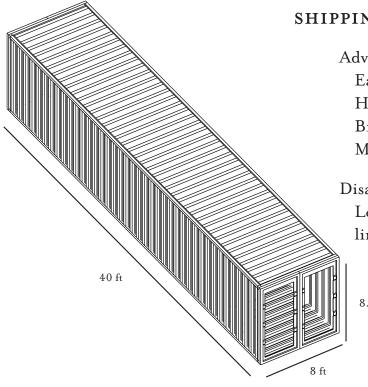
Problems

With ongoing population growth, we have been relying on the support of mass production. Often those single-lined production systems are aimed at the infinite increase of demands, and therefore profit. However, consistent increases in population and human needs are less likely in many parts of the world. The same trend can be seen explicitly in infrastructures and our basic living needs. This situation has created many risks in the environment which leads to possible serious damage.

Design Intent

This project focuses on the way infrastructure is laid in residential buildings. It is part of our living needs now to have water, electricity, and design comfort. But they are cut away from our action. Knowing where the resource comes from helps us visualize what our lives consist of. There are so many labels these days but actual intent tends to be hidden from our eyes. This concept of flexible housing seeks out a way to redistribute such burdens from huge facilities and localize the production near the living environment. Creating a circle of resources within the living area will not only allow us to find unique ways to reuse the exhausted waste but also cut the transportation costs between processing factories and the location of consumption.

This housing with shipping containers also involves another aspect of conflicts which revolves around buildings as a form of investment. Real estate is a heavy investment for both renters and owners. Often when construction is complete, renters must fight with mortgage and maintenance, but by utilizing shipping containers as residential units and having the apartment be a platform for those containers, there will be fewer responsibilities in each party. Owners focus more on investments in the living units, while renters are less responsible for efforts to attract new settlers, since customizations of interior qualities are all in the shipping containers, which they carry with them every time they move.

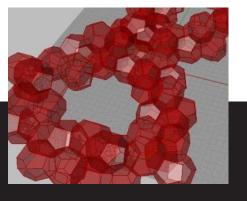


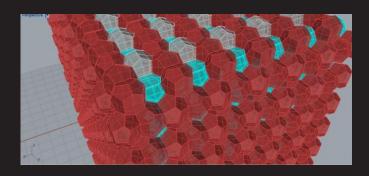
SHIPPING CONTAINER

Advantages Easy unitization High compatibility and mobility Big room for customization Many applications

