



# Alice Waechter

Bachelor of Architecture

Pratt Institute

CV and Portfolio

# Alice Waechter

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## Skills

Rhino, Vray, Photohshop, Enscape, Illustrator, AutoCAD, InDesign, Microsoft 365, Google Workspace, Painting, Drawing, Ceramics, Photography, Muralist

## Education

Pratt Institute, New York  
Bachelor of Architecture (5-Year Professional Degree)

Expected May 2027

- Major: Architecture
- Minor: Sustainability Studies
- Current GPA: 3.2
- Related Coursework: Representation, Statics of Steel, Concrete

Lane Tech College Prep High School, Chicago

June 2022

- GPA: 3.7

## Experience

Soucie Horner Ltd., Chicago  
Materials Library Intern, Architecture and Interiors

May - August 2023

- I worked as a studio assistant for artist Josh Garber. He is an accomplished sculptor in Chicago, and has worked on many projects throughout the United States. I helped him sand, patina and finalize a sculpture for the Seattle airport.

La Boulangerie Chicago  
Barista

Seasonal 2022-2024

Josh Garber., Chicago  
Studio Assistant

May - August 2024

- Organized and maintained the material and sample library.
- Met with vendors to learn about sample updates
- Attended client meetings on and off-site
- Gained experience in a professional environment

Awards

2020

City of Chicago, Department of Cultural Affairs and Special Events  
*2020 Chicago City Market Bad Design Contest, 2nd Place*

## Exhibitions

Chicago Public Schools  
*All-City Visual Arts*, Honorable Mention (ceramics)

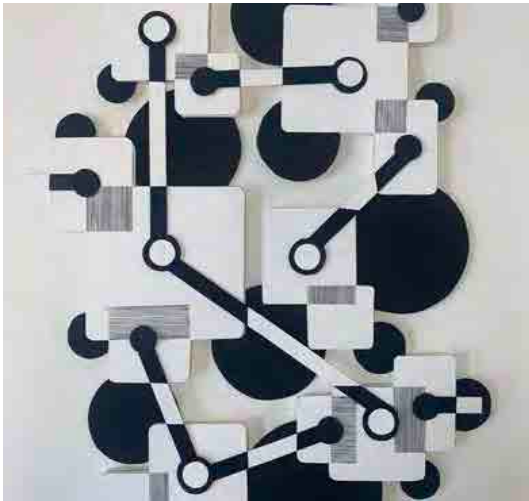
May - June 2021

School of the Art Institute of Chicago, Roger Brown Study Collection  
Roger Brown: Virtual Still Life (Plus)

Sept - Dec 2014

- A collection of my ceramic work was displayed along with other artists in conversation with the Chicago Imagist artist, Roger Brown

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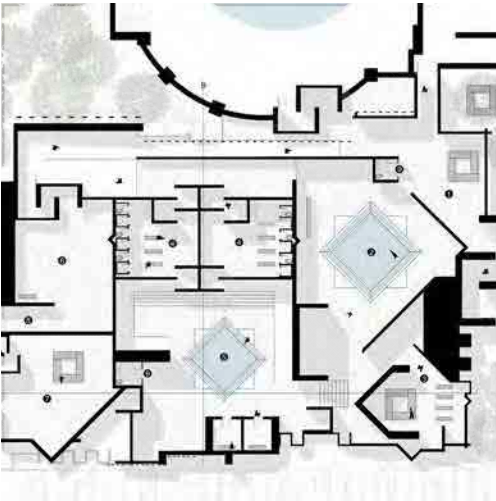
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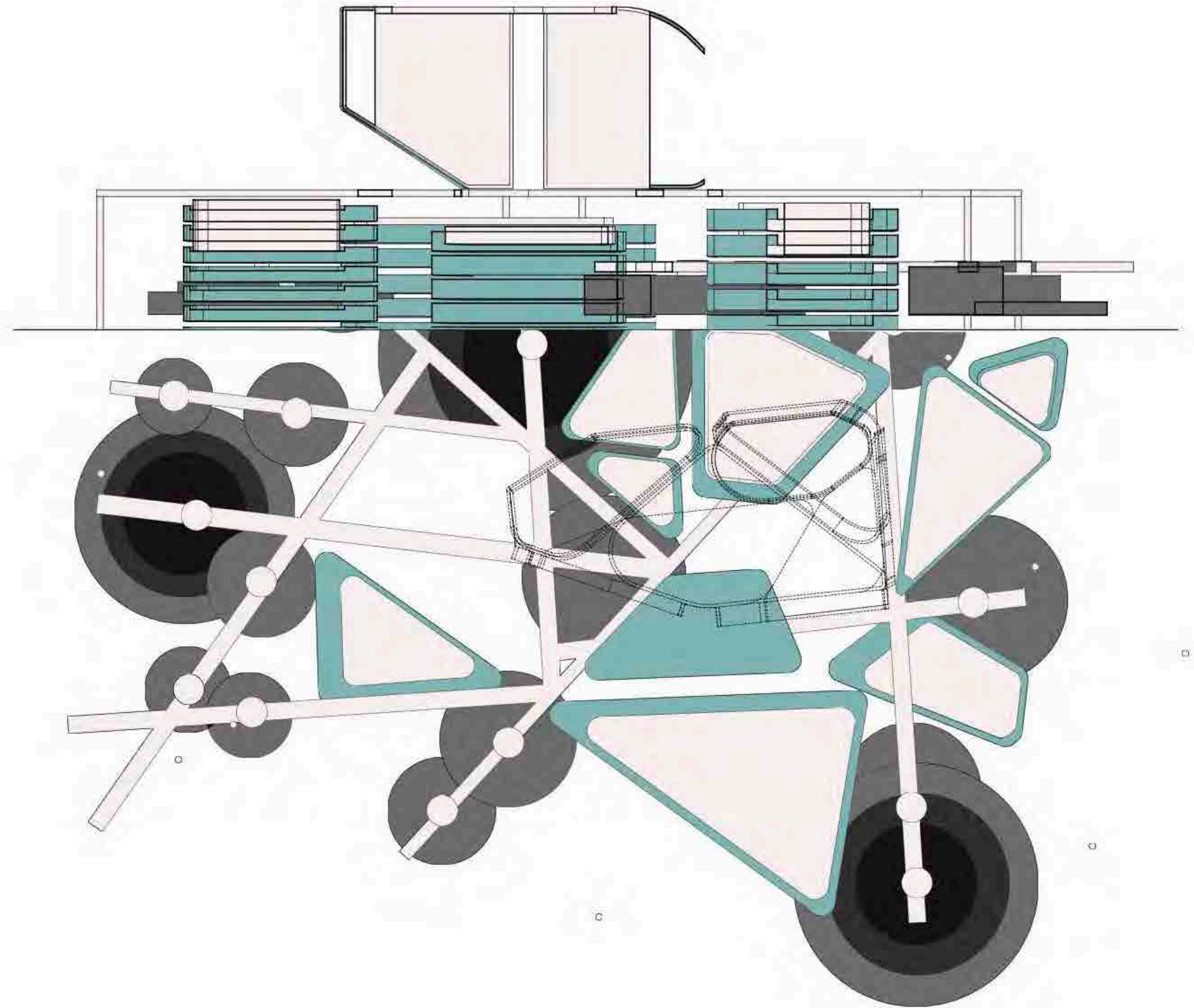
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## Departing Platforms

Year 1, Semester 1  
Design

### Conceptual Design

My first-year studio project introduces fundamentals of architectural design through projects and discourses based on the idea of projected form. The single word “project” is a special term for architecture because it carries a variety of meanings that speak to what we do in both the discipline and proactive of architecture. I began the first semester by focusing on the terms used in creating and representing architectural objects and contexts that explore geometry, visual systems, tectonic systems, grounds, and particular ways that Architects draw and think.

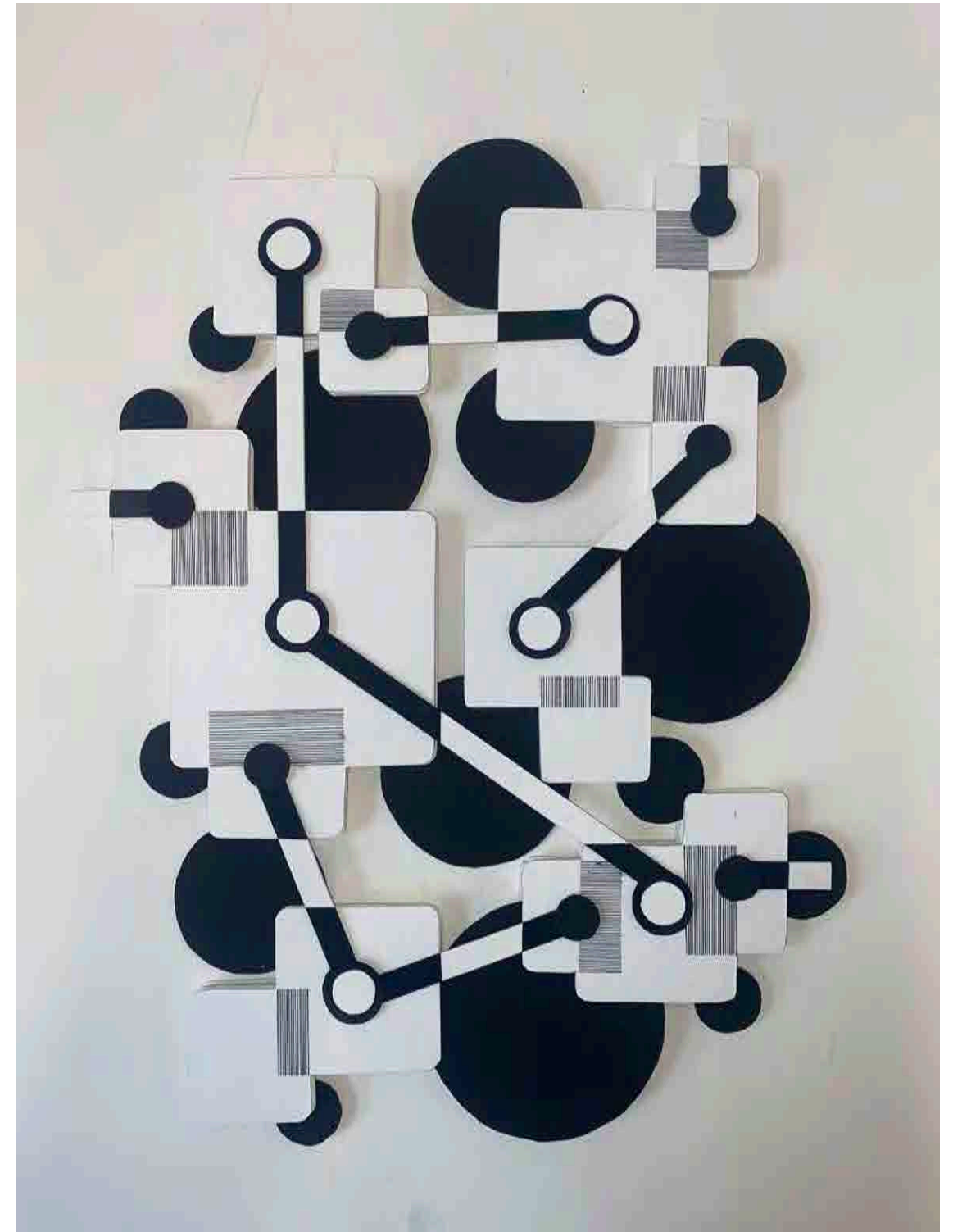
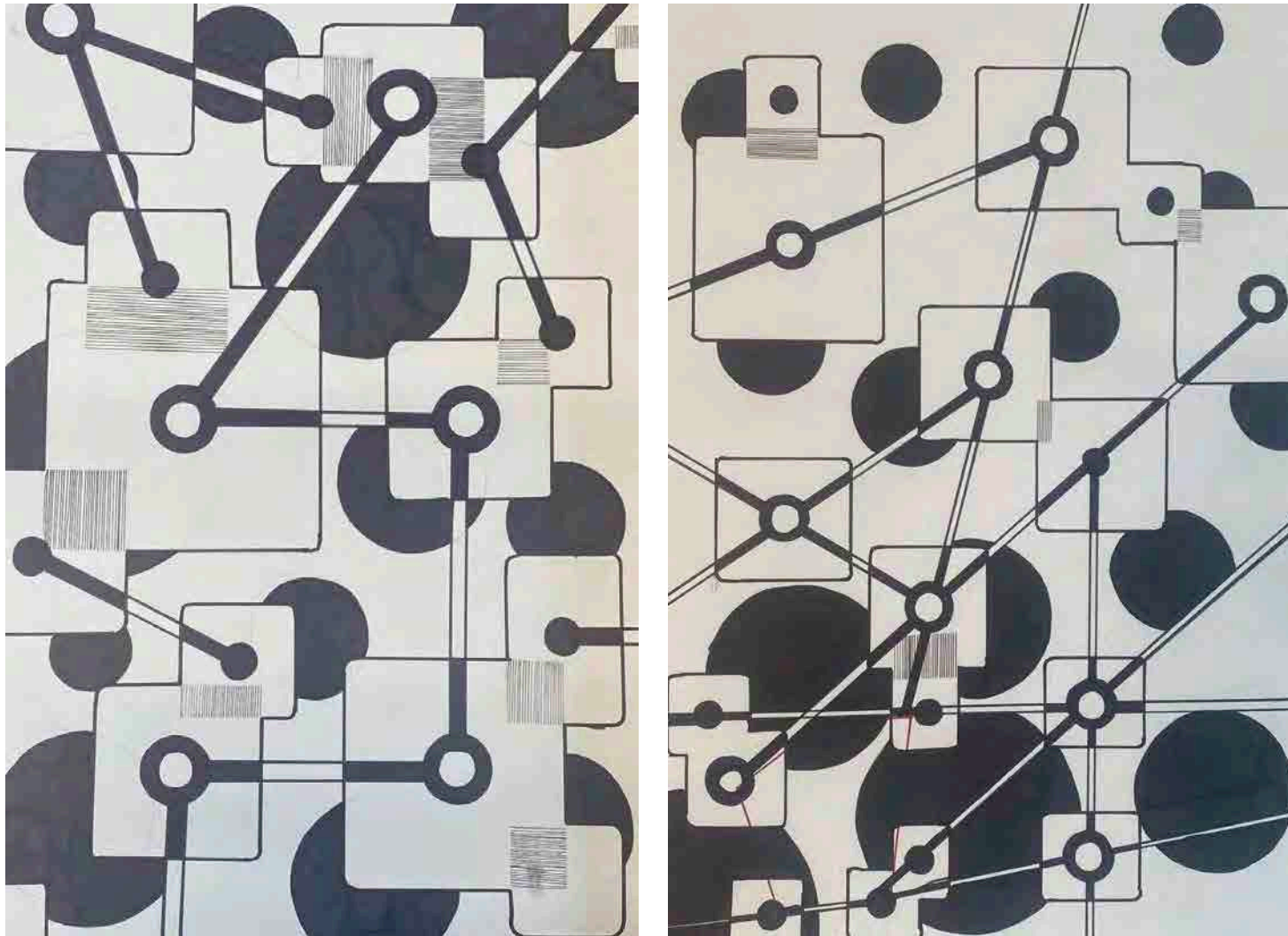




## Beginning Process

This project began with creating patterns via a rule based drawing, which consist of a set of rules to determine how different subjects interact with one another. These drawings were then what dictated our design process through out this project.

