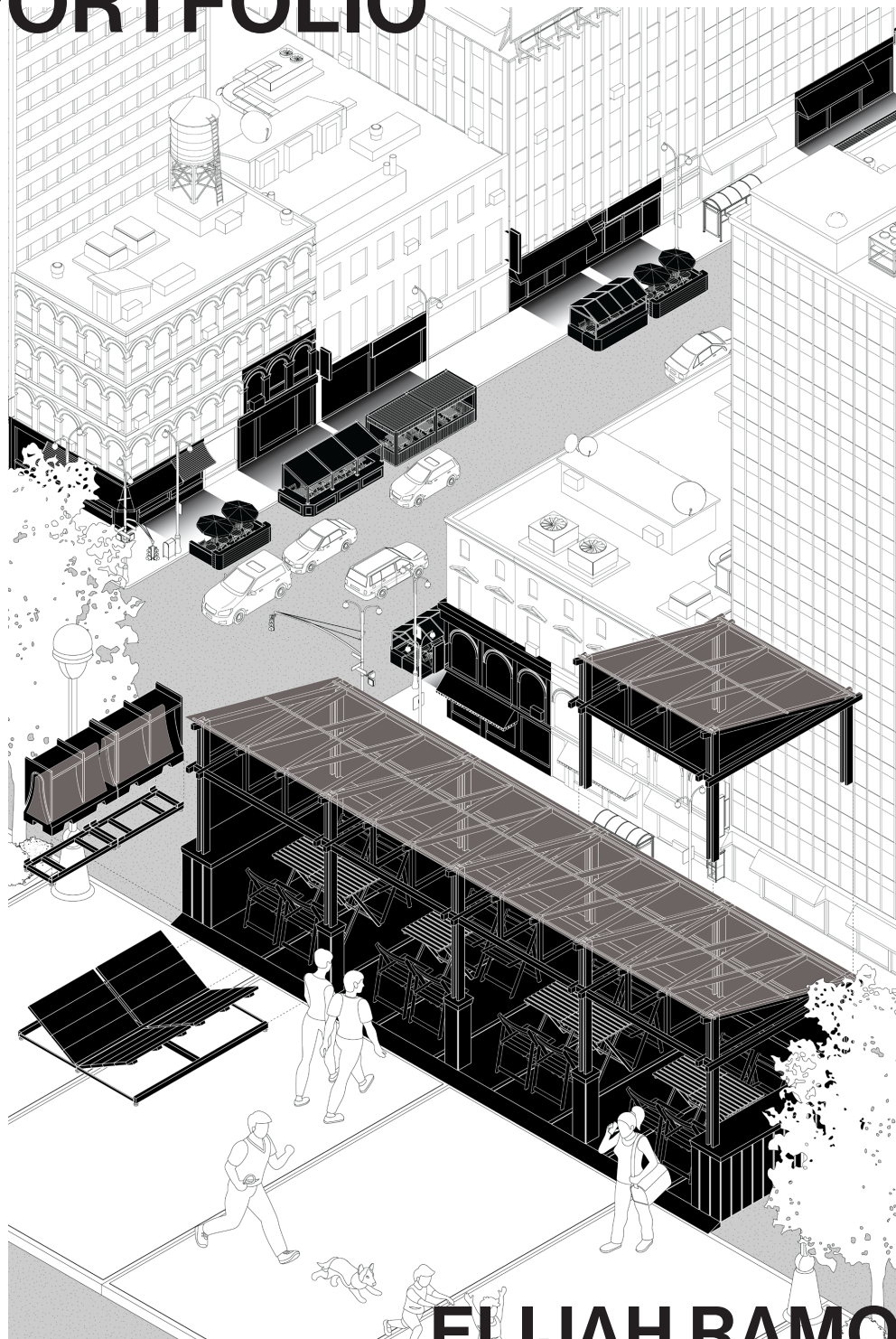


PORTFOLIO



ELIJAH RAMOS

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE
SELECTED WORKS
2026

ABOUT

SCHOOL

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

CLASS

2027

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EXPERIENCE

GRT ARCHITECTS

BROOKLYN, NY
NOV - DEC 2025

ENVISION ARCHITECTS

ALBANY, NY
JUN - AUG 2025

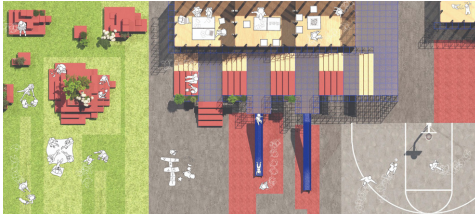
EXHIBIT COLUMBUS

COLUMBUS, IN
MAY - AUG 2025

CASAS + ARCHITECTS

MANILA, PH
JULY 2024

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CROSS BRONX EXPRESSWAY

NOV 2025 | NEW YORK, NEW YORK

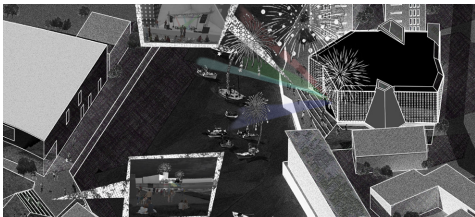
04



SPDA THERMAL BATH

DEC 2024 | SAN PEDRO DE ATACAMA, CHILE

12



DEPTFORD ARMOURY

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PIONEER HOMES

DEC 2024 | SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

28



VIGNETTES

A. PUBLIC/SCHOOL/GROUNDS | COLUMBUS, INDIANA

B. LABORATORIOS JORBA | MADRID, SPAIN

C. DINING SHEDS | NEW YORK, NEW YORK

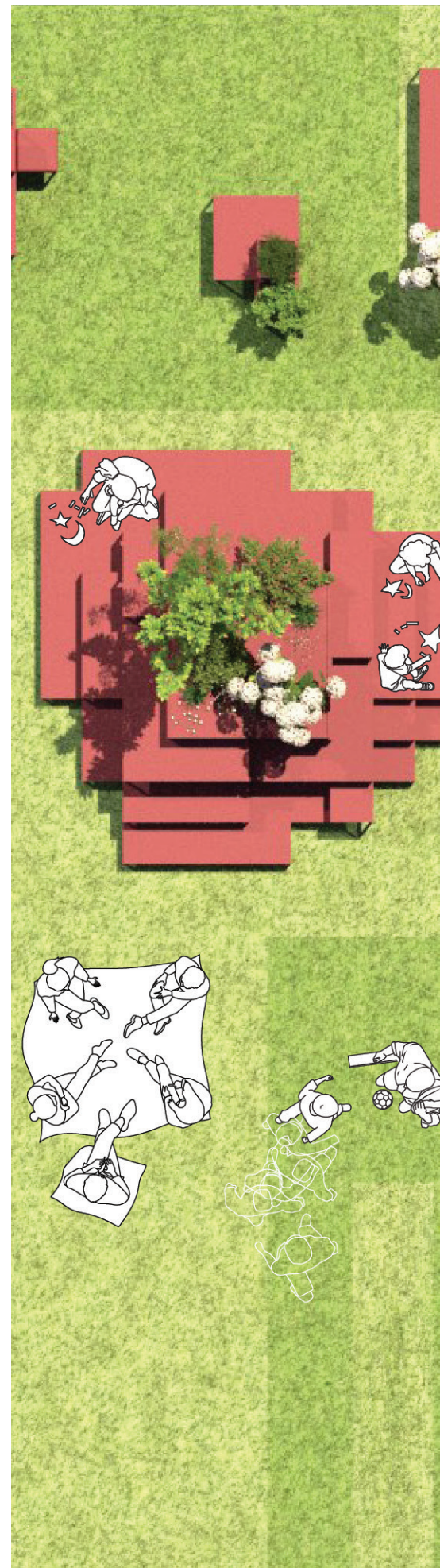
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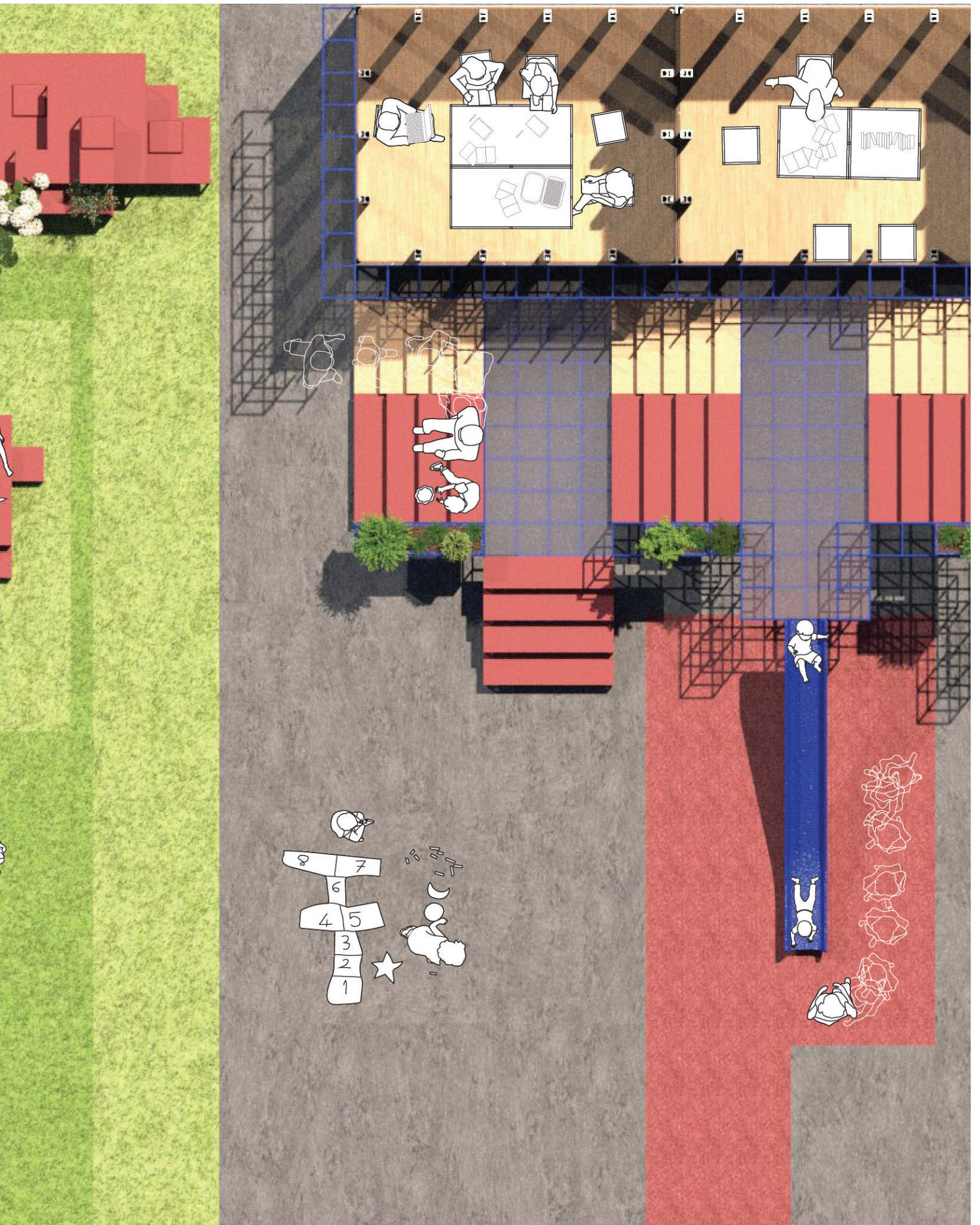
CROSS BRONX EXPRESSWAY

| | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| DESCRIPTION | CBE CAP ALTERNATIVE |
| DATE | NOVEMBER 2025 |
| PROFESSOR | IVI DIAMANTOPOULOU |
| CLASS | ARC 408 |
| GROUP | HUI YIN C & SHREYA P |

The Cross Bronx Expressway, often read as a scar through the Bronx, disrupted neighborhoods and produced lasting fractures in the community. Along its edge, spaces emerge in varying states of occupation, tracing this gradient from spaces rendered as non-places, some lingering as leftover residual spaces, and some transformed through acts of placemaking.

The project is a symbiotic network that climbs blank facades, plugs itself between buildings, sprawls on expansive rooftops, and bridges across the expressway, enhancing and drawing energy from the existing urban fabric. It coexists with the infrastructure of the area and reclaims vertical and forgotten spaces for public use. Rather than fully capping the Cross Bronx Expressway, we envision bridging over it, establishing more immediate and flexible connections between the northern and southern blocks.







NON - PLACE

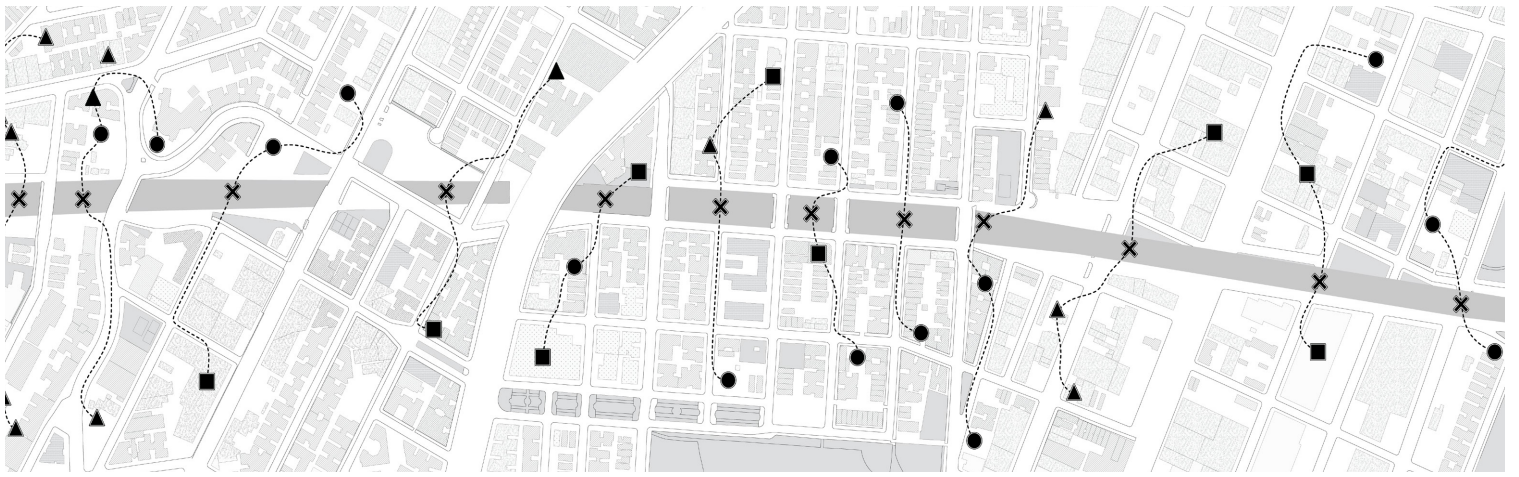


ANTHROPOLOGICAL PLACE

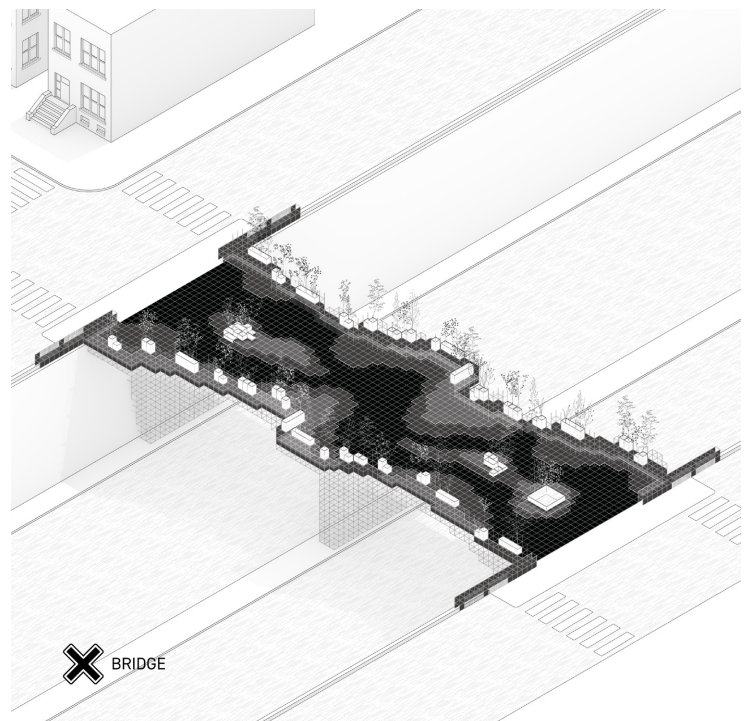
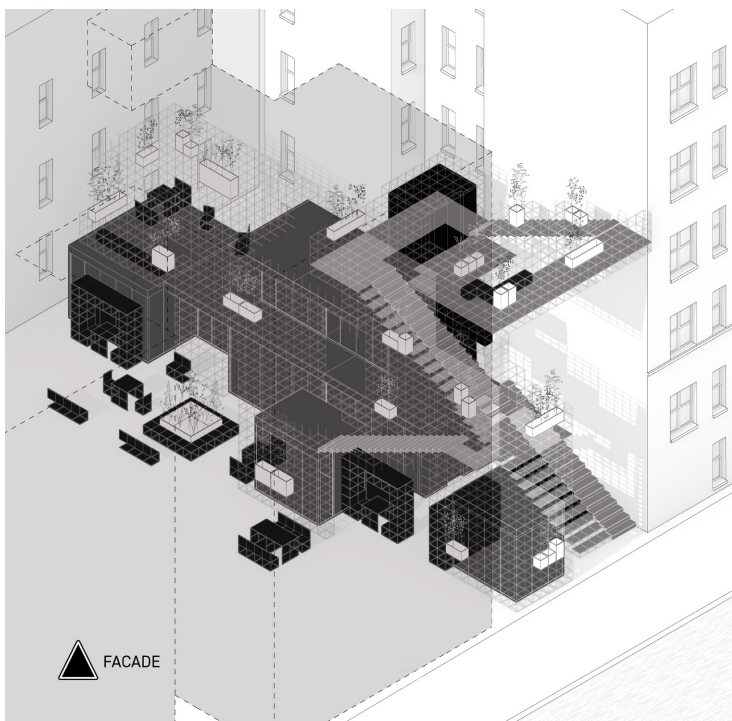
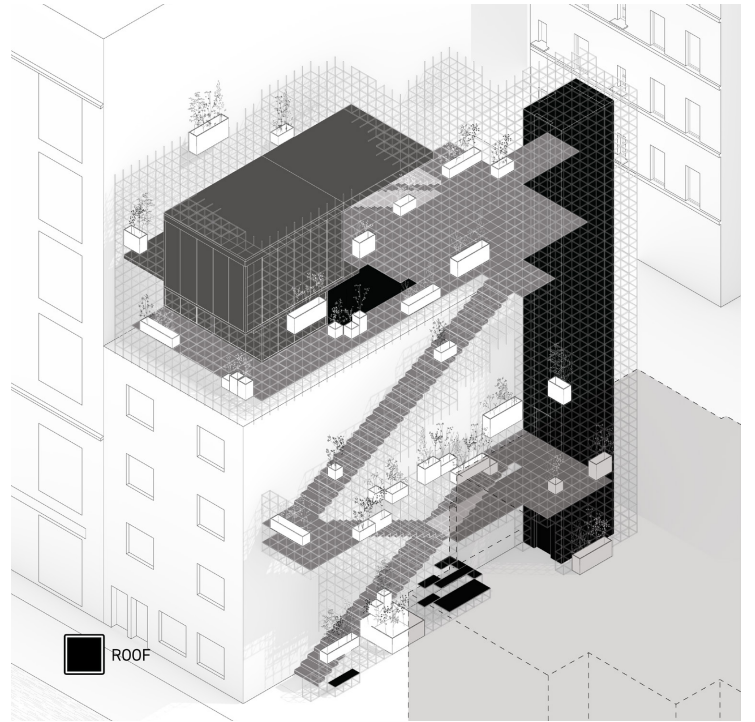
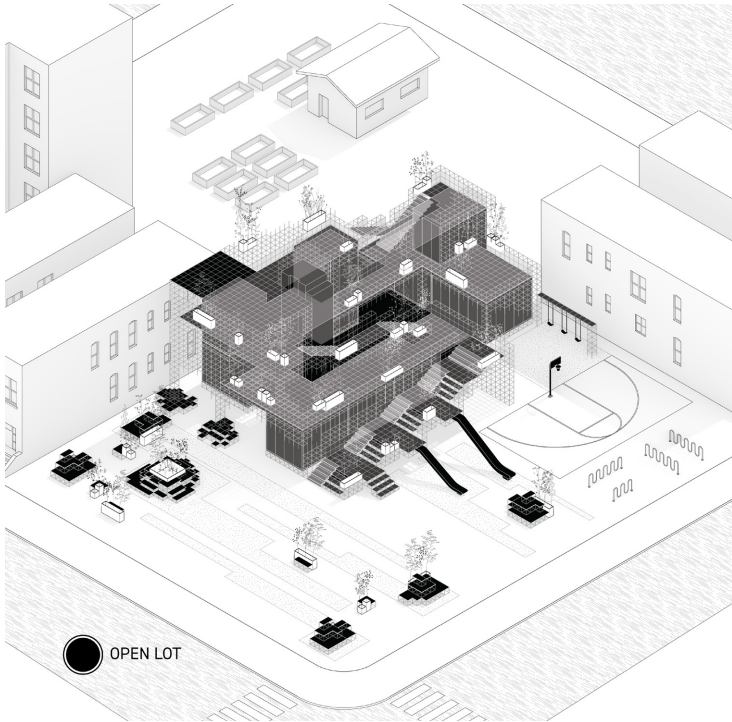
Drawing from Marc Augé’s book, *Non-places: An Introduction to Supermodernity*, he defines a distinction between “non-place,” characterized by a lack of historical, or identity-forming attributes; and “anthropological place,” which establishes cultural, and experiential significance for the community and how they display their identity through shaping public space. Our site research identifies another type of space, residual space. In-between or marginal areas created as a by-product of large scale infrastructure, are not intentionally designed for human use, but have the potential to be reclaimed to bring back value to the surrounding community.



