



Beyond the Pane

# OPEN WORK TO WELLNESS

Unit 10 Design Practice 3

29/05/25

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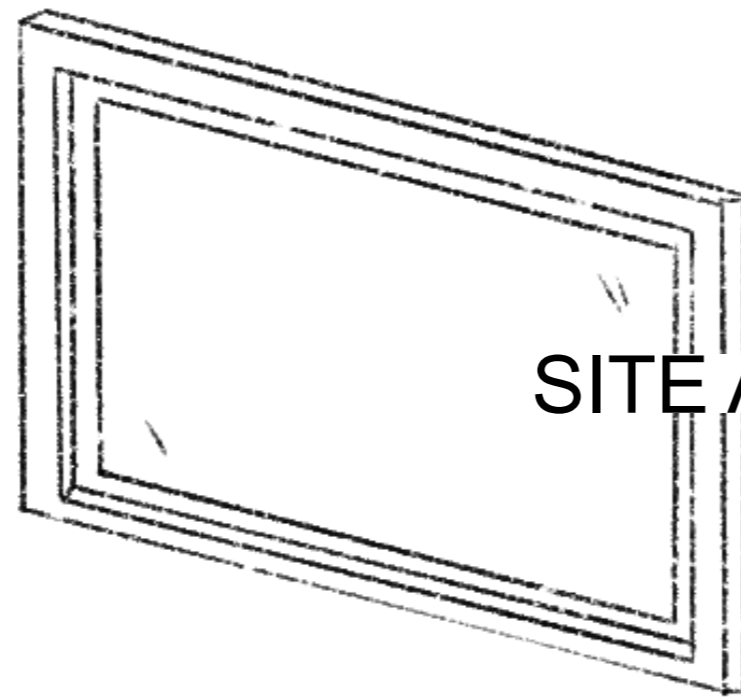
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# SITE ANALYSIS

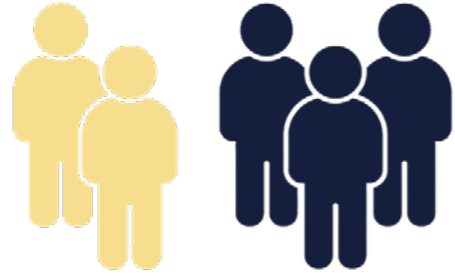


## Peckham Workplace

The workspaces in Peckham are mainly divided into two types: traditional offices and individual studios. Due to spatial and design limitations, traditional workspaces are primarily focused on functionality, with little consideration for users' psychological well-being and overall experience. Moreover, most of these workspaces are located along Peckham's noisy streets, which only worsens the rigid and uninspiring work environment.

# Work Anxiety and Environmental Psychology

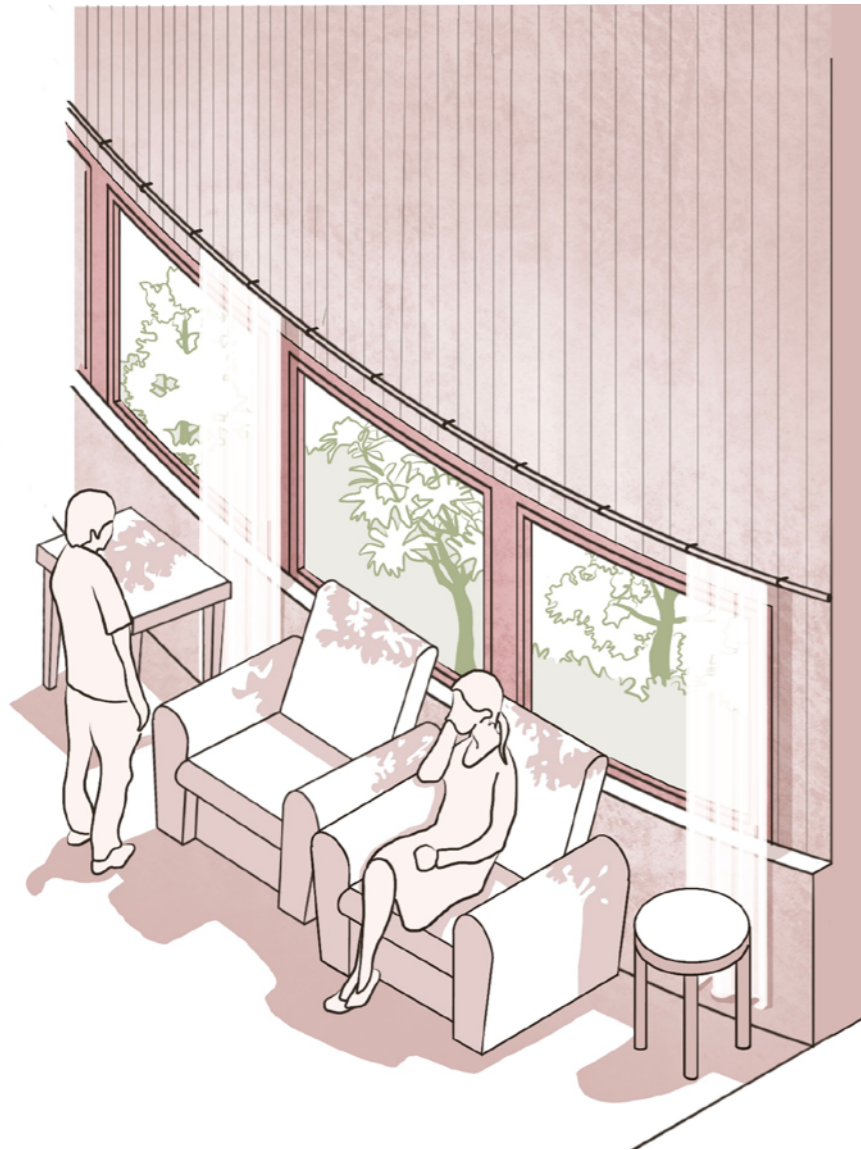
## Work Anxiety



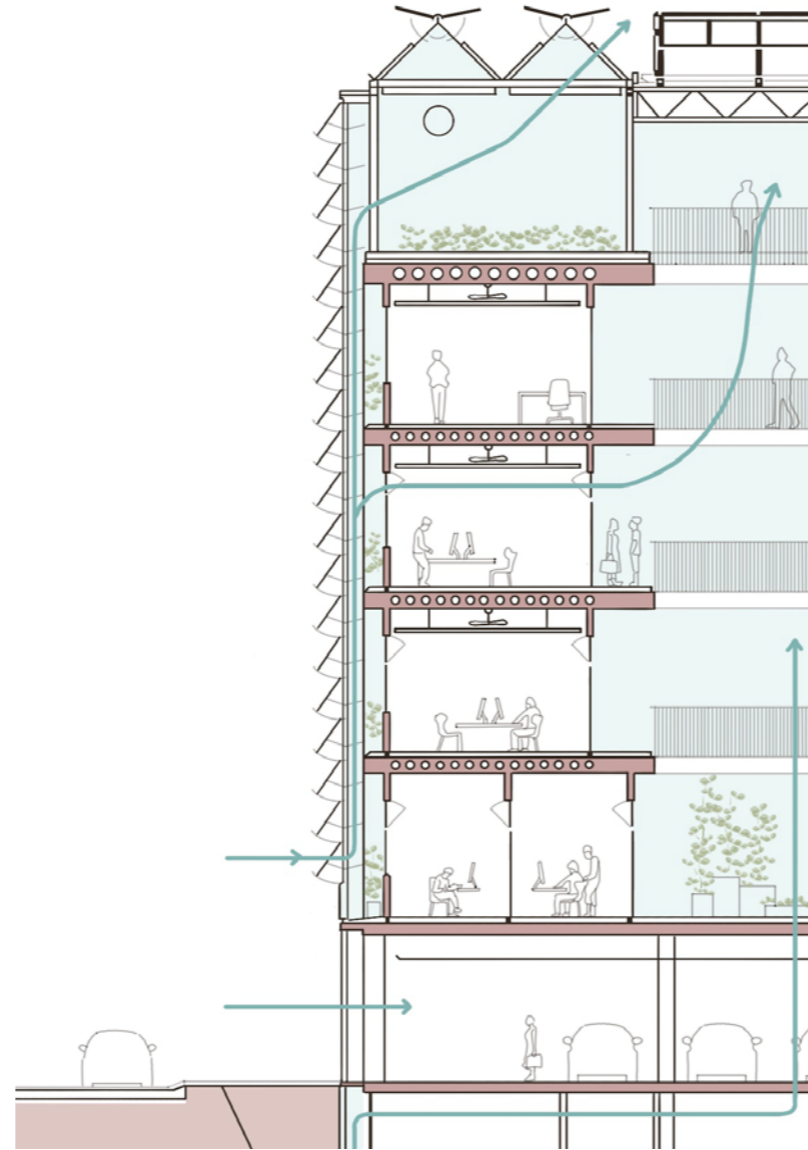
In our rapidly evolving modern society, people are constantly under tremendous emotional and psychological stress. Most people spend 90% of their day indoors, and studies show that 60% of people suffer from varying degrees of workplace anxiety, with 25% suffering from severe anxiety. Poor workplace design can increase stress levels by 25%.

## Environmental Psychology

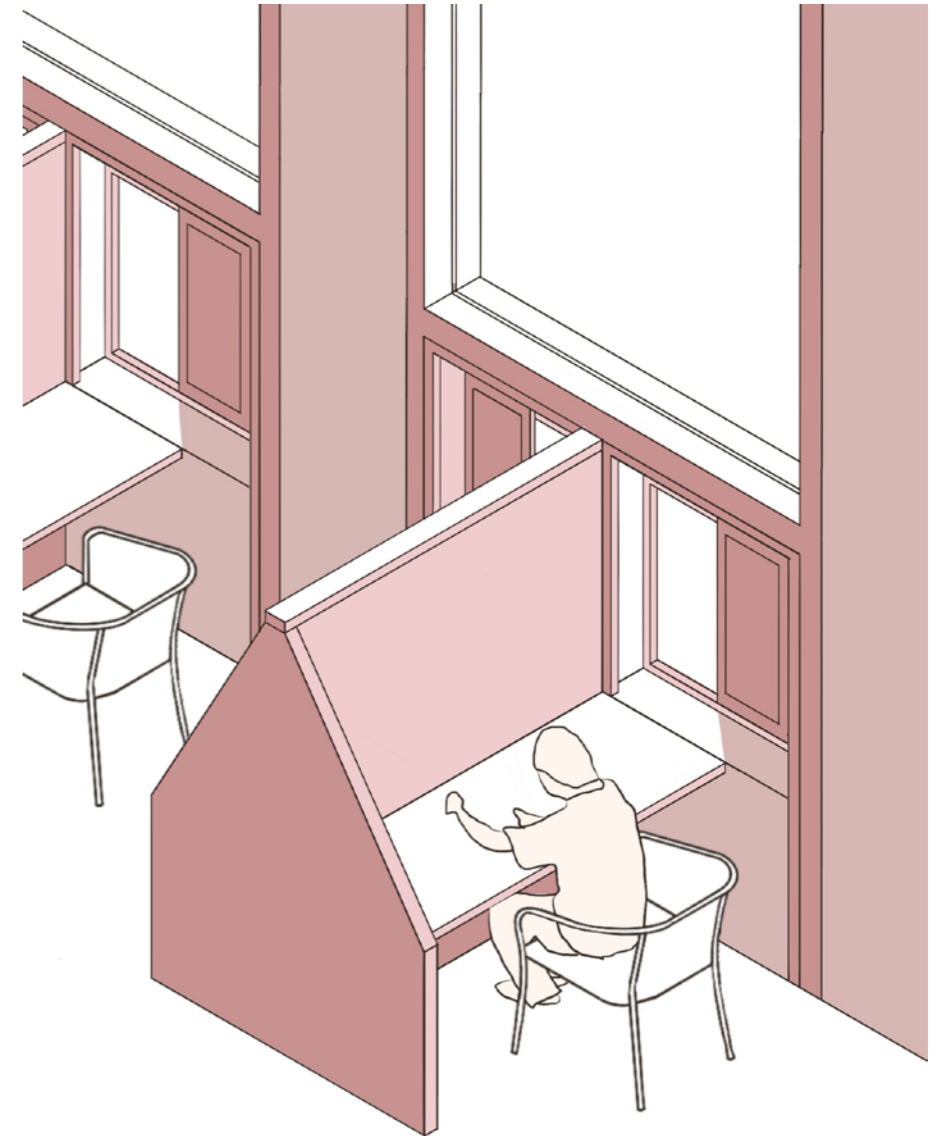
To address workplace anxiety, I incorporate principles of environmental psychology into my design approach. Environmental psychology is a discipline that explores how the physical environment—especially architectural elements like windows—impacts human behavior, emotions, and performance. I focus on the design of windows, using natural lighting, views, ventilation, and functional adaptability to enhance the indoor workspace and provide users with an optimal and calming experience.



Greenery outside creates light and shadow in the lounge area drawn (Natural Light and View)

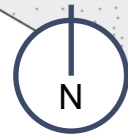
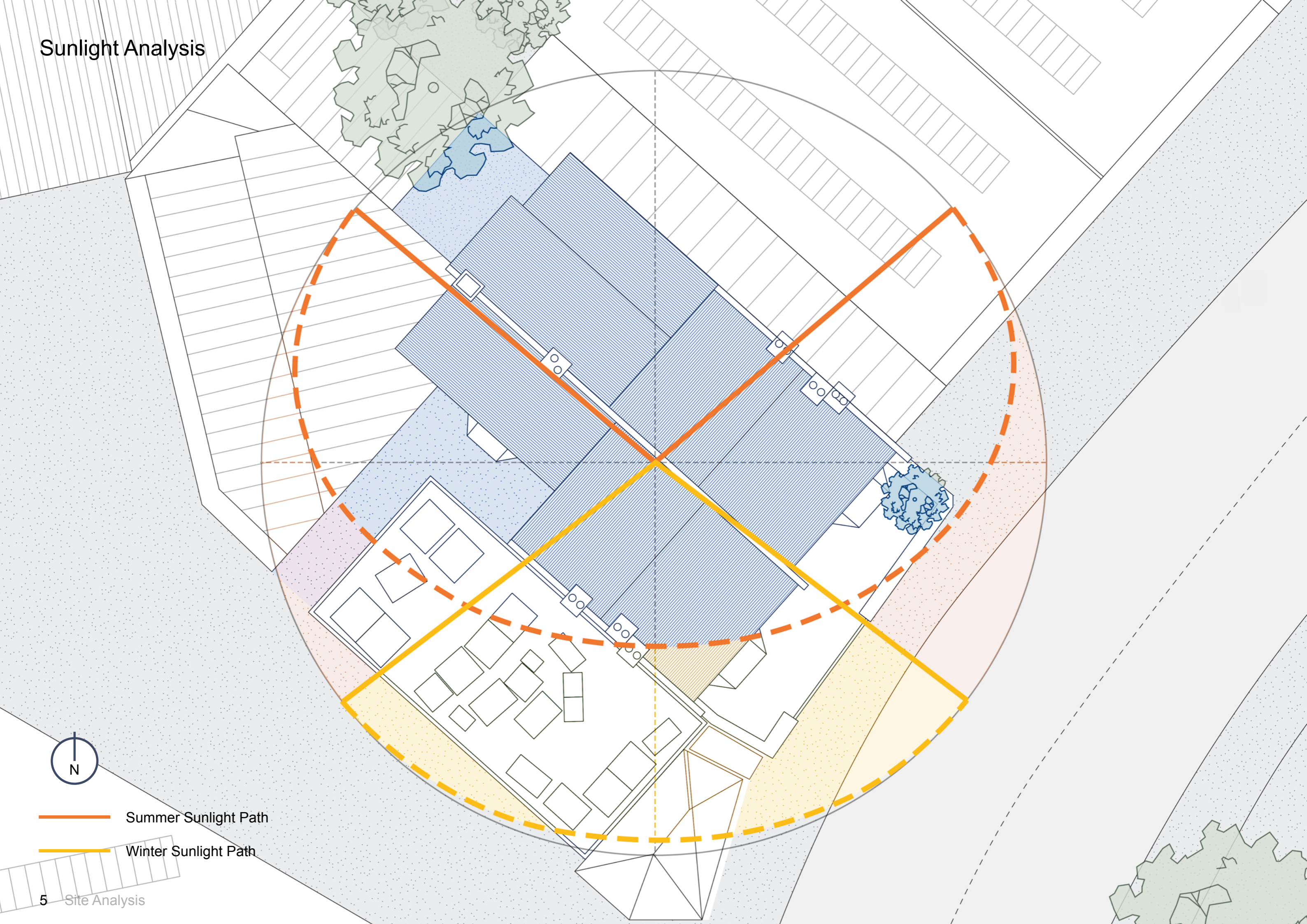


Natural ventilation through the operable windows drawn by H Arquitectes + DATAAE (Ventilation)



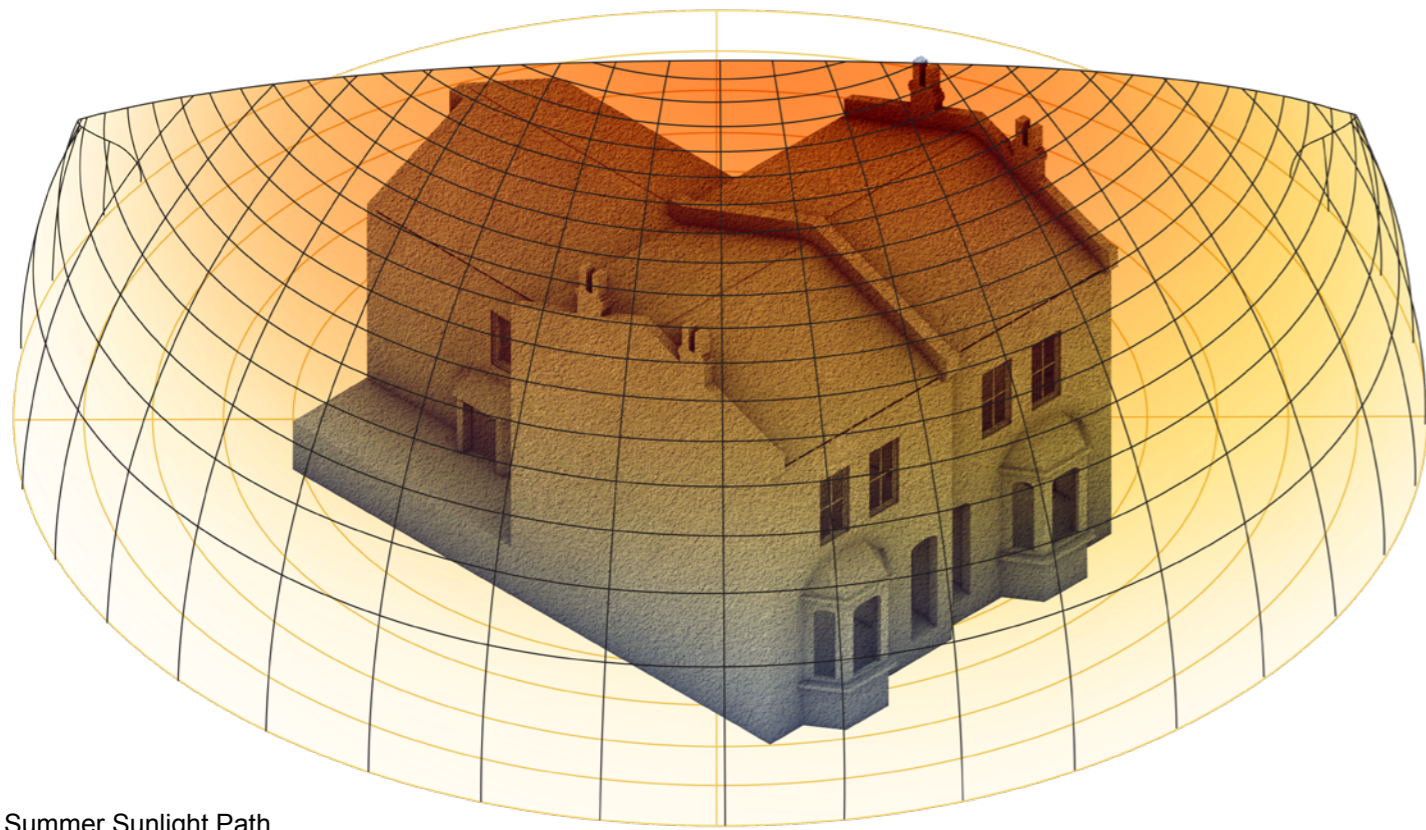
Phillips Exeter Library windows and reading table creating quieter and more private reading space drawn by author (Functionality)

# Sunlight Analysis

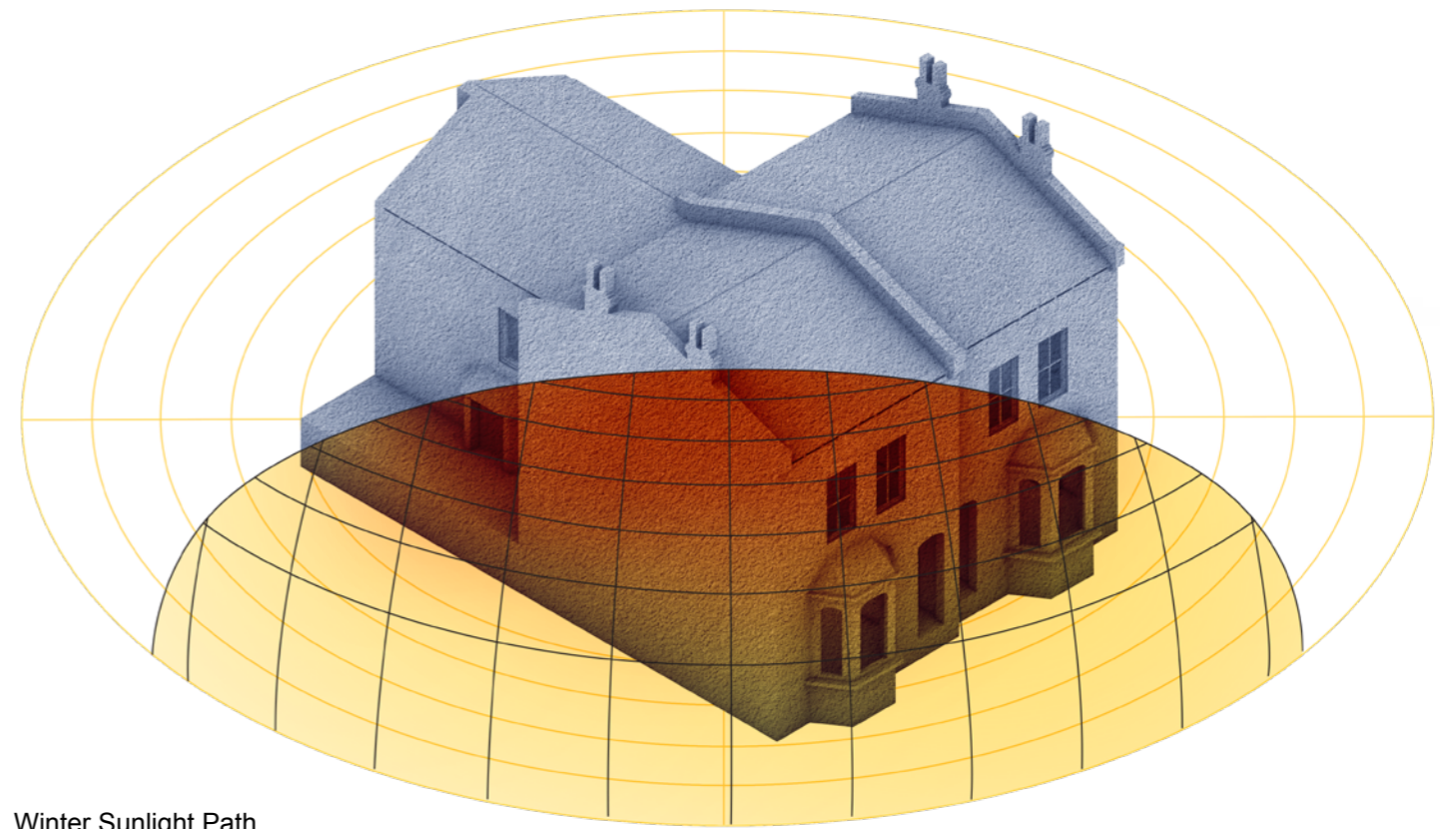


- Summer Sunlight Path
- Winter Sunlight Path

# Sunlight Analysis



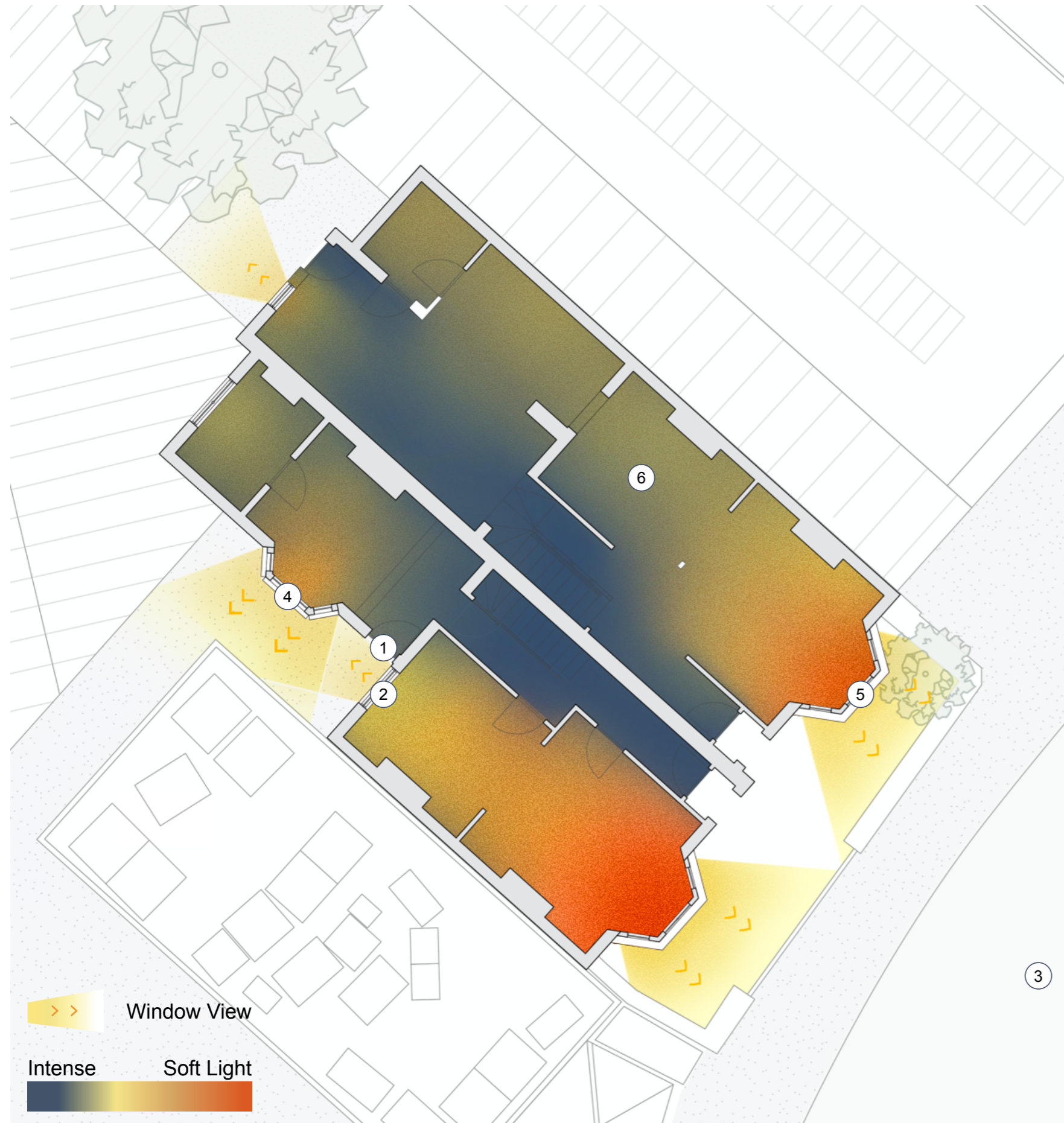
Summer Sunlight Path



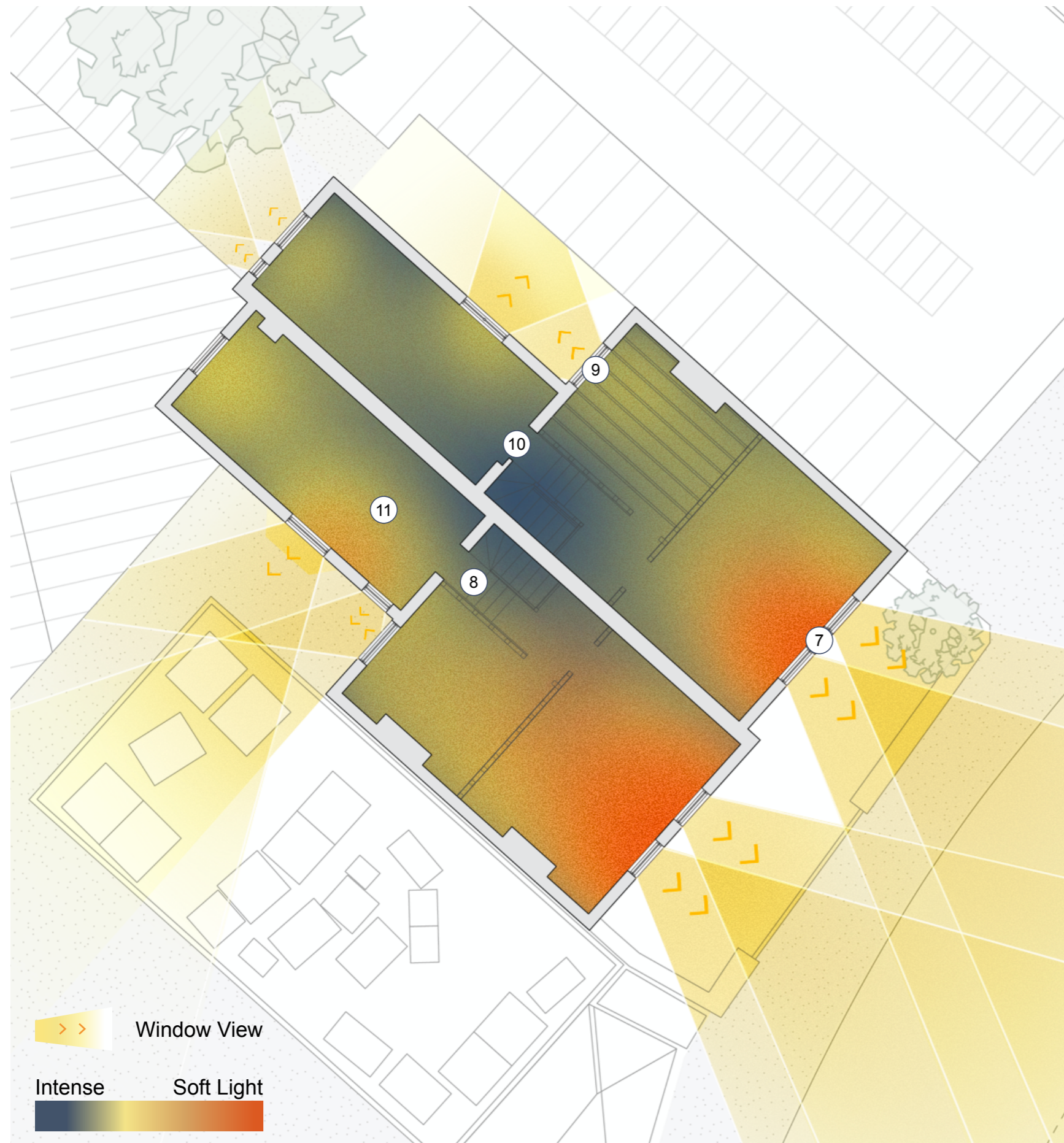
Winter Sunlight Path

During daylight saving time, both the sun's altitude and the duration of daylight are greater than in standard time. Based on the annual sun path and the orientation of the Safe House, the front portions of both houses—the southeast-facing areas—receive significantly more sunlight. In contrast, the rear parts of the houses are much darker due to their lower ceiling heights, surrounding obstructions, and their positioning away from the sun's trajectory. Among the two, Safe House 2 benefits from a geographic location that provides longer hours of daylight and stronger sunlight compared to Safe House 1.

