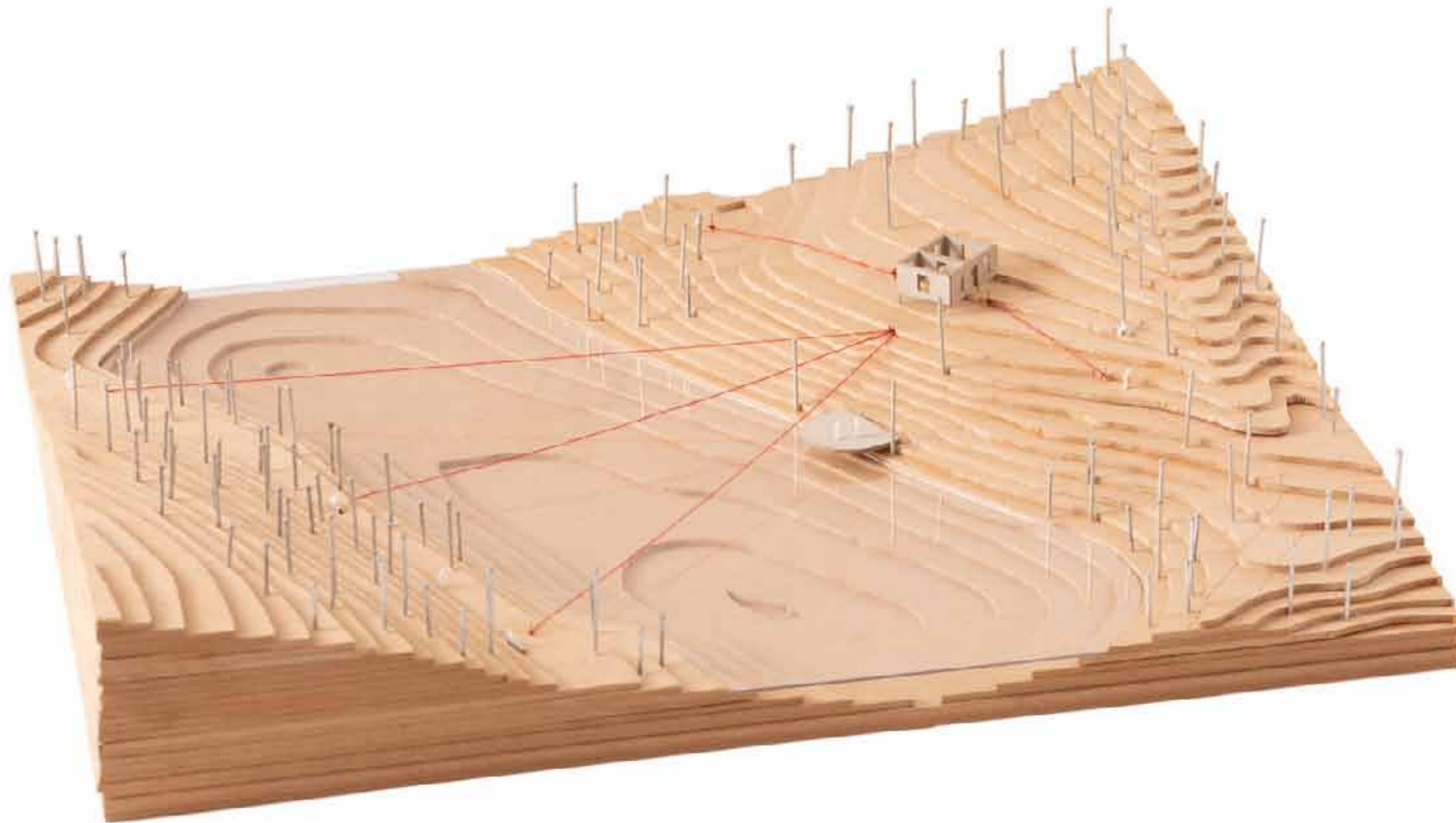


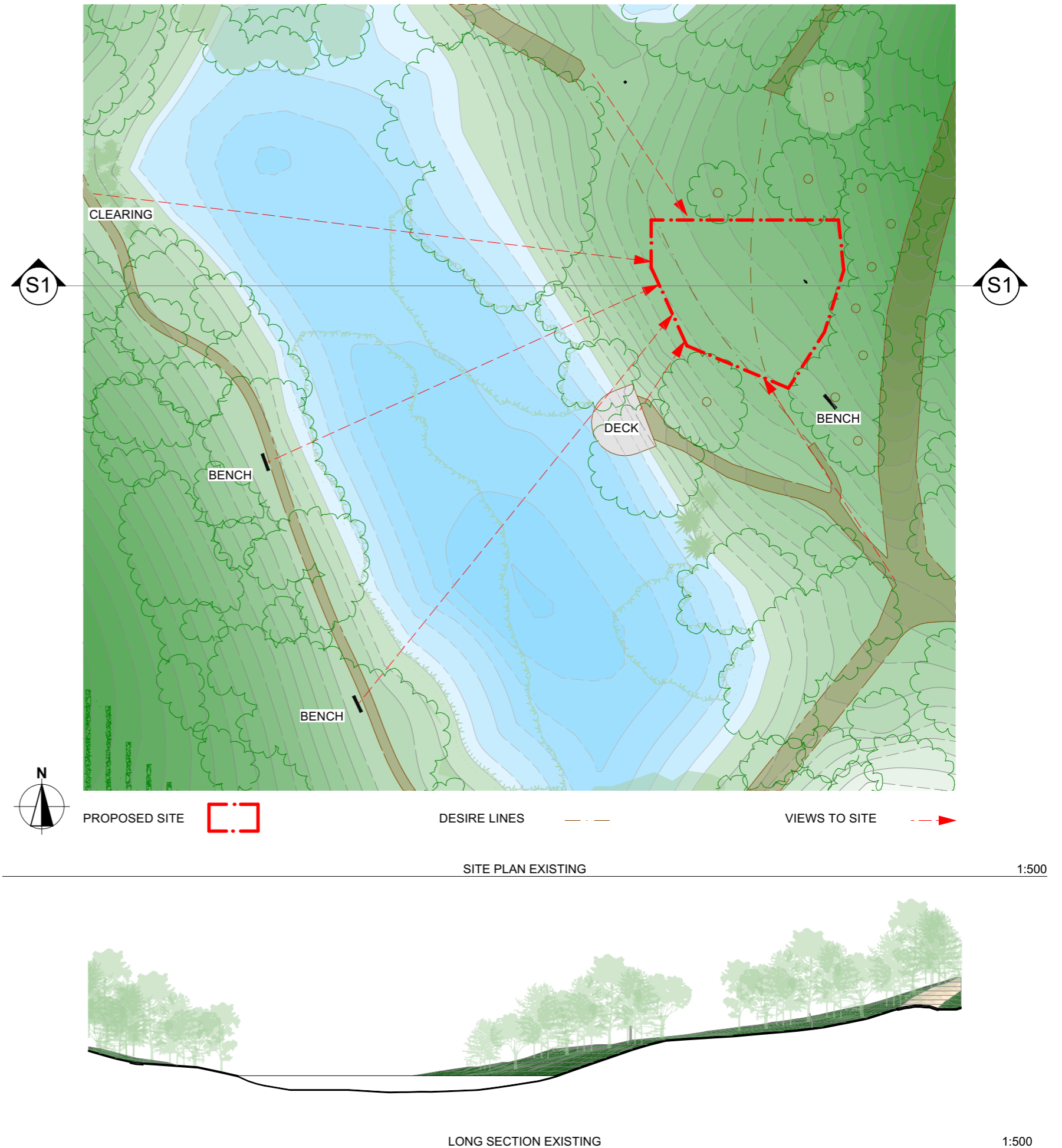
DWELLING



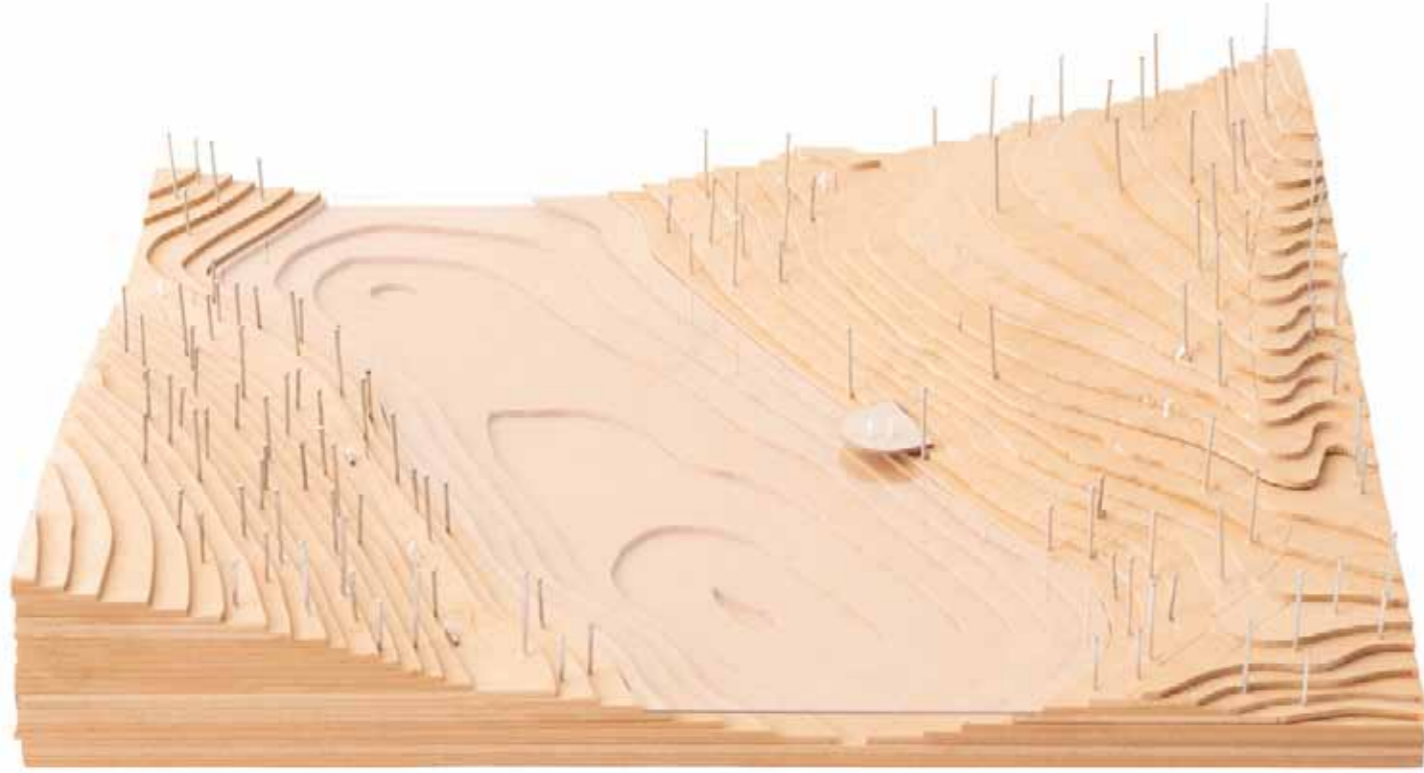
SITE

The site occupies a clearing north-east of a lake, where three pathways converge at a spot surrounded by mature trees.

From the glade views extend across the lake to the tree line, beyond which a path snakes between the trees, following the line of the water. From this route the site is mainly hidden, yet three main points allow lines of sight back across the expanse of water; two with benches