

## SOME LINKS AND LITERATURE

<http://www.thefreedictionary.com/interstices>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interstice>

competition about neglected space in London

<http://www.architecture.com/RegionsAndInternational/UKNationsAndRegions/England/RIBALondon/EventsAndProjects/ForgottenSpaces2011/ForgottenSpaces2011.aspx>

examples of neglected space

<http://bldgblog.blogspot.fi/2010/07/museum-for-neglected-spaces.html>

<http://parasitic-architecture.webs.com/>

<http://www.gerjanstreng.eu/files/T02%20essay%20parasitic%20architecture.pdf>

<http://architectsaustralia.blogspot.fi/2009/04/i-am-still-on-search-for-my-own-little.html>



New York



Parasite at Espoo Centre, near Helsinki, 1997.

TEA MÄKIPÄÄ



CUT ARCHITECTURES



architects of OH.NO.SUMO



The Rucksack house started as an art object, created by the sculptor Stefan Eberstadt



'In Warsaw, Poland in the district of Wola lies a small crack of space between the buildings on 22 Chlodna Street and 74 Zelazna Street. Jakub Szczesny of Centrala, recognized the potential to create something unique within this narrow area, and derived a design of an art installation entitled Keret House. The house upon completion shall become the narrowest house in Warsaw, measuring an interior that will vary between 122 centimeters and 72 centimeters in its narrowest spot.'



*Project of the architecture*

*group za bor architects.*

*The office parasite is implanted in the gap available between buildings, taking advantage of a void volume.*

*This project proposes a way to use spaces in urban fabric, an architectural support can be implemented in a concrete and definite and, as a parasite, benefit from pre-established flows and activities.*



At the seventh edition of the International Architecture Festival from June 27-July 1, [eme3](#)'s project brings back the action to the public space. They aim to recover the format of former editions and take back the interventions and organization of activities in different locations of the city center. These locations include some lots and spaces that were abandoned and fell into degradation. Their topic, 'Bottom Up', has a participation of around 50 participants coming from 17 countries. More images and architects' description after the break.



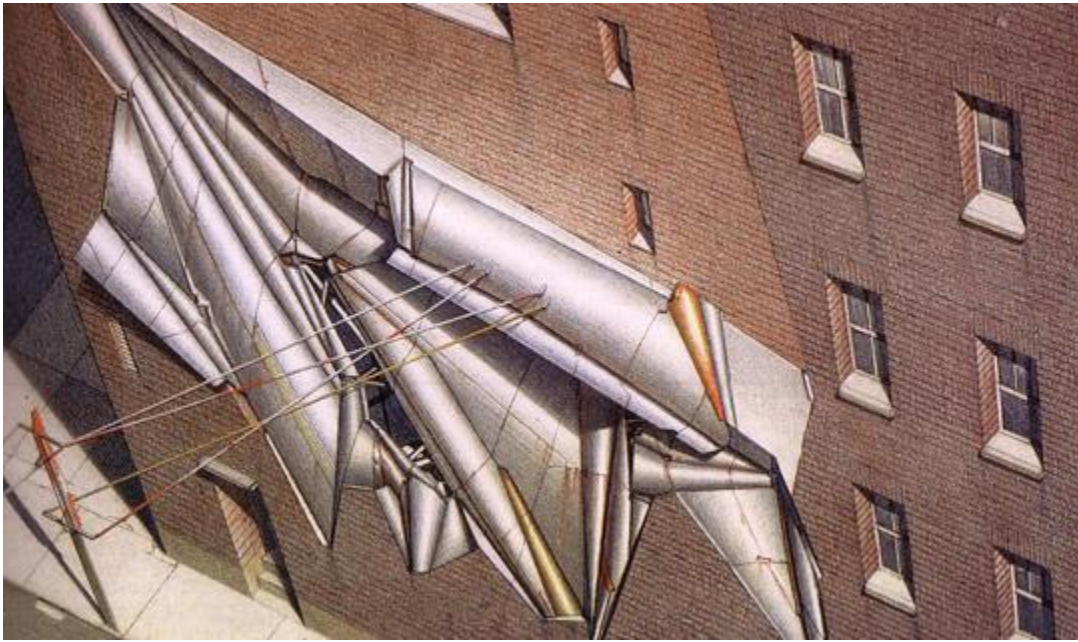
Goldberg described his design as an exterior "container" for other buildings that housed the various educational groups or colleges. In order to create "villages of space" within the buildings, Goldberg divided the floors in the base building into modules of 200 feet by 200 feet, thus creating a 40,000 square foot "community." At the center of each community was an enclosed atrium. He divided the upper towers into "cubicles" or areas of specialization. Each cubicle was five stories high and took up a quarter of the floor space. There could be four different cubicles per floor. The cube system met programmatic needs and provided intimately linked spaces within the massive complex.



## PARACAIDISTA, HÉCTOR ZAMORA

This project was an installation for the facade of the Carrillo Gil Museum in Mexico City. It was built with self-construction techniques which are used in the suburbs of the city, combined with a structural system that allowed it to be suspended from the top of the building. The result works as a parasite of the existing building. The word paracaidista, besides meaning parachutist, is the name given in Mexico to people who occupy irregularly a piece of land.



