HANK PARKER

RESUME & WORK SAMPLE

Hank Parker

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Education

University of Texas at Austin — Expected May 2017

Bachelor of Architecture
Bachelor of Arts, Plan II Honors
Certificate of Business Foundations, Certificate of Commercial Real Estate
Cum Laude Spring 2012, Magna Cum Laude Fall 2014

Sustainable Architecture and Design in Munich — Summer 2014

Studied sustainable technology and design techniques in seven-week study abroad program with the University of Texas. Independently researched the viability of building integrated photovoltaics and the technology's creative integration.

Haliburton Business Foundations Summer Institute — Summer 2013

Completed an eight-week intensive, 15-hour program sponsored by the University of Texas McCombs School of Business. Studied fundamentals of accounting, finance, management, marketing, and international business.

Relevant Professional Skills

Digital

Proficient in digital fabrication and numerous software platforms including Autodesk Revit, AutoCAD, Rhino, Adobe Suite, Microsoft Office, Google SketchUp, laser cutting, 3D printing and CNC routing. Effective marketer, with focus on graphic and web design.

Manual

Iterative design through model construction, hand drawing, and abstract investigations. Strong communication skills: written, graphic, and oral.

Experience

Contract Architectural Design — Fall 2013-Spring 2014

Consulted on renovation design for 2,300 sq.ft. project in Austin, Texas with a budget of $145,000. Owners wished to transform single family residence into duplex, income units. Advised on rezoning and designed floor plans using Autodesk Revit and Rhino.

Keller Williams Realty, The Andy Allen Team — Summer 2013

Marketed residential properties for eight highly active Austin markets. Transitioned marketing department from Microsoft Office to Adobe Creative Suite. Redesigned all marketing materials with great success--one brochure boosting customer response over 300%.

Maryboro Design — Summer 2012

Worked with construction team on 4500 sq.ft. residence in Fredericksburg, Texas. Consulted on overall design and helped structurally frame the residence.

Proxemic Design, LLC — 2012-Present

Co-founded cross-disciplinary design company specializing in architectural and graphic design. Built numerous websites over several content management systems including Joomla, Drupal, html5 and Wordpress.

Leadership

Haliburton Business Foundations Summer Institute — Summer 2013

Served as president and led company of five members to highest net worth and profit share in eight-week market simulation against six other teams. Received award for 'Outstanding Leadership".

Beta Upsilon Chi (BYX) National Fraternity — Fall 2011-Present

Served as Parents Weekend Coordinator twice, planning and hosting a weekend of events and lodging for 250 fraternity members and their families. Active member since 2011, serving additionally as Assistant Tailgate Coordinator, big brother, and Cell Group leader.

Clothed UT — 2012-Present

Created and managed website as Webmaster for non-profit student organization that collects clothing donations for orphanages in Chennai, India.

