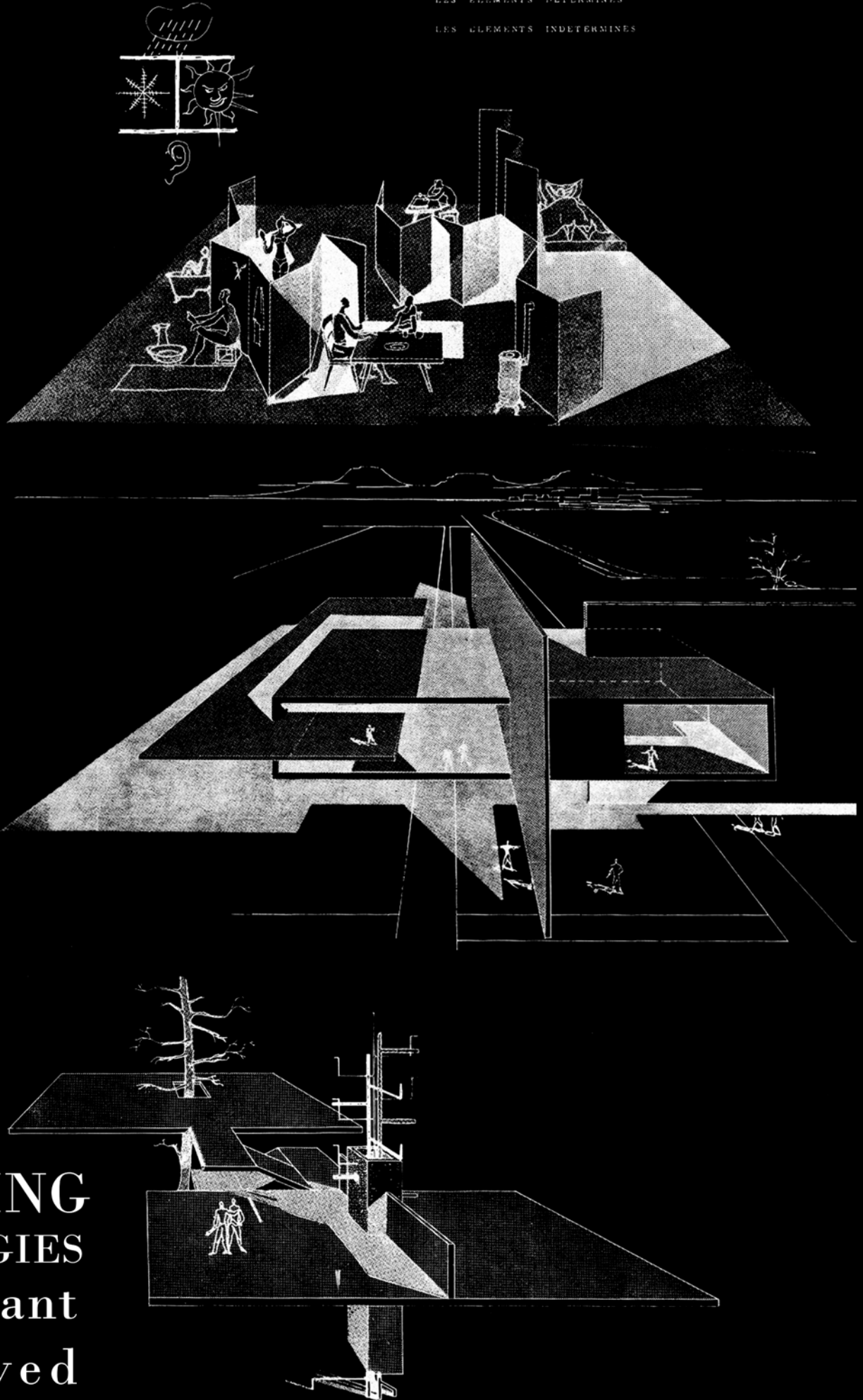


DANS L'ANALYSE DU LOGEMENT NOUS TROUVONS DEUX GRANDES FAMILLES DE COMPOSANTS

LES ELEMENTS DETERMINES

LES ELEMENTS INDETERMINEES



HOUSING
TYPOLOGIES
Serving
Served
spaces

If anything is described by an architectural
plan, it is the nature of human relationships,
since the elements whose trace it records—
walls, doors, windows, and stairs—are
employed first to divide and then selectively
to reunite inhabited space

Robin Evans¹

Certainly, it would be foolish to suggest that there is anything
in a plan which could compel people to behave in a specific
way towards one another, enforcing a day-to-day regime of
gregarious sensuality. It would be still more foolish, however,
to suggest that a plan could not prevent people from behaving
in a particular way, or at least hinder them from doing so.

Robin Evans¹

Cover drawing of G. Candilis, A. Josic, and S. Woods, *Extension of Bagnols-sur-Cèze*, 1961

¹ Robin Evans, «Figures, Doors and Passages,» in *Translations from Drawing to Building and Other Essays*
(London: Architectural Association Publications, 1997)

HOUSING TYPOLOGIES

Servant Served spaces

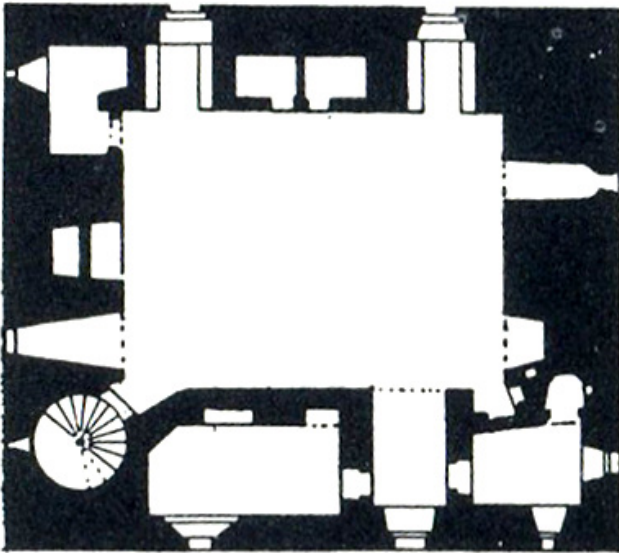
To transfer the concepts of servant space and served space to the residential context, coined by Louis I. Kahn, allows one to interpret and address the collective housing project through the floor plan.

While the servant space is usually associated with all the equipment of the house, from circulation, fitted installations and humid cores that serve it to storage spaces that collect the maintenance tools and the personal belongings of its inhabitants, the rest, the negative, intended as much to interaction as to privacy, corresponds to the served space.

However, such differentiation does not refer exclusively to the programme but, above all, to the strategy.

Previous to the function, the structure of the floor plan can be defined by the occupation guidelines of the servant spaces or by means of the emptying processes of the served space.

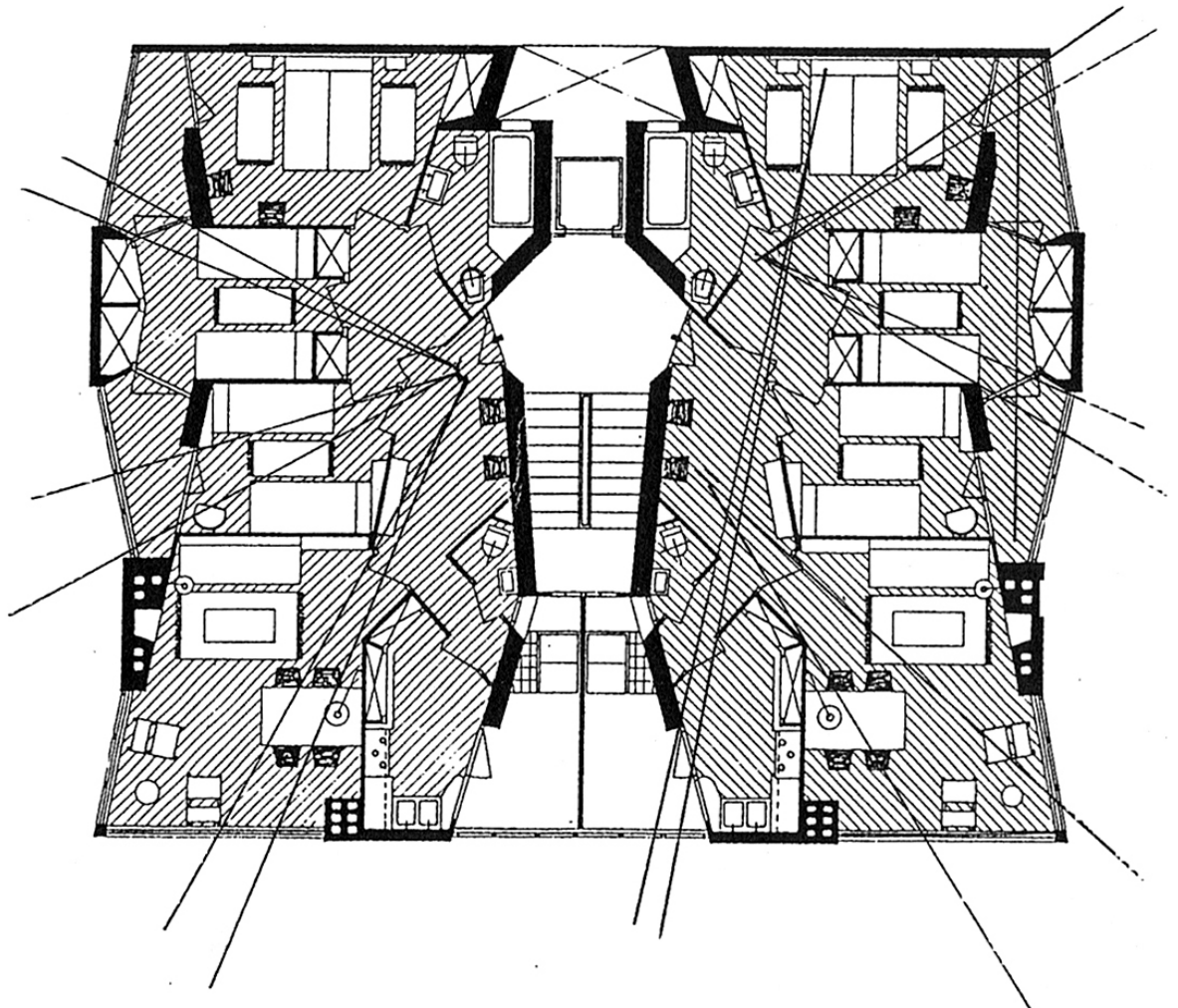
Therefore, a kitchen space may fill a servant space and enclose itself in it or open itself to empty the served space and make it permeable. The character of the pieces depends on their relative position and their interaction with other parts of the house.



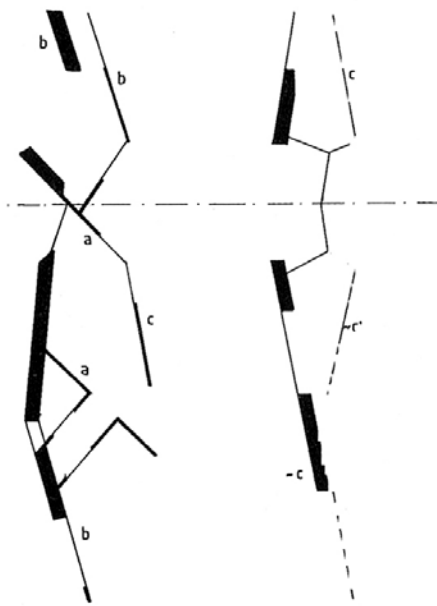
PLAN POCHÉ

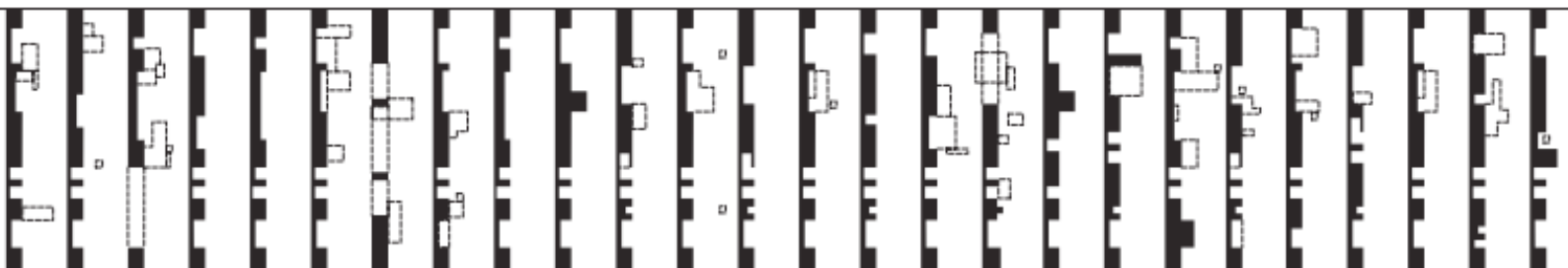
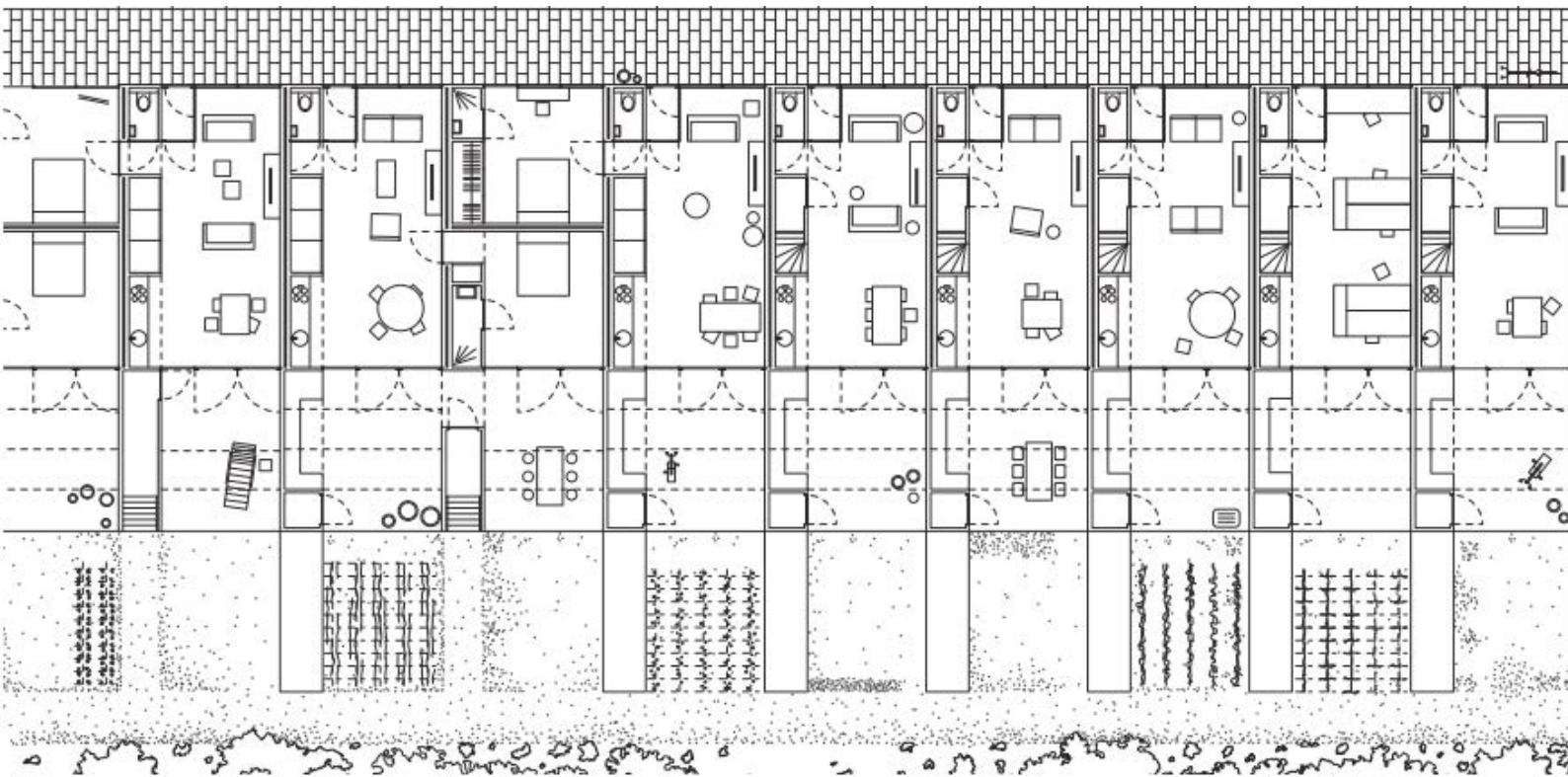
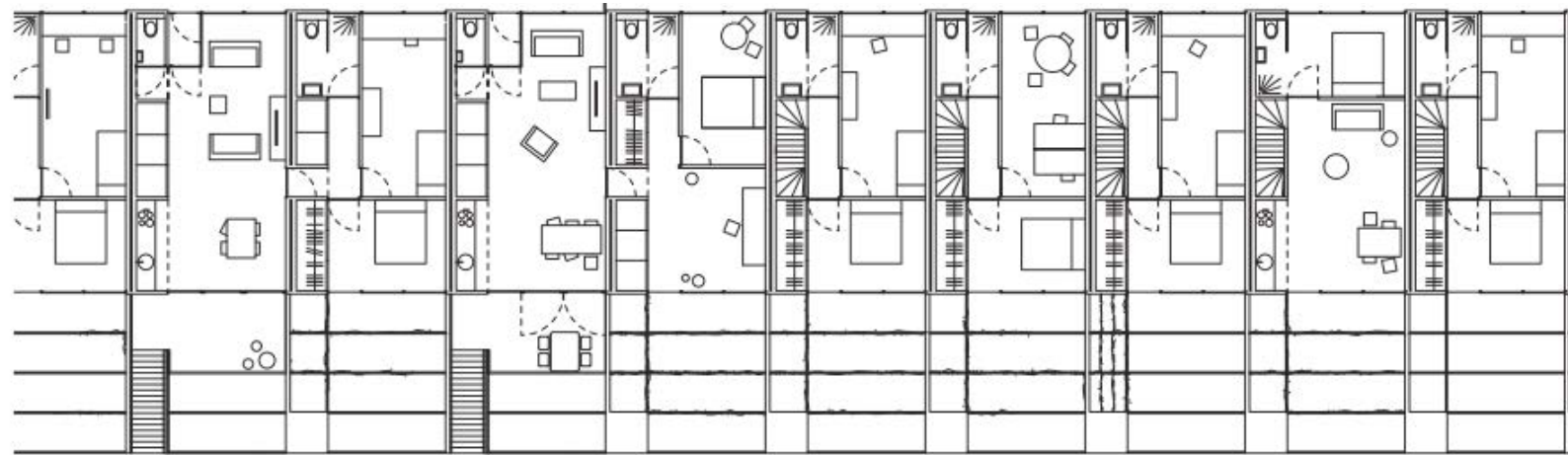
The eyes of our imagination can walk through walls. We can penetrate the space of solids; relearn the lessons of space, mass and volume, and appropriate the old plans through this new interpretation, revealing a space that was never meant to be seen.

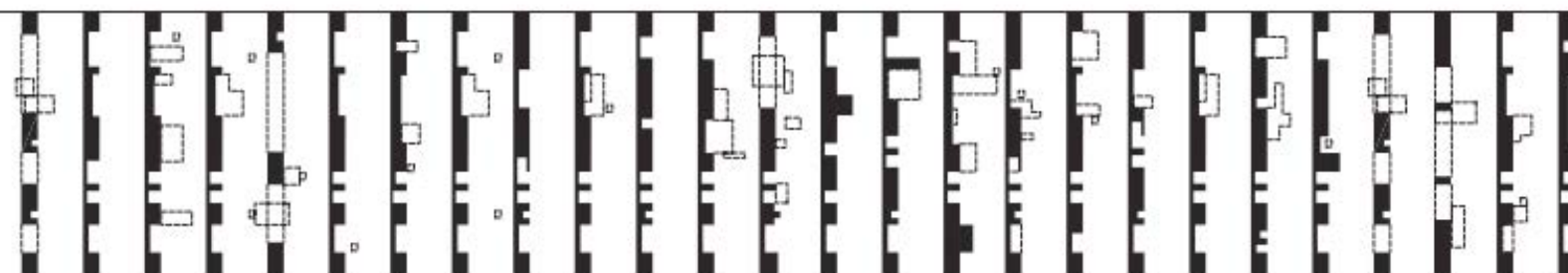
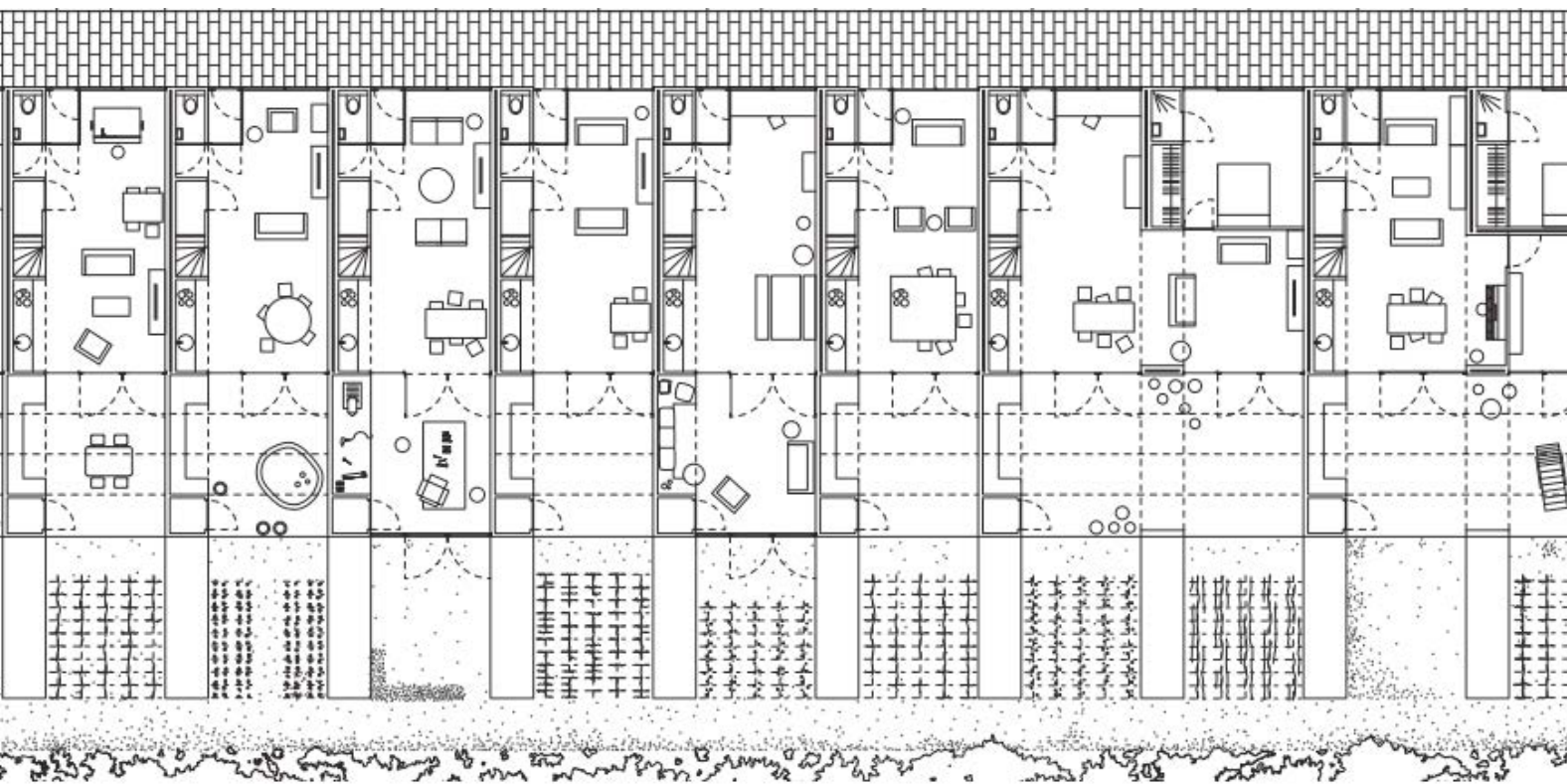
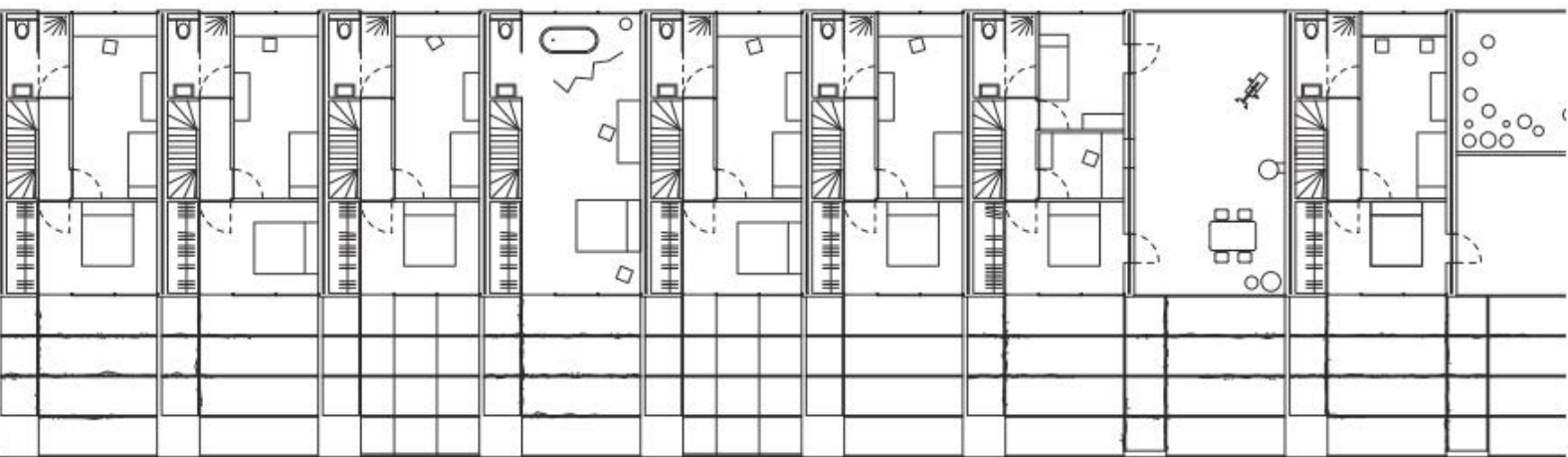
Steven Kent Peterson, 1980



