FINAL PROJECT

DRIVE-THRU APARTMENT Of HILLINGTON SQUARE

KING'S LYNN, NORFOLK, ENGLAND

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YOGYAKARTA

2011

LETTER OF VALIDATION

FINAL PROJECT

Drive-Thru Apartment of Hillington Square
King's Lynn, Norfolk, England

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Final project dissemination: January 25th, 2012

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The title of final project : Drive Thru Apartment of Hillington Square King's Lynn, Norfolk, England

The Quality of this book report : **Intermediate** **Good** **Excellent**

* Please marked

So,

Recommended **Not recommended** * Please marked

To become a reference in the next final project product

Yogyakarta, 9th February, 2012

The adviser,

Arman Yulianta., Ir., MUP

LETTER OF STATEMENT

I declare that in final project report contained another product that have been asked previously to obtain a degree at Islamic University of Indonesia. And so far as i know, another product or opinion ever written or published by others, except that in writing referred to in this product, and mentioned in the literature.

Yogyakarta, 9th February, 2012

Author,

Desy Ayu Krisna Murti

INDEX OF FIGURES

CHAPTER 1

Figure 1. Site of Pruit Igoe,4

Figure 2. Demolishing of Pruit Igoe,4

Figure 3.Aitken house block 10-13 Hillington Square.web pics of Nationwide brief,7

Figure 4.Chestnut house. web pics of ,Nationwide brief,7

CHAPTER II

Figure 5.Housing in Chapel Alerton,11

Figure 6. Another house in Chapel ,Alerton,11

Figure 7.Commercial area near Hillington Square,13

Figure 8.Cafe Shop at Hillington Square,13

Figure 9.Community gathering,13

Figure 10. Bloomsbury, London: A street of Georgian row houses linking treed city squares,15

Figure 11. Amsterdam, Holland,15

Figure 12. 4Coventry, UK: Rebuilding of the cathedral,16

Figure 13 . An Algerian city,16

Figure 14 . Edinburgh, Scotland,17

Figure 15. Los Angeles, USA,17

Figure16. Lay out of Small Office, 18

Figure 17. Different window and door options, 18

Figure 18. Model Plan A, 20

Figure 19. Model plan B, 20

Figure 20. Interior of SOHO A, 21

Figure 21. Interior of SOHO B, 21

Figure 22. Interior in modern furniture, 21

Figure 23. Interior in warm furniture, 21

Figure 24. Hillington Squre plan, 22

Figure 25.Aerial view of Hillington , Square, 23

Figure 26. Dense Area, 23

Figure 27. Parking lot in New York City, 24

Figure 28. Vehicles parked, 24

Figure 29. Flat deck layout, 25

Figure 30. Split level layout, 25

Figure 31. Parking ramp, 25

Figure 32. Park layout, 25

Figure 33.Alternative Park layout, 27

CHAPTER III

Figure 34.View Great Ouse from North,28

Figure 35.Aerial view of Great Ouse,28

Figure 36.All saint's church,29

Figure 37.The plaque Of All saint's church,29

Figure 38.The back yard Of All saint's church, 30

Figure 39. Great Ouse river,30

Figure 41. The King's Lynn Library,30

Figure 41. The King's House,31

Figure 42. the Plan of King's Lynn House,31

Figure 43. Activity in All Saint's Church, 32

Figure 44. Wedding activity in All Saint's Church, 32

Figure 45.Aerial visual of Habitat 67, 35

Figure 46.Garden of Habitat 67, 35

Figure 47 .Section of Habitat 67, 35

Figure 48. Plan of Habitat 67, 35

Figure 49 .Modeling of Mercedes-Benz Museum, 37

Figure 50 .Exhibition room, 37

Figure 51 .Facade of Museum, 38

Figure 52 .Perspective, 38

Figure 53 .On of spot for circulation, 38

CHAPTER IV

Figure 54 .Old people's Home and prison of rue de la Sant?, Paris, 39

Figure 55 .The density ,40

Figure 56 .Colby house at hillington Square, 41

Figure 57 . Maid-Rite in Springfield, Illinois, 41

Figure 57 . Hillington Square new area, 42

Figure 58 . Site plan New Hillington Square, 42

Figure 59 . Blocks of Lego, 43

Figure 60. Form of Blocks Habitat 67, 43

Figure 61 . Building Form taken from Circular shape, 44

Figure 62 . Design new unit of Hillington Square in landed house, 44

Figure 63 . Other Type still use brick material, 44

Figure 67-68 : The plan, 45

Figure 69 : Perspective tower, 46

Figure 70 : North Facade, 46

Figure 69 : Perspective tower, 46

Figure 70 : North Facade, 46

Figure71 : South Facade, 46

Figure 72: Pedestrian and Parking, 47

Figure 73: Roof garden, 47

Figure 74 : Interior type 1, 48

Figure 75 : Interior type 2, 48

Figure 76 : Interior type 3, 48

ACKNWOLEDGEMENTS

Praise Allah SWT for all the grace and guidance that has been given so I can complete the final project report entitled **Drive-Thru Apartment Of Hillington Square, King's Lynn, Norfolk, England** in order to comply one of the conditions to achieve a Bachelor of Architectural Engineering Islamic University of Indonesia.

Thanks to all who have helped and supported:

1. **Ir. Arman Yulianta.,MUP** as the adviser, and he more than the teacher but he is the master for the author and also **DR. Ing. Ilya Fadjar Maharika, MA., IAI**, chairman of the Department of Architecture, Islamic University of Indonesia as mentor companion or a adviser too .
2. **Mr. Andry Susyanto** and **Mrs. Maryati Adi Susanto** as commander, supporter for the author who gave the encouragement for anything the author need. Finally one of duties is well done.
3. **Dyah Ayu Woro Prabandari** and **Ayuna Dewi Lukitasari** as the sisters of the author they always be the inspirators when they said "I want to be like you sister".
4. **Arief Pratama Putra** who gave the strict rule when the author totally messed up and a good friend willing wherever to go.
5. The closest friends **Anandari Ayu E**, **Ariessa Khalista P** and **Artanti Kusuma** A who have helped with all the skills and confidence even in severe conditions.
6. **Aprodita Emma yetti** as the mate in final project who always give the support when all become mess, **Wiryadi Sabdatama** and also **Gayuh Winisudaningtyas** even they never together at all there is always like match chain.
7. All people in Architecture 07 and all staffs in department of Architecture UII who helped in anyconditions.

Finally, may Allah repay to the parties who helped the author in completing this thesis and make this final report as a useful reference for others. Amien.

Yogyakarta 9th February 2012

Author

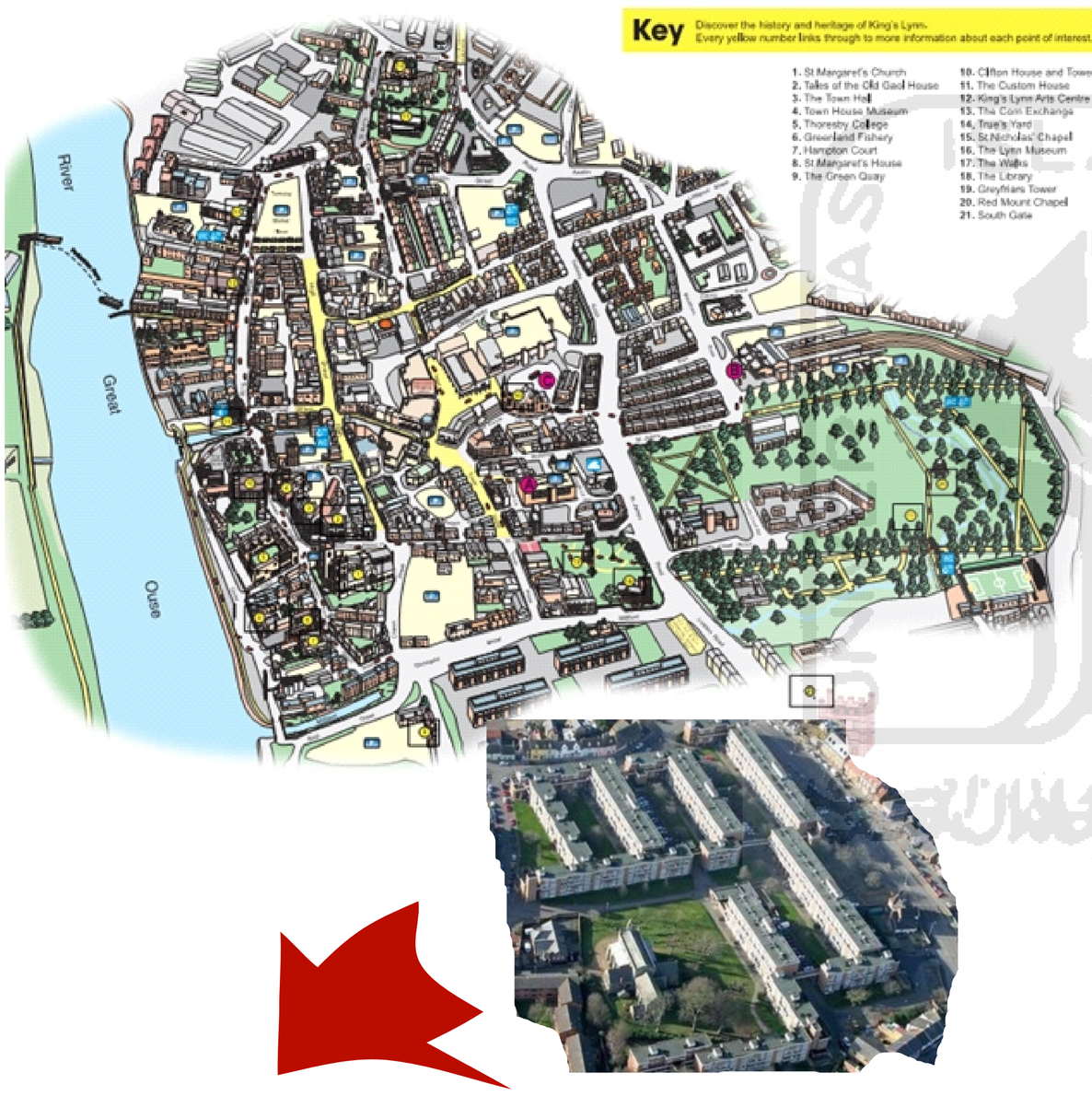


Desy Ayu Krisna Murti



DRIVE THRU APARTMENT Hillington Square

King's Lynn, Norfolk,England





SUMMARY

Communities exist in various parts of the world, especially in the UK who live clustered in a complex or a residential block in one role as "actor" in their neighborhood. However, communities should be able to give life in the neighborhood they live with daily activities only a few are trying to emerge. It was most likely due to the physical environment or facilities are all around them are less accommodate their activities. Many cases show that the fact of their homes have a very important role to form activity and character of its inhabitants as well as the characters they interact with other residents.

PROBLEM SEEKING

How to design a public space to accommodate the existing community in the district of King's Lynn existing conditions without damaging the surrounding environment.

FRAMEWORK THINKING

BACKGROUND
1.Lack of communal areas in Hillington Square.
2.Public spaces are neglect to achieve a sustainable lifestyle.
3.Unconditional environment in Hillington square for community interaction.
4.Integration between cultures and global issues in the planning of public spaces and facilities by implementing the principles of sustainable architecture

GENERAL ISSUE
How to design a public space to accommodate new workers at Hillington Square in the density of district of King's Lynn.

SPECIFIC ISSUES

1.How to integrate the custom in the community and culture the into the concept of space.
2. Find the strategies for redesigning existing spaces in imaginative without losing sight.
3. How to solve spatial problems that become obstacles to parking lot with good control.

REVIEW

1. Review on Sustainable Housing.
2. Reviews residential communities in Hillington Square, King's Lynn.
3. Reviews about public space in urban context.
4. Review of Small Office Home Office.
5. Review of parking circulation.
6. Location review.

ANALYSIS
1.Analysis of site.
2.Analysis of character Hillington Square's residents.
3.Analysis of integrated housing.
4.Circulation Analysis.

PLANNING AND DESIGN CONCEPT
Housing improvement with drive thru parking.

DESIGN TRANSFORMATION
Transformation from parking circulation as drive thru house.

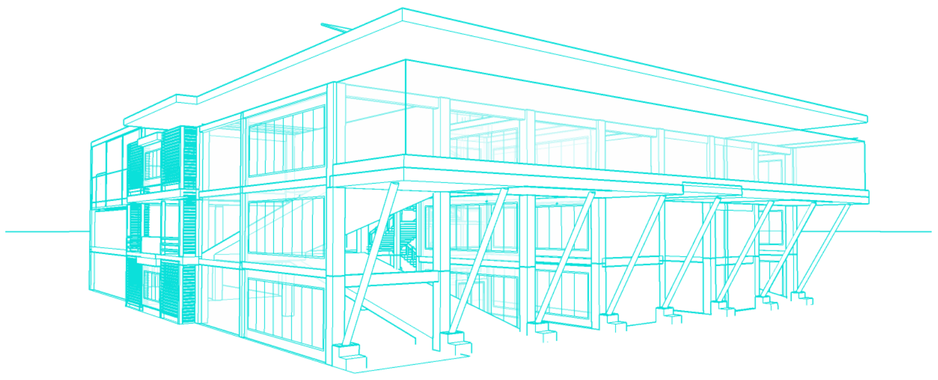
BUILDING DESIGN
In model

CONCEPT

Problem solving for these cases mainly for 3 aspects BUILDING SPACES, PUBLIC SPACES, ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION.
1. BUILDING SPACES, consolidation for spaces is the solution for problem spaces between outdoor spaces and indoor spaces in Hillington square's blocks.Main function of this room as facilitator room between residents in their own block and out block.
2. PUBLIC SPACES, the area for meet and greet or another activity in outdoor.
3.ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION,existing condition in Hillington Square is lack and need to conserve early like water and verdant area.

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REFERENCE

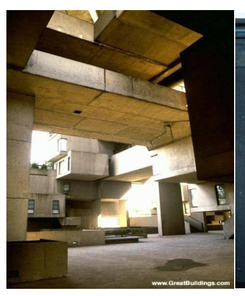


Expo 67, one of the world's largest universal expositions was held in Montreal. Within the movement of liberalization and opening to the world characterizing this period, the exposition was entitled “Man and his World” as the title of Antoine de Saint-Exupéry's masterpeace. Housing was one of the main themes of Expo 67.

Habitat 67 then became a thematic pavilion invaded by thousands of admiring visitors that came from all around the world, on top of being the temporary residence of many dignitaries passing by Montreal. Habitat 67 was an event in itself at the time. It still is today.

This housing complex became not only the “place where to be” for some 148 singles, couples and families which have made it their main residence, but as well a real community of which the style and the quality of life are envied throughout Canada.



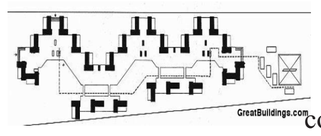


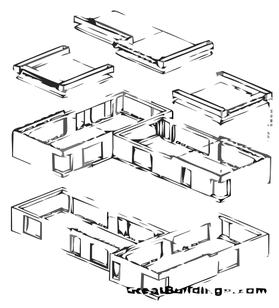


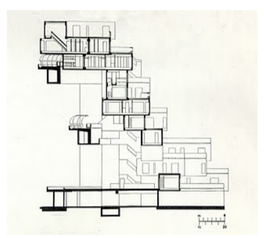
HABITAT 67,MONTREAL



CASE STUDY



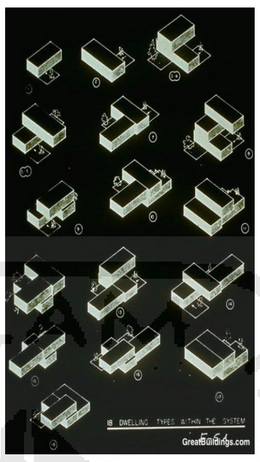




Small office/home office, or SOHO, refers to the category of business or cottage industry which involves from 1 to 10 workers. SOHO can also stand for single office/home office.

Before the 19th century, and the spread of the industrial revolution around the globe, nearly all offices were small offices and/or home offices, with only a few exceptions. Most businesses were small, and the paperwork that accompanied them was limited. The industrial revolution aggregated workers in factories, to mass produce goods. For the most part the so-called "white collar" counterpart—office work— was aggregated as well in large buildings, usually in cities or densely populated suburban areas.

Every house have their own office for residents, new workers have modern lifestyle with their works at home. In order to they could done their job earlier on every move. That is the main purpose for small office in their house, while do another activity they work. Many times ago in modern country house many functions, just in case do the work at home, sell some food. America, Canada and most countries in Europe applied that concept. Actually in development country it had been there but still traditional without planning, without design.



SOHO
Small Office Home Office





Source:

MERCEDES BENZ MUSEUM, STUTGART





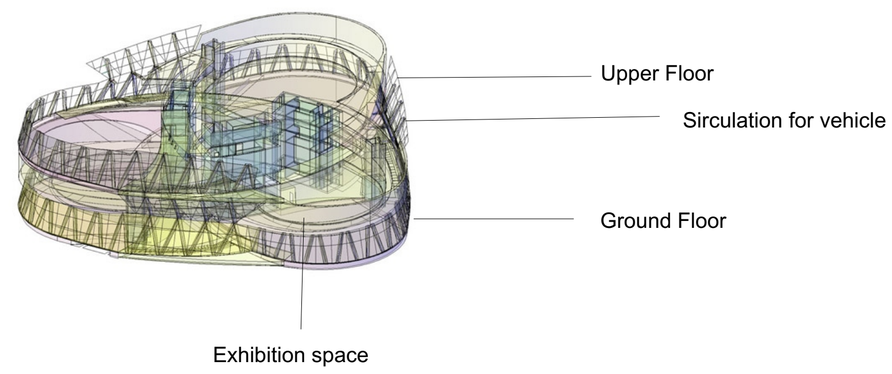
A Mercedes rules the road with its power. The Mercedes-Benz Museum in Germany emulates the power and amplifies the innovation. When traveling in the Stuttgart area, spend the day at the shrine to design.Stuttgart is Germany’s transportation capital, hosting the headquarters of Daimler, Porsche, and Maybach.

The building's height and "double helix" interior were designed to maximise space, providing 16,500 square metres (178,000 sq ft) of exhibition space on a footprint of just 4,800 square metres (52,000 sq ft). The museum contains more than 160 vehicles, some dating back to the very earliest days of the motor engine. The vehicles are maintained by the Mercedes-Benz Classic Center of Fellbach.

This building take cloverleaf concept using three overlapping circles with the center removed to form a triangular atrium.



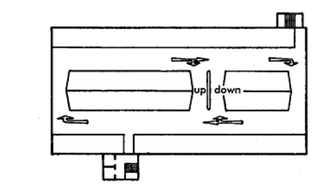




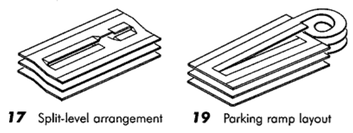
SIRCULATION STUDY

In England parking has a requirement for it self , In this case can be seen how the parking lot design. Circulation Design:

- Keep it simple. What looks like a clever solution could be a nightmare for the user.
- Minimise the workload on the driver and avoid confusion as to where to go and what to do.This is solved partly by signs but mainly by good design.
- Cover as many stalls as possible on the entry route.
- Pass as few stalls as possible on the way out.
- Separate inward traffic from outward traffic if possible, without causing additional complications.
- Circulate to the right if possible so that the driver is on the inside of the turn.

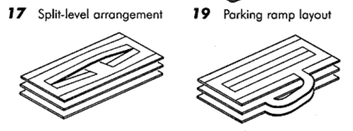


16 Typical multi-storey car-park arrangement



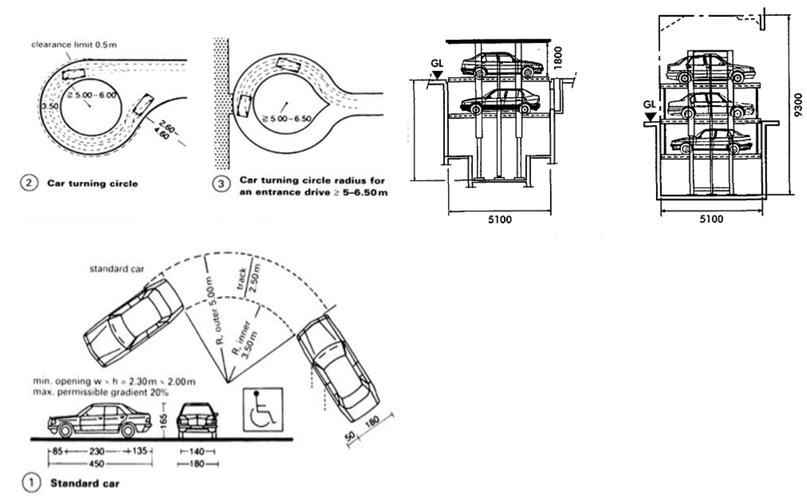
17 Split-level arrangement

19 Parking ramp layout

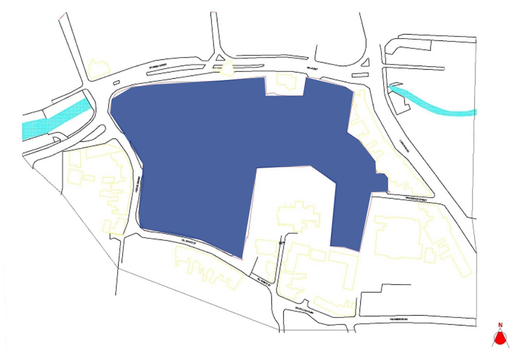


18 Warped-slab layout

20 Flat-slab layout



ZONING AREA



RESIDENTIAL AREA, HILLINGTON SQUARE.



Hillington Square consists of 13 blocks covering an area of 8700m2 and is inhabited by about 180 families .Accommodate some of the areas into industrial areas, shopping areas, the area of education and religious heritage

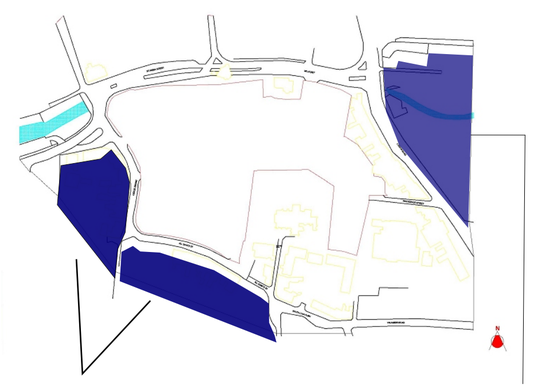


COMMERCIAL AREA

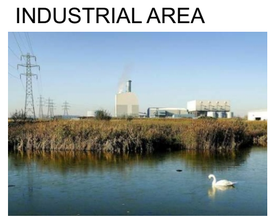


34/35 High Street comprises a modern purpose built shop on ground and 2 upper floors. It occupies a prominent corner position, fronting High Street with a long return frontage to New Conduit Street. Both Streets being pedestrianised.

