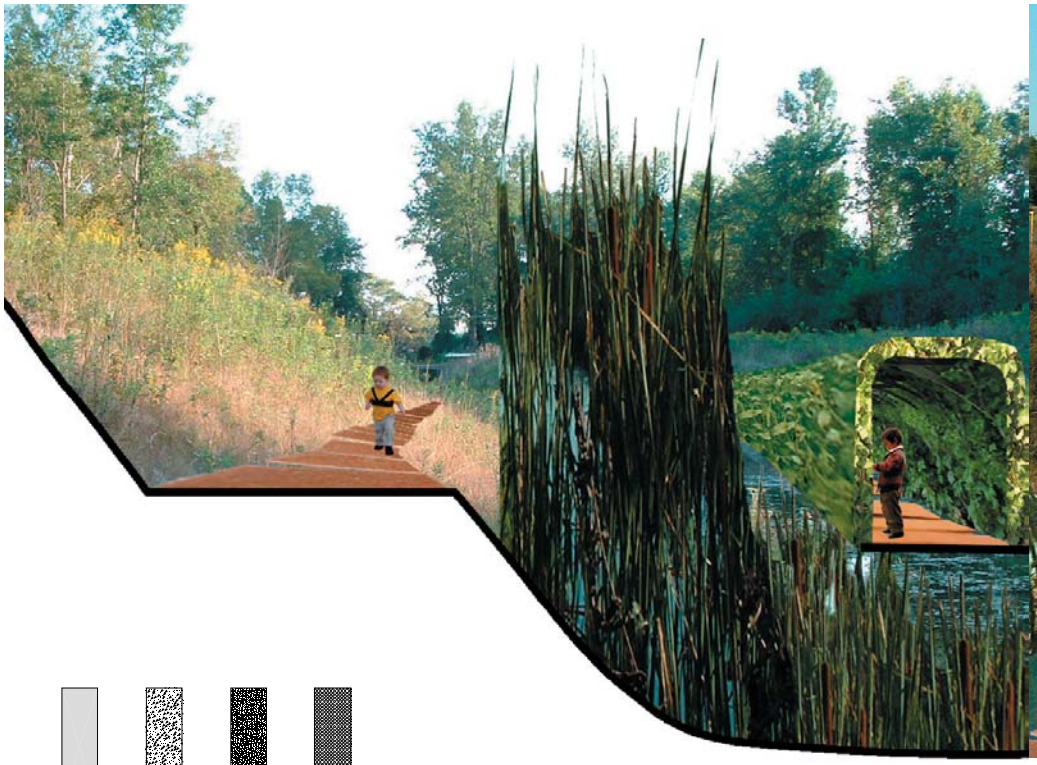
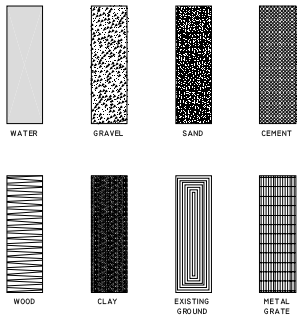
