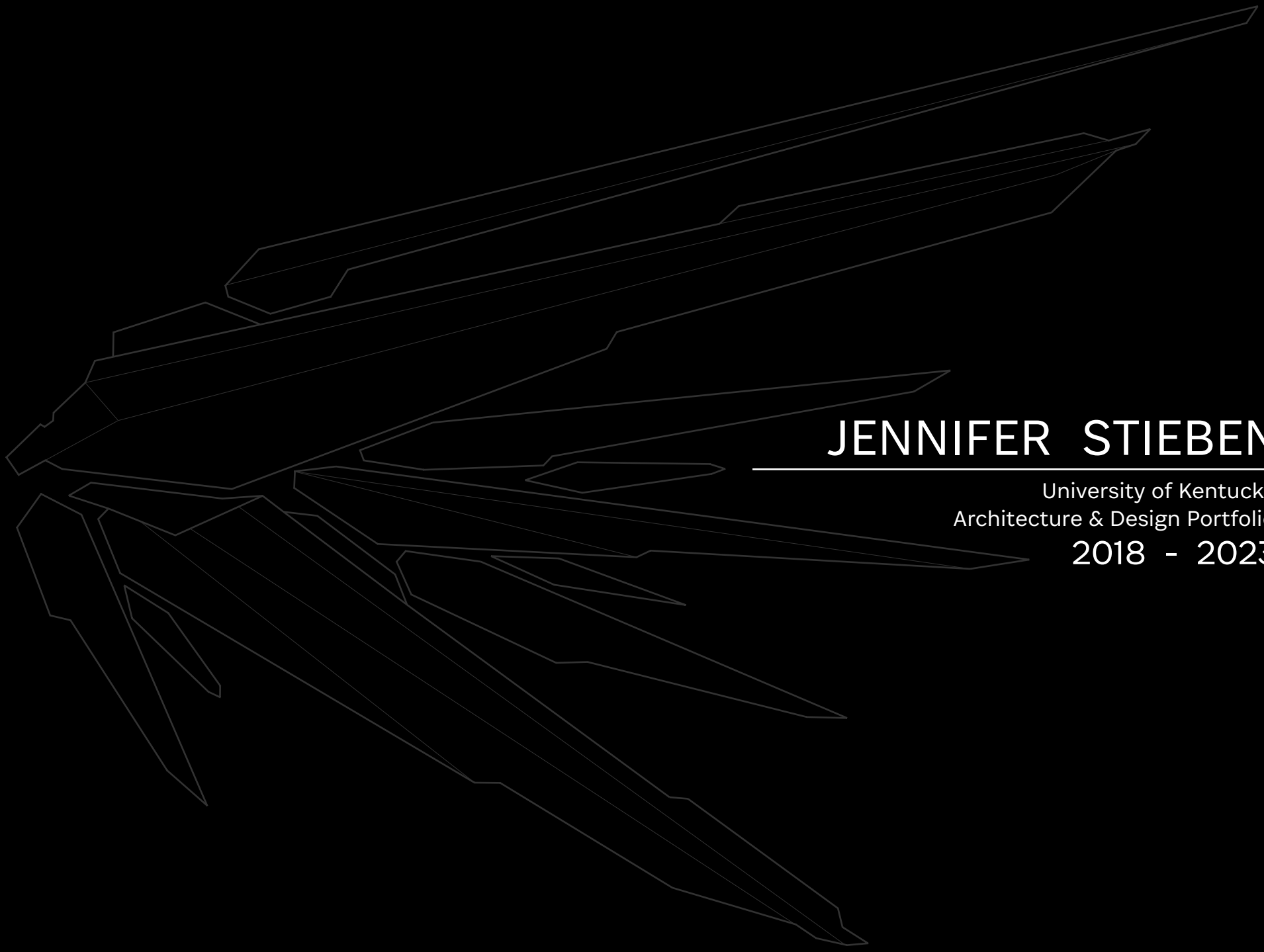

JENNIFER STIEBEN

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Architecture & Design Portfolio
2018 - 2023

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CONTENTS

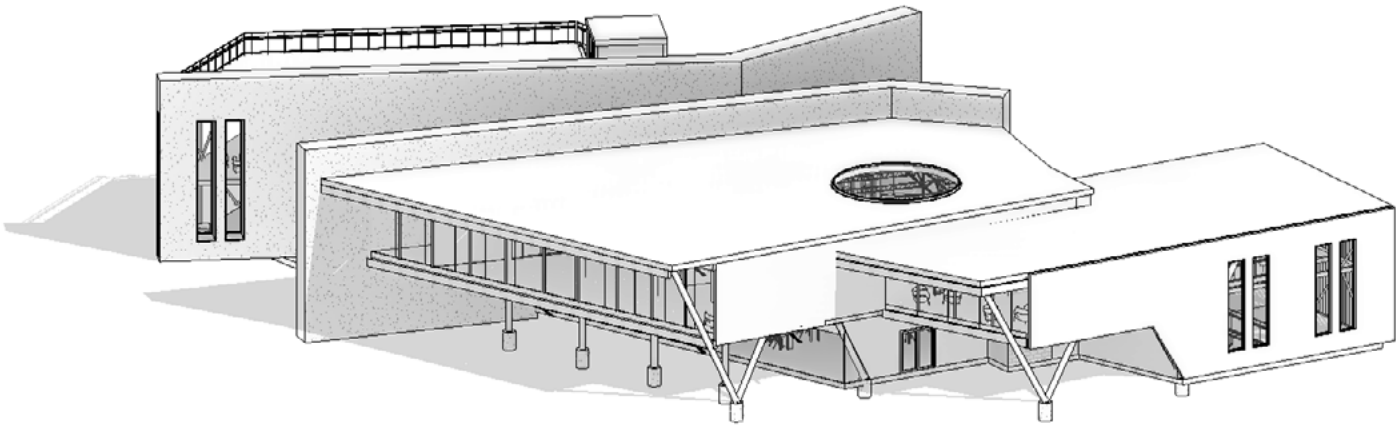
GRADUATE

UNDERGRADUATE

Mount Horeb Earthwork Visitor Education Center

- Partner Jackson Karnes

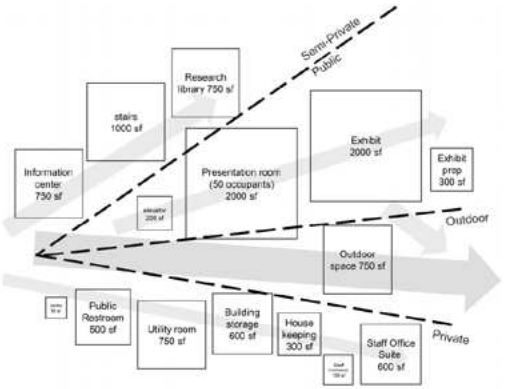
The Mount Horeb Visitor Education Center is an architectural framework designed to connect visitors with the surrounding landscape and Adena earthworks. The design features three programmatic bays, aligning with the sun's solstice and equinox, and emphasizes a procession to the mound along a concrete wall imprinted with significant human events. Inside, the center uses natural materials and warm spaces to frame the earthworks. This center aspires to be more than just a building; it is a destination meant to inspire curiosity and a deeper appreciation for the region



A Structure that Outlives its Creators:
If our modern buildings were unearthed in 1800 years, what would remain? Architects often aim for a 25-year lifespan, but historically, structures were built to last generations. Inspired by ancient earthworks like the Adena mound, this project explores the concept of creating elements that endure

Mount Horeb Earthwork, built by the Adena people in Kentucky between 500 BCE and 300 CE, is the state's oldest known inhabited site. While the Adena primarily lived as hunter-gatherers, the large circular earthwork suggests they had a communal lifestyle and gathered for ceremonial events.

