



ROMEO NICCOLAI ROMULO

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS:**

**01- ARCHITECTURE**

**02- URBAN DESIGN + PLANNING**

**03- GRAPHIC DESIGN + ONLINE PUBLICATIONS**

**ARCHITECTURE**

# 195 AND 197 FRANKLIN AVENUE

**BUILDING TYPE:** Residential and Commercial

**TYPE OF WORK:** Alt II - Interior Renovation

**PROJECT LOCATION:** Greenpoint, Brooklyn





# ORANGE THEORY

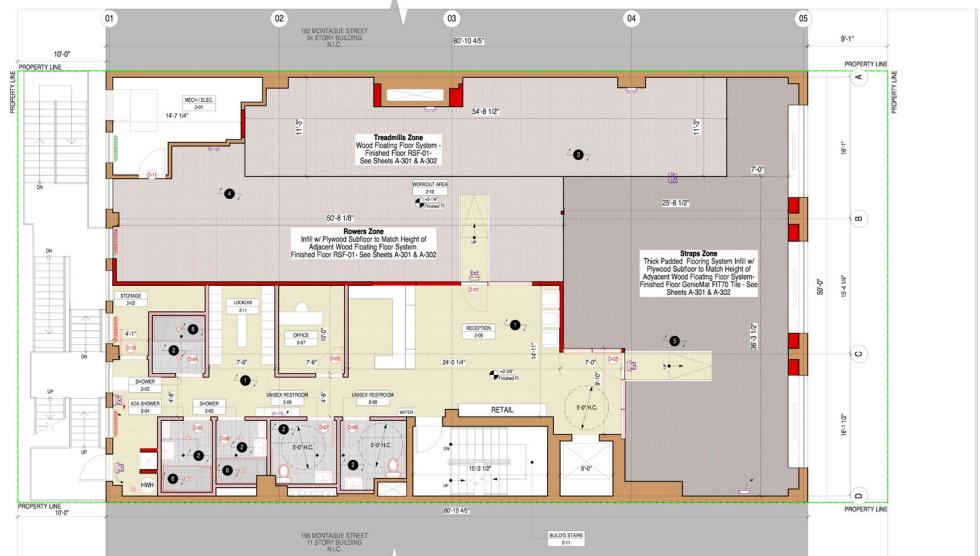
BUILDING TYPE: Gym

TYPE OF WORK: Alt I - Change of Occupancy

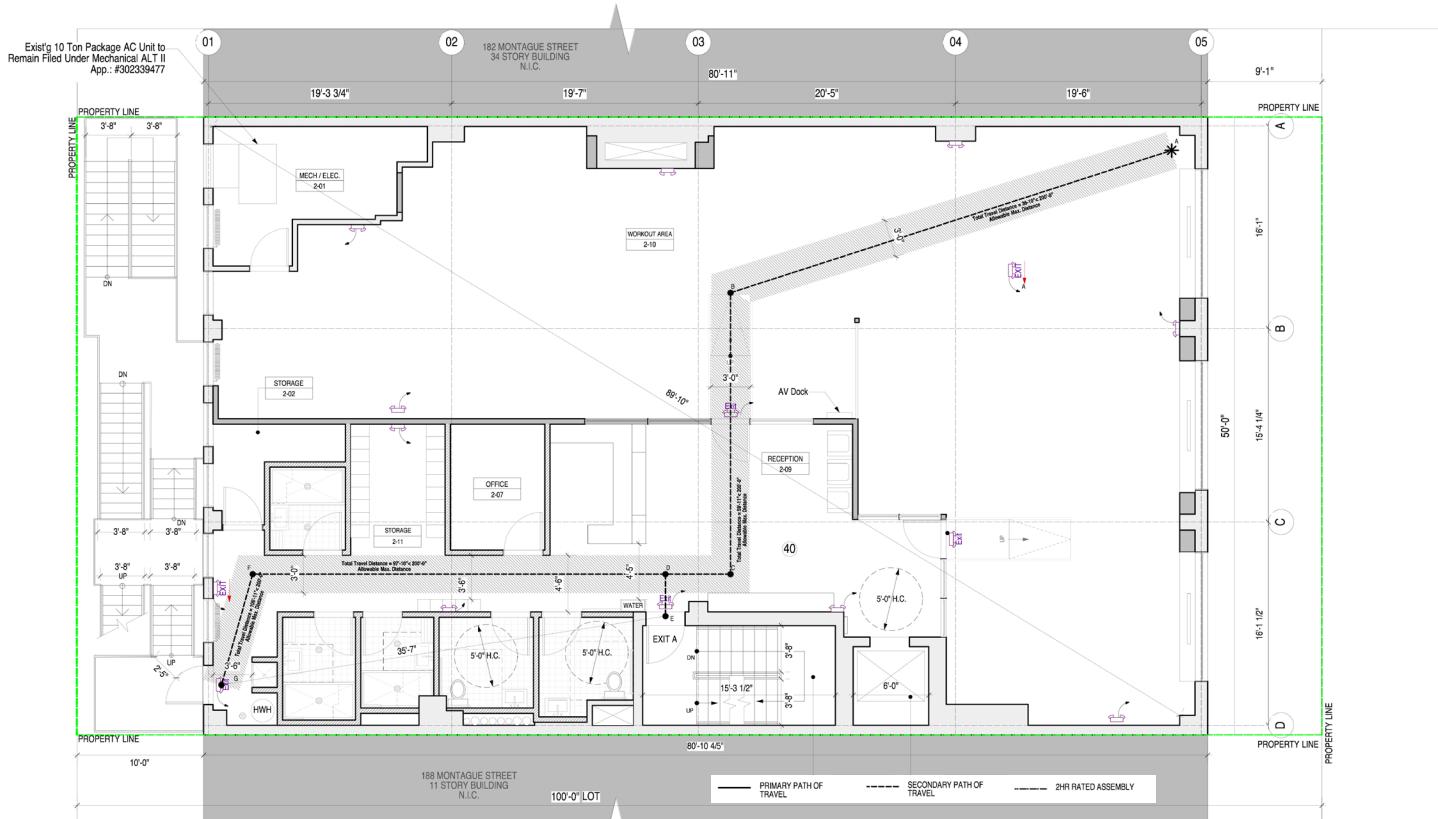
PROJECT LOCATION: 186 Montague Street, Brooklyn

Existing Walls  
Demo'd/Verify activity  
New Construction

- ① VGT-01 Vinyl Tile, From Kardean Design Flooring, Product Name: SP174 Carthus, Product Code: X2783-A Size: 30"X30"
- ② PT-01 Porcelain Porcelain Tile, From Mexican Tile & Stone, Size: 12"x24", Color: Grayish Gray
- ③ PT-03 Porcelain Floor Tile, From Marazzi Tile & Stone, Size: 12"x24", Color: Mosaic
- ④ PT-04 Tile Grout, by Polyblend, Product Name: #165 Delorean Gray
- ⑤ RSP-01 Wood Floating Floor System with Rubber Padding (RSP-01) as Finished Floor
- ⑥ RSP-01 Rubber Flooring, From Specialized Companies, Product Name: SFT Sport Roll



## PROPOSED MATERIALS PLAN



## PROPOSED EGRESS PLAN

### TRAVEL DISTANCE CALCULATIONS:

IN COMPLIANCE WITH BC TABLE 6-1

#### TRAVEL DISTANCE (A-F)

(UNSPRINKLED) 200'-0" LINEAR FEET PERMITTED

TOTAL TRAVEL DISTANCE (A-F) = 106'-11" < 200'-0" - COMPLIES

### EXIT REQUIREMENTS (BC TABLE 6-1)

| SIZE (INCHES) | UNITS (22 INCHES) | PERSONS PER UNIT | CALCULATED # OF OCCUPANTS |
|---------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| EXIT A 36     | 1                 | 1.0              | 60                        |
| EXIT B 36     | 1                 | 1.0              | 60                        |
| Total         |                   |                  | 120                       |

| SIZE (INCHES) | UNITS (22 INCHES) | PERSONS PER UNIT | CALCULATED # OF OCCUPANTS |
|---------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| STAIR A 44    | 2                 | 2                | 60                        |
| STAIR B 44    | 2                 | 2                | 60                        |
| Total         |                   |                  | 120                       |

STATED OCCUPANT LOAD: 40  
CALCULATED EGRESS CAPACITY = 240  
TOTAL OCCUPANT < 240 EGRESS CAPACITY

### OCCUPANT LOAD REQUIREMENT

82-273(B) STATED OCCUPANCY

82-273(B) MAX NUMBER OF CLASSES OR TIME USE

MAX NUMBER OF MEMBERS PER CLASS = 16

MAX NUMBER OF STAFF = 17 OCCUPANTS PER CLASS

17 OCCUPANTS PER STAFF OCCUPANTS

Gym: 34 Proposed Occupants

Staff: 2 Proposed Occupants

Waiting/Lounging Area (Seated) = 4 Proposed Occupants

Changing Rooms = 2 Proposed Occupants

TOTAL NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS = 60 Occupants in compliance with BC Table 6-2

### OCCUPANT LOAD CALCULATIONS

| ROOM NAME           | NET AREA | FLOOR AREA / LOAD | MAX OCCUPANT LOAD | PROPOSED OCCUPANT LOAD |
|---------------------|----------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| WORKOUT AREA        | 2128 SF  | 15                | 141               | 34                     |
| WAITING/LOUNGE AREA | 40 SF    | 100               | 4                 | 4                      |
| CHANGING ROOMS      | 76 SF    | 12                | 6                 | 2                      |

### PLUMBING REQUIREMENT

PC 403

MINIMUM # OF PLUMBING FIXTURES RECD

TYPE OF PLUMBING FIXTURES RECD = 1 TOILET, 1 SHOWER, 1 BATH, 1 KITCHEN SINK

TOTAL NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS = 40

40/2 = 20 EACH SEX

# OF FIXTURES RECD = 1 TOILET PER 20 PERSONS FOR EACH SEX AND 1 LAVATORY PER 25 PERSONS FOR EACH SEX

# OF PROPOSED FIXTURES: FEMALE = 1 TOILET & 1 LAVATORY

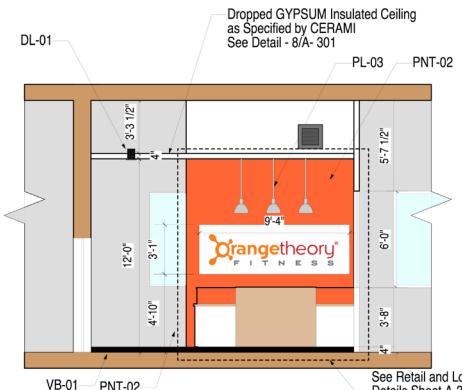
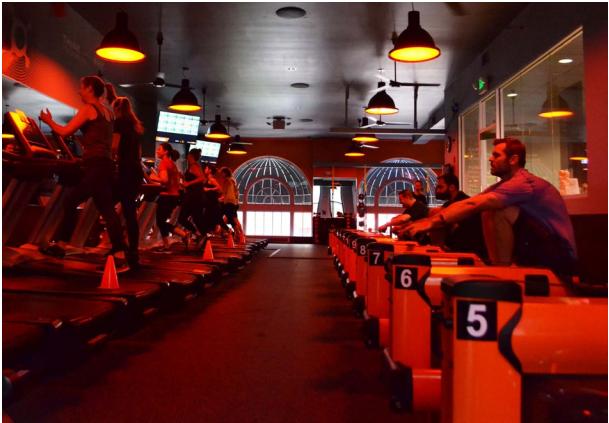
MALE = 1 TOILET & 1 LAVATORY

# OF PROPOSED FIXTURES = 1 DRINKING FOUNTAIN

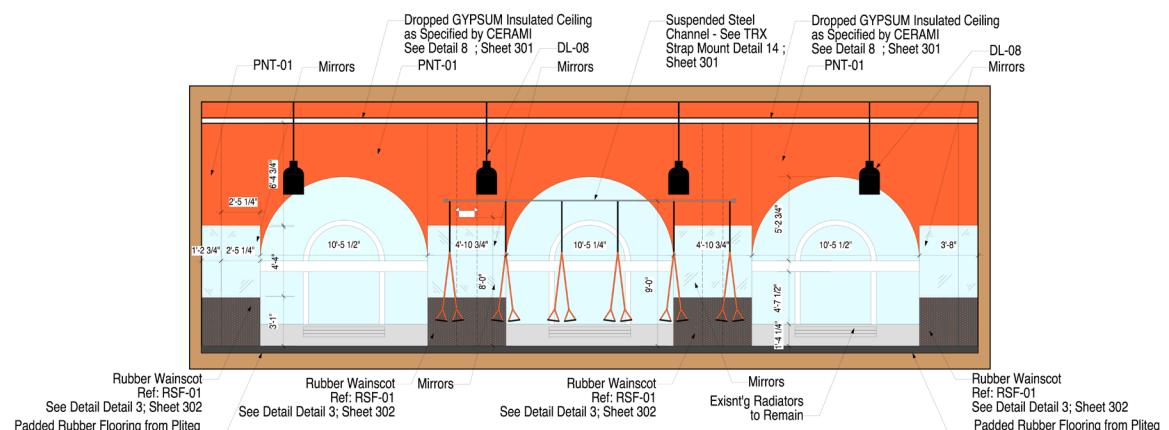
# OF SERVICE SINKS RECD = 1 SERVICE SINK

# OF PROPOSED FIXTURES = 1 SERVICE SINK

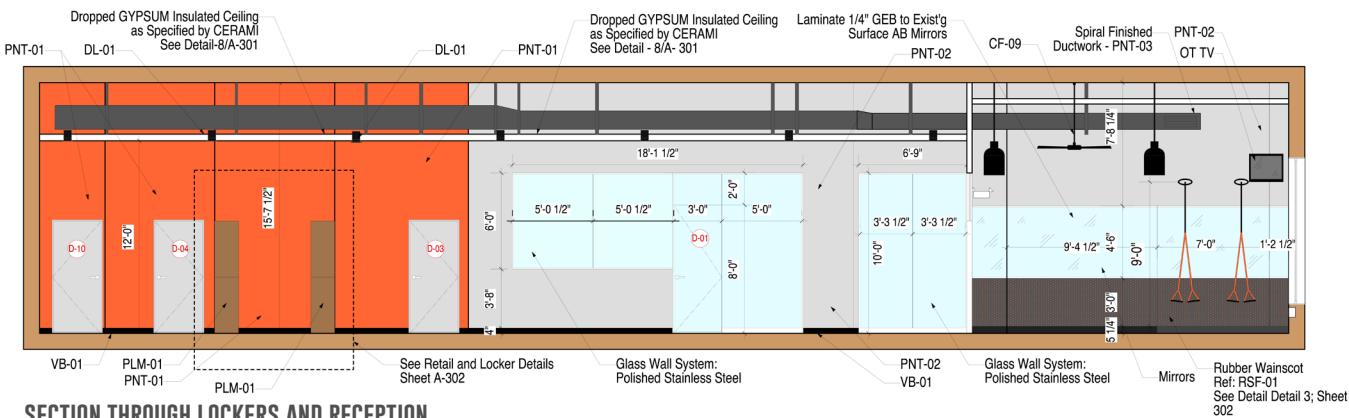
AS PER BC 10.2.1 OF UNSEX ACCESSIBLE BATHROOMS: 2 TOILET & 2 LAVATORY



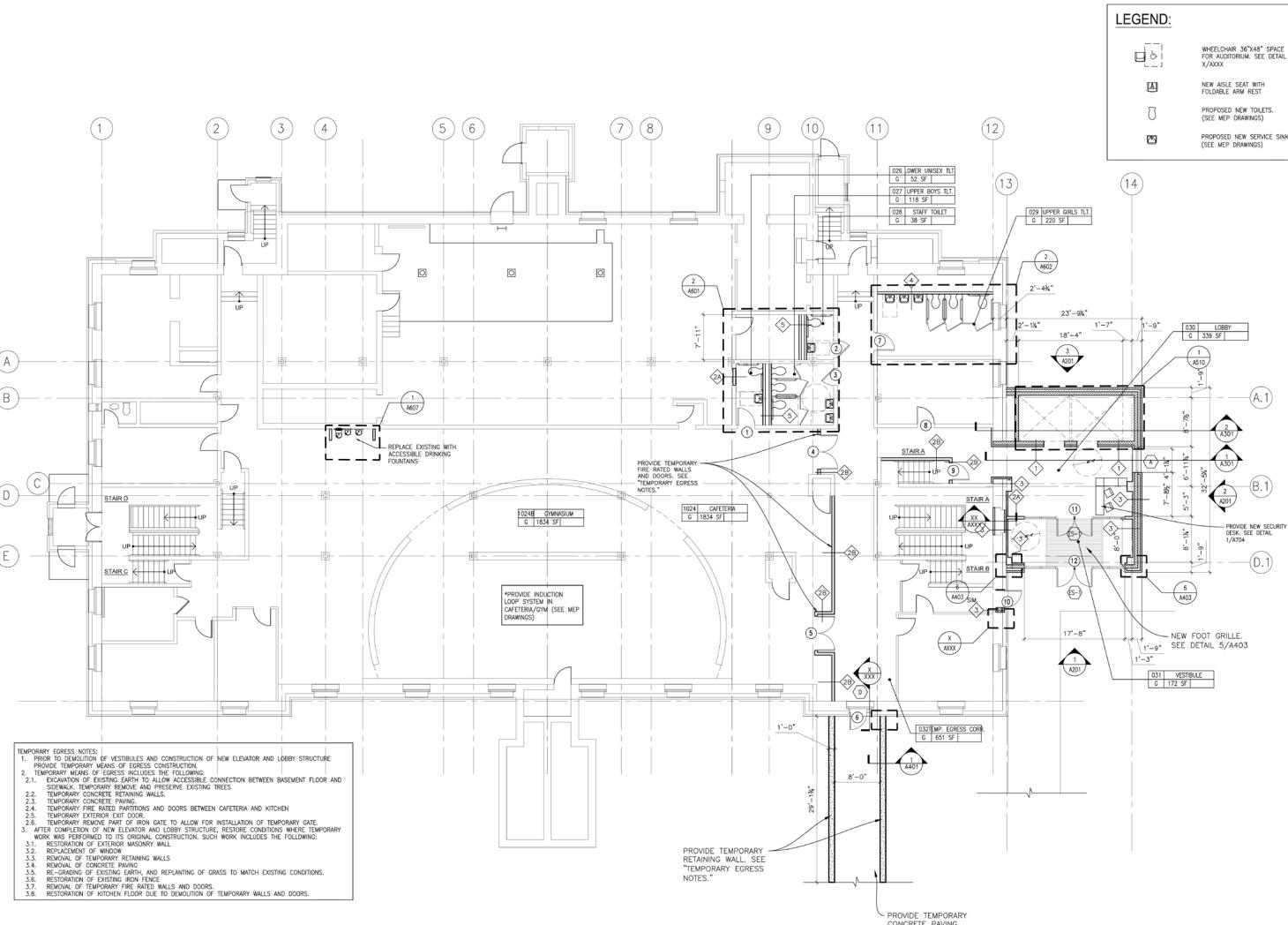
## SECTION THROUGH FRONT DESK



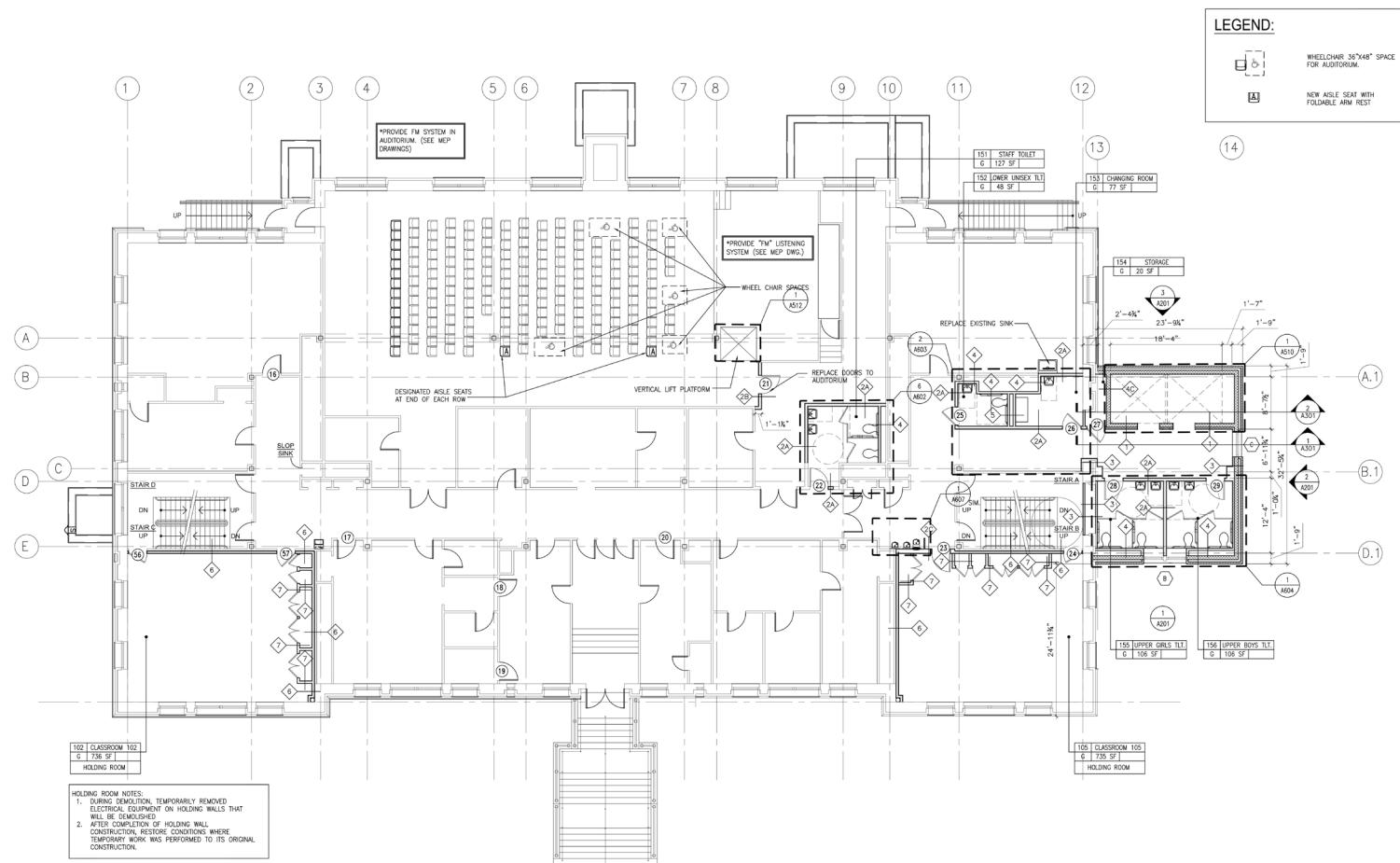
## 301 SECTION THROUGH STRAP ZONE



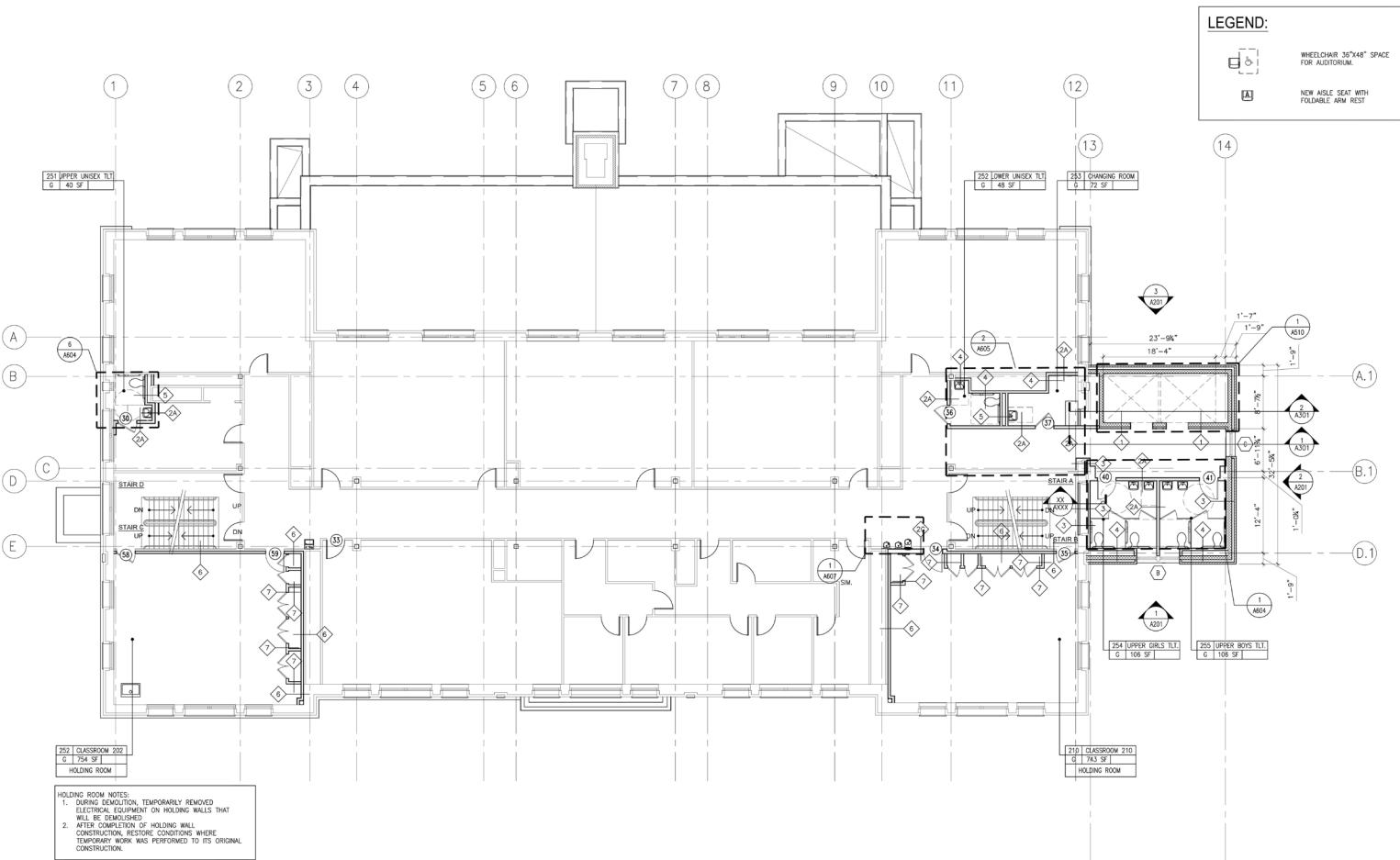
## SECTION THROUGH LOCKERS AND RECEPTION



