

STEVEN JOHNSON THE ARCHITECTURE ENSEMBLE

WOOD WORK



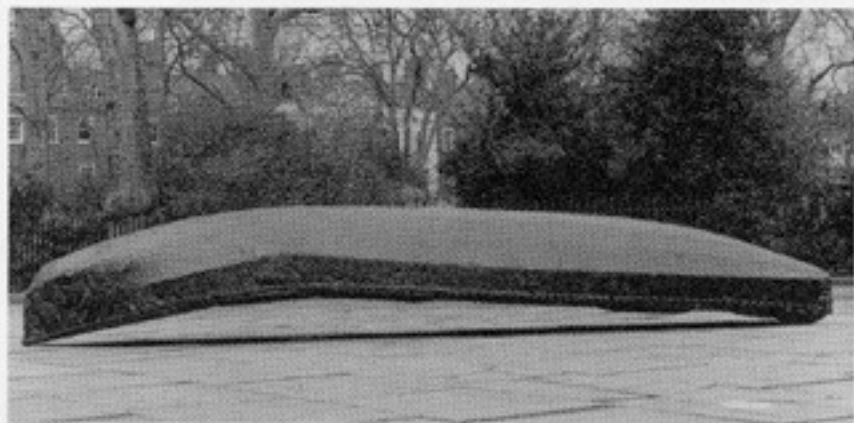










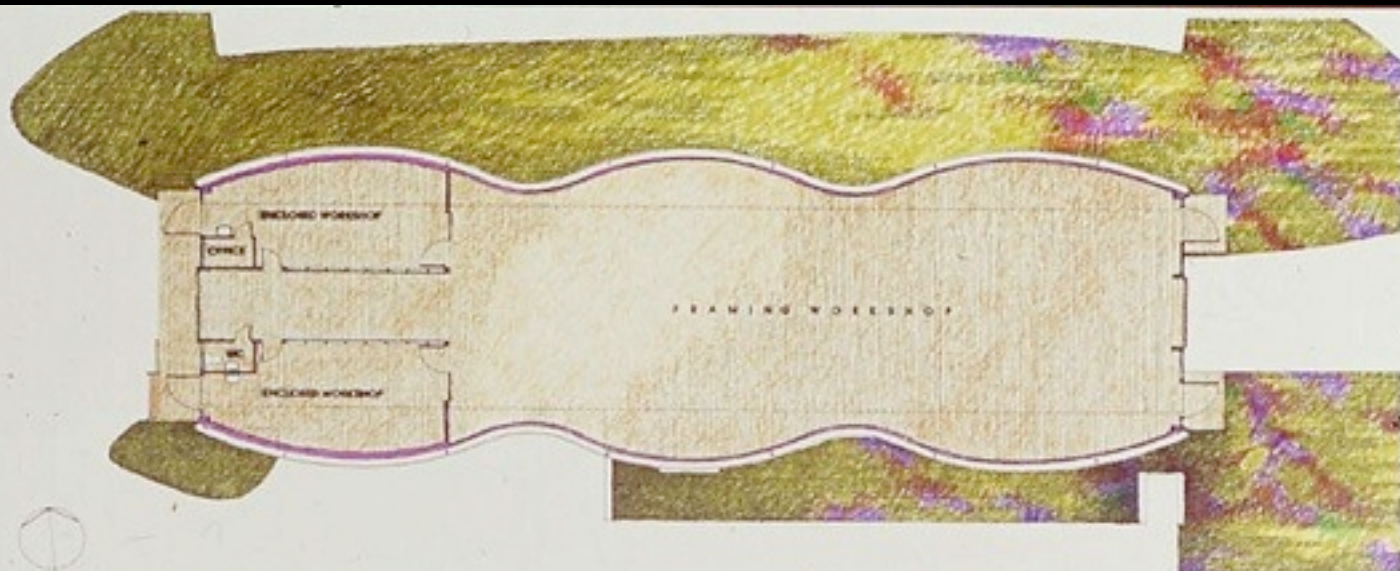




The Downland Gridshell

The Weald and Downland Open Air Museum
Edward Cullinan Architects





UPPER FLOOR PLAN



LOWER FLOOR PLAN

DOWNLAND GRIDSHELL

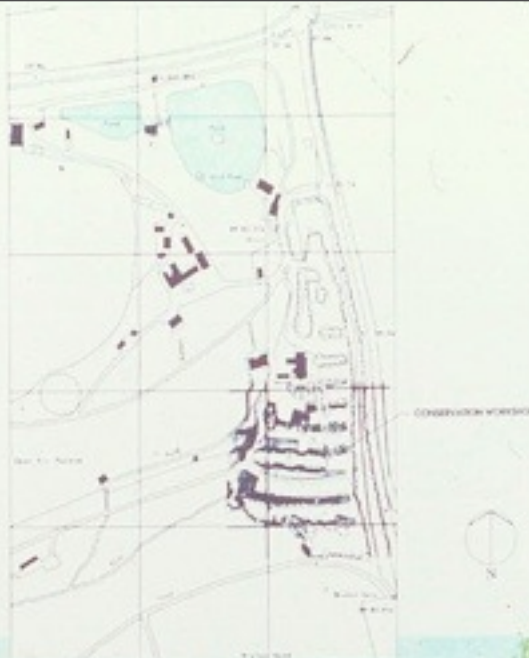
THE WEALD & DOWNLAND OPEN AIR MUSEUM
 EDWARD CULLINAN ARCHITECTS
 BURRO HAPPOLOD
 GREEN OAK CARPENTRY COMPANY
 ALEX SAYER LTD