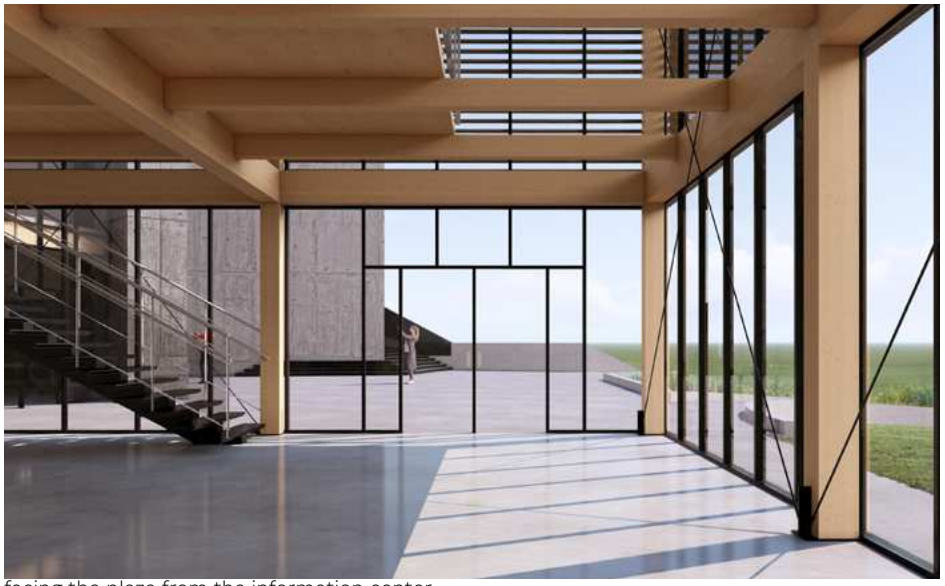
The form is based on 3 "bays" of architectural program - a split in between the bays serve as a progression for the visitors along a timeline wall that leads towards the mound.




view of building from the entry plaza


view of procession from the exterior of the exhibit building

Inside of the “oculus” in the exhibit room



facing the plaza from the information center

facing the timeline wall procession from the exterior of the exhibit building

facing the exhbit building from the timeline wall procession

Winchester Exchange: Co. Lab

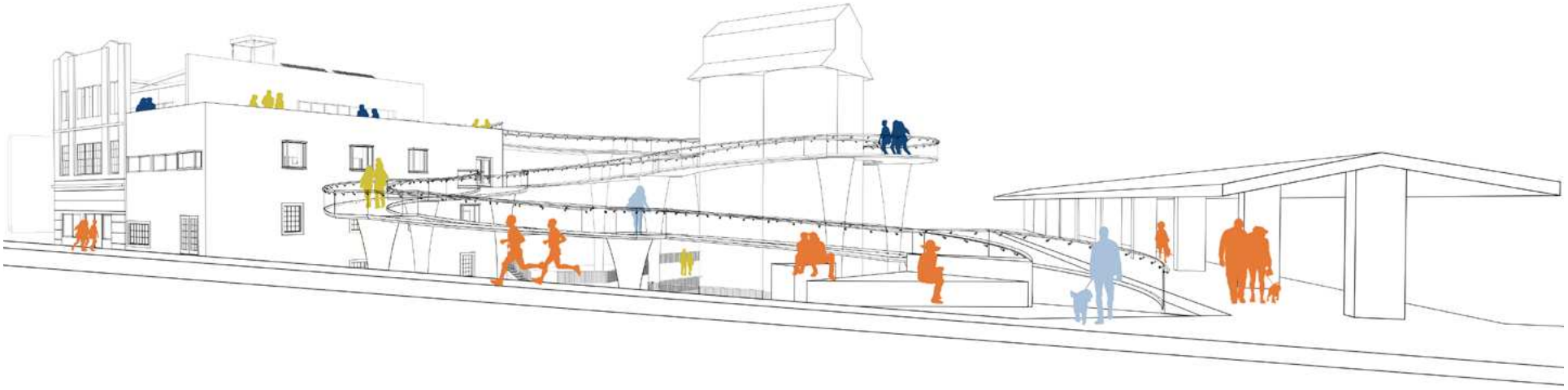
Co Lab is a group of graduate students that created a proposal named the Winchester Exchange. This building is an adaptive reuse building located in Winchester Kentucky.

Co. Lab Team: Jacob Huber, Jackson Karnes, Kayla Spies, Chris Steffan, Jennifer Stieben

CO. LAB x THE WINCHESTER EXCHANGE.

Existing Building

Proposed



This existing building in Winchester served as a vehicle for research and program. Our group transformed it from a vacant building shell to a collaborative makerspace and art gallery as well as blending it into a part of the community externally. The building is located near other downtown points of interests and is located on a lower elevation / basin. The basin gives opportunity to plant native plants and implement water features.

These renders were created from a shared revit model amongst the group. The new program for the building consists of work-spaces, a gallery, maker space, a roof top venue area, and new site work (ramp and marsh vegetation).

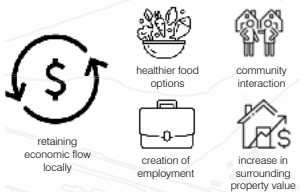
A Model of Convenience

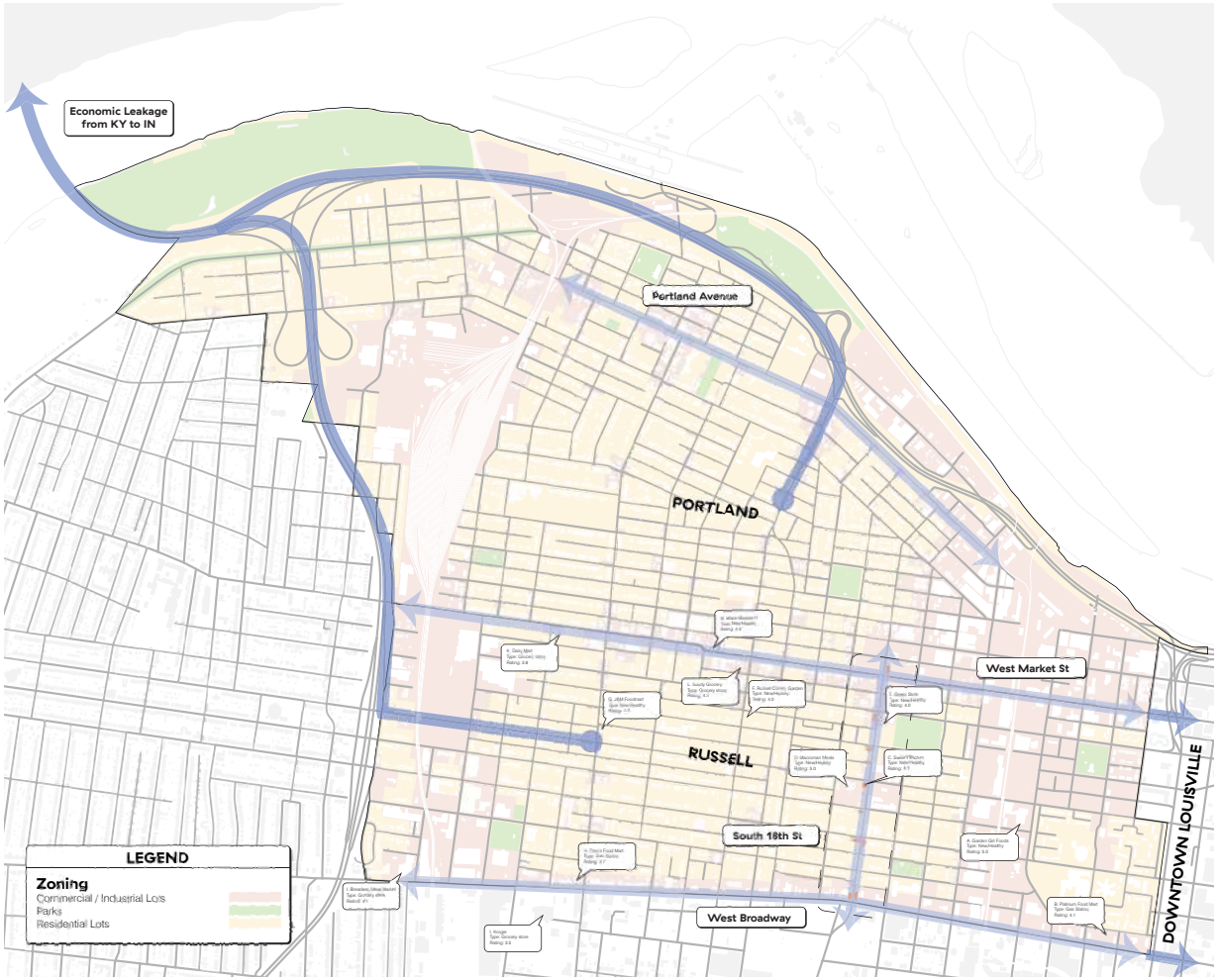
This project was created in Studio Louisville which was a studio focused on studying the Portland and Russell neighborhoods. Through analyzing maps and data of these areas, we developed a project or development plan specifically for these neighborhoods.