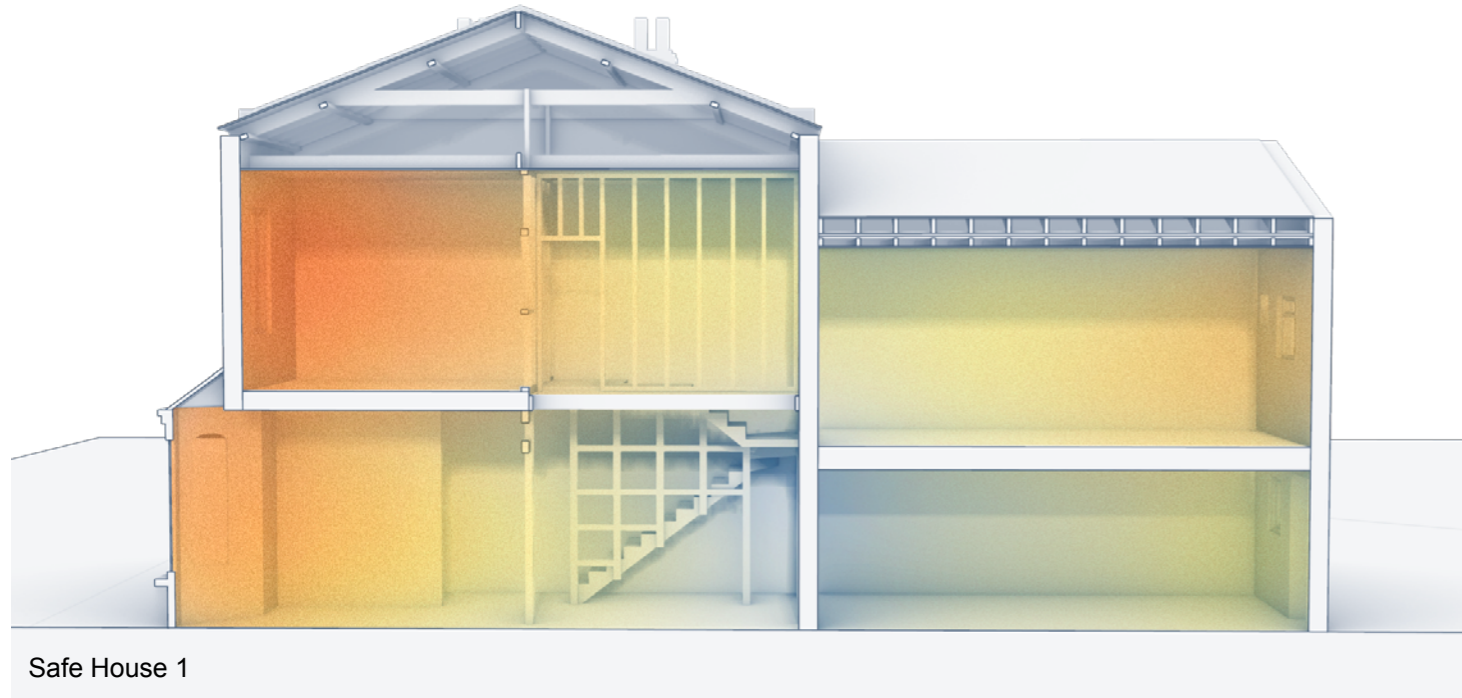
# Interior Light Intensity and Window View (GF)



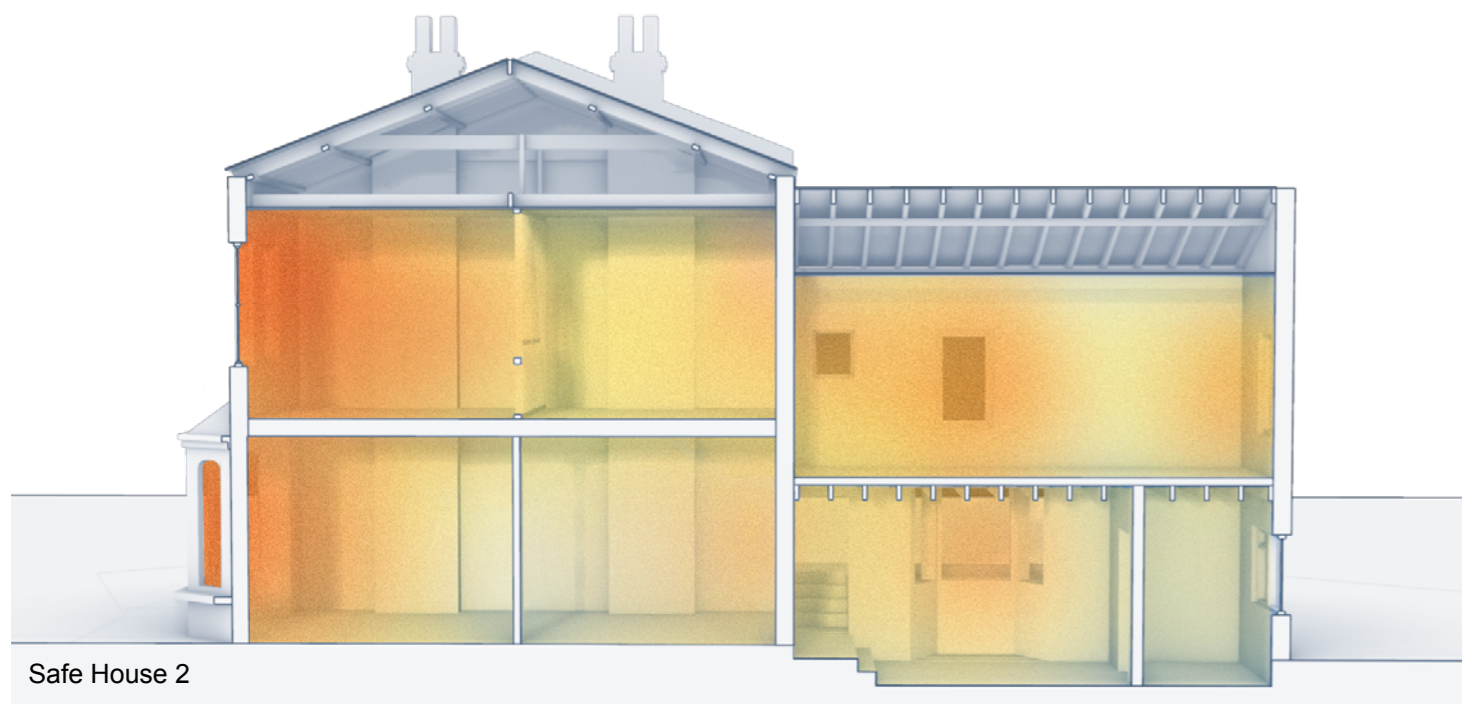
# Interior Light Intensity and Window View (1F)



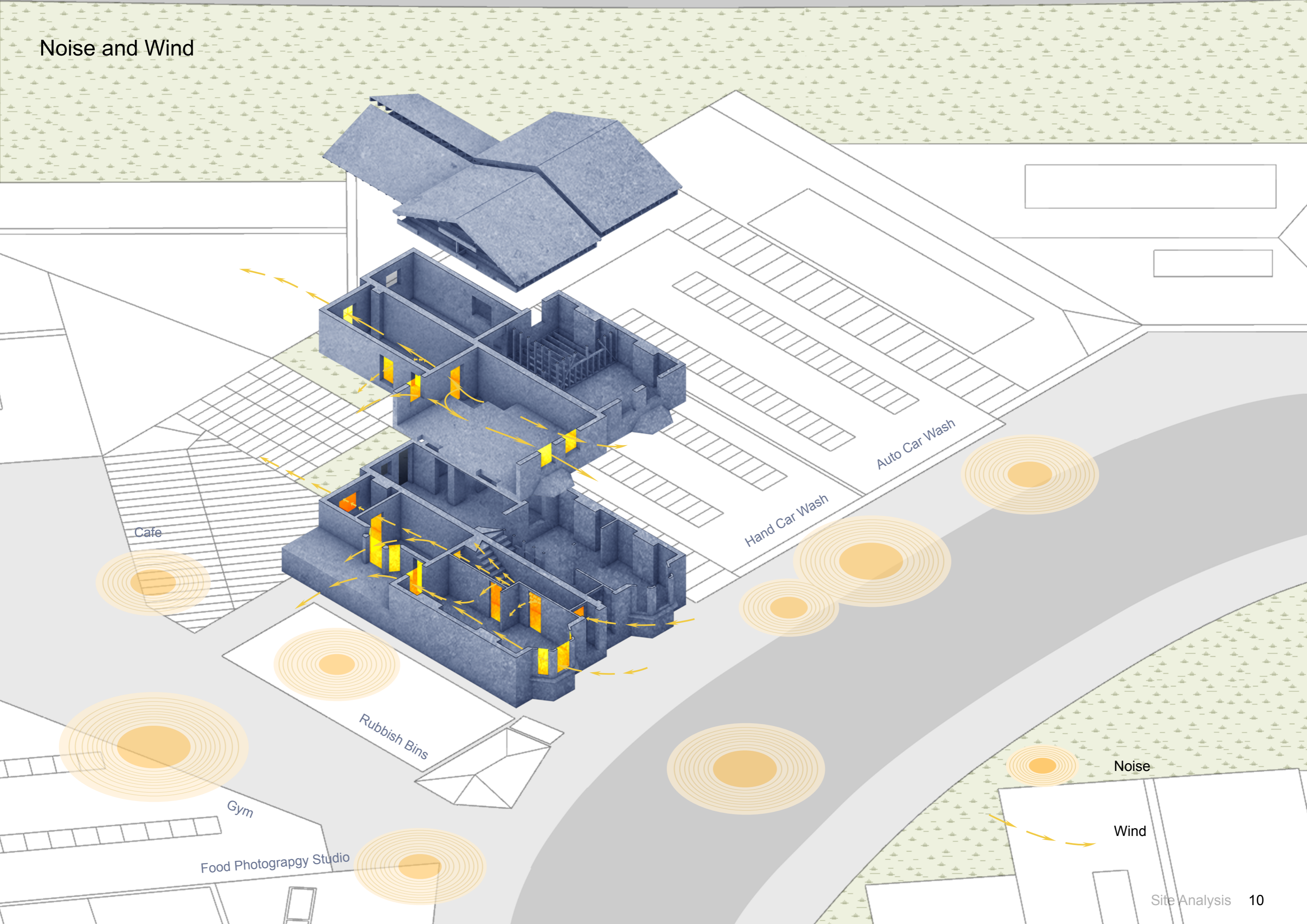
## Light Intensity and Window View



When there are no existing blocks on the windows, the natural light on the first floor appears noticeably stronger than on the ground floor. This is because the first floor is free from surrounding architectural blockages, allowing sunlight to enter the space directly and more abundantly. In contrast, the ground floor faces the street and is often shaded by nearby buildings and street-side vegetation, which reduces the amount of incoming sunlight. Additionally, the ground level is exposed to more urban noise, making it not only dimmer but also significantly louder compared to the brighter and quieter environment of the first floor.



# Noise and Wind



Cafe

Rubbish Bins

Gym

Food Photograpgy Studio

Hand Car Wash

Auto Car Wash

Noise

Wind

# Window Schedule (GF)

**R7.01**



Non-operable window located in the restroom and adjacent to another building, making it difficult to bring in meaningful natural light or ventilation.

Consider upgrading the window to a high-efficiency vent or install a mechanical ventilation solution. This window may be limited to minimal daylight or privacy glazing.



**R5.01**

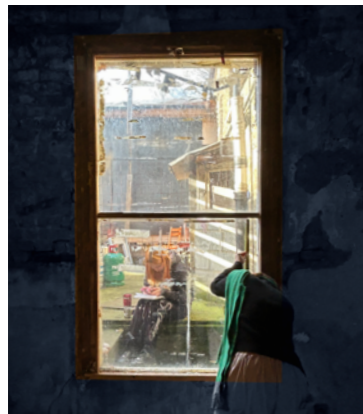


A bay window embedded in a brick wall flush with the exterior floor. Originally positioned low, all three windows were boarded up.

The sunken window creates a semi-private space with large glazing for natural light and small openings for ventilation. Clearing the nearby waste site will improve the view. The bay window shape adds seating, creating a restful and functional area.



**R3.01**



Large, enclosed, wood-framed glass windows, below exterior ground level, with many obstructions in front of the window.

The window is large, and despite being on the shaded side, it still brings in ample daylight. By removing obstructions in front of it and adding greenery, an attractive natural view can be created.

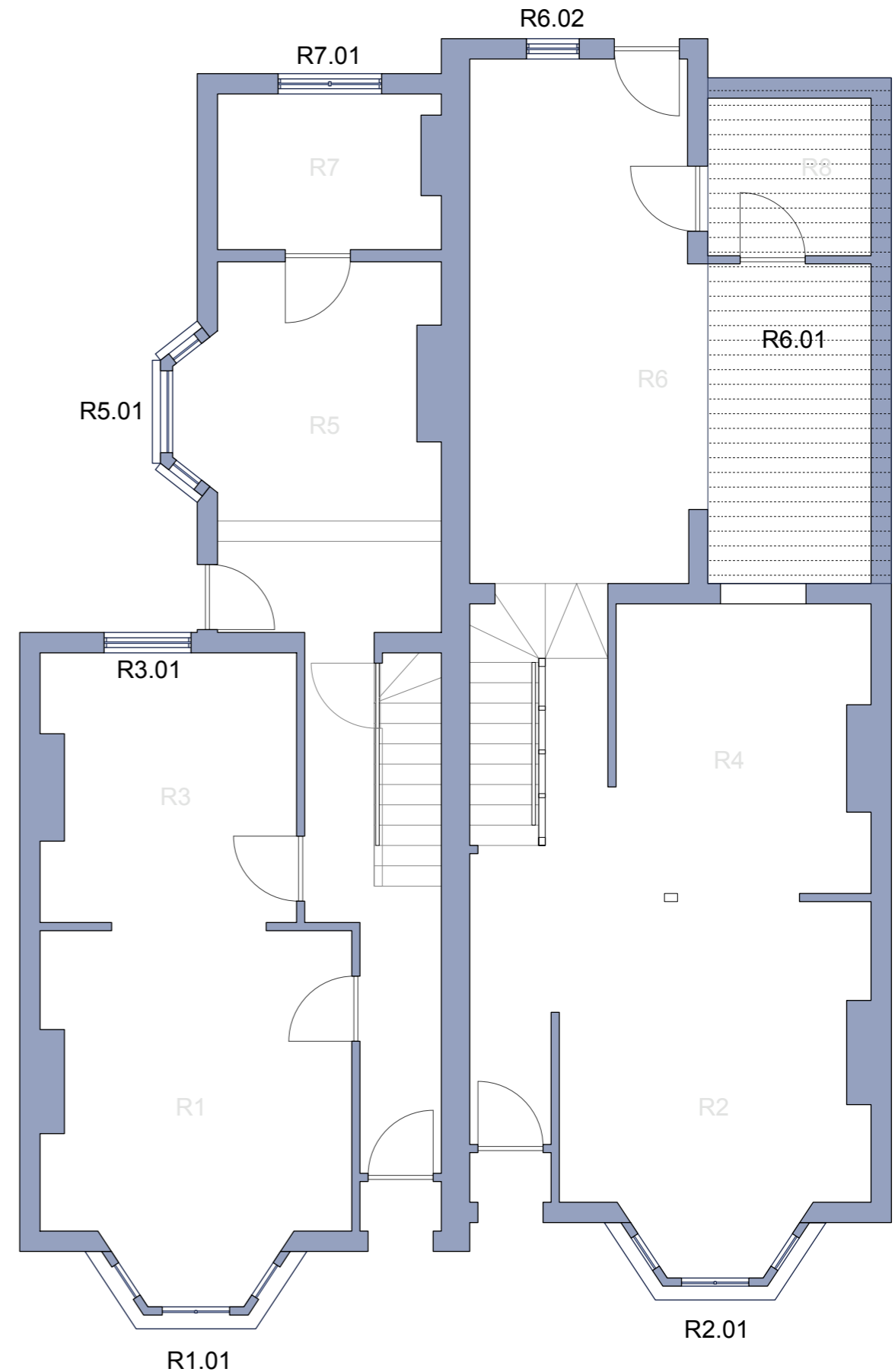


**R1.01**



As the main light source of the room, this bay window sits above ground. Though its wooden frame is old, it's still visibly operable. However, from the outside, it's now blocked by bricks, rendering its daylighting function wasted.

Large glazing allows for ample daylight, while the bay window structure can form built-in seating or a desk to enhance functionality. Restoring the window's original operable design enables natural ventilation in combination with other openings.



**R6.02**



This small, aging window is located in the rear part of the house. Its remaining structure shows it was once operable and connected to the backyard, positioned right next to the door leading outside.

This small, shaded window has limited daylighting capacity, but its operable design allows for ventilation. Its connection to the backyard also offers potential for creating a pleasant view.



**R6.01**



The rear part of Safe House 1 is the darkest area among all rooms, as it is surrounded by taller buildings. The original structure used skylights, but they are old and damaged, rebuilding is the only viable option.

Since rebuilding is necessary, the skylight can be enlarged and raised to maximize natural light. Using clearer glass can also enhance its potential for views.



**R2.01**



Identical in structure to window R1.01 and well preserved, this bay window remains unsealed, clearly demonstrating its excellent daylighting capabilities.





This window can also be renovated like R1.01, using large glazing for daylight and the bay window structure to add more functionality.



The ground floor windows are distributed on all four sides of the building. The front part receives strong natural light, while the rear is much darker. This contrast is not only due to surrounding buildings blocking the light, but also because the rear part of Safe House 2 sits below ground level. As a result, there's a stark contrast in lighting between the front and back of the two houses. However, ventilation flows continuously from front to back, maintaining natural airflow throughout the house. In future renovations, modifying the windows can help create a smoother light transition. Additionally, there are three distinctive bay windows on the ground floor whose structures can be used to enhance window functionality while preserving the character of the original house.

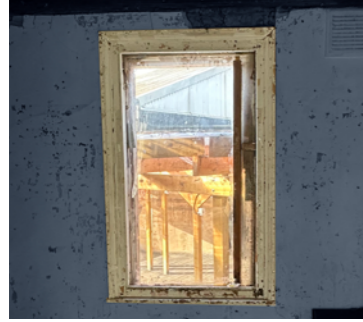
Current Condition

Potential for improvement

-  Ventilation
-  Viewing
-  Lighting
-  Functionality

# Window Schedule (1F)

**R13.03**



Though shaded, the window is unobstructed. It's fixed, damaged, and shows signs of rough repairs due to the house's age.

This window has ventilation potential and a large size suitable for daylight and views. The focus is on restoring its original structure.



**R13.0102**



These two windows are positioned side by side. Window 01 uses frosted glass, is operable, and primarily serves for ventilation. Window 02 is larger with clearer glass but cannot be opened. Together, they form a combined system for ventilation and daylighting.

These two windows are located at the building's corner, and their shape and layout look unattractive from the outside. Therefore, I plan to unify their design, combining ventilation and daylighting functions.



**R11.01**

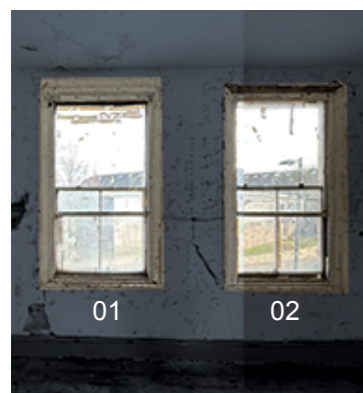


This window is also at a corner. Though its structure shows it was operable, damage and age now limit it to daylighting only.

This window originally had a large area, but due to its shaded corner location, its greater potential lies in ventilation. Therefore, restoring its operable structure is sufficient.

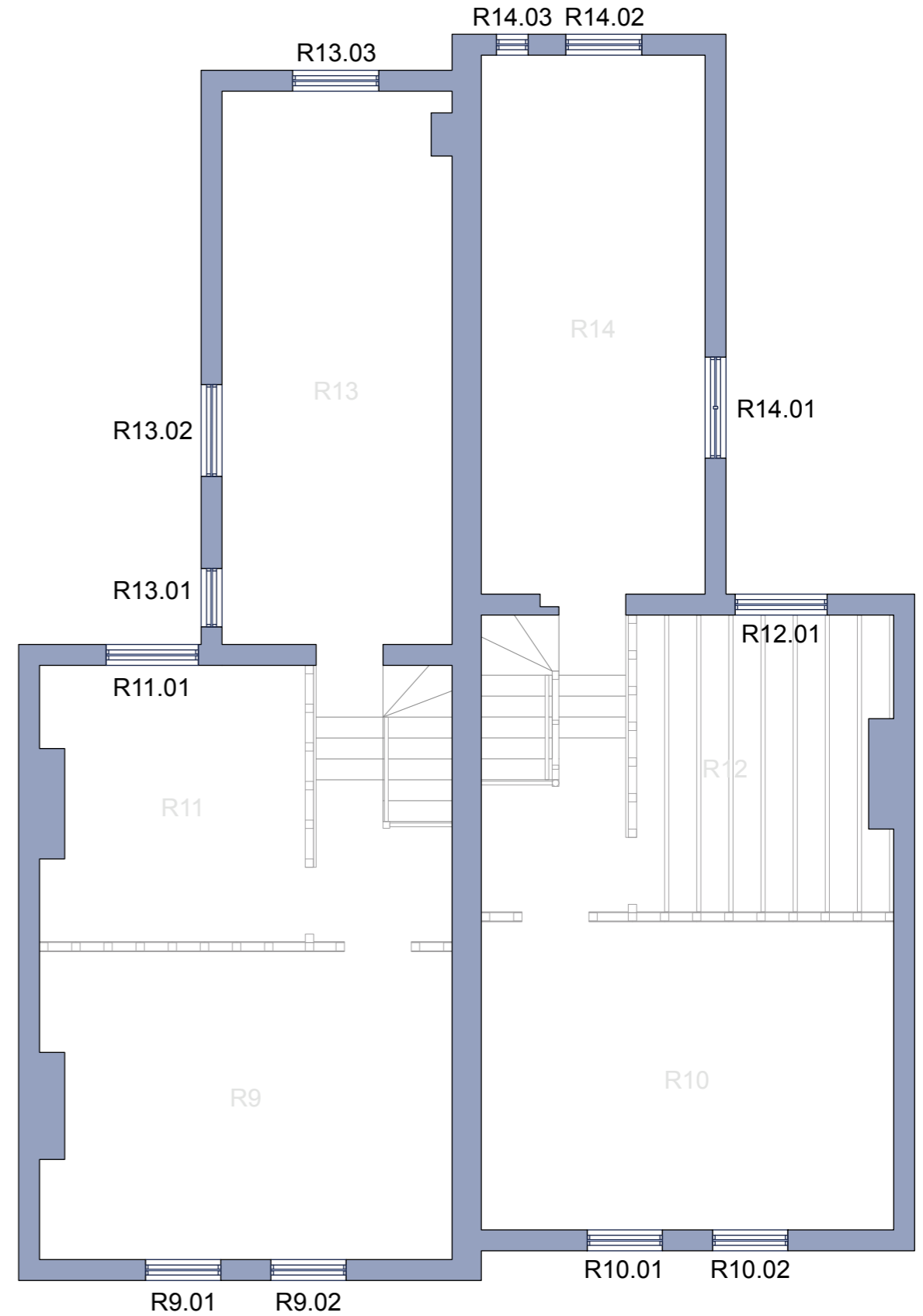


**R9.0102**



These two adjacent windows share the same operable structure. Facing the sun with no obstructions, they provide the brightest natural light in the house.

These windows are in an excellent location, offering great daylight without many distractions due to its height. I will keep their size and improve the structure to add more functions beyond lighting and ventilation.



**R14.0203**



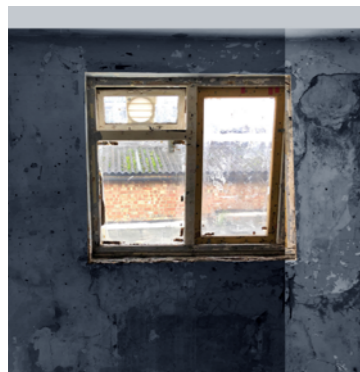
These two windows have well-preserved, operable structures, with the glass panes positioned above the backyard.

Since these two windows have intact structures, their original shape and function can be preserved—restoration alone will suffice.



Due to the higher ceiling, the first floor receives better overall daylight than the ground floor, making the space feel more open. The front portion facing the street is ideal for high-focus work, as it offers ample natural light with fewer distractions thanks to the ceiling height. Although the rear part is slightly darker, the contrast is not as stark as on the ground floor. Therefore, future renovations can build on these existing conditions—designating the dimmer rear area as a resting space and the brighter front area as a workspace.

**R14.01**



This spot doesn't receive direct sunlight and is right next to nearby buildings. Its main functional value lies in ventilation, as it has an operable structure.

Since this location doesn't offer any particular advantages, I may leave the window as is or consider filling it in.



**R12.01**



This window can't be accessed closely due to a missing floor. It's located at a building corner and is non-operable. Currently, its main function is daylighting.

Like window R14.01, this location doesn't offer much potential for additional functions, but its large size makes it suitable for enhancing daylight and views.



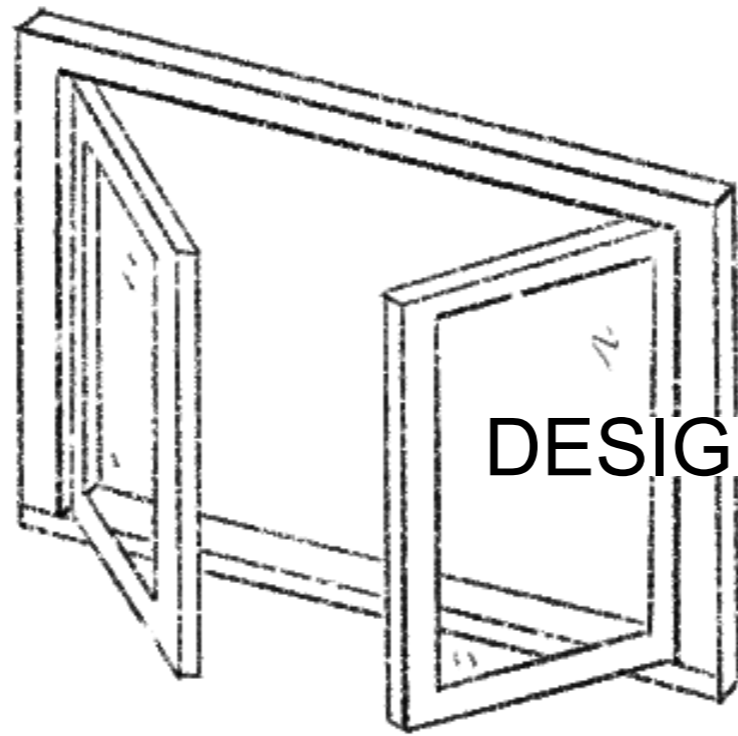
**R10.0102**



Like R9.0102, this window is well positioned, with its original operable structure well preserved. Its main functions are daylighting and ventilation.