Heritage Lottery Fund

THE WEALD & DOWNLAND OPEN AIR MUSEUM



Plus
PERSONNEL D'ENTRAÎNEMENT



SITE PLAN



DOWNLAND GRIDSHELL

THE WEALD & DOWNLAND OPEN AIR MUSEUM
EDWARD CULLINAN ARCHITECTS
BURO HAYFORD
GREEN OAK CARPENTRY COMPANY
ALEX SAYER LTD



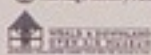
NORTH ELEVATION

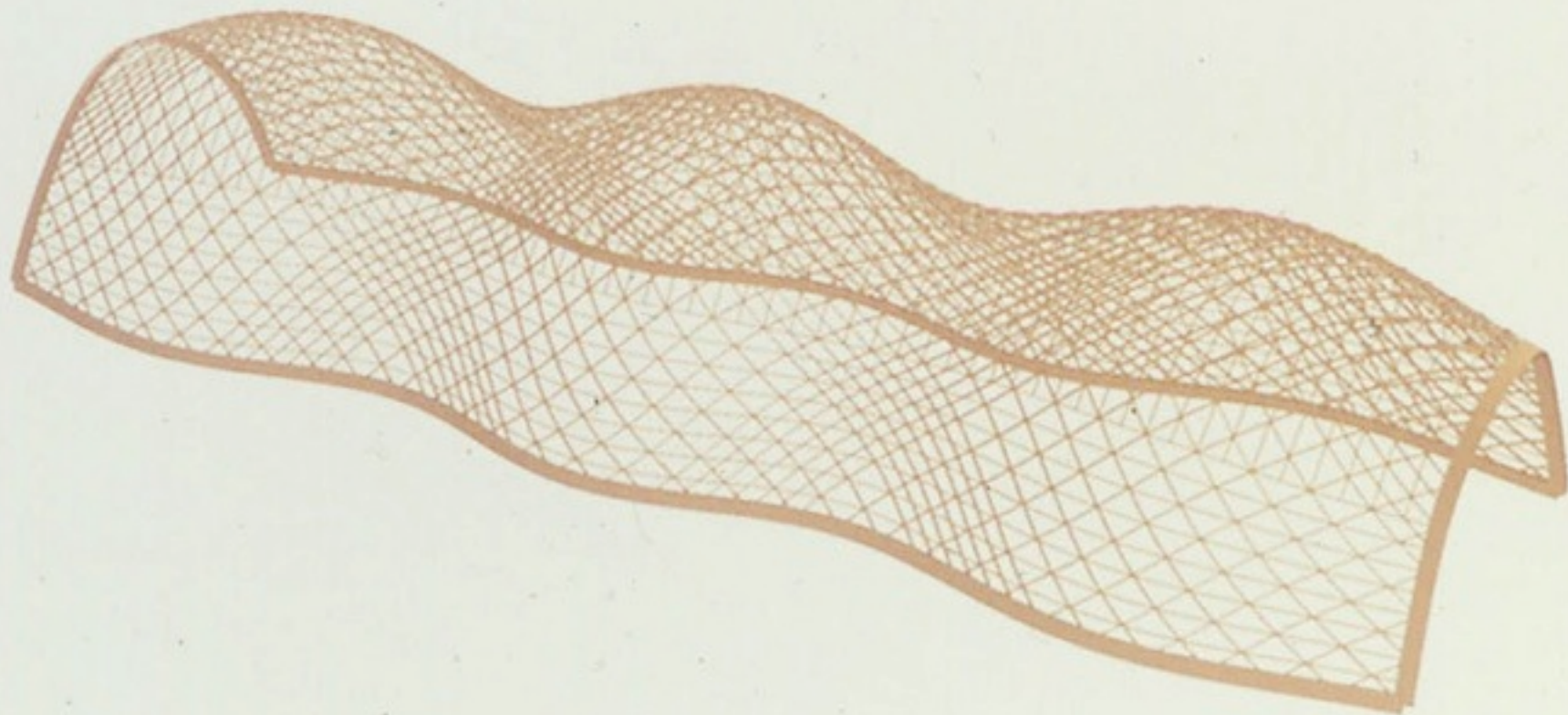


DOWNLAND GRIDSHELL

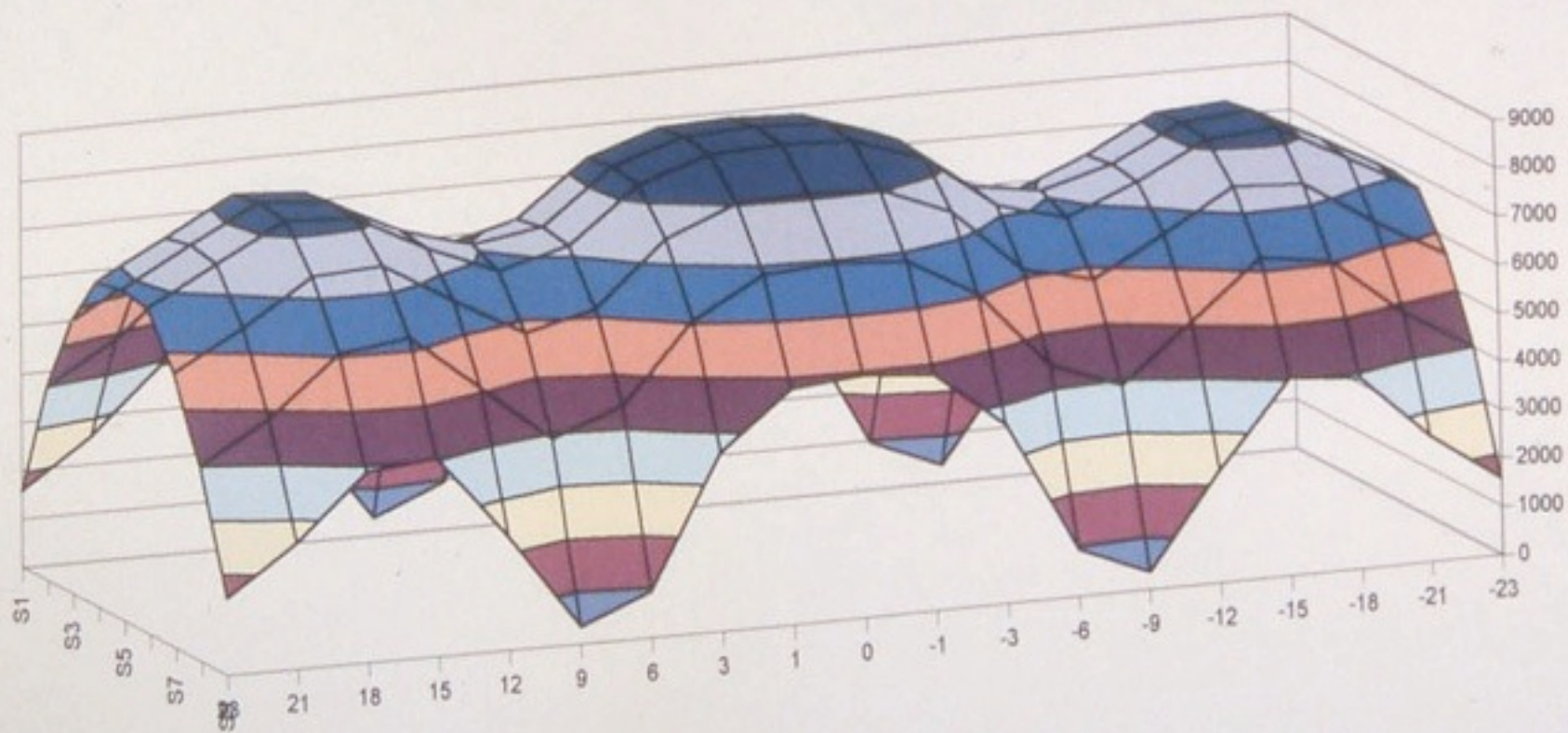
THE WEALD & DOWNLAND OPEN AIR MUSEUM
WARD CULLINAN ARCHITECTS
JRO HAPPOLD
GREEN OAK CARPENTRY COMPANY
LEX SAYER LTD

