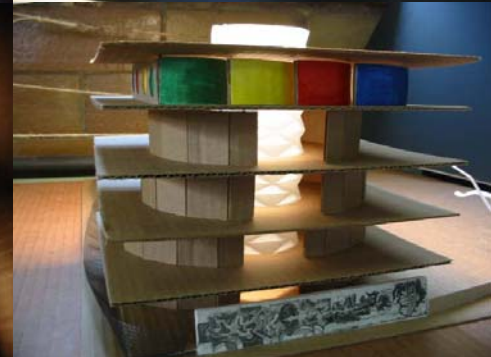
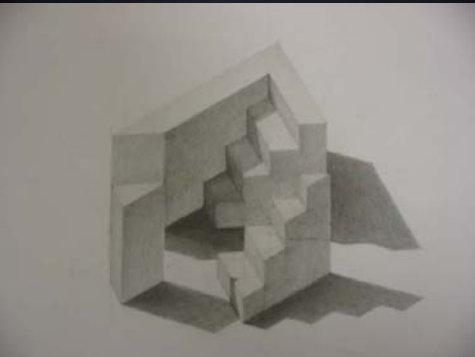
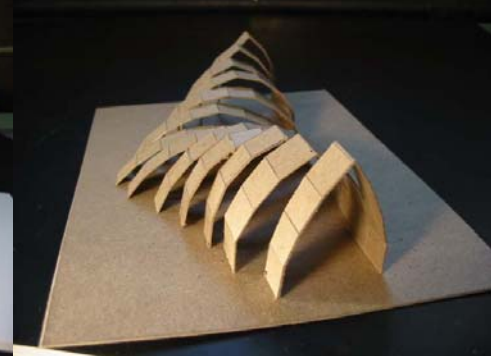
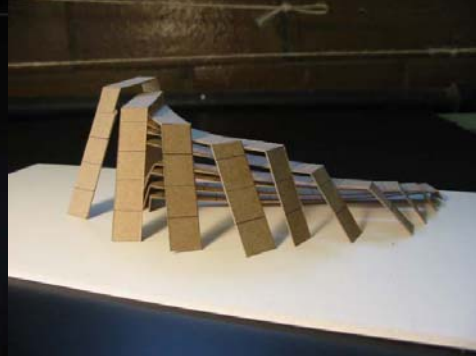
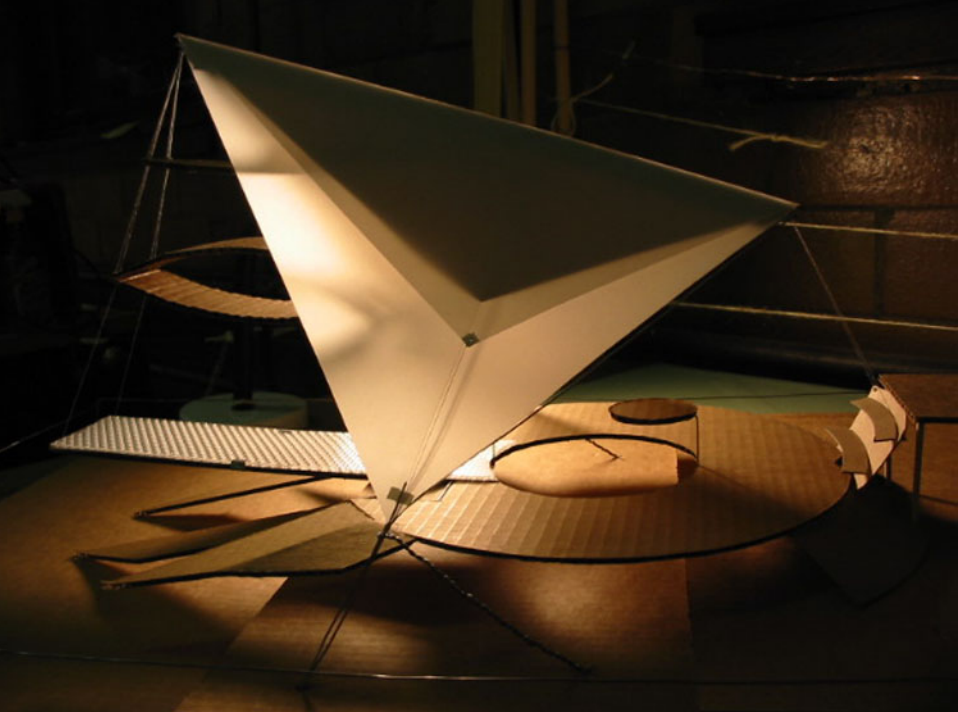




UNIVERSITY OF DETROIT MERCY SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE 2002-2005

JASON WAH
PORTFOLIO





DOG HOUSE

The dog house is situated on a cottage waterfront. It was created for a yorkshire terrier who is afraid of the water. This dog house will allow him to get close to the water with the children while they are playing in the lake. This project was awarded 3rd place at the AIAS Design Review Competition (Div. 1, Open Plan) held at the AIAS Forum 2002 in Chicago.



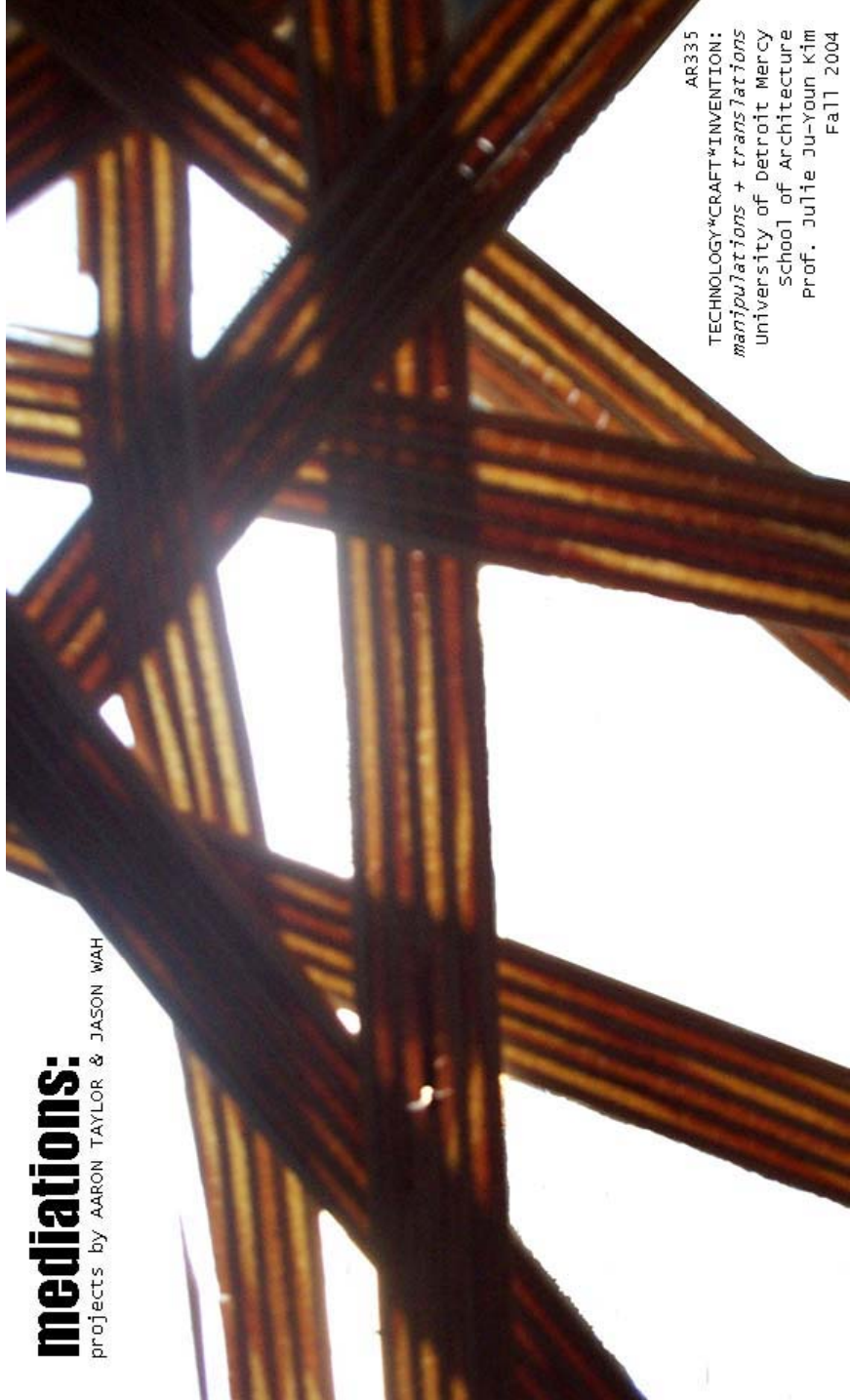
FAMILY RESIDENCE

This house was designed for the owner of the neighbouring marina. Situated on a lake, this 3-bedroom house was designed by using the shapes of sails.



