

Adaptive Reuse : Co-living for Virginia Tech's WAAC

Washington Alexandria Architecture Center

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Thesis submitted to the faculty of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Masters of Architecture
in
Architecture

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Adaptive reuse, Old Town, Alexandria, Walkability, Co-living, Student housing, Urban Interventions, City fabric, young professionals



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Abstract

Upon my arrival at the Washington-Alexandria Architecture Center (WAAC), I experienced significant challenges in finding suitable accommodation and integrating into the community. Recognizing that many fellow students face similar difficulties, I was inspired to leverage the historical and cultural essence of Old Town Alexandria to create a solution. My thesis explores the potential of adaptive reuse to develop a co-living environment specifically designed for students. This project aims to repurpose existing structures to address the scarcity of student housing while fostering a sense of community. Situated fewer than eight miles from Washington, DC, WAAC offers a unique professional learning environment for Architecture and Urban Design students, characterized by its interdisciplinary, international, and individual focus. By immersing students in the rich historical and cultural context of Old Town Alexandria, the project enhances their educational experience and well-being through exposure to professional and academic opportunities in both Alexandria and Washington, DC. This adaptive reuse initiative not only revives the essence of Old Town in students' daily lives but also demonstrates how historical preservation and modern functionality can coexist, creating a dynamic and supportive living environment that enriches the student journey.

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General Audience Abstract

The transition into new academic environments often presents significant challenges for students, particularly in securing suitable accommodation and integrating into the local community. This thesis investigates the feasibility and benefits of creating an adaptive reuse co-living program for students at Virginia Tech's Washington-Alexandria Architecture Center (WAAC) in Old Town Alexandria, VA. The project aims to repurpose existing structures to address the scarcity of student housing while fostering a sense of belonging and community. By immersing students in the historical and cultural context of Old Town Alexandria, the adaptive reuse initiative enhances their educational experience and well-being. Students are exposed to the abundant professional and academic opportunities available in both Alexandria and Washington, DC, enriching their overall journey. This thesis highlights the potential of adaptive reuse to preserve historical fabric while meeting contemporary needs, creating a supportive and dynamic living environment for students. The project exemplifies how historical preservation and modern functionality can coexist, providing essential housing and fostering a deeper connection between students and the community. Through this integration, the adaptive reuse project revitalizes the essence of Old Town Alexandria in students' daily lives, contributing to a more enriching and holistic educational experience.

Dedications

To My Family

To my mother, father, brother, and sister, your unwavering support and encouragement have been the foundation upon which I have built my dreams. I am deeply grateful for each of you who have inspired and motivated me to aim higher every day. I am here because of you.

Especially to my mother, who has been my beacon of hope and faith during the most challenging times. Your motivation and inspiration have been invaluable, and sharing this journey of success and hardship with you has made all the difference. Without your belief in me and your encouragement to pursue my dreams abroad, none of this would have been possible. The sacrifices each of you has made for my education will forever be etched in my heart. This journey would not have been possible without your constant motivation and care.

To My Friends

Not a single day goes by that I don't reflect on how fortunate I am to have come this far, especially after years of perseverance and waiting. To Amulya Nandury, my close friend, thank you for staying connected and for our productive discussions that have fueled my progress. To Sahir Rajshirkey, your support and discussion on my design ideas and your assistance in elevating them have been invaluable. Your friendship has been a source of strength and inspiration.

To My Global Friends

To the friends I have made around the globe, your diverse perspectives and unwavering support have enriched my journey immeasurably. Your encouragement and camaraderie have been instrumental in helping me navigate challenges and celebrate successes. Thank you for being an integral part of my life and for contributing to this incredible journey.

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Susan Piedmont-Palladino

I deeply admire your profound knowledge of building philosophy. Your outdoor lectures, stories, and experiences have introduced me to Washington, DC in a whole new way, greatly enriching my research. Your insights have allowed me to consider the historical impacts on the site more thoroughly. Thank you for always believing in me, supporting me, and generously sharing your knowledge and experience, which has been instrumental in the completion of my research.

Paul Emmons

Your expertise in planning and application through analysis has been invaluable. Your class and support throughout this process have significantly aided me in analyzing my project on a broader scale. Thank you for providing a different perspective on my research and encouraging me to delve deeper into my work.

Paul Kelsch

You were the first professor I interacted with at WAAC, guiding me through my studio work to my thesis defense. Your feedback on my projects has always pushed me to realize my potential and strive for more. Thank you for believing in me and consistently showing me the way during moments of confusion.

Marcello Stamm

You have been pivotal in shaping my journey at WAAC, helping me explore the intersections of design and filmmaking. Being part of your community of practice has been a blessing, allowing me to be vulnerable with my design ideas and harness the power of the subconscious mind. I have learned to relearn and unlearn various concepts over time. Thank you for your unwavering support and guidance.

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Introduction

The focus of my thesis centers on the adaptive reuse of 1021 Price Street, an institutional building located in Old Town Alexandria, Virginia. Despite its lack of historical value and mediocre architectural quality, this building presents a unique opportunity for transformation. Situated adjacent to Virginia Tech's Washington-Alexandria Architecture Center (WAAC), the site serves as an extension of the school's academic footprint, facilitating a seamless integration of student life with the surrounding community. This project explores innovative design strategies to enhance the building's functionality and aesthetic appeal while respecting the character of the neighborhood.

Context

Less than eight miles from Washington, DC, WAAC offers students a unique educational environment enriched by its proximity to the nation's capital. This project endeavors to immerse students in this vibrant context, creating a living environment that resonates with the historical and cultural essence of Old Town Alexandria. Adaptive reuse, as a design strategy, underscores the project's commitment to sustainability and historical continuity, aiming to redefine the building's purpose while honoring its storied past.

Historical Background

Understanding the institutional background of 1021 Price Street provides a foundation for appreciating its value and evolution over time. Although it holds no architectural significance, its role within the Washington-Alexandria Architecture Center (WAAC) endows it with institutional importance. The building's adaptive reuse seeks to integrate seamlessly with Alexandria's master plan, ensuring it continues to contribute meaningfully to the WAAC and the broader community.

Project Objectives

This project aims to redesign the upper floors of 1021 Price Street to create a co-living environment for Virginia Tech students, while preserving the integrity of the first floor for school programs. By repurposing the building through adaptive reuse, the project seeks to maintain its identity while accommodating contemporary needs. It encapsulates three primary goals: proximity, comfort, and localness. Proximity to WAAC enhances student engagement with academic and professional opportunities in Old Town Alexandria. Comfort is prioritized in the design of student living spaces, fostering a conducive environment for learning and collaboration. Localness emphasizes the integration of the project within the cultural fabric of Alexandria, celebrating its character and community spirit.

Research Question

At the core of this thesis are fundamental questions that guide the exploration of adaptive reuse and architectural preservation:

How can the past speak through the present in architectural design?

This question addresses the challenge of maintaining identity while accommodating modern functional requirements, fostering a dialogue between preservation and innovation.

How can architectural spaces honor historical context while meeting contemporary needs?

This inquiry explores strategies to integrate modern amenities without compromising the integrity and cultural significance of the built environment.

How do we strike a balance between preserving historical character and implementing sustainable design practices?

This question examines methods to achieve sustainability while respecting the authenticity and longevity of historical structures.

In exploring various case studies, I have gleaned valuable insights that inform my approach to adaptive reuse and co-living design. These examples demonstrate successful projects that effectively balance historical preservation with modern functionality, focusing on adaptive reuse strategies, facade design, program layout, and the creation of interactive spaces from public to semi-public to private. Functionality of space with circulation area in a unit.

A. In courtyard the units

B. How they relate to the interior

C. The actual detail

1. Bravura House by Selencky Parsons

Architect: Selencky Parsons Architects

Location: London

Completed: 2021

Selencky Parsons transformed an early-20th-century house in north London into Bravura House, a co-living space for seven post-graduate music students, emphasizing adaptive reuse principles throughout the project.

Precedents



• figure 2: Large windows bring in plenty of natural light

Approach: The project involved refurbishing and extending the existing house to accommodate modern living needs while preserving its historical character. This included integrating a new purpose-built music room in the garden, demonstrating a thoughtful approach to repurposing existing structures.

Facade: Large windows were strategically incorporated to maximize natural light, enhancing the interior environment and connecting residents with the surrounding landscape.

Program: The design features seven spacious student rooms with integrated private bathrooms, alongside communal areas like a lounge, kitchen/diner, and a sunken dining room that doubles as a meeting space. This layout promotes both community interaction and individual privacy. By creating versatile spaces such as the sunken dining room and mezzanine study area, the project fosters a sense of community while offering opportunities for personal retreat.

Bravura House exemplifies how adaptive reuse can transform historic buildings into vibrant, functional spaces that meet contemporary needs. The project's integration of flexible living arrangements and sustainable design principles serves as a precedent for my thesis project at 1021 Price Street, where I aim to uphold historical integrity while reimagining the building for modern co-living purposes.



• figure 3: The house features several adjoining communal spaces



• figure 4: A sunken dining room opens out to the garden



• figure 5: Dining Area



• figure 6: A first-floor study overlooks the other living spaces



• figure 7: Ground floor with one bedroom



• figure 8: First floor with one bedroom

2. Student Residence in Paris by NZI Architectes

Architect: NZI Architectes

Location: Paris

Completed: 2021

NZI Architectes transformed a 4,400 m² office building in Paris into a student residence, emphasizing adaptive reuse and sustainable construction methodologies.

Approach: The project rehabilitated the office building using prefabricated wood panels with bio-sourced insulation, such as straw. This method reduced construction costs and energy consumption, showcasing the feasibility of sustainable and rapid construction techniques. The use of locally sourced materials, such as straw from Ile-de-France, further minimized the project's environmental impact.

Facade: To maximize natural light, the architects opened up views and allowed direct sunlight to penetrate the center of the building by demolishing a portion of the existing structure. This design choice ensured that multiple rooms benefited from southern light, enhancing the living environment.

Program: The transformation included a volumetric adaptation of the building to suit residential needs. The project features a setback on the top level to limit visibility issues and create a more private space. The basement was partially demolished to create a "garden level," serving as a communal area naturally lit and connected to the common spaces of the residence. This design emphasizes creating a real place of collective life by incorporating a garden level that fosters community interaction.

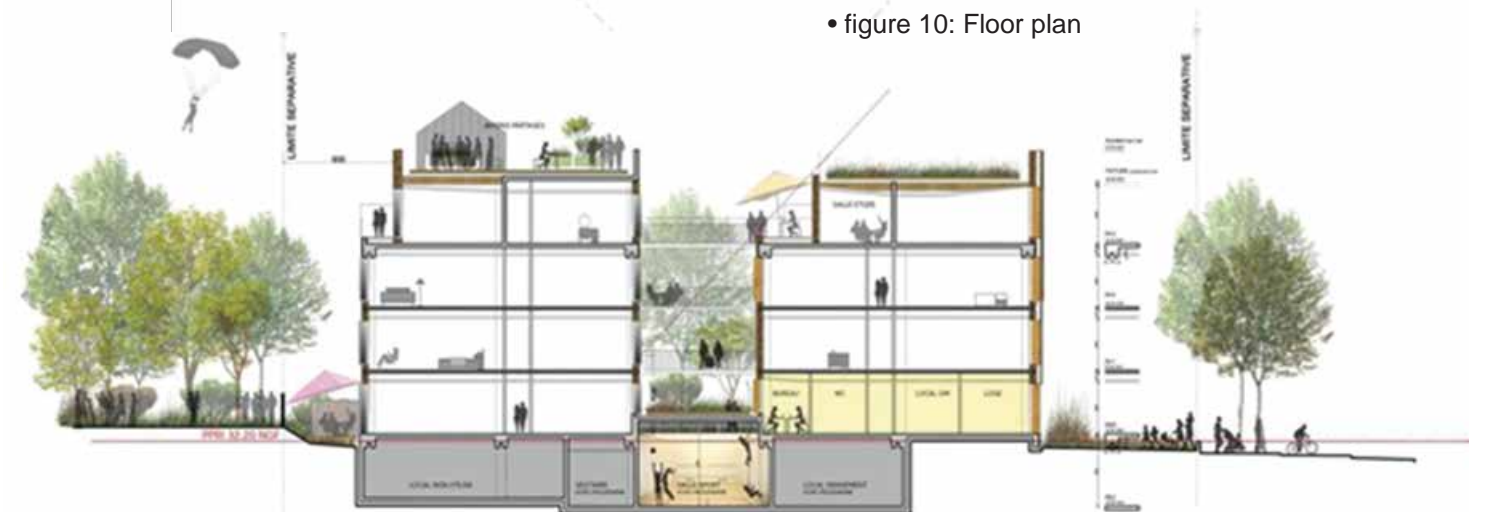
The Student Residence exemplifies how adaptive reuse can transform an office building into a vibrant student residence while prioritizing sustainability. The project's use of prefabricated wood panels and bio-sourced insulation demonstrates an innovative approach to reducing the environmental impact of construction. These adaptive reuse strategies inform my thesis project at 1021 Price Street, guiding the design of a co-living environment that preserves historical integrity while incorporating modern, sustainable elements.



• figure 9: Areal views



• figure 10: Floor plan



• figure 11: Building section

3. Apartment no.135 by BNS Studio

Architect: BNS Studio

Location: Saadat Abad, northwest of Tehran

Completed: 2018

Structure: Five-story residential building

Units: Each floor contains a single three-bedroom unit

Amenities: Ground floor includes the main entrance, lobby, and a multi-purpose room; basement includes a pool, sauna, Jacuzzi, and parking

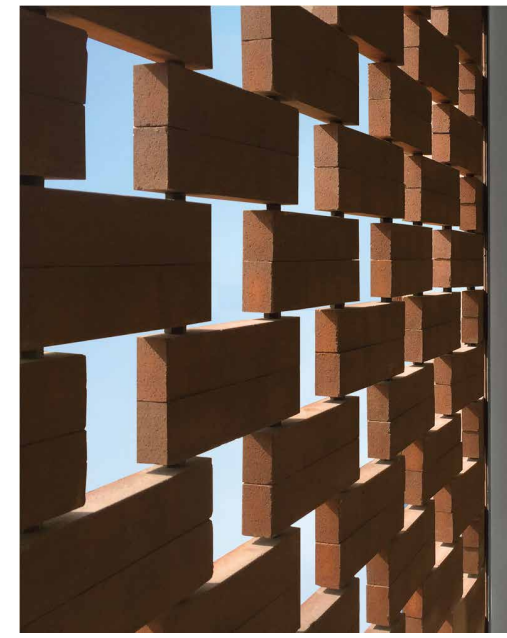
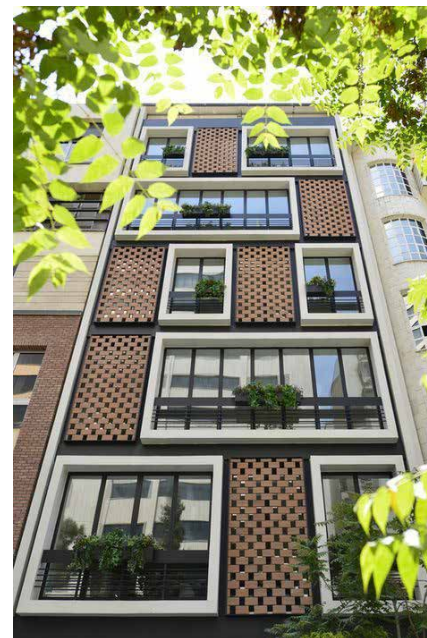
Design Goal: Revitalize the lost heritage of Iranian architecture and culture, offering a modern interpretation of traditional values such as hierarchy, legibility, introversion, balance, unity, and privacy

Material: Use of brick, a traditional building material, to blend old concepts with modern design

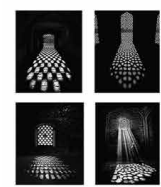
Facade: Design Elements: Combination of fixed brick panels and protruded modular frames to create a modern and dynamic facade

Functional Aspect: Brick panels act as a temperature buffer by filtering natural light, creating light and shadow effects, enhancing space quality, providing visual and heat comfort, and contributing to energy saving

Program: Rooftop Garden: Designed to improve environmental quality and aesthetic values. Modular Flower Boxes: Placed in front of windows to enhance environmental and aesthetic quality



Poem of Light and Shadow



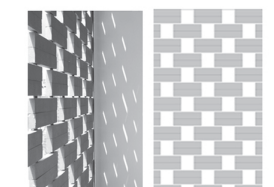
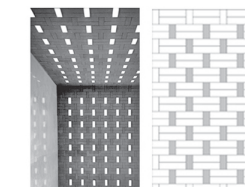
Light and shadow are the important elements in traditional architecture of Iran to make mysterious and spiritual spaces.

The main design idea was to revitalize the lost heritage and to give a modern interpretation to the old concepts.

Dance of Shadow



Harmony in Pattern Design



Patio Wall [Plant Pattern]

Entrance Wall [Brick + Lighting]

Facade Panel [Woven Bricks]

• figure 12: Building views and elevation

4. Tehran apartment block by Keivani Architects

Architect: Keivani Architects

Location: Tehran, Iran

Completed: 2016

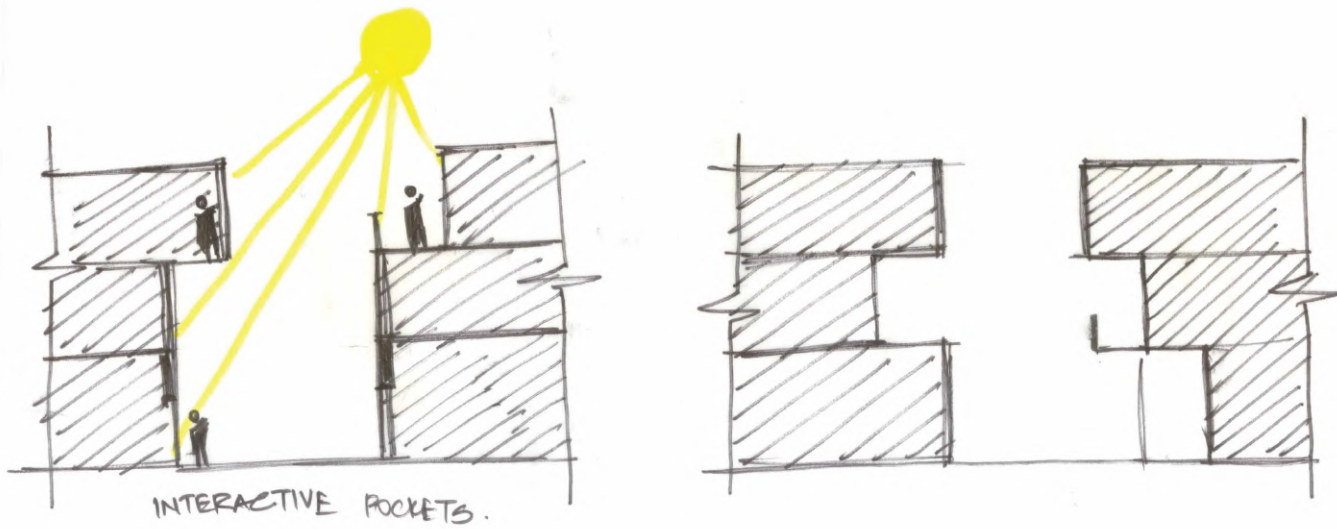
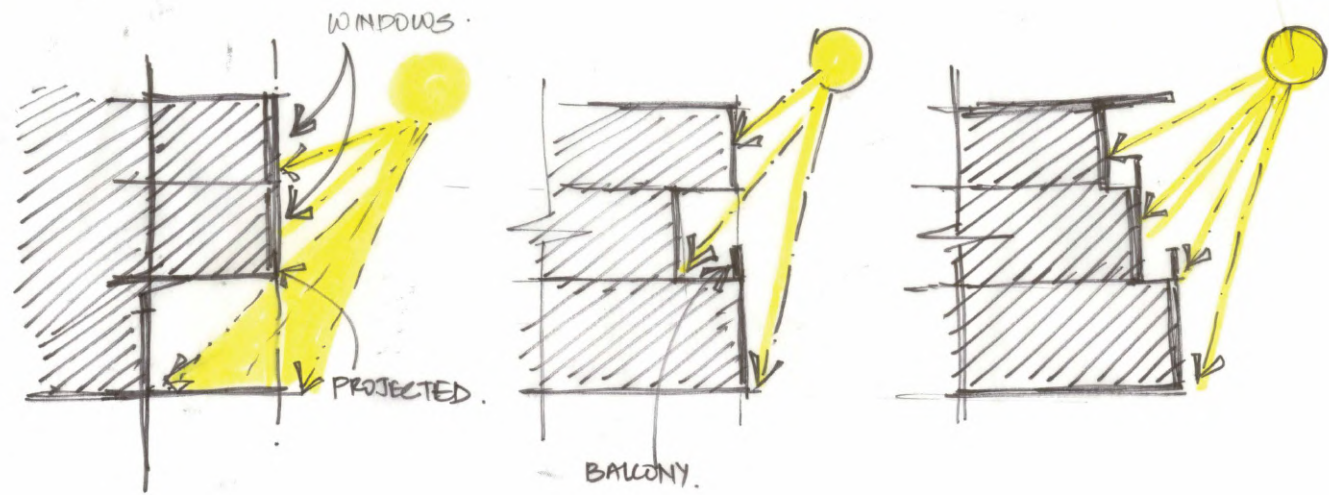
Approach: Keivani Architects designed the seven-story Orsi House apartment block in Tehran, inspired by traditional Iranian architecture. The main concept originated from the orsi window, a type of sash window with latticed woodwork and colored glass that reduces sunlight and heat while repelling insects. The architects aimed to modernize this window style to create a space with an Iranian spirit, respecting both the mental and biological needs of the users. Elements like water, plants, and light were highlighted to enhance the living experience.

