

# PORTFOLIO

ANISA WELLINGTON

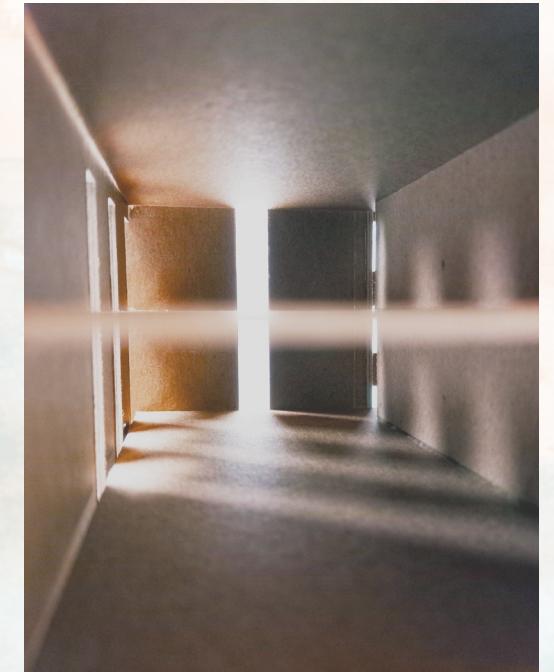
# LIVING LIGHTHOUSE

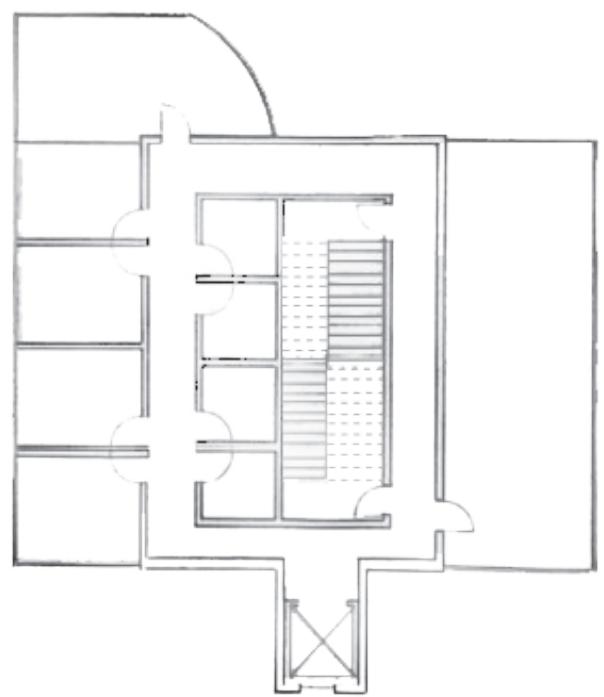
The project had its starting point in abstraction. We took a previously made apartment model and turned it 90 degrees. Then using this as our basis, we explored the already created spaces and gave them a new function.

The new function revolved around the idea of micro-housing for Georgia Tech students. Our building would also need to be a tower as it would be replacing the Atlanta Olympic Cauldron Tower.

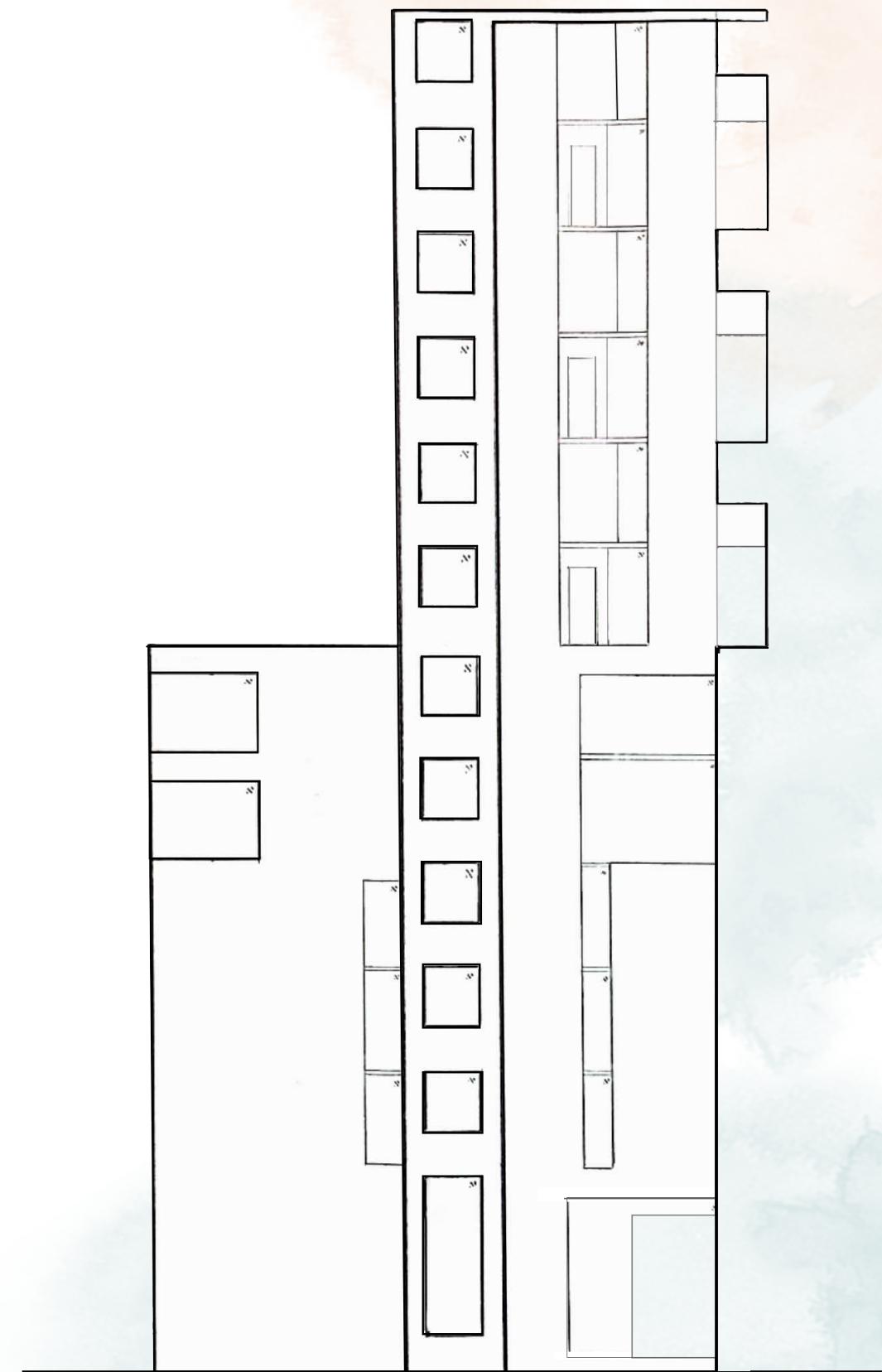
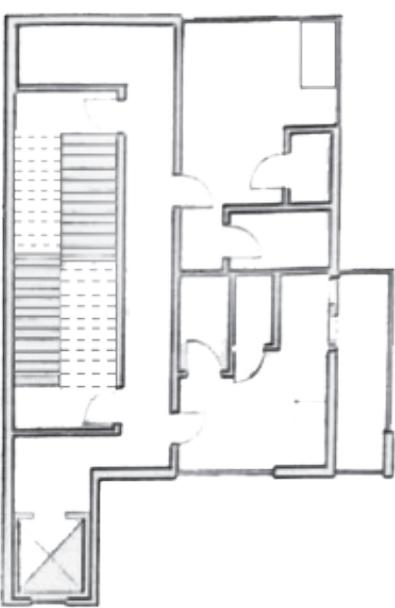
In abstracting a new facade, I focused mainly on the various window compositions I had created previously in my apartment model.







