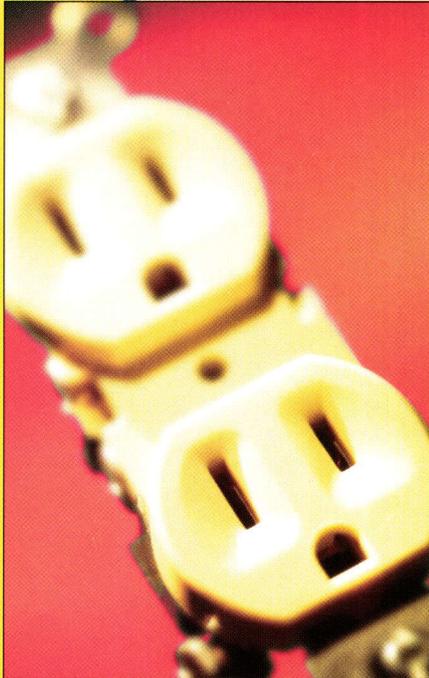


Living Smart

BIG IDEAS FOR SMALL LOTS

Designs of Excellence



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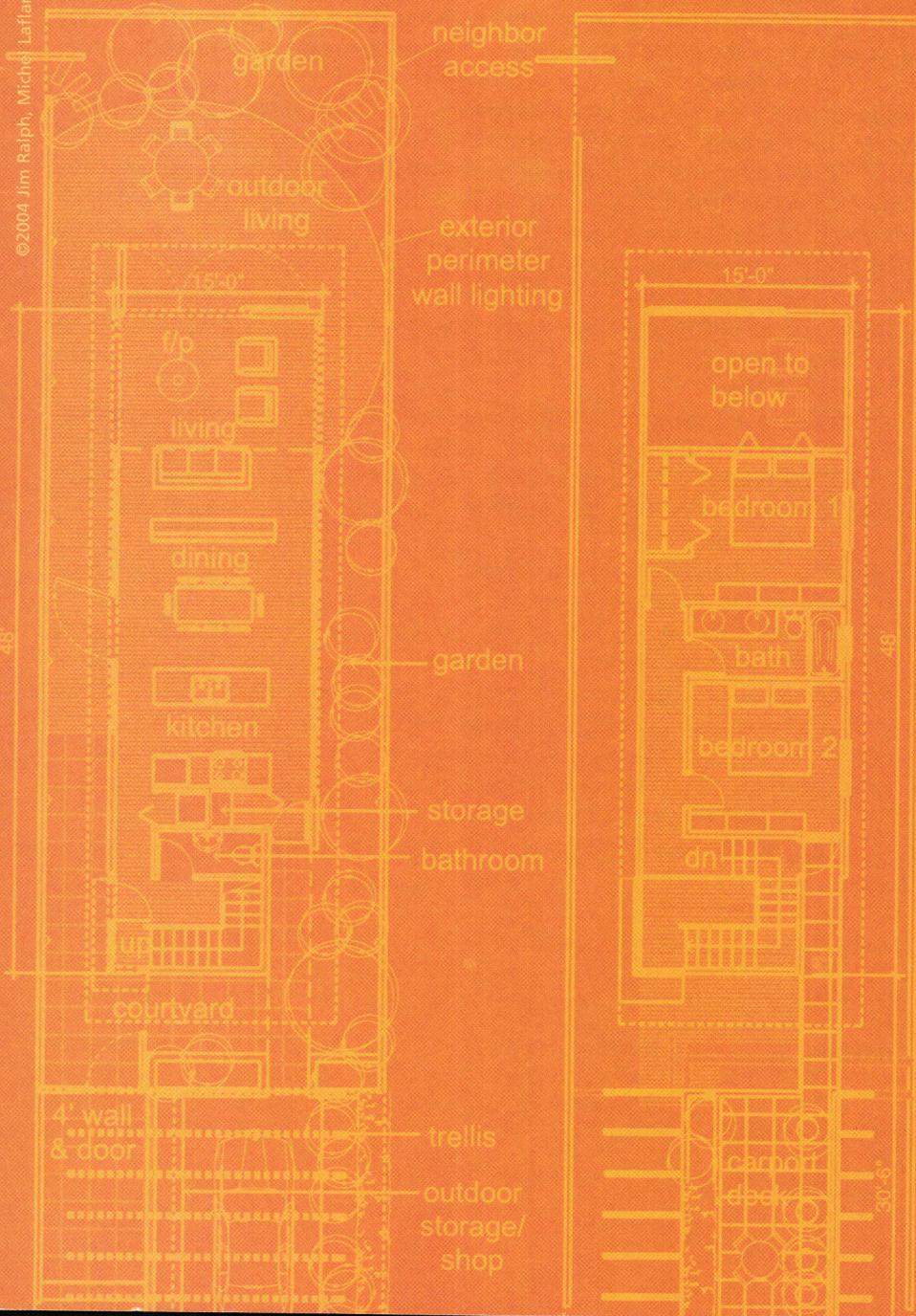
Living Smart

BIG IDEAS FOR SMALL LOTS



Designs of Excellence

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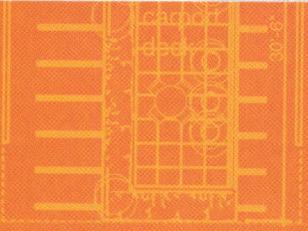
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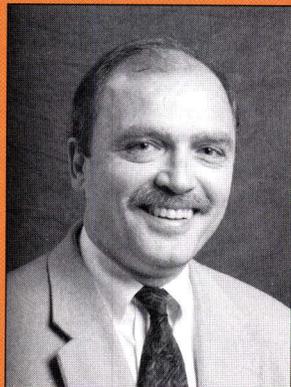


DECEMBER 2004
City of Portland | Oregon

outdoor
storage/
shop



2 nd floor plan ↻



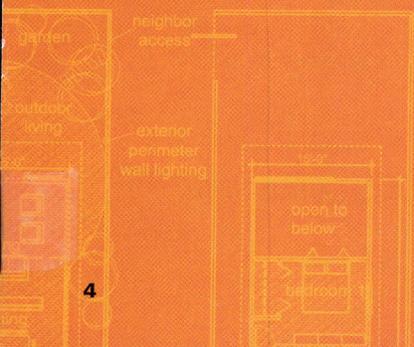
Competition Host

COMMISSIONER RANDY LEONARD
CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON

I am pleased to present the Living Smart: Big Ideas for Small Lots Design Excellence Monograph, a publication showcasing the 49 Design Excellence winners from the first phase of this competition.

Successful growth management is not just a local or regional problem, but a worldwide concern. I am proud that this competition will be recognized as a model for cities facing similar challenges and a testament to the ingenuity of the international design community.

Congratulations to the winners, and thank you to all of the entrants for the energy and time you put into making this competition a success.



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Introduction

“DESIGNERS ARE SELDOM ASKED WHAT WE THINK. IT’S HUGE THAT THE CITY OF PORTLAND IS USING A DESIGN COMPETITION TO LEVERAGE DECISION MAKING.”
—DOUGLAS GAROFALO, FAIA, DESIGN EXCELLENCE JUROR

THIS MONOGRAPH is a juried collection of 49 house designs for 25-foot by 100-foot lots. They were selected for their architectural quality and for their contribution as new prototypes for change. The best designs were the most flexible: they provided options for alteration to accommodate the changing needs of occupants and they took advantage of the entire site, including rooftops, to create multi-functional interior and exterior spaces.

Cities around the world are increasingly faced with the question of how to handle population growth and still preserve open space and agricultural land. In-fill housing development is a key part of growth management: the more efficiently we use our land within the urban area, the less land that we will need to accommodate our growing population. In-fill development is difficult to do well. It is constrained by existing housing and established communities. New houses must somehow slip into the empty spaces and become good neighbors to houses that have been there for decades. The goal of the Living Smart: Big Ideas for Small Lots competition was to inspire the public and professionals to collaborate in working toward a new architecture for our cities.

In-fill development raises many tough questions. How do we accommodate the car without creating a blank, garage-dominated façade? What design will provide privacy for the residents and encourage active engagement with street activities? Can a 15-foot wide house free itself from feeling like a narrow corridor? Will there be usable outdoor space?

Jury members agreed that trying to squeeze a house designed for a 50-foot wide lot onto a 25-foot wide lot simply does not work. As one juror said, “We need to shift the formula.” Among the 426 entries received from 22 countries, fresh ideas and thoughtful solutions stood out. The design proposals vary from traditional gabled roofs to sleek modern boxes to computer-generated futuristic shapes. These many ideas offer answers to tough questions.

Another juror stated, “We need to raise awareness. Housing today is so stuck in the same old thing. With this competition, we have the opportunity to get people to consider, ‘What if?’” We invite everyone to look at these designs, revel in their unique and sometimes quirky solutions, and imagine the possibilities. ♦

What does it take to build stronger communities?

At the Fannie Mae Foundation, we believe that homeownership builds stronger families and in turn builds stronger communities. That's why we're working to create affordable homeownership and housing opportunities through innovative partnerships and initiatives that build and sustain healthy and vibrant communities. We believe that when people fulfill their dream of homeownership, it strengthens us all.

**Fannie Mae
Foundation**



Competition Jurors



REX BURKHOLDER | METRO COUNCILOR, DISTRICT 5 | PORTLAND, OR

METRO COUNCILOR REX BURKHOLDER represents District 5 of the City of Portland. He serves as vice-chair of the Joint Policy Advisory Committee on Transportation (JPACT) and as the council liaison to the JPACT Bi-State Transportation Committee and other regional transportation committees. Mr. Burkholder also serves as the Metro representative for the Regional Blue Ribbon Committee for Affordable Housing.

Mr. Burkholder has been a community activist for the past 20 years and was a founding trustee of the nationally recognized Coalition for a Livable Future which unites more than 50 citizen groups on the issue of sustainability. He has been honored as the 1998 Most Effective Citizen Advocate in the metro region by 1000 Friends of Oregon and as a 1999 founder of a New Northwest by Sustainable Northwest. Mr. Burkholder received a bachelor's degree and teaching certificate from Portland State University, and a master's degree in urban and environmental policy from Tufts University in 1989.

CHRISTINE CARUSO | PROJECT MGR., MCM ARCHITECTS PC | PORTLAND PLANNING COMMISSIONER | PORTLAND, OR

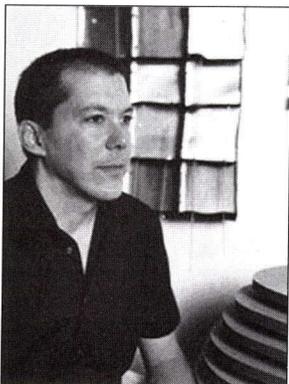
CHRISTINE CARUSO is a practicing architect with MCM Architects and specializes in building renovation, rehabilitation, and construction administration.

She earned her Master of Architecture from the University of Illinois at Chicago after receiving a Bachelor of Arts from Case Western Reserve University in cognitive psychology, anthropology, and art history. Originally from Northeastern Ohio, Ms. Caruso worked as a technical and music industry writer, media librarian, and graphic design assistant. She has practiced architecture in a number of cities across the country, including Cleveland, San Jose, Chicago, Washington D.C., and New York City. Past projects include Chicago's House of Blues Hotel and NYC's Russian Tea Room restaurant.

Ms. Caruso also teaches part-time at the Art Institute of Portland and is an active citizen volunteer, currently serving on the Portland Planning Commission, a citizen commission that makes recommendations on land use policies to the City Council. She also serves on the Roseway Neighborhood Association, the Coalition of Central Northeast Neighbors, the Multifamily Design Infill Public Advisory Team, and the Living Smart Project Advisory Team.



DOUGLAS GAROFALO | PRES., GAROFALO ARCHITECTS | PROF., U OF IL CHICAGO SCHOOL OF ARCH. | CHICAGO, IL



DOUGLAS GAROFALO, FAIA has established an internationally renowned practice in Chicago that produces architectural work through buildings, projects, research and teaching. The work of Garofalo Architects has been widely recognized, through commissions, awards, publications, and lectures for innovative and creative approaches to the art of building.

With projects that vary in scale and location, Mr. Garofalo has actively pursued architectural design to include forms of collaboration that cross both geographic boundaries and professional disciplines, extending conventional design practice by taking full advantage of the capacity of electronic media.

Western Michigan University has just named Garofalo Architects for its new Facility for the Visual Arts, and is also currently working on the new Hyde Park Art Center in Chicago. Mr. Garofalo's work has been featured in numerous architectural publications and museum exhibits. He is the recipient of the AIA Chicago Young Architect Award and of a Young Architect Award given by The Architectural League of New York.

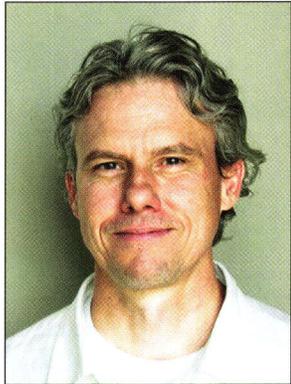
Mr. Garofalo is a Professor at the University of Illinois Chicago School of Architecture, where he served as Acting Director from 2001-2003. Mr. Garofalo received a Master's degree from Yale University in 1987, and was awarded the prestigious Skidmore Owings & Merrill Foundation Traveling Fellowship. He graduated from the University of Notre Dame in 1981 with a Bachelor of Architecture degree.

SUENN HO | SENIOR DESIGNER, MULVANNYG2 ARCHITECTURE | PORTLAND, OR

SUENN HO'S professional design career experience has been focused on conceptual, schematic, and design development. She has practiced in Boston, Pittsburgh, New York, Portland (OR), France, and Hong Kong.

Ms. Ho earned her Bachelor of Arts at Williams College and her Master of Architecture at Columbia University. A Fulbright scholar, she completed a 10-month research/documentation project of the infamous Kowloon Walled City, a hyper-dense urban slum in Hong Kong. Subsequently, she received a research grant from the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) in 1995 to study and map the distinct physical and visual patterns of historic urban Chinatowns in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and LA.

Ms. Ho has taught architecture at Columbia College and the University of Hong Kong, and has been an Adjunct Assistant Professor at the University of Oregon and Portland State University since 1993.



JOHN T. HOLMES | PRINCIPAL, HOLST ARCHITECTURE | PORTLAND, OR

JOHN HOLMES has been active in the design of public and private places that encourage human interaction for over 20 years. He has worked with Jim Jennings Arkhitekture in San Francisco and Larry Rouch Company in Seattle in addition to his current firm, HOLST Architecture. Mr. Holmes' work with Jim Jennings has been published nationally and internationally.

Mr. Holmes earned his Bachelor of Architecture at the University of Oregon in 1982 and founded HOLST Architecture in 1992 with Jeffrey Stuhr. HOLST, a comprehensive architecture, interiors, and planning firm, has successfully completed over 100 design and construction projects in the Northwest. "Ours is a pictorial approach that describes architecture as motion, activity, as part of our lives," says Mr. Holmes. With this mind, HOLST has earned a reputation of delivering provocative, award-winning design.

His work on projects such as Pacific Northwest College of Art and Oregon Ballet Theater School and Studio has gained critical acclaim for design that responds to its context and facilitates community. Mr. Holmes is particularly good at developing creative solutions within tight budget and time constraints.

JOHN PATKAU | PRINCIPAL, PATKAU ARCHITECTS INC. | VANCOUVER, BC

JOHN PATKAU founded Patkau Architects with his wife Patricia in 1978. Since its founding, Patkau Architects has developed an international reputation for design excellence. Significant national and international awards have been received for a wide variety of building types, including ten Governor General's Medals, four Progressive Architecture Awards, ten Canadian Architect Awards of Excellence, and an RAIC Innovation in Architecture Award of Excellence.

The work of Patkau Architects has been published and exhibited widely. Over 200 articles in books and professional journals and three books dedicated exclusively to the firm's work have been published. The work has also been exhibited in numerous exhibitions, including 20 solo exhibitions, in Canada, the US, and Europe.

In addition to practice, Mr. Patkau is active in architectural education. He has taught, lectured and been a guest critic at numerous universities in Canada, the United States, and Europe. He earned both his Master of Architecture and Bachelor of Environmental Studies from the University of Manitoba.



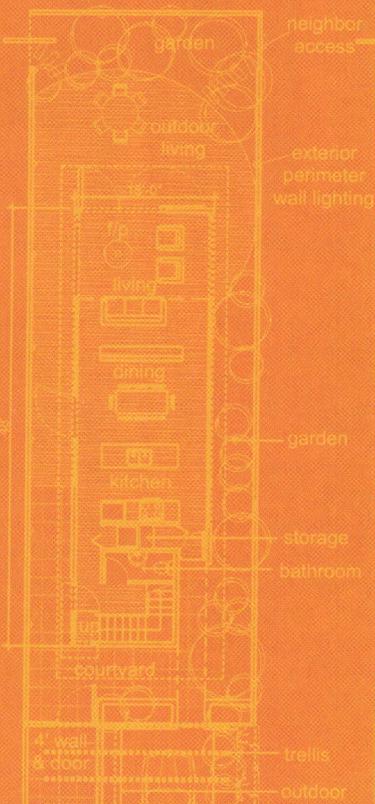
LOREN J. WAXMAN | PRESIDENT, WAXMAN & ASSOCIATES, INC. | PORTLAND, OR

LOREN WAXMAN began purchasing and renovating old houses in Portland in 1990. He founded Harding-Waxman, Inc. in 1991, Waxman & Associates, Inc in 1993 and Sellwood Lofts, LLC in 2000. His specialized knowledge of vintage homes led to the creation and design of a successful line of distinct, historical homes for the new construction market. Mr. Waxman retained his flair for historic styling as he explored the need to create compatible in-fill development with multi-family & mixed-use developments. He now specializes in properties with impediments to redevelopment including land use and environmental issues. He prefers recycling inner-city housing stock to bulldozing farmers' fields for new developments.

Mr. Waxman grew up in Denver, Colorado and moved to Portland in 1984 to attend Lewis & Clark College. He graduated with a BS in Biology in 1988. His development work has been recognized with a number of awards, including the Division Street Business Merchants Association award for Development of the Year for the Clinton Neighborhood Rowhouses and the Sellwood-Moreland Improvement League Community Development Award for the remediation and final clean-up of the former Rose City Plating site. He was recently appointed to a four-year term on the Portland Design Commission, which is a mayor-appointed citizen advisory committee that reviews major projects for design & compatibility.



With less than five percent of homes in the United States being custom designed by architects, trained professionals must actively participate in shaping new prototypes, creating new house catalogues, and promoting competitions to inform the cultural and physical nature of our communities.



The Value of Competitions

BY FREDRICK H. ZAL / ATELIER Z

THE LIVING SMART PROJECT grew out of community dissatisfaction with the repetitive building forms currently under construction on many of Portland's existing 25-foot by 100-foot lots. The proactive response to this issue by the City of Portland was to host an international design competition to illicit fresh ideas and spur home dwellers, designers, and builders to collaborate in forming a vibrant new texture for today's cities.

The value that anonymous open design competitions bring to new development is a broad range of schematic explorations. Design competitions empower people to imagine ideas they might have never considered, and thereby lead to new professional relationships and progressive construction. By contrast, single-source contracts are often overwhelmed by aesthetic bias, typological experience, and preconceived notions. Design competitions open the playing field to both seasoned professionals and emerging talent, providing equal opportunity for selection based upon intellect and ideas.

There has been a long-standing debate over the ethics of design competitions. Competitors often work for little or no compensation while the competition organizers seemingly reap the benefit of architectural innovation. Numerous professional organizations have published competition guidelines to ensure a balance of benefits.

This monograph is one example of an outcome that balances these benefits. It provides an inclusive professional venue for these 49 Design Excellence teams, while retaining their intellectual property rights. The international distribution of this monograph provides a unique marketing opportunity to unveil these designs to a broad audience. It gives the City of Portland fresh ideas to address the important community issues of in-fill housing design and provides builders, home owners, and designers a unique resource for the design of narrow lot homes.

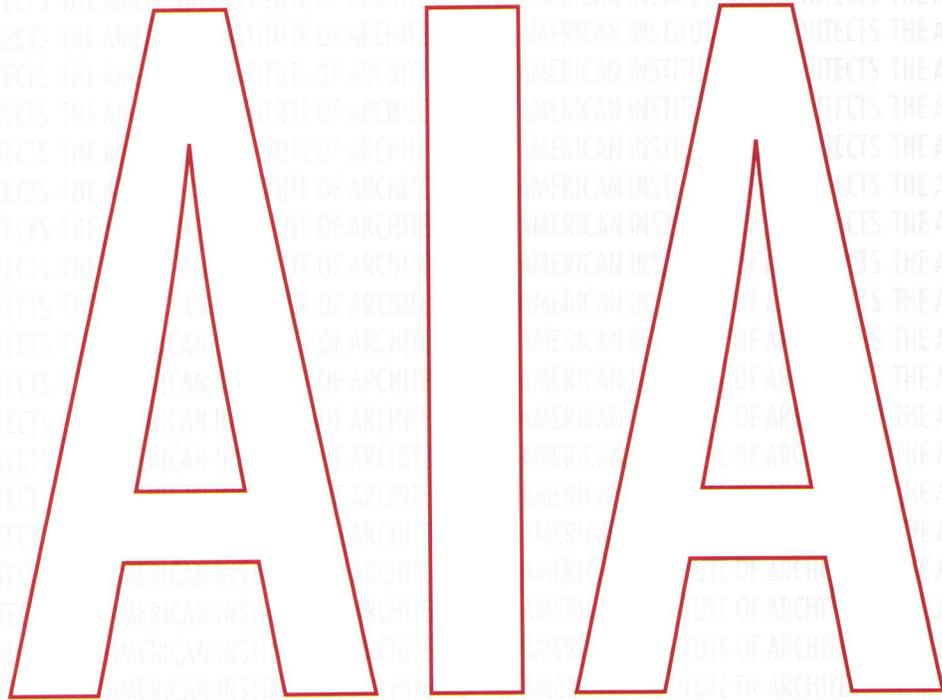
All 426 of the competition submissions rendered skillful solutions, which increased the difficulty of the jury's professional critique and selection process. The broad range of design strategies demonstrates that even within the confines of a rigid program, there are a number of architectural solutions (shotgun, dog trot, courtyard, split massing) that can be further modified. The many variations of these typologies have led to a myriad of design options that will enhance the architectural diversity of our cities.

With less than 5 percent of homes in the United States being custom designed by architects, trained professionals must actively participate in shaping new prototypes, creating new house catalogues, and promoting competitions to inform the cultural and physical nature of our communities. To fulfill the legacy of the Living Smart project, it is imperative that all designers continue to refine the theoretical basis of their work and find opportunities to bring it to market.

The City of Portland should be applauded for engaging the international design community in an important civic issue. This collection of exemplary designs for narrow-lot homes serves as an impetus for initiating a dialogue among residents, builders and designers toward creating a new vision for "Living Smart." ♦

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“THE PORTLAND CHAPTER OF THE AIA IS A STRONG SUPPORTER OF EFFORTS AND PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO PROMOTE THE CREATION OF LIVABLE COMMUNITIES AND EXCELLENCE IN DESIGN. THE LIVING SMART COMPETITION IS AN OPPORTUNITY TO ACHIEVE BOTH THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF CONCEPTS FOR AFFORDABLE SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSING THAT IS COMPATIBLE WITH A VARIETY OF NEIGHBORHOODS.”

Richard Mitchell, AIA | President, AIA/Portland Chapter

LIVING SMART EXHIBITION



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FROM 5:30 PM TO 8:30 PM
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Living Smart

BIG IDEAS FOR SMALL LOTS

Designs of Excellence

Competition Host

Commissioner Randy Leonard
City of Portland, Oregon

Competition Advisory Team

Greg Acker—Office of Sustainable Development
Christine Caruso—Portland Planning Commission
Jim Claypool—Bureau of Development Services
Bill Cunningham—Bureau of Planning
Jeff Fish—Home Builders Association of Metropolitan Portland
Jim Harris—Bureau of Development Services
Ty Kovatch—Office of Commissioner Randy Leonard
Marcy McInelly—American Institute of Architects, Portland Chapter
Martha Richards—Brentwood-Darlington Neighborhood Association

Competition Staff

Bureau of Development Services

Susan Feldman—Competition Administrator
Martha Richards—Competition Manager
Susan Hartnett—Project Development
Anne Hill—Publicity
Andy Truong—Website Design
Leslie Wilson—Graphic Design
Fredrick Zal / Atelier Z—Competition Consultant

With Assistance From

Rob Bayley, Kathryn Beaumont, Nathan Benware, Debby Domby-Hood,
Janielle Eveleigh-Tomlin, Lori Graham, Tai Hoang, Mick Labadie,
JoAnn Lee, Steve Lindell, Stephanie Luther, Bang Nguyen, Ken Raddle,
Scott Reynolds, Miho Uzunoe, Mary Volm, Nicole Washington

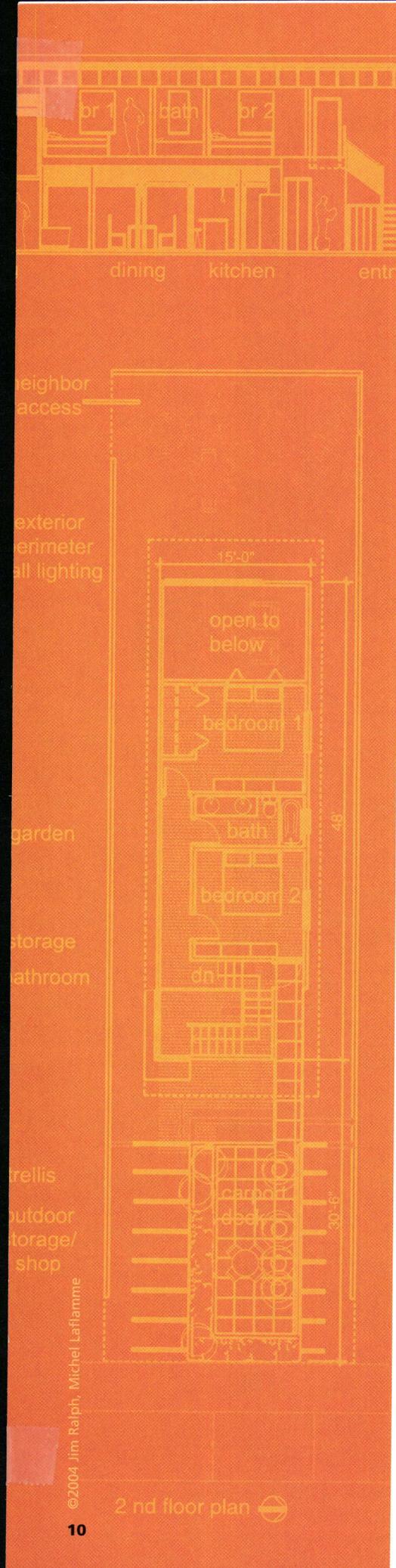
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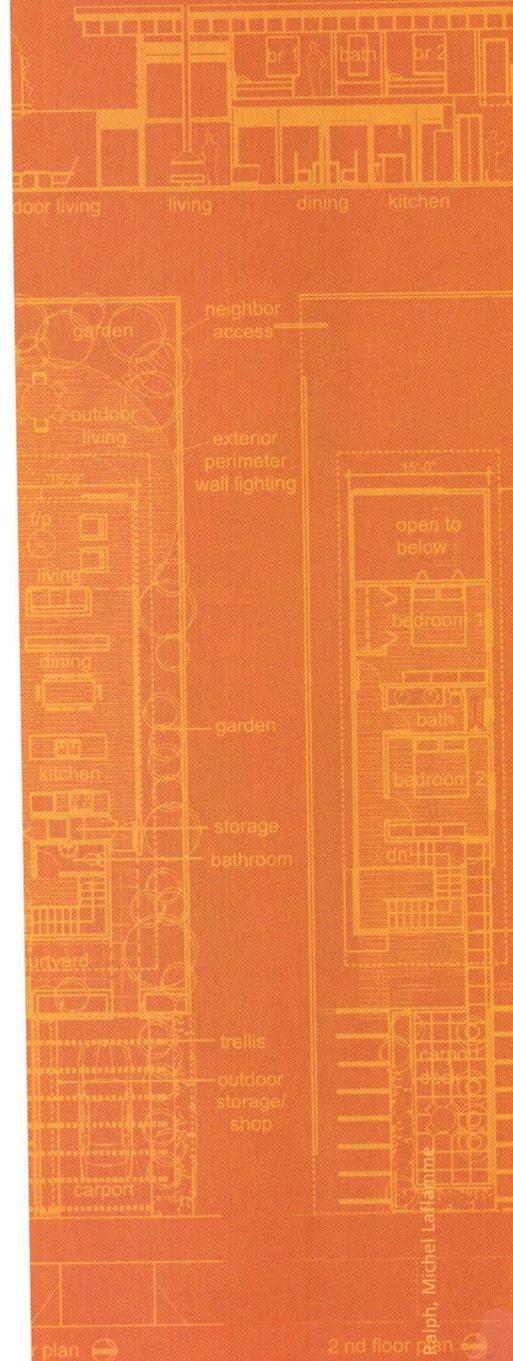


Bureau of Development Services
City of Portland, Oregon

ARCHITECTURE
FOUNDATION
OF OREGON



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The Portland Stretch—Option PDX 1

Central ideas include a first floor enclosed patio that can accommodate a parked car, a street side mass that downplays an already subtle presence and completely glazed first level spaces. The first level glazing allows natural light, a clear and integral link to the outside environment and a larger perceived width.

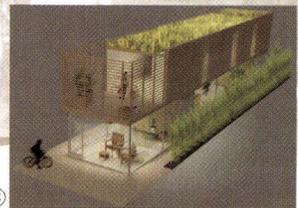
Total square footage: 1950 sq. ft.



(A)

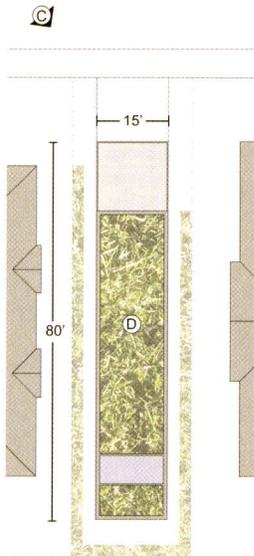


(B)



(C)

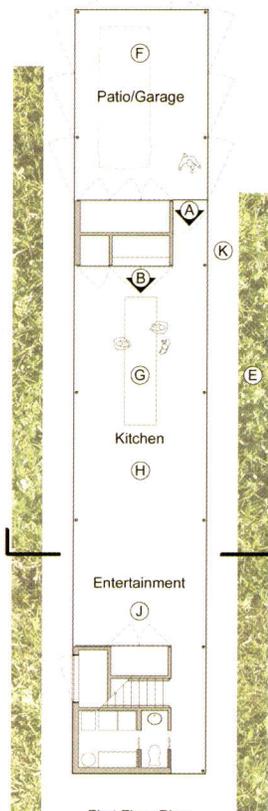
Cross Section
1/8" = 1'-0"



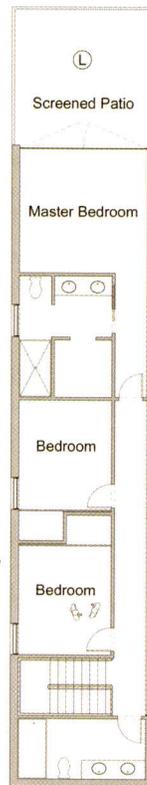
(C)



Site Plan
1/16" = 1'-0"



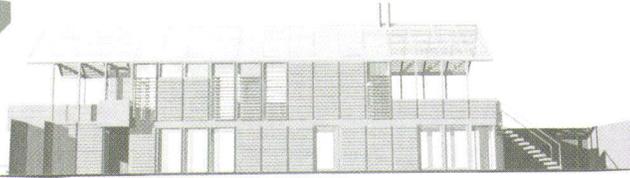
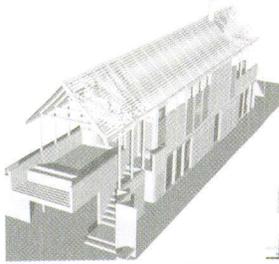
First Floor Plan
1/8" = 1'-0"



Second Floor Plan
1/8" = 1'-0"

Plan Notation:

- (D) Green roof protects waterproofing, reduces water run off and softens the house appearance. The skylight is over the stairway between the first and second floors.
- (E) Bamboo screening creates a visible link to the natural environment, dynamic natural light source, perception of a wider space and provides privacy.
- (F) The ground floor patio can accommodate a parked car and offers concealed storage. If the enclosed patio is used for automobile parking, the completely visible automobile is less disruptive than the large mass of a typical garage.
- (G) The work table style kitchen provides task space that more congenially accommodates several people.
- (H) The first floor plan offers flexible spaces that cater to different lifestyles and program evolution.
- (J) Entertainment equipment is concealed in cabinets under stairway.
- (K) The simple geometry and standard grid are conducive to modular and/or pre-assembled construction techniques.
- (L) The second floor patio is an open space, but screened for privacy. The screening helps diminish the street side massing.



towards a new architecture of mass customization

modular construction for a specific solution

'higher living' home pdx 1

problem: -given the proximity to neighbors, access to natural light on the lower floor is limited.