Facade: The street-facing facade features a double layer of heat-treated timber with stained glass panes and planting. This design serves both decorative and functional purposes, helping to control temperature. Large window frames made from travertine stone have a funnel-like shape to reduce heat buildup. Matching slatted sunshades can be raised over the windows to further control sunlight. The facade draws inspiration from historic residences like Borujerdis House and Tabātabāei House in Kashan, Iran.

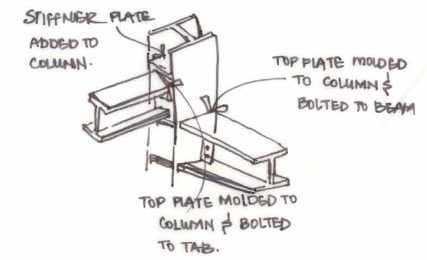
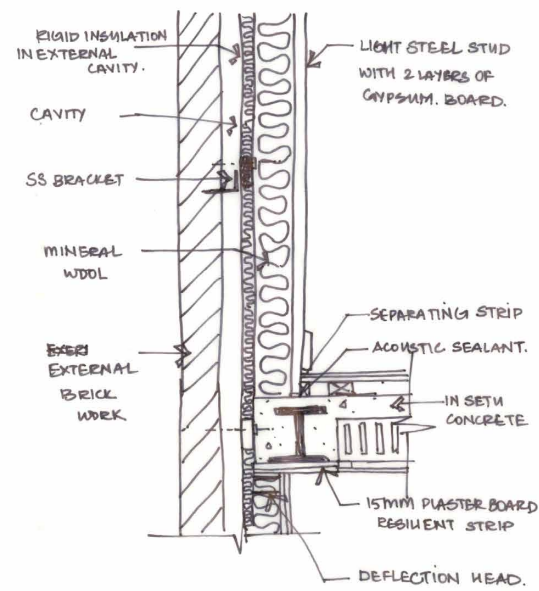
Program: Residents access their homes through a shared ground-floor lobby lined with glossy dark stone, reflecting tiny spotlights in the ceiling. The lobby connects to a shared staircase with small pigeon sculptures set into niches, symbolizing peace in Iran. The building features recessed balconies overlooking a small ramped courtyard decorated with mosaics and wooden flower boxes. The courtyard provides access to underground parking and hints at the vegetated roof terrace, which includes manicured flower beds, an outdoor fireplace, and a gazebo.



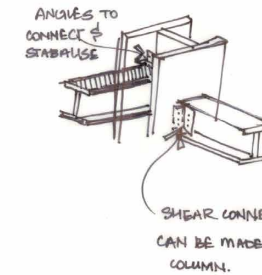
• figure 13: Building views and floor plan



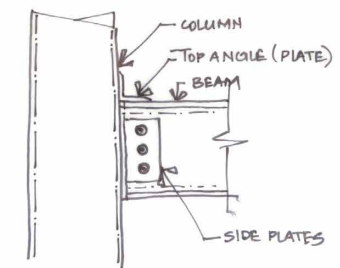
① BRICK WALL DETAIL (EXTERIOR)
WITH STEEL COLUMN & BEAM.



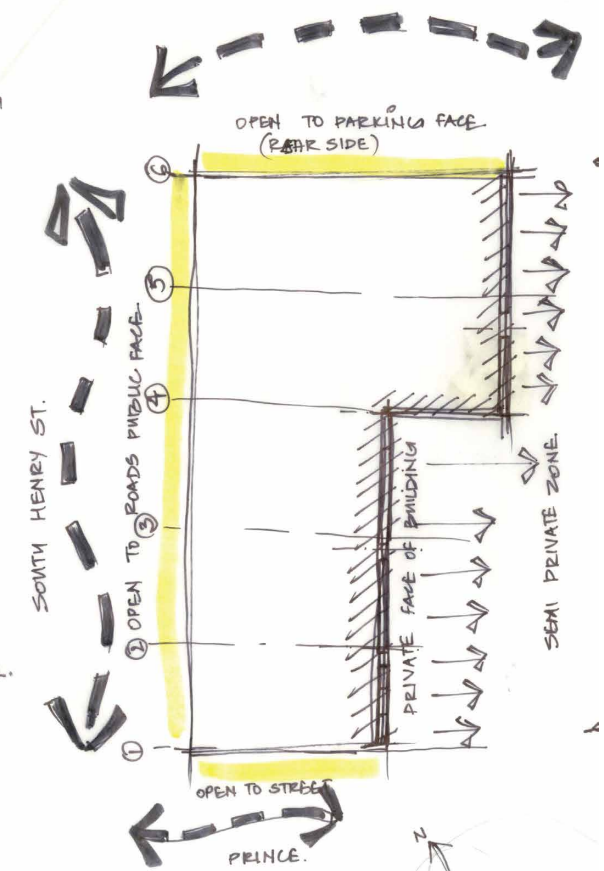
① CONNECTIONS TO 1 COLUMN & BEAMS. DETAIL 1.



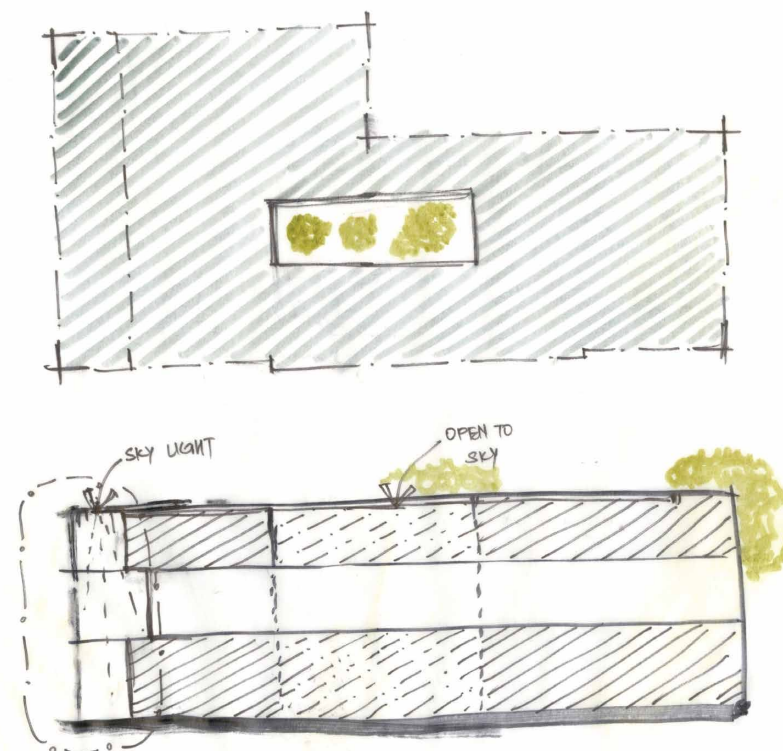
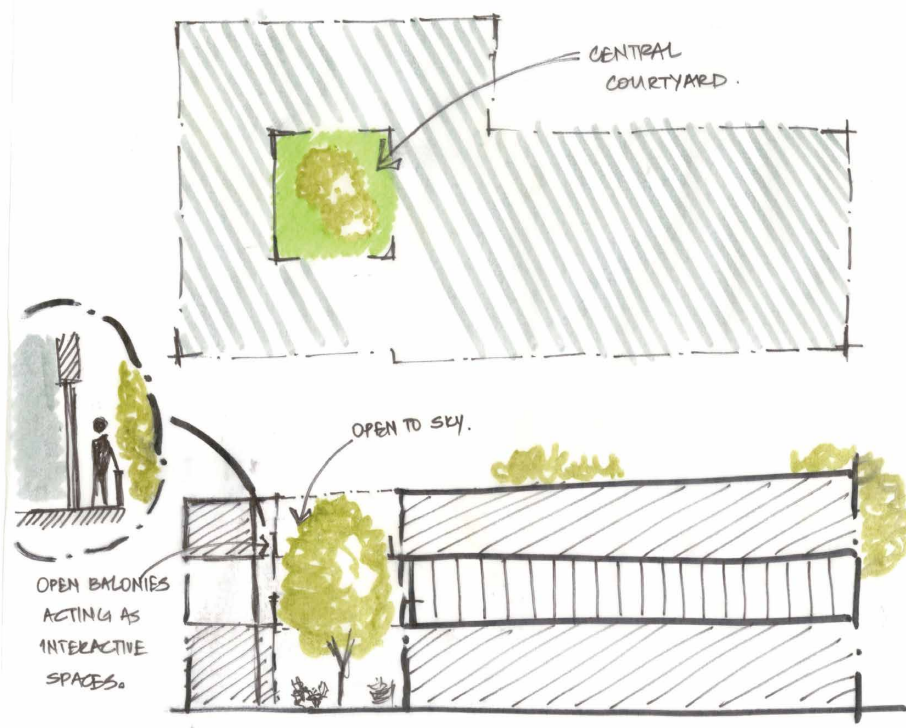
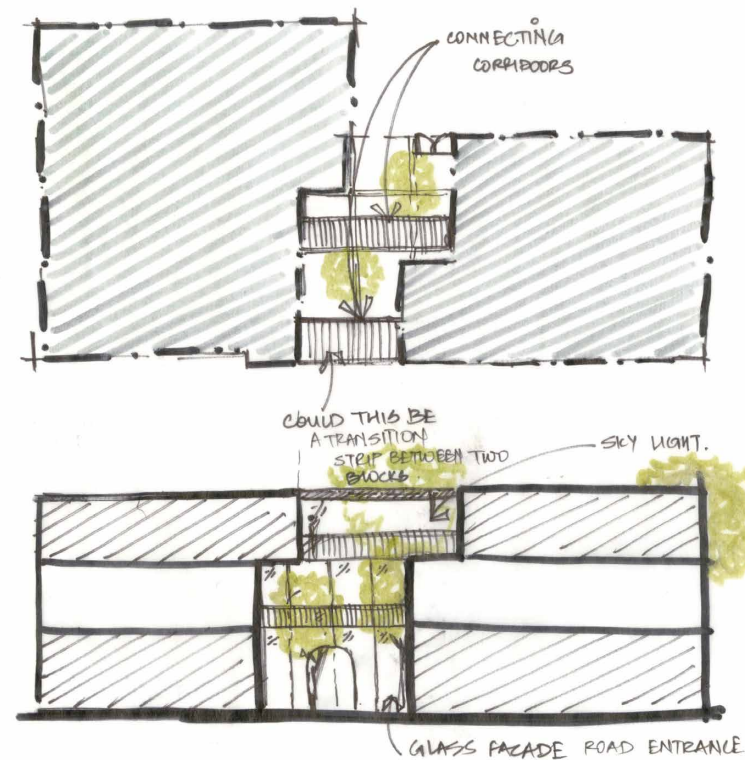
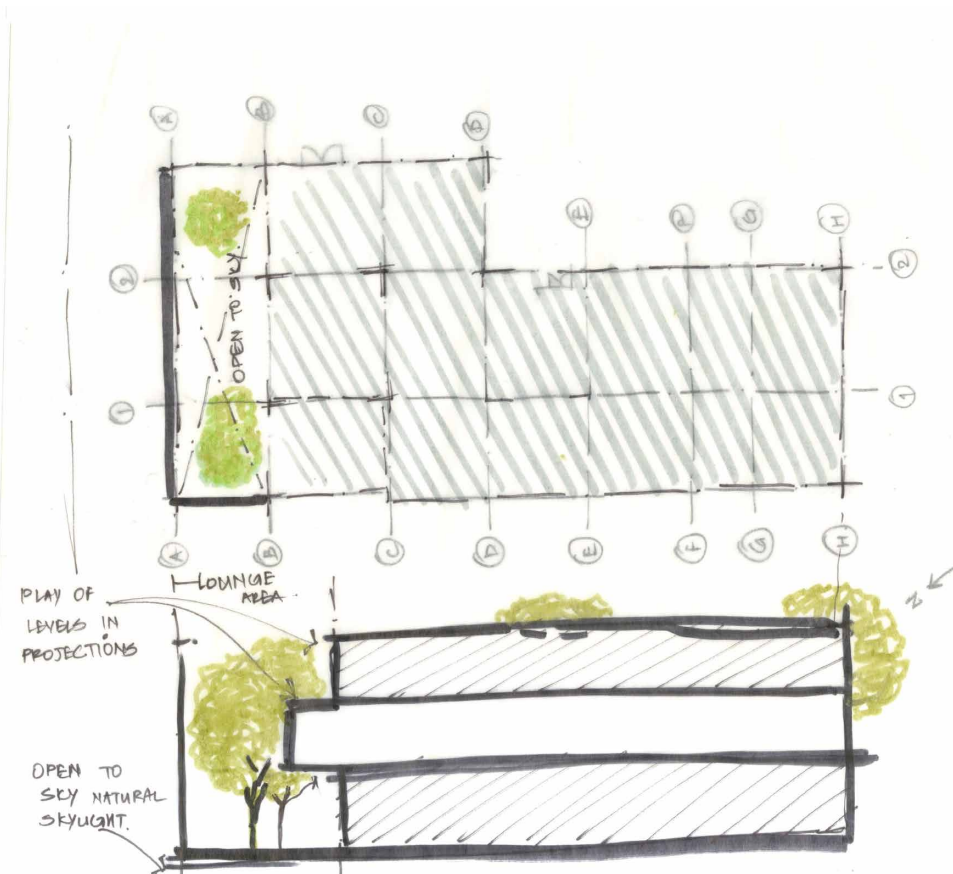
② CONNECTIONS TO COLUMN DETAIL 2.



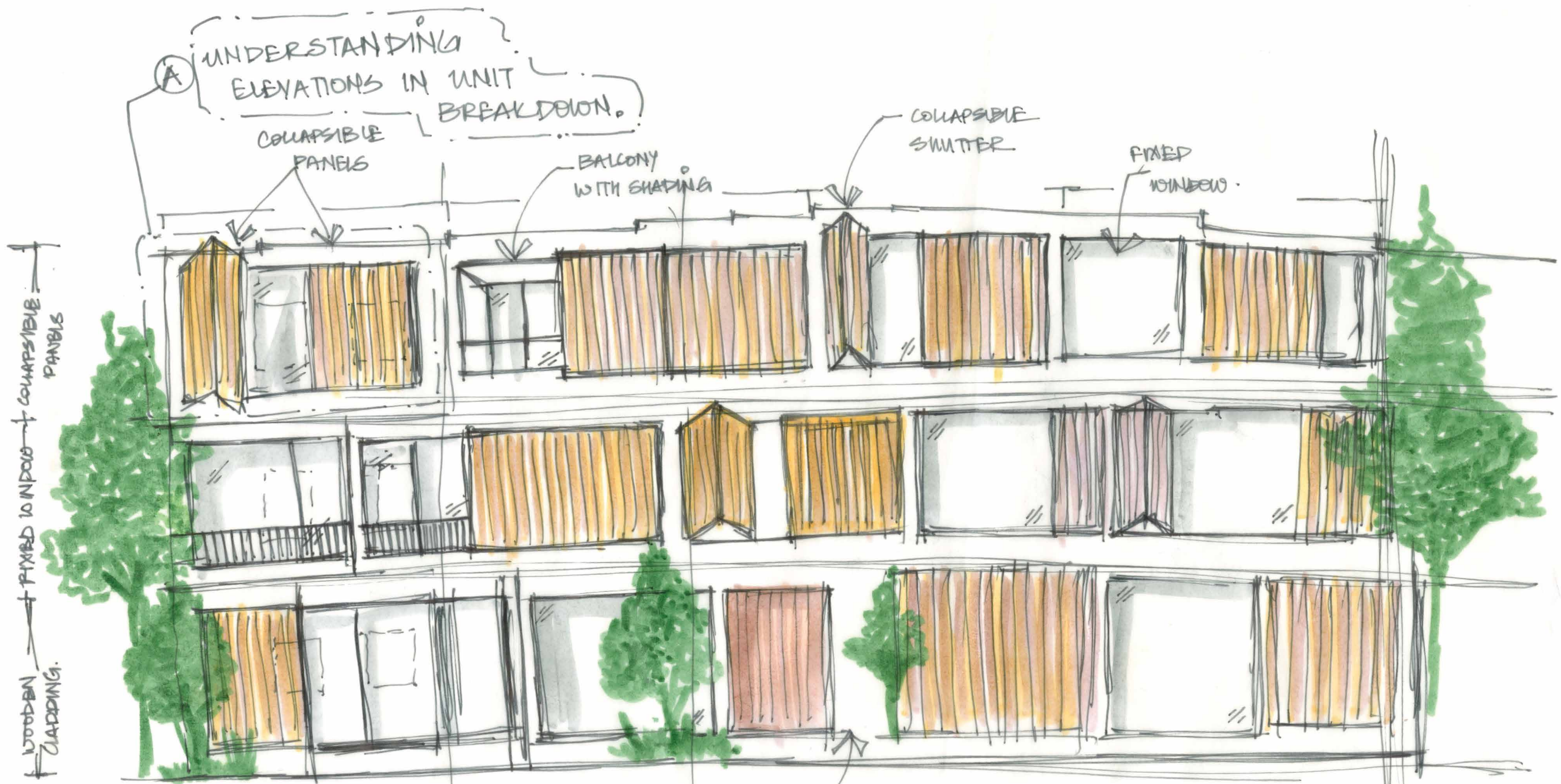
③ DETAIL 3.