mediations:

projects by AARON TAYLOR & JASON WAH

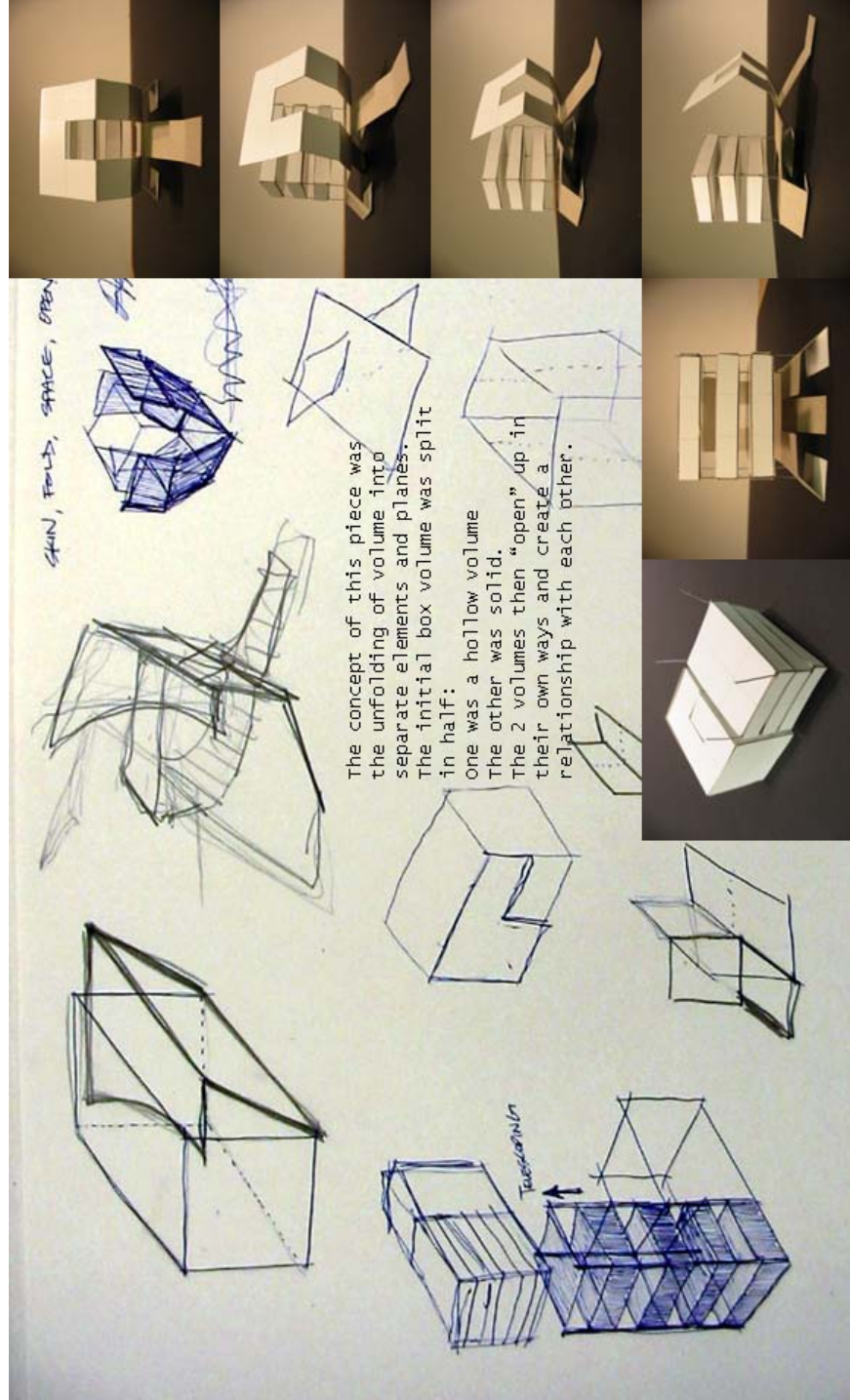
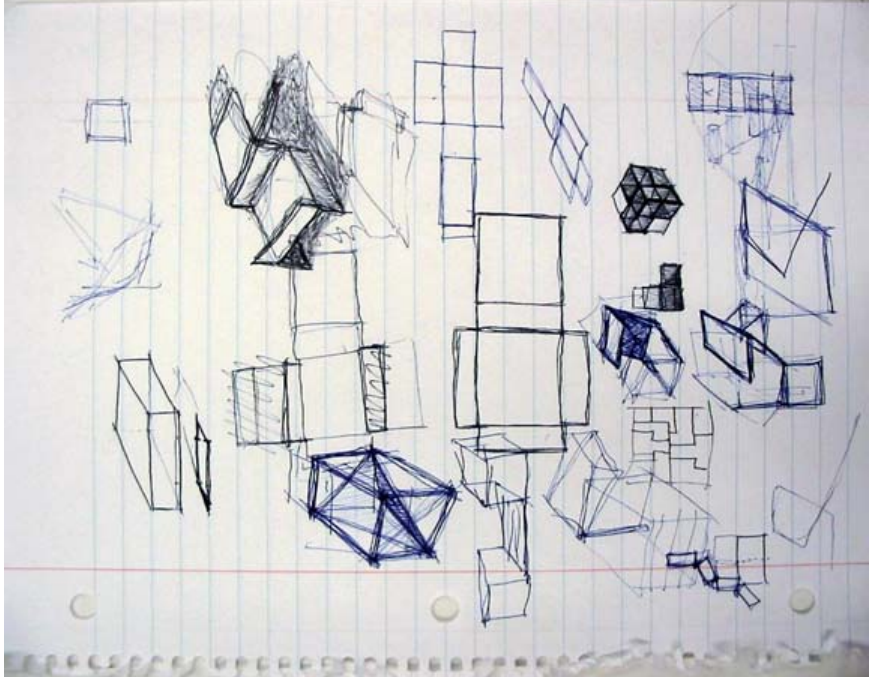


AR335
TECHNOLOGY*CRAFT*INVENTION:
manipulations + transitions
University of Detroit Mercy
School of Architecture
Prof. Julie Ju-Youn Kim
Fall 2004



initial studies:
projects by JASON WAH

variations: wall as container/vessel/vehicle
a spatial construct that may be opened and closed

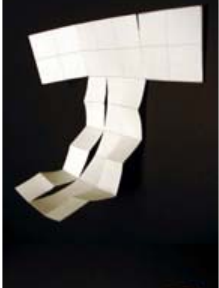
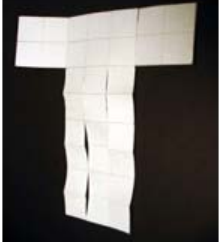


