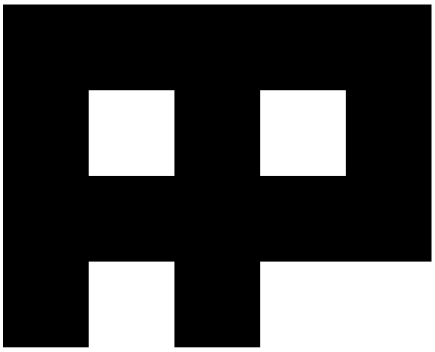

ADAM POOLE /
ARCHITECTURE PORTFOLIO

C/V

ADAM POOLE

Born: June 2, 1993
Place of Birth: Calgary, Canada
Citizenship: Canadian
Current Location: Brooklyn, NY

Email: adamrjpoole@gmail.com
Phone: +1 (613) 805-0194

WORK EXPERIENCE

+ **COOKFOX - New York City** — January 2022 - Present
  Designer
  Conceptualization, Schematic Design, Design Development, Construction Documents, model making, client presentations, consultant coordination

+ **Bjarke Ingels Group (BIG) - New York City** — March 2018 - December 2021
  Designer
  Conceptualization, Schematic Design, Design Development, Construction Documents, model making, client presentations

+ **Kasian Architecture - Toronto** — August 2015 - August 2016
  Junior Designer
  Schematic Design, Design Development, Construction Documents

+ **Sahuri + Partners Architects - Calgary** — June 2014 - August 2014
  Student Designer
  Schematic Design, Design Development, conduct site visits

EDUCATION

+ **McGill University** — September 2016 - December 2017
  Master of Architecture
  Montreal, Quebec, Canada

+ **Carleton University** — September 2011 - April 2015
  Bachelor of Architecture Studies
  Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

+ **Central Memorial High School** — September 2010 - June 2011
  Calgary, Alberta, Canada

AWARDS / PUBLICATIONS

+ ASLA Merit Award - Islias Hyper-Creek — 2019
+ ARTIFIZI Publication - Abitibi — 2018
+ Dead Sea Israel Student Publication - Pier — 2017
+ WORK Publication - Agro — 2017
+ Stantec Prize Nomination — 2015
+ Building 22 Publication - Somnium — 2014

TECHNICAL SKILLS

+ AutoCAD	+ Photoshop	+ VRay
+ Rhino	+ Illustrator	+ Sketchup
+ Revit	+ InDesign	+ ArcGIS

C/V

Adam Poole

PROFESSIONAL WORK

ACADEMIC / COMPETITION WORK

ENERGY HUB

Year: 2020 - Bjarke Ingels Group (BIG)
Location: San Jose, USA
Project Lead: Phillip MacDougall, Andreas Buettner
Responsibilities: Initial massing and feasibility studies, design studies, Schematic Design drawings, rendering

Downtown San Jose is at the center of a radical shift in living and working. People in surrounding suburbs are returning to the downtown at the heart of the innovator's valley. Just as the building's iconic neighbor The Bank of Italy stands as a monument to the city's commercial past, we wanted to design Fountain Alley to be a symbol of San Jose's sustainable future. Split in half, ten residential floors with 1 and 2 bedroom rental apartments are topped by ten floors of expansive office space above. The terracotta brise-soleil façade forms a veil around the building, changing shape to provide the ideal amount of natural light for each program.

Alley Connections

Retail

Residential

Office

Rounded Ends

Urban Room

Penthouse

Greenery

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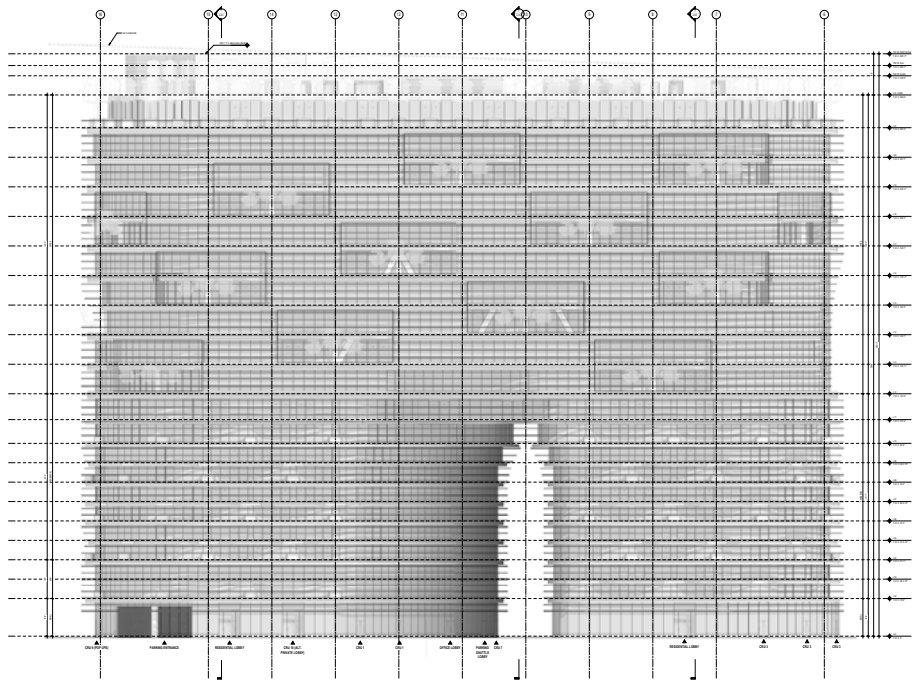
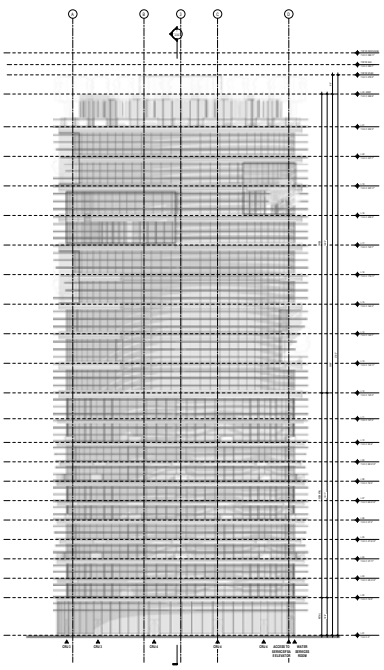