Iterations to examine the light and vegetation



• figure 14: Ideation sketches



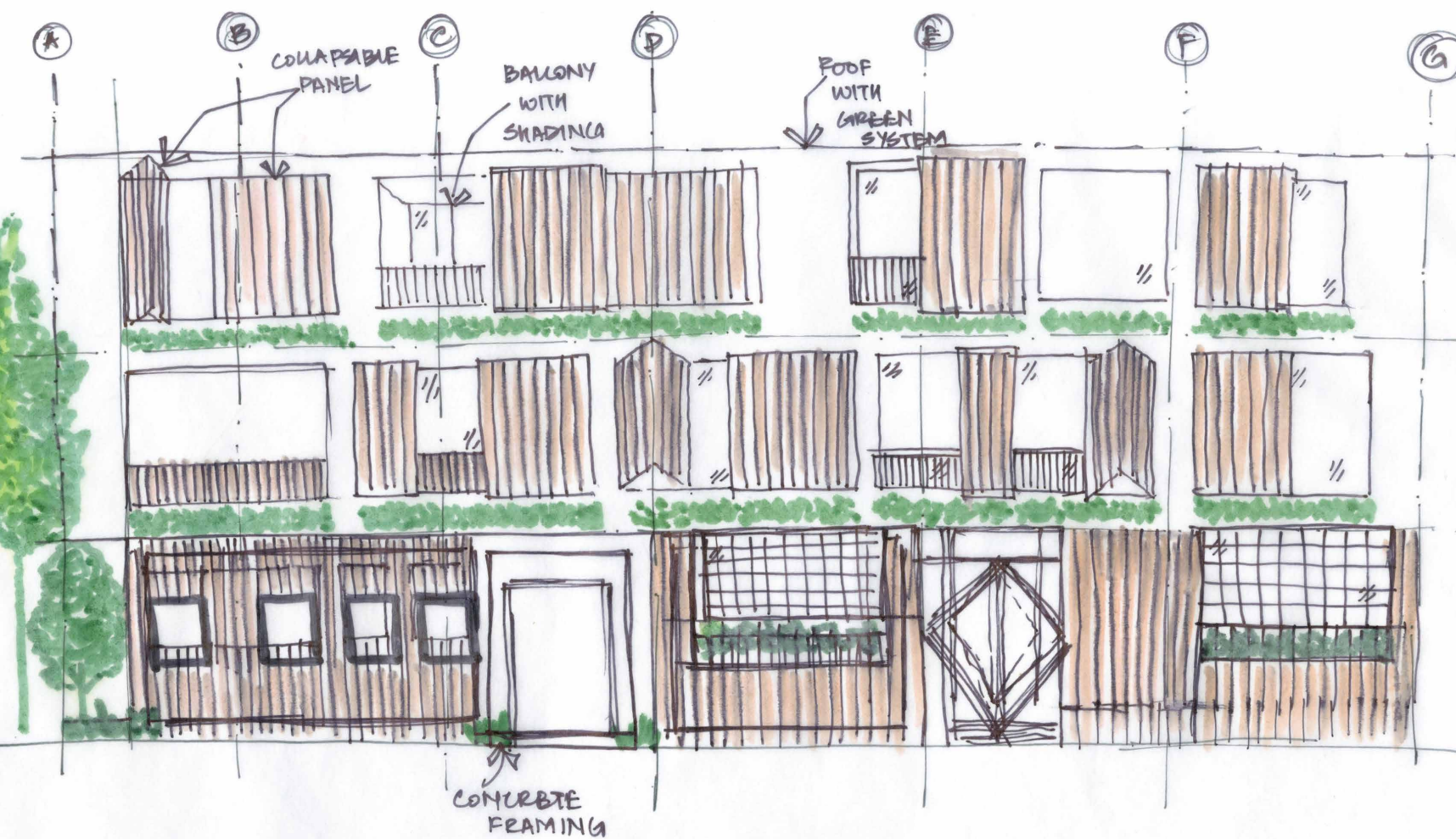
EAST ELEVATION - REIMAGINING

CONCRETE WALL FINISH.

- (1) Elevations with proposed window openings
- (2) collapsible panels for privacy & shading.
- (3) Connectivity is established between both buildings (visually)
- (4) Apple Amp. corridor / Balcony for ventilation & view pt.
- (5) understanding vertical vs horizontal grid.

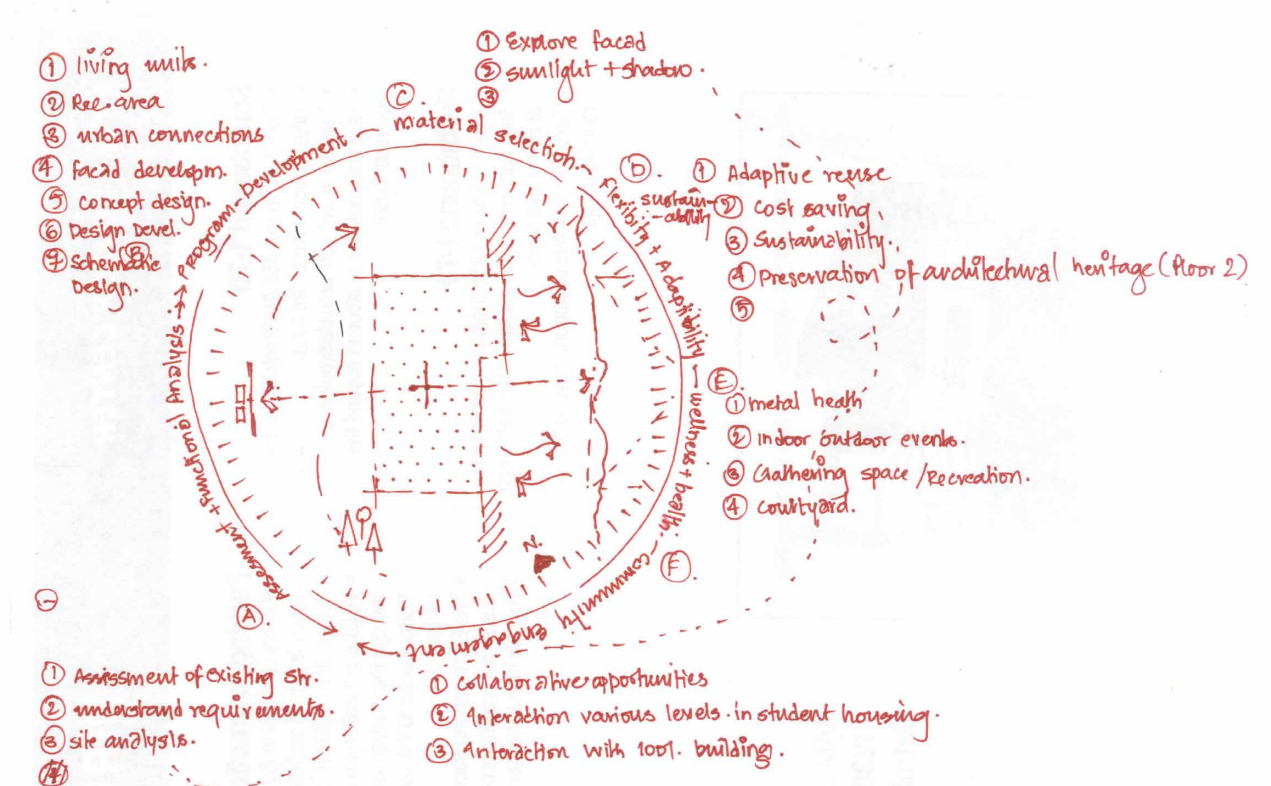
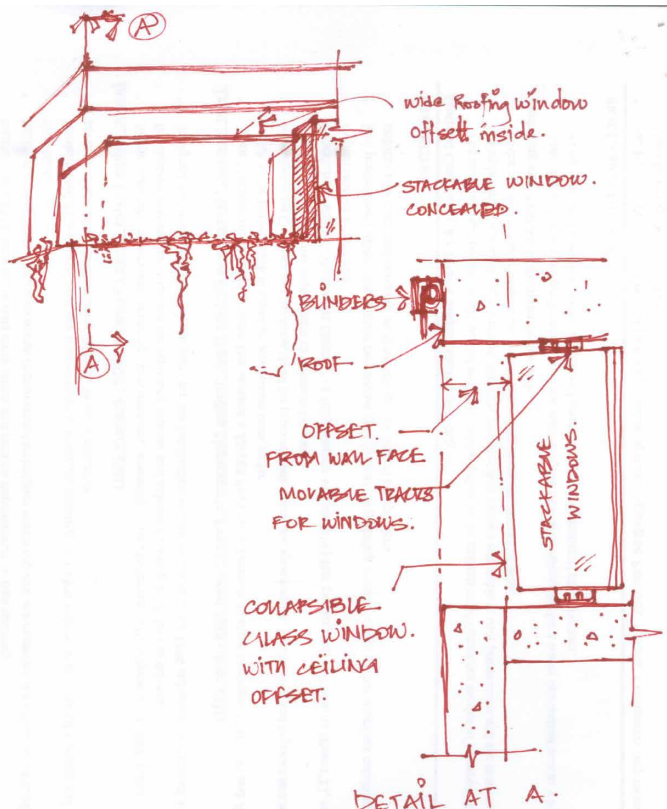
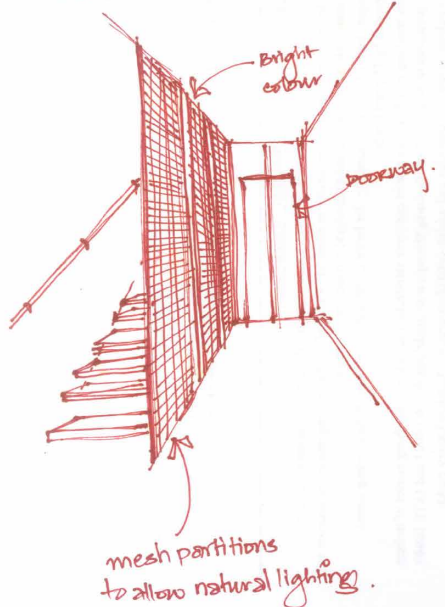
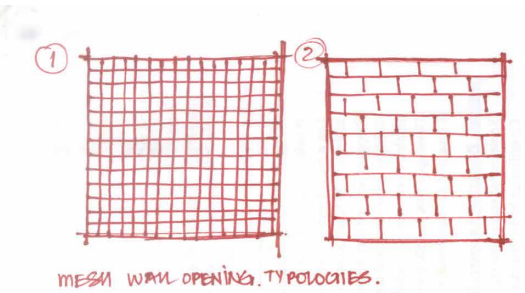
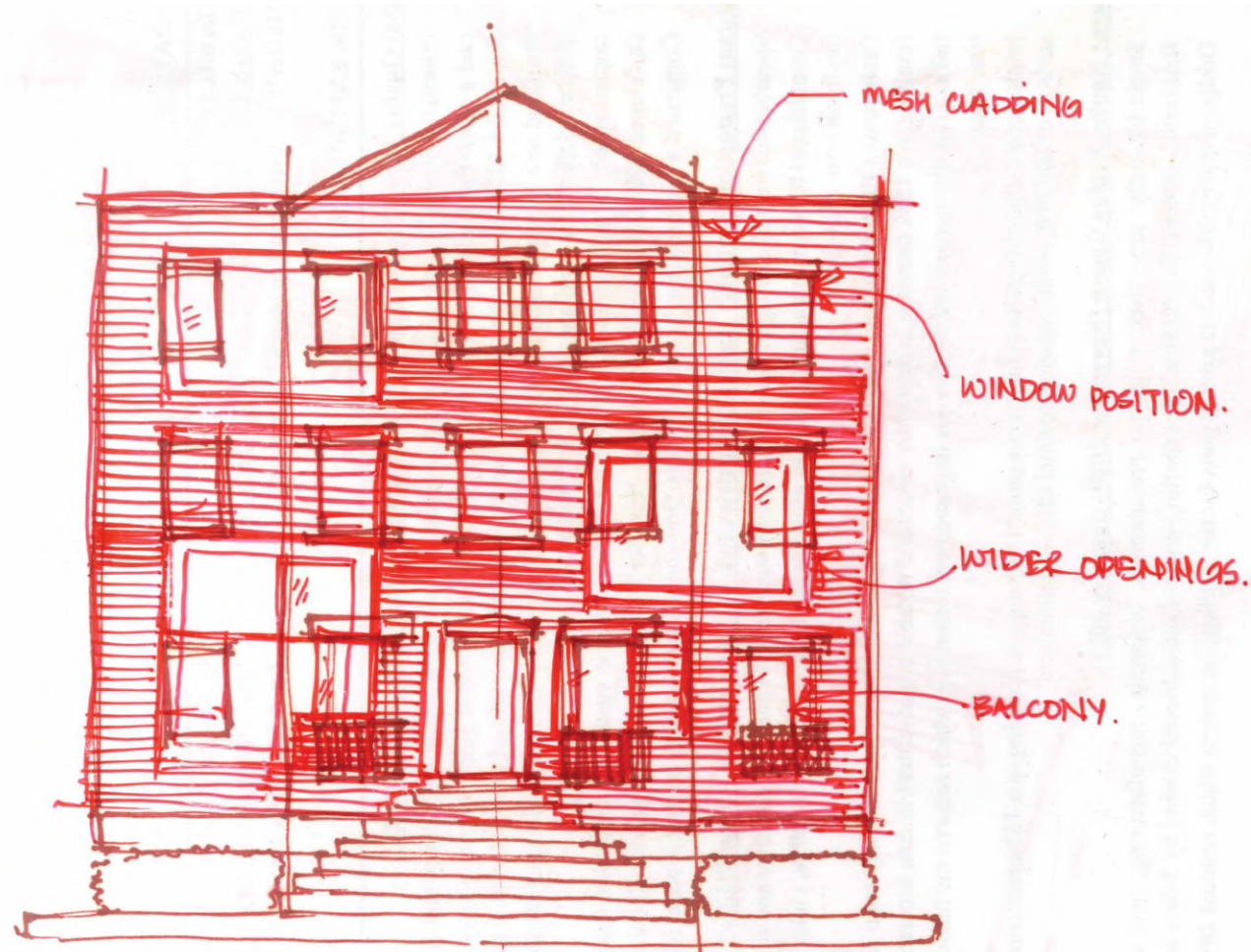
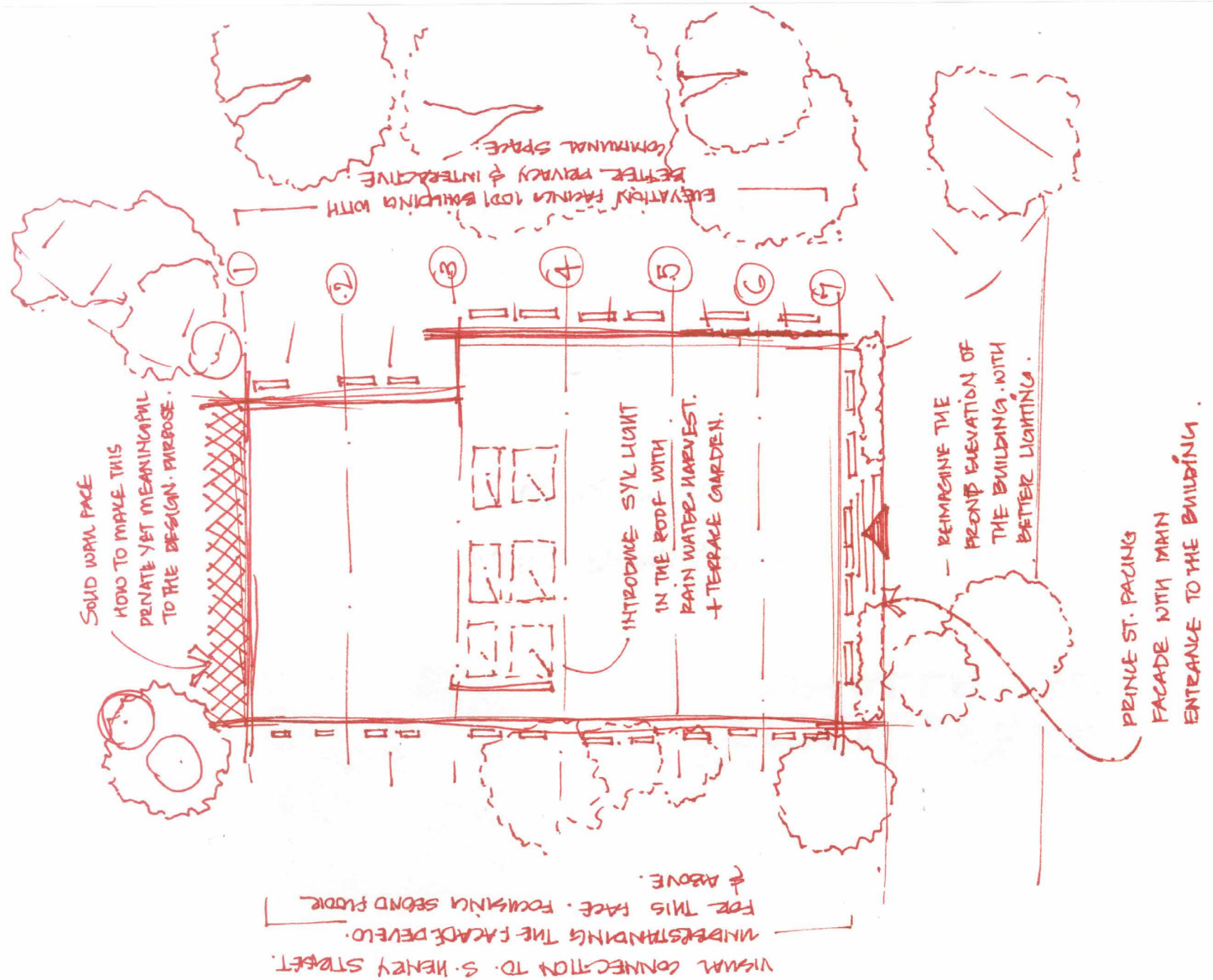
UNDERSTANDING SOUTH ELEVATION

UNDERSTANDING EAST ELEVATION

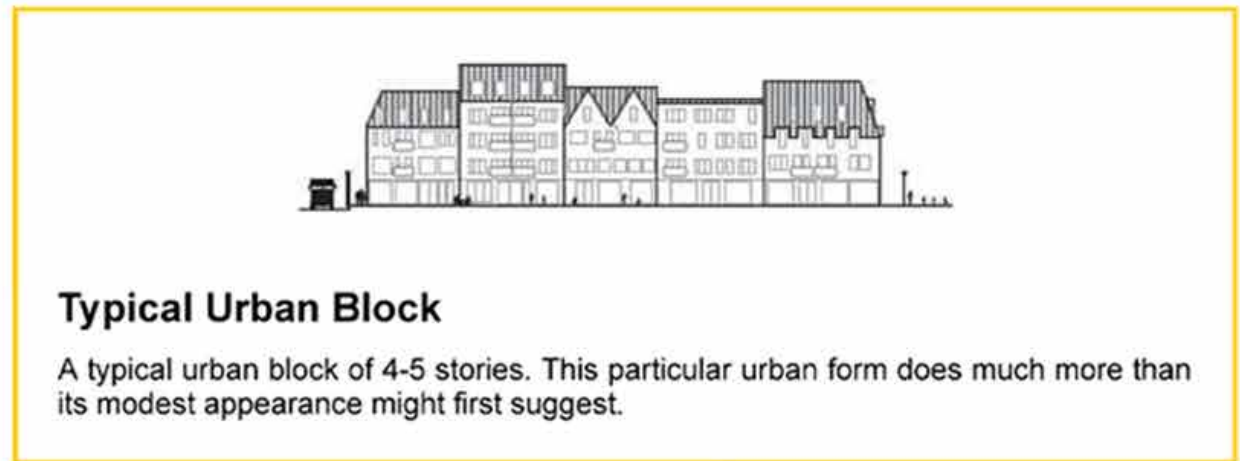


- (1) comparative study of vertical panels vs horizontal.
- (2) Fixed panels vs movable panels.
- (3) Color patterns between louvers creating a playful facade.

