

b BRITTANY CAREY

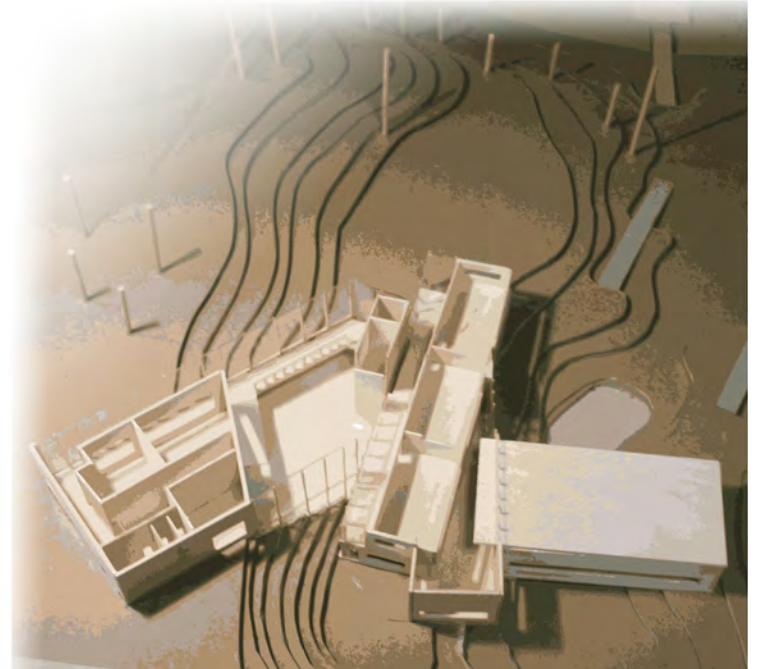
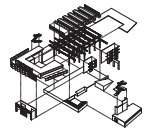


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Bike Pavilion

Junior Year 1st Semester Prof. Hoffman

The Bike Pavilion is located next to a commercial building and it was proposed to support alternative transportation and earn LEED points. This design continued with the LEED guidelines. It has a rain collecting system which flows down through the roof system that also collects light with its light shelves and directs the light towards the middle of the space. The concept of the building is carving and coming from the earth. The main structure walls which hold the connections for the roof are meant to look as though they were carved from the ground. Within the structure walls the connections for the roof lay in the carvings of the actual structure walls.

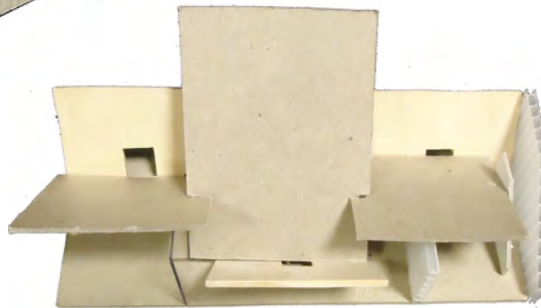


Connection to the Ground

All pieces of this first process model are connected only by grooves made in the wood. No glue was used at all to hold this model together which allowed for the structure of the final model to be created. The base acts as the ground, allowing the main piece to hold up the other parts. The string was used for tension to hold up a cantilevering object.

Light Through Roof

Once the structure was created this model was the start of figuring out a roof system. The light shelves were pulled back so that light could enter the middle of the roof system, which has glass underneath. The light shelves helped to control the amount of light entering the building so there was limited glare.



