2021 SECOND PRIZE

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THE SAVANNAH COLLEGE OF ART AND DESIGN

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The Application ID: LF - 8959 Time keep // people to people. // people to environment. // people to architecture. A celebration of a site's life er & development through the transfer of energy from generation to generation.

"It was seen that burying a body into the ground was like planting seeds into the earth during the death of winter, just for them to rise up during the life of the spring."

- Bragdon, Kathleen J.

How can architecture unfold the life of a site and reflect this mindset of transferring energy from generation to generation—the built environment to the natural—the living to the inanimate?

The Timekeeper Pavilion proposes an architectural language that celebrates time as a three dimensional, linear, progression to unfold the site's entire lifetime and the ways in which each generation passes on its own energy to subsequent generations in a multitude of interactions; people to people, people to environment, environment to architecture, and so on.

Orientation, materiality, and user journey work hand-in-hand to facilitate an experience that encourages visitors to reflect on their own transfer of energy and the way in which they interact with the world around them-leaving visitors curious, inspired, and humbled by the natural progression of time and the endless possibilities of change and growth.



Site boundary ==

0 50 IOC









The indigenous architecture of the Wampanoag tribe is celebrated by the repetition of exposed steel columns and beams that ground the pavilion to the same location on site as the existing main house that is to be demolished.

In reference to the Wampanoag tribe's view of the afterlife and the events that take place after death.



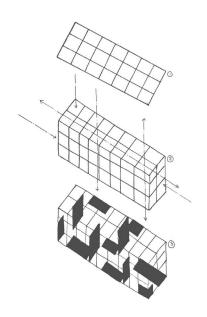




Time as a planar construct begins as a two dimensional space from which a section is extruded into a three dimensional space to represent the timeline of the site in relation to the whole. Finally, planes intersect the three dimensional grid to represent events taking place on the timeline and separate the pavilion into designated programmatic spaces.

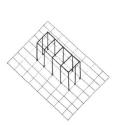
■ Free roaming circulation is encouraged through the pavilion to create a condition where visitors become representatives of energy itself as they travel through the pavilion, interacting with each space, each environment, and each person.

The varied placement of events throughout the timeline creates segmented spaces that provide a multitude of new, intimate, interactions with the architecture as visitors continue to circulate the pavillon in different ways each time.

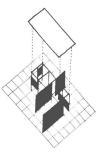




1: Time in two dimensions



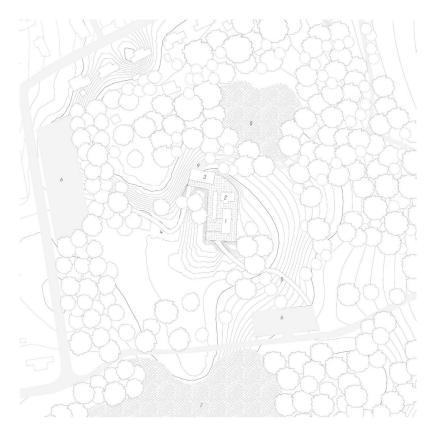
2 : Timeline becomes three dimensional



3 : Events are overlayed onto the timeline



The Timekeeper Pavilion : site plan



- 1 Pavilion
- 2 Cube
- 3 Carriage house
- 4 Western pedestrian walk
- 5 South-east pedestrian walk
- 6 Parking
- 7 Shovelshop pond
- 8 Kettle pond
- 9 Service access



Entrance experience from the southern pedestrian access (5) weaves visitors through the existing woodlands that surround the greenhouse and main structure allowing glimpses of the pavilion through breaks in the trees.

The pavilion takes the place of the existing, demolished, house to reflect the transfer of energy from the previous generation of the Ames house to the new event pavilion.



The Timekeeper Pavilion: massing + structure









The creation of physical models to understand the effects of horizontal versus vertical orientation of time and the direct implications it has on the

A harmonious celebration of natural and industrial materials pays homage to the history of Easton and its natural and industrial roots.

architectural language and user experience.

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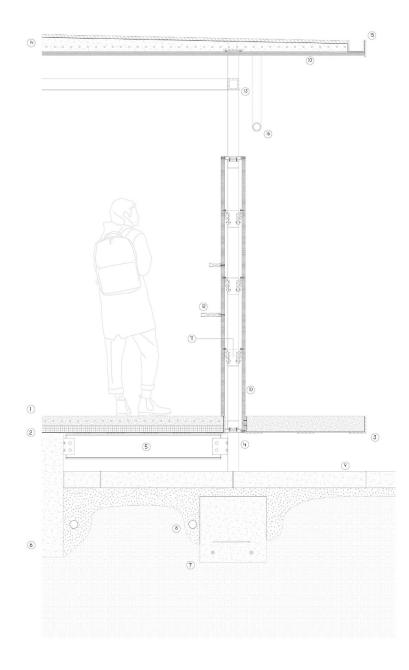
A modest approach to the structural form sees slender, hollow steel, members used as the gridded skeleton with two layered rammed earth walls which reuse the soil dug up during the construction process to reflect a physical transferring of energy from environment to architecture.