to pause on and one at a boardwalk; while a deck at the lakeside allows partial views back up to the site.



EXISTING CONDITION



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



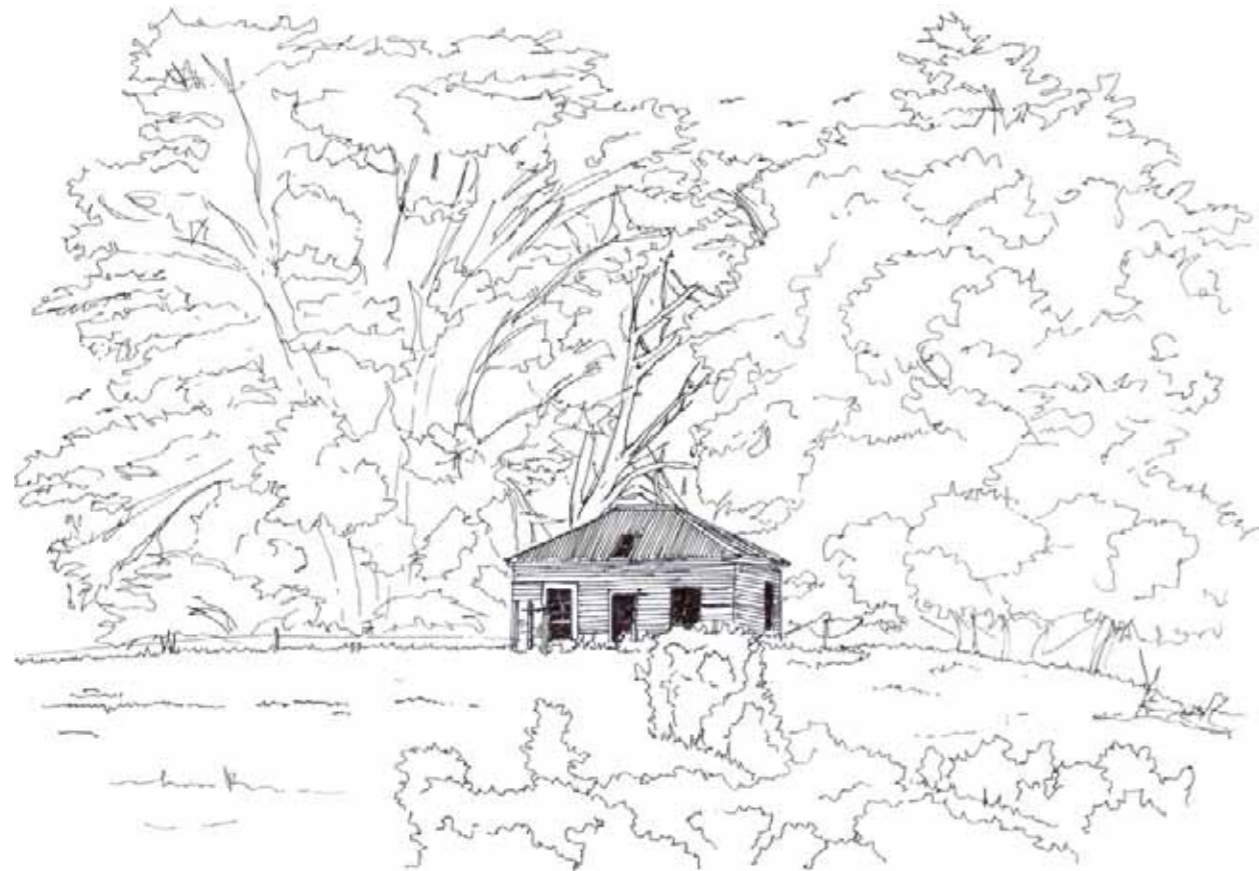
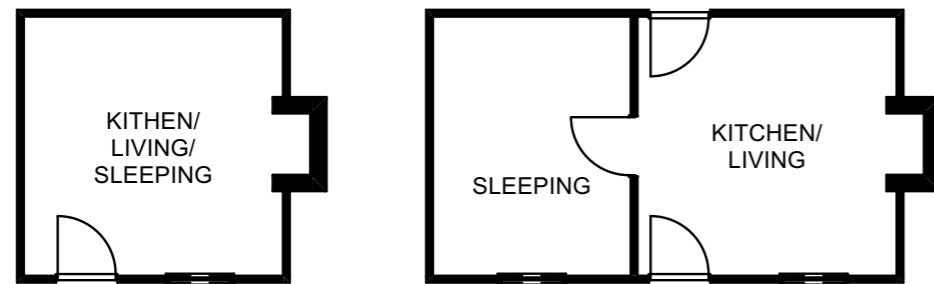
8

INSPIRATION

A folly is a decoration, an ornament to adorn and enhance the nature it sits within. They are interventions and structures with little other purpose than to improve and provide views and vistas, persuading the individual to take in the expanse around.

