An Architecture of the Body: The Garden Spa

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ABSTRACT

The Garden Spa explores the healing and sensual qualities of a space. It offers a place of relaxation for the body to be restored through an atmosphere of tranquility. The spa rooms are an intimate place of rest, and the garden is a place to wander through sculptural forms. Curvilinear forms are used to bring pleasure to the eye and touch, creating harmonies with the body.

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INTRODUCTION

My primary interest during my graduate education has been in the investigation of curvilinear forms—the ways they are made, their meaning, and an understanding of my attraction towards them. What makes the curve more desirable than the straight line? What are my reasons for using them? And does it add value to the project? This has been a challenging subject that has forced me to go beyond standard means, to question what is acceptable, and to give myself limitations.

This thesis presents curvilinear forms within a rectilinear framework. This framework is used to define the boundary of the site and to organize the internal arrangement and construction of the building. Curvilinear forms are interposed between this rigid framework and the bodies of the inhabitants. Inside these curvilinear forms, the body is sheltered in intimate spaces that appeal to the sense of touch and sight. At a large scale, the curvilinear forms offer a pleasing visual counterpoint to the rectilinear frame of the enclosing walls.

CURVE SKETCHES
CONCEPT IN AXON
THE SENSUAL

stimuli originating from the body; worldly and materialistic; arousing or exciting the senses. (www.dictionary.com)

Architecture has the ability to affect us on an emotional level, evoking a positive or negative response. Curves are sensuous, erotic, and beautiful. Their round corners give a soft and inviting edge. The way in which light washes down a curved surface is completely different from the way it strikes a flat wall, and its literal and flow of surface prevent visual continuity. All of these create spatial sensations that connect with people and please them. The following images are studies in curvilinear form with consideration given to light, color, materiality, and surface.

“Architecture is given life and spirit by all the qualities that touch the human senses and the human soul: by light and color, sound and texture, by expansion and compression of space, by view and prospect. These might be considered literal qualities created by the manipulation of materials and space, but they can go beyond the literal to touch our soul. Architecture inside whispers of intimacy, of one’s closeness to the enclosure it always makes.” - Karen Franck, Architecture from the Inside Out

CURVE MODEL STUDIES
STAIN ROOM
CASA
COMMUNAL BATH
Filter - Light permeates through a series of repeating elements creating a pattern in the room.

Edge - A crack of light in the ceiling floats down and illuminates the sloping surface.

Spot - An oculus of light falls from above and creates a volume in the room.
Whether for economic reasons or lack of technical solutions, human beings have confined themselves to cubes full of dead ends and angles that impede our movement and break our harmony. The motion of our arms and legs through space traces circles similar to a circular field of vision. Conviviality is a circular phenomenon. The circle structures the way human life is carried out. - Antti Lovag, www.archdaily.com/tag/antti-lovag/
COLOR STUDIES

ORANGE AND BLUE MATRIX
THE SENSUAL WAFLE FRAME STUDIES

RIBBED STRUCTURE STUDIES
COMMUNAL BATH INTERIOR

STEAM ROOM INTERIOR
THE BODY

A study of the human form – its characteristics and the way in which it moves as a part and as a whole.

The naked body has a sensual beauty that should be celebrated. Its sculpted muscle, its flexibility of parts, and its soft and smooth skin are pleasing to see and feel. Our body, in its entirety, is made up of sinuous curves. The way our hands are shaped, the way our hips rotate, the motion of our torso when we engage in our surroundings, are all continuous. As the body touches a surface with its hands and feet, it becomes aware of its tactile sense. Surfaces are experienced through feeling, leaning, bending, and lung. If we experience the world first with our body, then design should attempt to actively respond to its patterns and activities that take place within a space. As the space welcomes its presence. And the body, in turn, enjoys engaging with its surroundings.

“We behold, touch, listen and measure the world with our entire bodily existence, and the experiential world becomes organised and articulated around the centre of the body.” – Juhani Pallasmaa, The Eyes of the Skin
The site is located in a growing neighborhood of Washington DC, a few blocks north of the Chinatown metro station, currently surrounded by construction. Within a busy urban context, the Garden Spa is a place of respite from the daily hustle of routine life. It offers a transcendent realm without sin or shame.