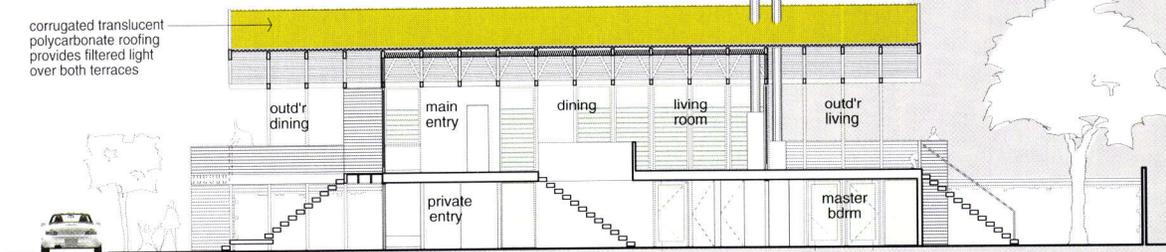
solution: -to maximize natural light where it counts the most, we placed the living area above the bedrooms.
-a polycarbonate covered terrace at each end provides an ideal transition to the outside.

street interaction: -the 'outdoor dining room', strategically placed over the carport, brings life to an area usually neglected.
-a generous landing at the entry stair becomes a welcoming vantage point for public interaction.
-the workshop off the carport adds to this as well.

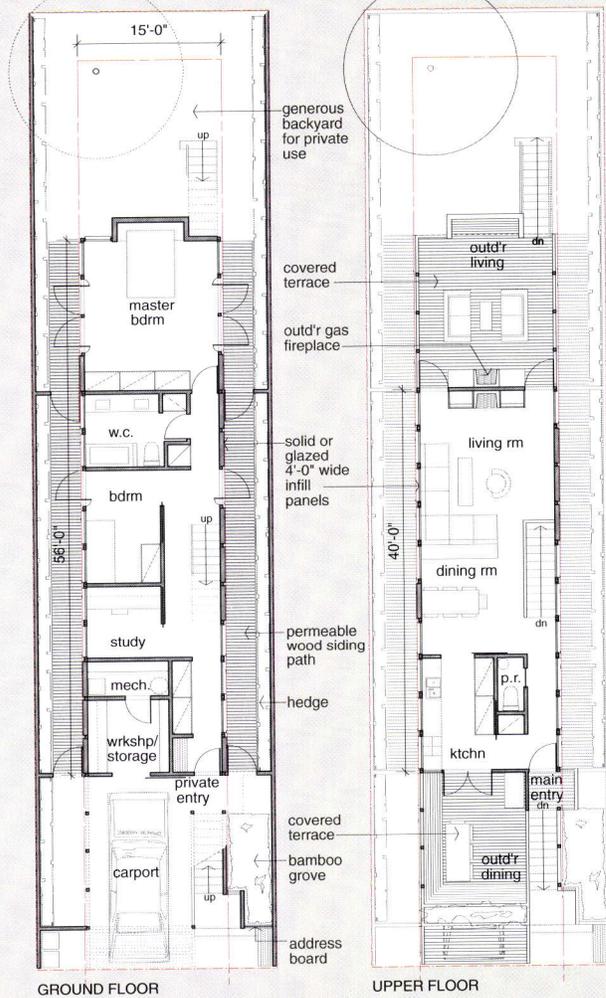
mass customization: -the modular quality of this proposal (4' grid) promotes uniqueness, a rare feature for a non-site specific project.
-depending on privacy and sun orientation, a combination of solid, glazed or louvered panels are fitted to achieve the desired effect.

lower floor: 850 sf/main floor: 600 sf
build'g area: 1,450 sf/build'g coverage: 1,140 sf

corrugated translucent polycarbonate roofing provides filtered light over both terraces

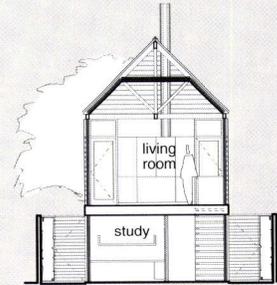


LONGITUDINAL SECTION

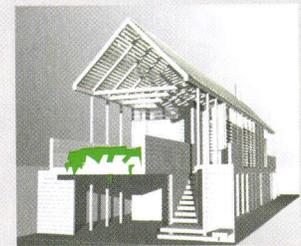


GROUND FLOOR

UPPER FLOOR

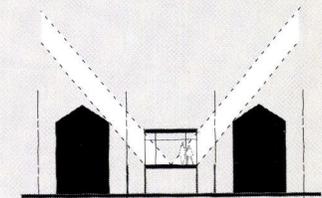


CROSS SECTION



view from the street

-a key element: the healthy relationship between public and private.
-the ground floor is kept low to encourage interaction between the street and the outdoor dining room.

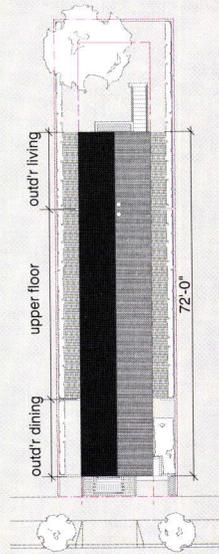


conceptual sketch

-no matter the orientation, the main floor is always bright. the sloped roof was introduced as a contextual gesture.

side yard privacy

-an example of privacy offered by louvered panels.
-other infill options include solid wall, bay window or french balcony.
-solid walls would typically be clad with wood or metal siding.



SITE PLAN



104521133-LT

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PDX1

04.03

04.03 is oriented to the pedestrian and his/her relationship to the environment.

The living spaces in 04.03 are defined by a series of planes and masses set in the landscape, visually borrowing from the exterior to extend the "rooms" outdoors.

04.03 utilizes a basic steel frame and prefabricated wall panels allowing for relatively easy "mass customization" and a reduction in waste. There are no secondary finishes. The construction materials are the finish materials: steel, concrete, stained plywood and glass.

04.03 boasts environmentally sensitive technology, employing passive solar heating principles as well as an in slab radiant heat source.

lot coverage: 1006.00 s.f.

lower level: 759.00 s.f.

upper level: 338.00 s.f.

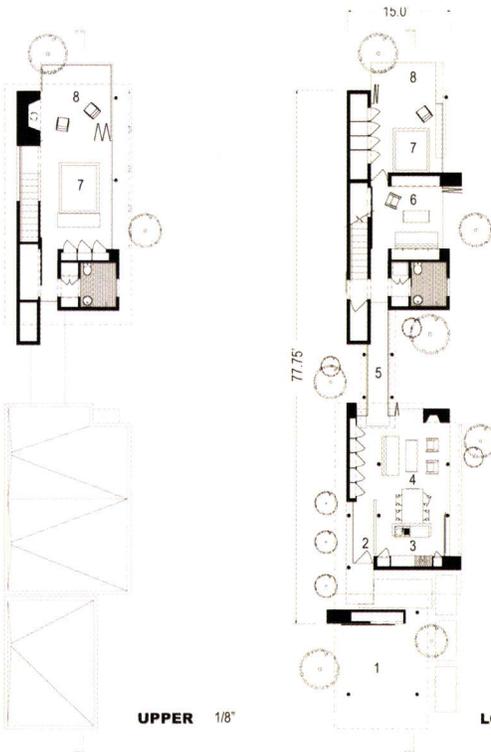
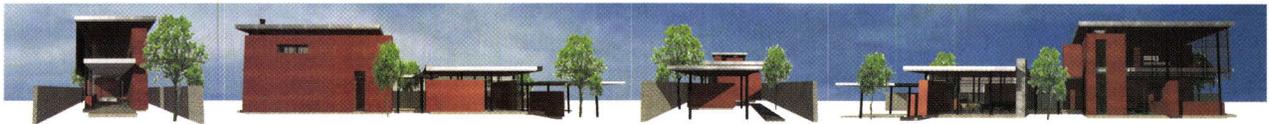
total: 1097.00 s.f.



SECTION 1/8"



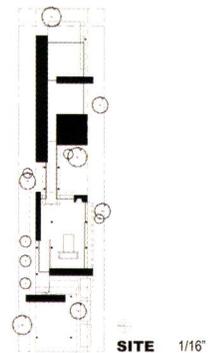
VIEW FROM SOUTH WEST



UPPER 1/8"

LOWER 1/8"

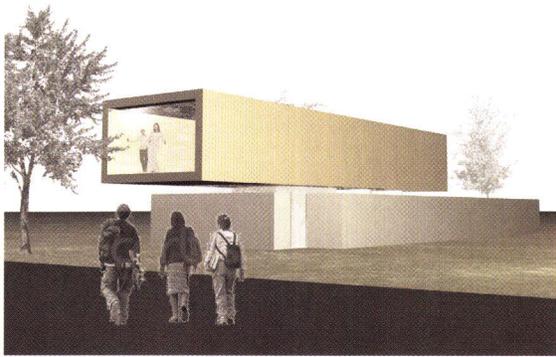
- 1. carport
- 2. entry
- 3. kitchen
- 4. living / dining
- 5. bridge
- 6. family
- 7. bedroom
- 8. patio



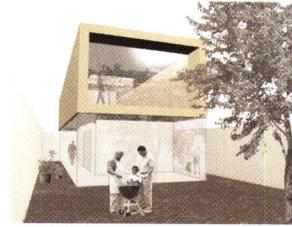
SITE 1/16"

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VIEW FROM STREET



VIEW FROM GARDEN



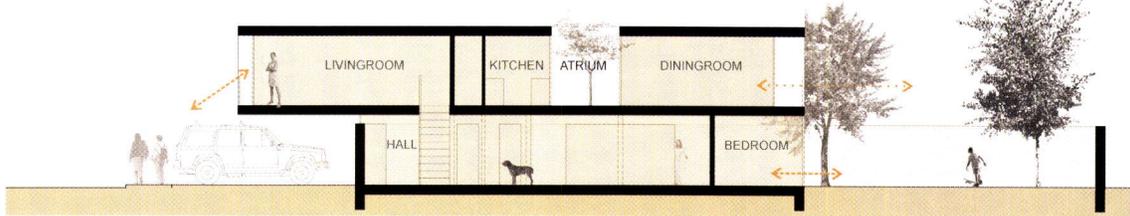
VIEW FROM REAR

SMALL IS BEAUTIFUL

PDX 2

SQ. FOOTAGE: 632 + 653 = 1285 sq.ft.
 BUILDING COVERAGE: 912 sq.ft.
 GARDEN: 1070 sq.ft.

SMALL-IS-BEAUTIFUL IS ABOUT THE TOPICS LIGHT & AIR, PRIVACY & NEIGHBOURHOOD, INSIDE & OUTSIDE. THE GARDEN-WALL ALLOWS THE HUGE GLAZING OF THE PRIVATE ROOMS ON THE GROUND FLOOR. LIGHT & AIR GET INTO THE ROOMS, INSIDE & OUTSIDE SEEM TO MELT AND THE GARDEN APPEARS AS AN EXTENSION OF THE ROOMS. THE COMMON ROOMS ARE IN A WOODEN TUBE THAT FLOATS ABOVE THE GROUND FLOOR. THROUGH THE HUGE WINDOWS AT THE TUBE'S ENDS THE BUILDING COMMUNICATES WITH THE NEIGHBOURHOOD. IN THE CENTER OF THE TUBE AN ATRIUM IS SITUATED.

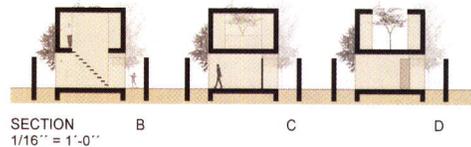


SECTION A 1/8" = 1'-0"

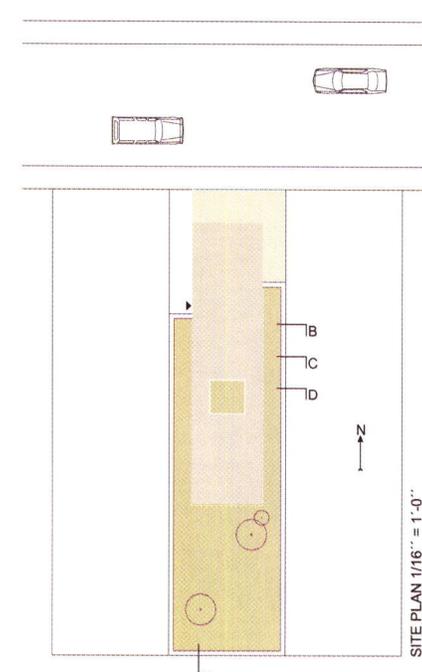


GROUND FLOOR 1/8" = 1'-0"

FIRST FLOOR 1/8" = 1'-0"



SECTION 1/16" = 1'-0"



SITE PLAN 1/16" = 1'-0"

104628158-WA

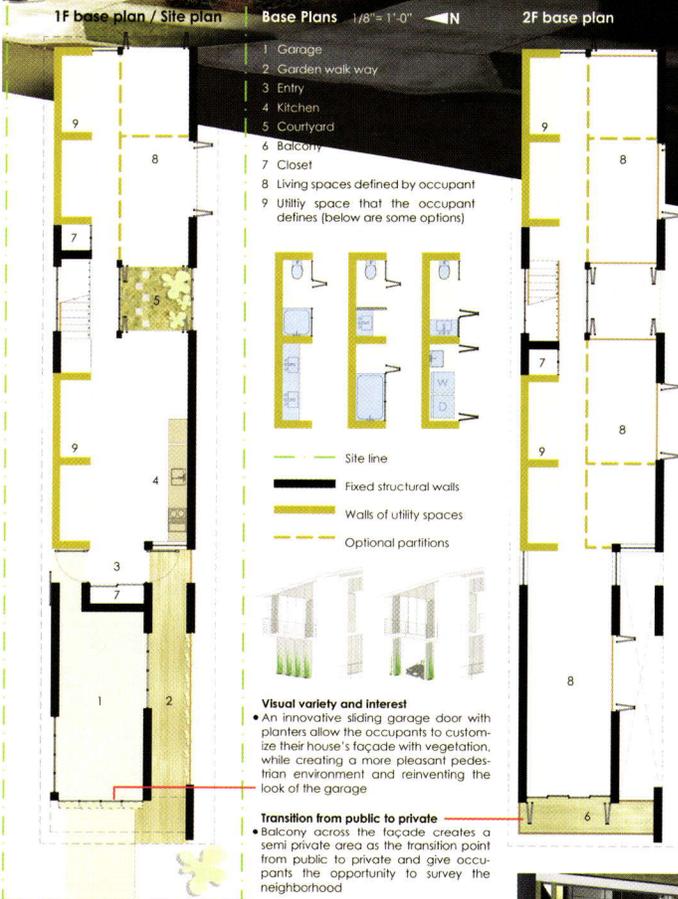
©2004 HANNES WIND, JULIA ZELENY



Open House

is an innovative project designed to be flexible to serve the needs of its occupants. The plan, skin and appearance of the building can be altered with minimal effort without disturbing the main structure of the house. Furthermore, privacy as well as sustainable issues such as maximizing natural lighting, ventilation and views to the outside are integrated within the design, enhancing its effectiveness to please each and every occupant.

Competition category - PDX1
 Square footage of 2 floors - 1180 sq. ft. each
 Total square footage of house - 2360 sq. ft.
 Building coverage - 1230 sq. ft.



Accommodating modern amenities and range of life styles

Below are 3 possible scenarios of spaces for 3 different lifestyles; the utility spaces (the green area) changes to serve the function of the adjacent spaces.



For the working couple

- large master bedroom
- his and her offices upstairs
- library downstairs with the kitchen and dining area



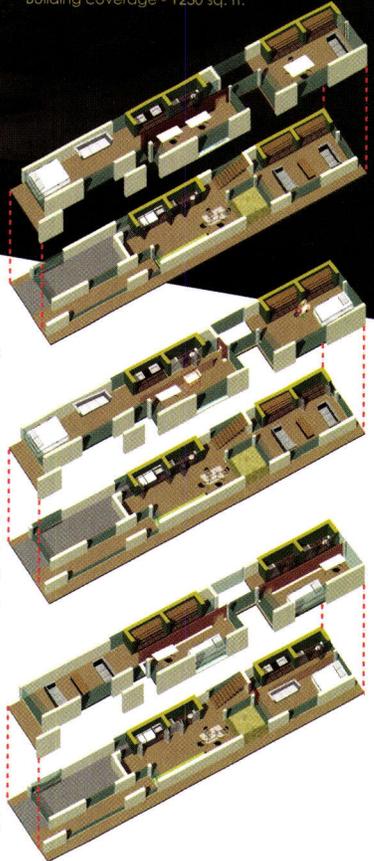
For the couple with the new baby

- baby room close by the master bedroom
- with the playroom and future bedroom upstairs
- living and dining room are downstairs



For the full size family

- large living room located at the front of the house
- while 3 bedrooms are located at the back of the house for more privacy



Visual variety and interest

- An innovative sliding garage door with planters allow the occupants to customize their house's facade with vegetation, while creating a more pleasant pedestrian environment and reinventing the look of the garage

Transition from public to private

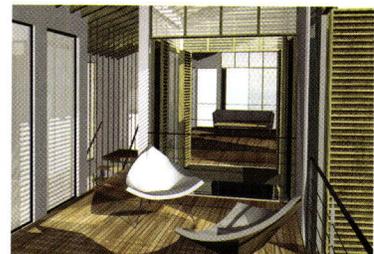
- Balcony across the facade creates a semi private area as the transition point from public to private and give occupants the opportunity to survey the neighborhood

Sustainable Ideas

- There is no below grade construction, minimal amount of land is disturbed
- All utility spaces are at the north side, while living area is at the south to take advantage of the natural sun light and thermal heat gain, minimizing lighting and heating expenses
- Roof rises and opens up to the south side of the house allowing natural sun light to penetrate the interior spaces even if the neighboring houses are in close proximity
- Central garden allows each room to have its own window and view, maximizing the amount of natural light and ventilation within the house



Interior view of courtyard from first floor



Interior view of opening to below from the second floor

1044301626-Cj.

The UN-Private Residence

The design for the UN-Private residence saw a need for the single family home to have a presence on the street. The Design allows for the UN-folding of the front façade bringing the living area out to the semi-private porch. Doing so extends the living room to the front and side yard property lines.

Building Section

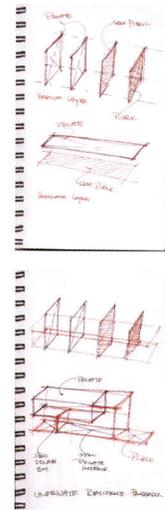


Providing a shared driveway leads to a carport in the rear. The car is "optional" where and when a car is not used this space turns into a yard for the family to use. A sliding gate transforms this yard to a private area. The multi-purpose use of the exterior space leads to zero maintenance lawn, where no unnecessary resources are needed to maintain it.

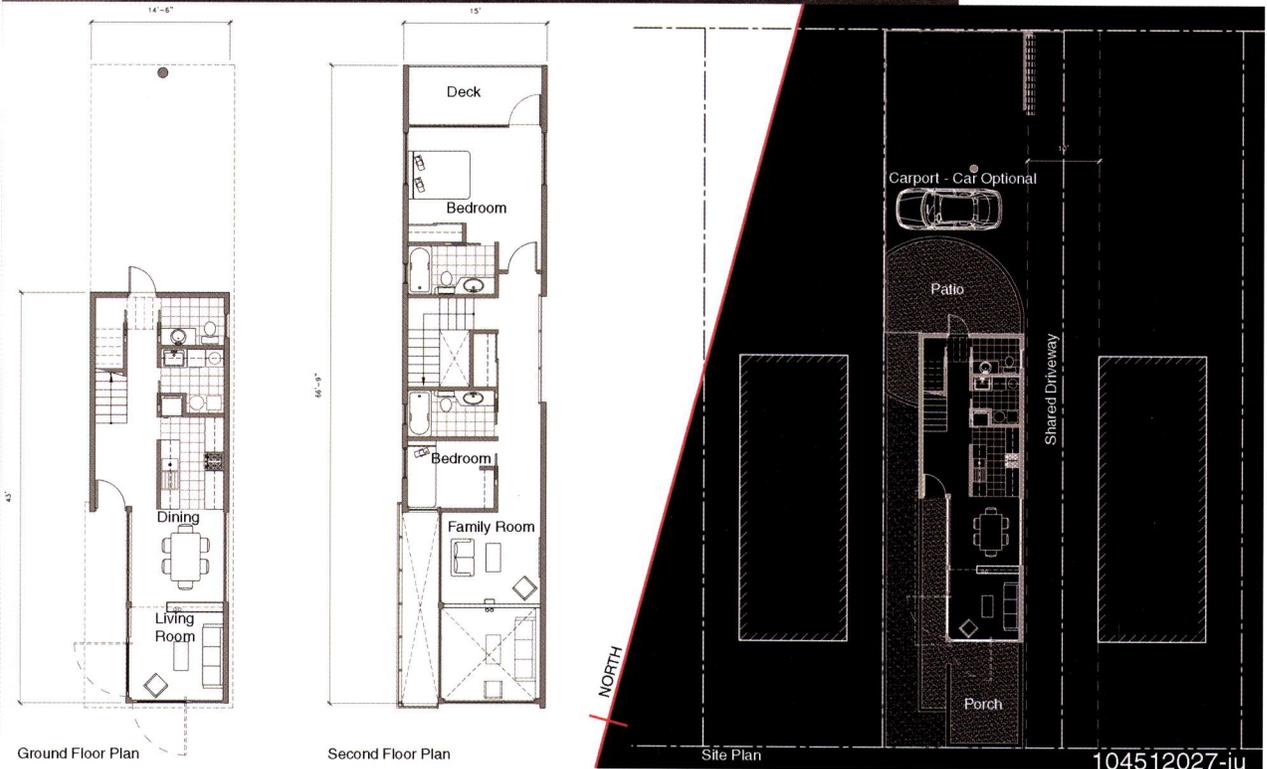
Category PDX1
 Ground Floor = 545.0 sq.ft
 Second Floor = 700.0 sq.ft
 Total Area = 1245.0 sq.ft

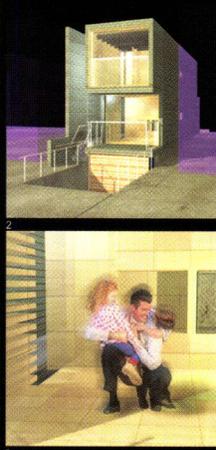


Perspective from Street



Concept - Private Space vs. Public Space





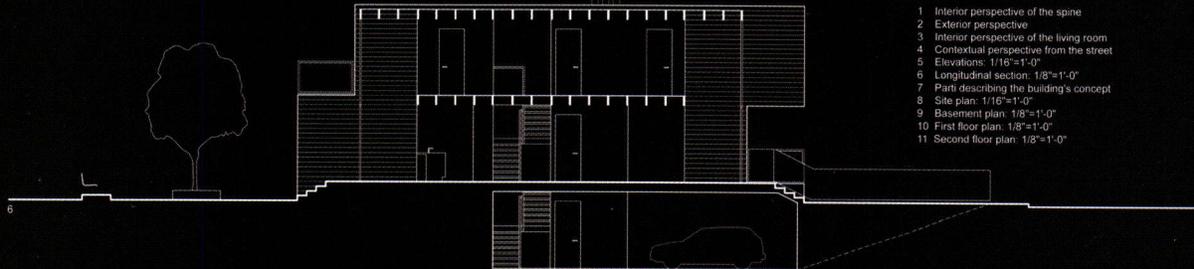
PDX1
SPINE HOUSE
 Total Sq. Ft: 1400 sq.ft.
 Building Coverage: 800 sq.ft.

As the name implies, the 'Spine House' is based on a continuous path that traverses the entire length of the site. The path connects the site and provides an anchor for program.

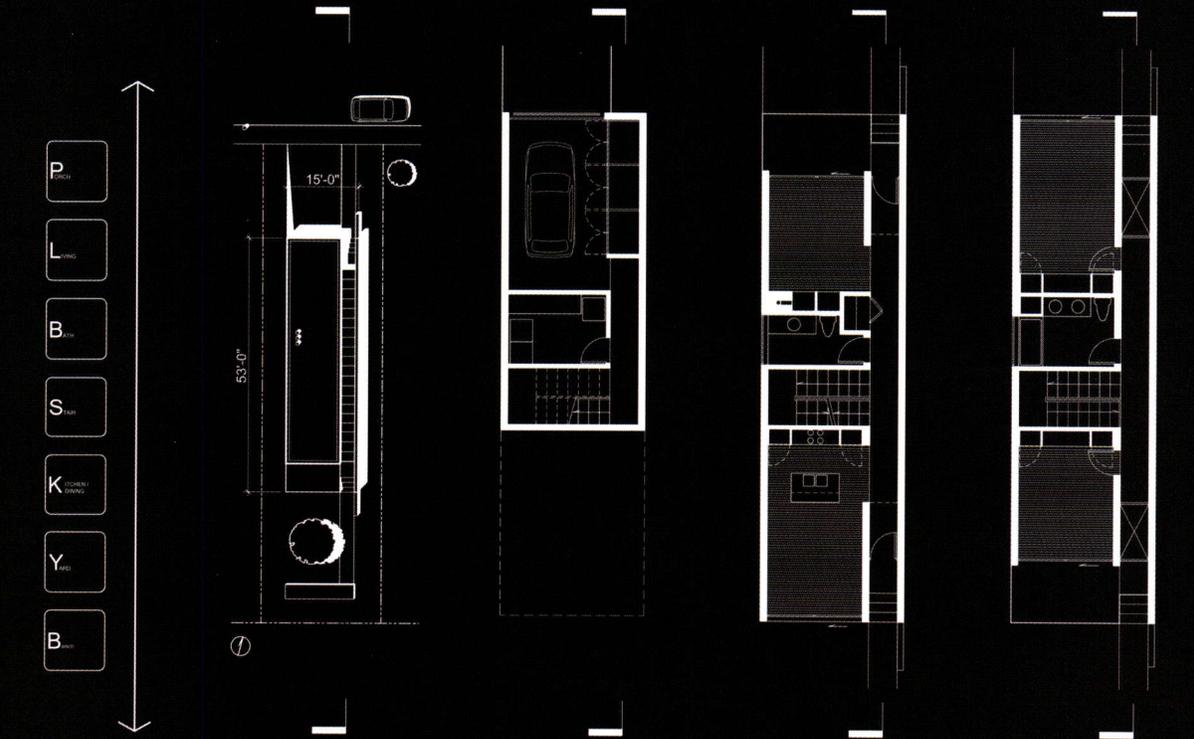
Within the house, the spine becomes a 2-storey high space, providing a sense of spaciousness on a site that is lacking in horizontal space.

At the front of the house a porch creates the opportunity for interaction with neighbors and other members of the community. In addition, the porch diverts attention from the sunken garage below.

With conventional wood-frame construction in mind, the house is capable of being built with little cost or difficulty - ideal for first time buyers.



- 1 Interior perspective of the spine
- 2 Exterior perspective
- 3 Interior perspective of the living room
- 4 Contextual perspective from the street
- 5 Elevations: 1/16"=1'-0"
- 6 Longitudinal section: 1/8"=1'-0"
- 7 Plan describing the building's concept
- 8 Site plan: 1/16"=1'-0"
- 9 Basement plan: 1/8"=1'-0"
- 10 First floor plan: 1/8"=1'-0"
- 11 Second floor plan: 1/8"=1'-0"



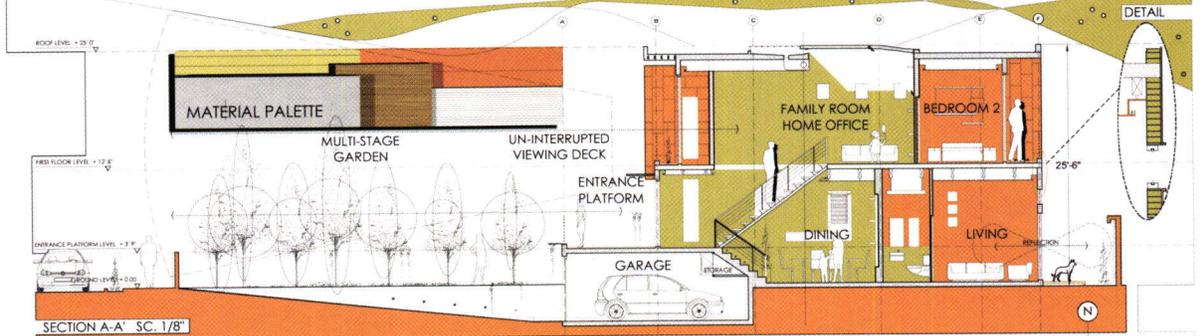
1044211036-Wo

©2004 OMAR GANDHI, JULIAN CARRITE

PDX 1 : NARROW LOT HOUSE COMPETITION

HAVING LIVED IN SUCH HOUSING TYPES DURING MY EARLY YOUTH, I HAVE DEVELOPED A STRONG VISION OF HOW A NARROW LOT HOUSE SHOULD FUNCTION:

- SPINAL SERVICES:** THIS IS A SYSTEM WHICH COMPRESSES ALL SERVICES ALONG THE CENTRAL AXIS OF THE HOUSE, WHILE KEEPING INSTALLATIONS ACCESSIBLE FROM THE OUTSIDE.
- SOLAR PANELS:** CAPABLE OF HEATING WATER AND GENERATING ELECTRICITY, AS WELL AS GARBAGE DISPOSAL MECHANISMS AND RECYCLING FACILITIES, ARE ALSO LOCATED ON AND WITHIN THIS SPINE.
- OPEN VIEWS:** VIEWS REMAIN OPEN IN ORDER TO PROVIDE A SENSE OF SECURITY AND TO LINK THE USERS WITH NATURE.
- GREEN SPACE:** A GREEN VOID DIVIDES THE EXTERNAL AREAS INTO PRIVATE, SEMI-PRIVATE AND PUBLIC ZONES.
- TERRACES:** TERRACES REACH OUT INTO THE LANDSCAPE PROVIDING EASY ACCESS AND FIRE EGRESS.
- MIRRORS:** A SET OF REFLECTIVE SURFACES PROJECTS THE INTERIOR ONTO THE EXTERIOR AND AMPLIFIES THEIR CONNECTION.
- SUNSHINE:** GARAGE PREVENTS A DISRUPTION OF THE VIEWS.
- FLEXIBILITY:** ALLOWS ALL AREAS TO BE EITHER OPEN OR COMPARTMENTED IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE DIFFERENT USES (DOMESTIC OR PROFESSIONAL).
- MATERIALS:** ABSORB ENERGY FROM THE ENVIRONMENT, AND THEIR TEXTURES AND REFLECTIVE QUALITIES INTERACT WITH LIGHT.
- COLOUR:** MAINTAINS PORTLAND'S AESTHETIC PALETTE.
- CONSTRUCTION:** CONCRETE, BRICK, STUCCO, WOOD AND METAL.



