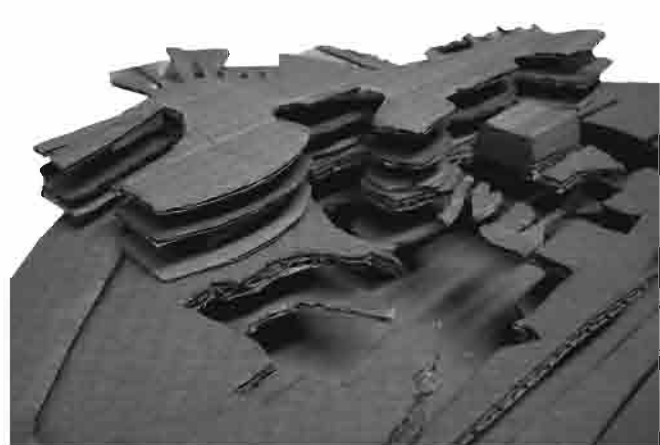
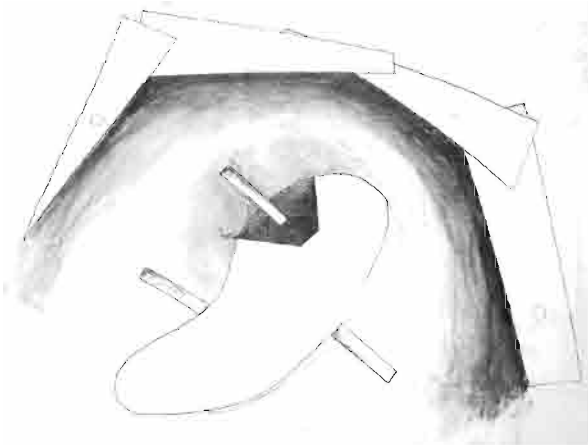
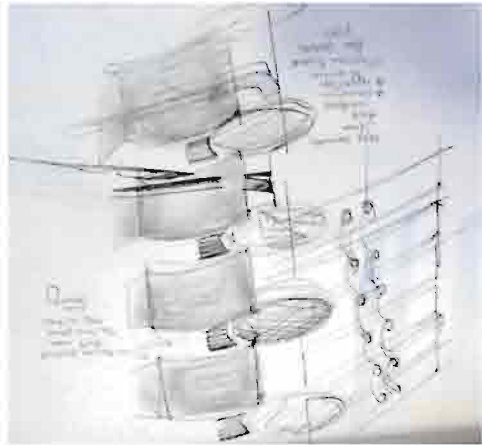


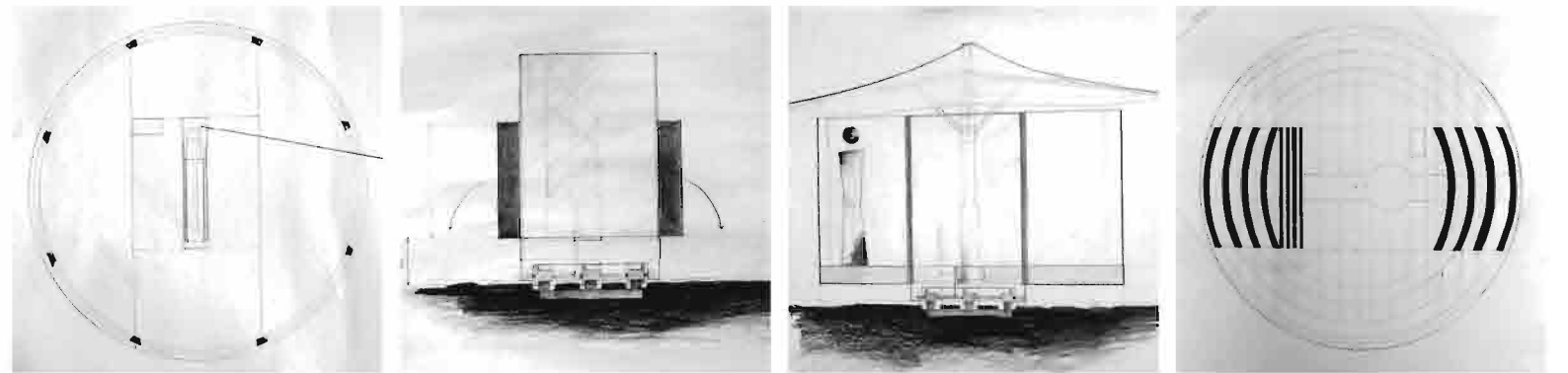
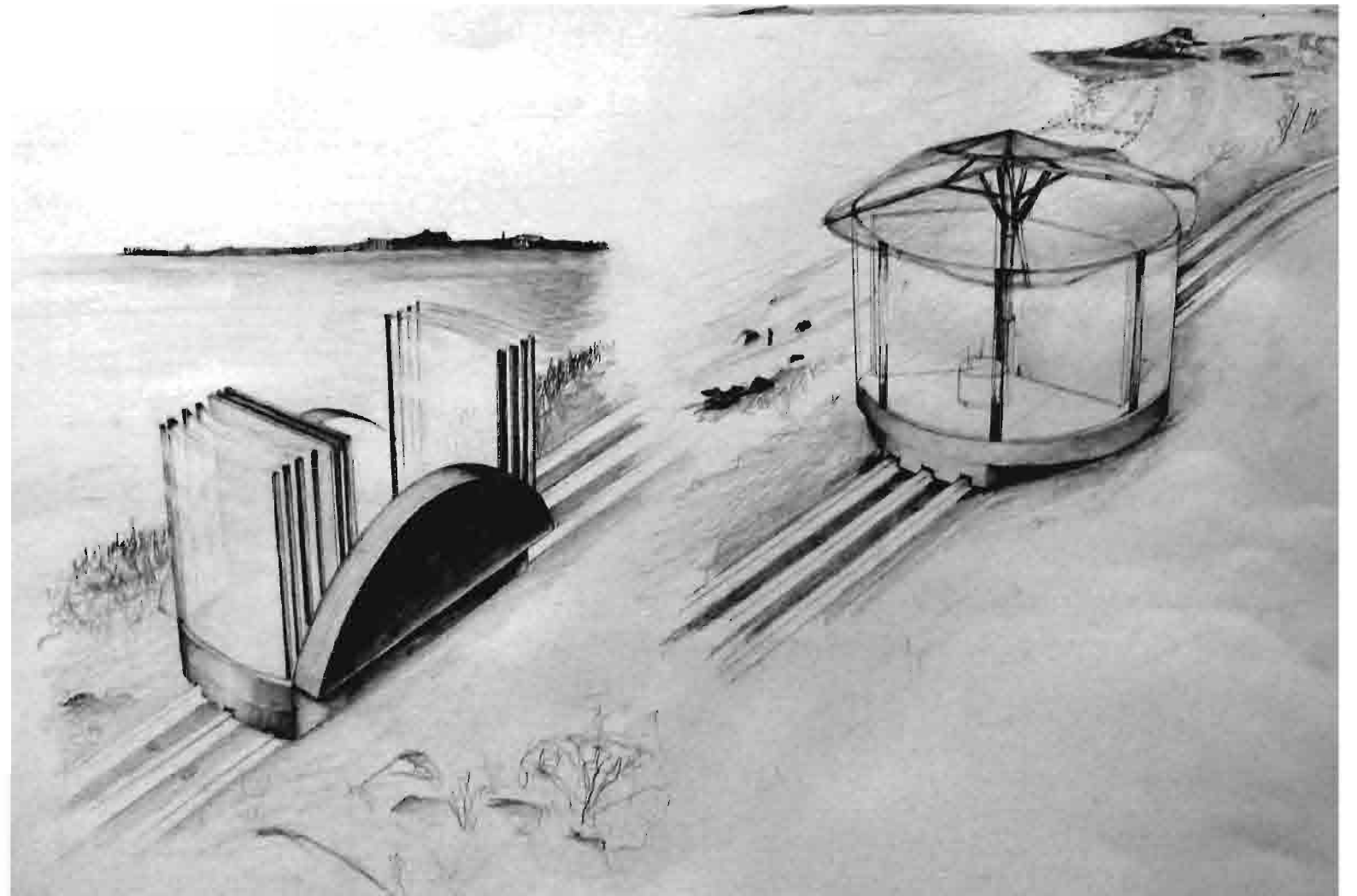
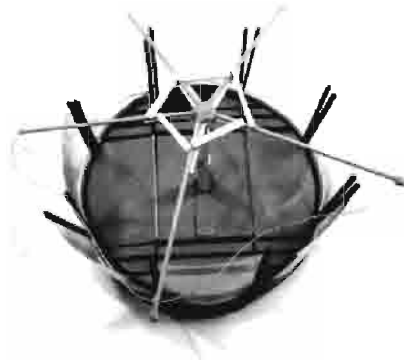
Description

The project is divided into four stages. The first stage involves working from a photograph and creating a black and white abstracted drawing. The second stage requires the production of a bas-relief as a progression from the black and white abstraction. The third stage requires the student to make a three-dimensional spatial model of the bas relief composition. This project encourages the creation of an interpretive space that has come from the previous processes of abstraction. The final part of the project is to draw plans, sections, elevations and a qualitative drawing to represent the model.





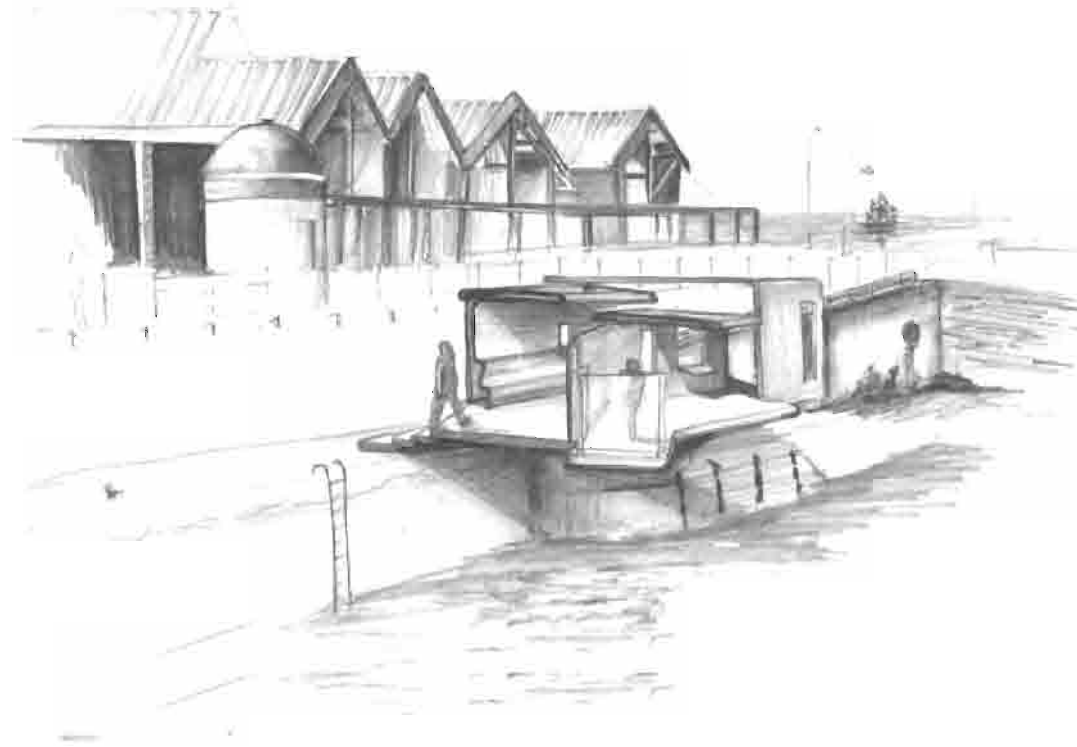
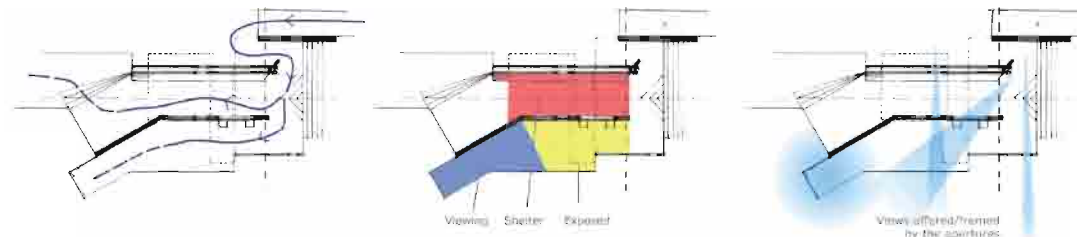
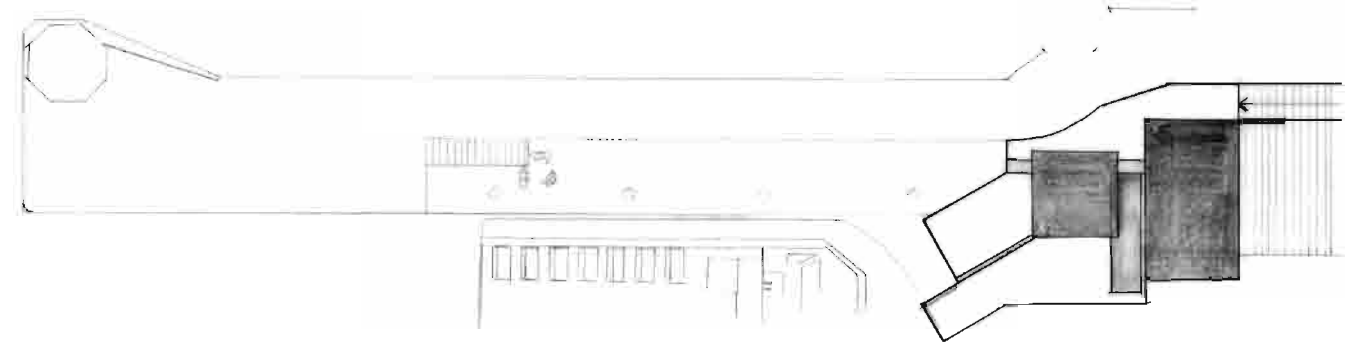
Description
This project aimed to create an abstract model of a close in Edinburgh along the Royal Mile. As a group we experimented in a range of casting materials including plaster, wax and cement. The mass and constraint of the close is contrasted against the openness at moments along the close with views to the Scott Monument.