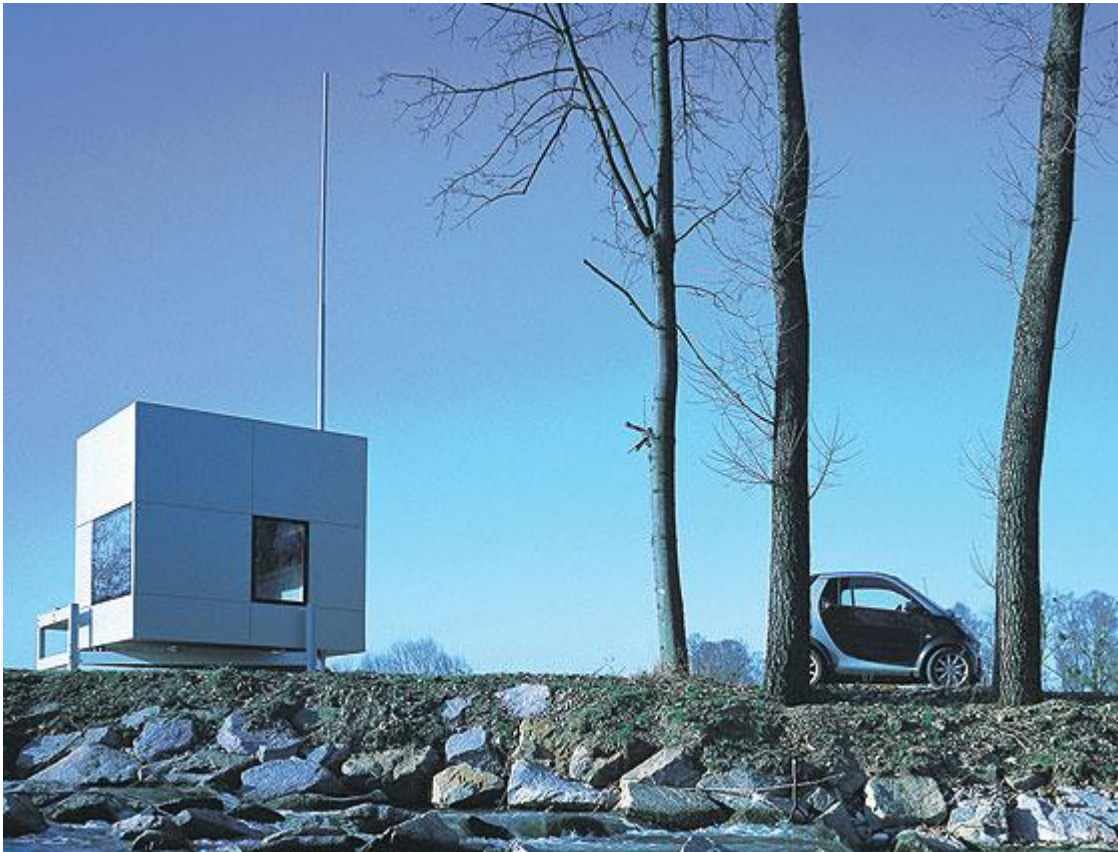


LEBBEUS WOODS



Meet Paco, an all in one living unit from Japanese Schemata Architecture Office and Jo Nagasaka. It's a 3m box cube that offers a compact yet sufficient living space despite its tiny size.

From the outside, the micro compact Paco House is a tiny cube, measuring three meters square. The contemporary prefab home boasts a minimal white facade devoid of details, yet it's oddly intriguing. Designed with space efficiency in mind, Paco House was created with a minimal footprint – both physically and environmentally speaking – in order to blend into its environment with little impact to its surroundings. Because of its small dimensions, Paco doesn't require an infrastructure. Eighty per cent of the home is manufactured in a plant, allowing for customization to the home and virtually endless possibilities for geographic placement. Paco House packs alternative energies into its small but oh-so-sweet design. This eco-friendly self-contained accommodation features solar and wind energy, water recycling and a biodegradable toilet.



The micro compact home [m-ch] is a lightweight compact dwelling for one or two people. Its compact dimensions of 2.6m cube adapt it to a variety of sites and circumstances, and its functioning spaces of sleeping, working / dining, cooking and hygiene make it suitable for everyday use.

Informed by aviation and automotive design and manufactured at the micro compact home production centre in Austria, the m-ch can be delivered throughout Europe with project individual graphics and interior finishes.

The product was first launched in Munich in November 2005 with the development of a case study village sponsored by O2 Germany, which is currently occupied by students of TU Munich.



Atelier Tekuto



Designed for those empty spaces on top of buildings, the **Loft Cube**, was meant to be a temporary living structure, but with a look like this, why not make the move permanent? The interiors are customized by client, as are the window treatments that decide whether you're living in a glass house or in a glass house blinds. Loft Cube, Starting from \$111,000.00 by Werner Aisslinger, for [Loft Cube](#)



Derek Diedricksen



NINDO HOUSE



Adam Kalkin



Heterarchy Studio



lot EK Container City in London