SITUATION
King's Lynn is a historic market town with its medieval port. There is a main line railway connection to London Kings Cross. There is a wide range of shops and recreational facilities.
GROUND FLOOR: ZONE A
20' 0" (6.10m) 32.5 sq m (350 sq ft)
GROUND FLOOR: ZONE B
20' 0" (6.10m) 39.3 sq m (423 sq ft)
GROUND FLOOR: ZONE C
30.2 sq m (325 sq ft)



INDUSTRIAL AREA



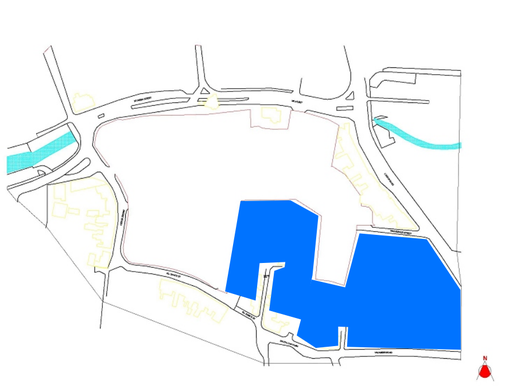
Waste company Cory Wheelbrator wants to build a rubbish burner, known as an Energy from Waste (EfW) facility, the Saddlebow industrial area, south of King's Lynn.

EDUCATION AREA



Hillington Square has many facilities around. From kindergarten, Junior, Senior and University. There are King's Lynn has three secondary schools; King Edward VII School, the King's Lynn Academy, and Springwood High School. The former is known, academically, for its physical education department.

The town contains one further education college, the College of West Anglia. It was founded in 1894.



HERITAGE AND RELIGIOUS AREA



There is a small museum of the former life of the North End fishermen at True's Yard. It includes cottages and a former smokehouse.and the All Saints church sothern of Hillington Square.

Greenland Fisheries now the HQ of the Conservative Party in Kings Lynn, used to be associated with the whaling industry and in its time has also been a public House situated in All Saints Street just of the Mill Fleet it reflects the riverside Architecture of Yesteryears



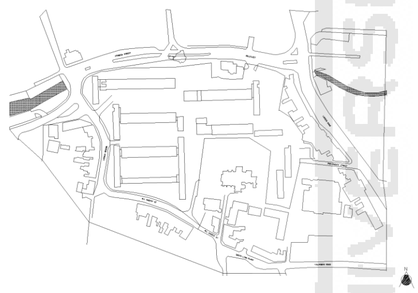


ANALYSIS

Site Analysis

Site is located on the banks of the river Great Ouse has alot of potential, among others, an interesting view, strategic location and close to public facilities in King's Lynn.This town is located about 97 miles (156 km) north of London and 44 miles (71 km) west of Norwich.Weather conditions at Hillington quare is generally the same as the weather in the area ofKing'sLynn, Cambridge and Norfolk. Bridge Street, this faces Hillington Square and is a very small stretch of houses of particularly attractive aspect.On the bend where it meets All Saints St is the Quaker Meeting House.

Hillington square become supplier for living choose in the center of area near King's Lynn.



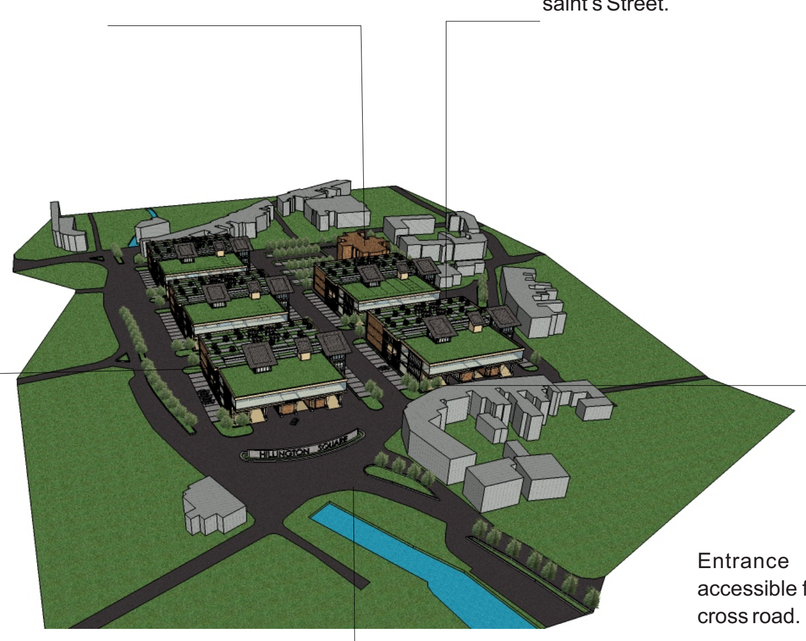
Analysis of Character Hillington's Square Residents

Residents in Hillington has held various activities on a weekly or monthly routine. All citizens have a share of each in every activity. The categories of residents who are in HillingtonSquareinclude:
1. Elderly, some of which lived from the first block was established.
2. Middle-aged, workers are either descendants of the owner of the block as well as newcomers.
3. Teenagers, who lived in the block and was educated at King's Lynn.
4.Kids, who was still in elementary school.

From those classificationBeingmore specificinto 2 groups, they are new workers and old workers. Toensurethe market conditionsthenselectedone segment ofthenewworkers So thatthedesign willaccommodatehow thenewlivingconditions ofworkershome.

Potential heritage area for attracting activity outsite Hillington Square.near All saints church.

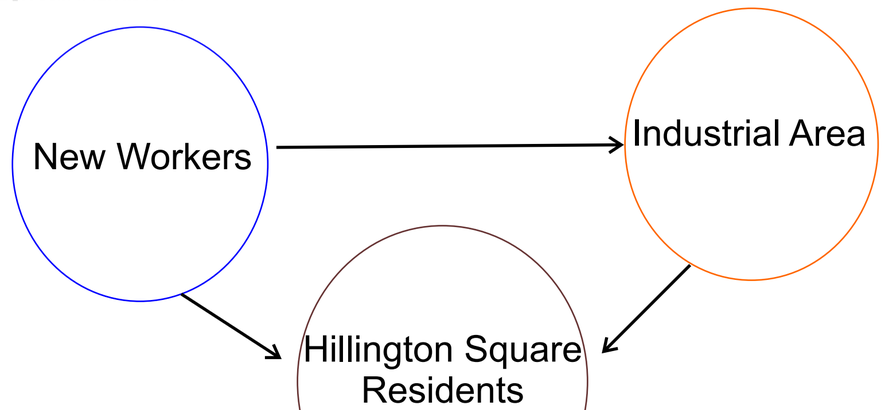
Exit from Hillington Square to All saint's Street.



Entrance from Bridge street accessible from everywhere. wide cross road.

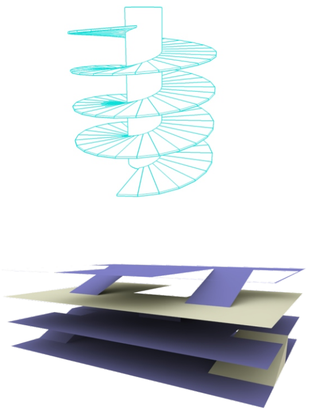
Residents area for designing new block. Accessible for vehicle.

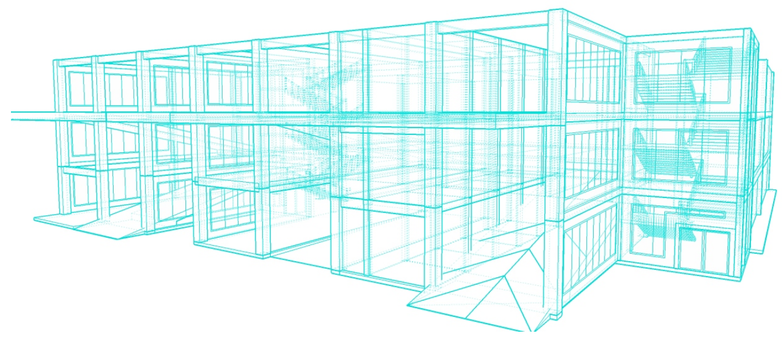
Entrance from Bridge street accessible from everywhere. wide cross road.



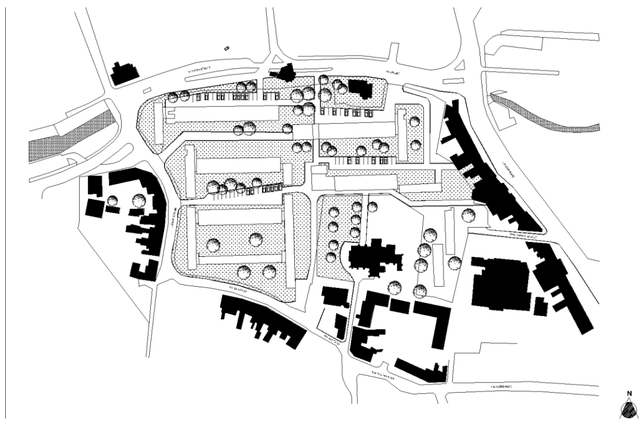
Sirculation Analysis

Circulation use the parking tower concept. For the every tower designed **split level layer** with two path for vehicle. It selected for accesible in every level.



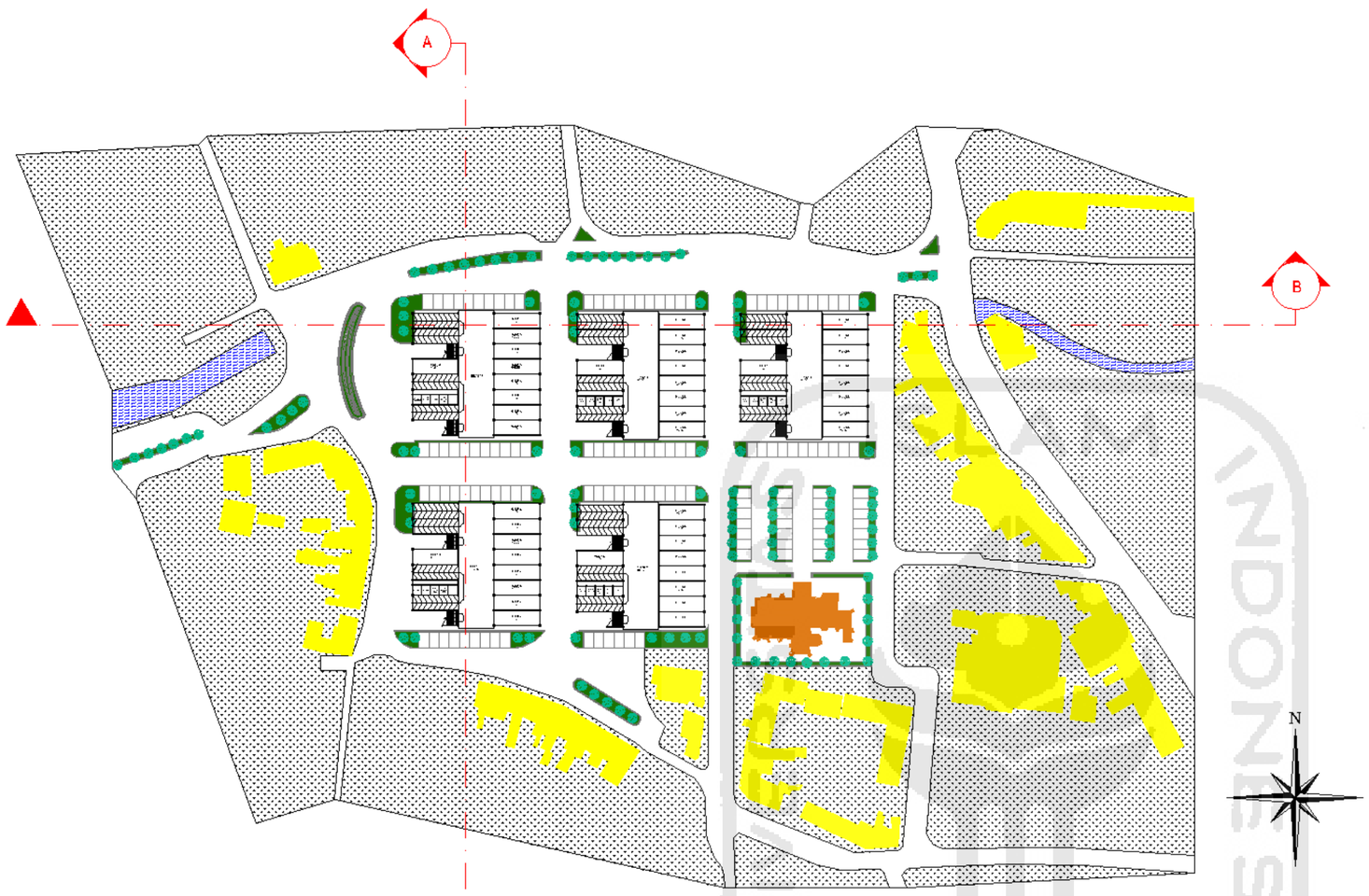


DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

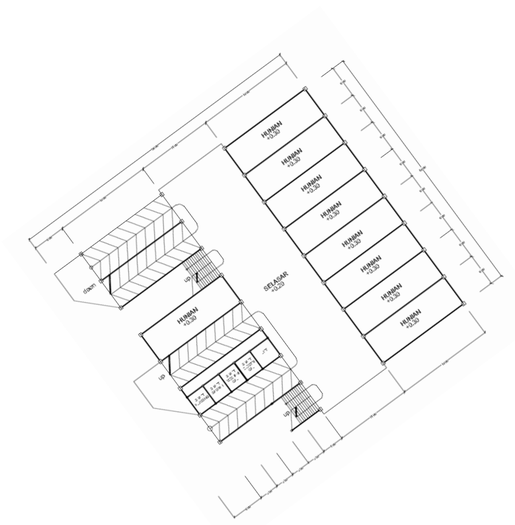


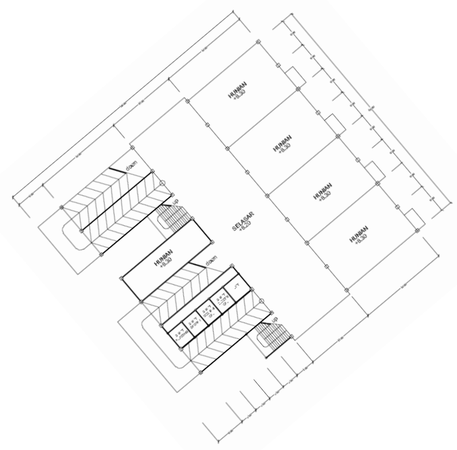


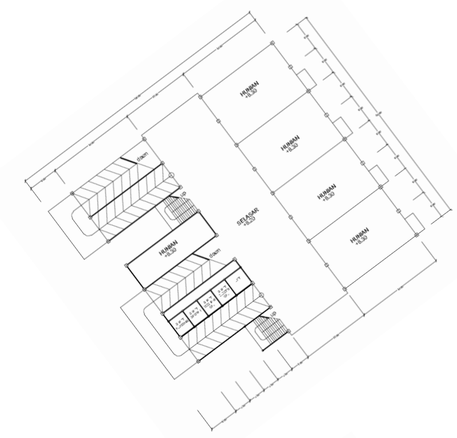
FIRST CONCEPT

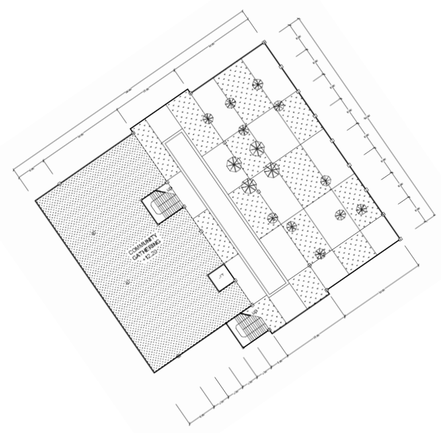


F I N A L CONCEPT

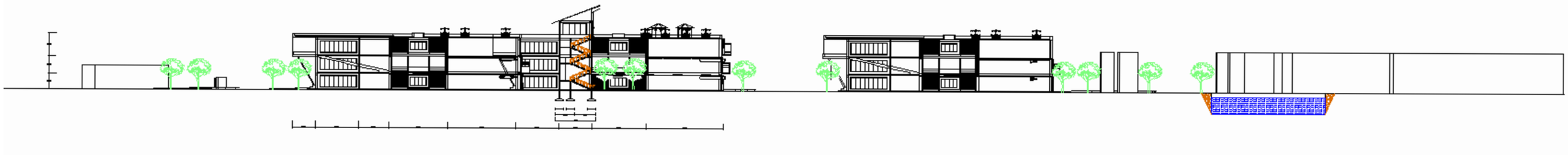


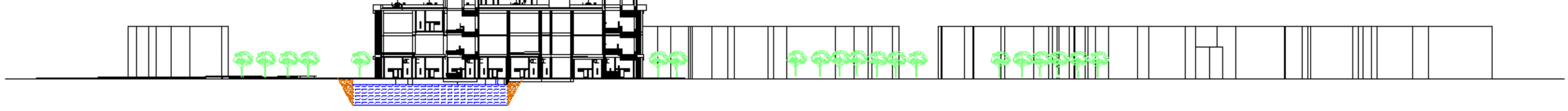






PLAN AND SECTION



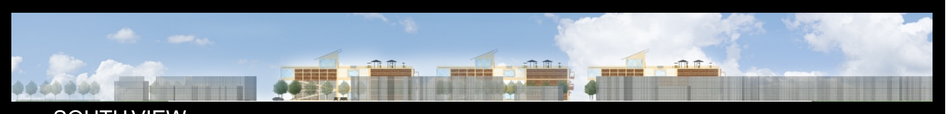


3D DESIGN


WEST VIEW

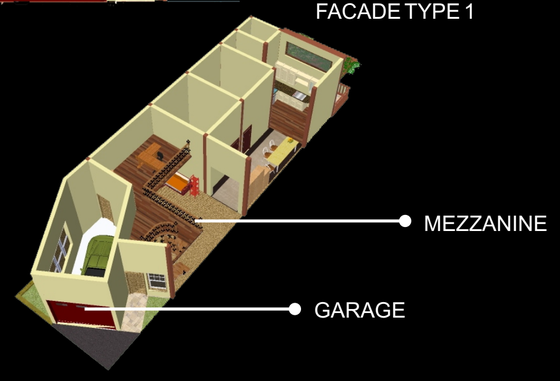

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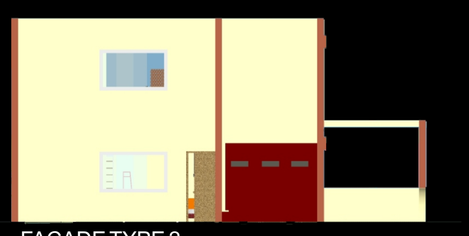

