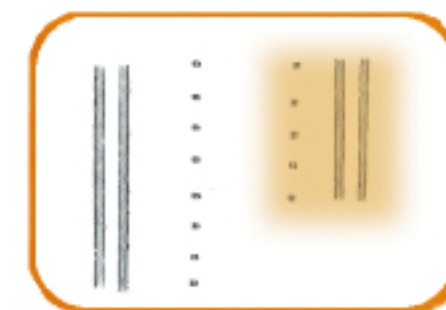
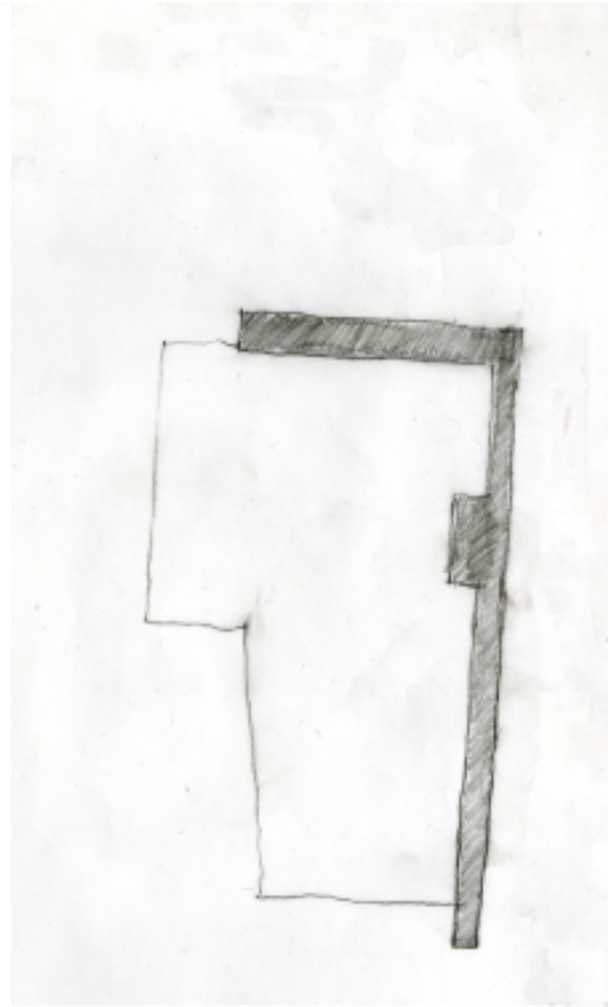


residential building

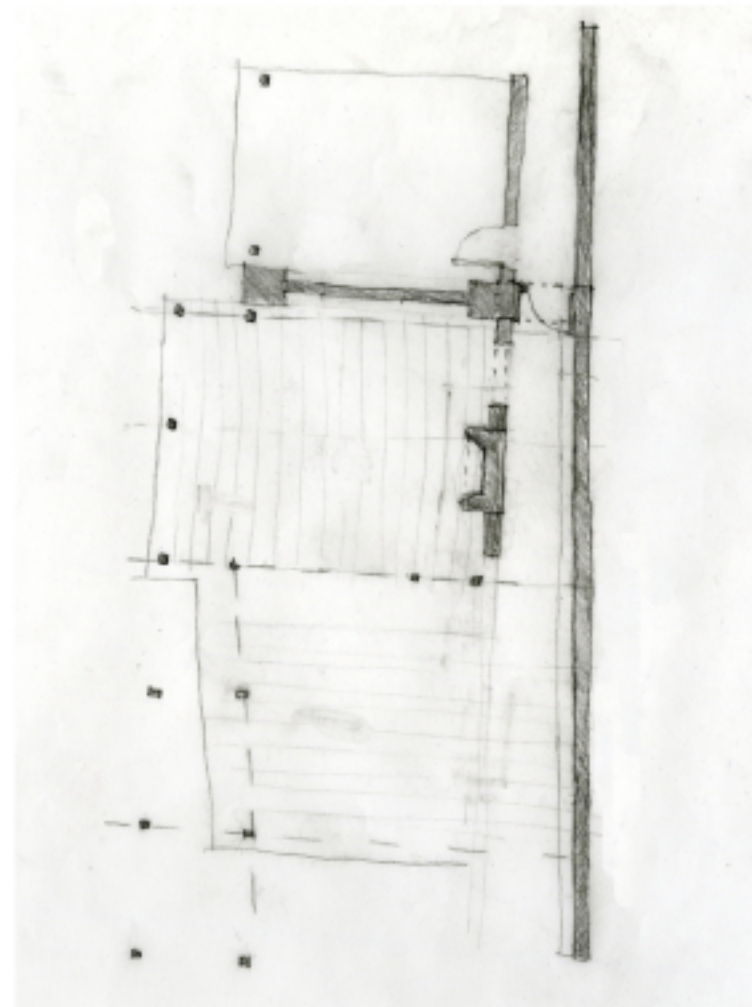


All images and photos created by the author

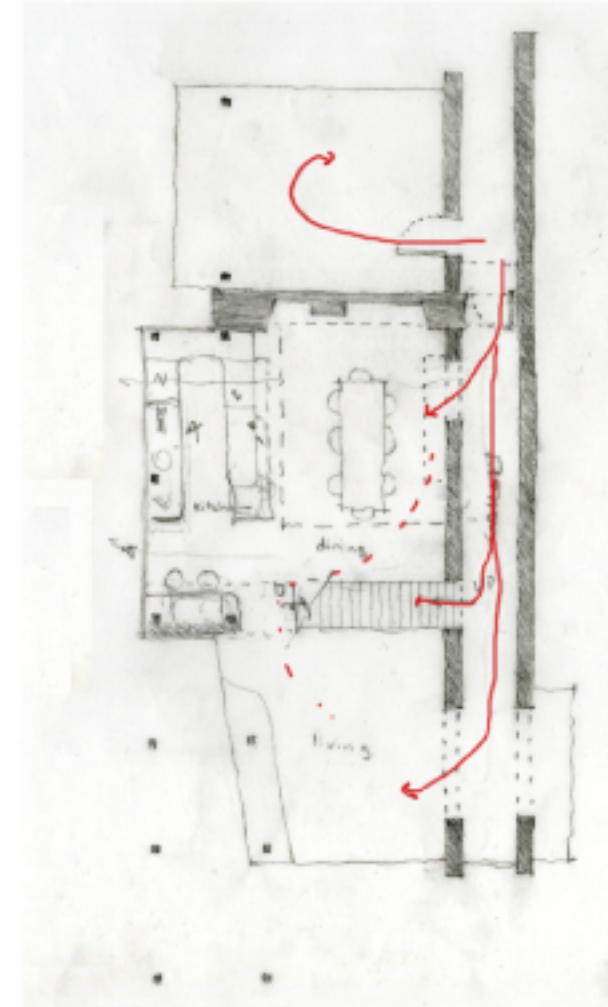




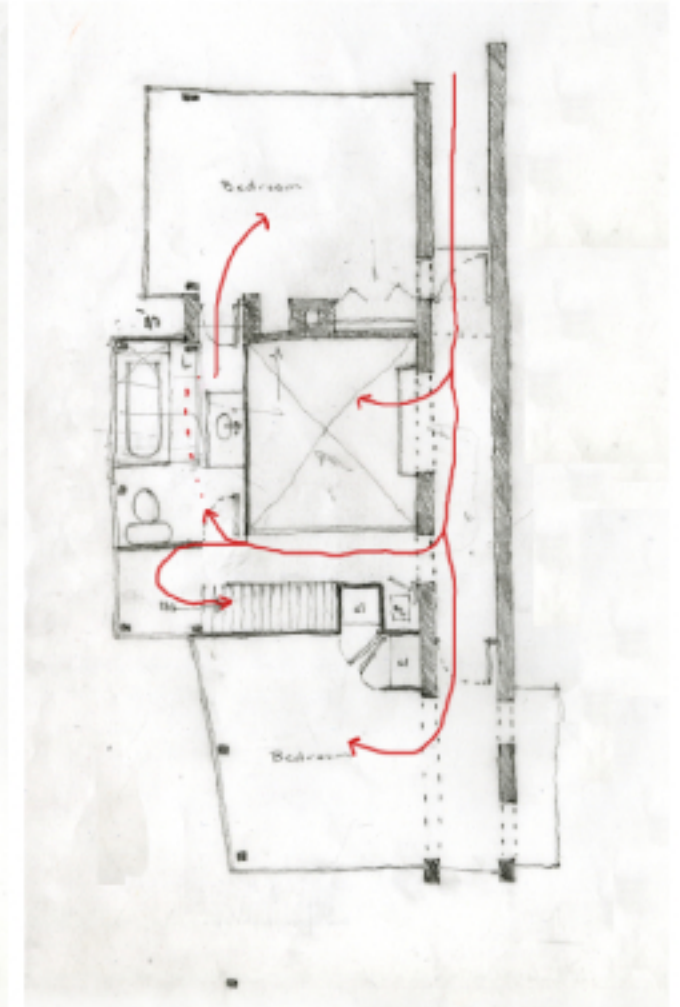
Foundation



Lower Level



Street Level



Second Level

# circulation

## residence

The Journey:  
Exploring the relationship between spaces and the  
circulation routes connecting them.



# residence



Scheme C displays the ideas of a suspended independent stair. This option seems to increase the circulation paths throughout the building as well as divide the floor plans into three sections. There is no longer a visual connection between the living and dining rooms.

A sketch of a section through this floor plan is located on the next page.

Scheme D is close to the final floor plan of the residential building. There are two sets of stairs, the stair that connects the ground and lower floor are located within the pair of masonry walls. The other stair which connects that ground and second floor runs parallel to the river.

A sketch of a section through this floor plan is also located on the next page.



# residence



Scheme C introduces a suspended independent stair into the circulation route. This option seems to increase the length of the circulation paths and divide the floor plans into three sections. There is no longer a visual connection between the living and dining rooms.