Description

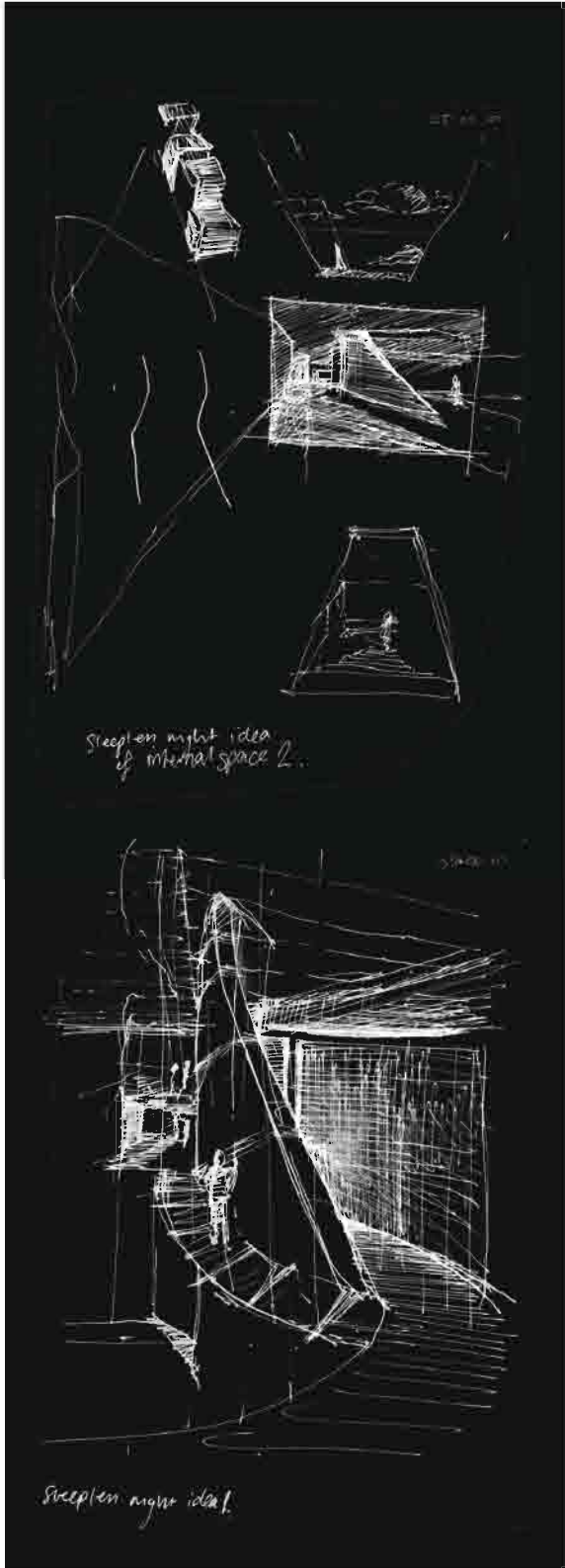
Following a group trip to Cramond Island, we were required to gather information about the site and record their movement/journey through the landscape. This information was then re-represented as a mapping piece. The final stage of the project required a design for a retreat located on Cramond Island and must house the object in some form. Reflecting the mobility of the chair structure, the final retreat proposal is an enclosure which can be used as both transportation around the island, and also shelter and space for repose. The island itself would be minimally affected by a rail around its circumference. The retreat would be peddled into position and unfolded. This approach makes all views from the island possible to either the Forth Bridges, the mainland or to sea and can be positioned to relate to the sun or prevailing wind conditions.

Cramond Island Retreat: Escapist Refuge

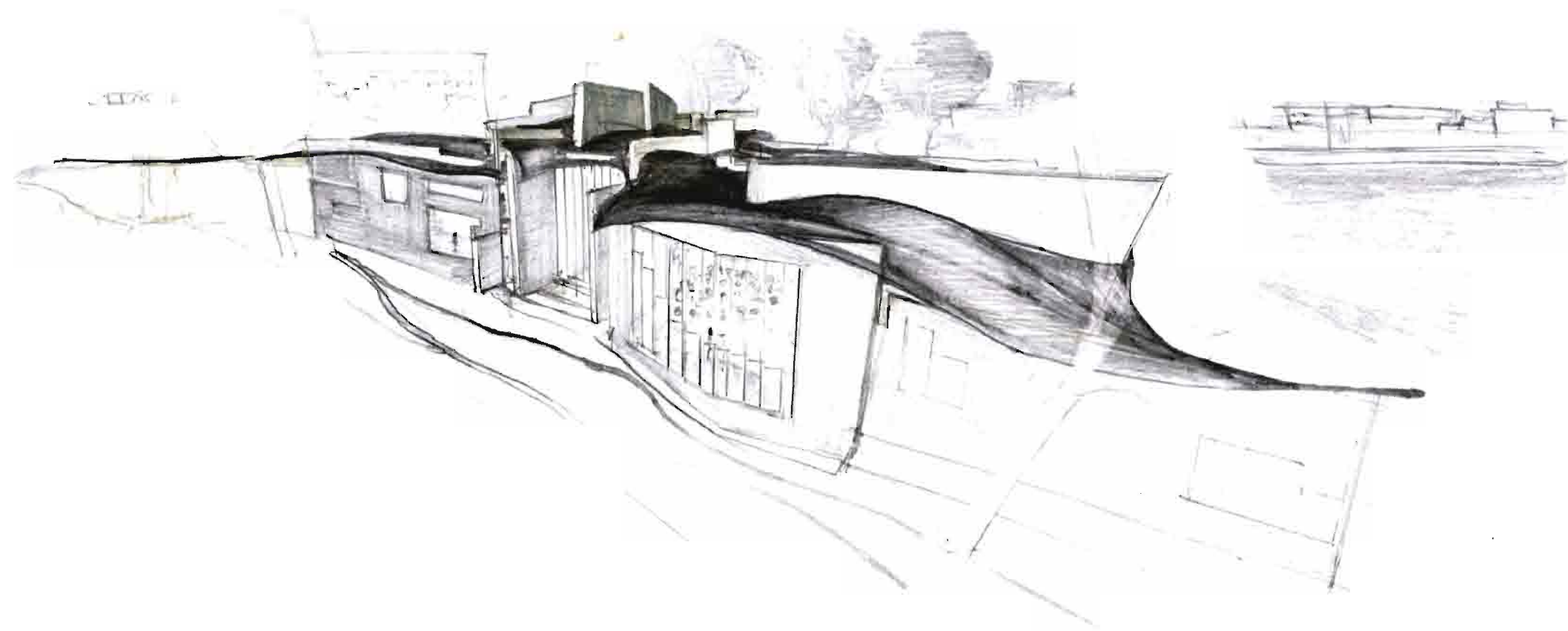
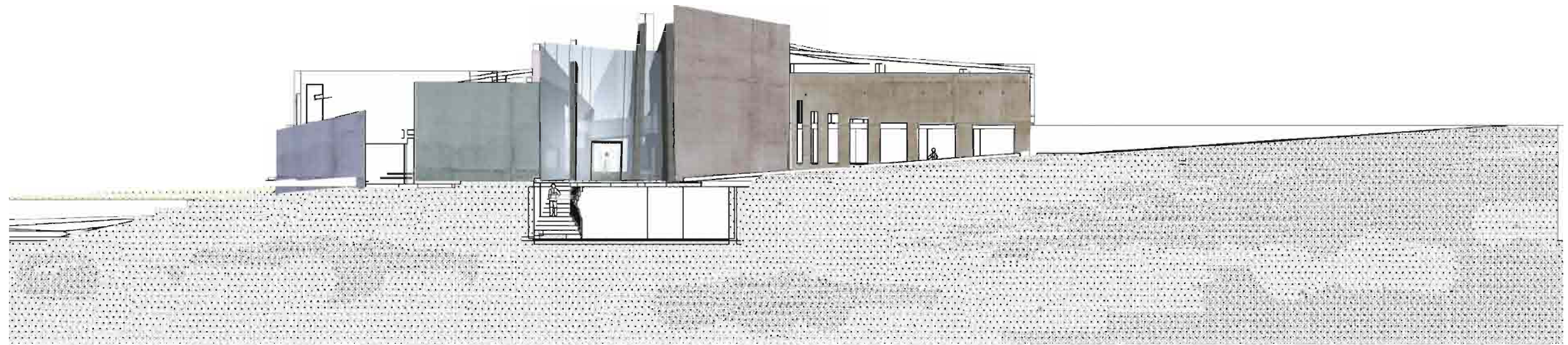


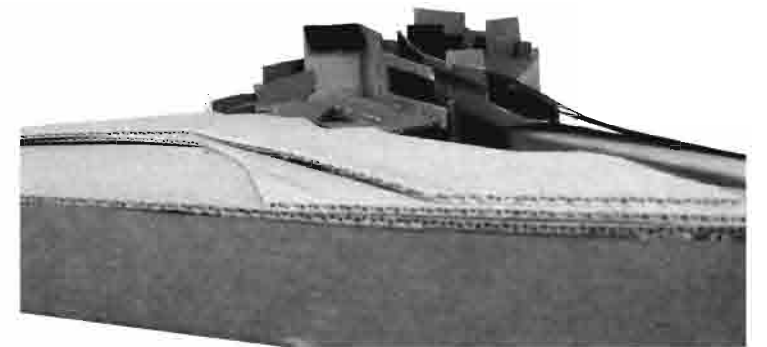
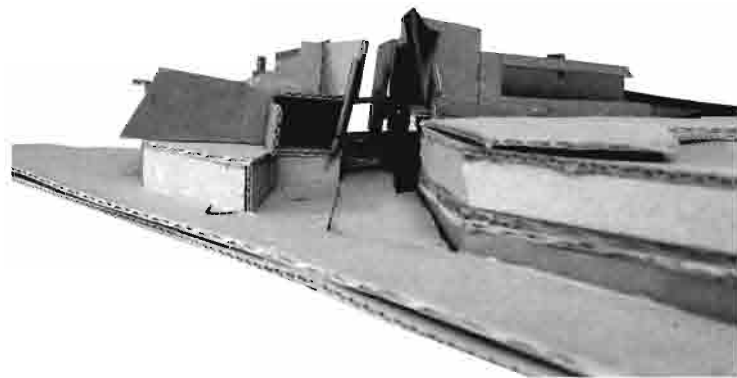
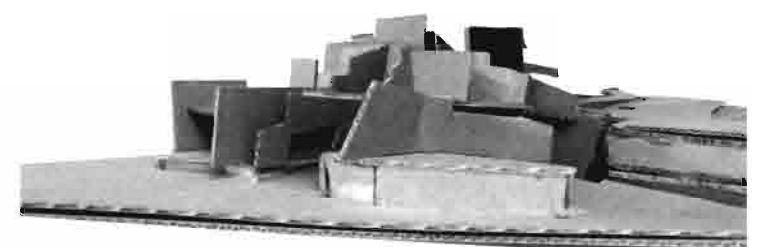
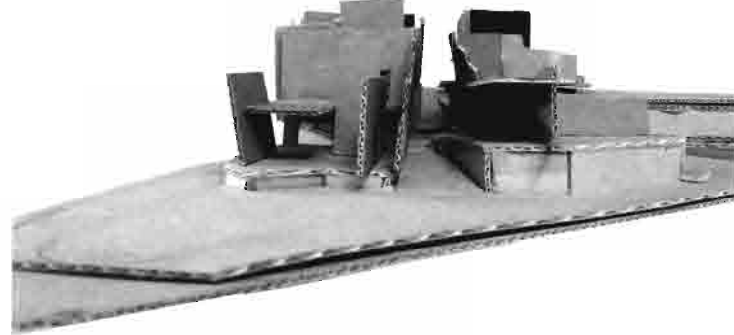
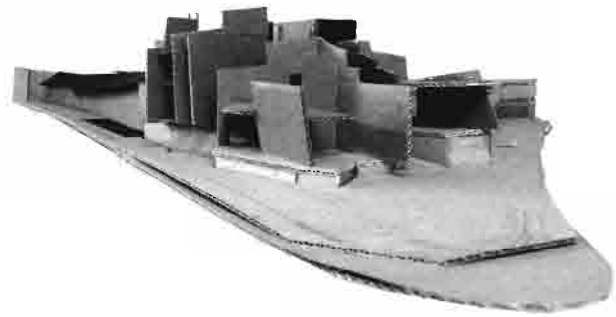
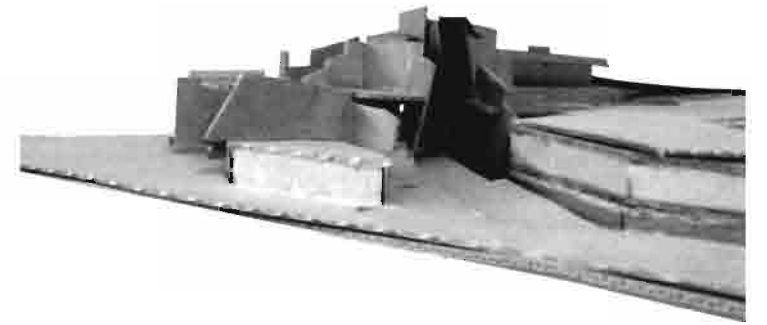
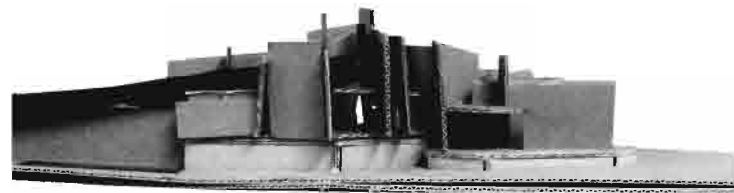
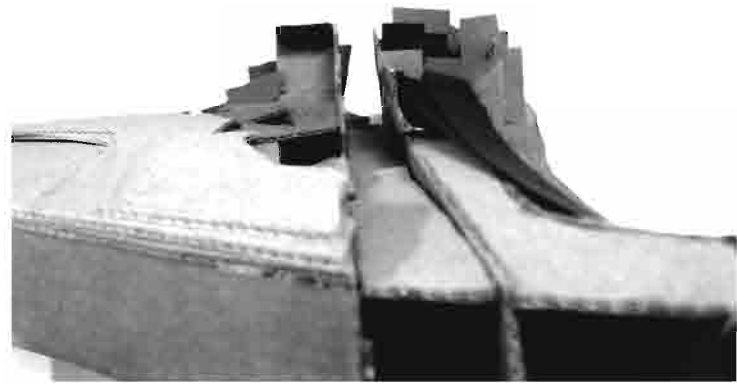
Description
 This project was to design a semi-public shelter for people waiting for the ferry to Inchcolm Island. The proposal must provide improved access between the level of the upper harbour wall and the level of boat access. We were required to investigate the site, record details and produce a research document in conjunction with our design proposals. Each student was assigned a material from which their project must be built from, in this instant it was laminated timber.

