

THE MINIMUM DWELLING

HOUSING FOR ALL

Enoncé théorique
Master - Architecture
Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne



2024, Charles Darrousez

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THE MINIMUM DWELLING

HOUSING FOR ALL

CATALOG

Supervision

Anja Fröhlich
Tiago Borges

Second Professor

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FROM VOLUME I FROM VOLUME II

If you have this book in your hands, dear reader, it can mean two things. Either you followed the course of this thesis, and therefore you are about to finish your reading with this last Volume III. Or either you really appreciate catalogs in general and found yourself opening this book cover. If this is the case, dear reader, then I can only advise you two things:

First situation:

You enjoy plans and, therefore, continue your reading.

Second situation:

You enjoy plans, but you also esteem it of great importance to comprehend them - their dynamics, codes, context, and the typological elements used by architects to enhance their qualities.

In this situation, I strongly recommend you open this yellow Volume that should theoretically be grouped with this blue one. And then the green. If you have found it, and are eager to understand the reasons why these plans were drawn, I can only say: enjoy your reading!

STRUCTURE

The 35 plans of this 'personal exhibition' are displayed in the order described in Volume II of this thesis, *Rules*.

Each plan, extracted from the exhibition 'Die Wohnung für das Existenzminimum', are attached with their respective information. These comprise:

Numbering (for reference in the thesis)

Location

Area in sqm of floor surface

Architect(s)

Type (Single-family, Two-family, Multi-family)

Number of beds (min./max.)

A quotation from the original exhibition, personally chosen and noted in quotation marks.

Eventual themes that might be discussed according to Volume II of this thesis (see. CRITERIA). These will refer to the four criteria of the *Rules* Volume, and will be noted as followed: C.I, for criteria I, C.II for criteria II, and so on.

A descriptive and analytical text to further the interpretation of each of the plans according to the criteria. These texts will refer to the areas, furniture and dynamics found in the typologies. Consequently, it will attempt to bring a close attention to the themes discussed in *Rules*.

Additionally, all drawings are scale 1:50, and furnished according to the process initiated in Volume II of the thesis. (see. FURNISHINGS & OBJECTS)

PLANS

FLOOR AREA

14.7 sqm

ARCHITECT(s)

Racz

TYPE

House for one family

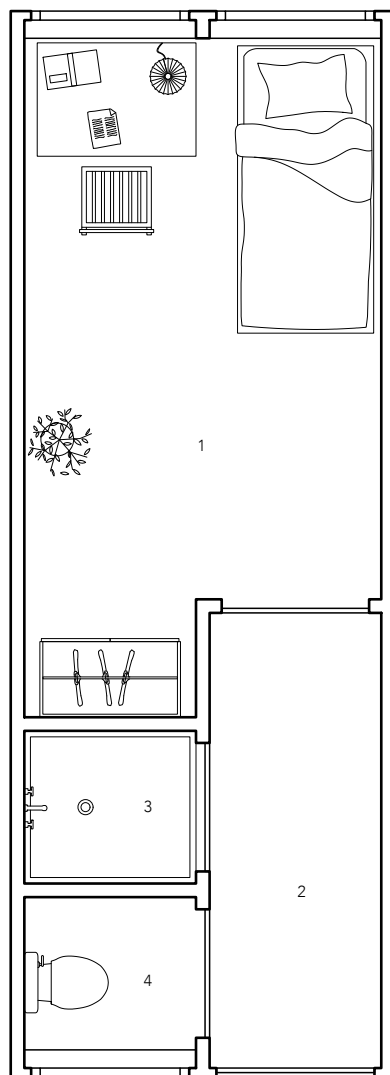
NUMBER OF BEDS (min. max.)

1

Architect Racz proposes a 'One-room ground plan' through which 'new conceptions in the modes and aims of living' can be reached. The exhibited description, alongside the plan, hence addresses these new concepts, intertwined with the idea of a housing meant for a single person. The absence of the kitchen may imply its relocation outside the intimate confines of the dwelling, possibly taking on substitute forms rather than the traditional concept of 'private kitchen'.

« New conceptions in the modes and aims of living »

C.III Considering new social structures



1	living-room	9.4
	bedroom	3.1
2	corridor	1.1
3	douche	1.1
4	w.c	1.1
		area (sqm)



FLOOR AREA

23 sqm

ARCHITECT(s)

Hermkes

TYPE

House for several parties

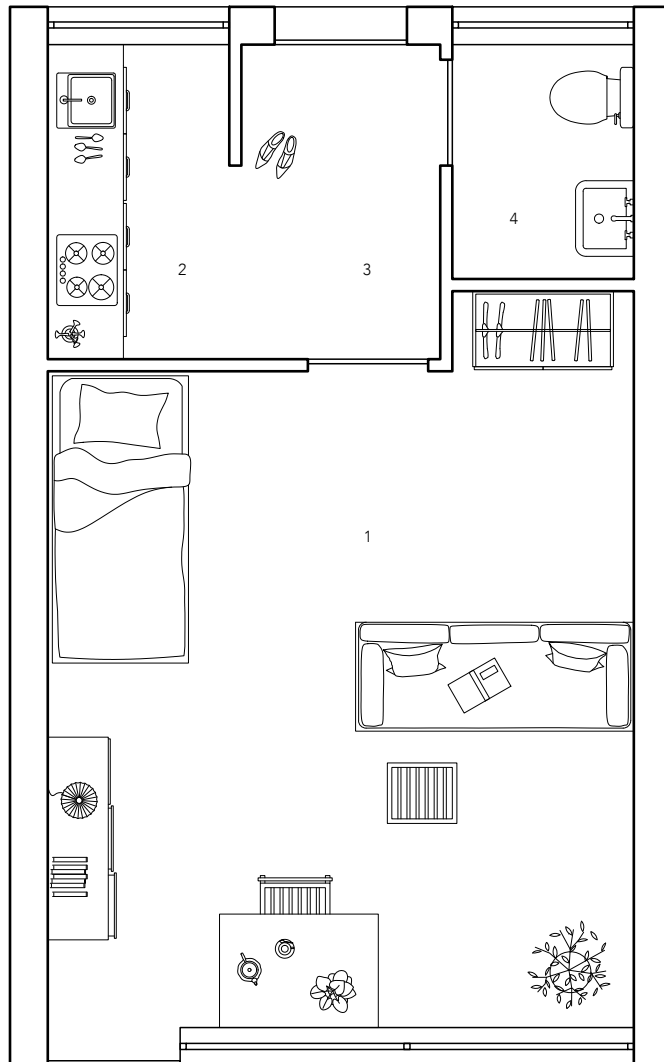
NUMBER OF BEDS (min. max.)

1

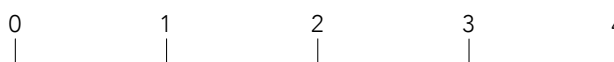
Designed as a separate unit within a house to accommodate multiple occupants, this “one-roomed dwelling” is intended to host “a woman with an occupation”. Consequently, architect Hermkes suggests a design in line with specific social issues met at the time. The kitchen is also reduced to an extreme, furnishing a ‘recess for cooking’.

« One-roomed dwelling for a woman with an occupation »
« Recess for cooking »

C.II Reduction of domestic sphere
C.III Considering new social structures



1	living-room	
	bedroom	16.3
2	recess for cooking	2.5
3	corridor	2.5
4	douche	1.7
	w.c	
area (sqm)		



FLOOR AREA

24.7 sqm

ARCHITECT(s)

Salvador

TYPE

House for two families

NUMBER OF BEDS (min. max.)

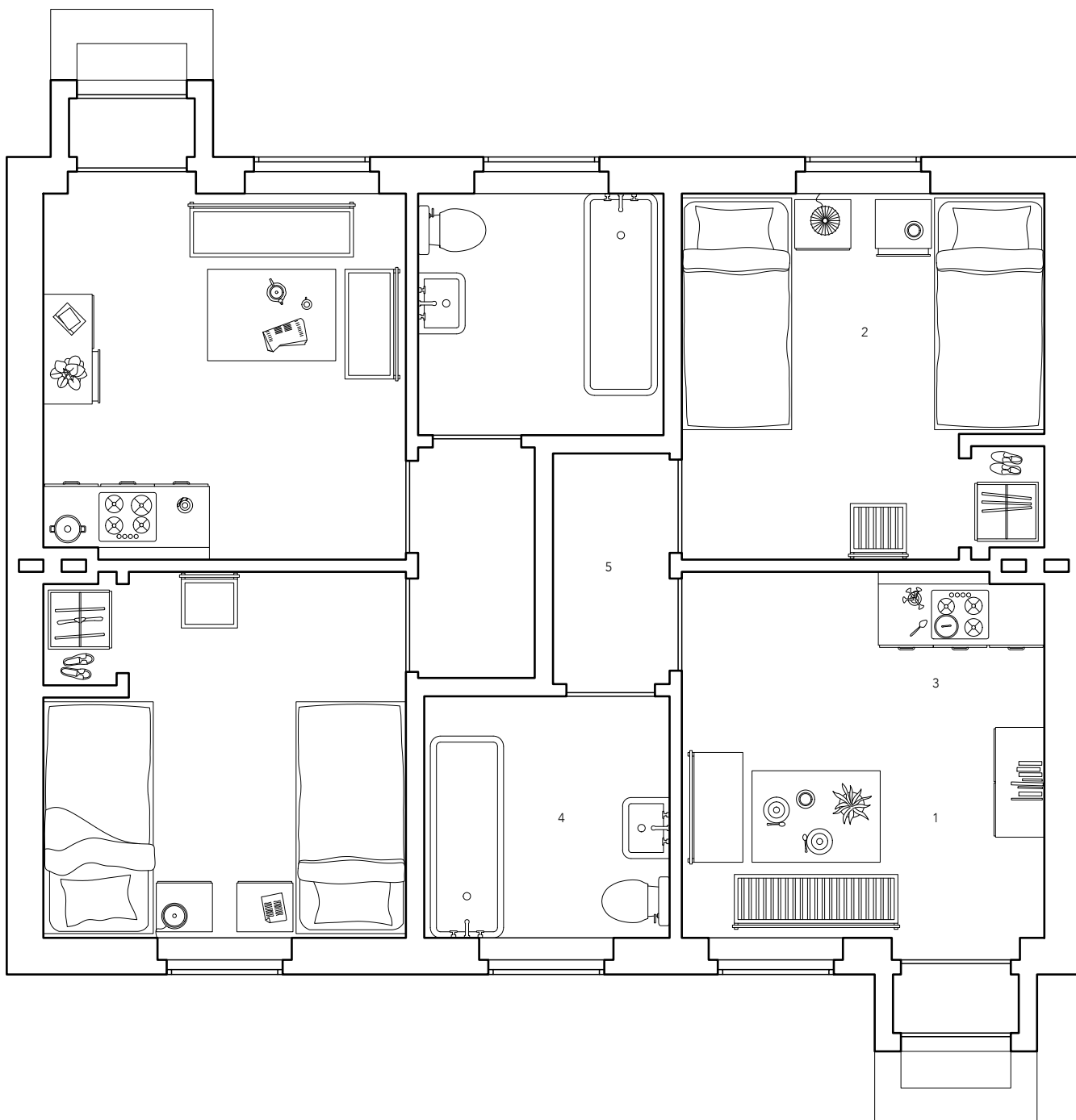
2

This plan from Madrid is not paired with a descriptive text in the context of the exhibition. However, in both show-cased dwellings, the private spaces are characterized by the absence of twin beds, creating two distinct sleeping areas within each dwelling. As a consequence, both sleeping areas enjoy the same spatial qualities, however distinct. Furthermore, the “kitchen” is integrated into the main living space by means of a few pieces of furniture, nestled in the corner of the room.

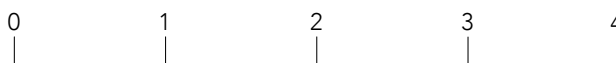
« Recess for cooking »

C.II Reduction of domestic sphere

C.III Considering new social structures



1	living-room	9.2
2	bedroom	9.2
3	recess for cooking	
4	bathroom	4
5	corridor	1.8
		area (sqm)



FLOOR AREA

26.1 sqm

ARCHITECT(s)

Schwagenscheidt, Kratz,
Winter

TYPE

House for several parties

NUMBER OF BEDS (min. max.)

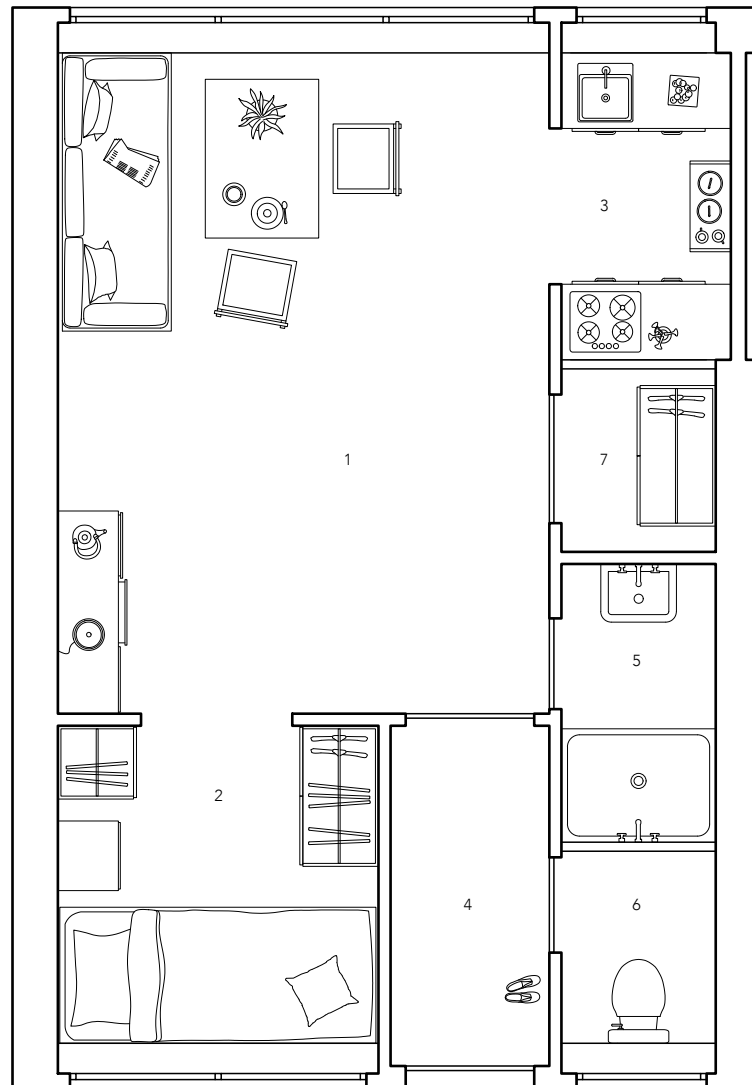
1

This plan is presented as a “two-roomed flat for one or two persons earning their livelihood”. The text details the tenant in terms of his/her profession, placing back the idea of a dwelling that would be designed for “the living income earner”. Niched in an alcove, the ‘recess for cooking’ is reduced to 2 sqm.

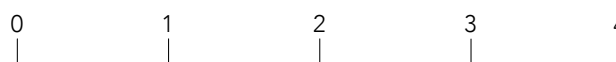
« Two-roomed flat for one or two persons earning their livelihood »
« Recess for cooking »

C.II Reduction of domestic sphere

C.III Considering new social structures



1	living-room	13.5
2	'small room'	4.2
3	recess for cooking	2.1
4	corridor	2.1
5	douche	1.8
6	w.c	1.2
7	wardrobe	1.2
		area (sqm)



FLOOR AREA

27.3 sqm

ARCHITECT(S)

Hellwig

TYPE

House for several parties

NUMBER OF BEDS (min. max.)

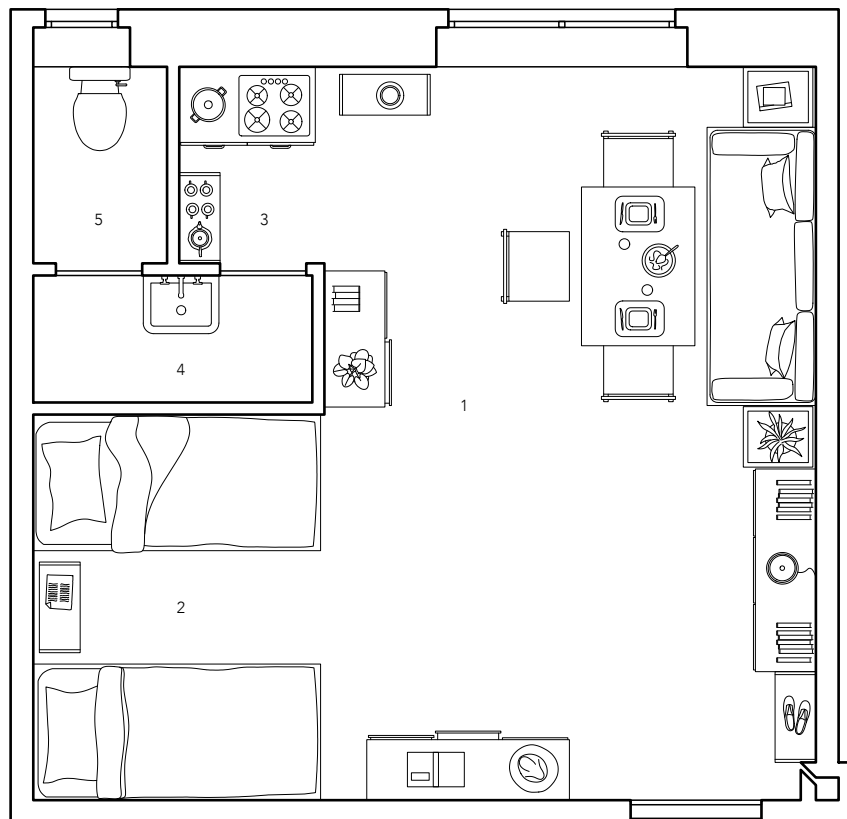
2

In this plan, Architect Hellwig designed a one-room flat which draws 'great similarities with the American Hotel-flats', according to the exhibition. The comparison with the Hotel suggests the plan's capacity to host diverse social structures, and this is strengthened with the furnishing of the dwelling and the absence of twin beds in the alcove designed for this purpose. Once more, the 'recess for cooking' - mentioned in the original plan - is reduced to a minimum, acting as a passage between the living-room and the lavatory.

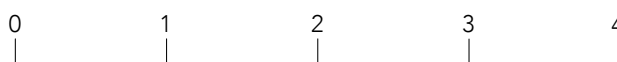
« One-roomed flats leading from central passage with recesses for cooking and sleeping »

C.II Reduction of domestic sphere

C.III Considering new social structures



1	living-room	19
2	bedroom	5.4
3	recess for cooking	
4	corridor	1.7
5	w.c.	1.2
		area (sqm)



FLOOR AREA

29.9 sqm

ARCHITECT(s)

May, Kaufmann

TYPE

House for two families

NUMBER OF BEDS (min. max.)

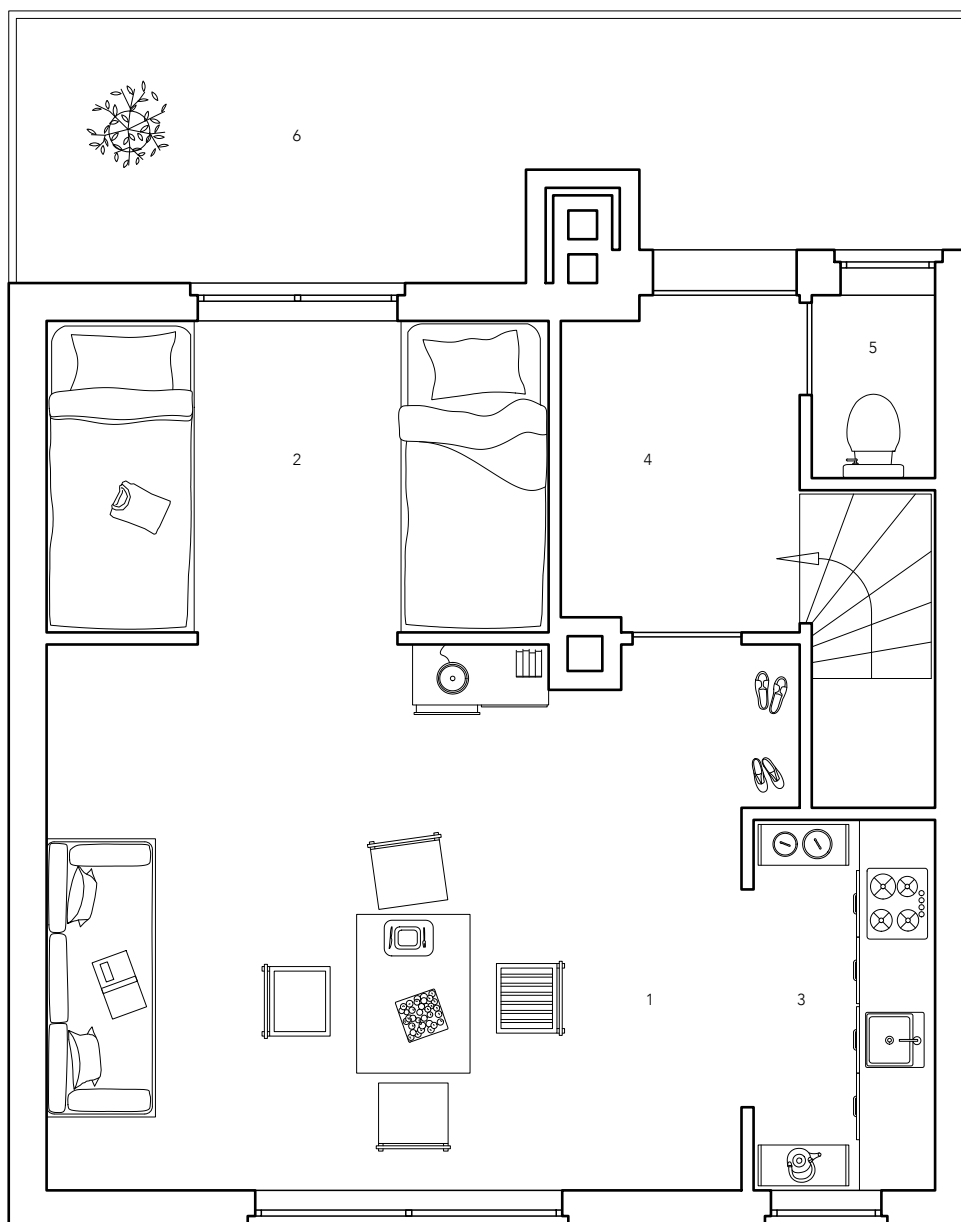
2

Designed by architects May and Kaufmann, this 30 sqm apartment is intended for two occupants. The only designated private space in the dwelling is referred to as a 'small room', or 'kammer' in German, emphasizing its minimal proportions and translating the idea of it being merely a space to sleep. Despite its compact size, the room is thoughtfully furnished with two separate beds, establishing distinct sleeping areas with identical spatial qualities and relation to the communal area. The kitchen is integrated into an alcove that opens onto the living-room.