This project emphasized on the commercial spaces situated within the residential neighborhood of Russell in Louisville. These commercial areas consist of multiple convenience marts and corner stores that impact the surrounding community.

Today, corner stores are known/meant to:

An improvement in stores could result in:

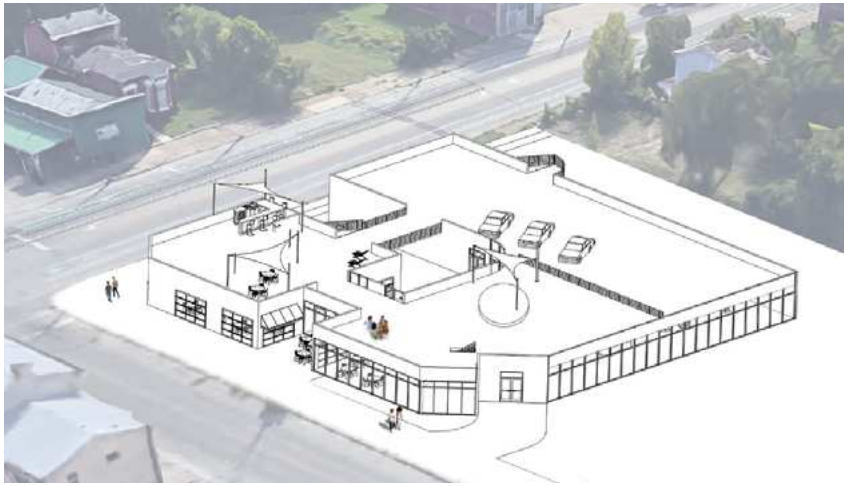




Existing Corner Stores

South 18th Street Corridor, Russell, Louisville KY

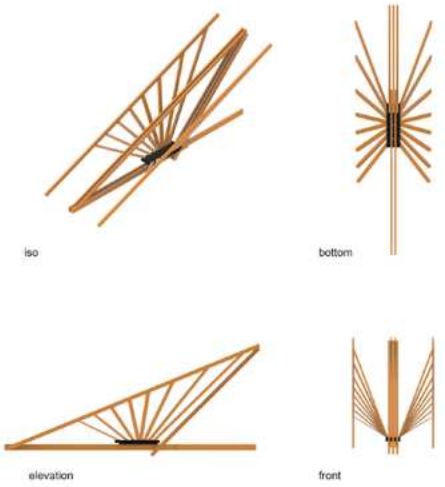
New Corner Store Variations:
The design of each corner store would be customized to meet the unique requirements of the corner it occupies along South 18th Street.

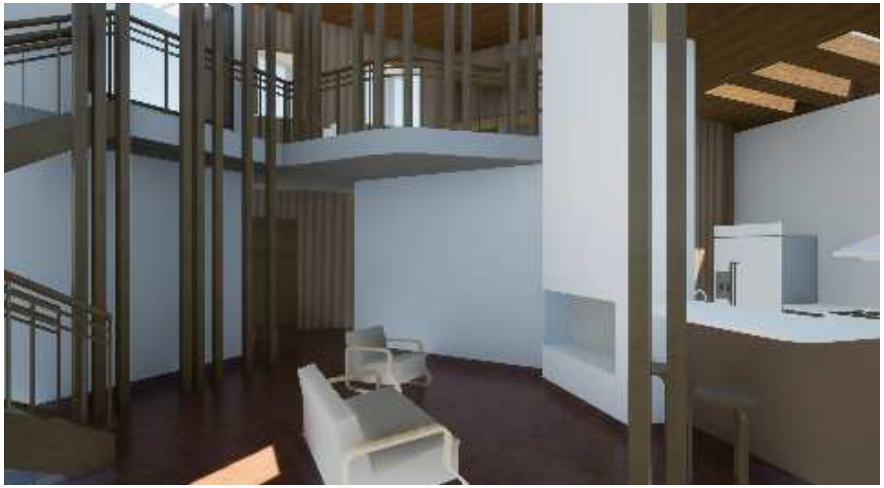


Drawing Details

This class focused on drawing and understanding real architectural details. We drew in software and by hand based on images and architectural drawings.

We also were given an architect to research their style and create a small building based on the architectural details we saw in their buildings to create something similar to their style.





Alvar Aalto

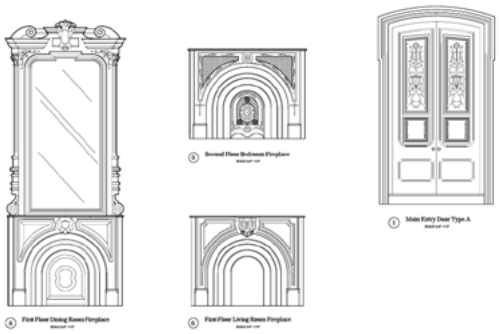
After viewing Aalto's work I created a design based on the details and style that I noticed. Aalto's style included large windows, bay windows, interior columns, curves, skylights, natural materials on a white "canvas", and unique structural details. I focused mainly on laying out the interior spaces.