Heritage Lottery Fund





Finished Shape

























PERI UP









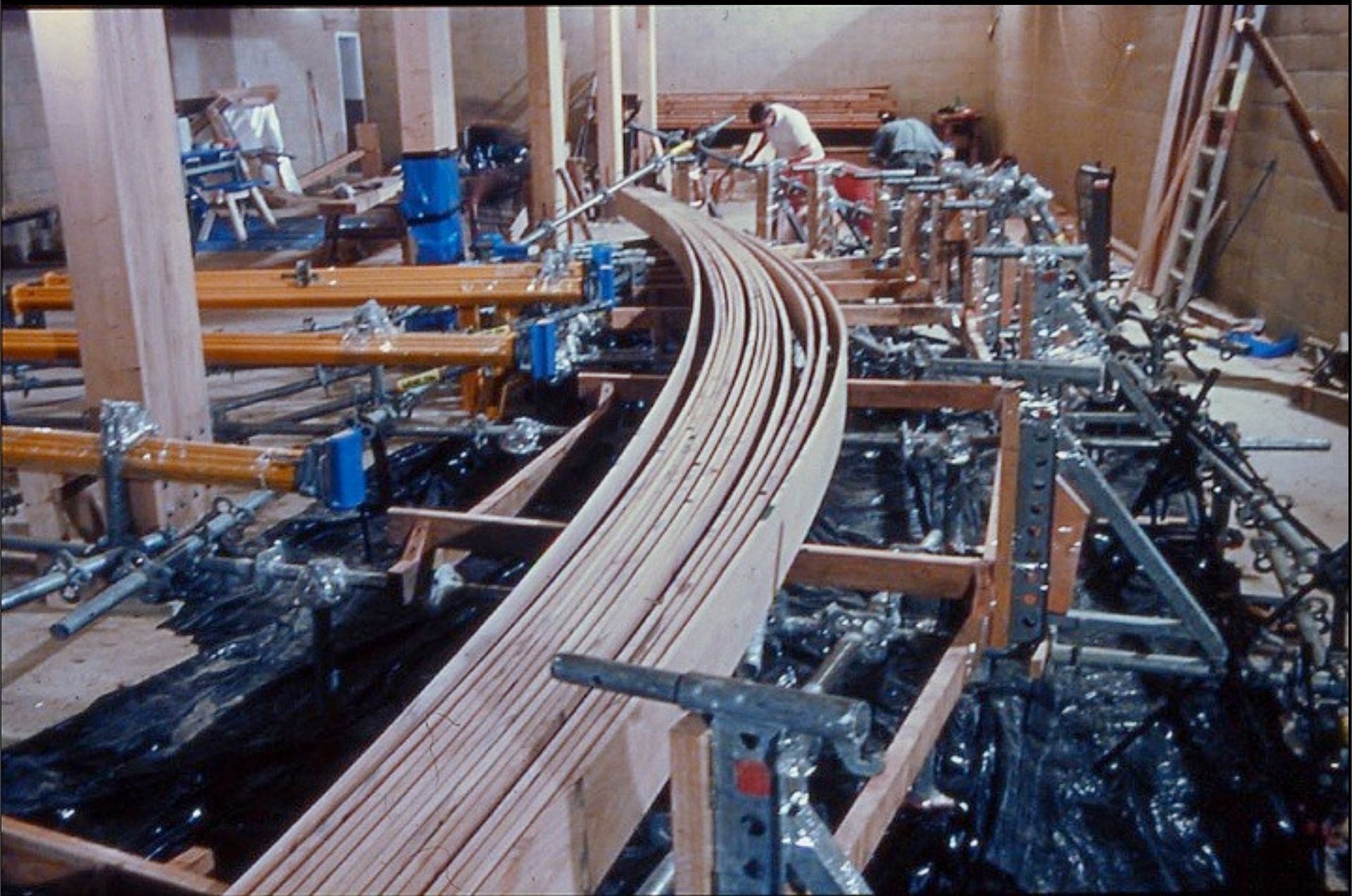


















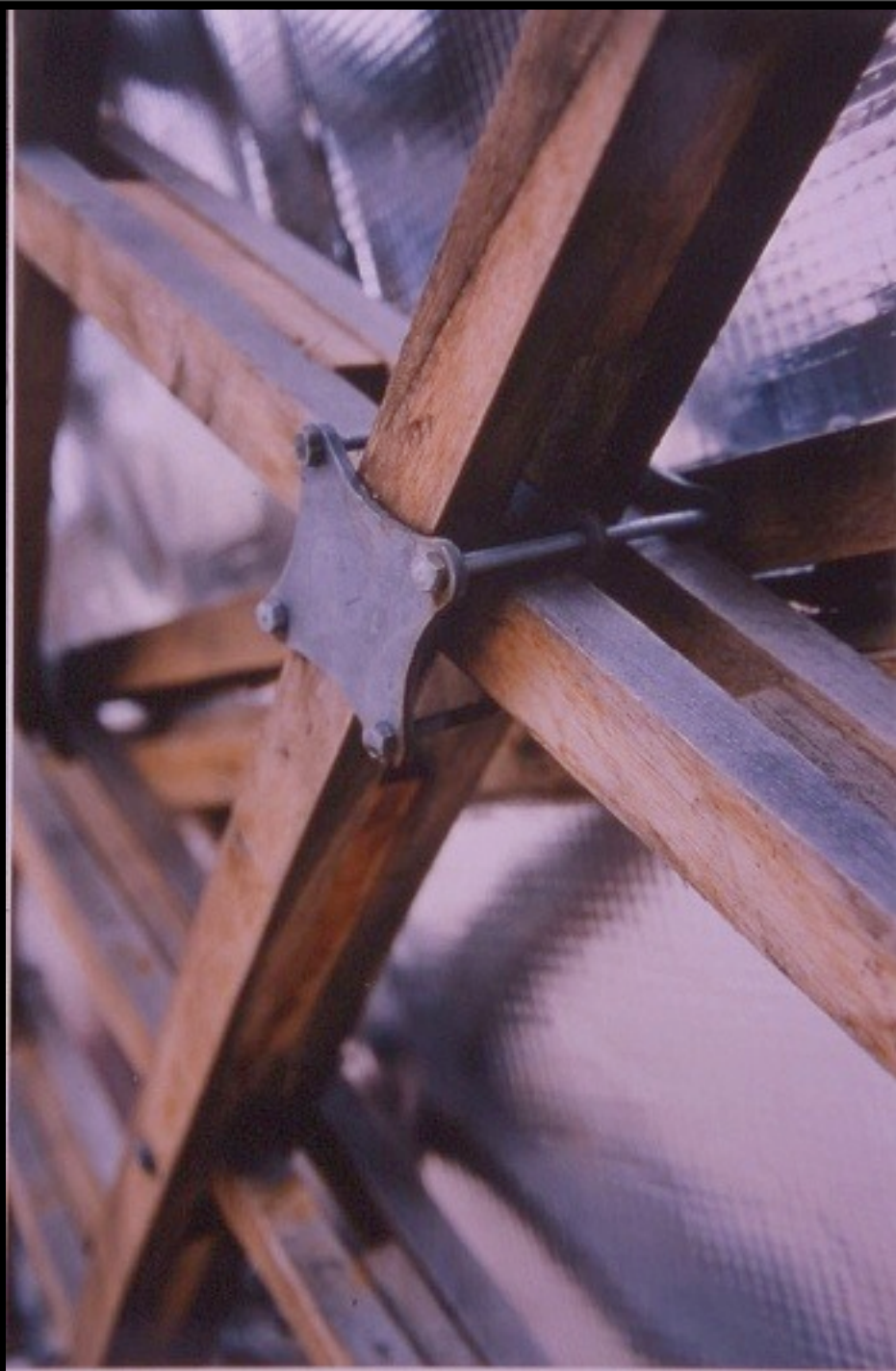












