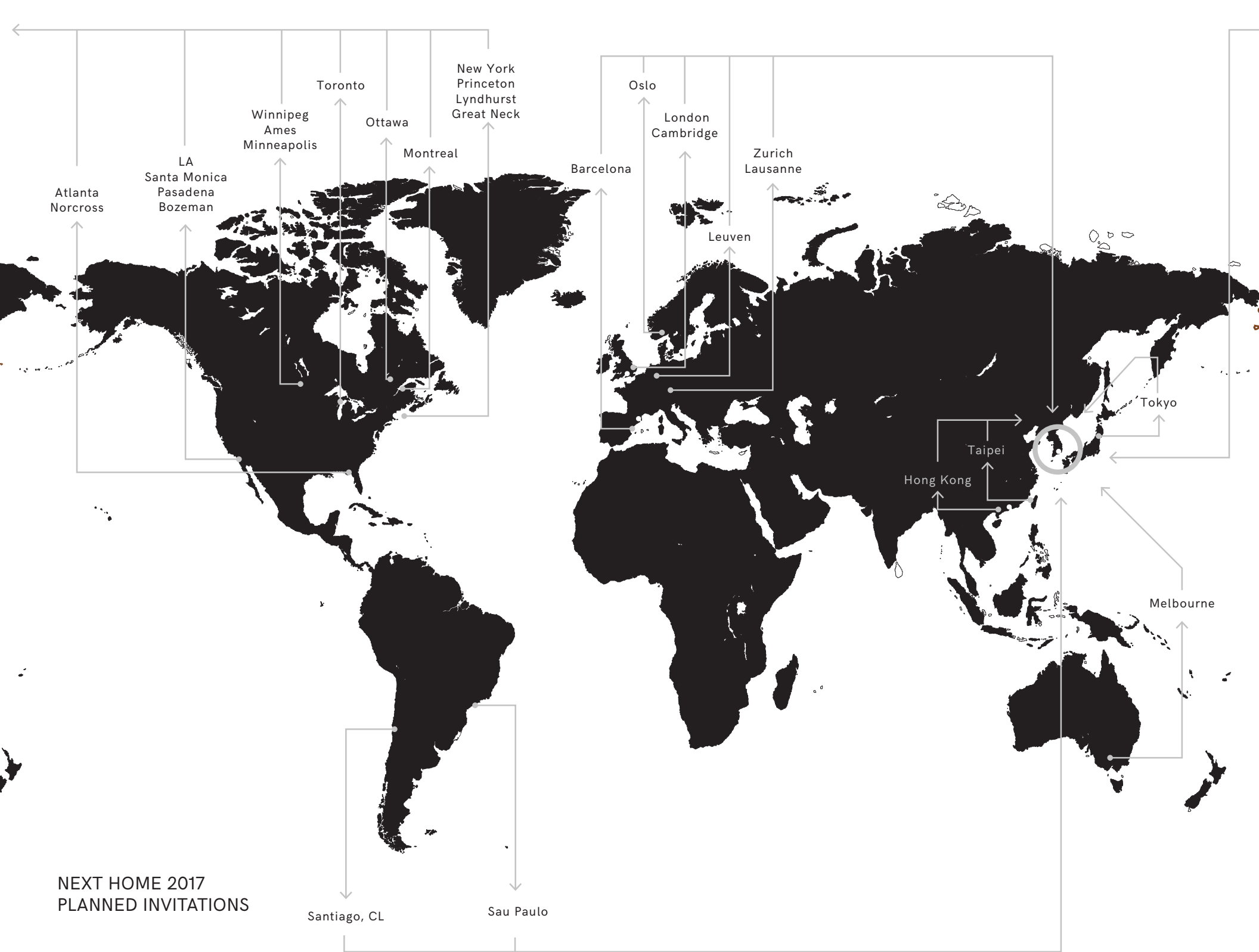


NEXT HOME

NH

서울
SEOUL 2017



NEXT HOME 2017
PLANNED INVITATIONS

Santiago, CL

Sau Paulo

NH

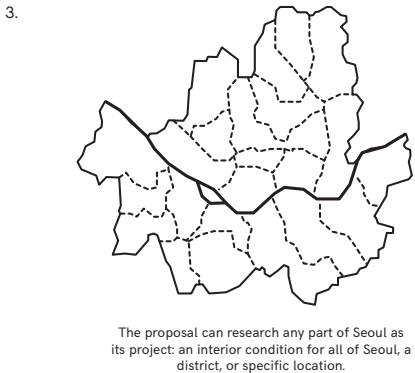
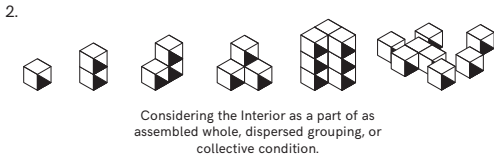
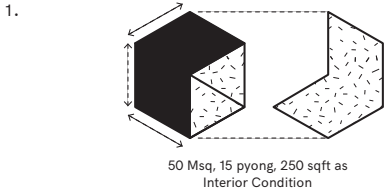
Home/Housing as a manifestation of lifestyles is a critical forum for us to gauge the way we render our living within the urban sphere. NEXT HOME examines this 'living' as an architectural assignment, beyond and before the traces of commercial and personal paraphernalia.

