



## *In Between*

*A spatial response to the invisible boundaries between construction workers, and the urban public.*

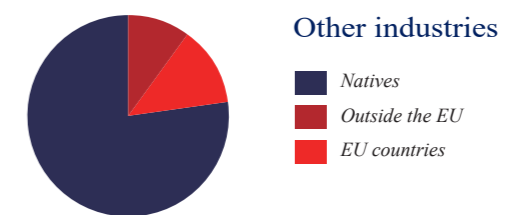
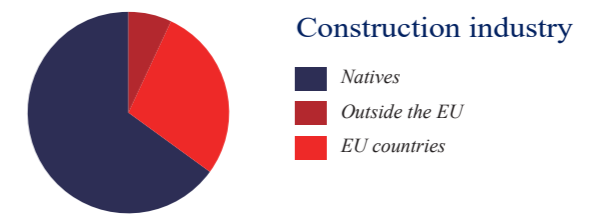
*Located next to the Earl's Court construction site in London, this project creates a flexible station for cyclists, construction workers, and the public. Many construction workers—often migrants—remain socially and physically separated from the communities they build.*

*To respond to this gap, the design uses soft, movable modules based on elastic connection logic. Instead of breaking boundaries, the space gently adjusts them—making them flexible and shared. Three main design moves—opening the facade, adding vertical voids, and removing internal walls—help create a dynamic space where people can meet naturally.*

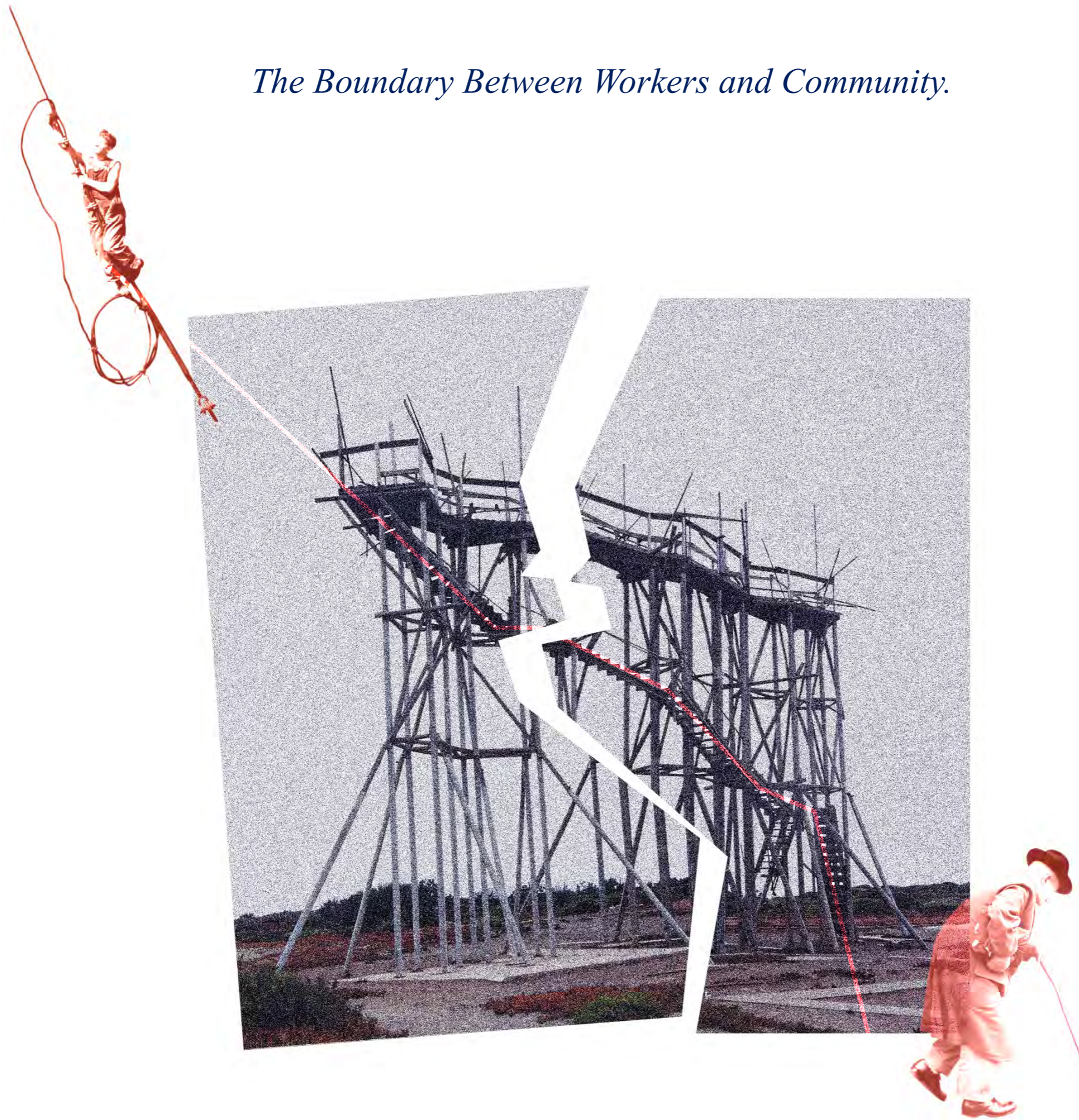
# Workers in London

*The proportion of construction industry practitioners in London coming from outside the UK is much higher than other industries*

*In London, more than 35% of construction workers come from overseas.*



*The Boundary Between Workers and Community.*



*This cultural and linguistic distance further complicates their relationship with the local community. The tension is not only caused by noise, dust, or the transient nature of their work, but also by the absence of shared space, shared time, and mutual understanding. These workers are often perceived not as neighbors, but as intruders.*



## *Massaging Boundaries*

*A space designed for increase workers' well-being and to deepen connections with the community.*

*The edge becomes the core. The neglected becomes valued.  
And people cross the bridge to revel with the workers.*

*Many people feel naturally disconnected from construction workers. This distance comes from noise, fences, danger, and social stereotypes.*

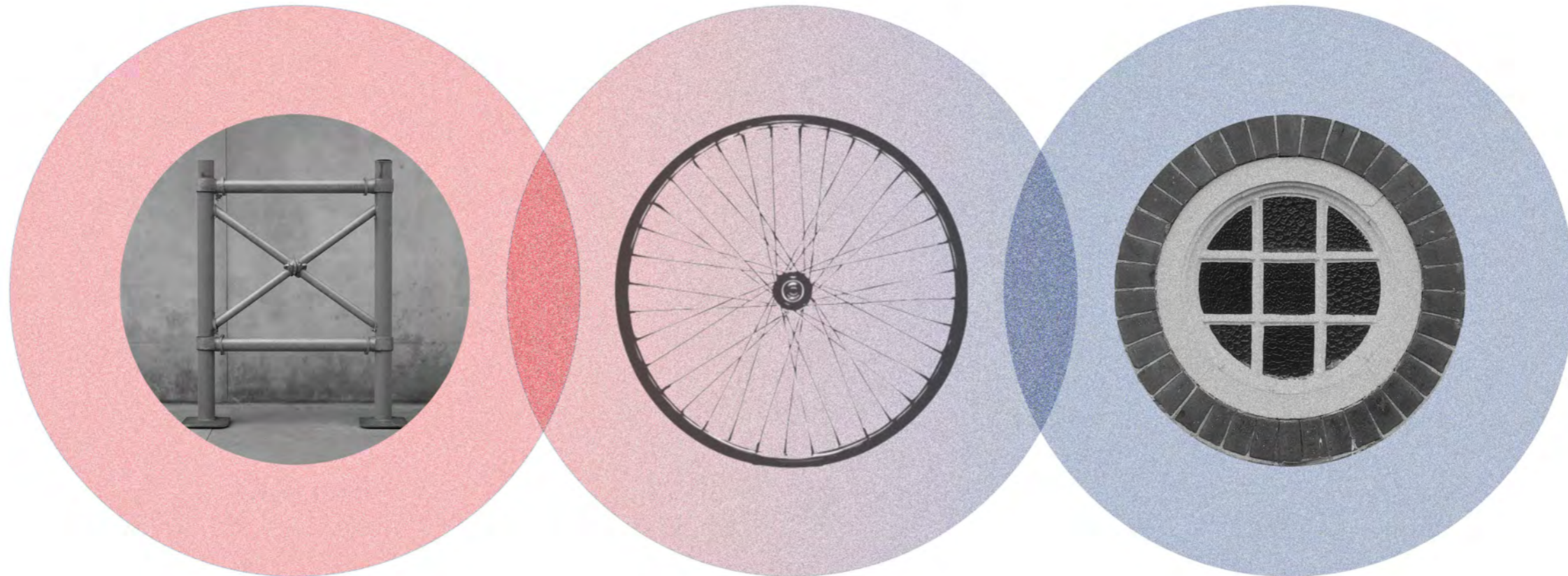
*Because of this, it's hard to reconnect them with the public through conventional design strategies. So I began to ask:*

