

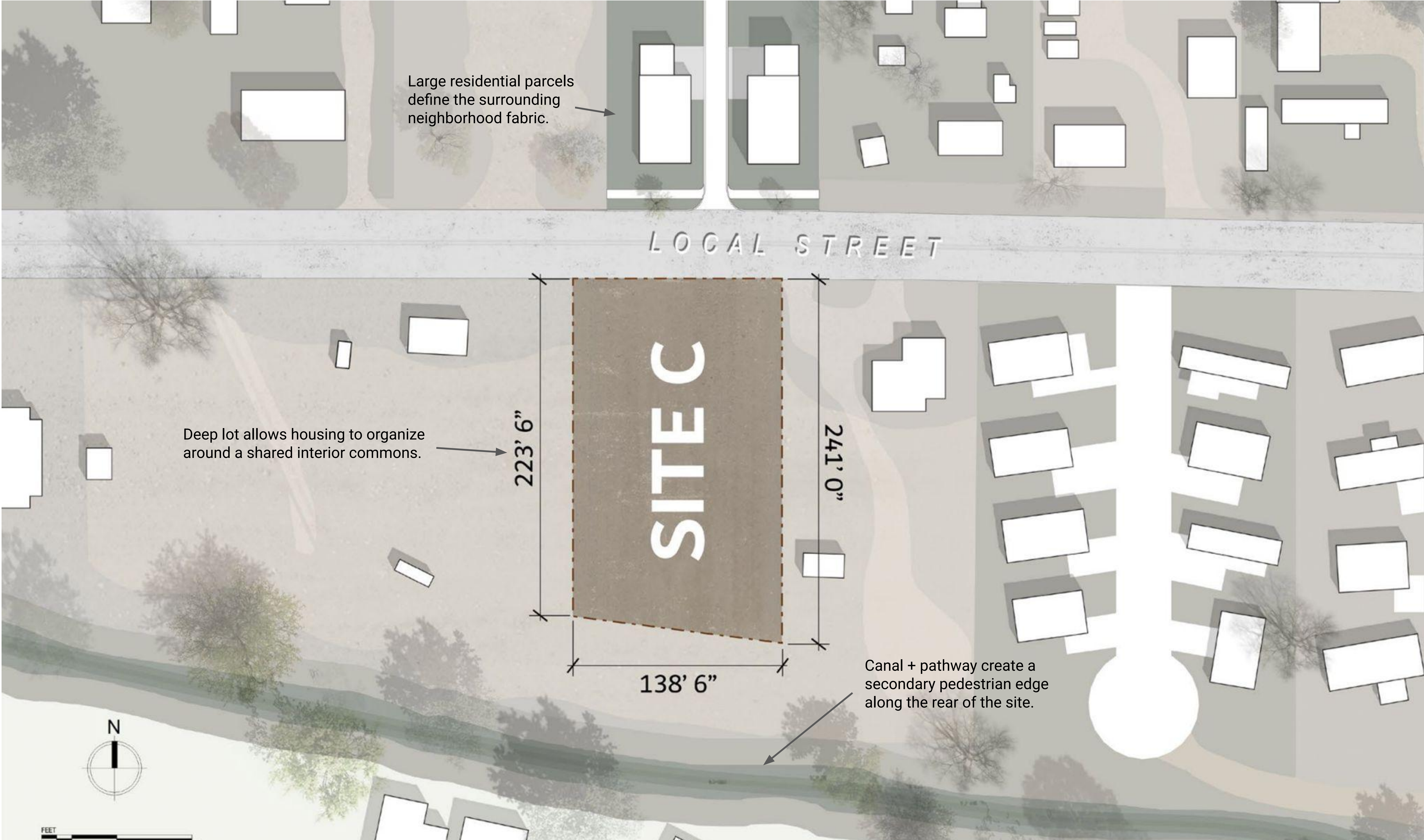
Perspectives + Atmosphere



SITE C

Context + Site Conditions

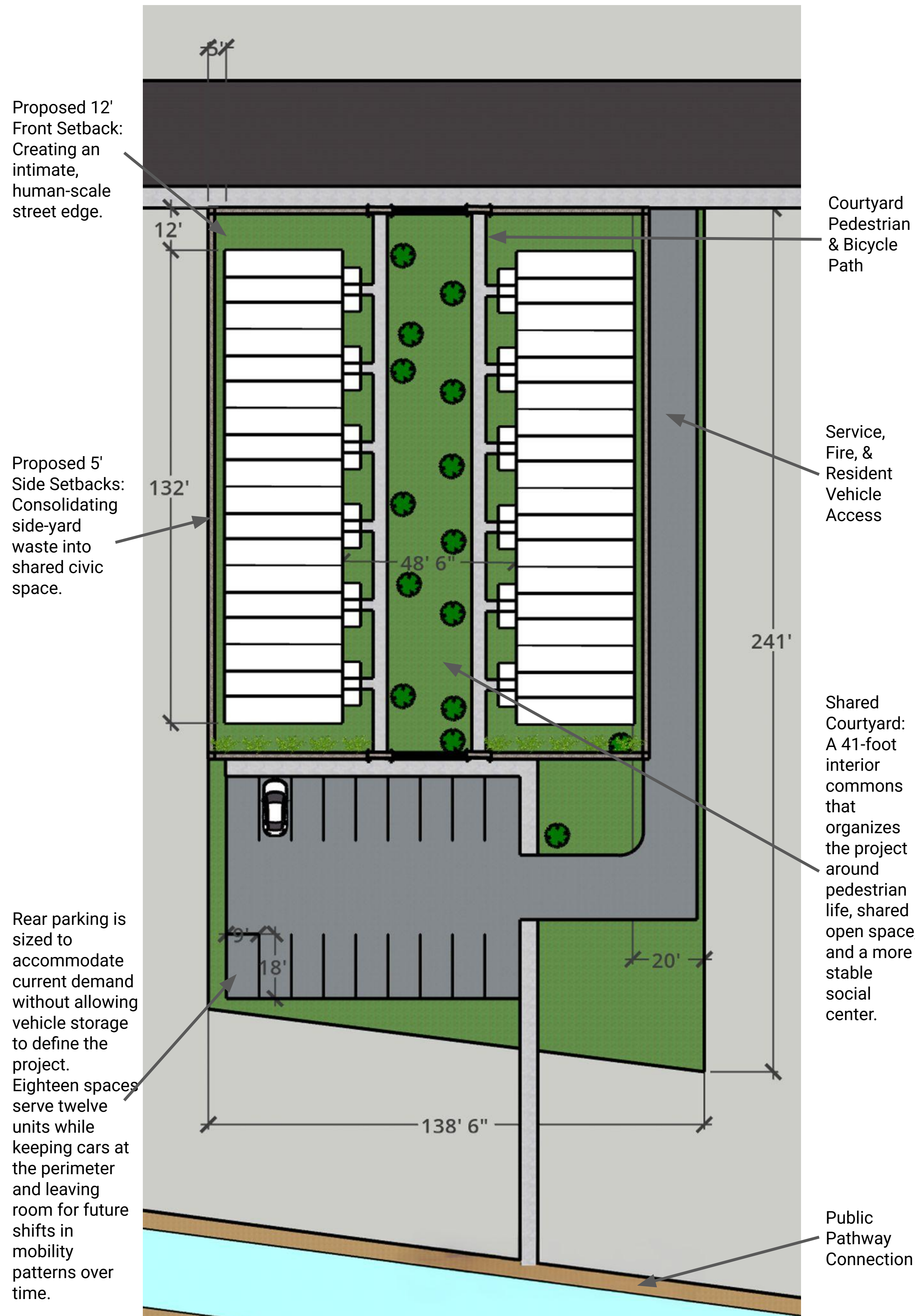
Site C sits within a neighborhood shaped by large parcels and fragmented lot patterns. The unusual depth of the site creates an opportunity to organize housing around a shared interior commons rather than individual driveways. The canal and path along the rear edge add a secondary pedestrian connection beyond the street.