Floor Plans



East Facing Elevation



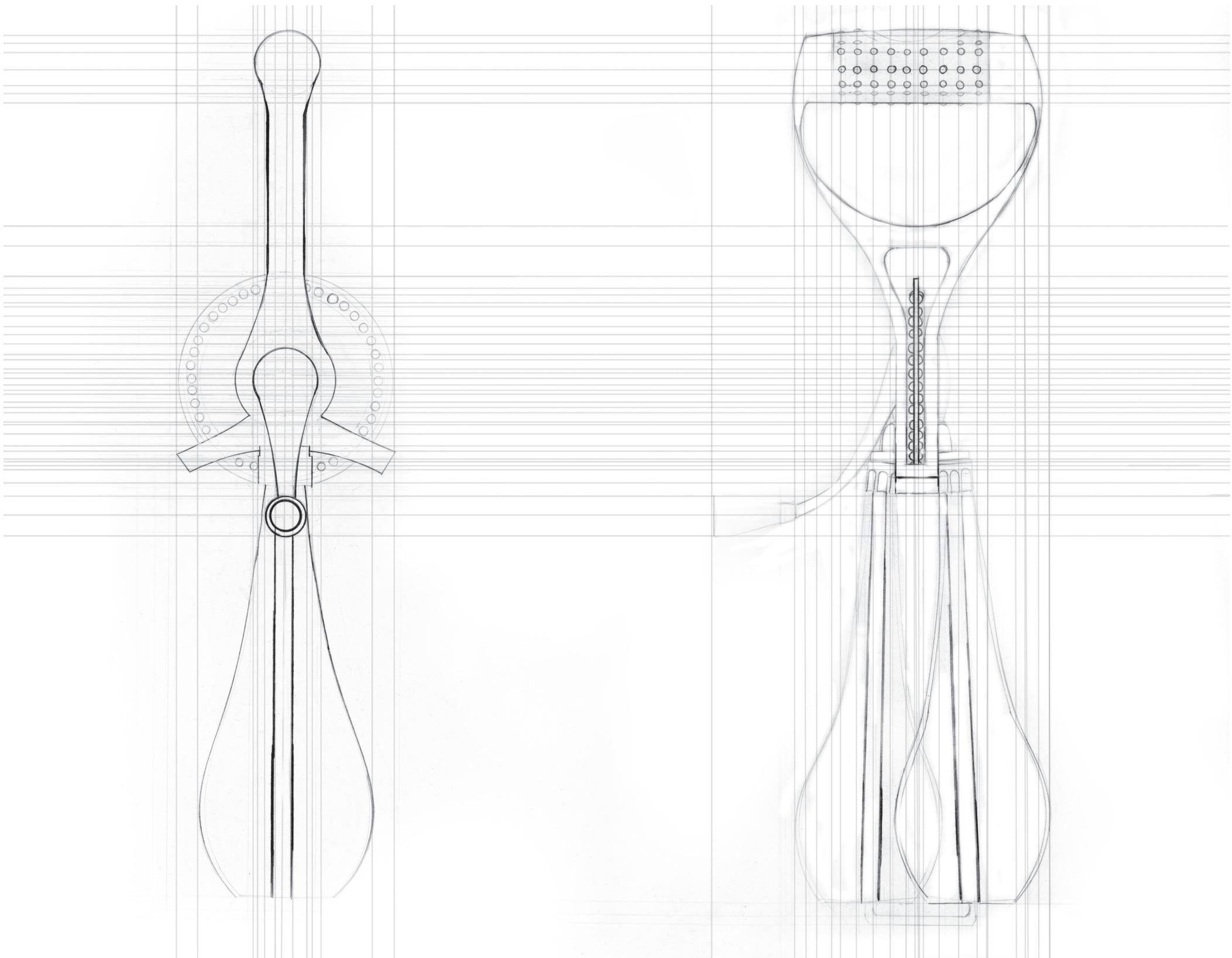
# INSTRUMENTS OF MAKING

In this exercise we explored ways to cultivate our skills in analog drafting, digital composition, and spatial representation using orthographic and paraline projection methods. We specifically were analyzing a culinary tool with mechanical elements, which in my case was an egg beater.



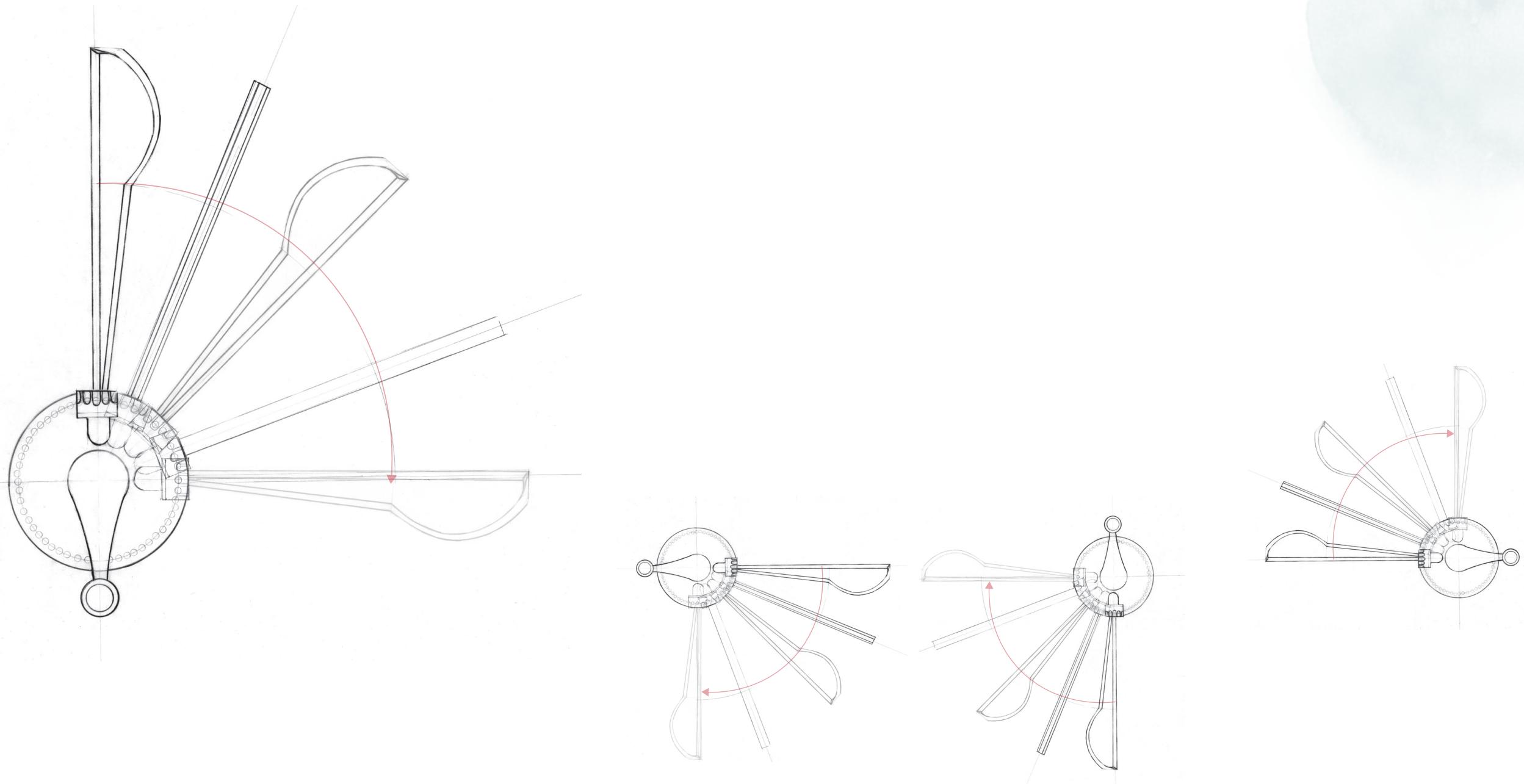
To begin my analysis, I created orthographic drawings that showed the different sides of the egg beater lined up with one another. I took care to include elements such as the many circles along the egg beater's central disk as these prove to be essential in how the egg beater works.

I chose to omit the top and bottom view of the egg beater as these failed to clearly show any new information about the culinary tool.



The main element I showed in my analysis focuses on the rotatory motion of the egg beater.

By examining its motion I was able to determine that a single blade on one of the whisks completes a full turn in a quarter turn of the crank. To demonstrate this I simplified the egg beater down to a singular blade, the crank, and the disk. I showed the blade in its distinct positions at every 22.5 degree turn with varying line weights to convey a change in time.