*how can we soften this divide?*



# *Cyclists as Intermediaries*

*Moving, Staying, and Connecting*



*Workers*



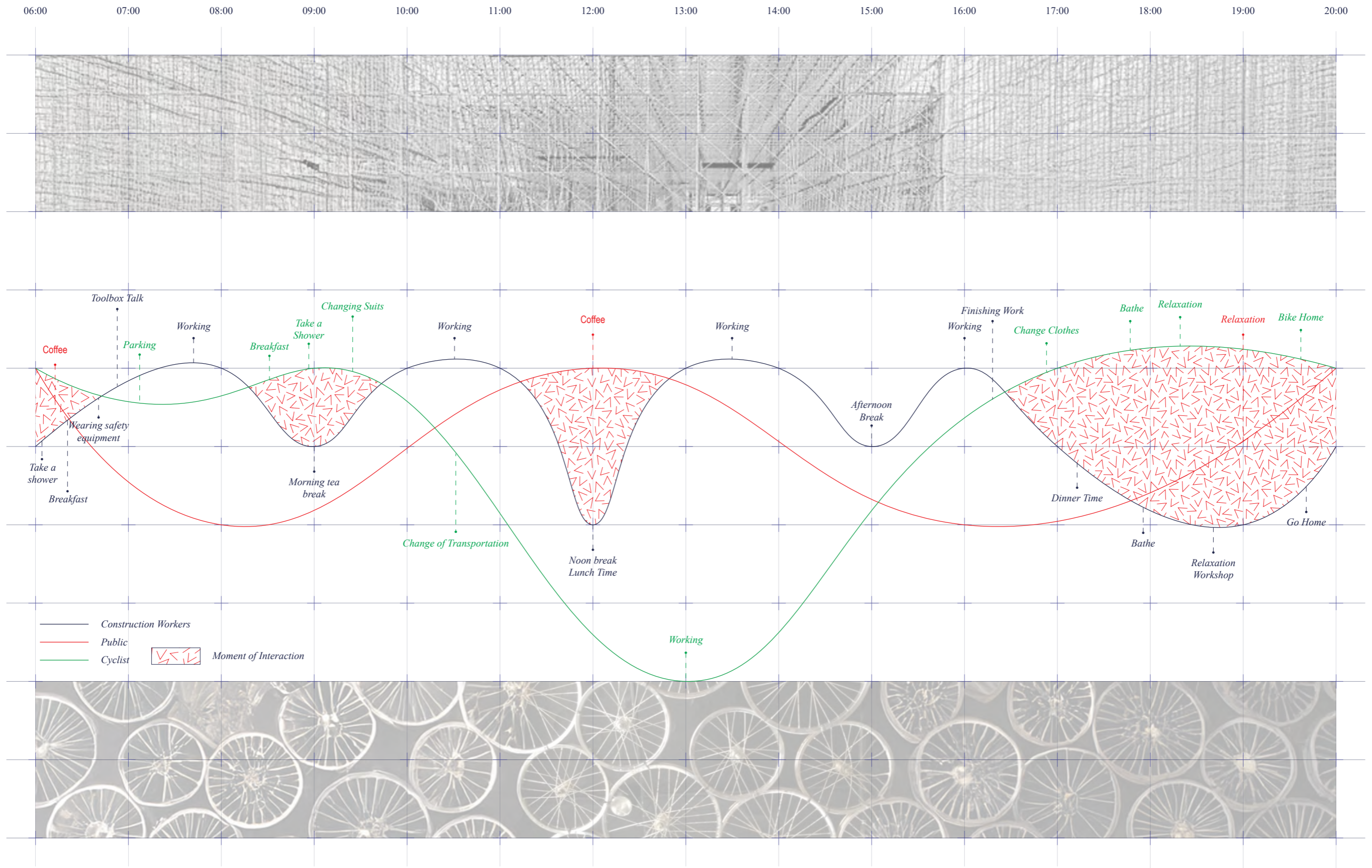
*Cyclist*



*Community*

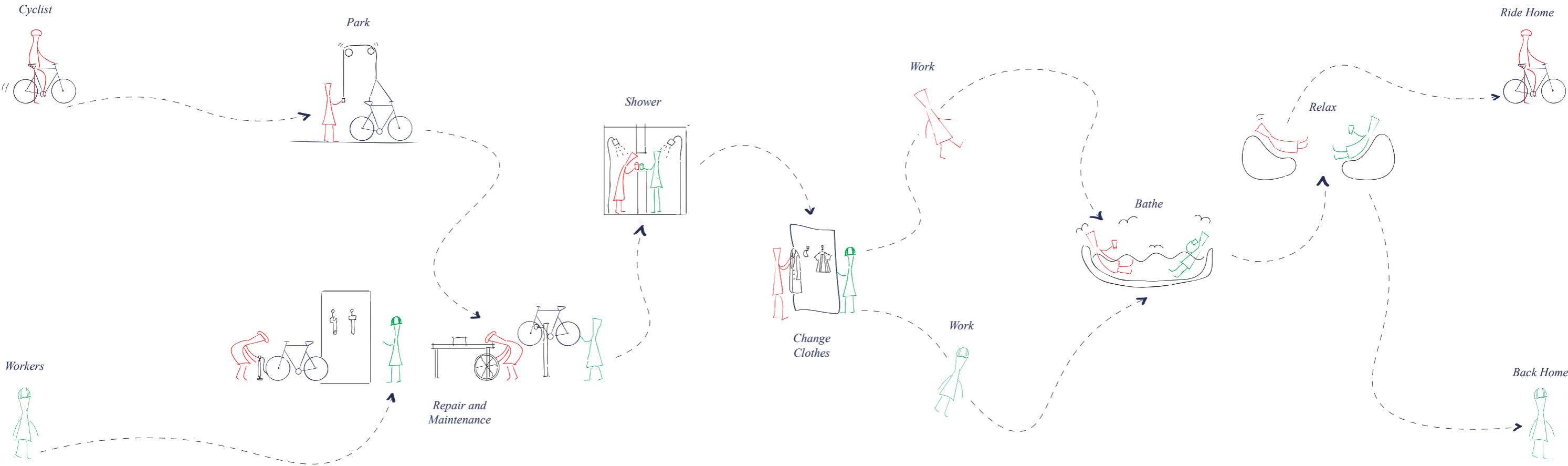
*Cyclists move through the city without being fully rooted in any one place. Their in-between status—neither community residents nor complete outsiders—makes them natural connectors between groups and softening the edges of communities.*

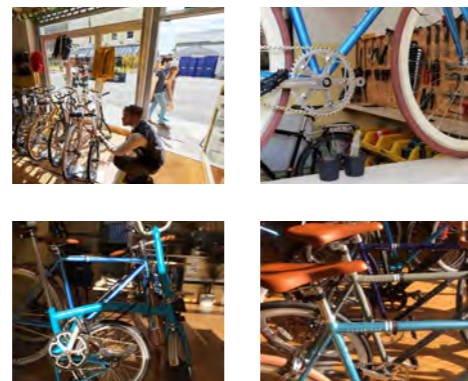
# A Day in Motion – Understanding the Rhythms of Three Groups



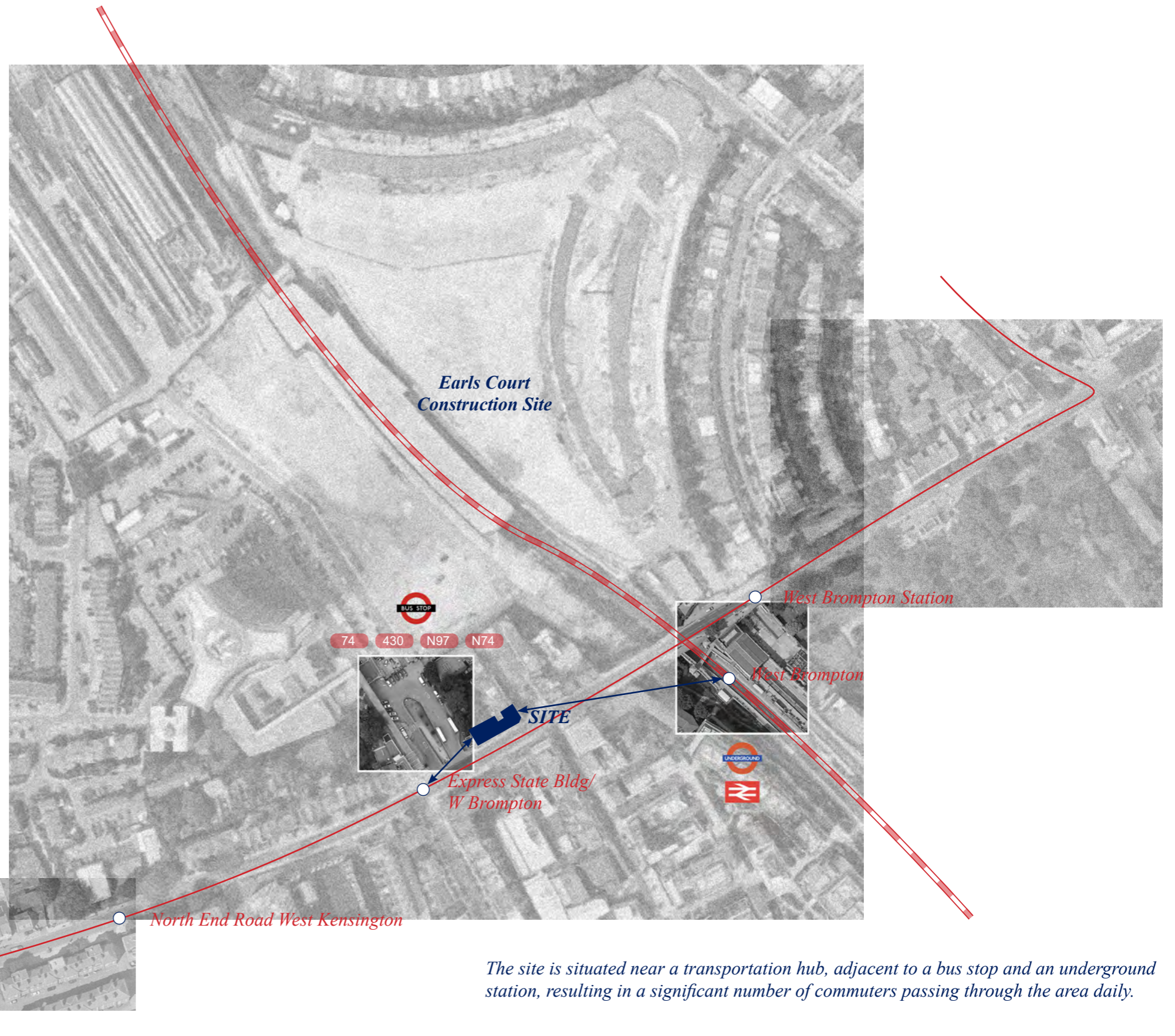
*These contrasting timelines reveal both disconnections and overlaps. Moments such as early morning commutes, midday breaks, or end-of-day transitions offer spatial opportunities for spontaneous encounters.*

