

# STUDENT DESIGNED HOUSES

FROM ACROSS CANADA

The Fifth Column made a request to each school of architecture in Canada to submit a student project of a house; a single family detached dwelling.

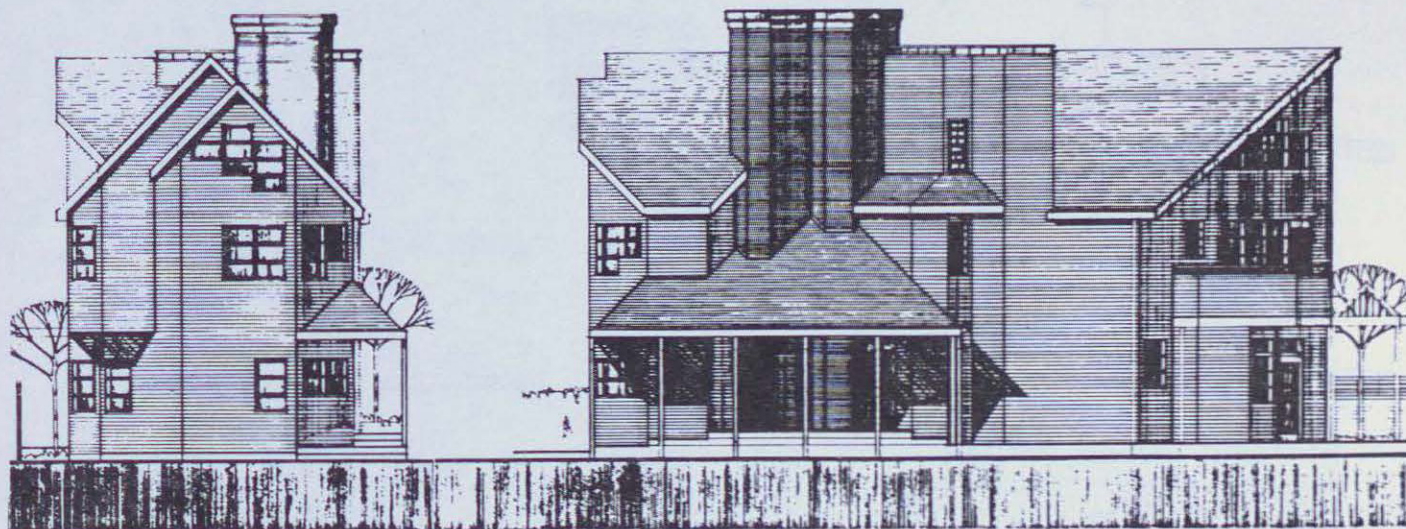
*Nous avons proposé à chacune des écoles d'architecture canadiennes de publier un projet résidentiel: une maison. Les projets présentés reflètent, nous espérons, une perception nouvelle d'un type de bâtiment qui, depuis toujours, a permis à l'individu de s'exprimer.*

## UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

Environmental Design

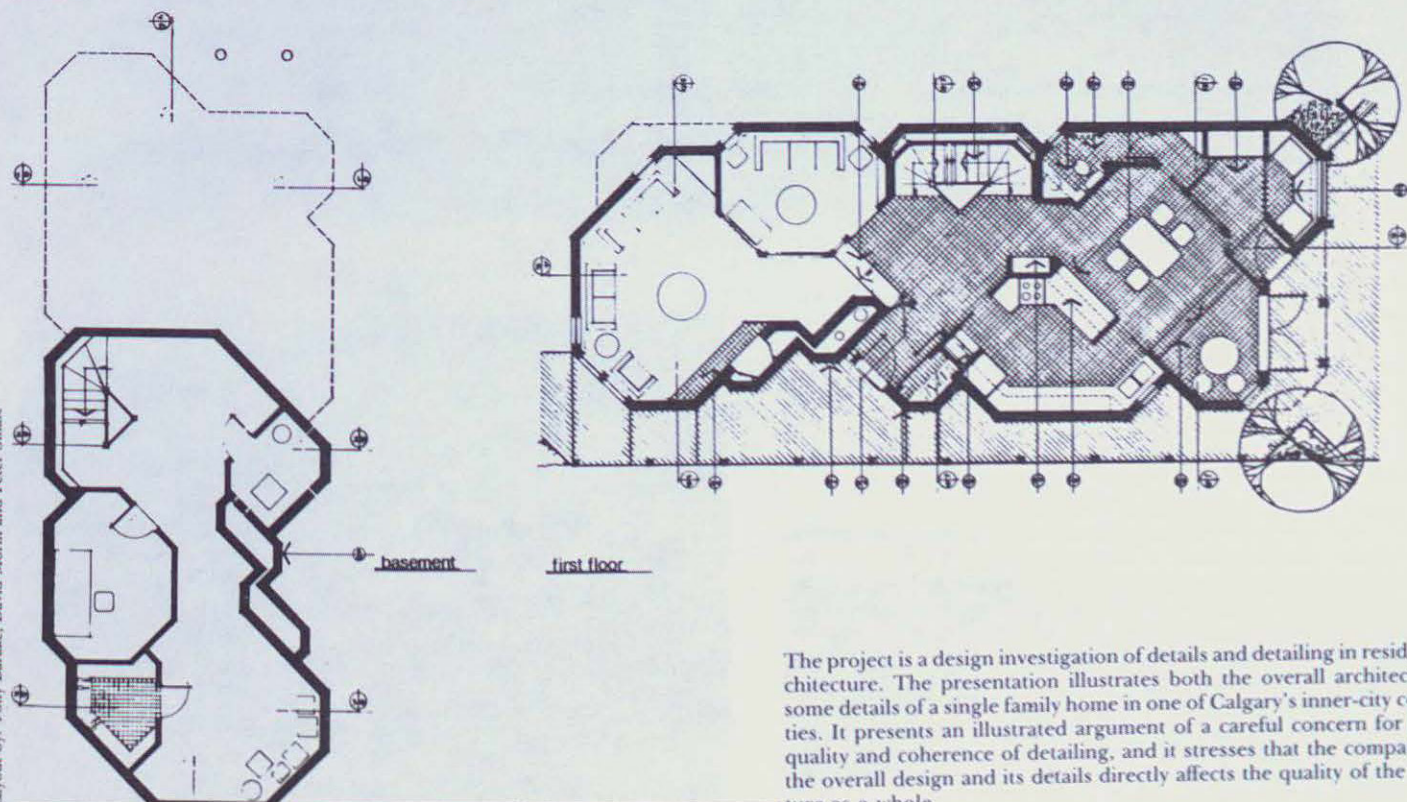
Design for an Infill Home

Project by: Miles J. Burgoyne



west

south

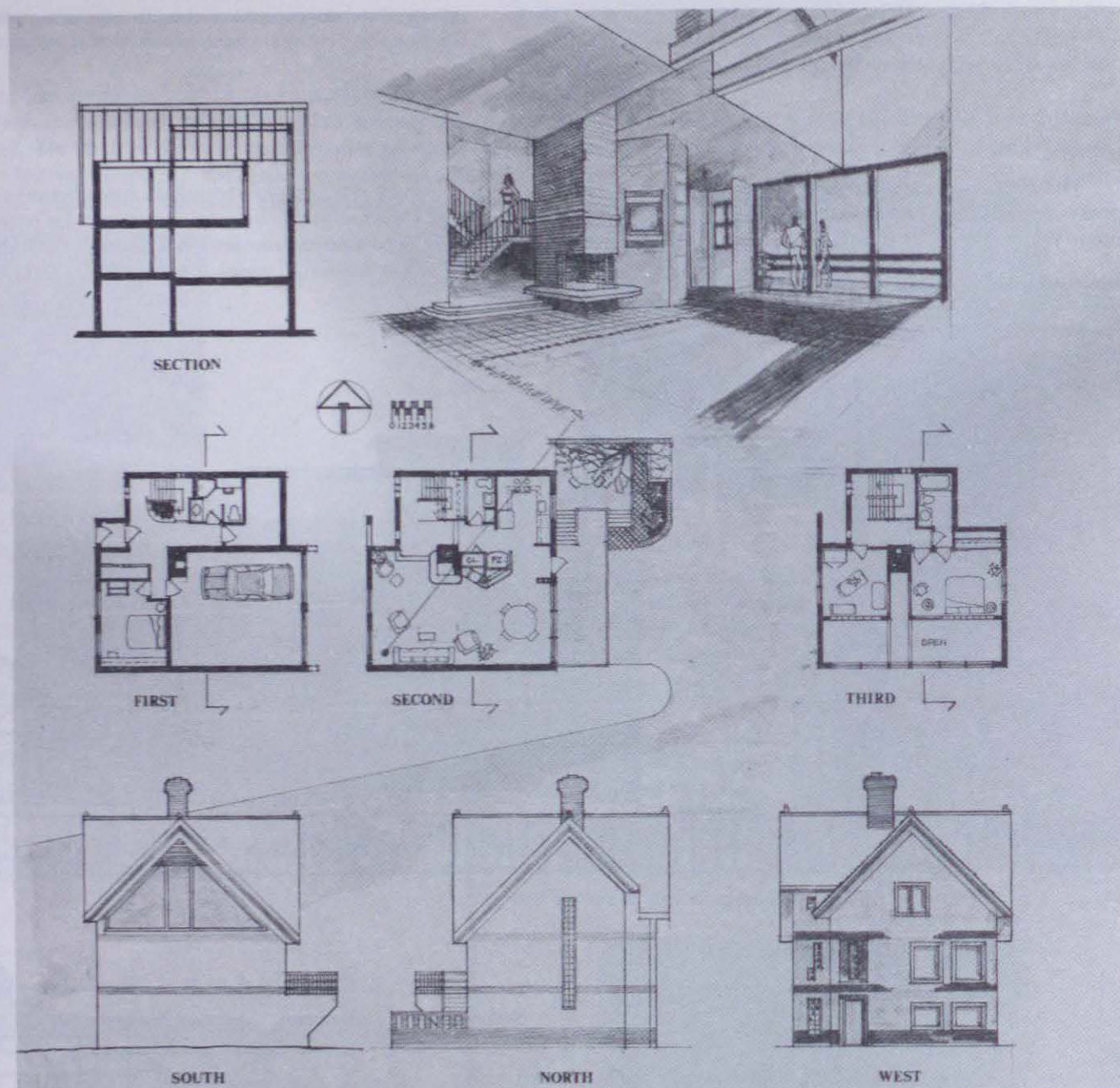


The project is a design investigation of details and detailing in residential architecture. The presentation illustrates both the overall architecture and some details of a single family home in one of Calgary's inner-city communities. It presents an illustrated argument of a careful concern for both the quality and coherence of detailing, and it stresses that the compatibility of the overall design and its details directly affects the quality of the architecture as a whole.

