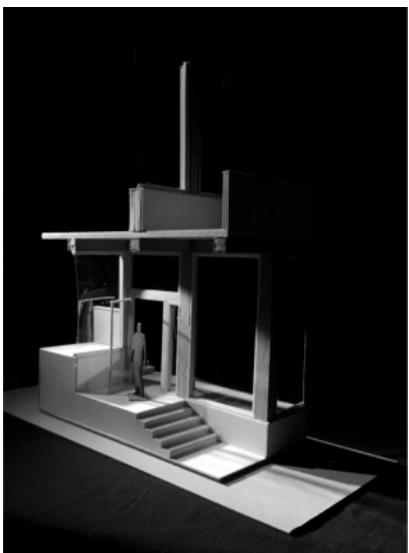
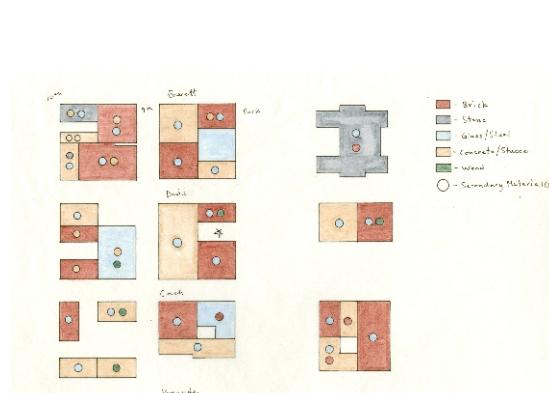
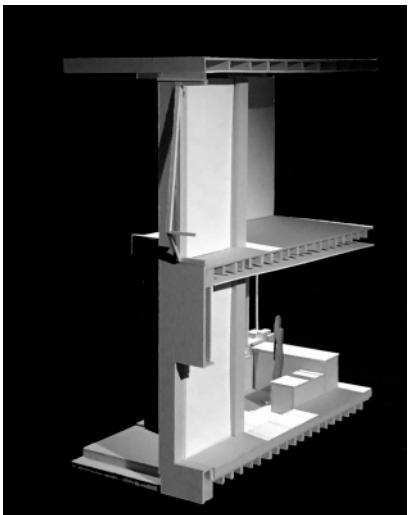
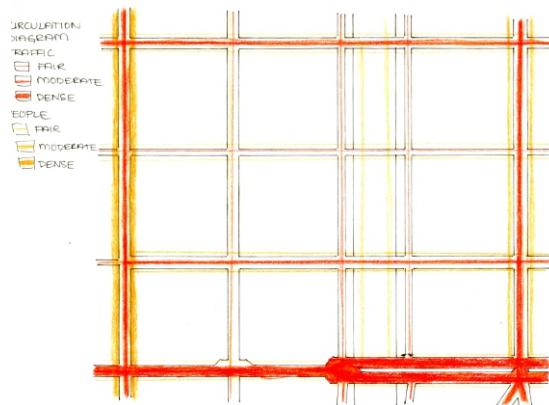
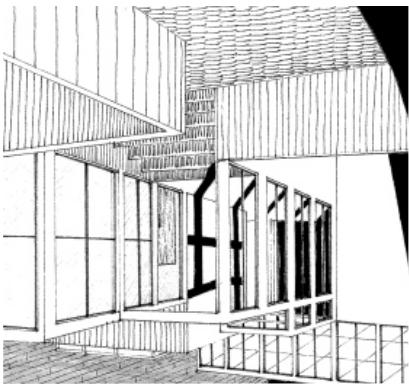
This first sophomore studio investigated:

- the orientation and context of a particular assigned location;
- the act of reading out loud to an audience;
- the contribution and use of familiar and perennial architectural elements in multiple, nuanced ways.
- the cultural import of literature in the form of the text animated by voice.



