



CLARA REED

Architecture Portfolio

CONTACT

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SPRINGSONG MUSEUM

FALL 2025 - G2

WASHINGTON-ALEXANDRIA ARCHITECTURE CENTER

FORESEEING FACADES

SPRING 2025 - UG4

KNOWLTON SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

PALACE OF DIRT

FALL 2024 - UG4

KNOWLTON SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

FAMILY PATHWAYS

SPRING 2024 - UG3

KNOWLON SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

PIVOT HOUSE

SPRING 2024 - UG3

KNOWLON SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

GREEN SHED

FALL 2023 - UG3

KNOWLON SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

SPRINGSONG MUSEUM

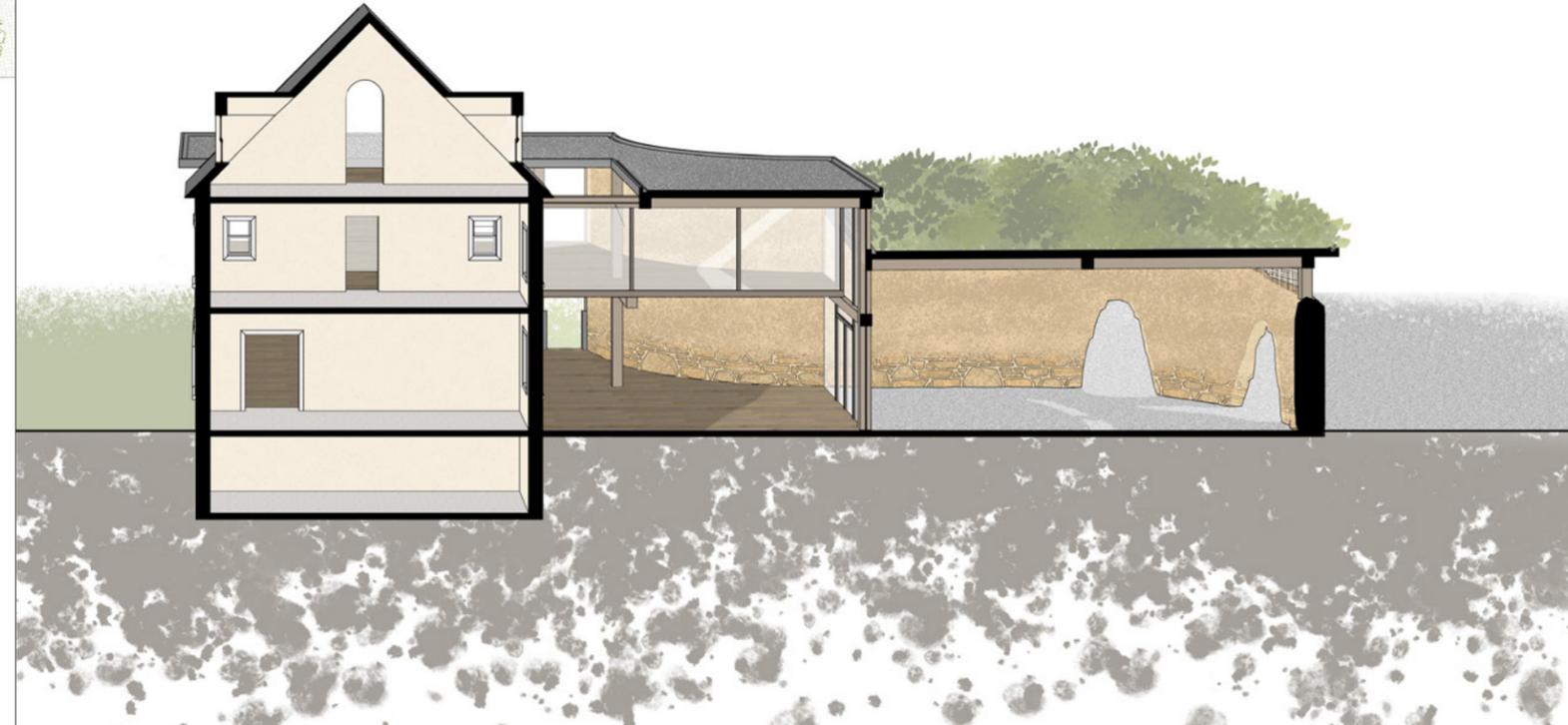
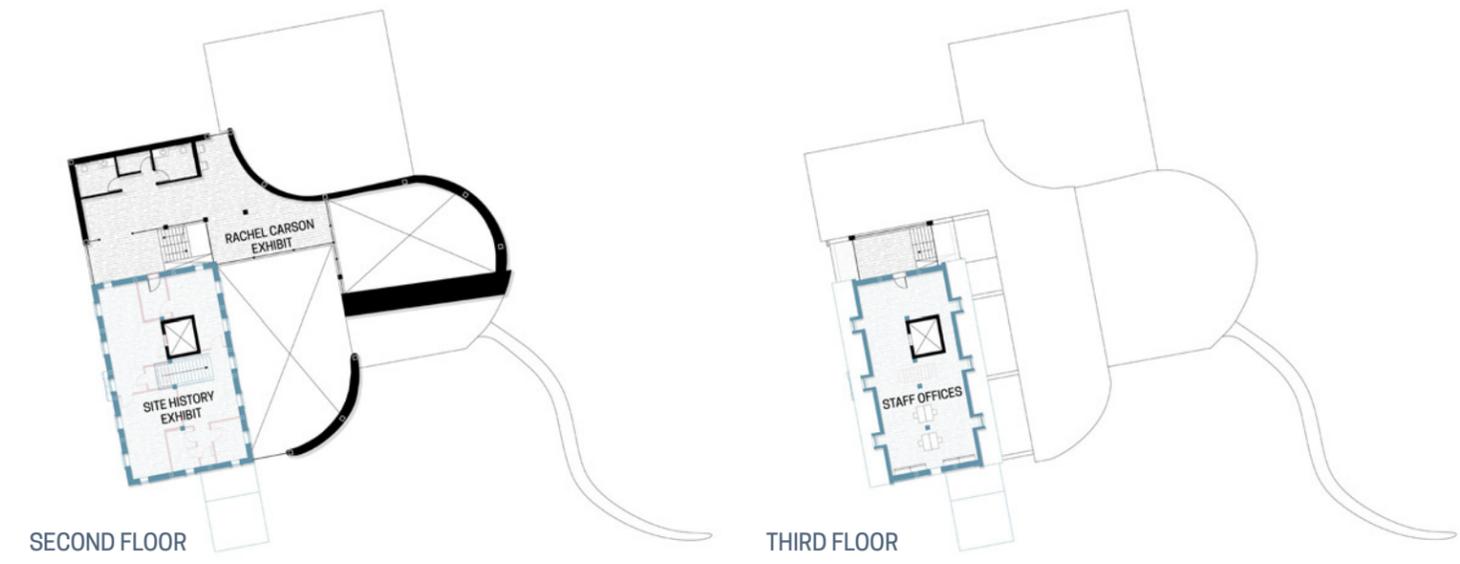
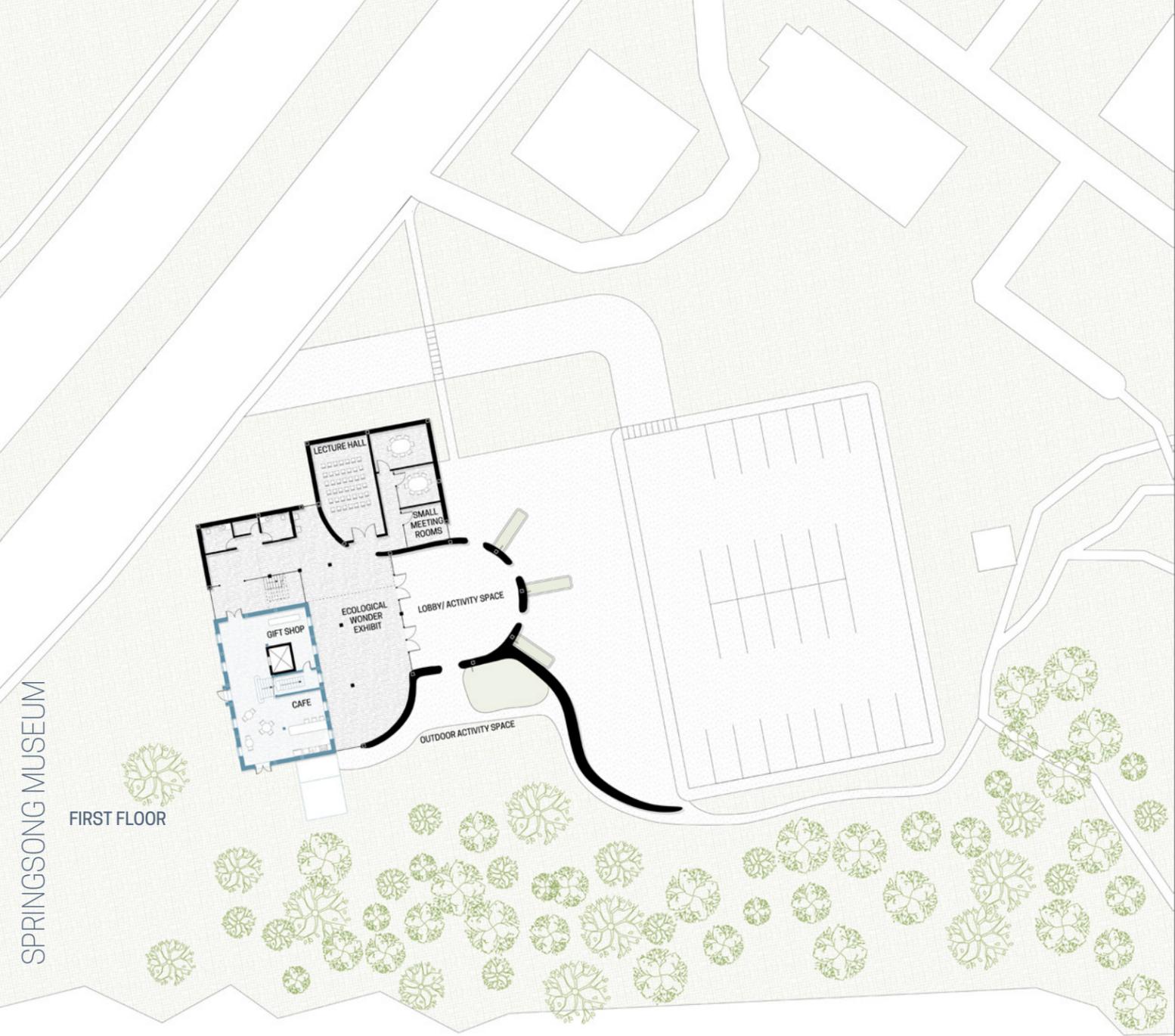
FALL 2025 - G2
WASHINGTON-ALEXANDRIA ARCH CENTER
INSTRUCTOR: PUAL EMMONS