Top: Building massing diagram series **Bottom:** Building elevations

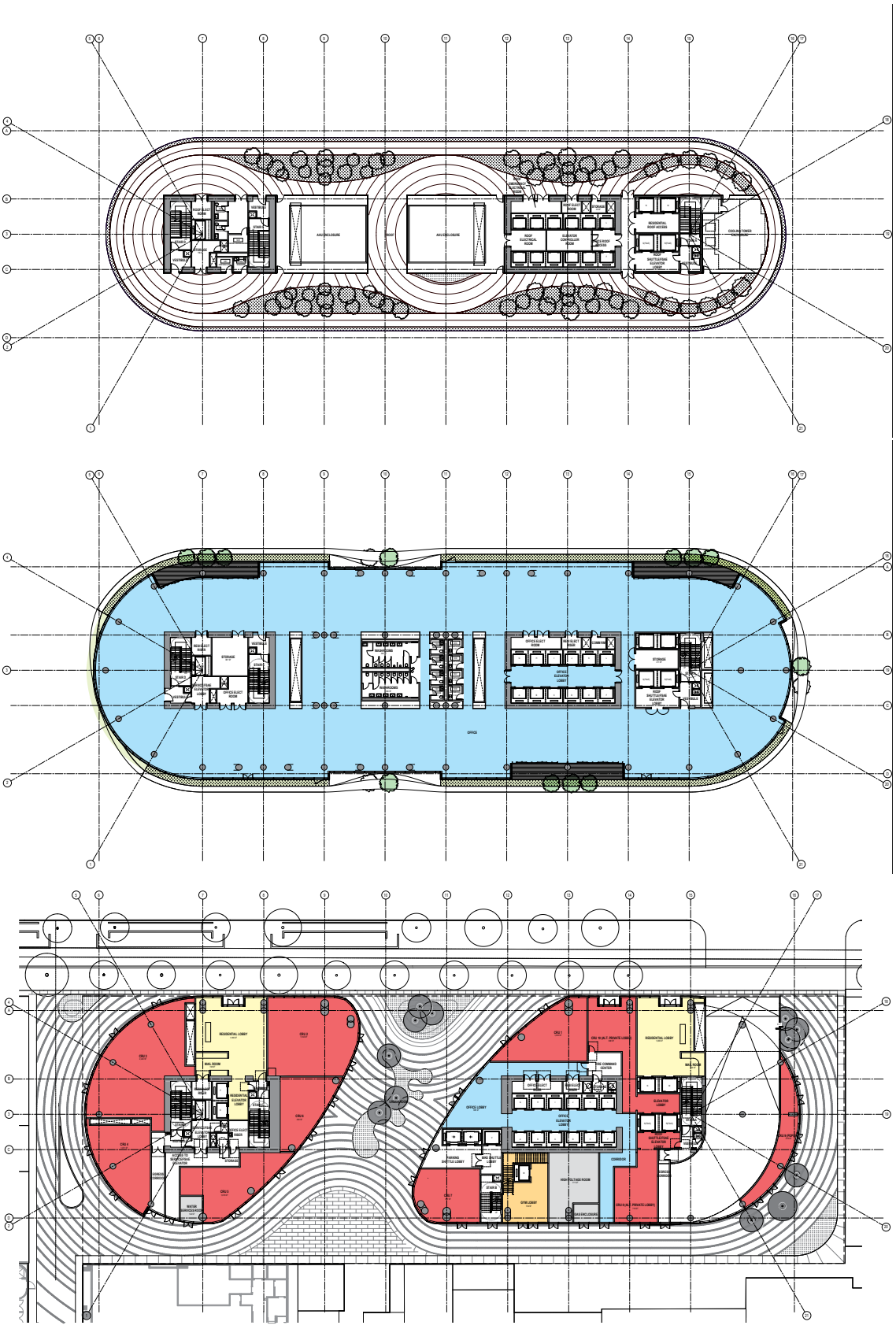
Residential Balconies

Continuous Louvers

Push In

Planters

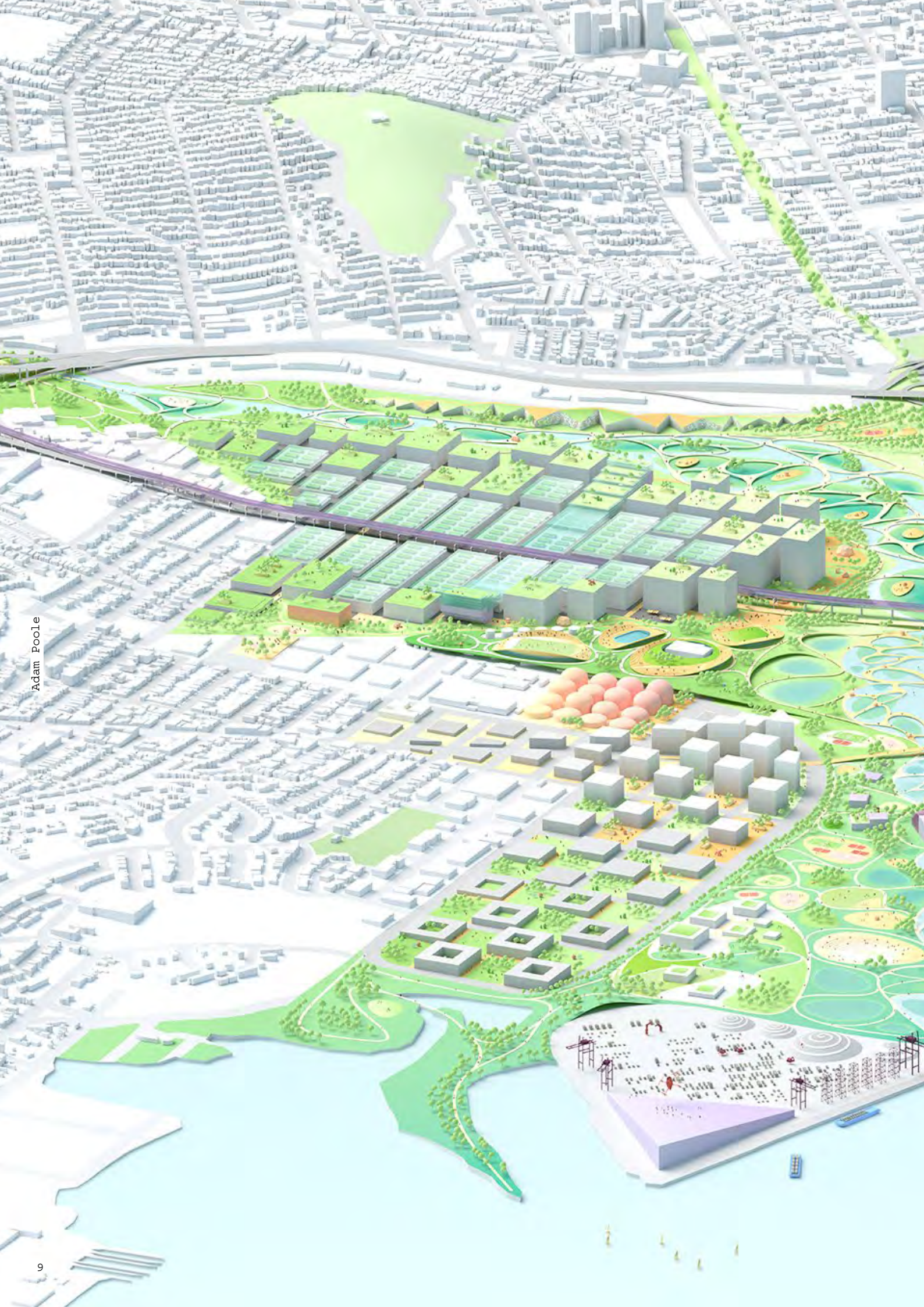
Top: Diagram showing facade articulation at balconies **Bottom:** View from Post Street



Ground floor, typical office floor, and amenity rooftop

Office floor fitout showing work space, common area, and outdoor space

Left: Office lobby **Right:** Office floor looking out onto green terrace



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ISLIAS HYPER-CREEK

Year: 2018 - Bjarke Ingels Group (BIG)
Location: San Franscisco, USA
Project Lead: Giulia Frittoli
Responsibilities: Massing studies, landscape design, rendering, animation, video editing
ASLA Merit Award 2019

Islais Hyper-Creek is a vision for an area in San Francisco where ecology and industry co-exist. A large park with a restored tidal creek system and soft shoreline shares the area with maritime functions, light manufacturing, and logistics. This park plays an important role in building physical and social resilience by protecting the surrounding neighborhoods while providing amenities and benefits to the community.

Top: Islias Gateway axonometric diagram **Bottom:** Physical models used in community design meetings

The masterplan concept consists of six proposed pilot projects, developed together with stakeholders and local communities, which will kickstart a long-term process toward realizing the overall vision

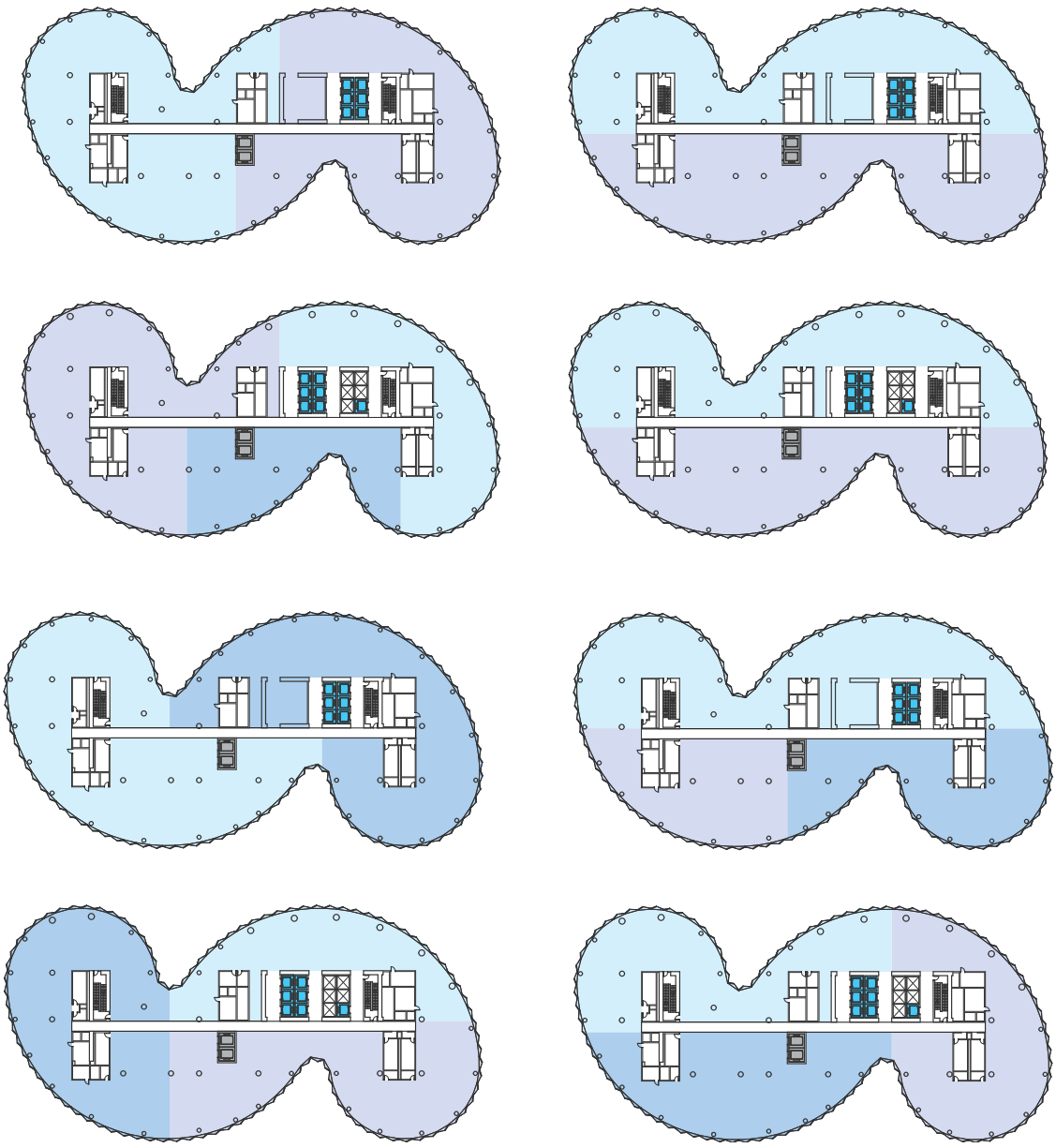
Throughout the project I had many design and production responsibilities, mostly consisting of 3D modeling and rendering. The Islias Gateway and Living Levee were 2 areas of the project which I designed extensively. The Gateway features a ring bridge which connects parks on both sides of the creek. The Living Levee is a park built over an existing water treatment facility, and includes wetlands, and indoor & outdoor recreation areas.

Top: Vision for Pier 90, the Islias Creek Gateway **Bottom:** Living Levee, wetlands and sports facilities.

BEATTY STREET

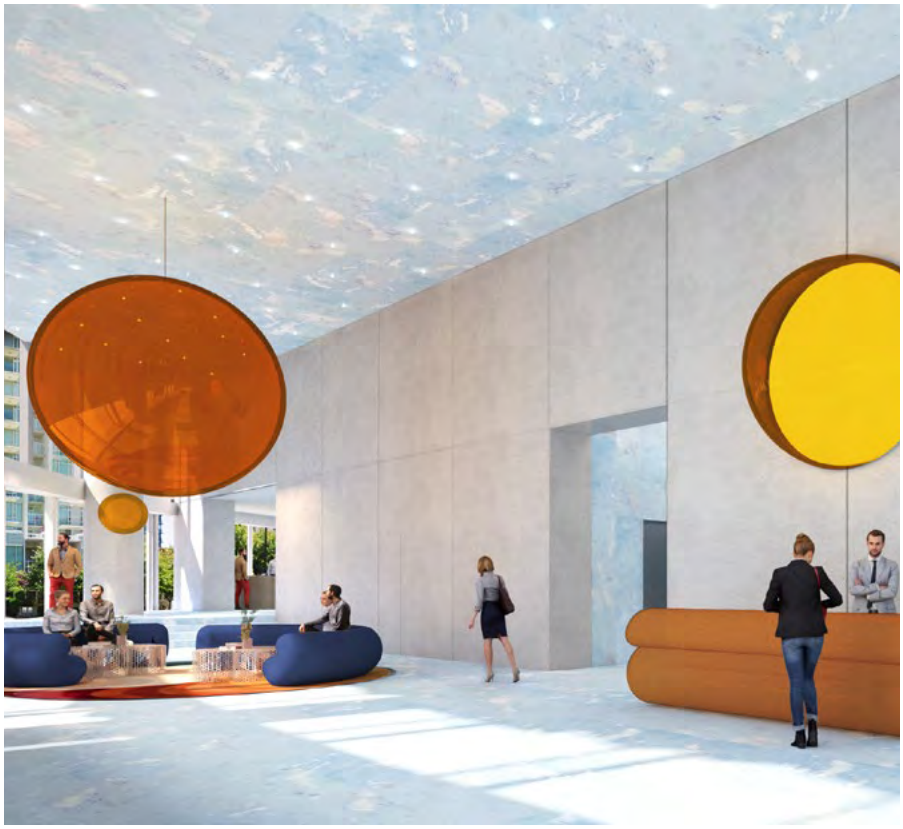
Year: 2019 - Bjarke Ingels Group (BIG)
Location: Vancouver, Canada
Project Lead: Phillip MacDougall
Responsibilities: Design studies, Schematic Design drawings, Design Development drawings, rendering

720 Beatty is a 617,000 sq. ft, 17-story office tower proposed for downtown vancouver. The S shaped building is directly adjacent to BC Place and will be built on top of an existing steam plant, which powers much of downtown vancouver. The pipes of the steamplant will be visible in the office lobbies as well as the exterior plaza, to celebrate the utility rather than hide it. Also on the site is a standalone 5-story entertainment pavilion, designed to break down the scale of the surrounding area.



