

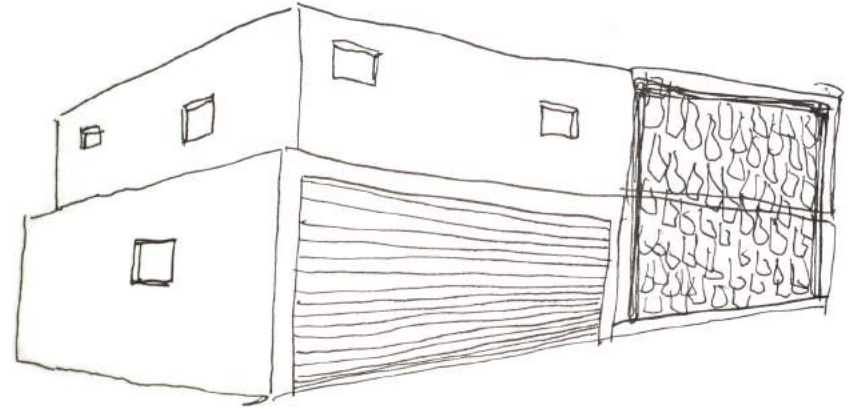


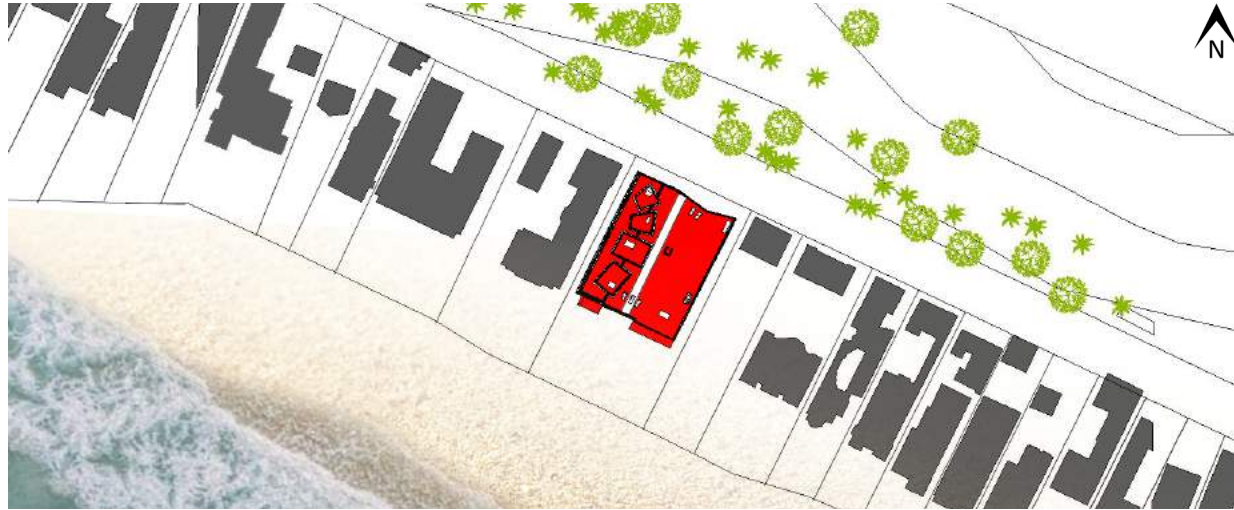
31100 BROAD BEACH ROAD, MALIBU CA

MICHAEL HANNAWI

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The beach houses on the coast of Malibu follow a rhythm which is related to the size of their lots. These lots are typically 40 feet wide and 200 feet long on Broad Beach Road. One exceptional lot exists which approximately doubles in size and offers an opportunity to build an architecture that takes advantage of both the generous size of the lot and includes the rhythm of its context. To maintain the rhythmic sequence, the approach to the architectural design attempts to articulate two significantly

different parts in one single building. The duality of the two constructions contrast in different spatial conditions, use of materials, and practical use. Both parts of the house offer their own contribution to the life within, including a large and open living space created with the placement of concrete planes in the east part of the lot while the west part of the lot contains private rooms built into freestanding wooden tower volumes.