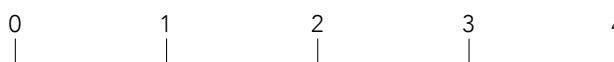
« Recess for cooking »

C.II Reduction of domestic sphere

C.III Considering new social structures



1	living-room	15.9
2	'small room'	6.5
3	recess for cooking	
4	corridor	3.5
5	w.c	1.1
6	roof-garden	
area (sqm)		



FLOOR AREA

30.3 sqm

ARCHITECT(s)

Schütte and Schütte-
Lihotzky

TYPE

House for several parties

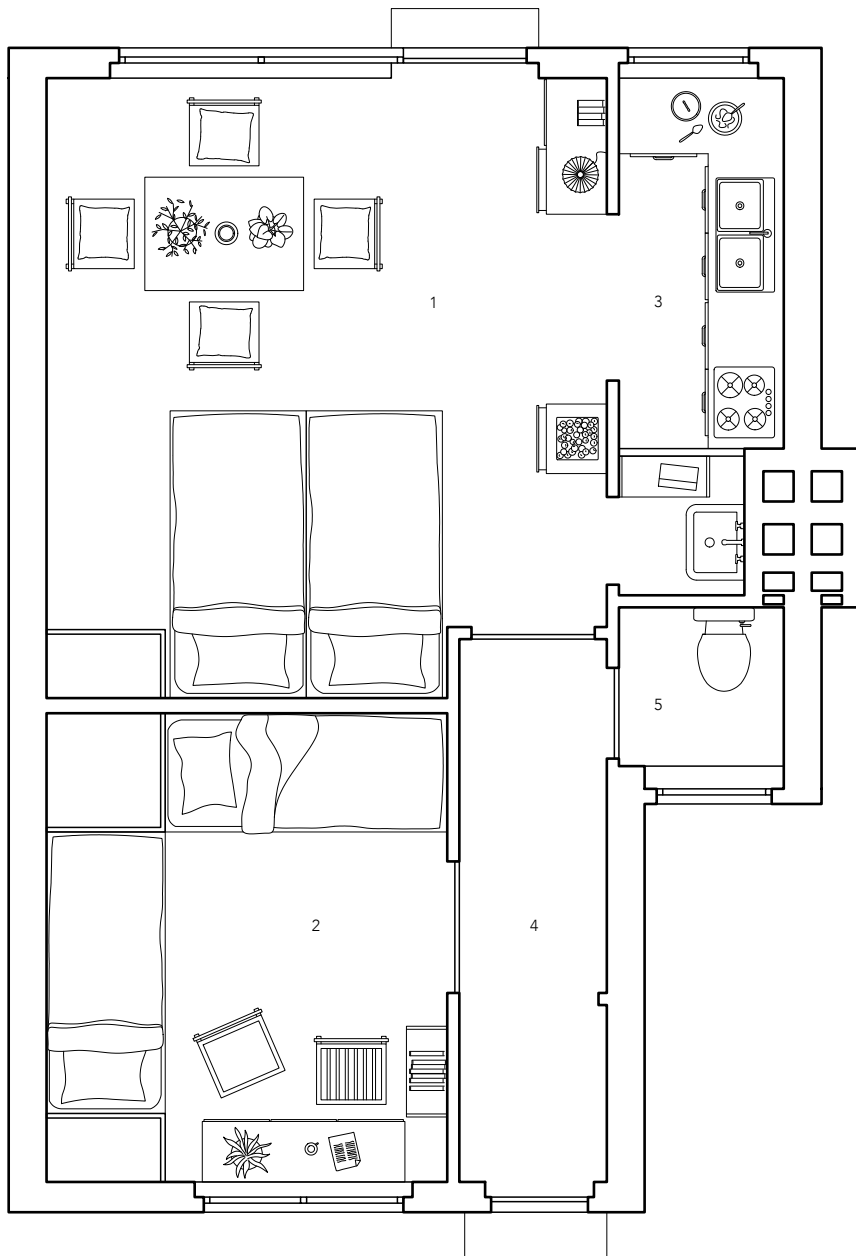
NUMBER OF BEDS (min. max.)

min. 2 max. 4

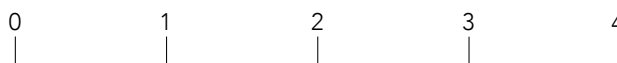
This dwelling is intended to accommodate two people in typical circumstances and up to four if the number of heads within the household size is maximized. Architects Schütte and Schütte-Lihotzky open the possibility for the 'living-room' to be 'used as a bedroom by means of [twin] folding-beds'. This flexibility enables the primary 'bedroom' to be located within the living-room, while the 8 sqm 'small room' remains isolated as an independent cubicle comprising two separate single beds.

« Living-room used as bedroom by means of folding-beds »

C.I Reconsidering the hierarchy of private spaces



1	living-room (+bed)	14.5
2	'small room'	8
3	recess for cooking	3.5
4	corridor	1
5	w.c	1
		area (sqm)



FLOOR AREA

31.8 sqm

ARCHITECT(s)

Schwagenscheidt, Kratz,
Winter

TYPE

House for several parties

NUMBER OF BEDS (min. max.)

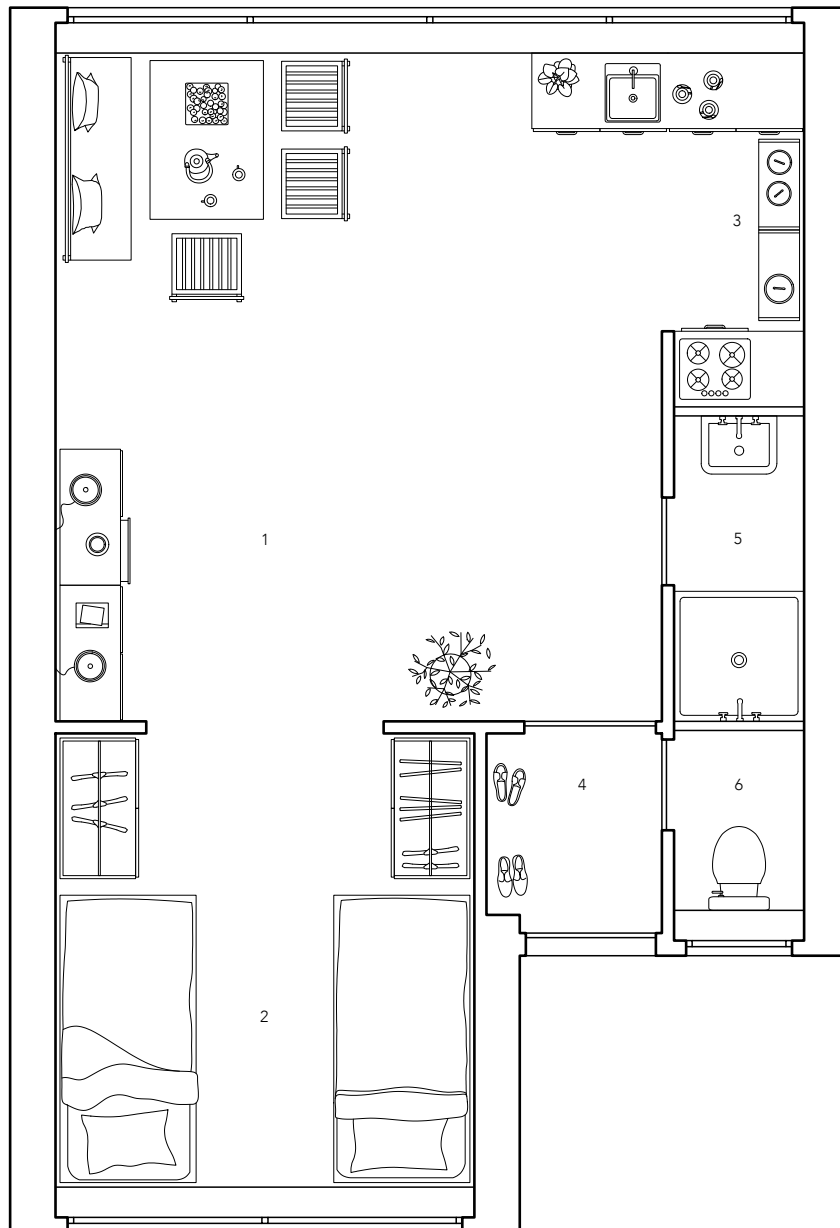
2

Similar to Figure 6, this dwelling minimizes the size of the bedroom (4 sqm / inhabitant) while still offering two different sleeping areas by means of distinct beds as well as cabinets. The furniture's disposition is mirrored across the space of the bedroom, hence providing to the occupants identical access to their 'own' private space. Additionally, the kitchen furnishes an alcove of 2 sqm in the corner of the main room, while still offering a 17.6 sqm living-room.

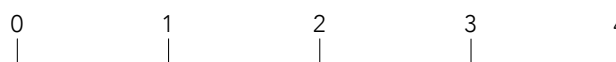
« Living-room with open
recess for cooking »

C.II Reduction of domestic
sphere

C.III Considering new social
structures



1	living-room	17.6
2	bedroom	8.3
3	recess for cooking	2
4	corridor	1.3
5	douche	1.6
6	w.c	1
		area (sqm)



FLOOR AREA

32.6 sqm

ARCHITECT(s)

Berliner, Lukask, Stonska,
Szereszewski

TYPE

House for several parties

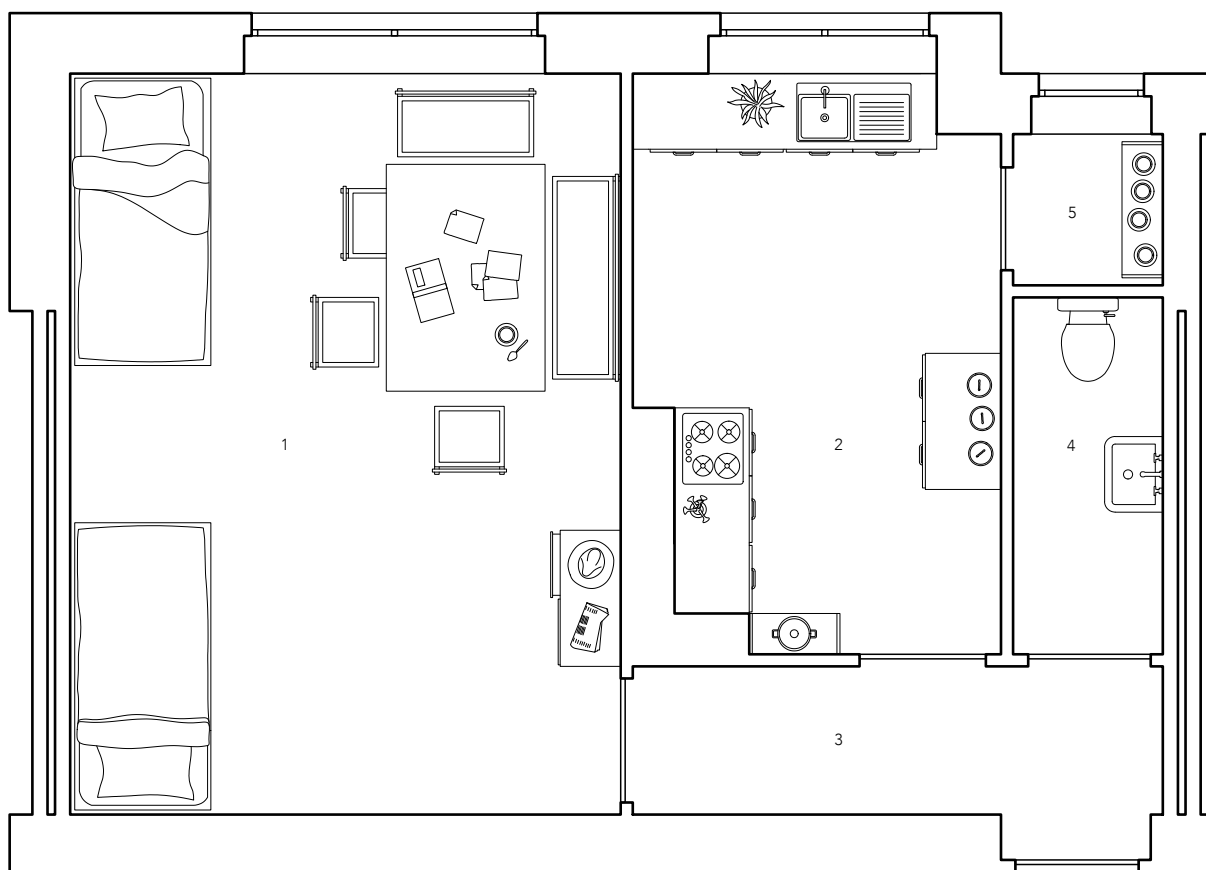
NUMBER OF BEDS (min. max.)

2

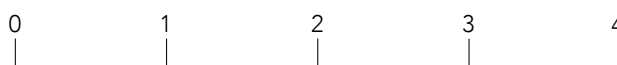
This design illustrates a single-room dwelling, emphasized by the significance placed on the kitchen area (8.4 sqm). The main room, described as a 'bed-sitting-room', functions as both the main living space and bedroom. The furnishings represented in the plan indicate two separate beds, both positioned in one corner of the 17.3 sqm room.

« One-room flat, bed-sitting-room »

C.III Considering new social structures



1	living-room	
	bedroom	17.3
2	kitchen	8.4
3	corridor	3.5
4	w.c	2.4
5	pantry	1
	area (sqm)	



FLOOR AREA

33 sqm

ARCHITECT(s)

Le Corbusier and P. Jean-
neret

TYPE

House for one family

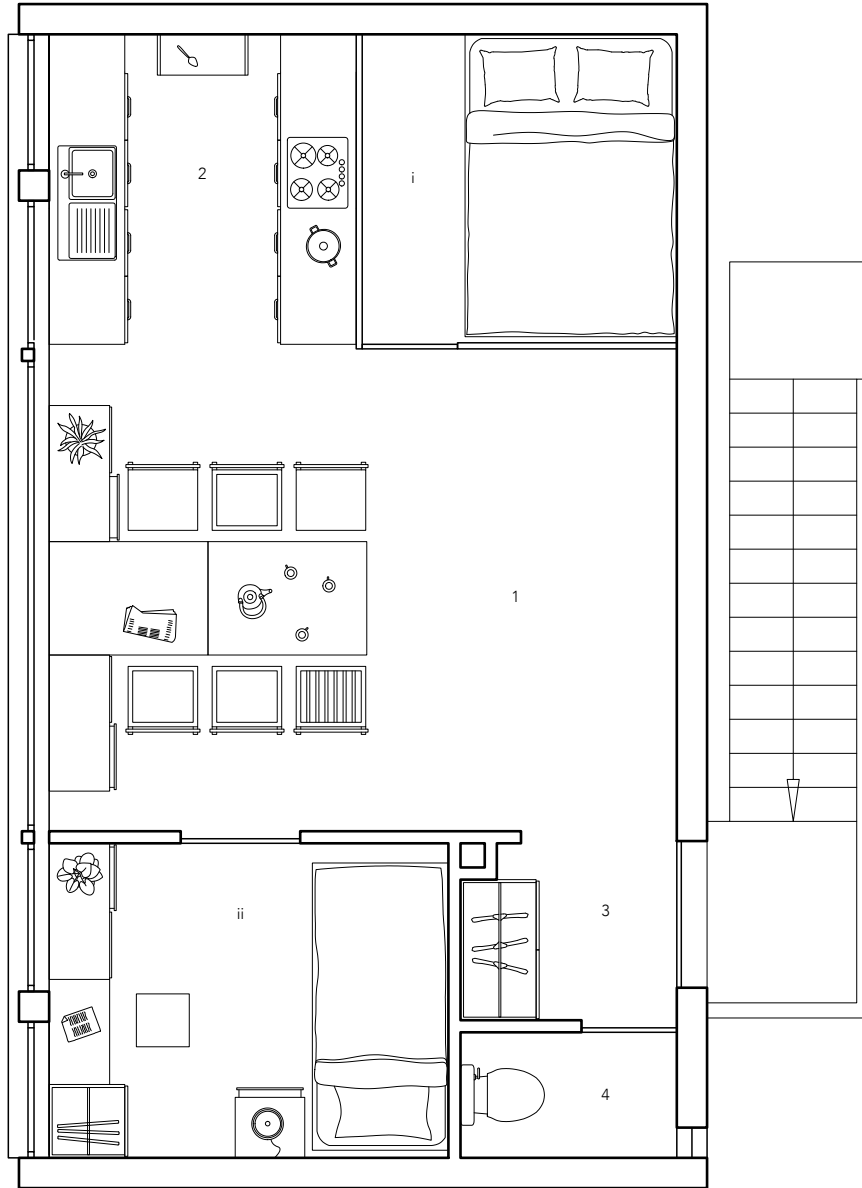
NUMBER OF BEDS (min. max.)

3

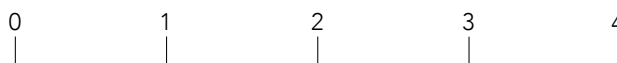
Kitchen reduced to a minimum, furnished within a recess. The architects offer a detailed insight into the occupants' life-style; the written description of "Double bed in the parents' room" aids in locating this space in the floor plan. The dwelling is defined by "closed walls to the north, east and west, open to the south", which results in limited air and natural light for the parents' room. Consequently, the child's 'small room' enjoys greater autonomy and architectural features compared to the parents' space.