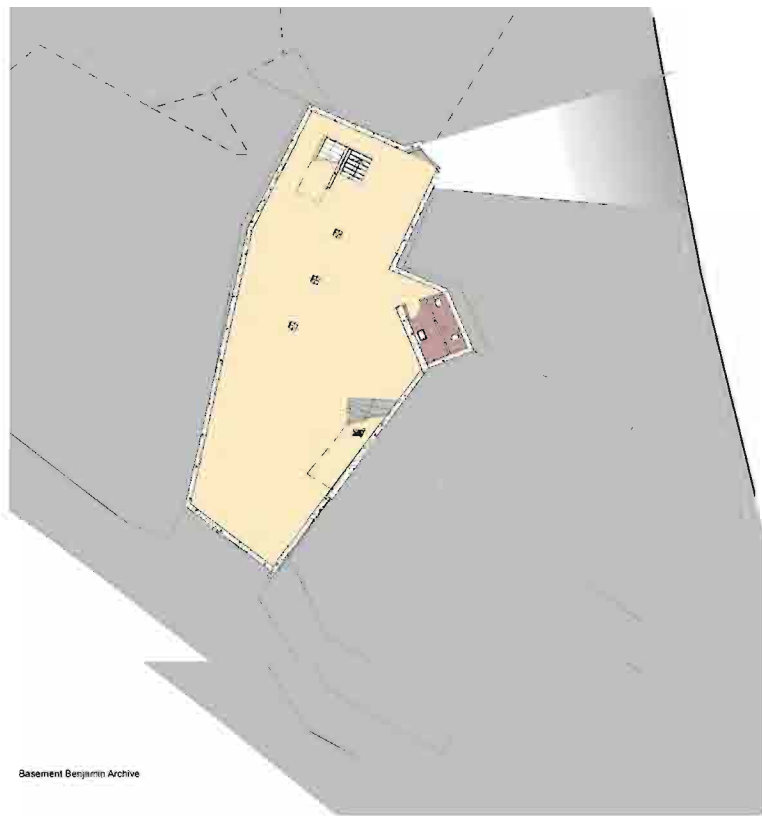
Description
 Following the study trip to Paris and the Urban Tactics project, the task was design an Archive facility to house the work of Walter Benjamin. The requirement was to engage with the work of Walter Benjamin's Arcades Project where he collated thousands of quotes. The facility must engage with the material with which it is housing and its location in Paris. The project requires extensive research into the urban fabric of Paris and must house the academic facilities of an archive as well as accommodation for visiting scholars. A public library was also included. We were required to document their design process and produce weekly panels summarising the investigative process.



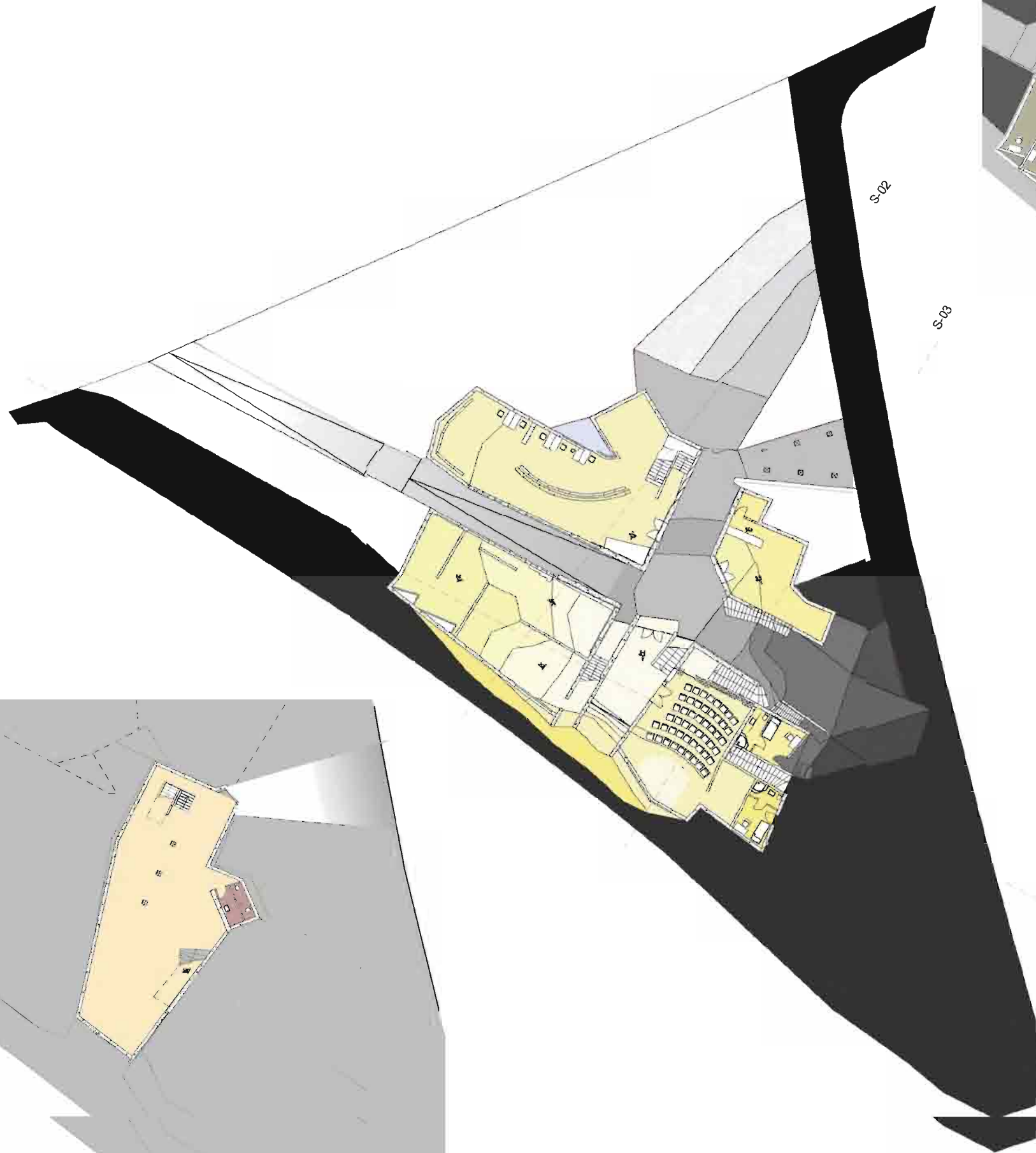
The axial approach to the site along the south side of the island, with a view directly towards Notre Dame was key to the siting of the project. The fragments of the building each relate to a specific part of the functionality of the archive. The building exists on three levels and is intended to maintain a level surface for the walkers and recreational users who already enjoy this site. It should also work to reinvigorate the island and encourage tourist growth as a site to simplify and make exciting the route to the water's edge and attract people to another Parisian museum.







