

# 5M RESIDENCE

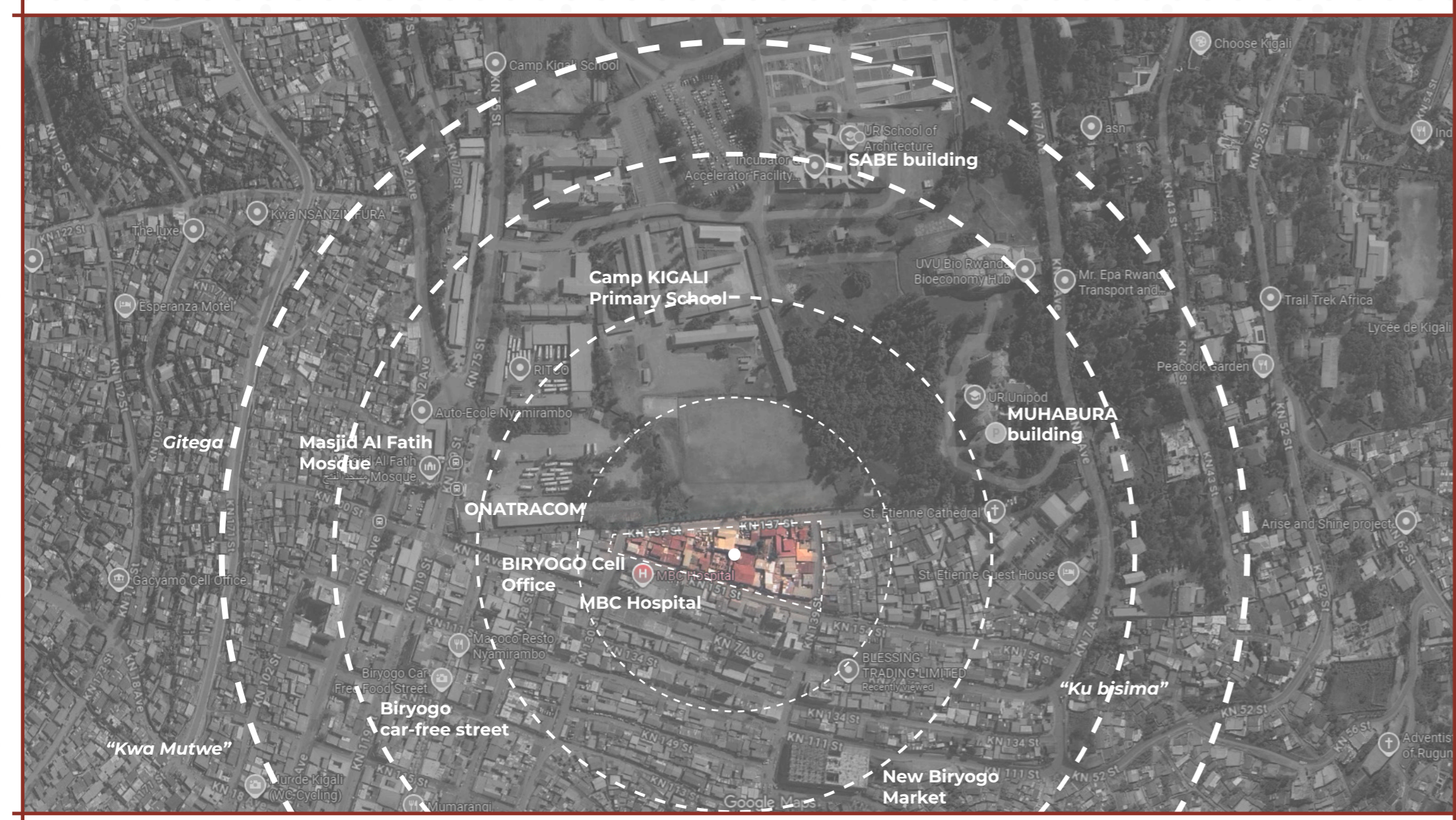
## Housing as Collective Infrastructure

This project reimagines collective housing in Kigali through the concept of the “third place,” where social interaction becomes an essential component of domestic life. Responding to rapid urban growth and increasing housing demand, the project proposes a mixed-use residential system that prioritizes shared infrastructure over isolated living. The design organizes living, working, and social functions into interconnected parallel systems that foster collective identity.