Disadvantages Low R value limitation on the size and space

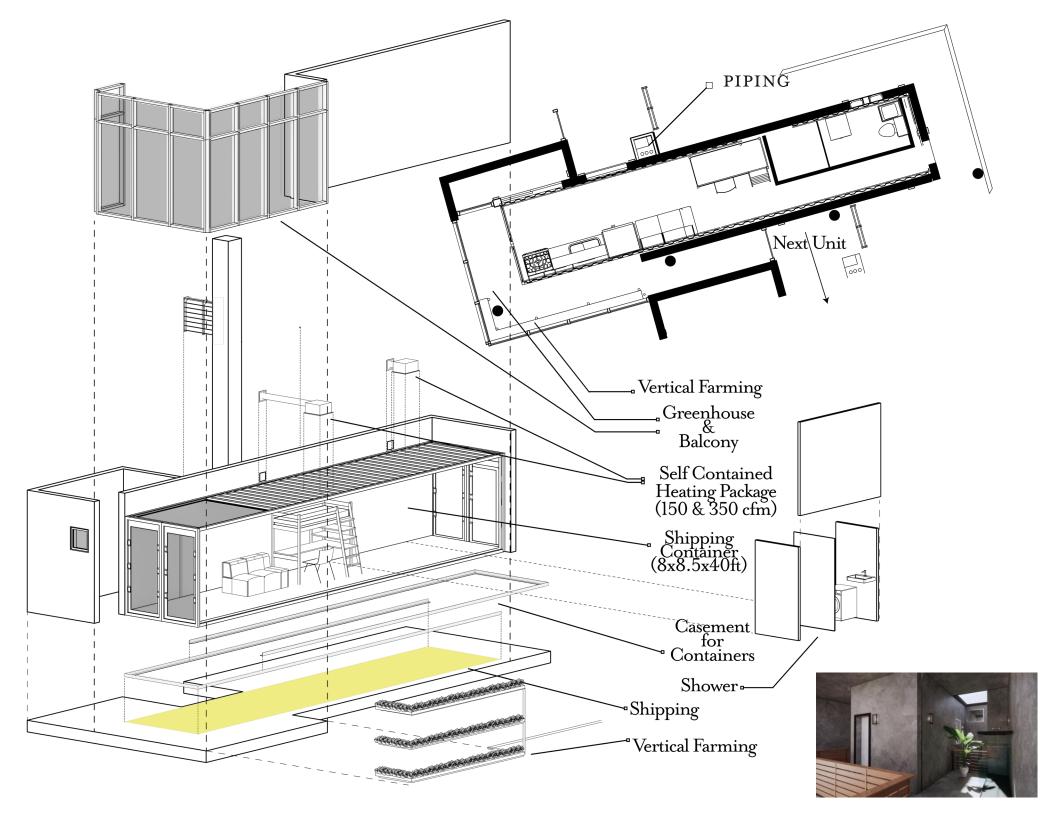
 $8.5~{\rm ft}$





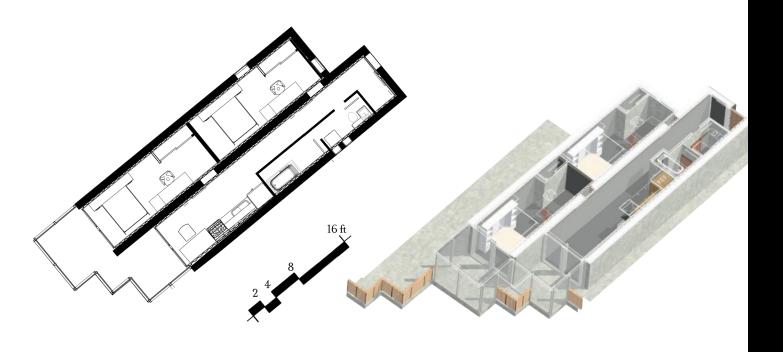
 $\leftarrow \text{Some other ideas on unitization}$

The geometries support the volumetric village by its surface and complex interaction with surrounding environment Applicatrion for a retail store



