

STREET SIDEWALK GARDEN / P HALL, 24 MAILBOXES ELEVATOR HALL, 4 DOORS APARTMENT

STREET ENTRANCE DOOR HOUSE

STREET SIDEWALK ENTRANCE DOOR ELEVATOR APARTMENT

STREET SIDEWALK P HALL, CONCIERGE GARDEN SWIMMING POOL GARDEN HALL HOUSE

STREET SIDEWALK GARDEN HOUSE

STREET SIDEWALK PRIVATE STREET PRIVATE GARDEN HOUSE

BEACH WATERFRONT BORDER LEISURE HARBOR SQUARE PASSAGE ENTRANCE

BEACH WATERFRONT BORDER LEISURE HARBOR SQUARE PASSAGE ENTRANCE

HOUSE

STREET PRIVATE PIER BOAT

Depth sequences,
multiple models

Postupnosti hĺbky,
rozičn e modely

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PRIVACY AND DEPTH CONFIGURATIONS

Proximity, Permeability and Territorial Boundaries in Urban Projects

SÚKROMIE A KONFIGURÁCIE HĽBKY

Proximita, priestupnosť a územné hranice v urbánnych projektoch

Pri organizácii priestoru územné mechanizmy sú poháňané potrebou súkromia; mnohoraké činitele pôsobia na viacerých úrovniach a vytvárajú rôzne modely hĺbky v súčasnej krajine: vymedzenie verejných a súkromných priestorov je oveľa komplexnejšie než výlučne fyzické bariéry v mestskom priestore.

Tento príspevok opisuje teoretický a konceptuálny diskurz vzťahujúci sa na organizáciu a hĺbku kolektívnych priestorov, ktorý sa overuje opätovným hodnotením historických a súčasných urbánnych projektov. Teórie a modely proximity, priestupnosti a územných hraníc sa spájajú s koncepciami konfigurácií hĺbky v architektúre, ako aj s priestorovými, sociálnymi, kultúrnymi a environmentálnymi podmienkami. Súkromie patrí k hlavným aspektom tohto diskurzu, keďže závisí od úrovne kolektivity vnútri konfigurácie hĺbky viac než od toho, do akej miery územné hranice sú zjavné vytýčené.

HĽBKÁ

Vzťah medzi súkromnými a verejnými priestormi je určený postupnosťami rozličnej dĺžky a intenzity, ako aj odlišnými spôsobmi ich chápania. Podľa N. J. Habrakena prostredie výstavby sa definuje organizáciou územia a je založené na princípe inklúzie do ďalších priestorov. Autor prezentuje diagram, ktorý usúvzťažňuje práve tento princíp inklúzie so súkromnými a verejnými priestormi: predstavujú rôzne spôsoby prístupu k týmto teoretickým priestorom, N. J. Habrakena definuje koncepciu „územnej hĺbky“.

„Územná hĺbka sa meria počtom prekročení hraníc (...) potrebným pri pohybe z vonkajšieho priestoru do najvnútornejšieho územia.“^{1/}

Preto územná hĺbka vzrastá, keď súčasťou viacnásobných postupností sú kolektívne priestory (ako napríklad zdieľané predsieni, spoločné záhrady a pod.). Ale územná hĺbka nie je statickým parametrom: v určitom časovom horizonte pod vplyvom rôznych urbánnych činiteľov sa hĺbka časom môže zväčšiť alebo zmenšiť podľa špecifických charakteristík a dynamiky prostredia výstavby. Zväčšenie hĺbky je priamo spojené s vytvorením kolektívnych alebo zdieľaných priestorov

na rôznych úrovniach v rámci územnej hierarchie. Zdieľané priestory môžu byť spoločné dvory alebo predsieni, záhrady, skladiskové alebo parkovacie priestory, spoločné ihriská, chodby alebo priechody. Niektoré časti domu sa tiež môžu vnímať ako kolektívne priestory, ak obyvatelia súhlasia s kolektívnym vlastníctvom.

Územná hĺbka je tesne spojená so štruktúrou vlastníctva v tejto hierarchii, hoci nezávisí výlučne od nej.

KONFIGURÁCIE HĽBKY

V rámci hierarchického diskurzu vzťahujúceho sa na hĺbku a územnú organizáciu priestoru N. J. Habrakena rozlišuje prípady dvojitej orientácie a prípady územného prelínania: posledné poukazuje na komplexnejšie projekty a je definované dvojitou orientáciou a aspoň dvoma odlišnými úrovňami kolektívneho využívania na každej strane domu alebo majetku. V prípade územného prelínania autor vyčleňuje dodatočný faktor urbánnej štruktúry a jej obyvateľov, keďže existujú viaceré formy vlastníctva a obyvatelia môžu stavby chápať a využívať odlišnými spôsobmi, v závislosti od toho, akú úroveň kolektívnosti si zvolili.

Bill Hillier^{2/} prezentuje skôr (ne)hierarchické pojmovanie priestoru, ktoré umožňuje chápanie hĺbky ako relatívneho parametra: autor interpretuje prostredie výstavby ako (ne)priestorový systém (ne)distribúovaných prvkov. Tu k elementom konfigurácie hĺbky sa nepriradujú nijaké dopredu organizované hodnoty: na rozdiel od teórie N. J. Habrakena, Hillierova teória sa nezakladá na úrovniach a usporiadaní. Hierarchické štruktúry priradujú predurčené hodnoty a inherentné špecifické hodnoty k častiam prostredia výstavby: prístup cez hlavnú bránu aleje je dôležitejší než sekundárny vstup na úrovni individuálneho majetku. V nehierarchickom modeli však idea konfigurácie ako súboru priestorových a sociálnych vzťahov medzi rozličnými prvkami sa stáva dôležitejšou než hierarchia a z nej odvodené vertikálne stratégie na kontrolu priestoru. Flexibilná interpretácia prostredia a jeho územného významu naozaj môže zodpovedať skôr horizontálne

orientovanému procesu, pri ktorom obyvatelia majú viaceré možnosti využitia priestoru v rovnakej miere.

Ale aj hierarchické, aj nehierarchické chápanie priestoru a hĺbky predpokladajú existenciu konfiguračných systémov s niekoľkými determinujúcimi urbánymi parametrami a simultánne pôsobiacimi činiteľmi. Obidve teórie sa zhodujú v zdôrazňovaní dôležitosti hĺbky a priepustnosti v priestorových konfiguráciách.

Pri chápaní priestoru ako konfigurácie prístupov musí byť definovaný istý koherentný rámec: v súkromnom a verejnom majetku prístup určuje priepustnosť. Inými slovami, vzniká otázka: existuje aktualizovaná definícia kolektívneho priestoru?

KOLEKTÍVNY PRIESTOR

Pod kolektívnym priestorom sa často chápe neurčitý a vágny priestor, niečo medzi verejným a súkromným majetkom. Mnohé urbánne projekty sa zaoberajú kolektívnym priestorom takým spôsobom, akoby bol striktným synonymom (medzi) priestoru, priechodu alebo prelínania, vsunutého priestranstva, ktoré vždy zjemňuje priestor a robí ho postupným. Tradičné rozlíšenie súkromného a verejného (založené na majetkových štruktúrach a nie na úrovni zdieľania v priestore) však nemusí zodpovedať súčasným územným scenárom, kde územná špecializácia a urbánne trhové stratégie určujú spôsob konzumácie priestoru. Manuel de Solà-Morales^{5/} spochybnil dva aspekty tradičnej definície verejného priestoru: po prvé, že na to, aby mal kolektívnu dimenziu, tento priestor musí byť verejným majetkom; a po druhé, že musí byť voľne prístupný pre všetkých. Autor tvrdí:

„Je faktom, že práve v meste súkromná doména môže byť a často aj je doménou sociálnou – v tej istej miere, ako ňou je verejná doména, a niekedy aj viac. (...) Súkromné budovy ako verejné prvky šíria sociálne významy a hodnoty, ktoré predstavujú niečo viac než fyzické stavby vyjadrujúce urbánny charakter.“^{14/}

Inými slovami, samotná forma majetku, teda kto vlastní kus zeme alebo budovu, sa stáva menej dôležitou než spôsob, ktorým využívame priestor. Autor navrhuje chápanie verejného priestoru zahrňujúce nové priestranstvá, také ako „parkoviská, nákupné centrá, oddychové centrá a kiná“.

Nazýva ich „kolektívnymi priestormi“ a tvrdí, že architekti by mali prijať väčšiu zodpovednosť za ich projektovanie: nemali by podriaďovať dizajn komerčnej logike a štandardom objednávateľov, ale skôr sa snažiť ich premeniť na nové oblasti poskytujúce výzvu pre architektonické bádanie. De Solà-Morales nazýva túto úlohu urbanizáciou kolektívneho územia.

