

CYRUS HENRY

PORTFOLIO

Cyrus Henry

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Education

2025 M.S. Urban Placemaking and Management, Pratt Institute School of Architecture, Brooklyn, NY

- Applied Research Graduation Award, 2025
- President of the Association of Pratt Placemakers Graduate Student Organization, 2024-5

2019 B.Arch, The Cooper Union Irwin S. Chanin School of Architecture, New York, NY

- George Ledlie Fund Commencement Prize 2019
- The Concrete Industry Foundation Annual Scholarship Award, 2018
- New York Society of Architects Fred L. Liebmann Book Award, 2015

Experience

2025 Pratt Institute, *Graduate Assistant*, Brooklyn, NY

- Assisted with planning, preparing materials, and facilitating in-person and hybrid events on-campus
- Responsible for managing social media accounts, creating content featuring student work

2023-24 MUD Workshop, *Graduate Design Intern*, Brooklyn, NY

- Familiarized with NYC Zoning Resolution to produce massing studies for mixed-use developments
- Created presentations for public-facing events and private client meetings
- Conducted comparative spatial analysis of land use across international cities using GIS software

2021-23 Martha Schwartz Partners, *Designer*, New York, NY

- Project management experience with a large scale public realm projects in the U.S. & Canada
- Design experience in concept through design development for international landscape architecture and urban design projects
- Produced 3D models, renderings, diagrams and technical drawings for client and community engagement presentations
- Assisted with on-site installation of the bronze medal winning exhibit at the 2022 Philadelphia Flower Show

2019-20 West 8, *Assistant Designer*, New York, NY

- Produced 3D visualizations and DD-CA level drawings for landscape architecture and urban design projects
- Worked simultaneously across different project teams on conceptual competition entries and schematic master planning
- Traveled to Rotterdam to collaborate with the Dutch office and fabricate physical models

2019 Pedro y Juana, *Fabricator*, New York, NY

- Involved in the construction of Hórama Rama, MoMA PS1's annual Young Architects Program
- Prototyped and troubleshot construction methods of the pavilion, assisted with final assembly

2018 Brian O'Tuama Architects, *Architectural Intern*, London, England

- Produced DD and CD level documents for residential new build and renovation projects
- Visited sites at various levels of development from demolition to punch list close-out
- Coordinated with structural engineers, construction managers, and subcontractors

2017 Studio DuBois, *Architectural Intern*, New York, NY

- Produced SD, DD, and CD documents for residential, commercial, and academic projects
- 3D modeling and rendering for client presentations

2015, 16 SITU Studio, *Architectural Intern*, Brooklyn, NY

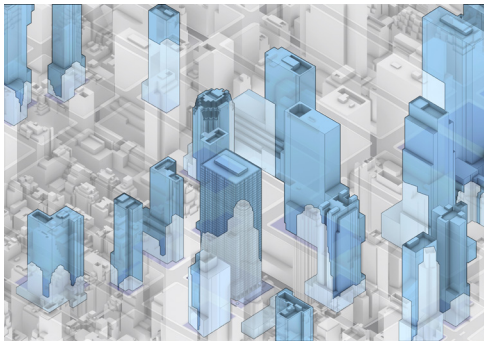
- Produced schematic drawings, 3D and physical models, renderings
- Experience with full scale digital fabrication of artworks and architectural features

Skills

Computation: Rhino, AutoCAD, ArcGIS, Lumion, VRay, Vectorworks
Graphics: Adobe Illustrator, Photoshop, and InDesign
Fabrication: Wood & Metal Shop, Laser-cutting, 3D Printing
Professionalism, Critical Thinking, Deep Listening, Time Management, Community Engagement Facilitation, Research and Writing

Table of Contents

Selected Works



Transitioning to a Hybrid Model
(New York, NY)
Pratt Institute, 2024-5



16 Tech Innovation District
(Indianapolis, IN)
Martha Schwartz Partners, 2021-2



Art Park
(Lewiston, NY)
West 8, 2019-20



Elevated Mobility
(Ulysses, KS)
Cooper Union, 2018

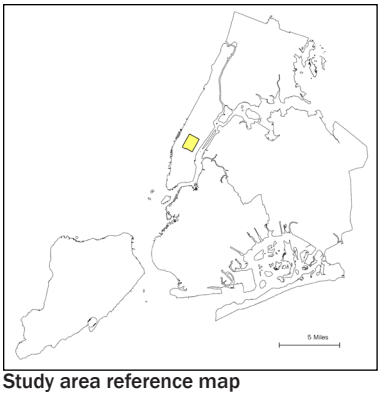
Transitioning to a Hybrid Model: A Place Based Approach to Office Conversions

Pratt Institute, 2024-5

Office-to-residential conversions have gained popularity in the post-COVID landscape. Observable changes in the nature of work and a dwindling supply of affordable housing present this spatial reallocation as an intuitive solution, however, a host of architectural, regulatory, and financial issues continue to hinder office conversion activity. Successful conversions depend on an intricate alignment of factors, each necessitating a unique design solution. Beyond the buildings themselves, office conversions have an important role to play in transitioning homogeneous “9-5” business districts into vibrant “24/7” neighborhoods. These structures were designed to operate as tools of capital, rather than as places for people, and the fundamental question is how converting them can reverse this dynamic.

Through geospatial analysis a prototypical modernist office tower in Midtown Manhattan was selected to serve as a case study site. The methodology involved filtering all large scale commercial properties in the study area through different criteria, including the scale, age, and energy efficiency of individual buildings as well as changes in commercial vacancy rates. Once all office buildings eligible for conversion were identified, their overall viability was assessed based on a weighted composite of the parameters mentioned above.

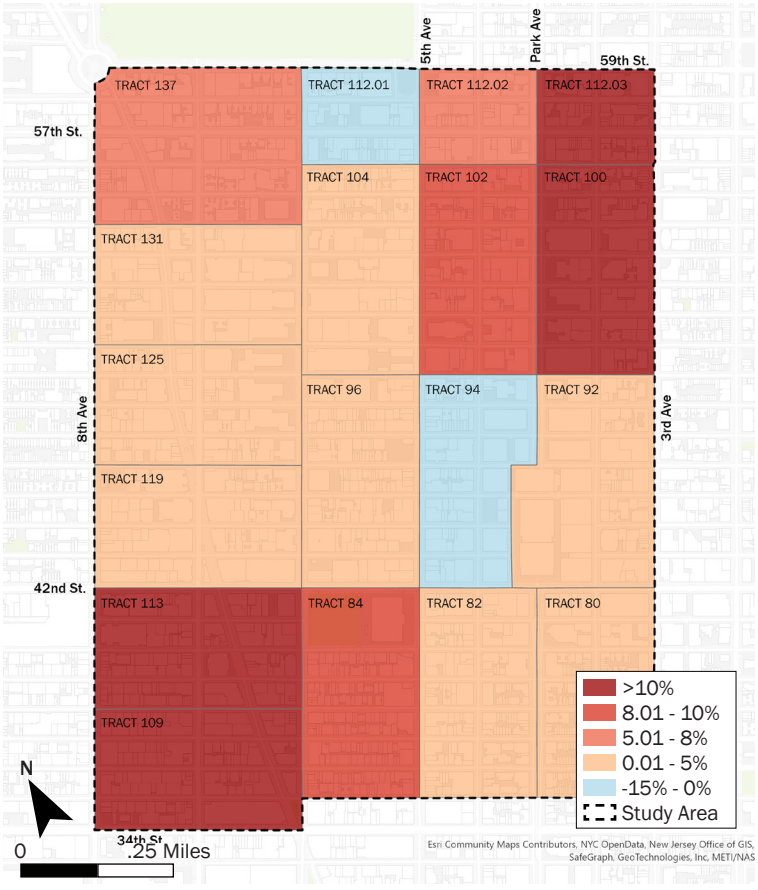
The AllianceBernstein Building, designed by Emery Roth & Sons and completed in 1969, was identified through this process. The conversion strategy proposes organizing a range of programs within the AllianceBernstein Building by subdividing the plan into three striations, each with access to its own vertical circulation core. Residential units are located in the eastern and western portions of the tower, while a mix of public community facilities, libraries and schools for example, and semi-public residential amenities, such as gyms and lounges, occupy the central portion. Commercial spaces, such as a supermarket and office space, will be retained in the lower portion of the structure to support new residents, the surrounding neighborhood, and the economic resiliency of the building.



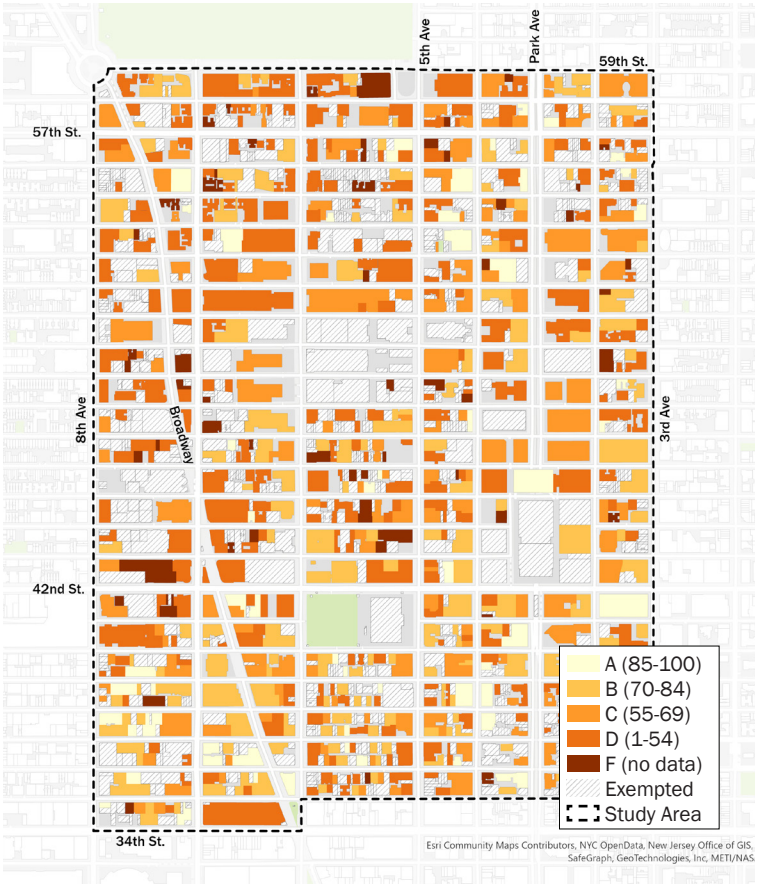
Study area reference map

The AllianceBernstein building is surrounded by a continuous plaza, a valuable asset for office conversions. On the ground floor the building envelope is recessed by two column bays, which simultaneously creates an arcade space and a porous threshold between the interior and exterior of the building by introducing a canopy structure. The curvilinear figuration of the canopy contrasts with the orthogonal geometry of the AllianceBernstein Building and creates a sense of enclosure

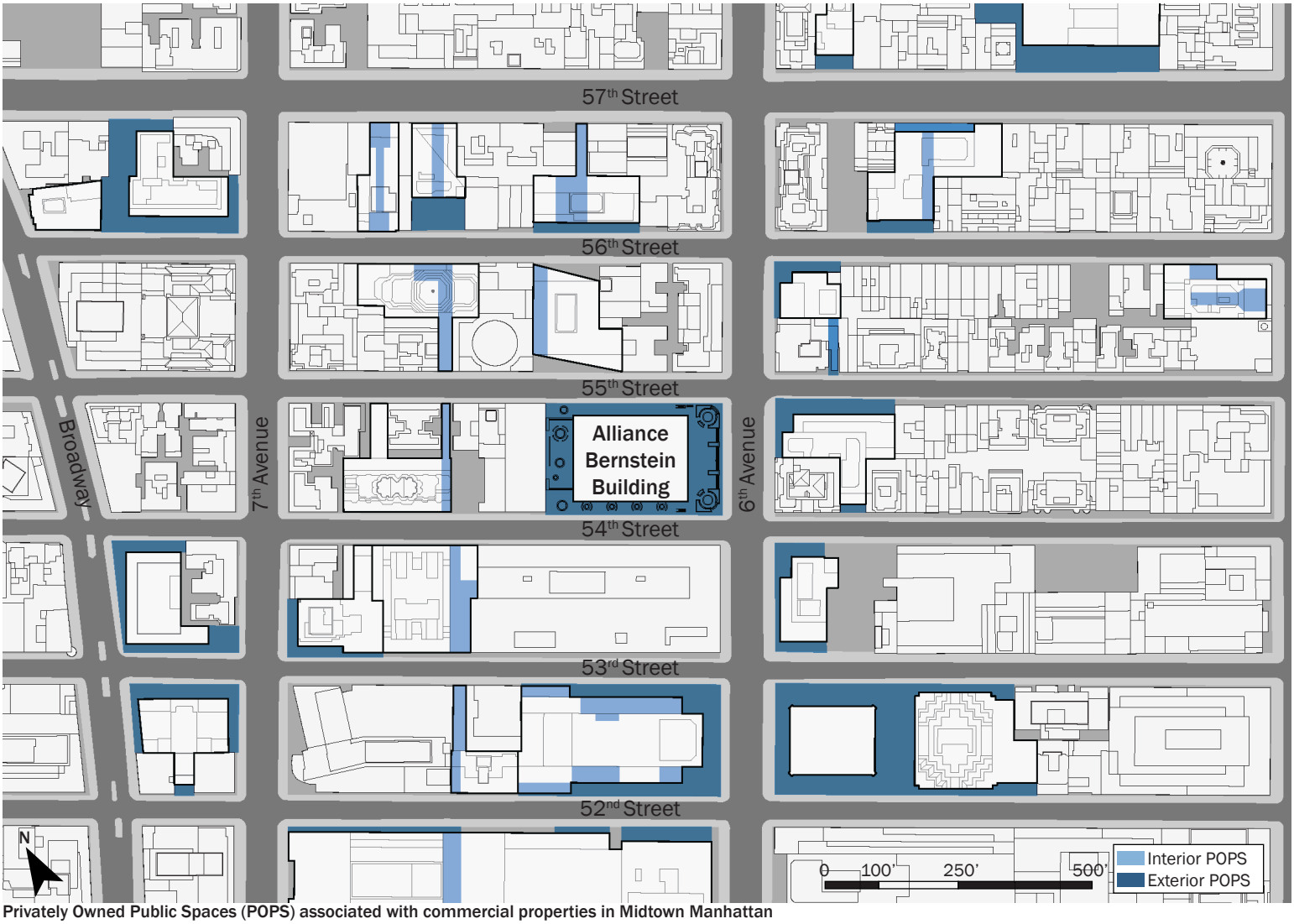
The building’s curtain wall system is adapted by utilizing the existing facade as the outer layer in a double skin facade assembly. The edge of the floor plate is inset, exposing the building’s steel frame structure along the perimeter. The second layer of the double skin assembly is placed within, creating a cavity. The benefits of this double skin facade are also twofold, it improves the building’s energy efficiency, and aesthetically signifies a new life.