J. A. Coderch, *Housing in Barceloneta*, Barcelona, 1954

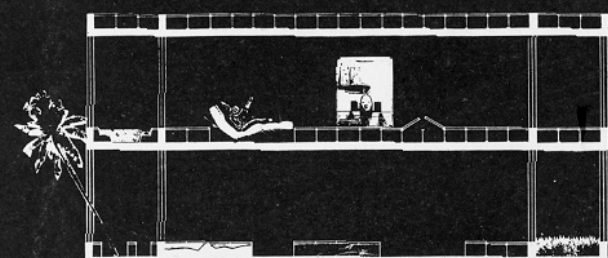
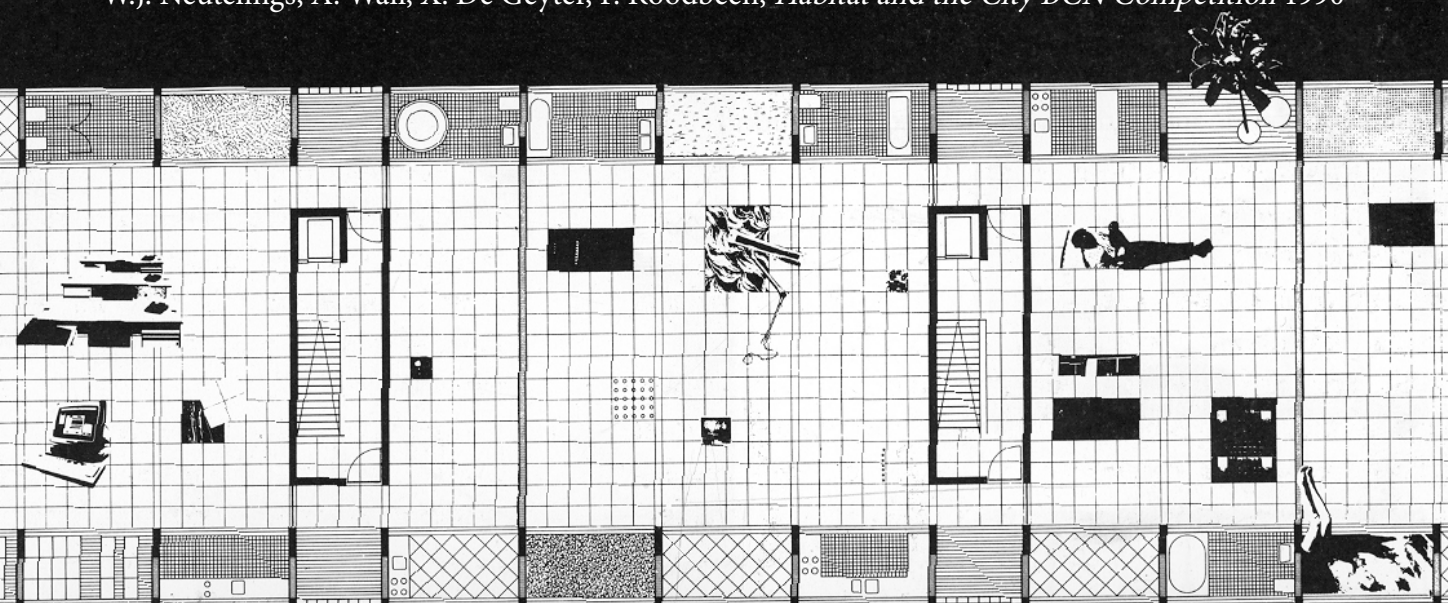








W.J. Neutelings, A. Wall, X. De Geyter, F. Roodbeen, *Habitat and the City BCN Competition 1990*



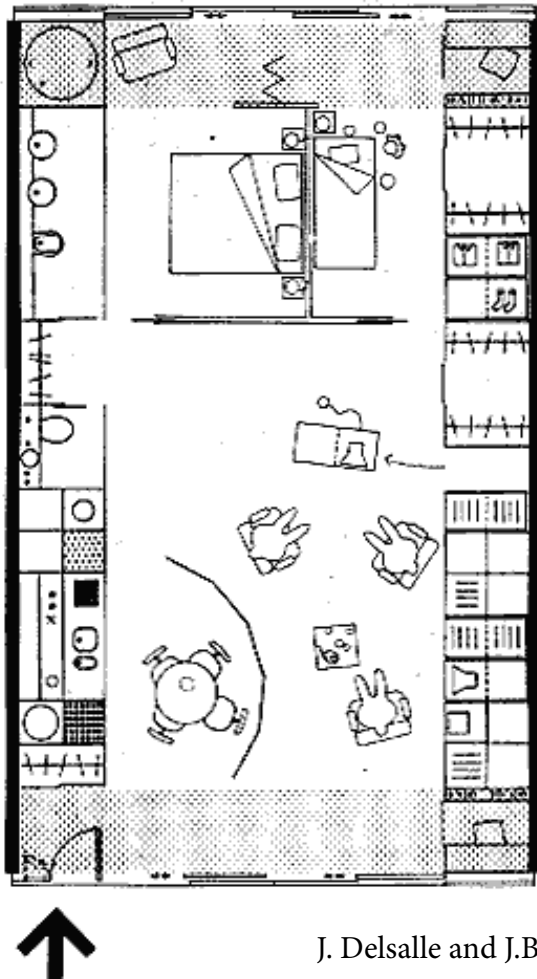
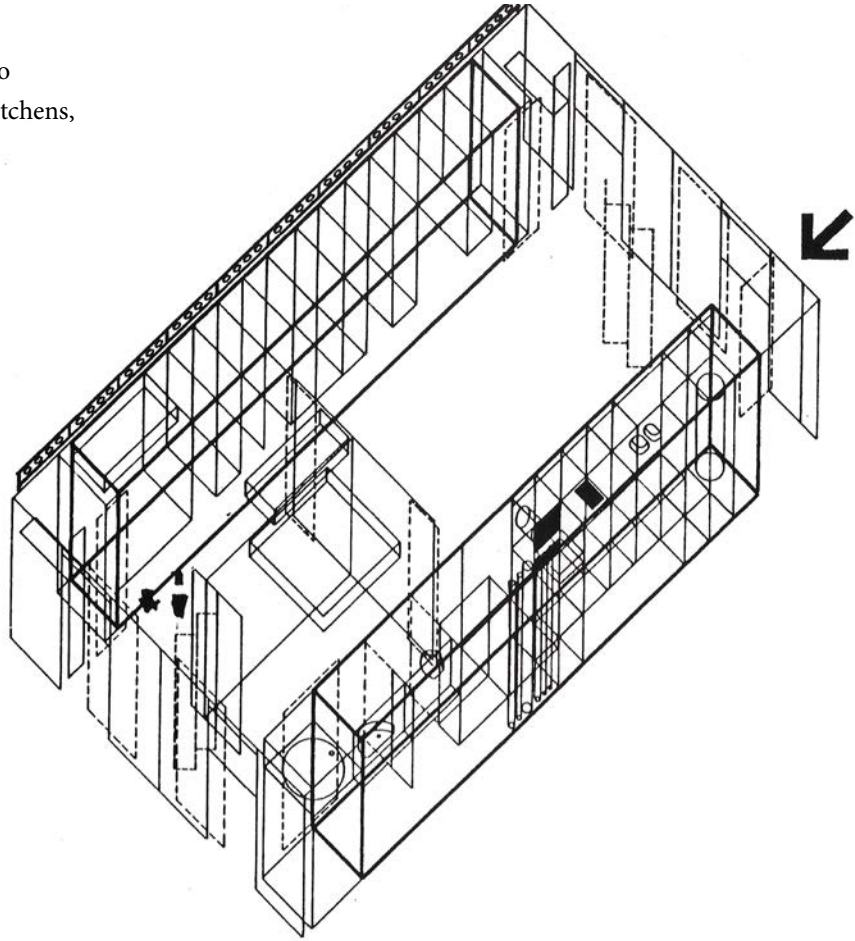
THE FILTER HOUSE

By relocating the traditional services on the outside, the filter house provides a continuous interior floor space that can be adapted to any programme or lifestyle.

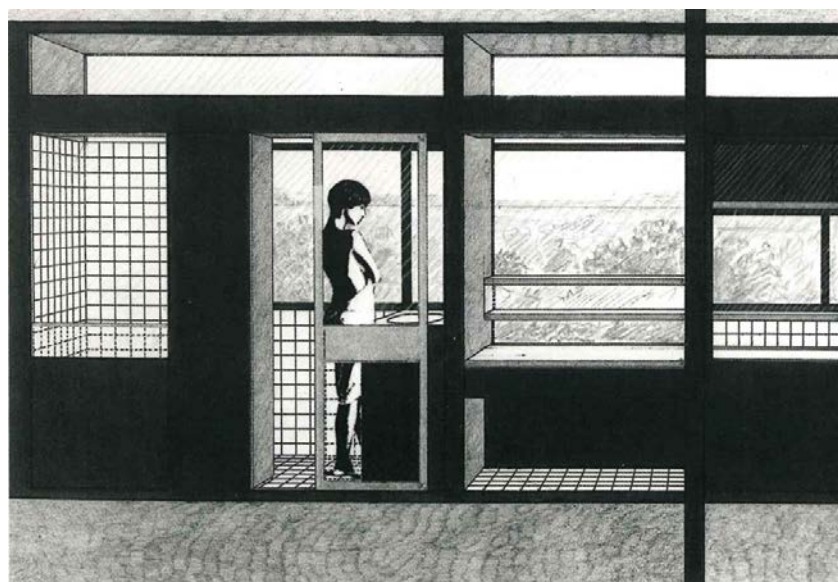
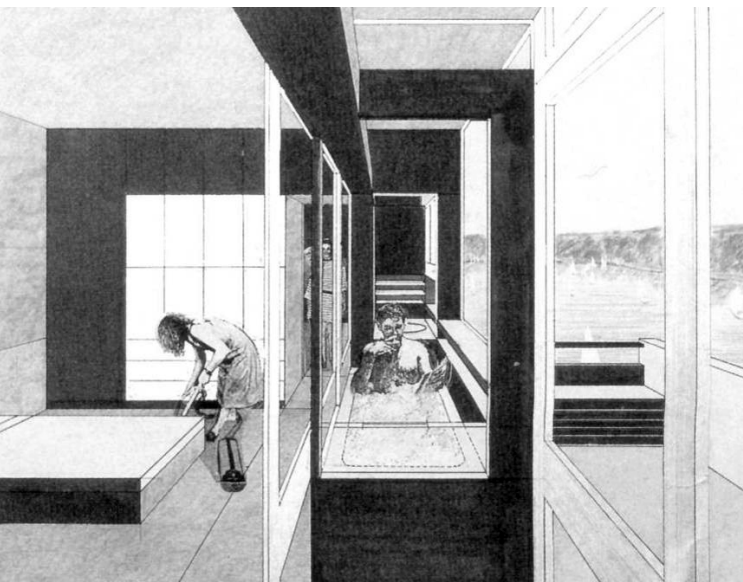
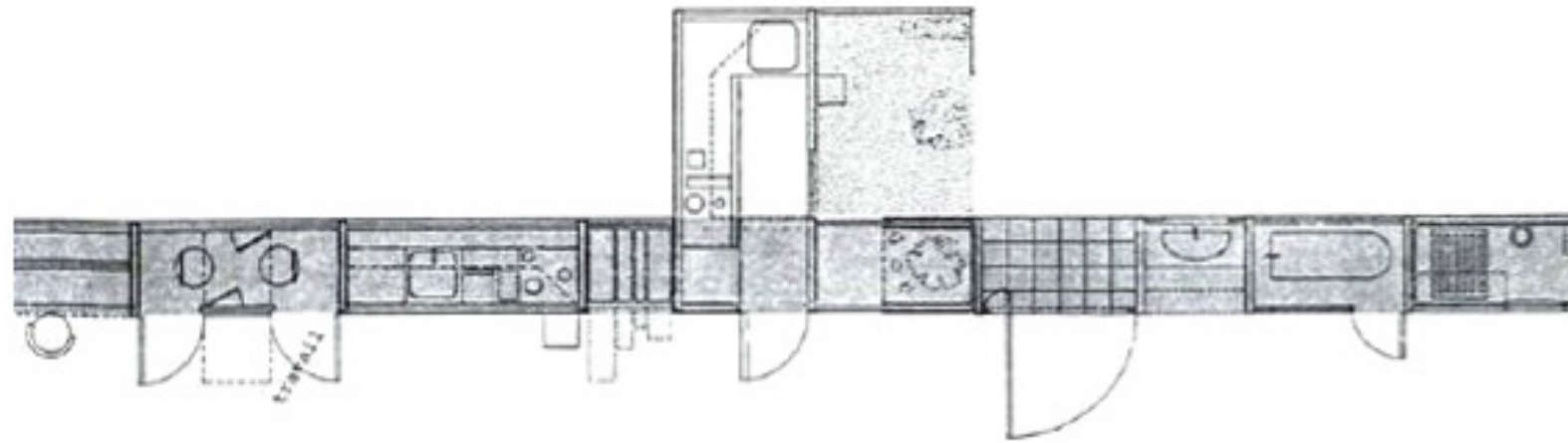
The central living area is framed by a screen of kitchens, bathrooms and lounges, that ventilate to the outside and filter the Mediterranean light. The raised floor covers a dry service void that ensures the accommodation of any domestic or commercial equipment and removes the distinction between residential and commercial space.

DEEP WALL

The load-bearing walls are thickened to accommodate servant areas, such as kitchens, closets, and bathrooms.



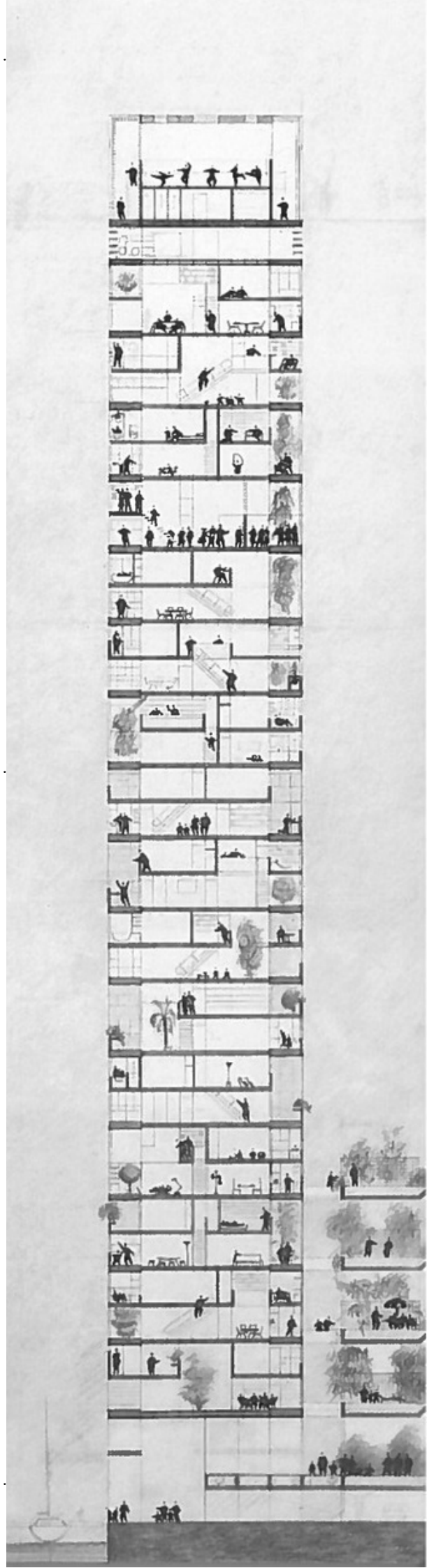
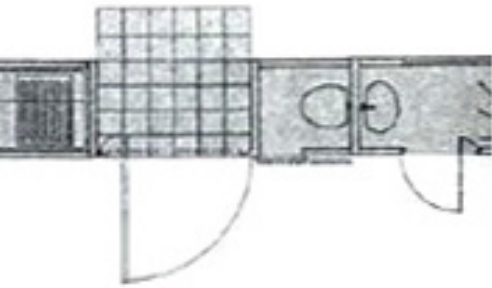
J. Delsalle and J.B. Lacoudre, *Project for the PAN 14 competition*, 1987

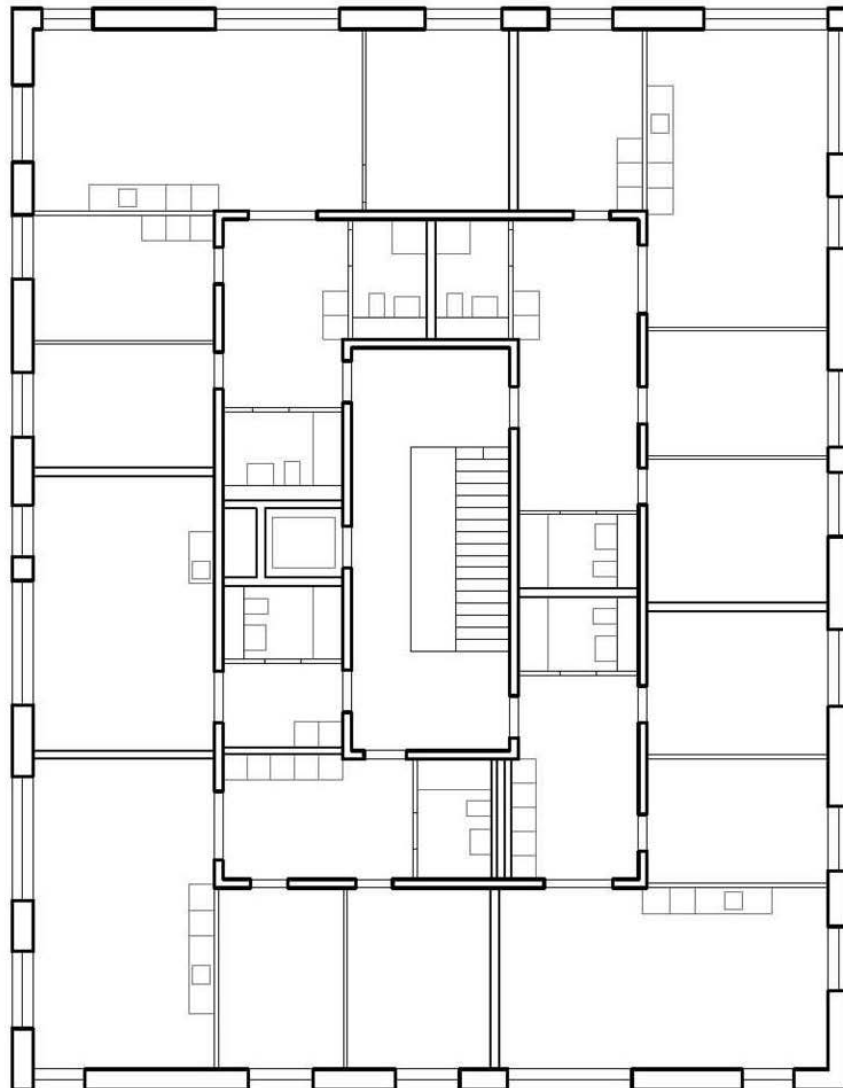


Yves Lion, *Domus Demain*, 1984

ACTIVE BAND

Yves Lion developed even more radical proposals that removed the hygienic chamber, disseminating the sanitary parts in a linear display,



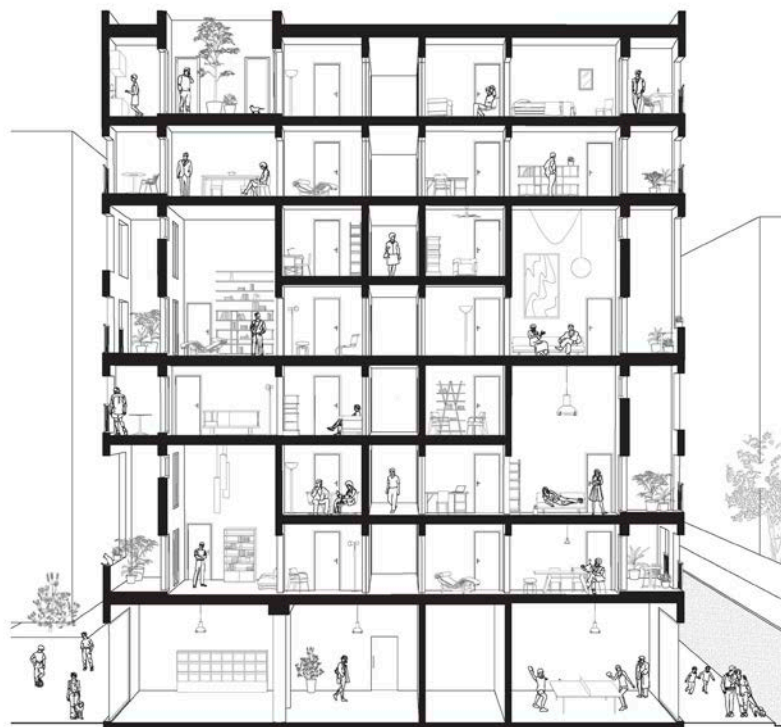
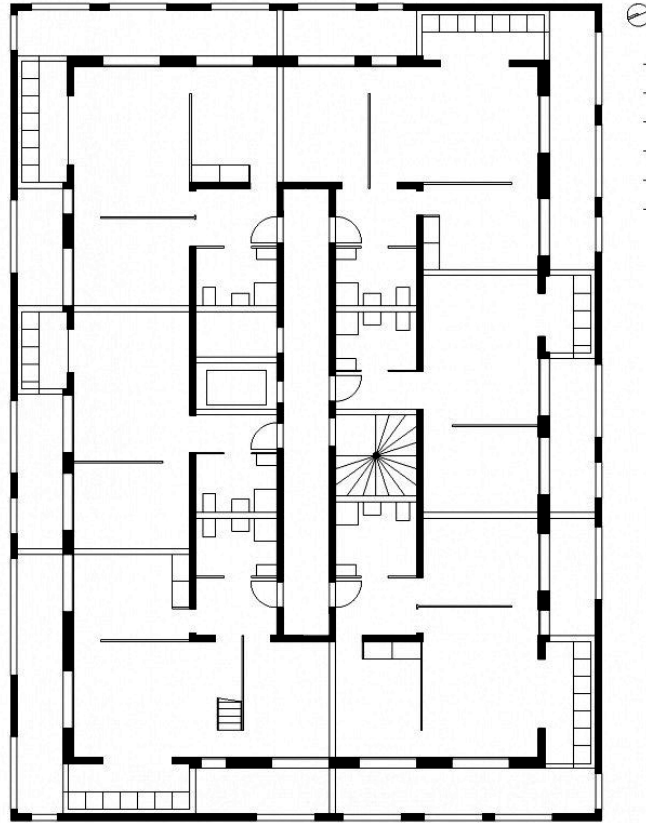