Both of these drawings consist of squares which are linked and connected by buttons. Both of these drawings consist of the same rule set, but show a different outcome based on different interpretations of the rules.



## 2D to 3D Translation

The rule drawings then got translated into a 2.5 D bass relief models.

The 3 dimensional translations of these drawings created more room to explore how these shapes work together to form a consecutive design. New rules were created through the translation which resulted in connectivity between different shapes to create a pulling and departing aspect within the “landscape”

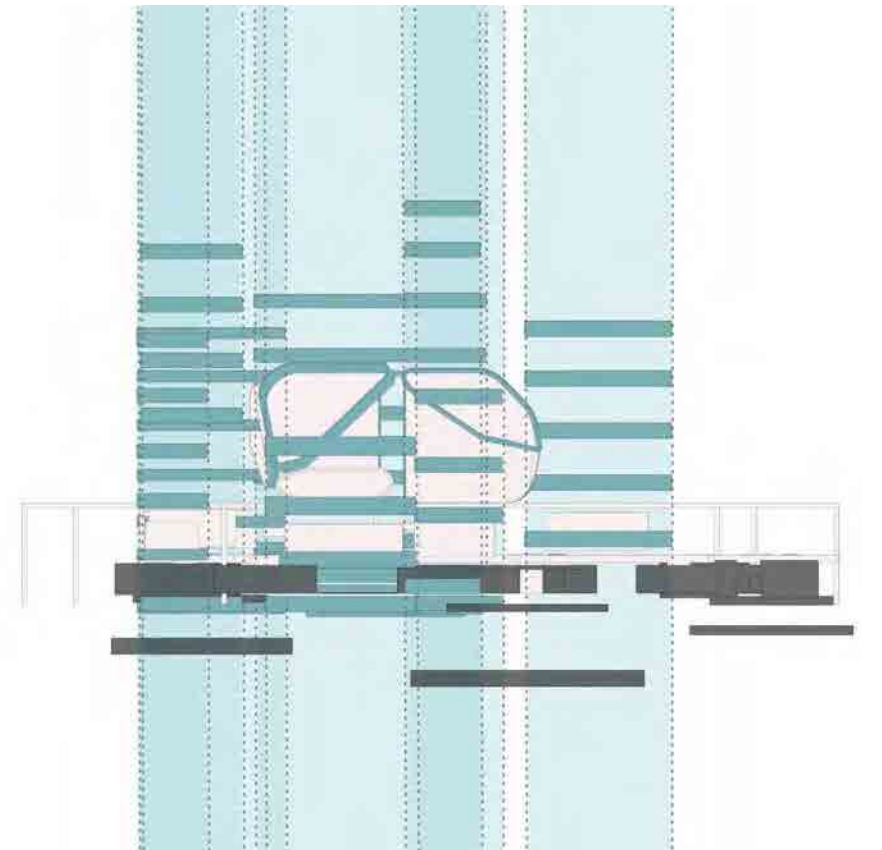
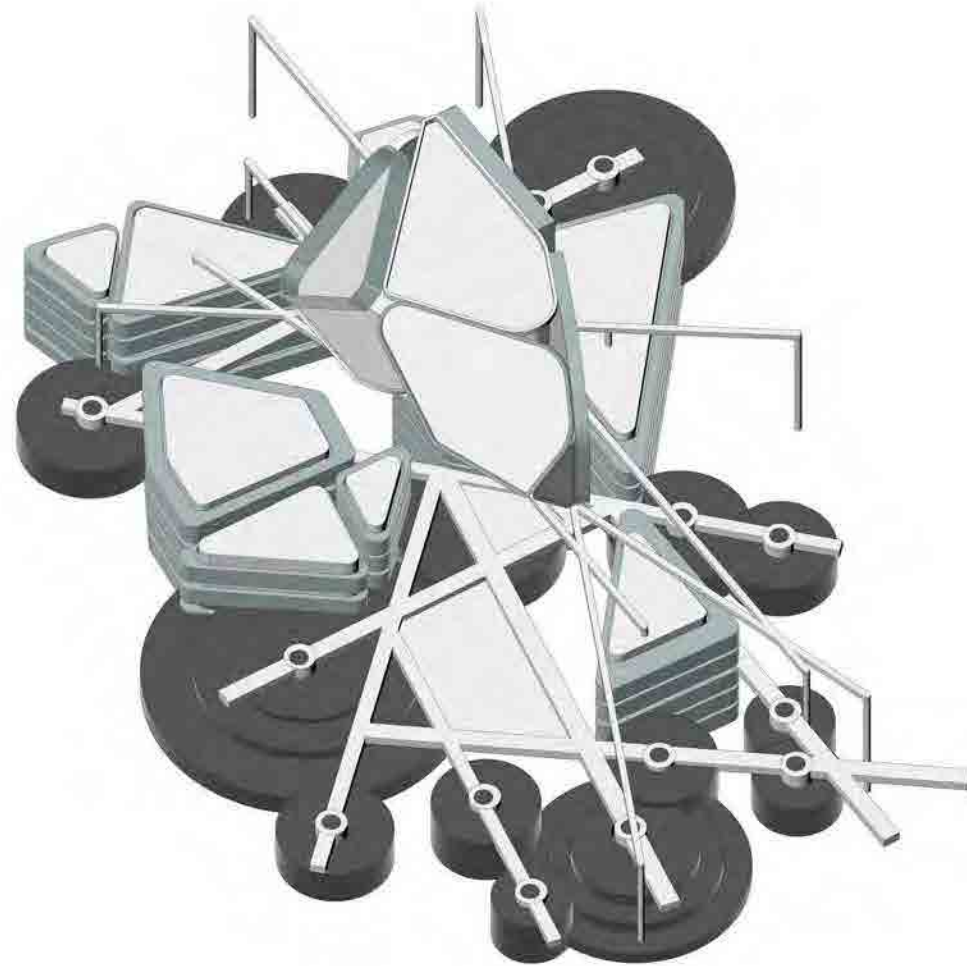
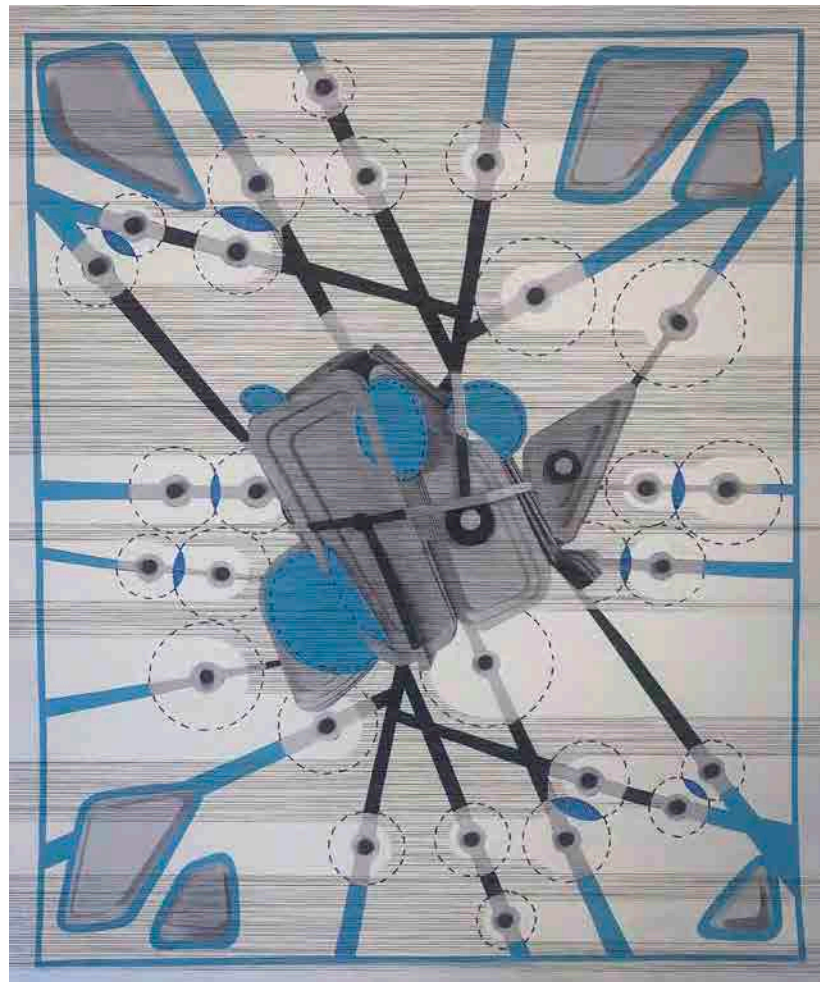
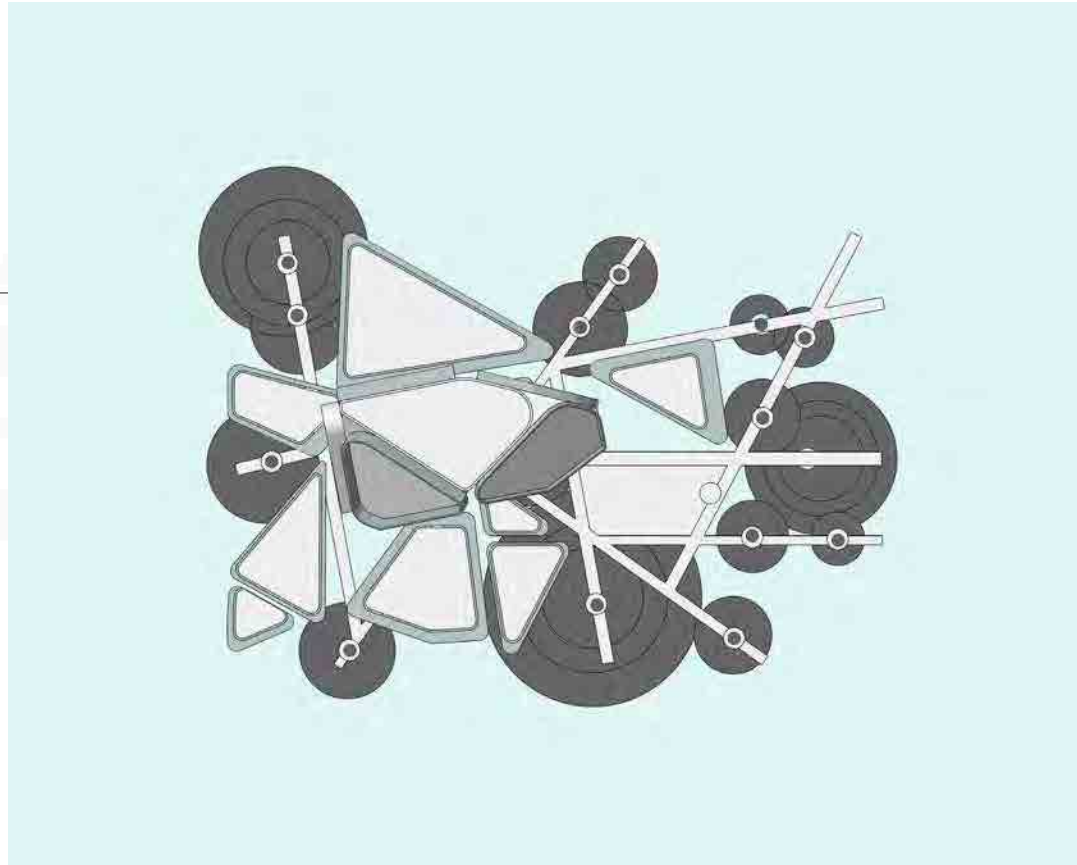
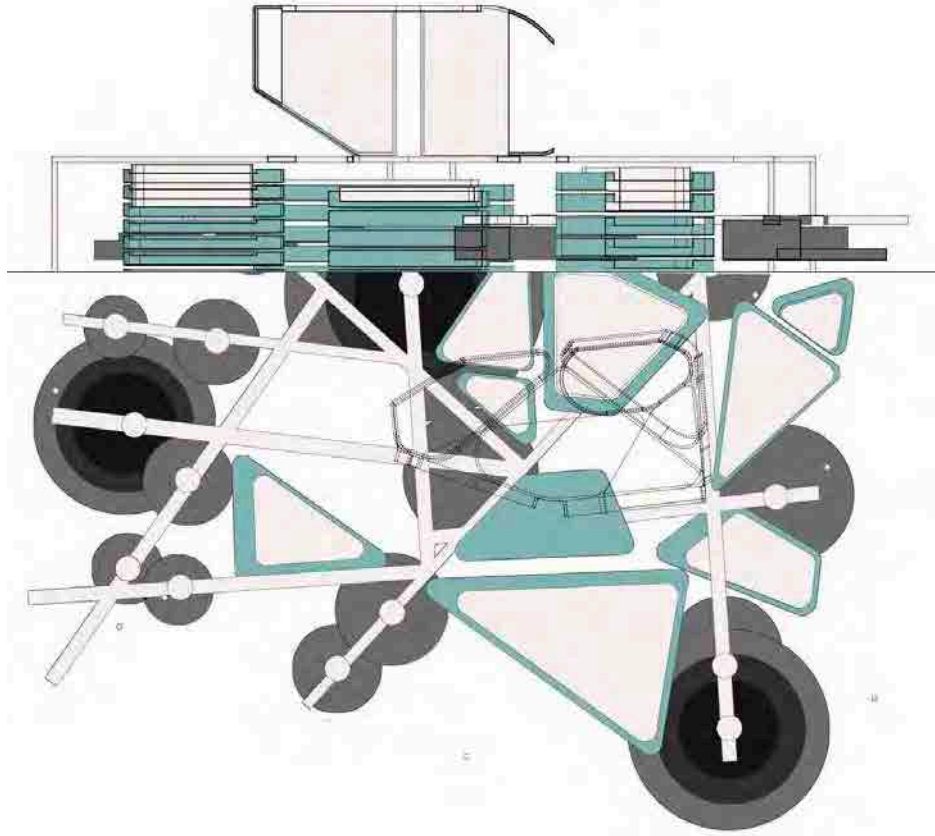
### Departing Platforms

This project is titled Departing Platforms. Departing is defined as leaving or going away. The platforms are departing from the envelope. Movement is emphasized by the bridges connecting the circles and the ground is an inverse relationship to the form. Layering the circles created more depth to create a more interesting surface. The scale of platforms decreases as they expand away from the form to show a spatial hierarchy and density. My digital model shows an alternate environment where the envelope is sitting on more of the out-turned faces and circles. When working with the rhino and doing my model digitally, I found it easier to experiment with different objects which is not possible when making an analog model. The bigger circles got layered and turned into some steps, and the bridges are platforms that people can walk across. My design changed to fit its space, but stayed constant and conveyed the same rule set throughout.

The spatial hierarchy and weight show how different sections interact with each other. My graphic treatment shows the layers separating and expanding away from the ground. This disperses the weight from the layers throughout the whole landscape. Highlighting the paths those layers took shows the overlap that is constant throughout my design. My experimental drawing departs in a different way. Instead of moving in a focused direction, it seems to explode out from the center. The Parti behind my design was to show expanding, descending, and pulling away from the form with a sense of directionality and weight.