# When Movement Meets Labor





*Pedal Back Cycling (a bicycle repair shop)*



*The site is situated near a transportation hub, adjacent to a bus stop and an underground station, resulting in a significant number of commuters passing through the area daily.*

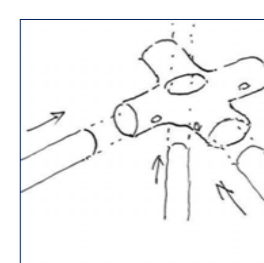
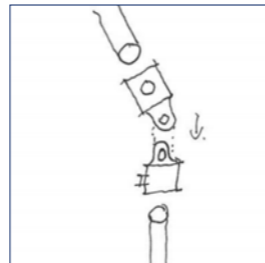
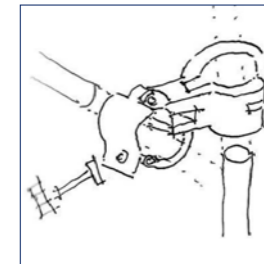
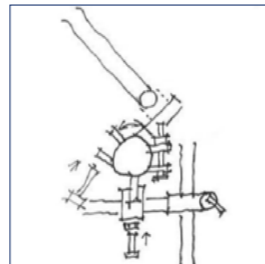
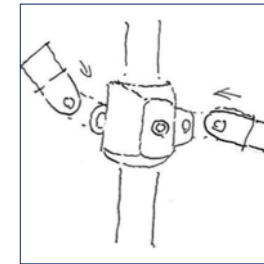
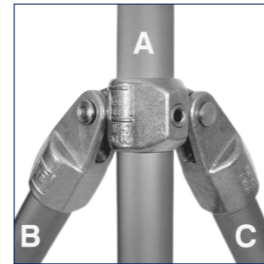
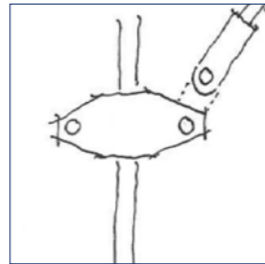
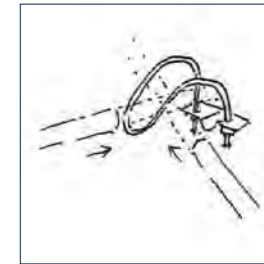
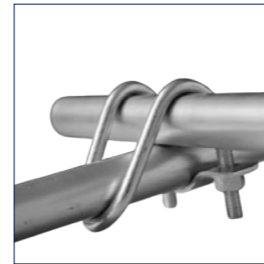
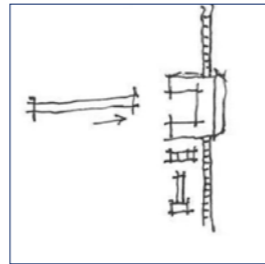
## *Structural Language*

*Following the identification of cyclists as social intermediaries and their integration into the spatial logic, the design sought a structural language that could respond to the manifesto and shape the spatial formation. The elastic connection system from the installation—Massage Slide—was adopted as a prototype.*

*Through this system, the design explores how tension, flexibility, and softness can be translated into spatial strategy, allowing boundaries to be softened and negotiated.*