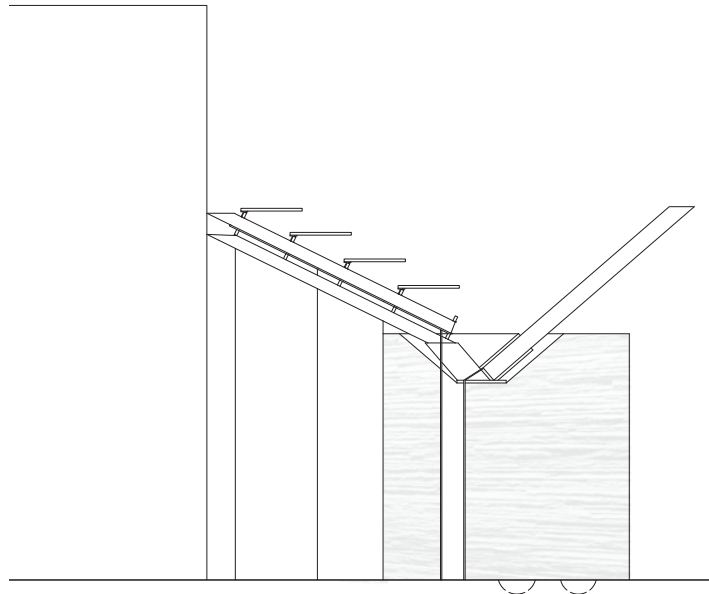
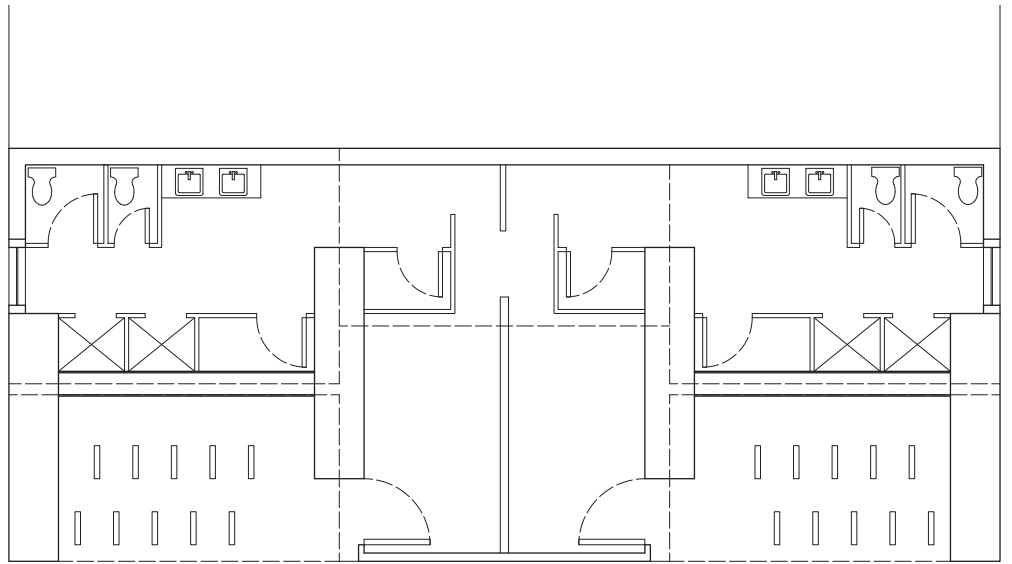
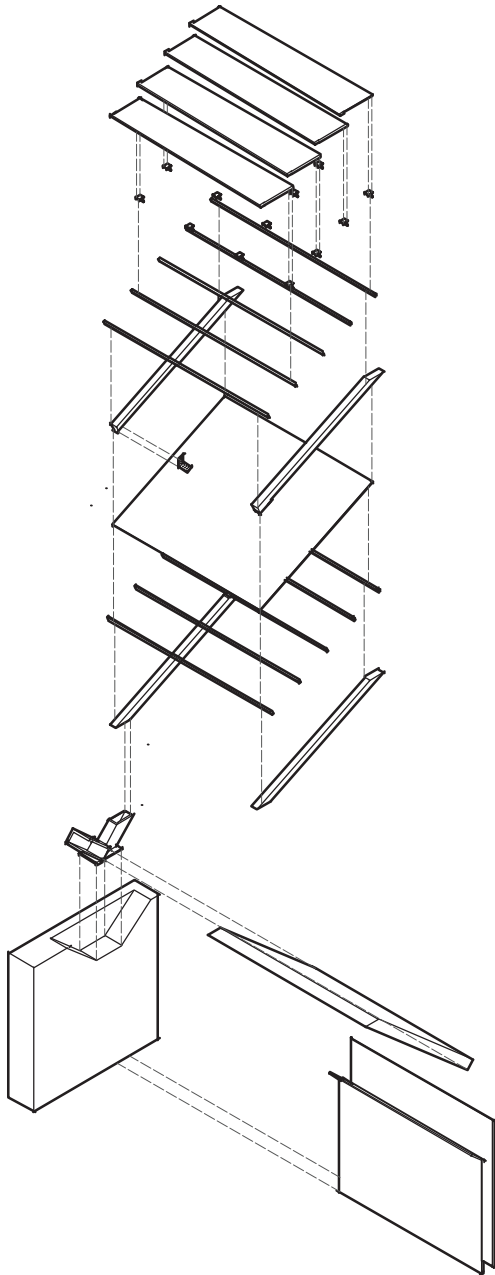
Roof Process

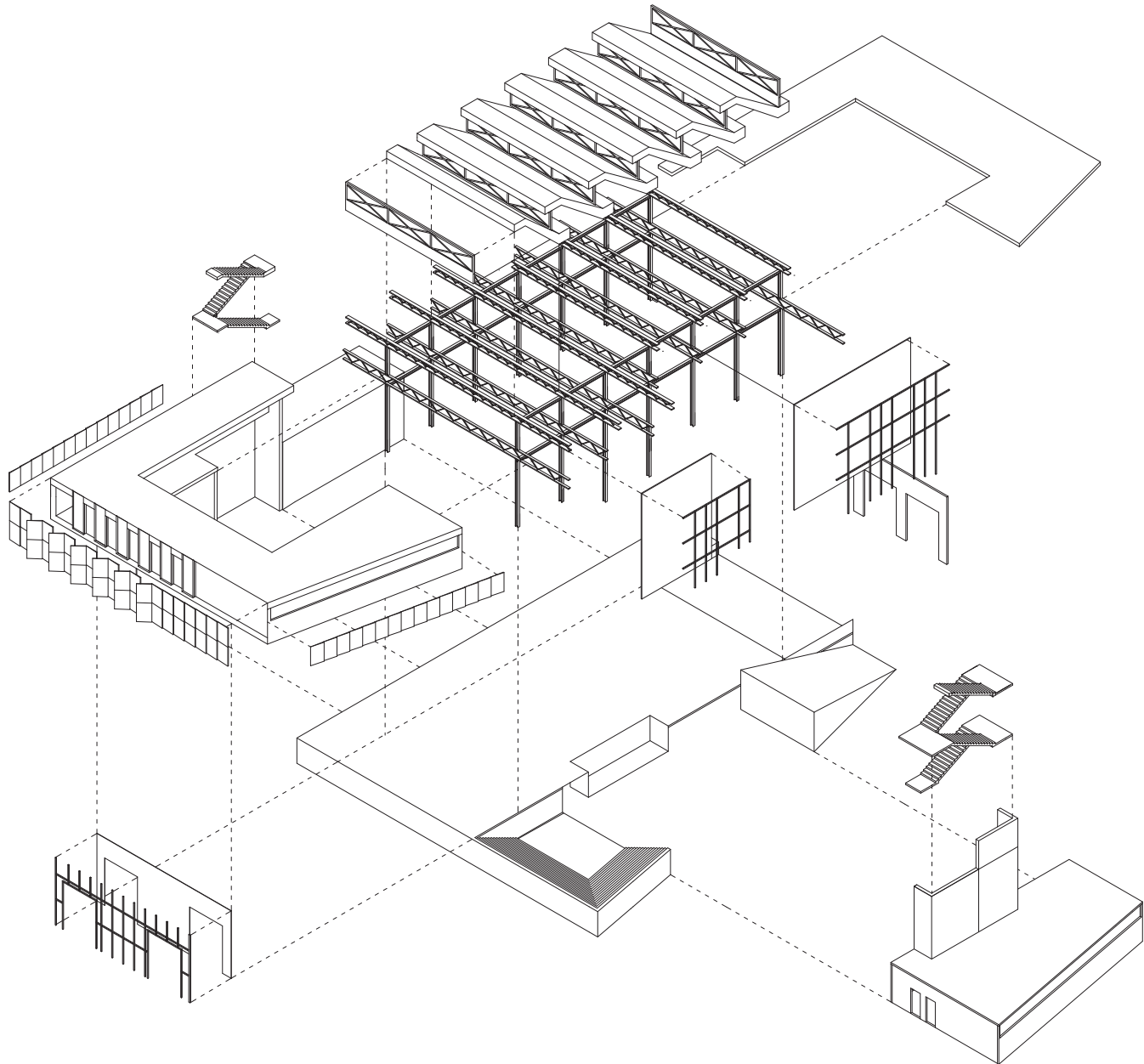
The connection used that secures the walls to the ground also influenced the connection between each roof. The building consists of three bays and each bay has a butterfly roof with one side of the roof being solid and the other more filigree. In this model the roofs are directly connected to the ground but this left unusable space so in the final model the four main walls of the building are meant to look like they came from the ground and the roofs are connected at the tops of the walls.