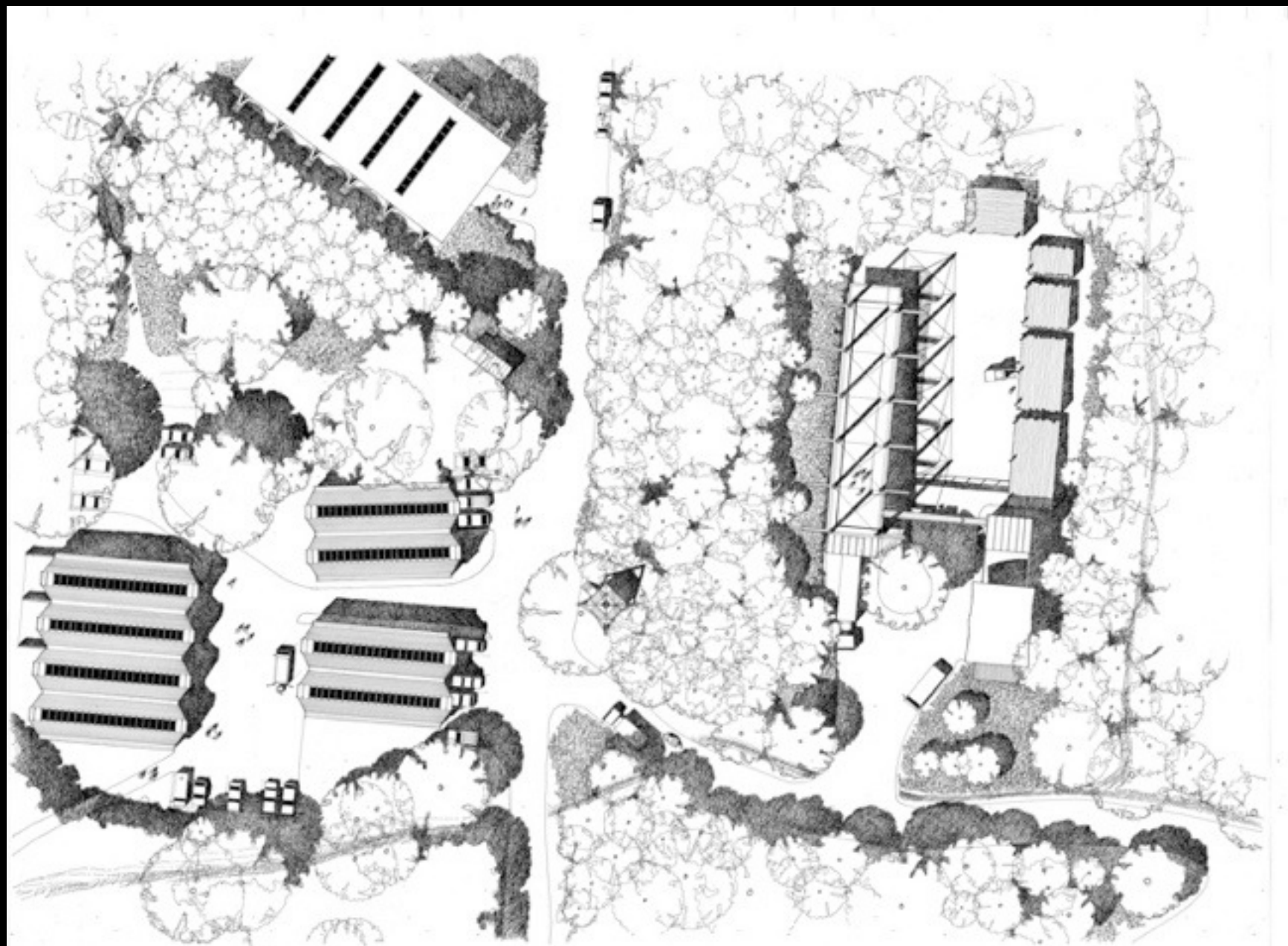


More here:<http://www.>

Phase 2 Workshops

The Architecture Ensemble

The Woodland Enterprise Centre, Flimwell





