Office multi-tenant demising plans

Typical office floor showing work space and lounge area



Top: Office lobby space **Right:** Elevator lobby

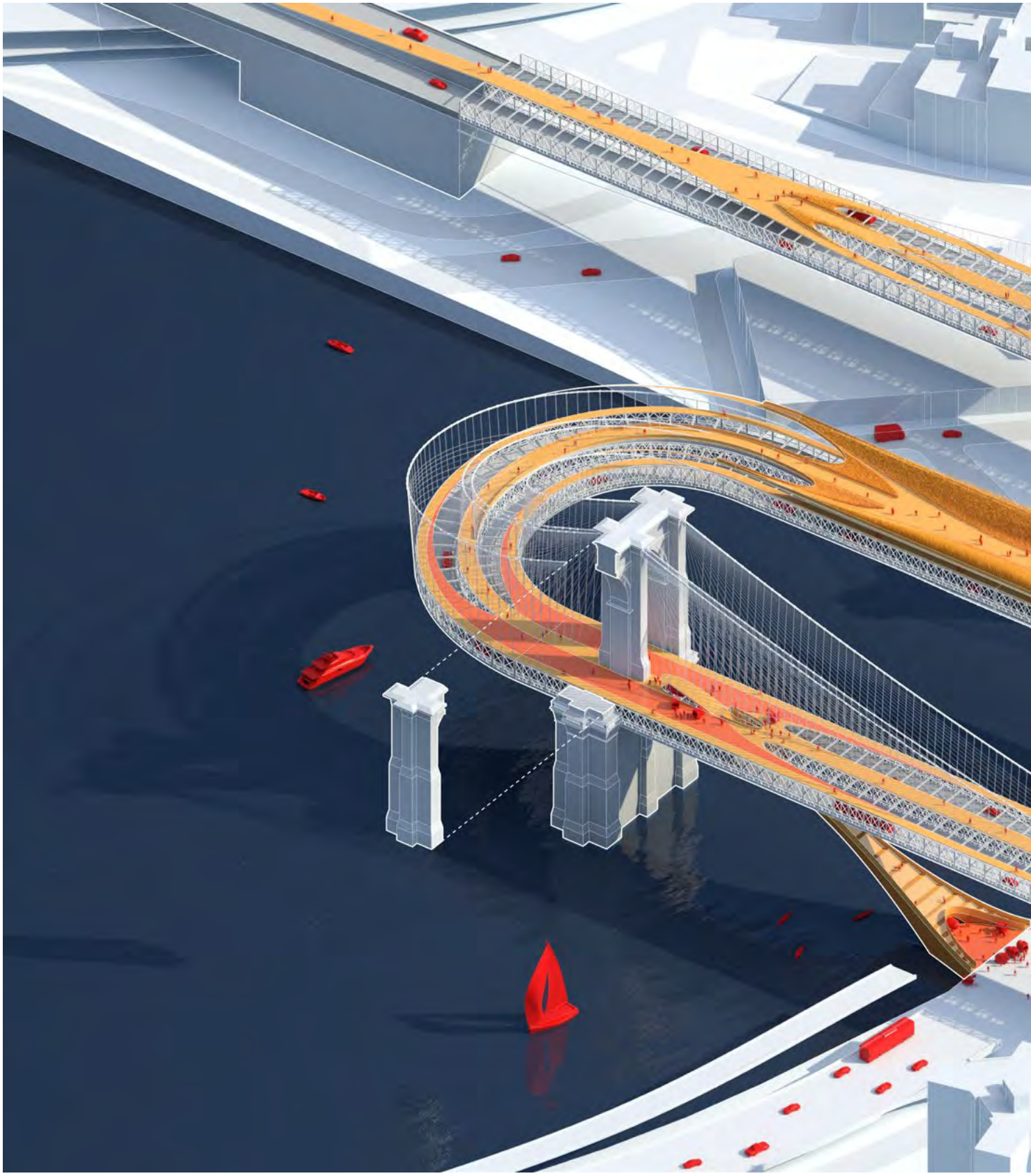
SLACKLINE

Year: 2020 - Competition: Reimagining Brooklyn Bridge
Location: New York City, USA
Team: Brandon Lind, Pauline Moskal, Alex Preiss

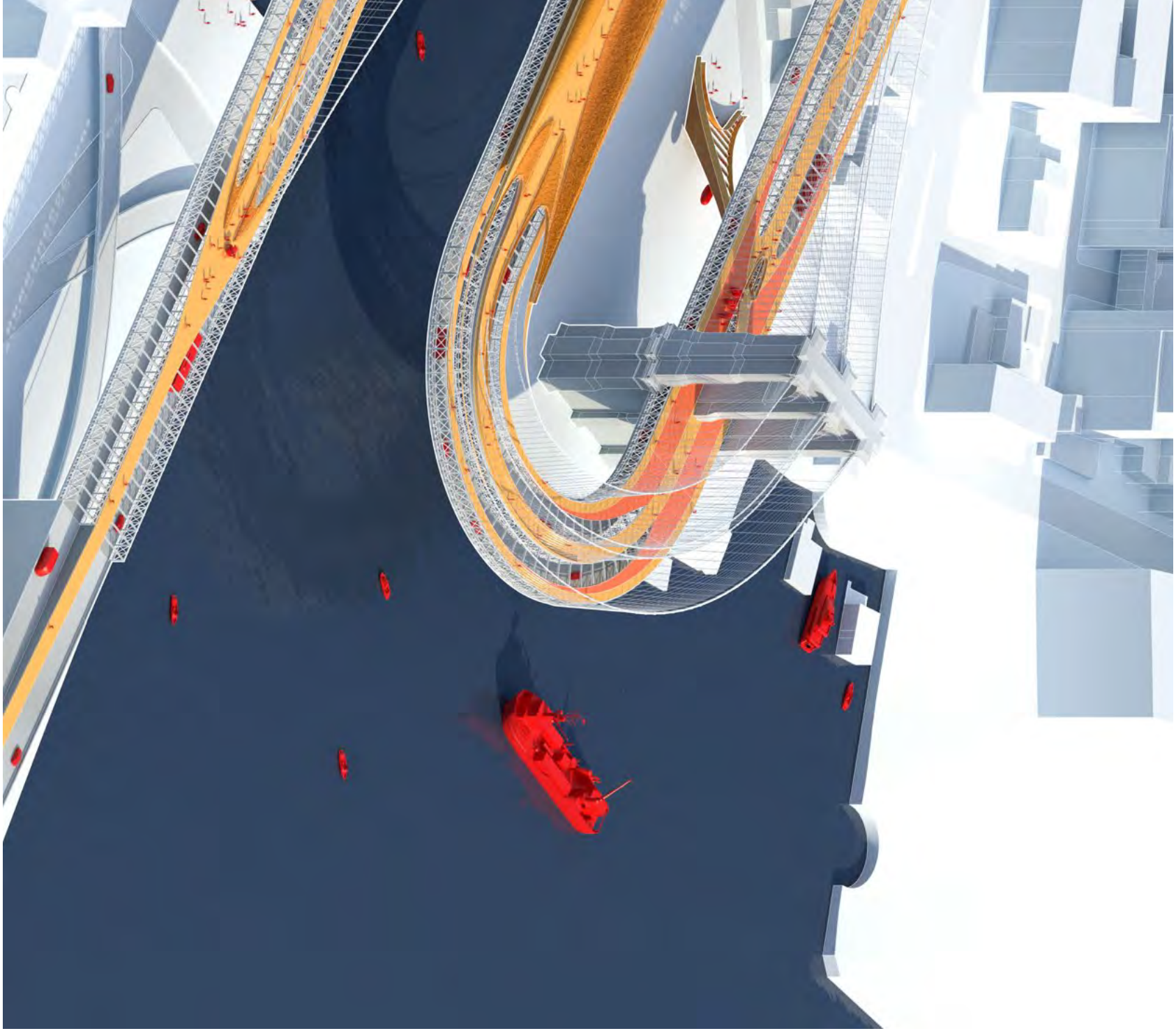
The Brooklyn Bridge is one of New York's most recognizable landmarks, and holds a special place in our collective imagination. But that iconic status comes at a cost. At peak hours, the promenade is crammed, uncomfortable, and sometimes unsafe.

Slackline is an urban fabric that weaves together the varied uses of the bridge and the occupants' diverse rates of travel. The proposal adds footpaths and separated bike lanes to alleviate congestion. Plazas at the piers and in the center span, host common mixing of all travelers in the company of vendors and resilient crop planting. Finally, new stairs and a funicular provide access from the waterfront creating new community and tourism centres.

Competition Work / **Slackline**



Distorted Isometric View



ABITIBI

Year: Fall 2017 - McGill
Course: Studio III - Thesis
Location: Iroquois Falls, Canada
Instructor: Prof. Martin Brassani

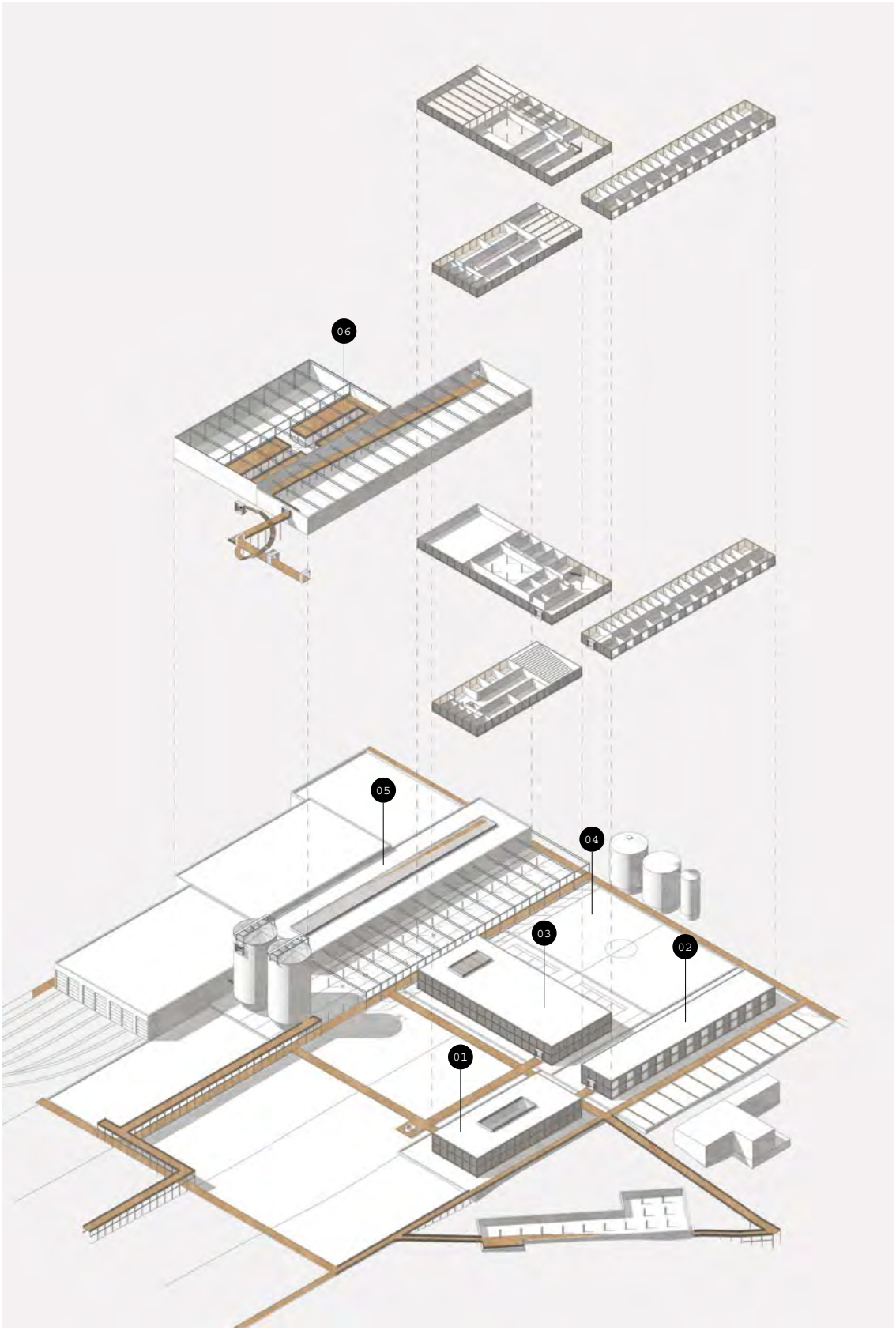
Since its construction as a company town in 1918, the identity of Iroquois Falls, Ontario has been shaped by the pulp and paper mill which it was built around. However, in late 2014 the mill was permanently closed. Because the mill was the economic driver for the town, all other institutions and services have been directly affected, which in turn has led to a decrease in population. Due to a changing natural resource sector, this is a situation mirrored by many single-industry towns in Canada. Since its closure, the town has sought a new use for the mill site, which occupies approximately 109 acres of land along the Abitibi River. What if the site could be adapted for a new, economic landscape in northern Canada?

The objective of this project is to preserve the memory of the site, while introducing programs that will reactivate both the site and the town. The project proposal will transform the mill into a satellite university research campus, focused on the future of the environment in Canada. The university programs would occupy existing buildings on the site as well as newly constructed structures. Much of the landscaping of the site is designed for environmental remediation. In this way the campus becomes a 'living lab' which can utilize various remediation techniques and analyze their performance over time. The project also proposes an interpretation centre in the form of an elevated pathway, which follows the process of paper making through the site, thus preserving the history of the mill and the town.