Toto nové chápanie vzťahu medzi súkromným a verejným mení povahu konfigurácií hĺbky a proximity: už nezávisí od jednoduchého rozlíšenia verejné/súkromné, ale vzťahuje sa na veľkosť, kvalitu a povahu kolektívnych priestorov, teda priestorov, ktoré využívame kolektívne. Jednoduché, jasné a lineárne chápanie urbánnej postupnosti prístupu v urbánnych projektoch sa posúva k viacvýznamovému, nejednoznačnému chápaniu hĺbky. Táto koncepcia kolektívnych priestorov poskytuje zaujímavý nástroj pre analýzu kolektívnej štruktúry urbánnych projektov na rozličných úrovniach.

KOLEKTÍVNE STRATÉGIE

Systematické skúmanie rôznych historických a súčasných typológií budov ukazuje zaujímavý rozsah konfigurácií hĺbky na úrovni domácností. Podobná analýza sa vykonala aj na úrovni bytových projektov, z ktorých časť mala obrátené do vnútra alebo centripetálne usporiadanie priestoru, zatiaľ čo v ďalších kolektívne priestory boli distribuované vo väčšej miere (pozri obrázky). Pre každý projekt bola vykonaná analýza, ktorá mala opísať územné usporiadanie, ako aj pozície a hodnoty kolektívnych priestorov.

Mapovanie kolektívnej štruktúry početných urbánnych projektov na rôznych úrovniach dovoľuje kritickejšie chápanie konfigurácií hĺbky a ich sociálnych a kultúrnych podmienok: rozličné modely proximity vplývajú na rozmiestnenie a na chápanie zážitku hĺbky.

Konfigurácie hĺbky nie sú založené výlučne na tradičnom vymedzení súkromného/verejného majetku, ale závisia od veľkosti, povahy a štruktúrnych vlastností kolektívneho priestoru, ako aj od niekoľkých mechanizmov rozmiestnenia. Kvalita urbánnych projektov skôr závisí od mnohokosti konfigurácií hĺbky: rôzne chápanie priestupnosti priestoru obohacuje urbánnu skúsenosť na individuálnej aj kolektívnej úrovni.

The need for privacy drives territorial mechanisms in space: multiple agents operate at different scales to provide a variety of models of depth in contemporary landscapes: distinctions between public and private spaces are far more complex than individual physical barriers in urban space.

This paper pronounces a theoretical and conceptual discourse about the organisation and depth of collective spaces, tested by a rereading of historical and contemporary urban projects. Theories and models of proximity, permeability and territorial boundaries are linked with the idea of depth configurations in architecture, together with their spatial, social, cultural and environmental conditions. Privacy is one of the main issues in this discourse, as privacy depends on the level of collectiveness within a depth configuration, beyond the level of explicitness of defined territorial boundaries.

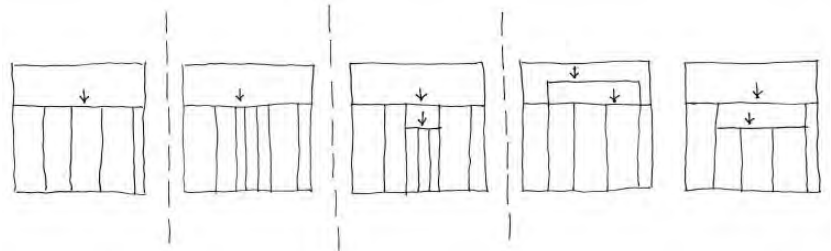
DEPTH

The relation between private and public spaces is defined by sequences with different lengths, different intensities and various ways of being read. According to N. J. Habraken, the built environment is defined by a territorial organization and is founded on the principle of inclusion within other territories. The author presents a diagram to relate this very principle of inclusion to transitions between private and public spaces: imagining different ways to access those theoretical territories, N. J. Habraken defines the concept of "territorial depth".

"Territorial depth is measured by the number of boundary crossings (...) needed to move from the outer space to the innermost territory"^{1/1}

As a result, territorial depth increases when collective spaces (like shared vestibules, common gardens, etc.) are introduced within the multiple sequences. However, territorial depth is not a static parameter: within a certain time framework, after the intervention of various urban agents, depth can increase or decrease in time, according to the specific characteristics and dynamics of the built environment.

N. J. Habraken relates the possible increase in territorial depth to changing density. The diagrams above describe different scenarios of increasing depth, with the first one representing a system



Author Autor: Kris W. B. Scheerlinck, diagram based on fig. 12.8: Habraken, N. John: The Structure of the Ordinary, p. 215.

of simple included territories. Starting from this basic territorial division, different scenarios are explained.

Increasing density sometimes leads to nothing more than an intensification of available private space (second scheme to the left): territorial depth is not increased, unlike the process of densification. However, in certain cases, densification does generate an increase in territorial depth (third scheme, in the middle). Besides intensification of use, meaning the subdivision of territory, a zone of shared or collective space was created before entering the new individual territories. Here, territorial depth increases as more boundaries are crossed when "moving from outer space to innermost territories".

In the following scheme (second to the right) we see how the included territories occupy public space to make it their own, while the last diagram explains how included territories sometimes sacrifice some of their own space to create shared space. These two scenarios do not contemplate densification of the urban system for increasing depth.

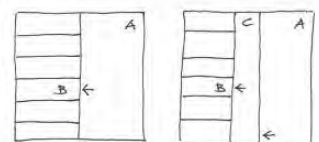
Increase in territorial depth
Zväčšenie územnej hĺbky

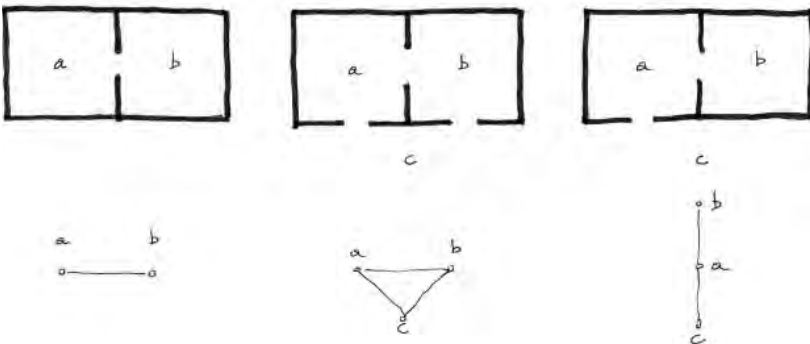
An example of increased territorial depth in Valparaiso, Chile

Príklad zväčšenia územnej hĺbky vo Valparaiso, Čile



Author & photo Autor a foto: Kris W. B. Scheerlinck





Author Autor: Kris W. B. Scheerlinck, diagram diagram made on the basis of Hillier, Bill: Space is the Machine. 1996, p. 34.

Depth configurations: the example of balanced, circular and linear depth as a result of configuration

Konfigurácie hĺbky: príklad vyváženej, cirkulárnej a lineárnej hĺbky ako dôsledku konfigurácie

In other words, increasing depth is directly related to the creation of collective or shared spaces at different levels within the territorial hierarchy. Shared spaces can be common courtyards or vestibules, gardens, storage or parking spaces, common playgrounds, corridors or passages. Some parts of the home can be seen as collective spaces as well, as the inhabitants accept the collective appropriation of those spaces.

Territorial depth is strongly related to the property structure within the hierarchy, though not exclusively dependent on it.

The idea of increased territorial depth is visible and legible in many urban projects, on a small scale as well as on a bigger scale, within different cultural contexts. In some cases, projects are designed or laid out in an intentional way to increase or decrease depth, while in some other cases depth is a consequence of external factors like pre-existing site conditions. A case where topography or the absence of rational planning regulations caused an increase of territorial depth is present in some neighborhoods in the city of Valparaiso, Chile, as shown in the image and diagrams above. The attached houses in this particular street were built before mobility needs brought about wider streets being traced and cut through the neighborhoods. Obviously, the position of each house is in a specific relation to topography and constitutes a specific territorial organization of space. To have access to one of the houses situated in the middle, one has to walk up a flight of stairs and pass by the neighbor's windows and front doors to

enter the house. We could say that the proportion of shared space within this sequence is increased through this configuration. The chance of meeting a neighbor or a visitor on a smaller distance is relatively higher than if the houses had been built on a flat surface, creating in that case a more direct relationship between private and public zones. This particular model of accessibility can be found in many streets in the city of Valparaiso: because of its topographical conditions, shared space is a structural element within the urban fabric. It is important to mention that in this case no gates or fences appear to increase depth: they can be considered invisible territorial boundaries. It is obvious that in this case of increased depth, different levels of privacy are defined by this territorial organisation, on an individual as well as on a collective level.