« Closed walls to the north, east and west, open to the south. Double bed in the parents' room »
« Recess for cooking »

C.I Reconsidering the hierarchy of private spaces
C.II Reduction of domestic sphere



1	living-room	12.7
	bedrooms	
	i 'bedroom'	4.8
	ii 'small room'	5.3
2	recess for cooking	3.4
3	corridor	1.6
4	w.c	1.1
	area (sqm)	



FLOOR AREA

34.2 sqm

ARCHITECT(s)

G. Masirevich

TYPE

House for several parties

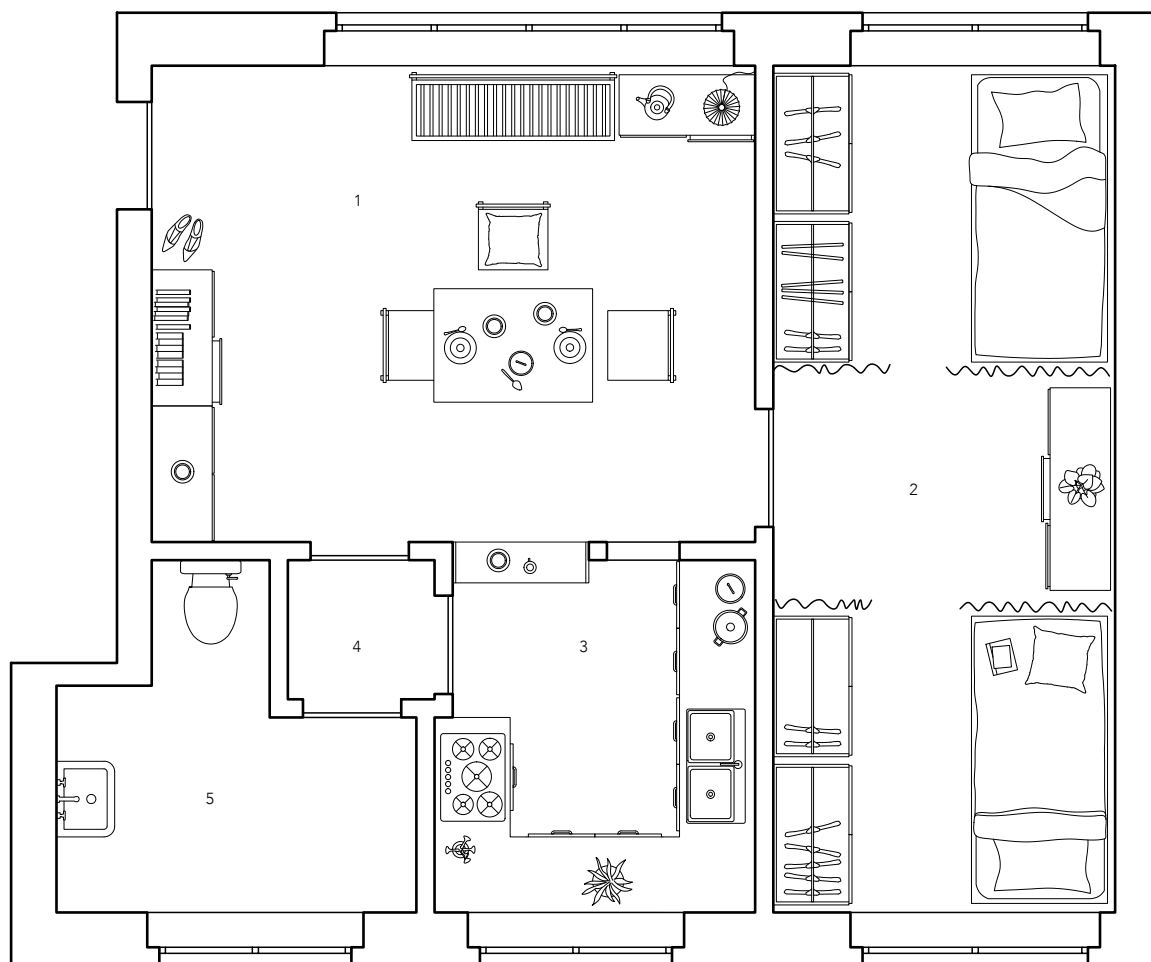
NUMBER OF BEDS (min. max.)

2

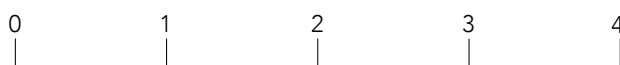
A textual description of the floorplan refers to 'double installations' designed for the two different occupants of the dwelling. The private space of the dwelling is divided into two smaller cubicles, achieved through the use of curtains, individual cabinets and beds. The plan indicates the area of one single room (12.4sqm) although its internal disposition - furnishings and two orientations - create distinct spaces. Each cubicle disposes of its own window, ensuring autonomy for the two spaces to function as separate bedrooms. Architect Masirevich provides accommodation for two individual occupants with similar private spaces.

« Double installations »

C.III Considering new social structures



1	living-room	12.1
2	bedroom	12.4
3	kitchen	5.1
4	corridor	1
5	douche	2.4
6	w.c	1.2
		area (sqm)



FLOOR AREA

34.4 sqm

ARCHITECT(s)

St. and B. Brukalski

TYPE

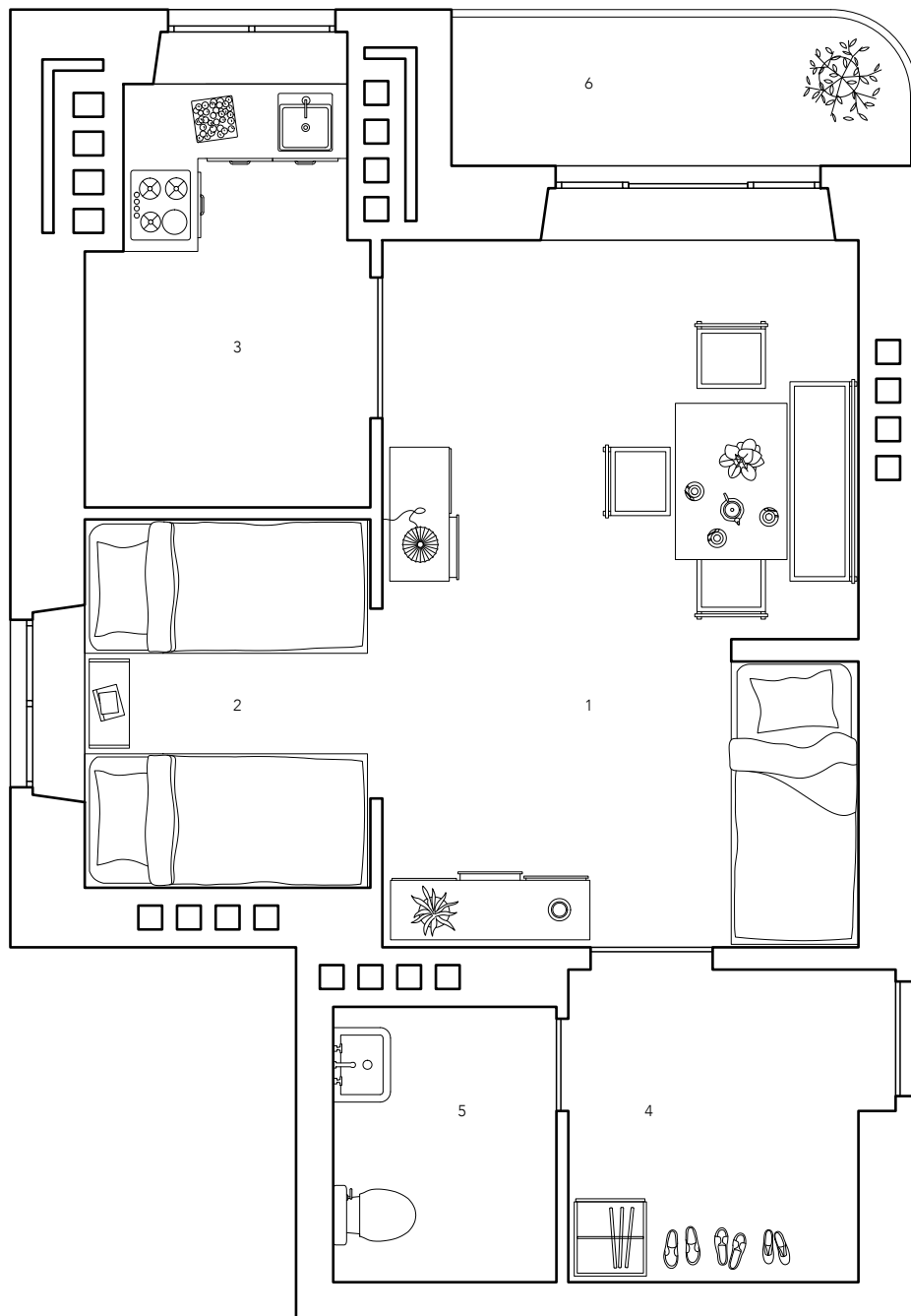
House for several parties

NUMBER OF BEDS (min. max.)

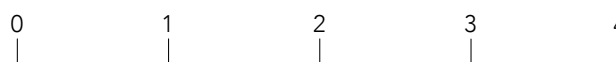
min. 2 max. 3

The two architects behind this floorplan in Warschau minimized the private spaces to their smallest dimensions, seemingly confined to the size of the beds alone (5,2 sqm for the 2 bedded-room). They, however, maintain individual furniture for each of the occupants. A bed is placed in the area acting as a transition between the living-room and the corridor, furnishing an alcove. This act gives the room a sense of dematerialization in the form of the bed alone and places the focus on the communal area that stands out as almost half of the floor area of the apartment (16.3sqm / 34.4 sqm).

C.III Considering new social structures



1	living-room (+bed)	
	dining-room	16.3
2	bedroom	5.2
3	kitchen	5.4
4	corridor	4.5
5	douche	3
6	balcony	
		area (sqm)



FLOOR AREA

37.4 sqm

ARCHITECT(s)

Lehr

TYPE

House for several parties

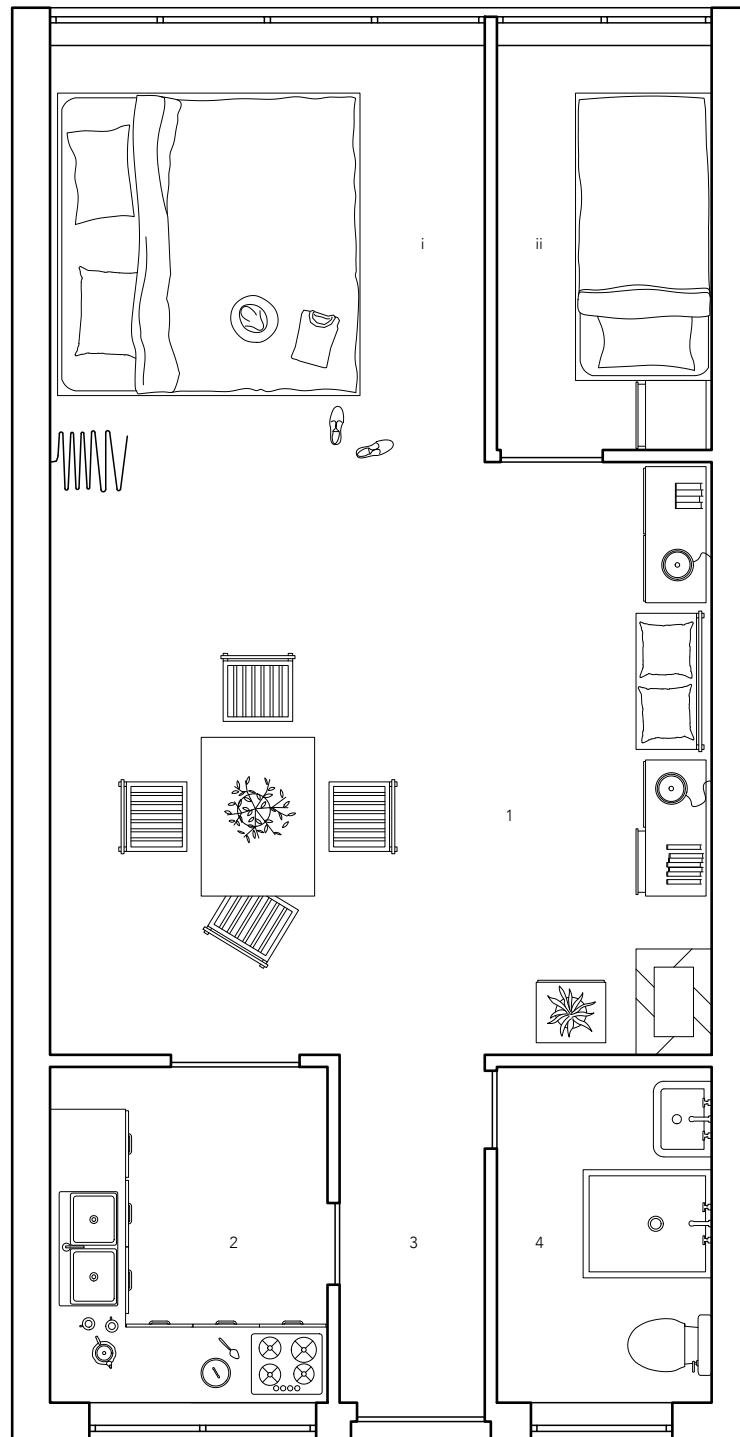
NUMBER OF BEDS (min. max.)

3

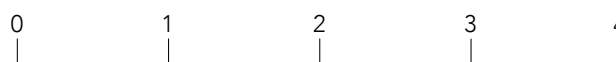
Lehr's floor plan stands out for its distinctive feature - an 'elastic partition between [the] sitting-room and [the] bedroom'. Located in the center of the dwelling, the living-room lacks direct access to natural light. Instead, occupants are expected to expand the living-room 'to the bedroom in the daytime by strapping up the beds'. As a matter of fact, the 'small room' maintains its autonomy, while the primary 'bedroom' is subject to constant transformation throughout the day. Thus, the only room capable of hosting two individuals is also the most dematerialized one of the apartment.

« Elastic partition between sitting-room and bedroom. The sleeping part is added to the bedroom in the daytime by strapping up the beds »

C.I Reconsidering the hierarchy of private spaces



1	living-room	16.6
	bedrooms	
	i 'bedroom'	n.s
	ii 'small room'	n.s
2	kitchen	4
3	corridor	2
4	w.c	3
	area (sqm)	



FLOOR AREA

41.3 sqm

ARCHITECT(s)

May, Kaufmann

TYPE

House for several parties

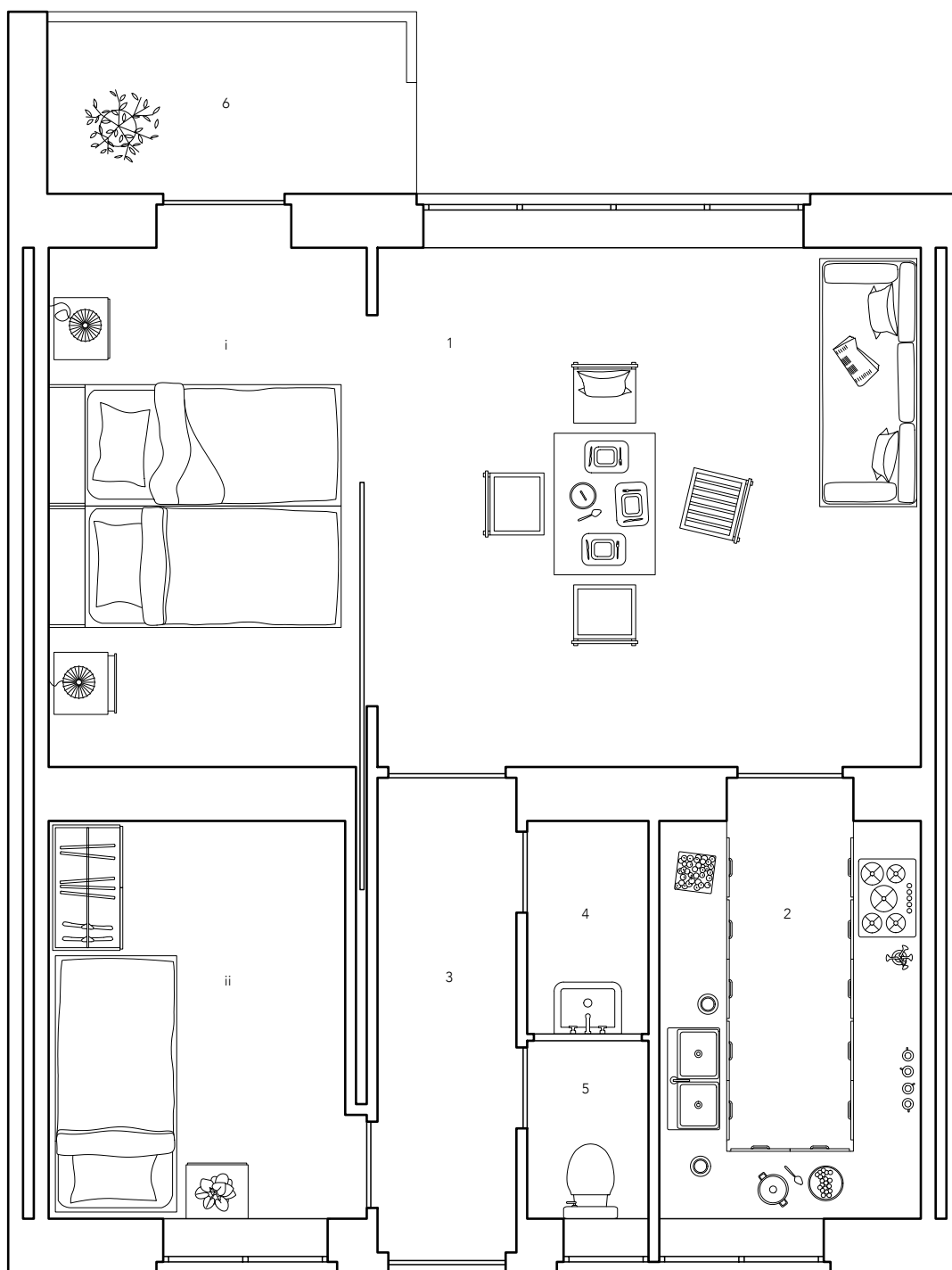
NUMBER OF BEDS (min. max.)

min. 3 max.4

Similar to Figure 13, architects May and Kaufmann designed a living-room intended to expand during the daytime. To reach this intention, the “parents’ bedroom with folding-beds and fitted cupboards” is “separated from the living-room by wide sliding-doors, thus producing in the daytime a room of 6 meters wide”. The expansion of the communal space also provides a direct access to the balcony. Once again, the supposedly child’s ‘small room’ maintains autonomy and privacy throughout the day, and enjoys qualities not provided to the ‘main bedroom’.

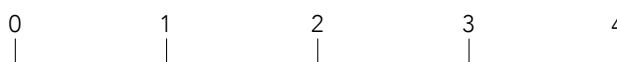
« Parent’s bedroom with folding-beds and fitted cupboards separated from the living-room by wide sliding-doors, thus producing in the day-time a room 6 meters wide »

C.I Reconsidering the hierarchy of private spaces



1	living-room	14.8
	bedrooms	
	i 'bedroom'	8.8
	ii 'small room'	6.4
2	kitchen	5.5
3	corridor	3
4	douche	1.4
5	w.c	1.2
6	balcony	

area (sqm)



FLOOR AREA

42.3 sqm

ARCHITECT(s)

Gropius

TYPE

House for several parties

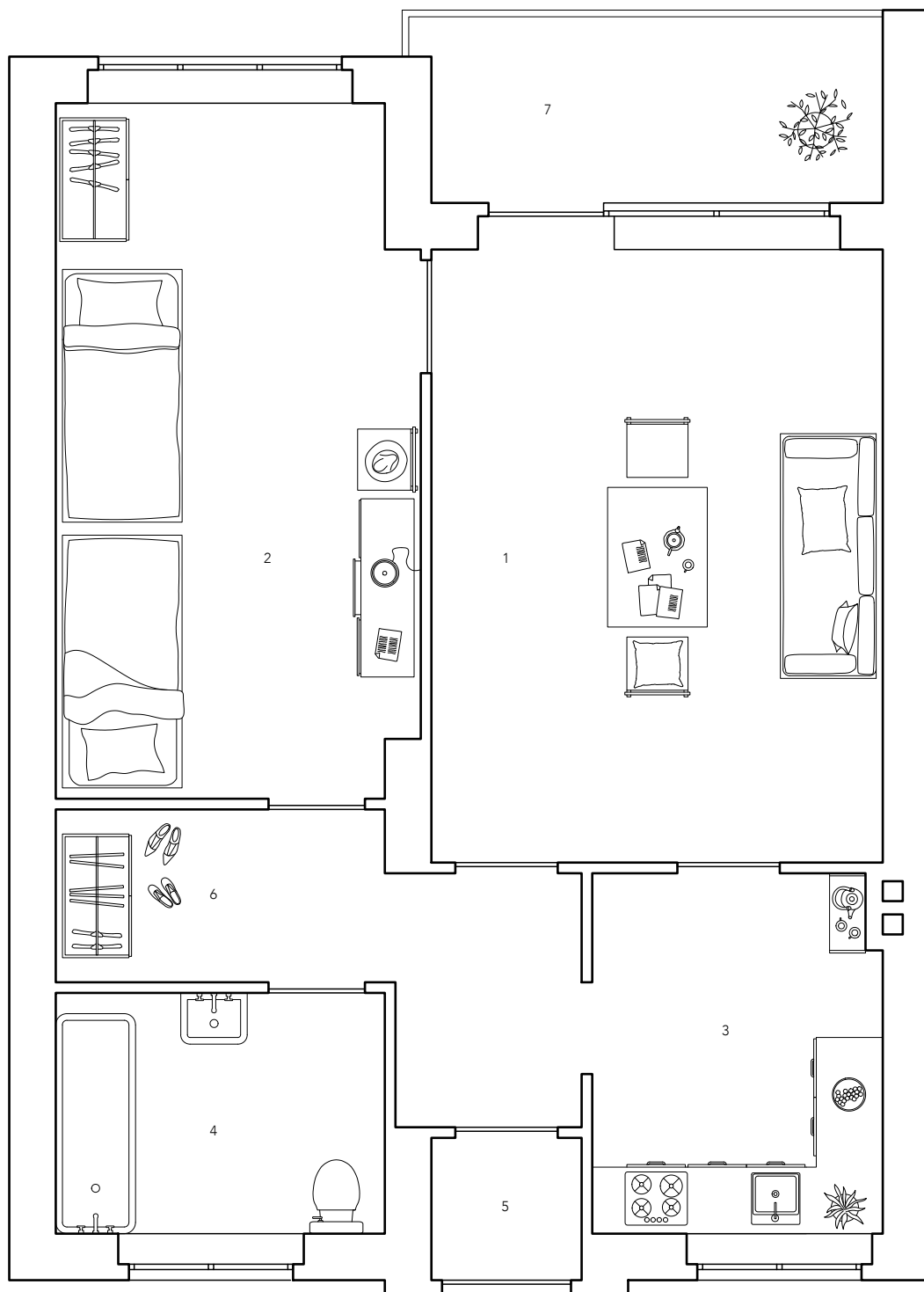
NUMBER OF BEDS (min. max.)