1/8"=1'-0" Building Model

1/4"=1'-0" Sectional Model

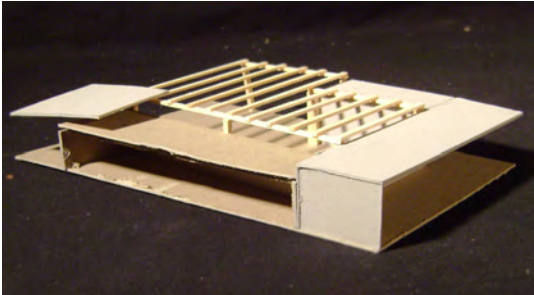




Metro Pedal Power

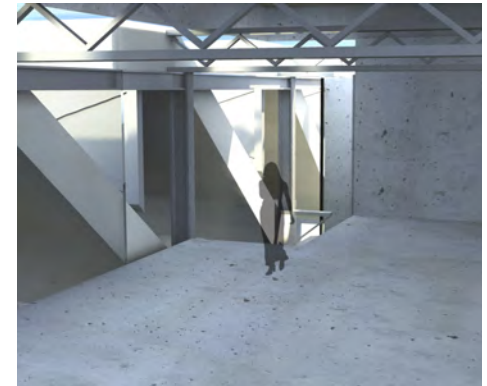
Junior Year 1st Semester Prof. Hoffman

The company Metro Pedal Power delivers goods on trikes that are powered by nothing but pedal power, that the humans who drive them produce. The main concept for the warehouse for this company is a direct route from loading through the space to the street for the trikes. The warehouse is the core and the skeleton of the building and the other spaces that are not as important to the company are wrapped around the warehouse.



The Core

The core of the warehouse needed to be an open space; so a filigree structure was chosen. The shop, offices and classrooms are wrapped around the warehouse which is the core of the building that all the other programs depend on. People walking the street can see into the warehouse and also have an easily accessible entrance to the shop. The offices and classrooms are still connected to the warehouse but are not easily accessible to the public.



