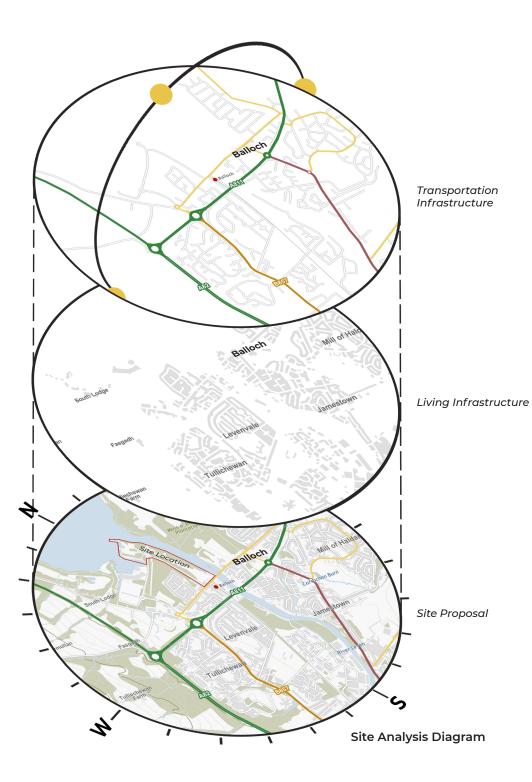
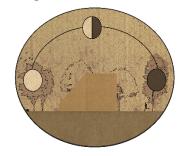


The project was located in a village in Scotland called Balloch. Placed in a romote area touching on the extrodinary sights of Loch Lomond and futhermore surrounded by an endless stretch of brethetaking landscape of forestry and mountains. Making the village a monumental transition between man-made and nature. Something that i would later aim to develop a harmony between. The brief requirements were to design both a residential area and music hall as part of the 'Sistema' charity. An organisation that aims to help deprived children and young adults to find an escape within musicand what better polace to be in.

At the same time we were asked to have a consideration for the enviroment as climate change has become a fundimental problem, and an issue we must be concious of.