Other cities, like London or Tel Aviv, experiment with depth scenarios in a spontaneous or a planned way, sometimes as a part of neighborhood bottom-up planning processes or on other occasions, by rationalizing collective strategies and quantifying them economically (eg. higher real estate prices around collective gardens).

DEPTH CONFIGURATIONS

Within the discourse on depth and on territorial organization of space, N. J. Habraken distinguishes cases of dual orientation from cases of territorial overlap: the last one, pointing towards more complex projects, is defined by dual orientation and at least two different levels of collective use on each side of the house or property. The author recognizes in the case of territorial overlap an added value for the urban fabric and its inhabitants, as more appropriation options are provided, as the projects can be read and used in different ways by its inhabitants, choosing the level of collectiveness they want to be part of.

We could conclude that, according to N. J. Habraken's hierarchical approach, depth is related to models of space organization in ever-changing aggregated, included or overlapped territories: defining and controlling access provides territorial control. The author adds that territorial mechanisms are not neutral processes but based on the creation of asymmetrical relationships: territorial control tends to establish vertical

relationships that avoid equal or indifferent accessibility between different space users at all scales. Urban space with restricted or conditioned accessibility tends to be more stable than territories with no more than the potential of control of access. Within this territorial matrix, the desire for privacy and the need for security are protagonists. In other words, depth is the result of physical, visual and territorial spatial configurations.

Bill Hillier ^{12/} presents a relatively non-hierarchical understanding of space that allows the adoption of depth as a relative parameter: the author reads the built environment as a non-spatial system of (non) distributed elements. Here, no pre-orchestrated values are attached to the elements belonging to the depth configuration: his theory is not based on rank and order, as opposed to N. J. Habraken's. Hierarchical structures establish predefined values and inherent specific values to parts of the built environment: access through a main gate of an alley is more important than a secondary entrance at the level of the individual property. Shared monumental staircases in a residential building provide more structural qualities than the individual alternative. Here, multiple orientations exist, but their constituting elements are not understood as equal: there is a rather vertical organization of space.

In a non-hierarchical model however, the idea of a configuration as a set of spatial and social relationships between different elements becomes more important than hierarchy and its derived vertical strategies to control space. A flexible reading of the environment and its territorial meaning might indeed correspond to more of a horizontally oriented process, where inhabitants have equal multiple options of how to use space.

Nevertheless, hierarchical as well as non-hierarchical readings of space and depth both suggest the existence of configurational systems, with sev-

eral determining urban parameters and simultaneously operating agents. Both theories coincide with the importance of depth and the permeability within spatial configurations.

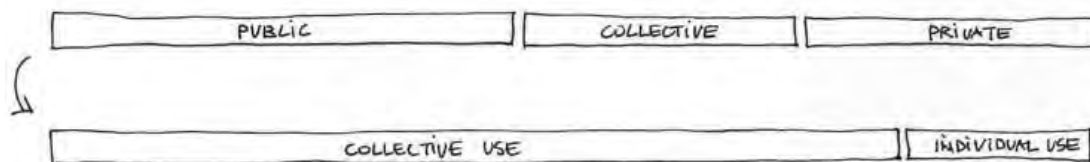
Related to the idea of space as a configuration of access, a coherent framework should be defined: access defines permeability in private and public properties. We should, however, focus on the way we use space, to read and understand the qualities of depth configurations and disentangle the mechanisms to provide privacy. In other words, can we provide an updated definition of collective space?

COLLECTIVE SPACE

Often, collective space is understood as a blurry and vague space, sandwiched between public and private properties. Many urban projects deal with collective space as if it were a strict synonym for in-between space, for transition or overlap, for interstitial space, always containing a soft and gradual spatial effect. However, in order to study depth sequences as part of physical, visual and territorial configurations, we need to redefine the concept of collective space in a more precise way: contemporary urban phenomena encourage a profound rephrasing of the theory about private and public space. Traditional private-private distinctions (based on property structures, not on the level of sharing within that space) might not explain contemporary territorial scenarios, where territorial specialization and market-driven urban strategies define the way we consume space.

Manuel de Solà-Morales ^{13/} questioned two aspects of the traditional definition of public space: that it should be publicly owned to ensure its collective dimension, and that it should be freely accessible by everyone. The author argues:

"It is a fact that the city is the very place where the private domain can be, and often is, a social domain— just as much as or indeed even more than the public domain. (...) Private buildings as public



Reframing collective space

Prekoncipovanie kolektívneho priestoru



Source Zdroj: http://hoocher.com/Jean_Leon_Gerome/Louis_XIV_and_Moliere.jpg

(image left) "Louis XIV and Molière", painting by Jean-Leon Gerôme, 19th century. The painting shows the absence of functional specification in the interior (official meetings, dinner parties and intimate celebrations happened in the same room) and illustrates how certain spatial elements like the bed define restrictions of access within the King's room. (image right) Salon Louis XIV (Eastman) Tuilleries, Paris (France): sequence of spaces without a corridor structure

(zľava) „Ludovít XIV. a Molière“, obraz Jean-Leona Gerômeho, 19. storočie. Obraz ukazuje absenciu funkčnej špecifikácie interiéru (oficiálne stretnutia, večere a súkromné oslavy uskutočnené v tej istej miestnosti) a ilustruje ako niektoré priestorové prvky, napríklad posteľ, určujú obmedzenia prístupu v Kráľovskej sieni. (sprava) Salón Ludovíta XIV. (Eastman) Tuilleries, Paris (Francúzsko): postupnosť priestorov bez štruktúry chodieb.

elements, radiating social meaning and value that extend beyond the actual buildings embody their urban character^{14/}

In other words, the very nature of the property, that is who owns the piece of land or the building, becomes less important than the way we use space. The author suggested extending the notion of public space to encompass new spaces such as "parking lots, shopping malls, vacation centers and cinema complexes." He called these "collective spaces" and argued that architects should seek broader responsibility for their design: they should not concede their design to commercial logic and developer standards, but rather seek to transform them into challenging new fields of architectural investigation. De Solà-Morales described this task as the urbanization of the collective territory. The author continues: "the civic, architectural, urban and morphological richness of a contemporary city resides in the collective spaces that are not strictly public or private, but both simultaneously. These are public spaces that are used for private activities, or private spaces that allow for collective use, and they include the whole spectrum in between..."^{15/}

De Solà-Morales suggests interconnecting private, enclosed spaces, to upgrade and turn them into parts of the collective realm: to include the particular into the sphere of the influence of the public.

This new understanding of the private-public relationship changes the character of depth configurations and proximity: no longer dependent on a simple public/private distinction but related to the amount, quality and nature of collective spaces,

that is, the spaces we collectively use. Depth understood as a successive crossing of territorial boundaries from public realm to private one, or vice versa, gains a different meaning if we apply it to the idea of collective spaces. The simple, clear and linear understanding of an urban sequence of approach shifts to a multiple, more ambiguous reading of depth in urban projects.

This framework of collective spaces provides an interesting tool for disentangling the collective structure of urban projects, at different scales. A new urban theory, based on the combination and actualization of the idea of depth, configuration, collective space and proximity, allows for a new reading of urban projects, with a focus on the collective strategies within.

Independently of the scale, we can read sequences, studying the level of collective use with its relative position in the configuration, together with the way limits are codified and de-codified.

Within the matrix of collective space, the position of boundaries becomes as important as the way we define them: a comparative study of the position of boundaries illustrates different outcomes for privacy levels.

DOMESTIC SEQUENCES AND PRIVACY

N. J. Habraken describes walking through ancient palaces as "progressions of halls of great character, yet devoid of any formal indication responding to specific use"^{16/}. He mentions that users of ancient palaces passed through space after space in succession, as corridors were unknown or rarely used. In a less rational way than we know now, the users settled into sleeping, eating, meeting others, working etc., without a formal functional distinction. The sequence was defined by spatial qualities of smaller or bigger, higher or lower, darker or lighter, enclosed or open spaces within the sequence. Habraken refers to the specific description of typological spaces like mezzanine, hall, attic, cellar, stoop, porch that all refer to space itself, as opposed to the functional references that we use currently. Habraken calls this phenomenon the "historical absence of functional specificity". He explains that after the 18th century's rationalization of the domestic scale, a "fireplace" became a "dining room": functional specification took over.

