

Hajo  
LESLIE

## WHOLENESS

2nd draft

In order for the building to make sense, and in order for user groups to gain identity by determining their own space, a building type must be clearly understood according to its levels of center.

The first Level of Center is the building as a whole.

The second Level of Center is the department as a whole.

The third Level of Center is the single or group office, or family unit.

Therefore:

To make a large building comprehensible, identify the appropriate centers or combination of centers for your building type. Realize that these centers will manifest themselves on the exterior through the building's massing, articulated structure and fenestration, as well as the interior through levels of space light and circulation.

TYPE	1	2	3
Apartment	no	no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes
Hotel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes	no	yes
Recreation	no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes	no
One Owner Office	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes	yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes
Mult. Owner Off.	no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes
Library	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes	no	no
Town Hall	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes	yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes
Hospital		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes
Heavy Factory	no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes	no
Light Factory	no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes
Religious	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes	no	no
Dept. Store	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes	no	no
Warehouse	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes	no	no
Museums	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes		no



## 2. MASSING

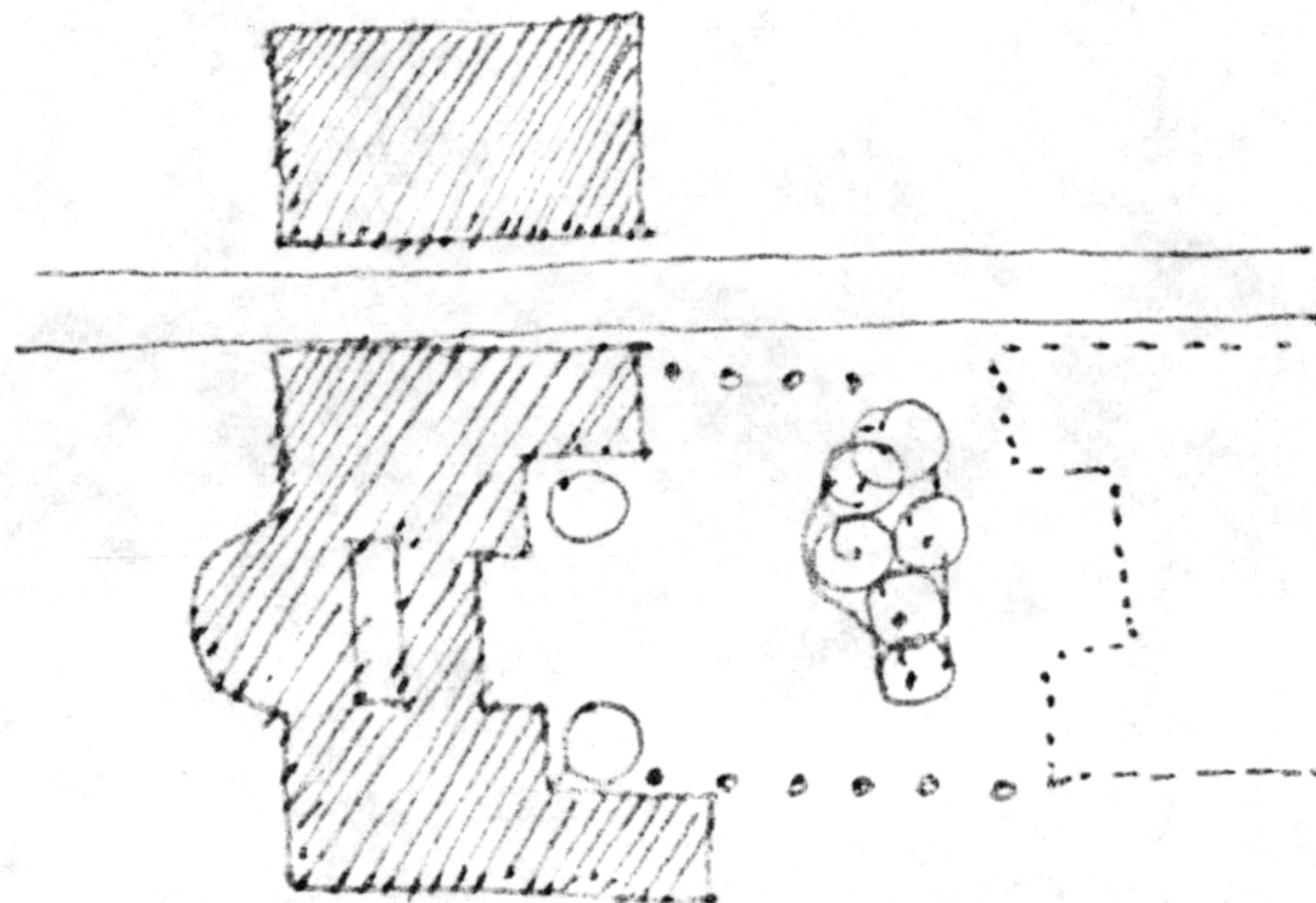
### A. DETERMINE THE ROUGH TOTAL VOLUME OF THE BUILDING.

Center 1-determine solid volume.

Center 2 or 1&2-determine volumes of all major spaces and "departments."

Center 3 or 1&2&3-determine volumes of all major spaces and small units.

### B. ARRANGE THE BUILDING ON THE SITE SO THAT THE BUILDING YOU DESIGN CREATES A CENTER ITSELF AND CONTRIBUTES TO THE CREATION OF POSITIVE SPACE, (courts, streets, alleys, squares, pedestrian walkways). IT SHOULD SIMULTANEOUSLY SUPPORT THE EXISTING CENTERS AND ALLOW FOR A STRONG BASE OF GROWTH FOR FUTURE OR EMERGING CENTERS.