NORTH VIEW


SOUTH VIEW

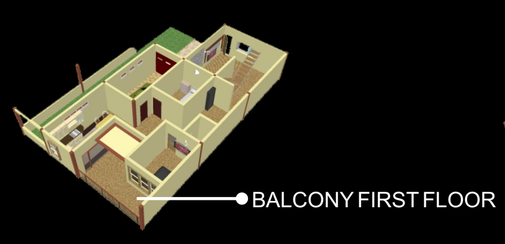

FACADE TYPE 1


FACADE TYPE 1




FACADE TYPE 2


FACADE TYPE 2

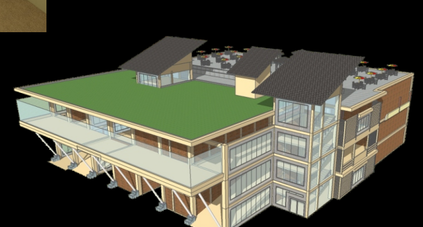



SECOND FLOOR

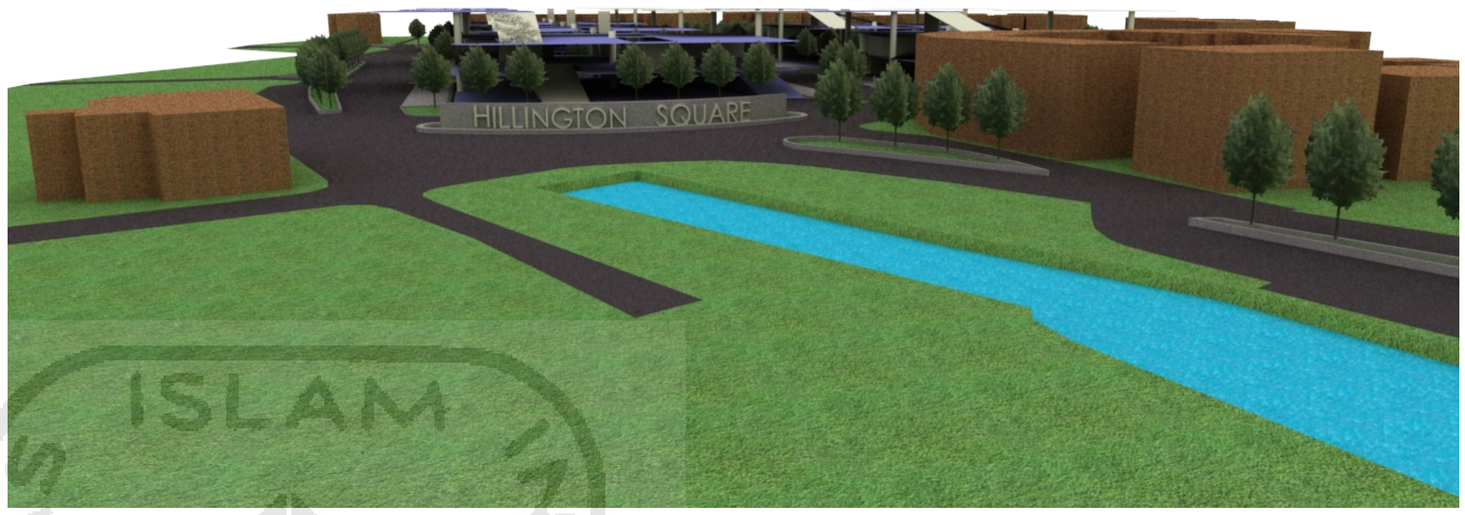




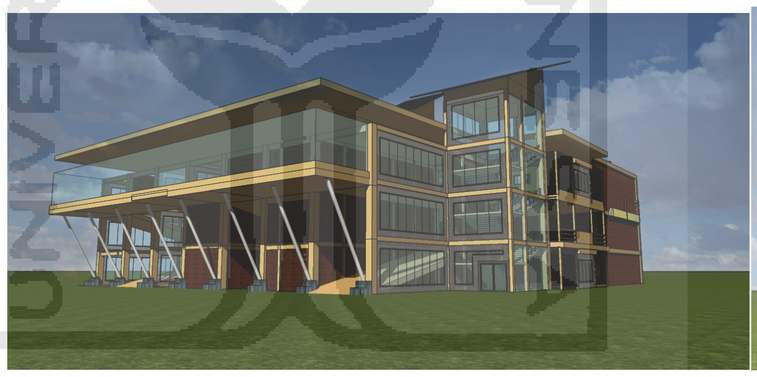

INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR







3D DESIGN



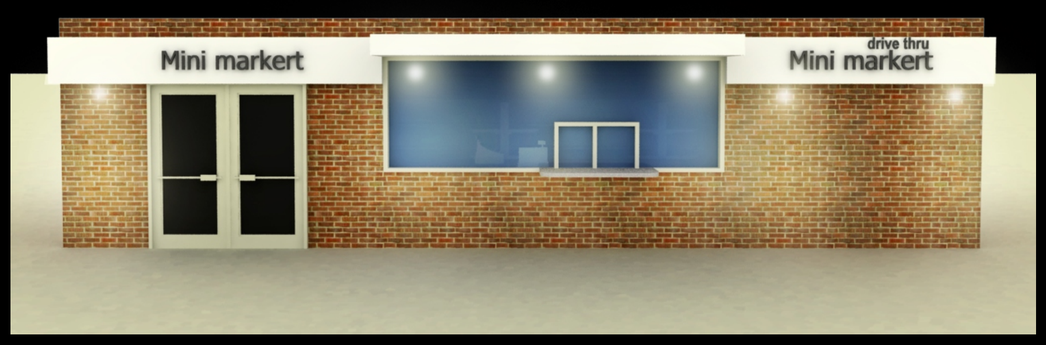




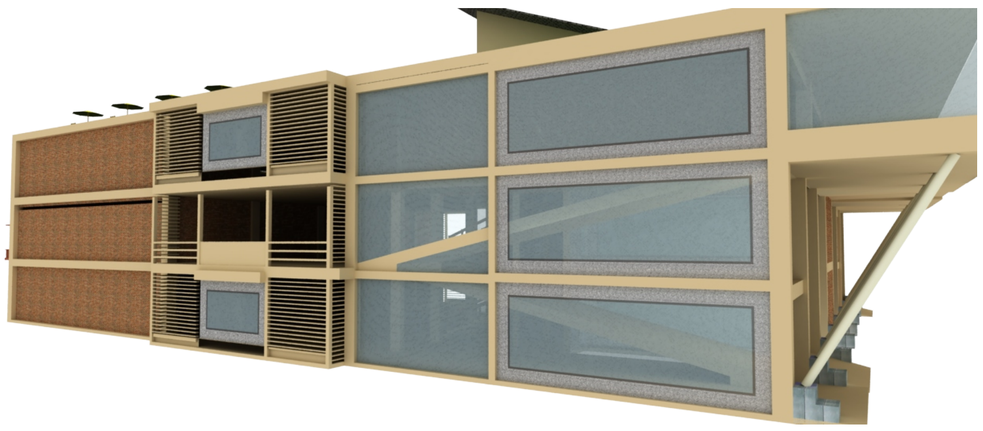


PLAN

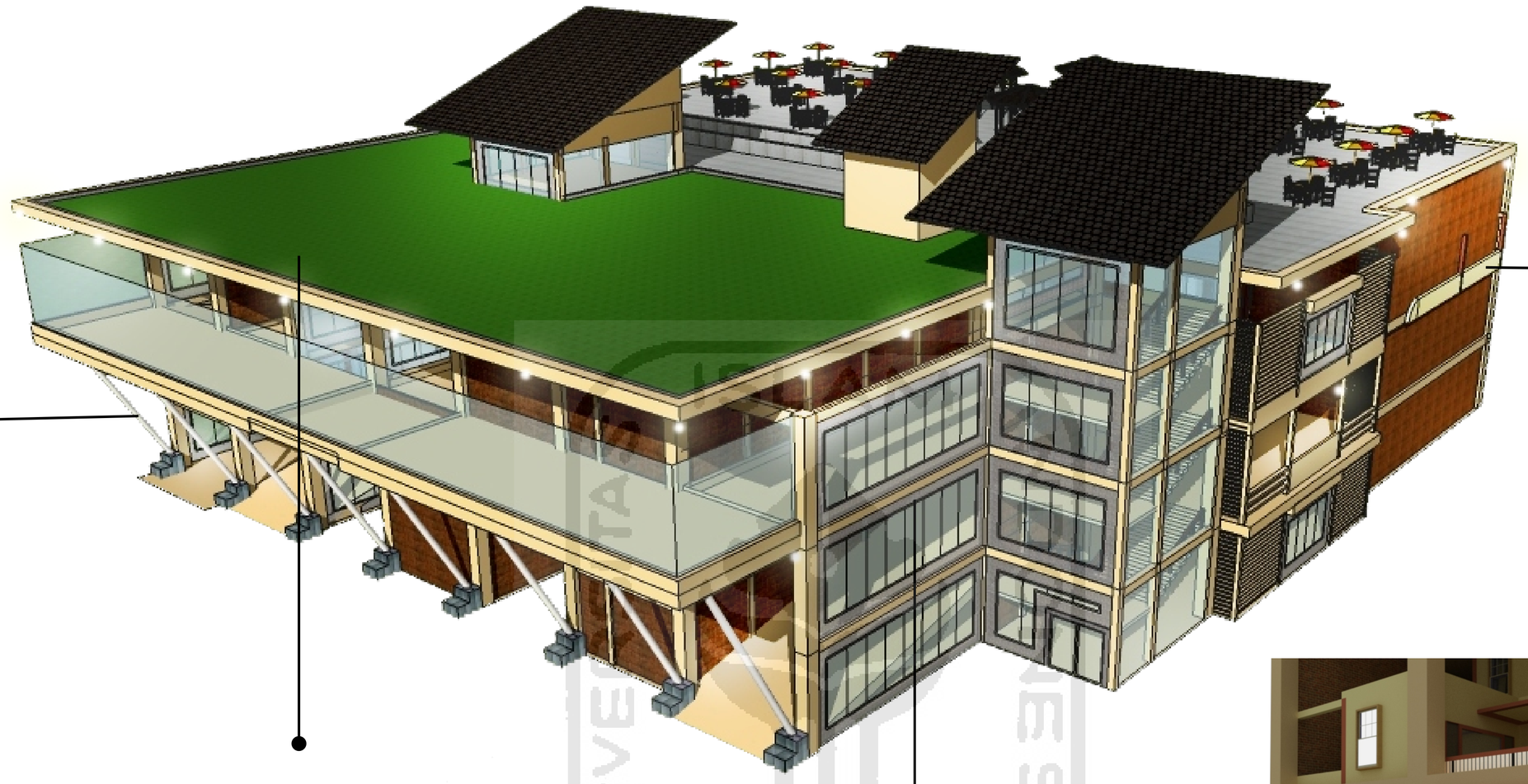




3D DESIGN

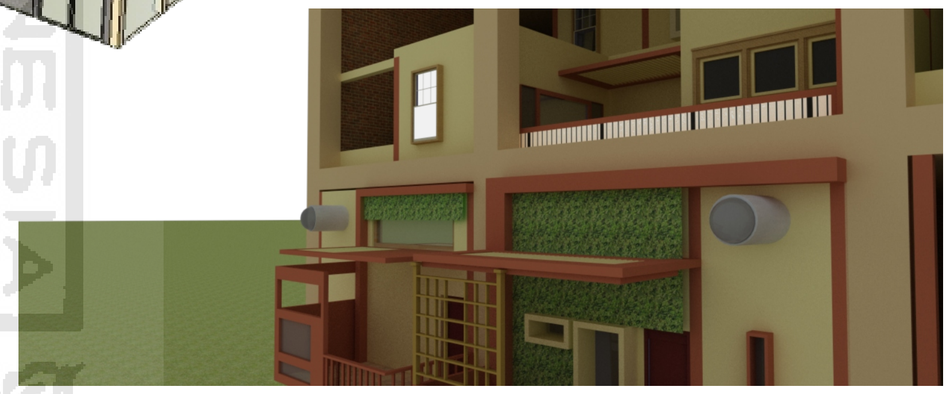


Side tower from north similar with south side, the different is use the wind cathcer like blind and void for air circulation.

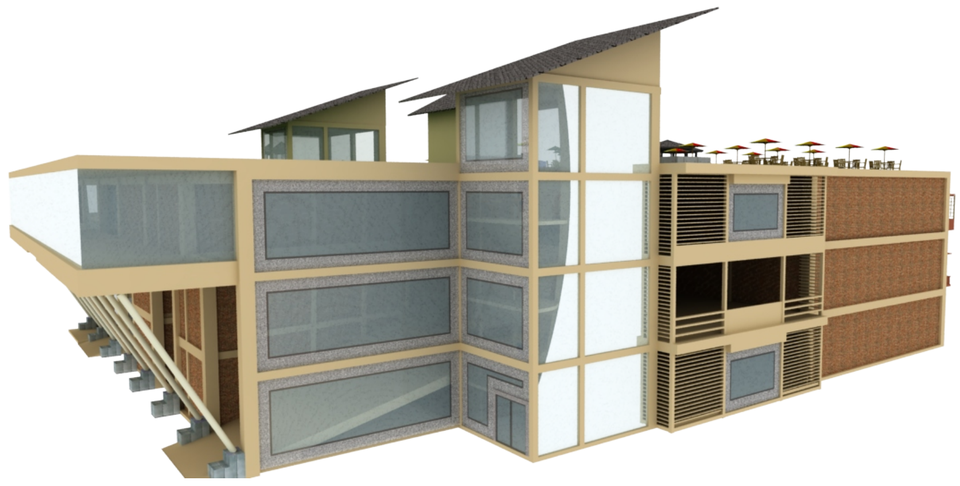




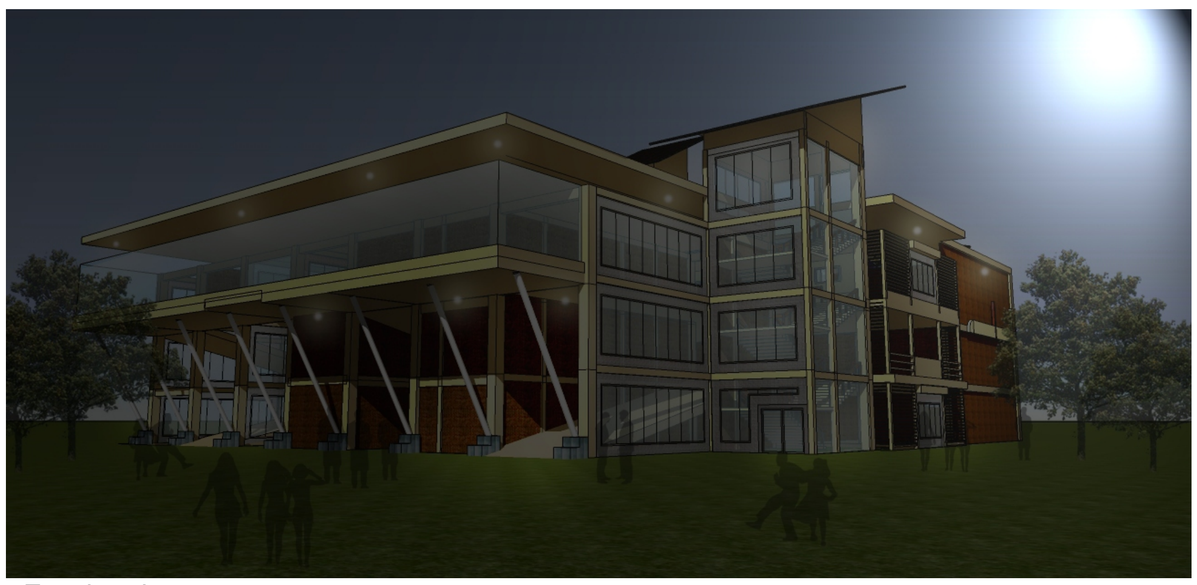
Roof garden in top floor of each tower made with umbrella garden. Four Gazebos in each tower. These space as transformation from gathering space from old design. Top floor has good view.



Light Pipe for day lighting in room. Made from metal and glass reflector. It save light in summer day and winter.



Side building made with anti-noise glass it reduce sound from cars. Inlet for day light in circulation area.Emergency stairs in this side also use anti-noise wall.



Evening view

COVER i
CONTENTS ii
CERTIFICATION LETTER..... iii
LETTER OF STATEMENT..... iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS..... v
INDEX OF FIGURES..... vii
ABSTRACTION..... x

Contents

CHAPTER 1 3
PREFACE 3
1.1 Title of Final Project 3
1.2 Background 3
1.3 Problem Seeking 5
1.4 Purpose And Objectives 6
1.4.1 Objectives 6
1.4.2 Target .....
1. 5 Project Specifications
1.6 Scope Of Discussion 8
CHAPTER II 10
REVIEW 10
2.1 Reviews on Sustainable Housing 10
2. 2 Review at Hillington Square Community 12
2.3 Review of Public Space in Urban Context 15
2.4 Review of Small Office Home Office 18
2.5 Review Of Site 22
2.6 Review of Parking Circulation 24
..... 26

CHAPTER III 28
ANALYSIS 28
3.1 Site Analysis 28
3.2 Analysis of Character Hillington's Square Residents 32
3.3 Analysis of Integrated Housing 34
3.3 Circulation Analysis 36
CHAPTER IV 39
4.1 Concept and Design 39
4.2 Concept of Building Form 43
4.3 Layout of The Building 45
CHAPTER V 46
5.1 Transformation Design 46
CHAPTER VI 48
6.1 Evaluation 49
6.2 Conclusion 49
BIBLIOGRAPHY 50
ATTACHMENT 52

CHAPTER 1

PREFACE

1.1 Title of Final Project

Drive-thru apartment of Hillington Square, King's Lynn, Norfolk, England.

Definition of Title

Nationwide according to Encarta Dictionaries dictionary series 2009, which translates as berikut.applying to or happening in or found in parts of the nation. The word can be interpreted with national coverage or national territory.

Sustainable Housing itself is defined as exploiting natural resources without destroying the ecological balance of the area. In architecture it means a house that designed with attention to the environmental conditions in balance with nature in the surrounding land. Green Building Handbook, written by Tom Woolley, Sam Kimmins, Paul Harrison and Rob Harrison indicated that the category of sustainable housing is part of a green building under construction, use or treatment is not as extreme damage condition neighborhood.

Community regeneration significantly reshape or re-create communities which already existed, namely a set of people or groups who live in an area defined.A community that is in an area of more active, more alive again.

A drive-through, or drive-thru, is a type of service provided by a business that allows customers to purchase products without leaving their cars. The format was first pioneered in the United States in the 1930s.[1]

1.2 Background

Communities that exist in various parts of the world, especially in the UK who live clustered in a complex or in one housing block serves as "actors" in their neighborhood. However, communities should be able to give life in the environment they live with daily activities only a few are trying to emerge. It was most likely due to

[1] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drive-through

physical or environmental conditions contained facilities around them lack accommodate for their activities. Many cases show that the fact in their homes have a very important role to form a pattern of activity and character of its inhabitants as well as the characters they interact with other residents. In world architectural history which states that the dwelling house or a housing for the community means so much to the formation of the character of a community that is Pruit-Igoe, designed by Yamasaki & Leinweber at St. Louis, Missouri, United States. Charles Jencks stated that the construction of Prui-Igoe was the death of modern architecture, he says:

> "Modern Architecture died in St. Louis, Missouri on July 15,1972 at 3.32 pm (or there abouts) when the infamous Pruitt Igoe scheme, or rather several of its slab blocks, were given the final coup de grâce by dynamite." [2]

Pruit-Igoe was built in 1950 and demolished in 1975 because Igoe apartment into a slum environment and vulnerable to crime. Gaps that arise in an apartment environment that ultimately cause a negative response to emerging crime committed by Pruit-Igoe residents themselves. Therefore the role of architects in designing a place to live is very important. Challenged architects to design with attention to how the residential character of the prospective occupants. So that cases like the Pruit-Igoe does not happen again.



Figure **1**. Site of Pruit Igoe



Figure 2. Demolishing of Pruit Igoe

Source **1-2 :** Picture from brief competition Of Pruit Igoe Design competition 2011.

[2] Taken From brief competition of Pruit Igoe Design competititon 2011

The concept of Function

Sustainable housing is a decent place to live for the community and provide a balance with the environment where it is was built. The response to the environment and uphold local genius where the local potential can be put to good use. Many houses are mushrooming here and there without regard to existing environmental conditions as well as people who live outside of the housing.

The integration between the communities living in a residential environment is needed, so the design process that takes into account the activity patterns of residents will work fine. The integration will be realized through re-design some of the physical facilities are located in public areas. It is a vision of the regeneration of communities that were previously "poor" because of the lack of land management activities in the neighborhood itself.

Housing King's Lynn that is industrial area in Norfolk, England is creating a community that exists, but the communities who live there have not been able to run up his role as part of the block. With his redesigned several blocks by using a prototype communities then there will really turn on the environment there. Today's global era requires a variety of technological sophistication and ease of access without compromising the ethics of the habits and culture are growing in urban areas. This is a reference to design a space in urban areas are synonymous with technological sophistication

1.3 Problem Seeking

General Issues

How to design a public space to accommodate the existing community (new workers) in the district of King's Lynn without damaging the existing conditions.

Specific Issue : how to accommodate the industrial workers of the old and new in its application to the design.

1.4 Purpose And Objectives

1.4.1 Objectives

Community regeneration can be a guideline or a kind of guide to be a concern for the citizens of King's Lynn when forming a block occupancy and without neglecting the comfort and harmony with the environment of space. So what is a constraint so far in the interaction between individuals or with other communities can be resolved through a spatial context.

1.4.2 Target

• The space is designed a prototype for a couple of blocks will be the reference for the citizens of King's Lynn in designing a space qualified.
• Provide a positive impact on communities with the establishment of cohesion between identity and culture are heterogeneous.
• Able to solve global problems of environmental sustainability issues in the modern era.

1. 5 Project Specifications

1. Project Title: Solace Atmosphere of the Nationwide Sustainable Housing, Community Regeneration
2. Location: Hillington Square, King's Lynn, Norfolk, England

3. User:

a. Residents Hillington Square, a resident who lived on the block Hillington Square with its status as the owner of a home. Residents who move regularly in the area.

b. Manager Hillington Square, several employees and temporary workers who live in the area.
c. Visitors to the Hillington Square, visitors who come with specific interests and do not settle in a long time.
4. Building function

a. Residential, where daily activities communally or individually. The house consists of various blocks are inhabited by some families this will be a key area for regeneration.

b. Public space as the space to gather residents Hillington Square. Pages that are in some of the existing blocks as shown below will be recycled into a more open space for each block.

c. Public amenities as complementary elements in each block of both the outdoor and indoor. All facilities are used as pedestrian, lawn chairs, bicycle parking, trash, information boards, lockers and other facilities that can be used together.

d. Parking area used by visitors in the area of King's Lynn or any occupant Hillington Square. Parking is a separate masalh this will be a space to interact between Hillington Square residents and visitors who come in around the area.



Figure 3.Aitken house block 10-13 Hillington Square.web pics of Nationwide brief.



Figure 4.Chestnut house. web pics of Nationwide brief.

Source **3-4 :** Web picture from www.nationwide-riba.co.uk

1.6 Scope Of Discussion

The discussion is divided into two parts:

a. A discussion of the architectural and physical condition of the existing facility at Hillington Square. Discussion of the environmental conditions existing in the area.

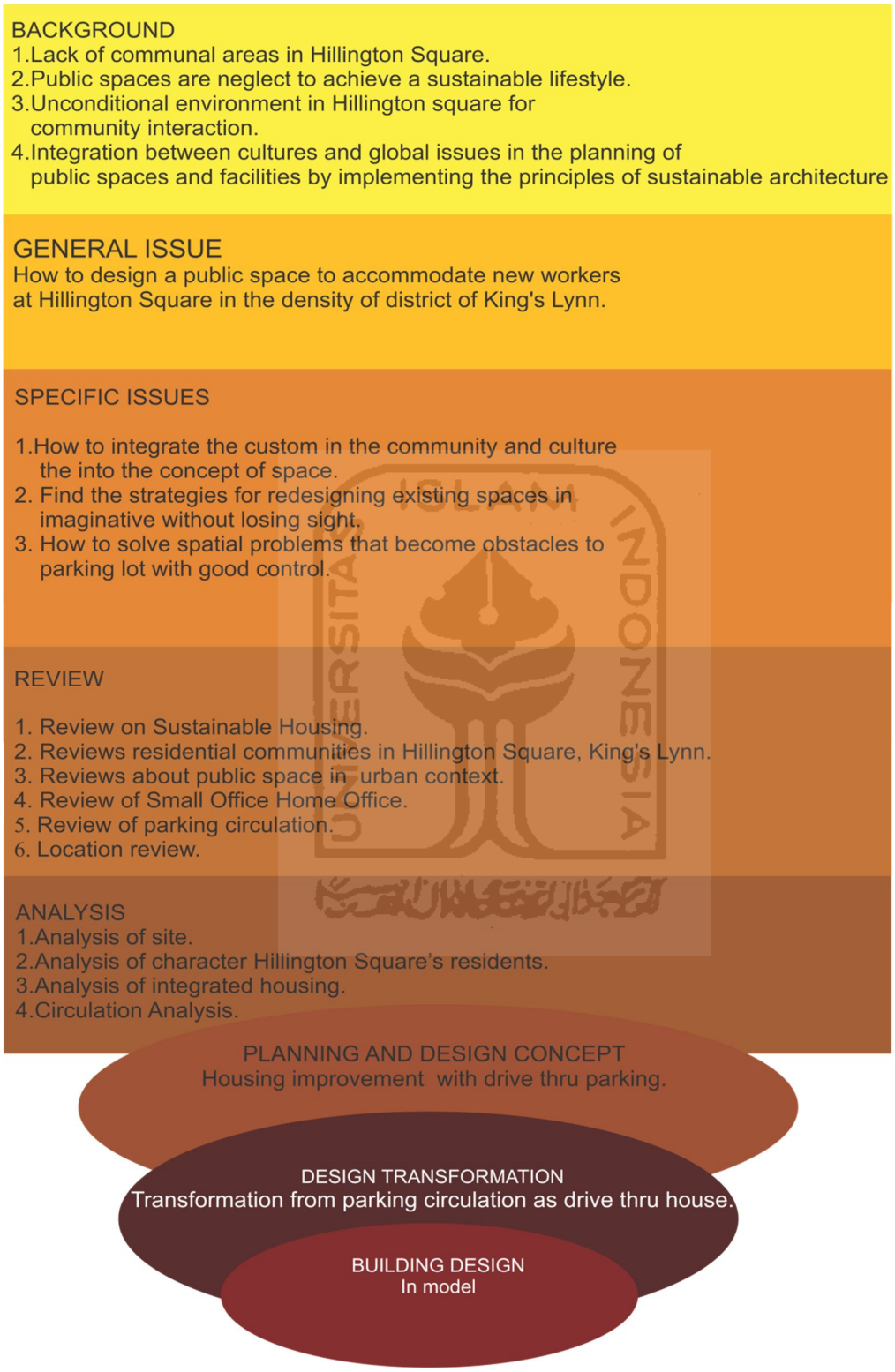
b. Discussion about the culture and habits of the citizens of King's Lynn in particular in Hillington Square to integrate with the order of the facilites will be designed again.

1.7 Method Of Discussion And Mind Frame

1.7.1 Method of Discussion

The discussion carried out by processing the data and information obtained through observation to some housing located in several countries and collecting data from the study of literature. Discussions were also held with discussions with several partners as well as lecturers.

1.7.2 Framework Thinking



CHAPTER II

REVIEW

2.1 Reviews on Sustainable Housing

Sustainable housing which is the concept of sustainable architecture-based design house many a conversation among both academics and practitioners professionals in the world of architecture. A variety of global issues has become a topic of discussion related to the concept. Some time ago in the department of architecture UII seminar was held by Robert and Brenda Vale, an architect who focuses on sustainable architecture.

Seminar discusses how the house should pay attention to environmental conditions with zero footprint. Written in the book Green Building Handbook, volume 1 they said,

> "that a green approach to the built environment involves a holistic approach to the design of buildings; That all the resources, That go into a building, yet They materials, fuels or the contribution of The users need to be Considered if a sustainable architecture is to be produced. "[3]

The reference standard according to the couple Vale is the approach with respect to environmental resources that exist in the location of buildings to be designed. Fuel, and material interests of users of particular concern when it will produce arsitektural.Segala something related to production and yield of production of a building to be zero carbon.Potensi diusahak environment does not go unnoticed because the environment has an important role in the drafting process.