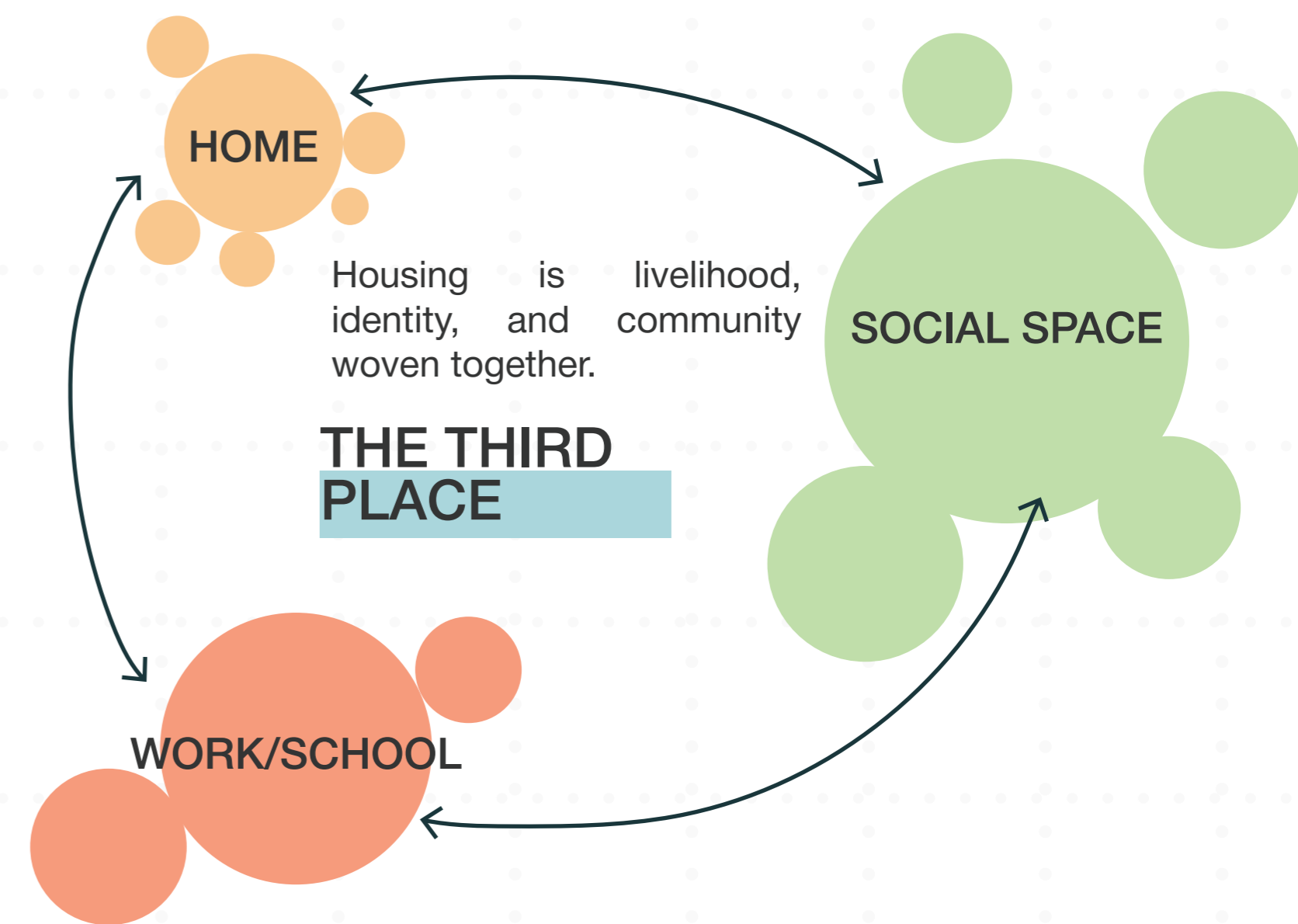


## Why housing?, more than a shelter.

Domestic, productive, and social functions operate as interconnected spatial layers rather than isolated zones.