Traditionally the majority were buildings, often taking the form of ruins or grand towers reflecting of the estates they were part of. Their lonely siting brings to mind the multitude of empty homes that can be seen around New Zealand, frequently occupying positions with vistas akin to the grand estates.

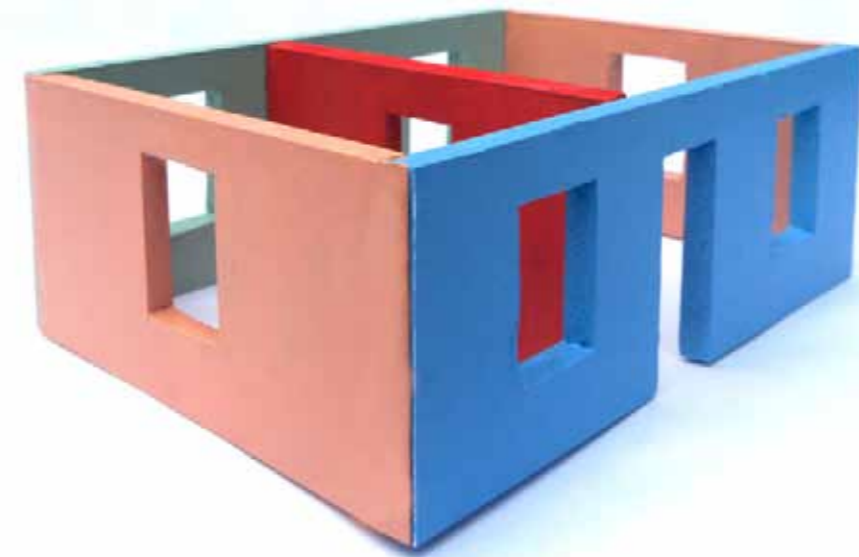
These simple homes traditionally took little stock of the surroundings, with early iterations consisting of uncomplicated structures with one or two rooms and a focus on function - warmth, shelter and access, resulting in many homes turning their backs on the views around.



COLOUR

These timber buildings were painted to protect them from the weather. Initially a limited range of colours was utilised, however gradually more daring tastes took over. In his book 'Old Houses of New Zealand', Jeremy Salmond reveals that the 1890's brought in an adventurous use of paint, and a new fashion for harmony based on strong contrasts.

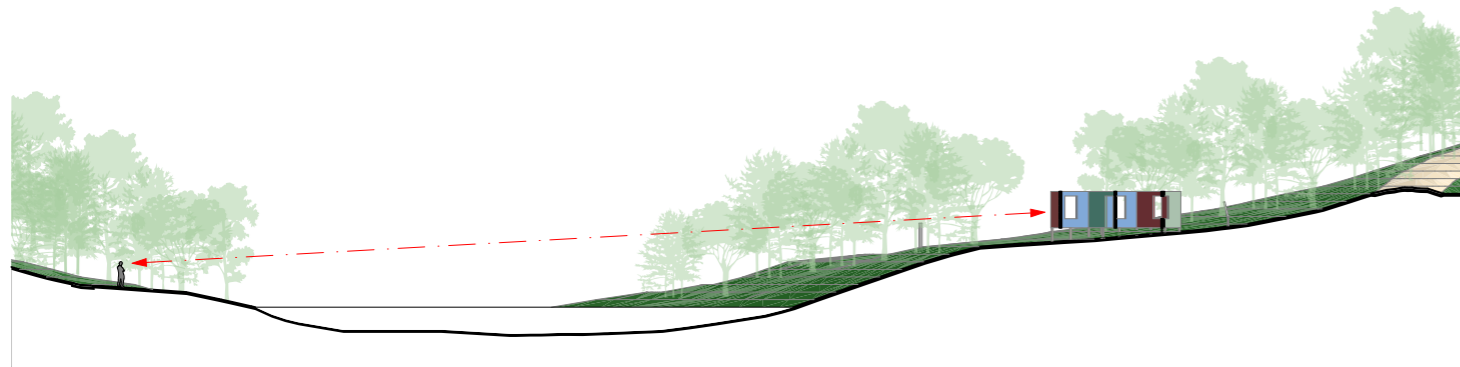
DWELLING elaborates on this adventurous theme, utilising bright colours from the Resene Heritage Colour Range to create a colourful structure that brings to mind these traditional homes & buildings. The model below tests Envy, Danube, Bright Red & Florentine Pink; the main elevations in the cooler colours, and the hotter pink & red highlighting the internal & end walls. Over time DWELLING will be aged by the elements & use, softening the colours & its presence in the landscape.



DWELLING

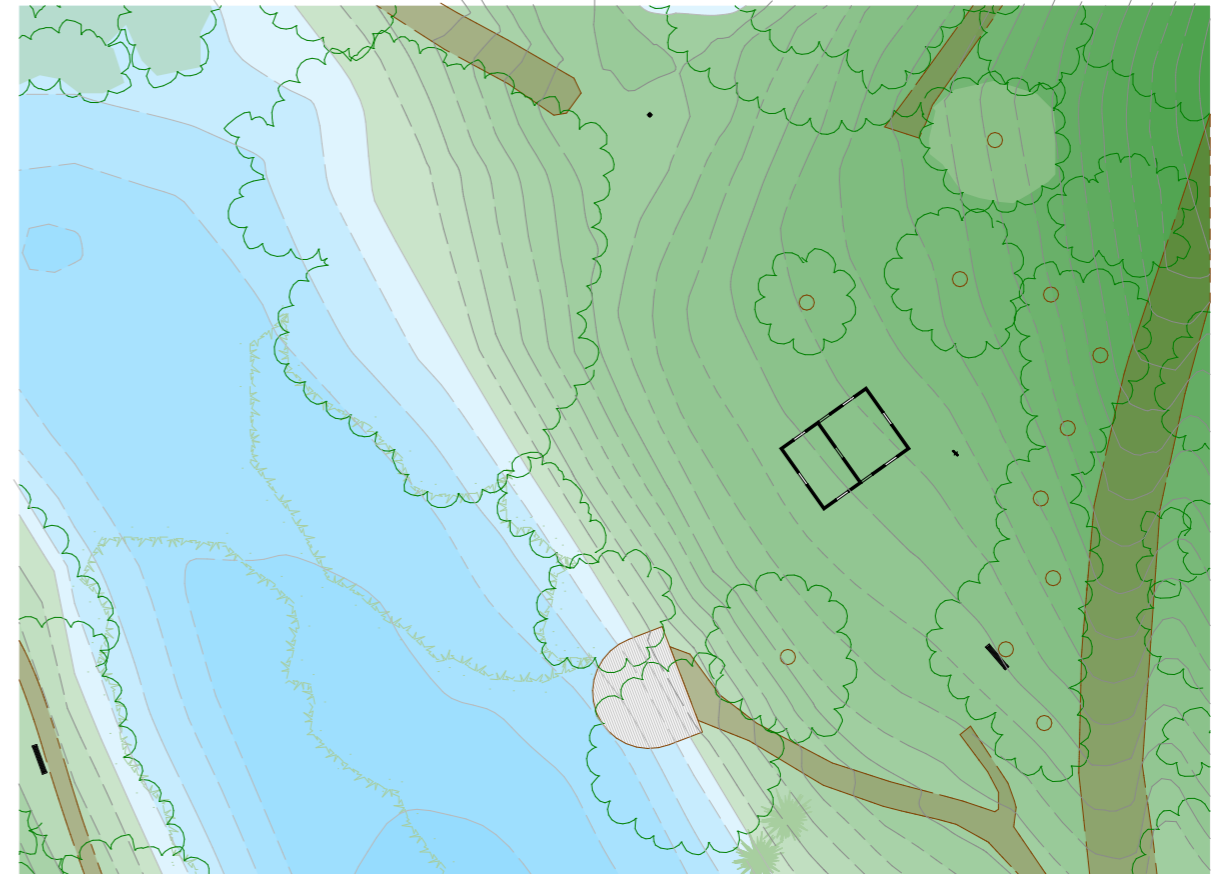
The proposal takes the form of an abstracted shell of a traditional two room home that, unlike its predecessors, allows the inhabitant to appreciate the surroundings all around. It serves as a reminder that homes are not just a sum of their parts, they are completed by the sites outside their walls.