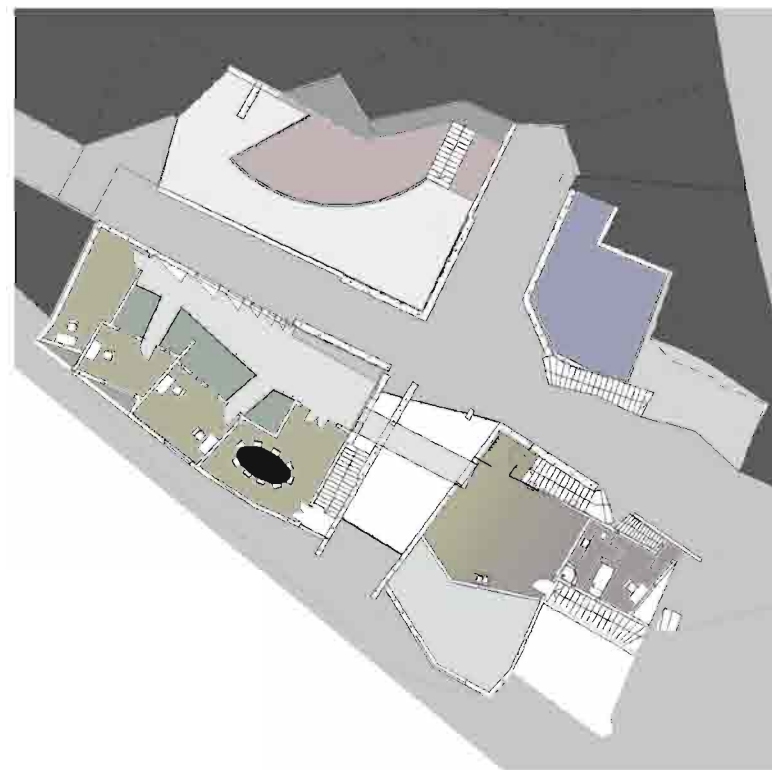
Basement Benjamin Archive

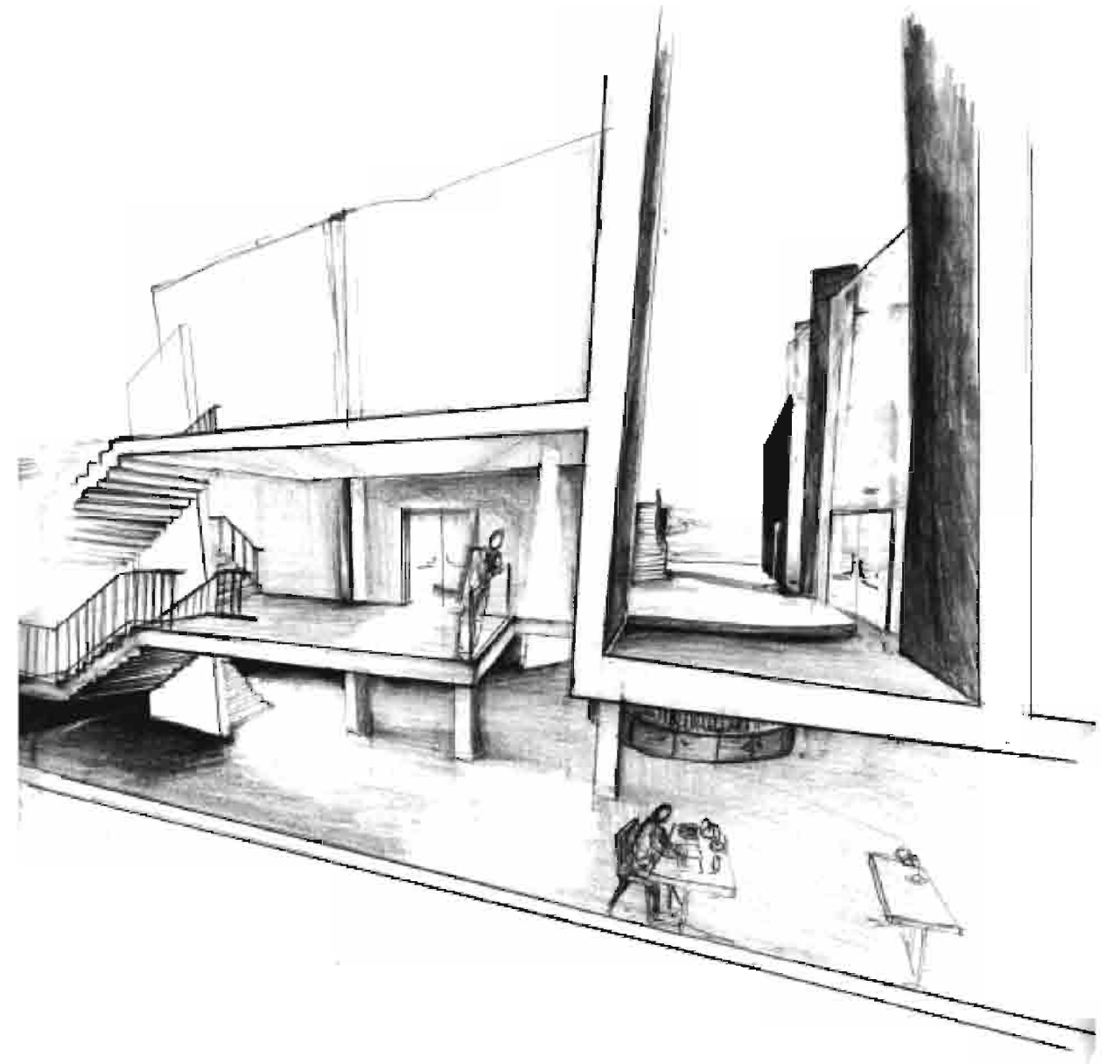
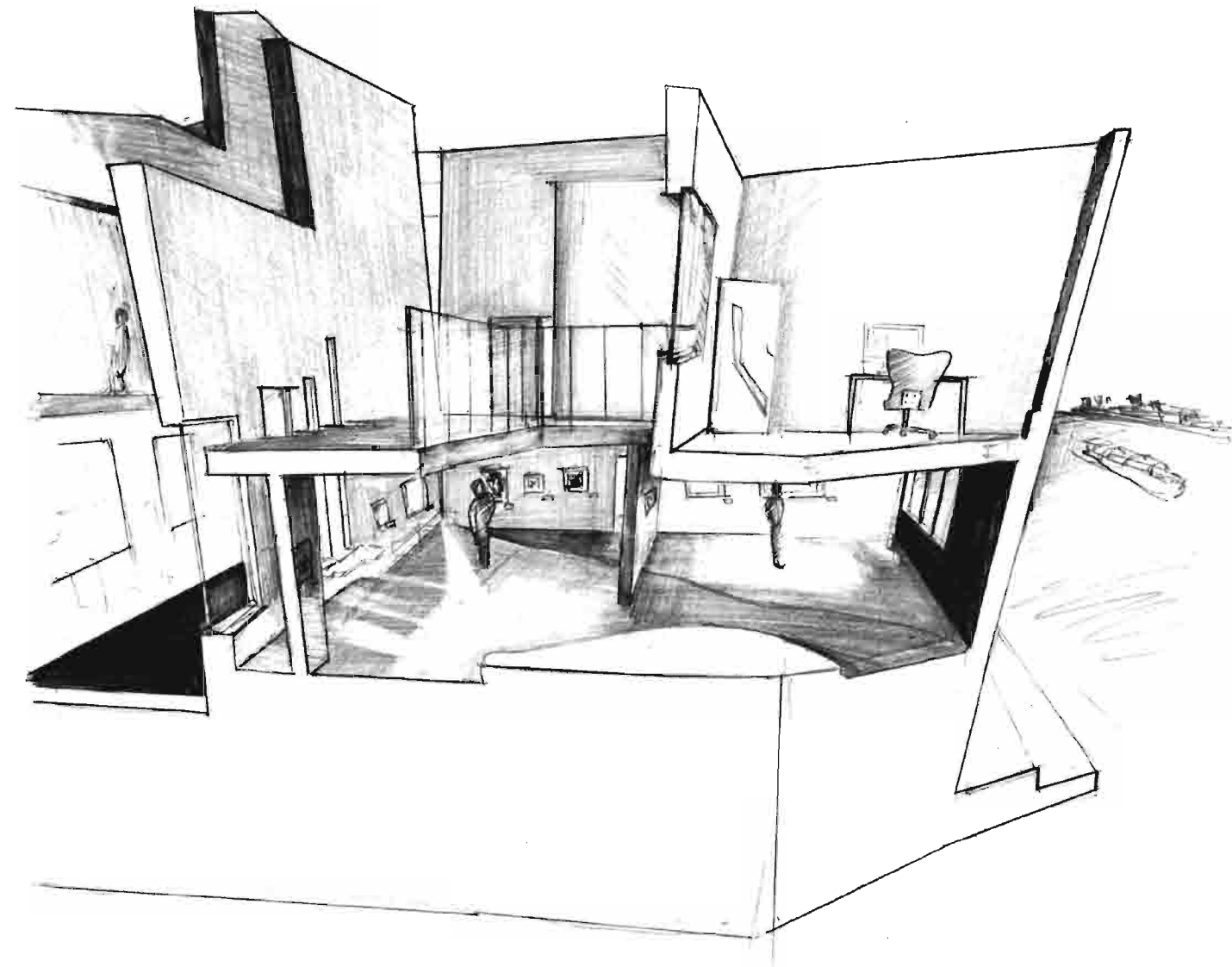


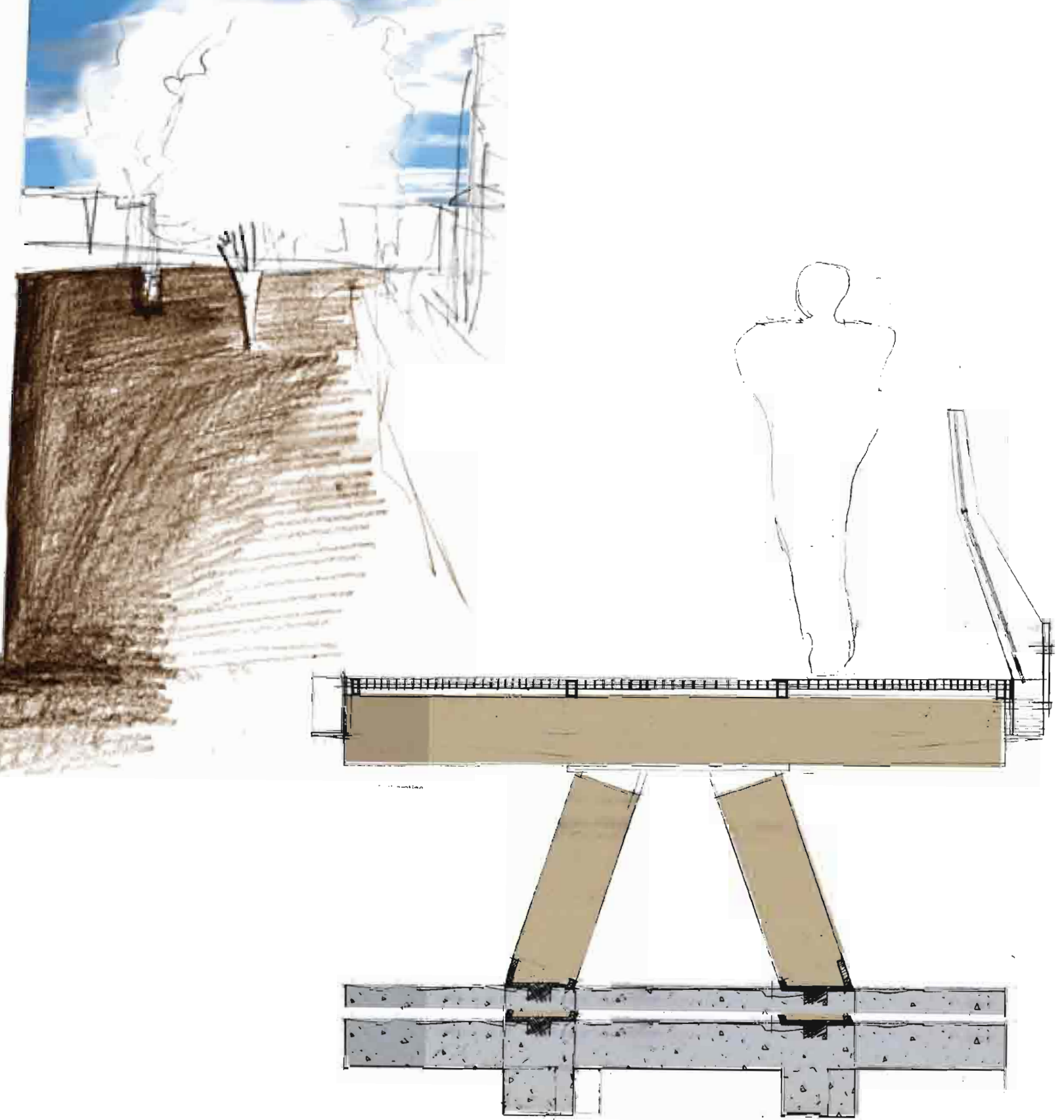
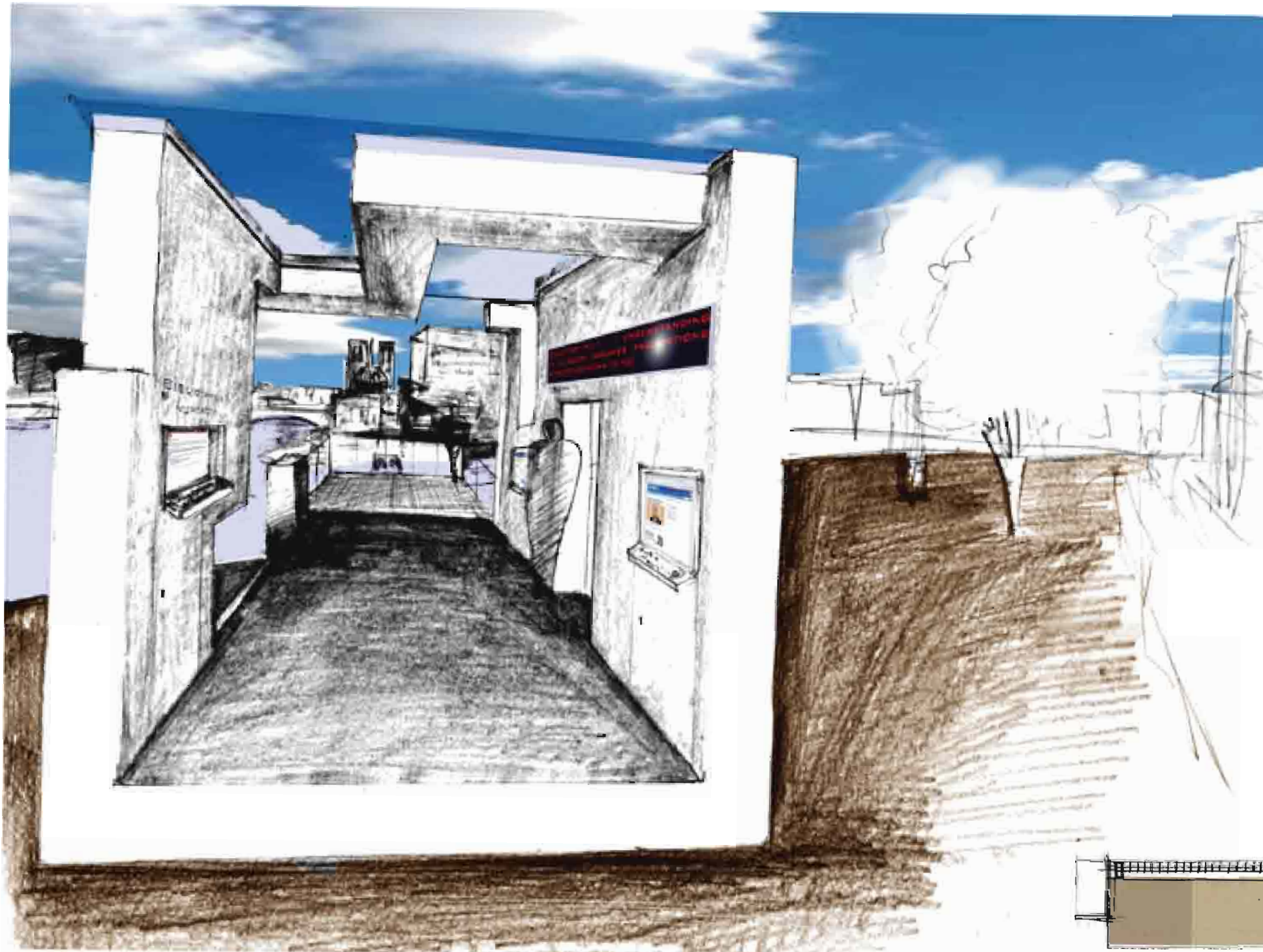
S-02