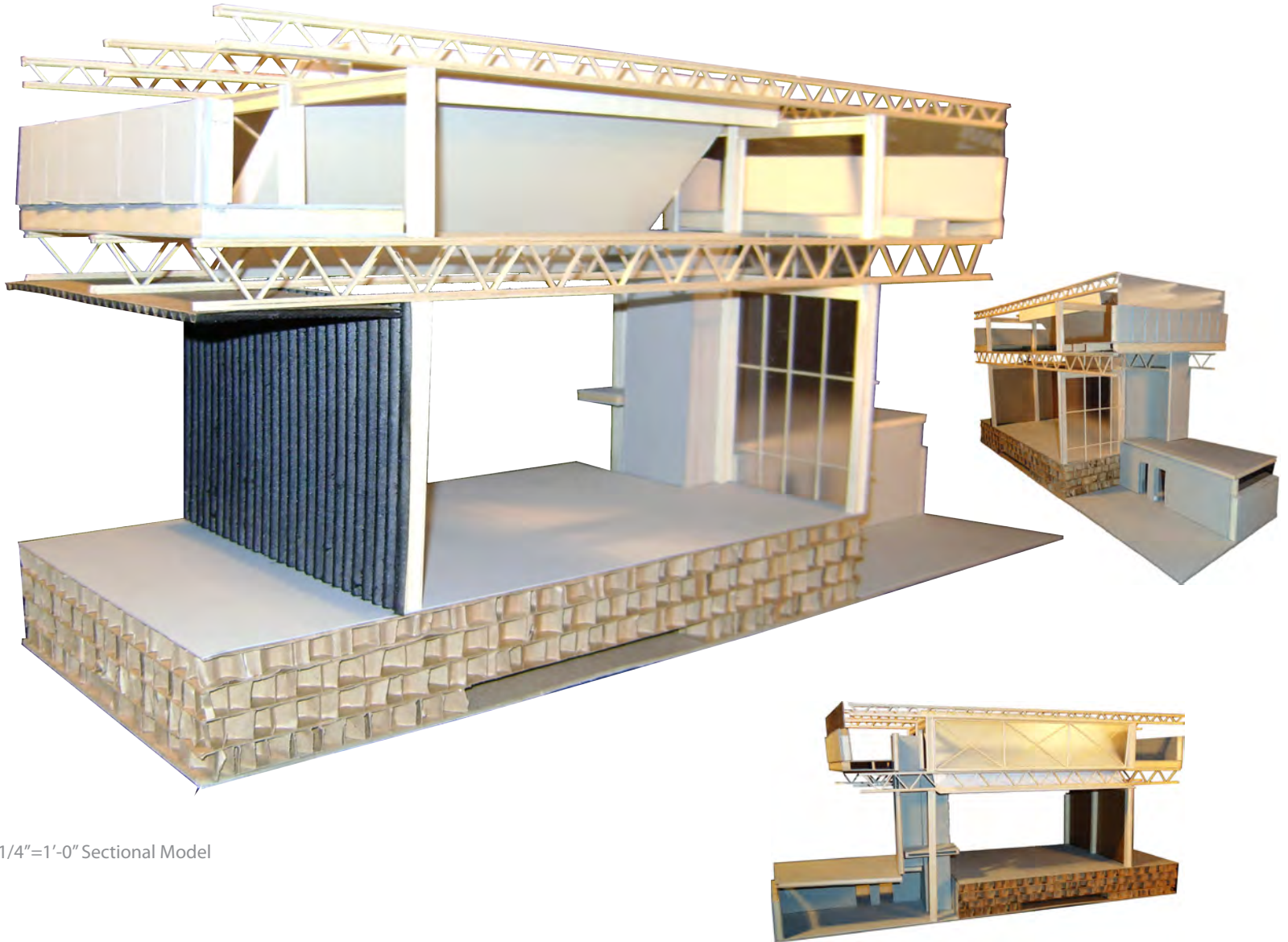
Light Through Roof

The roof structure in its final stages were sunken down into the warehouse and are held up by two sets of trusses. Since they are sunken down into the building the second floor can benefit from the folded plate roofs.

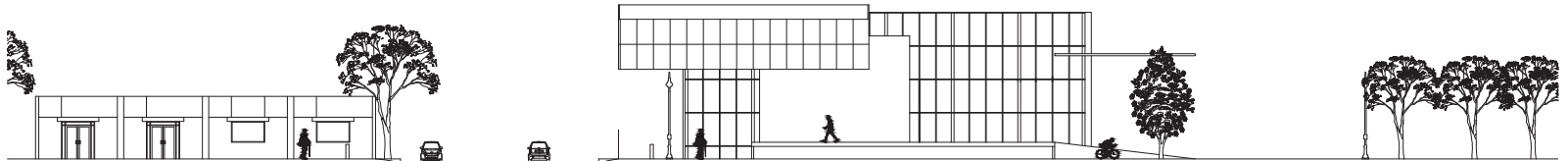
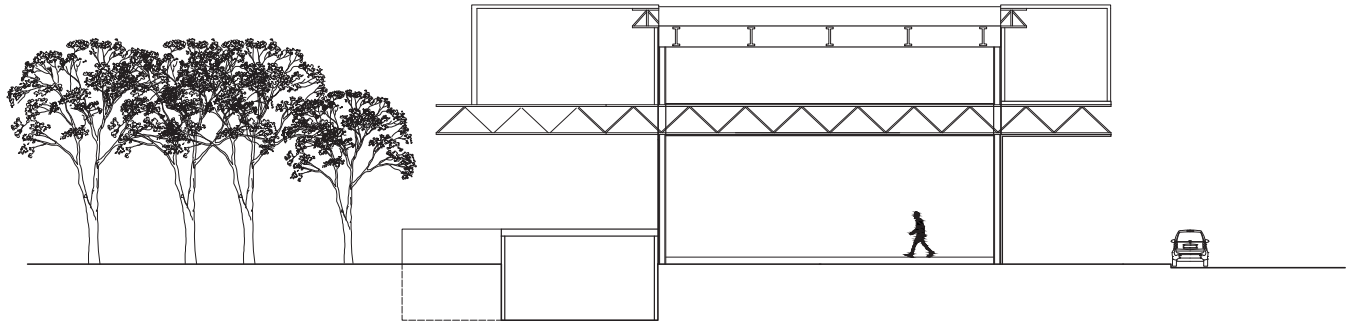
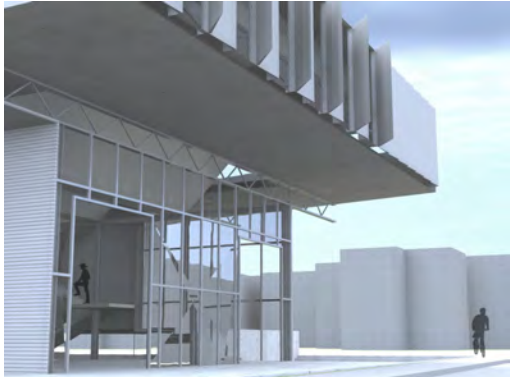