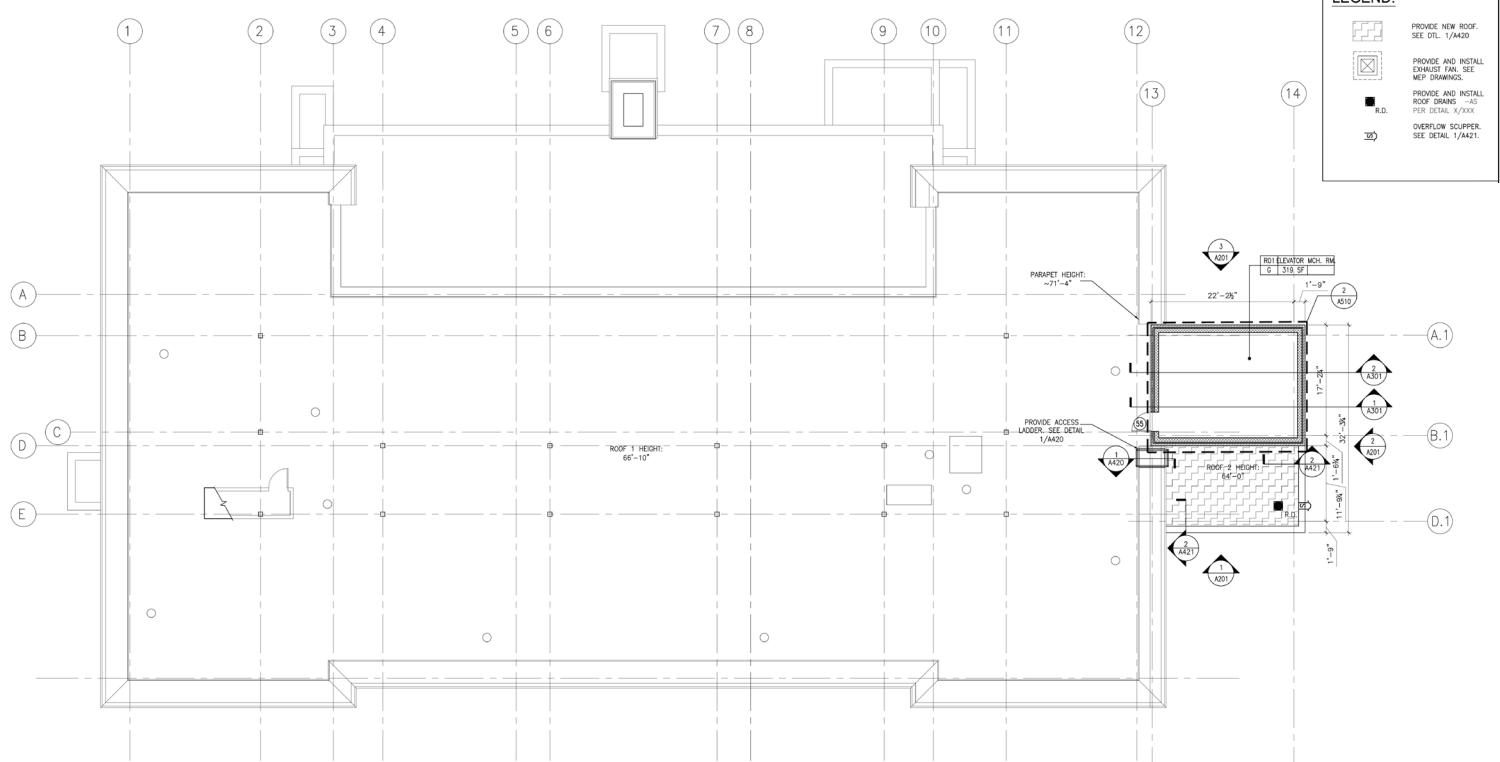
**PROPOSED BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN**



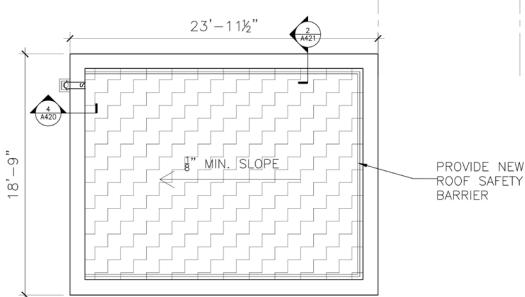
PROPOSED FIRST FLOOR PLAN



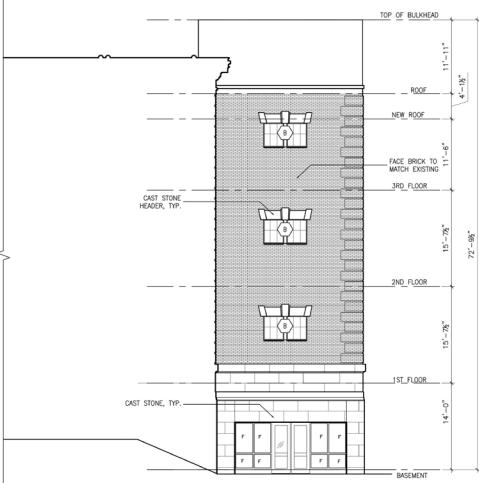
## PROPOSED SECOND FLOOR PLAN



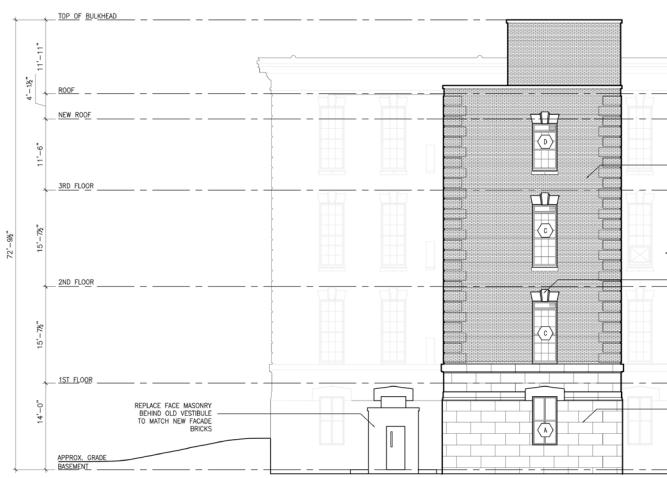
## PROPOSED ROOF PLAN



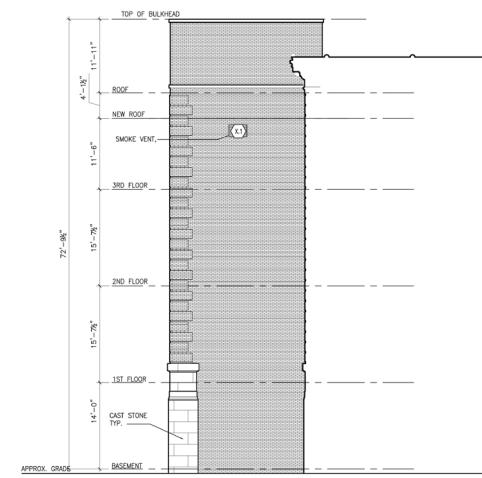
## PROPOSED ELEVATOR MACHINE ROOM PLAN



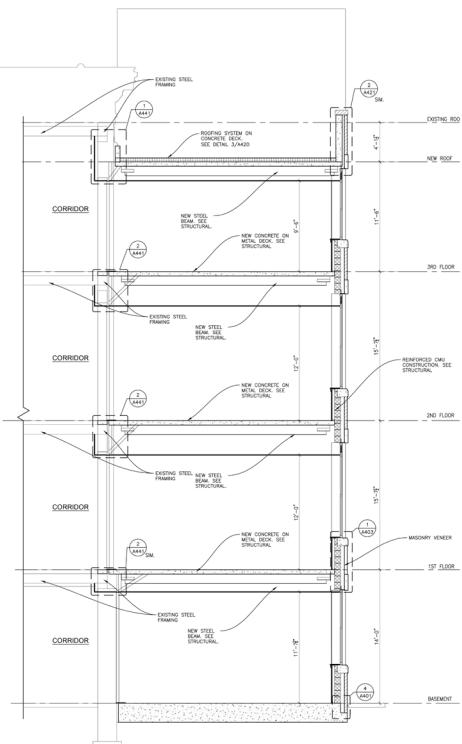
## SOUTH ELEVATION



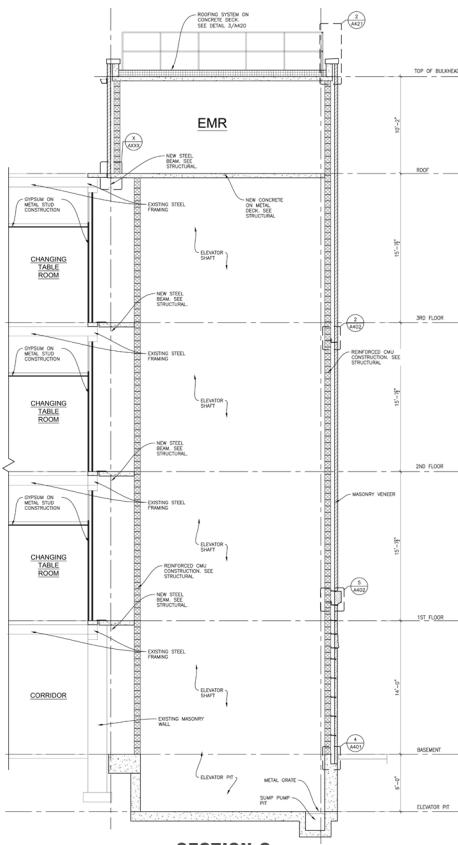
## EAST ELEVATION



## **NORTH ELEVATION**

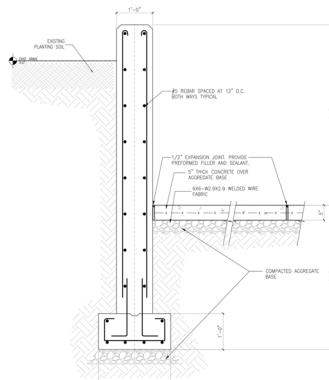


## SECTION 1

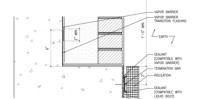


## SECTION 2

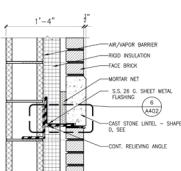
## SELECT DETAILS



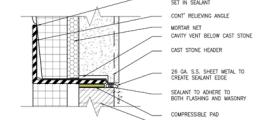
## FLASHING @ RELIEVING ANGLE DETAIL



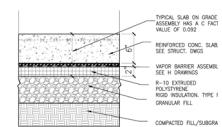
## WATERPROOFING @ 1ST FLOOR DETAIL



## CAST STONE BAND DETAIL



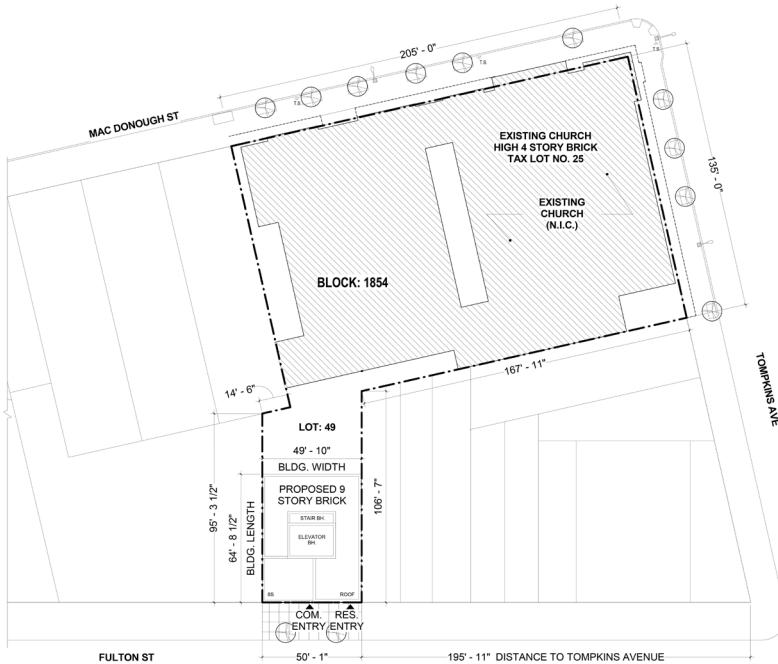
## FLASHING @ RELIEVING ANGLE - CAST STONE DETAIL



## SLAB ON GRADE DETAIL

# 1425 FULTON

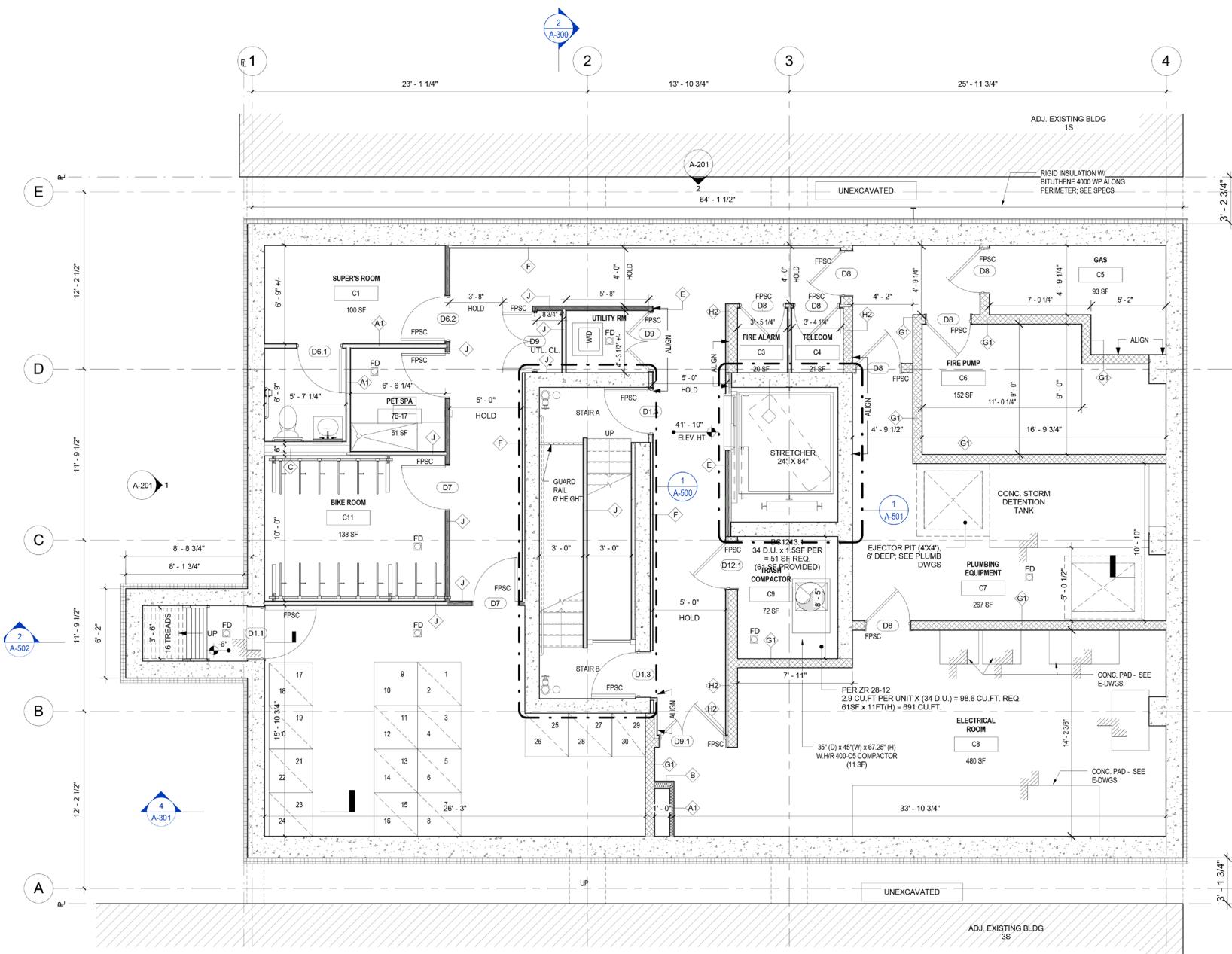
**BUILDING TYPE:** Residential Apartment  
**TYPE OF WORK:** New Construction  
**PROJECT LOCATION:** Brooklyn, NY