It is an ideal workspace, I will keep their size and improve the structure to add more functions beyond lighting and ventilation.



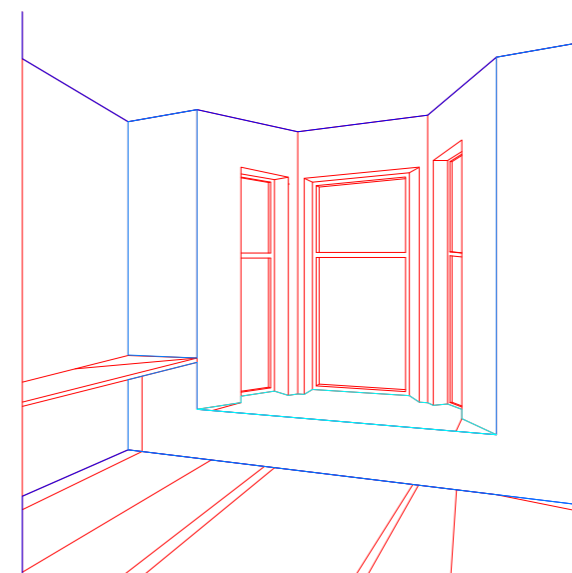


DESIGN PROCESS



## Proposal


In this unit, I aim to create a comfortable, diverse, and inspiring co-working space for the Peckham community through thoughtful window and interior design. This space is especially designed for those who feel constrained, stressed, or uninspired in traditional office environments. The primary goal is to reduce work-related anxiety through spatial design, fostering a more relaxed and human-centered workspace. Flexible workstations support a variety of postures and working styles, encouraging freedom and comfort. Large windows bring in natural light and fresh air, offering moments of connection with nature, relaxation, and renewed inspiration. Through the thoughtful use of windows, the space is designed to connect, refresh, and inspire, reimagining what a healthy and uplifting workplace can be.



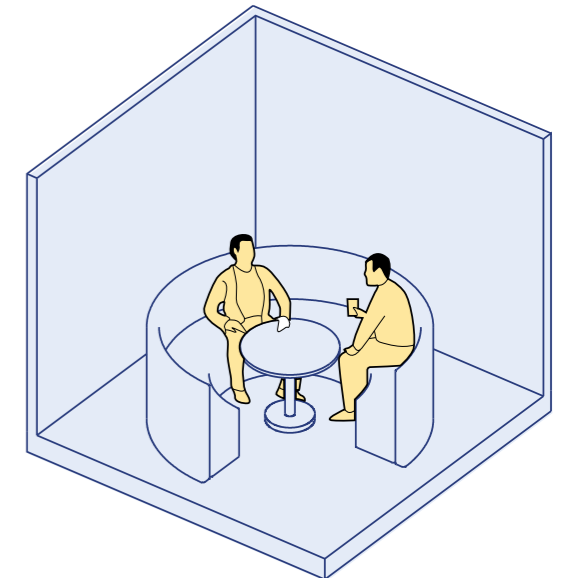
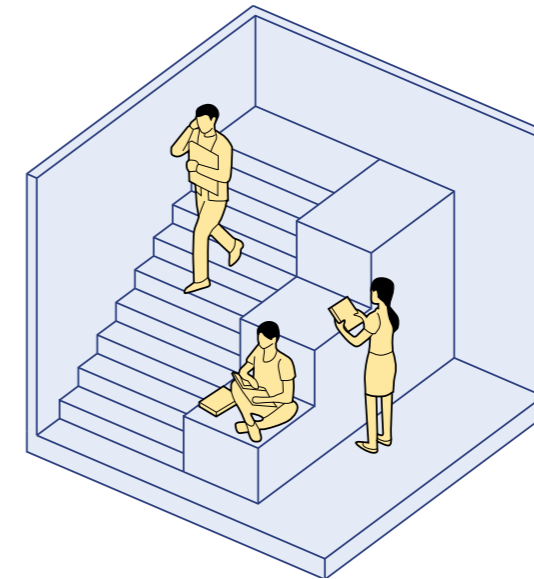
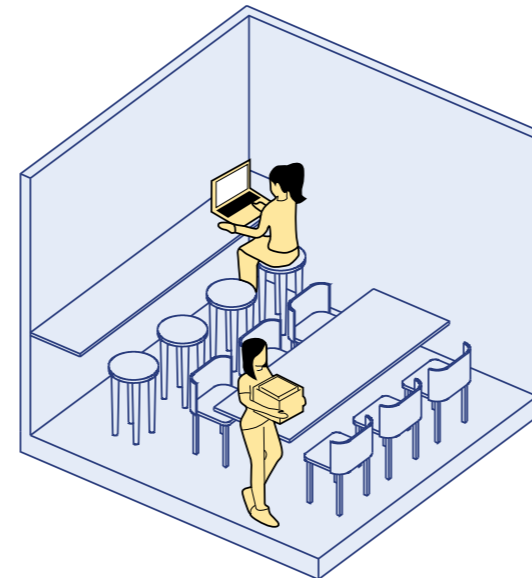
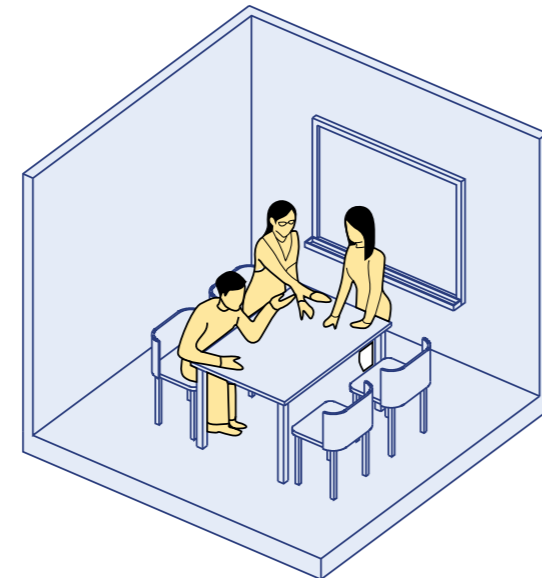
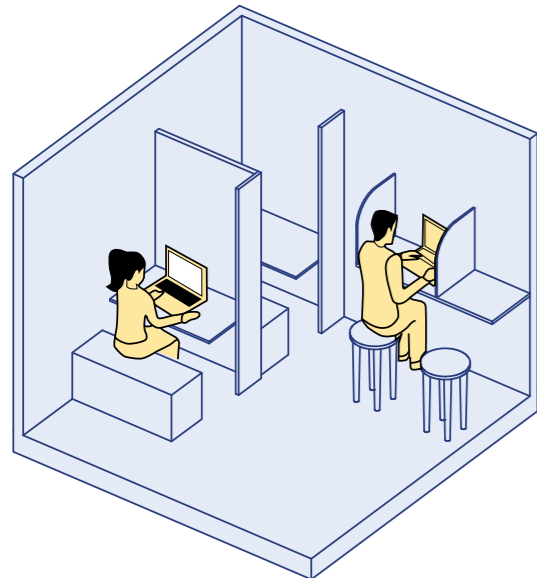
# Proposal

First, I classify types of work based on levels of concentration: high, medium, and low. This zoning allows users to easily find the workspace that best suits their focus needs, creating a more comfortable and personalized experience. By aligning spatial atmosphere with work intensity, the environment helps reduce work-related anxiety. When users' focus levels or stress fluctuate, a variety of spatial options are available to support a smooth and healthy shift in work mode.

 High Focus Level

 Medium Focus Level

 Low Focus Level



## Individual Work

- Minimized distractions
- Private and semi-private workspaces
- Abundant natural light

## Collaborative Work

- Moderate level of distraction
- Group-compatible spaces
- Well-balanced lighting
- Meeting-supporting facilities

## Personal Work in Public

- Acceptable distraction
- Diverse solo seating options
- Bright and soft lighting
- Open space

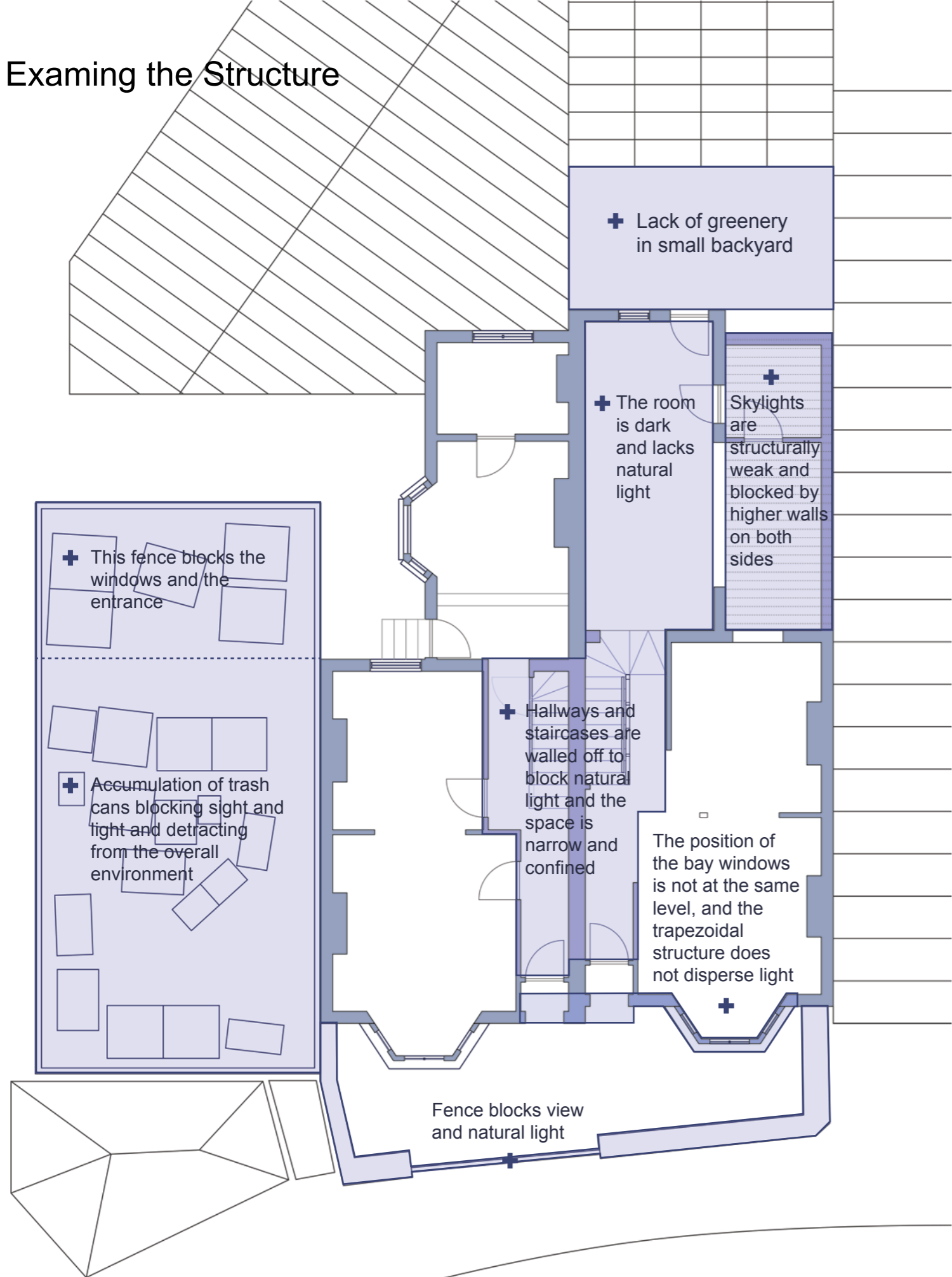
## Flexible/ Transitional Space

- Free movement and spontaneous use
- Coexistence of socializing and working
- Varied lighting conditions
- Uncontrolled distractions (noise, circulation, views)

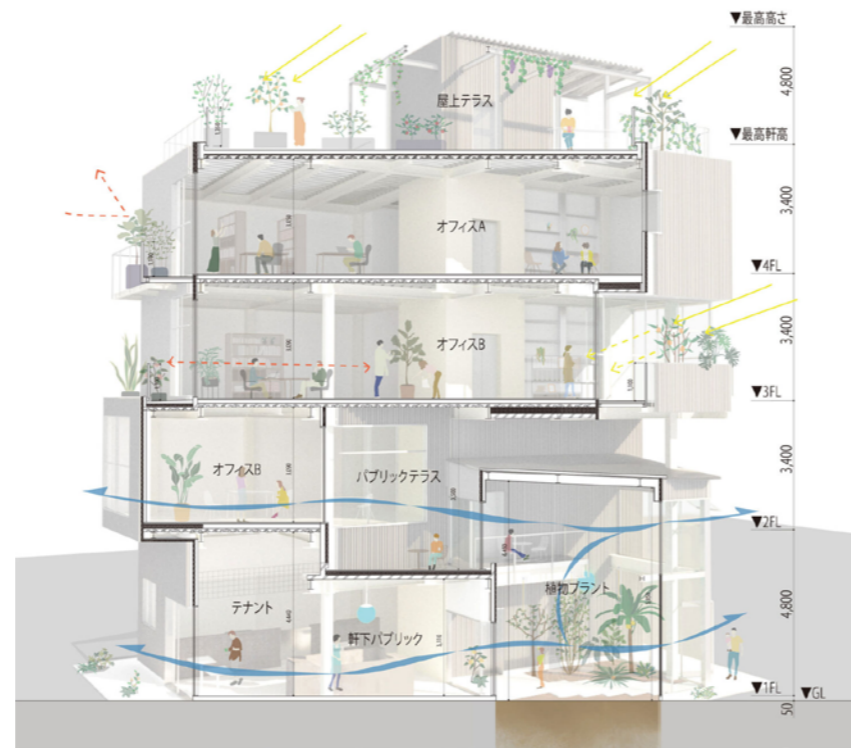
## Social and Leisure Space

- Relaxing and comfortable atmosphere
- Layout that encourages interaction
- Natural elements and views

# Examining the Structure



## Precedent (Structure)



### Tokyo Midori Labo

Location: Hamacho, Tokyo

Completion: 2020.01

Partners: Naoko Mangyoku + Tomoe Yuasa + Yuko Suzue

This office building is located in urban Tokyo and features a split-level design that enhances spatial openness. By incorporating atriums and greenery, it creates relaxing green areas that achieve a harmonious balance between city life and nature. Inspired by this approach, I plan to apply similar strategies in the renovation of Safe House—using creative spatial circulation and greenery to provide users with a comfortable and balanced working experience within the busy urban context.



# Structure Iteration

## 1. Atrium

An atrium was installed in the back half of Safe House 1 to bring in more natural light by exposing the dark interior to the outside, and plants were planted to connect the backyard to create a relaxing and natural environment like in Nala House.



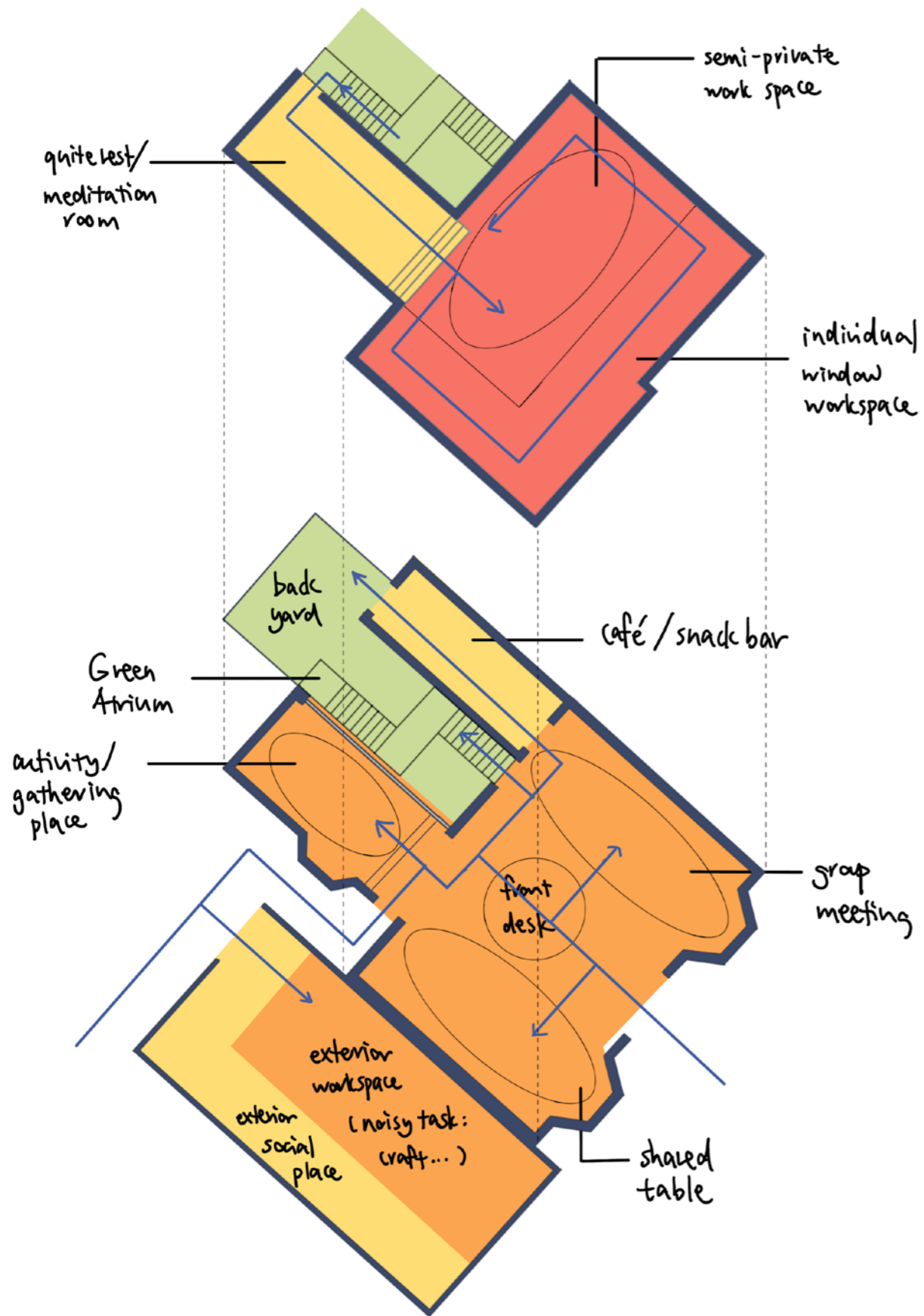
Nala House, VIETNAM, Nguyen Khai Architects & Associates

## 2. Remove the Walls

Constrained by the two small Safe houses, I decided to open up the wall connecting the two houses to increase the usable area and at the same time create a more spacious and free working space. By removing the wall separating the two rooms, I was able to create a room where light could shine through and where people could move freely without feeling overwhelmed.

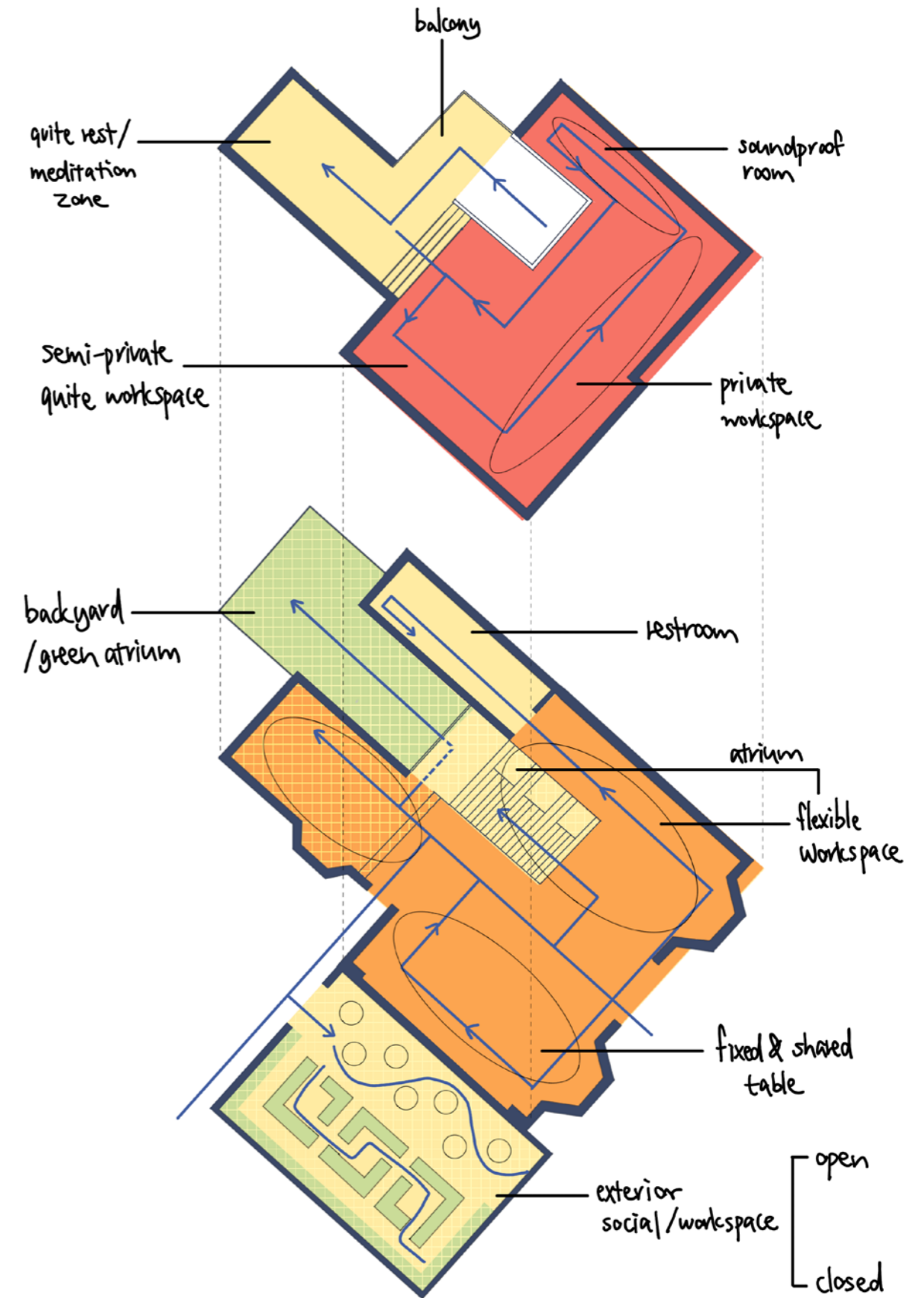
## 3. Using the Trash Can Area

The trash can area at the other entrance was very distracting, so I will be remodeling this area to become an outdoor work-social bonding space to create more diverse work scenarios.



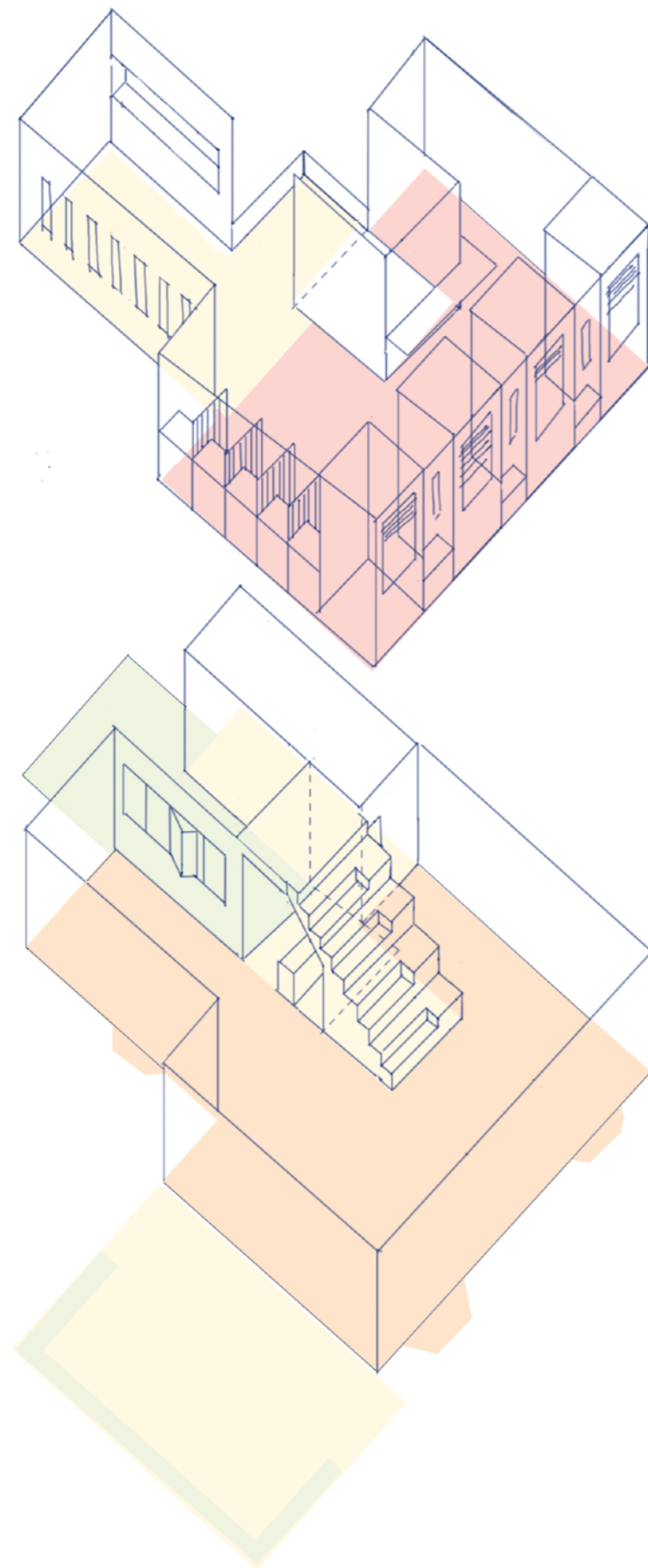
Draft 1

The boundaries and interactions between socializing and working were not clearly defined, while the atrium portion was not fully utilized as a workspace, and was too monolithic as just a staircase. This version also fails to take into account the location of the toilets.