Door & window openings provide a domestic scale to the views out to the surrounding site. From the principle space inhabitants can take in framed views from 4 directions, however as they enter the second area, the natural slope of the site seems to raise the building around them, creating new perspectives from within the encircling structure.



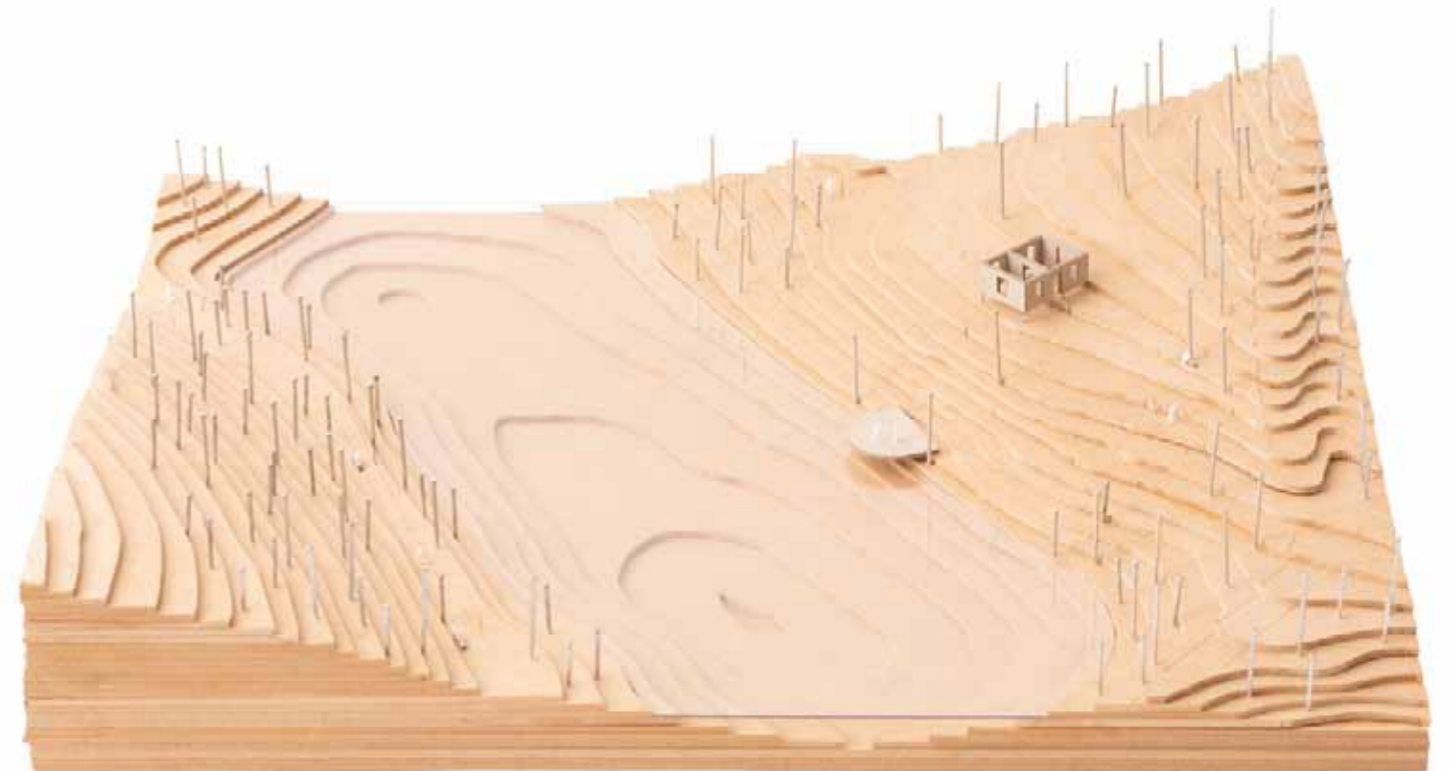
LONG SECTION PROPOSED

1:500



SITE PLAN PROPOSED

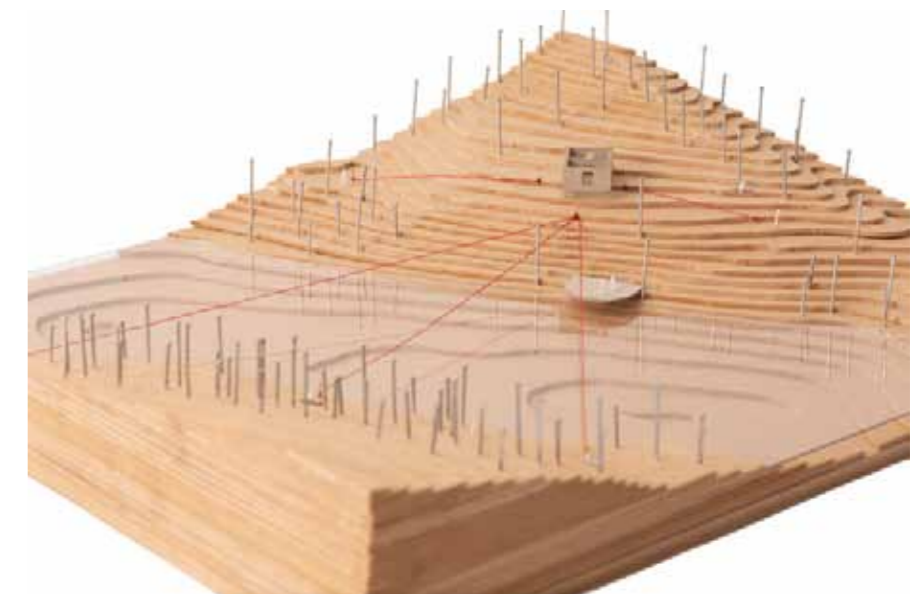
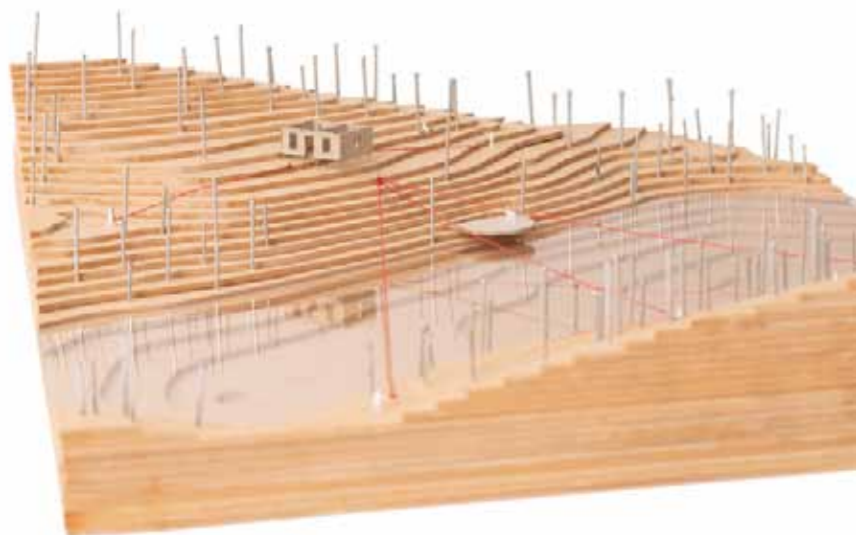
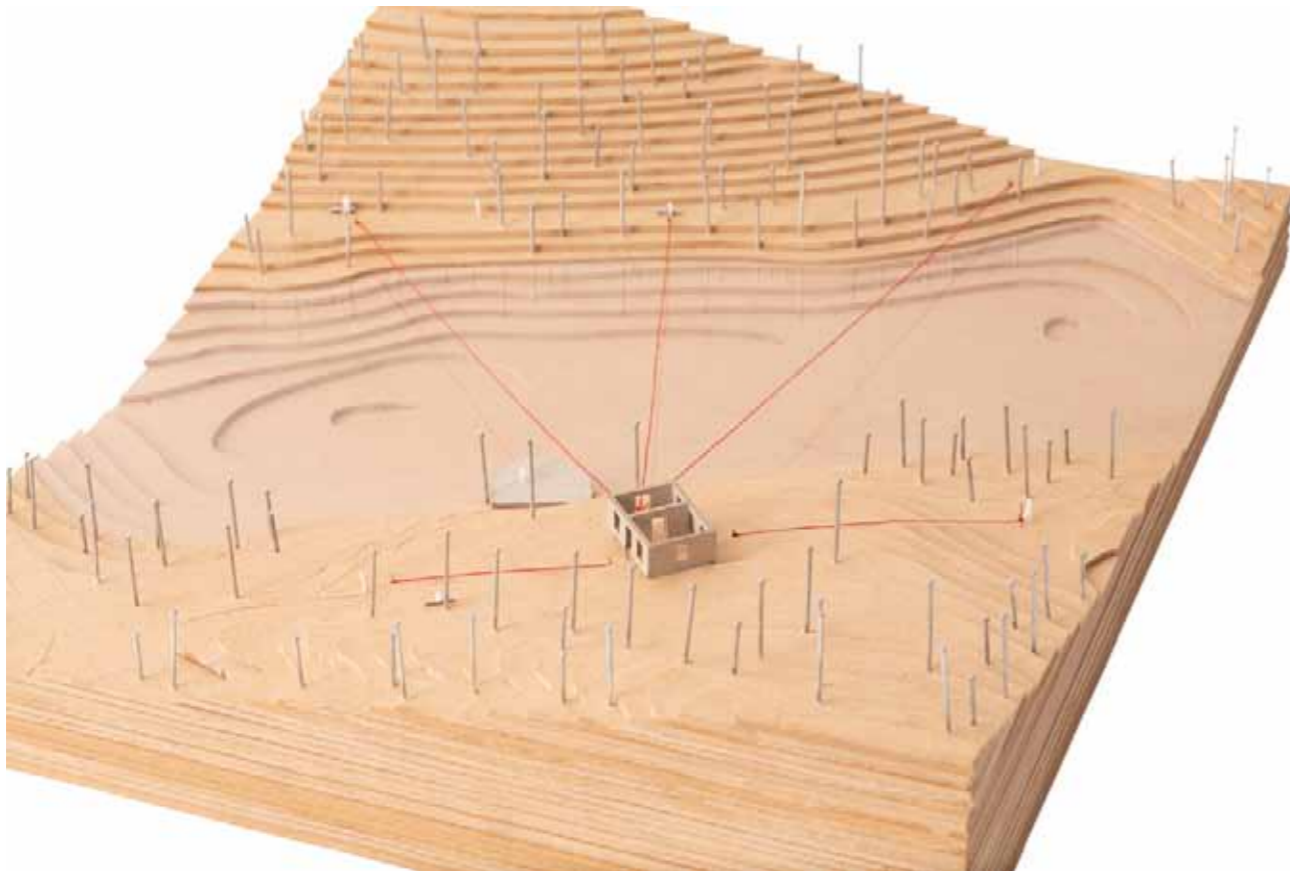
1:500



BEYOND

DWELLING is a bright entity, visible through the trees from various points around the site. Viewers can rest on the benches across the lake & view the colourful shell juxtaposed with the natural green around, or catch a glimpse of the form exuding colour through the leaves, while inhabitants look back from within at natural views framed by a riot of bright tones.

Should the budget allow the whole DWELLING experience could be extended into the evenings, with solar lights illuminating the bright walls, allowing visitors to inhabit the space as the natural light fades & after dark, creating a warm, colourful form when viewed from afar.



LAKE VIEW



FABRIC