The Garden Spa has traditional elements of a bath house that separate communal bathing for men and women, but it also offers small and large private units that cater to the individual or a small group. Here, the body is restored through the rituals of bathing. The senses are enlightened with positive energy, and the soul is nourished, generating a place of tranquility.

"Why is it - in our need to control our modern lives - that we have forsaken the very things that enrich and express our biological essence? The spa experience encourages us to celebrate our senses and get back in touch with the sensuous. The empirical experience (all that one can potentially see, hear, touch, taste, and smell) drives the design of a spa. It is a substantial contribution to the sensuous experience." - Robert Henry, Spa: The Sensuous Experience

Washington DC, Google Map of Site (Public Domain)

Site Plan 01, GIS Map of Site (Public Domain)

Site Plan 02
The program consists of two major parts: a thick perimeter wall that forms the boundary and a central courtyard garden that opens to the sky.

The architecture starts with a rectilinear concrete structure, which is the primary method of construction. Within this rigid framework, a curved surface resides. The rectilinear structure occurs at two scales—large and small. The large structure includes the entire perimeter wall, which defines the boundary for four sculptural forms—the entry lobby, two communal baths, and the café. These forms, contained within the central garden, are large in scale and continuous. A form provides a visual reward for the visitor who walks through, surrounded by water and viewed as freestanding masses, these curvilinear forms are constructed with a framework of horizontal and vertical ribs.

Within each private unit, a series of secondary curved surfaces attaches to the structural concrete wall. Each of these rooms is constructed through either a prefabricated wall system of precast or a series of wood ribs arranged in a radial pattern. The main activity within this space is sitting, so with consideration to the body’s naked form, these intimate rooms emphasize smoothness of surface, inviting closer contact. The body presses against the curvature of the wall to mold itself a space, a perfect cove.
The thick perimeter wall initiates the organization of the site. The exterior walls, lined with stone, act as a perimeter and enclose all of the program within the boundary. No windows are present, preventing visibility of interior activities from the street. The wall, however, interacts with the public by providing coves, every 20', allowing the passerby to sit and rest before strolling along. Light enters these spaces from an edge, spot, or filtered condition of the roof.
The entry lobby is nested within the perimeter wall, but its roof, constructed like a wooden boat hull, rises above the wall to declare its presence. Light filters through the clerestory windows. From the lobby, the visitor has access to the changing rooms, the courtyard garden, or the waiting rooms.
"Volume is defined as soft, flexible surface of curves rather than as a fixed set of rigid points." - Greg Lynn, Animate Form
The dark hallway is lined with sinuous benches as light peers through from an edge condition. The floor and benches are heated from underneath. The wall contains a cove with a shower ring. The steam room is built out of a series of wood profiles, arranged in a radial pattern, creating a spherical space within the square framework. The profile of the seat, the wall, and the ceiling is one continuous element. Together, the space wraps the body in warmth. Light falls from a spot in the roof. Heat and interior lighting radiate from the void space between the concrete frame and the spherical surface. The hot bath is constructed out of a series of precast panels integrating the seat and the wall. The walls slope upward and outward at a slight angle towards an edge light condition. The roof, held away from the edges, shines a glimmer of light down a sloping surface. The ceiling is lined with wood ribs that give an element of warmth to steam rose from the hot bath. The hot bath is located outdoors. The outdoor hallway is also lined with a sinuous heated bench and offers a filtered light condition from the repetition in wood beam elements above. The ice bath, lined with precast seating, is open to the sky.
“Deep shadows and darkness are essential because they dim the sharpness of vision, make depth and distance ambiguous, and mute subconscious peripheral vision and tactile fantasy.” — Juhani Pallasmaa, *The Eyes of the Skin*
STEAM ROOM MATERIAL STUDIES

HOT BATH PRECAST PARTS
A GROVE OF TREES:
A PLACE TO SIT
PERSPECTIVE
HARMONY

BODY IN SEAT

HALLWAY PERSPECTIVE
Work Referenced


WASHINGTON DC (MAP ON PAGE 29) GOOGLE MAP OF SITE (PUBLIC DOMAIN)

SITE PLAN 01 (MAP ON PAGE 30) GIS MAP OF SITE (PUBLIC DOMAIN)