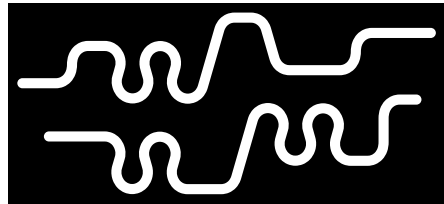


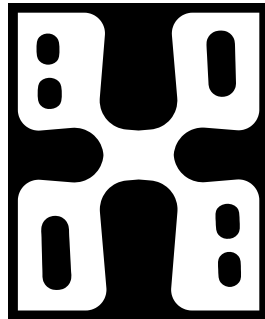
Ari Nadrich

Scale Figures



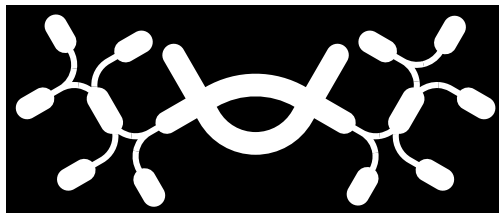
I. Corridors of Care

pp. 3–8



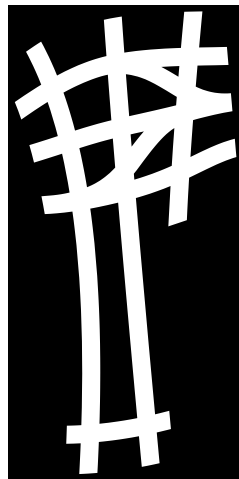
II. Sensory School

pp. 9–18



III. Microflyway

pp. 19–26



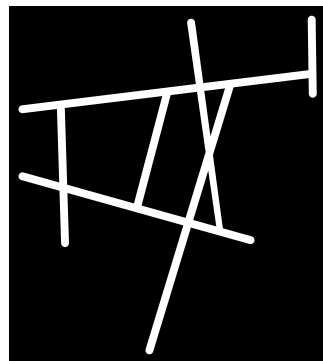
