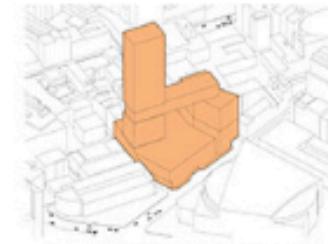


100% of the street level experience is public ROW, therefore technically 'out of scope'



The success as a destination directly relates to its ability to connect to other assets downtown.



A massive building requires a human-scaled street level design solution



Complete Streets
transit, bikes,
pedestrians



Widen Sidewalks
to increase
pedestrian zone



Maximize Existing
Assets
arcades, arenas
and east 4th street



Consider
Large Crowds
before and after
events at arena



Respect Existing
Street Scale
at Prospect and
Huron

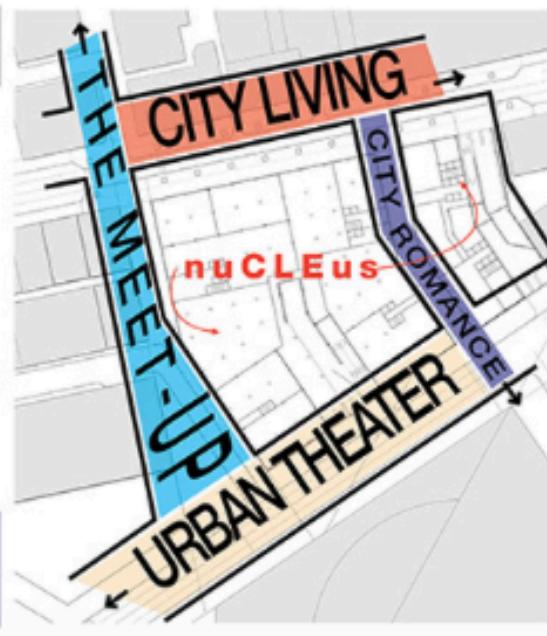
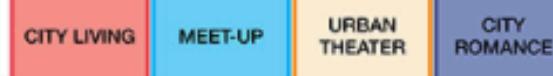