S-03

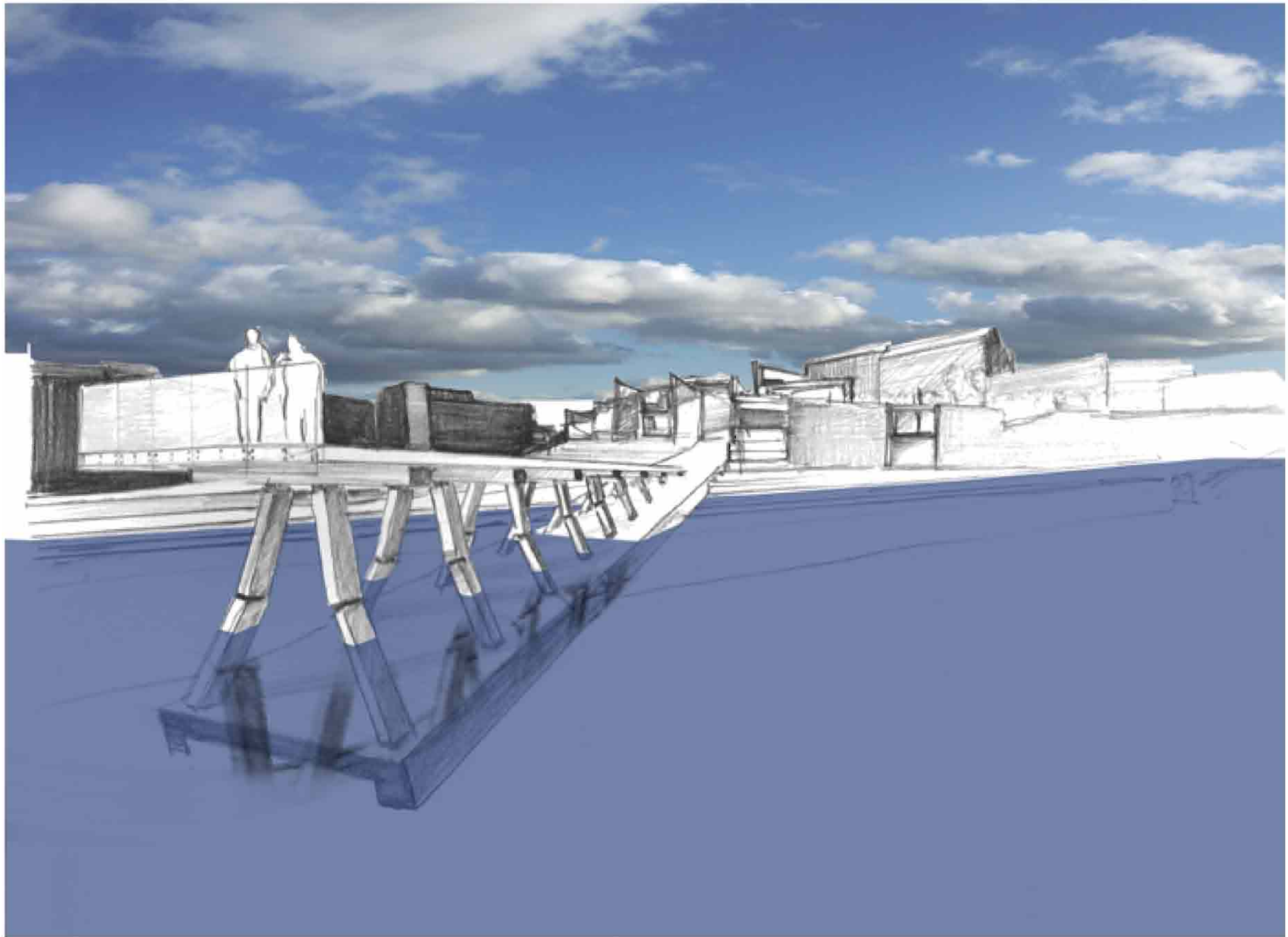
S-01



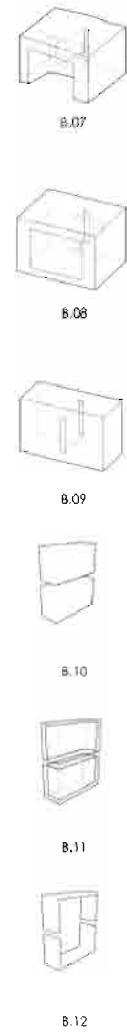
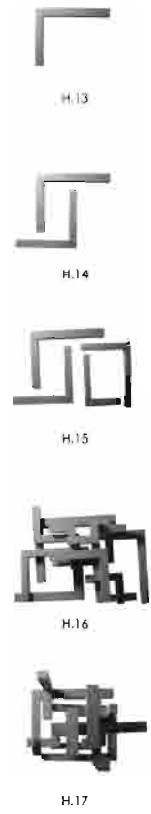
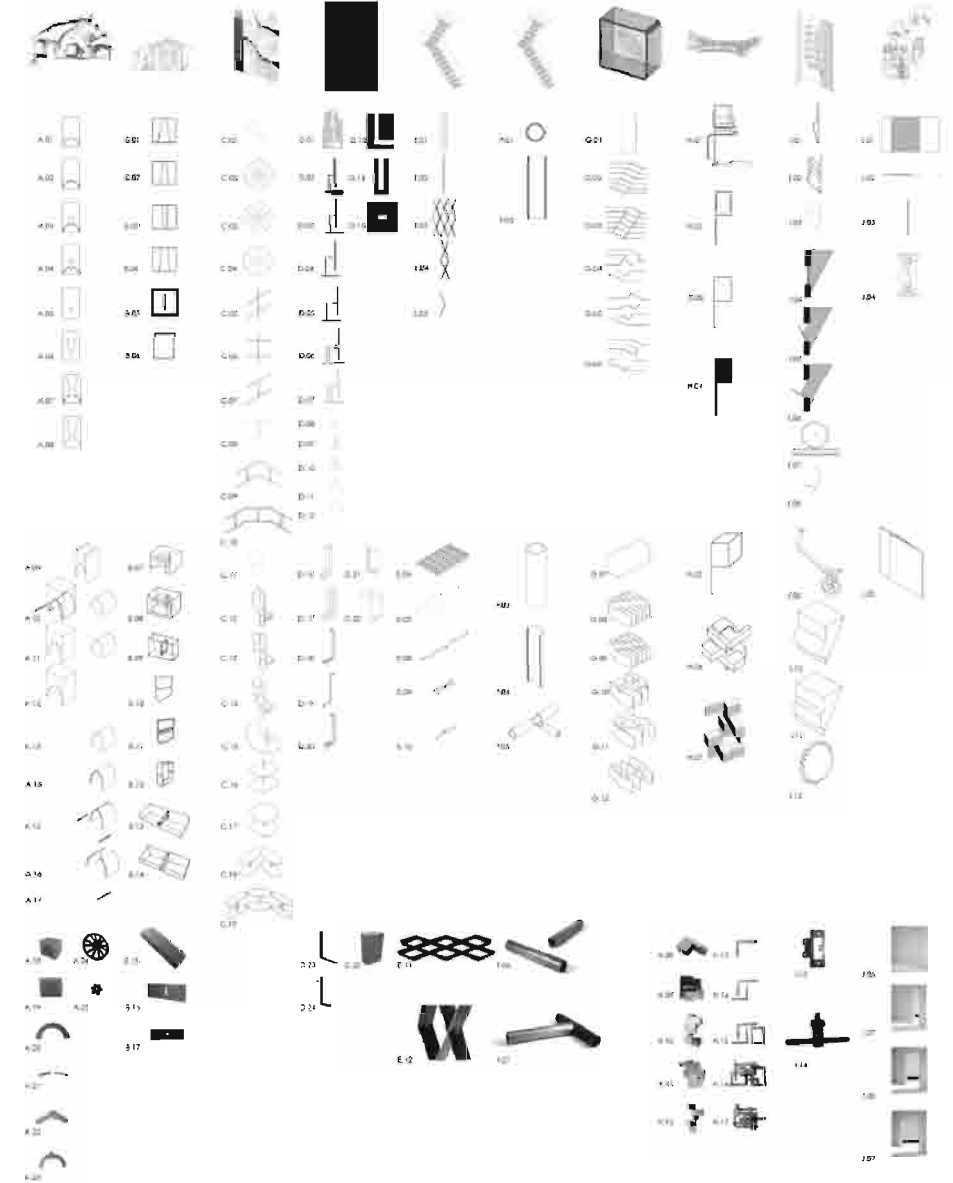




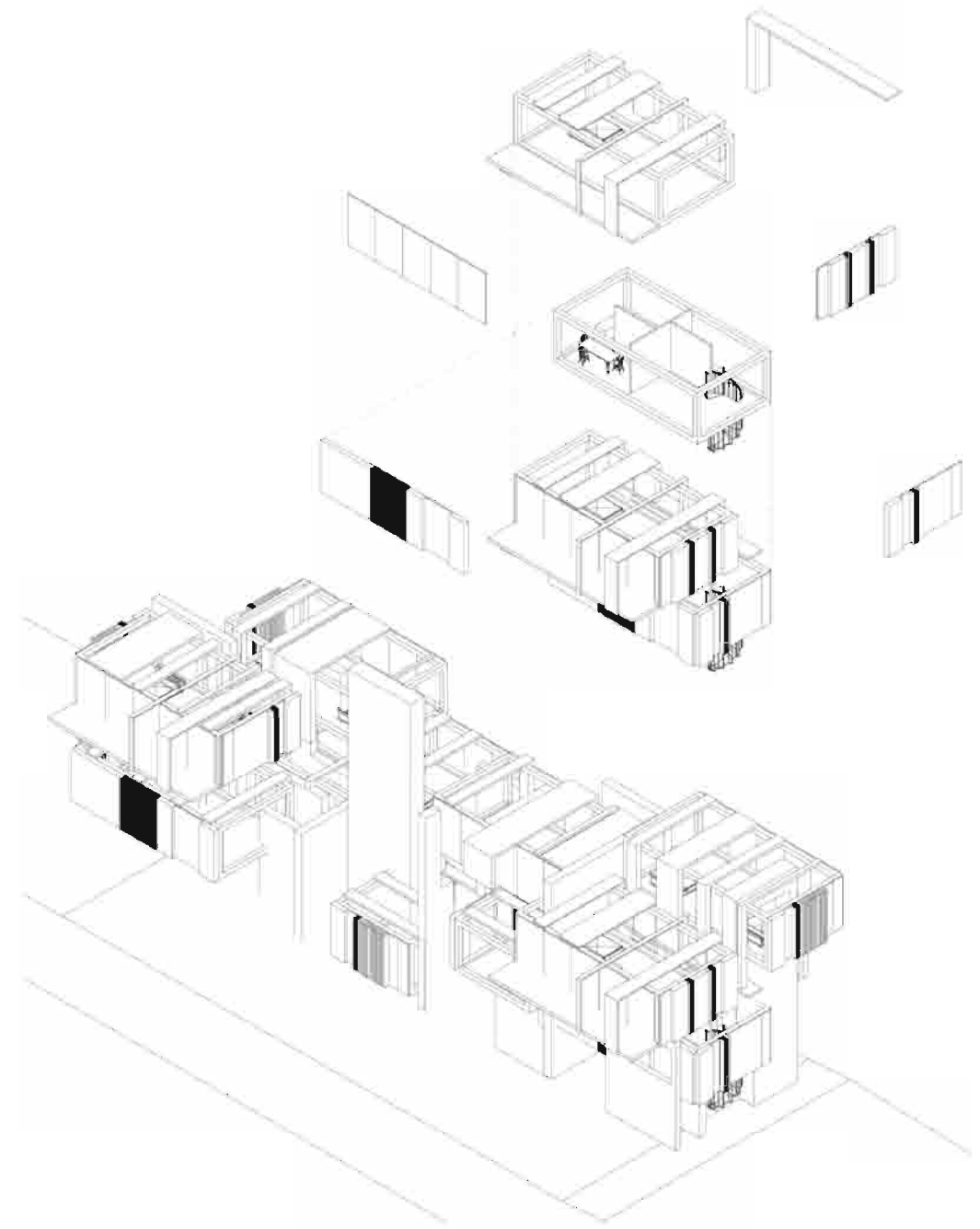
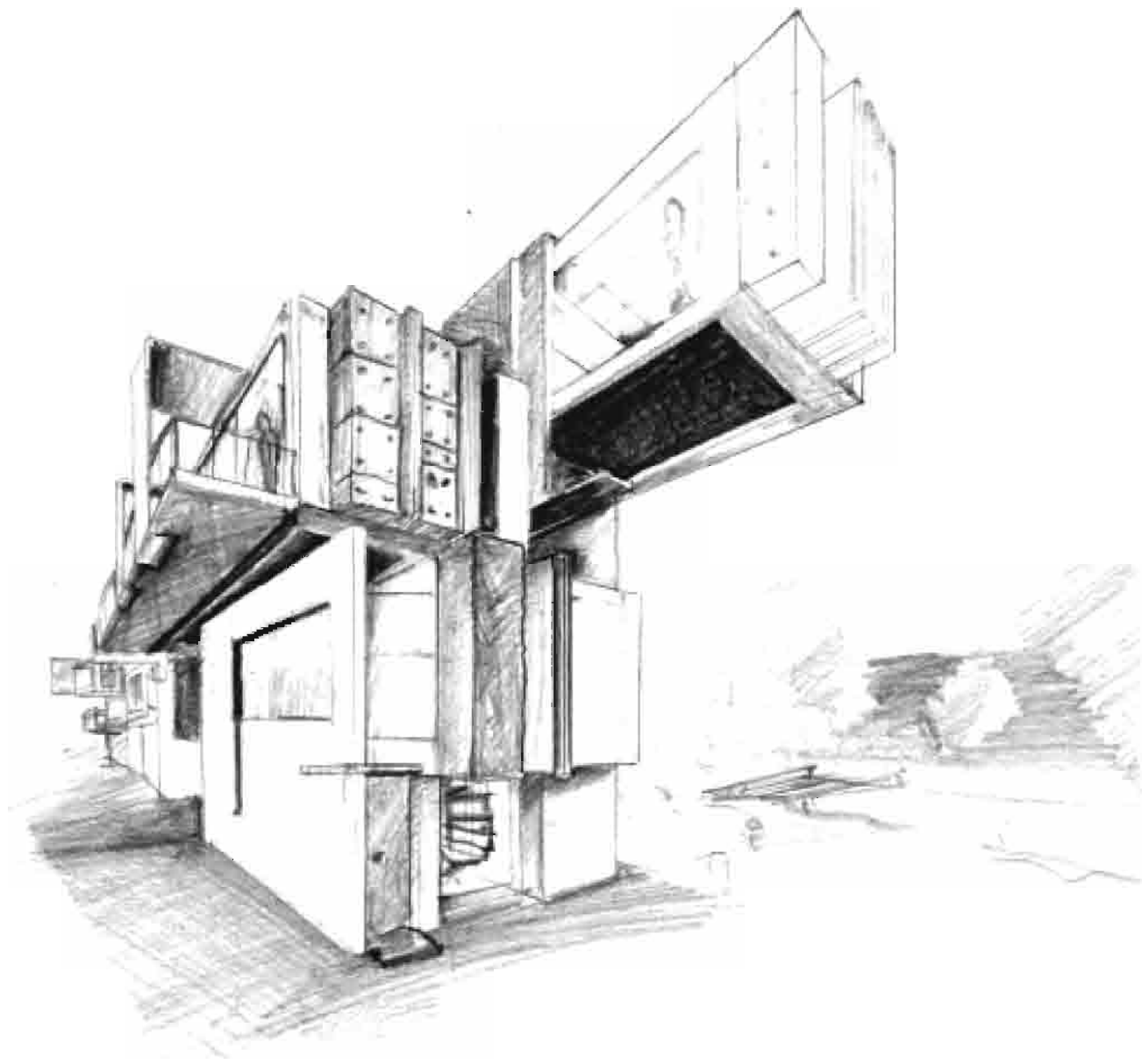
Elaboration - Digital Archive Pavilion and Jetty