Separately, a practitioner from London, said a statement to the contrary as shown below:

[3] Taken from Green Building Handbook Volume 1

"We assume That buildings are green if They look hand made and are built of natural materials ... but working in the aluminum and glass Might in the long run create a more genuinely sustainable architecture. "[4]

Deyan Sudjic a director at the Design Museum, London said it. How does his perception of a building or house more sustain it is not based on a visual look green, but by using materials that are available such as aluminum and glass fabrication is much more sustainable than building that looks green. He and Zaha Hadid principle that sustainable building is not always green. However, by maximizing the design and integrate the building site with a solution for architects.



Figure 5.Housing in Chapel Alerton



Figure 6. Another house in Chapel Alerton

Source **5-6** : Tom Walley, Green Building Handbook , page 25-26

[4] Deyan Sudjic is director of the design museum, London, England.

2. 2 Review at Hillington Square Community

Hillington Square is located in the district of King's Lynn, Norfolk, England inhabited by 287 people per km ². Most of the population livelihood as workers in the seafood industry, chemicals and fabrication. Fishing is the major sectors because the district is situated on the banks of the river Great Ouse. Communities that grow along with the establishment of Hillington Square in 1971. One community there that deal with housing problems of Freebridge. This community often hold joint activities such as consultation on the activity at Hillington Square and held a charity event together. Some habits for the citizens of Hillington Square, among others, to shop in the shopping area.

Landscape and Ecology: The site is not within or in close proximity to any national nature conservation or landscape designations. The site comprises grassland (currently cropped for hay) within the designated employment area at King's Lynn docks. The proposed site adjoins industrial development to the south, open countryside to the east and north and the River Great Ouse to the West. It lies on the edge of the Drained Coastal Marshes landscape type as defined by the King's Lynn and West Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment. The allocation would have potential to affect protected species or their habitats and Biodiversity Action Plan species or their habitats (refer to list in evidence base of species identified).

Residents in Hillington has held various activities on a weekly or monthly routine. All citizens have a share of each in every activity. The categories of residents who are in Hillington Squareinclude:

1. Elderly, some of which lived from the first block was established.
2. Middle-aged, workers are either descendants of the owner of the block as well as newcomers.
3. Teenagers, who lived in the block and was educated at King's Lynn.
4.Kids, who was still in elementary school.



Figure 7.Commercial area near Hillington Square.

Source **7:** http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kings_Lynn.



Figure 8.Cafe Shop at Hillington Square.



Figure 9.Community gathering.

Source **8-9:** http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kings_Lynn.

A grandmother who lives in Hillington Square has long said that as written in the KL magazine how the community grew in Hillington Square. For some it was the community atmosphere That has remained with Them. Mrs. Tuck remembers what life was like in the old Hillington Square.

"It was a lovely community," She says.

"Everybody was out to help one another and it was like one big family."[5]

She remembers having parties in the street for Special Occasions like the Festival of Britain and the Coronation, Pls all the parents would the make jellies and cakes for the children and Their They would decorate houses. She later moved into one of the new flats in Hillington Square with her husband.That lives next door, the interaction there went very well, some activities like mutual help are often implemented. This suggests their existence as a community of people living Hillington Square. Education in the regioninclude King's Lynn King Edward VII School, King's Lynn Academy and Springwood High School. Activities of ordinary citizens do when the holidays so that activity in the daytime and nighttime looks not so crowded on a typical day.

[5] KL Magazine

2.3 Review of Public Space in Urban Context

Public space in the urban context is discussed by Derek Thomas as an element that has its own character[6], some of his review mentions that the open space in urban areas have specific as follows:

- Private social space.
- Open space between buildings.
- The building edge to the street.
- The neighbourhood street or square.
- The street corner.
- The main street.
- The primary street system.
- Natural features.



Figure 10. Bloomsbury, London: A street of Georgian row houses linking treed city squares.



Figure 11. Amsterdam, Holland: Over centuries the network of 'grachte' has satisfied both the commercial and social needs of the citizens as well as that of transportation.

Source **10-11 :** Derek Thomas, *Architecture and The Urban Environment:A Vision*

[6] Derek Thomas, *Architecture and The Urban Environment:A Vision of The New Age*

Public space is particular concern for countries that have been developed, the concept of structuring the building when a plan is created, the concept of open space has been first applied to the master plan.



Figure 12. 4Coventry, UK: Rebuilding of the cathedral, by architect Basil Spence, symbolized the spirit of a nation recovering from World War 2



Figure 13 . An Algerian city: Public space,animated,noisy and colourful with the bustle of traders and social encounte

Source **12-13 :** Derek Thomas, *Architecture and The Urban Environment:A Vision*

Culture and traditions of a community also determine how the development of open space in a city. These elements are non-physical element that is important in the formation of character space. In general, we know the kinds of open spaces such as:

- Road - Pedestrian
- Park - Recreation place

With various types of open space elements such as: parks, trees, shrubs, kiosks, trash, benches, statues, clocks, etc.

Movement patterns within an urban environment are broadly represented by the following typical configurations, either in pure or composite form:

- Linear configurations which are a primary organising element catering for cars, cycles, people and services. As part of a movement system they are not confined to a straight line, but could be slow or tight curvilinear; they could also

be segmented depending on whether they are planned strictly for cars or for people.

- Grid systems create nodes at regular intersections, and yield square or rectangular fields of space. A useful city case study of the influence of topography on the grid configuration of streets is San Francisco, where the public transportation exploits the characteristics of a difficult terrain to striking advantage. The needs of the city have exploited the attributes of the topography and produced an energy-efficient transportation system for that city.

- Network configuration is in essence a random system connecting specific important nodal points in urban space.

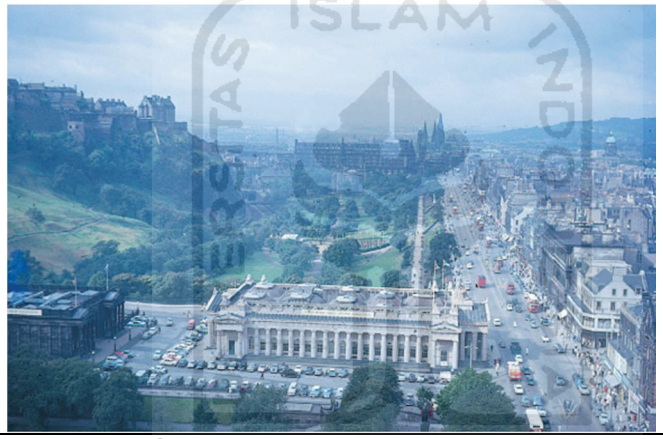


Figure 14 . Edinburgh, Scotland.



Figure 15. Los Angeles, USA: An extreme case: an actual confluence of freeways designed vehicles.

Source **14-15 :** Derek Thomas, *Architecture and The Urban Environment:A Vision*

2.4 Review of Small Office Home Office

SOHO Small Office Home Office



Figure16. Lay out of Small Office

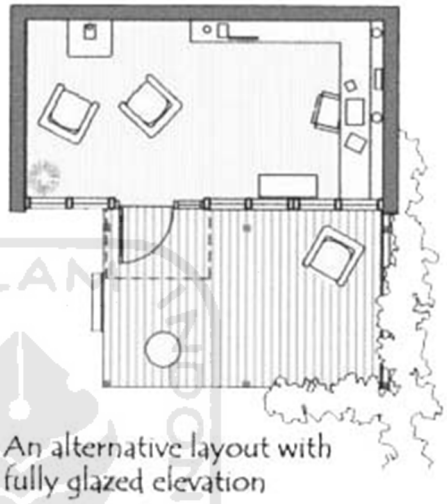


Figure 17. Different window and door options

Source **16 :** http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Small_office/home_office

Small office/home office, or SOHO, refers to the category of business or cottage industry which involves from 1 to 10 workers. SOHO can also stand for single office/home office.

Before the 19th century, and the spread of the industrial revolution around the globe, nearly all offices were small offices and/or home offices, with only a few exceptions. Most businesses were small, and the paperwork that accompanied them was limited. The industrial revolution aggregated workers in factories, to mass produce goods. For the most part the so-called "white collar" counterpart— office work— was aggregated as well in large buildings, usually in cities or densely populated suburban areas.[7]

[7] http://www.onehousinggroup.co.uk/

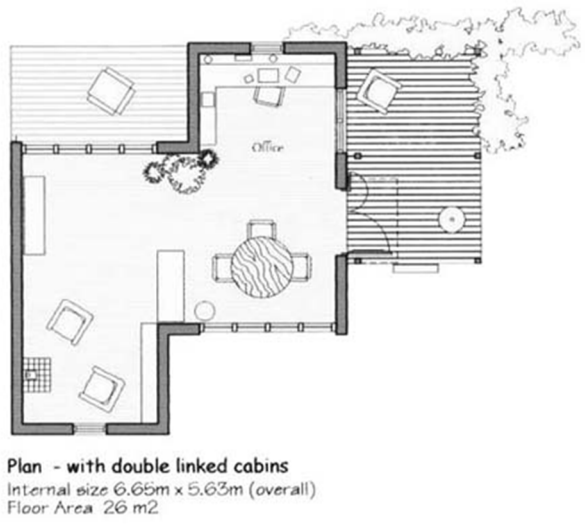


Figure 18. Model Plan A



Figure 19. Model plan B

Source 17-19 : http://www.zencabins.co.uk/index.php.id=cabin_design_possibilities

Every house have their own offce for residents, new workers have modern lifestyle with their works at home. In order to they could done their job earlier on every move. That is the main purpose for small office in their house, while do another activity they work. Many times ago in modern country house many functions, just in case do the work at home, sell some food. America, Canada and most countries in Europe applied that concept. Actually in development country it had been there but still tadditional without planning, without design

The first step of the design ideas for Small home office design - Small home office decorating is to select the color for its walls. Usually, the size of a home office is small. So it is better to avoid dark colors on the walls, as dark shades tend to make a room look even smaller.

Small home office design - Small home office decorating. Hide all the cords and wiring of the room with the help of conduit material. There are several options available for window treatments like drapes, shutters, mini-blinds, etc. You should chose the one

that is in consistent with other office furnishings. Keep one of the walls for the purpose of holding the various office gears.[8]



Figure 20. Interior of SOHO A



Figure 21. Interior of SOHO B



Figure 22. Interior in modern furniture



Figure 23. Interior in warm furniture.

Source **20-23 :** http://www.designforhomes.org/?act=res_item&id=6

[8] http://www.designforhomes.org/?act=res_item&id=6

2.5 Review Of Site

Location in Hillington Square, King's Lynn District, Norfolk. King's Lynn is a residential area that stands in area of 10, 27 km ². For the main site area has 8600 m². Housing is composed of several blocks that integrates into one. In the western region bordering the street bridge and the river Great Ouse, the east of London Road, the north Stonegate Street and the south of All saint's church and All saint's Street. The red line is Hillington Square with 13 blocks.



Figure 24. Hillington Squre plan

Source **24 :** Competition Brief Of Riba competition: Nationwide sustainable



Figure 25.Aerial view of Hillington Square.

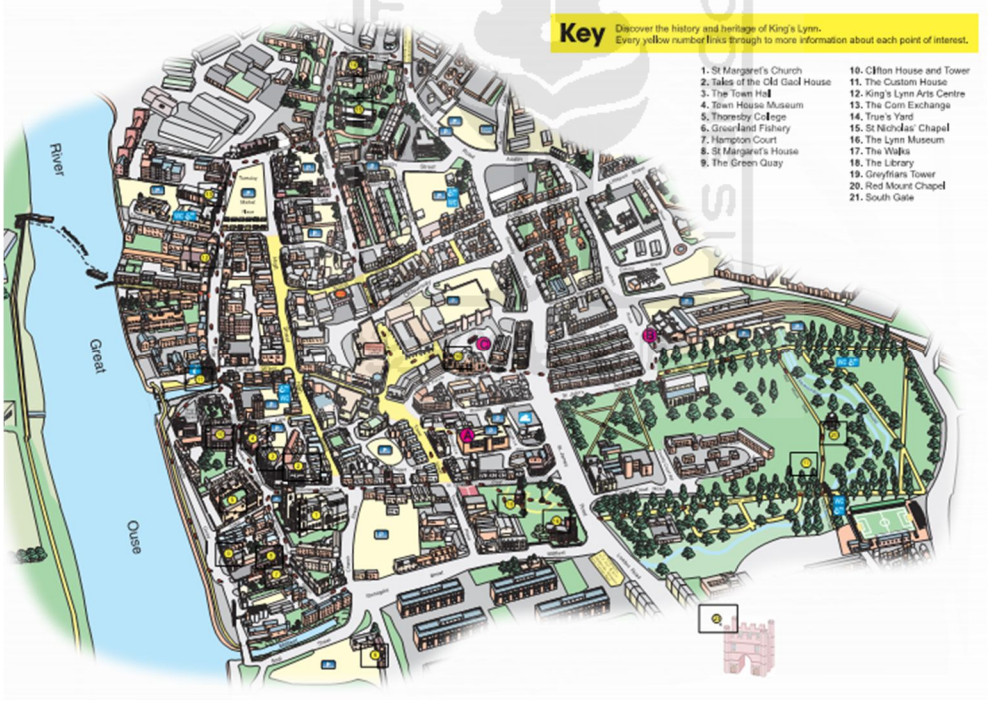


Figure 26. Dense Area.

Source **26 :** http://www.literarynorfolk.co.uk/great_ouse,_river.htm. 2011.

Source **27**: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_buildings_in_Kings_Lynn

2.6 Review of Parking Circulation

Parking is important thing in architecture especially in urban space, it has role in every place they where have been. In specific case architects have to design parking space in main concern. Parking is the act of stopping a vehicle and leaving it unoccupied for more than a brief time. Parking on one or both sides of a road is commonly permitted, though often with restrictions. Parking facilities are constructed in combination with most buildings, to facilitate the coming and going of the buildings' users.



Figure 27. Parking lot in New York City with capacity increased through multiple level stacked parking using mechanical lifts.



Figure 28. Vehicles parked on the side of a street in Leipzig, Germany

Source **27-28 :** Taken http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parking

In England parking has a requirement for it self , In this case can be seen how the parking lot design[9]. Circulation Design:

- Keep it simple. What looks like a clever solution could be a nightmare for the user.
- Minimise the workload on the driver and avoid confusion as to where to go and what to do.This is solved partly by signs but mainly by good design.
- Cover as many stalls as possible on the entry route.
- Pass as few stalls as possible on the way out.
- Separate inward traffic from outward traffic if possible, without causing additional complications.
- Circulate to the right if possible so that the driver is on the inside of the turn.

[9] http://www.civl.port.ac.uk/britishsteel/media/CarParks/carparkcirculation.html

Figures below are the kind of parking layout that applicable in building. Multistorey car park easy to applicable in multistory building. Design with benefits for drivers and residents.

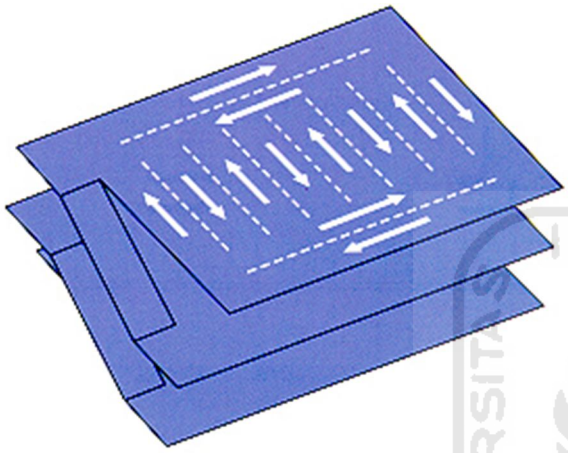


Figure 29. Flat deck layout.

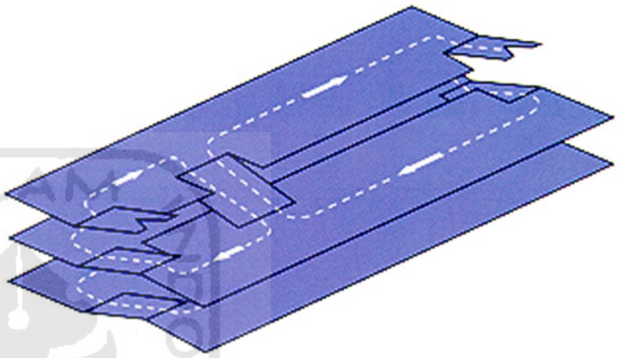


Figure 30. Split level layout.

Source **29-32 :** http://www.civl.port.ac.uk/britishsteel/media/CarParks/carparkcirculation.html

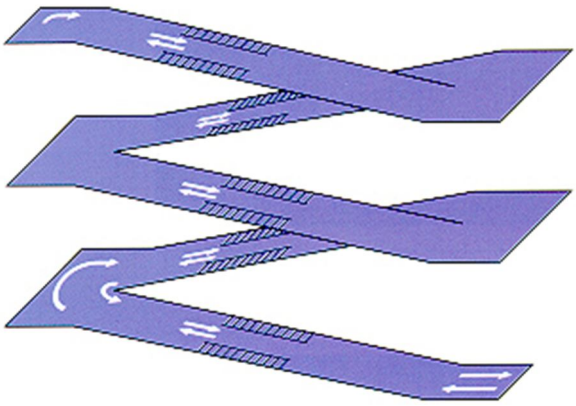


Figure 31. Parking ramp.

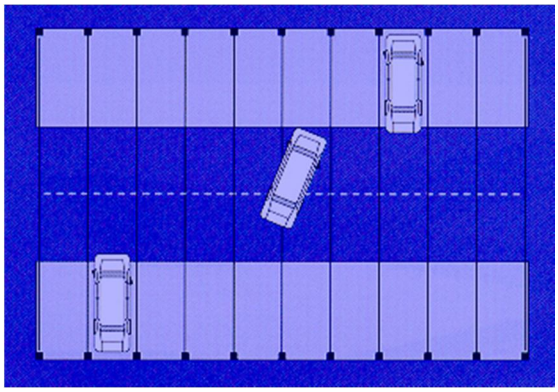


Figure 32. Park layout.

Some cities in Egland including King's Lynn use a guidance how to design car park. For the requirements can see below[10].

1. Minimum Aisle Widths

Angle of Parking (Degrees)	Minimum Aisle Width (Metres)
60	4.2
45	3.7

2. The Guidelines

USE CLASS	USE/DESCRIPTION OF DEVELOPMENT	PERMITTED CHANGE
C1 Hotels	• Hotels, Boarding Houses and Guest Houses (Development falls within this class if 'no significant element of care is provided').	None
C2 Residential Institutions	• Hospitals, Nursing Homes, Residential Education and Training Centres (Use for the provision of residential accommodation and care to people in need of care).	None
C3 Dwellinghouses	• Dwellings for individuals, families or not more than six people living together as a single household. Not more than six people living together includes – students or young people sharing a dwelling and small group homes for disabled or handicapped people living together as a community.	None
D1 Non-residential Institutions	• Medical & Health Services – Clinics & Health Centres, Crèche, Day Nursery, Day Centres & Consulting Rooms (not attached to the Consultants or Doctors house), Museums, Public Libraries, Art Galleries, Exhibition Halls, Non-residential Education and Training Centres, Places of Worship, Religious Instruction & Church Halls.	None

[10] http://www.civl.port.ac.uk/britishsteel/media/CarParks/carparkcirculation.html

There are broadly two flow patterns used in modern car park construction: **one way** and **two-way flow**. These can be combined with either 90^{o} or angled parking.

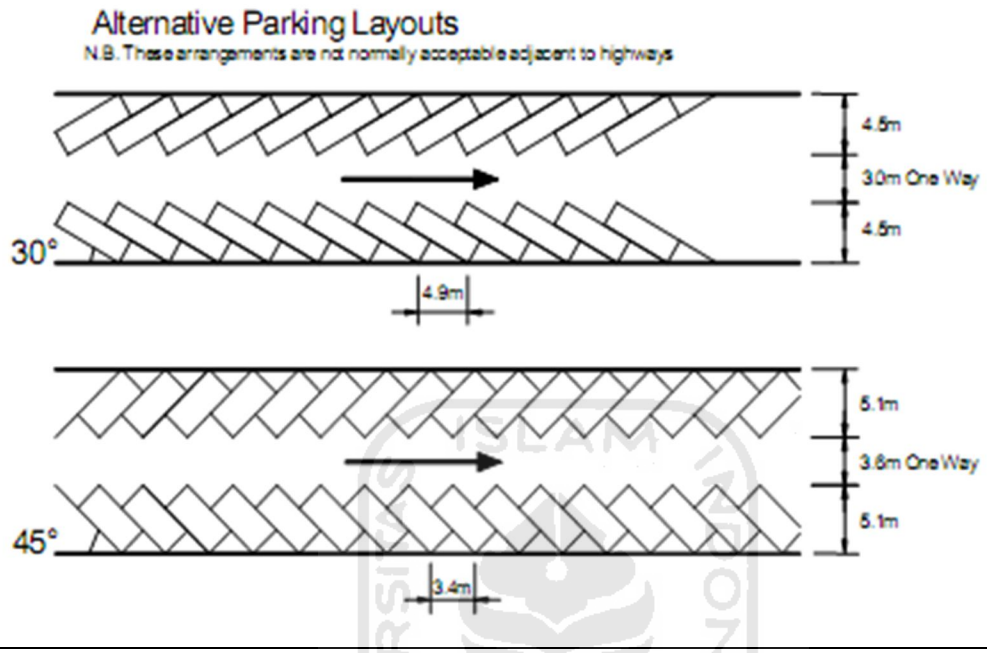


Figure 33.Alternative Park layout.

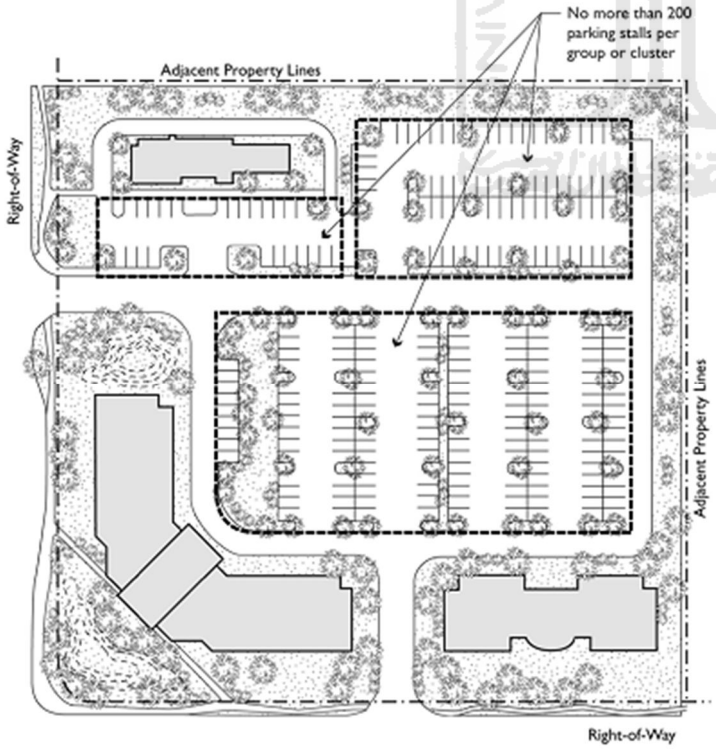


FIGURE 11-32-4.H.2: PARKING LOT LAYOUT

Source **33 :** http://www.civl.port.ac.uk/britishsteel/media/CarParks/carparkcirculation.html

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

3.1 Site Analysis

Site is located on the banks of the river Great Ouse has a lot of potential, among others, an interesting view, strategic location and close to public facilities in King's Lynn. This town is located about 97 miles (156 km) north of London and 44 miles (71 km) west of Norwich.Weather conditions at Hillington Square is generally the same as the weather in the area of King's Lynn, Cambridge and Norfolk. Bridge Street, this faces Hillington Square and is a very small stretch of houses of particularly attractive aspect.On the bend where it meets All Saints St is the Quaker Meeting House.

