In chapter three the focus was the interior of the unit and the relationships among rooms that exist within a typical unit. In chapter four the emphasis shifts from one unit to more than one. More specifically, from the row of sixteen a segment of four units will be studied as to how they are combined, and what consequences result from the act of combining.
In the proposed row house scheme, the unit, which corresponds to the individual part, is the building block that makes up the whole. The order in which the whole has been made can be described in the following way: first the basic unit is combined with its mirror image to form a pair, and then it is repeated in the horizontal direction. In essence, the act of combining units involves relationships of conjunction in which the party wall is the physical manifestation of that conjunction. The end product, the combined units, define a boundary that circumscribes the private and semiprivate territories.

**Consequences**

Though the importance of combining units lies in the making of a unified whole, of equal importance are the consequences that the combination has. In order to understand the consequences of a series of units, it is important not to limit the meaning of the term boundary as to where something stops, but also as to where something begins. At level A, the collection of studios sets off a number of parallel zones starting from the semipublic and extending to the public realm of the street. (Note 7) The sidewalk at the ground level is a good example of an element that comes as a consequence to the act of bringing together units.
The path between every other unit is based on an axis that begins from Broce Street, passes through the shared courtyard and the narrow stair passage, down to a small common area between the units, and out to the open street in the back. It is the element shared by two units and most importantly connects the two sides, the front with the back, by penetrating the mass of the aligned units.

The courtyard, the path, and the lightwell, are areas that can be commonly claimed by each unit, therefore they can be characterized as semipublic rooms. They are the rooms that exist between the combined units, as a consequence of the interpenetration of masses and voids. Such rooms embody urban properties, and offer a great opportunity for a constructive use of the density that constituted their presence in the first place. Given the appropriate design, such in-between conditions can make a great contribution to the quality of living of the inhabitants.

The path can be seen as a room that is part of the realm of the in-between, that can become a habitable place just like any other part of the house. At a pragmatic level, the path by being between two units, can be used as a service zone for the two units. By being partially covered and semi-enclosed, the path offers a blend of shades, shadow, tempera-
The courtyard and the lightwell

Of great value to the project, is the shared courtyard. It is the transitional element that provides a gradual change in the degree of privacy from the street to the unit. It is accessible from the street vertically as part of the axis of the path, and diagonally from the unit which repeats the rules that apply to the interior.

The courtyard is the room that belong to the units, but also to the domain of the sidewalk. By being a semipublic room, it is the room that externalizes activities of the interior, and
therefore, brings life to the sidewalk and the street. The courtyard is the gift of the house to the public realm of the street.

The lightwell is an in-between room that has a lot in common with the courtyard that has been analyzed. The lightwell is not an unusual element in housing or urban design, because of the need for natural light and ventilation it is necessary in high density living conditions. All in-between rooms, together with the private stair as part of the interior of the
The proposed project comes to fulfill an urban obligation to which it is committed. After the units are combined, it is the front and back surface of the overall that carries the urban character of the collective whole which will help enhance the urban character of Brose street. The front and back elevation, with the repeated vertical planes, the orthogonal language, the density of the in-between, and the proximity of elements, enhances urbanity in the vertical plane. (note 9)