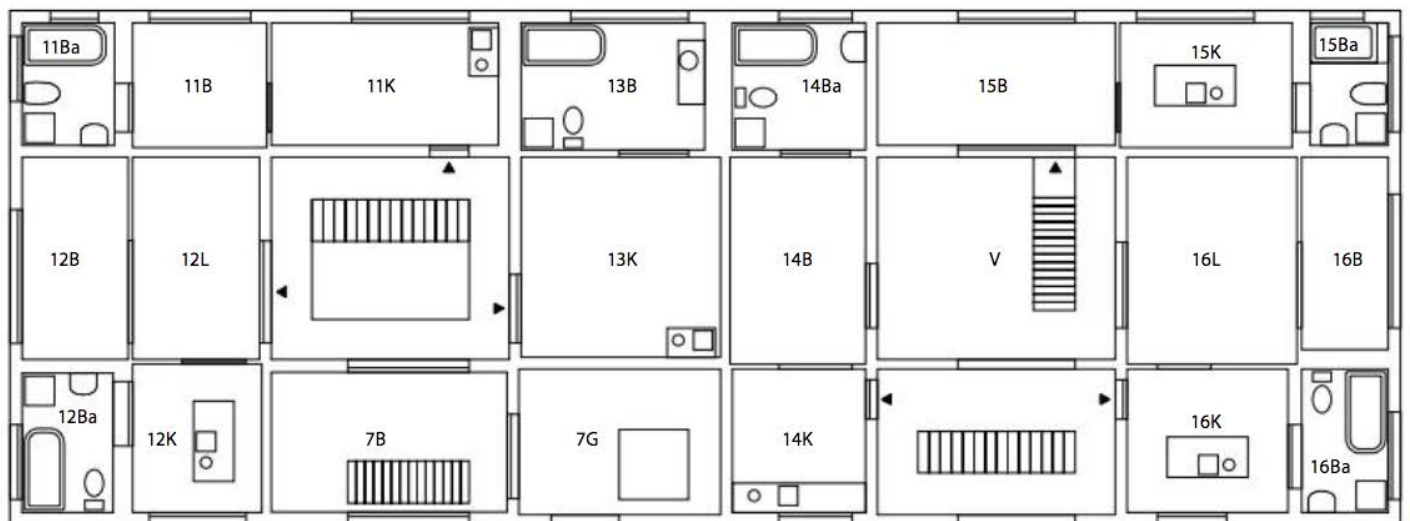
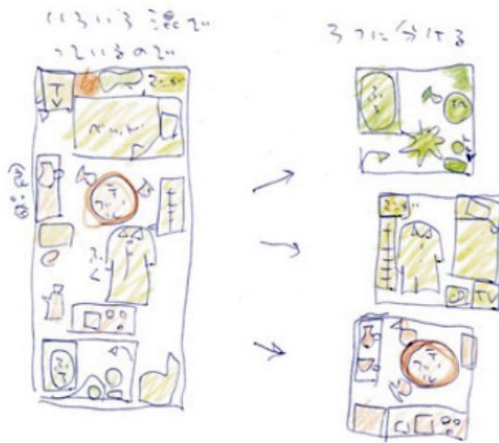
CONCENTRIC PLAN

Concentric structural walls establish a clear hierarchy, dividing the plan into an inner ring of 'servant' spaces and an outer ring of 'served' spaces.

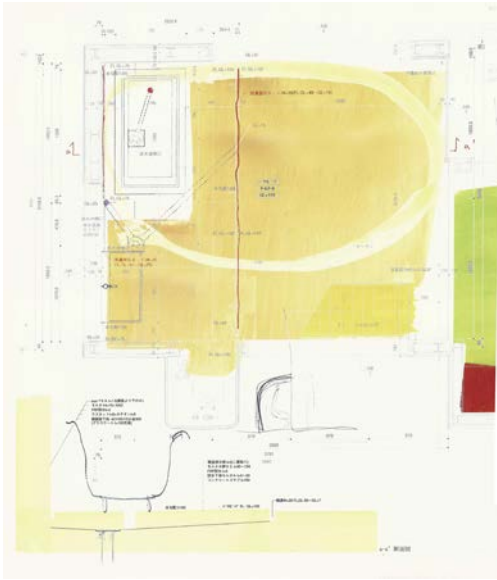
ALVEOLAR FAÇADE

The facade is no longer treated as a simple envelope; it becomes a deep, 'inhabited wall' able to accommodate programs like kitchens and galleries





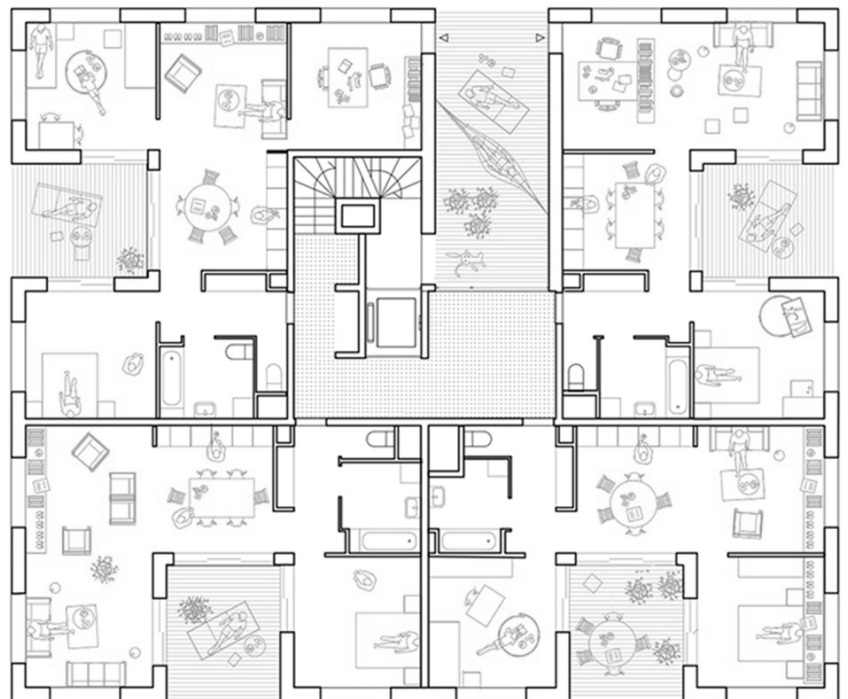
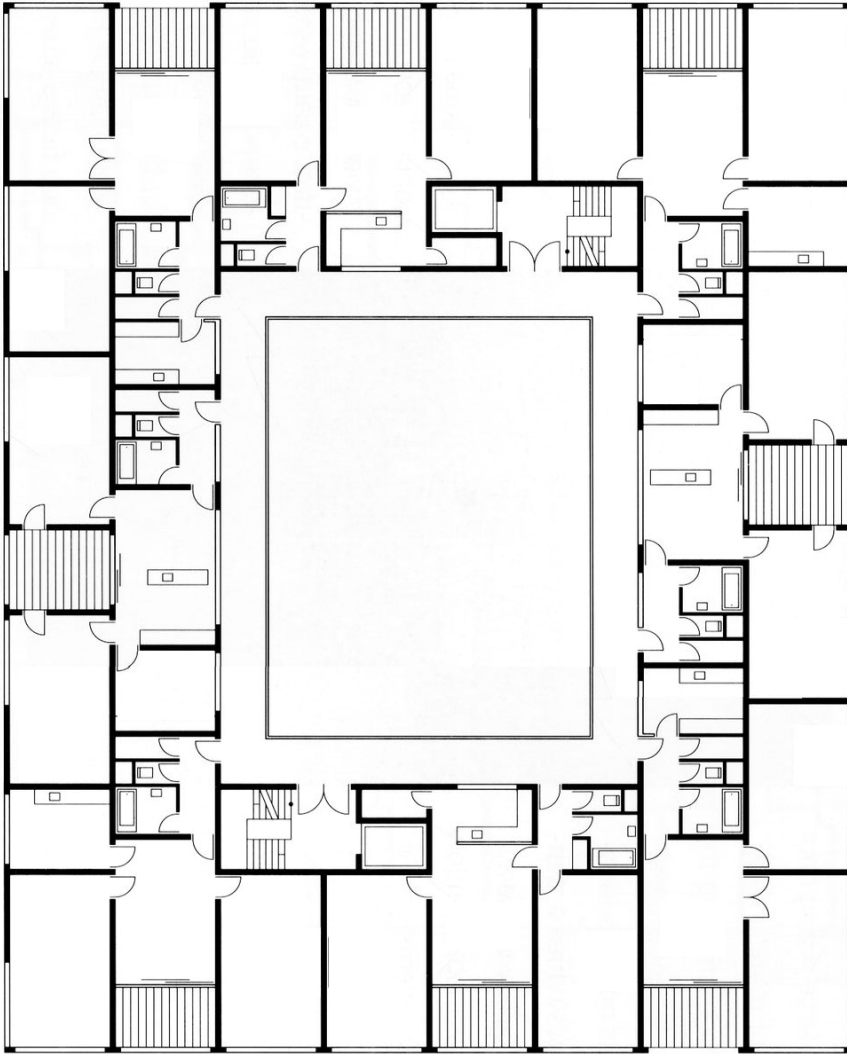
R. Nishizawa, *Funabashi Apartment House*, Funabashi, 2004



POROUS ROOMS

The radical nature of Japanese floor plans is oriented in another direction, as seen in the proposals of Ryue Nishizawa, where servant spaces are over dimensioned to the point where they take on other uses. The concept of servant stops corresponding to a space to condensate itself into objects, such as domestic appliances or sanitary ware, scattered throughout the dwelling.

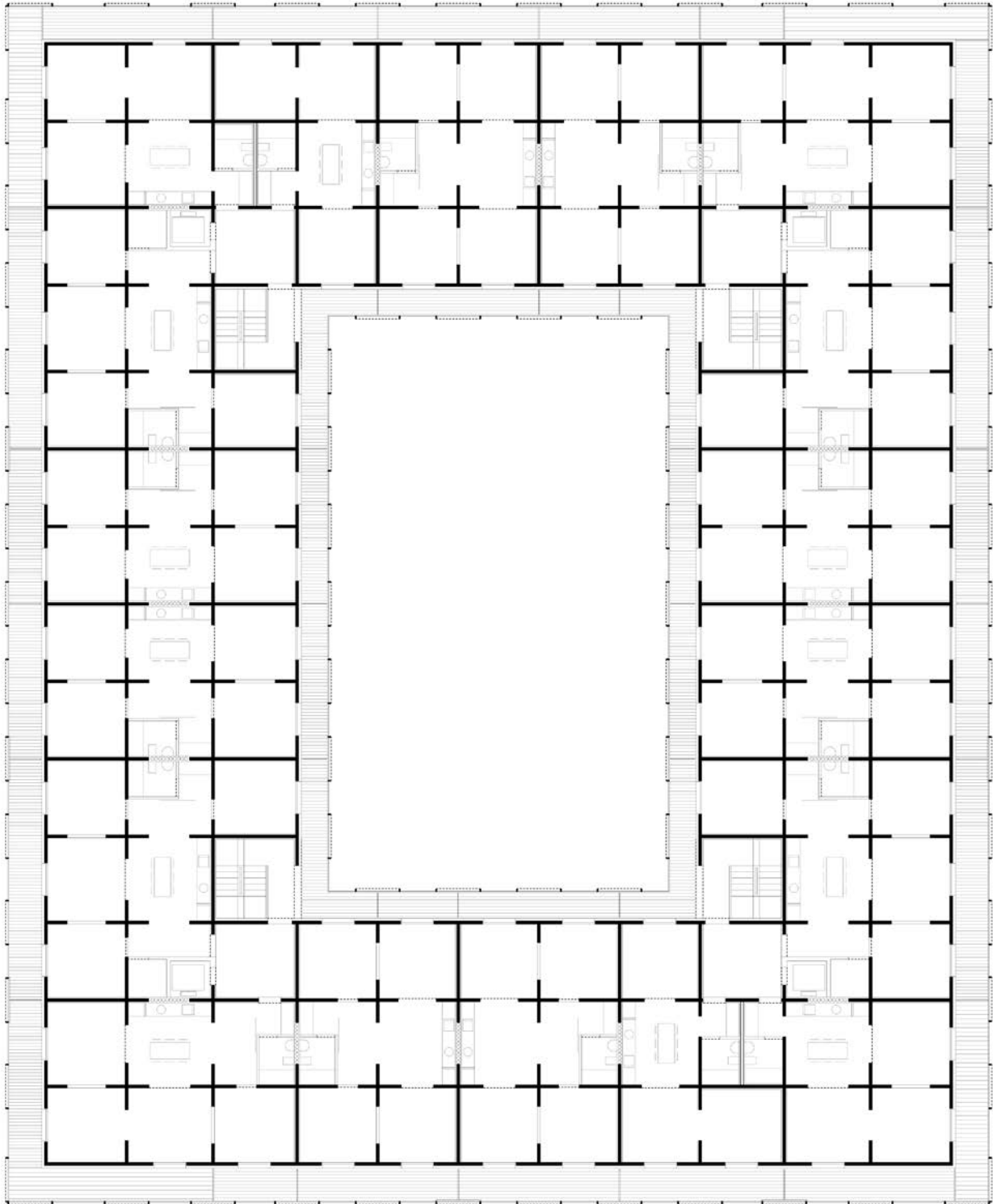
Diener & Diener, *KNSM Island Building*, Amsterdam, 2001

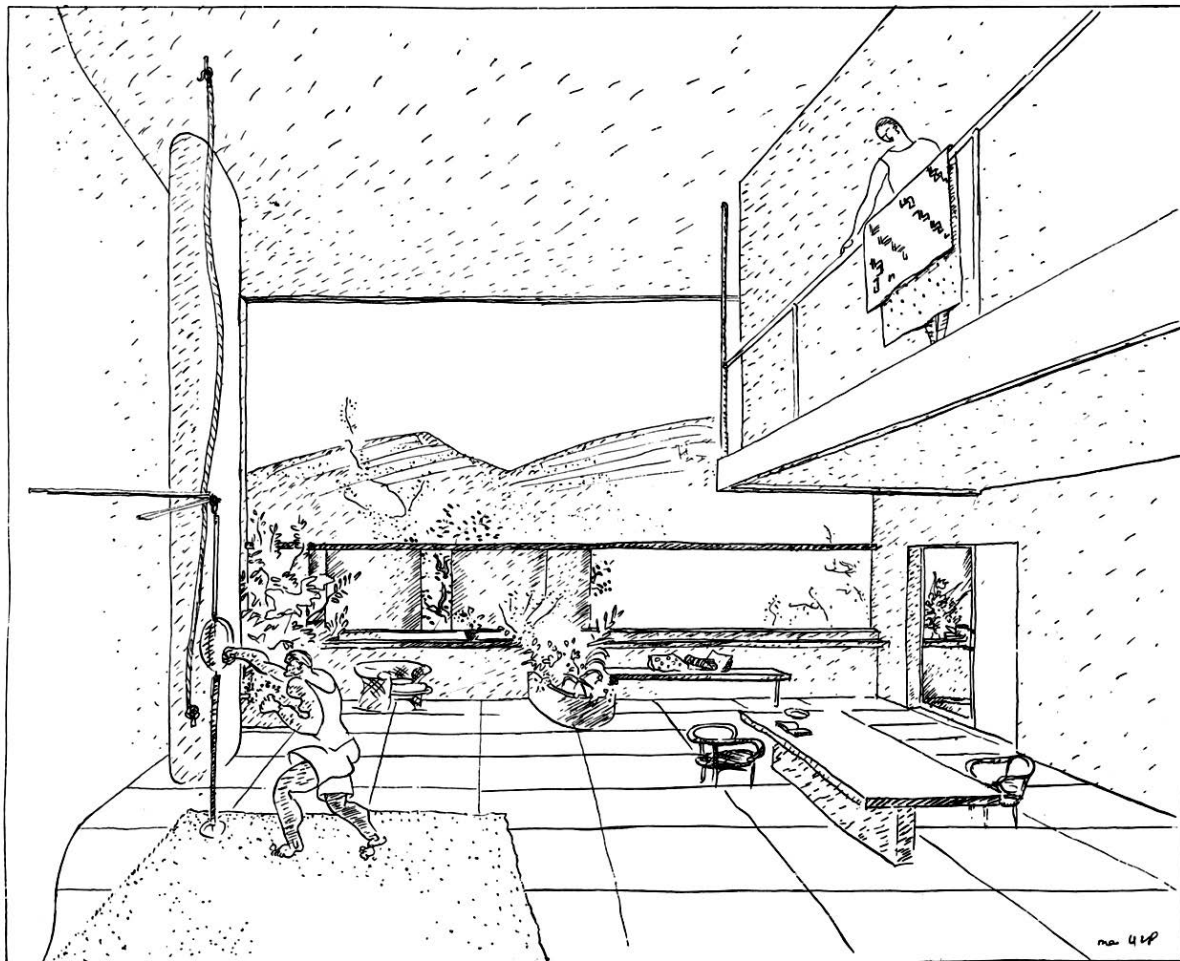


S. Delhay, *Social Housing Units*, ZAC Luciline, Rouen, 2012

EQUAL ROOMS

Surfaces are redistributed until they are equal, ensuring a minimum area to accommodate any type of use

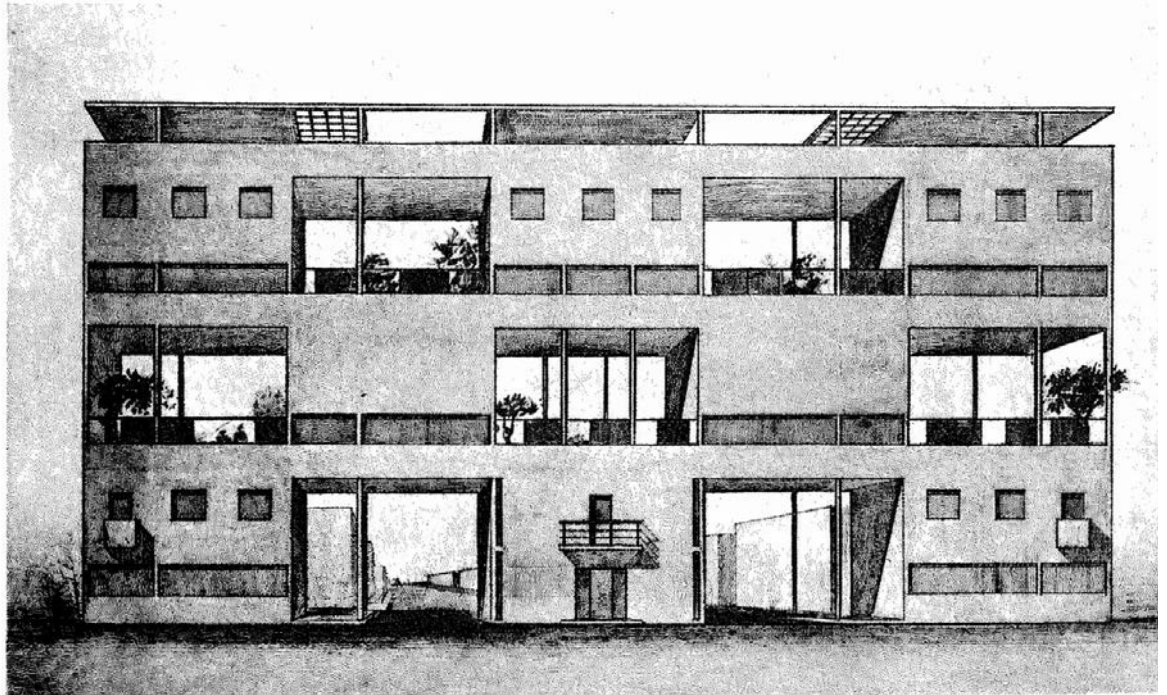




Le Corbusier, *Inmeuble Villa*, Paris 1922



Le Corbusier, *Pavillon de l'Esprit Nouveau*, Paris 1925



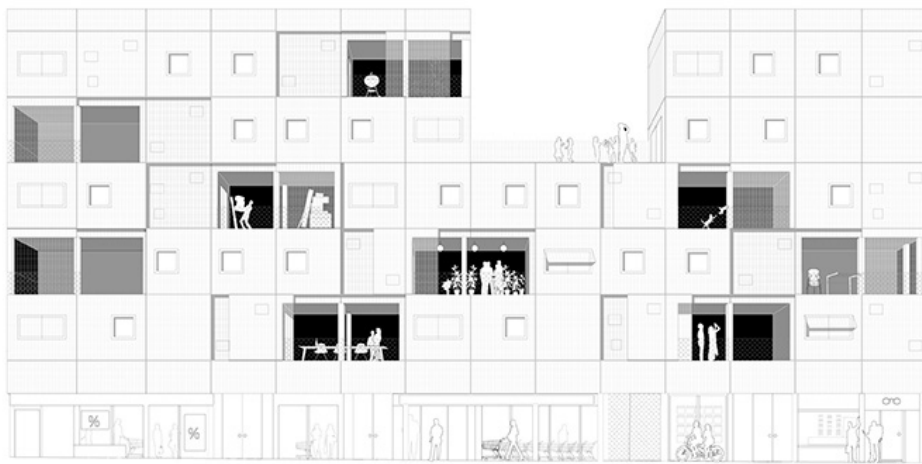
Le Corbusier, *Cité Frugès*, Pessac 1926

EXTERIOR ROOMS

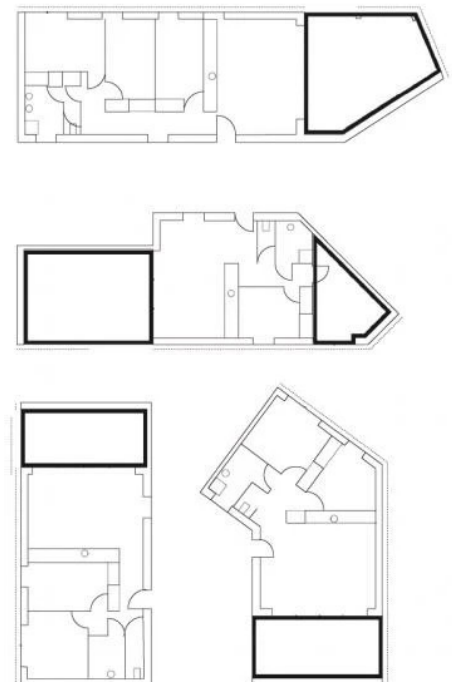
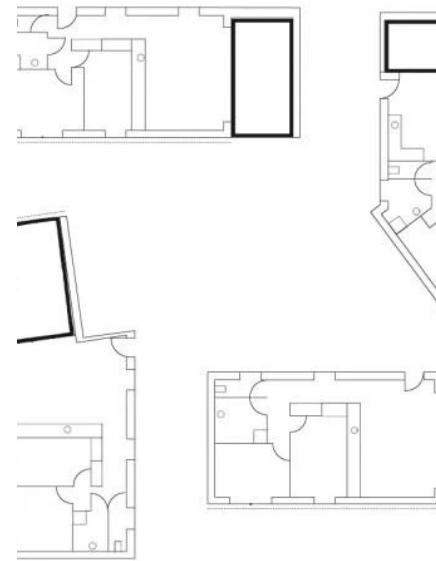
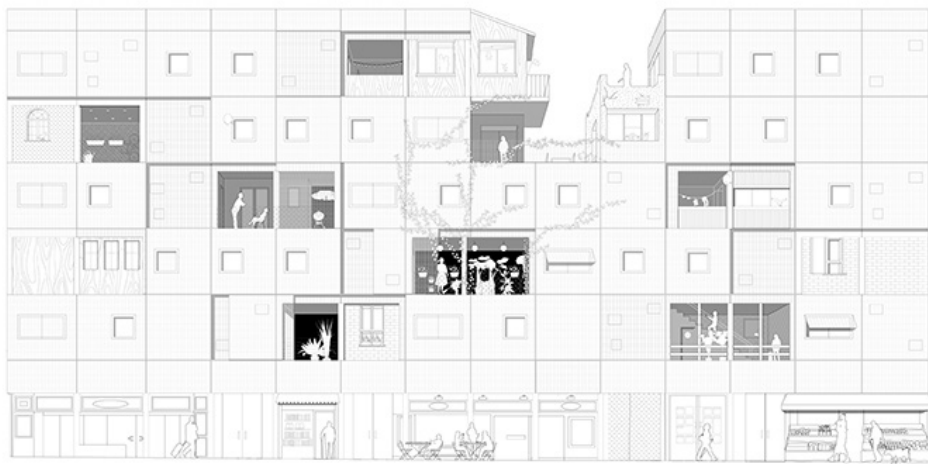
Rooms that paradoxically belong to the exterior act as intermediate spaces, mediating climate and different degrees of privacy.