Draft 2

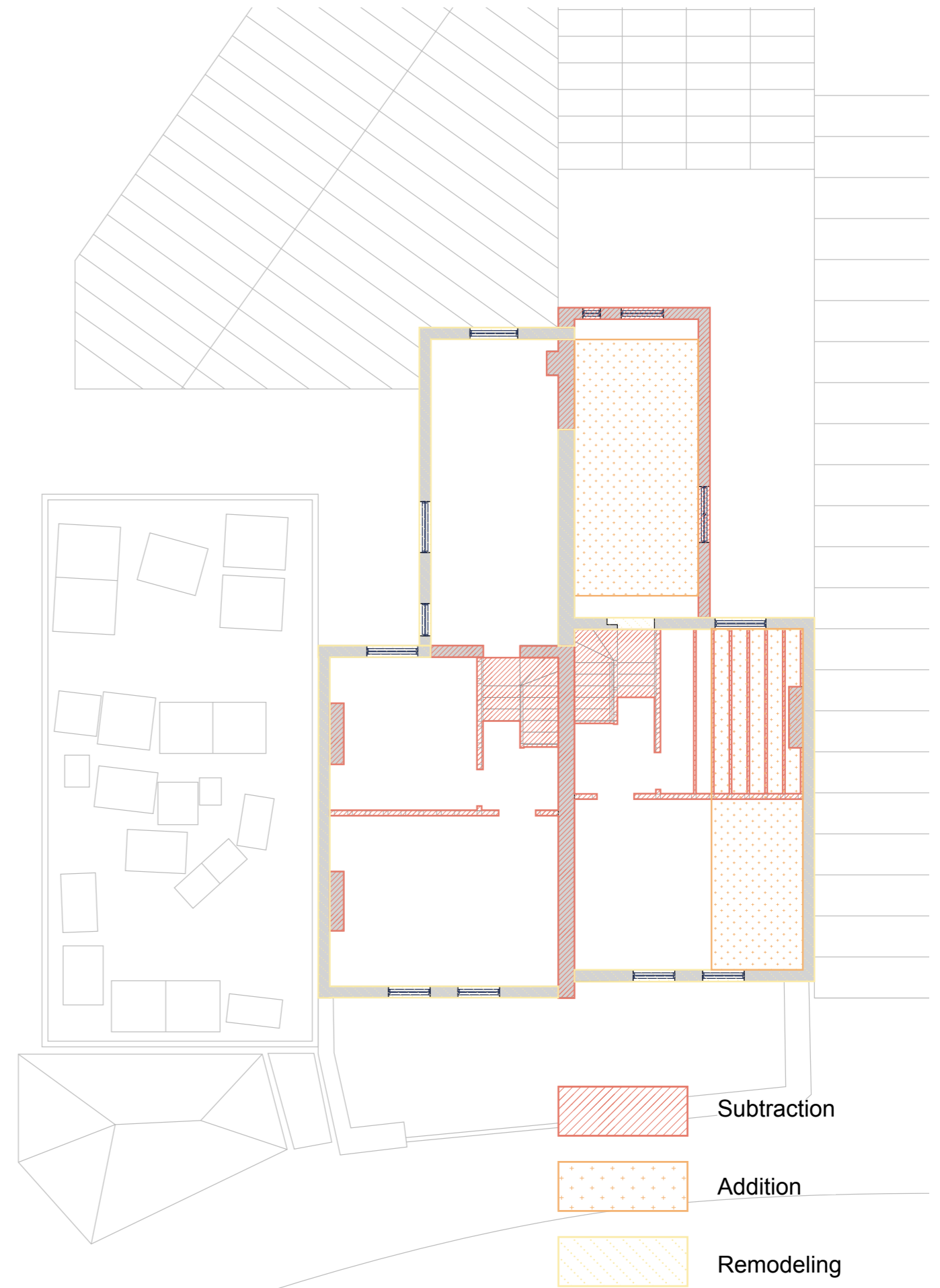
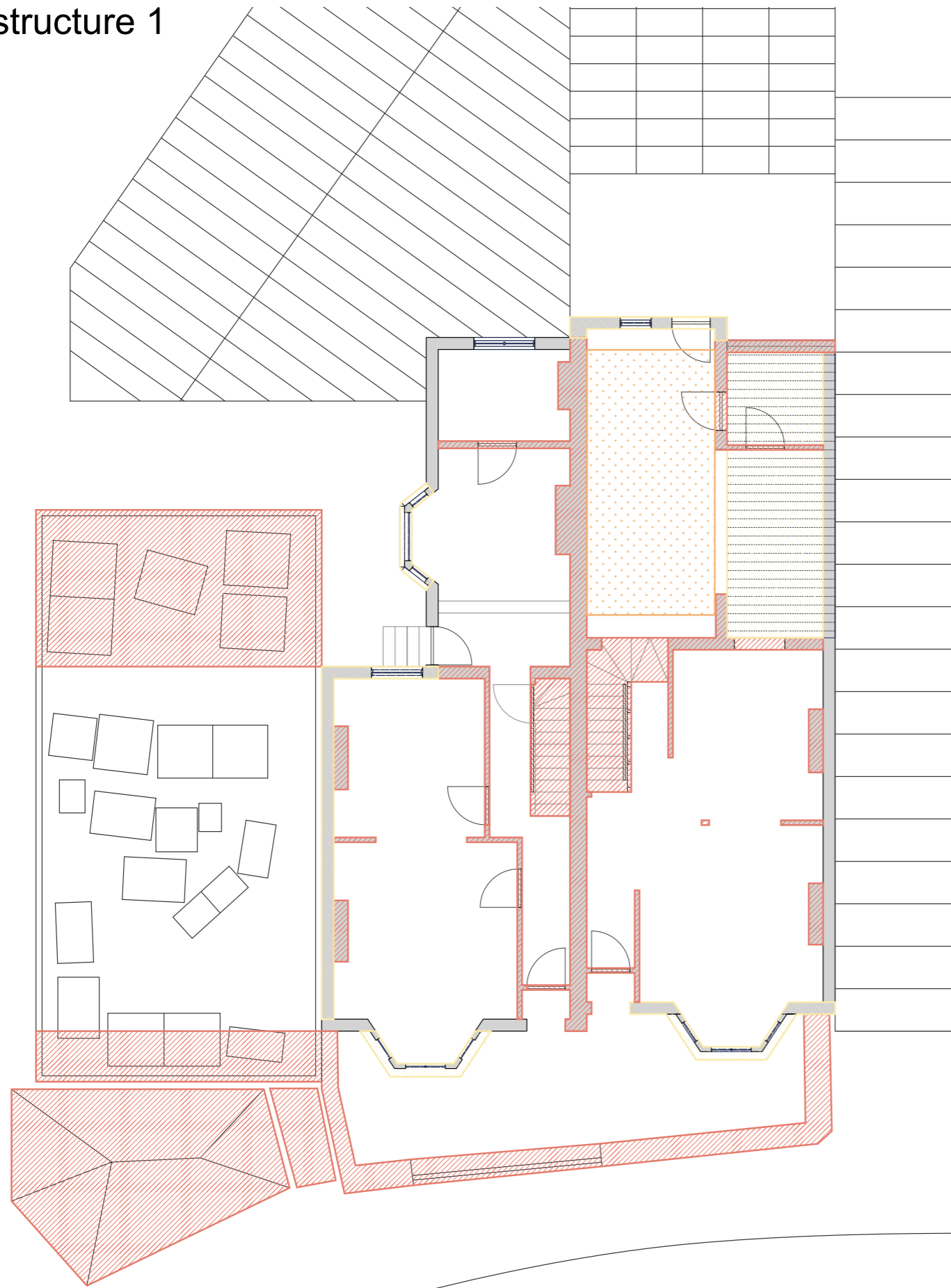
Social areas in work scenarios were identified based on the first version. They mainly serve as transition spaces between different FOCUS levels. In the atrium area the stairs and the space under the stairs are fully utilized to create social work spaces. The toilets are located under the original skylight.



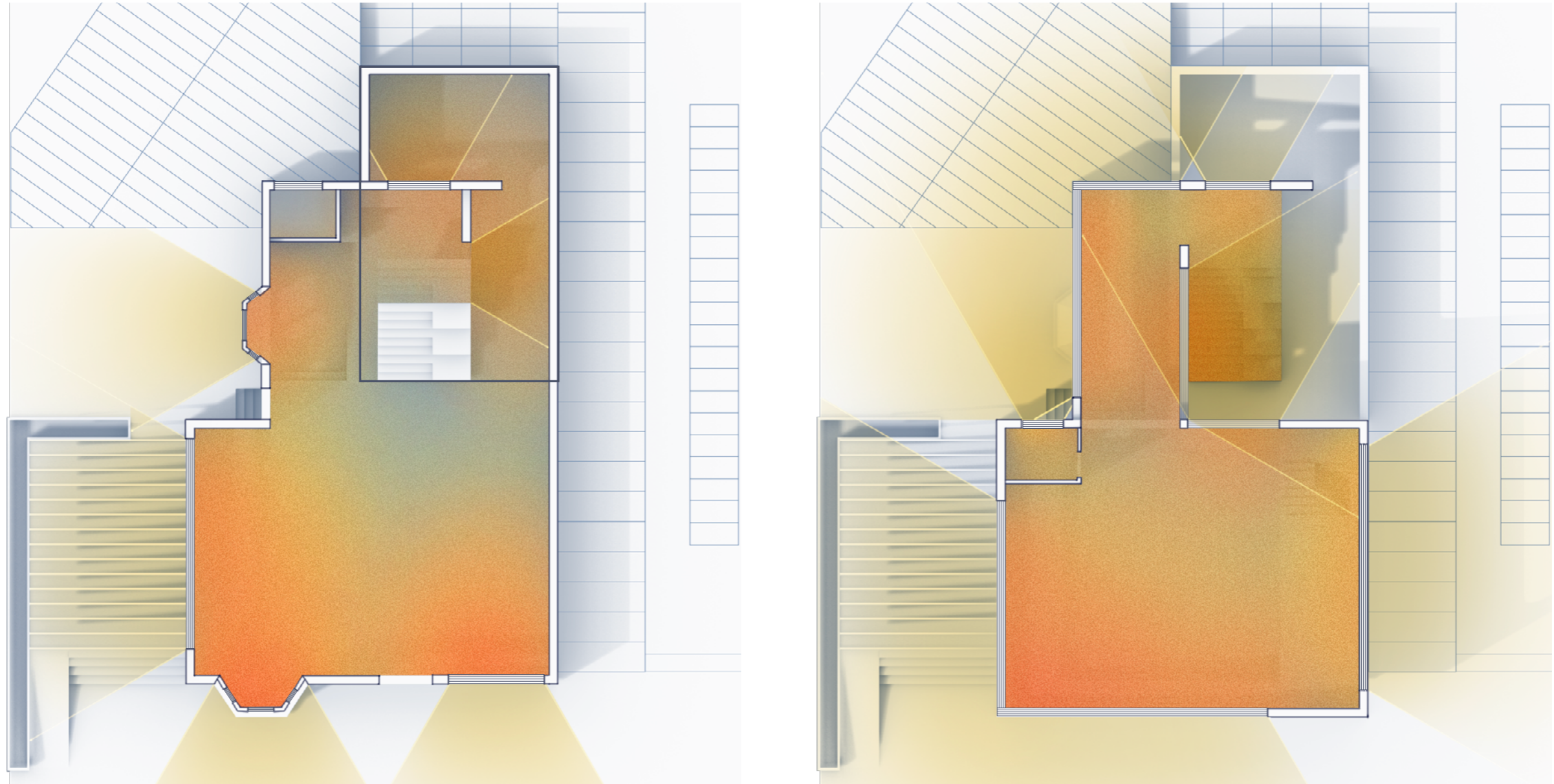
- High Focus Workspace
- Medium Focus Workspace
- Low Focus Workspace
- Green Space
- Circulation
- Social

The skylight area itself is very run down and fragile and needs to be rebuilt. Accessible routes were not considered. single cubicle in high focus area is rigid. Overall no thought was given to how the light passes through the partitions into the interior and the resulting light and shadow effects.

# Restructure 1

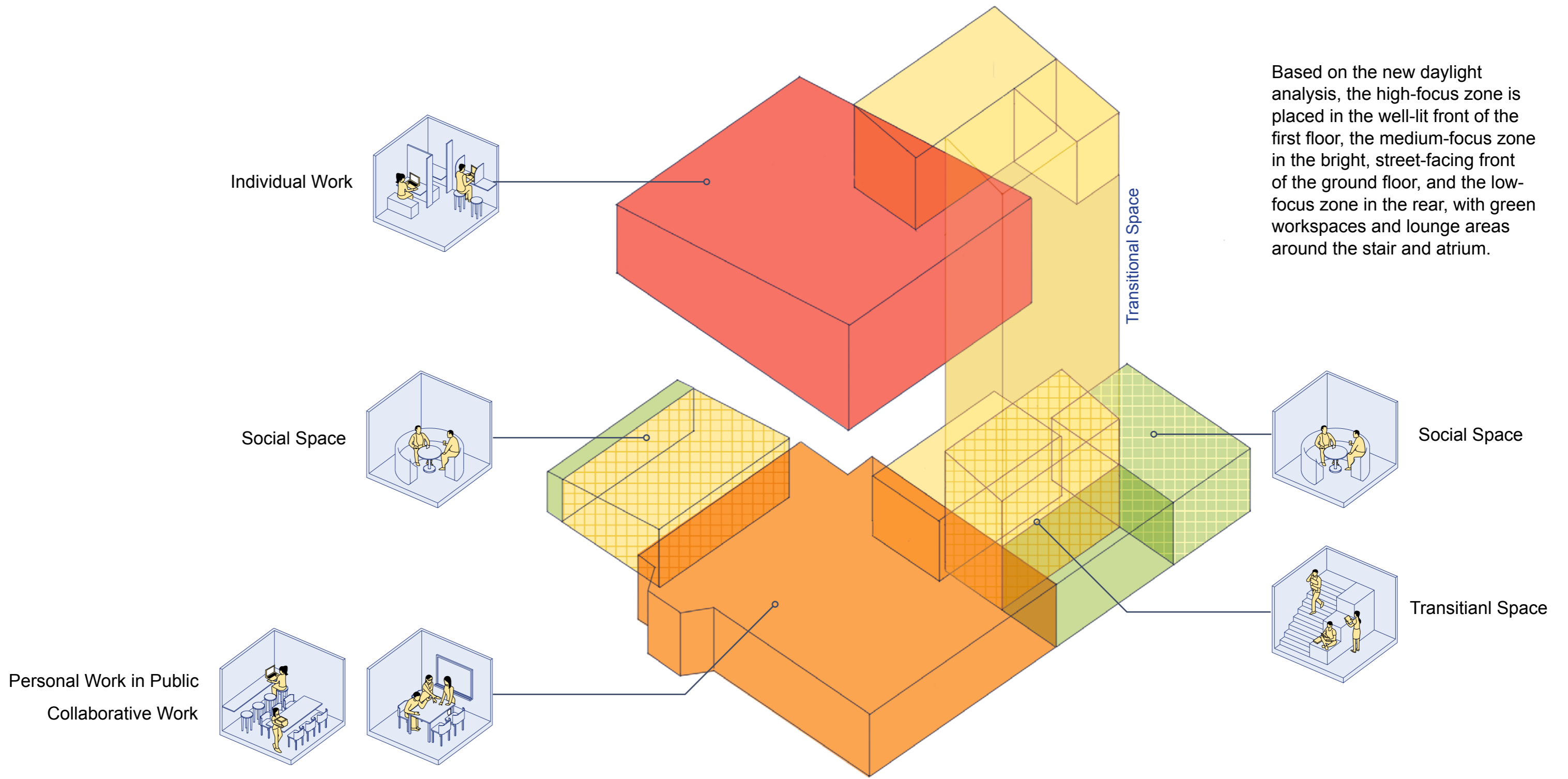


## Restructured Light and View

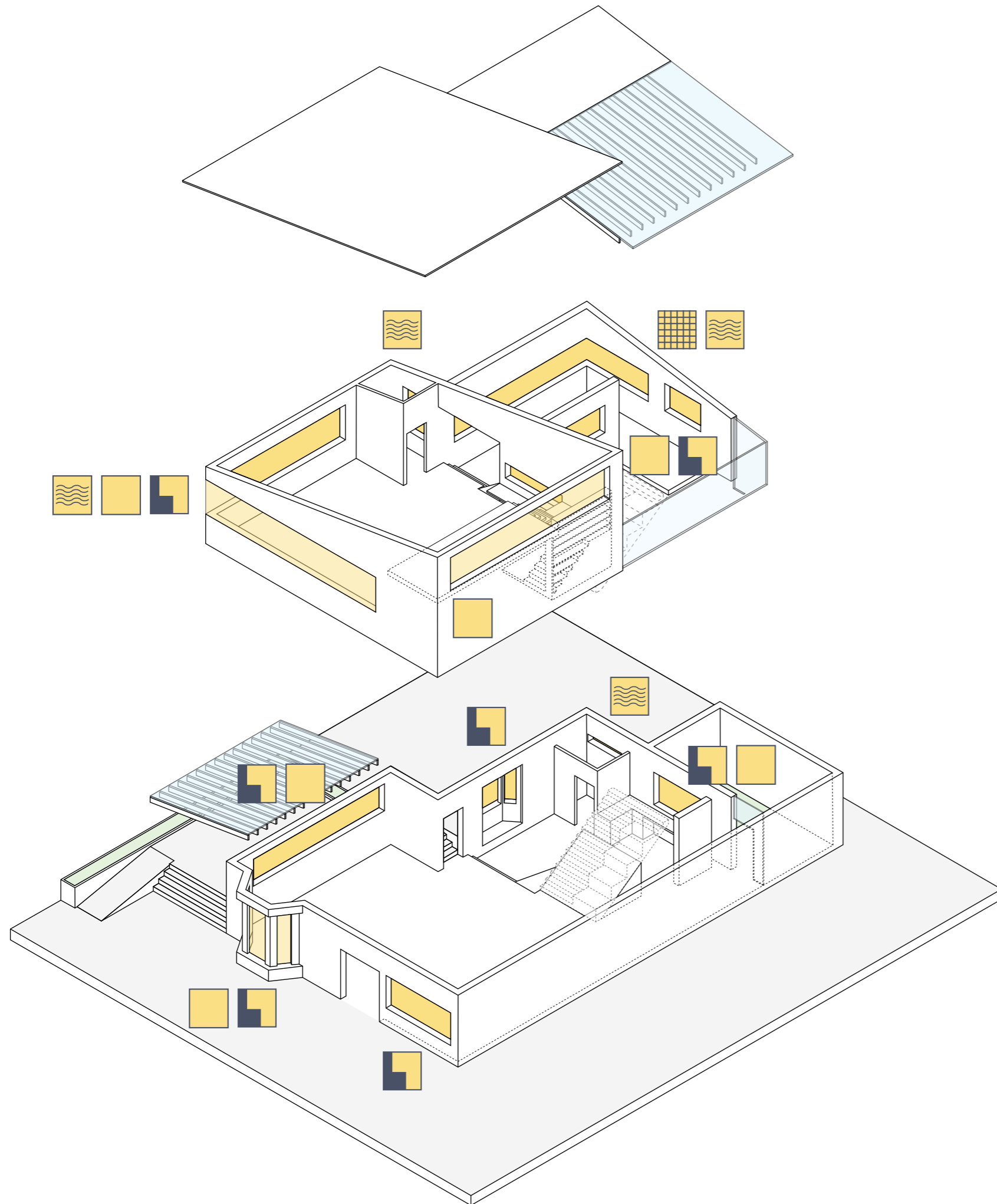


By connecting the two Safe Houses and removing certain interior walls, sunlight can now spread more freely throughout the space, creating a brighter and more open interior. The integration of the two houses also expands the overall usable area. Removing the outdoor bin storage not only improves the visual appeal of the exterior but also restores unobstructed views from several windows. The previously dark rear section of Safe House 1 has been significantly improved by introducing a glass-covered atrium, allowing natural light to flood in. This transformation has made the space brighter, more open, and significantly enhanced in quality.

# Zoning



# Window Remodeling



## Uniformly Enhanced Daylighting Windows

The new design allows light to reach every corner of the space unobstructed by changing the interior structure, but the location and size of the original windows are spread out and the light only gathers at the window edges. Therefore, it was necessary to expand the windows and change their positions to allow sufficient light to be distributed more evenly, while obtaining a wider window view.



## Light Filtering Windows

When sufficient light is evenly distributed in the room, the strong light needs to be adjusted and softened according to different functions and Focus Levels.



## Multifunctional Windows

When the light has reached the right level of brightness and light and shadow, as a workspace it is necessary to make full use of the conditions created by the windows and give them more functions to establish a comfortable office that combines work and rest.



## Ventilation Window

One of the most important functions of windows is ventilation. Depending on the function and condition of the room, it is necessary to arrange special ventilation in the room, windows that can be opened and closed, in order to ensure that the air in the public space is fresh and to help people who are focused on their work to catch their breath.



## Uniformly Enhanced Daylighting Windows



## Rhythmic Window

Aalto Studio

One of the main issues with Safe House is uneven lighting caused by scattered window placement, limiting natural light.

Aalto Studio offers a useful reference—regularly arranged windows that create a consistent façade rhythm, maximizing daylight and providing continuous views to enhance spatial openness and comfort.



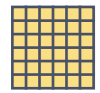
## Skylight

Aalto Studio

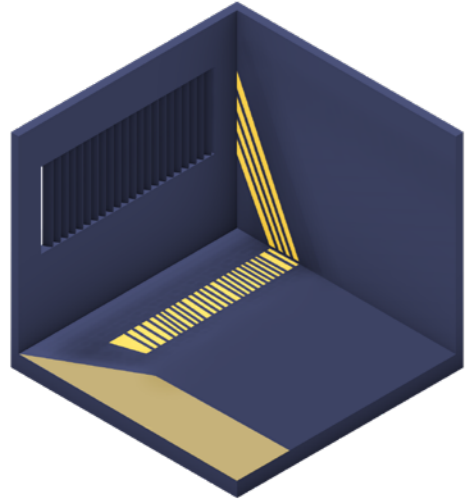
The back half of the ground floor of Safe House1 is an extremely light-deprived space. The original structure of the house utilized a portion of the skylight to bring natural light to the low space trapped in the middle of the building.

As a result, the skylight brings in direct sunlight, which is not available from the side windows, to illuminate the isolated space. Like Aalto's skylight in his studio, it illuminates drawings with direct sunlight in a dark room.

# Window Remodeling



## Light Filtering Windows

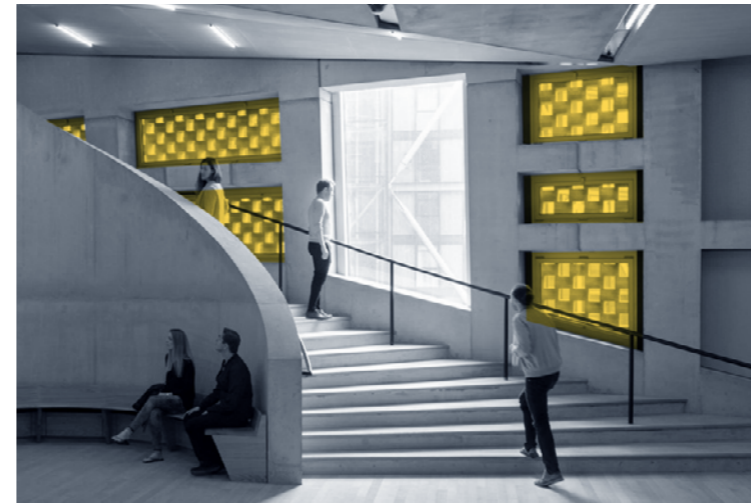
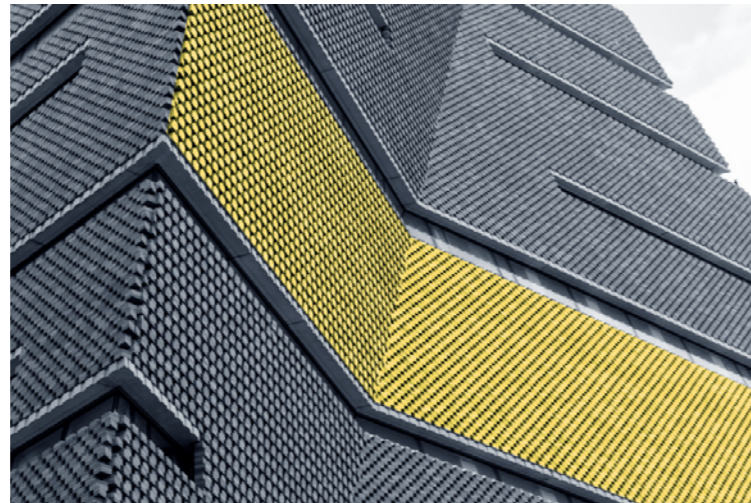
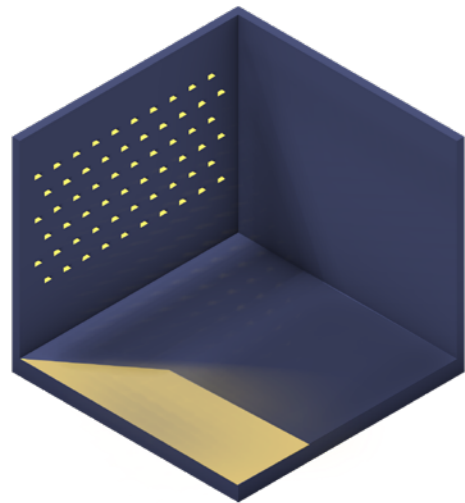


### Strip Shield

Gando Primary School

The interior of the structurally remodeled safe house is better lit, but depending on the focus level, some of the window locations have strong and direct light. At this time, it is necessary to filter the excess light.

Gando Primary School in Africa needs to filter the light because of the climate. The design they used was to use strip shields on the windows, effectively softening the natural light without burdening the eyes.



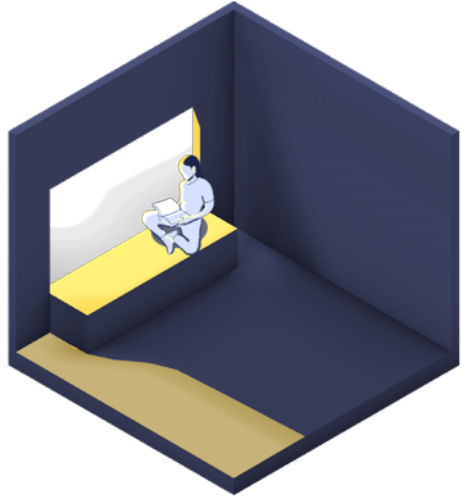
### Brick Façade

Tate Modern Switch House

The safe house was originally a brick house, using the brick structure to create small openings in the building's surface to reduce the amount of light coming in, and the Tate Modern Switch House uses such brick walls outside the windows to ensure ventilation and reduce the amount of direct light coming into the house.



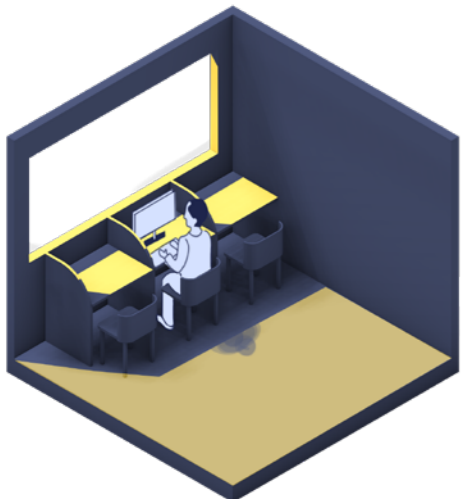
## Multifunctional Windows



## Seating Windows

Blackwell Main Hall

A few of the largest windows in the safe house are trapezoidal bay windows, but are in old condition and even boarded up. Blackwell (The Arts & Crafts house), also a British house, utilized the cambered window structure to create a sitting area that is flooded with natural light and has a beautiful view of the windows. Simple structural changes can increase the functionality of windows.



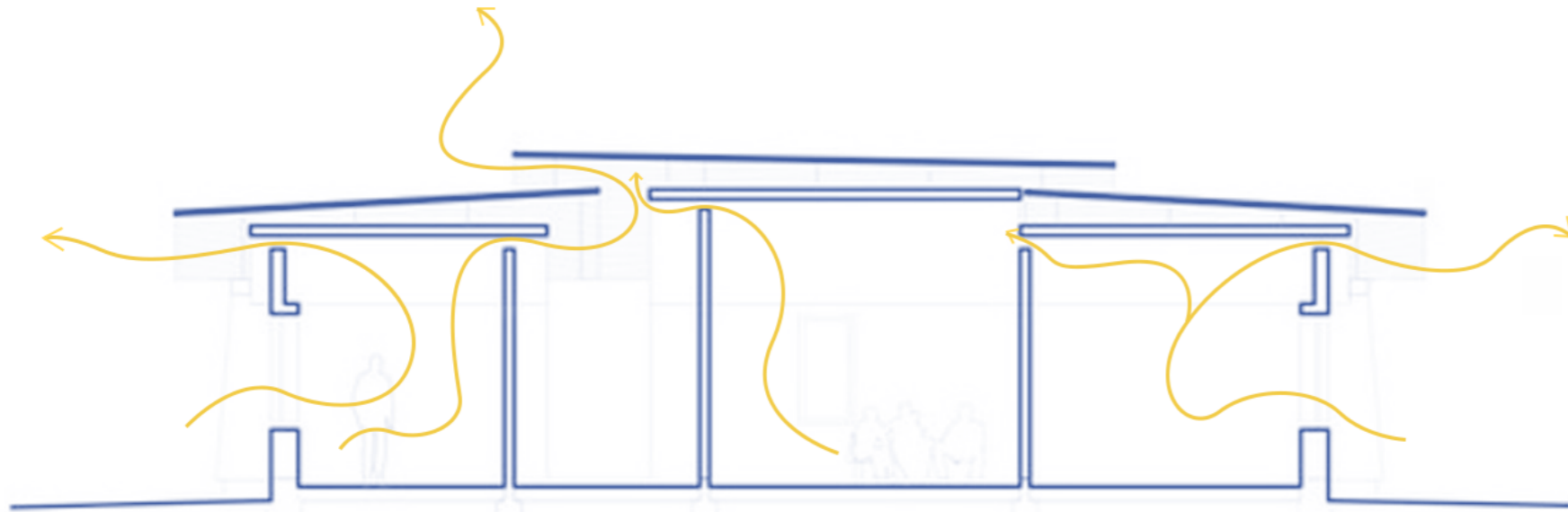
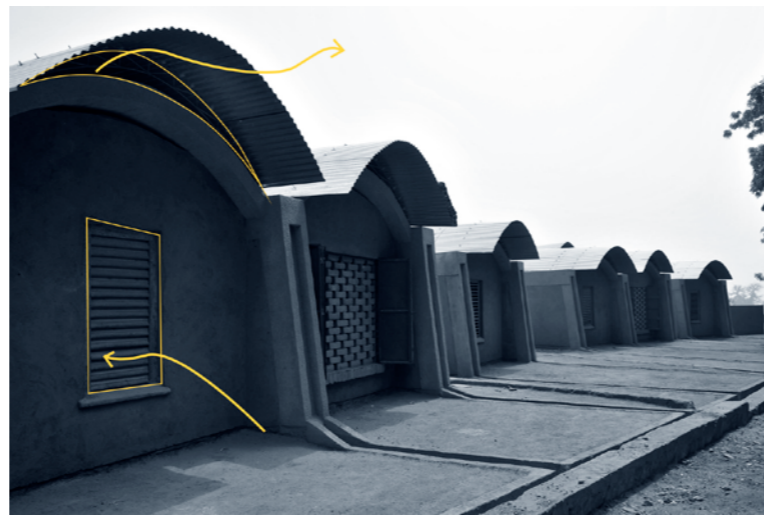
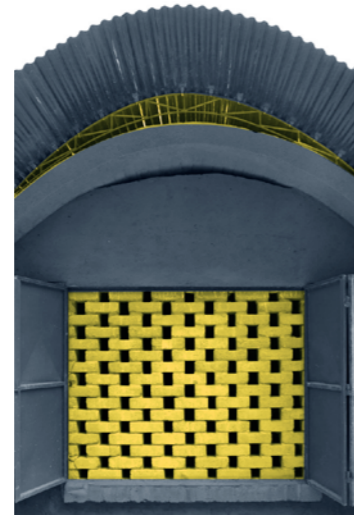
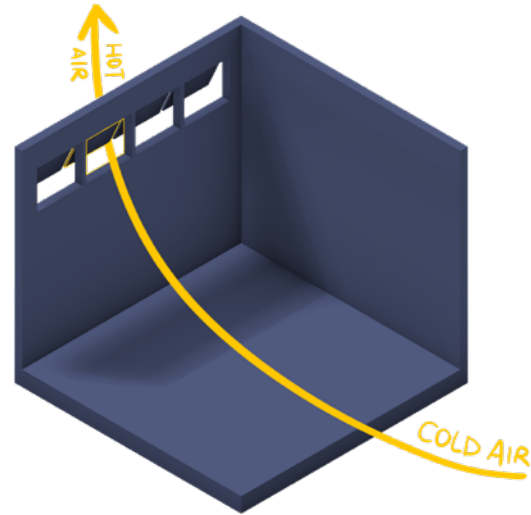
## Working Window

Exeter Library

Essential to transforming a SAFE House into a workspace is a place to work. To make the most of natural light sources, more workspaces are combining windows and desks like the Exeter Library design. Creative spaces have been established that not only reduce the use of electricity but also ensure that there is plenty of light when working.