Figure 34.View Great Ouse from North





Figure 35.Aerial view of Great Ouse

The view of Great Ouse river one of the point of interest, The Building design can be directed toward the river with a dramatic view in every evening.

is a river in the east of England. At 143 miles (230 km) long, it is the fourth-longest river in the United Kingdom The river has been important for navigation, and for draining the low-lying region through which it flows. Its course has been modified several times, with the first recorded being in 1236, as a result of flooding. During the 1600s, the Old Bedford and New Bedford Rivers were built, to provide a quicker route for the water to reach the sea. In the 20th century, construction of the Cut-Off Channel and the Great

Source **34-35** http://www.literarynorfolk.co.uk/great_ouse,_river.htm

Ouse Relief Channel have further altered water flows in the region, and helped to reduce flooding.[11]

Port of King's Lynn

After the river had been diverted to King's Lynn, the town developed as a port. Evidence for this can still be seen, as two warehouses built in the 15th century for trade with the Hanseatic League have survived. However, the harbour and the river below Denver sluice were affected by silting, and the problem was perceived to be the effects of the sluice. Sand from The Wash was deposited by the incoming tide, and the outgoing tide did not carry it away again. Colonel John Armstrong was asked to survey the river in 1724, and suggested returning it to how it was prior to the construction of the drainage works. John Smeaton rejected this idea in 1766, suggesting that the banks should be moved inwards to create a narrower, faster-flowing channel. William Elstobb and others had suggested that the great bend in the river above King's Lynn should be removed by creating a cut, but it took 50 years of arguing before the Eau Brink Act was obtained in 1795 to authorise it, and another 26 years until the cut was finally opened in 1821. During this time, most of the major civil engineers of the time had contributed their



Figure 36.All saint's church.



Figure 37.The plaque Of All saint's church.

opinions.

Source **36**- **37:** http://www.norfolkchurches.co.uk/lynnallsaints/images/dscf3218.jpg

[11] http://www.norfolkchurches.co.uk/

The original project head and chief engineer was Sir Thomas Hyde Page.

The All Saint's Church dating from the 11th century, this is the earliest place of Christian worship in the town. It once had its own Anchorhold, though little is known about the incumbent of this post. It is one of four Anglican churches in the town, St Margarets being the main church in the town and the most dominant, St Nicholas is the church that ministered to the North End of the town and is now in the care of the Redundant Churches Trust, and St Johns is in the Walks having a unique tradition of their own.



Figure 39.The back yard Of All saint's church.



Figure 40. Great Ouse river



Figure 41. The King's Lynn Library

Source **39-41 :** http://www.norfolkchurches.co.uk/lynnallsaints/images/dscf3218.jpg

On the face of it, this is a beleagured and battered old building, quite a contrast with the nearby splendours of St Margaret or the busy activity of the Annunciation. Despite this, the setting of All Saints is interesting; it is unusual in England, and is certainly unique in East Anglia. In the late 1960s, the Georgian terraces around were demolished, and several hundred four and five storey deck access local authority flats were erected on three sides of the graveyard.

Fortunately, the Hillington Square complex foreswore the concrete enthusiasms of the time and was constructed in the red brick Scandinavian style then becoming popular. The graveyard has become a large, unfenced square in between the blocks, and presumably the idea was that the church would be an adornment to this. The flats have lasted well, and seem looked after, but All Saints has obviously suffered from serious vandalism.

Source **41-42** : http://www.workhouses.org.uk/KingsLynn/



Figure 41. The King's House

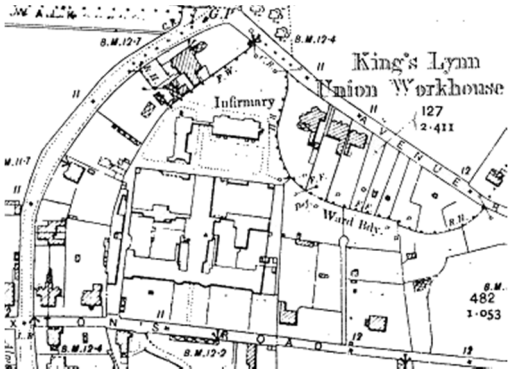


Figure 42. the Plan of King's Lynn House



Figure 43. Activity in All Saint's Church



Figure 44. Wedding activity in All Saint's Church

Source **43-44**

:http://www.visitchurches.org.uk/Assets/Eventsimages/MarriedatAllSaintsChurchVange.jpg.1315306829

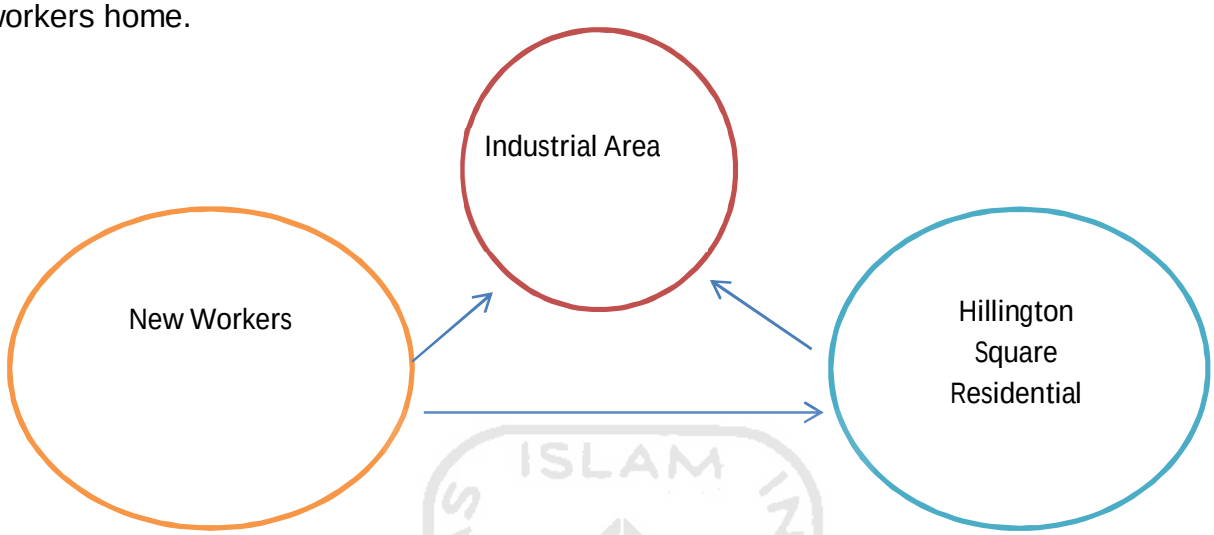
3.2 Analysis of Character Hillington's Square Residents

Residents in have many characters Landscape and Ecology: The site is not within or in close proximity to any national nature conservation or landscape designations. The site comprises grassland (currently cropped for hay) within the designated employment area at King's Lynn docks. The proposed site adjoins industrial development to the south, open countryside to the east and north and the River Great Ouse to the West. It lies on the edge of the Drained Coastal Marshes landscape type as defined by the King's Lynn and West Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment. The allocation would have potential to affect protected species or their habitats and Biodiversity Action Plan species or their habitats (refer to list in evidence base of species identified).

Residents in Hillington has held various activities on a weekly or monthly routine. All citizens have a share of each in every activity. The categories of residents who are in Hillington Squareinclude:

1. Elderly, some of which lived from the first block was established.
2. Middle-aged, workers are either descendants of the owner of the block as well as newcomers.
3. Teenagers, who lived in the block and was educated at King's Lynn.
4.Kids, who was still in elementary school.

From those classification Being more specific into 2 groups, they are new workers and old workers. To ensure the market conditions then selected one segment of the new workers So that the design will accommodate how the new living conditions of workers home.



Scenario of new workers.**Source**: By author

3.3 Analysis of Integrated Housing

3.3.1 Habitat 67

Expo 67, one of the world's largest universal expositions was held in Montreal. Within the movement of liberalization and opening to the world characterizing this period, the exposition was entitled "Man and his World" as the title of Antoine de Saint-Exupéry's masterpeace. Housing was one of the main themes of Expo 67. Saint-Exupéry wrote: "We have to make lively this new house that doesn't have a face yet. The truth for one was to build; it is, for the other, to occupy it."

Habitat 67 then became a thematic pavilion invaded by thousands of admiring visitors that came from all around the world, on top of being the temporary residence of many dignitaries passing by Montreal. Habitat 67 was an event in itself at the time. It still is today.[12]

This housing complex became not only the "place where to be" for some 148 singles, couples and families which have made it their main residence, but as well a real community of which the style and the quality of life are envied throughout Canada.

[12] http://www.greatbuildings.com/buildings/Habitat_67.html

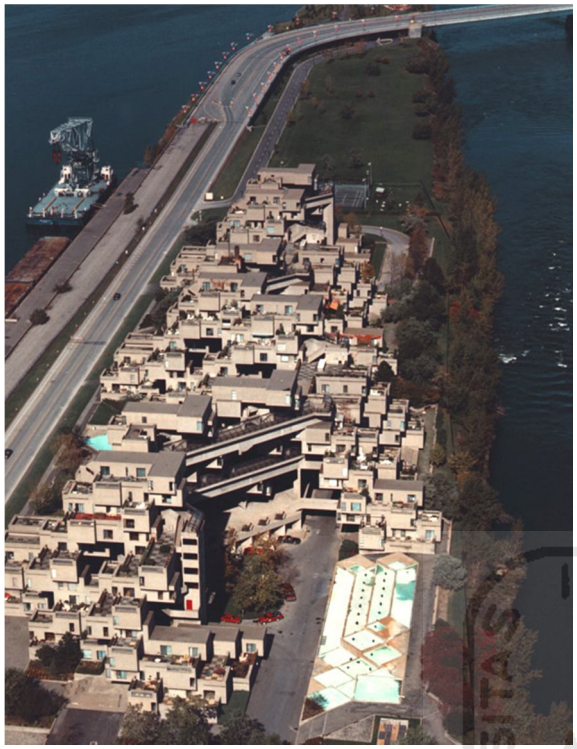


Figure 45.Aerial visual of Habitat 67



Figure 46.Garden of Habitat 67

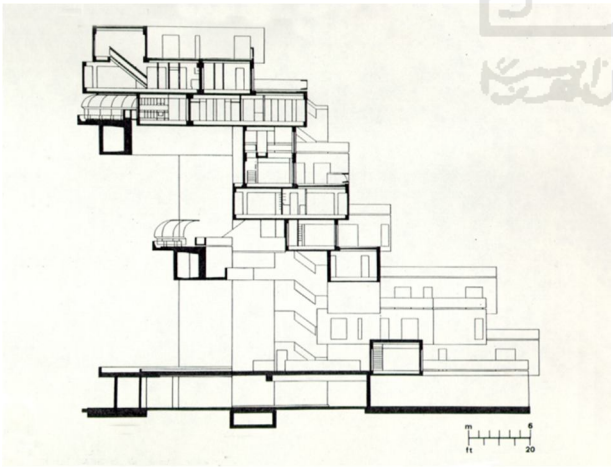


Figure 47 .Section of Habitat 67



Figure 48. Plan of Habitat 67

Source **45-48** : http://www.greatbuildings.com/buildings/Habitat_67.html

3.3 Circulation Analysis

Mercedes Benz museum

Starting Jan. 30, as well as seeing the 125 years of Mercedes-Benz automotive history, visitors to the museum can learn more about the drive technologies of the future in the newly designed exhibition room Legend 6: “New start – The Road to Emission-free Mobility.”

The drive technologies of the future featured at the Mercedes-Benz museum include some old and current automobiles that point the way to future drive technologies.

A Mercedes rules the road with its power. The Mercedes-Benz Museum in Germany emulates the power and amplifies the innovation. When traveling in the Stuttgart area, spend the day at the shrine to design.Stuttgart is Germany’s transportation capital, hosting the headquarters of Daimler, Porsche, and Maybach.

The building's height and "double helix" interior were designed to maximise space, providing 16,500 square metres (178,000 sq ft) of exhibition space on a footprint of just 4,800 square metres (52,000 sq ft). The museum contains more than 160 vehicles, some dating back to the very earliest days of the motor engine. The vehicles are maintained by the Mercedes-Benz Classic Center of Fellbach.

This building take cloverleaf concept using three overlapping circles with the center removed to form a triangular atrium.

The oldest in the exhibit is the Mercedes-Benz Auto 2000 from the 1981 Frankfurt International Motor Show. It was built in response to a German government challenge to build a car with the lowest fuel consumption.

The 1994 NECAR 1 (New Electric Car) was the world’s first fuel-cell vehicle, a technology that dominates the exhibit. The eletcric energy derived from the hydrogen fuel cell powered the car’s electric motor.

The B-Class F-CELL is contemporary technology. Introduced in 2010, it was the the first series-production electric car with fuel cell to hit the market. It's pollutant-free emissions come from a fuel cell generating traction current for a car with a range of 400 km or about 250 miles. It can be fueled almost instantly.[13]

Mercedes-Benz Museum well known as museum with triangular sirculation, when the visitor look around in the museum they just sit and watch because the vehicles will bring them. Or the cars come to them. The new concept for museum object, in animals museum is usual when the people just sit and enjoy them. But for objects is rare, especially for the circulation.

Drive thru system applied there, in this case could be applied in Hillington square residential. For the pollution could be done with air exhausting in Mercedes-benz museum use air regulator. The function for escape pollutants from the building.



Figure 49 .Modeling of Mercedes-Benz Museum.

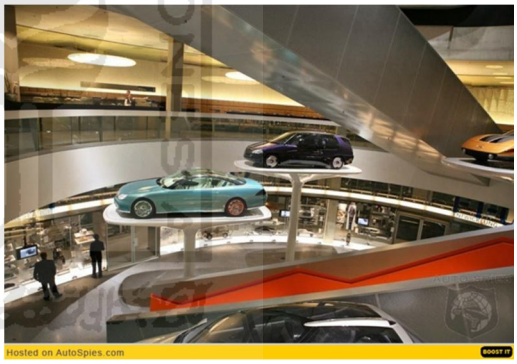


Figure 50 .Exhibition room.

Source **49-50** : http://mygermantravels.com/2011/02/mercedes-benz-museum-a-shrine-to-design/

[13] http://mygermantravels.com/2011/02/mercedes-benz-museum-a-shrine-to-design/



Figure 51 .Facade of Museum.



Figure 52 .Perspective.



Figure 53 .On of spot for circulation.

Source **50** : http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mercedes-Benz_Museum

Source **52-53** http://mygermantravels.com/2011/02/mercedes-benz-museum-a-shrine-to-design/

Museum in Mercedes-Benz use the system split level layout circulation or double way for up and down. Two lines for every ramp in each floor make the visitor easily to looking around.

CHAPTER IV

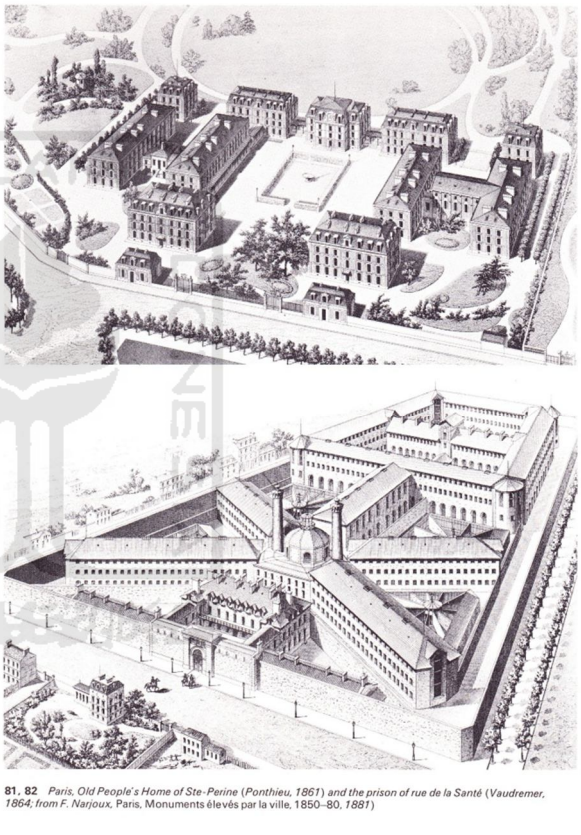
4.1 Concept and Design

Design for Hillington Square taken from History of Architecture. Earlier design for modern building start when the Industrial revolution in west, for Europe entirely. All buildings become massive and rigid with terracotta. Glass and window dominated in every single building. They made the roads new and efficient, they made canals for water transportation.Every material they made from iron and glass.

The Industrial town and its critics have some points :

1. Building full of windows
2. Melancholy madness
3. Boring genre

After Industrial revolution all building become monstrous. Cubic form as the main design and multisories. Those design still famous till post industrial revolution every people want to be practice in every activity. The design of Industrial Revolution become meaningless. Then the utopians create design based to the future. Robert Owen (1771-1858) the reformist of utopians reform the type of modern building. Made with simple form maximize the space for the function.



81, 82 *Paris, Old People's Home of Ste-Perine (Ponthieu, 1861) and the prison of rue de la Santé (Vaudremer, 1864; from F. Narjoux,* Paris, Monuments élevés par la ville, 1850–80, *1881)*

Figure 54 .Old people's Home and prison of rue de la Santė, Paris.

One of the industrial revolution product for symbol of modernity when universal exhibition is held in Paris,The Eiffel tower as city landmark, and an early example of wrought-iron construction on a gigantic scale. It was designed and built by the French civil engineer Alexandre Gustave Eiffel for the Paris World's Fair of 1889 at a cost of 7.8 million gold francs.

Source **54** : Leonardo Benevolo, History of architecture.

The end of the industrial revdution in early !900 the modem concept become grow and larger. Then entering beginning of 70's Pruit Igoe the apartment is failed, slum and criminality so friendly with them. The residents don't have sense of belonging for their living. Complex thinking of design become priority before an architect designing the building.

The Time line of Building concept since industrial revolution.

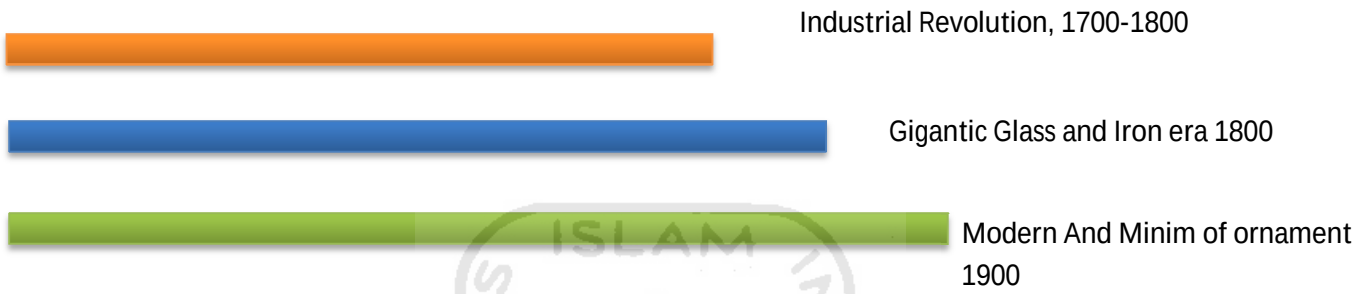




Figure 55 .The density of building and green area nowdays.

Source **55** : http: //www.google.com.Onehousinggroup.mainimage//

Hillington Square located in riverbank it has positive position and joining between urban area and rural area. Many heritage buildings standing there, but for workers they need more simple life for their residential. In modern living many workers need super easy acces and practice movement.

Drive thru is one of proof for simple life, it is familiar for fast food for shops. But now drive thru could applied for housing. Every people want to rest and settle in their home as fast as they want. So Acces for vehicles should accommodated. When they need to work they can go by, and when they want come to their house they just move and in.

Nothing impossible in housing, nothing impossible for accessible housing especially in King's Lynn.



Figure 56 .Colby house at hillington Square.



Figure 57 . Maid-Rite in Springfield, Illinois, is one claimant of the first drive-thru window.

Source **56:** Web picture from www.nationwide-riba.co.uk

Source **57** : http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drive-through



Figure 57 . Hillington Square new area.

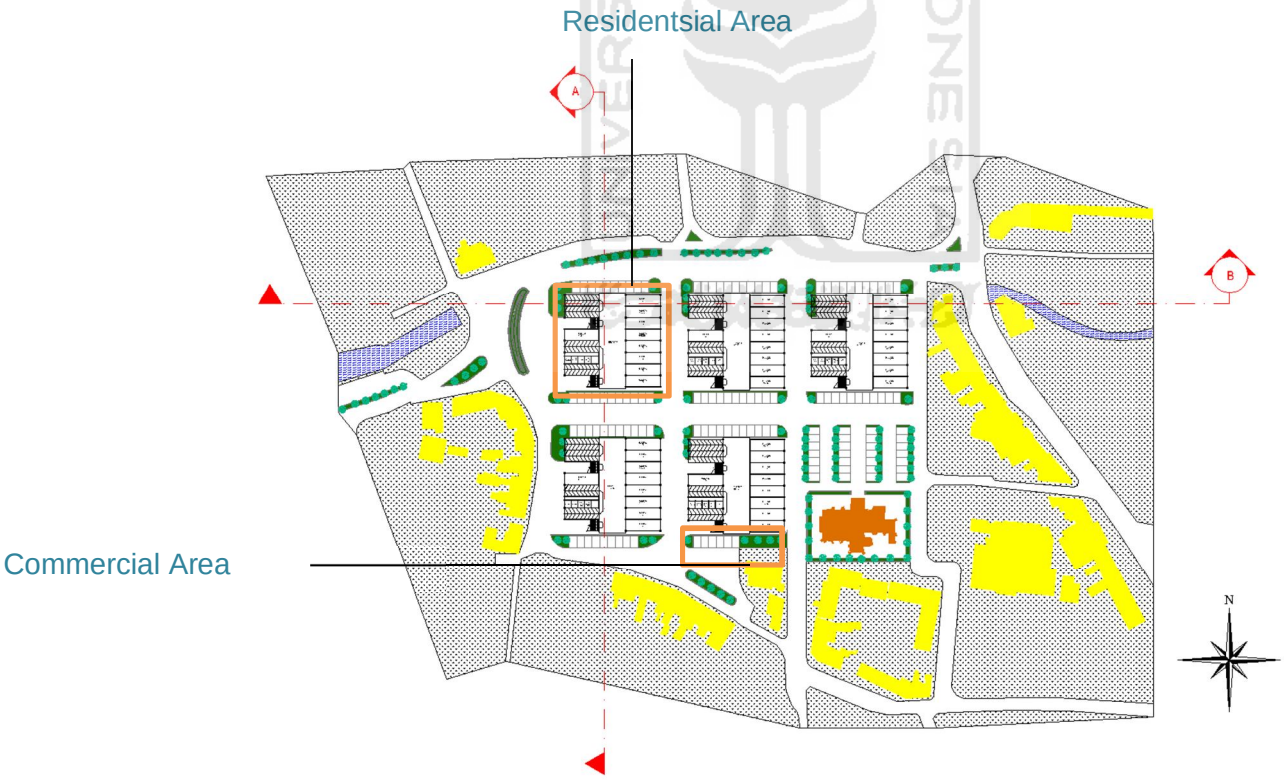


Figure 58 . Site plan New Hillington Square.

