

Reflecting on

**A Home in the City**

Graduation Project by Philomena Vida

## Prelude:

### A personal Recap

Back in 2018, I decided to study architecture because I find motivation in the interplay between theory and practice in the discipline that reveals the possibility of merging artistic expression and profound social critique. During my bachelor's degree at the Technical University of Munich, I attempted to find a niche that would allow me to fulfil this original desire. In the last two semesters of the Bachelors, I was assigned to the design studio of Professor Francis Kéré, a renowned architect from Burkina Faso. Under his guidance, I had the privilege of immersing myself in the field of social architecture, with a primary focus on housing, while also embracing the broader dimensions of social dynamics and design oriented towards the common good. This opportunity seemed to offer a promising path to unite my passion for human-centered design, my intrinsic fascination with the built environment, and a socio-political motivation. It was only in hindsight that I realized what made Francis Kéré such a remarkable architect in his early projects was his deliberate application of local knowledge combined with academic expertise. However, reducing this approach solely to the context of provision of housing in "third-world" Africa was a mistake on my part, having fallen victim to the mechanisms of reducing "the other" and white-saviorism. I recognize my own inability to adequately consider the fundamental aspect of locality when I went to participate in a design build project in Tanzania for six weeks. Guided by a non-profit organization, that in hindsight knew how to sell its colonial mindset in a very convincing way to students eager for experience in the field, the project aimed at constructing a kinder garden for a small village. I came to the realization that the African continent, in the eyes of Western non-profit organizations, is often viewed as a playground devoid of established rules and regulations, particularly in terms of building codes and regulations. During my transition from my bachelor's to master's degrees, I had the opportunity to work in an office that prioritized sustainability and social responsibility. It was during this year, that I became aware of the numerous disparities within the European building sector, including the supposedly progressive German context, where the principles of human-centricity and socio-political engagement in architecture can be put to the test. Particularly in the realm of social housing, which receives state subsidies, there is a meticulous checklist of requirements that must be met. The housing units must not exceed a certain size by even a centimeter, as any deviation could result in the denial of funds. In the social housing project I was involved in, we even had to consider shifting walls by 2 cm to further reduce the floor plan. Reflecting on these experiences, I realized their profound impact on me as I embarked on my graduation year in September 2022.

I understood that I was choosing to deviate from the architectural hubris of designing socially conscious projects, especially in an unfamiliar context. When I had to choose a research focus under the topic "Incrementality" for the Honors Program, a topic that usually seeks its research subject in the Global South, I decided to take a closer look at my "architectural" hometown instead of slums and favelas of the Global South. A familiar geographical context, Munich, to examine the most extreme manifestation of the global Housing Crisis in the European context: Homelessness.

As architecture students, we are used to being provided assignments by a studio and its respective teaching staff. While this strengthened a problem-solving skill that is crucial to the discipline, I felt it can also result in a lack of critical awareness towards the reasoning of a project. A glimpse into the profession suggests that in our future careers, the

equivalent of the studio assignment is the commissioning of the building project. In recent decades, the trend of unreflective designing for a commission has led to fast and cheap construction, leaving out a responsibility that the building sector has in relation to both changing urban demands as well as present consequences for the environment, human and non-human behavior, and their physical and mental well-being. The individualistic layout of the ExploreLAB studio allowed me to not only research a topic according to my interests and societal concerns but also challenges a reflection on an understanding of the discipline and my role within it. A constant (re-)evaluation at each step of the graduation in dialogue with a tailored choice led to a proposal that shows applicability by approaching design from a detailed and infrastructural perspective. By conceptualizing living arrangements starting from the dwellers themselves and their possessions, I challenged conventional urban porosity and established living typologies. The ethnographic approach provided valuable insights into the diverse needs of various actors within urban environments, including the elderly, children, and even animals. Furthermore, it presented me with personal challenges as a responsible researcher and architect, particularly in terms of project planning, narrative development, and the effective presentation of ideas.

My graduation project delves into the overarching subject of housing, specifically focusing on the profound issue of its scarcity. Throughout the semester, I came to the realization that the construction sector in the neoliberal metropolis primarily encompasses political and economic dimensions. Surprisingly, the topic of homelessness falls within the realm of architecture in theory, but the research has revealed that it is not a problem that can be solved solely through architectural means. As aptly articulated by Professor Peter Marcuse: "Homelessness exists not because the system is failing to work as it should, but because the system is working as it must". Therefore, the design primarily focuses on providing additional housing, but wrapped in a proposal for improving the city, streets, and neighborhoods. Providing housing for a marginalized profile that already faces prejudices is challenging but integrating these incentives into a proposal that is "marketed" as a value-add for the neighborhood could lend a touch of feasibility to this rather utopian project.

