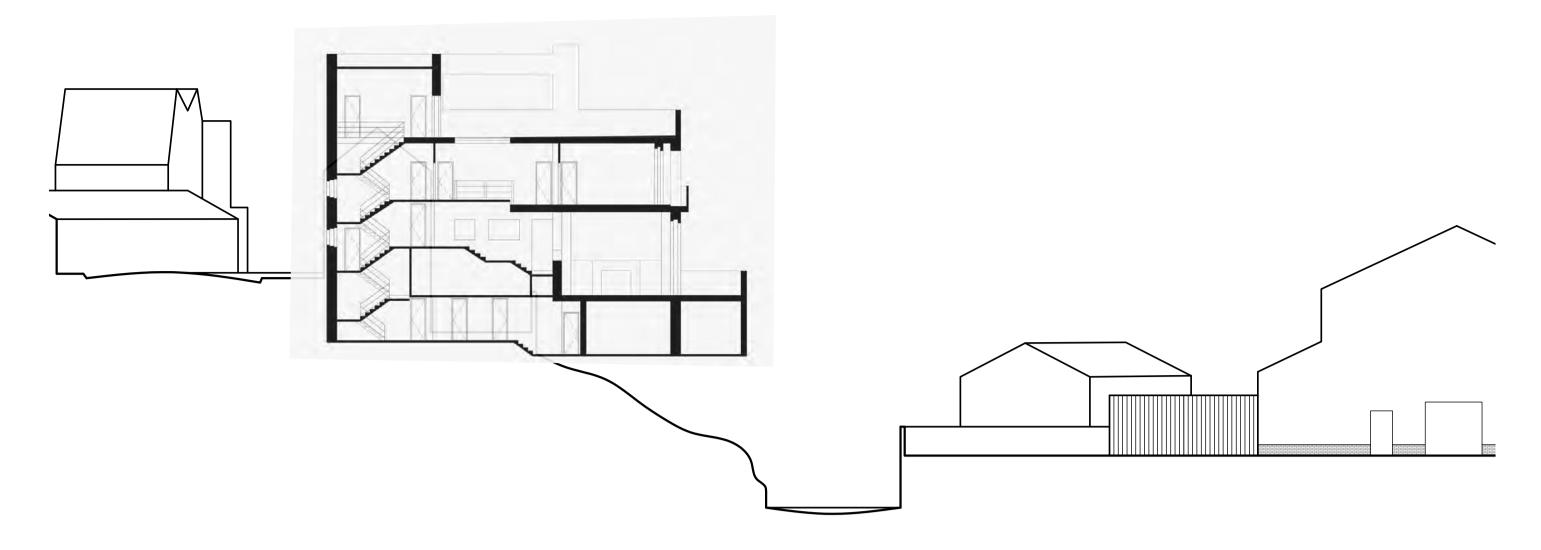


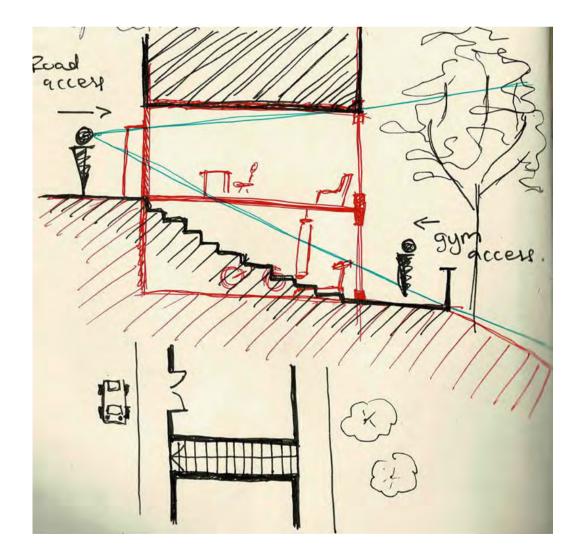
### KOTRYNA KNYSTAUTAITE C18419274

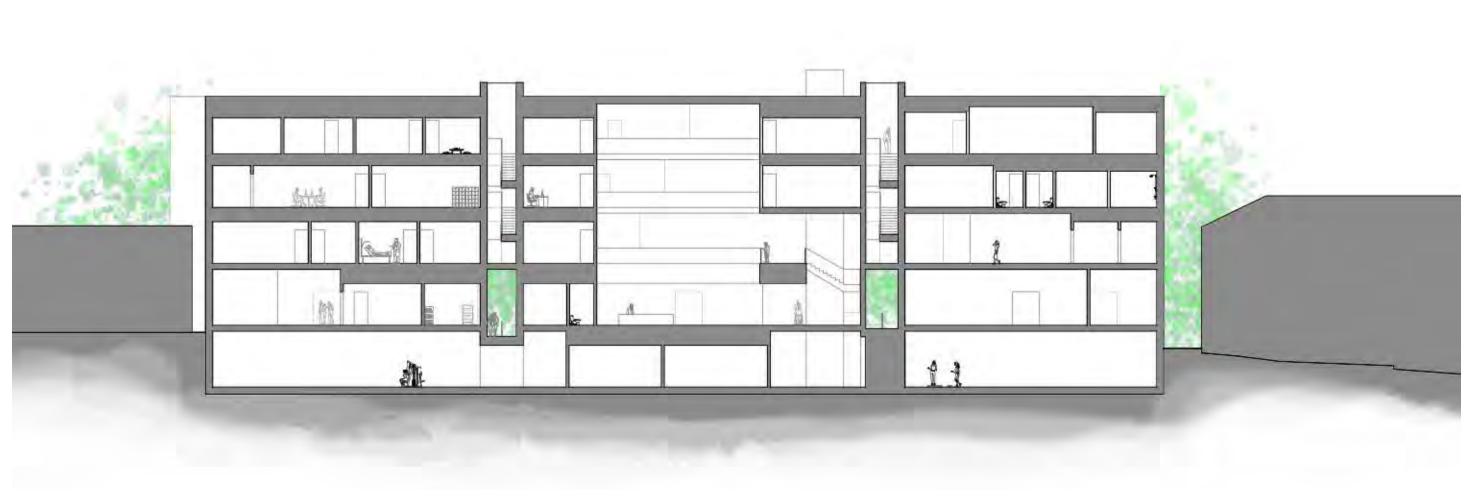


### VILLA MULLER IMAGINED ON THE SITE

Another important design consideration for this project was the connection(s) between Kilmainham Lane and the wildlife corridor behind the site; for both humans and nature.

Upon visiting the site it became clear of how this could be achieved- through stairs that cut the through the site and provide passage and views.