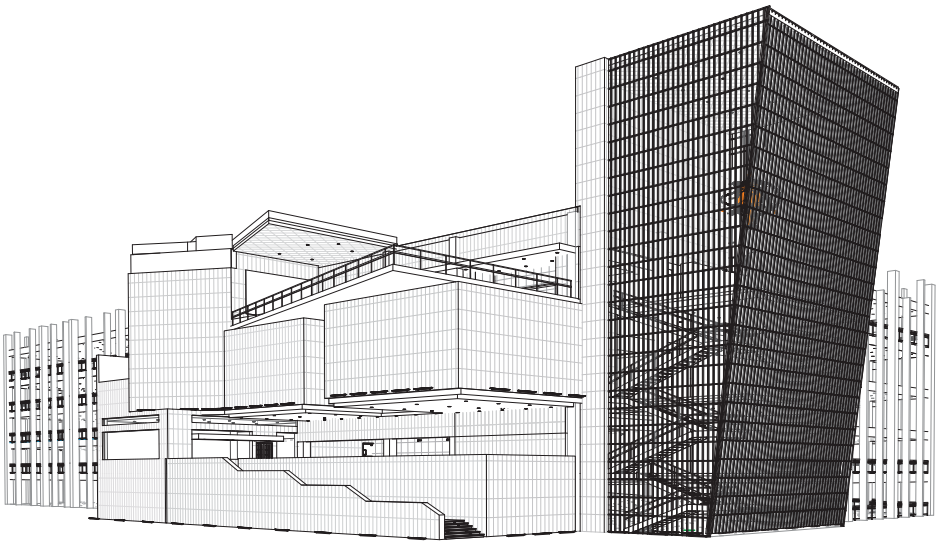
SHOAL CREEK CINEMA

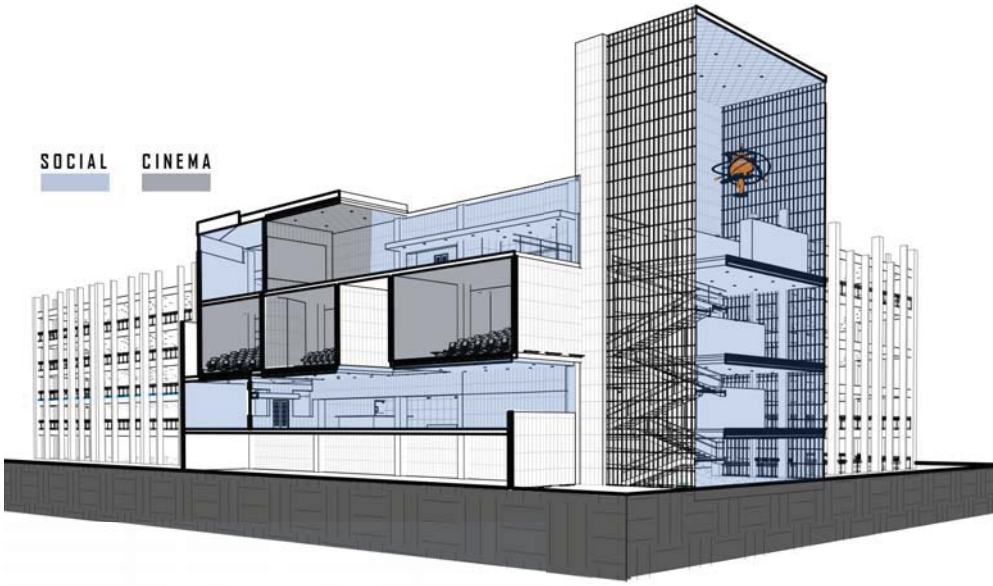
Project Description

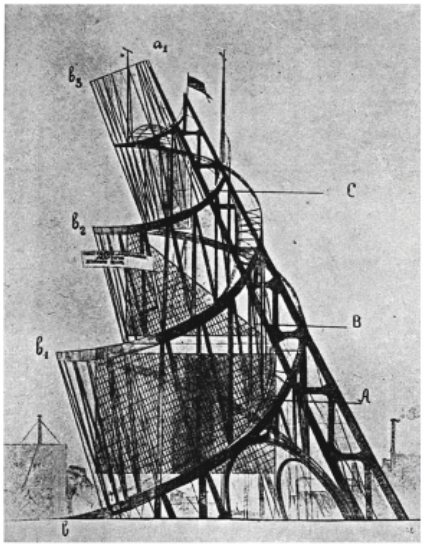
Cinema attendance relative to population has decreased significantly in the last twenty years. Film, however, has not diminished in its popularity. Fewer Americans are venturing to the cinema, and have turned from the Great Silver Screen to television sets and computer monitors. Historically, a cinema was a social destination and attendance was a show in and of itself--to see and be seen, to view, analyze, and critique film alongside one's peers. While seeing a show at a theater has retained this social component, film viewing has become isolating. In 100 years, film has gone from the 400 seat cinema, to a five seat living room, to bedrooms with personal screens.

With new technology's push towards more immersive, more independent film viewing experiences, how can architecture bring social value to the cinema? How can it re-energize the splendorous accomplishments of American film and draw viewers out of recliners and into the audience? How can architecture reanimate the social presence of cinema in American Culture?

The formal concept of our cinema stems from studio investigation into "parasitic" architecture, the Russian Avant-garde and early Constructivism. Large volumes emphasize its horizontal and vertical nature, and the three central programs to the building: social space (bars, restaurants), gallery space, and cinemas (indoor and outdoor). The large Eastern circulation tower, inspired by Tatlin's Monument to the Third International, also serves as a multi-floor gallery space. Concept art and production photography exhibits of current films provide a celebratory atmosphere and background to the films viewed. Visitors enter the building from a large ceremonial stair connecting the street to a porch bar and restaurant. Three fifty-seat cinemas extrude from floor three to five. On the top floor is a casual outdoor cinema and bar—an intertwining of social and cinema space. This screen is attached to the back wall of a rent-able event area, making the top floor a proper space for new film releases, banquets, and parties.





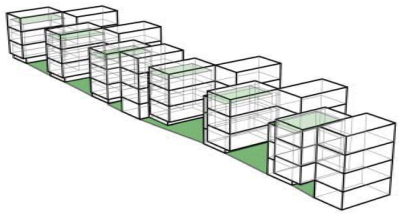


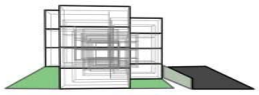
SHOAL CREEK CINEMA

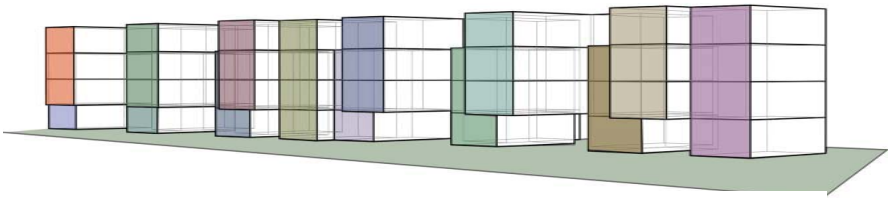
Images on left page:
Building Exterior
Programmatic connection of social/cinema space
Tatlin's Monument to the Third International; Inspired Cinema Design