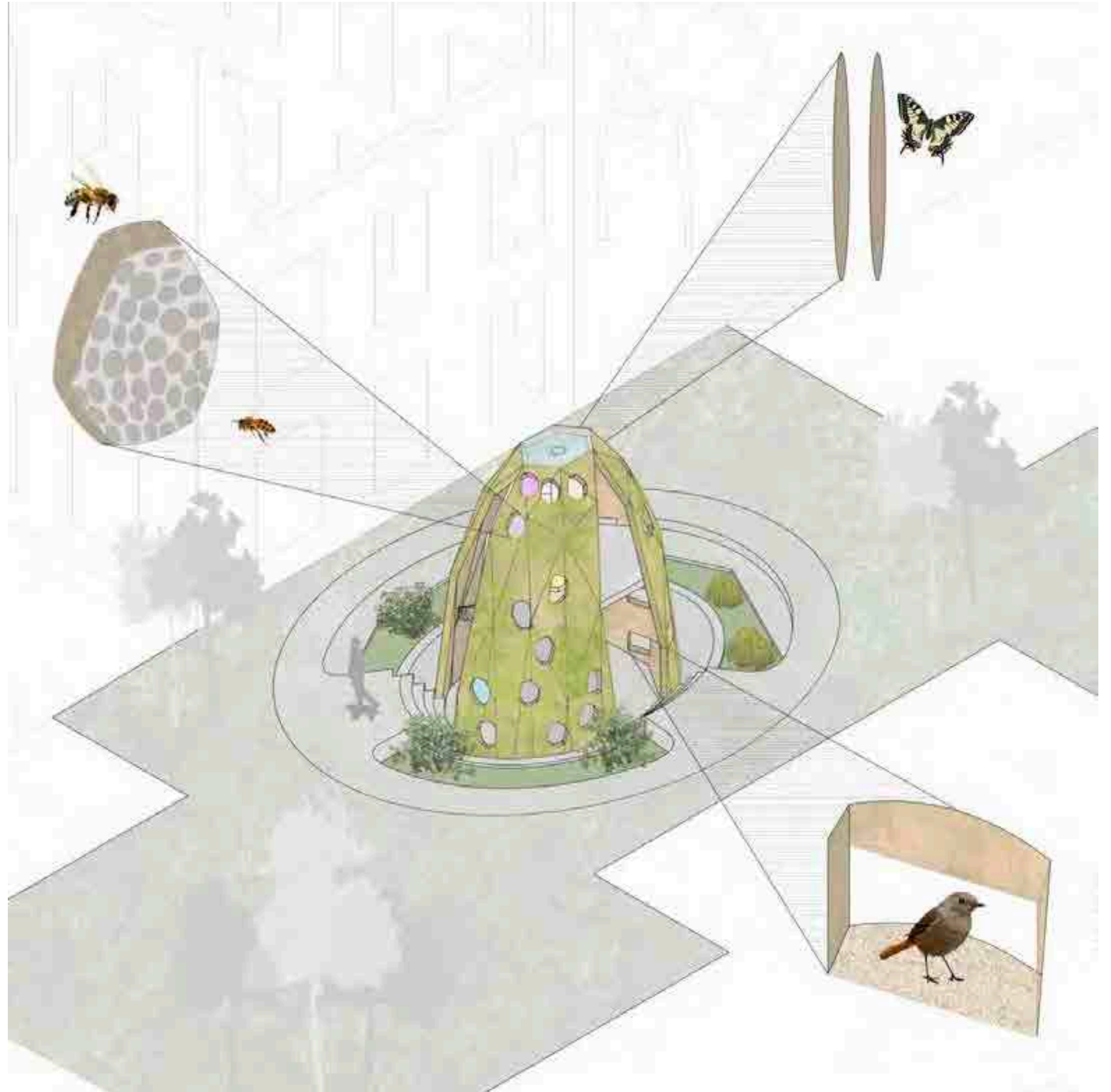


## Zoophilly Hive

Year 1, Semester 2  
Design

### Conceptual Design

I designed and represented an architectural scenario with a program and environmental inputs. The architectural scenario includes design fundamentals for human and non-human occupants, dry and watered ground, horizontal and vertical circulation, insides and outsides, movement and stasis, and thoughtful experience of densely designed relationships between human and non-human forms.





Study Boards

By studying water levels, solar paths, and typologies of native wildlife of Roosevelt island, I was able to determine specific design strategies to use solar shading, and flood levels to my advantage within this pavilion. Researching wildlife native to the site was important for creating good habitats for local species that are incorporated within this design.

### SOLAR STUDY

**PROS OF SUNLIGHT**

SUN SHINING THROUGH THE COLORED GLASS ELEMENTS OF MY STRUCTURE CREATE ANOTHER INTERESTING VIEW AND ANOTHER ASPECT TO OBSERVE

SHADOW CREATES SHADE WITHIN THE SPACE, WHICH CAN PROVIDE RELIEF ON A HOT DAY WITHIN THE SPACE

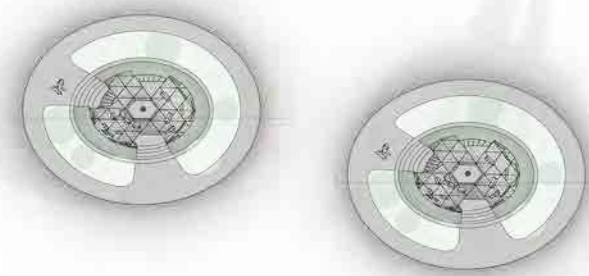
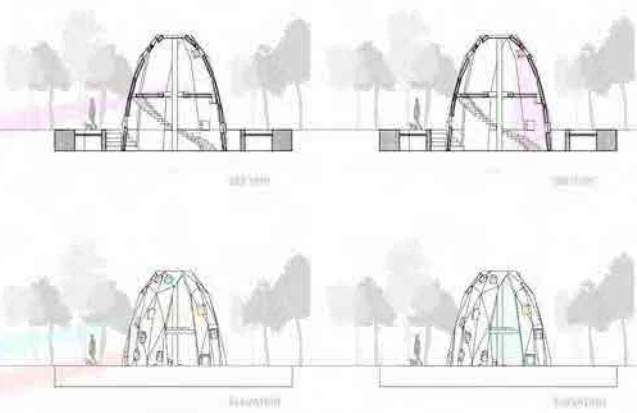
SHADOW OVERALL ENHANCES THE DESIGN OF THIS STRUCTURE AS IT ADDS ANOTHER ELEMENT TO THE GROUND, AND CHANGES THROUGHOUT THE DAY

**CONS OF SUNLIGHT**

TOO MUCH SHADE IN CERTAIN AREAS MIGHT DISRUPT PLANT GROWTH ON MY SITE

TOO MUCH SUNLIGHT ON EXPOSED SURFACES MIGHT DISRUPT PLANT GROWTH AND DRY OUT VEGETATION

SUNLIGHT CAN PRODUCE A LOT OF HEAT, SO IN HOTTER MONTHS TOO MUCH EXPOSURE TO THE SUN COULD RESULT IN A VERY HOT ENVIRONMENT FOR PEOPLE AND POLLINATORS VISITING THIS SITE



MAY 31, 2023  
6:45 AM  
NEW YORK CITY, NY  
LAT: 40.7° LONG: -74.0°

JANUARY 17, 2023  
1:05 PM  
NEW YORK CITY, NY  
LAT: 40.7° LONG: -74.0°

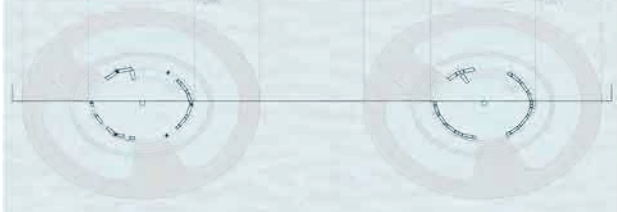
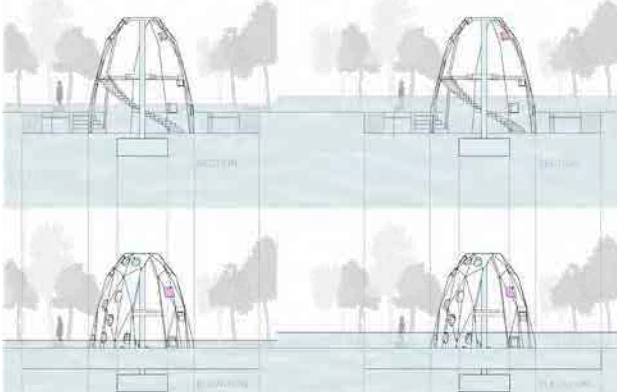
TIME WHEN POLLINATORS ARE MOST ACTIVE

TIME WHEN POLLINATORS ARE LEAST ACTIVE

### WATER LEVEL STUDY

**18" WATER LEVEL**

**36" WATER LEVEL**



**PROS OF INCREASED WATER LEVELS**

AN UNDERGROUND BASIN WOULD NO LONGER BE NEEDED, AND THE HIGHER WATER LEVELS WOULD BE ABLE TO FEED THE RESEVOIR AT THE TOP OF THE VESSEL

OFFERS THE VIEW OF WATER WATER CAN ACT AS A HABITABLE ENVIRONMENT FOR WATER CREATURES, WHICH ENCOURAGES ANOTHER SPECIES TO USE THIS CONSERVATORY

FLOODING WOULD MEAN THAT THE VESSEL IS OFF LIMITS TO PEOPLE, AND POPULATIONS OF BEES, BIRDS, BUTTERFLIES, AND FISH WOULD INCREASE

**CONS OF INCREASED WATER LEVELS**

HUMANS WOULD BE UNABLE TO INTERACT WITH THE SPACE, SINCE STAIRS WOULD BE UNDER THE FLOOD LEVEL

THE NESTS AT THE BOTTOM OF THE STRUCTURE WOULD BE UNUSABLE FOR BEES, BIRDS, AND BUTTERFLIES

VEGETATION WOULD NOT GROW AT THE GROUND LEVEL SINCE IT WOULD BE FLOODED

### WATER STUDY



THE WATER ELEMENT OF MY STRUCTURE SITS AT THE TOP OF MY VESSEL. AN UNDERGROUND BASIN WILL PUMP WATER UP TO A RESERVOIR THAT CAN BE SPRINKLED AROUND THE STRUCTURE AND WATER VEGETATION GROWING ON THE WALLS. THE RESERVOIR AT THE TOP CAN ALSO FUNCTION AS A BIRD BATH.

### SOLAR STUDY



BY ADDING COLORFUL GLASS TO SOME OF THE HOLES IN MY STRUCTURE LIGHT PASSES THROUGH AND CREATES ANOTHER OBSERVABLE ELEMENT. THIS ADDS TO THE OVERALL FEEL AND EXPERIENCE TO ANYONE VISITING THIS STRUCTURE.

### MATERIALS

THE MAIN STRUCTURE WOULD BE MADE OUT OF HESONY WOOD, WHICH IS A WOOD THAT IS TREATED TO WITHSTAIN NATURAL ELEMENTS, AND IT IS SUSTAINABLE AND DURABLE. THE REST OF THE GROUND AROUND THE STRUCTURE WOULD BE LIMESTONE PAVERS AND GRASS WITH SPACES FOR VEGETATION TO GROW



### BEES



REE HOUSES CONTAIN SMALL TUBES THAT ALLOW FOR BEE POPULATIONS TO NEST. THESE ATTRACT NATIVE BEE SPECIES. IN MY STRUCTURE REES WOULD BE ABLE TO NEST IN THESE TUBES AND ACCESS THE SPACE FROM THE OUTSIDE, WHILE HUMANS CAN OBSERVE THEM FROM THE INSIDE



WINTER FLOWERING JASMINE WOULD BE A PLANT THAT IS IN MY STRUCTURE SINCE THE YELLOW FLOWERS ATTRACT BEES AND NEED TO BE POLLINATED.

### BUTTERFLIES



THE WALLS OF BUTTERFLY HOUSES ARE ROUGH AND PROVIDE INTERIOR SPACES FOR BUTTERFLIES TO PERCH. BUTTERFLIES POLLINATE MANY PLANTS AND HELP SUPPORT THE ECOSYSTEM




HIBISCUS SYRIACUS DIANA IS A FLOWERING SHRUB NATIVE TO NEW YORK SINCE IT BLOOMS THEY ATTRACT BUTTERFLIES

### BIRDS




BIRDS ARE ESSENTIAL AS POLLINATORS AND FOR SEED DISPERSAL OF MANY PLANTS. THE BIRD ENCLOSURES IN MY STRUCTURE ALLOW FOR BIRDS TO NEST WHILE HUMANS CAN OBSERVE THEIR HABITAT.