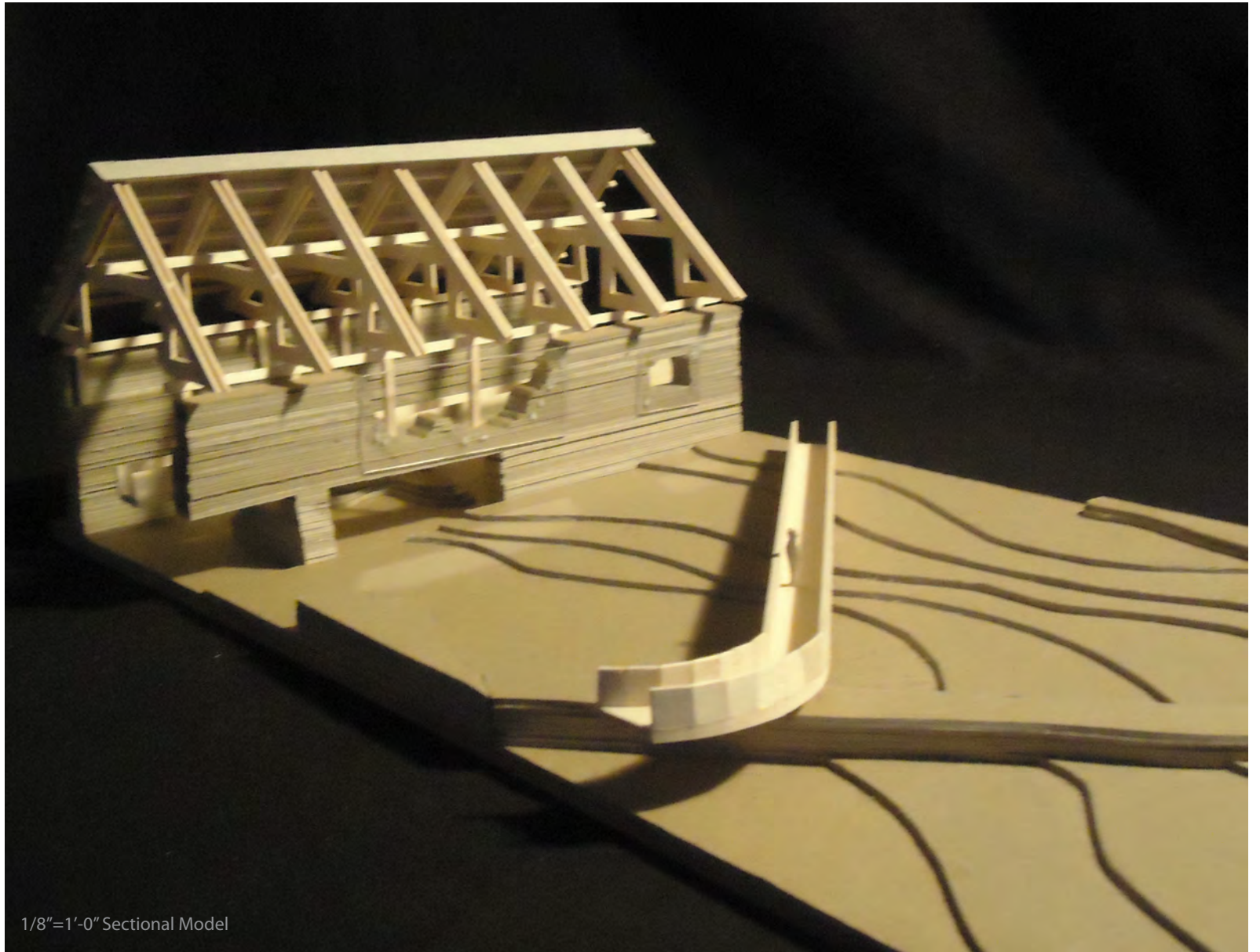
Roof Process

The roof for the warehouse needed to let in light but it also needed to be a filtered light that would create a good working environment. In the first roof attempt the folded roof plates were on top.



1/4"=1'-0" Sectional Model



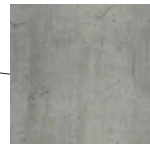
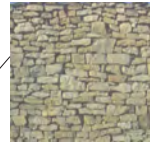
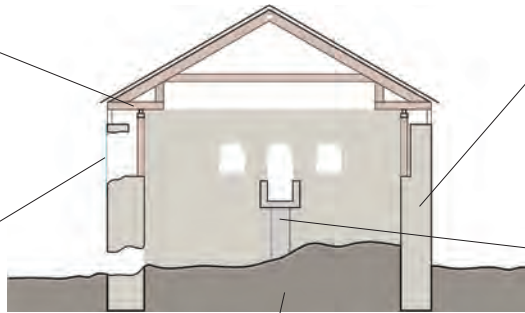
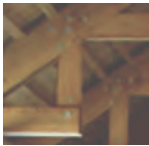


1/8"=1'-0" Sectional Model

Hamar Bispegaard Museum Precendent Study

Junior Year 2nd Semester Prof. Pitt

The Bispegaard Museum also known as the Archbishopric Museum is located in Hamar, Norway. The well-known architect Sverre Fehn took the ruins of a 18th and 19th century farm house, medieval bishop's residence and archeological dig site and made it into a very interactive museum. The museum includes a continuous ramp throughout the whole site that seems to be floating. Fehn wanted his structure to touch the pre-existing building as little as possible. The connection to the site that Fehn created was what I focused much of my analysis on as well as the relationship between interior and exterior that he created.



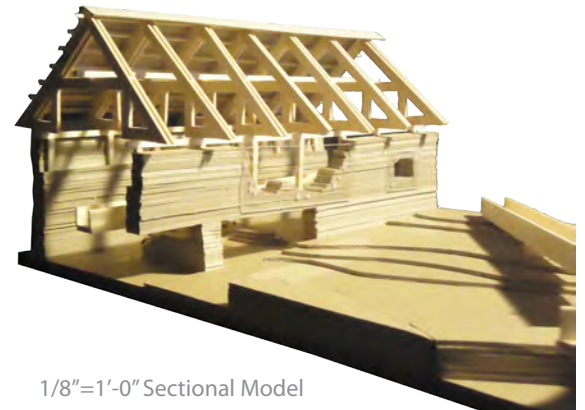
Old vs New

Fehn used much more modern materials in his design so visitors were not confused as to which part of the structure was new and which part was old, the new being glass, wood and concrete and the old being stone.