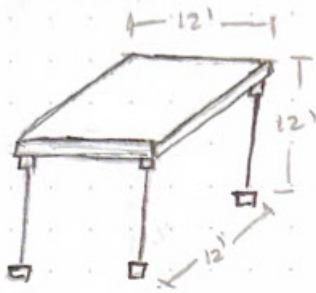
RESIDUAL SPACE



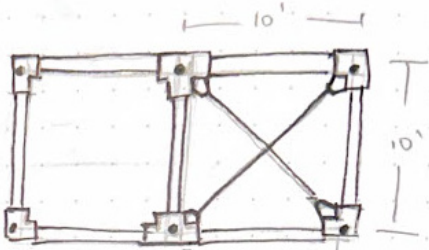
CROSS BRONX EXPRESSWAY RESIDUAL SITES



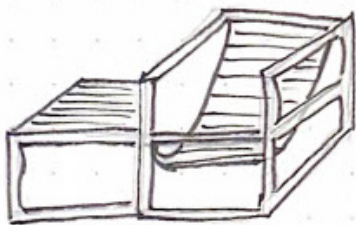
MODULE / UNIT!



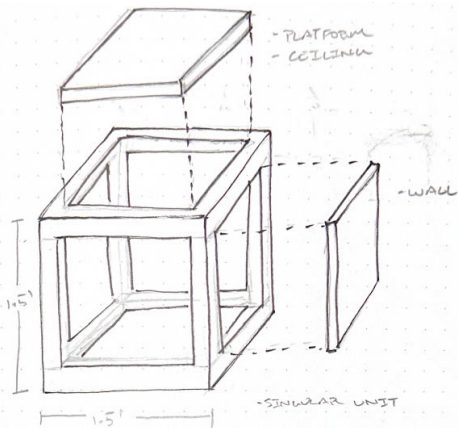
SCAFFOLD-LIKE
- TOO LARGE



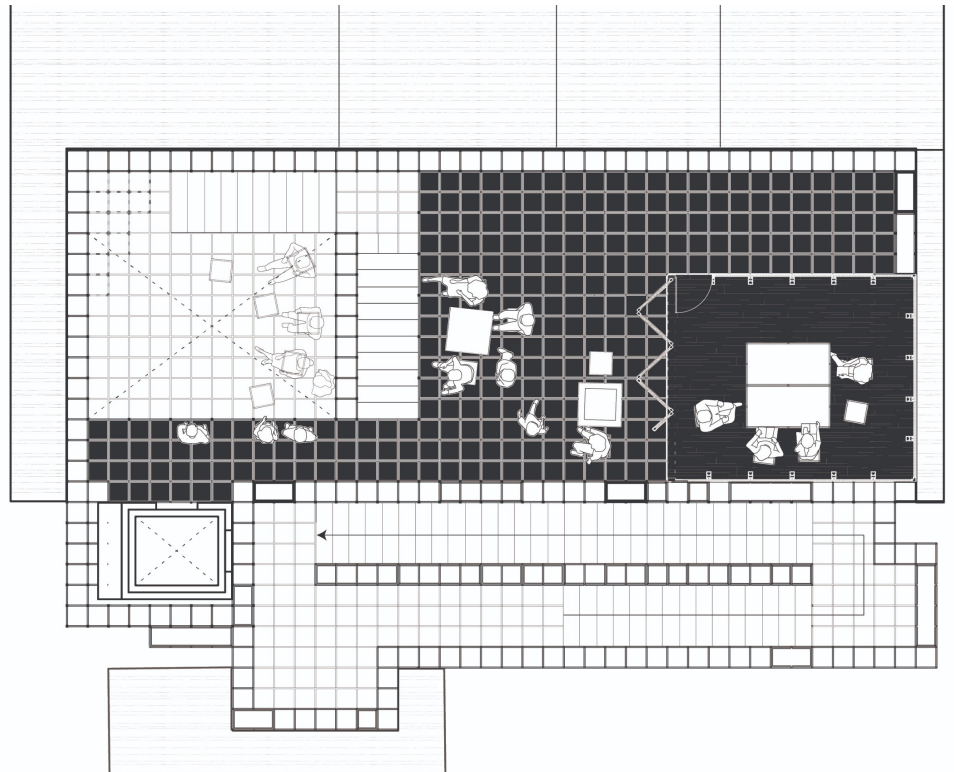
- TOO LARGE



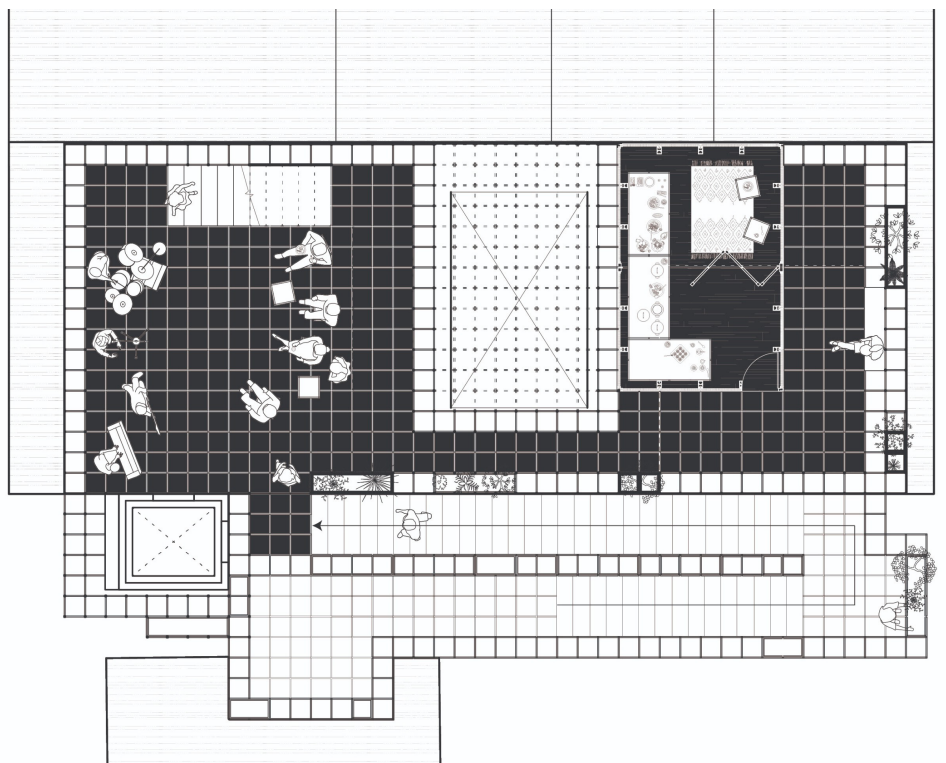
- OPPORTUNITY FOR MODULE
TO TURN INTO SEATING



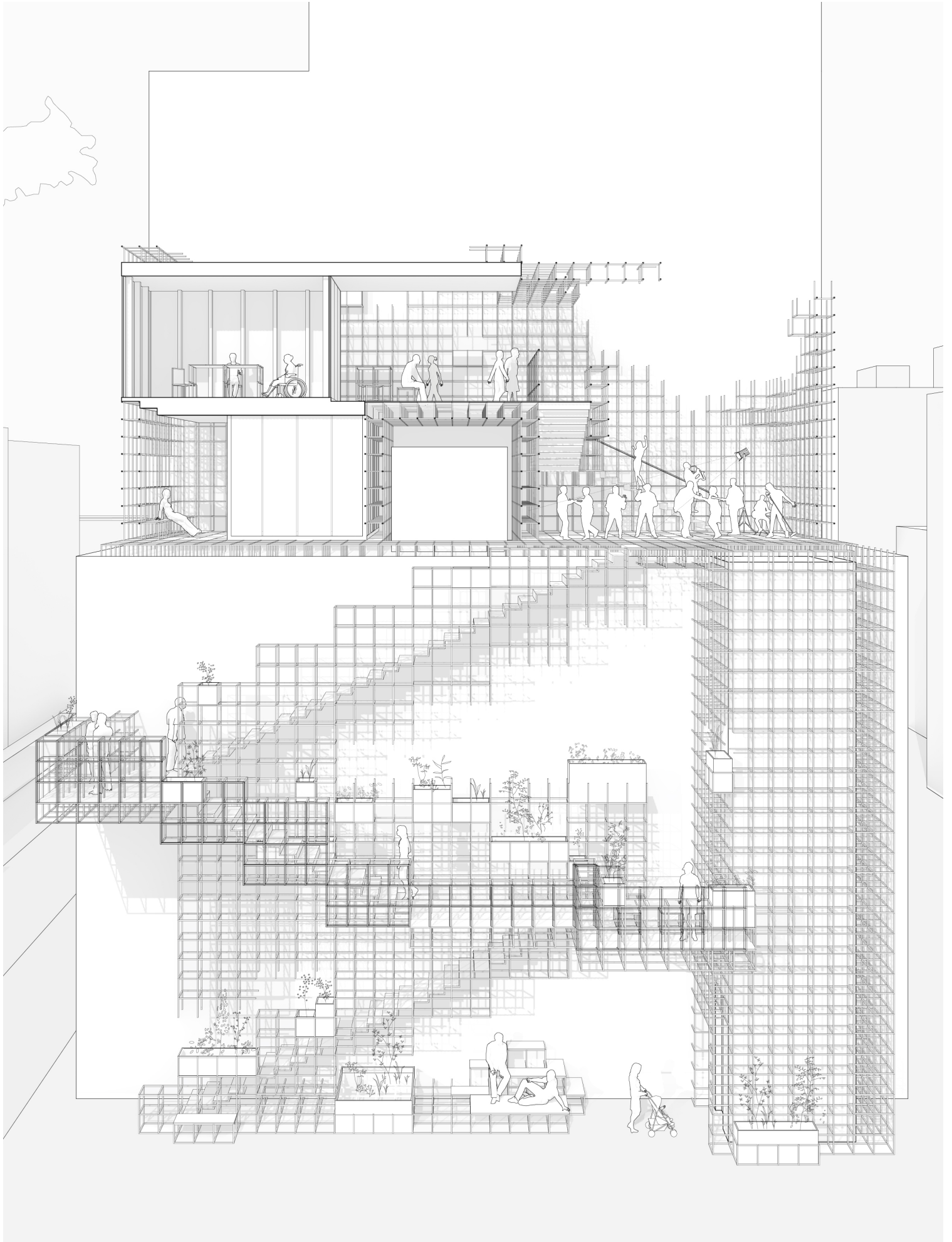
- SIMILAR UNIT



UPPER FLOOR PLAN



LOWER FLOOR PLAN





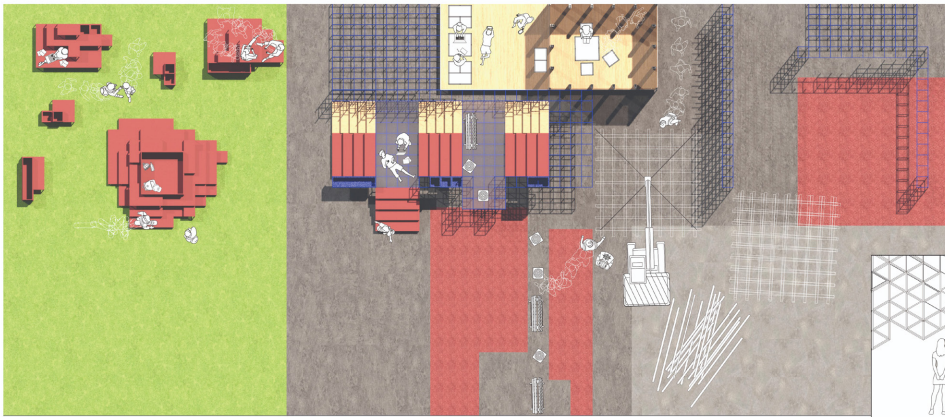
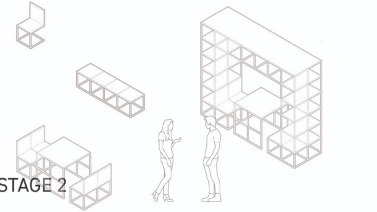
STAGE 1

Components from the city's pre-approved "kit of parts" are selected. These include standardized furniture, landscape elements such as planters and garden beds, play equipment, and typical room sizes.

The community, whose primary demographic in this neighborhood is families with children, identifies several needs:

- Seating and resting areas
- Storage and lockers
- Flexible multi-use rooms
- After-school program space
- Safe play areas
- Exercise space

The City then identifies potential sites where these elements can be built.

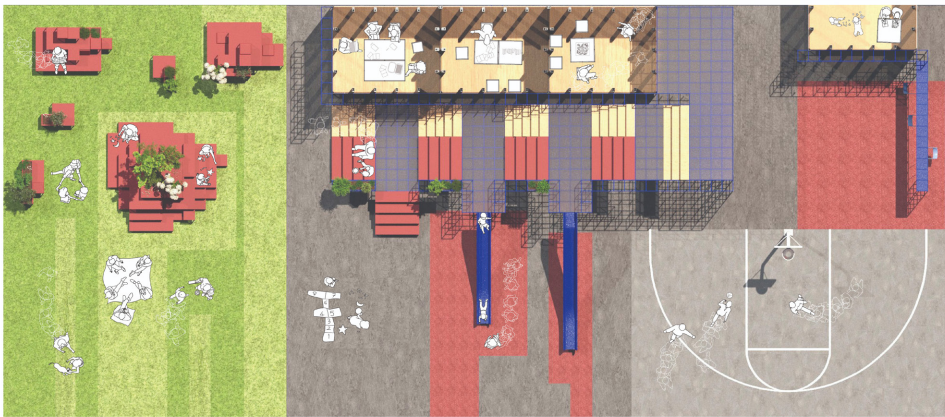
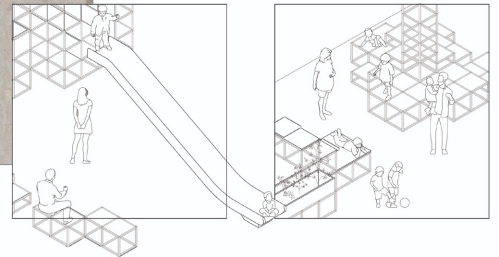


STAGE 2

In collaboration with the City Council, the community board, and relevant local organizations, the community helps select a site and choose desired components from the catalogue.

These may include seating clusters, private rooms, or a basketball court.

The process is iterative and participatory.



STAGE 3

The City submits the required building permits and hires a contractor to construct the structure. Once completed, the community begins using the space.

The space is designed with built-in flexibility:

- Day-to-day: sliding walls allow layouts to shift.
- Seasonal: programming adjusts with weather—more indoor activities in winter, heat lamps added outdoors, etc.

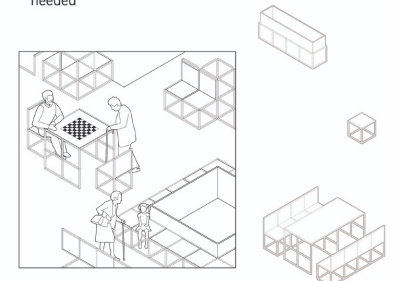


STAGE 3 -- EVOLVED

Decades later, the neighborhood population shifts, and a larger senior community emerges, creating new programmatic needs.

The space adapts accordingly:

- Programs are modified to suit older adults
- The basketball court can be repainted or re-stripped to become a pickleball court
- Additional hardscape areas can be introduced as needed





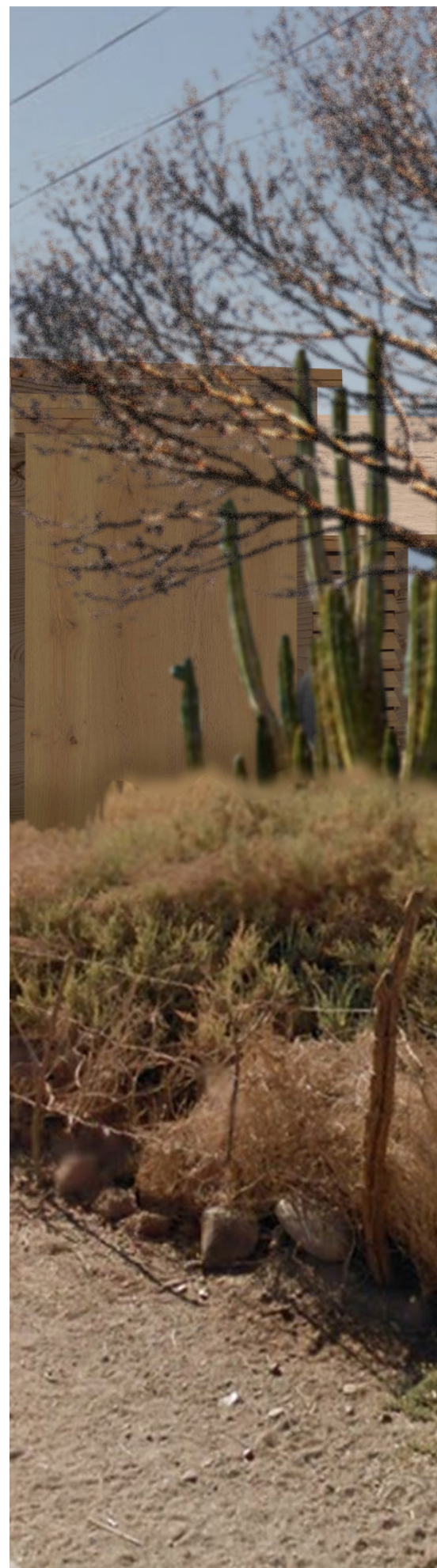
CONCEPTUAL SITE OBLIQUE

SPDA THERMAL BATHS

| | |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| DESCRIPTION | PASSIVE THERMAL BATH |
| DATE | DECEMBER 2024 |
| PROFESSOR | HANNIBAL NEWSOM |
| CLASS | ARC 322 |
| GROUP | KATHERINE T & ANISA C |

The SPDA Thermal Bath is located in San Pedro de Atacama, Chile. The climate of the area is characterized by its arid desert climate, warm mornings, cooler nights, and little vegetation. The project takes advantage of these conditions for its passive heating and cooling systems.