ACTIVATED
MULTI-USE
CONNECTOR

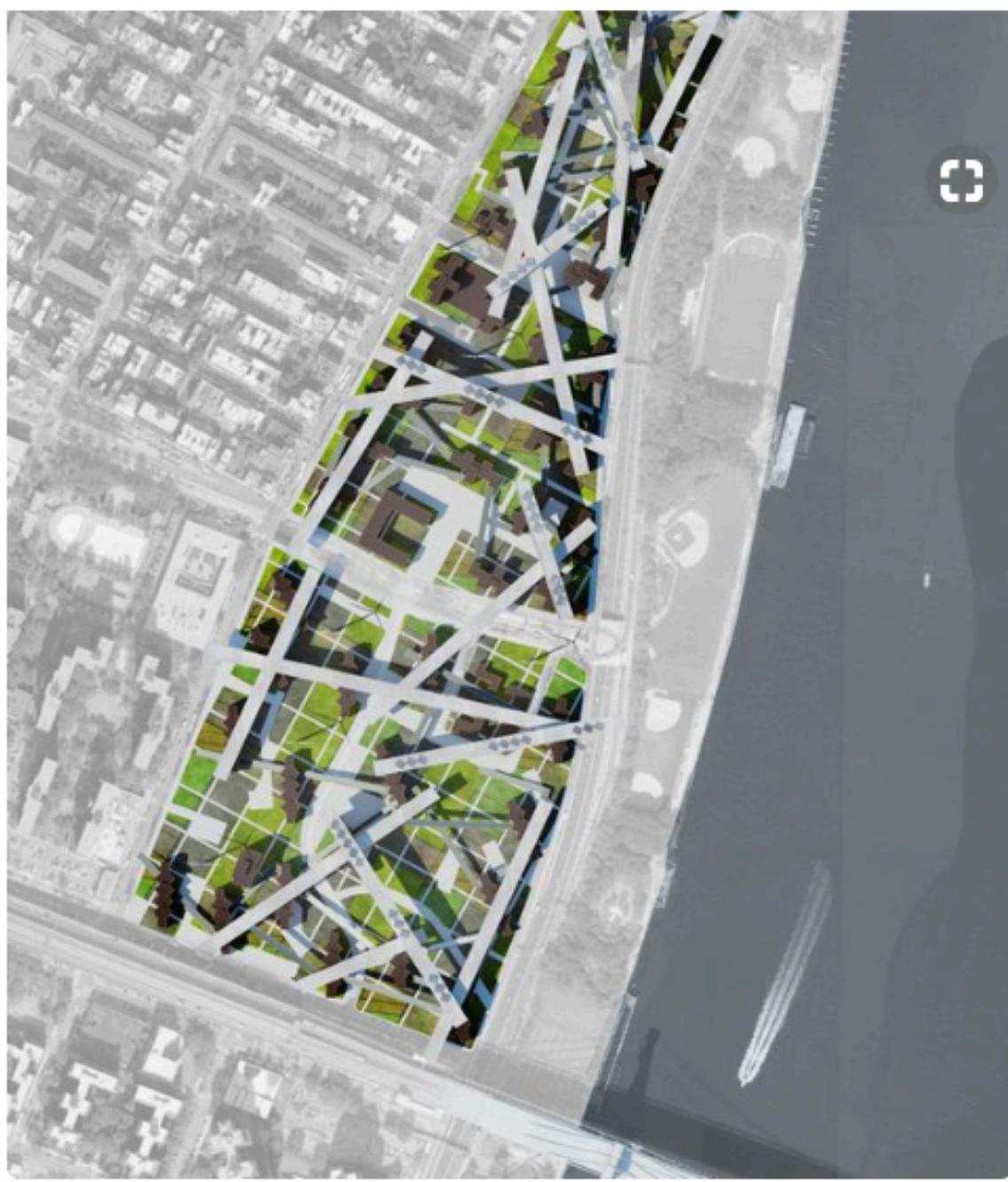
MEMORABLE
PEDESTRIAN
SOCIAL

LARGE
EVENT
ELECTRIC

UNIQUE
MEMORABLE
EXPERIENCE

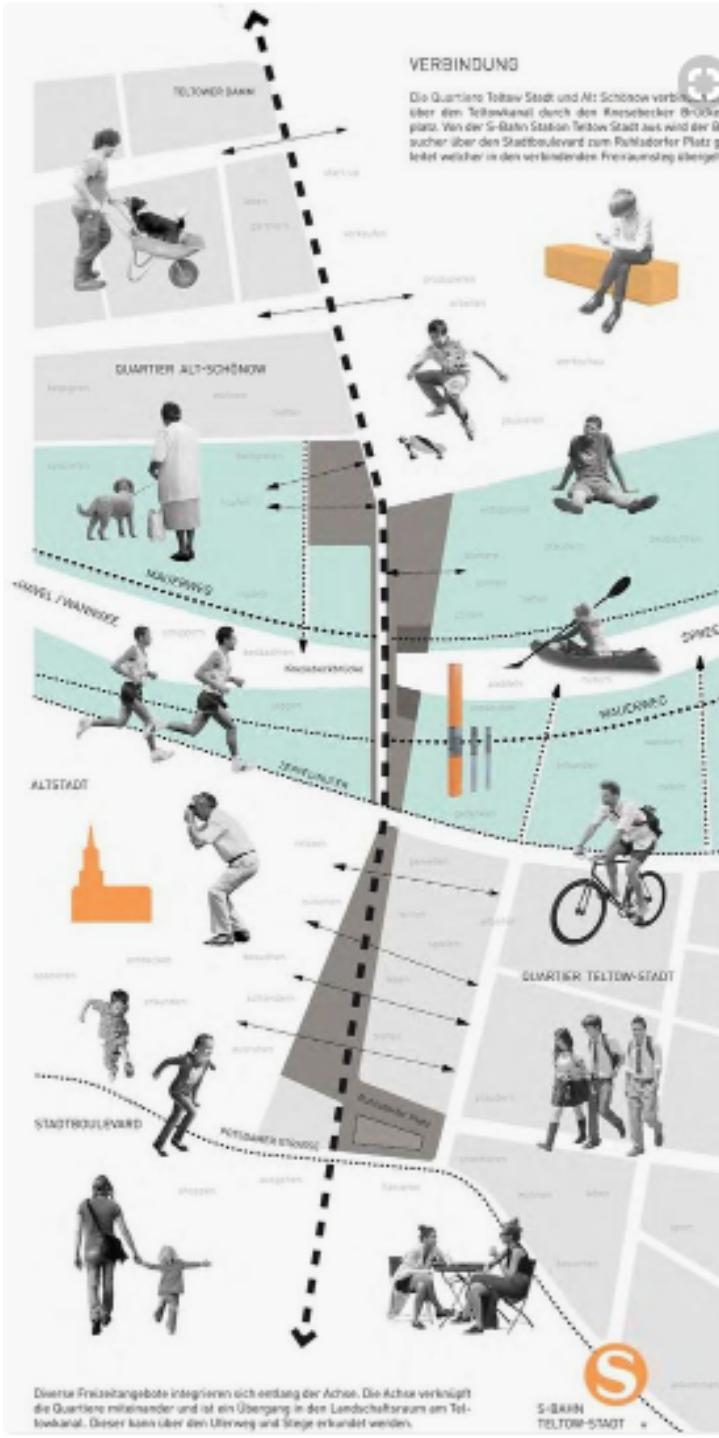


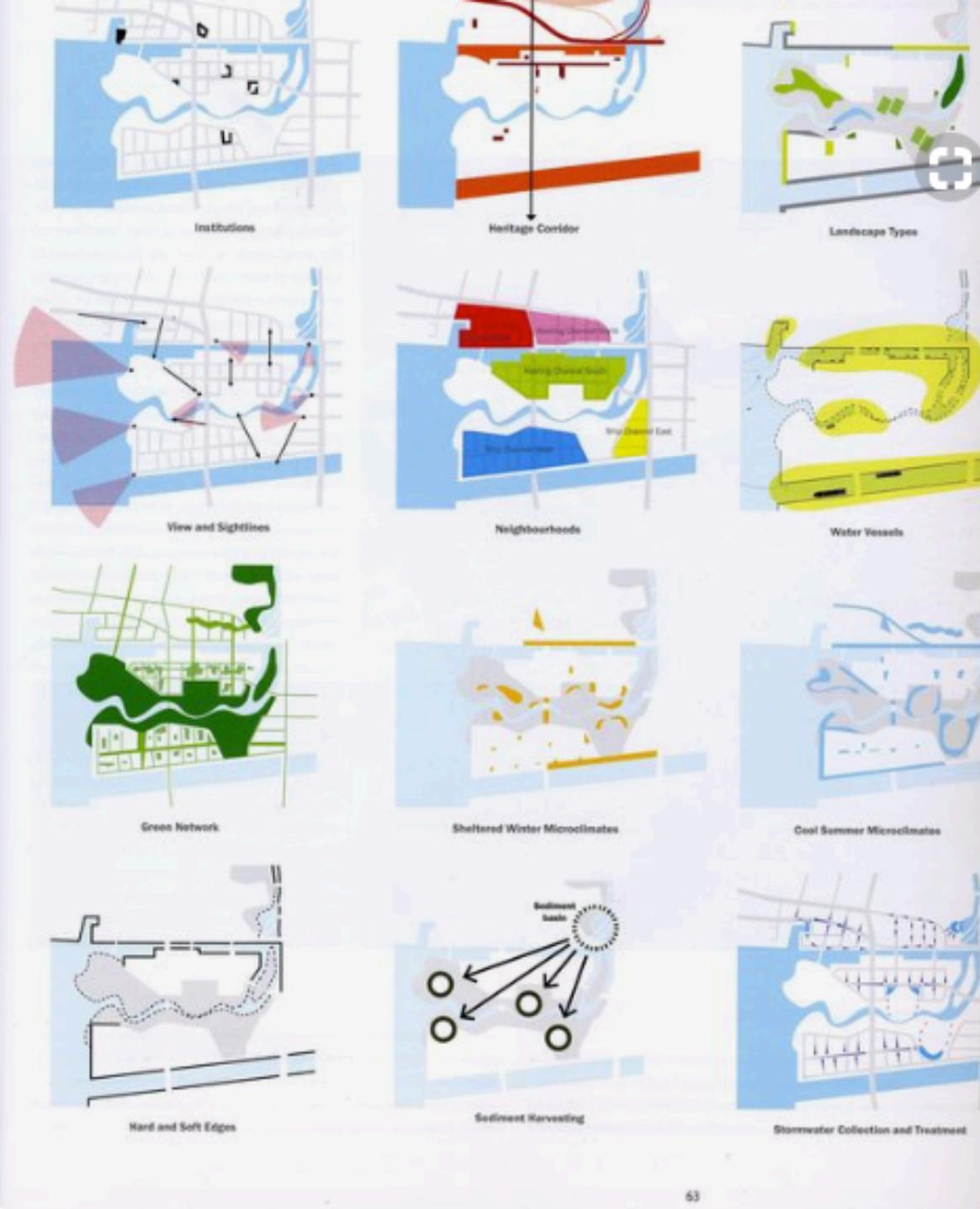


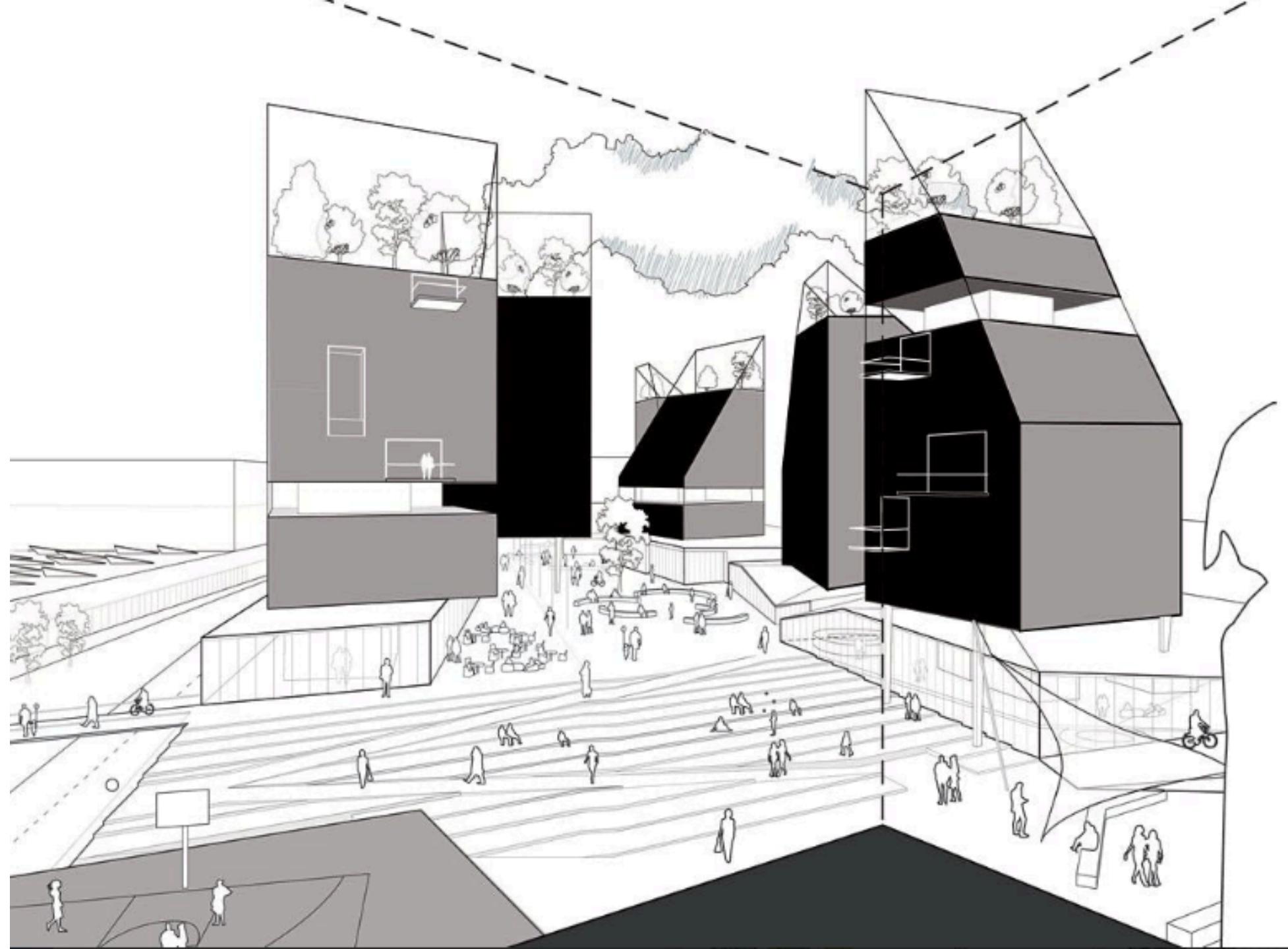


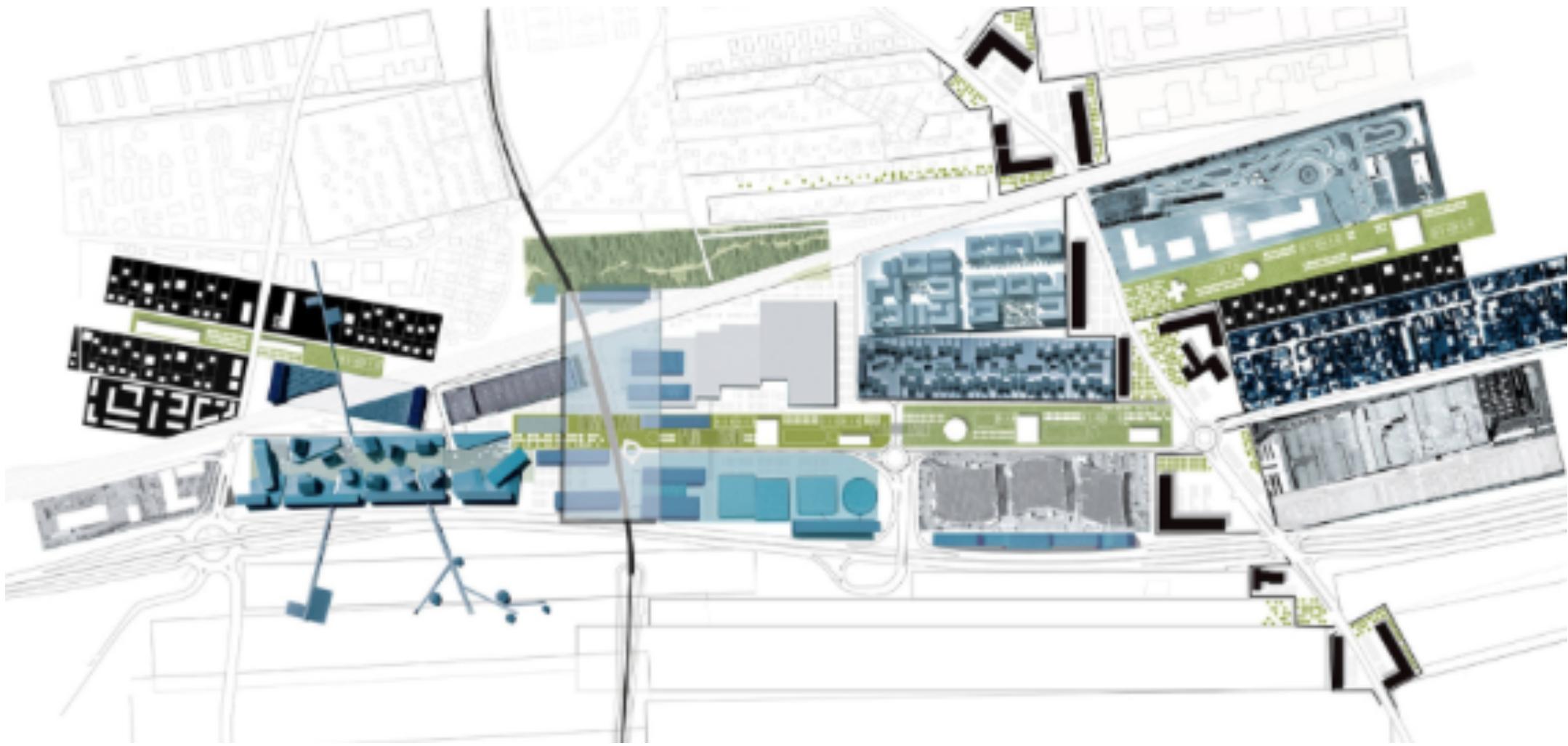
Saved from
[designboom.com](https://www.designboom.com)