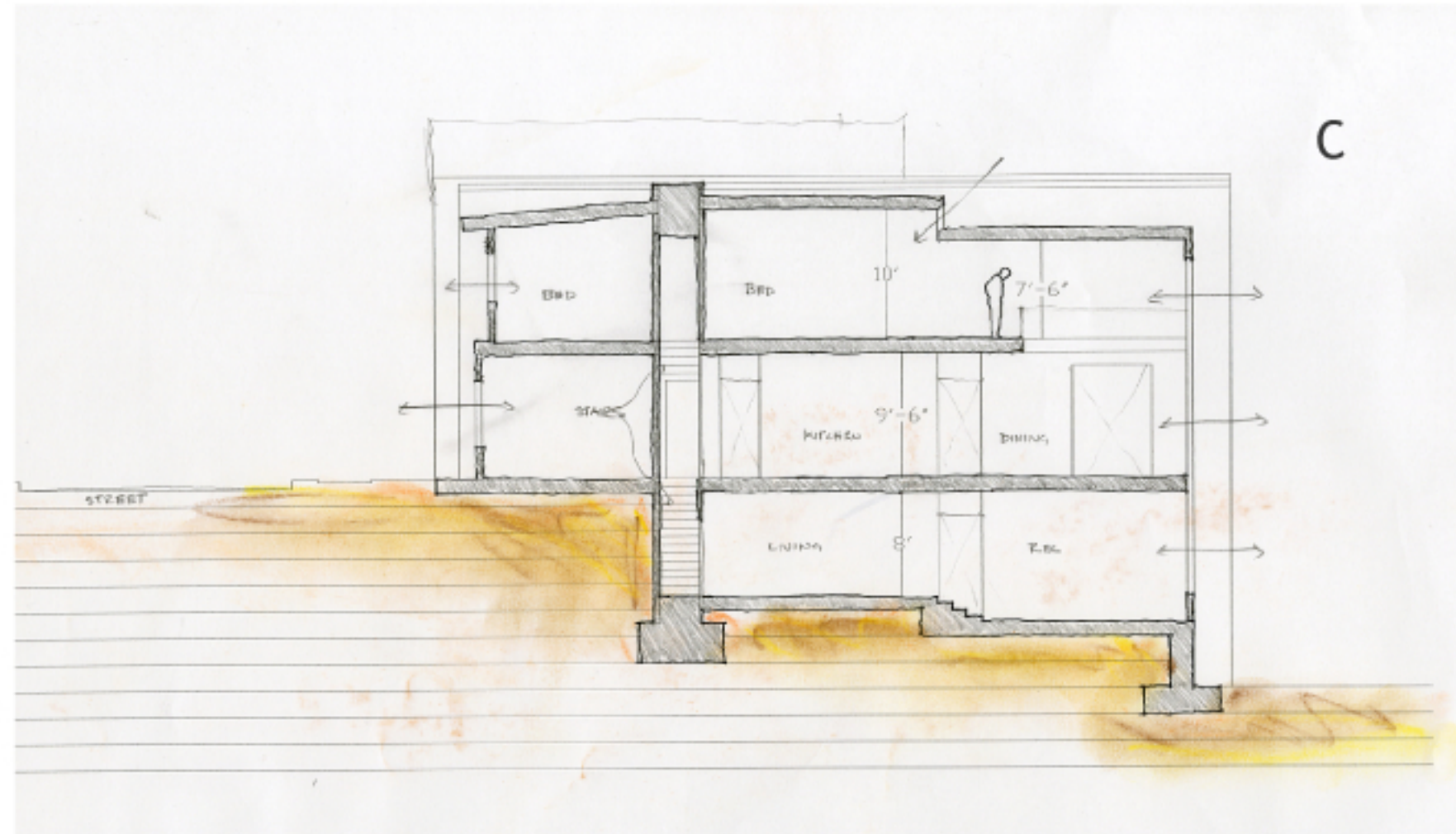
(A sketch of a section through this floor plan is located on the next page.)

Scheme D is close to the final floor plan of the residential building. There are two sets of stairs, the stairs that connect the ground and lower floor are located within the pair of masonry walls and the other stairs which connect the ground and second floors runner parallel to the river.

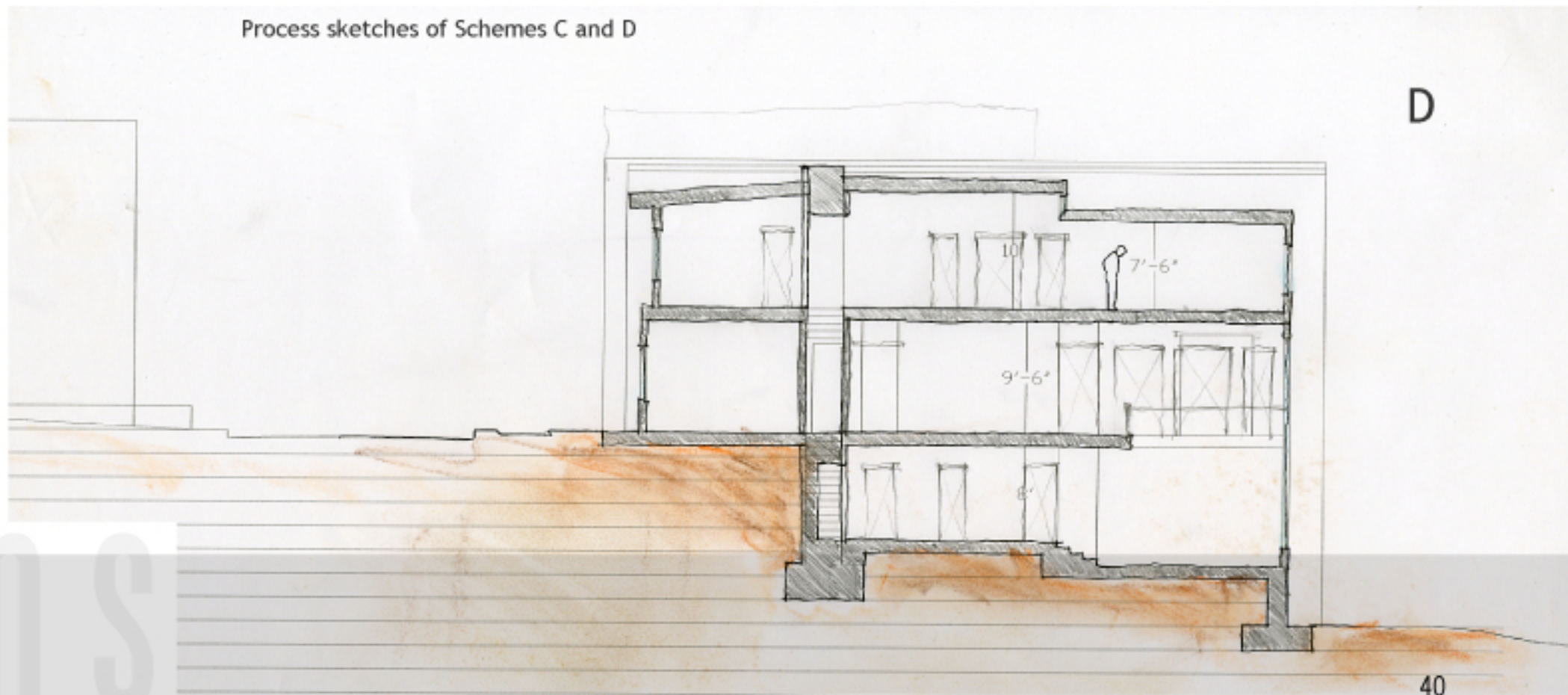
A sketch of a section through this floor plan is also located on the next page.

# circulation





Process sketches of Schemes C and D



residence  
SECTIONS





These three elevations represent some of the early ideas for the West elevation. The challenge of this elevation is to organize window and door proportions that respect the style of Old Town. The application of that idea is difficult because the building construction methods and materials are different.

The image collage below presents the existing site and sketch of the West elevation of the residential building. This exercise reinforced the importance of aligning the window and door heights of the new construction with the existing adjacent building.

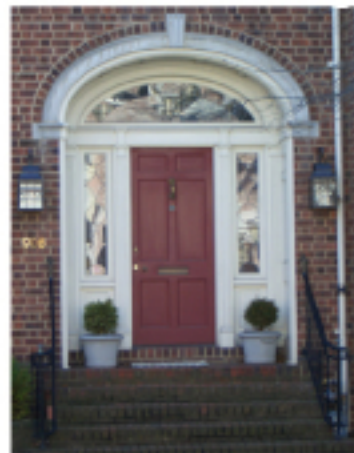
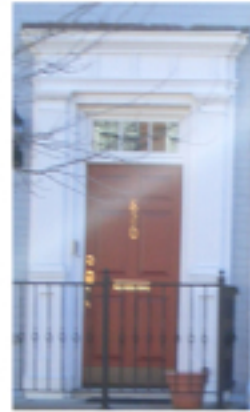


west elevation

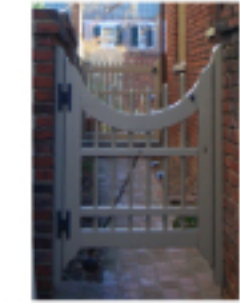


existing

Doors



Gates



alexandria

Photographs of existing windows found in Old Town Alexandria, VA. A study of material, lintels and masonry openings.



