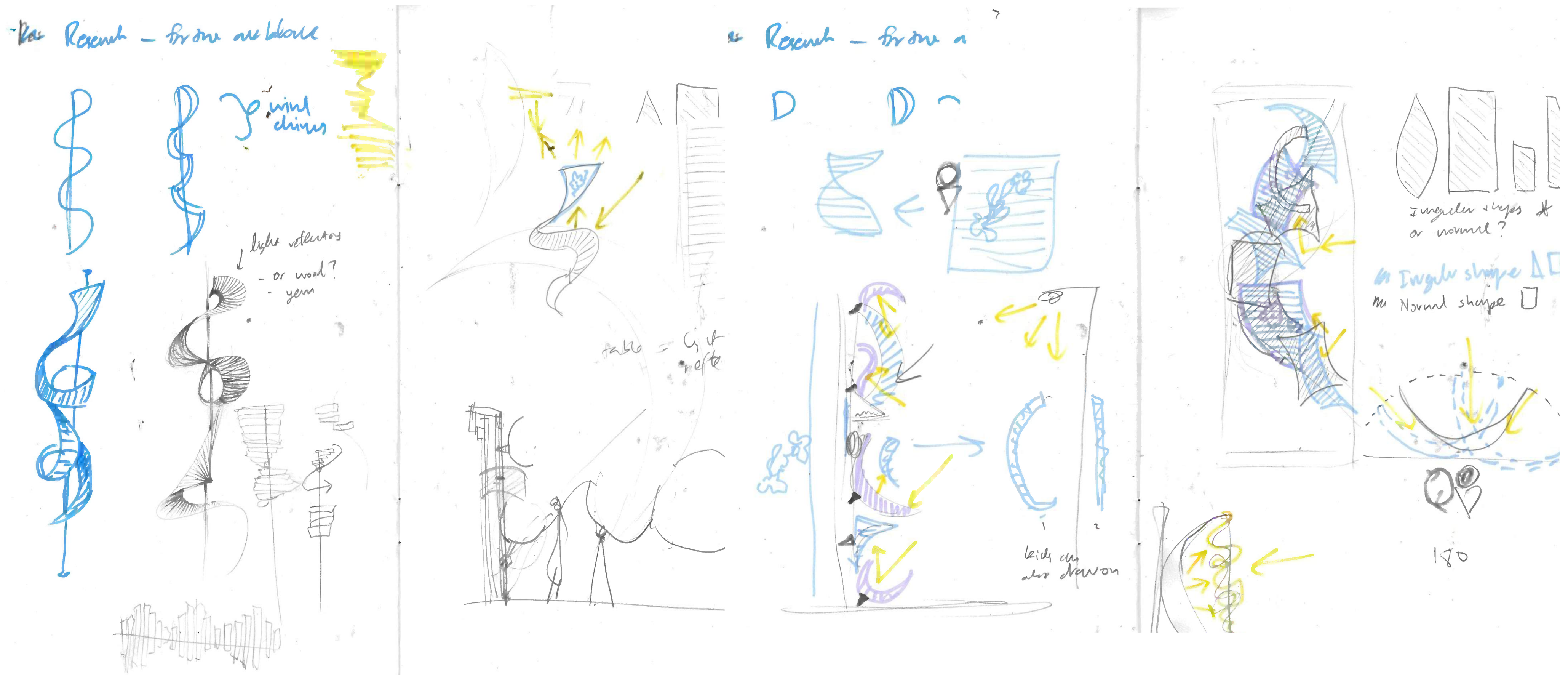
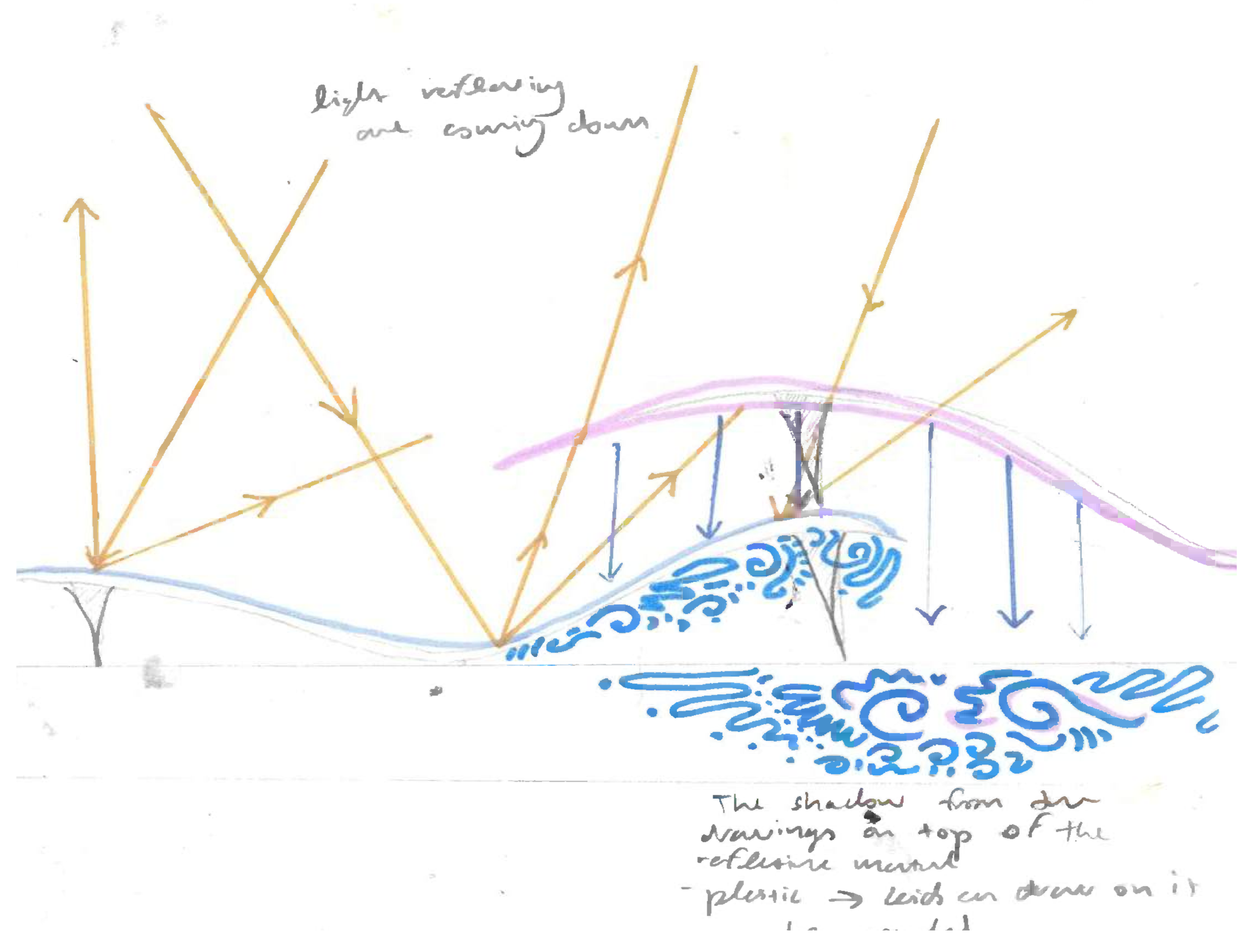
PAGE 1
PROJECT, CLIENT & SITE