Collages



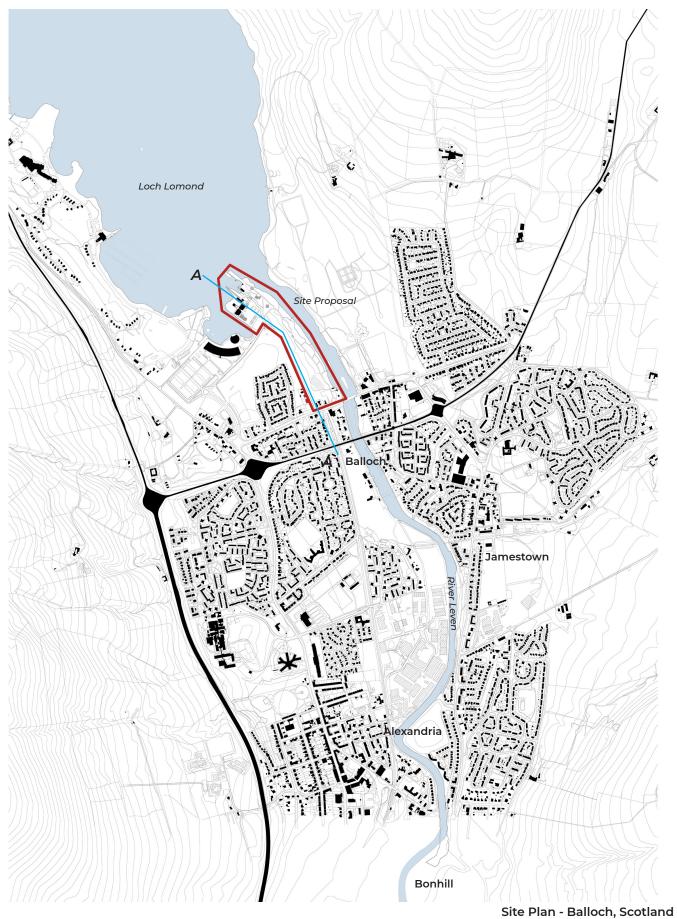




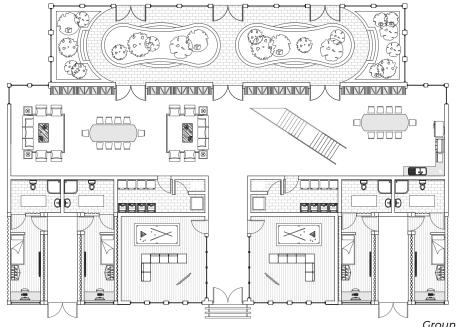
The first collage represents the direction of the design. Next we have a view where my aim with the design was to create a window that comliments the landscape by framing it. And the final collage speaks for the intentions of the final outcome.