SKIN, FOLDS, SPACE, OPEN

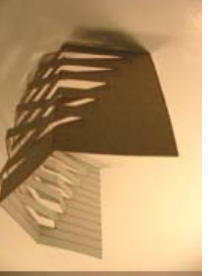
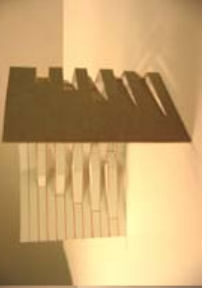
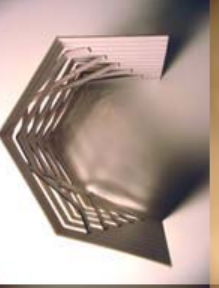
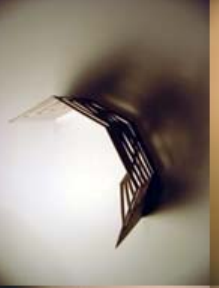
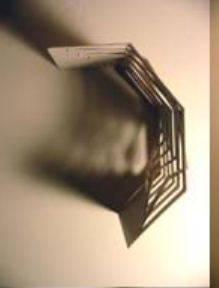
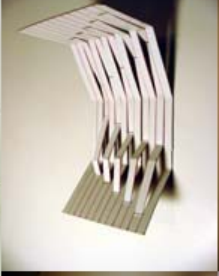
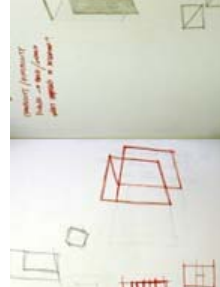
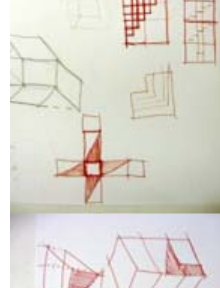
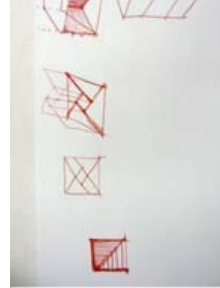
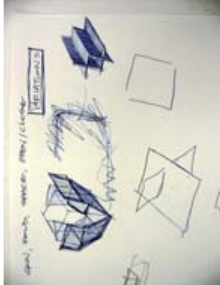
The concept of this piece was the unfolding of volume into separate elements and planes. The initial box volume was split in half:
One was a hollow volume
The other was solid.
The 2 volumes then "open" up in their own ways and create a relationship with each other.

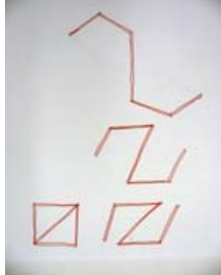


I was particularly interested in the relationship of 2 dimensional planes and 3 dimensional volumes. These are further manipulations of the box volume.

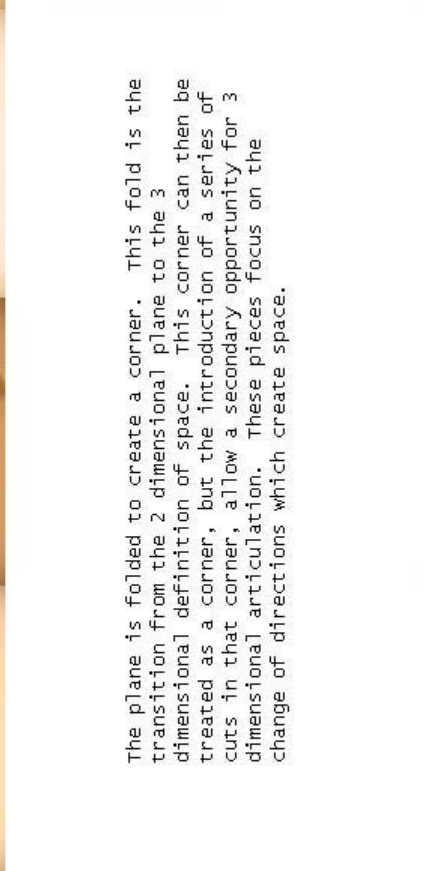
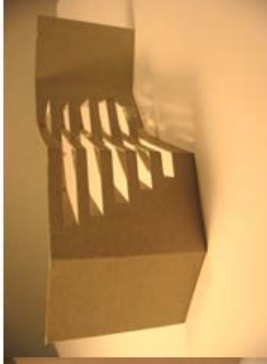


The 2 dimensional plane can be manipulated to make the 3 dimensional volume, as seen in these studies here.

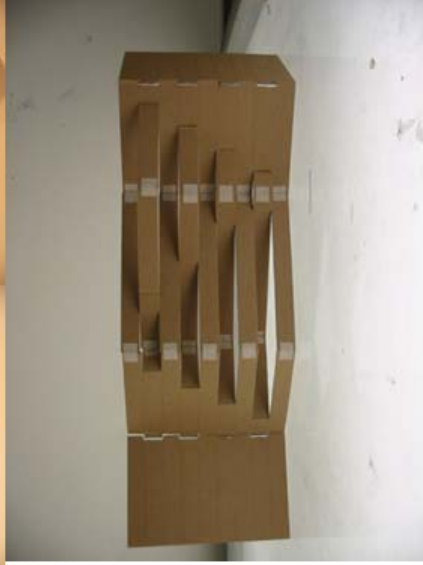




The introduction of movement along the plane also creates 3 dimensional volume as well. In this piece, the folds allow the separation of the inside plane, revealing at once an explosive yet bonding force of that relationship between 2 dimensional plane and 3 dimensional volume.

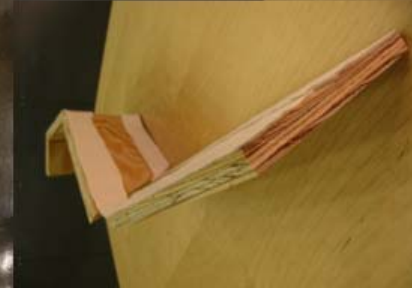
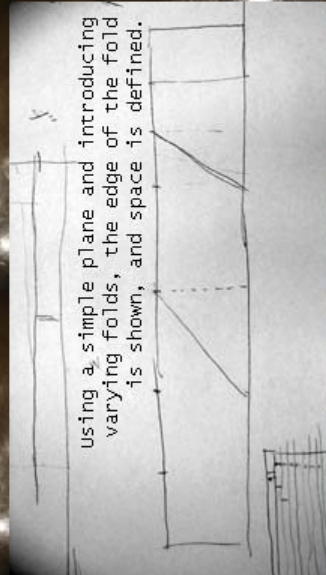


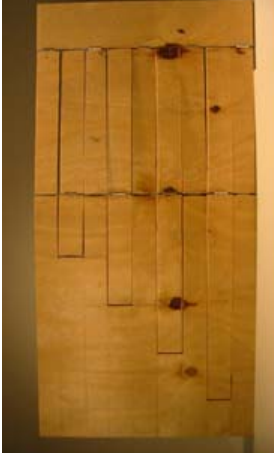
The plane is folded to create a corner. This fold is the transition from the 2 dimensional plane to the 3 dimensional definition of space. This corner can then be treated as a corner, but the introduction of a series of cuts in that corner, allow a secondary opportunity for 3 dimensional articulation. These pieces focus on the change of directions which create space.