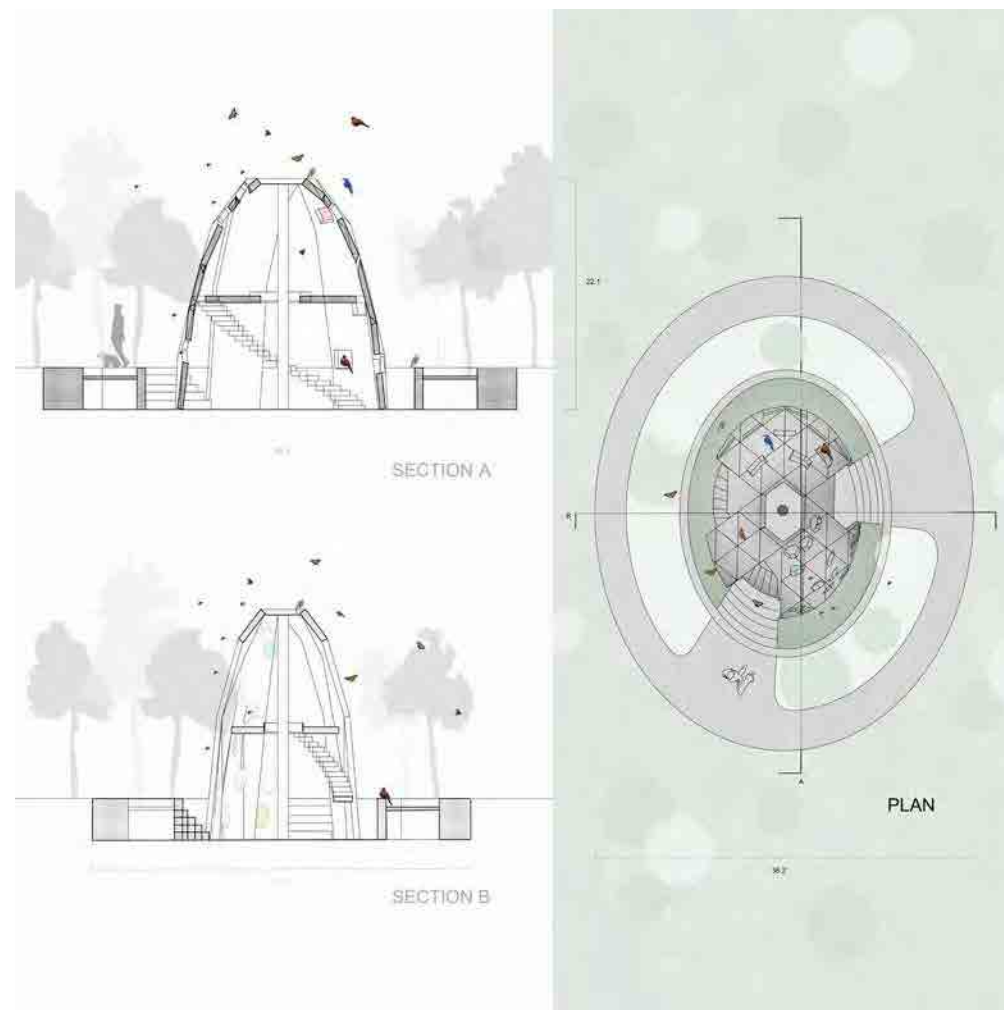
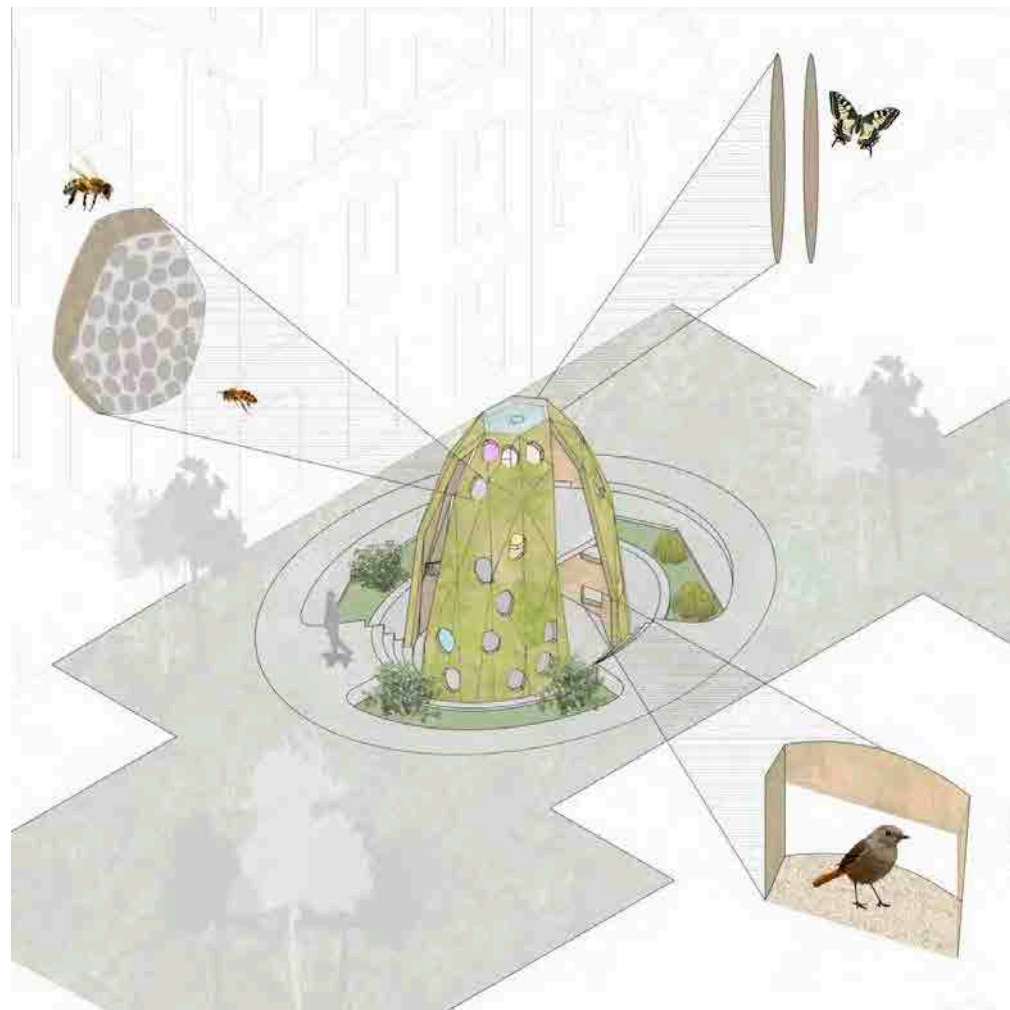
BLACK CHOKEBERRY PLANT PRODUCE BERRIES THAT BIRDS LIKE TO EAT WHICH WOULD ENCOURAGE BIRDS TO COME TO THIS STRUCTURE

### BUTTERFLY VIEW



## Zoophilly Hive

This project started with Roosevelt Island as a sight. In my design class, we divided this plot into 11 sections for each person working on this project. From there we each got our own plot and created a structure that included space for vegetation and water in the design. My structure had a microprogram of an observatory. This project aimed to create a space for bees, butterflies, and birds to inhabit hives within each wall of the structure while humans can observe them from the interior. This space also creates inhabited environments for these pollinator species which aids the population growth of these species. I started this project by researching how birds, bees, and butterflies live, and then incorporated those design aspects into each wall of my structure, which is explained in more detail in the Research and Design document. The Isometric Drawing shows my structure in relation to the site, and the Research and Documentation show the different aspects of design and how research aided my process of design.



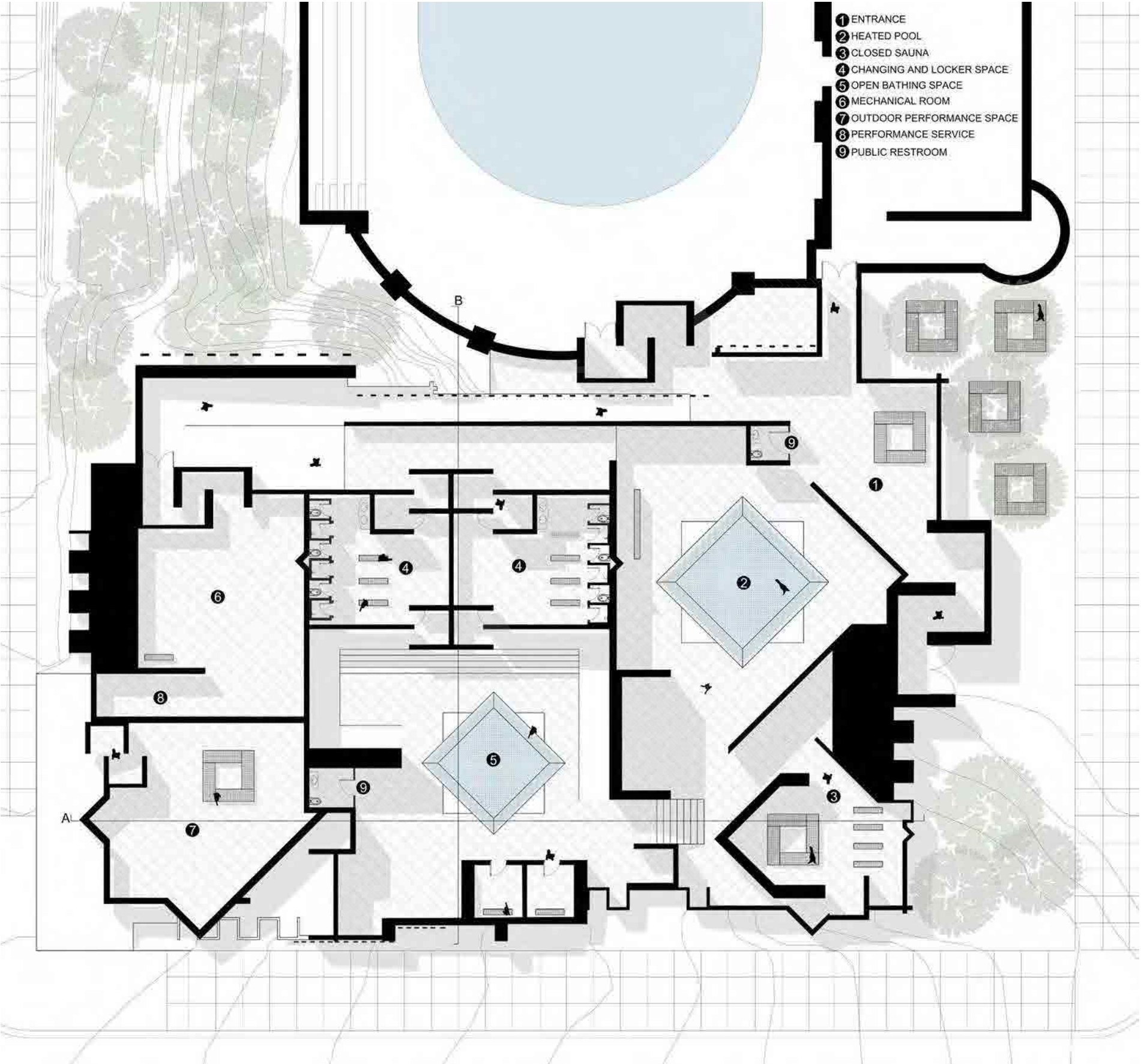


# Bathhouse

Year 2, Semester 1  
Design

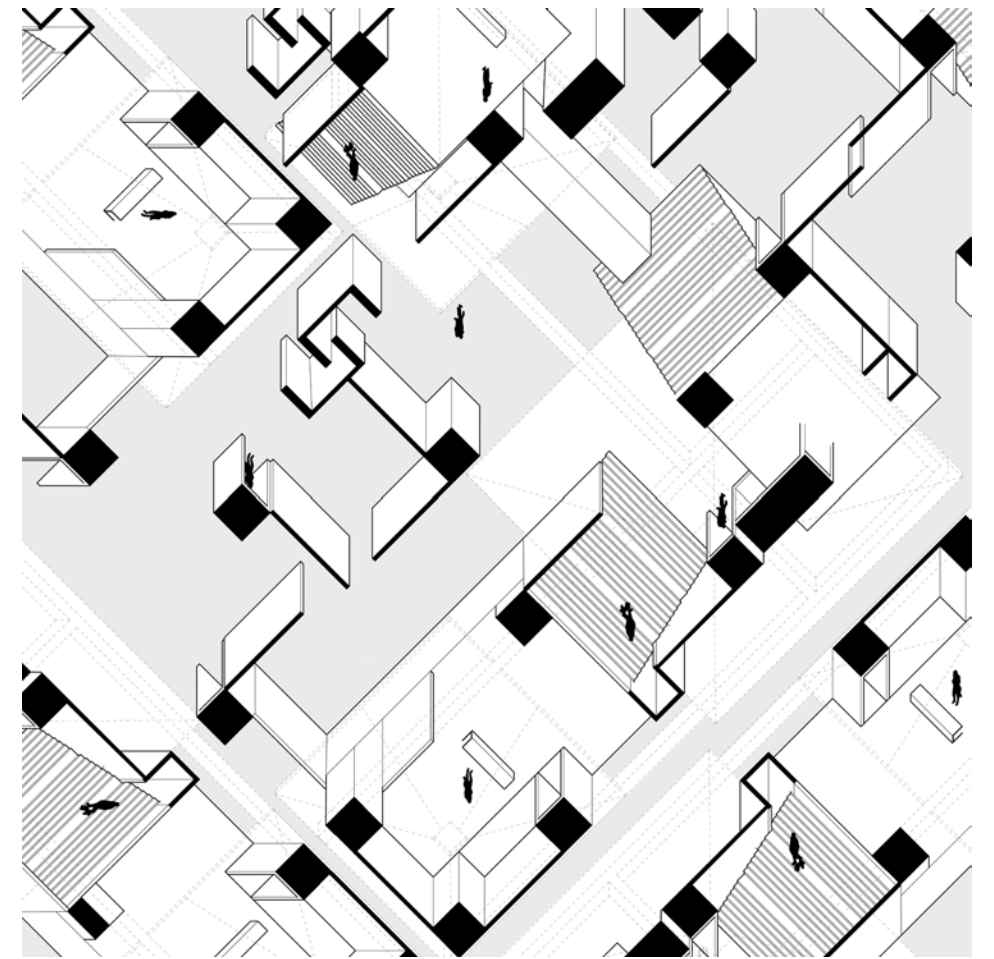
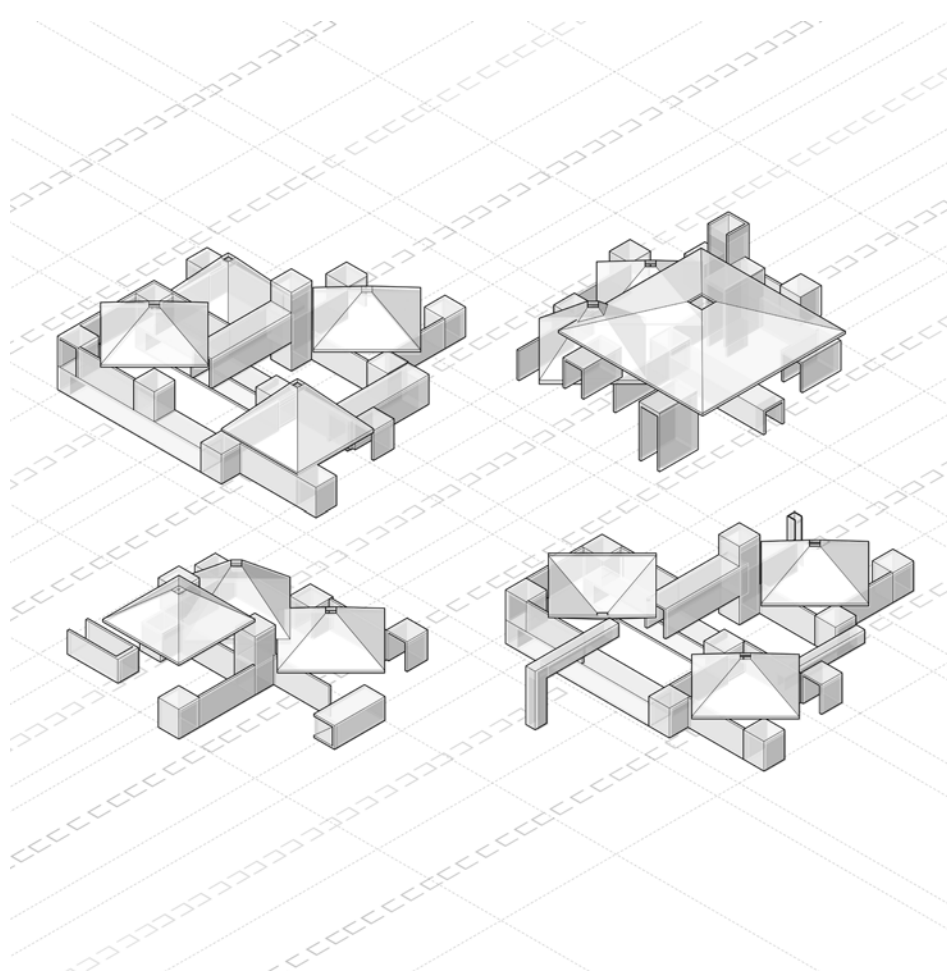
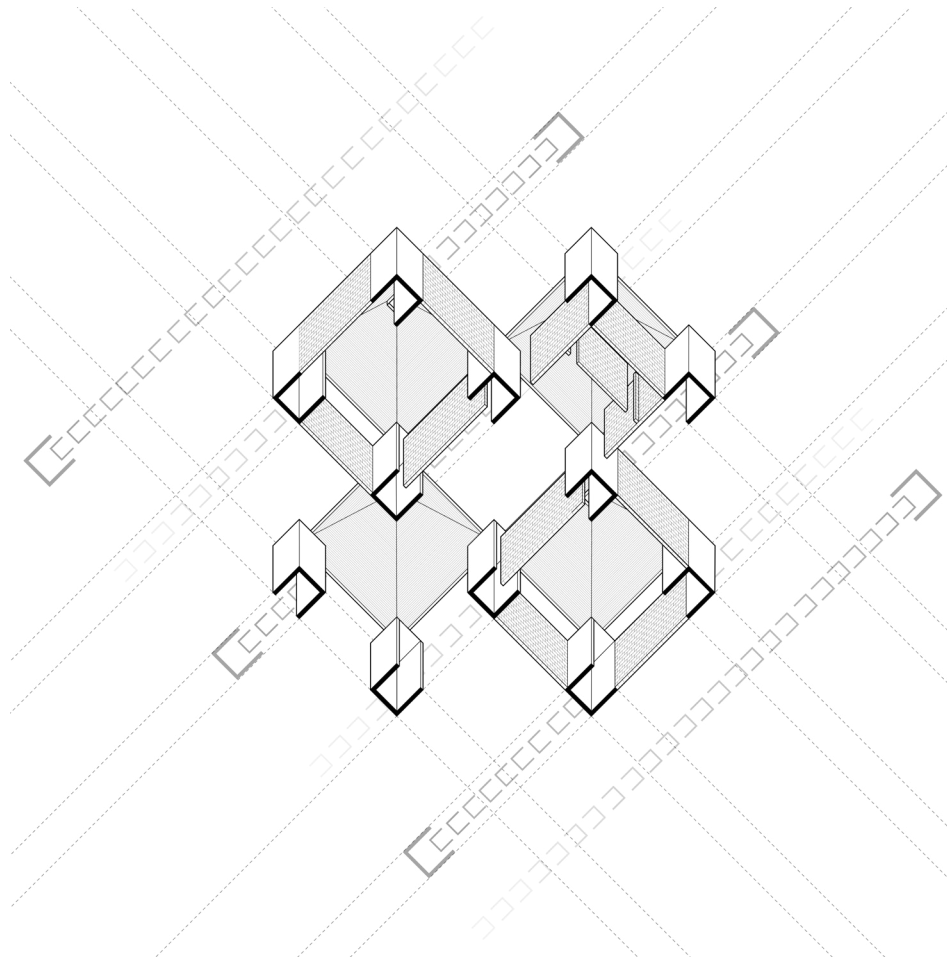
## Conceptual Design