Student work by Sandra Garcia Garcia and Ian Vickstrom, Portland State University, 2019

# Undergraduate

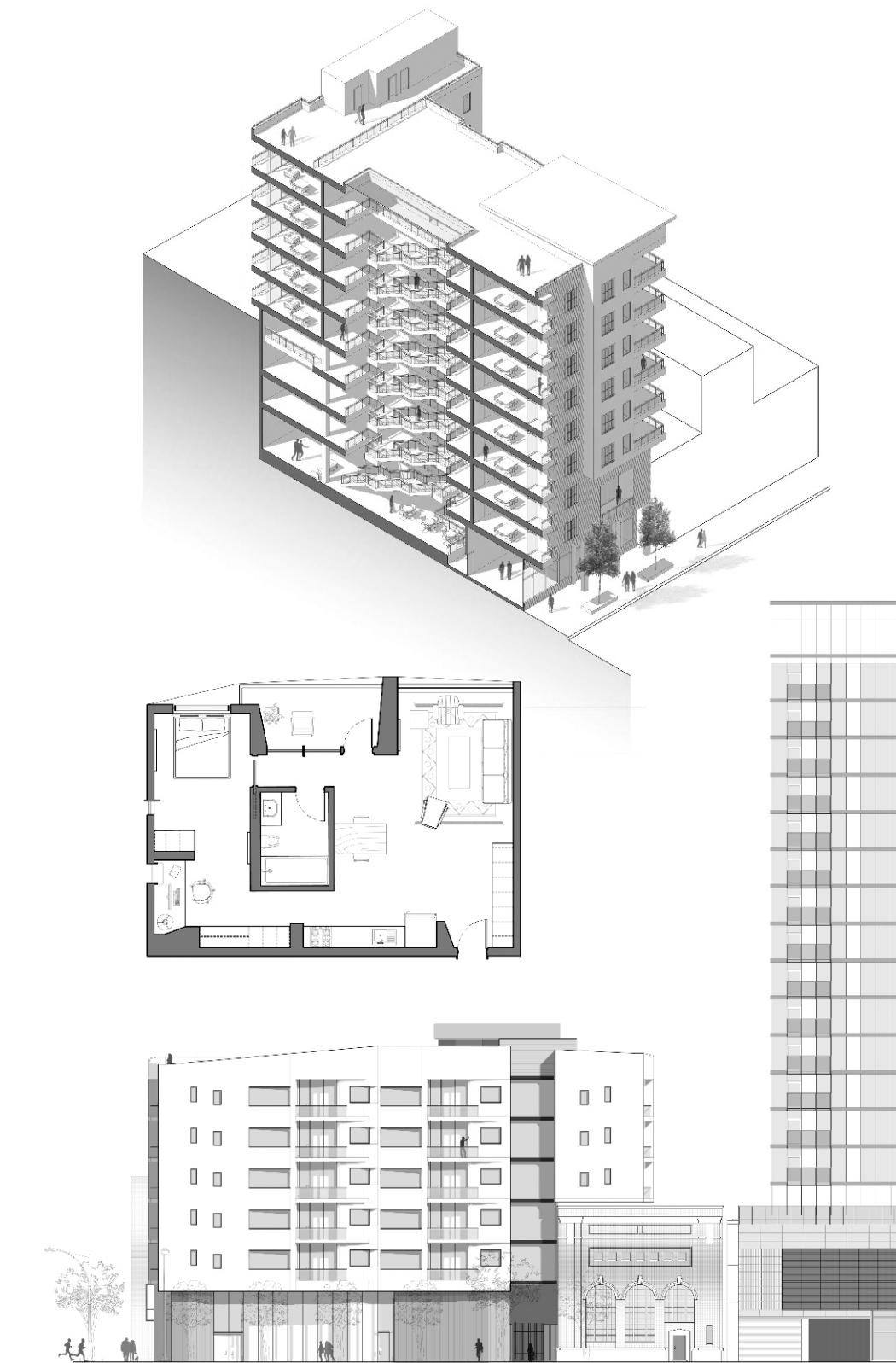


## Shaping a Place for Arts Junior Studio: Learning from Park Avenue in Portland, OR

This studio explored the relationship between architecture and consuming art in a dense urban environment, through designing a building for an art foundation. Students investigated a site in an area with the highest concentration of art galleries and social services for the homeless population. After that they constructed a fragment of the art foundation's façade. Finally, students designed a building for an art foundation, according to the programmatic requirements for a gallery space, while also responding to the challenges of this vibrant and diverse city district.

Student work by Claire Dimmick, Don Klein, David Maldonado, and Kiet Nguyen,  
Portland State University, 2019.

# Undergraduate



## Mixed-Use Residential Development in Chicago:

This studio introduced students to the qualities of dwelling in the city: density, light, sound, climate, history, social interactions, and more. Aware of current challenges, this studio asked students to consider the repercussions of the global pandemic for dense urban housing. In addition, this studio focused on the basics of zoning and building code, with the specific urban location in Chicago originally unfamiliar to the majority of the students. The studio unwrapped in four stages: site analysis, conceptual design, plan and section development, and facade strategies.