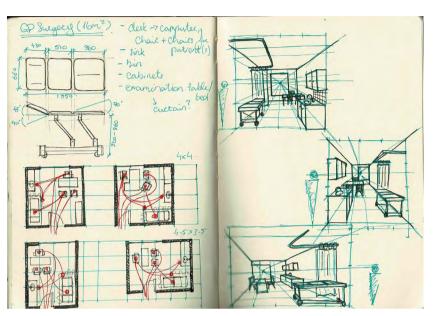


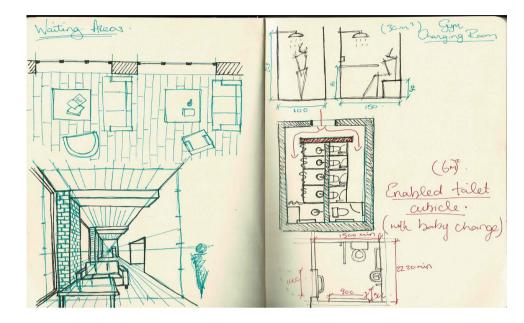


The planning of my project was driven a quote from Adolf Loos;

"My architecture is not conceived in plans, but in spaces (cubes). I do not design floor plans, facades, sections. I design spaces."

This led to my preocupation with space and the hierarchy of the spaces I'm creating- this led to the mixed ceiling heights in my project; to create a play in the volumes of the rooms.