Initial Brain Storm





Project Context & Design Challenge

Located within Sceaux Gardens Estate, Art Block is an inclusive creative space where local children learn, play, and develop through making. During community interviews conducted with students and residents, many described the surrounding garden spaces as dark, neglected, and unsafe. These conversations became the starting point for the project.

In response, we were challenged to reimagine a section of the site undergoing construction. Rather than treating the temporary hoarding as a barrier, we saw it as an opportunity to activate the space. Through a series of reflective elements made from reclaimed materials, the installation redirects natural daylight into previously overlooked areas, creating movement, colour, and moments of interaction.

Sustainability was a key design driver throughout the project. By sourcing discarded materials and extending their lifespan through reuse, the intervention demonstrates how waste can be transformed into a valuable community resource. Beyond its environmental impact, the installation encourages children to engage with light, reflection, and spatial relationships, supporting the development of spatial awareness and object permanence, concepts explored within Piaget's theory of cognitive development.

Design Objectives

Increase perceived safety through improved daylight distribution

Transform a temporary hoarding into a community asset

Promote sustainability through material reuse

Encourage interaction, learning, and environmental awareness

Rythme of Light

Reimagining a neglected hoarding through light, reflection and material reuse

The project responds to a neglected hoarding at Sceaux Gardens Art Block that had become visually disconnected from the community. Through reclaimed reflective materials, the intervention transforms the boundary into an interactive installation that redirects daylight, increases visibility and encourages engagement. By working with natural light rather than artificial systems, the design demonstrates how temporary structures can become sustainable social infrastructure.

Part 1
Security- Do they feel safe living in the area?
Time- Is there a specific time people leave their houses? if so why?

Part 2
Season- What season is the area more busy?

Part 1
Race, Religion, Culture

Part 2
Is there a particular group of people in this area?

Part 3
How do you see yourself living in the future?

Part 4
How do you feel about the community relationships?

Part 5

Part 1
Past- Family history- Generation

Part 2
How do you feel about the community relationships?

Click the "Parts" to play the interview videos

Client & Community

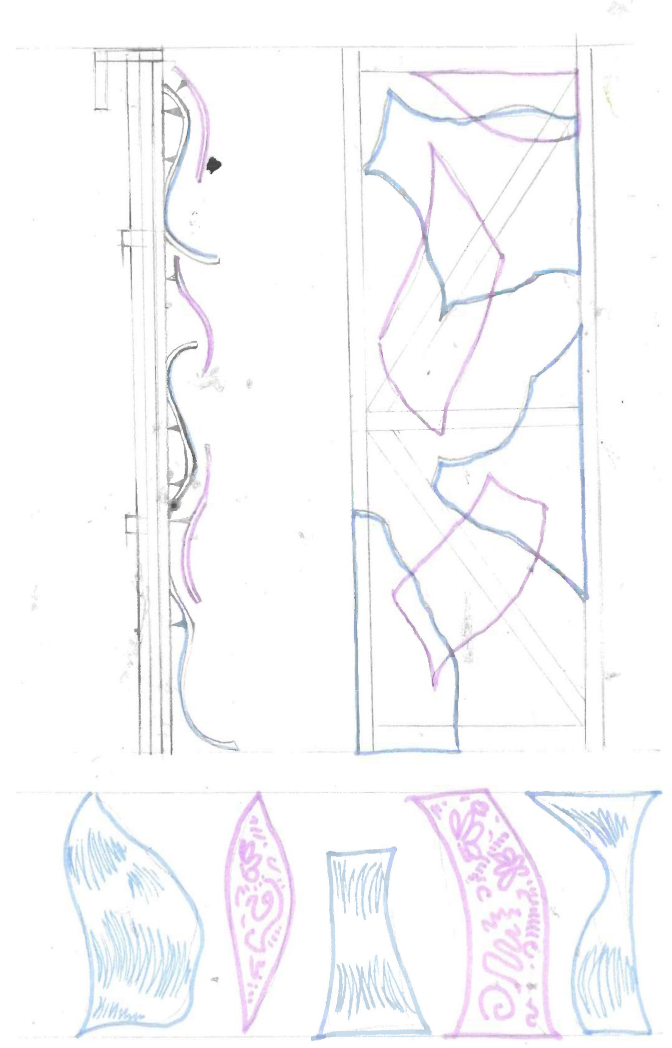
Art Block
Community-led creative learning space
Focus on wellbeing and creativity
Supports local children and families
Design Response
Improve perceived safety
Encourage interaction
Create visual interest through light