# Window Remodeling

## Ventilation Windows

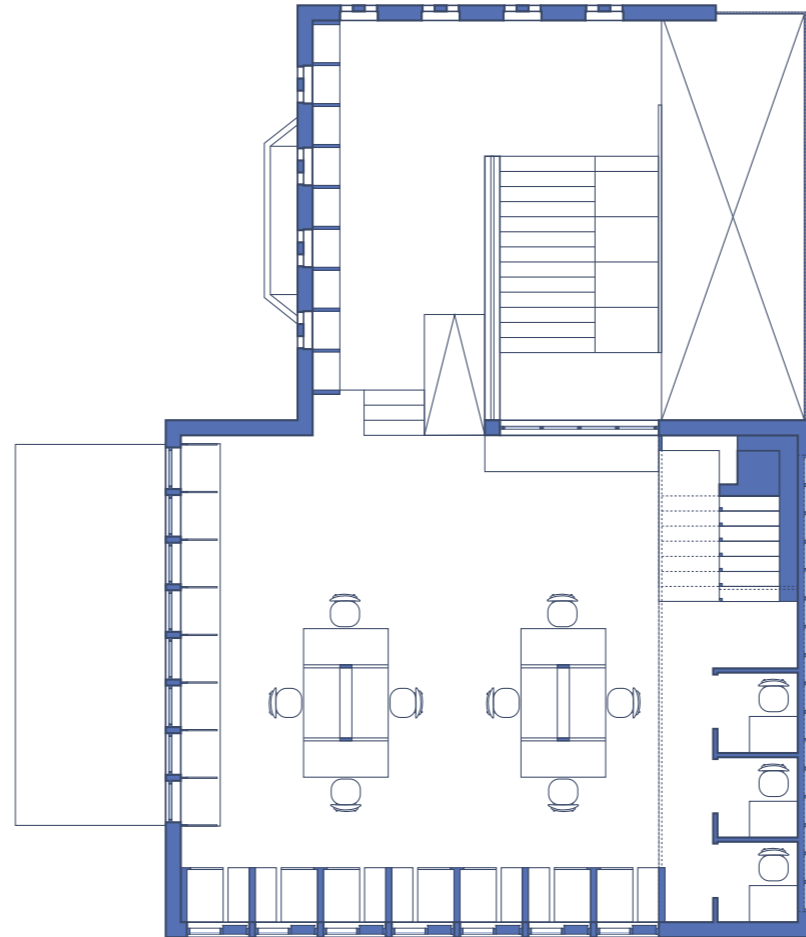
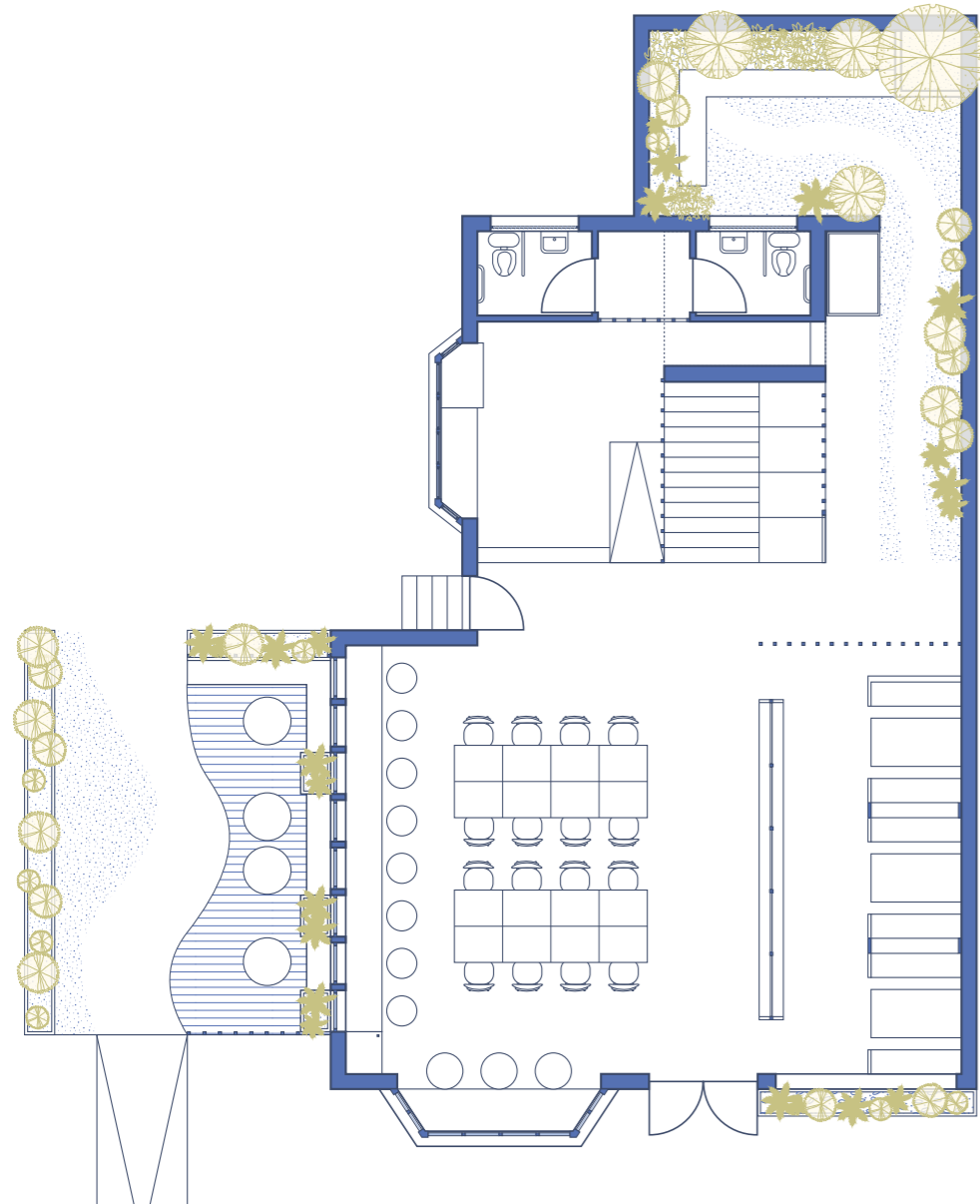
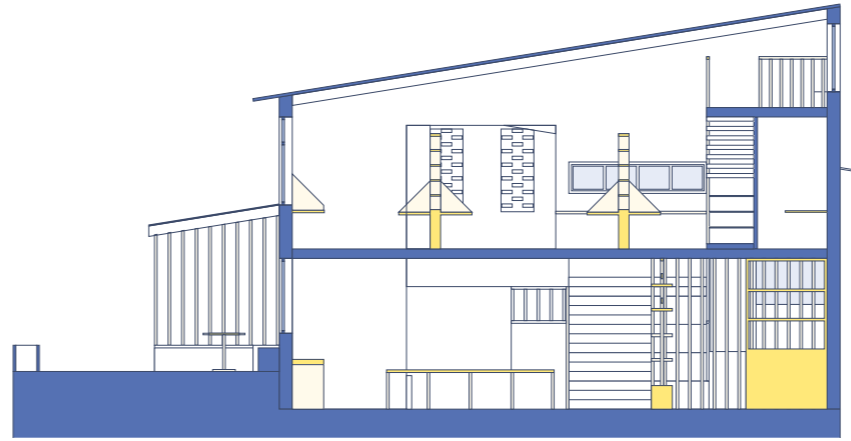


## Stack Effect

Gando Teachers' Housing

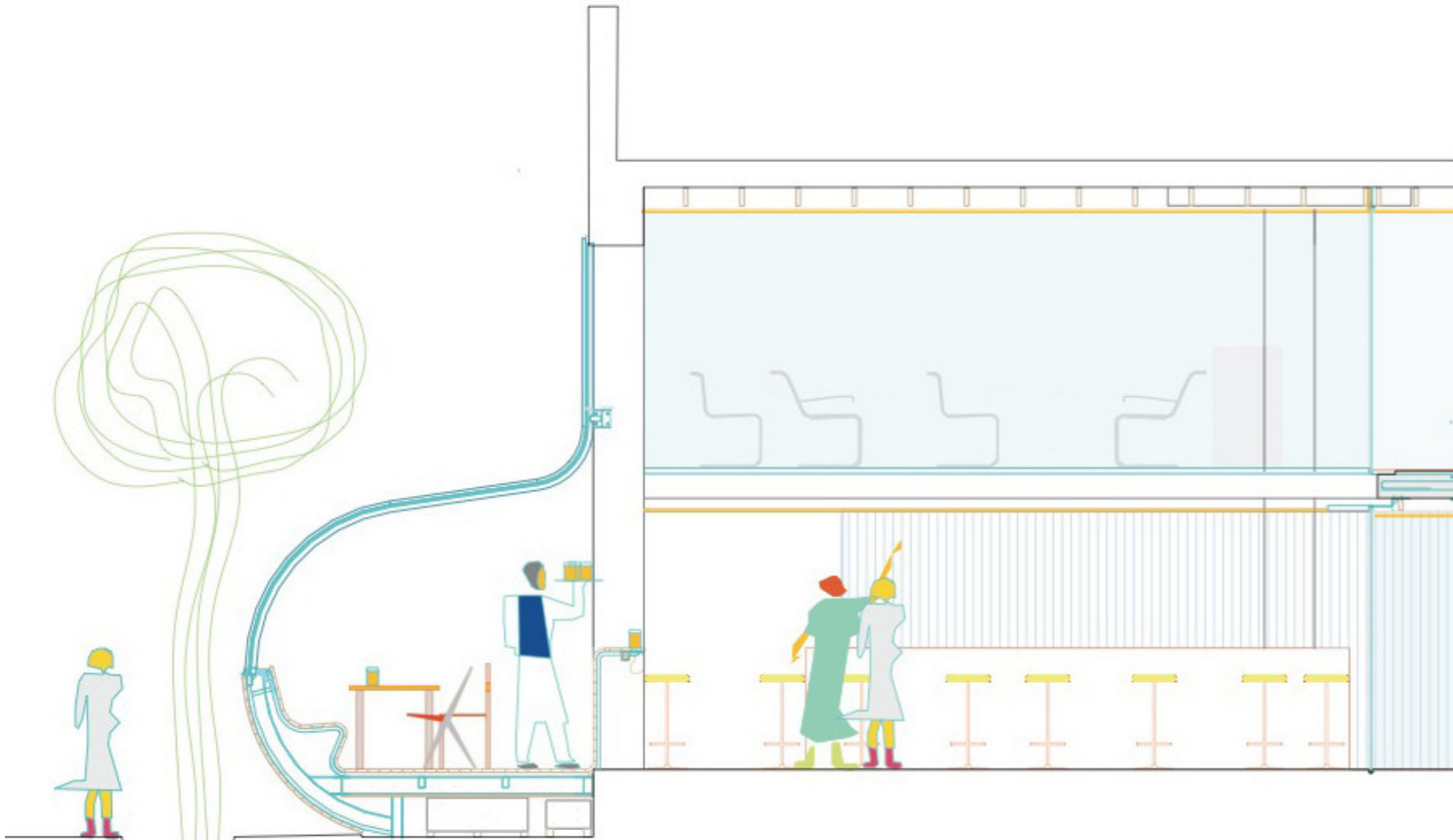
Circulating indoor and outdoor air through windows is the most common method. For example, in Gando Teachers' Housing, the chimney effect allows cooler air at the lower level to push hotter air from the upper level out through the windows at the upper level, thus creating a continuous cycle of fresh indoor air. For this reason, openable windows at the upper level are essential in the renovation of Safe House.

# Furniture Iteration



After determining the types of windows, the next step is to consider the interior furniture layout. In the first design, I used square desks separated by timber partitions to define different functional zones. While clean and organized, this setup closely resembles traditional office layouts and lacks a creative spatial experience for users. Moreover, the rigid forms and separations make each zone feel isolated, without a sense of flow or connection. Therefore, in the next iteration, I introduced more curved forms to better reflect my design concept and goals of connecting, refreshing, and inspiring.

## Precedent (Furniture)



### Second Home London Office

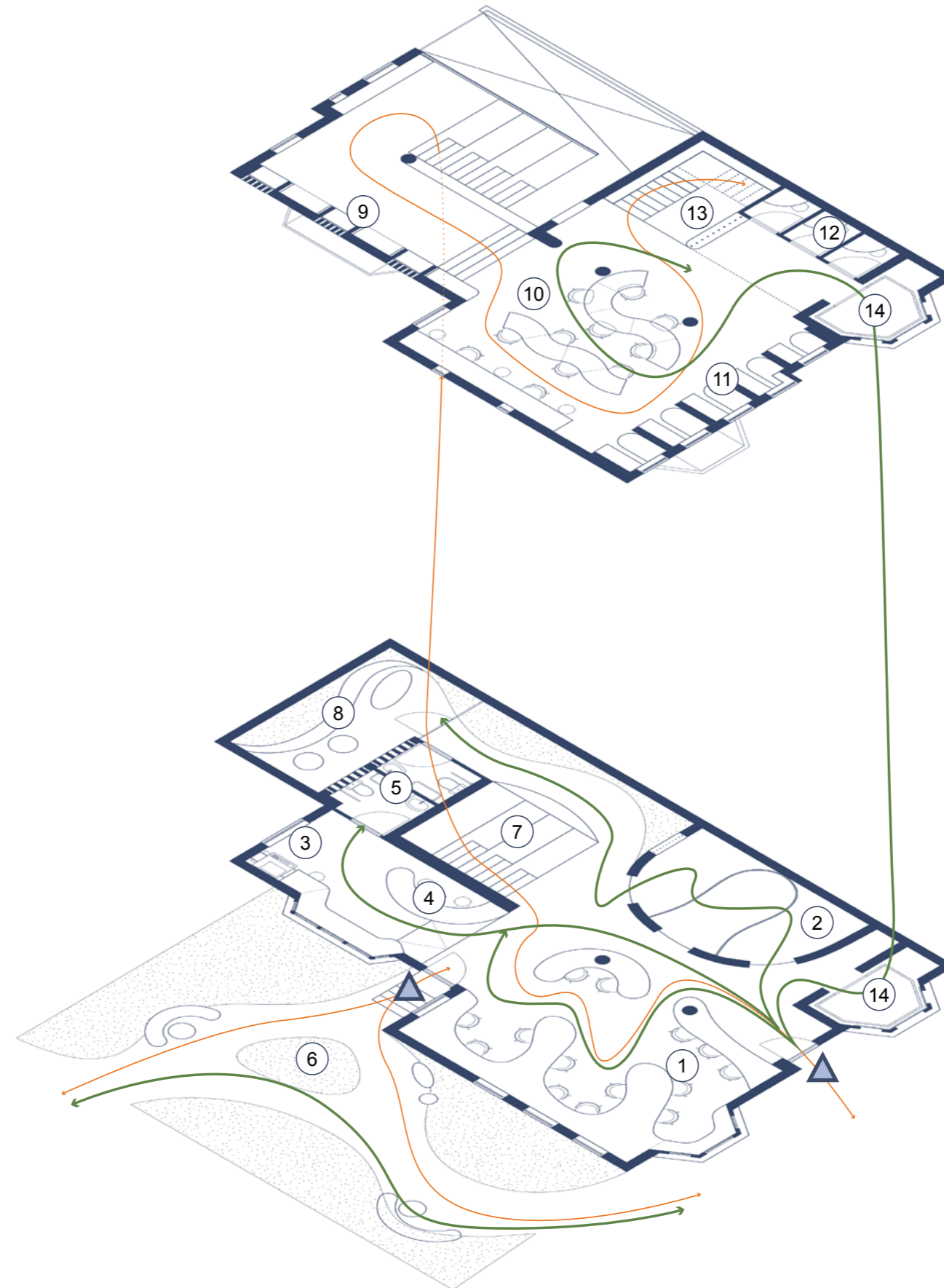
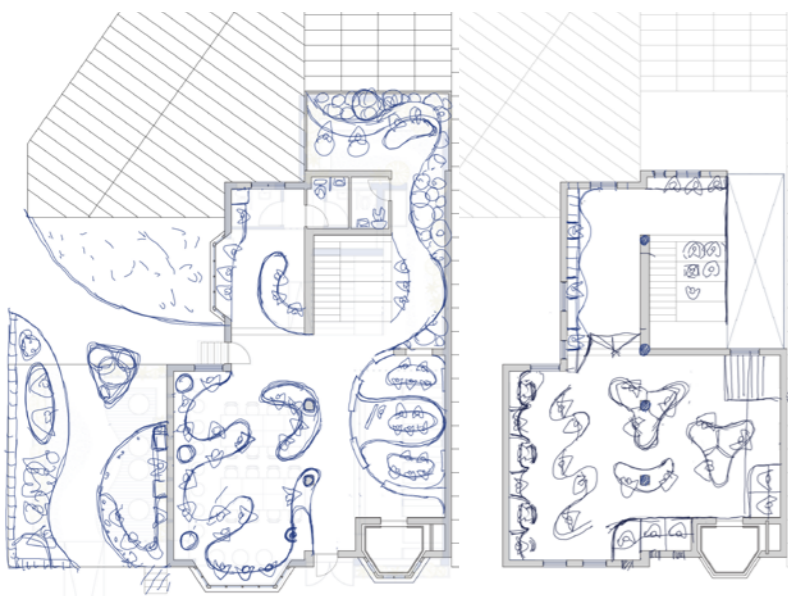
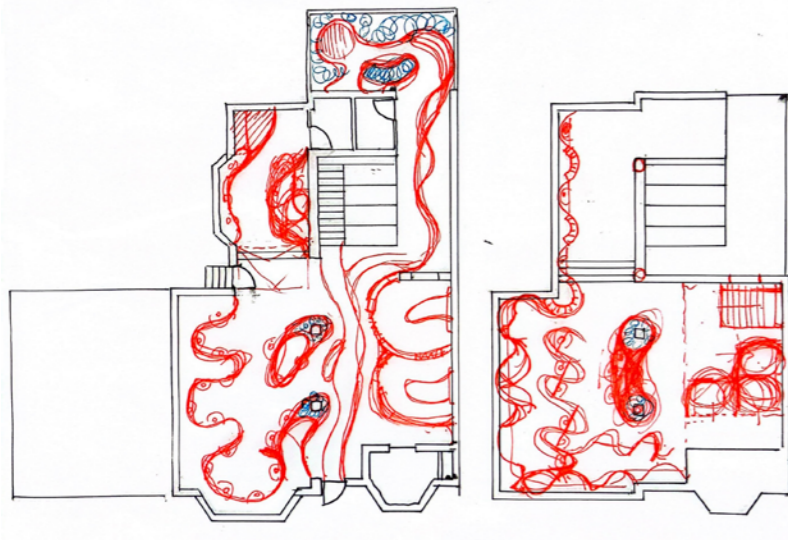
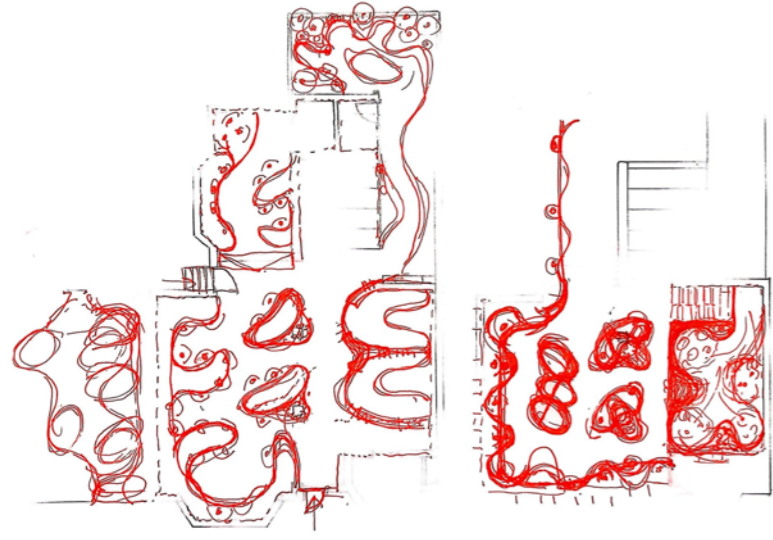
Location: London

Completion: 2014

Partners: Selgascano

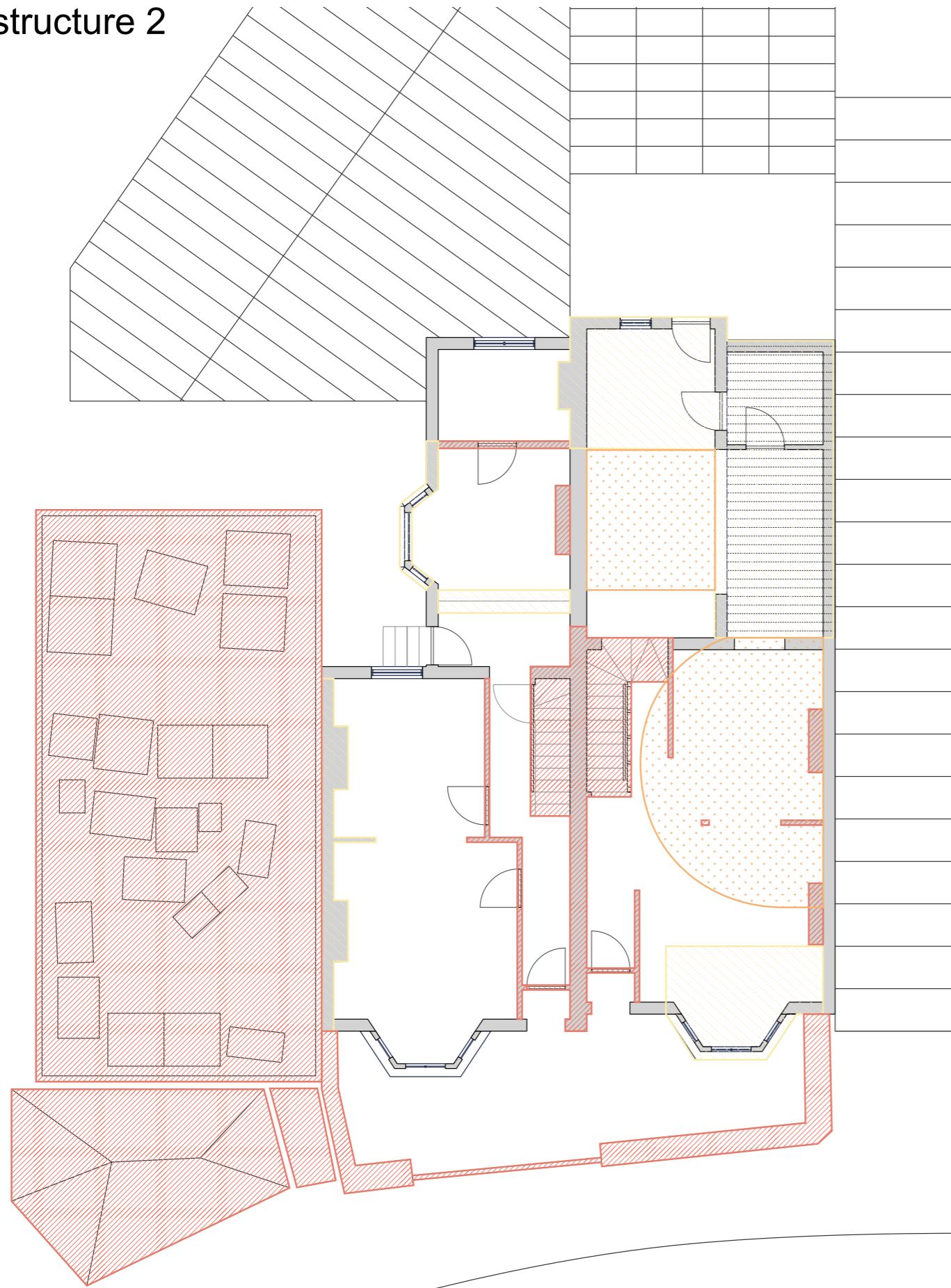
This London-based office makes extensive use of curves in both vertical and horizontal spatial planning, moving away from the rigid, grid-like layouts typical of traditional workspaces. The designer skillfully integrates these flowing forms with lush greenery, bringing a vibrant, natural atmosphere into the interior. Although the spatial shapes appear irregular at first glance, the functional zones are clearly and thoughtfully organized, with smooth transitions between them. This creative approach enhances both the flexibility and experience of the space, offering a work environment that feels inspiring, dynamic, and comfortably connected to nature.

# Furniture Iteration

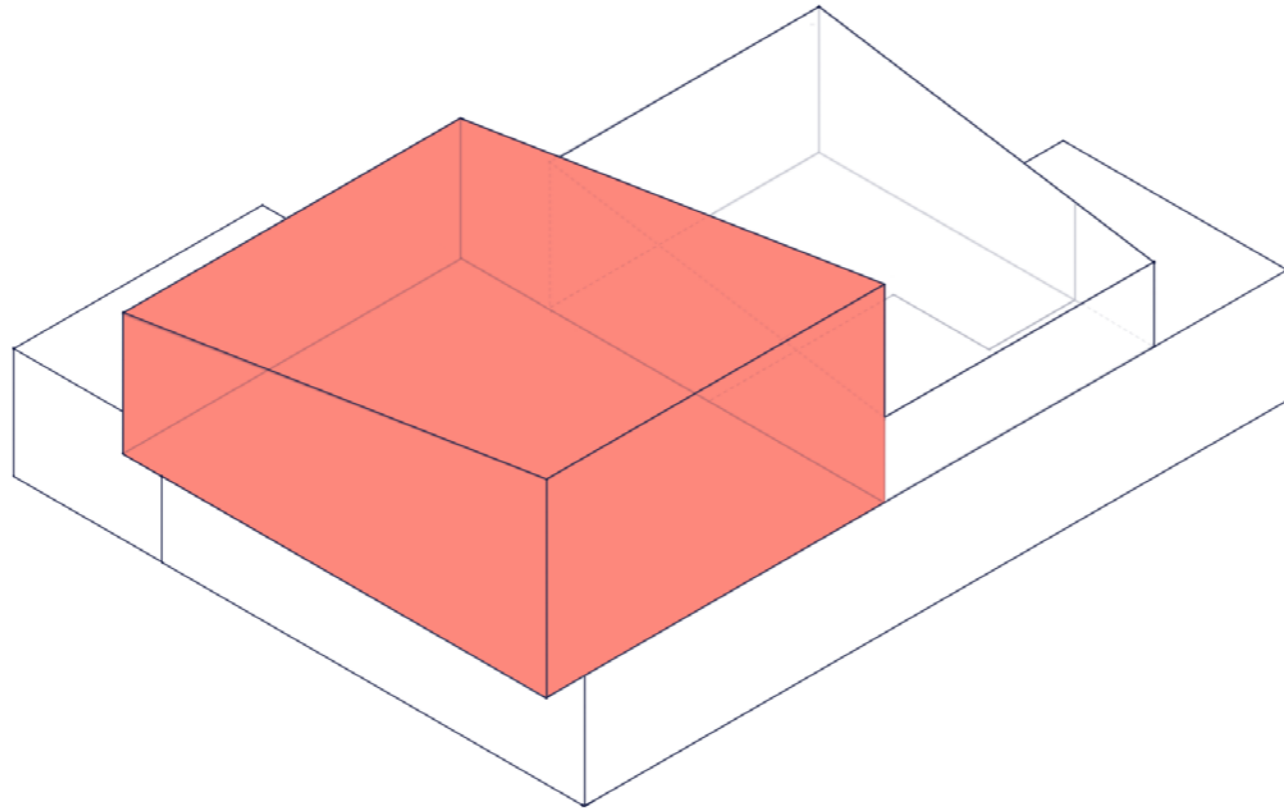


- Accessible Path
- Inaccessible Path
- Entrance
- ① Shared Table
- ② Meeting Room
- ③ Printer
- ④ Snack Bar
- ⑤ Restroom
- ⑥ Exterior Garden
- ⑦ Atrium (Flexible Workspace)
- ⑧ Backyard
- ⑨ Meditation Reading
- ⑩ Open Individual Desk
- ⑪ Semi-Open Individual Desk
- ⑫ Quite Zone
- ⑬ Reading Corner
- ⑭ Lift

# Restructure 2



## Refining Workspace (High)



### Color

From the perspective of color psychology, low saturation and calm colors can reduce visual disturbances and help people stabilize their emotions and enter into a deep working state.

### Material

Highly focused work areas need to be less disruptive, starting with cork flooring with soft carpeting to reduce walking noise. Noise-absorbing fabric-wrapped panels and matte paint can be used on walls to avoid light reflections. Furniture is mainly made of wood to create a relaxing and warm atmosphere.