“(...) architecture supported inhabitation by offering a varied topography of spaces and forms. At times, the very entities to which people linked their activities -fireplace, window, sleeping alcove – were themselves like low-order forms, inhabiting the larger building”¹⁷¹.

However, besides spatial qualities, there was another element defining depth in pre-modern domestic sequences, independent of this lack of functional specificity: the restriction of access that introduced levels of privacy within the home. The author uses this reference to claim that territorial boundaries between individuals and groups of people were more complex and fluid, being less dependent on the walls and doors that are currently the operating elements within functional layouts, neither were there levels of privacy attached to functional specificity.

Indeed, within most classic palaces or pre-modern mansions, a clear indication was made between private and public territories, or more accurately, between individually or collectively used areas: from the four-poster bed to rooms hidden behind walk-in cupboards or decorative walls indicating different levels of privacy. Habraken refers again to included territories and mentions the importance of the disconnection of levels of privacy from functional references: an intimate space does not necessarily need to be a sleeping room, as is often planned in recent projects.

Drawings or paintings representing daily scenarios within royal palaces or aristocratic residences before the industrial revolution show the clear indication of private territories within the wider interior space, seen as a continuous public space with temporal restriction of access, illustrating the use of included territories.

In pre-modern homes, it is interesting to see the adjacency of collective and intimate spaces without spatial differentiation, without the separating circuits of access involving the use of corridors (except from service corridors). Many territorial sequences then depended on subtle access configuration, the presence of abundant sequential gaps, overlap scenarios, but not necessarily showing long predefined territorial transitions. Additionally, we can notice that the most intimate area was not necessarily located at the very end of the domestic sequence or at the deepest part of the spatial

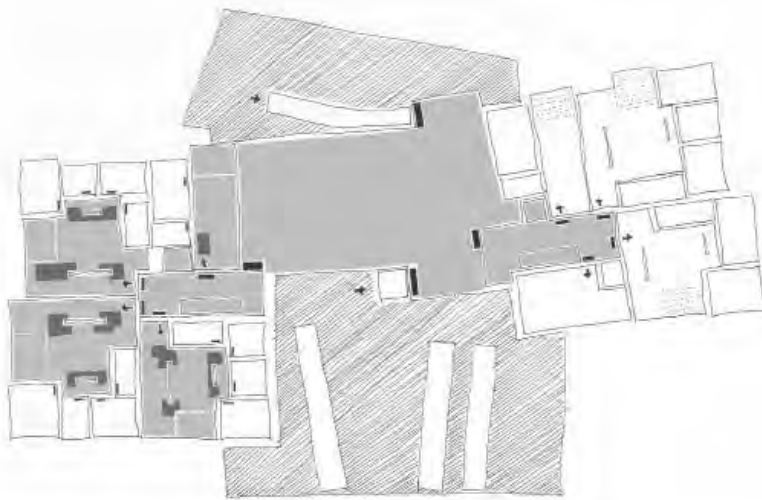
structure: here deep territorial structures were combined with short physical and visual depth configurations. Proximity was time dependent and relative. Proximity, read as a coherent system of absolute distances, was less important, since the spatial set-up was defined by territorial configuration, which meant allowing or denying access with an extreme flexibility in time.

COHERENT MAPPING: CONFIGURATIONS OF DEPTH AND PROXIMITY

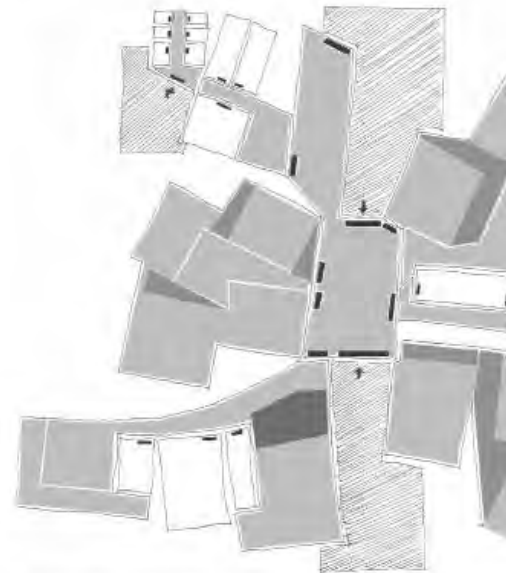
A systematic study of various historic and contemporary housing typologies shows an interesting range of depth configurations at a domestic scale. For each selected housing typology, like Alvar Aalto's proposal for Interbau Berlin in 1958 (see figures), a systematic drawing was made of its containing aggregated, integrated or overlapped territories with a later indication of (higher or lower) levels of collectiveness (yellow color): only the most individually used territories are left blank (white) in the plans and corresponding diagrams. Territorial boundaries are indicated (red lines, indicating a change of accessibility or access restriction, e. g. between a corridor and an individual sleeping room), together with the detected overlap scenarios (olive green color) and sequential gaps (proximity: spacing mechanisms, waiting areas or buffer zones between different spaces, indicated in light green color). Within this series of domestic depth configurations, the more street-related area is indicated (hatch), and to make it possible to compare different projects, this area is always seen as the relative starting point of measured depth sequences. This particular methodology allows the detecting of different outcomes in relation to the amount, location and structure of collective space in the studied domestic depth configurations.

A similar analysis is involved at the scale of the residential project, some with introverted or centripetal organization of space, other with more linear distributed collective spaces (see figures). For each project, an analysis was made to disentangle the territorial organization and the position and value of the collective spaces.

The various case studies, from domestic territorial scenarios up through the study of urban configurations, show that depth does not only depend



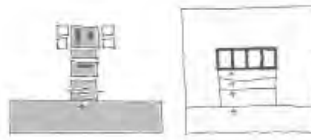
Access Configuration, Territorial Transition and Overlay Scenarios in Ilampitas ground level



Access Configuration, Territorial Transition and Overlay Scenarios in Suroptia



Depth Diagrams in Territorial Configuration: Housing Typology



Territorial Configuration Territorial Depth Diagram



Depth Diagrams in Territorial Configuration: exhibition sequence

Depth Diagrams in Territorial Configuration: admission sequence

Karl Schwedlick, doctoral candidate
University of California, La Jolla, U.S.A. (La Sola
Barcelona, Spain, 2009-2010)
Depth Configuration
Proximity, Permeability and Territorial Boundaries in Urban Projects

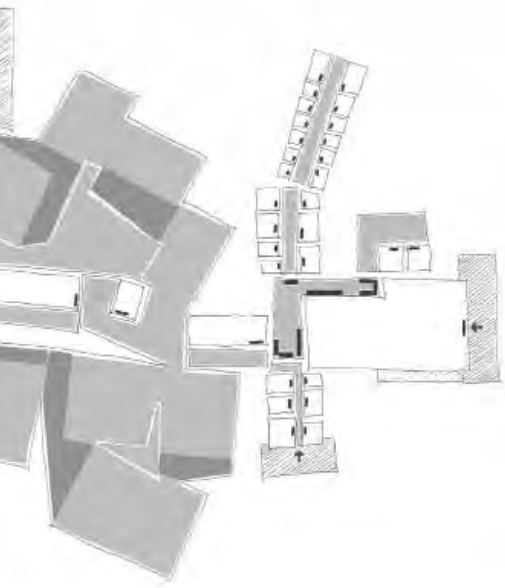
depth configuration
territorial configuration
permeability
proximity

Illustration Case Study: Banklehn/parque/101, A. Aalto
Site: Berlin (International, 1957)
DEPTH AND ACCESS SCENARIOS
basic structural process plan, photographs

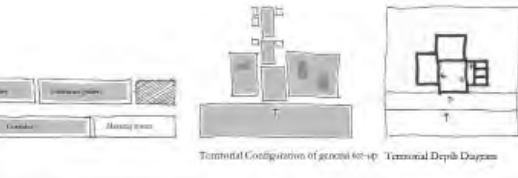
Karl Schwedlick, doctoral candidate
University of California, La Jolla, U.S.A. (La Sola
Barcelona, Spain, 2009-2010)
Depth Configuration
Proximity, Permeability and Territorial Boundaries in Urban Projects

depth configuration
territorial configuration
permeability
proximity

Examples of the study of the collective structure in urban projects at different scales (Alvar Aalto 1958, Berlin; Herzog & Demeuron 2004, Long Island; Barcelona Metropolitan Region 2008, real estate offers)



Access Configuration, Territorial Transition and Overlay Scenarios in floorplaning typologies



