



# SPACES BETWEEN SPACES

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## SPACES BETWEEN SPACES

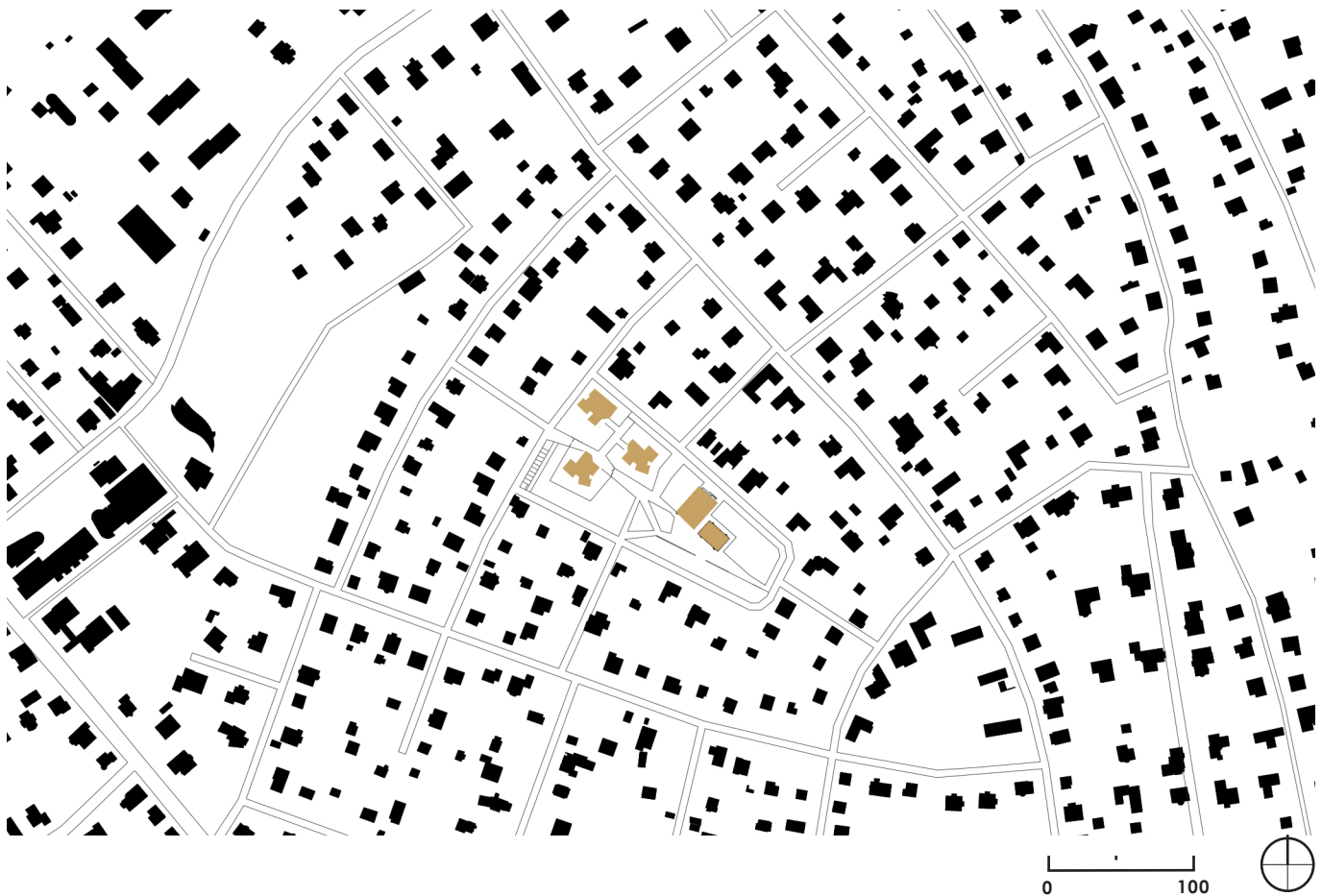
The main topic of this project is the limits of private, semi-private and public spaces. The project works in all three zones and projects the appropriate activities in each of them.

The private space has a room, appropriate furniture, an exit to the outside and a shared bathroom with a second room, it is possible to join two units and create a larger space.

The semi-private space connects the six rooms, they share a community kitchen that allows relationships between residents and they are able to help each other. In addition, the separations of the modules create flexible spaces that allow the development of different activities for example, a working space, a living room, a space to have social relations and a rest area. Outside, the three communities define a garden and a place of relationships; the entrance to the nuclei is made from this outer space, which promotes contact between communities.

The public space is defined by the current connections of the neighbourhood. The same streets divide the plot and generate three spaces, a multidisciplinary building for events, working areas etc.; secondly, there is an outdoor covered space with a pergola and finally, some benches that define the shape of the plot and relate the three spaces. The general idea of the public space project is to have three different zones that can be used independently, but at the same time relate to each other and activities can be carried out together.