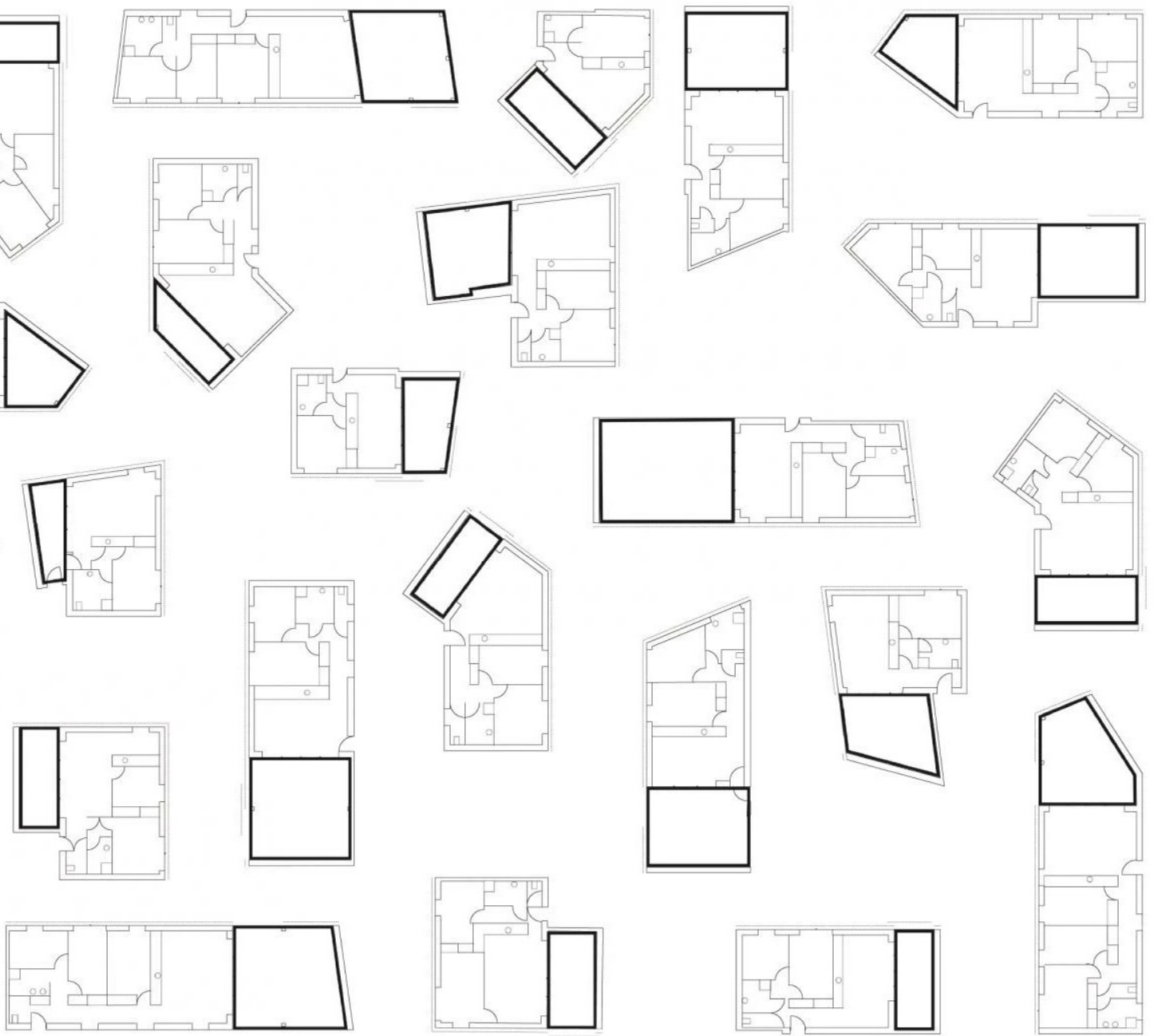


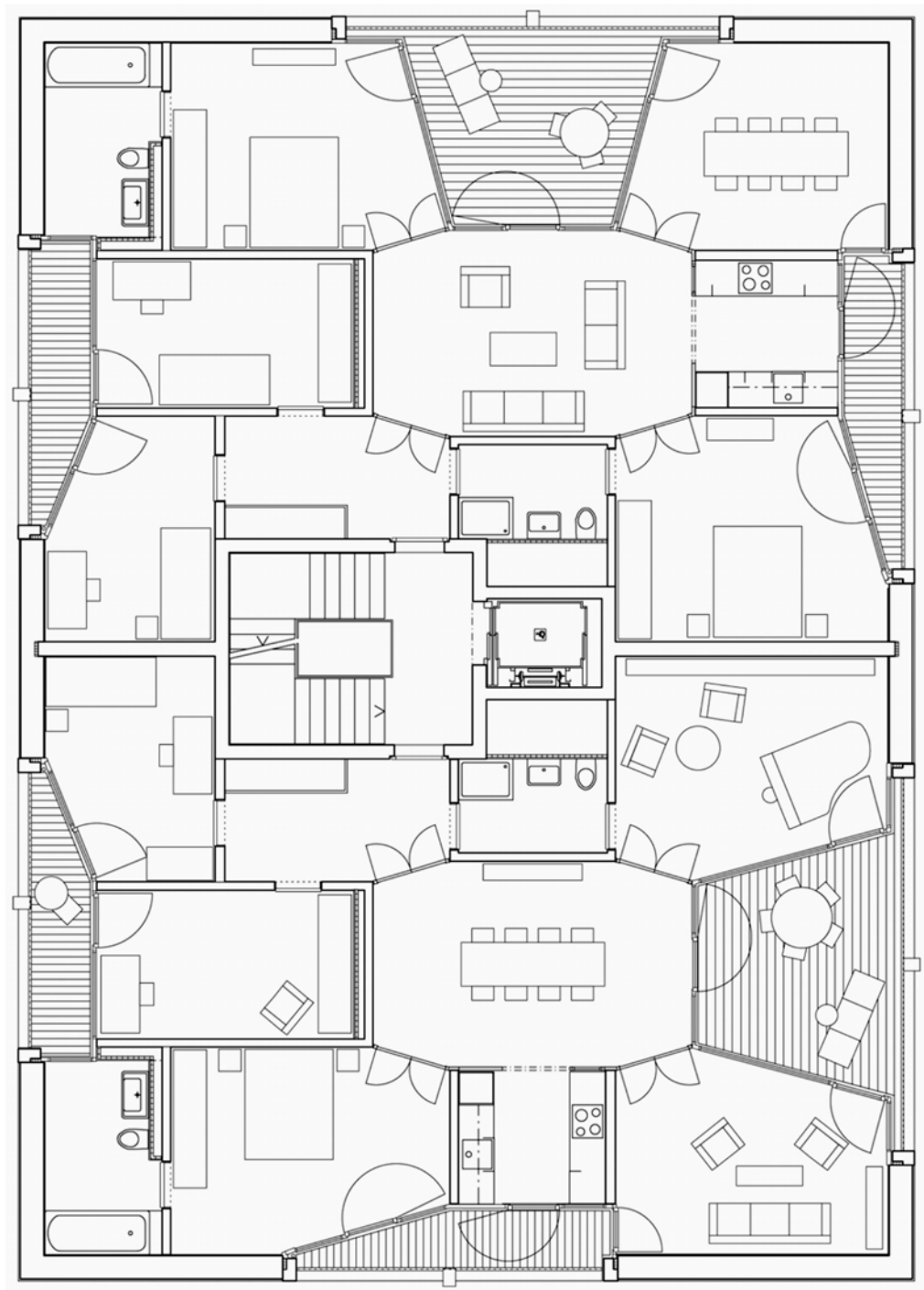
Le Corbusier, *Inmeuble Villa*, Paris 1922



EXTERIOR ROOMS





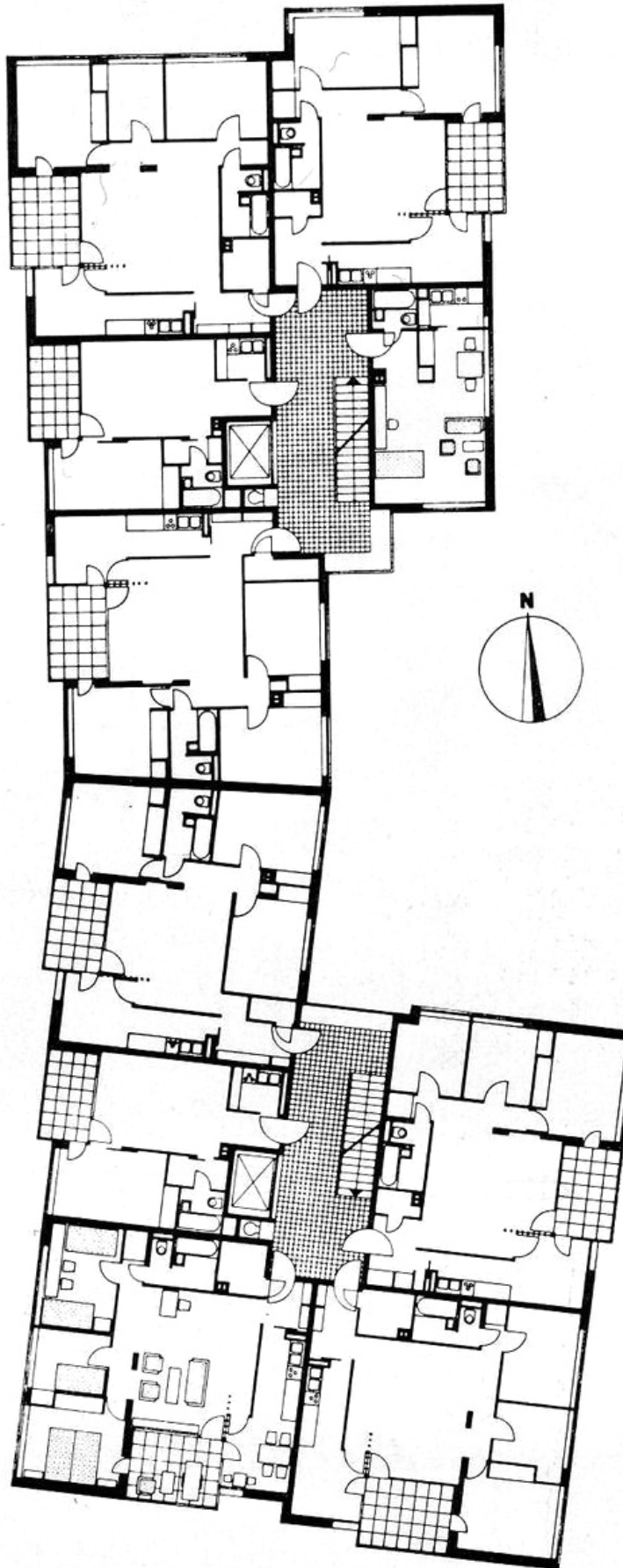


MIDDLE ROOM

One strategy in a matrix of rooms is to establish a middle room that functions as a distribution space. Since this core room lacks direct exterior windows, it relies on 'borrowed light' from the adjacent, perimeter rooms

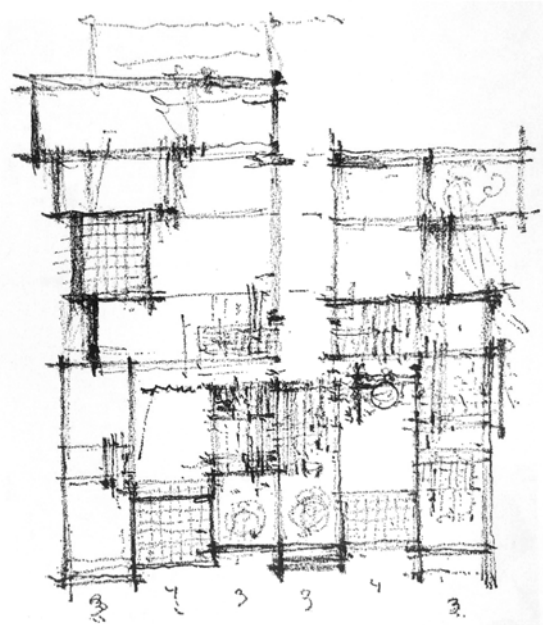
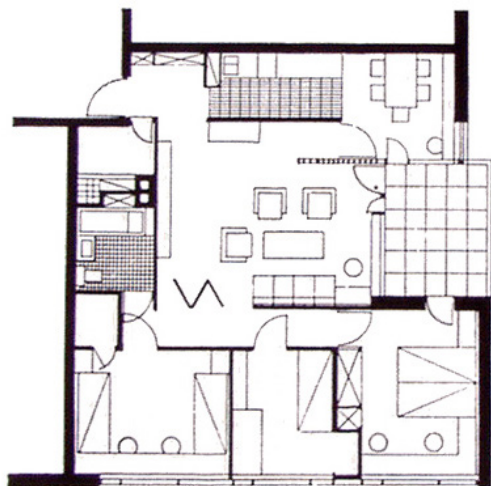


Esch Sintzel, *Erlachstrasse Residential Building*, Bern, 2017

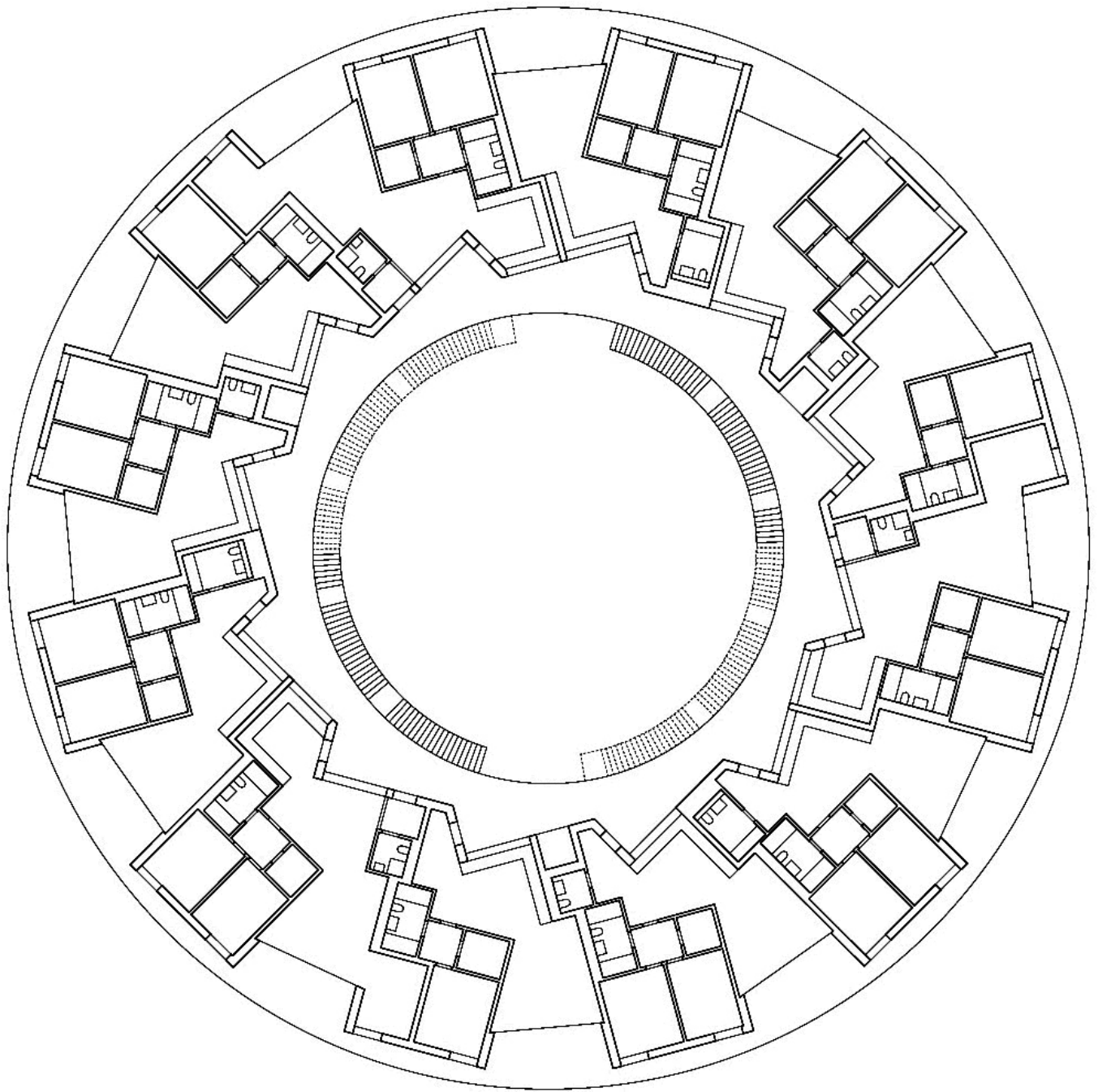


OFFSET WALLS

In the Hansaviertel floor plan (1955-1957) by Alvar Aalto, the servant areas are centrifuged to the perimeter and are supported on the dividing walls. However, the triad, living room-dining room-gallery takes on a revealing presence by emptying the centre and articulating all the floor space around it.



A. Aalto, *Hansaviertel*, Berlin 1957



INTERLOCKING WALLS

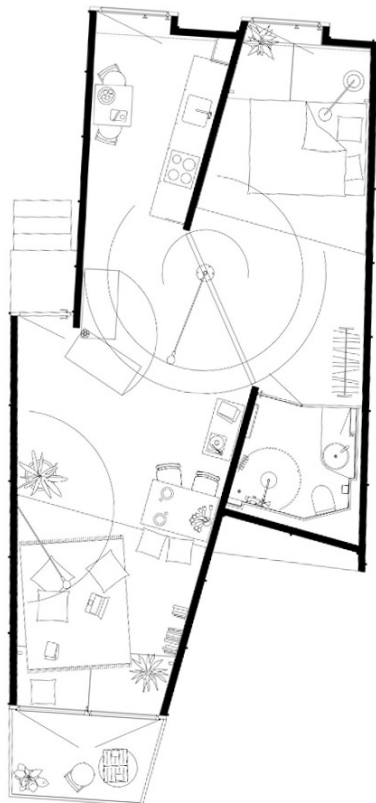
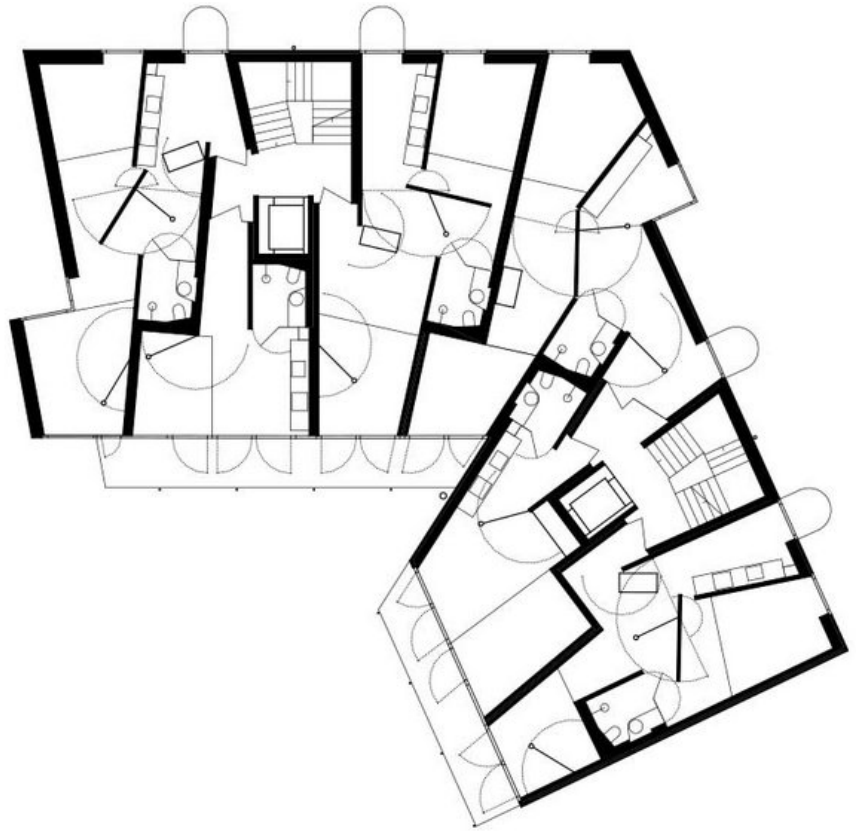
Walls are sometimes folded to introduce diagonals into the 'served space'.