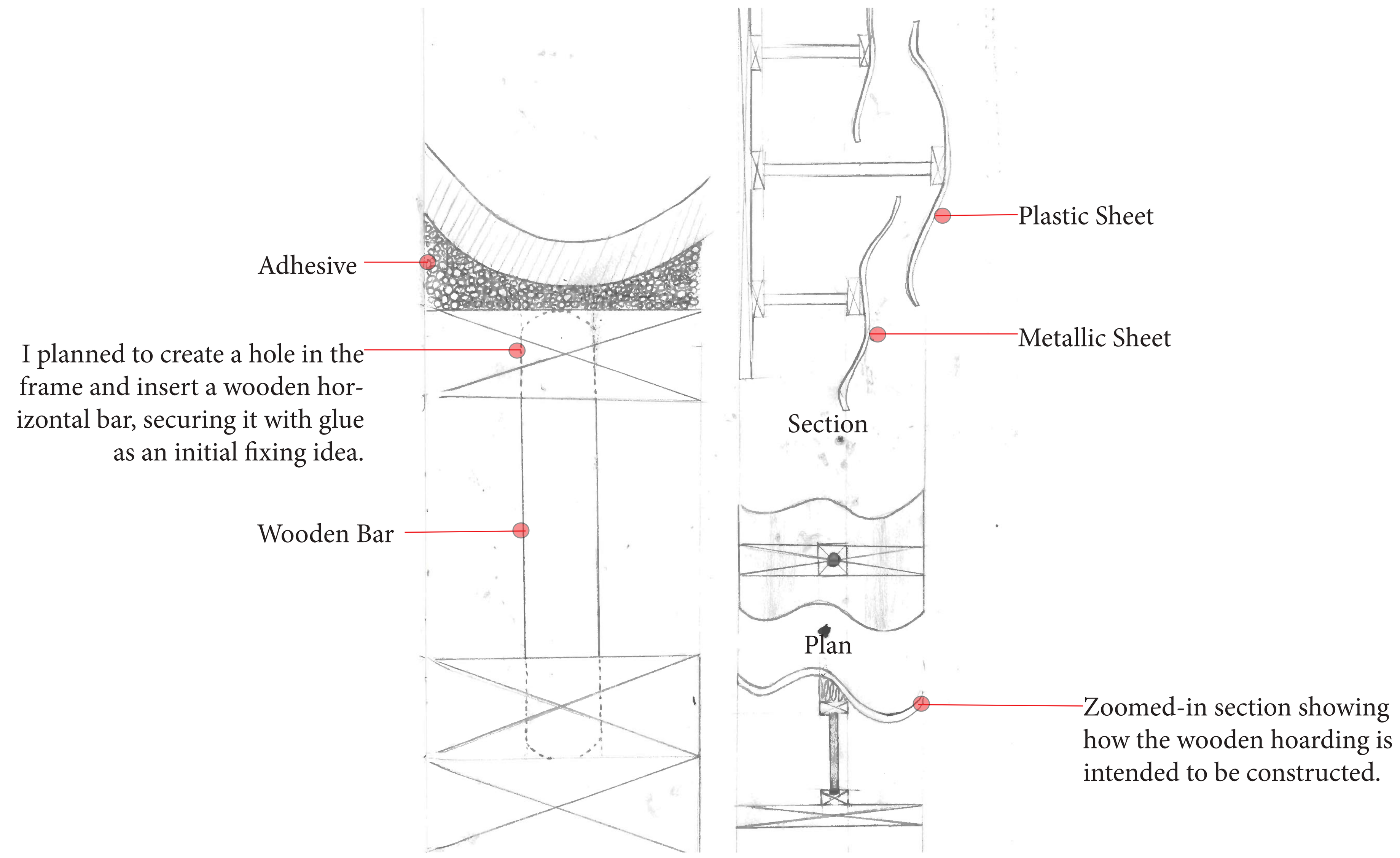
Site Analysis Key Findings

Dark and visually inactive boundary
Limited engagement with the hoarding
Community described the area as unsafe
Existing natural light underutilised

Small Sustainability Box

Sustainable Strategy
Passive daylighting + reclaimed materials + community activation