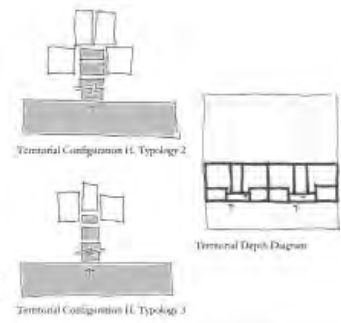
Territorial Configuration of ground set-up Territorial Depth Diagram



Depth Diagrams in Territorial Configurations Housing Typology 2



Depth Diagrams in Territorial Configurations Housing Typology 5



Territorial Configuration II Typology 2

Territorial Depth Diagram

Territorial Configuration II Typology 3

territorial transition
access scenarios
accessibility
territorial depth

Illustrating Case Study: Mission by Herzog & de Meuron
Site: New Park Air Station, Wauwatosa, Southwestern, USA, 2008-2010
DEPTH AND ACCESS SCENARIOS
base: original project plans/photographs

Kris Scheerlinck, doctoral candidate
University of California, Berkeley, U.C.S.A., La Sals
Barcelona, Spain, 2009-2010
Depth Configurations
Privacy, Territoriality, and Territorial Possibilities: an Urban Process

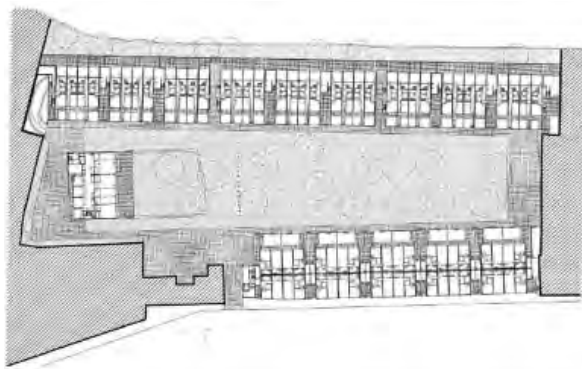
territorial transition
access scenarios
accessibility
territorial depth

Illustrating Case Study: Real Estate Residential project
Site: Province of Barcelona, 2008-2010
DEPTH AND ACCESS SCENARIOS
base: original project plans/photographs

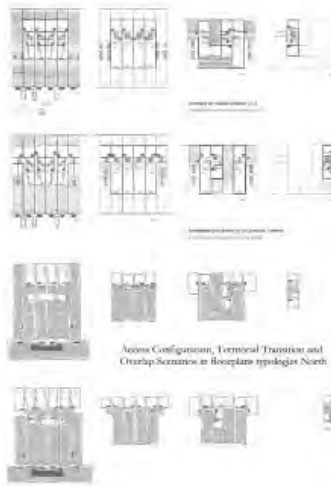
Drawings Kresby: Kris W. B. Scheerlinck, based on original plans

Príklady skúmania kolektívnej štruktúry v urbánnych projektoch na rôznych úrovniach (Alvar Aalto 1958, Berlin; Herzog & Demeuron 2004, Long Island; Barcelona Metropolitan Region 2008, ponuky nehnuteľností)

Examples of the study of the collective structure in urban projects at different scales
 (W. J. Neutelings – 1990, Gent; A. Aravena – 2003, Iquique; M. Brinkman – 1920, Rotterdam)



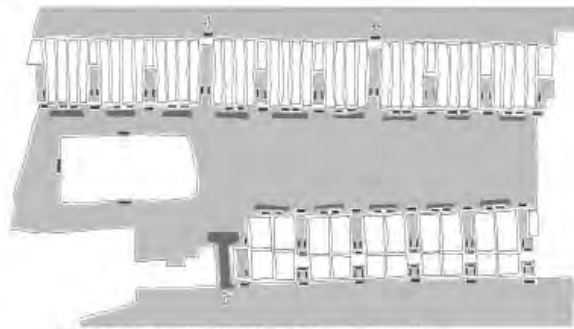
Access Configuration, Territorial Transition and Overlap Scenarios in Boception ground level



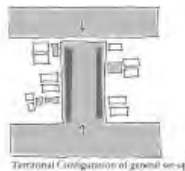
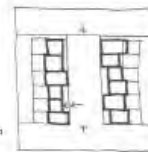
Access Configuration, Territorial Transition and Overlap Scenarios in Boception typology North



Layout Existing Situation



Territorial Depth Diagram



Access Configuration and Territorial Transition in a few possible Scenarios

Depth Diagrams in Territorial Configurations (housing typology North (access through shared halls)



Depth Diagrams in Territorial Configurations housing Typology North (direct access from courtyard)



Depth Diagrams in Territorial Configurations housing Typology South (indirect orientation)



Depth Diagrams in Territorial Configurations (sequence dwelling facing street)



Depth Diagrams in Territorial Configurations (sequence through courtyard)



Kim Schrevels, doctoral candidate
 Universitat Ramon Llull, E.T.S.A. La Salle
 Barcelona, Spain, 2010, 2011
Depth Configurations
 Proximity, Permeability, and Territorial Boundaries in Urban Projects

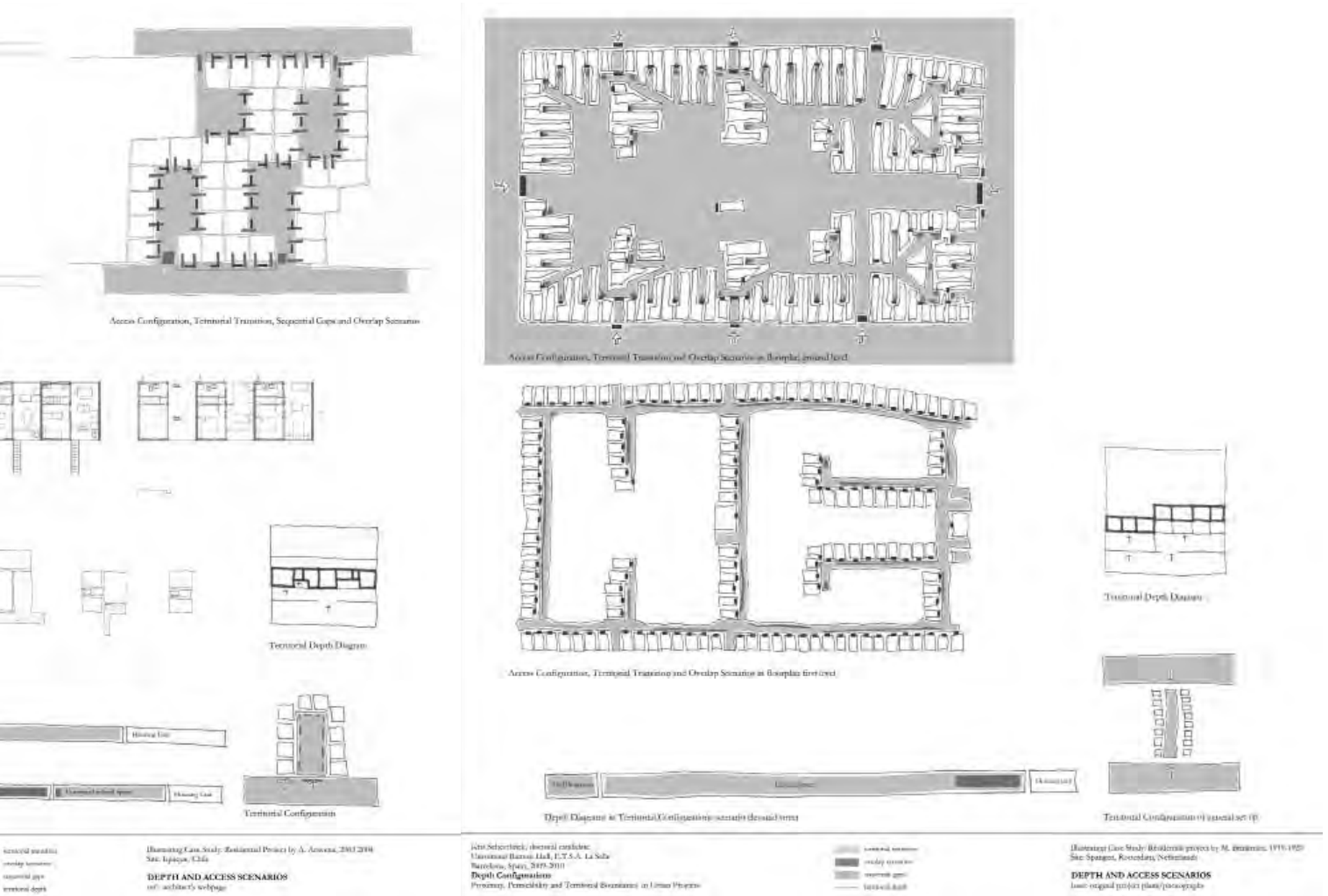
territorial transition
 housing perimeter
 sequence of apps
 territorial depth