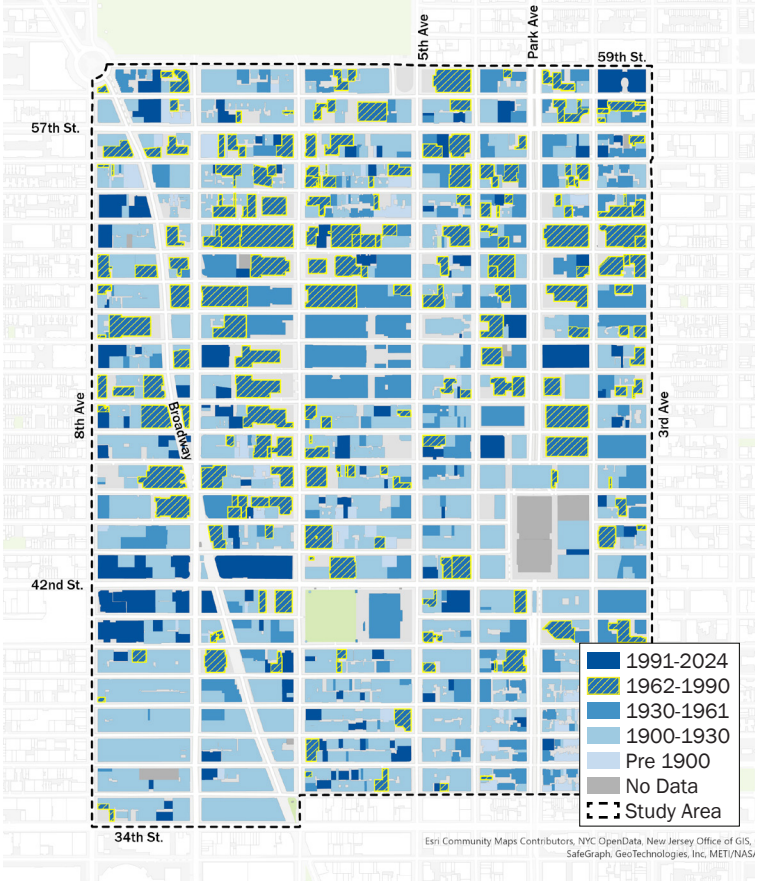
Change in commercial vacancy from 2019 to 2024 by census tract



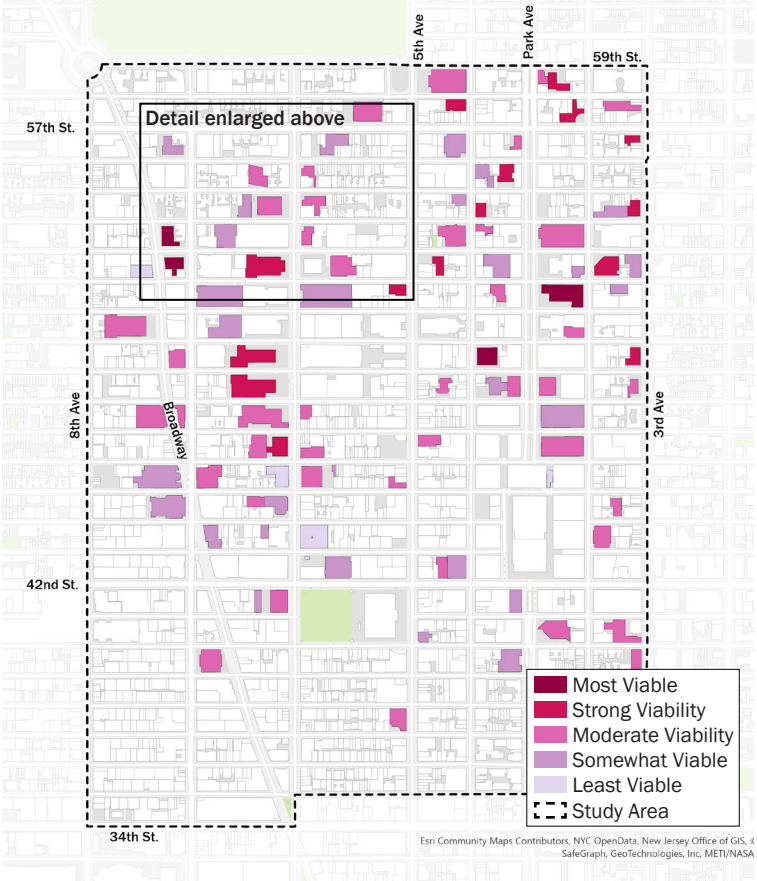
Department of Buildings Energy Efficiency Grade



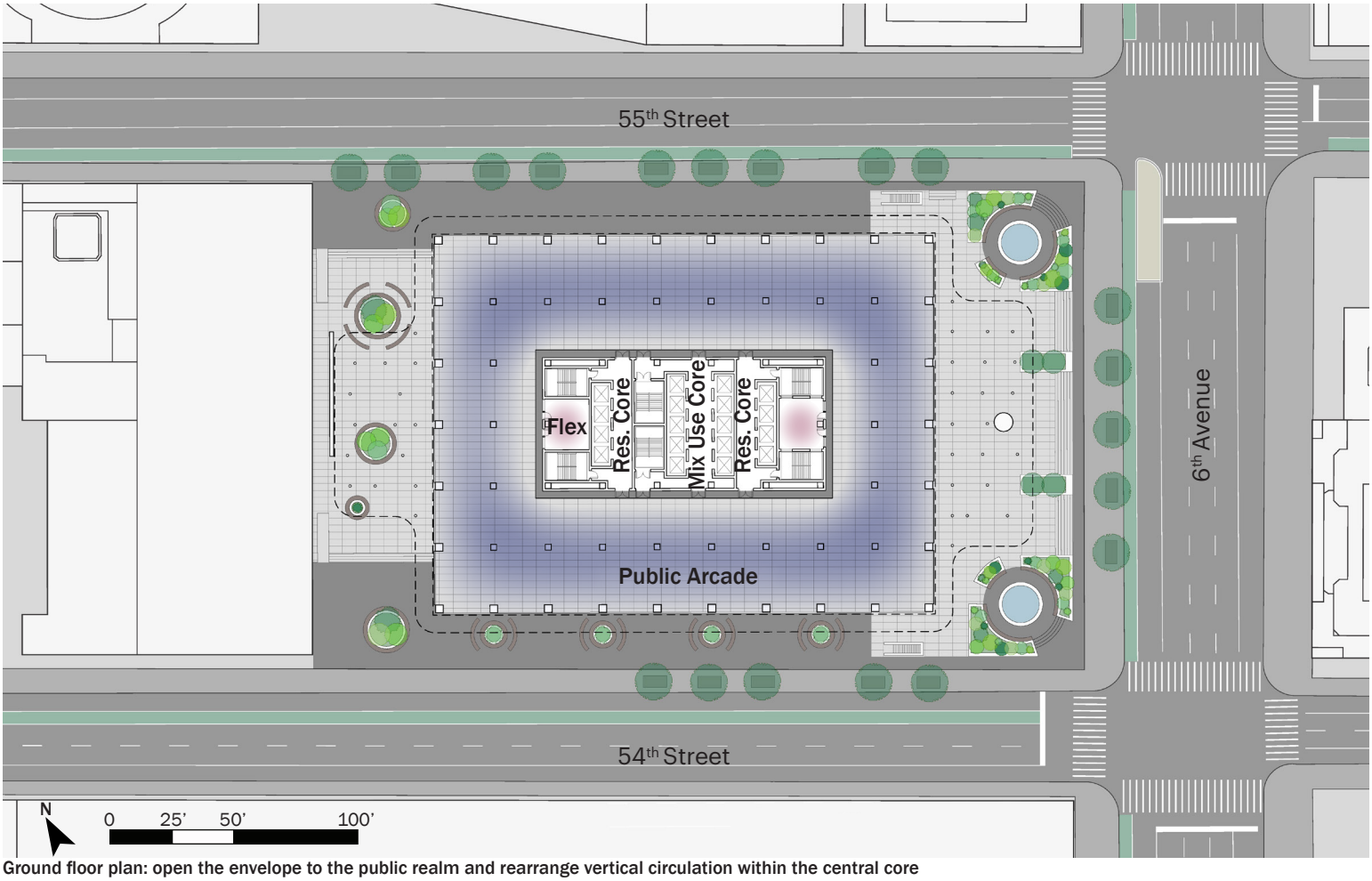
Privately Owned Public Spaces (POPS) associated with commercial properties in Midtown Manhattan



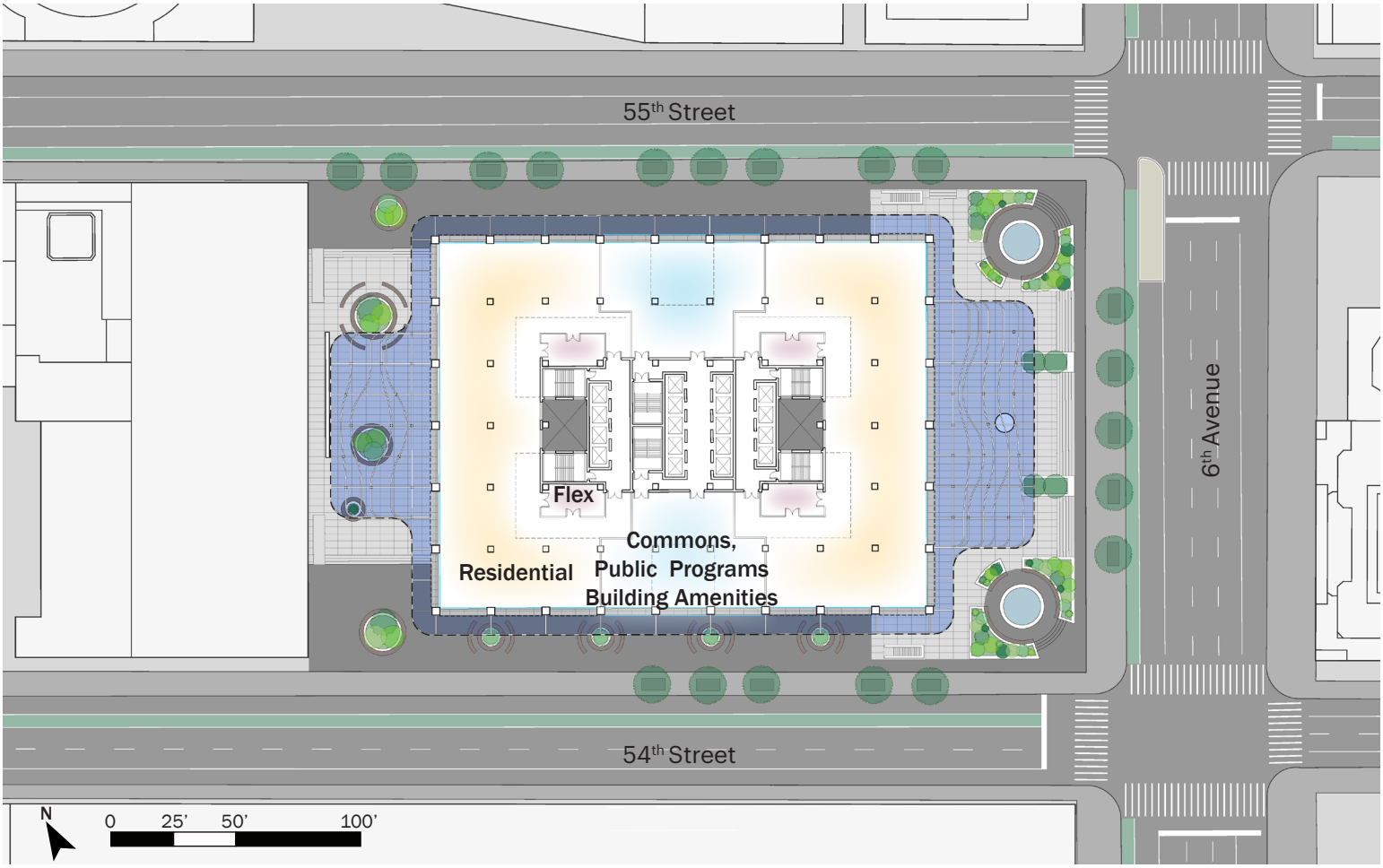
Building age, highlighting those affected by City of Yes for Housing Opportunity