### **Act 1:**

#### **When searching Homelessness in Munich became finding Munich through the lens of Houselessness**

Contemporary urban homelessness represents an extreme form of spatial arrangement that marginalizes those who deviate from the societal norm, treating them as individually responsible for their circumstances rather than acknowledging systemic factors (Wolf and Kunz, 2017). In the realm of housing distribution and provision, the association of performance and ownership within the neoliberal housing market reinforces exclusion based on financial capacity. The commodification of housing has transformed its purpose from providing shelter to becoming a vehicle for profit, exacerbating wealth disparities and resulting in the coexistence of luxurious housing alongside its unavailability. Moreover, this issue is compounded by increased urban displacement caused by both human-made and natural disasters, war-induced migration, and profit-oriented urban planning. Consequently, the reality of unaffordable housing in contemporary Western cities is a complex and intertwined problem. Acknowledging this reality and shifting focus away from mere problematization leads to an understanding that simply increasing the number of affordable housing units cannot fully address a system that perpetuates both housing shortages and displacement.

In Munich, demographic change, increasing singularization of dwelling space, shifting home-working layouts, and the implied allocation of productivity to a building suggests that yes, urban settlement revolves around interior spaces, but also that there is a rising necessity for an extension of the private dwelling to the public sphere for social interaction. With the aim of testing public dwelling - dwelling used as its meaning as a verb: to dwell: to linger - as an alternative solution rather than the problem, the focus of the research was an analysis of public spaces for private, common, and public functions - through the lens of its most frequent users:

#### **To what extent can the daily routines of houseless people reveal the potentials and shortcomings of Munich's spatial responses to basic human needs?**

In a globalized society where it is increasingly common for architects to address unfamiliar needs and contexts, the traditional association of architecture with the act of building has evolved to encompass a broader range of anthropological considerations. The intersection between

architectural research and ethnography suggests the possibility and, perhaps, the necessity of interdisciplinary collaboration. As architecture aims to design spaces for people, ideally informed by people, ethnographic fieldwork was conducted to understand the spatial configurations necessary to meet human and urban needs.