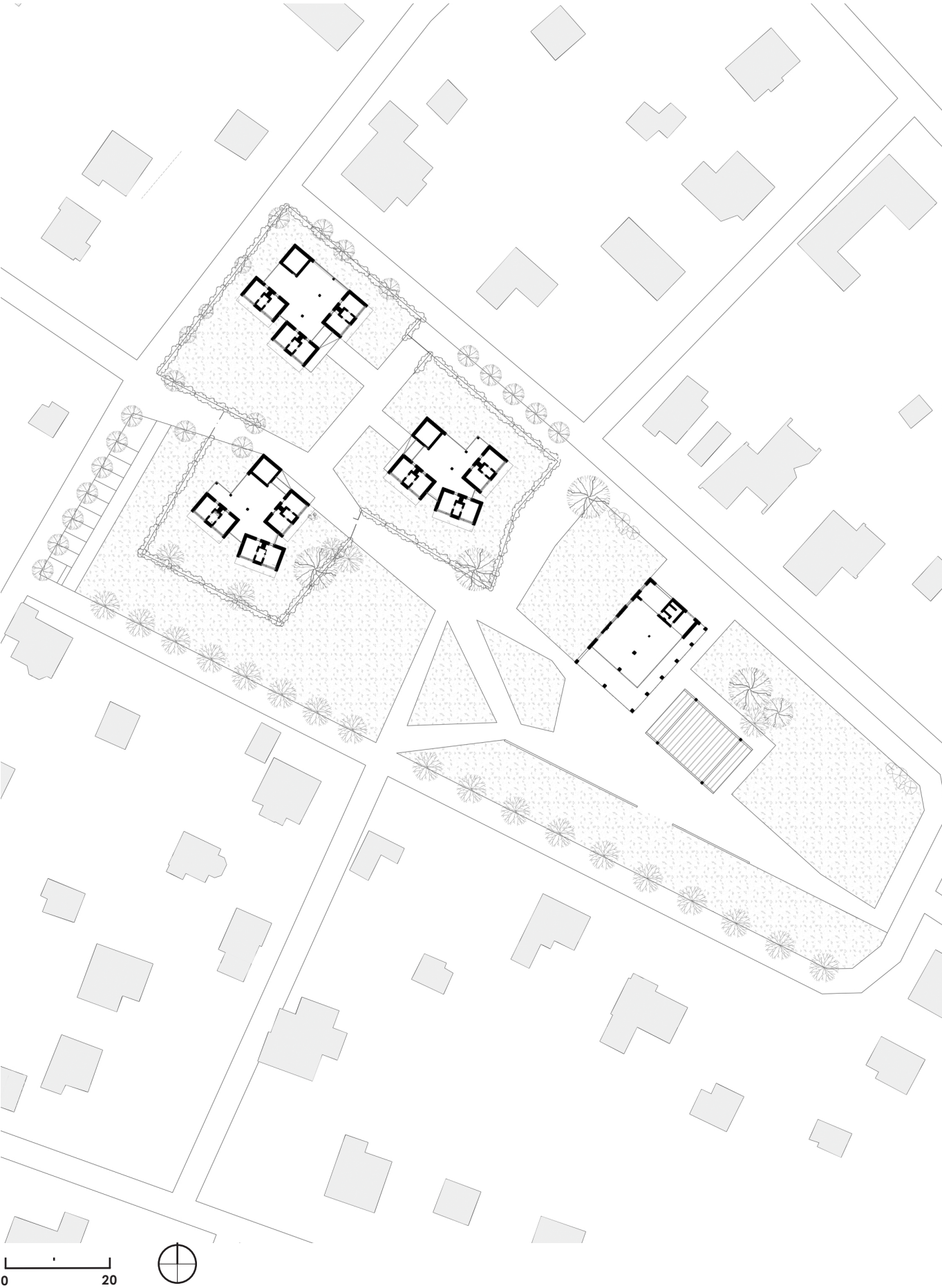
The definition of the different limits of each one of the spaces helps the inhabitant to feel comfortable in each one of them, in addition, the projection of these with the intention of facilitating the life of those people who live there leads to what I think should go the realization of these projects, architecture with the same concepts as any other residential building, but with optimal quality for disabled people.



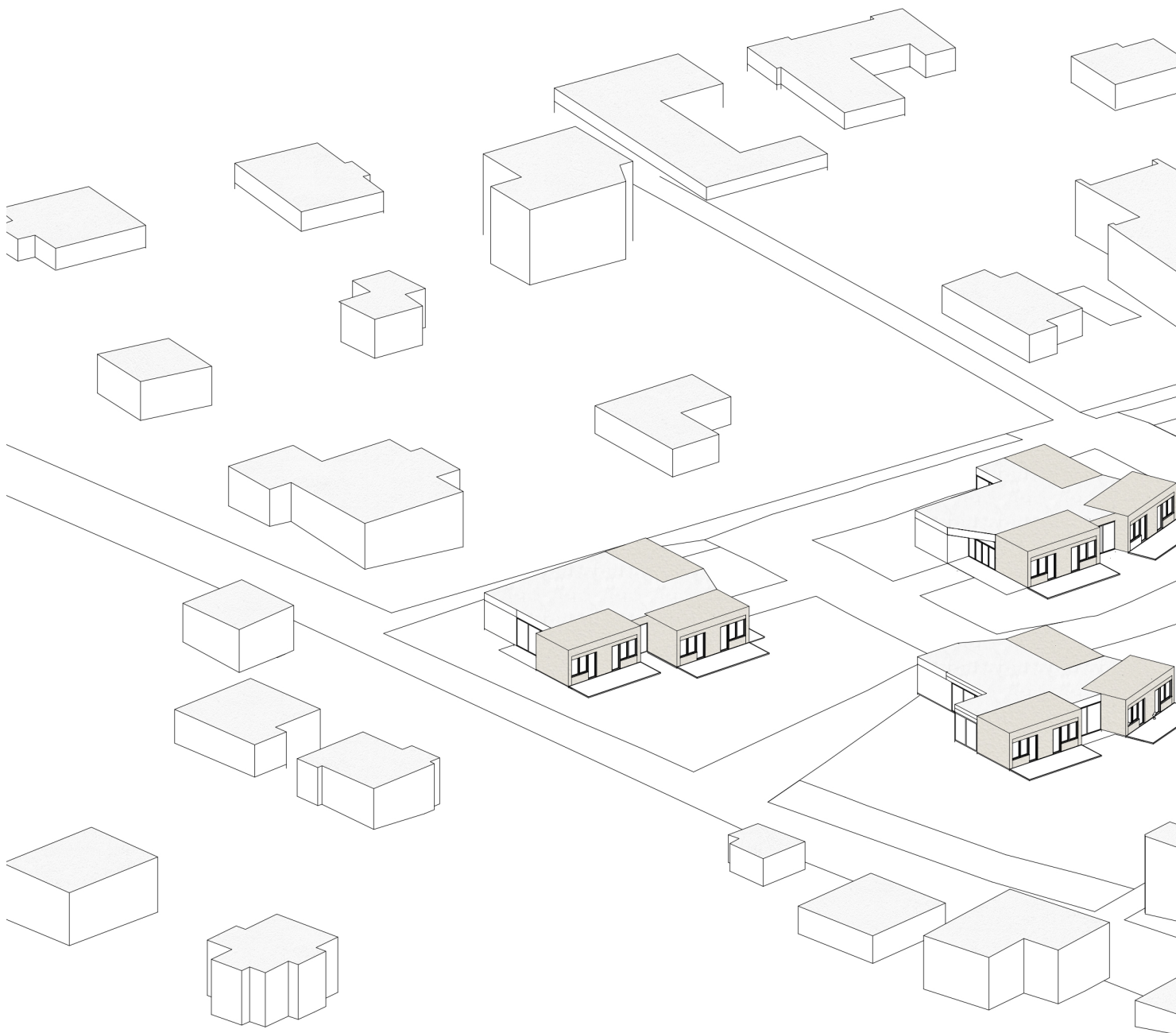
Residential project for disabled people, located in a quiet neighbourhood of single-family houses with a maximum of one to three floors called Černošice. We highlight in the location the abundance of green essence of the place that is intended to be preserved as much as possible in the project and project it in homes with green roofs. In addition to a residential project, it intervenes in the surrounding urban connections and in the creation of public space.