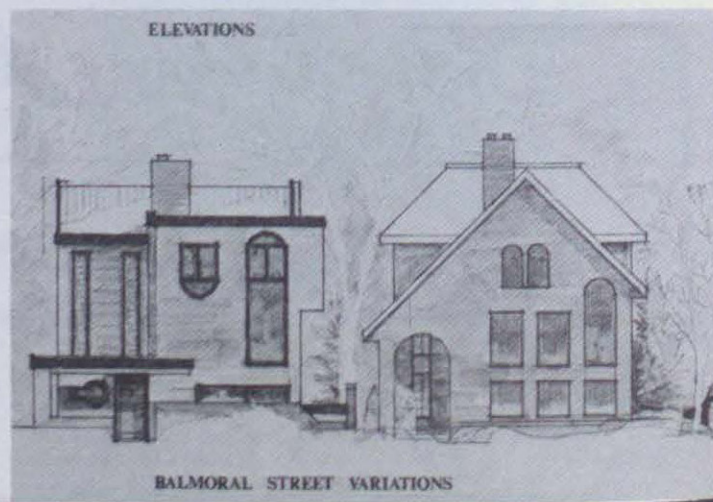
Layout by: Tony Barake, David Morin and Peter Smale

CALGARY

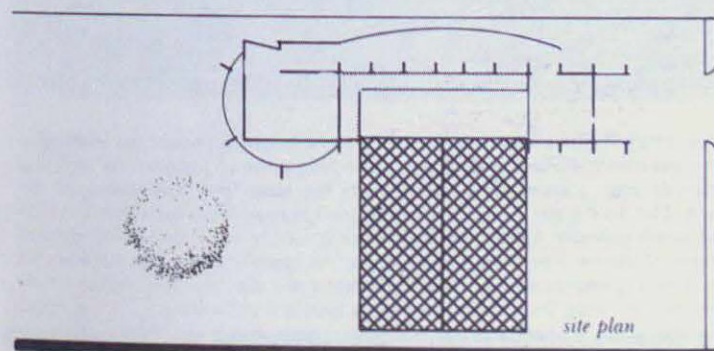
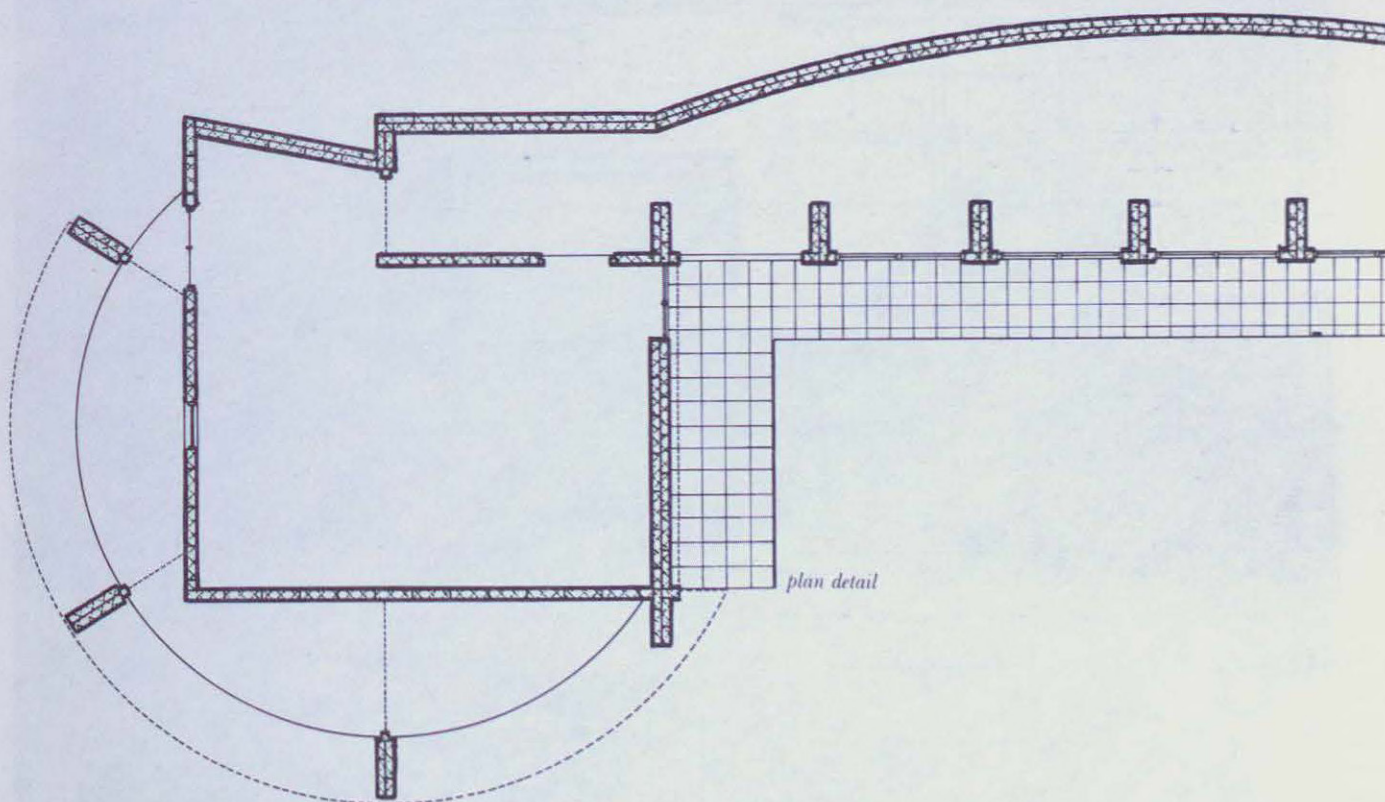
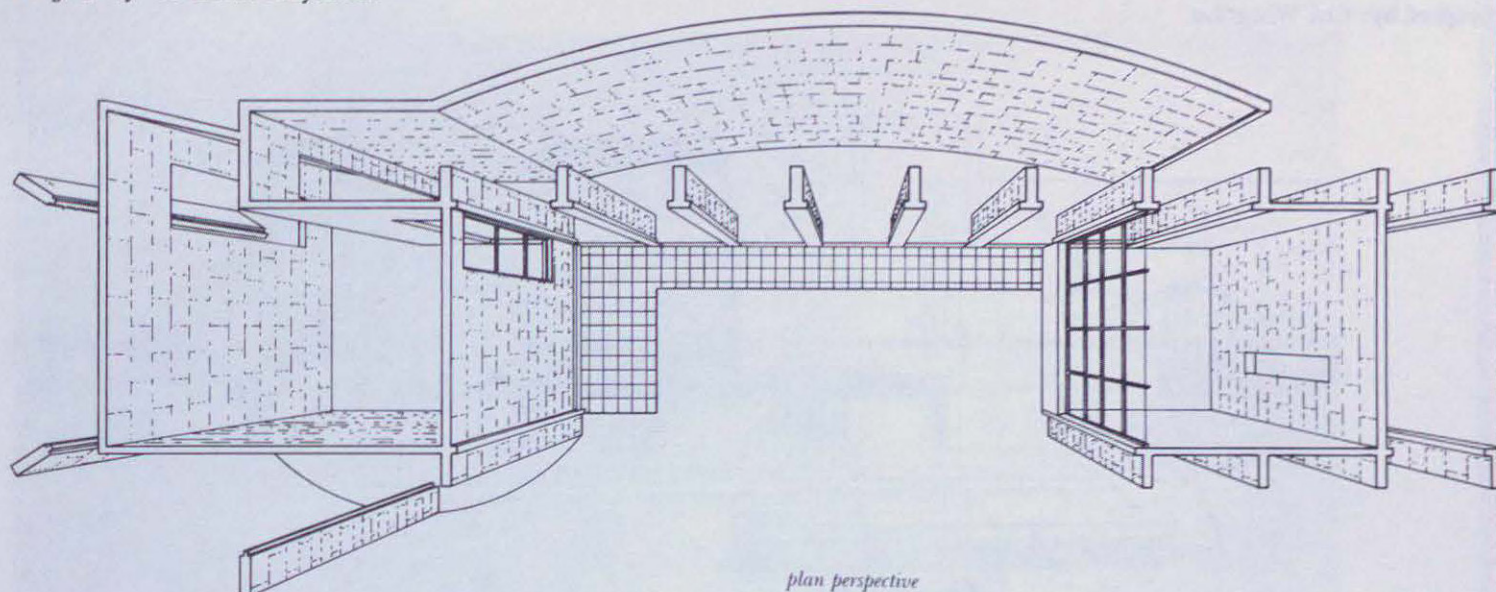




