

Jennifer Salton

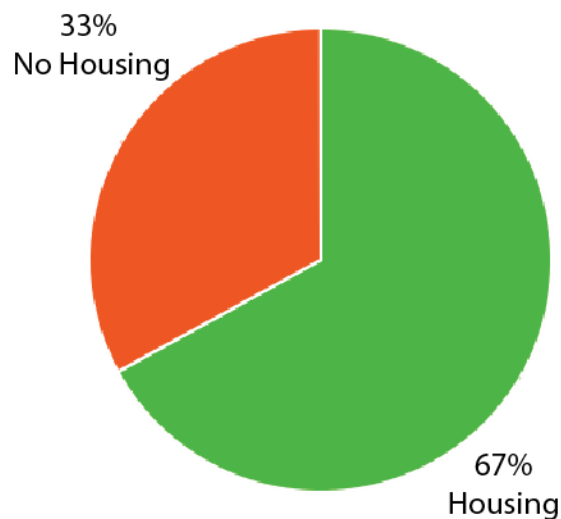
## Methods and Procedures

The precedent study will consist of three different kinds of precedents. The first is, through site visits and research, the facilities of local colleges in the Buffalo area will be analyzed. Each campus that offers freshman housing has its own different room styles and amenities. A preliminary analysis will be done comparing and contrasting the schools housing features. The first thing to check is to see how many out of the 9 schools in Buffalo actually offer housing. Another thing looked upon are the kind of rooms the schools offer. Usually this differs between traditional or suite style dorms. Also, the amenities in these Buffalo schools will be looked into. These amenities are: a fitness center, a dining hall in or connected to the residence hall and if not, one nearby, a kitchenette, a laundry room, lounges, a business center, and a convenience store. The second kind of precedent study are good examples of residential design. There are exceptional residential facilities that are recognized by the architectural community. The last kind of precedent study are looking at issue based dormitories, meaning looking at dormitories that are mentioned within the articles in the literature study.

The facilities of local colleges in the Buffalo area has been analyzed. Each campus that offers freshman housing has its own different room styles and amenities. A preliminary analysis was done comparing and contrasting the schools housing features including if they had traditional or suite style rooms and what amenities are available.

The first thing was to see how many schools in Buffalo actually offer housing. Out of the 9 schools in the area, 6 of them offer housing, 2 of which are public schools and 4 of which are private schools.

		Housing
Public	University at Buffalo	✓
	Erie Community College	
	Buffalo State College	✓
Private	Bryant and Stratton College	
	Canisius College	✓
	D'Youville College	✓
	Daemen College	✓
	Medaille College	✓
	Trocaire College	





The precedent study will focus on various dormitories. There are exceptional residential facilities recognized by the architectural community.