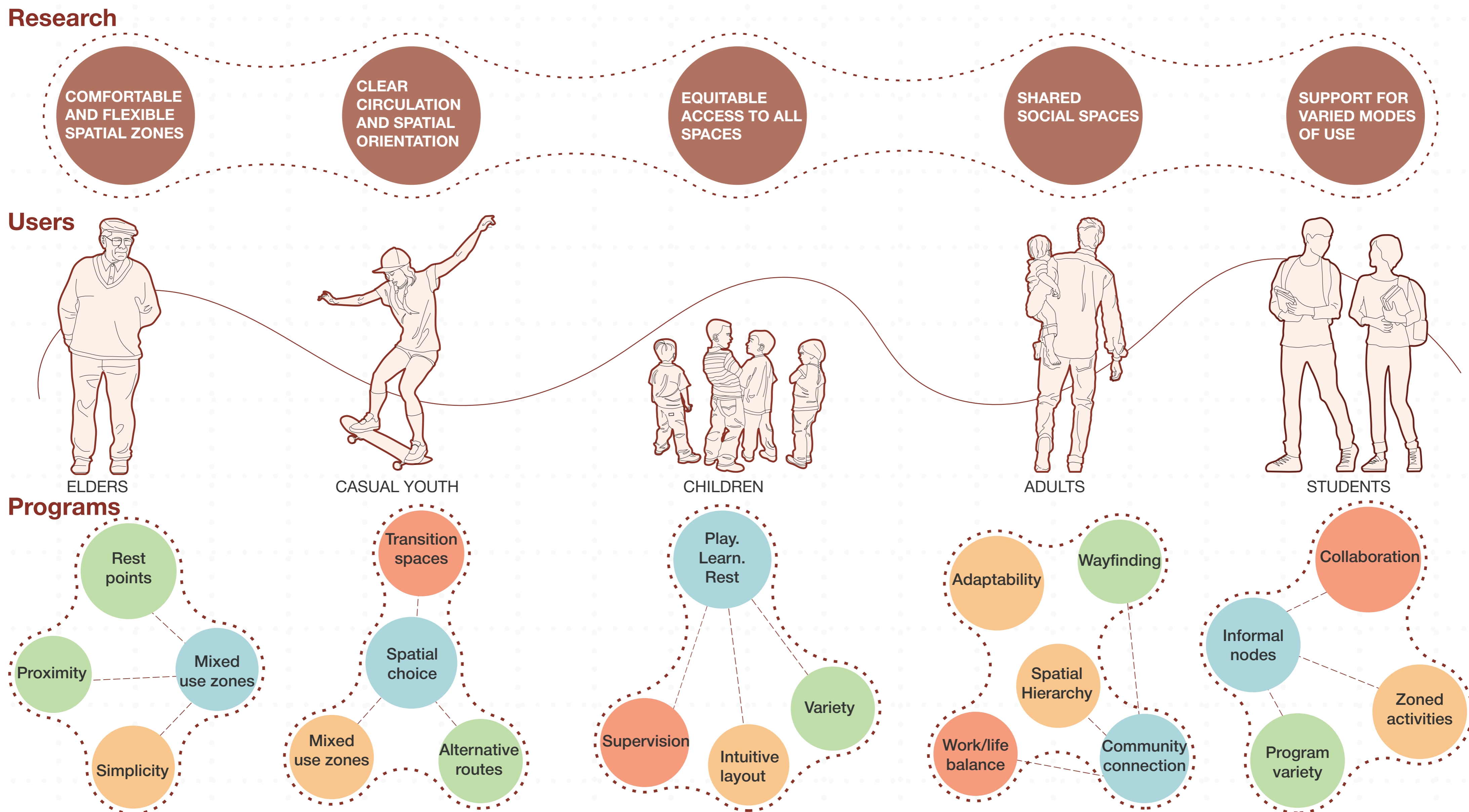


## System of living.

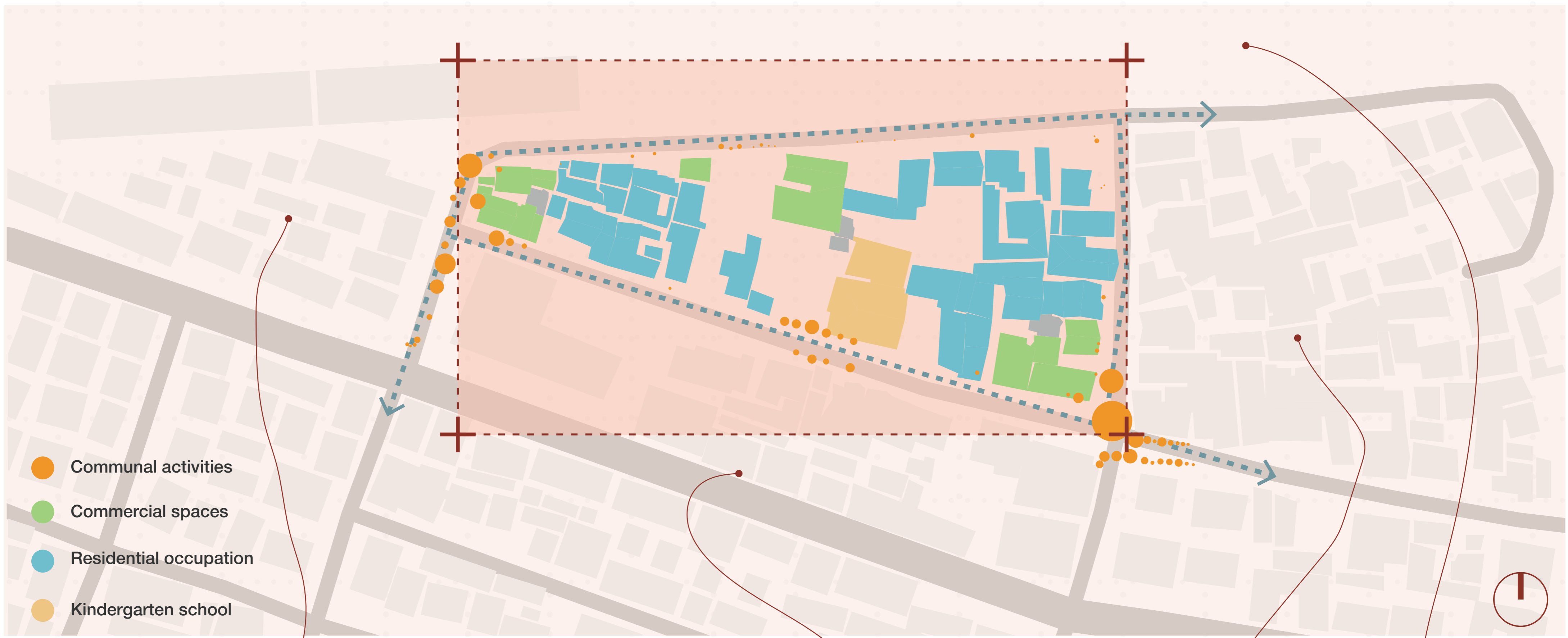


Kigali's projected urban growth demands housing models that move beyond isolated dwelling units toward socially and spatially integrated communities.