Observation Silo

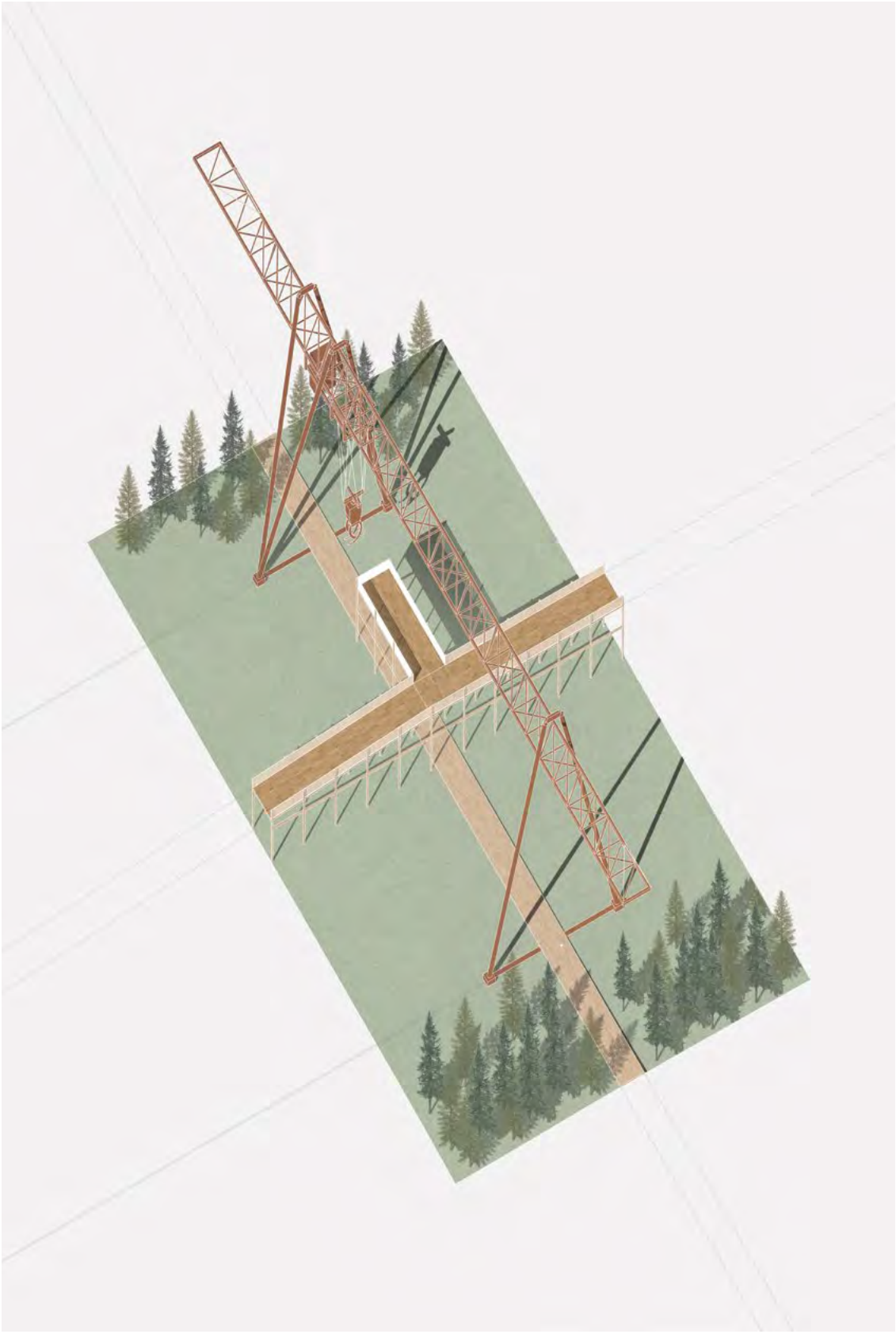
Site Map

01 Crane Entryway
02 Elevated Pathway
03 Concrete Garden
04 Remediation Fields
05 Observation Silo
06 New Campus Buildings



