

EB

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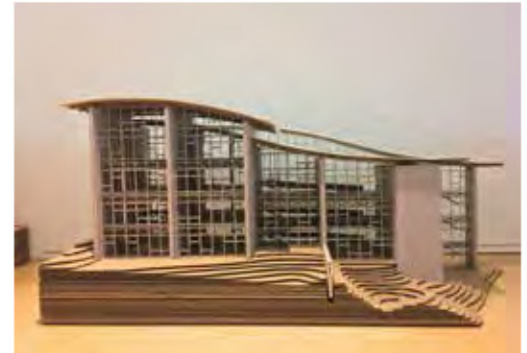
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THE BARCODE

THE BARCODE

Today's modern construction techniques have strayed away from using many materials as they were originally intended. Concrete and wood in our modern day have become simply decorations used to disguise structure and give the appearance of a false facade, rather than for their structural capabilities. Utilizing different materials to their full strength gives buildings an added dimension of tectonic realism. Using both materials to their full structural capacity, while implementing modern design methods, will not only highlight these materials abilities but also create a variety of dynamic spaces not usually seen with these materials.

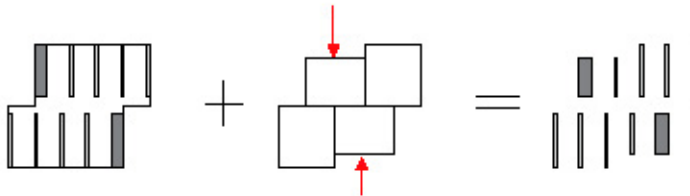
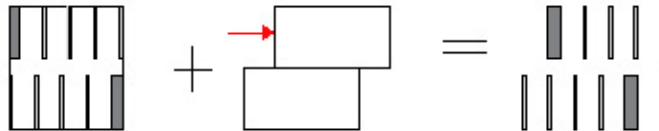
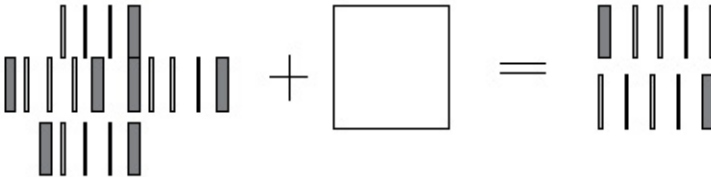
The strategy for the design of the building was based upon the appearance of a barcode. The spaces and thicknesses of the walls give the look of the barcode. It also created a helpful tactic to begin to spatial design the spaces for flexibility to provide a building that can be adaptively reused in its future.



CONCEPT IDEAS

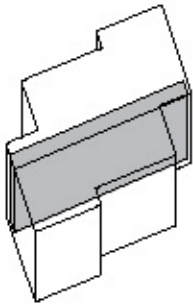
Concept Diagram

The arrangement of the "bars" of wall gave way to the spatial arrangement of the building. The restrictions further defined the organization of the space.

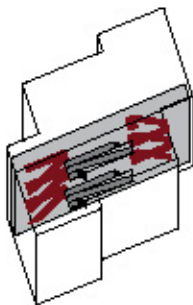


Circulation Diagram

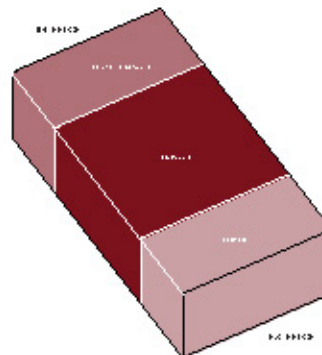
With the bays defining the layout the central band becomes the place of circulation. To make it a "moment" within the building, the main circulation is a ramp through the building with stairs on either end to mitigate the topography change.



BAND



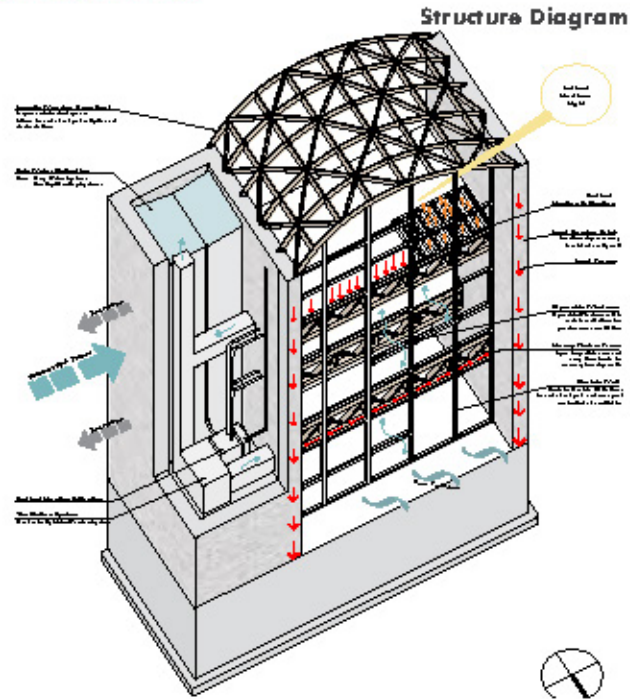
CIRCULATION WITH BAND



RAMP



CONCEPT IDEAS & PERSPECTIVES



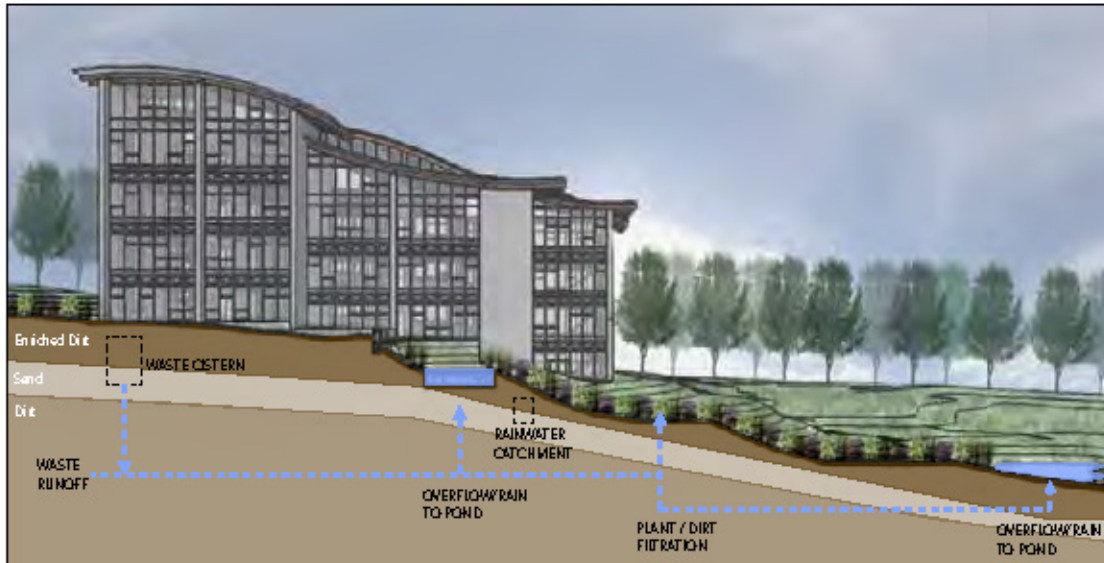
GILLETTE STADIUM ENVIRONMENTAL REHABILITATION