	E	F	G	H	
	Facts	Questions	Observations	Reflection	Idea
he rch. in e	LOLLO Charlotte-von-Kirschbaum-Haus (Notunterkunft für akut wohnungslose Familien) Teestube 'komm' (Tagesaufenthalt)	Why did I choose Munich as a site of investigation? Wie viel Geld steht Wohnungslosen zur Verfügung? How do clients navigate through the city? How do I map unterirdische UBahn systeme? How do I trace the paths of investigation?	Discomfort of "trespassing" in public realm > fühlt sich komisch an, Fotos zu machen, seems too intimate, taking pictures of another person's home  Scham > sowohl bei Betroffenen, Passierenden, als auch bei mir  Day drinking has different meaning depending on consumption in a bar in company vs in the park in company > different degrees of social acceptance	Feeling lost - where to start? Make a plan or just go outside?  Find middle person, die mit einem Fuß schon "dort" drinnen ist > bridge the distance, in-between people, connector  Schwierigkeit des Beobachtens during fieldwork > "What/who" am I looking for? München's typische Wohnungslose fallen durch Radar, wenn nur nach stereotypischem äußeren Erscheinungsbild gesucht wird  Discomfort > Analyse/ Fieldwork comes from a place of concern and interest, the subject of interest, however, is the daily reality for affected people	
ter n r.	Verschiedene Einrichtungen (versteckt) der Diakonie München, very little amount of public toilets, discrete Anzeichen of Defensive Architecture (not as aggressive as spikes but still visible), 9000 <b>houseless</b> , 550 <b>homeless</b>  Madden, housing as "the precondition for any economic activity because it is the site for the social reproduction of Labor" (as a place of rest from work) - temperature, always "on the go", sleep deprivation as parameters to consider  The term "Asozial" derives from NS times and categorized homeless people als Arbeitsverweigerer, ungeeignet "Mitglied" der Gesellschaft zu sein, auch in KZ  170 Tafeln in München (check data) Öffnungszeiten > Gärtnerplatzviertel leer bis 1700	Who am I looking for? What does the Munich of a houseless person look like? Is Munich's sidewalk (public space per definition) accessible to/ for all? Wie lange sind Betroffene durchschnittlich wohnungslos?  opening hours > How come retail spaces can stay empty (different kind of vacancy) for hours while there's a scarcity of available spaces?  Who is the city of Munich for? For who is the municipality keeping this certain image?	Accessibility differs in correlation to financial means. "My" Munich would not be accessible to a houseless, homeless person with little to no income, auch Leisrbarkeit von Auto/ public transport: inaccessible  Most public toilets are portable toilets linked to a construction site and only accessible for the workers  "Territory" or Aufenthaltsradius dependent on accessibility to mode of transportation? Ab dem Moment wo necessary in U Bahn oder Tram zu steigen, neues "Viertel"?	Hagenauer Masterthesis: sehr detailliertes Gesamtbild der Wohnungslosigkeit in München. Unvollständig in Gesamtheit der Einrichtungen, aber auch fast unmöglich, "ganzheitlich" zu sein, weil viel informell. Was möchte ich <b>mehr</b> wissen? > kleinster Wohnungsgrundris als Äquivalent zu 39,9m2, oder eher durchschnittsrute?  Tagesablauf > "A day in a life of..."  Documentation of traces of rough sleeping. How do I deal with this information? If I make it accessible data, don't I endanger eviction?  What does apparent "invisibility" of houselessness in Munich imply? A very good support system or an exclusive attitude of government? Or both?	Diffe "Pali Unte EG v term publ
			Freischankflächen > temporäre Erweiterungen auf Straße zeigen Bedarf  Litfaßsäulen > Kommunikation  Park vs Grünanlagen, wo ich camps gesehen habe > Sichtschutz als Parameter, warum site gewählt wurde  Urban Gleaning > Location > heavily frequented places  Mode of transportation, storage, protection of	Was ist der Mehrwert den ich generiere in meinem Research in München? Ich sehe so langsam, dass es in München ein Profil der Wohnungslosigkeit gibt, welches sich nicht mit dem stereotypischen Vorurteilen deckt. Aufzeigen, der <b>Alltäglichkeit</b> der Gefahr, die Wohnung zu verlieren. urch Interviews, Recherche, Beobachtungen > es sind so viele Akteure involviert in dieser Thematik. Jede/ Jeder ist in irgendeiner Weise in Berührung mit dem Thema. Wie kann ich das aufzeigen?	dise dom 8 Bli eine Ther Blick indiv Akte aufz

Excerpt from Project Journal during Fieldwork in Munich (November 2023)

I previously mentioned the challenges I encountered with regards to colonialist top-to-bottom mindset of architectural design and the potential pitfalls of unreflective ethnographic research methods. Throughout my entire research process, I was continuously confronted with the uncomfortable feeling of analyzing the lived reality of individuals as subjects of interest. For instance, it felt wrong to take photos or videos of rough sleeping, as I felt like an intruder in public space. Consequently, I made the decision to analyze and scrutinize Munich through the eyes of those who are often subjected to scrutiny themselves. Through this approach, I hoped to gain twofold insights: firstly, an exploration of embodied research methods, as I walked the paths of the unhoused in Munich, guided by facts but susceptible to individual subjective perceptions. Secondly, I aspired to shift the focus onto *the city* that, in essence, represents a spatial negotiation of many, where housing is distributed in favor of density.

In his analysis of human motivation, psychologist Abraham Maslow developed a theoretical framework for the human hierarchy of needs. The basic human needs have been divided into five categories which must be satisfied successively, one after another. The first two levels of his pyramid of needs consist of physical characteristics (physiological and safety), upon which mental needs (love and belonging needs, esteem, and self-actualization) can subsequently build. In western urban settlement, spatial configurations have been established and enforced that tie a large part of these physical needs exclusively to the ownership of permanent housing. I would argue that human needs are not linked to spaces per se but to an action rendered possible by the protective frame of the built environment.

Could we reimagine these performances to happen outside of the conventional residential unit? It was revealed that in addition to the private interior, which is customized to meet basic human physiological needs, urban residents also make use of private exterior spaces, public interior spaces, and public exterior spaces. Each of these spaces caters to different urban and human needs. Varying spatial configurations enable this process to occur with greater awareness, while some settings imply varying levels of accessibility and permission to dwell.