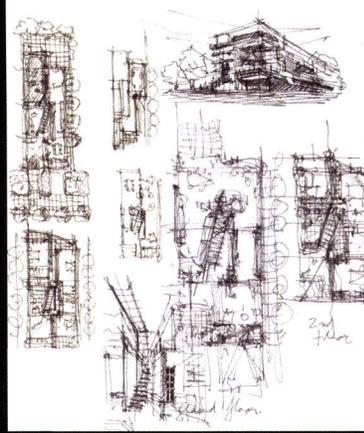
- ENTRANCE DECK
 - ENTRANCE PLATFORM
 - FAMILY DINING
 - SOCIAL BATHROOM
 - FAMILY LIVING
 - KITCHEN
 - UTILITY ROOM
 - BEDROOM 1 TERRACE
 - FAMILY / OFFICE
 - BEDROOM 2
 - BEDROOM 2 TERRACE
 - BEDROOM 1 TERRACE
- FLOOR AREA 1: 615sq.ft
 FLOOR AREA 2: 632sq.ft
 TOTAL AREA : 1247sq.ft

REG No. 1046121924 - IB

©2004 JAZZ KALIRAI, ISABEL TOBAR, SANTIAGO MORALES



PERSPECTIVE



PDX1 - Esquisse

The proposed design is a creative and efficient solution to a very challenging site condition for an in-fill lot.

Garage - accommodate two cars

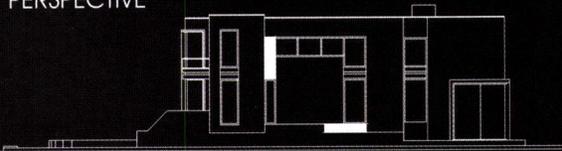
Ground floor - 902 sft-structured on three layers at different elevations, allows a fluent relationship between different functions: entrance-gallery, kitchen -dining, study - living room.

Second floor - 895 sft- is a three bedroom layout.

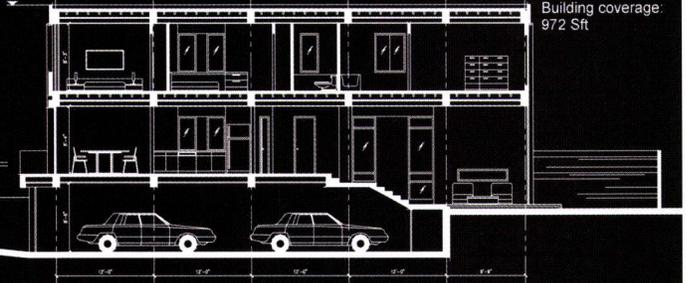
Structural system - concrete base up to the first floor slab, engineered floor system for cost effective and quiet floor performance.

Finishes -cultured stone veneer at the base and feature elements, stucco in white and eggshell colour, hardwood flooring at ground floor and carpet at the second floor, clear glass for windows in wood framing, wood trim at as decorative elements.

Composition- clean and crisp volumes in a layering system of materials, small amount of fenestration along the lot sides.



North elevation



Section A-A

Building coverage: 972 Sft



Living room-Fire Place



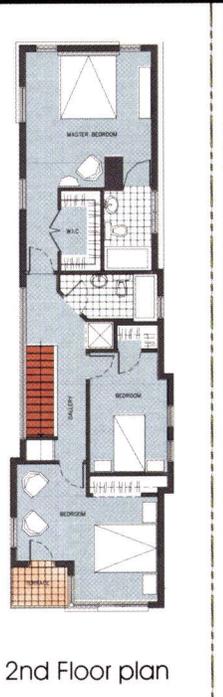
Gallery



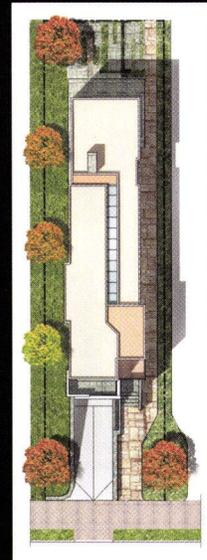
Entrance - Gallery



Ground floor plan



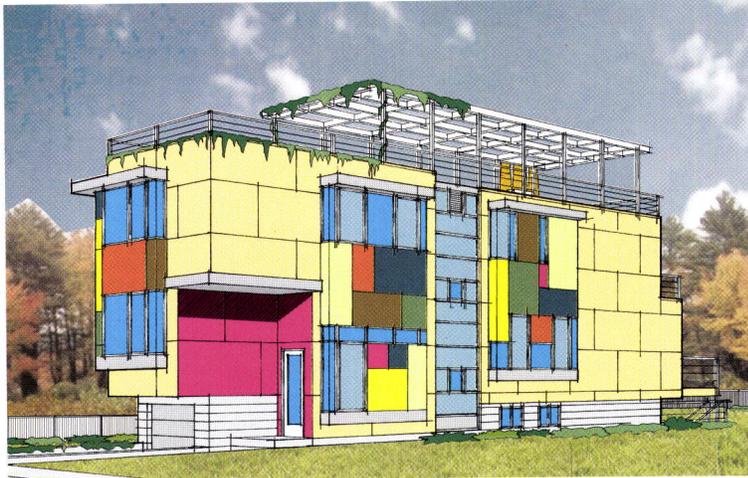
2nd Floor plan



Site Plan



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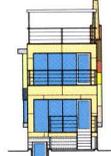


A House of Wood for Portland - PDX 1

The house maximizes its use of wood, a recyclable, renewable, low embodied energy, locally produced building product. Pre-manufactured, factory cut SIPs panels, and engineered-lumber floors are assembled on-site above an insulated CMU foundation. Pre-finished wood windows, doors, railings, decking, trim, and veneered plywood skin panels enclose the structure, while a roof garden and deck increase the house's useable area. Photovoltaic cells suspended in tempered glass panels provide electricity and partially filter sunlight above the roof deck. The roof garden insulates, reduces heat island effects and is maintained with collected rainwater. Clear and translucent low-E glazing at the bays maximize views, daylighting and privacy.

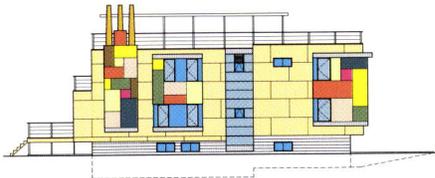


front

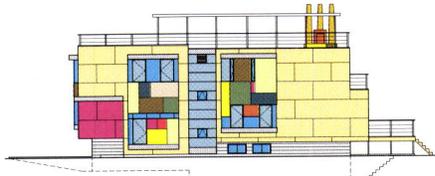


rear

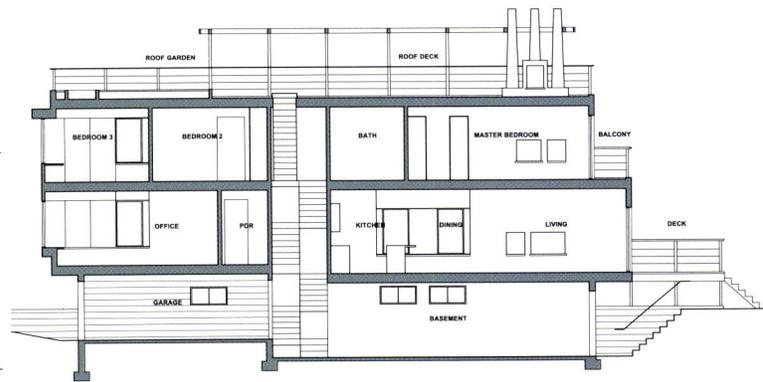
ground:	809 sf
first:	745 sf
second:	792 sf
building coverage:	965 sf
total:	2346 sf



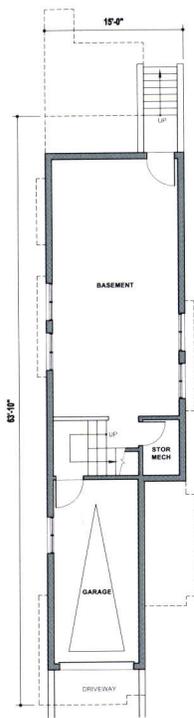
left side



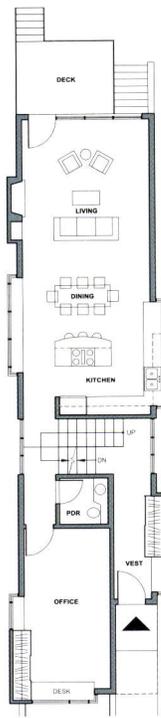
right side



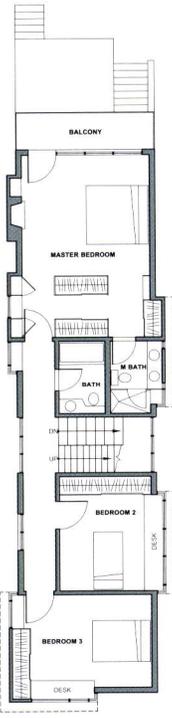
section



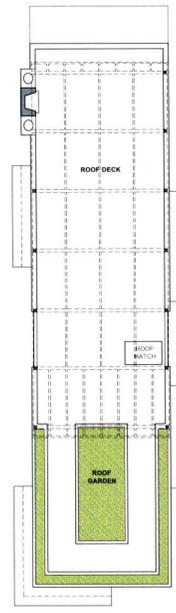
ground



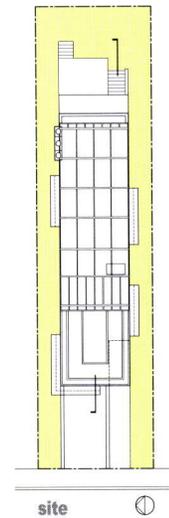
first



second

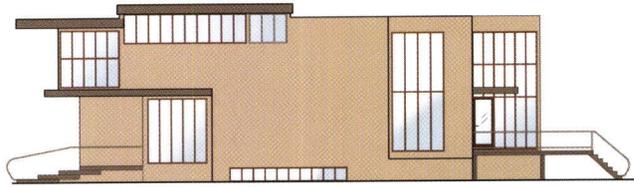


roof



site

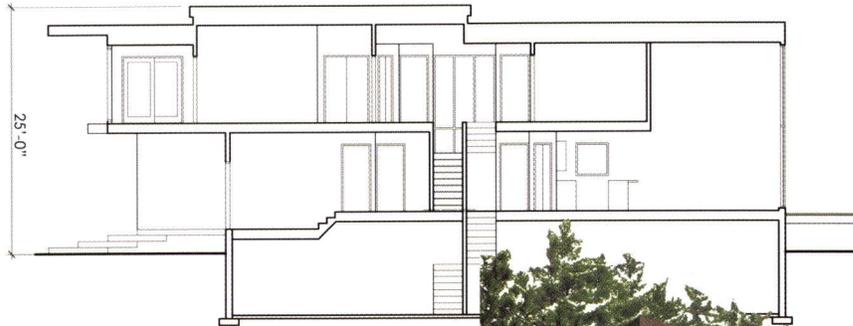
104541226-9y



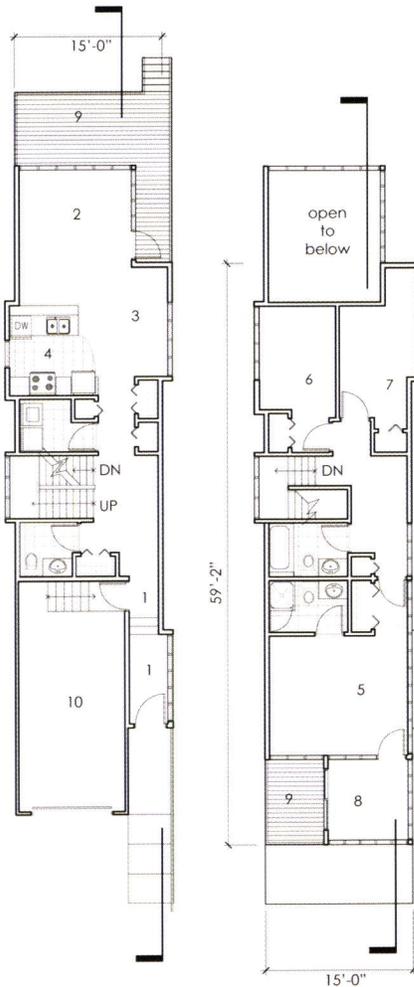
SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



BUILDING SECTION



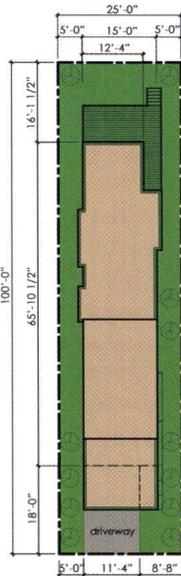
MAIN FLOOR
969 SQ. FT.

SECOND FLOOR
770 SQ. FT.

- 1. Entry
- 2. Living room
- 3. Dining room
- 4. Kitchen
- 5. Master Bedroom
- 6. Bedroom
- 7. Bedroom
- 8. Sun Room
- 9. Deck
- 10. Garage



OPEN FRAME HOUSE



SITE PLAN
COVERAGE: 1138 SQ. FT.

Registration # 1047261326-FK

**PDX 1
Open Frame House**

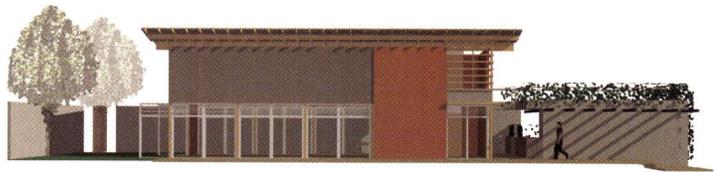
The Open Frame House is a two story house with an attached single garage situated on a narrow 25'x100' lot in the City of Portland. The house is 1739 sq. ft in total; 969 sq. ft. on the main floor including garage; 770 sq. ft on the second floor; site coverage of 1138 sq. ft.

The Open Frame House synthesizes an open and airy space created by high ceilings and large windows with an intimate environment through the use of wood, warm colours and protective overhangs. The expansive windows on all levels ensure good visibility to the street and neighborhood, and the play of light and shadows on the façade surface create a welcoming impression.

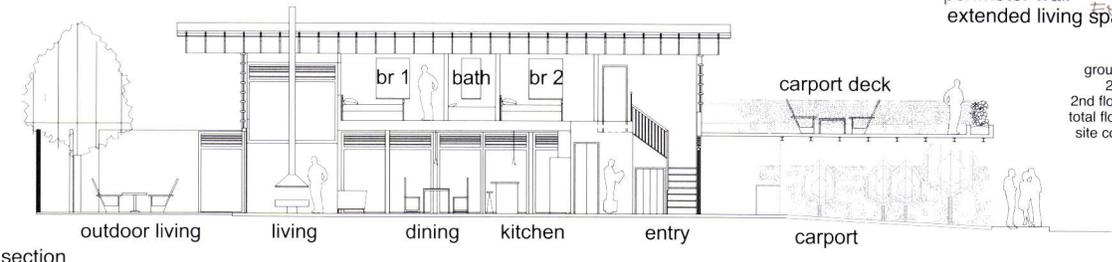
Energy efficiency and sustainable design features are incorporated throughout the house through the use of wall and roof assemblies with high R-values and energy efficient windows. An environmentally "healthy house" with good indoor air quality is assured by the careful selection of interior products and materials.

DWELLING that has

- plan
- flow/ spill - simple plan simple life
- garden door
- opportunity to meet your neighbor
- carport deck
- street dialogue
- trellis/ rafters
- rhythm/ light
- perimeter wall
- extended living space

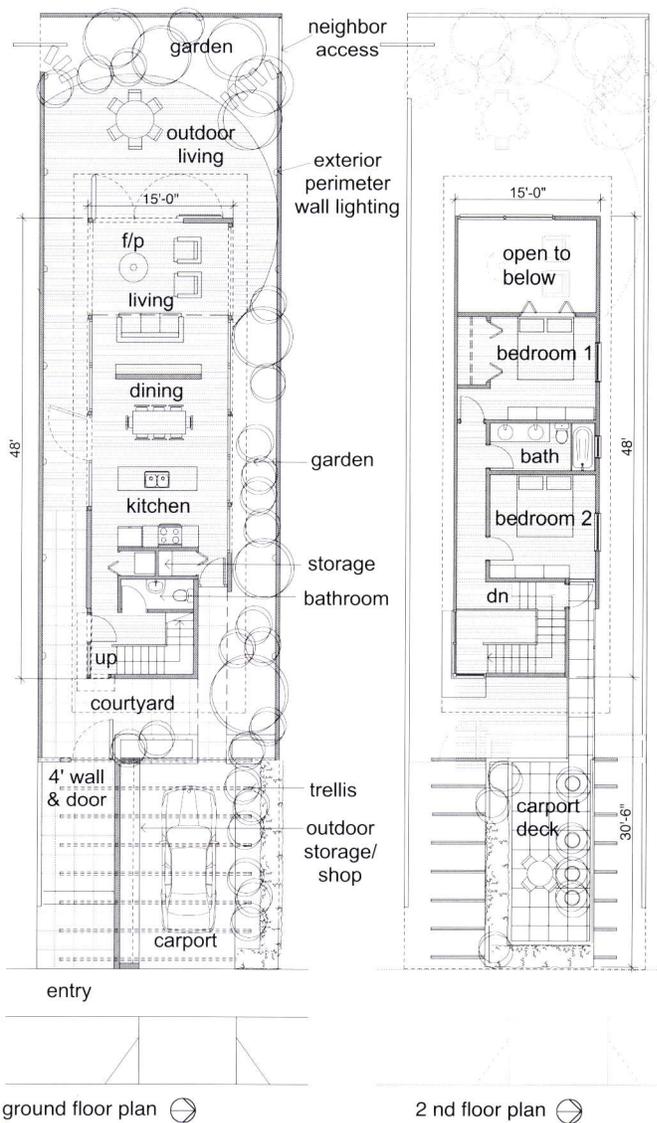


south elevation



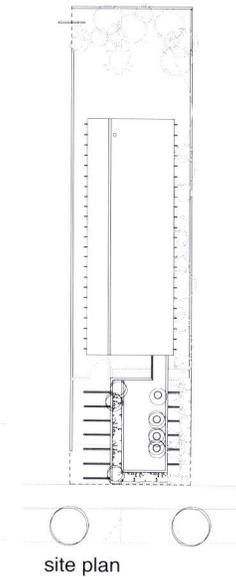
section

	area's
ground floor:	695 sq ft
2nd floor:	555 sq ft
2nd floor deck:	290 sq ft
total floor area:	1250 sq ft
site coverage:	1010 sq ft

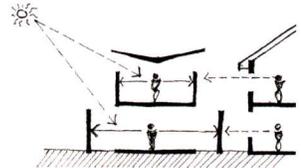


ground floor plan

2 nd floor plan



site plan



1047111559-e6

©2004 JIM RALPH, MICHEL LAFLAMME



'SOLUTION OF IDEALS' PDX1

What is an ideal house? That depends on to whom the question is posed. To that end, it can be said, based on multiple 'personal' assessments be it realistic or not, that there can be not one ideal house but many ideal houses. Such an answer essentially renders the question as an invalid means of launching a design inquiry where the by-product is expected to render a 'singular' ideal solution. Recognizing the fallacy of the question, this proposal seeks not for the ideal solution but the solution of 'ideals'-ideals as established by the hard facts of contemporary architectural practices: owner profiles, lifestyle agenda, consumer behavior, functional agenda, economic data, zoning regulations, market forces, socio/political forces, cultural phenomenon, environmental agenda, etc. We seek not for new formal definitions but rather to reposition existing constraints with the intent of yielding intelligent scenarios for living smart.

Total Square Footage: 1,885 sq. ft.
 Ground Floor Square Footage: 1,075 sq. ft.
 Second Floor Square Footage: 810 sq. ft.
 Building Coverage: 1,114 sq. ft.

BUYER PROFILES

We will first try to identify the buyer profiles that are most likely to purchase the potential target units for the project. In order to do so, we will first try to identify the buyer profiles that are most likely to purchase the potential target units for the project. In order to do so, we will first try to identify the buyer profiles that are most likely to purchase the potential target units for the project.

LIFESTYLE MENU

Buyer profiles are identified by the project team based on the site of the building. Who are the users and what would be their lifestyle requirements? We will first try to identify the buyer profiles that are most likely to purchase the potential target units for the project.

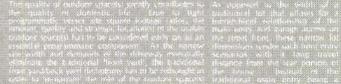
MASSING AND PLANNING SAMPLING

Baseline sampling of planning and massing solutions specific to the project. The density scenarios are established by the project team.

Scenario	Units	Area (sq. ft.)	Price Range
L-1	10	1,000	\$150,000 - \$200,000
M-2	15	1,500	\$200,000 - \$250,000
M-4	20	2,000	\$250,000 - \$300,000
M-6	25	2,500	\$300,000 - \$350,000
M-12	30	3,000	\$350,000 - \$400,000
M-18	35	3,500	\$400,000 - \$450,000
H-12	40	4,000	\$450,000 - \$500,000

EXTENSION OF DINING PROGRAM

Windows



A showing scenario used to test the implications of the project. The hypothetical neighborhood layout is shown to illustrate the potential for a high-density residential development. The layout includes a mix of unit types and densities, with a focus on maximizing the use of the site.

1044181315-WV

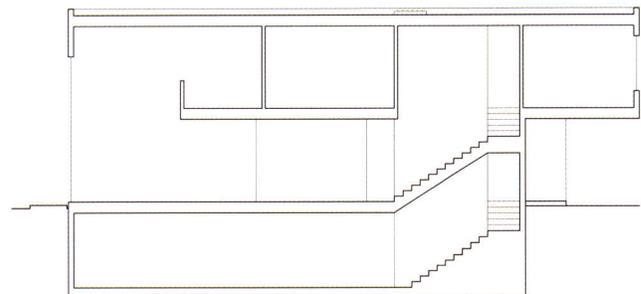
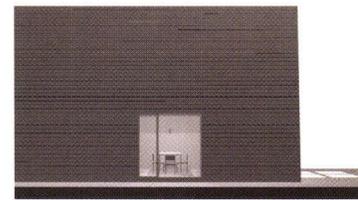


**AUTOBARR
PDX 1**

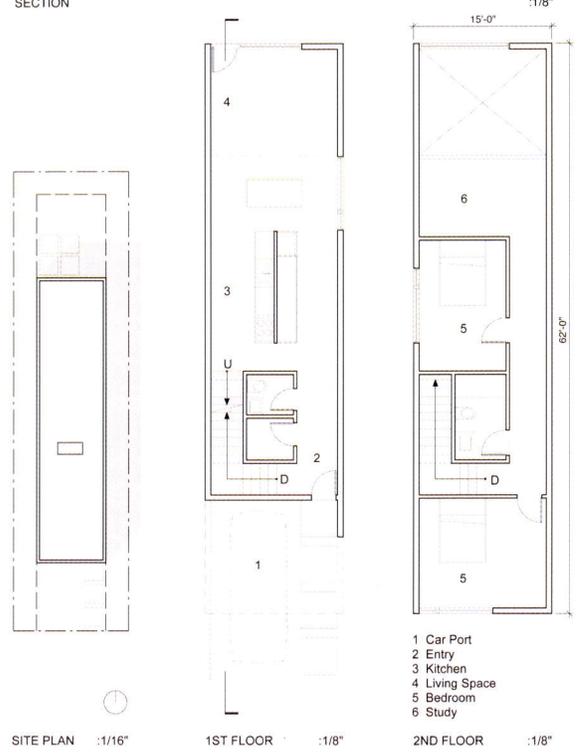
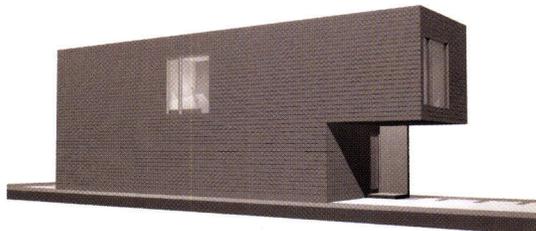


Autobarr is the willful embrace of the garage. The traditionally enclosed garage space is substituted with a carport. The open plan allows for multiple configurations and increased sense of space despite the constraints of the thin property. Large windows reinforce the capaciousness. The exterior cladding, comprised of local lumber, is a 'rain screen' which improves waterproofing and insulative value. The interior is warmed by means of hydronic radiant floor heating, and is fed by an energy-efficient on-demand water heater. The house is further insulated by a 'green roof' which carries the added benefits of increased storm water retention and a reduction of the 'Urban Heat Island Effect'.

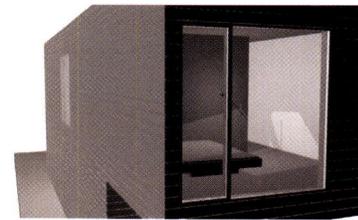
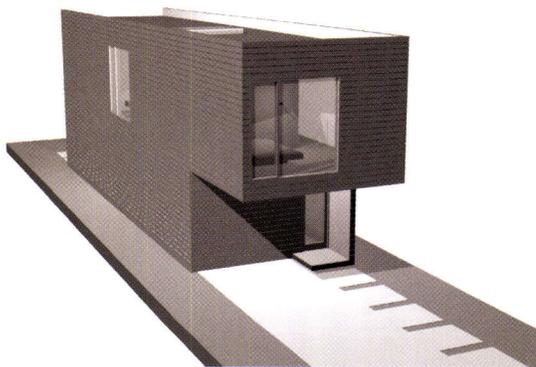
Basement: 745 SF
 1st Floor: 745 SF
 2nd Floor: 745 SF
 Total Square Footage: 2,235 SF
 Building Coverage: 930 SF (w/ overhang)



SECTION



- 1 Car Port
- 2 Entry
- 3 Kitchen
- 4 Living Space
- 5 Bedroom
- 6 Study



104761820-MQ

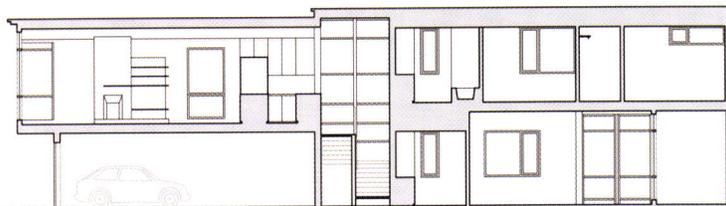
©2004 PETER ALBERTSON, MICHAEL BOES



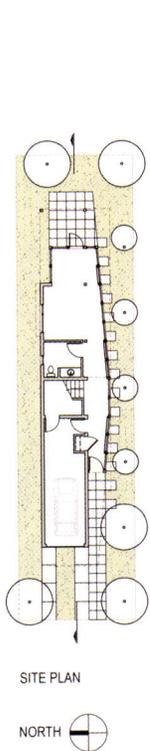
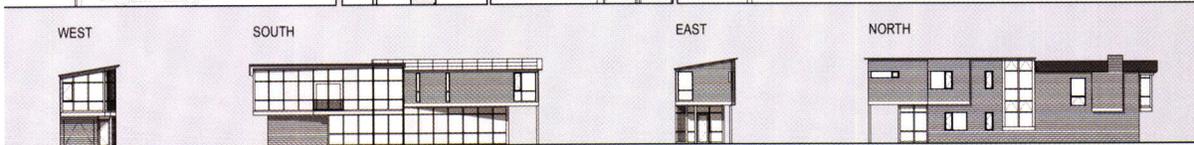
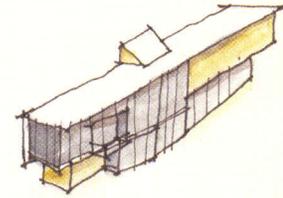
Tapered House PDX 1

By using a tapered form the House extends and widens the available site for residents. Public functions bend along the south bringing in light while increasing the outdoor spaces. The building skin reflects the distinction of open shared spaces with a panelized system of glass and resin plywood with the more private space wrapped with horizontal siding. The living room taper permits space for large shade trees on the south edge of the site allowing winter sun in and keeping summer sun out, while giving the 2nd story living room a connection to the ground below. The flexible space taper creates a more generous back yard area. A central stair filled with north light is the service backbone of the house providing circulation, mechanical + plumbing connections and acting as a stacked ventilation chimney. Now or in future the south tilted roof above the bedrooms could house an array of photovoltaic cells that will power the house. The front roof will collect water to be used in a gray-water re-use system with the remaining roof area water collecting in a storage tank for landscape irrigation.

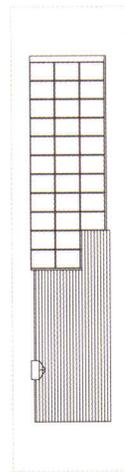
Building Coverage: 1120 sf
 Level 1 Area: 825 sf
 Level 2 Area: 1110 sf
 Total Area: 1935 sf



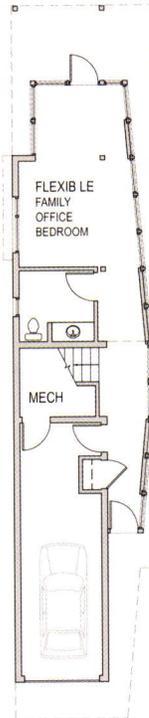
SECTION



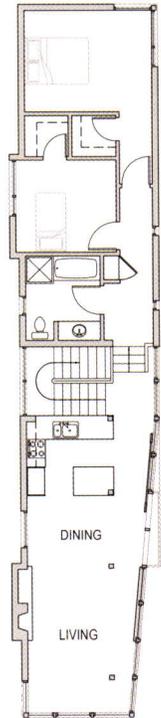
SITE PLAN



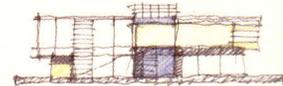
ROOF PLAN



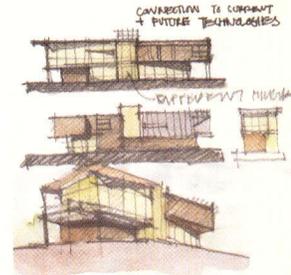
GROUND FLOOR



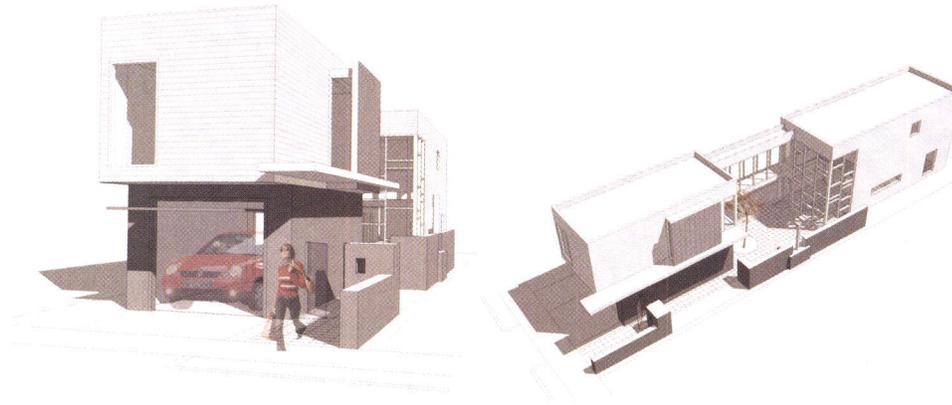
SECOND FLOOR



STUDY DRAWINGS



104571540-fh

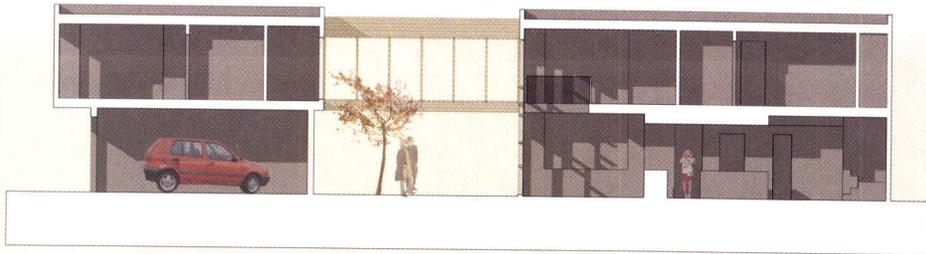


**PDX-1
Outside - In**

This design engages the community by the compositional balance of a light cantilevered canopy, and a solid garden wall to define a metaphorical front door. The procession into the site along the garden wall gradually reveals the true heart of this house - its courtyard.