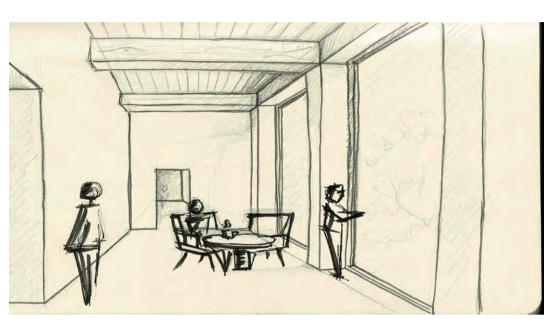


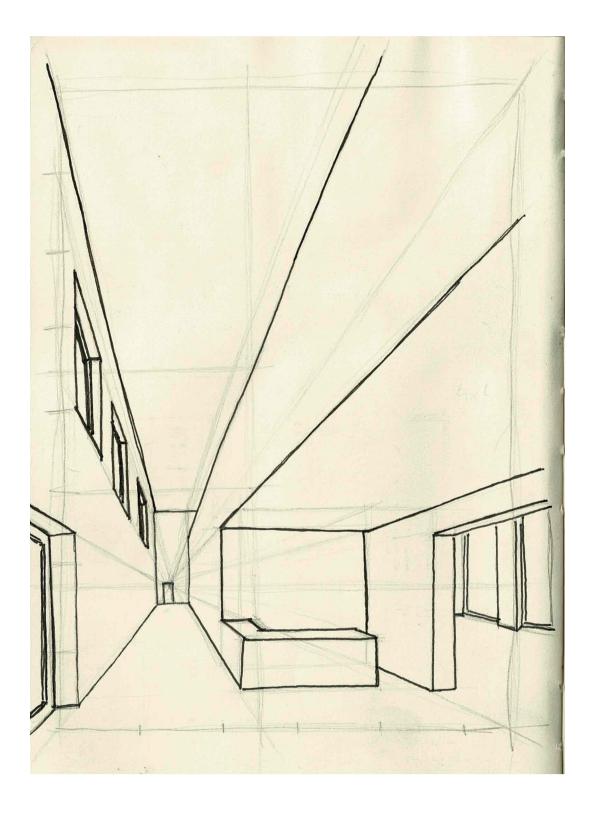


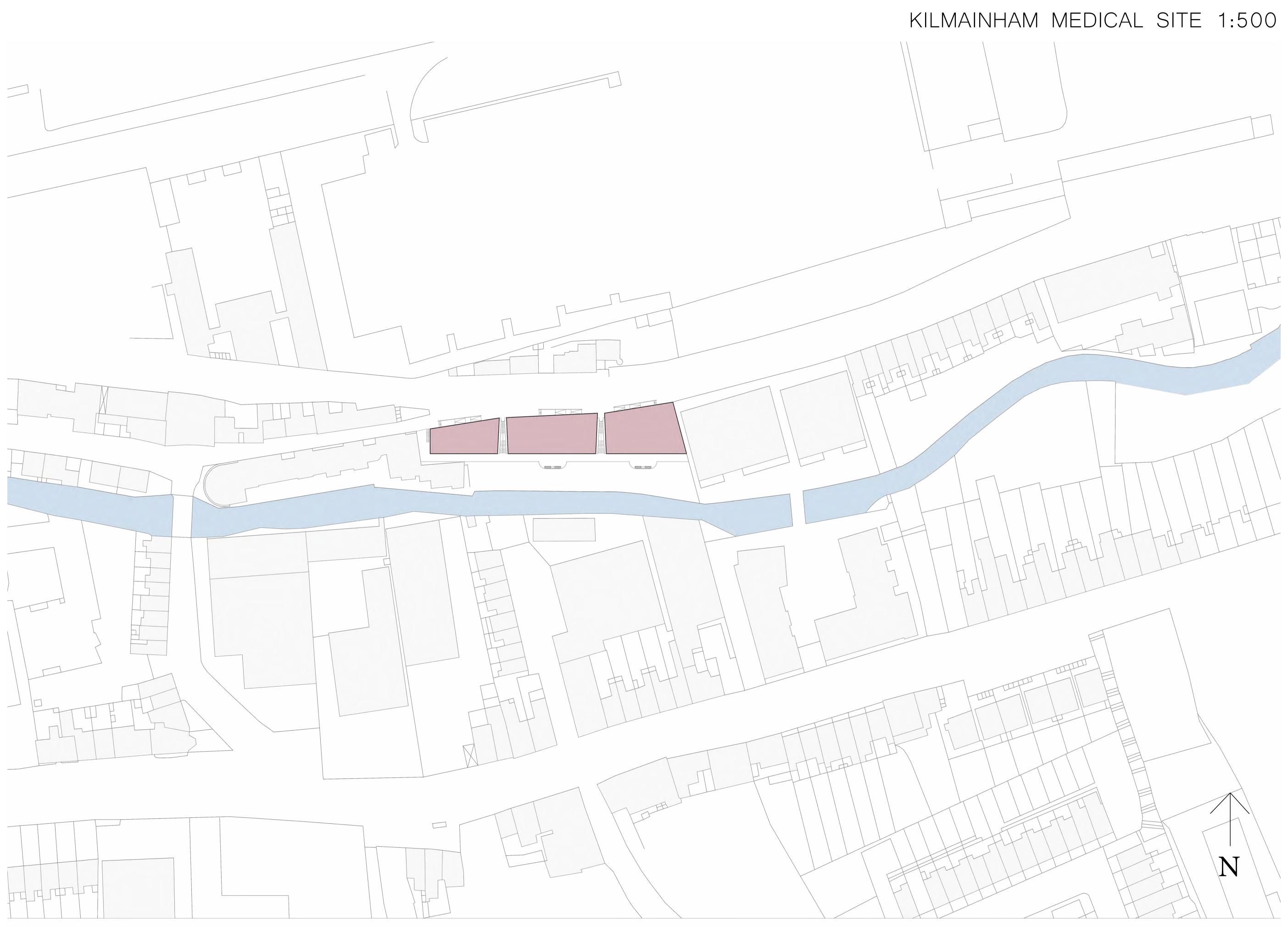


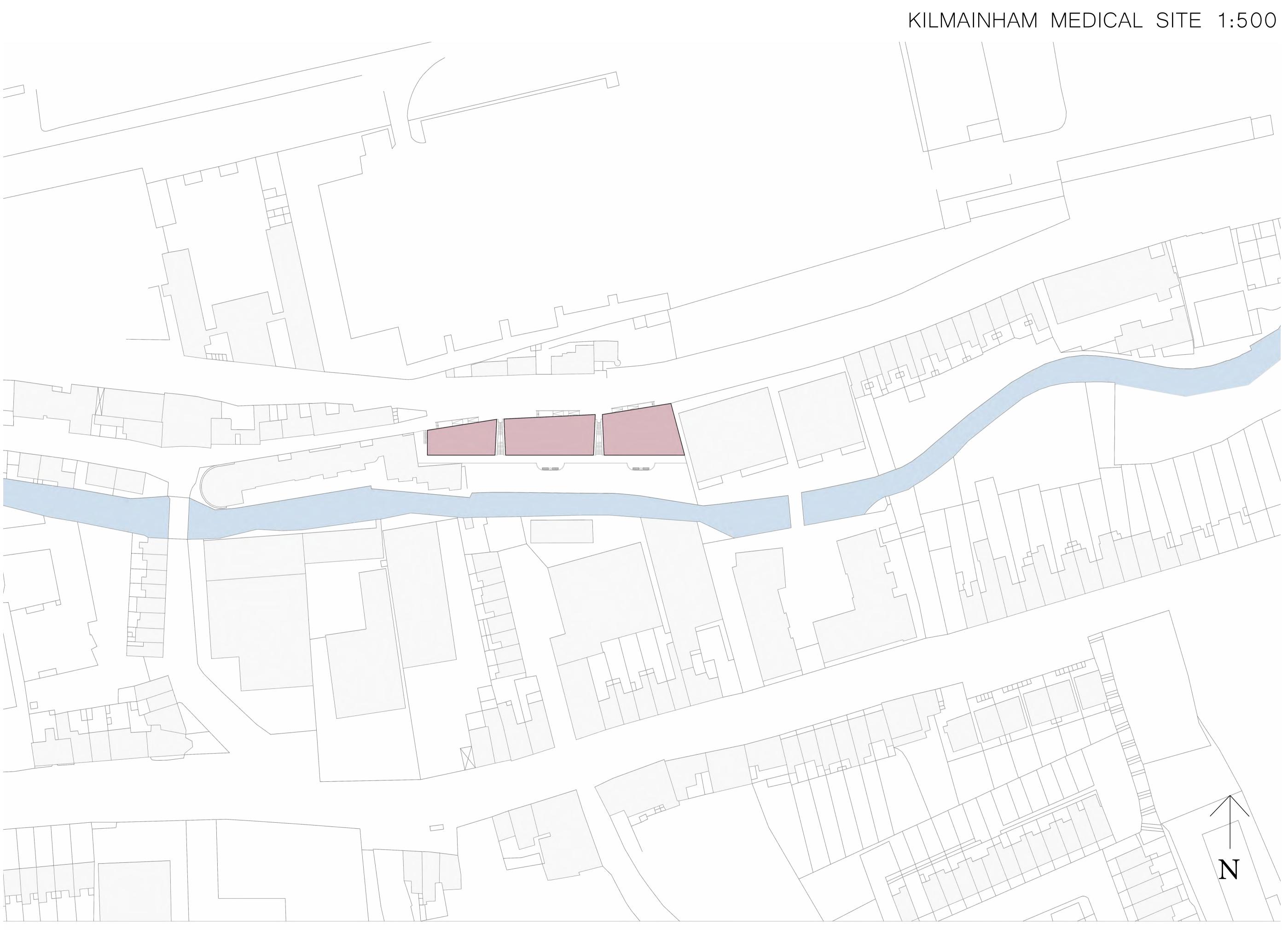


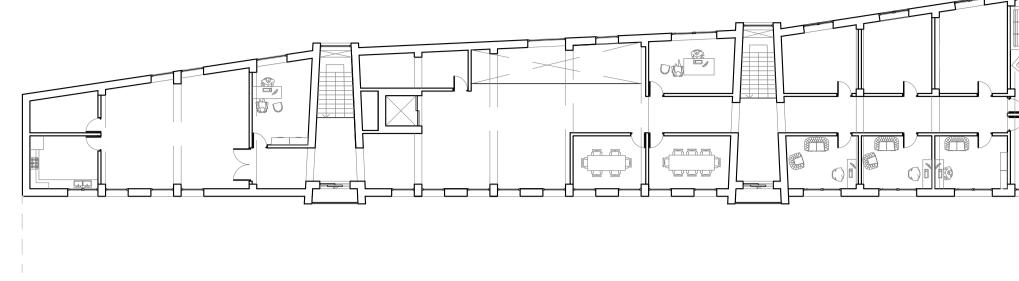
### INTRODUCTION

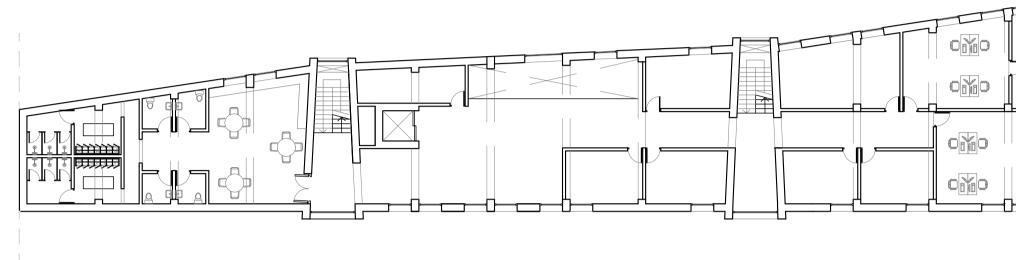


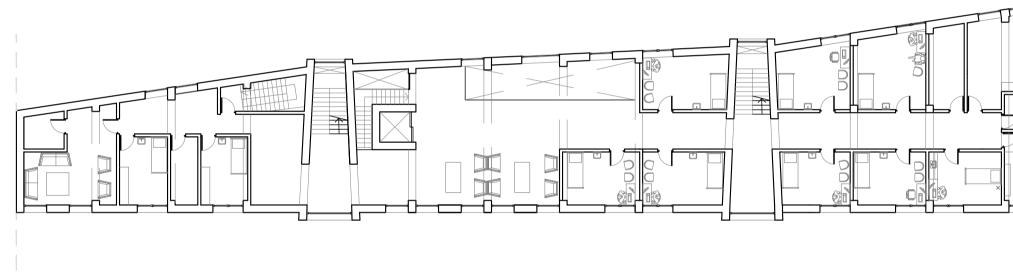


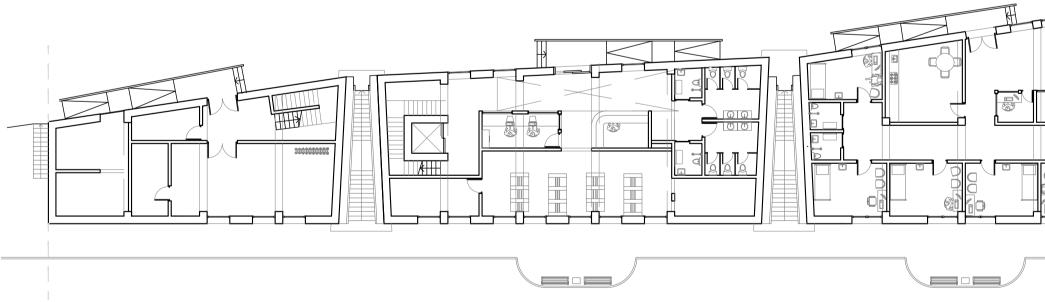


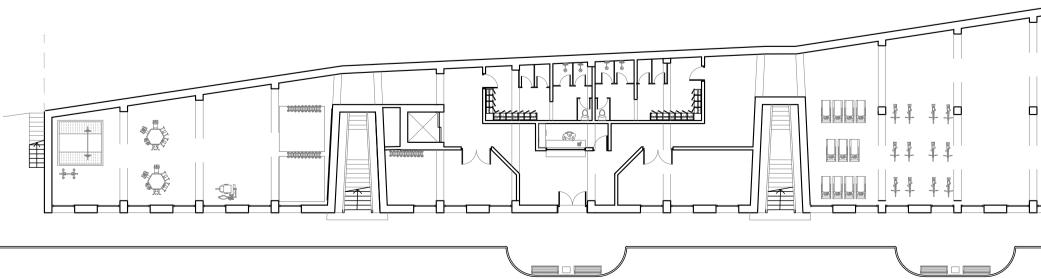












	THERAPY
	The therapy rooms are s
	OFFICES/ STAFF F.
	This is the admin floor, we are a break in the canteen of
	CLINICS AND SURG
	The clinics, minor surgery
	MAIN BUILDING/ GI
	Kilmainham Lane street le cess the wildlife corridor The west wing is dedicat
	The central/ main buildin are situated and access The east wing is isolated ular appointments hassle-
	GYM

Floor below street level, accesed through elevator or exterior stairs. Also the floor connected to the boardwalk hovering over the wildlife corridor.



situated on the top floor for privacy and peace.

#### FACILITIES

with the west wing closed off for staff use; to take or refresh in the staff showers.

#### GERIES

ry and treatment rooms are on this floor.