Elaboration - Digital Archive Pavilion and Jetty

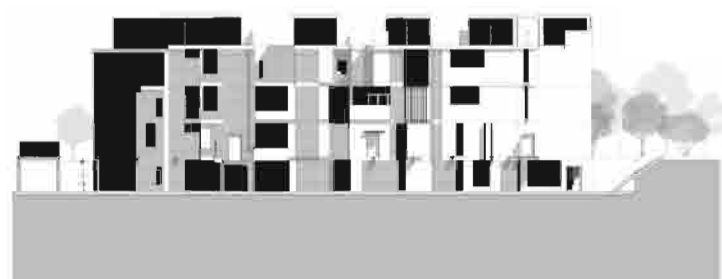


Description
 The project concerns the design of town housing. It will operate the intertwined semantics of accommodating housing and housing accommodation.

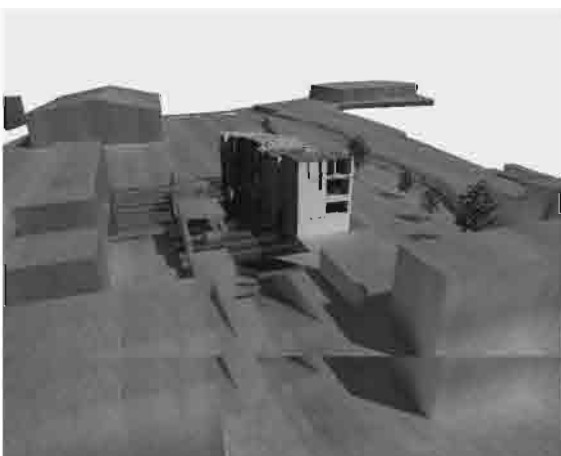




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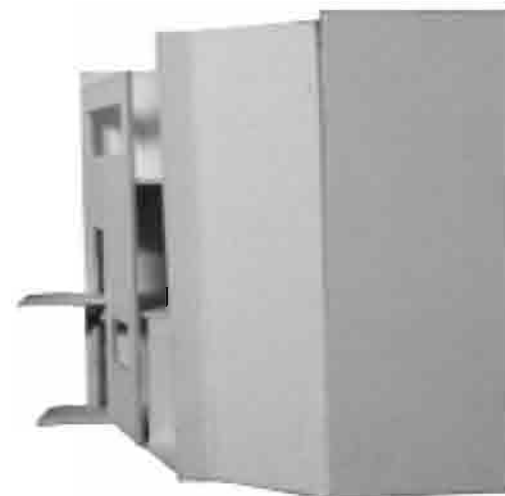




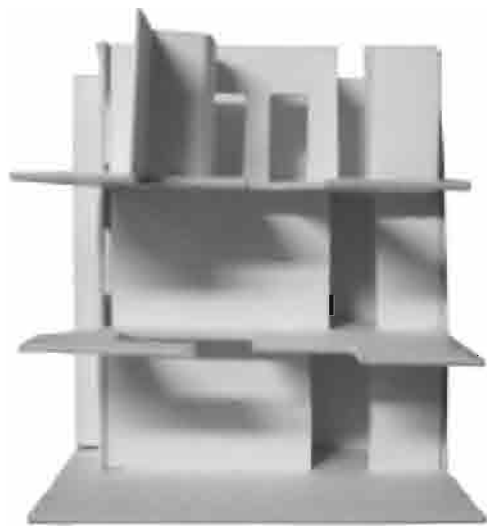
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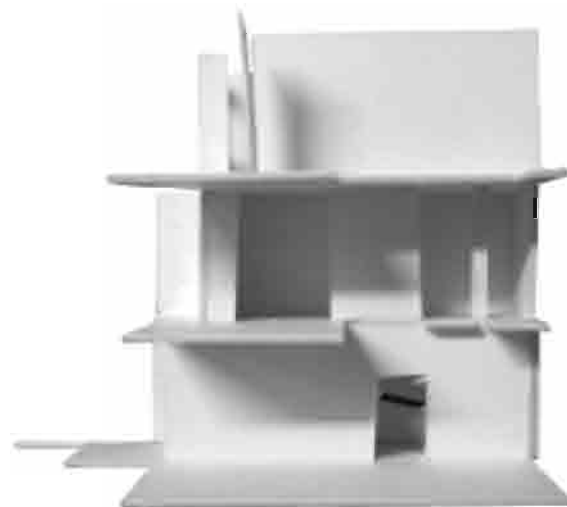
b.



c.



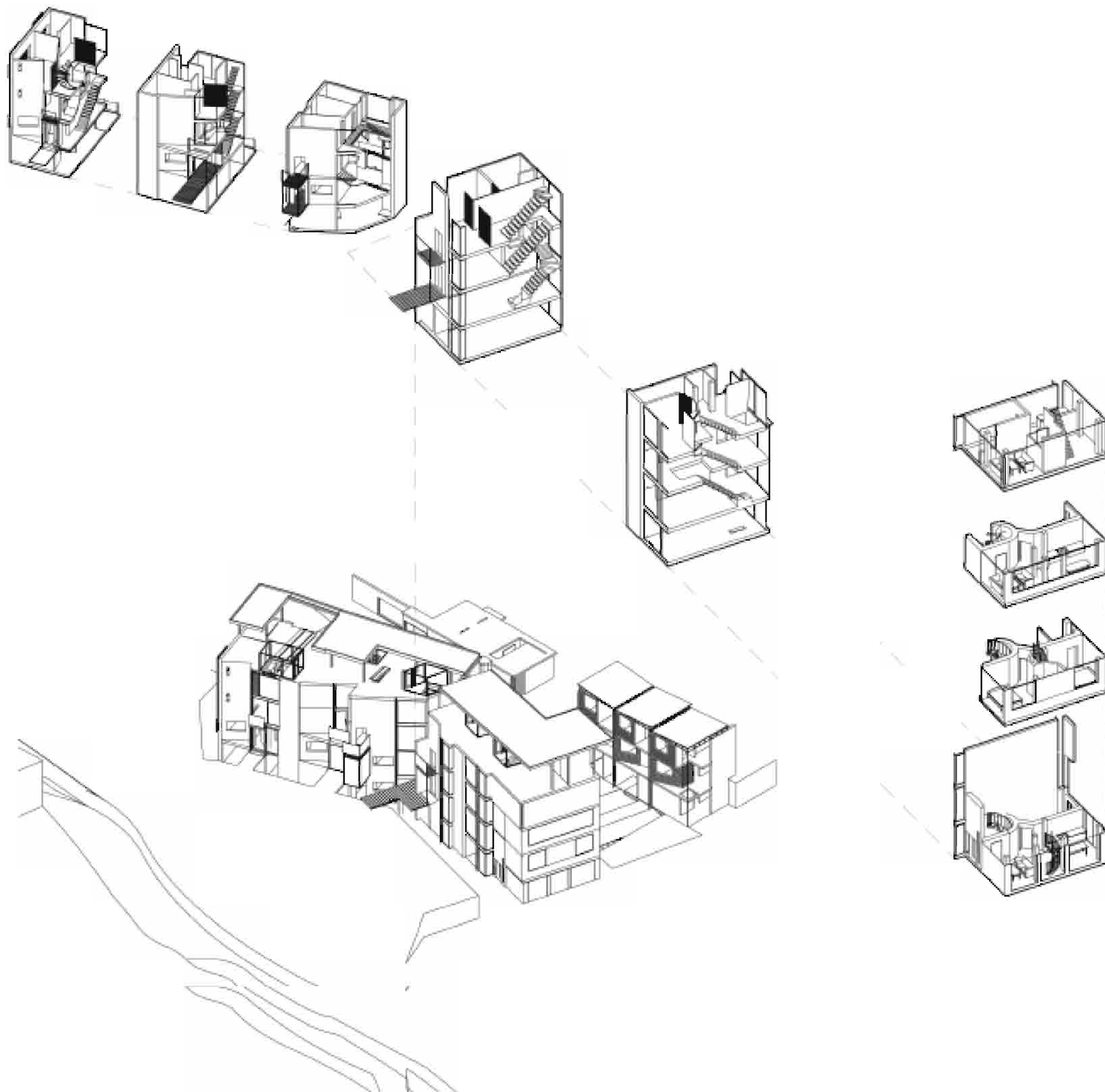
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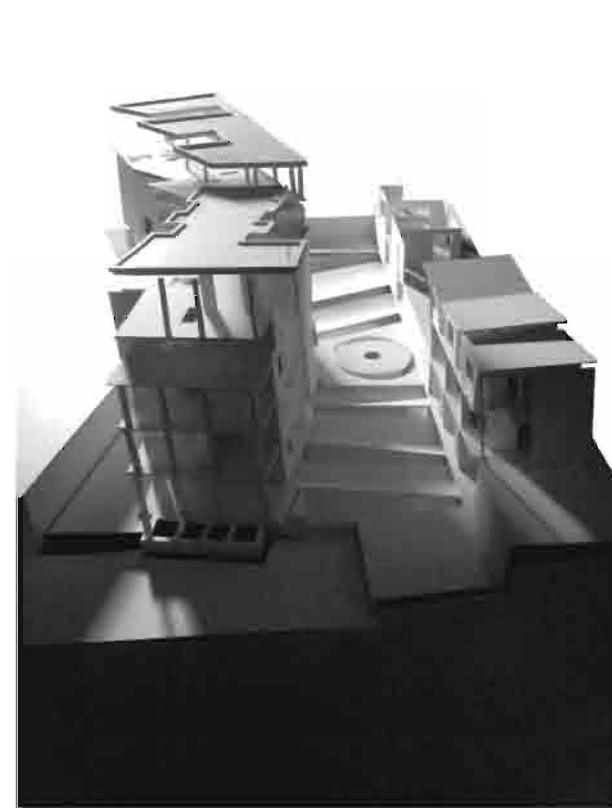
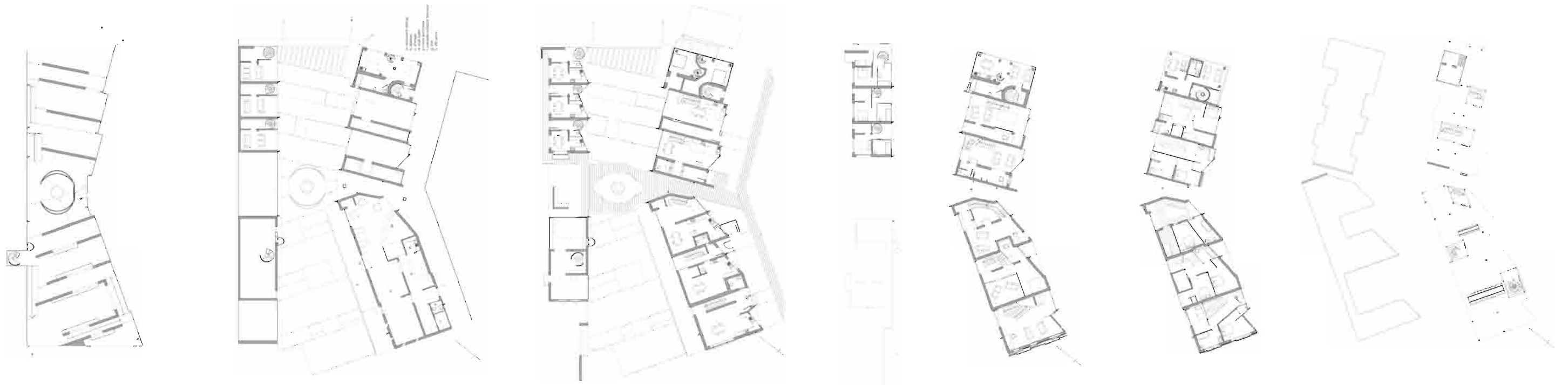