The Springsong Museum celebrates the life and legacy of Rachel Carson, a pioneer of the modern environmental movement. Located in Burnt Mills, Maryland, the museum consists of a sustainable addition onto a historic water filtration plant. It seeks to blur the boundary between the natural and the manmade, evoking the sense of wonder that Rachel Carson promoted throughout her career.

The walls are made using a natural construction technique known as wattle and daub. By utilizing locally sourced materials, the addition avoids the carbon emissions associated with the transportation of construction materials. Furthermore, the tactile qualities of the daub create a unique, sensory experience. In one instance, a covered porch is created by exposing the wattle at the top of the wall, allowing exterior elements - such as sound and smell - to permeate the interior. These qualities are intended to elevate the visitor's sensory engagement and encourage a deeper sense of wonder.

To ensure the longevity of the structure, the wattle and daub walls are carefully protected from moisture. The walls are lifted off the ground using locally sourced stones, while a gravel perimeter surrounds the base to prevent standing groundwater. Finally, a gutter system directs rainwater toward a rooftop garden and strategically placed planters at the base of the walls.





FORESEEING FACADES

SPRING 2025 - UG4
KNOWLTON SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE
INSTRUCTOR: STEPHANIE DAVIDSON

Chapter 1:

These three Georgian townhouses were originally built in London between 1775 and 1783. In 1917, the Architectural Association (AA) moved in and gradually altered the townhouses to meet its needs. However, throughout these alterations, the AA purposely maintained the intimate spatial character of the original building, aiming to bring together diverse agendas to encourage contemporary architectural discourse. This case study lays the groundwork for the rest of the project

Chapter 2:

Relocated in Detroit Michigan, the fate of the original three townhouses is reimagined. As community needs change, the neighborhood calls for a new recreational facility. The back half of the townhouses are demolished and additions are added, making room for bigger and more open spaces that can accommodate full sized gyms. Despite the loss of residential space, the townhouse facade is retained, anticipating a future need for more intimate spaces.

Chapter 3:

Many years down the road, it is imagined that the city of Detroit experiences an extreme rise in population. The facade of the previous additions, allows the gyms to be infilled, helping to alleviate the cities pressing need for additional housing.