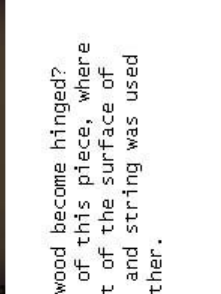
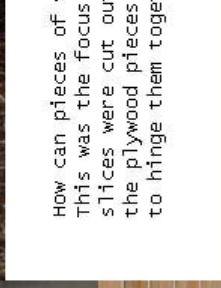
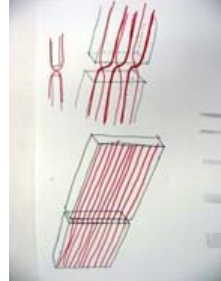


collaborative work:
projects by AARON TAYLOR & JASON WAH





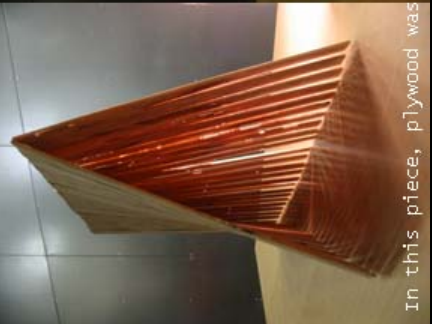
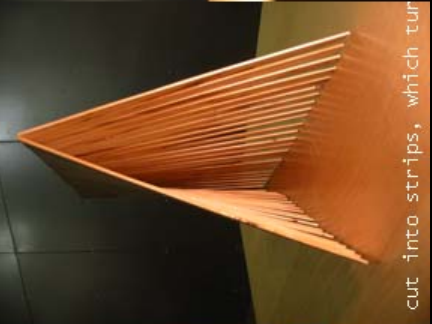
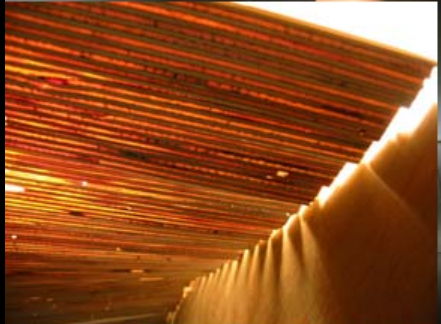
The action of the fold reveals and defines space. It is a transformation and relationship between 2D plane and 3D space.



How can pieces of wood become hinged?
This was the focus of this piece, where slices were cut out of the surface of the plywood pieces and string was used to hinge them together.

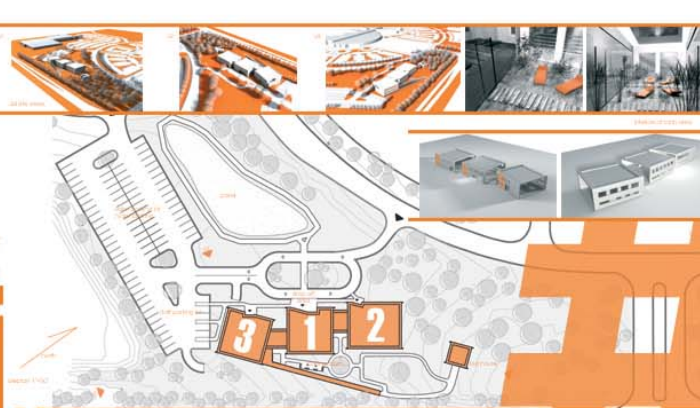
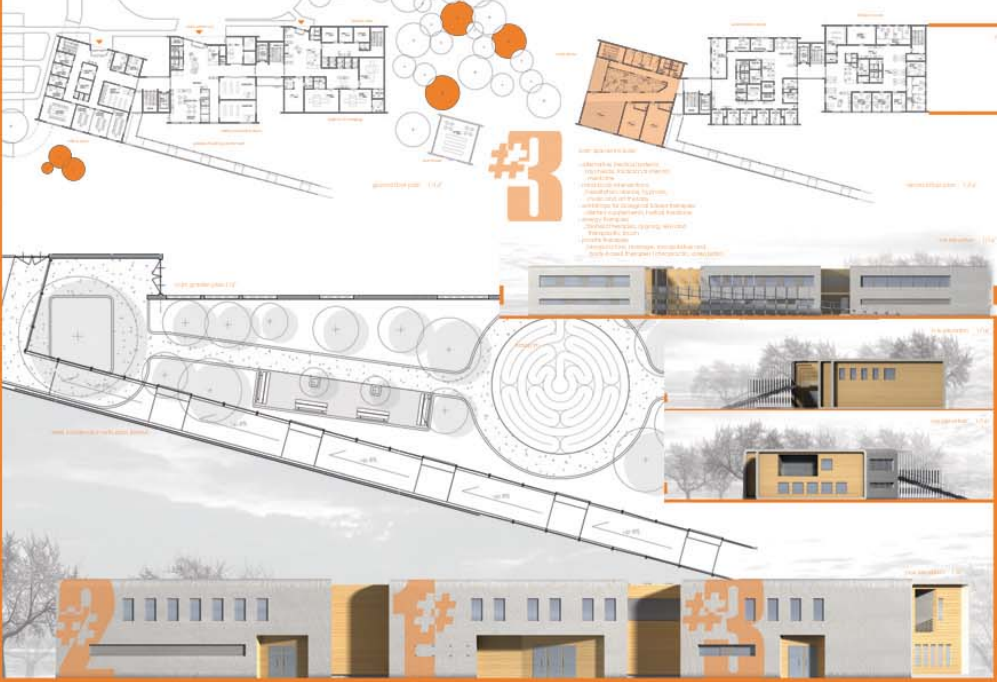


The piece is based on the action of folding and progressively unfolds - creating a dynamic flow of space and structure.



In this piece, plywood was cut into strips, which turned out to be translucent.

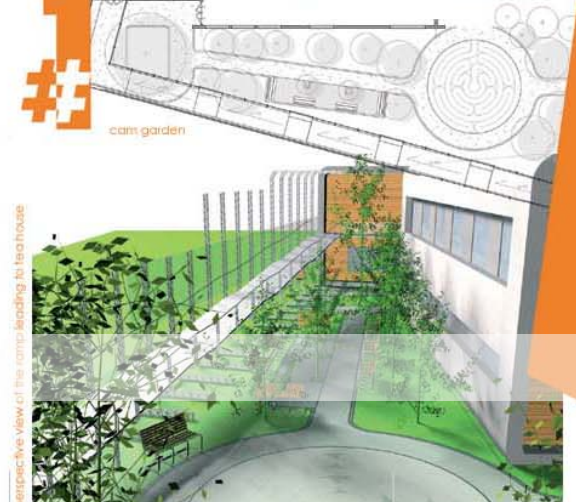




cam area interior view



usecassette / resthouse / biological room / gymnasium



cam garden

panoramic view of the center leading to the house

INTEGRATIVE MEDICINE CANCER CENTER

The "purpose of the design is to explore how complementary and alternative medicine can enhance and be INTEGRATED with modern conventional medical practices."

- Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) Spaces
These spaces integrate CAM with conventional methods by:
- Increasing awareness about CAM by the public accessibility of common areas.
 - Open public areas for art and music therapy. These spaces allow patients as well as their families to participate together in the activities. Artwork is displayed creating a gallery of work in this space and music therapy sessions can also take place in this space. This space is also great for workshops, and is flexible to accommodate other public functions such as Yoga and Tai Chi.
 - Inside Garden Relaxation/Reflection area: This space is unique in the building. It is an oasis in the midst of the turbulent treatment process. People can take time to relax and reflect, which can facilitate healing. There are bed/seats to lie down on in an environment that is simple and basic - focusing on the elements of the earth, allowing the individual to have a peaceful environment in which to relax, reflect and meditate in. There is also a path to the outside so that people can have a chance to get some fresh air which helps to clear and calm one's mind.
 - Focusing on specific CAM treatments in private areas:
 - Rooms for multiple functions. These functions can include:
 - Alternative Medical Systems: Ayurveda, Traditional Oriental Medicine
 - Mind-body interventions: Meditation, Dance, Hypnosis, Music and Art Therapy
 - Workshops for Biological-Based Therapies: Dietary Supplements, Herbal Medicine



This project looked at the emerging horizon of integrative medicines and its role in healthcare architecture.

AIA Chicago Architecture for Health PIA held this project as a student design competition in which it was awarded 2nd place.