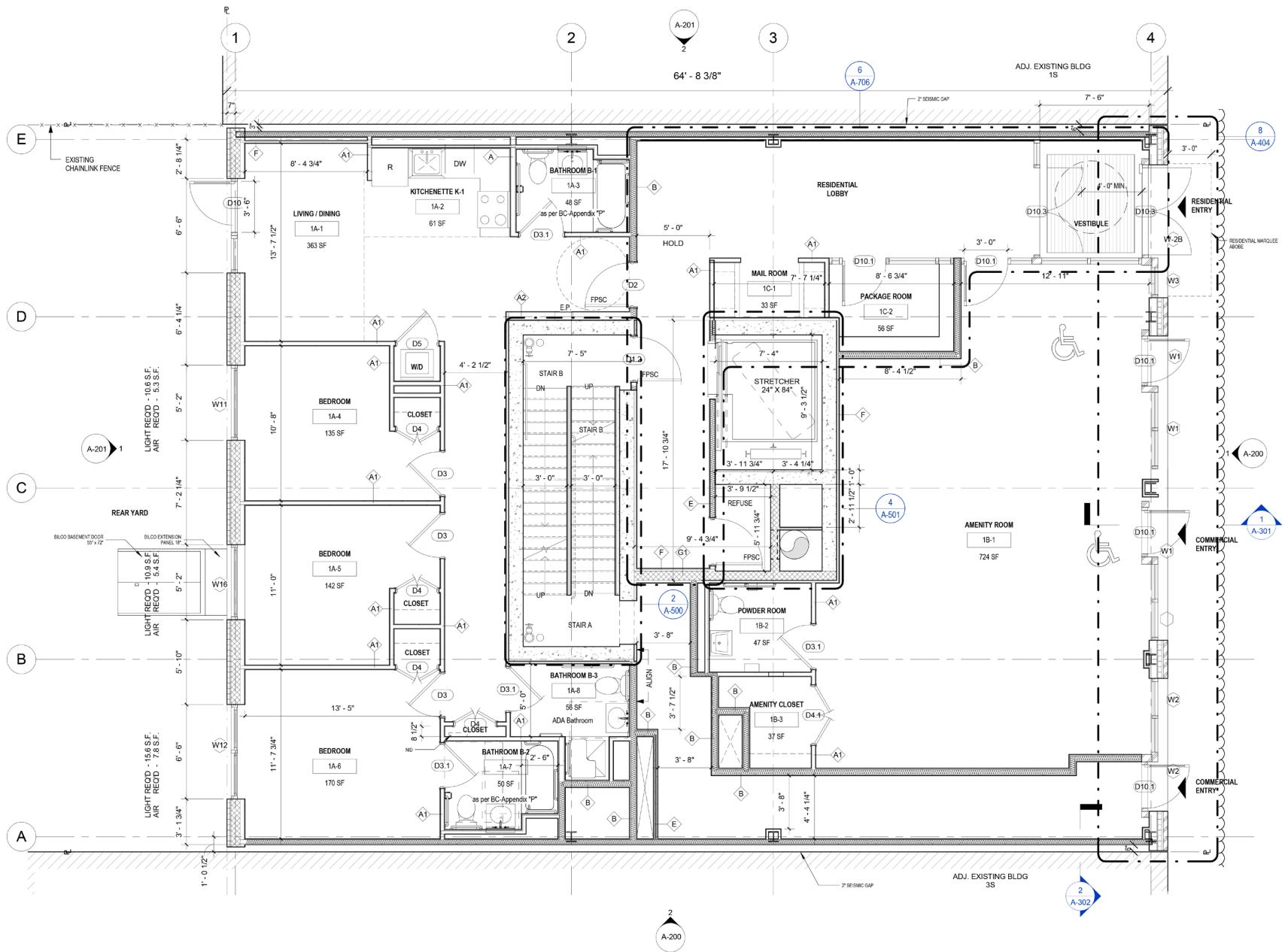


## SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

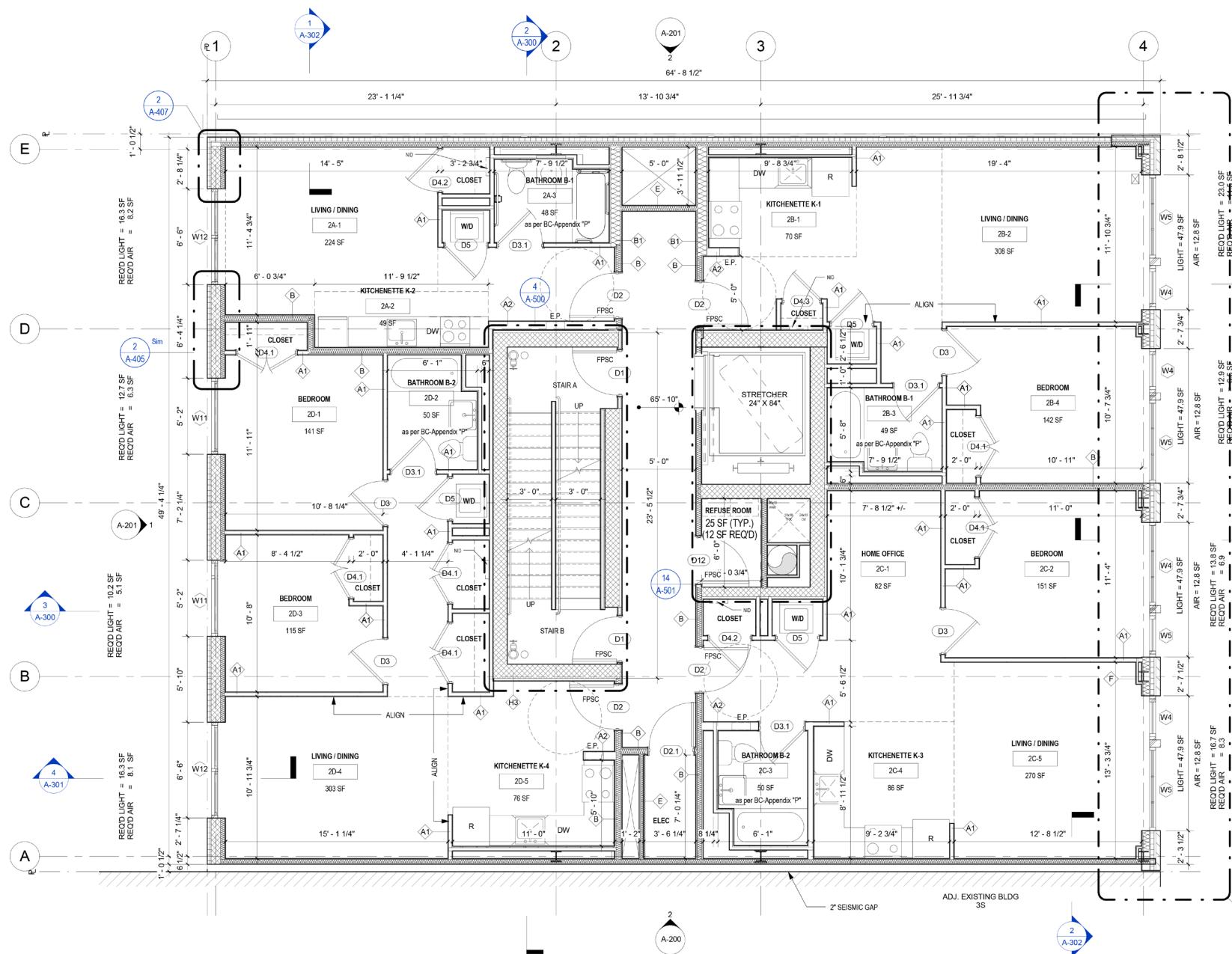


Perspective rendering of 1425 Fulton Street





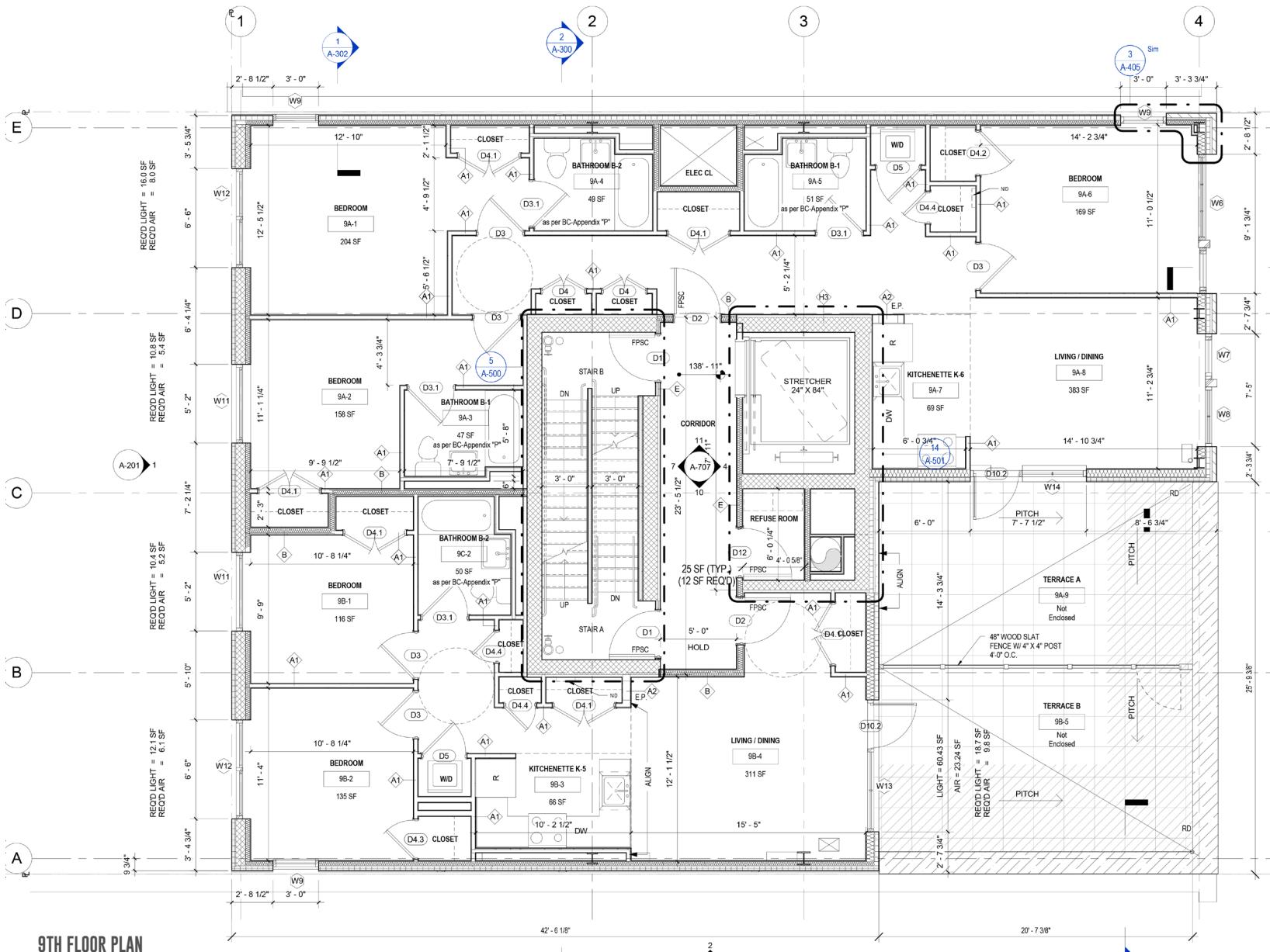
## GROUND FLOOR PLAN



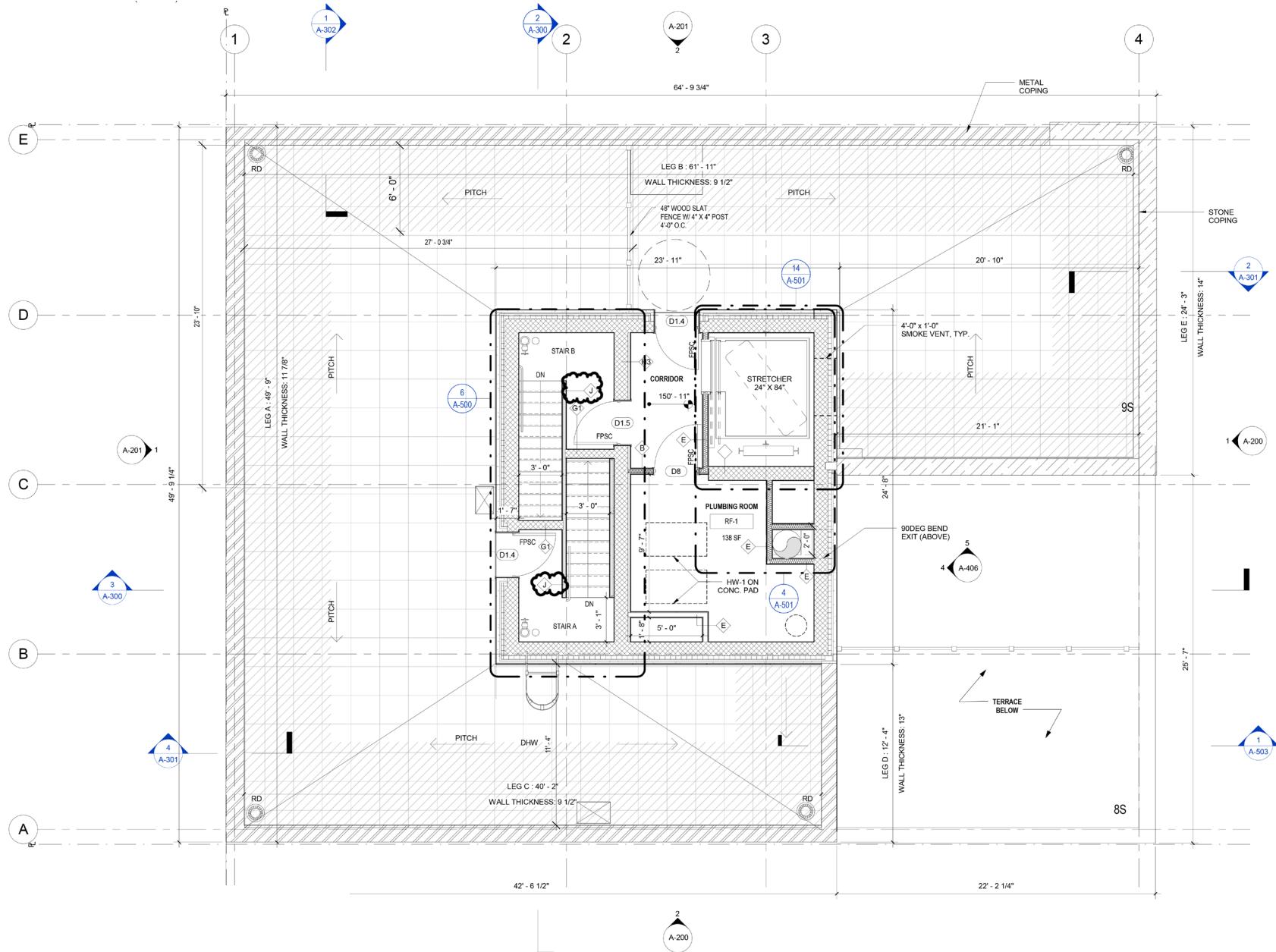
## 2ND - 3RD FLOOR PLANS



## 4TH - 8TH FLOOR PLANS

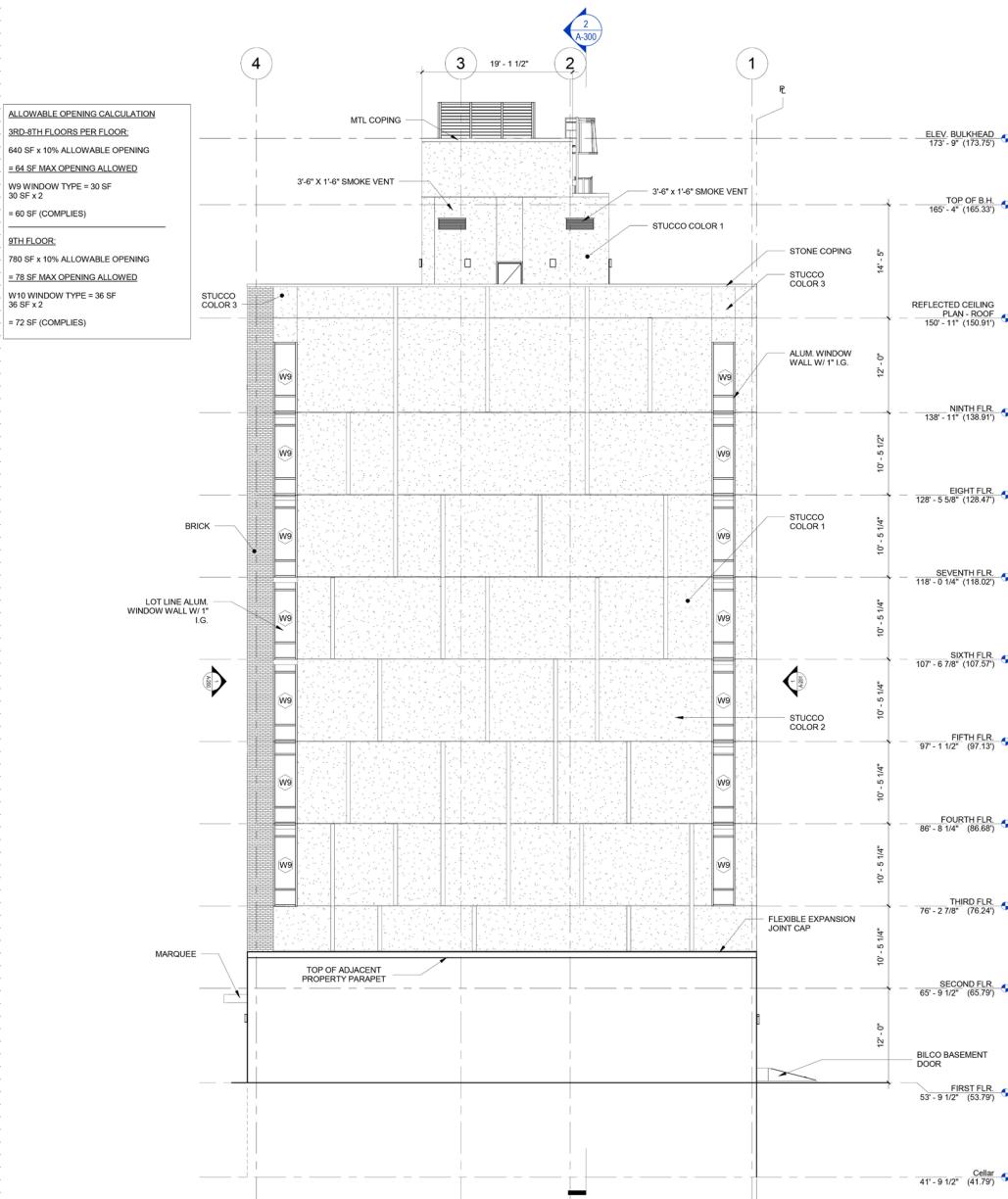


## 9TH FLOOR PLAN

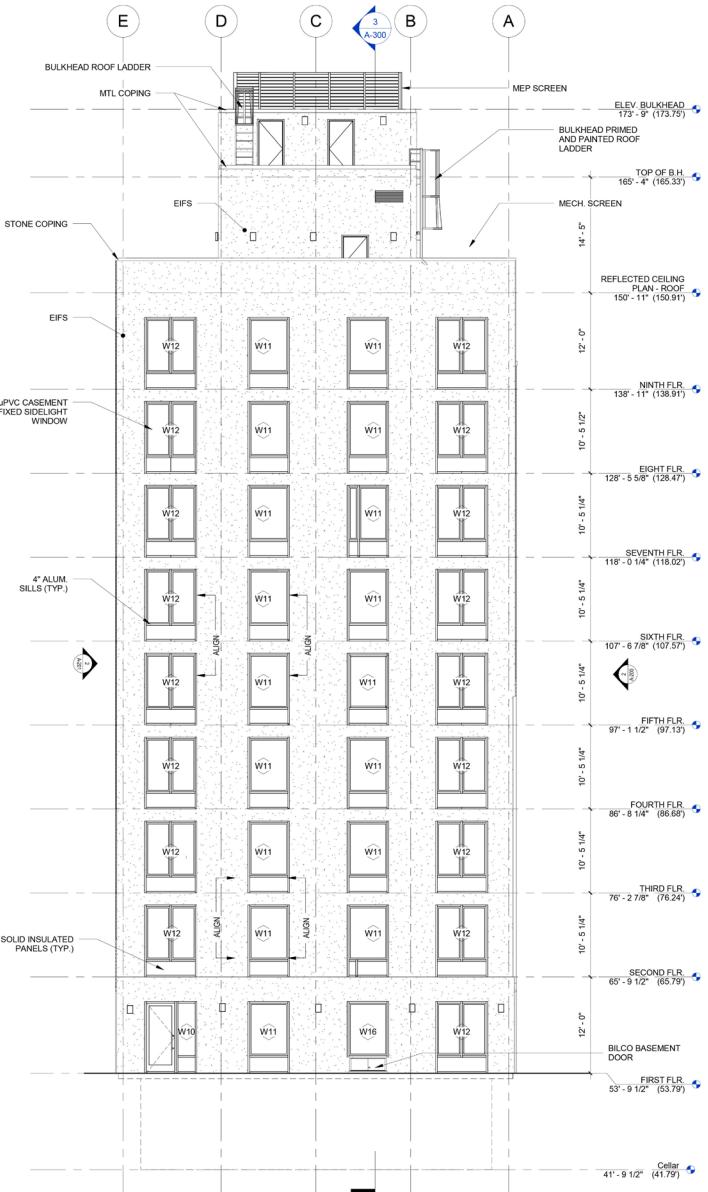


ROOF FLOOR PLAN





### EAST ELEVATION



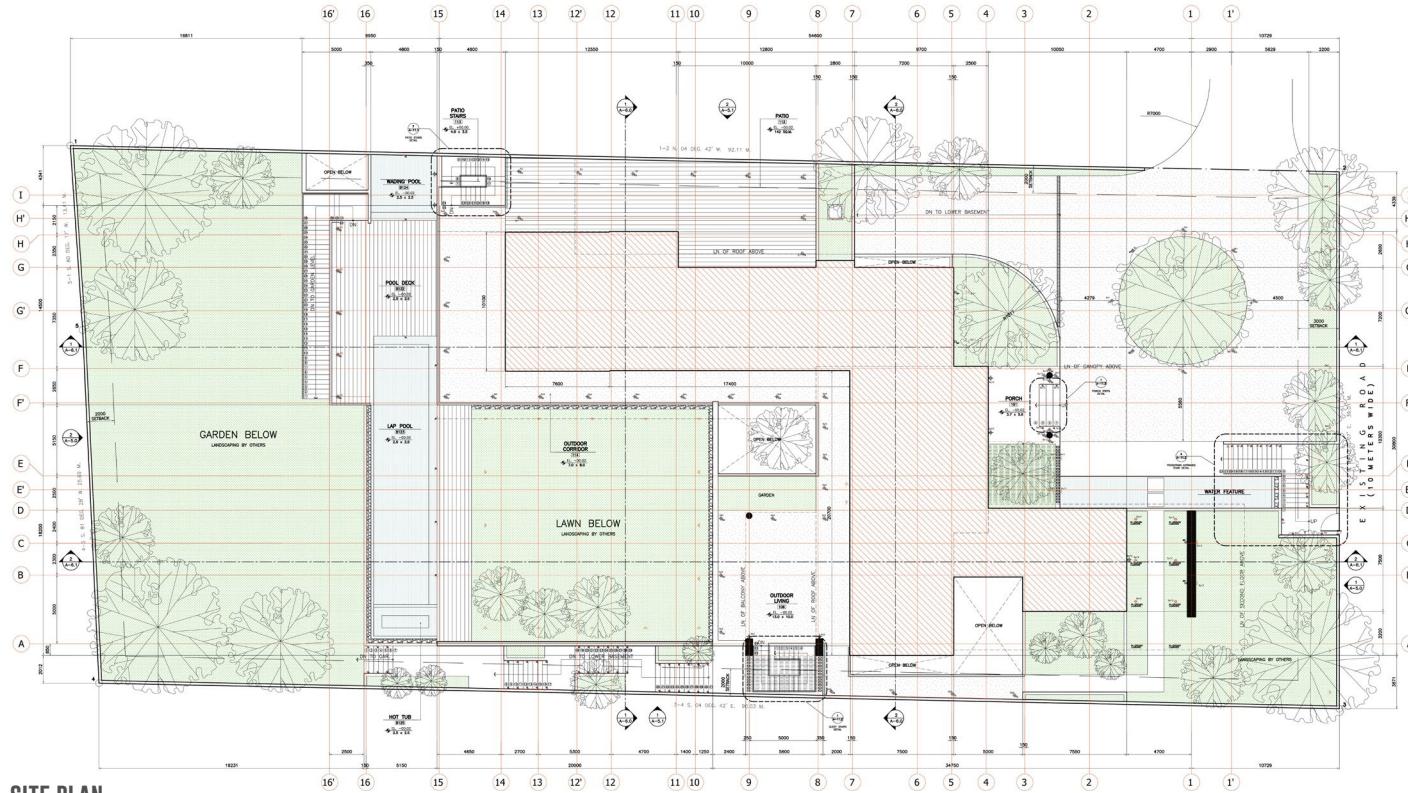
### NORTH ELEVATION

# MCKOWEN RESIDENCE

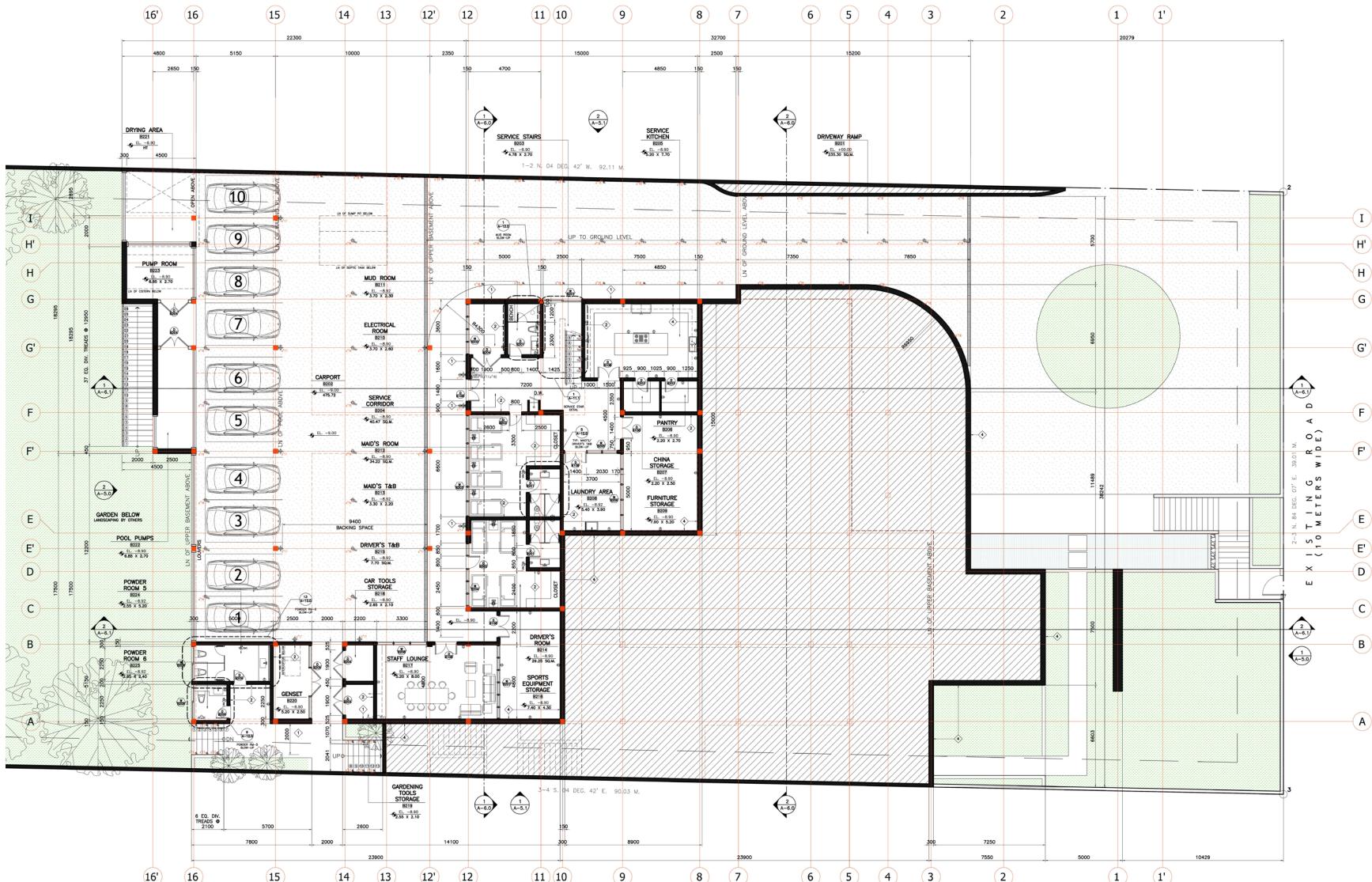
**BUILDING TYPE:** Multi-Storey Residential  
**TYPE OF WORK:** New Construction  
**PROJECT LOCATION:** Cebu, Philippines



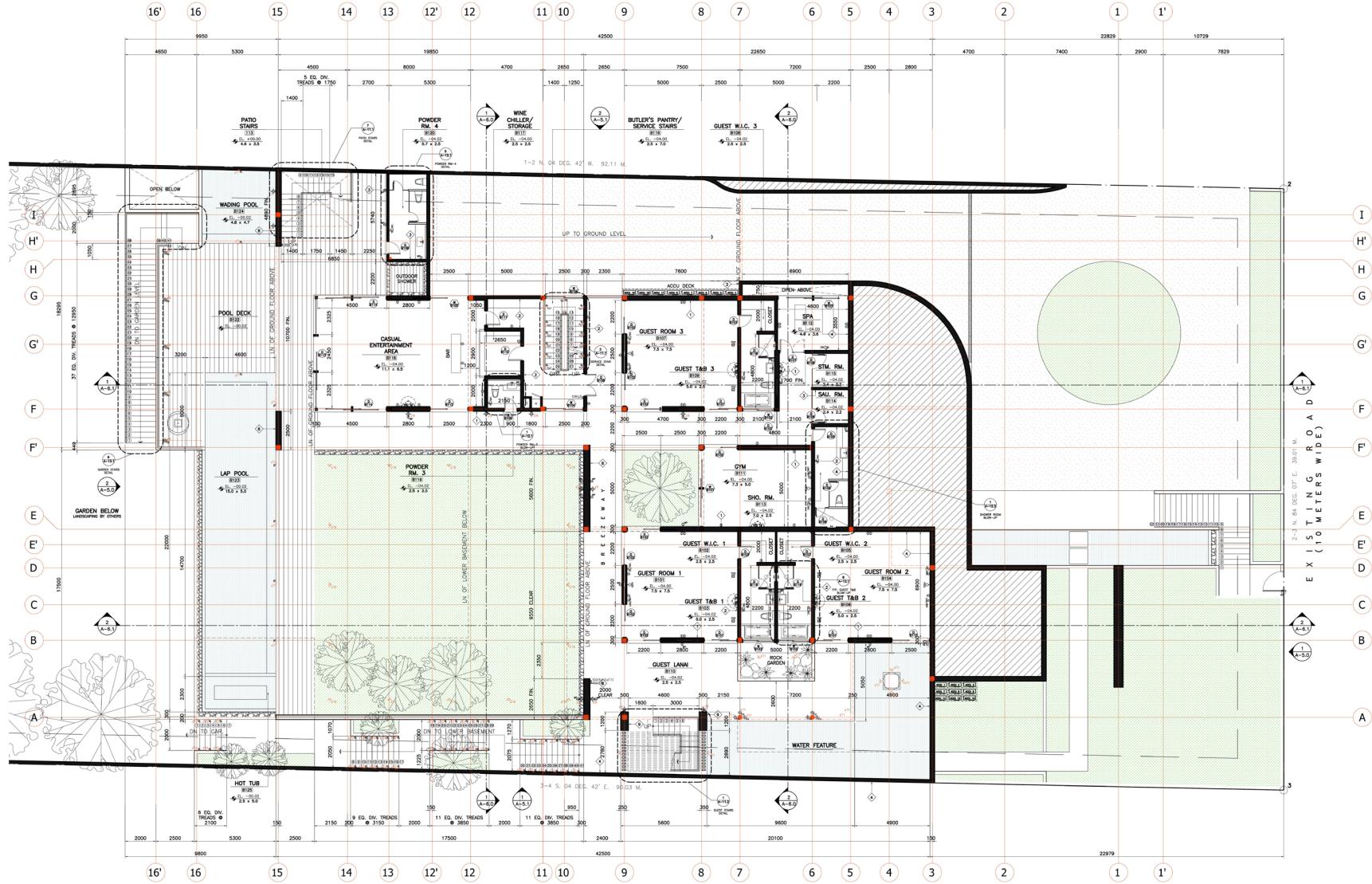
## Perspective rendering of the Mckown Residence