Passive systems such as the use of evaporative cooling are central to the project. Its outdoor location also acts as a source for evaporative cooling to reintroduce moisture into the immediate area. Water at higher temperatures causes faster evaporation which is ideal for the humidification process in a dry climate. The entire project is built through mass timber. Thermal mass through CLT wall panels and Glulam columns and beams are implemented throughout the enclosed spaces to provide passive heating.







HARSHEST SUMMER SUN
CONDITION SIMULATION

ADJUSTABLE LOUVERS

Located on the North facade, this exterior sun shading device is on the building face that experiences the most direct sunlight and can be adjusted to meet changing shading and daylight needs

VEGETATIVE PATCHES EAST OF SIDE WITH MORE SHORT SHRUBS

- EXISTING VEGETATION
- PROPOSED VEGETATION

STAGGERED MASSING

The longer locker room mass oriented on the East-West axis blocks the outdoor spaces from the stronger winter winds

DOUBLE SET CLERESTORY WINDOWS

Two sets of operable clerestory windows located along the East-West axis allow for added natural light and cross ventilation with the summer winds entering through the larger West windows and exiting out of the smaller East windows to provide more natural ventilation during the warm season



PRIMARY VEHICULAR ROAD SURROUNDING SITE WITH SHRUB VEGETATION ALONG ROADSIDE

VEGETATION

Project's site contains existing native shrubs and short vegetation, but proposing the addition of lush tree species native to arid Chilean climate to introduce passive cooling strategy



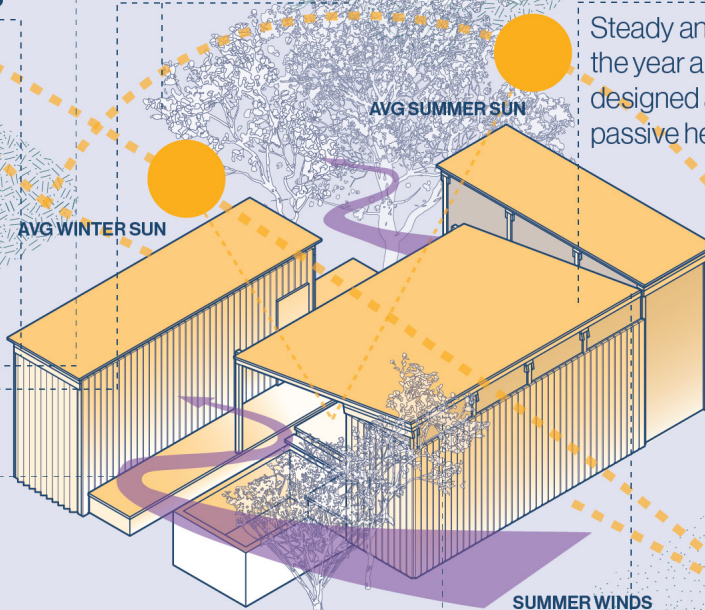
PROPOSED: Chañar tree, Algarrobo tree, Acacia caven



EXISTING: Atriplex, Aloysia deserticola, various cacti and espinos species

ISOLATED SUNSPACE

Steady and mild temperatures throughout the year allow the reception area to be designed as an isolated sunspace, enabling passive heating



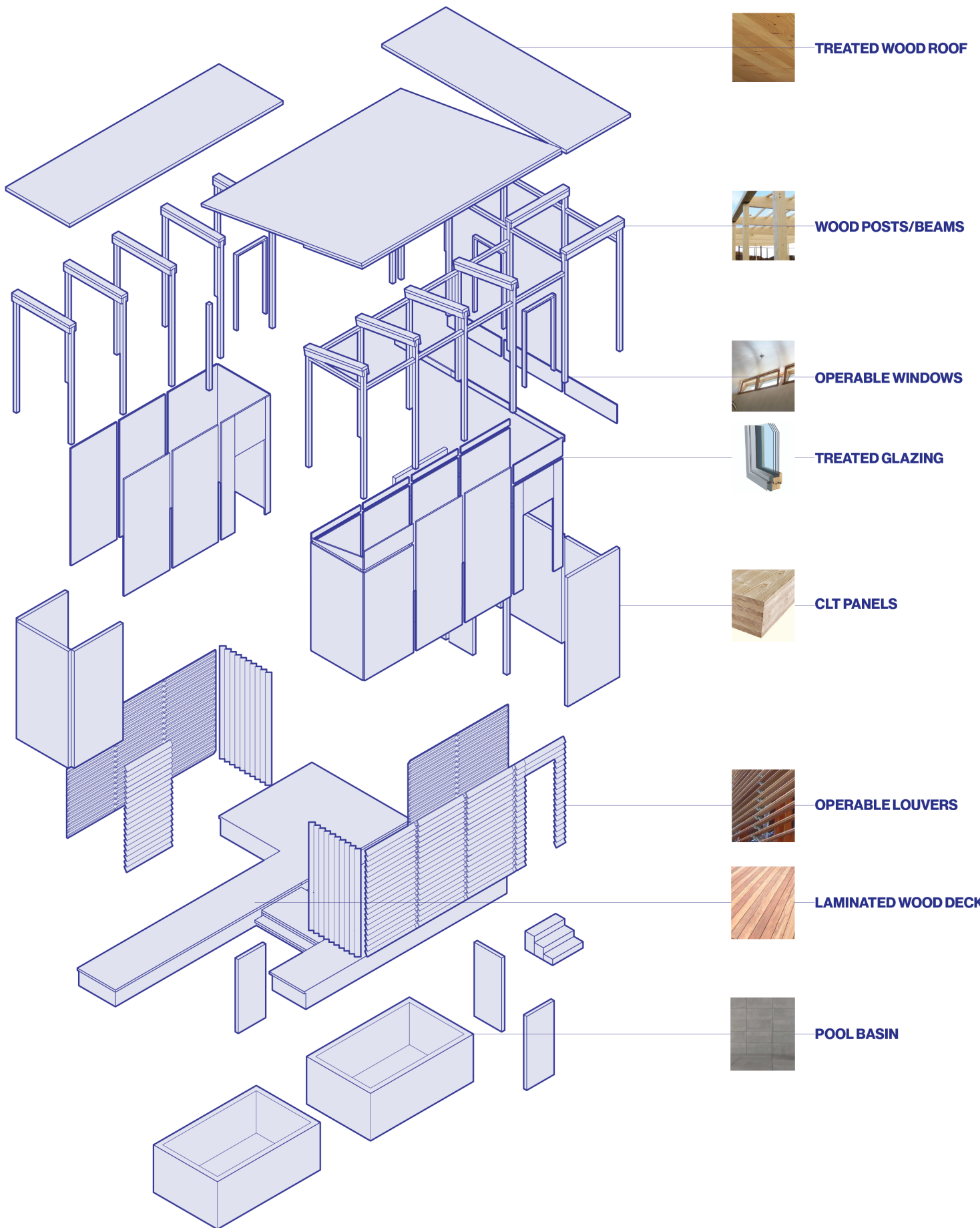
HIGH TO LOW RADIATION
1500 kWh/m² - 0 kWh/m²

SUMMER WINDS

SLOPED ROOF

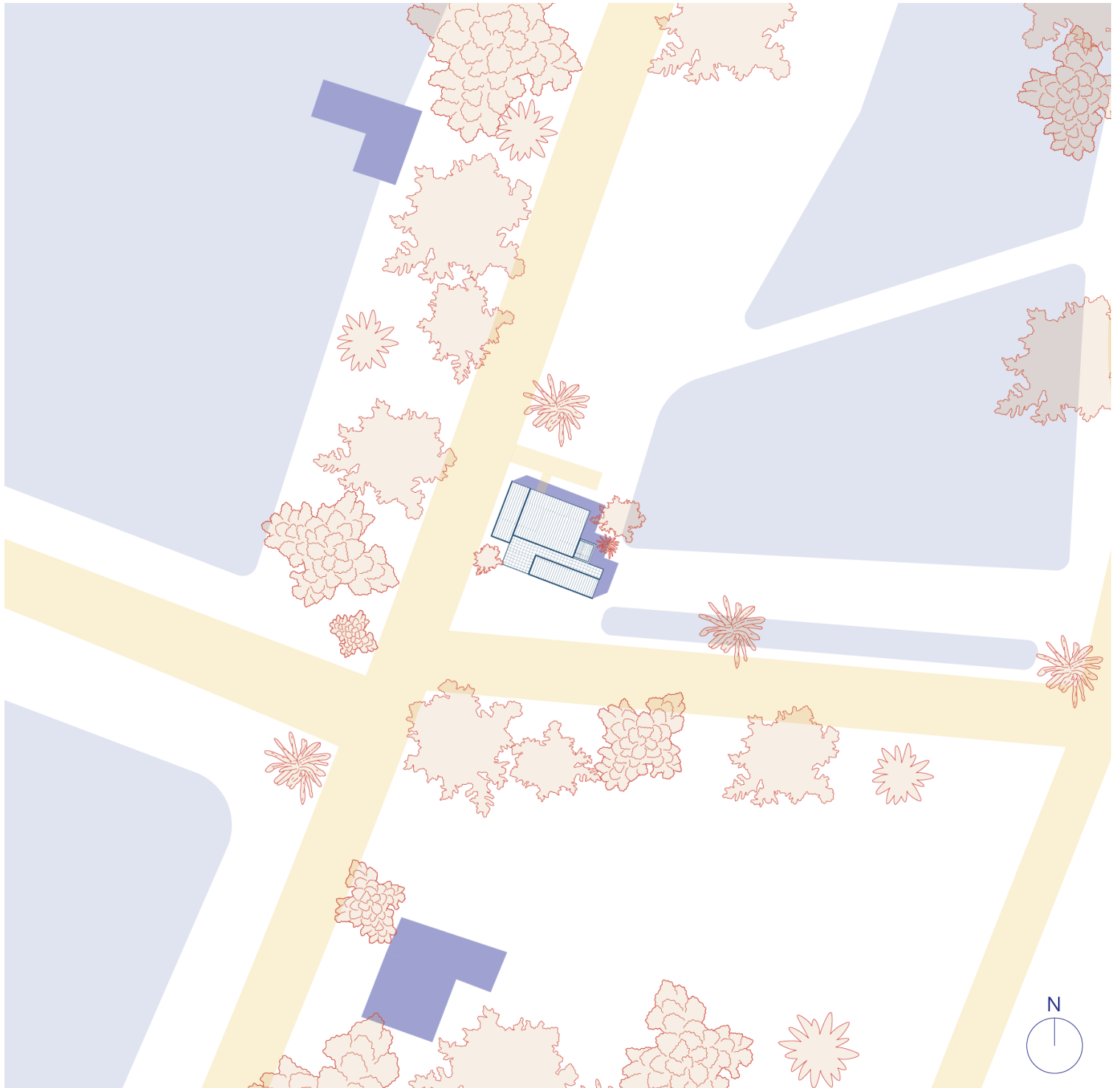
The roof slopes down from the West side, extending over the pools and outdoor spaces to provide shade from the harsher summer sun



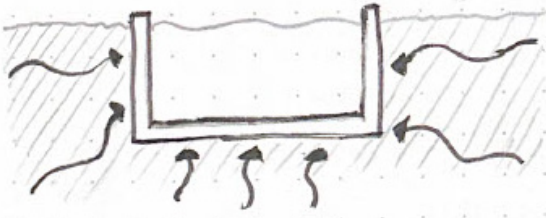


The orientation of the design sits on an East-West axis. The rotation lies 15° of true North to align with site conditions while remaining at an optimal angle for North-facing glazing to receive optimal light.

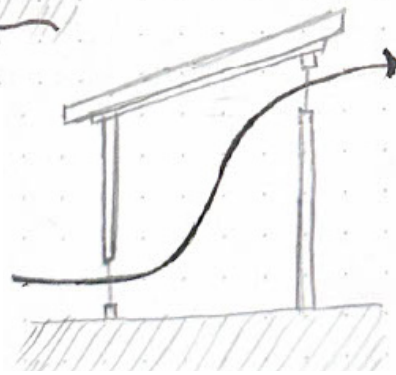
The project proposes larger and taller trees, that can thrive in the climate, as opposed to the existing short shrubs. Species such as Chanar, Algarrobo, and Acacia trees, fulfill that role. Trees are placed abutting the building to provide privacy to the outdoor spaces, and to block the exposed outdoor pools from sun and wind.



- TEMP. REGULATED BY
GEOTHERMAL PROPERTIES

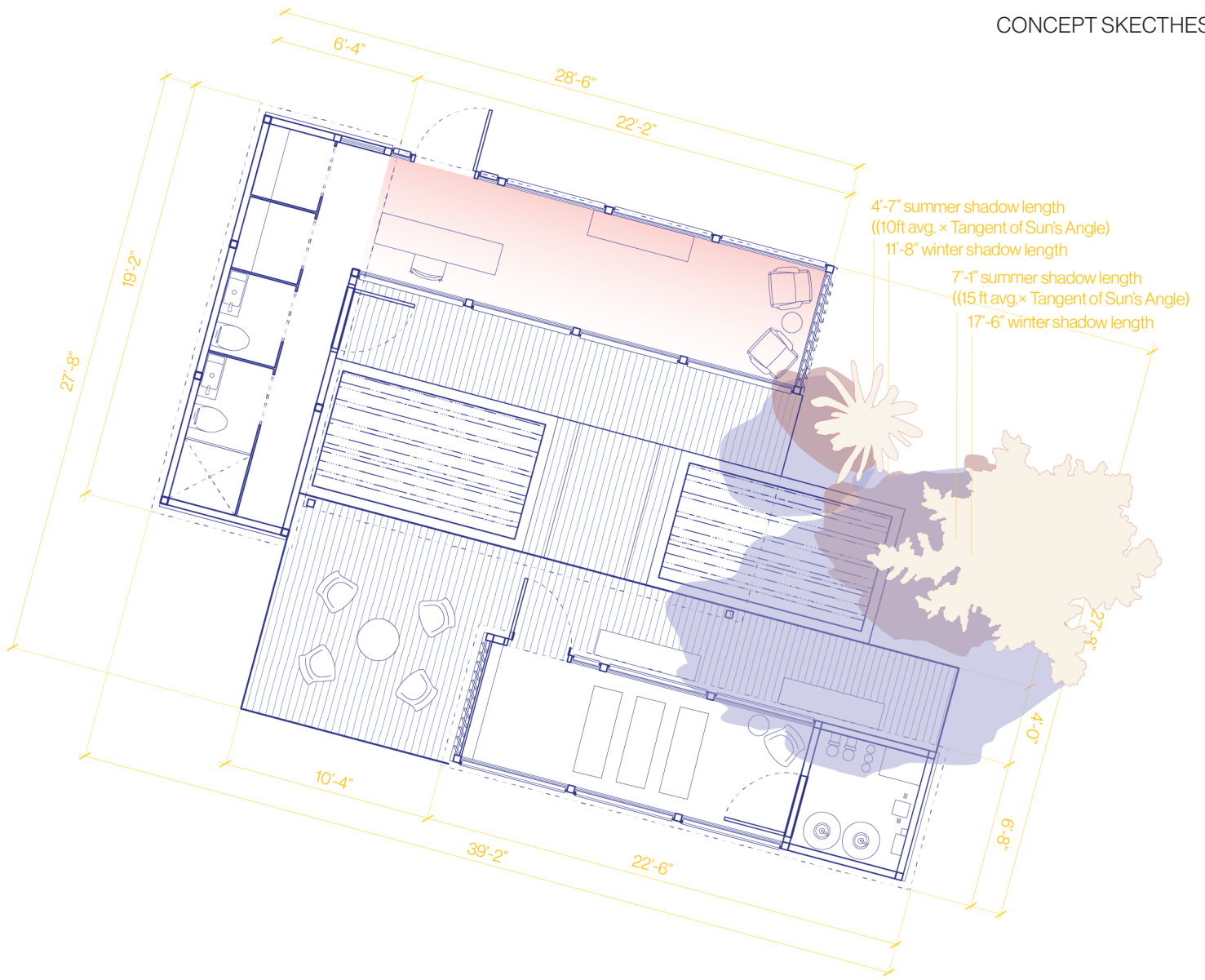


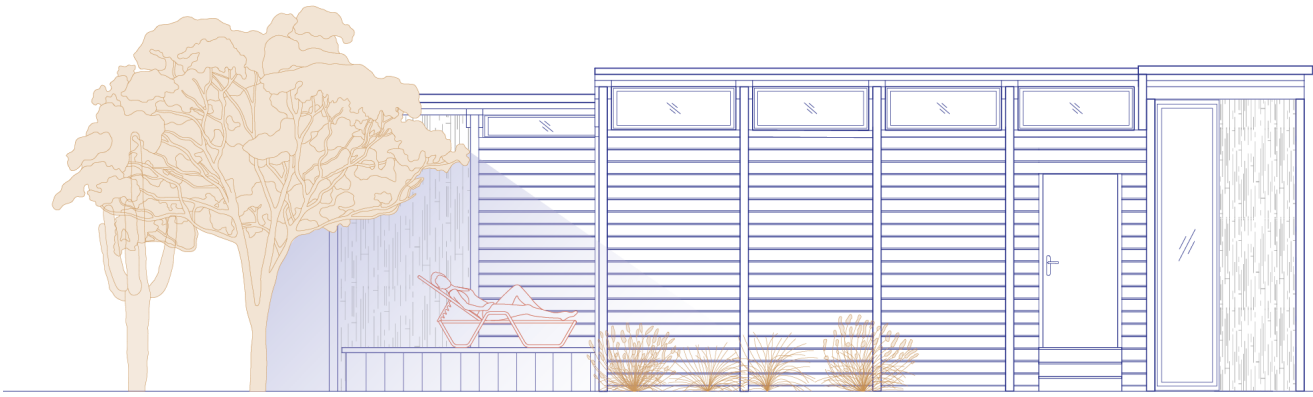
- INSERTING
TALLER TREES
FOR SHADE.