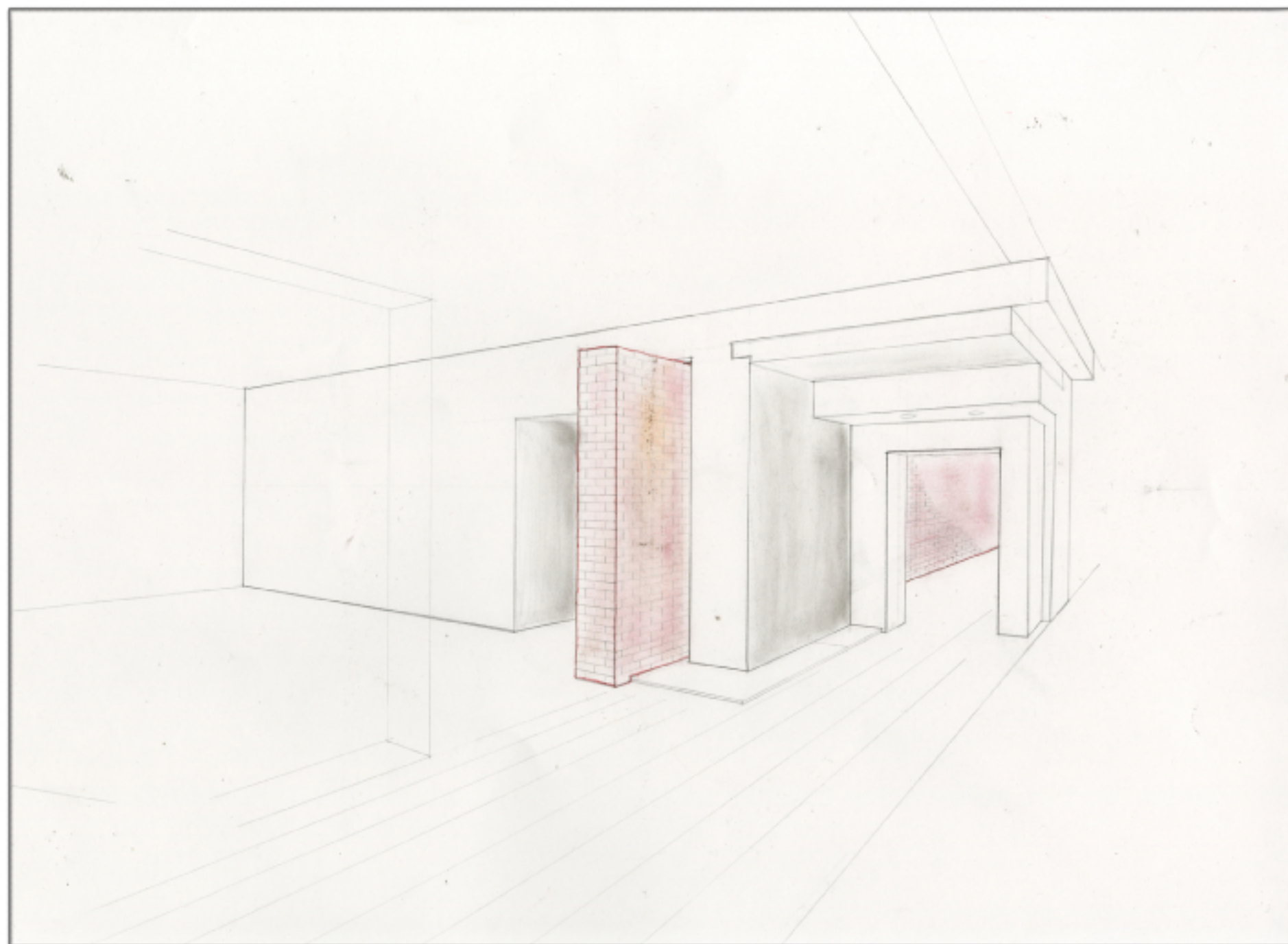
existing

Windows

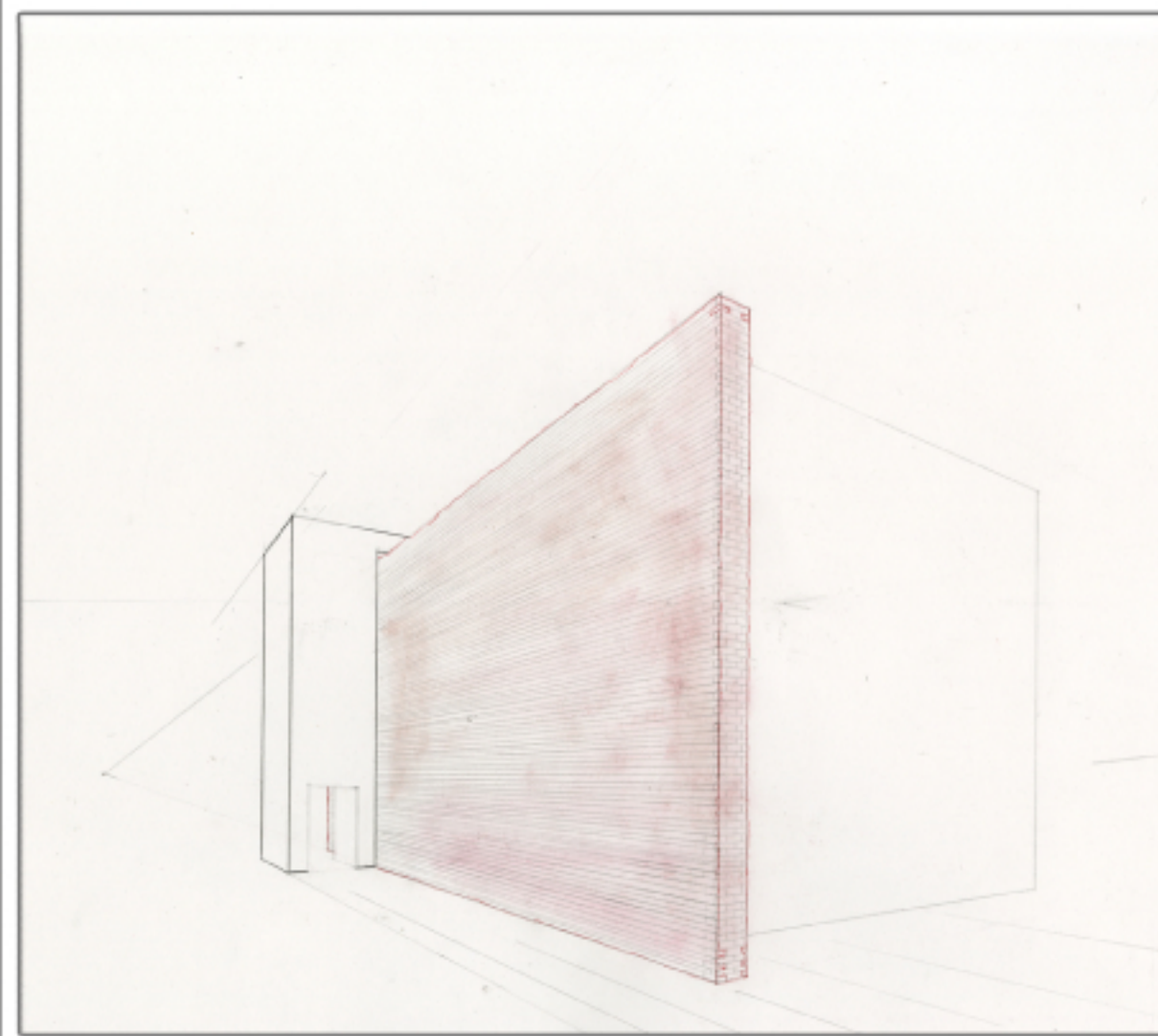


alexandria



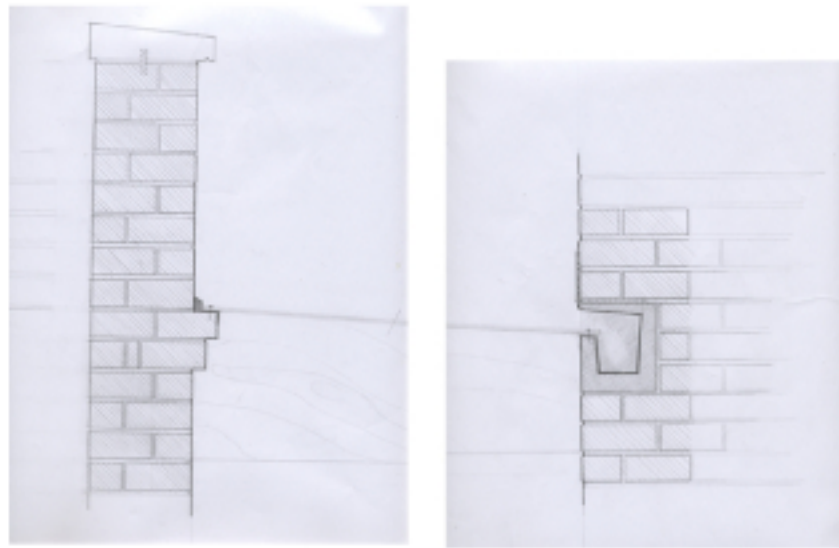


residence





# residential



The drawing above is a section through the skylight. This detail is a study of where rain water is collected and how the system can be integrated into the masonry wall.