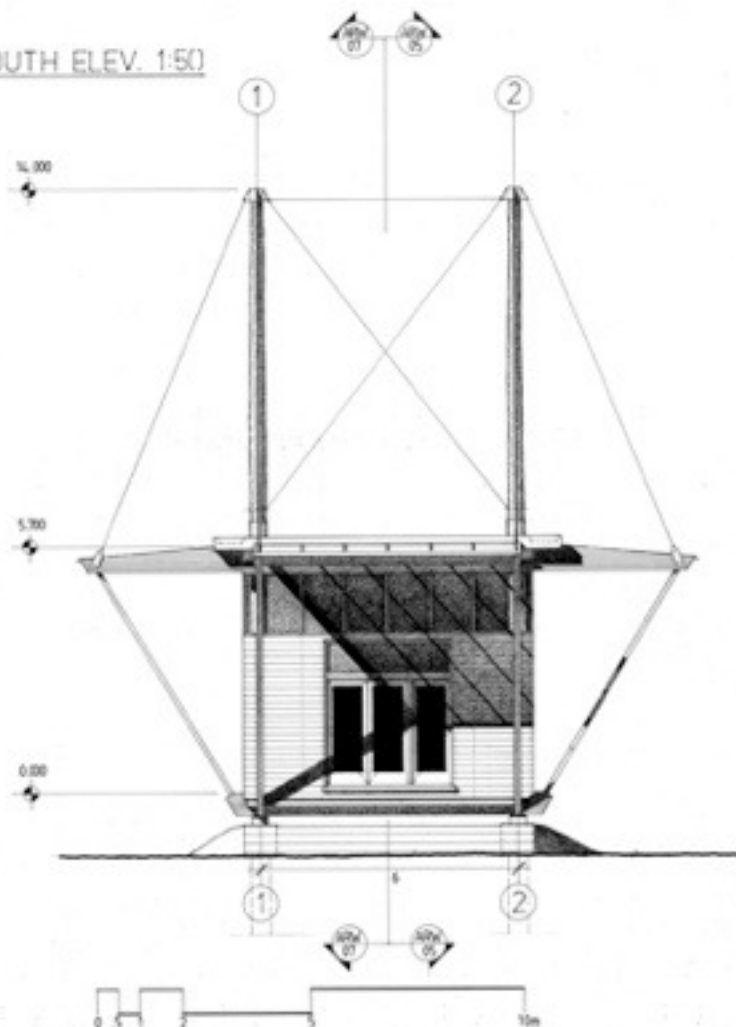


Adventure Rope

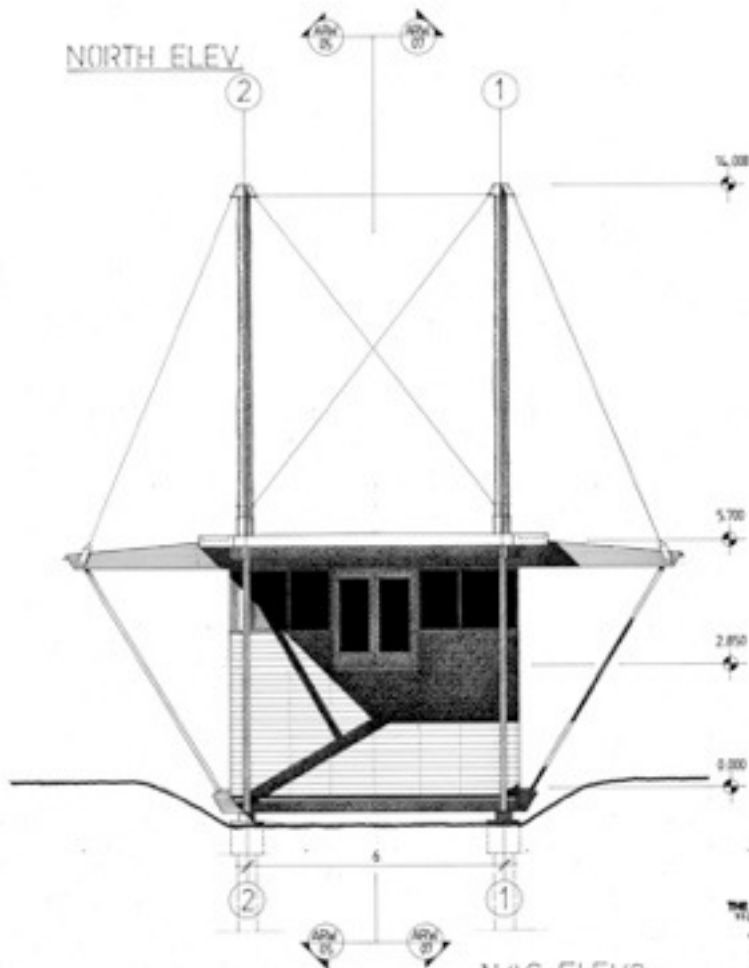
The Architecture Ensemble

The Woodland Enterprise Centre, Flimwell

SOUTH ELEV. 1:50



NORTH ELEV.