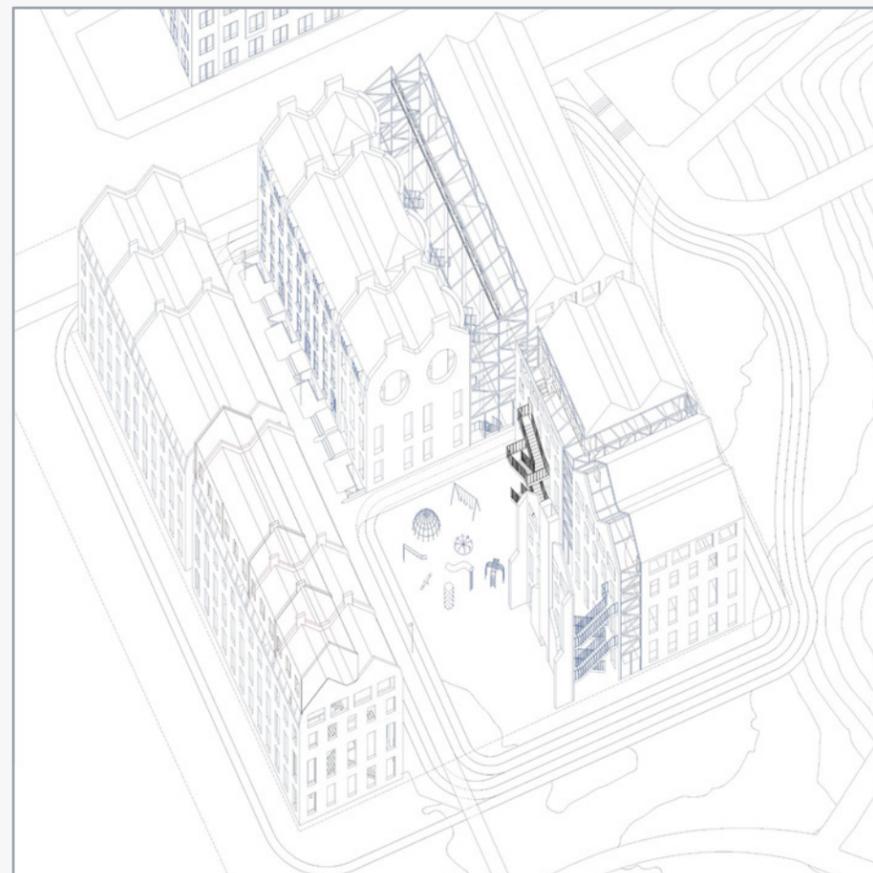
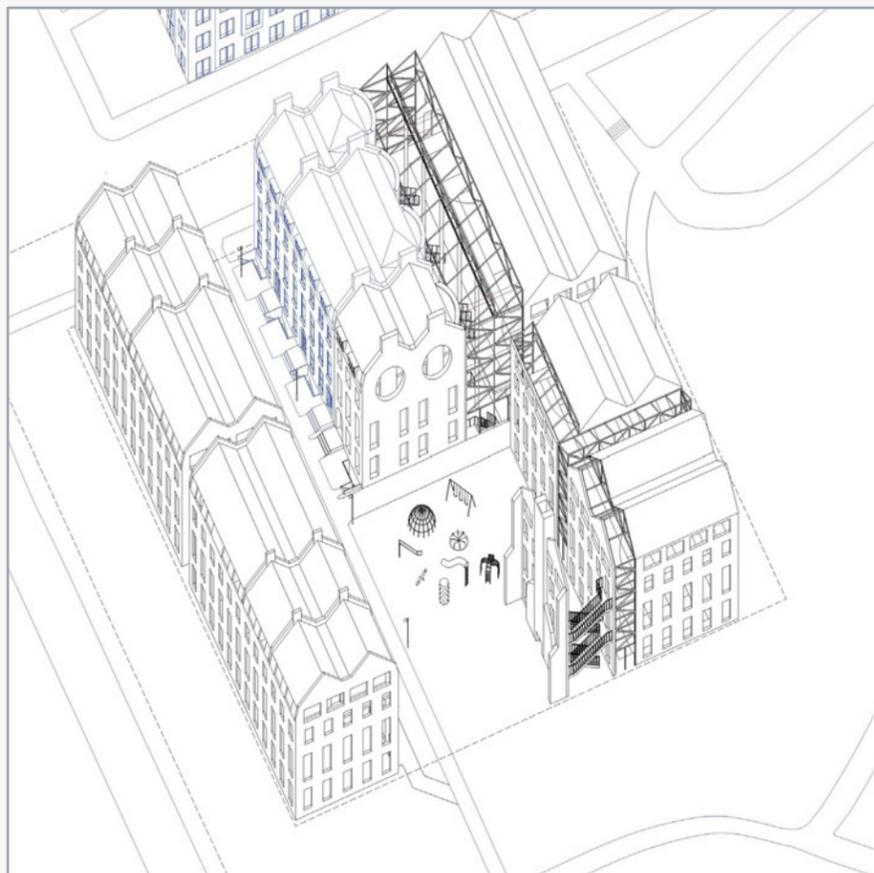
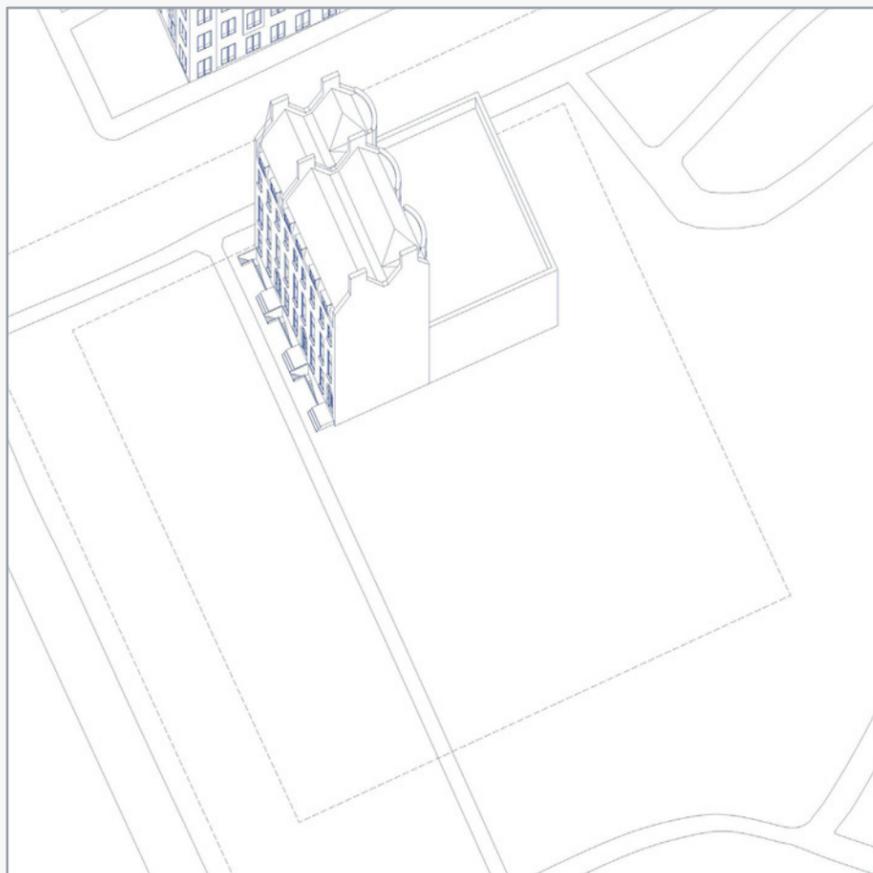
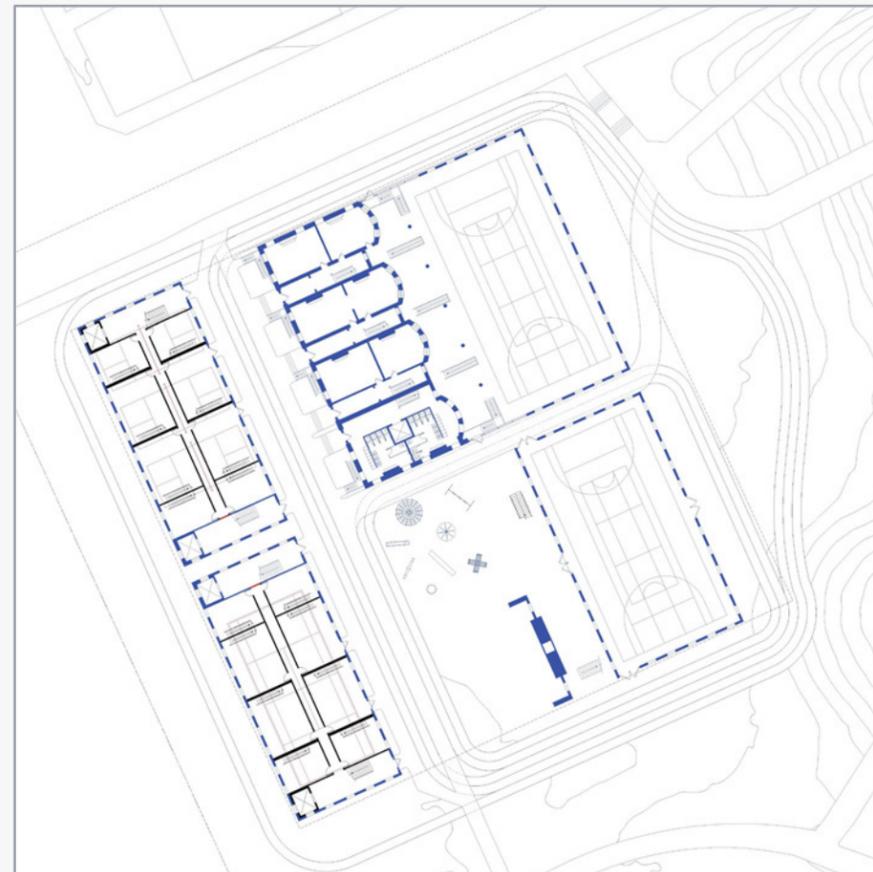
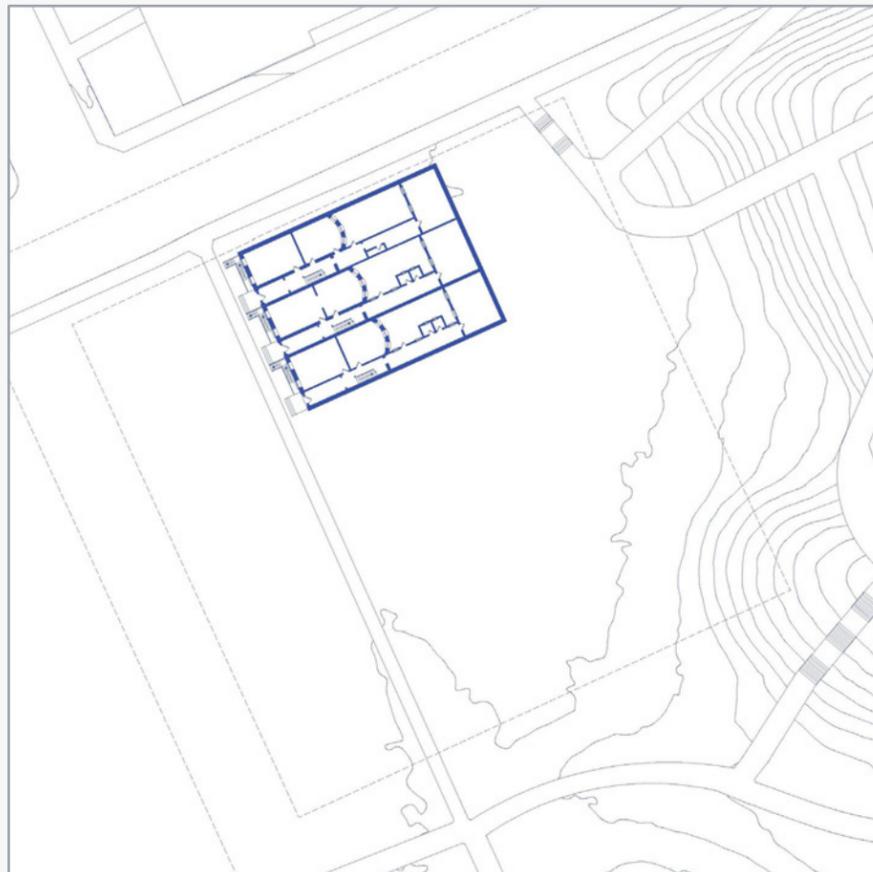


CHAPTER 1

CHAPTER 2

CHAPTER 3

FORESEEING FACADES





PALACE OF DIRT

FALL 2024 - UG4

KNOWLTON SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

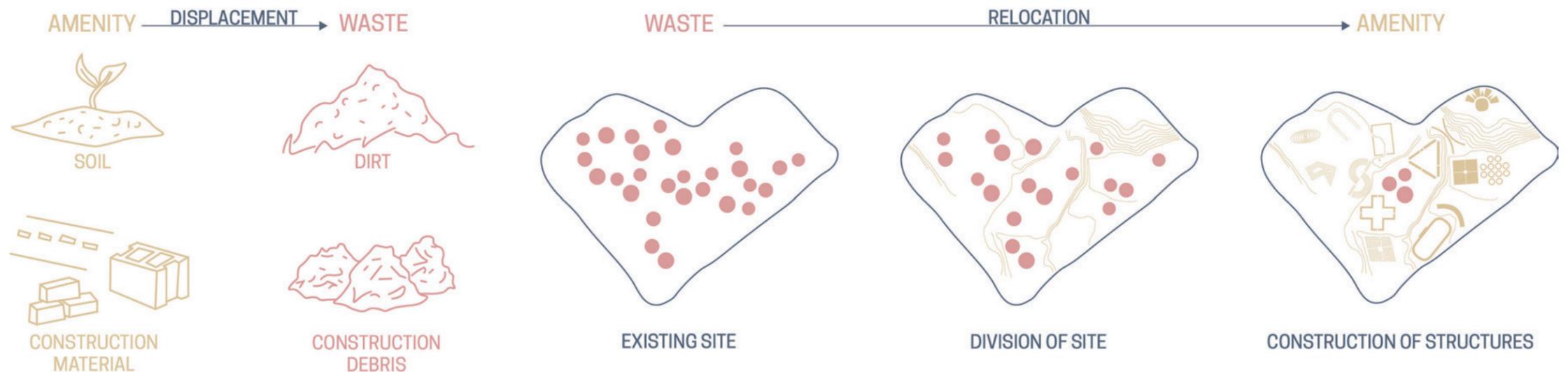
INSTRUCTOR: ASHLEY BIGHAM

COLLABORATOR: ANNE REGRUT

The Palace of Dirt hopes to change what is deemed dirt or waste. While soil is celebrated for its life-giving properties, dirt, which is essentially displaced soil, is often seen as waste. Research reveals that 30% of all human waste comes from construction and demolition, amounting to 600 million tons annually. This raises the question: is construction debris, like dirt, a misplaced amenity?

The Palace of Dirt aims to answer this question. Located in Sun Valley, California, at Vulcan Materials Construction and Debris Landfill, excess concrete, asphalt, and brick are deposited with no future plan for use. Through the use of gabion baskets, these materials are given new life. Gabion retaining walls divide the massive site into smaller zones that align with the site's existing topography. Gabion baskets are then used to construct various structures that together form a sculptural landmark.

The Palace of Dirt is a testament to the idea that what is considered waste is often misplaced. By relocating debris into sculptural forms, the project reframes its value and raises awareness of the environmental impacts of construction waste.