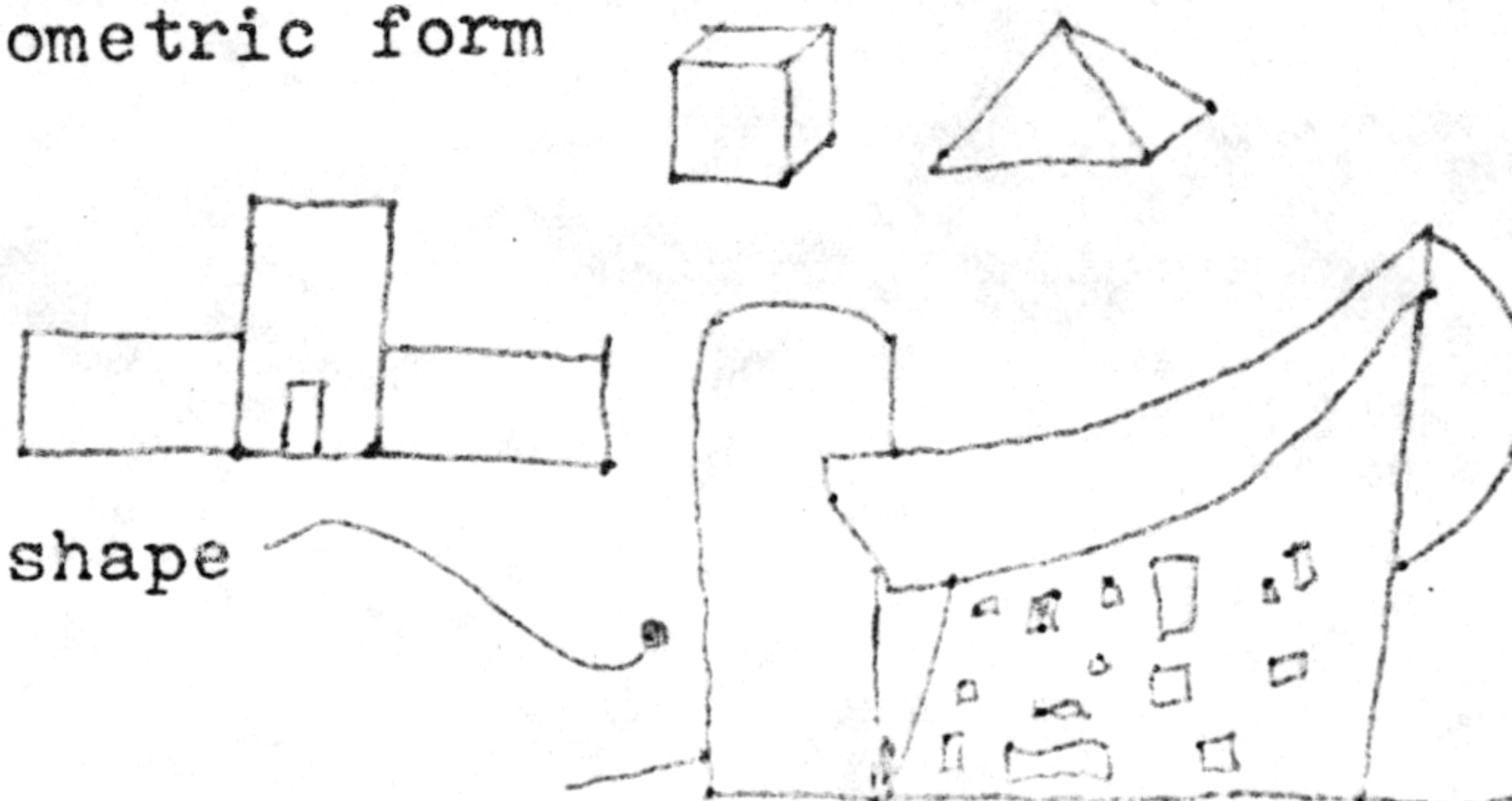


### C. THE BUILDING PLACES EMPHASIS OF MASS ON THE LARGEST LEVEL OF CENTER.

Center 1-the whole building reads as a unified center.  
unity of geometric form

symmetry

harmony of shape



Center 2-the building reads as a collection of wholes on the level of "departments." (a factory is a good example).

Center 3-the building reads as repetitive wholes, thereby creating centered wholes on larger levels of center.  
example: Boston row houses.



A SPACE/LIGHT

Light and space are very intertwined and must be handled simultaneously when designing according to levels of center. To handle both most effectively it is important to consider the means of getting light as a space itself. This is a reasonable consideration considering that courts, wings and wells of light take up as much if not more volume as spaces at the same scale.

Therefore as different levels of space are defined so will the corresponding means of appropriate light.

It is important to note that space should always be located prior to circulation so as to avoid the problem which is so prevalent in modern architecture, of usable spaces hung onto circulation without regard to fitness of place or function.

PLAN THE LOCATION OF COMUNALLY SHARED, UNIQUE SPACES SUCH AS LOBBY, CAFETERIA, AUDITORIUM, LOUNGE, COURTYARDS. PLACE THESE SPACES TOGETHER SO THAT THEY FORM NODES OF INTENSITY. THEY SHOULD ADD LIFE TO EACH OTHER. THIS COLLECTION OF FUNCTIONS CREATES AN ACTIVE HEART IN THE BUILDING, WHERE THERE IS A PLACE TO GO AND TO BE.

● Locate main lobby in building. This space is an orientation space for all major spaces and functions. It is the only horizontal circulation at level 1, and will therefore help to define circulation at additional levels of centers.

● A major natural light source should be planned in conjunction with the space via skylights, or windows such that it compliments the space and makes it whole.

Examples: high atrium, low atrium, lobby windows, glass on street or courtyard, galleria with skylight or windows, or rotunda with clear story.