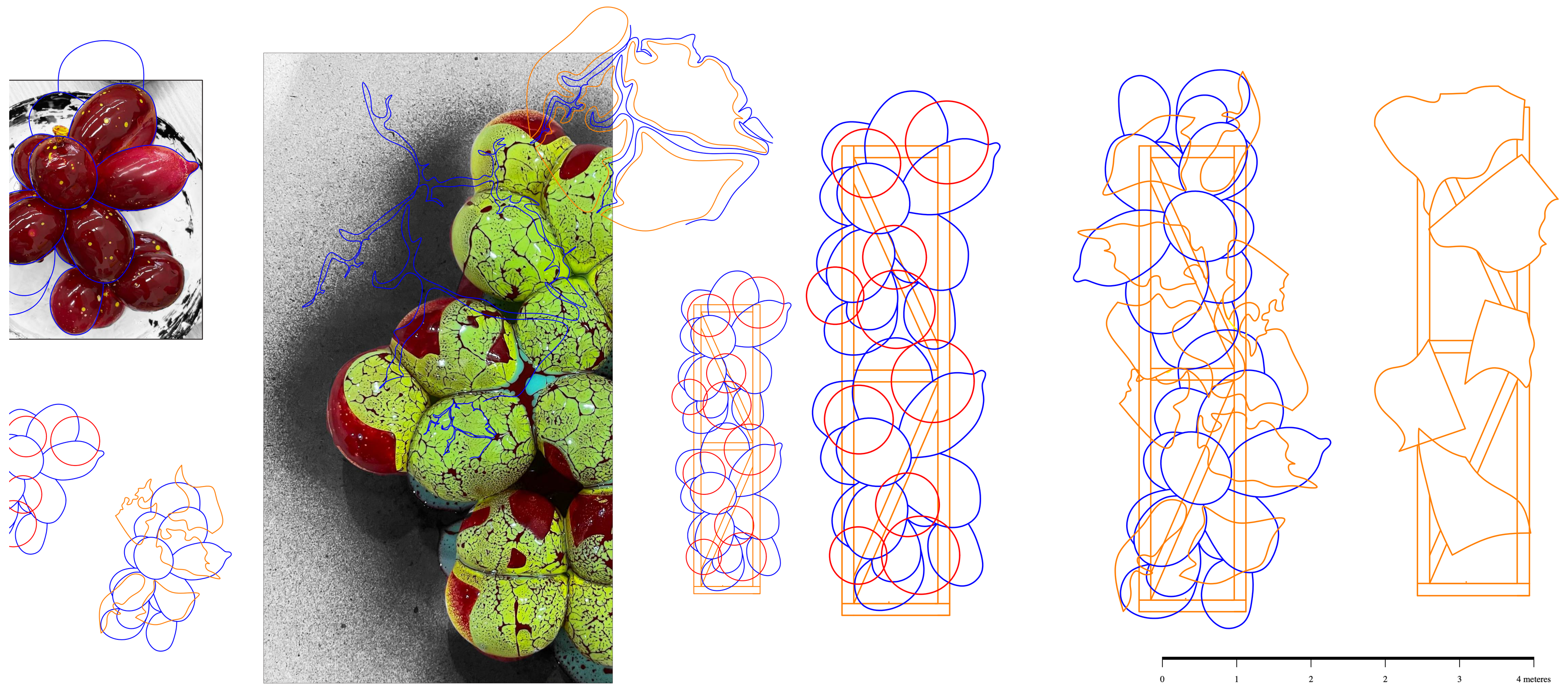




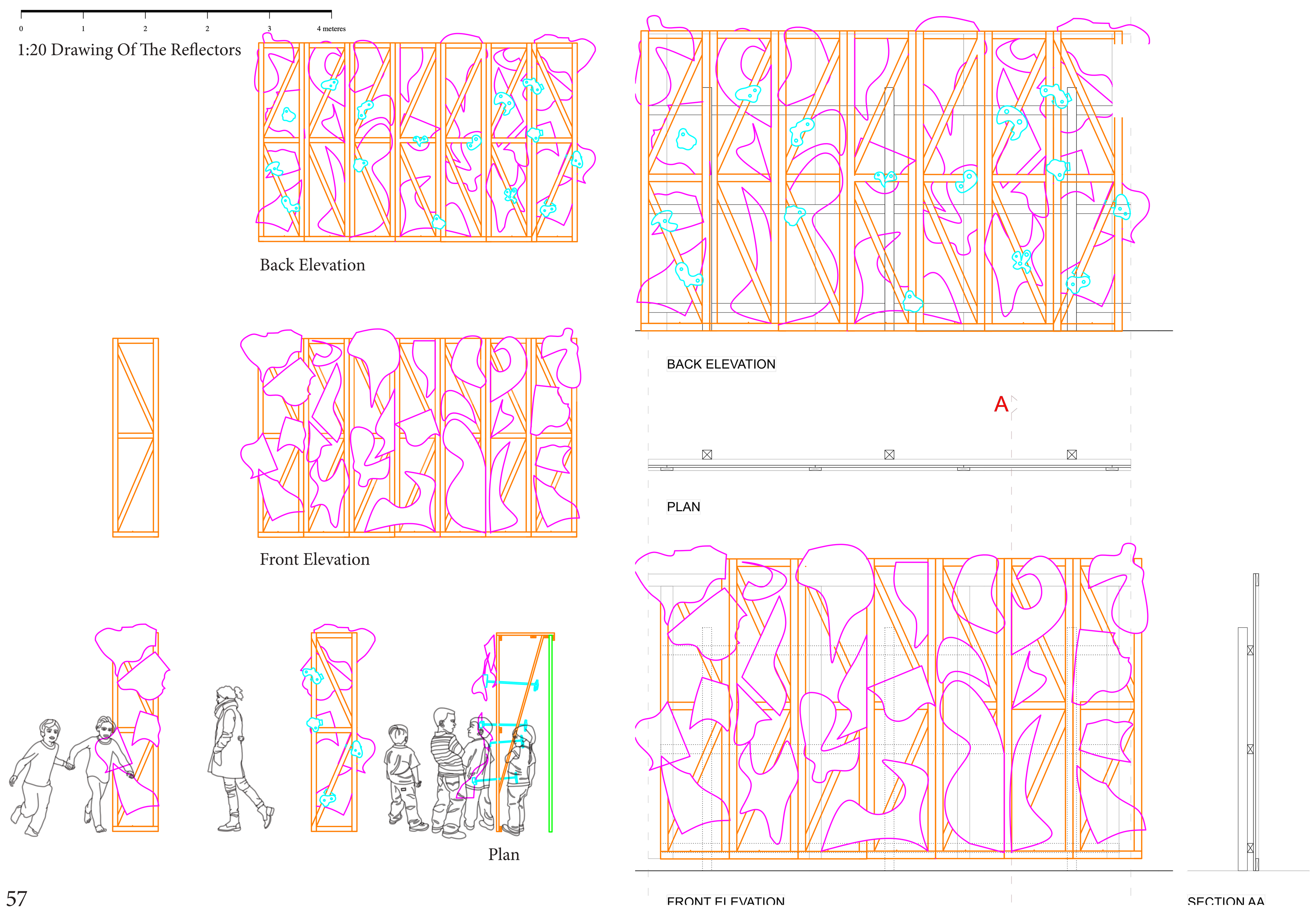
Section

PAGE 2
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

Artist Analysis- Jeff Koons

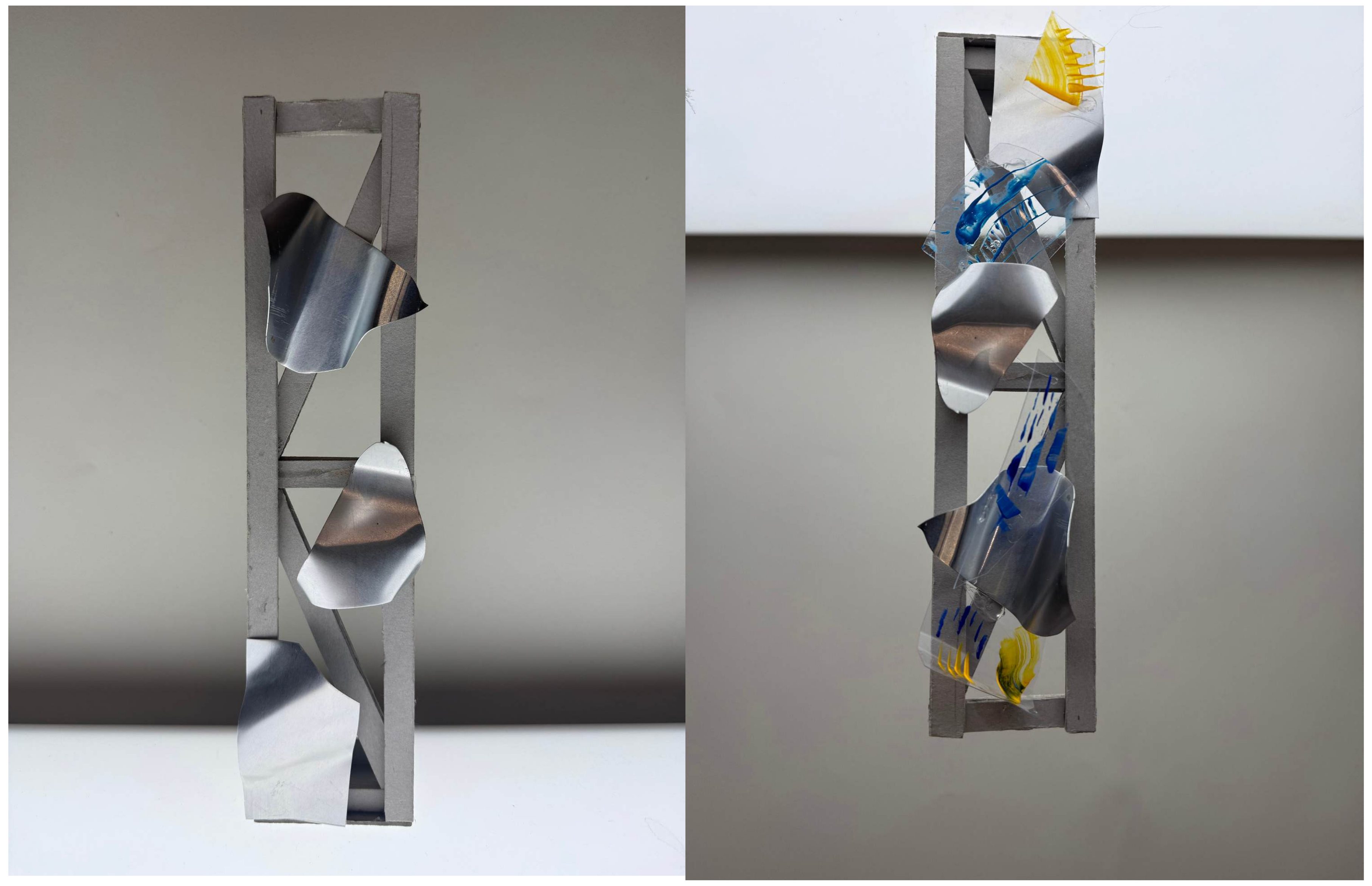


Inspired by natural growth patterns and the reflective qualities found in Jeff Koons' work, the project explores how organic forms can capture and redirect light. Through physical experimentation, digital modelling and material testing, reflective surfaces evolved into an adaptable system capable of transforming sunlight into movement, colour and spatial experience.