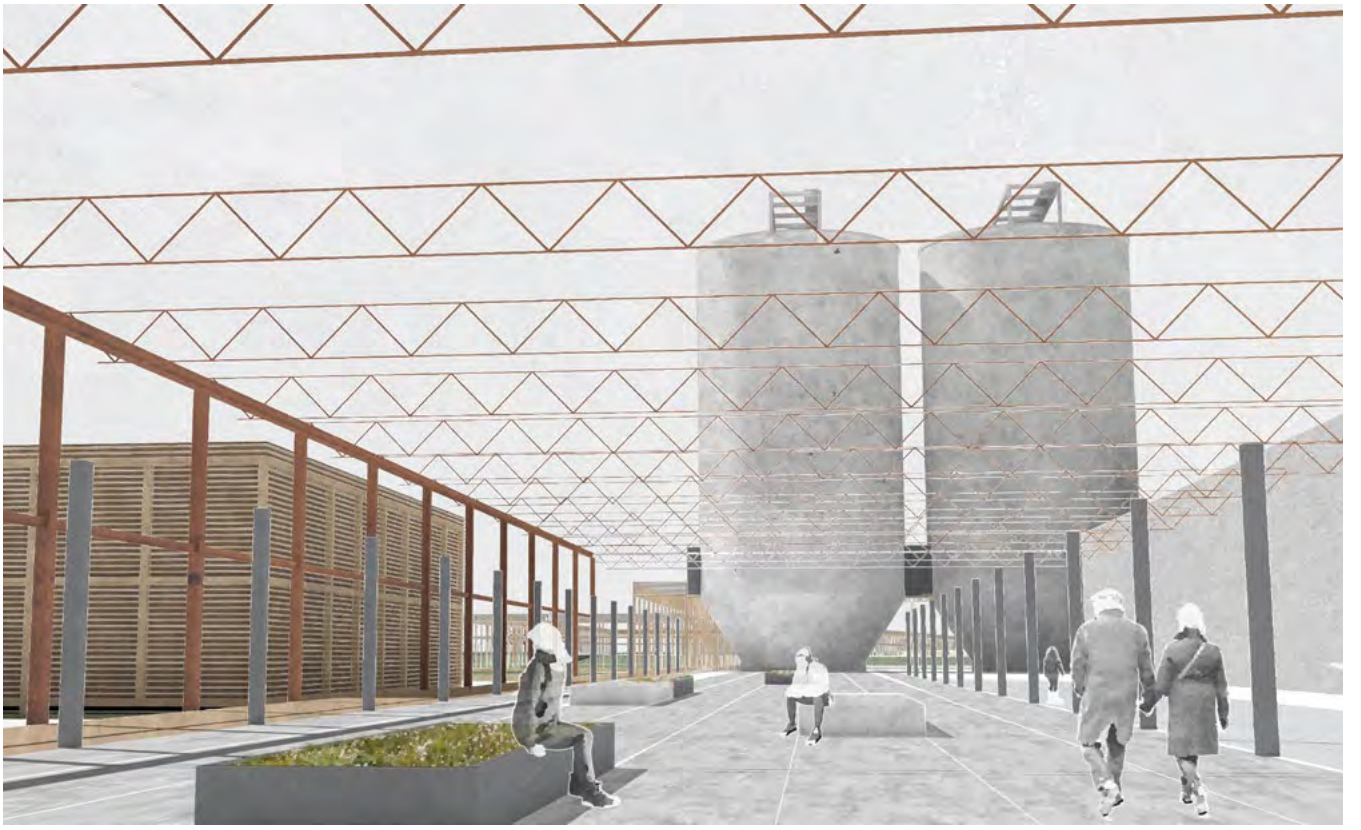
Campus buildings

01 Academic Building
02 Student Housing
03 Recreation Facility
04 Recreation Fields
05 Industry Exhibition
06 Lab Space

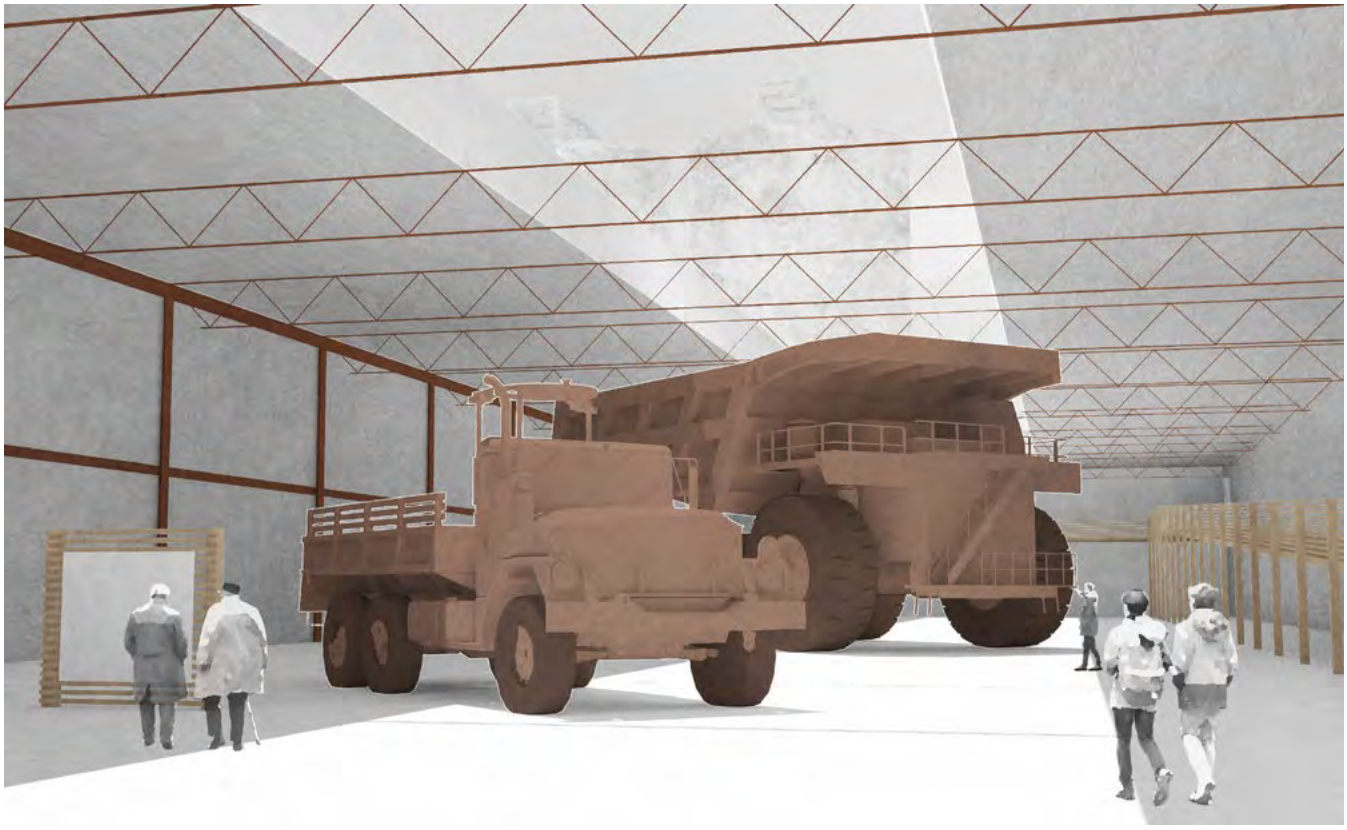


Crane Entryway

Concrete Garden



Top: Outdoor market space, **Bottom:** Pathway to new buildings



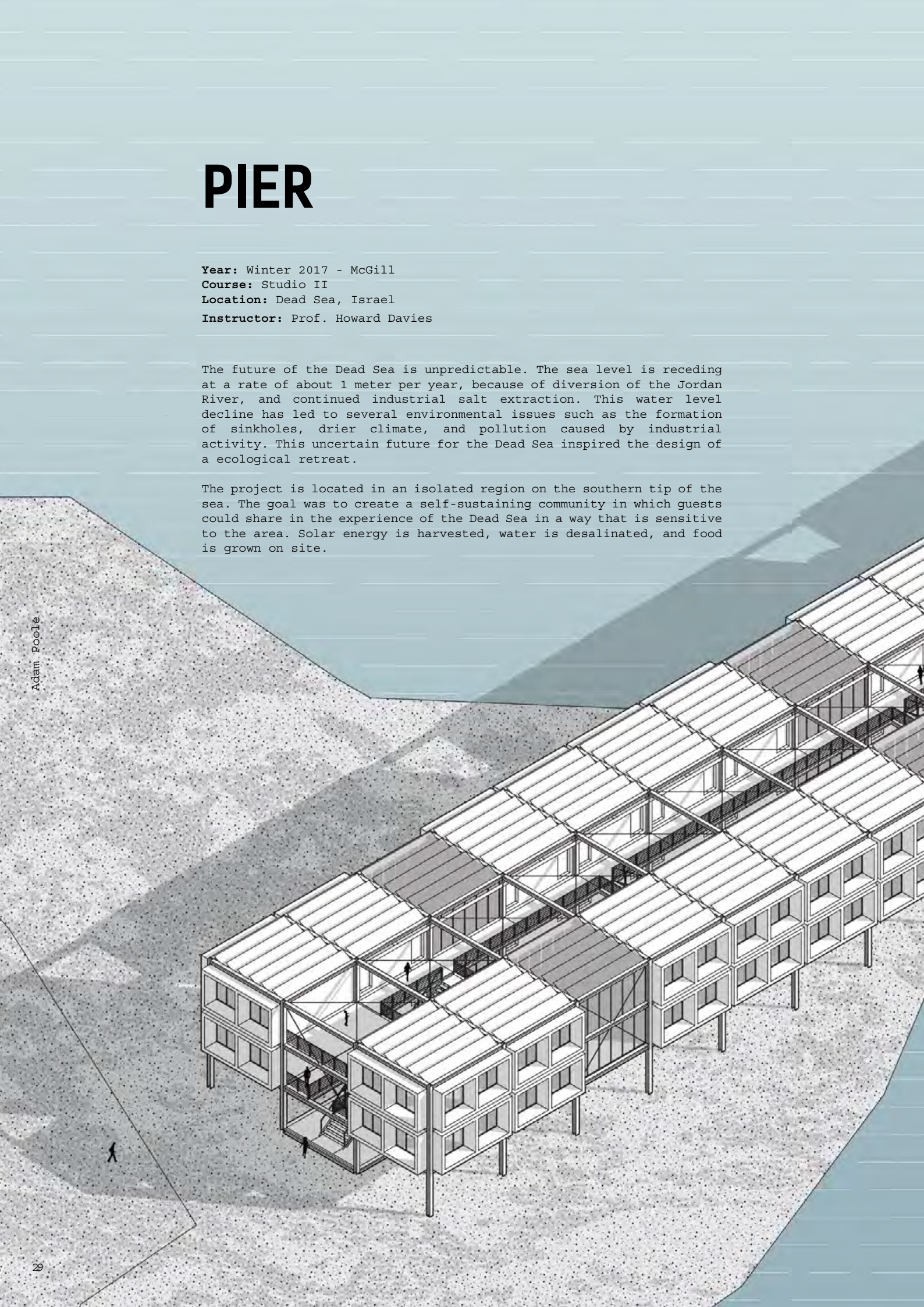
Top: Industry Exhibition, **Bottom:** Waterfront Path

PIER

Year: Winter 2017 - McGill
Course: Studio II
Location: Dead Sea, Israel
Instructor: Prof. Howard Davies

The future of the Dead Sea is unpredictable. The sea level is receding at a rate of about 1 meter per year, because of diversion of the Jordan River, and continued industrial salt extraction. This water level decline has led to several environmental issues such as the formation of sinkholes, drier climate, and pollution caused by industrial activity. This uncertain future for the Dead Sea inspired the design of a ecological retreat.

The project is located in an isolated region on the southern tip of the sea. The goal was to create a self-sustaining community in which guests could share in the experience of the Dead Sea in a way that is sensitive to the area. Solar energy is harvested, water is desalinated, and food is grown on site.



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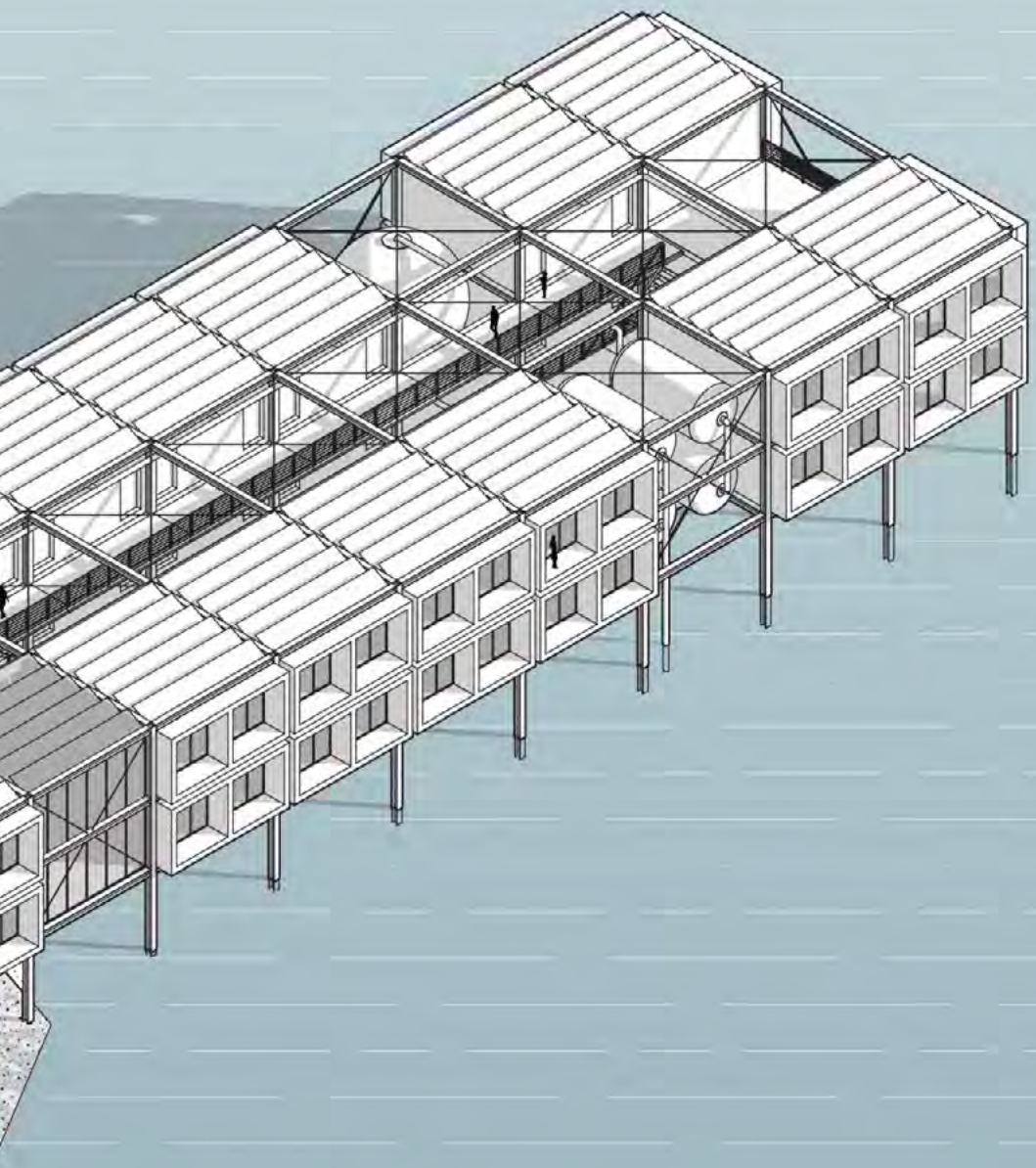
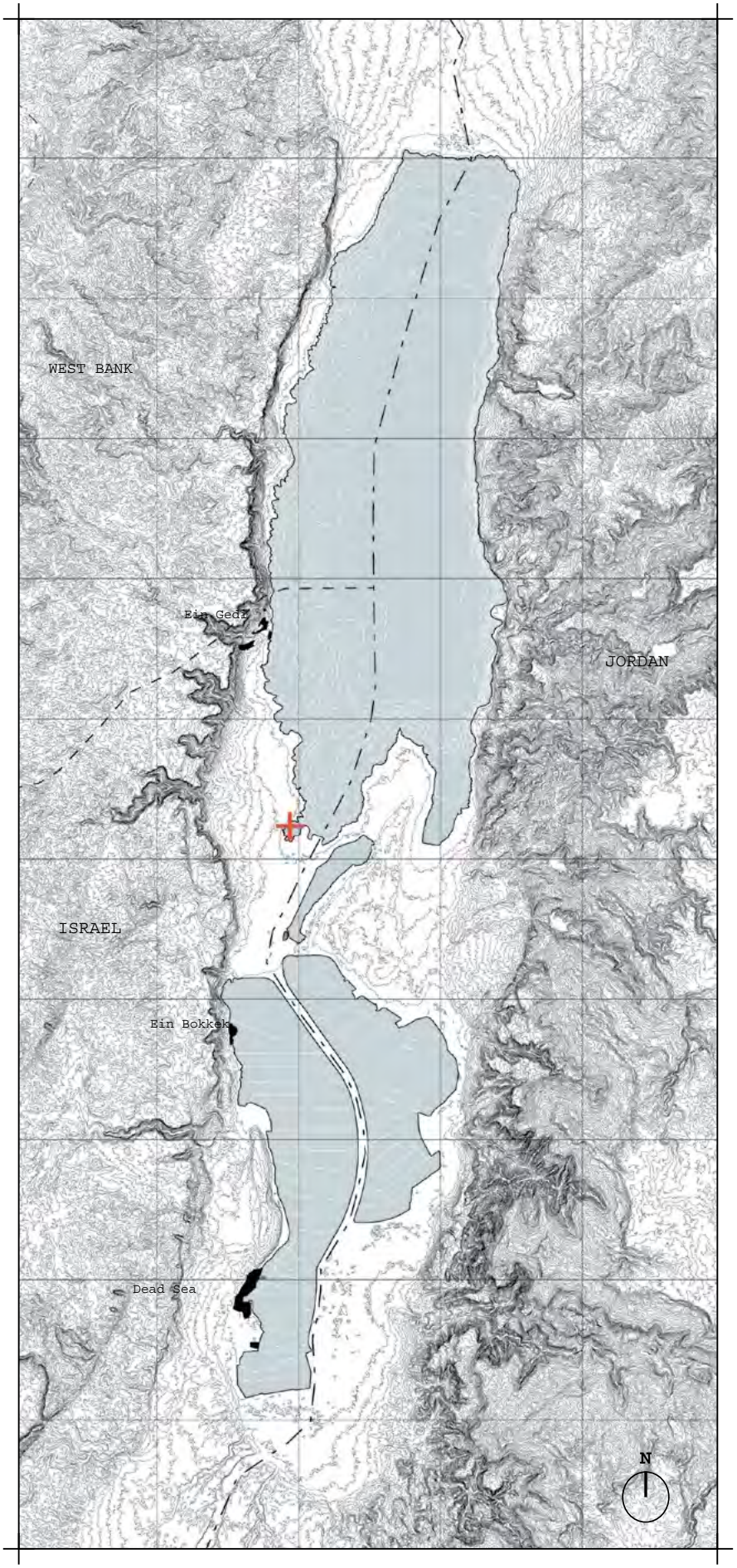
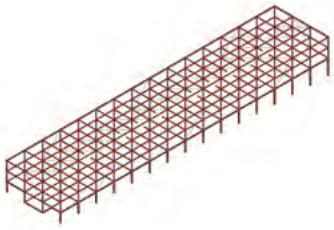




