

- Indoor Dining
- Outdoor Dining
- Kitchen
- Restrooms
- Main Corridor/ Stairs
- Market
- Office/ Retail Space
- Mechanical

Section Cut

DELIVERY ACCESS

RESTROOMS

OUTSIDE DINING

DINING

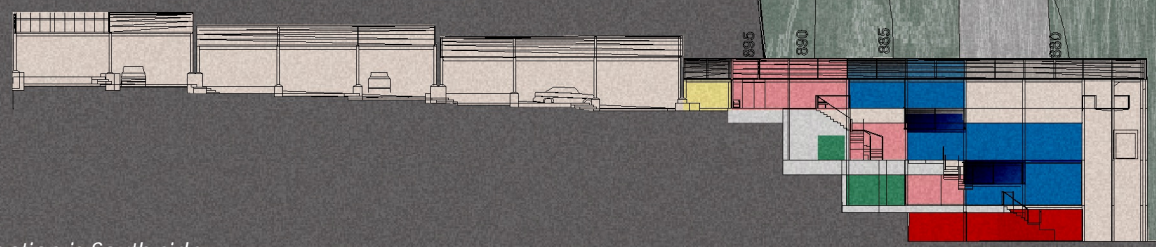
ELEVATOR

RETAIL SPACE

RESTROOMS

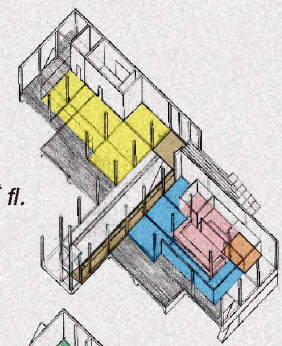
MECHANICAL

Plan above is third level extra dining

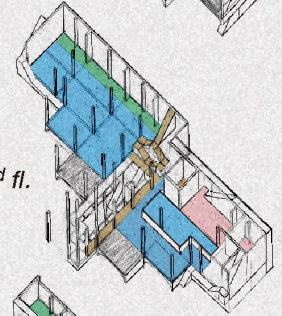


Section is South side

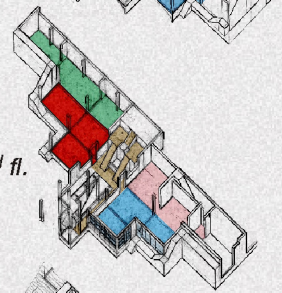
1st fl.



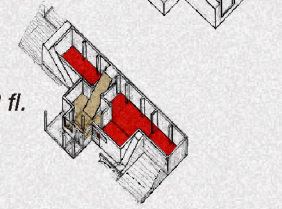
2nd fl.



3rd fl.



4th fl.