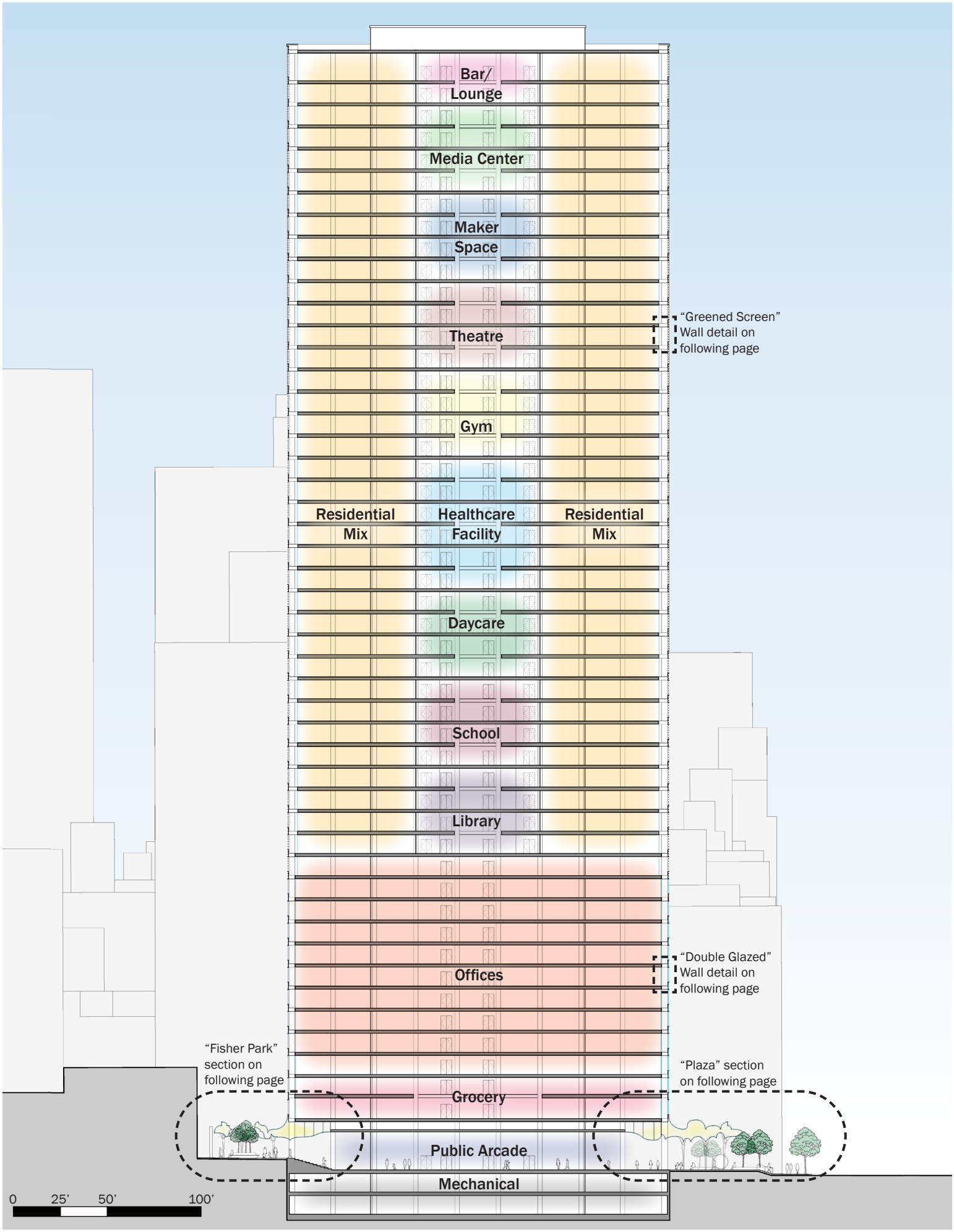
Viability of eligible office buildings for conversion



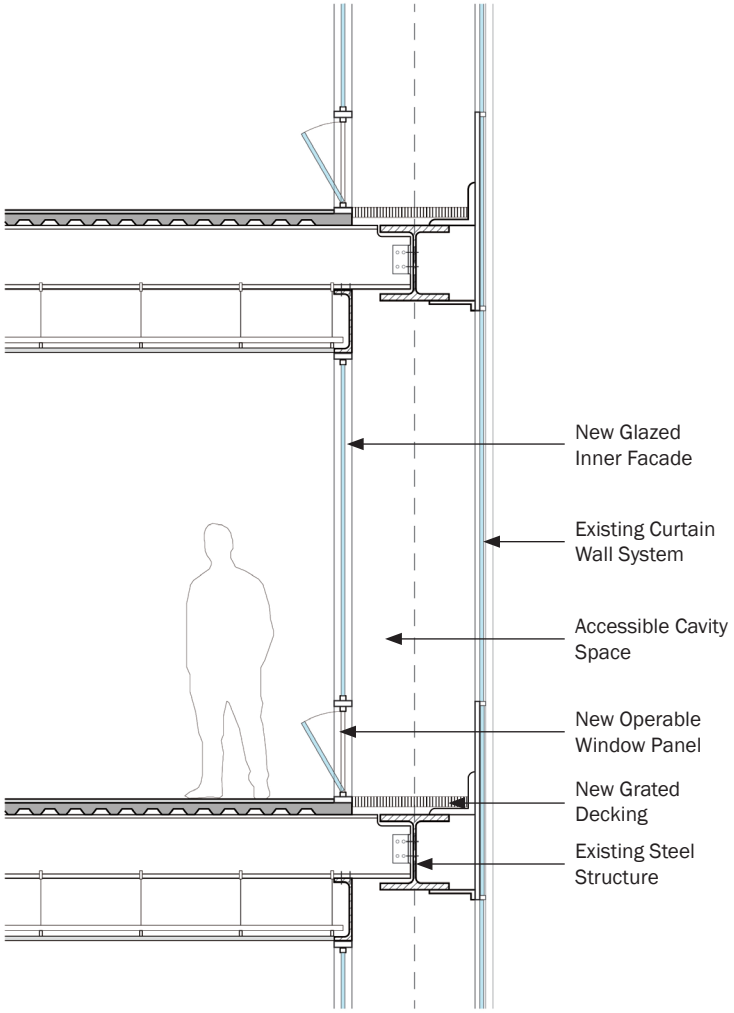
Ground floor plan: open the envelope to the public realm and rearrange vertical circulation within the central core



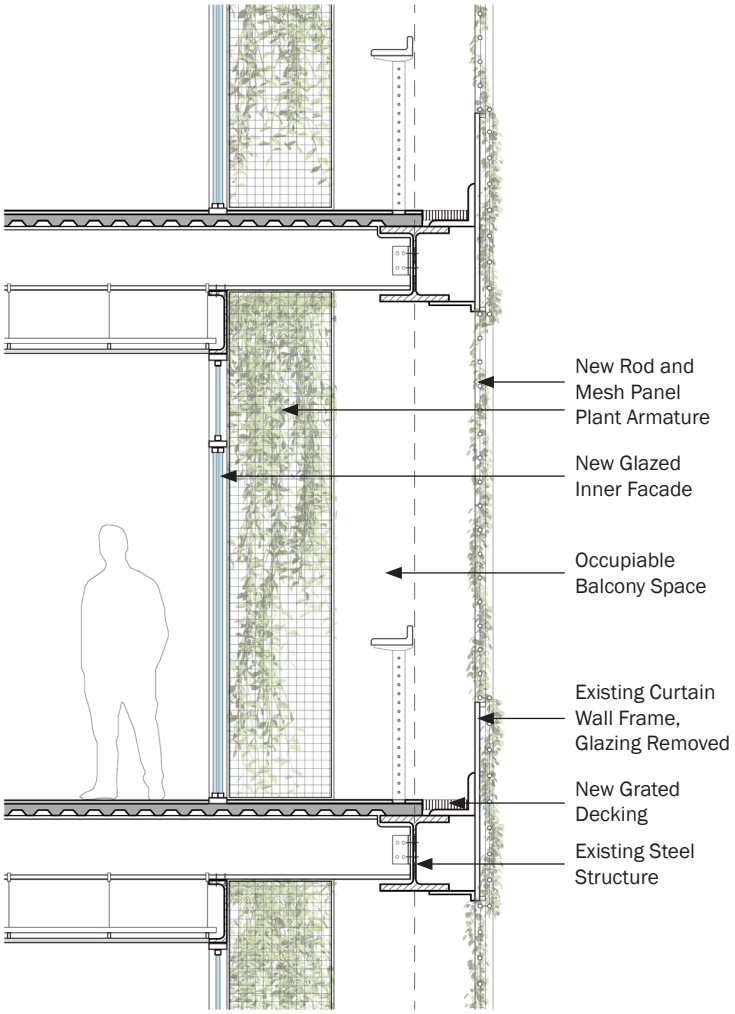
Typical floor plan: utilize the full depth of the floor plate to create programmatic synergies



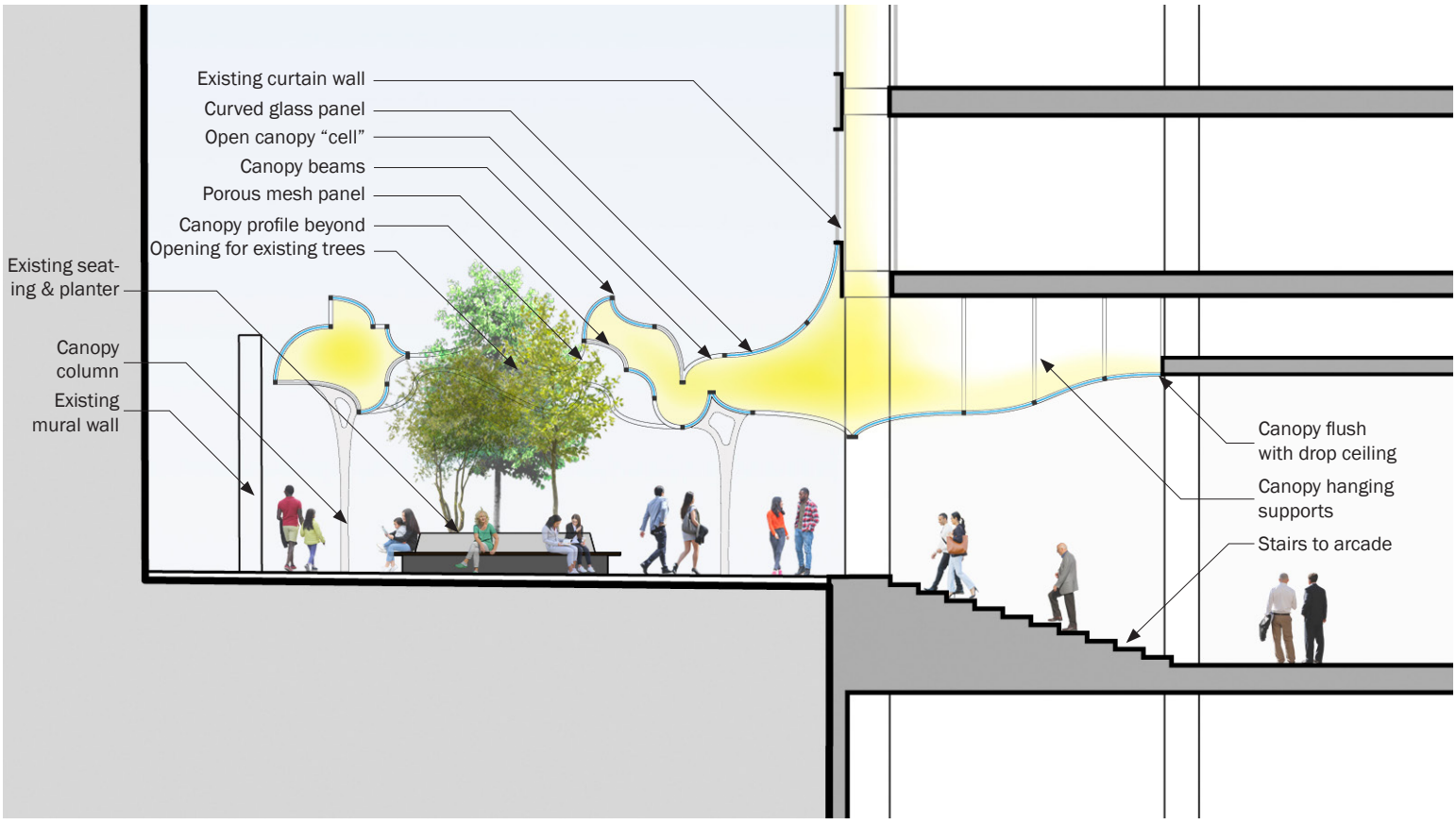
Adaptive reuse of a modernist office tower: establish connection across the ground plane and diversify land use through conversion



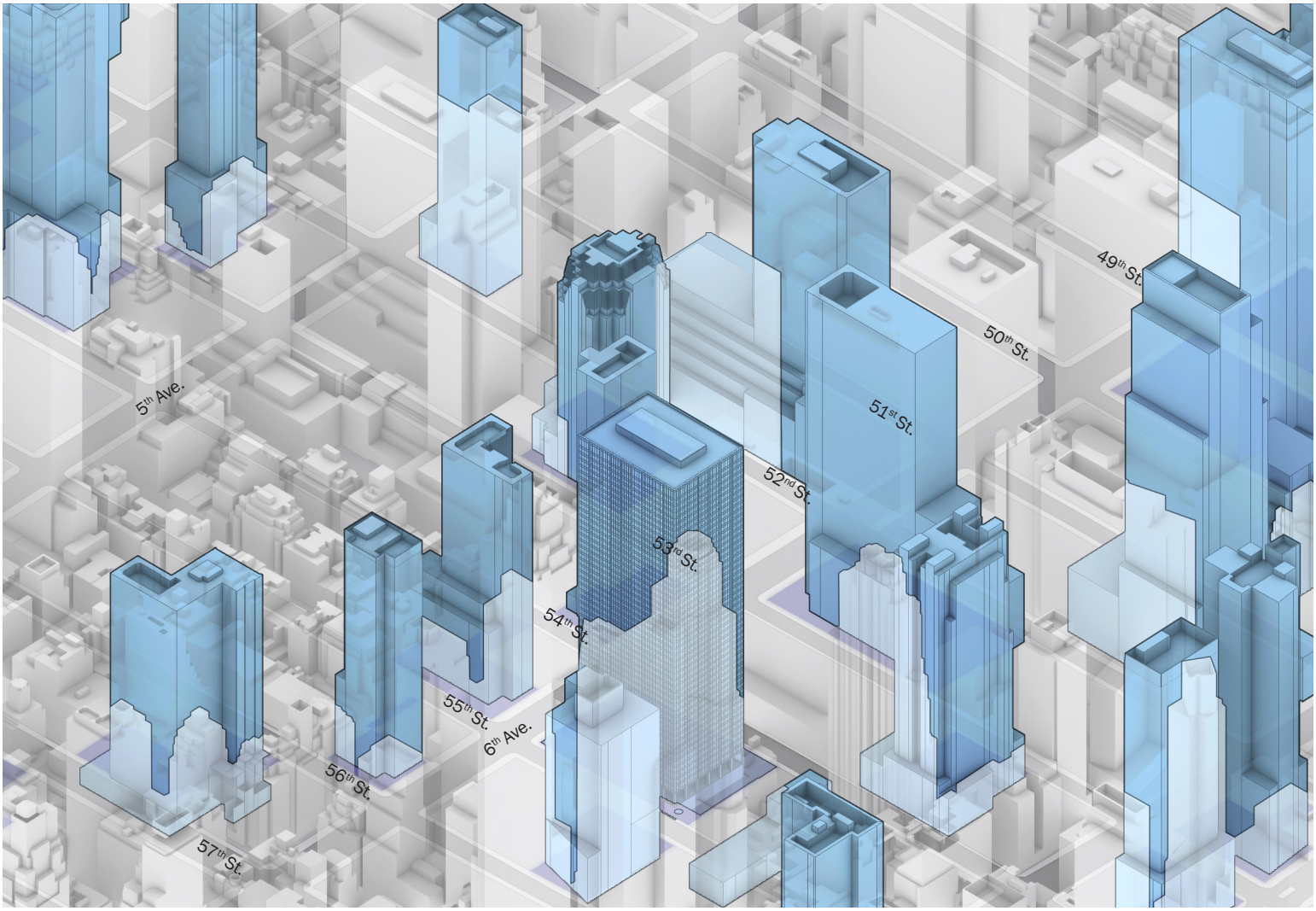
"Double Glazed" facade detail: reduce energy cost through thermal buffers