Cultural premiums placed on the environment set a precedence to develop a vernacular between interior and exterior space. Solid edges and transparent lines define these boundaries while an underlying uniformity of materials and transparency blur these edges creating an invitation to this exterior room. The literal connection of one mass to the other with a translucent bridge further develops this discussion in section and effectively steals additional light into both the interior and exterior spaces.

Building Coverage: 1170 sf
Level 1 Living: 610.5 sf
Garage: 300 sf
Level 2 Living: 1080 sf



1045251419-CA

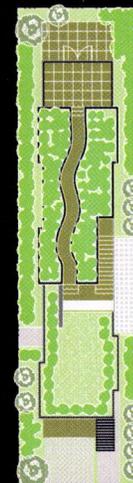
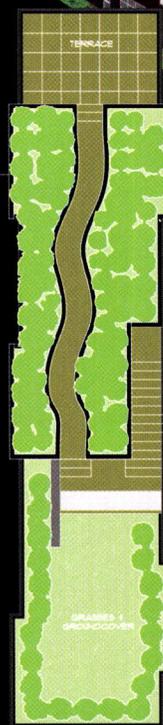
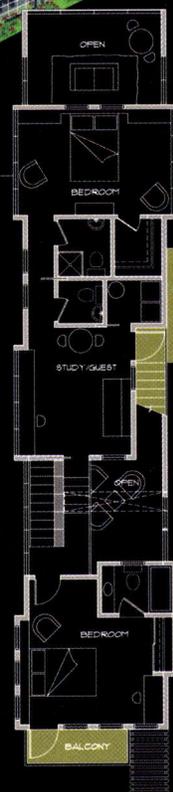
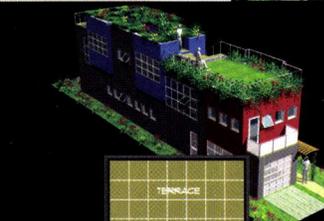
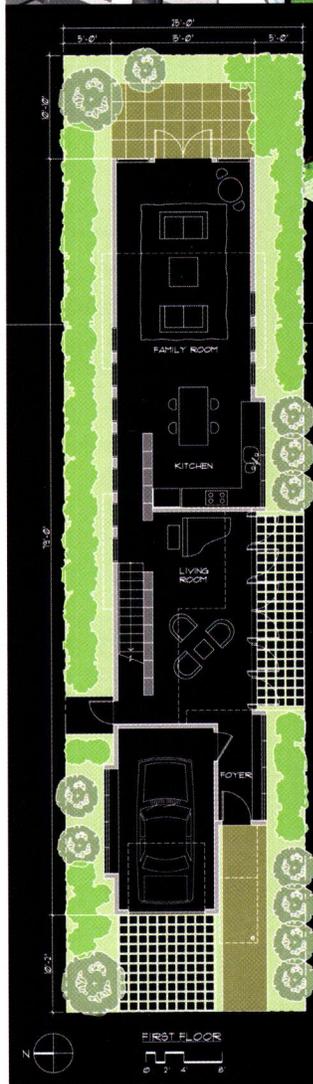
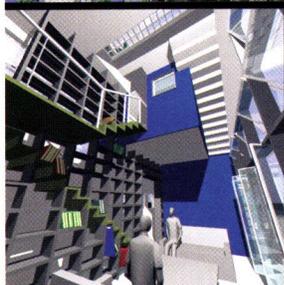
©2004 JORGE ABAD, JAMEY GLUECK, ED GORDON, FRED JERNIGAN, ROB ANASTES, RHONDA ANGERIO, KENYON WORELL



Living Smart: A Green Lot
PDX 1

- Diverse open spaces including roof garden adds outdoor area
- Mass of garden provides thermal insulation and can be used for food growing
- Tall rooms provide spaciousness while expanding visual connections to the related outdoor spaces
- Open flexible spaces and rooms allow many possible uses
- Variety in the fenestration gives different effects and light qualities, while preserving privacy; provides abundant daylighting to save energy
- Simple massing with variety of siding materials that blur interior-exterior boundaries
- Fly-ash concrete, recycled and non-emitting construction materials
- Integration of staircase + bookshelf maximizes functional space

coverage: 1243 sf
total area: 2152 sf



FIRST FLOOR

SECOND FLOOR

ROOF GARDEN

SITE PLAN
0 4 8

104519233-SS

PDX-1

Neighbory Neighbors

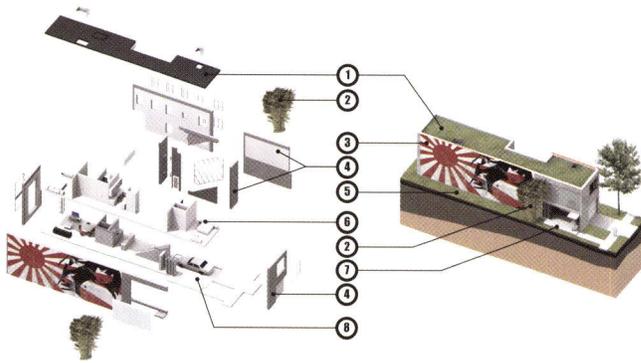
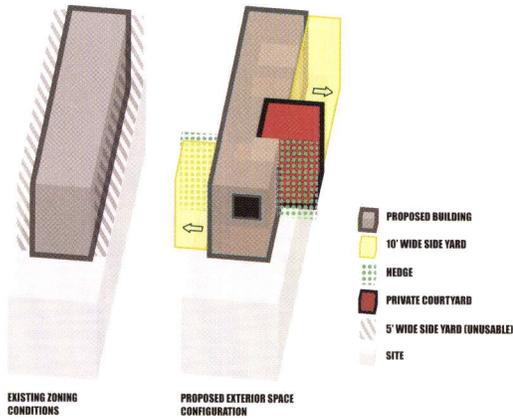
This proposal is based on the mutual cooperation of its prospective inhabitants. In the name of creating a tight-knit community, it attempts to stitch together a complex sequence of public and private spaces by spanning legal lot boundaries without violating established setbacks.

One of the primary attractions of the suburban home is the privacy possible only through fully-detached residential buildings. Under the given zoning conditions, a fully built-out lot leaves an unusable 5' wide tract of lawn on either side of the house that serves to maintain an acceptable distance between homes. By introducing a tall, continuous hedge that bisects the site laterally, the side yards are split and redistributed in an interlocking pattern between houses without adjusting existing property lines. The interior of the house is then arranged so that no rooms overlook a side yard that has been allotted for use by an adjacent tenant.

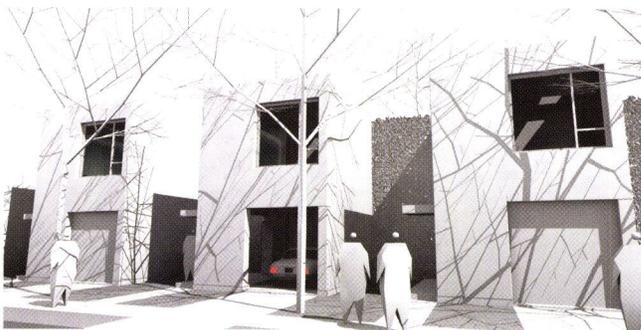
The interlocking nature of these new semi-public and semi-private exterior spaces serves to generate new relationships between the tenants of the buildings herein. They also enhance the properties by providing them with yards and exterior areas that possess a sense of place.

The homes are designed from interlocking pre-cast concrete panels that are easy to fabricate and erect. Through an implicit social contract, tenants can enhance their exterior spaces by applying custom treatments to the expansive, uninterrupted surfaces of their neighbor's homes.

building area: 2096 sqft. / building height: 22 ft. / lot coverage: 1146 sqft. (45.8%)



- ① OPTIONAL GREEN ROOF
- ② HEDGE
- ③ MURAL BY NEIGHBORING TENANT
- ④ INTERLOCKING PRECAST CONCRETE SHELL
- ⑤ NEIGHBOR'S SIDE YARD
- ⑥ SECOND FLOOR
- ⑦ SIDE PATIO
- ⑧ FIRST FLOOR
- ⑨ LIVING
- ⑩ BREAKFAST
- ⑪ CLOSET
- ⑫ BATHROOM
- ⑬ KITCHEN
- ⑭ BEDROOM
- ⑮ GARAGE
- ⑯ FRONT PORCH
- ⑰ STUDY
- ⑱ UTILITY
- ⑲ COURTYARD

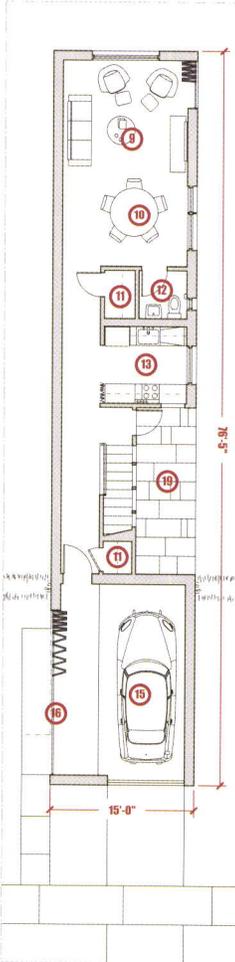


EXTERIOR VIEW FROM STREET LEVEL

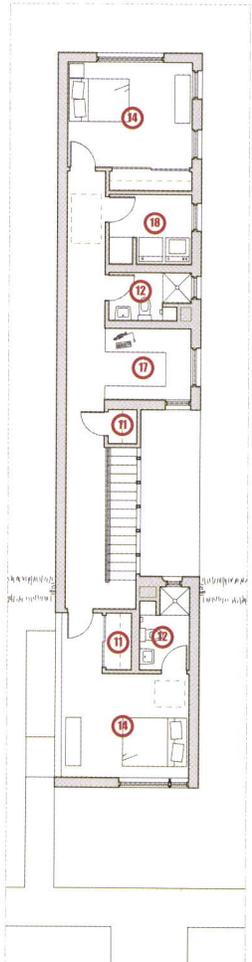


SIMULATED NEIGHBORHOOD OF PROPOSED UNITS

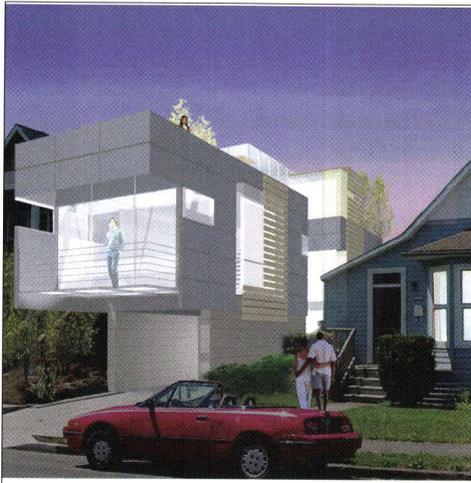
FLOOR 1



FLOOR 2



1045882-E3

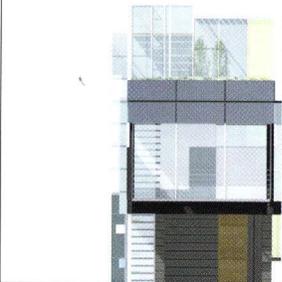


PDX 1

The house attempts to engage the outside and expand the site by maximizing gardens, terraces and strategically placed glazing. While, the ground level is given over to service and guest quarters, the second level and roof terrace merge to create a light-filled, garden-like environment. A dramatic living room picture window and balcony cantilevers out to the street, directly addressing the sidewalk.

The ground-level garden in the center divides each floor into public and private functions by a glass corridor and stairway element. Rainwater runoff is channeled down along the surface of the stair tower to irrigate the central garden and other landscaping. The richly paved and planted area beneath the cantilevering living room is imagined as an extended porch that encourages sitting, children's play, socializing with neighbors.

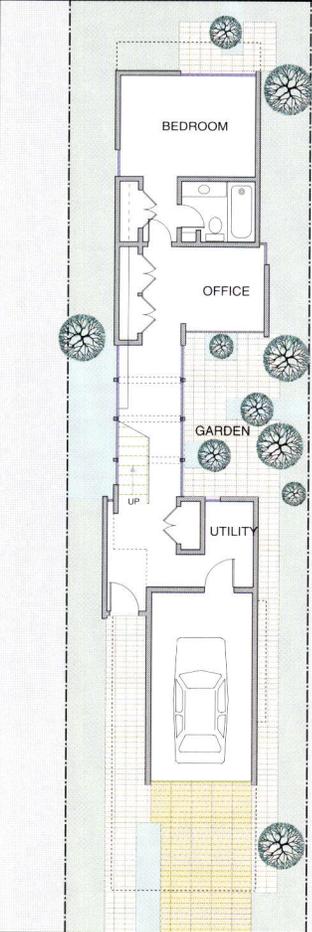
Footprint	900 SF
Total Area by Floor +0	900 SF
+1	1,185 SF
+2	140 SF (loft only)
TOTAL	2,225 SF



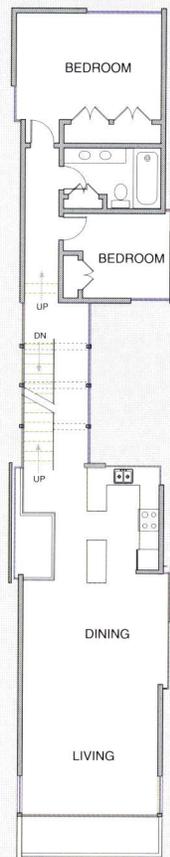
SOUTH ELEVATION [1/8"=1'-0"]



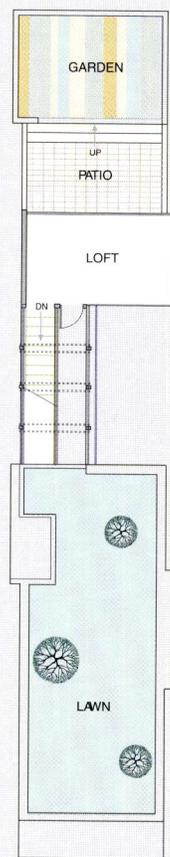
SECTION [1/8"=1'-0"]



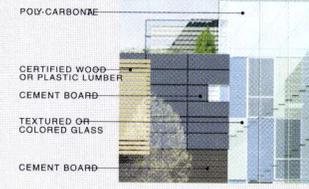
0 FLOOR PLAN [8"=1'-0"]



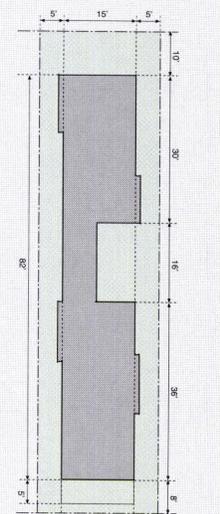
+1



+2



ELEVATION DETAIL



SITE PLAN [1/16"=1'-0"]

104626130-Nb

©2004 BRIAN PHILLIPS, KELLY ANDERSON

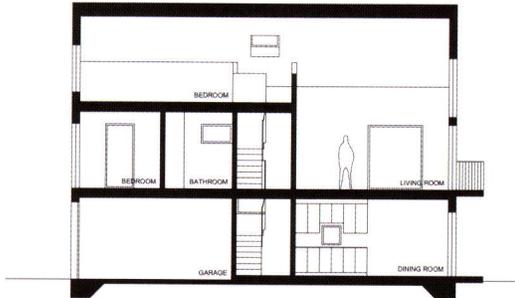
PDX 1 MAX HOUSE

The MAX HOUSE creates the maximum space out of the minimum volume. Neighborhood oriented, kitchen and dining room front the street at ground level while the above living room extends outwards with its balcony. Bedrooms are at the rear for quietness. Spread on three levels, each room enjoys privacy, isolated by a central staircase. The master bedroom connects as a mezzanine with the living room's double height ceiling. A shared driveway allows car access to the back garage. Facades are made of natural materials, copper, slate and varying species of wood for subtle rhythm.

Building coverage: 650 sq. ft.
 Total square footage: 1 360 sq. ft.
 Level 0: 600 sq. ft.
 Level 1: 560 sq. ft.
 Level 2: 200 sq. ft.



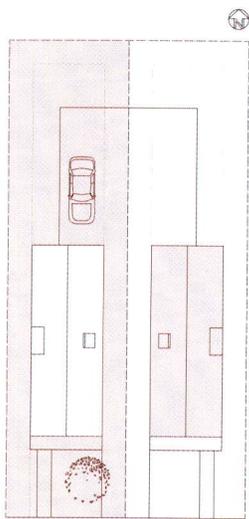
street elevation



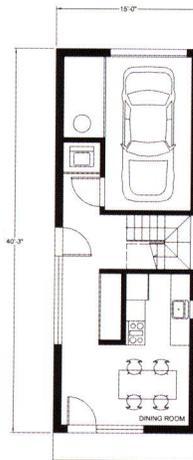
section A
1/8" = 1'-0"



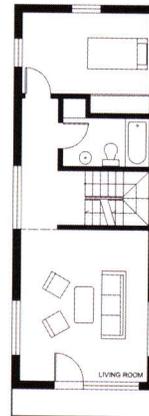
living room looking towards street



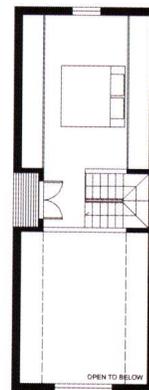
site plan
1/16" = 1'-0"



plan level 0
1/8" = 1'-0"



plan level 1
1/8" = 1'-0"



plan level 2
1/8" = 1'-0"

10476957-CH

PDX 1 Decent Homes

"Decent Homes" is an American Home marketing concept implemented during the mid-twentieth century housing boom to showcase affordable, well-designed home for the developing middle-class family. A *Decent Home* needs to understand how it is being used, be able to conform to those uses, and to maintain the ability to evolve with the changing patterns of its occupant and their relationship with the community.

We present the *Decent Home* as a new emergence of this model developing from the contemporary separation family activities. While one adult cooks, one is searching the internet, while the kids play either outside or on another computer. Our Decent Home is based upon the proximate relationship of these separate activities and interchange of other living events into these primary activities.



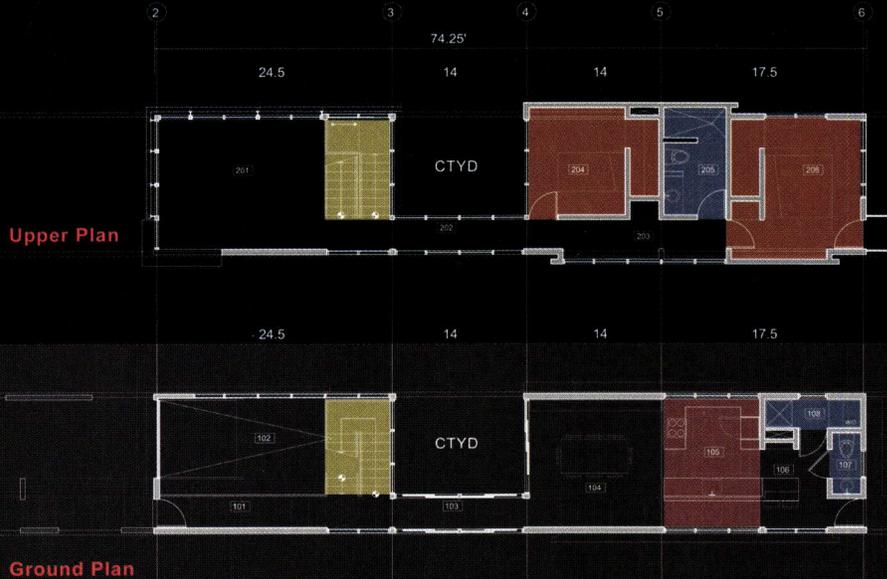
DECENT HOMES FOR RURAL FOLKS

SECURE SURROUNDINGS FOR CHILDREN AT PLAY



HOUSES THAT WORK FOR THE WAY YOU LIVE

COMMUNITY AS THE CENTER OF THE HOME



RM NO.	FUNCTION
101	ENTRY HALL
102	GARAGE
103	BREEZEWAY
104	DINING ROOM
105	KITCHEN
106	BREAKFAST/ WORK
107	POWDER ROOM
108	LAUNDRY/ MECH.
201	LIVING ROOM
202	BREEZEWAY
203	HALLWAY
204	BEDROOM 1
205	BATHROOM
206	BEDROOM 2
CTYD	SEMI-PRIVATE COURTYARD
	STAIR

The structure is designed on a post-beam system with simple spans that can be accomplished with steel beams or wood Paralams. The rear volume of the house is designed for platform construction methods, but follows the same point-grid as the front volume affording an efficiency in any material structure selection.



1046261957-16

Narrow Lot Single-Family House Design

Category: PDX 1

Narrative: The proposal seeks a building type that is appropriate in scale and character to older existing homes. Elements from wooden vernacular structures of the Pacific Northwest inspired the building form that mitigates the vertical proportions with a gable side and shed roof facing the street. The building frontage is activated with an entry porch and balcony with projecting brackets. The garage becomes a secondary feature and addresses the pedestrian with windows to the street. Sustainable techniques and building materials such as orienting the long axis east/west, sun shades to the south, renewable materials and certified wood are used in the structure and finishes.

Data:

Square footage: 1st floor: 850 sq. ft. (including garage)

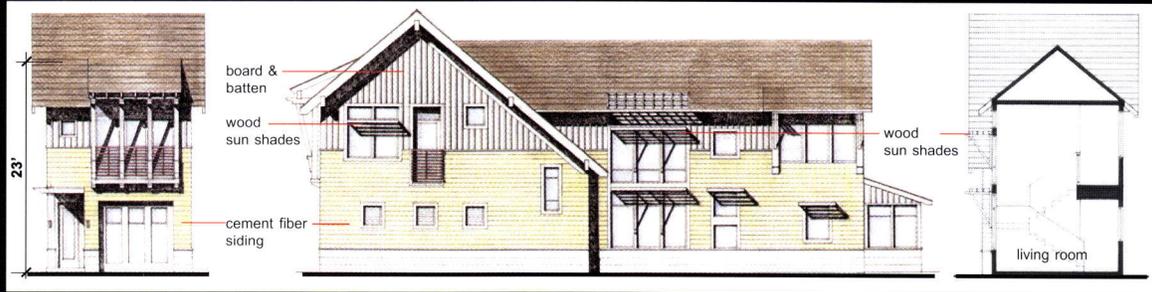
2nd floor: 682 sq. ft.

Total: 1532 sq. ft.

Building coverage: 904 sq. ft.



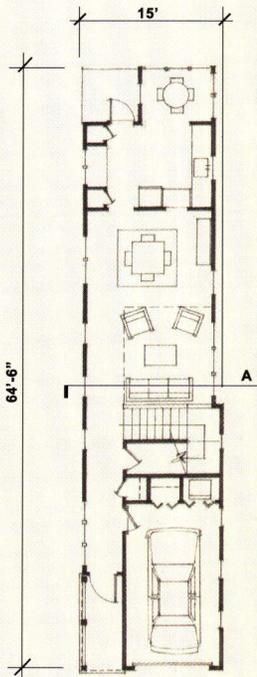
**SIDEWALK VIEW
LOOKING FROM
THE NORTHWEST**



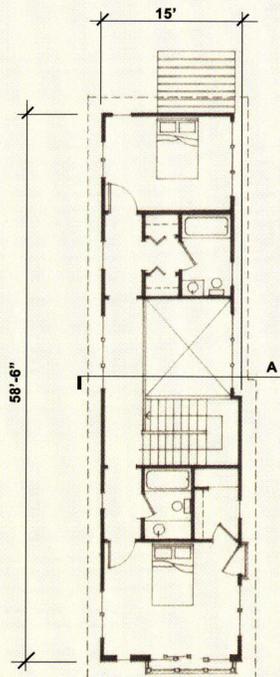
WEST ELEVATION

SOUTH ELEVATION

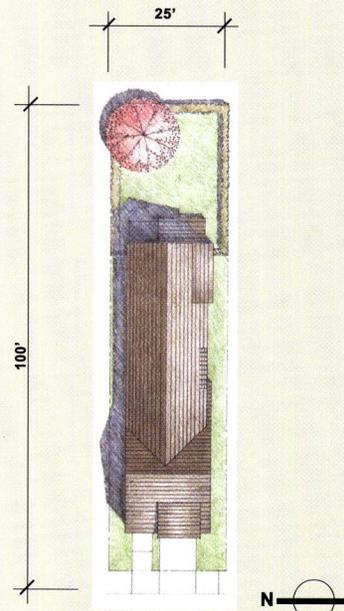
BUILDING SECTION A



**FIRST FLOOR
PLAN**



**SECOND FLOOR
PLAN**



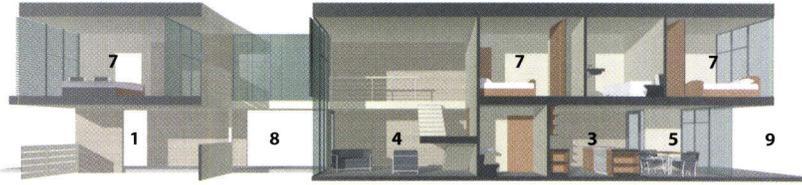
SITE PLAN

104681355-tN

PDX1

04.02

lot coverage: 1178.5'
lower floor: 0670.0'
upper floor: 0880.0'
total area: 1550.0'



east / west building section perspective [1.125" = 1.0']

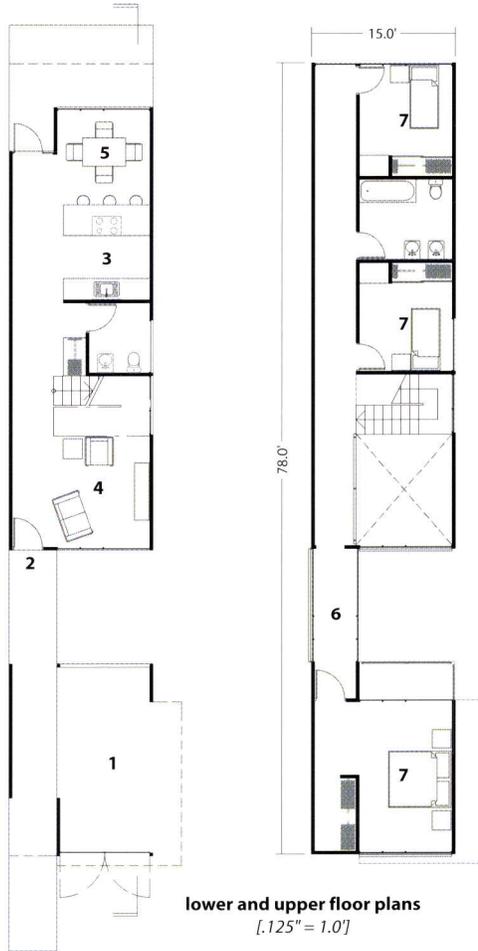
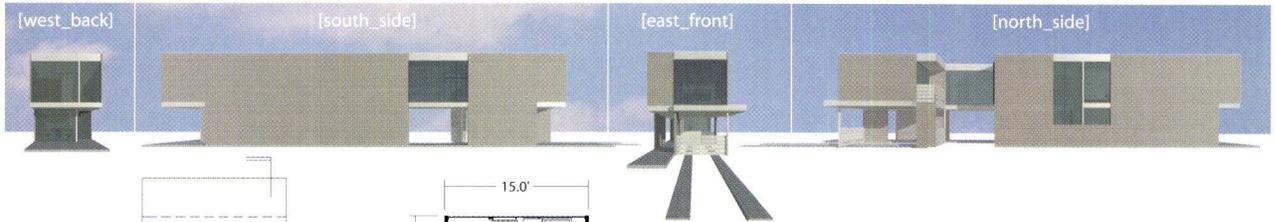


view from sidewalk

With the architectural variety we have in Portland, especially in NE, a discussion of a 'contextual' response to the neighborhood must expand beyond ornament and instead address neighborhood social patterns [passive observation], the built-environments ability to relate to the pedestrian [semi-transparent carport], and one's response to the materiality of the neighborhood [horizontal siding + grass paving at drive].

Materials incorporated into the design include t+g cedar planks [left un-treated to weather], as well as plaster. Interior floors would be radiant concrete slabs.

Natural light would be maximized, with louvers provided on south and east sides to control heat gain. A green roof would collect + treat storm-water, to be retained and used for irrigation.



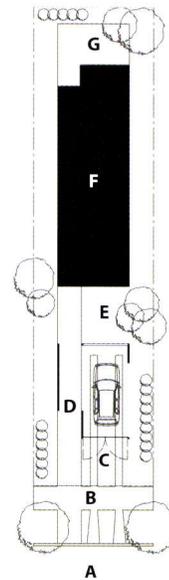
lower and upper floor plans [1.125" = 1.0']

key to section + floorplans

- 1. carport
- 2. entry
- 3. kitchen
- 4. living
- 5. dining
- 6. bridge
- 7. bedroom
- 8. entry court
- 9. patio

key to siteplan

- A. street
- B. public sidewalk
- C. drive / gate
- D. entry walk
- E. court
- F. residence
- G. patio



site plan [0.0625" = 1.0']

©2004 ADIN L. DUNNING, WAYNE T. CHEVALIER, JEREMY J. FREDRICH

10459194-ZU

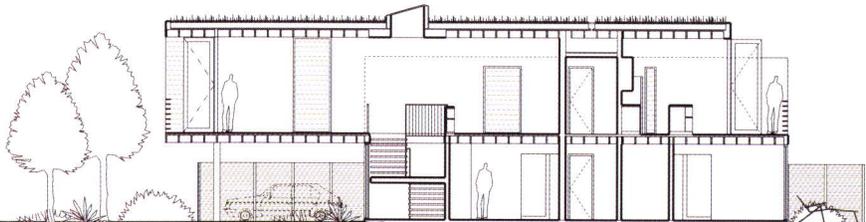
SWITCH (pdx1)

Portland is known for its public transportation. The city fosters travel by foot, bike, car, bus, trolley and max train. Residents move through the urban fabric with ease, switching between these modes of movement. In recognizing the flexibility of Portland's transportation infrastructure, new design opportunities appear for its architecture.