## THIRD PLACE      SHARED INFRASTRUCTURE      URBAN DENSITY      SOCIAL INTERACTION



# Understanding the precinct.



- Communal activities
- Commercial spaces
- Residential occupation
- Kindergarten school

## Challenges. + Opportunities.

Existing abandoned and unfinished buildings contribute to spatial fragmentation and underutilized urban space.

The site offers an opportunity to transform neglected structures and fragmented spaces into a cohesive community-oriented housing system.

Existing neighborhood interaction and informal social life support the development of collective living environments.

The compact urban fabric creates pressure for dense housing while maintaining environmental quality and livability.

The neighborhood lacks sufficient communal outdoor areas for gathering, recreation, and social interaction.

The calm neighborhood atmosphere provides suitable conditions for comfortable communal living and shared outdoor spaces.

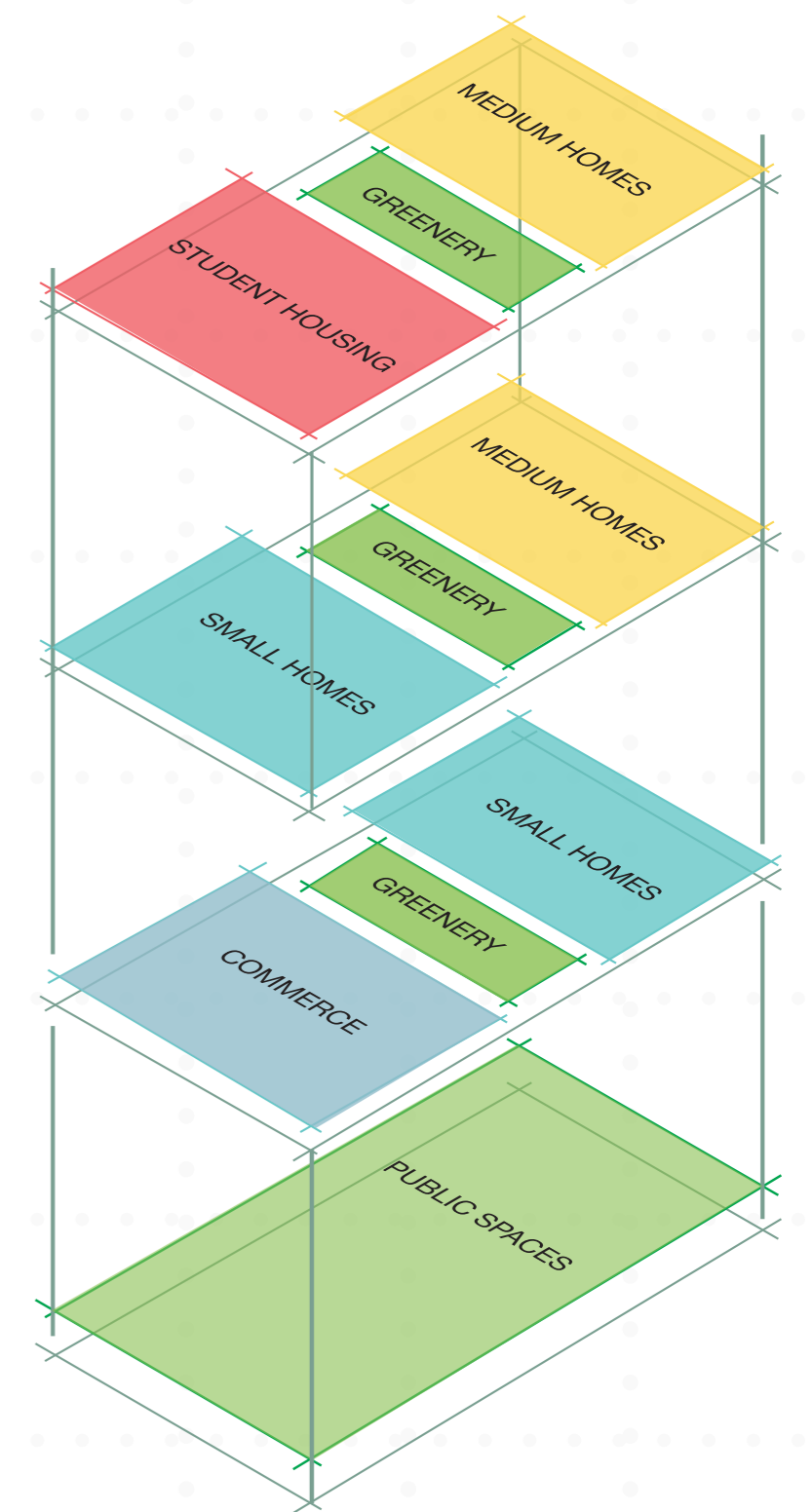
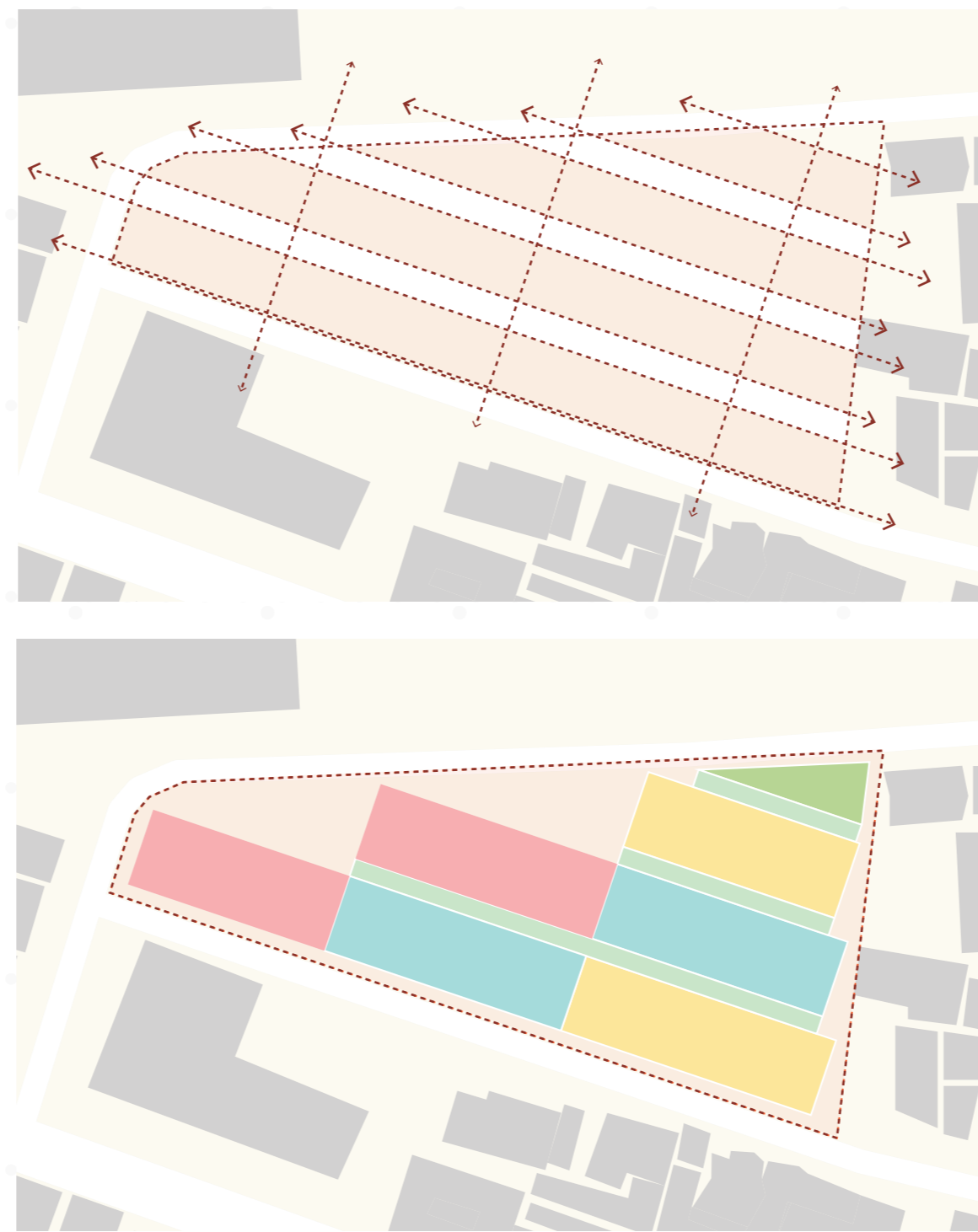
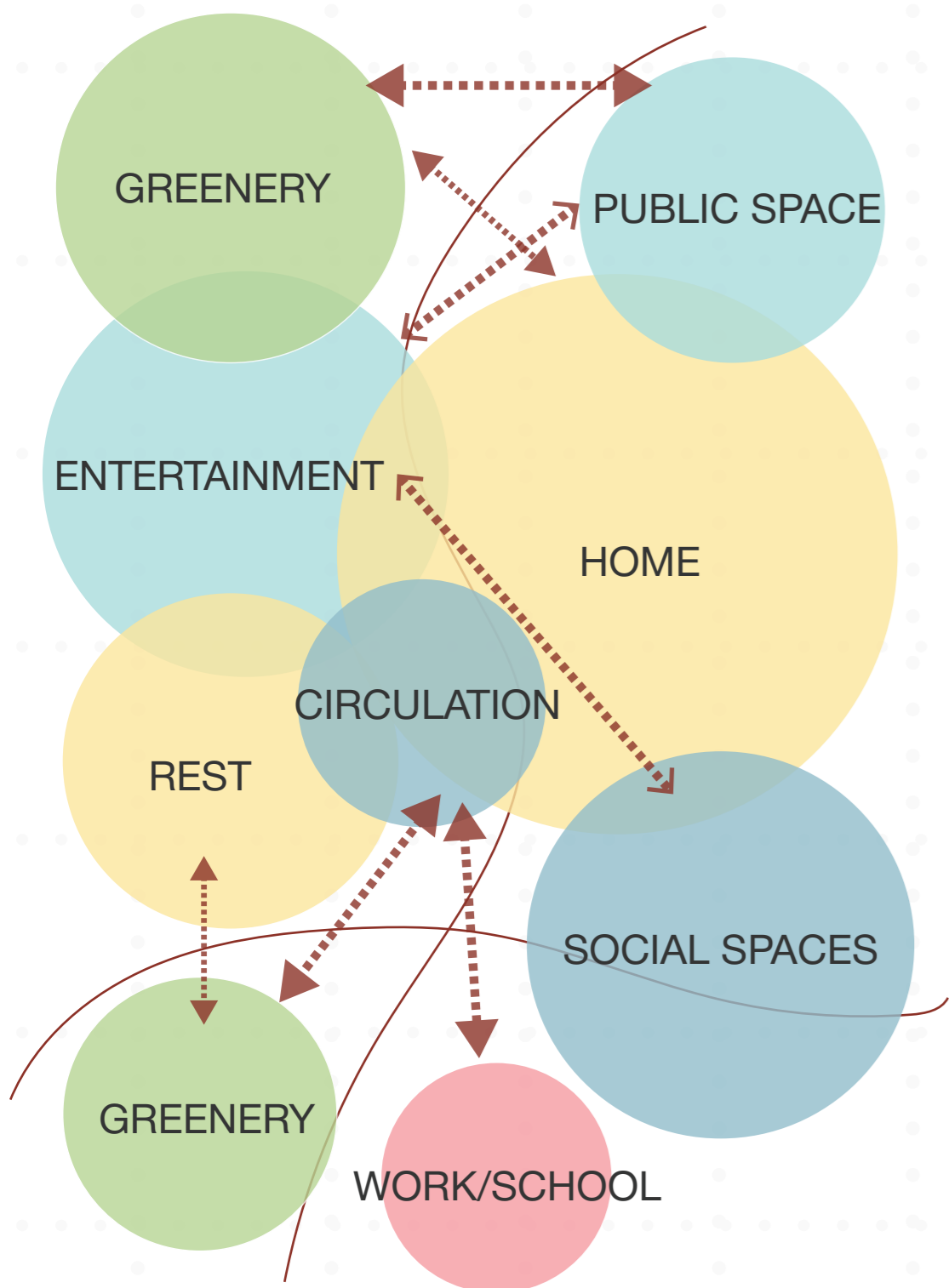