# *Scaffolding Connection Nodes Research*

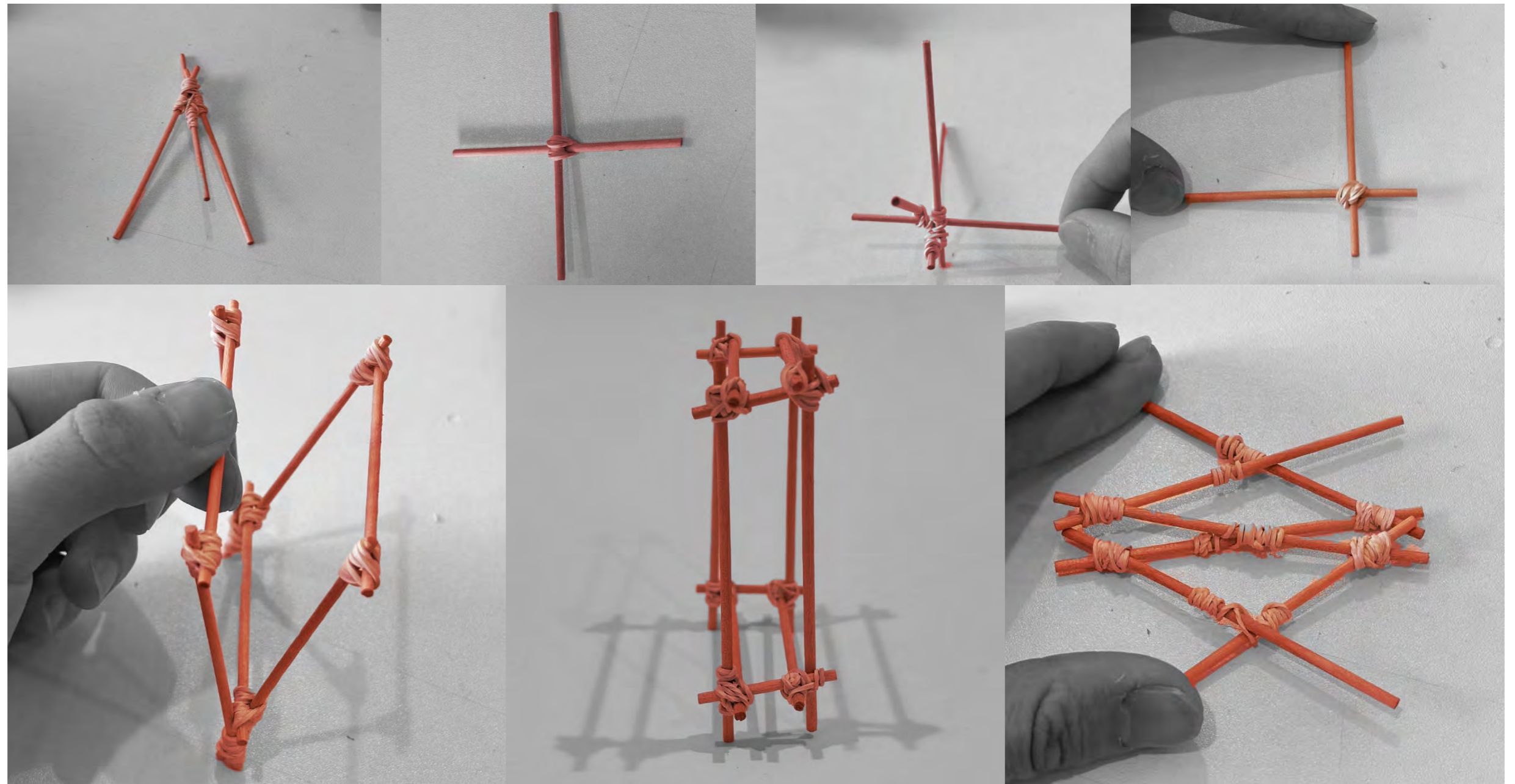


# Scaffolding Connection Nodes Experiment

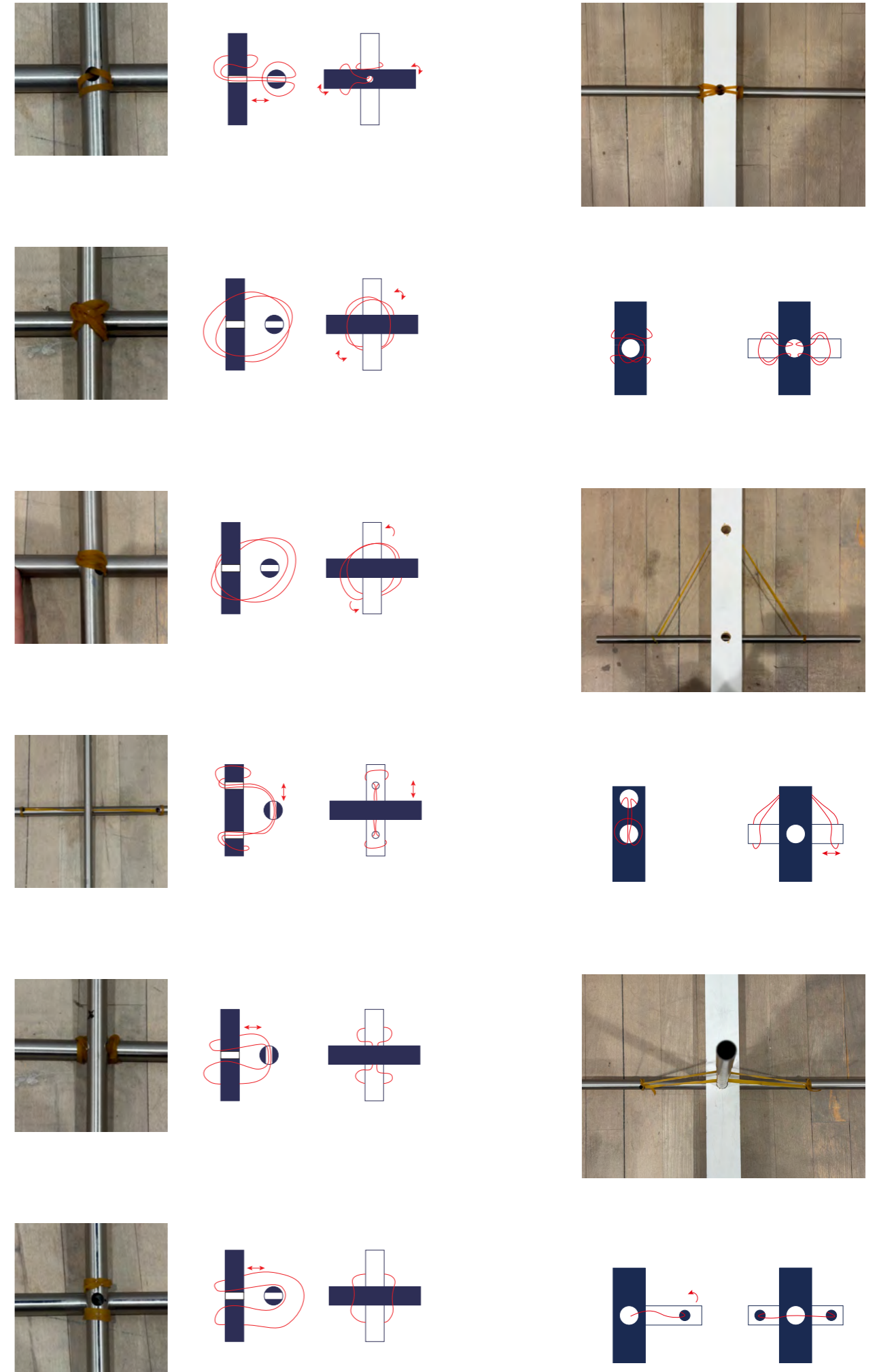


**Prompt:** Use rubber bands as connecting structures to connect steel pipes. ( By Adobe Firefly )

*Some experiments using sticks and rubber bands inspired by AI.*



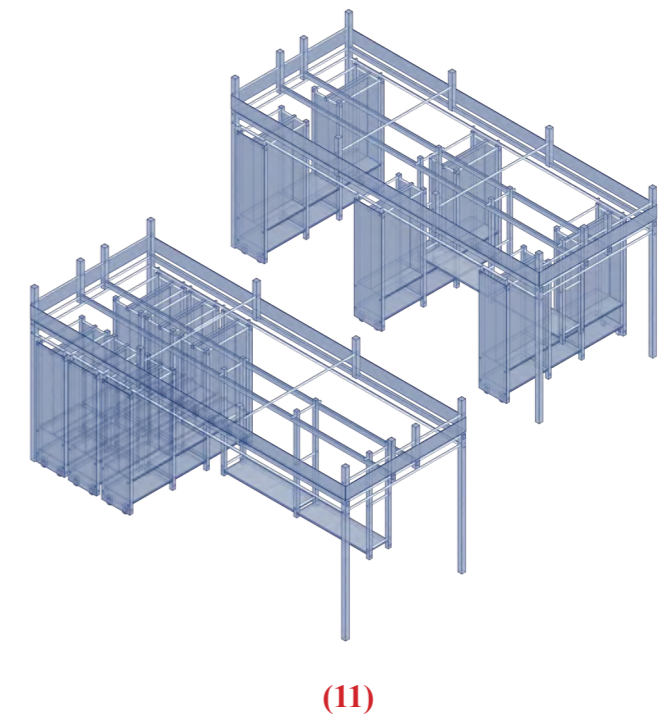
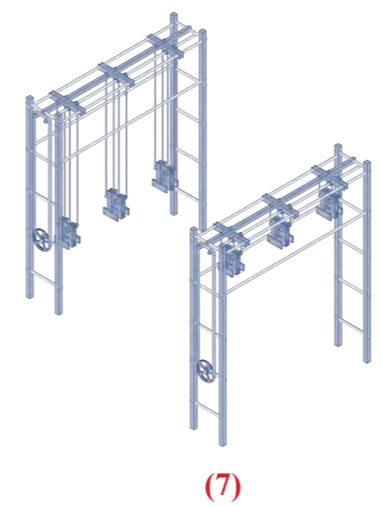
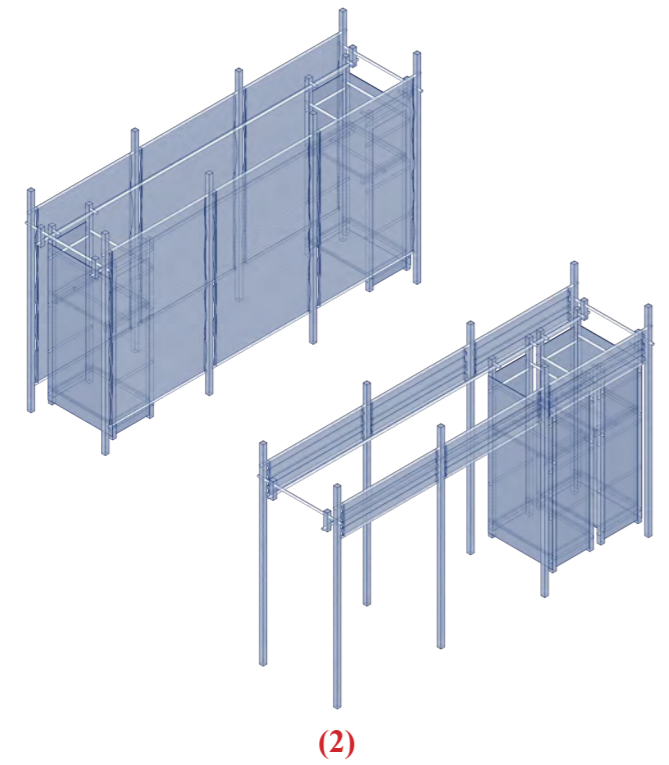
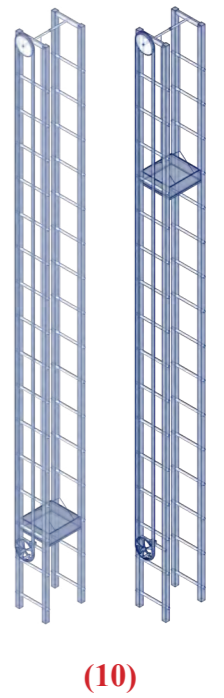
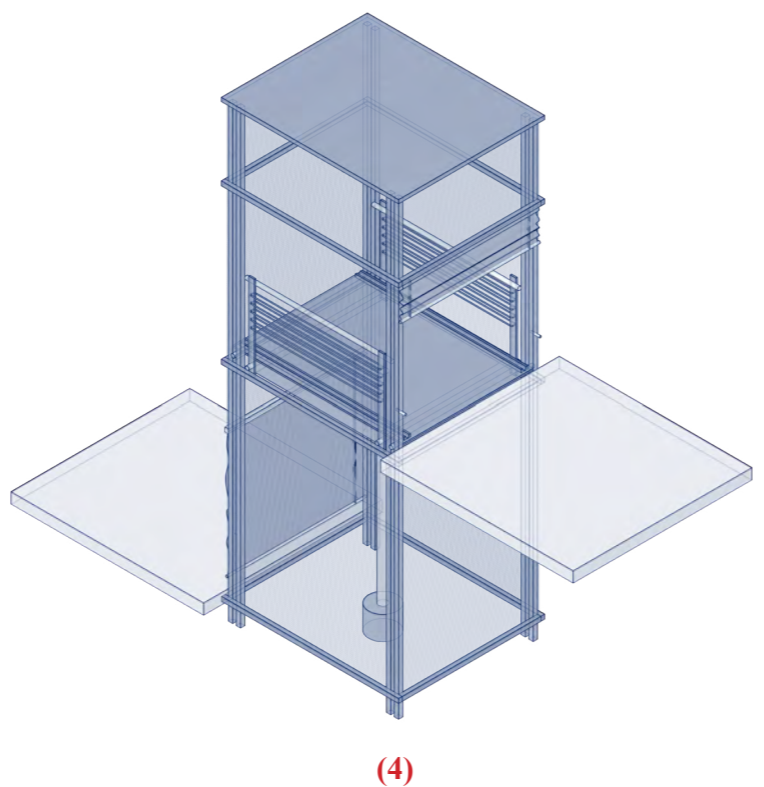
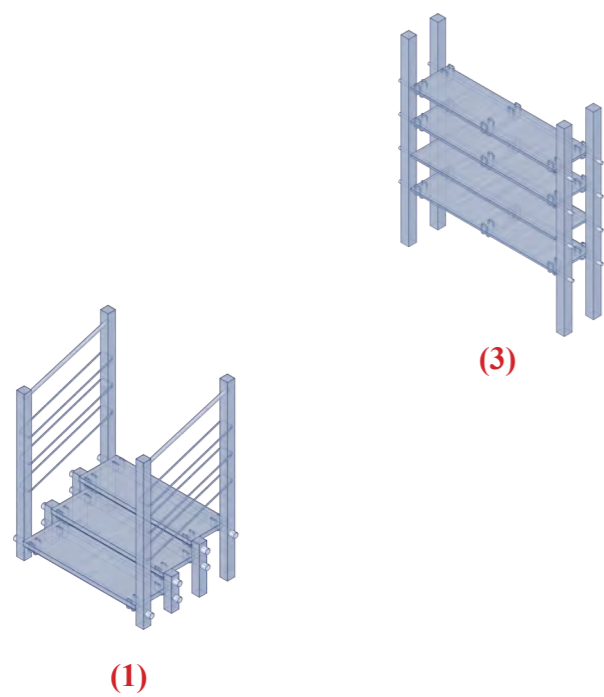
*Connection Nodes Toolkit*



## *1:1 Structure*

*The way these nodes are connected will serve as a detailed strategy for my design manifesto, massaging boundaries, and will also play a role in the subsequent spatial shaping as a design methodology.*