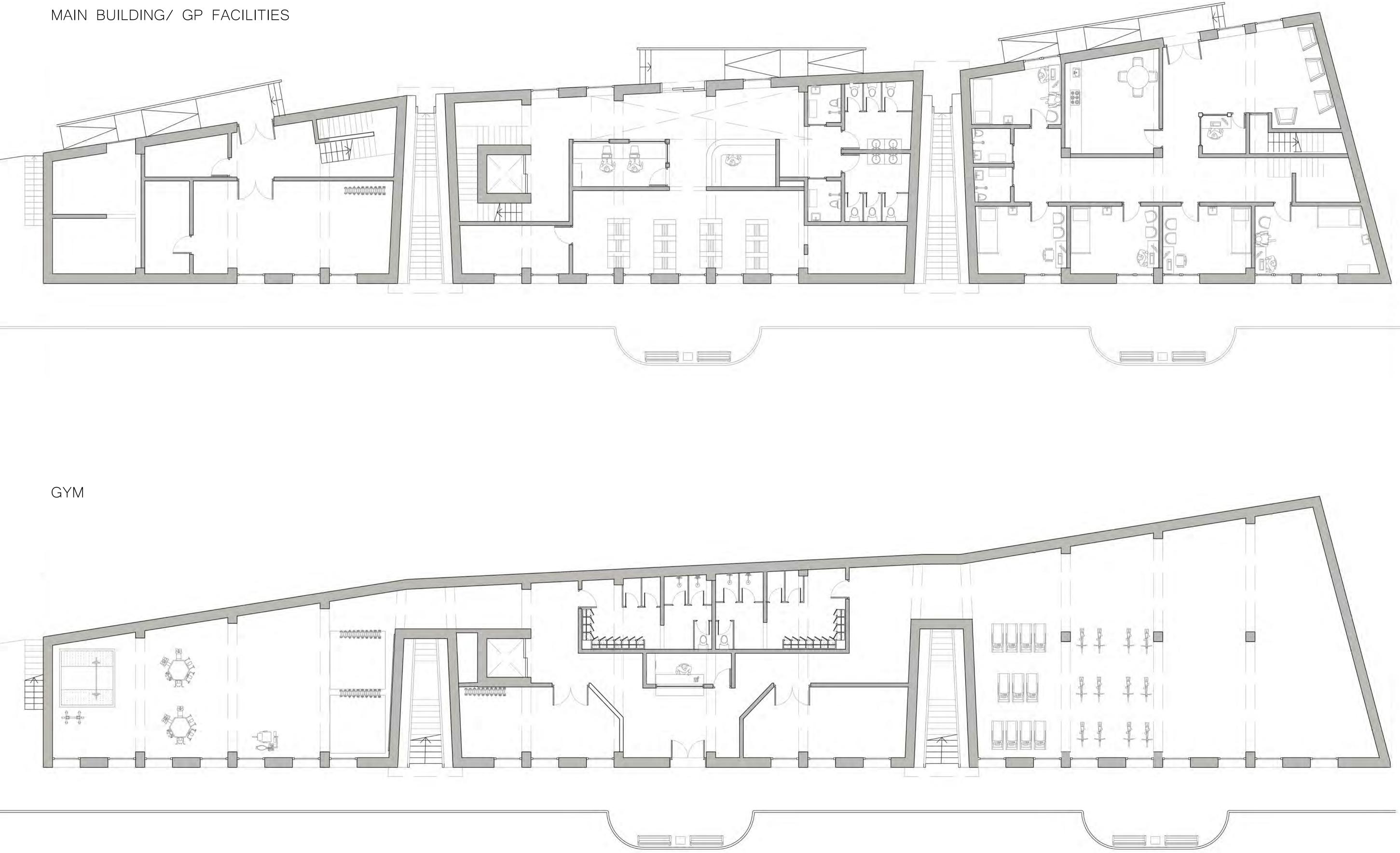
#### AP FACILITIES

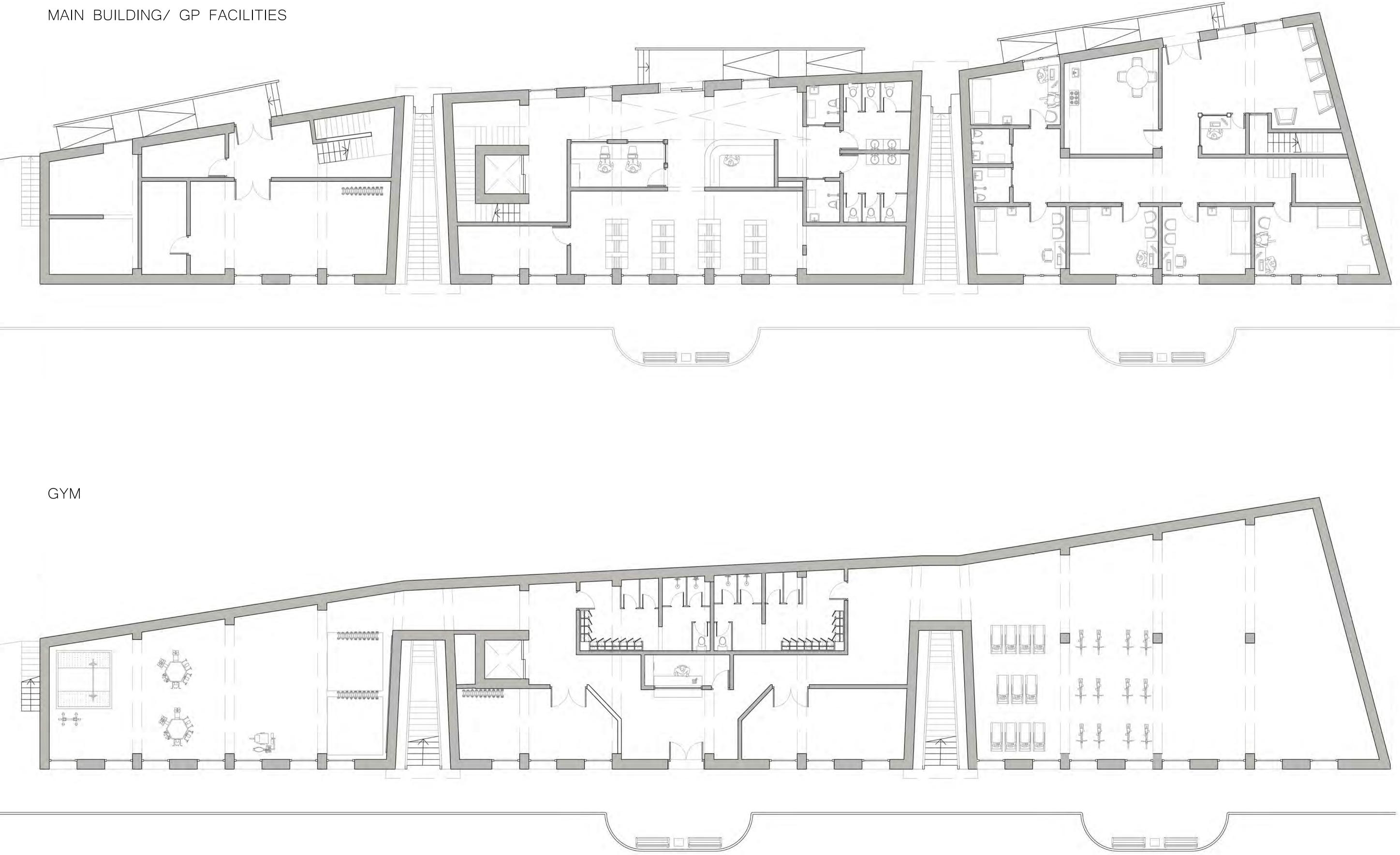
level. Bulding is split into three by stairs that ac-

ated to physiotherapy and building stores.

ng is where the main reception and waiting areas to the elevator.

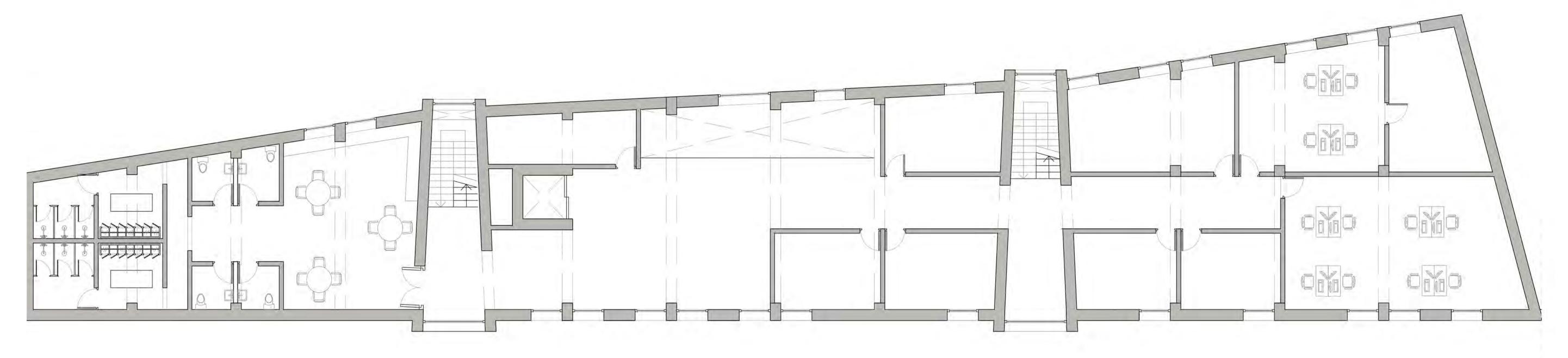
d for GP facilities, so locals could get to their reg-