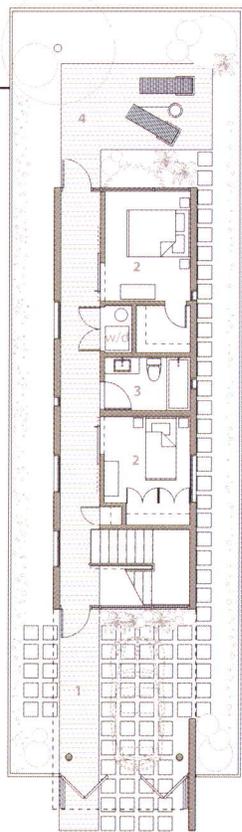
The SWITCH house responds to this trend by creating a flexible frontage—a welcoming entry that functions as a covered porch or secure garage. Contrary to the typical narrow lot house, this dwelling has large open public spaces on both levels of the dwelling, promoting interaction with neighbors on the street.

The home is a simple construction of wood framing over a Rastra block base, a material that provides thermal mass. FSC wood products complete the framing and cladding system. An eco-roof provides insulation and gray water collection for irrigating the lawn and flushing toilets. A single on-demand water heater supplies the radiant floor system.

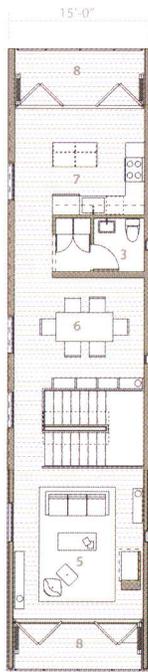
Total SF=1,483sf (ground level=668sf; second level=815sf). Lot Coverage = 984sf.



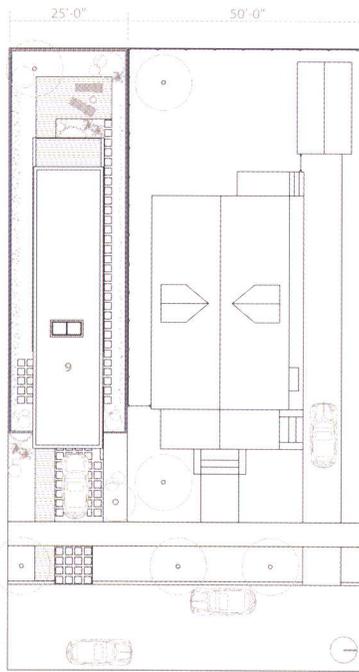
section 1:8



ground level 1:8



2nd level 1:8



site plan 1:16

1. covered entry/motor court
2. bedroom
3. bath
4. deck
5. living room
6. dining room
7. kitchen
8. terrace
9. planted roof

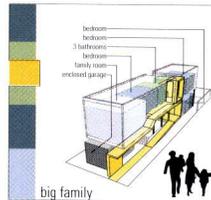
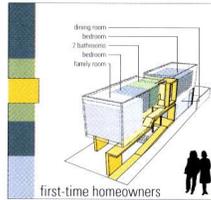
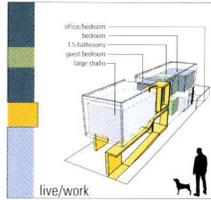
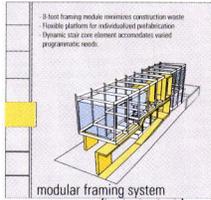


aerial view



view to living room

1047101218-C9



- fiber-cement siding exterior wall
- certified maple plywood millwork and window boxes
- certified massaranduba hardwood circulation slider
- natural bamboo flooring
- driveway pavers



Slid HOUSE

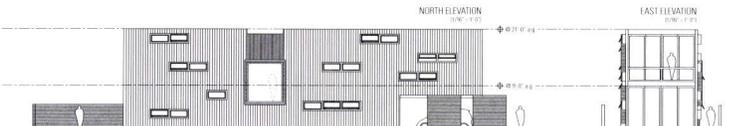
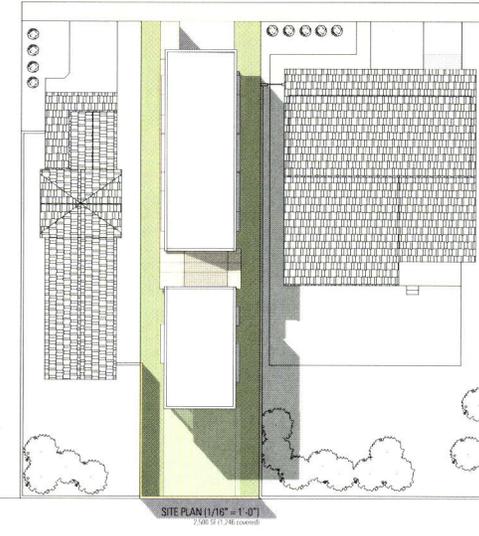
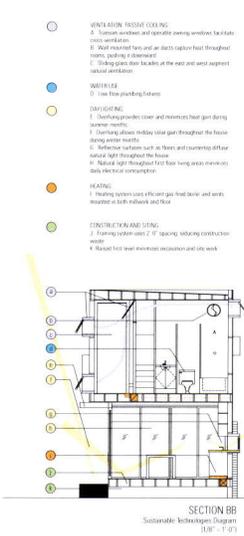
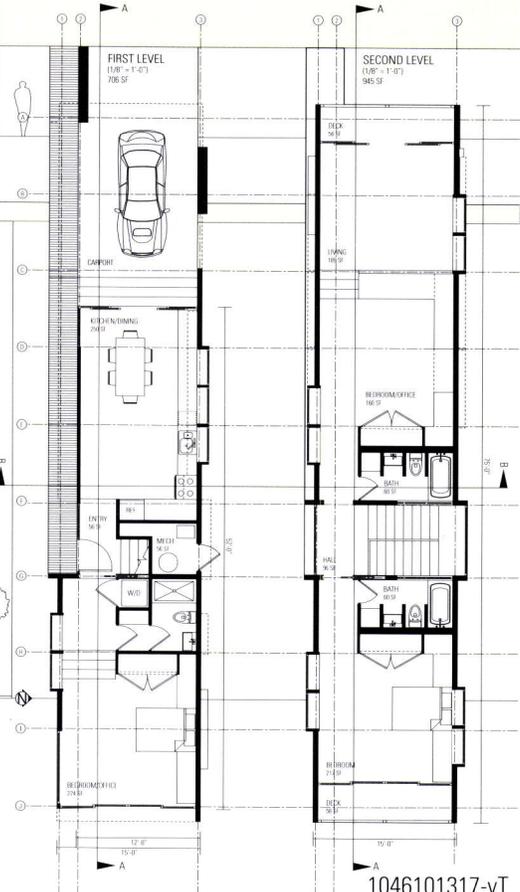
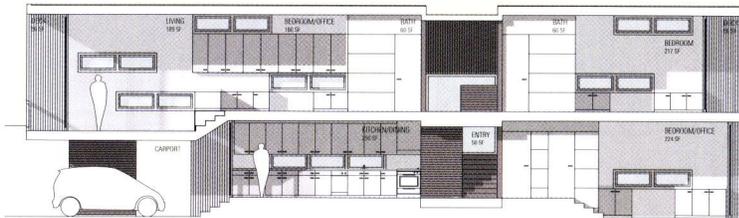
The house is a platform for *individualized prefabrication*. It is a response to the design contingencies of environment, community, and family.

A Sustainable Project ... The materials, methods, and technologies integrated into the design were selected to limit impact on the local and global environment, whilst simultaneously mitigating lifetime operating costs.

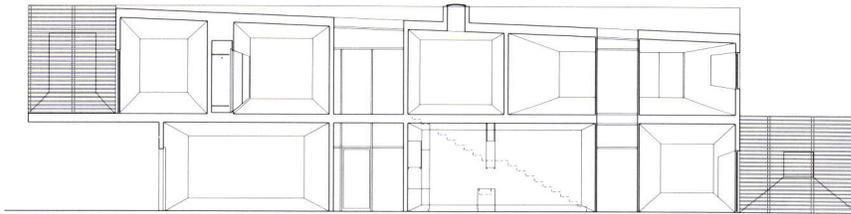
A Community Presence ... The house reconceptualizes elements of traditional Portland architecture such as the covered porch, the bay window, and the pedestrian entrance, creating a contemporary aesthetic that seamlessly weaves itself into the urban fabric and encourages neighborhood interaction.

A Family Program ... By introducing the dynamic formal element of the stair core, the design can be reiterated at a minimal marginal cost to respond to the limitless ways in which today's Rose City residents create family.

Category: PDX 1
 Site Coverage: 1,246 sf
 Second Level: 945 sf
 First Level: 706 sf
 Overall: 1,651 sf



©2004 CARMEN C. CHAM, TYLER GOSS, STEVE SANDERSON



LONGITUDINAL SECTION 1/8" = 1'-0"

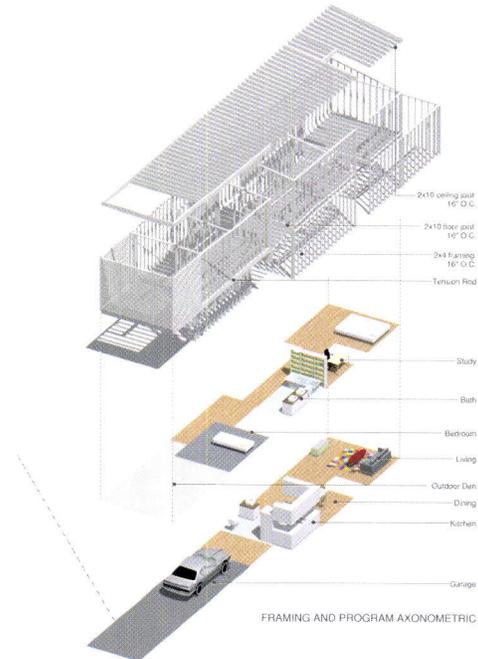
NARROWER HOUSE = WIDER YARDS

The narrow house typology poses multiple challenges. One is the staccato rhythm along the street front created by the frontal symmetry of the narrow structures and the alternating mass and voids. The second challenge is inherent to the narrow and long typology. The need of privacy and the proximity of neighbors translates to minimum openings along the sides of the structure, resulting in a dark zone in the middle section of the building. The design responds to these challenges by deploying two main strategies: the strategy of *expanding lot lines into zones* and the strategy of *voiding the mass*.

PDX 1

770 sq.ft. (1fl) + 810 sq.ft. (2 fl) = 1190 sq.ft.

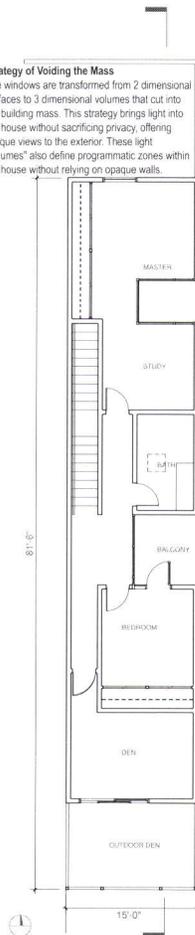
Total Building Coverage = 1580 sq.ft.



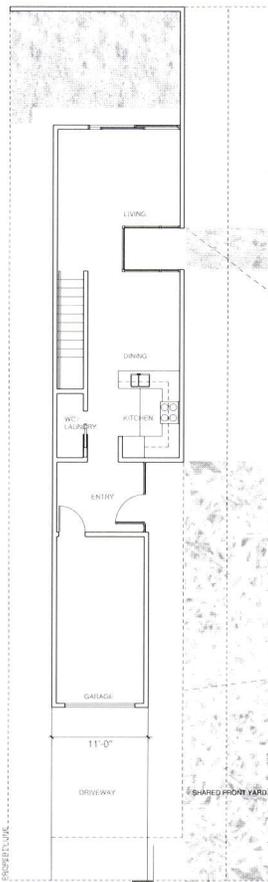
FRAMING AND PROGRAM AXONOMETRIC

Strategy of Voiding the Mass

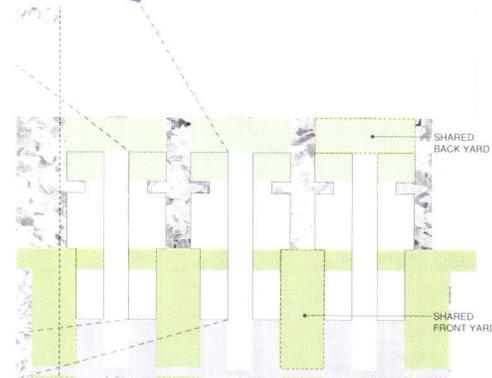
The windows are transformed from 2 dimensional surfaces to 3 dimensional volumes that cut into the building mass. This strategy brings light into the house without sacrificing privacy, offering oblique views to the exterior. These light "volumes" also define programmatic zones within the house without relying on opaque walls.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN 1/8" = 1'-0"

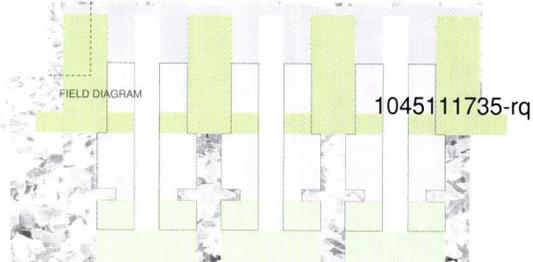


FIRST FLOOR PLAN / SITE PLAN 1/8" = 1'-0"



Strategy of Expanding Lot Lines into Zones

The expansion of the divisive lot line into a shared zone that stitches the lots together. These yards of substantial sizes provide an opportunity to share front and back yards with alternate neighbors. By mirroring the houses and positioning the entry in the side yard, the neighbors will share a 18' wide front yard. The shared back yard is 13'x40'. The loss of autonomy in the front and back yards are compensated by an outdoor den on the second floor, providing a private outdoor area.





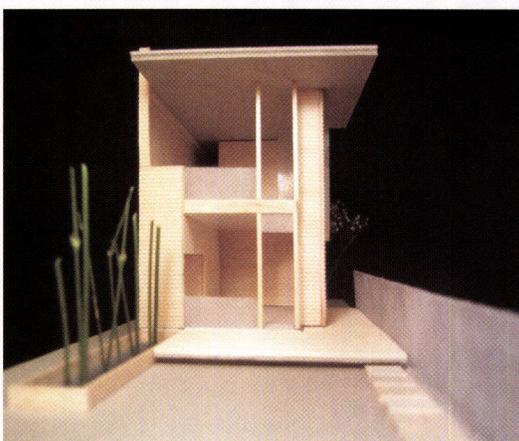
between house PDX 2

stacked **public** living spaces engaged with large public **front** garden and street entrance and circulation **between** realms stacked **private** support spaces engaged with small private **back** garden

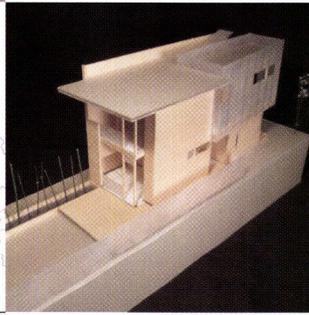
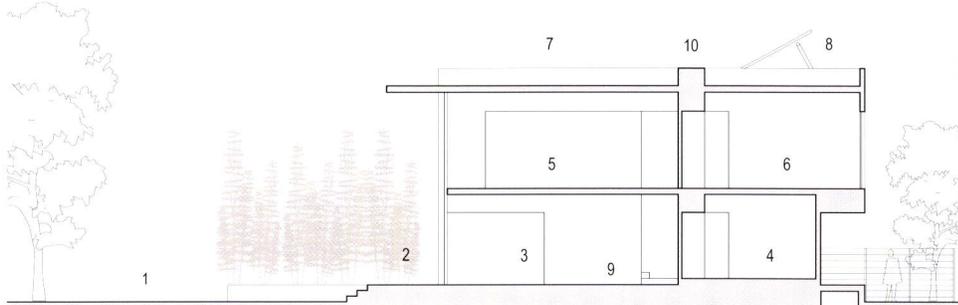
between house is **modest** and modern radiant slab is **comfortable** and beautiful structural insulated panels are **fast** and strong reclaimed cedar siding is **warm** and durable water recycling system is **efficient** and smart mass and windows keeps things **cool** translucent panels **glow** with light garden is **productive** and healthy

living **between** two sides top and bottom

630 sf building coverage / 1200 sf total



- elevations
- 1 cedar rainscreen
 - 2 polycarbonate panels
 - 3 wood louvers
 - 4 wood window system



section

- 1 garden to street 2 raised wood deck
- 3 kitchen great room 4 sleeping / office
- 5 living room 6 sleeping / office
- 7 structural insulated panel
- 8 solar water heating
- 9 stained concrete radiant slab
- 10 passive ventilation chimney
- 11 rainwater storage for recycle system

site plan

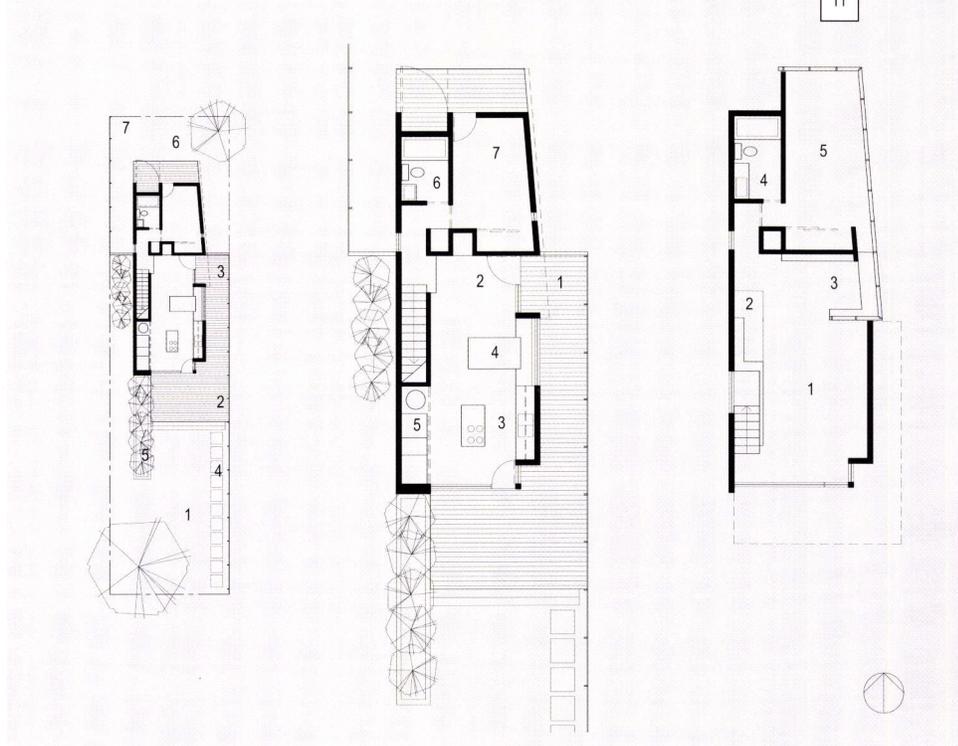
- 1 garden to street 2 polycarbonate fencing
- 3 raised wood deck 4 pervious pavers
- 5 bamboo planter 6 private garden 7 wood fencing

ground plan

- 1 raised wood deck 2 entry 3 kitchen
- 4 built in seating 5 utility closet 6 bath
- 7 sleeping / office 8 storage

upper plan

- 1 living room 2 casework 3 study
- 4 bath 5 sleeping / office



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**URBAN ELEMENT
FOX 2**

TWO BEDROOM TWO BATH
BUILDING COVERAGE 1122 SQ FT

This design is intended to illustrate how Human Scale, Sense of Permanence and Traditional Detail are the key components in creating an Urban Home and furthermore Urban Fabric.

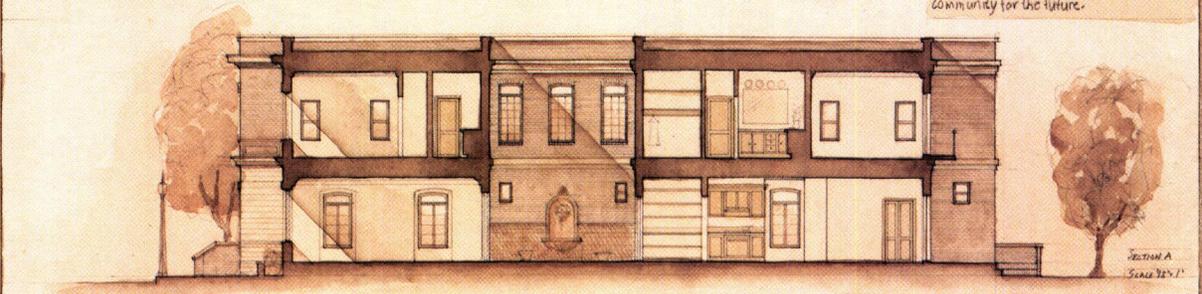
This home is also designed to give the first time home owner an evolving and pleasant home and neighborhood by including minor additional amenities within the home, while through the facade forming Urban Fabric.

Although the cost of construction may slightly increase by the use of traditional materials and detail the benefits will surpass by establishing a permanent urban community for the future.

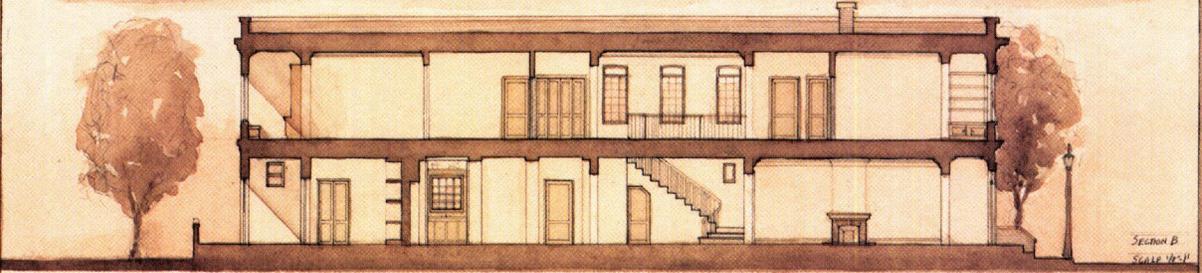


FRONT ELEVATION 1/8"=1'

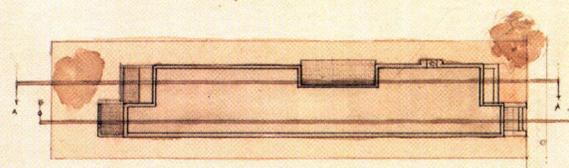
BACK ELEVATION 1/8"=1'



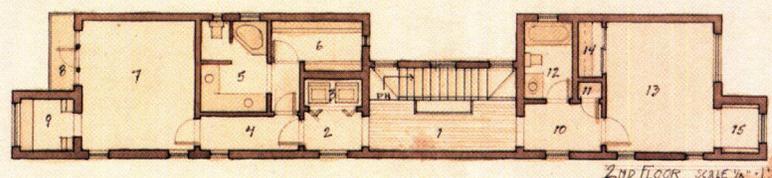
SECTION A
SCALE 3/8"=1'



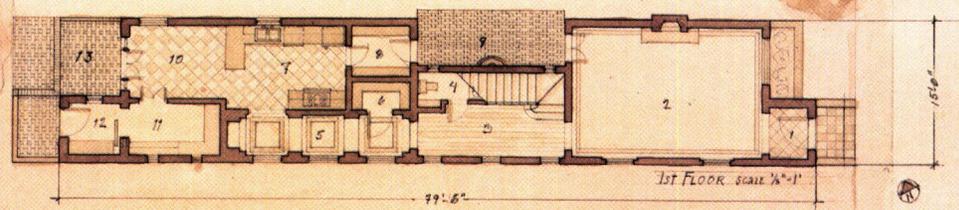
SECTION B
SCALE 3/8"=1'



- KEY NOTES**
- FIRST FLOOR**
 - 1 FOYER
 - 2 FAMILY & DINING ROOM
 - 3 STAIR HALL
 - 4 WATER CLOSET
 - 5 GALLERY
 - 6 CLOSET
 - 7 KITCHEN
 - 8 PANTRY
 - 9 PATIO
 - 10 BREAKFAST
 - 11 STUDY
 - 12 MID ROOM
 - 13 BACK PATIO
 - 14 GARBAGING CLOSET
 - SECOND FLOOR**
 - 1 GALLERY
 - 2 HALL
 - 3 LAUNDRY CLOSET
 - 4 MASTER CLOSET
 - 5 MASTER BATH
 - 6 MASTER CLOSET
 - 7 MASTER BEDROOM
 - 8 BALCONY
 - 9 LIBRARY
 - 10 HALL
 - 11 LINEN
 - 12 BATH
 - 13 BEDROOM
 - 14 CLOSET
 - 15 READING NOOK

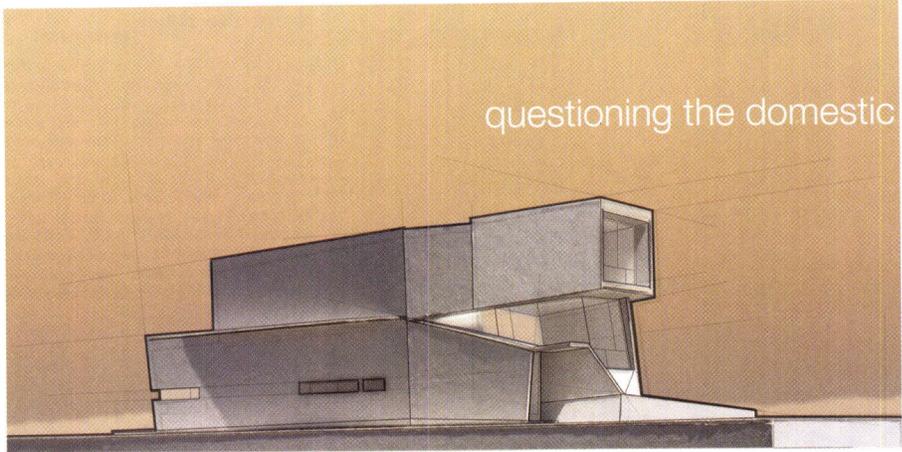


2ND FLOOR SCALE 1/8"=1'



1ST FLOOR SCALE 1/8"=1'

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big living in the sliver

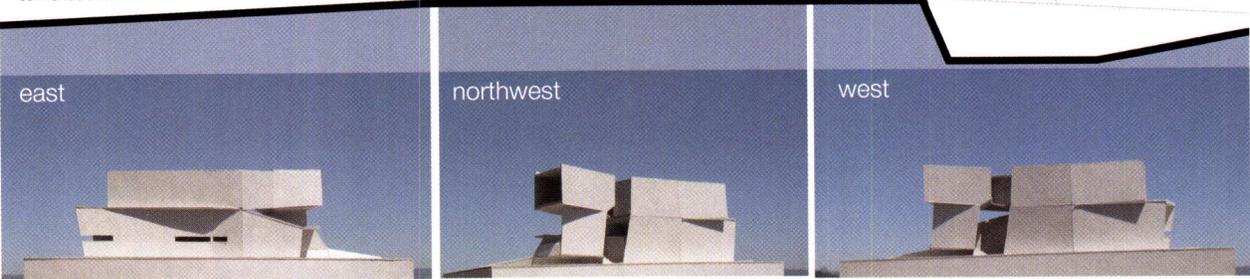
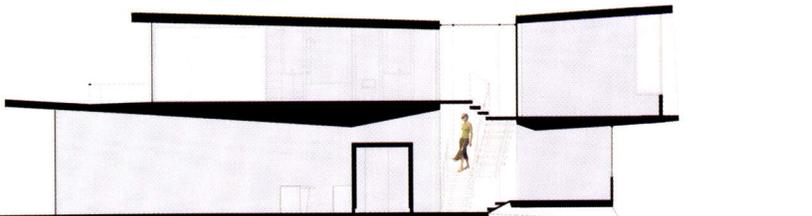
The sinuous form of the "sliver" stretches the length of the site, weaving through conventional urban plots and typical residential typology. With a simplified domestic program, it requires few distinct spaces and provides adaptable usage. An extended plan, combined with a porous interior, allow direct visual links from the most removed parts of the home directly to the street. The warping of the form counters this openness to provide privacy. The elegant form & strong presence of the sliver efficiently accommodates program, inventively uses conventional wood framing & panel construction methods, & keeps the single family residence urban & engaged with its context.

perspective

Strong clear forms and manipulation of the ground plane give the "sliver" street presence. Modulation of the mass matches the scale and character of the context.

section

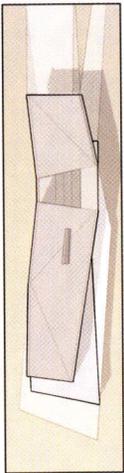
While the extension of the home in plan indicates little spatial distinction, the development of the section clarifies that primary spaces are shaped 3-dimensionally to create comfortable rooms.



△ north

site plan

Subtle shifts between the ground plane, lower level, and upper level create pockets of outdoor space, both open to the sky above and sheltered from the rain. As the path of the sun meets the planes that define the volumes, the home animates the site.



site diagram

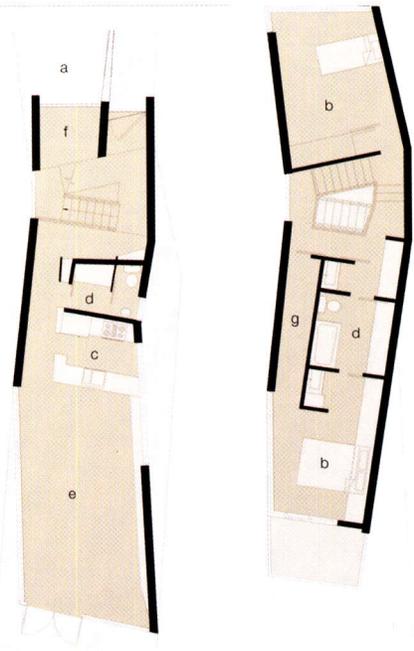
The elements of the "sliver" can be re-assembled or slid lengthwise on the site to adaptively respond to its neighbors. the massing reacts with other residential forms to create privacy and pockets of exterior space

upper

The volume of storage and bathroom space stretches between the 2 bedrooms to both link them and provide separation. Each sleeping space is comfortable without devoting too much area to the stationary function of rest.

lower

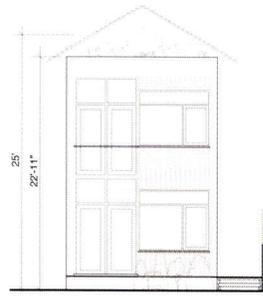
The openness of the plan maximizes occupiable space while minimizing sacrifices to circulation. The kitchen and bathroom block is composed and located to provide separation from the public world of the streetscape without creating a barrier to the primary living space.