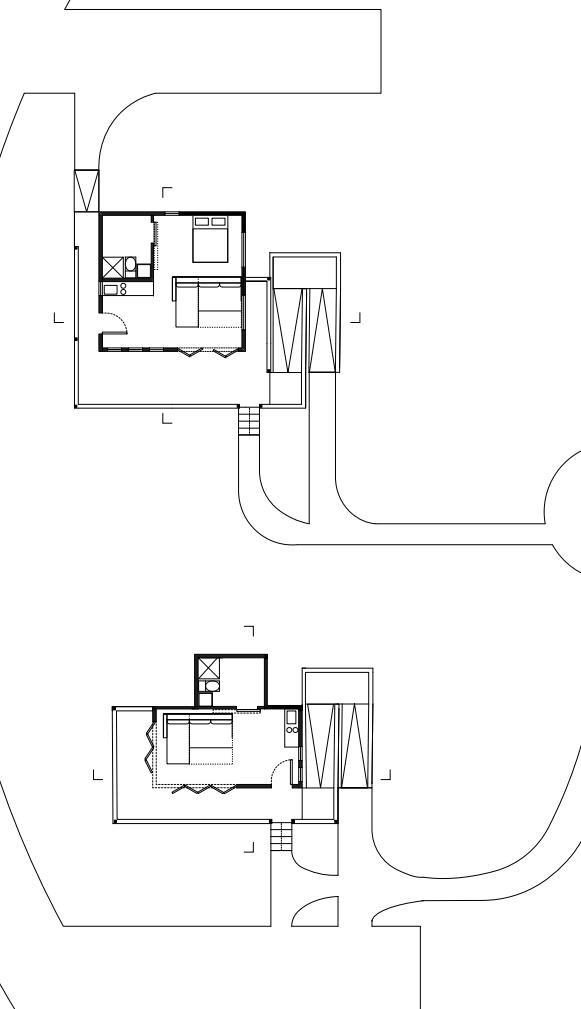


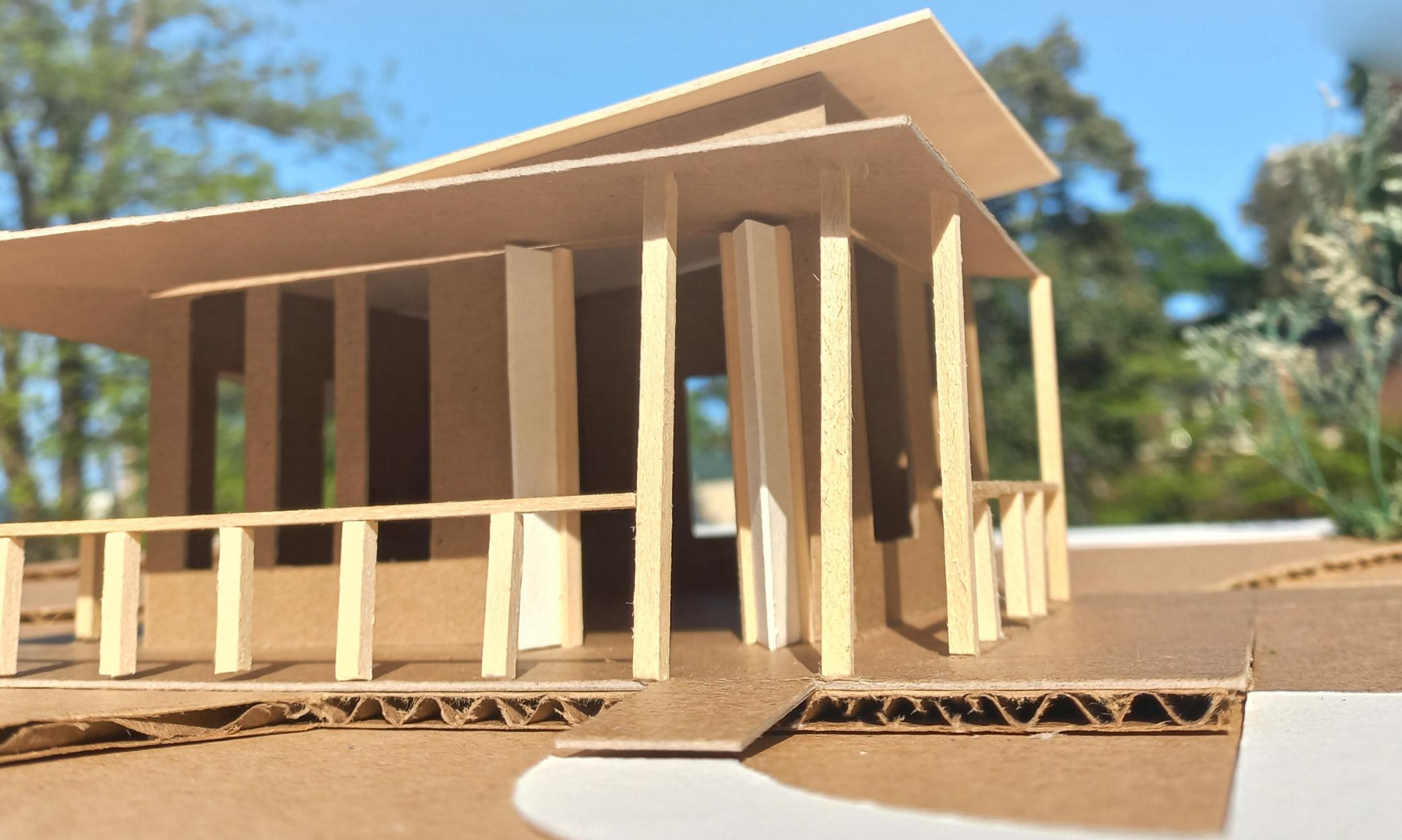
Rotational Motion Over Time

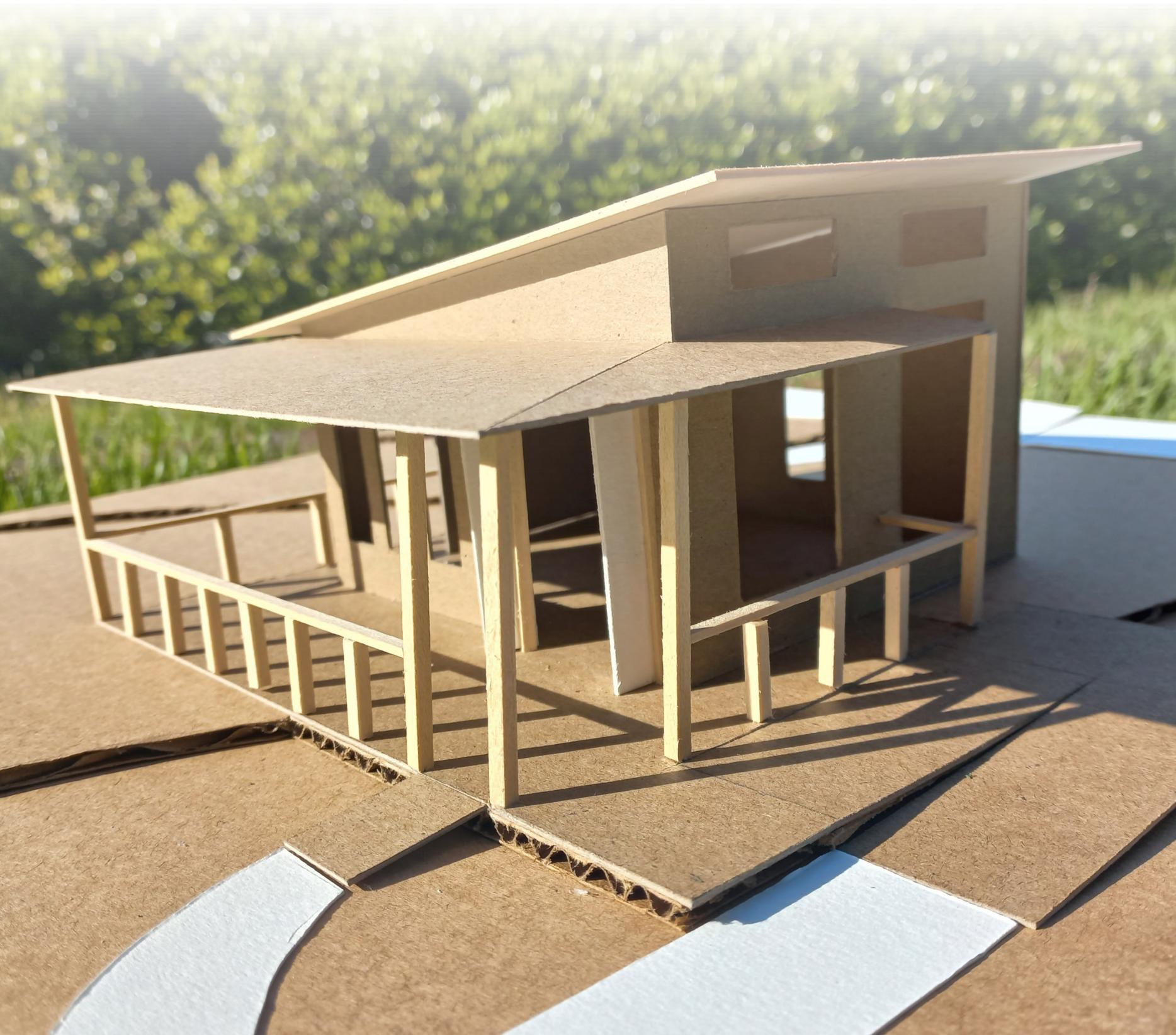
# DORIS FARM

In this project, we explored the physical, cultural, and experiential legacy of the agricultural heritage of the Black Belt. Through research and site investigations, we built an understanding of place and how productive landscapes can both shape and ameliorate the environment, while also enriching local, site-based investments through tourism.

In looking at this, I was specifically tasked with developing one 250 sq. ft. and one 350 sq. ft. cottage that used the African American Vernacular and would give people a connection to nature during their stay.