2

As the exclusive plan by Gropius in this catalog, this dwelling does not rely on the extreme reduction of any specific areas. The living-room (14.9 sqm), bedroom (14.1 sqm) and kitchen (3.4 sqm), are all proportionally substantial when compared to other plans featured in the catalog. The concise textual description, found alongside the plan, notes that “the usual position of the beds, side by side, is here dispensed with.” The architect’s desire to separate the two beds hence creates two distinct sleeping areas.

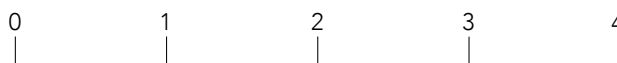
« The usual position of the beds, side by side, is here dispensed with »

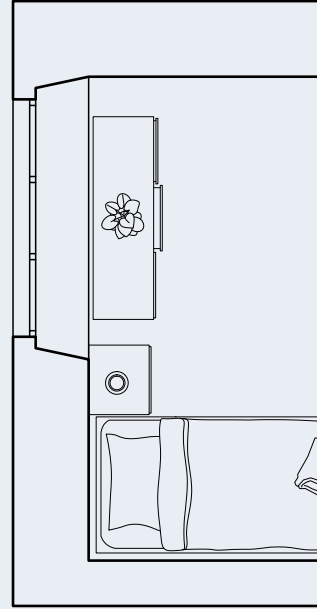
C.III Considering new social structures



1	living-room	14.9
2	bedroom	14.1
3	kitchen	3.4
4	bathroom	3.9
5	corridor	2.8
6	wardrobe	3.2
7	balcony	

area (sqm)





FLOOR AREA

44 sqm

ARCHITECT(s)

St. and B. Bruckalski

TYPE

House for several parties

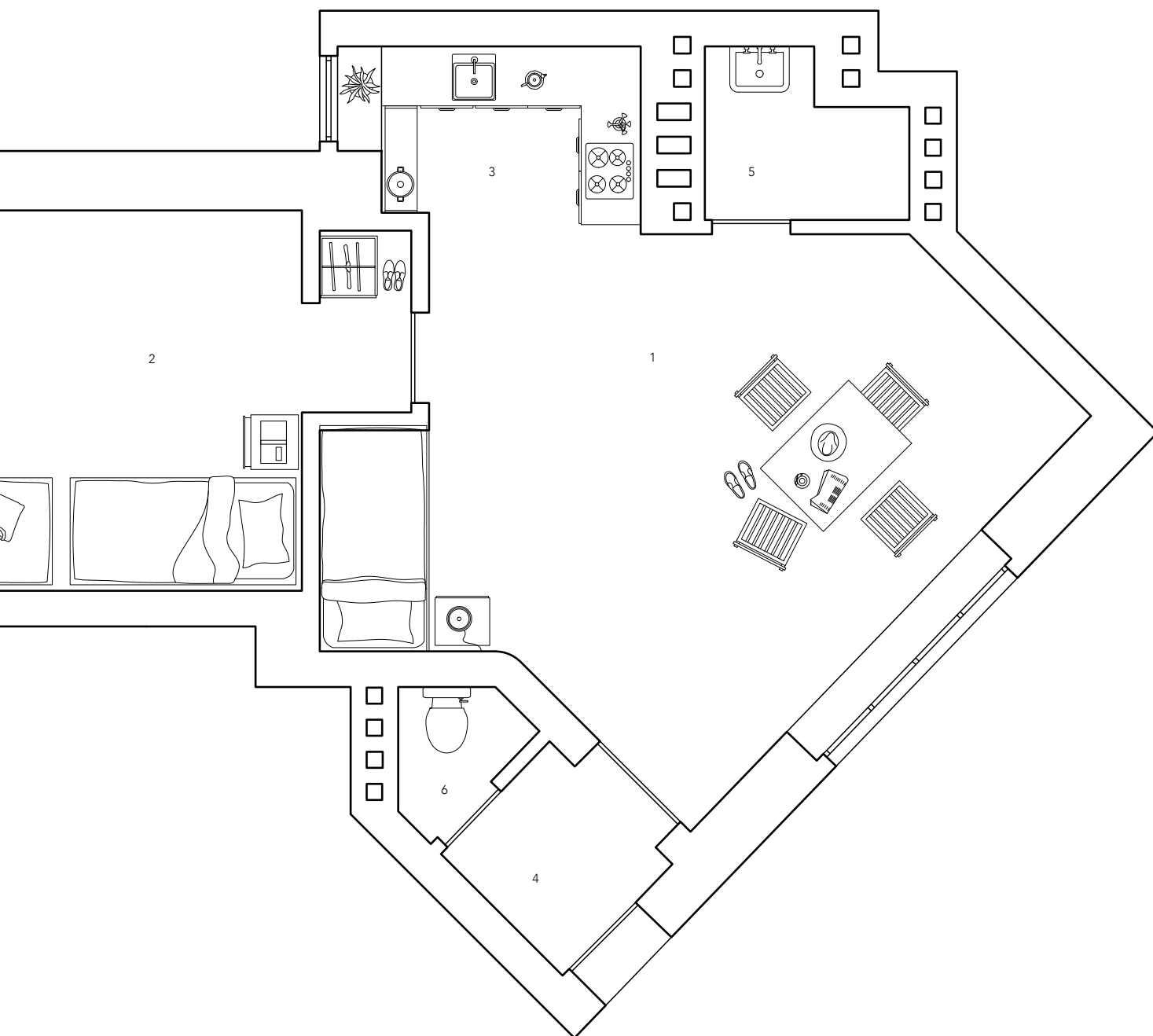
NUMBER OF BEDS (min. max.)

min. 2 max. 3

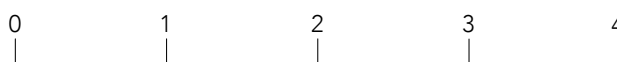
Similar to Figure 12, and designed by the same architects, this floor plan nevertheless does not minimize the primary 'bedroom' in terms of area. Instead, the selected furniture aims to establish two distinct sleeping zones within the same room. The bedroom's furnishings feature two distinct beds, positioned in mirrored corners of the room. At its maximum capacity, the household can be extended to 3 occupants, with the third bed completing an alcove that opens onto the living-room. The open kitchen is configured as a 'recess for cooking', proportionally small in comparison with the 20 sqm living-room and dining-room.

« Access to the bedrooms, cooking-recess, lavatory and douche-room from the living-room »

C.I Reconsidering the hierarchy of private spaces
 C.II Reduction of domestic sphere
 C.III Considering new social structures



1	living-room (+bed)	20
2	bedroom	15
3	recess for cooking	3.5
4	corridor	2.2
5	douche	2.2
6	w.c	0.8
area (sqm)		



FLOOR AREA

44.2 sqm

ARCHITECT(s)

Artaria and Schmidt

TYPE

Special Scheme

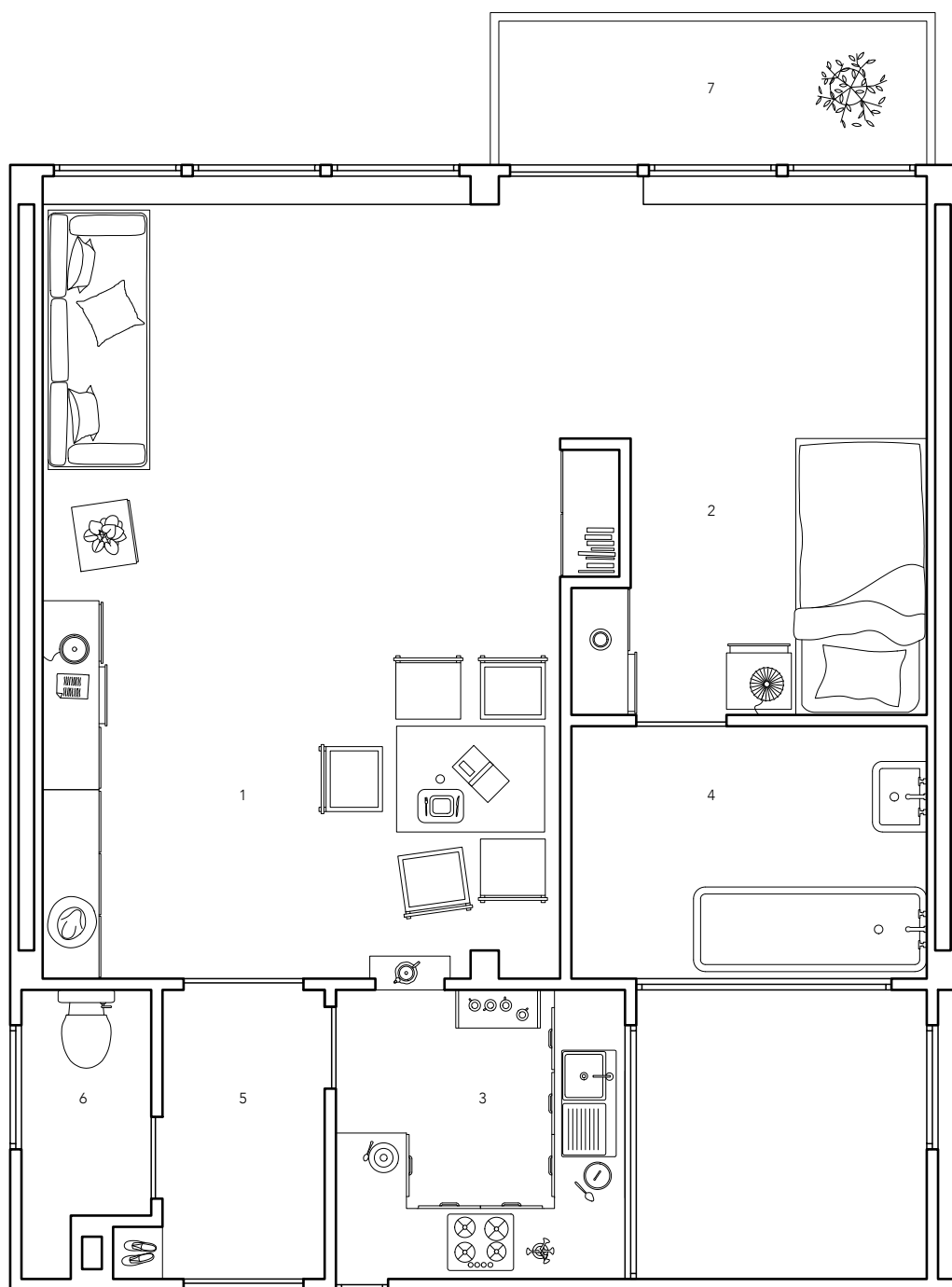
NUMBER OF BEDS (min. max.)

min. 1 max.2

This floor plan is the fourth and final plan of this catalog specifically designed to accommodate a single person. Labeled as a 'special scheme' within the context of the exhibition, it stands as the only plan associated with the concept of a "flat in [a] Community-house". Notably, the french translation in the exhibition's textual description evokes an "Appartement dans une maison pour femmes seules", translated to "Flat in a house for single women". This scheme once again introduces possibilities for new social structures to inhabit these plans.

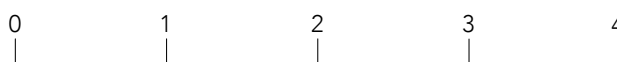
«Flat in Community-house»
French translation notably adds « Appartement dans une maison pour femmes seules » translated as « Flat in a house for single women »

C.III Considering new social structures



1	living-room	20.4
2	bedroom	7.8
3	kitchen	4.1
4	bathroom	4.4
5	corridor	2.2
6	w.c	1.5
7	balcony	

area (sqm)



FLOOR AREA

46 sqm

ARCHITECT(s)

Kemper

TYPE

House for several parties

NUMBER OF BEDS (min. max.)

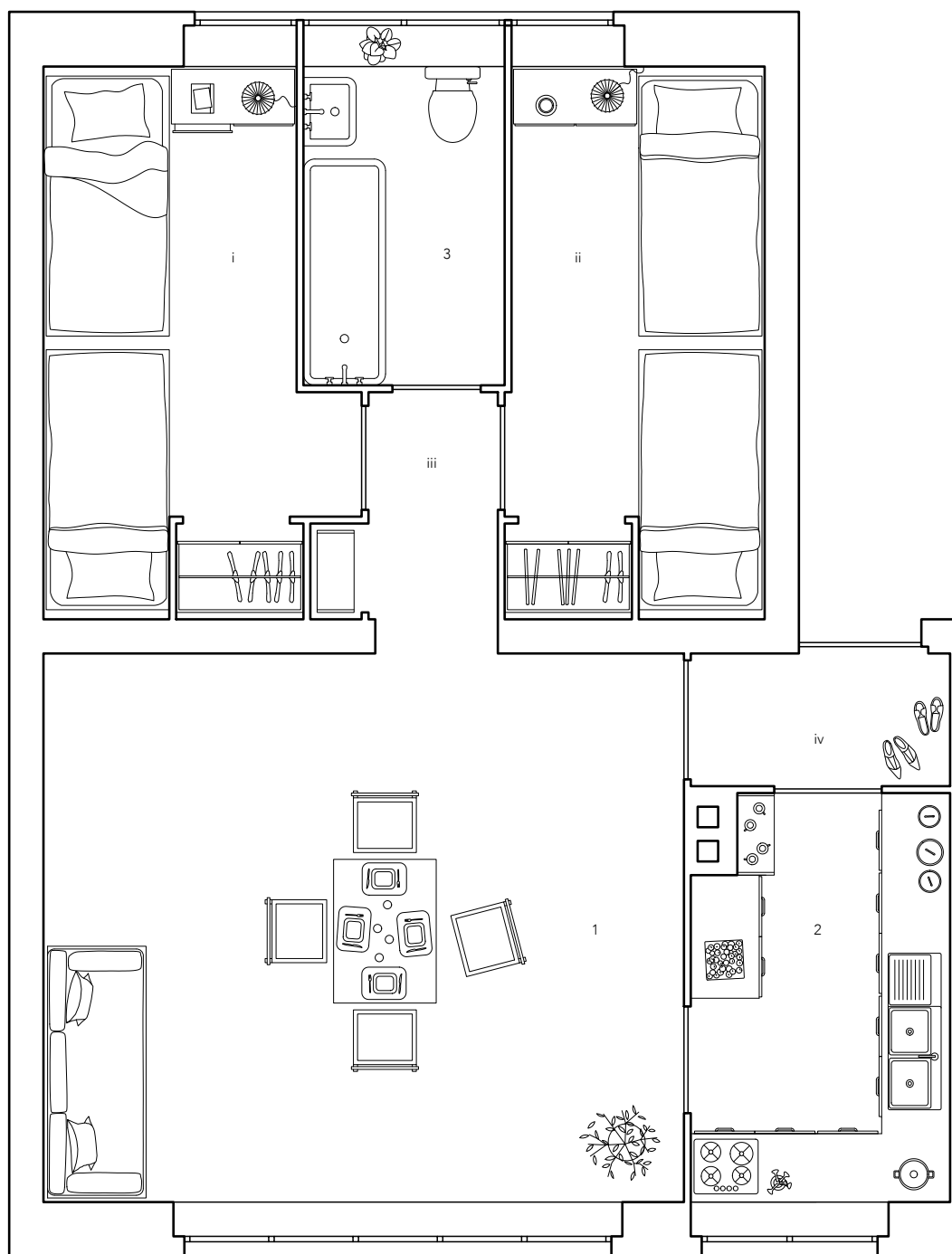
4

Architect Kemper establishes a peculiar ambiguity in the layout of this floor plan. The private area of the plan is split into two bedrooms that are precisely alike, featuring equivalent surface, orientation, furnishing and architectural elements.

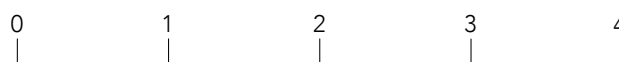
« Parent's room in which the two beds are not placed by side as usual »

Alongside the plan is noted: "Parents' room in which the two beds are not placed side by side as usual". Firstly, each parent has their own bed. Furthermore, the strict similarity between the two bedrooms restricts any presumptions about the distribution of private spaces within the family.

C.I Reconsidering the hierarchy of private spaces



1	living-room	19
	bedrooms	
i	'bedroom'	7.2
ii	'bedroom'	7.2
2	kitchen	5.6
3	bathroom	3.6
	corridors	
iii		1.5
iv		1.9
	area (sqm)	



FLOOR AREA

46.7 sqm

ARCHITECT(s)

Pfleghard and Häfeli

TYPE

House for several parties

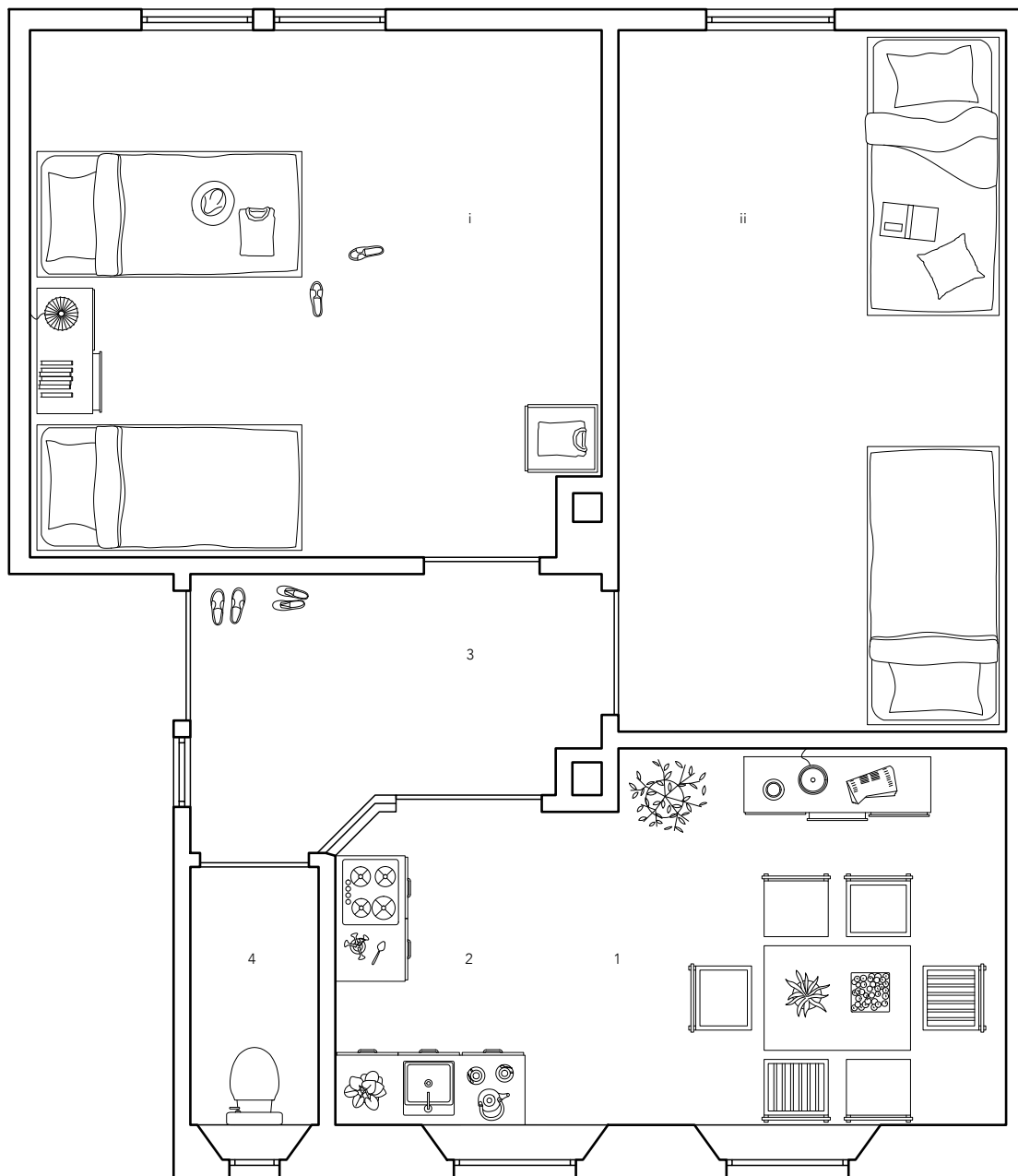
NUMBER OF BEDS (min. max.)

4

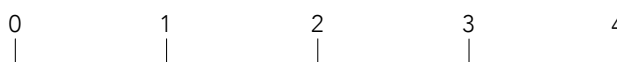
Pfleghard and Häfeli also introduce a distinctive ambiguity about the allocation of private spaces among the household members meant to inhabit this Zürich floorplan. The two bedrooms, each measuring 14.8 sqm and 13.3 sqm, are comparable in terms of their surfaces. However, both of their furnishings consist of two separate beds rather than the usual paired arrangement. As a matter of fact, the four occupants of the dwelling hold an identical relationship to privacy, as each private space features equivalent elements. The kitchen is also minimized, nestled in the corner of the living-room.