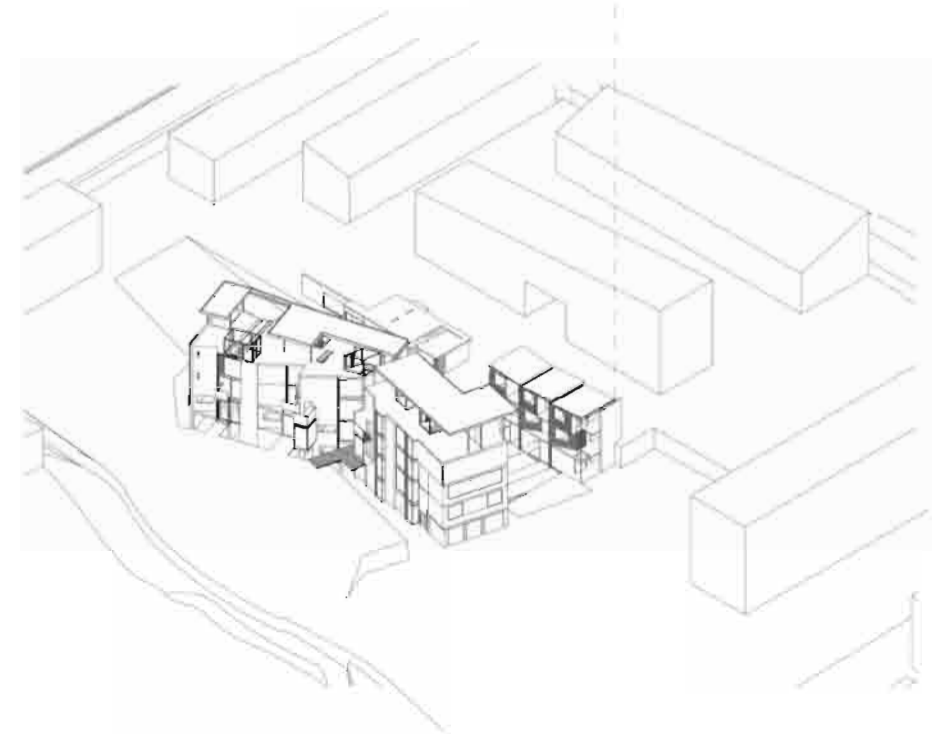
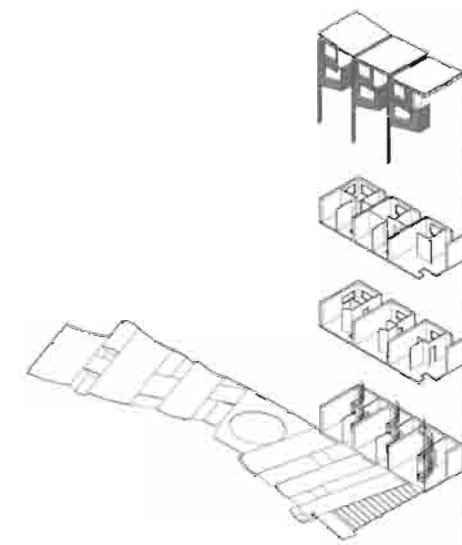
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f.

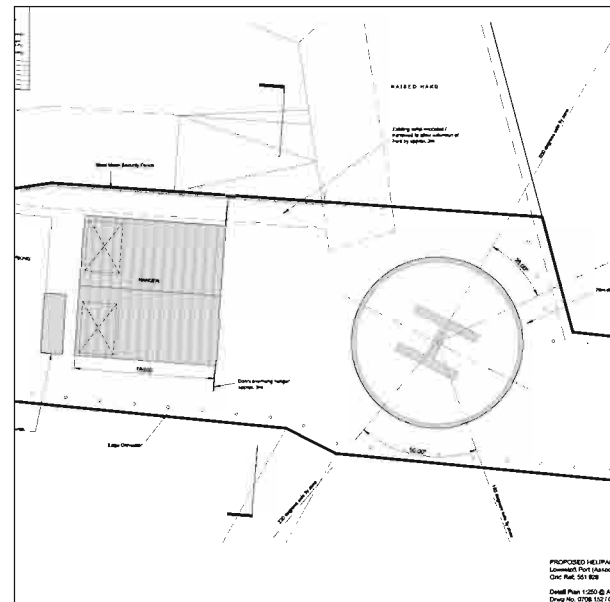
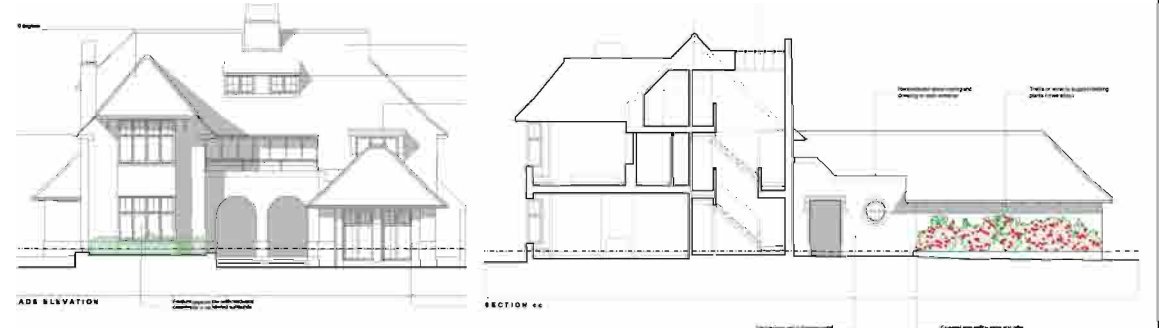








Lukannen House, side



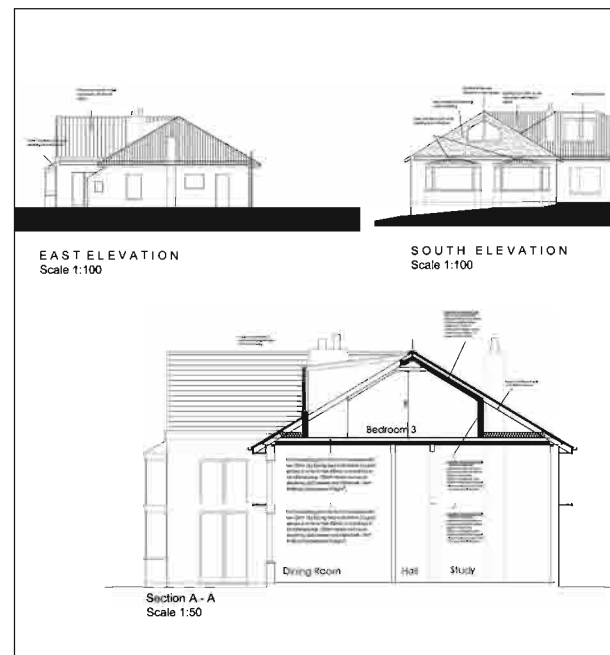
Helipad and Hanger site layout plan.



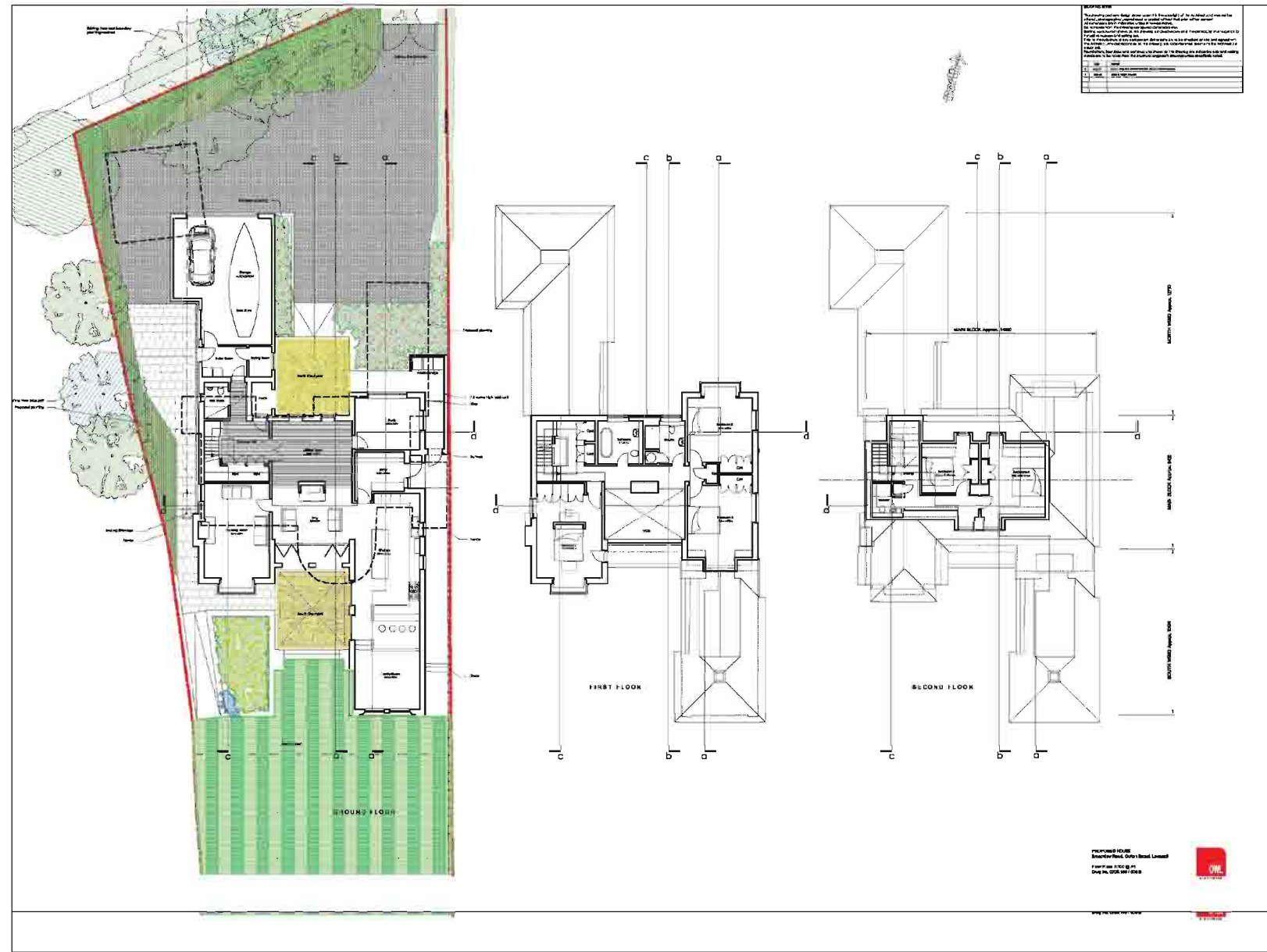
Village Hall, Gt Dunham, entrance visualisation.



Lukannen House, white cardboard model



Strumpshaw, detailed sections and elevations.