### Lighting

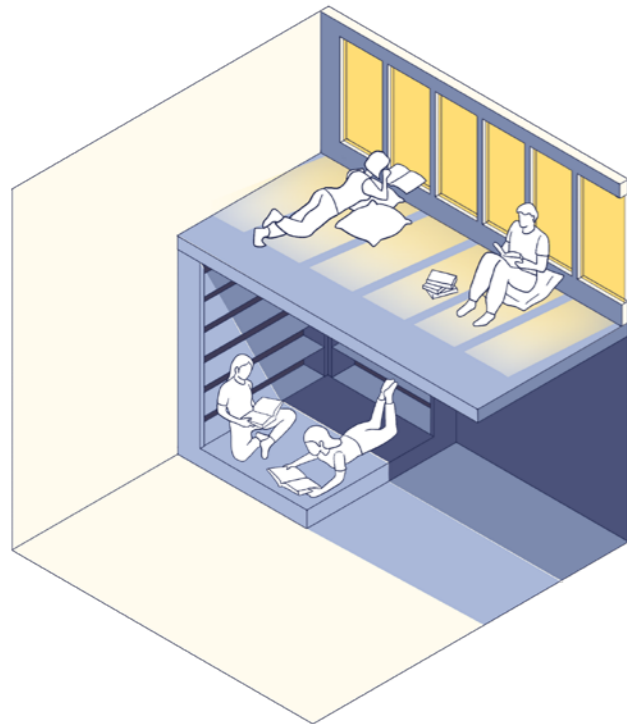
Natural light should be maximized, supplemented by grilles and lightweight white gauze curtains to minimize glare. Artificial lighting is to be softly diffused across the space, while task-intensive areas should be equipped with localized accent lighting, such as desk lamps, to support focused work.



# Refining Workspace (High)

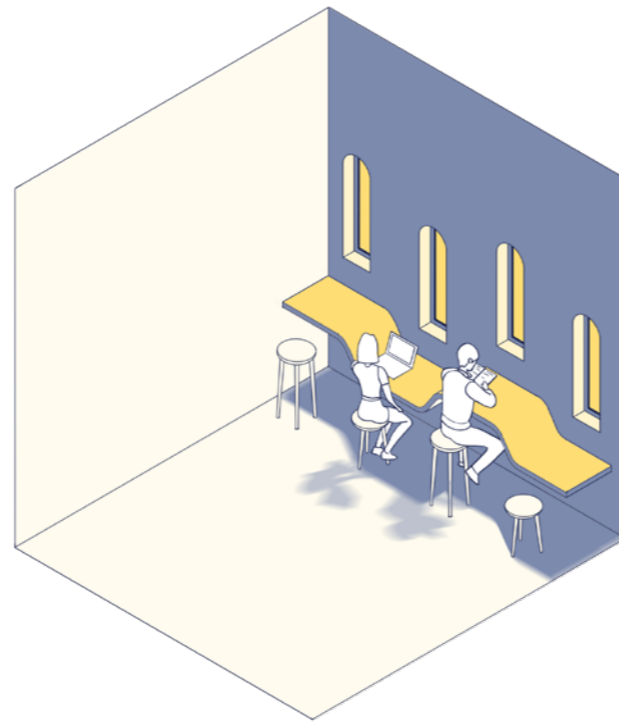
## From Open to Close

Reading Corner



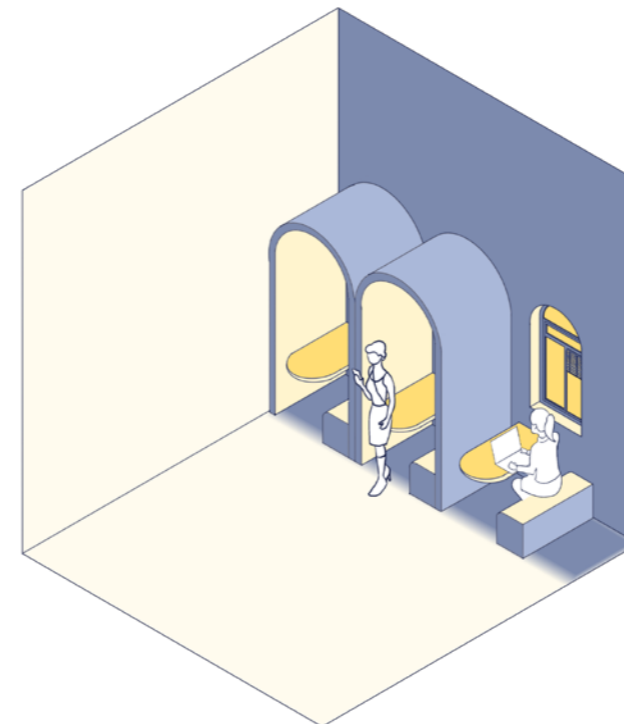
The reading corner is divided into two levels. The lower level makes use of the space beneath the stairs to create a quiet and hidden nook for focused reading. The upper level, designed as a loft, is filled with natural light and serves not only as a reading area but also as a relaxed workspace.

Open Individual Seat



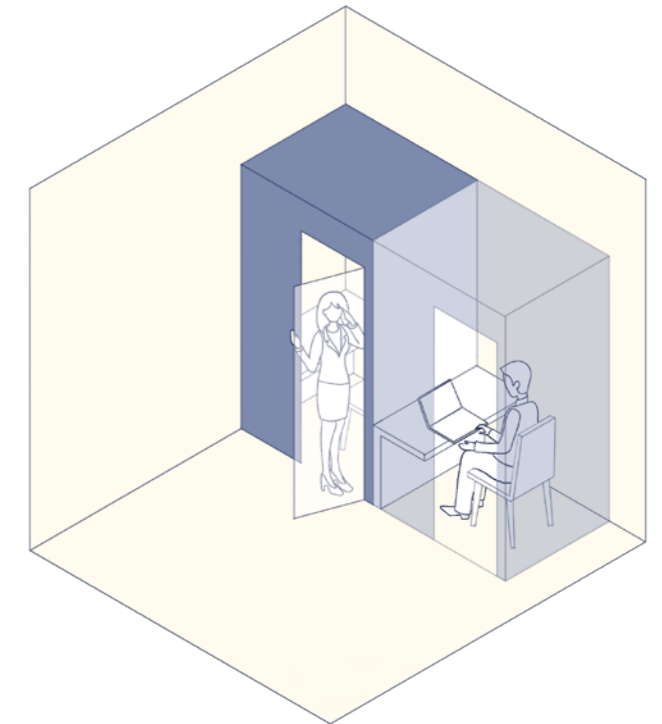
The window-side workstations alternate between bar stools and standard office chairs. The variation in height gives each user their own space without interference. To optimize natural lighting, the windows are set at corresponding desk heights, ensuring that every seat receives ample daylight.

Semi-Closed Seat



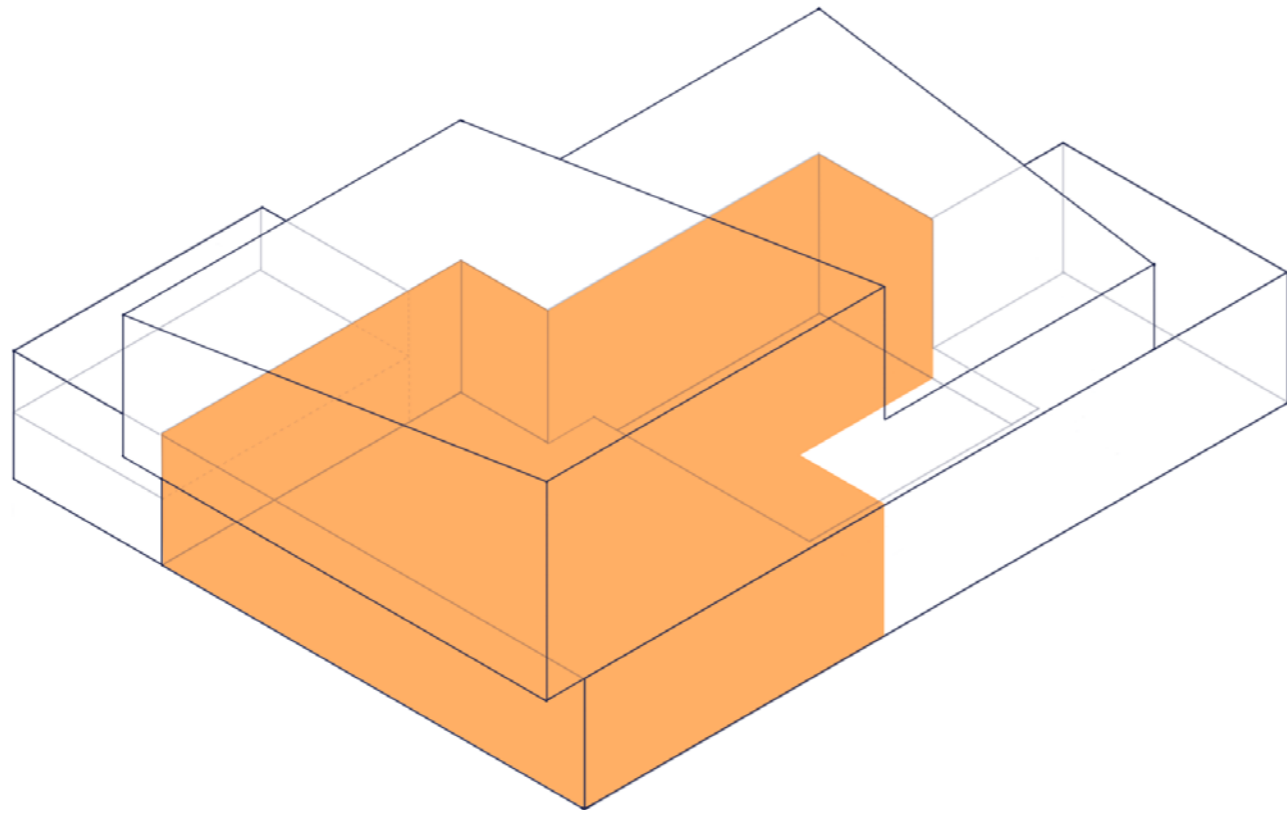
The semi-enclosed area is separated from the rest of the seating by arched walls. Each spot has its own window, along with shutters that allow users to adjust the light themselves, offering greater control and privacy.

Quiet Zone



The quiet zone consists of fully soundproofed cubicles with no windows, eliminating all distractions. Lighting in this area relies entirely on artificial sources

## Refining Workspace (Medium)



### Color

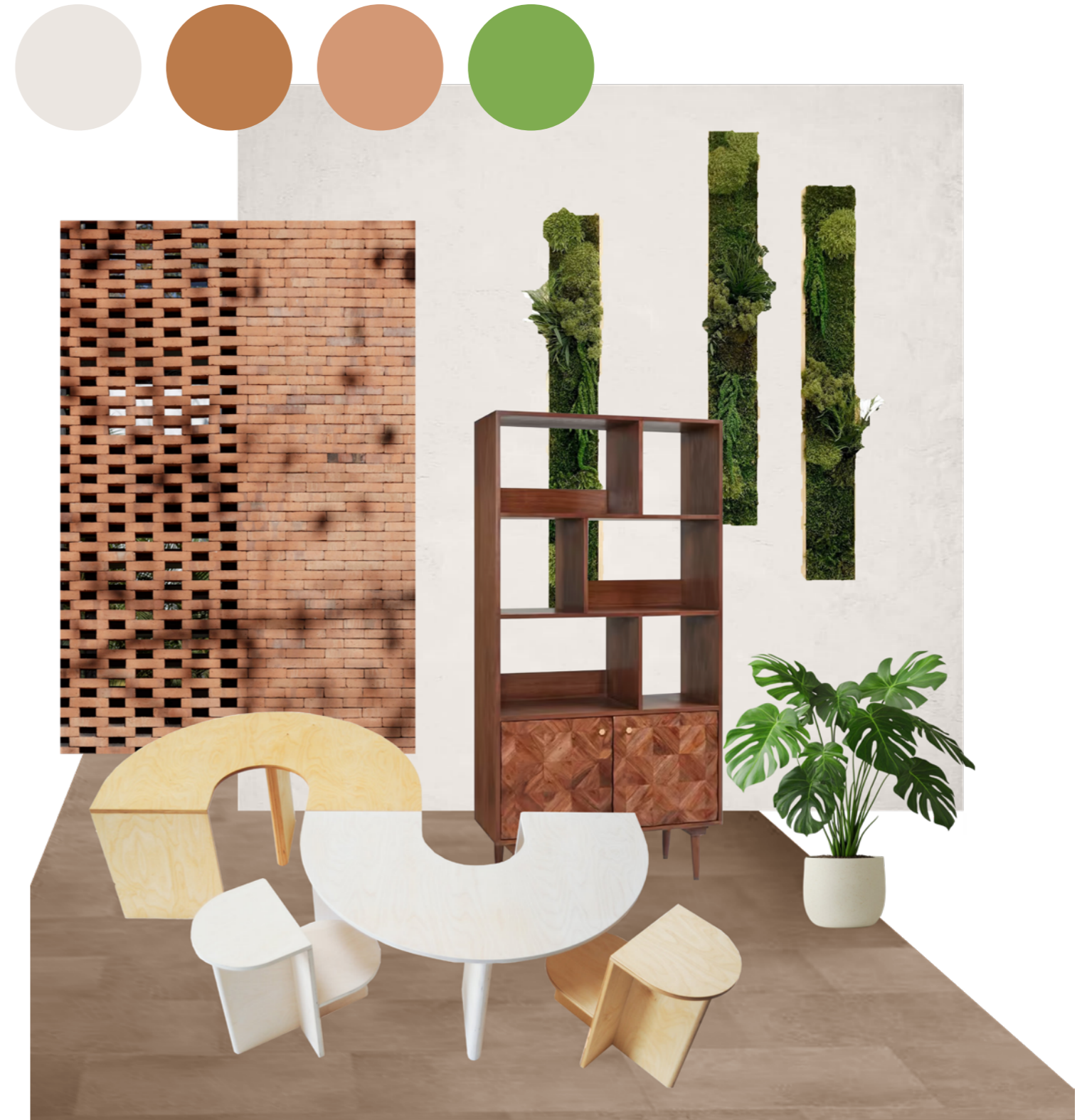
The colors are a little more active than a high focus space, but still kept to a neutral, low saturation range. Bright ambiance can be added in small amounts depending on how active people are.

### Material

Located on the ground floor, the medium focus area uses durable LVT flooring to withstand heavy use. Walls combine smooth matte paint with textured brick finishes, while furniture is unified in wood and fabric to create a warm and resilient environment.

### Lighting

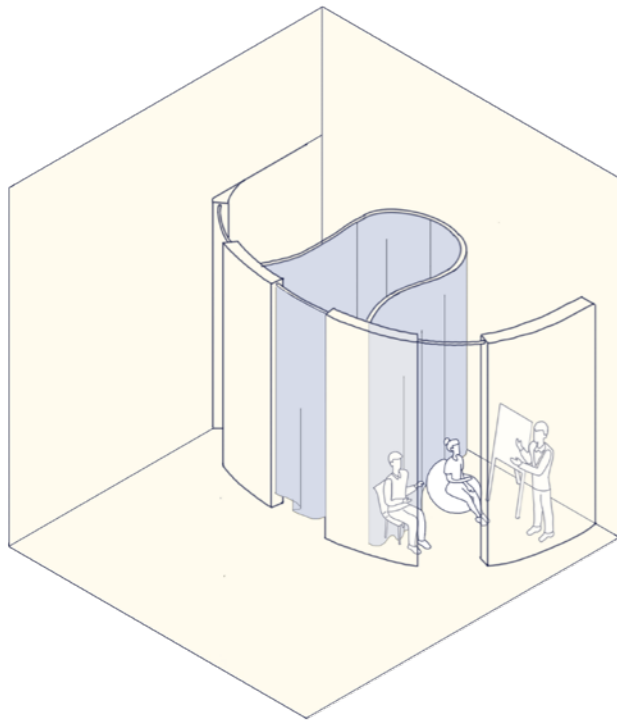
The first floor area needs to bring in as much natural light as possible, and can receive open direct light where appropriate. At the same time in the dark part can be more use of artificial light to facilitate people's work.



## Refining Workspace (Medium)

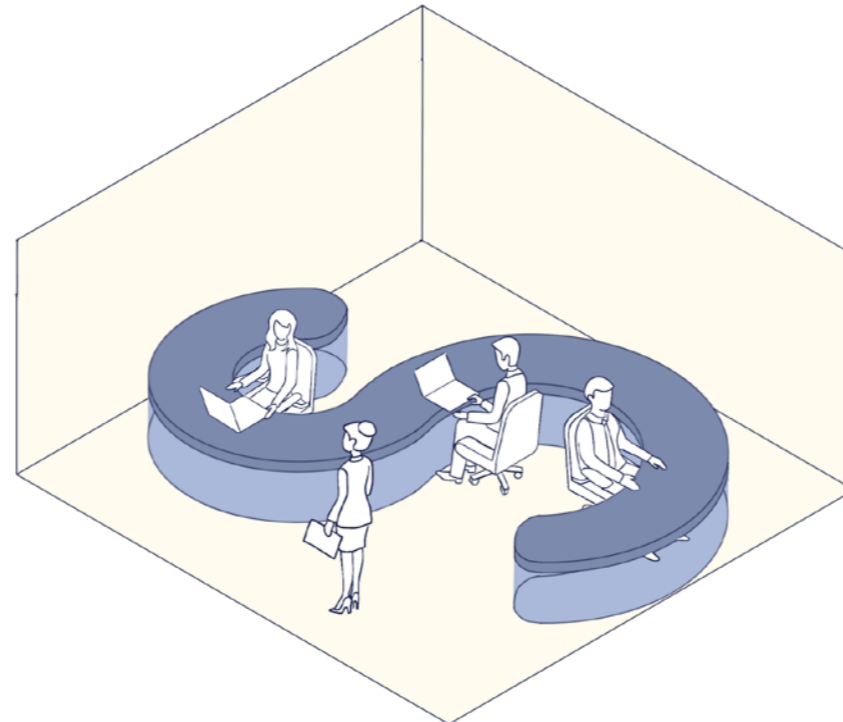
### Share and Collaborate

Meeting Room



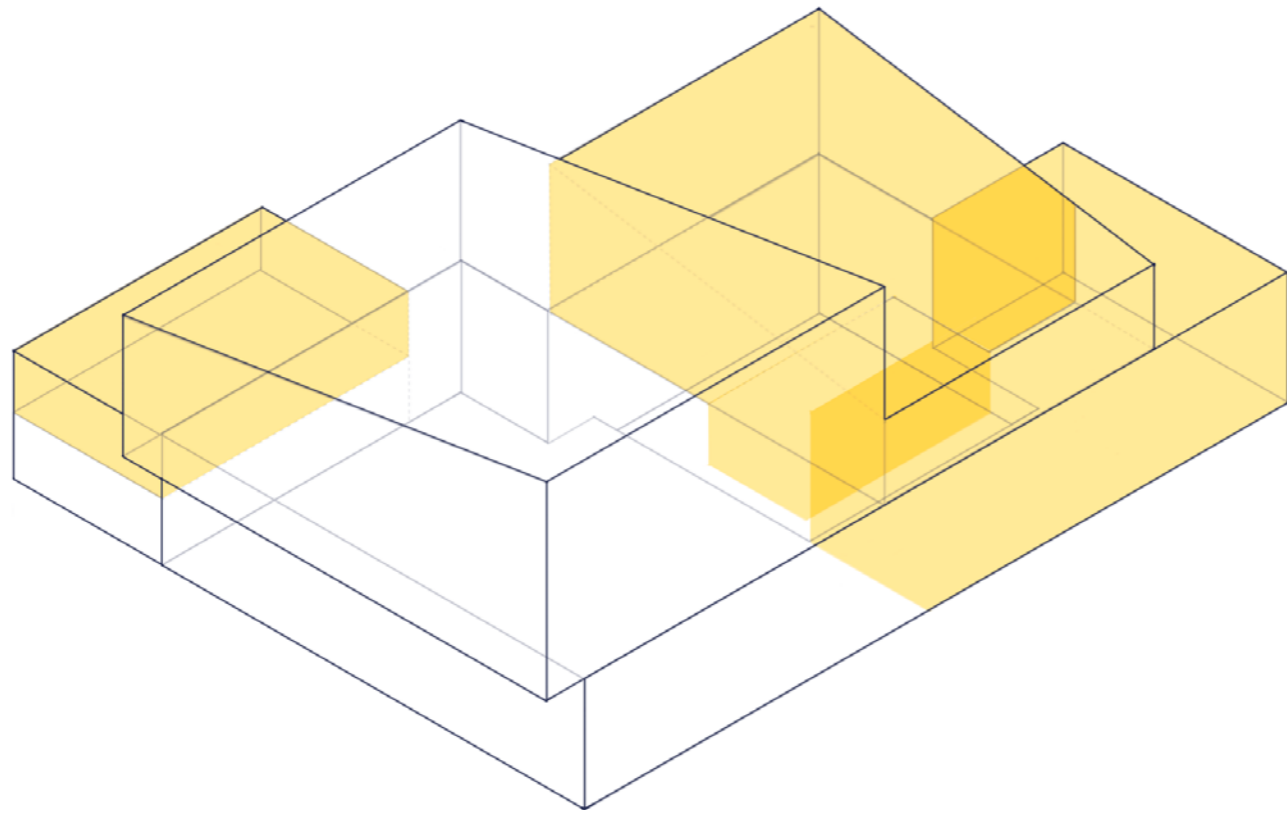
The meeting or group space is a large area enclosed by curved walls, divided into three smaller sections by curtains. When needed, the curtains can be drawn back to combine two or more sections into a larger space for meetings and collaboration.

Shared Table Seats



The advantage of curved tables is that they create more flexible flow, with each person facing a different direction. This allows for a more private experience within the shared space, while also creating areas for collaboration and interaction at certain points along the curves.

## Refining Workspace (Low)



### Color

Low focus areas can be more practical with warmer colors, but still keep the soft tones. At the same time, you can make the same color more close to the natural effect to create a relaxed atmosphere.

### Material

Low focus areas span both floors, with consistent flooring throughout. Walls combine brick textures, wood paneling, and vertical greenery to create a natural indoor landscape. Fabric sofas and wooden tables and chairs foster a relaxed, inviting atmosphere.

### Lighting

Lighting in the low focus areas can be more varied, with natural light tailored to different spatial scenarios, balancing brightness and shadow. Creative lighting designs can also be introduced for artificial illumination.



# Refining Workspace (Low)

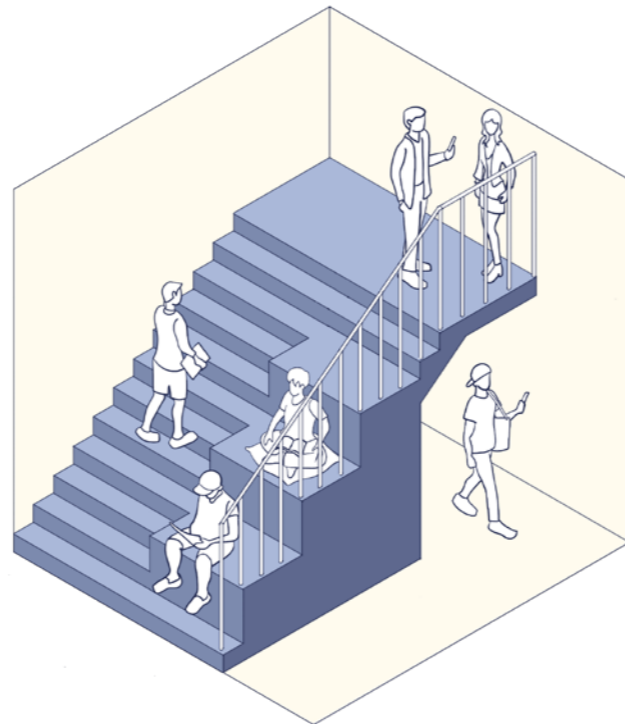
## From Calm to Lively

### Snuggle in Seats



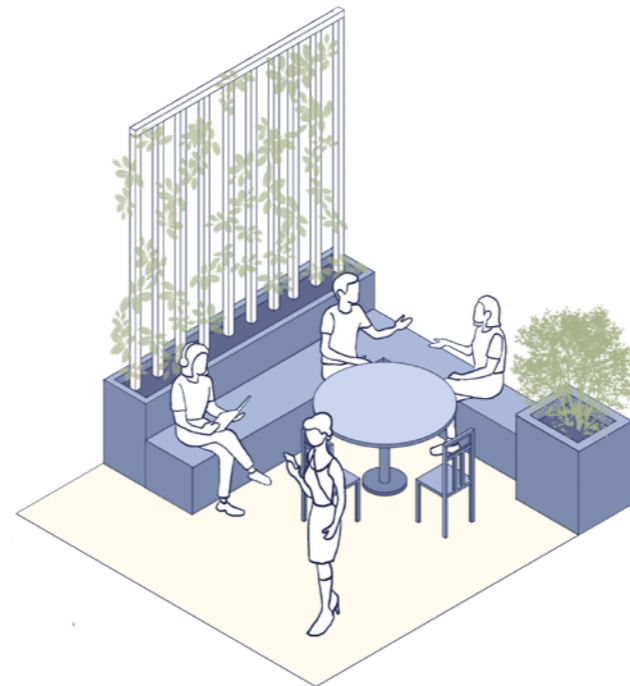
The snuggle-in seats are enclosed by walls, with faint beams of light filtering through the brickwork behind them. This creates a tranquil space ideal for brief meditation or quiet reading.

### Flexible Workspace



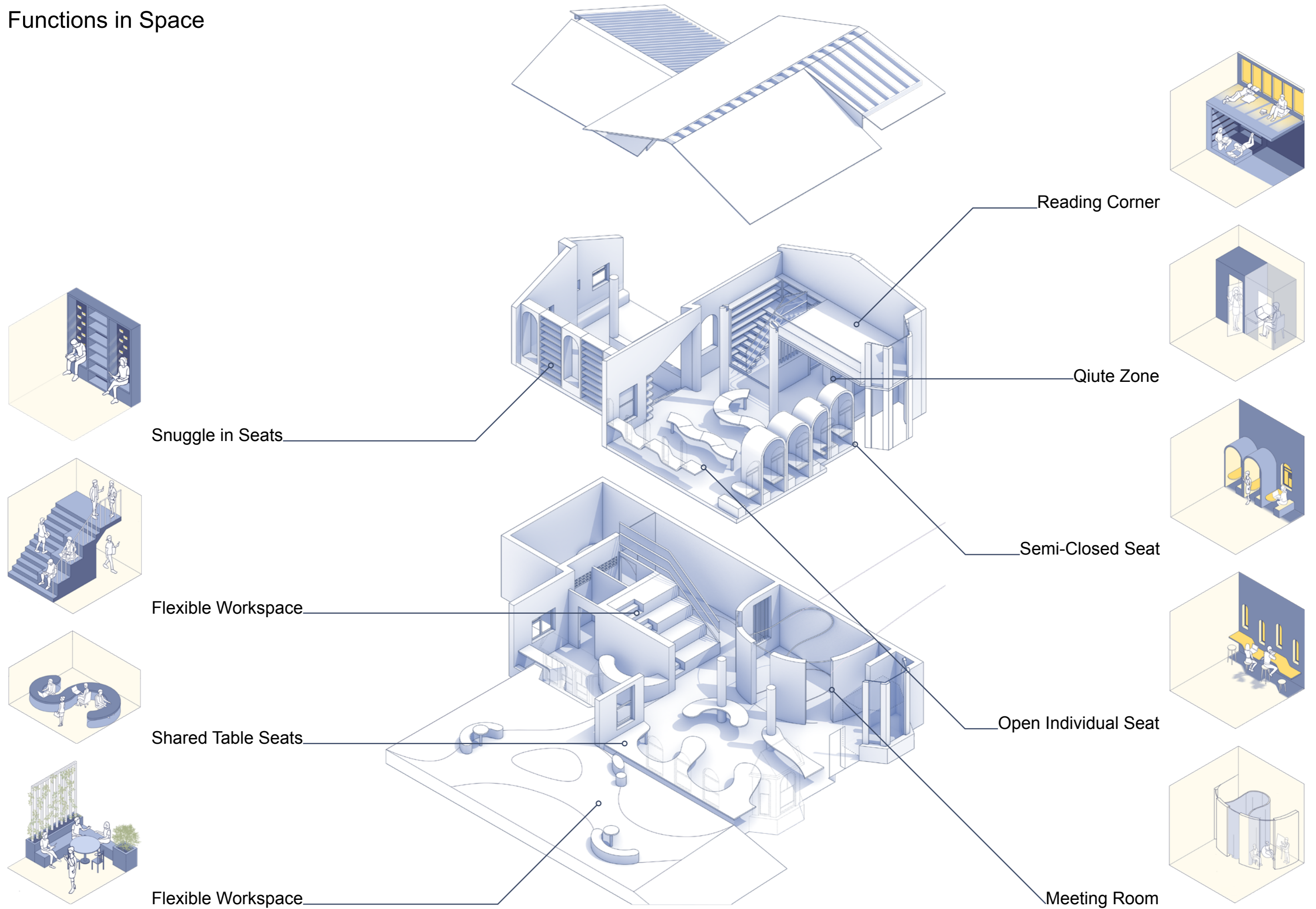
The left side of the staircase in the atrium is for walking, while the right side is a wider area designed as a space for informal work and interaction. The entire staircase serves as a transitional zone from the medium focus area to the high focus zone.