### **MIT Baker House**

Architect: Alvar Aalto

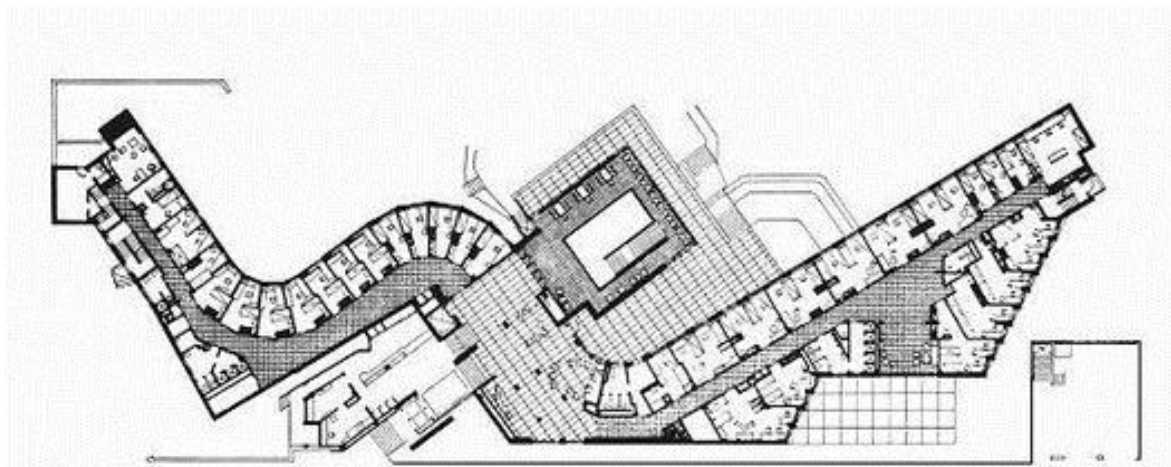
Location: Cambridge, MA, United States

Project Year: 1948

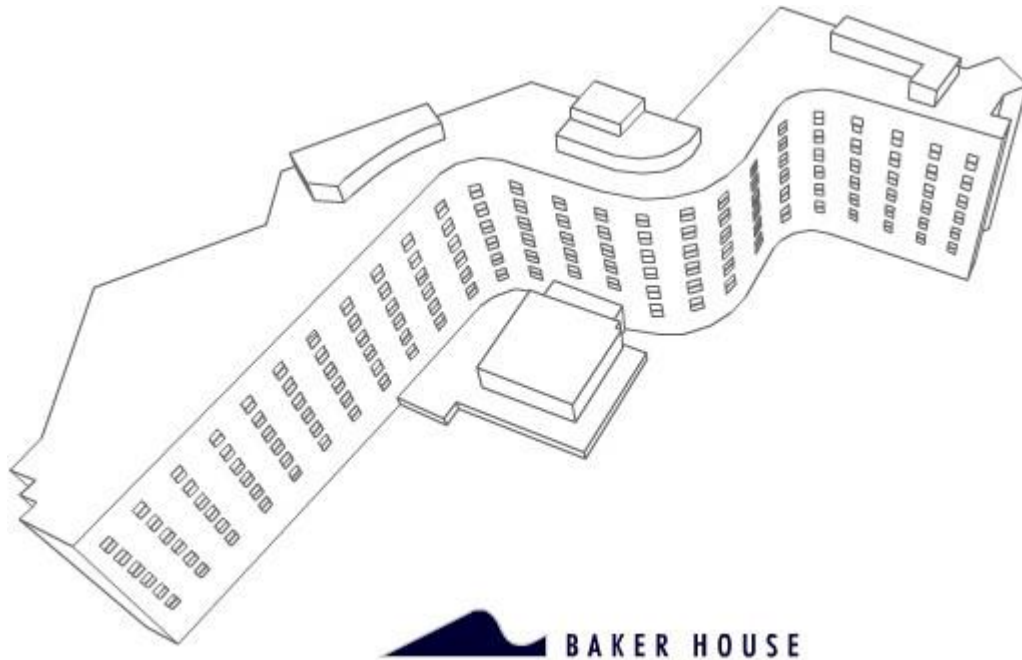
Alvar Aalto designed the Baker House in 1946 while he was a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where the dormitory is located. It received its name in 1950, after the MIT's Dean of Students Everett Moore Baker was killed in an airplane crash that year.



The dormitory is a curving snake slithering on its site and reflects many of Aalto's ideas of formal strategy, making it a dormitory that is both inhabited and studied by students from all over the world.



"The site runs along the north side of the Charles River and from the very start Aalto's plans seek to find ways of maximizing the view of the river for every student."



Early sketches show clusters of rooms facing south and, because a simple single-sided slab would not contain sufficient rooms, several ways of increasing the density: by parallel blocks in echelon, by fan-shaped ends, and by the "giant gentle polygon" resolving itself into a sinuous curve, that was finally adopted."



The building's undulating form also does not subject the views of the rooms to be oriented at right angles towards the busy street. The form established a wide variety of room shapes, creating 43 rooms and 22 different room shapes per floor that although similar, still required distinct designs for the placement of built-in furniture.



The plan is composed around a single-loaded corridor. Aalto refused to design north-facing rooms since he wanted most rooms to have a view of the river from the east or west, and thus proposed enlarging the rooms on the western end into large double and triple rooms that receive both northern and western light.



Instead of rooms, a stairway system is housed on the north side of the building with an unobstructed view of its surroundings.

Built with dark red rustic bricks, the modular pieces come together to create sweeping curves that juxtapose the solid limestone of the attached rectilinear common room. The common room is a calm static space in comparison to the movement of the dormitories.

The lower floor is lit with circular lights and the upper floor has views of the river. Structural columns are covered in plastered on the lower floor and as they rise up towards the second level, timber cladding allows them to form a relationship with the trees.

## Tietgen Dormitory

Architect: Lundgaard & Tranberg Architects

Location: Copenhagen, Denmark

Project Year: 2005

The Tietgen dormitory project was made possible by a donation from the Nordea Denmark Fund. The intention of the donation was to make possible the realization of 'the dormitory of the future' through a clear and visionary architectural idea. Housing approximately 400 students, it is to be a reference project of international format.