« Recess for cooking »

C.I Reconsidering the hierarchy of private spaces
C.II Reduction of domestic sphere



1	living-room	
	dining-room	12.6
	bedrooms	
	i 'bedroom'	14.8
	ii 'bedroom'	13.3
2	recess for cooking	
3	corridor	4.4
4	w.c	1.6
	area (sqm)	



FLOOR AREA

47 sqm

ARCHITECT(s)

Bourgeois

TYPE

House for several parties

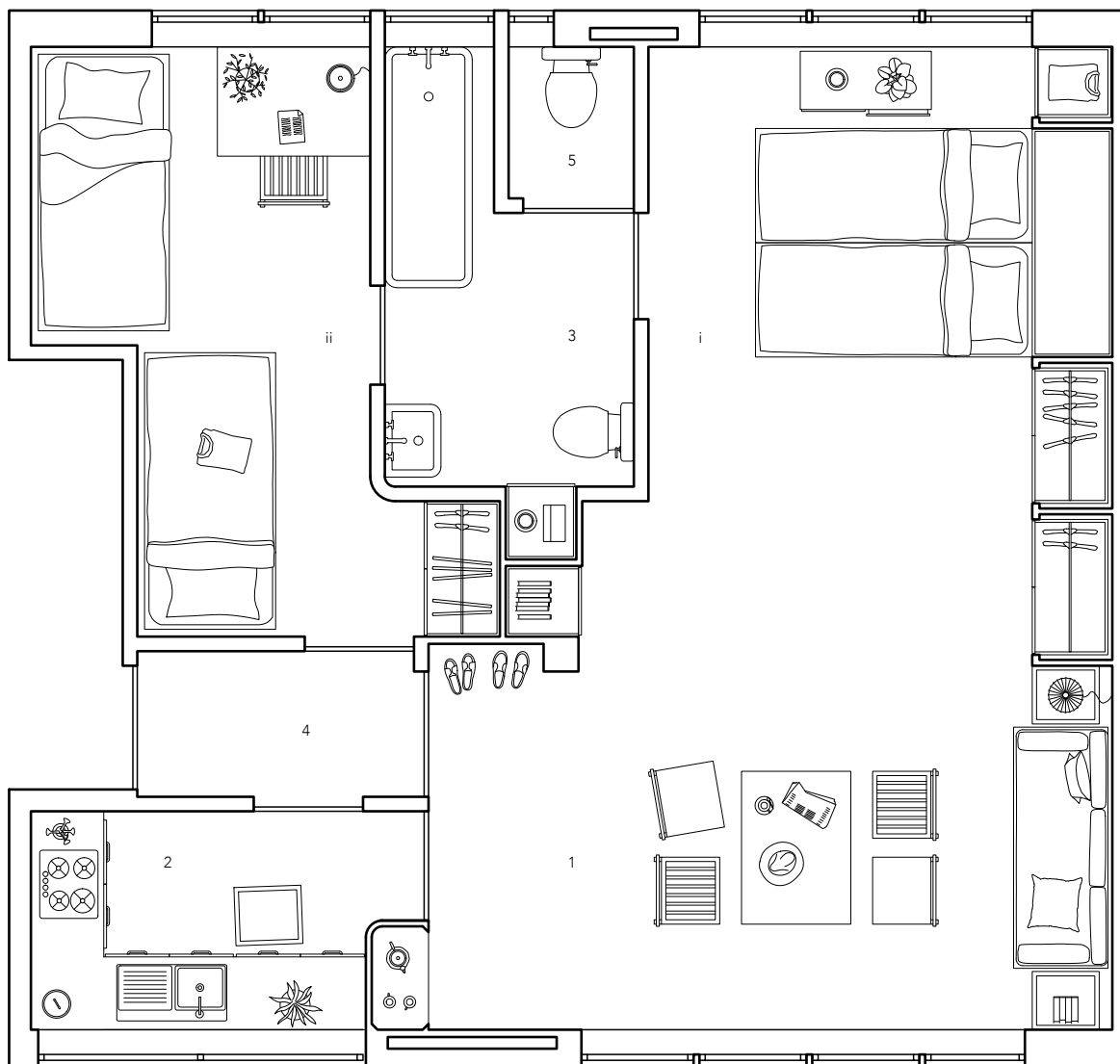
NUMBER OF BEDS (min. max.)

4

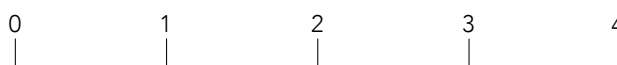
Similar to Figure 13 and 14, architect Victor Bourgeois, in contrast to architects Lehr, May and Kaufmann, does not provide a means for the parental bedroom to be secluded from the communal life of the household. Alongside the plan is a notation: "Parents' room with folding bed forms by day part of the sitting-room". In prior examples, a physical limit determined whether the bedroom could be closed or open to the living-room. Brussels' case lacks this flexibility, thereby diminishing the parent's privacy in comparison with that of the children.

« Parents' room with folding bed forms by day part of the sitting-room »

C.I Reconsidering the hierarchy of private spaces



1	living-room	17.1
	bedrooms	
	i 'bedroom'	9.9
	ii 'room'	8.8
2	kitchen	4
3	bathroom	4.3
4	corridor	1
5	w.c	1
		area (sqm)



FLOOR AREA

48.3 sqm

ARCHITECT(s)

F. Schuster

TYPE

House for several parties

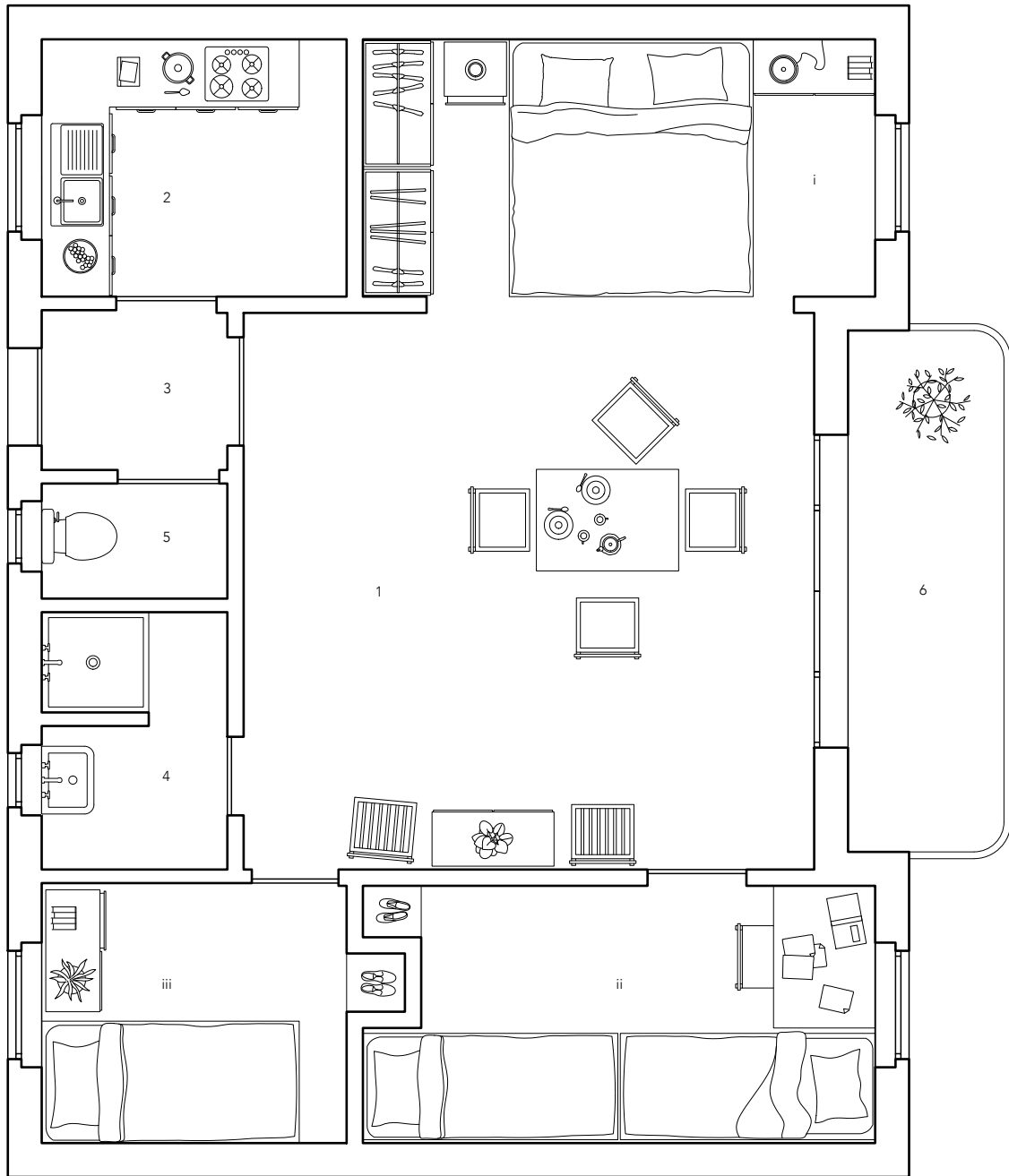
NUMBER OF BEDS (min. max.)

5

Being the exclusive plan from F.Schuster in this catalog, this dwelling inspects similar dynamics seen in Figure 20. Indeed, two 'small rooms' located in the northwest of the plan enjoy privacy and independence from the main living space. However, the primary 'bedroom', furnished with a double bed, is opened onto the living room without any flexible boundary to outline two distinct spaces. Furthermore, one could question the architect's decision to label the room with the double bed as 'bedroom' (Schlafzimmer), while naming the other 'small room' (Kammer), despite their identical surfaces in the floor plan (8sqm).

« Parents' room with folding bed forms by day part of the sitting-room »

C.I Reconsidering the hierarchy of private spaces



1	living-room	18.4
	bedrooms	
	i 'bedroom'	8
	ii 'small room'	8
	iii 'small room'	4.2
2	kitchen	4.4
3	corridor	1.5
4	douche	2.6
5	w.c	1.2
6	balcony	
		area (sqm)



FLOOR AREA

48.3 sqm

ARCHITECT(s)

Rietfeld

TYPE

House for several parties

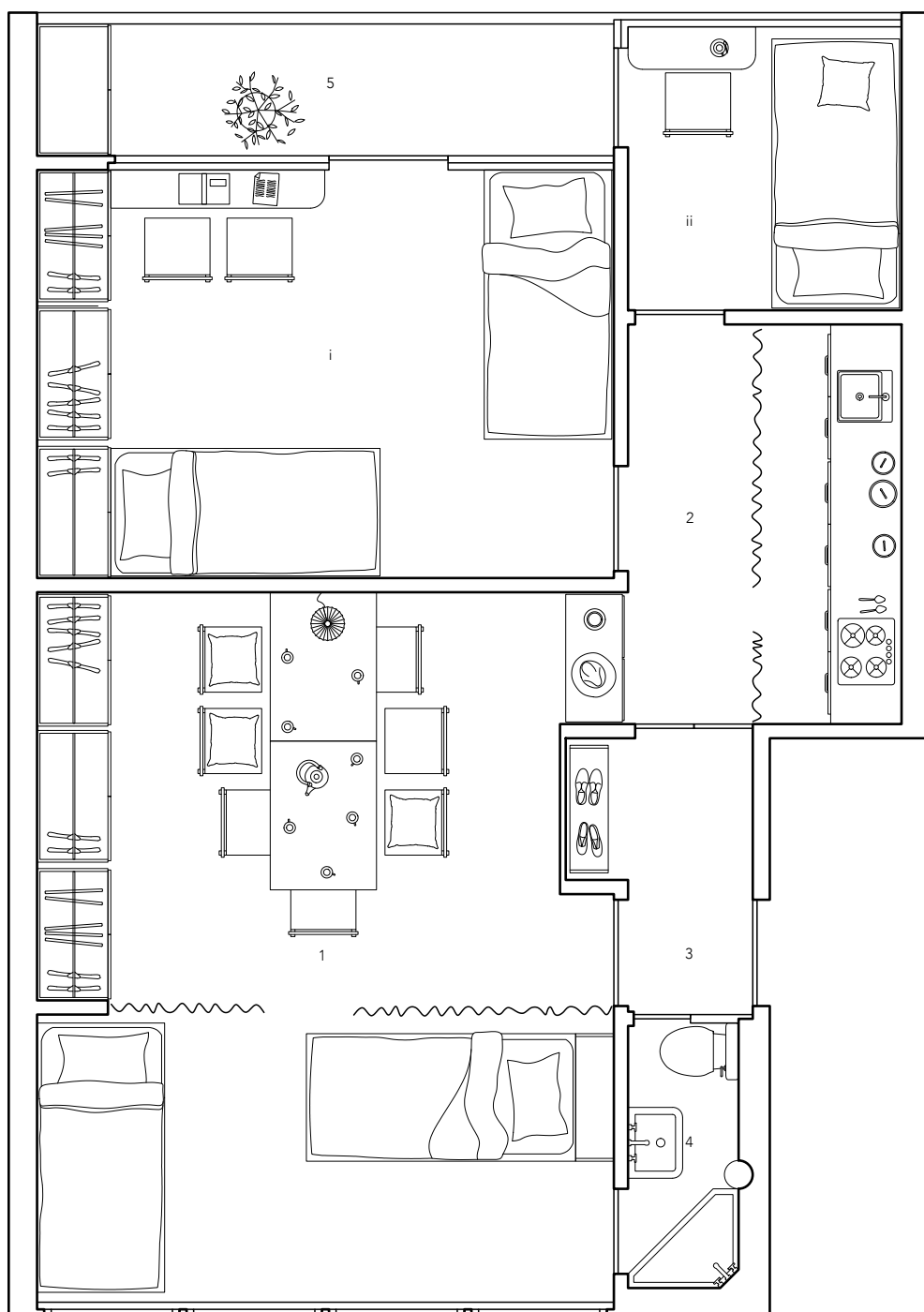
NUMBER OF BEDS (min. max.)

min. 5 max. 9 (bunk beds)

In its initial conception, Utrecht's plan can accommodate 5 occupants, which can be extended to 9 individuals when private spaces are furnished with bunk beds. As a matter of fact, this plan foremostly showcases a minimization of individual private spaces within the dwelling. Additionally, the "Parents' bedroom [is] used as [a] sitting-room by day (Foldings beds)", featuring two separate beds. The parents' privacy, unlike that of the children, is made possible through a 'rollschirm' or 'roller screen', enabling the private space to take shape at night. This feature also serves to separate the kitchen from the passage leading to the 'small rooms', reducing the kitchen to a corridor when not in use.

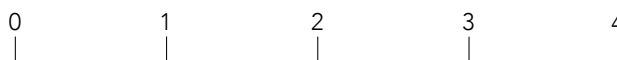
« Parents' bedroom used as sitting-room by day (Folding beds). In the nursery too folding beds and fitted table »

C.I Reconsidering the hierarchy of private spaces
C.II Reduction of domestic sphere
C.IV Extreme reduction of private spaces



1	living-room	19.2
	bedrooms	
	i 'room'	11.8
	ii 'small room'	3.8
2	kitchen	5.7
3	corridor	2.2
4	douche	1.5
	w.c	
5	loggja	

area (sqm)



FLOOR AREA

48.5 sqm

ARCHITECT(s)

Oud

TYPE

House for one family

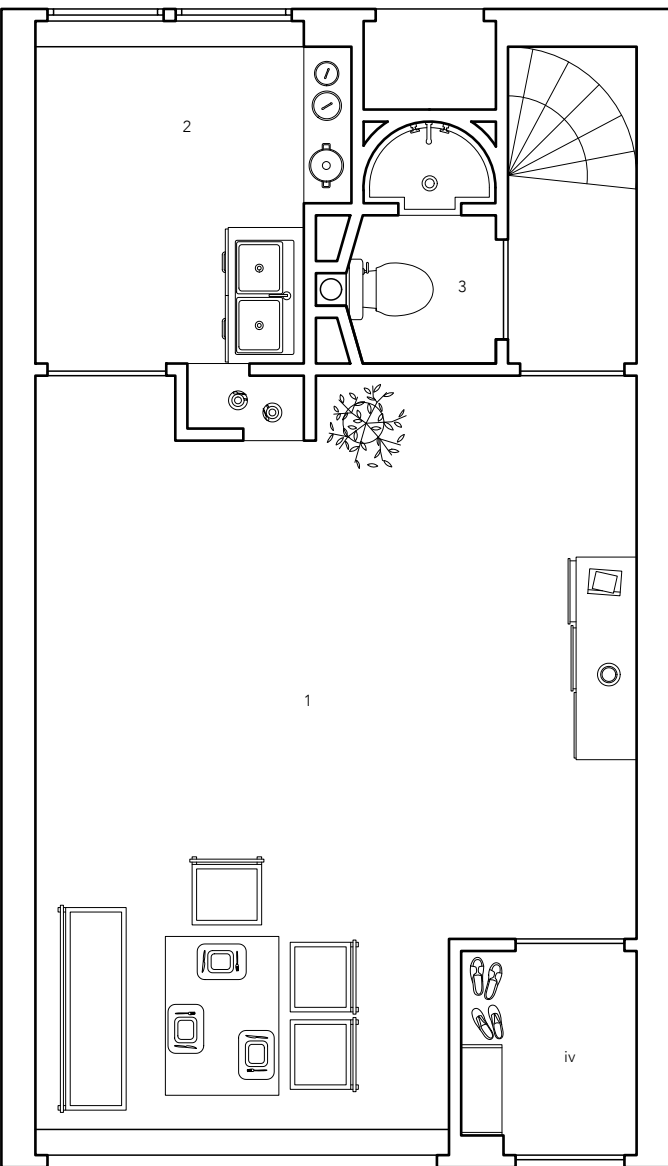
NUMBER OF BEDS (min. max.)

5

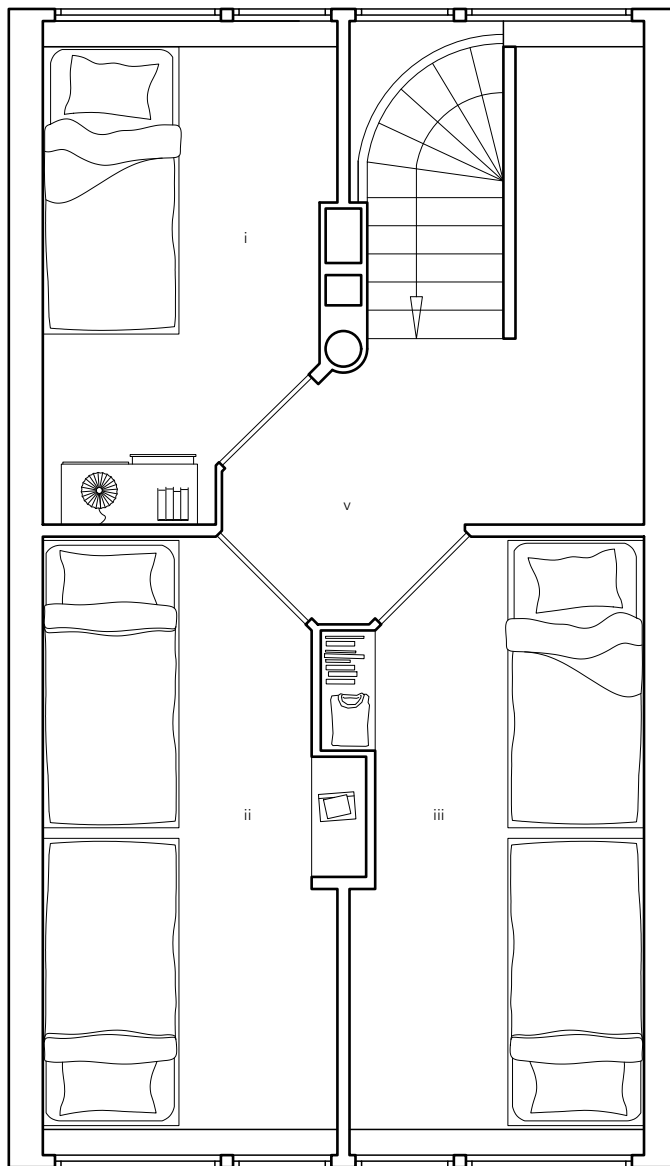
Similarly to Figure 18, architect Oud outlines the ambiguous allocation of private space among the members composing the household. The two west-oriented 'small rooms' share identical architectural features, storage, furnishings and surfaces. The note accompanying the plan provides insight into the architect's intention to foster this ambiguity: "the absence of the usual two beds in the parent's room". This gesture notably diminishes the hierarchy typically defining the private spaces of the dwelling.