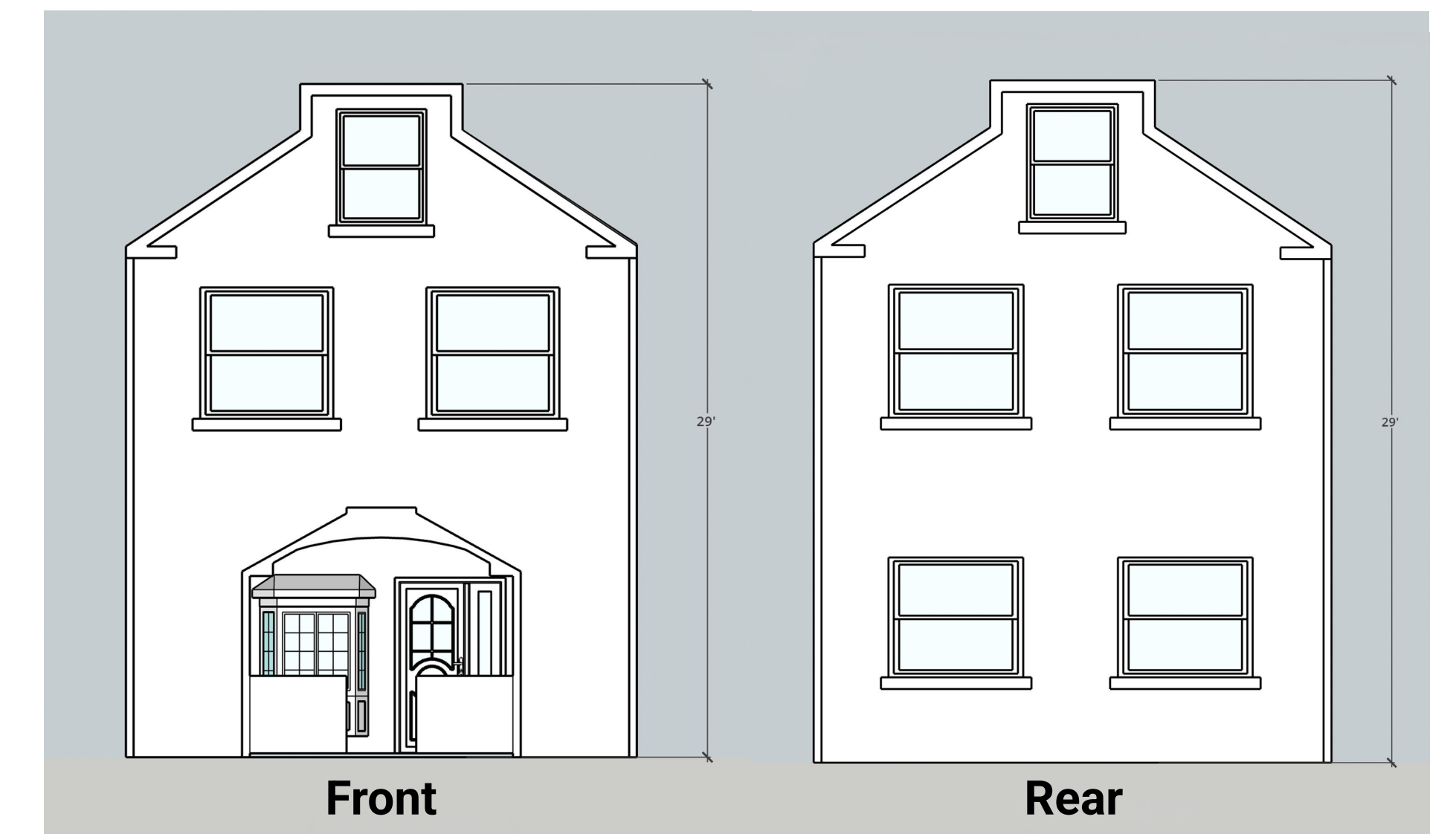
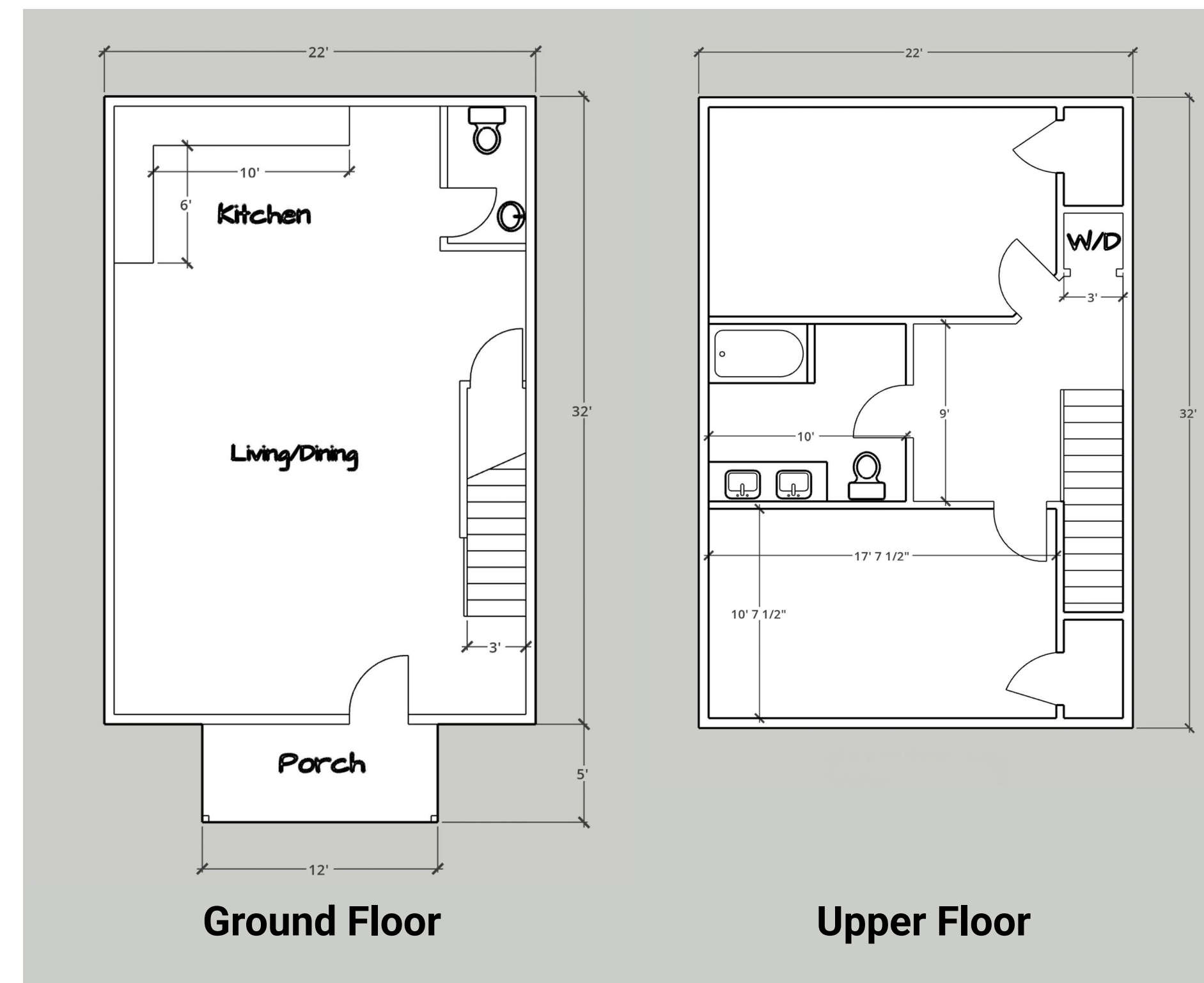
Site Plan + Spatial Organization

Rowhouses frame a shared courtyard; parking and service access are located at the rear.

Site Plan



Typical Unit Plan



Why This Housing Form

Stacked units increase count by slicing the building horizontally. This proposal uses rowhouses because they slice the site vertically instead, preserving each household's connection to ground, sky, and independent dwelling. That shift matters. It reduces the compressed, warehoused condition typical of apartment living and produces a form of density that is more stable, private, and tolerable over time.

Acoustic Separation Strategy

Rather than a typical shared wall, each unit is separated by a decoupled party-wall assembly with insulated cavities and layered wall construction. This reduces both airborne and vibration-based sound transfer, supporting quieter and more dignified attached housing.

From Leftover Space to Shared Space

Instead of dispersing open land into side yards and driveways, this pattern consolidates it into a usable interior commons. The result is a block structure that supports privacy at the dwelling, shared life at the center, and a clearer separation between pedestrian space and vehicle space.