- a parking
- b sleeping
- c cooking
- d bathing
- e gathering
- f working
- g storing

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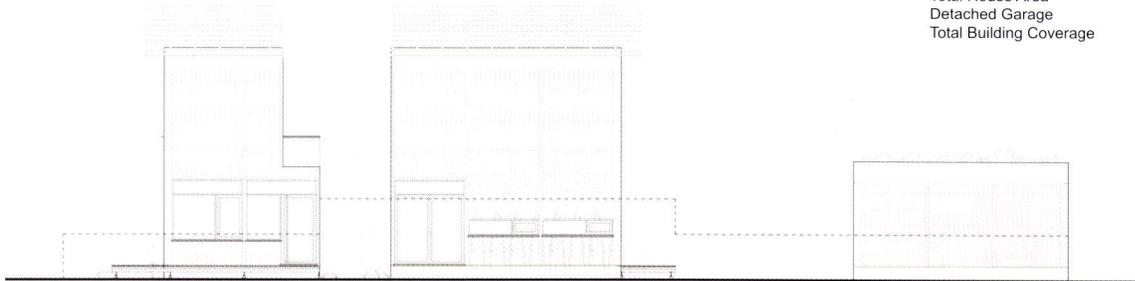
2 x 6 Tree House PDX 2



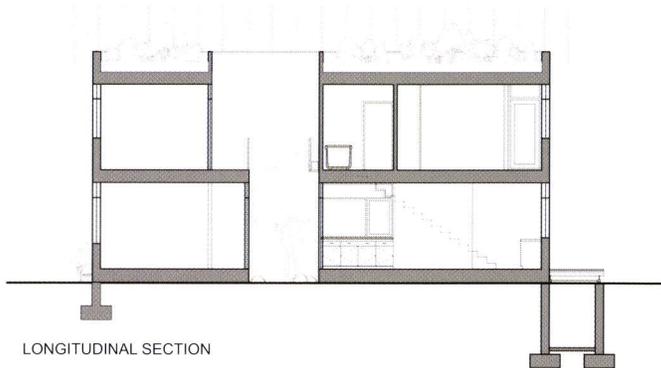
NORTH ELEVATION

The 2 x 6 Tree House operates as a transitional typology between the car-oriented detached home and the urban dwelling. The shallow front yard, the large street-level windows, and the rear garage promote a pedestrian environment. A wood post-and-beam structure with pre-fabricated wood infill panels and curtain-wall glazing allow facades to be customized for openness and privacy. Sustainability is addressed by the use of wood, storm water retention under the deck, the shaded green roof, natural light and ventilation, and glazed photovoltaic arrays over the courtyard and balconies.

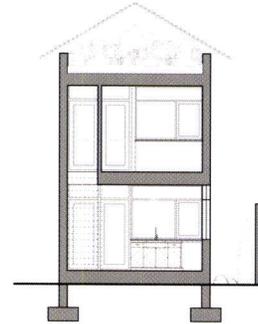
Ground Floor	630 sq. ft.
Second Floor	570 sq. ft.
Total House Area	1200 sq. ft.
Detached Garage	290 sq. ft.
Total Building Coverage	920 sq. ft.



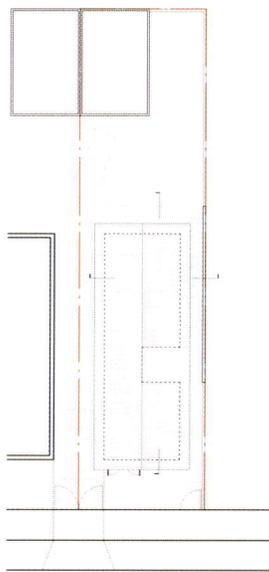
WEST ELEVATION



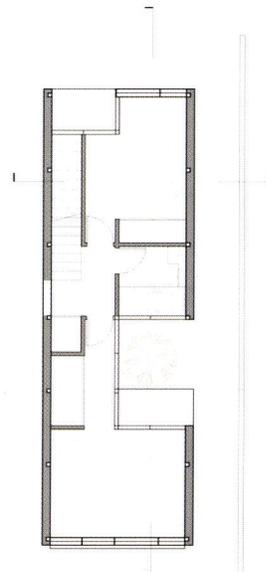
LONGITUDINAL SECTION



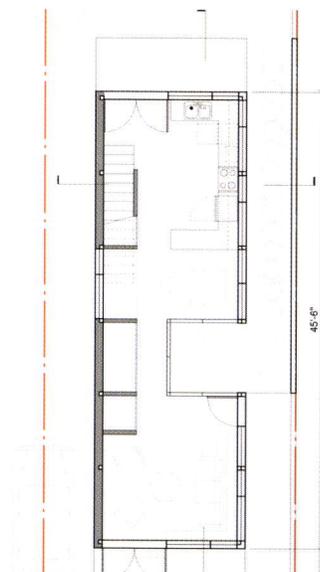
CROSS SECTION



SITE PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

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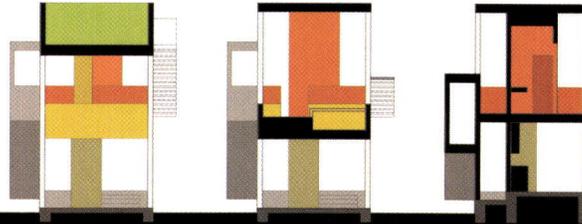
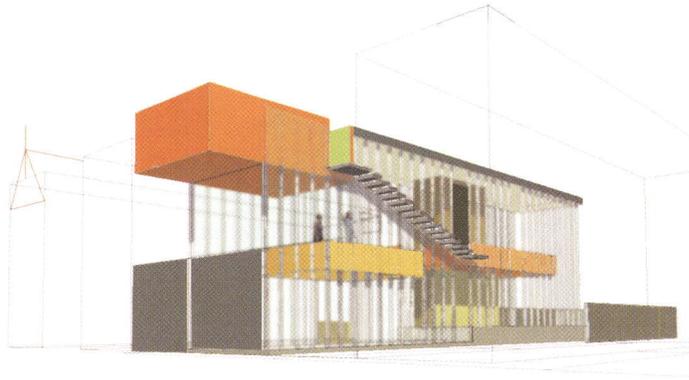
PDX2

This is a prototype for the sun starved Oregonian; a 12' wide monumental volume for 25' wide lots of Portland. This simple scheme addresses two fundamental issues; enough natural light for a region exposed to long spells of overcast and the awkwardness created by free standing structures on a narrow lot.

The first issue is resolved by side walls constructed of a sandwich polycarbonate panels, that provide translucent exposure for the entire space.

The second issue of a awkward, unused space between the neighbors is re-used as vertical circulation zone, thus freeing the interior for dramatic monumental spaces. The in-between also serves as entry and parking for both neighbors, creating a common space that creates more opportunity for social interaction. Good space makes good neighbors.

The interior of the house utilizes spanning platforms to to shape a canopy over the main living volume and private sleeping areas above. The final space is a private roof garden accessed from an outdoor stair on the second level. The prototype is a sequence of spaces and experiences that provides a more open and communal experience for family life.

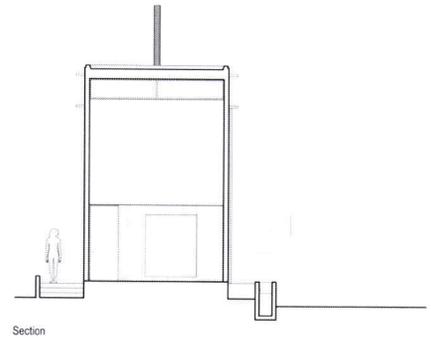




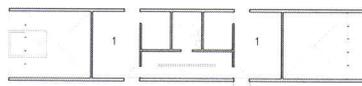
Open House

Simple framing, structural clarity and an open plan support livability with modest means. A variety of exterior material options encourage a site-specific response to neighboring buildings and express client taste. Primary finish materials include cedar siding, fiber-cement panels and integrally colored cement plaster. Window area, representing less than 20 percent of the home's exterior wall area, is positioned to minimize loss of adjacent neighbor privacy while admitting daylight deep into the home. Interior blinds adjust daylight levels while controlling resident privacy. Exterior areas are developed to encourage social interaction, minimize impervious surfaces and utilize storm water for irrigation on site. The interior of the home is developed to address the limited width of the space, with two-story volumes providing spatial relief from the long, narrow site. An arched entry elevation emphasizes connection to street and community.

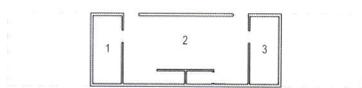
Category: PDX 2
 Living Area: 1468 sf, Lower Level: 523 sf
 Building Coverage: 1040 sf



Section



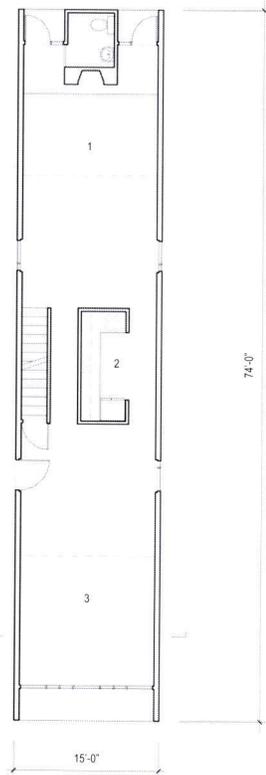
Upper Level Plan
 1 Bedroom



Lower Level Plan
 1 Laundry
 2 Multi-Purpose
 3 Utility & Storage

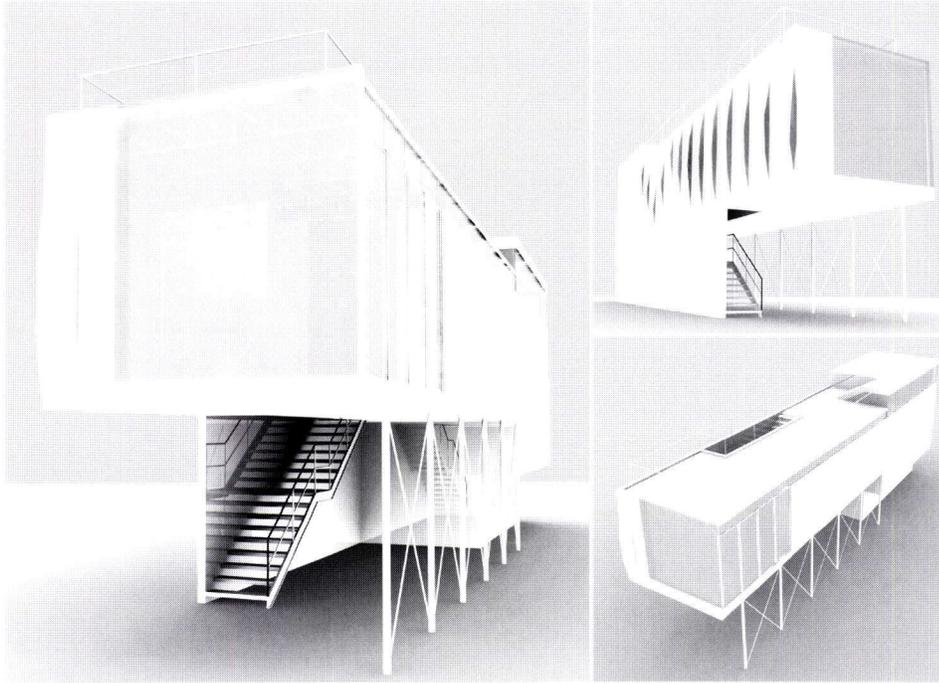


Site Plan
 1 Lawn
 2 Stormwater Weir
 3 Crushed Granite



Main Level Plan
 1 Family
 2 Kitchen
 3 Living

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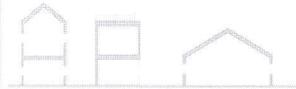


Option PDX 2
TRAVERSE HOUSE

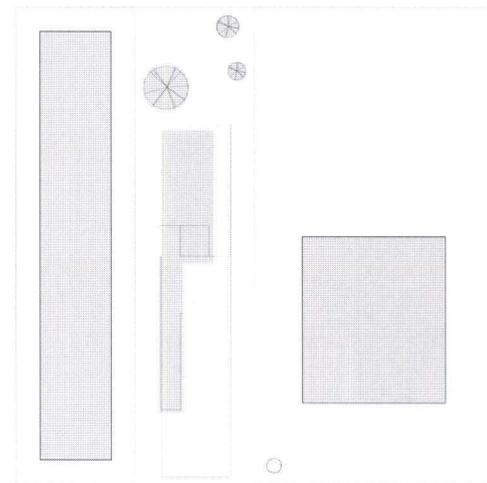
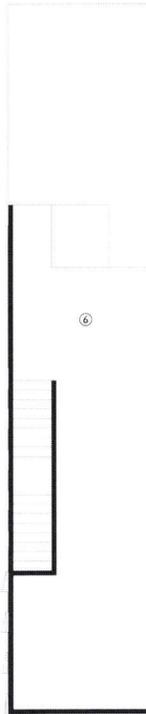
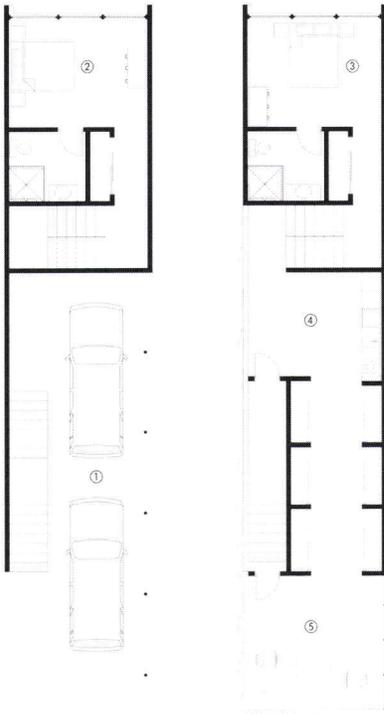
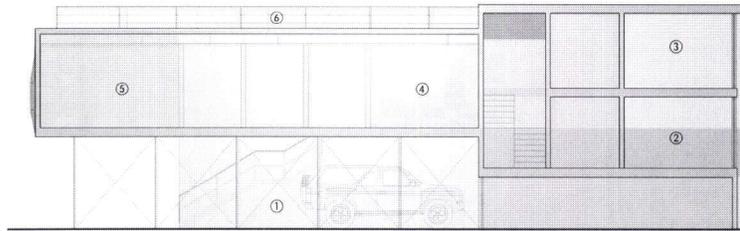
Addressing the effects of narrow lot infills, each facade of the house allows for ambient light to filter through, while also responding to the difficulties in designing within the surrounding context. A faceted aperture wall on the south facade of the house allows ambient light to filter in, while maintaining privacy from a typical 2 story adjacent infill lot. Clerestory windows on the north facade maintain a relief from a typical 1 story home. The living room is elevated to serve as means to access bedrooms located at split levels.

Total Square Footage: 1396 sf

Floor 1:	Floor 2:
BR 1= 223 sf	BR 2= 223 sf
Car port = 487 sf	Kitchen = 157 sf
Circulation= 238 sf	Storage = 180 sf
Roof Garden = 734 sf	Circulation= 145 sf
	Living = 205 sf



- ① Carport (0'-0")
- ② Bedroom 1 (+4'-8")
- ③ Bedroom 2 (+14'-0")
- ④ Kitchen (+10'-6")
- ⑤ Living room (+10'-6")
- ⑥ Roof (+22'-0")



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INTERIOR PERSPECTIVE FROM LIVING ROOM LOOKING THROUGH DINING



INTERIOR PERSPECTIVE FROM OFFICE LOOKING THROUGH DINING



RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION

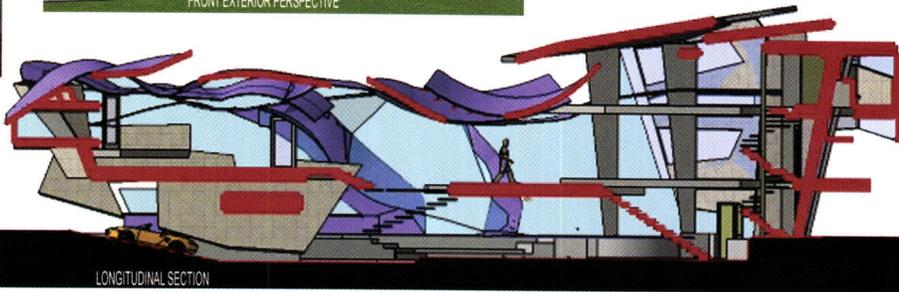
LEFT SIDE PERSPECTIVE



FRONT EXTERIOR PERSPECTIVE



FRONT EXTERIOR PERSPECTIVE

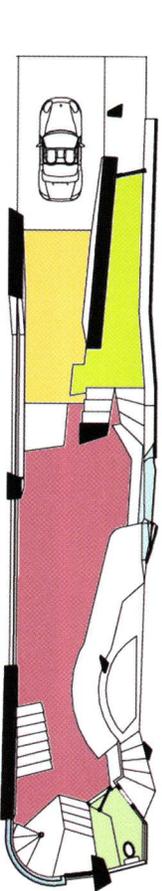


LONGITUDINAL SECTION

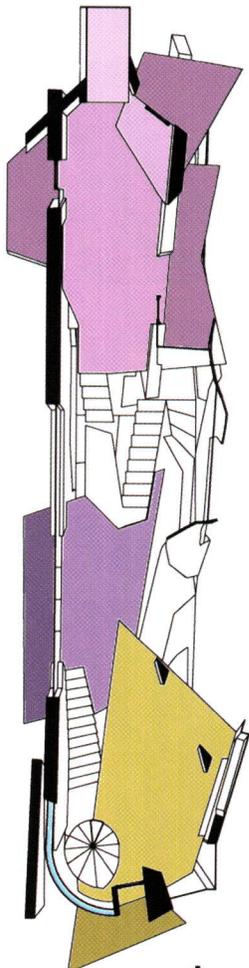
**NAIR-ro HAUS v8.7
PDX-3**

THERE IS AN EVERPRESENT BATTLE OF WATER AND ROCKS AT EVERY JUNCTION WHERE THESE TWO ELEMENTS COLLIDE THEY STRUGGLE FOR THE SPACE THEY OCCUPY. ON THE BATTLEGROUND BETWEEN THESE TWO ELEMENTS IS A THIRD INHABITS AND REPELS BOTH ELEMENTS THIS PIECE REPRESENTS THE AGGRESSIVE CONFLICT SPACE. THE WATER IS THE ROOF FLOWING OVER, UNDER, AND IN BETWEEN THE ROCKS OF THE MASSES. MAN ENTERS THE CONFLICT BY INHABITING THE SPACE BETWEEN THE STRUGGLE. WAFFLE CONSTRUCTION IS USED TO ASSEMBLE THE ROOF. LAMINATED PLYWOOD IS USED TO FORM AN AMORPHIC SKELETON OVER WHICH A METAL CLADDING IS SHAPED. THE ENTIRE ROOF IS SUPPORTED ON FRAMED END WALLS, BOLTED TO A PLATE THAT IS ON TOP OF A CONCRETE WALL SYSTEM.

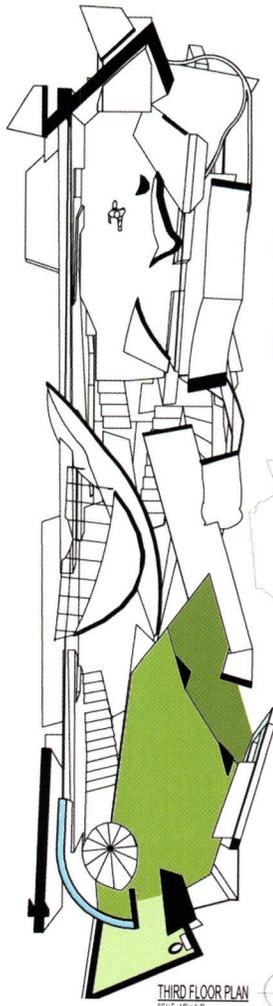
FIRST FLOOR AREA:	741 SQ. FT.
SECOND FLOOR AREA:	960 SQ. FT.
THIRD FLOOR AREA:	306 SQ. FT.
TOTAL LIVING SPACE:	2007 SQ. FT.



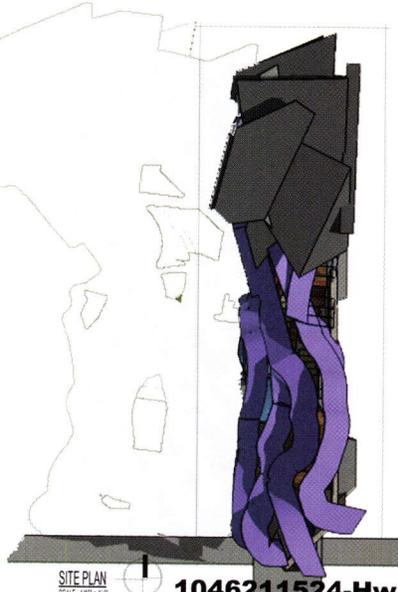
GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



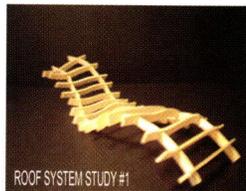
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



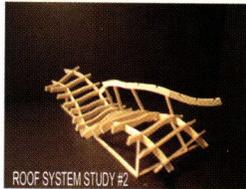
THIRD FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



ROOF SYSTEM STUDY #1



ROOF SYSTEM STUDY #2

- GARAGE
- FOYER
- KITCHEN
- BATH ROOM
- LIVING
- OFFICE
- DINING
- MASTERBEDROOM

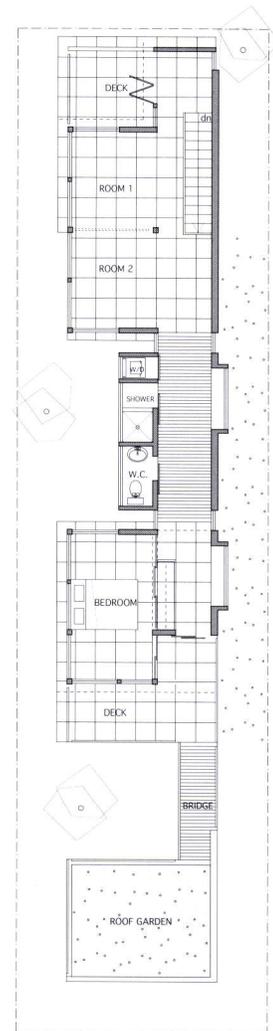
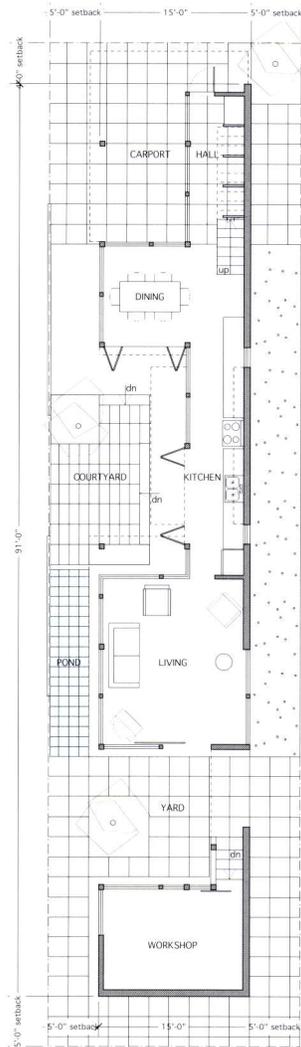
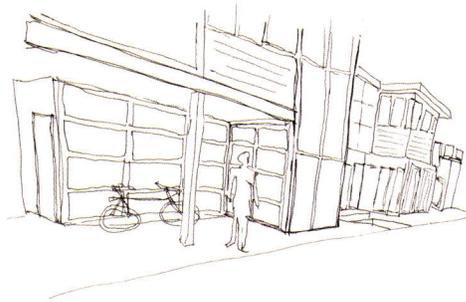
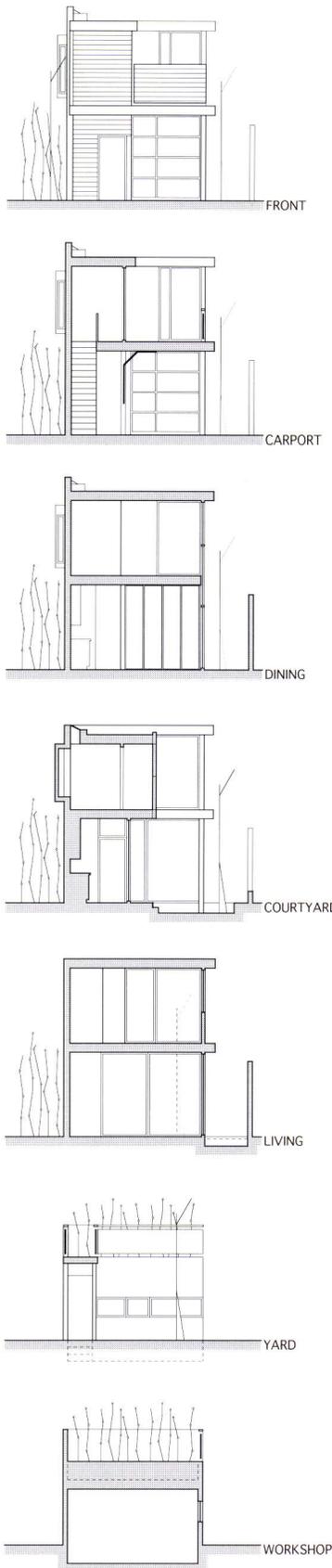
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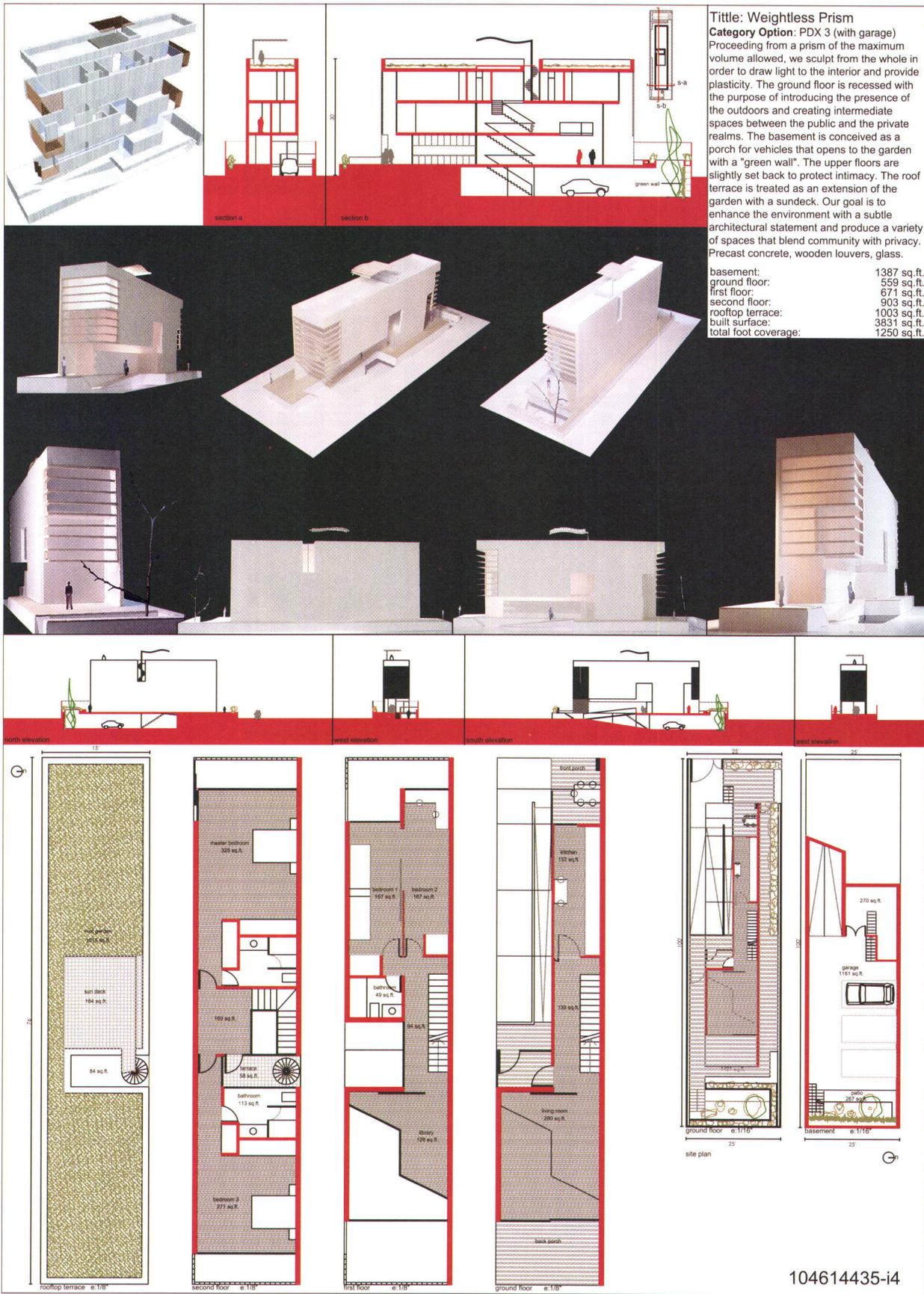
out-side-in house

The Japanese Machiya house and California Case Study houses inform the spatio-cultural and technological conception of this new Portland house. The earlier house-types cultivated a richly complex, yet simple landscape of indoor and outdoor flows: life, light, air and water.

The **out-side-in house** creates a neighbourly pedestrian field for inhabitation. It interiorizes the streetscape with an automotive patio and roadside upper courtyard. Outside and in, the series of interior and exterior courtyards encourages meandering between borders: an economical, yet texturally robust wall of concrete-block and an equally inexpensive modular veil of variable translucency and transparency.