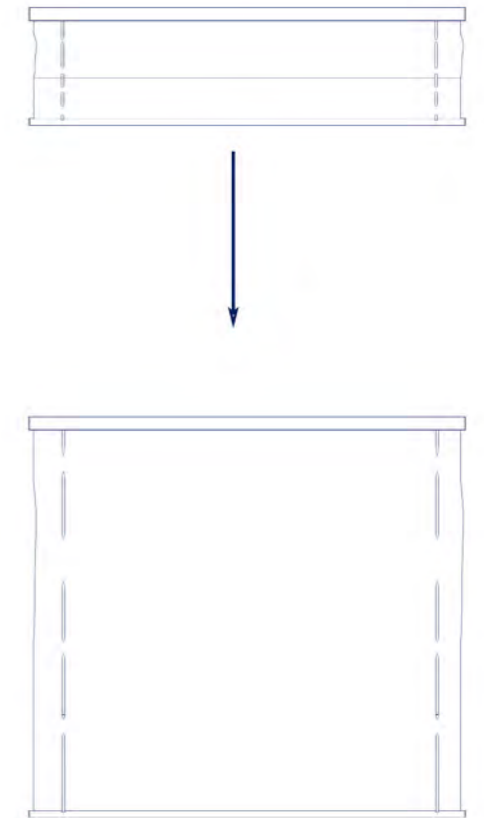
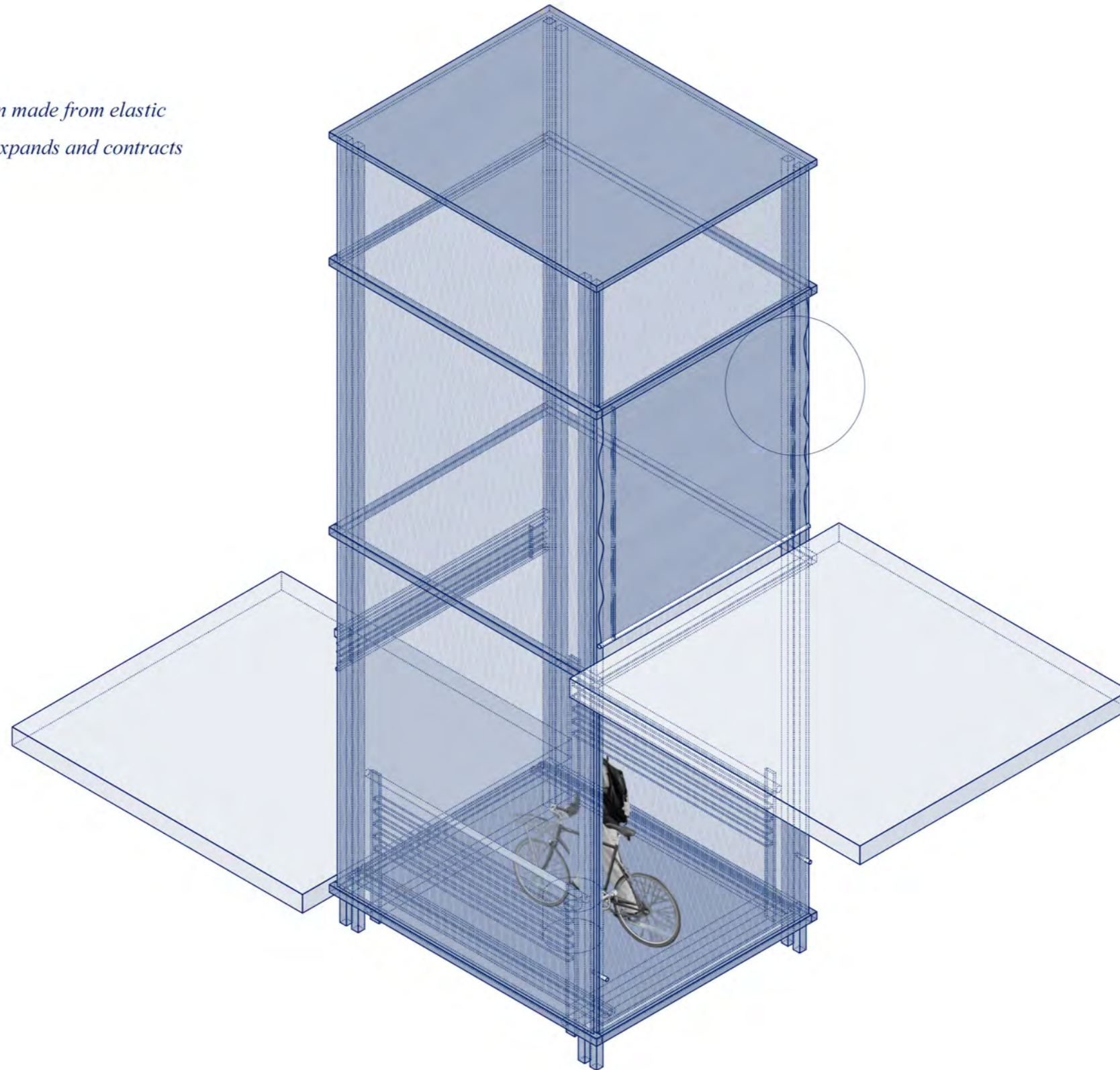


**Functional Modules**

- |   |               |   |               |   |                    |    |             |
|---|---------------|---|---------------|---|--------------------|----|-------------|
| 1 | Staircase     | 4 | Bike Lift     | 7 | Vertical Bike Rack | 10 | Food Lift   |
| 2 | Changing Room | 5 | Parking Unit  | 8 | Storable Chair     | 11 | Repair Unit |
| 3 | Storage Shelf | 6 | Rest Platform | 9 | Storable Table     |    |             |

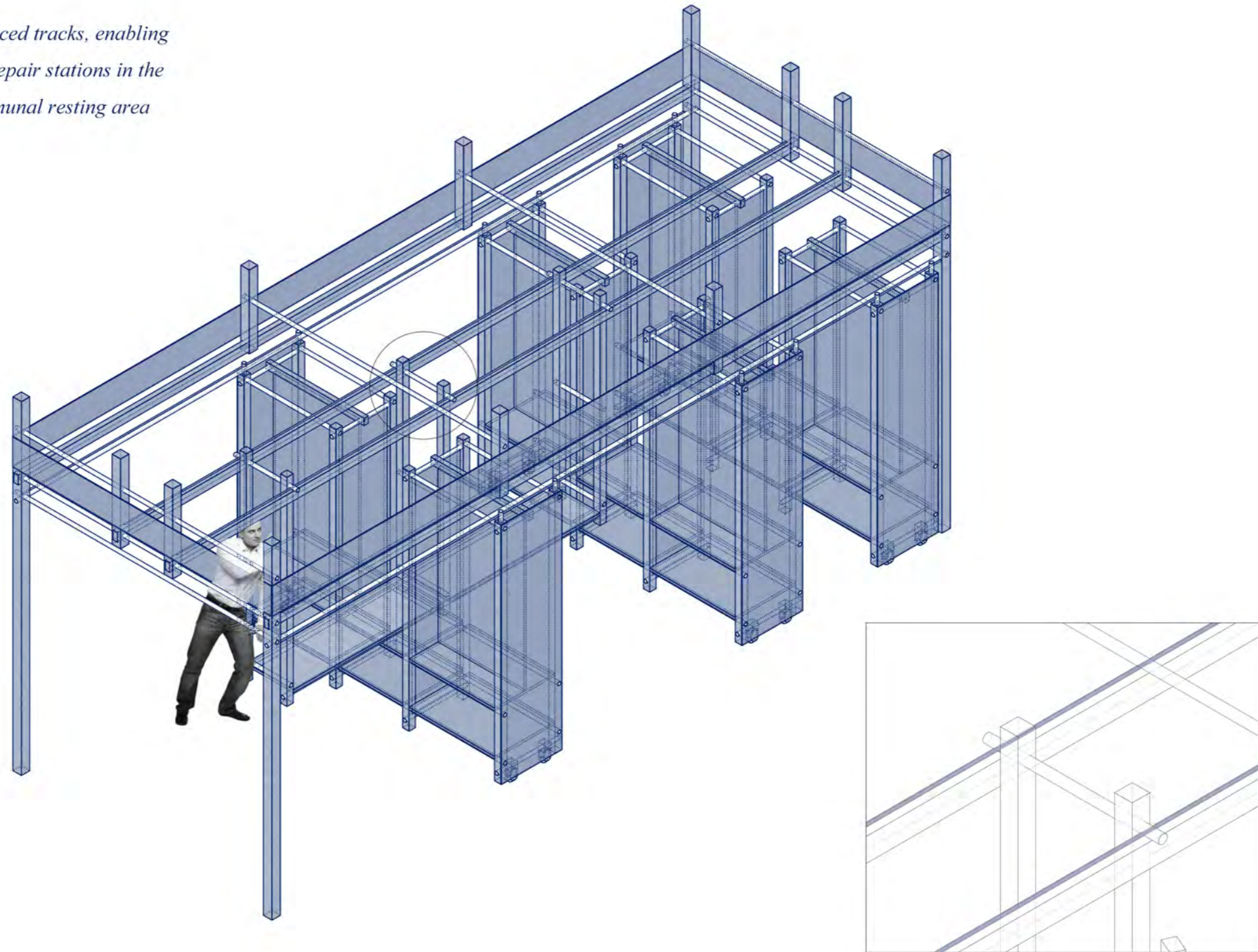
## ***Bike Lift***

*The bike lift includes a soft, retractable curtain made from elastic material, it offers a lightweight enclosure that expands and contracts with use.*