IV. Forging the Bend

pp. 27–32



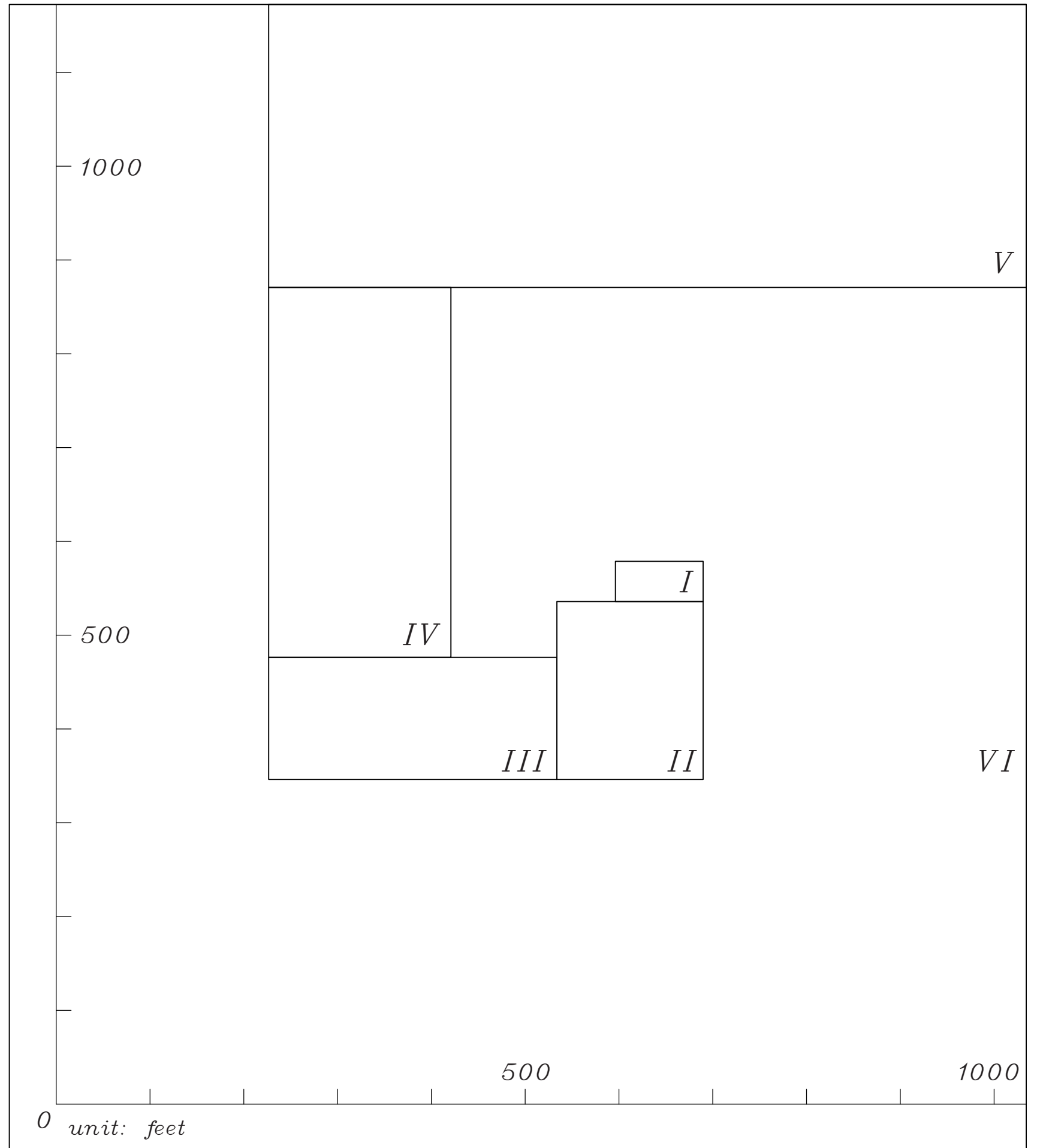
V. Chrysalis

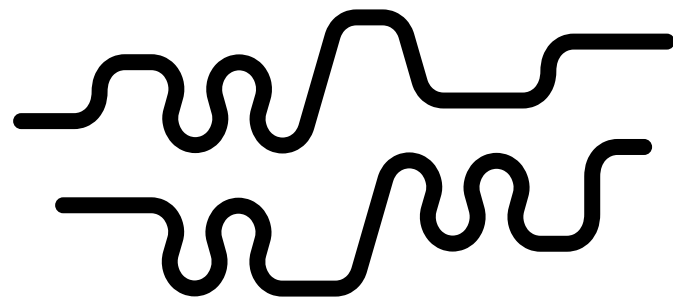
pp. 33–41



VI. Reclamation Network

pp. 42–49



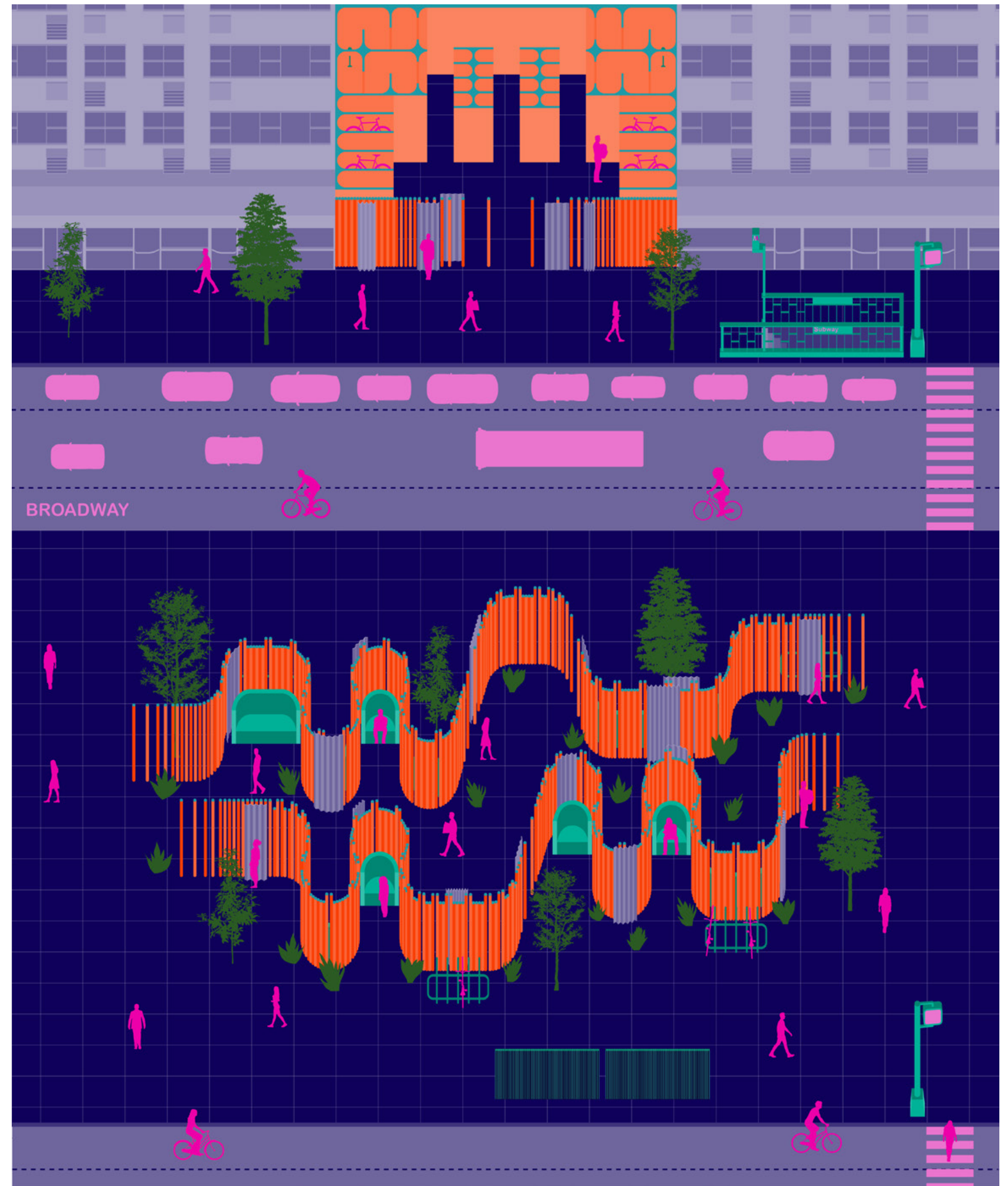


Corridors of Care

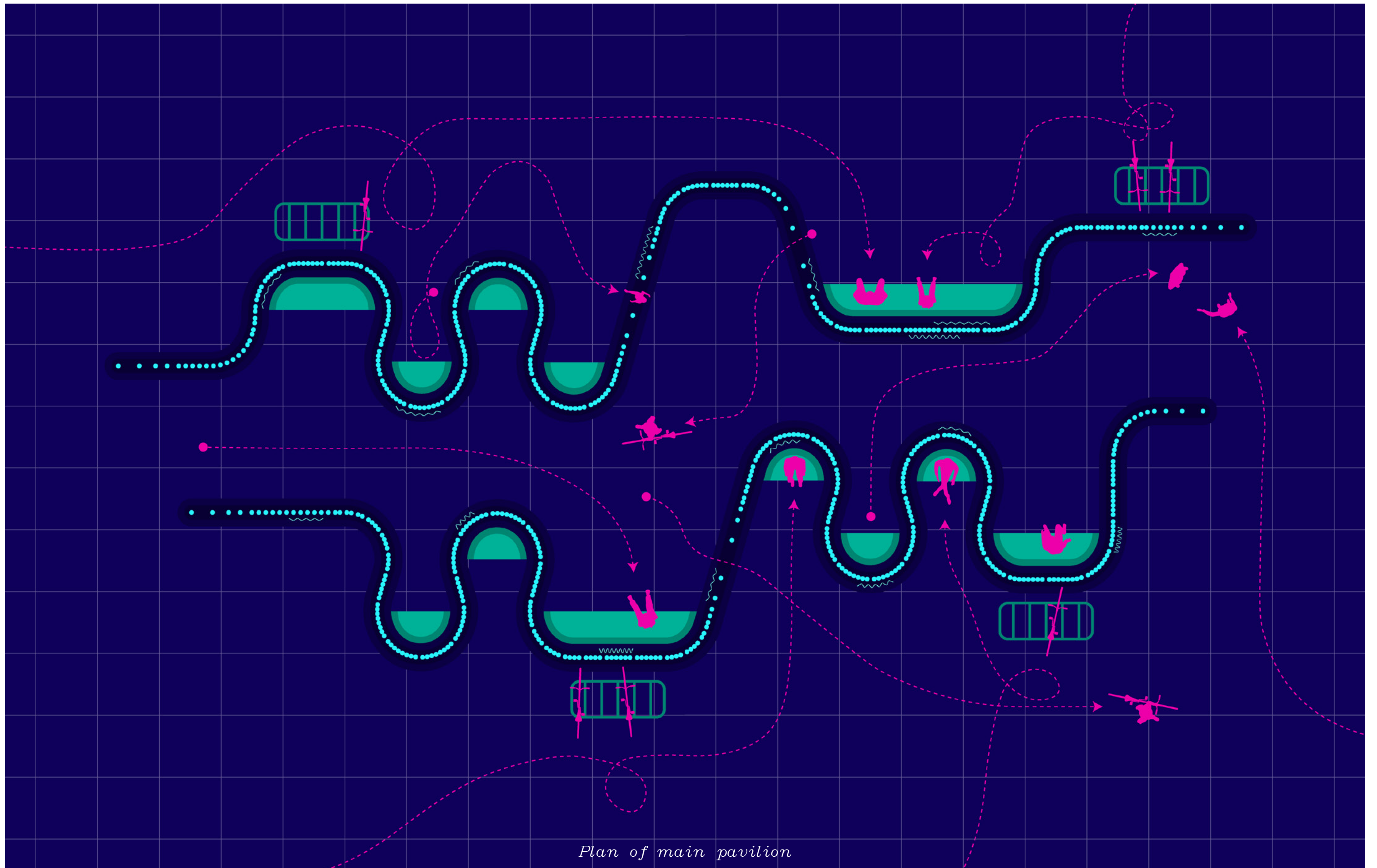
A network of rest pavilions for delivery workers