(Category PDX 3)
 building coverage: 1142 sf
 total area: 1993 sf
 ground floor area: 828 sf
 second floor area: 1165 sf





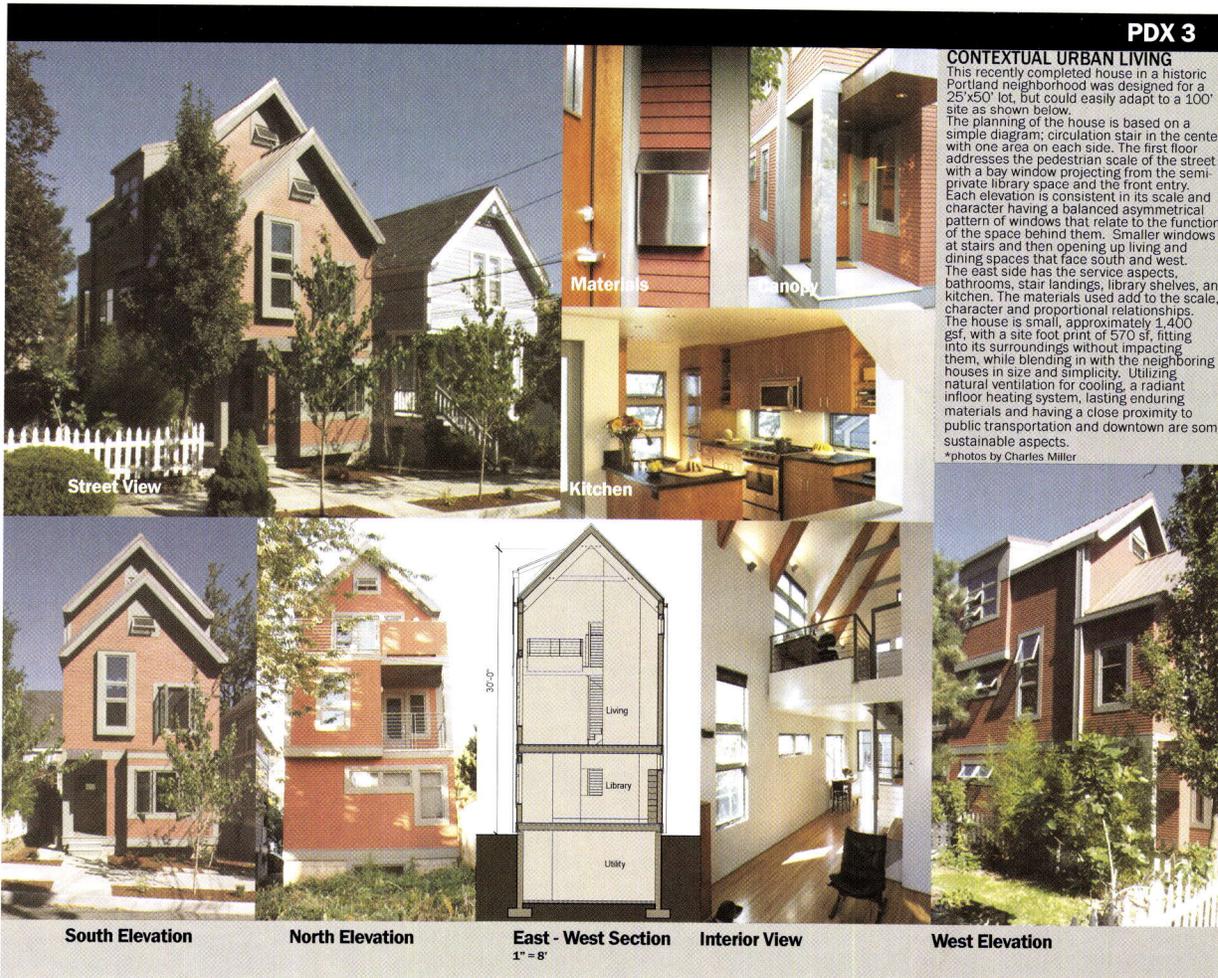
©2004 RICARDO ANTÓN, ANN B. HARMON, GUILLERMO MUÑIZ, JOSE MANUEL JIMENEZ, PABLO GARCÍA

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CONTEXTUAL URBAN LIVING

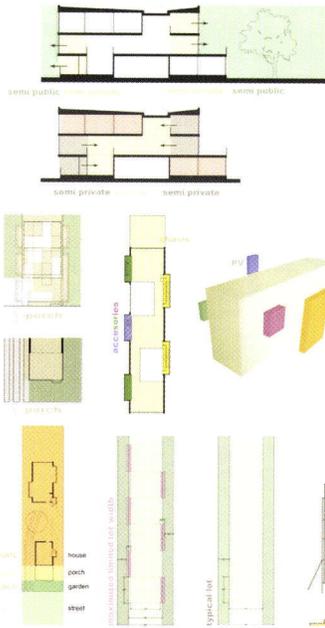
This recently completed house in a historic Portland neighborhood was designed for a 25'x50' lot, but could easily adapt to a 100' site as shown below. The planning of the house is based on a simple diagram; circulation stair in the center with one area on each side. The first floor addresses the pedestrian scale of the street with a bay window projecting from the semi-private library space and the front entry. Each elevation is consistent in its scale and character having a balanced asymmetrical pattern of windows that relate to the function of the space behind them. Smaller windows at stairs and then opening up living and dining spaces that face south and west. The east side has the service aspects, bathrooms, stair landings, library shelves, and kitchen. The materials used add to the scale, character and proportional relationships. The house is small, approximately 1,400 sqft, with a site foot print of 570 sqft, fitting into its surroundings without impacting them, while blending in with the neighboring houses in size and simplicity. Utilizing natural ventilation for cooling, a radiant in-floor heating system, lasting enduring materials and having a close proximity to public transportation and downtown are some sustainable aspects.

*photos by Charles Miller



1044271212-z2

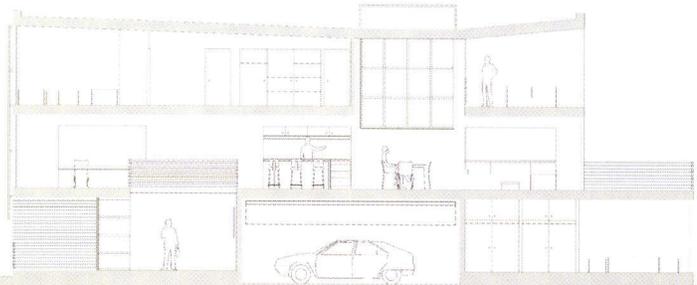
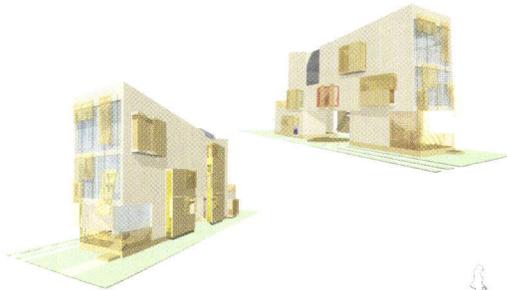
ELEVATIONS 1" = 16'



ad-House PDX-3

We propose to construct a 3-story, 3-bedroom house with 3-flex spaces to provide modern amenities, with a structurally insulated panel system (SIPS) while incorporating day-lighting and photovoltaic panels (PV) to reduce consumption and energy needs, facilitated by the invention of an "autodisc" that allows the car to be conveniently garaged mid-lot via a driveway at the edge of the site without having to consolidate two lots to create a shared driveway, thus leaving enough room on a lot of limited width for a large porch to mediate between the house and the street and to create a positive pedestrian environment.

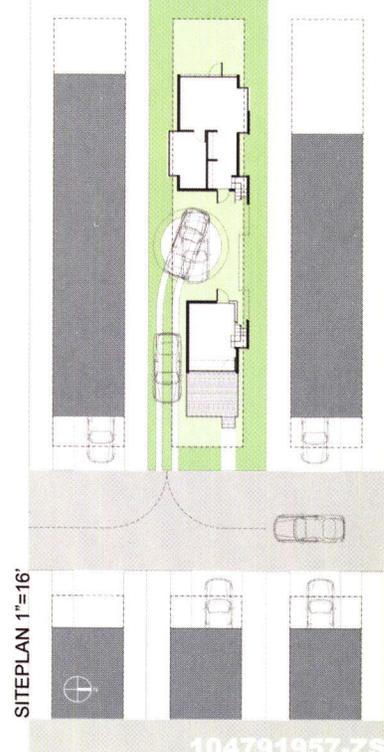
total lot coverage – 980 sf
 ground floor – 664 sf
 second floor – 792 sf
 third floor – 724 sf
 total square feet – 2,180 sf



SECTION 1" = 8'

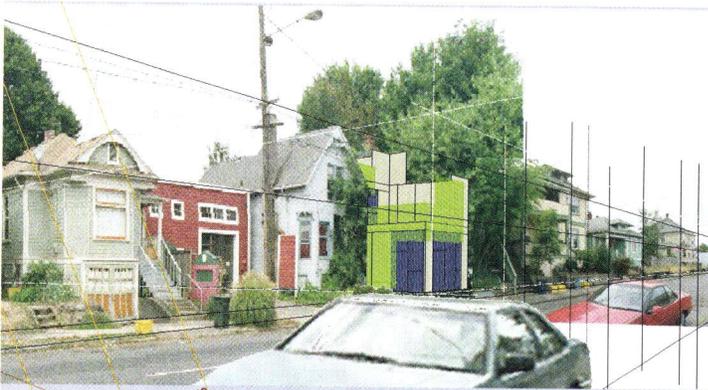
- 1 Garden
- 2 Porch
- 3 Fitness room
- 4 Auto Disk
- 5 Bath
- 6 Master Bedroom
- 7 Deck
- 8 Living Room
- 9 Dinner
- 10 Kitchen
- 11 Studio/Tv
- 12 Solar panel
- 13 Play room
- 14 Bedroom

GROUND /SECOND/THRID FLOOR 1" = 8'



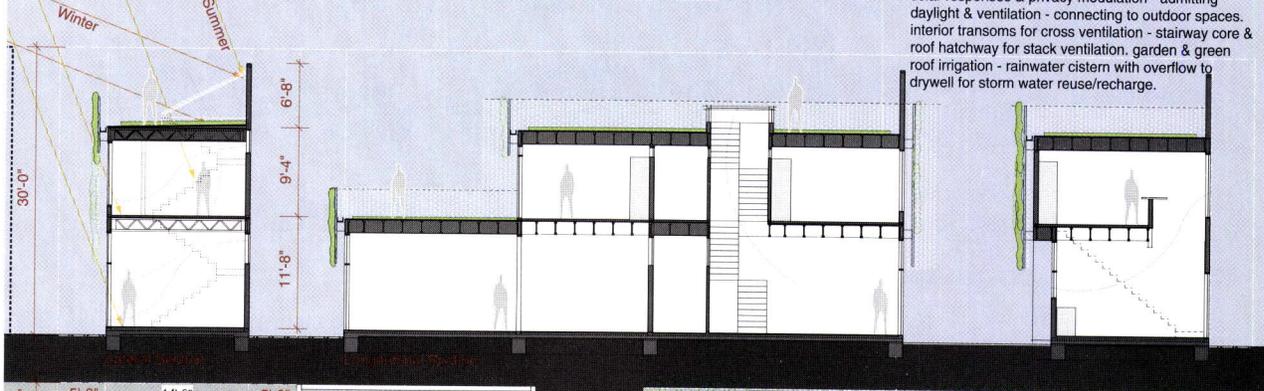
SITEPLAN 1" = 16'

10479195745



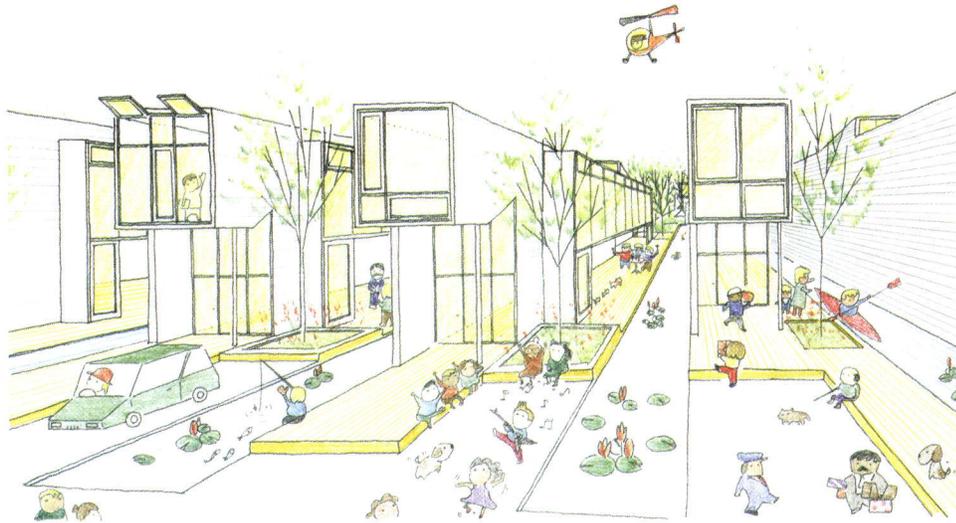
**PDX 3
OPEN BUILDING & GARDEN PLOTS**

house - 1352 sf; studio - 438 sf; lot coverage 1088 sf
 position: spatial qualities of place & materials can be emphasized over a singular prototype - this design is one potential from a series of variations - the framing system allows for distinct modulation of each inhabitation; building connections to a particular site within the regional landscape & climate.
 approach: robust base structures & services having tolerance for variation and development - the capacity to accommodate diversity over time - "room's without names" providing raw loft-like spaces open for the differing uses & changing needs of the inhabitants.
 construction: material selection directed towards responsible production, durability, energy savings, ease of repair & recycling over building life-cycle. concrete foundations & hydronic slabs. framing & shearwalls - hybrid of wood & engineered timber.
 external "over cladding" trellis screen for site specific solar responses & privacy modulation - admitting daylight & ventilation - connecting to outdoor spaces.
 interior transoms for cross ventilation - stairway core & roof hatchway for stack ventilation. garden & green roof irrigation - rainwater cistern with overflow to drywell for storm water reuse/recharge.



1046111557-QY

©2004 BRENT HINRICHS, SIMONE GOLDFEDER, KINA VOELZ



LONG GARDEN LONG LIVING

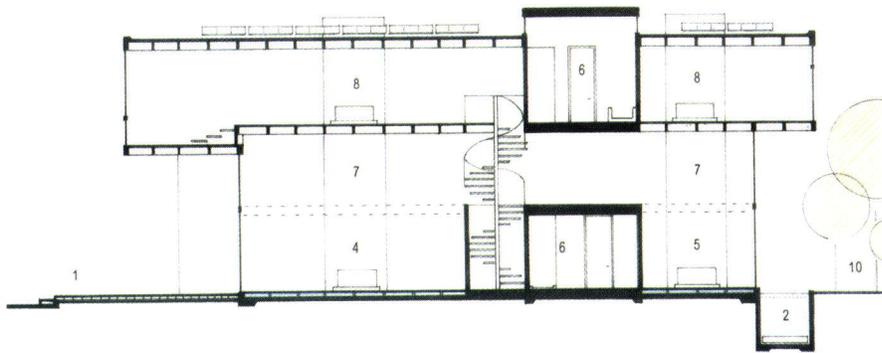
PDX3

FLEXIBILITY - A loft style provides the chance for future additions and a maximum of 3 floors. A core intersects more public from more private spaces. Core location to be the owner's choice.

COMMUNITY - A human scale landscape surrounds each home. Decks extend from homes; textured paths (ie: brick) extend from sidewalks. Simple materials connect to make a community landscape like a park. Long slots between homes create private gardens and provide view continuity.

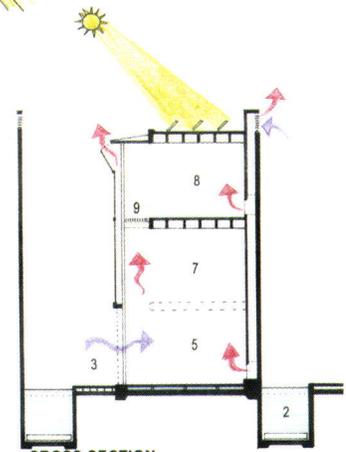
ECOLOGY - An eco-pond is a rainwater collector for floor heating and emergency reserves. Cross ventilation is possible between floors, and between plan ends. A south wall of glass and polycarbonate maximizes natural light in lieu of electric lights.

Building Coverage = 1000 SF
 Floor Area
 1F = 810 SF
 2F = 0 SF (810 SF = Max. Floor Addition)
 3F = 1000 SF
 TOTAL = 1810 SF (2620 SF = Max. Floor Addition)

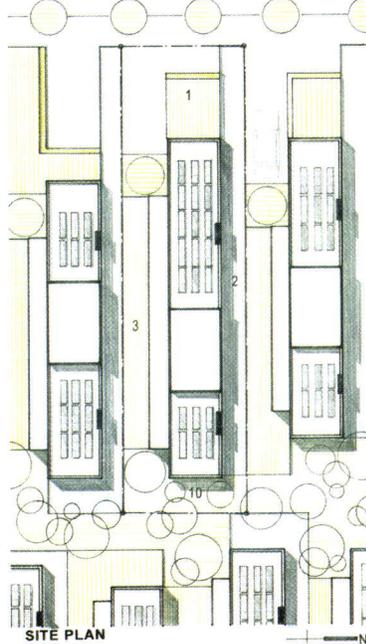


LONG SECTION

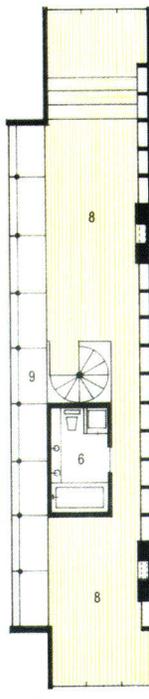
- 1. PARKING + PARK
- 2. ECO POND
- 3. LONG DECK
- 4. LIVING
- 5. DINING
- 6. CORE (KITCHEN/BATH/STAIR)
- 7. VOID (FUTURE FLOOR AREA)
- 8. OPEN SPACE (BEDRM / WORK)
- 9. FLOOR GRATE (AIR PASSAGE)
- 10. GREEN BELT (BACK YARD)



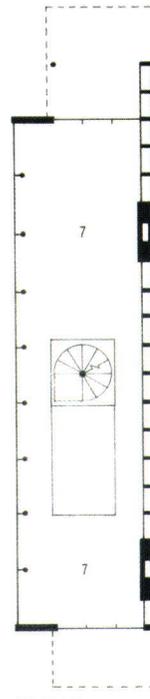
CROSS SECTION



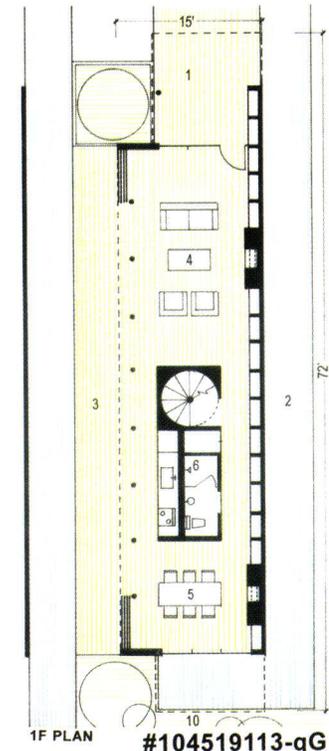
SITE PLAN



3F PLAN

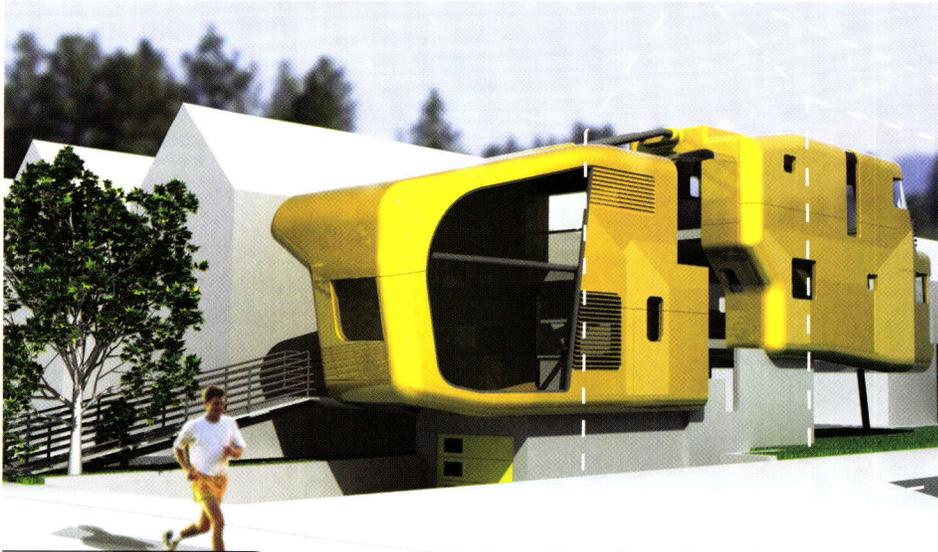


2F PLAN



1F PLAN

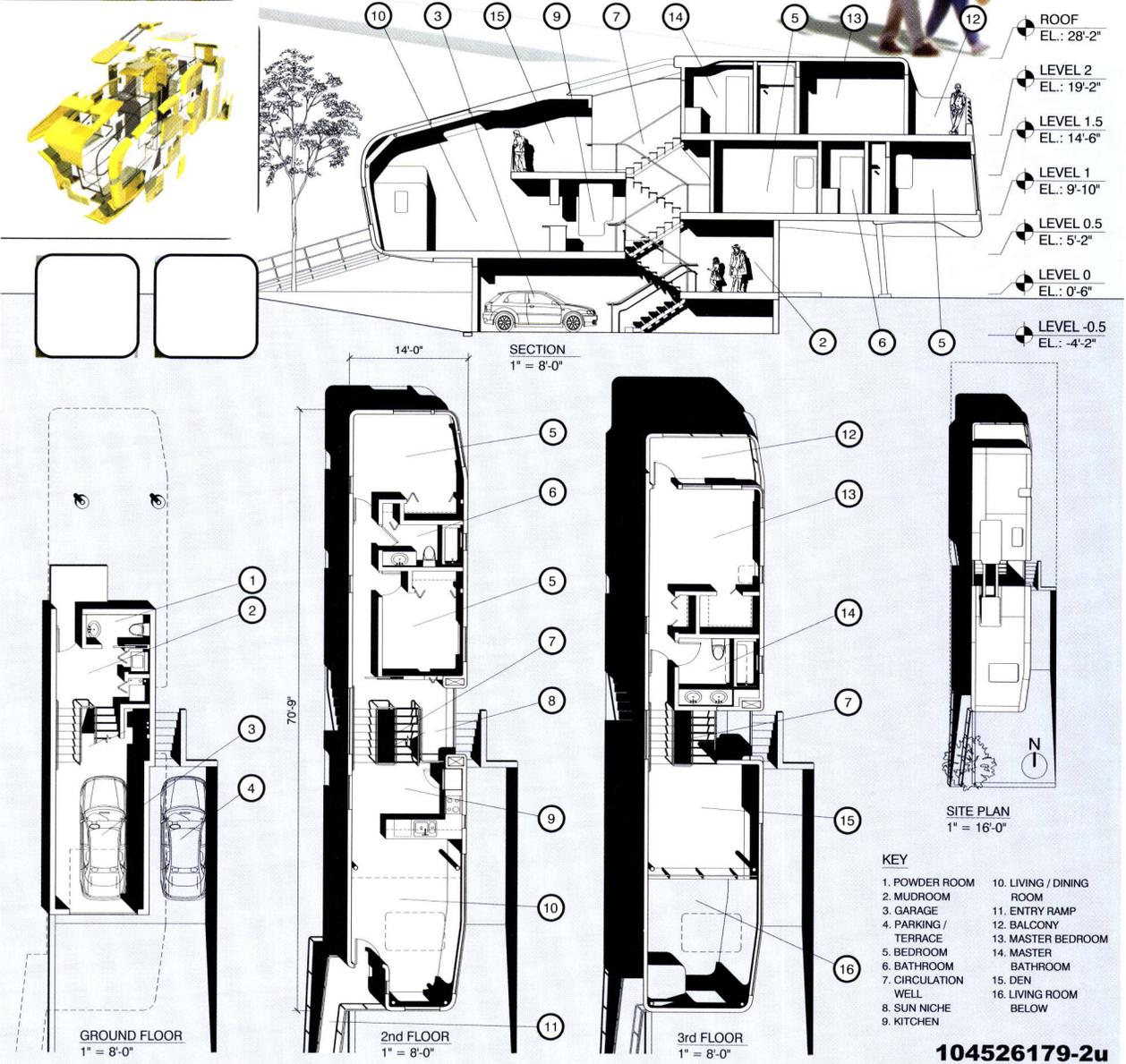
#104519113-qG



QUARTER PANEL HOUSE

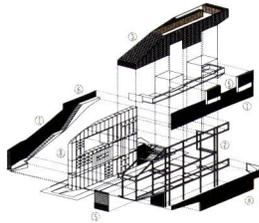
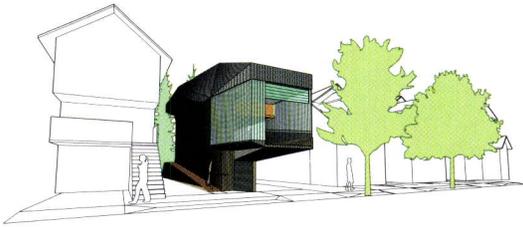
Category: PDX 3
 Building Coverage: 970 sf
 Area: Ground Floor: 440 sf
 2nd Floor: 970 sf
 3rd Floor: 625 sf
 Total: 2,035 sf

This house explores the possibility that the constraints imposed by very narrow lots may result in the abandonment of traditional construction techniques and the adoption of a more responsive tectonic, in this case that offered by the automotive industry. The house is formed by a collection of insulated, molded metal panels mounted on a tubular steel frame. Panels can be selected and exchanged to best suit the house's orientation and context, as well as the size, privacy requirements, and lifestyles of the household. A central, glazed circulation well joins and illuminates the frontal, public section of the house and the more private rear portion.



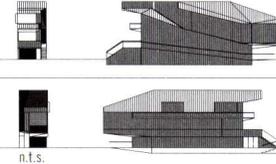
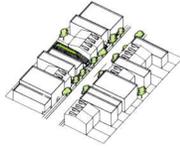
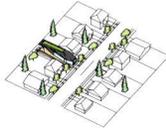
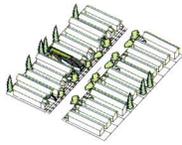
©2004 DEREK WARR

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KEY NOTES

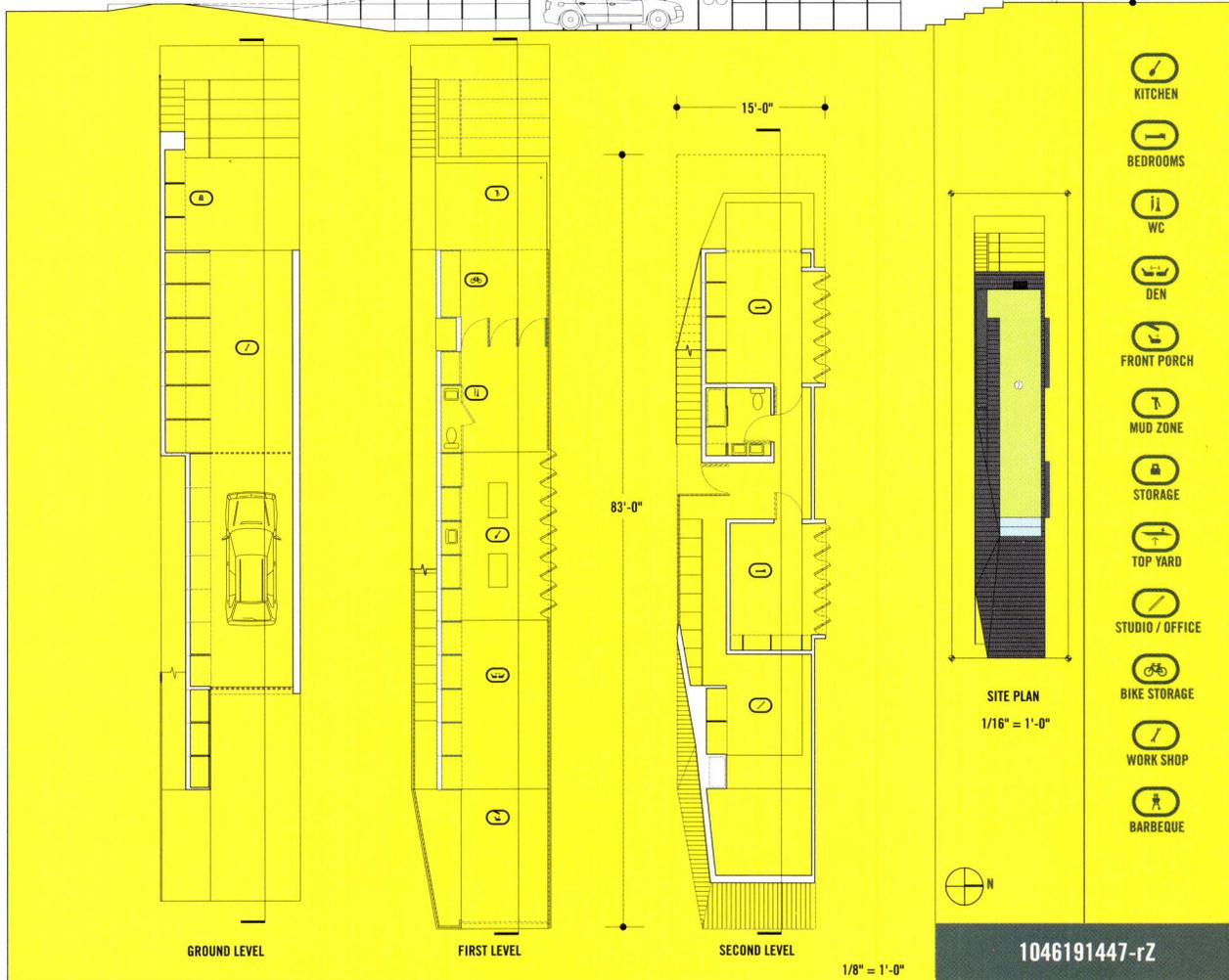
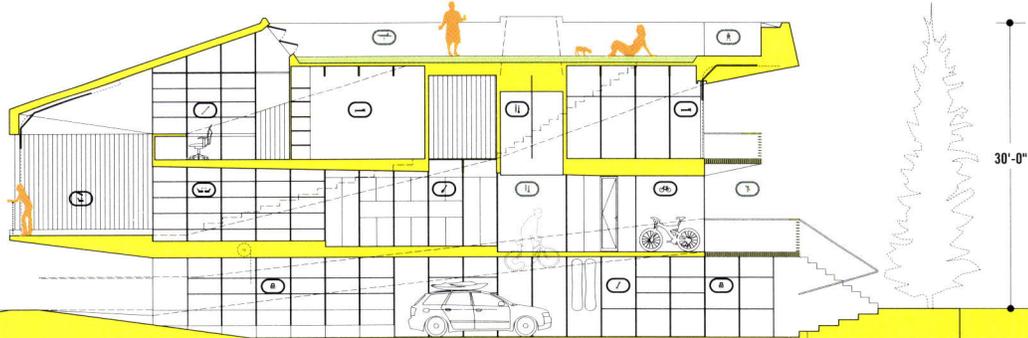
- ① Glass Channels
- ② Moment Frames
- ③ Zinc Roofing
- ④ Ipe Hardwood
- ⑤ Operable
- ⑥ Perforated Zinc
- ⑦ Grass
- ⑧ Core Boxes *



* Program / Structural / Utility Core:
Water-jet, Pre-fabricated, Pre-finished
Boxes Stacked and Bolted Together on Site.