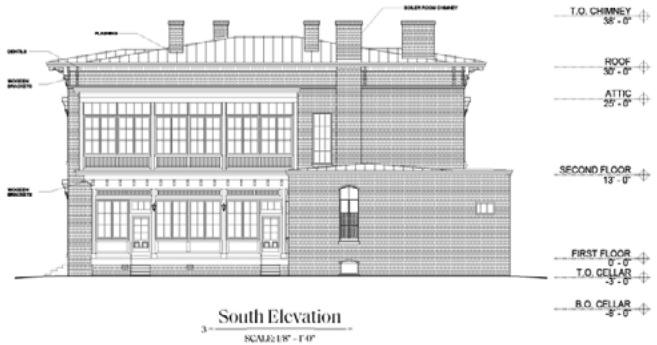
Memorial Hall

I created drawings in AutoCAD from photos and existing architectural drawings of Memorial hall on the University of Kentucky's campus. I laid out and created the drawings in a similar format to the White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs

Independent Study

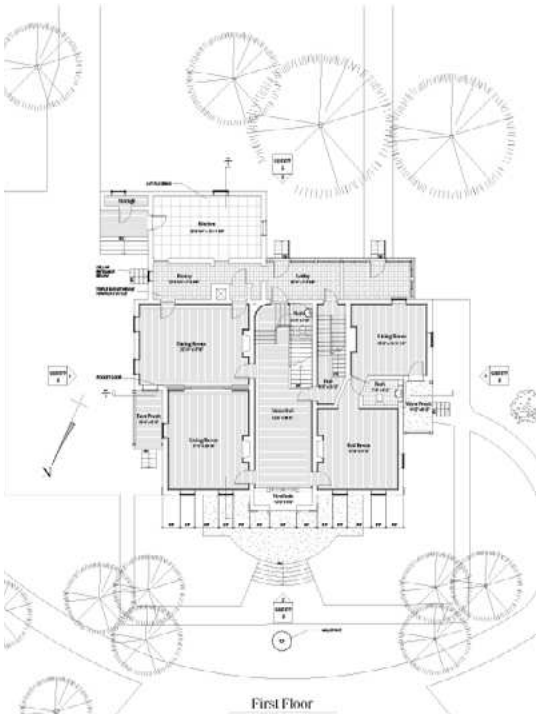
The goal of this independent study was to create drawings based on an existing historic building in Kentucky located on Louisville Free Public Library's campus. The drawings followed guidelines, required research, and were submitted to the Historic American Buildings Survey Peterson Prize 2022.



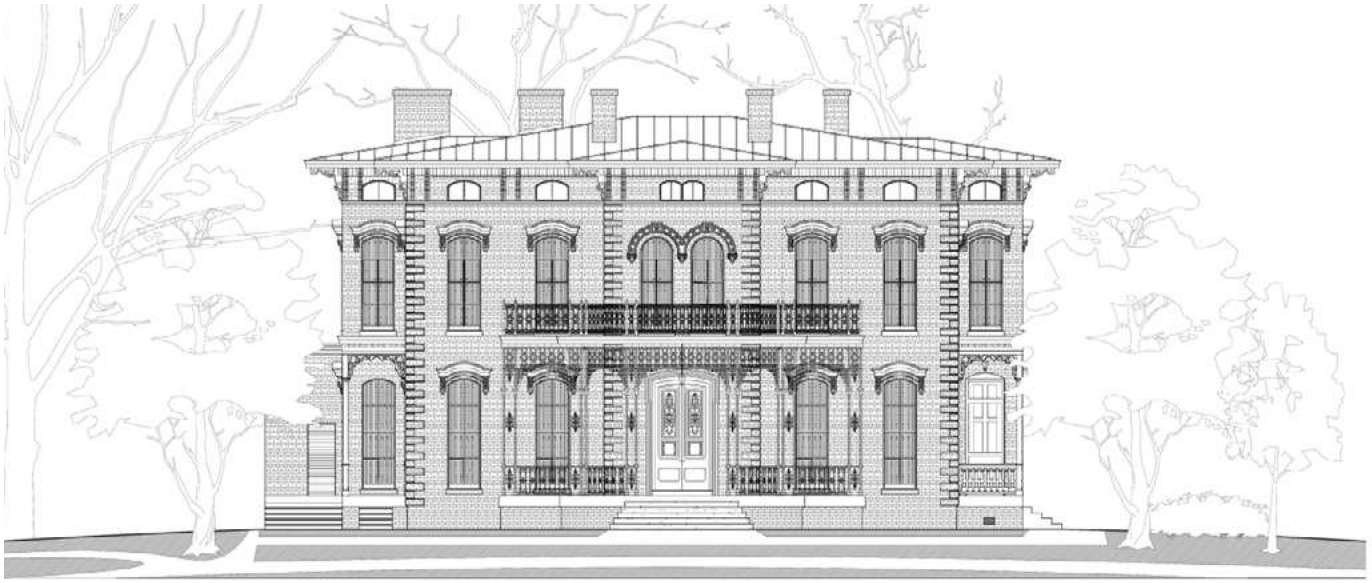


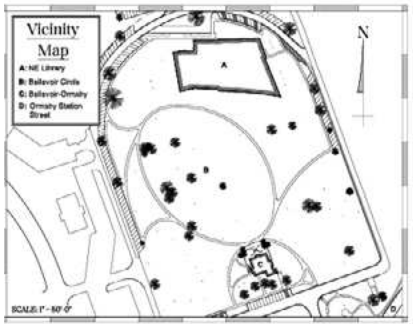
South Elevation
3
SCALE: 1/8" - 1'-0"

East Elevation
4
SCALE: 1/8" - 1'-0"



First Floor





Bellevoir-Ormsby Village

Louisville, Kentucky

Hamilton Ormsby was a member of a prominent family in Jefferson County. His grandfather, Judge Stephen Ormsby, was a district and circuit court judge in Jefferson County, a member of congress from 1811-1817, and president of the US Bank in Louisville.

The Bellevoir-Ormsby mansion was built around 1867 by Hamilton Ormsby on his estate and served as the Ormsby family home. This structure is a two and a half story Italianate-style mansion that overlooks the railroad tracks leading into Lydon, Kentucky.

This estate has many uses over its history and bore many different names. The main significance of this estate was its use in foster care for children.

In 1912 this estate became the Parental Home and School for children. The home later merged with surrounding foster care systems and became known as the Louisville and Jefferson County Children's Home at Ormsby Village.

This children's home used advanced ideas in childcare such as prioritizing education and recreation over work exploitation, separating juvenile forms of treatment and facilities from adults, and having a rural location rather than an urban location.

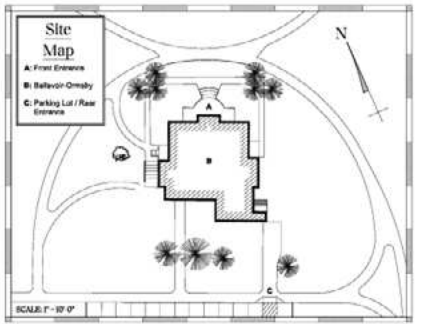
This site included a separate community known as Ridgewood with a home and school for African American children. After segregation ended in the 1960's, Ridgewood and Ormsby Village merged into one foster system and the educational services were later provided by JCPS.

During the 1960's, after the closure of the treatment center, the buildings on the estate were used by the Jefferson County government for offices until the surrounding property was developed into the Hurstbourne Green office park. Later, the other institutional buildings were demolished, but the Bellevoir mansion was preserved.

The mansion was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1983. The Bellevoir mansion is an excellent example of an Italianate country home and is one of few existing homes of this style in Jefferson County.

Currently, the Louisville Free Public Library's Northeast Regional Library is established on the North side of this property and includes the Bellevoir mansion in its surrounding park.