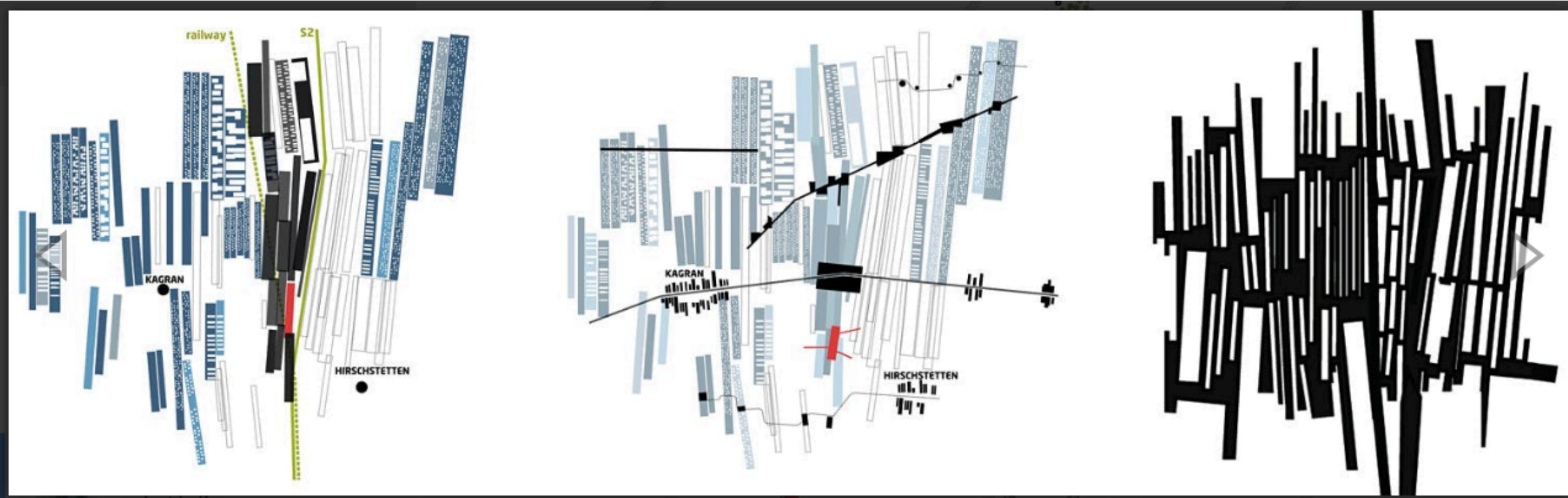
Visit



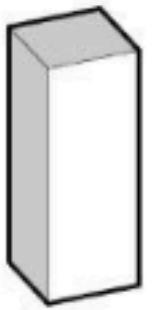




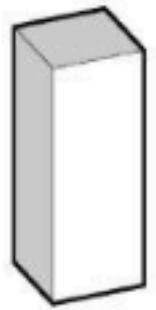




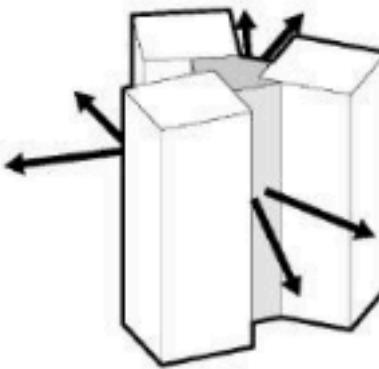
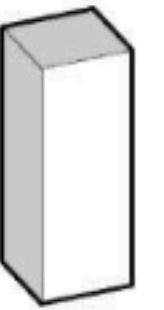




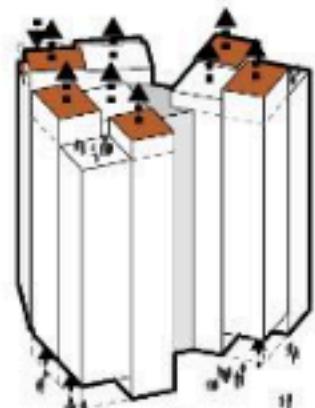
Programmatic area subdivided into smaller scale units



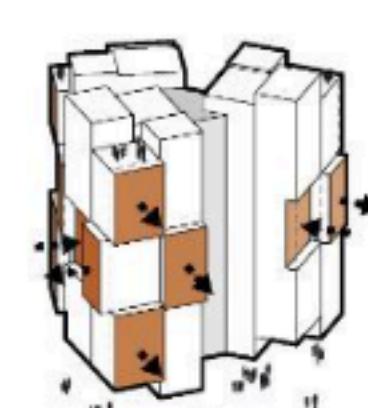
Three towers arranged around a shared centre



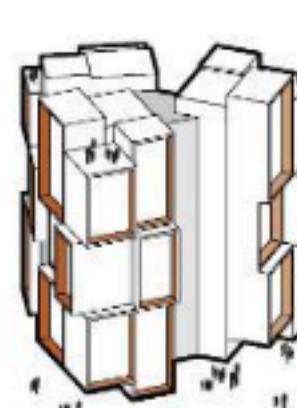
Views and visual connections to the surroundings



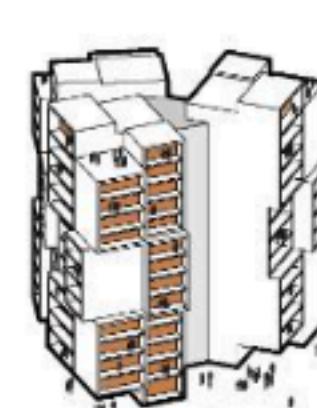
Volumes are pushed/pulled at ground and top



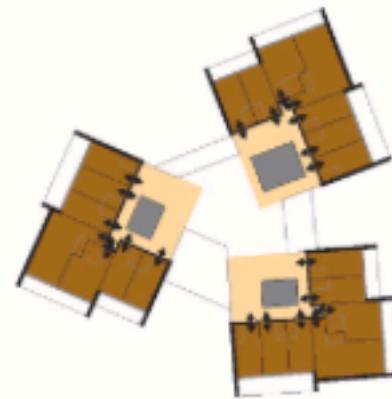
Shifting and rotating creates directions and surfaces



Frames and reliefs enhance shadowplay and texture



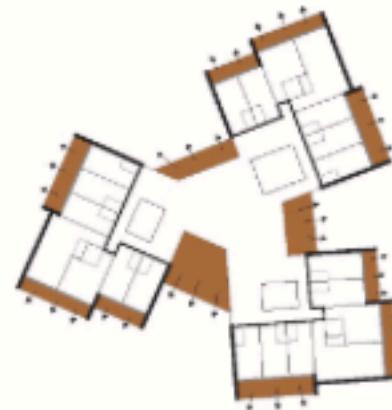
Rooms and balconies reveal activity and pulse on a human scale



Rooms are clustered into three small-scale units



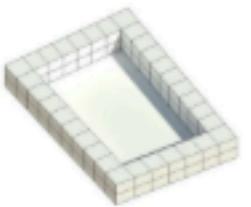
Shared common spaces in each unit and centre



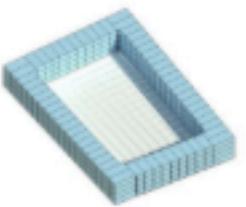
All rooms and common areas have balconies and views



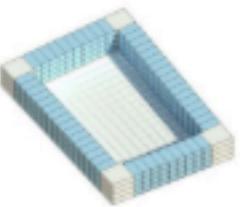
Transparency and sightlines



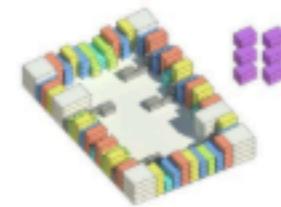
I1
multi family houses only
8738 m²
64 units 138 m²



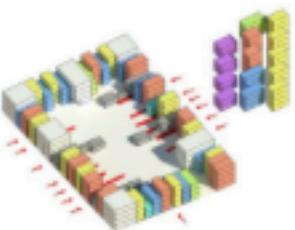
I2
single family houses only (Av)
8738 m²
68 units 137 m²



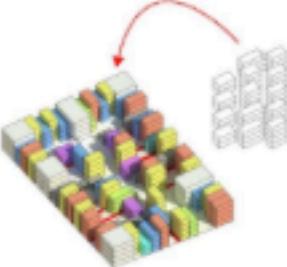
I3
changing to corner apartments to improve quality
8738 m²
14 small units (230)
52 big units (770)
68 units total



I4
diversify to fit requested unitmix
8738 m² 400 m² to be added
29 small units (180)
35 middle units (340)
17 big units (540)
122 units total



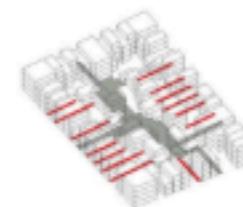
I5
creating gaps for private access to courtyards
7164 m² 1558 m² to be added
29 small units (230)
37 middle units (340)
19 big units (540)
75 units total



I6
filling up courtyard with missing units
8722 m²
29 small units (230)
37 middle units (340)
19 big units (540)
75 units total



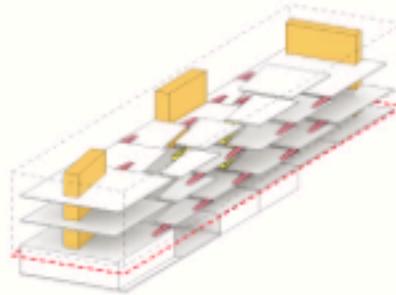
I7
individual gardenspace
1410 m²
56 units with garden 28 m²