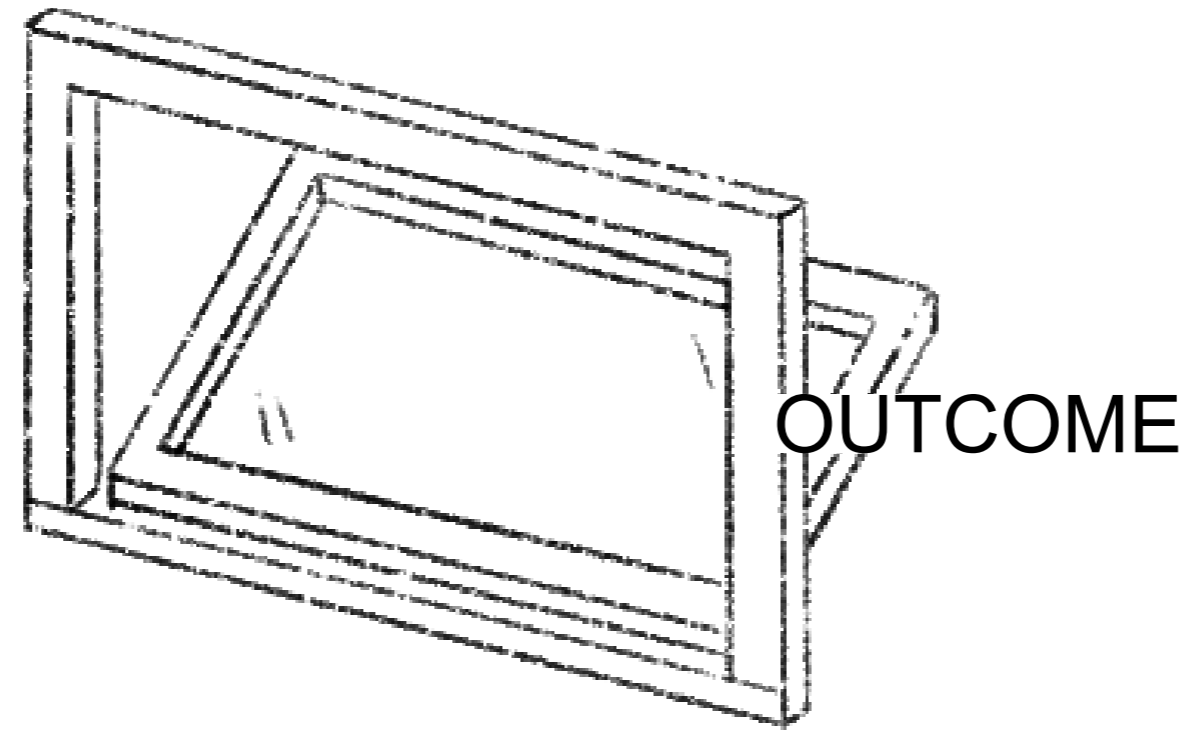
### Flexible Workspace

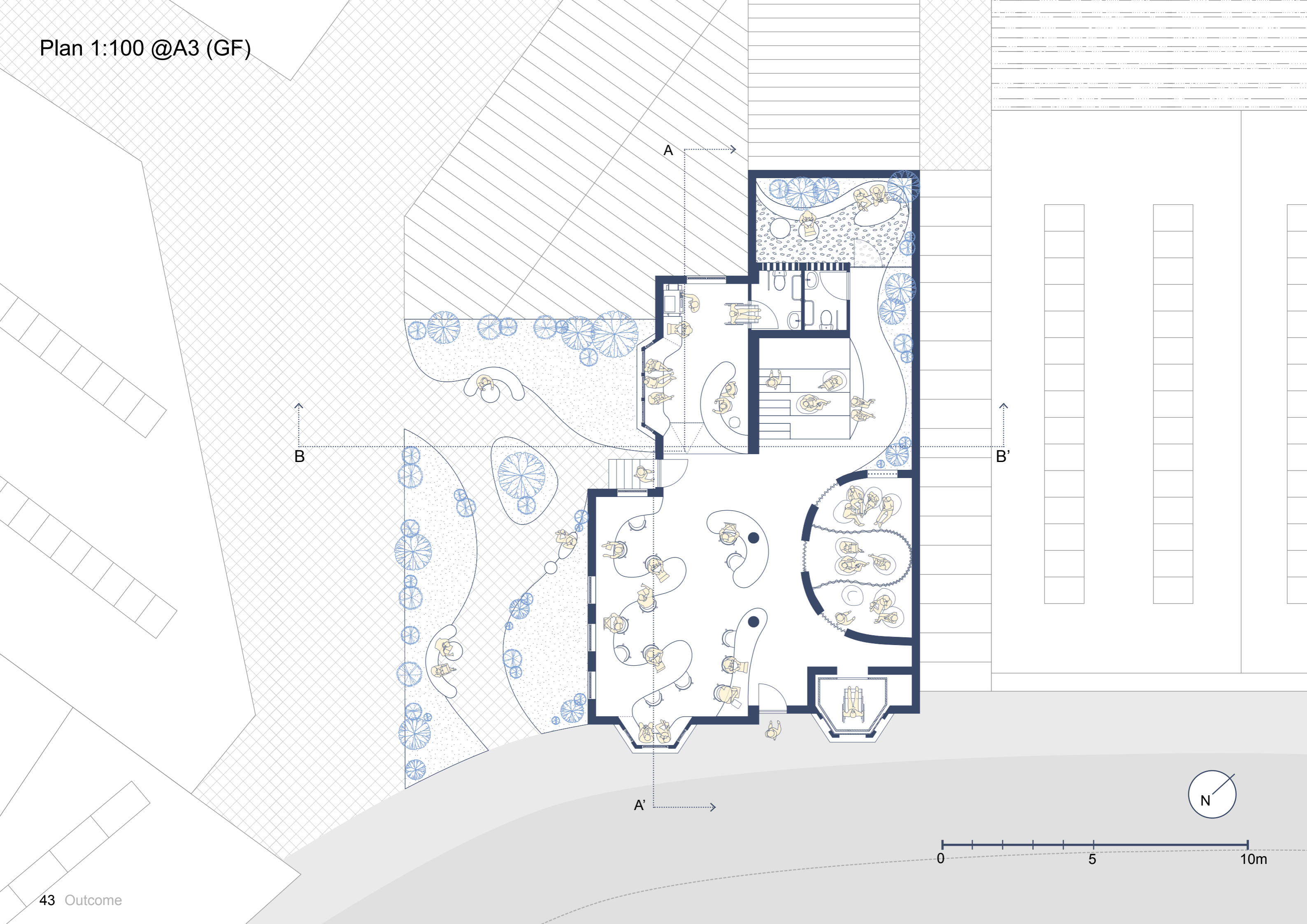


The final outdoor areas include the exterior garden and backyard. These spaces primarily use greenery to help relieve work-related stress and anxiety, serving as relaxing and social zones.

# Functions in Space





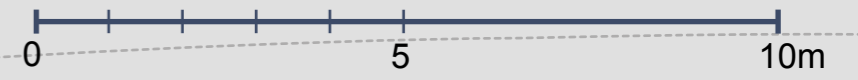


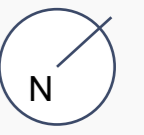
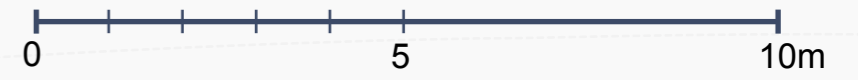
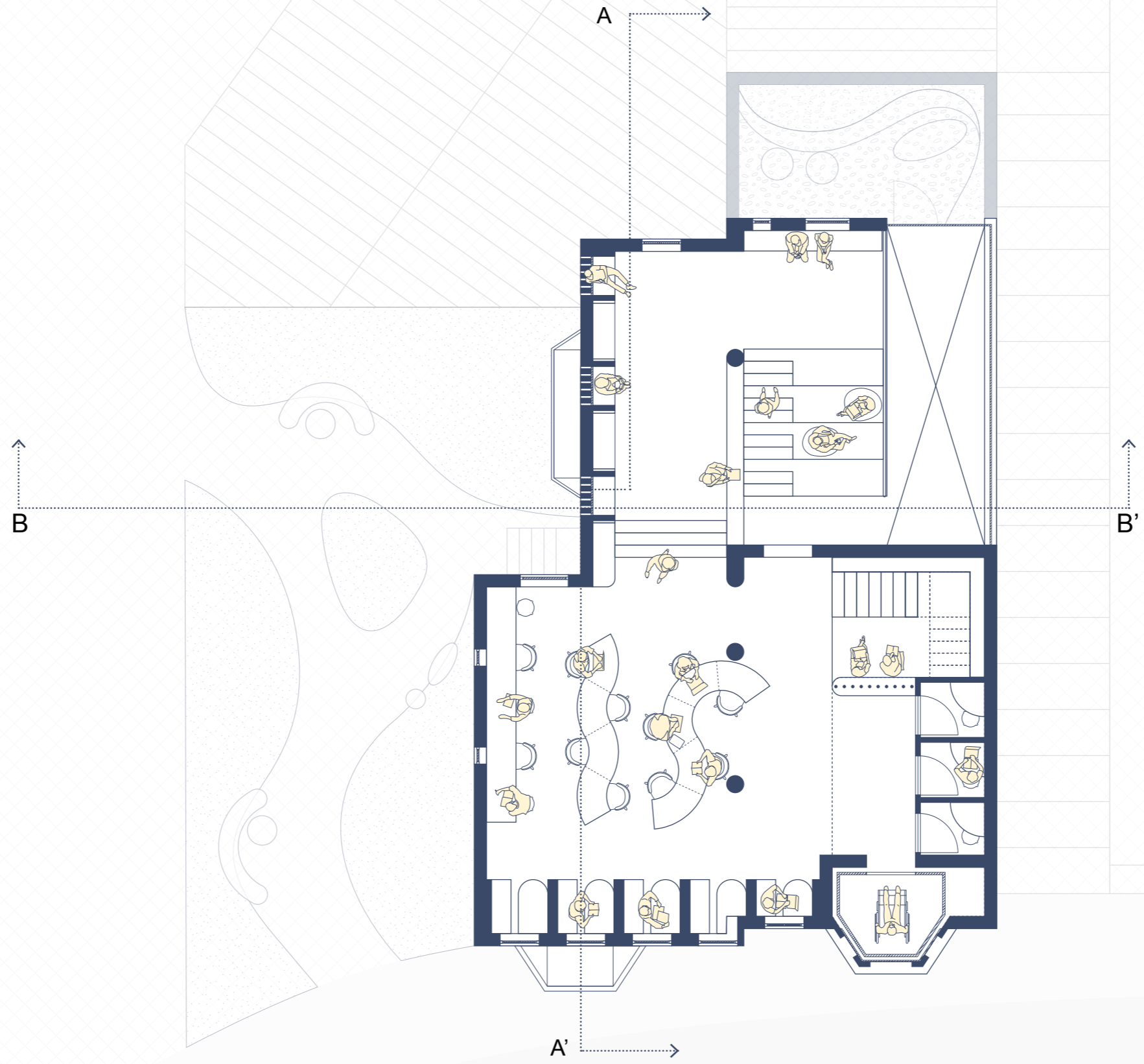
B

A

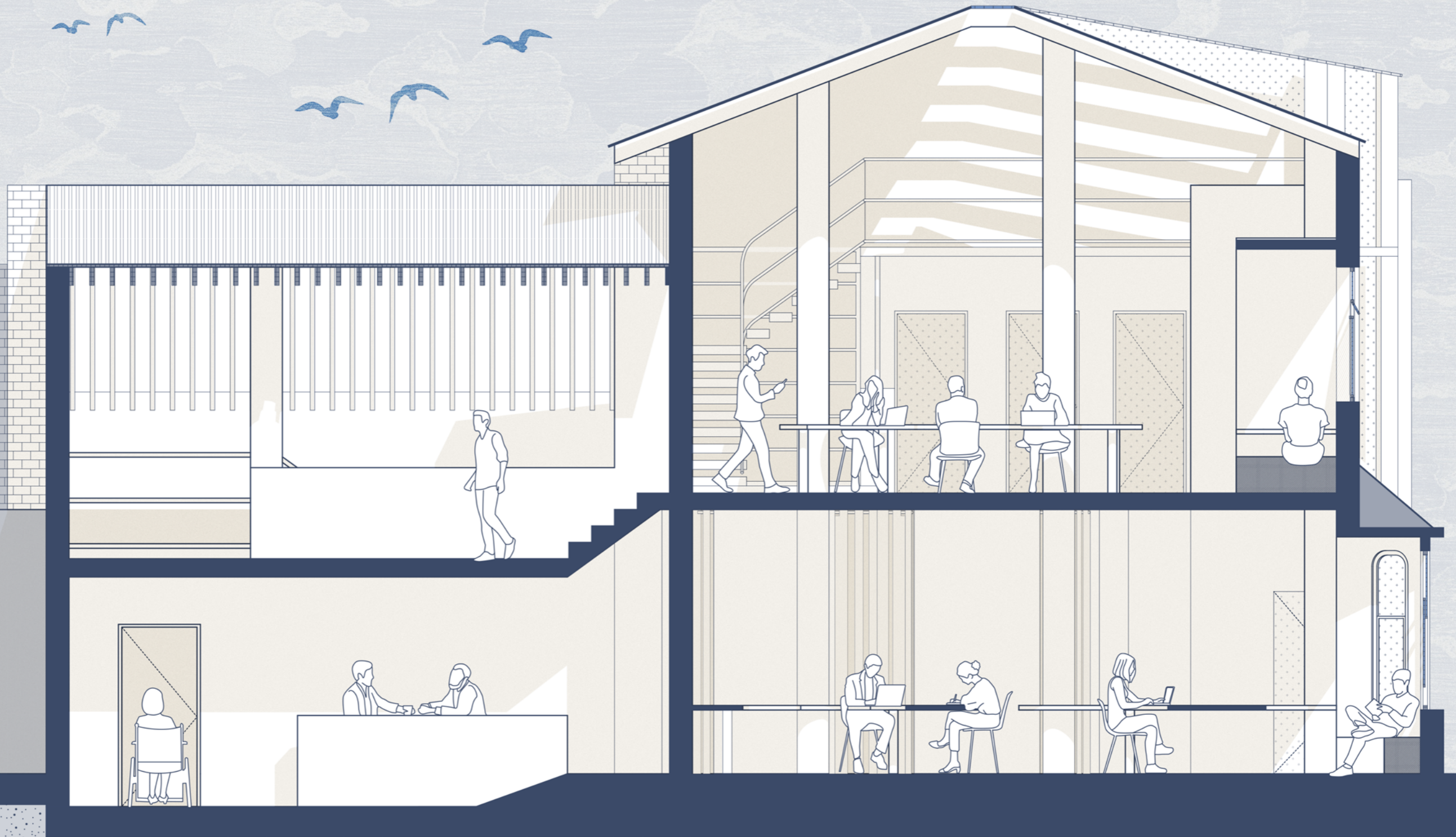
B'

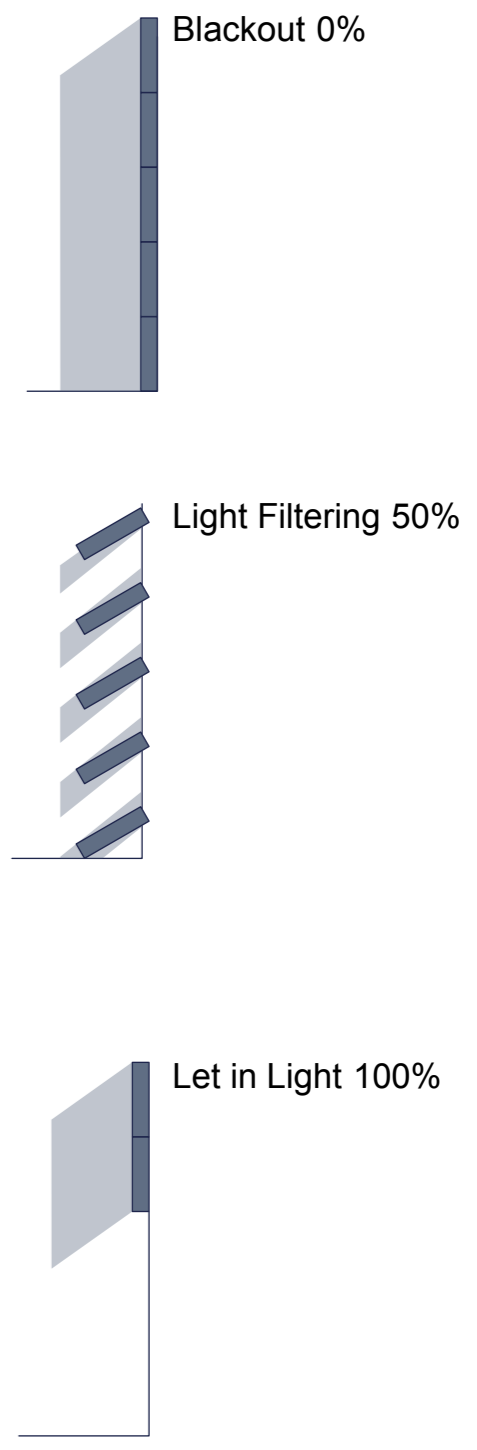
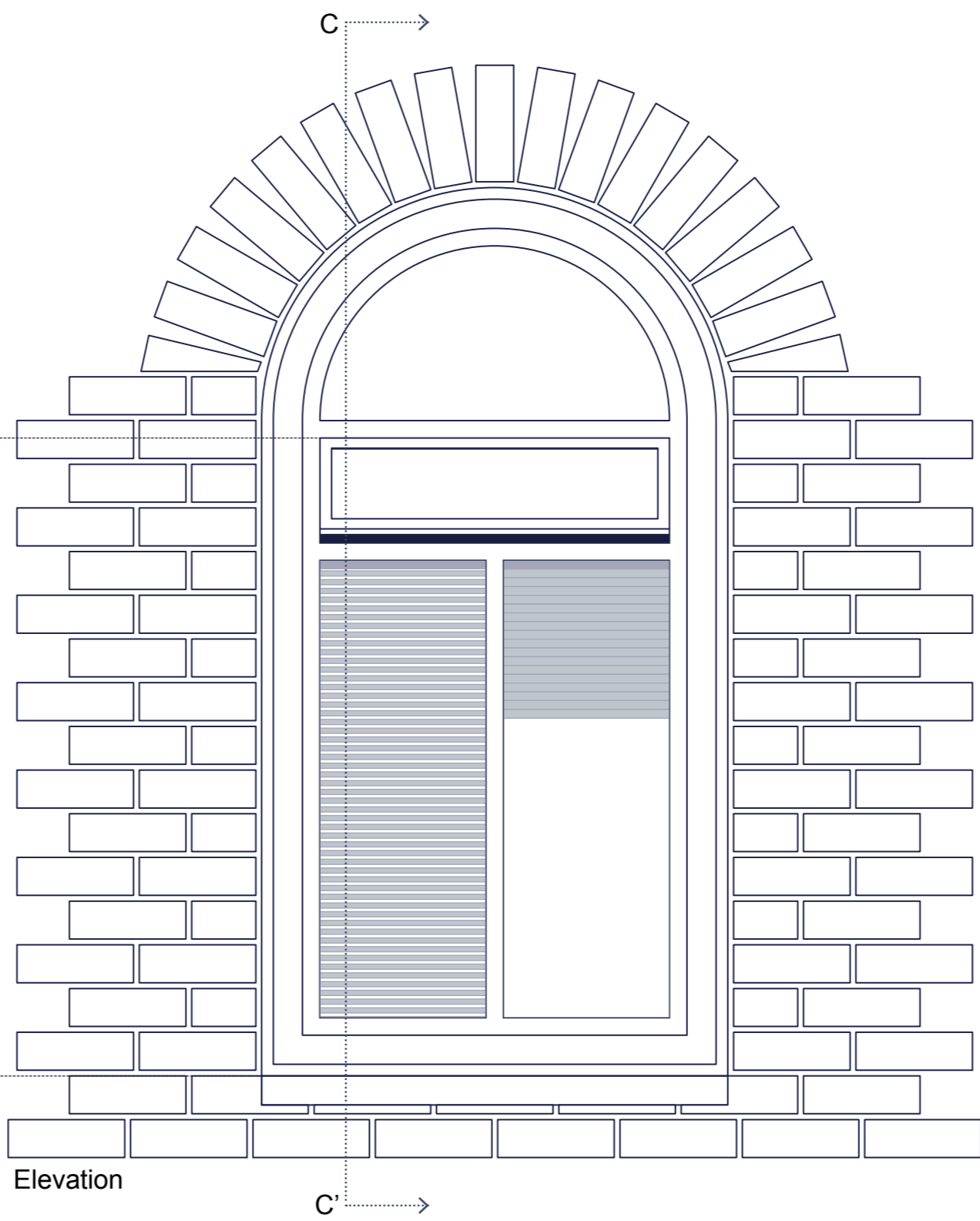
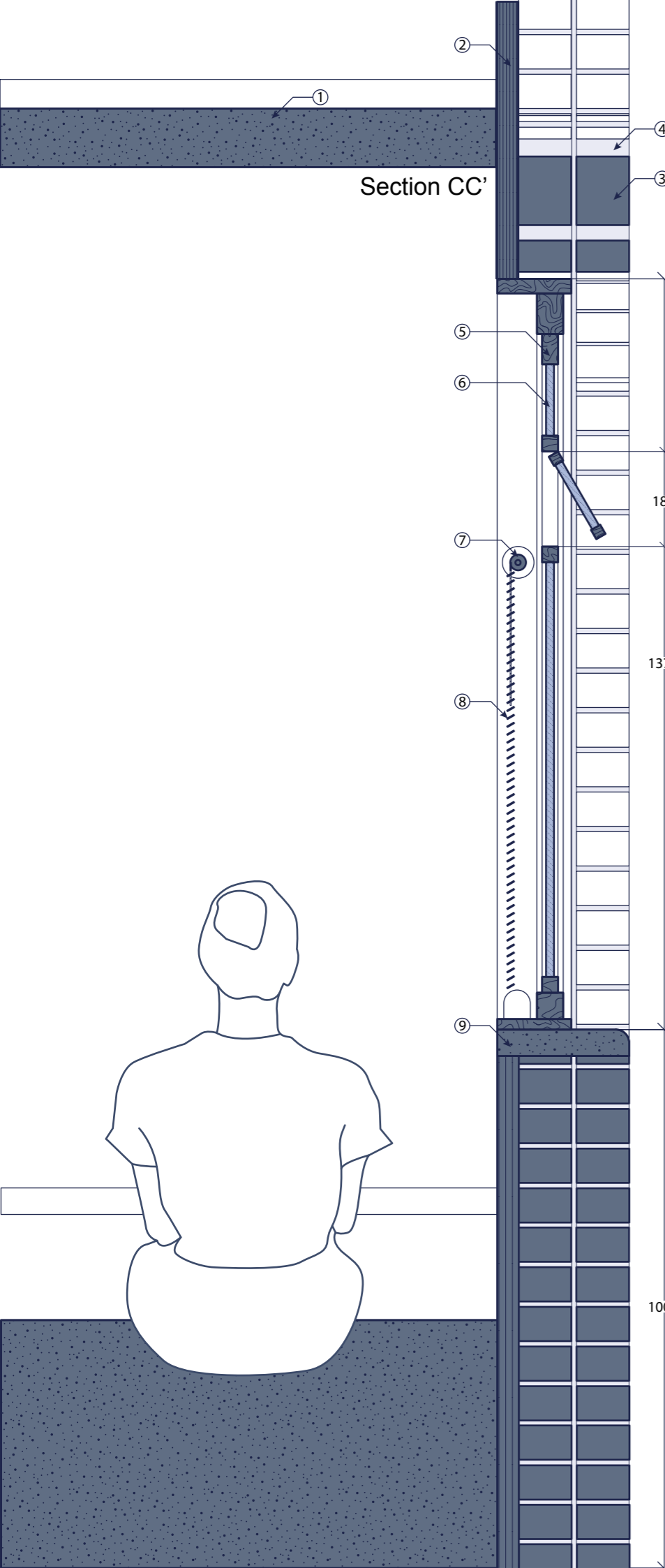
A'