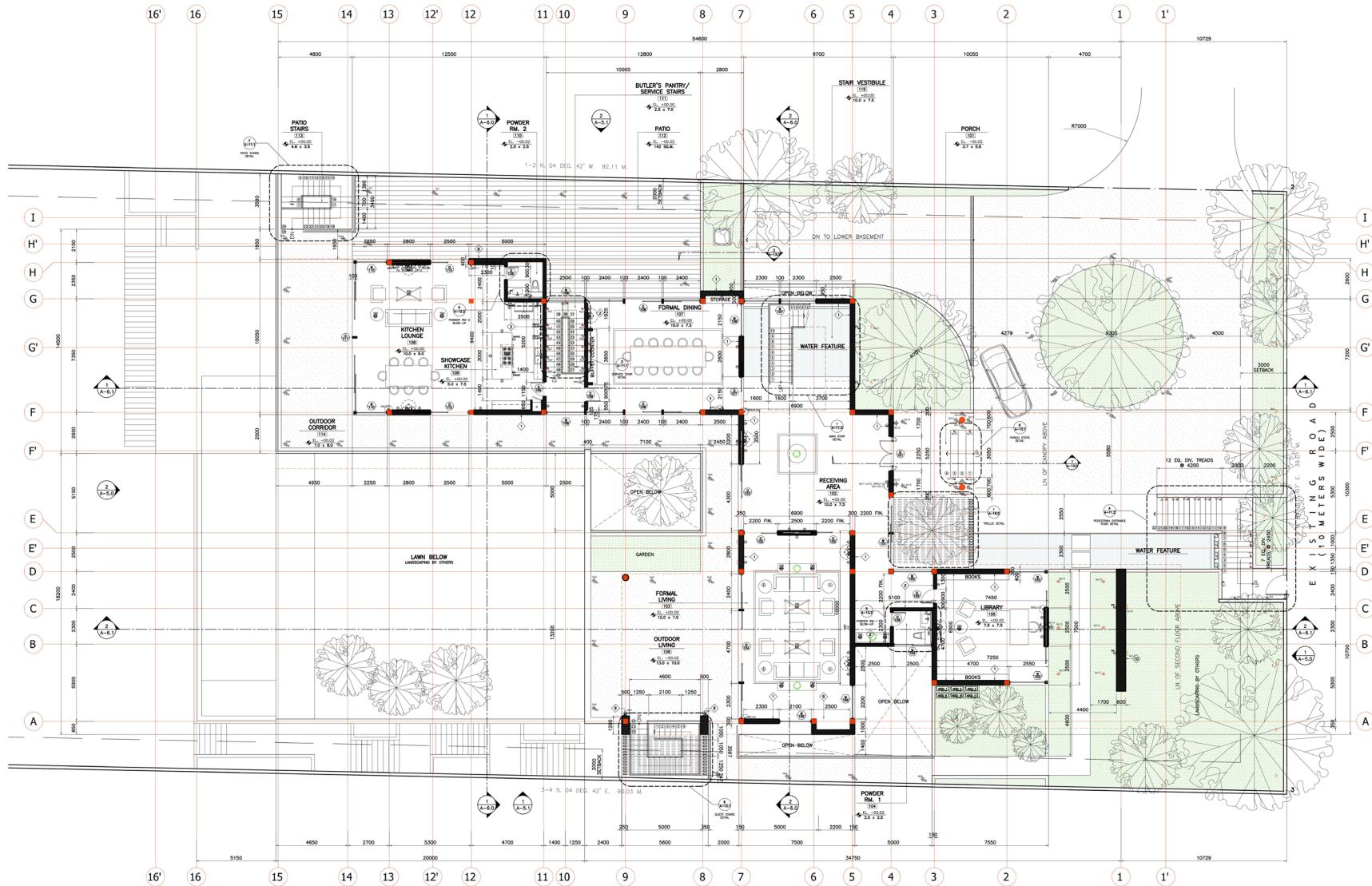
## SITE PLAN

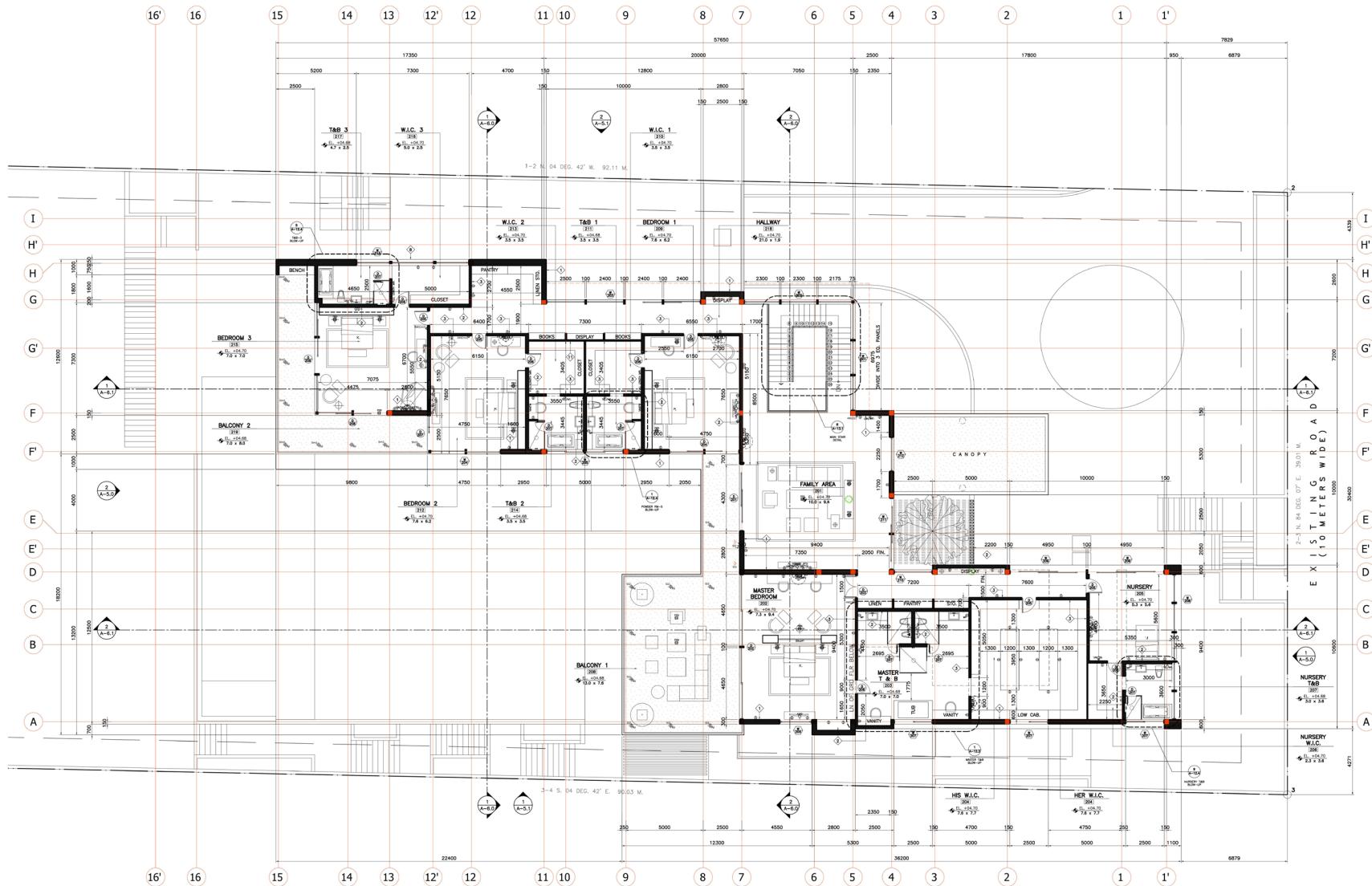


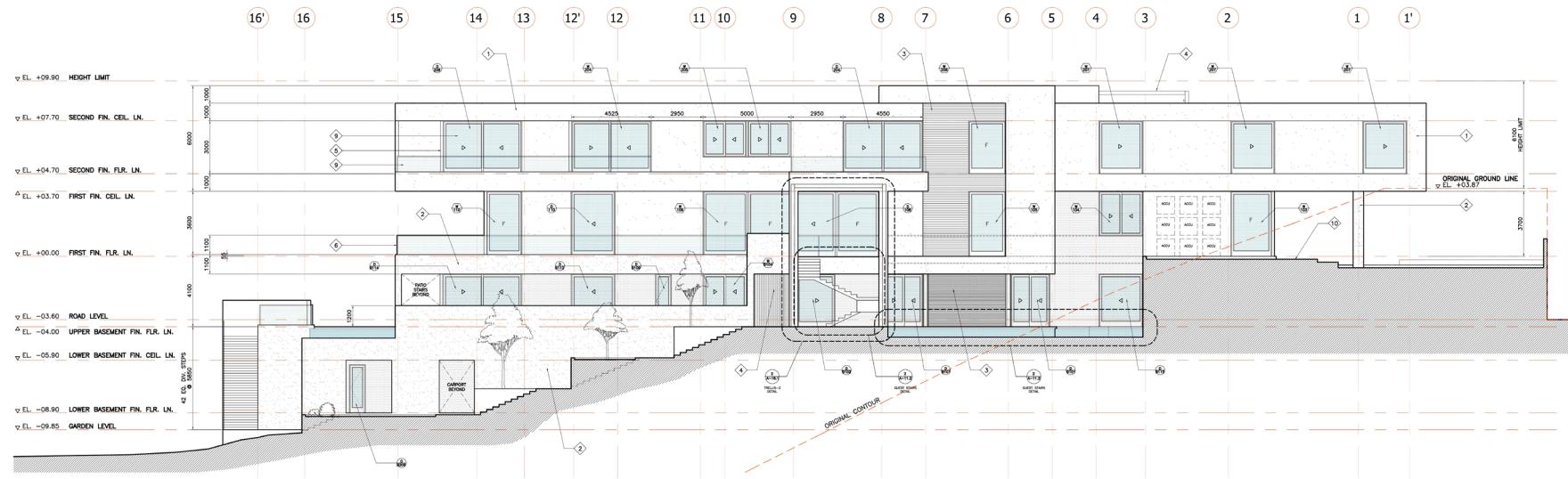
## LOWER BASEMENT PLAN



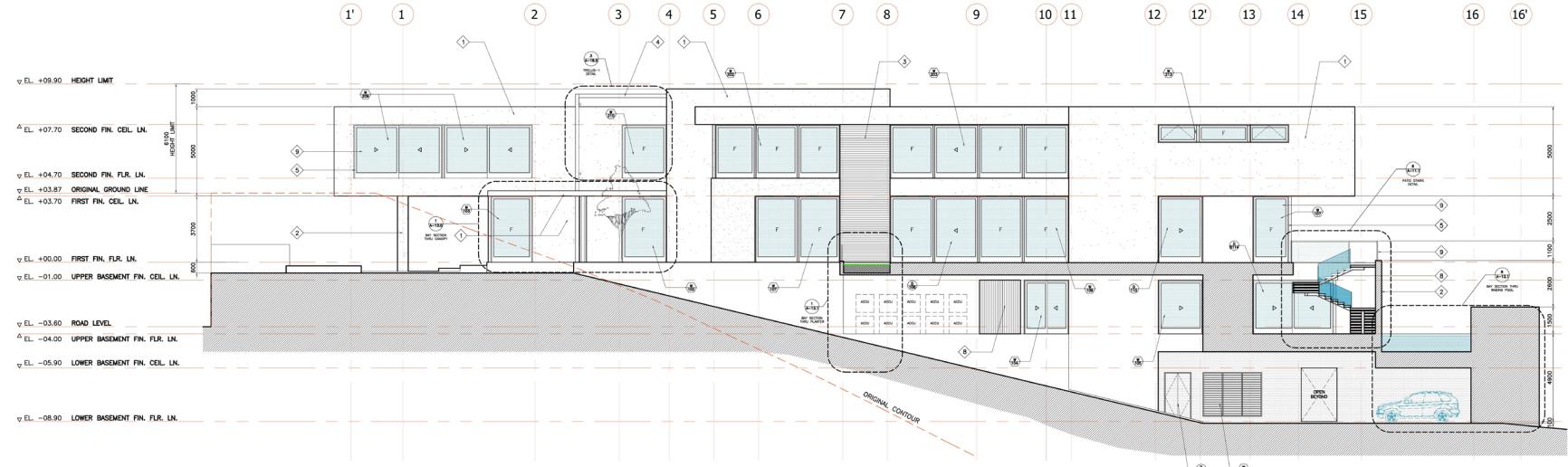
## UPPER BASEMENT PLAN







## LEFT SIDE ELEVATION



### RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION

# STAYGOLD BAR

**BUILDING TYPE:** Restaurant, Bar

**TYPE OF WORK:** Alt II - Interior Renovation, Public Assembly

**PROJECT LOCATION:** 360 3rd Avenue, New York

### Existing Walls

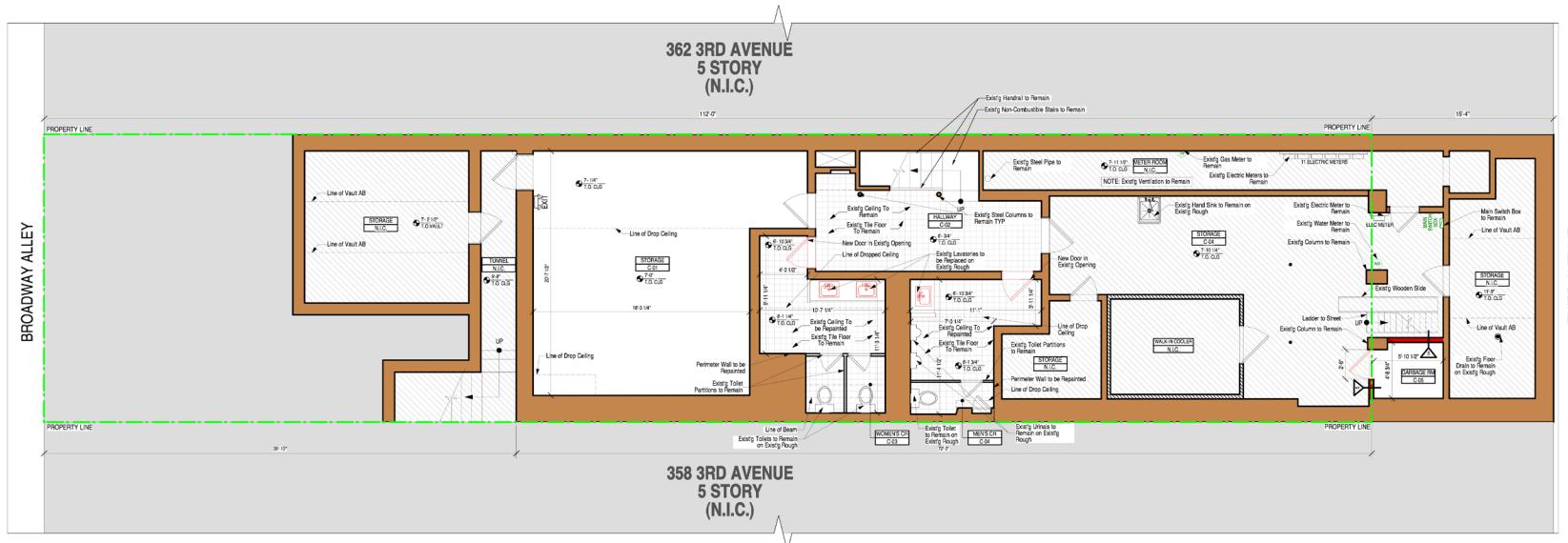
### Demo'd/Verify activit

## New Construction

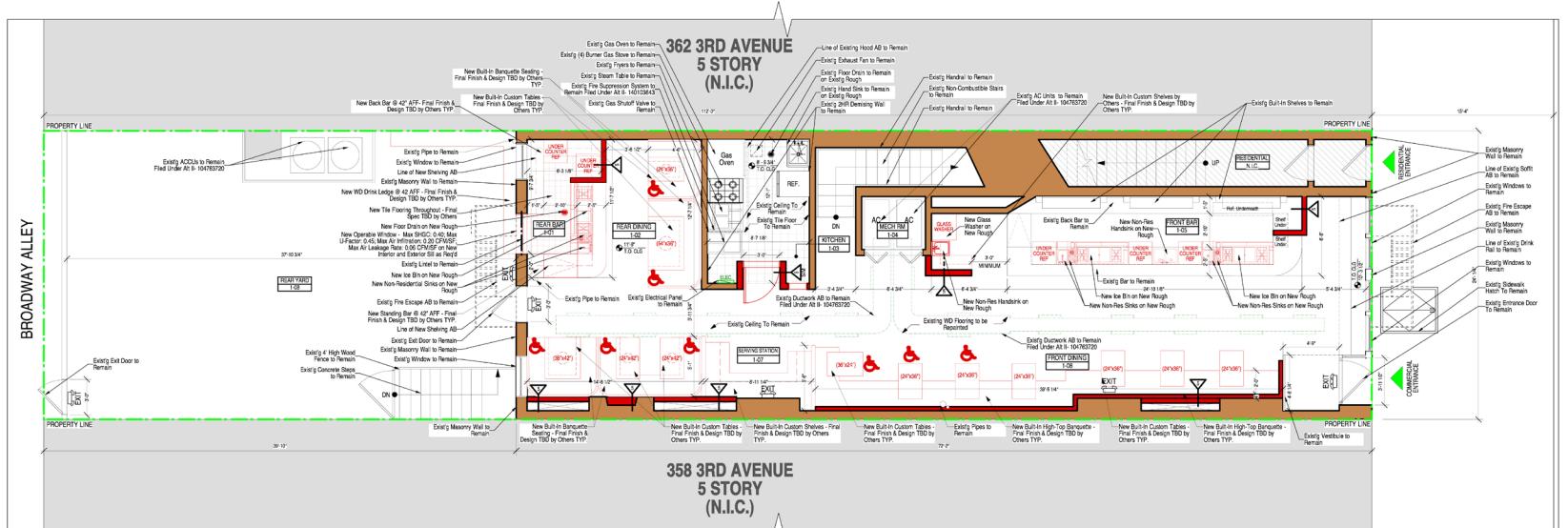
10 of 10

Redacted

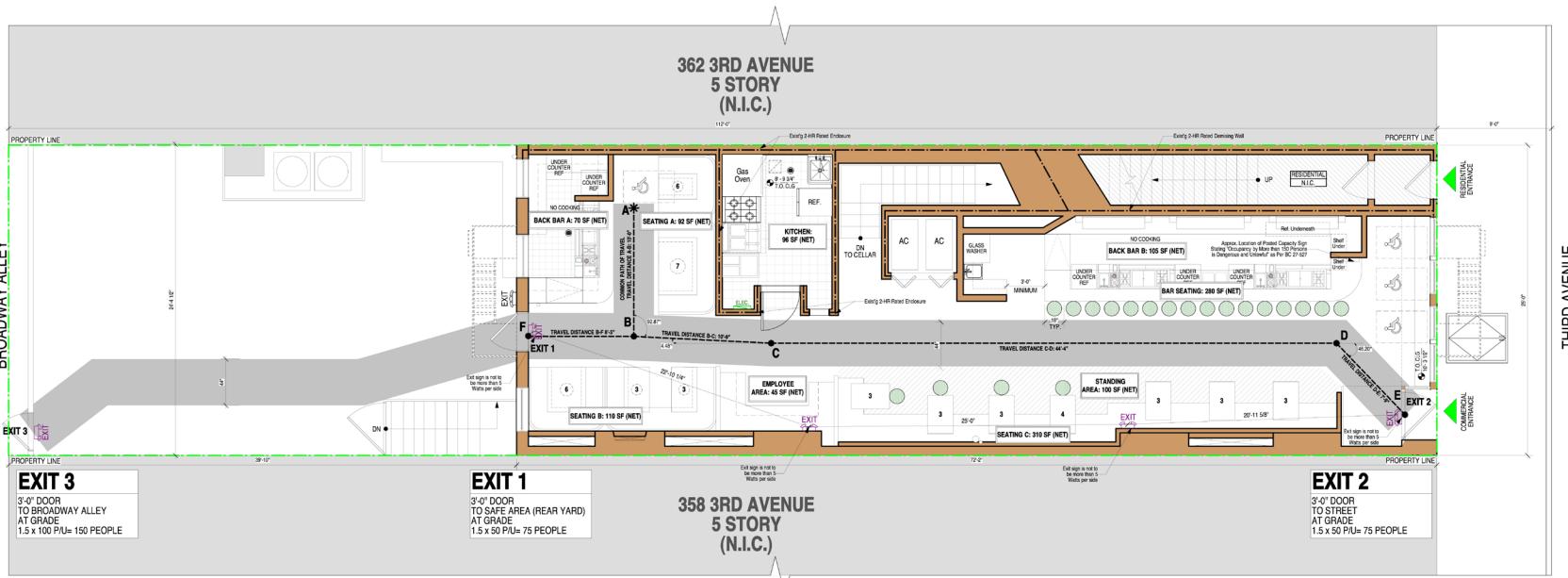
362 3RD AVENUE  
5 STORY  
(N.I.C.)



## PROPOSED CELLAR FLOOR PLAN



## PROPOSED FIRST FLOOR PLAN



## PUBLIC ASSEMBLY PLAN

#### OCCUPANCY LOAD CALCULATIONS:

IN COMPLIANCE WITH BC TABLE 6-2

| MAX OCCUPANT LOAD       | NET AREA | FLOOR AREA / OCCUPANT | MAX OCCUPANT LOAD |
|-------------------------|----------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| <b>INTERIOR</b>         |          |                       |                   |
| BACK BAR A              | 70 SF    | 25                    | 3                 |
| BACK BAR B              | 105 SF   | 25                    | 4                 |
| KITCHEN                 | 98 SF    | 25                    | 4                 |
| EMPLOYEE AREA           | 45 SF    | 25                    | 2                 |
| STANDING AREA           | 100 SF   | 1.4                   | 71                |
| SEATING                 | 792 SF   | 12                    | 66                |
| <b>TOTAL (Interior)</b> |          |                       | <b>150</b>        |

**Seating Cours**

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Proposed Movable Seats:  | 20         |
| Proposed Fixed Seats:  | 42         |
| Total # of Accessible Handicapped Seats as per BC Table 1108.2.3.2.1 | 4          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>66</b>  |
| <b>Standing Area Occupancy</b>                                       |            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Proposed Standing Area:                     | 71         |
| <b>Employee Occupancy</b>  |            |
| Proposed Employee Area   | 13         |
| <b>TOTAL OCCUPANCY</b>   |            |
|  | <b>150</b> |

CALCULATED OCCUPANCY LOAD = 150  
 CALCULATED CAPACITY = 150  
 PROPOSED OCCUPANTS (156) = MAX ALLOWABLE (150)  
**OK**  
 2  
 BASED ON BC 27-033(8), MAX COMMON SHARED DISTANCE = 35'  
 PROPOSED COMMON SHARED DISTANCE = 35.2'  
 10' - 2' = 35' **OK**  
**OK**  
 71  
 NOTE: PLACE OF ASSEMBLY NOT PERMITTED WITHIN 25' OF  
 ANY OCCUPANCY CONTAINING EXPLOSIVE CONTENTS  
**OK**  
 13  
 NOTE:  
 TOTAL # OF MOVEABLE AND FIXED SEATS  
 TOTAL # OF ACCESSIBLE HANDICAPPED SPACES AS  
 PER BC TABLE 1108.2.2.1 = 68  
 = 04  
 10

#### TRAVEL DISTANCE CALCULATIONS:

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IN COMPLIANCE WITH BC TABLE 8-1

PRIMARY PATH: (UNSPRINKLED) 85'-0" LINEAR FEET  
 SECONDARY PATH: (UNSPRINKLERED) 125'-0" LINEAR FEET  
**Primary Path (1st Floor)**  

| Leg #        | Leg | Absolute Dist |
|--------------|-----|---------------|
| Leg 1        | A-B | 10'-0"        |
| Leg 2        | B-F | 8'-3"         |
| <b>Total</b> |     | <b>18'-3"</b> |
| Max. Allred  |     | 85'           |

 TOTAL TRAVEL DISTANCE (A-E) = 18'-3" < 85'-0" - OK COMPLIANT

#### EGRESS CAPACITY CALCULATIONS:

IN COMPLIANCE WITH BC T

| EXIT         | SIZE (INCHES) | UNITS (INCHES) | PERSONS PER UNIT OF WIDTH (TABLE 8-1) | CALCULATED NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| EXIT # 1     | 36            | 1.5            | 50                                    | 75                             |
| EXIT # 2     | 36            | 1.5            | 50                                    | 75                             |
| <b>Total</b> |               |                |                                       | <b>150</b>                     |

## **PLUMBING REQUIREMENT**

PC 403.1 Minimum # of Plumbing Fixtures Req'd

Type of Building Occupancy = Restaurant  
Total Number of Occupants = 150 (1st Floor)  
150/2 = 75 of Each Sex

4 of Future's Road - 1 Toilet Paper Male Response

1 Lavatory Per 200 Male Persons

Existing Male Toilets = 1  
Proposed Male Toilets = 1 (No Change) **OK COMPLIES WITH PC 403.**

Proposed Female Toilets = 2 (No Change) OK COMPLIES WITH PC 403.1

Existing Male Lavatories = 1

Proposed Main Elevations = 1 (No Change) OR COMPLETES WITH PC 403.

Existing Female Lavatories = 2  
Proposed Female Lavatories = 2 (No Change) **OK COMPLIES WITH PC 4**

Existing Male Urinals = 2

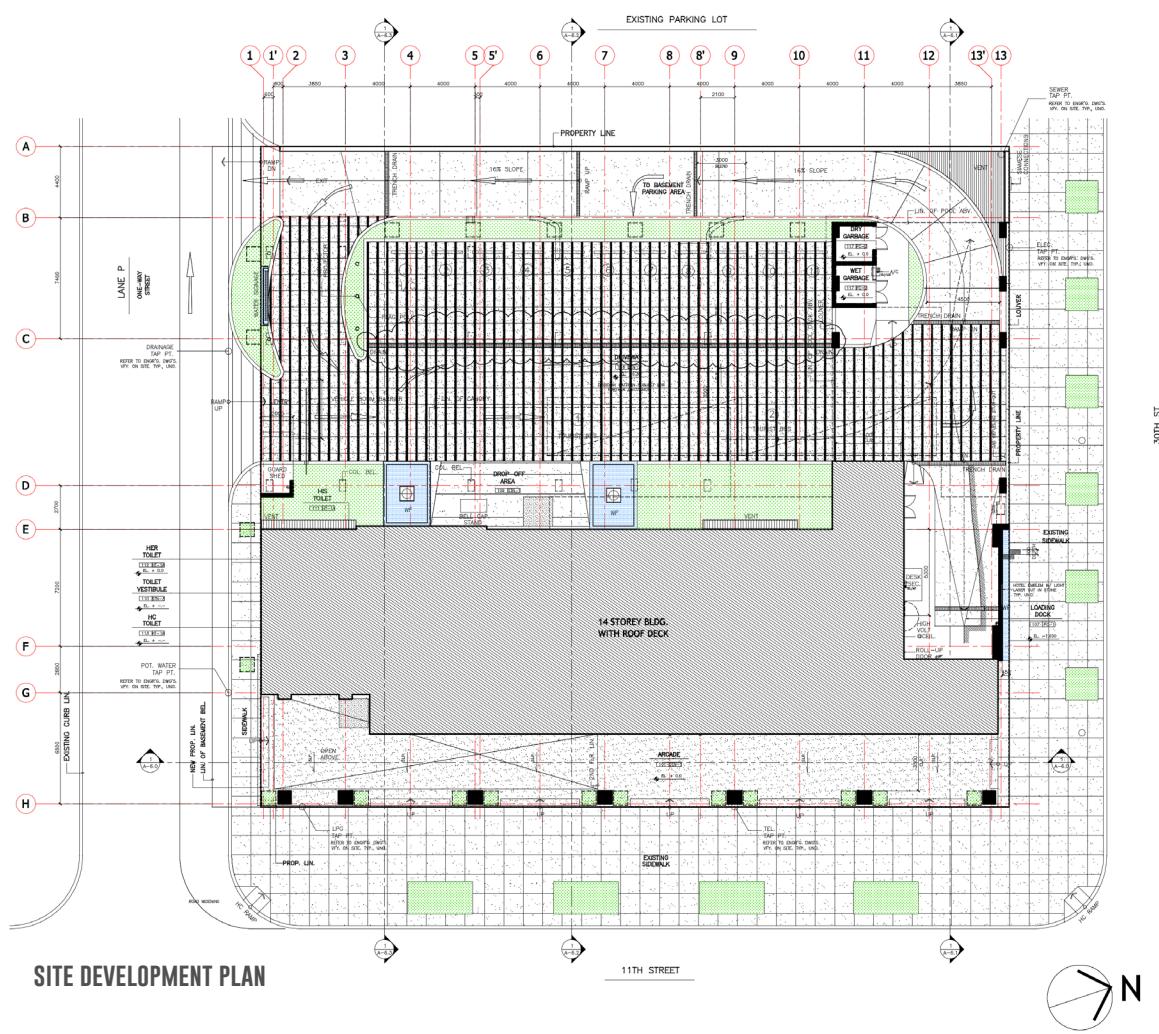
Proposed Male Lavatories = 2 (No Change) **OK COMPLIES WITH PC 403.**

# SEDA BGC

**BUILDING TYPE:** Mid-rise boutique hotel

## **TYPE OF WORK: New Construction**

**PROJECT LOCATION:** Taguig City, Philippines





## FRONT ELEVATION



## RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION



## REAR ELEVATION



Perspective rendering of Seda BGC



The hotels' front lobby is comprised of locally sourced and designed furniture that showcases Filipino craftsmanship at its best.



The bar located at the ground floor provides great cocktails for traveling tourists.



Seda BGC provides a king sized bedroom that contains a writing desk, window bench, and fabric headboards. The king sized bedroom has a predominantly aquamarine color palette.



Seda BGC provides a twin sized bedroom that contains a writing desk, window bench, and fabric headboards. The twin sized bedroom combines an earth tone and aquamarine palette.



The typical room bathrooms are compact, but provide enough counter space for the guests.

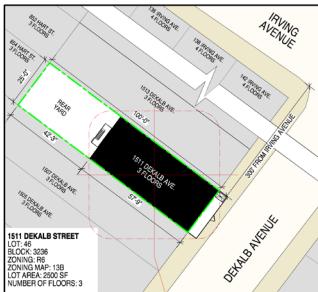


The ground floor restaurant gives a view of High Street, a highly pedestrian one-storey open mall.