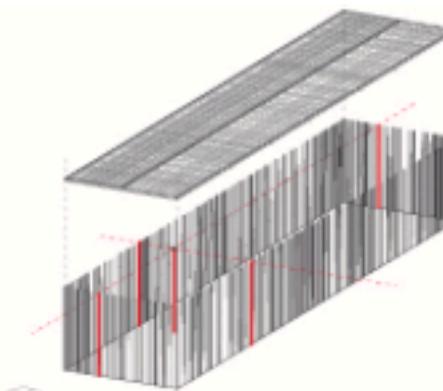
I8
private and public access



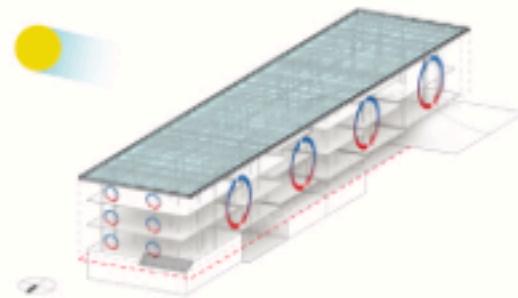
COLUMNS INSIDE CREATE A CONTINUATION OF THE PARKLAND THE GRASS IS LIFTED UP CREATING A HILL SUPPORTING THE BUILDING



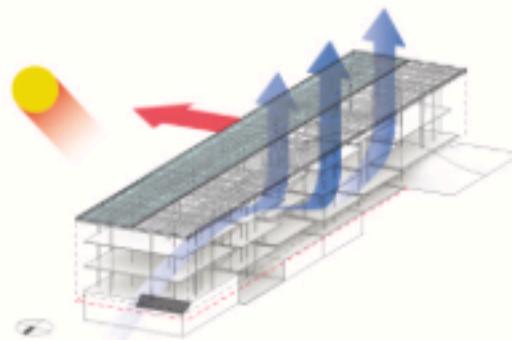
PLATFORMS ARE CONNECTED BY RAMPS, A CENTRAL STAIR AND 2 CORES



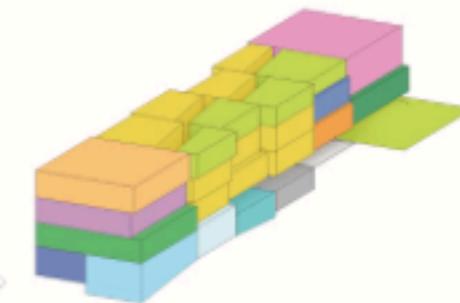
AN APPARENT RANDOM DISPOSITION THAT CREATE A "WIND EFFECT" IS SPATIALLY COORDINATED BY ALIGNED COLUMNS



EVERY SPACES IS IN COMMUNICATION WITH THE OTHERS IN ORDER TO MAXIMIZE AIR FLOW AND HEAT DISPERSION

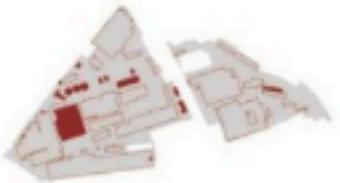


EACH SLAB IS A "MICROCLIM" TO MAXIMIZE HOT AIR RECYCLE



THE LIBRARY COLLECTION IS IN THE CENTRE, THE OTHER ACTIVITIES ARE ON THE HEADS, CINEMA IS UNDERGROUND AND AT THE TOP ARE INTERIOR TERRACES

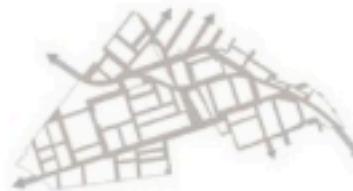
8 DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES



SENSITIVITY



DIVERSITY



CONNECTIVITY



GREEN QUALITY



COMMUNITY



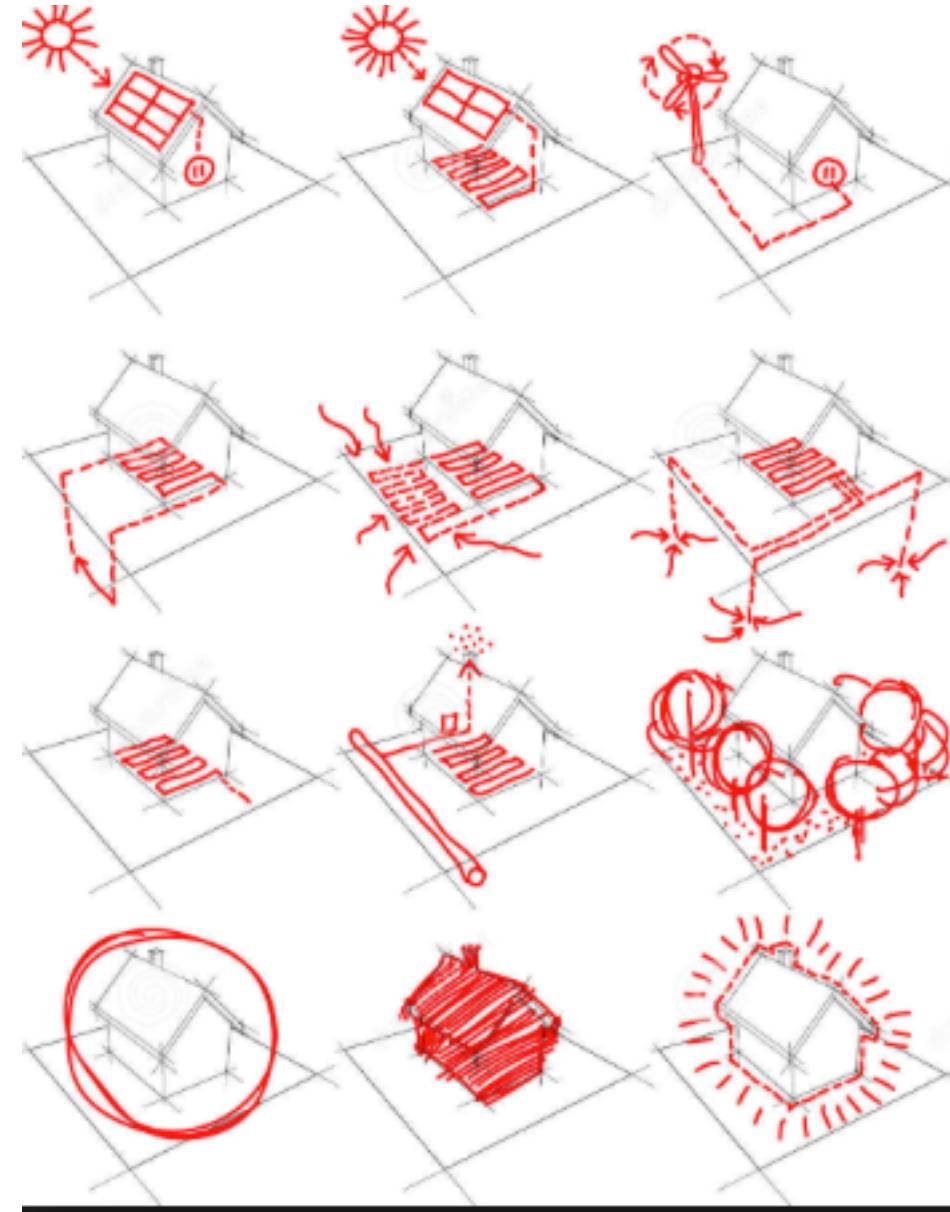
SUSTAINABILITY



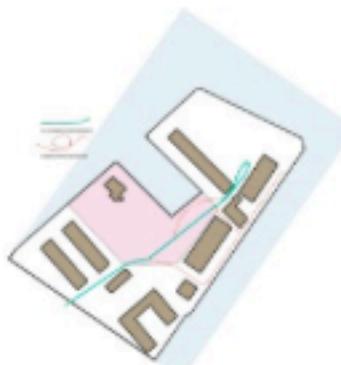
FLEXIBILITY



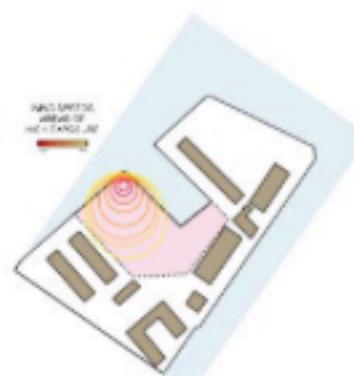
EFFICIENCY



dec. 2011: this mixed-use project utilized building volumes in order to create engaging outdoor spaces: partial residential use was required. i chose to create a residential and commercial development centered around its ability to be a shared public space. with both enclosed and open courtyard and boardwalk spaces, residents and guests alike might would enjoy the harborwalk and groundfloor restaurants and shops. many similar examples exist in copenhagen today.



site circulation.



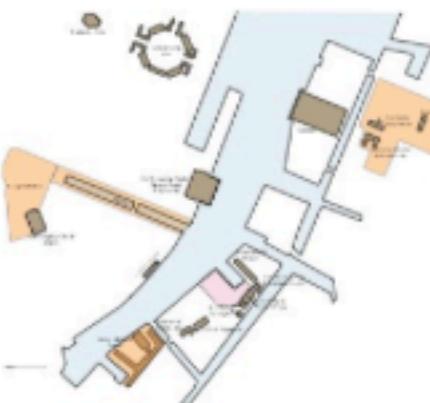
wind intensity.



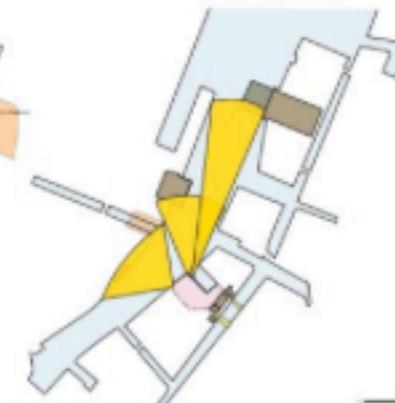
space vs. volume.