*See examples on previous handout.*



## ● MAIN ENTRANCE

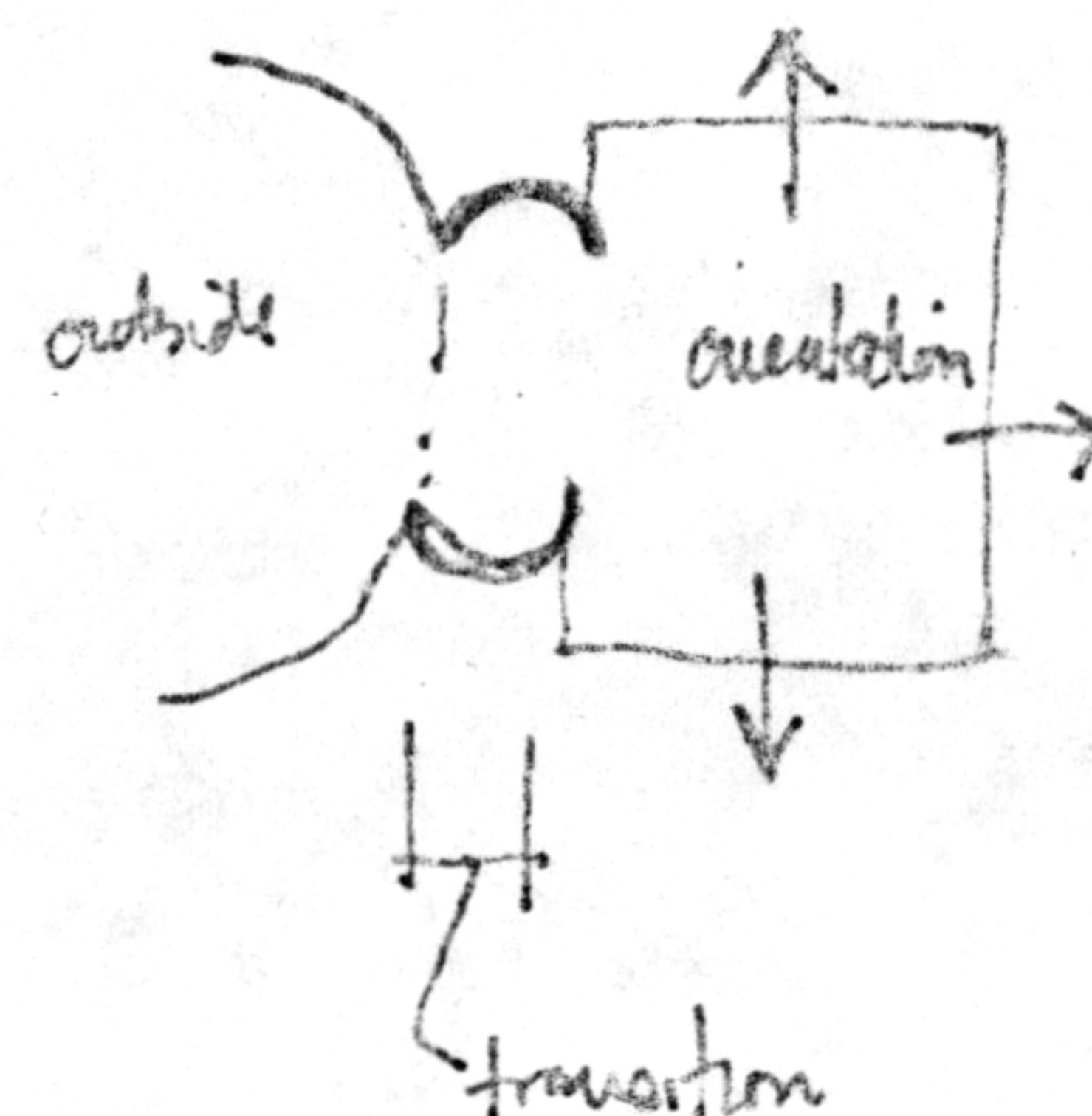
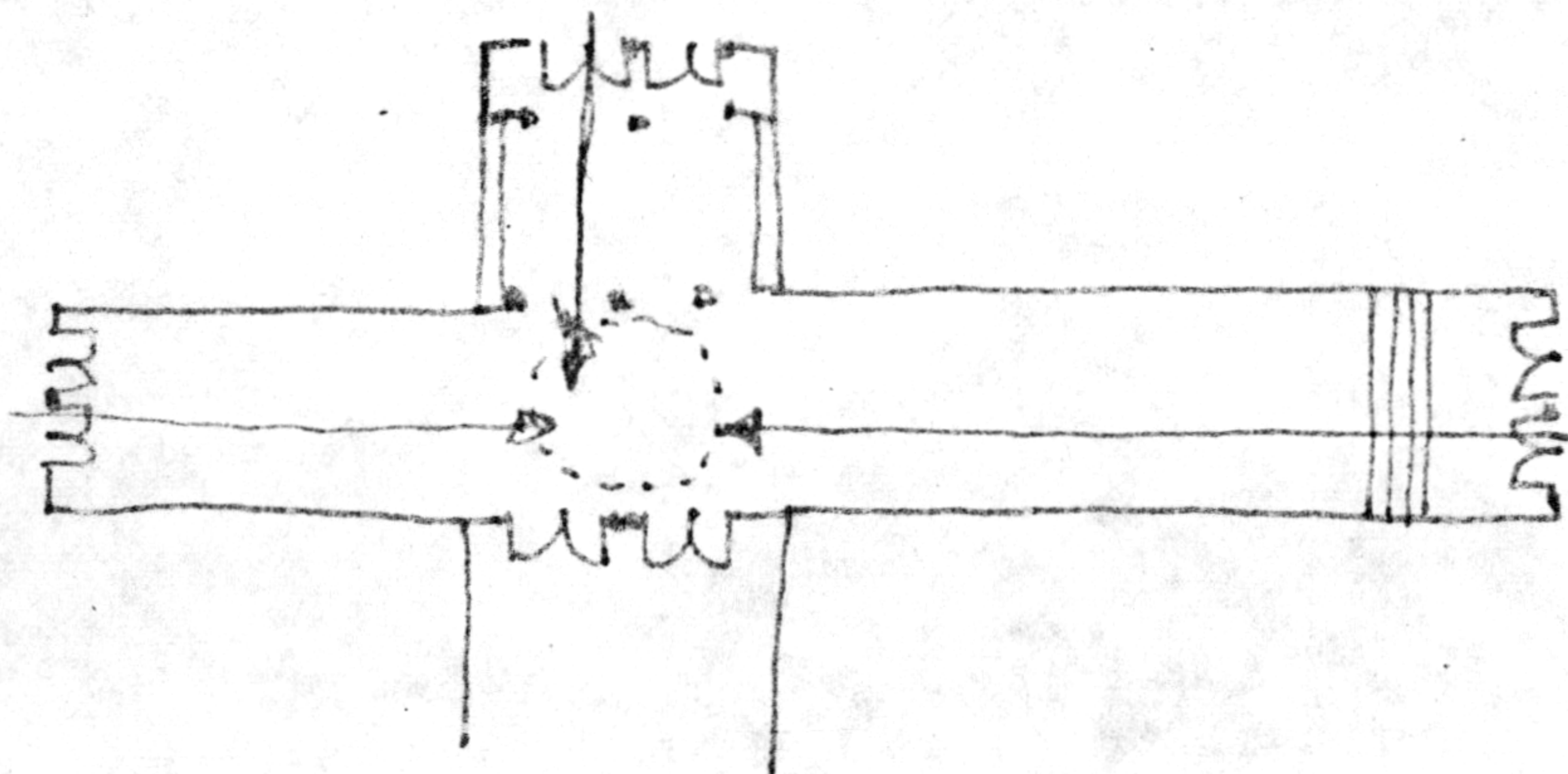
Place main entrance or entrances:

at a point or points where most visible from main avenues of approach.

Give it a bold visible shape which stands out, in front of the building

If the building is very large and more than one entrance is necessary or desired, then the entrance must come together and meet directly in the main lobby.

Provide a transition space between the outdoors and main lobby which allows for a period of adjustment, a time to acclimate to new surrounding. This space may be as small as a vestibule or as large as a gallery.



## ● MAJOR SPACES - NODES OF INTENSITY

These spaces should be used to add life to courtyards, lobby, building thoroughfare, etc...

To strengthen the nodes of intensity extra window space should be given to smaller scale supporting activities, i.e. newspaper stands, bulletin boards, ticket counter, etc...

## B VERTICAL CIRCULATION

THERE IS VERTICAL CIRCULATION PROVIDED BY ELEVATOR, STAIR, RAMP OR ESCALATOR WHICH CONNECTS EVERY CHANGE OF LEVEL. THIS VERTICAL CIRCULATION SHOULD BE PLACED ADJACENT TO THE MAIN LOBBY (DIRECTLY).

## C FINISHING

FOR BUILDINGS WHOLE AT LEVEL OF CENTER 1, MINOR SPACES (refer to specific patterns of particular building type), FENESTRATION, AESTHETIC APPEARANCE, DETAILING, ETC.. SHOULD BE DESIGNED TO ENHANCE THE BUILDING CENTERED QUALITY.



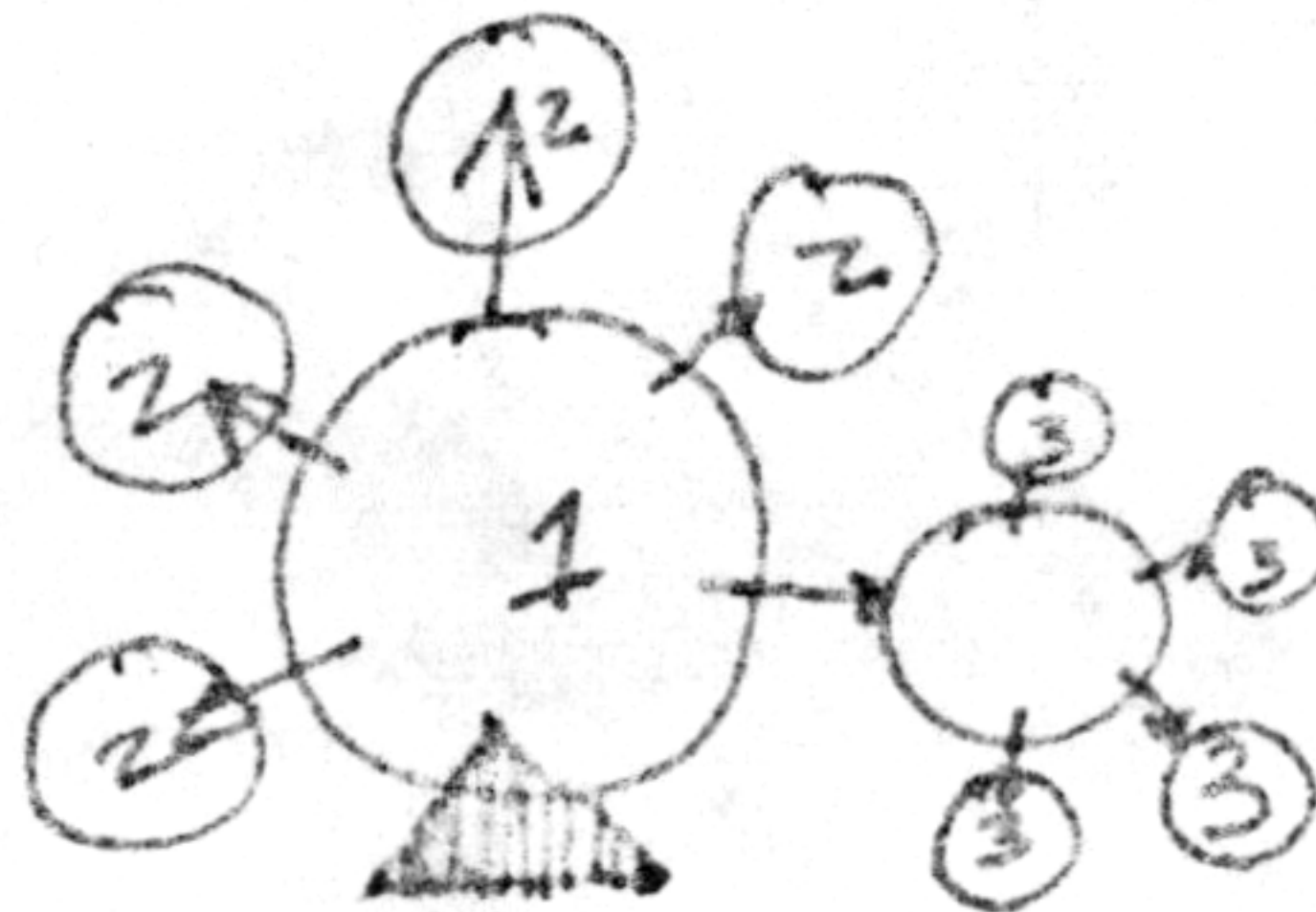
## "LINKING CIRCULATION"