Source **57-58 :** By the author.

4.2 Concept of Building Form

Building form in Era industrial revolution well known as massive and strict of windows. Nowdays those become oldies and don't have a represent for modern living. The residents have specific room for their need, in many cases there are private room, service room, and public room.

From the function we can see the the form, the important is how the functional can shaped te character of the residents for references in Habitat 67. The residents have their garden and still have space for interaction.

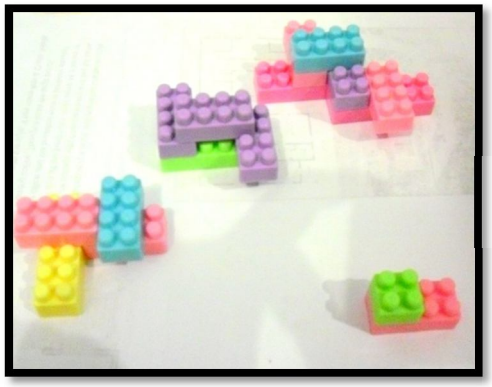


Figure 59 . Blocks of Lego.

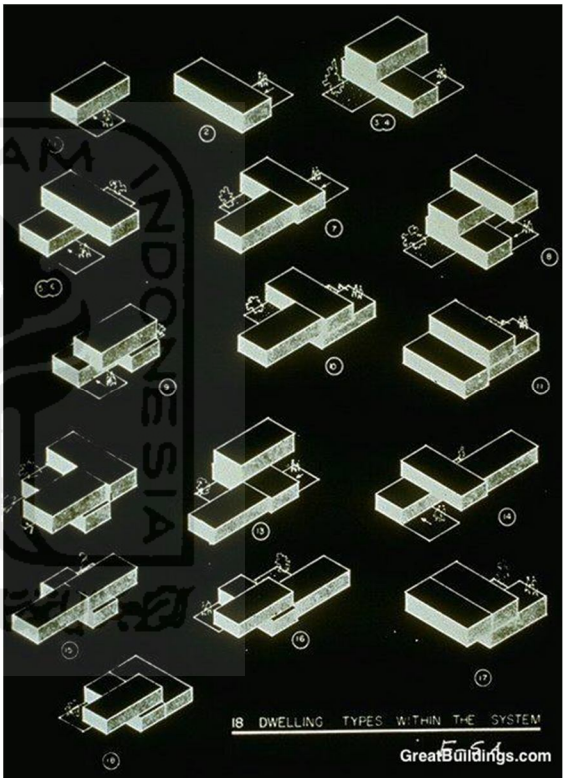


Figure 60. Form of Blocks Habitat 67.

Source **59 :** By the author.

Source **60 :** http://www.greatbuildings.com/buildings/Habitat_67.html

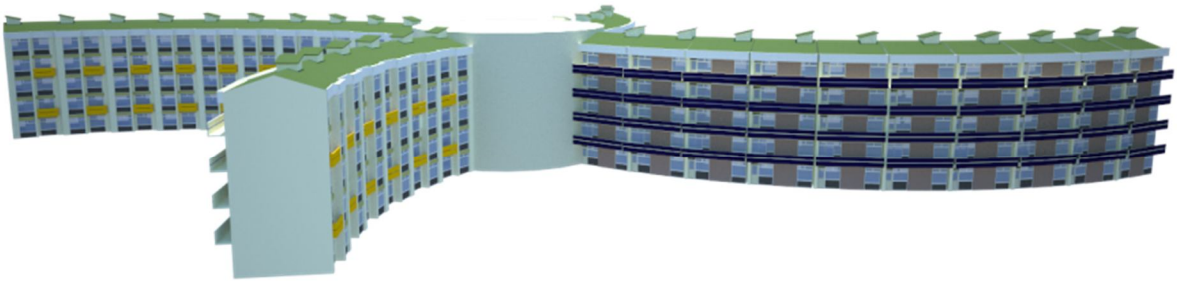


Figure 61 . Building Form taken from Circular shape.

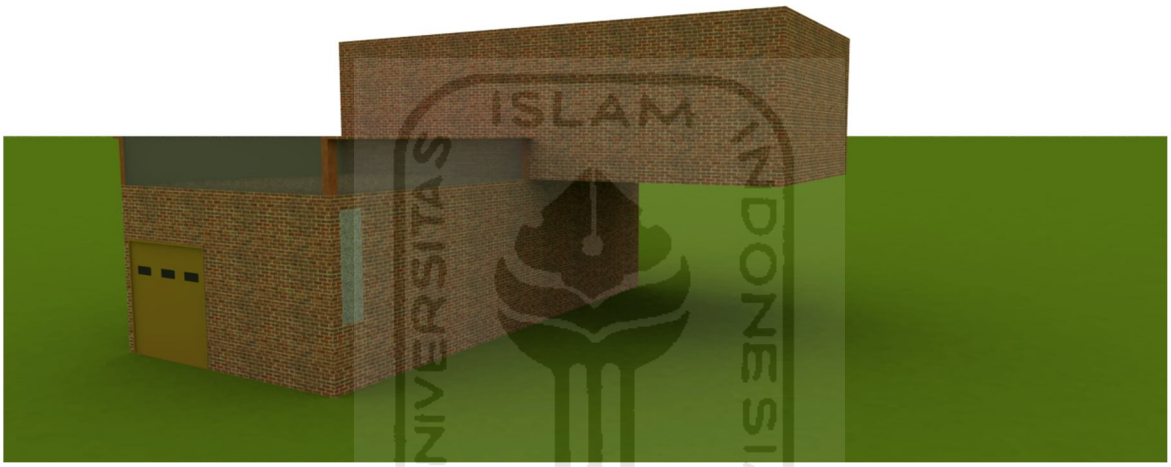


Figure 62 . Design new unit of Hillington Square in landed house.

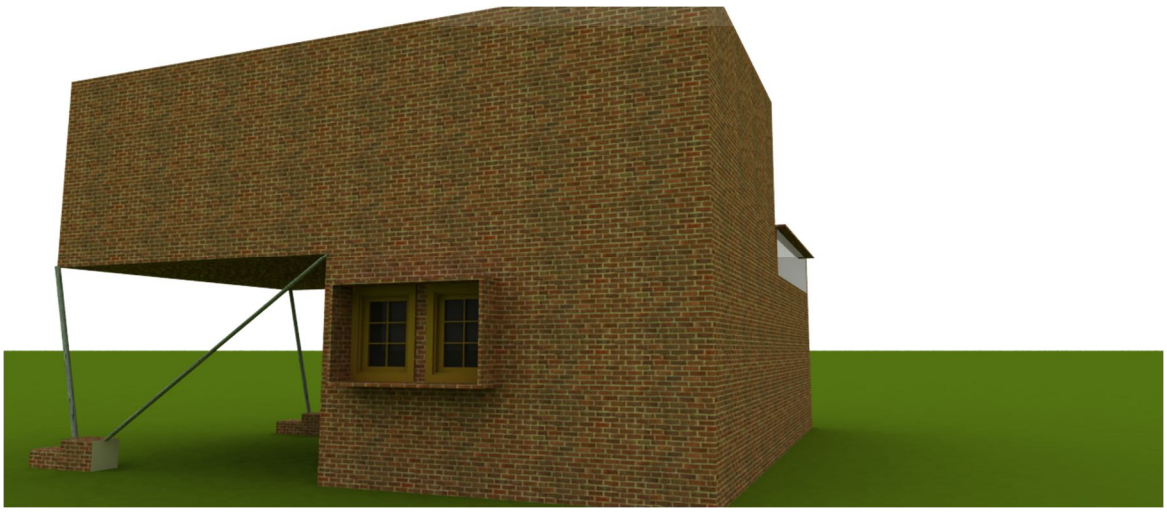


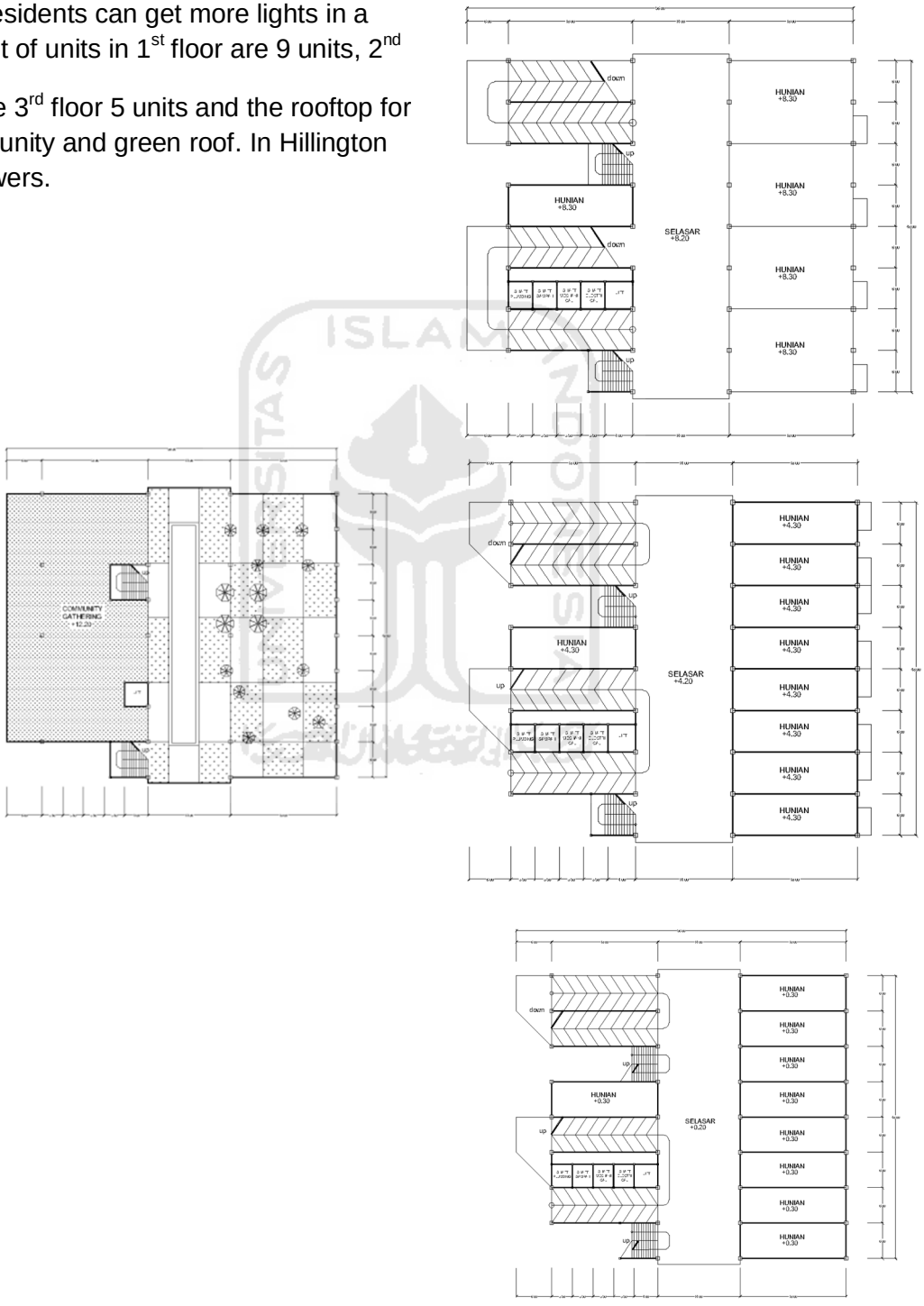
Figure 63 . Other Type still use brick material.

Source **61-63 :** By the author

4.3 Layout of The Building

The plan each tower has different unit in each floor, From the figure below the sirculation accessible. Orientation of the tower west and east in order to the residents can get more lights in a day. The amount of units in 1st floor are 9 units, 2nd

Floor 9 units, the 3rd floor 5 units and the rooftop for gathering community and green roof. In Hillington square are 5 towers.



Source **67-68 :** By the author

CHAPTER V

5.1 Transformation Design

5.1.1 Eksterior

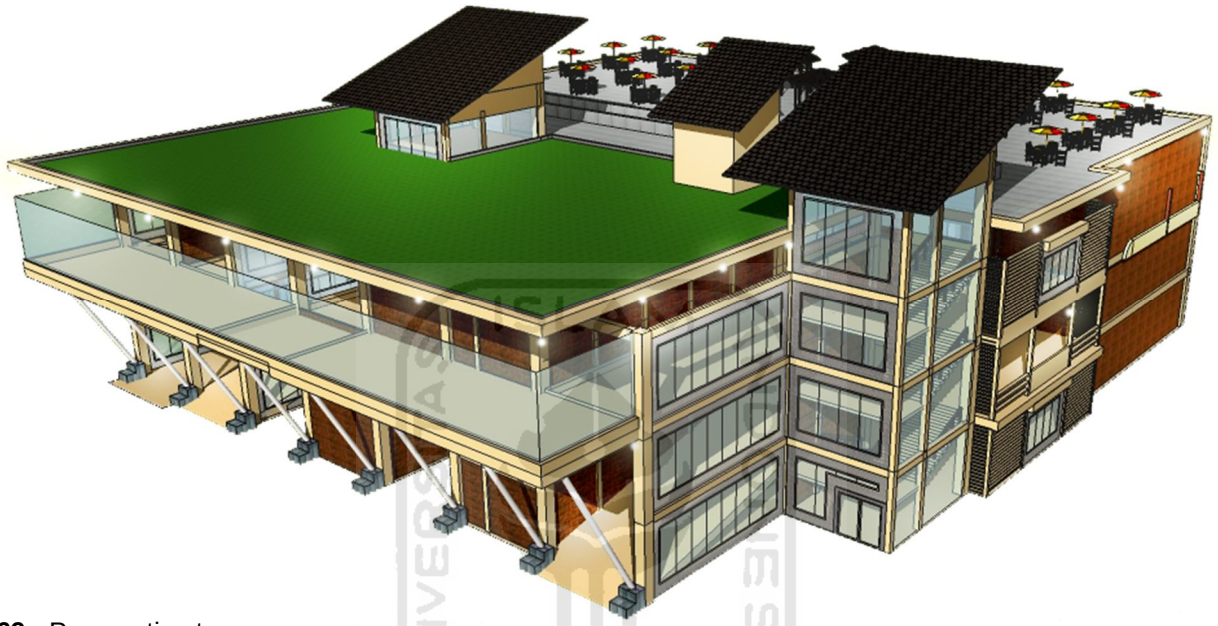


Figure **69 :** Perspective tower.

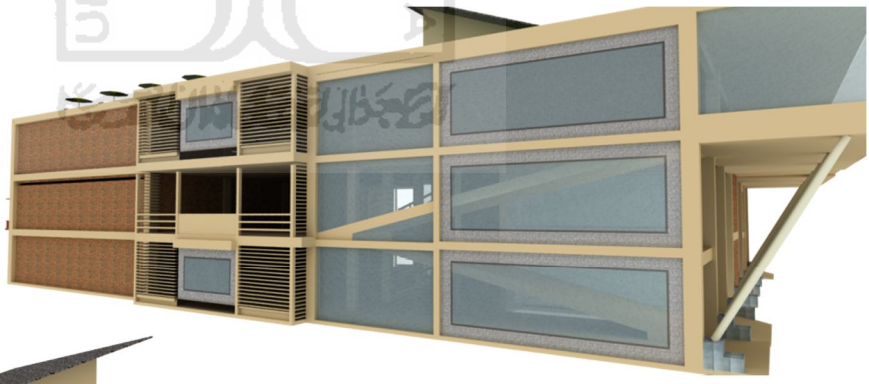


Figure **70 :** North Facade.



Figure**71 :** South Facade.

Source **67-68 :** By the author

Side tower from north similar with south side, the different is use the wind cathcer like blind and void for air circulation.

Roof garden in top floor of each tower made with umbrella garden. Four Gazebos in each tower. These space as transformation from gathering space from old design. Top floor has good view.

Side building made with anti-noise glass it reduce sound from cars. Inlet for day light in circulation area.Emergency stairs in this side also use anti-noise wall.

Roof garden in top floor of each tower made with umbrella garden. Four Gazebos in each tower. These space as transformation from gathering space from old design. Top floor has good view.



Figure **72:** Pedestrian and Parking



Figure **73:** Roof garden.

Source **72-73:** By the author

5.1.2 Interior



Figure **74 :** Living room.



Figure **74 :** Interior type 1.



Figure **75 :** Interior type 2.



Figure **76 :** Interior type 3.

Source **72-73:** By the author

CHAPTER VI

6.1 Evaluation

The Questions Of final project and critics there are :

1. The river connectivity and its potential influense to the building orientation.
2. Response the heritage area
3. Sirculation for people inside the tower
4. The safety of the building for kids, and the railing of the top floor.
5.The orientation each tower.

The answer for those questions are:

1. The orientation of towers face to the river Great Ouse, in this case the west could get the river view.
2. For the heritage area, the strict parking area **become wide and easy to acces** from anystreet. It proofs that the visitor of heritage area in King's Lynn especially All saint's church.
3. The tower doesn't need the human sirculation the rule whe the vehicle come into the tower **they have to drive slowly**. Because the sirculation of ramp is designed to strict for vehicle.
4. The new perspective of modern people is the don't have babies when they have to work, it was second plan for second reason.
5. Orientation of each tower to response the climatology in England the sun raising from North East to south west. If any question about the day lighting use the **Light pipe**.

6.2 Conclusion

The design has substantion to critics for better, It is good design but have to see another aspects carefully. Response many existing condition, the questions for this age have the answer. The simple life become one of role model, but as an architect it should be a primary concern, to fulfill human needs.

The good design never end to be rapair and never fixed already. In this case we have to open mind to accept the new perspective in architectural aspect or any ideology.

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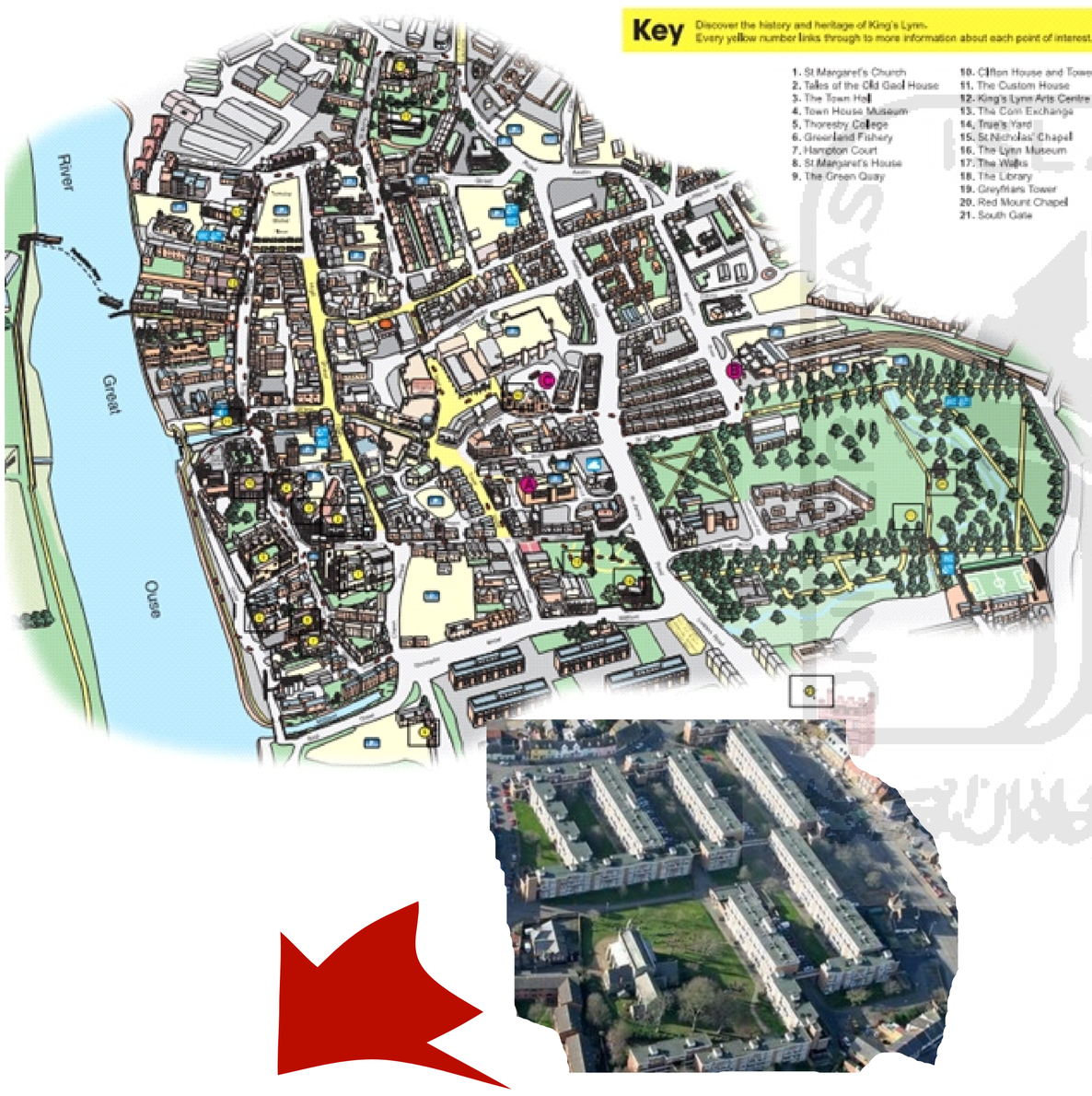
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ATTACHMENT



DRIVE THRU APARTMENT Hillington Square

King's Lynn, Norfolk,England





SUMMARY

Communities exist in various parts of the world, especially in the UK who live clustered in a complex or a residential block in one role as "actor" in their neighborhood. However, communities should be able to give life in the neighborhood they live with daily activities only a few are trying to emerge. It was most likely due to the physical environment or facilities are all around them are less accommodate their activities. Many cases show that the fact of their homes have a very important role to form activity and character of its inhabitants as well as the characters they interact with other residents.

PROBLEM SEEKING

How to design a public space to accommodate the existing community in the district of King's Lynn existing conditions without damaging the surrounding environment.

FRAMEWORK THINKING

BACKGROUND
1.Lack of communal areas in Hillington Square.
2.Public spaces are neglect to achieve a sustainable lifestyle.
3.Unconditional environment in Hillington square for community interaction.
4.Integration between cultures and global issues in the planning of public spaces and facilities by implementing the principles of sustainable architecture

GENERAL ISSUE
How to design a public space to accommodate new workers at Hillington Square in the density of district of King's Lynn.