This house forms one part of a high density urban development competition entry, consisting of housing forms of varying densities (30 units/acre). Priorities include: responding to an existing Victorian neighbourhood of three-storey detached houses, using the product of a brick industry sponsor, and being energy conscious. The street facade of the house (West) is in sympathy with the older buildings without resorting to imitation. The remaining elevations gradually evolve into a more contemporary statement on the south and east sides. Extensive use of concrete and brick in the interior form a heat-sink for the large amount of solar gain facilitated by the high south glazing. Rooms are oriented to collect sunlight at the times of peak use. Second floor punctures encourage natural convection and heat circulation, while providing a dynamic visual sense to the otherwise tight unit.



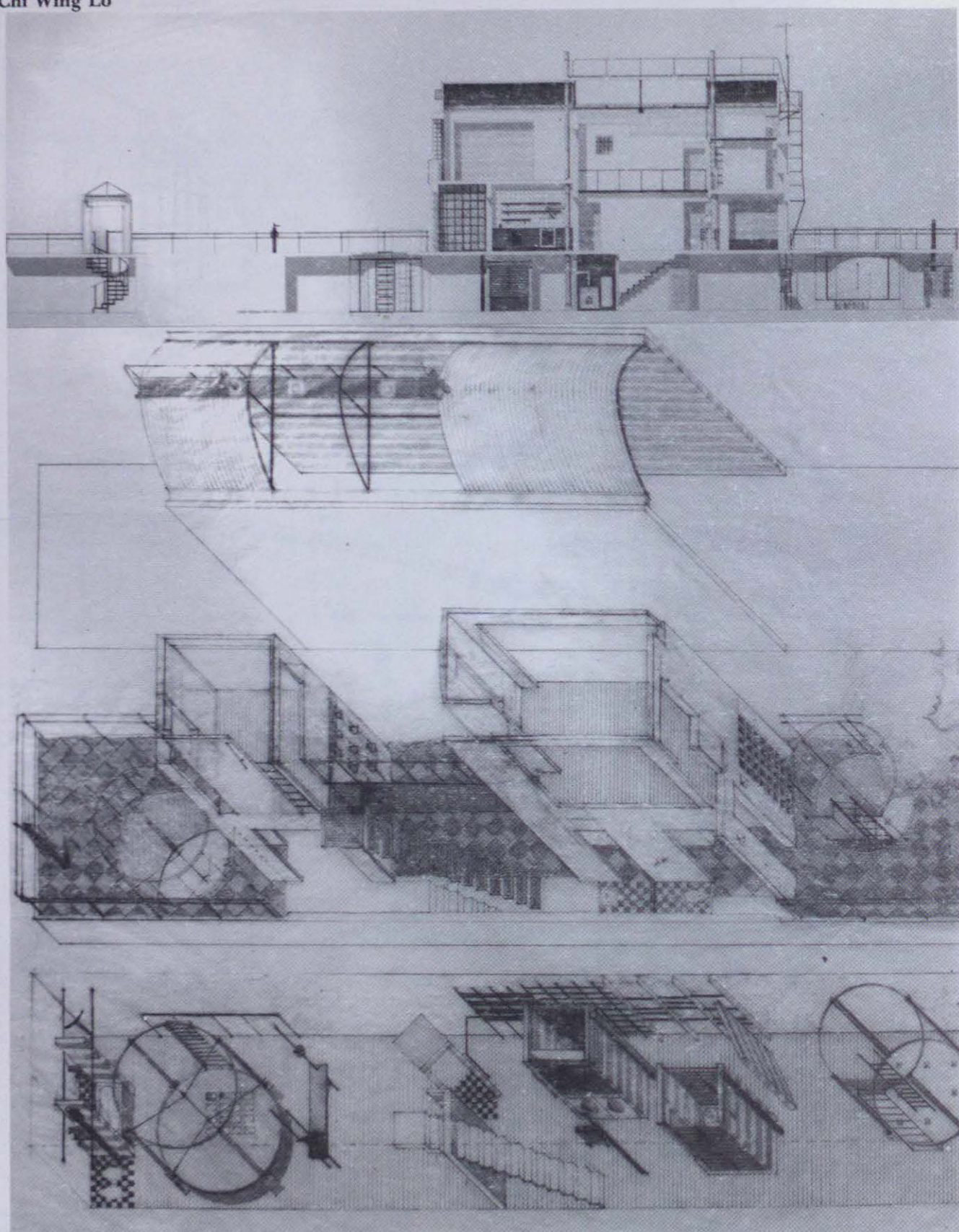




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Prepared as a short introductory exercise for a second year term, this building is a supplementary house built on the driveway of an existing suburban bungalow. The new house is planned so that it creates a court with the existing building which operates as an outdoor room during the summer. The dwelling was designed as part of a programme of intensification for the suburbs; a programme which would repopulate this underdeveloped realm without undermining all of the assumptions behind suburban forms. To this end it is intended to appear as a kind of inhabited pergola and garden wall, extending the typology of dwelling while remaining true to the iconography of the garden.