## The vision.

This iteration rethinks housing through parallel systems of living, working, and socializing. Instead of a centralized model, spaces are organized along linear bands that accommodate different aspects of daily life.

Housing, workspaces, and social areas are arranged in parallel layers, allowing users to navigate seamlessly between different modes of living without rigid separation.

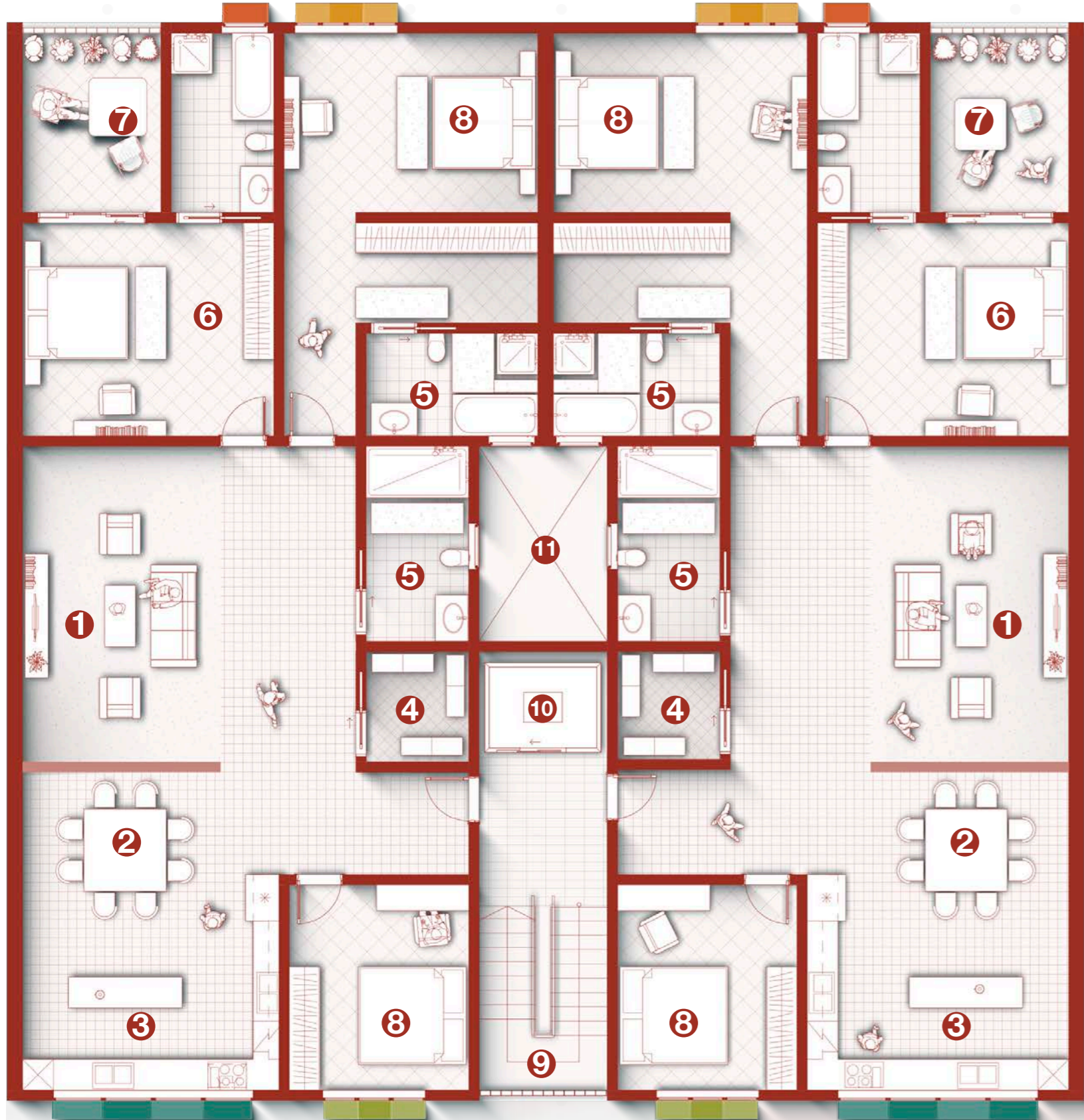
Green spaces are interwoven with circulation and public programs, enhancing environmental quality while creating shared social environments.





Luxurious housing.

Medium housing.