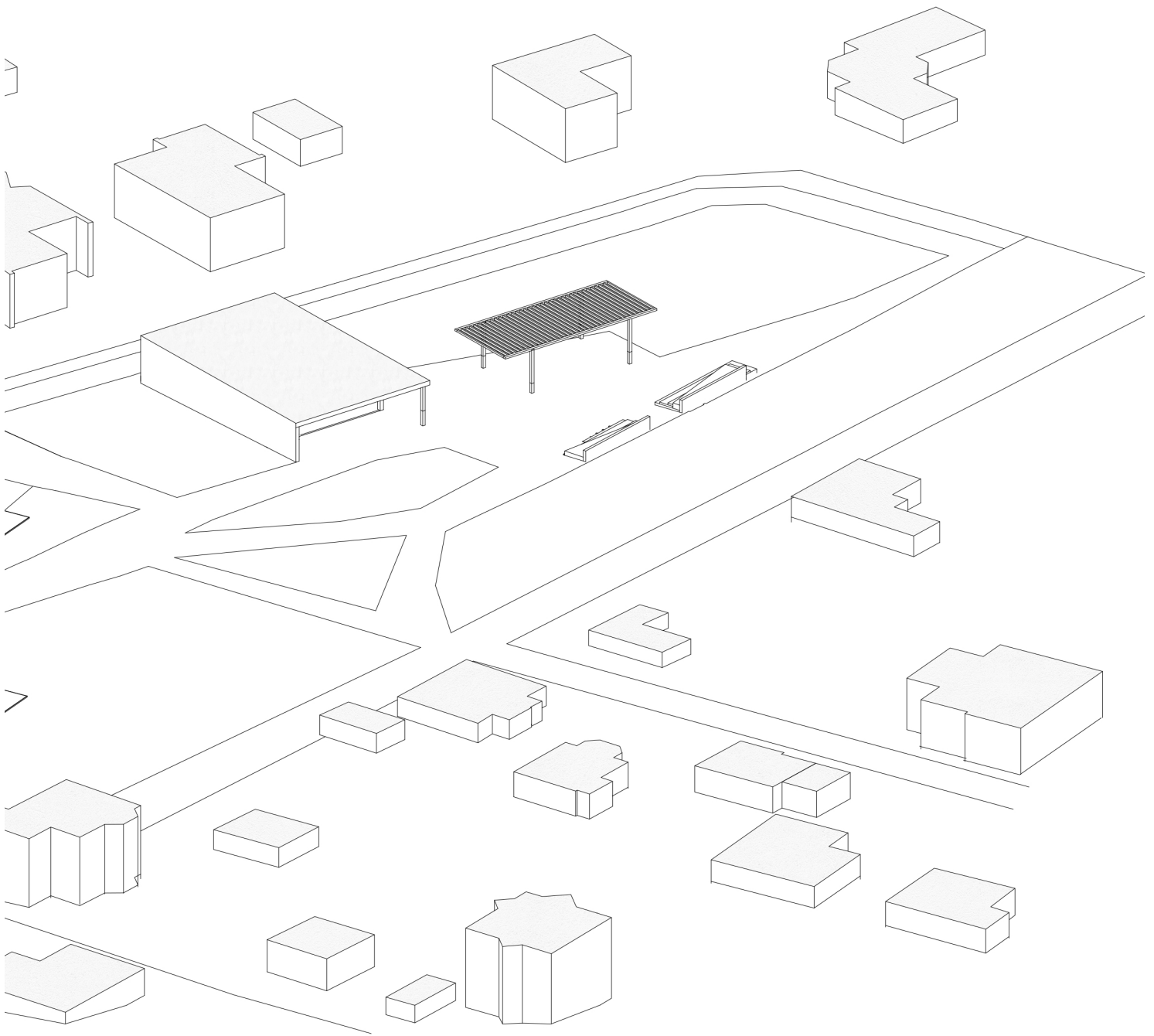
Shelter houses for disabled people require some facilities which architecture has to work in. All the project sets up on one floor, there isn't any step and it helps in case of some physical disability, at the same time communication between the guests is easier. There are three small communities with six different rooms; not having a large number of residences makes the people who live there comfortable.

The shape of the communities is given by the needs of each one of them. All the rooms are oriented to the south, south-east or south-west, with this we obtain thermal and comfort benefits. On the north face, we can find an empty flexible room where we can put for instance facilities room, a bathroom or a laundry room.