INTEGRATIVE MEDICINE CANCER CARE CENTER



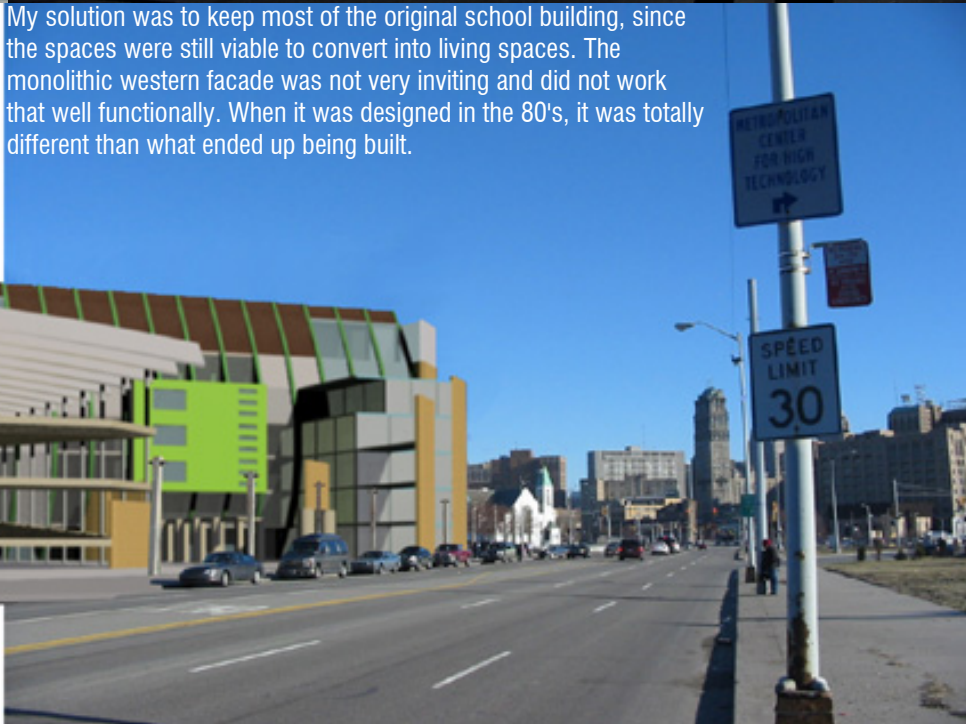


CASS TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL ADAPTIVE REUSE

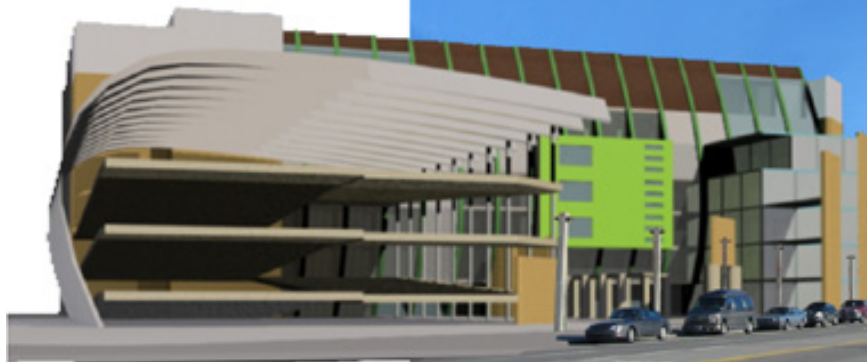


A new high school building has been built across the street, and the old Cass Tech is scheduled to be demolished. But the Cass Tech Alumni Association is fighting to save the building and has asked our studio to help them come up with new ideas to reuse the building.

My solution was to keep most of the original school building, since the spaces were still viable to convert into living spaces. The monolithic western facade was not very inviting and did not work that well functionally. When it was designed in the 80's, it was totally different than what ended up being built.



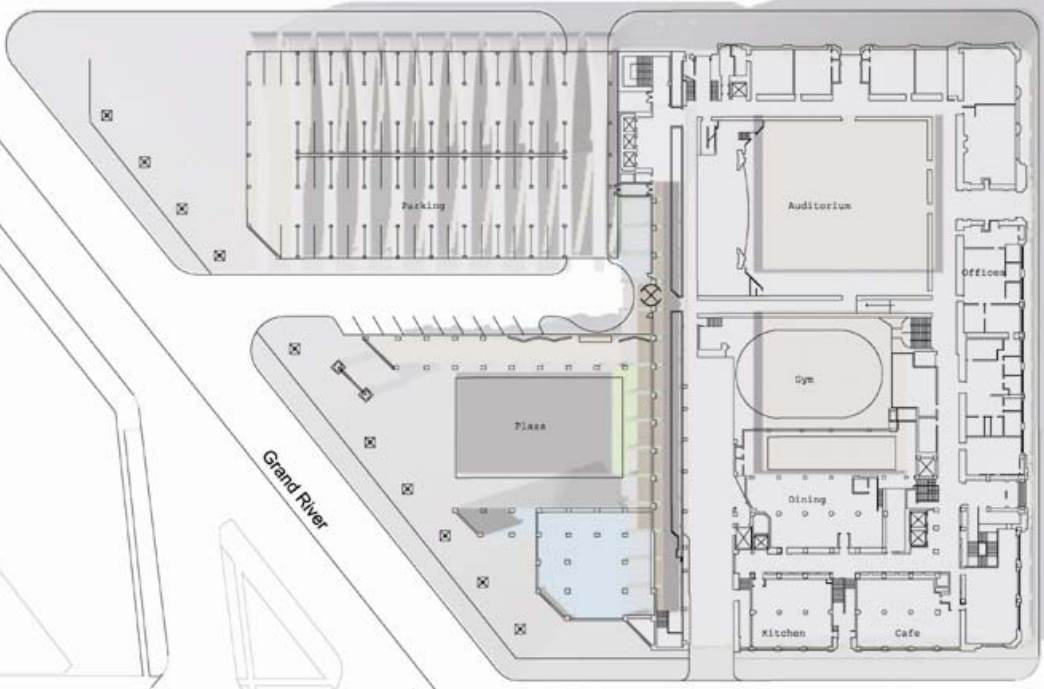
I decided to open up the facade to the street and create more apartments and stores, and a parking lot to accommodate the school and apartments. The original plan was to demolish the school and make a surface parking lot, so my solution still satisfies the needs of the area without demolishing a great building. I tried to keep the sense of the addition by saving the diagonal walls that still keep the frame of that space. Since there are already several theatres in the area, the auditorium will be kept and reused as a community church. The small gym will also serve the occupants of the building, and a restaurant will be put in the 1st floor corner where the old pool is. The rest of the building will be used as residential space. Hopefully the increase in the residential population will spur the growth of other buildings and businesses in the area such as grocery stores, banks, etc. If people live there, they will care about the area in which they live; and the more people that care, the better the area will become.





The Cass Tech Annex

Jason Han, AA 210-02
Adaptive Reuse | What becomes a Legend Meets?
University of Detroit Mercy School of Architecture
Prof. Constance Boduszyn
April 22, 2005



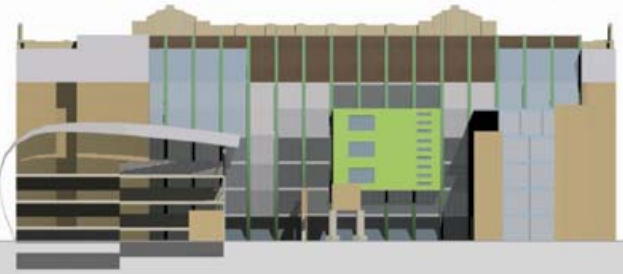
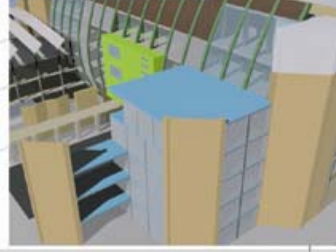
SITE PLAN and FIRST FLOOR PLAN