Student work by Will Russel and Maddox Hazel, Mississippi State University, 2020  
Studio coordinated by Jacob Gines

# Undergraduate

**Housing is always more than just housing.**

## **Residential Development in Downtown Memphis Junior Studio:**

—David Madden and Peter Marcuse,  
In Defense of Housing: The Politics of Crisis

In this studio, students were asked to develop a mid-rise urban apartment complex with an experimental component in downtown Memphis. Throughout their design, they considered environmental and social conditions of the site, and envisioned their housing design with future Memphis development in mind.

This project addressed the current housing crisis by rethinking the architectural language of an apartment unit and communal space in an apartment block. Students were required to answer several questions:



**NORTH BB KIND BOULEVARD ELEVATION**

# Undergraduate

## Social:

- What does it mean to design for a city? Who are the primary users of urban apartment blocks?
- How does a mixed-use residential development serve the needs of a resident, but also the needs of a neighbor, a resident of a different neighborhood, a tourist on a stroll through downtown?
- Can an apartment building be family friendly?
- What does it mean to live in a city in a (post)pandemic world?

## Temporal:

- How does an apartment building age in an urban context?
- How does the spatial configuration of a unit transform over time?

## Technological:

- How can you address the issues of thermal comfort in a hot Southern climate via passive cooling strategies in a mid-rise building?
- How do code regulations and city zoning ordinances shape this building?



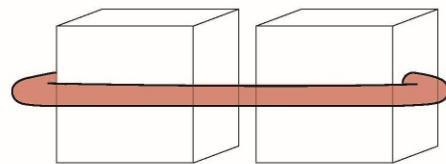
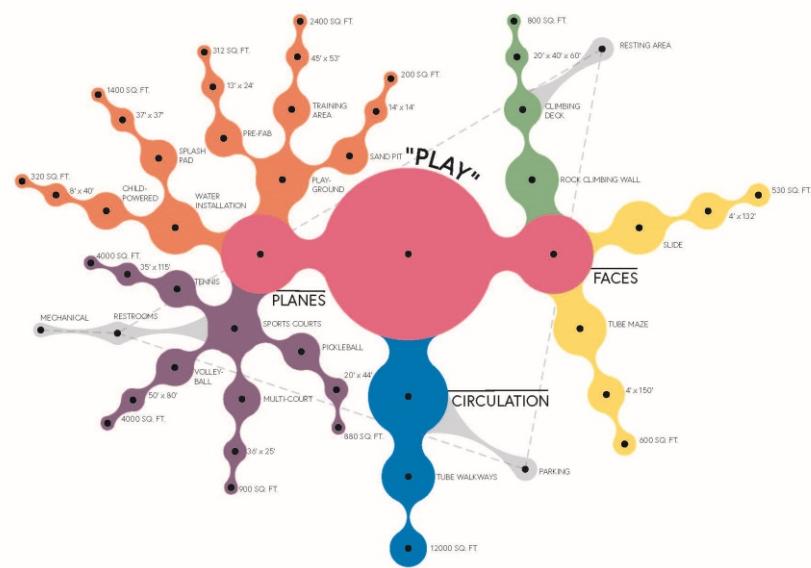
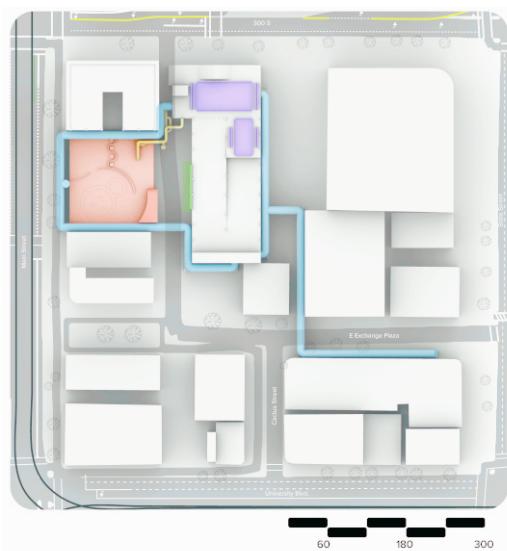
Student work by William Brotherton, 2022

# Undergraduate

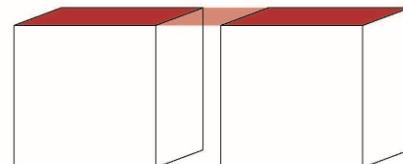
## Urban Parasites:

Taking over four blocks of Salt Lake City Downtown, this studio proposed to rethink Salt Lake City density by adding parasitic structures onto the armature of existing built fabric. Students choose a function for their parasitic intervention between dwelling, work, play, or production.