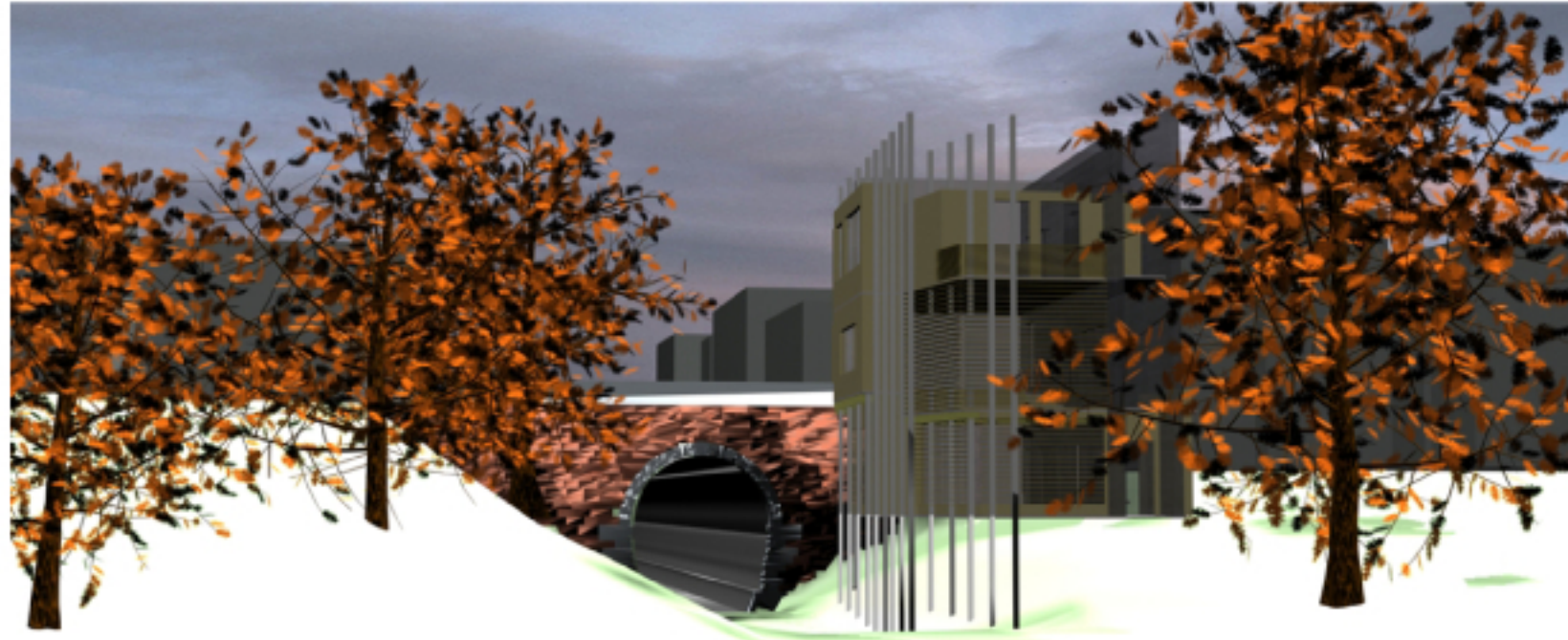
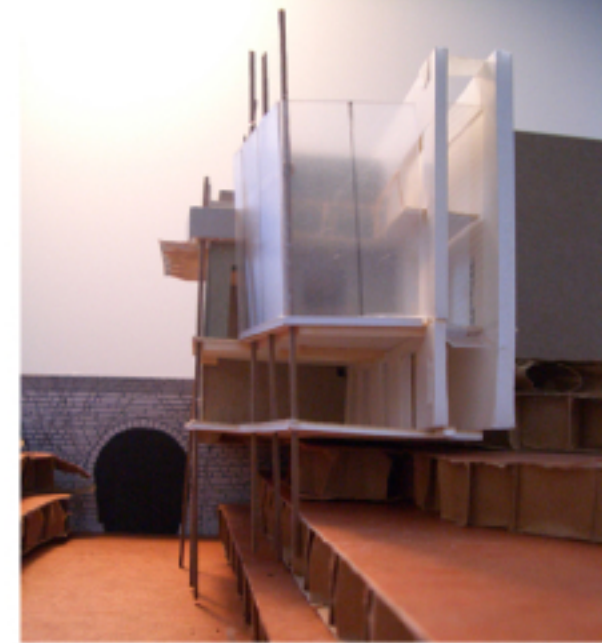
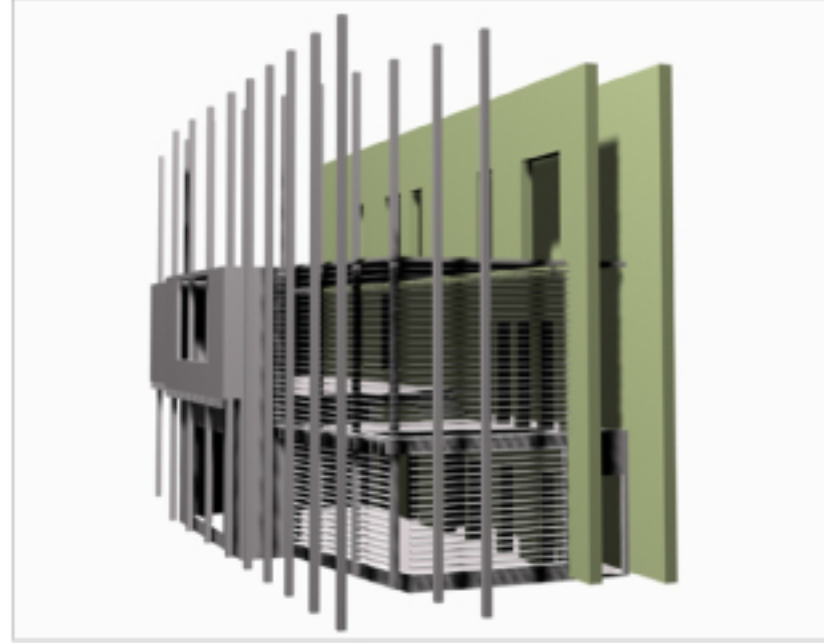
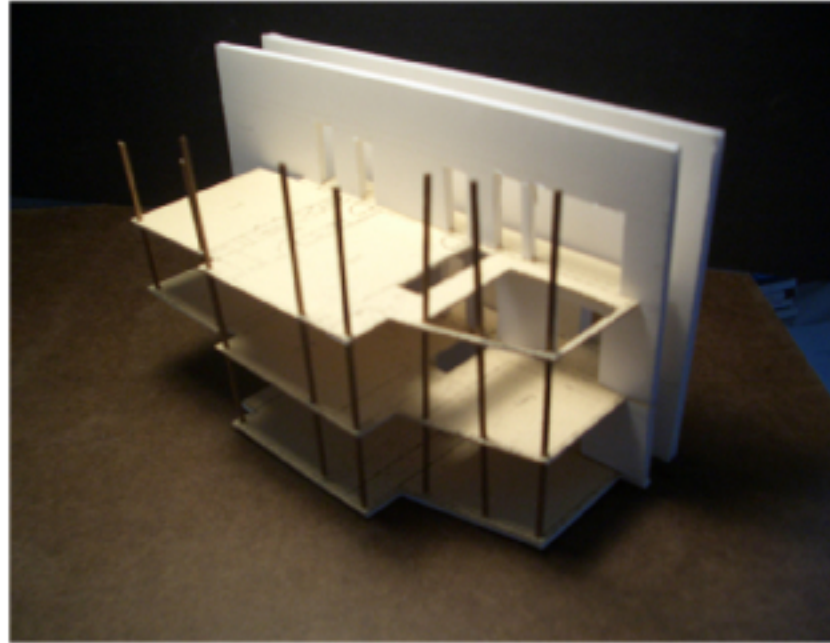


A collage of the second floor closet area and adjacent bedroom. This image helps depict the desire to allow natural light into closet. The image also shows the exposed joists throughout bedroom.

The brick wall on in the center of the image above is overlapped by the image of man and structure. This wall is not solid, front to back, therefore it allow man the pass through it. At one moment the man will align with the structure. If a man lingers long enough within the walls he might feel their strenth around him.

# collage

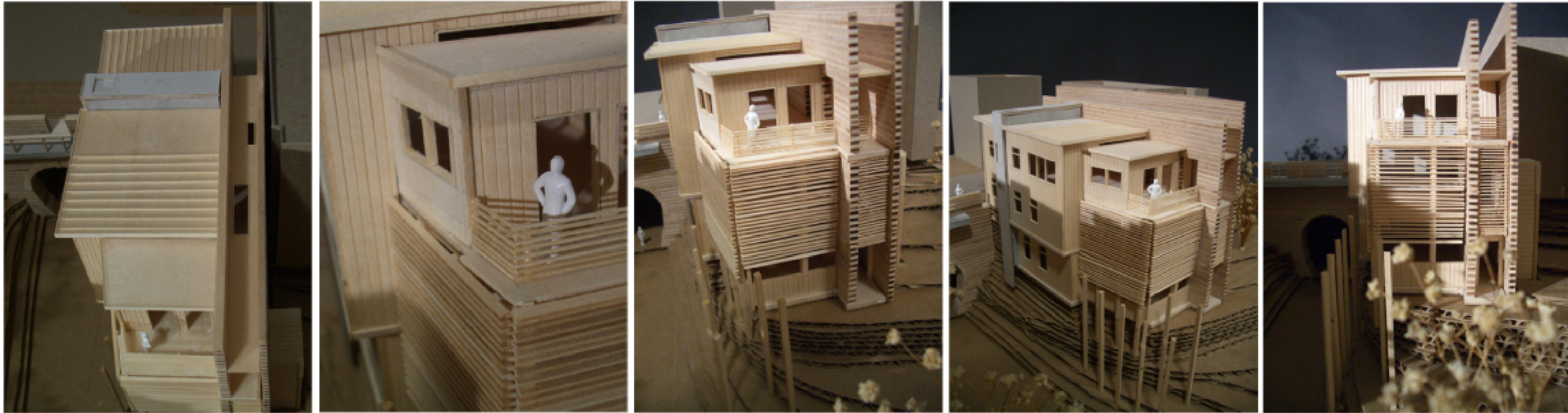




# residence study models

Both physical and virtual models aided the design process. The 3D models were most helpful with visualizing the interior experience within the building. The physical models helped express the exterior facade.