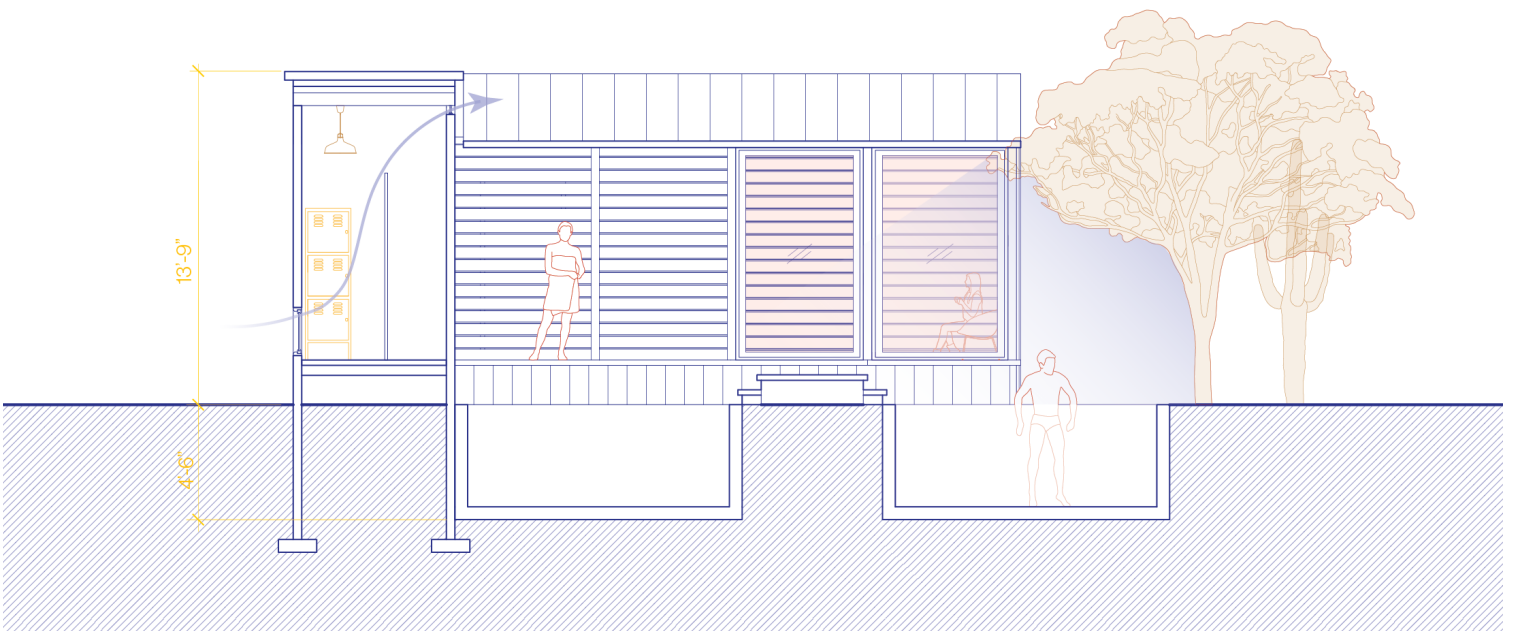
- CROSS-VENTILATION
FOR NO
STIFFNESS

CONCEPT SKETCHES

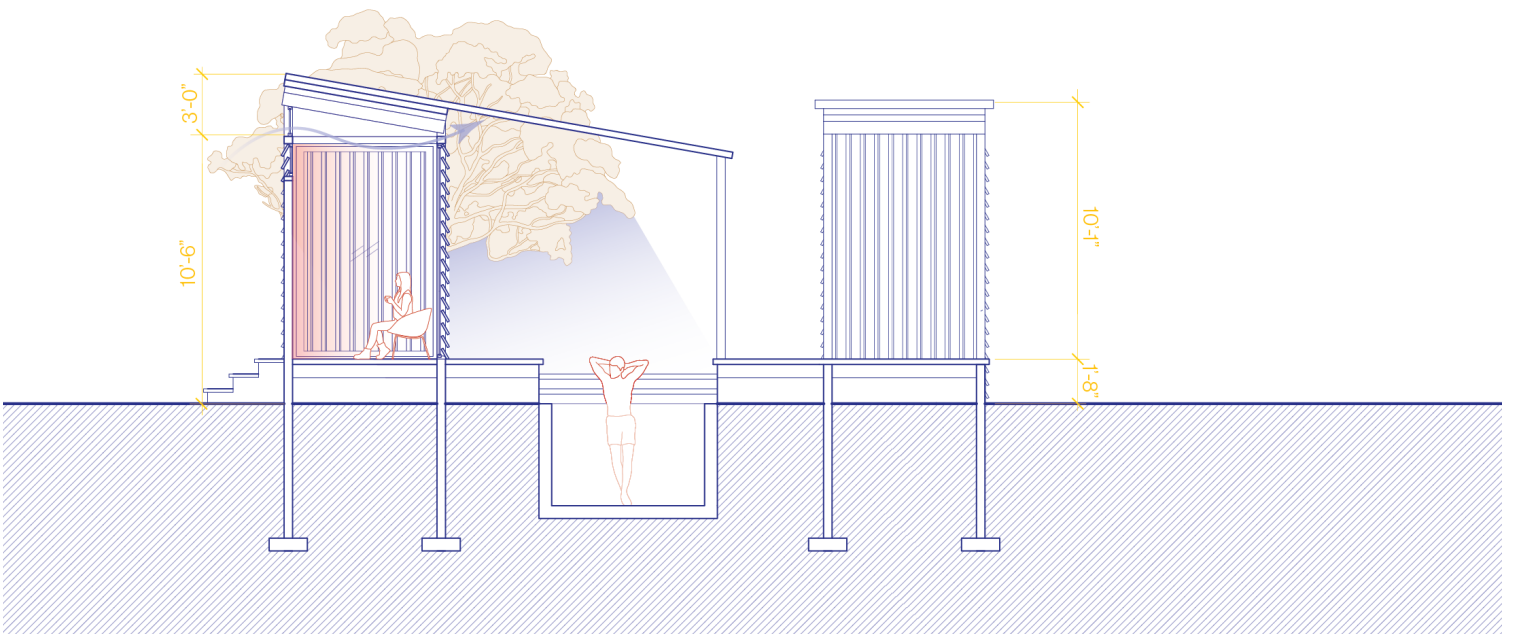




NORTH ELEVATION



EAST - WEST SECTION



NORTH - SOUTH SECTION



INTERIOR RENDER

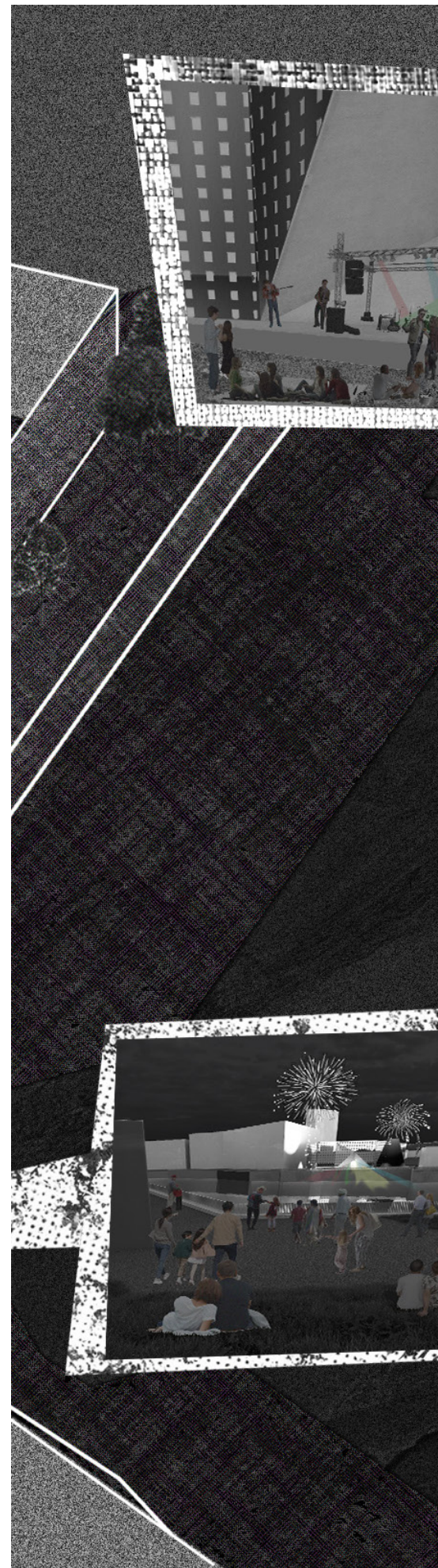


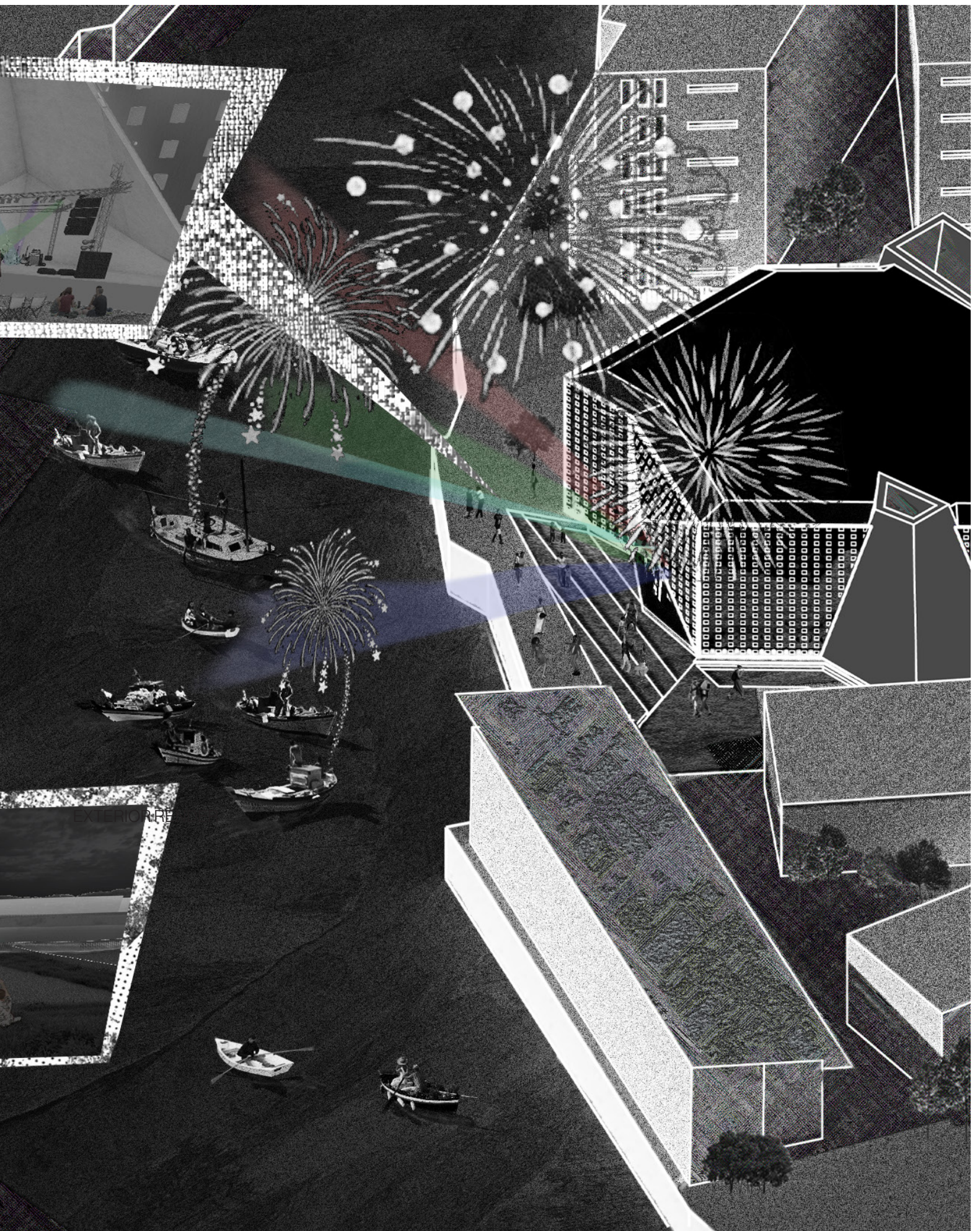
DEPTFORD ARMOURY

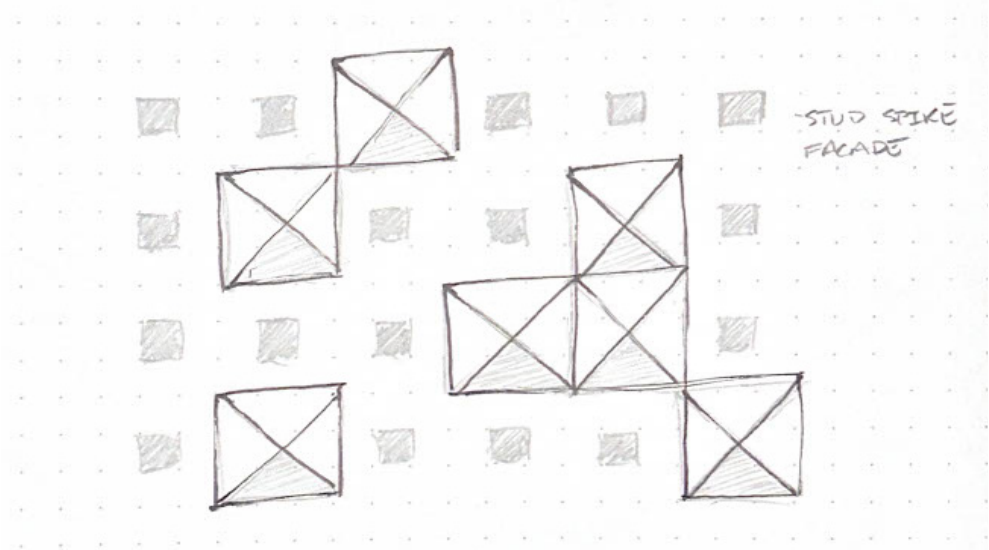
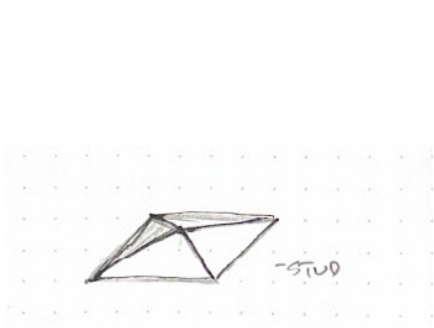
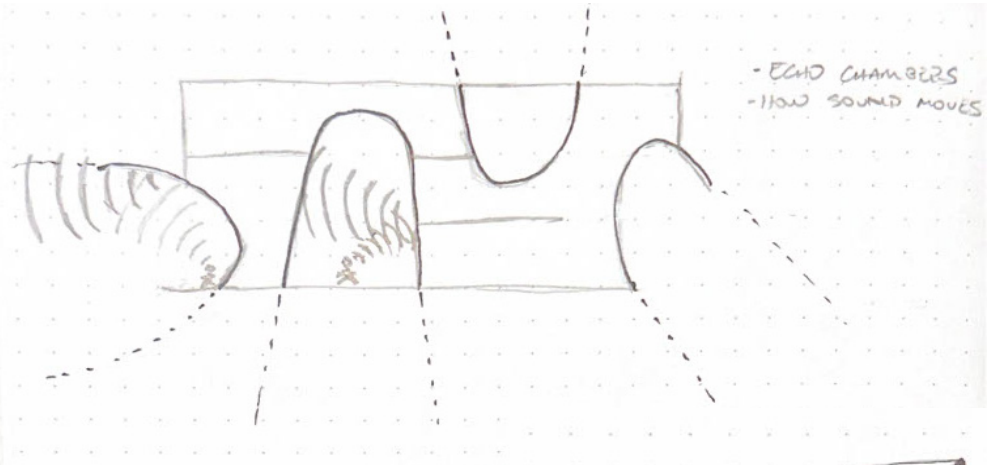
| | |
|-------------|------------------------|
| DESCRIPTION | COMMUNITY MUSIC CENTER |
| DATE | APRIL 2025 |
| PROFESSOR | BARTOSH & COLTHURST |
| CLASS | ARC 407 |
| GROUP | KATIE M & SHREYA P |

The Deptford Armoury pays tribute to London's influential punk subculture. Defined by its DIY ethos, the movement empowers young people to create music, fashion, art, and publications outside of traditional systems. These ideals foster a culture of collaboration, where anyone can contribute to the punk culture in their own way. Across the UK, many punk communities formed around squats, abandoned buildings repurposed as spaces for living and creating. These reclaimed spaces nurtured creativity, allowing punk to evolve not just as a genre, but as a grassroots movement based in self-determination.

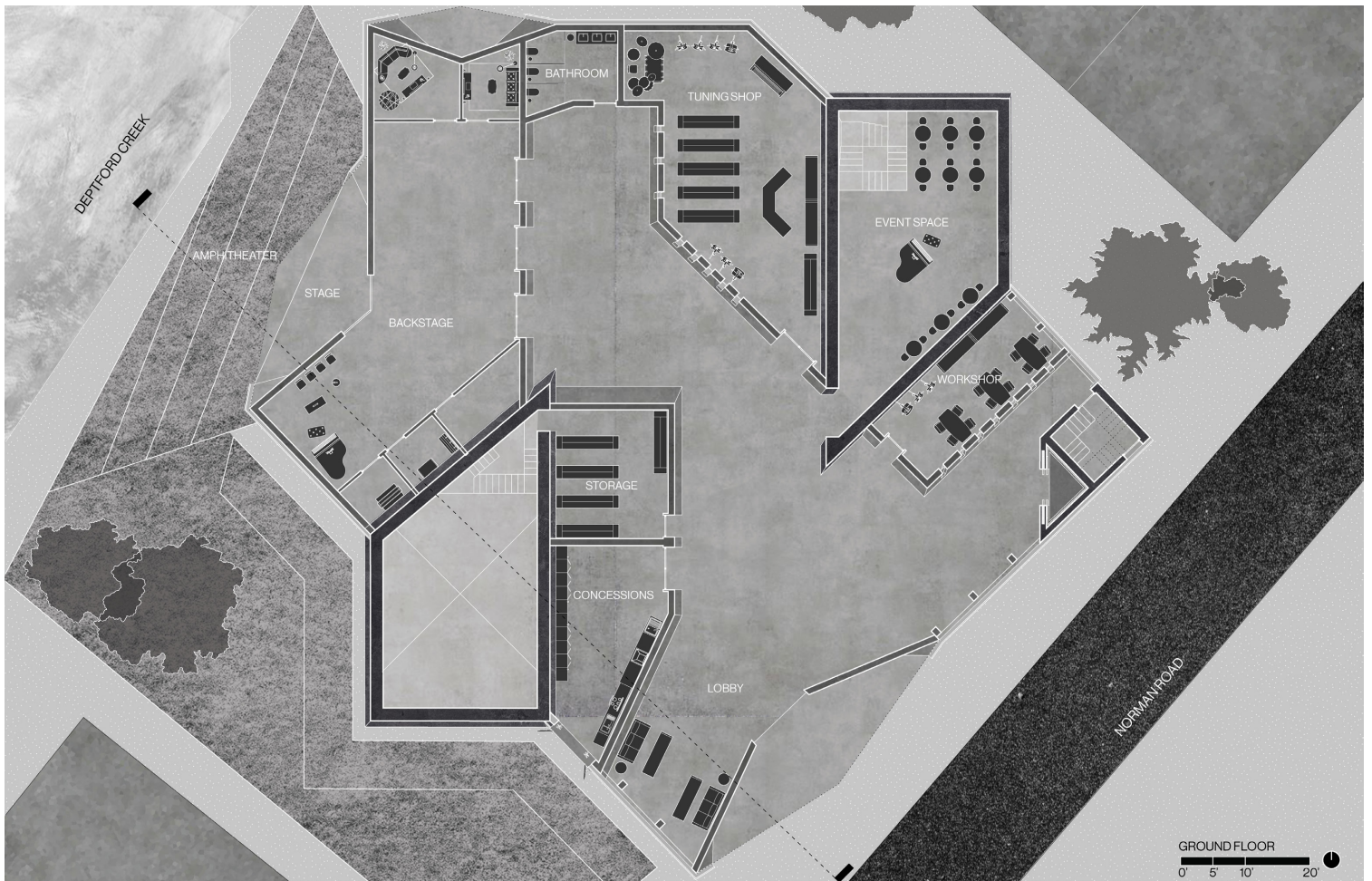
The Deptford Armoury is a music education, production, and performance hub for the Deptford area. Its design draws heavily from the punk battle jacket, adorned with removable studs and patches that reflect the wearer's identity. By engaging with its surroundings, the Deptford Armoury becomes more than a venue, it acts as a living monument to the radical creativity of London's punk scene.