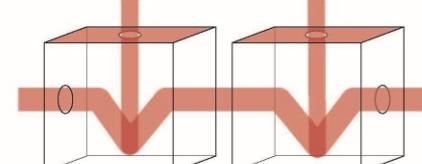
Salt Lake City is in the middle of a construction boom. Old city blocks are leveled to make way for rows of townhomes, mid-rise “five-over-one” condominiums, and new skyscrapers. Soon, there will be no brownfield sites left to develop. What happens to a city center when it no longer has space for redevelopment? How can a city continue growing and changing without displacing residents and sending tons of construction debris to landfill?



**"PARASITE AS PATHS"**

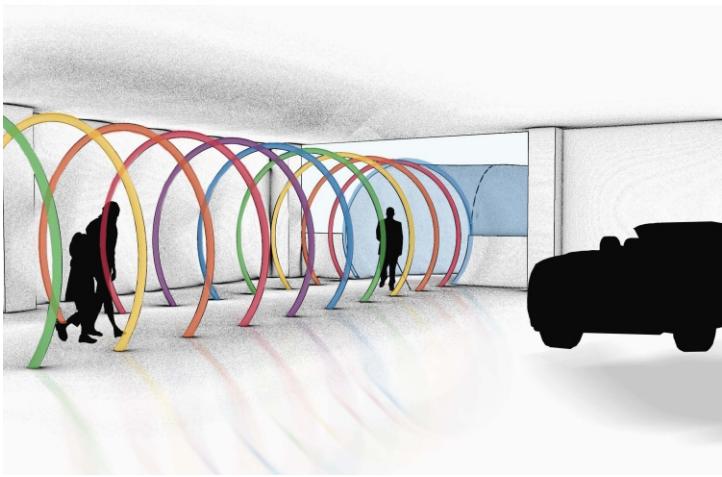


**"PARASITE AS PLANES"**

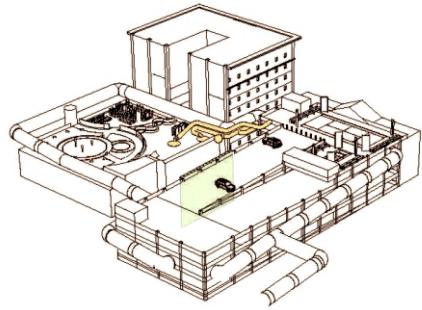


**"PARASITE AS PARKS"**

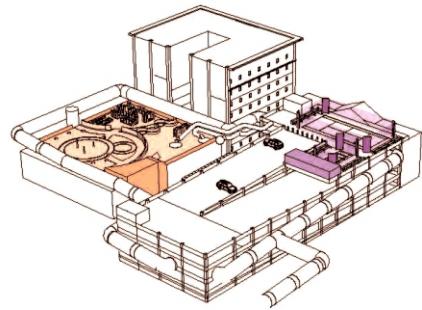
# Undergraduate



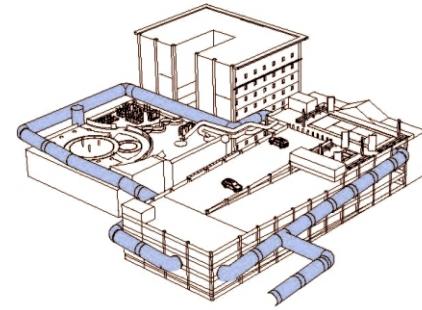
FACES



PLANES



CIRCULATION



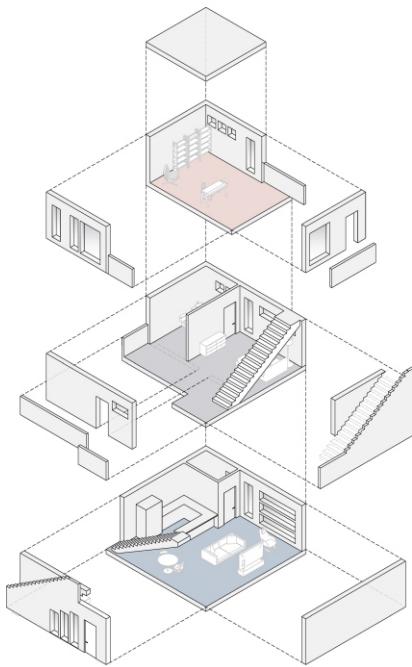
Colorful Interior "Echoes" -  
These colorful archways help  
visitors navigate through the  
existing garage and identify the  
nearest Tube entrance!