Two Unit Household

ONE BATHROOM UNIT TWO BEDROOM ONE KITCHEN ONE LIVING ROOM



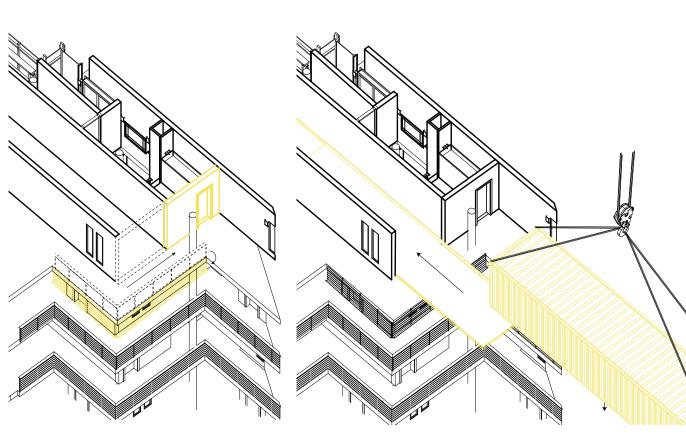


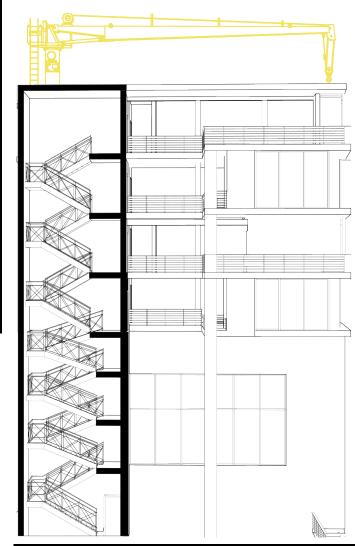
Three Unit Household

> TWO BATHROOM UNIT THREE BEDROOM ONE KITCHEN ONE LIVING ROOM

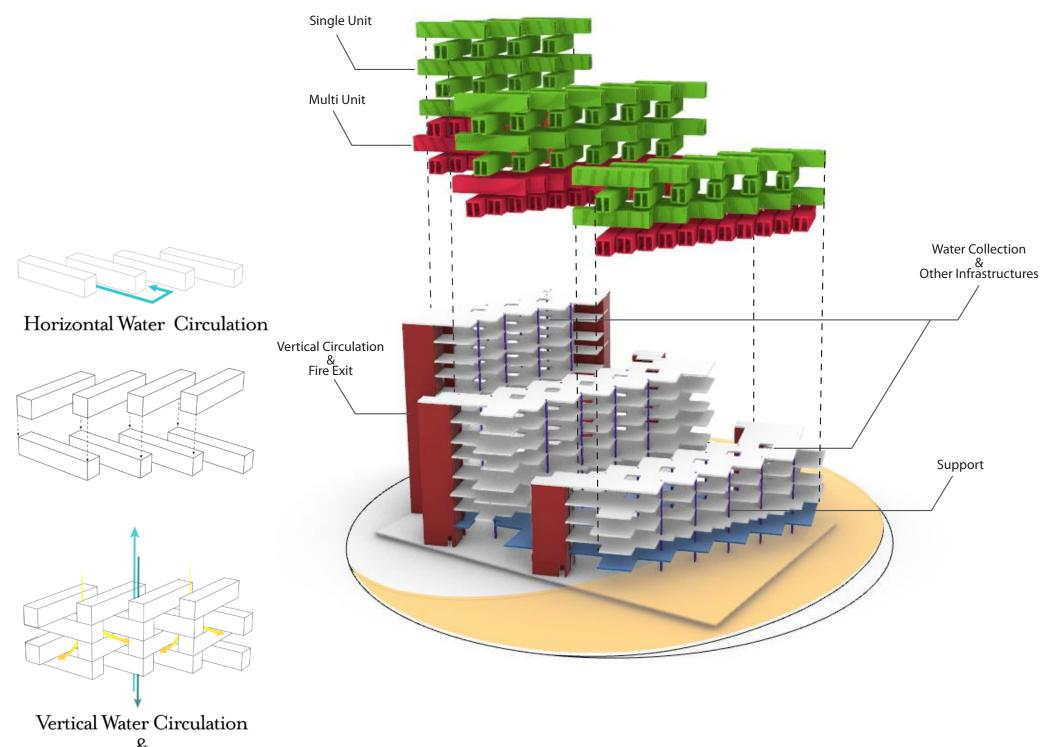
INSTALLATION

Wall and Fence Removal & Installation

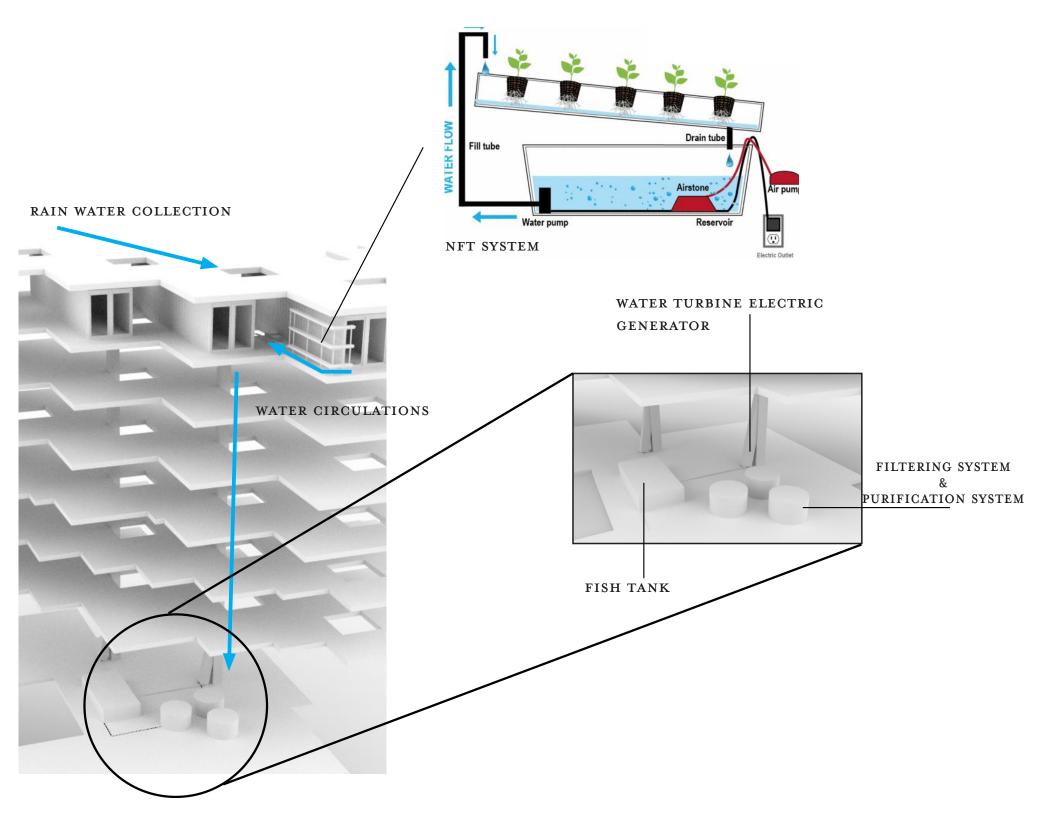




Crane & Vertical Circulation



& Sun Light Diffusion





SELF SUFFICIENCY RATE(%)