# 1511 DEKALB AVENUE

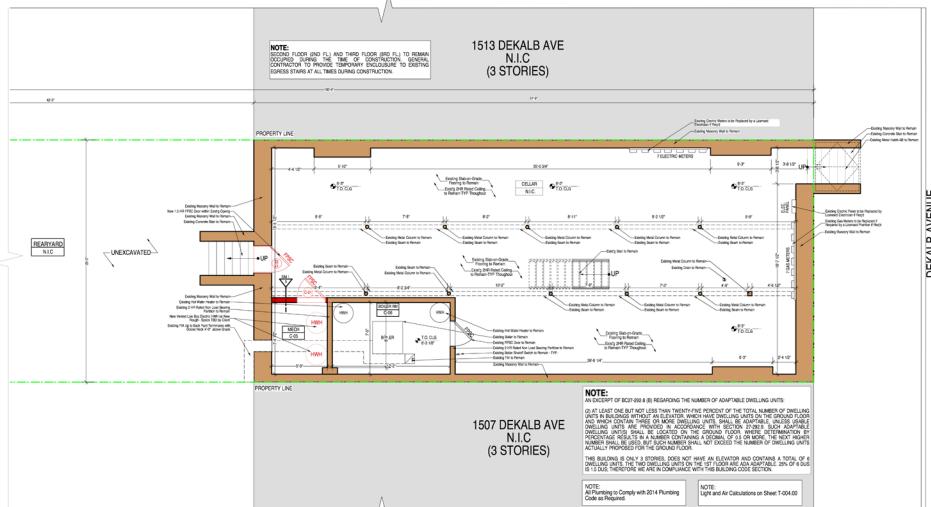
**BUILDING TYPE:** Apartment

**TYPE OF WORK:** Alt II - Interior Renovation  
**PROJECT LOCATION:** Bushwick, Brooklyn



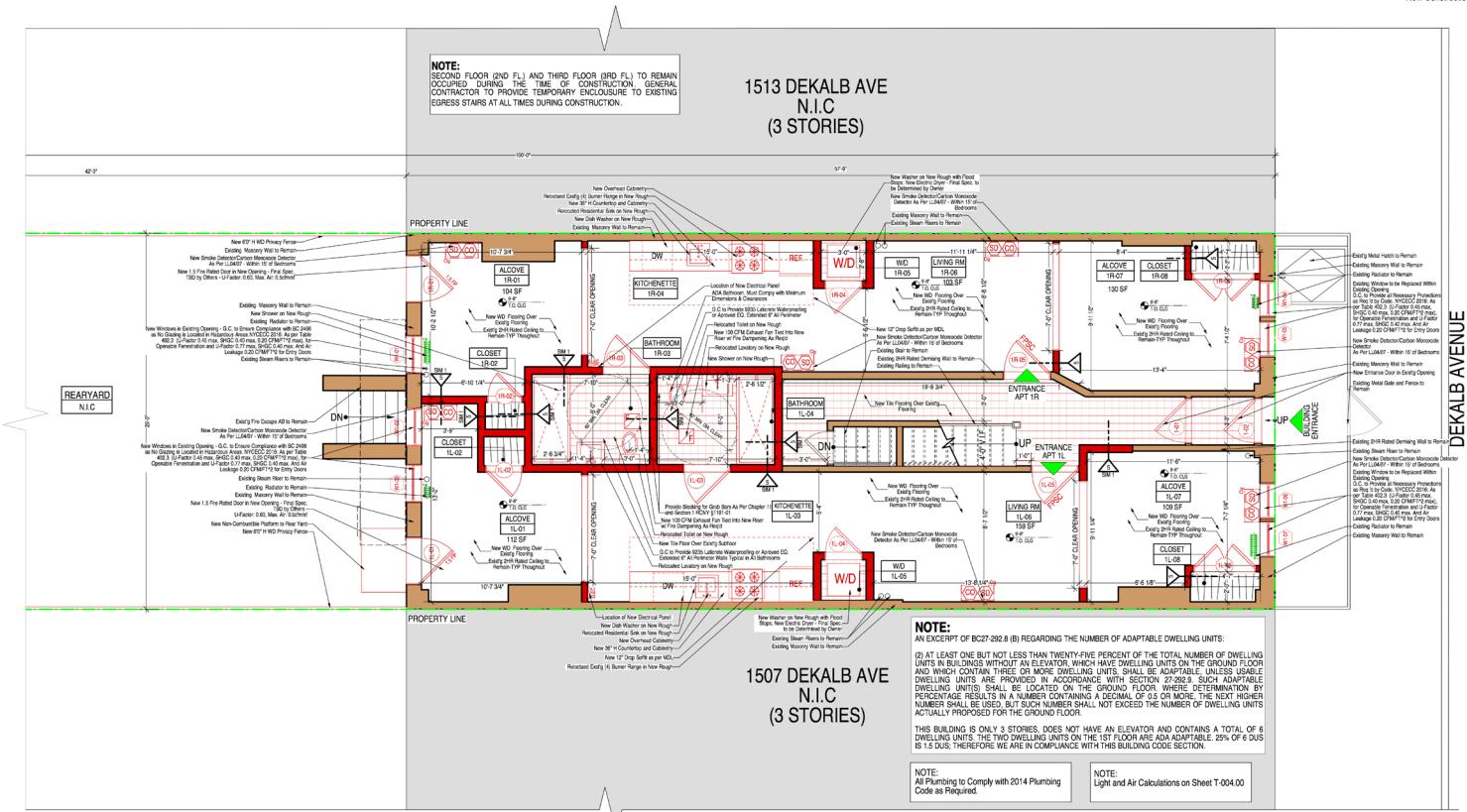
## LOCATION MAP

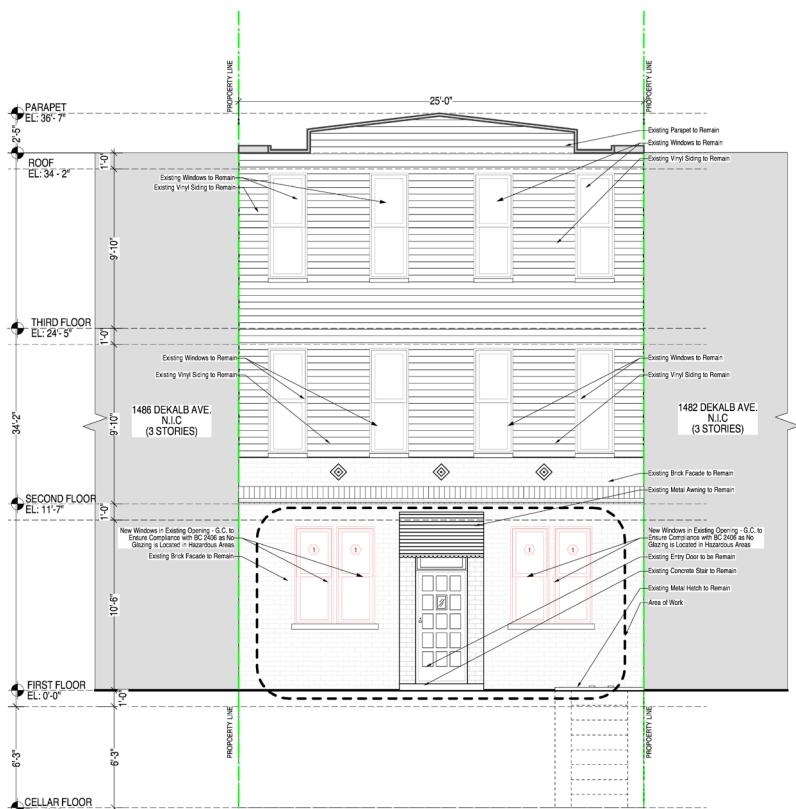
1511 DEKALB AVE., Cellar & 1st Floor (# 1L, & 1R)  
BROOKLYN, NY 11237



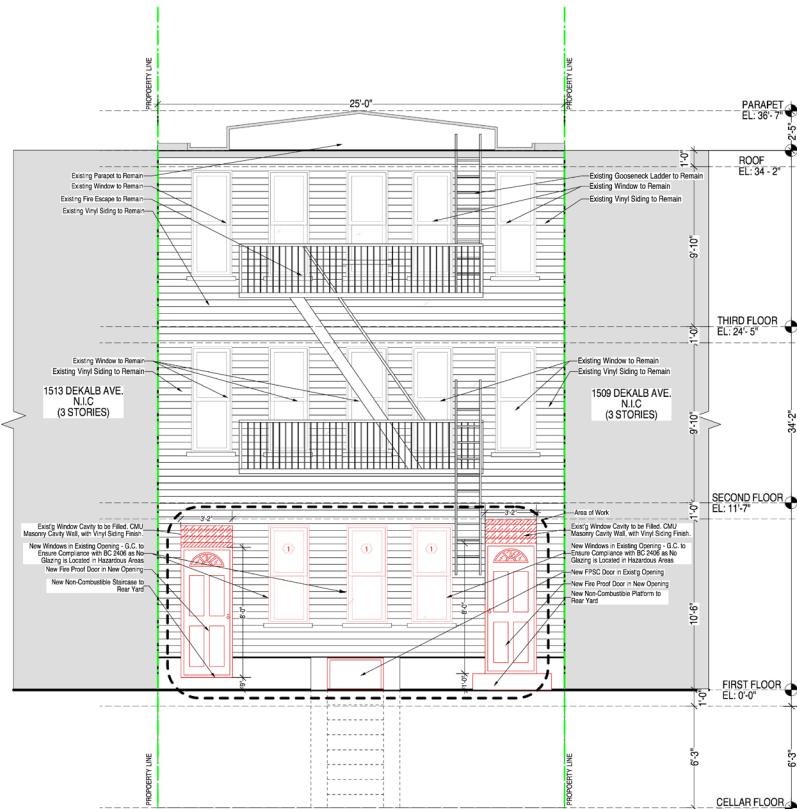
## PROPOSED CELLAR FLOOR PLAN

- Existing Walls
- Demol'd/Verify ad
- New Construction





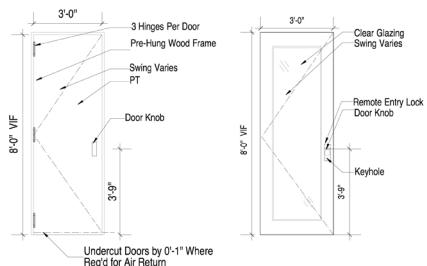
PROPOSED FRONT ELEVATION



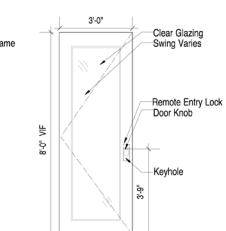
PROPOSED REAR ELEVATION

## DOOR SCHEDULE

| SCHEMATIC PROPOSED DOOR SCHEDULE |       |        |           |        |     |                |
|----------------------------------|-------|--------|-----------|--------|-----|----------------|
| MANUFACTURE                      | WIDTH | HEIGHT | THICKNESS | TYPE   | PPC | DOOR OPERATION |
| CELLAR                           |       |        |           |        |     |                |
| CF-01                            | 3'-0" | 8'-0"  | 1'-3"     | TYPE 2 | YES | SIMPLE SWING   |
| IR-01                            | 3'-0" | 8'-0"  | 1'-3"     | TYPE 2 | NO  | SIMPLE SWING   |
| IR-02                            | 3'-0" | 8'-0"  | 1'-3"     | TYPE 1 | NO  | SIMPLE SWING   |
| IR-03                            | 3'-0" | 8'-0"  | 1'-3"     | TYPE 1 | NO  | SIMPLE SWING   |
| IR-04                            | 3'-0" | 8'-0"  | 1'-3"     | TYPE 1 | NO  | SIMPLE SWING   |
| IR-05                            | 3'-0" | 8'-0"  | 1'-3"     | TYPE 1 | NO  | SIMPLE SWING   |
| IR-06                            | 3'-0" | 8'-0"  | 1'-3"     | TYPE 2 | NO  | SIMPLE SWING   |
| IR-07                            | 3'-0" | 8'-0"  | 1'-3"     | TYPE 2 | NO  | SIMPLE SWING   |
| IR-08                            | 3'-0" | 8'-0"  | 1'-3"     | TYPE 2 | NO  | SIMPLE SWING   |
| IR-09                            | 3'-0" | 8'-0"  | 1'-3"     | TYPE 2 | NO  | SIMPLE SWING   |
| IR-10                            | 3'-0" | 8'-0"  | 1'-3"     | TYPE 2 | NO  | SIMPLE SWING   |
| IR-11                            | 3'-0" | 8'-0"  | 1'-3"     | TYPE 2 | NO  | SIMPLE SWING   |
| IR-12                            | 3'-0" | 8'-0"  | 1'-3"     | TYPE 2 | NO  | SIMPLE SWING   |
| IR-13                            | 3'-0" | 8'-0"  | 1'-3"     | TYPE 2 | NO  | SIMPLE SWING   |
| IR-14                            | 3'-0" | 8'-0"  | 1'-3"     | TYPE 2 | NO  | SIMPLE SWING   |
| IR-15                            | 3'-0" | 8'-0"  | 1'-3"     | TYPE 2 | NO  | SIMPLE SWING   |
| IR-16                            | 3'-0" | 8'-0"  | 1'-3"     | TYPE 2 | NO  | SIMPLE SWING   |
| IR-17                            | 3'-0" | 8'-0"  | 1'-3"     | TYPE 2 | NO  | SIMPLE SWING   |
| IR-18                            | 3'-0" | 8'-0"  | 1'-3"     | TYPE 2 | NO  | SIMPLE SWING   |
| IR-19                            | 3'-0" | 8'-0"  | 1'-3"     | TYPE 2 | NO  | SIMPLE SWING   |
| IR-20                            | 3'-0" | 8'-0"  | 1'-3"     | TYPE 2 | NO  | SIMPLE SWING   |



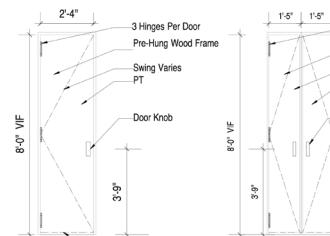
**TYPE 1** N.T.S.  
Interior Swing Door  
Wood/Flush  
Verify Swing & Hand Prior to Ordering  
Fire Proof Resistant when Indicated



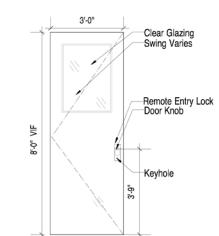
**TYPE 2** N.T.S.  
Interior Door  
Solid Wood/ Glazed Glass  
Verify Swing & Hand Prior to Ordering  
Fire Proof Resistant when Indicated  
\*NYCECC 2016: As per Table 402.3 (U-Factor 0.45 max, SHGC 0.40 max, 0.20 CFM/FT<sup>2</sup> max), for Operable Fenestration and U-Factor 0.77 max, SHGC 0.40 max, and Air Leakage 0.20 CFM/FT<sup>2</sup> for Entry Doors



**TYPE 3** N.T.S.  
Interior Door  
Solid Wood/ Core  
Verify Swing & Hand Prior to Ordering  
Fire Proof Resistant when Indicated



**TYPE 4** N.T.S.  
Interior Swing Door  
Wood/Flush  
Verify Swing & Hand Prior to Ordering  
Fire Proof Resistant when Indicated

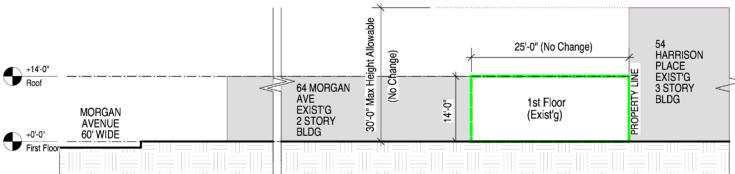


**TYPE 5** N.T.S.  
Interior Door  
Solid Wood/ Core  
Verify Swing & Hand Prior to Ordering  
Fire Proof Resistant when Indicated  
\*NYCECC 2016: As per Table 402.3 (U-Factor 0.45 max, SHGC 0.40 max, 0.20 CFM/FT<sup>2</sup> max), for Operable Fenestration and U-Factor 0.77 max, SHGC 0.40 max, and Air Leakage 0.20 CFM/FT<sup>2</sup> for Entry Doors

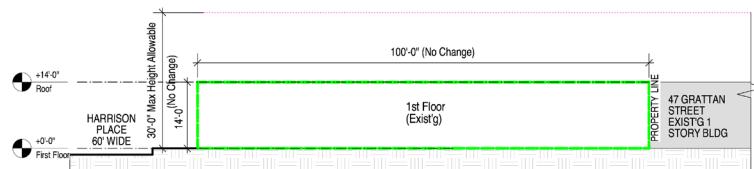
# BRAVEN BREWING

**BUILDING TYPE:** Brewery

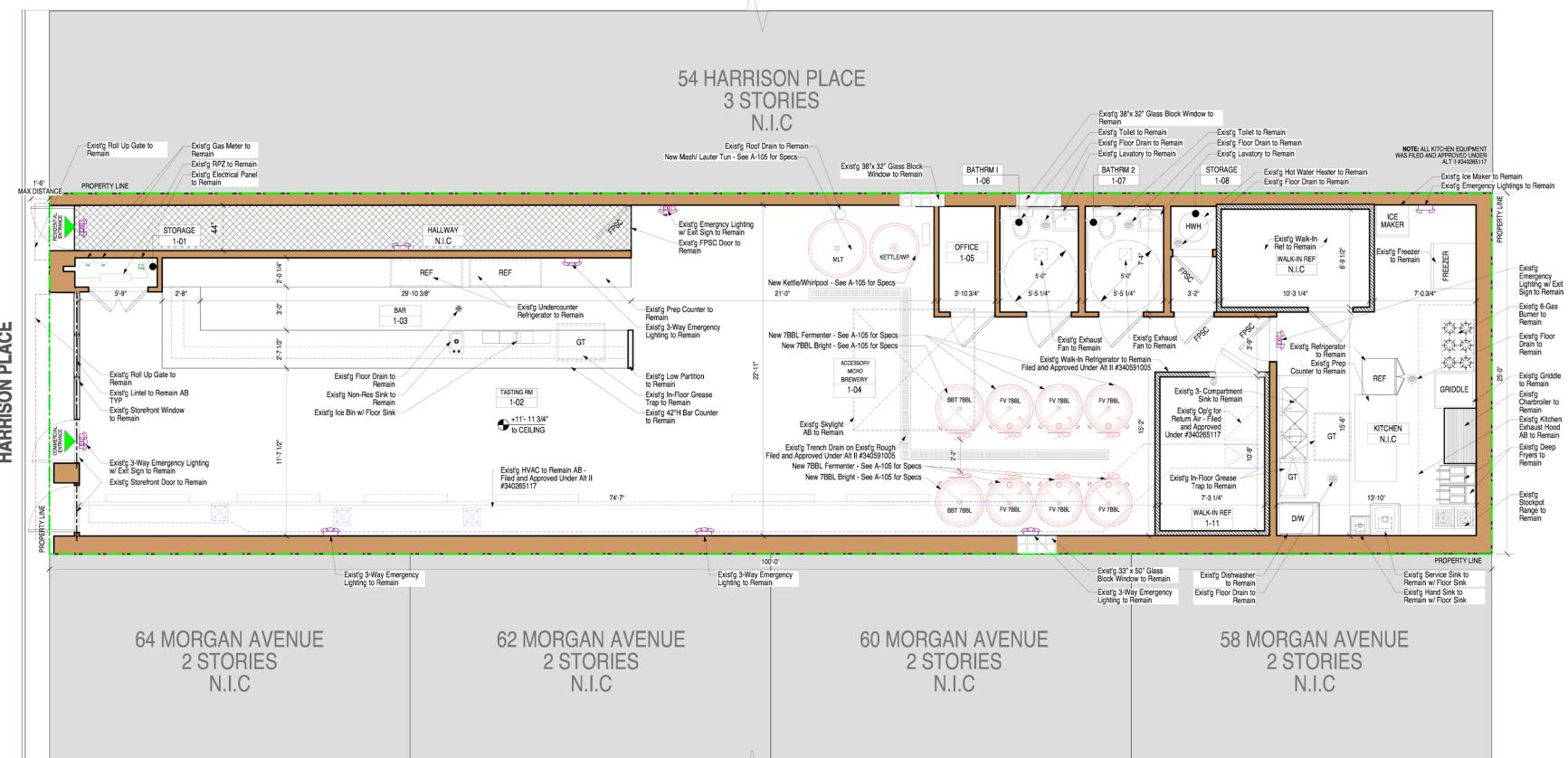
**TYPE OF WORK:** Alt I - Change of Occupancy  
**PROJECT LOCATION:** 52 Harrison Place, Brooklyn



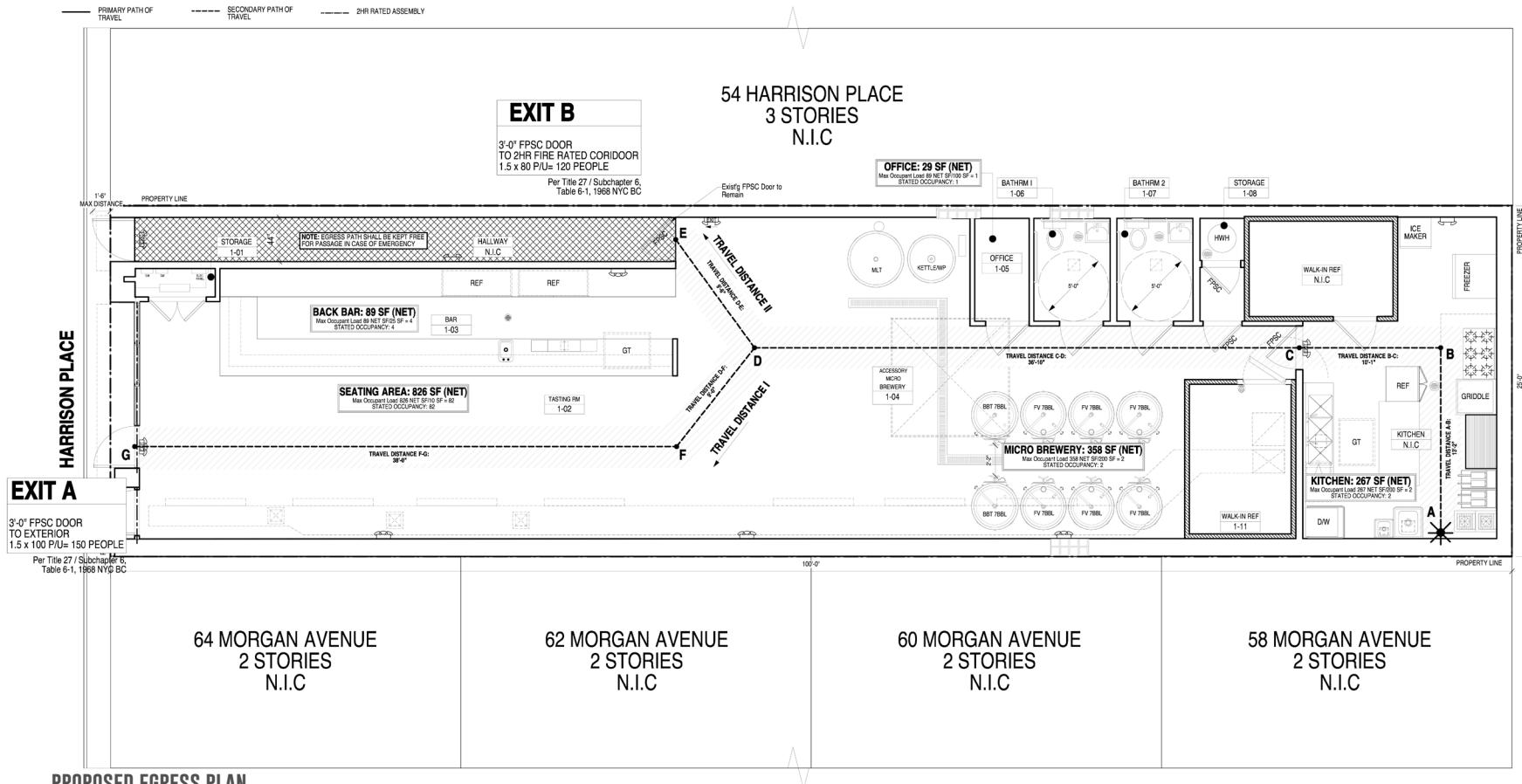
## CROSS ZONING SECTION



## LONGITUDINAL ZONING SECTION



## PROPOSED FLOOR PLAN



### PLUMBING CALCULATIONS

PC 403.1 Minimum # of Plumbing Fixtures Req'd  
Type of Building Occupancy = Commercial  
Total Number of Max Occupants = 91  
91 / 2 = 45.5 of Each Sex

# of Fixtures Req'd = 1 Toilet Per 100 Male Persons  
1 Lavatory Per 100 Male Persons

# of Fixtures Req'd = 1 Toilet Per 100 Female Persons  
1 Lavatory Per 100 Female Persons

# of Fixtures Req'd = 1 Service Sink

# of Proposed Fixtures = 2 Toilets  
2 Lavatories  
1 Service Sink  
**OK COMPLIES**

PC 403.1 # of Service Sinks Req'd = 1  
# of Proposed Fixtures = 1 Service Sink in the Kitchen  
**OK COMPLIES**

BC 27-292.12 # of Unisex Accessible Bathrooms  
2 Toilets & 2 Lavatories  
**OK COMPLIES**

**URBAN DESIGN + PLANNING**

# SAN VICENTE TOURISM MASTERPLAN

TYPE OF WORK: Tourism Masterplan

PROJECT LOCATION: Palawan, Philippines



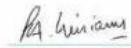
8th Best Planned Project in  
2016 by The Royal Town  
Planning Institute



International Award for Planning Excellence

FINALIST

Master Planning of San Vicente,  
Palawan as a Flagship Tourism Enterprise Zone

  
Phil Williams  
RTPI President 2016-17

  
Nick Raynsford  
Chair of Judges

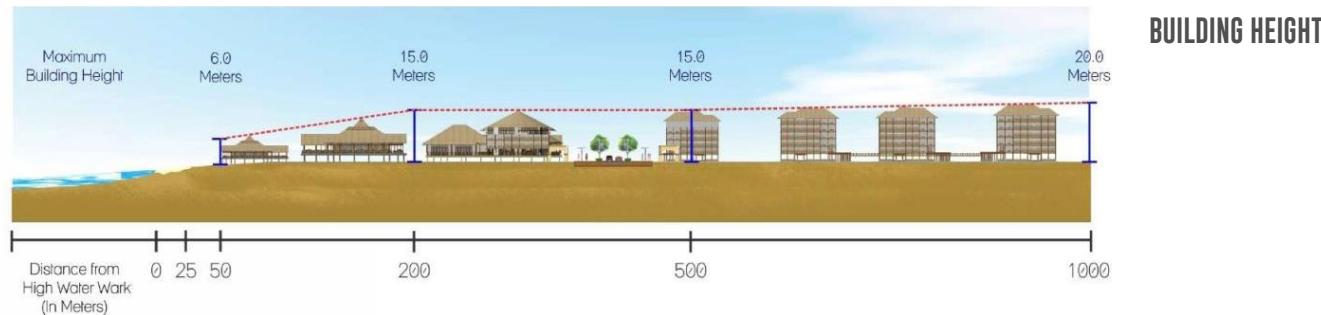


## DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES



- Increased to 50 meters from the high water mark
- Protects the beach and properties from sea level rise, shoreline retreat, and flooding
- Increases public open spaces on the beach

Note: Based on recommendations from the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, 2013 Typhoon Yolanda storm surges, and TriCore pre-engineering studies



| Distance from HWM       | Building Height Limit |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 50 - 200 meters         | 6 - 15 meters         |
| 200 - 500 meters        | 15 meters             |
| 500 - 1,000 meters      | 15 - 20 meters        |
| 1,000 meters and beyond | 20 meters             |