Integrated Seating -  
This tubular walkway features a  
fiberglass railing system that  
benches plans to accommodate  
inhibition seating. Take a break  
and enjoy the views!

Accessible Tube -  
The sites elevated  
walkway by a fibergloss  
tube covering an  
elevated ramp  
system for visitors of  
any mobility type!

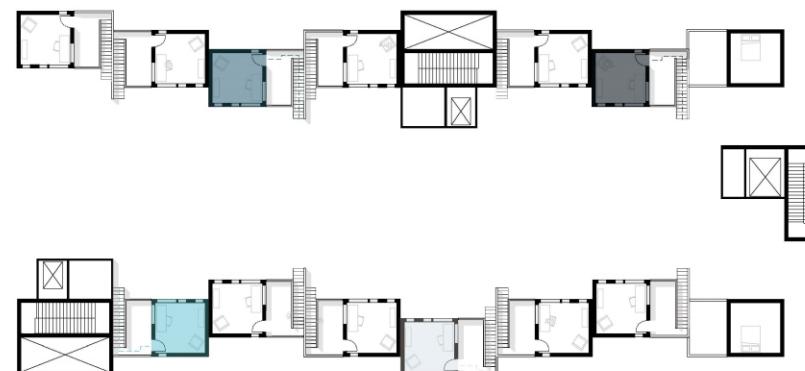
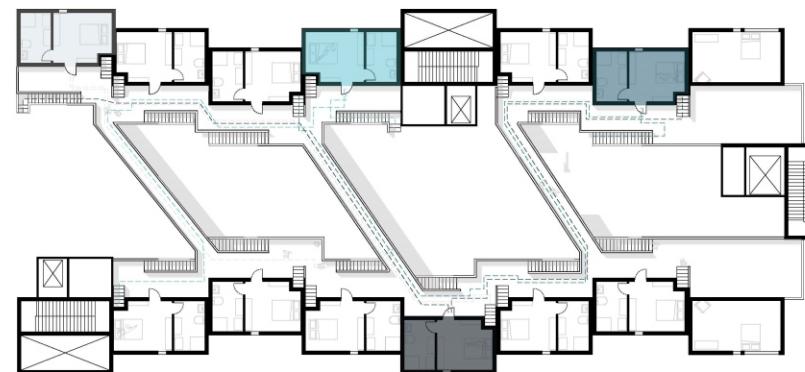
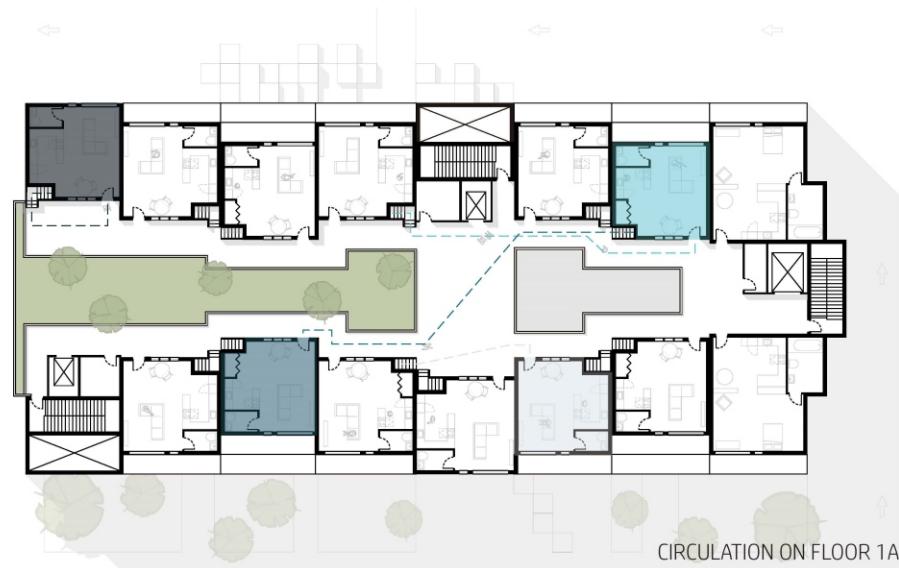
Structural Anchors -  
This parasitic tube can  
climb to the structural  
system of buildings that are  
already built. These Tube  
Anchors ensure that your  
interior are safe and held

# Graduate Studio



## Experimental Residential High-Rise:

The students were asked to develop a building facing the current crisis in housing supply and affordability by rethinking the architectural language of an apartment unit and programmed spaces in and outside of an apartment block. This project was located in Salt Lake City Downtown.