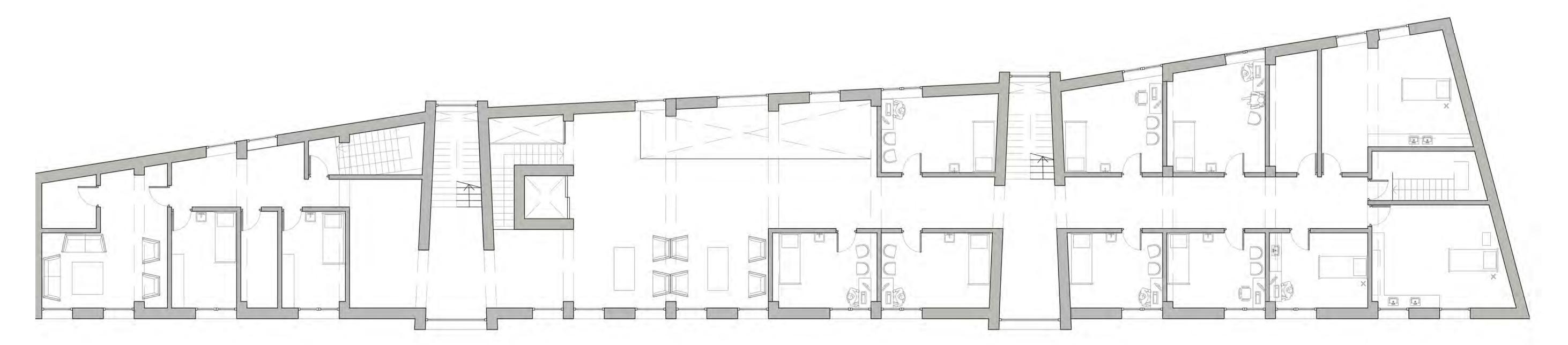


### PLANS 1:100

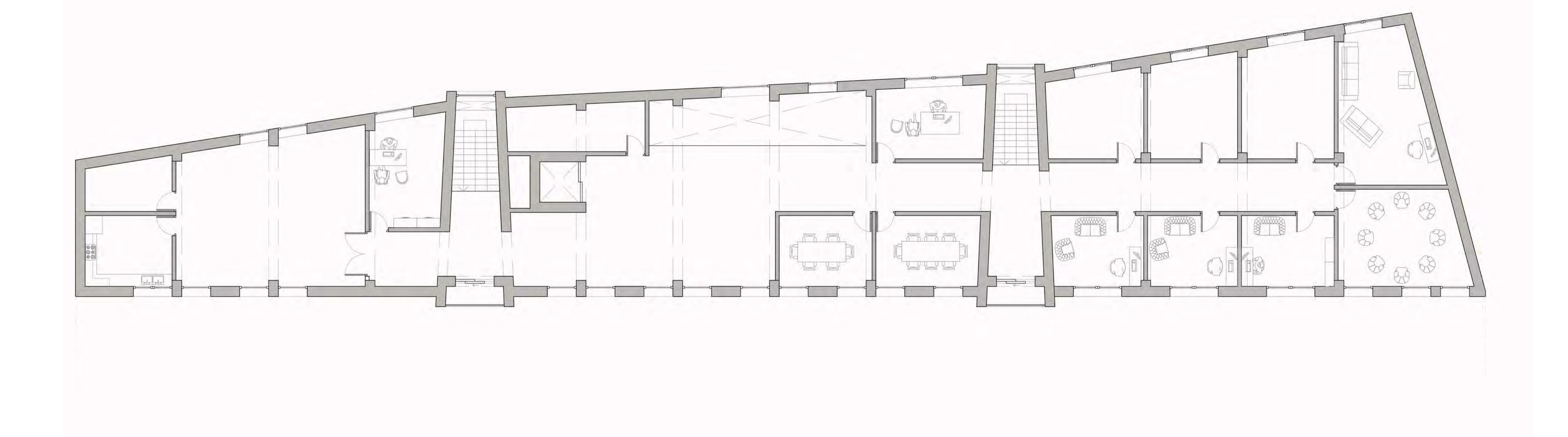
### OFFICES/ STAFF FACILITIES



CLINICS AND SURGERIES

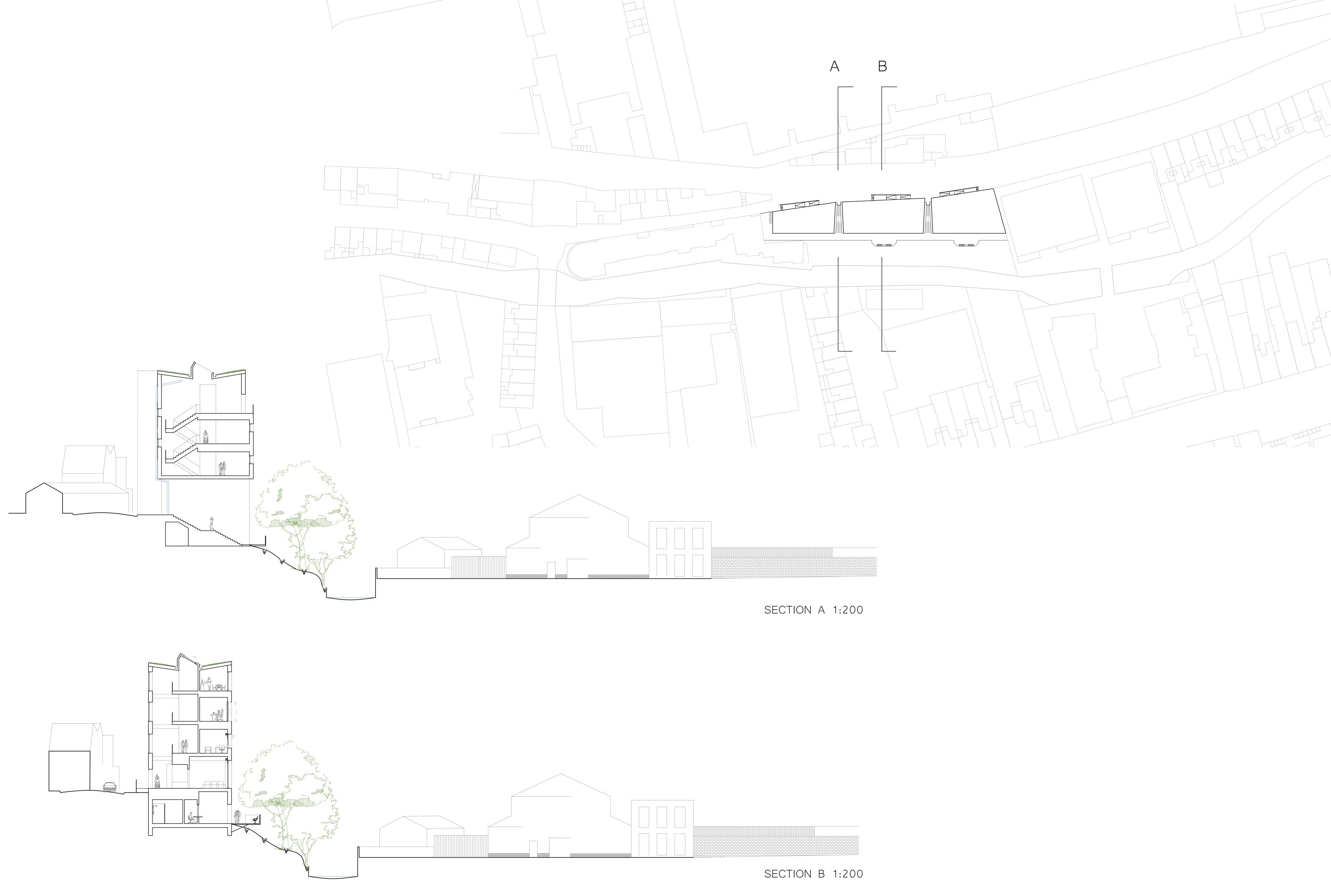








### PLANS 1:100





## OPPOSITE SITE the future.

Holds immediate stormwater. Can hold 133,000L (approx. 130 days supply).

WATER TANK 1

Has an existing tall flood wall, however this area is in danger of flooding in the 100-year event (due to its low altitude). A more natural flood plain could be created to absorb and slow down flooding in

Shallow sloped green roof- absorbs and

release into the drainage system. May



on roof)

SWALES the slope.





retains stormwater. Allows for a slower also evaporate up to 10% of stormwater collected back into the atmosphere. Sloped roof allows the water to flow into

WATER TANK 2

25 days supply).

Stores filtered water and supplies water to the building. Can hold 25,900L (approx.

Overflow of this tank is fed down into the

Camac through pipes and swales.

from entering the room, yet they remain see-through.

ANTI-GLARE BLINDS-Motorized blinds that can be controlled by staff. Fitted to public areas, ie; waiting rooms, gym, large offices. They are reflective; glare is deflected

TREES-

be 13/15m. tall.

SHUTTERS-Fitted to singular office rooms where occupant has full control over light/ view.

light. Also serves ventilation purposes.