This semester’s project examined different landmark institutions that define and establish a different context of the civic pool as a typology. I studied the Louis Kahn Trenton bathhouse as a 20th-century landmark pool and building precedent exemplifying pre-modern construction techniques demonstrating wall-based room planning. This served as a canvas for both the examination and expansion of this semesters project.

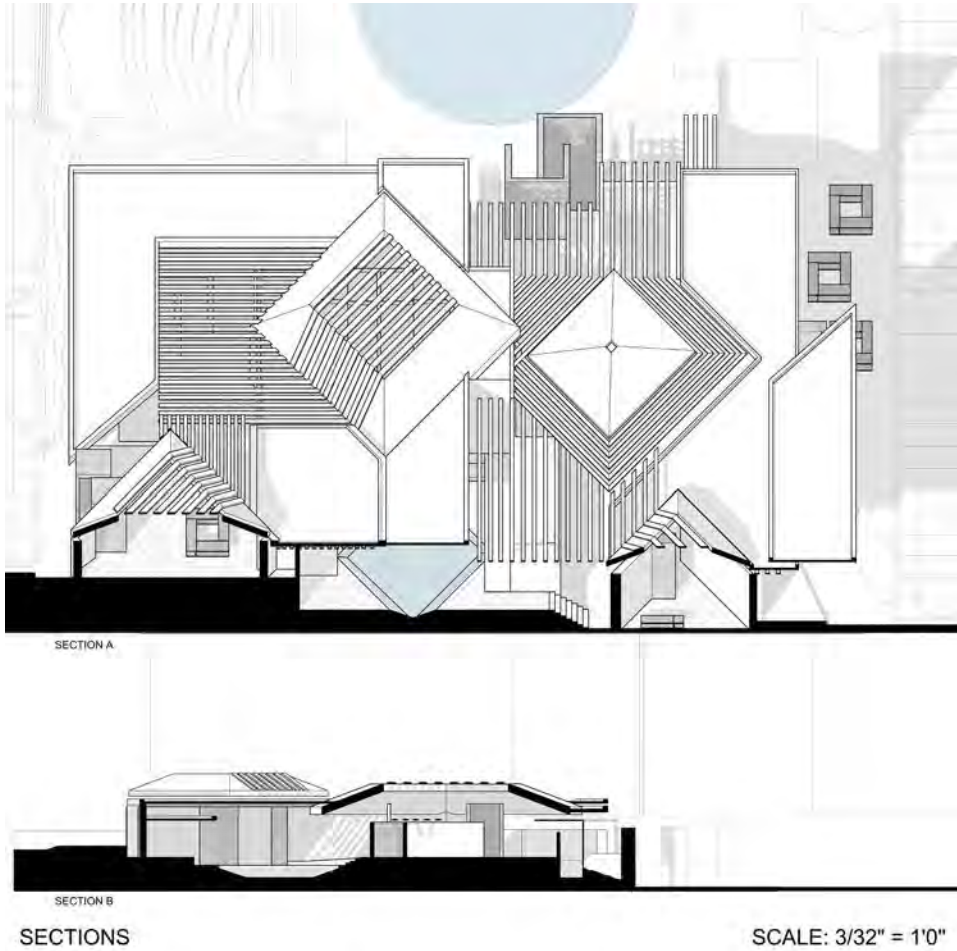
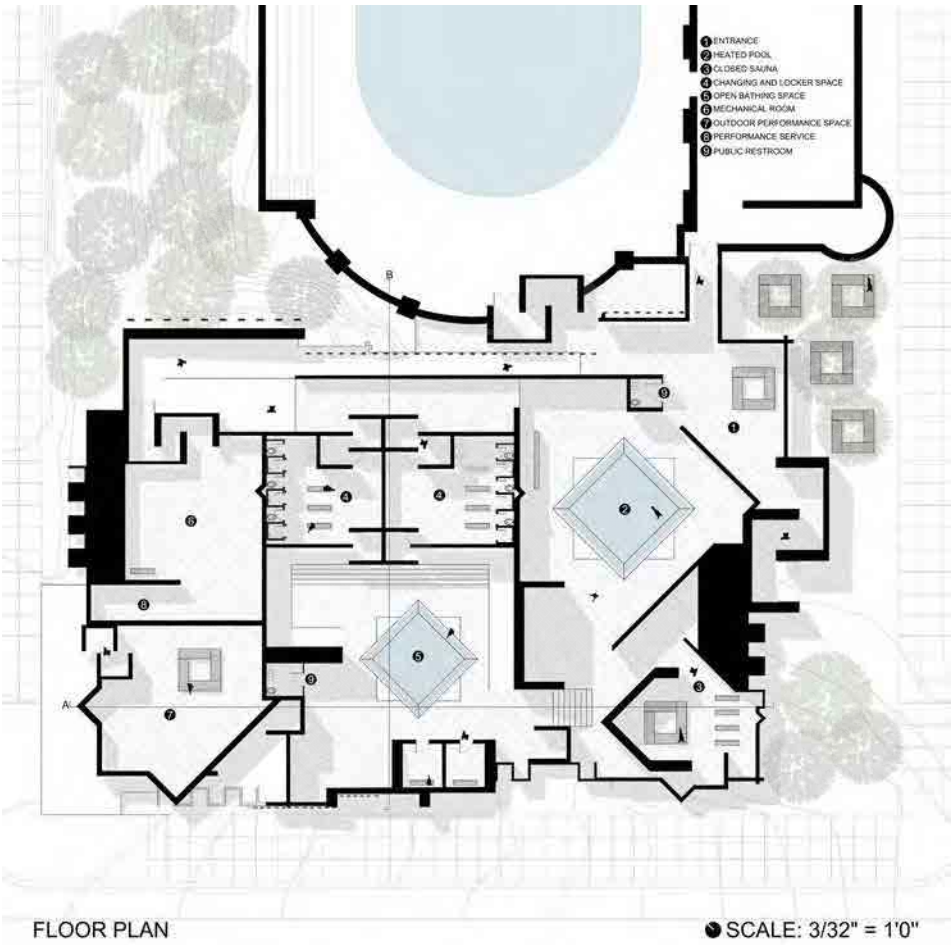
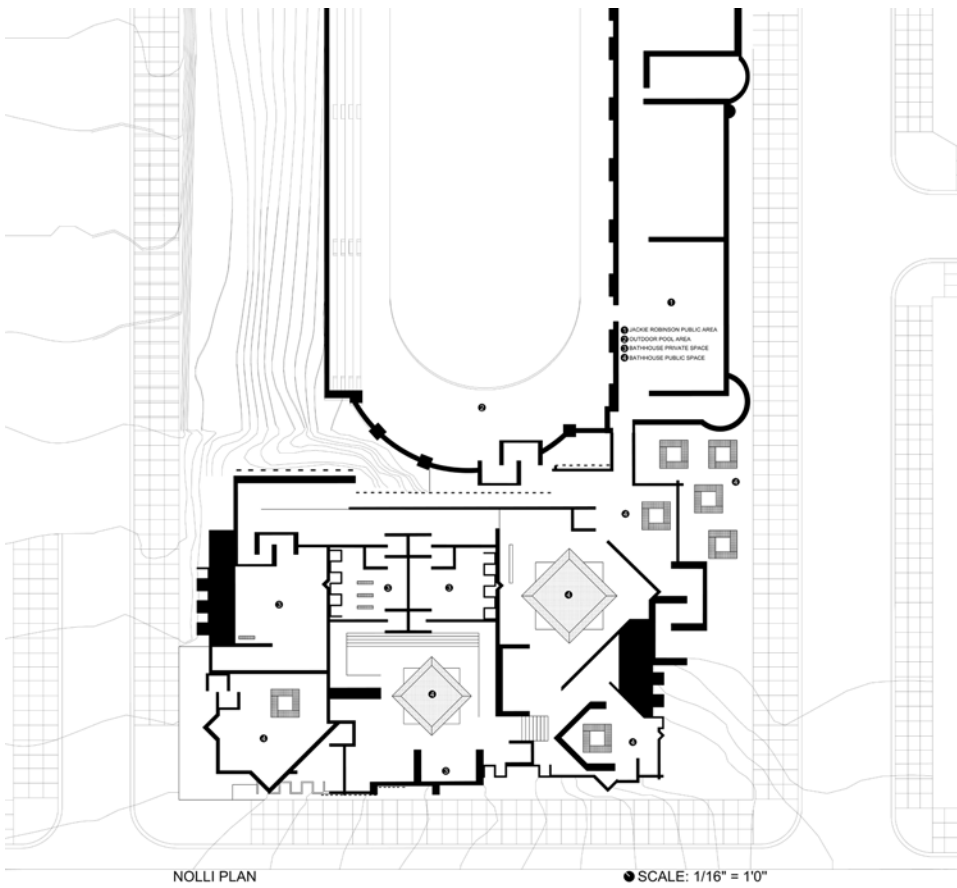
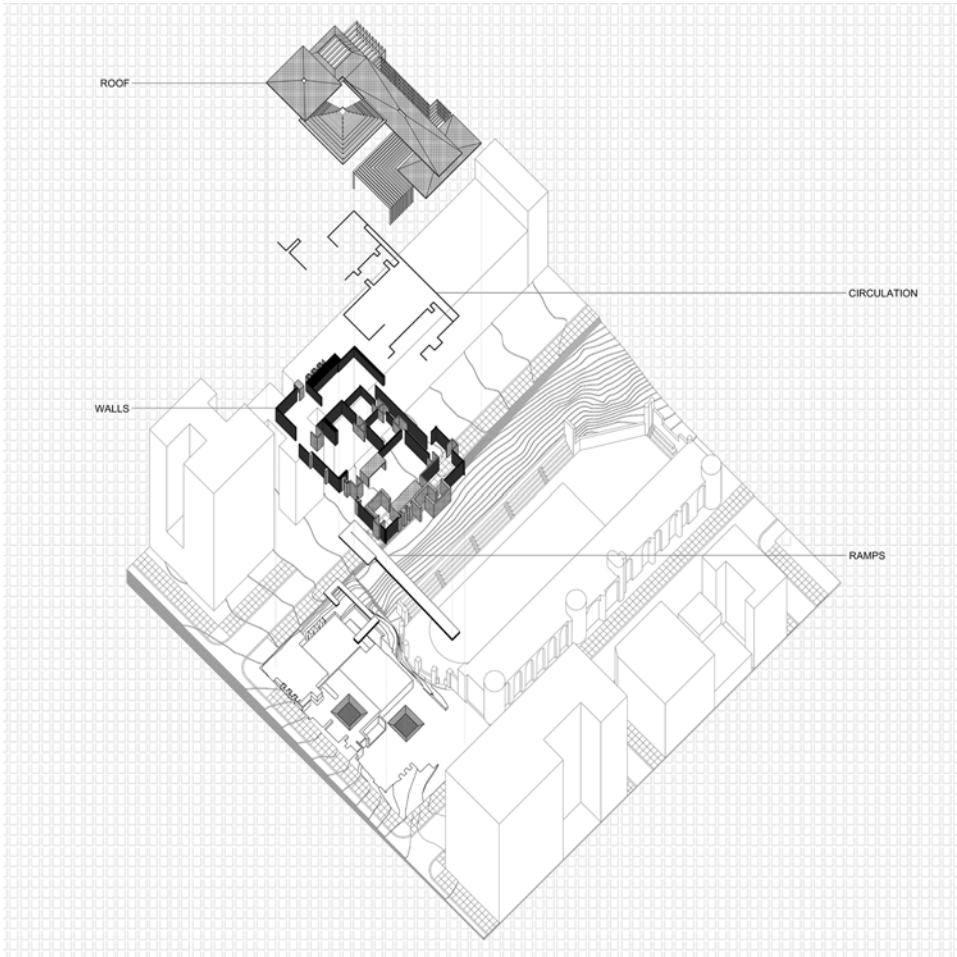


### Precedent Study and Form Analysis

This project started out with a precedent study. I studied the Louis Kahn Bathhouse in Trenton, NJ. This is a classic example of 20th century architecture and shows how a simple form can dictate movement and space within an environment. I found that the best example of this is the U shape that Kahn uses for his entryways into his bathhouse. I explored that shape and by extruding it, rotating it, inverting it, and closing it, a new form of geometry arrives that can be applied in different ways to serve separate functions throughout a structure.









## Washington Heights Library Addition

Year 2, Semester 2  
Design

### Conceptual Design

This course emphasized two building types that complement plan-based spatial aggregation, which allowed me to explore concepts of spatial subdivision within rigid zoning boundaries defined within the city. This project aimed at fostering the understanding of building organizational systems for Vertical Circulation, Facade Articulation, Vertical Structure, and Interior Spatial Void. I was introduced to Analysis Techniques concerning key architectural precedents from which I was asked to extract and alter a diagram to serve a new program requiring varying degrees of access to light. To test this diagrammatic process we were provided with two site conditions of investigation: a narrow ridge bounded site, with two long exposed facades; and a vertically oriented tall site with a key adjacency to an existing civic institution, giving connections to the Tower typology. The concepts of vertical promenade, phenomenological vs literal transparency, and the sustainable density of the city through relationships between old and new buildings were key focuses of this project.