Student work by Sagan Gotberg, 2024

# Graduate

Assignments walk the student through designing a residential building that challenges developer-friendly standards, considers and questions local and national codes.

Assignment 1: Research and Precedent

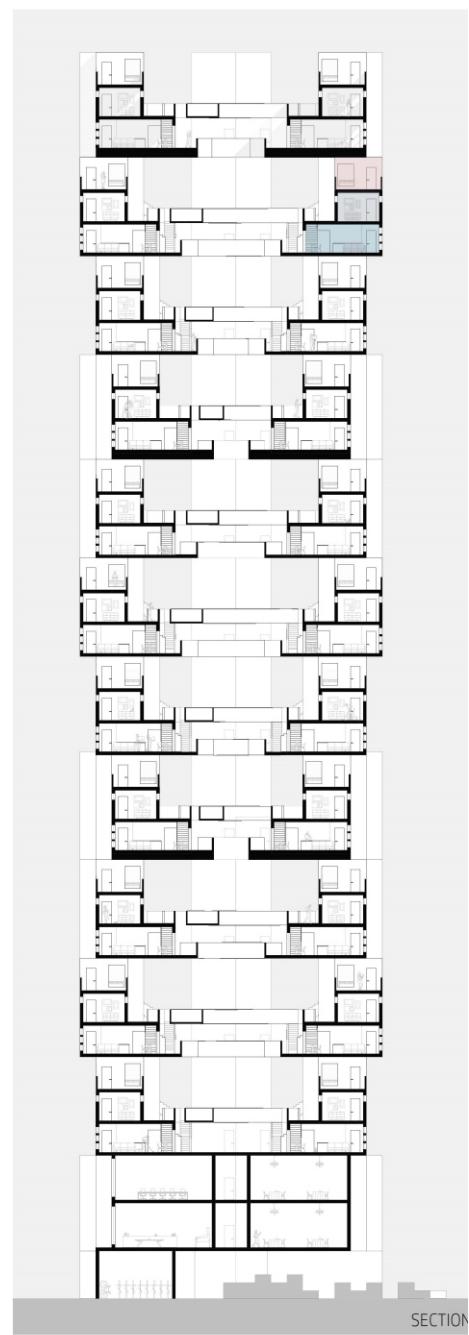
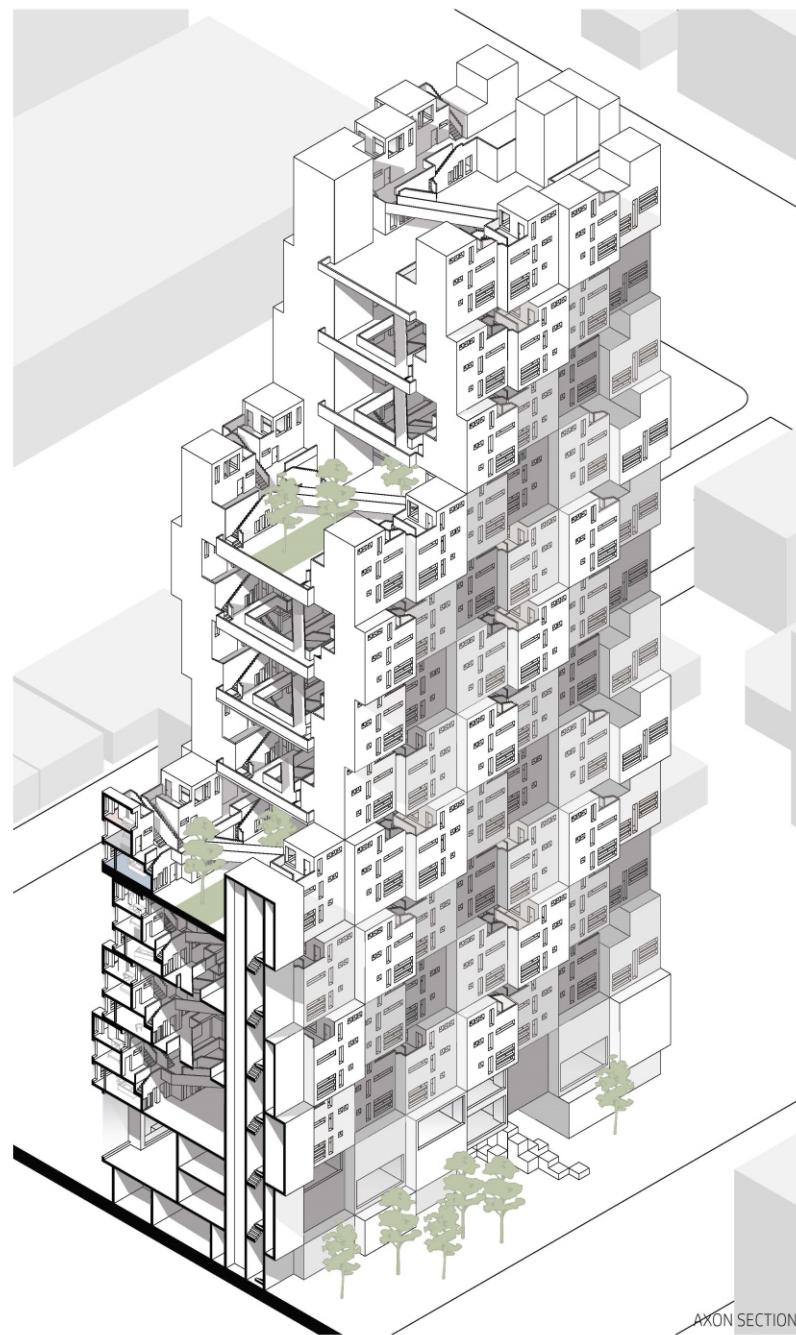
Assignment 2: Site Analysis