Housing Law Study, Balkanski Project, Dikhuizen 1915-1940
 Site: Gent, Belgium
DEPTH AND ACCESS SCENARIOS
 in: C. Quakern, Barcelona, 1971, 1996

Kim Schrevels, doctoral candidate
 Universitat Ramon Llull, E.T.S.A. La Salle
 Barcelona, Spain, 2010, 2011
Depth Configurations
 Proximity, Permeability, and Territorial Boundaries in Urban Projects

territorial transition
 housing perimeter
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 territorial depth

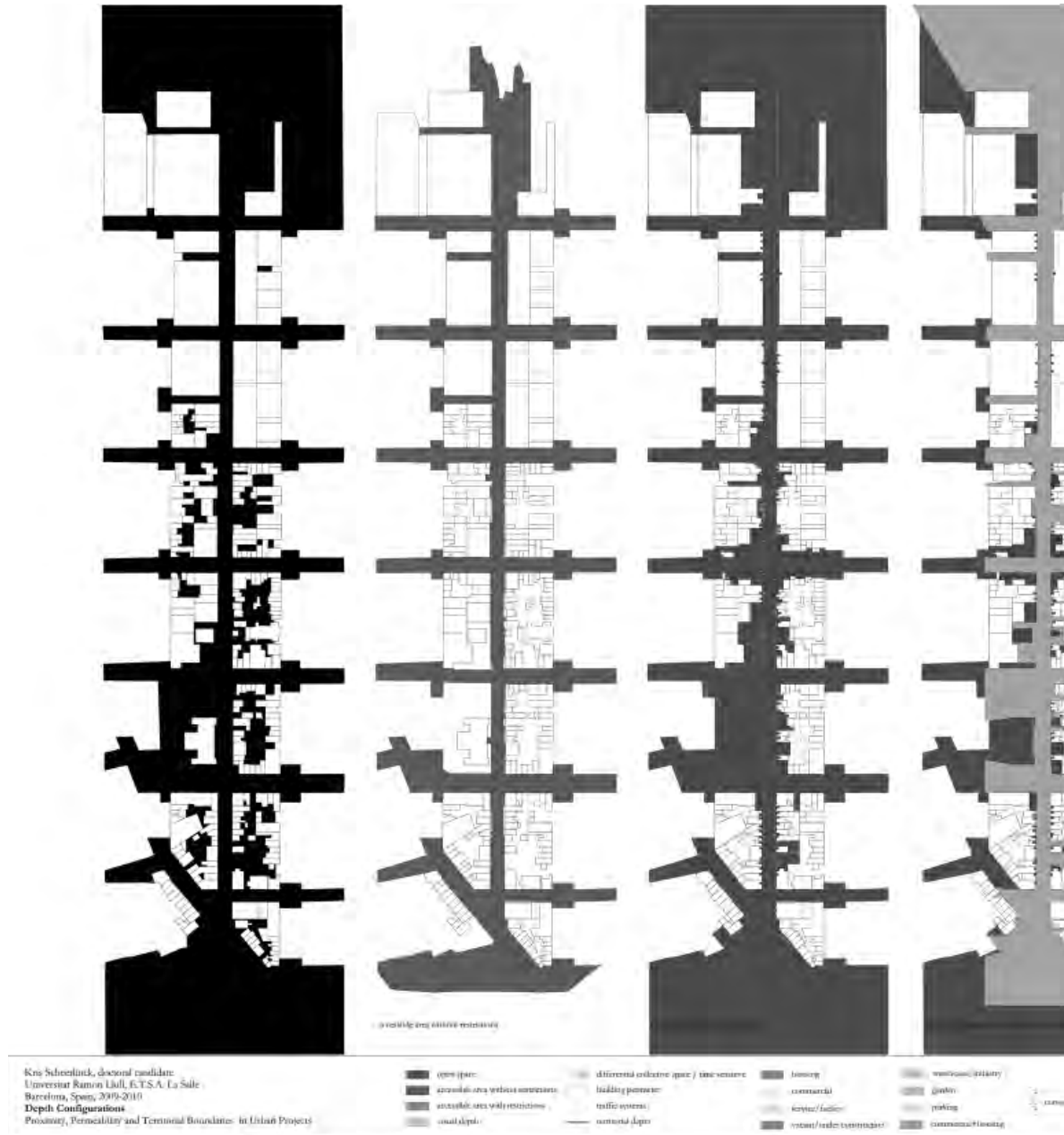
Príklady skúmania kolektívnej štruktúry v urbánnych projektoch na rôznych úrovniach (W. J. Neutelings – 1990, Gent; A. Aravena – 2003, Iquique; M. Brinkman – 1920, Rotterdam)

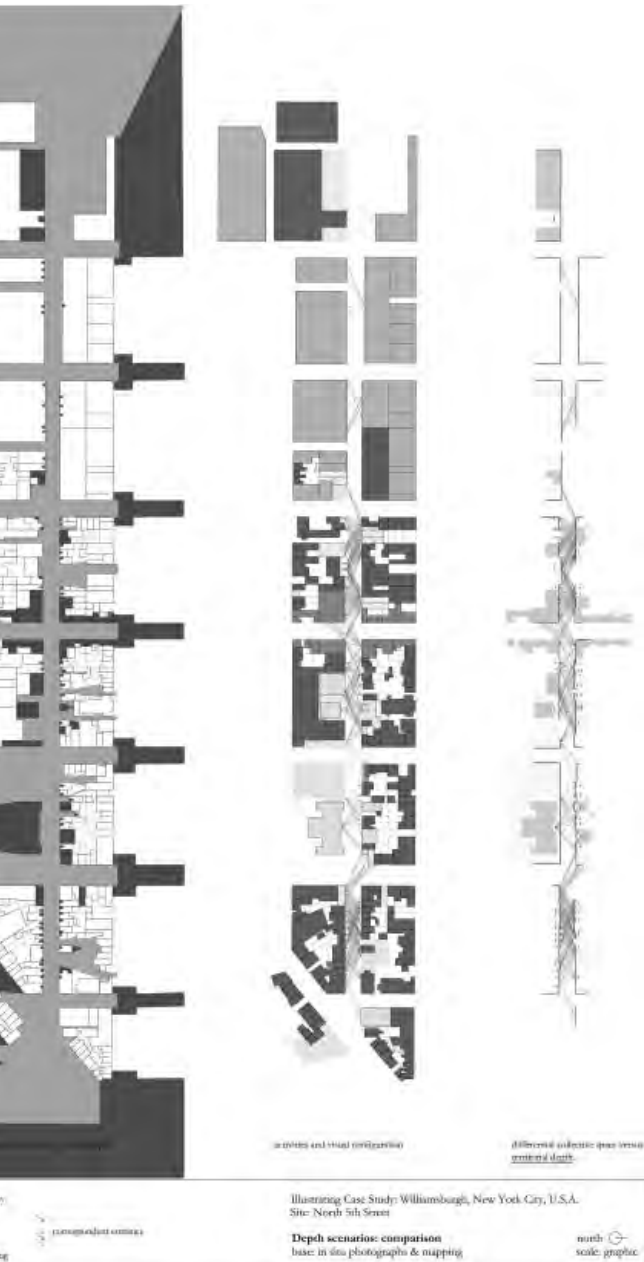


Drawings Kresby: Kris W. B. Scheerlinck, based on original plans

Example of comparative scheme of Open Space, Public Property, Collective Space, Visibility Diagram, Functional Diagram with Visual Integration and (Differential) Collective Space in North 5th streetscape, Williamsburg, New York City (USA)

Príklad komparatívnej schémy otvoreného priestoru, verejného majetku, kolektívneho priestoru, diagram viditeľnosti, funkčný diagram s vizuálnou integráciou a (rôznymi) kolektívnymi priestormi, obraz ulice North 5th Street, Williamsburg, New York City (USA)