ROOF LIGHT-In many areas the central corridor has no openings, the rooflight catches southern



The site contains heavy planting on the south slope- most trees are estimated to

This dapples the light coming in to at-

least the bottom two floors; windows on these floors are larger, yet anti-glare measures are still taken to prevent glare in the winte when leaves have fallen.

WATER PATH

ROOF

drain by gravity.



of the wall while the opposite applies for the Southern windows; another attempt to prevent glare. However the Northern facade contains less openings to prevent unecessary heat

0

NORTH VS. SOUTH-Northen windows are set to the exterior

### SOLAR ANALYSIS

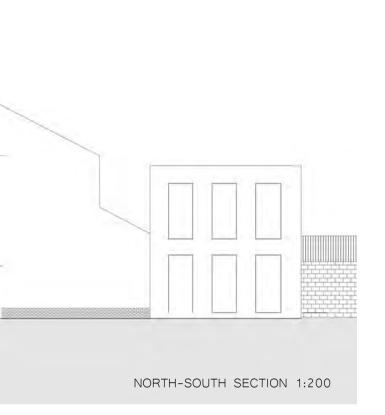
CALCULATIONS-

South Facade Glazing:

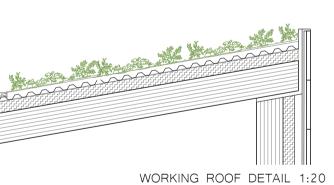
S. Facade area= 1,511.1m2 Glazing area= 261.76m2

1,511.1/ 261.76= 17.3% 17.3%= percentage of S. facade glazed

East/ West Elevations contain minimal/ close to no glazing due to the project's proximity to other buildings.



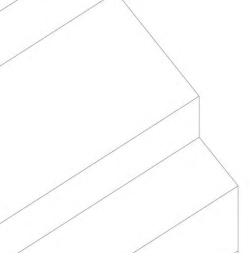
#### WATER STRATEGY



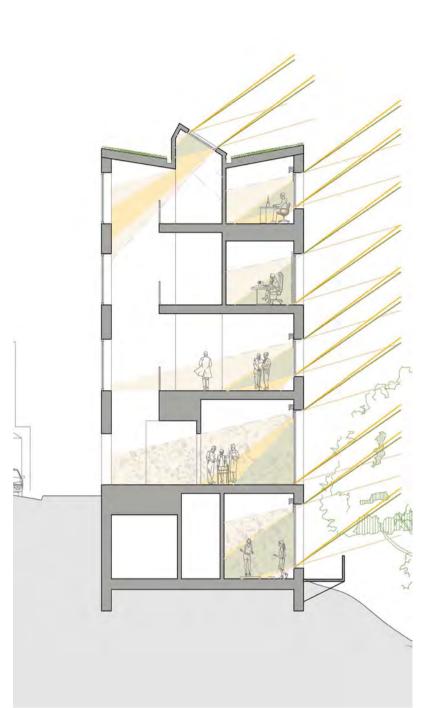
Cuts perpendicular to slope designed to slow and retain the water travelling down the slope. Swales can flood and retain water for slow release down the rest of

CALCULATIONS -Daily occupants estimated to be 84. -84x120L= 10,080L (estimated daily water usage)