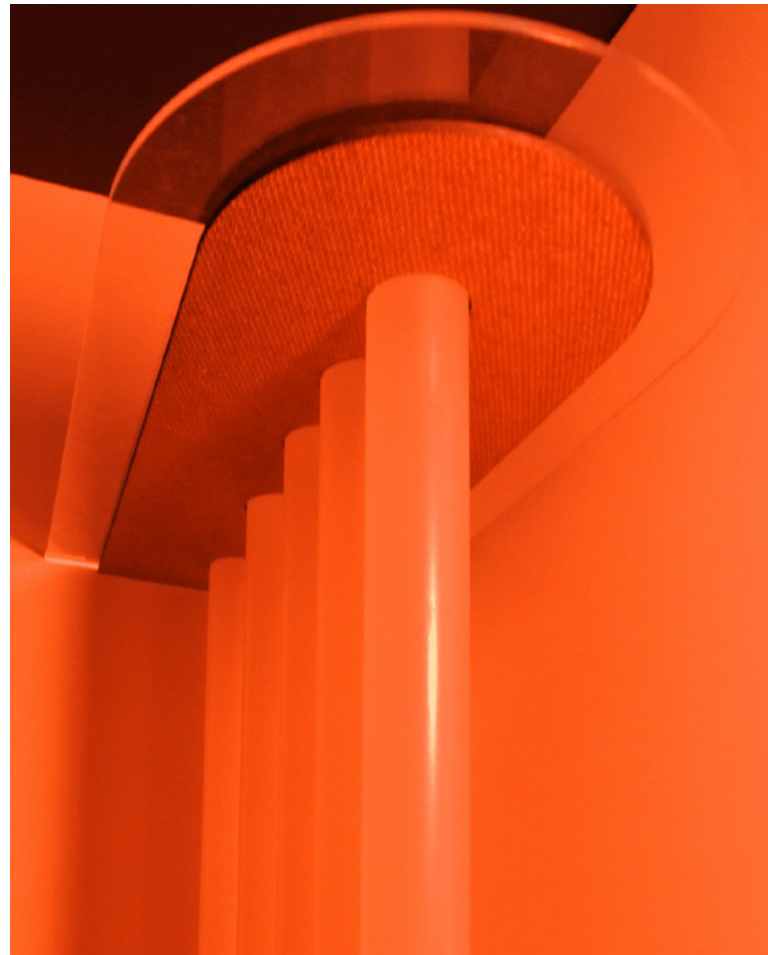
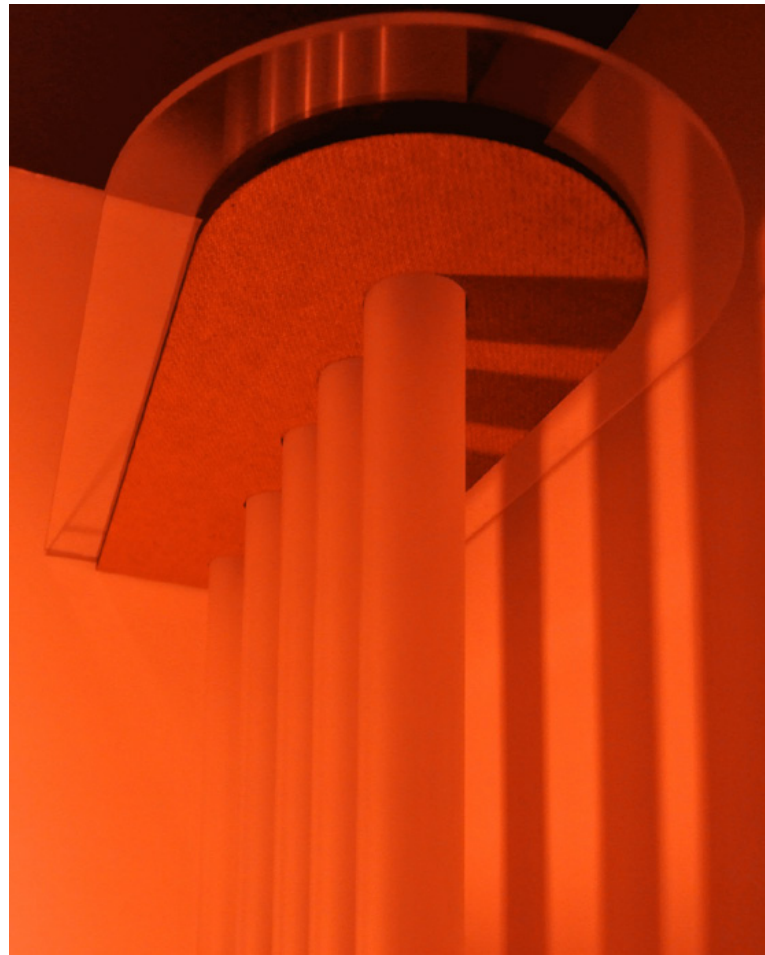
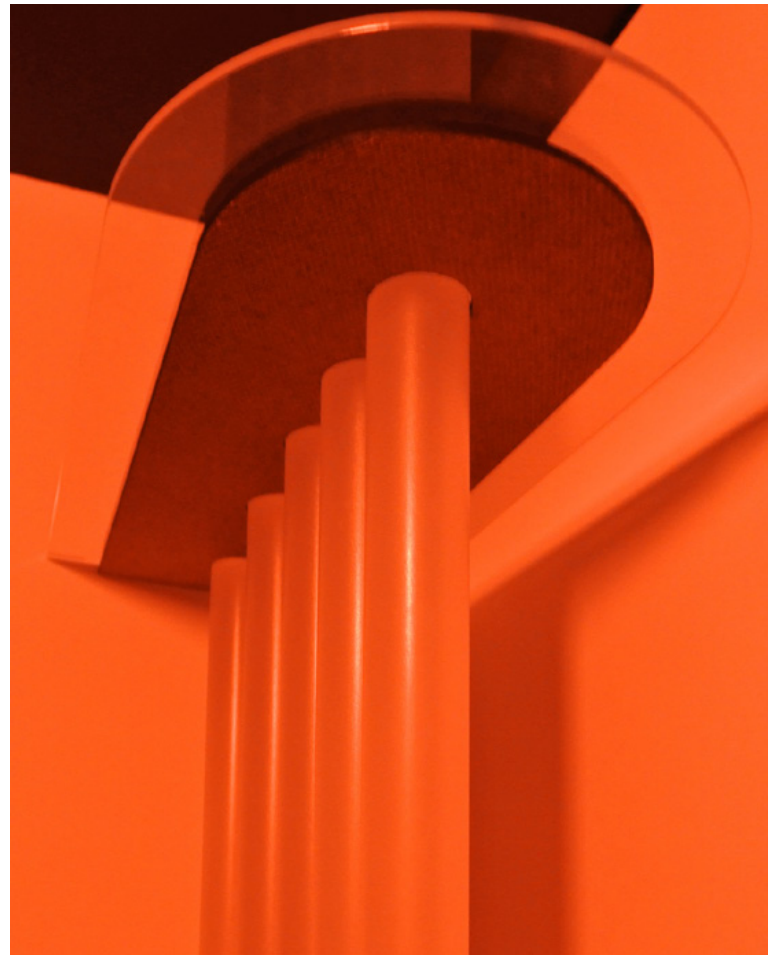
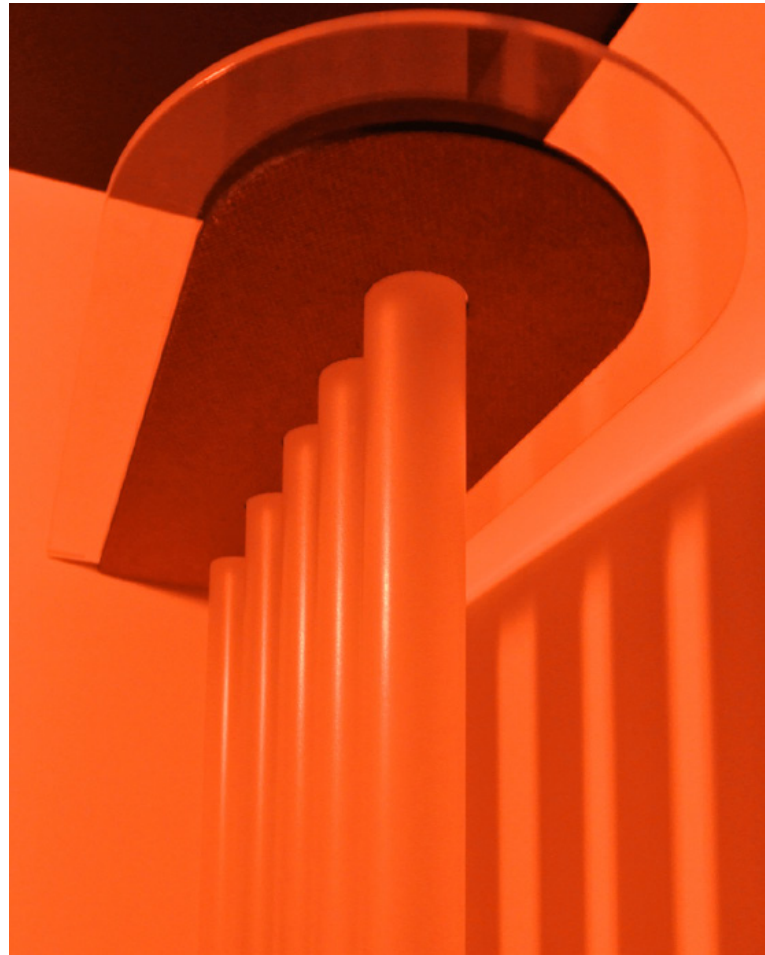
*Semester: Fall 2020 Core I
Instructor: Anna Puigjaner*

This proposal for a series of four networked service pavilions situated along the Broadway median was inspired by the rapid increase in delivery services during quarantine in Manhattan. Delivery workers were rendered placeless, lacking a defined place to rest between trips or use the restroom. This new urban typology fills this glaring gap, providing these workers with the basic human needs their status as essential workers warrants. Each site was conceived as a couplet of climate-controlled spaces situated at opposite ends of a cross-Broadway axis, each fulfilling a different set of functions; the main linear pavilion, situated on an expanded median, provides a space for delivery workers to rest, socialize and congregate, while the storefront site provides showers, restrooms, and storage for bikes and personal items. The system would be publicly-managed and funded by taxing delivery companies, embedding accountability and empathy into a new set of success criteria meant to replace existing systems.