SPECIFIC ISSUES

1.How to integrate the custom in the community and culture the into the concept of space.
2. Find the strategies for redesigning existing spaces in imaginative without losing sight.
3. How to solve spatial problems that become obstacles to parking lot with good control.

REVIEW

1. Review on Sustainable Housing.
2. Reviews residential communities in Hillington Square, King's Lynn.
3. Reviews about public space in urban context.
4. Review of Small Office Home Office.
5. Review of parking circulation.
6. Location review.

ANALYSIS
1.Analysis of site.
2.Analysis of character Hillington Square's residents.
3.Analysis of integrated housing.
4.Circulation Analysis.

PLANNING AND DESIGN CONCEPT
Housing improvement with drive thru parking.

DESIGN TRANSFORMATION
Transformation from parking circulation as drive thru house.

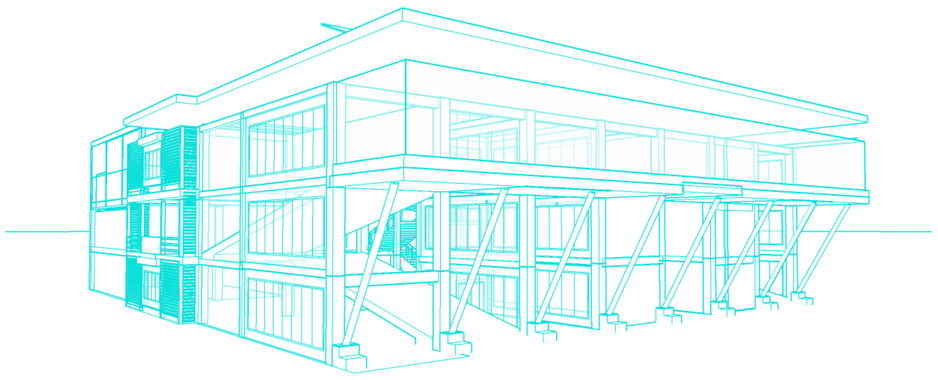
BUILDING DESIGN
In model

CONCEPT

Problem solving for these cases mainly for 3 aspects BUILDING SPACES, PUBLIC SPACES, ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION.
1. BUILDING SPACES, consolidation for spaces is the solution for problem spaces between outdoor spaces and indoor spaces in Hillington square's blocks.Main function of this room as facilitator room between residents in their own block and out block.
2. PUBLIC SPACES, the area for meet and greet or another activity in outdoor.
3.ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION,existing condition in Hillington Square is lack and need to conserve early like water and verdant area.

DESY AYU KRISNA MURTI| 07 512 002|
Dosen Pembimbing : IR. ARMAN YULIANTA , MUP

REFERENCE

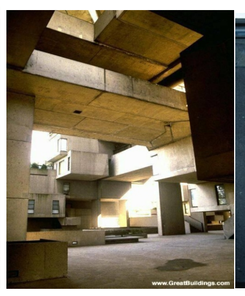


Expo 67, one of the world's largest universal expositions was held in Montreal. Within the movement of liberalization and opening to the world characterizing this period, the exposition was entitled “Man and his World” as the title of Antoine de Saint-Exupéry's masterpeace. Housing was one of the main themes of Expo 67.

Habitat 67 then became a thematic pavilion invaded by thousands of admiring visitors that came from all around the world, on top of being the temporary residence of many dignitaries passing by Montreal. Habitat 67 was an event in itself at the time. It still is today.

This housing complex became not only the “place where to be” for some 148 singles, couples and families which have made it their main residence, but as well a real community of which the style and the quality of life are envied throughout Canada.



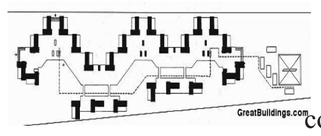


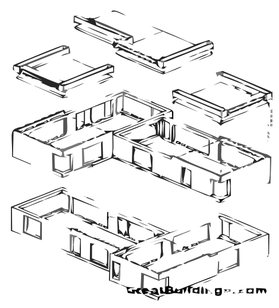


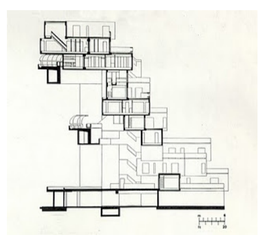
HABITAT 67,MONTREAL



CASE STUDY



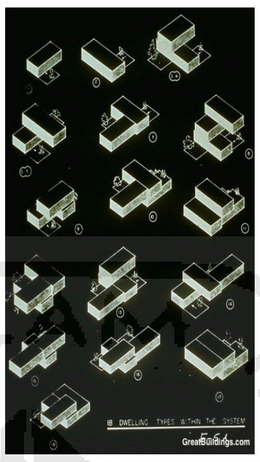




Small office/home office, or SOHO, refers to the category of business or cottage industry which involves from 1 to 10 workers. SOHO can also stand for single office/home office.

Before the 19th century, and the spread of the industrial revolution around the globe, nearly all offices were small offices and/or home offices, with only a few exceptions. Most businesses were small, and the paperwork that accompanied them was limited. The industrial revolution aggregated workers in factories, to mass produce goods. For the most part the so-called "white collar" counterpart—office work— was aggregated as well in large buildings, usually in cities or densely populated suburban areas.

Every house have their own office for residents, new workers have modern lifestyle with their works at home. In order to they could done their job earlier on every move. That is the main purpose for small office in their house, while do another activity they work. Many times ago in modern country house many functions, just in case do the work at home, sell some food. America, Canada and most countries in Europe applied that concept. Actually in development country it had been there but still traditional without planning, without design.



SOHO
Small Office Home Office





Source:

MERCEDES BENZ MUSEUM, STUTGART





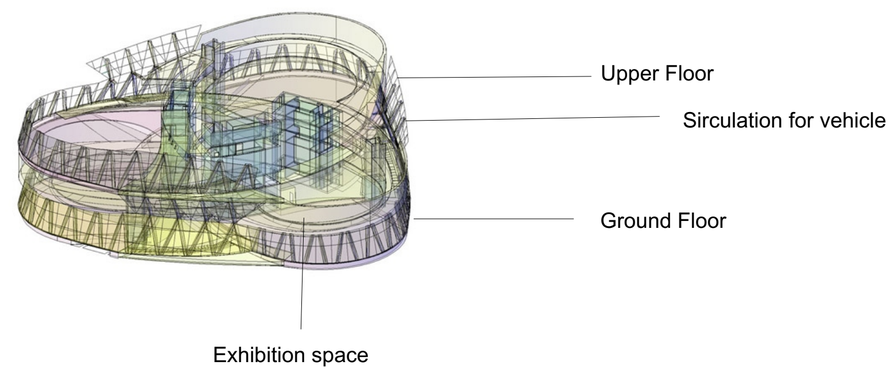
A Mercedes rules the road with its power. The Mercedes-Benz Museum in Germany emulates the power and amplifies the innovation. When traveling in the Stuttgart area, spend the day at the shrine to design.Stuttgart is Germany’s transportation capital, hosting the headquarters of Daimler, Porsche, and Maybach.

The building's height and "double helix" interior were designed to maximise space, providing 16,500 square metres (178,000 sq ft) of exhibition space on a footprint of just 4,800 square metres (52,000 sq ft). The museum contains more than 160 vehicles, some dating back to the very earliest days of the motor engine. The vehicles are maintained by the Mercedes-Benz Classic Center of Fellbach.

This building take cloverleaf concept using three overlapping circles with the center removed to form a triangular atrium.



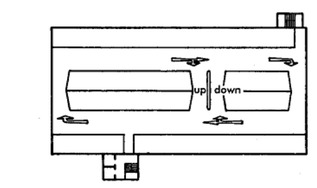




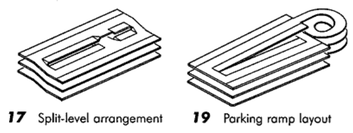
SIRCULATION STUDY

In England parking has a requirement for it self , In this case can be seen how the parking lot design. Circulation Design:

- Keep it simple. What looks like a clever solution could be a nightmare for the user.
- Minimise the workload on the driver and avoid confusion as to where to go and what to do.This is solved partly by signs but mainly by good design.
- Cover as many stalls as possible on the entry route.
- Pass as few stalls as possible on the way out.
- Separate inward traffic from outward traffic if possible, without causing additional complications.
- Circulate to the right if possible so that the driver is on the inside of the turn.

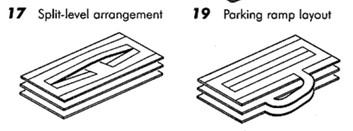


16 Typical multi-storey car-park arrangement



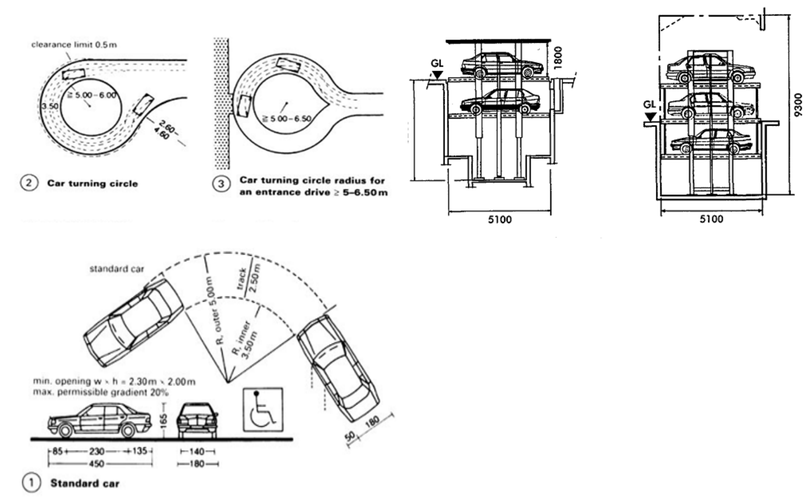
17 Split-level arrangement

19 Parking ramp layout

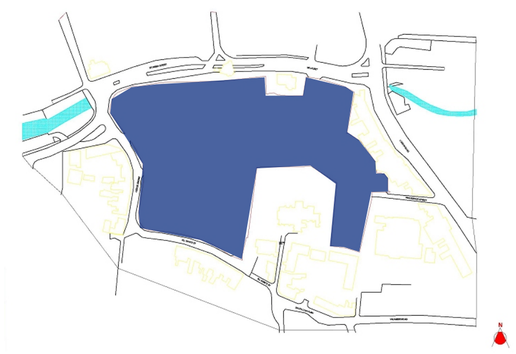


18 Warped-slab layout

20 Flat-slab layout



ZONING AREA



RESIDENTIAL AREA, HILLINGTON SQUARE.



Hillington Square consists of 13 blocks covering an area of 8700m2 and is inhabited by about 180 families .Accommodate some of the areas into industrial areas, shopping areas, the area of education and religious heritage

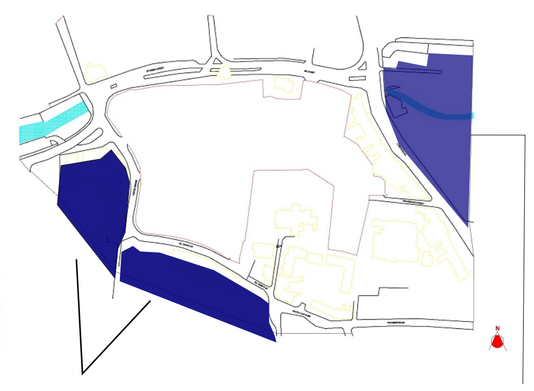


COMMERCIAL AREA

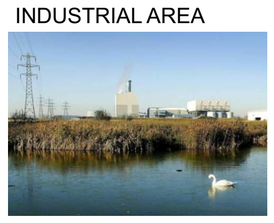


34/35 High Street comprises a modern purpose built shop on ground and 2 upper floors. It occupies a prominent corner position, fronting High Street with a long return frontage to New Conduit Street. Both Streets being pedestrianised.

SITUATION
King's Lynn is a historic market town with its medieval port. There is a main line railway connection to London Kings Cross. There is a wide range of shops and recreational facilities.
GROUND FLOOR: ZONE A
20' 0" (6.10m) 32.5 sq m (350 sq ft)
GROUND FLOOR: ZONE B
20' 0" (6.10m) 39.3 sq m (423 sq ft)
GROUND FLOOR: ZONE C
30.2 sq m (325 sq ft)



INDUSTRIAL AREA



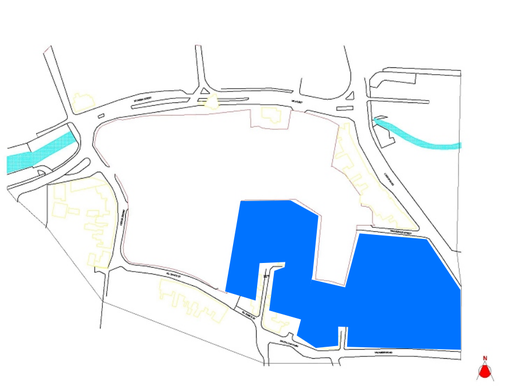
Waste company Cory Wheelbrator wants to build a rubbish burner, known as an Energy from Waste (EfW) facility, the Saddlebow industrial area, south of King's Lynn.

EDUCATION AREA



Hillington Square has many facilities around. From kindergarten, Junior, Senior and University. There are King's Lynn has three secondary schools; King Edward VII School, the King's Lynn Academy, and Springwood High School. The former is known, academically, for its physical education department.

The town contains one further education college, the College of West Anglia. It was founded in 1894.



HERITAGE AND RELIGIOUS AREA



There is a small museum of the former life of the North End fishermen at True's Yard. It includes cottages and a former smokehouse.and the All Saints church sothern of Hillington Square.

Greenland Fisheries now the HQ of the Conservative Party in Kings Lynn, used to be associated with the whaling industry and in its time has also been a public House situated in All Saints Street just of the Mill Fleet it reflects the riverside Architecture of Yesteryears



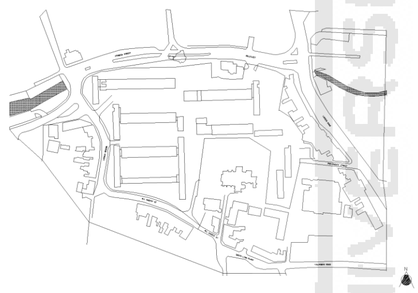


ANALYSIS

Site Analysis

Site is located on the banks of the river Great Ouse has alot of potential, among others, an interesting view, strategic location and close to public facilities in King's Lynn.This town is located about 97 miles (156 km) north of London and 44 miles (71 km) west of Norwich.Weather conditions at Hillington quare is generally the same as the weather in the area ofKing'sLynn, Cambridge and Norfolk. Bridge Street, this faces Hillington Square and is a very small stretch of houses of particularly attractive aspect.On the bend where it meets All Saints St is the Quaker Meeting House.

Hillington square become supplier for living choose in the center of area near King's Lynn.



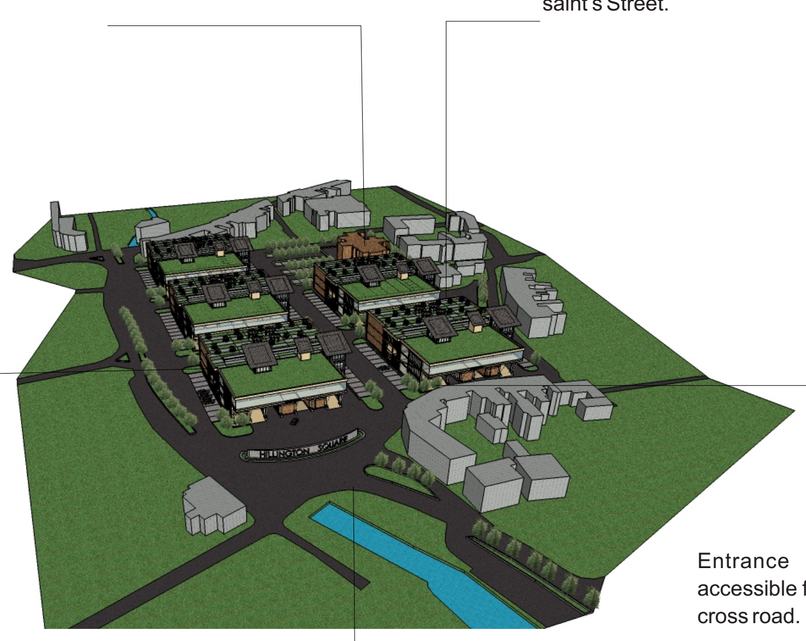
Analysis of Character Hillington's Square Residents

Residents in Hillington has held various activities on a weekly or monthly routine. All citizens have a share of each in every activity. The categories of residents who are in HillingtonSquareinclude:
1. Elderly, some of which lived from the first block was established.
2. Middle-aged, workers are either descendants of the owner of the block as well as newcomers.
3. Teenagers, who lived in the block and was educated at King's Lynn.
4.Kids, who was still in elementary school.

From those classificationBeingmore specificinto 2 groups, they are new workers and old workers. Toensurethe market conditionsthenselectedone segment ofthenewworkers So thatthedesign willaccommodatehow thenewlivingconditions ofworkershome.

Potential heritage area for attracting activity outsite Hillington Square.near All saints church.

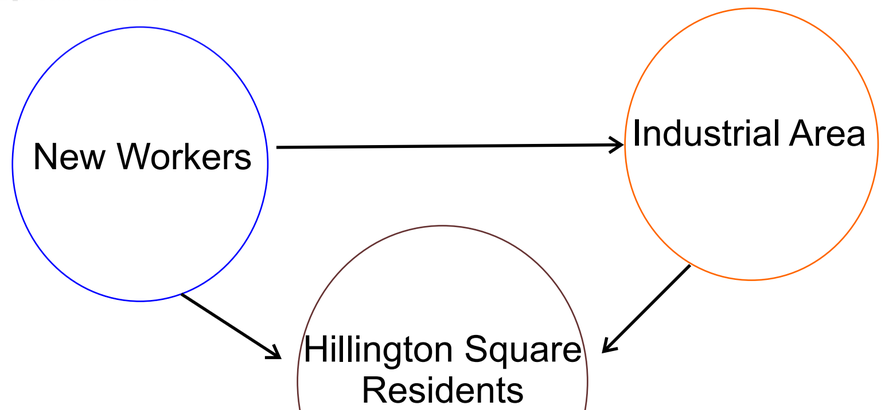
Exit from Hillington Square to All saint's Street.



Entrance from Bridge street accessible from everywhere. wide cross road.

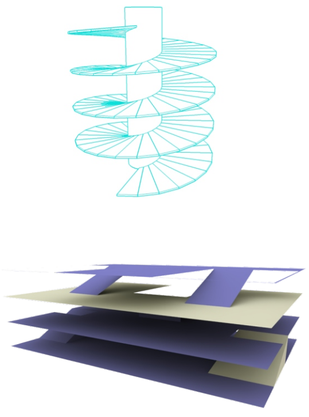
Residents area for designing new block. Accessible for vehicle.

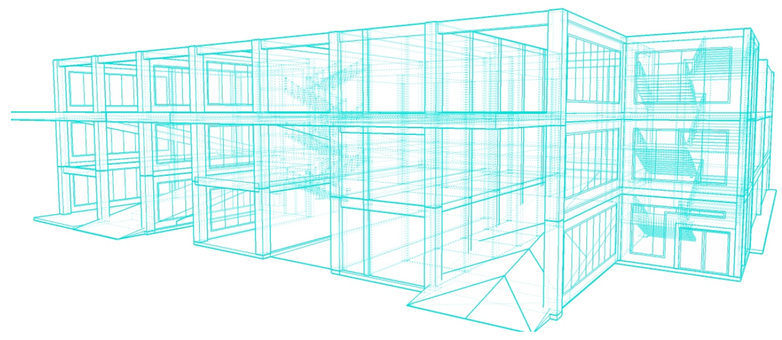
Entrance from Bridge street accessible from everywhere. wide cross road.



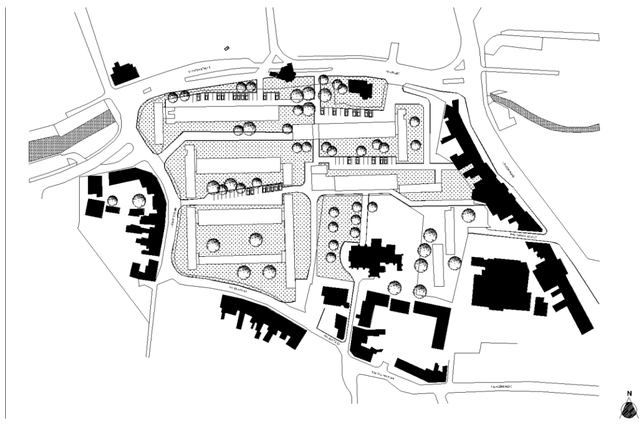
Sirculation Analysis

Circulation use the parking tower concept. For the every tower designed **split level layer** with two path for vehicle. It selected for accesible in every level.