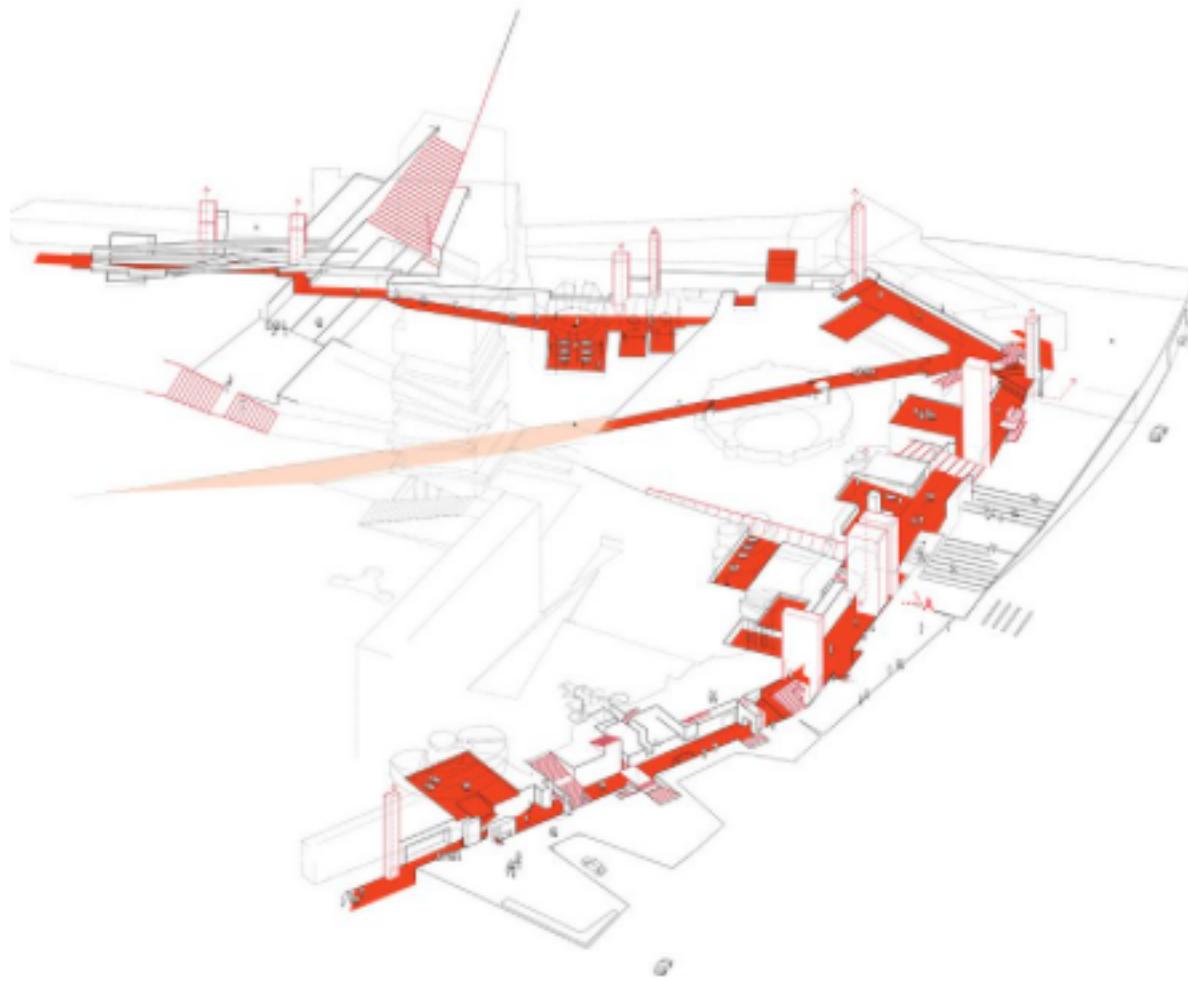
green space: lacking in area.

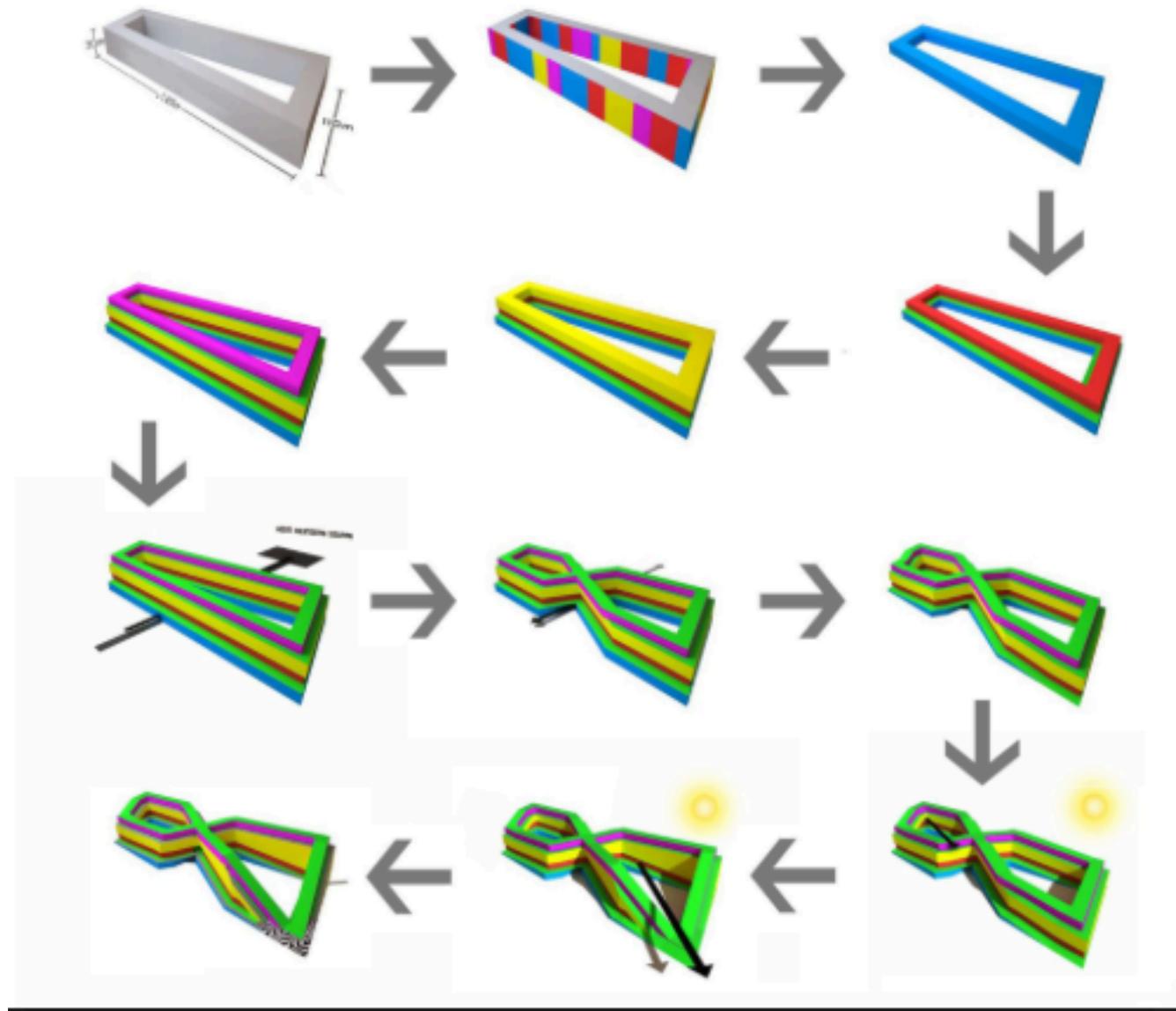


cultural amenities:
abundant in area.



integral & cultural views
include the new opera
house, royal danish
theatre, and customs
house.

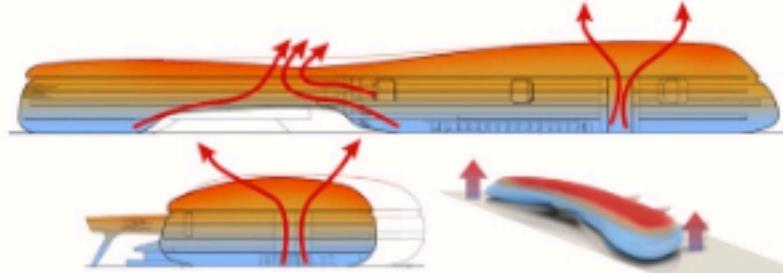
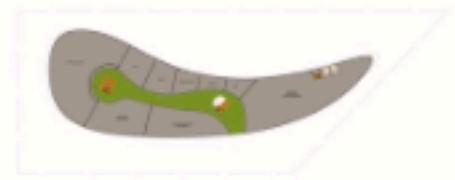






PCA

CIRCULATION
departure/arrival flow
■ DEPARTURE FLOW
■ ARRIVAL FLOW
■ CREW SPACE
■ PROCESS STEPS



© 2011 FLOORDPLAN

© 2011 FLOORDPLAN

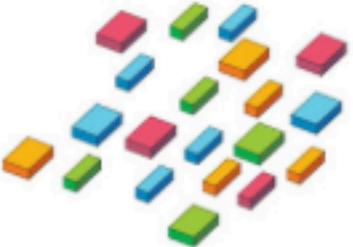
WATER HARVESTING
alternative water source
for secondary usage



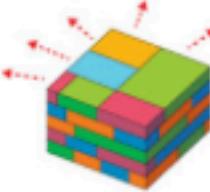
AERODYNAMIC FLOW
form allows smooth wind flow



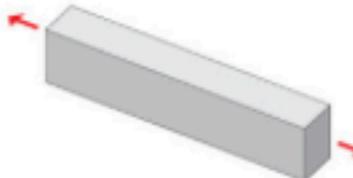
The Building as Terraced Landscape



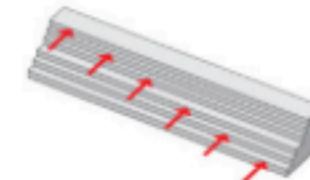
Using typical building methods, a single story hospital extends over a large area. To move from one point to another, patients and doctors have to go outside.