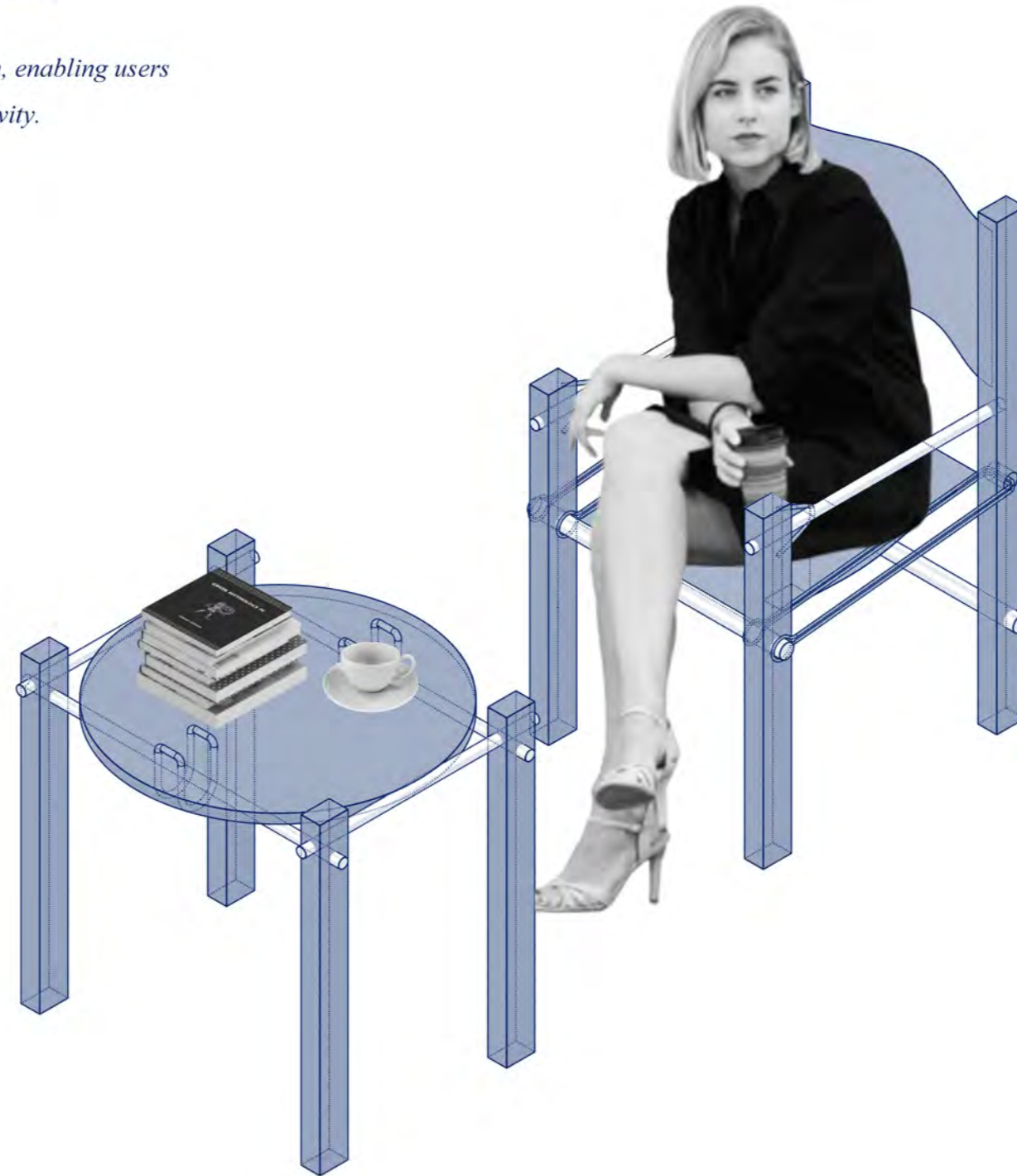
## *Repair Unit*

*The repair unit and desk slides along elastic-reinforced tracks, enabling flexible positioning. It functions as three separate repair stations in the morning and evening, and transforms into a communal resting area during the day.*



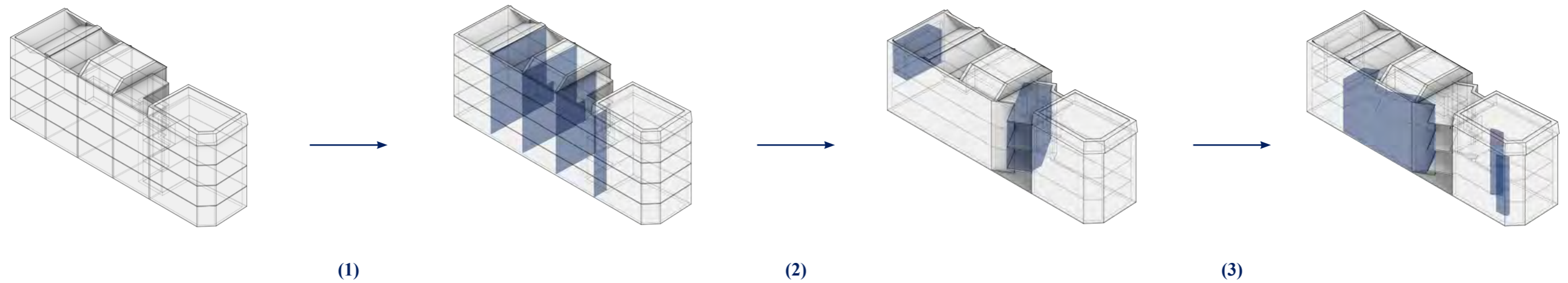
## *Storable Table and Chair*

*Storable tables and chairs are integrated into the system, enabling users to redefine the space based on time and activity.*



# *Spatial Design Strategy*

*Three spatial interventions in response to the concept of massaging boundaries. These interventions transformed the existing space into a flexible space that can be touched and negotiated, and to create as many chances for spontaneous encounters as possible.*



## ***Removing Internal Walls***

*Old functional partitions are softened and replaced by movable, foldable, and adjustable spatial units.*

## ***Opening the Facade***

*By tilting part of the space and opened the original wall to create a new balcony. This helps reconnect the inside and outside, and improves airflow.*

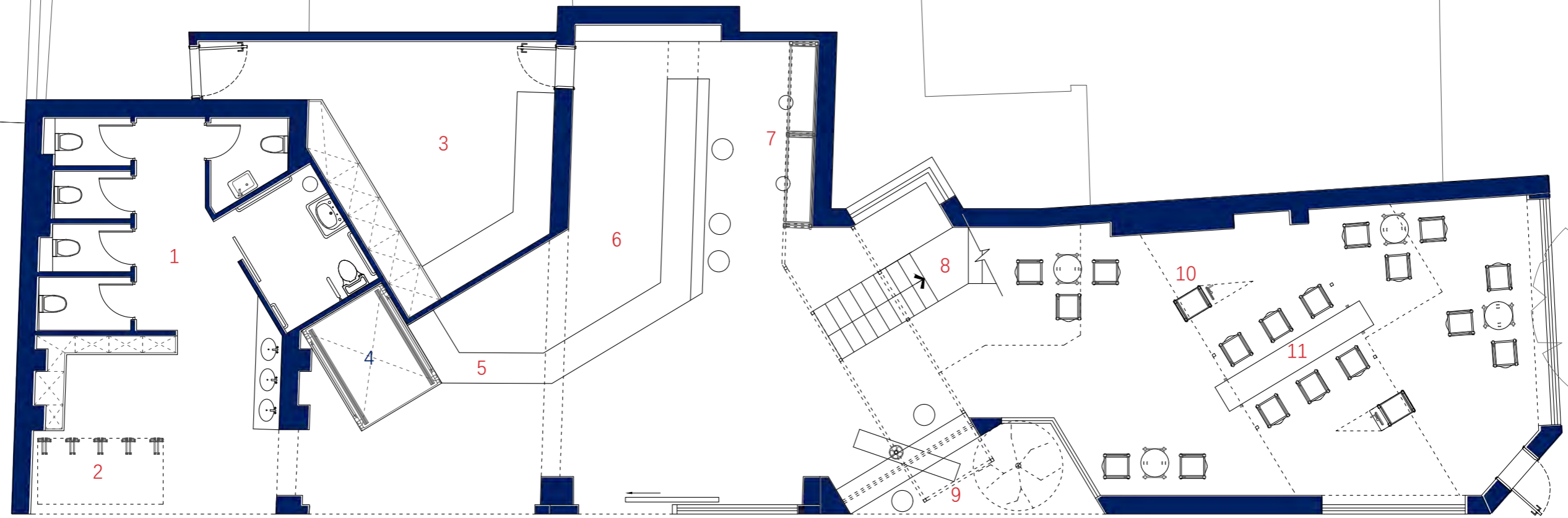
## ***Adding Vertical Voids***

*By creating openings and vertical voids, the design blurs the vertical boundaries of the interior space, allowing information, sightlines, and food to flow between different floors.*



*As cyclists, construction workers and public flow in and out, the space gently reshapes itself to support rest, repair, bathing, or social exchange. Rather than being fixed, the space remains in negotiation—elastic, open, and always in motion.*

- 1. Toilet
- 2. Temporary Parking Area
- 3. Kitchen and Food Preparation Room
- 4. Bike Lift
- 5. Pickup Area
- 6. Coffee Bar
- 7. Fixed Seating
- 8. Staircase
- 9. Bench
- 10. Food Lift
- 11. Long table