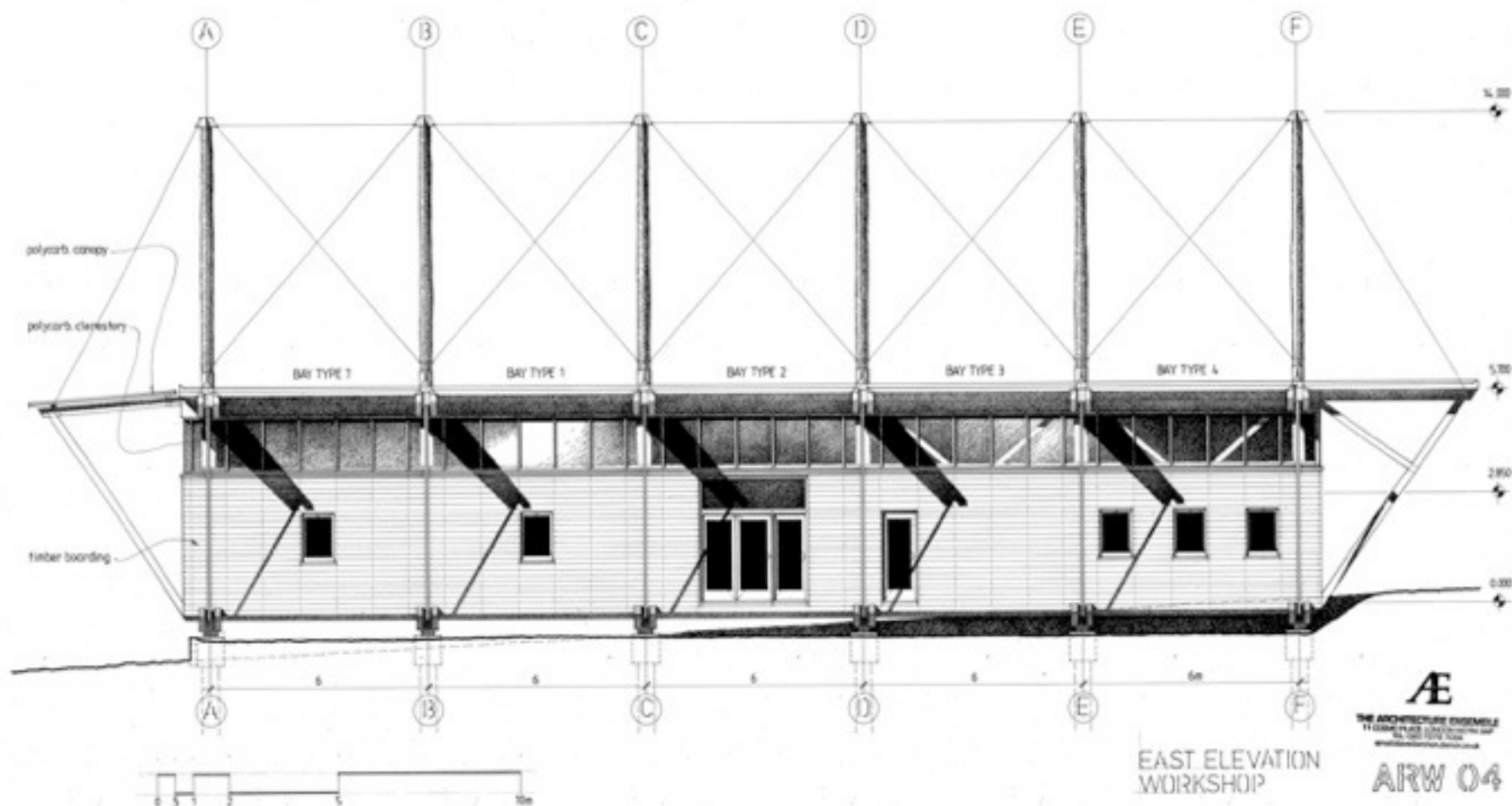


N & S ELEV.
WORKSHOP 1:50

AE
THE ARCHITECTURE ENVIRONMENT
15 GERRARD ST. E. SUITE 1000
TORONTO, ONT. M5C 1A6
CANADA

ARW 08

EAST ELEV. 1-5()





















More here: <http://www.sohogreen.com>

St Annes Garden, Soho

The Architecture Ensemble











Cosmo Place Studio

The Architecture Ensemble

London



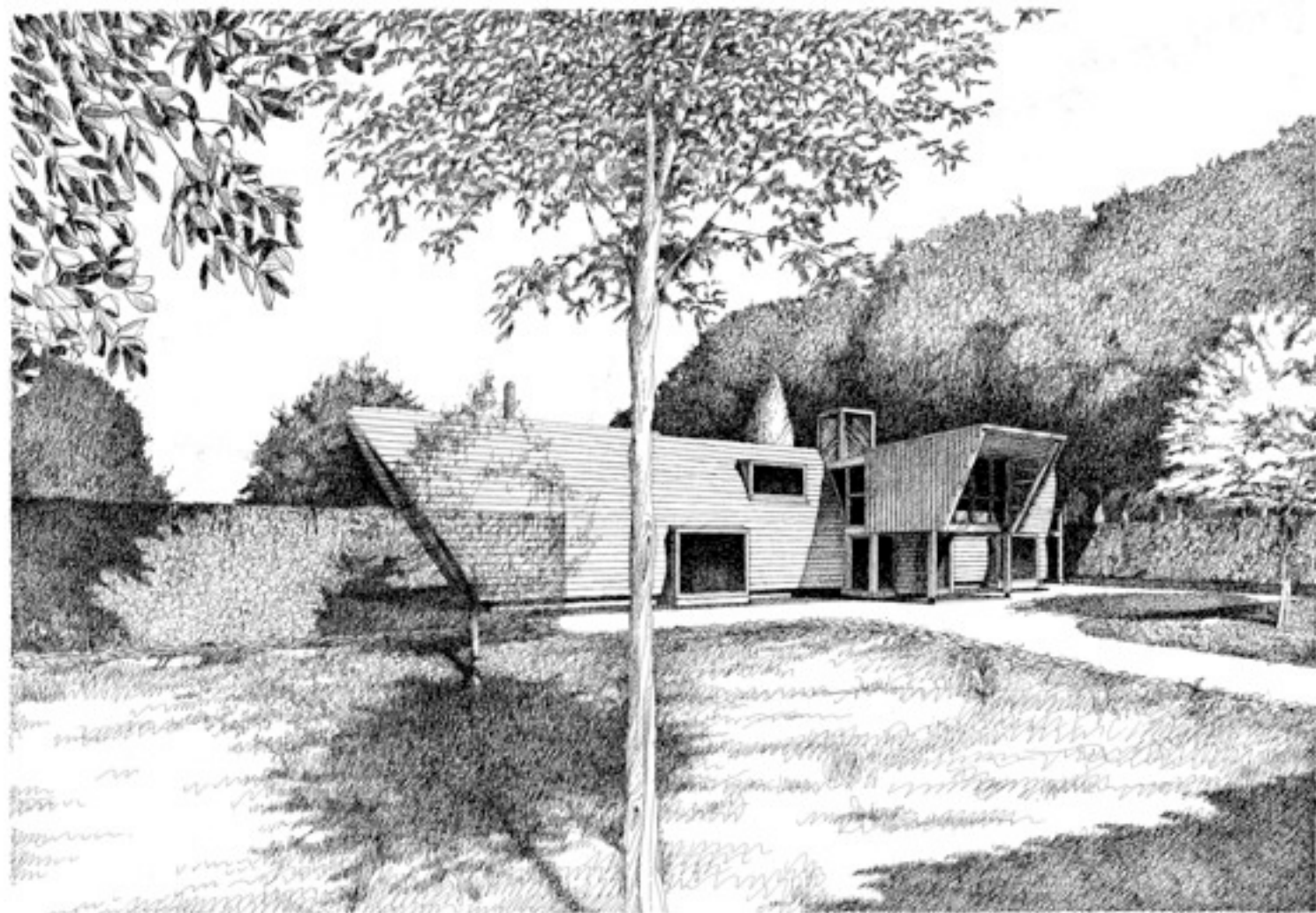


More here: <http://www.timberwright.co.uk>

Rothaven, Berkshire

The Architecture Ensemble

The Woodland Enterprise Centre, Flimwell





SITE PLAN 1:125

0 1 2 3 5 10 15 25m



LOCATION PLAN 1:2500



EAST ELEVATION WITH COMPARISONS 1:100

Volume and Area Comparisons

Complete volume of proposal (including conservatory): 774m³
 Complete volume of existing house: 814m³
 Enclosed footprint of proposal at ground level: 139m²
 Enclosed footprint of existing house: 206m²
 Gross internal floor area of proposal: 202m²
 Gross internal floor area of existing house: 190m²