SITE PLAN

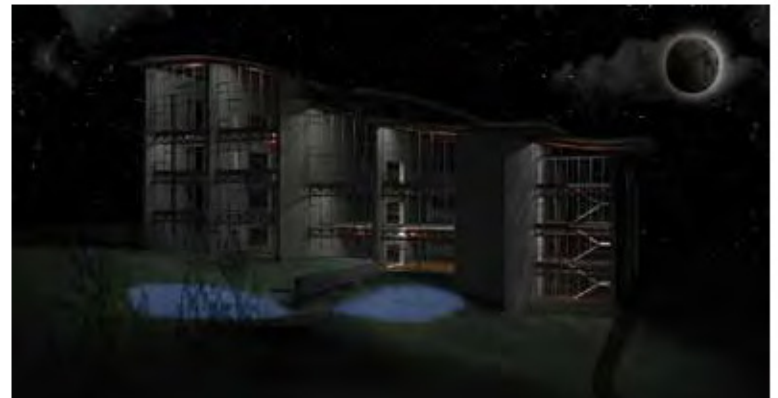


CONCEPT IDEAS & PERSPECTIVES

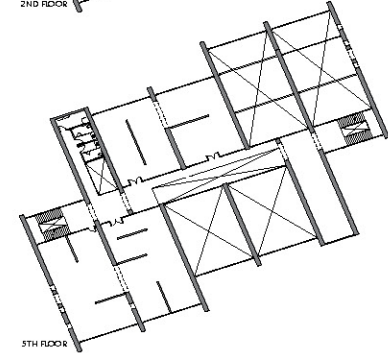
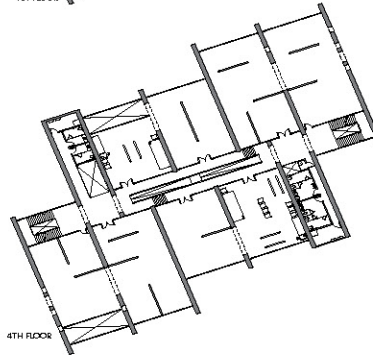
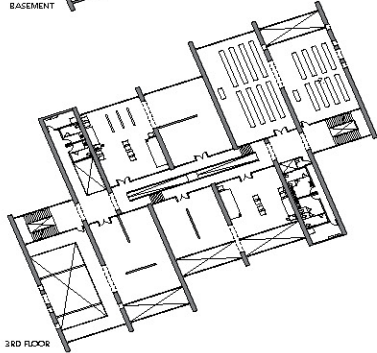
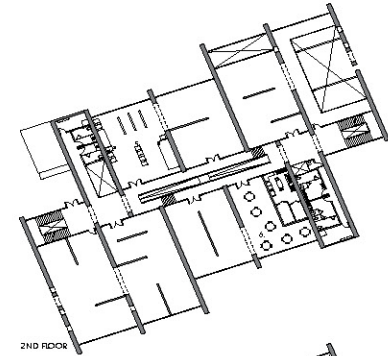
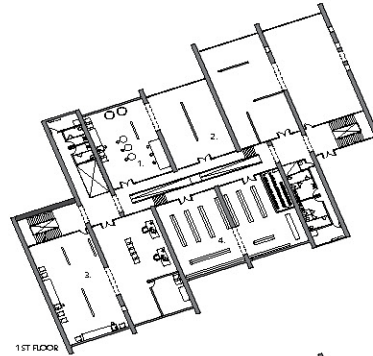
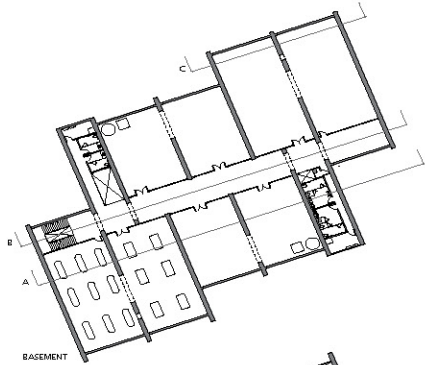


Water Filtration

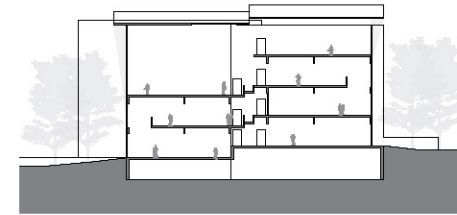
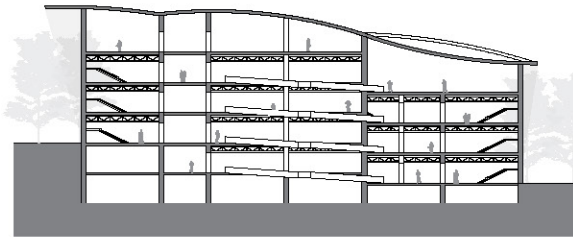
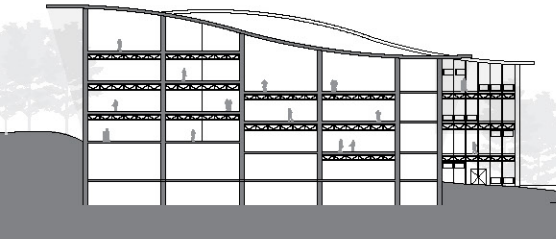
To maintain the building as a sustainable building that will last into the future, there is a water catchment system within the building. This system catches the rainwater and filters it before depositing it back into the landscape.



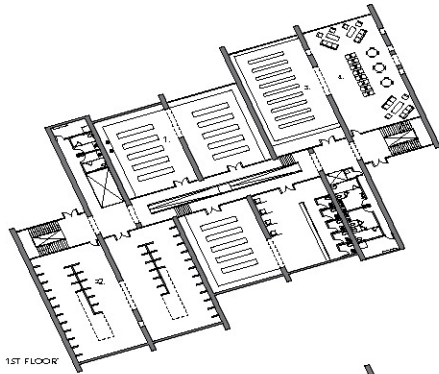
TODAY PLANS & SECTIONS: GALLERIES & WORKSHOPS



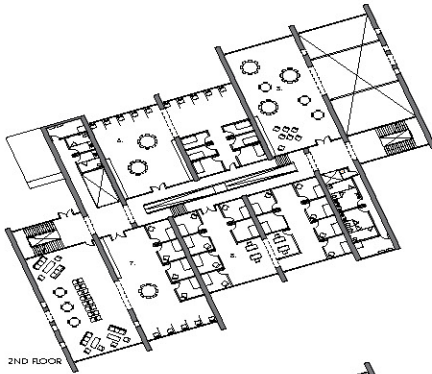
- 1. Workshop
- 2. Gallery
- 3. Restoration
- 4. Book Store
- 5. Workshop
- 6. Cafe
- 7. Lecture Hall



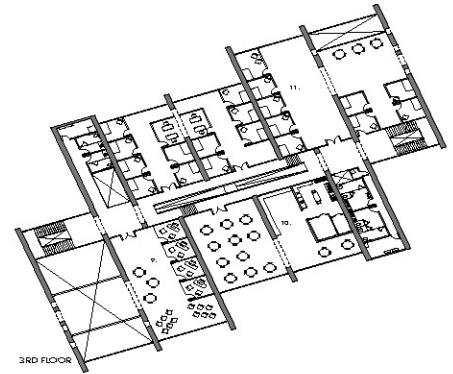
50 YEARS PLANS & ELEVATIONS: MEDICAL FACILITY



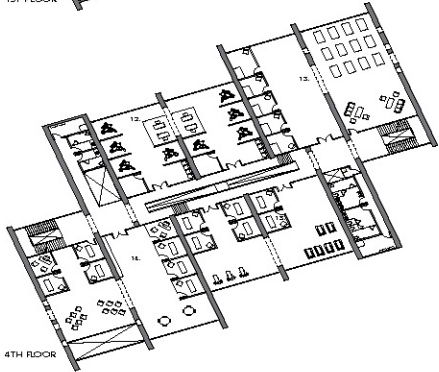
1ST FLOOR



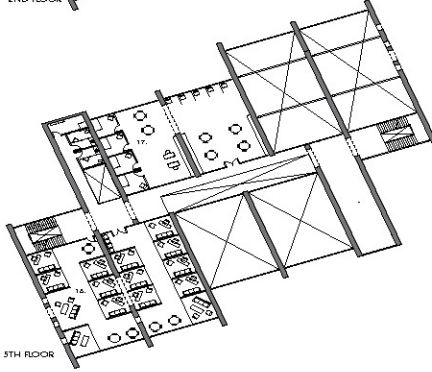
2ND FLOOR



3RD FLOOR

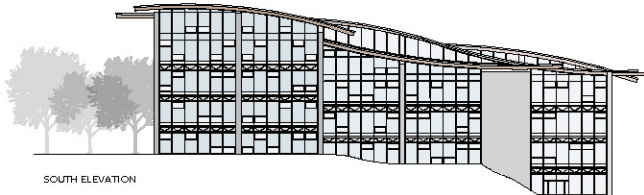


4TH FLOOR

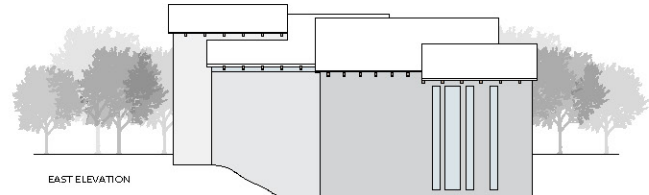


5TH FLOOR

1. Technical Laboratory
2. Radiol. Imaging & Maintenance
3. Pharmacy
4. Waiting Area
5. Child Care
6. Check-Up Clinic
7. Radiology
8. Adult Primary Care
9. Nutrition
10. Cafeteria
11. Diagnostic & Patient Care
12. Dental & Ophthalmic
13. Spc. & Wellness
14. Chiropractic
15. Physical Therapy
16. Counseling
17. Eye Care



SOUTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

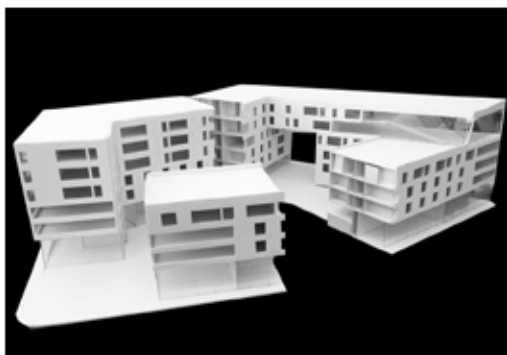
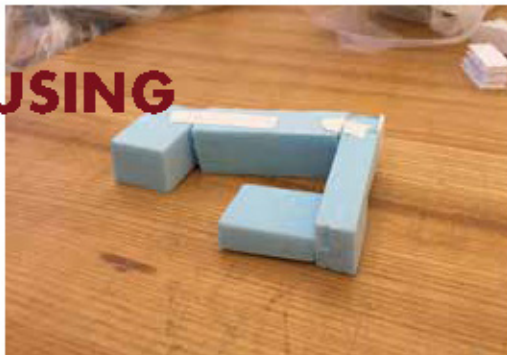
UNION SQUARE **AFFORDABLE**

HOUSING

UNION SQUARE AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Union Square in Somerville, MA is undergoing a massive transformation to provide more housing and to create a central “hub” for the city. However, a problem facing Union Square and the greater Boston area is the rising housing prices. To combat this issue, this project looks at creating mixed use of housing for all income types. There are apartment styles that fit each income level. Instead of segregating people based on income, this helps to create an inclusive environment where everyone can prosper from the growth occurring in Boston.