« Absence of the usual two beds in the parents' room »

C.I Reconsidering the hierarchy of private spaces
C.IV Extreme reduction of private spaces

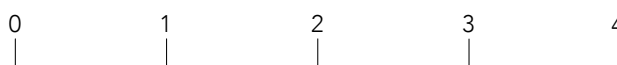


Ground floor



First floor

1	living-room	17.8
	bedrooms	
	i 'small room'	5.2
	ii 'small room'	7.4
	iii 'small room'	7.4
2	kitchen	3.9
3	douche	1.8
	w.c	
	corridors	
	iv	1.4
	v	3.6
	area (sqm)	



FLOOR AREA

49 sqm

ARCHITECT(s)

Le Corbusier and
Pierre-Jeanneret

TYPE

House for two families

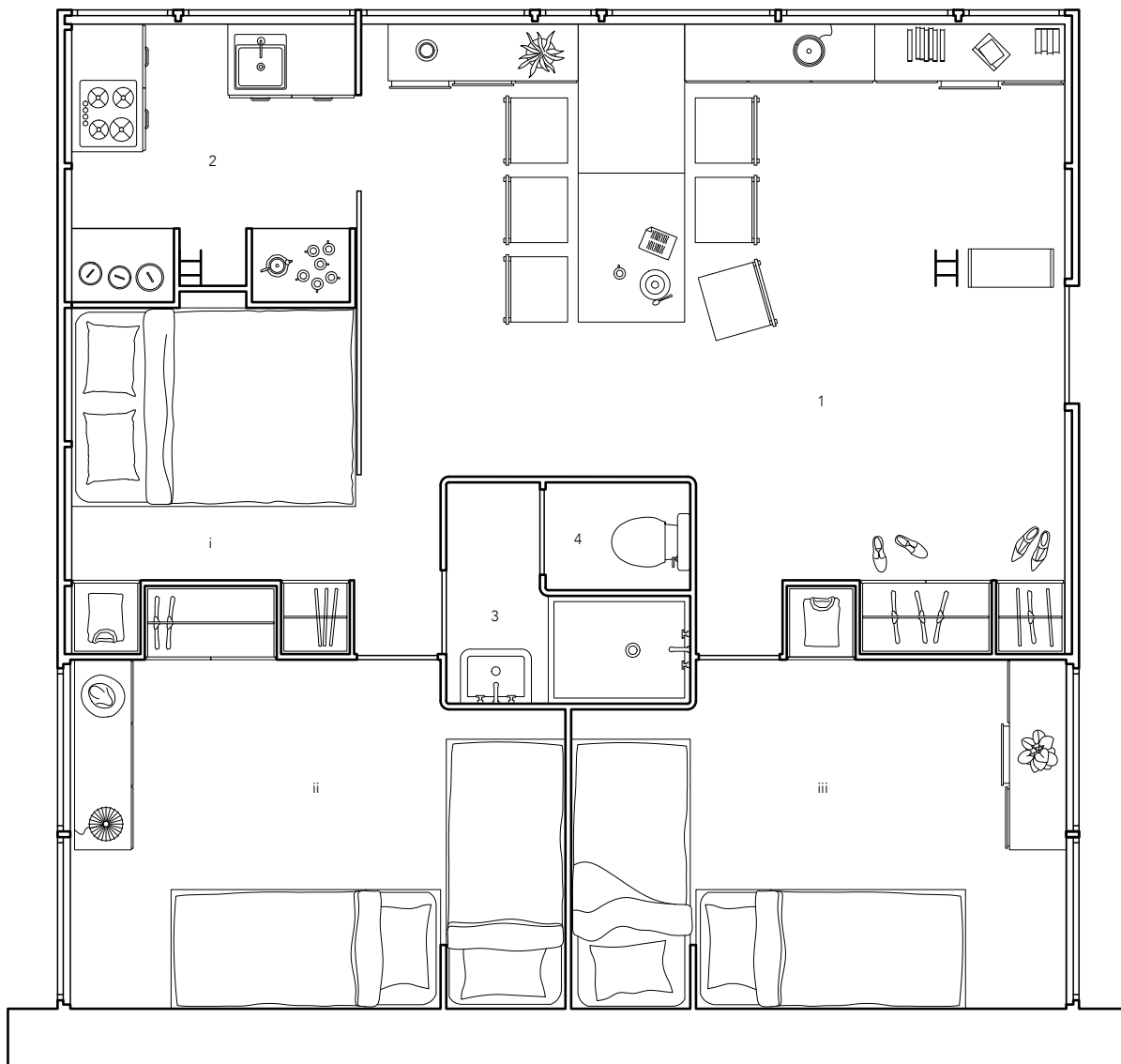
NUMBER OF BEDS (min. max.)

6

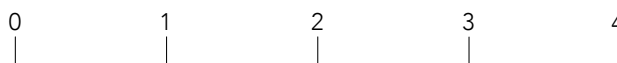
The two architects highlight the nature of this dwelling, described as a 'detached house for [...] families'. The floor plan comprises three bedrooms, each accommodating two individuals. The smaller 'bedroom' is notably the sole one furnished with a double bed, suggesting it might be intended for the parents. However, this private space is the only one deprived of a window. Natural light can only be obtained when "the sliding-wall shutting off either the bedroom or the kitchen" opens the bedroom onto the living-room. The two other identical bedrooms, each double the size of the previous one and furnished with separate beds, are both independent from the communal space as well as possessing their own windows.

« Worth of note is the sliding-wall shutting off either the bedroom or the kitchen »

C.I Reconsidering the hierarchy of private spaces



1	living-room	20.1
	bedrooms	
i	'bedroom'	4.7
ii	'bedroom'	8.8
iii	'bedroom'	8.8
2	kitchen	4
3	douche	1.8
4	w.c	0.8
	area (sqm)	



FLOOR AREA

49.2 sqm

ARCHITECT(s)

Artaria and Schmidt

TYPE

House for several parties

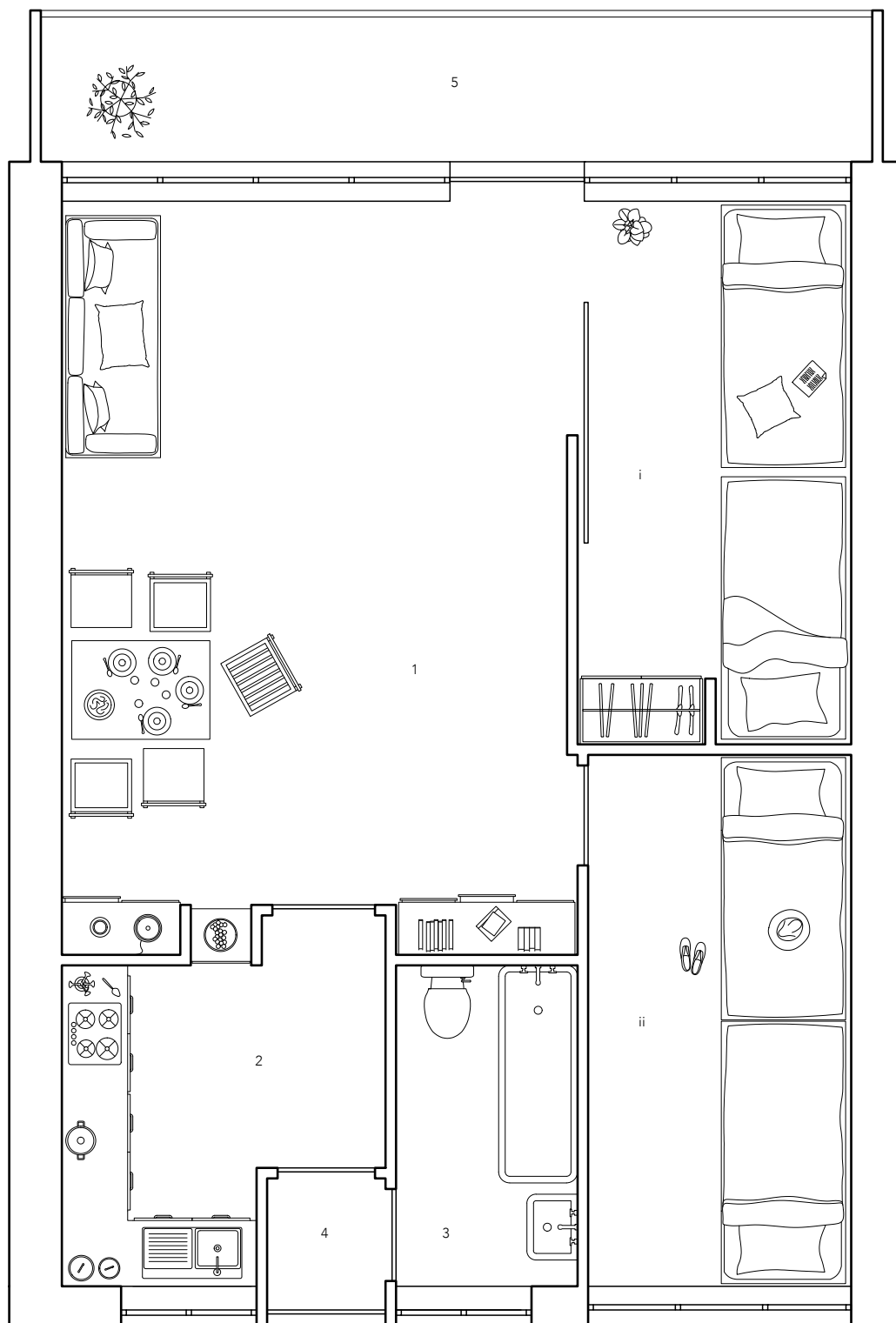
NUMBER OF BEDS (min. max.)

4

This dwelling in Basel is designed to accommodate 4 occupants. Neither the exhibition nor the architects provide about the intended social structure to inhabit this space. The plan consists of two corridor rooms with identical surfaces, both furnished with 'no double beds'. The uniform room dimensions and arrangement of furnishings confer equivalent architectural qualities to both rooms, therefore establishing a sense of neutrality in their hierarchy.

« No double bed »

C.I Reconsidering the hierarchy of private spaces
C.III Considering new social structures



1	living-room	22.3
	bedrooms	
	i 'bedroom'	8.3
	ii 'bedroom'	8.2
2	kitchen	5.8
3	bathroom	3.5
	w.c	
4	corridor	0.9
5	balcony	

area (sqm)



FLOOR AREA

49.2 sqm

ARCHITECT(s)

Moreux

TYPE

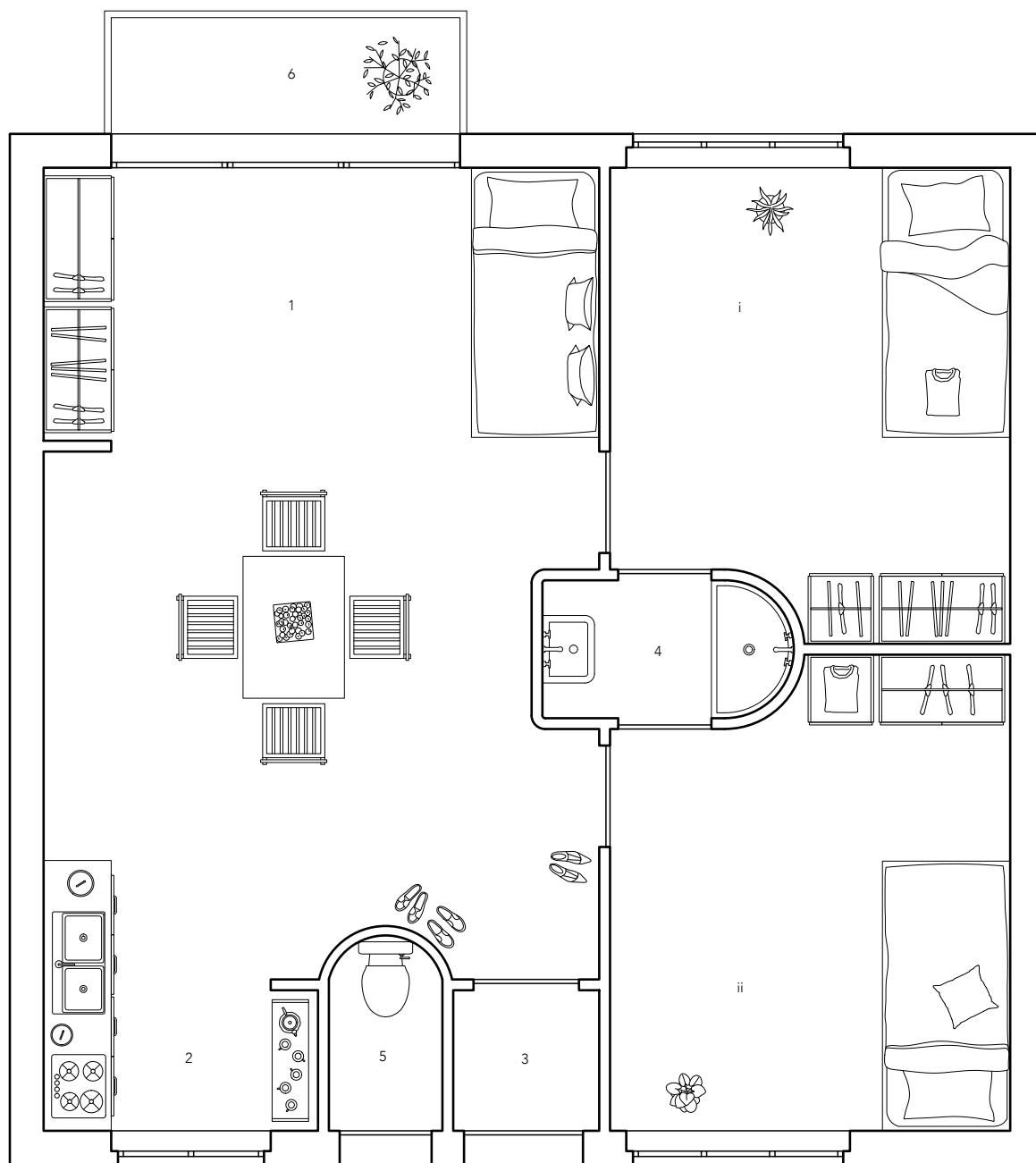
House for several parties

NUMBER OF BEDS (min. max.)

3

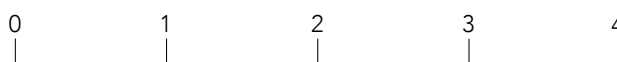
Moreux's dwelling is divided into three rooms - two bedrooms and one living-room - each designed to accommodate a single bed. Despite the 'generous' dimensions of the two identical bedrooms, this floor plan ensures that each inhabitant has their own private space. The architect hence enables individuals to enjoy autonomy and privacy in their respective private spaces. The identical single-bedded rooms, as previously showcased in Figure 11, underscore the plan's neutrality. Also displayed is the reduction of the kitchen, transformed into a fraction of the living-room and placed in an alcove with minimized furnishings.

C.I Reconsidering the hierarchy of private spaces
C.II Reduction of domestic sphere
C.III Considering new social structures

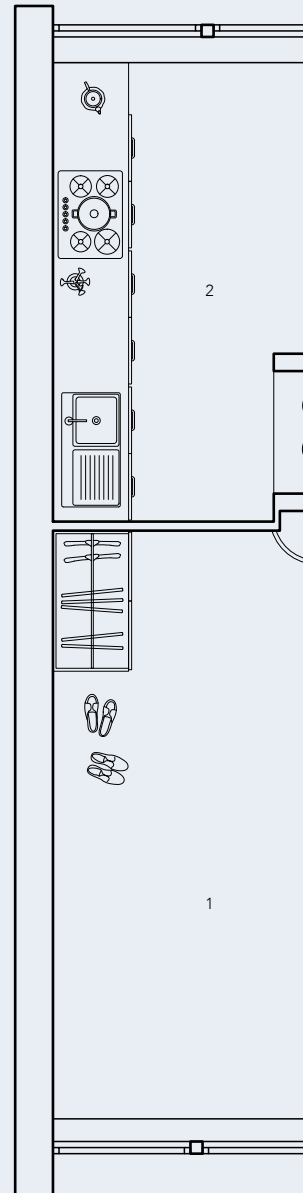


1	living-room	23.6
	bedrooms	
	i 'bedroom'	9.9
	ii 'bedroom'	9.6
2	recess for cooking	2.6
3	corridor	1
4	douche	1.5
5	w.c	1
6	balcony	

area (sqm)



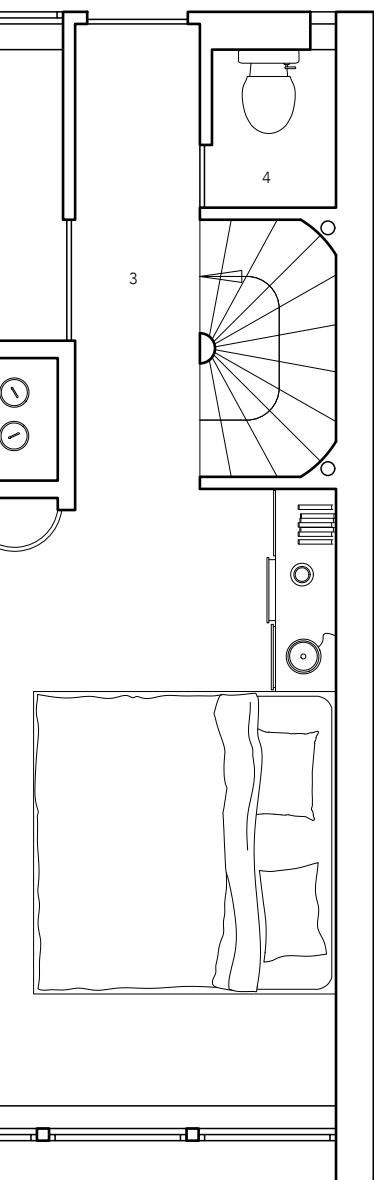
FLOOR AREA	51.9 sqm
ARCHITECT(s)	Unknown
TYPE	House for one family
NUMBER OF BEDS (min. max.)	min. 8 max. 10



In this project, what is described as “noticeable is the large number of beds with a minimal frontage”. A great attention has been devoted to the relation between the floor area and the number of occupants able to inhabit the dwelling. In this regard, a “bedroom in the upper storey can be added at will to one of two adjoining flats”, allowing an addition of two beddings to the original eight. The textual description further details the furniture, noting that “only folding-beds and fitted furniture” are integrated. This design choice facilitates the expansion of both private spaces and communal areas during the day.

« Project. Noticeable is the large Number of beds with a minimal frontage »

C.IV Extreme reduction of private spaces

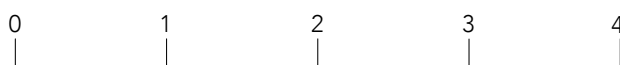


Ground floor



First floor

1	living-room (+bed)	15.2
	bedrooms	
	i 'bedroom'	15
	ii 'small room'	7.2
	iii 'small room'	5.4
2	kitchen	6
3	corridor	2.3
4	w.c	0.8
	area (sqm)	



FLOOR AREA

52.4 sqm

ARCHITECT(s)

Berliner, Lukask, Stonska,
Szereszewski

TYPE

House for several parties

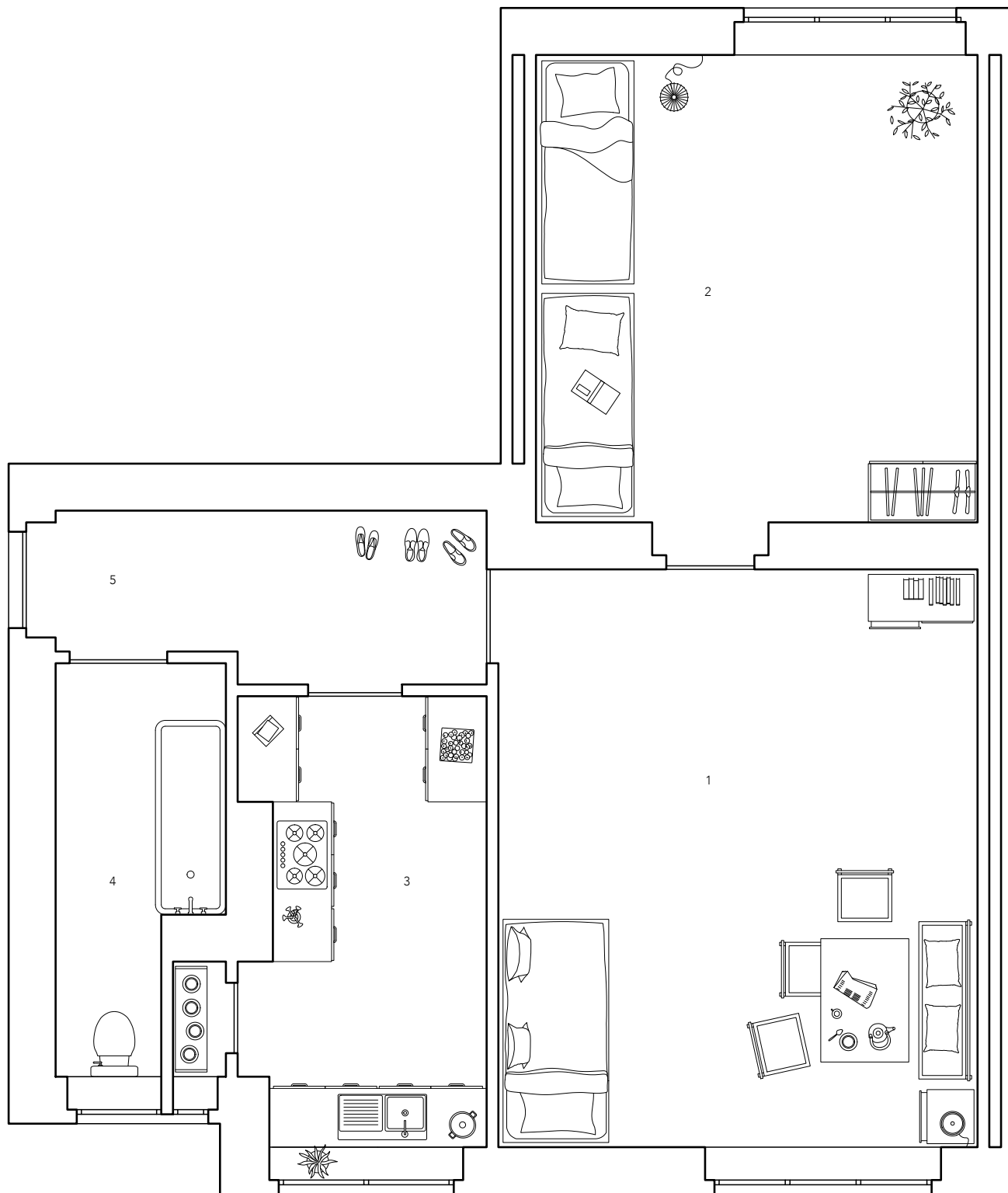
NUMBER OF BEDS (min. max.)