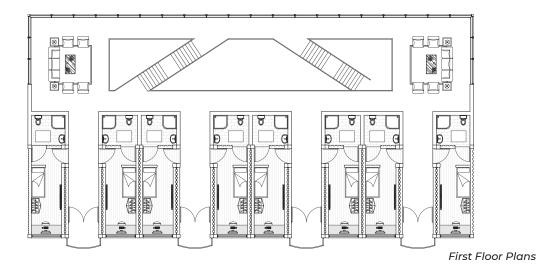


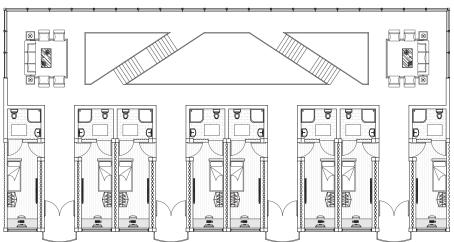




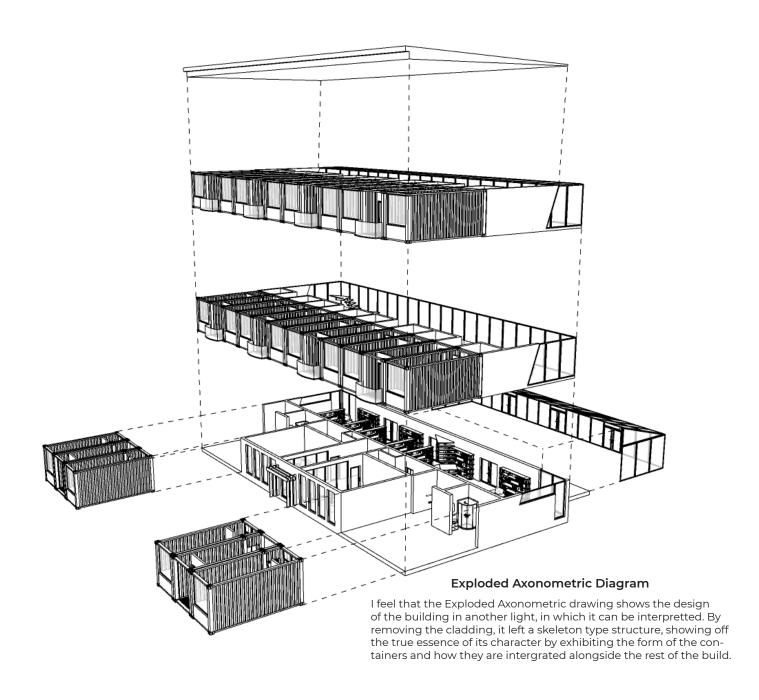


Ground Floor Plans



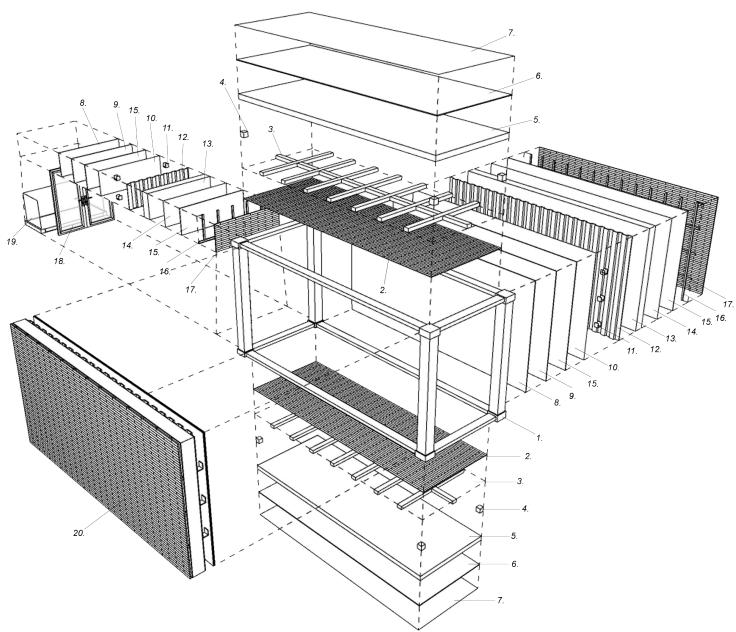


Second Floor Plans



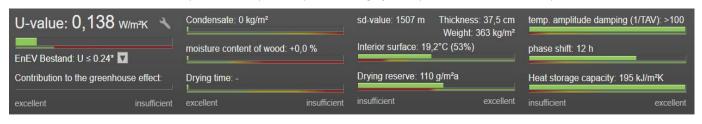


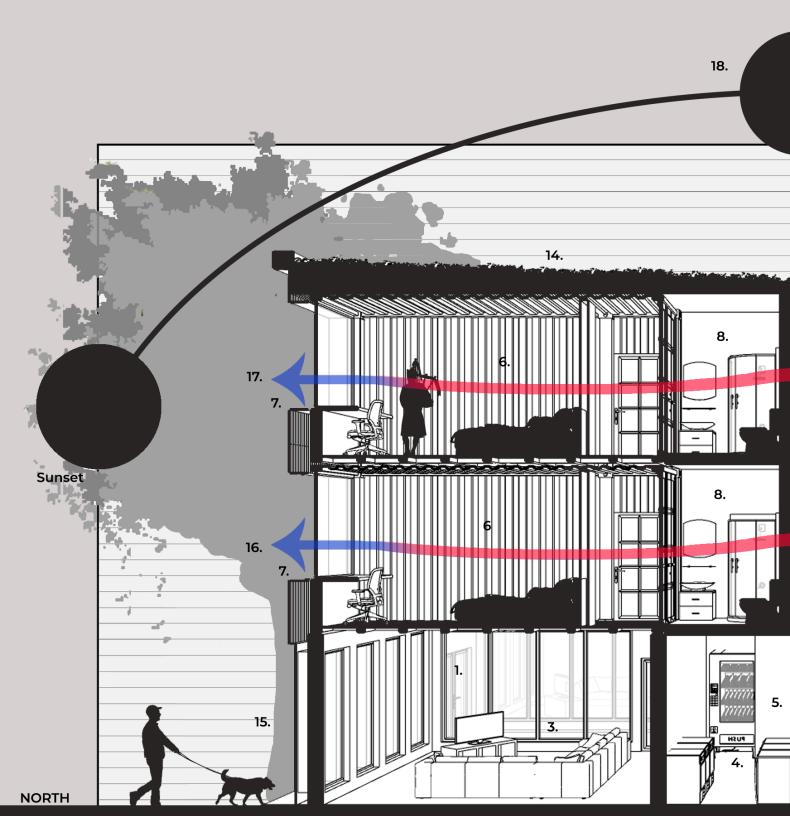
This section of the project was by far the most challenging. However, with that being said it was also the most rewarding. Detailing shipping containers was not easy with the lack of information online. But through trial an error with constant research, I found a method where by insulating on the exterior, it then meant I could create an overall envelope improving the overall U-Value of the design, whilst also maximising the existing space inside each container for living.