Right: Plan oblique of main pavilion and auxiliary storefront

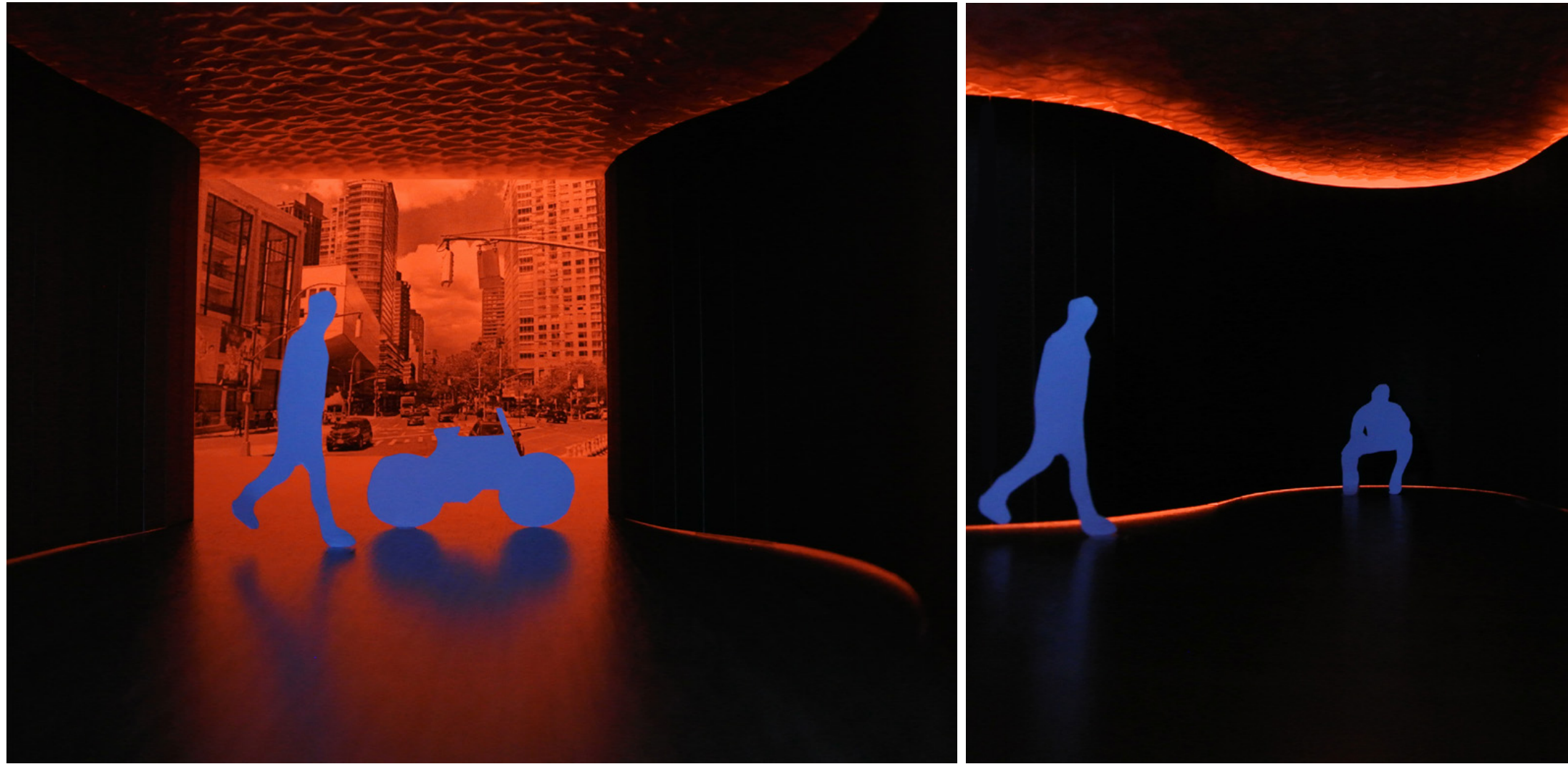




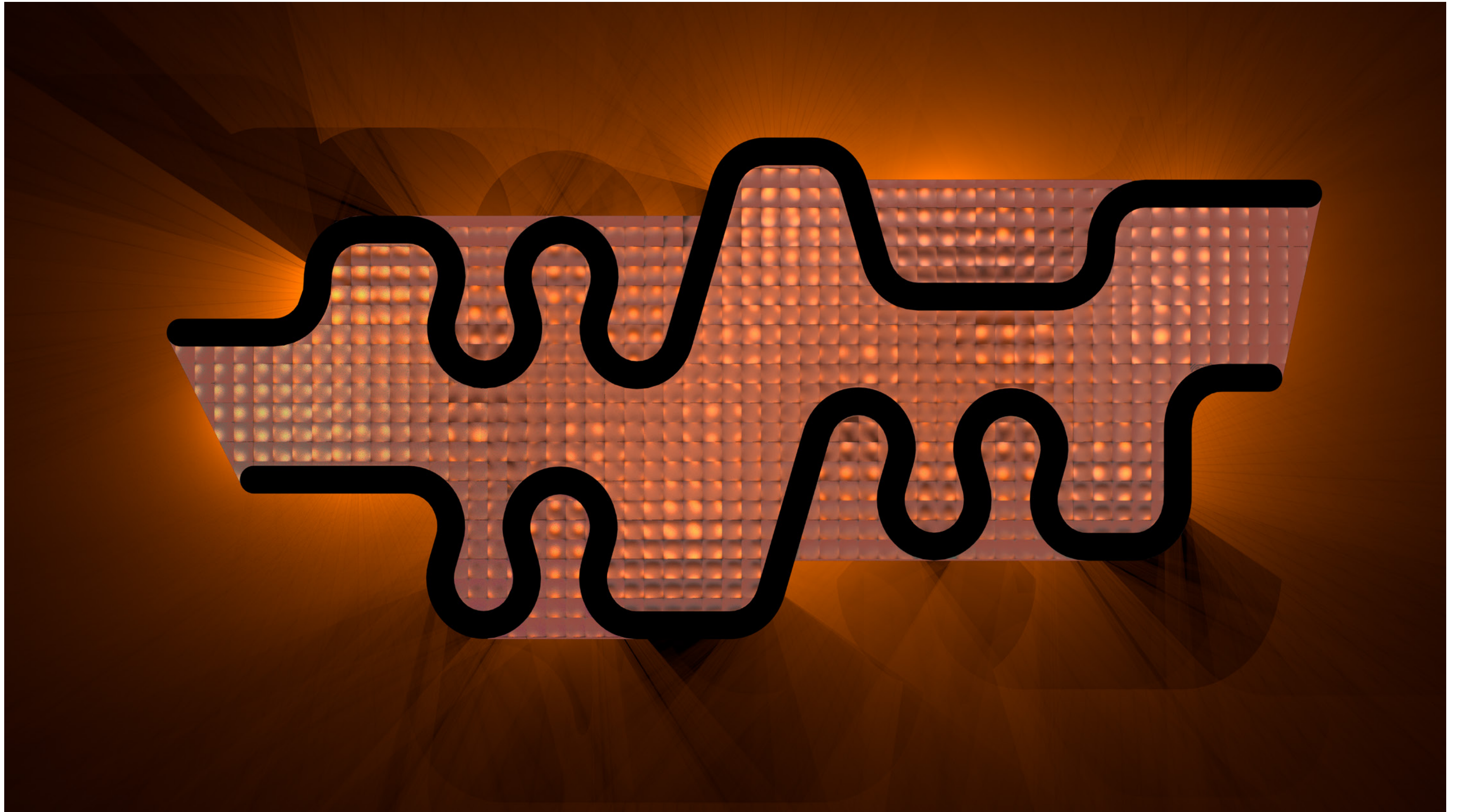
Left: Detail model of wall, photographed in various lighting conditions