Form Generation

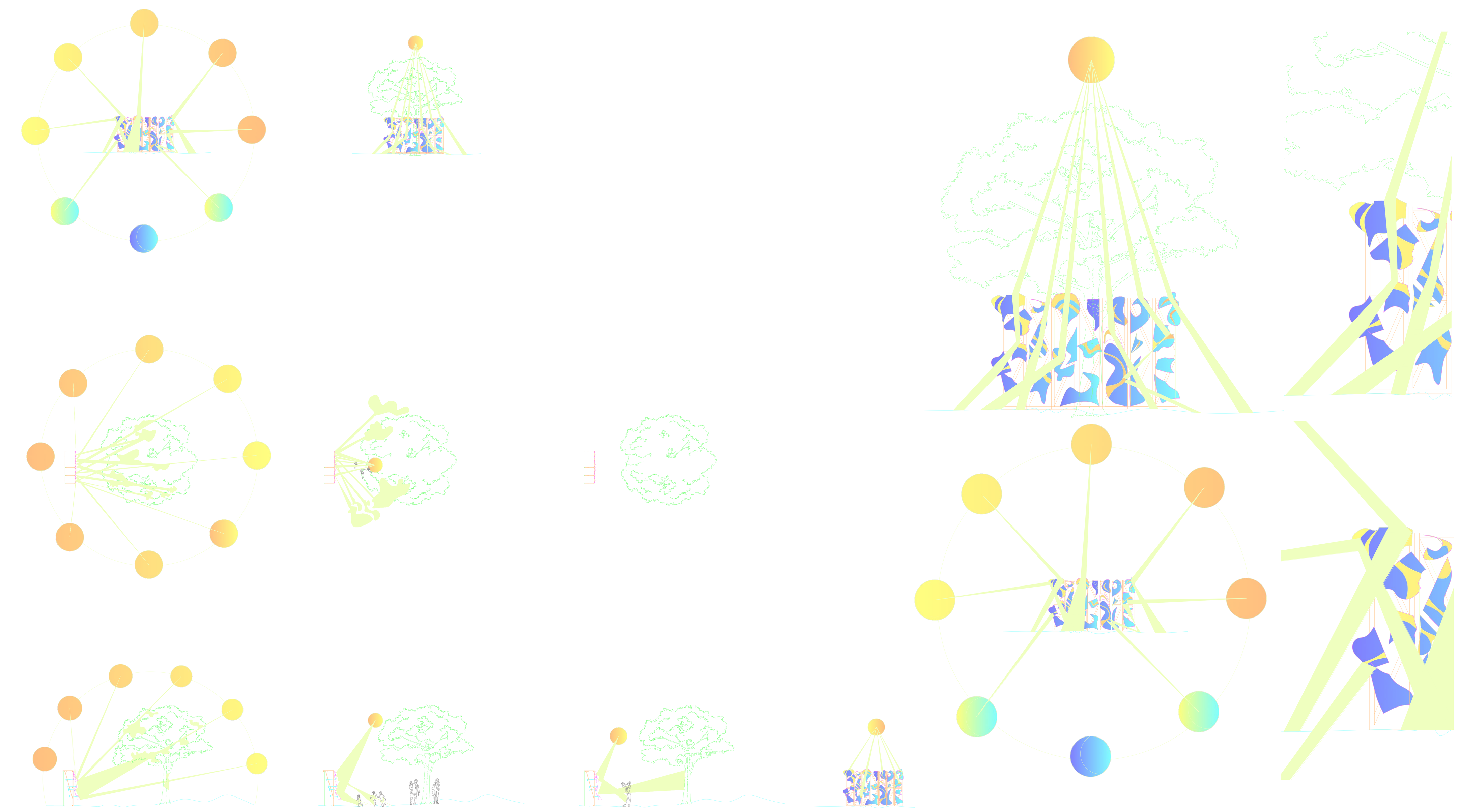
Balloon studies were photographed, digitally extracted and translated into CAD drawings. These abstract forms became the basis of the final reflector geometry.



Prototype Testing
Physical and digital models were used to test scale, movement, fixing methods and light interaction before fabrication.

1:10 Wooden Frame Model

The metallic sheets help introduce a more organic, fluid form, creating a soft contrast against the rigidity of the solid wooden frame. I created a 1:10 scale model of the wooden frame to experiment with construction methods and test how the design would translate into the final, full-scale outcome.



Light Exploration

Early sketches investigated how reflective surfaces could redirect sunlight and generate changing patterns across the site.

PAGE 3
MATERIALS & MAKING
Heading
Reclaimed Materials, New Purpose

The installation was fabricated using reclaimed materials sourced from studio waste and leftover site resources. Reflective sheets were selected for their ability to redirect daylight while remaining lightweight and adaptable. By repurposing existing materials, the project reduced waste and demonstrated how discarded resources can be transformed into meaningful public interventions. The final assembly combined simple construction techniques with iterative prototyping to maximise material lifespan and minimise environmental impact.

Material Reuse
Reflective sheet recovered from waste materials.

Reclaimed Timber
Existing timber was reused to reduce material consumption.

Making Process

Making ProcessCutting, bending, painting and assembly transformed waste materials into a functional reflective system.