CIRCULATION IS MOST MEANINGFUL WHEN ONE CONSIDERS BOTH OF ITS FUNCTIONS. FOR CIRCULATION IS NOT MERELY A CONNECTION BETWEEN DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES, DEPARTMENTS OR UNITS, CIRCULATION, MORE SIGNIFICANTLY, IS A CRUCIAL LINK BETWEEN LEVELS OF CENTER.

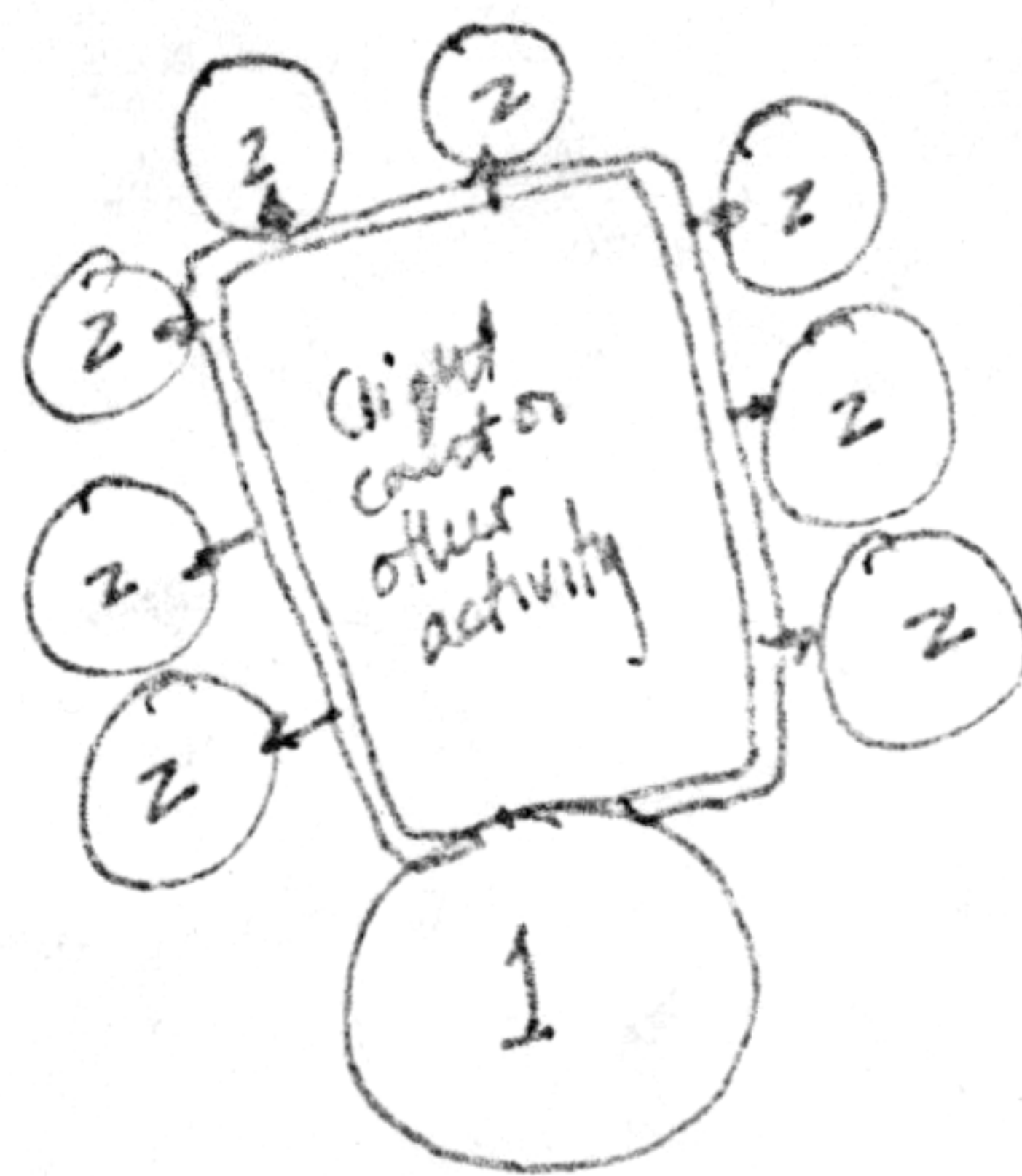
THIS LATER MEANING MOST ACCURATLY DEFINES THE ROLE OF CIRCULATION IN THE PROCESS OF MAKING CENTERED?WHOLE BUILDINGS.

Basically there are only two ways to interconnect levels of centers.