\* Within TEZ only

\* 1 storey = 3 meters

Dominant tree line height, Municipal Tourism Code

1 storey or 4 meters; Agricultural and Tourism Development Zones, Zoning Ordinance 2009-2020

The remaining 50% of the site will be for

#### BUILDING - OPEN SPACE RATIO



**Green open spaces  
(25%)**

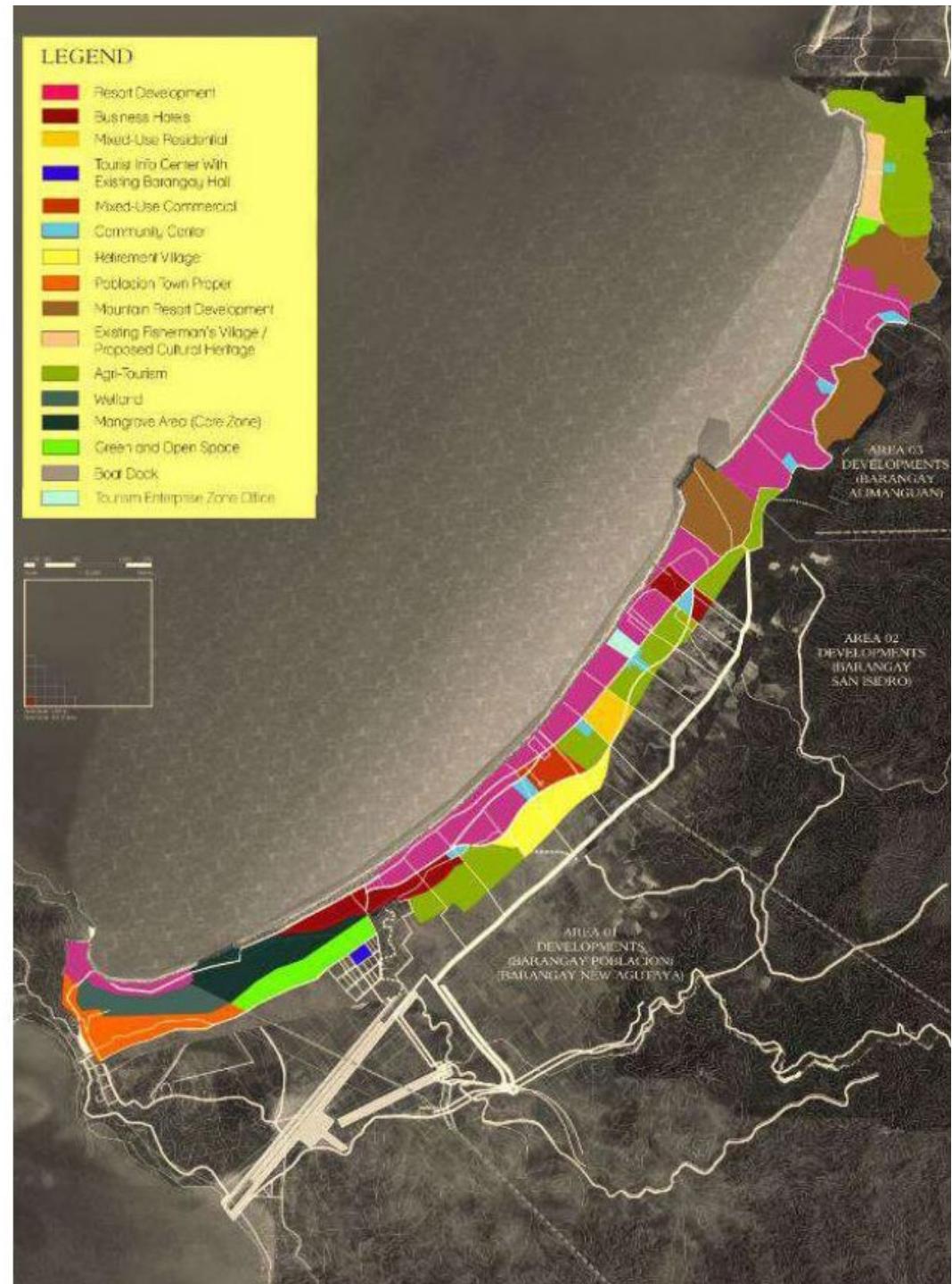


**Pedestrian walkways, utilities,  
and infrastructure  
(25%)**

\* Within the TEZ

\* The taller the building, the smaller the building footprint should be to accommodate in the open spaces the total number of building users

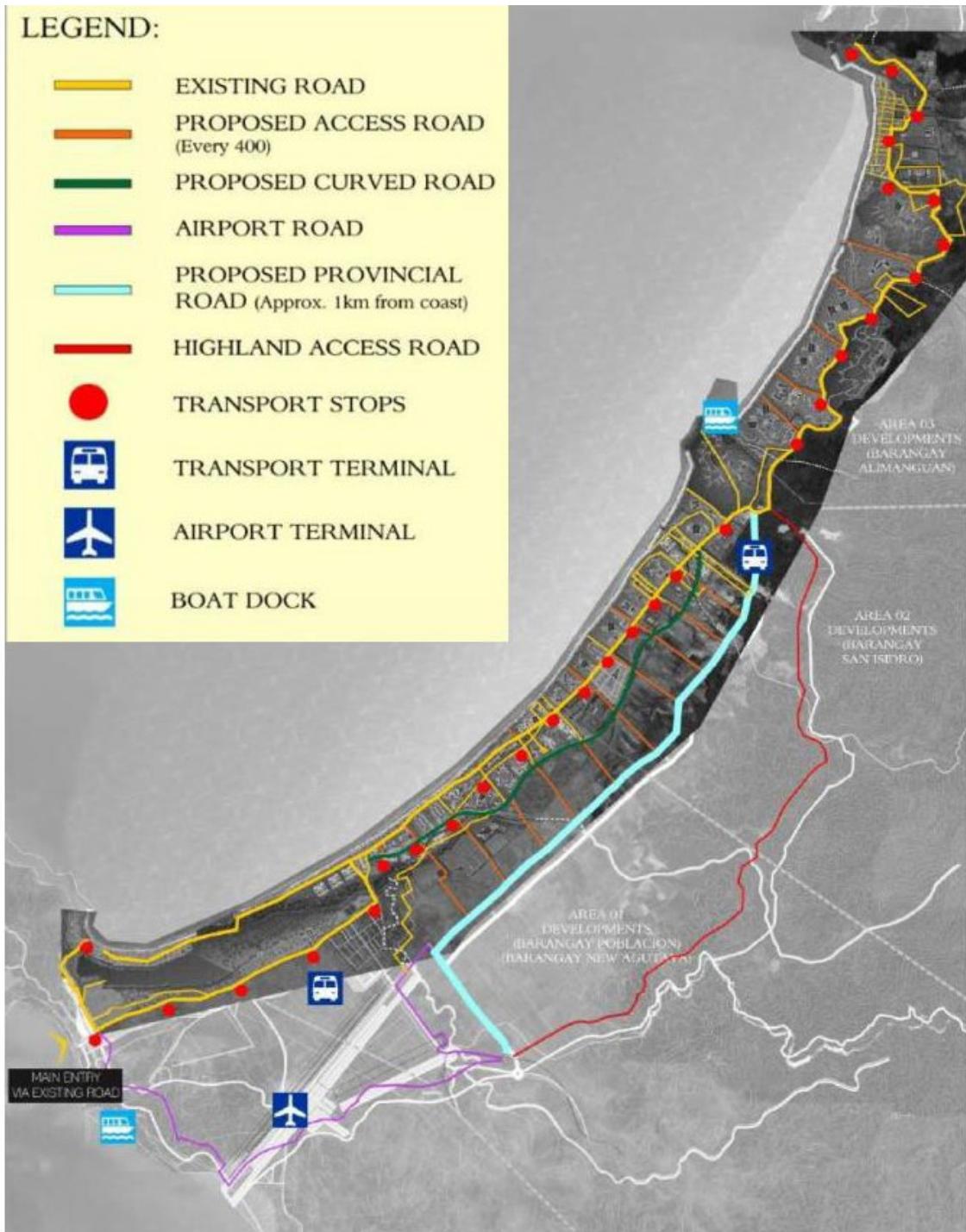
# SAN VICENTE LAND USE PLAN



# SAN VICENTE ROAD NETWORK ANALYSIS

## LEGEND:

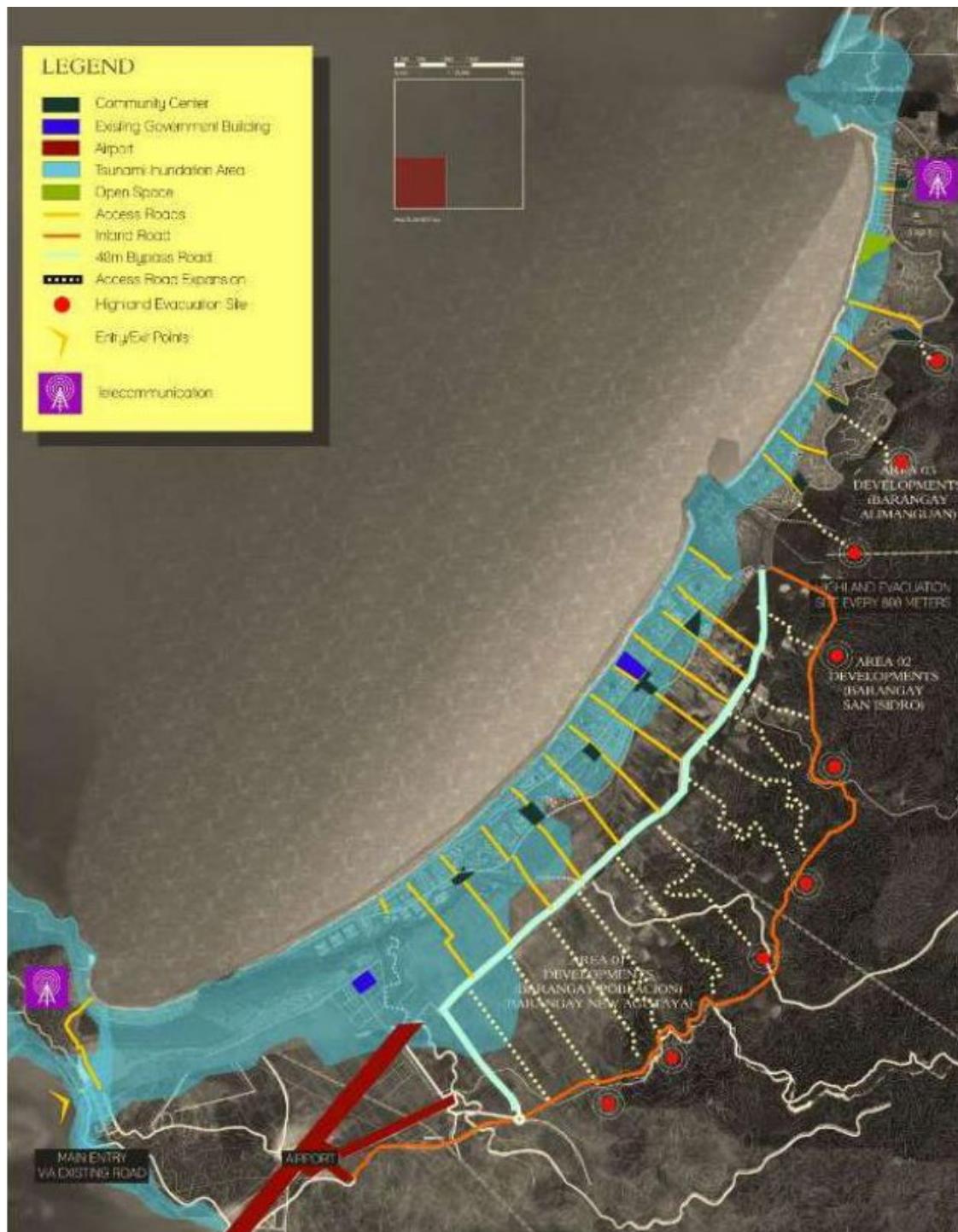
- EXISTING ROAD
- PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD (Every 400)
- PROPOSED CURVED ROAD
- AIRPORT ROAD
- PROPOSED PROVINCIAL ROAD (Approx. 1km from coast)
- HIGHLAND ACCESS ROAD
- TRANSPORT STOPS
- TRANSPORT TERMINAL
- AIRPORT TERMINAL
- BOAT DOCK



# SAN VICENTE ACCESS ROADS AND COMMUNITY CENTERS MAP



# SAN VICENTE DISASTER RISK AND MANAGEMENT PLAN



Proposed access roads to the beach



Proposed community center



# PROJECT HOPE - SHREE ADARSHA HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL

TYPE OF WORK: Institutional

PROJECT LOCATION: Kathmandu, Nepal



## CONCEPT 01



In April 2015, an earthquake of magnitude 7.8 Mw devastated Nepal, becoming one of the most tragic events in the country. The earthquake created staggering amounts of casualties, displaced hundreds of thousands of people, and ravaged UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

Project Hope, commissioned by the Tzu Chi Foundation, entails the planning and designing the campus of five different schools affected by the earthquake.

The new campus masterplan aims to be a pedestrian-oriented community by being a walkable and bikeable development. With a healthy mix of open spaces and parks linked by wide sidewalks and linear parks, it encourages students to take an active lifestyle that would limit on private vehicles.

One of the development's defining characteristics is providing a lot of open spaces for the students. These areas can be used as playgrounds as well as areas for students to meet up. Encouraging students to use these areas allows relationships to be strengthened and foster a sense of community.



## CONCEPT 02



# EVEREST ACADEMY

**TYPE OF WORK:** Institutional

**PROJECT LOCATION:** Laguna, Philippines



Nuvali is a burgeoning community located in Laguna. It is touted to become the country's model of a sustainable and ecological mixed-use development with several residential subdivisions, business processing outsourcing facilities, commercial malls, and educational institutions.

Everest Academy, a private Catholic school located in Metro Manila, plans to expand its facilities by providing a campus in this community.

The 20 Hectare property is deemed to be a pedestrian-oriented community. Buildings are spaced within the comfortable walking threshold of 400 meters to encourage walking while linear parks and open spaces create an aesthetically pleasing community.

Interim uses for unused and empty lots ensure that the lots are to be maximized to its fullest potential. These interim uses would be divided into three phases with each phase converting empty sites for potential transient, income-generating activities.



## LAND USE PLAN



## ELEVATION ANALYSIS



## ZONING PLAN



## TOPOGRAPHY ANALYSIS



# MAGRA BEACH RESORT

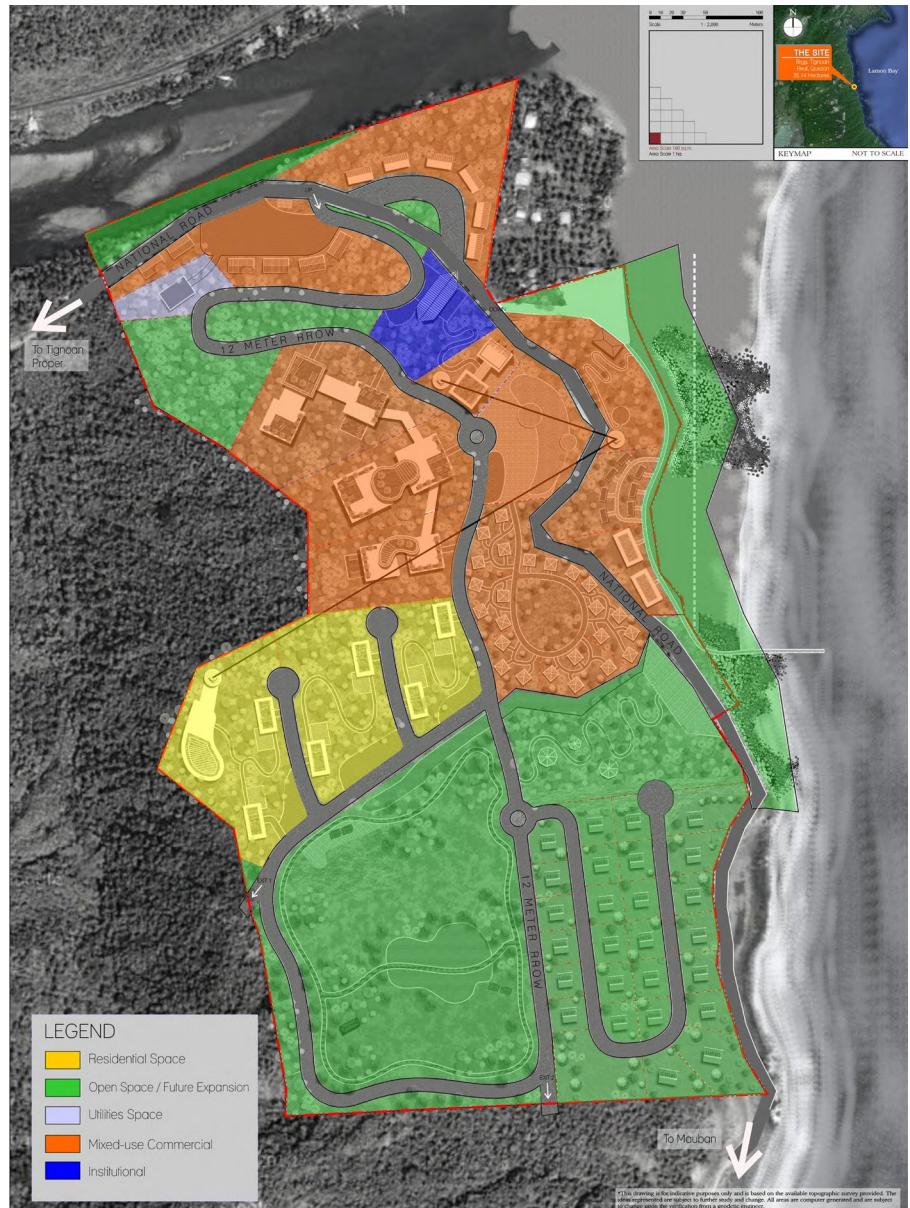
TYPE OF WORK: Leisure

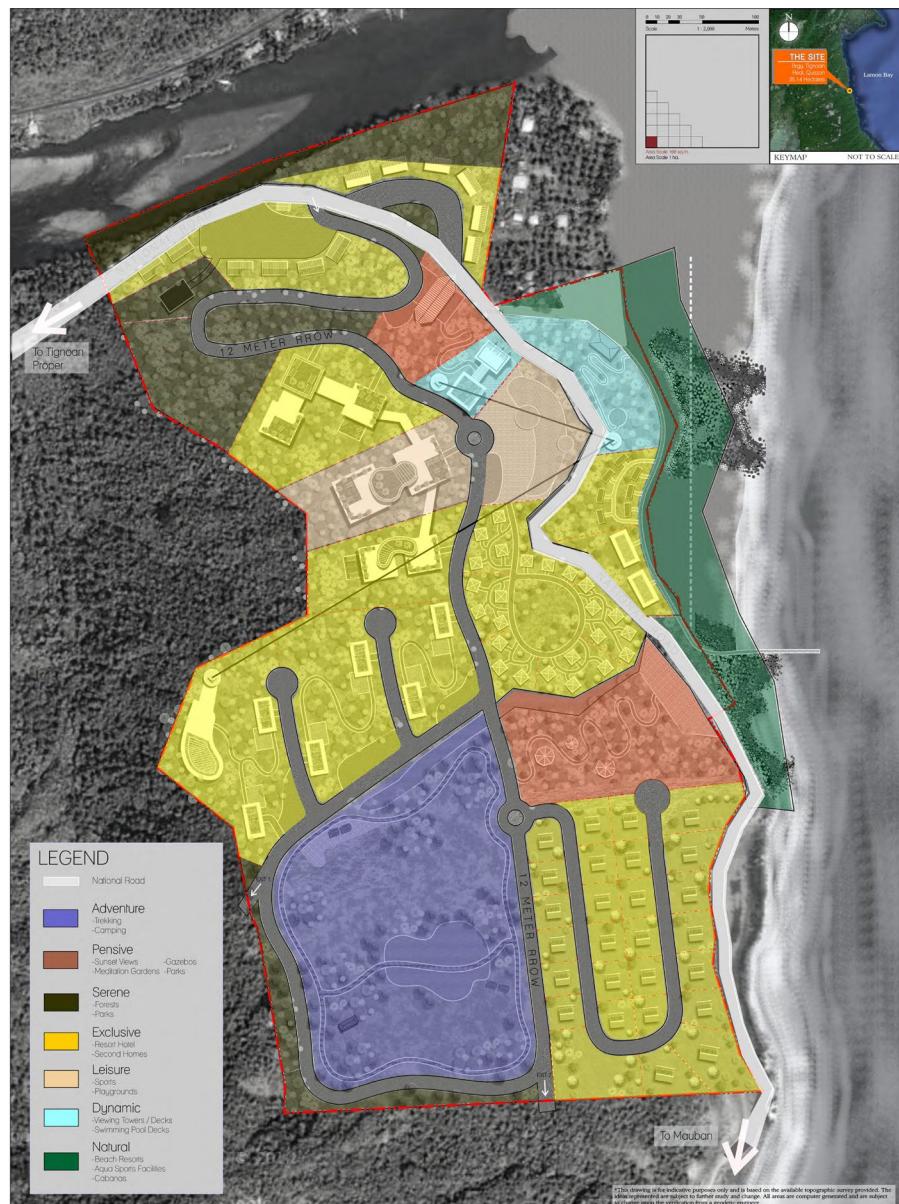
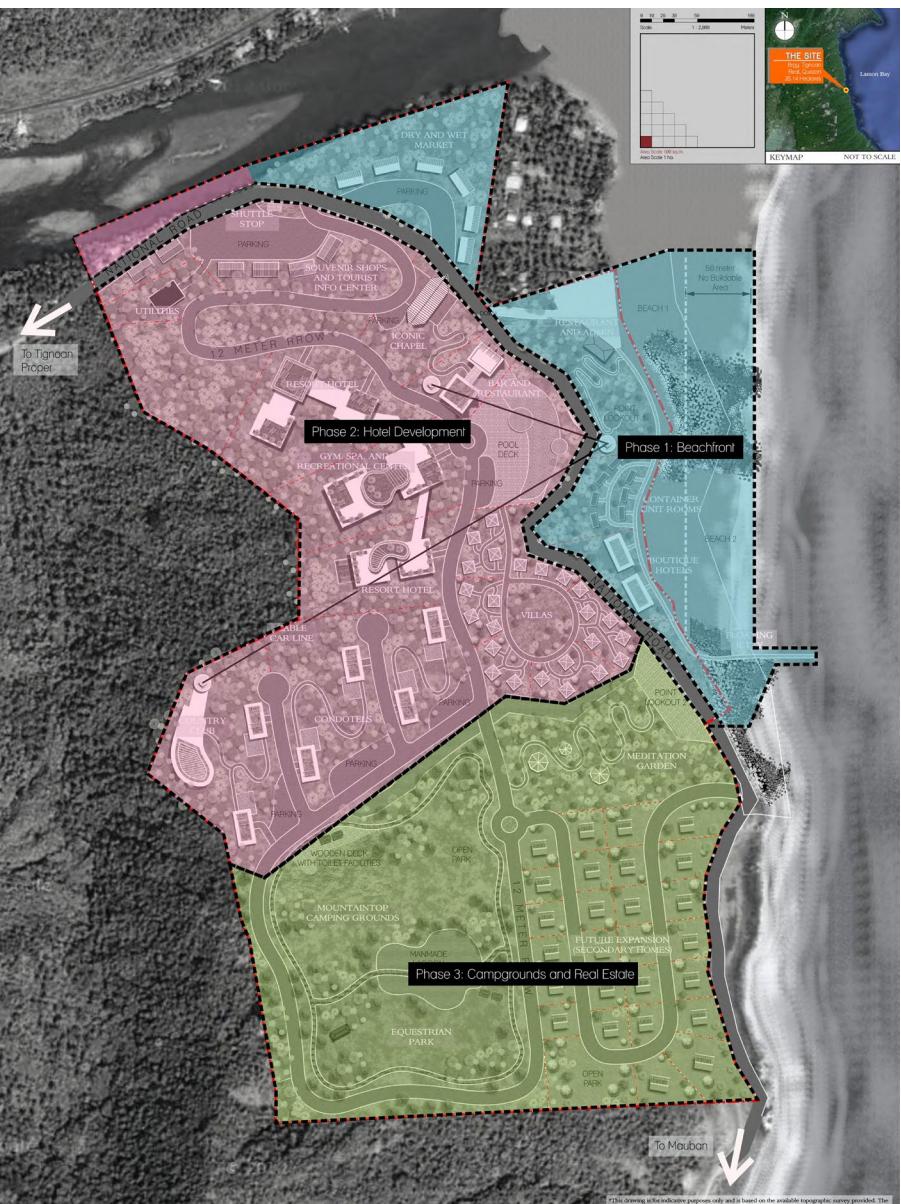
PROJECT LOCATION: Quezon, Philippines

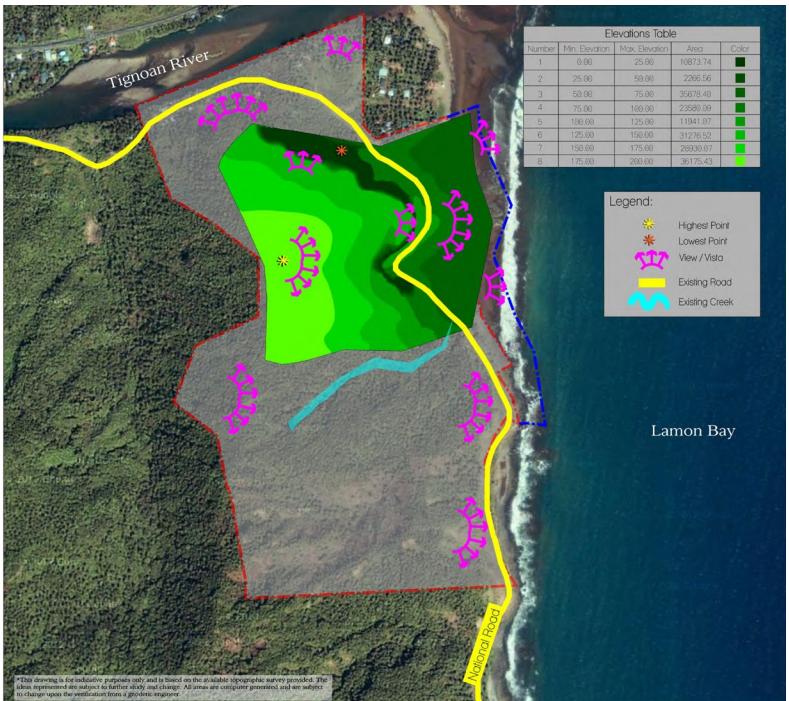
Magra Beach Resort is an existing destination in the Quezon Province in the Philippines that wants to fully maximize the land use of its property. This includes incorporating hotels and other notable amenities in its developable area while retaining a portion for a retirement community. With half of the property located on the beach and the other half on top of a mountain, this presents a challenge in integrating both into one harmonious masterplan built for ecotourism.