Initially, my plan was to create a visual depiction of the outdoor floor plan of a houseless individual in Munich, illustrating how their daily activities are scattered across the city and highlighting the limited access they have to public spaces as opposed to a housed resident. However, it became apparent that both homeless and housed individuals subjectively appropriate accessible urban spaces, resulting in individualized maps of "their own" part of the city. These maps share similarities in terms of radius, routines, and the selection and necessity of amenities. Even as housed residents, we also have limited access to certain parts of the city due to the high cost of urban living and the need for a more comprehensible, human-scale understanding of the city.

Many insights from the research seem almost banal, such as the fact that in large cities, one does not have access to indoor spaces for leisure without having to consume something. That almost every human need has been commercialized. That living constantly outside is extremely expensive. That not every street belongs to every resident of the city. All these things are not new or surprising but shedding light on them and questioning them is essential. It was my desire not to come up with an obvious answer to a housing crisis: adding more numerical houses. I wanted to question the question. How does this condition exist in a rich city like Munich? How can we use commodification to our advantage, for the benefit of the community?

## **Act 2:**

### **A Day in a Life of..**

"The visual is central to the cultural construction of social life in contemporary Western societies" (Rose, 2020). I searched for traces of homelessness in Munich's public space through observation and documentation. The visibly precarious conditions of public dwelling imply that public space is not a place meant for all functions. Secondly, in contemporary urban life, the most essential physiological needs are allocated within a private dwelling unit. However, the locally specific situation of homelessness in Munich is as follows: There are about 650 people who are homeless, meaning they sleep on the streets. Besides that, there are 9000 people houseless, in other words without a permanent residence. And that's just the latest official data from before covid. The numbers imply two things: that homelessness in Munich is a consequence of the unavailability of affordable housing. And secondly, the condition that most of those affected have is invisible to the average citizen. So, when observing I asked myself: what and who am I looking for anyway? For this reason, as a second step, I began volunteering in two facilities that can be described as the equivalent of a living room in terms of their function. I interviewed both the employees and the people affected and initiated a survey in which I asked people to describe their daily routines.

Mein Name ist Philomena und ich drehe einen Kurzfilm zum Thema „Außen- und Innenräume in München durch die Linse der Wohnungslosigkeit“. Dazu möchte ich Sie gerne befragen, um so realitätsnah wie möglich zu berichten. Vielen Dank für Ihre Hilfe und Mitarbeit!

Können Sie Ihren typischen Tagesablauf beschreiben? (Wo schlafen Sie? Wo oder was arbeiten Sie? Wie und wo verbringen Sie Ihren Tag? An welchen Orten halten Sie sich am häufigsten auf?)

Flexiheim Süd II

(eigener Bel. Stopp m. eigener Küche + Bad)

seit d.M. bei KHIV als Verwaltungskraft 16 Std/Woche

vorher seit 05/19 h.w. auf der Straße u. Wohnung/Obdachlos

während Wohnung/Obdachloszeit war mein Tagesablauf wie folgt:  
(in Corona u. während)

08<sup>00</sup> Bekleidungsmission (Taschentücher)

ab 10<sup>00</sup> Gongeig (Internet nutzen, Zeitungen lesen, HfA schlafen)

(Gongeig hat Wohnung/Obdachlos während gesetzlicher Öffnungszeiten im Innenbereich u. Bibliothek gesehen lassen)

3 ab 12<sup>00</sup> zum Müllsorgen → verschiedene Stellen

- Arbeit ab 12<sup>00</sup> Brotbacken, Suppe, Nachspeise, Kaffee von Ort, bzw. ab Corona zum Müllsorgen

= Kloster ~~St. Anna Sch 18~~ Franziskaner St. Anna Sch 18

oder - Marienplatz Büroassistent Di-Fr. Suppe, Getränke, Obst

ab Corona HfA. Tag = Marienisther Männerkongregation

oder - Samstag: Münchner Freiheit, Kirche St. Sylvester

- Sonntag: mehrere Stellen in der Stadt von

[www.aktion-brotbacke.de](http://www.aktion-brotbacke.de)

verschiedene Tage i.d. Woche zu St. Margareten, Mutter Theresia Schwestern  
nachmittags Rosenaustraße (seit Corona).

ab 14<sup>00</sup> (Mo-Fr) ab 12<sup>00</sup> (Sa+So+Feiertag) zu Otto+Posi.