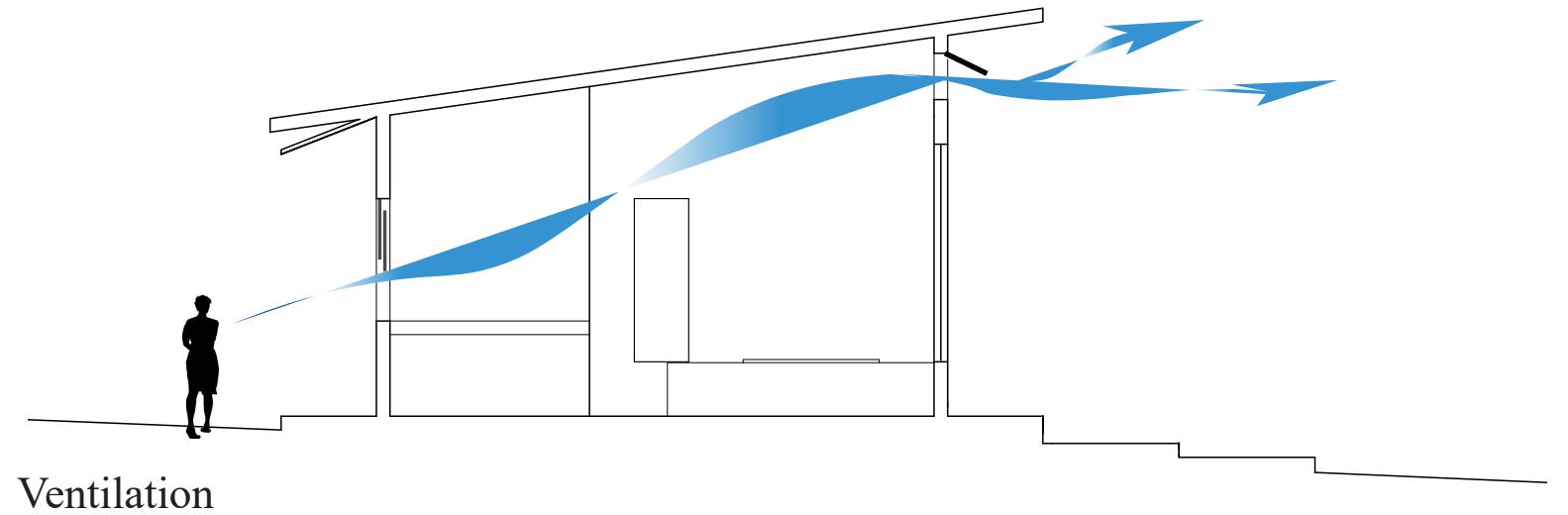
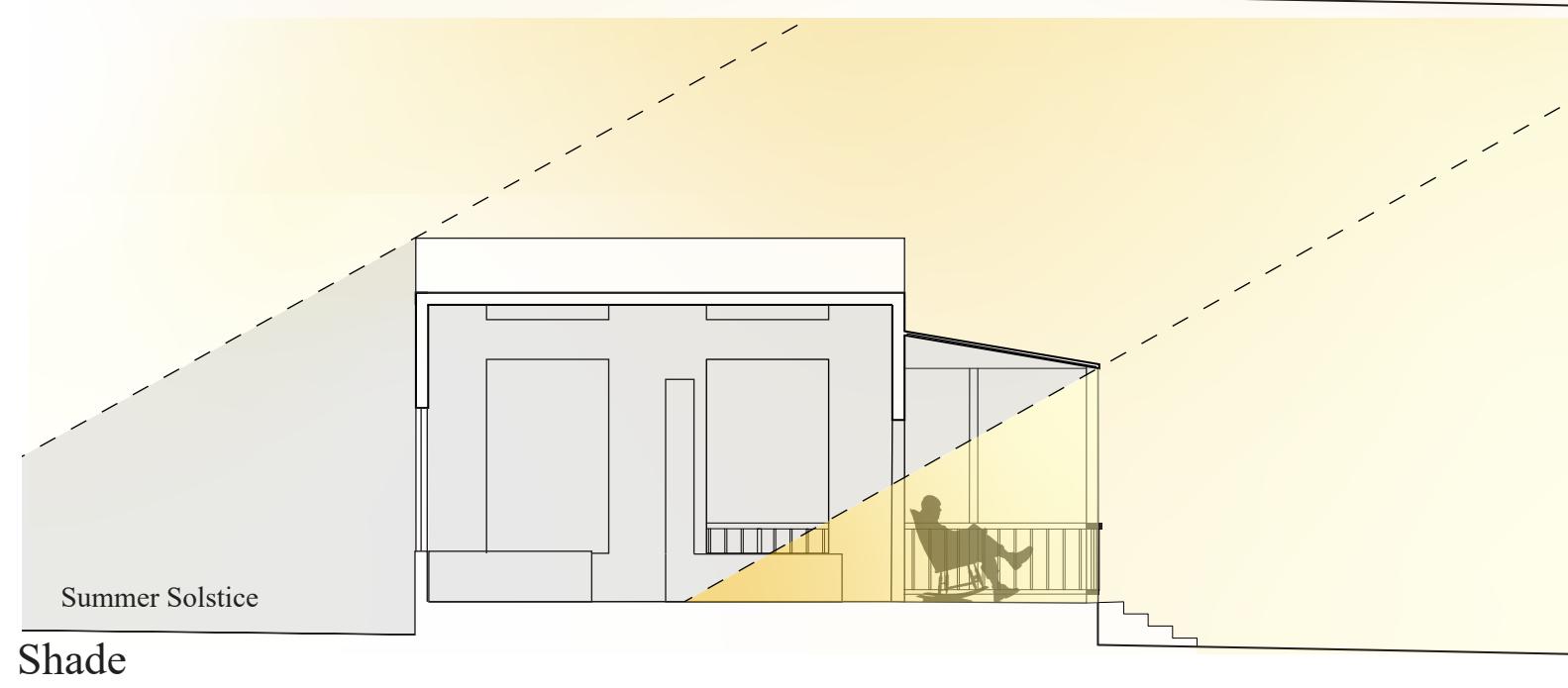