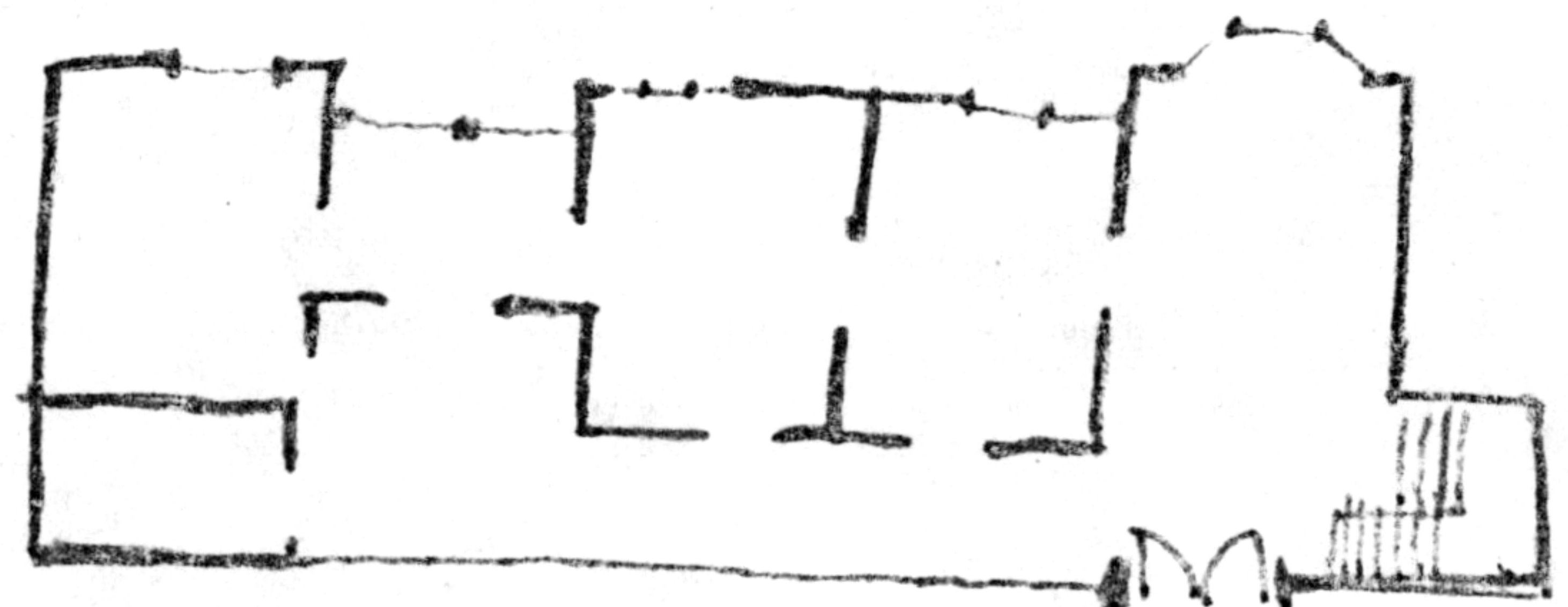
1. Direct circulation from shared or common space.  
This circulation is best used where departments, units or individual rooms may be compactly arranged around a single space.



2. Loop circulation  
This system is most appropriate when subsequent levels of center are large and will not fit around center space.



also



flow through rooms.



## II. CENTER II

### A. SPACE/LIGHT

- Calculate the square footage and desired volume of each "department" and roughly locate, according to relationship of functions, size of volumes, etc.

Each department must occupy a regular volume of space. Depending on the activity and size, the volume will either be primarily vertical or horizontal.  
example: Office, Apartments-vertical  
Classrooms-horizontal.

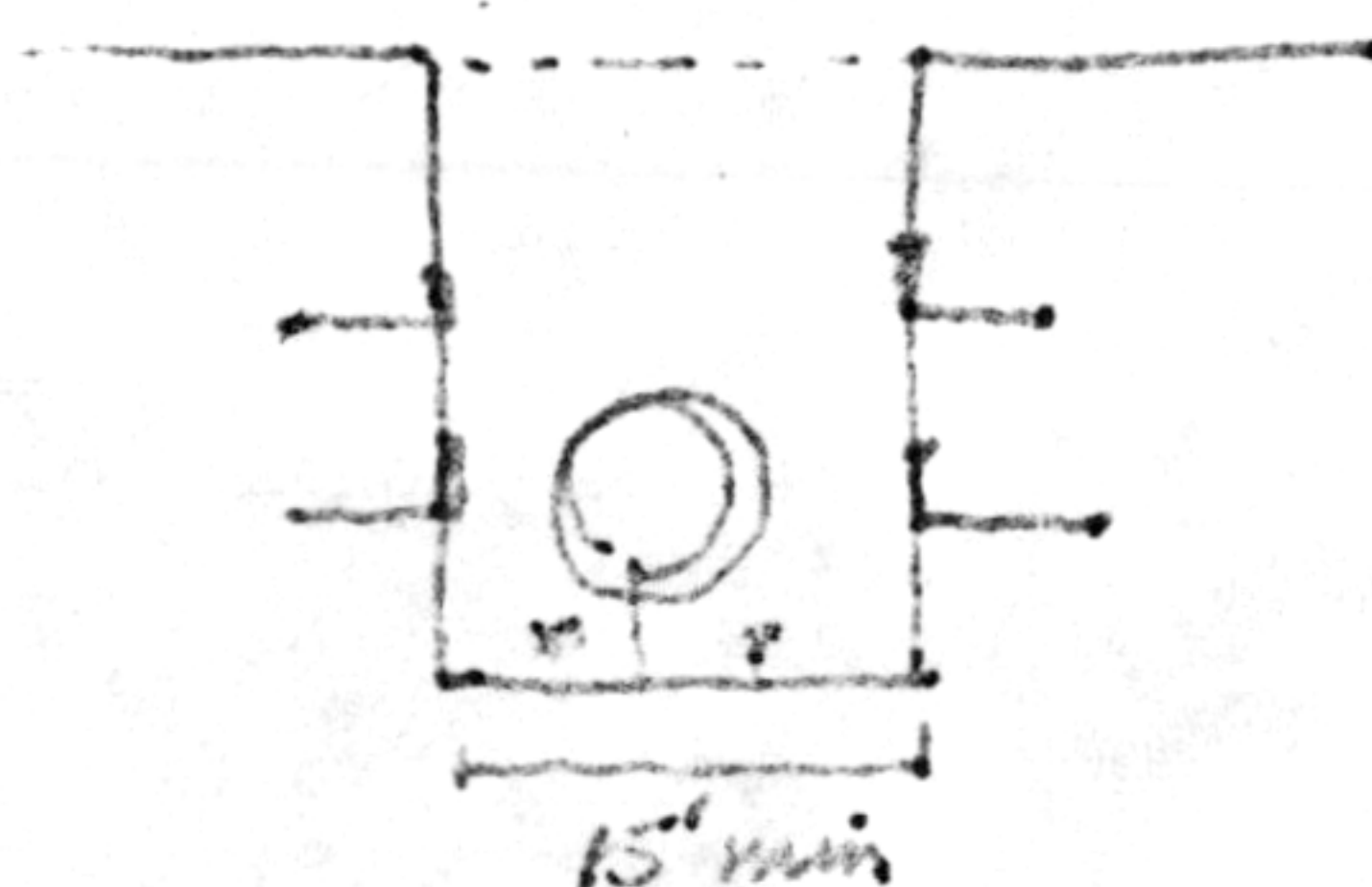
- Light courts or light verandas should be placed where it becomes necessary to bring light into a department.