- (1) Elevations with proposed window openings
- (2) Collapsible panels for privacy & shading
- (3) Establishing connection between both buildings. (visual & open courtyard)
- (4) Visual connection with courtyard & plantation.
- (5) understanding vertical vs horizontal grid.



what an enclosed block can do



Private/Public Space

The block system clearly defines public spaces at the fronts (or outside the block) and private space at the back (inside the block). Two very different worlds can coexist in extremely close proximity to each other.



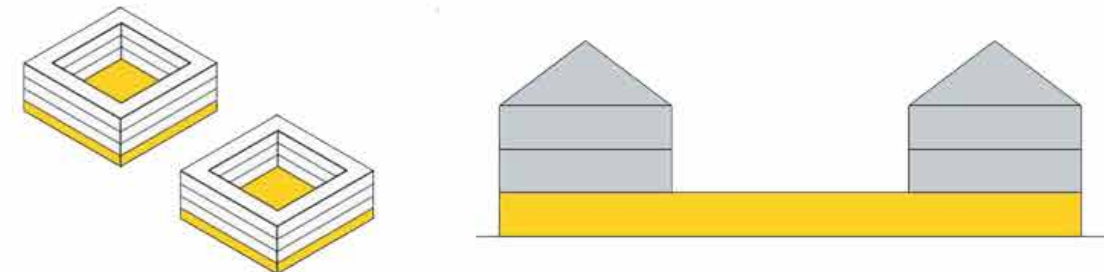
Common Space and Identity

The enclosed block creates a common space in the middle of the block, which can be the shared focus of residents and a point for local community building.

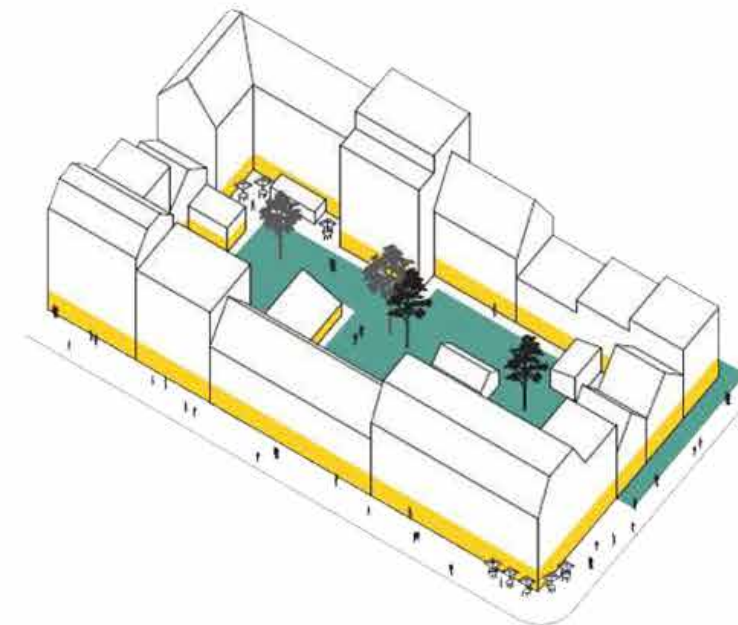
the potential of ground floor



With a four- to five-story block, there can be at least 20-25% ground floor.

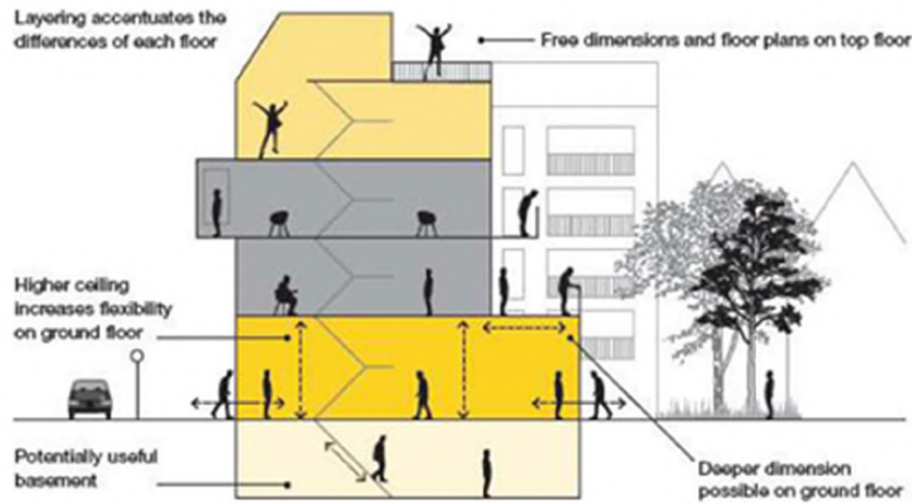
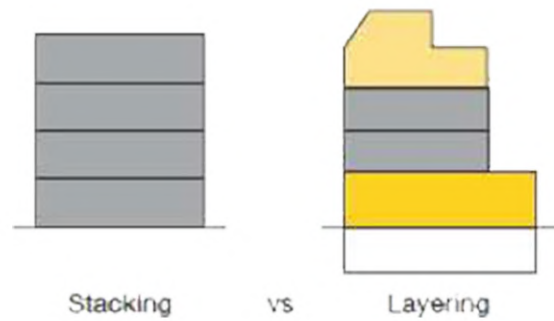


There can also be up to 100% ground floor without losing the integrity of the block.



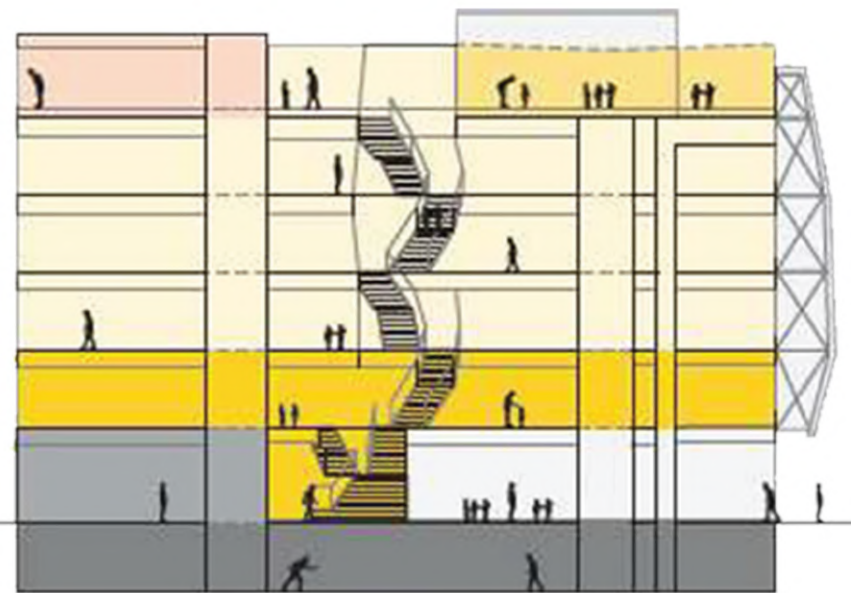
The ground floor has unique properties of accessibility and visibility, which means it can accommodate a more diverse range of users.

Layering



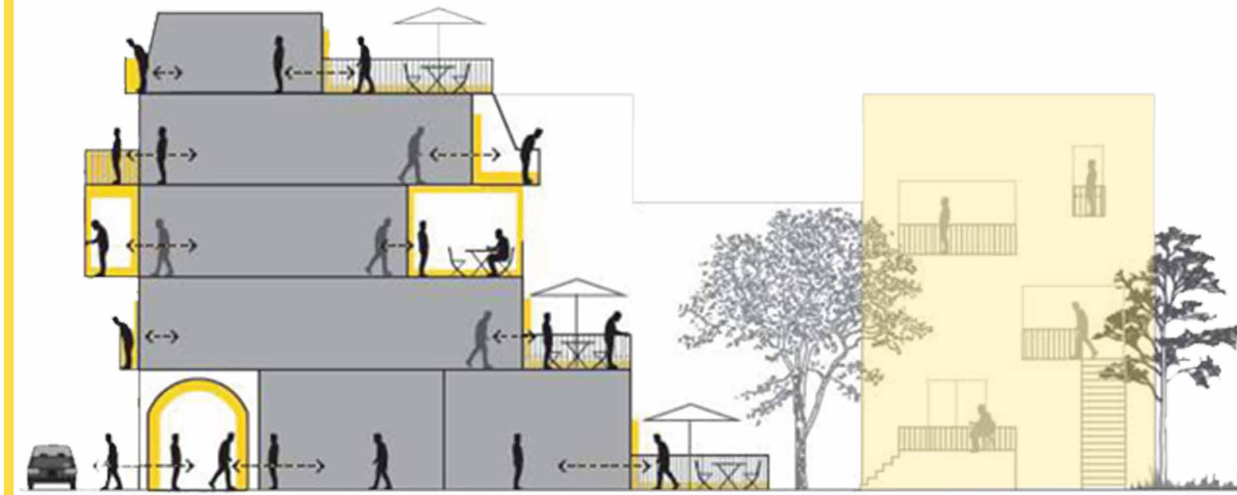
Layering on both planes creates a complex system of spaces indoors and outdoors. The more complex the spatial system, the more varied its qualities.

Different functions by layering

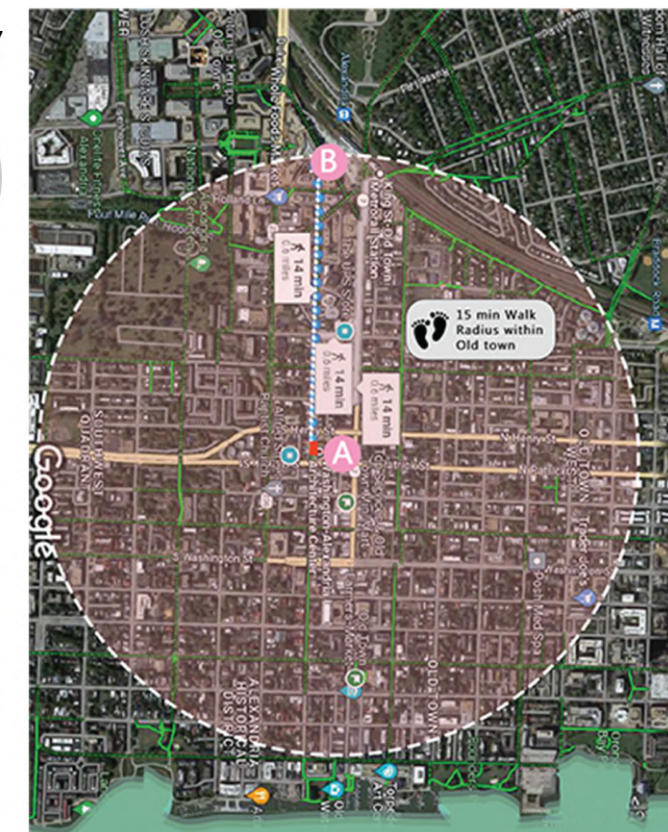
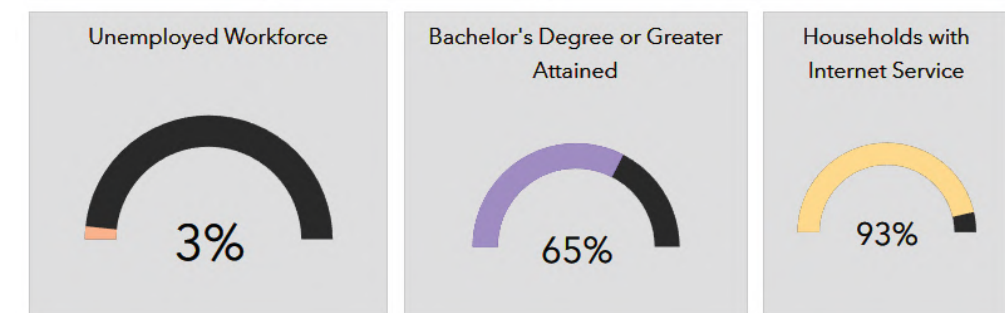
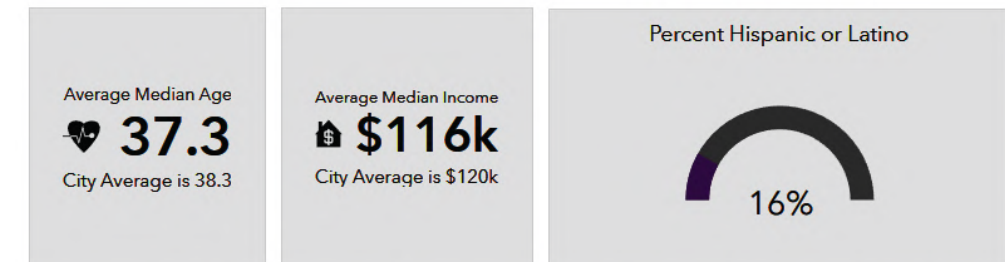
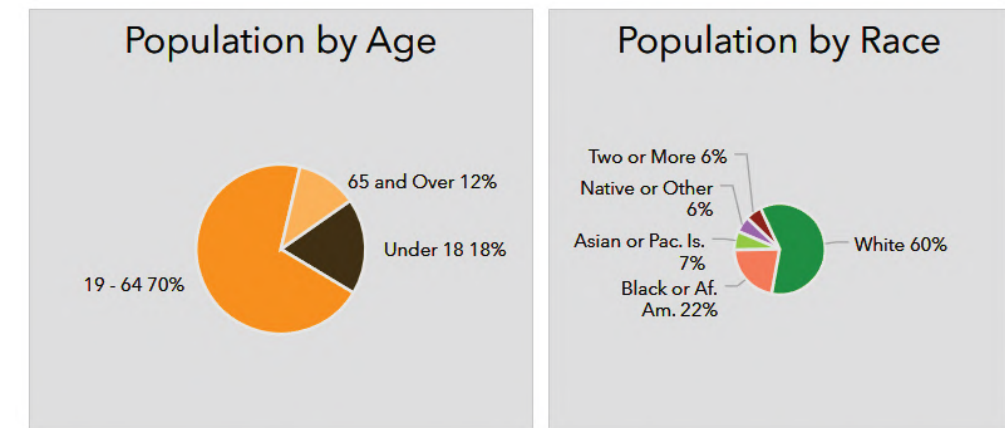


- Bowling
- Restaurant
- Shops
- Co-working
- School
- Playground
- Shared classroom/Office

understanding the immediate outside



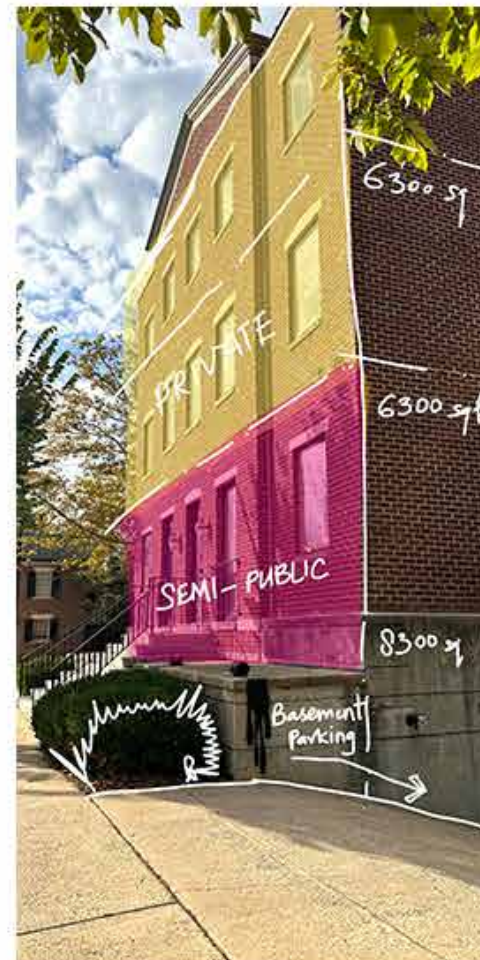
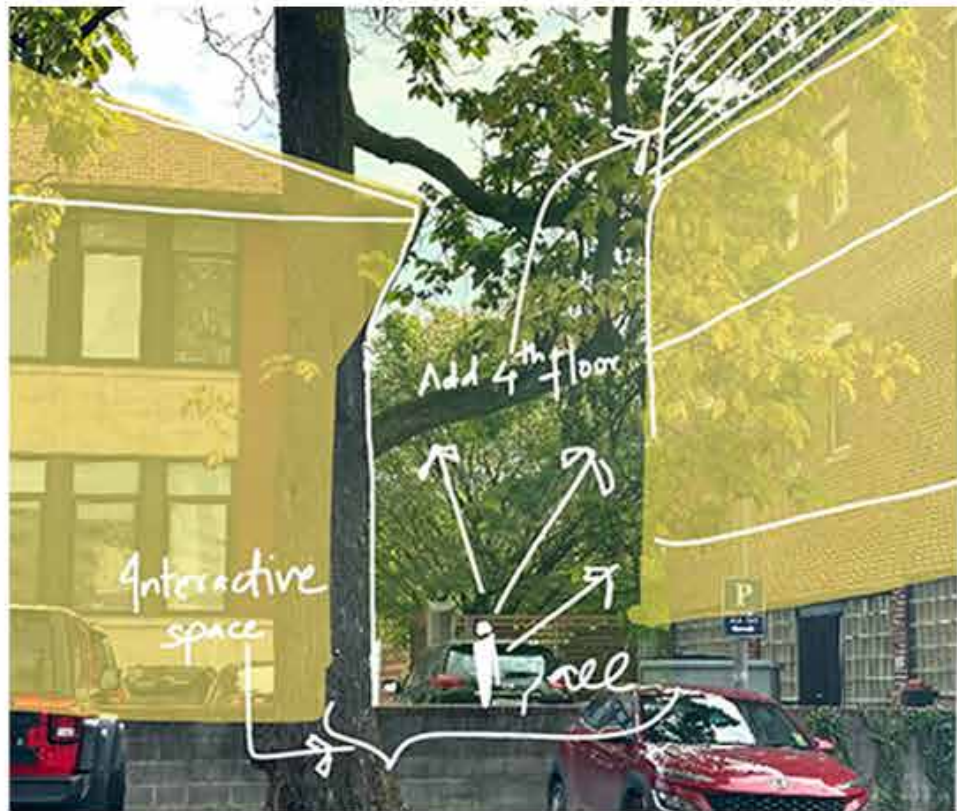
Hybrid spaces – Inside-outside spaces, all of which have "walk-straight-out" access.



