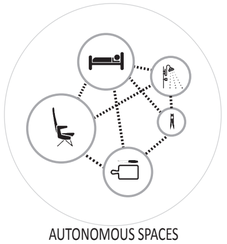
TRILIFE

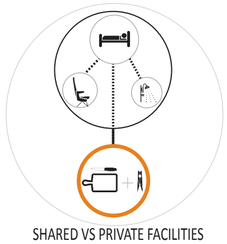
The Trilife apartment typologies look at the house in as a collection of individual spaces- a composition of entities each facilitating a defined purpose. Yet these spaces, autonomous by nature, become more then mere spaces when combined- they become a home. But what makes a home? Is it through the ownership of these spaces- the private dominion that defines ones home? Or perhaps a home is defined by the relationships that the spaces facilitate- relationships with partners, flatmates, neighbours; or simply the relationship between these spaces and the outside world.

Through this project, we questioned these issues, interrogating them to discern what are the minimum requirements for a home. Our interrogations led to the belief that privacy is essential for some autonomous spaces, yet not for others. This understanding enabled us to question what could be removed from the private dominion to enable a 'minimum footprint typology'- an apartment typology that would facilitate high density, low cost homes without compromising the sense of privacy- the sense of 'home'.

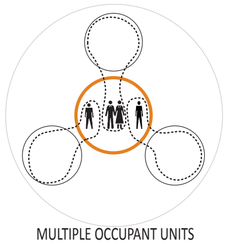
The resultant design brings the kitchen and laundry spaces into a shared central core- a space shared by a total of three apartments. The number of apartments sharing the space limits the number of people using the facilities, creating a sense more like living with flatmates than using communal facilities. This enables the occupants to maintain a sense of ownership over the space- a key issue in defining the home. This layout however also enables a high degree of flexibility in the sense that occupants requiring a '3 bedroom apartment' can reside in a whole level, effectively transforming three private apartments and one shared space into one large apartment. Alternatively, the apartments can be occupied by three individual tenants, each having their own private quarters consisting of bedroom, living and bathroom. Additionally, this degree of flexibility also allows accommodates changing circumstances in the public housing sector- enabling an up or down-sizing of leased apartments according to the circumstances of the tenants.

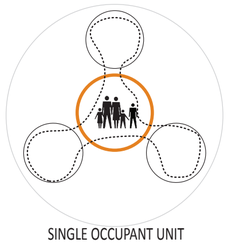

SHARED, PRIVATE, COMMUNAL

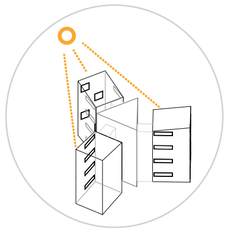

AUTONOMOUS SPACES

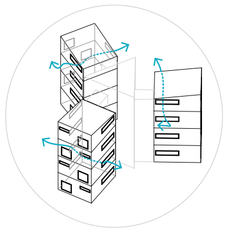

SHARED VS PRIVATE FACILITIES


SHARED VS PRIVATE FACILITIES


MULTIPLE OCCUPANT UNITS


SINGLE OCCUPANT UNIT


SOLAR ACCESS

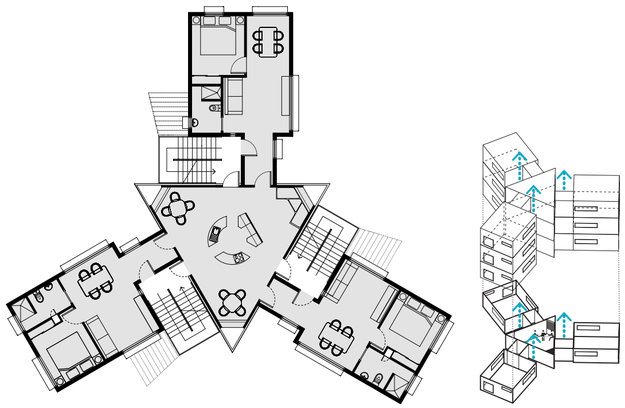

CROSS VENTILATION


HEAT STACK VOIDS

We have provided two examples of a multitude of potential typologies- one affordable housing option and one student housing option. These two typologies demonstrate an indicative layout that can be applied to studio, one and two bed options, and can equally be applied to high rise or low rise typologies (as presented here).

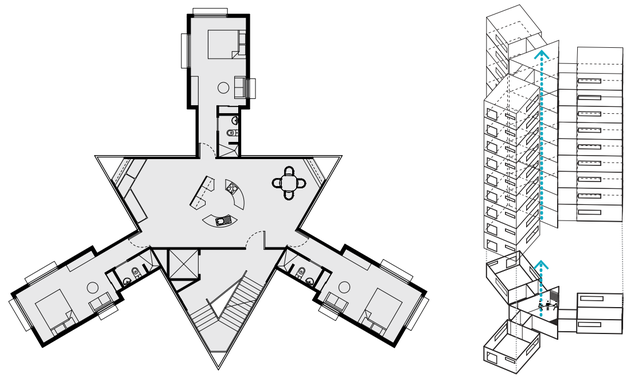
Indicative cost estimations were made using the Rawlinsons construction cost guide, calculated on building cost per m2. An additional 15% was added to the overall construction cost to allow for the inclusion of custom joinery within the shared spaces.

AFFORDABLE TYPLOOGY



BUILDING HEIGHT: 12.5m
TOTAL FLOOR AREA: 544.26m2
APARTMENT AREA: 33m2
SHARED SPACE AREA: 36.5m2
TOTAL BUILDING COST (PLUS 15%): $956,094.74
COST PER APARTMENT: $79,675

STUDENT HOUSING TYPOLOGY



BUILDING HEIGHT: 12.5m
TOTAL FLOOR AREA: 701.72m2
APARTMENT AREA: 18.6m2
SHARED SPACE AREA: 44.5m2
TOTAL BUILDING COST (PLUS 15%): $1,400,106.83
COST PER APARTMENT: $116,676.6