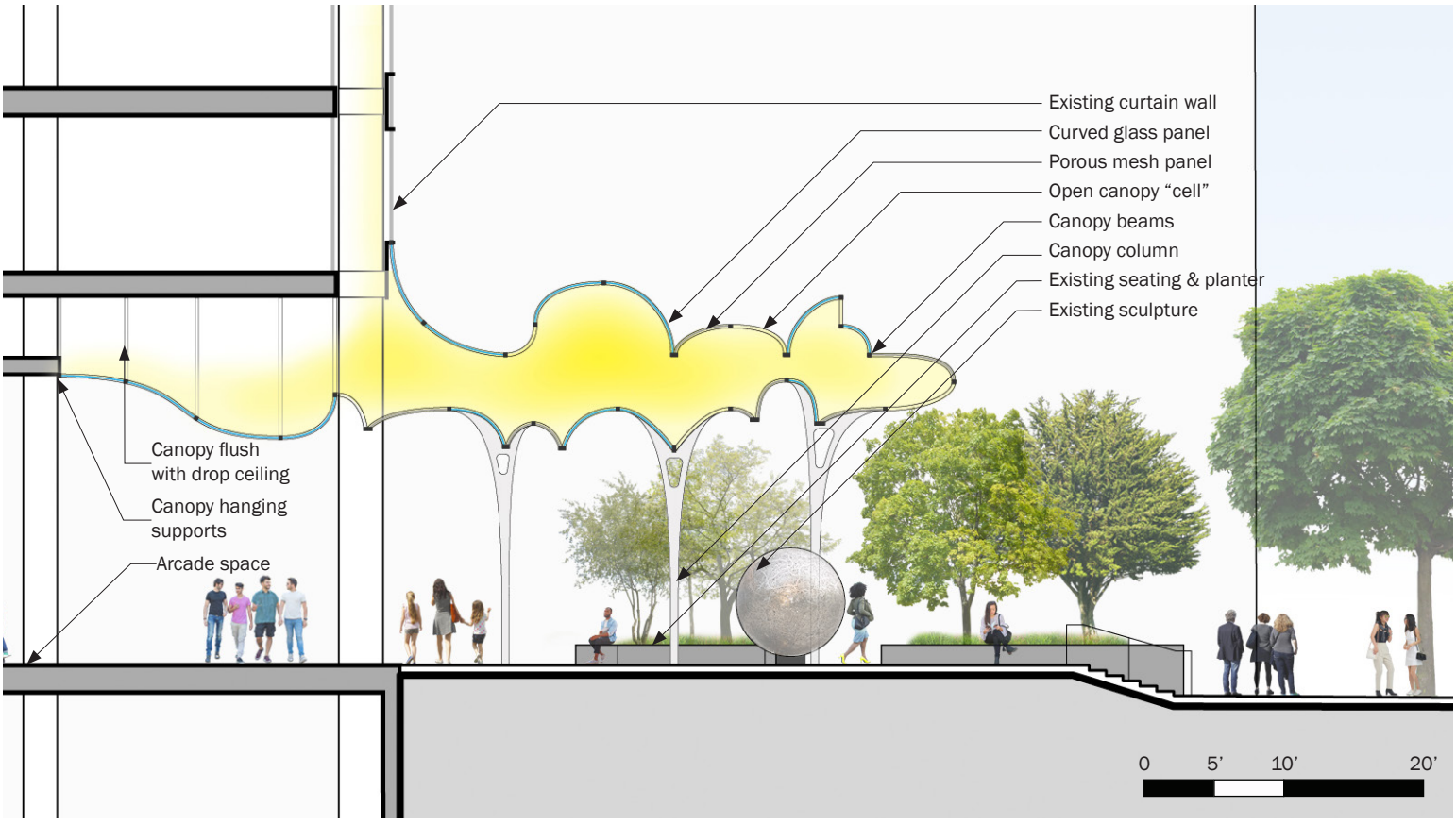
"Greened Screens" facade detail: redefine the envelope as a habitable cavity



"Fisher Park" Section: create a unique intimate setting for residents



Office conversions are a strategic opportunity to rethink the urbanism of commercial cores



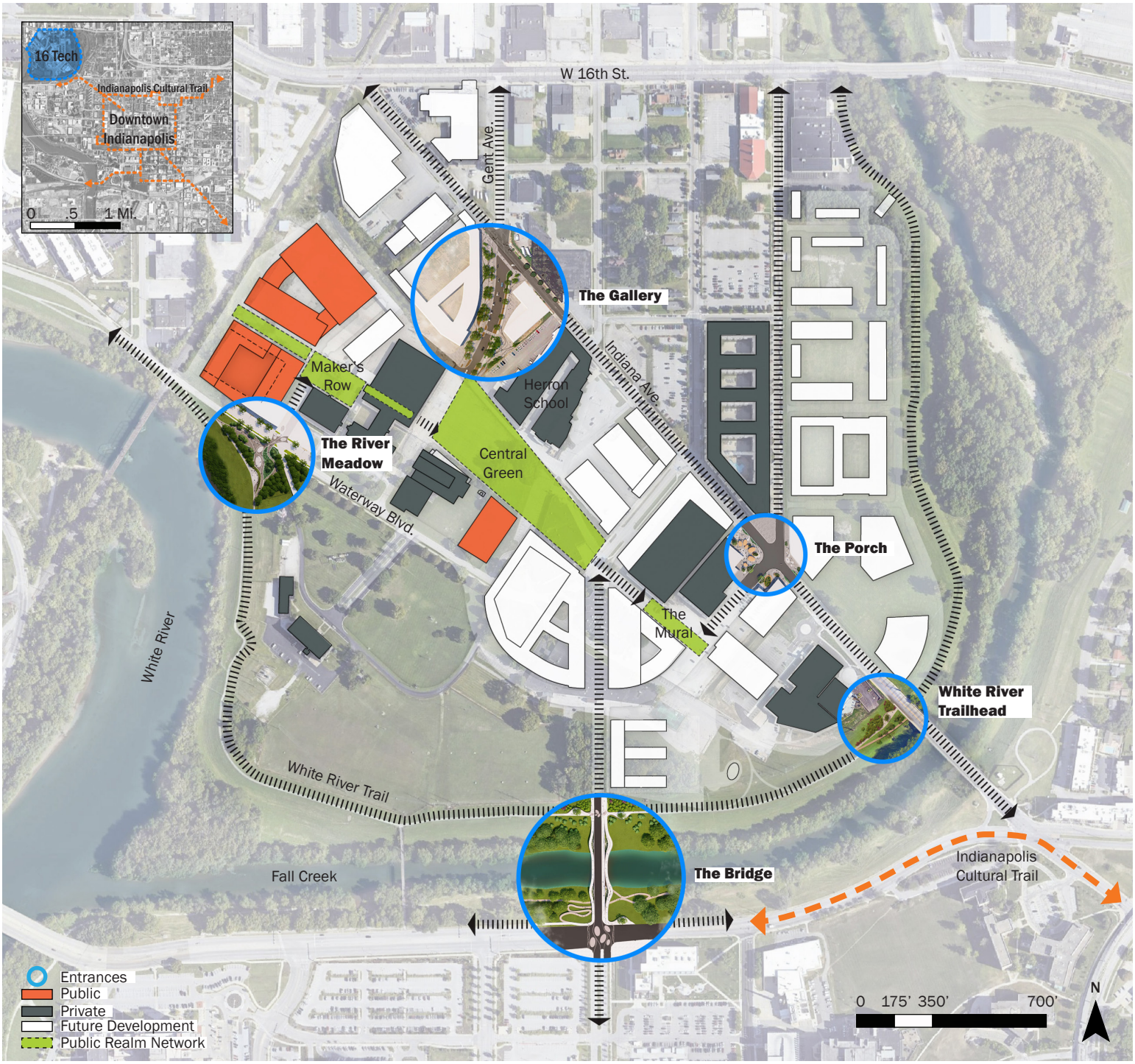
"Plaza" Section: transform open space into an inviting place that distinguishes itself from its surroundings

16 Tech Innovation District

Martha Schwartz Partners with PAU & SBP, 2021-2

Located in the Riverside neighborhood of Indianapolis, IN, 16 Tech is a 50-acre mixed-use district. To weave the district with the existing urban fabric, MSP developed the design of five entrances around the district's diverse set of edge conditions. Each entrance is a distinct node that creates a sense of place by blending the identity of its immediate surroundings with 16 Tech's central open space spine.

"The Gallery", adjacent to the Herron School of Art and Design, uses fluid design language to draw visitors into the heart of 16 Tech's public realm and allocate space for rotating art installations. "The Porch" references porch parties, a staple activity in Indianapolis where neighbors gather to share food and drink, and cultivate a sense of community. A variety of fun and iconic seating options give residents a place to meet, and a slightly elevated platform provides a stage for events. "The River Meadow" connects the White River Trail with 16 Tech, specifically "Maker's Row" to the north, as the landscape transitions from natural scenery to urban streetscape. Amenity and infrastructure, this entrance features a lush, calming rain garden that functions as a bioswale for stormwater management. "The Bridge" and "White River Trailhead" link 16 Tech to Downtown Indianapolis through the popular Indianapolis Cultural Trail, which features artwork and identifiable signage and wayfinding. Through these connections, 16 Tech expands accessibility for cyclists and pedestrians, and establishes itself as a key attraction along the existing Cultural Trail network.



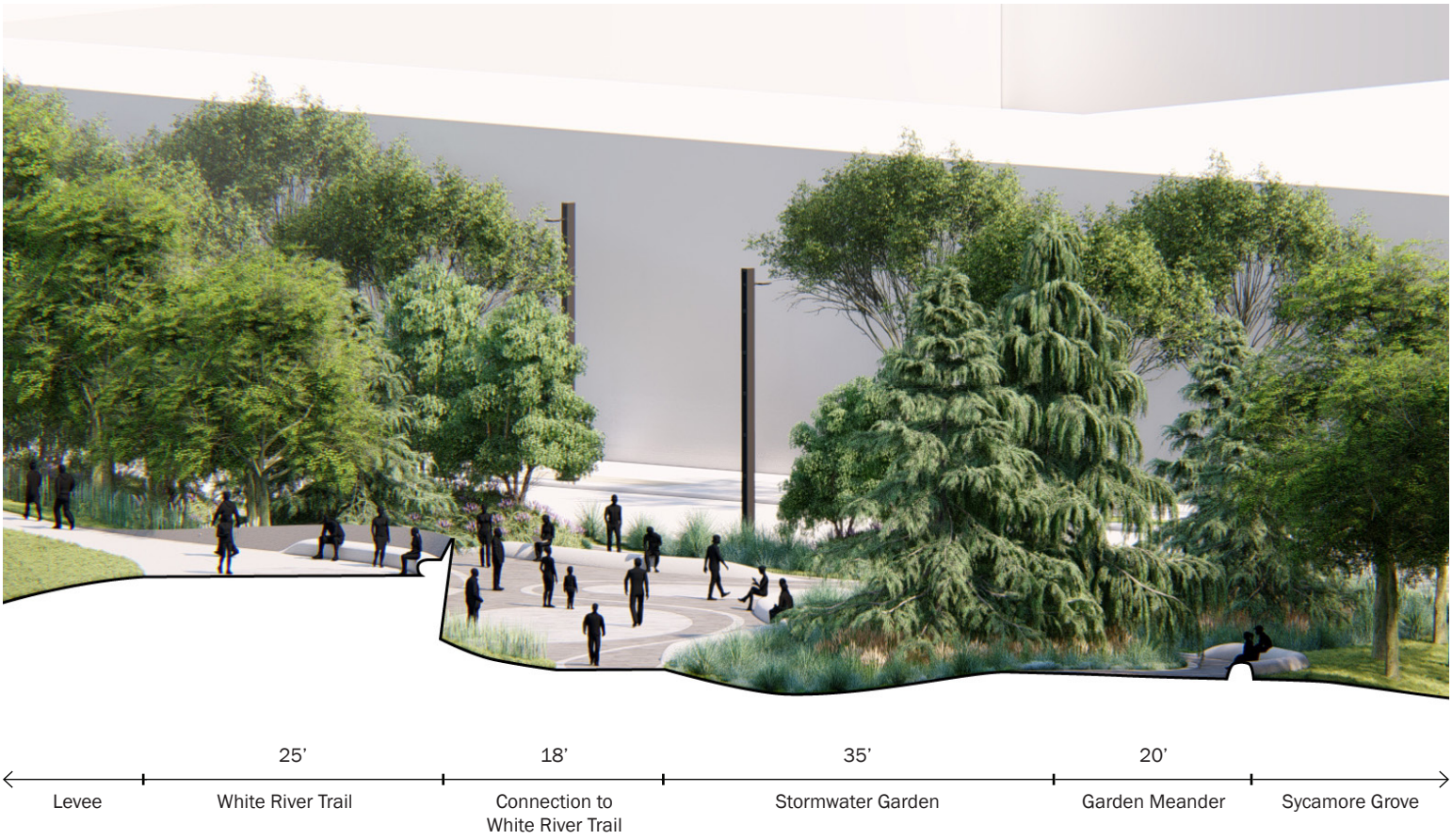
16 Tech site plan: placemaking through district entrances



“The Gallery”: accommodating circulation flows while offering places to pause



“The Porch”: an active corner with distinct elements and the capacity for flexible programming