-Roof area= 584m2 -584x750mm= 438,000L (average L of annual rainfall

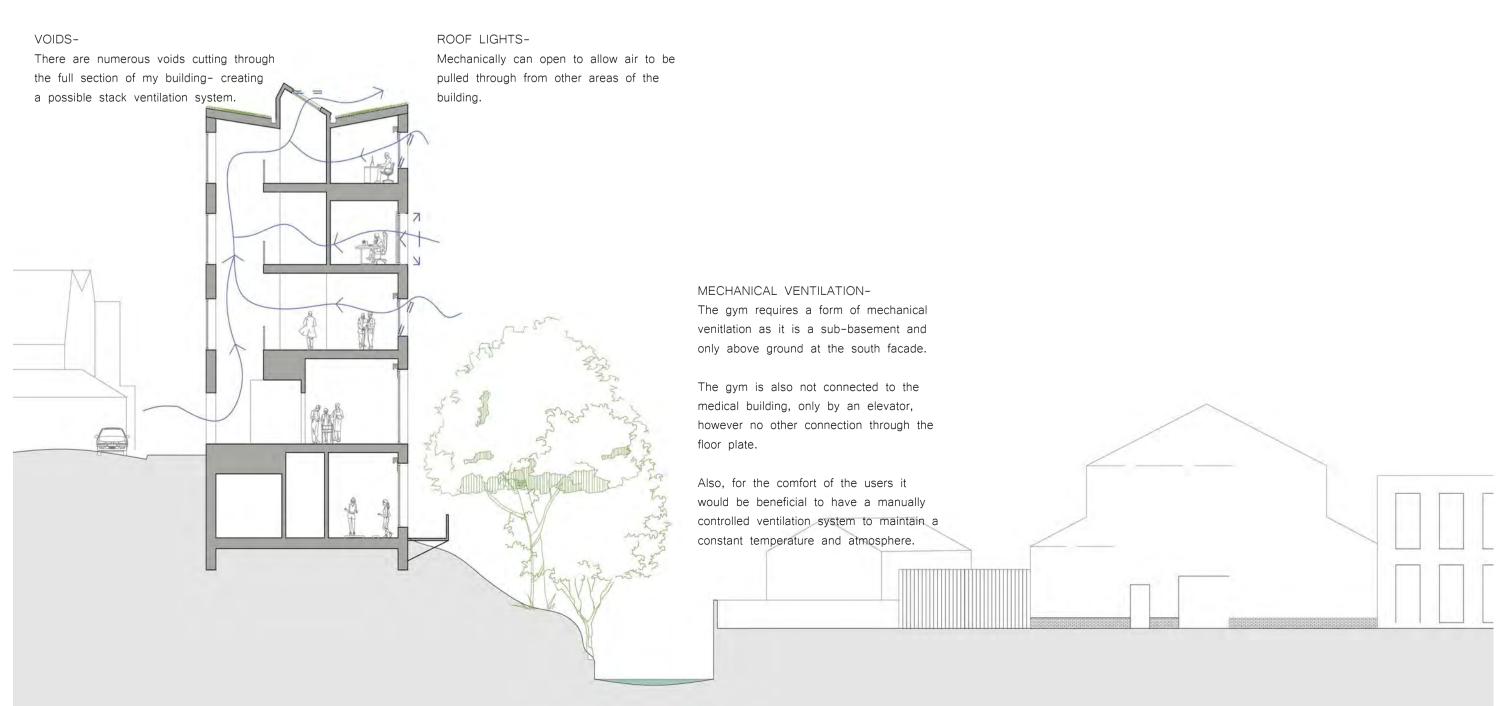






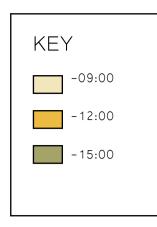
Summer Solstice 1:200 (21/06/2020)

Autumn Equinox 1:200 (21/09/2020)



### ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

SUN ANGLE ANALYSIS





Winter Solstice 1:200 (21/12/2020)

WIND ANALYSIS

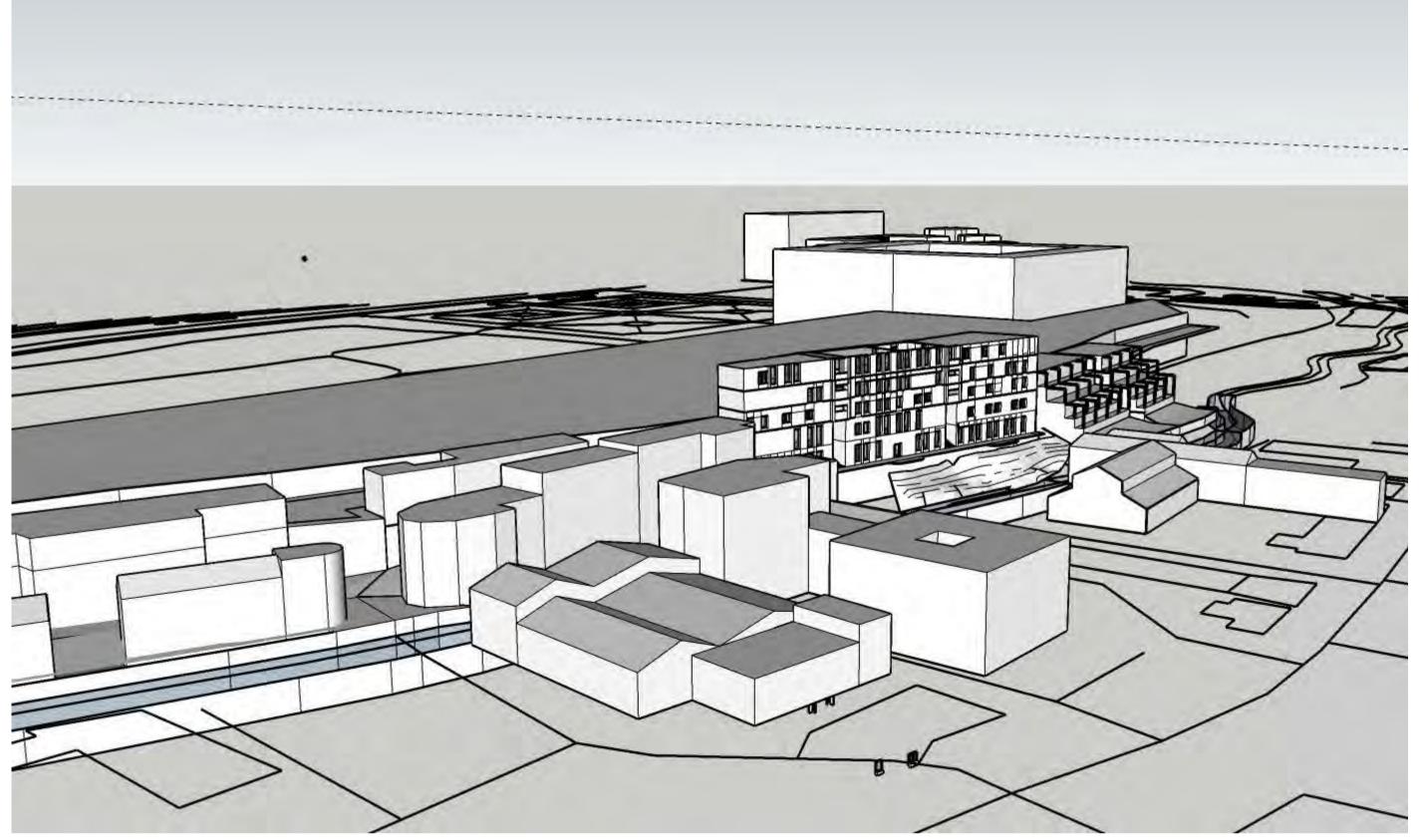
# VIEW OF SOUTH ELEVATION (FROM OPPOSITE THE CAMAC)



### STREET VIEW (FROM KILMAINHAM LANE)



### SITE SCALE VIEW



### 3D MODEL