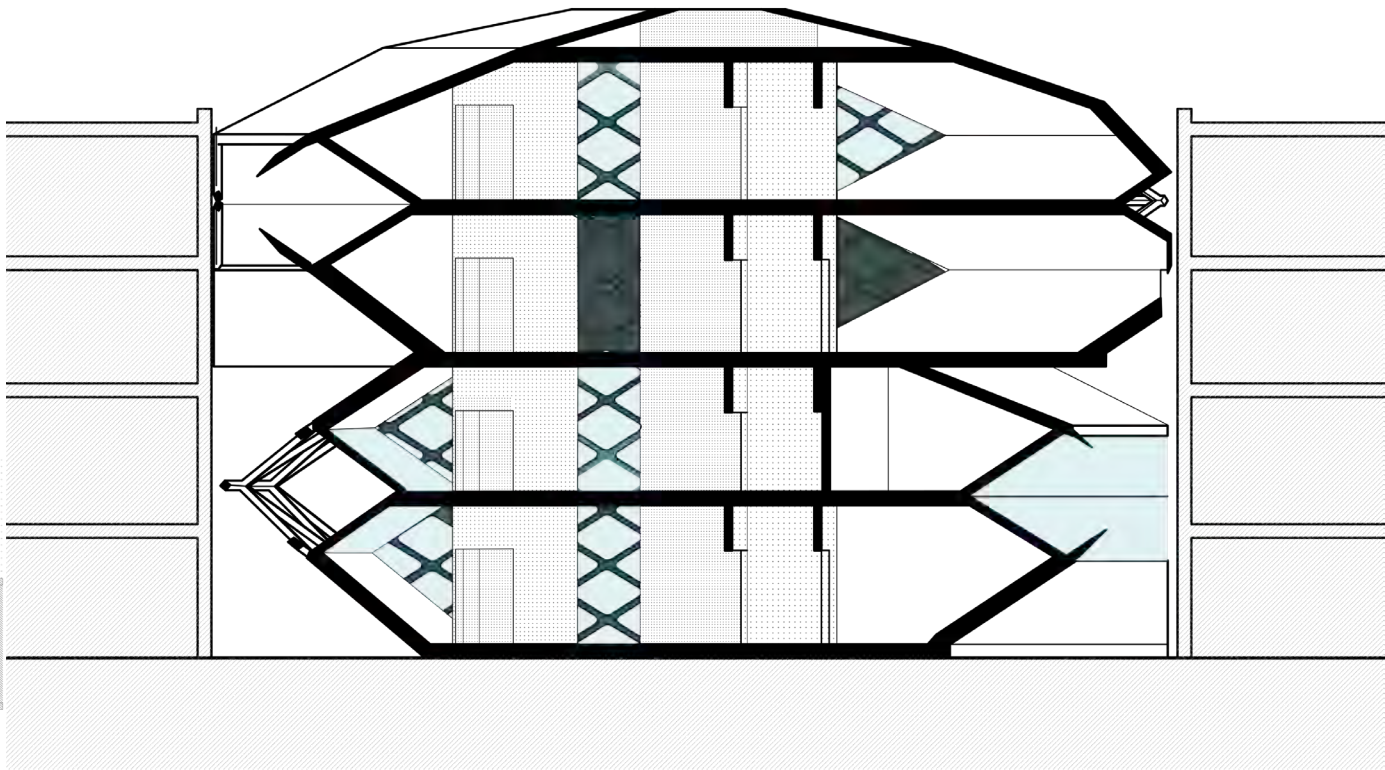
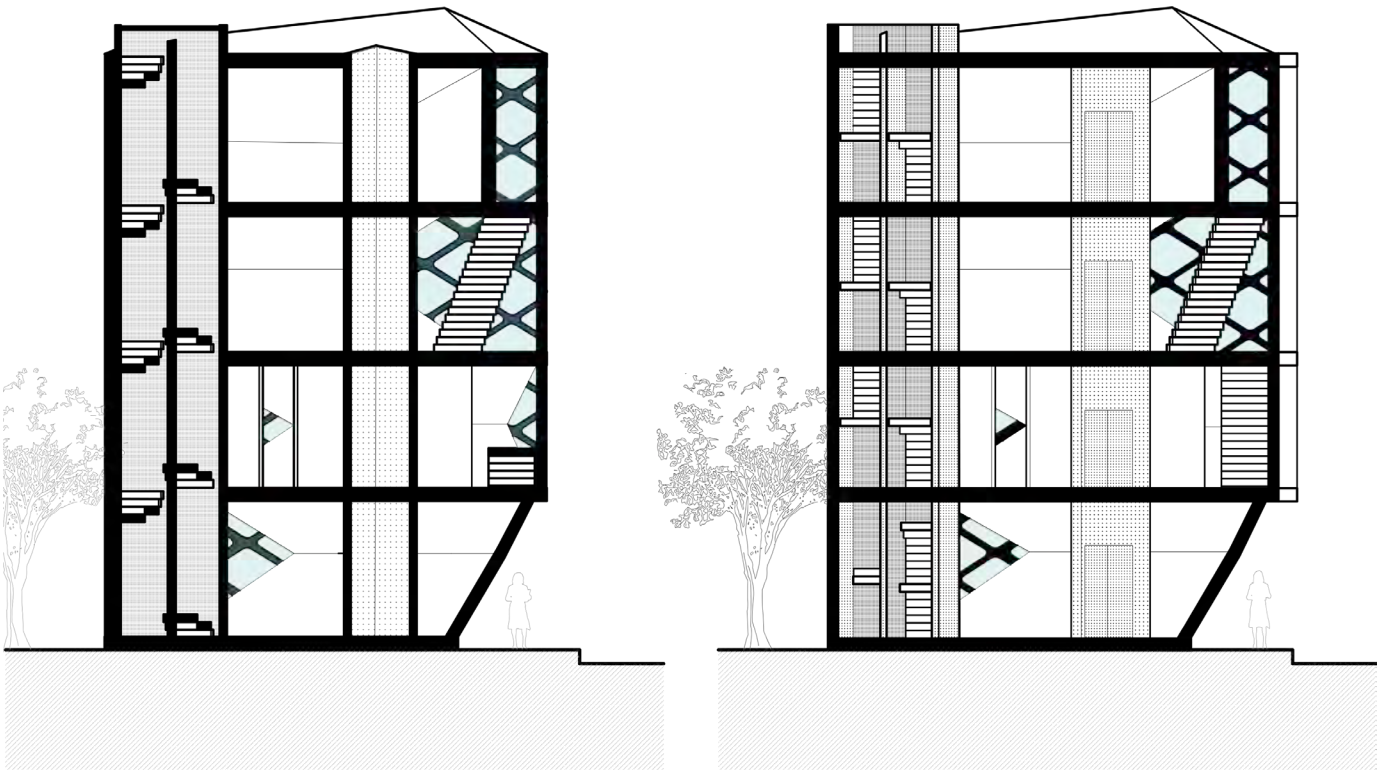
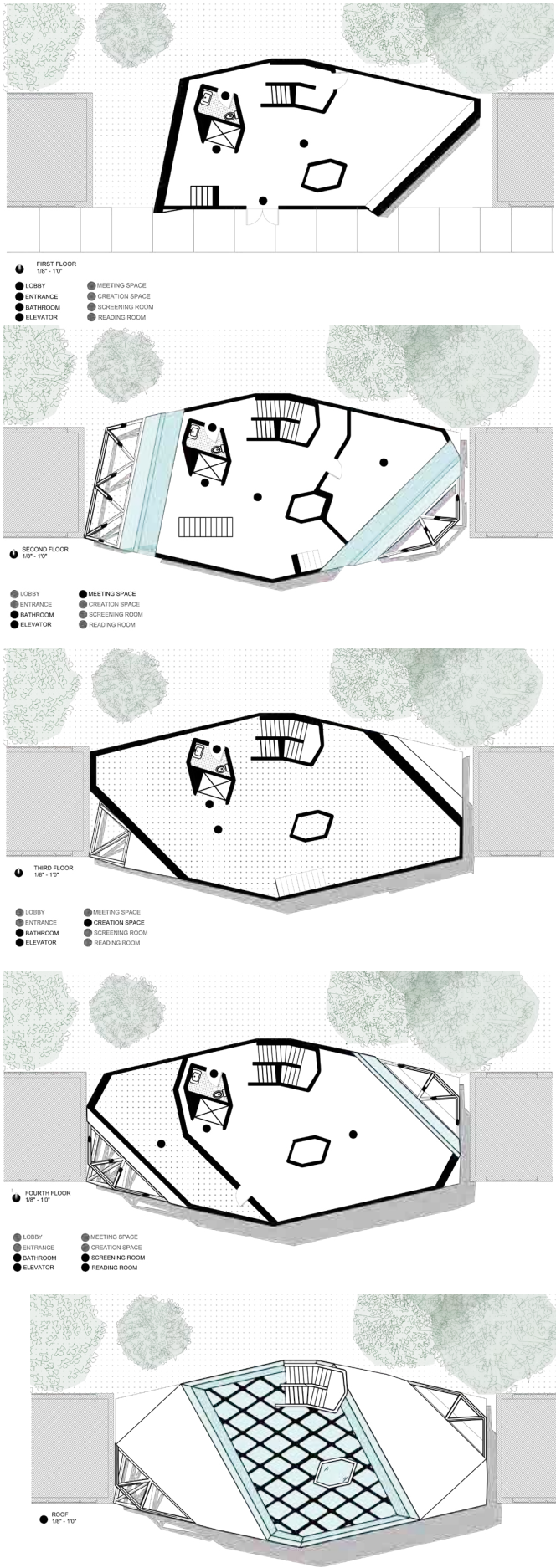
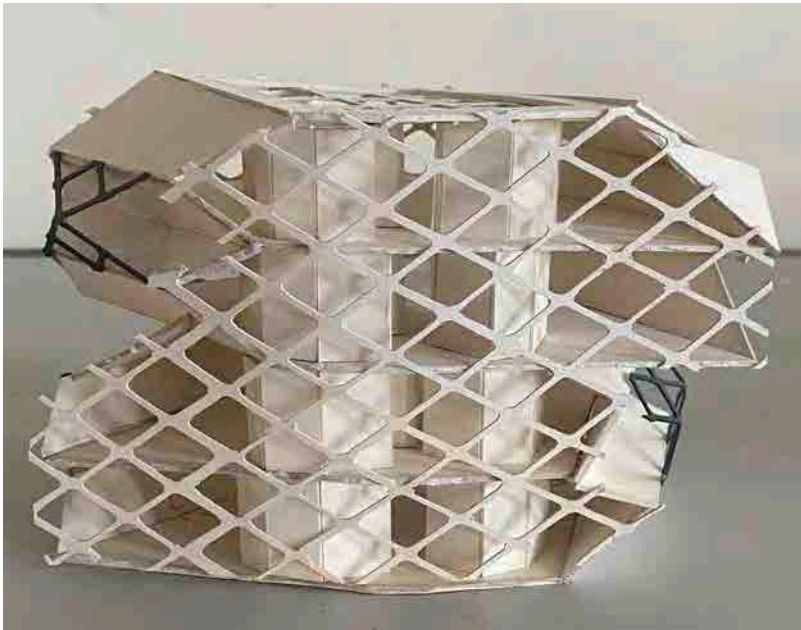




Precedent Study and Form Analysis

In the first phase of this project, I analyzed the Prada Building in Aoyama, Tokyo by Herzog & de Meuron as a precedent for its sectional, structural, and envelope organizations. I then adapted that diagrammatic organization strategy to a new building program within a rigidly defined envelope.

Our site for this first adaptation of our precedent was long and narrow and situated between two 4 story city buildings. This forced me to elongate my design and I incorporated a twist in floor levels. A vertical shaft became the center of rotation for the floor levels, and original voids in the precedent became structural facade elements.