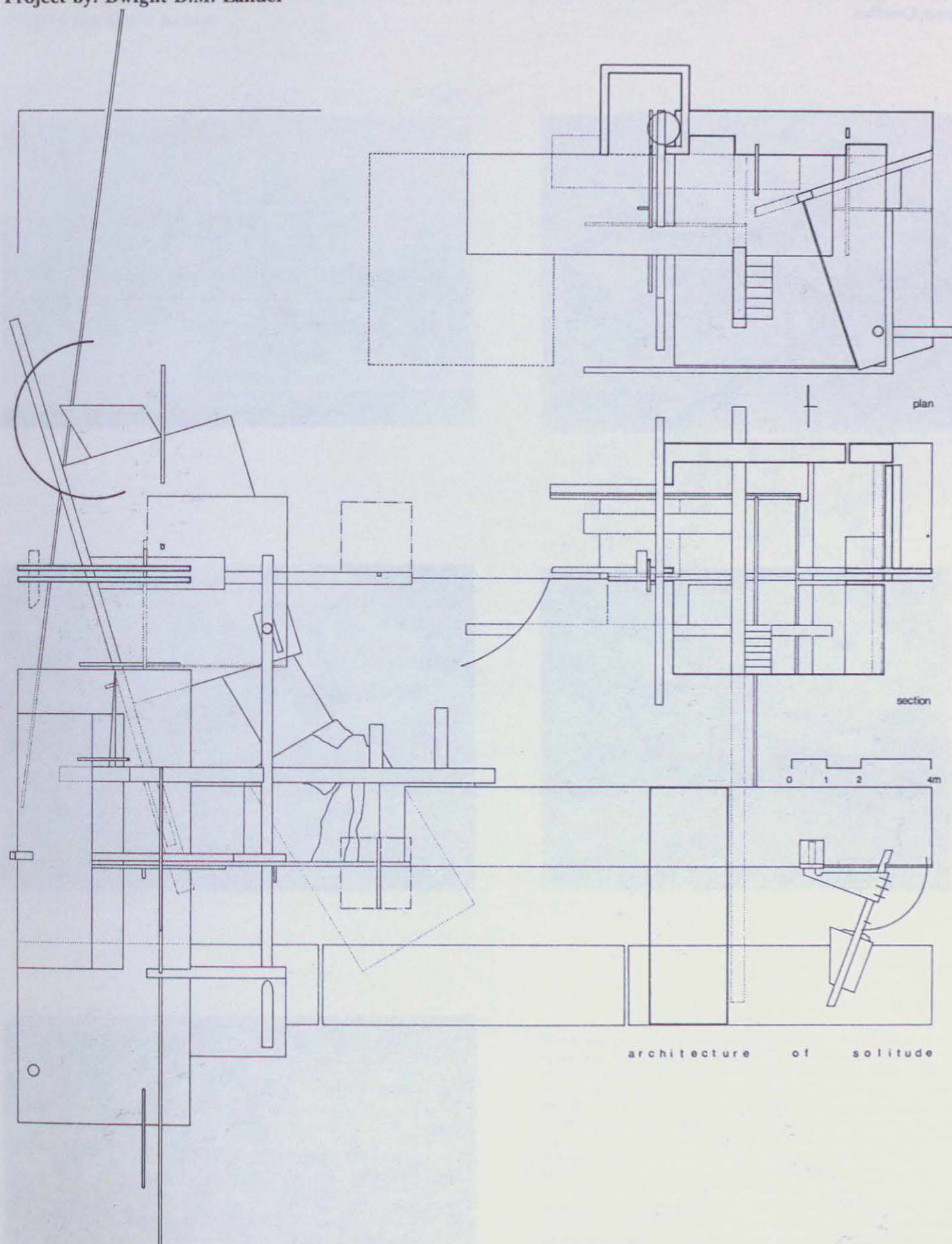


Very often, and especially in cities organised by grids of streets, I come across gaps between row houses. The most tempting thing to do in this situation is to roof the gap between the party walls, and I feel that by doing so, half of the house is already built. The front and back walls then remain to be executed. In this case, I decided to use a pavillion blocking each ends, leaving the party walls intact. The larger pavillion at the front houses the music room in the upper level, in a position relative to the house which echoes that of a navigator's room in relation to a ship. The smaller pavillion at the rear is denser and will be packed with books, precious objects and ladders. Between

these two pavillions is a court; the heart of the house. Its neutrality and inclusiveness excite me as it is both a place to fix a piece of furniture as well as a place to greet a guest. The court shares the same level and paving as the deck. The deck is the arrival level after one has risen from the street level via the spiral staircase. Under the deck there is a large room occupying the full extent of the lot. The theme of the object-in-space is carried through at this level in a fragmented way. The light wells are the two foci and are surrounded by beds. The smaller bed has a ladder for climbing up to the deck, and the larger one has a tension structure for contemplation.



