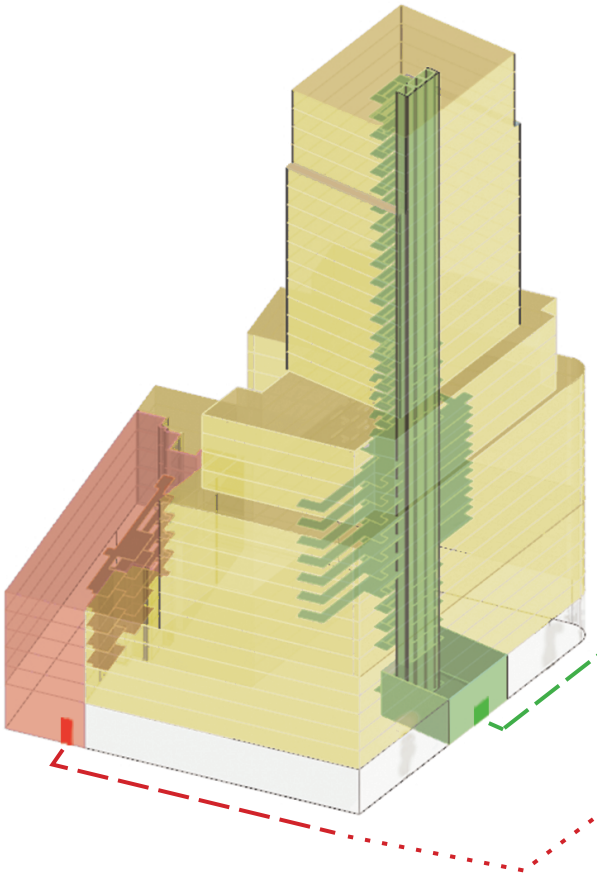
Addressable Protocol 3

Disconnected Addresses

A	D	D	R	E	S	S	A	B	L	E
S	P	A	C	E						

Protocol Appendix Series Mar 24
Chenoe Hart

Disparate Entrances



One Riverside Park
Entrance to market-rate housing
219 units

50 Riverside Boulevard
Entrance to affordable housing
55 units

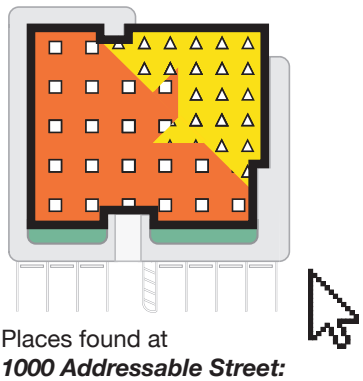
Informational Buildings

The controversy* around the configuration of New York's One Riverside Park apartment building, which incorporated a separate entrance, lobby, address (50 Riverside Boulevard) and internal elevator core for a group of lower-cost affordable housing tenants within the building, illustrates an example of the potential complications introduced when address information rearranges physical space. Since each entrance to the building had its own address, there was from an informational perspective two different buildings located within its one exterior facade.

New approaches to how we represent addresses could keep the public informed in situations where one building may have multiple associated addresses or names, since those challenges are also becoming more common today in situations where delivery apps enable local retailers to remotely serve customers under multiple business names.

*See the "Addressable Space" essay in the Protocol*Kit* for additional contextual information.

Simultaneous Address Mapping



Places found at
1000 Addressable Street:

Jeff's Pizza Sarah's Cafe

New online content standards could improve how we represent situations where two places exist in the same physical space. Map designers can explore new design techniques for representing coexisting places, and websites and apps can counter geographic misinformation by indicating when a location may have multiple alternate addresses or business names.

A real estate website could indicate when a building has apartments listed under multiple different addresses. Similarly, a delivery app could inform consumers when a cloud kitchen-based restaurant is providing services under multiple names.

Addressable Protocol 4

Constructed Walls

A	D	D	R	E	S	S	A	B	L	E
S	P	A	C	E						

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What Is a Wall?

A wall appears concrete and real to us, but each wall we encounter is also symbolic.

In one architectural plan a wall may be drawn as though it was solid, with shaded infill (or *poché*) fully blanking out its internal air cavities.