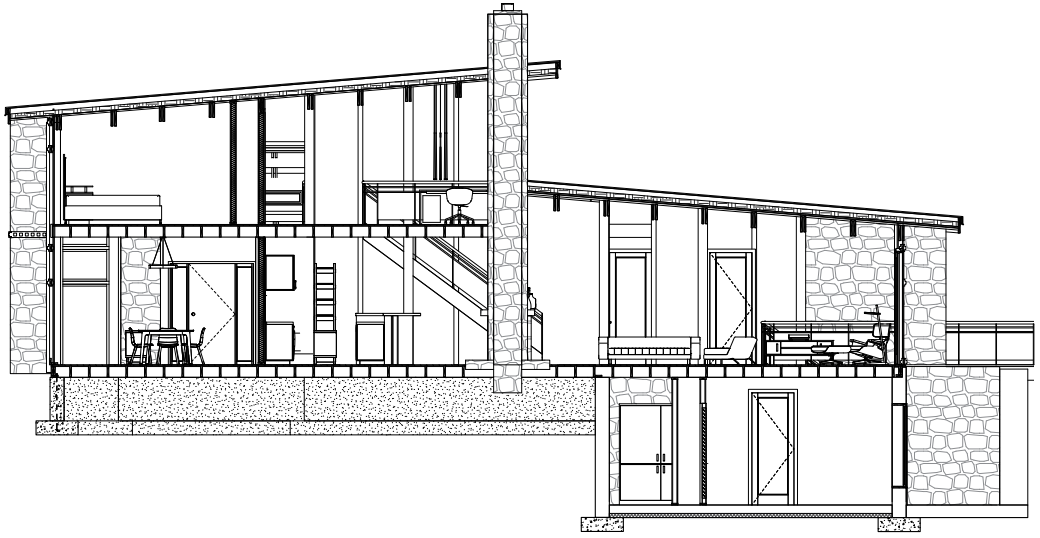
This project was completed independently by a first year graduate student in The University of Kentucky College of Design Architecture Program under the direction of Professor Mark O'Bryan and Professor Dan Vivian. This project was offered as an independent study, ARC 599 Spring 2022. Photos, measurements, drawings, and data were accumulated by Mark O'Bryan, Dan Vivian, Doug Foster, and Jennifer Sloewn. The documentation was submitted to the 2022 Peterson Prize competition.

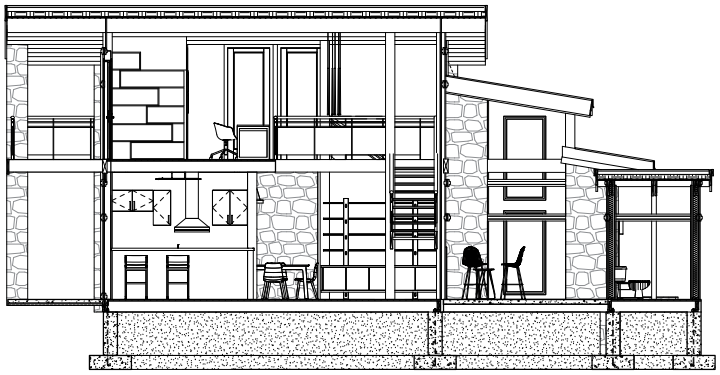


Aggregating a Place

Retreat in nature

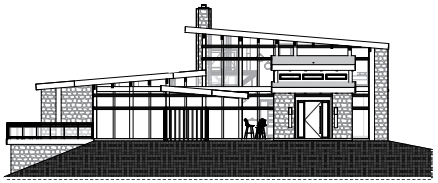
The intent of this project was to create a cabin similar in the way of creating a piece of furniture - focusing on parts, design, and function. I composed multiple spaces within the project while also considering architectural construction components and details.

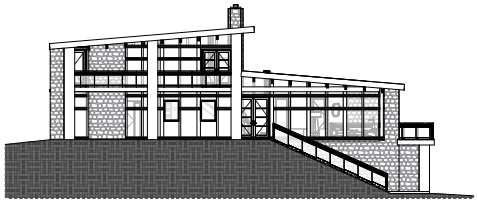


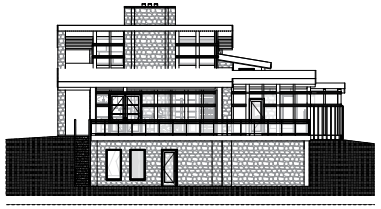


Site
Salvisa, KY

The site is located in Salvisa, KY (central KY). This is a local site that fronts the Kentucky river and palisades. This site is about 30 miles from Lexington and is 6 miles away from Shakertown. This property is elevated about 300 feet above the river.



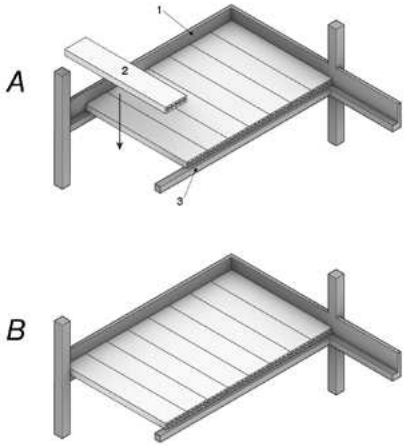




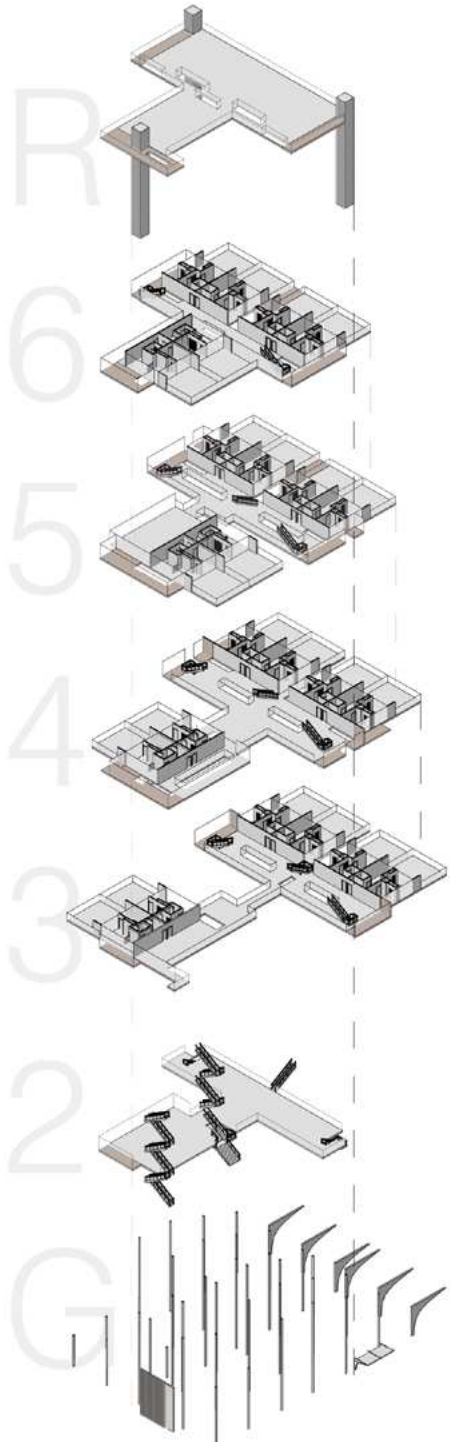
Green Hill
Design - Build - Future

This project's purpose is to serve as low income housing for Winchester, KY residents. The ground floor serves as an open public space while the upper levels are private units. Each unit has it's own outdoor terrace which can be used for gardening and growing food.

This project was to be made from precast- I chose a structural precast system for cost and efficiency. The design is programmatic and based on platforms.