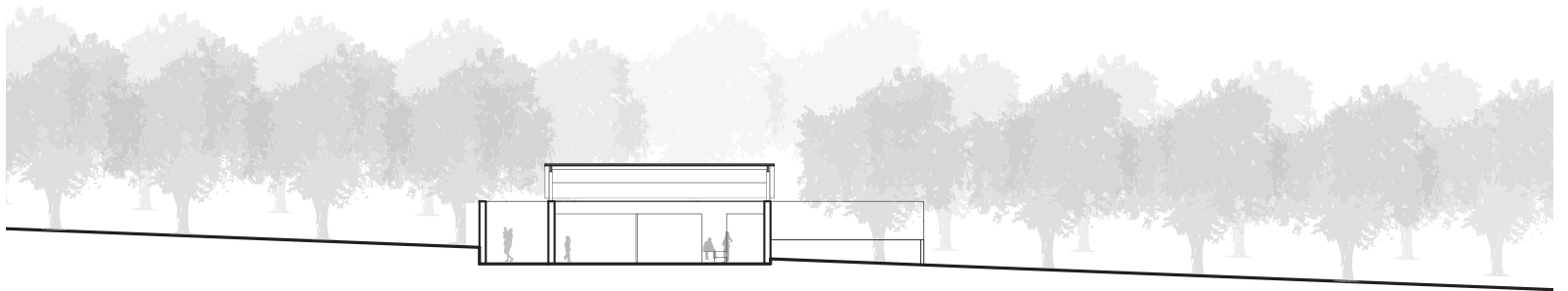
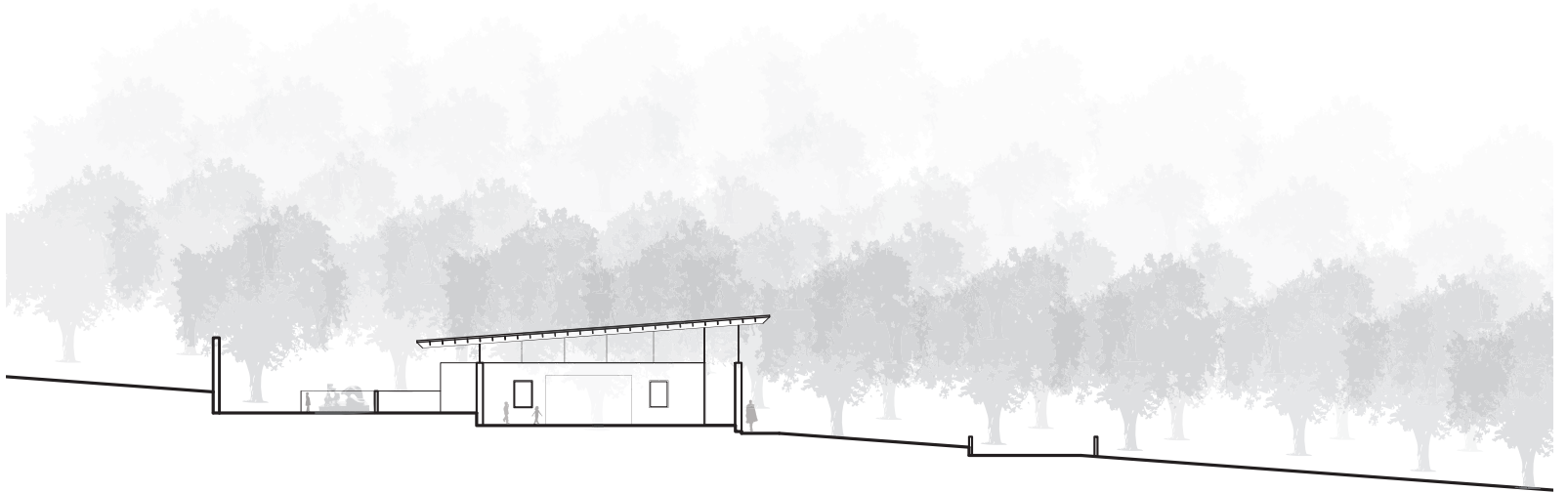


Layers

The connections between materials was thoroughly thought out by Fehn. The glass was meant to just weather proof openings and not to disturb the ruins, the wood used for the roof was also used for this reason. But the unique part is how little the two touch the existing structure. This also goes for the concrete ramp.



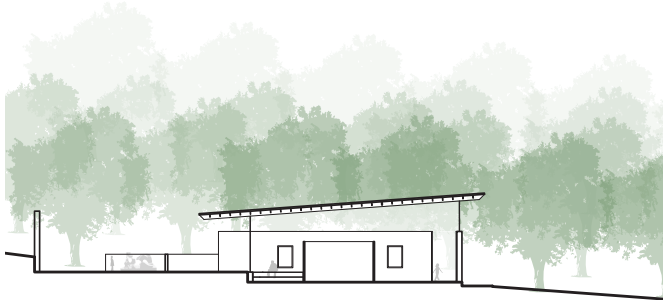
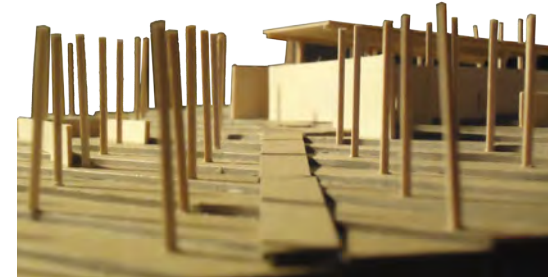
1/8"=1'-0" Sectional Model