CARLETON UNIVERSITY  
 School of Architecture  
 1985-86 Session: Fifth Year Studio  
 Project by: Dwight D.M. Lander



CARLETON

Situated on two islands in the southwestern Finnish Archipelago, the studio/house for sculptor Kain Tapper and his poet wife Marjo proposes a dynamic dialogue with the climatic extremes of the Gulf. The seasonal transformations of nature allow this simple house to interact with its surroundings in an almost theatrical way; and they provide a complex variety of situations for the exploration of mental solitude.

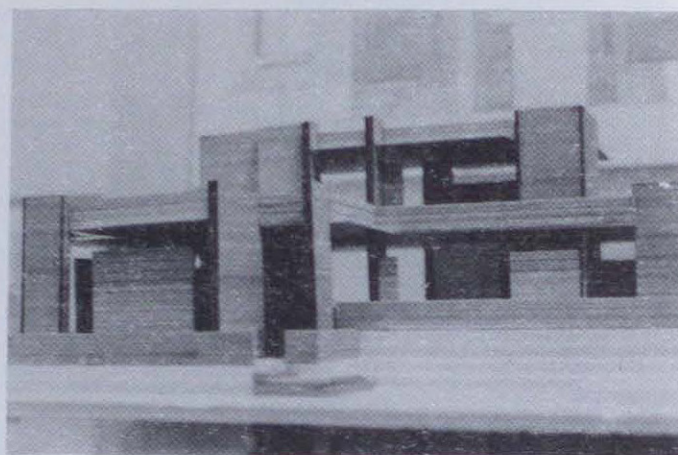
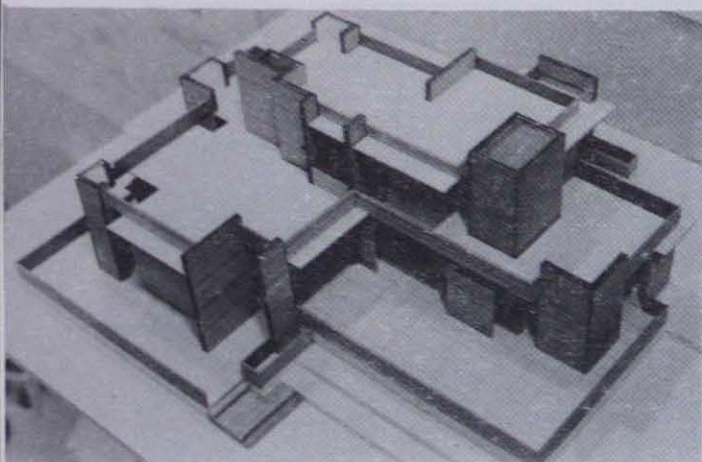


UNIVERSITE DE MONTREAL, hiver 1985

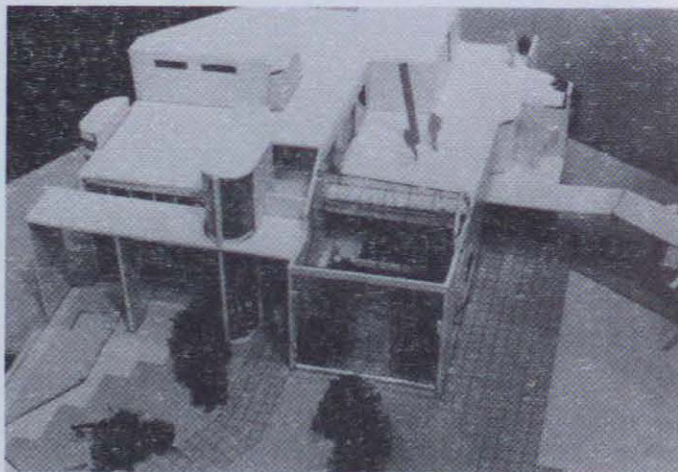
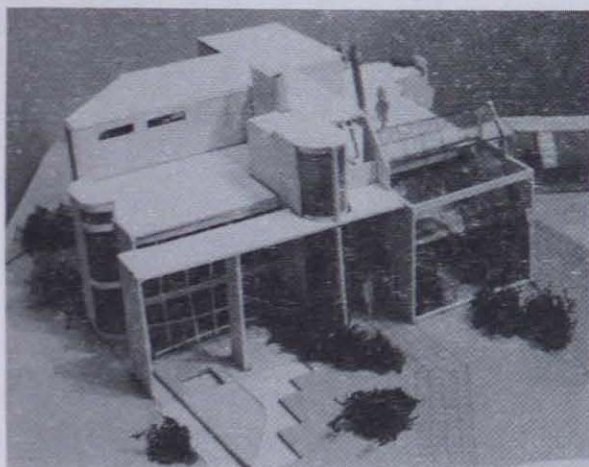
Micro-projet de la semaine

Etudiants: Patrice Gamache (Frank Lloyd Wright) et Alain Desforges (Richard Meier)