1. Main Spandrel Beam
2. Hollow Core Unit
3. Internal Rectangular Beam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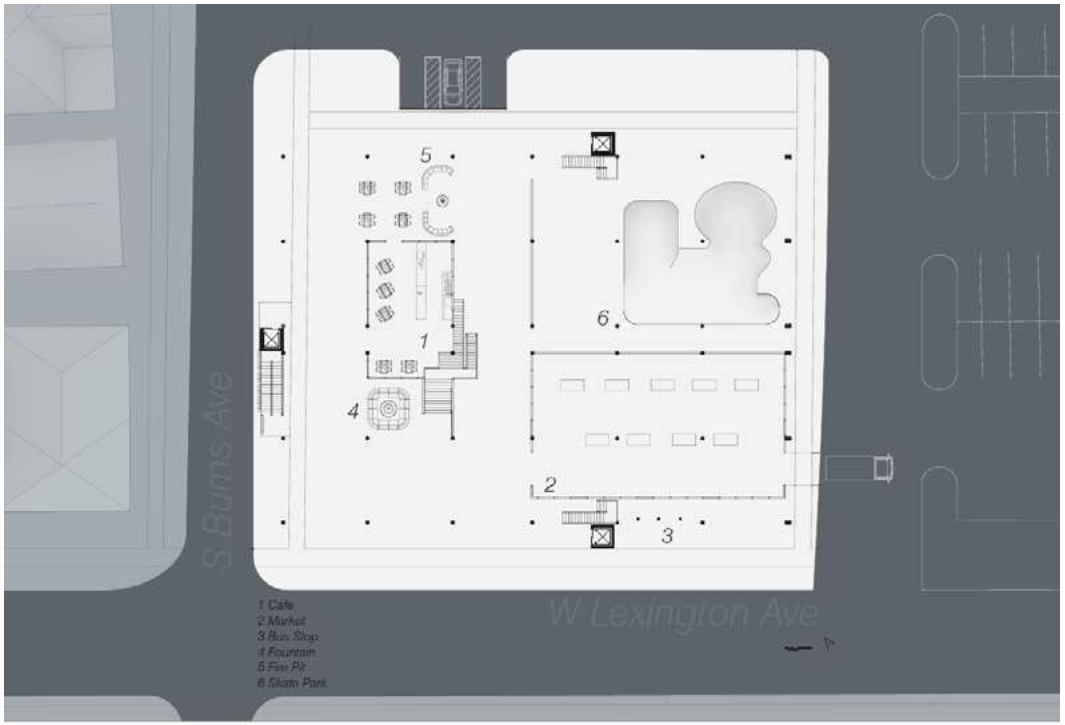
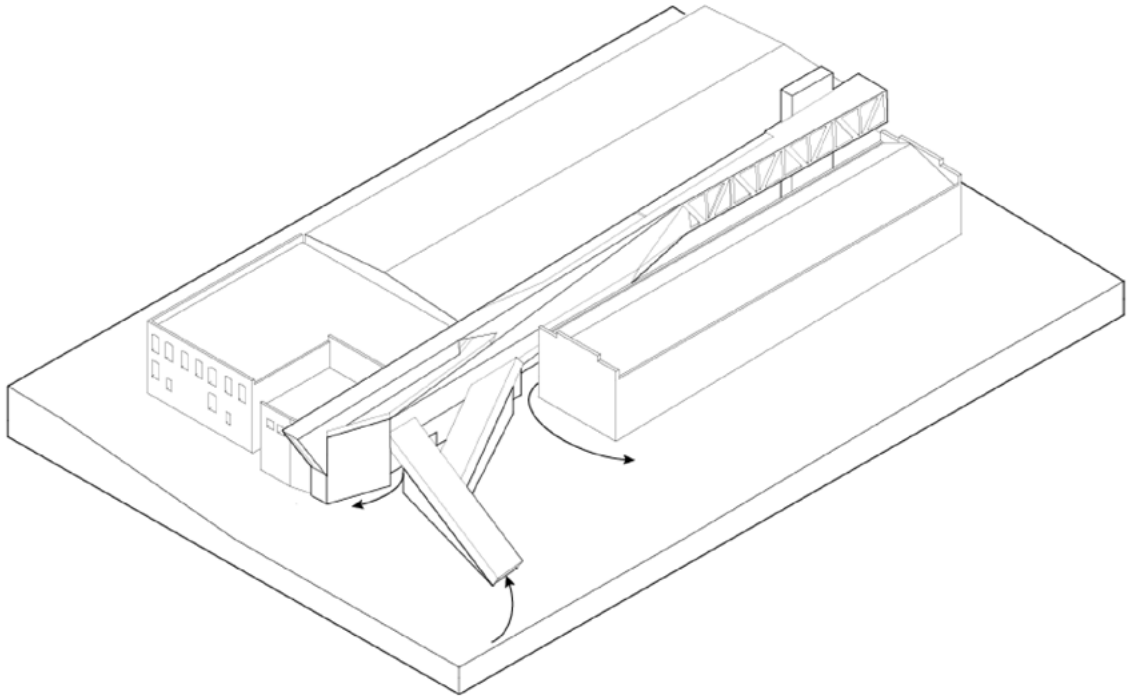
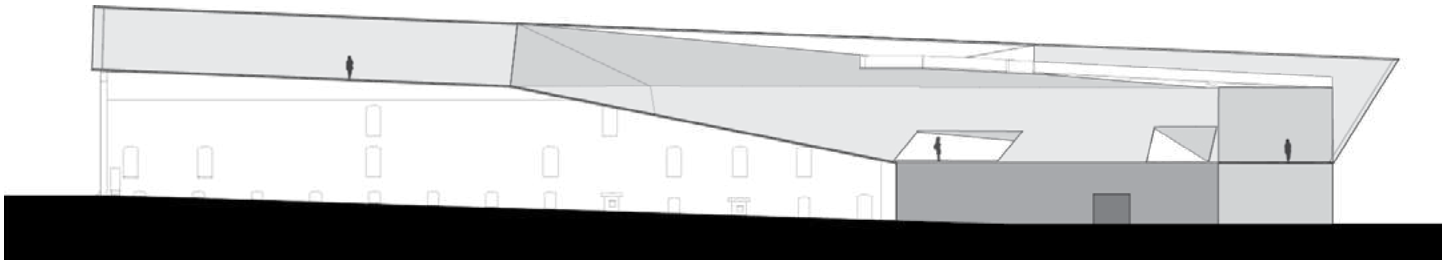

S Burns Ave
W Lexington Ave
1 Cafe
2 Market
3 Bus Stop
4 Fountain
5 Fire Pit
6 Skate Park