One Room School House

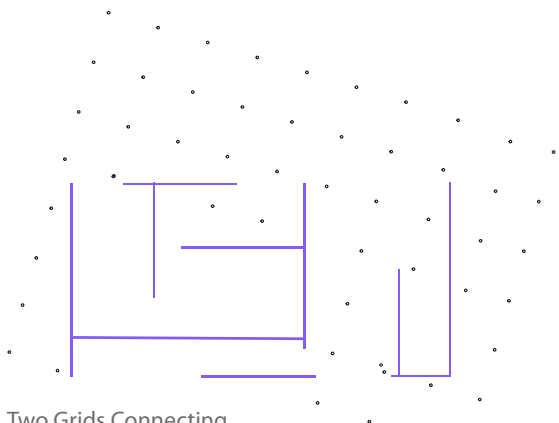
Junior Year 2nd Semester Prof. Pitt

The one room alternative schoolhouse is placed on an apple orchard. The transition between exterior and interior is blurred and from the interior a person may forget they are inside due to the placement of glazing and the roof. The grid of the apple trees continues but the building shoots out to interact with the landscape which continues to have the exterior spaces feel both exterior and interior at times.



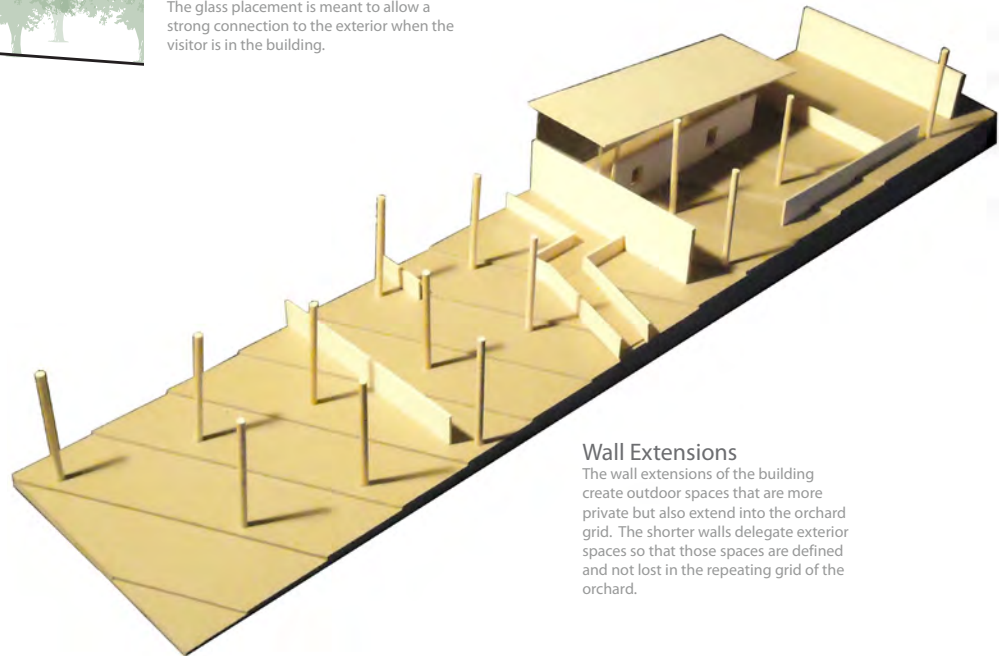
Interior Exterior

Glass was placed between the walls and roof all around the building and also from the ground up to the roof where the main walls of the building extend into the landscape. The glass placement is meant to allow a strong connection to the exterior when the visitor is in the building.