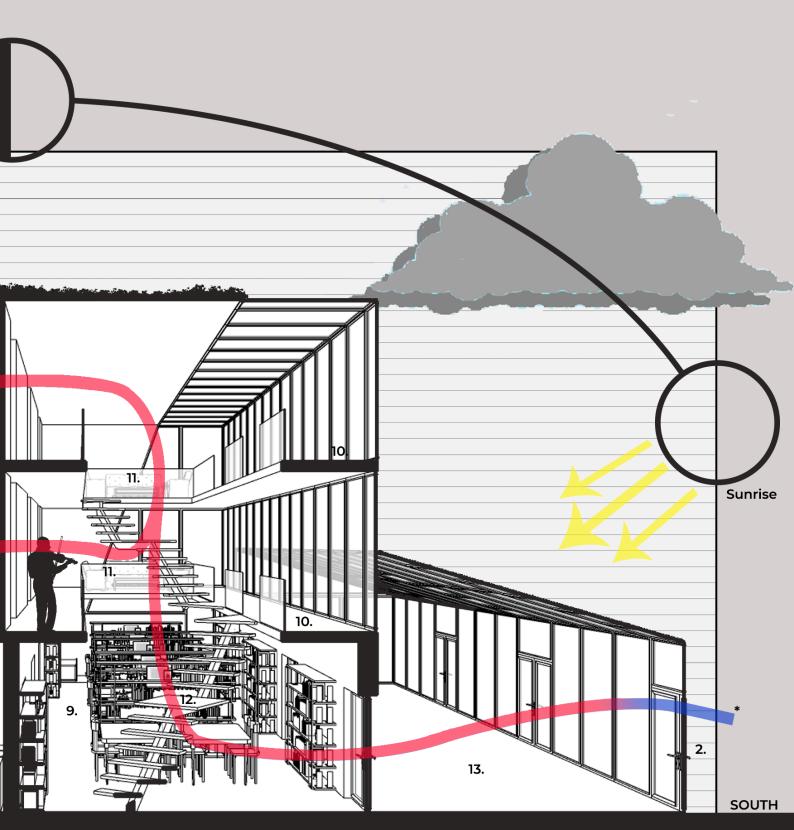
Key:

1. Existing Container Structure 2. Wooden Flooring (7mm) 3. Existing Container Floor/Roof Structure 4. Cavity blockers (115x115x115mm) 5. Floor/Roof Insulation (135mm) 6. Oriented Strand Board (15mm) 7. Damp Proof Membrane 8. Skim Coat 9. Gypsem Board (12mm) 10. Vapour Barrier 11. Wall ties/Brackets (100mm apart) 12. Existing Corrigated Container Panels 13. Wool Insulation (250mm) 14. Breather Membrane 15. Plywood (12mm) 16. Wooden Battens (40x25mm) 17. Wooden Cladding (440x50x20mm) 18. Doors 19. Balcony 20. Constructed Wall 21. Earth Soil 22. Timbercrete 23. Steel window sill 24. PVC Window 25. Timber cladding 26. Steel window lentil 27. Waterproofing membrane (foundation) 28. Gypsum Board/plasterboard (10mm) 29. Cross laminated timber (25mm) 30. Self watering drainage 31. Shipping container connector 32. Roof water collector 33. Soil 34. Grass 35. Green roof 36. Water collecting system 37. Filter plate 38. Spacers (for filtering system) 39. Welded steel drip





* - These arrows which travel through the building represent how the building manages to heat itself. The blue areas of the arow serve as the cold outside air. Whereas the red sections speak for warm air. As you can see the cold air from the exterior enters towards the rear of the building from the greenhouse where the air is naturally heated, and then enters the shared free space (9.). The the heat then rises towards floor 1 and 2 heating the bedroms. This diagram also explains how natural ventilation within the design functions to maintain a continious flow of fresh cool air.



Perspective Section

1. Front entrance 2. Back entrance 3. Shared living area 4. Laundry room 5. Boiler room 6. Bedroom 7. Balcony 8. Bath room 9. Shared free space (currently library)
10. Landing Area 11. Seating area on the landing
12. Stairway 13. Green house 14. Green roof
15. Ground floor 16. First floor 17. Second floor 18. Light path