Kamte dort täglich kostenfrei duschen + Wäsche waschen. Im  
Frauenraum hilft man/frau. seine/ Ihre Ruhe. h.w. geschlafen

h.w. mein Hauptaufenthalt.

Als ich obdachlos war, schlief ich an der Isar, Später erst Frauenhaus  
u. dann ins Flexiheim (seit 05.20)

Excerpt from Survey filled in by houseless people from the day center I volunteered in  
(December 2022)

The analysis of the survey revealed that houseless people must spend a great deal of their energy, time, and financial resources to meet basic needs and access an infrastructure that most people unconsciously consider to be their right. I decided that the best way to show these unconscious privileges is through a speculative comparative analysis. Through a filmed juxtaposition of the same routines, it becomes visible how exhausting, expensive, and time-consuming life on the street is. The visibly precarious conditions of public living imply that public space is not a place meant for all functions.





In summary, it can be said that the human-centered research approach I have chosen, utilizing ethnographic research as an extremely insightful tool, allows for a better understanding of complex topics like homelessness. It is not enough to merely read about it theoretically, but with the right focus and ambition, one can grasp the underlying connections. I would like to emphasize that I did not conduct an ethnographic study to fully comprehend the lived reality of homelessness in all its facets. Rather, I approached it from its original etymological meaning: to map culture, thus not only focusing on a specific population group but also examining the interaction of multiple actors (including myself) with the built environment.

I definitely feel that this approach is not given enough space within the field of architecture. I am not suggesting that extensive fieldwork should be conducted for every construction project, but the mindset that top-down designs lead to rushed and inadequate constructions of the built environment can no longer be denied. Shifting the focus to the needs, routines, and patterns of inhabitants can contribute to addressing this issue.

### Act 3:

#### Designing a System



Excerpt from filmed sequence on site (April 2023)

I did not stop adopting an observational human-centered approach in the design because, in my opinion, research in the field of architecture is only as good as its translation into the actual built environment. I utilized the medium of filmmaking, which constantly provided new perspectives on the site, to capture its peculiarities. And even though I was no longer in Munich, since my site was the typology of the street, I did not cease to analyze the peculiarities of this unique private-public-common space even in Delft.



Understanding the infrastructure of a street in Delft (February 2023)

My conclusion from the research was that there are different types of streets in Munich, depending on whether they are primarily used for residential or commercial purposes on the ground floor. I noticed that purely residential streets, which can still be traced back to comprehensive urban planning in Munich, have the same street section as commercial streets. However, it is only the residents of these streets who feel a sense of belonging and utilize them as a point of arrival.

I noticed how disproportionate the usable space of residents is compared to cars. Munich needs to live up to its responsibility and create places for its residents, not its cars. Until the city manages to catch up with the new construction of social housing, it needs solutions that respond to the **temporal permanence** of houselessness. The planned intervention is thought of as a time buffer until these dwellings are created. This "planned guided densification" is intended to create housing, make street dwelling a socially accepted norm, and rethink empty, disproportionate streets at a human scale. As an increasing number of displaced people puts an enormous strain on cities, all urban future projections share densification as a common dominator. An investigation of alternatives for densification will not only benefit houseless people, but all inhabitants who rely on public spaces as an extension of their living spaces. I asked:

**How can we rethink future densification of the existing urban system of Munich as a tool to generate inclusive accessibility for spaces of common use?**

Thanks to regular meetings, I was able to quickly set a focus, as the initial challenge and struggle was to find a site that encompasses "everything I want to show." Here, I had to restrain myself and was thankfully reminded that I cannot create a script for the street, but

rather the intriguing aspect lies in engaging with the current situation and its contradictions.

I initially resisted designing minimal apartments in my design. I believed that individuals who have gone through traumatic experiences like rough sleeping should not be expected to live in cramped spaces. When someone has endured a terrible ordeal, it is instinctual to provide them with better conditions than the average, as both external and internal aspects need to be addressed. In the end, I decided to design minimal units despite my initial hesitation. This choice was driven by my intention to incorporate homelessness as a guiding principle while creating a human-centered design that benefits not only individuals directly impacted by homelessness but also others in need of housing solutions. I envision students, expats, former homeless individuals, and interested people participating in my "proposal for urban living" The precarity of homelessness was not perceived as a problem that I had to solve in my research and design, but rather as an opportunity to understand, explore, and project the most fundamental housing needs in the city onto a possible new housing alternative.