The design of the project centers around creating a “broken” courtyard. Instead of designing an environment that is inclusive to the people that live there, this “broken” edge allows for interaction between everyone, while also creating a new pedestrian traffic path away from the busy street.



CONCEPT IDEAS

GSF 172 368 ft²

OPEN SPACE **32%** UNIT MIX
 STUDIO: 86 450 SF
 1 BEDROOM: 40 750 SF
 2 BEDROOM: 28 1,000 SF

AREA OF PARCEL
 42,794 ft²

UNITS  = 20 units


LOT COVERAGE = 62%

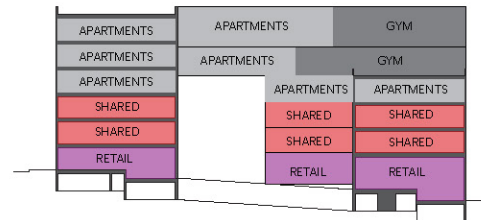
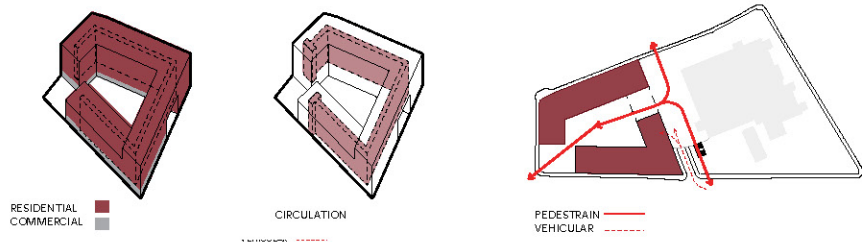
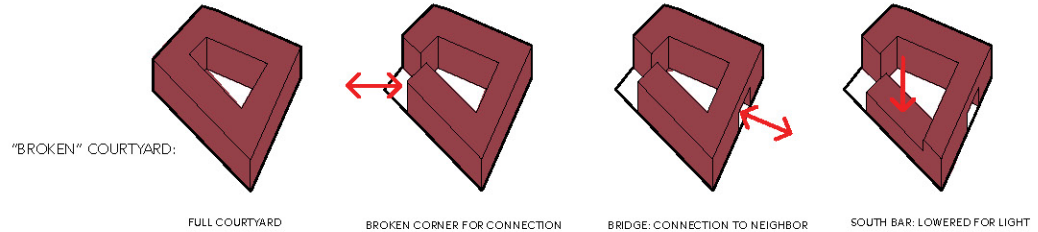
GFA OF TYPICAL FLOOR
 26,632 ft²

NFA OF TYPICAL FLOOR
 21,331ft²

NET GROSS RATIO OF TYPICAL FLOOR
 80%

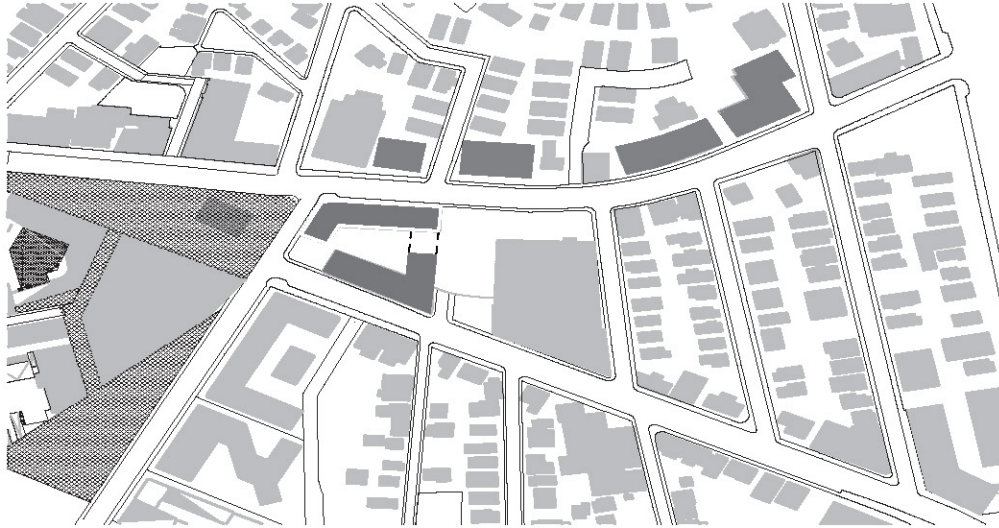
EFFICIENCY OF TYPICAL FLOOR
82%

FLOOR AREA RATIO
4.02

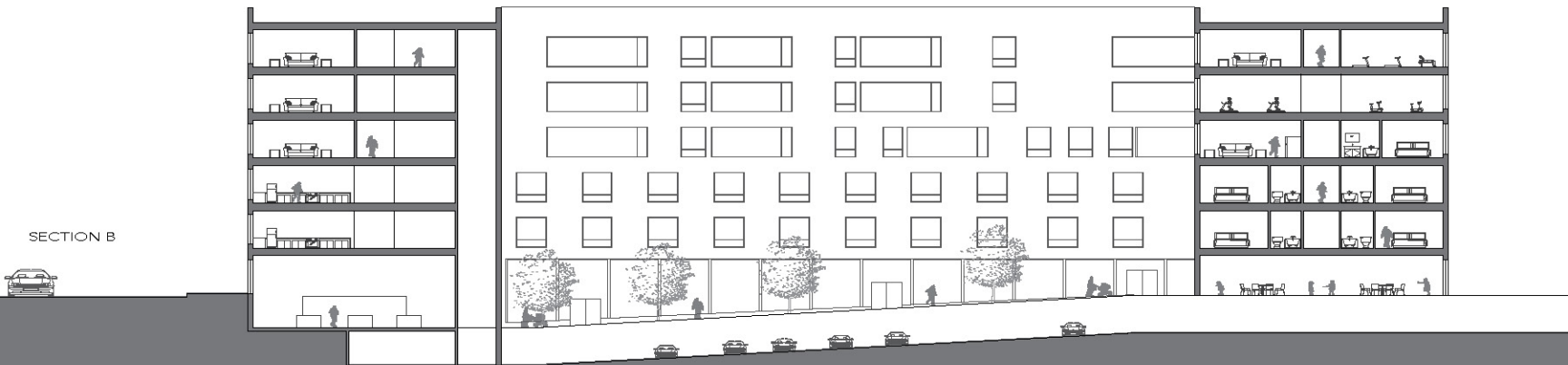
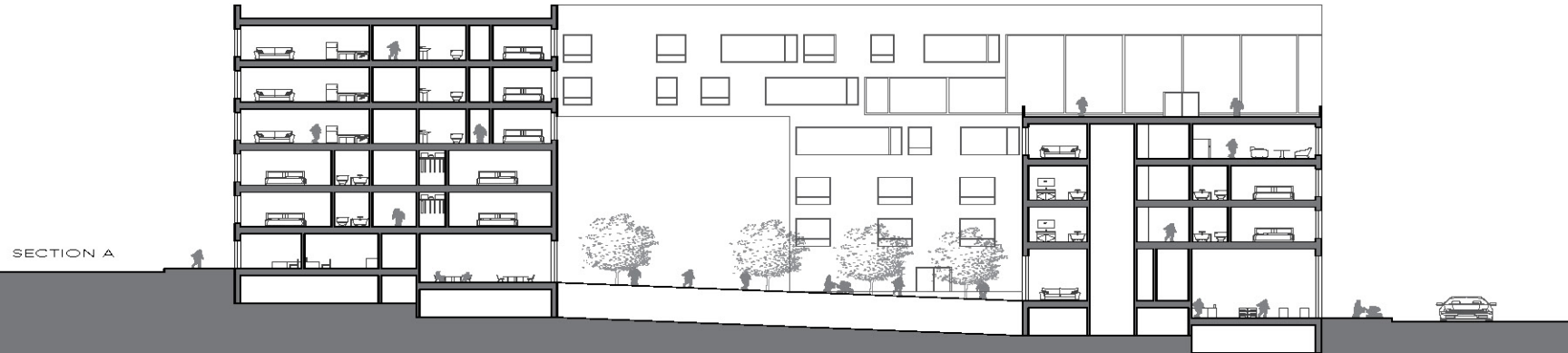


Program Diagram
 The apartments are for higher income occupants. The shared are individual rooms around shared spaces such as kitchens and living rooms.