Many of the first homes to be built in New Zealand were timber structures pre-fabricated abroad. They arrived on ships and were erected in their new situations, gradually becoming a part of them. DWELLING mirrors this tradition & makes use of Cross Laminated Timber (CLT) construction. This increasingly utilised construction technique involves prefabricated panels of laminated timber constructed in a factory. These panels are then numbered and stacked onto trucks in order of usage, like a giant lego set, before being delivered to the site to be installed.

The CLT panels are robust enough to deal with anything the elements and the public can throw at them, accommodating children exploring the structure just as well as withstanding the sun & storms.

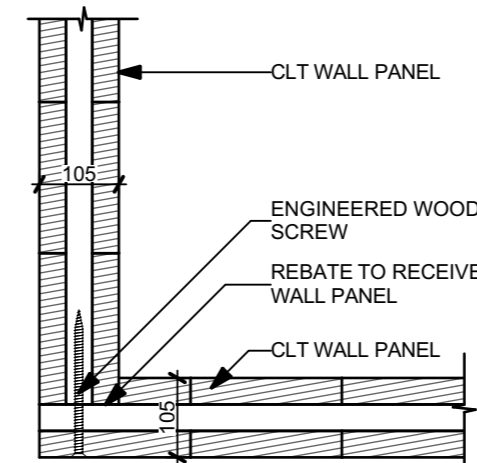
CONSTRUCTION

Constructing panels to exact sizes in the factory minimises waste during fabrication & prevents over ordering & delivery of materials. The 'paint by numbers' construction makes the process incredibly quick, with some buildings being completed in weeks rather than months.

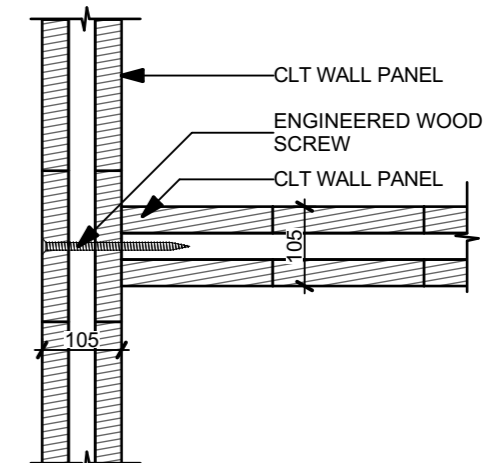
Using this process for DWELLING will ensure minimal disruption on site, with the 5 walls prefabricated off site while the footings are prepared, before being delivered & installed in minimal time.