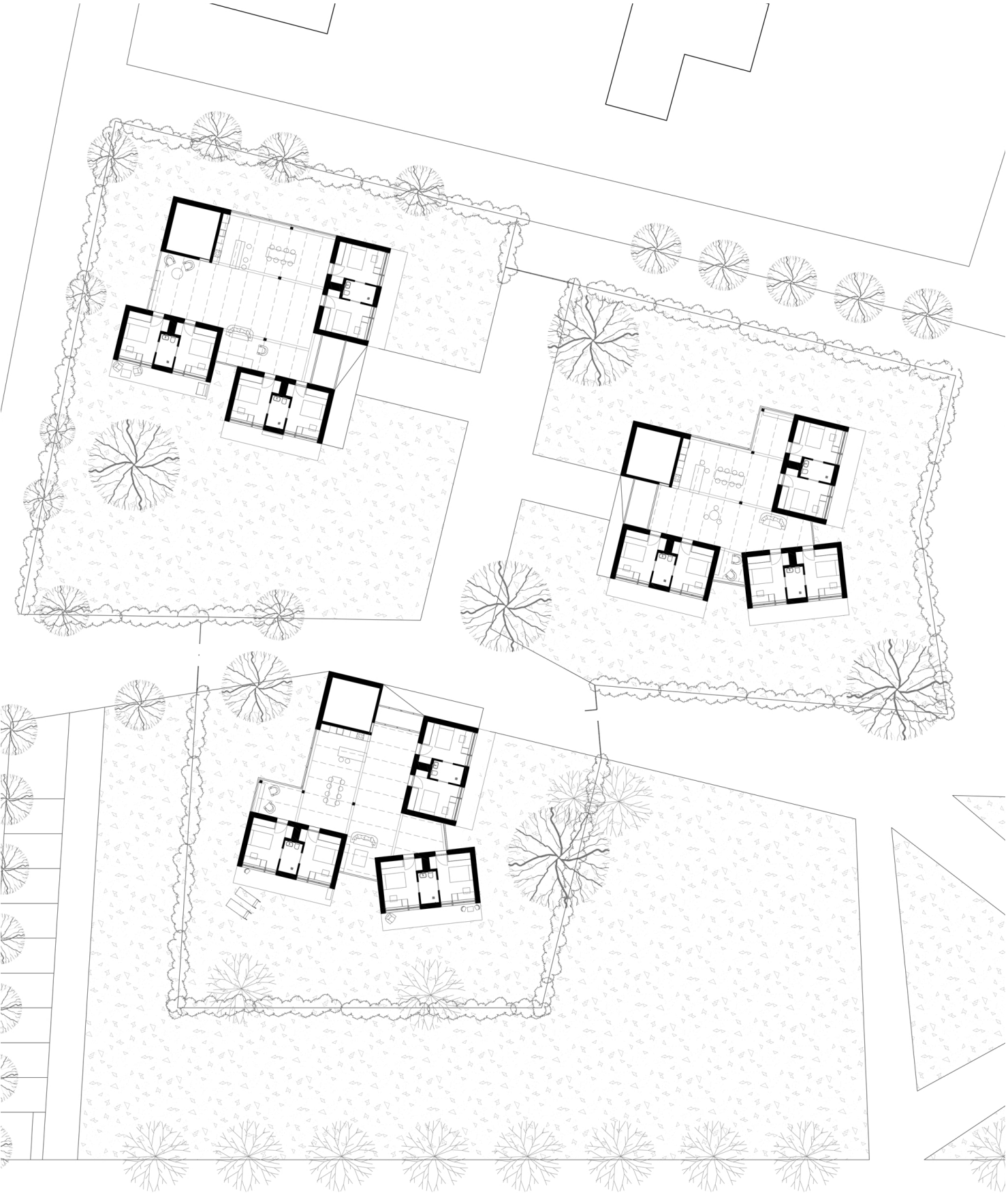
## PESPECTIVE



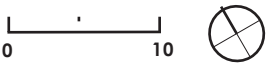
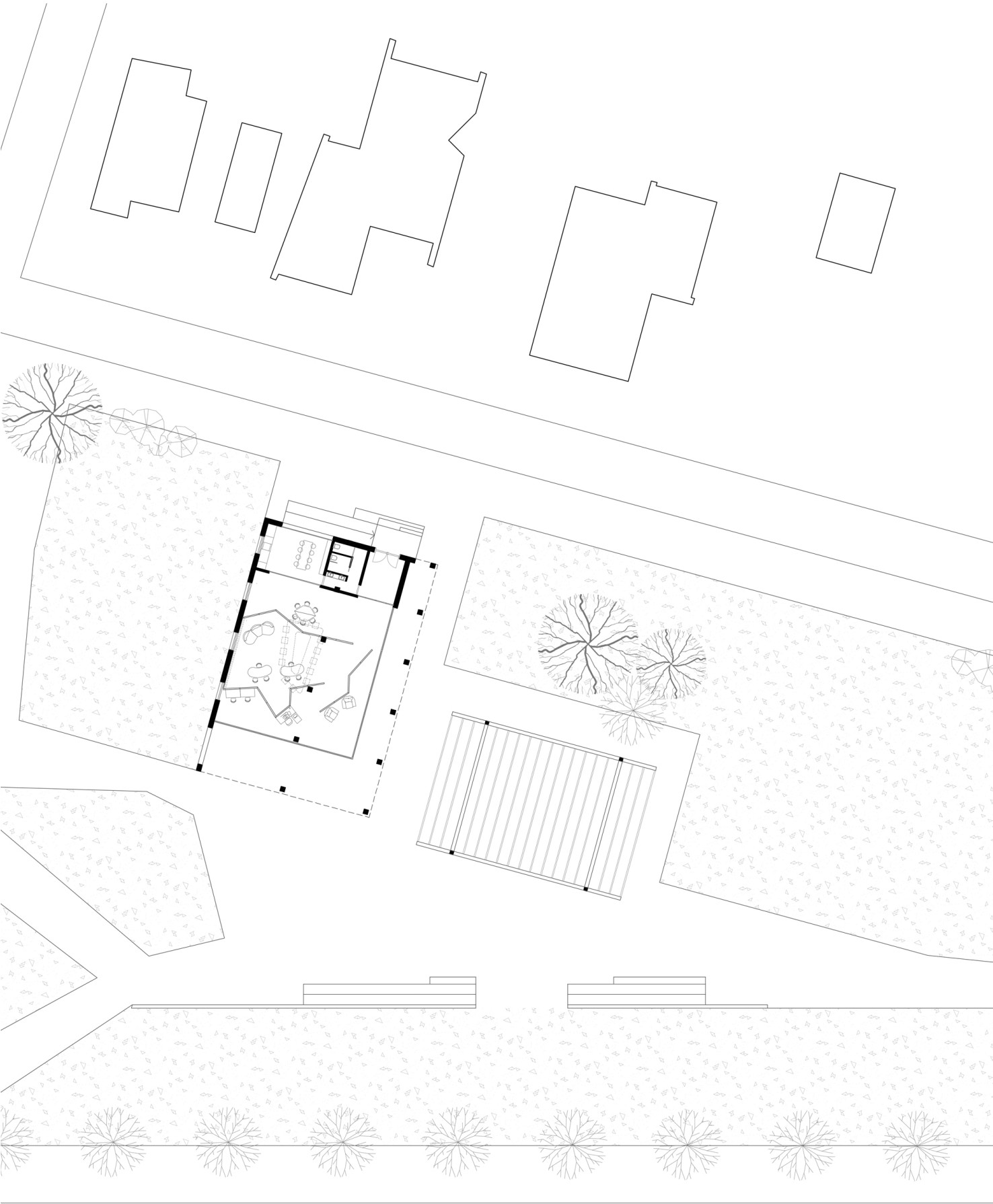




PROJECT PLAN

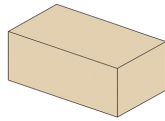


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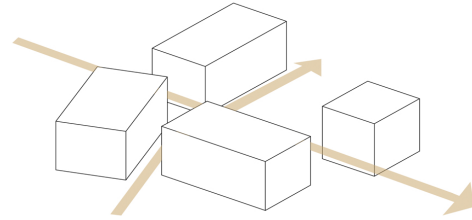


## HOUSING DIAGRAMS

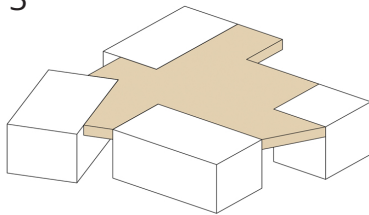
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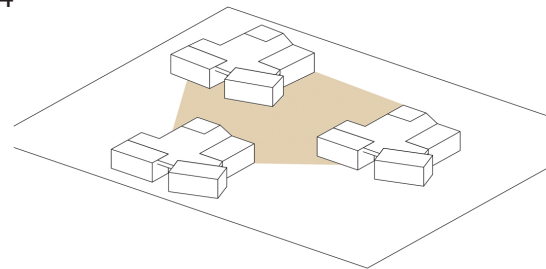
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### Living Places.

1- Single module. Two rooms with a shared bathroom.

2- Create a community. Three modules and spaces between them.

3- Semi-private space. The spaces create before developing some community activity. A shared kitchen.