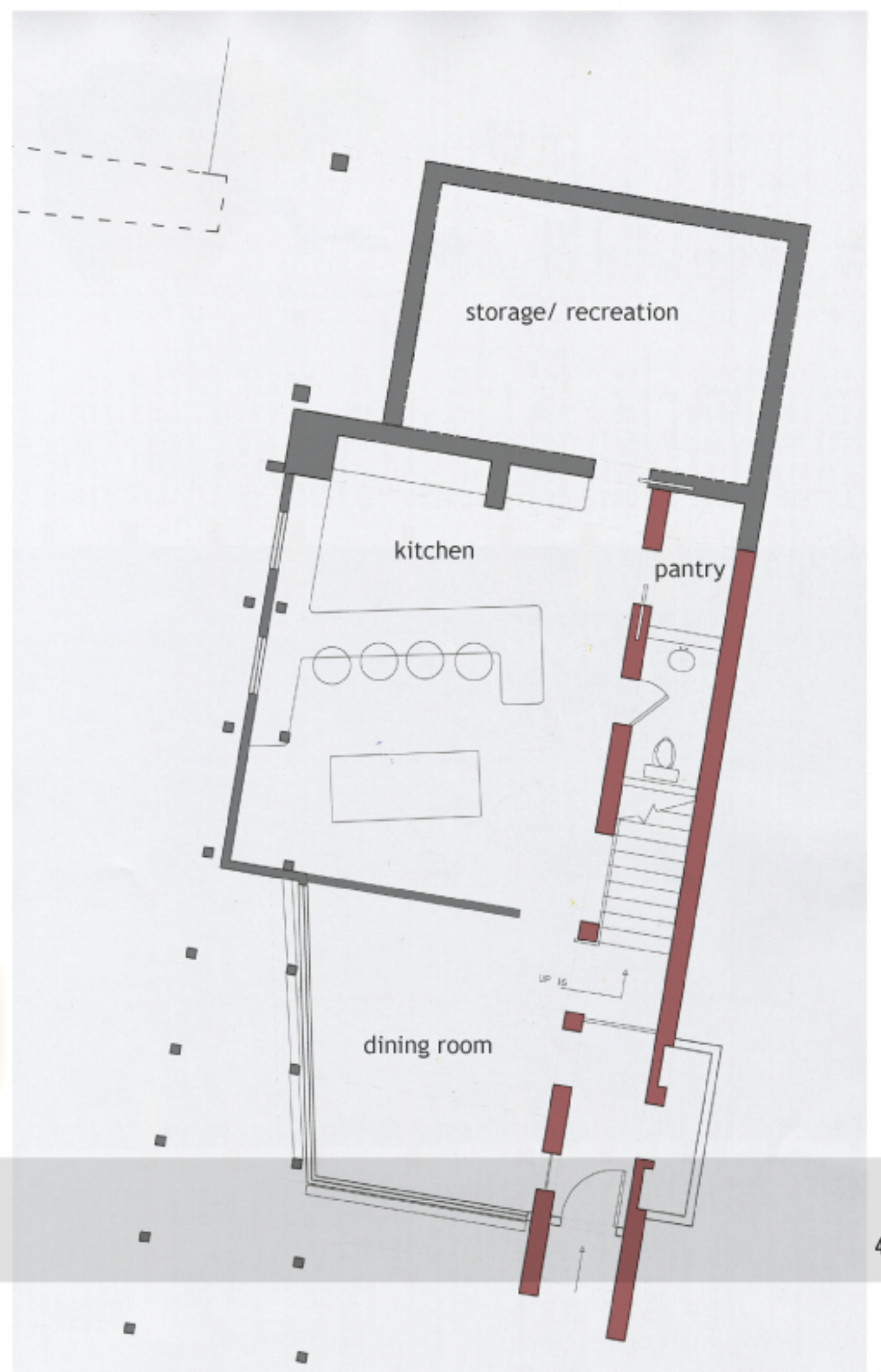
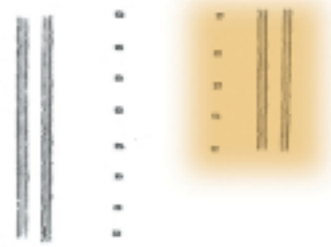
model | final residential



1st floor  
residence

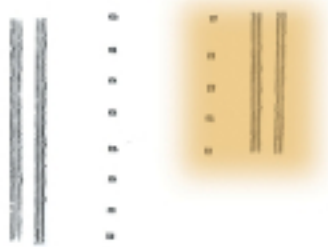


lower floor  
residence



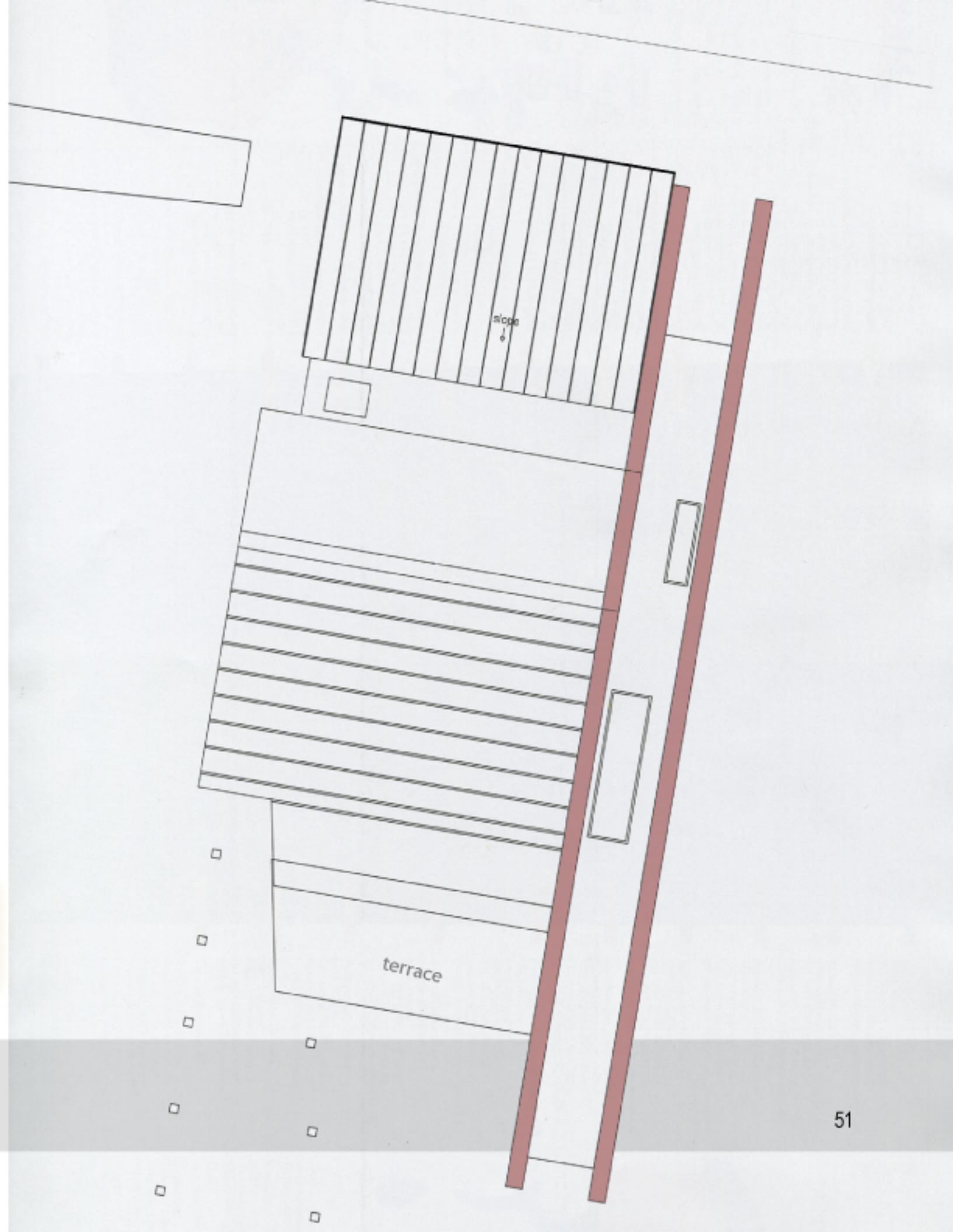
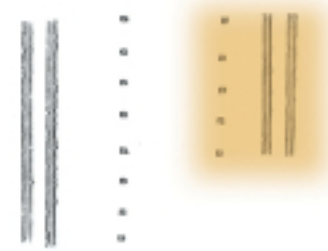