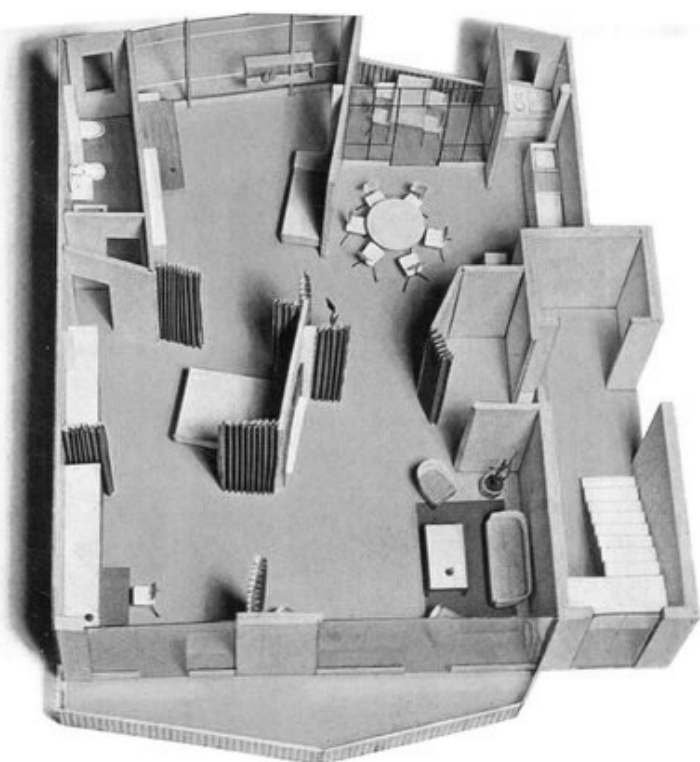
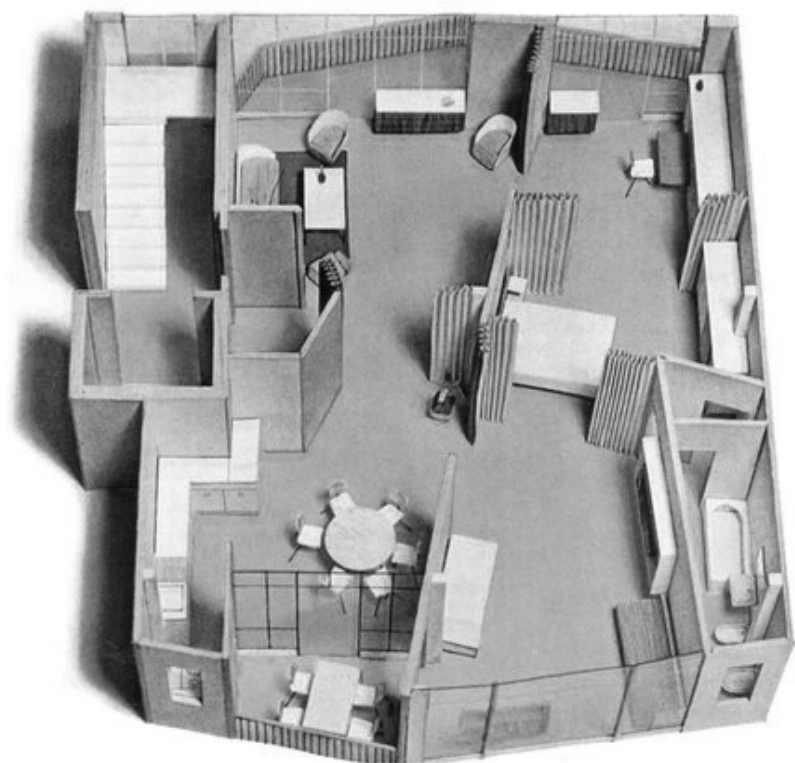
This strategy aims to create a single, continuous space that is articulated into a series of distinct places, each with its own character

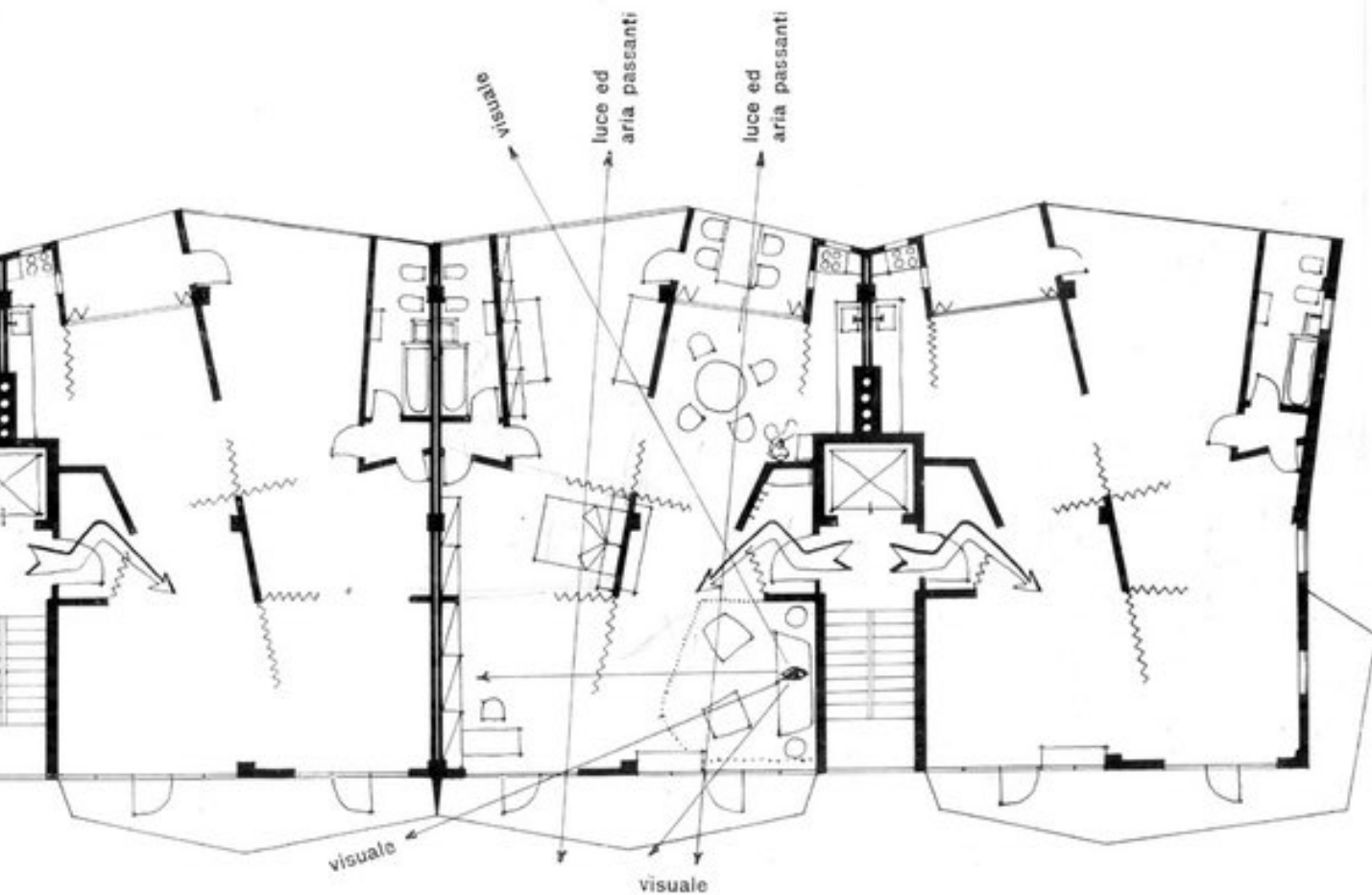
UNFIXED WALLS

As the strategy of emptying the floor plan through the space served progresses, the walls cease to be fixed elements and can be adjusted to make the floor plan more fluid.





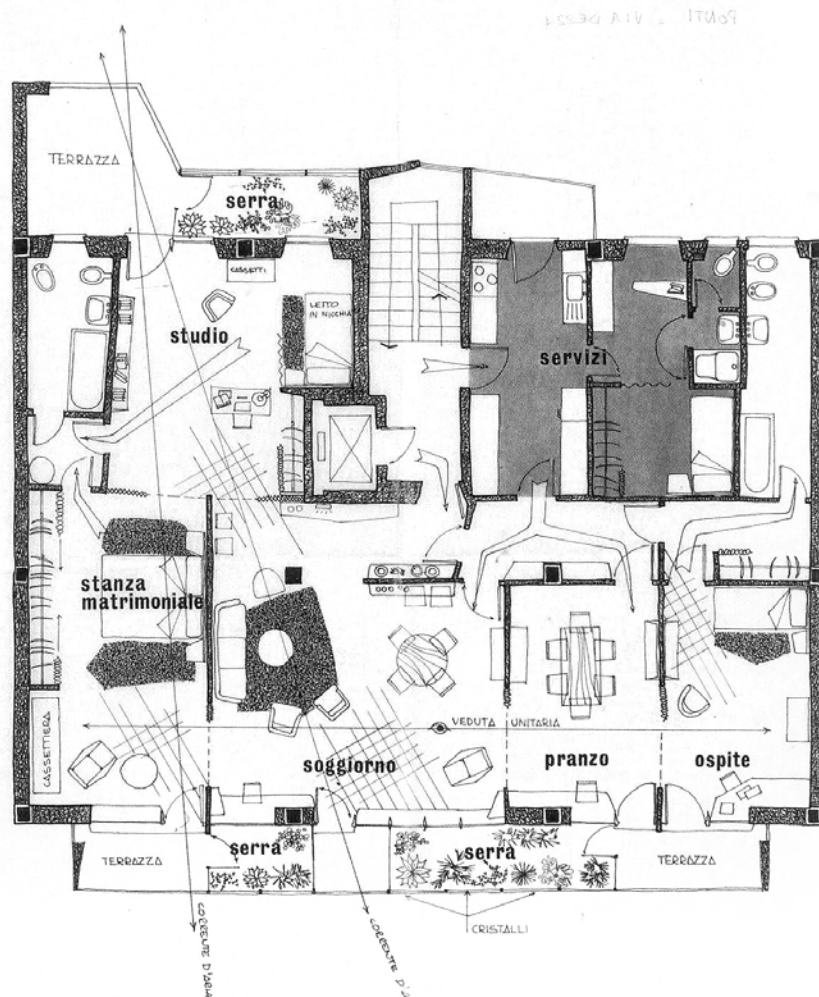
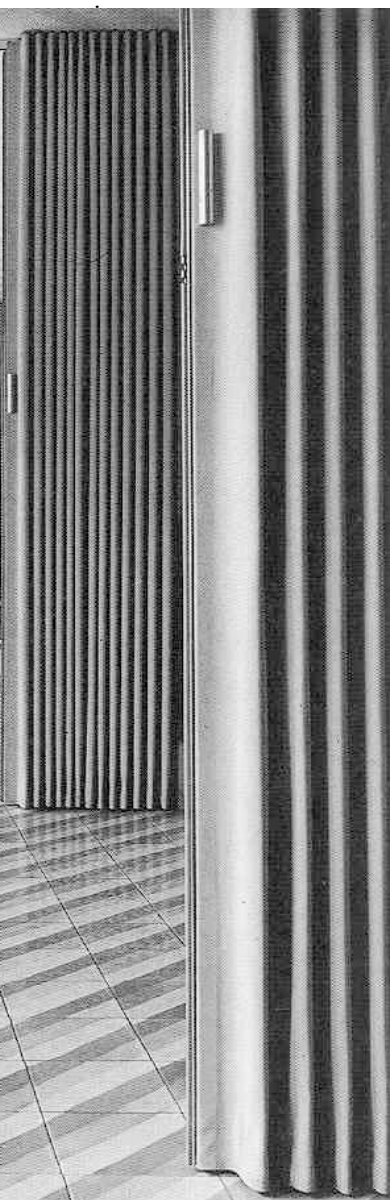




Gio Ponti, *Single-space house for four people*, 1956

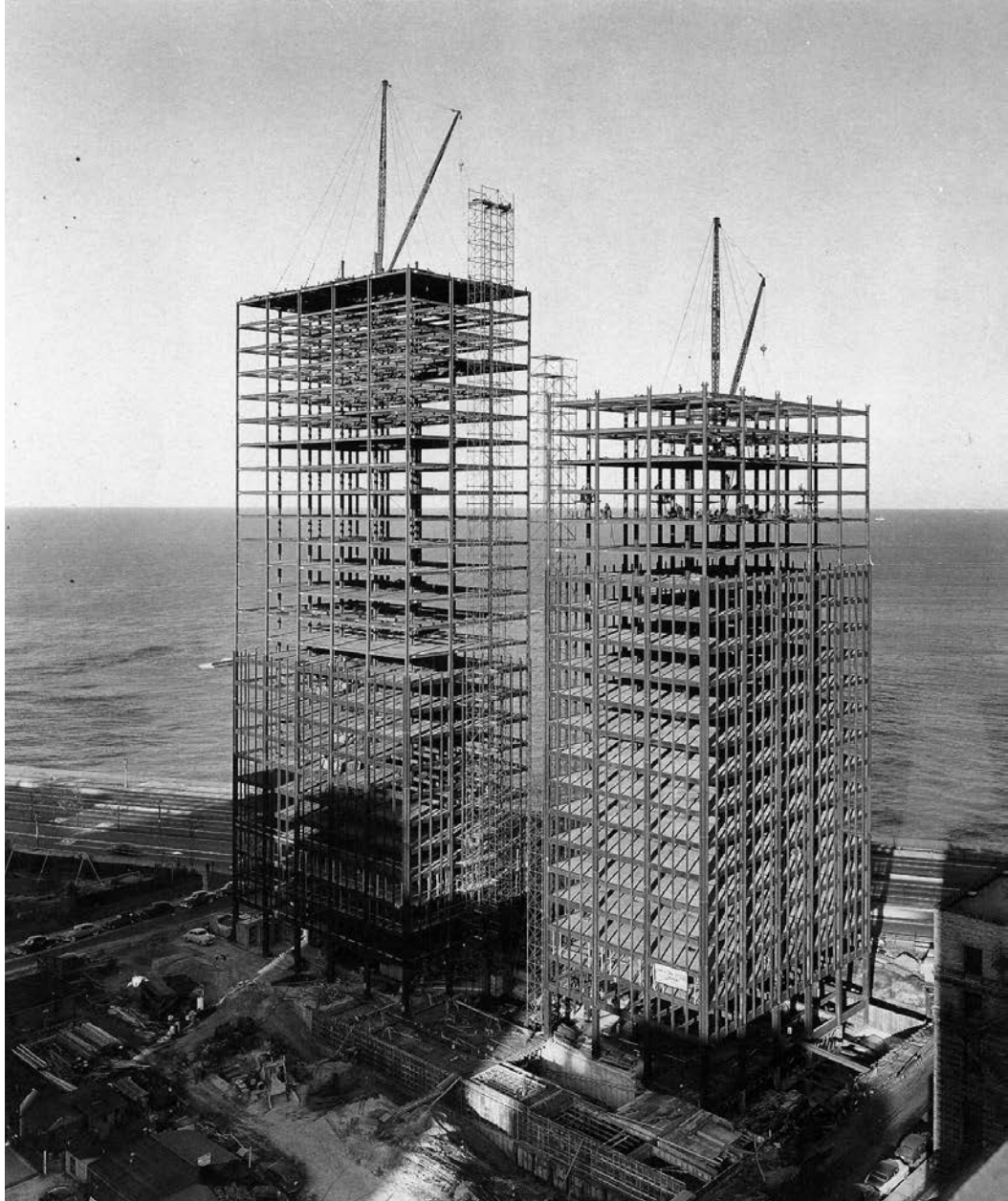


G. Ponti, *Apartment Building Via Dezza*, Milano 1957



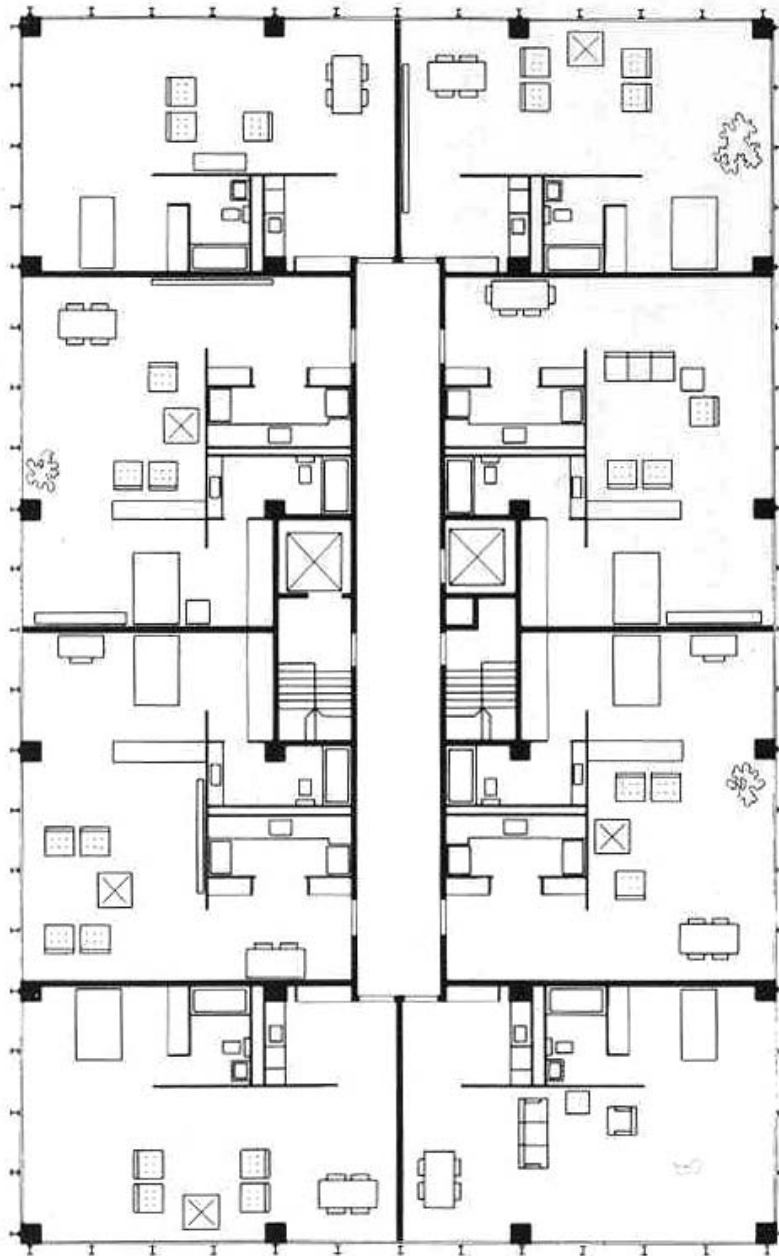
ENFILADE WALLS

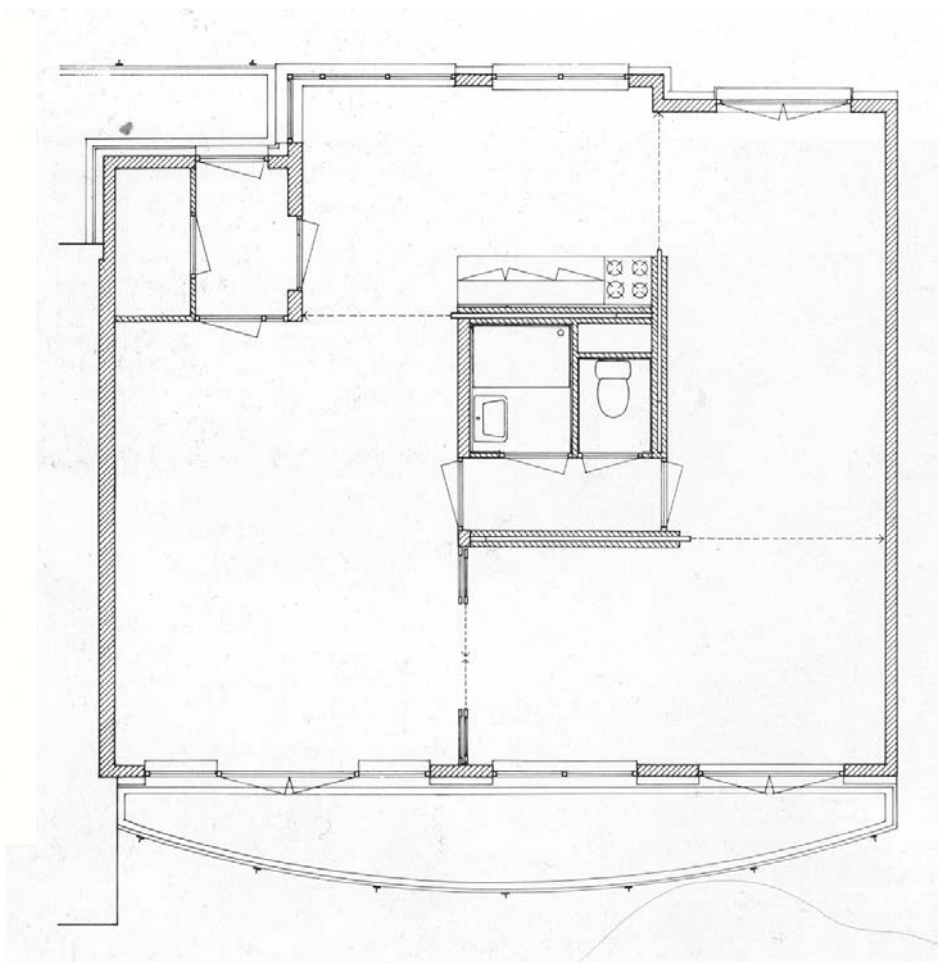
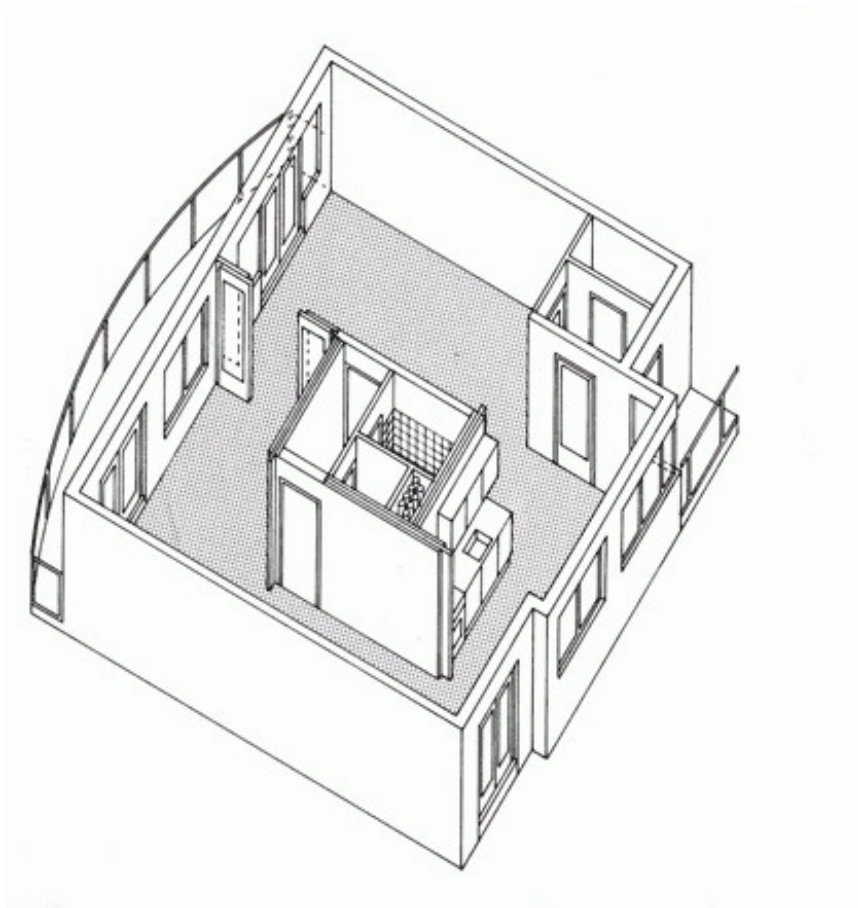
A new space emerges when doors align, connecting rooms through a wide diaphragm



FREE PLAN

The structure is resolved as an independent grid, liberating the interior walls to become furniture. This creates a fluid and continuous space in which dissolves the traditional served spaces.