Images on right page:
Street view of Shoal Creek Cinema
Top-floor outdoor cinema and bar
Ceremonial entry stair; View of restaurant and bar
Nighttime rendering of Shoal Creek Cinema

SOUTH LAMAR LOFTS







Project Description

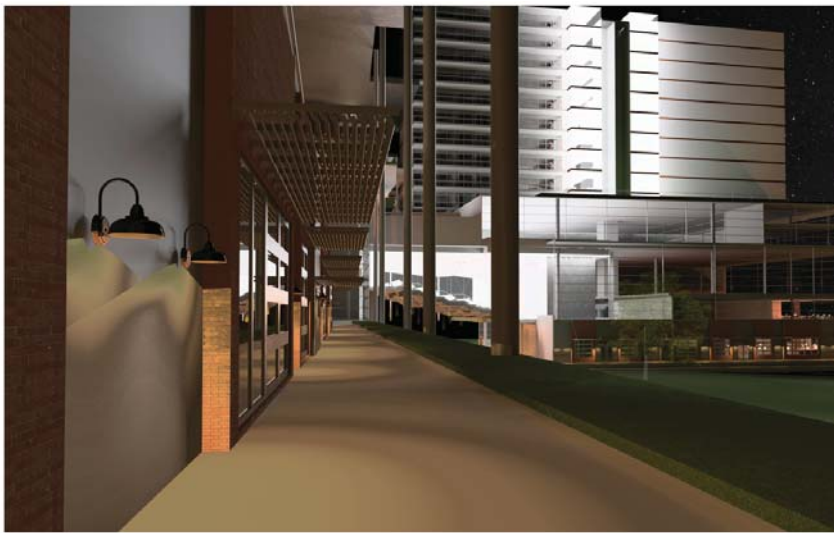
As Austin's population is increasing rapidly, quality housing is becoming ever-more scarce. And developers have noticed. In the last ten years, a Hail Mary of new single family homes, condominiums, and rental units have been built around Austin. But what is the best option for future Austin development as hundreds more move in every week?

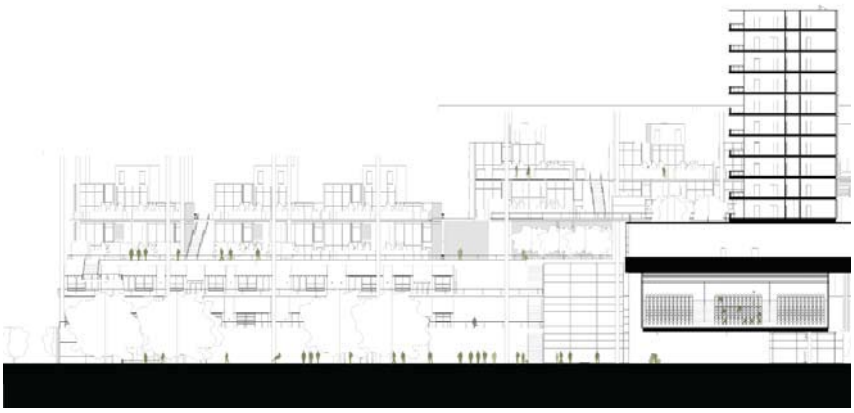
Satellite suburbs sprawl for miles, providing more land per dollar, but at the cost of long, traffic-filled commutes and utilities struggling to service them. Dense, urban residential buildings are crucial to the responsible development of Austin's future. They will reconnect Americans with a healthier pedestrian lifestyle. And with the aid of public transportation, decrease the need for commuter cars and traffic. But how do we convince traditional Texans to leave their houses and yards and move to apartments? How do we reprogram the American dream into quality, not quantity of real estate ownership?

This (residential + commercial + retail) building strives to create a dense housing strategy that is an attractive alternative for the single family home. Nearly all units enjoy private yards in addition to shared, larger park spaces. The four main units, although standardized, are shuffled and staggered according to size, providing an individual identity to each. Studios and two floor units accommodate couples and singles, while three floor and luxury units provide ample space for families. On the first several floors, commercial and retail programs serve residents and non-residents. With twelve foot sidewalks, and access to the protected park behind the building, pedestrian traffic is encouraged to rest and play at South Lamar Lofts.