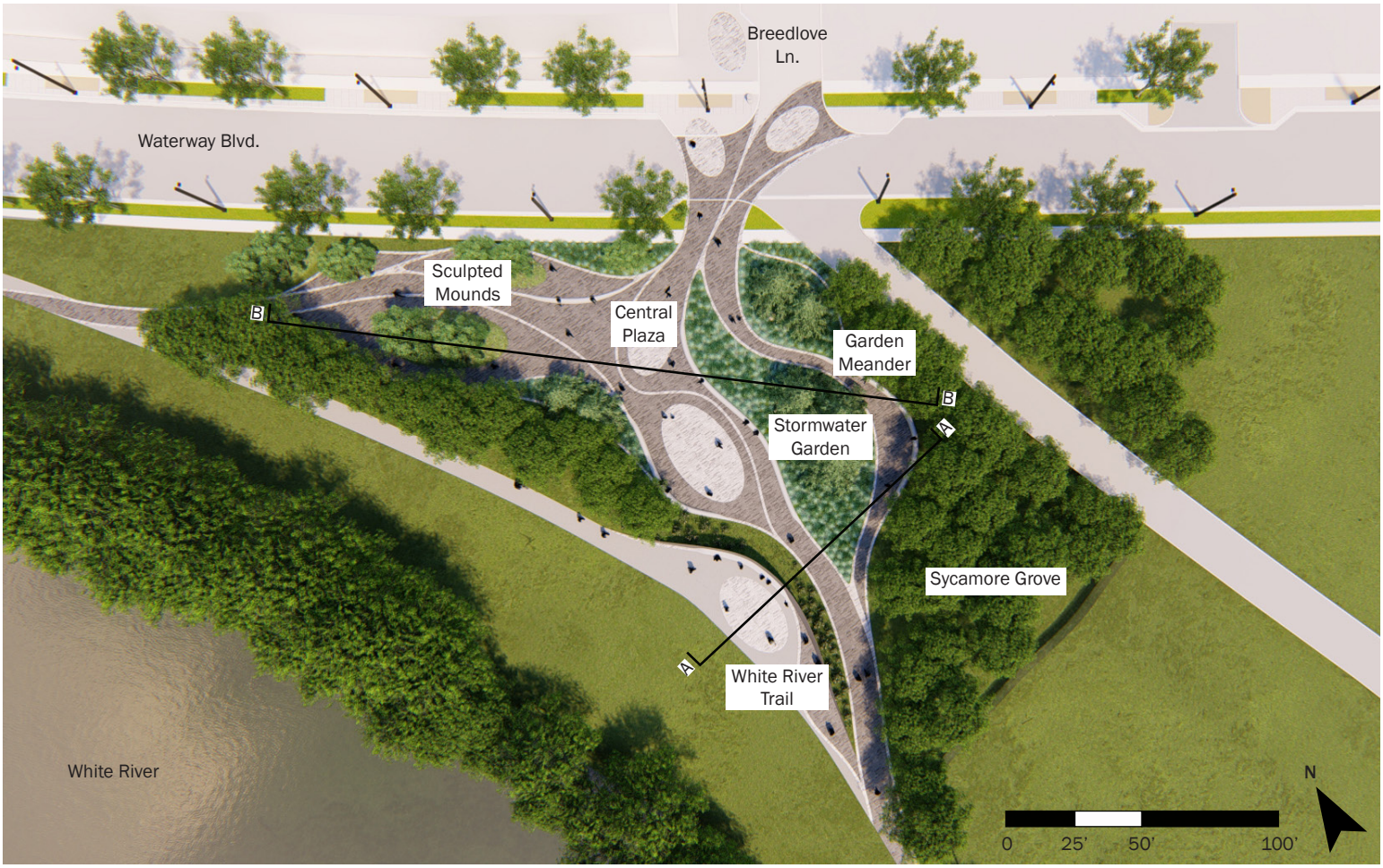
Section A-A: managing the challenges steep grade change through a trailhead overlook and bioswales



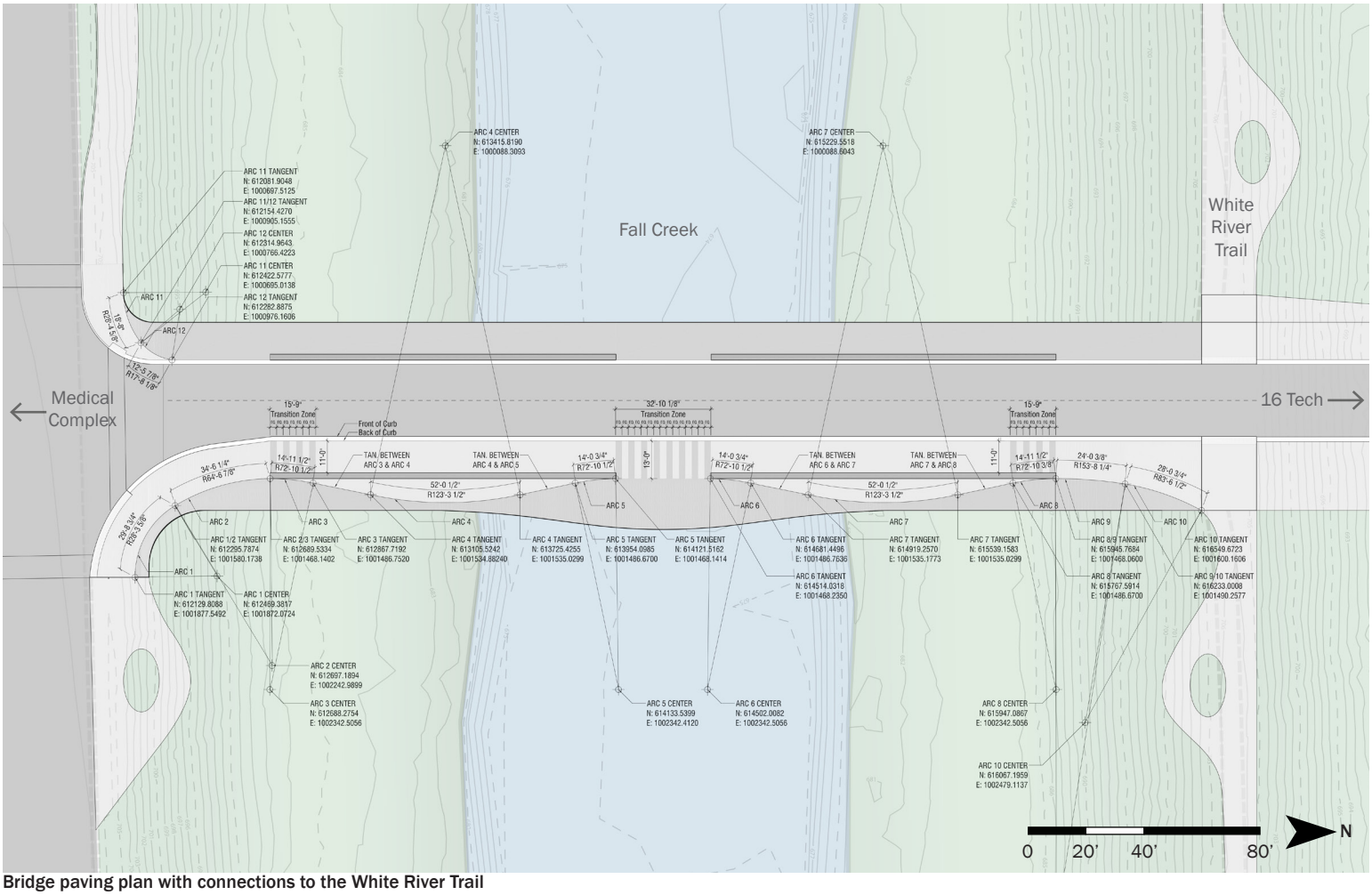
“The River Meadow”: a soft and calming enclosure



Section B-B: funneling circulation from the River’s edge towards the 16 Tech District



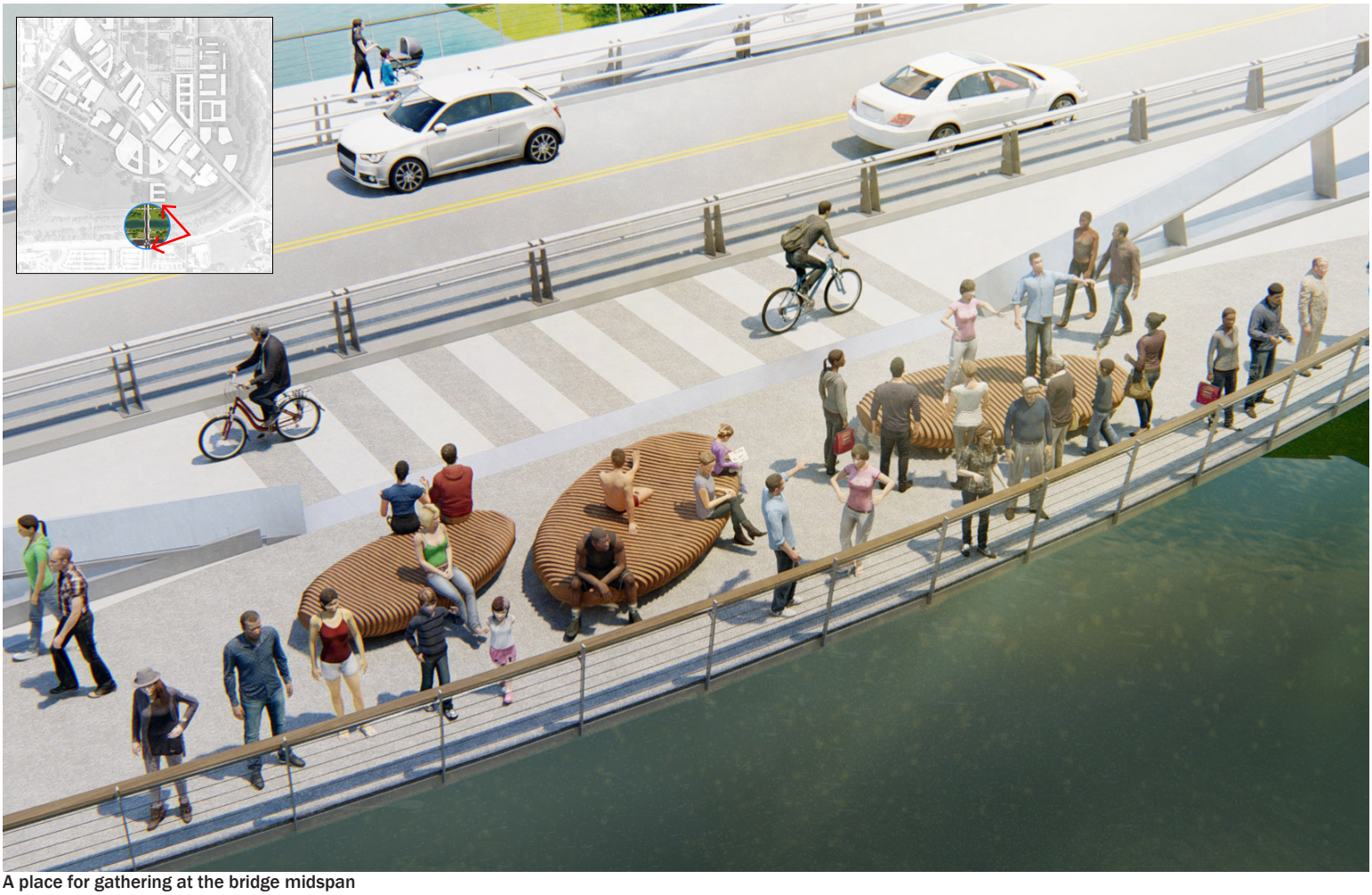
“The River Meadow” plan: morphing from natural topography to urban streetscape



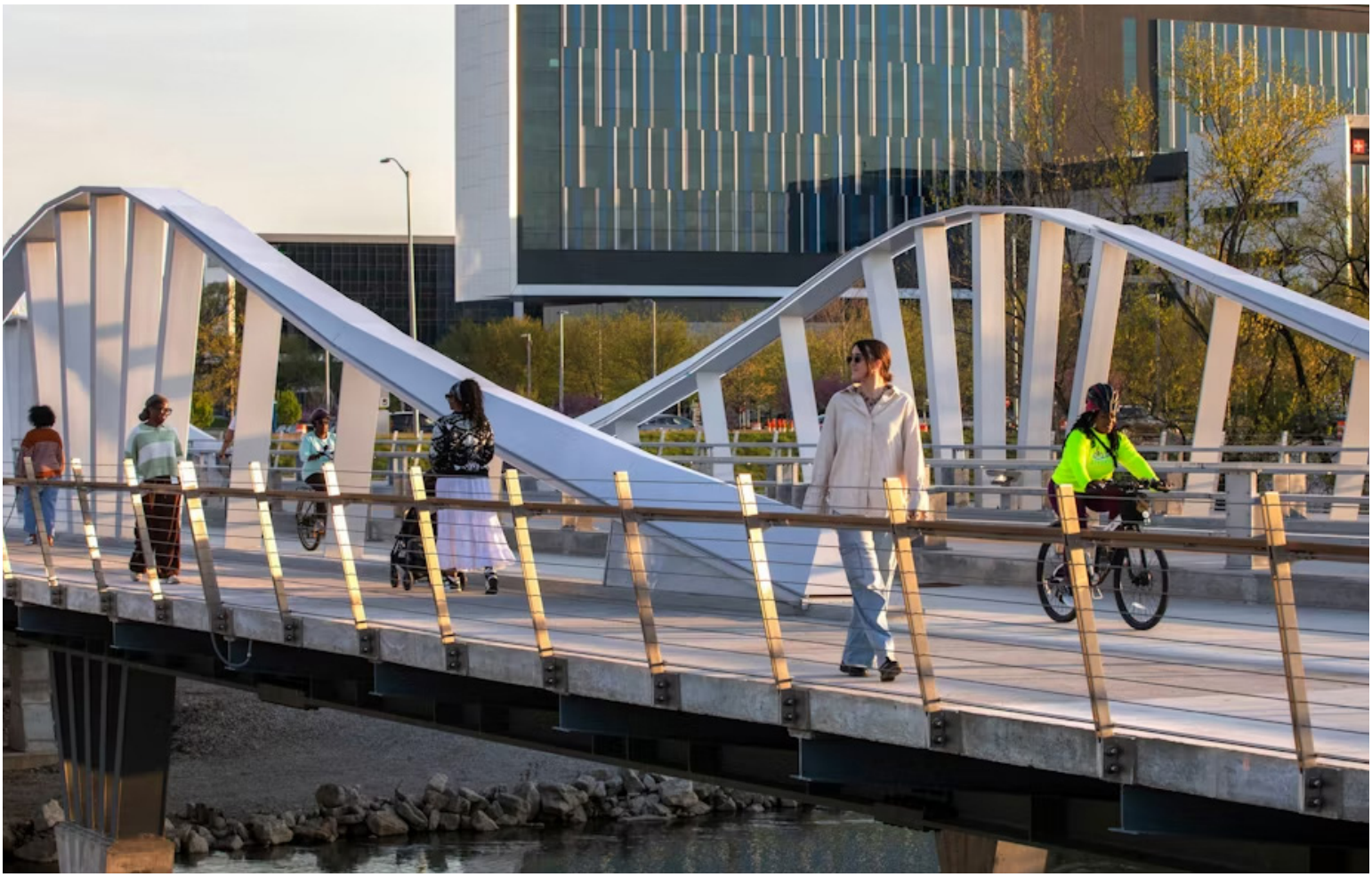
Bridge paving plan with connections to the White River Trail



Relation of bridge structure and paving pattern



A place for gathering at the bridge midspan



16 Tech Bridge, built 2025. Image credit: Hadley Fruits

Artpark Masterplan

West 8 New York with SO-IL, 2019-20

Located in Lewiston, NY, 6 miles north of Niagara Falls, Artpark is a 150-acre site that has hosted pioneering performance and land art since 1974. Prior to Artpark, the site was used for industrial and manufacturing purposes, as it was linked to the Great Gorge Railroad. Throughout its history, the defining feature of the site has been the spectacular geologic formation that is the Niagara River Gorge. More recently, State-level investments in the region prompted the development of a masterplan for the site. The masterplan is not a design, but a strategy to renovate existing structures, accommodate year-round programming, and transition to economically and environmentally sustainable operations, all while preserving the legacy of Artpark.