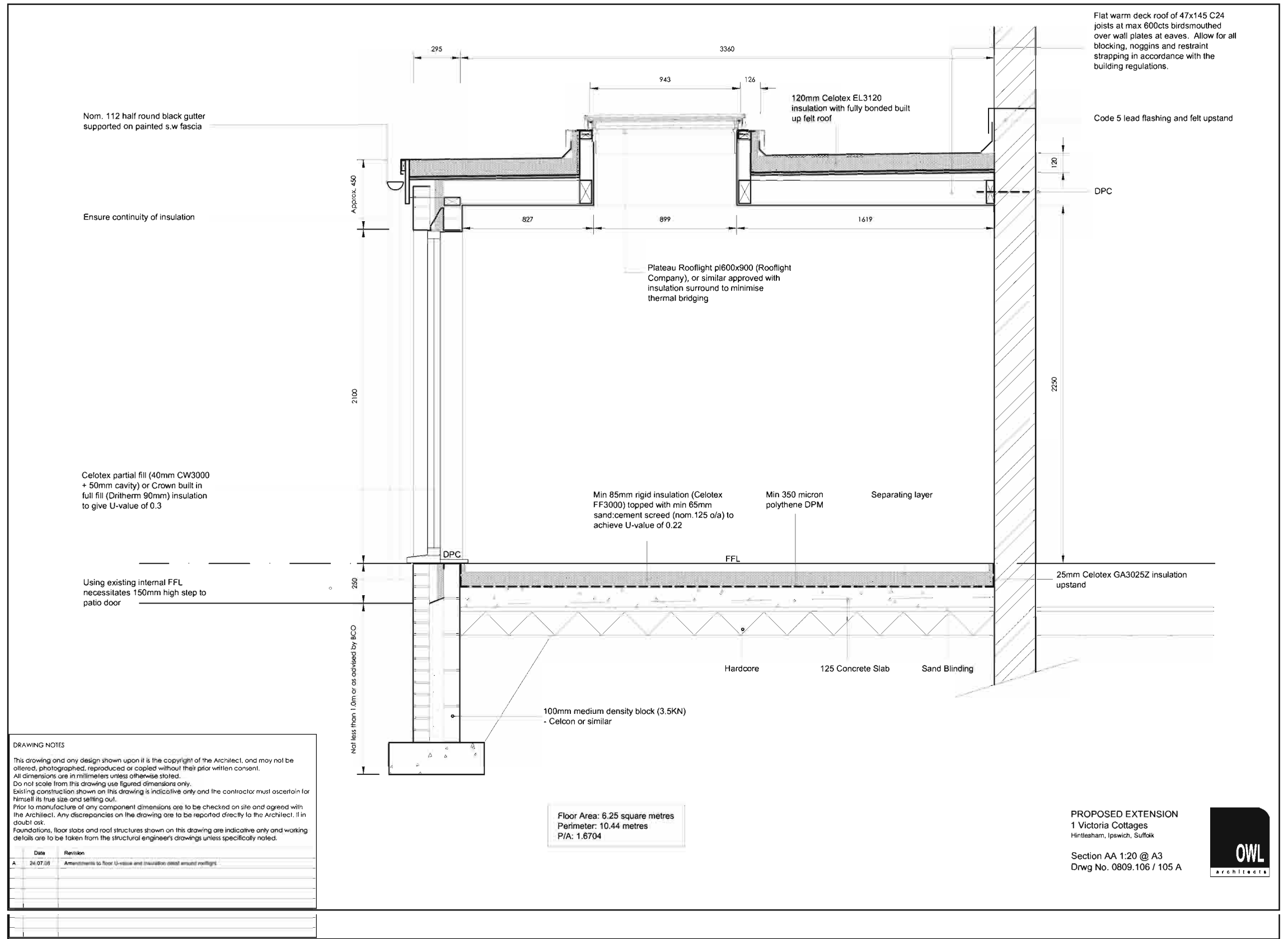


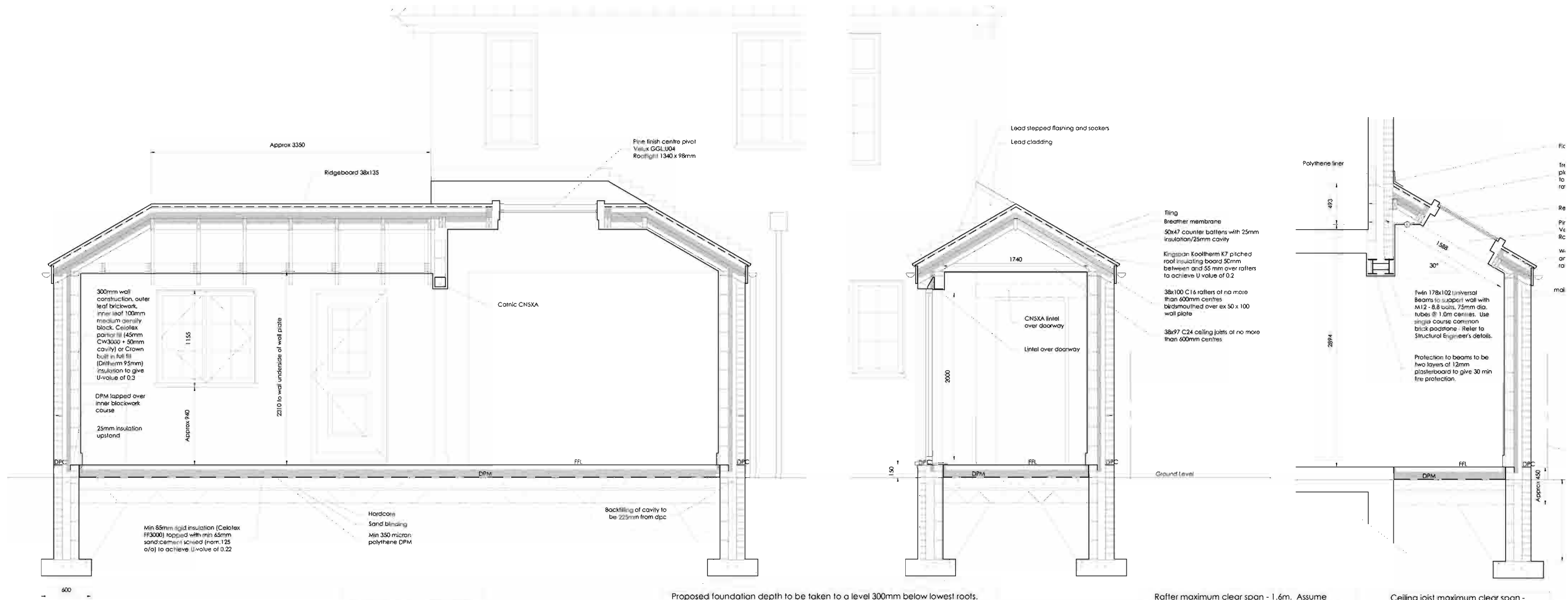
Ground, First and Second Floor Plans

Description

Working in Johannesburg, the structure of the firm was very different to that experienced in Suffolk. Activate comprised of a single office made up of young Afrikaans and English architects all under the age of thirty. My time was mainly spent developing designs for a large school scheme in Mafokeng. AutoCAD and SketchUp was used extensively to produce work, including the rendered models of the scheme shown here. The project had to manage distinct topography and climate conditions, and the architects held a strong design ethic which was the main stimulus for their architecture, rather than budget concerns.







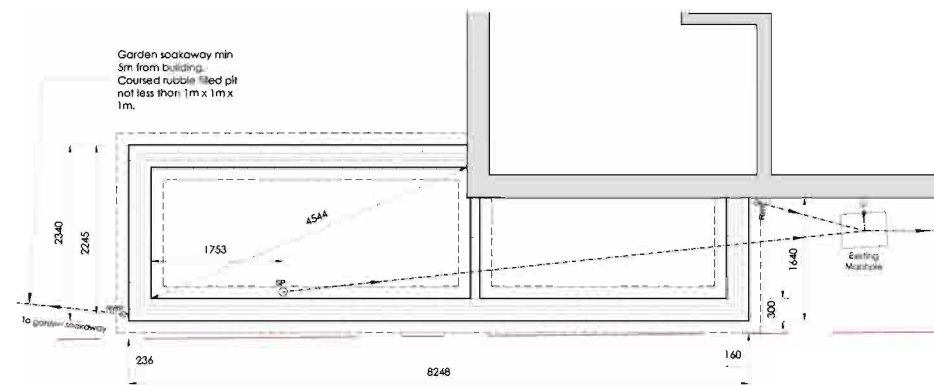
Detail Sections 1:20

Floor area: 11.931 square metres
Perimeter: 18.78 metres
P/A: 1.574

Proposed foundation depth to be taken to a level 300mm below lowest roots. Step foundation as required for any root systems found from adjoining boundary. Where depth exceeds 1.5m heave precautions should be provided in accordance with the NHBC recommendations. If clay is found it is to be desiccated. Actual depths to be agreed on site with building inspector.

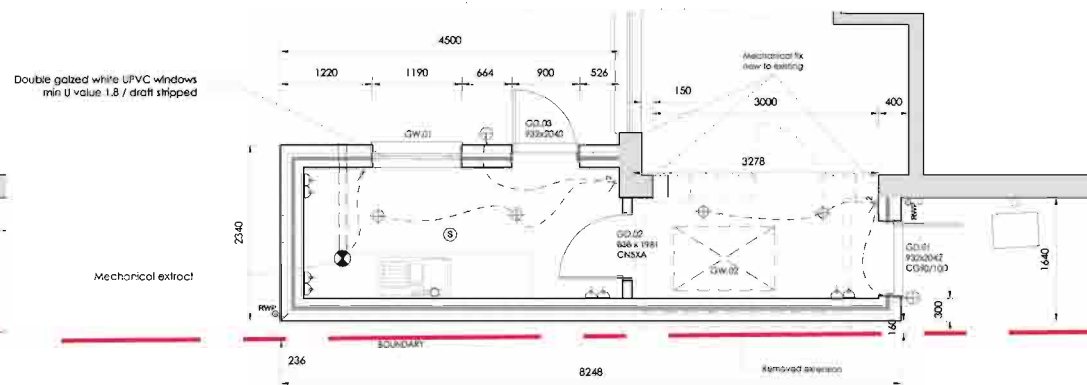
Rafter maximum clear span - 1.6m. Assume concrete pan file to match existing of 50kg/m². Roof dead load of no more than 75kN/m². From Trada table 2B select 38x100 C16 rafter at no more than 600 centres.

Ceiling joist maximum clear span - 1.74m. Assume not more than 0.25kN/m² dead load. From Trada table 9 select 38 x 97 C24 joists at no more than 600 centres.



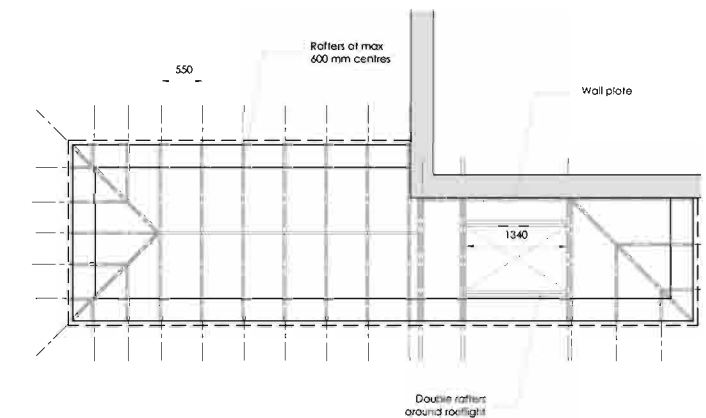
FOUNDATION PLAN 1:50

FOUNDATION PLAN 1:50



GROUND FLOOR PLAN 1:50

GROUND FLOOR PLAN 1:50



ROOF LAYOUT 1:50

ROOF LAYOUT 1:50



Fire, the most primordial of elements, was the catalyst for the building regulations after the Great Fire of London in 1666. Whilst regulation 2.8.1 sets out a simple geometry for roof coverings, its implications for space within and out of a fire risk zone are for an exterior boundary to the site which acts as a defensive, excluding wall whilst the interior is more relaxed and open. The dialectics of thick and thin, serve to promote the difference between served and servant spaces in this instance.

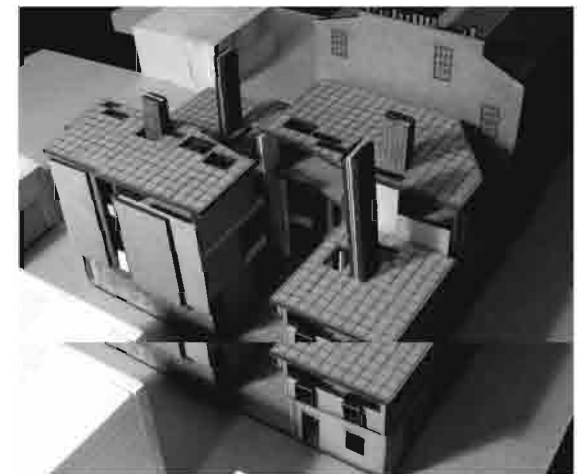
Through our habitual movements, we are somewhat unaware of the laws governing our safety and rarely stop to think about dangers. We have become a 'sedentary culture'. The hearth and fireplace, are the important tools within this context. Their position on the limits of the 6 metre lines will help sublimate the opposition between the spaces, materiality and mass, while also serving to prompt a consideration of the boundary itself.

It is not only needed for one to understand their position in space but also reflect upon the very essence of existence.



Technological developments have spelled the end of fire's utilitarian functions. I will strive to reintegrate fire with the functioning home and work space. More importantly, its ability to enable deep reverie will translate to the individual the notion of their place in life. The habit or reverie has become undervalued in the modern home and should be enhanced through the phenomenological workings of fire. Therefore the structural elements and configurations will embody a significance which projects and sustains the idea of fire, or its subsidiary parts, such as heat, light, danger, comfort.

The fire logic will reverberate throughout the project from each hearth whether it is a literal fireplace, a sunlit courtyard, a party-wall, a junction of interaction between people or even a bed(!).



Fireside Manners

YEAR 4

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