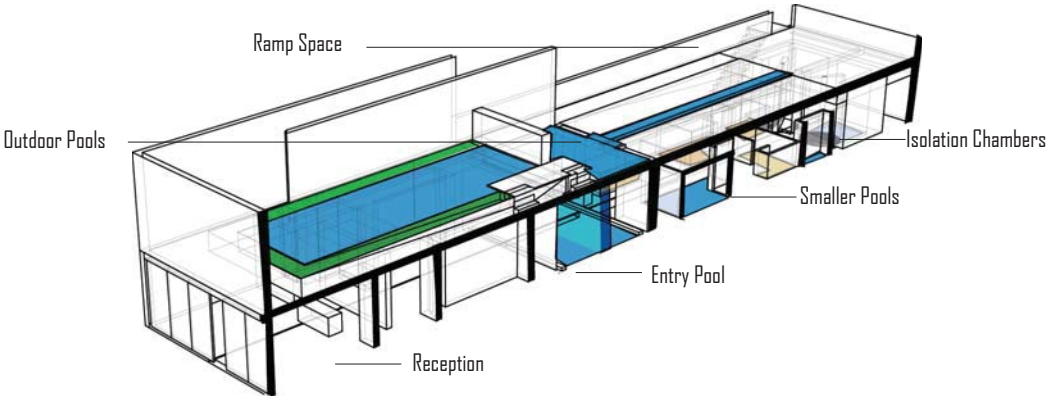
SOUTH LAMAR LOFTS

Images from the top: Street view rendering, retail connection to central park, housing units, and section drawing from back revealing residential, commercial, and retail programs.





HEALING BATHS, A THERAPEUTIC JOURNEY

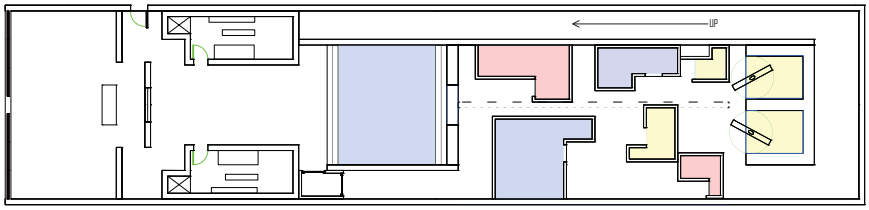


Project Description

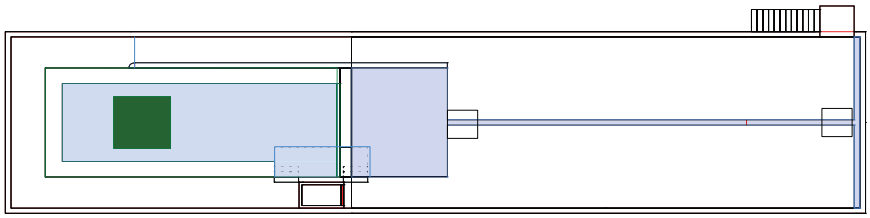
What therapy can a spa provide beyond the skin? Is it possible for Architecture to not only facilitate healing, but serve an integral role? In this building, I tested architecture's ability to create space that leads visitors to emotional and psychological healing, not just physical rejuvenation.

Visitors enter through the West entrance and change into appropriate swimming attire just beyond the front desk. Then, they begin their journey. First, the visitor steps into a shallow pool and wades through a twelve-foot shimmering waterfall. The waterfall marks the first threshold on the visitors journey to healing. After passing the waterfall, the visitor journeys through a dimly-lit maze with an assortment private pools, varying in temperature and degrees of isolation. These baths mark the second threshold of the journey. Next, visitors can choose to fully isolate themselves in one of the isolation chambers at the end of the building. In seclusion, there is absence of distraction; in seclusion, there is opportunity for reflection and healing.

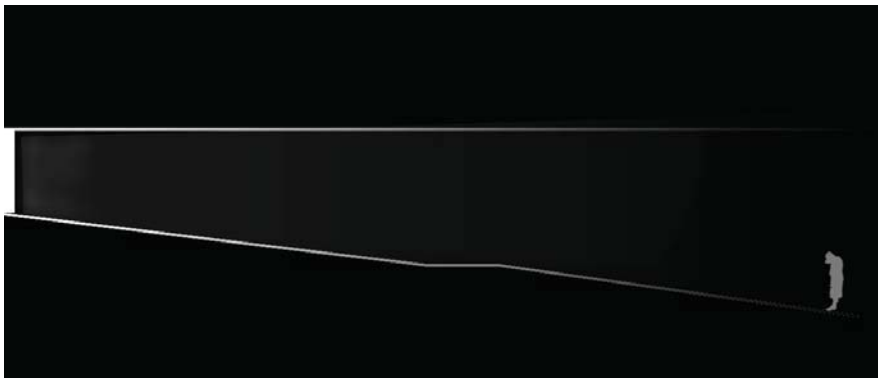
After this intimate experience, visitors, with new resolution and conviction, walk along a long ramp, hugging the south side of the building, to the second floor. The 150' ramp slowly reintroduces light and view to the outside world. On the second floor, each visitor walks by lively landscaping and open-air pools until concluding their journey in a very open, second floor patio space. This space provides an opportunity to reflect on the journey and about new resolutions and ideas.