Living as an urban interiority, and home/housing as a node within the interiority, NEXT HOME 2017 invites architectural projections on 'living nodes' within Seoul's tomorrow. The call-to-participate will focus on dispersed or assembled forms of mass-housing and/or collective-housing, with its unit-space at approximately 50 square meters (15 pyong or 500 square feet). The invitees are asked to extend their existing and/or ongoing research/insight to generate spatial speculations that foster discussions around the lived interiors/experiences of Seoul.

Strategically, NEXT HOME will invite up to 101 participants. Each proposed project, along with its

respective research content on Seoul's now, will be published in the forthcoming NEXT HOME book. Further, a curated exhibition, as a form of a book launch, is planned in the fall of 2017 to coincide with the Seoul Biennale + UIA 2017. The exhibition will consist of 3D printed forms of selected speculations, printed graphics, and research contents along with the profiles of the authors.

Thus far, several participants from around the world have confirmed their involvement. NEXT HOME aspires to publish a variety of perspectives on Seoul depending on the respective demographic of the researcher. How might the Korean-expat read current urban living versus the Korean-native? What NEXT HOME for Seoul will the foreign researcher speculate in relation to the Seoul-based foreign designer?



SUBMISSION

PART ONE: RESEARCH

500 - 1500 Words
1-4 Images

The research content serves as a prelude or context to the design project. Each participant is free to identify a subject, condition, or setting of their choosing. The range of varying perspectives will produce a collective image of where Seoul is now, and where it is going as a whole. In general, the influence of the urban home/housing interior on lifestyle in the urban sphere, and vice versa, should guide the research.

PART TWO: PROJECT PUBLICATION

500 - 1500 Words
4 - 12 Images

The design proposal will project a NEXT HOME for Seoul in response to, or anticipation of the researched condition. As mentioned, each project will focus on the UNIT, whether dispersed or apart of assembled forms of mass-housing and/or collective-housing. Each UNIT should set a spatial target of approximately 50 square meters (15 pyong or 500 square feet).

PART THREE: PROJECT EXHIBITION

.3DS Model Ready
for 3D Print

The exhibition that will take place along with the book launch will focus on the printing of all 101 of the proposed projects. The 3D print should focus on the 15pyong UNIT rather than its contextual condition. The content received for the publication will produce the necessary graphic and textual content for the exhibition. Some of this content may be asked to be revised to enlarge or edit for exhibition purposes.

SPECIFICATIONS:

- Please submit two comprehensive files:

1 - .3DS file
1 - .STL file

- Please check your .STL file that it is ready for 3D printing with <http://www.viewstl.com> or a similar service.



Please submit the package via WeTransfer, Dropbox, Google Drive, or any similar file sharing service to km@ocdi.info.

The package should contain two folders with the following content and specifications:

1. Part one: Research

- The research manuscript should be submitted as its own pdf ready for publication with images embedded
- Along with the manuscript, please include a folder of the source text and image files seperately.
- Images may be of any file type, but atleast 150px resolution. The text file may be of any file type.
- In the source text, please provide details about the participating team, including: Office name, location, names of team members, and an approx. 250 word bio.

1. Part two: Design

- The design manuscript should be submitted as its own pdf ready for publication with images embedded
- Along with the manuscript, please include a folder of the source text and image files seperately.
- Images may be of any file type, but atleast 150px resolution. The text file may be of any file type.
- The types of drawings/images to include are upto the discretion of the participant (perspective, isometric, plan, photo, etc).

The affiliated press that will publish the NEXT HOME Book is OCDI PRESS. The publication will follow The Chicago Manual of Style (CMS), currently in its 16th edition for most editorial guidelines.

The manuscript must be written in standard (US) English. It should include references, citations, and footnotes as appropriate to the article. It should be formatted appropriately as a work of scholarship.

IMAGE PERMISSIONS

Participating teams take on the responsibility of obtaining loan permissions for any images that they wish to use which are not their own. You may need to obtain both a loan permission from an image lender (e.g., a museum or a photo bank such as Art Resource or Corbis) and a copyright permission from the rights holder for the work (e.g., an artist, artist's estate, or agent such as the Artists Rights Society). Artworks whose creator died more than 70 years ago are no longer in copyright.



REFERENCE:
PREVIOUS PUBLICATION
HOUSEUS

HOUSEUS is a catalogue of recent graduates and emerging designers from around the world which target issues of housing, living, the home, and domesticity. HOUSEUS is both a preemptive researching of the NEXT living of tomorrow, as well as a tool to generate an international network of research and speculations on tomorrow.