4- The three living places create another semi-private space. An outside garden, and a social meeting point.

### Urban diagrams.

5- Improving de accessibility to the plot, new road route in a clockwise direction.

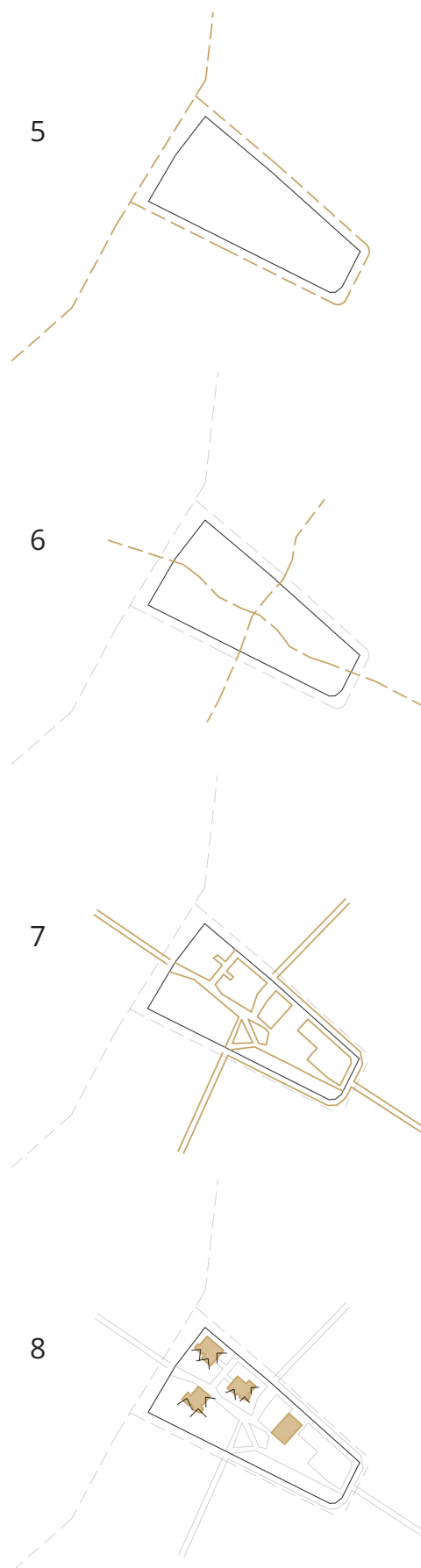
6- Connection with the surrounding roads. Walking paths crossing the plot.

7- Division of the space. Green areas, private space and a public zone.

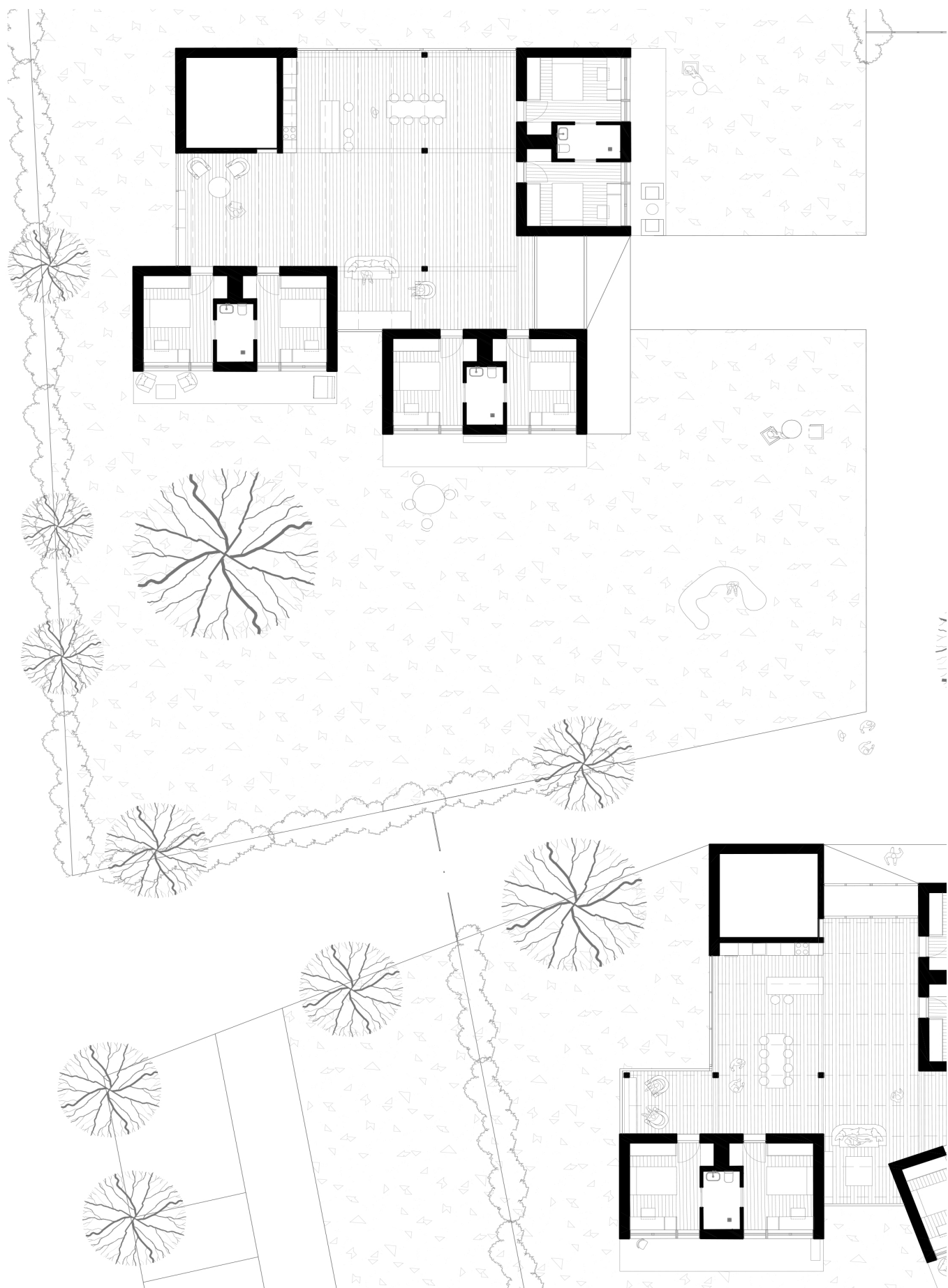
8- Creation of three residential buildings and a multifunctional area. All of them facing south.