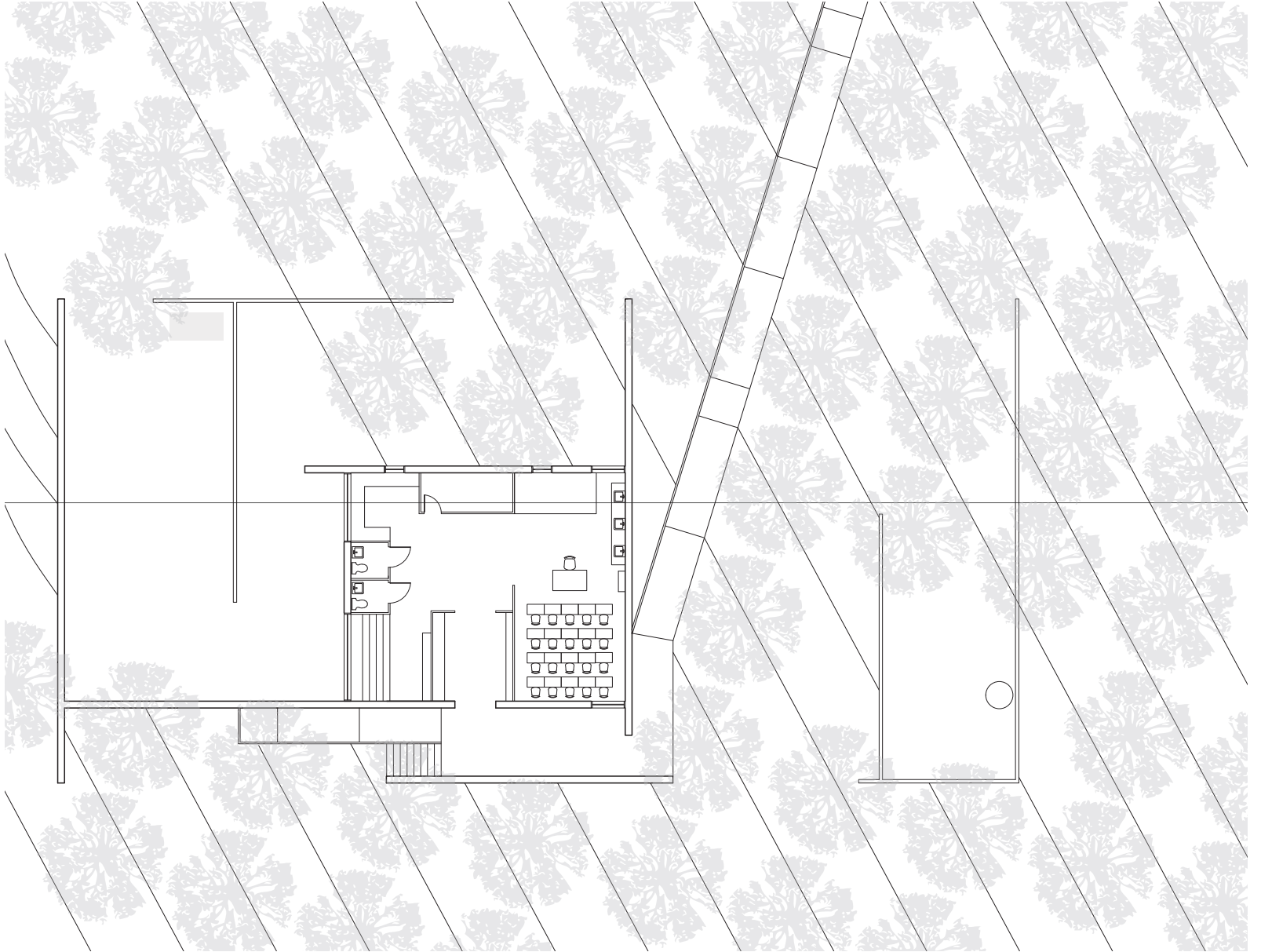
Two Grids Connecting

The building grid is facing towards the north and south, contrasting with the orchards grid. To connect the two grids more the orchard grid intersects with the building grid and continues within the exterior parts of the building grid.



Wall Extensions

The wall extensions of the building create outdoor spaces that are more private but also extend into the orchard grid. The shorter walls delegate exterior spaces so that those spaces are defined and not lost in the repeating grid of the orchard.





1/16"=1'-0" Building Model

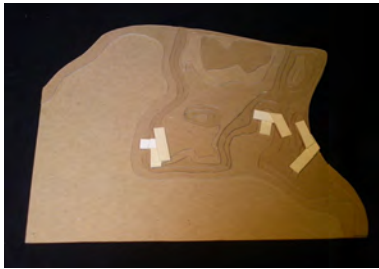
1/16"=1'-0" Building Model



Jamacia Plains Quaker School

Junior Year 2nd Semester Prof. Pitt

The Quaker School is placed in a basin in Jamacia Pond. The site allows for the schools program to be placed in the pattern of a student, parent or teachers typical day at the school. When moving through the school the experience would go from one extreme, a strict and structured environment to another extreme, a free and creative environment. The downward slope from the road to the water, that the basin creates, allows for transitions within the space.



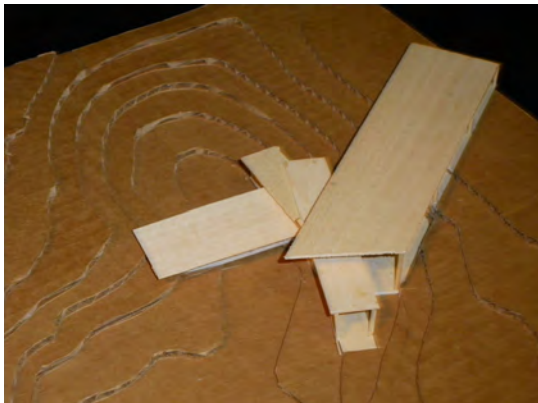
Overlapping & Connecting

In this first process model the change in elevation of the site allowed me to overlap spaces so that they were connected but also separate.



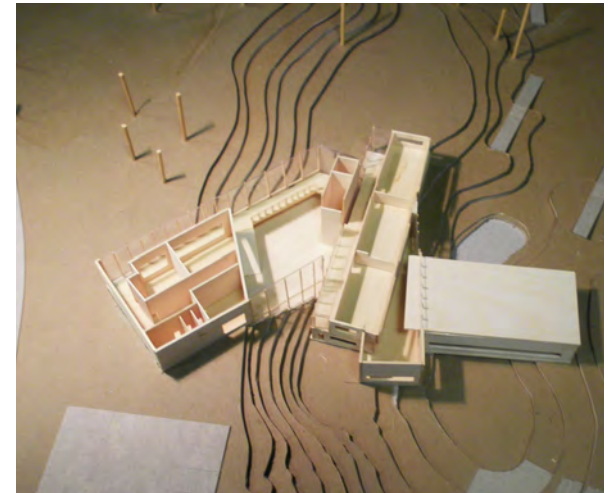
Movement

The second process model focused on one specific site. The basin acts as a useful tool for circulation through a building. The movement from the first to the last volume mimics the downward motion of the basin.



Transitions

The movement and overlapping together, create thresholds where the spaces connect. This becomes useful when dealing program, it allows for a connection but also a sense of separation.



1/16"=1'-0" Building Model