FLOOR 1



FLOOR 2

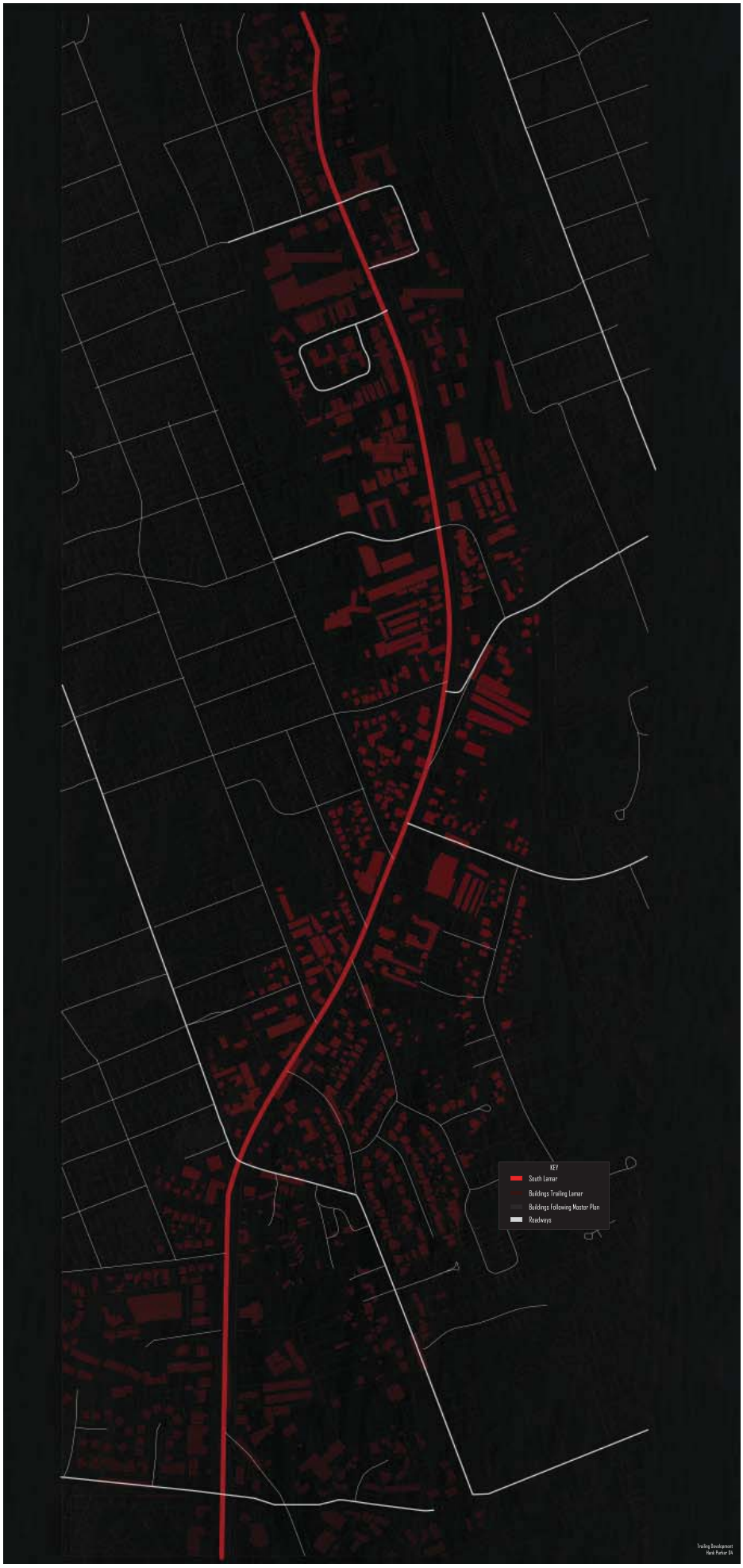


SOUTH LAMAR MAPPING

Project Description

South Lamar blvd. in Austin is quickly changing. Only ten years ago, the corridor was used almost exclusively for small retail and thoroughfare. Today, it is one of the fastest-growing housing destinations, with new multi-family developments completing every month. But how is this new development integrating with past, present, and future city plans?

In this map, three forms of data points are highlighted--density, street use, and the way that development around Lamar is aligning (or de-alinging) with the existing urban fabric.



