



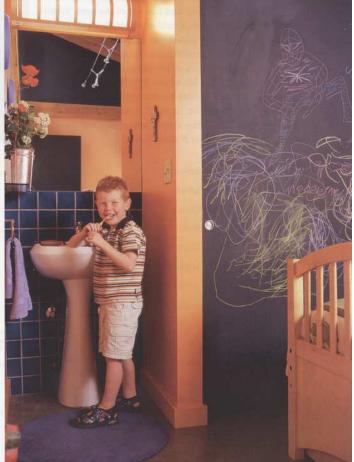
## OPEN HOUSE

WHEN MARK LEE AND HIS WIFE, PIPER PETERSON-LEE, moved into the Edmonds home he had grown up in, they both knew exactly what they wanted. He wanted to preserve the wonderful childhood memories of cavorting with siblings in the expansive backyard and planting an Italian stone pine that's now more than 20 feet high. She had a file folder full of magazine clips with ideas for remodeling the dank 1950s cracker-box ranch house into a warm and intimate home. 

Their approaches were different, but the couple's dreams were the same: to build a future for their family, which includes Kemper, age 5 and Hannah, age 7. "When we married in 1995, I knew we were moving here [from Seattle] and started collecting ideas for every room," recalls Piper, a Super-fund project manager for the Environmental Protection Agency. "Mark could have just moved back in and wouldn't have changed the old brown carpet or paneled walls. I wanted to tear the entire house down." That changed when they discovered the \$20,000 price tag for discarding the scrapped materials, which seemed wasteful just to throw out. The main mission instead became a remodel to give each family member more private and more communal space. Seattle architect David Foster came up with a blueprint that called for an L-shaped addition, which expanded the original rectangular structure from 1,550 to 3,350 square feet, encompassing a communal kitchen/dining room/living room area, two more bedrooms (for a total of five), two extra bathrooms (CONTINUED ON PAGE 44)









Let It Rain Here in the soggy Pacific

Northwest, one of the biggest challenges for architects and builders is keeping the rain out. When traditional caulk-and-paint siding fails, dry rot almost always follows because the wall can't dry out underneath the skin. So for the Peterson-Lee residence, we decided to design a "rain

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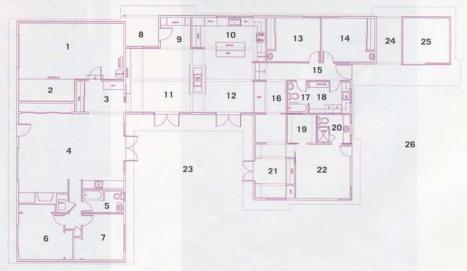
screen." Rain screen siding systems, already common in Europe, are now catching on in North America. This technique involves first wrapping the building shell with a moisture barrier (such as Tyvek), then installing siding over furring

strips to create a ventilated cavity behind the siding layer. No caulking is used and air enters through holes in the siding, typically at the top and bottom of the wall. Where traditional siding acts like a rubber raincoat, a rain screen is more like a Gore-Tex jacket. Although rain screens involve more labor to install, they use less material. Best of all, they do a great job of keeping the structure dry, helping to prolong the life of the building. Rain screens might seem counterintuitive because they aren't meant to be watertight, however, in reality, any moisture that might penetrate the siding simply evaporates before causing any damage. —David Foster, AIA









## AlA Seattle // NW Home + Garden OPEN HOUSE

Edition 1 :: Number 2

Architect :: David Foster,

David Foster Architects

Cost :: \$360,000

Tour it :: 7.24.05 (see page 44 for details)





clockwise from upper left: Radiating out from the colorful, centrally located fireplace are the newly opened kitchen, dining room and living room spaces. Owner Mark, celebrating his birthday outside at his childhood home. Mark with son Kemper (wearing a hat and holding a ukulele like his dad in his birthday shot) outside the remodeled version. The plain-vanilla past of this original 1950s home. The floor plans of the remodel illustrate how the L-shaped addition hatched the new courtyard. The exterior of the remodeled home protectively wrapped in its rain screen.

This page: The narrow hallway leading to the newly added master bedrooms continues the same warm colors and exposed fir beams as the main living space.