Tuteur: Jean Ouellet

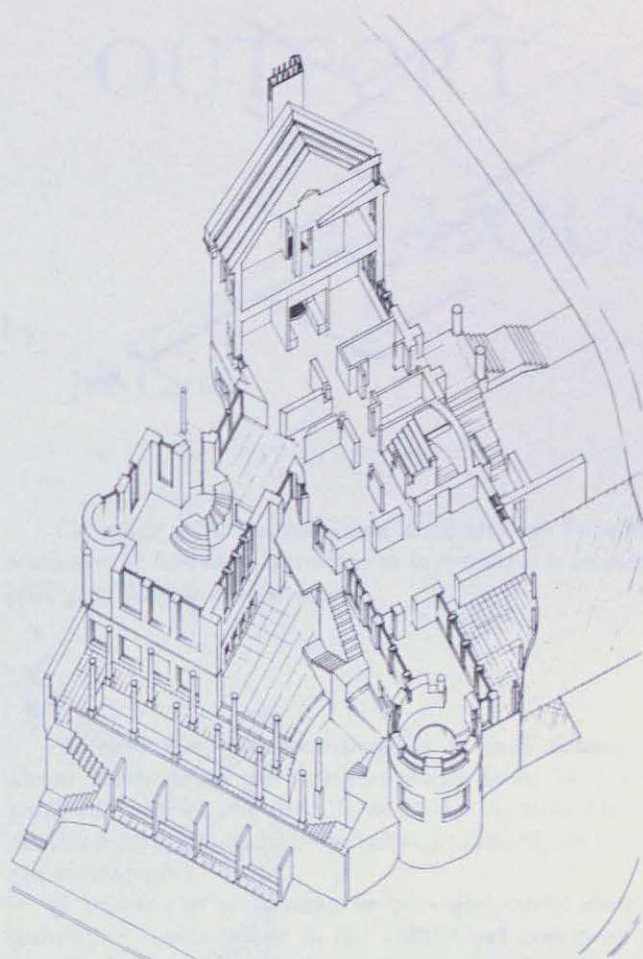
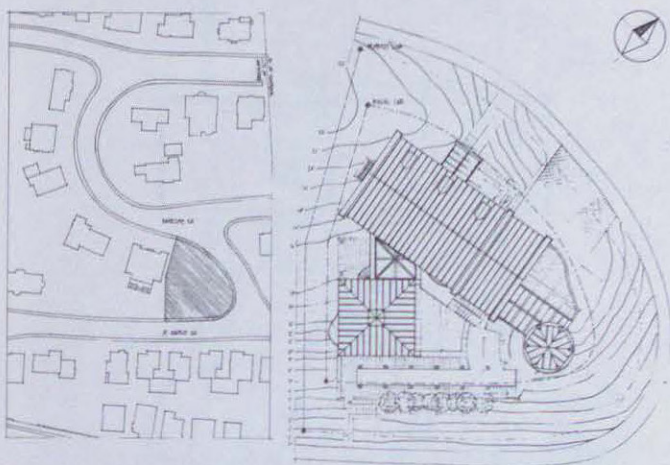


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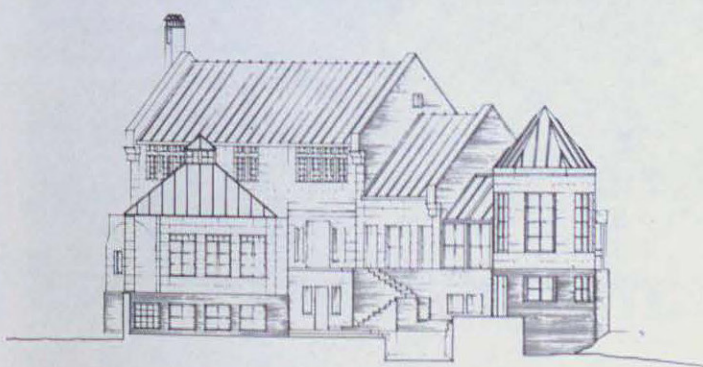
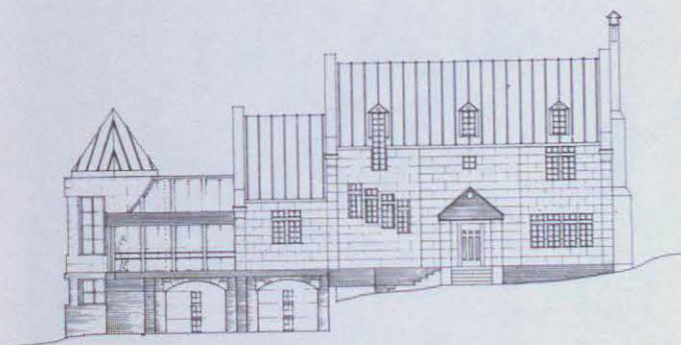
*A la manière de...* est un exercice connu par plusieurs écoles d'architecture dont nous résumons ici le fonctionnement: il s'agit de bien comprendre l'inspiration du climat théorique et mental d'un architecte particulier afin de pouvoir réinterpréter sa typologie. Bien que bref, l'exercice fut jugé enrichissant par tous les participants. Ils apprécèrent l'apprentissage qu'il permit ainsi que l'occasion de travailler à petite échelle, dans une école où les projets à échelle urbaine reçoivent davantage d'importance.