MALIBU HISTORY

Malibu is home to a little under 13,000 residents, a stretch of 21 miles of beautiful coastal scenery that connects the beginnings of the Los Angeles County to the Ventura County in the north. It is a thin sliver of expensive suburban beach living locked between the Pacific Ocean and the 3000 ft. elevation Santa Monica mountains. The major highway that runs through this city is the famous Pacific Coast Highway, known commonly as the PCH or the US-1 and stretches 1,675 miles from San Diego all the way to Olympia, Washington.

The original inhabitants of the coastline were Chumash Native Americans who had previously named the region, “Humaliwo” which translates to “the surf sounds loudly”. The name was later changed to Malibu. In the late fall of 1542, a Spanish voyager by the name of Juan Cabrillo sailed into Malibu Creek and claimed 13,000 acres of land for the King of Spain. Later, in 1776, King Charles III of Spain sent voyagers to settle within the land and set up colony. A ranch was built by settler Jose Bartolome that was named “Tapia Rancho Topanga Malibu Simi Sequit” and as a result became the first owner of the Malibu area.





Malibu changed hands many times between different owners until 1891 when the wealthy Rindge family bought the area for \$300,000. Up until the 1930s, the Rindge family had expanded the area to 17,000 acres. However, due to financial problems, they began to lease out areas to a few Hollywood movie stars allowing them to build private vacation homes that were sheltered away from the commotion of Los Angeles. In the 1950s — 1960s, the post-war boom led to most of Malibu's oceanfront development paving way for businesses, the first post-office, and more housing for famous celebrities and wealthy families. Malibu Canyon Road was constructed linking the San Fernando Valley to the Pacific Coast Highway and the rest was history.

Soon, movies were featuring Malibu and its beaches creating popularity among the youth who were sneaking into beaches and establishing a surf culture, along with the construction of the pier in 1955 that was open to the public. Now, Malibu is a staple of luxury beach living and a surf capital attracting tourists from all over the world.

SITE

In the center of Malibu along the PCH, there is a very notable intersection with a shopping plaza offering one of the very few grocery stores called Vintage Grocers at the intersection of Broad Beach Road on the beach side and the highway. The site for the proposal is in close proximity to Broad Beach Road and the main highway.



SITE PLAN



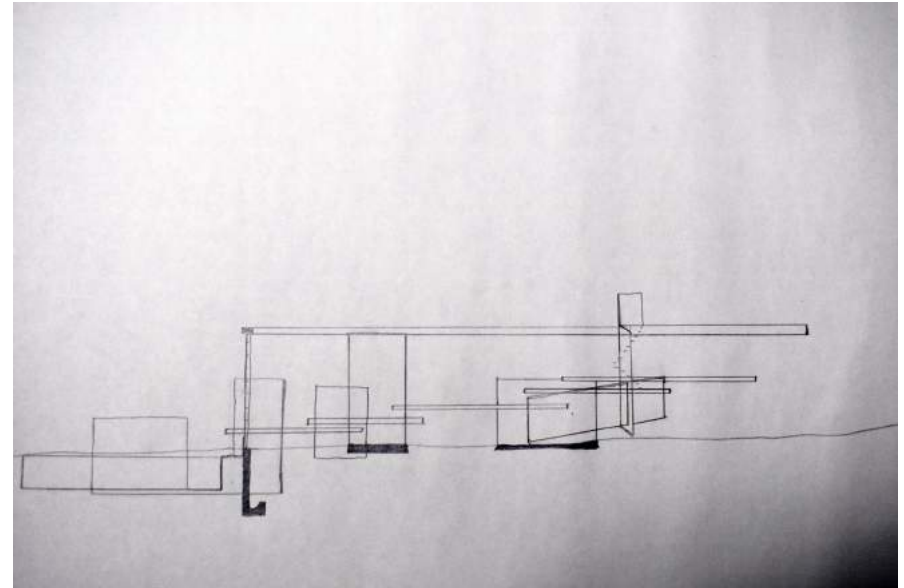
Division of plan shown above, elevation gain of about 80 feet from the house road to the main highway.