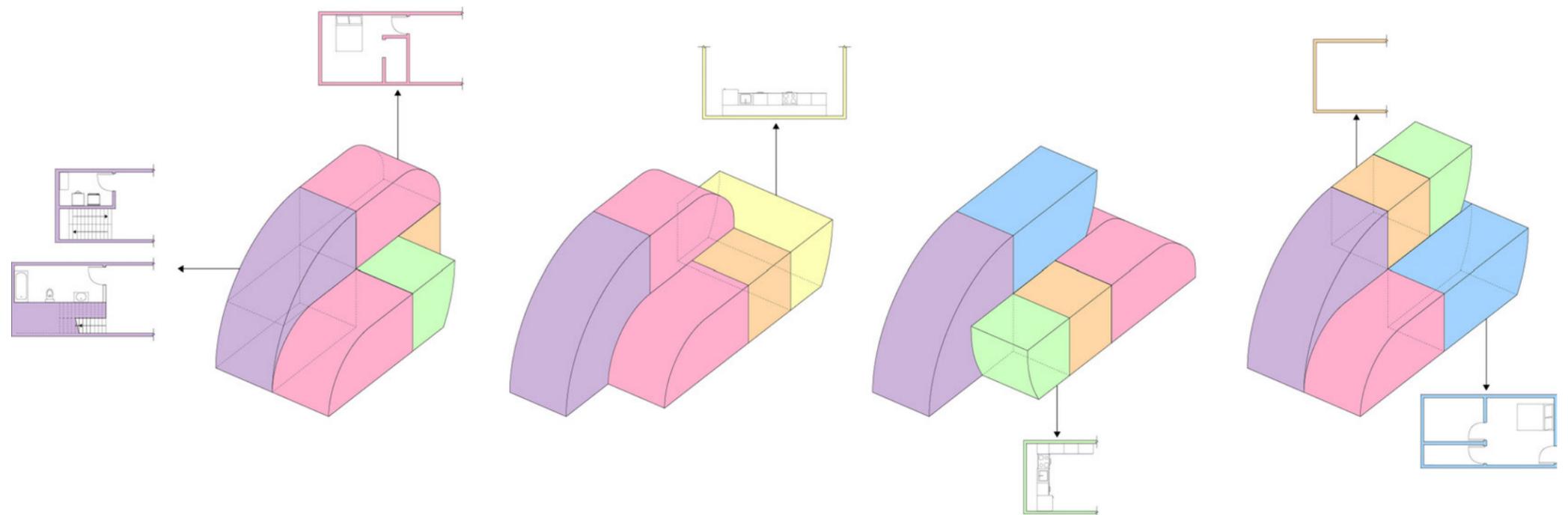
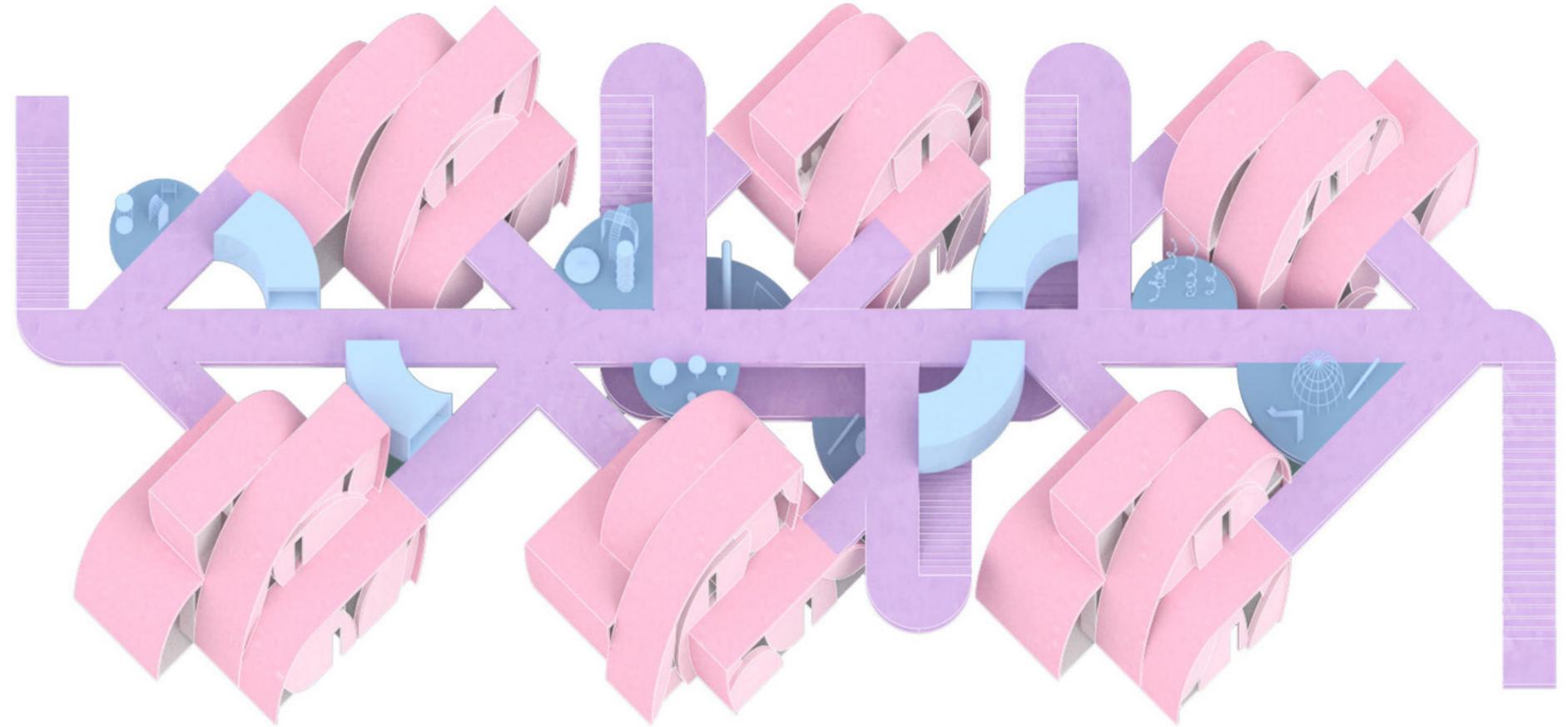
FAMILY PATHWAYS

SPRING 2024 - UG3
KNOWLTON SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE
INSTRUCTOR: SAMIHA MEEM

Ohio State University has historically been committed to providing housing for underserved populations, yet these alternative housing options have dwindled over the years. In response, this project aims to address this gap by offering housing specifically designed for student parents and their families.

The housing units are designed as duplexes, affording each family a private yard and entrance, thus diverging from the traditional dormitory atmosphere. Six different "blocks," each with its own unique layout, craft four different units. The four units are then paired with one another, creating six duplexes. This approach ensures diversity while maintaining consistency across all six units.

Connecting the duplexes is a pathway that links their balconies, creating a sense of community. Breaking off this pathway are playgrounds, providing spaces for the children of student parents to play and socialize while their parents focus on their studies. Furthermore, the duplexes are positioned at 45 degrees relative to the playgrounds, enabling a direct line of sight from the balconies to the playgrounds. This arrangement facilitates parental supervision, offering peace of mind to families.