Section AA' 1:50 @A3



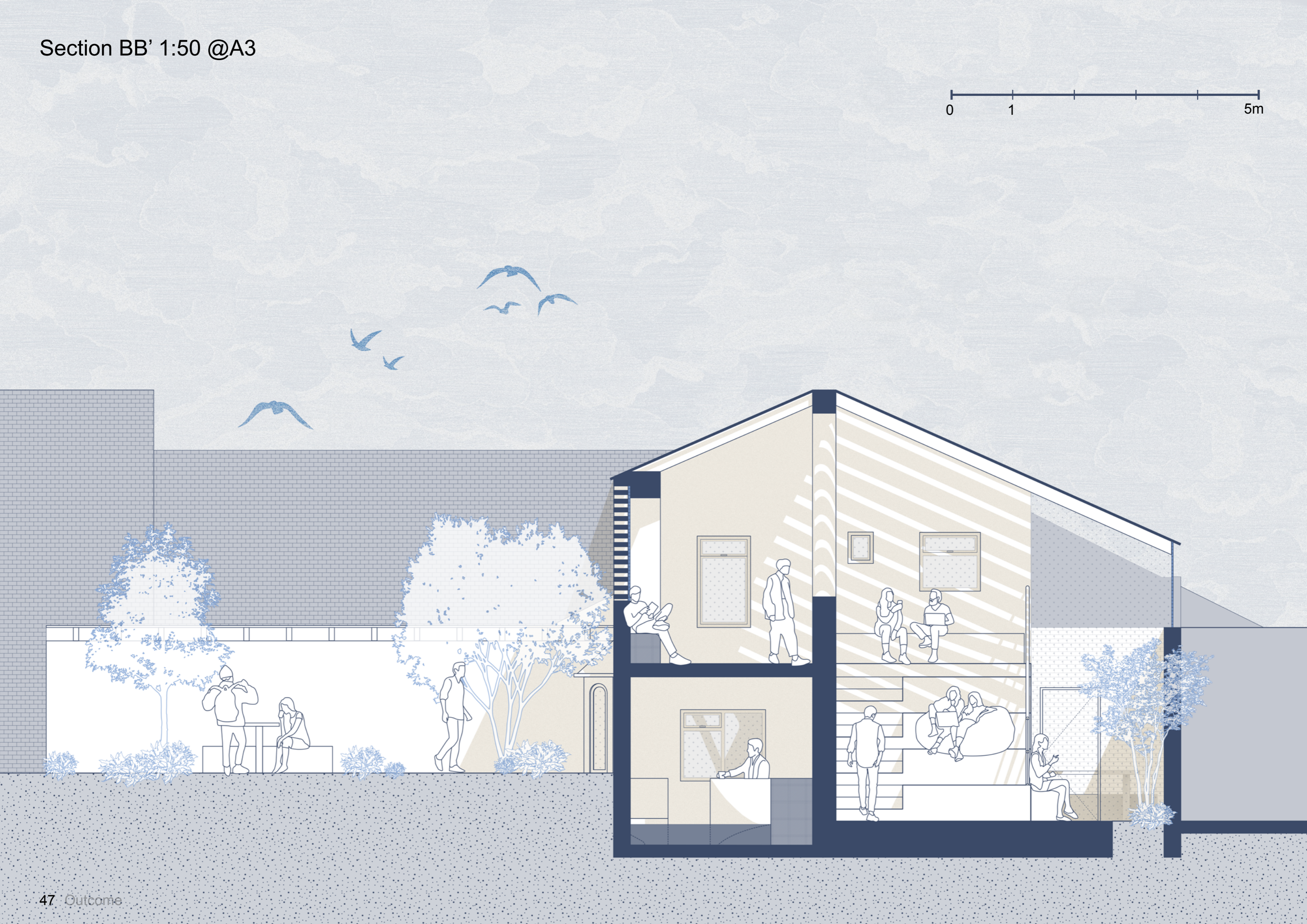


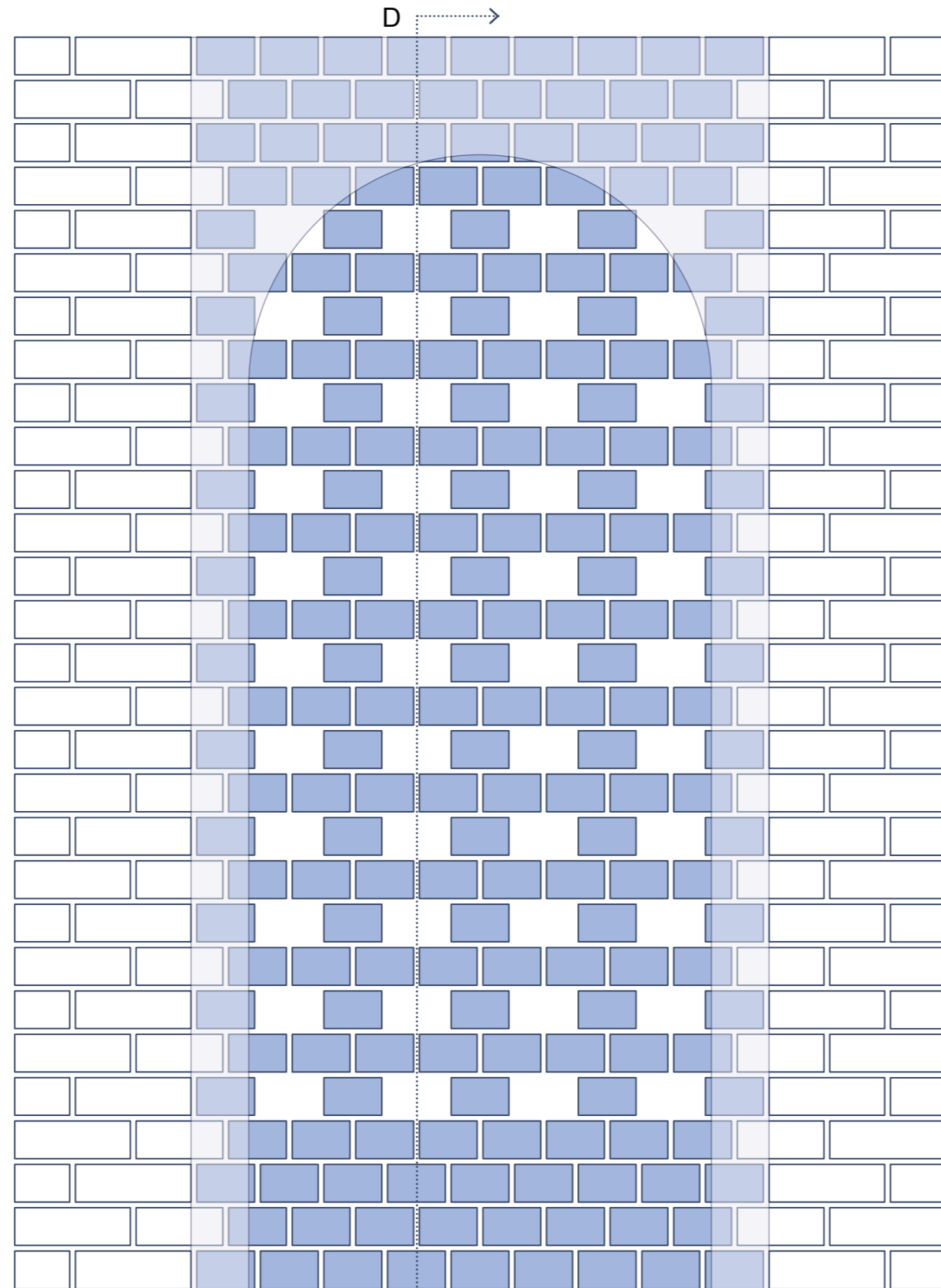
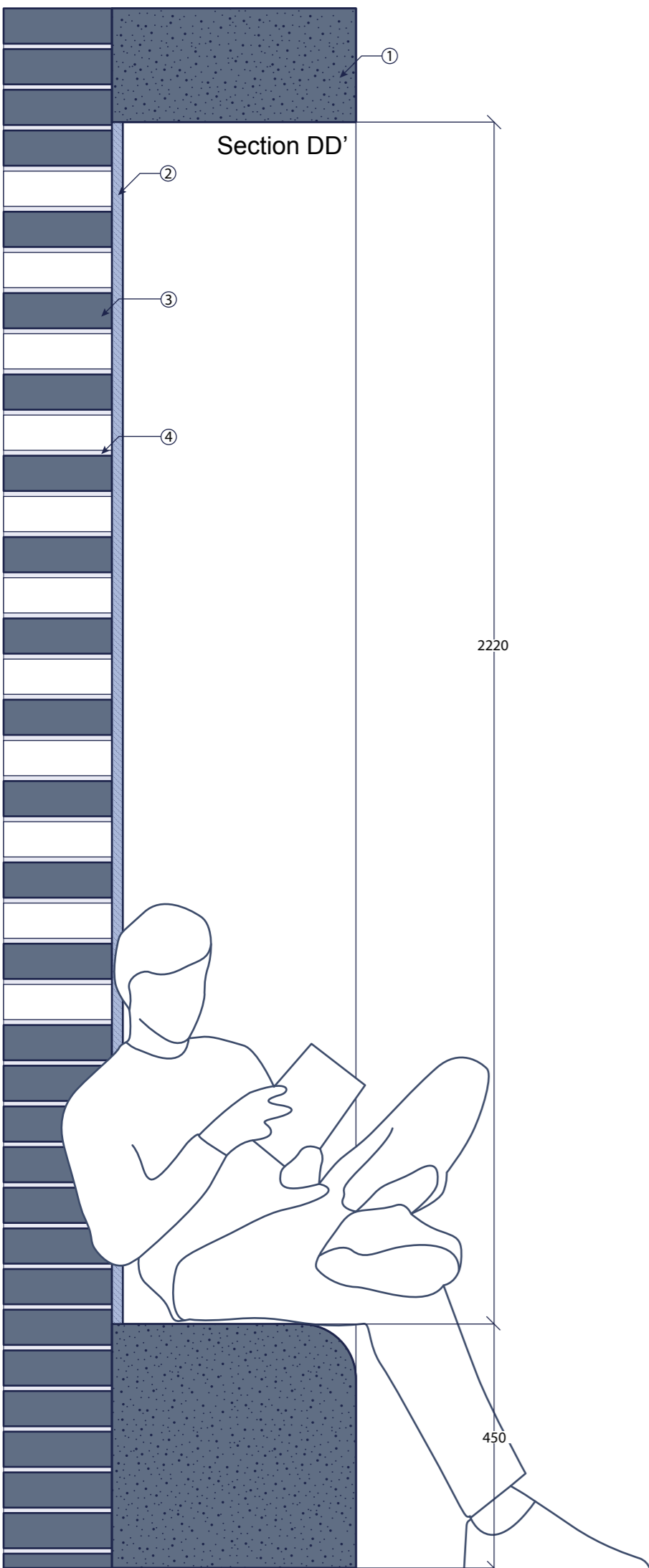
- ① Arched Wall
- ② Wallboard
- ③ Brick
- ④ Cement Mortar
- ⑤ Timber Frame
- ⑥ Glazing
- ⑦ Roller Shaft
- ⑧ Wooden Slat
- ⑨ Timber Cill

1:10 @A3



Section BB' 1:50 @A3



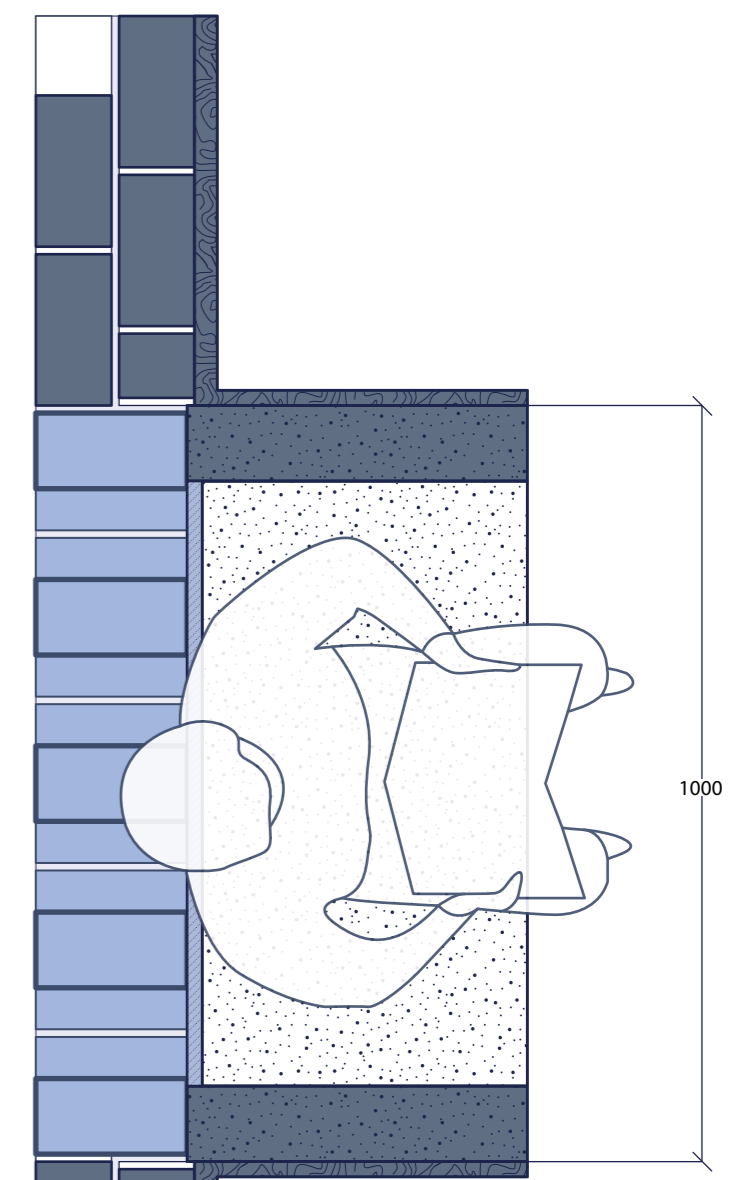


Elevation

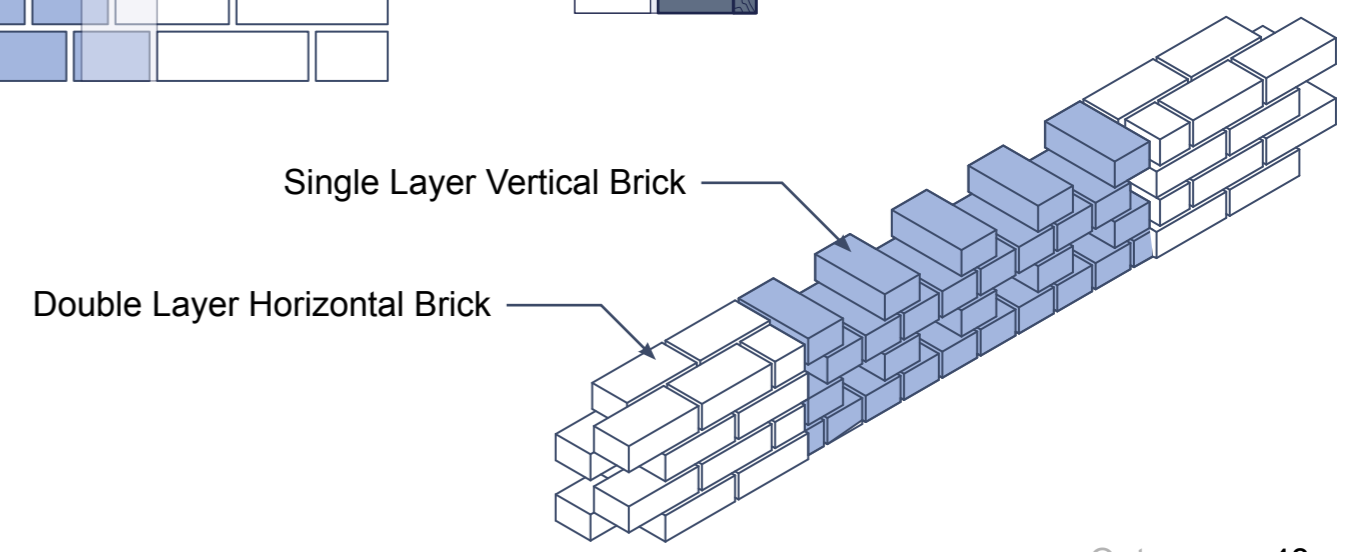
- ① Wall
- ② Glazing
- ③ Brick
- ④ Cement Mortar

1:10 @A3

0 100 500mm



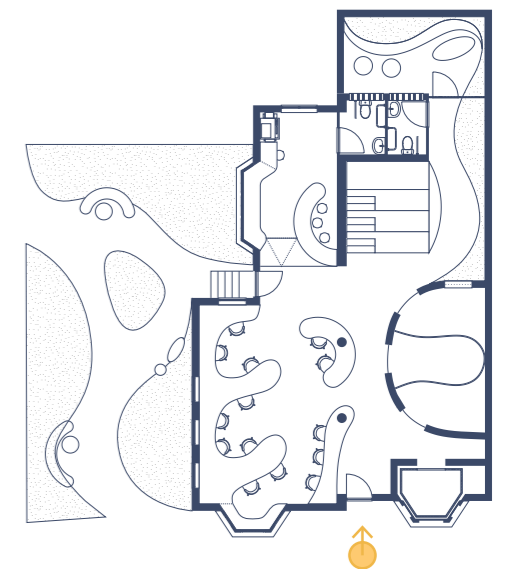
Plan







Entering the interior from the front of the Safe House.





Upon entering the ground floor, you'll see the Shared Table area, featuring large windows where you can work by the window while enjoying views of the garden greenery outside. Further inside is the activity and relaxation space.







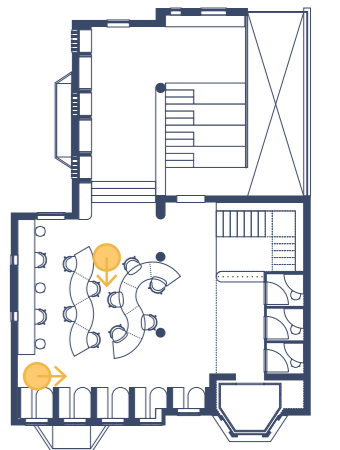
Moving from the medium focus zone downstairs to the high focus zone upstairs, you pass through a greenery-filled atrium. This area serves multiple functions—not only as a staircase but also as a space where people can sit, work, or socialize freely. As you continue upward, the atmosphere gradually becomes quieter.





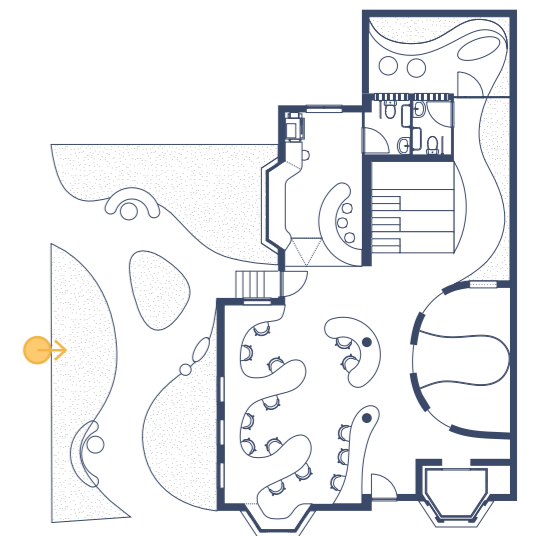


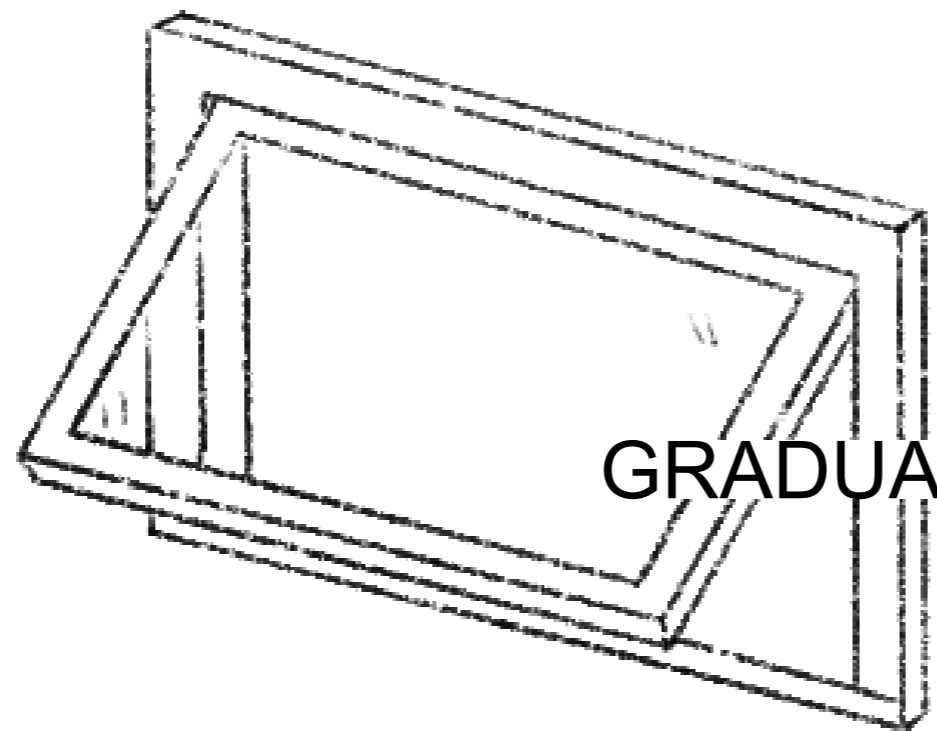
Upstairs is a very quiet space, ideal for highly focused work, with a variety of work settings to choose from. The most distinctive feature is the arched window, equipped with shutters that allow users to control the light and shadow as needed.





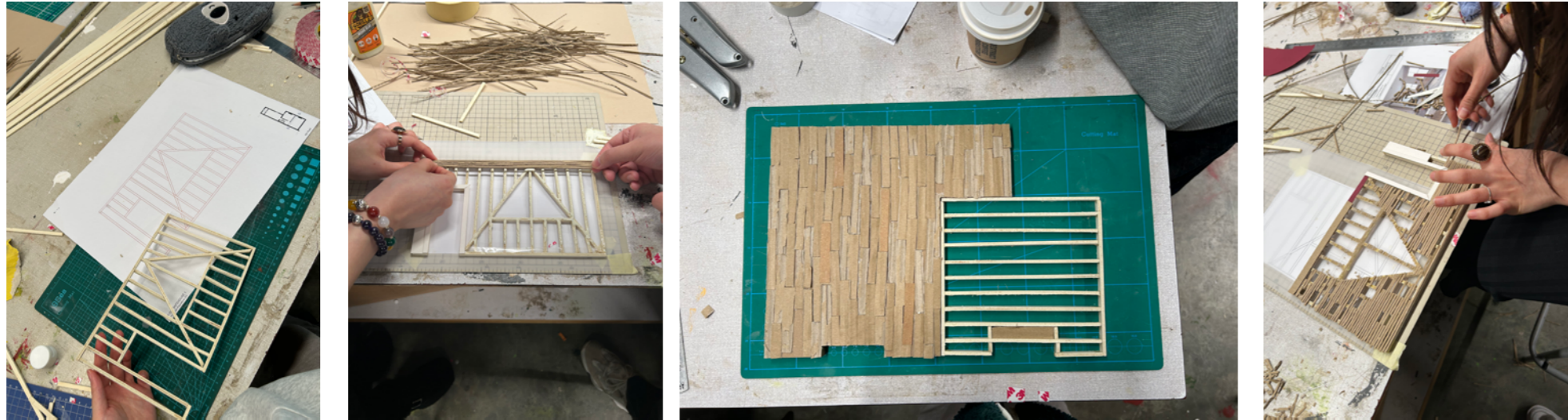
When you're tired from work, you can step outside to breathe in the fresh air. There are also tables and chairs outdoors, allowing you to relax and refresh surrounded by greenery.





GRADUATION SHOW

## Safe House Model



On the first day, our group was mainly responsible for constructing the front half of the ground floor, including the frame structure and flooring. We used cardboard and wooden sticks as materials, and primarily relied on glue to connect the components.

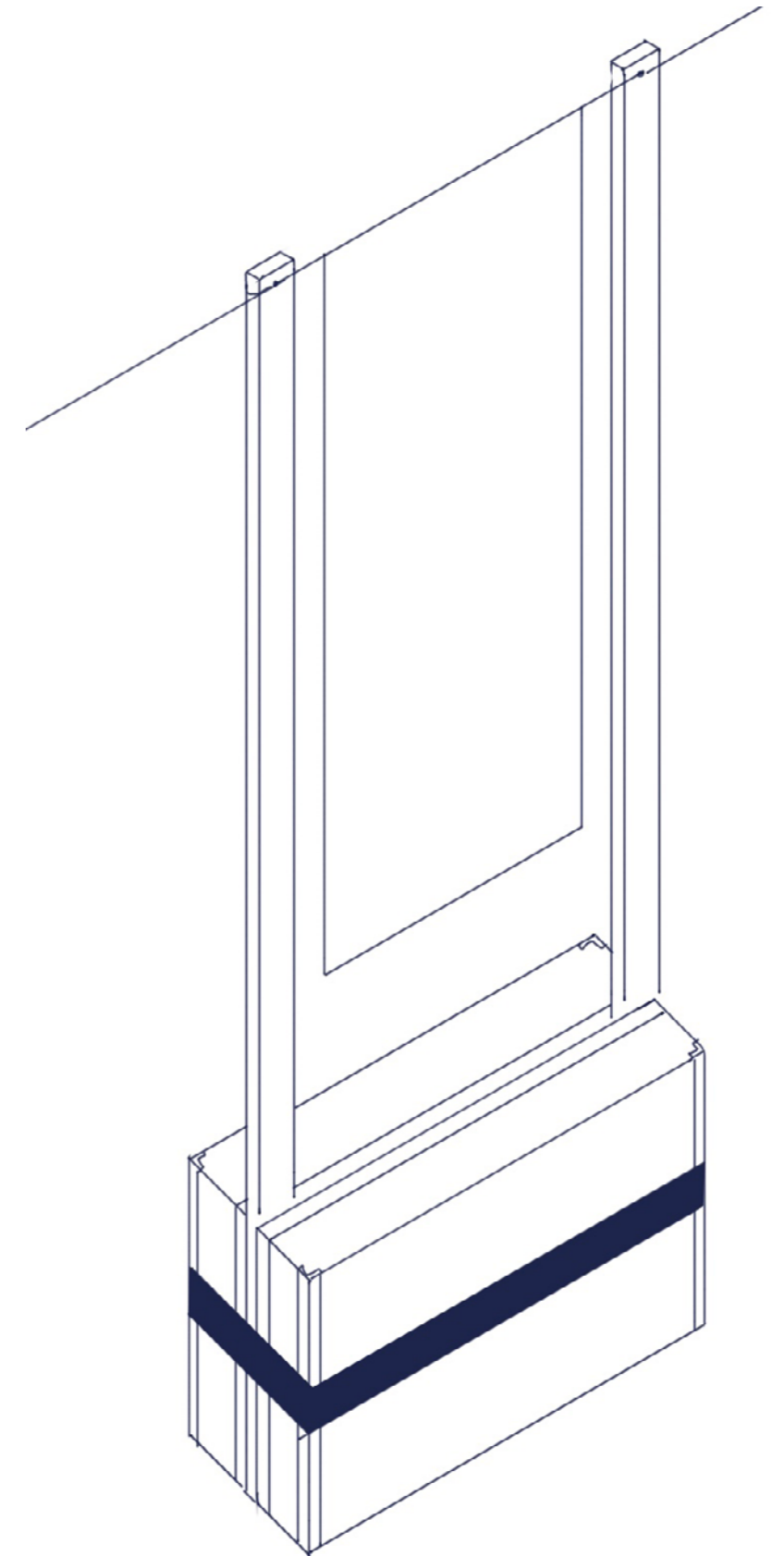
On the second day, we worked on an entire side wall. We spent a lot of effort replicating the worn and weathered texture of the wall. Our final method involved wetting grey board, then using knives and pencils to create scratches and damage marks. We also used UV glue to simulate moisture stains on the wall surface.

# Safe House Model



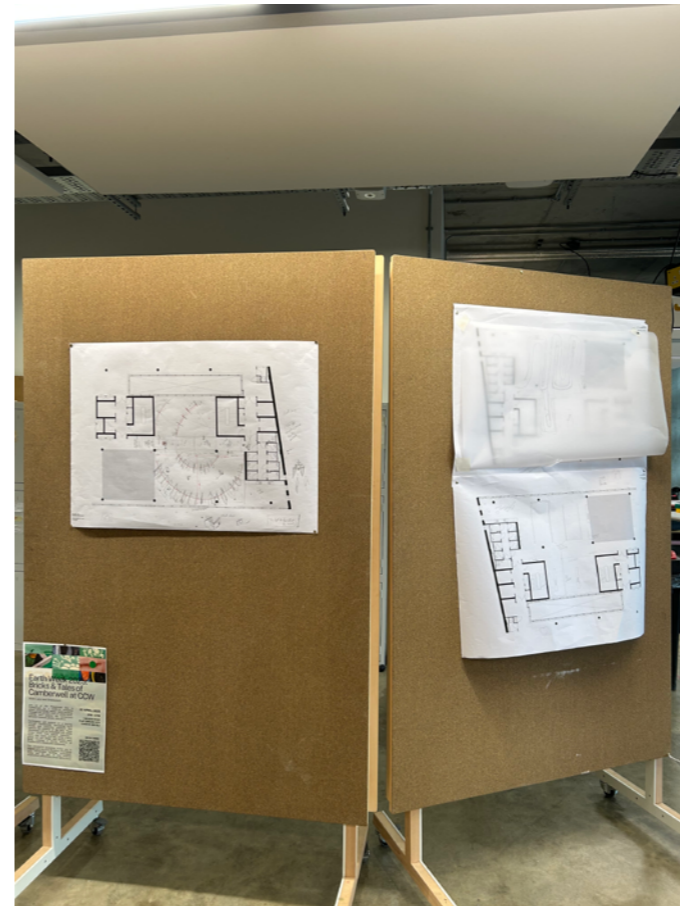
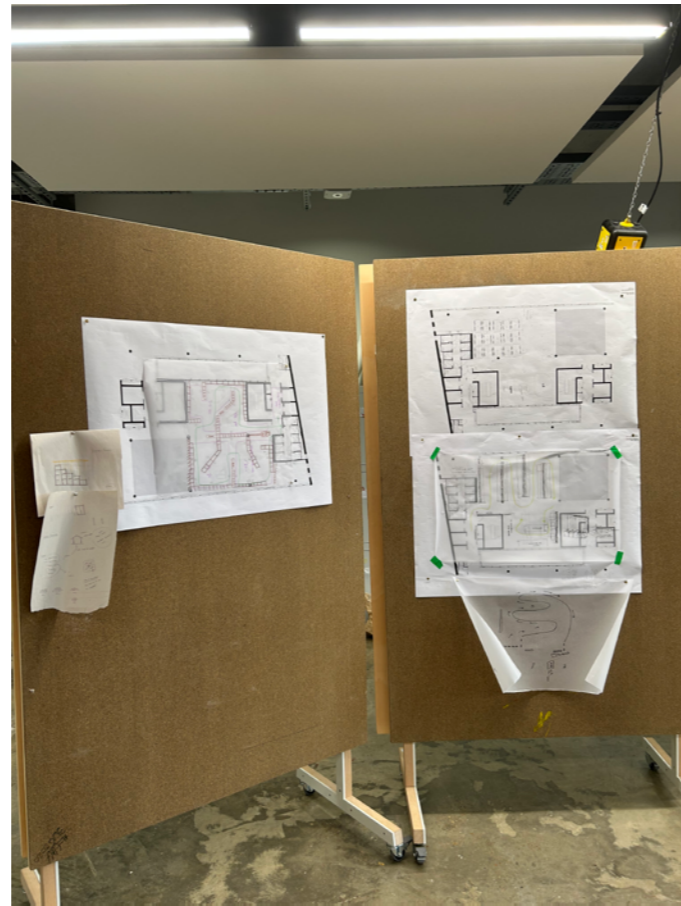
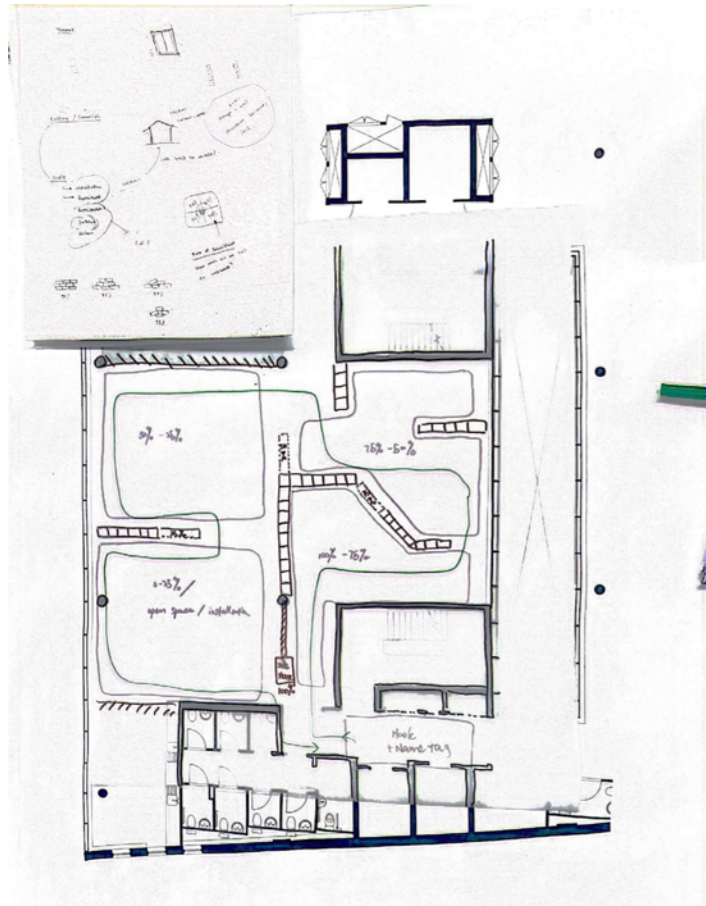
Finally, we assembled all the components made by each group and glued the pieces together. The image above shows the final result.

## Show Structure Building



When experimenting with the structure for displaying the poster and model, we used a variety of materials. The top row of photos shows our first prototype, which mainly used blue woven mesh to present the model. In the final design, we used hemp blocks, wooden sticks, strings, and clips to create a structure that could both display the poster and showcase the model below. This setup not only uses minimal materials but is also reusable. In the end, we decided to develop our final design based on this structure.

## Show Layout



We also proposed a design for the exhibition layout. Our group's idea is to categorize the projects based on the percentage of the original Safe House structure that has been preserved—from 100% retention to less than 25%. This progression not only highlights the original structure of the Safe House but also showcases the endless and diverse possibilities of transforming this old building.

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