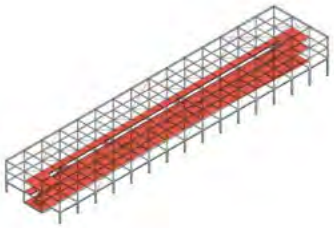
The Dead Sea

Adam Poole

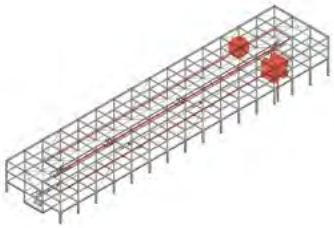
Dead Sea Works - industrial salt extraction plant



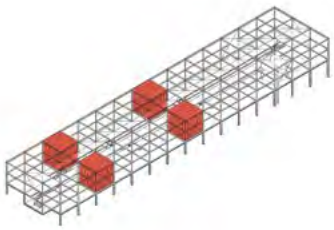
Steel Structure



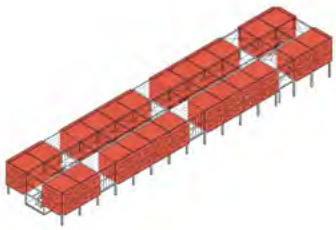
Circulation



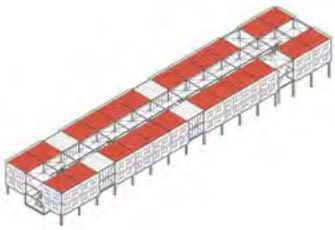
Water Systems



Greenhouses

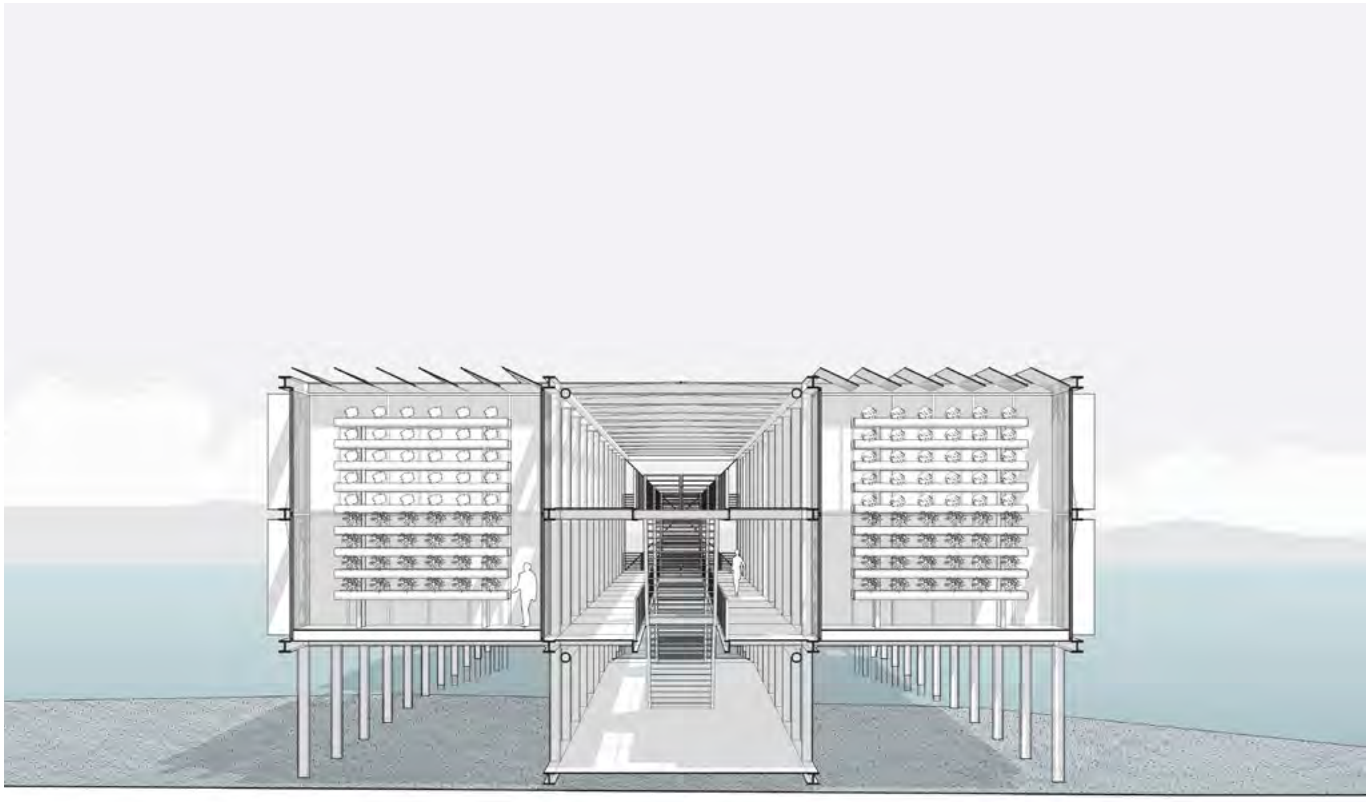


Units

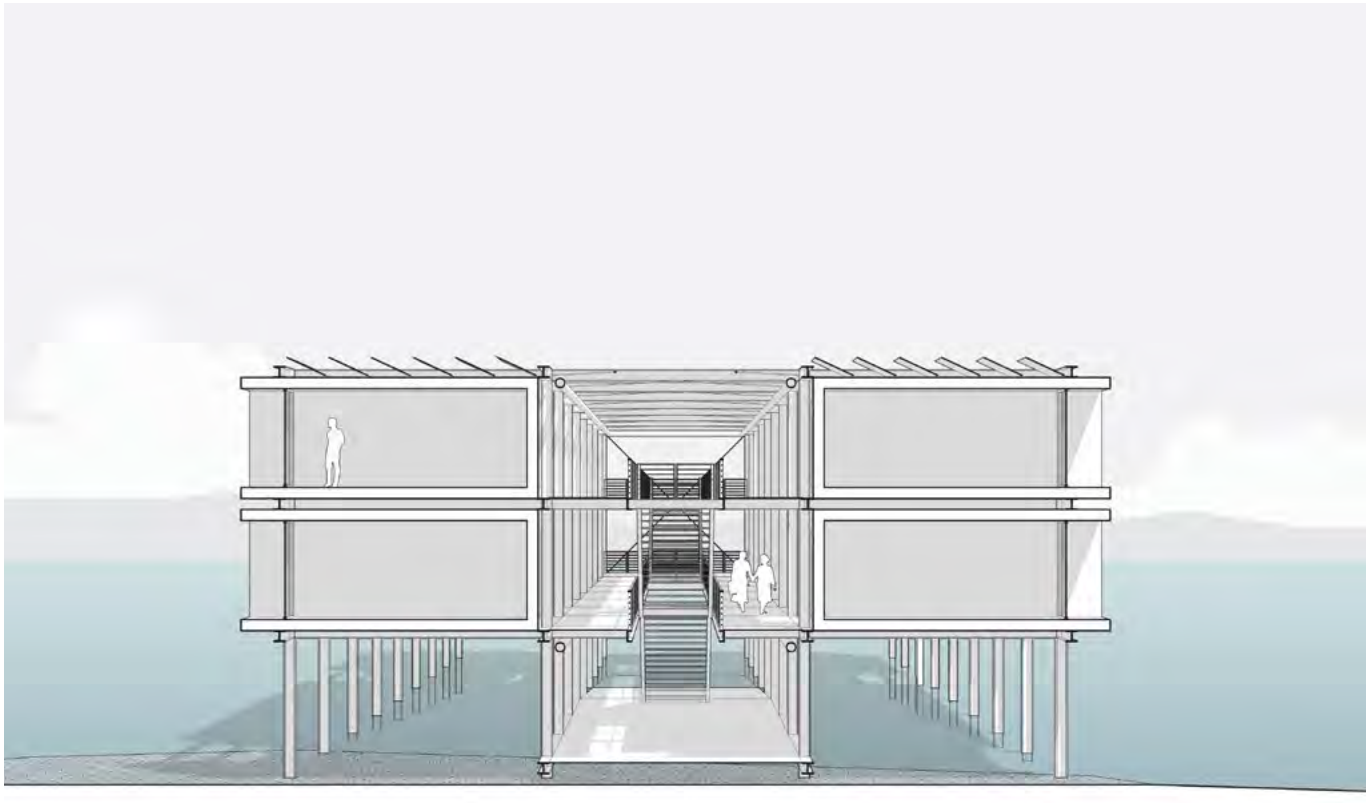


Solar Panels

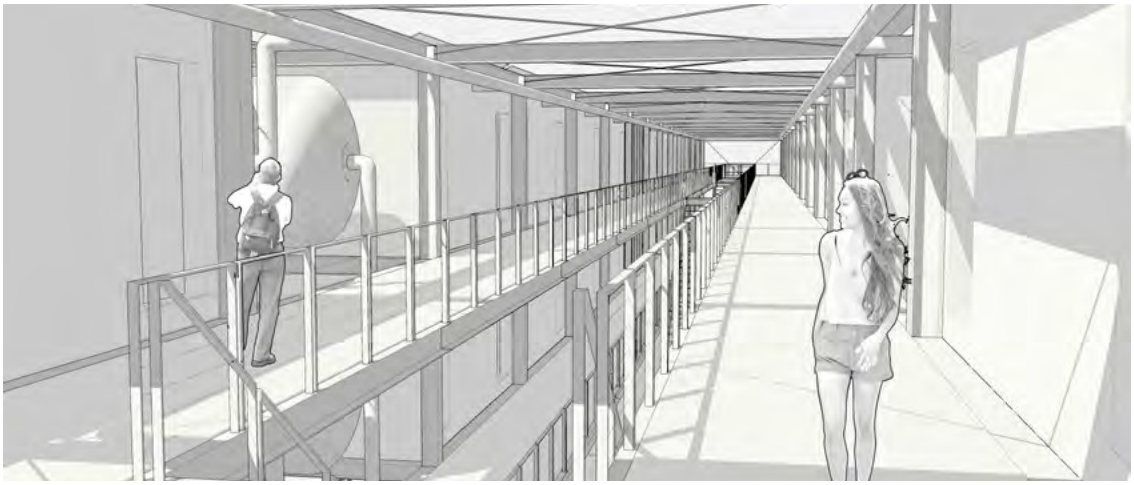
The building itself has the form of a pier, standing on stilts, and extending over the water. It is composed of modules which are placed within a steel frame. Because the building is modular, self-sufficient, and not tied to a specific site, it can be deconstructed and reassembled in order to follow the level of the water.