FAMILY PATHWAYS



LOWER UNIT FLOOR PLAN



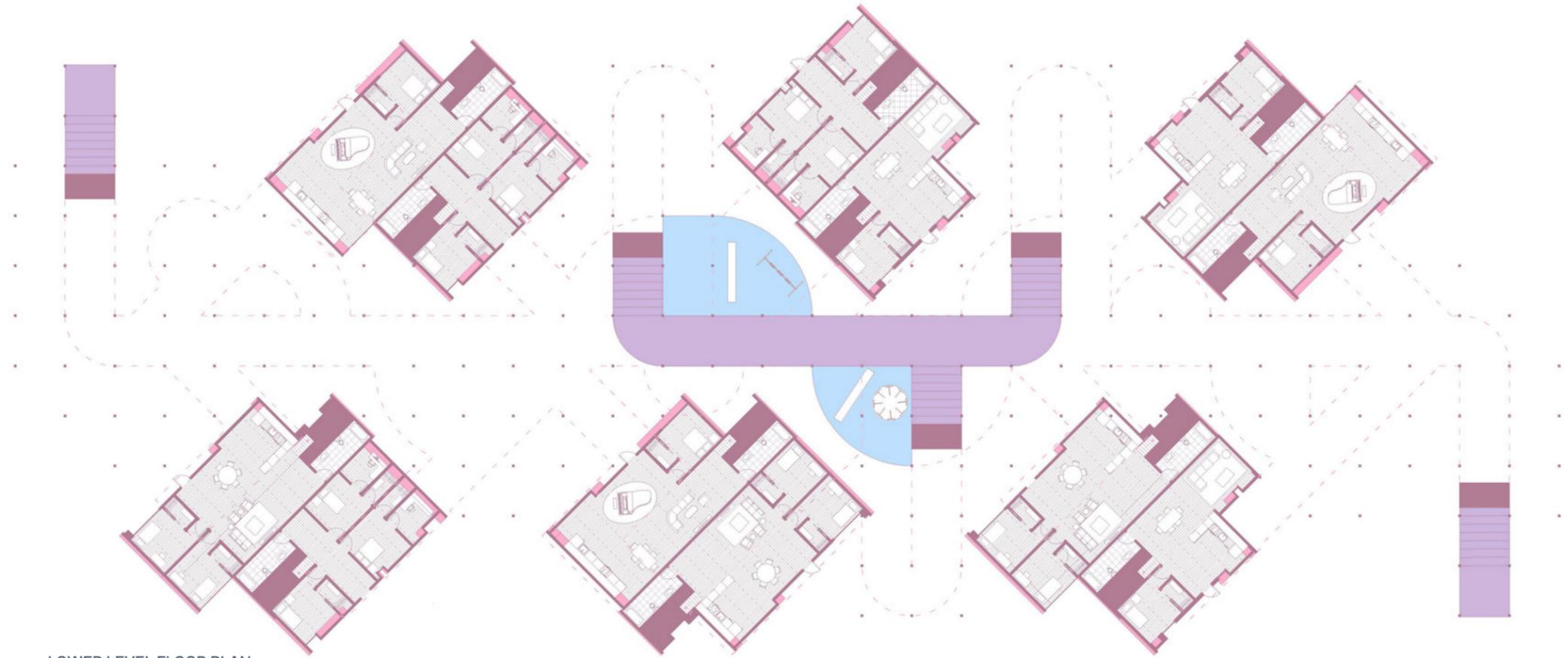
UPPER UNIT FLOOR PLAN



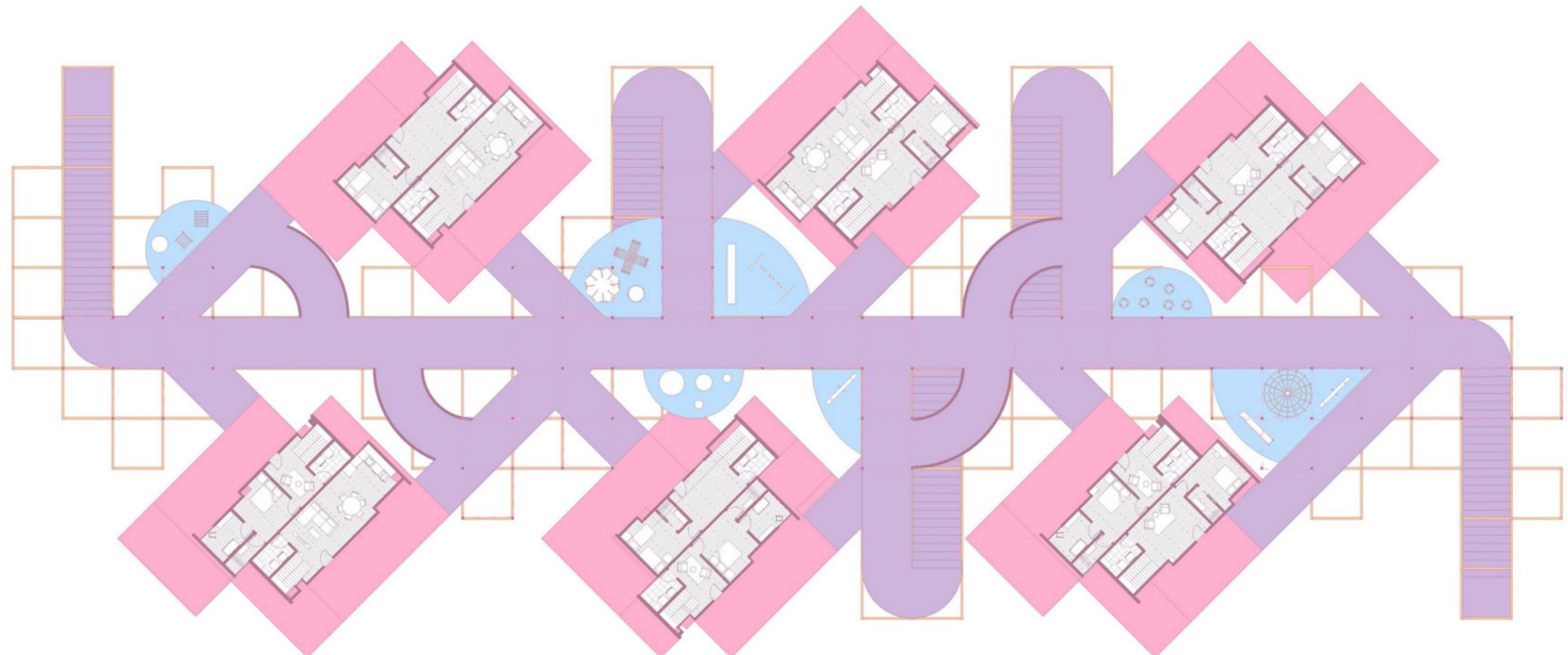
LOWER UNIT FLOOR PLAN



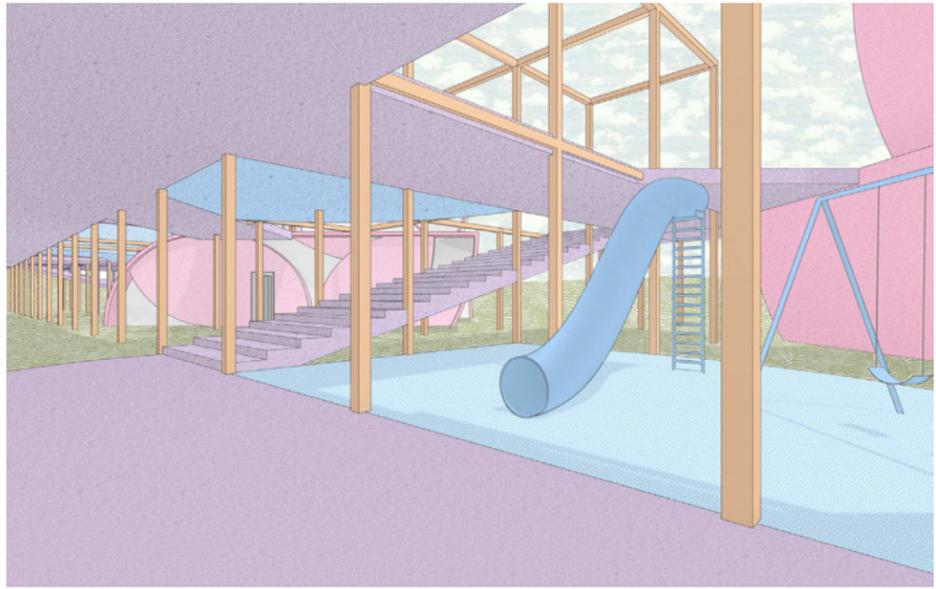
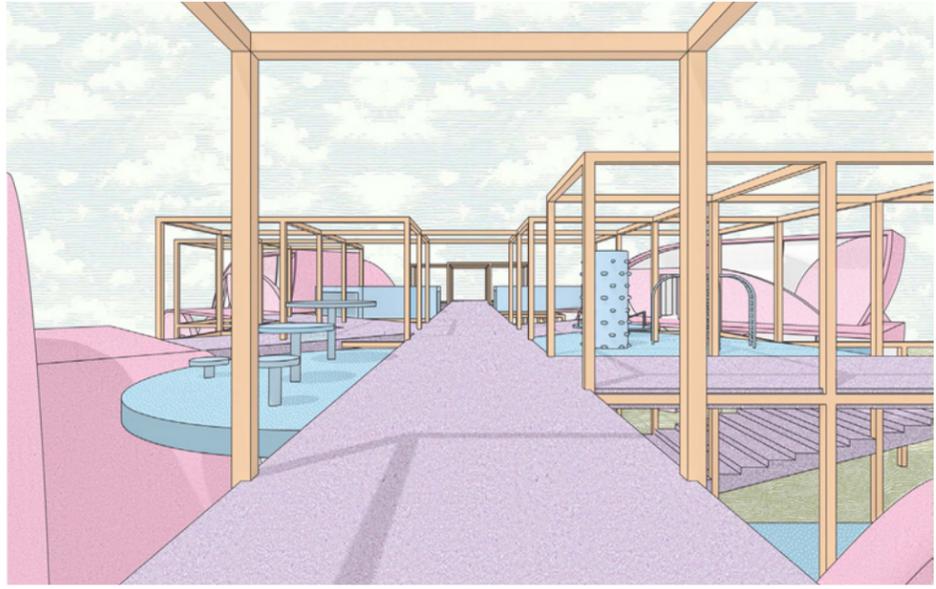
UPPER UNIT FLOOR PLAN



