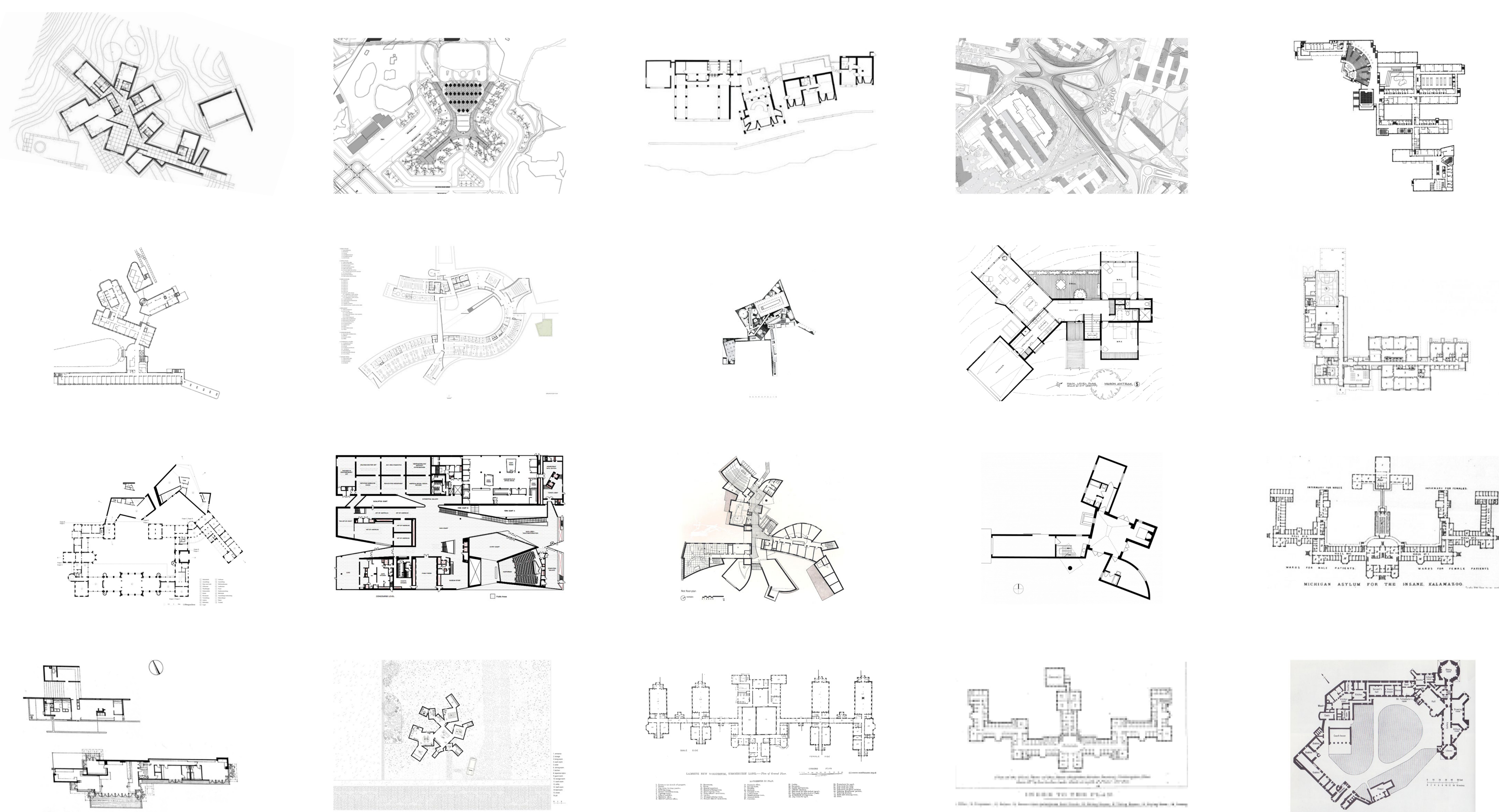
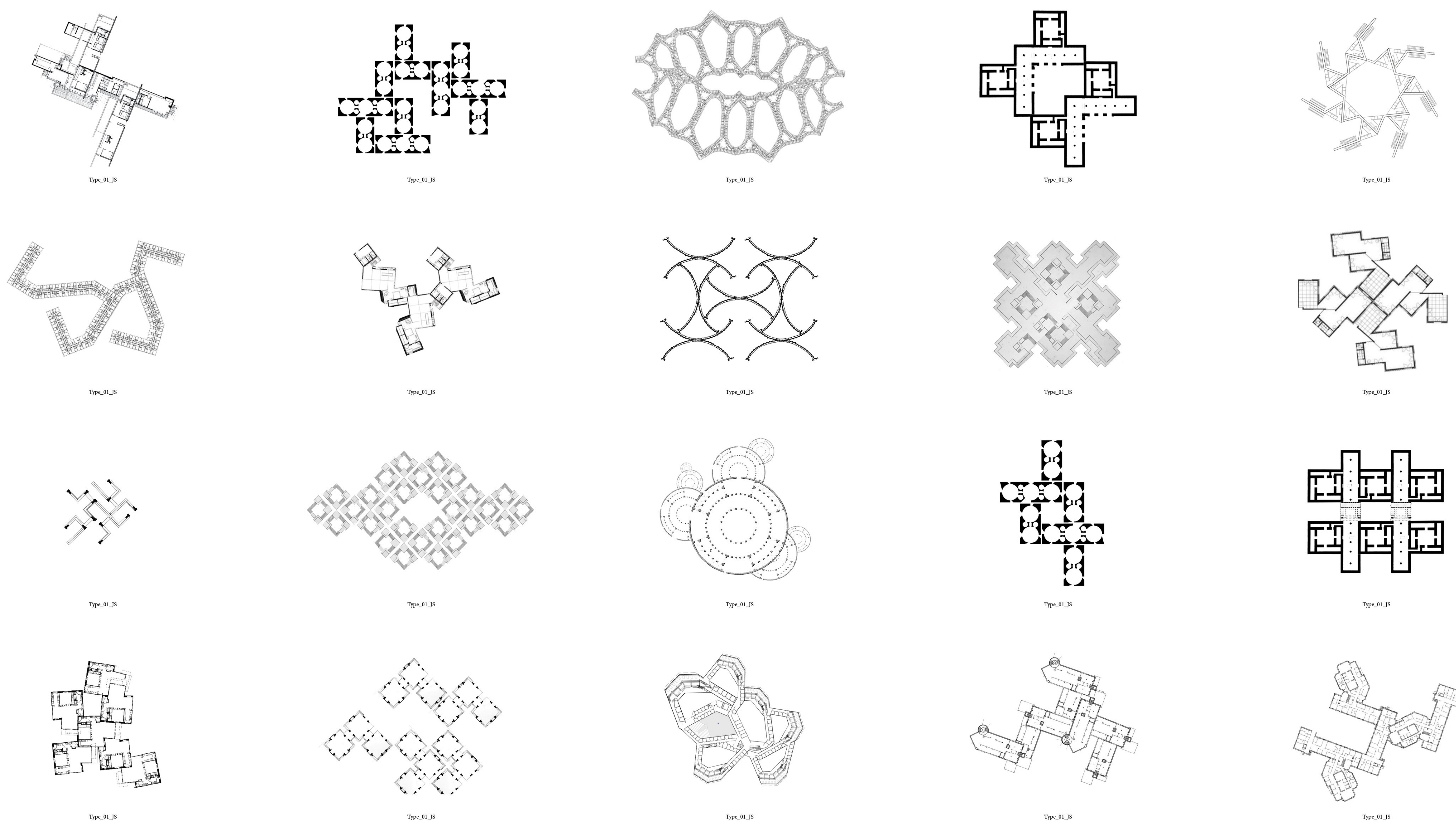


CLASSIFICATION: APPENDAGE

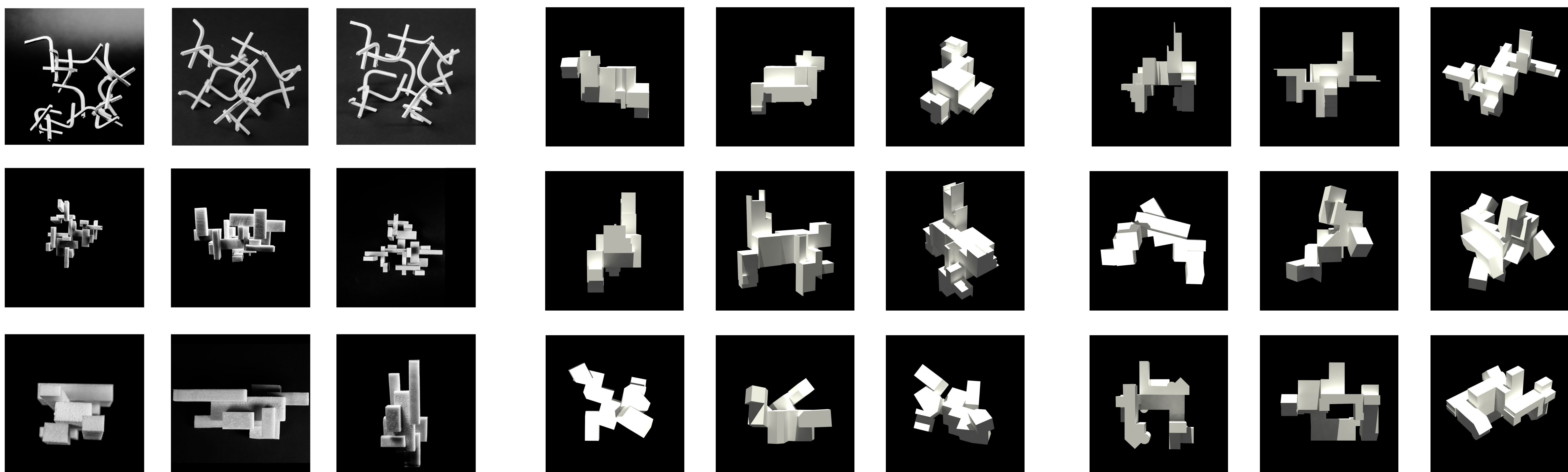


ROOT FORM: PARAMETRIC STEMS

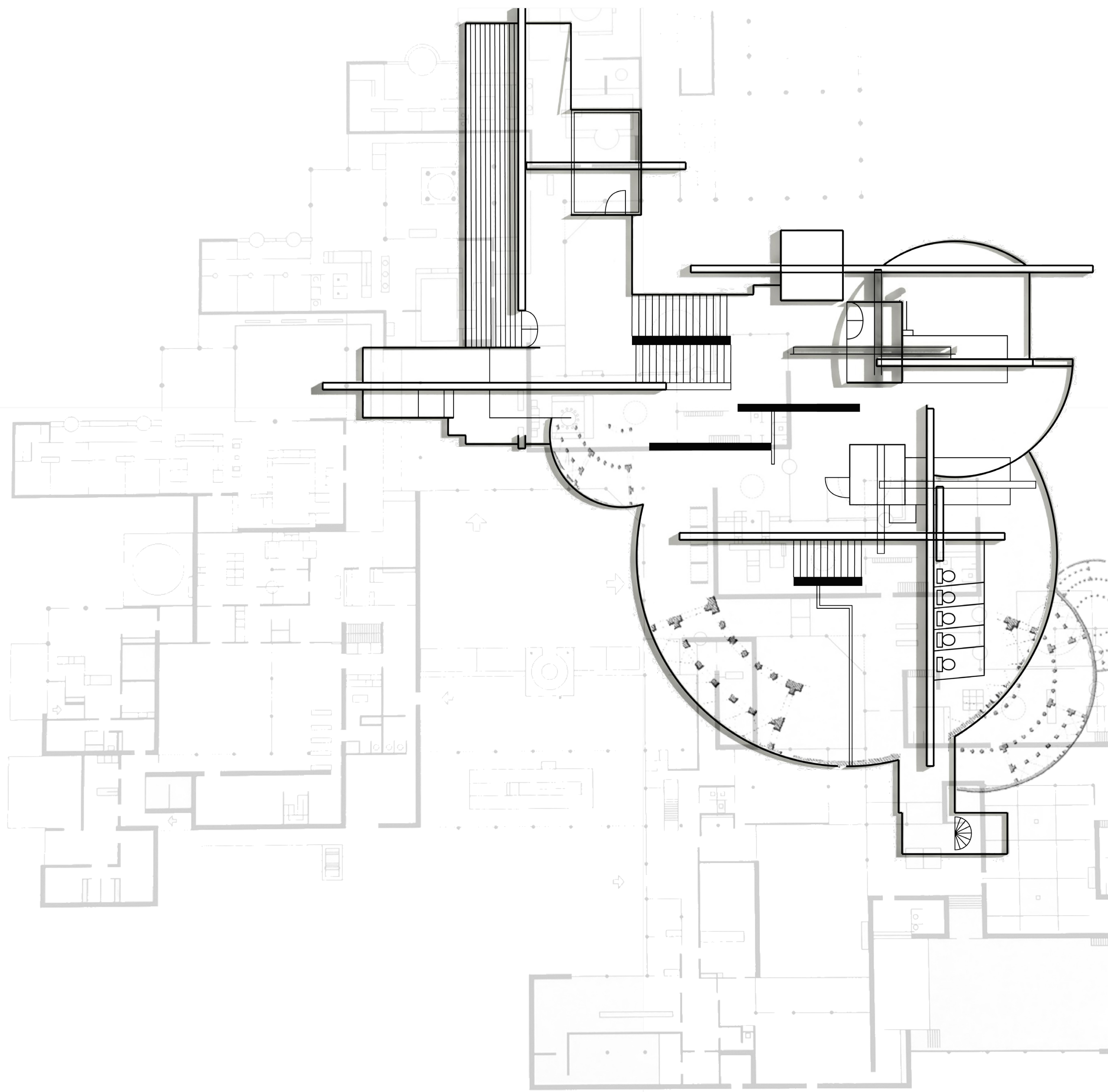
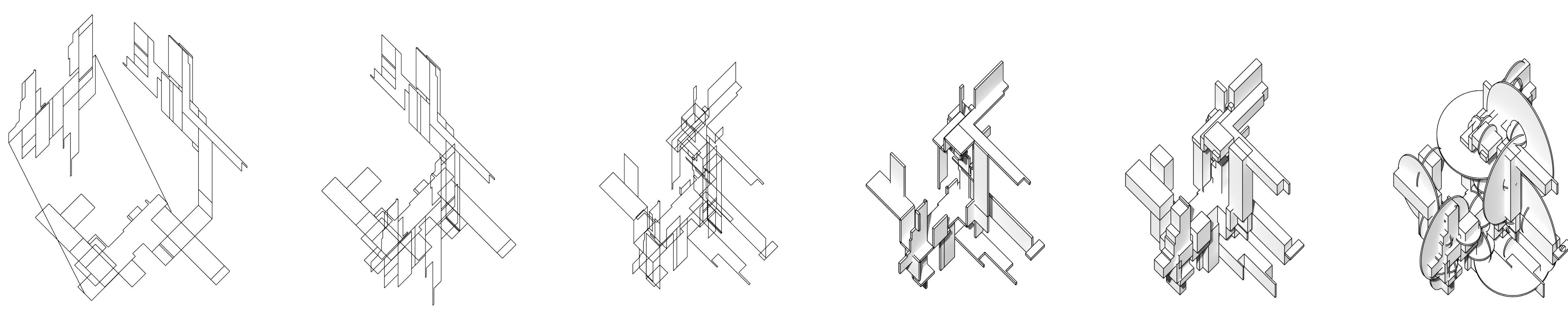
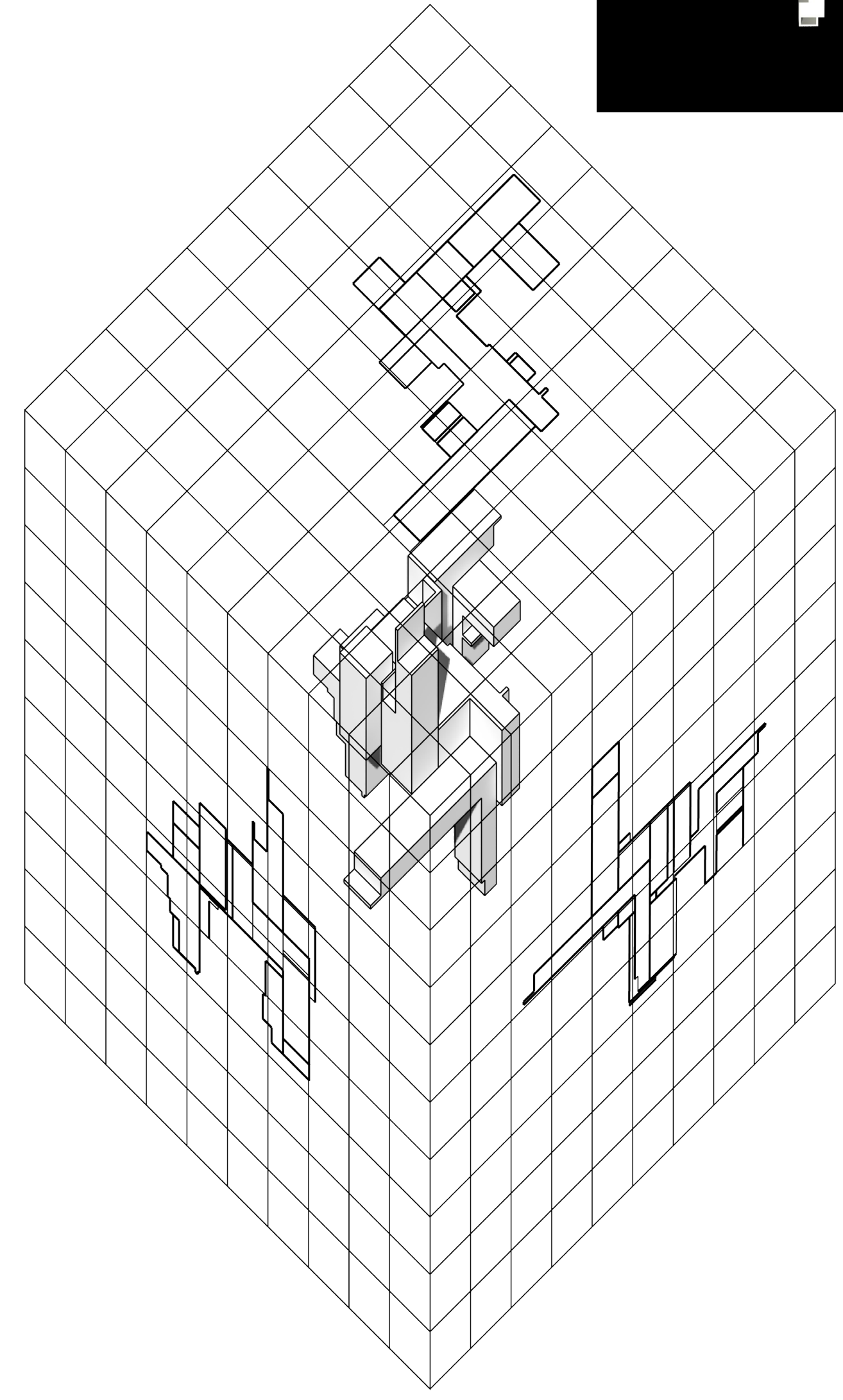


MASSSES OF FORM

ERROR THROUGH FRACTURE



BIAS: AXIAL TRACE



What information is contained in a plan? From a plan alone can you construct entire geometries which can then be made into habitable spaces. In this class, the focus started on exploring countless different plans all unified by a common theme. From here, some chose to simplify what they found while I chose to exaggerate the many appendages in my plans by using a parametric approach. The formula took one appendage from the existing plan and collaged it back upon itself to create a new foundational element. Almost recursively this process was continued until the desired level of detail was reached. The question became, "how can these take on form?" My answer lay in exploring the mass of the different sections of the plan. Through folding the plans across the different main geometric divisions in the plan I was able to divide the form into separate massing sections. However, this method for creating form was very rigid and loose. By fracturing the many main geometric shapes of the form, it became possible to explore the potential of challenging how a space was defined. However, the more complex the fracture became the harder it was to understand how it had been created. Thus, the bias of trace allowed for an explanation. The trace of Plan, Section, and Elevation all combined back into one form, with each moment leaving a distinct trace of the arch of rotation. With both the traces from each axial direction in addition to the axis of rotation, it became possible to read the different traces of each model depending on the chosen direction of interpretation.