Section 01



Section 02

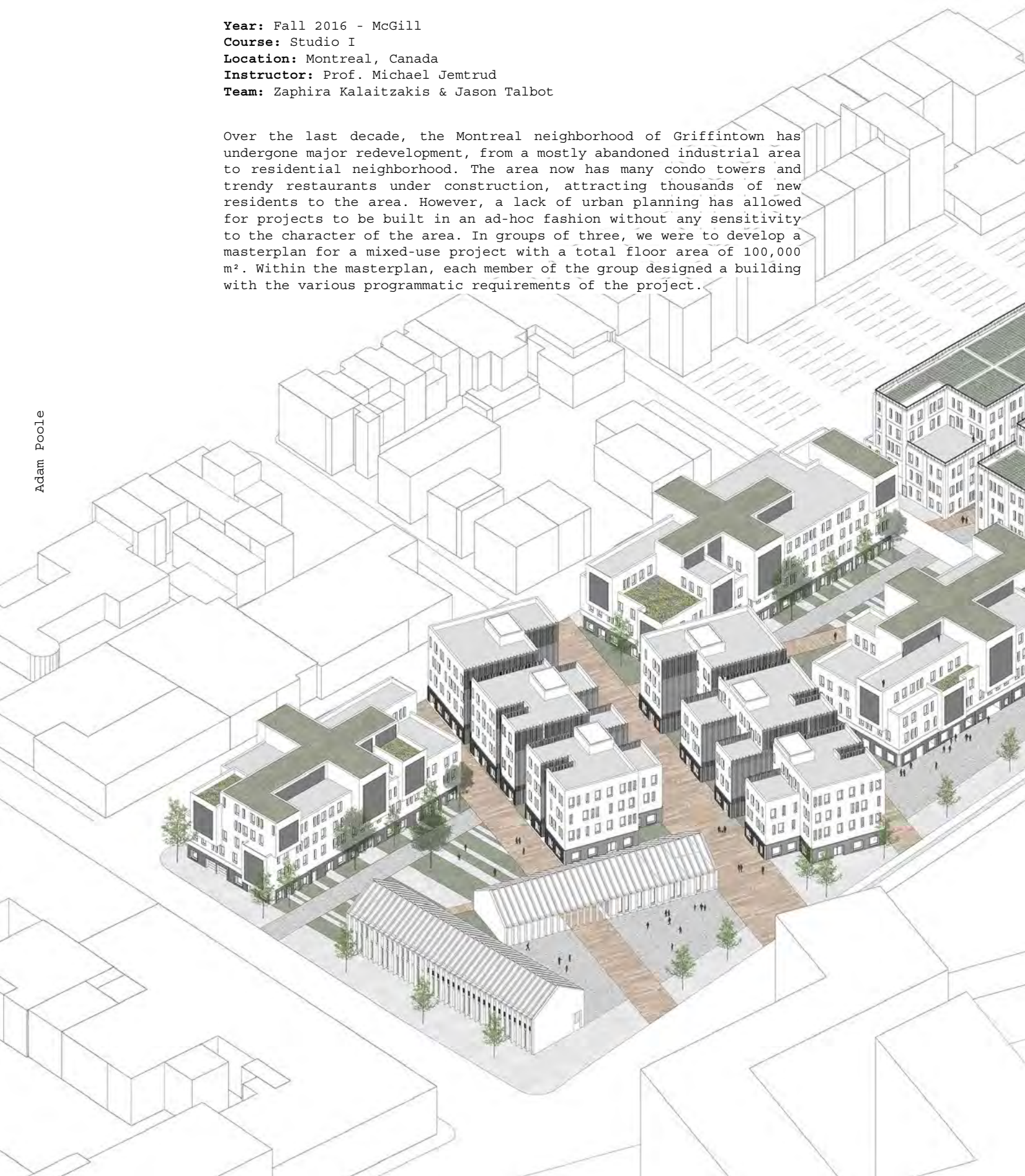


Top: View from the water, **Middle:** Exterior corridor to modules **Bottom:** Water access

AGRO

Year: Fall 2016 - McGill
Course: Studio I
Location: Montreal, Canada
Instructor: Prof. Michael Jemtrud
Team: Zaphira Kalaitzakis & Jason Talbot

Over the last decade, the Montreal neighborhood of Griffintown has undergone major redevelopment, from a mostly abandoned industrial area to residential neighborhood. The area now has many condo towers and trendy restaurants under construction, attracting thousands of new residents to the area. However, a lack of urban planning has allowed for projects to be built in an ad-hoc fashion without any sensitivity to the character of the area. In groups of three, we were to develop a masterplan for a mixed-use project with a total floor area of 100,000 m². Within the masterplan, each member of the group designed a building with the various programmatic requirements of the project.



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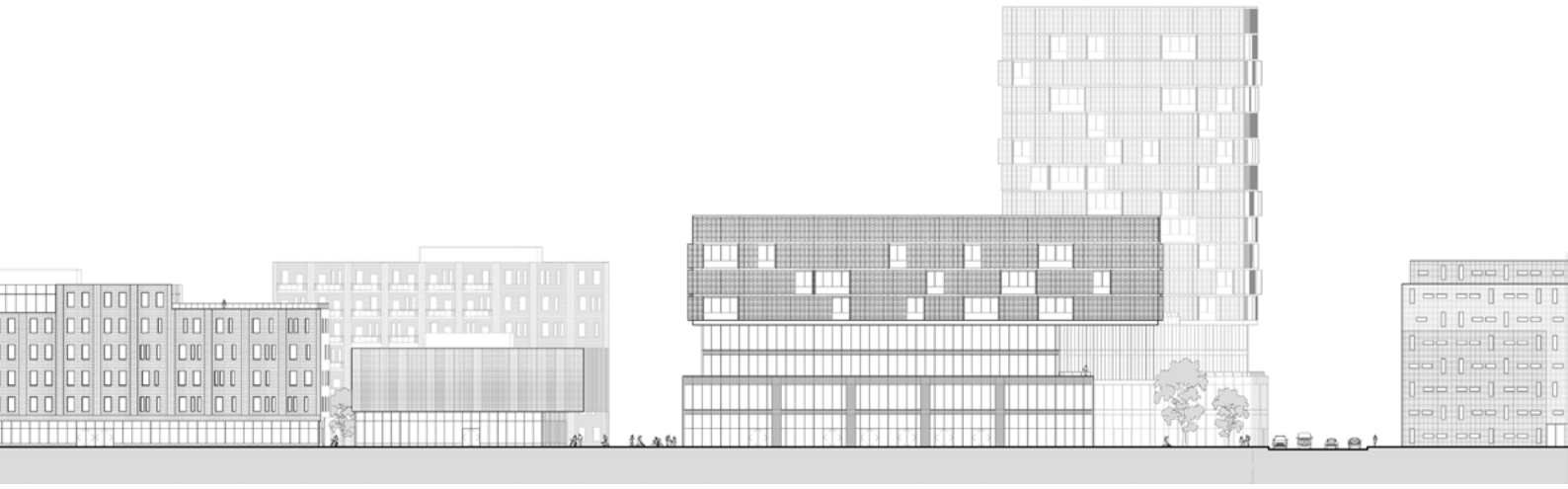
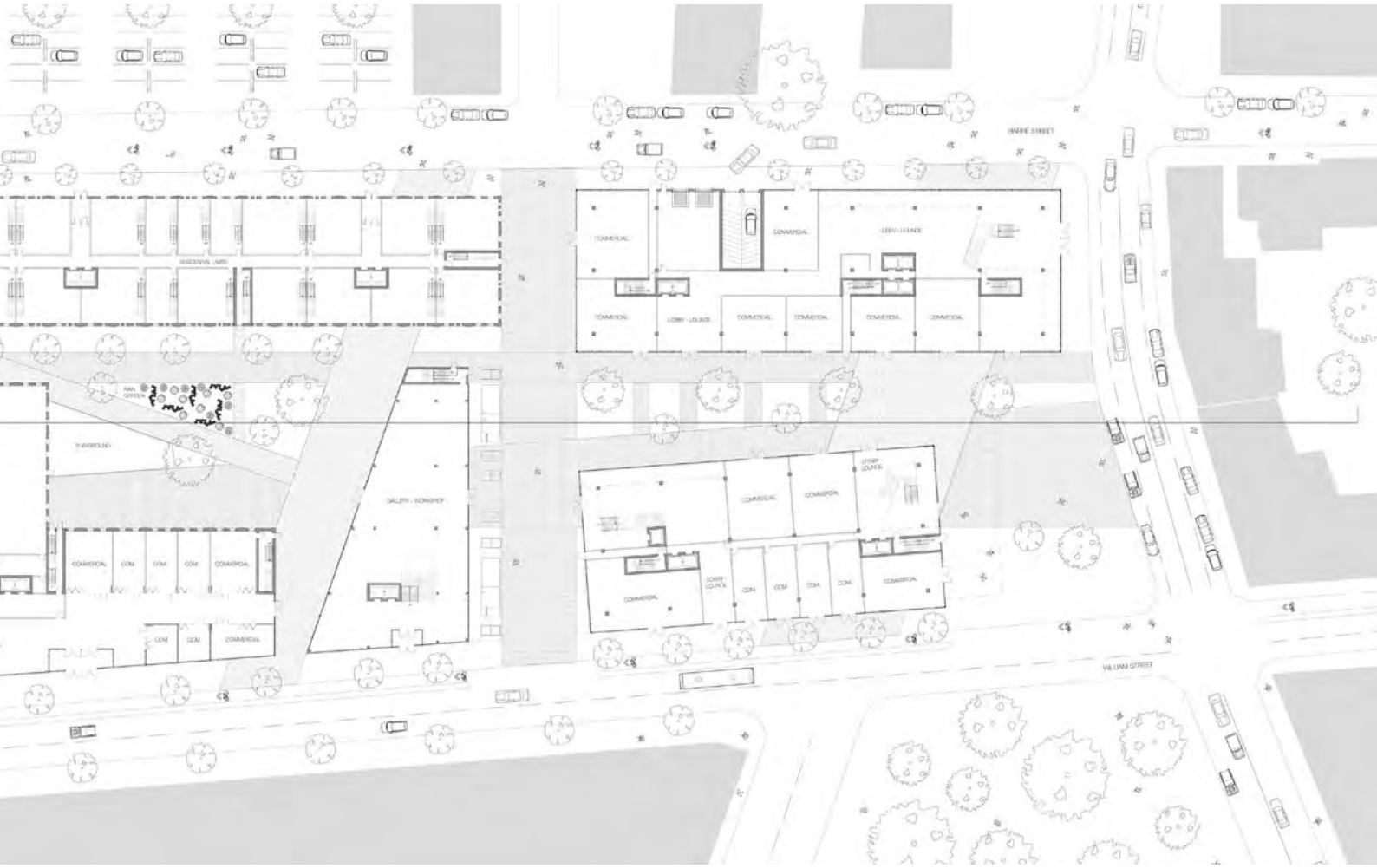
Academic Work / **Agro**

William Street Elevation

Ground Floor Plan




HARRIS STREET
COMMERCIAL
LOBBY - LOUNGE
COMMERCIAL
COMMERCIAL
COMMERCIAL
COMMERCIAL
RESIDENTIAL LAND
PARK
GARDEN
THOROUGHFARE
GALLERY - WORKSHOP
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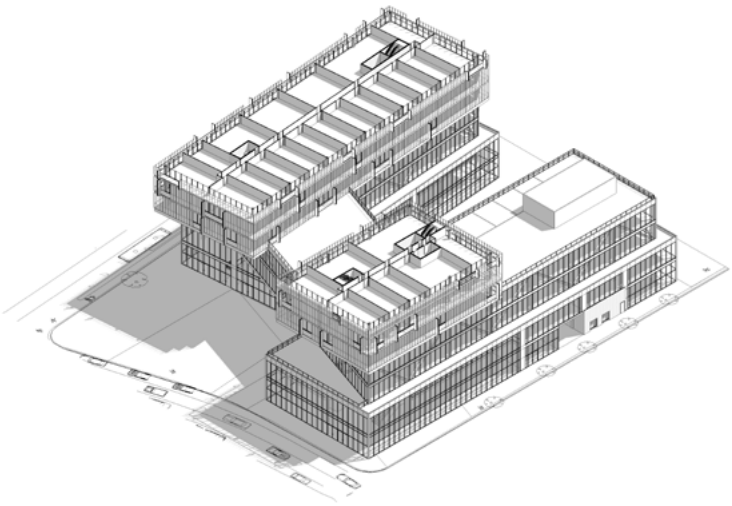
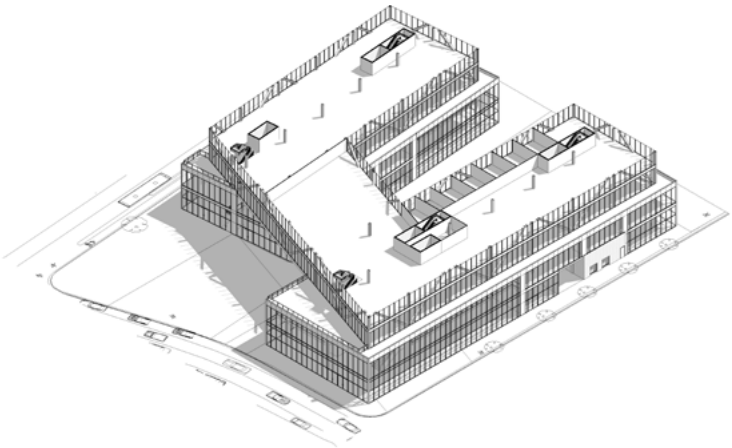
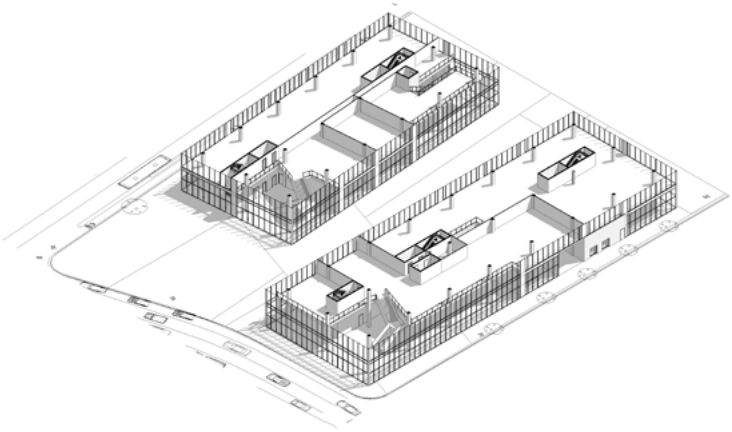
VAUXHALL STREET