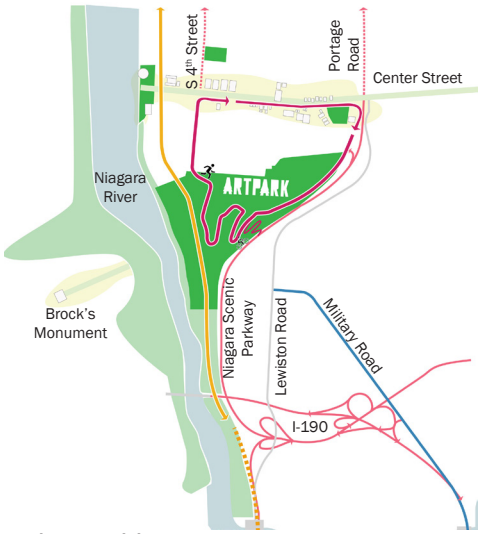
A process of planning decisions, site analysis, and community outreach informed the masterplan, which put forth a vision for Artpark that centered on providing public visual and performance art, and fostering deeper engagement with the local ecology. The intent of this vision was to enhance one's sense of place within the landscape, however, a central challenge to its implementation is that Artpark lacks a cohesive structure. Currently, the site is composed of disparate identities that it has accumulated over time. The masterplan organized Artpark into 11 districts based on existing landscape conditions. The connective element that ties these districts together is the meandering Serpentine Spine, which provides structure and hierarchy for people to intuitively navigate through Artpark.



NY State project site reference map



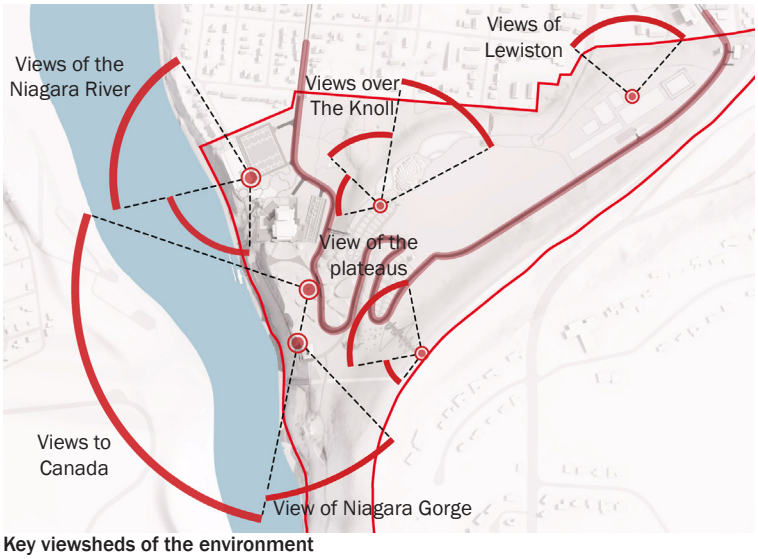
Regional parks network



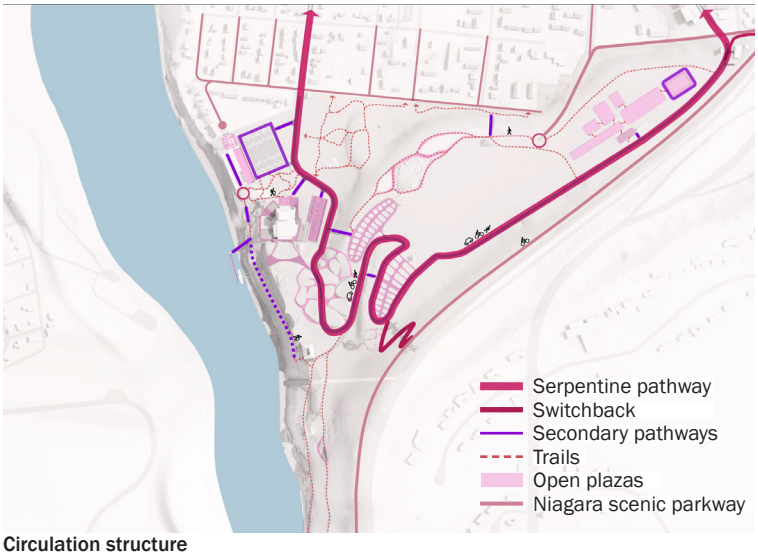
Local connectivity



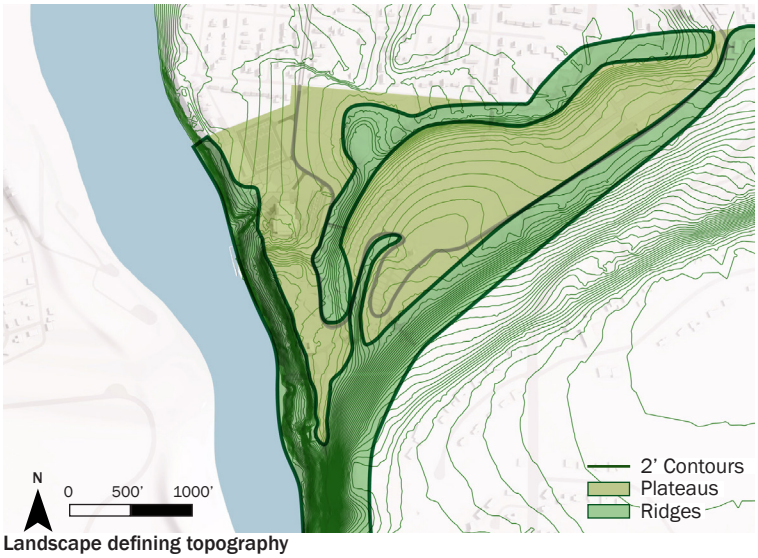
Artpark Masterplan: Creating cohesion across districts with distinct characteristics



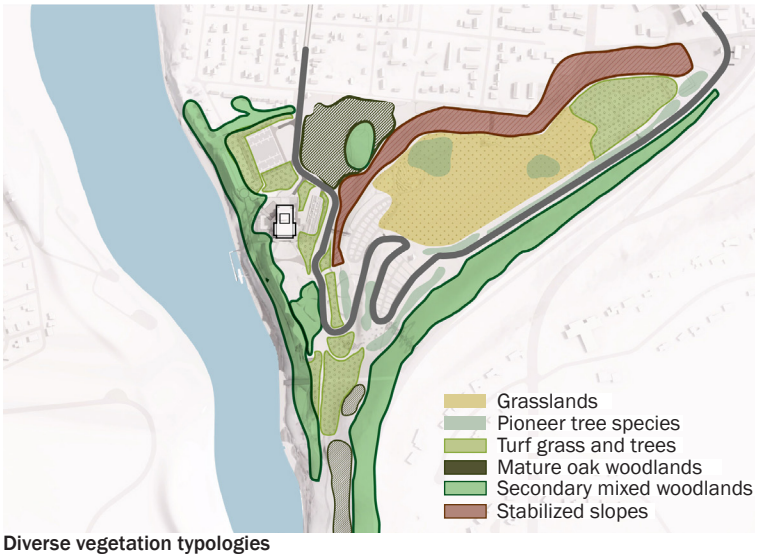
Key viewsheds of the environment



Circulation structure



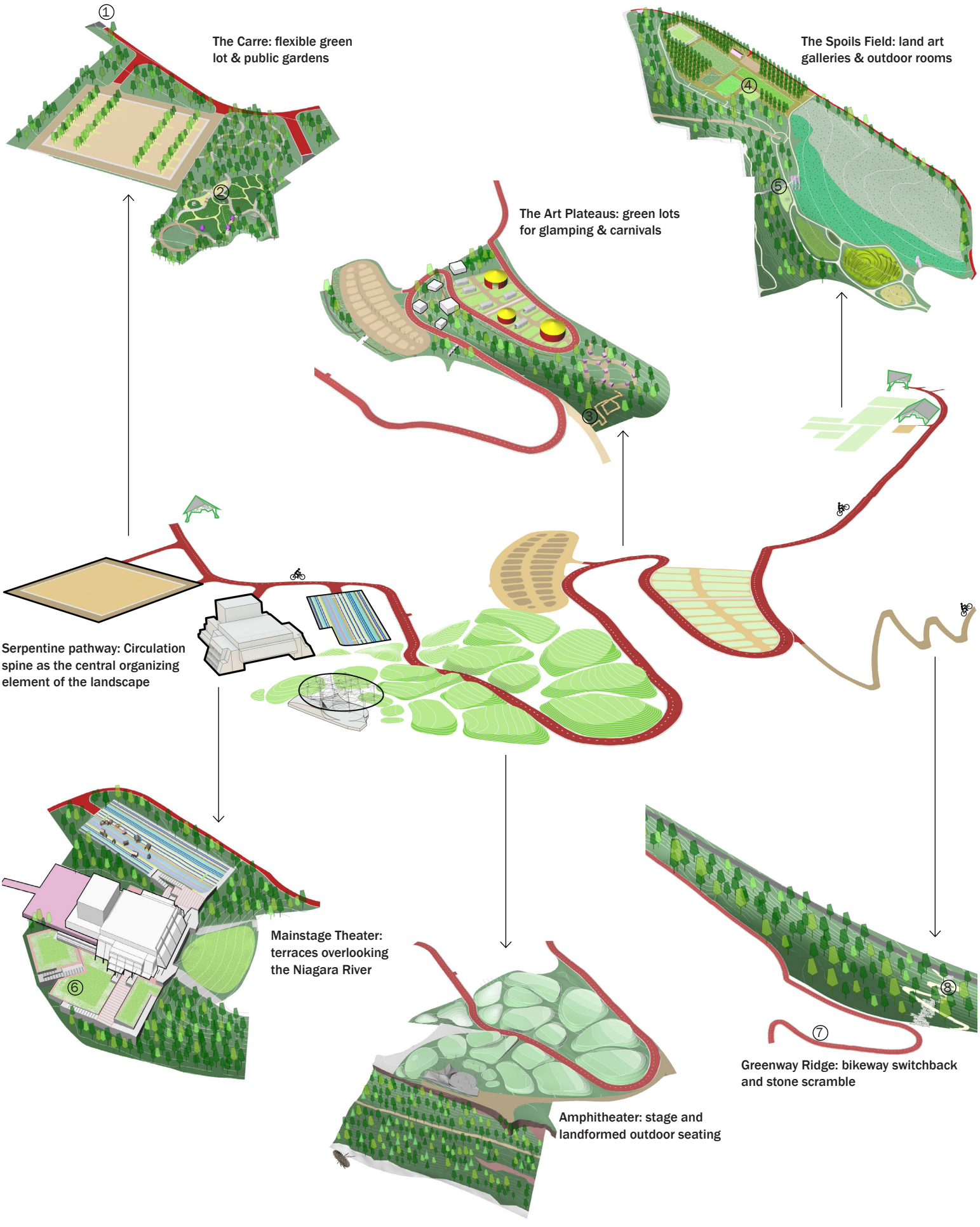
Landscape defining topography



Diverse vegetation typologies



Aerial view of Artpark: Providing outdoor galleries and stages that leverage the landscape's natural beauty

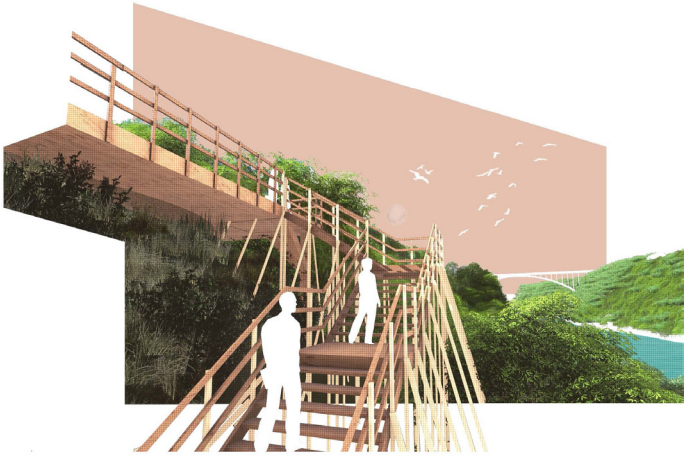

1
The Carre: flexible green lot & public gardens
2
The Art Plateaus: green lots for glamping & carnivals
3
The Spoils Field: land art galleries & outdoor rooms
4
5
Serpentine pathway: Circulation spine as the central organizing element of the landscape
6
Mainstage Theater: terraces overlooking the Niagara River
Amphitheater: stage and landformed outdoor seating
7
8
Greenway Ridge: bikeway switchback and stone scramble