3

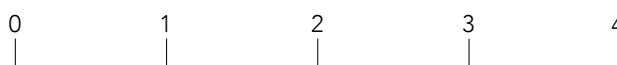
Similar to Figure 16, this floor plan from Lodz is designed to accommodate three occupants and feature two rooms - one bedroom and one living-room. Although with significant proportions (15.2 sqm), the bedroom is furnished with two separate beds, leaving the room almost free from any additional furnishings. A third bed is placed in an empty corner of the living-room.

« Project. Noticeable is the large Number of beds with a minimal frontage »

C.I Reconsidering the
hierarchy of private spaces
C.III Considering new social
structures



1	living-room (+bed)	20.4
2	bedroom	15.2
3	kitchen	7.7
4	bathroom	3.7
	w.c	
5	corridor	4.9
		area (sqm)



FLOOR AREA

52.5 sqm

ARCHITECT(s)

Haesler

TYPE

House for two families

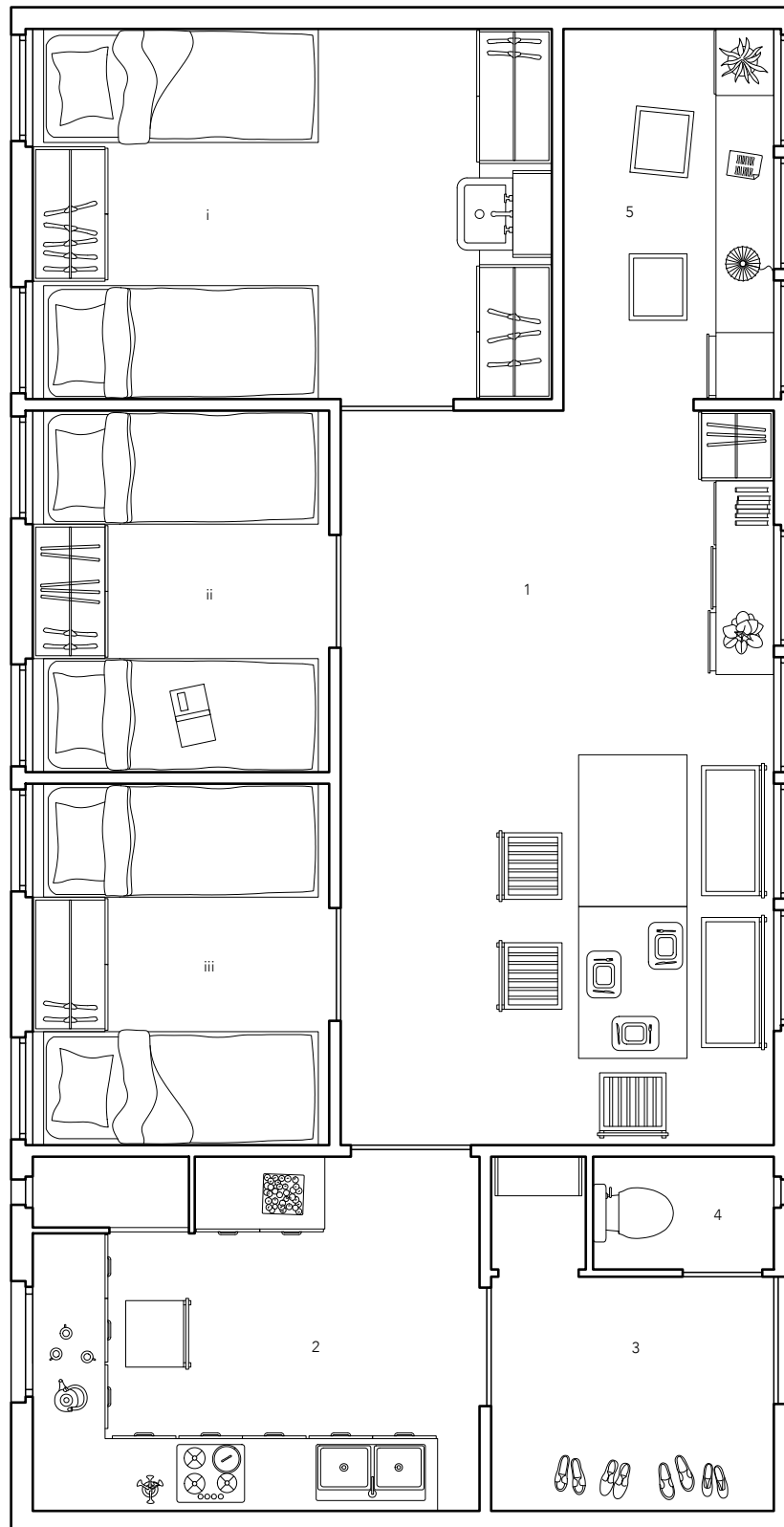
NUMBER OF BEDS (min. max.)

6

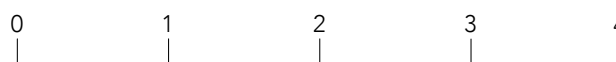
Architect Haesler specifies the nature of his design: "House in row for [...] families". Additional details, including "lavatory arrangements in [...] the parents' bedroom", allow to locate the parents' bedroom in the top north section of the dwelling, even though the intra-arrangement of beds remains the same as in the other bedrooms, separated. The text alongside the plan notes: "Expanding living-room with increasing number of cubicles". This statement provides two key pieces of information in order to read the plan: firstly, the communal space evolves according to the number of occupants, and secondly, the private spaces are referred to as "cubicles", analogous to sleeping cabins, in which the bedroom is reduced to a minimal sleeping area.

« Expanding living-room with increasing number of cubicles (compare Figure 34). »

C.IV Extreme reduction of private spaces



1	living-room	15.2
	bedrooms	
	i "bedroom"	7.7
	ii unspecified	5.3
	iii unspecified	5.3
2	kitchen	7.6
3	corridor	3.7
4	w.c	1
5	recess for working	3.7
	area (sqm)	



FLOOR AREA

52.7 sqm

ARCHITECT(s)

Le Corbusier and
Pierre-Jeanneret

TYPE

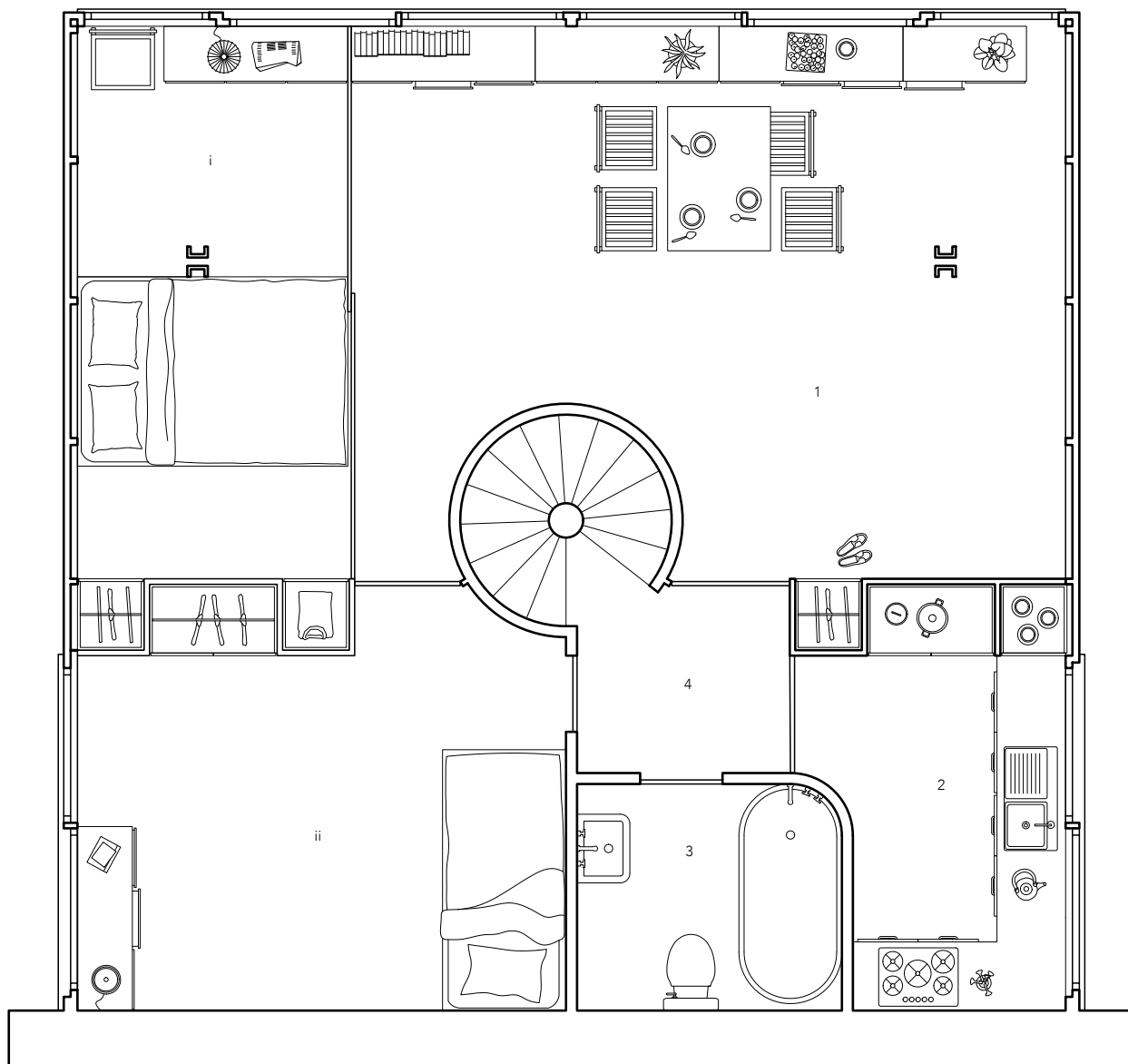
House for two families

NUMBER OF BEDS (min. max.)

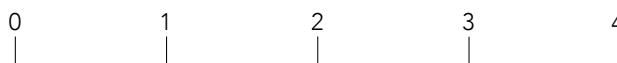
min. 3 max. 4

Similar to Figure 24 in terms of design and addressed themes, the dwelling is presented as a “Detached house for [...] families”. The floor plan is composed of two bedrooms, one of which opens up onto the living-room by means of sliding doors. This latter one, which is also the smaller in terms of surface, is furnished with a double bed and labeled as the primary ‘bedroom’ in the plan. The other, despite being more spacious and autonomous in relation to the communal space, is designated as a ‘room’. This notably prompts questions about the relationship between the quality of private spaces and the status of their occupants.

C.I Reconsidering the
hierarchy of private spaces



1	living-room	19.3
	bedrooms	
	i 'bedroom'	8.6
	ii 'room'	10.3
2	kitchen	5.3
3	bathroom	3
	w.c	
4	corridor	n.s
	area (sqm)	



FLOOR AREA

53.4 sqm

ARCHITECT(s)

Aralle

TYPE

House for several parties

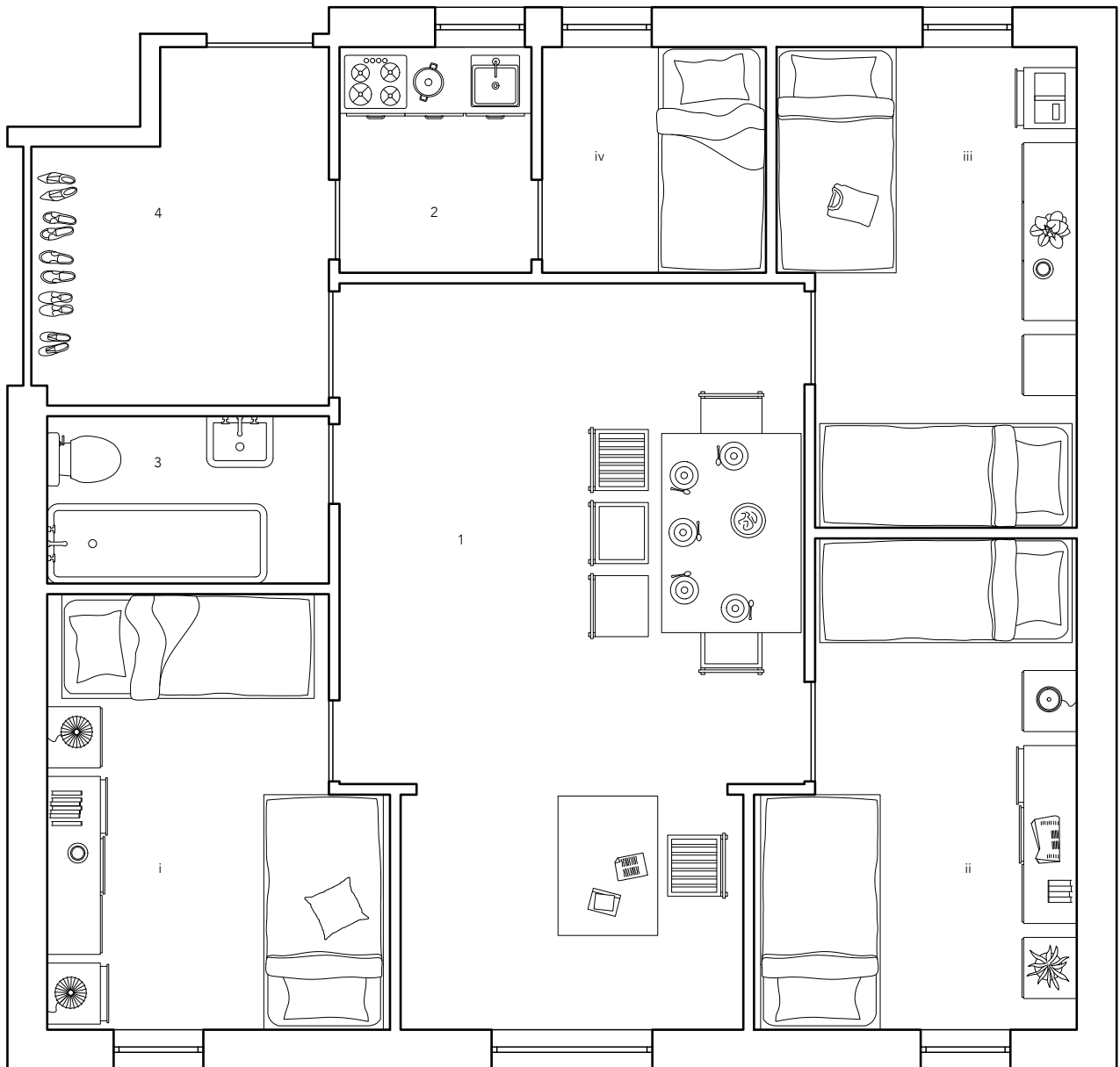
NUMBER OF BEDS (min. max.)

7

Architect Aralle is the sole architect of the catalog addressing the possibility for servants to work and live in the minimal dwelling. This is detailed through a textual description that notes: "From the entrance two doors; one leading to the kitchen and the adjoining servant's bedroom and the other to the sitting-room". Firstly, the minimized kitchen consequently serves as a corridor to this bedroom. Secondly, the servant's status might imply a hierarchy among the members of the household. However, the three other bedrooms, meant to accommodate six other occupants, remain equivalent to one another. Two are similar in their size, but the intra-arrangement of each of them is identical: two separate beds in opposite corners of each room. Hence, except for the servant, the occupants of the dwelling all maintain the same affiliation to their privacy and communal life.

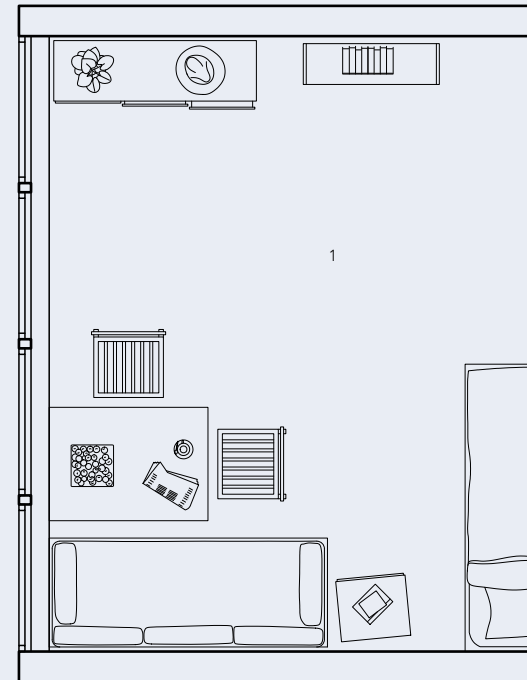
« From the entrance two doors; one leading to the kitchen and the adjoining servant's bedroom and the other to the sitting-room. This is the central room from which there is access to all the bedrooms »

C.I Reconsidering the hierarchy of private spaces
C.II Reduction of domestic sphere
C.IV Extreme reduction of private spaces



1	living-room	17.3
	bedrooms	
	i 'bedroom'	6.5
	ii 'bedroom'	8.1
	iii 'bedroom'	8.1
	iv 'small room'	3.1
2	kitchen	2.6
3	bathroom	2.7
	w.c	
4	corridor	5
	area (sqm)	





FLOOR AREA

57.4 sqm

ARCHITECT(s)

Rasch

TYPE

House for several parties

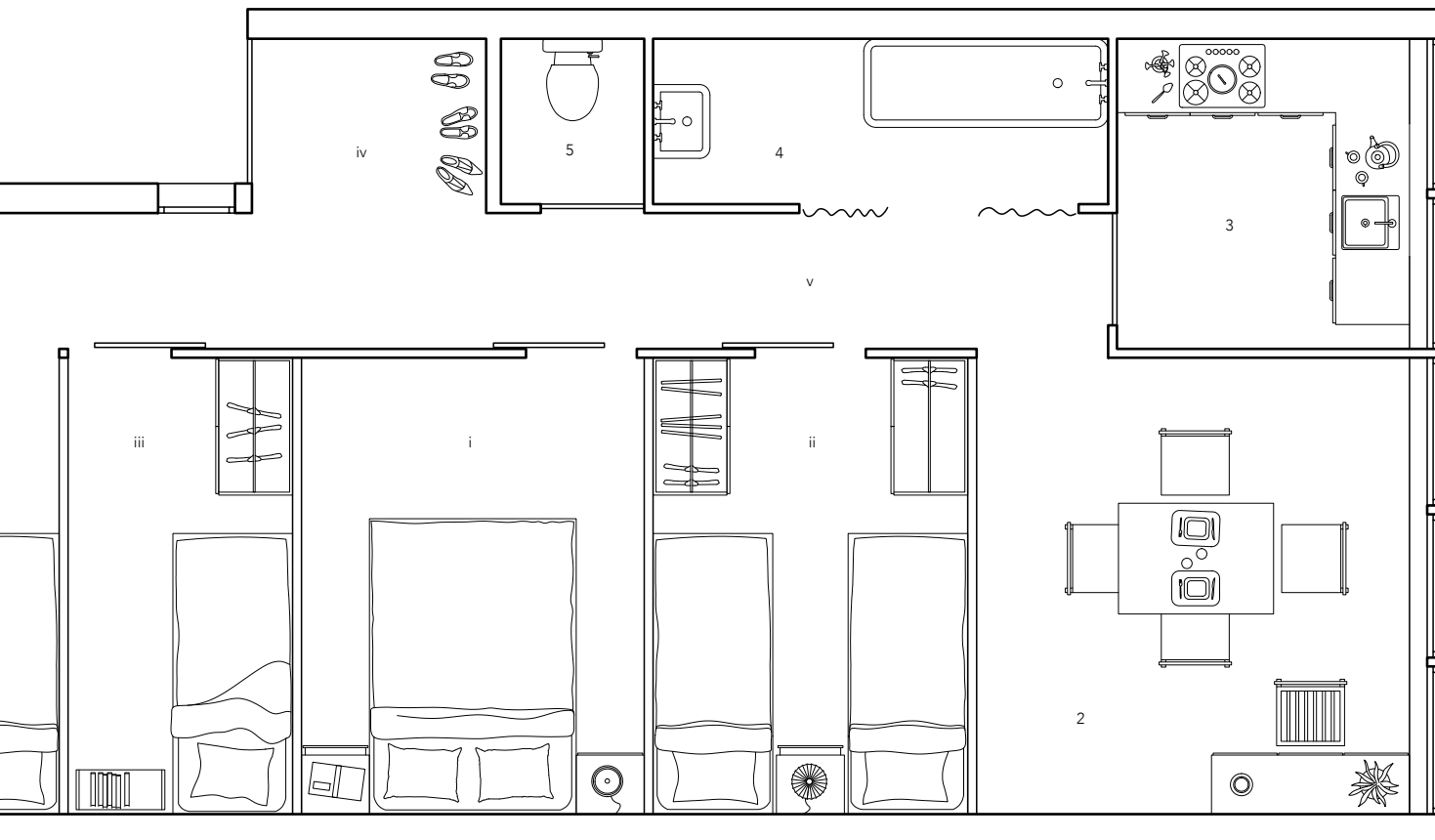
NUMBER OF BEDS (min. max.)

min. 6 max. 7

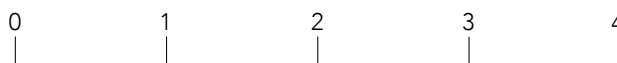
This dwelling is distinctive for its “extreme depth and narrow frontage”. This serves the architect in justifying his design in which “bedrooms as well as bathroom and W.C” are conceived “without direct light and ventilation”. This “solution”, which deprives every sleeping cubicle of natural light, is “only possible by means of glass-partitions and the American system of ventilation”. Consequently, the communal areas of the dwelling are located at its extremity, where natural light is abundant. The succession of glass-partitions delineates the sleeping cubicles, providing occupants with a sense of privacy, although strictly minimized in surface.