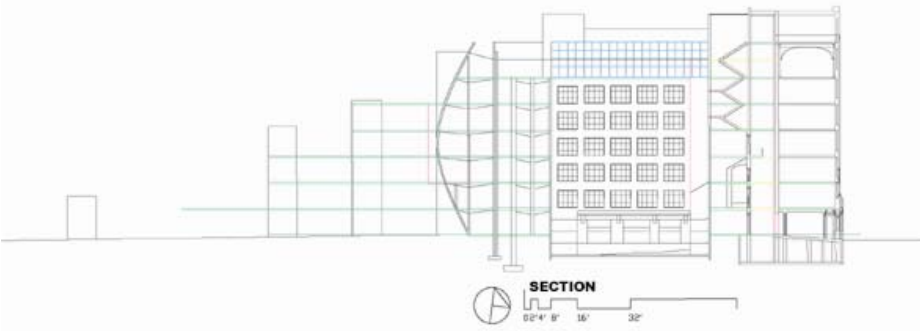
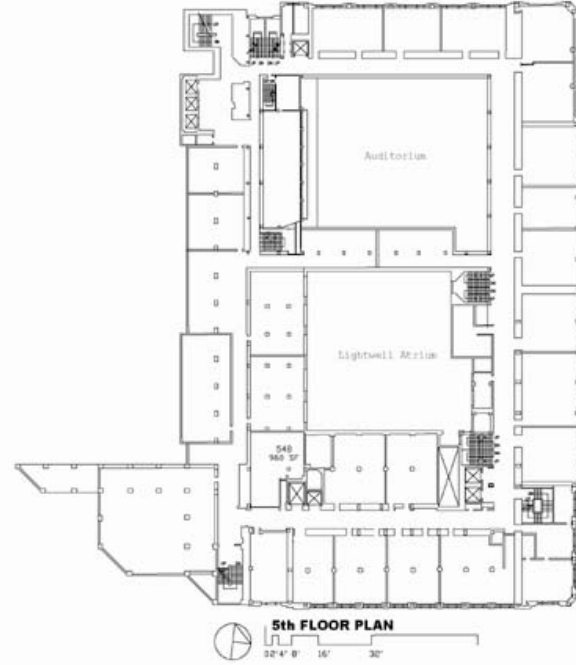
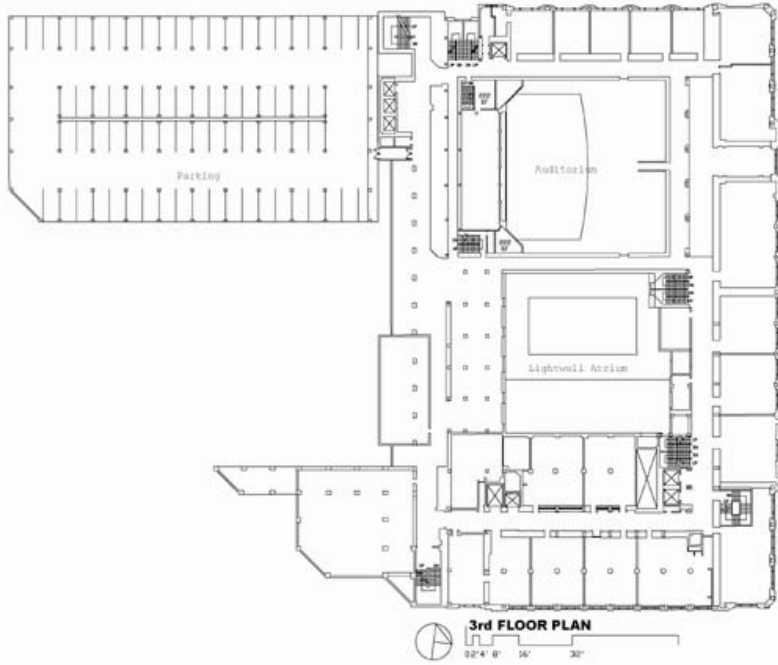
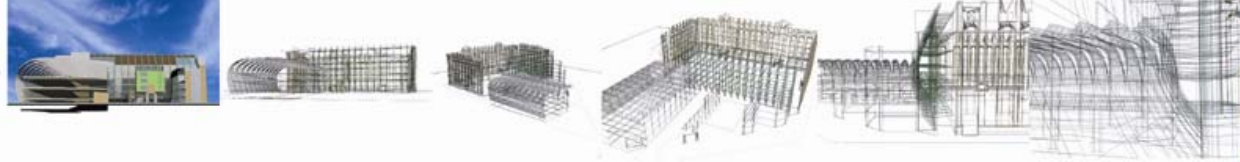
0 16 32

Henry St.

Second Ave.

Service Dr.





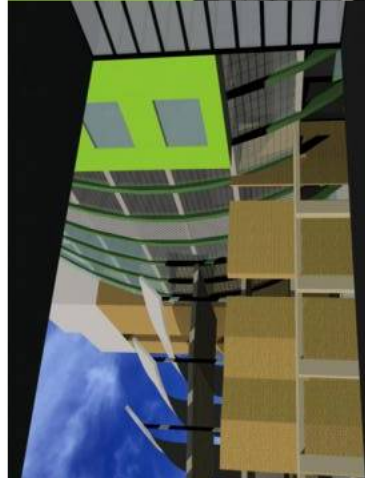
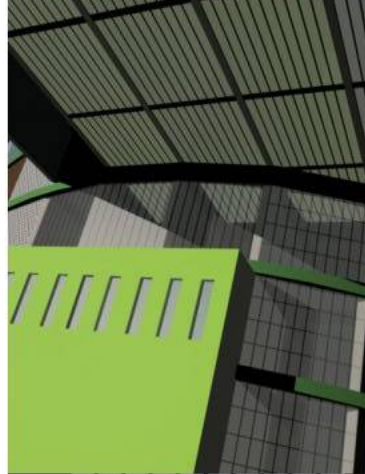
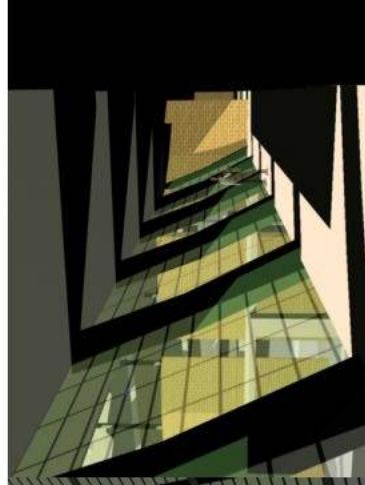
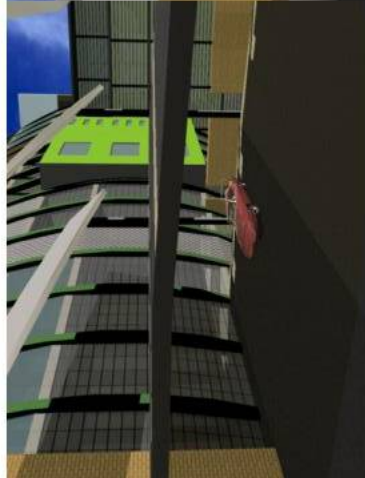
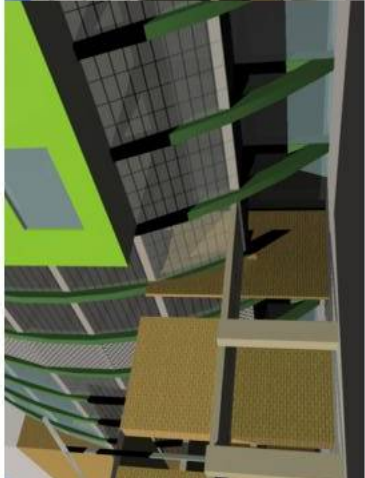
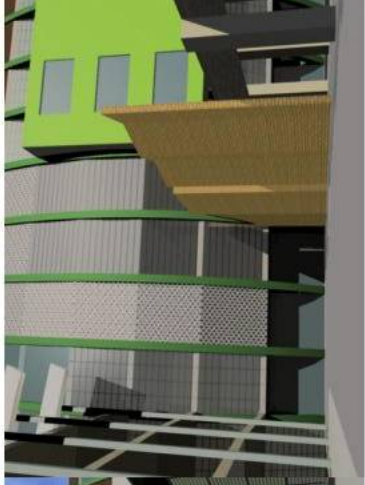
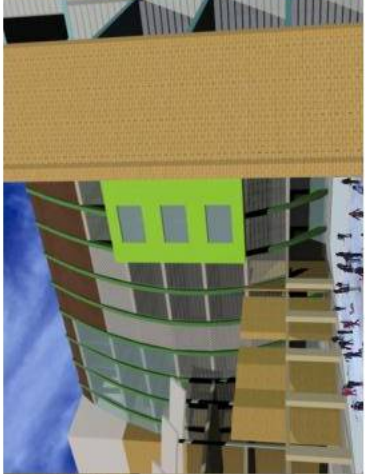
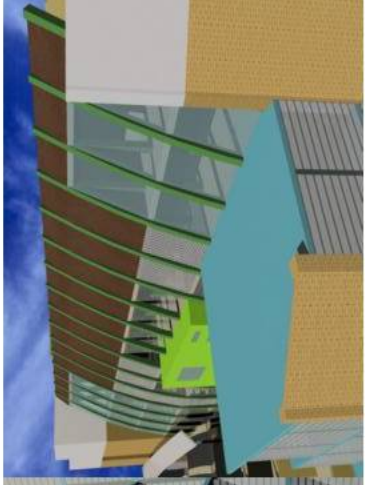
ENTRY SKETCH