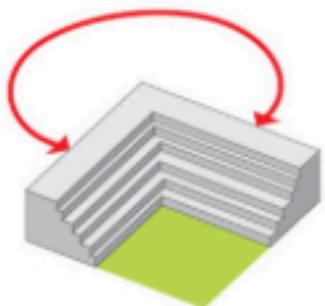
Using an isolated foundation, we can build upwards. By stacking several levels, the different departments of the hospital are connected internally. This is more hygienic, but also more secure. Additionally, a taller building can enjoy improved views, natural lighting, and cleaner air.



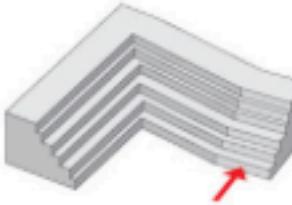
Stretching the block creates a narrow floor plate to improve natural lighting and ventilation.



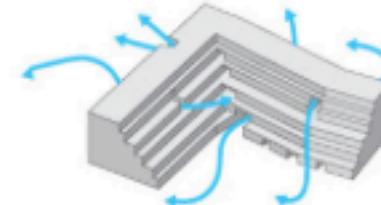
Stepping the floorplates allows us to dedicate more technical space on the lower levels, while improving views and natural ventilation for the wards above.



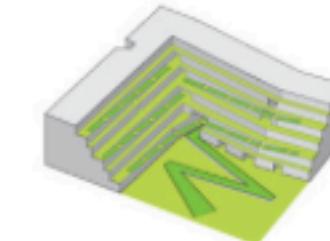
Folding the volume creates a sheltered interior garden. Additionally, one wing can take advantage of cross ventilation, while the other is oriented to make the most of solar radiation.



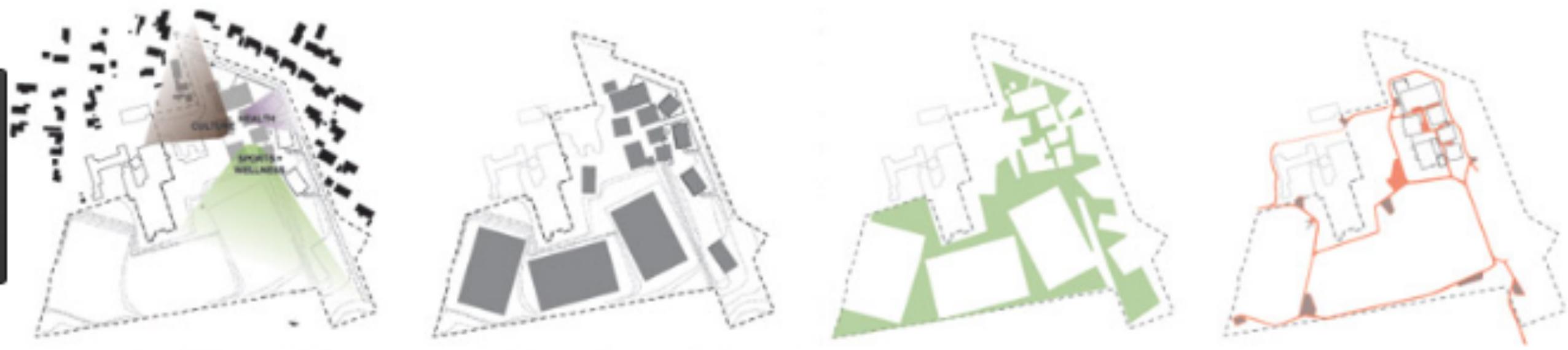
Bending one wing creates shorter corridors while producing more diverse views.

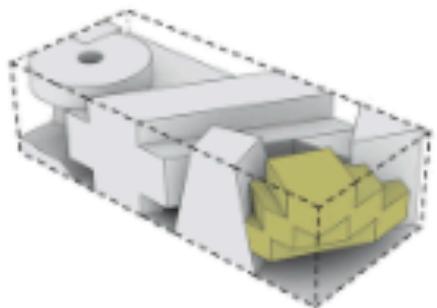


Large voids in the building massing create external waiting areas while improving natural ventilation.

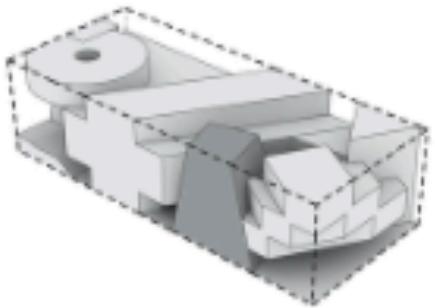


Finally, the landscape is reintroduced as exterior vertical circulation, introducing views of nature while creating a pedestrian walkway for patients and hospital staff.