Assignment 3: Concept, Unit, and Building

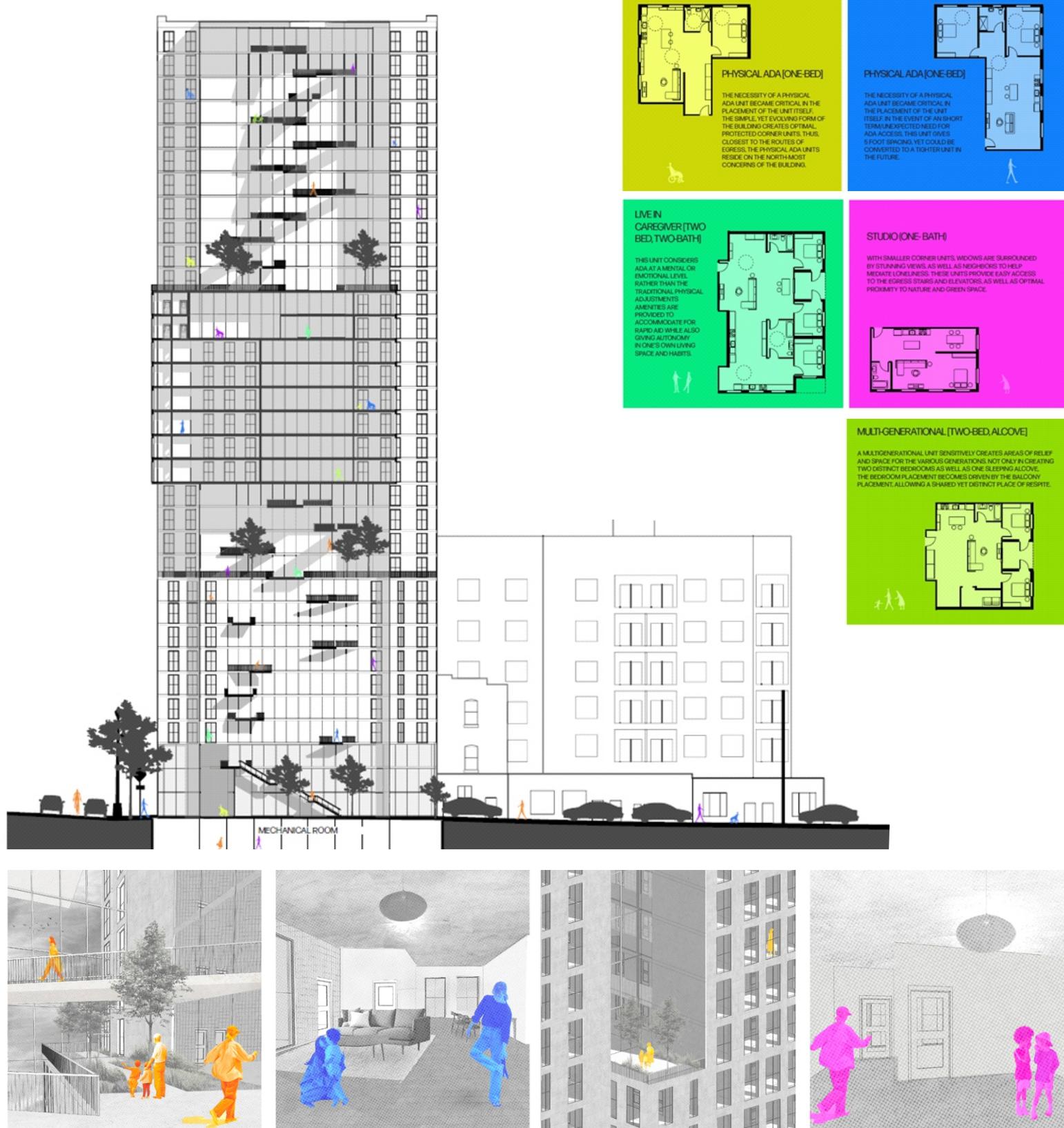
Assignment 4: Schematic Design

Assignment 5: Design Development

Assignment 6: Portfolio



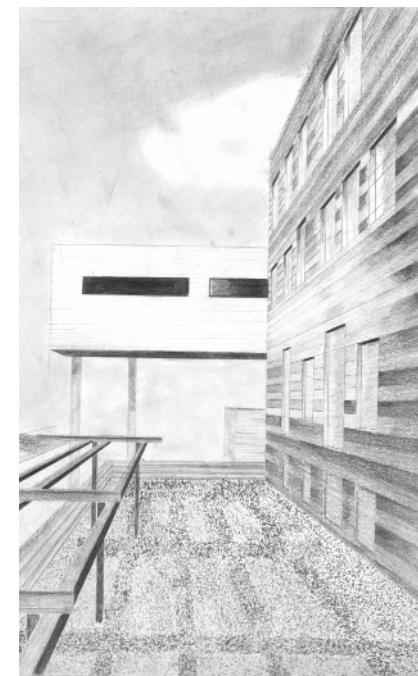
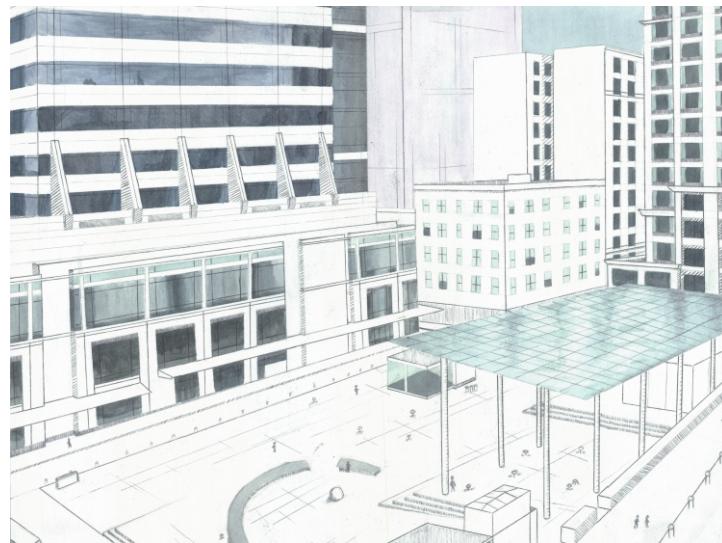
# Graduate



Student work by Chloe Colman, 2024

# Architectural Drawing

Visual Communication 1 is an introduction to freehand drawing that focuses on the delineation of both interior and exterior space, starting with direct observation to conceptual drawings of imagination. The course covers different media and color including the study of light and light qualities.



Student work by William Harrington, Christopher Sowell, and Kiet Nguen, Jena Rose Gaoiran  
Portland State University, 2016-2017