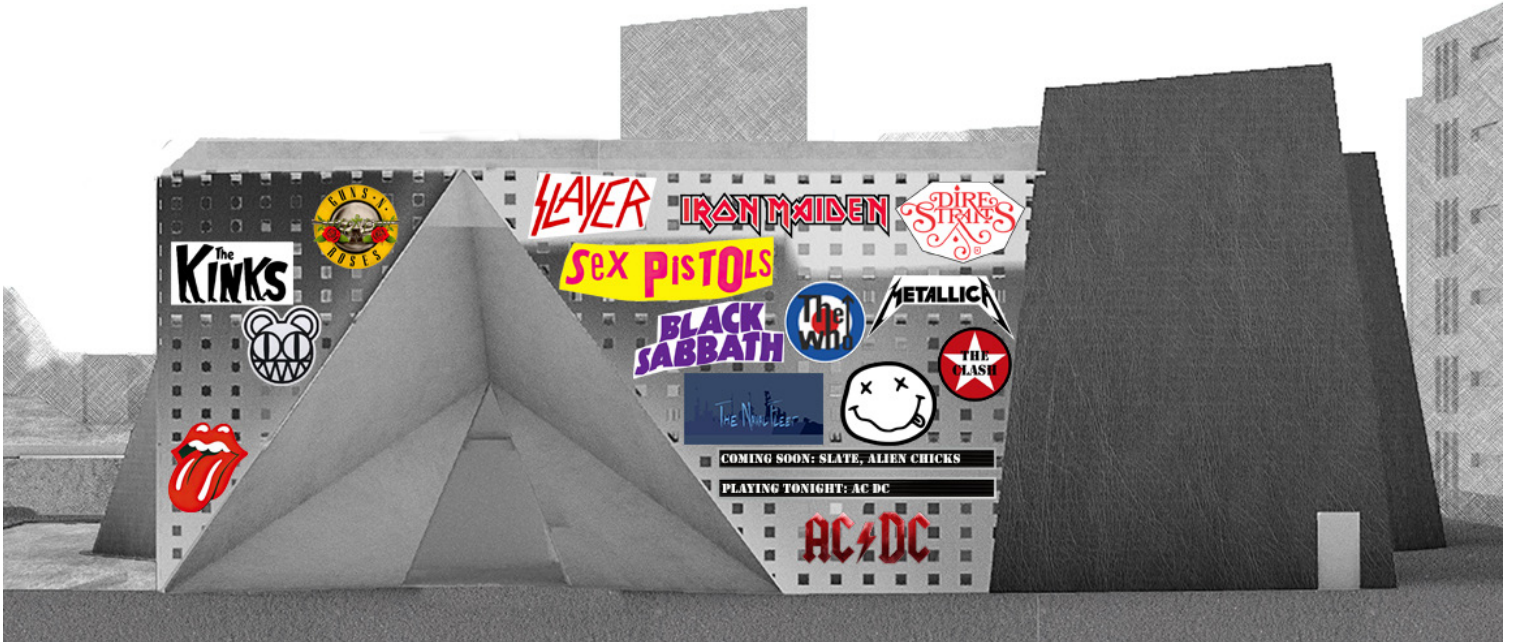






CONCEPT SKETCHES



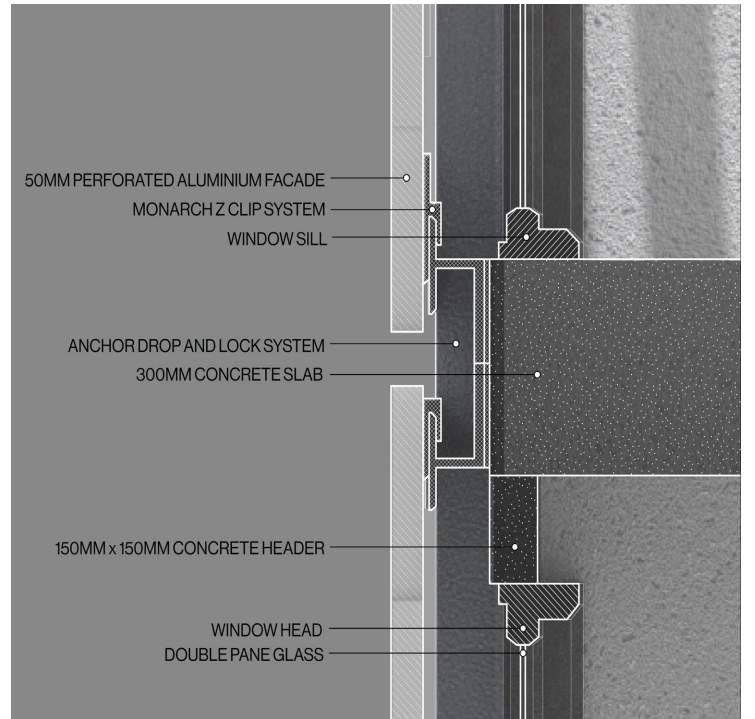


STREET ELEVATION

The facade functions like a punk jacket and its patches, as it wraps the building like architectural “armor.” Its pegboard design doubles as a billboard-like display surface for bands that have and will perform at the Deptford Armoury.



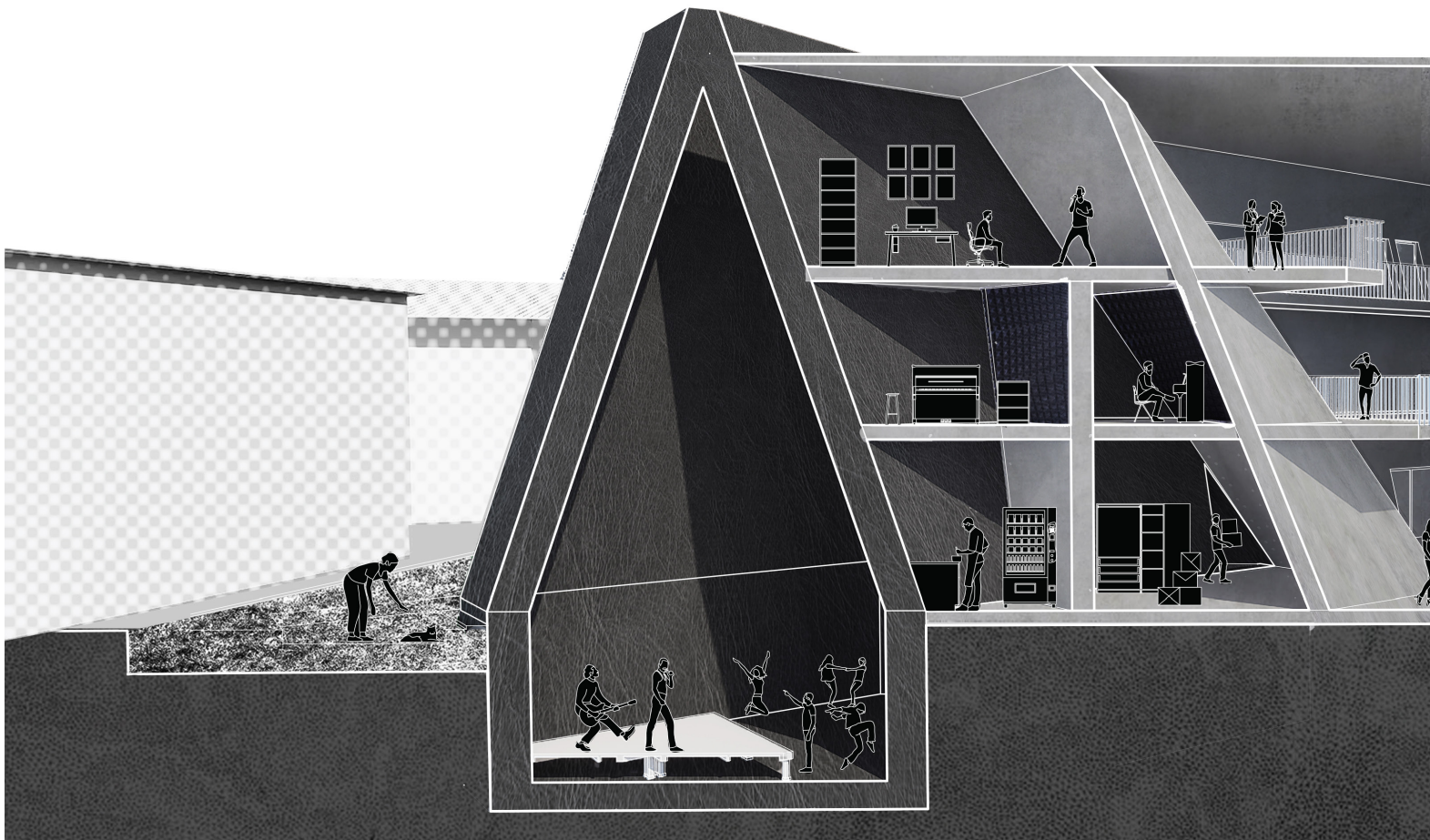
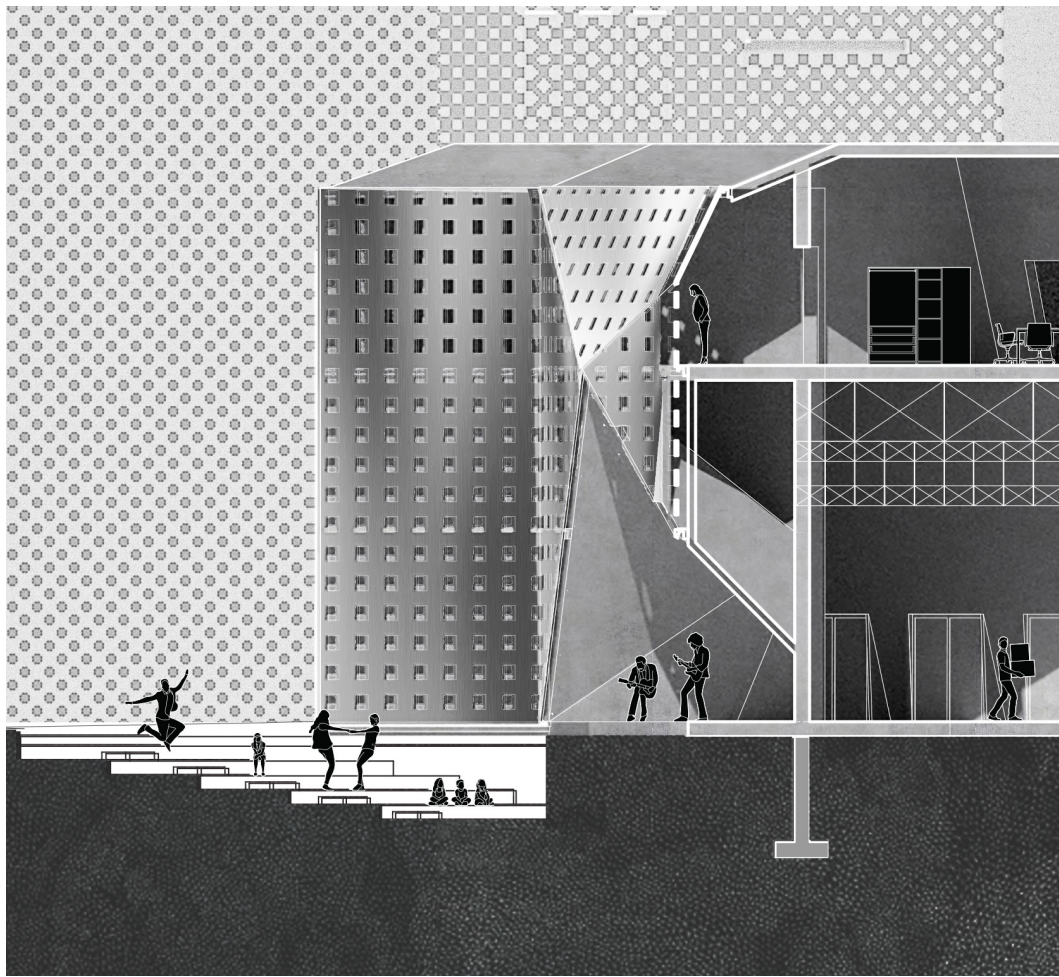
FACADE ASSEMBLY AXON

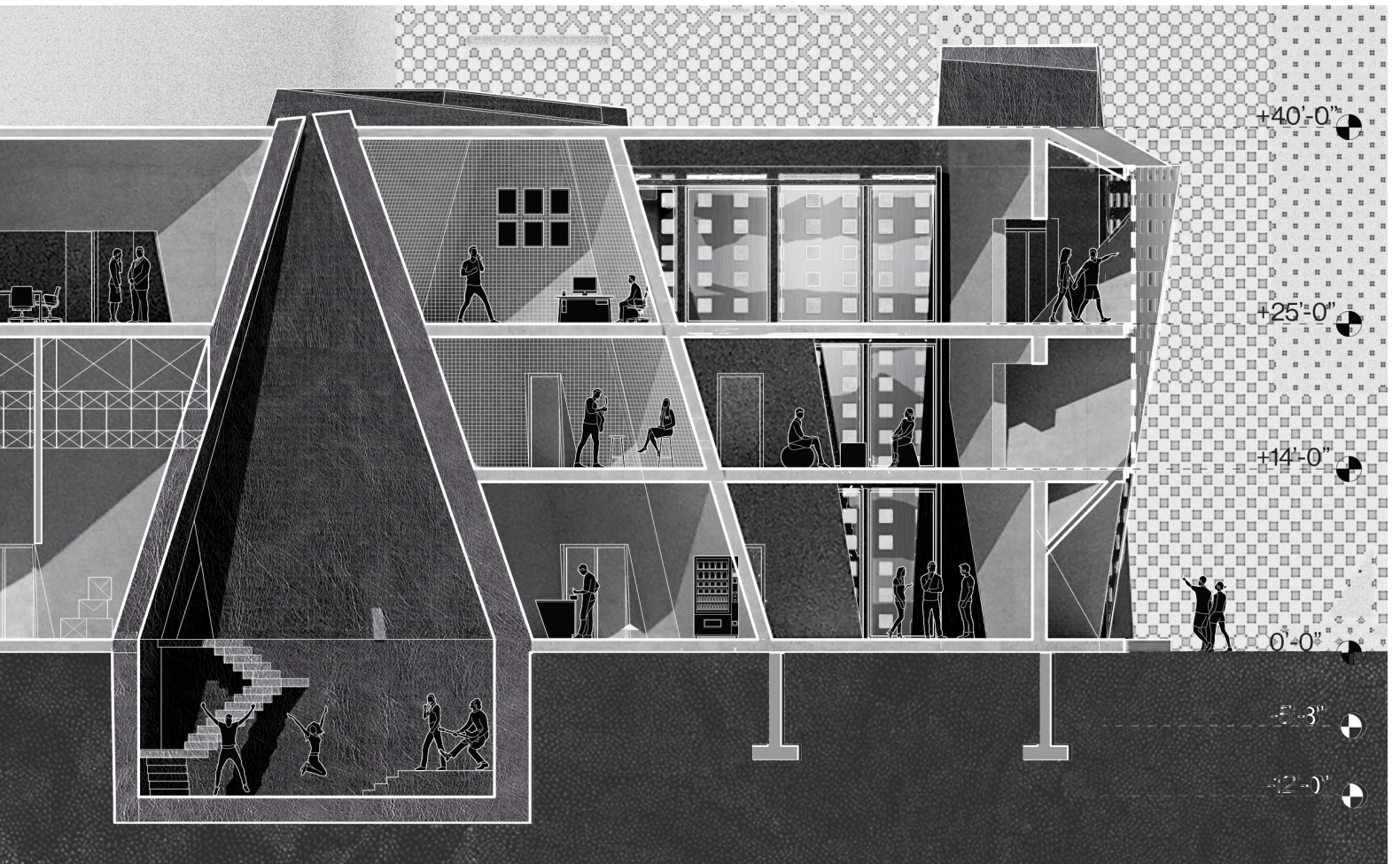


FACADE ASSEMBLY SECTION

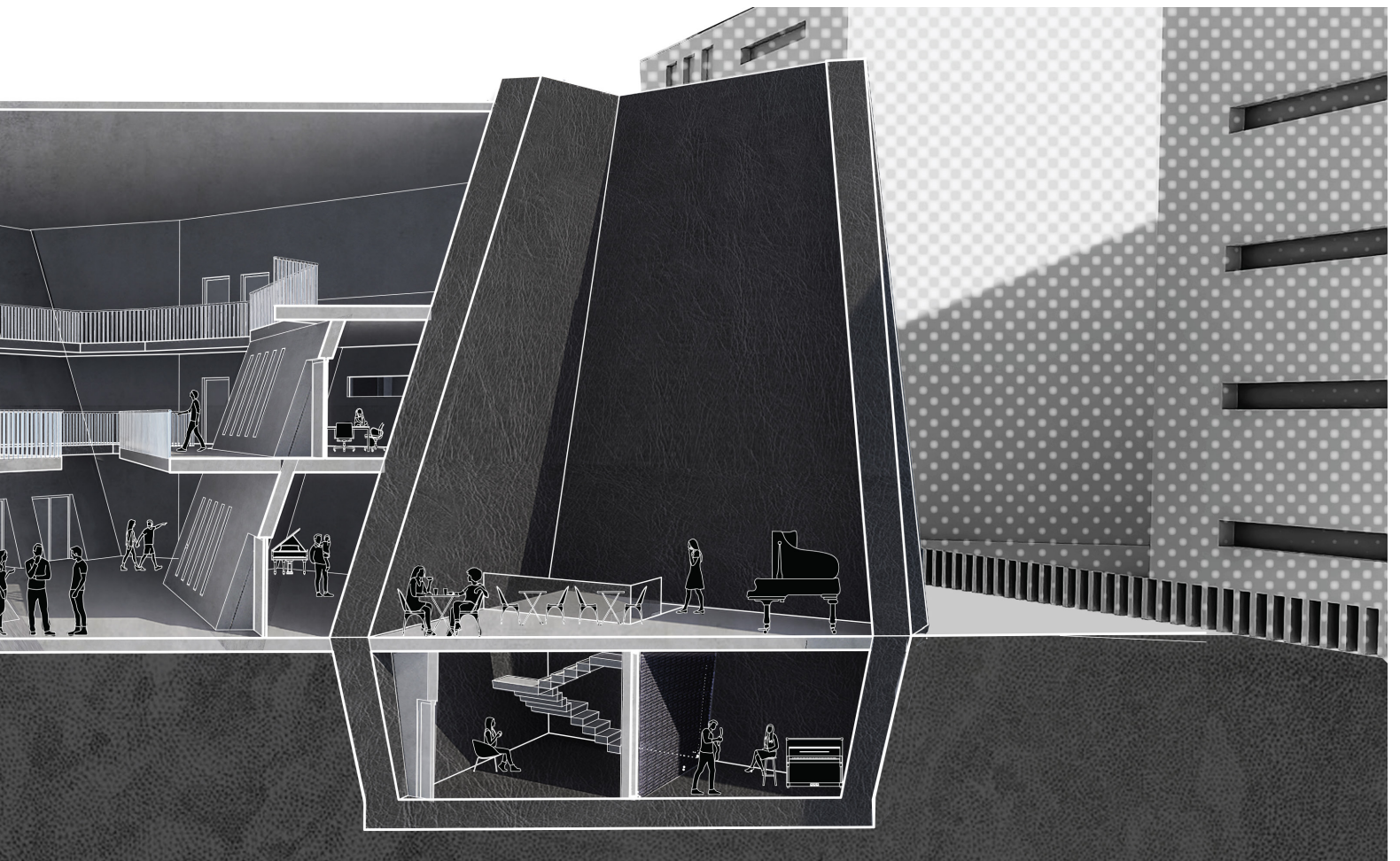
The building is a metaphor for the body and how armor wraps around it. Its key features are a metal facade and two large protruding volumes. Protruding volumes break through the “armor” creating openings, and instances where walls push and pull at the armor, causing concaves and convexes.

The main performance stage, located at the rear of the building, faces the stepped lawns of the Laban Dance Center across the creek. This alignment fosters a visual and acoustic connection between the two institutions, using the creek's reflective surface to carry sound across the water.