1. West entrance pavilion welcoming visitors from Lewiston



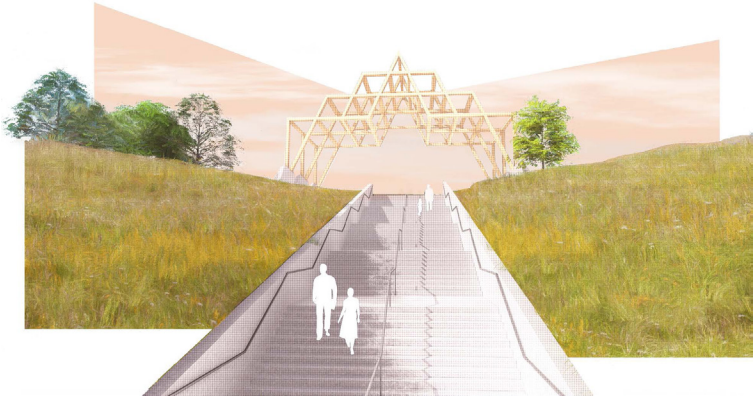
2. Immersive garden with native species



3. Stairways with views of the Niagara River Gorge and Lewiston-Queenston Bridge



4. Screen walls defining the outdoor living rooms



5. East entrance pavilion accentuating the dramatic topography



6. View of the Niagara River from the Mainstage Theater terraces



7. Walking and biking along the Serpentine Pathway



8. Switchback and scramble connections to the Niagara Scenic Parkway

Elevated Mobility

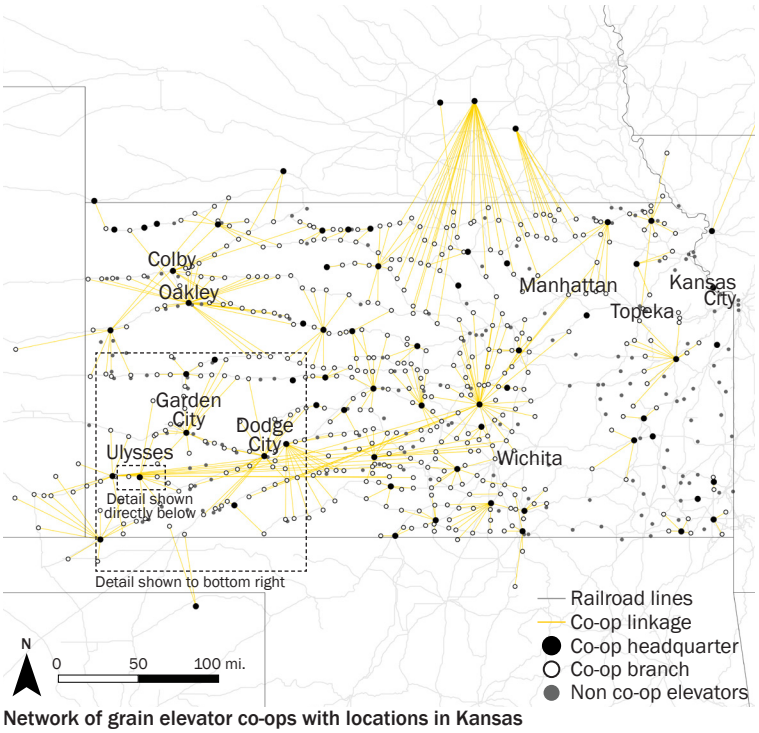
Cooper Union, 2018

This project was completed as part of Tatiana Bilbao's "Two Sides of the Border: Reimagining the Region", an academic initiative coordinated across 12 schools of architecture, which examined the spatial ramifications of the U.S. and Mexico border. Pedagogically, this initiative looked beyond the political boundary by framing the border within a regional context. Tracing migration patterns beyond the border crossing led to the identification of this studio's site, Ulysses, Kansas. Historically a predominantly White town, Ulysses has become a so called "minority-majority" city following an influx of Hispanic residents over the past two decades

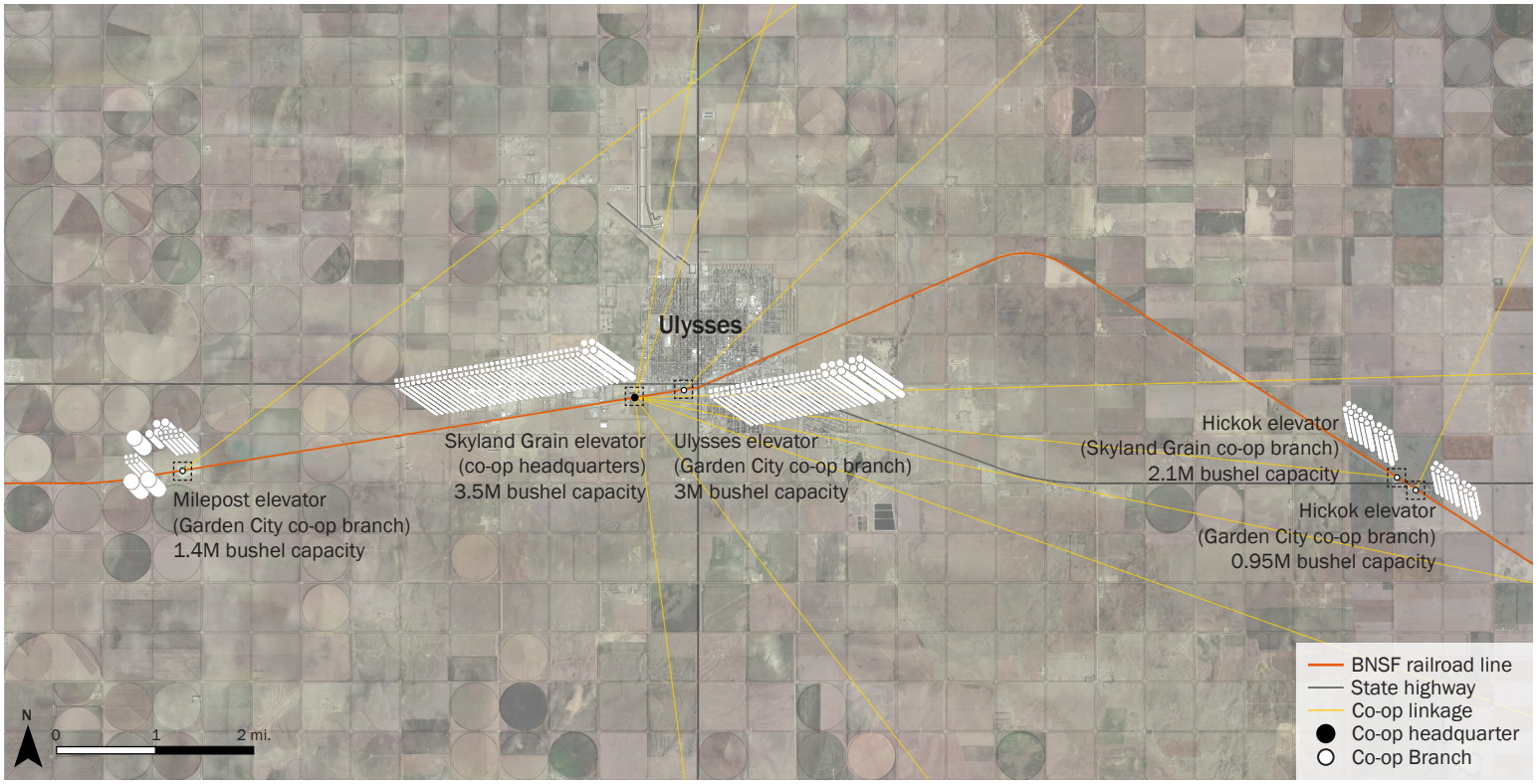
Although rural and sparsely populated, Ulysses is at the center of a global agricultural economy. Commercial rail runs through the center of town, linking local grain elevators, which store and exchange crops, to international shipping ports. These railroads run exclusively freight cars as they are officially operated to move the agricultural products grown in the Great Plains, however, they also transport hundreds of thousands of migrants annually across Central and South America to the United States. At the same time as the intended use of railroads are being subverted, much of the agricultural infrastructure with which it connects is becoming obsolete, particularly



Railroad company lines connecting Mexico to the Great Plains and Midwest



Network of grain elevator co-ops with locations in Kansas

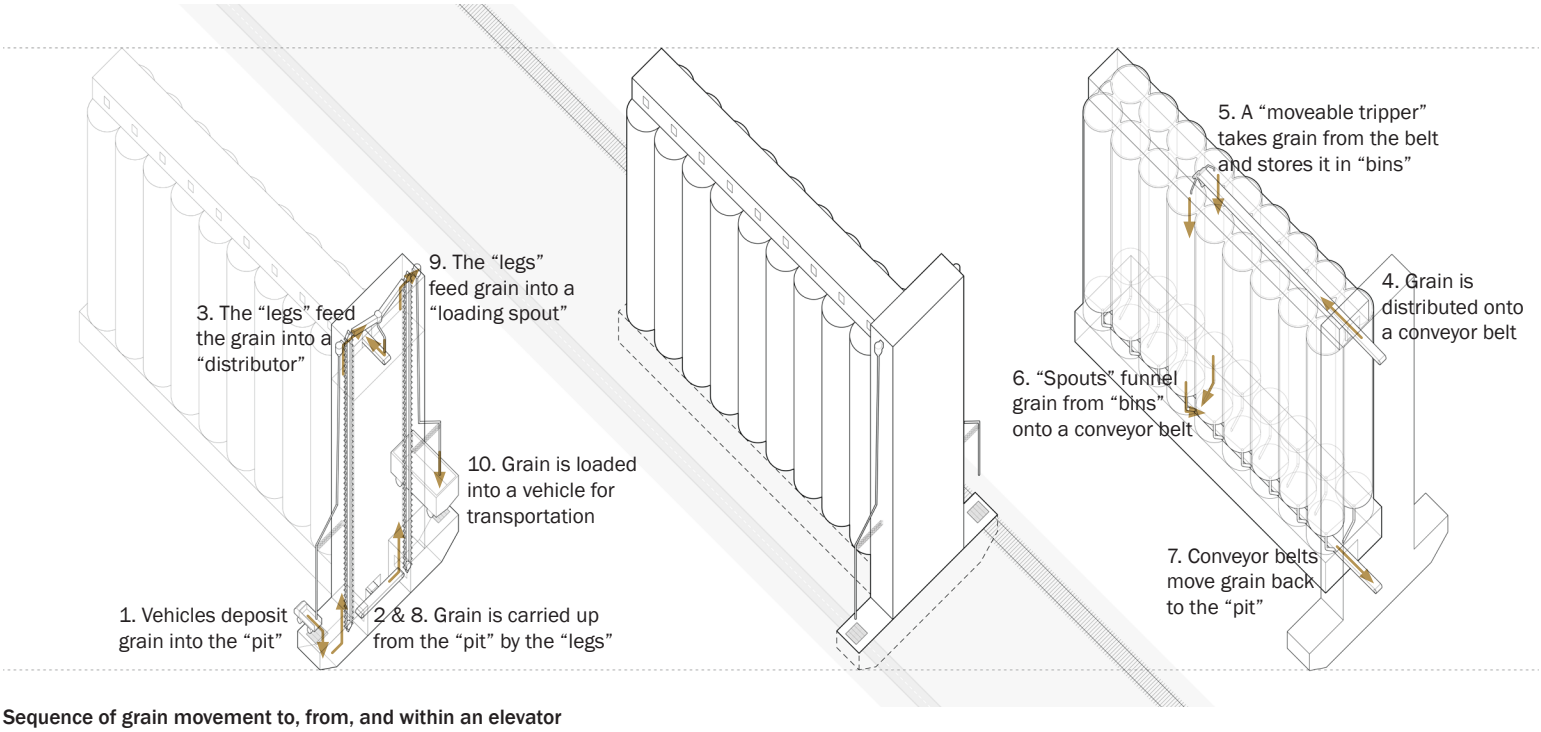


Landscape of grain elevators in Ulysses, KS

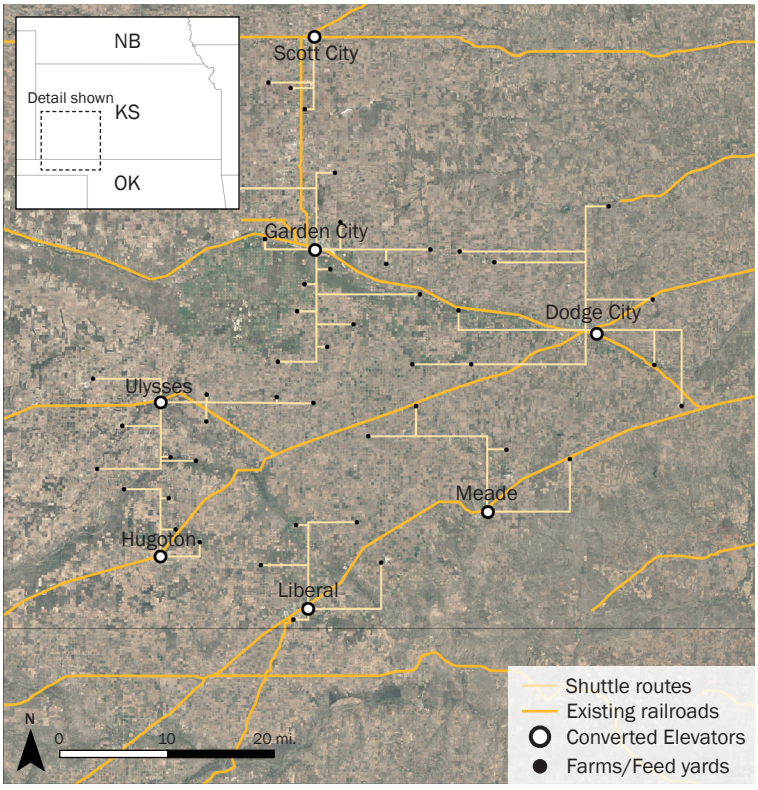
grain elevators. Primarily due to innovations in agricultural technology and the monopolization of farms, many of these monolithic structures that dot the landscape are now redundant. *Elevated Mobility* proposes transforming these iconic pieces of infrastructure by converting them into public parks which function as nodes in a transportation network.

Formally, the cylindrical volumes of the elevators' bins, commonly referred to as silos, are subtracted from and reinforced by a new skeletal steel structure. The bins are vertically stepped in an inverting pattern of ascending and descending lengths while their interiors are hollowed into one continuous space that is open to the elements. What were once vessels of seeds become the armature for massive green walls. Sinuous and accessible ramps course through the planted shells, offering a tranquil meander through a vertical landscape suspended above the Great Plains.

On the ground, passenger train cars would be introduced to the existing commercial railroads, effectively making converted grain elevators train stations in a public transit system. Converted grain elevators would also be multimodal hubs, offering shuttle services to the farms, feedlots, slaughterhouses, and factories found in the vicinity. This connectivity might be especially beneficial to migrants who often find employment at these places, yet are unable to transport themselves due to their documentation status or lack of resources.