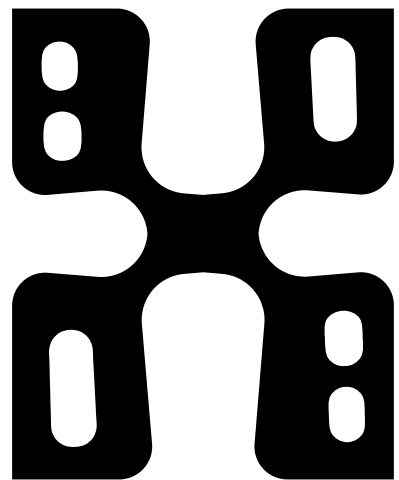
Right: Detail model illustrating layer of movable accordion shutters



Model photos showing experimentation with material, light, enclosure



Aerial plan view



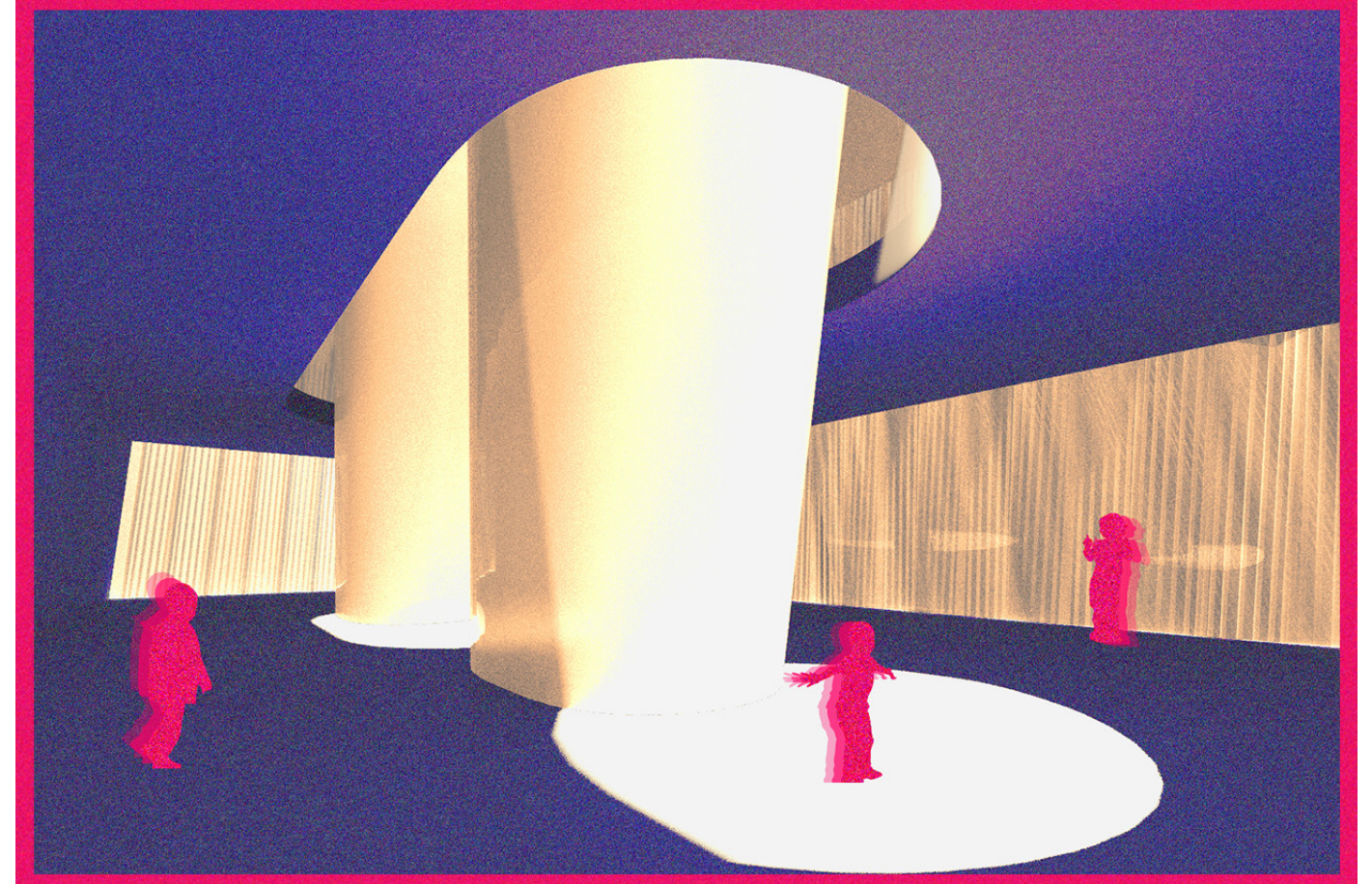
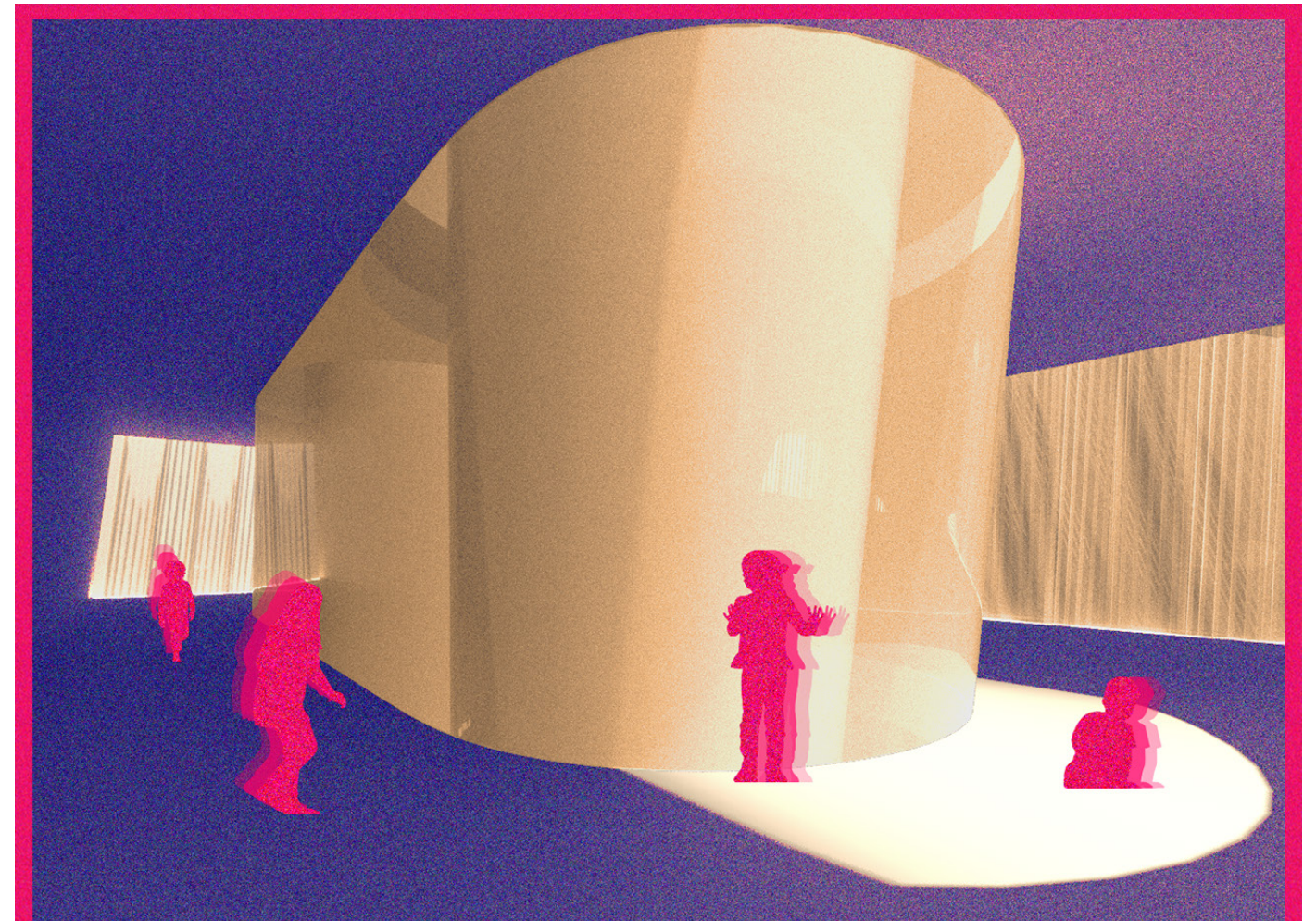
Sensory School