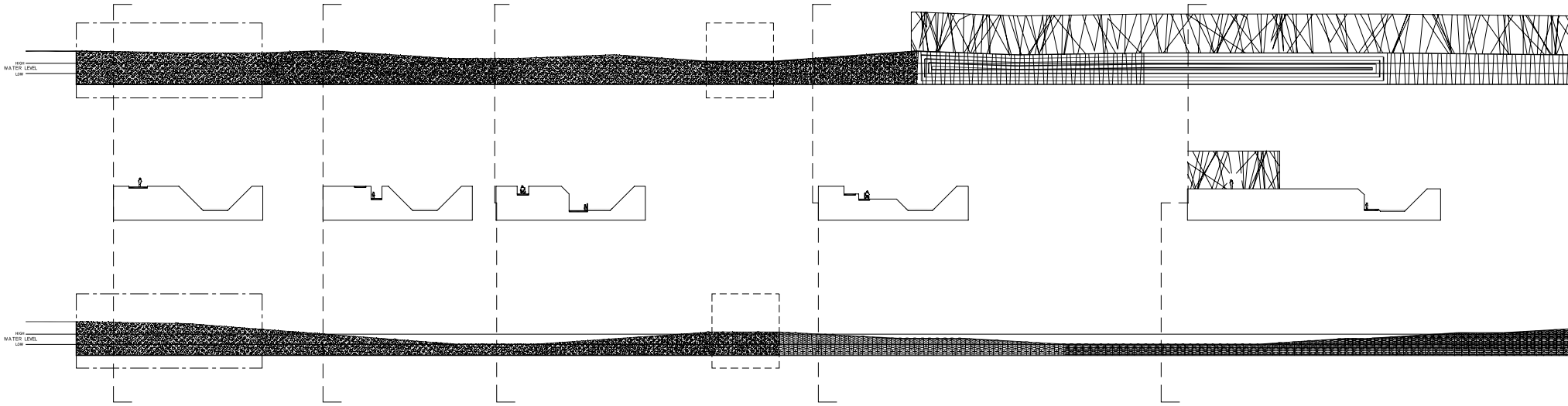
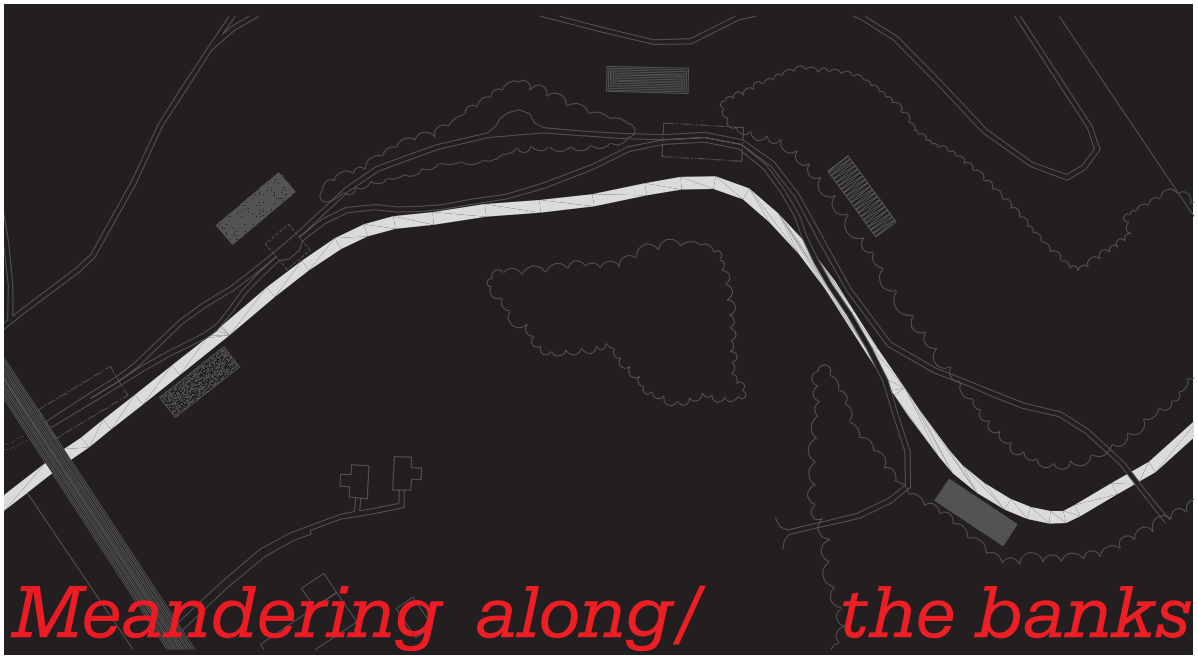