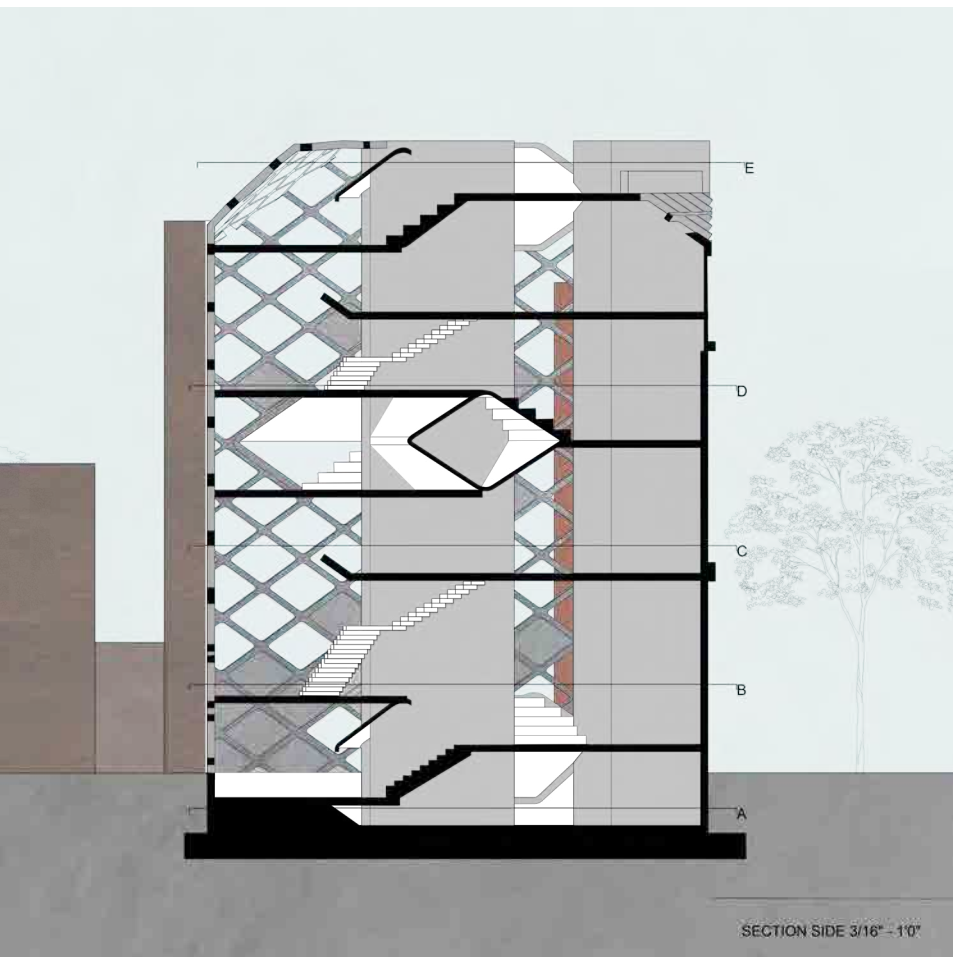
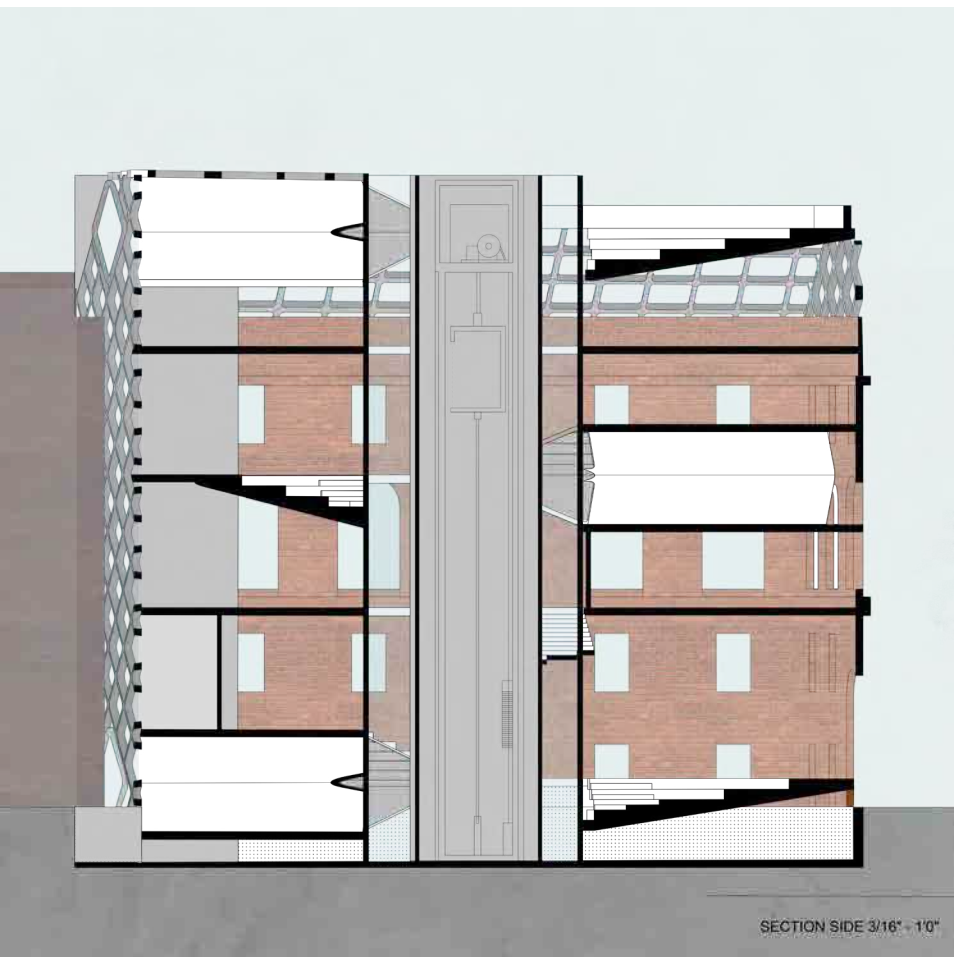
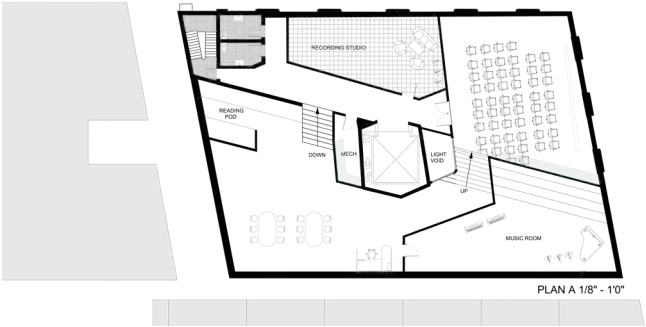
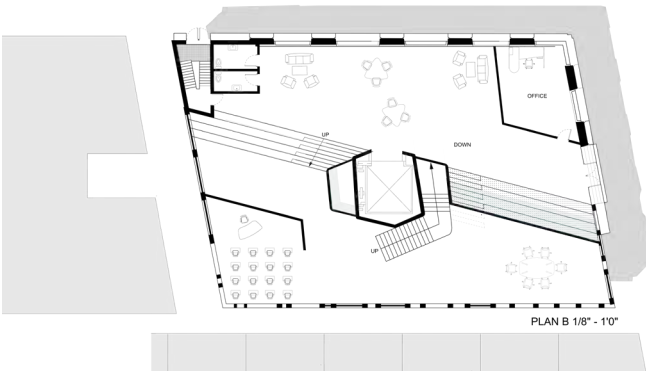
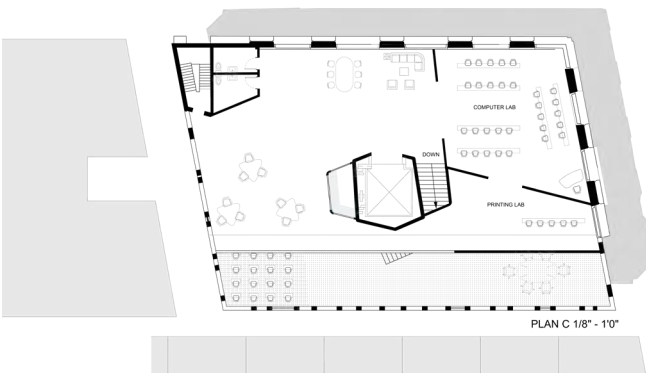
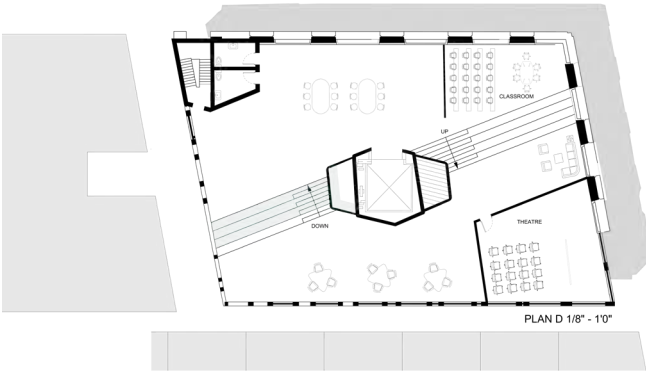
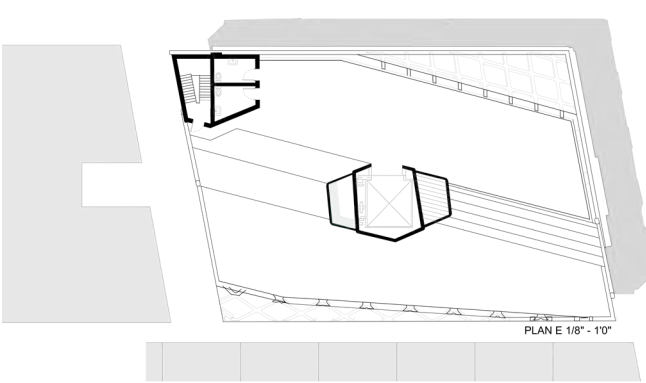


### Washington Heights Library Addition

In the final adaptation of this design, I focused on how to create more individual spaces within the building, and found a new focus for the diamond voids throughout the original precedent. By making the voids interruptions of floor levels, I was able to create more space within the building, and separate lighter and darker spaces. The voids ultimately became the main modes of transportation between floor levels, while still circulating around a main vertical shaft.









# Sara D. Roosevelt Public Market

Year 3, Semester 1  
Design  
Partner Assignment with Bianca Bonfanti

## Design Outline

The fall semester integrated design studio focused on a public program where the civic assembly of exchange is a Fresh Food Market and Community Learning Center in Manhattan’s Lower East Side. This project intends to provide the local community with access to fresh food and a community resource to learn about proper nutrition, cooking, and gardening knowledge for growing food.

The semester guided us through a design process from analysis to a final integrated design project proposal for the Market and Learning Center. The studio begins with an analysis of the users in the community in which the project will serve. Throughout the semester, we researched the history of Sara D. Roosevelt Park, reviewed architectural market precedents and additional program requirements and adjacencies, and integrations of the structural, mechanical, and facade systems related to site orientation and material specificity.





Path Study Diagram and Models

From the start of this project the premise of our market design was focused on pathways and commuter experiences throughout the site from the south to the north ends of the plan.

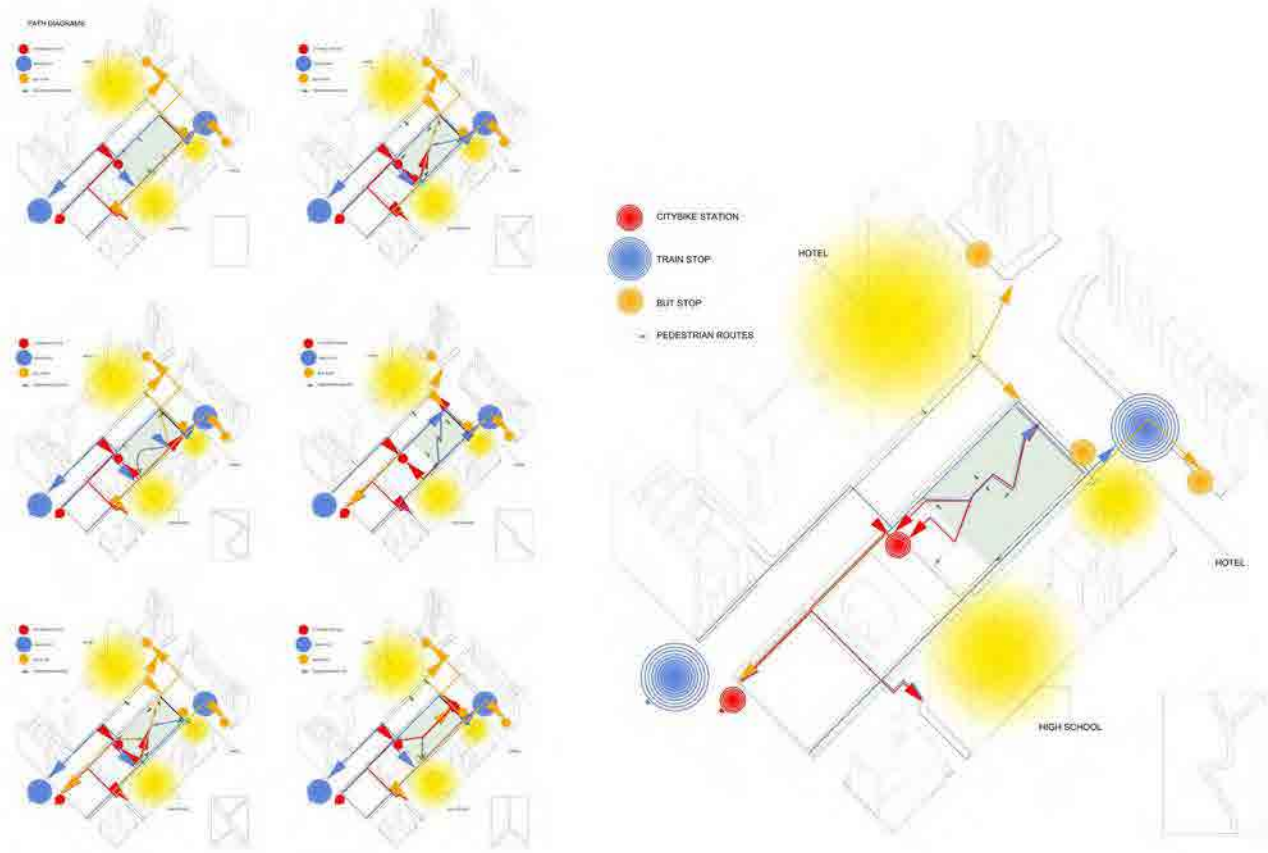
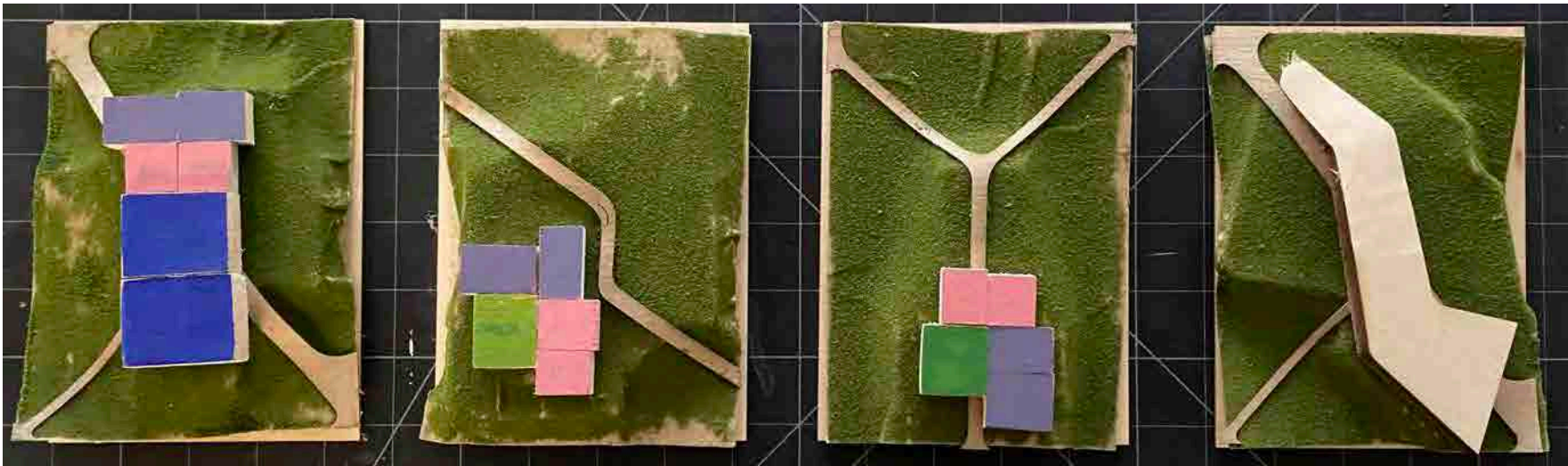
We aimed to create a built market while keeping as much green space as possible by raising topography and shifting ground levels.

We started this process by analyzing different pathways through the site based off of popular routes to transit people might take.

Once we created these path diagrams, we wanted to play with how these path systems influenced the topography of our site.