Axon of an early extruded drawing

Section Cut

RETAIL

ELEVATOR LOBBY

OFFICE

AMPHITHEATER

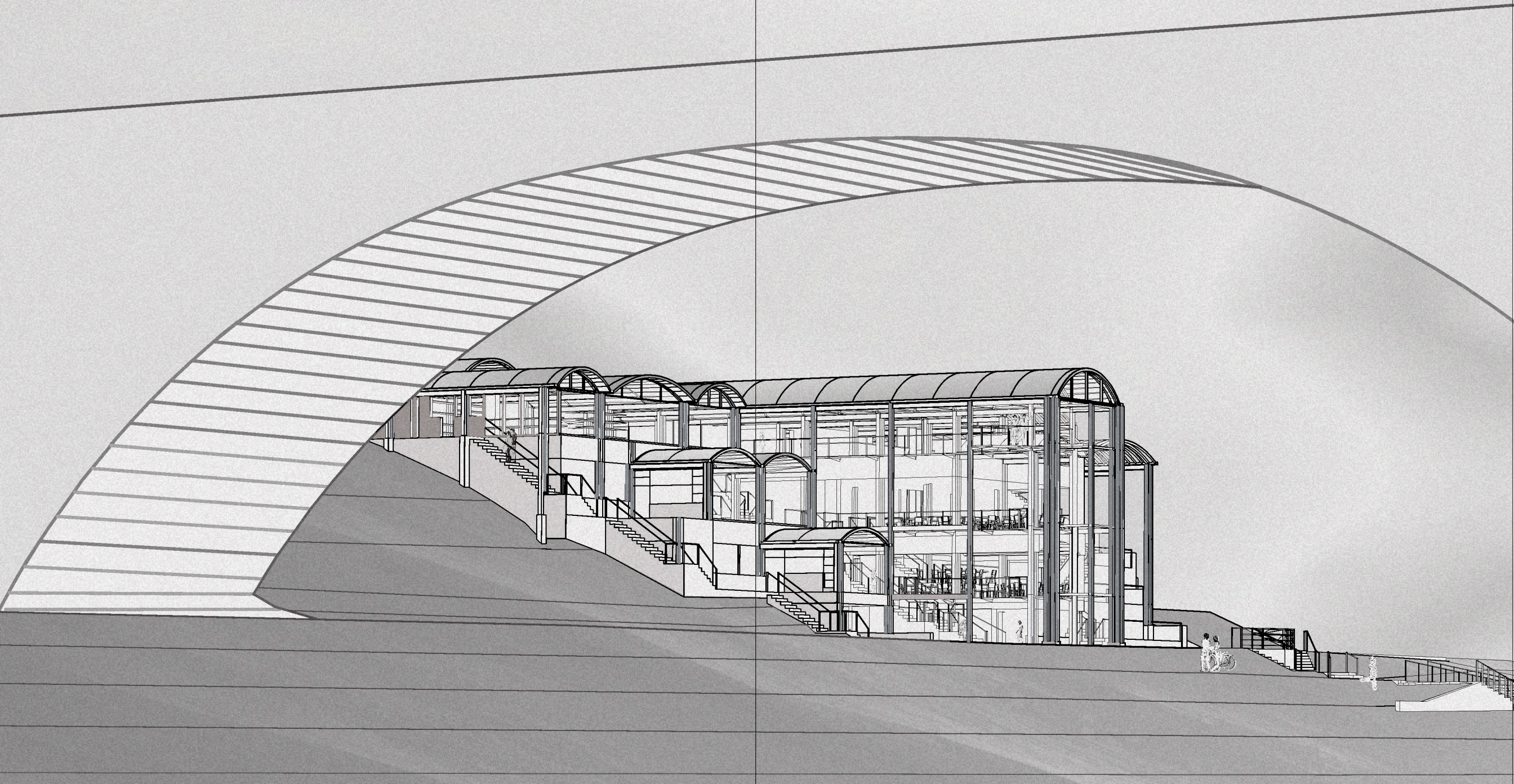
TRAIL

BOAT LAUNCH

PARKING

Fourth level office/ retail



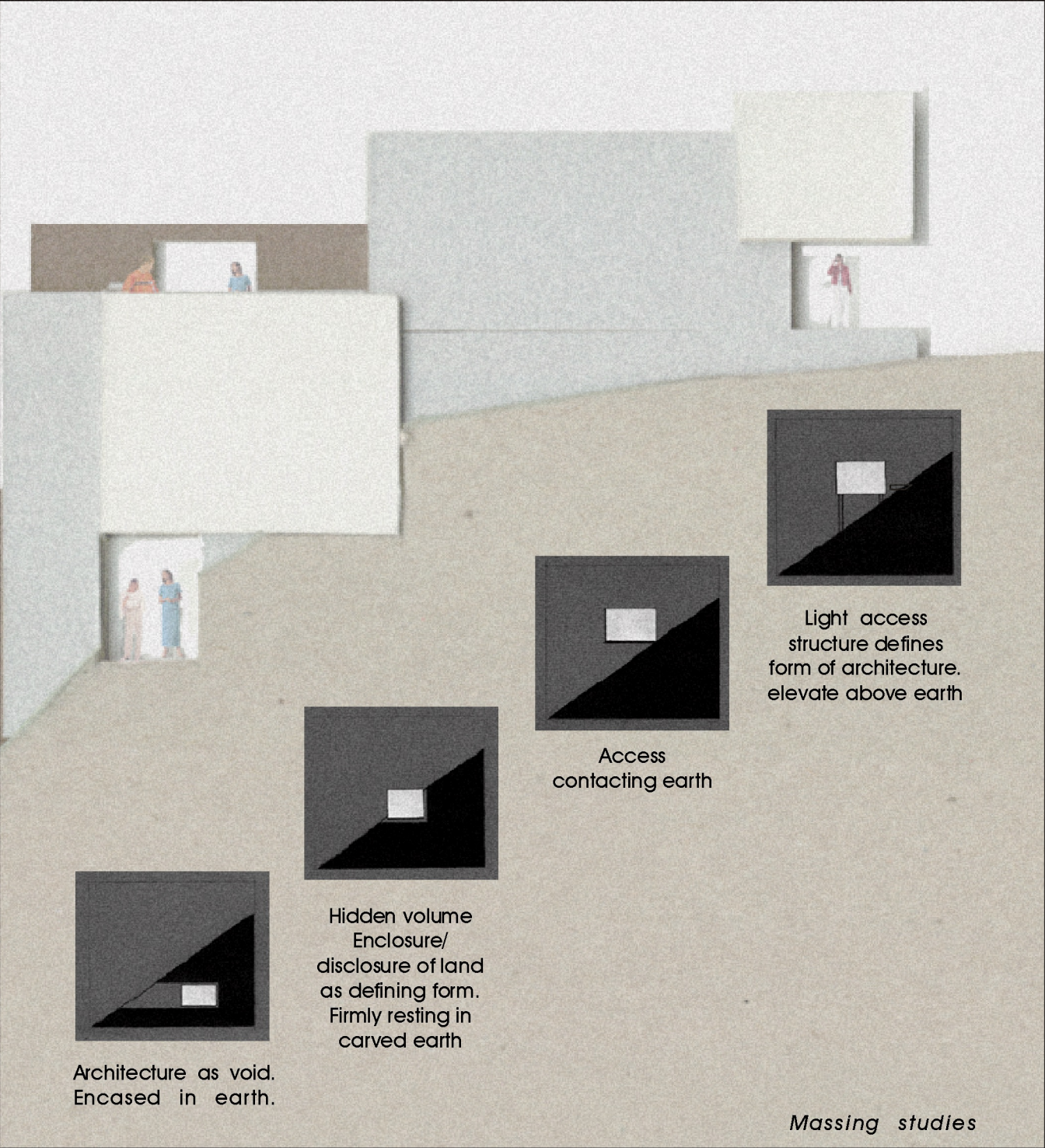
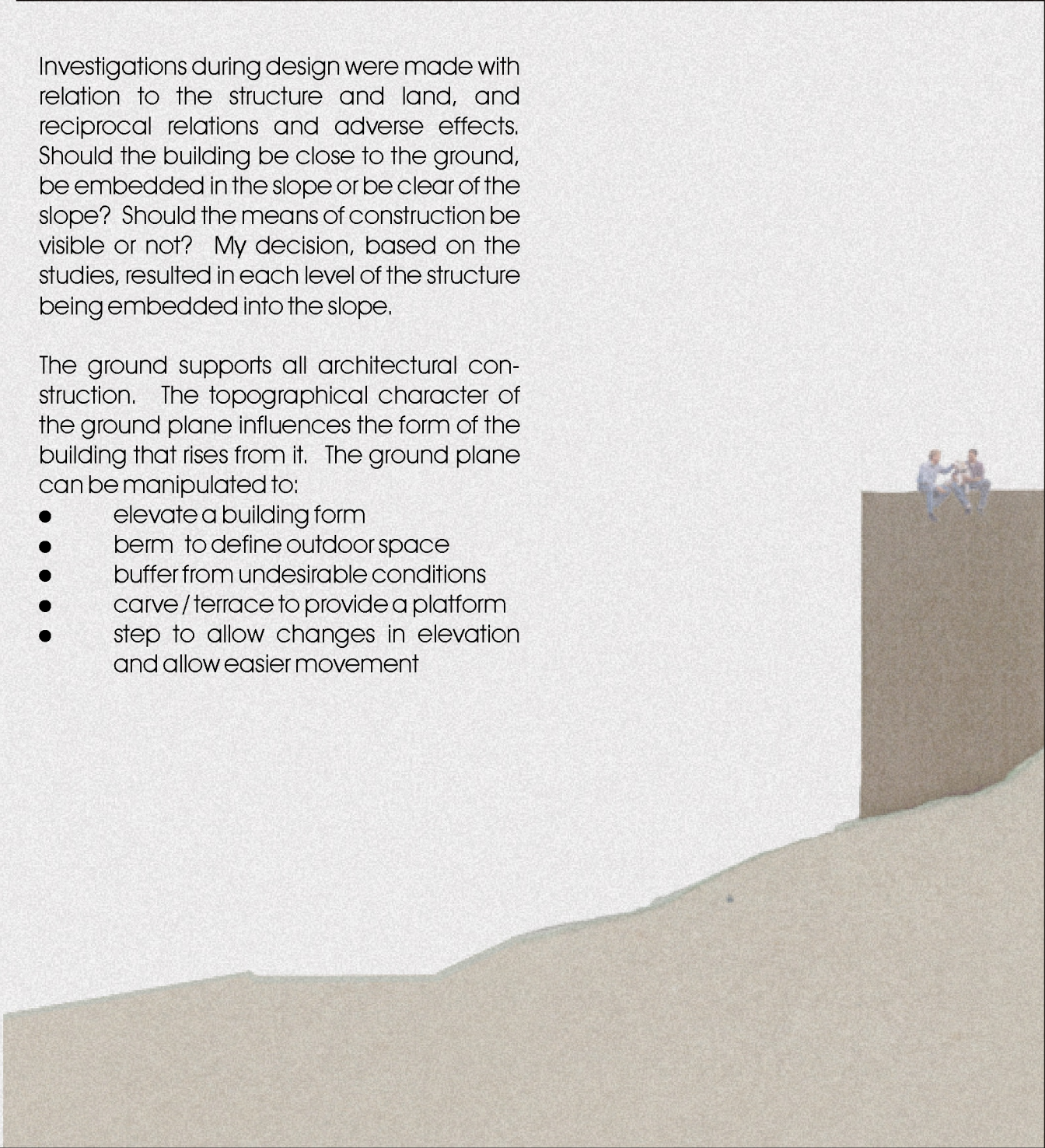


View of site from under High Street Bridge

Investigations during design were made with relation to the structure and land, and reciprocal relations and adverse effects. Should the building be close to the ground, be embedded in the slope or be clear of the slope? Should the means of construction be visible or not? My decision, based on the studies, resulted in each level of the structure being embedded into the slope.

The ground supports all architectural construction. The topographical character of the ground plane influences the form of the building that rises from it. The ground plane can be manipulated to:

- elevate a building form
- berm to define outdoor space
- buffer from undesirable conditions
- carve / terrace to provide a platform
- step to allow changes in elevation and allow easier movement



Architecture as void.
Encased in earth.

Hidden volume
Enclosure/
disclosure of land
as defining form.
Firmly resting in
carved earth

Access
contacting earth

Light access
structure defines
form of architecture.
elevate above earth

The sides of the building provide the most expressive view of the building as it engages the slope. Walls meeting a natural hillside create a much more dramatic impression than a building on flat land where the structure rests on a horizontal plane. The challenge is how to reconcile an inclined plane, which appears to be unbalanced. The solution was to create staggered alignment with the stairs around the perimeter of the building. It softens the profile and connection to earth. This breaks up the mass of the building. The facades are articulated to produce shadows through wall setbacks, overhangs, recessed openings, decks and porches.