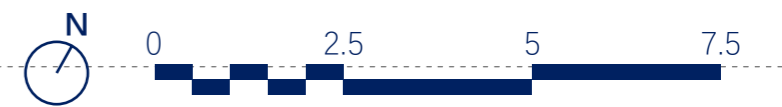


Bike Entrance

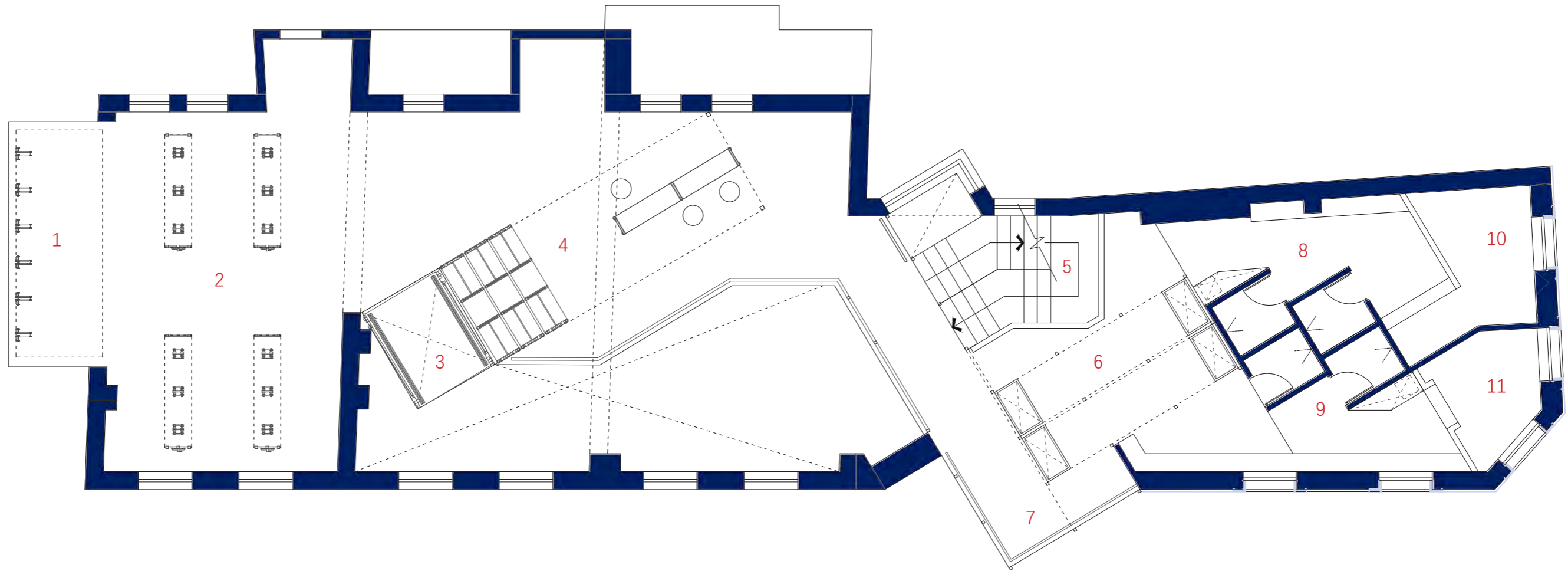
Pedestrian Entrance

Secondary Entrance

**GROUND FLOOR**  
SCALE: 1:100 (A3)



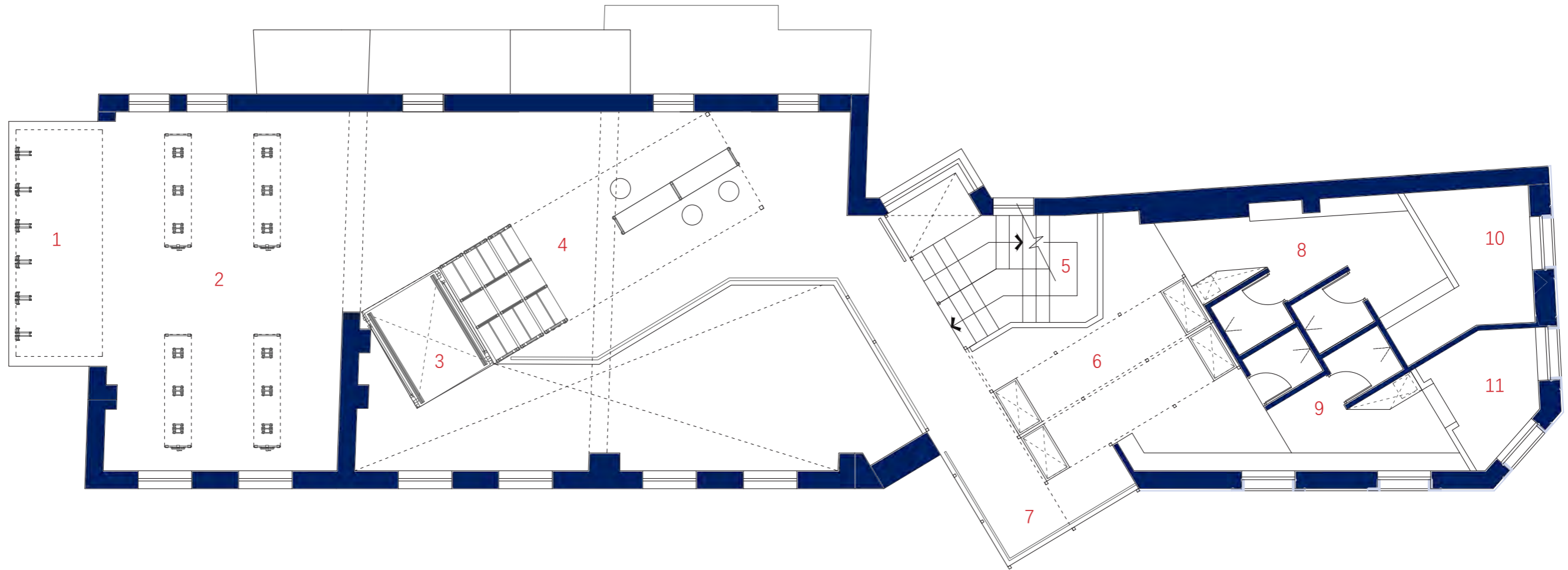
- 1. Bike Parking
- 2. Vertical Bike Rack
- 3. Bike Lift
- 4. Bike Repair Area
- 5. Staircase
- 6. Changing Area
- 7. Balcony
- 8. Shower Area (Male)
- 9. Shower Area (Female)
- 10. Soaking Area (Male)
- 11. Soaking Area (Female)



FIRST FLOOR  
SCALE: 1:100 (A3)



- 1. Bike Parking
- 2. Vertical Bike Rack
- 3. Bike Lift
- 4. Bike Repair Area
- 5. Staircase
- 6. Changing Area
- 7. Balcony
- 8. Shower Area (Male)
- 9. Shower Area (Female)
- 10. Soaking Area (Male)
- 11. Soaking Area (Female)



SECOND FLOOR  
SCALE: 1:100 (A3)

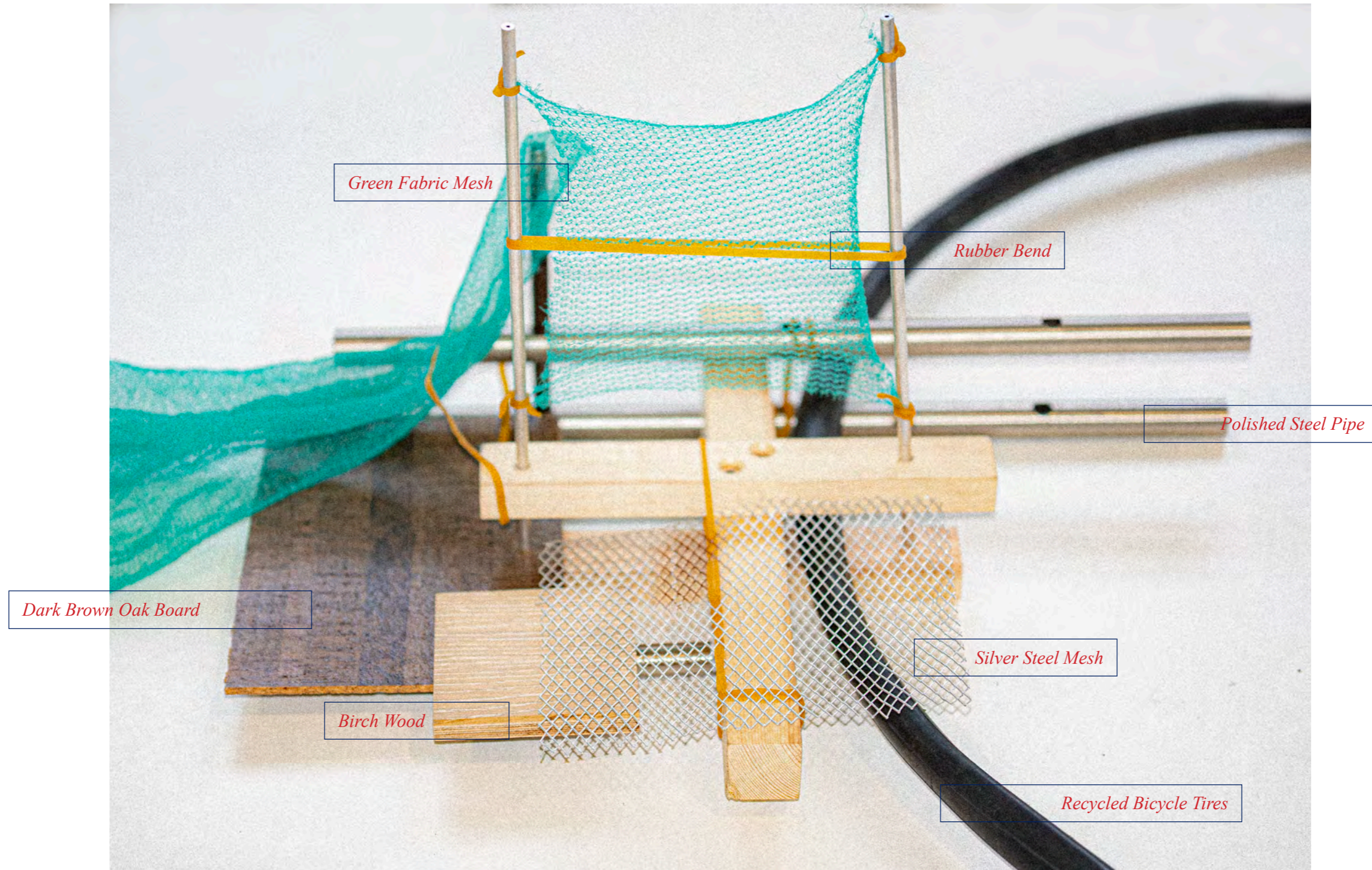


## *Food Lift*



*Made from reclaimed bicycle tires and bottom bracket bearings, the food lift creates a continuous vertical connection—circulating food, small items and messages between levels*