*sectional perspective*

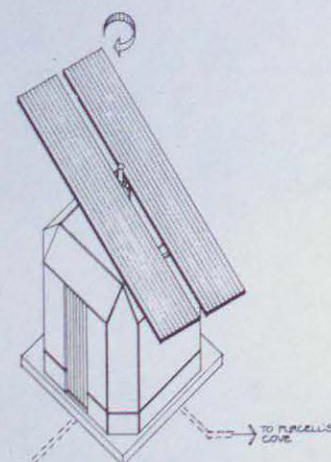
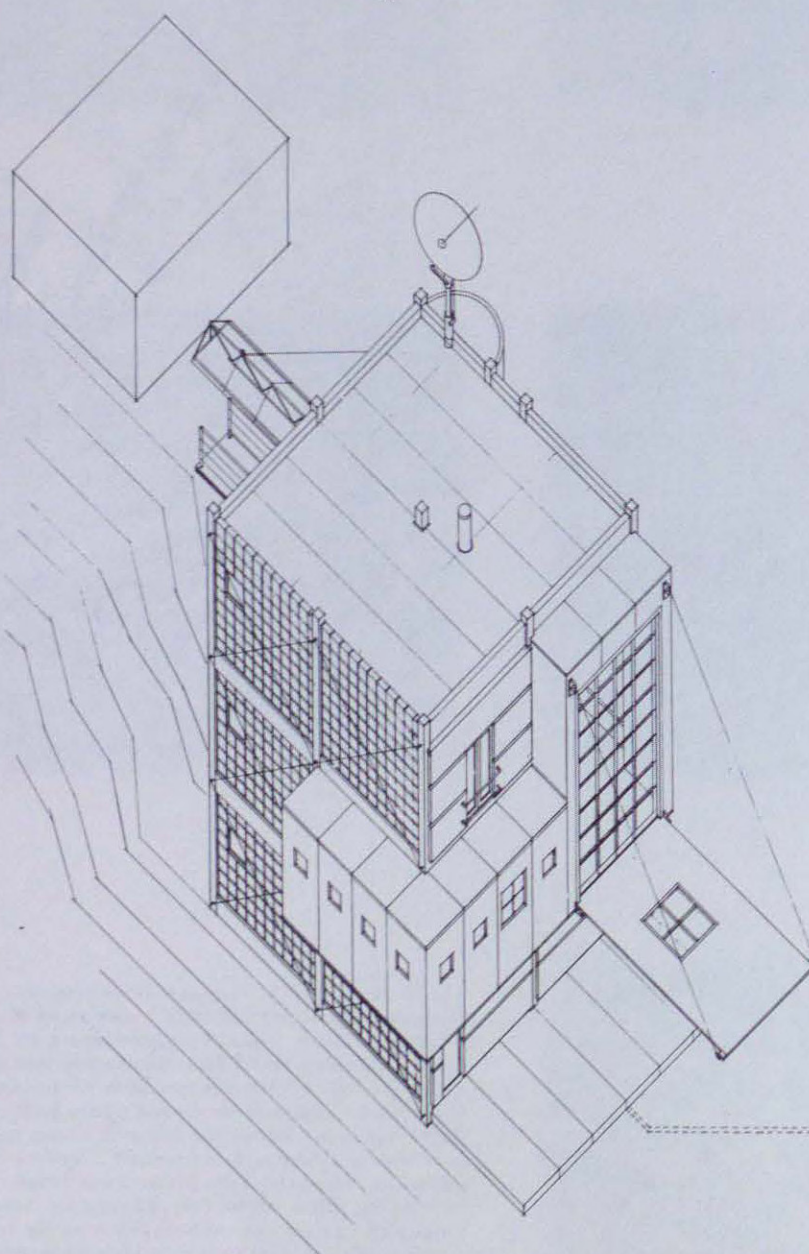
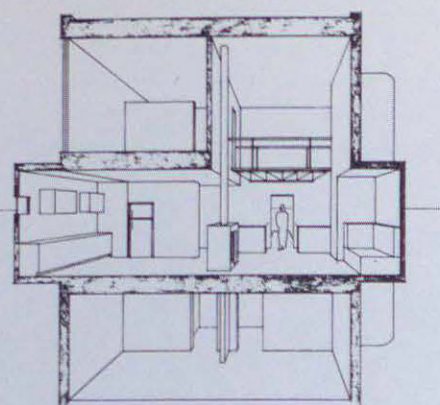
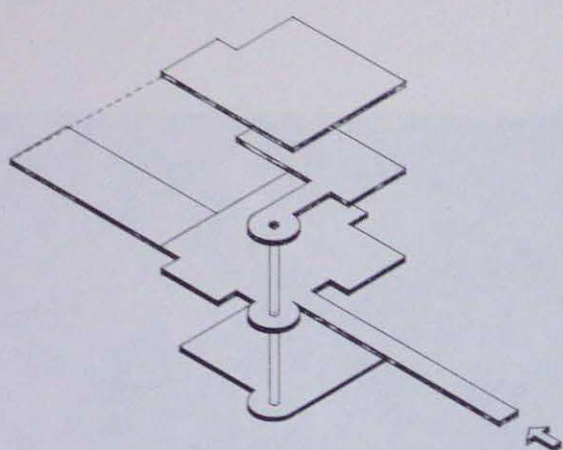
Mc  
GILL



The house provides a response to three basic design criteria: historicism, regionalism, and contextualism. It is comprised of three separated and independent elements, linked by glazed structures. The three elements are derived from early French Canadian Architecture in urban Montreal, and the details are abstract elements specific to Westmount Architecture. The three elements: the main body, tower and square pavilion are placed on the site in such a way as to continue the sweep of houses down Ramzay Road, and to provide a focal point at the corner and carry the observer's eye along St. Sulpice Road. Placement of the elements was therefore chosen with a high concern for the urban fabric. The planning was based on served and service zones with a progression in formality from the entrance to the court. The geometry of the square and circle was used to govern the inner dimensions of the house and to define the vertical zones within the main body. The elements are unified through their materials and are tied together on the main floor by a cross-axis, with the intersecting node located at the entrance. The overall feel of the house was designed with the intention of creating sequential yet individual rooms providing varying experiences. The spaces were designed to an intimate scale to provide comfort for the individual attempting to eschew the pretension usually associated with the upper Westmount house.



# TUNS



HEAT PUMP  
MECHANICAL SHED  
SOLAR BATTERY  
TO PURCELLS COVE  
**HOUSE OF THE SECOND TYPOLOGY**  
AT PURCELLS COVE, N.S.

The project represented is a first term studio project. It was executed after an initial study for a "rustic" house. Some of the goals of the problem were to deal with basic aspects of enclosure, light and procession through space.