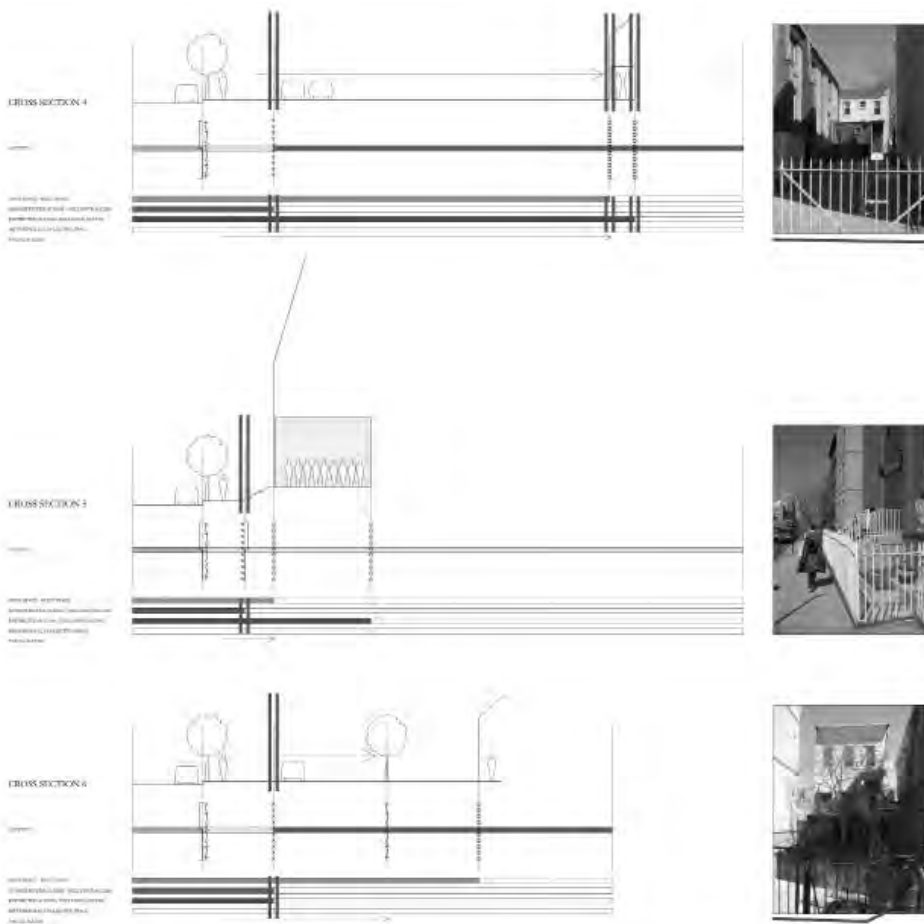
Scheme & plans Schéma a plány: Kris W. B. Scheerlinck

on the amount of territorial boundaries crossed, neither on the amount of collective spaces within a sequence. However, depth depends on the way that shared spaces are configured within a project: it is the integration value of the shared space that defines the quality of the depth configuration. Territorial overlap and multiple orientation seem to be important urban design strategies. Increasing the amount of collective spaces does not necessarily increase the value of depth: this depends on the configuration of proximity and permeability of the project at different levels, together with the nature of applied tactics of space codification. Territorial suggestions affect depth differently than explicitly defined sets of boundaries.

However, looking at more recent urban projects, a decreasing level of complexity is detected in their depth configurations, with less subtle territorial codification, almost disallowing any interpretation by the user. Many urban projects do not present longer or shorter depth configurations but in many occasions obtained a much simpler configuration, compensated by explicitly defined territories. Most recent urban projects show fewer multiple-choice strategies and are more functionally based. In many projects, the integrated value depends increasingly on corridor elements and pre-planned territorial transitions, avoiding overlap scenarios. The private areas are situated at the end of the pre-planned sequences. In many cases, privacy is only guaranteed by explicitly defined boundaries with no interpretation of the use of space.

As a last series of analyzed urban projects, a number of streetscapes in Barcelona and New York were used as case studies for studying various collective strategies, some of them as an informal or even accidental mechanism, others as part of a more formalized and intentioned design. Different tactics of delimiting territories introduced the existence of territorial layers within the different streetscapes, where the visual integration of these depth configurations was studied and compared to evaluate social control, privacy levels and the available flexibility of use.

As opposed to the use of flexible and open ways of codifying and configuring space, several case studies illustrate an extreme obsession for security and privacy, sometimes leading to violent



Rijk Scheepker, Architectuur
 Universiteit Ramon Llull, E.T.S.A. La Salle
 Barcelona, Spain, 2009-2010
Depth Configurations
 Proximity, Permeability and Territorial Boundaries. In Urban Project

- wall | person | change of person
 - furniture | architectural usage | semi-territorial
 - fence | parking | circulation

Illustrating Case Study, Williamsburg, New York City, U.S.A.
 Site South 3rd Street
DEPTH AND ACCESS SCENARIOS
 From 3D site-photograph & mapping

Rijk Scheepker, Architectuur
 Universitat Ramon Llull, E.T.S.A. La Salle
 Barcelona, Spain, 2009-2010
Depth Configurations
 Proximity, Permeability and Territorial Boundaries. In Urban Project

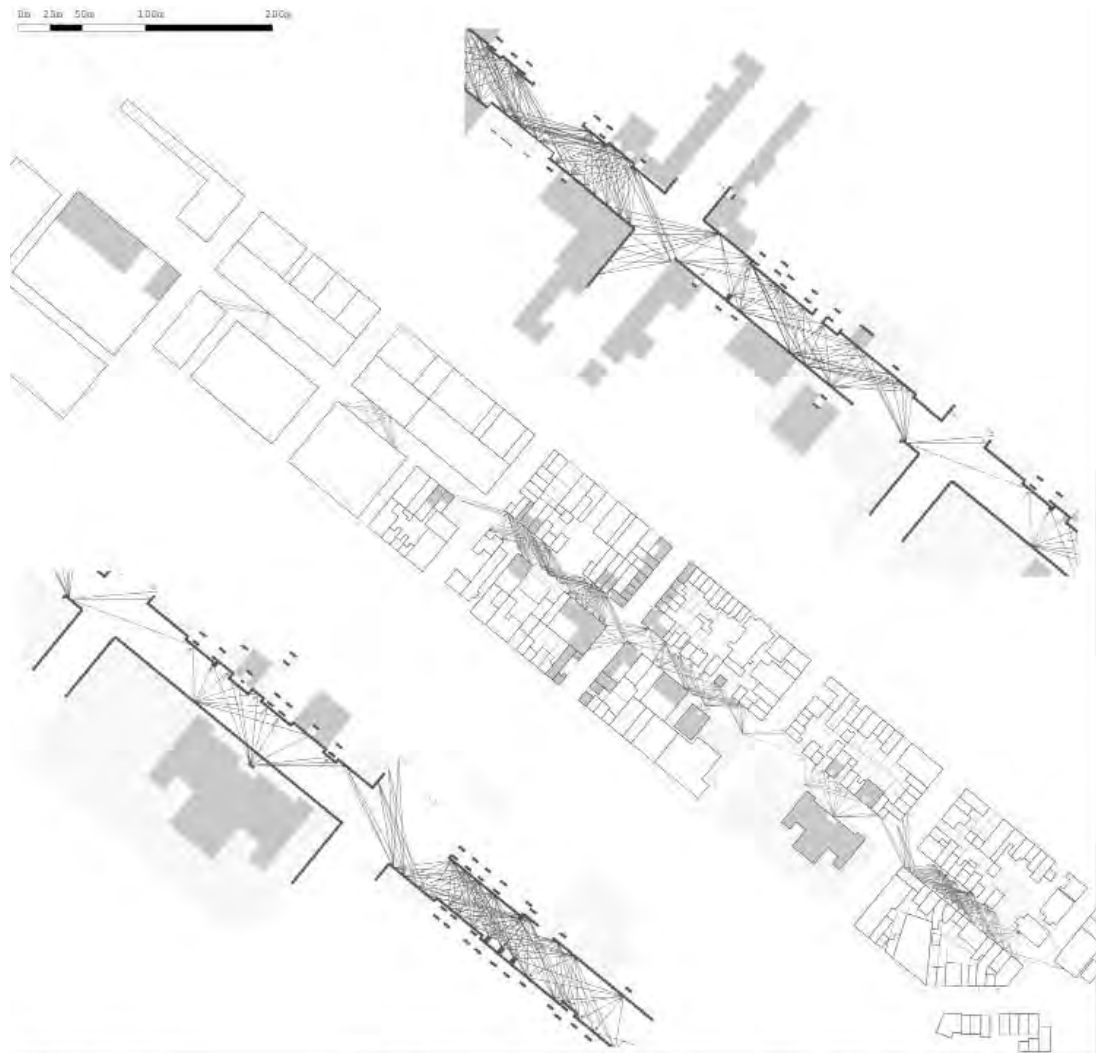
- wall | person | change of person
 - furniture | architectural usage | semi-territorial
 - fence | parking | circulation

Examples of depth mapping and detail of Collective Space map (included access restrictions, indication of time dependent filter tactics)