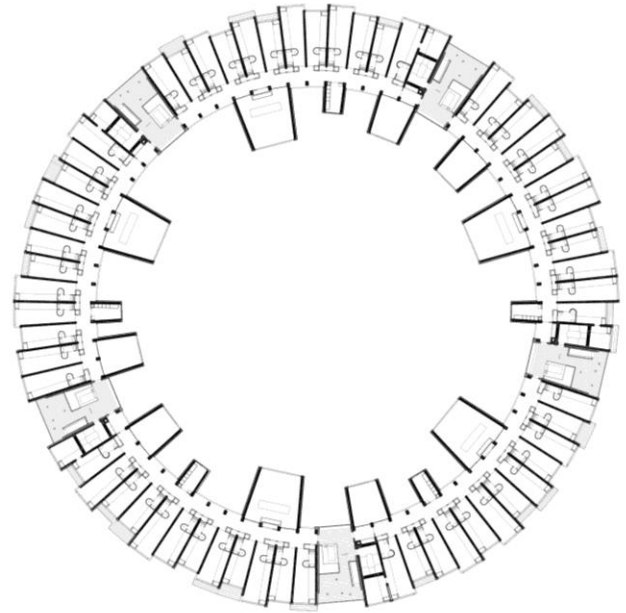
The site is located near Copenhagen University in Ørestad North, a recently planned neighborhood characterized by flowing canals and a consistent, rigid building structure. The simple circular form of the Tietgen Dormitory is an urban response to the context, providing a bold architectural statement in the newly planned area.



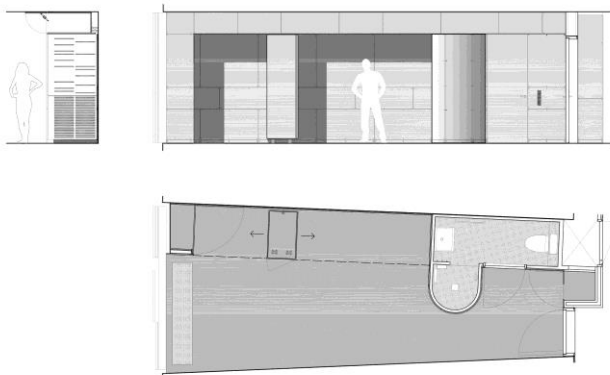
The project's dynamic, sculptural expression is created by the contrast of the building's overall form with the honest expression of the individual programmatic elements. The building's circular form- symbol of equality and the communal is contrasted with individual, projecting volumes expressing the individual residences. The principle inspiration for the project is this meeting of the collective and the individual, a characteristic inherent to the dormitory building type.

The cylindrical volume completes itself and orients itself around the inner courtyard. The upper levels are organized with residences along the perimeter with views to the surroundings, while the communal functions are oriented toward the inner courtyard. The communal areas find expression as dramatic, projecting forms pointing inward to the courtyard. The residences are of various depths in a changing tact, giving the outer contour its characteristic crystalline expression. The unique identity of each individual residence thus revealed, and the potential urban monumentality of the cylindrical form is neutralized.

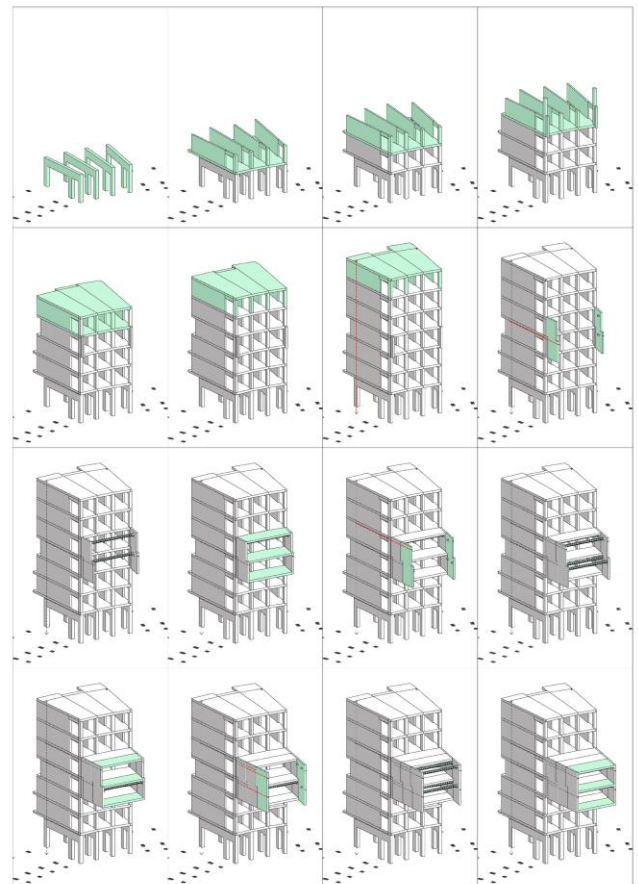
At ground level the courtyard is accessed via open passages, which in turn give vertical access to 5 building sections. On each floor, each of the 5 section consists of 12 residences organized around a communal area and kitchen. Facilities common to the entire dormitory are grouped at ground level.



Floor Plan



Unit Floor Plan/Elevation/Section



Process of Construction