METHODOLOGY

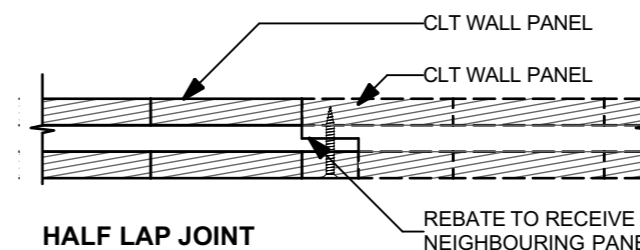
1. CLT panels fabricated off site while footings are prepared & allowed time to cure
 - Provide CAD drawings to the fabricators
 - Factory visit if required
 - Attend site for initial site survey & set out
 - Site observation & labor contribution to pile construction as required
2. CLT panels delivered to site via truck, with access via the track beside the site
 - Attend site for delivery of panels
 - Contribute to labor as required
3. CLT panels installed - hire of Hiab if required
 - Produce SSSP for use of Hiab or manual lifting
 - Site observation & contribution to labor as required
4. Once installed panels are painted on site
 - Undercoat applied & allowed to dry before application of 2-3 top coats as required
 - Site observation & labor contribution as required



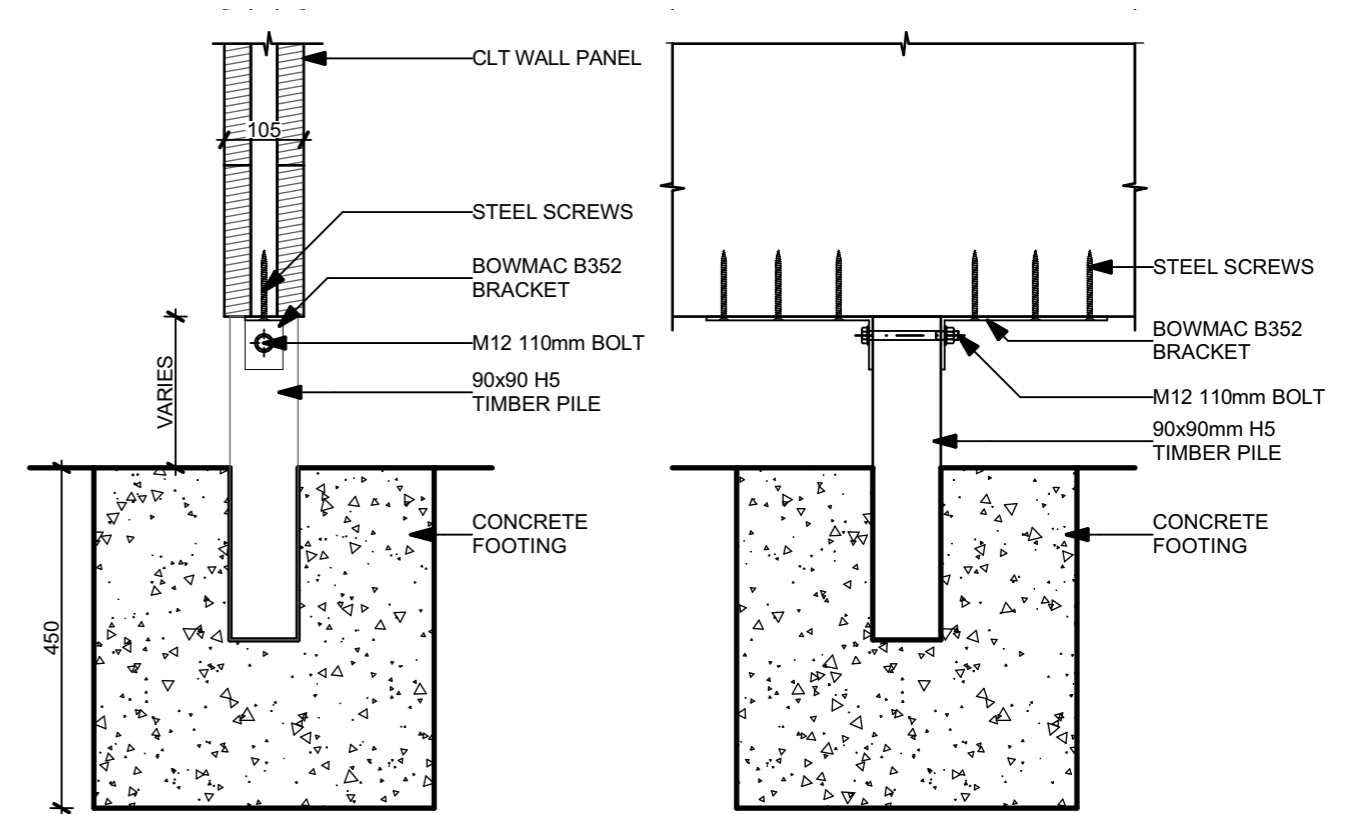
CORNER JUNCTION



INTERIOR WALL JUNCTION



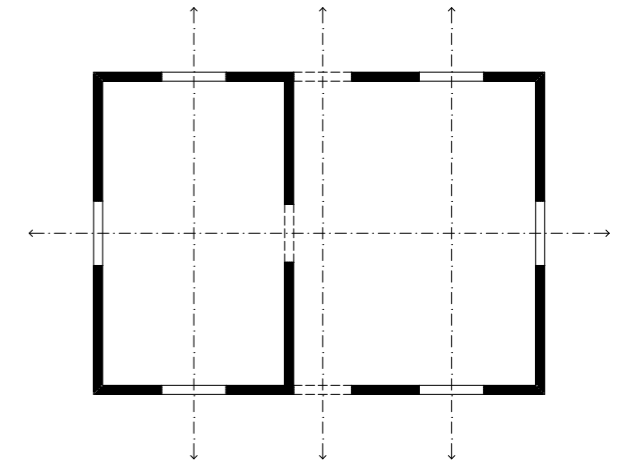
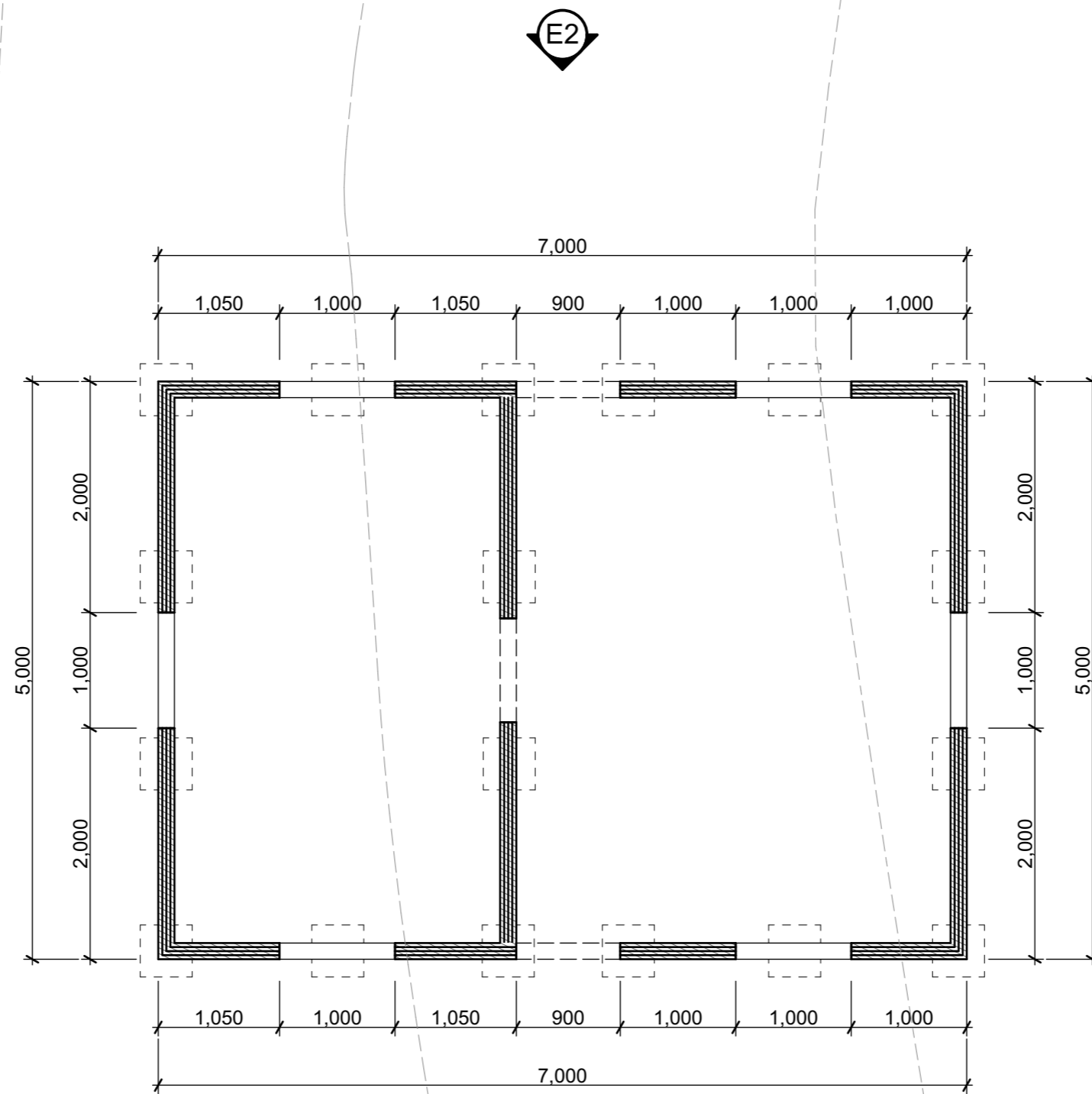
HALF LAP JOINT