LOWER LEVEL FLOOR PLAN



UPPER LEVEL FLOOR PLAN



PIVOT HOUSE

SPRING 2024 - UG3

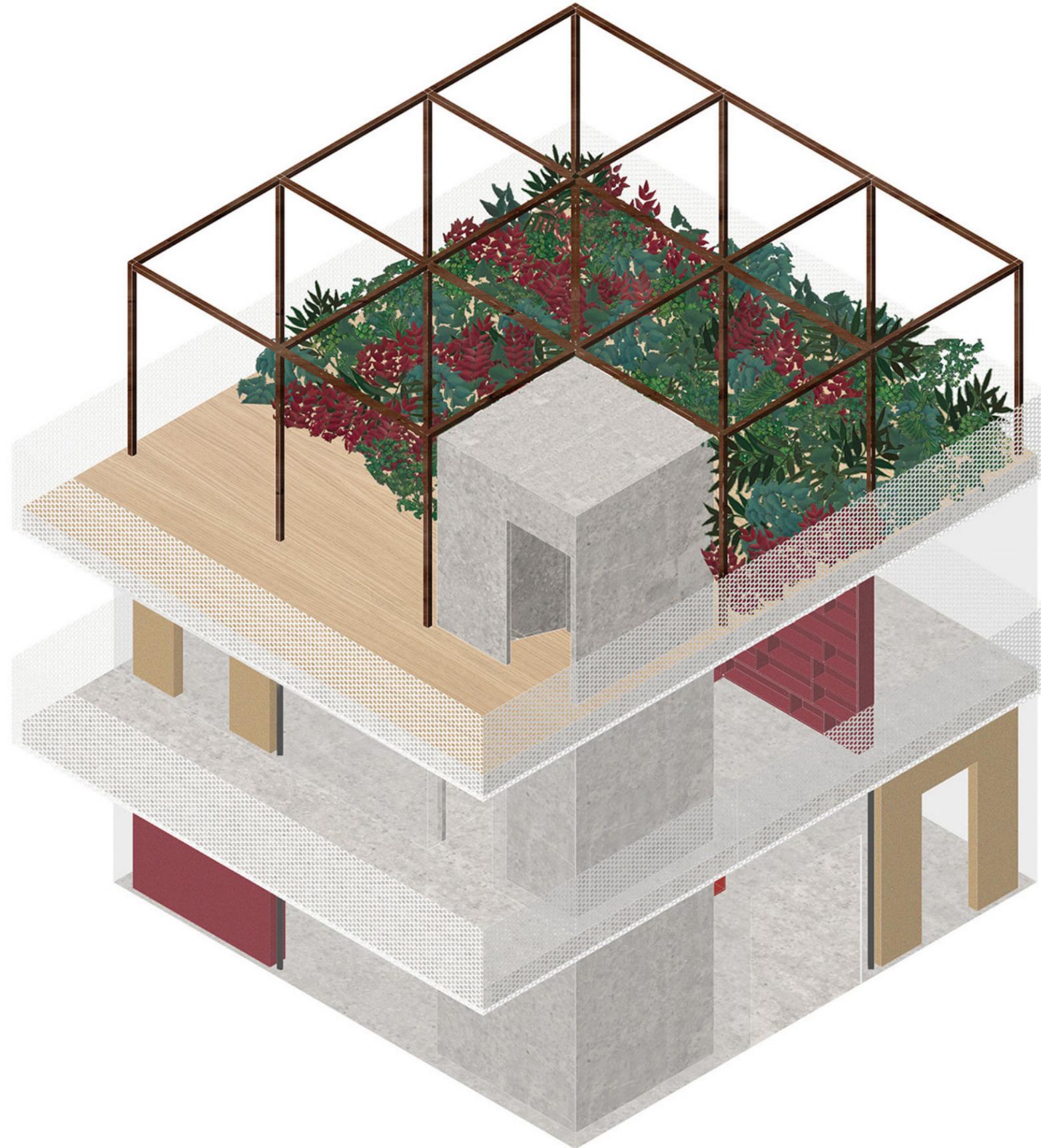
KNOWLTON SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

INSTRUCTOR: SAMIHA MEEM

The Pivot House is an auxiliary dwelling unit (ADU) on a city block in Columbus, Ohio. As secondary housing units on single-family lots, ADU's help address the "missing middle" housing between single-family homes and apartments, alleviating the city's housing shortage.

The Pivot House aims to create a rental space for individuals or families. The design features interior rotating walls, allowing the space to transform based on tenant needs. These walls are hinged along the perimeter in a nine-square grid, enabling them to be pushed flat against the exterior glazing for flexible configurations. Some walls also incorporate storage, compensating for the lack of stable walls.

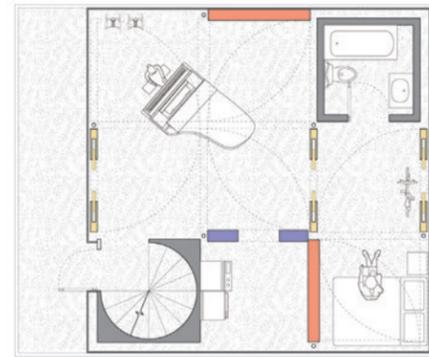
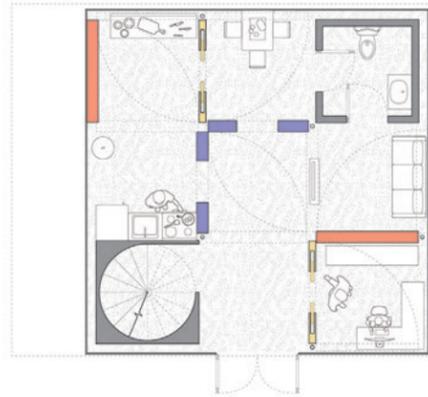
Given the parent house's proximity, there was limited room for a private backyard. In addressing this issue, a habitable roof provides extra outdoor space that can function as a green roof or recreational area, creating a private and enjoyable environment.



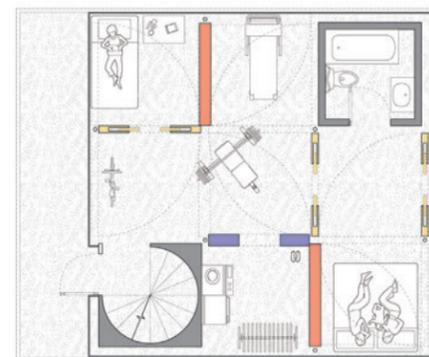
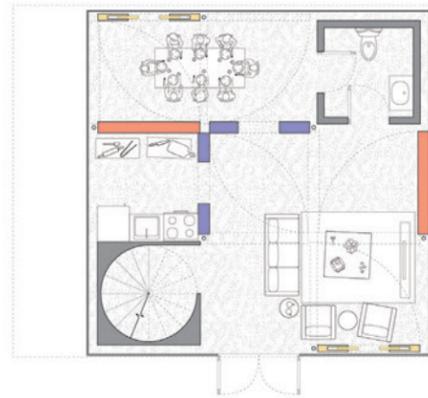
FIRST FLOOR PLAN OPTIONS