« Bedrooms as well as bathrooms and W.C. without direct light and ventilation. Solution only possible by means of glass-partitions and the American system of ventilation »

C.IV Extreme reduction of private spaces



1	living-room (+bed)	14
2	dining-room	8.9
	bedrooms	
	i 'bedroom'	7
	ii 'small room'	6.4
	iii 'small room'	4.7
3	kitchen	4
4	bathroom	3.4
5	w.c	1
	corridors	
	iv	4.2
	v	3.8
	area (sqm)	



FLOOR AREA

63.4 sqm

ARCHITECT(s)

Blanck-Brenner

TYPE

House for several parties

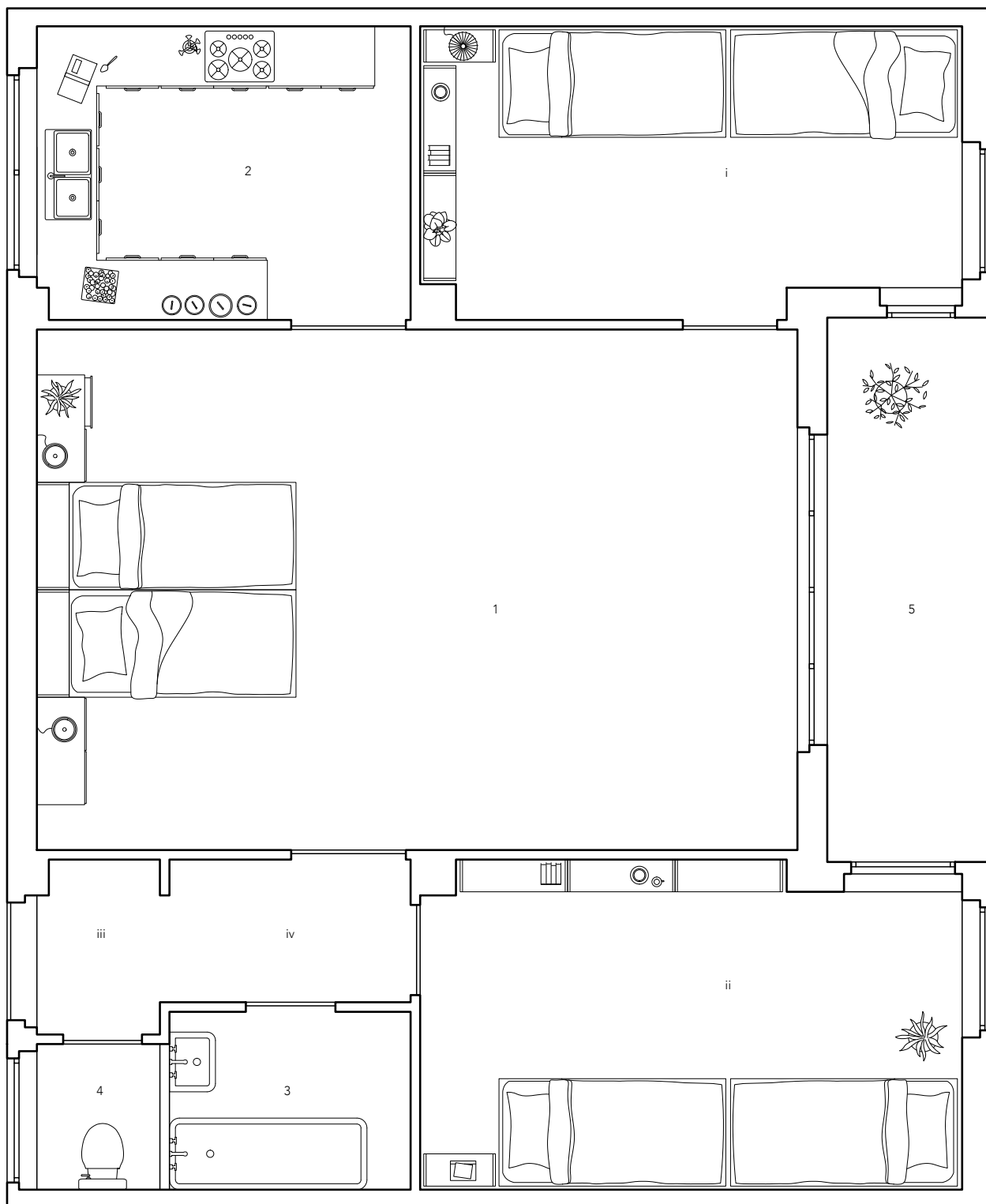
NUMBER OF BEDS (min. max.)

6

Similar to Figure 21, architects Blanck and Brenner designed a dwelling for a family, in which the “large living-room” is “at the same time bedroom of the parents”. This is facilitated by the use of “folding beds” in the daytime. In parallel, the four children can each enjoy autonomy and privacy in two distinct “small rooms”, each measuring 10 sqm and hosting two single beds.

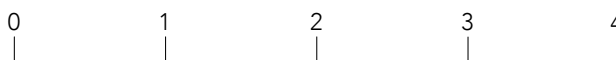
« Large living-room, at the same time bedroom of the parents. (Folding beds) »

C.I Reconsidering the hierarchy of private spaces



- | | | |
|---|--------------------|------|
| 1 | living-room (+bed) | 27.4 |
| | bedrooms | |
| | i 'small room' | 10 |
| | ii 'small room' | 10 |
| 2 | kitchen | 7.6 |
| 3 | bathroom | 3.1 |
| 4 | w.c | 1.3 |
| | corridors | |
| | iii | 1.5 |
| | iv | 2.5 |
| 5 | loggja | |

area (sqm)



FLOOR AREA

69.4 sqm

ARCHITECT(s)

Racz

TYPE

House for one family

NUMBER OF BEDS (min. max.)

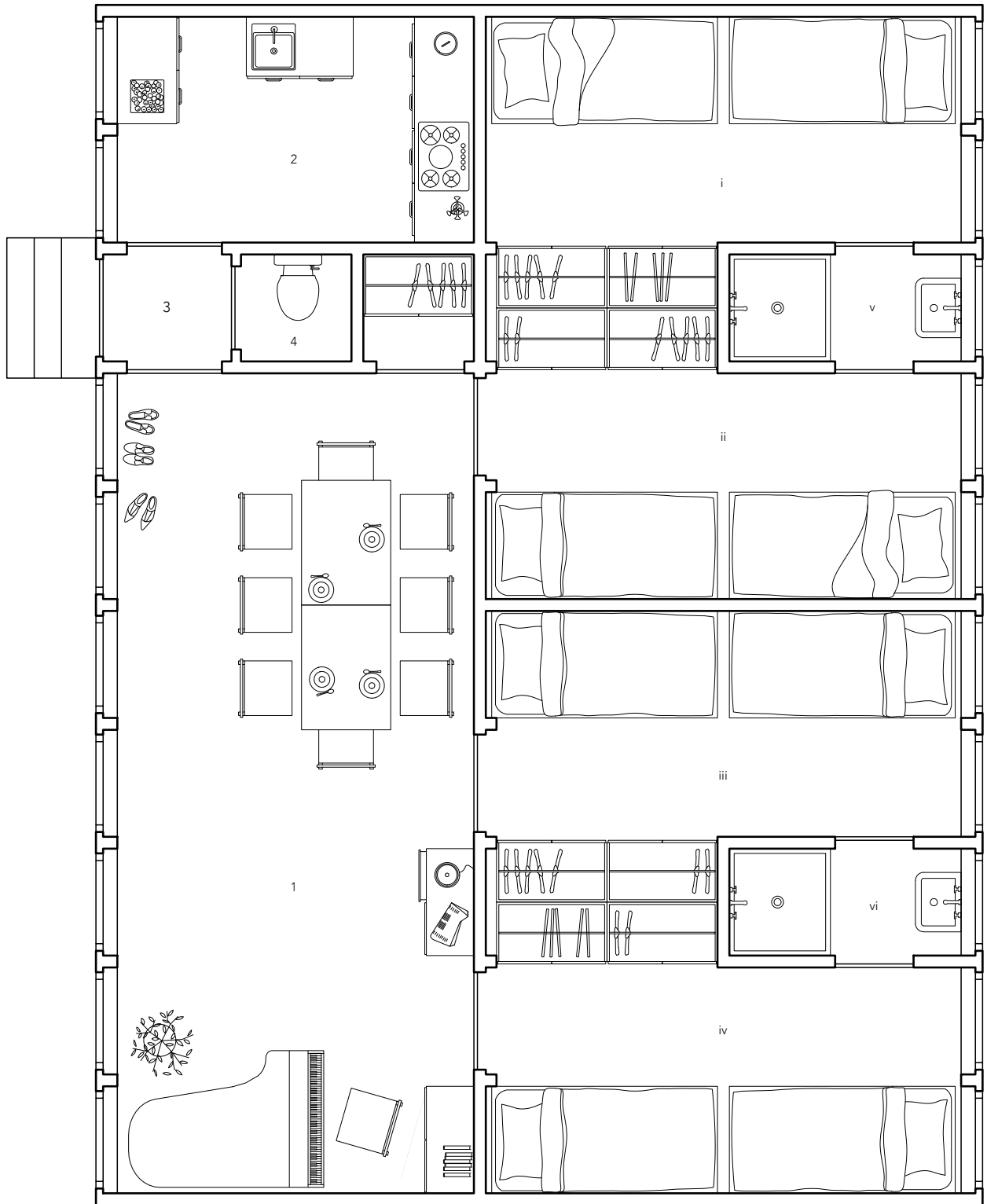
8

This floor plan addresses similar themes raised as those in Figure 29. Indeed, this one-storied-house allows an “expanding living-room with [an] increasing number of cubicles”.

Once again, private spaces are referred to as “cubicles”, foremostly conveying a sleeping function to the minimized private spaces. A repeated arrangement is created through “a partition of the separate cubicles by means of cupboards and the lavatory”. This results in the four bedrooms being identical in their surface and furnishing layouts. This floor plan is unique in the catalog due to this particular feature and contributes to rethinking the notion of hierarchical spaces.

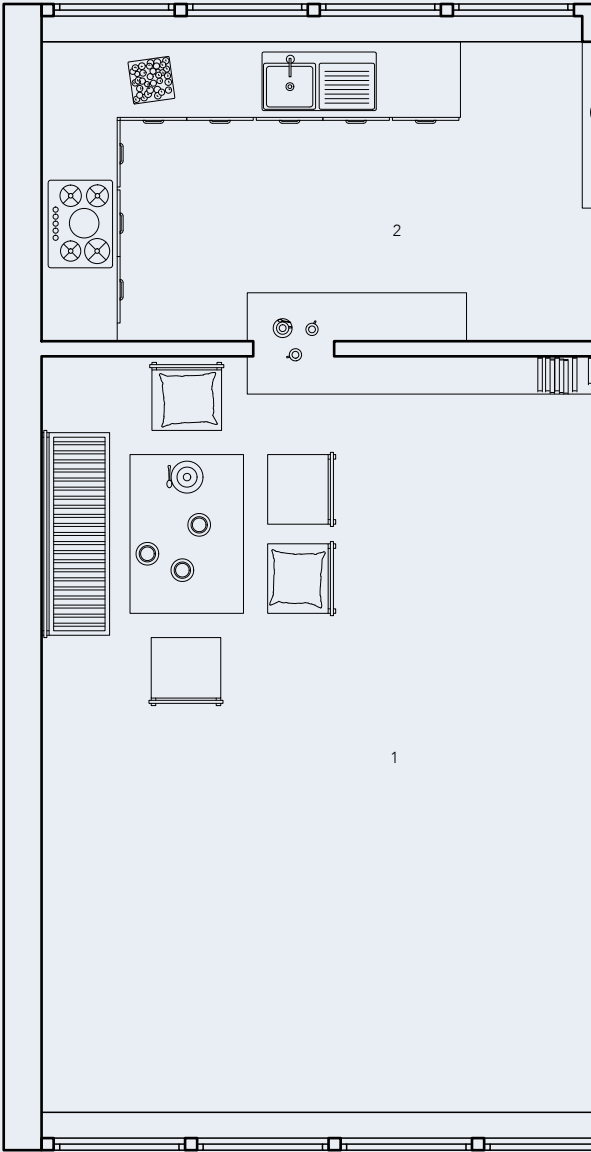
« Expanding living room with increasing number of cubicles. Utmost utilization of space for beds. No double beds (compare Figure 29) »

C.I Reconsidering the hierarchy of private spaces
C.II Reduction of domestic sphere
C.IV Extreme reduction of private spaces



1	living-room	22
	bedrooms	
	i 'small room'	9
	ii 'small room'	9
	iii 'small room'	9
	iv 'small room'	9
2	kitchen	6
3	corridor	1
4	w.c	1
	douche	
	v	1.7
	vi	1.7
	area (sqm)	





71.4 sqm

FLOOR AREA

Vallejo

ARCHITECT(s)

House for one family

TYPE

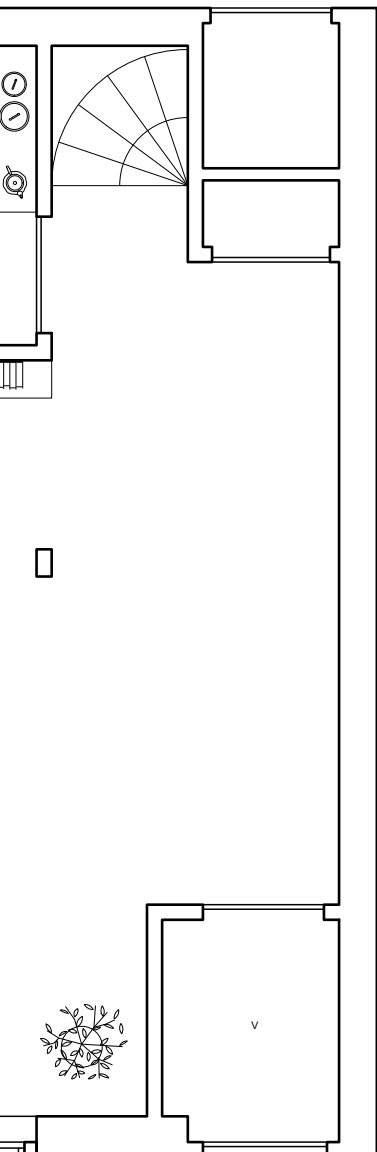
NUMBER OF BEDS (min. max.)

6

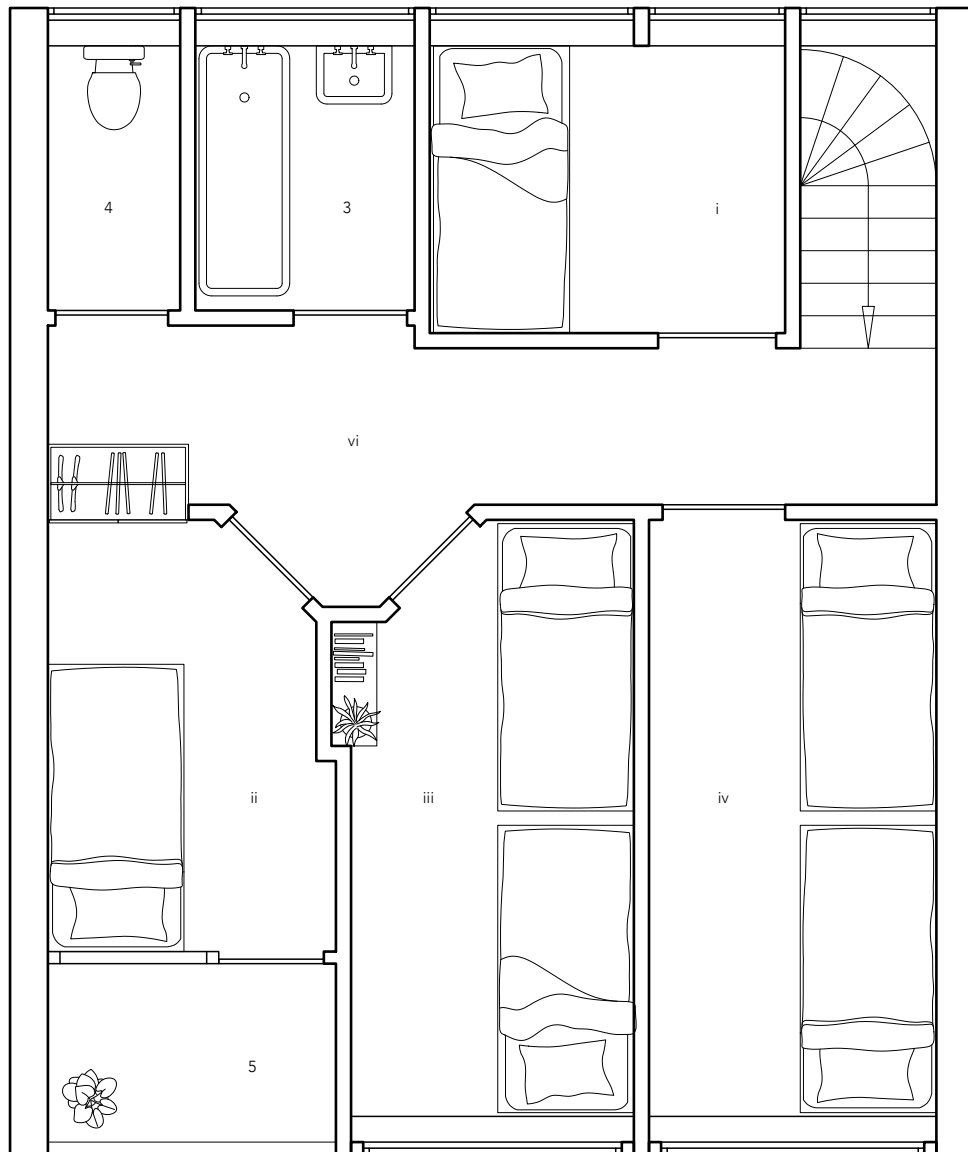
Architect Vallejo designed this dwelling as a house for one family in Madrid. While the ground floor is exclusively designated to host the communal life of the house, the first floor comprises all private spaces in the form of four different 'Kammer', or 'small rooms'. Ranging from 4.4 sqm for a one-person room, to 7.4 sqm for a two-person room, the plan is notable for its "Utmost utilisation of bed-space" and its reduction of private surfaces. Similar to Figure 23, the two identical corridor rooms of 7.4 sqm are each furnished with two separate beds, highlighting the plan's ambiguity in associating the occupants with a specific private space.

« Utmost utilization of bed-space »

C.I Reconsidering the hierarchy of private spaces
C.IV Extreme reduction of private spaces



Ground floor



First floor

1	living-room	28.6
	bedrooms	
	i 'small room'	4.4
	ii 'small room'	5.3
	iii 'small room'	7.4
	iv 'small room'	7.4
2	kitchen	7.6
3	bathroom	2.6
4	w.c	1.4
	corridor	
	v	1.4
	vi	5.5
5	loggia	

area (sqm)