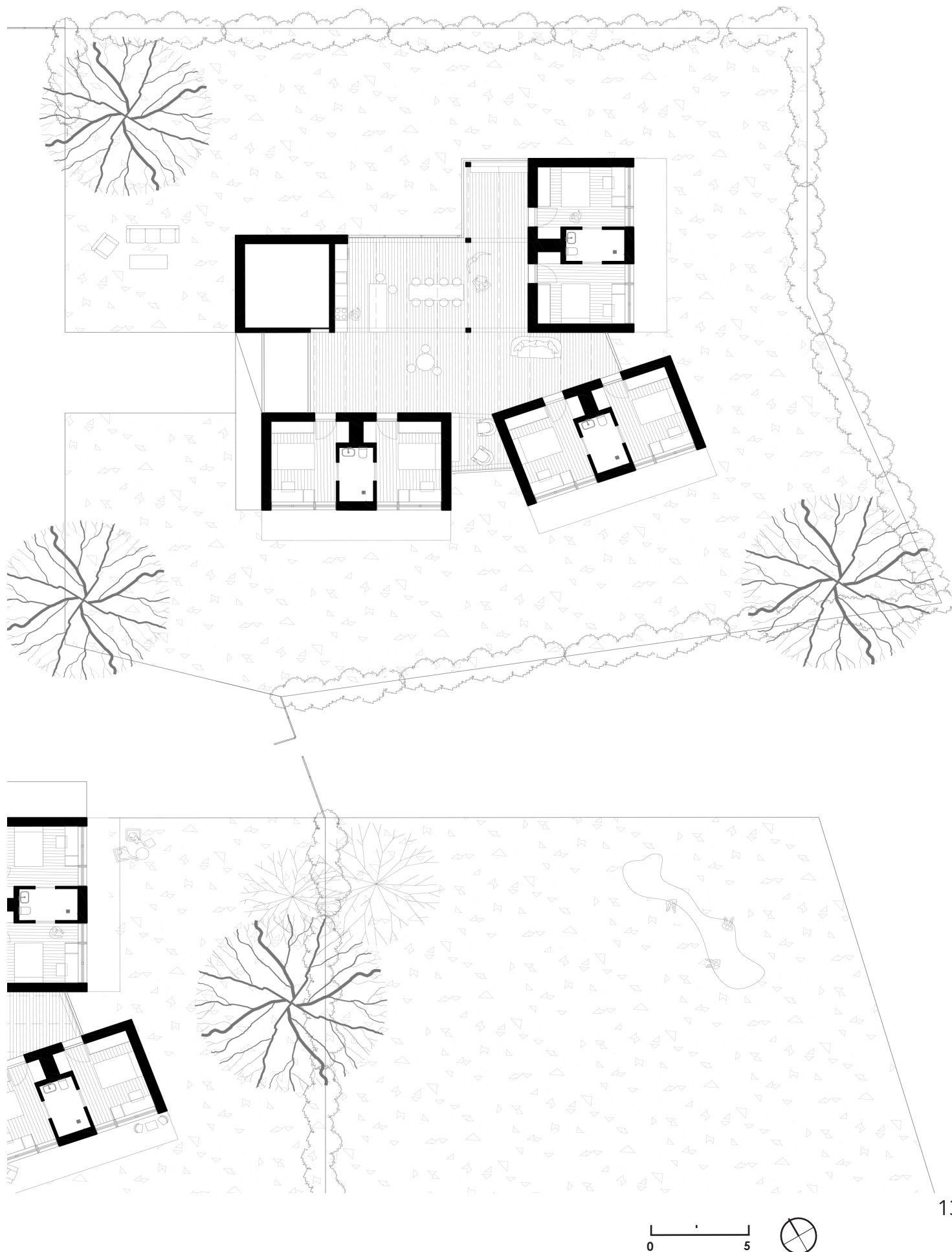
## URBAN DIAGRAMS



FLOOR PLAN. RESIDENATIAL BUILDINGS



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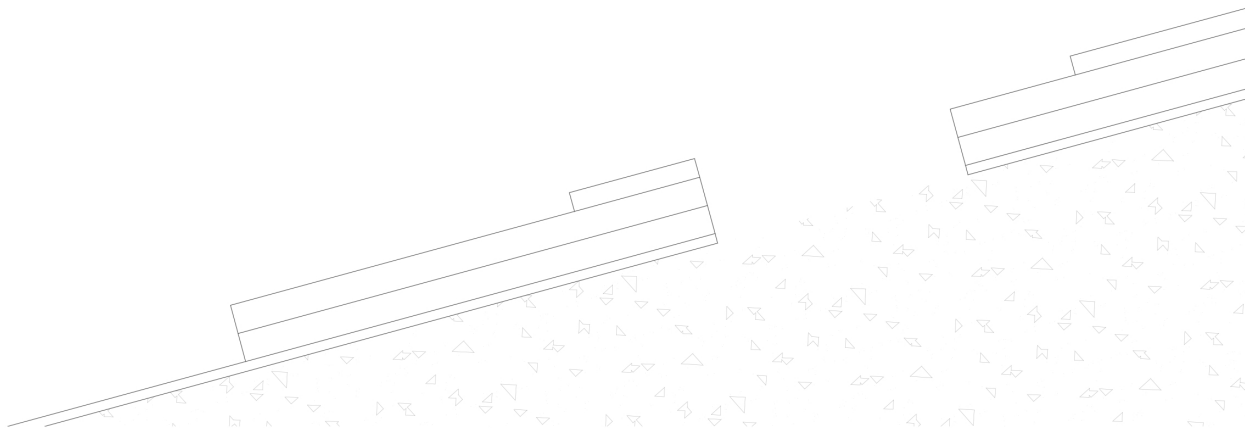
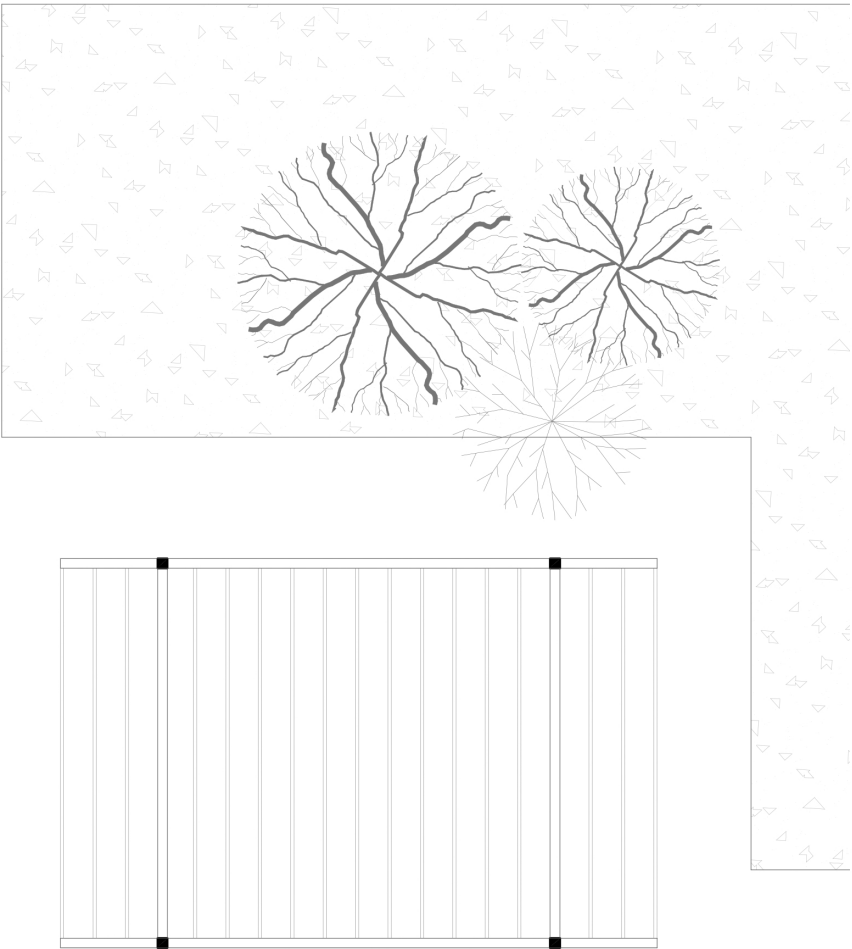
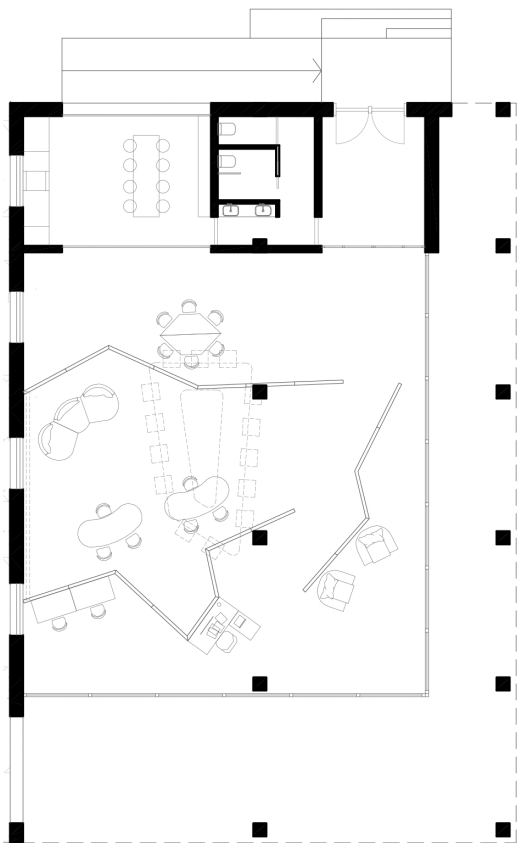
