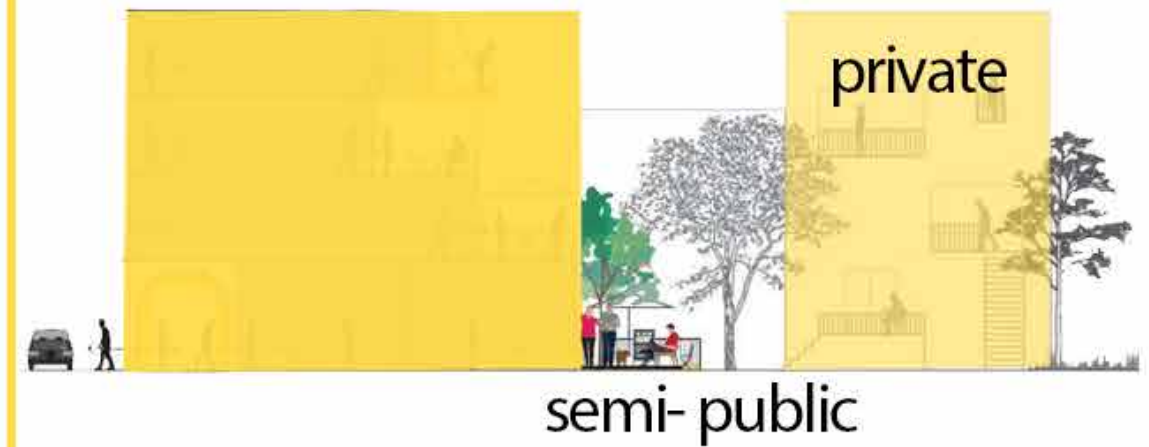
• figure 16: Student typology and site demographics

Source: <https://geoportal.alexandriava.gov/portal/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/e6025ff2ffed43fa8517286c4b75b30c>

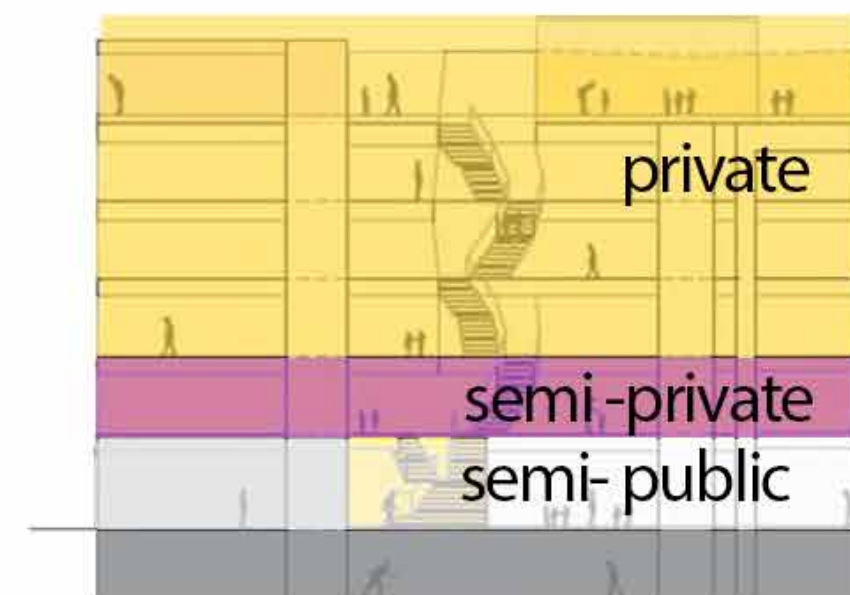
Site observations



two buildings and everything in between



defining spaces in layers



DESIGN PROCESS & MASSING

A

Assessment of existing structure
Understand requirements
Site analysis

Assesment + Functional Analysis

Program development

B

Living units
Recreational area
Urban Connections
Facade Development
Concept design
Design development
Schematic design

Material selection

C

Explore Facade design
Sunlight and shadow

F

Collaborative opportunities
Interaction at various levels
a. In student housing
b. Interaction with
c. neighbouring building 1001

Community Engagement

Wellness + Health

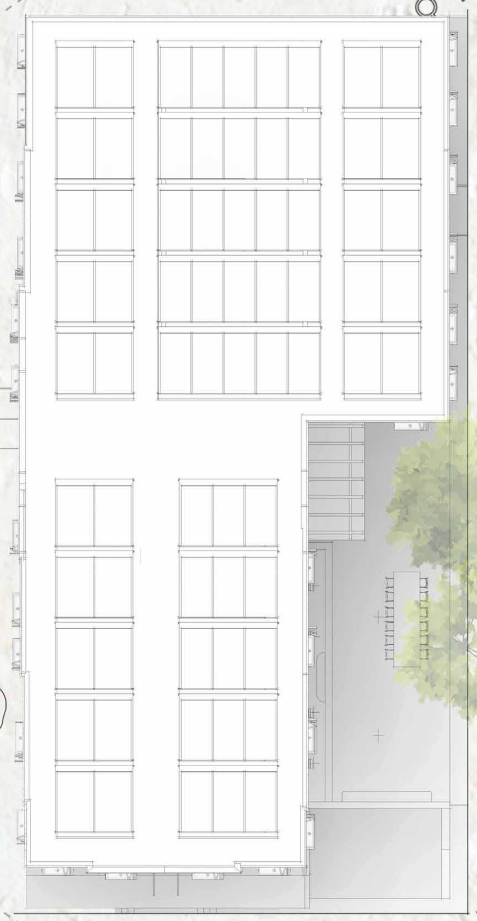
Flexibility + Adaptability

E

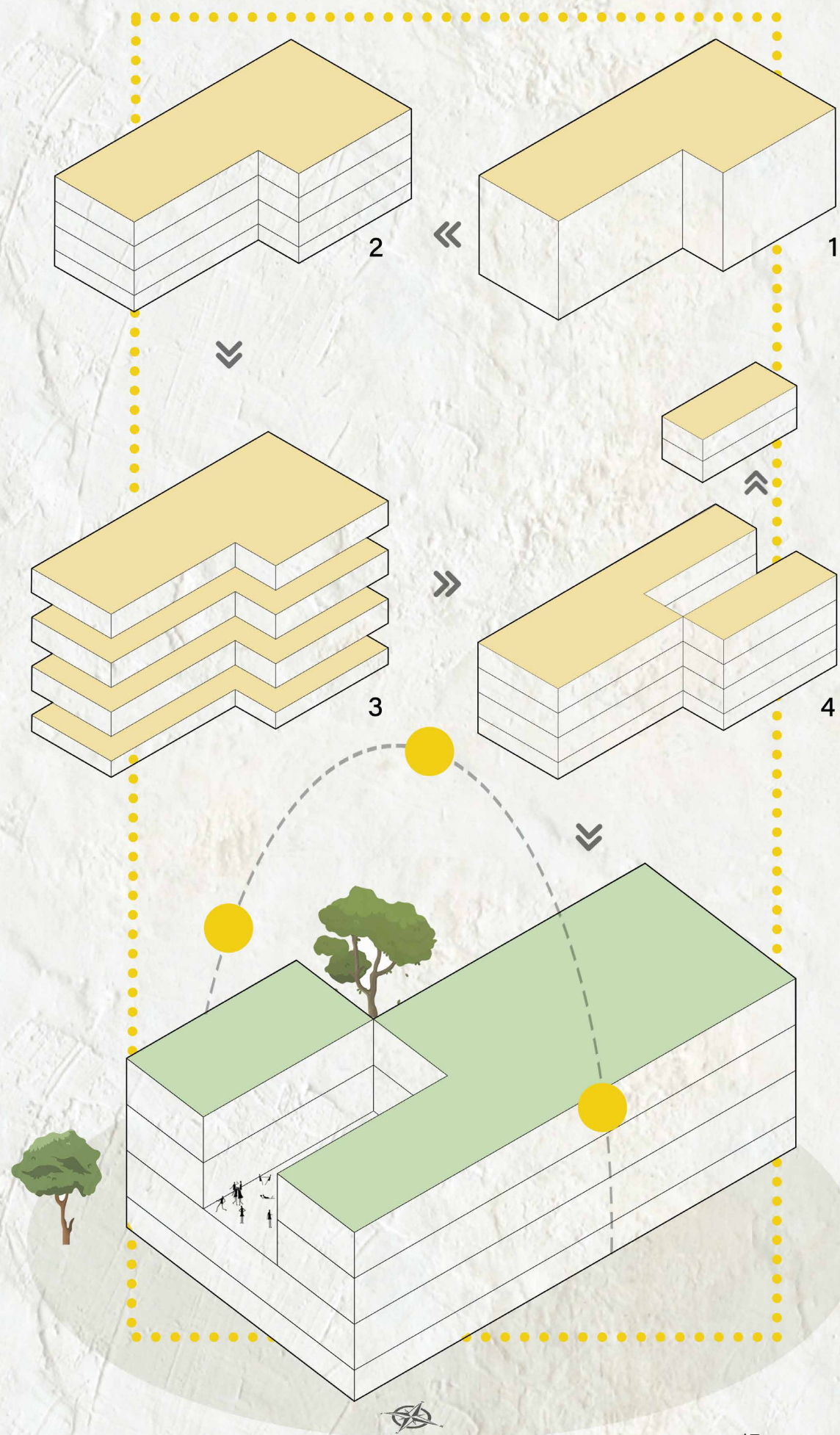
Mental health
Indoor outdoor events
Atrium (Heart of the building)

D

Adaptive reuse
Cost saving
Sustainability
Preservation of Architectural heritage (Floor 1)



1001 building



Tool Kit

The design tool kit is rooted in three approaches:

The old exists with the new

The old accepts the new

The old reveals the new

These principles guide my design decisions, ensuring a harmonious blend of past and present. To illustrate how the old and new interact, I focus on key architectural elements: windows, columns, and floors. Each element plays a crucial role in maintaining the dialogue between the building's fabric and its new functionalities. It's important to notice how these decisions vary in various conditions and as one unfolds this, they also define the next decision taking place. So, they are interdependent in some ways and set some rules.

Key observations:

The atrium is the heart of the building.

A part of the third floor is opened up in the north portion of the building allowing skylight in through the atrium. This helps elevate the space opening up to more natural light and also allows the students to live by encouraging them to step out of their units and interact and spend more time in the atrium. This is backed by the teachings of Frank Lloyd Wright: no one should be left alone isolated in their rooms instead such spaces should be created to encourage more communication or time with others

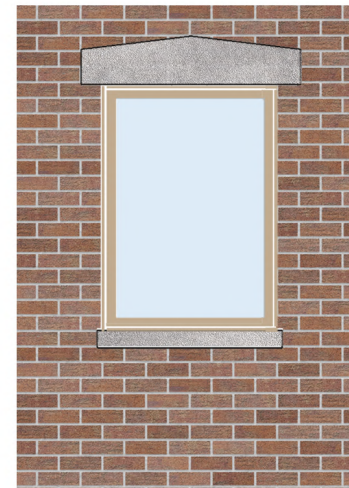
Window Decisions: Old Accepts the new

The facade holds a great significance to the project and its identity. When removing the window opening the brick has a risk to collapse and so the new window frame with slight shade projection on top can act as a construction move to support the brick from top frame. It ends up carrying the physical weight of the column. Keeping the sill and lintel same height and change in width based on the program designed now. (Living room/Bedroom). The windows are also now reflecting the white bricks as a transition joint where the old speaks through the new.

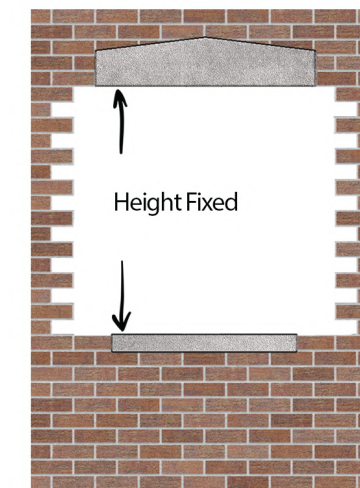
These are also categorized based on window type from awning window, fixed, sliding folding window, then based on the new window opening the planter box is proposed. The planter box is hanging through the 'metal clamps on the brick clad wall. The bathroom window is reduced to half size awning window with glass brick in the remaining portion to let the natural light in.

A1 - Existing Awning window

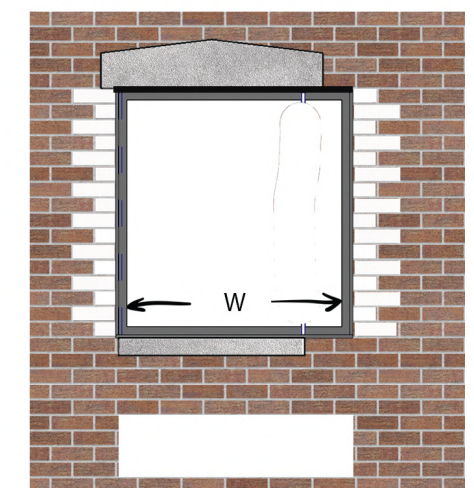
Partially Operable



Wall opening after the window is removed, keeping the sill and lintel same height

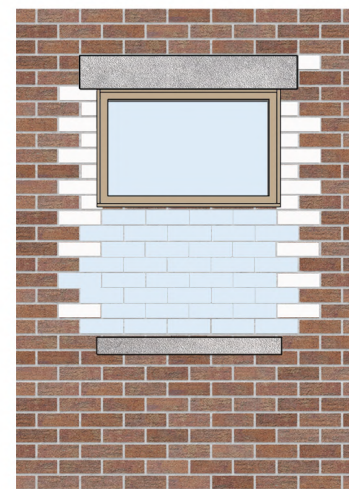


New window is introduced with metal frame and shading and wider jambs



A2- Awning Window with transition strip of white bricks

Partially Operable



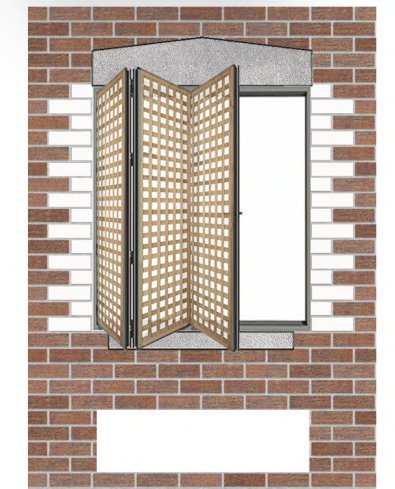
A3 - Fixed Window

Not Operable



A4 - Sliding Folding Window

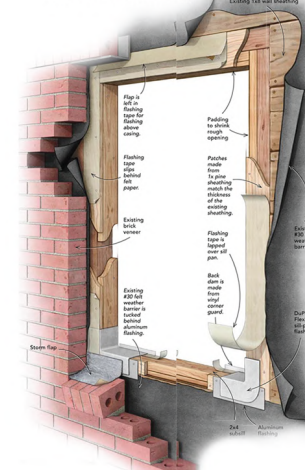
Operable Window



Handwritten notes and diagrams include:

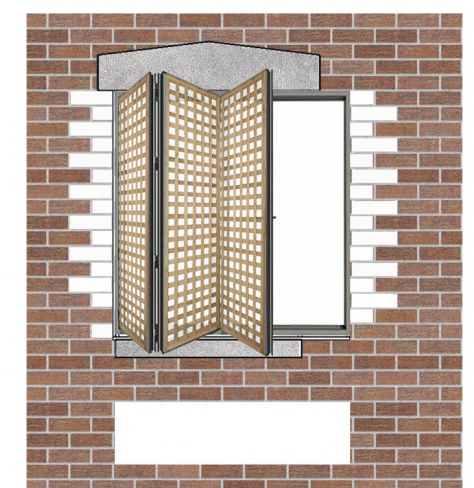
- Labels: "keeping the original lintel", "The transition strip as a response to (new meets old) or rather old accepts new. instead of hiding & decided to reflect the New (exposed white bricks) mark the increase in window size.", "metal planter box hung through clamps", "OVER HUNG PANELS", "Lintel piece", "over head projection 3 1/2\"", "WITH CLAMPS", "UNDERSTANDING THE LAYERS", "PRECASTED METAL FRAME WINDOW SYSTEM", "WATER-PROOF LAYER", "TRANSITION OF OLD MEETS NEW (WHITE BRICKS)", "BRICK CLADDING", "CONCRETE WALL", "OVER HUNG FOR SHADING", "OPTION 1", "TYPES OF WINDOW OPENINGS", "1 - 4'6\" - NORTH WALL (COLLAPSIBLE SLIDING FOLDING)", "2 - 6' - NORTH + E + W (11)", "3 - 7'8\" - EAST + W (11)", "4 - AWNING WINDOW (KITCHEN FACING ATRIUM)", "OLD MEETS NEW", "CONCRETE FILL New material A third element connecting 2", "WHITE PRINTED BRICKS old accepts new", "metal strip New defines the old", "OLD ACCEPTS THE NEW", "removed bricks can be reused at the closing of window on south wall & creating corners", "also a post-modern construction move to support the bricks from top frame", "metal over hung (slight projection)", "metal frame", "metal 'L' clamps", "Metal planter box", "UNDERSTANDING THE METAL FRAME", "UNDERSTANDING THE LAYERS", "Crafting the process of window placement where the old accepts new this is shown through white bricks.", "Source: Finehomebuilding.com"