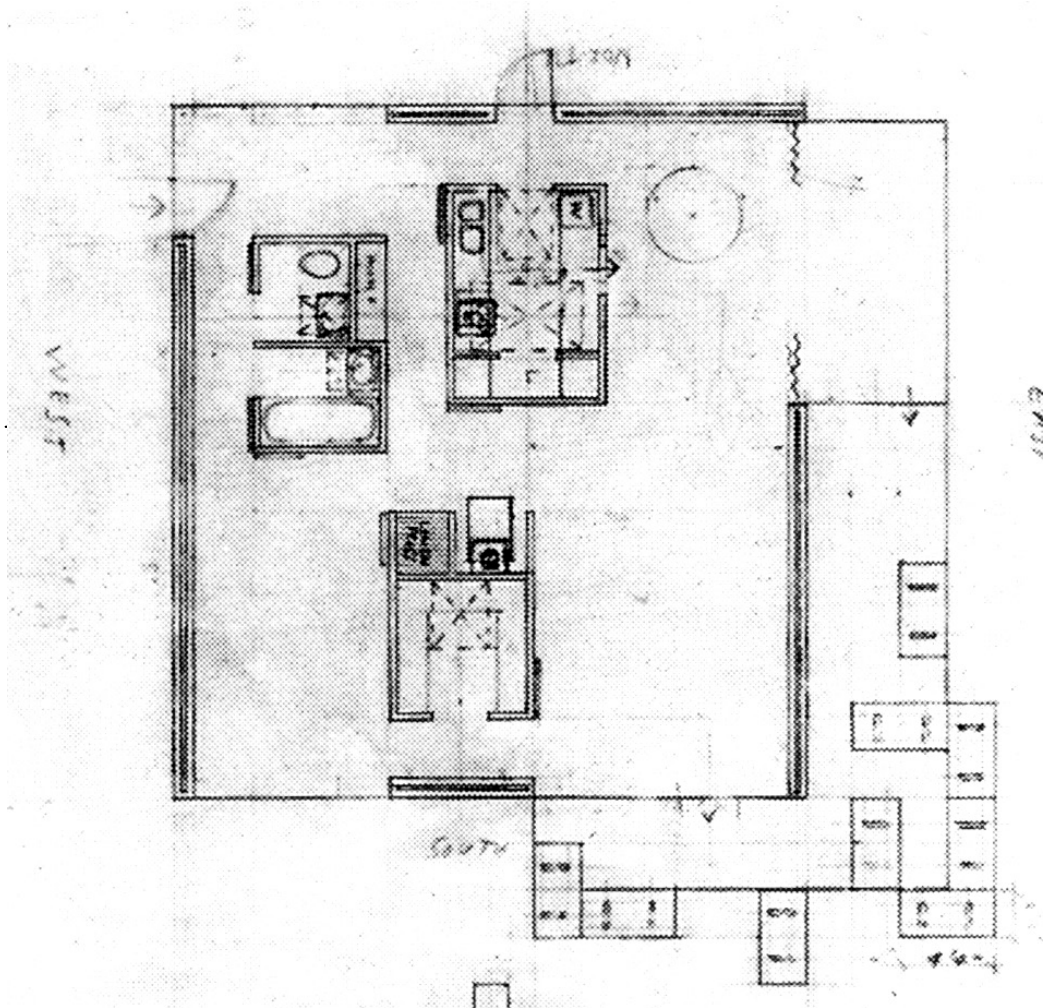


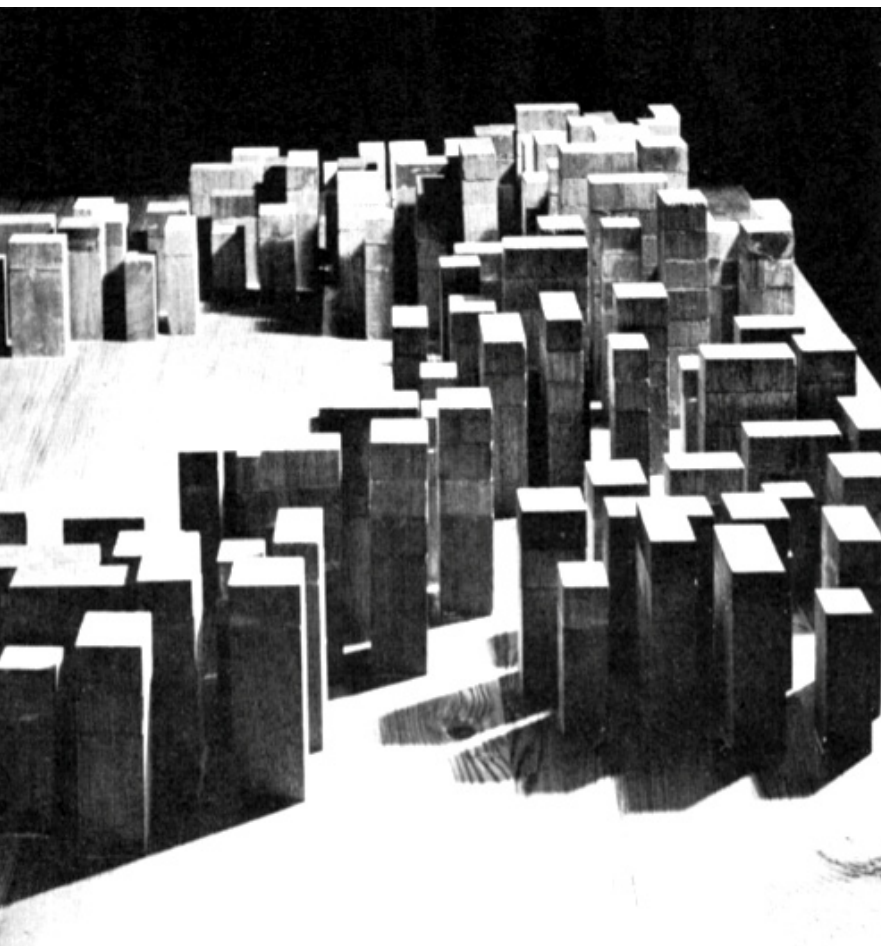


M. van der Torre and D. Duinker, *Housing in Nieuw Sloten*, Amsterdam, 1989

SERVANT CORES

These cores are detached from the walls and float in the domestic space, defining thresholds between rooms that replace doors, making it possible to follow the entire perimeter of the house without interruption. Each room blurs its boundaries by breaking three of its corners, encouraging a spatial continuum that interrelates with the entire dwelling.

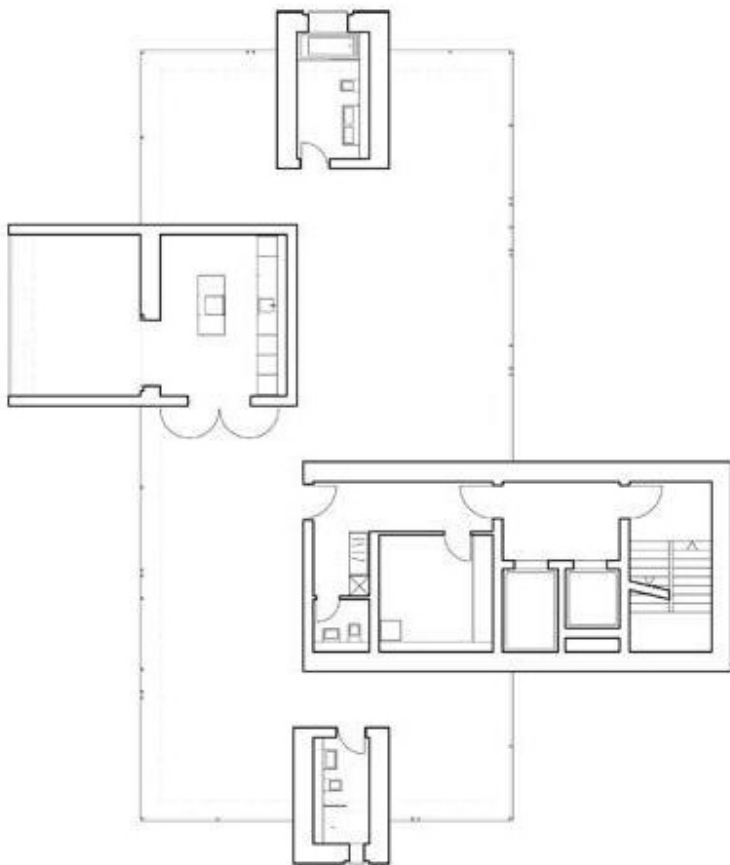
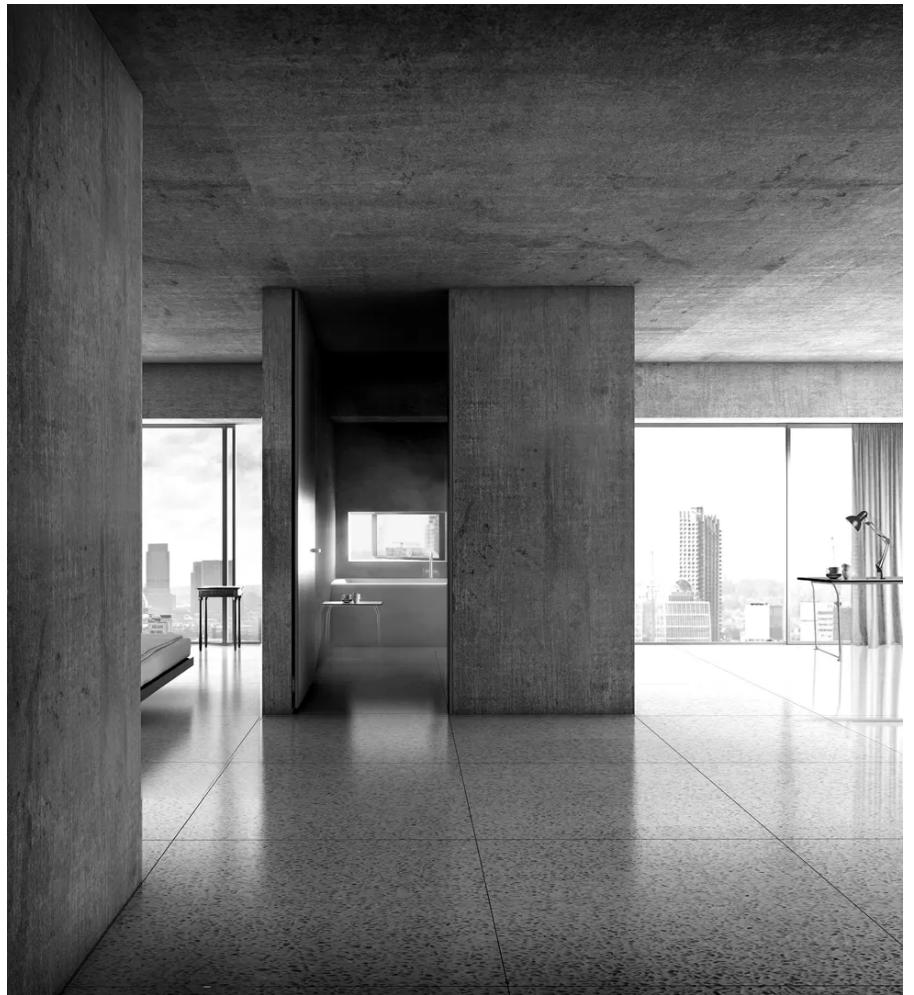




INHABITED BOXES

It refers to volumes or spatial elements which, despite possessing their own formal or structural identity, are designed to accommodate specific functions or activities and, critically, directly connect with or intersect the building's façade.





E2A, *Eagle House High-rise*, London, 2016

fall semester 2026

The fall semester is structured around two complementary exercises that move from analysis to design. In Exercise I, each student analyses a collective housing reference through a specific servant- or served-space strategy. The objective is to learn to read the floor plan beyond the distribution of functions, identifying the spatial relationships and design operations that organise the dwelling and shape everyday life. Through precise plans, sections and a military axonometric drawing, students develop their analytical and representational skills. The resulting studies are assembled into a collective Typology Atlas, transforming individual research into shared design knowledge.

In Exercise II, students work in pairs to design a row-house cluster. Each pair applies a servant- or served-space strategy different from those previously analysed, using the Typology Atlas as an operative reference. The exercise explores the transitions between private, shared and collective spaces, together with different degrees of privacy, human scale and thermodynamic performance. It also introduces the coordination of spatial, structural and construction systems, so that architectural expression emerges from their material coherence.

The two exercises establish a progressive learning sequence: observing, classifying, representing, applying and constructing. Students move from extracting transferable knowledge from existing projects to testing and transforming it through design. By connecting their proposals through party walls and assembling their models into a single aggregation, they also learn to understand the dwelling not as an isolated object, but as part of a collective structure capable of generating a fragment of the city.

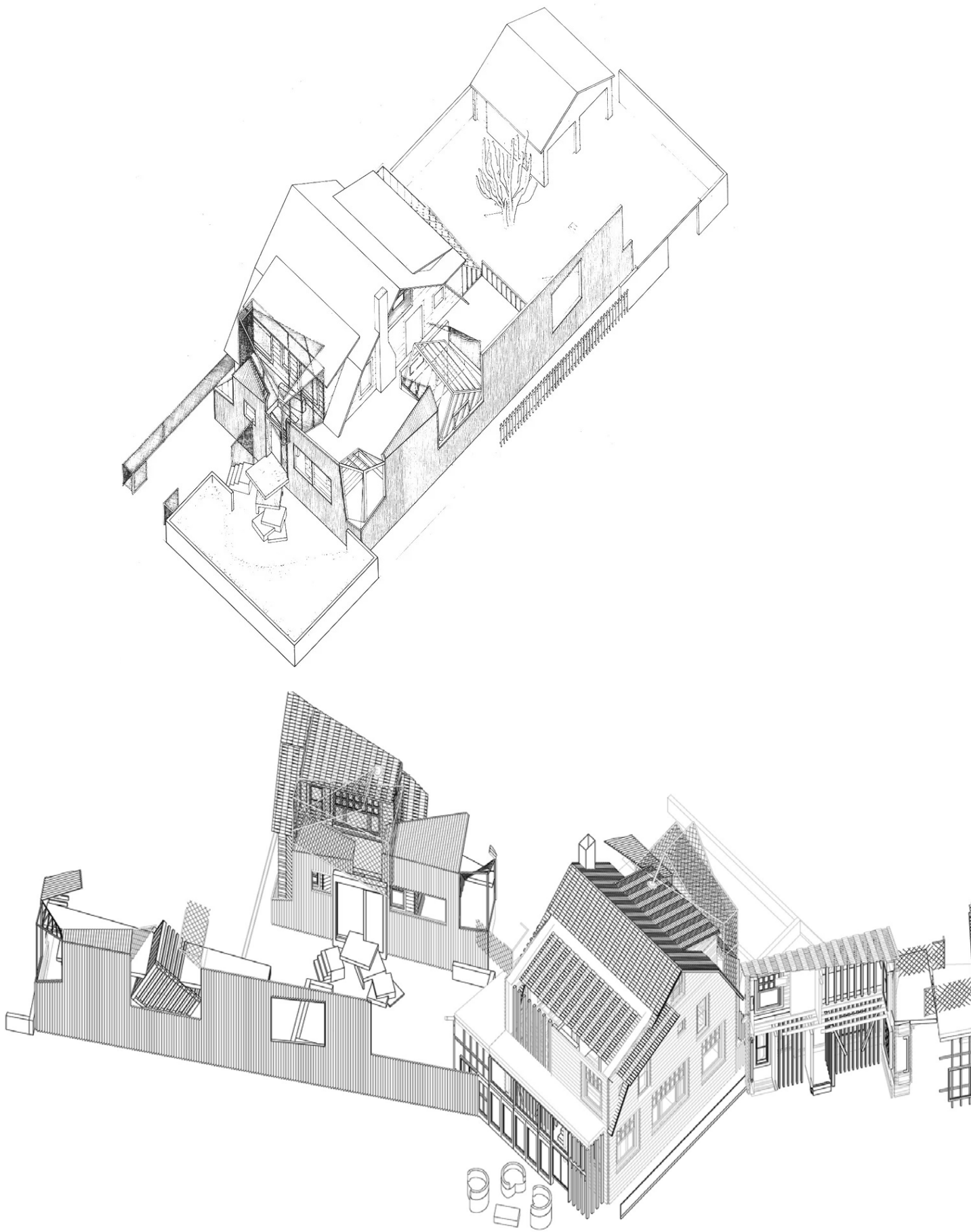
basel study trip



fall semester 2026



Erlenmattpark



Frank O. Gehry, *Gehry Residence*, Santa Monica, 1978

fall semester 2026

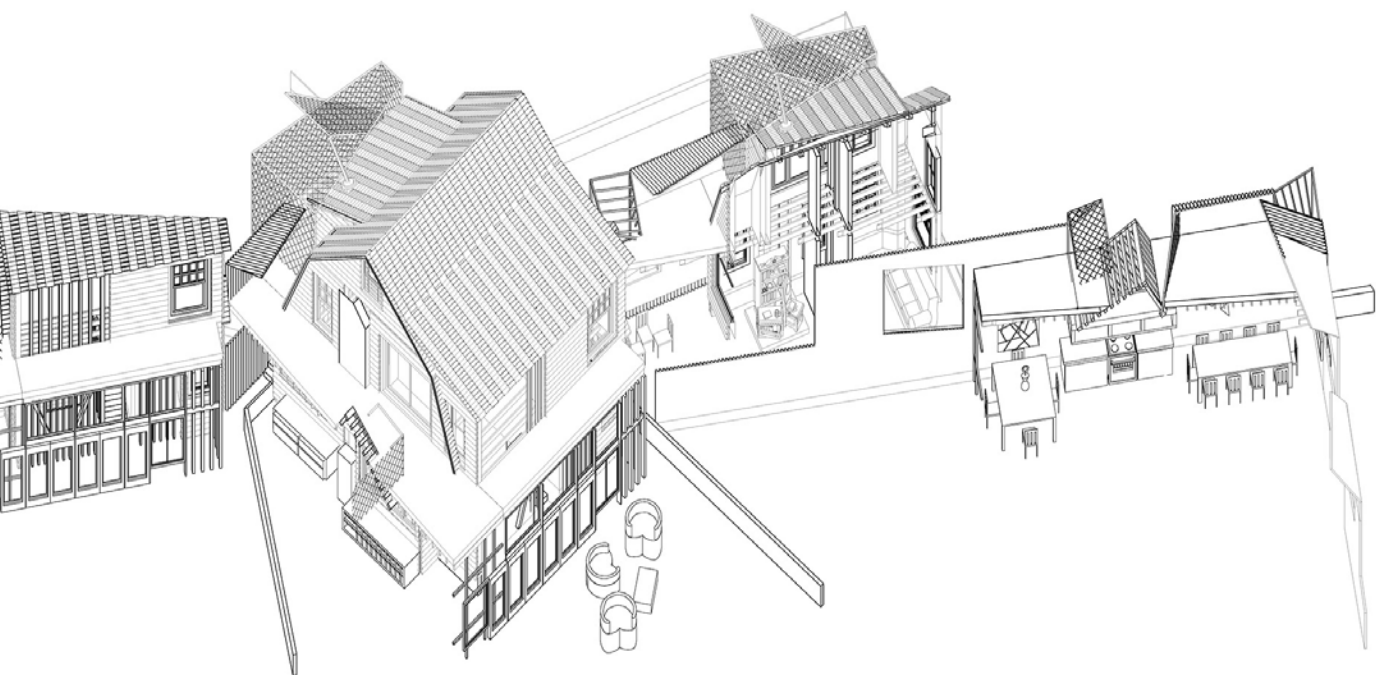
EXERCISE I

For the initial exercise, each student will analyse a different reference project selected from a list provided by the teaching staff, focusing on either a servant- or served-space strategy. This distinction establishes the focus of the analysis rather than an exclusive classification, since every project must ultimately be understood through the relationship between both kinds of space. Rather than merely categorising rooms by function, students will examine how the proportions, spatial definition and arrangement of these spaces organise the dwelling and shape the way it is inhabited.

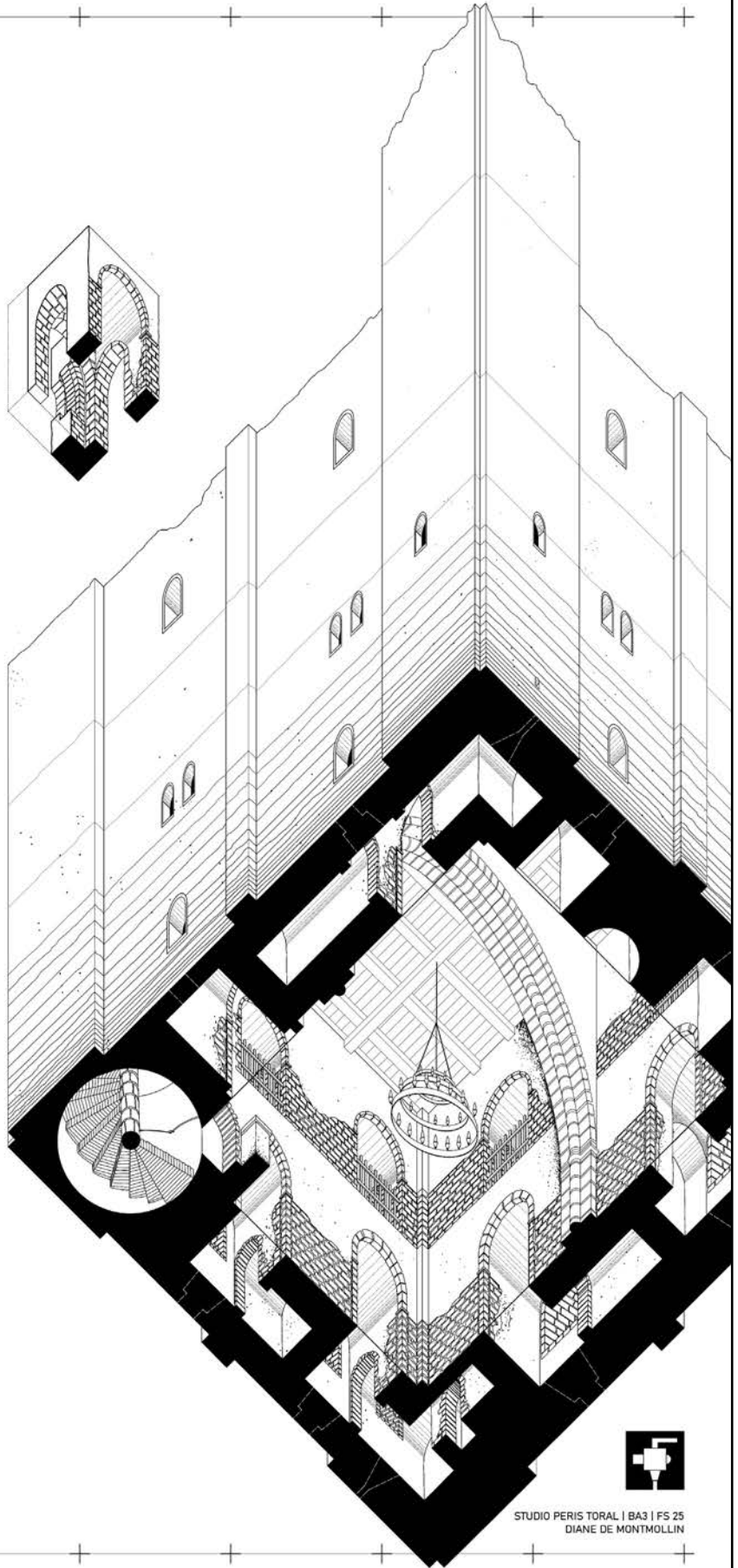
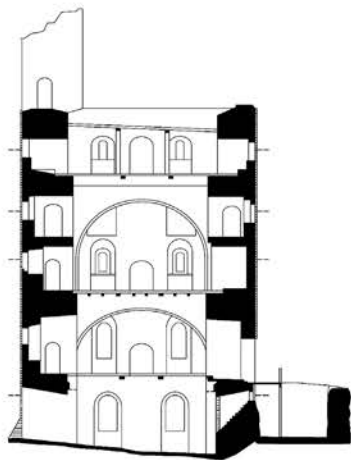
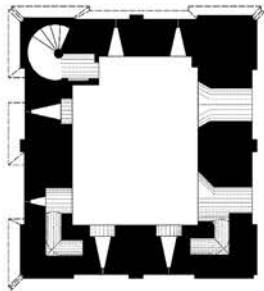
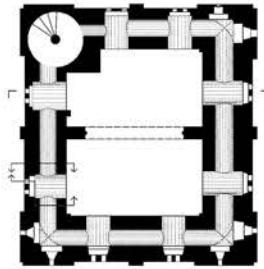
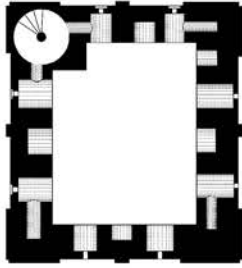
The exercise will conclude at the midterm review with the submission of a single vertical A1 sheet produced in black and white. It must include plans of both the dwelling typology and the complete building, together with relevant elevations or sections. Its principal drawing will be a military axonometric projection that explains the role of the selected strategy and incorporates signs of inhabitation, such as furniture, domestic objects, bodies and everyday activities.

Although the information may be drawn from several sources, it must be synthesised into a single coherent composition that communicates the relationship between spatial organisation and domestic life. The individual analyses will then be assembled into the collective Typology Atlas, transforming each student's work into a shared research and design resource for the studio.

Individual work
A1 vertical sheet

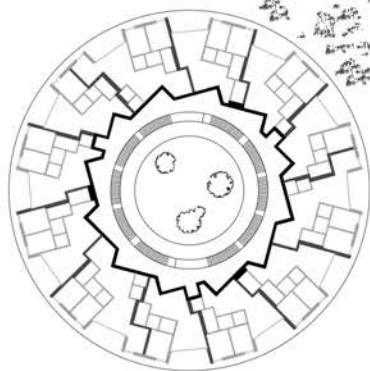


plan poché . hedingham castle . 1100 .