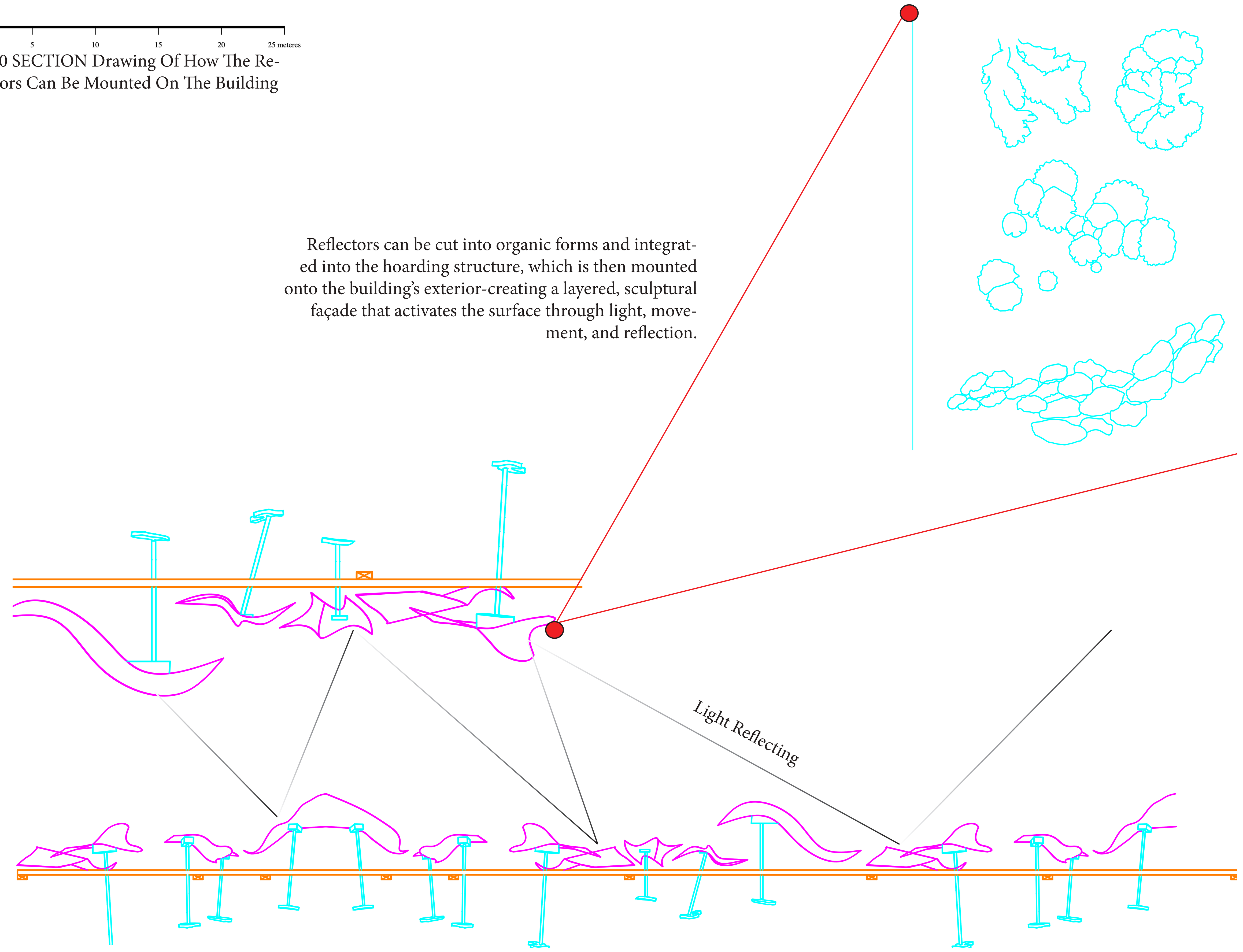
Reflections in Action

Reflections in Action
Using the reflective surfaces and natural sunlight, the installation projected light onto surrounding buildings, pathways, and people throughout Sceaux Gardens. Beyond creating moments of play and discovery, these reflections demonstrated the effectiveness of the design in redistributing daylight across the site.
Developed in partnership with Art Block, the project sought to address concerns raised by local children and students who described the area as dark and unwelcoming. By harnessing sunlight as a renewable resource, the installation transforms light into an active design element, creating a brighter, more engaging environment that encourages interaction while improving the perception of safety within the space.

PAGE 4
FINAL OUTCOME
Heading
Final Installation

Rythme of Light transforms a temporary hoarding into an active environmental installation. Adjustable reflective elements redirect daylight throughout the day, creating changing patterns of light, movement and colour. The intervention increases visual activity, encourages community engagement and improves the perception of safety while requiring no electricity or complex infrastructure