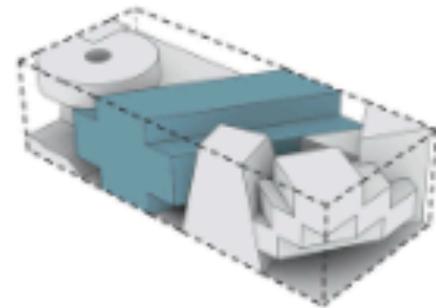




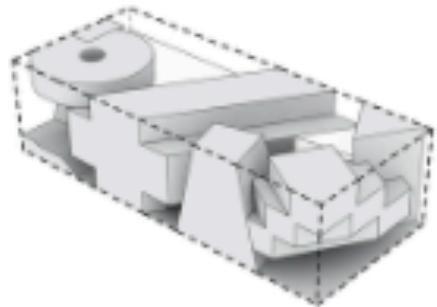
THINKZONE



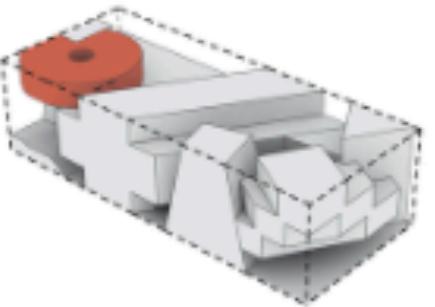
FOODZONE



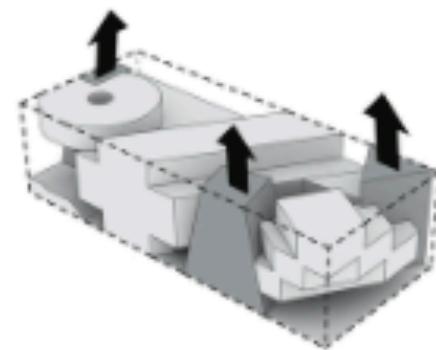
PERFORMANCEZONE



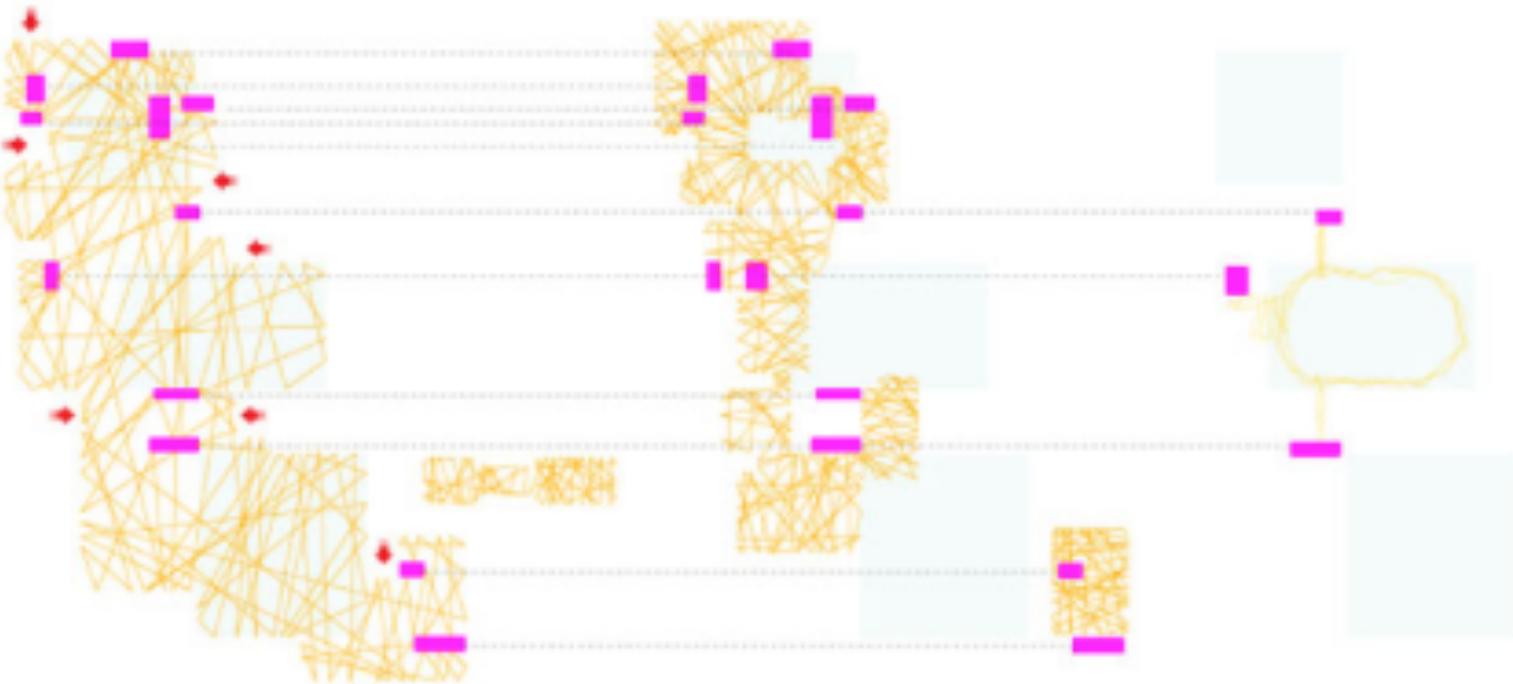
PULSZONE



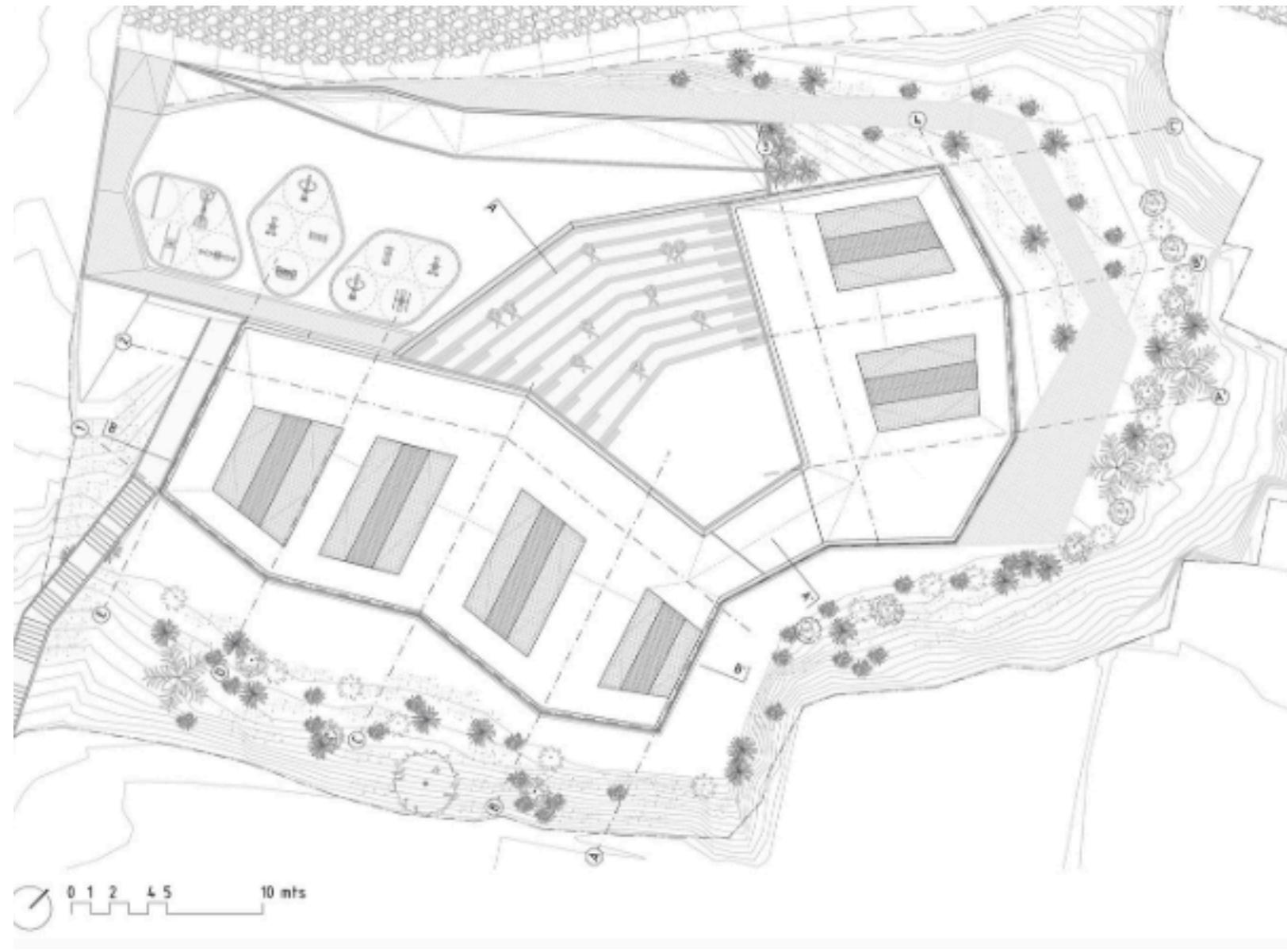
ZENZONE

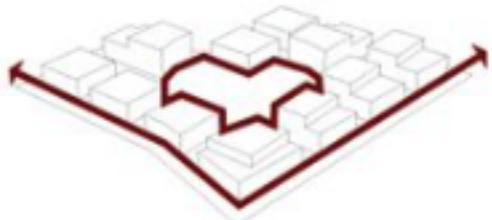


VERTICAL FLOW





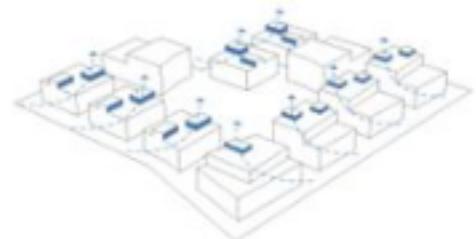




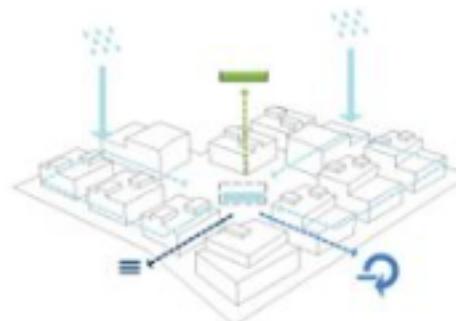
1. URBAN ENVIRONMENT/DENSITY



2. MAXIMIZE GREEN AREA
GARDEN/PATIO/TERRASSES



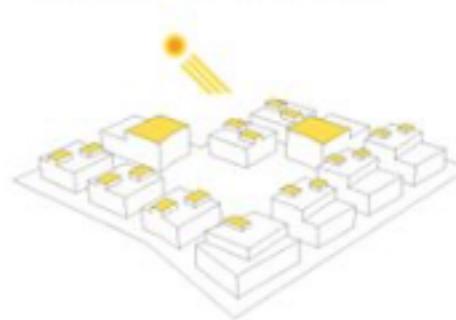
3. STACK EFFECT VENTILATION



4. WATER RECOLLECTION/REUSE



5. PASSIVE SOLAR PROTECTION

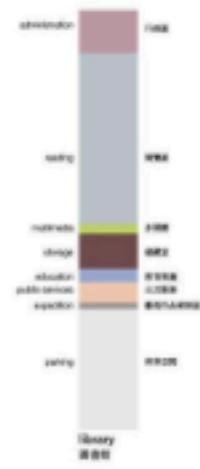


6. ROOFTOP SOLAR ENERGY

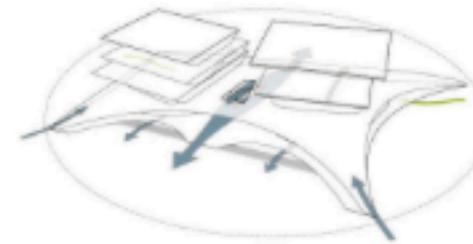
INTERNAL CIRCULATION
内部流通



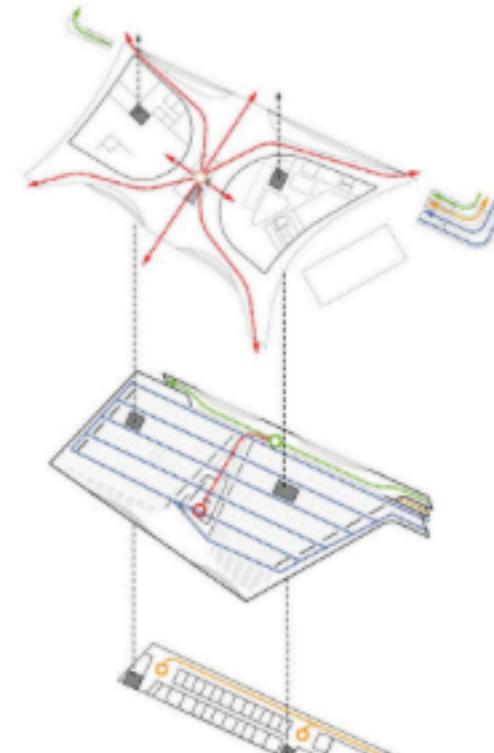
PROGRAMME
项目细则

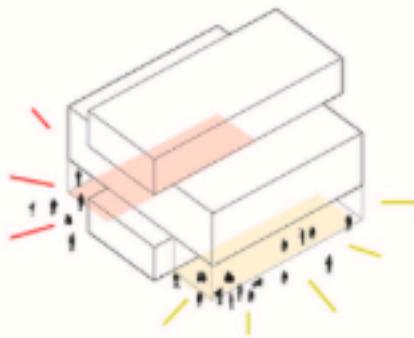


EXTERNAL CIRCULATION
外部流通

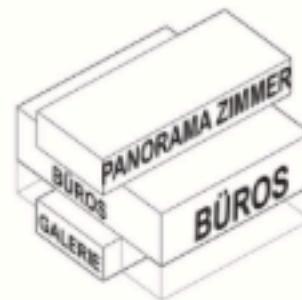


SITE EMBEDDING AND TRAFFIC FLOWS
建址植入與交通流动

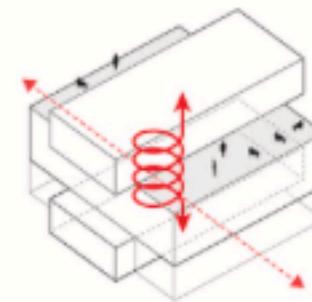




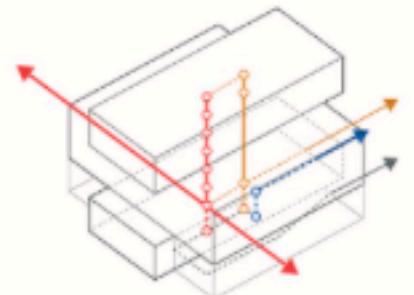
STRONG CONNECTION WITH
PUBLIC SPACE



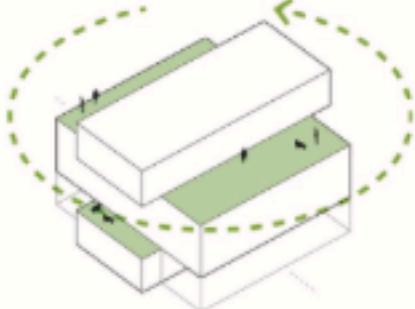
CLEAR PROGRAMMATIC
IDENTITY



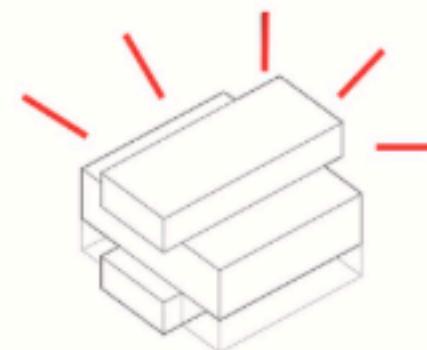
VERTICAL CONNECTION
ACTIVE COMMUNICATION