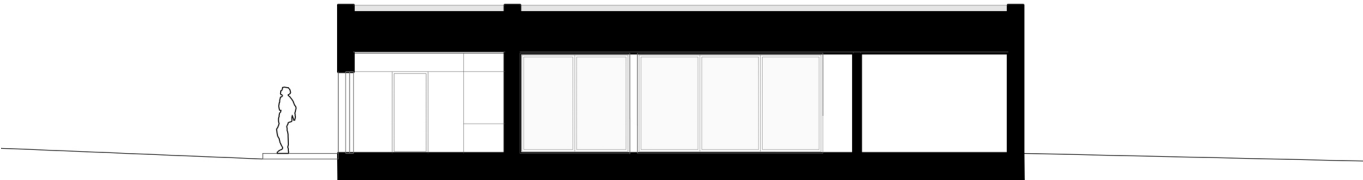
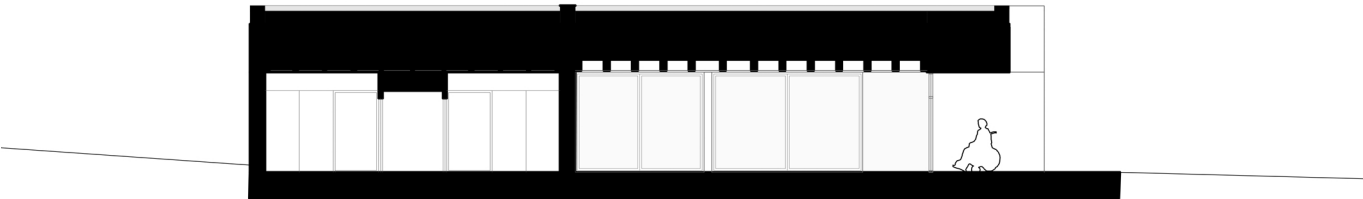
















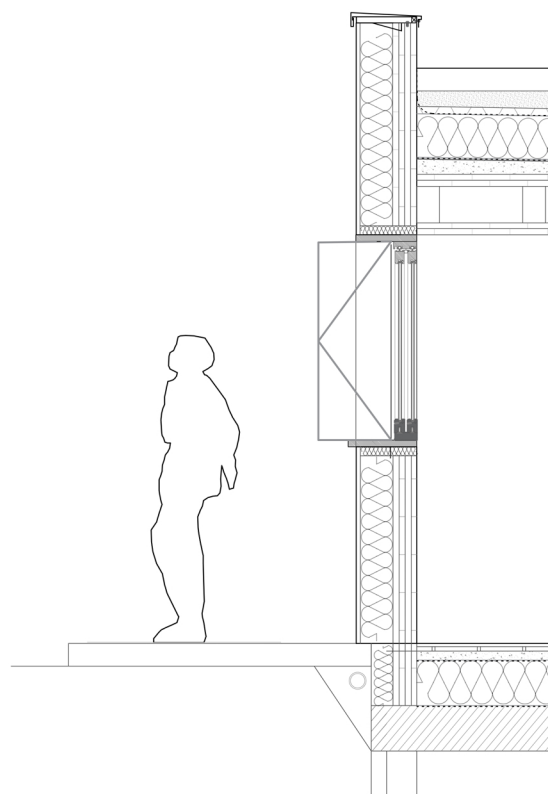
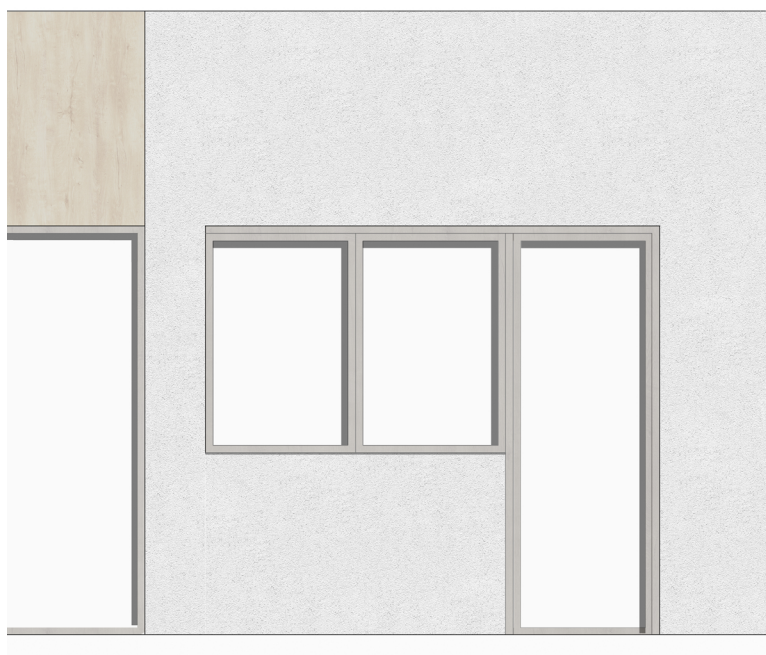