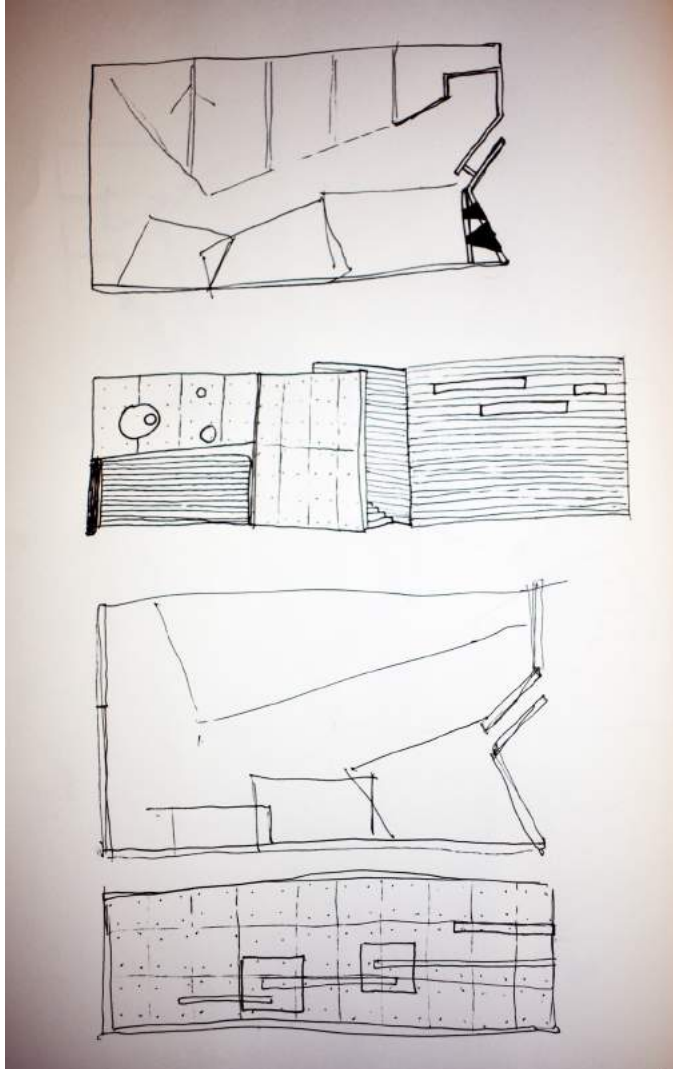
INITIAL SKETCHES

A sketch of the elevation of the road. The house is situated on the beach and offers a small backyard before the public beach area. The unique circumstance of the site suggest a focus on privacy and security.



The elevated entry level offers an increased level of privacy against the pedestrian sidewalk traffic. The entrance from the second floor offers a view of the ocean horizon through a glass curtain wall inside of a concrete frame at the end of a series of descending concrete planes.