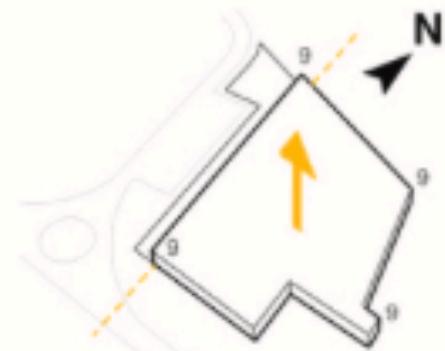
SEPARATE ORGANISATION
PROGRAM



GENEROUS TERRACES

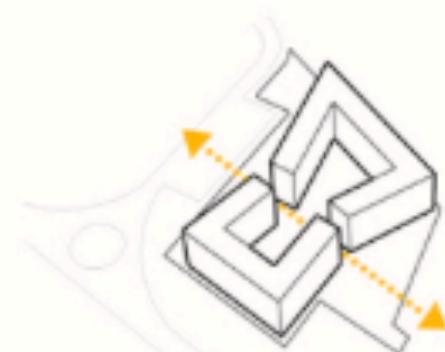


STRONG IDENTITY FOR
KUNST-CAMPUS



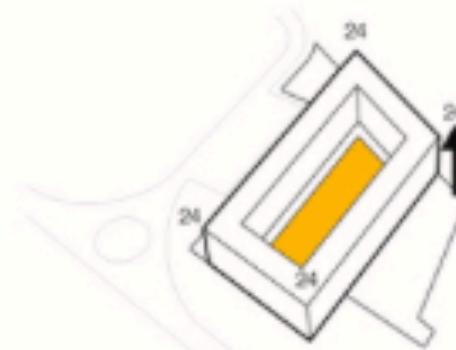
SATURAZIONE LOTTO

edificando tutta la superficie disponibile si ottiene un volume di 3 piani.



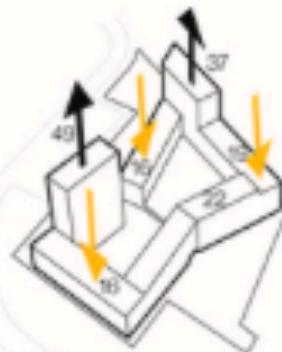
PERMEABILITÀ EDIFICO

l'edificio viene diviso e si crea una permeabilità interno-esterno.



EDIFICIO A CORTE

la tipologia a corte, alta 8 piani, delimita uno spazio interno introverso.



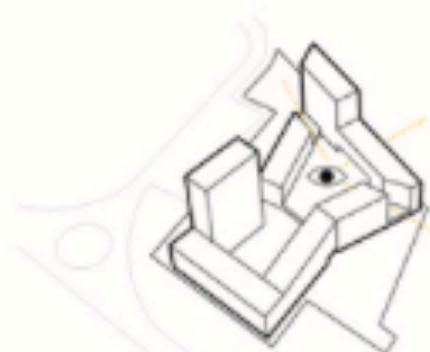
VARIAZIONE DI ALTEZZE

l'esposizione solare e il contesto guidano le variazioni volumetriche dell'edificio.



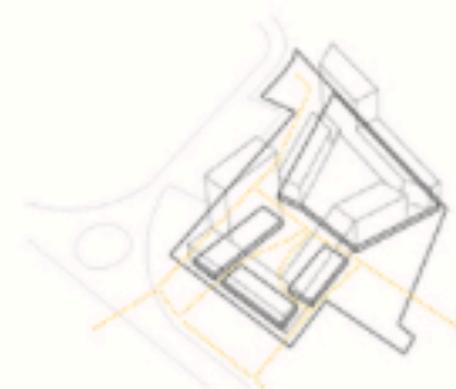
VARIAZIONE VOLUMETRICA

la compressione del volume a corte genera 2 nuovi spazi che dialogano col contesto.



INNALZAMENTO CORTE INTERNA

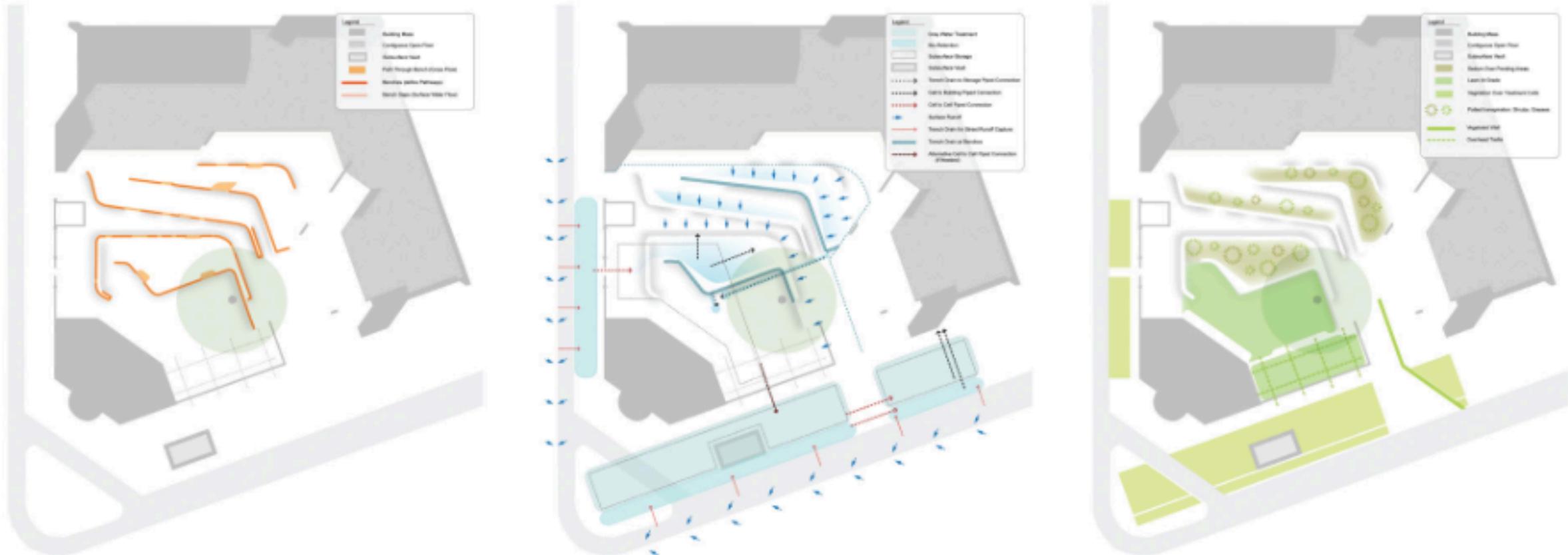
parte della corte si alza di un livello e crea 2 spazi distinti.



PERMEABILITÀ PIANO TERRA

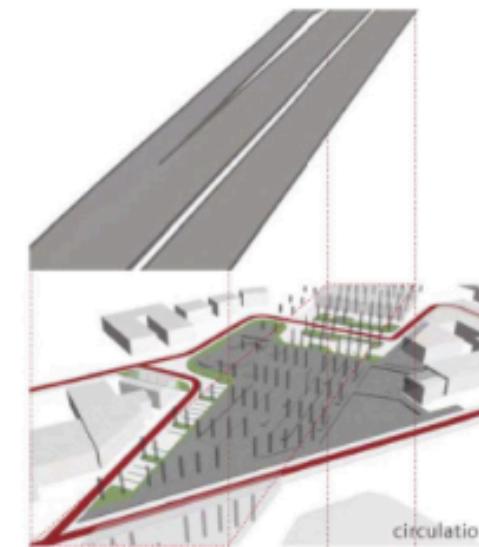
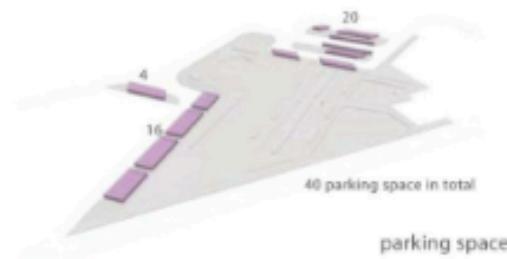
i passaggi pedonali favoriscono il rapporto col contesto circostante.

Design Diagrams

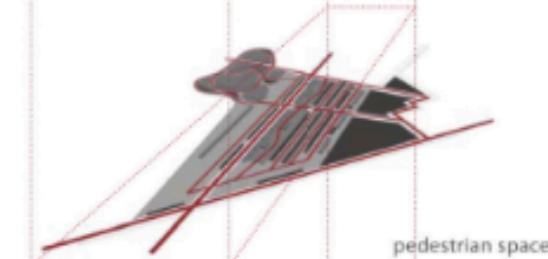
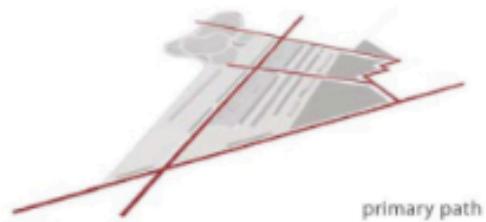


AIA Headquarters, Boston, MA; analysis diagrams.

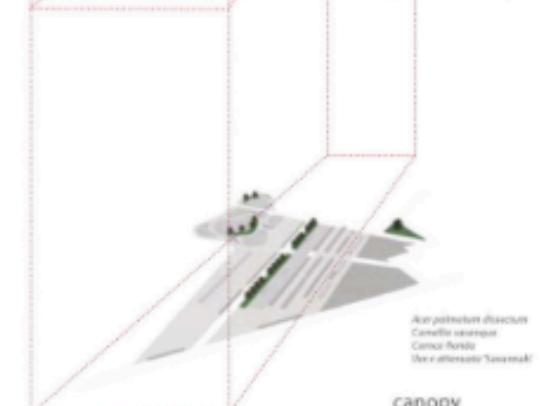
vehicle circulation



pedestrian circulation



vegetation



Perkins Road Overpass, Baton Rouge, LA; site analysis.