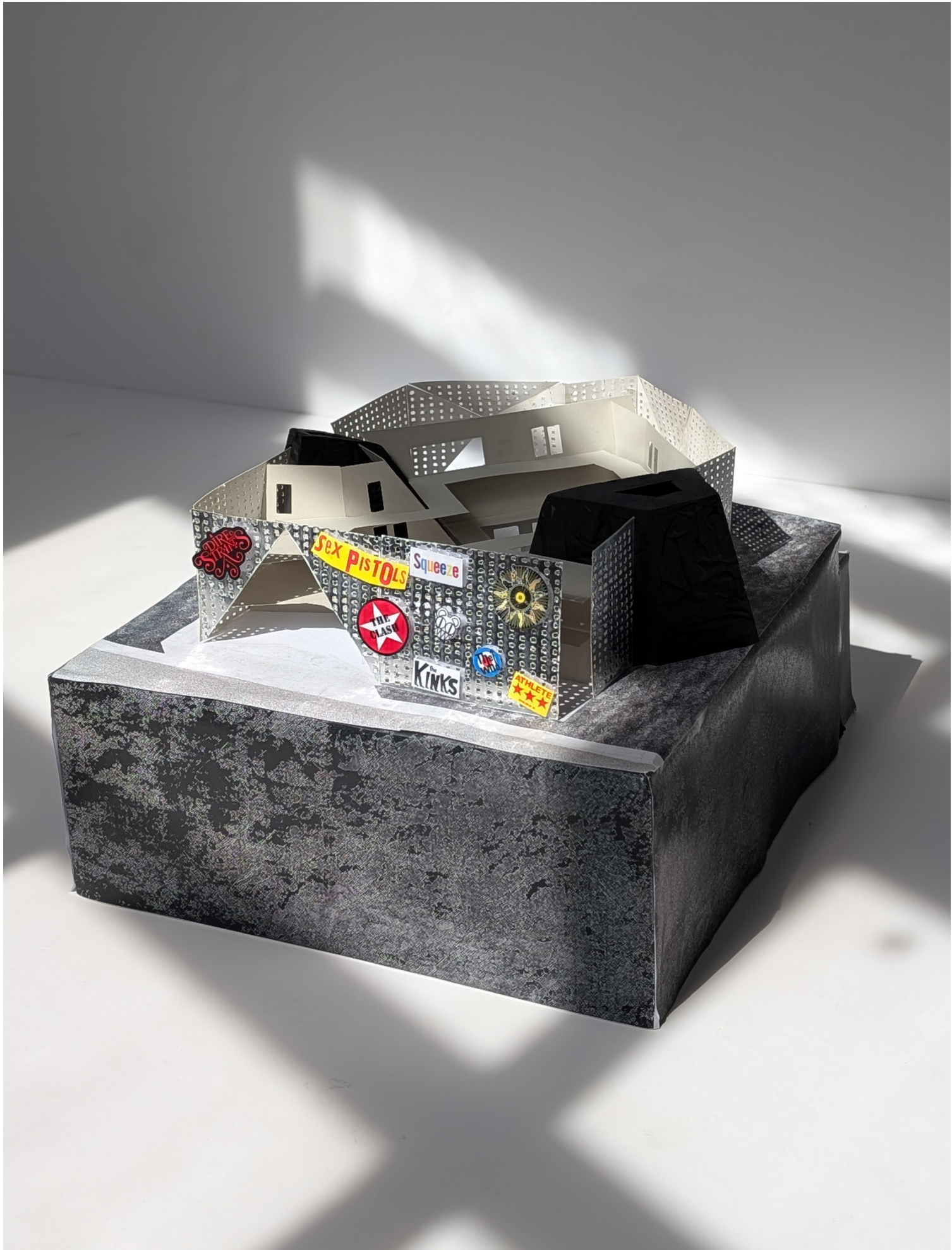




EAST - WEST SECTION



NORTHEAST - SOUTHWEST SECTION



MUSIC



a love letter to Deptford's musical heritage

THE DEPTFORD ARMOURY



SOUND

The Deptford Armoury
 A Love Letter to Deptford's Musical Heritage
 Katie Mason, Shreya Potluri, Eli Ramos

ARC407 | Spring 2025
 Professors Amber Bartosh and Emma Colthurst

PIONEER HOMES

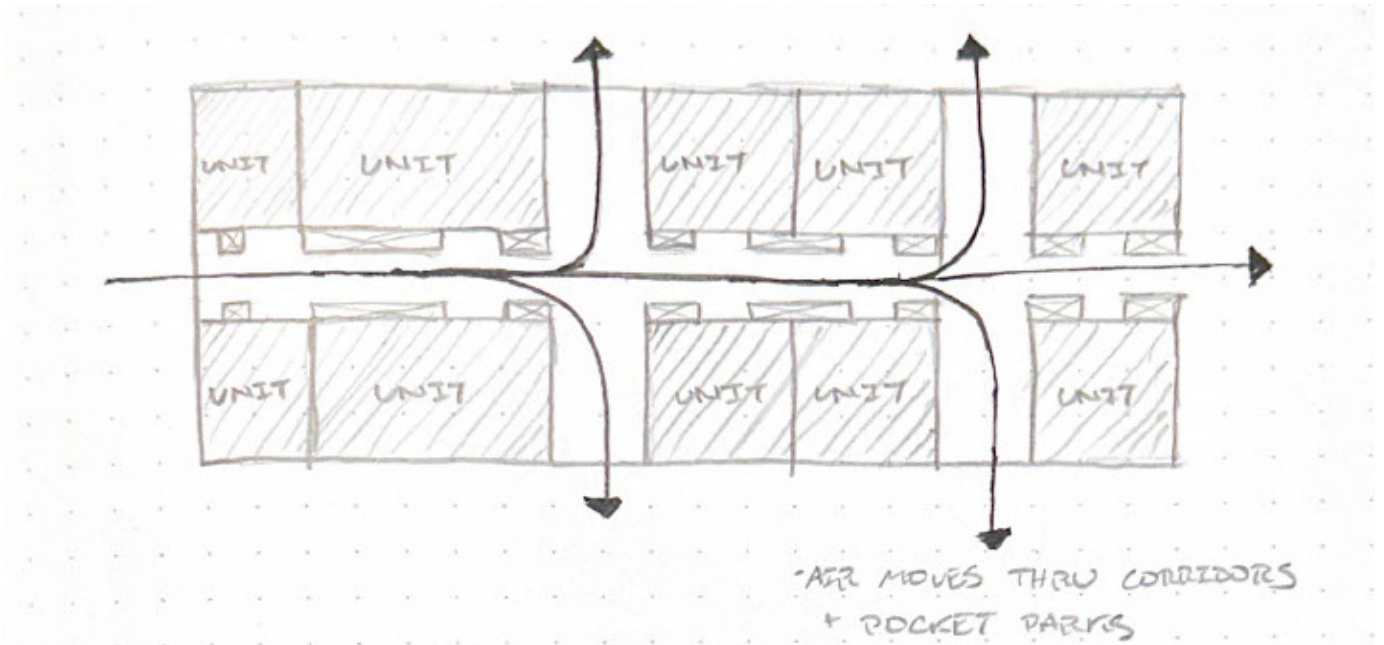
| | |
|-------------|------------------------|
| DESCRIPTION | PUBLIC HOUSING PROJECT |
| DATE | DECEMBER 2024 |
| PROFESSOR | JESS MYERS |
| CLASS | ARC 307 |
| GROUP | ISAAC C & JOSH C |

Pioneer Homes, a low income housing project completed 1941, was impacted by the construction of Interstate-81 in the 1960s. I-81 cut through the 15th Ward, a historically black neighborhood and the location of Pioneer Homes. I-81 acted as a tear through the urban fabric of the area, creating economic and social disparities. The East Adams Transformation Plan, created in 2018, aims to reroute the section of I-81 that cuts through downtown Syracuse, to revitalize the Pioneer Homes area. The transformation plans for new apartments, parks, and educational centers.

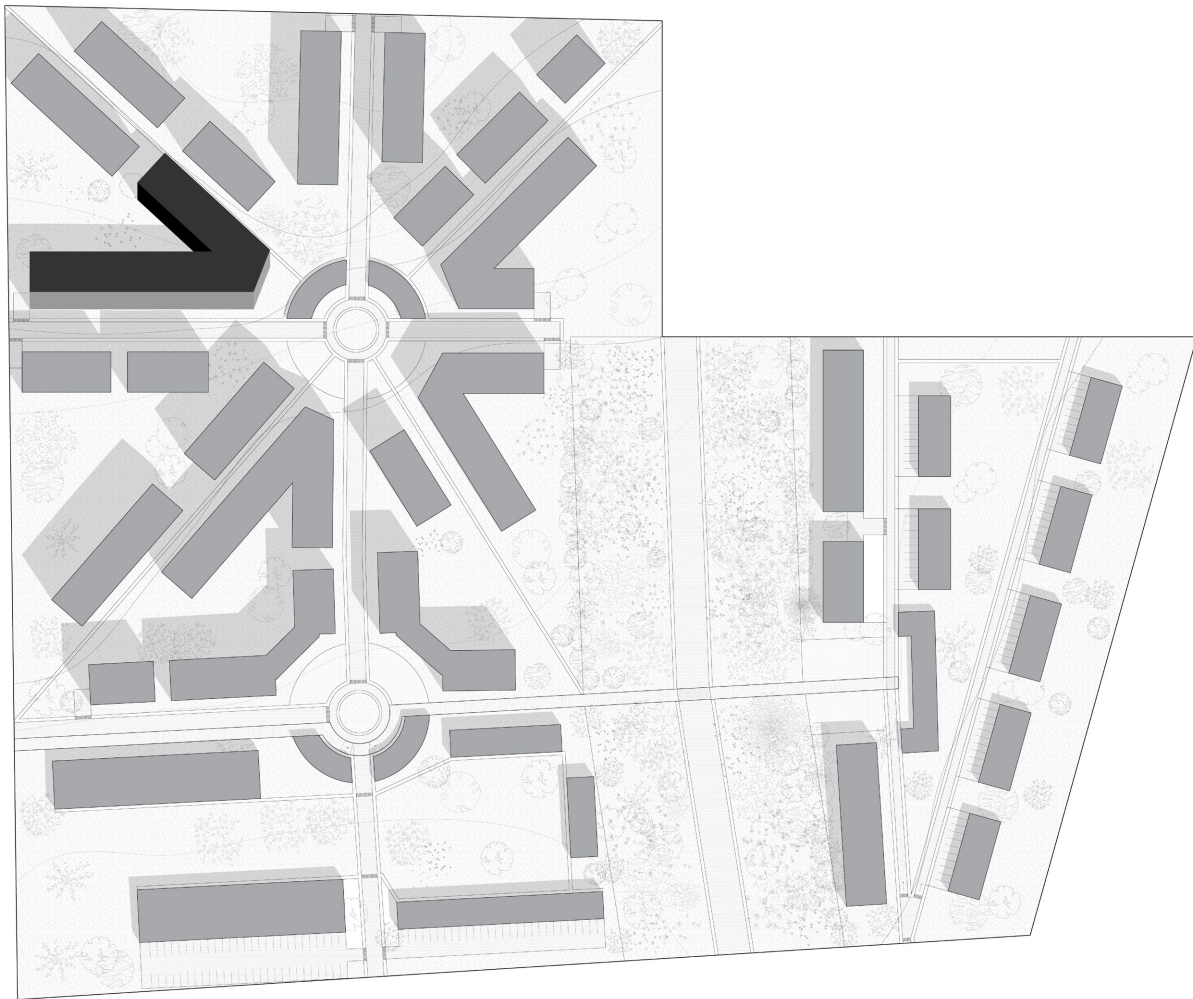
The project imagines a similar standard that the East Adams Transformation Plan aims to achieve. Major considerations were put towards the movement of light and air through the building. The design of the buildings follows an overarching theme of utilizing sky bridges to connect units together and to avoid the stuffiness of a double loaded corridor.

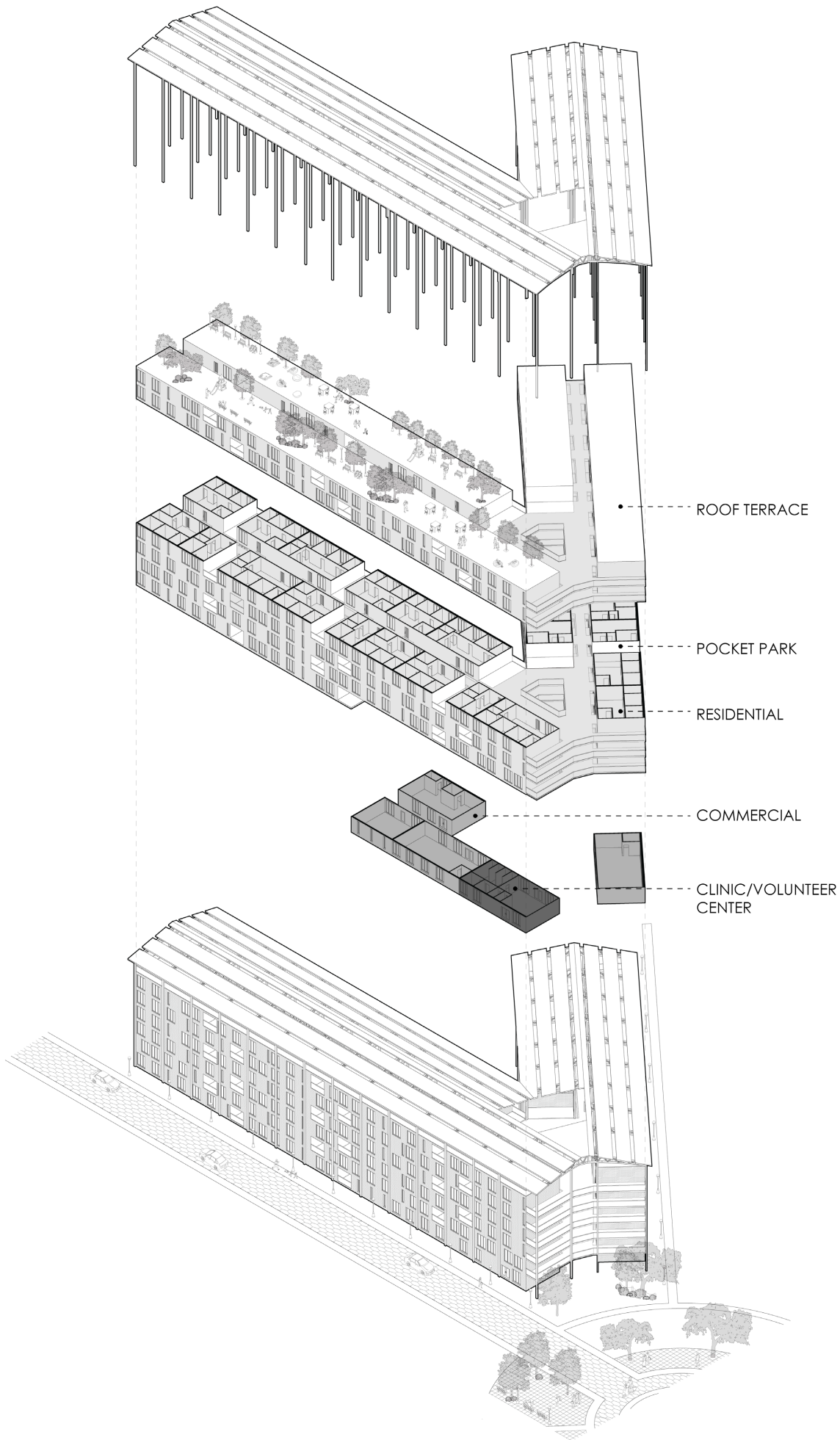






CONCEPT SKETCHES





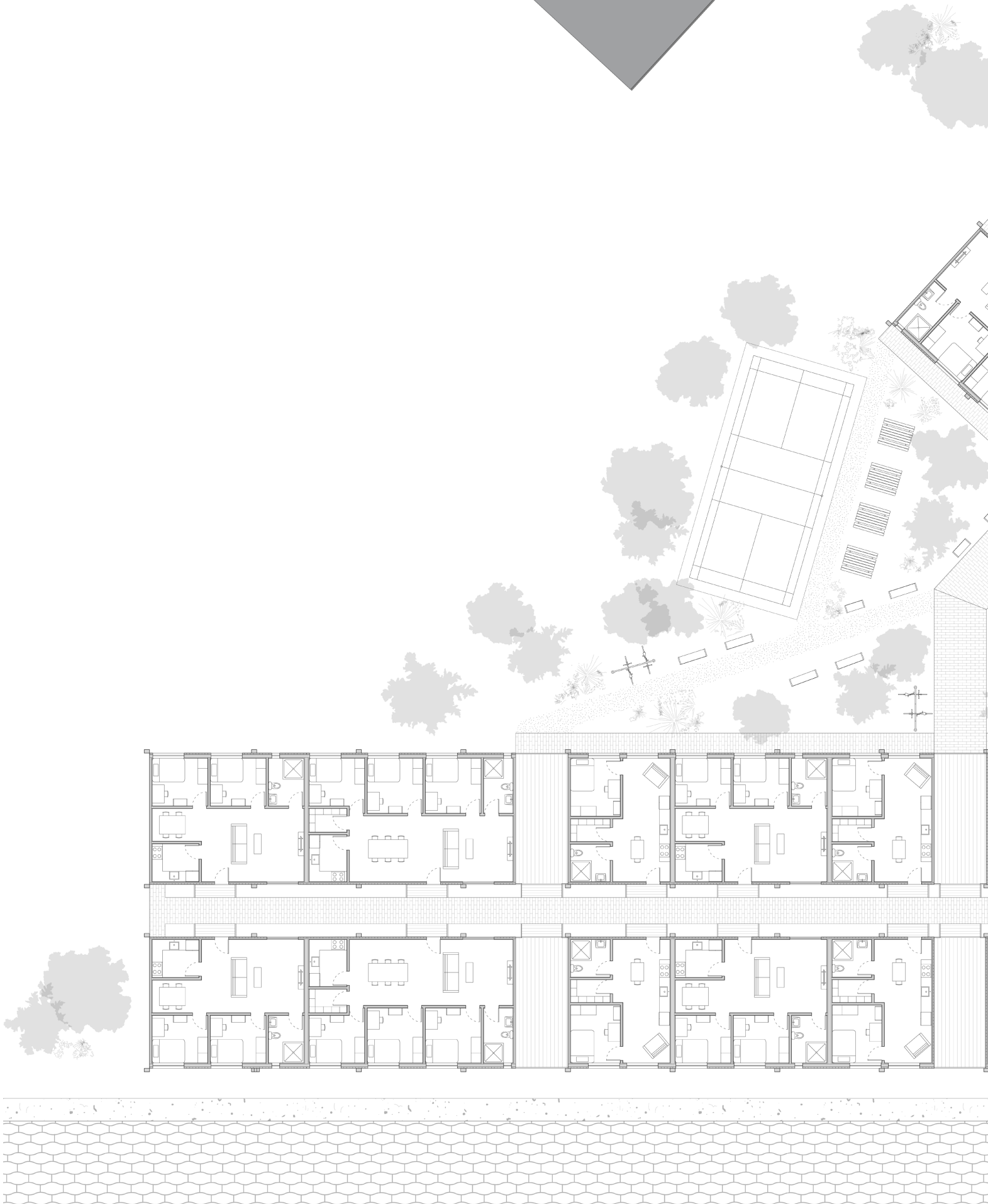
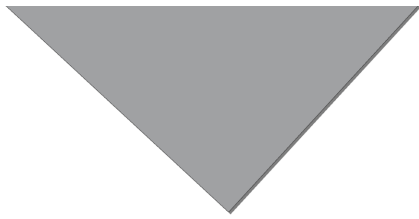
ROOF TERRACE