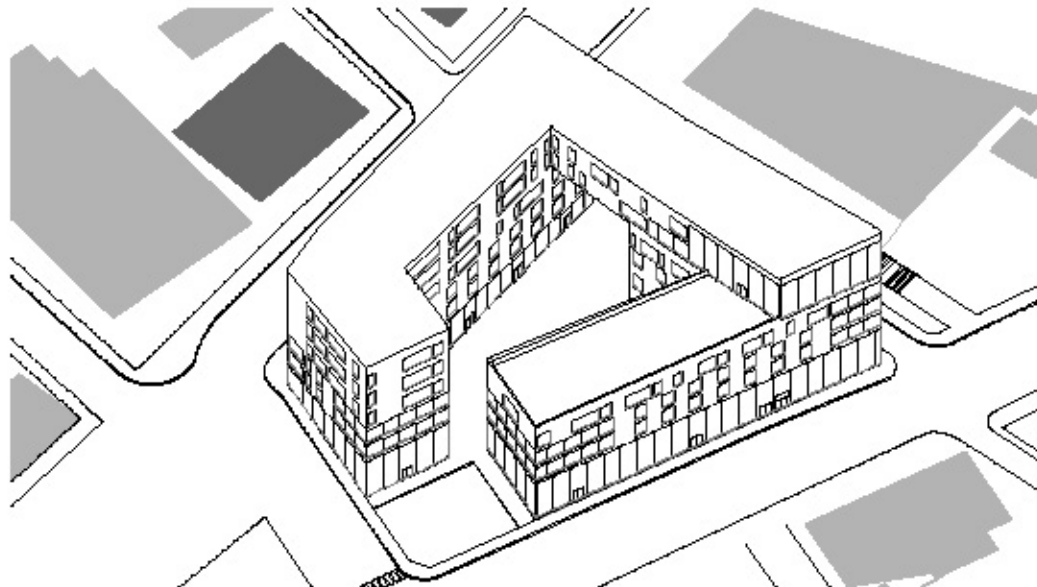
SITE PLAN & ELEVATION



SECTIONS



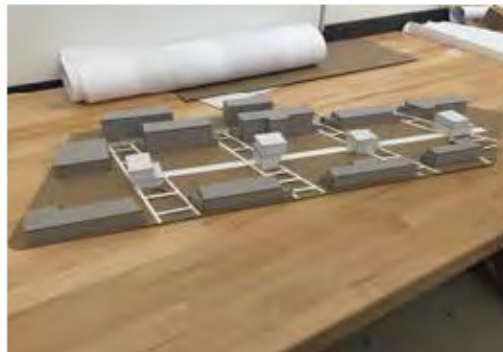
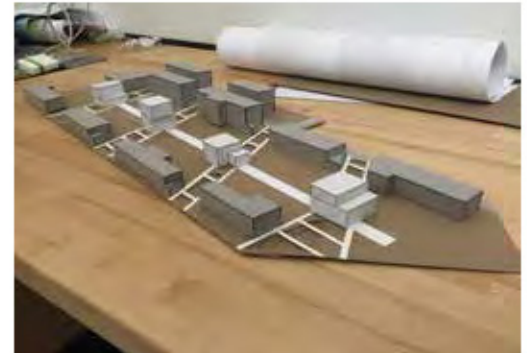
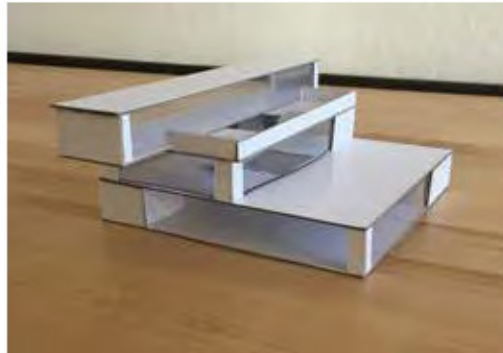
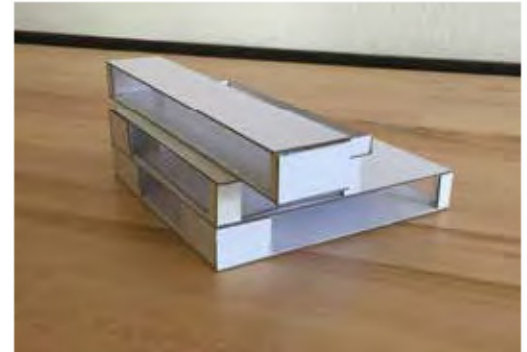
AXONOMETRIC & RENDERINGS



URBAN **GREEN** COMMUNITY

URBAN "GREEN" COMMUNITY

Located on the Maverick Mills site in East Boston, the urbanized green community incorporates community facilities along the central axis with surrounding open green space. That space works as water infrastructure for future sea level rises, as well as providing the occupants of the residential buildings with access to green space inside a dense city. The space punctures the residential buildings to emphasize a connection to the surrounding area and invite people in to establish a social environment where many people can interact and live. Along the central axis are four community "nodes" that act as landmarks that attracts and benefits the adjacent neighborhood.



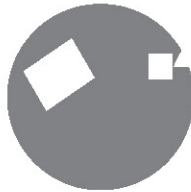
CONCEPT IDEAS



PATHS:



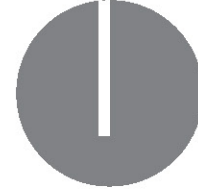
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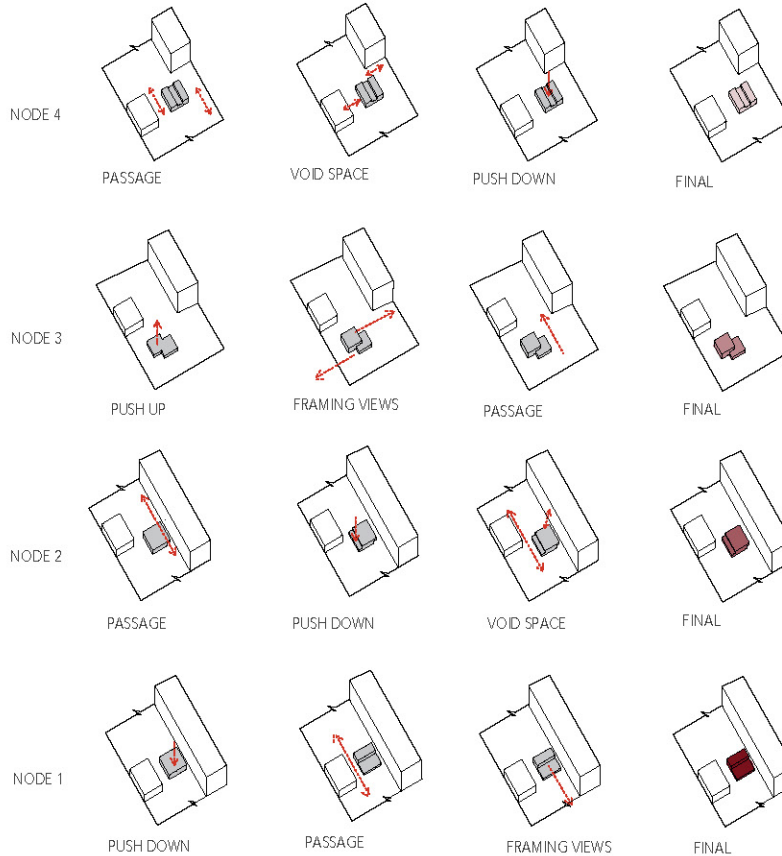
VOID:



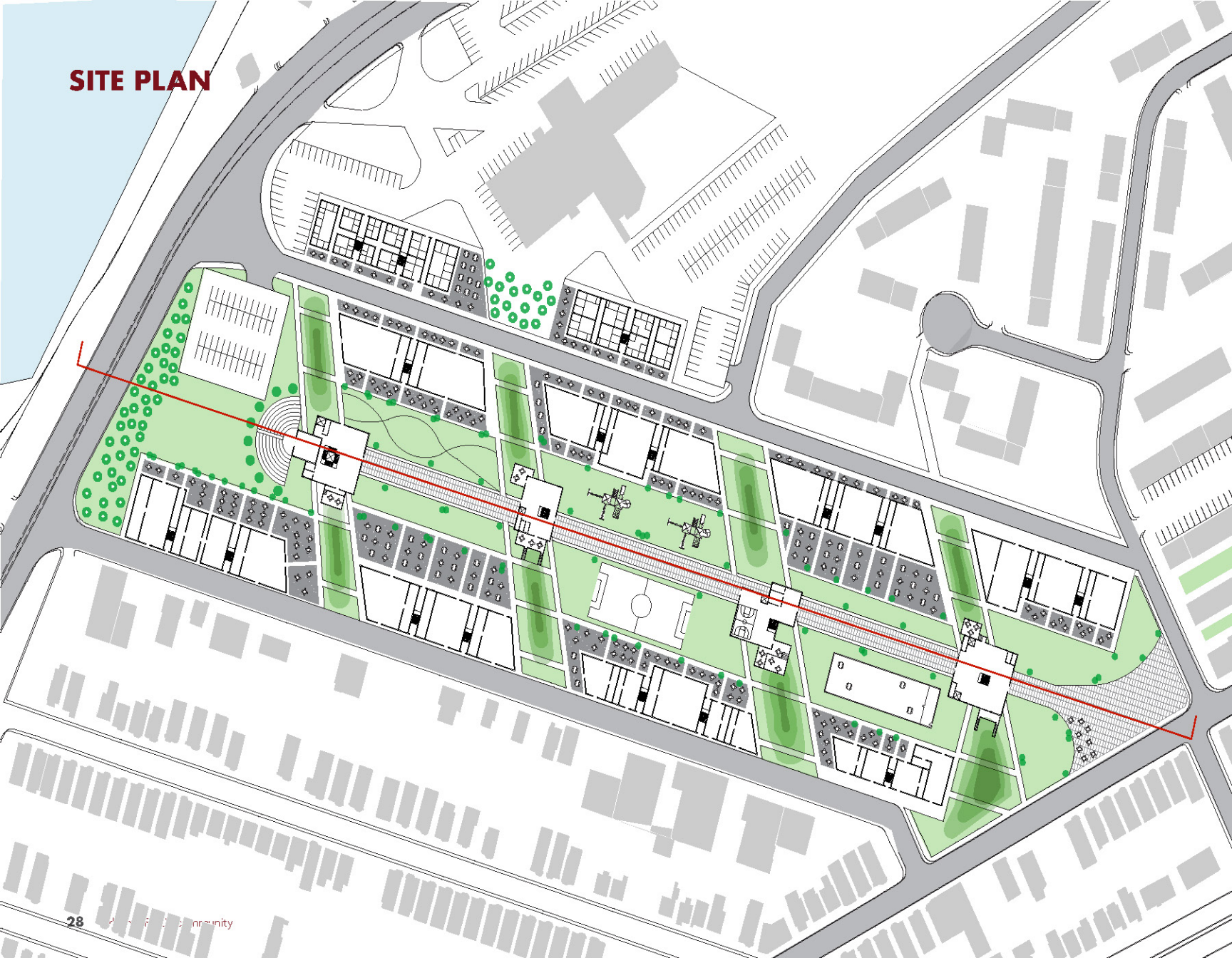
BANDS:



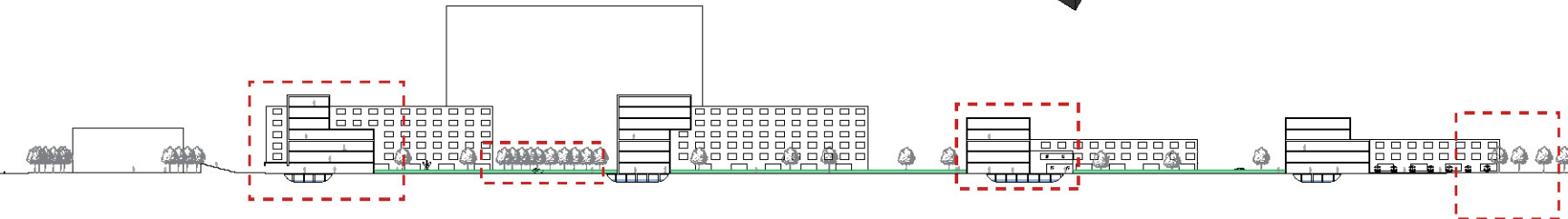
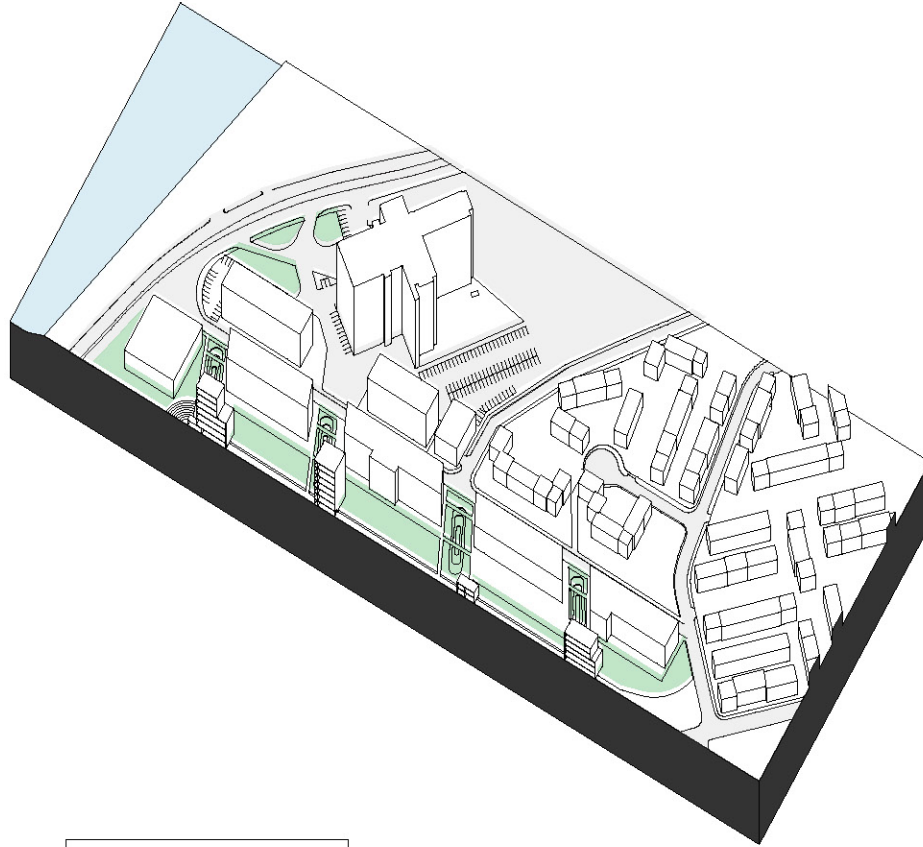
BOUNDARIES



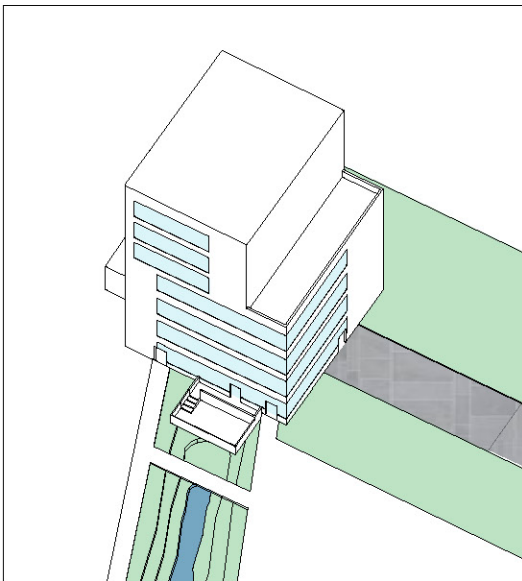
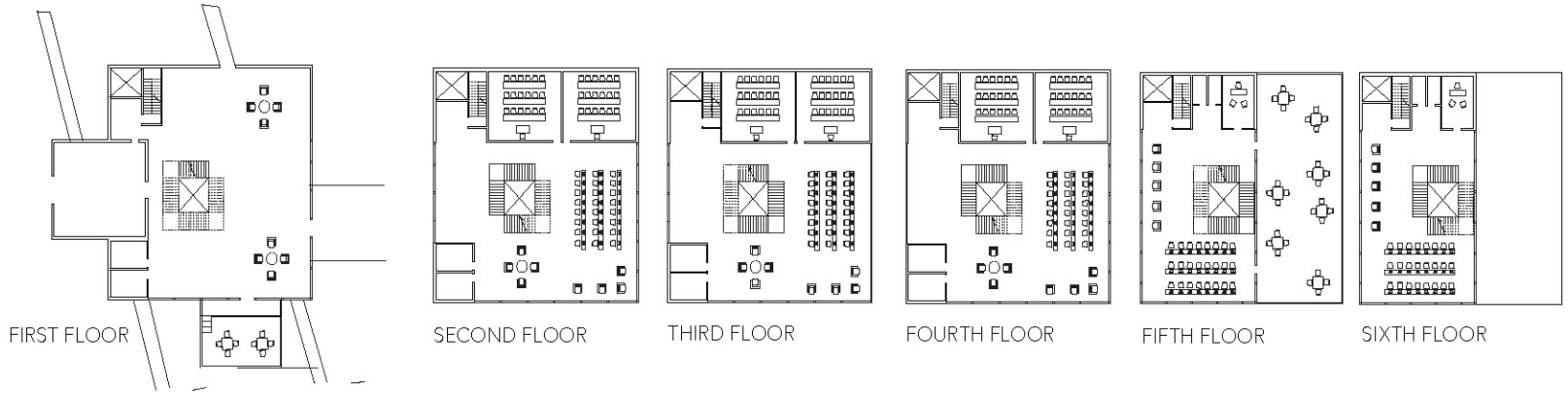
SITE PLAN