Aerial Rendering  
Perspective

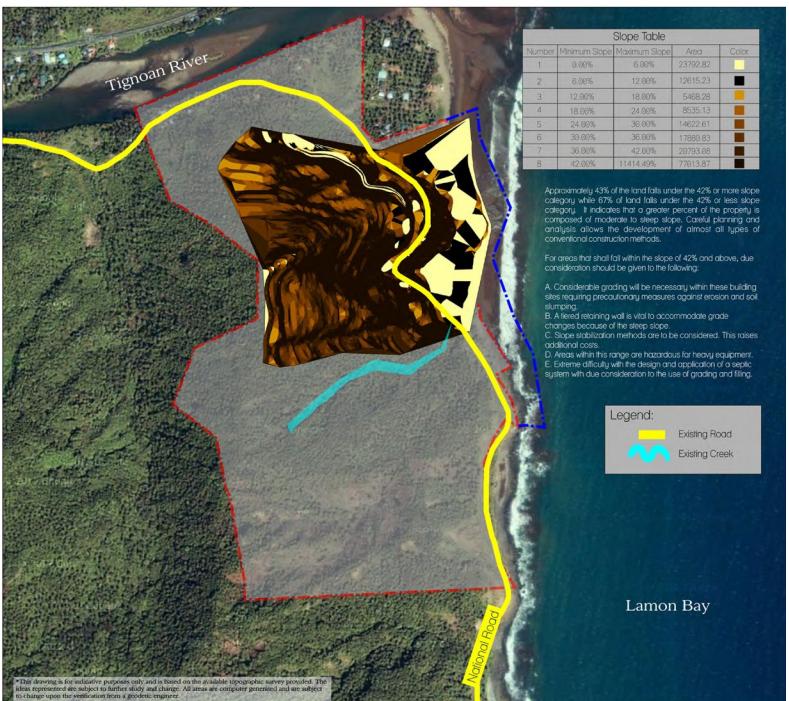






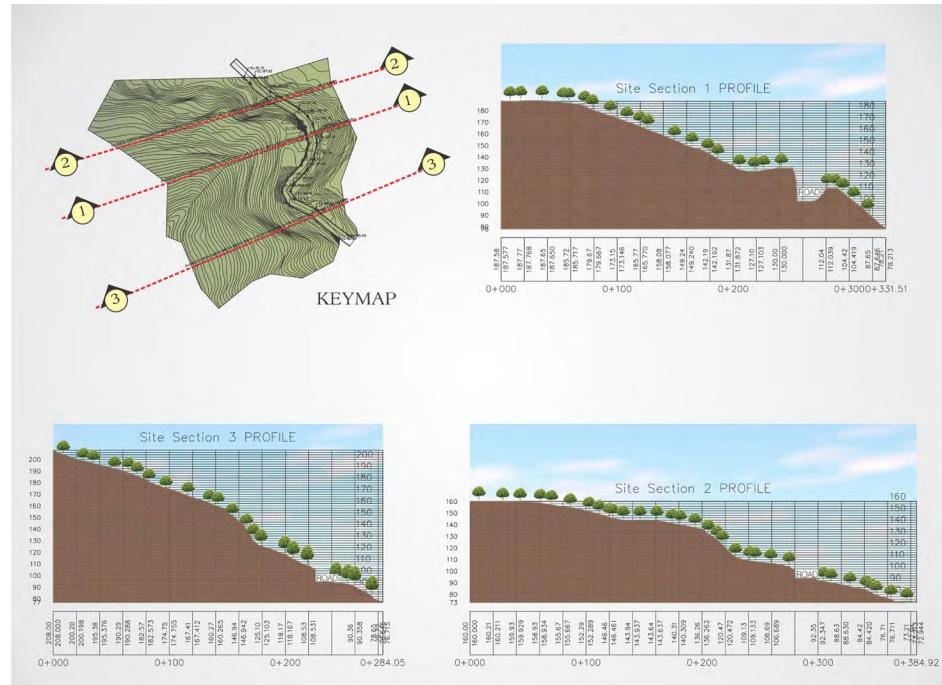
\*This drawing is for indicative purposes only and is based on the available topographic survey provided. The ideas represented are subject to further study and change. All areas are computer generated and are subject to change upon the verification from a geodetic engineer.

## EL E V A T I O N A N A L Y S I S P L A N



\*This drawing is for indicative purposes only and is based on the available topographic survey provided. The ideas represented are subject to further study and change. All areas are computer generated and are subject to change upon the verification from a geodetic engineer.

## SLOPE ANALYSIS PLAN



## SITE SECTIONS



## ROAD-RIGHT-OF-WAY PLAN

# AMALGAMATION - ACT I

**RECLAMATION:** Red Hook Redevelopment

**PROJECT LOCATION:** Red Hook, Brooklyn

In 2026, Hurricane Adele ravaged New York with speeds greater than Hurricane Sandy. Brooklyn suffered the bulk of the storm, flooding Red Hook in its entirety.

Due to widespread devastation, New York City commissioned a redesign of the damaged area. The aim of this to reclaim the flood areas and rejuvenate them through urban design that will create a unique landscape in the city. This will allow New Yorkers to experience their city in a new and exciting manner.

-  Brooklyn Bridge
-  Governor's Island
-  Brooklyn Bridge Park
-  Red Hook
-  Gowanus Canal

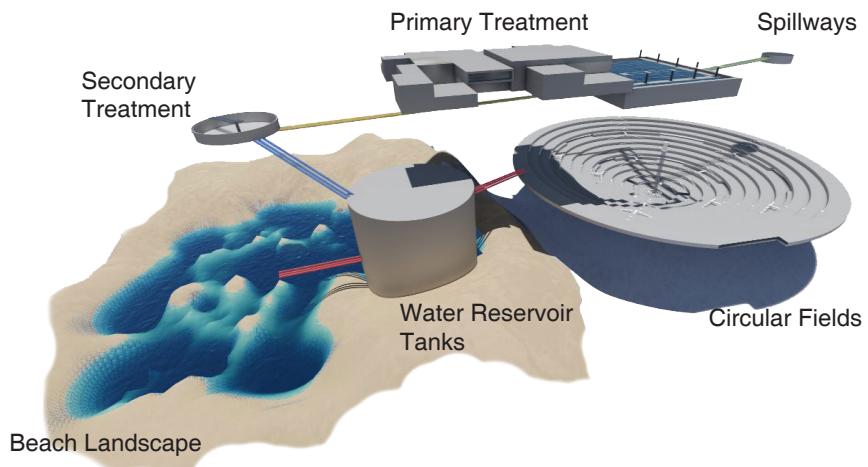


## WATER AS A LIFESTREAM

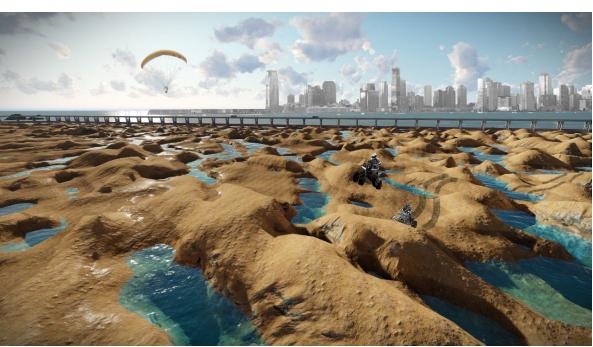
Water is a vital and precious component in all forms of life. It is only fitting for water to be the main driving force in re-imagining southern Brooklyn after the hurricane.

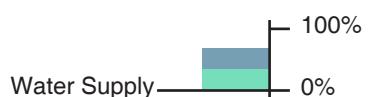
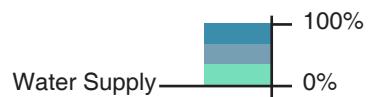
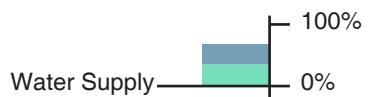
It will give rise to new types of landscape typologies in the development. By controlling the levels of water each specific area has, new mixtures of varied flora and fauna will form that is unique to each typology.

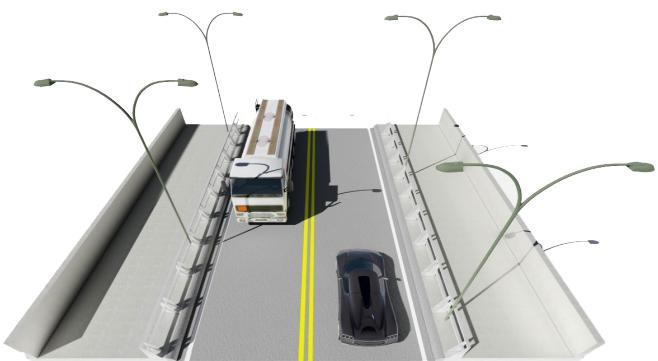
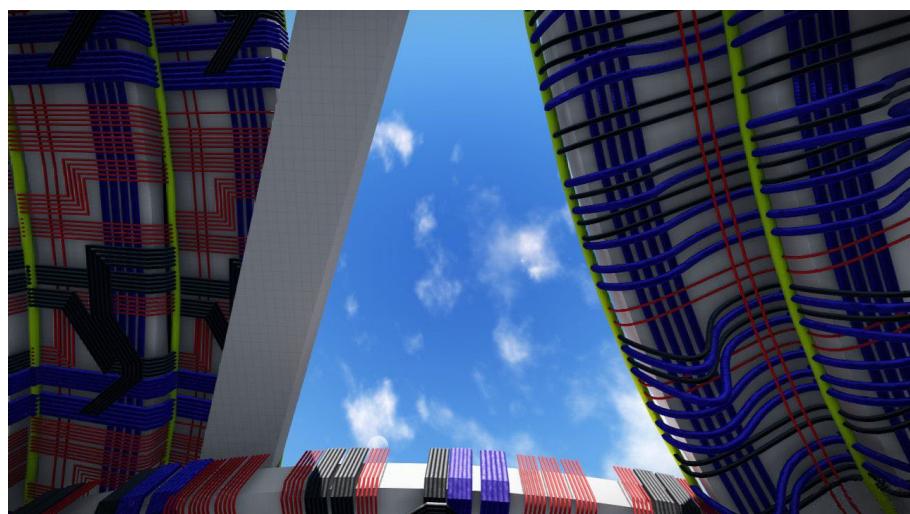
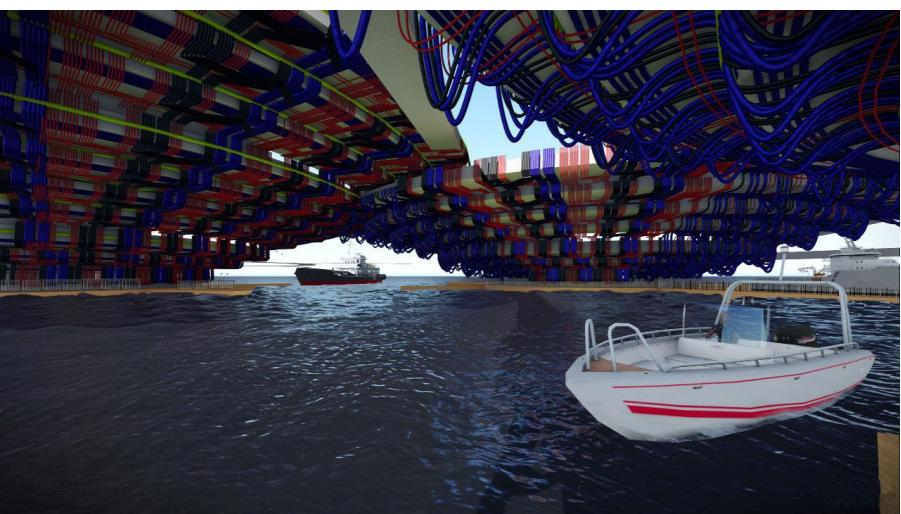
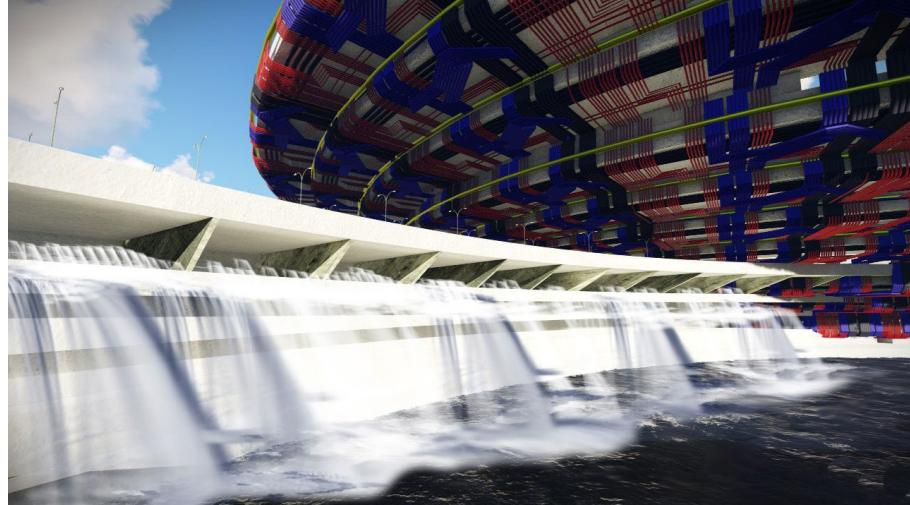
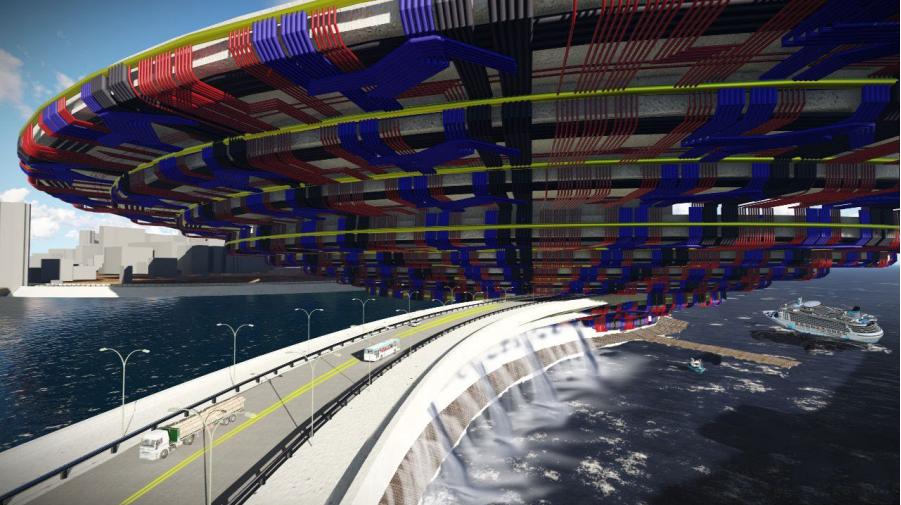




- Water will start to accumulate from the elevated water reservoir in Gowanus. Excess water will enter the spillways and make their way to the water treatment facility underneath.
- The water will go through the normal water treatment facility. It will first go through the primary treatments and then the secondary treatment before ending up in the water reservoir tanks.
- From the water reservoir tanks, the water will discharge into three places, located at various points within the Hurricane Adele damaged zone.
- One location will be the beach landscape in Red Hook. The landscape will change over time and can be artificially controlled through a certain degree thanks to the sluice gates located underneath the new highway to discharge excess water.
- The second will be the various circular fields located in the East River. These fields will serve as new forms of real estate in the city. How it is used will depend on how much water is discharged in the fields.
- The last location will be the dam located along the Brooklyn Bridge Park.







**ROAD RIGHT OF WAY - BRIDGE**



**ROAD RIGHT OF WAY - CIRCULAR FIELDS**

# AMALGAMATION - ACT II

**CULTIVATION:** Nests of New York

**PROJECT LOCATION:** Randall's Island



One of the most important considerations about Randall's Island is that it is prone to storm surge flooding. Whereas nearby storm surge mitigation measures try to prevent water from seeping into the city, Randall's Island will welcome it completely. This creates new opportunities to tackle real estate and open space within the urban fabric of New York. This is where the Nests of New York will arise.

The nests will be megastructures that will be modular in design to ease expansion in the future. These nests encase certain urban ecologies that is present within the city. These nests will nurture and cultivate these ecologies while embracing flood level rise throughout time. There may be even a time wherein the nests themselves will be submerged in water with regards to its base.

The nests will become a new type of infrastructure within New York that houses different land and zoning uses within them, blissfully ignoring the climate and weather occurrences outside.

## NEST ECOLOGIES:

 Aquapark and Beach

 Mixed-Use Residential

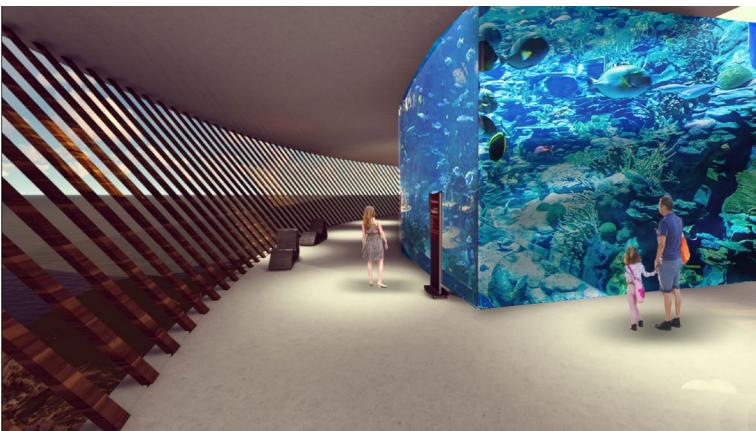
 Parks and Open Spaces

 Agricultural and Industrial

 At low water

 At high water

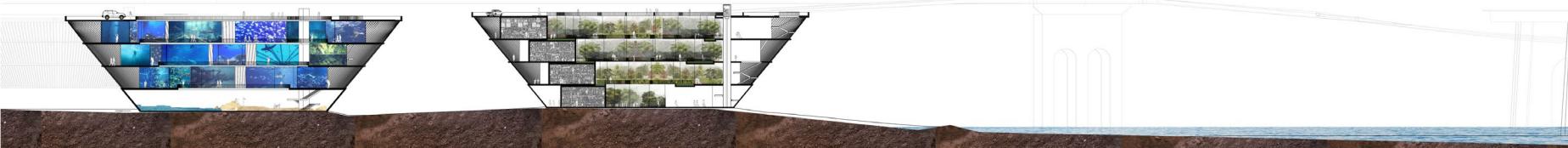
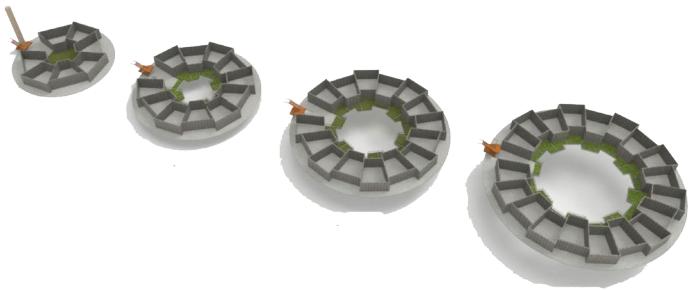




## AQUAPARK AND BEACH



## MIXED-USE RESIDENTIAL

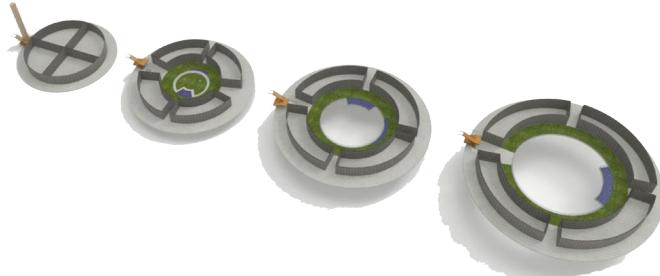




## PARKS AND OPEN SPACE



## AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL



# AMALGAMATION - ACT III

**PRESERVATION:** Battery Park Botanical Garden

**PROJECT LOCATION:** Battery Park, New York

The year is 2036. In this version of a fictionalized world, climate change has grown exponentially worse. It has drastically changed the environment, with many ecosystems gone due to the high temperature.

What follows is an exploration of how a new landscape typology could come about in this new reality and how it manages to preserve its life given the harsh environmental circumstances.

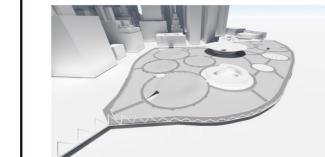
Manhattan has decided to control its urban fabric by placing a continuous roof membrane over the entire borough. This membrane totally encloses Manhattan and transforming it into one, big giant interior structure. Because of the ecosystems disappearing from the world, the Battery Park Botanical Garden aims to create different types of ecosystems and climates that are artificially controlled by the park. Within these ecosystems, special solar tubes are used to grow plants naturally.



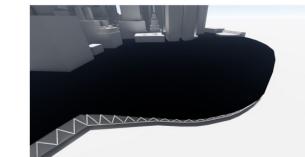
An aerial view of the ducting and piping works on top of the roof membrane. The gardens are powered by the solar panels that capture sunlight and filter it down towards the interior of the biodomes.

## Layers of the Botanical Garden

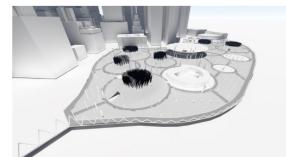
Lowest Level Highest Level



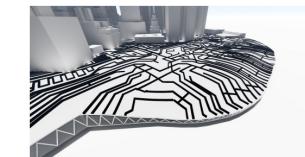
Main shell of the botanical garden



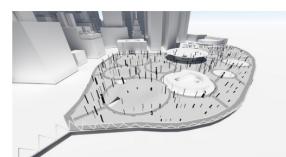
Roof Membrane of Manhattan



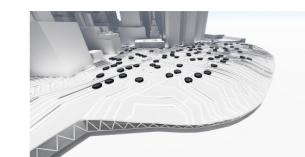
Main structural columns



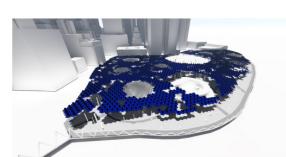
Solar and filtration tube system



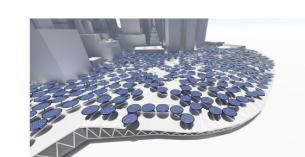
Solar tubes of the biodomes



Air Filtration Systems



Solar tubes of the main park



Solar Panel System



Existing structures and landmarks are to be retained to preserve the history and culture of the historic park.



## Biodomes

The BPBG is unique because it is the only botanical garden in the world that houses not only a multitude of climatically controlled biomes that houses a variety of plants, but also showcases natural landscapes that are in danger of disappearing in the world due to the harsh effect of climate change. This allows people to experience nature years back without having to suffer the repercussions of air pollution outside of Manhattan. The BPBG biomes strive to serve as a poignant painting of how we have taken the environment for granted and now have to deal with the effects of our negligence on protecting and sustaining it.

The biomes are subdivided into 5 distinct climates, offering a different landscape in each, along with its respective plants these climates offer. Each one has a different character, transporting each visitor to different parts of the globe.



DESERT



TROPICAL



TEMPERATE



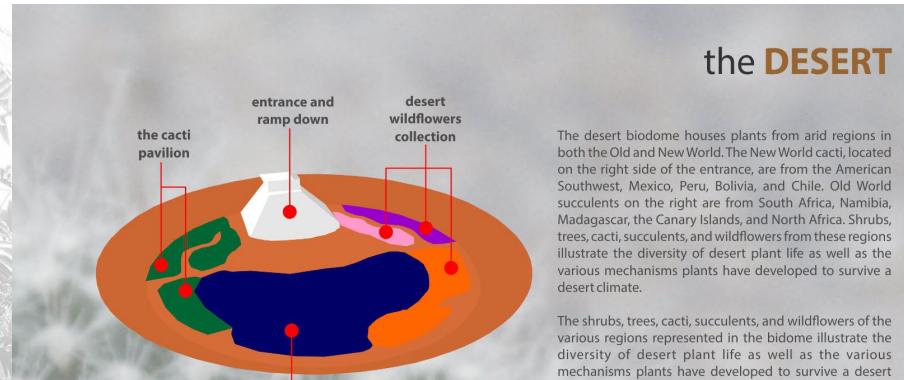
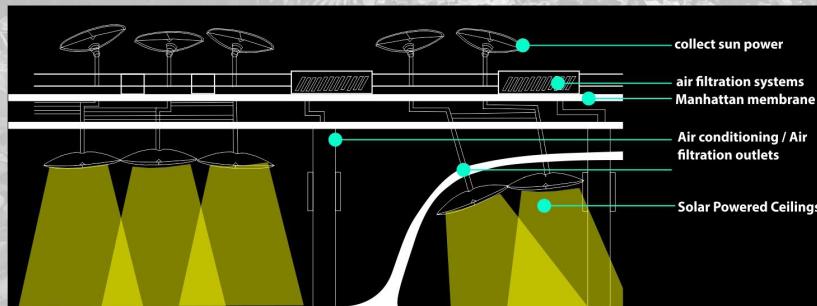
BEACH



WINTER

The new technology in this allows sunlight to penetrate through the various interior spaces within the park. The solar panels on top of the roof collect sun power through fiber optic cables. And then these fiber cables funnel the light and redistributes them throughout the gardens throughout the sky distribution panels inside.

Each biome is uniquely climatically controlled. Each one has a different set of control devices such as temperature and humidity, whose settings are centrally located in the utility room. These are brought into the biome by the filtration outlets inside them.



## Featured plant



BRAIN CACTUS

Among the different types of Pincushion (*Mammillaria* spp.) displayed are these special horticultural cultivars (*Mammillaria elongata* 'Monstruosa'). Selected from plants that have lost their ability to grow in length, these plants become 'cristate', growing sideways instead to create this curious brain-like cacti.



The oasis showcases a breathtaking water feature typically found in deserts. These bodies of water serve as respite and a paradox of plants being able to survive in the desert under harsh, arid conditions.



The desert wildflower collection contains over 500 species of flowers from around the world, showcasing a wide array of colors in the otherwise very barren desert landscape.

## the TROPICAL

The tropical biodome represents blocks of tropical rainforests that are found in both lowland and mountainous areas in tropical countries. The biodiversity of the biodome is exceptional in terms of both species numbers and uniqueness. There are an estimated 5,000 species of plants, including the world's first indoor mangrove forest. Literally, the floors of the biodome can barely be seen because of the thick, lush groundcover the forest takes up.

The temperature in the biodome rarely gets higher than 93 °F (34 °C) or drops below 68 °F (20 °C); average humidity is between 77 and 88%; rainfall is often more than 100 inches a year. The large water body in the biodome also helps contribute to maintaining the humidity of the forest.

**RAFFLESIA FLOWER**  
*Rafflesia arnoldii* is a species of flowering plant in the parasitic genus *Rafflesia*. It is noted for producing the largest individual flower on earth. It has a very strong and horrible odour of decaying flesh, earning it the nickname "corpse flower". It has the largest single flower of any flowering plant, at least in terms of weight.