Shifting Scales in an iterative research-design-BT understanding (May 2023)

The design process was far from linear. Instead of following the usual approach of starting from the larger scale and moving towards the smaller scale, it was necessary to begin with the details due to the requirements of designing a system that caters to various needs at different timeframes. As mentioned earlier, my experience working in a social housing office familiarized me with the minimum standards of social housing, which I applied but also questioned and surpassed in some instances. It was interesting to observe how the extensive requirements imposed by social housing regulations in Munich significantly constrained the design process in the office, but in this case, it helped me have a benchmark and a point of comparison. At the same time, I also attempted to question the meaning of norms, average sizes, and minimum requirements in housing construction. Do we all live the same way? In an individualistic society that is

increasingly affected by isolation, where more people live alone in larger spaces, perhaps we should reconsider the spaces and minimum requirements we provide to individuals versus the collective. Furthermore, must this discourse be an either/or situation? I criticize the fact that building regulations, driven by requirement catalogs, make it nearly impossible to design outside the norm, especially in Germany, as non-state-funded implementation faces hurdles that private developers do not have to overcome. This leads to a situation where even the design process is commodified.

#### **Act 4:**

##### **Balancing Contradictions**

Using the medium of a screenplay script as an architectural representation method has revealed many interesting points. It proposes and challenges the use of written words to communicate three-dimensional routines, giving voice to conflicting perspectives and enabling contemplation of weak spots within the proposal. Particularly, the concept of different characters "at play," with diverse agendas, proves valuable in an architectural proposal. It communicates how I have endeavored to address various, sometimes contradictory, needs and requirements in the design.

Finally, the entire graduation project and the chosen design intervention serve as a reflection on how we design spaces for public, communal, and private use, considering all the degrees in between. To be specific, the project suggests meeting the need for living space by utilizing "street dwelling" quite literally. By eliminating the identified semi-private walkway for ground floor residents, the design responds by providing a green view instead of parked cars. Simultaneously, the facade of the unit facing the public pedestrian zone accommodates shared bookshelves, storage spaces, greenery, and more, adding value to the neighborhood once again. Throughout the process, there is a call to remove cars from cities, yet the master plan includes arterial roads. I have strived to find a healthy balance between realism and utopia. I found myself in a constant interplay between imagining scenarios on my site and questioning how to provide something that avoids sacrificing one person's comfort for another's discomfort. How do I define privacy? How do I ensure safety? While these questions originated from the research, they could only find answers within a built proposal, which I discovered to be one of the most fascinating aspects of the discipline. An idea is only as good as its successful integration into a functioning design.



Possible reimagination of streetscape already happens in Munich  
Image credit: Instagram Story @jessy\_die\_sarah

There have been countless changes in direction, numerous shifts in sites because, in essence, everything is my site. Feedback urging me to think in scenarios and imagine walking through the street once again reminded me that the most obvious things are right before our eyes. There is an architectural urge to complicate and academicize things. For instance, there is no typology of the street; life, routines, and the urban fabric are far too heterogeneous to fit into types, catalogs, or patterns. However, by designing a system, I had to consider much more than that.

Therefore, the design process unfolded in a manner where I initially approached the conceptualization from the perspective of the street space, subsequently transitioning to the finer scale of individual units. However, a contrasting sequence had to be adopted in terms of building technology, necessitating a careful determination of the most enduring components within the streetscape—such as walls, beams, and ceilings—and those that should be disassemblable, among other considerations. In retrospect, the design holistically encapsulates diverse temporalities and scenarios, effectively summarizing the entirety of the year-long endeavor. In each individual unit, I strive to accommodate the minimum requirements of a dwelling (honors, design), considering various scenarios and routines (research). Additionally, I plan and design with the possibility of disassemblability to enable temporal permanence from a construction standpoint (building technology).

I will attempt to make this interplay as clear as possible in both P4 and P5 by bringing back the research (script for the site) and guiding the design through different characters. Rather than providing a linear or digital presentation, I aim to delve into the story of the design, encompassing all scales and their simultaneous interrelationships. In P5, I will present various design scenarios in their respective temporalities following the system I have designed as an architectural proposal.

**Disclaimer:**  
**Bibliography of references can be found in Graduation Plan**