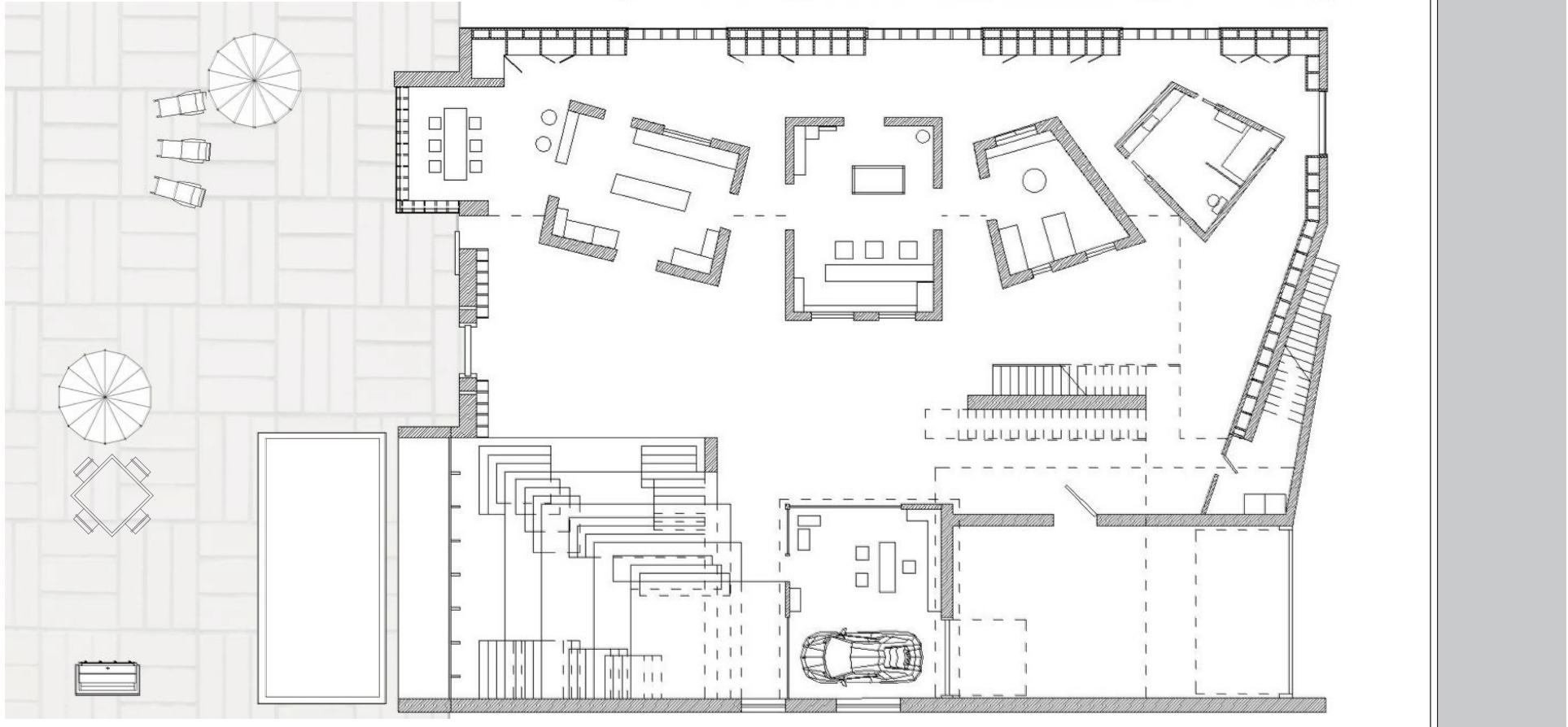
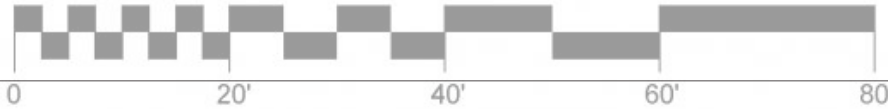




With two lots combined, an opportunity arises to engage in a dynamic relationship of two different but distinct areas paired with their own unique construction methods and materials. The two sides juxtaposed drive the architectural dialogue for the house.

Private rooms like bedrooms and bathrooms, along with the kitchen, dining room, closets, and other functional rooms including a bar and wine cellar contrast the composition of planes which form a more open side of the house which includes a garage, an office below the planes, and a dynamic living room with a high ceiling above the planes. Wooden construction is used for the private side of the house, and concrete on the planar side.