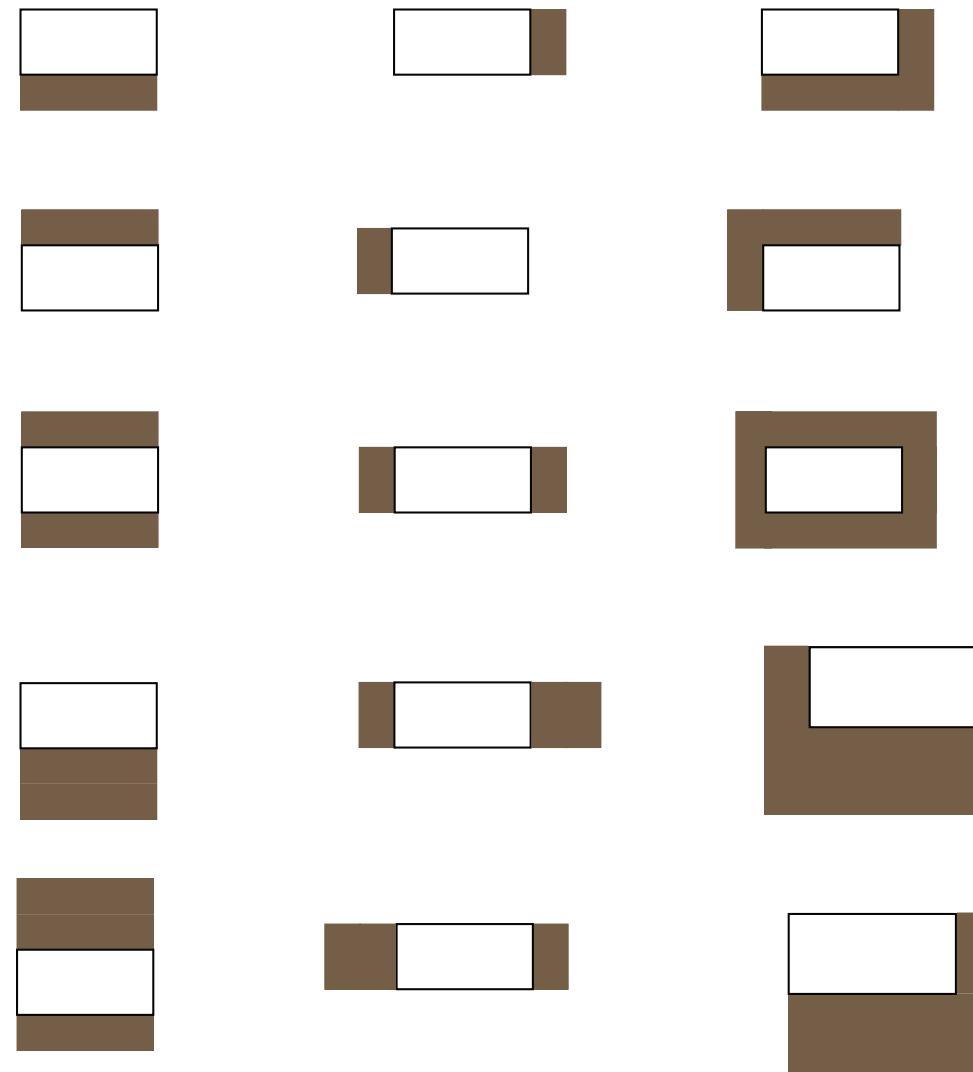


One environmental factor I accounted for in my design were the hot summers and cool winters that are present within Macon, Georgia. Based on the angle of the sun during the solstices, I created a roof overhang that would provide visitors with shade during the summer, but still let light in as the area reached the colder winter months.

In addition, both of my cottages feature a slanted roof that accounts for the changing ceiling height. This change in height is to allow hot air to rise and exit through clerestory windows, giving the cottages natural ventilation.