FOOTING DETAIL - SECTION

FOOTING DETAIL - LONG SECTION

PLAN



E3

S2

E2

E4

S2

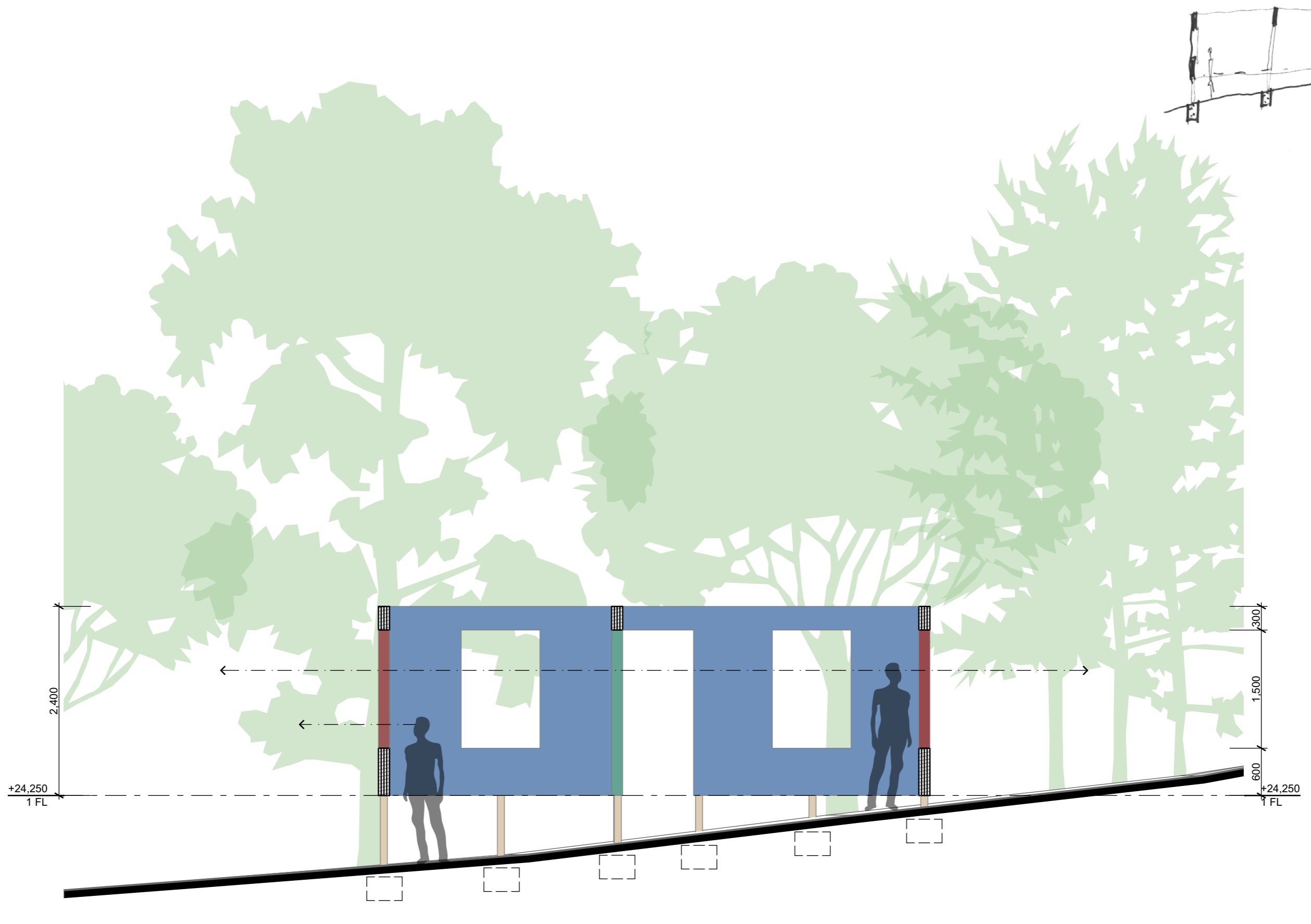
E1

KEY

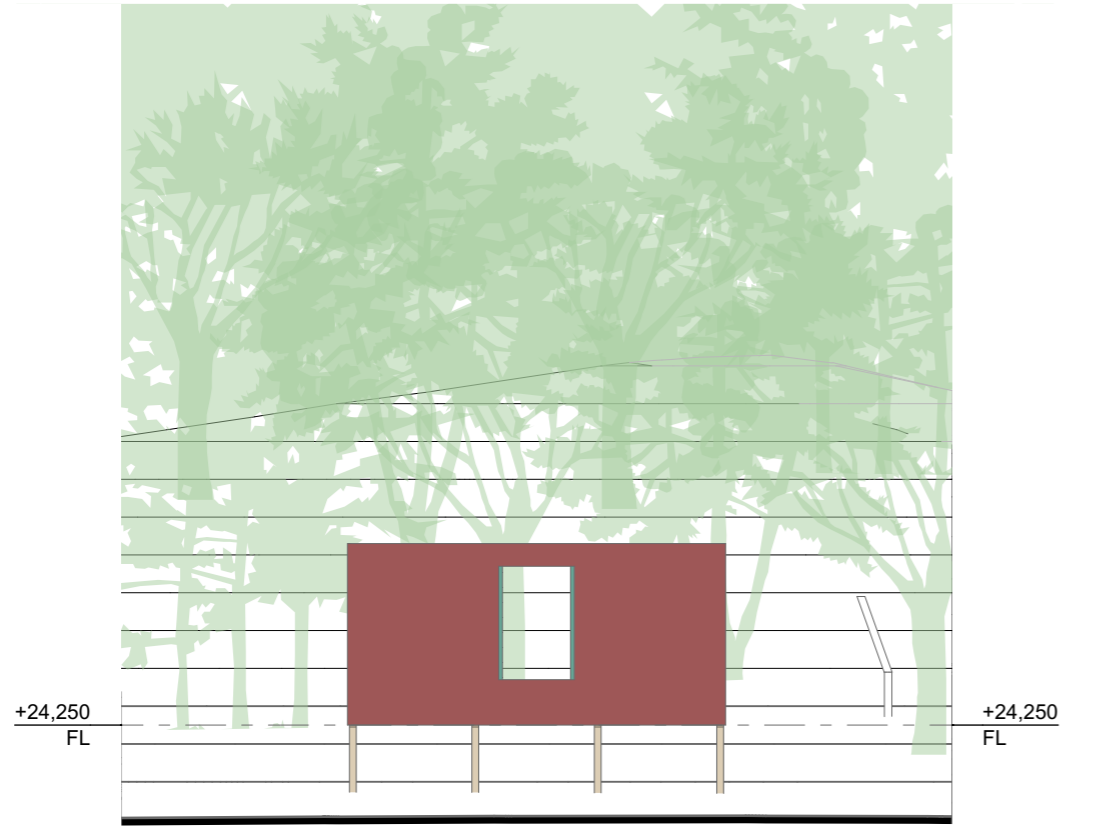
CONCRETE FOOTING