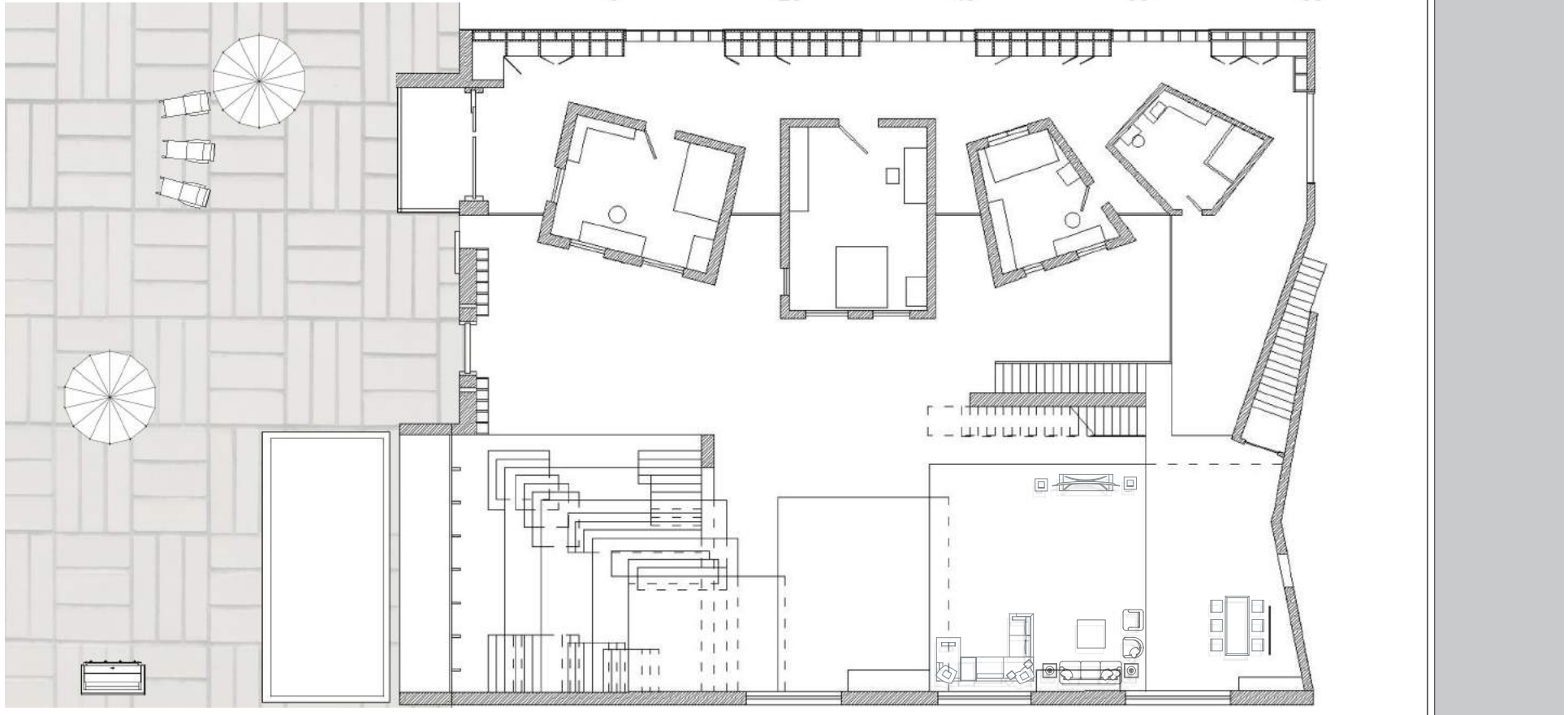
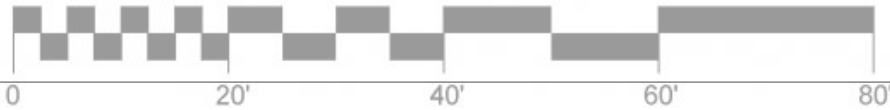
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



On the west part of the lot, four wooden volumes are placed creating a corridor framed by an enclosing storage wall equipped with multiple closets. A dining room is a fifth volume, finished in steel that protrudes

toward the ocean and offers a view of the beach and the water. On the south-east part of the lot, the main garage sits next to the office. Both rooms are below the main living space.