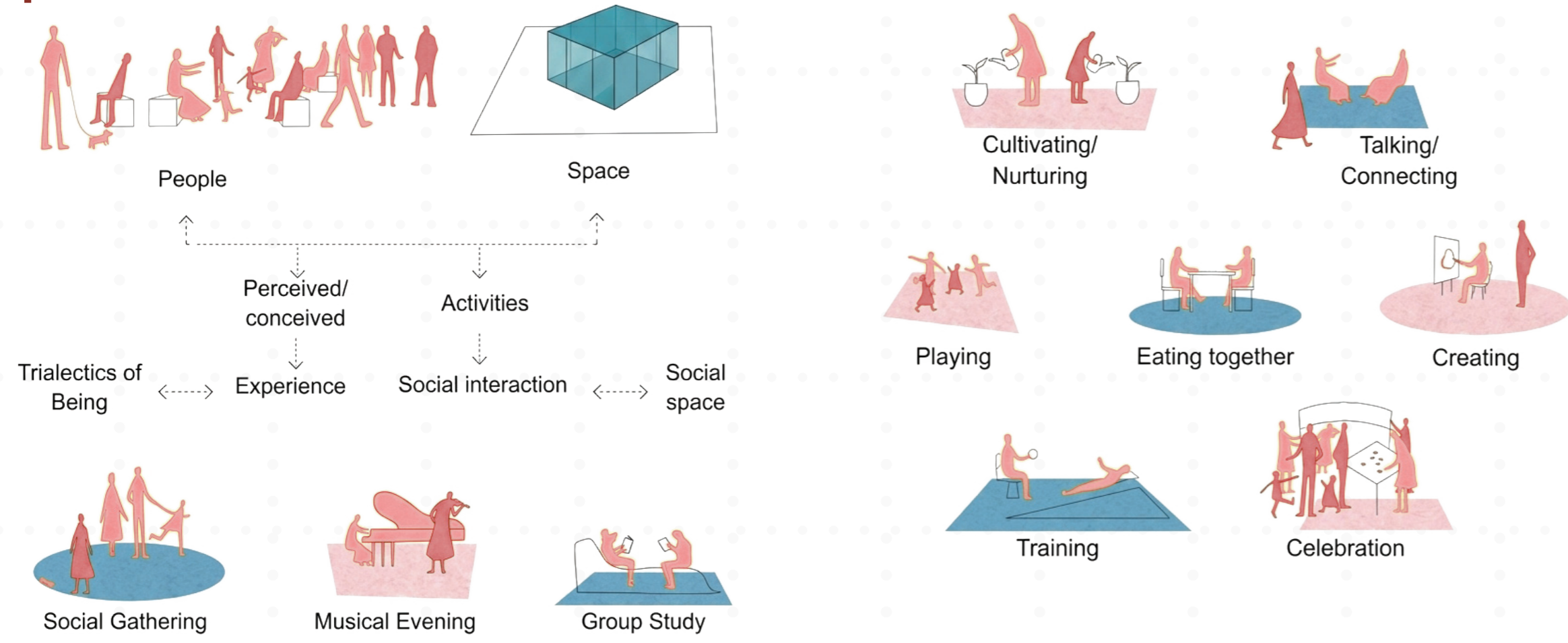


- Program list.**
1. Living room
  2. Dining room
  3. Kitchen
  4. Store
  5. Bathroom
  6. Main bedroom
  7. Balcony
  8. Bedroom
  9. Stairs
  10. Lift
  11. Atrium
  12. Studio Apartment

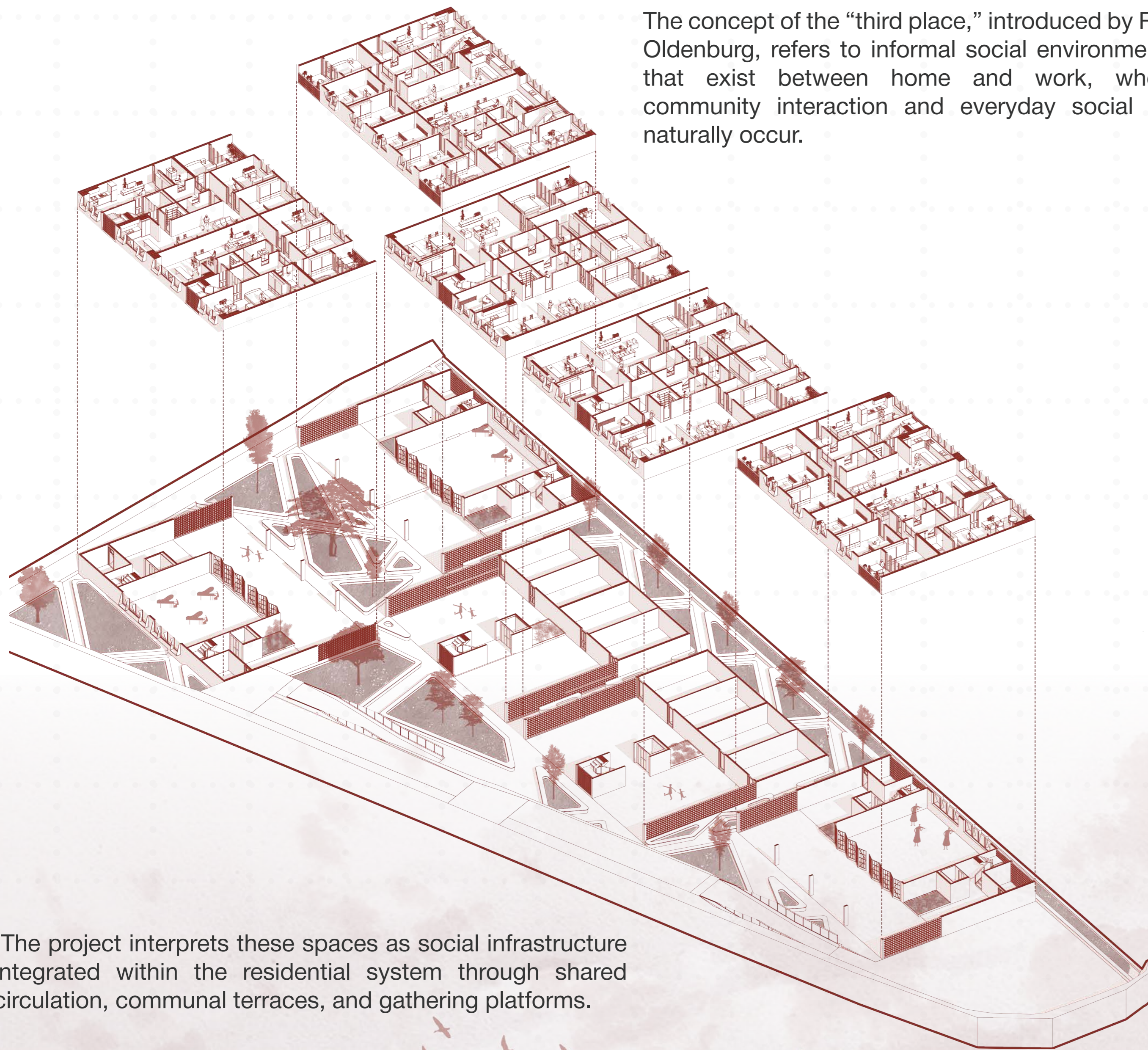




**Third spaces.**



The concept of the “third place,” introduced by Ray Oldenburg, refers to informal social environments that exist between home and work, where community interaction and everyday social life naturally occur.



The project interprets these spaces as social infrastructure integrated within the residential system through shared circulation, communal terraces, and gathering platforms.