POCKET PARK

RESIDENTIAL

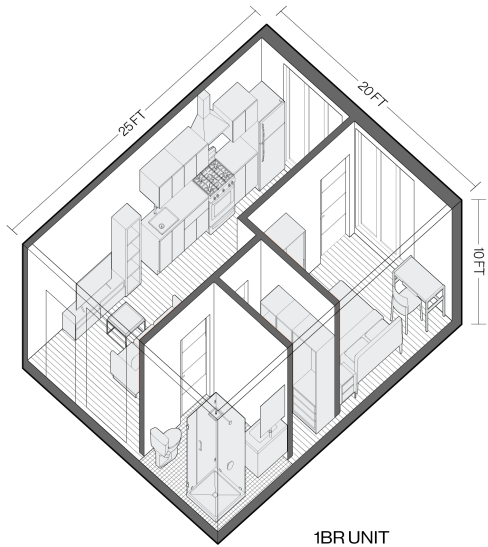
COMMERCIAL

CLINIC/VOLUNTEER CENTER

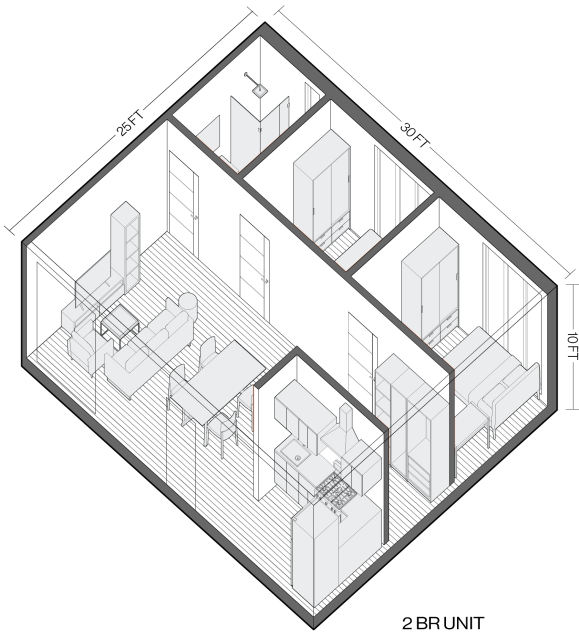




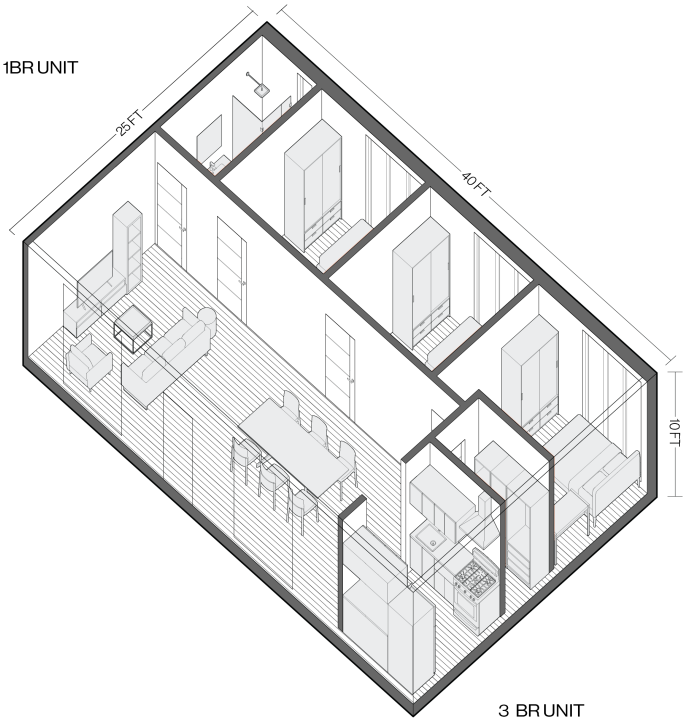
GROUND FLOOR
2' 4' 8' 16'



1BR UNIT



2BR UNIT



3 BR UNIT

1

2

3

4



A

B

C

D

E

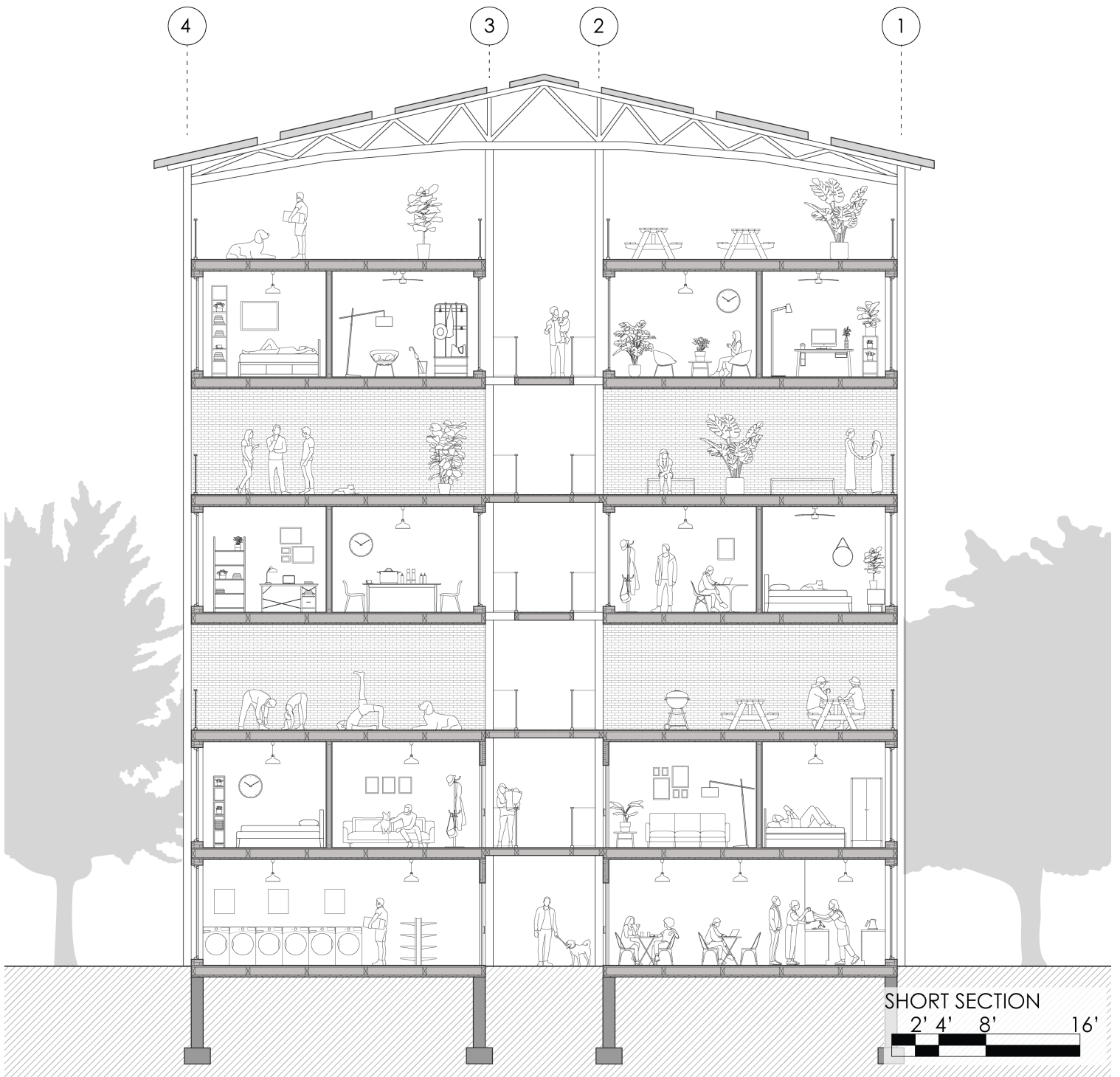
F

G

H

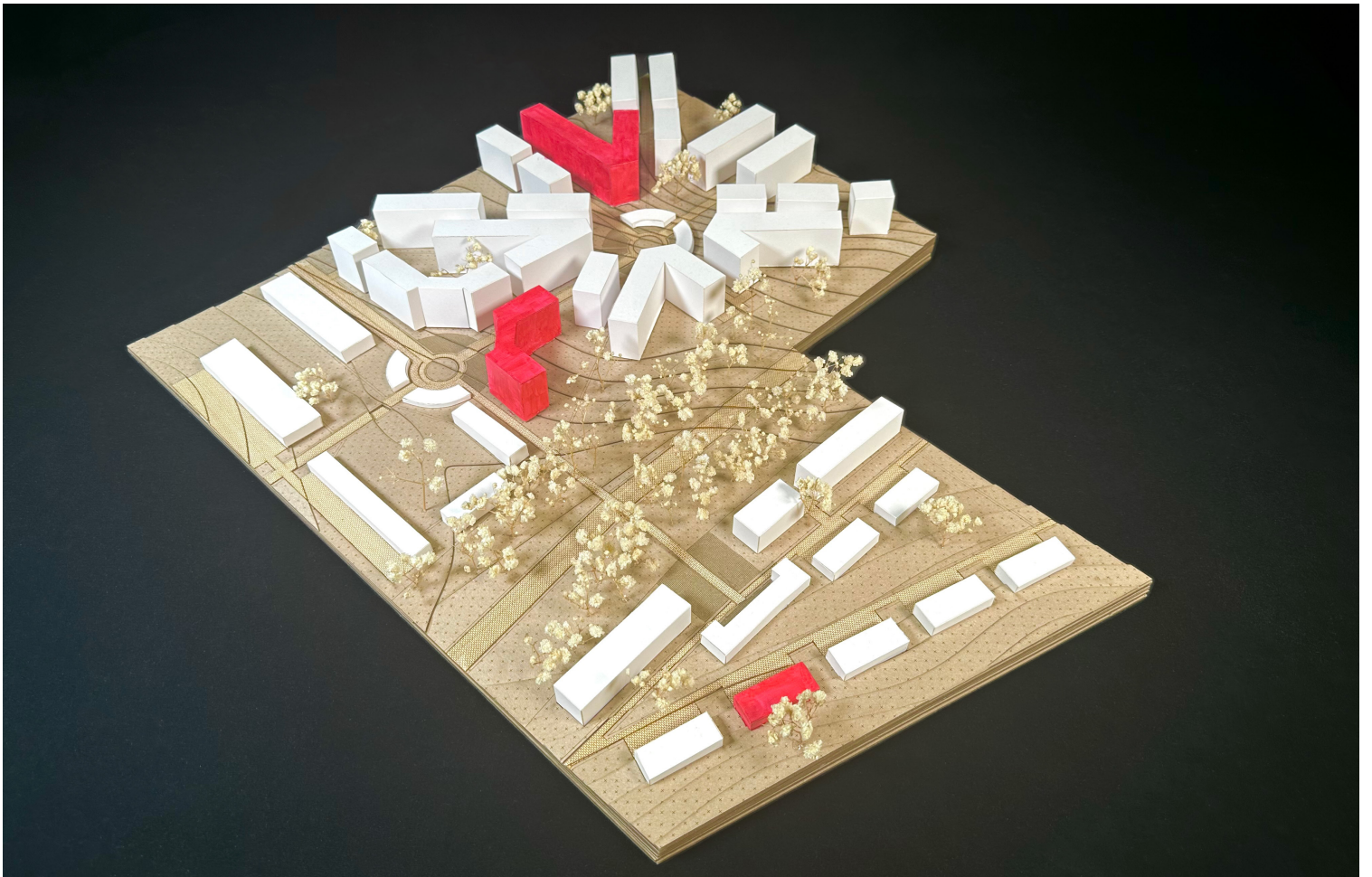


The sky bridges are open air and perforated at moments to allow for views up and down within the building as well as for views to the outside. The sky bridges are meant to be treated as a floating street condition, to be populated by residents and visitors. Pocket parks are inserted in between units, allowing for light and air to flow through, and are conducive for small gatherings.





INTERIOR COLLAGE



PUBLIC/SCHOOL/GROUNDS

DESCRIPTION EXHIBIT COLUMBUS 2025: YES AND
DATE AUGUST 2025
POSITION RESEARCH ASSISTANT & FABRICATOR
TEAM JESS MYERS, AMELYN NG, CESAR LOPEZ,
GERMAN PALLARES-AVITIA, ISAAC CHIN

Borrowed from improv theater, Yes And is a technique of expanding upon ideas to build a collective narrative. Exhibit Columbus adopts this approach as an invitation for participants to engage with the legacy of Columbus, Indiana. Rather than starting from a blank slate, Yes And encourages individuals to work with what already exists, to acknowledge the city's rich design heritage while imagining how it might grow.

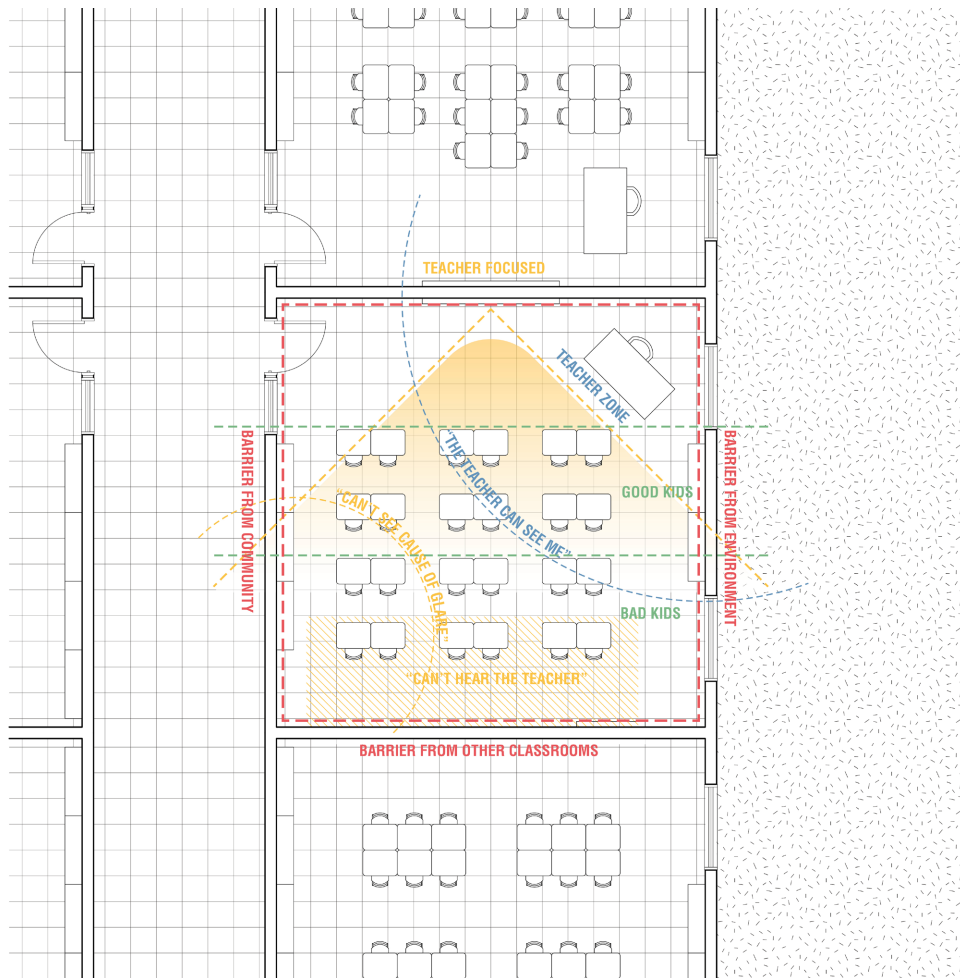
PUBLIC/SCHOOL/GROUNDS takes inspiration from the dynamic rooflines of Columbus' public school buildings, translating their gestures into an outdoor learning space that puts agency directly into the hands of students. The typical classroom typology inadvertently creates barriers that dampen creativity and curiosity. The installation removes the rigid box classroom, replacing them with playful nooks that invite students to gather, share, and learn from one another. The result is a student driven environment that encourages spontaneity.