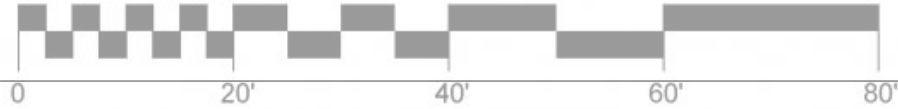
UPPER FLOOR PLAN



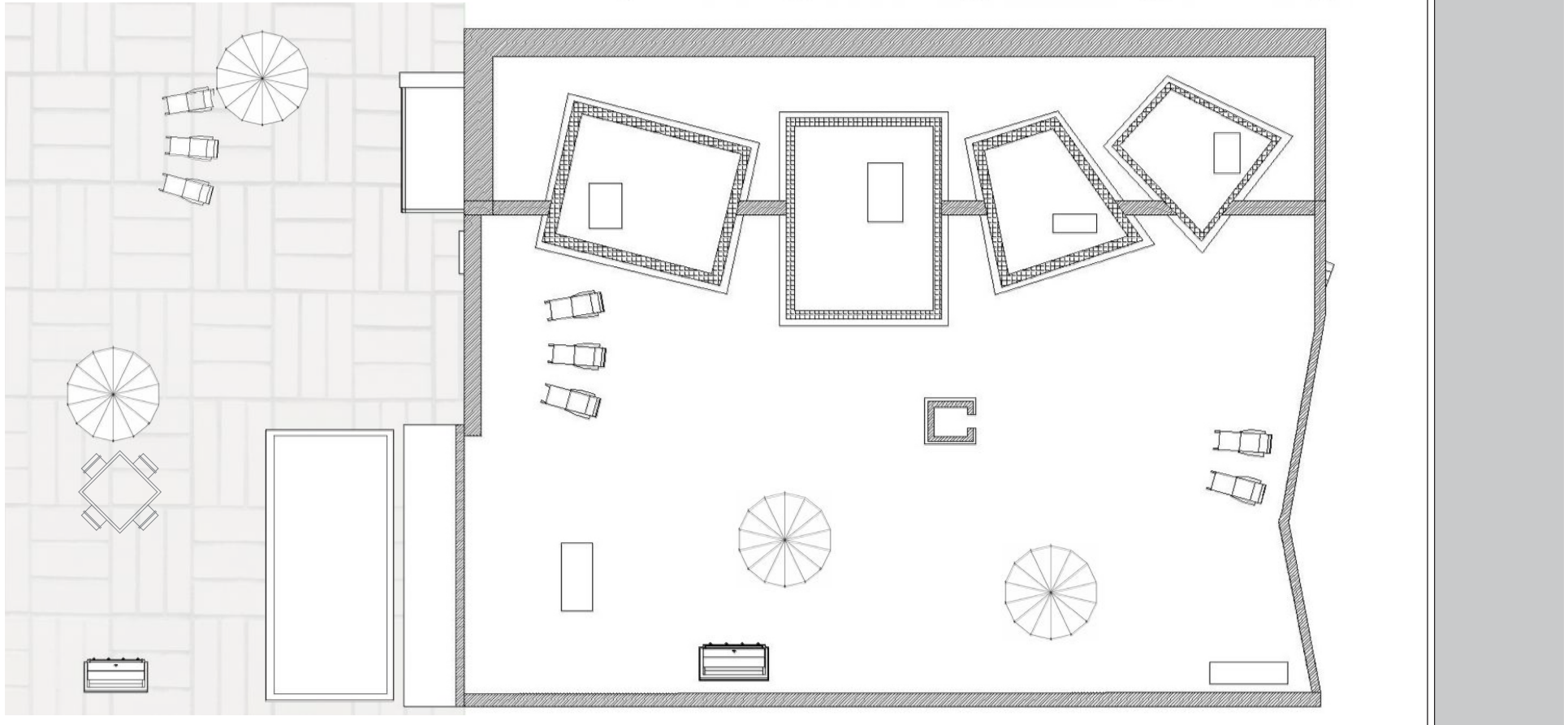
The wooden towers continue through the second floor and penetrate the roof. A walkway connects the second floor entrance to the second floor of the wooden towers and ends above the dining room which is a balcony. The composition of concrete planes and smaller steps essentially defines the

more public living room. A main staircase leads from the sidewalk to the main entrance. On the inside, an internal staircase is wrapped around a vertical plane. The stairs start at the ground floor, stop by the main entrance, and continue to the roof.