The Cass Tech Annex

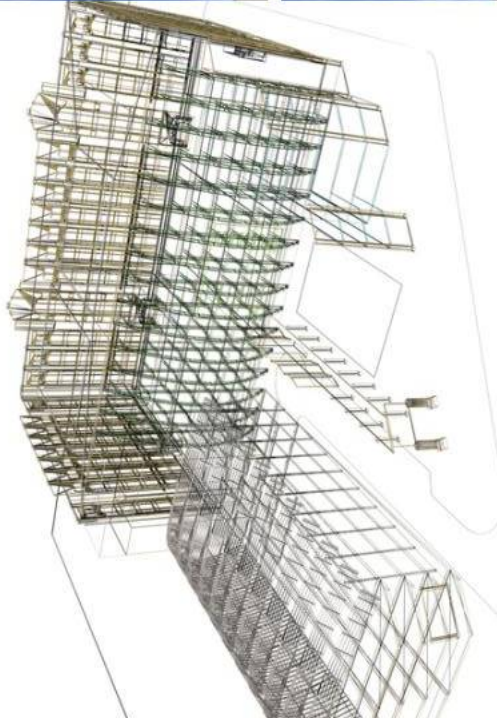
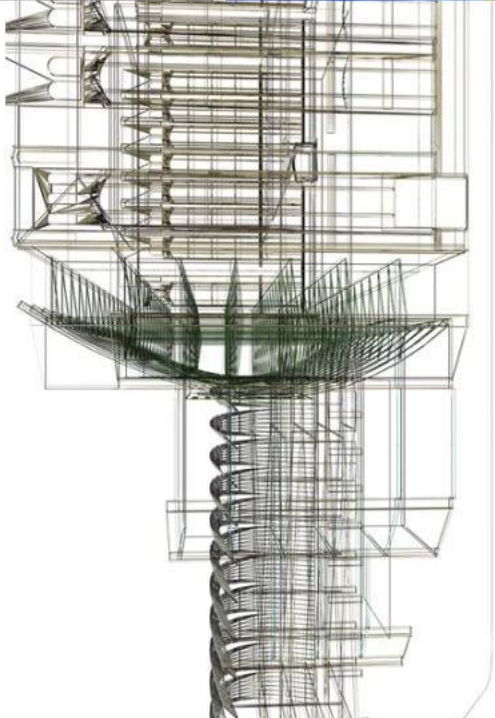
@The Cass Technical High School

Jason Wah AR 210-02
Adaptive Reuse: What becomes a Legend Most?
University of Detroit Mercy School of Architecture
Prof. Constance Bodurov
April 22, 2005



The Cass Tech Annex

©10 Cass Technical High School





ADAMAH REDUX: urban agriculture in detroit's lower east side

america, the land of the free. but what really is free anymore? we are a society that is tied down in debt, taxes, mortgages, rising costs, and reckless consumption leading to even more reckless waste. as a result, our cities reflect the lack of care and irresponsibility towards the urban environment. is there an alternative to urban living? can it be possible for humans to reclaim their inherent freedoms – food, water, shelter in today's cities?



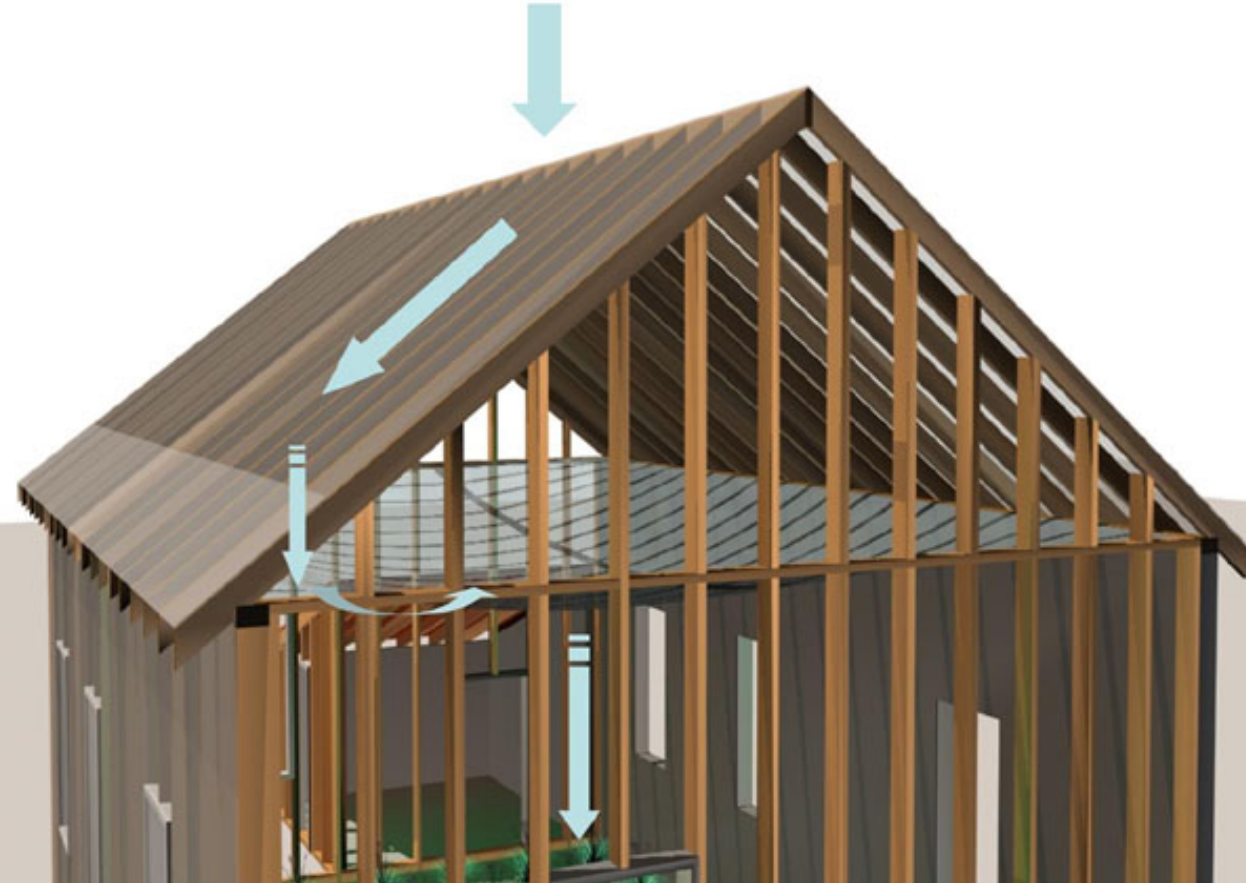
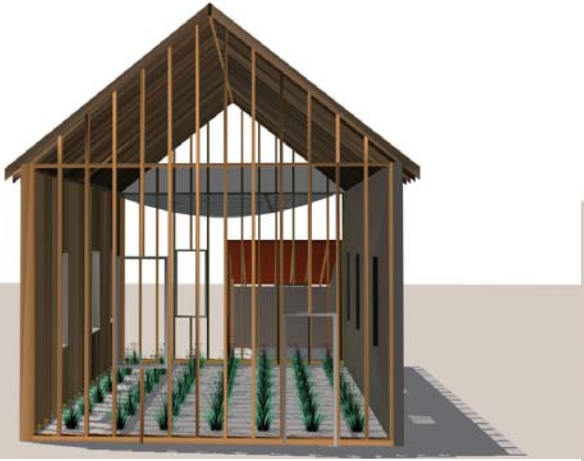
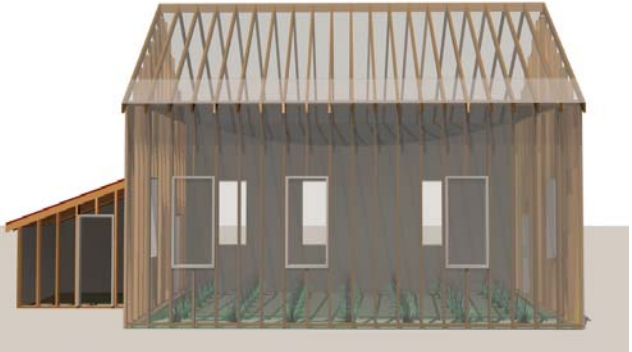