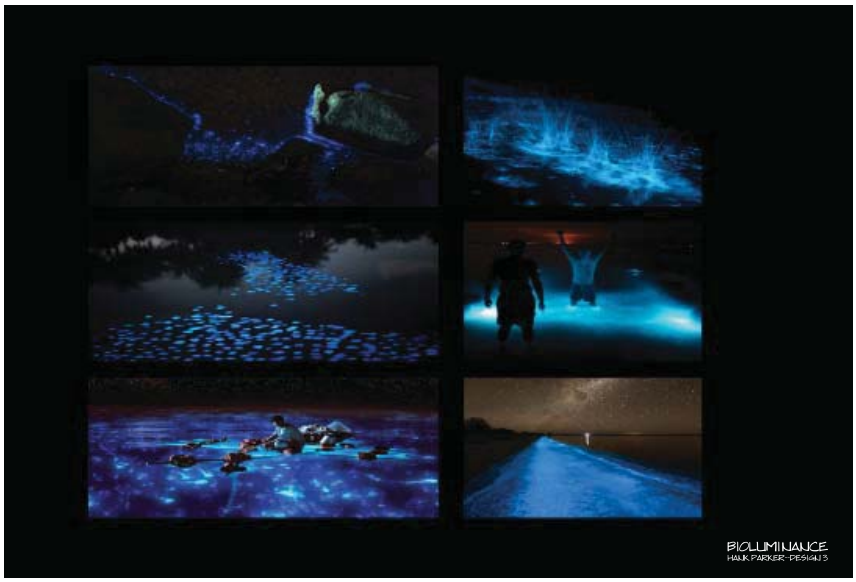
AUSTIN GREEN LIGHTING CENTER

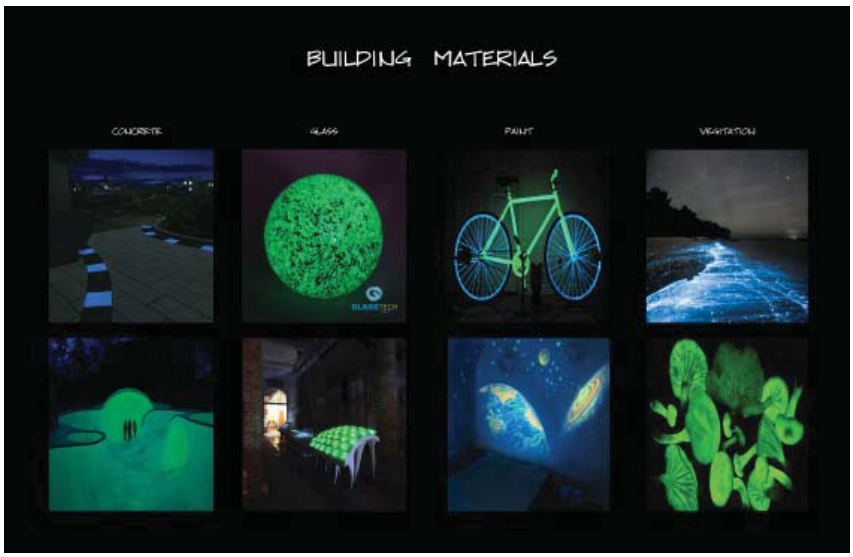
Project Description

Austin has been well known for decades for its "green" initiatives towards sustainable architecture and design. This building seeks to both celebrate its advancements and act as a beacon for future initiatives.

I have long been interested in the energy efficiency of buildings. And in this project, I wanted to see how I could push architecture to provide top research facilities and awareness for natural alternatives to artificial lighting. Early in my research, I learned of an emerging market of luminescent materials being applied to architecture. Genetically modified trees that shine like lamp posts, phosphorescent concrete, glass, and paint that soaks in light energy during the day and re-emits during the night, and bioluminescant algae that shines brightly when stirred.

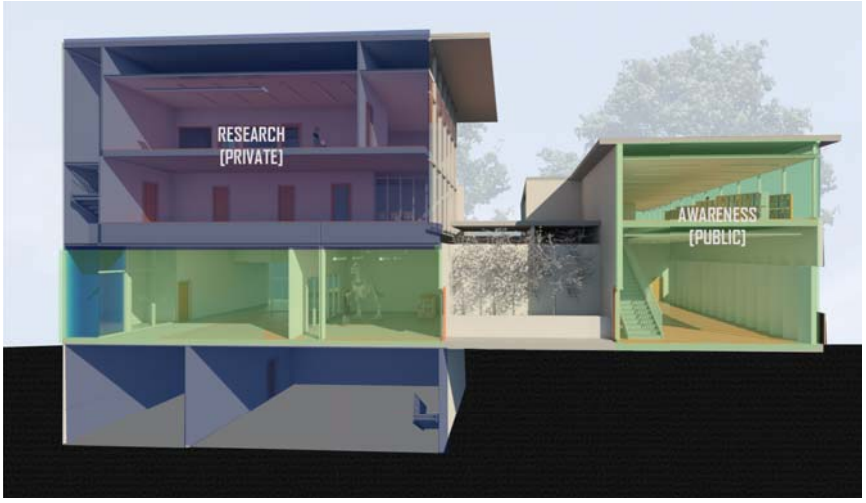
Many of these luminescent materials are incorporated into the building: phosphorescent concrete slats, bioluminescent pools, and radioluminescence mullions. And thanks to its photovoltaic roofs, the building uses only natural light energy for illumination.