ROOF PLAN



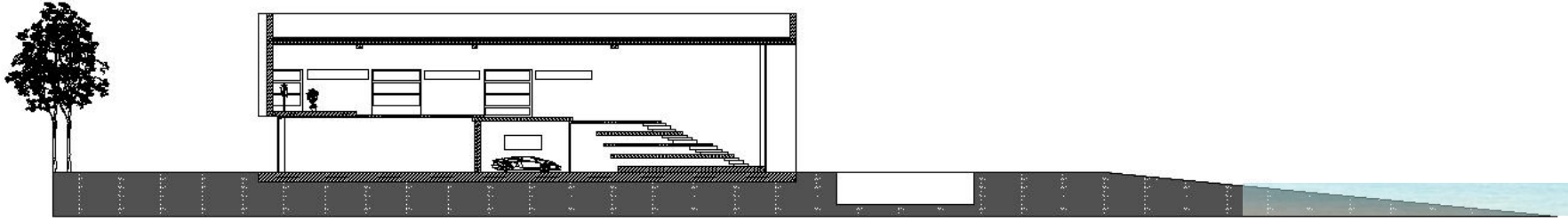
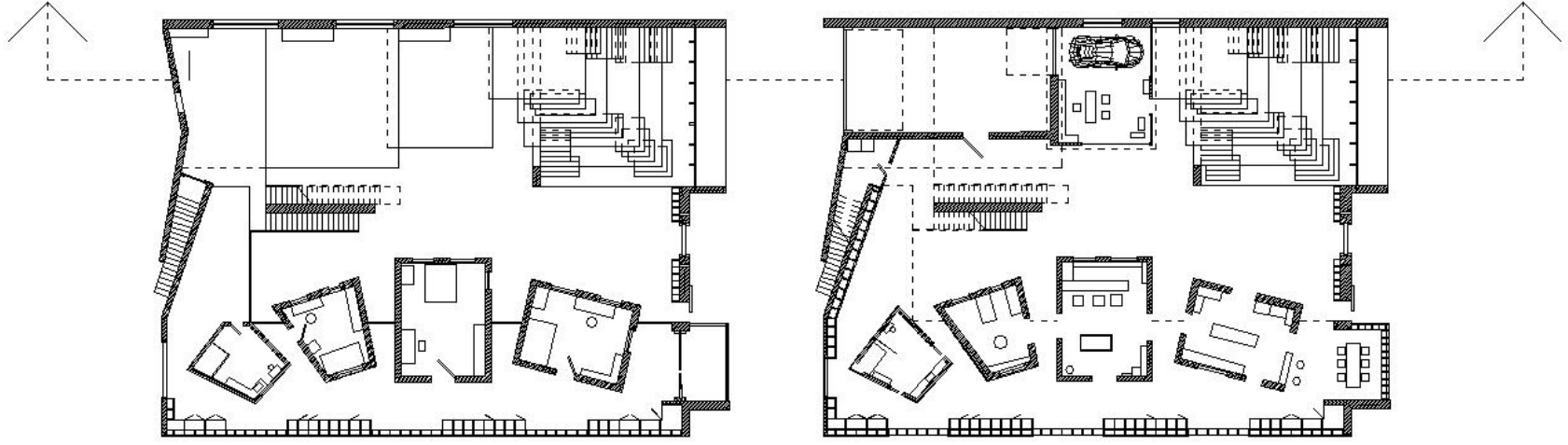
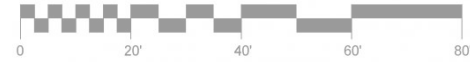
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The wooden towers penetrate the roof plan and appear as freestanding forms. The perimeter of each volume on the roof slab is framed by a narrow sky light to

emphasize the presence of volumes on the inside. Skylights are also included on the roofs of the wooden towers to bring light into the bedrooms and bathroom.