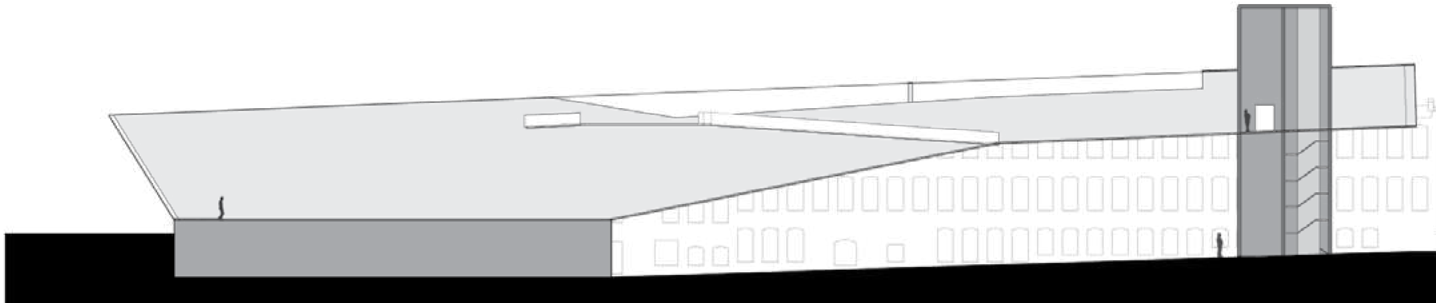
Arc Theatre
Loose Coupling

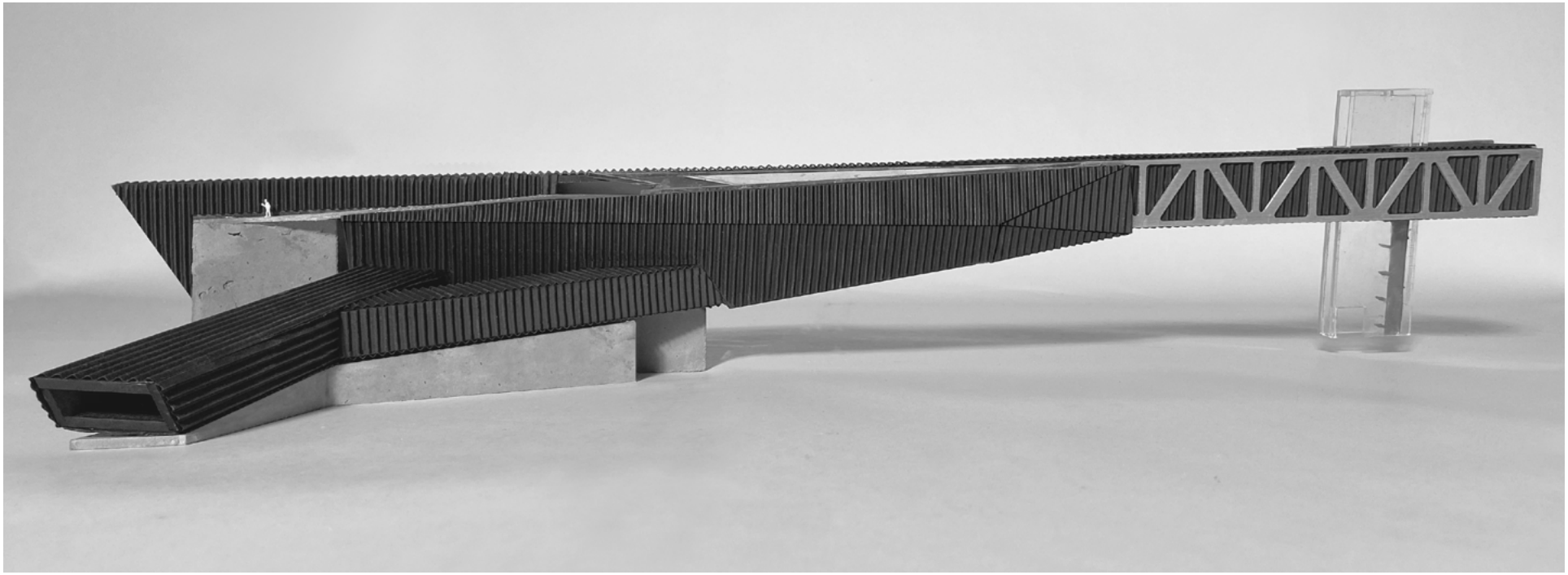
This project was a proposal for unconventional theatre design. The site given for this project was located in between two buildings on the University of Kentucky's campus - a slender alleyway. The idea for this theater was based from a precedent - Teatro Oficina by Lina Bo Bardi. Teatro Oficina is a slender theatre where guests walk through the theater activity which creates a more involved experience for the viewer.

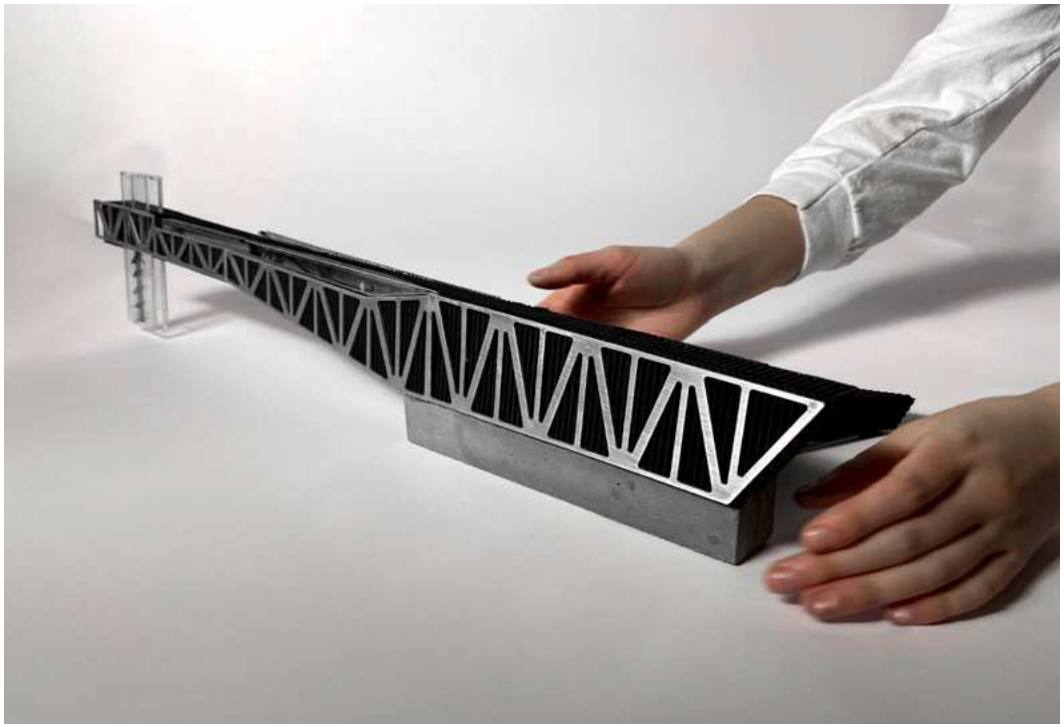
For my design I kept the site in mind. I wanted to connect both sides of the alley, but also have something that didn't disrupt the ground alley space because of the current alley traffic. The main entrance is facing toward the pedestrian pathway instead of the other side facing South Broadway, this would be more welcoming to pedestrians since there's more greenery on this side of the site and less vehicle traffic. The rear entrace/exit is a stairwell that is more discreet and also doesn't block the alleyway.