SECOND FLOOR PLAN OPTIONS

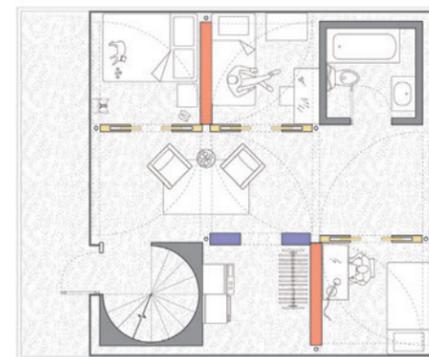
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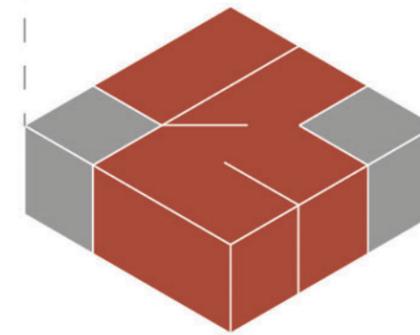
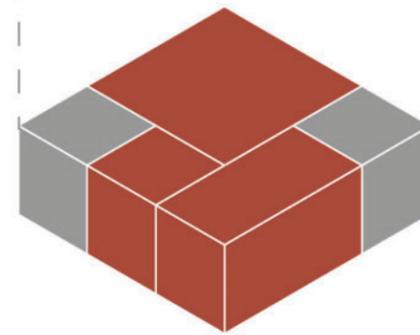
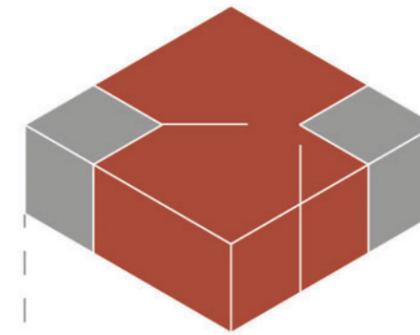
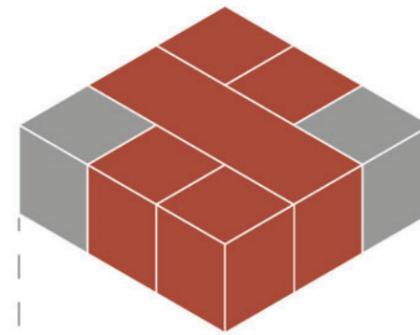
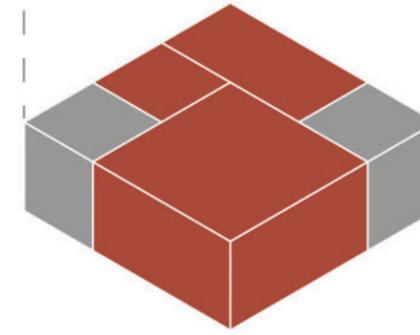
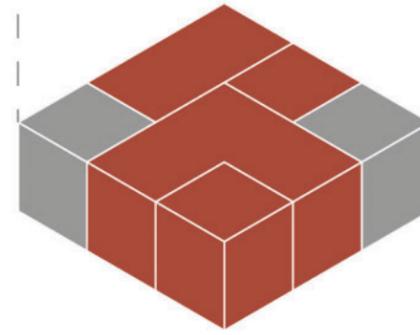
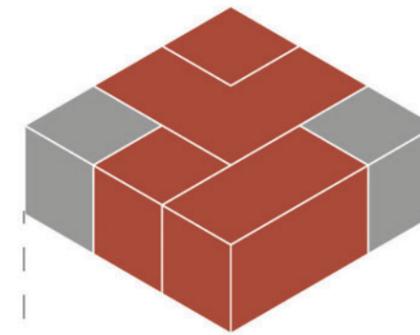
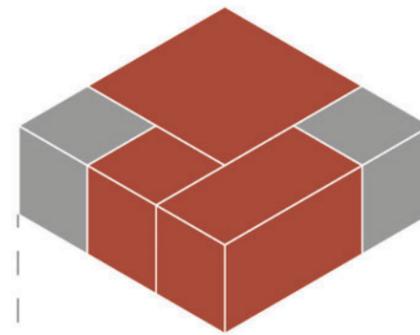
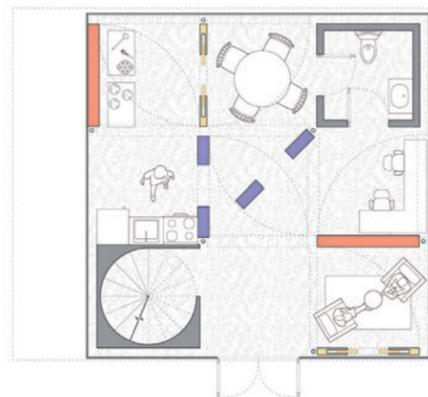
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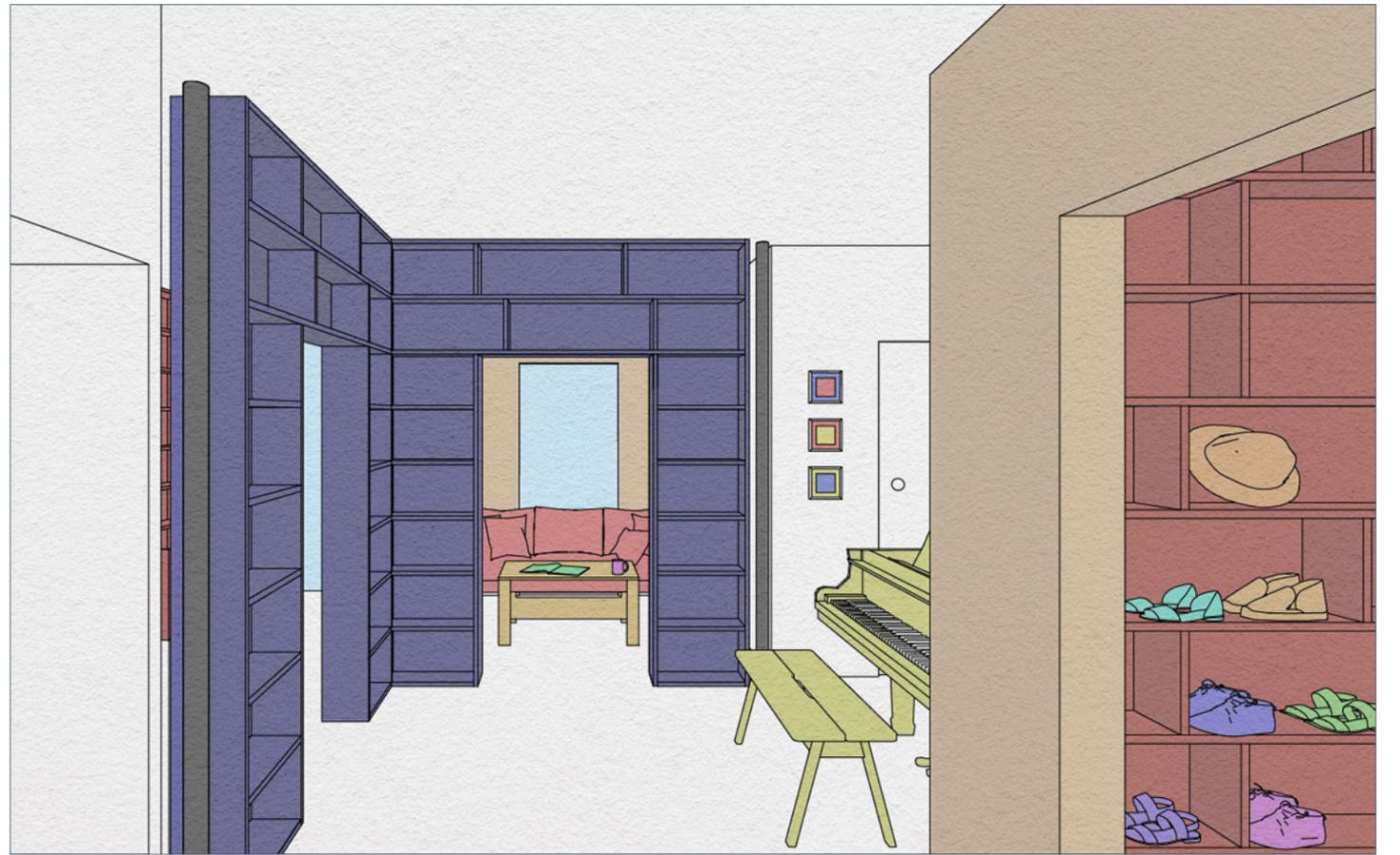
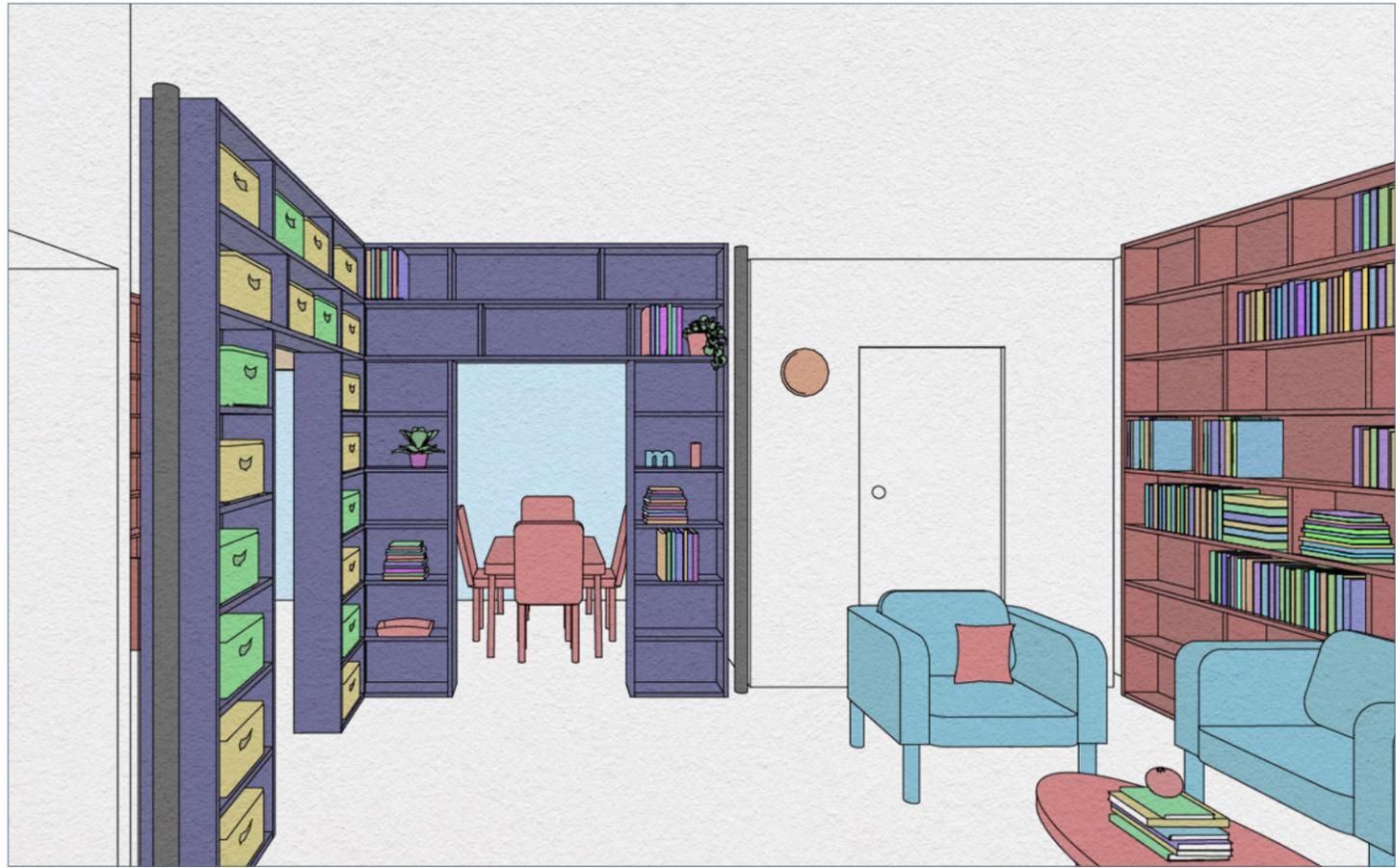


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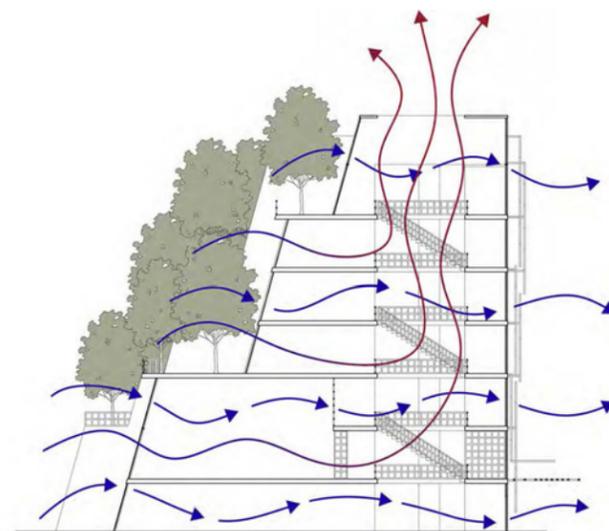
GREEN SHED

FALL 2023 - UG3
KNOWLTON SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE
INSTRUCTOR: OCHUKO EVWARAYE

This community shed in Columbus, Ohio, offers public access to specialized tools, amenities, and spaces for adult vocational programs, including classrooms and study areas.