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THE ARCHITECTURE ENGINEERS
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 WWW.AE-ARCHITECTS.CO.UK

ROTHAVON

RIP

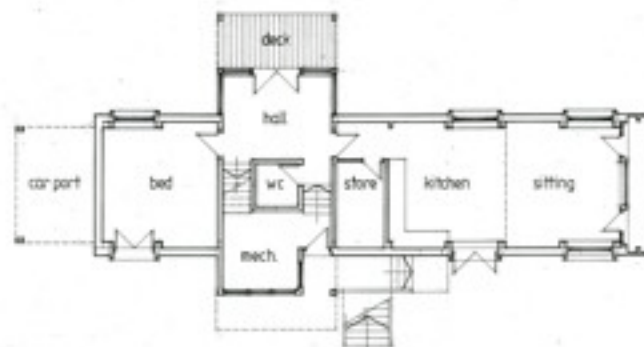
ROOF PLAN 1:100



FIRST FLOOR PLAN 1:100



GROUND FLOOR 1:100



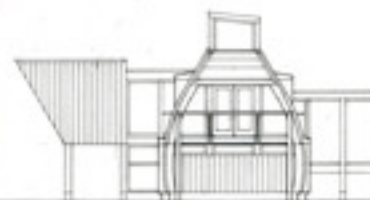
WEST ELEVATION 1:100



EAST ELEVATION 1:100



ROTHAVEN
RIP2



ROTHAVEN

0 5 10 15m

RIP2

Everett Lodge, Scouts Centre

The Architecture Ensemble

Phasels Wood, Hertfordshire



More here: <http://www.annular.org.uk>

Forest House

The Architecture Ensemble

Scotland



STEVEN JOHNSON FOREST HOUSE Scotland

The Forest House is truly self-sufficient, and allows its occupants the freedom to live and work within a remote setting. In addition to the capacity to provide itself with heat, power and waste purification, the structure is constructed primarily of locally produced wood. This timber may even be harvested from the site itself. The construction process is designed to utilize the maximum amount of energy possible, and once it is built, the house will require no further energy input and, equally important, will produce no environmentally damaging waste products. This time frame includes the period after the house is no longer functional, as it can be either dismantled and moved off site, or allowed to biodegrade naturally. This building system, it is intended to enhance the environment, both during and after its occupation.

Traditionally, the design and construction of indigenous Scottish buildings reflected the characteristics of their locations. The Forest House attempts to respond to its environment in a similar way. After a period of prolonged reforestation, the replenished supplies of Scottish timber could be used as a major source of renewable building material. The Forest House could not only articulate this process, but will actively encourage the re-establishment of sustainable and diverse ecosystems. In countries such as Sweden, Norway and Finland,

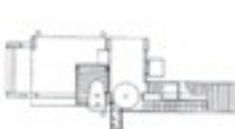
where they have maintained a much greater proportion of their forests, this period of regrowth would not be required.

The house is sited in the forest canopy, where it can take full advantage of the views and allows the land below to be cultivated. This arrangement also minimizes the impact that the structure has on the existing ecosystems below. Living in one of these structures is intended to be a dynamic experience as the design is responsive to its environment. For example, when the afternoon sun clears the encompassing trees, the large protective doors can be opened, exposing the interior to the light and warmth. If the building then begins to overheat, shutters to the rear may be opened to allow the movement of cool air through the building. Eventually, if the temperature becomes overheating, the door can be rolled shut, blocking the sun completely and eliminating solar gain, while air and light filters through the leaves. During the winter the doors provide insulation.

Electricity is produced by a roof-mounted wind generator, positioned far above the trees in the wind. Liquid waste is processed in a series of hanging reed beds, suspended from the building's external structure. Solids are broken down organically within a holding tank mounted to the underside of the house. Here the waste will be gradually com-

verted into a dusty fertilizer, used to nourish the plants grown in the series of mini-greenhouses running down the southern face of the main structural legs. These gardens are intended to provide food all year round. Rain is collected by fabric catchers at roof level, drained into either high level holding tanks or sub-grade cisterns, and pumped into the house by a wind power when required. It is the intention that living in one of these houses would greatly increase one's understanding and sensitivity to nature.

Although architects there is a general awareness of the main ecological issues confronting humanity, but they are at risk of allowing themselves to lose sight of these problems, assuming that green architecture is merely another transient fashion. An environmental sensibility must be much more than a marketing tool. Contemporary building designers have a wonderful opportunity to assimilate ecological techniques into their vocabularies, allowing them the freedom to design an architecture that works symbiotically with the environment and enhances the lives of its inhabitants. Architects must make projects to ecological, sociological and agricultural needs, and then apply the economic and political ideas necessary to realize them, forming an all embracing environmental system that benefits the entire planet rather than just the human race.



OPPOSITE: Elevation. ABOVE: Proposed floor plans

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Mill Field

The Architecture Ensemble

The Forest of Blean, Canterbury, Kent