### Featured plant

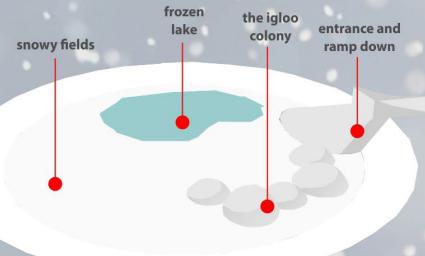


The groundcover of the biodome is teeming with all sorts of plants and vegetation. Wood walkways are used to walk through the biodome.



BPBG is proud to house the world's first indoor mangrove forest of this magnitude, which can be traversed by a small kayak.

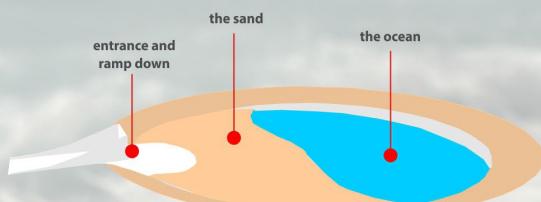
## the WINTER



The winter biodome is New York's very first indoor ice park that is of this large area. It will host a chilly atmosphere that will provide visitors a chance to experience snow in a sheltered, filtered environment. An extremely efficient insulation system helps the facility maintain a temperature of -1 °C (30 °F) during the day and -6 °C (21 °F) at night when the snow is produced.



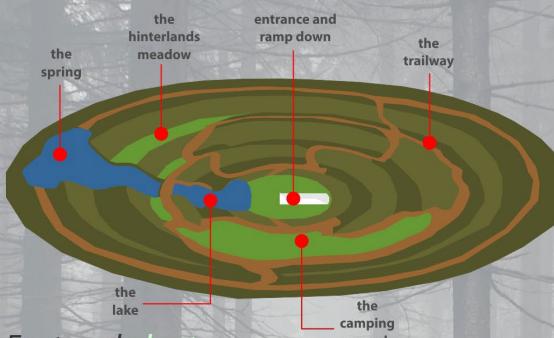
## the BEACH



The beach biodome is, as it happens, is New York City's largest indoor water park. The dome paints a blue sky illuminated in the holographic interior ceilings of the dome, reminiscent of natural beaches our world offers. The air temperature is always kept hot, but not too hot 30°C (85°F), and the water temperature at 28°C. Conversely, new technology is underway to create and provide artificial wave action to allow surfing.



## the TEMPERATE

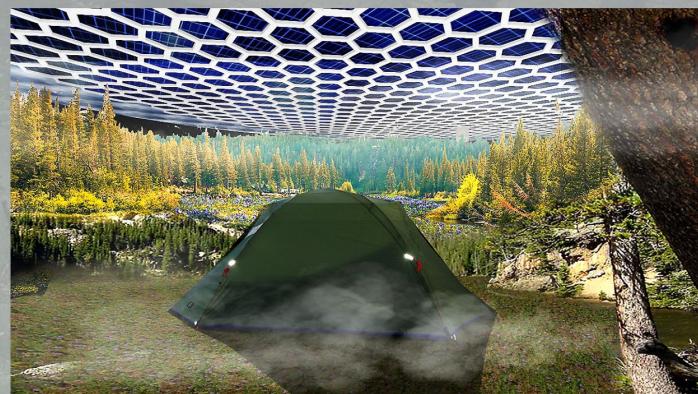


### Featured plant



#### CAROLINA GRASS OF PARNASSUS

*Parnassia caroliniana* is a species of flowering plant in the Celastraceae known by the common name Carolina grass of Parnassus. This rhizomatous perennial herb grows up to 65 centimeters (26 inches) tall. The basal leaves have rounded to oval blades borne on long petioles and leaves on the stem are heart-shaped and clasp the stem at their bases. The inflorescence is a solitary flower with five deeply veined white petals which may exceed 2 centimeters (0.8 inches) in length. At the center are five stamens with yellow anthers and five three-parted stamnodes.



The temperate biodome is the largest biodome in the garden and is the only one that is concaved upwards. It features a flowing spring and lake.

Due to the cold climate, the biodome is filled with mostly conifer forests. Coniferous forests consist mostly of conifers, trees that grow needles instead of leaves, and cones instead of flowers. Conifers tend to be evergreen, that is, they bear needles all year long. These adaptations help conifers survive in areas that are very cold or dry. Some of the more common conifers are spruces, pines, and firs.

The camping grounds are located on a flat plain at a high elevation in the biodome. This area gives visitors a spectacular vista of the biodome and the vast, lush forest inside it.

Trails wind along the interior of the biodome as pathways that could also serve as jogging and hiking trails.

**GRAPHIC DESIGN + ONLINE PUBLICATIONS**

# DEAR MANILA, LESSONS ON THE CORONAVIRUS FROM NEW YORK CITY

PUBLICATION: Rappler

YEAR PUBLISHED: 2020

6/22/2020

[OPINION] Dear Manila, lessons on the coronavirus from New York City

ISPEAK  
▼

## [OPINION] Dear Manila, lessons on the coronavirus from New York City

'At this stage, it makes more sense for Metro Manila to follow the lead of New York rather than its East Asian neighbors'

Romeo Romulo

Published 11:00 AM, April 09, 2020  
Updated 11:00 AM, April 09, 2020



It's 5 pm and I hear another ambulance siren outside my window. There have been so many since I woke up at 4 am that I've lost count. New York City is in a crisis, but you can't tell at first glance. The streets are emptier than usual with people wearing masks and gloves, but there's no immediate physical manifestation of a disaster. It's only when you notice the constant ambulance whirring or step inside the hospitals that you realize just what the [COVID-19 pandemic](#) has brought upon New York.

As of April 5th, New York has reported over 122,000 COVID-19 cases and over 4,100 deaths. These numbers will likely be way higher by the time you read this. This novel coronavirus has now been more lethal than 9/11. These

6/22/2020

[OPINION] Dear Manila, lessons on the coronavirus from New York City

figures are even more depressing when you stop to consider that New York is [projected to lose over 16,000 human beings by early August](#). New York, and America in general, wasn't prepared enough to handle this virus. Now we're paying the price. But in spite of the already high death tolls, I found it remarkable to witness New Yorkers coming together in an attempt to make it right.

Metro Manila will be next as it shares a lot in common with New York. Both cities have large populations, highly dense communities, and a stark divide in income inequality. The response of Metro Manila to COVID-19 also follows New York with the lack of available testing, people refusing to practice social distancing when space itself is at a premium, blundered government responses, and poor health systems. The COVID-19 deaths will rise. It's not a matter of if, but when. At this stage, it makes more sense for Metro Manila to follow the lead of New York rather than its East Asian neighbors, who were more prepared and equipped to handle COVID-19. (READ: ['Massive testing' of coronavirus PUMs, PUls to start April 14 – Galvez](#))

### Building and utilizing existing architecture

Hospitals in New York City are filled beyond capacity. The city has commenced hospital construction in Flushing Meadows and the Brooklyn Cruise Terminal. A week ago, makeshift hospitals were [erected in Central Park](#) and at a convention center.

To stay updated on news, advisories, and explainers, check out our [special coverage page, "Novel Coronavirus Outbreak."](#)



Figure 1. Makeshift hospital beds in the Javits Convention Center. Angus Mordant | Bloomberg | Getty Images

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Metro Manila's hospitals are being similarly overwhelmed. **Medical professionals are complaining about the lack of personal protective equipment leading to unfortunate, avoidable deaths.** Some private hospitals can no longer admit COVID-19 patients due to the lack of capacity and space. If Metro Manila wants to stay ahead of the virus, the government needs to pursue alternative venues to house patients similar to what New York has been doing. The primary challenge is finding suitable public spaces and venues.

It's easier said than done, as Metro Manila's poor urban planning is proving to be a costly mistake in this situation. Suburban sprawl has reduced the number of public open spaces within the metro. If you look at all the green spaces in Metro Manila through Google Maps, most are expensive golf courses and exclusive gated community parks. Both of these are inaccessible to the public. (READ: **[ANALYSIS] A failure of execution**)

This is a problem because not only are public open spaces suitable as venues to construct makeshift hospitals, but they also serve as an immediate refuge in emergencies and disasters. Ideally, one would need to be within 400 meters of any open space during an evacuation. Simply put, a lot of the denser areas in the city will not have access to this.

The only alternatives are the large capacity venues (e.g. SMX Convention Center, the Araneta Coliseum, etc.) that are prolific in Metro Manila. Careful planning and design need to take place in these venues since they may not have the same mechanical and ventilation systems that health-care facilities need to prevent contaminated air from spreading. It's also imperative to create proper screening clinics that allow suspected COVID-19 patients to get tested for the virus before stepping inside.

Hotels can also be utilized at this time as well. These can lodge medical professionals directly responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Four Seasons in Manhattan is doing just that since 85% of hotels in the city are currently unoccupied. This is a great idea as it prevents health care workers from possibly carrying the virus home to their families. Not only that, their commute time will be severely cut down especially if they live outside the city.

## Data is beautiful

Recently, the New York City Department of Health has been mapping the number of COVID-19 cases by patient ZIP code. This data helps the city monitor the existing and potential hotspots for COVID-19. They also show how the virus has disproportionately impacted poorer neighborhoods.

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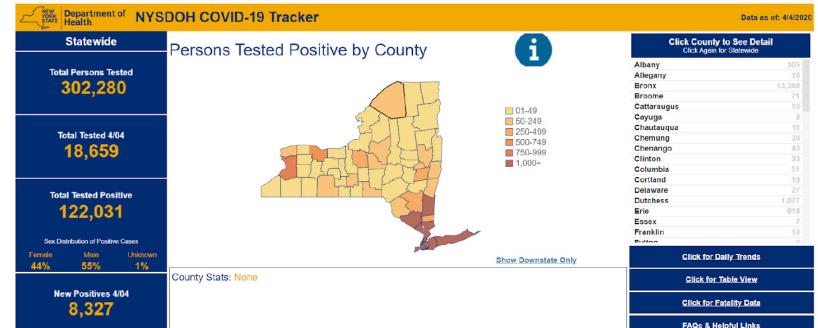


Figure 2 Map showing the patient ZIP codes. New York State Department of Health Website.

With an urban density surpassing New York's, Metro Manila would greatly benefit from having comprehensive data and information to battle the pandemic. The government can properly designate which areas need to have more makeshift hospitals, medical personnel, and equipment. Those living in COVID-19 hotspots can take more precautions and safeguard measures to protect themselves and their families. (READ: **PH coronavirus cases in maps and charts: What the data says**)

## A fighting spirit

Whenever I am on the threshold of hopelessness, I'm reminded of the words spoken by New York Governor Andrew Cuomo at a recent press conference:

"We're going to get through it because we are New York, and because we've dealt with a lot of things, and because we are smart. You have to be smart to make it in New York. And we are resourceful, and we are showing how resourceful we are. And because we are united, and when you are united, there is nothing you can't do..."

I can say the same for us Filipinos. We've always branded ourselves to be a resilient nation, sometimes to a fault. We've experienced so many natural disasters throughout the years and always survived by leaning on each other. Realize that we have a lot more in common than what makes us different. It doesn't matter if you're rich, poor, healthy, sick, straight, gay, old, or young – by uniting together, we will overcome this pandemic. COVID-19 is not the end of our story. – **Rappler.com**

*Romeo Romulo is a Filipino architect living in Brooklyn, New York. He received his Master's in Architecture and Urban Design from Pratt Institute. Don't worry, he's isolating himself and is diligently practicing social distancing.*

# DESIGNING IN THE AGE OF THE ANTHROPOCENE

PUBLICATION: Blueprint

YEAR PUBLISHED: 2020

6/22/2020

Designing In The Age Of The Anthropocene



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OPINION ([HTTPS://BLUEPRINT.ONEMEGA.COM/PRACTICE/OPINION/](https://blueprint.onemega.com/practice/opinion/))

## Designing In The Age Of The Anthropocene

Taken from the Greek words “anthropos” (human) and “kainos” (new), the Anthropocene is defined by humans’ impact on the environment

June 8, 2020 | Written by Romeo Romulo |

It doesn't take a lot to realize that the world is unrecognizable these days. The current pandemic has disrupted our daily lives to the point where traditional daily routines seem like a lifetime ago. It's not just about COVID-19. Even in the past year, we experienced so many climate disasters: Australia, California, and the Amazon suffered devastating fires; and typhoons and hurricanes ravaged Japan, China, and the Bahamas, accounting for more than \$10 billion losses. The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) records that greenhouse gas emissions are at an all-time high. Entire ecosystems have been disturbed due to invasive species migration. They say that hell hath no fury than a woman scorned, and it seems like Mother Nature is swiftly exacting her revenge in this age of the Anthropocene.

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Designing In The Age Of The Anthropocene

Taken from the Greek words “anthropos” (human) and “kainos” (new), the Anthropocene is widely considered as our current geological epoch defined by humans’ impact on the environment. It calls attention to how our actions as a society shape the Earth’s systems from the early periods of the industrial revolution to recent events in the last century: rapid urbanization, population growth booms, natural resources exploitation, and more. The term has grown in traction over the last decade and has become a familiar, even mandatory lexicon in the realms of arts, humanities, and science.

As designers, it is imperative for us to restructure our mindset within the frameworks of the Anthropocene. It has been clear that the expansion of our cities and building infrastructure has greatly shaped our current geology. Whether we admit it or not, our works have contributed to the defining phenomena of this epoch such as ecological destruction, global warming, oceanic pollution, natural resource depletion, sea-level rise, floods, landslides, wildfires, droughts, and pandemics. Because of these, we have a responsibility to address how we design our future cities and infrastructure so they encapsulate the Anthropocene. I'm not just talking about designing buildings to be more “green” or “sustainable,” as these are simply rhetorical solutions that offer no real change in terms of the earth’s geological stratum.

To fully be able to address the issues of the Anthropocene, one of the first few things we need to understand is that our current urban planning and architectural systems are outdated and perhaps even obsolete. The theories of these systems were developed at a time wherein a majority of our current complex issues were not present. The recent pandemic illustrated how our current cities were ill-equipped to respond to a crisis of its nature, a defining cornerstone in this discussion. This resulted in huge losses in human lives and the economy. It also gave a great upheaval in our daily lives, which shouldn't come as a surprise as most, if not all urban and architectural developments approached design in an anthropocentric manner, wherein people and profit were favored over the welfare of the planet. This brings us to a very important point: capitalism is the crux of the Anthropocene.

Will Steffen, one of the epoch’s earliest advocates said, “industrial capitalists...not ‘mankind as a whole,’ are largely responsible for the Anthropocene.” We can take Metro Manila as a prime example of this. Design and development are only within each of the boundaries of its 16 municipalities. By acting as “islands,” the planning and architecture of Metro Manila as a whole is very fragmented and disconnected from each other, primarily because these developments are largely market-driven.

As we move forward to designing in a post-pandemic world, we need to reframe our design mindset towards an anthropocenic approach, one where there is a holistic symbiosis between the built environment and the biosphere. This includes a collaborative effort, not only within the design community, but also other disciplines like science, healthcare, economy, geology,



and more. Our political and social systems also need to adamantly take part in the conversation and be open to a drastic change in city design.

The involvement of healthcare professionals in designing future healthcare buildings can provide us the necessary implications that we need to consider if another pandemic arrives. This can increase the capacities of hospitals and healthcare facilities to continue operations despite the sudden outbreak. In addition, this can improve the users physically and mentally. Ventilation techniques and technologies that hospitals use to contain and eradicate pathogens and contaminants may be incorporated into different building types such as schools, homes, condominiums, and those that don't have the luxury of social distancing such as prison facilities and homeless shelters.

COVID-19 also demonstrated the urban paradox of cities in terms of pandemic response. Over the last few decades, urban planners and developers have long advocated for high-rise, high-density, mixed-use developments. This is because urban dwellers consume less ecological footprint and produce fewer carbon emissions than their suburban counterparts. However, when COVID-19 arrived, these high-density developments became primary target venues for easy transmission of the virus. Seemingly, the people most safe and comfortable during the pandemic are those living in single-family dwellings. In short, future developments need to be able to answer to this density problem that is prevalent in our current cities. The Anthropocene forces us to restructure what we have learned about design.

In architecture school, we are taught how to protect humans from harsh exterior environmental conditions. We delineate walls, fences, gates, linear parks, and even suburbs as concrete barriers. This has been the way we traditionally approach city and building design—one where it's separated from the environment. The Anthropocene forces us to deepen our understanding of this relationship. What if there is a way for the city to embrace the environment instead? What different building typologies are we able to develop in the countryside? Is it possible to design cities around unconventional materials and locations while incorporating contemporary technological advancements? Are there any alternatives to food production such that farming is not just relegated into land? Can we tap into geo-engineering and maybe start building cities underground? These are the questions that can start the discussion.



Bjarke Ingles' The Big U project in New York. Image courtesy of [rebuildbydesign.org](http://www.rebuildbydesign.org/).

One great example of anthropocenic design in the 21st century is Bjarke Ingles' "Big U" project in New York. Learning from the \$19 billion loss from the flood caused by hurricane Sandy in most of Manhattan's financial districts, The Big U serves as a defense to future storm surges and flooding in the same areas. It holds a 10-mile network of flood walls around the periphery of Lower Manhattan, shielding city infrastructure and buildings in the process. These flood barriers, carefully and deliberately designed in compartments, protects each of the neighborhoods one at a time. The project is flexible enough to withstand a massive scale of incoming flood. What's most interesting about the Big U is that the floodwalls are disguised as a network of parks, pavilions, and open spaces. Through this arrangement, the Big U is able to preserve Manhattan's vibrant city life without completely segregating it from the water. Inadvertently, Ingles reframed what we can do with the peripheries of cities, a distinct type of urban typology that seeks more attention. The project also delved into collaborating with different disciplines and communities for the final design.

Another project we can use as a case study is the "The Soul of Nørrebro" designed by Copenhagen architectural firm SLA. The award-winning projec, focused on the Hans Tavsens Park and Korsgade in Inner Nørrebro, Copenhagen, strives to address how the neighborhood will deal with cloudbursts, which are flashes of heavy rain that lead to flooding. Instead of treating the rain and flooding as antagonists and elements that need to be pushed away, SLA embraced these natural occurrences with open arms. Because the spaces on the main street and inside the park allowed flood to enter, water settled in designated sunken and planting water pools. This site now has the ability to change its typology depending on the present level of floodwater. As a result of these new green-blue open spaces, the area's local hot microclimate is improved. The project also unearths new forms of social interactions not only within the community but also the community's relationship with nature.

The Anthropocene may be an unfamiliar concept to most of us, but it allows a fundamental shift and evolvement of preconceived notions and knowledge on design. It is a concept that architects, designers, and urban planners should be open to as it presents the opportunity to pursue new, innovative solutions to contemporary problems. It is a driving force that calls for more creativity not just for the people in the architecture and design, but all participants of the built environment. The way we design in the Age of Anthropocene encompasses across all disciplines within the realms of politics, economy, humanities, architecture, engineering, science, and technology. The future is not going to be bleak because we're the most rational beings in the world. Humanity can overcome the obstacles of the Anthropocene. We just need to be smart enough to come together and talk about it.

*Romeo Romulo is a Filipino architect living in New York city. He received his Bachelor's Degree in Architecture from the University of the Philippines and a Master's Degree in Architecture and Urban Design from the prestigious Pratt Institute in New York. He is interested in how big data and science fiction can influence new building typologies in the Age of Anthropocene.*



"The Soul of Nørrebro" designed by Copenhagen architectural firm [SLA](https://www.sla.dk/en/) (<https://www.sla.dk/en/>).

**READ MORE:** [Post-Pandemic Deconstruction](https://bluprint.onemega.com/to-build-post-pandemic-safe-environments-designers-and-planners-must-deconstruct-what-it-means-to-design-and-build-in-the-age-of-capitalism/) (<https://bluprint.onemega.com/to-build-post-pandemic-safe-environments-designers-and-planners-must-deconstruct-what-it-means-to-design-and-build-in-the-age-of-capitalism/>)

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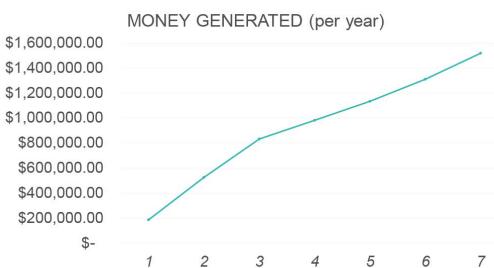
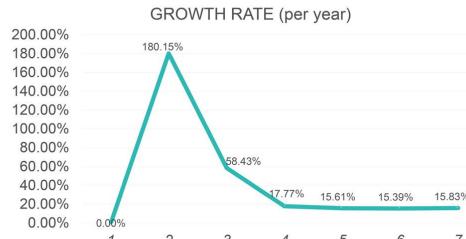
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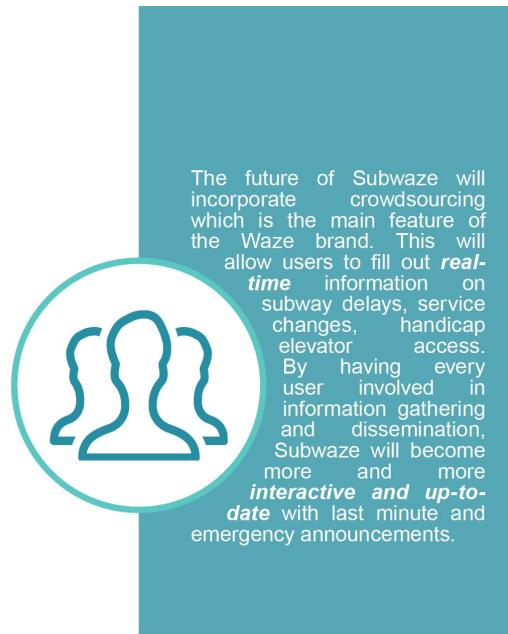
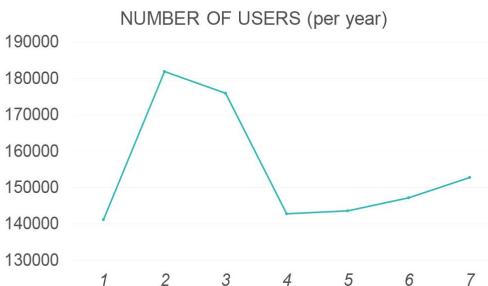
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# Subwaze

**TYPE OF WORK:** Prototype subway app for Color Blinded People



## FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS



A SUBWAY APP



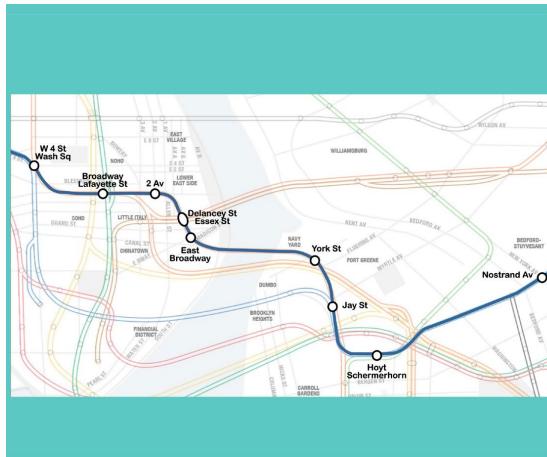
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An app that disseminates **up-to-date** information on train services, blockages, and other announcements

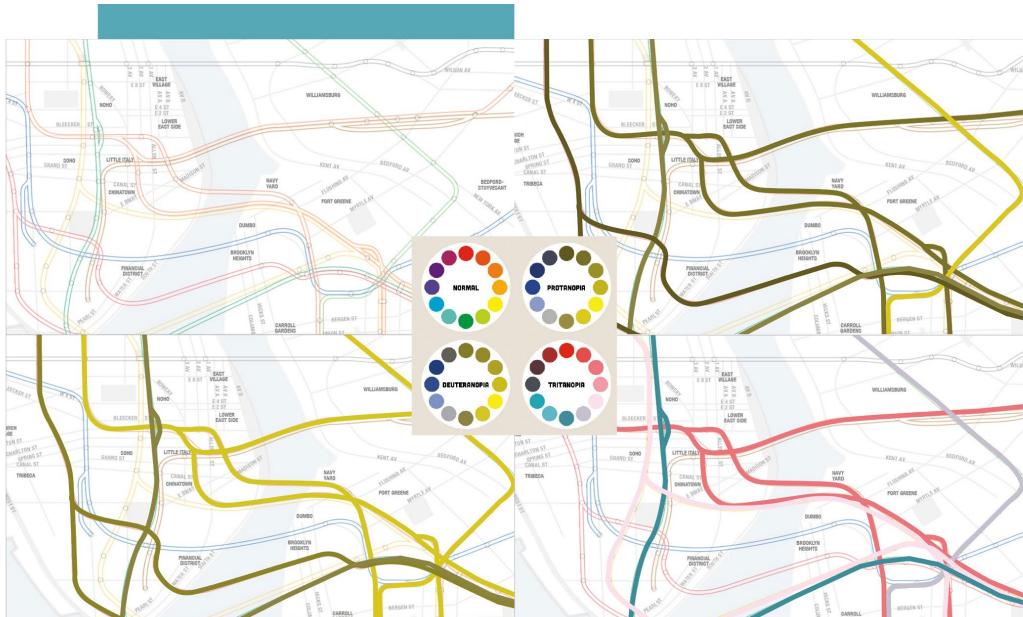


An app that allows you to customize not only the information you want to see, but also allows you to make changes that caters to certain needs for particular disabled people, making it the **only inclusive app** in the market



An app that presents to you important information on the NYC subway through **easy to understand** visual and interface design

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## BUSINESS MODEL



### To Inform

Service 1

An app that disseminates up-to-date information on train services, blockages, and other announcements



### Customizable

Service 2

An app that allows you to customize not only the information you want to see, but also allows you to make changes that caters to certain needs for particular disabled people



### Easy To Understand

Service 3

An app that presents to you important information on the NYC subway through easy to understand visual and interface design



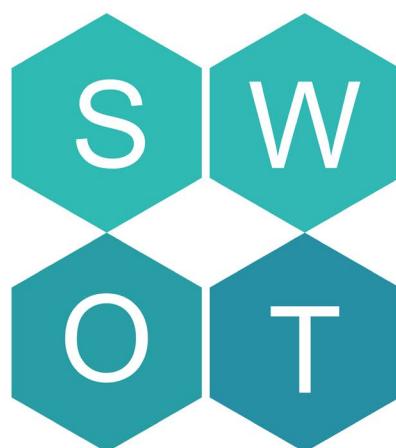
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## SWOT ANALYSIS

### STRENGTHS



- Convenient
- User friendly
- Useful
- Time saver
- Predictable



### WEAKNESSES



- Data depends on source
- Pricey

### OPPORTUNITIES



- Existing market
- Tap into Waze brand
- Provide an app friendly for disabled people
- User interaction in navigation apps

### THREATS



- Other competitors
- Price may detract from initial interest

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2020