Understanding the Layers



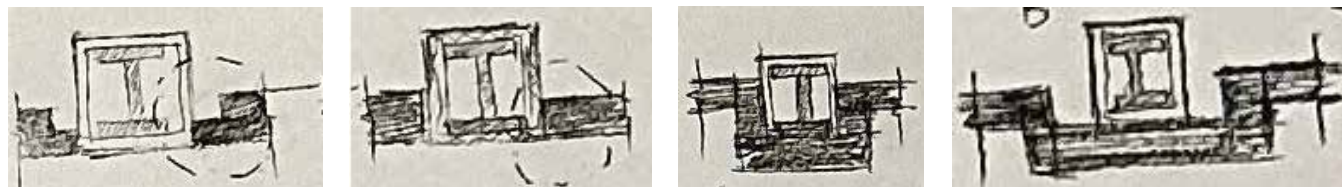
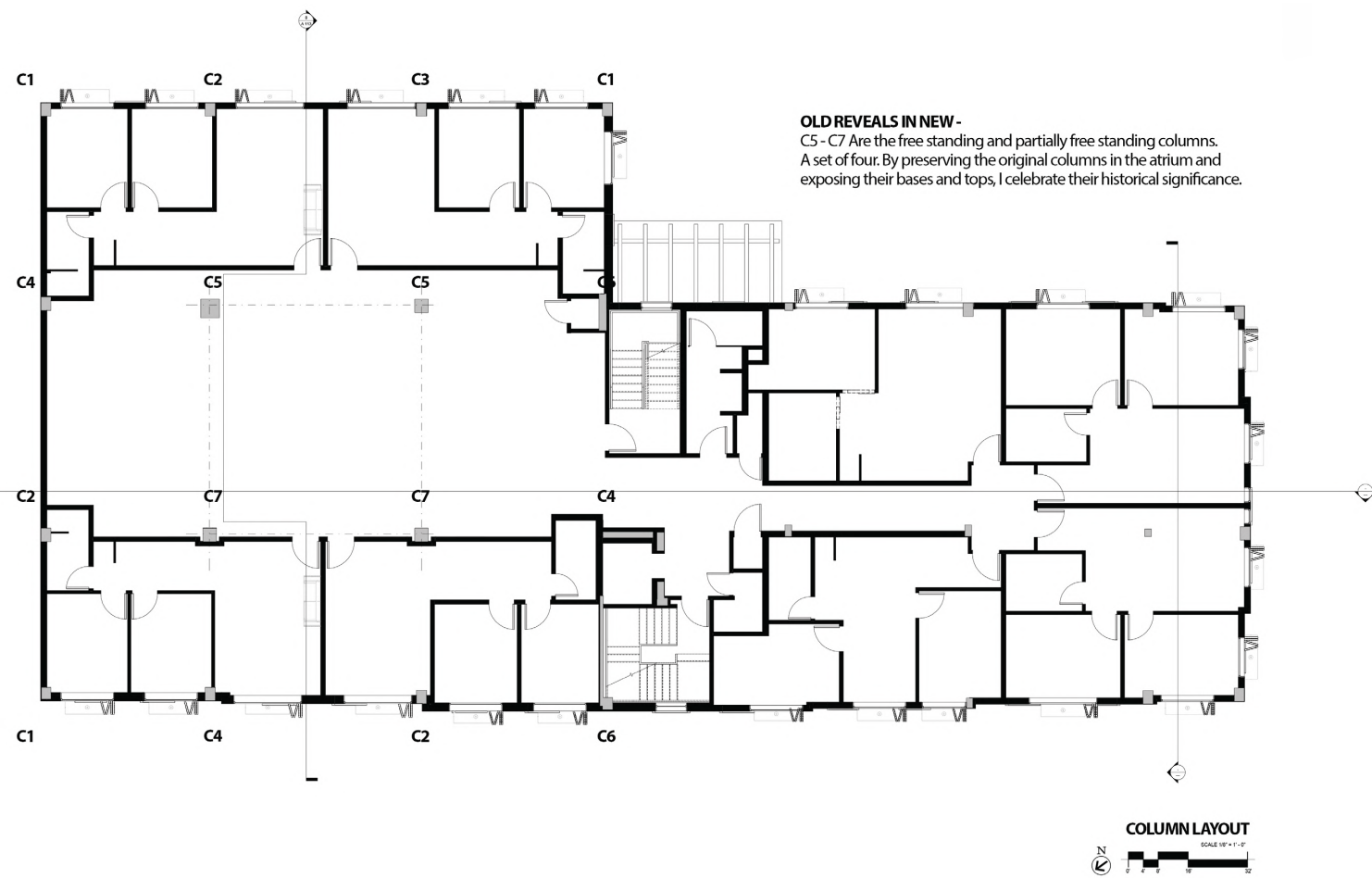
A4.1 - Sliding Folding Window (offset)

Operable Window



Column: Old reveals in new

A decision was made to keep the four atrium column as a set despite one being slightly small, they still come together to make a set of four to stand and add character in the atrium space. That's how it's positioned. They are carefully designed to cherish the originality by revealing the base and top by around 4". Exposed from top and bottom and fireproof paint resistant as it reveals standing in a new defined space. Dry wall casing as original again the idea is to make them free standing.



A

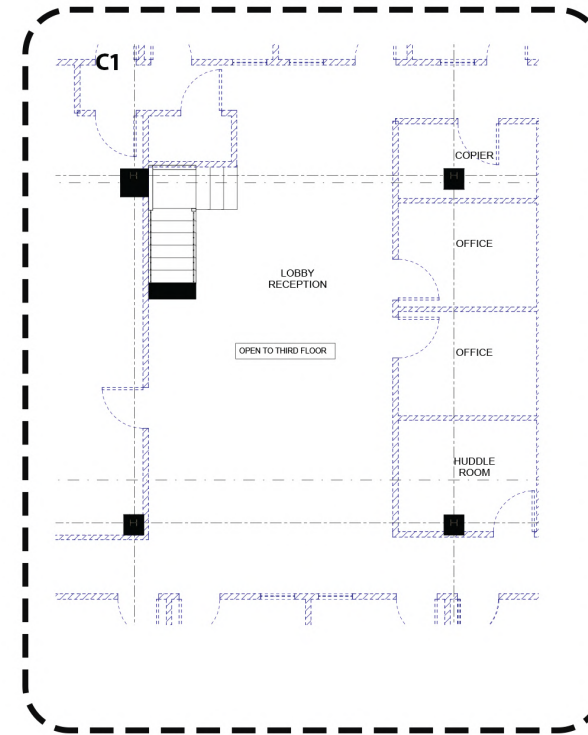
B

C

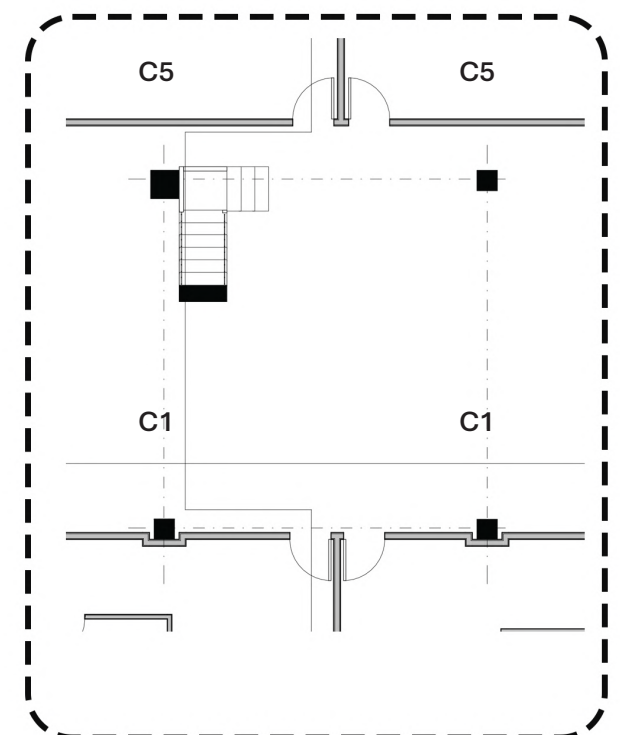
D

FREE STANDING COLUMNS IN ATRIUM

SECOND FLOOR PLAN (EXISTING + DEMO)



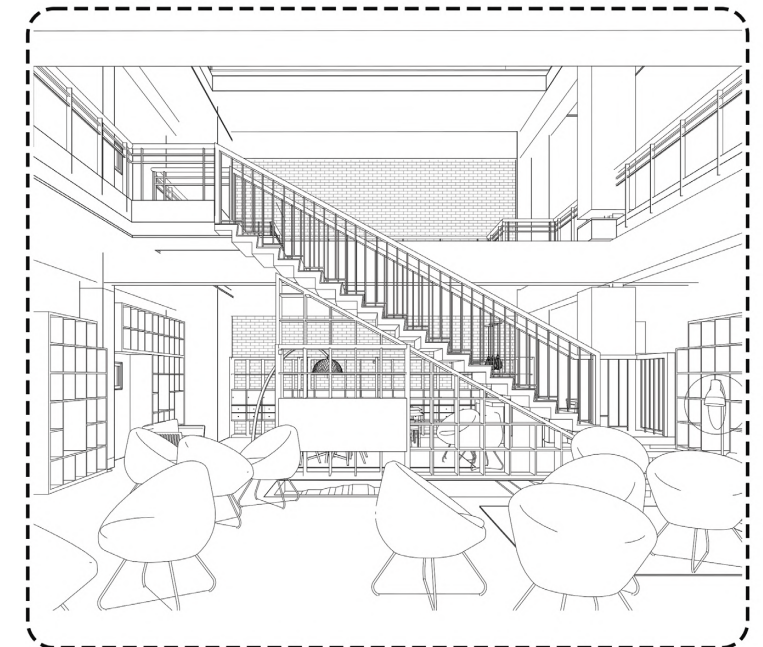
SECOND FLOOR PLAN (PROPOSED)



Column in the atrium



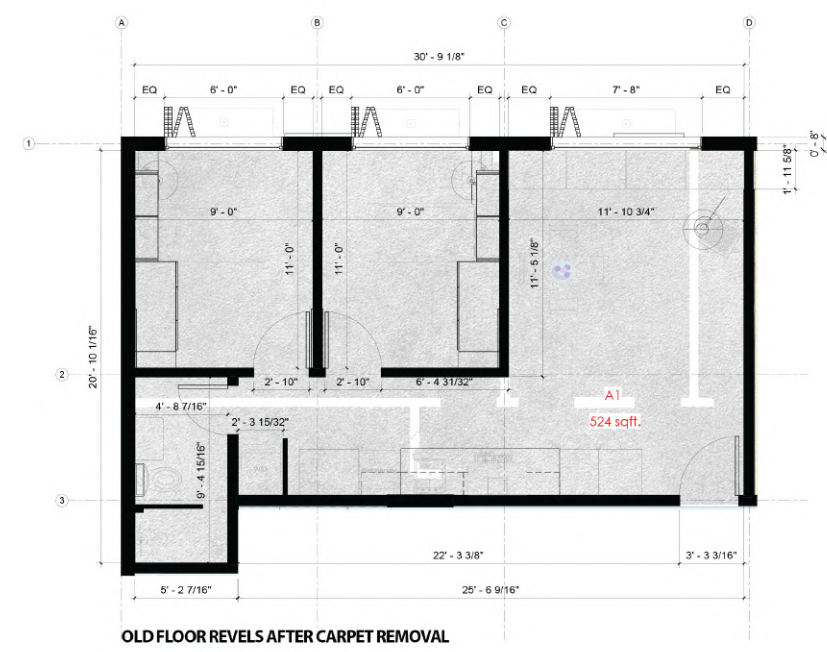
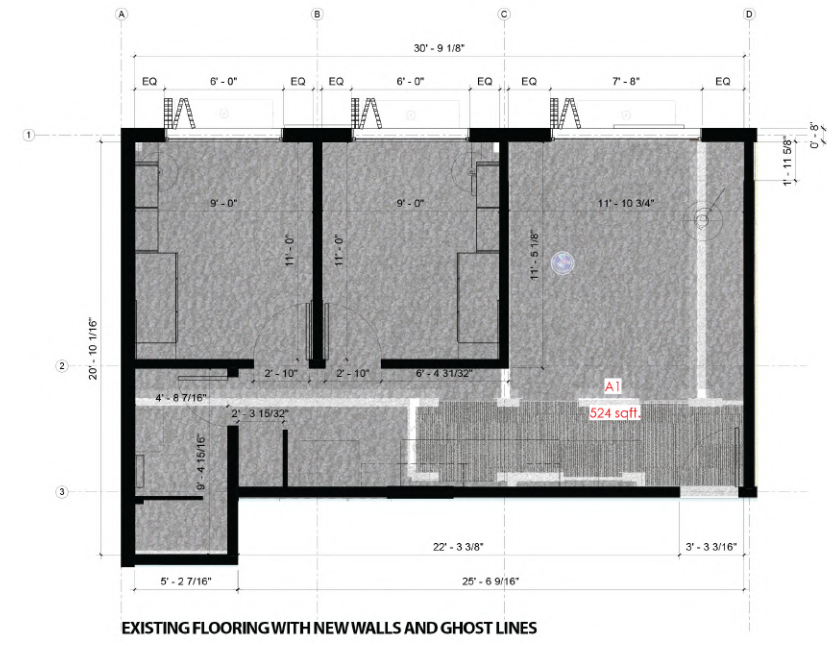
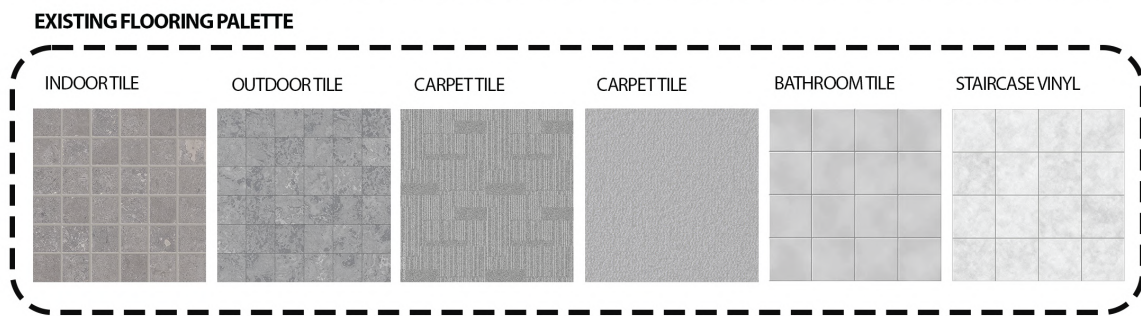
Column surrounded with wall Free standing column



OLD REVEALS IN NEW -
These columns stand as free-standing elements, emphasizing their role in the building's structural and aesthetic identity.

Flooring: Existing vs new

Following through that way of thinking and understanding how every situation required this the existing flooring was identified. The ghost of the old plan has nothing to do with the new use hence no pretends to align. All the ghosts (ghost lines = old wall positions) could different grains of wood.



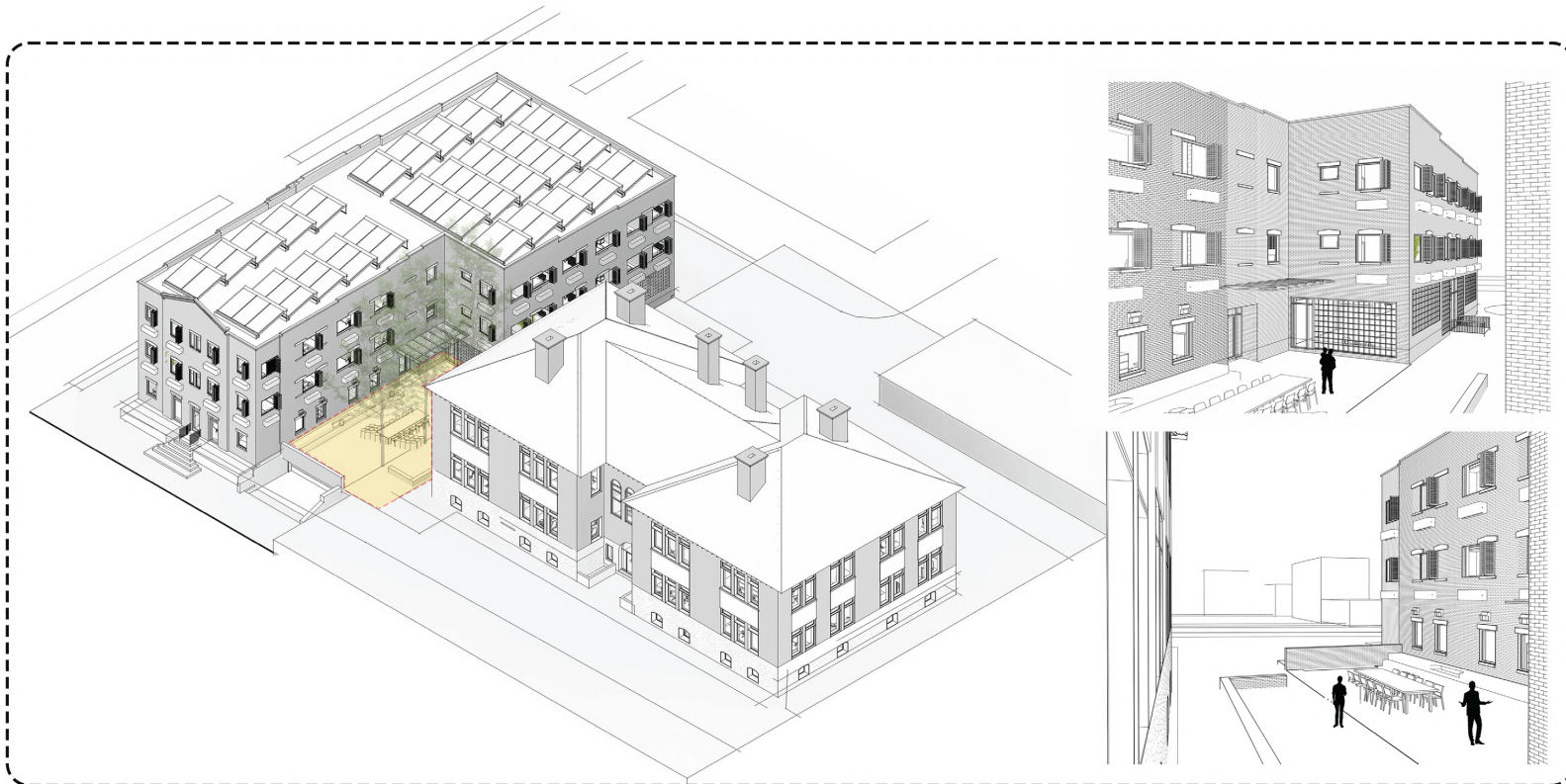
UNIT PLANA
SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"