Interior: 1810 sf Total: 2525 sf
Coverage: 1245 sf Top Yard: 480 sf

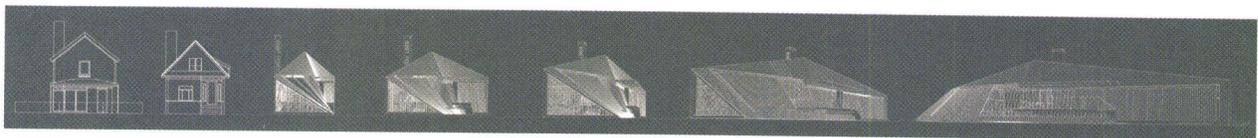
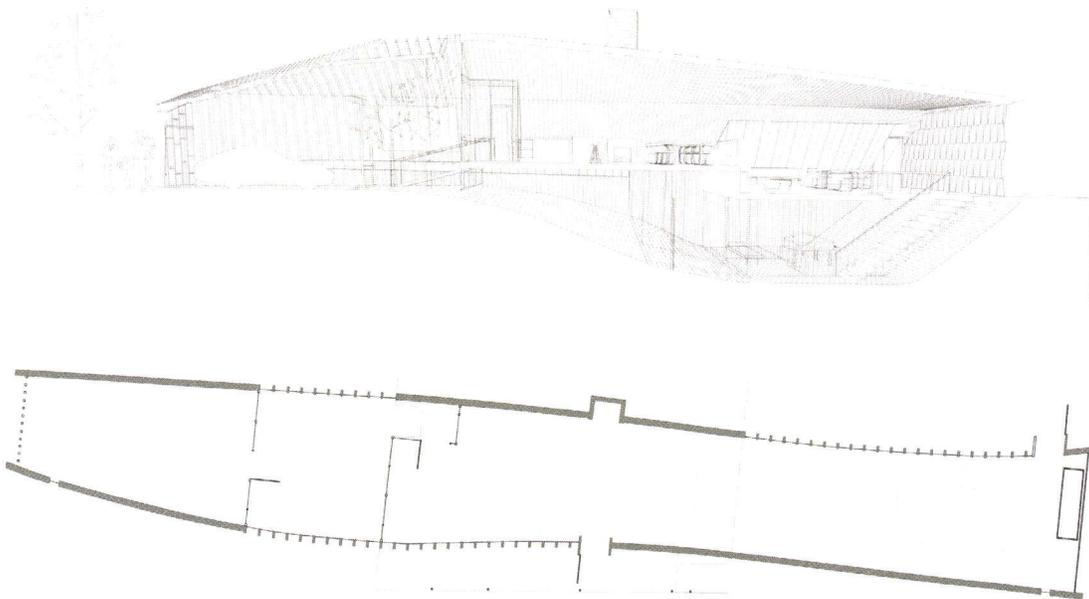
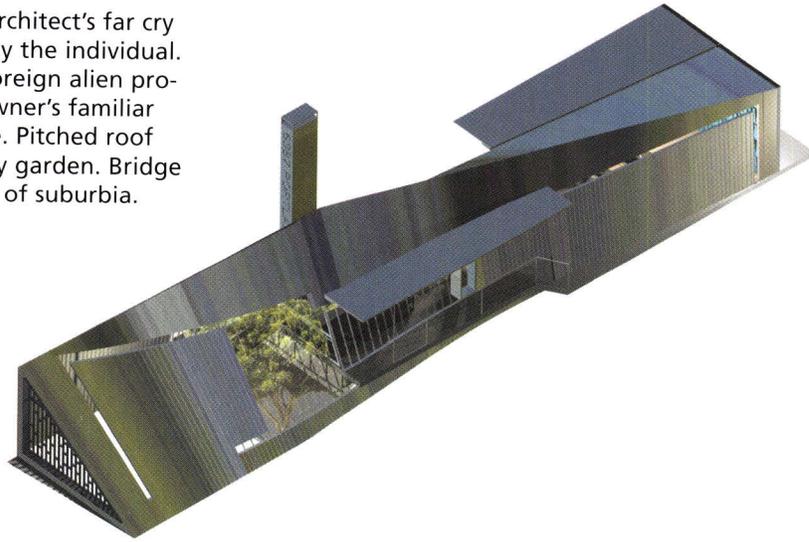
PORTLAND THRU-HOUSE PDX 3



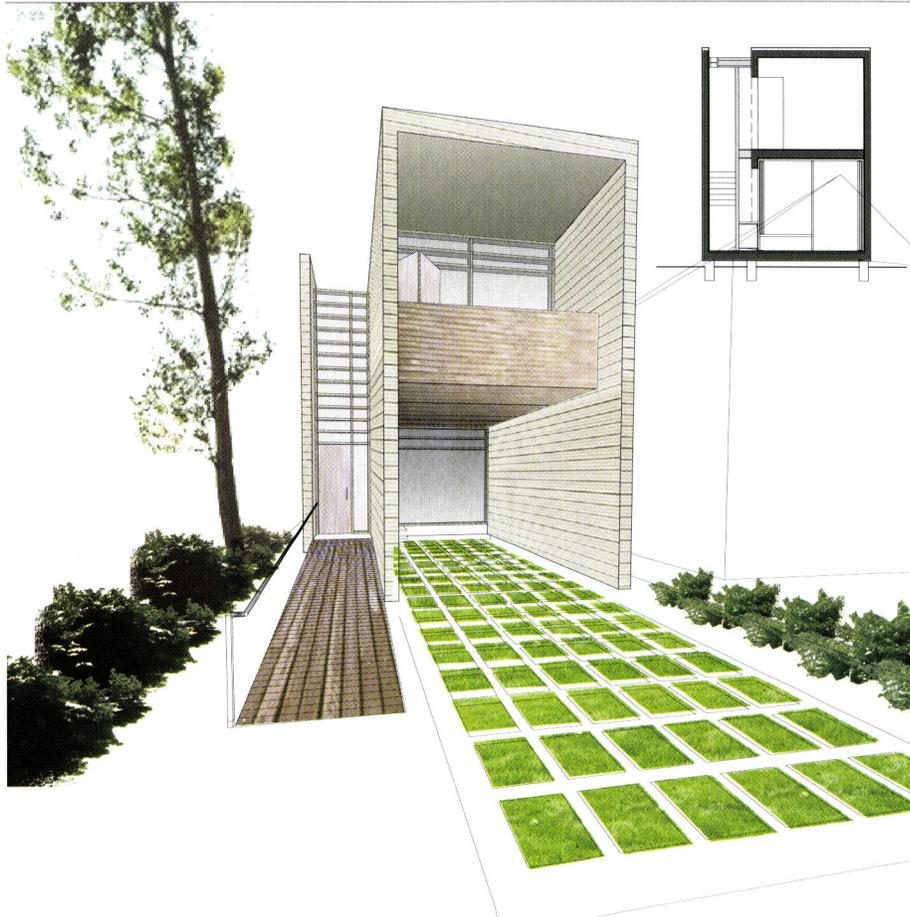
©2004 JULIE BECKMAN, KEITH KASEMAN, AARON CAMPBELL, BRITTANY MACOMBER, TYLER MOORE



Concept House. Architect's far cry from envisioned by the individual. Architect house foreign alien prototypical. Homeowner's familiar acceptance refuge. Pitched roof box, walls chimney garden. Bridge to masses. Refuge of suburbia.



©2004 GORDON SUNG, AMY CHEUNG



Living Smart - Category PDX4

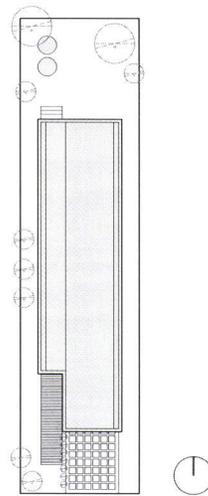
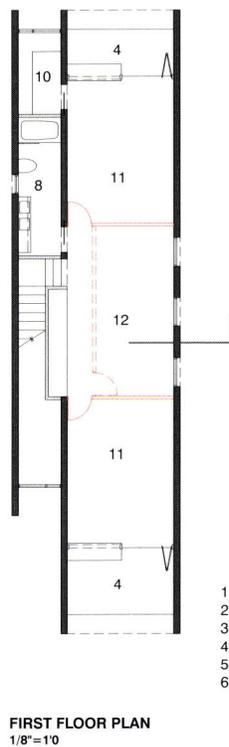
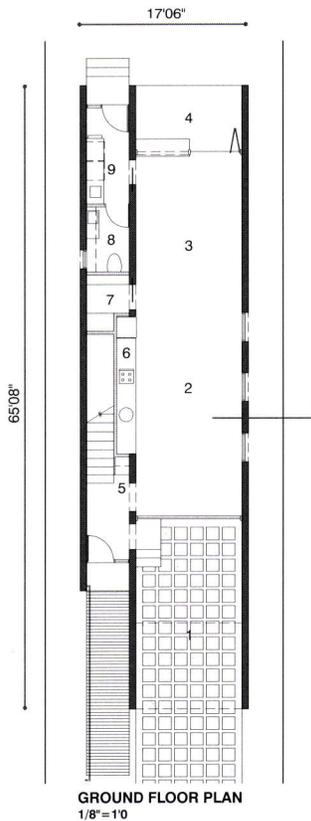
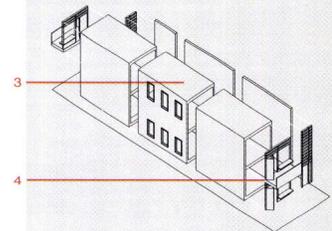
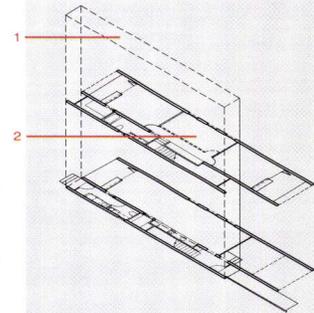
The aim of this design is to give the homeowner maximum flexibility and choice while delivering an environmentally sustainable outcome.

Flexible

- 1 Services are contained in a single unit of the house, allowing for maximum customization of habitable space.
- 2 Internal walls are screw-fixed panels that can be relocated to suit the occupant's needs.
- 3 Prefabricated modules ensure easy and low cost construction. Standardized floor width allows internal walls to be located anywhere.
- 4 Certified wood infill panels at front and rear can be customized by individuals creating a wide variety of potential aesthetic outcomes.

Sustainable

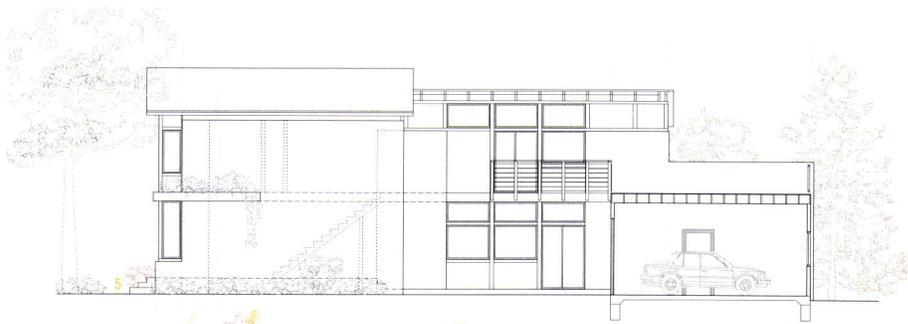
- 5 Pervious pavement
- 6 Roof water collection for grey water use.
- 7 Use of recycled content and rapidly renewable materials.



- | | |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| 1 CARPORT | 7 PANTRY/STORE |
| 2 DINING | 8 BATHROOM |
| 3 LIVING ROOM | 9 LAUNDRY |
| 4 VERANDAH | 10 WARDROBE |
| 5 COAT STORE | 11 BEDROOM |
| 6 KITCHEN | 12 BEDROOM/
OFFICE/LIVING |

**LIVING SMART
DESIGN
COMPETITION**

Reg. No. 104661456-LH



MAXIMIZING DIMENSIONS

Category Option: PDX4

1st Flr: 650 sf 2nd Flr: 650 sf Garage: 230 sf Bldg. Coverage: 1530 sf

The narrow dimensions of Portland's infill lots demand that its detached housing be reconceived to maximize all spaces—both inside and outside. Our design takes advantage of the frequent pairing of 25' wide lots by introducing a shared driveway that opens to a common outdoor court. By locating garages deeper in the lot, living areas occupy the front of each house, promoting more interaction with the neighborhood. The court itself brings light and air to all spaces of the house and permits use as additional parking, a play area surveyed from the kitchen, or an extension of living space. A deck over the garage adds to this connection with the outdoors and provides opportunities to grow—allowing all dimensions of the lot to work toward sustaining the house and meeting the changing needs of its residents.

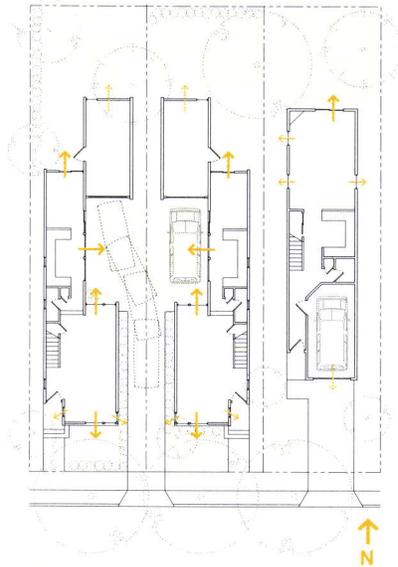
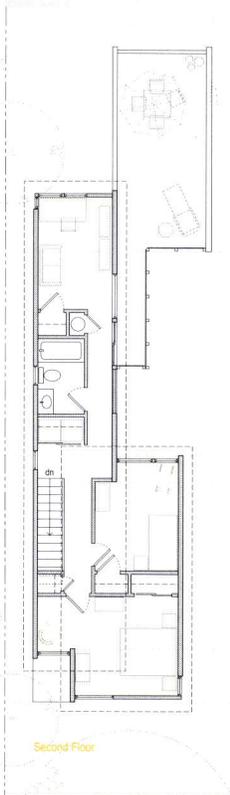
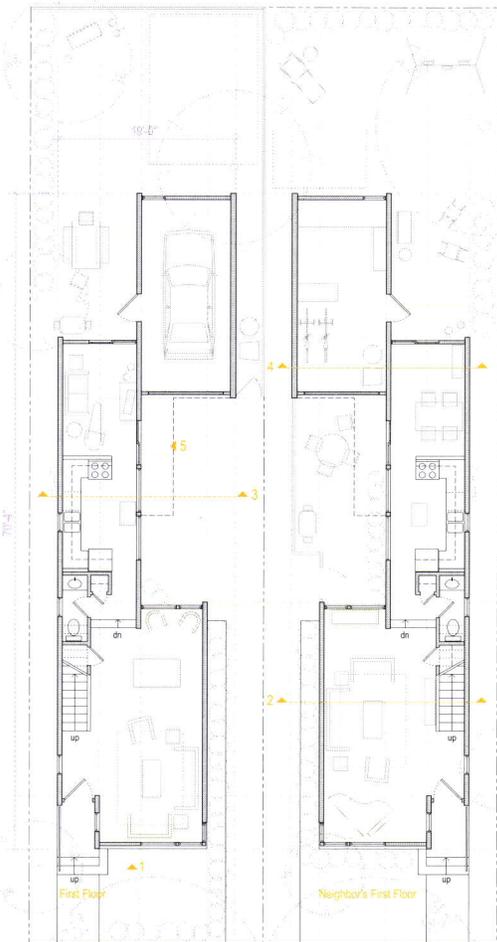


Sustainable Dimensions

Our design has the capacity to meet the needs of increased density in the future—without being razed. The garage and deck can be converted into a second unit with its own privacy and semi-public access from the street.

Personal Dimensions

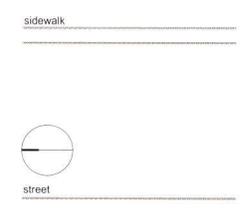
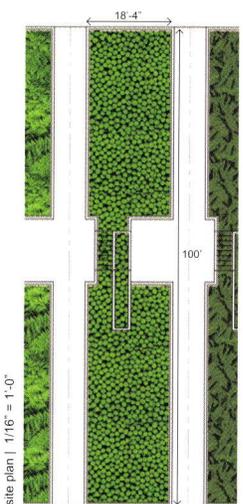
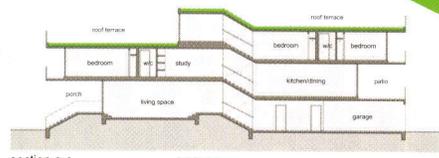
Small zones along the edges of larger rooms provide spaces where individual activities can take place—such as working at a desk.



Site Dimensions

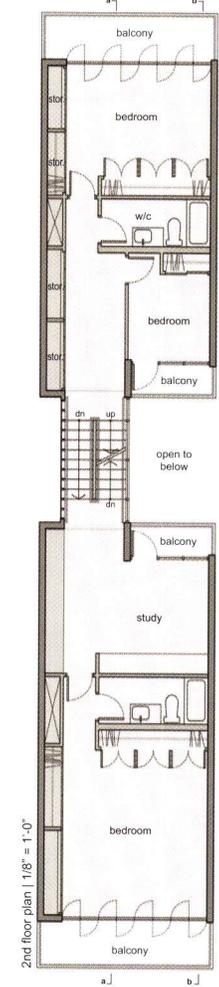
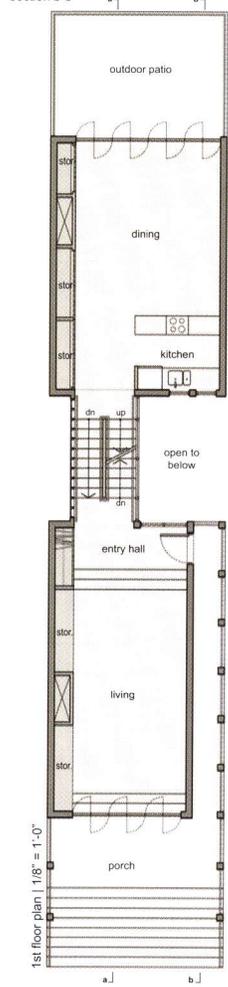
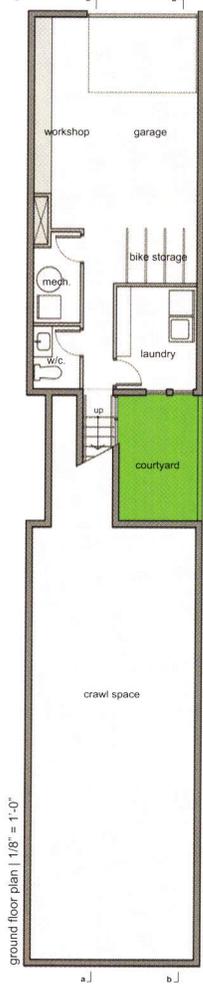
The design allows more choice in inhabitation and a wider variety of public to private relationships than the typical narrow-lot house (as illustrated on the far right). The semi-private court and private rear patios provide residents with choices to suit diverse lifestyles.

1046191233-ES



area calculations

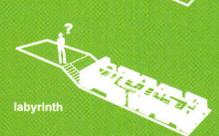
ground floor:	662 sq. ft.
1st floor:	1060 sq. ft.
2nd floor:	1453 sq. ft.
total square footage:	3175 sq. ft.
building coverage:	1695 sq. ft.



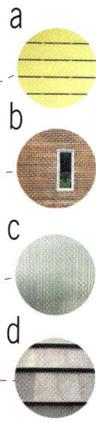
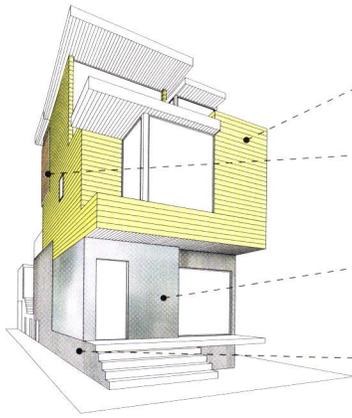
portland home CTP

The front lawn – once an icon of the American Dream has become obsolete. The lawn, at its best, provides a politely manicured separation between neighbours. At its worst, the lawn transforms into a vacant no-man's-land of suburban detritus. In an age where our houses are sold by the square foot with little regard to design, the lawn represents an extreme devaluation of space. A social, economic, environmental and aesthetic devaluation that we now recognize is unsustainable.

This housing prototype proposes a re-arrangement of the public and private realms. Using spatial and tectonic devices the prototype creates multifunctional and clearly defined domestic spaces while establishing a more intimate relationship with the public realm. By bringing the 'lawn' to the roof it establishes a datum of elevated activity and social functions. The possibilities for personal/collective expressions on the fifth façade of the house are limitless. The living space of the house is pushed to the street where a generous covered porch provides an all-season stage for family activities – animating and enlivening the street. The inside/outside house – relies on design – rather than setbacks to create a new type of housing for an enlightened (sub)urban future.



1045161331-9y



- a stained concrete fiber board
- b slatted wood
- c translucent polycarbonate
- d zinc coted metal cladding

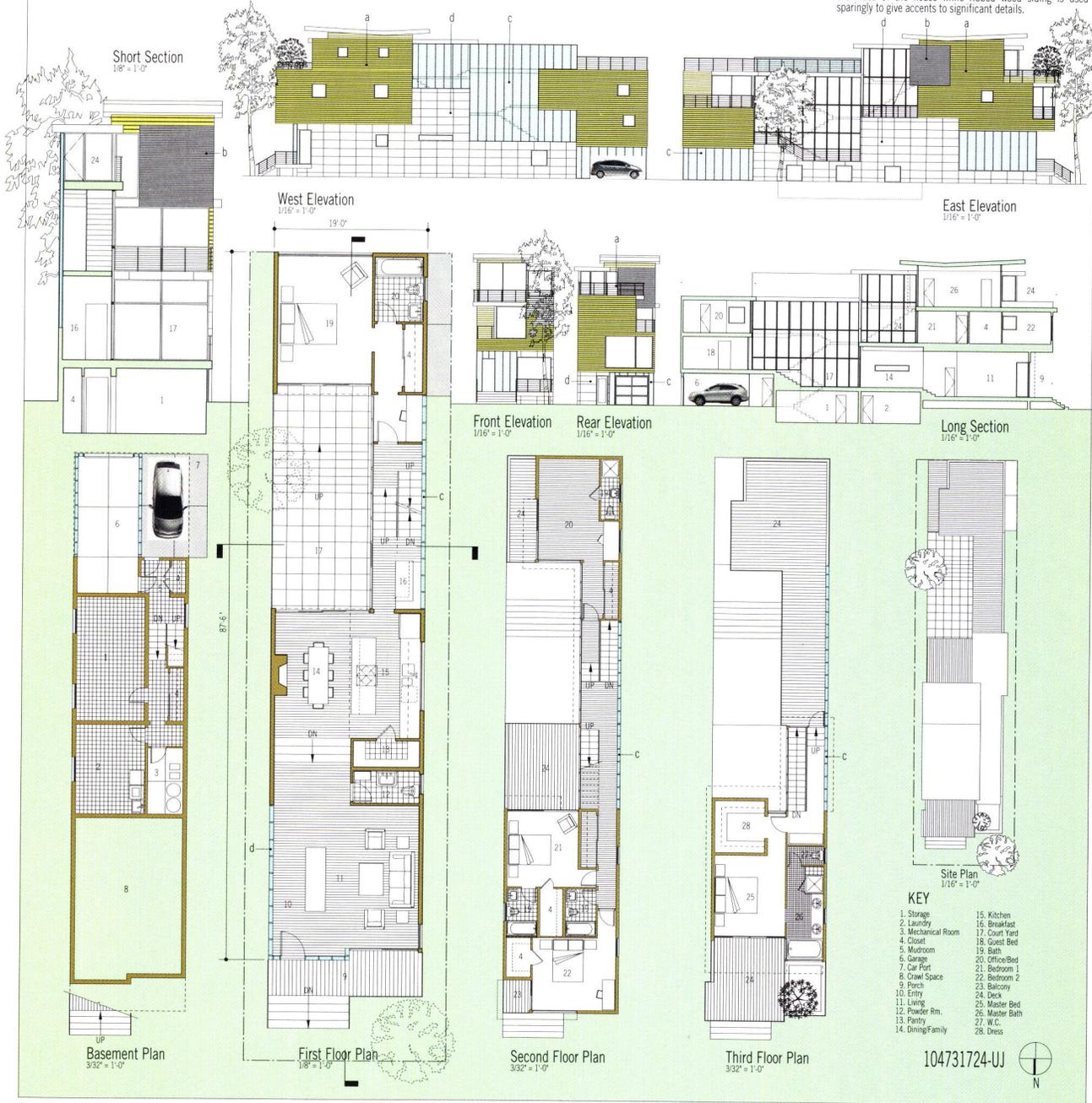
CPT

Building Coverage: 1,755 s.f.
 Basement: 990 s.f.
 First Floor: 1,315 s.f.
 Second Floor: 1,145 s.f.
 Third Floor: 540 s.f.
 Total Area: 3,990 s.f.

This house maximizes the square footage of developable space without compromising the spatial qualities of the home. A south facing private interior court steps down to the dining area reducing the visual mass of the garage at the back of the lot. The court is enclosed to the west by a translucent circulation connector.

The courtyard provides passive solar heat and warm light. The living room has an open porch facing the street giving the house a public presence. From the entrance it is possible to see through the house to the open court. All bedrooms in the home have access to private decks promoting an outdoor experience.

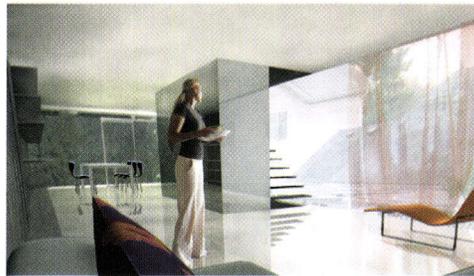
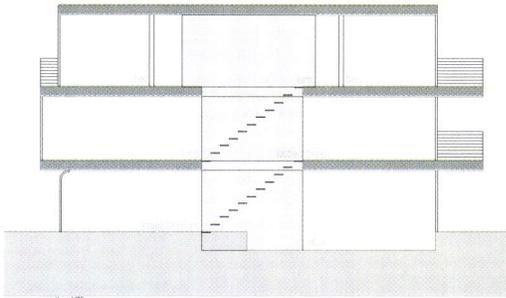
To breakdown the mass of the house and add diversity a combination of innovative materials have been proposed. Translucent polycarbonate siding is used in the garage and side facades to bring in light into spaces that are often dark in homes built on narrow lots. Earth tone stained slatted concrete fiberboard is proposed as a way of adding depth to flat surfaces. Zinc coated metal cladding helps break down the mass of the house while ribbed wood siding is used sparingly to give accents to significant details.



garden house

We began our approach by thinking about how to encourage a porous neighborhood to the desirable levels of density and pedestrian activity. We are looking at the community as something that grows like an ecosystem, where each part can be customized to the existing environmental system, rather than a built environment like a subdivision. We believe that homeowners should be able to pick the site and then plant spaces that can evolve in the existing system to meet their own personal economic needs, our goal becomes creating a **minimum amount of space with a maximum amount of use.**

The house is divided into three layers. The first is a space for a garage, parking garage and office that would change into a small business when the conditions permitted, the second layer contains the primary living functions to sustain a small family, while the third layer is a space for social activities. These elements are wrapped around a central courtyard. The outdoor space is reduced to a minimum by the building's footprint.



Designer Information

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MERIT AWARD WINNERS

12 Jill Dau, 7 High Ridge Dr., Cumberland, RI 02864, (503) 757-2737, jad@alumni.rice.edu; **Blair Payson**, 17041 NE 28th Pl., Bellevue, WA 98008, (425) 556-9097, blpayson@earthlink.net; **Scott Passman**, 3701 NE 64th Ave., Portland, OR 97213 (503) 869-1626, scottpp@amaa.com

13 Michel Laflamme (member of Colorado & Michigan Board of Architects, associate mAIBC), Michel Laflamme Design Studio, 1950 Matthews Ave., Vancouver, BC, Canada V6J 2T7, (604) 737-2250, fax (604) 737-2215, www.malDesign.com, mal@malDesign.com; **Jim Ralph**

14 Wayne T. Chevalier, bracket, 6540 1st Ave NE, Seattle, WA 98115, (206) 853-9375, studiobacket.com, wayne@studiobacket.com; **Adin Dunning**, bracket, 2834 NE 66th Ave., Portland, OR 97213, (503) 493-7241, studiobacket.com adin@studiobacket.com; **Jeremy Fredrichs**, bracket, 3203 Hansen Ave., Boise, ID 83703, (208) 426-9766, studiobacket.com Jeremy.fredrichs@albertsons.com

15 Hannes Wind, zwa zeleny_wind_architects, Giessaufgasse 10/7, Vienna, Austria A-1050, 0043 (0)699 11030082 hannes_wind@hotmail.com; **Julia Zeleny**, zwa zeleny_wind_architects, Arsenal Obj. 16/2, Vienna, Austria A-1030, 0043 (0)699 11030069, julia_zeleny@hotmail.com

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17 Patrick Cheung, 78 Coledale Rd., Markham, Ontario, Canada L3R 7W6, (905) 415-6918, www.pcheungstudio.com, pcheung18@yahoo.com

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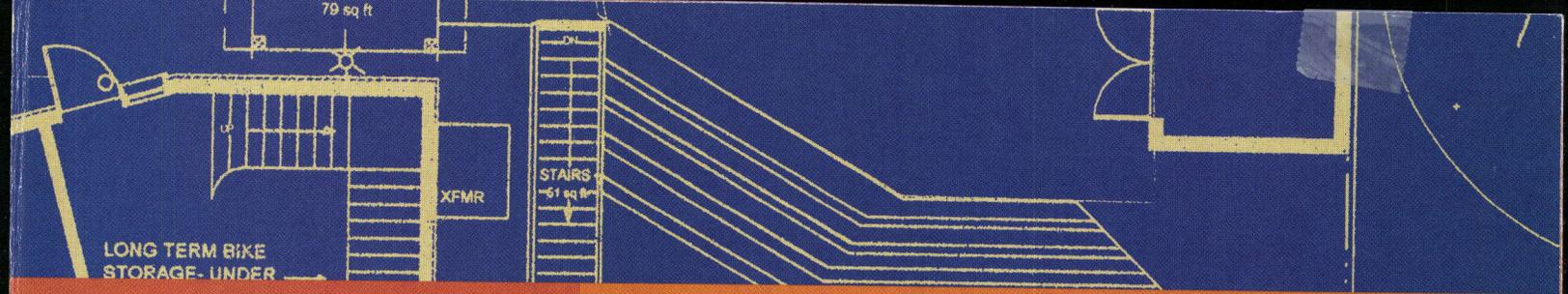
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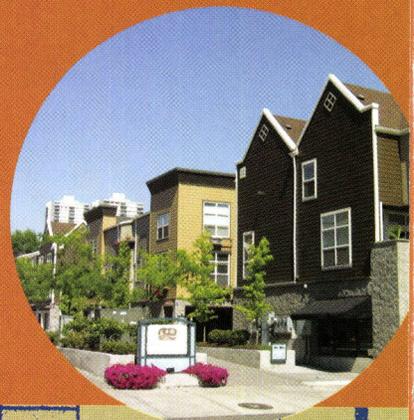
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Working with our many community partners, it is our goal to help provide decent, affordable housing for all Portlanders and their families.



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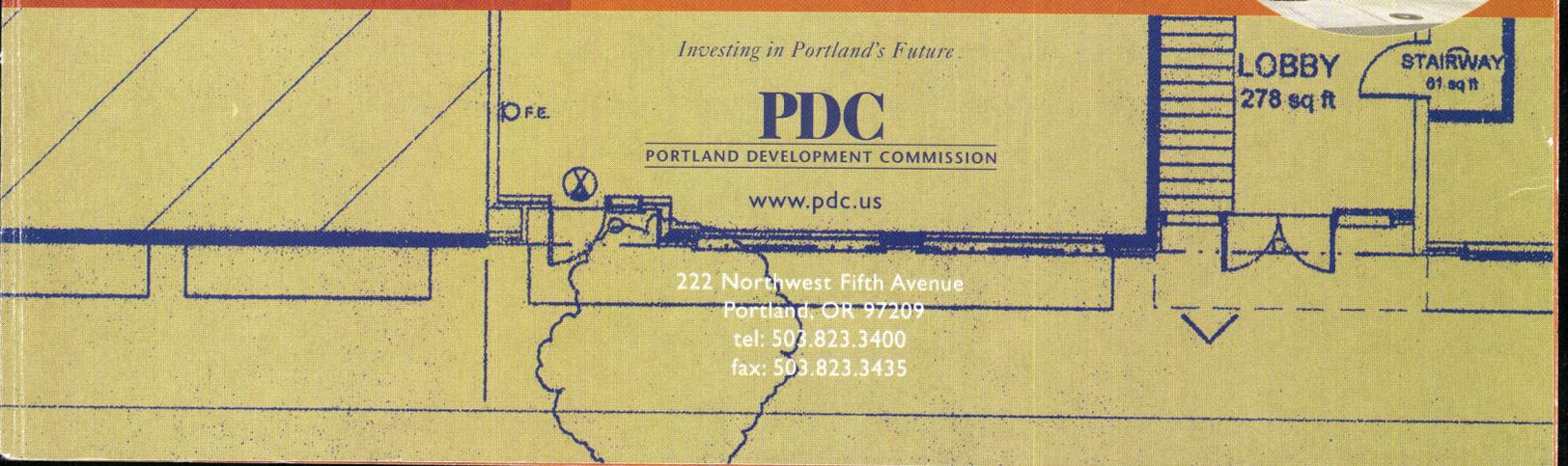
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LOBBY
278 sq ft

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