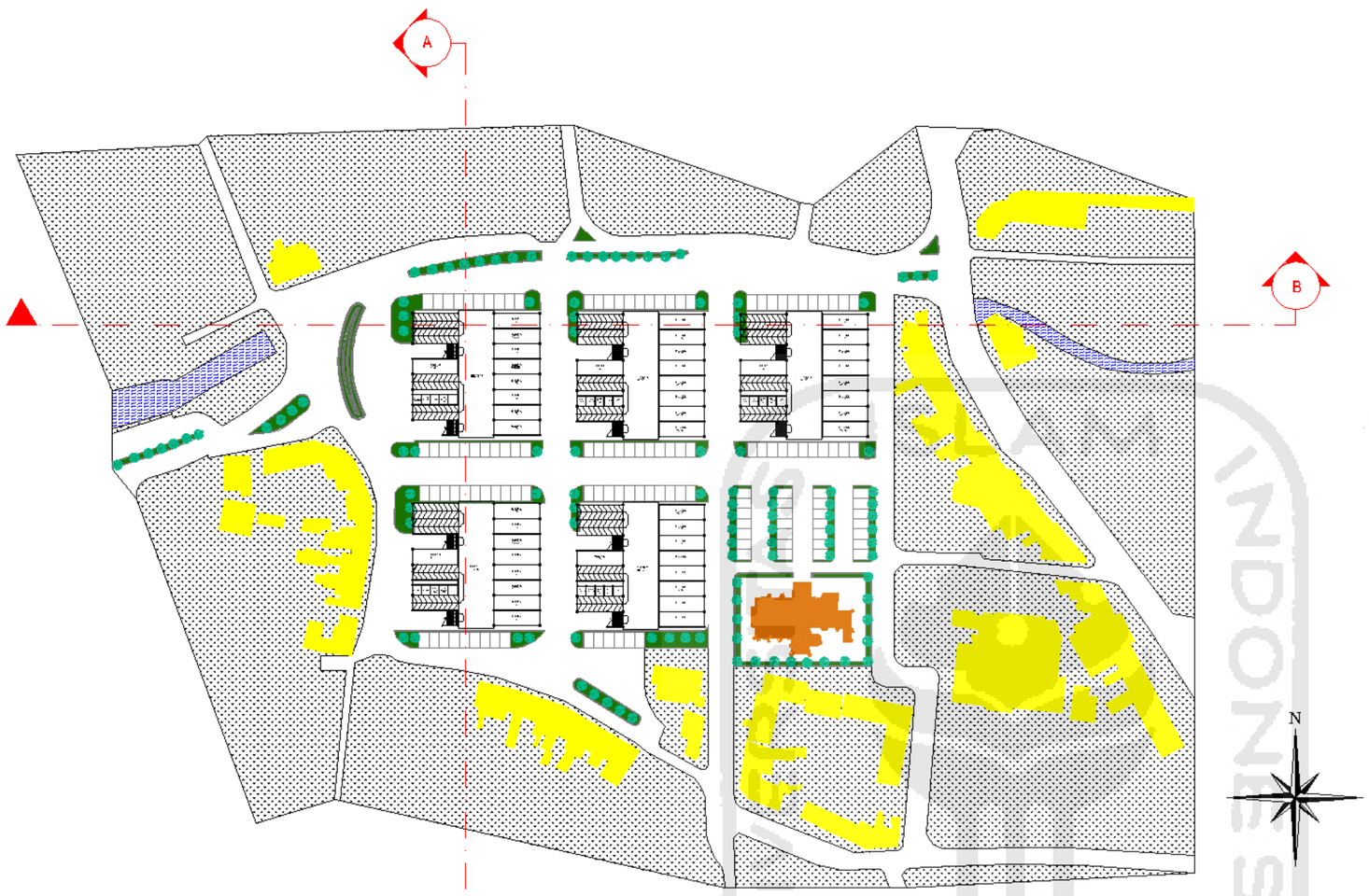


DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

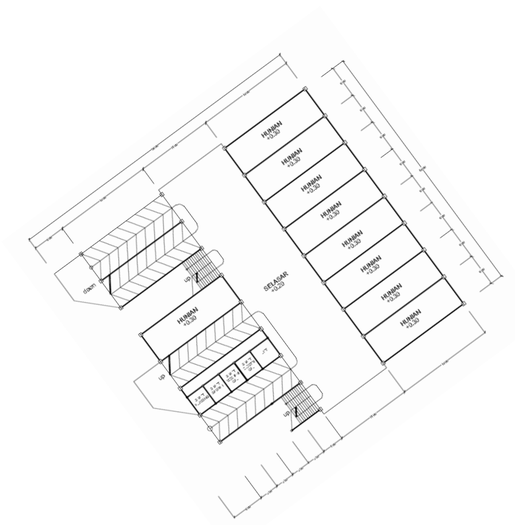


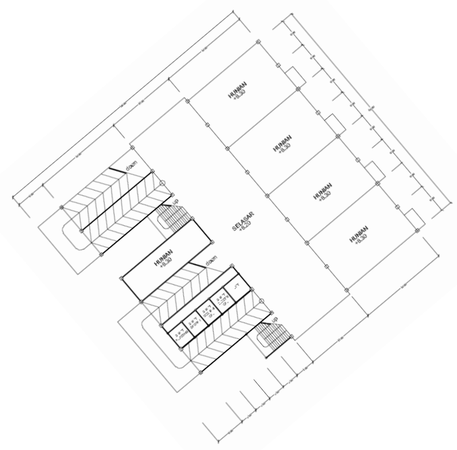


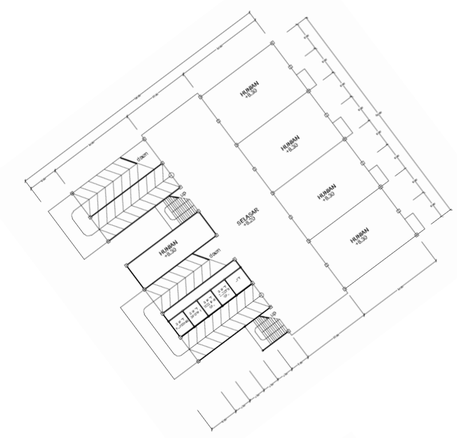
FIRST CONCEPT

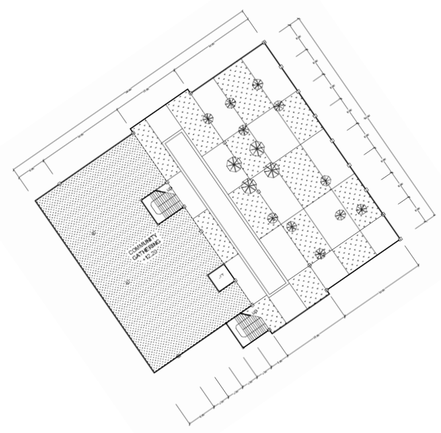


F I N A L CONCEPT

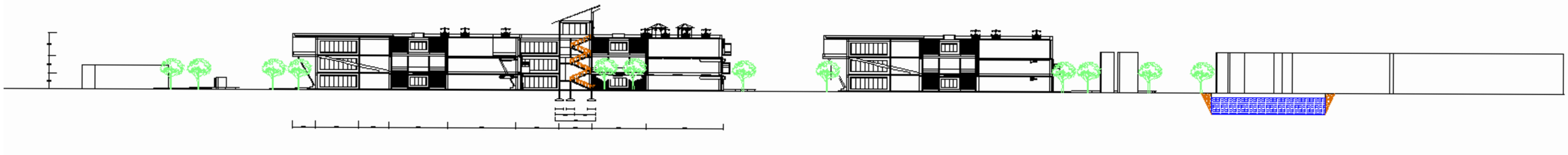


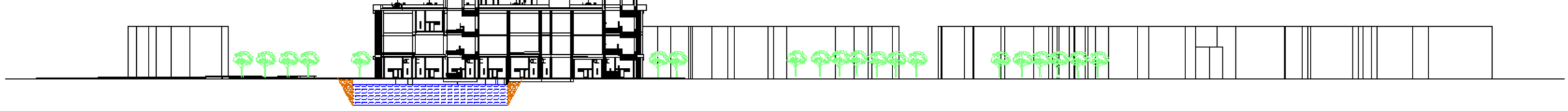






PLAN AND SECTION



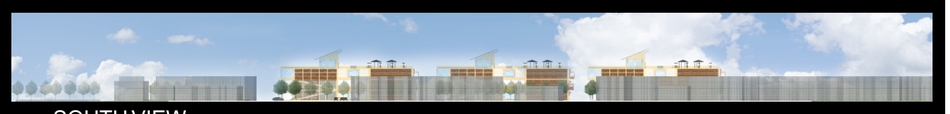


3D DESIGN


WEST VIEW

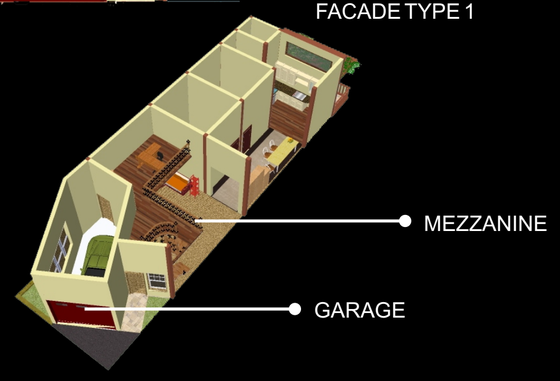

EAST VIEW

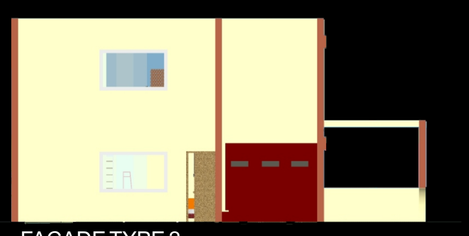

NORTH VIEW


SOUTH VIEW

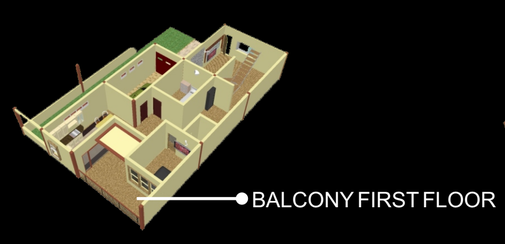

FACADE TYPE 1


FACADE TYPE 1




FACADE TYPE 2


FACADE TYPE 2

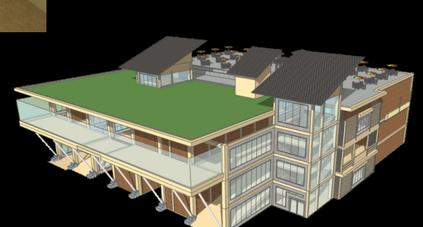



SECOND FLOOR

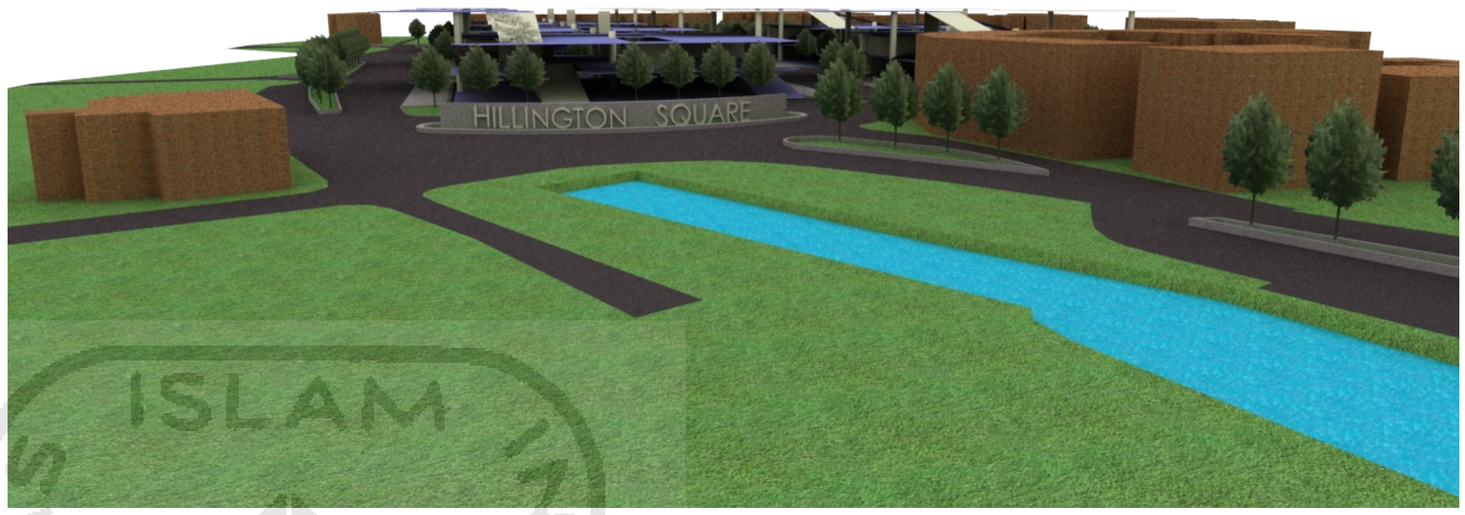




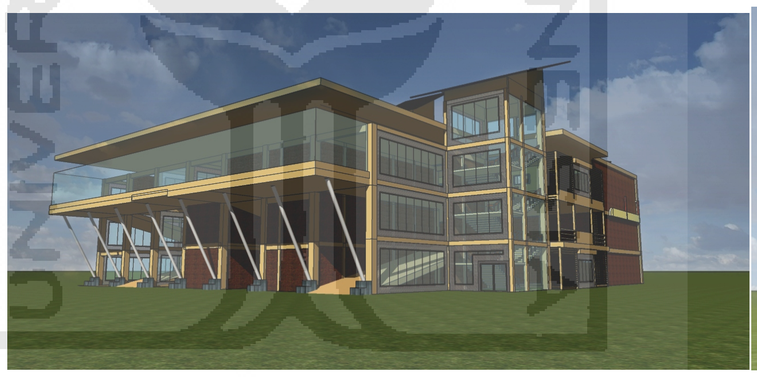

INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR







3D DESIGN



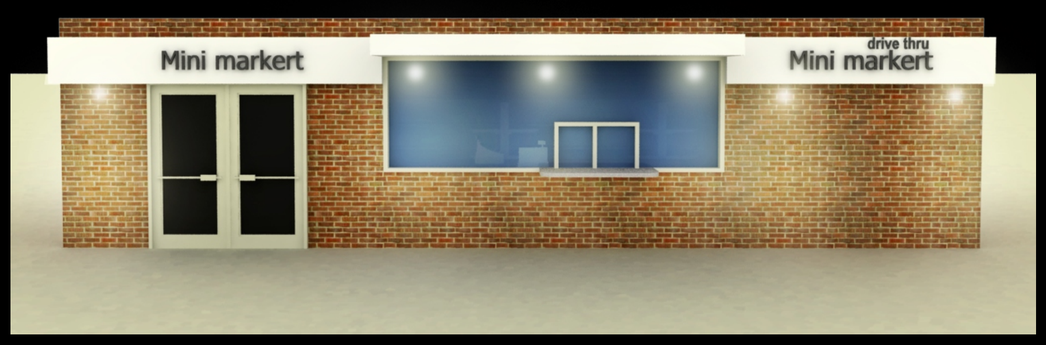




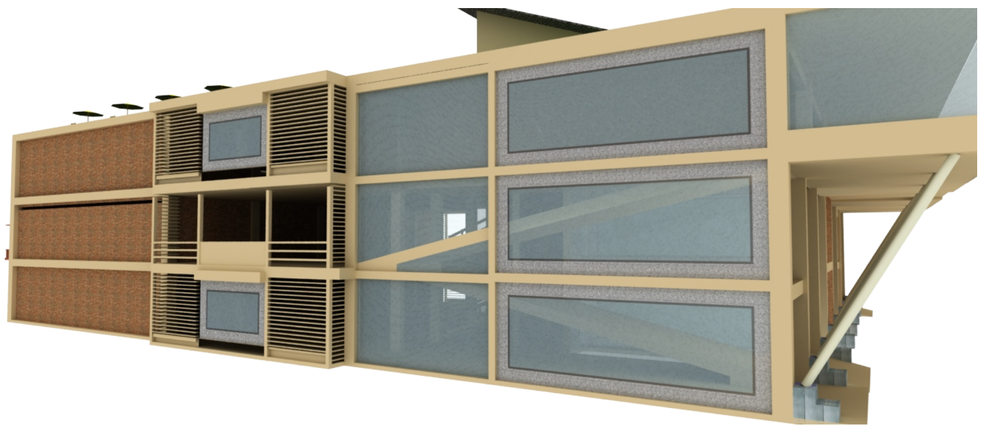


PLAN

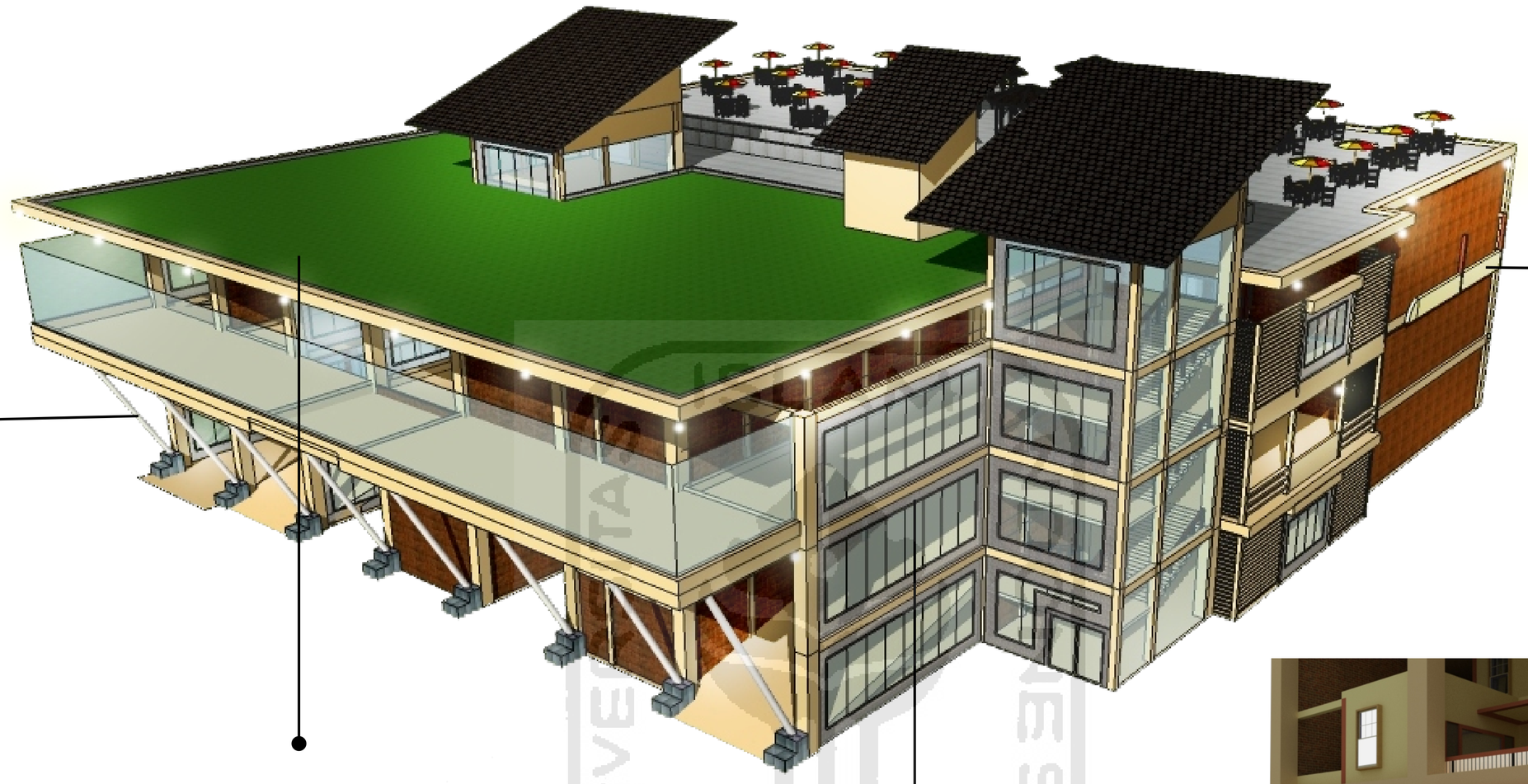




3D DESIGN

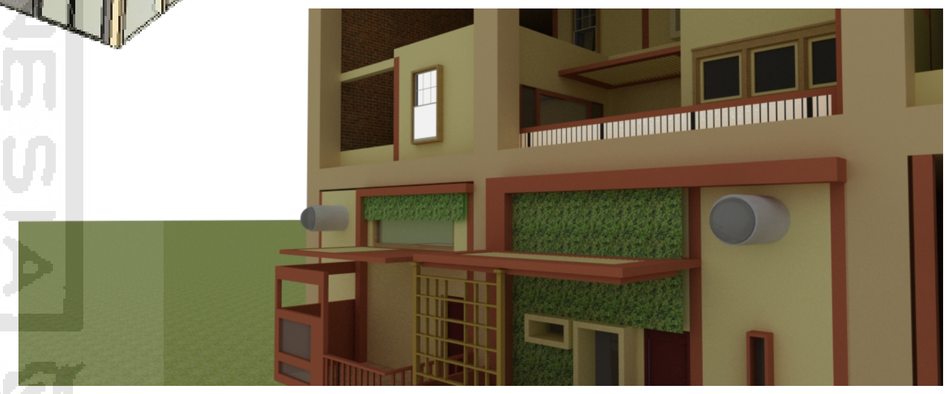


Side tower from north similar with south side, the different is use the wind cathcer like blind and void for air circulation.

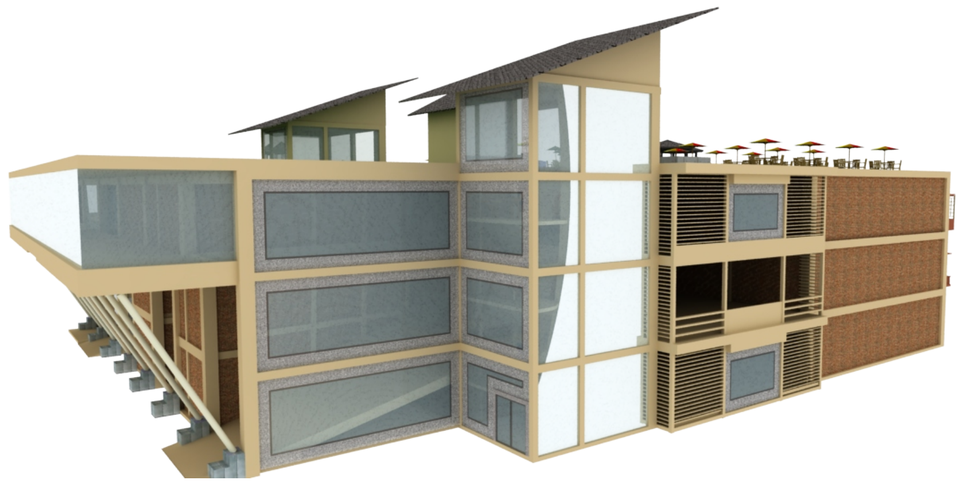




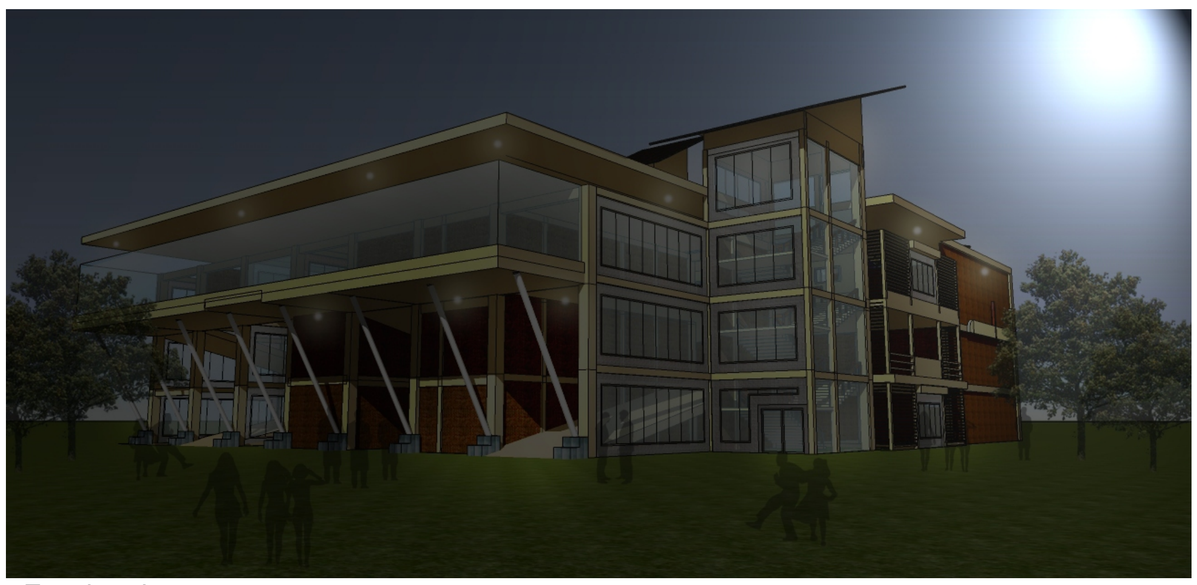
Roof garden in top floor of each tower made with umbrella garden. Four Gazebos in each tower. These space as transformation from gathering space from old design. Top floor has good view.



Light Pipe for day lighting in room. Made from metal and glass reflector. It save light in summer day and winter.



Side building made with anti-noise glass it reduce sound from cars. Inlet for day light in circulation area.Emergency stairs in this side also use anti-noise wall.



Evening view