# 2nd floor: residence





roof.  
residence





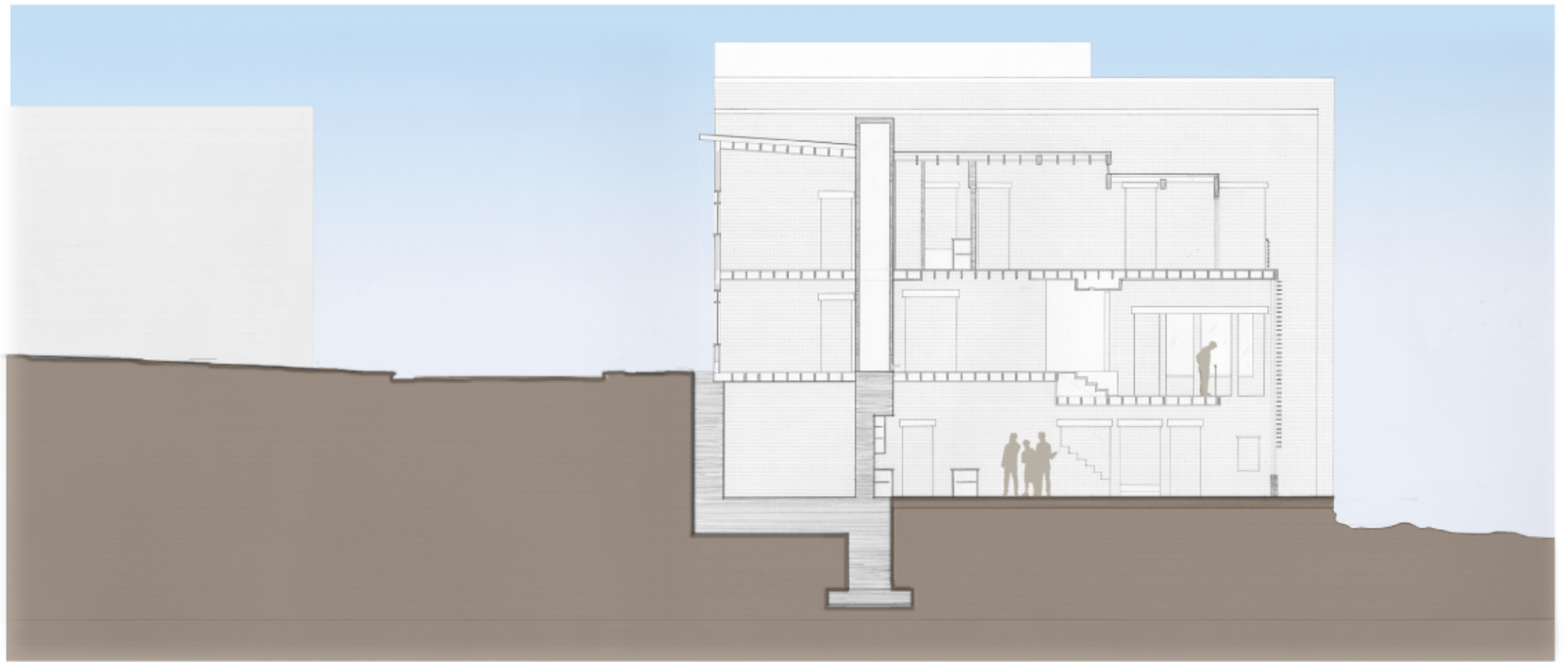


residential building  
south elevation

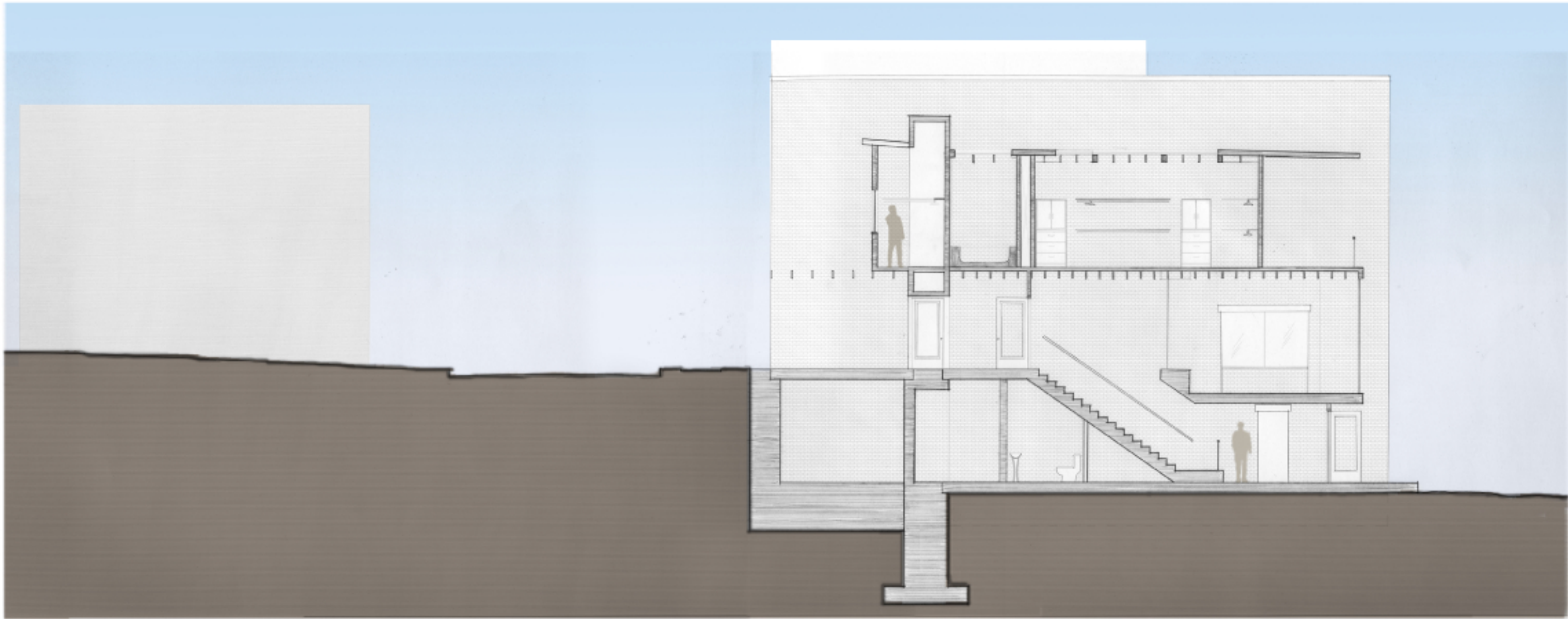
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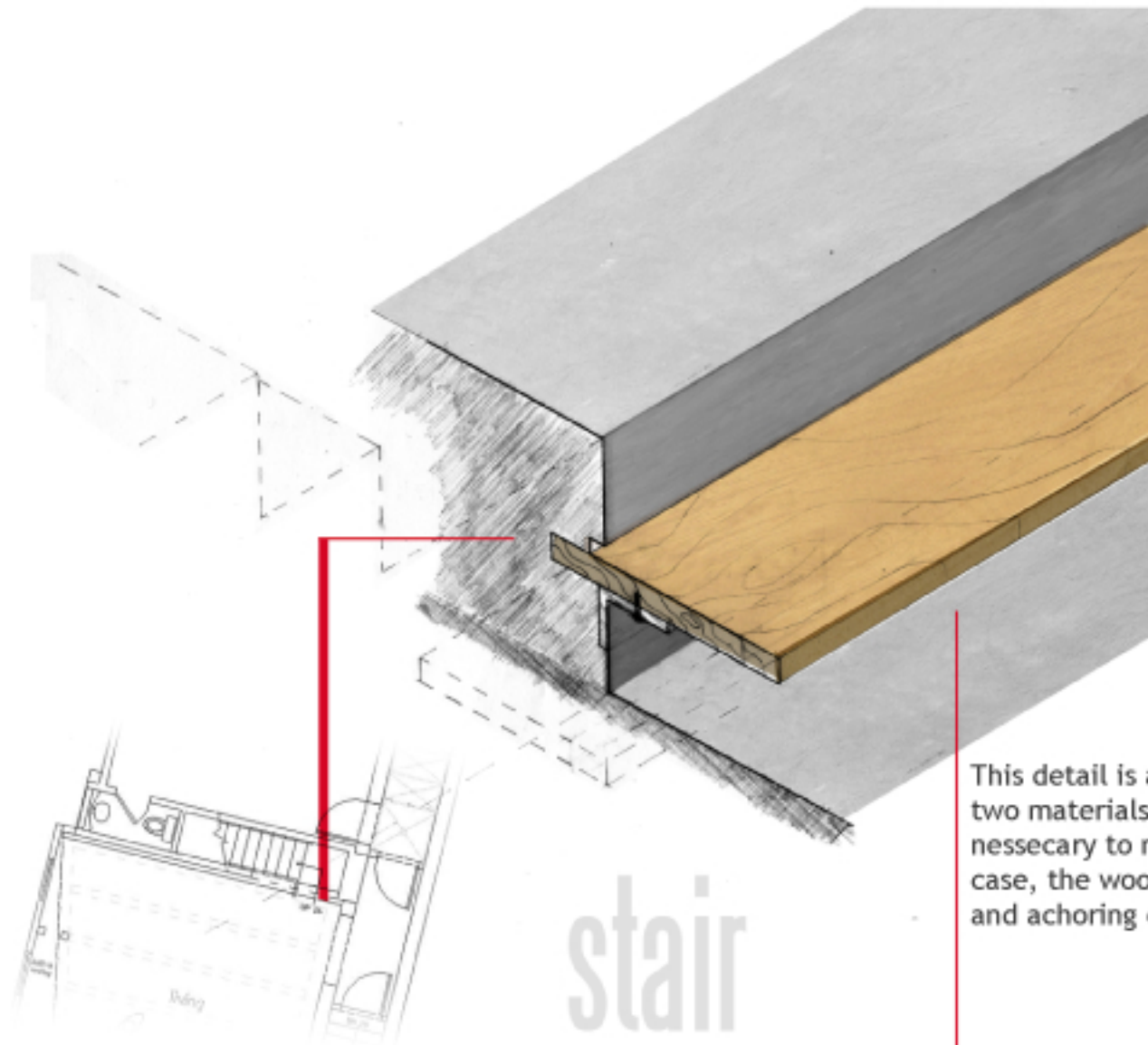




residential building  
corridor section

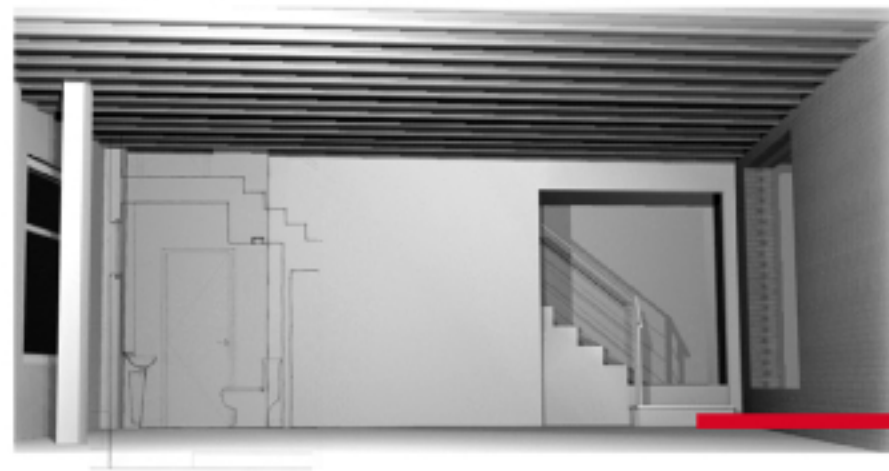
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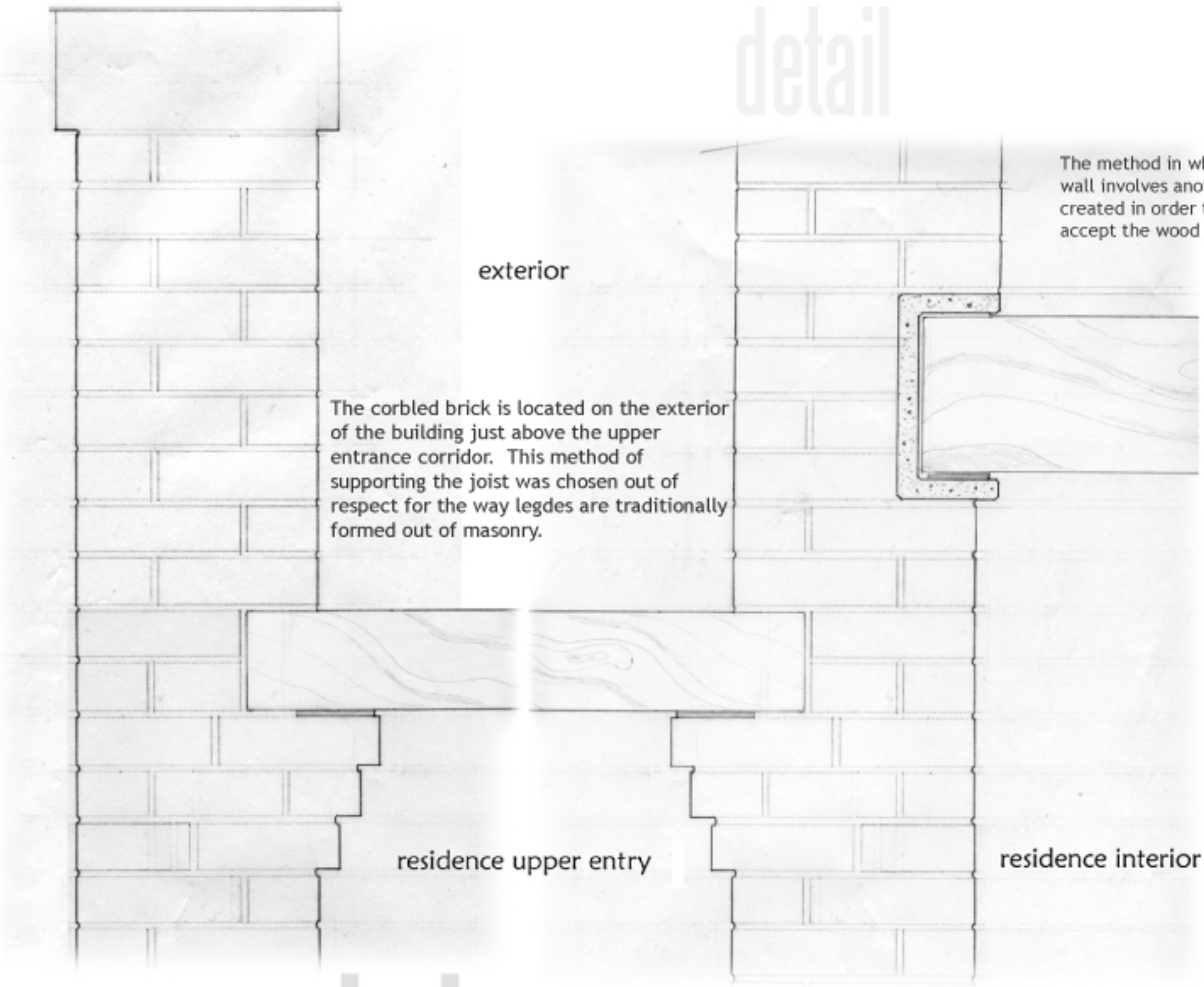
This detail is an exploration of how to connect two materials. Sometimes a third element is necessary to make a union complete. In this case, the wood tread needs the additional support and anchoring capability of steel angle.