Currently, the creek is an untapped resource for the Fowler Center and the disabled children who attend it. It acts as a barrier and an obstacle, separating the farm area from the rest of the camp. The creek can become a valuable asset to the Fowler Center, and can be incorporated into the strategic plan. For this, we have proposed a boardwalk addition to the southern half of the creek in order to connect the central area of the camp to the new staff housing development in the southwest.



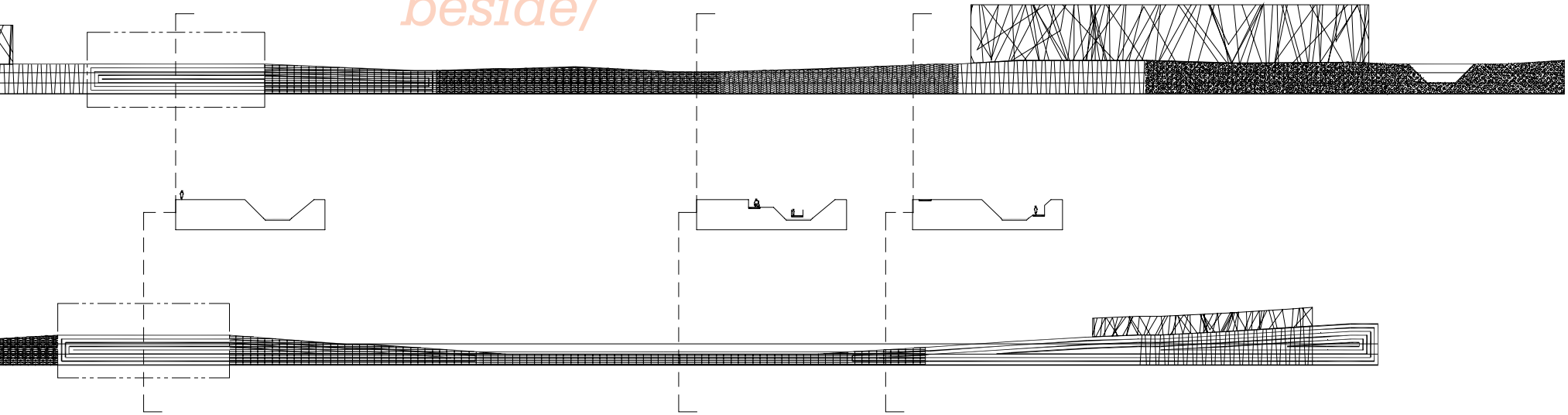


Student: Jason Albers | Instructor: Kristine Synnes | Fall 2003

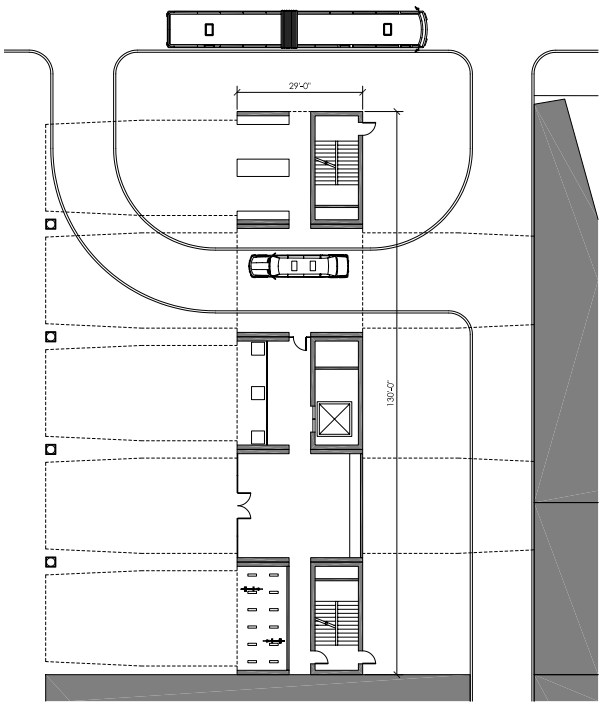
This project focuses on two primary objectives: providing a path for the staff to walk between the housing area and the center of camp, and allow the campers to experience the creek more in-depth. Thus, the boardwalk utilizes two different paths, which converge and diverge with each other and fluctuate sectionally to create varying experience with the creek and the other users of the paths.

The users' experiences also vary with the materiality of the path itself. The surface of the path is constructed of materials found on site. The sand, gravel and water by the creek can be combined with cement to form concrete, existing clay can be used to make brick pavers, and branches cleared from the path going through the cluster of trees can also be incorporated in texturing the path's surface.

Programmatic interventions also occur along these paths. In one instance, a glass wall is placed at the water's edge to create an outdoor aquarium. Also, a bridge is suspended just above the water to allow different experiences with the changing water levels.