existing house on site.

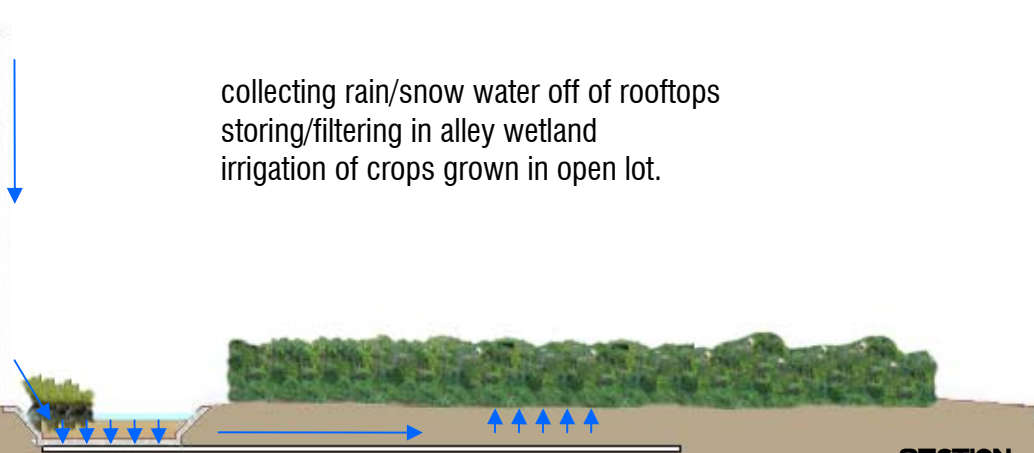


by keeping and replacing the studs and rafters and by applying a membrane wrap to the building, the structure can easily be adapted into a greenhouse, which can support vegetable and fruit growth off season for residents of the community.

reuse of abandoned structures for adaptation into greenhouses and water collection systems.



collecting rain/snow water off of rooftops
storing/filtering in alley wetland
irrigation of crops grown in open lot.

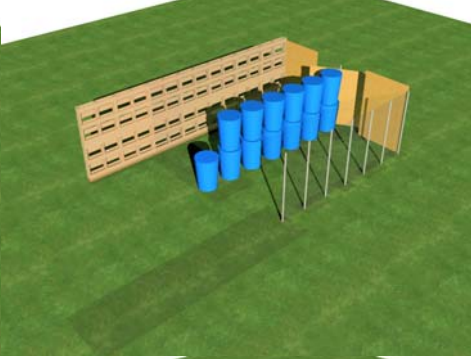
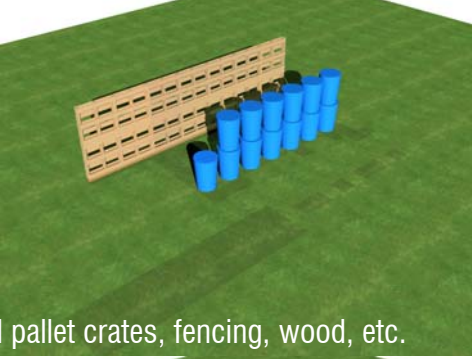
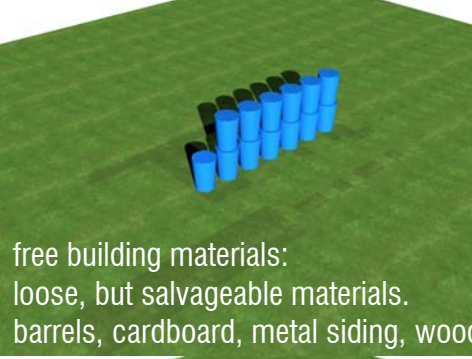


SECTION

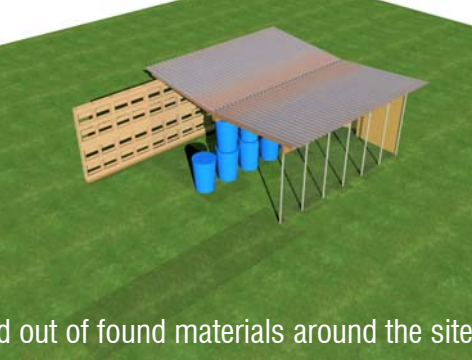
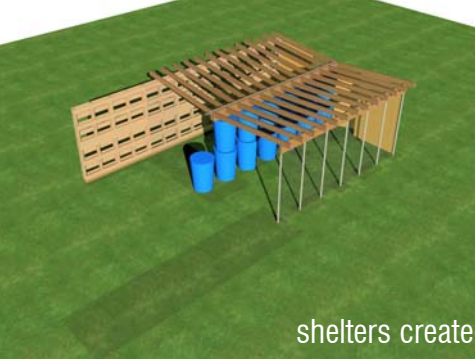




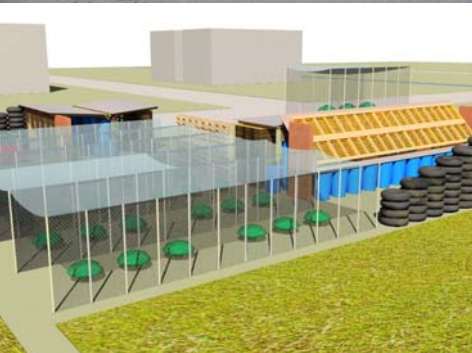
garden for crops in open lot



free building materials:
loose, but salvageable materials.
barrels, cardboard, metal siding, wood pallet crates, fencing, wood, etc.



shelters created out of found materials around the site. open for any use, these shelters provide possible alternatives to urban living.



The series of shelters are created ad-hoc with salvaged, found materials gathered from around the site. The idea is that the shelters are created in conjunction with gardens for growing crops supported by various water collection methods. These shelters are very loose and can support a variety of uses. They can be lived in, (urban “camping”), used as storage for crops and related agricultural uses, or they can also house water storage and filtration systems that support the community, provide drinking water, showers, cisterns for drinking and crop irrigation.





These are not specifically designated as “homeless” shelters, though homeless people can certainly make use of these shelters. It simply offers a possible alternative to living in the city – an alternative that goes back to the essence of survival supported by the amenities of the urban infrastructure that surrounds it. In one way it exploits that infrastructure by using and adapting existing conditions, and in another way it works with it so that people are inhabiting these empty sites and are connected to the city. Drawing inspiration from the spirit of the early settlers, pioneers, nomads, the Amish, homeless and people from other alternative cultures, these resources, shelters, and resulting communities are created from a drive of necessity being the mother of invention and making-do with simple, available, local materials.