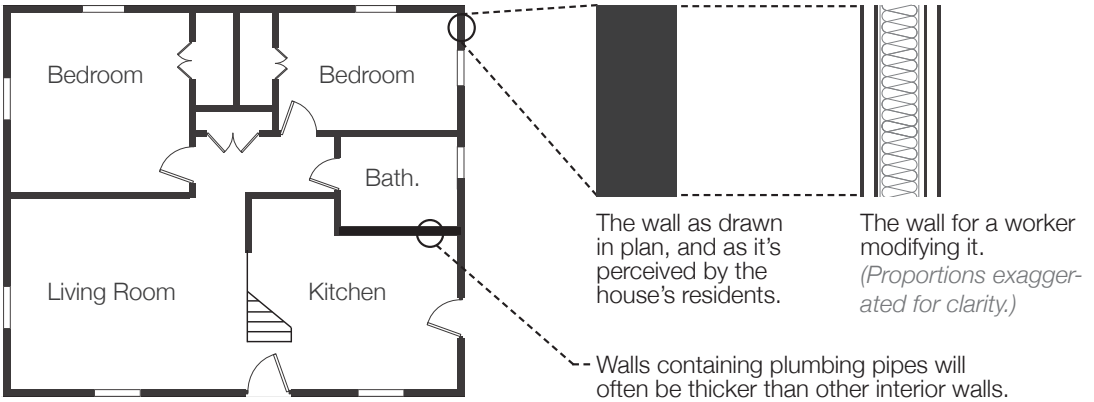
In closer detail drawings the wall's hollow nature is more likely to be acknowledged. Poché not only indicates when spaces are physically inaccessible, but also sometimes when access to them is unauthorized.

You're not allowed to cut through the wall of your neighbor's apartment during an interior renovation project even if you might physically be able to do so, and the space inside that home can also be shaded over in a construction drawing. A wall is a wall, but it is also a bit of a social construct.

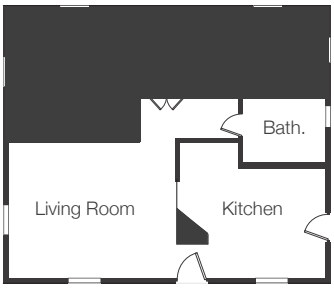
How might we draw the walls known as social barriers? This analysis uses the case study of a Levittown home (its plan features multiple enclosed rooms to accommodate archetypal mid-century suburban nuclear family life) as a setting to investigate forms of social poché which emerge once a building is inhabited after its initial construction.

Reference Floor Plan

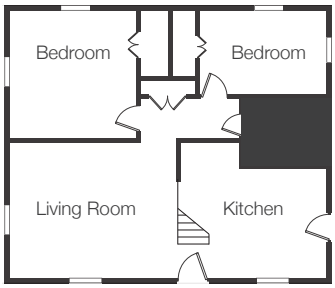
Shown for the Levittown "Cape Cod" model, first floor.



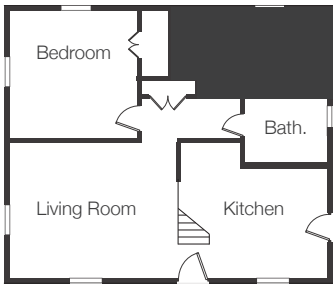
How to Socially Construct a Wall



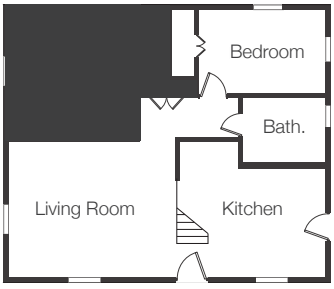
Perspective of a neighbor coming to visit.



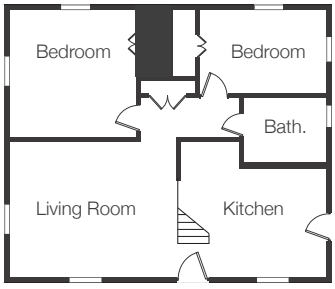
The restroom is in use by someone else.



Teenager to parents: "Get out of my room!"



The teenager makes a late-night refrigerator run.



Future birthday presents are hidden from the child.

The house of a neighbor you don't know.