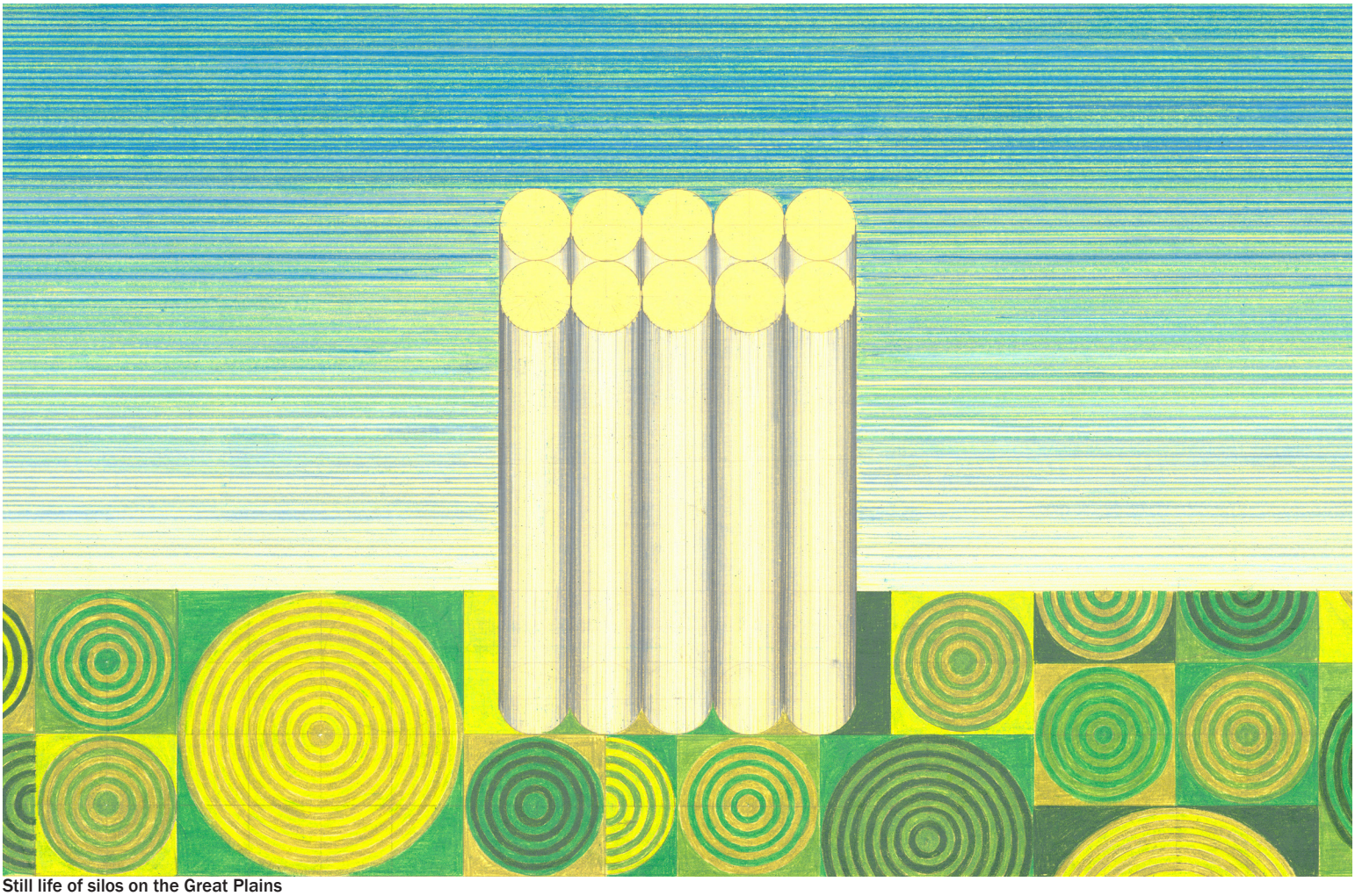
Sequence of grain movement to, from, and within an elevator



Adapting existing agricultural infrastructure as a public transit system



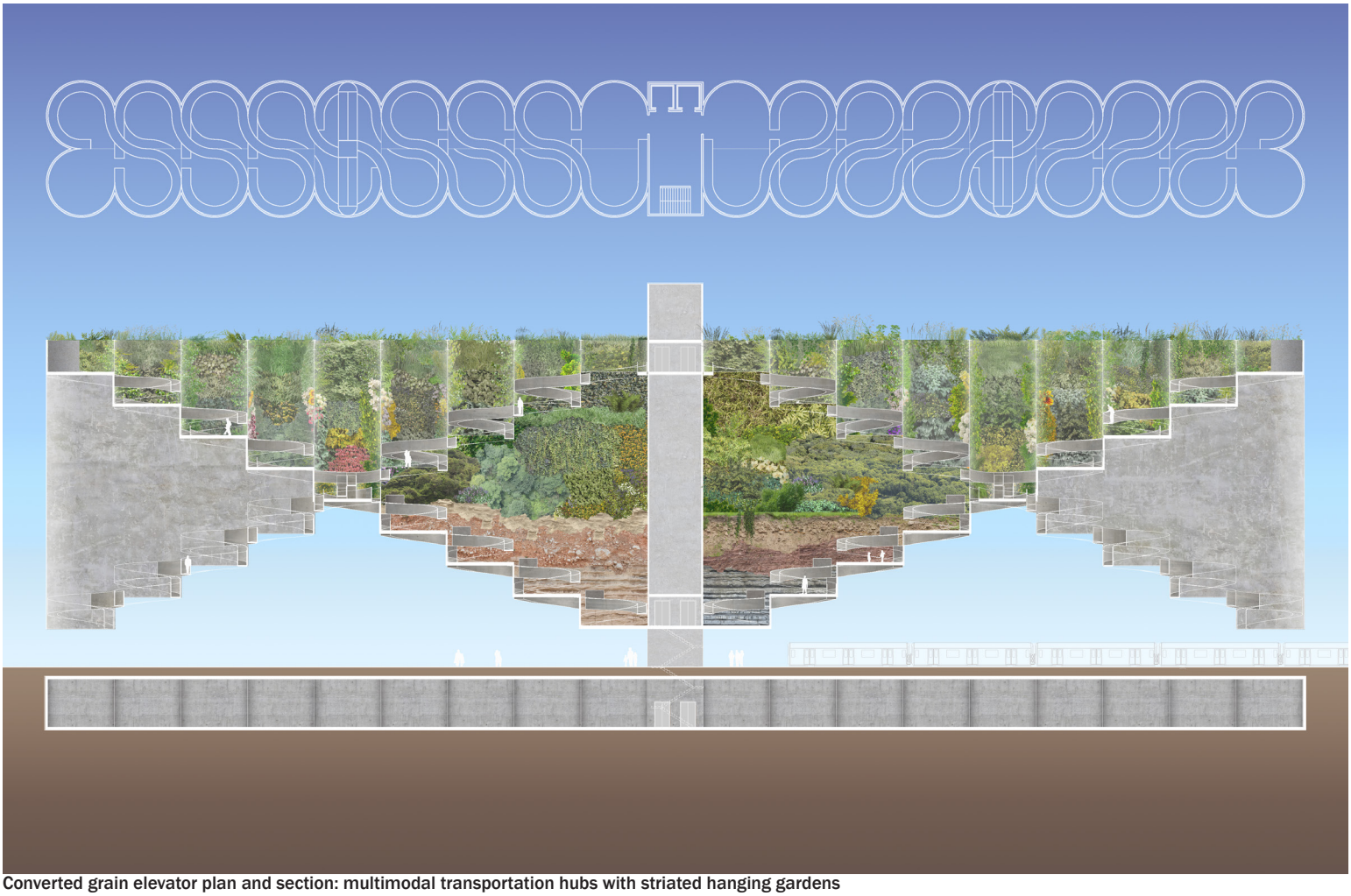
Model of a grain elevator converted to public infrastructure



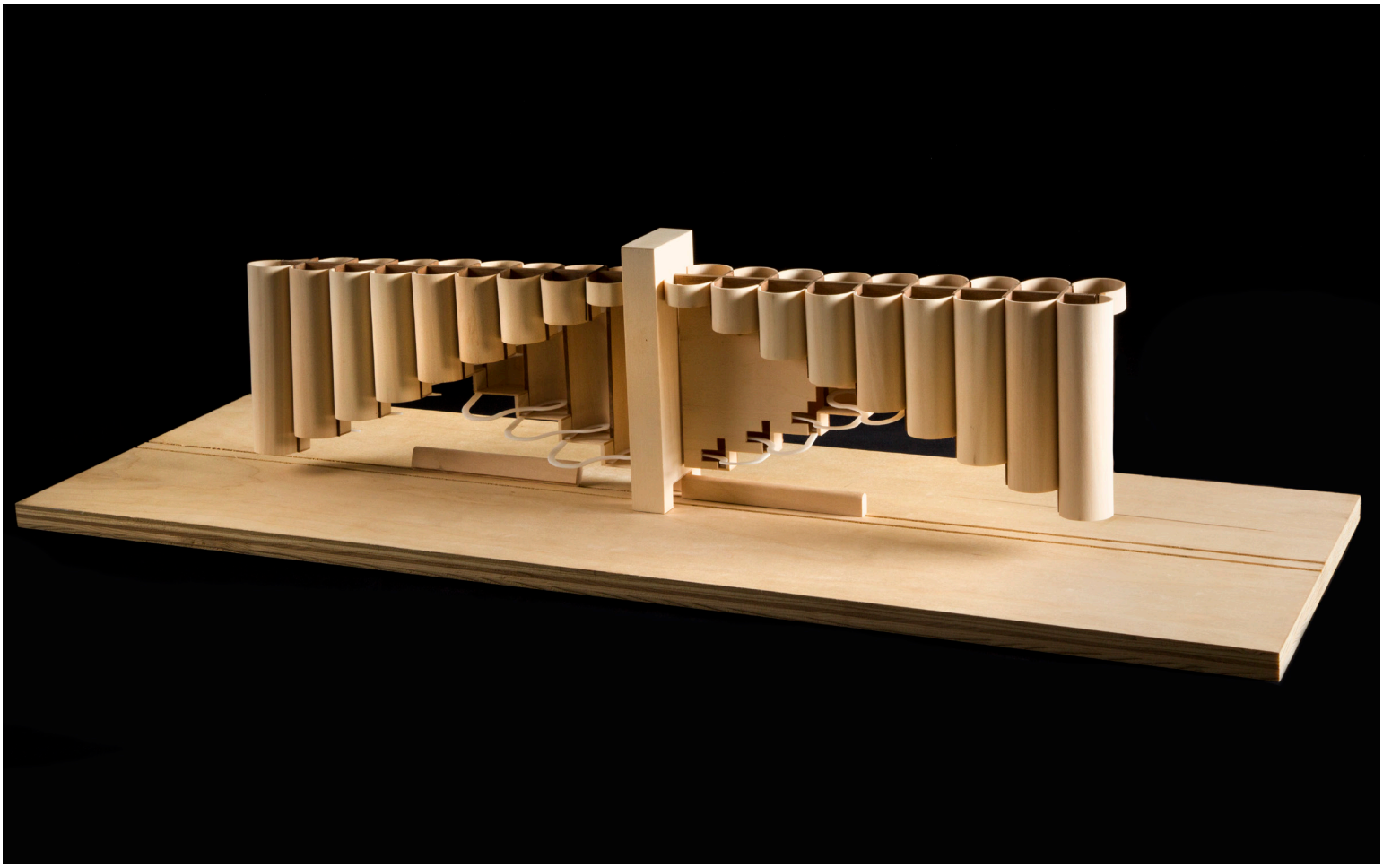
Still life of silos on the Great Plains



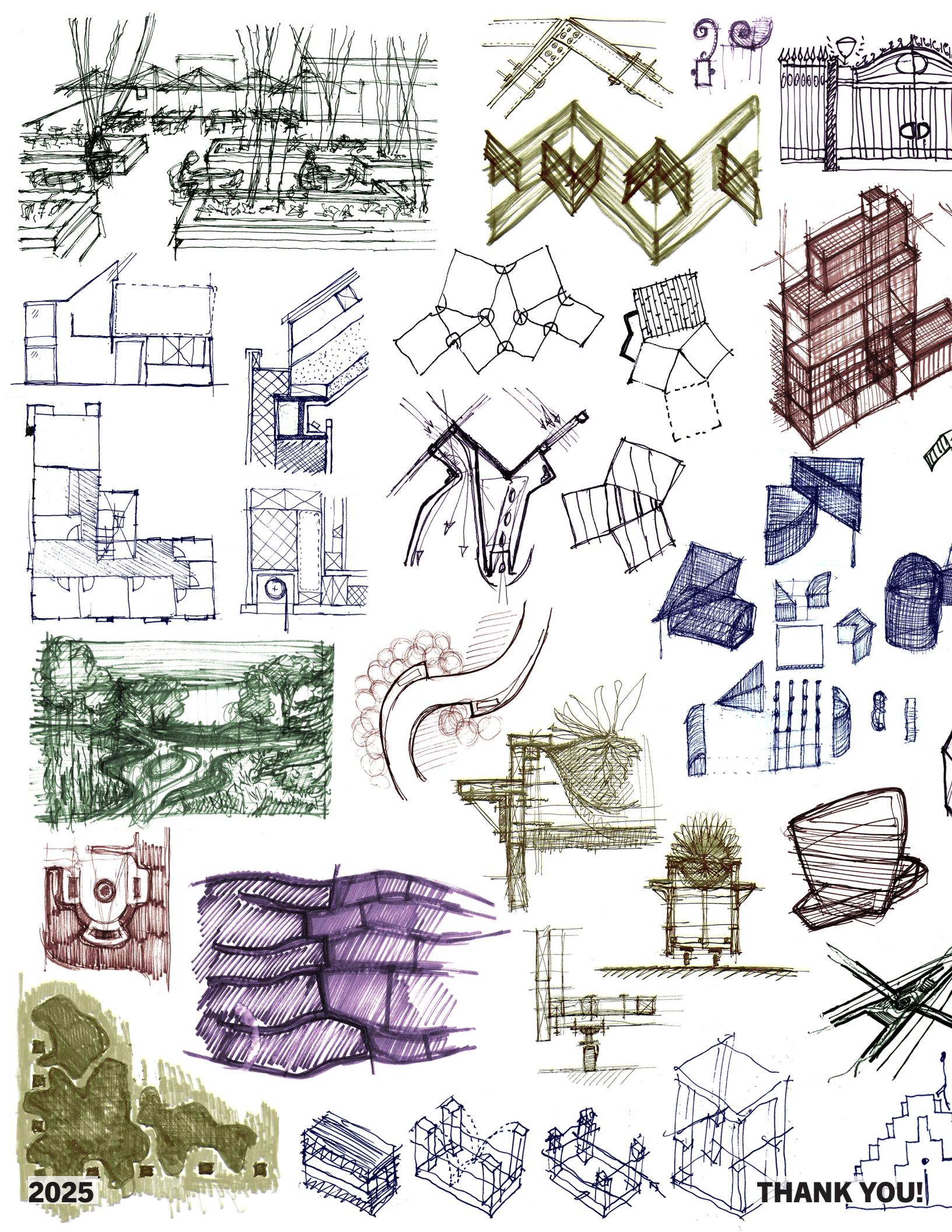
Converted grain elevator site plan: reflecting shifting landscapes in the American heartland



Converted grain elevator plan and section: multimodal transportation hubs with striated hanging gardens



Converted grain elevator model: reimagining the monumental structures as rural commons


2025
THANK YOU!