# Material Plate





Entrance and Facade  
Exterior



**Bike Entrance**  
Exterior



Entrance Area  
Ground Floor



Rest Area  
Ground Floor

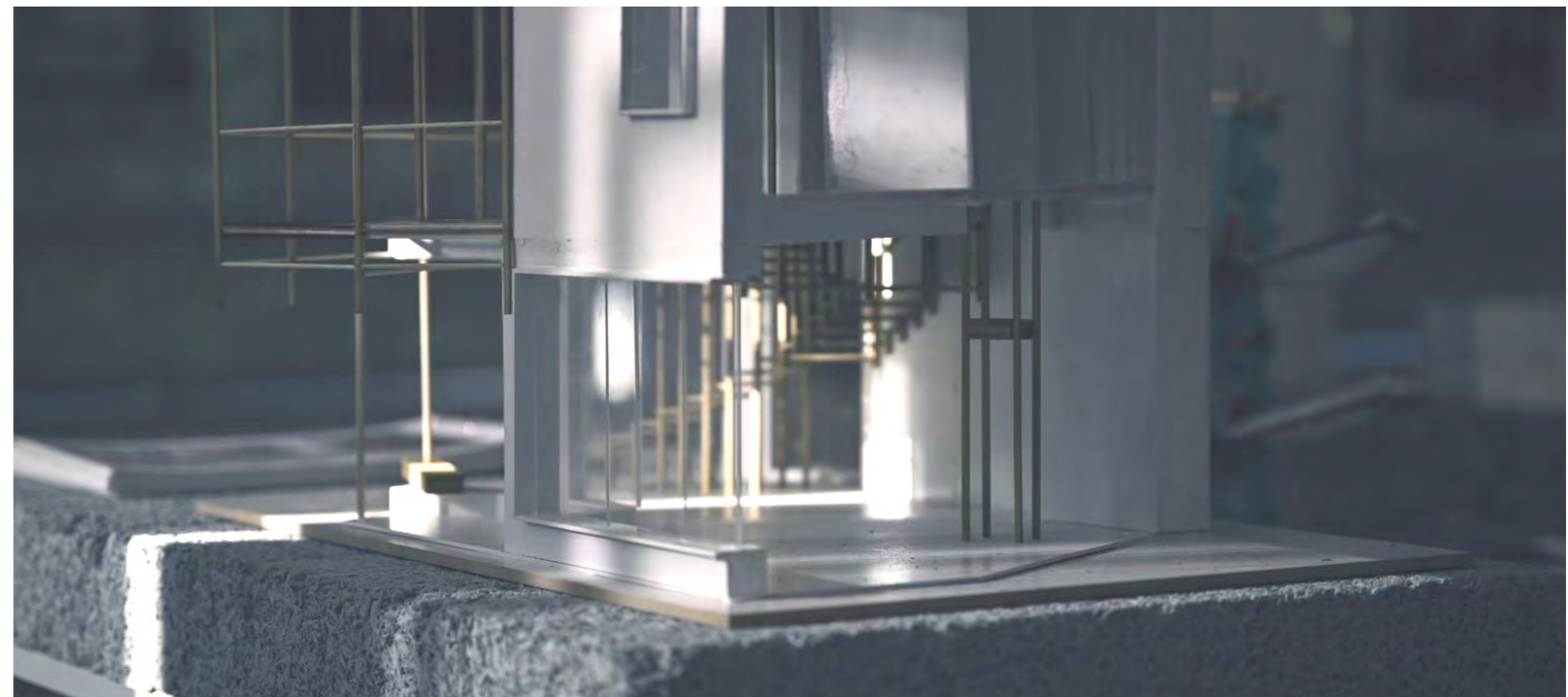
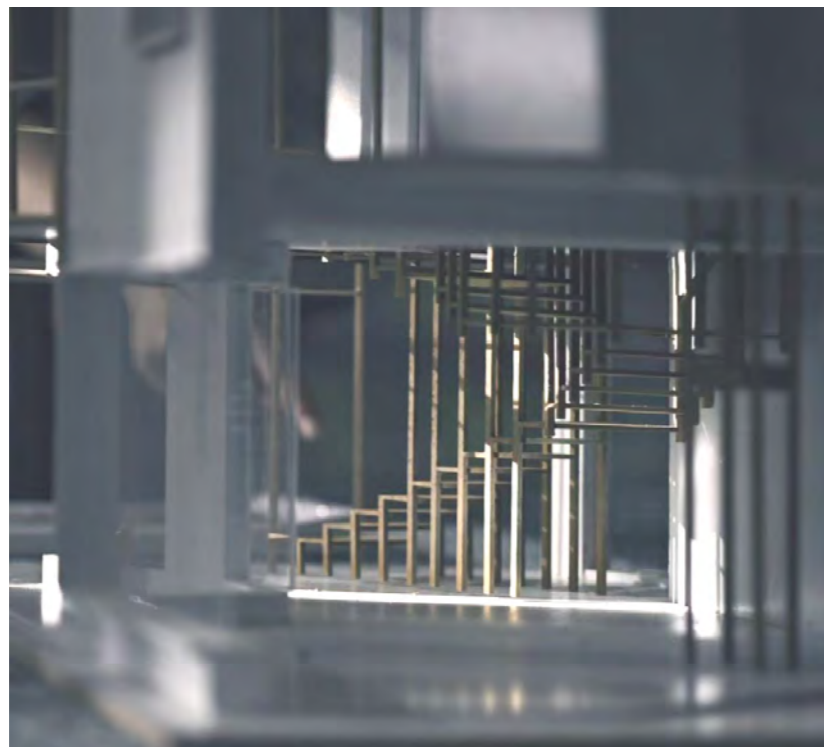
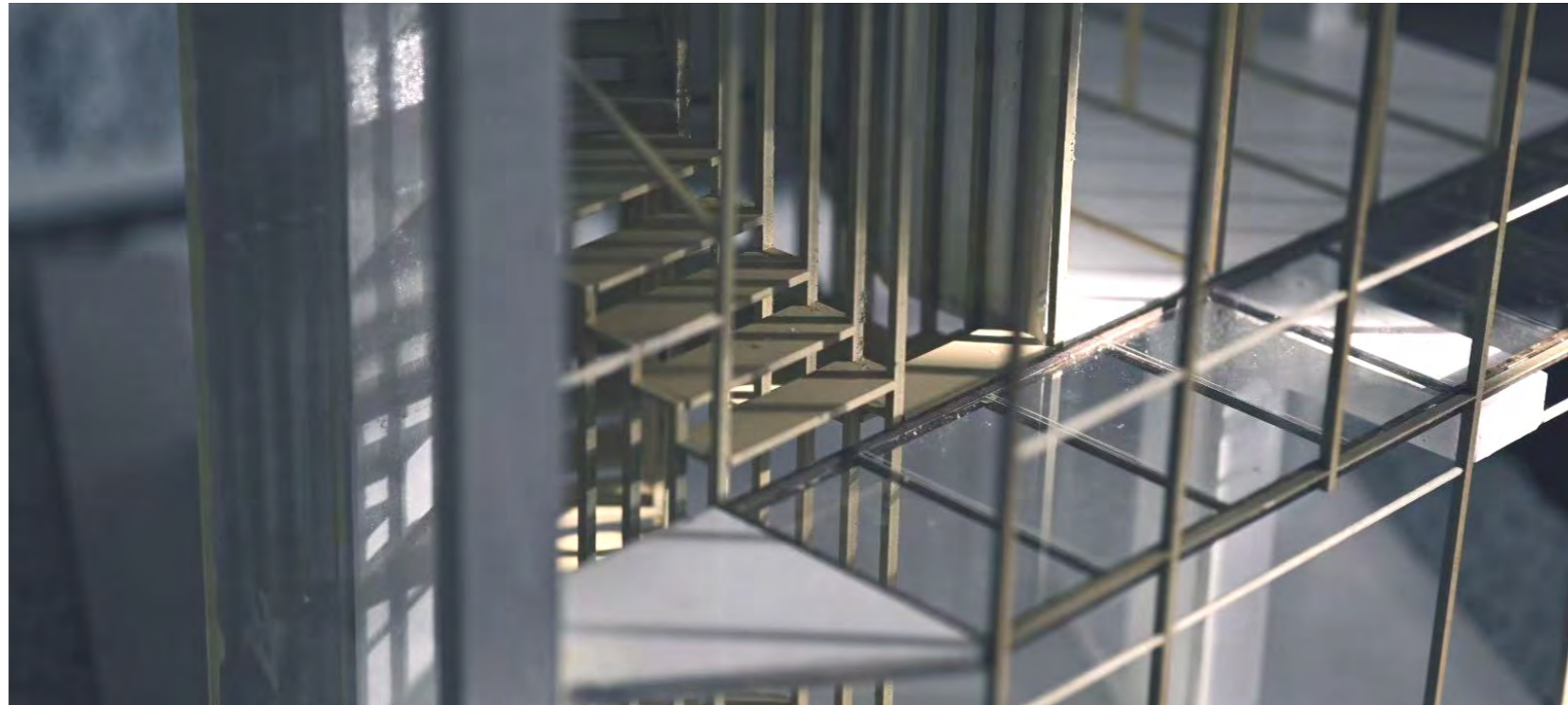


Parking and Repairing Area  
First Floor



Shower Area  
First Floor

*Physical Model*





*END*