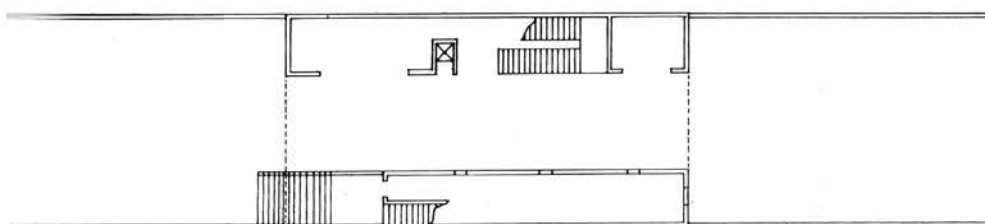
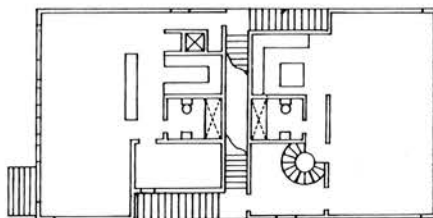
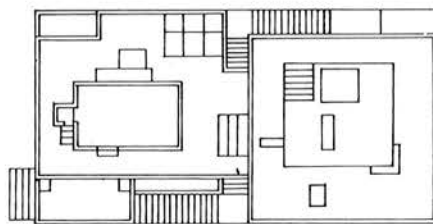
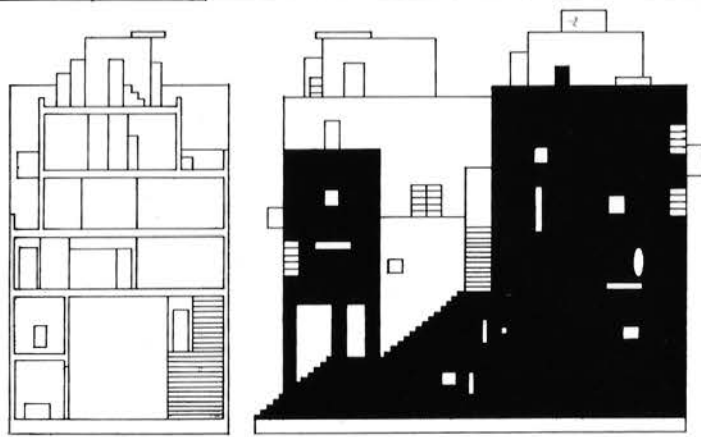
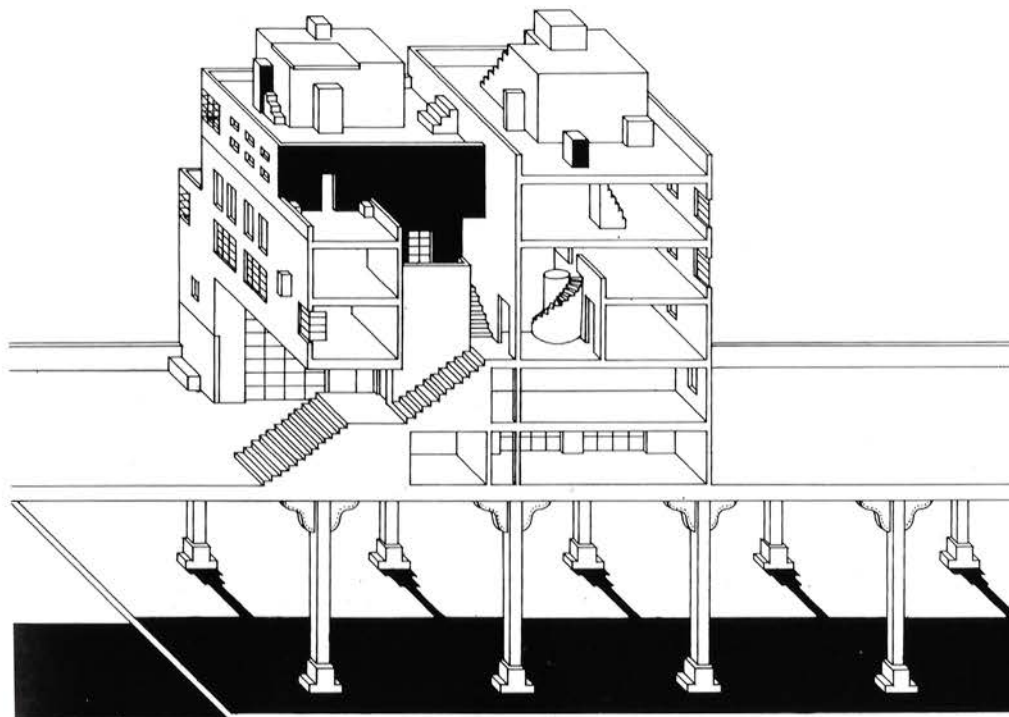


STUDIO PERIS TORAL | BA3 | FS 25
DIANE DE MONTMOLLIN

interlocking walls . lvph . project o . 2023 .



STUDIO PERIS TORAL | BA3 | FS 25
QUENTIN, SCHIBLI



Steven Holl, *Bridge Houses*, New York, 1982

fall semester 2026

EXERCISE II

Exercise 2 will be developed in pairs. Each group will design a row-house cluster exploring the relationship between private domestic spaces and spaces shared by its residents. Although no specific geographical site will be assigned, each proposal will occupy a plot defined by party walls of different dimensions and connect with those of neighbouring groups.

Each pair will be assigned a servant- or served-space strategy different from those previously analysed by either member. The Typology Atlas will serve as a shared reference manual, enabling students to apply the assigned strategy as the organising principle of their proposal. Particular attention will be paid to degrees of privacy and transitions between individual, shared and collective forms of inhabitation.

The exercise will also explore the relationship between spatial organisation, structural systems—walls, frames and slabs—and construction systems. Architectural expression should emerge from the coherence between spatial, structural and material decisions. By responding to neighbouring party walls, students will understand the house as part of a larger structure that contributes to shaping the city.

For the final submission, each pair will present vertical A1 sheets in black and white, organised into two complementary groups. Inhabit will include floor plans, elevations and sections at 1:50. Construction will include a construction axonometric drawing at 1:50 explaining the structural and material logic of the proposal. A thermodynamic sectional perspective may be included as an optional component. All drawings must form coherent graphic compositions.

A physical model at 1:33 will also be required. The studio models will be assembled by joining their party walls, revealing how individual design decisions can collectively generate a fragment of the city.

Groups of two
A1 vertical sheets
One model 1/33

SCALES OF COLLECTIVE LIVING

Dwelling

A self-contained residential unit with its own entrance from the building's common areas and all the domestic spaces required for everyday life.

Cluster

A shared home with a single main entrance, conceived as one household. It comprises several private living units and the domestic spaces shared by its residents. The cluster constitutes a single home, rather than a grouping of independent dwellings.

Private Living unit

A private area intended for one person or a small household within the cluster. It has lockable access restricted to its occupants, as well as a bathroom and kitchenette, but does not constitute an independent dwelling. Three types are planned: single, double and triple.

Shared spaces

Domestic spaces for the exclusive use of residents of the same cluster, such as the kitchen, living room and accessible bathroom. They constitute the first scale of collective living. Their floor area is calculated by subtracting the area of the living units from the cluster's total floor area—calculated at 30 m² per person.

Common spaces

The central area of the block will form a shared garden, which may also provide access to the different houses. The surrounding plots must leave passageways to ensure access to it.

CLUSTER PROGRAM

Number of people per cluster: minimum 4 / maximum 10

Cluster area: 30 m² per person

Living units, maximum usable floor area:

Single unit (1 person): 25 m²

One open-plan space / Bathroom / Kitchenette

Double unit (2 people): 35 m²

1 bedroom / Living room / Bathroom / Kitchenette

Triple unit (3 people): 45 m²

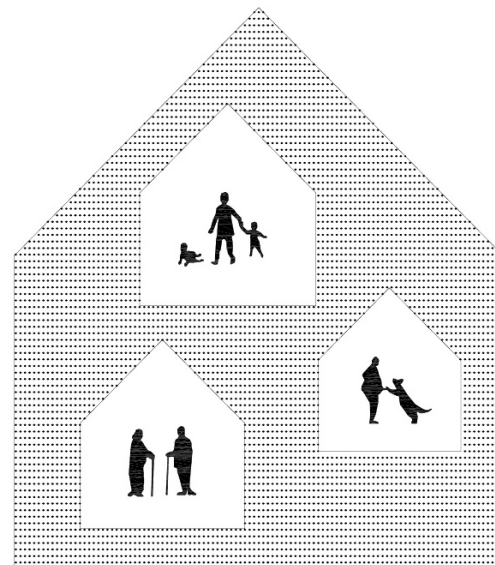
2 bedrooms / Living room / Bathroom / Kitchenette

Shared space — the remaining floor area of the cluster:

Living room

Kitchen-dining room

Bathroom

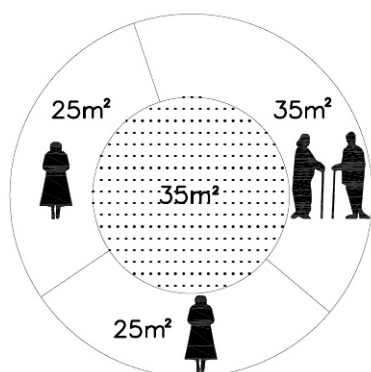


CLUSTER TYPOLOGY

CLUSTER Minimum 120 m² (4 x 30 m²)

4 people

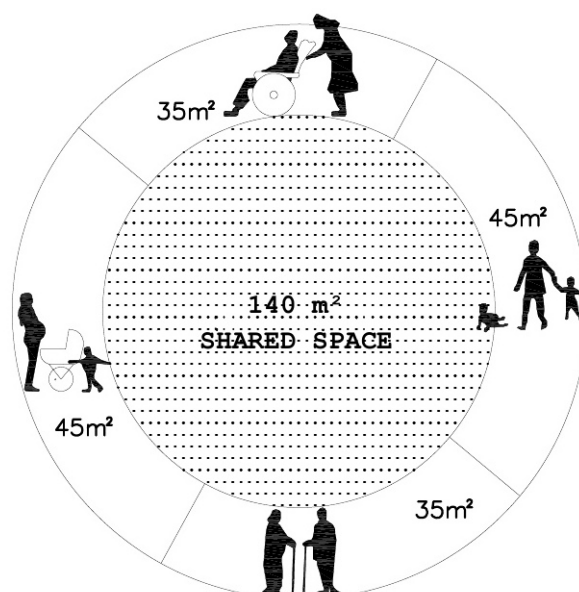
2 single units + 1 double unit



CLUSTER Maximum 300 m² (10 x 30 m²)

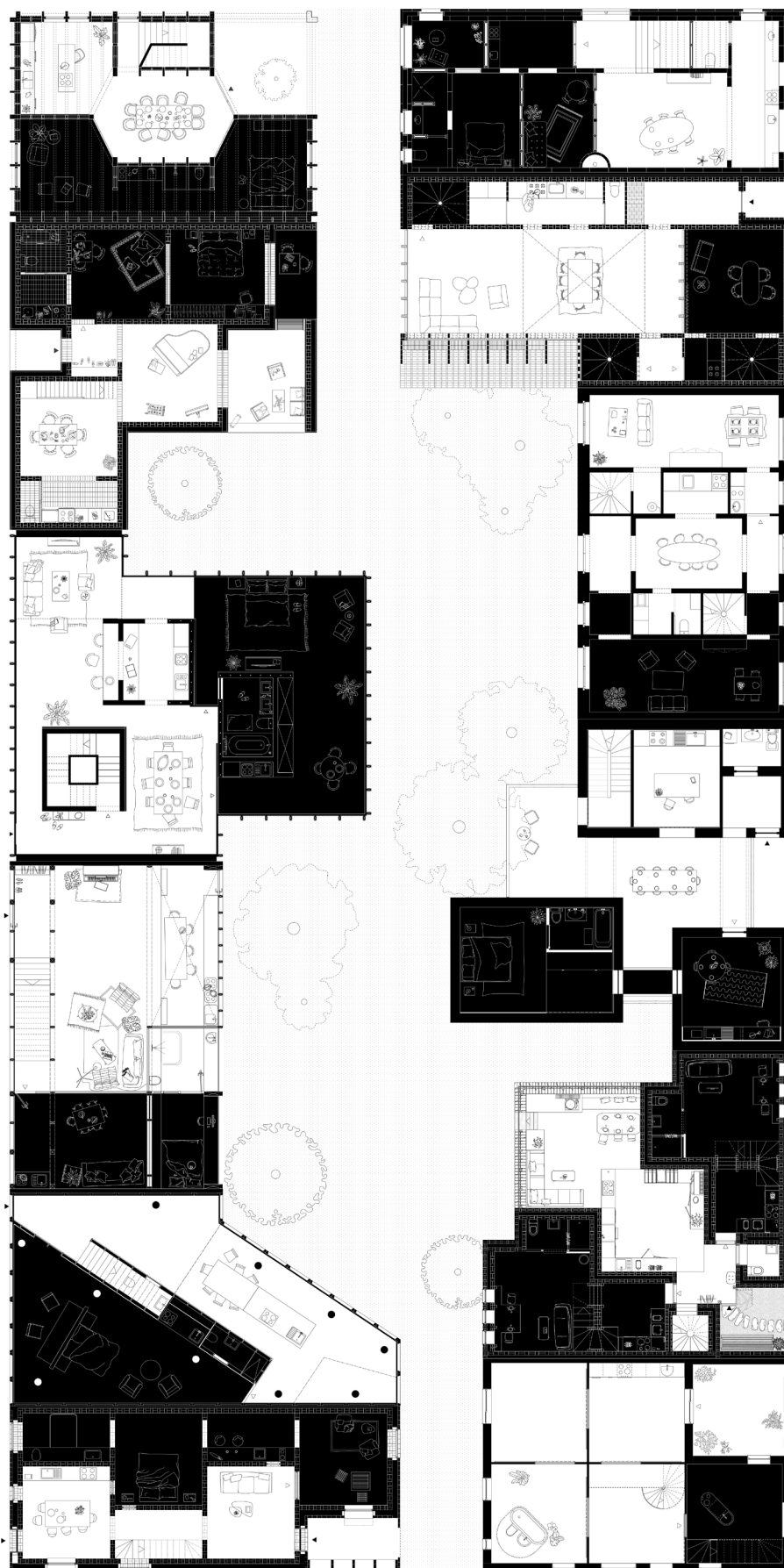
10 people

2 double units + 2 triple units



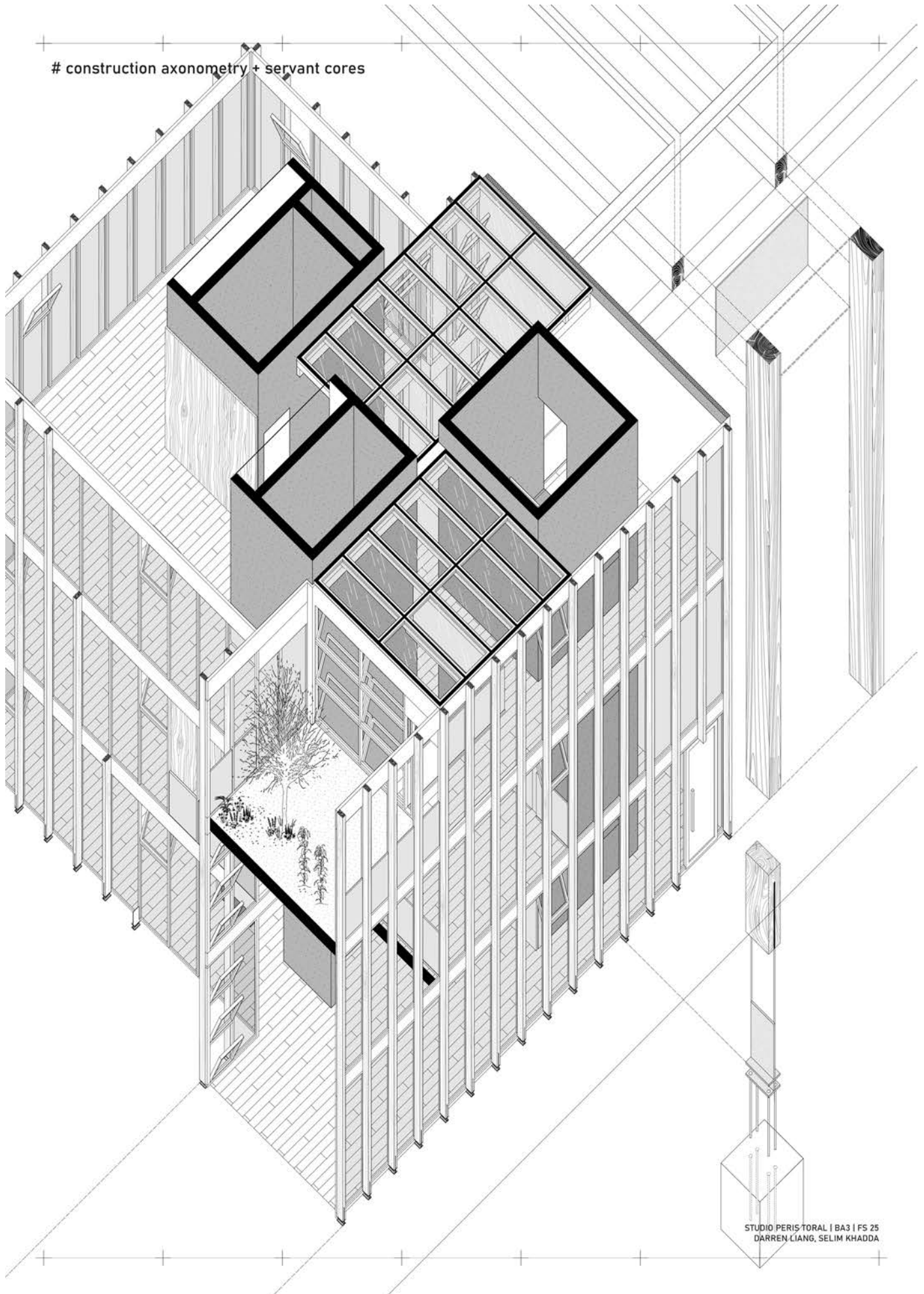


GENERAL MODEL 1/33 EXERCISE II FS25



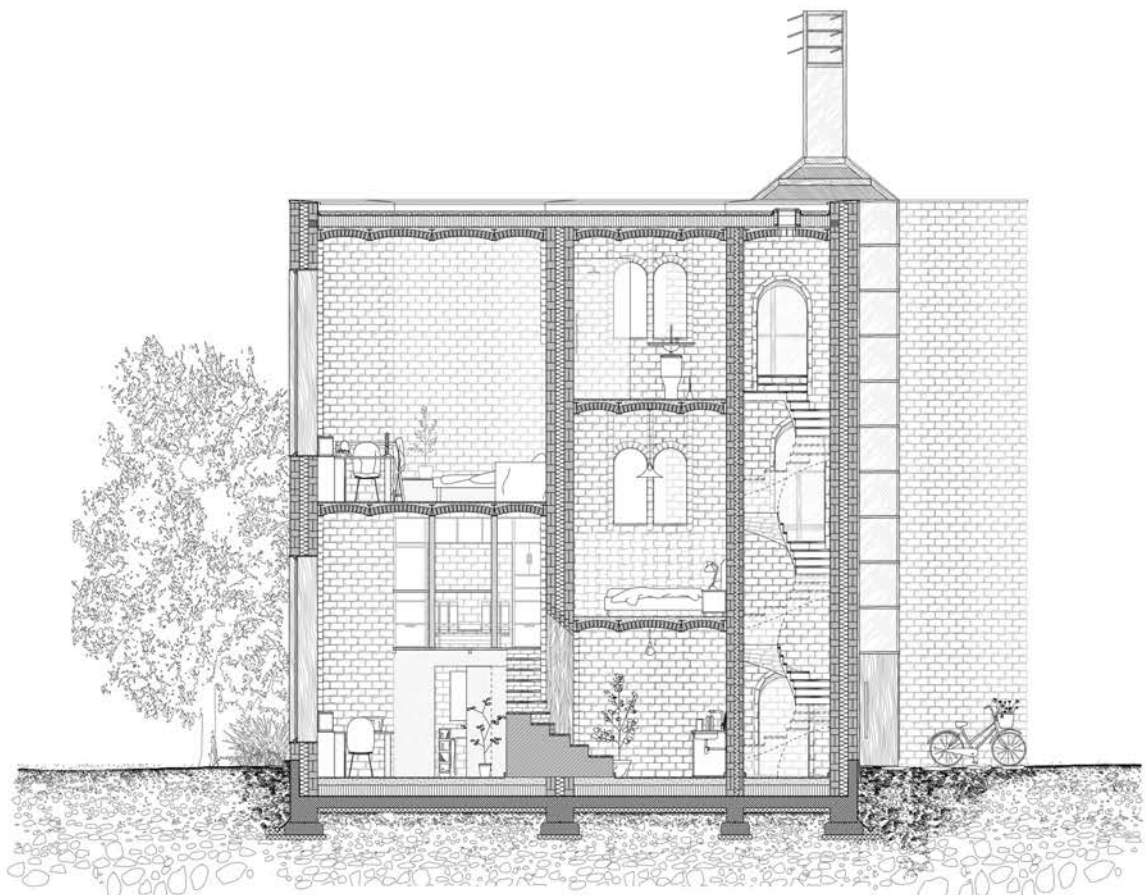
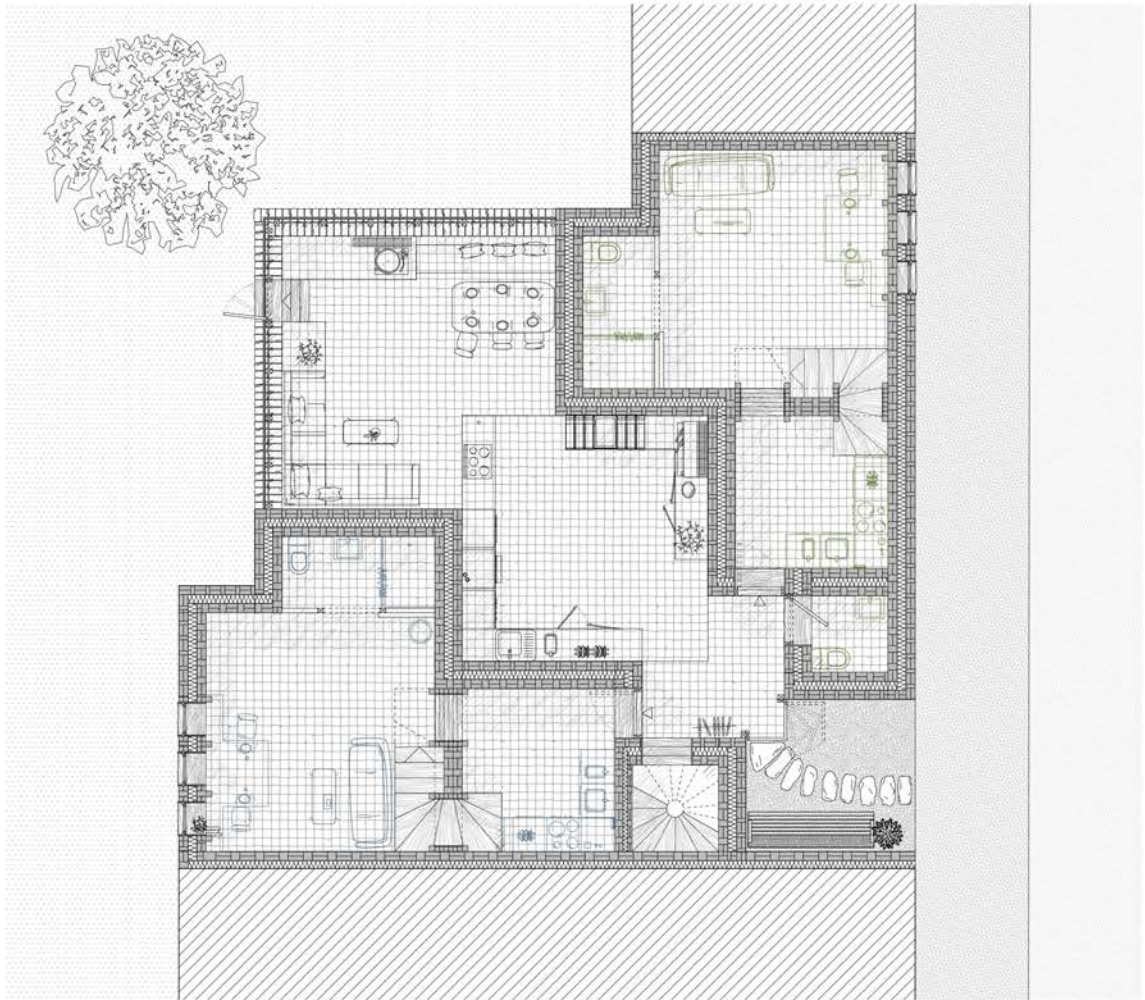
NOLLI PLAN 1/50 EXERCISE II FS25