Proposed Design interventions

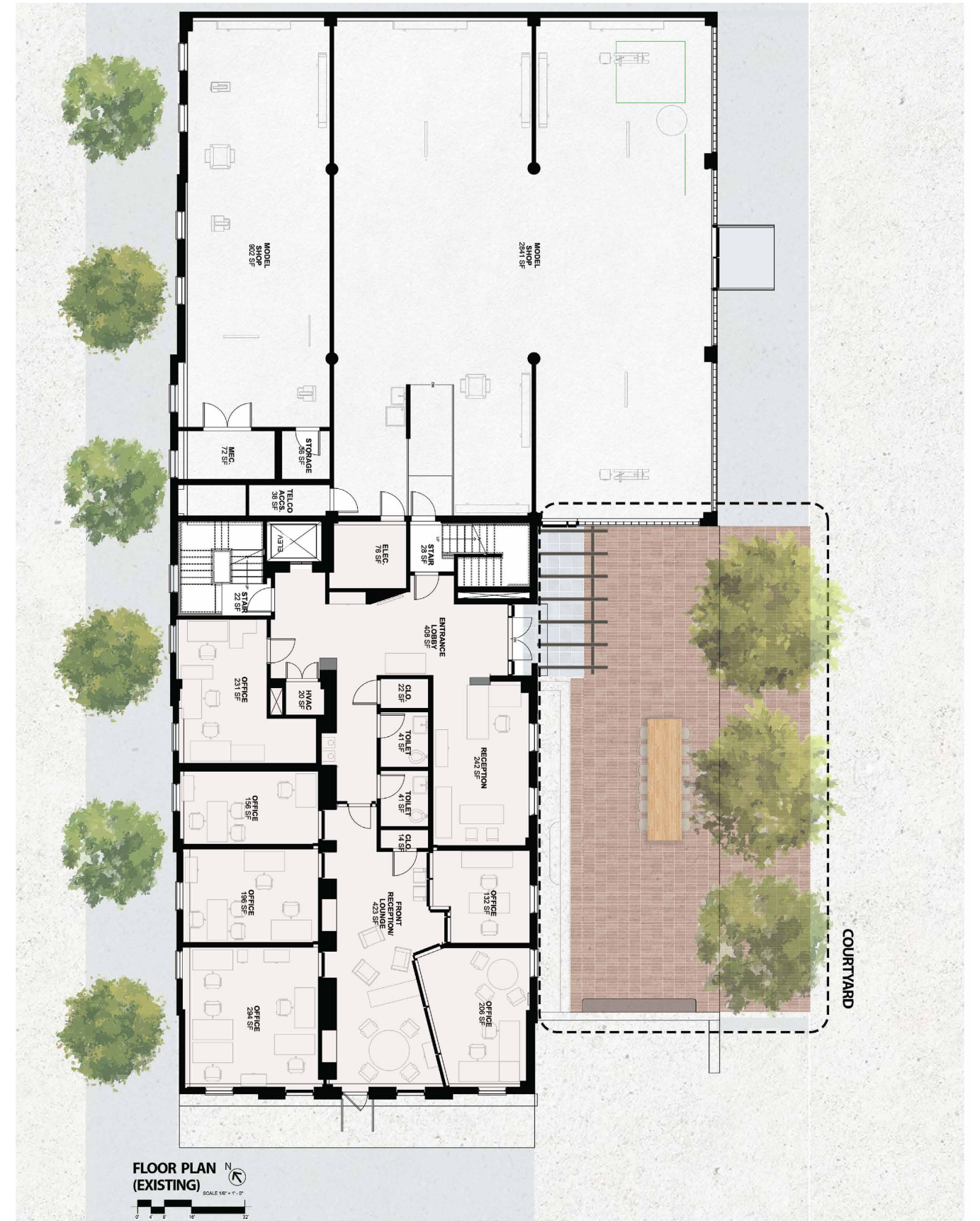
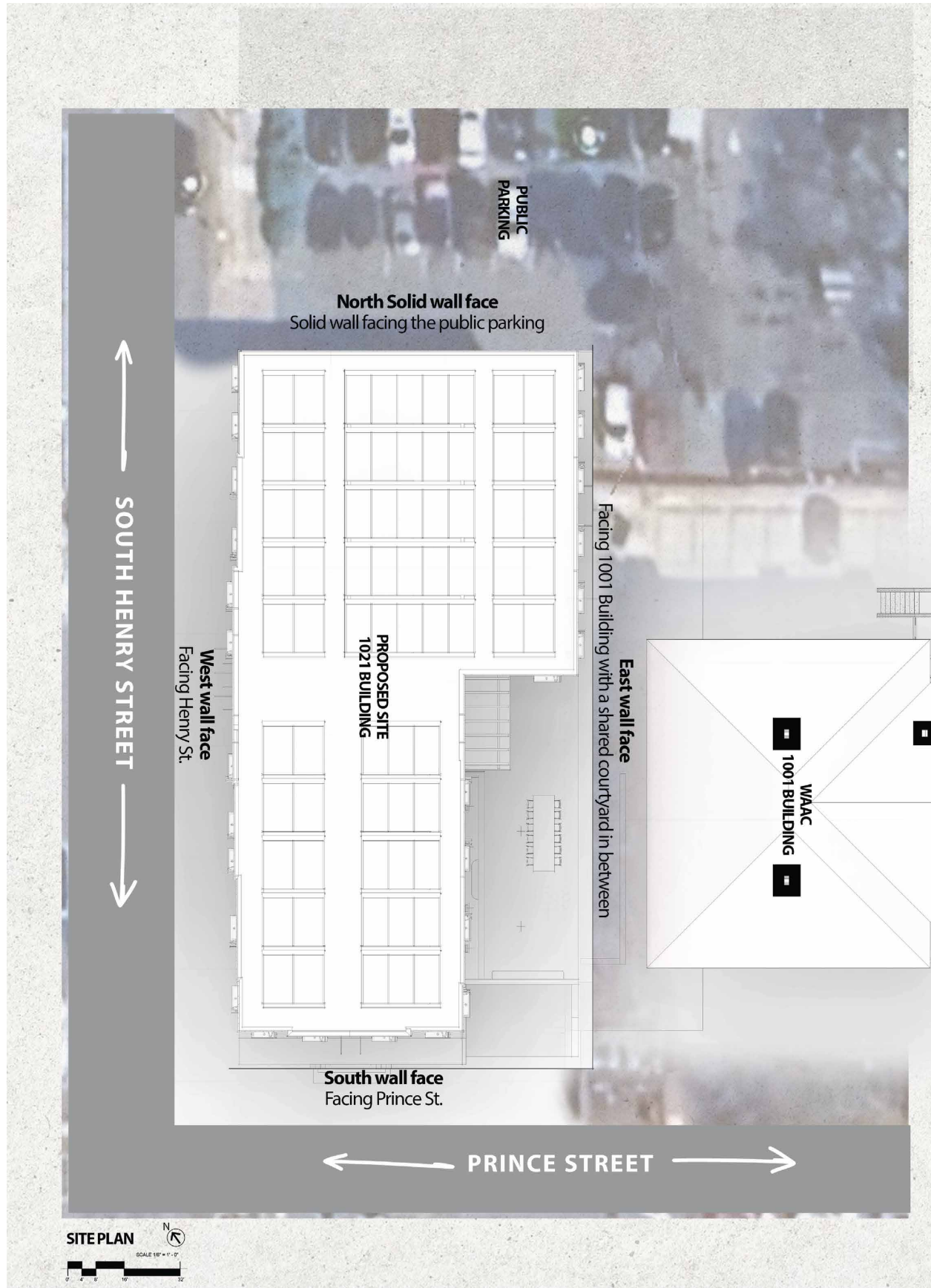
Two buildings and everything in between

Semi-public

Private



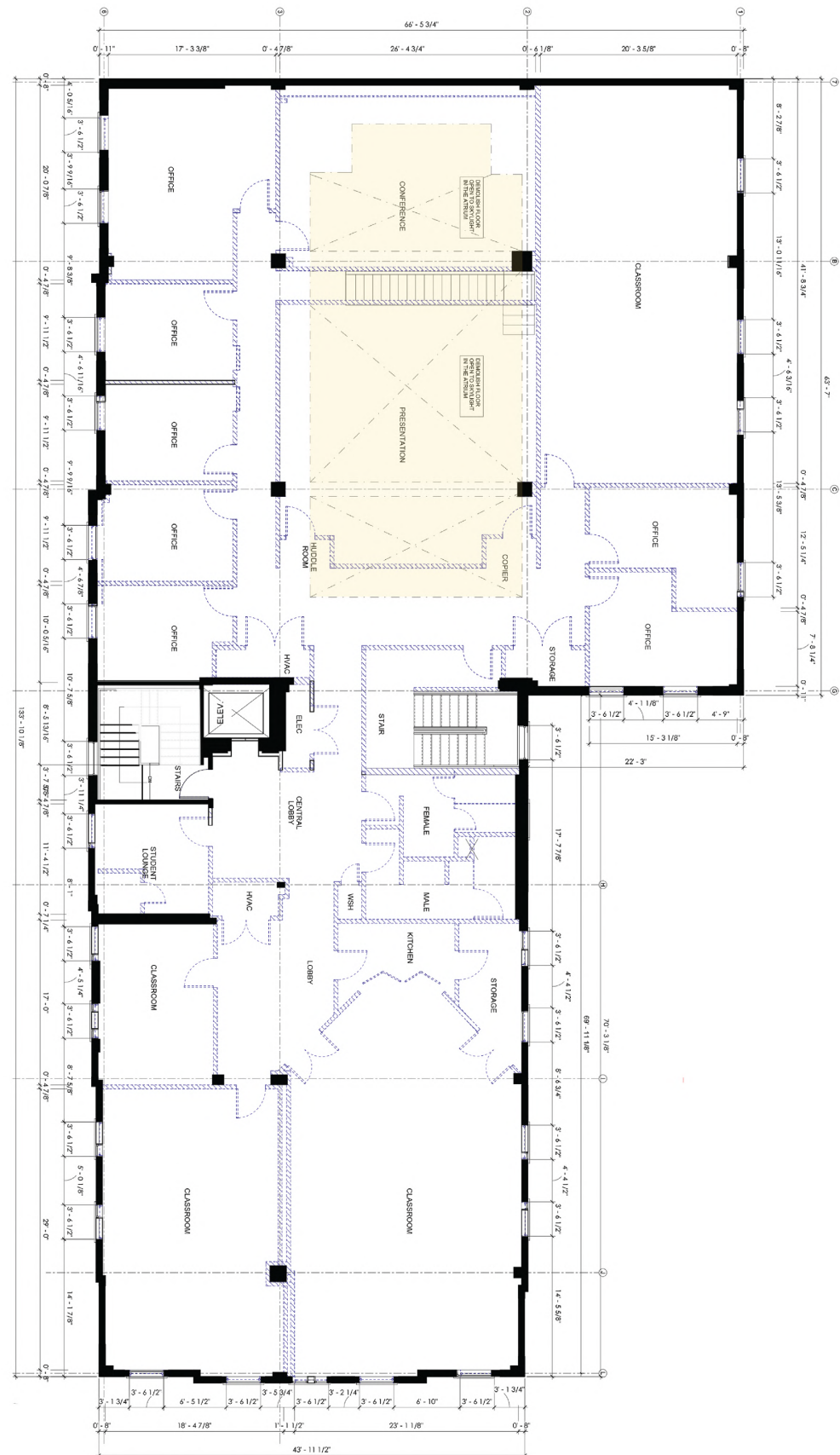
Design program original to the building



Proposed design program - 8 Units and Atrium



Proposed design program - 8 Units and Atrium



**THIRD FLOOR PLAN
(EXISTING + DEMO)**
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

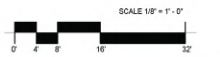


**THIRD FLOOR PLAN
(PROPOSED)**
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

It's important how each window condition is unique to the way it responds to the program.



SOUTH ELEVATION (PROPOSED)

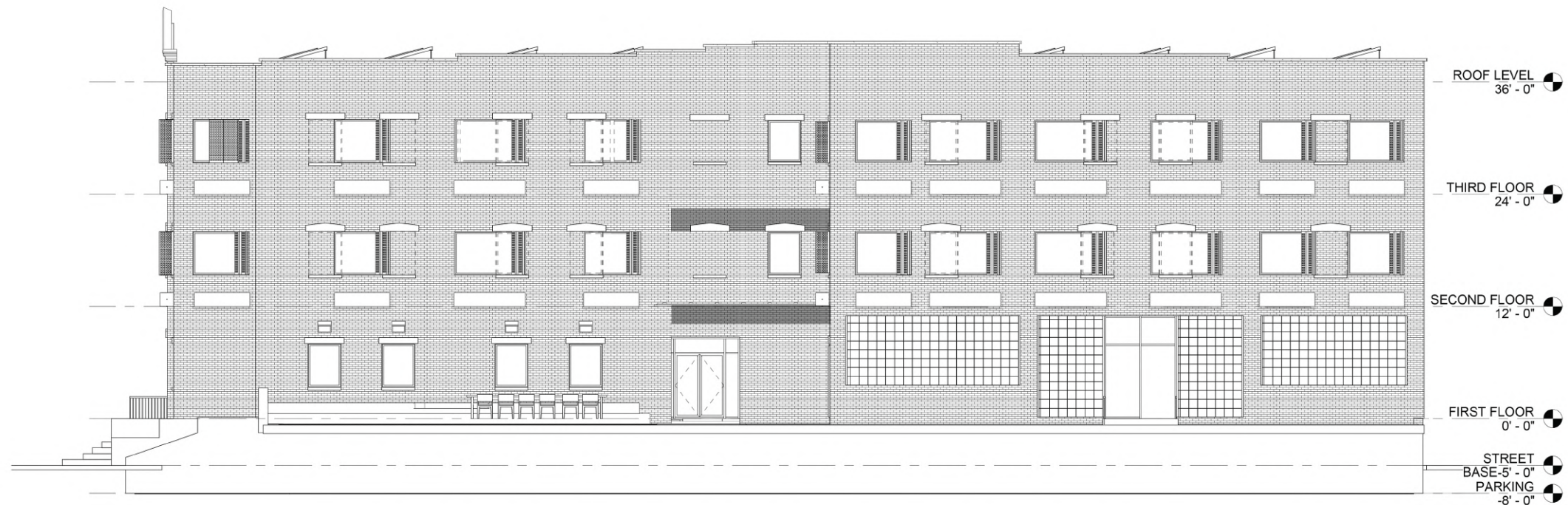
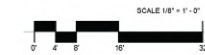


SOUTH ELEVATION (DEMO LISH +PROPOSED)





EAST ELEVATION (PROPOSED)



EAST ELEVATION (DEMO LISH + PROPOSED)





WEST ELEVATION (PROPOSED)



WEST ELEVATION (DEMO LISH + PROPOSED)



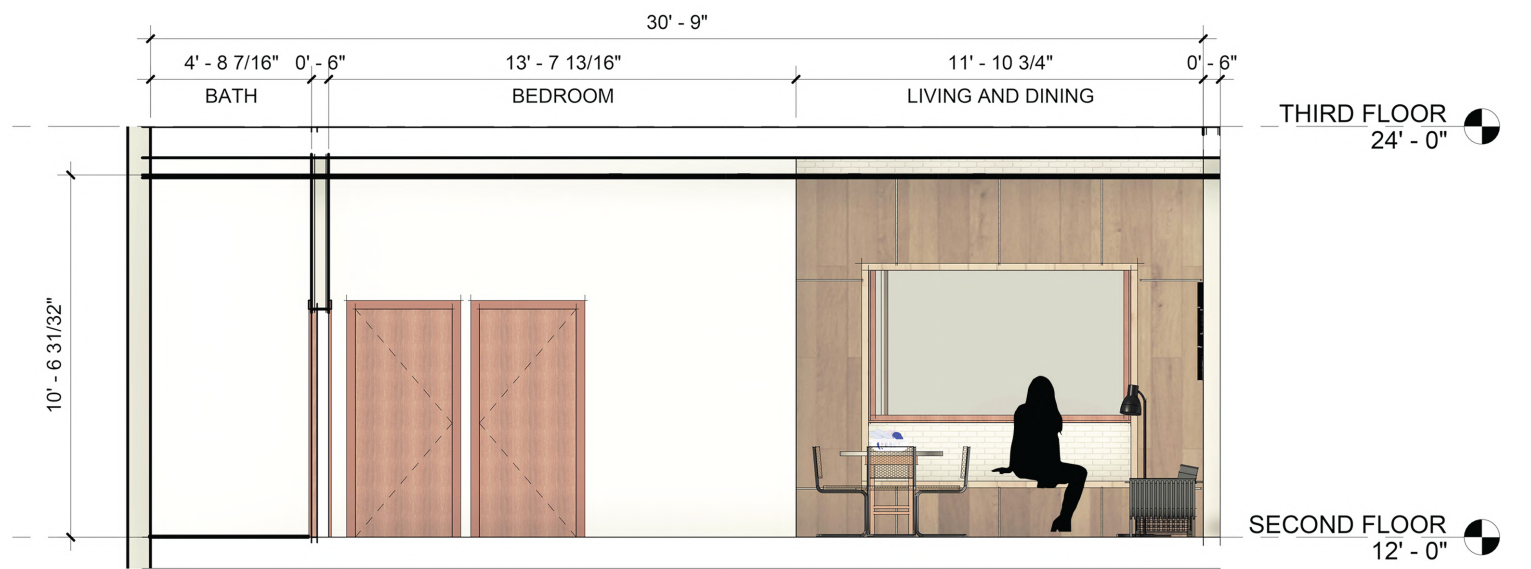
OLD REVEALS IN NEW -
 EXPOSED CONCRETE FLOORING IN BATH AREA
 NEW HARDWOOD FLOORING IN REST OF THE AREA
 GHOST LINES: A different grain or color of wood is used to create lines on the hardwood floor that trace the old wall positions.



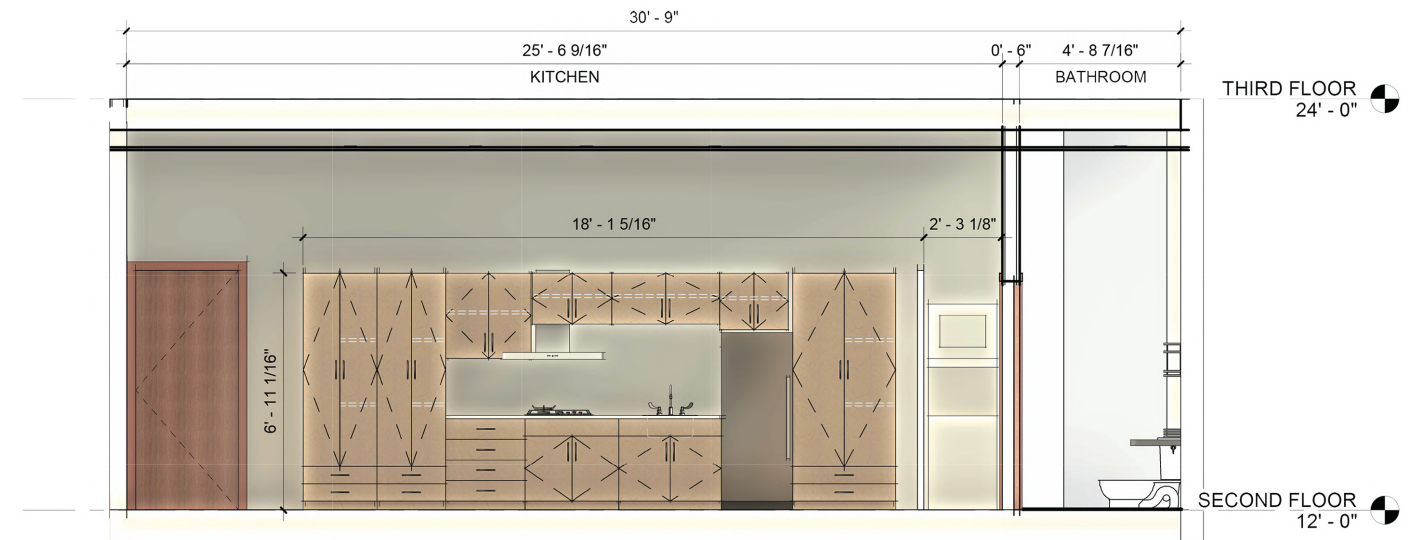
UNIT PLAN A
 SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