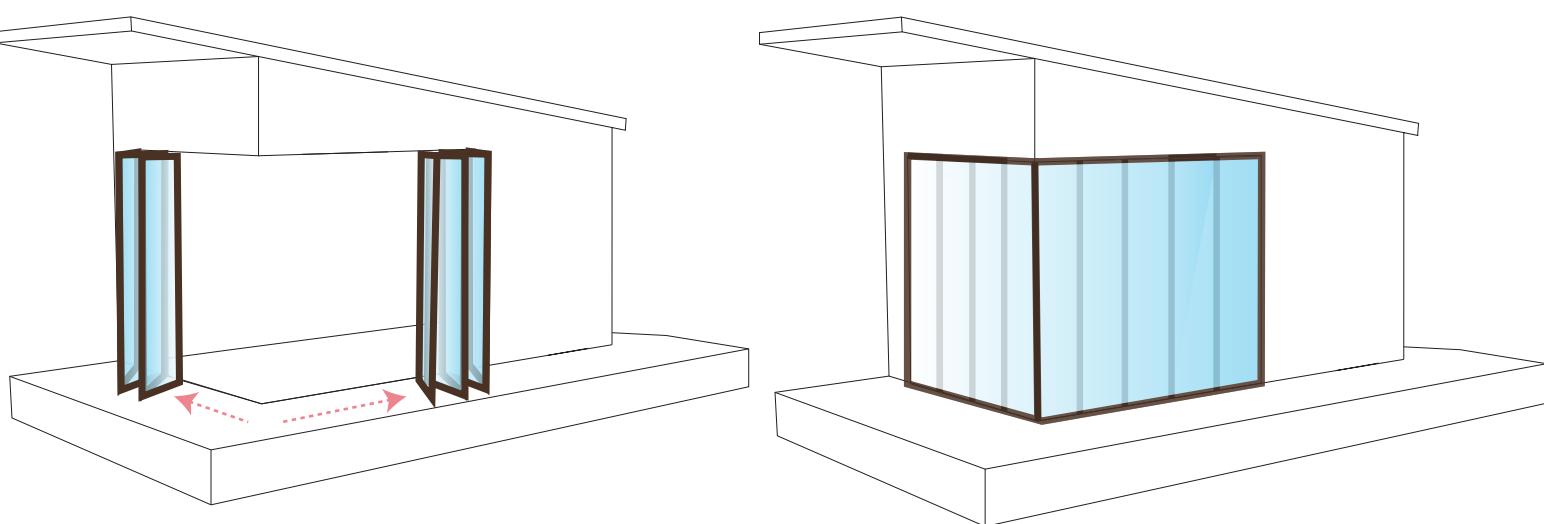


To address the African American vernacular, I looked into adding a porch as an outdoor space. I explored various from playing with the idea of a wrap-around porch to the idea of creating a hierarchy in terms of the size of different sides of the porch.



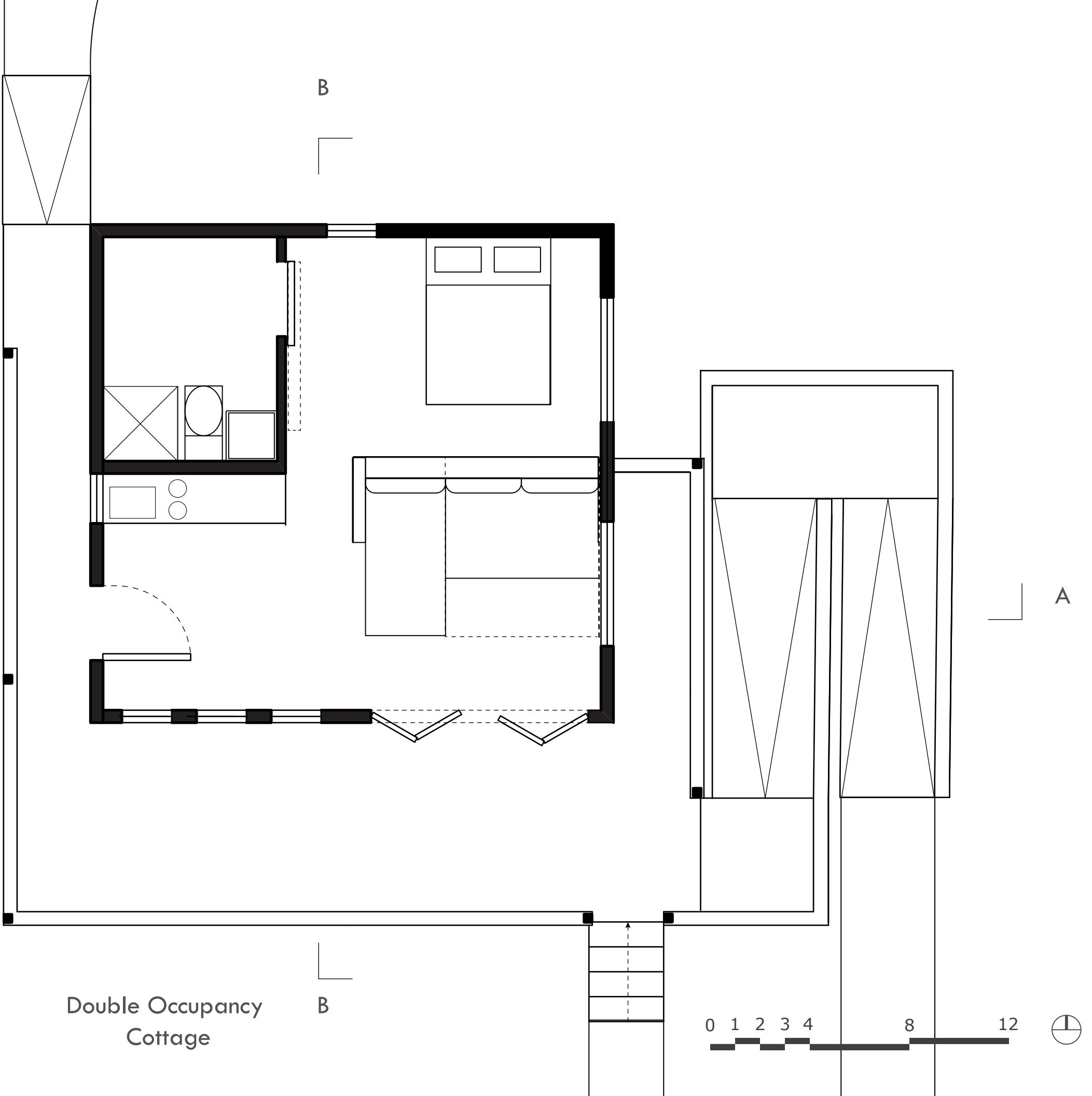
Porch Configurations

I gave both of my cottages accordion walls that opened out onto the porch to create more space as well as to open the cottages up to nature.



Accordion Wall Operations

In developing my cottages, I wanted to place an emphasis on mobile accessibility. I looked at this through the lens of the space required to allow a person who uses a wheelchair to make a full turn. This emphasis is seen in aspects such as the larger size of the bathroom as well as the use of a barnyard door to enter the bathrooms.





Single Occupancy  
Cottage