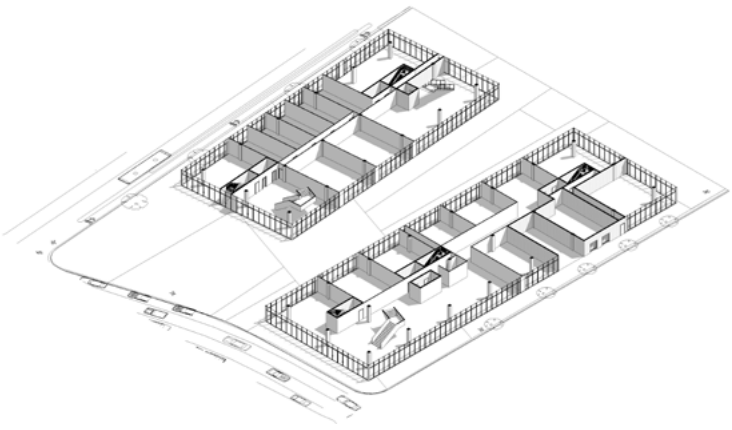
Level 06-15
Residential



Level 04-05
Office



Level 02
Commercial



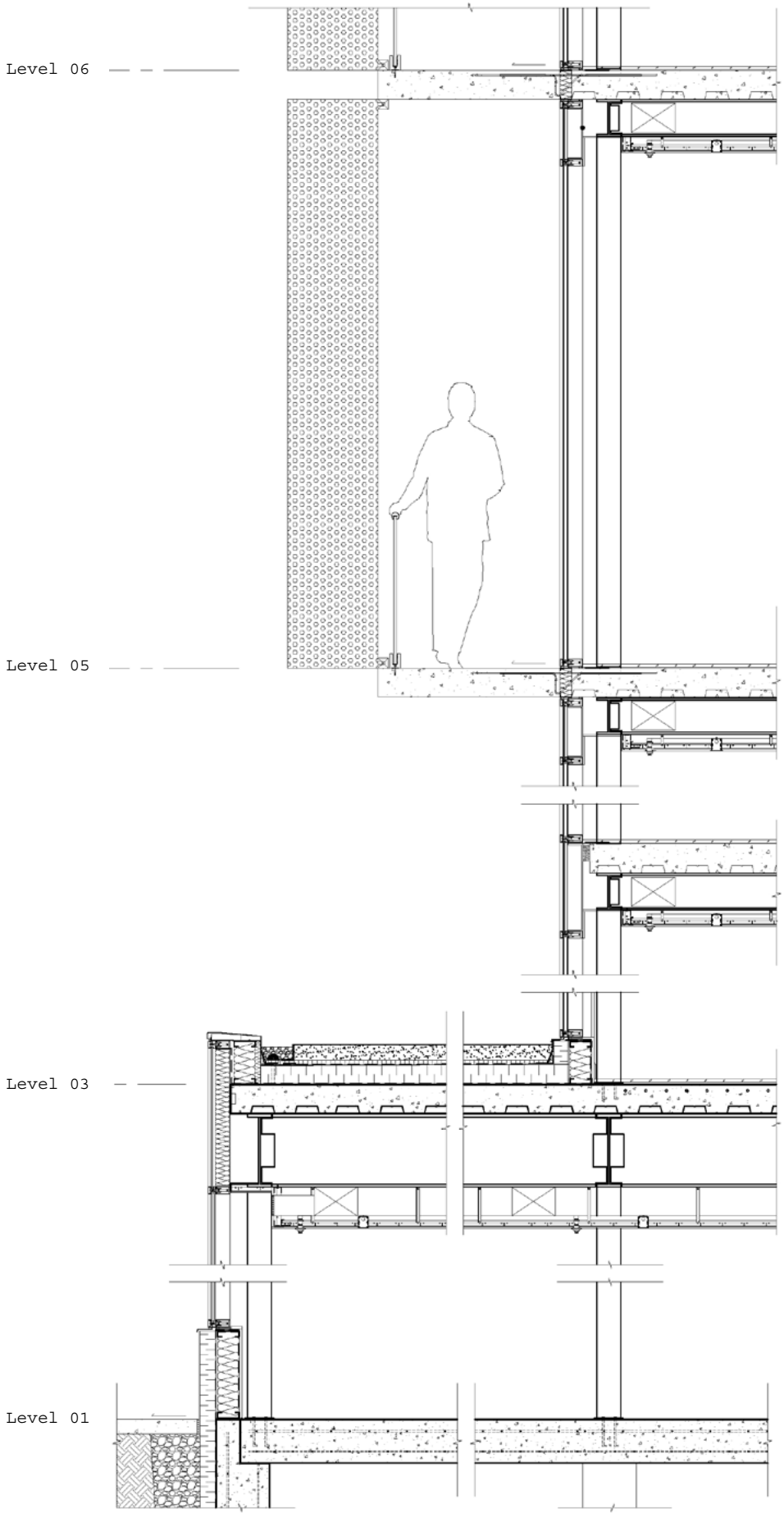
Level 01
Commercial

Isometric Plans

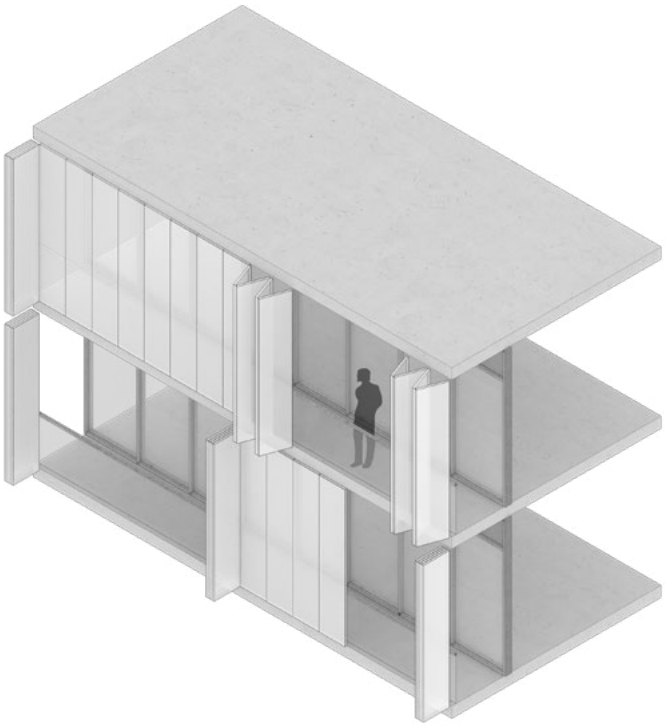
Corner of William and De La Montagne

After the master planning phase, a tower was designed at the eastern side of the site. The program of the building includes residential, office, and commercial. The rooftop is a shared greenhouse to be used by residents and commercial tenants year round.

The ground level has mainly retail units and features a large public plaza at the corner of William and De La Montagne. The plaza leads to a pedestrian street which connects to the other side of the site.



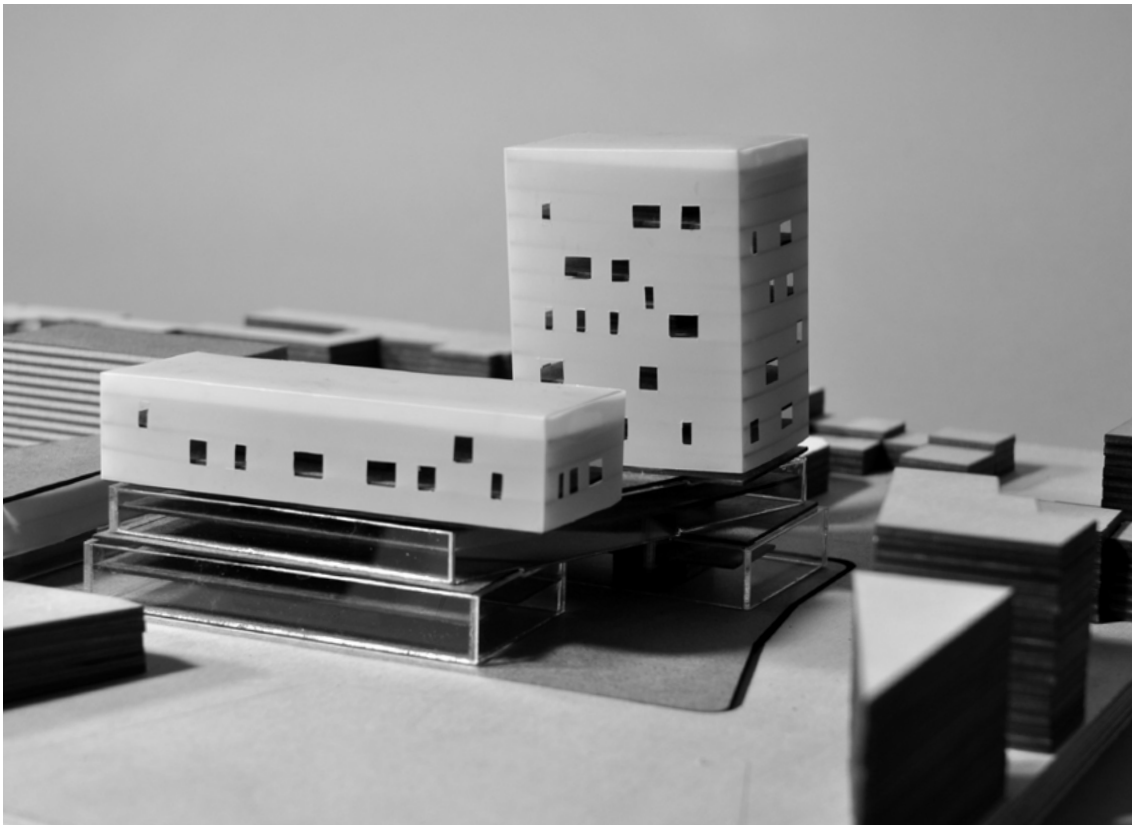
Wall Section



All the residents have access to exterior spaces, both on the rooftops and balconies outside the units. The residential façade utilizes a bifold perforated panel system as a solar shading device. All the panels are operable by the occupants of the units, allowing the residents to be comfortable and creating a façade that is constantly changing.

The double skin is continuous to the top of the building where it encloses a rooftop greenhouse. The greenhouse can be used by residents, office workers, and restaurants to grow their own food, year-round.

Bi-fold perforated panel system diagram



Physical site model

FOGO

Year: Summer 2017 - McGill
Course: Community Design Workshop
Location: Tilting, Canada
Instructor: Prof. Robert Mellin

During August 2017 nine McGill architecture students participated in a design/build workshop in the outport of Tilting, Fogo Island, Newfoundland. While there, we completed two projects: the repair and enhancement of the interior of "The Slipway" building for use as a small community theatre, and a viewing platform at the end of Greene's Point, overlooking the Tilting Harbour. The design of the platform evolved from the form of extended bridges or flakes leading to the traditional fishing stages in Tilting.

Adam Poole

Top: Completed viewing platform, **Bottom:** Slipway renovation and community theater seating