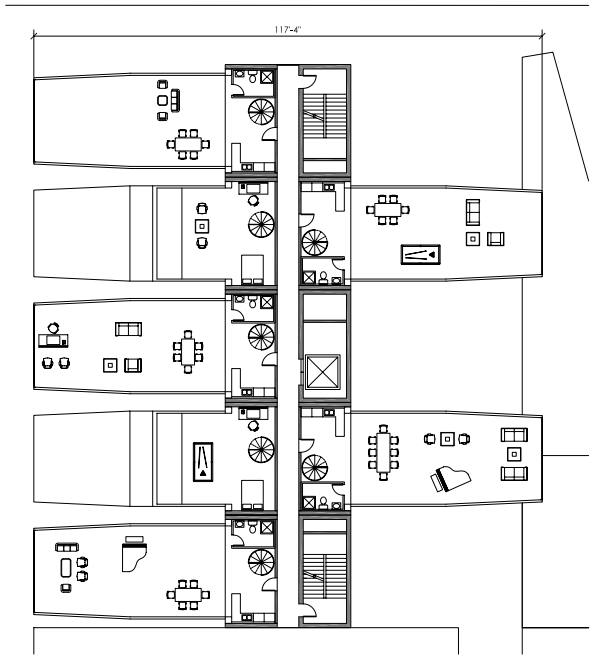
Reployable Loft: *Urban Loft in Detroit*

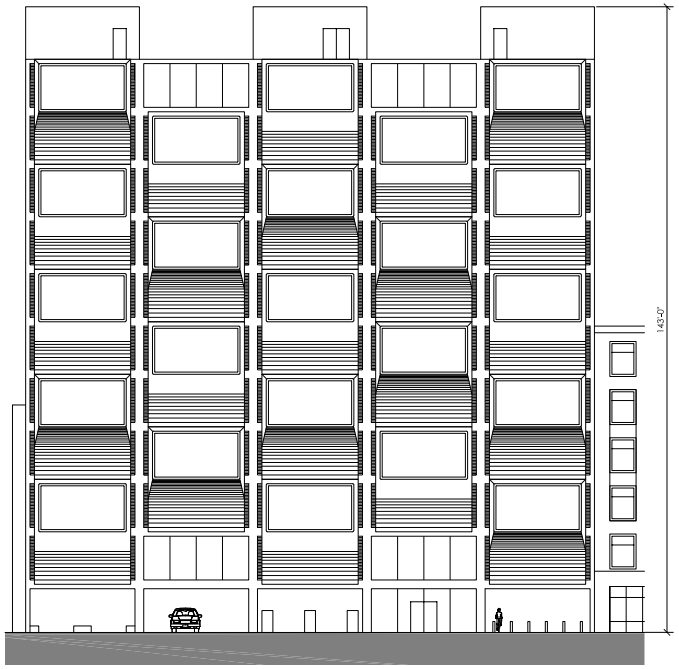


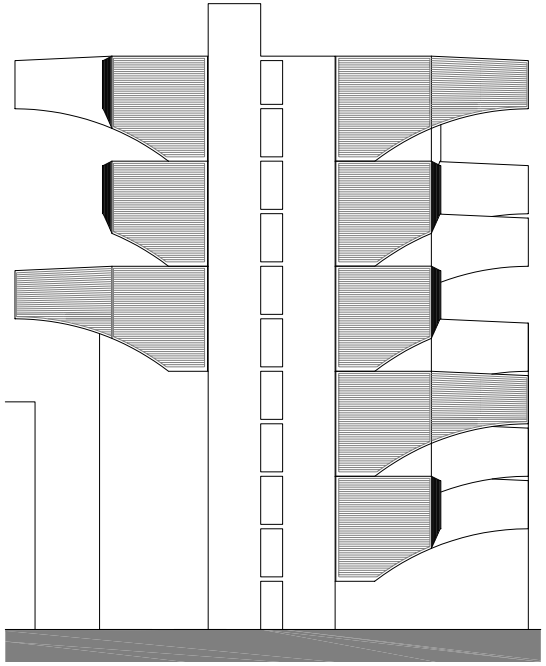
Student: Jason Albers | University of Michigan | Winter 2004
Instructors: Stephan Kieran, James Timberlake and Neal Robinson