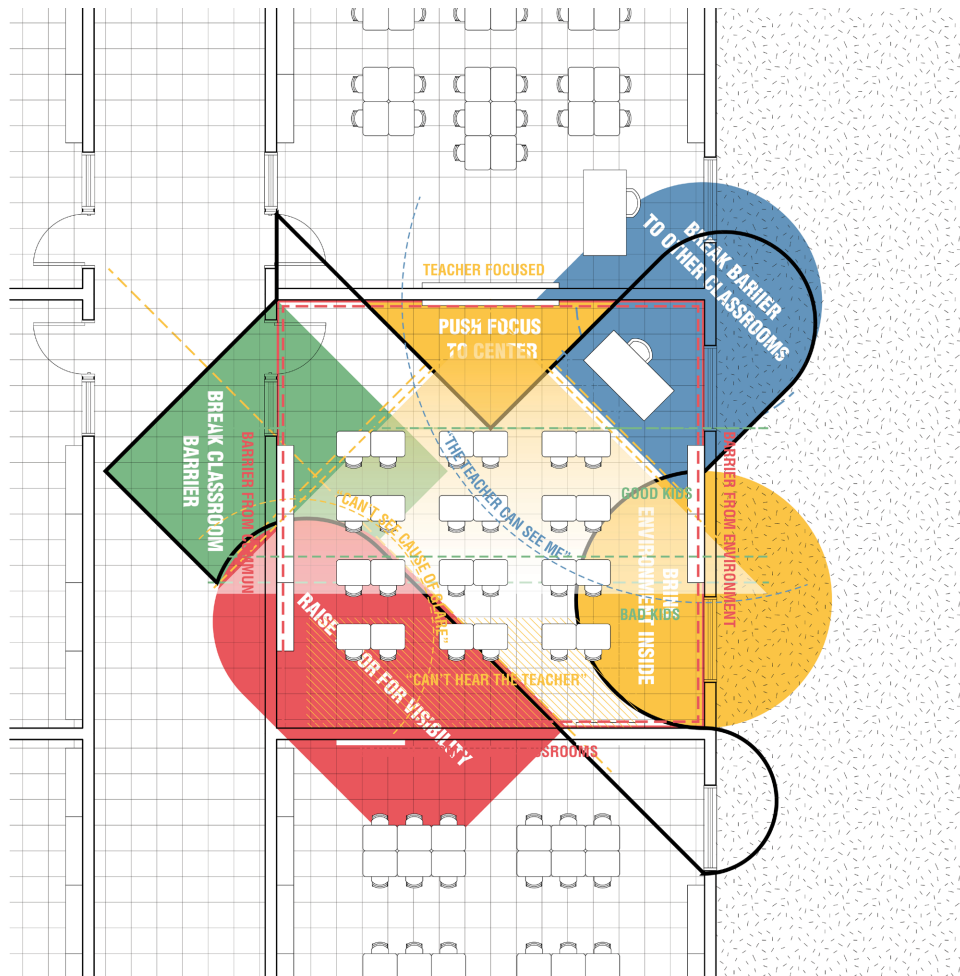


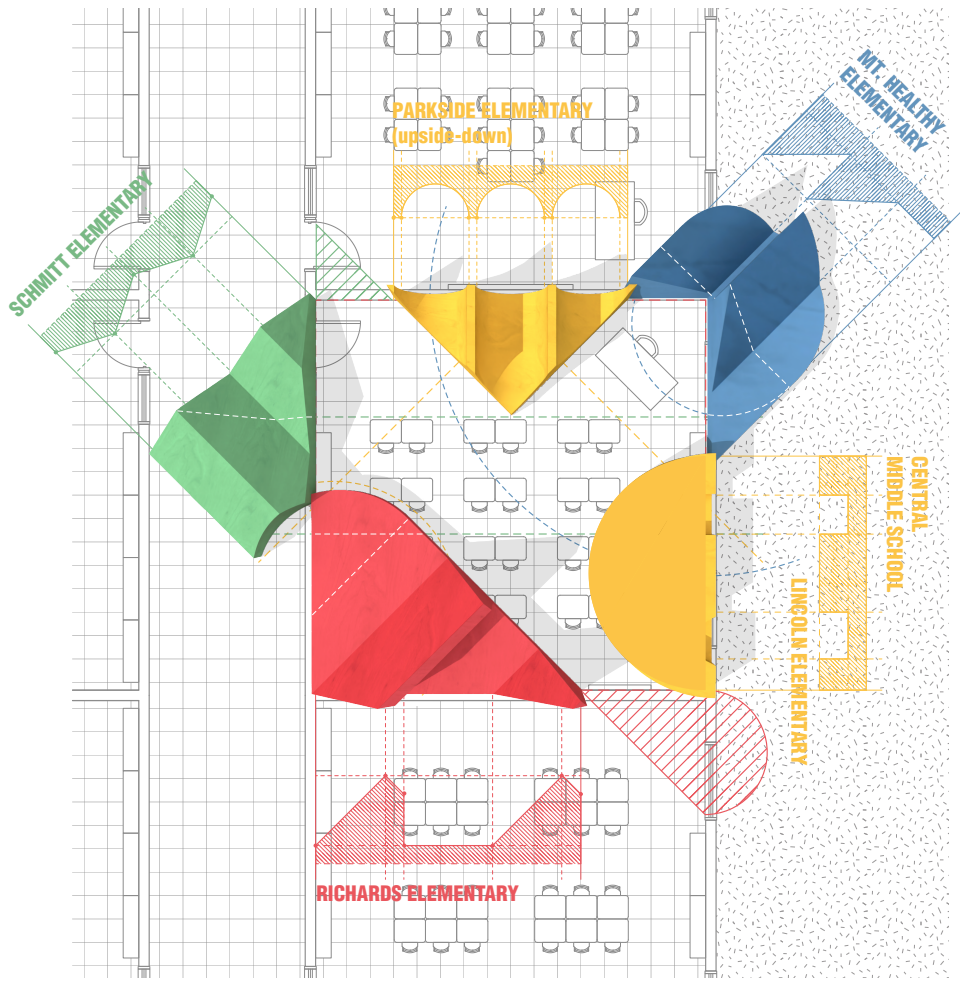
INSTALLATION RENDER



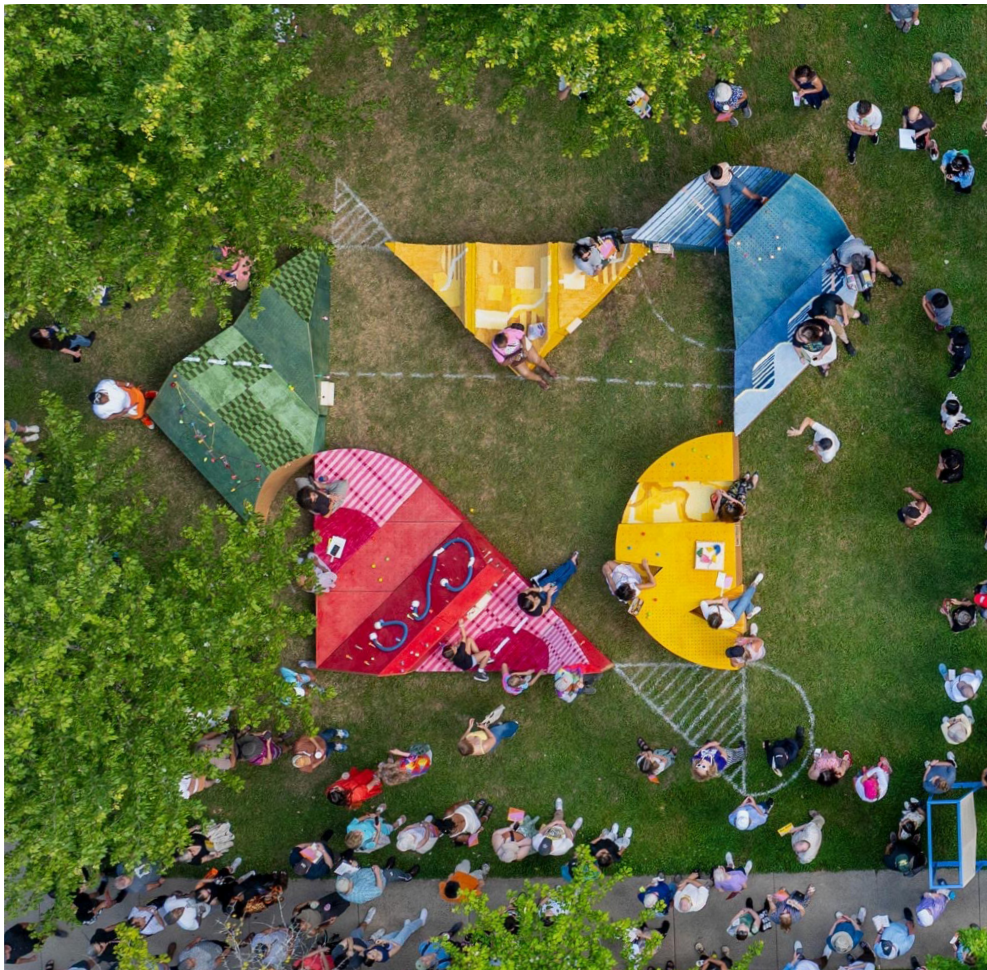


CLASSROOM BARRIERS





COLUMBUS PUBLIC SCHOOL ROOFSCAPES

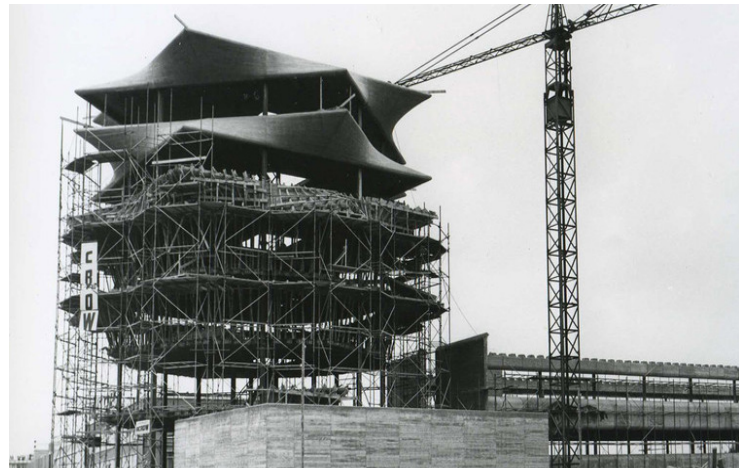


LABORATORIOS JORBA

| | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| DESCRIPTION | BUILDING CASE STUDY |
| DATE | JANUARY 2024 |
| PROFESSOR | YUTAKA SHO |
| CLASS | ARC 208 |
| GROUP | INDIVIDUAL |

Laboratorios JORBA, located in Madrid, Spain and designed by Miguel Fisac, stood as a bold example of post-war architecture that fused structural ingenuity with expressive form. The structure was notable for its dramatic cantilevered floors that rotated 45 degrees at each level. It was eventually demolished in 1999. The building was not included in the city's catalog of protected buildings. Madrid's government proceeded with the demolition, a decision met with criticism. It remains a poignant example of the vulnerability of architecture's lifespan to economic and political forces.

The conceptual diagram represents the full life cycle of the building, beginning as an empty plot of land, evolving through its construction phase, finished form, and ultimately returning to an empty site following its demolition. This cyclical narrative reflects both the transformation of the site and the transient nature of architectural legacy in the face of urban development.



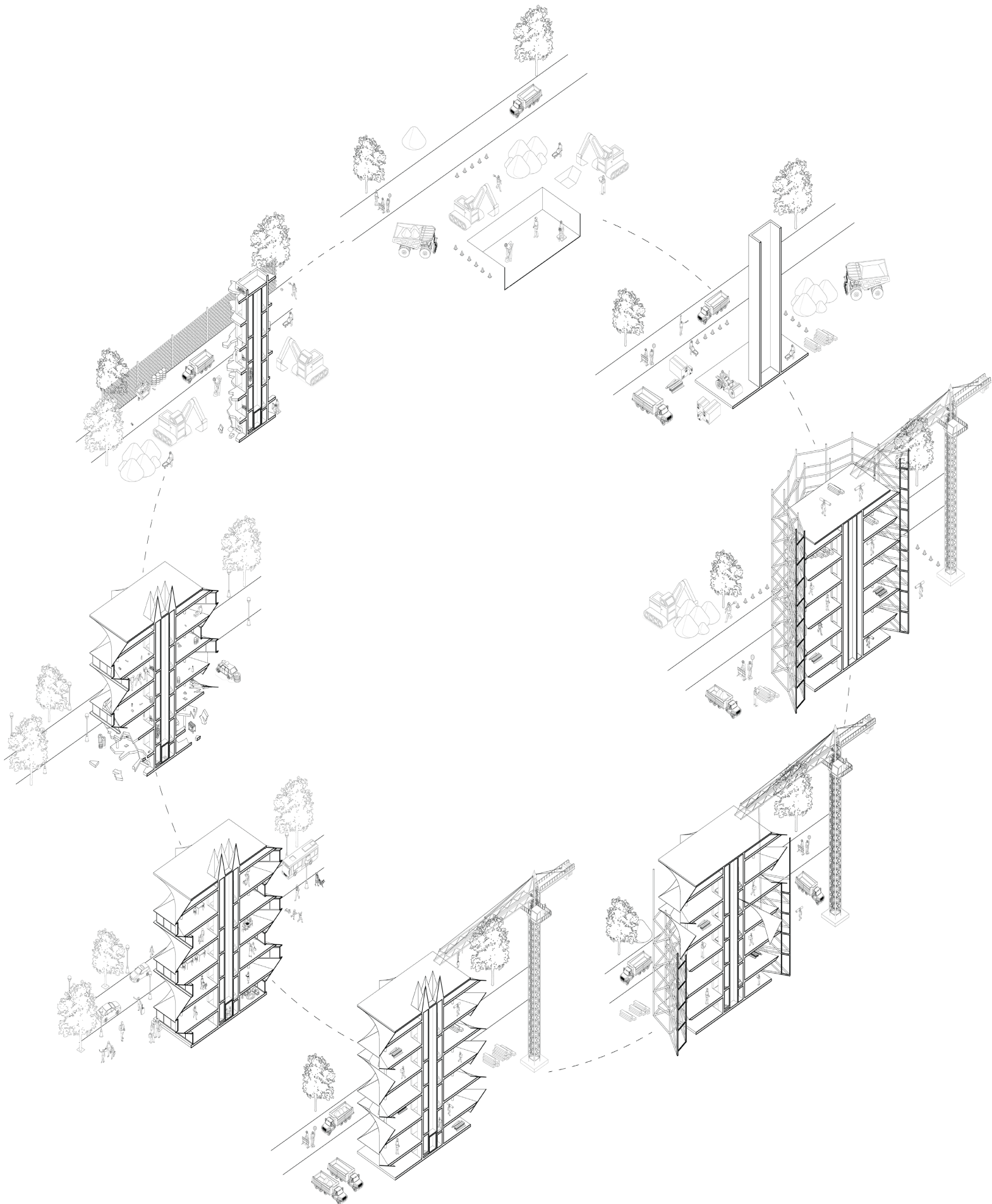
CONSTRUCTION



FINISHED BUILDING



DEMOLITION



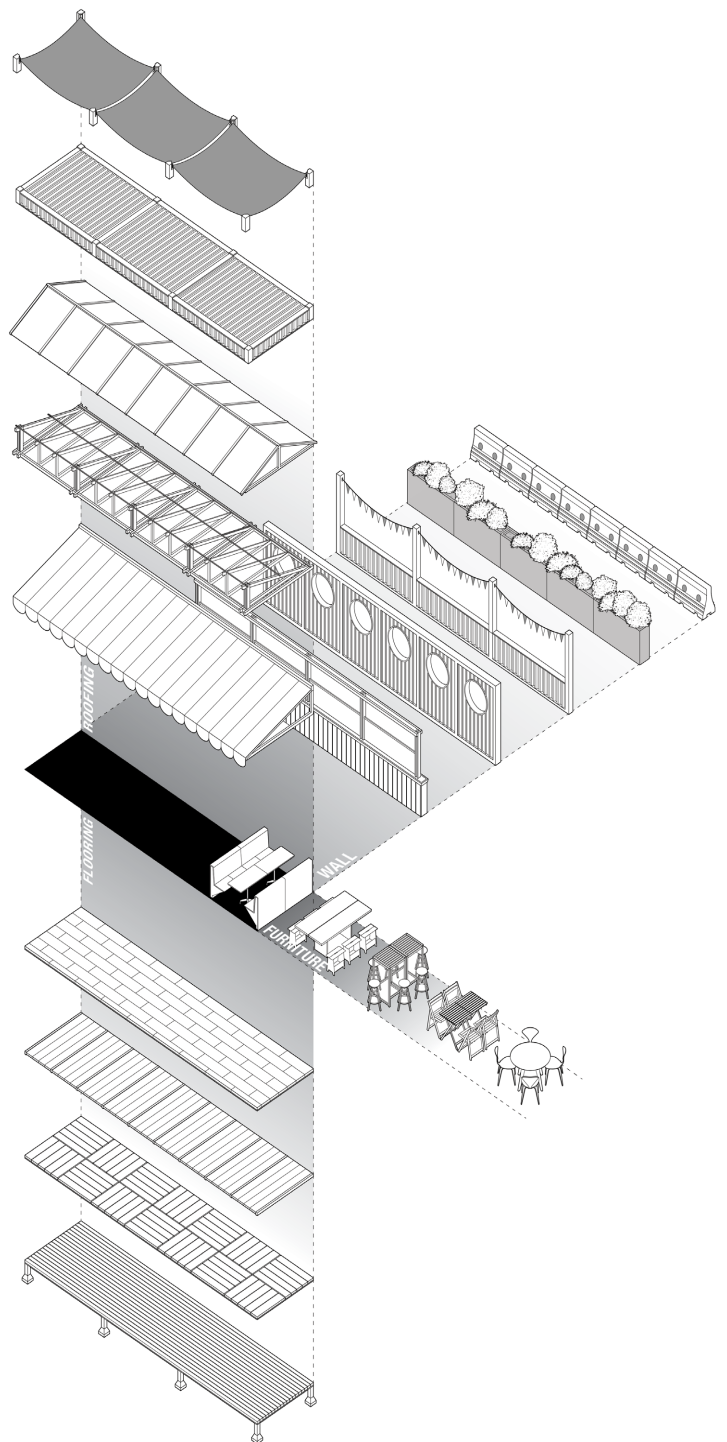
NYC DINING SHEDS

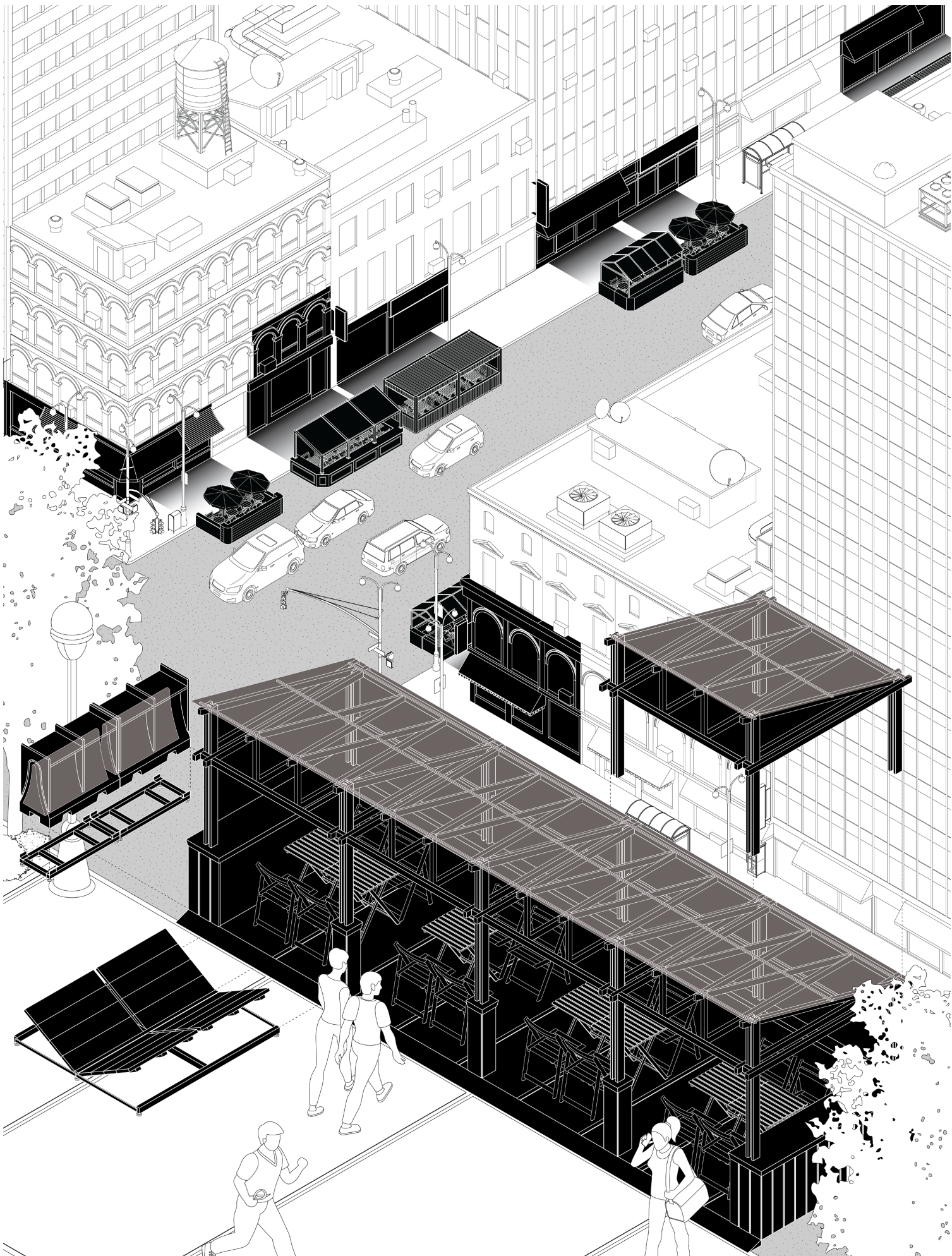
| | |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| DESCRIPTION | BUILDING CASE STUDY |
| DATE | SEPTEMBER 2025 |
| PROFESSOR | DIAMANTOPOULOU+ABOU-KHALIL |
| CLASS | ARC 408 |
| GROUP | INDIVIDUAL |

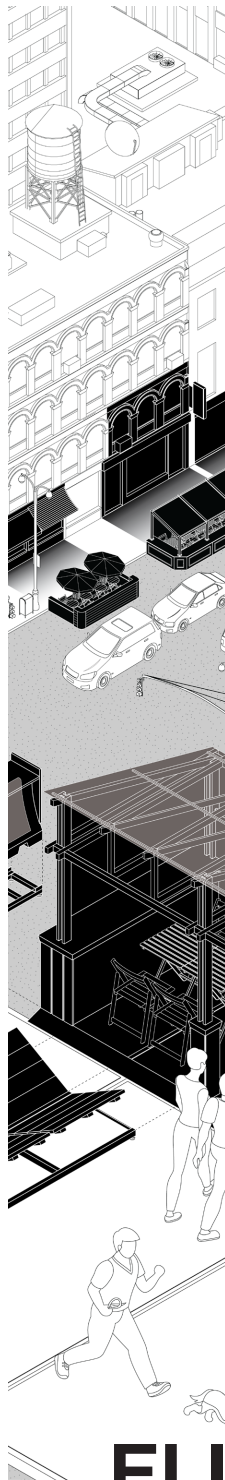
New York City's dining sheds emerged during the pandemic as financial lifelines for businesses and architectural accessories to the city's streetscape. Built quickly and often improvised, these sheds varied widely in design and quality. With little to no standardization, they ranged from overdesigned structures to makeshift enclosures.

Earlier this year, the NYC DOT introduced the Dining Out NYC program as a way to standardize dining sheds. It establishes clearer design standards and, defines a specific operating period for the sheds, April 1 to November 29.

Under the new regulations, dining sheds must be designed for easy assembly, disassembly, and storage. This has led to more adaptable, multipurpose solutions, such as traffic barriers and trash cans that double as structural weights, or lightweight components such as umbrellas, fabric panels, and modular pieces that can be compactly stored when not in use.







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