concrete wall & wood stair connection detail

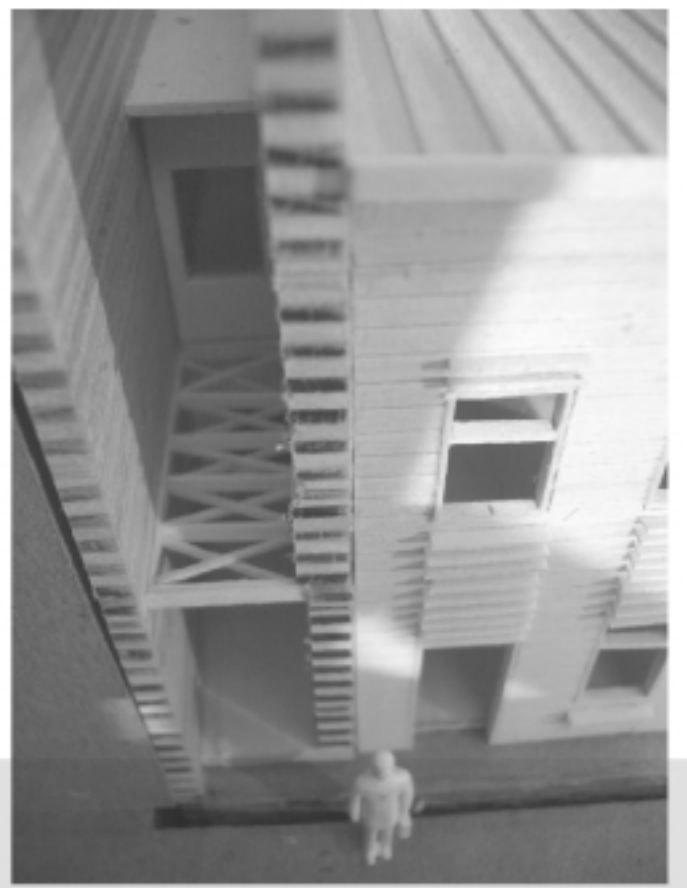
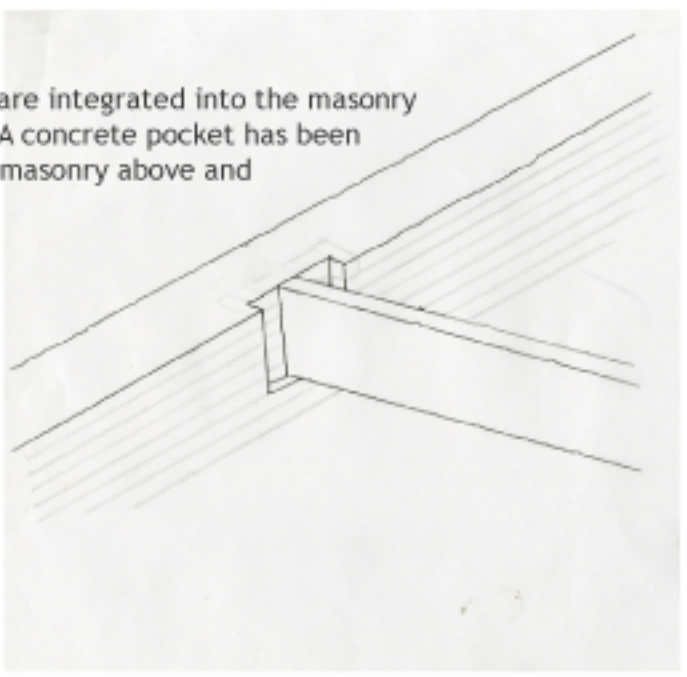




# detail



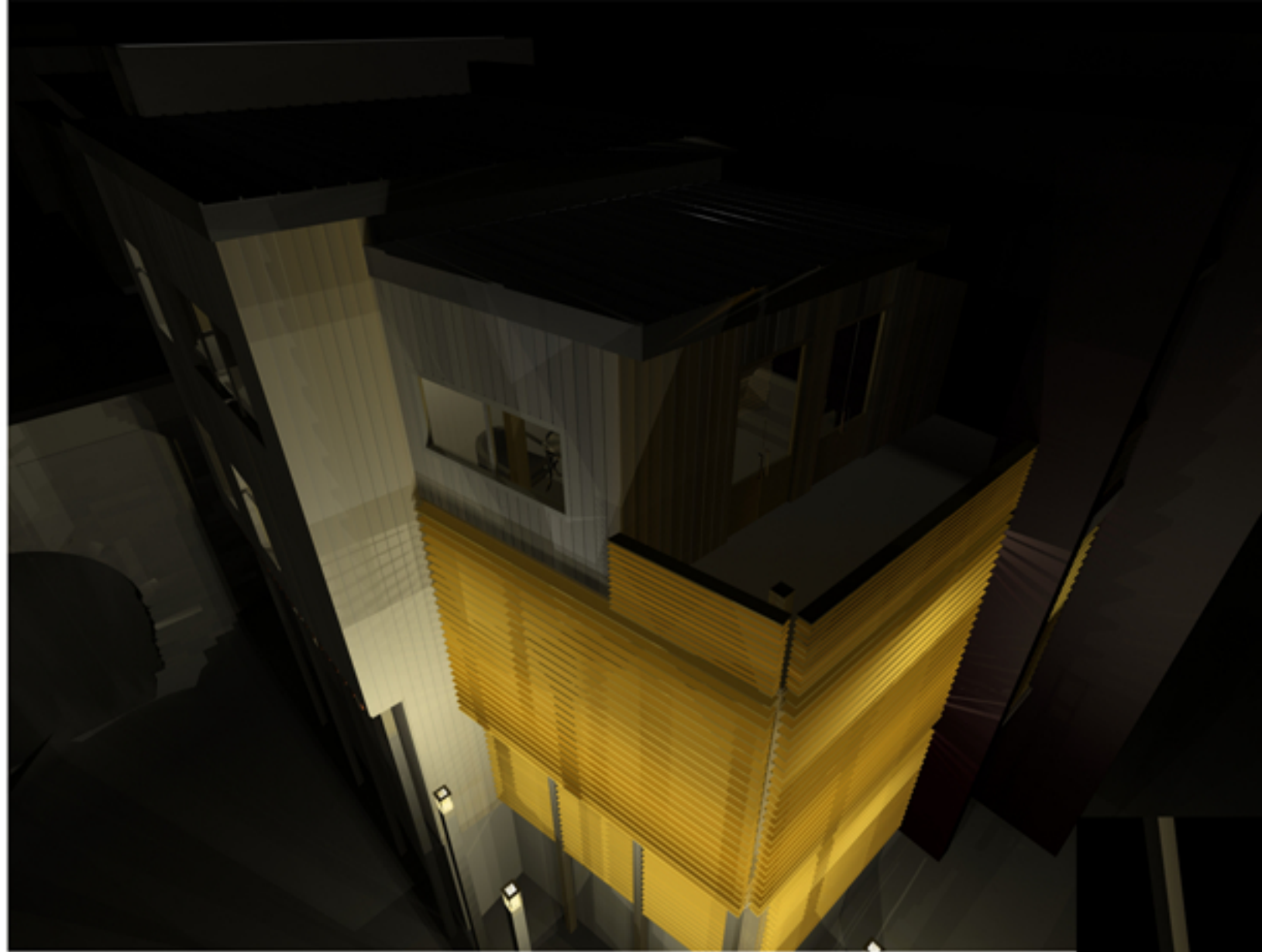
The method in which the joists are integrated into the masonry wall involves another material. A concrete pocket has been created in order to support the masonry above and accept the wood joist.