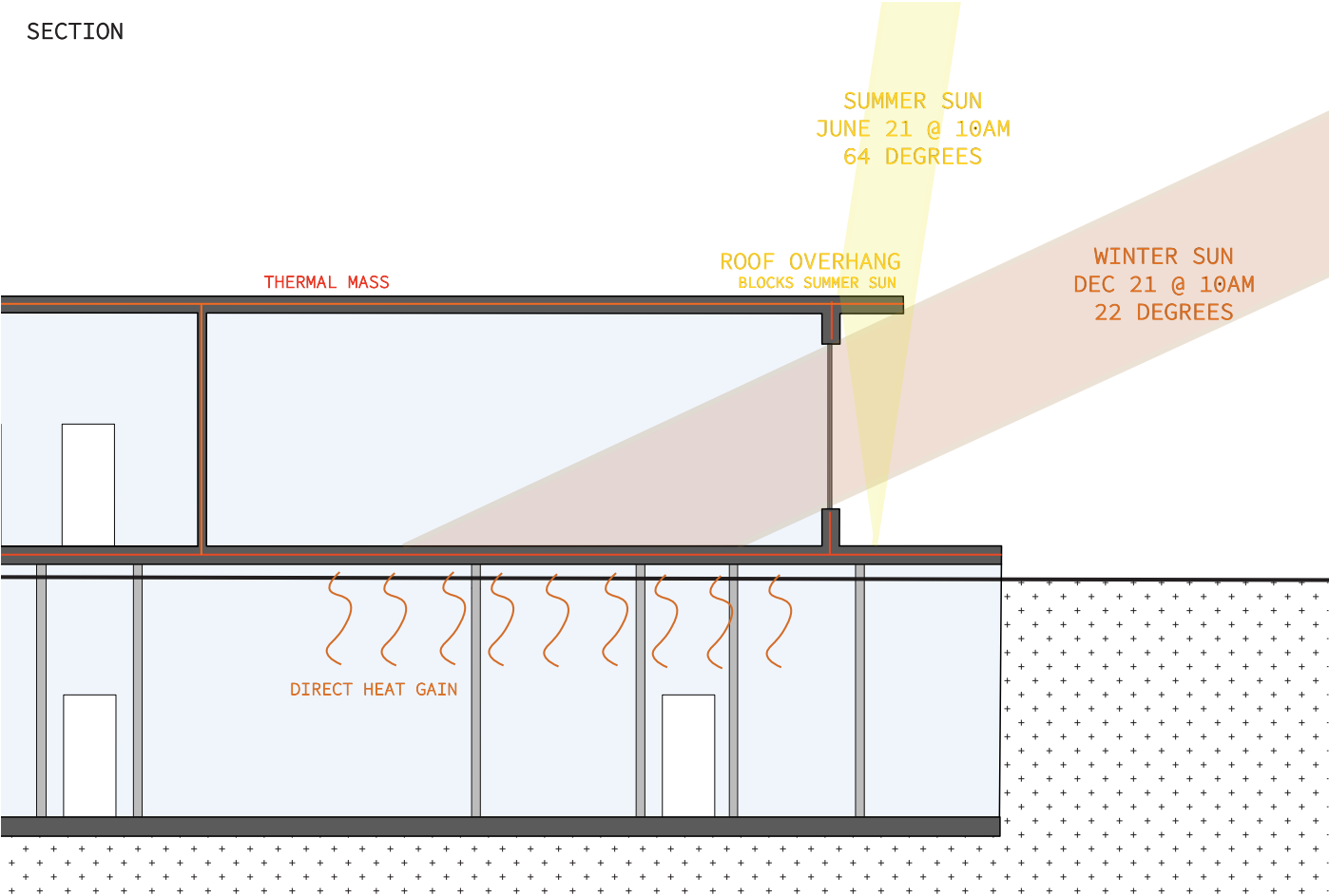
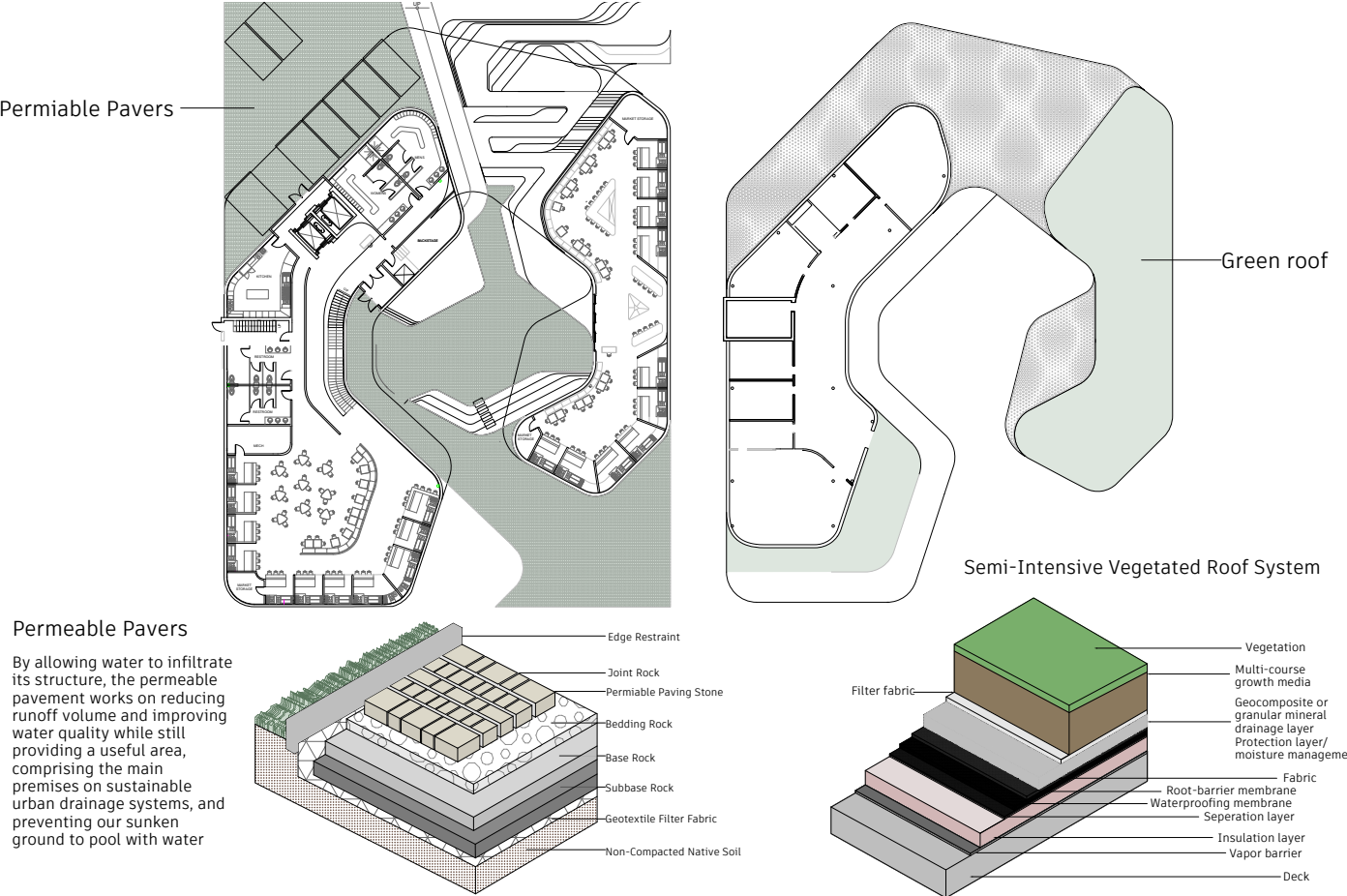
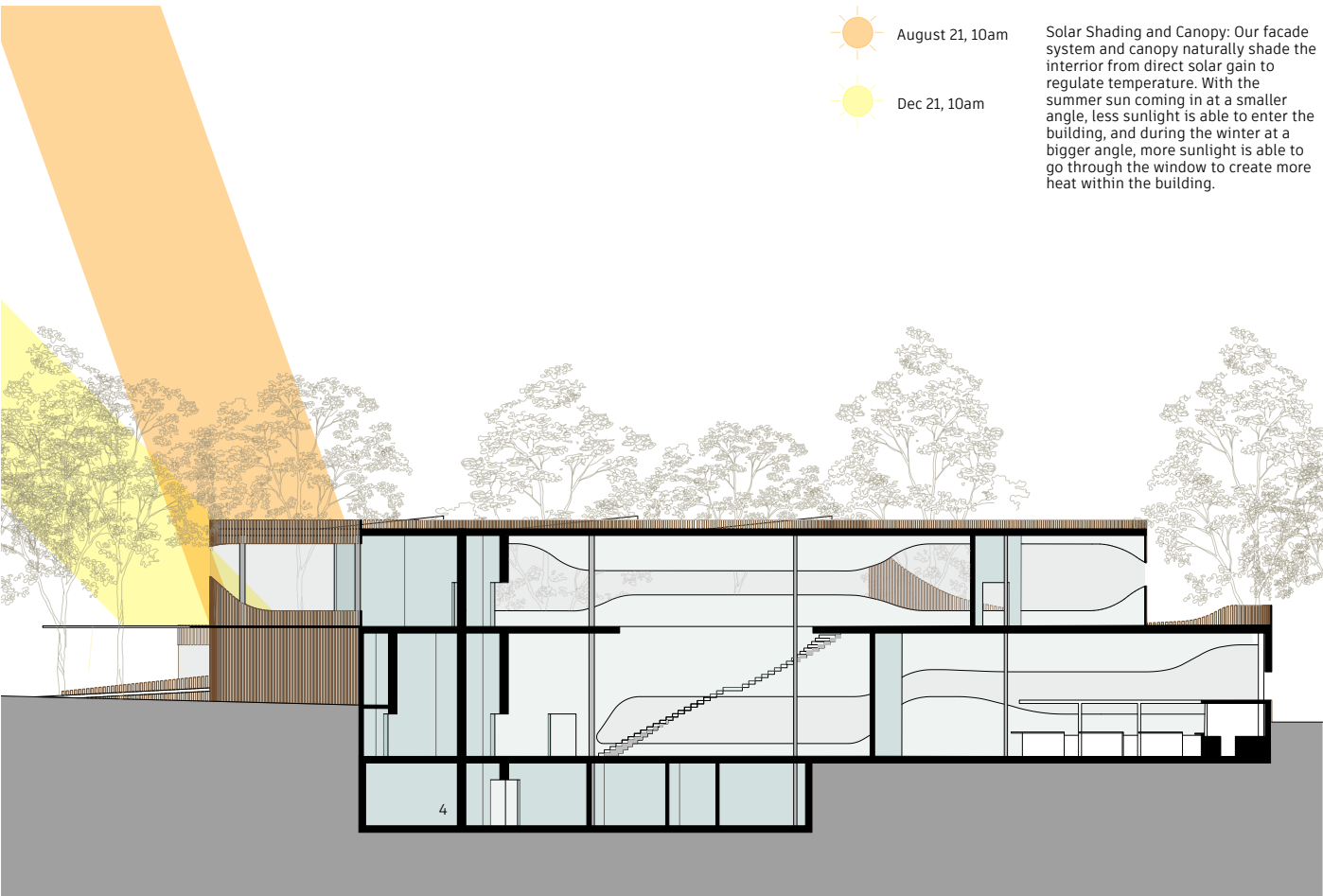
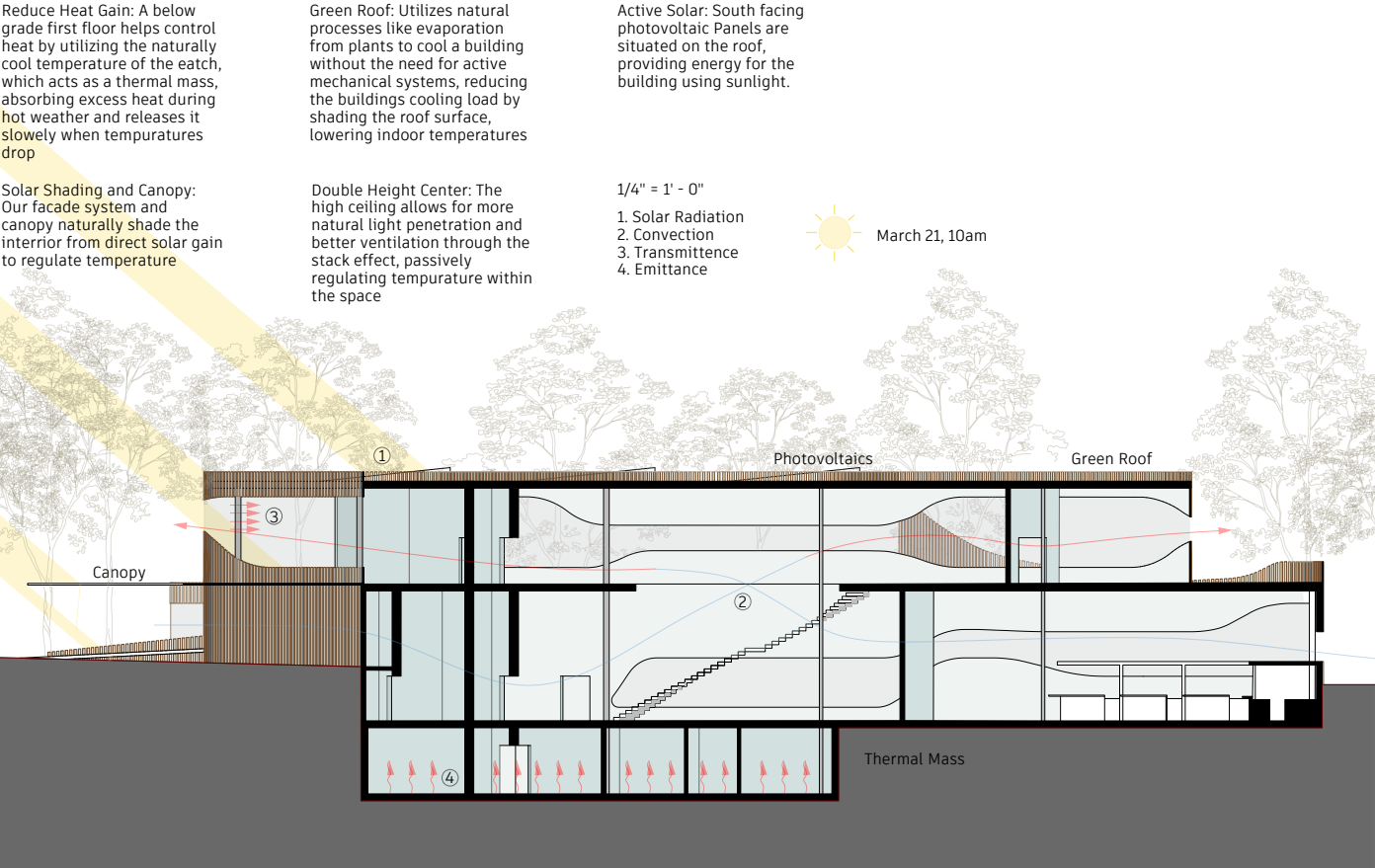
From there we created massing study models and played with the ground level to see how different path-based topographies could create different user experiences within the market and site.

We found that when the ground is lifted in certain areas it creates a covered space, and when the ground is lowered, it allows for usable pathways and seating on sloped connections. The path we liked most allowed for the most convenient route through the park and more green and build-able space on the site. From here this path determined the form of our buildings and split our site organizing our programs and circulation.





MEP Systems Section





## Sara D Roosevelt Public Market

In our midterm model we used 1:20 ramps and the 3' grade change to our advantage, we created multiple accessible entrances catered towards different experiences, one through our market, and the other at the top of our path. Our market was split into two levels, one for a quick market experience connecting back to the outside path, and the other leading down below grade and connecting to the other building via an underground pathway that leads to a double-height lobby.

This led to our main pathway between buildings being dark and underground so after the midterm we focused on designing for the program and created more usable space not only in our building but on our built landscape. For our final design, we re-imagined the path diagram which is better suited for more open usable space on the landscape that ended up being an open space market and community stage with terracing and a communal "pit" that forces you to experience the market as well as the landscape as you cross through or visit our market.

The main reason we chose this "pit" method of landscape was to direct people down into the communal space shaped by our path and guide people to each of our buildings. Our smaller unconditioned market allows for an open market design that can be integrated with the middle community space. Our stage is used for community programs and allows for community growth and music programs associated with the high school nearby with a backstage in the main building.

Our main building has a conditioned interior market to allow for an additional market in colder seasons and a dining and event space all located in the open front of our building. The form of our buildings came from how we manipulated our landscape and allowed a funneling effect into our landscape and entrances and opened up to the rest of the park towards the back to create a flowing, continuous path throughout our site.