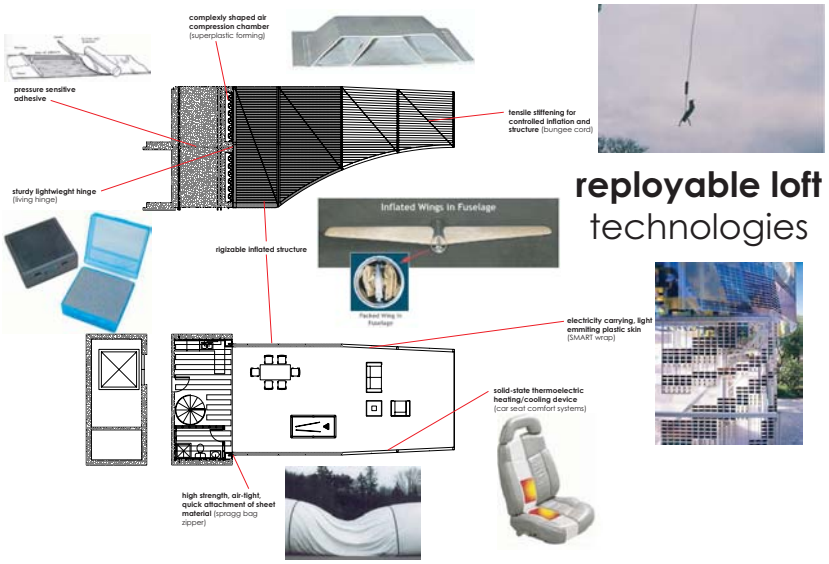
This studio was based upon the visiting professors' work at their firm KieranTimberlake. They encourage the use of prefabricated pieces, built off-site, to expedite the construction of new architecture. The project they assigned is to use these methods in order to construct an urban loft housing development in under 14 days.

Urban living in Detroit is quite different than most larger cities in the United States. Due to the unique needs of Detroit, this urban loft project provides a more temporary housing condition. In addition to their permanent residences, many suburban families own lofts downtown, using them only if they commute into town for entertainment purposes, such as to attend a hockey game or a play. These lofts also react to the upcoming Super Bowl festivities and its need for temporary housing. This project responds to this cyclical impermanent living pattern by allowing individual loft units to be deployed when needed and contracted when not in use. This reployability also results in less shipping volume and quicker construction times.

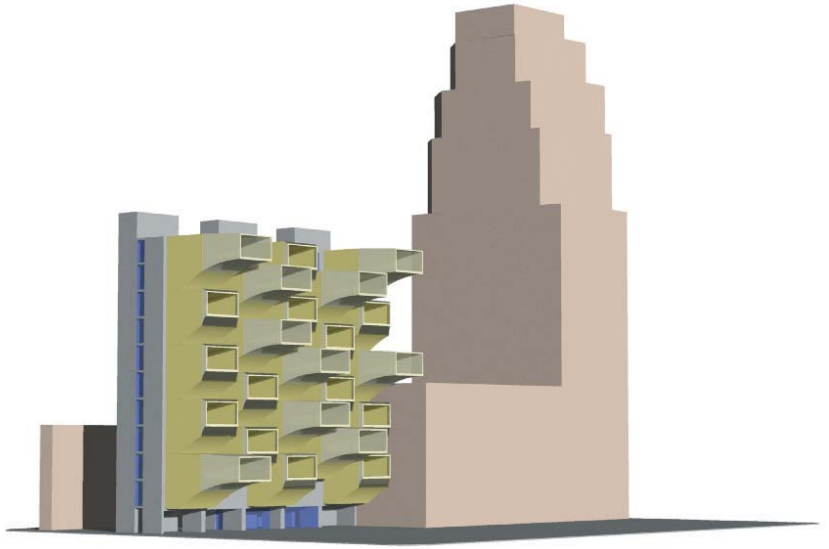






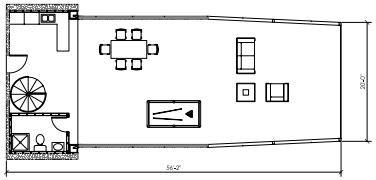


reployable loft technologies

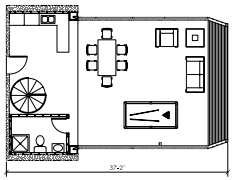


The primary concept for this project stems from a technology transferred from the aerospace industry to provide the deployability for the loft unit. The walls, floor and ceiling of the unit is made of a translucent, inflatable material, which is impregnated with resin and made rigid by UV-radiation curing process. Other technologies are transferred to provide for inhabitation of the loft and to aid in shipping/assembly purposes. Each unit is organized in 3 sections: a concrete shell with systems integrated into it, a rigidizable inflatable section deployed permanently during construction, and a reployable inflated section. This allows the building to be very dynamic aesthetically, dependent upon its inhabitation.

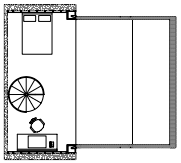
main level loft plan - reployed
scale: 1/4" = 1'



main level loft plan - unreployed
scale: 1/4" = 1'



lower level loft plan
scale: 1/4" = 1'



systems plan
scale: 1/2" = 1'