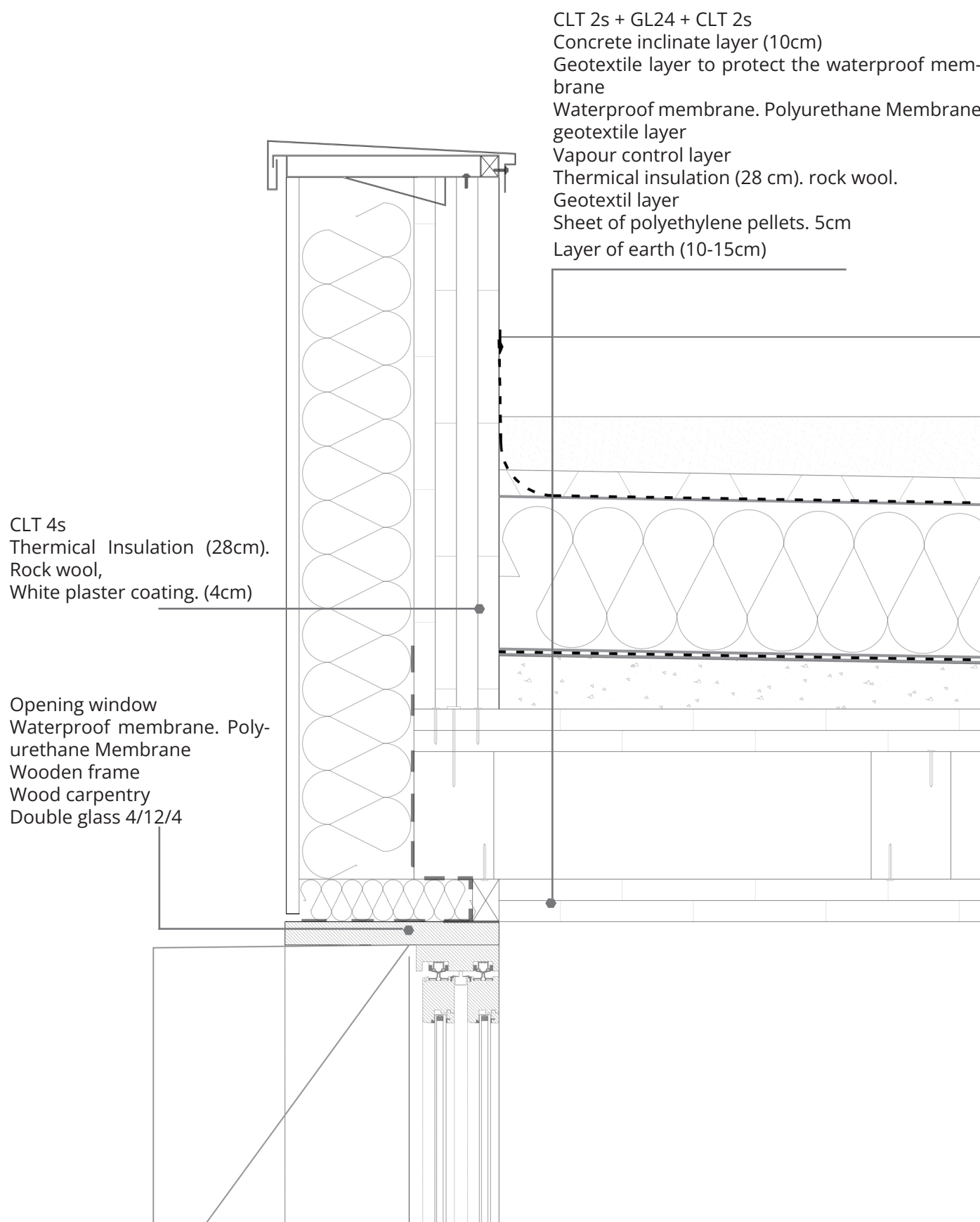




















# LIMITS OF SPACE

## Private to Public Space

### Private

What do we look for in a room/private space? Each individual must have a place to rest, to protect themselves, a space where they can feel comfortable without the need to interact with anyone, feeling comfortable in a space only depends on the architect doing his job well and providing what the user needs and It ranges from optimal dimensions, adequate furniture to thermal controls that adapt to the climatic conditions of the place. I have been able to live in different places with greater or lesser quality and always are sharing some needs.

### Semi-private

Secondly, the semi-private space appears, I like to define it as a space that belongs to a small indoor or outdoor community. In this, we are no longer looking for rest, but it would serve as a relationship space, protected and reserved for a small group of people where they can interact and do different activities alone or shared. Kitchens, study rooms etc. could appear in this group.

### Semi-public

Third, the semi-public space. After a few weeks of talking with different friends, and trying to classify the different spaces, I came to the conclusion that there must be a degree between semi-private and public. Those spaces belong to a group of communities, to a part of a neighbourhood. Interestingly, I see some relationships with the private space, I think that in a semi-public space a person must be able to leave their house/room and be alone, without the need to interact with anyone, I imagine an open green area but sheltered from surrounding streets and buildings, but does not have the protected quality of private and semi-private ones.

### Public

Finally, the public space. Streets, parks, and facilities would be part of this group, places of relationship that do not belong to any group. In my opinion, the more variety of public spaces the better for the people who live there. Facilities that contribute to the community, parks, green spaces, nature and streets are essential to building a good neighbourhood.

The connection between them is often hard to define and the line that divides these spaces is often imaginary or not clearly seen, so these concepts can never be objective and will always come with the perception of each one. Also, add that there should always be a certain margin between public and private, so if one of these two spaces does not appear in between (semi-private and semi-public), they may lose qualities, such as privacy.

## SPACES BETWEEN SPACES

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