Unlike a courtyard a light court need not reach the ground.

A light court may be useful in helping to define and complement departmental organization

Each light court must have at least two purposes i.e. light, defining organization, circulation via galleries.

Proportions of a light court are 1:1 to 2:1. the minimum width is 15 feet.

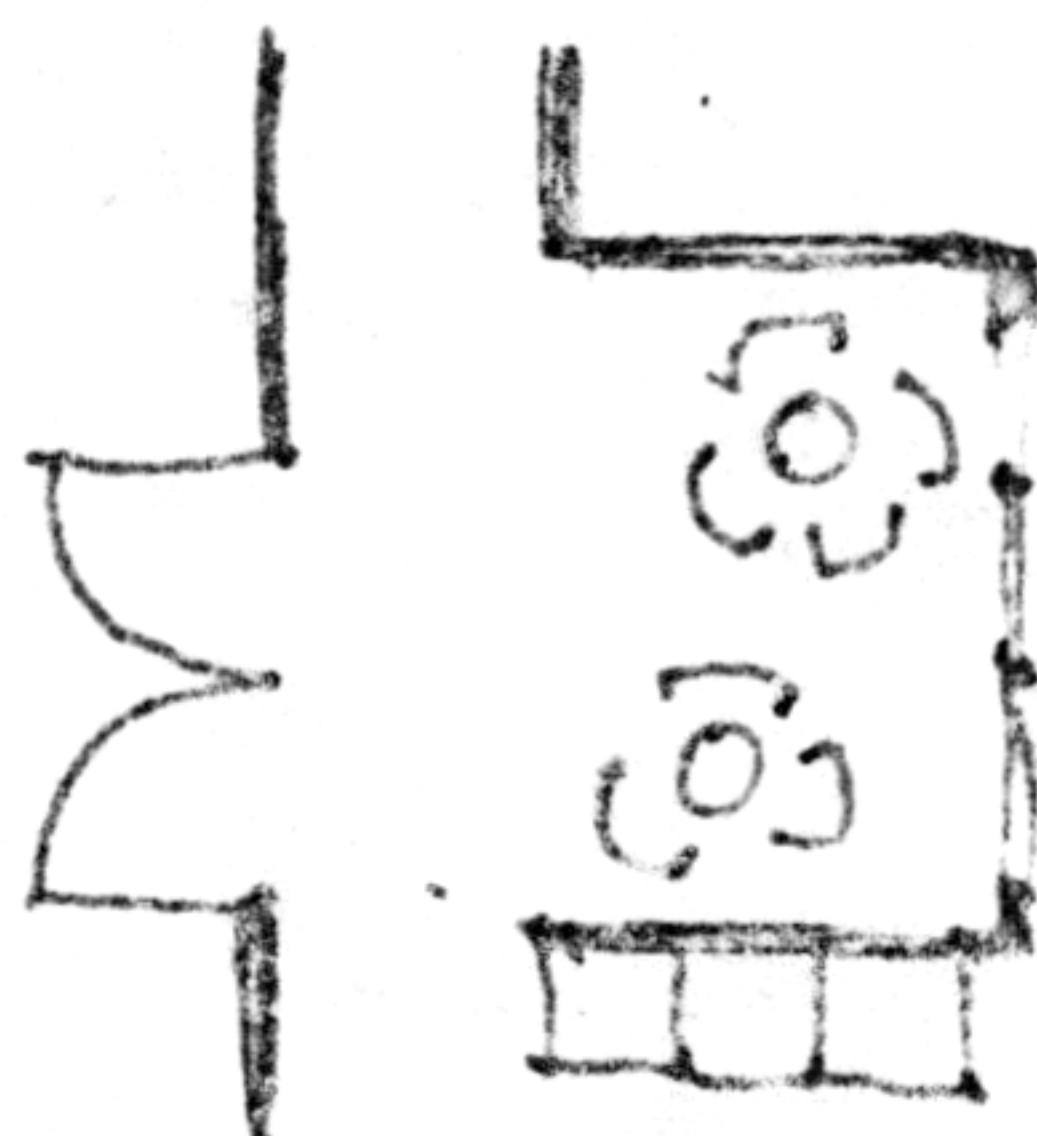


- Entrance sequence-

Each "Department" should have its own clearly defined entrance.

the only exception being a factory or other similar building where the functions/spaces/departments form a clear linear progression.

All entrances should be defined by either light or a special space which contributes to the sense of place and orientation. Such that a person need not describe the entrance by a room number but by light space or activity.



or refer to Aalto's Baker House Dormitory Plan.



## Entrance sequence cont.

provide a transition space between the outdoors and indoors, or between levels of center.

An orienting space or reception/ waiting area should be next. If a receptionist is required, follow the pattern 149-"reception welcomes you".