AUSTIN GREEN LIGHTING CENTER

Images:
Public library space
Connection of research and public program
Walkway into the building
Finished model photograph



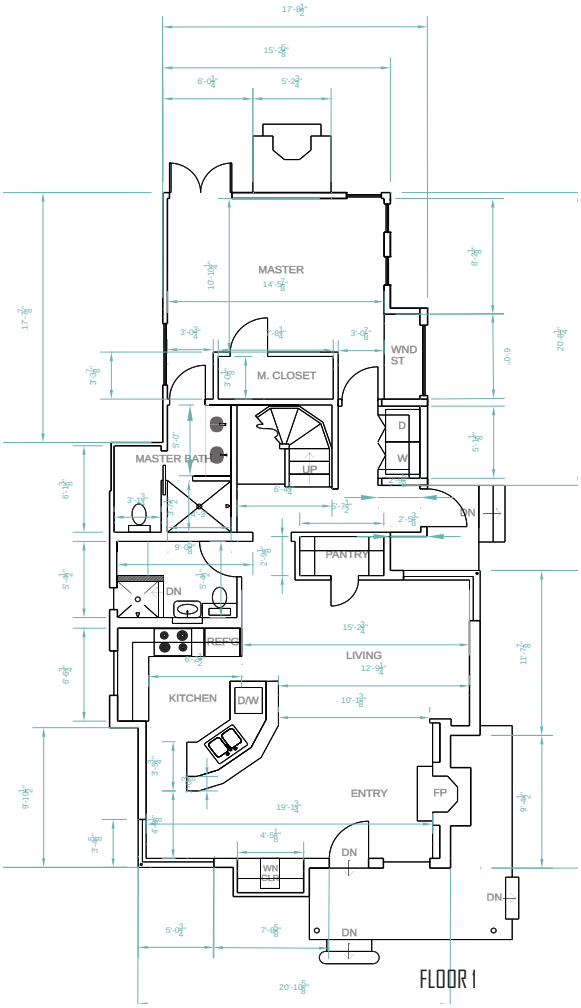
CONTRACT WORK

Project Description

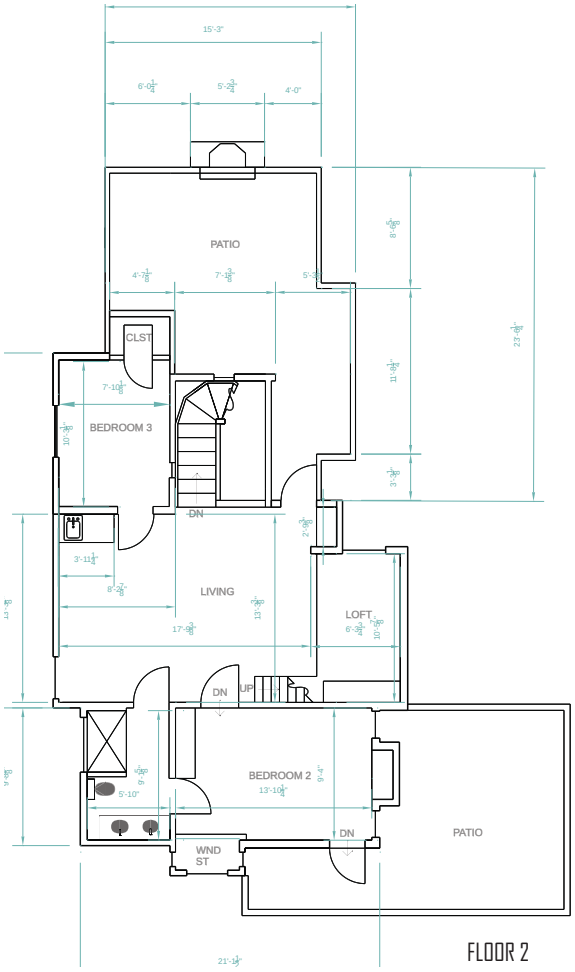
At the end of my first year of design, I was hired as an architectural design consultant for the remodeling of a single family residence in Austin, Texas.

With just over 1600 square feet to the existing structure, the client wished to transition the home into a duplex student rental property. As a consultant, I helped spatially plan their remodeling, taking into account structural and zoning restraints. The final plan was 2300 sq. ft. and the budget was set at $145,000.

After many meetings with the client, a floor plan was decided on, and my services were completed.



FLOOR 1



FLOOR 2

BUDDHA BARN CONSTRUCTION

Project Description

As solely a Plan II Honors major my first year at UT, I began to miss the creativity and challenge of architectural design. Near the end of my first semester I had decided: I was called to Architecture. I applied with fingers crossed.

After receiving admission to the School of Architecture in Summer 2012, I wanted to dedicate my summer to learning the fundamentals of building construction—hands-on.