Drawings Kresby: Kris W. B. Scheerlinck, based on original plans

Príklady mapovania hĺbky a detaily mapy kolektívneho priestoru (zahňuje obmedzenie prístupu a indikácie taktiky filtrovania v závislosti od času)



Depth Configurations,
Differential Collective
Space and its Visual
Integration in North 5th
Street, Williamsburg,
New York City (USA)
Konfigurácie hĺbky,
diferencované kolektívne
priestory a ich vizuálne
integrácia na ulici North
5th Street, Williamsburgh,
New York City (USA)

Kris Scheerlinck, doctoral candidate
Universitat Ramon Llull, E.T.S.A. La Salle
Barcelona, Spain, 2009-2010
Depth Configurations
Proximity, Permeability and Terminal Boundaries (in Lithium) Project

— external depth: large structural facade
— boundary lines
— internal collective space: free structure
— dimensional factors: mass
— boundary settings: geometrical context
— service / facility structure: guided entrance
— structural / feature structure

Illustrating Case Study: Williamsburgh, New York City, U.S.A.
Site: North 5th Street
Boundaries and Depth
based on site photographs & tracing

mesh
vector graphic

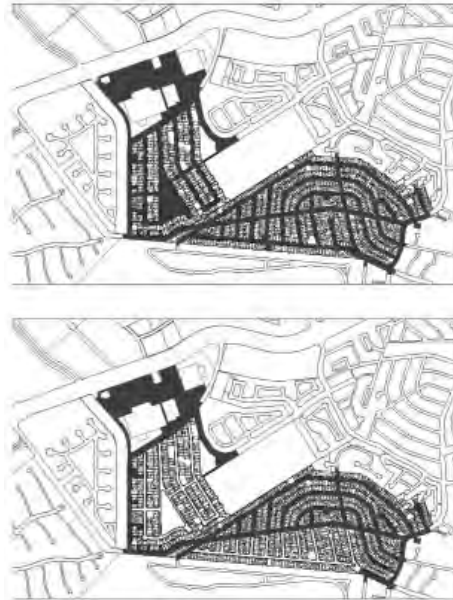
restrictions of access, though not improving any human comfort level. The analysis by one of the participants in the MPIA seminar on Collective Spaces at LaSalle (Barcelona), Oscar Chavez, showed the transformation of a residential neighborhood in Chihuahua, Mexico, and illustrated how fear of insecurity, together with the desire to climb the social ladder, transforms our built environment more than traditional planning principles. The case study showed how the inhabitants of a couple of streets within one neighborhood decided to close off the streets and (illegally) transform public space into a highly controlled but residual urban space.

The case of Chihuahua, Mexico: before and after the closing of the public streets in the neighbourhood (plan and pictures by Oscar Chavez, MPIA LaSalle Barcelona, 2010)

All owners of a property now pay monthly for a private security guard to exclude unwanted visitors from their neighborhood's guest list: fences were built, "casitas de guardia" were constructed, all on public property.

As a result, we can find some existing property with dual orientation that now is bordered asymmetrically: one side of the property still faces a not (yet) privatized street while another part of that same property does have a "safe" border. This is a clear example of territorial overlap, where a property is defined by dual orientation and where each entrance belongs to a sphere with a different level of collectiveness (in this case a "public" area with no access restriction on one side and a "restricted access" area on the other side). Interestingly enough, unlike the reinforcement on one side of the property, one can still enter from the "dangerous" part: fencing-off cannot produce more safety. In other words: territorial overlap becomes a case of boundary redundancy. Safety and security seem to have become an image issue, providing social status (independently from some existing threats or problems in the neighborhood).

Mapping the collective structure of many urban projects at different scales allows a more critical understanding of depth configurations and their socio-cultural conditions: different models of proximity interfere in the lay-out, the reading or the experience of depth.



Plan & photo Plán a foto: Oscar Chavez, MPIA LaSalle Barcelona, 2010

CONCLUSION: COLLECTIVE STRATEGIES

The previous analysis, based on the combination of theories on depth models, configurations and proximity, allows for the formulation of a series of guidelines to read or design collective strategies at different scales.

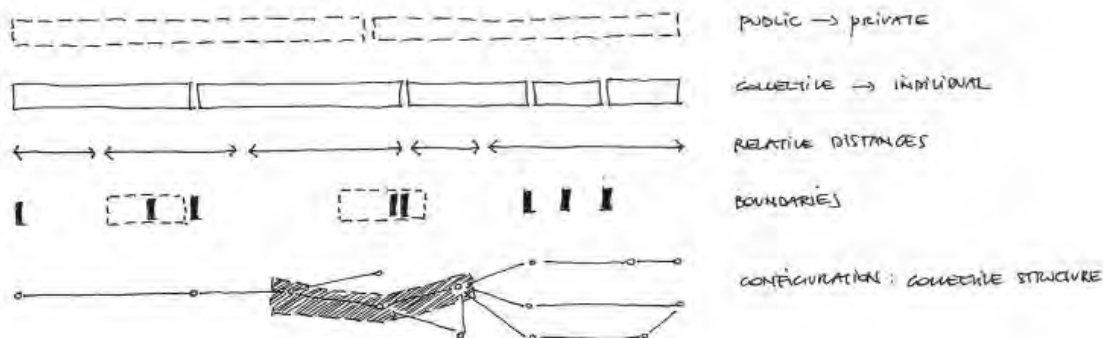
The quality of the depth configuration, its level of permeability, the correct understanding of proximity and its intelligent (de)codification depends on:

- the level of complexity of the configuration, not necessarily on the length of the depth sequences,
- the presence of overlap scenarios and their location within the configuration,
- the use of territorial overlap as a systematic device within a project,
- the presence of sequential gaps within the depth configuration to offer time to decode and interpret territorial limits and allowing a certain flexibility of use,
- the amount and manner of use of open territorial transitions, avoiding pre-defined itineraries,

The case of Chihuahua, Mexico: before and after the closing of the public streets in the neighbourhood

Prípád Chihuahua, Mexico: pred uzavretím verejných ulíc v susedstve a po ňom

Reading Depth
Configurations
Chápanie konfigurácií
hĺbky



Author Autor: Kris W. B. Scheerlinck

- the selection and position of the collective spaces within the configuration: integration or aggregation: the integration value of the collective spaces within the project,
- the use of dual or multiple orientations within the configuration, as opposed to a single orientation,
- the presence of simultaneous patterns and multiple ways for reading and interpreting the boundaries,
- the independence of scale to define collective strategies,
- the dependency of time to develop collective strategies,
- the visual integration of depth configurations, the independence from functional equivalence within the project to define transactional limits.

In other words, depth configurations are not exclusively based on the traditional private/public property distinction but depend on the amount, the nature and the structural qualities of collec-

tive space, together with a number of spacing mechanisms. The urban project's quality instead depends on the multiplicity of the depth configuration: multiple readings of the space's permeability enrich the urban experience on an individual and a collective level.

The guarantee for privacy does not depend on how explicitly we define territorial boundaries but on the way we configure space, the way and the place of our configuring of access to neighborhoods, properties, buildings or rooms.

The concept of depth configurations does not define a simple morphological discourse about linear quantitative sequences of crossing boundaries: the designing or reading of depth is placed within a more complex configuration of proximity, permeability, integration values and delimiting boundaries on a physical, visual and territorial level. Privacy depends more on the level of collectiveness within a depth configuration than a high level of explicit space codification.

NOTES POZNÁMKY

¹ HABRAKEN, N. John: *The Structure of the Ordinary*. MIT Press Cambridge 1998, p. 137.

² HILLIER, Bill: *Space is the Machine*. Cambridge, University Press 1996, p. 33.

³ De SOLÀ-MORALES, Manuel: *Public and Collective Space: The Urbanization of the Private Domain as a New Challenge*. In *La Vanguardia*, May 12th, Barcelona 1992. Reprinted In: *A Matter of Things*. Nai Publishers, Rotterdam 2008.

⁴ De SOLÀ-MORALES, Manuel: *Public and Collective Space: The Urbanization of the Private Domain as a New Challenge*. In: *Oase*, 1992, nş 33, p. 3 – 8.

⁵ De SOLÀ-MORALES, Manuel: Public and Collective Space: The Urbanization of the Private Domain as a New Challenge. In: *La Vanguardia*, May 12th, Barcelona 1992. Reprinted In: *A Matter of Things*. Nai Publishers, Rotterdam 2008.

⁶ HABRAKEN, N. John: *The Structure of the Ordinary*. MIT Press Cambridge 1998, p. 132.

⁷ *Ibid*, p. 134.

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<http://web.me.com/kris.scheerlinck>
<http://streetscapeterritories.wordpress.com>