Projects and reviews included in HOUSEUS are from Harvard, Columbia, the AA, ETH Zurich, UCL, and Kei University to name a few; as well as practicing instructors from MOS Architects, Dogma, and Superunion.

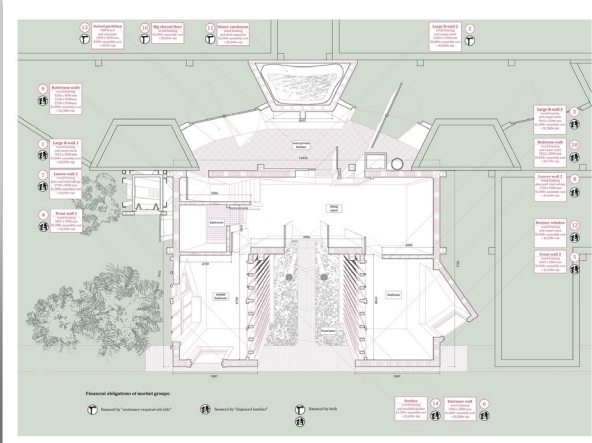


remained relatively unchallenged over the course of history; its invention emerged as a response to stabilizing, protecting and commoditizing family structures. Therefore the bathroom is rethought as a social space that can be divided through a series of panels and curtains to be open and communal or more personal. By reintroducing the bathing area as a social environment, the prototype reaches back to the historical roots of bathing as a form of solidarity. Situated on the common wall's mezzanines, they remain a homogeneous linear system with open and negotiable space, while still maintaining a level of comfortable separation. The rhythm of the wall relates to the rhythm of communal rooms by gaining more, social and loud spaces with similar communal bathing spaces. Taking advantage of the bathroom as a place of refuge and a place that can remain reflexively personal, generic rooms with lock provide personal space that can be locked without causing problems. Urbanistically, this prototype negotiates under-utilized sites in the Dogpatch by resolving the shared wall into a basic courtyard space, transforming the two spaces on either side into an inner commune and an outer workshop that establishes a programmatic relationship with the city. A blank

polycarbonate façade covers the warehouse-scale production space, and along with the common wall, conceals the domestic layer within, providing the commune with a level of autonomy and destabilizing traditional ideas of domestic aesthetics. Because the site lacks basic neighborhood amenities, the project anticipates future community needs by establishing public spaces and parks along the 3rd St. north-south public transportation corridor as a series of nodes. The prototype's outer layer shifts and expands to accommodate uses, disrupting the inherited parcel structure of the neighborhood, whereas the inner commune remains consistent to promote a flat non-hierarchy of domestic space. Like Langdon Labs, a San Francisco commune that collectively inhabits multiple, separate buildings, inter-building relationships are fostered through the outer layers' public programs and space-sharing. This layer becomes occupied by the commune's residents, or community organizations, educational institutions, and/or small businesses. This combination of working and living, delineated by a membrane of infrastructure within the shared wall, enforces the distant separation of these two activities and provides essential space for precarious



HOUSE - US Home is a Four Letter Word James Kehl Vittorio Lovato 31



costs and a recent surge of market-driven developer housing. To resist these trends, the project establishes a network of communal prototypes that revive the live-work housing model in San Francisco.

Providing an alternative to conventional new housing development in industry-heavy Dogpatch suggests the integration of living and working space. Yet, modern live-work models (such as the 'loft') have been controversial in the San Francisco area. Before their eventual demise, only 10% of all live-work housing in the city benefited actual artists. Developers exploited the loosening of jurisdictional code enforcement to cut costs and charge extra for these units, alluring customers through artificial aesthetics. These superficial live/work models fell victim to market-exploitation because of their inherent similarity to nuclear-family domestic spaces, all of which rely capitalistic understandings of private property. Therefore, to resist exploitation and the possibility of conversion to typically utilized domestic space, a new live/work communal model must begin at the source and undermine the very premise of private property as a necessity

for living together. Universally, the concept of private property has been established through the basic element of the wall, which typically leads to the exclusionary compartmentalization of domestic space and function. In the past projects such as Elemental's Quinta Monroy (2003) and Abalos + Hernandez's Housing and City (1988) have interrogated this issue through two strategies. In the former, the compression of domestic services resulted in a void unrestricted by domestic function, while in the latter, the articulation of an adjustable utility wall freed much of the dwelling to act as generic domestic space. In both cases, however, the compression of domestic services, and the resultant flexibility and openness, were deployed as a spatial lubricant for the promotion of private property and the continued commodification of the entrenched nuclear family model. In reaction, the project appropriates and magnifies this architectural element as a strategic device for the city, preventing interdependency and the radical liberation of both the individual and collective from issues of private ownership. By eliminating private property in favor of a benign act as the separation of shared between living and working



HOUSE - US Home is a Four Letter Word James Kehl Vittorio Lovato 29