For three months, I worked with a team of home builders in Fredericksburg, Texas on a 4500 sq. ft. residence. The project was a balloon-framed construction, with the envelope guarding the 200 year old, hand-hewn structure of an old Quaker barn.

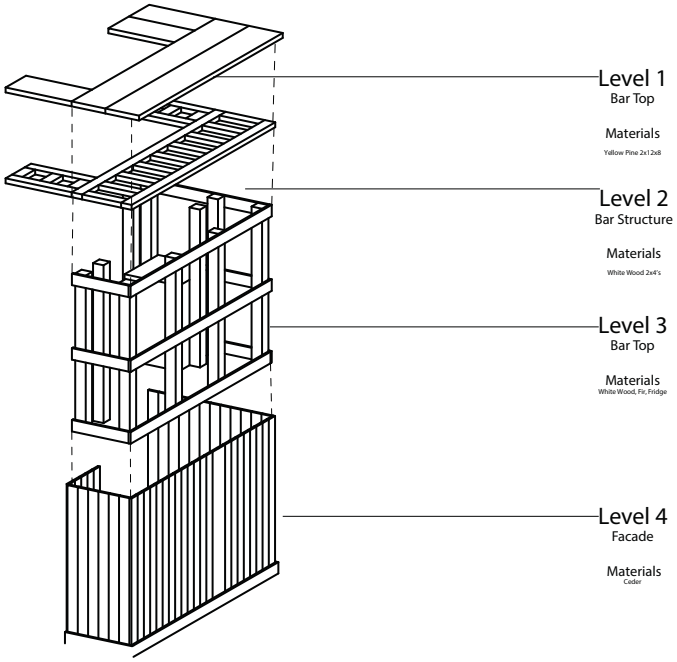
This summer job increased my knowledge of construction and design tremendously, contextualizing much of the information I would come to learn in subsequent Construction courses.

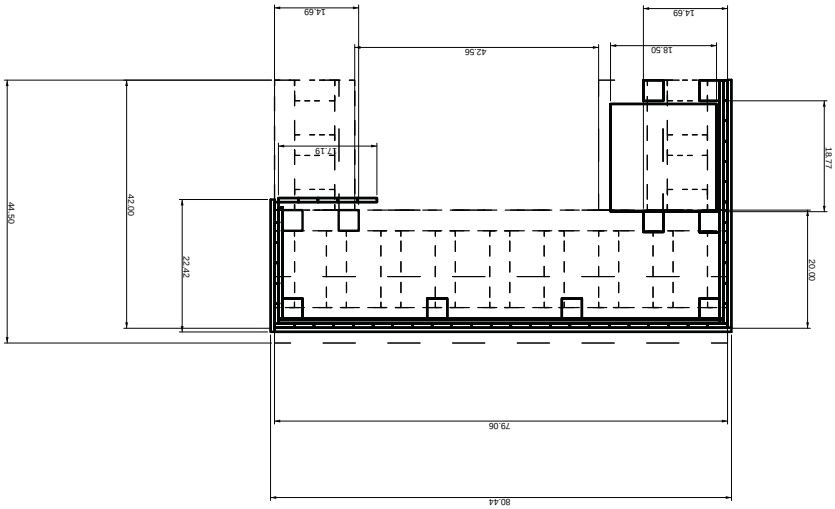
THE LODGE BAR

Project Description

The objectives I wrote down were as follows: "3 DAYS. $200. It must accommodate the mini fridge and be able to be disassembled. It must fit precisely around the existing wall and not interfere with circulation to the kitchen. And, have enough space for shelving and storage within.

A lofty set of goals for this project that started the day after final review. However, having learned to effectively 3D model in Rhino, and with past carpentering experience, the project came together exactly as planned. With structural members of fir and pine, cedar panels trimming it, and a polyurethane-sealed bar top, it is built to be strong, beautiful and long-lasting. In addition, all connections were made with screws, allowing for easy disassembly and transportation. Still loved and used by many, The Lodge Bar has been a great addition to The Lodge on Leonard Street, Austin Texas.





THE PAGODA PENDANT

Project Description

In Environmental Controls I, we were given the assignment to find a space on UT campus that could have improved artificial lighting strategies. After analyzing the existing conditions, we designed alternative luminaires for the spaces.

The existing studio space of Sutton 3.124 has a vast amount of natural light, but frequently the blinds are closed and the forty 48" fluorescent light bulbs are turned on. While they function well at providing evenly lit working surfaces, there is an opportunity for a custom-tailored solution that is more energy efficient and relevant to the tasks at hand.

With our luminaire, we sought to illuminate studio spaces with as much diffused, ambient light as possible, while providing excellent task lighting for intricate craft. We believe that the high level of contrast between task and ambient lighting provides students with more focus and productivity.

Actual Performance was even greater than we had expected. Ambient lighting was present, but far less intense than the task lighting beneath. Studios could benefit from such a lighting strategy being implemented.

CONTACT

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