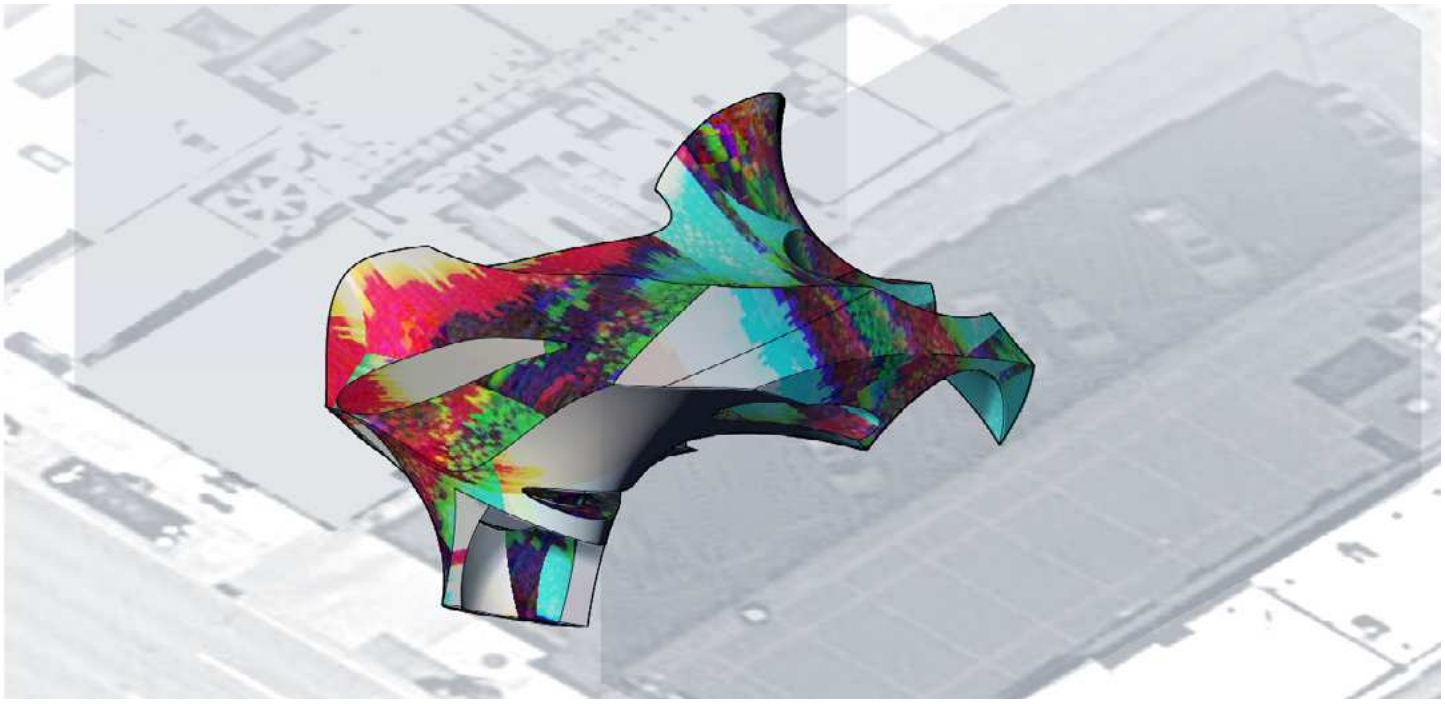


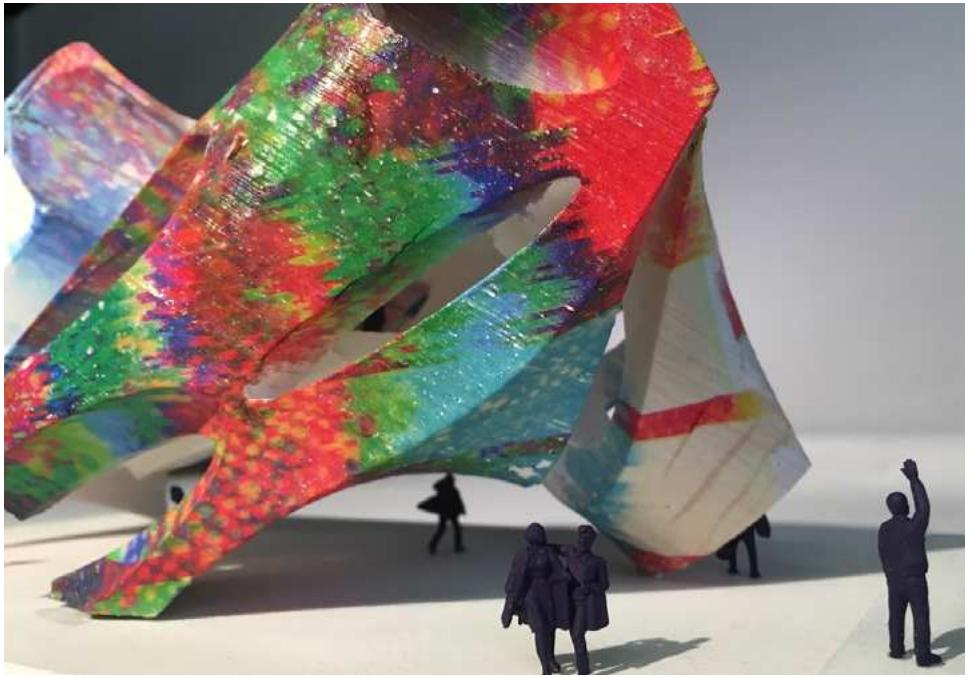




Pattern and Form
21c “Selfie” Pavillion

This studio project was an experimental exploration of combining various methods of “making” using different mediums and forms. The design process in this studio involved wooden forms that serve as operative models, employing operatives such as splitting, pinching, and twisting to shape the pavilion. Additionally, a unique weave pattern was created and digitally “glitched” using Photoshop, which was applied to the pavilion’s surface through hydrodipping.





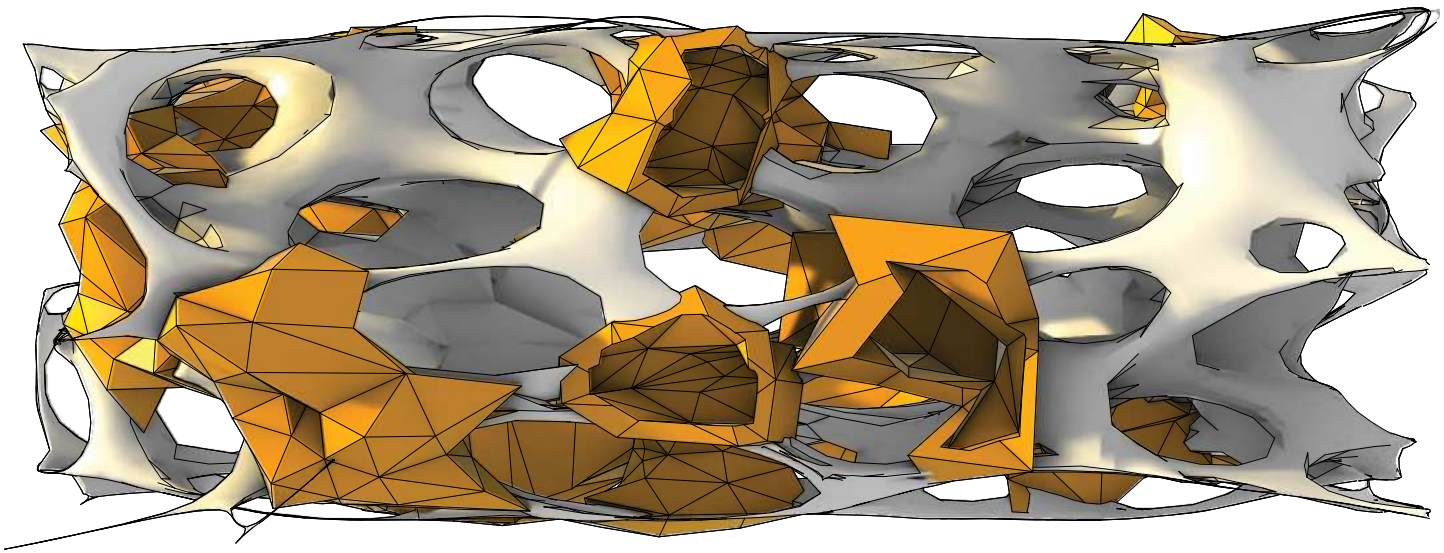
The design for the weave I created was influenced by the vibrant geometric colors and pattern characteristics of a 1990s Coogi sweater.

Embers

The goal of this studio was to investigate the interactions between two obects/materials and their connection to architectural ideas.

This specific model was inspired by the interaction between a 9-volt battery and steel wool. When the battery's terminals contact the steel wool, they form a complete circuit, heating the wire to 700 degrees and generating embers that travel through the steel wool.

In the physical model, these embers are depicted as habitable "pods," with the wire serving as bridges connecting the pods in the 3D vornoi pattern.



Part and Whole

A system is a set of connected things or parts. What distinguishes one system from another is a unique organization of relationships between parts. These components when brought together into a set of meaningful relationships may form an integrated whole. If these parts are material and systems become adaptive, they may be re-organized by physical constraints and internal relationships causing these material systems to evolve.

The theme of the fall semester is to consider the notion of part and whole relationships and how they relate to architectural issues of scale, spatial organization and effects, material connection, and relation to human scale and proportion. Between material, concept, and desire, it is anticipated that students will learn how to leap from an idea to architectural representation. The result of this investigation, in the form of models and drawings, demonstrate the emergence of character derived from a synthesis of dynamic formal strategies, tectonic systems, and material qualities.