The design includes strategic sustainability features. Expansive south-facing windows maximize natural light and heat, while tree foliage on terraces helps regulate temperature during different seasons. The layout features interior walls perpendicular to the windows to promote airflow, with an atrium spanning all floors for vertical air circulation.

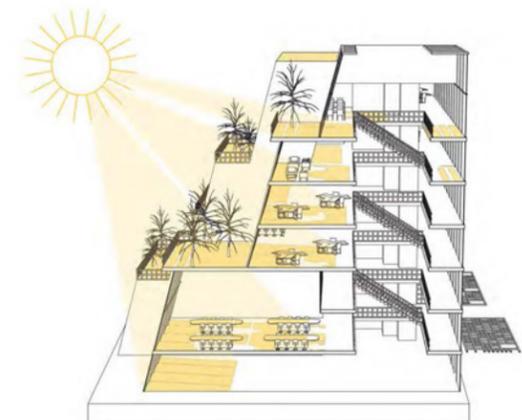
To address noise and privacy concerns with the glass façade, wooden panels with low-light vines create a barrier between the building's interior and Broad Street, enhancing functionality and aesthetic appeal.



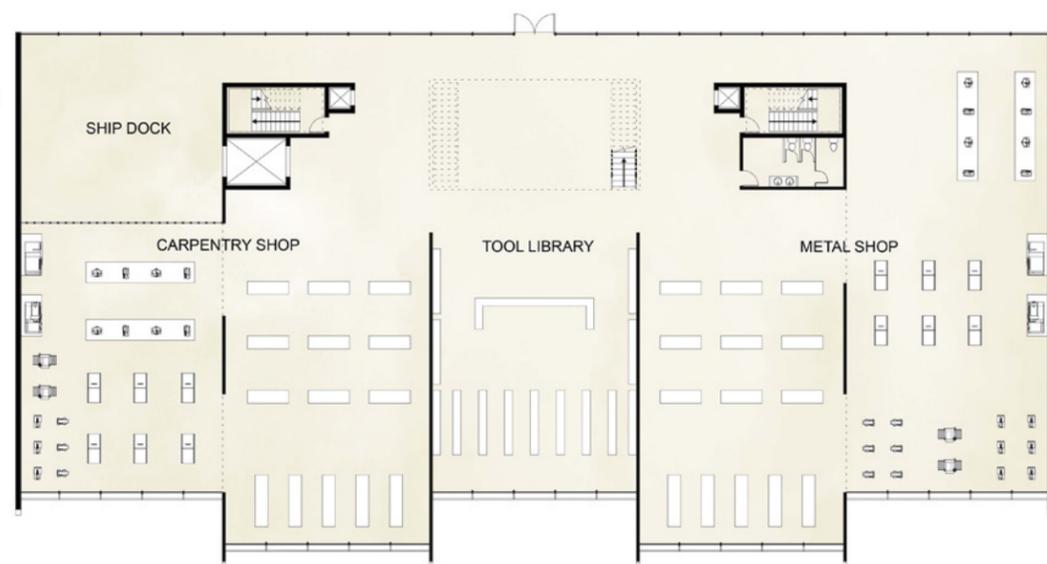
AIR FLOW



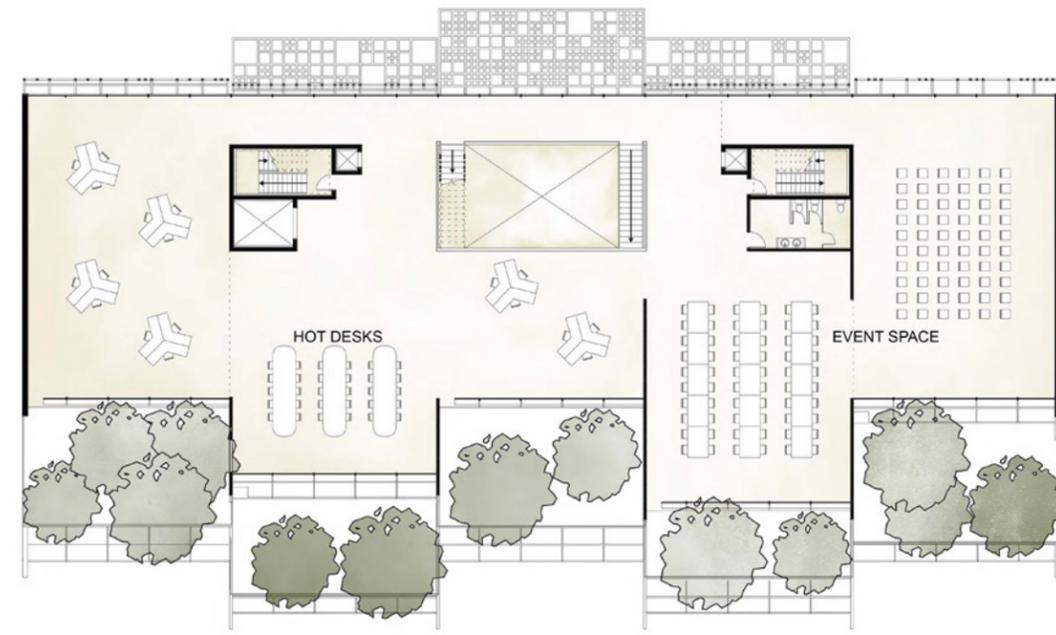
SUMMER SUN



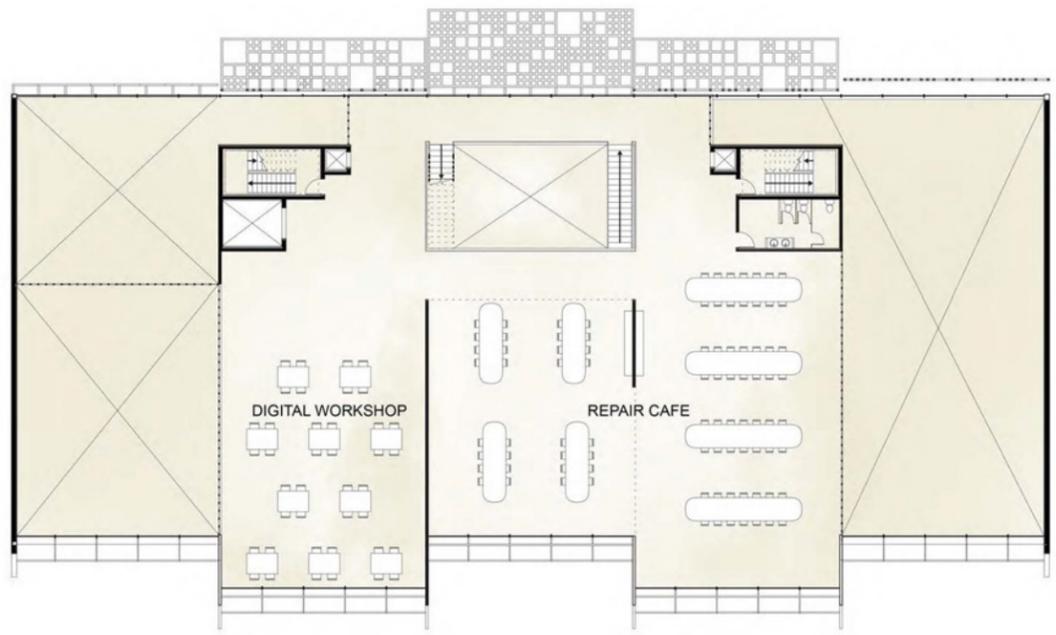
WINTER SUN



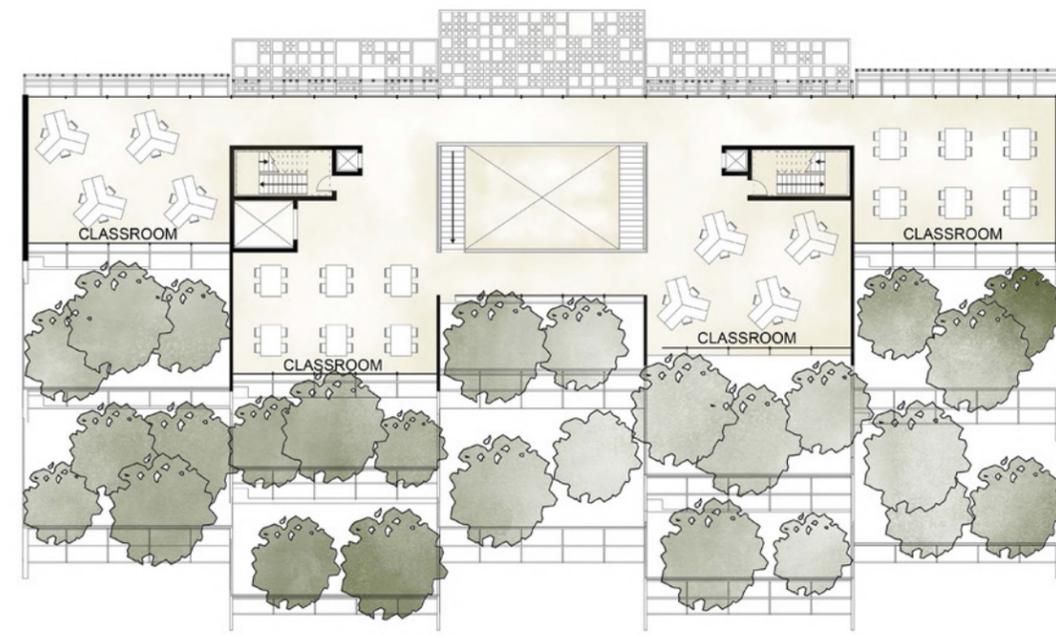
FIRST FLOOR



FORTH FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR



SEVENTH FLOOR