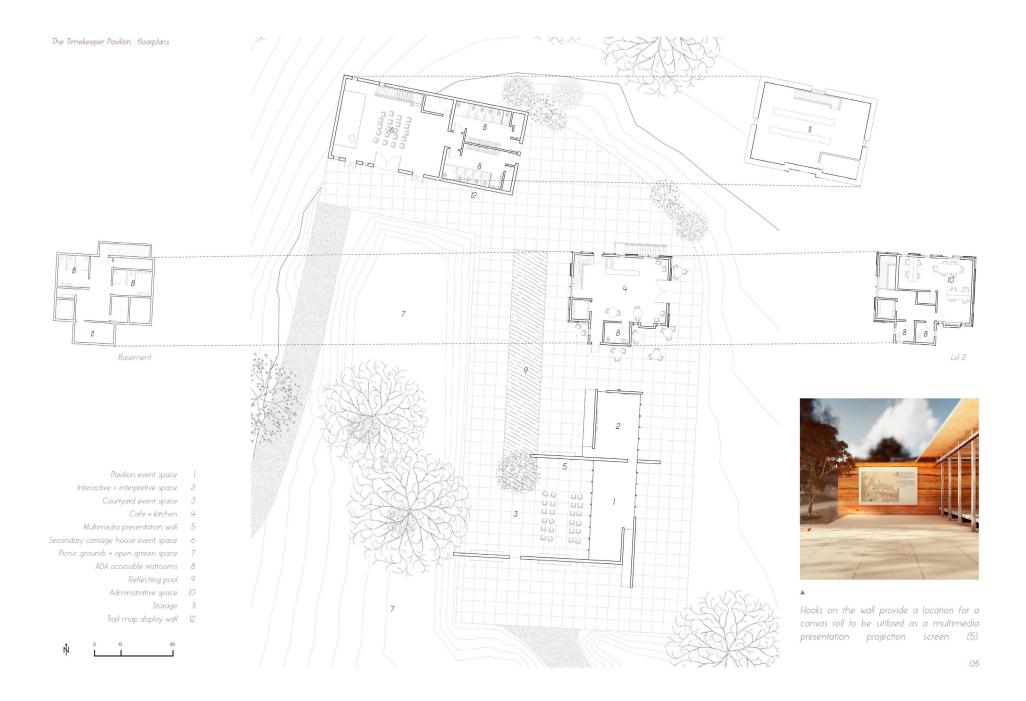




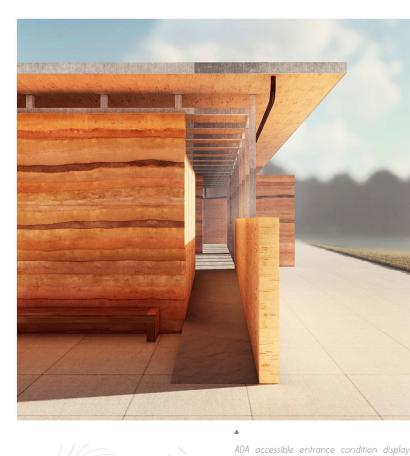
Non-load-bearing plywood display wall ▶

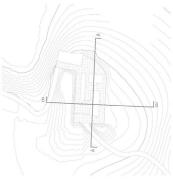
- 3.5 * Rammed earth floor w/ radiant heat pipes 1
 - 2.5' rigid insulation w/ 6mm vapor barrier 2 6' steel L flange w/ 1/2' steel plates 3
 - 4" HSS column 4
 - W6 x 15 w/ welded bolt plates 5
 - Poured concrete foundation 6
 - area consists roanaanon
 - Poured concrete footing 7
 - Gravel w/ perforated drain pipe 8
 - 4' x 4' prefabricated concrete tiles 9
 - 11/4' polyurethane sealed oak plywood 10
 - 1/2" steel bolt plate + hanger joint 11
 - Wood shelves 12
 - 4" HSS girder 13
 - Poured concrete roof w/ radiant heat pipes 14
 - Metal roof sheeting + siding 15
 - Brass storm-water pipe 16





The Timekeeper Pavilion : spatial separation

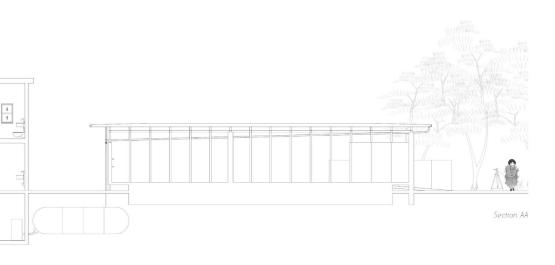


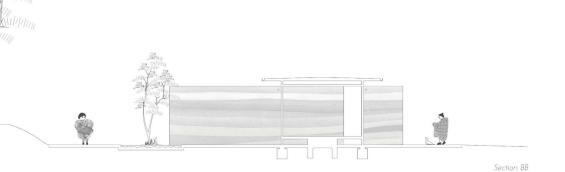


ADA accessible entrance condition displays time's inherent - linear - qualities, while earth walls extend beyond the structural grid of steel members as representatives of events on the timeline and to emphasize spatial separation between education and event space.



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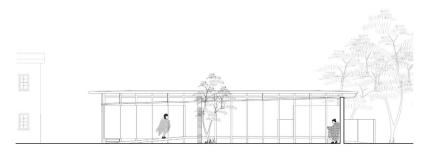




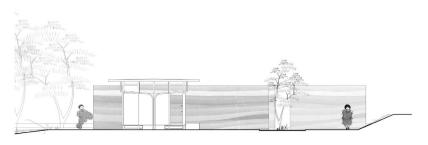
■ Earth displaced during the construction process and installation of a rainwater collection tank is reused to create layered rammed earth walls that segment the pavilion into two distinct spaces: educational + event.

This nod to indigenous architectural form celebrates the transfer of energy from the natural environment to the built environment and provides visitors with an opportunity to become harmoniously enveloped into the site as they interact with the architecture.





West Elevation



North Elevation

The Timekeeper Povillon

A moment of presentness a moment of reflection a moment of tranquility