Locate within the "department" communally shared, unique spaces so as to form modes of intensity to give people a chance to meet spontaneously. These spaces include conference rooms, kitchenettes, snack machines, dept. library, etc.

The size of these nodes will relate to the size of the department as well as the activity.

## B. Vertical Circulation

Vertical circulation should be placed ~~wh~~ within the department off of the main orienting space and or near the nodes of intensity.

## C. FINISHING

For buildings which become whole at Level of Center II, complete fenestration, easthetic appearance, detaining, etc. to enhance the building centered quality.

Ask, Would you build this building?



## LINKING CIRCULATION- LOOP BETWEEN II AND III

III

### SMALLER UNIT

#### A. SPACE LIGHT

1. Calculate the square footage of each unit, assume ceiling height, i.e. apartment, office cluster, and determine appropriate regular volume, vertical or horizontal. Roughly locate these units, either within the whole center (hotel), within department units (office building) or strictly just in respect to one another (apt.)

#### 2. ENTRANCE SEQUENCE

Place entrance directly off of loop circulation established in center 2

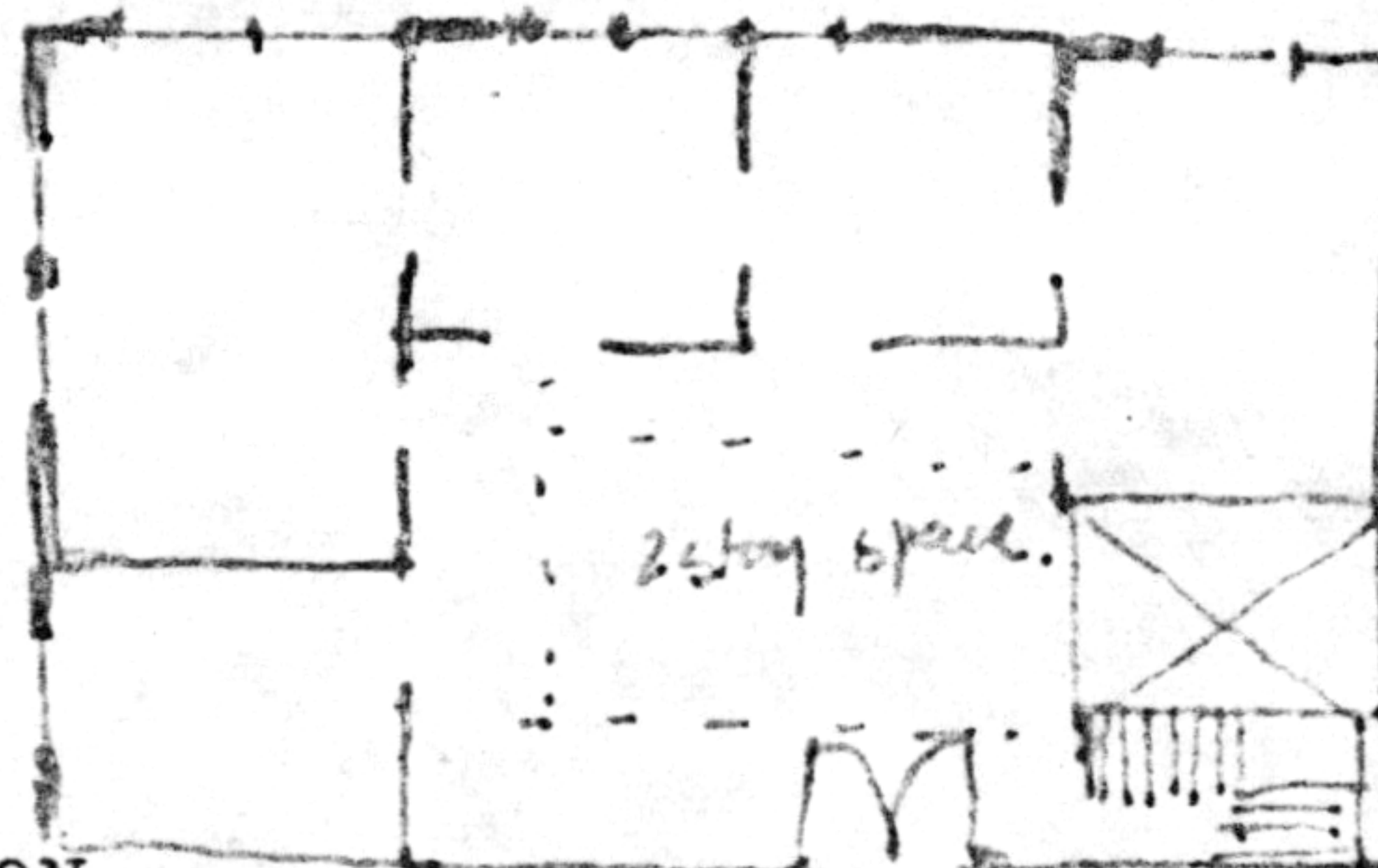
Provide a transition space

Create an orienting space, common room, which may function for entertaining waiting, meeting.

Adjacent to common space place all shared activities, i.e. kitchenette...

3. Common room must have natural light either by arranging it against outside wall clearstory, skylight, or placement of lightwell - follow rules for lightwell.
4. If space is 2 story volume locate stairs directly off of common areas.
5. Roughly locate individual rooms, off of common area. Most public rooms are closest to common area and entrance, least public are further away 'intimate gradient'  
Ref. Particular patterns for building type.

Rooms should be arranged according to 'FLOW THROUGH ROOMS' with informal circulation either passing through common rooms or linking rooms with alt. corridor connections.



#### C. MASSING -FENESTRATION

- If 1 and/or 2, then 3 does not read. Use similar materials, windowtypes etc.  
If want, details may be differentiated such as ornament.  
If only 3 then it becomes a distinctive whole.

BUILDING SHOULD BE COMPLETE AT THIS POINT-KEEP IN MIND AT EACH LEVEL THAT THE SCALE OF THE USER WILL CHANGE - WHO HAS CONTROL OVER WHAT?