

A Series of Studies on the Transformation of Built Environments based on a Survey of the Occupancy and Renovation Histories of Multifamily Adaptable Housing with Movable Infill

In the 1970s, after the postwar housing shortage was resolved, the former Japan Housing Corporation conducted the Kodan Experimental housing Project (KEP), a research and development project to improve the individuality and diversity of housing quality and to rationalize production by constructing movable infills with marketable open components. This study analyzed the effectiveness of Adaptable Housing for improving the habitability of multi-family housing and extending the life of buildings through a long-term Post Occupancy Evaluation (POE). There is no other case in the world in which a regular survey has been conducted on the same housing complex over couple of decades. This study examines changes in the living environment over time and concludes that the ideal architecture of the future should be one that is "flexible and adaptable to change". Japan has set a goal of virtually eliminating greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, and it is becoming increasingly important to continue living in buildings for a long time while carrying out repair and renovation work. Adaptable Housing with movable infill has great importance today because it reduces environmental impact significantly.