FLOOR PLAN

SECTION

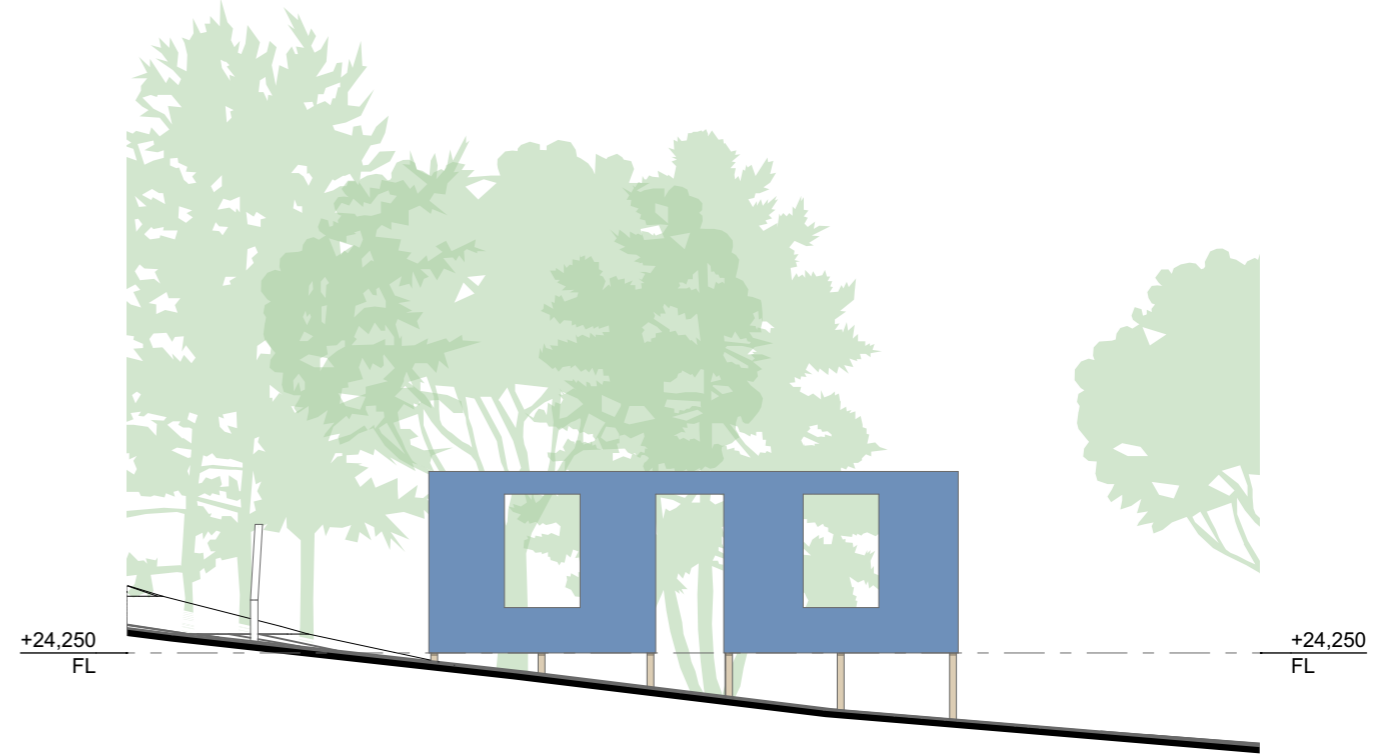


ELEVATIONS



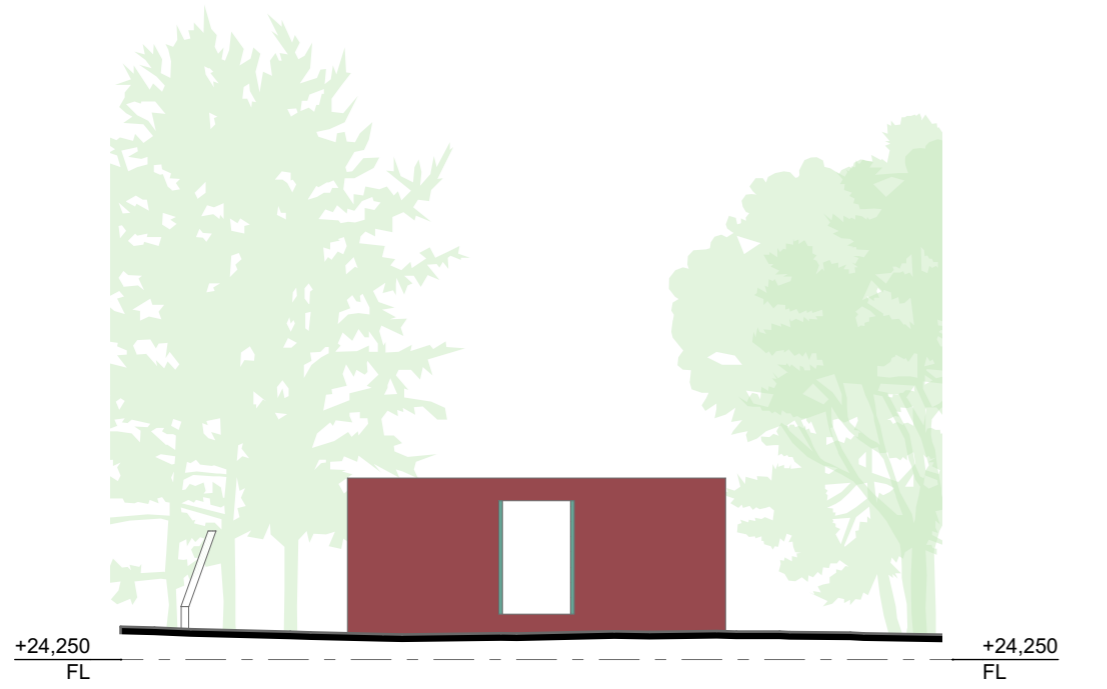
E3

1:100



E2

1:100



E4

1:100



E1

1:100

APPROACH



FRAMED VIEWS