# residence

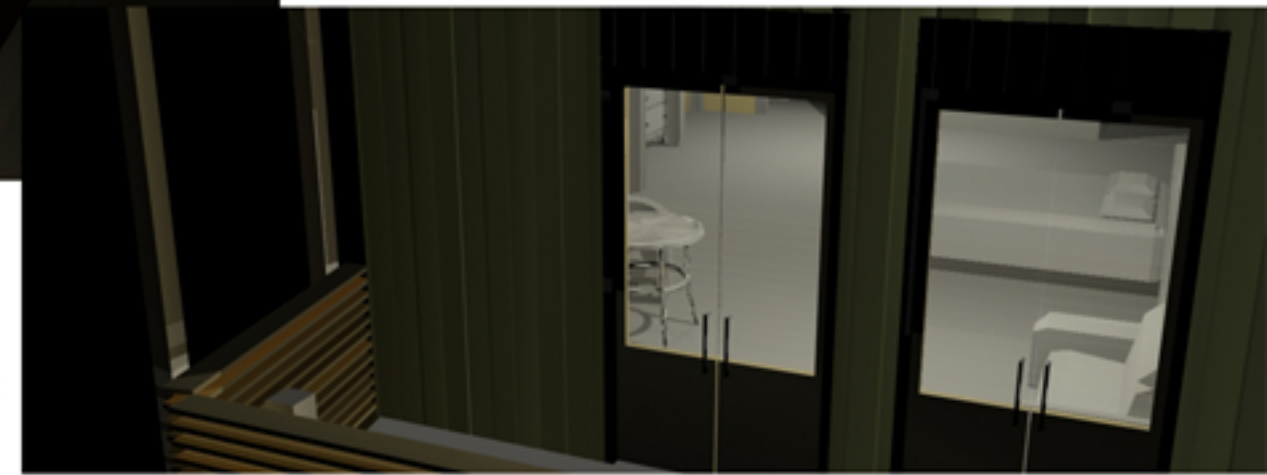






A bird's eye view of Southeast corner of the residence.

residence

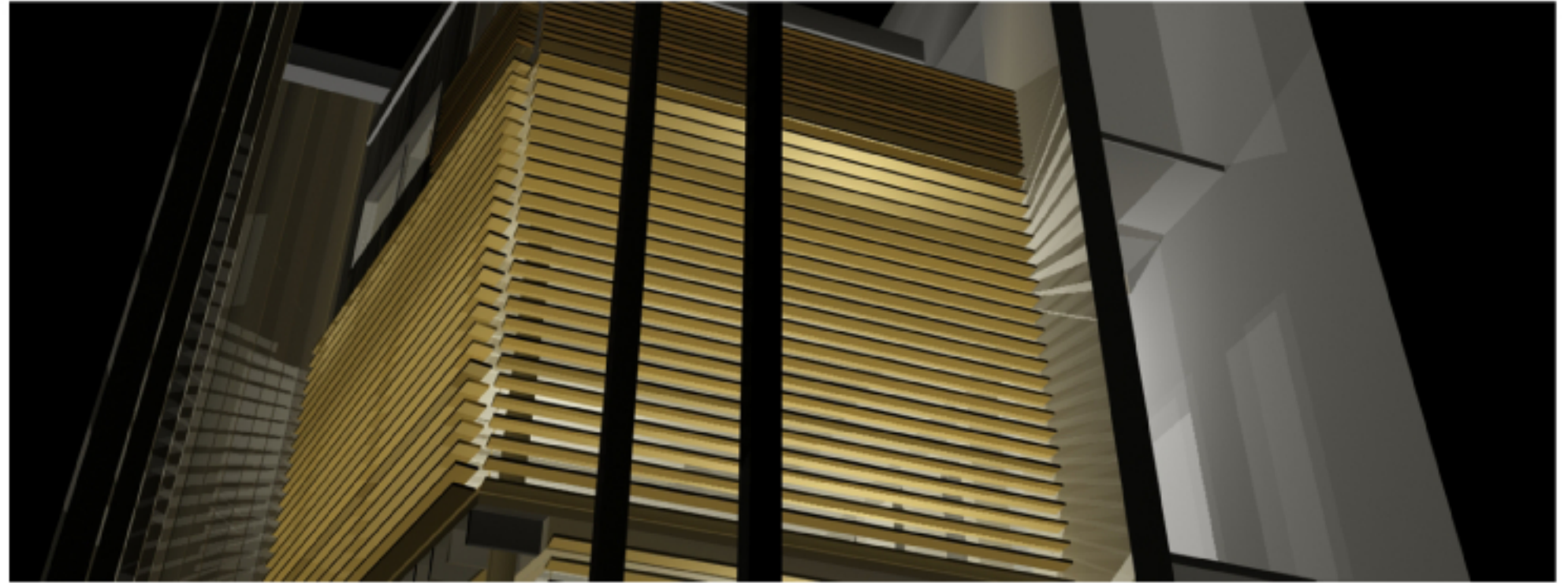


A view onto the master bedroom and private terrace.

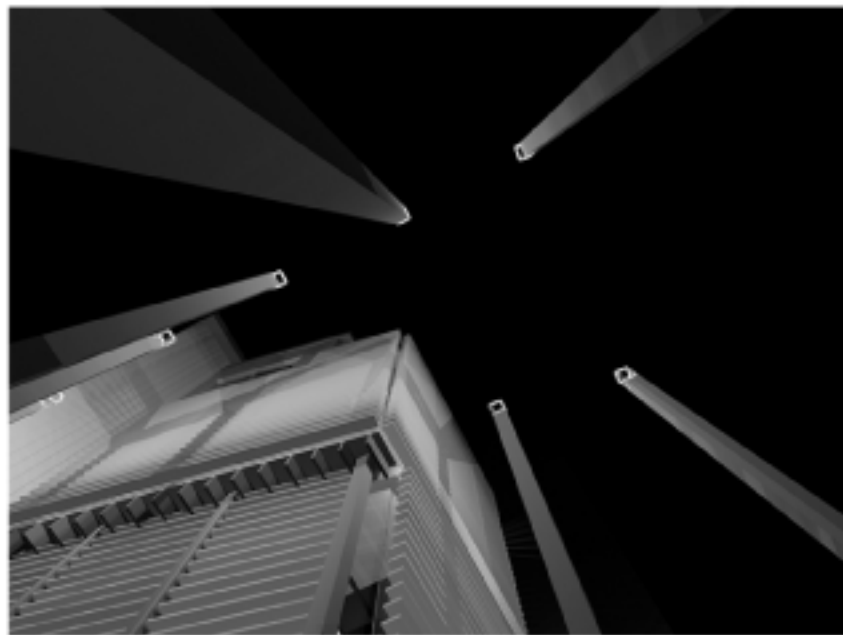
exterior



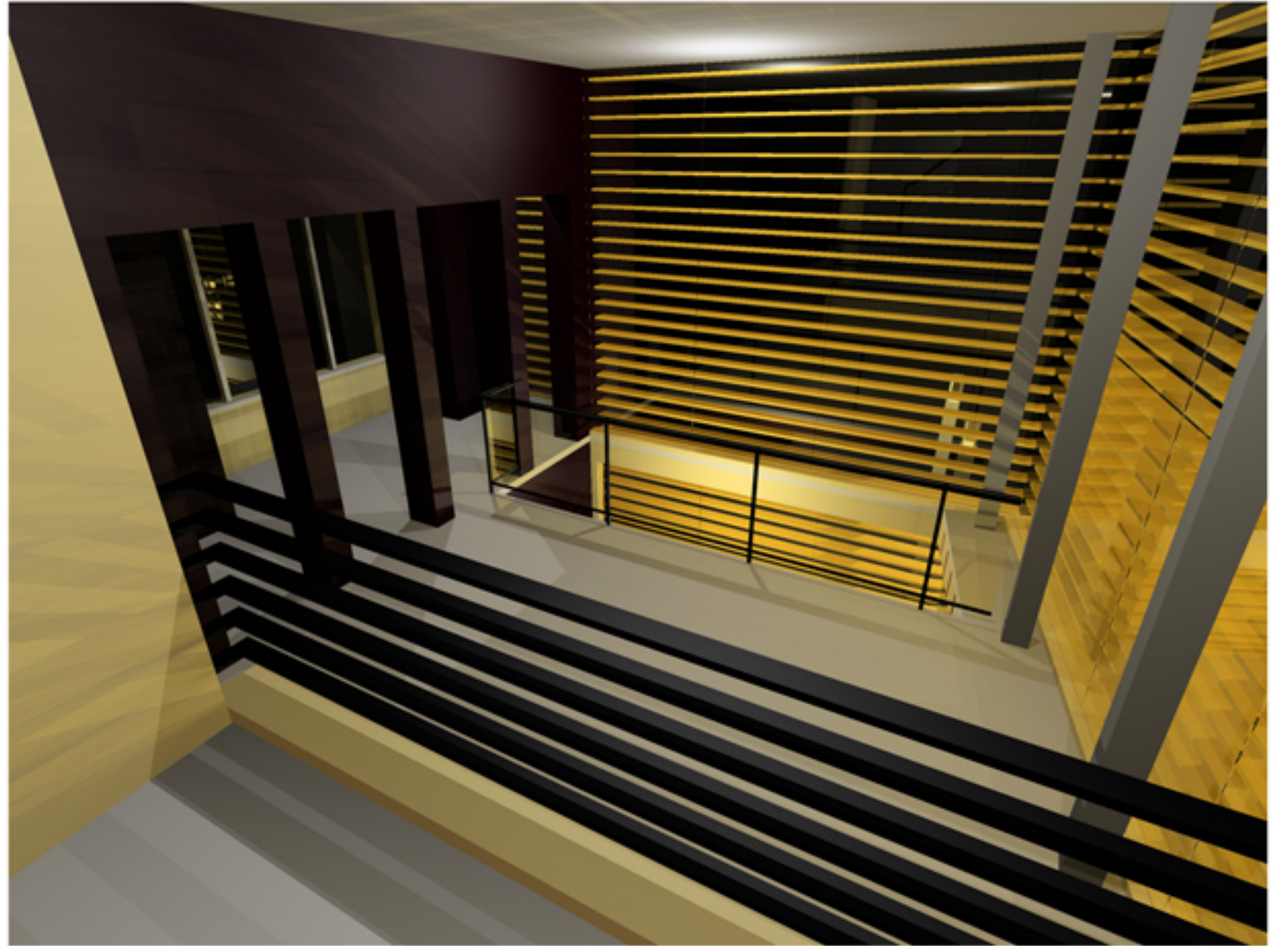
residence



East elevation of the residence.  
Views captured while walking towards the lower entry.



exterior



View from upper living room down to lower living area. Private seating area to the left.

# residence living room