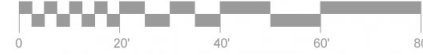
SECTION THROUGH PLANAR PART



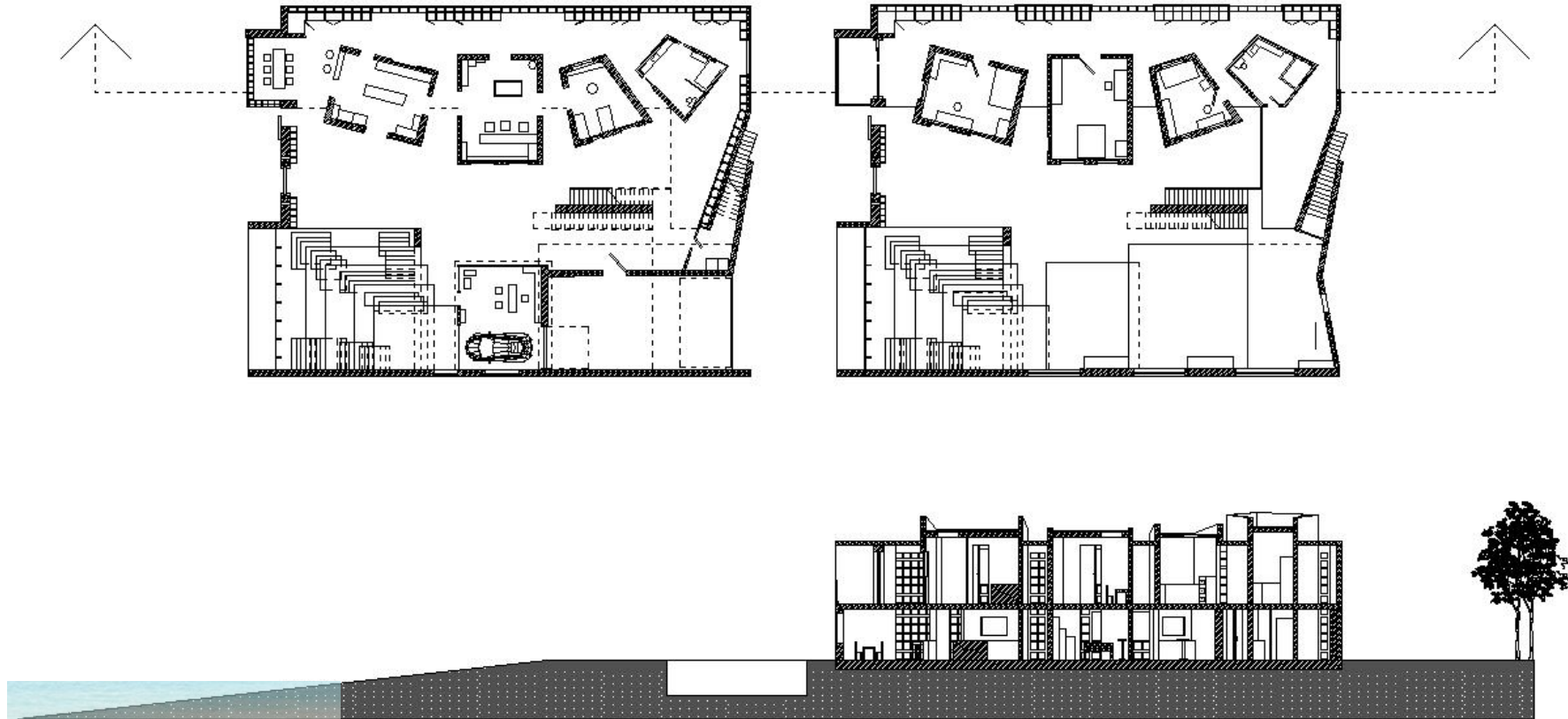
The second floor entrance is directly above the garage. A living space is the first interaction with the house and a glass wall framing the ocean is revealed

at the end of the house. The planes gradually make their way over the office and down to the ground floor.

SECTION THROUGH WOODEN TOWERS



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A section through the wooden towers and the second floor walkway. Each volume holds two separate rooms for each floor and the second floor rooms have higher

ceiling heights. The spaces within the wooden volumes on the ground floor allow for access to the hallway toward the north.

LATERAL SECTION



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The lateral section shows the divide of the house into two parts and the houses beside it. The internal stair appears in the background leading to the roof terrace.

The taller ceiling heights are visible in the upper floor bedrooms of the wooden towers. The hallway is shown for both floors on the west side of the building.



A bird's-eye perspective of the house overlooking the ocean.



The front door is a marker of the division between interior clad wood and polished concrete.



The framed view of the ocean along with the wooden towers in the background on the left.



A perspective from the ground floor viewing the concrete planes.



Light and view of the ocean makes its way through the planes and into the office. A small garage door allows for a car to enter.



A modern bay window allows for extra light and views of the ocean to be enjoyed while dining. Near kitchen and backyard entrance.



From the bedroom floor, a balcony sits above the dining room. Views of the backyard and ocean.

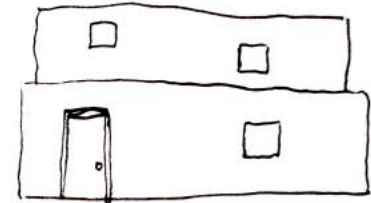
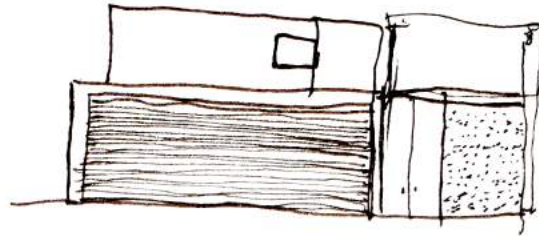
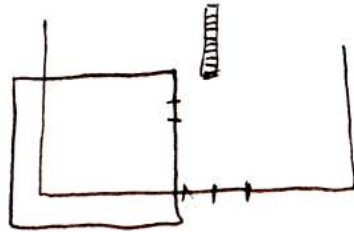


The house is shown with its division of materials. The curtain wall frames planar conditions.



The swimming pool below the curtain wall offers reflections of water through the glass and onto the polished concrete surfaces within.





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