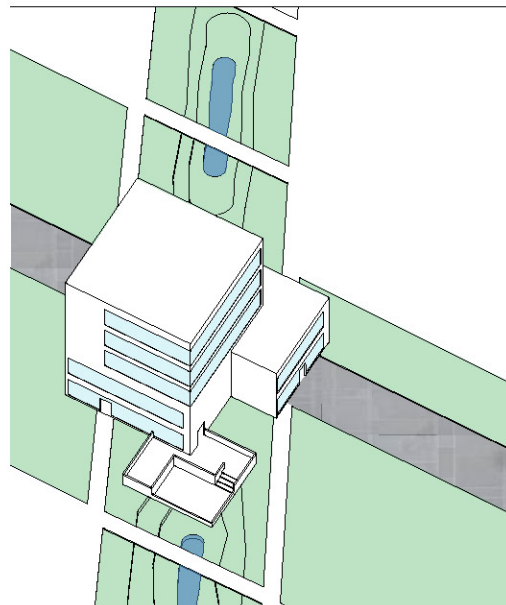
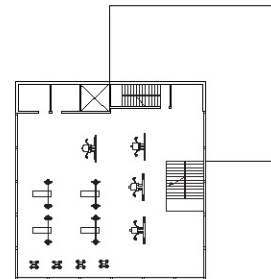
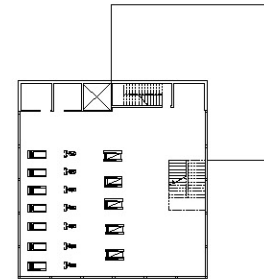
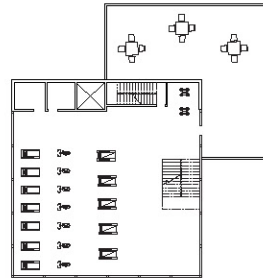
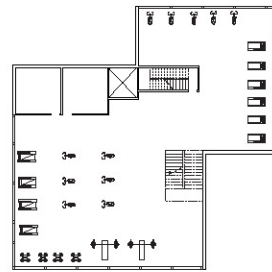
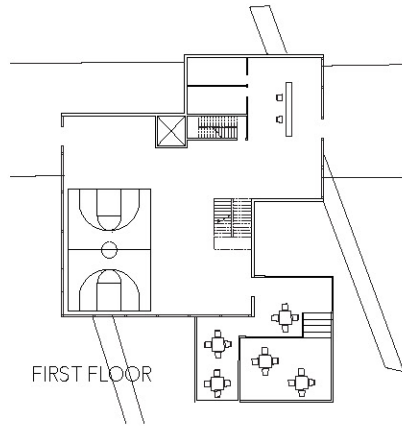
AXONOMETRIC & SECTION



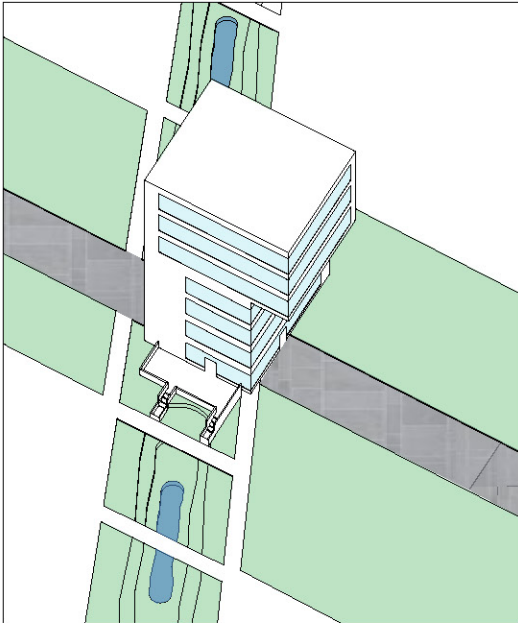
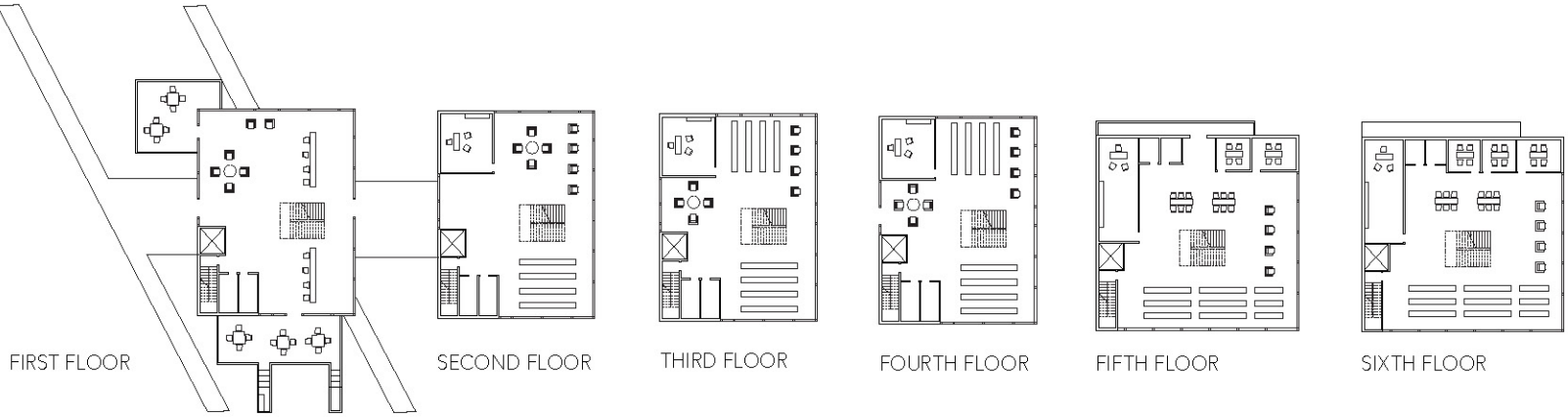
"DO-IT ALL" NODE PLANS



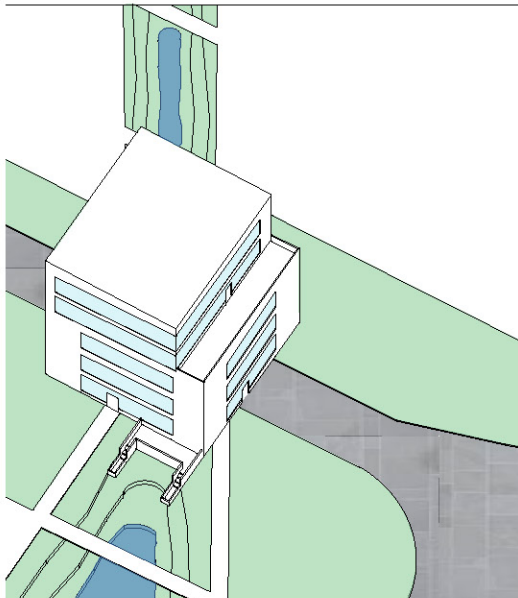
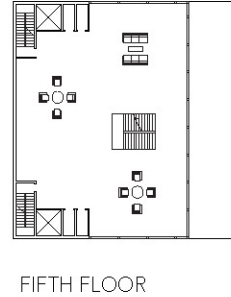
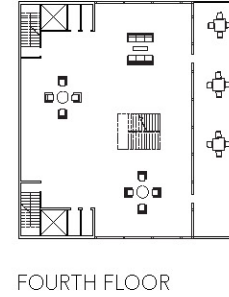
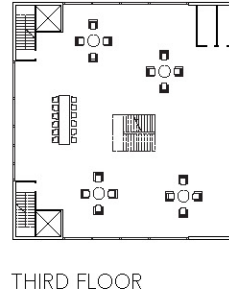
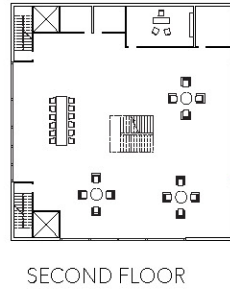
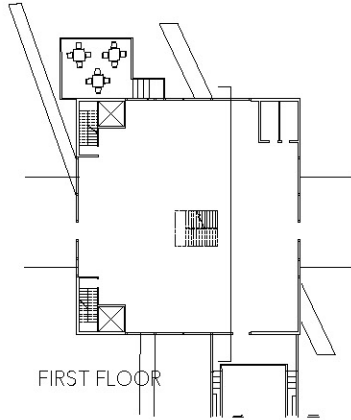
"STUDY" NODE PLANS



"STAYING FIT" NODE PLANS



"WELCOME" NODE PLANS



BAUGRUPPE MOVEMENT

THROUGH **SPACE**

MOVEMENT THROUGH SPACE

A suburb in Germany, Pankow is riddled with gaps in its urban blocks as a result of World War II. Filling these blocks becomes challenging because it is important to keep the culture, but just filling in the block can be an easy way out. To keep the site open to its surrounding context and allow for there to be a public and private zone, there is a central spine that connects three different residential blocks. Two of the blocks are open to the public on the ground floor and the third fills in the block on the "private" facade. The "spine" and ground levels of the blocks hold community functions that allows the public to transverse the site. The upper level of the spine is accessed only by the residents; keeping a private component while having access to the public amenities for the residents.