construction axonometry + servant cores

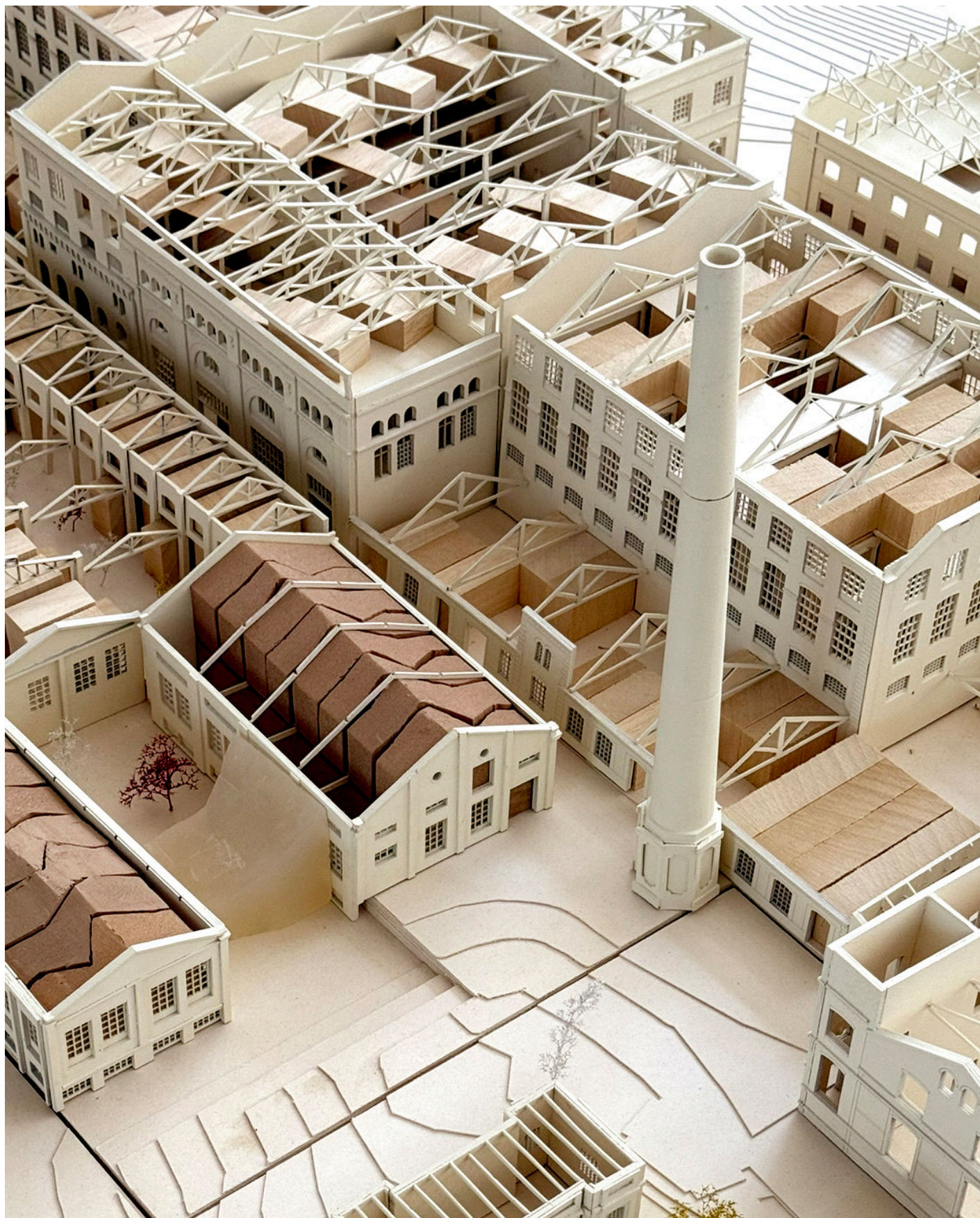


STUDIO PERIS/TORAL | BA3 | FS 25
DARREN LIANG, SELIM KHADDA

SERVANT CORES Selim Khadda-Darren Liang FS25



INTERLOCKING WALLS Maya Band-Timo Volk FS25



GENERAL MODEL 1/150 SS26

spring semester 2027

EXERCISE III

Exercise 3 will be developed in new pairs, as no student may work with the same partner as during Semester I. The semester will begin with a study trip to northern Italy, including Bologna and the former STAVECO military complex. Each pair will be assigned a different plot containing existing buildings to be transformed into cluster housing.

The exercise will explore how new forms of domestic and collective life can inhabit an inherited spatial, structural and material framework. Students will determine what should be preserved, repaired, adapted, removed or added, establishing a conscious dialogue between the existing architecture and the new intervention. The servant- and served-space strategies studied during Semester I will remain operative tools for organising private and shared spaces, circulation, services and storage.

The project will integrate spatial organisation with structural and construction systems. Instrumental lectures on thermodynamics will also introduce climate as an active design parameter, addressing orientation, solar radiation, thermal mass, insulation, ventilation and seasonal occupation.

For the final submission, the studio will produce a collective model of STAVECO at 1:150. Each pair will submit at least four vertical A1 sheets: an optional site plan; inhabited floor plans, including a representative fragment at 1:50; elevations and sections incorporating a thermodynamic perspective section; and a construction axonometric drawing. Optional atmospheric drawings or three-dimensional views may also be included. A physical model of each proposal at 1:33 will be required.

Groups of two
A1 vertical sheets
General model 1/150
One model 1/33



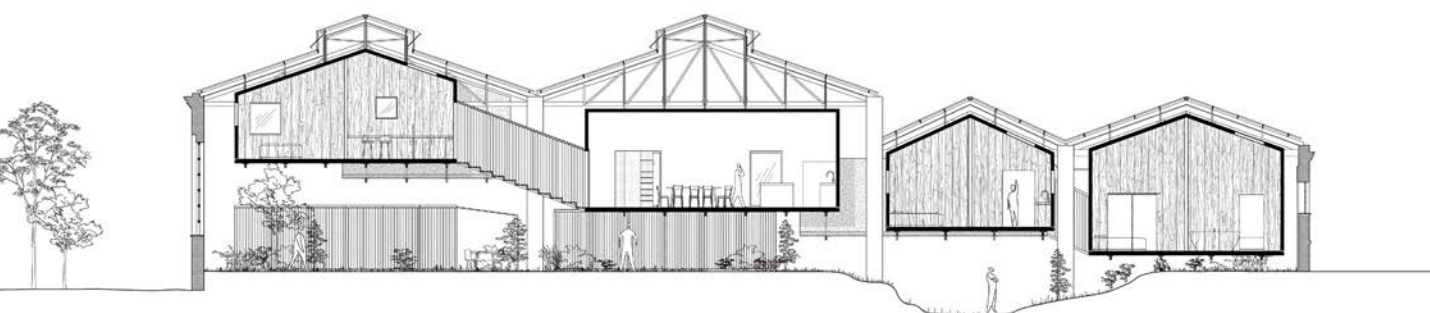
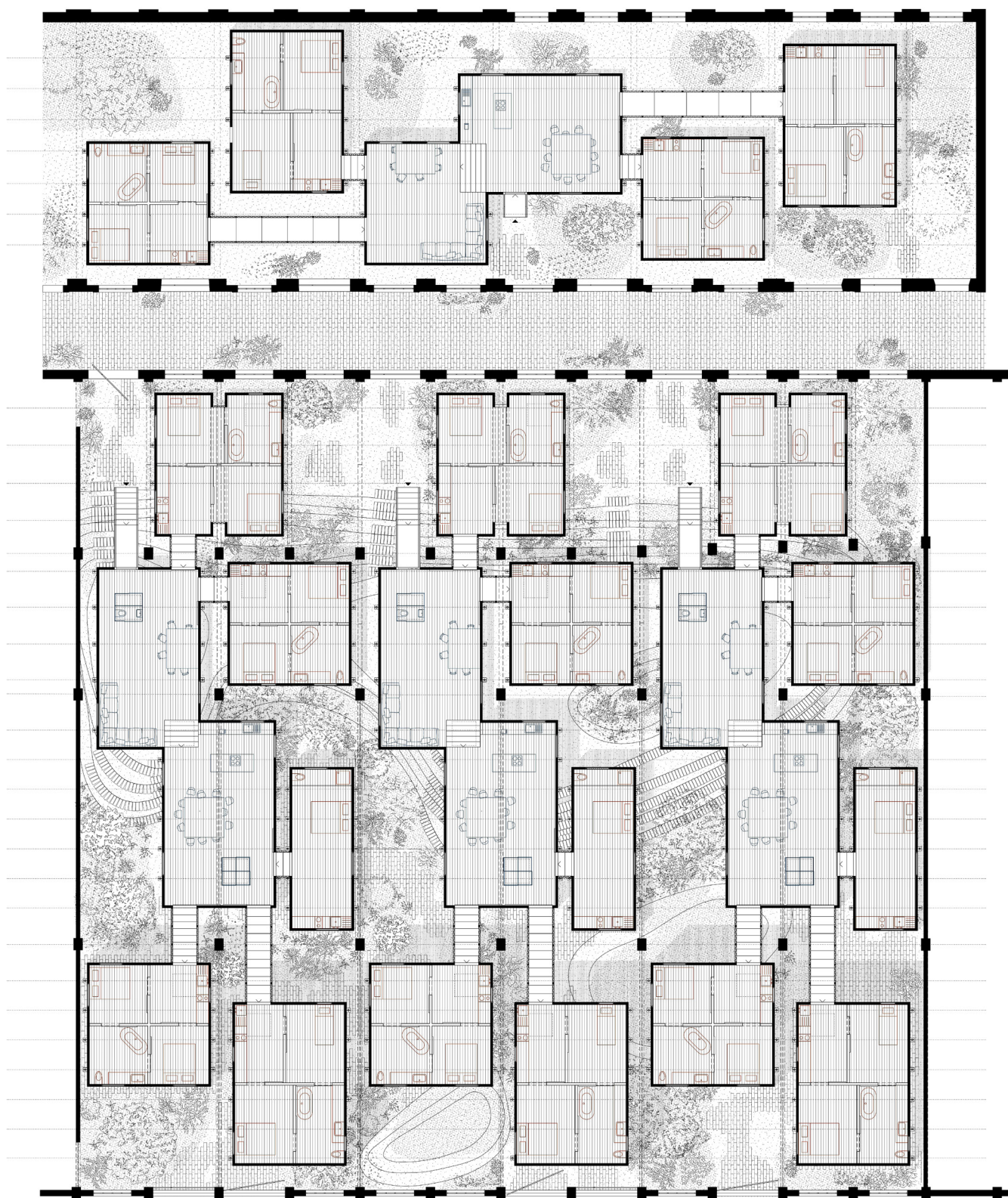
PLOT 09 Timo Volk - Alex Moser 1/33 model SS26



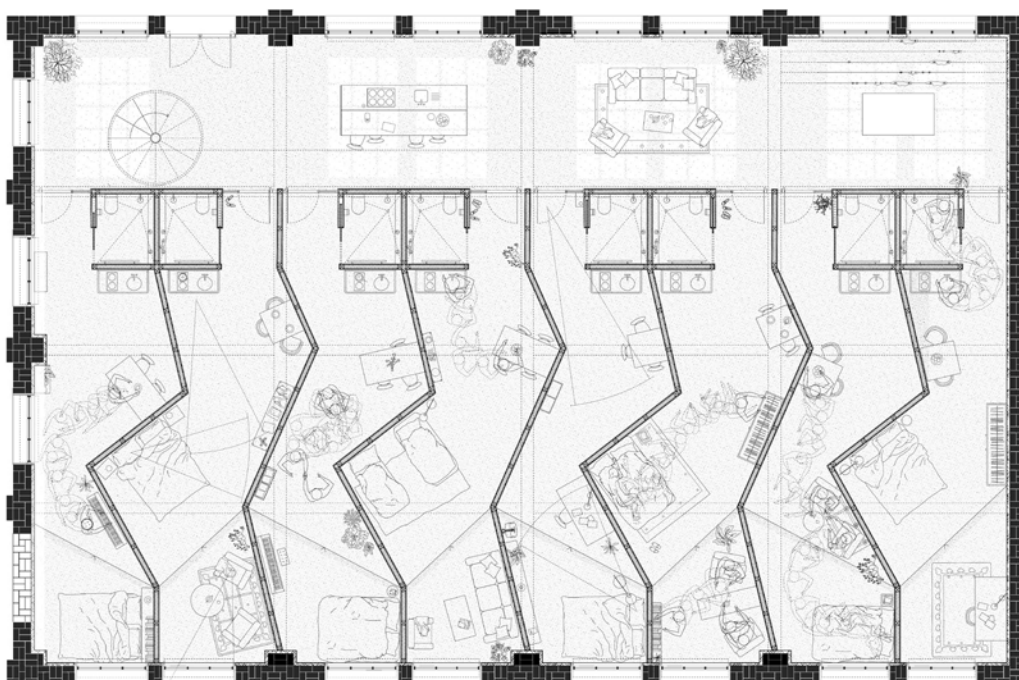
PLOT 09 Timo Volk - Alex Moser 1/50 construction axonometry SS26



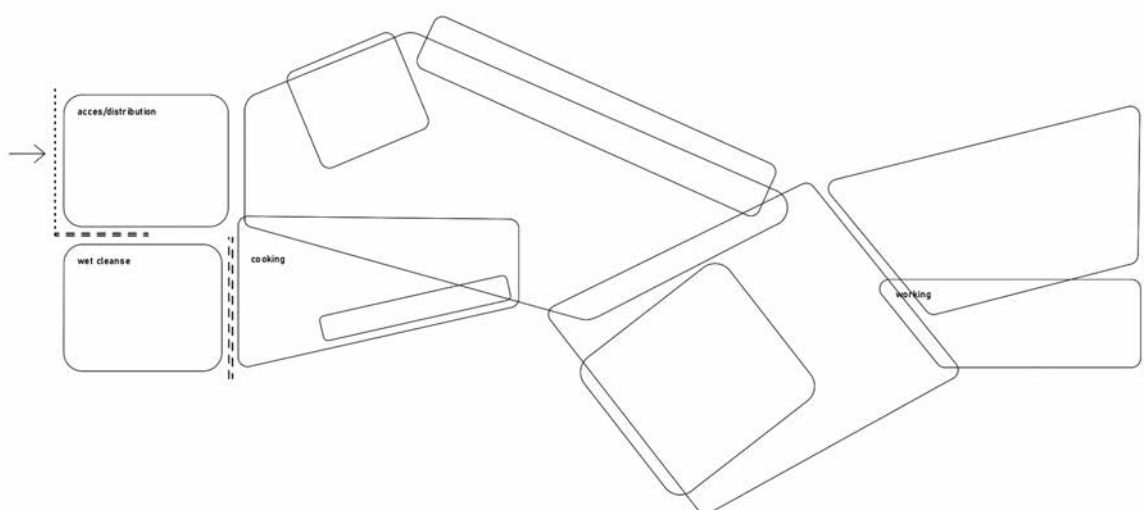
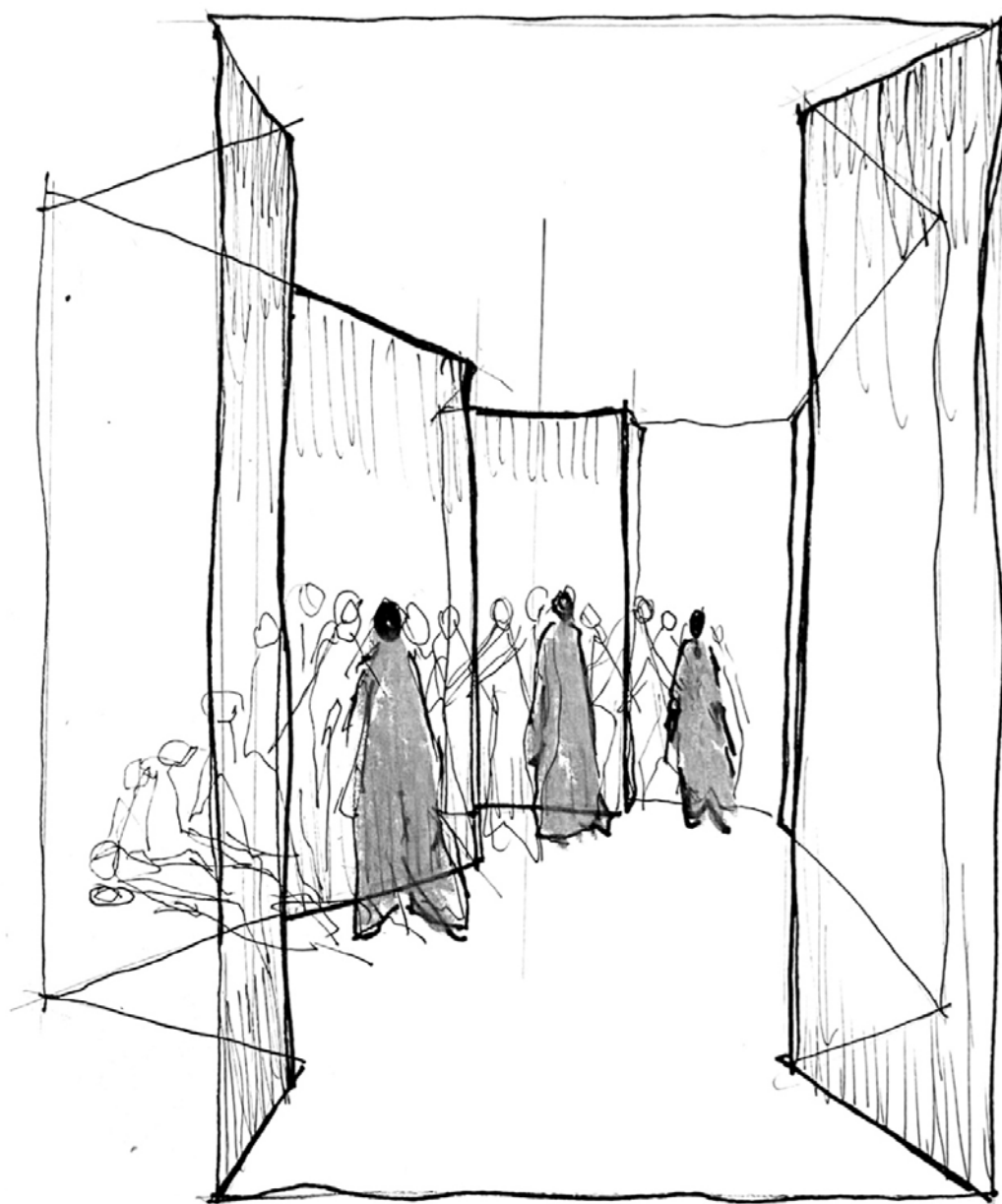
PLOT 05 Charlotte Leurent - Matéa Borter 1/33 model - 1/50 Thermodynamics perspective section SS26



PLOT 05 Charlotte Leurent - Matéa Borter 1/50 plan & section SS26



PLOT 07 Sita Henein - Chloé Klopfenstein Model 1/100 Floorplan 1/50 SS26

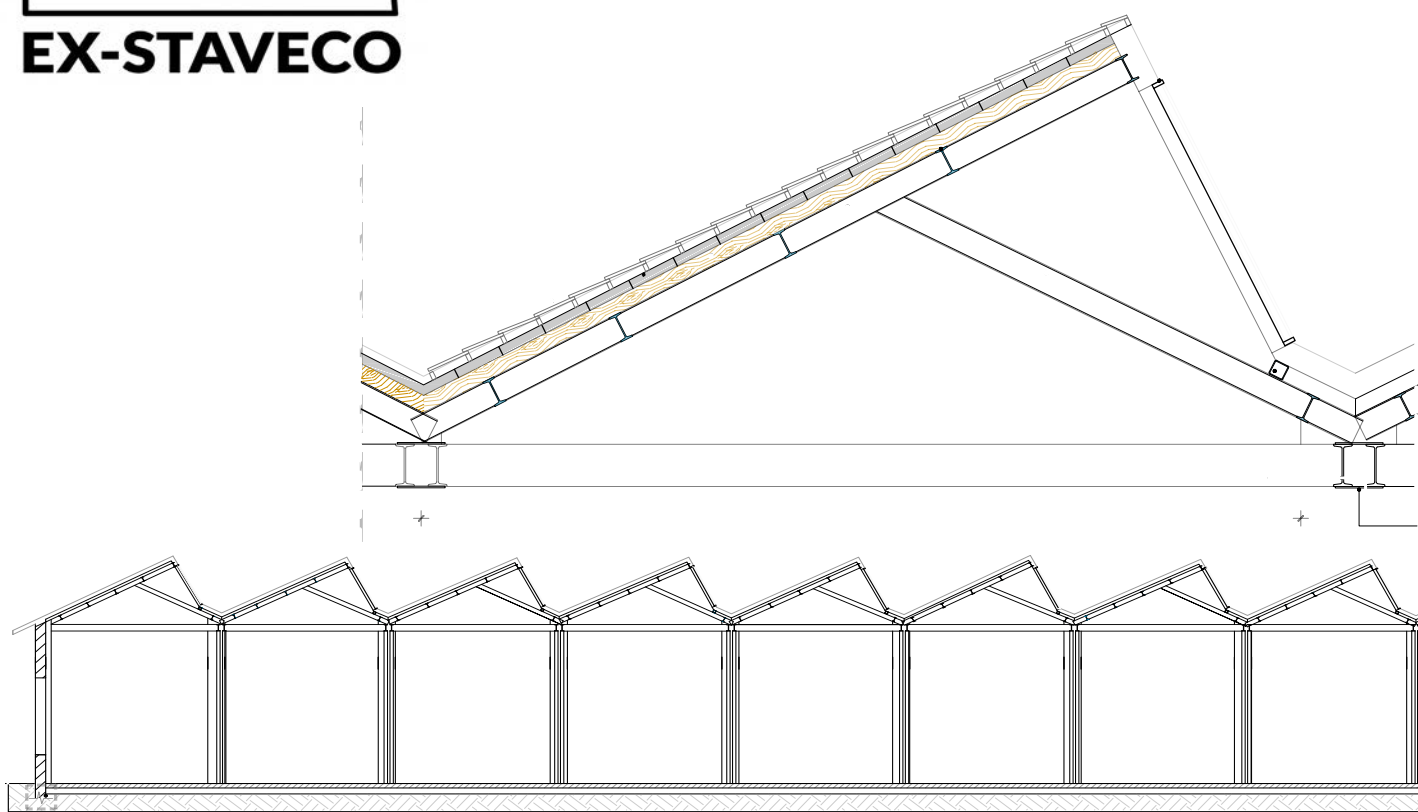


PLOT 07 Sita Henein - Chloé sketches SS26

bologna study trip









site: STAVECO

fall semester 2026

week 01	07-08 september	introduction course and exercise I lecture on servant-served space lecture on axonometric drawing
week 02	14-15 september	desk discussions lecture on structural systems
week 03	21-22 september	Basel study trip (19-21 september)
week 04	28-29 september	desk discussions
week 05	05-06 october	study trip workshop MIDTERM REVIEW
week 06	12-13 october	introduction exercise II + lecture on materials desk discussions
<i>break</i>	<i>19-20 october</i>	<i>holidays</i>

week 07	26-27 october	lecture on cohousing desk discussions
week 08	02-03 november	desk discussions
week 09	09-10 november	desk discussions
week 10	16-17 november	desk discussions
week 11	23-24 november	desk discussions
week 12	30 november-01 december	desk discussions
week 13	07-08 december	charrette
week 14	14-18 december	FINAL REVIEW

calendar

assistants

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