1:200 SECTION Drawing Of How The Reflectors Can Be Mounted On The Building



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Passive Daylighting

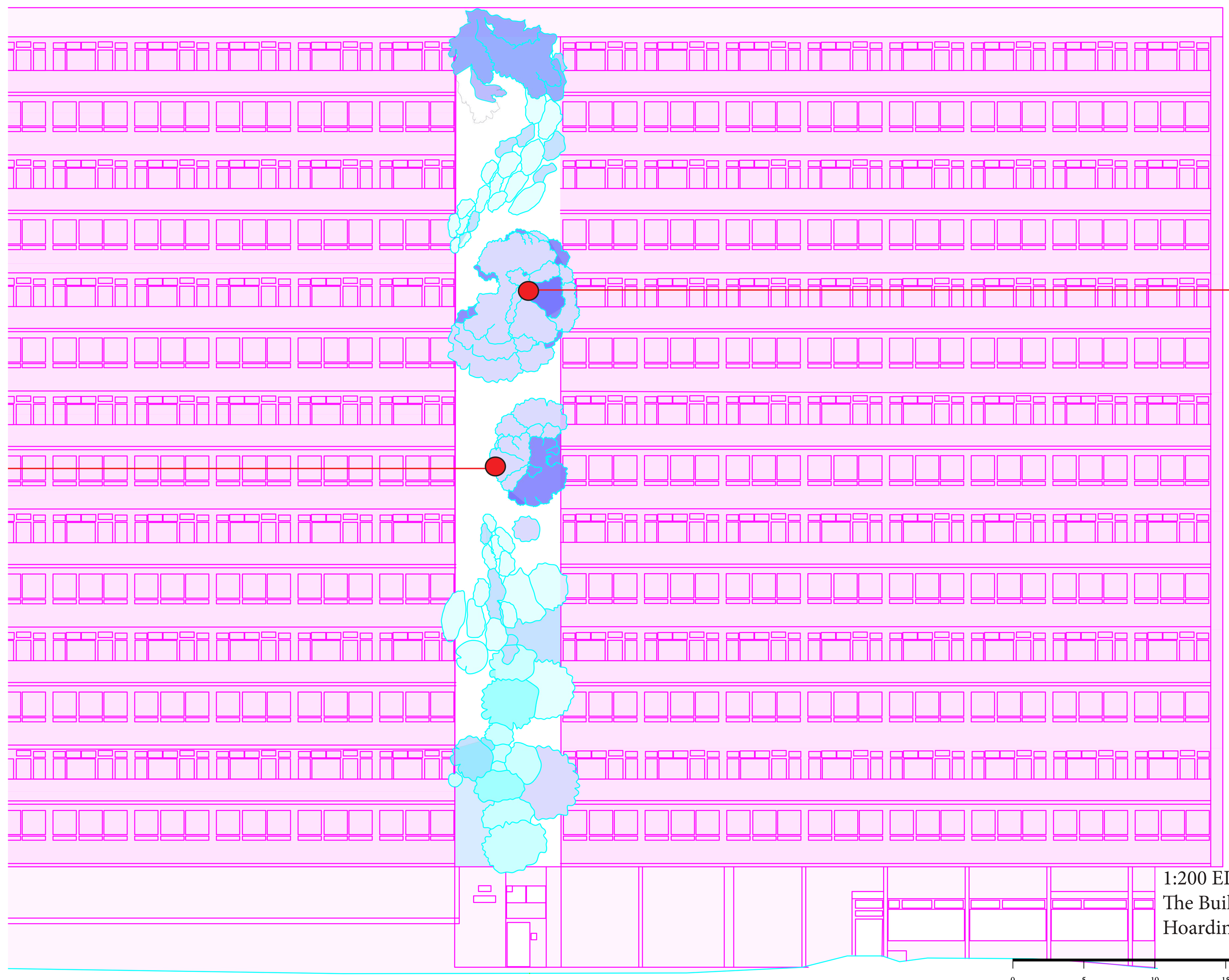
Reflectors respond to changing sunlight conditions throughout the day.

Adjustable System

Each reflector can be repositioned to maximise light capture and environmental responsiveness.

Community Impact

The installation transforms an inactive boundary into an engaging public feature that promotes interaction, visibility and wellbeing.



Reflective surfaces can be integrated into the building using the same adjustable principles as the reflectors-allowing them to rotate and shift. This creates organic, swirling forms of light and reflection that soften the architecture, blending built form with a more natural, fluid spatial language

1:200 ELEVATION Of The Building Near The Hoarding

Sustainability Impact

Extends the lifespan of discarded and reclaimed materials through adaptive reuse.
Utilises daylight as a renewable resource, requiring no electricity to activate the installation.
Improves wellbeing through environmental design by creating a brighter, more welcoming public space.

Encourages community engagement through interaction, play, and shared experiences of light. Designed for disassembly, relocation, and future adaptation beyond the lifespan of the temporary hoarding.

Demonstrates a circular design approach, where materials can be continually repurposed rather than discarded.

Provides a framework for future interventions across Sceaux Gardens, including the potential integration of reflective elements onto the façade of Marie Curie House. By redirecting natural light onto surrounding buildings and public spaces, the system could soften the visual impact of the existing architecture, improve the perception of safety, and create a more vibrant and connected environment for residents.

Establishes a scalable strategy that can
transform underused urban spaces through light, reflection, and material reuse while strengthening community identity and wellbeing.

Future Application
Marie Curie House Intervention

The reflective system could be adapted and mounted onto the façade of Marie Curie House, allowing sunlight to be redirected throughout the day. This would create dynamic patterns of light across surrounding pathways and communal spaces, increasing visibility and enhancing the experience of the estate. By reusing the existing reflectors after the hoarding is removed, the project extends material lifecycles while continuing to support community wellbeing, environmental awareness, and a stronger connection between residents and their built environment.
This links directly to your drawings on pages 55–56 and helps justify why you included the future application studies rather than making them feel speculative

Audio for the sound on the site (Reflectors rotating sound)

A temporary intervention designed with a permanent sustainable mindset.

Project Team

Marwin Phansaichua - Lead designer
Amelie Parker-Fabrication & Installation Support
Duaa Musid- Fabrication & Documentation Support