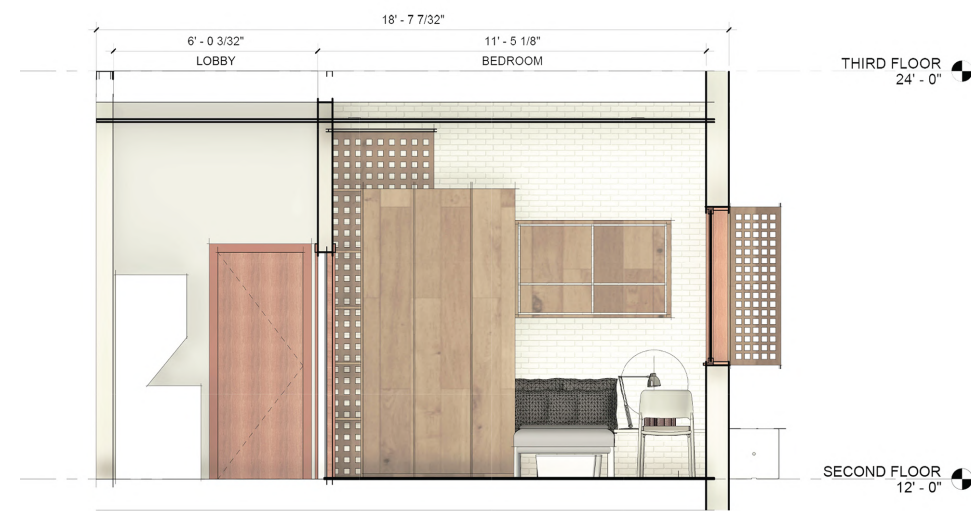
NORTH EAST ISO



EAST ELEVATION
 SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



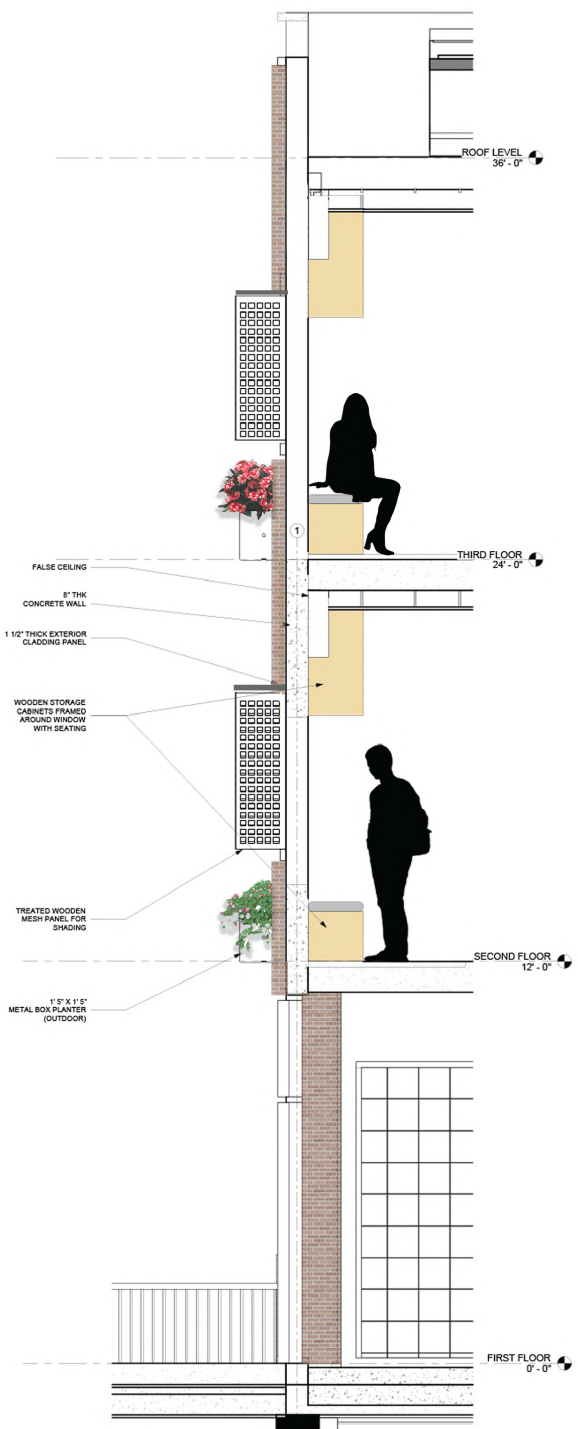
EAST ELEVATION
 SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



NORTH ELEVATION
 SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



BEDROOM VIEW
 29



CALL OUT DETAIL -
SCALE 1/4" - 1'-0"

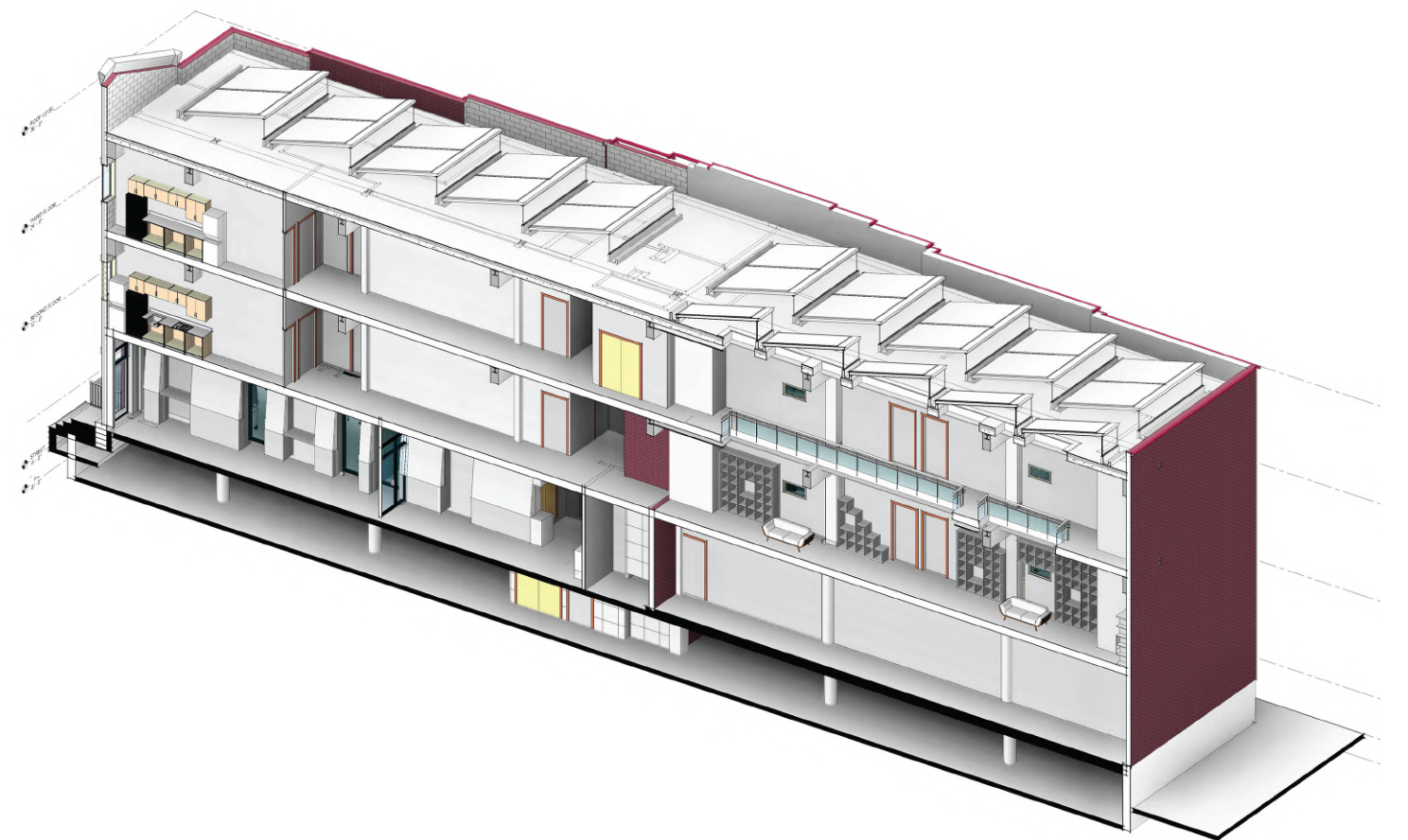
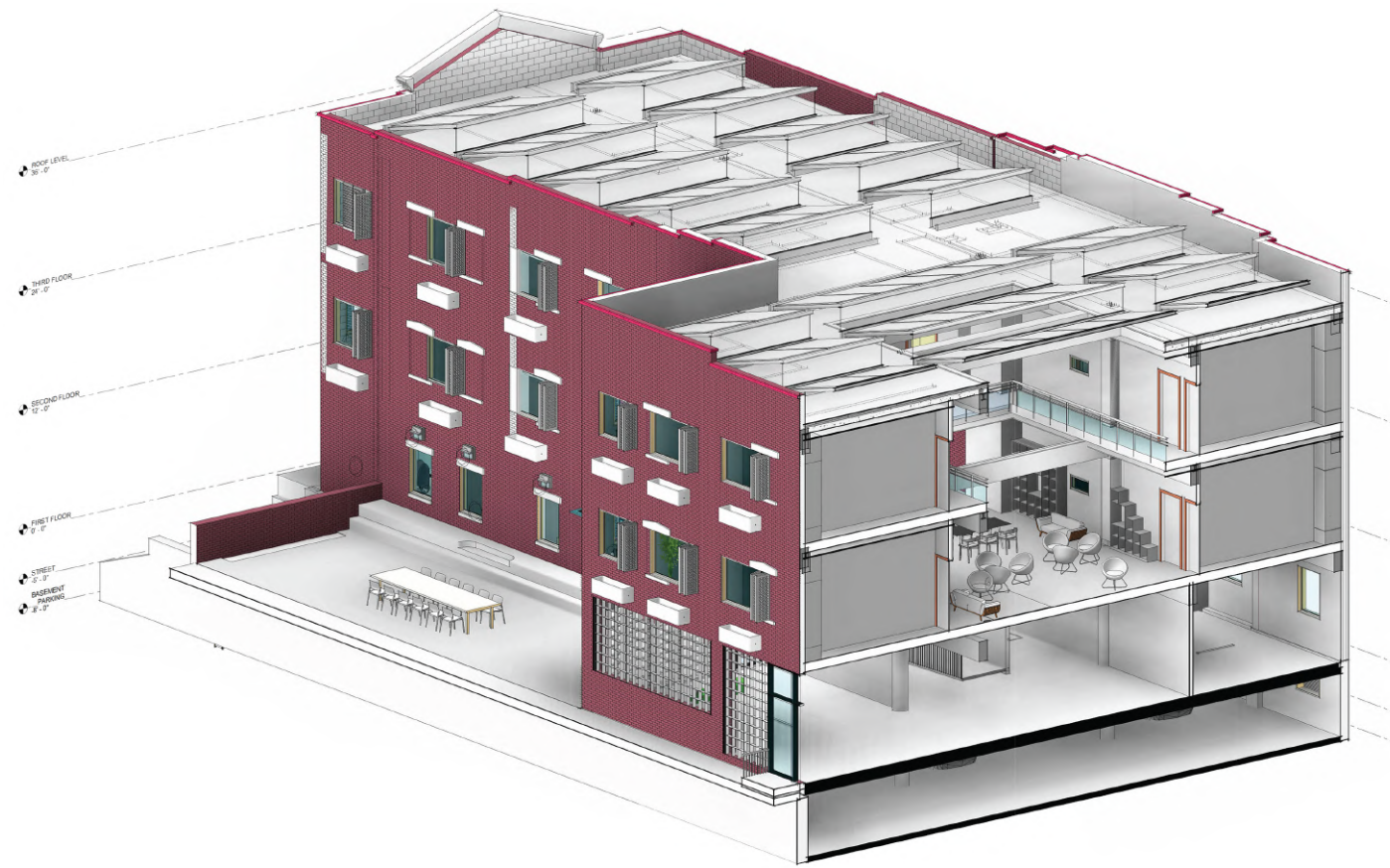


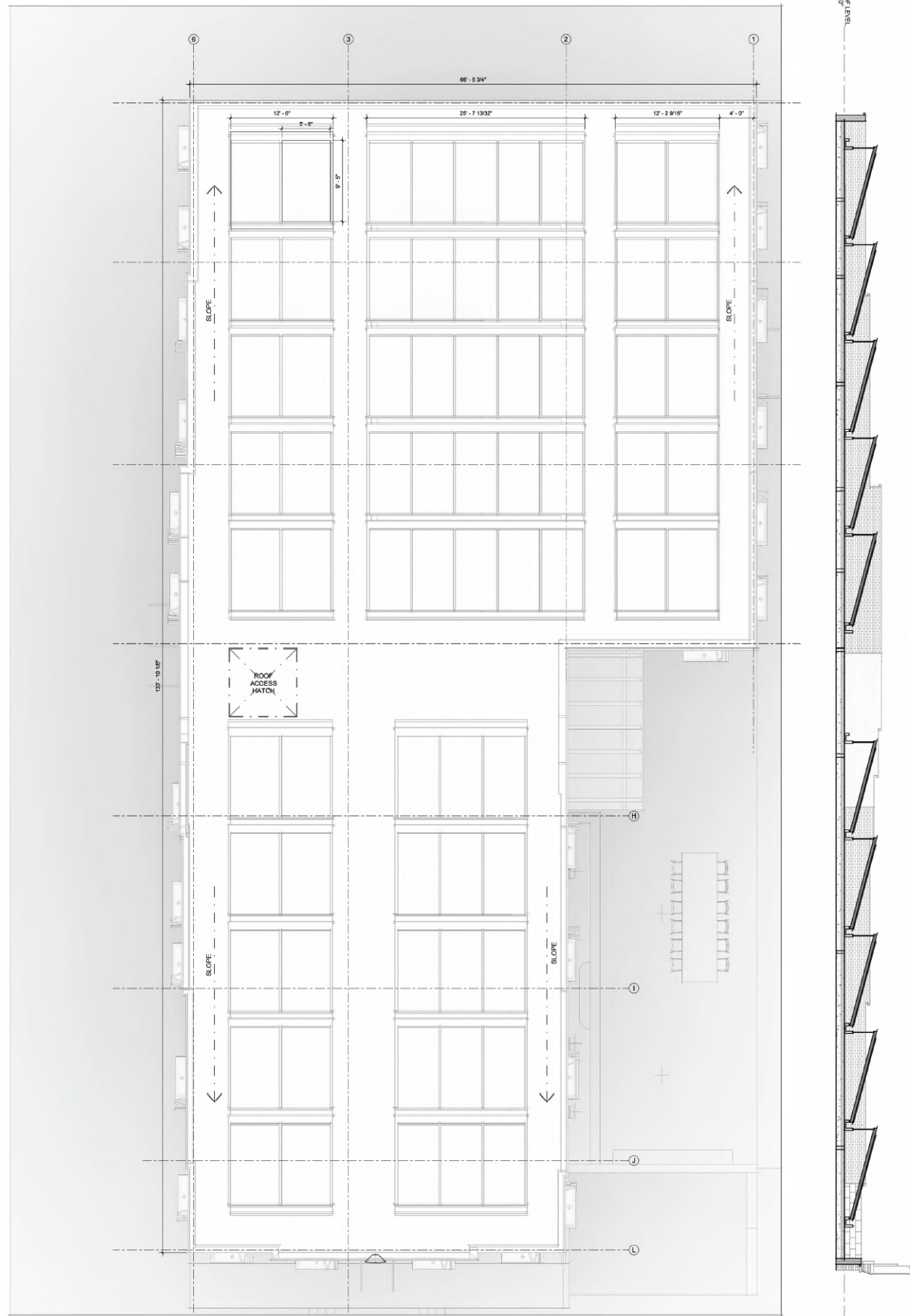
SOUTH SECTION



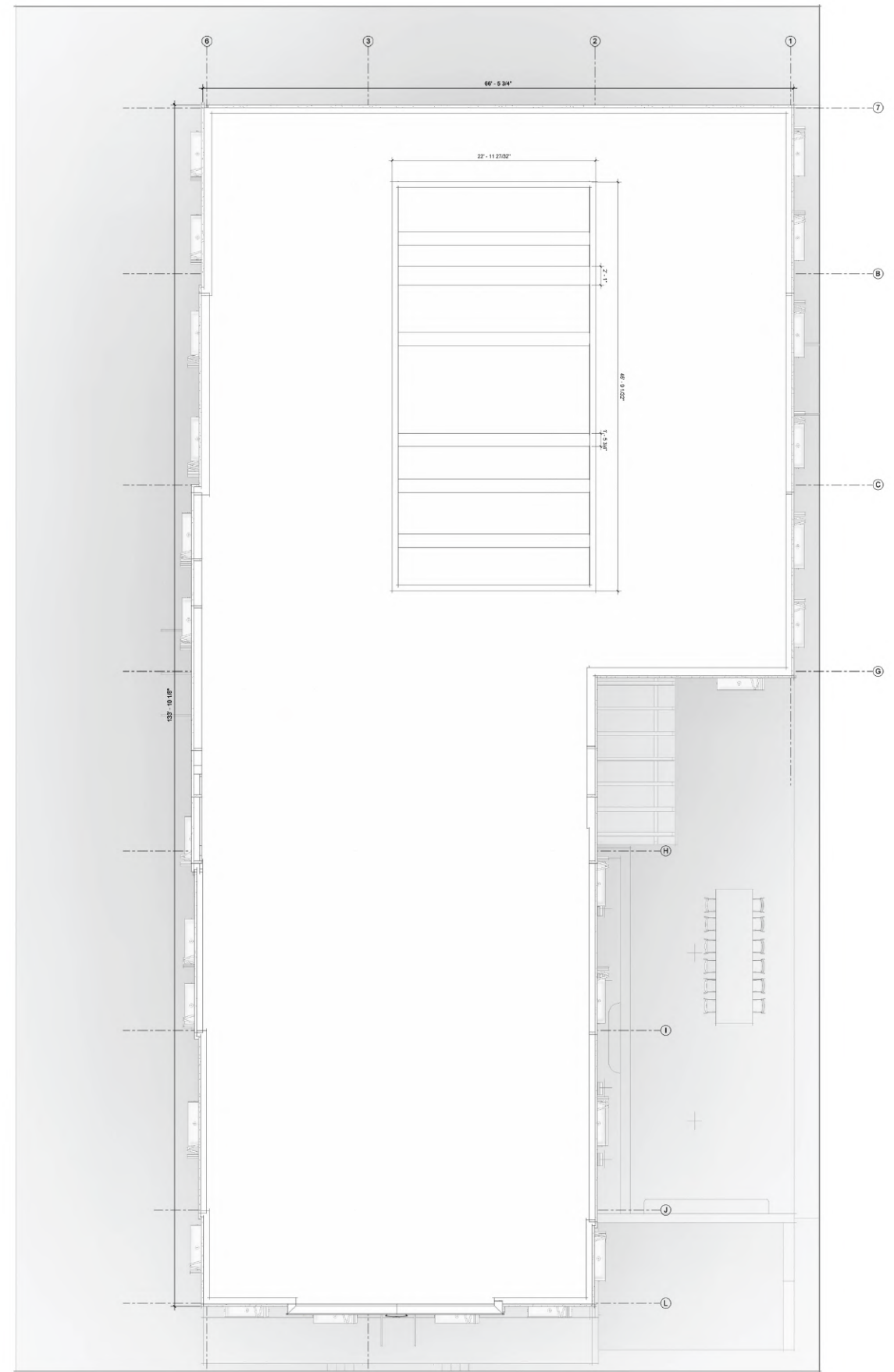
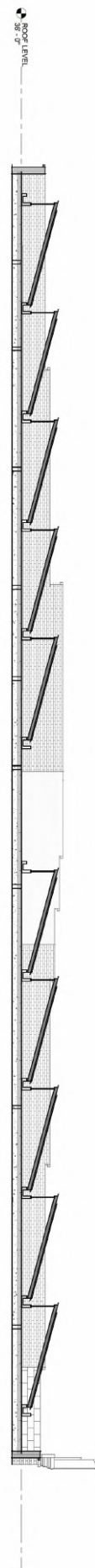
EAST SECTION







ROOF PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



**ROOF PLAN
(SKYLIGHT OPENING)**
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

Conclusion

My design process revolves around the principle of letting the old speak through the new. By carefully considering architectural elements and their interactions, I create a living environment that respects the past while embracing the future. This approach not only preserves the building's historical essence but also enhances the educational and social experience for WAAC students. This project has the potential to significantly impact WAAC students and the broader community. By providing a vibrant, historically rich living environment, I enhance students' connection to their surroundings and promote a sense of belonging. Moreover, this project serves as a model for adaptive reuse in architecture, demonstrating how we can honor the past while meeting contemporary needs. The Adaptive Reuse Co-living project for Virginia Tech's WAAC exemplifies the power of architecture to bridge the past and present. By allowing the old to speak through the new, I create spaces that are not only functional but also deeply connected to their historical context. This project stands as a testament to the potential of adaptive reuse, fostering a sense of community and continuity.

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