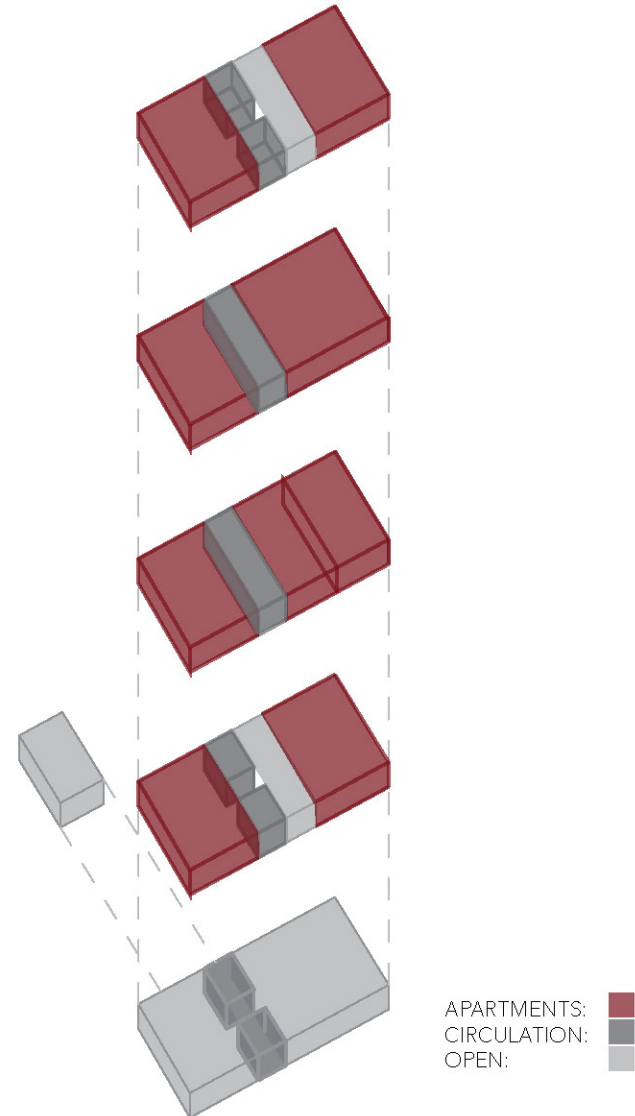


CONCEPT IDEAS

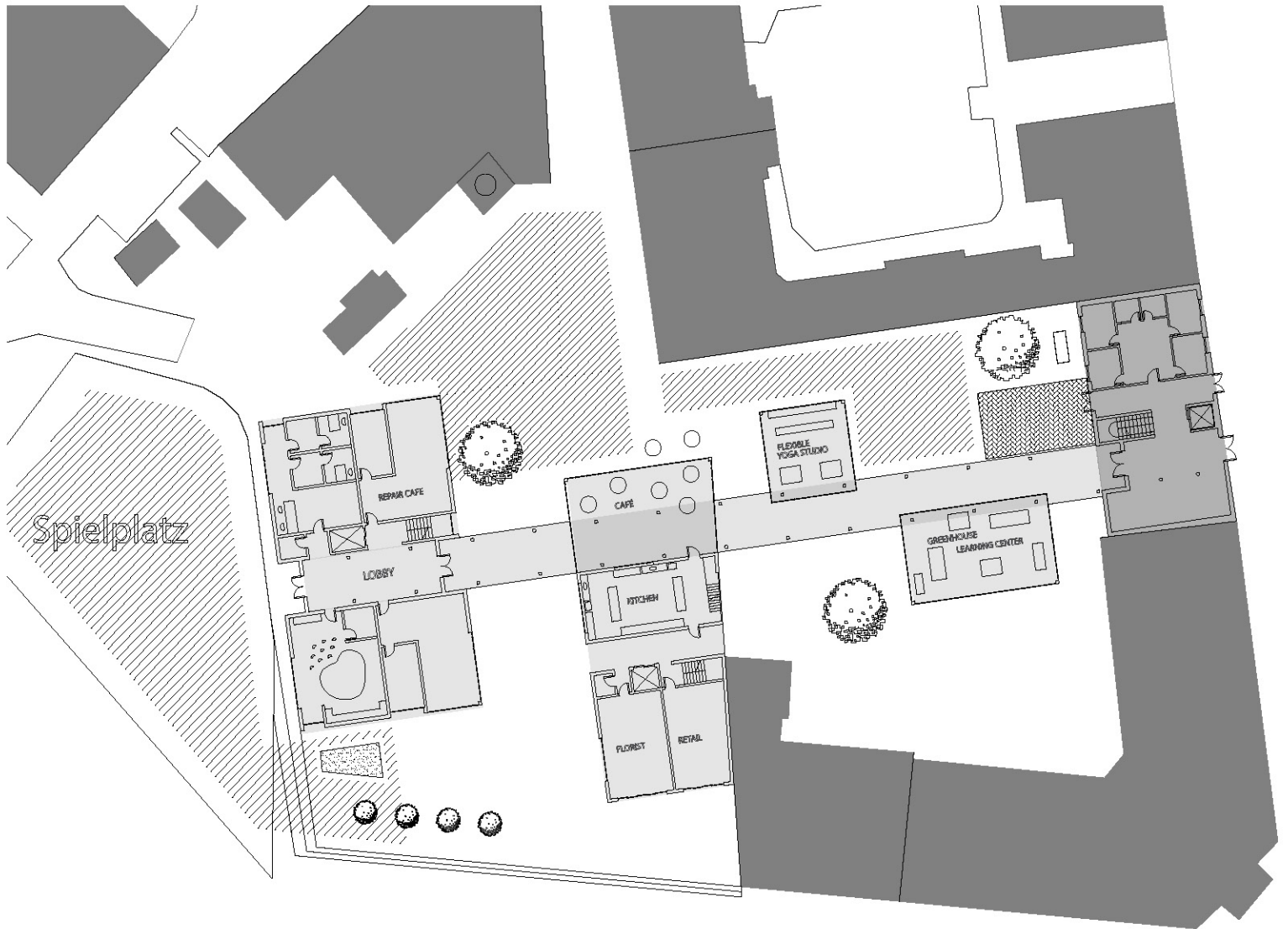


Concept Diagram

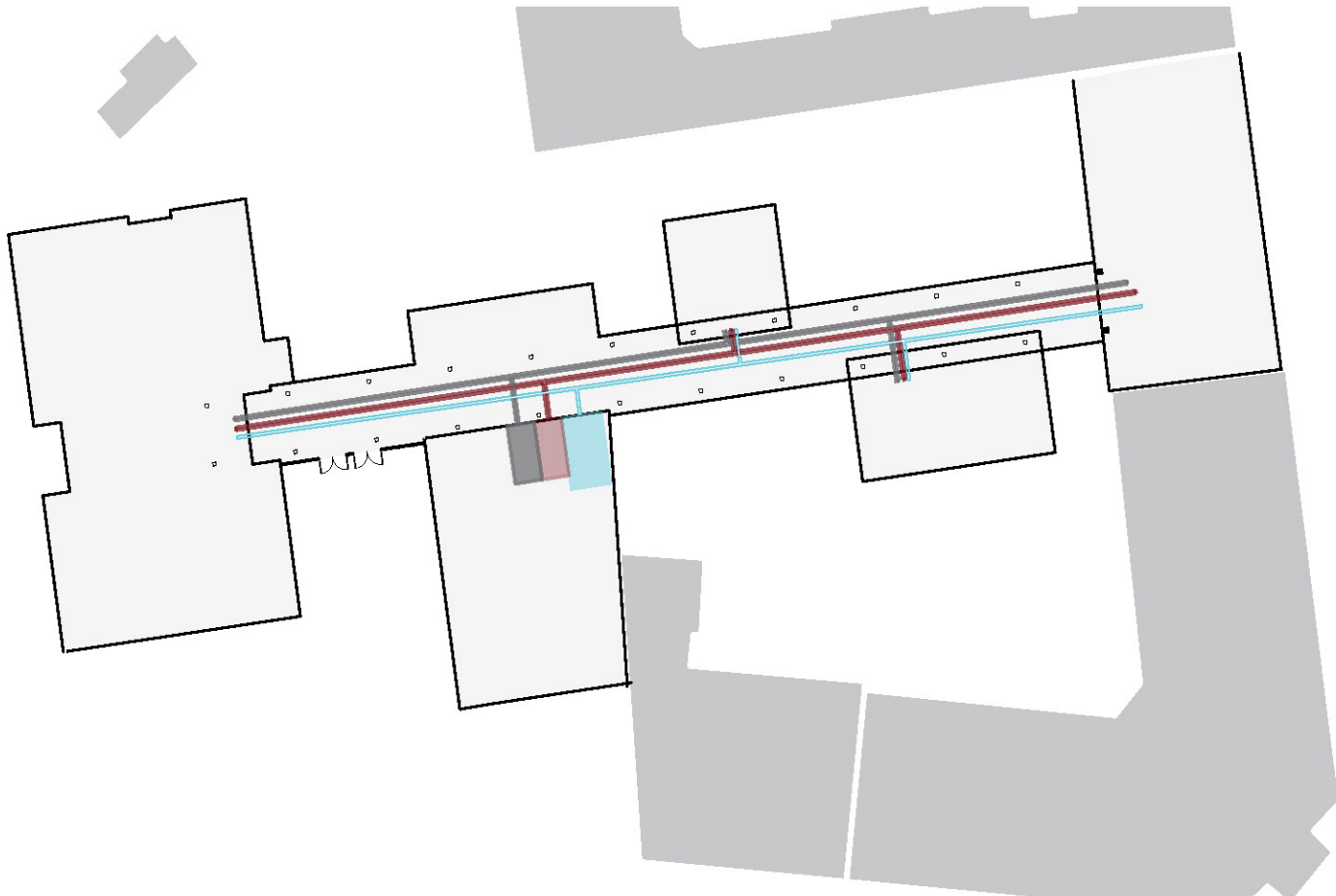
The progression of movement from the exterior to the threshold of a home. There are a variety of strategies. The ones shown are the most common in Berlin.