The Site Selection

When taking look at a list of developed countries by the Human Development Index, many countries with high GDP values can be recognized. Self-sufficiency does not necessarily follow the level of the Human Development Index. Japan was one of the first countries that are listed as top tier in its development and has a low self-sufficiency rate. This means that Japan is depending on the food sources of other countries, even with the fact that this country often faces a supply crisis by earthquake damage. This building concept will help stop relying on food supply sources in other countries.

Fig 4.05



SUBWAY

UNDERGROUND WALKWAY

SAPPORO FACTORY (MALL)

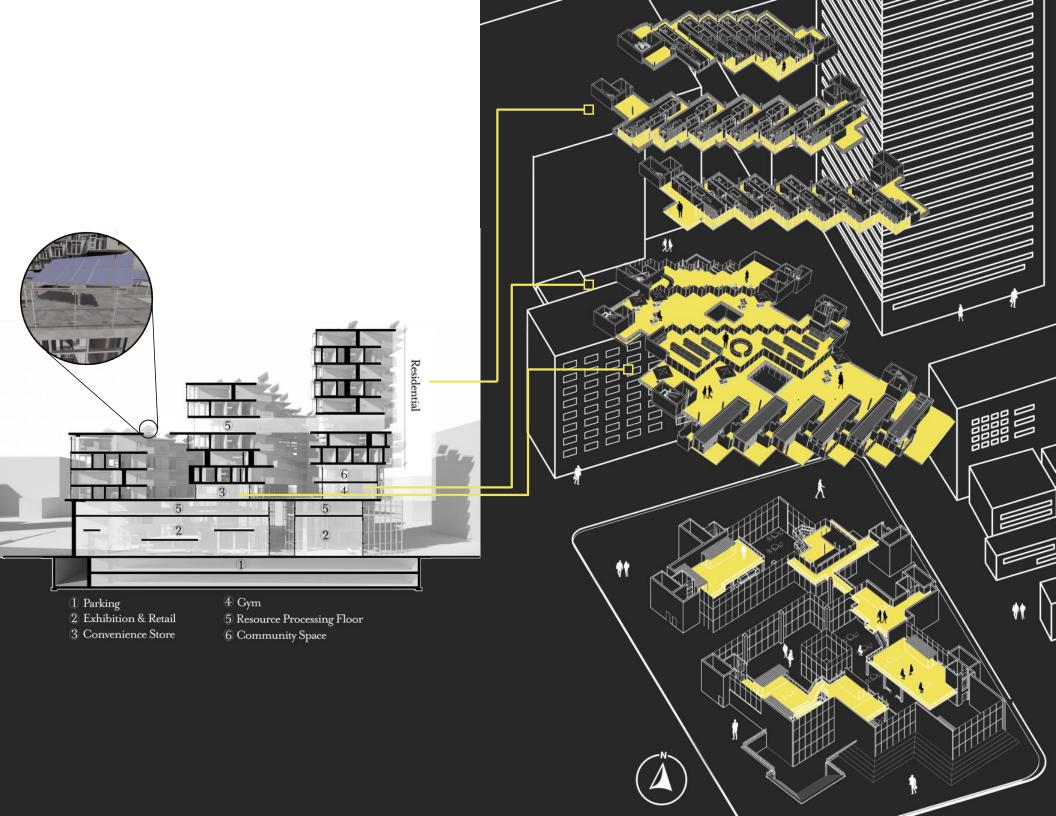


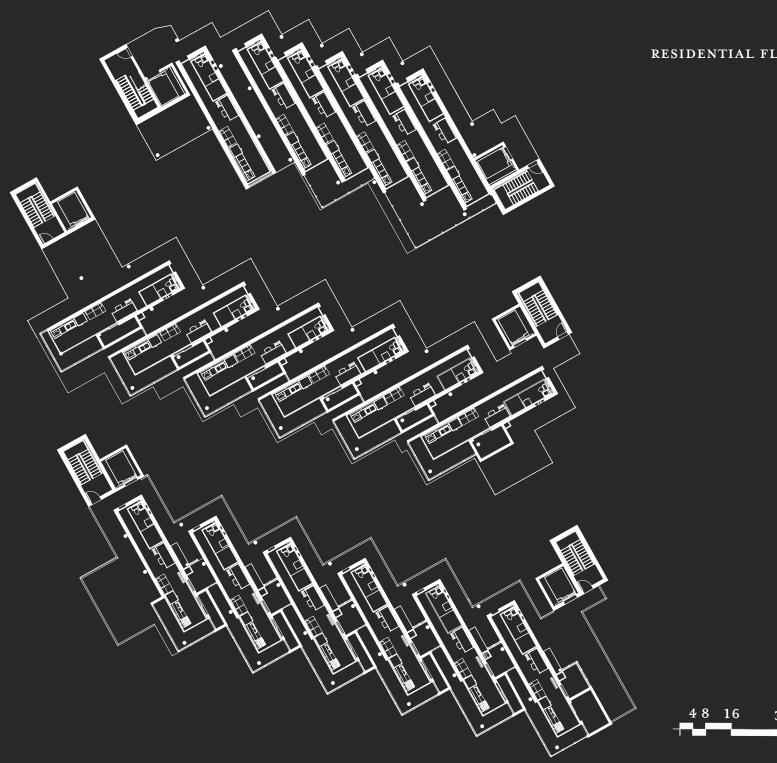
TV TOWER











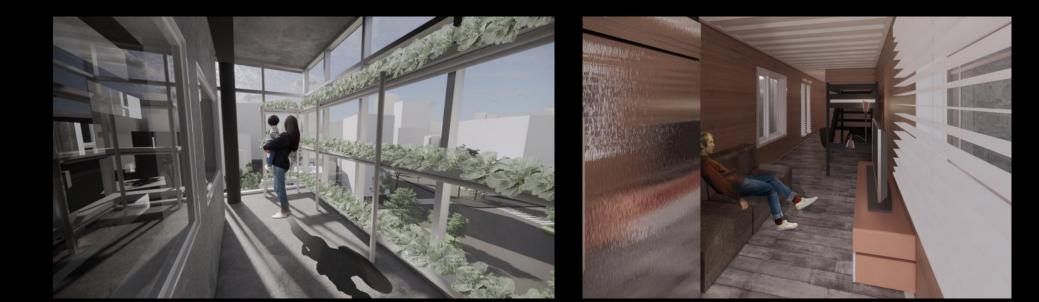


RESIDENTIAL FLOOR



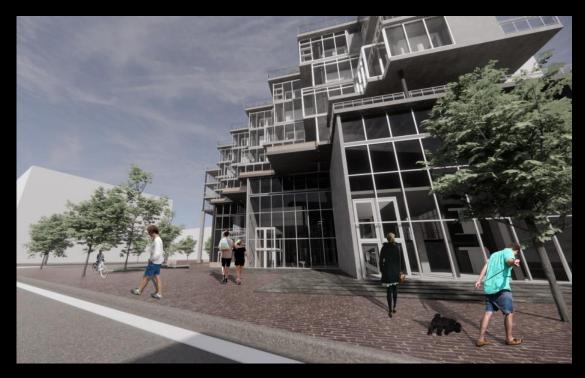
(EXHIBITION & RETAIL AREA)

Ν







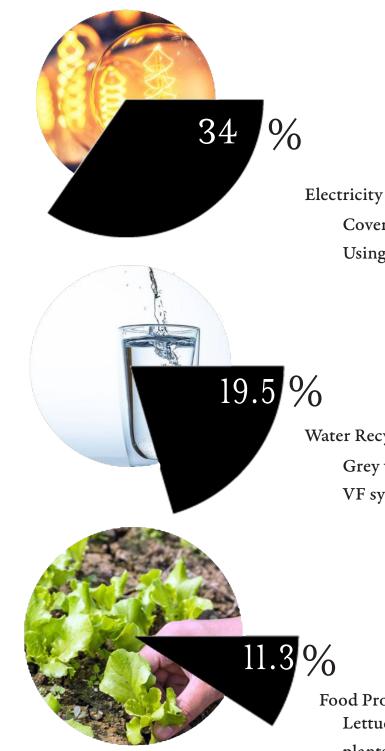








Performance



Electricity Self Sufficiency Covers 30% of needs for residents Using Solarpanel and water

Water Recycled

Grey water and rain water used in VF system

Food Produces Lettuce and herbs other leaf based plants are raised