SITE PLAN



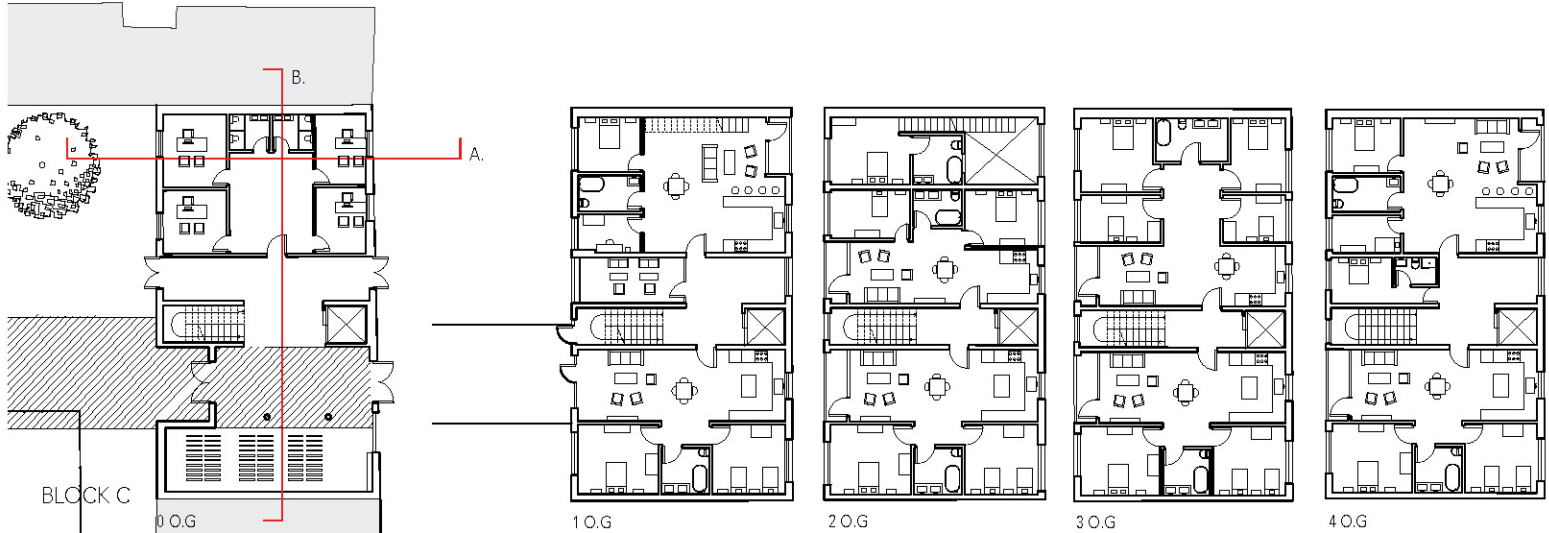
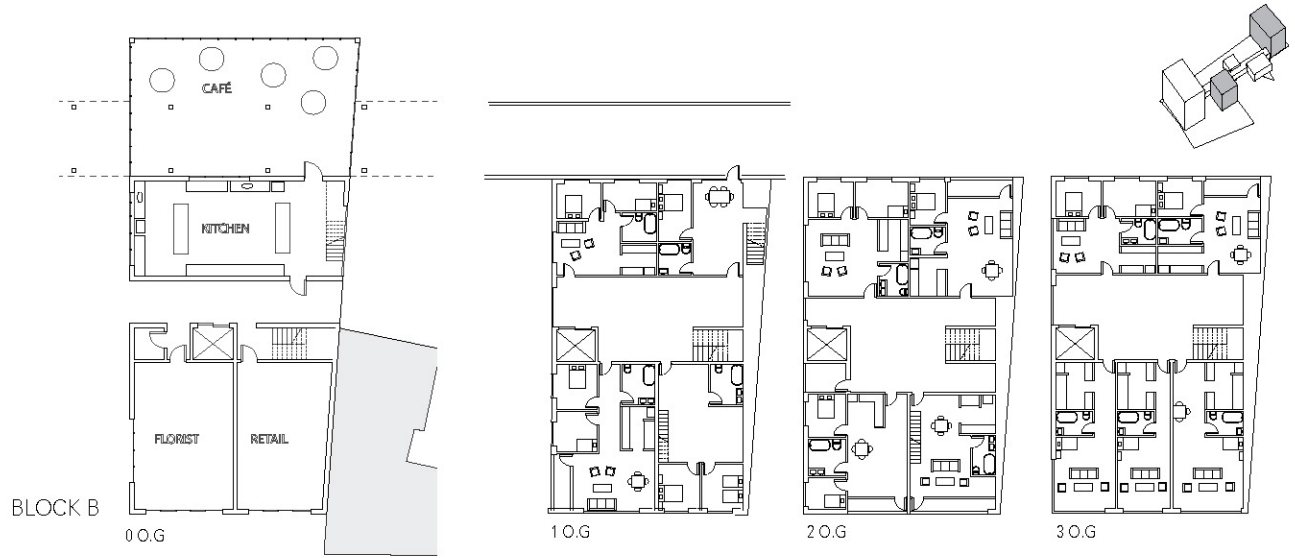
INFRASTRUCTURE MOVEMENT



GAS
HEAT
WATER



PLANS



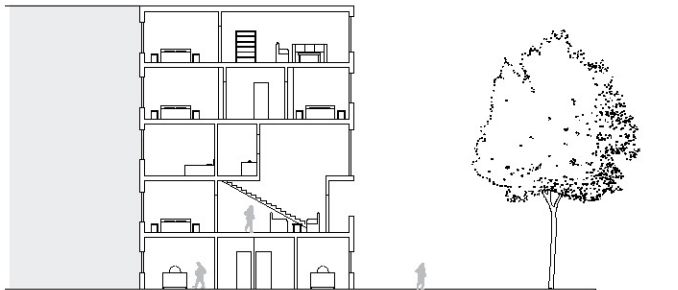
SECTIONS & ELEVATIONS



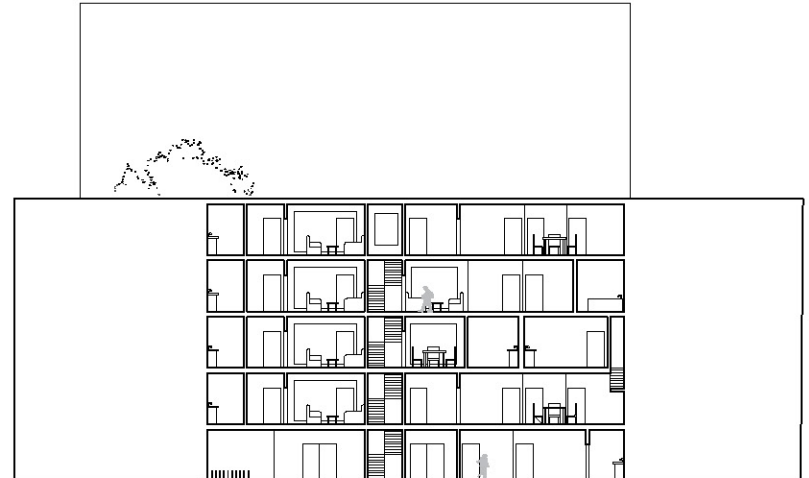
BLOCK C STREET FACADE



BLOCK C COURTYARD FACADE



SECTION A



SECTION B