A K-8 school adapted to the full spectrum of neural variation

Semester: Spring 2021 Core II

Instructor: Lindy Roy

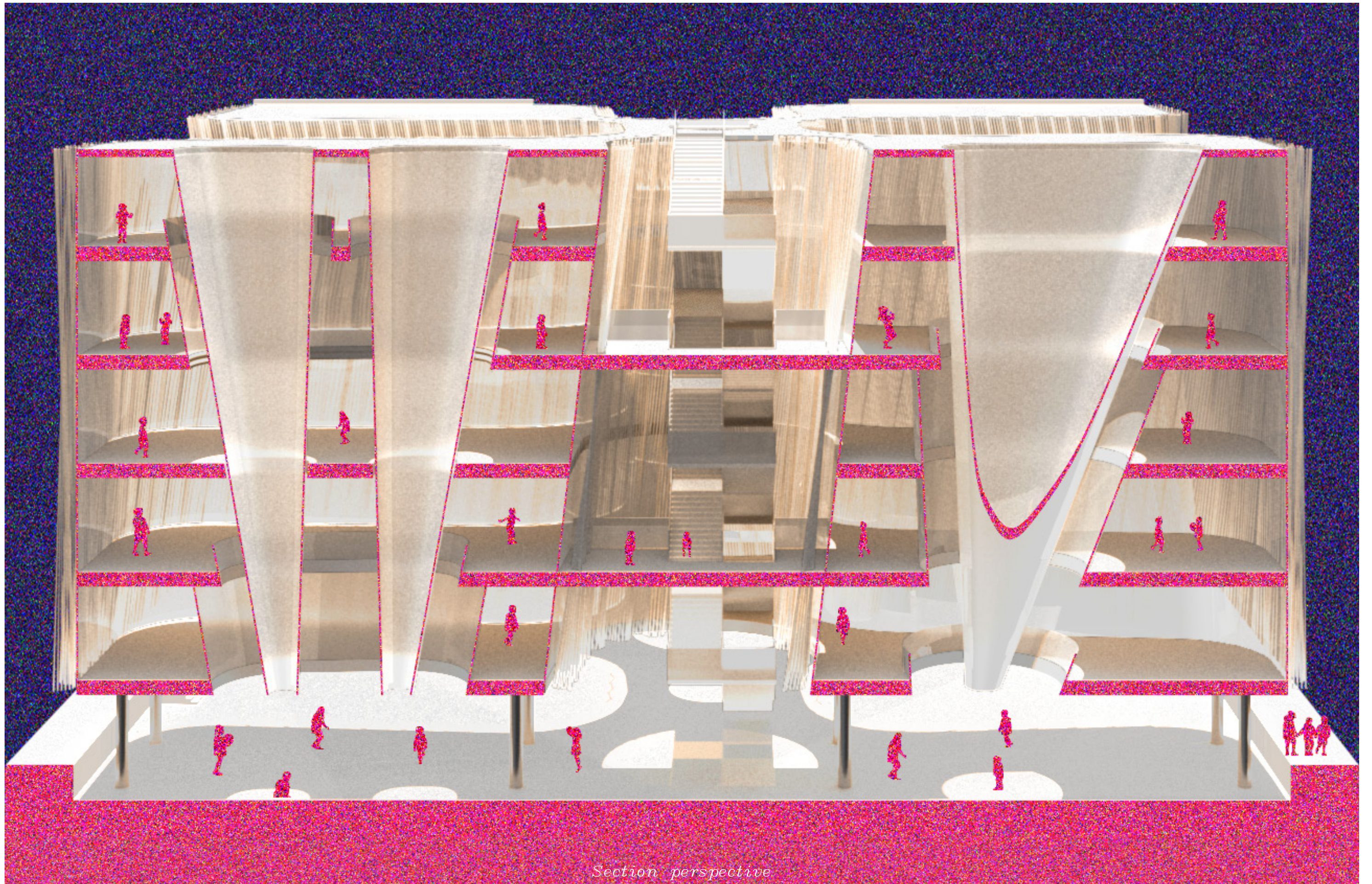
The Sensory School models a new educational schema that adapts to the full spectrum of sensory sensitivity. Sensory-related conditions are reframed as natural variations in the human nervous system that are often beneficial in the right environment. Following this revised standard, the proposal presents a gradient of spaces that vary widely in degree of enclosure and exposure to light and sound. Light, in particular, is closely modulated throughout the school via two infrastructural strategies: conical light wells injected through the school's floor slabs bring light into the core of the building, while an exterior facade of thin frosted acrylic tubes regulates light levels near the perimeter of the building.



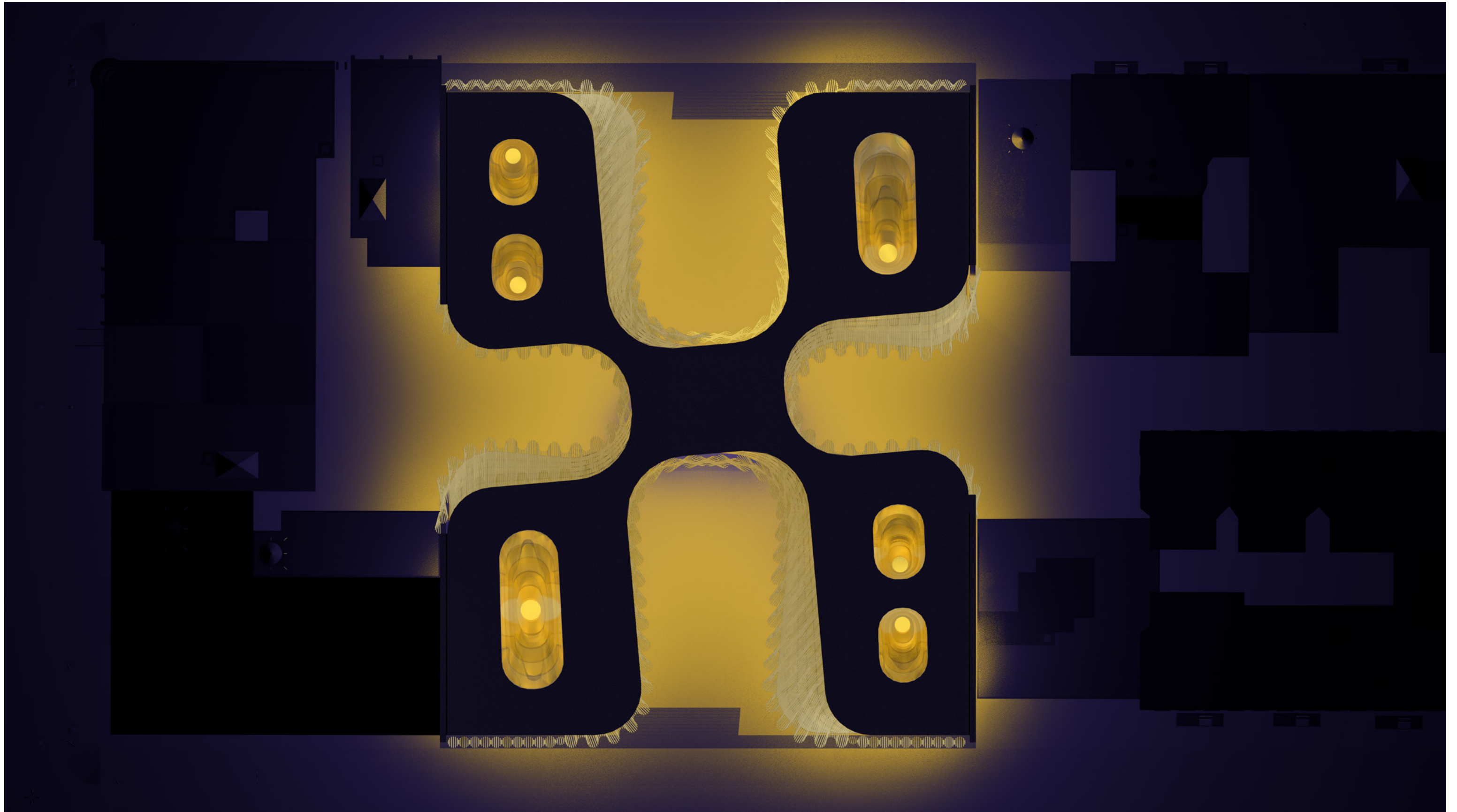
Rendered perspectives illustrating intended light effects of wells, facade



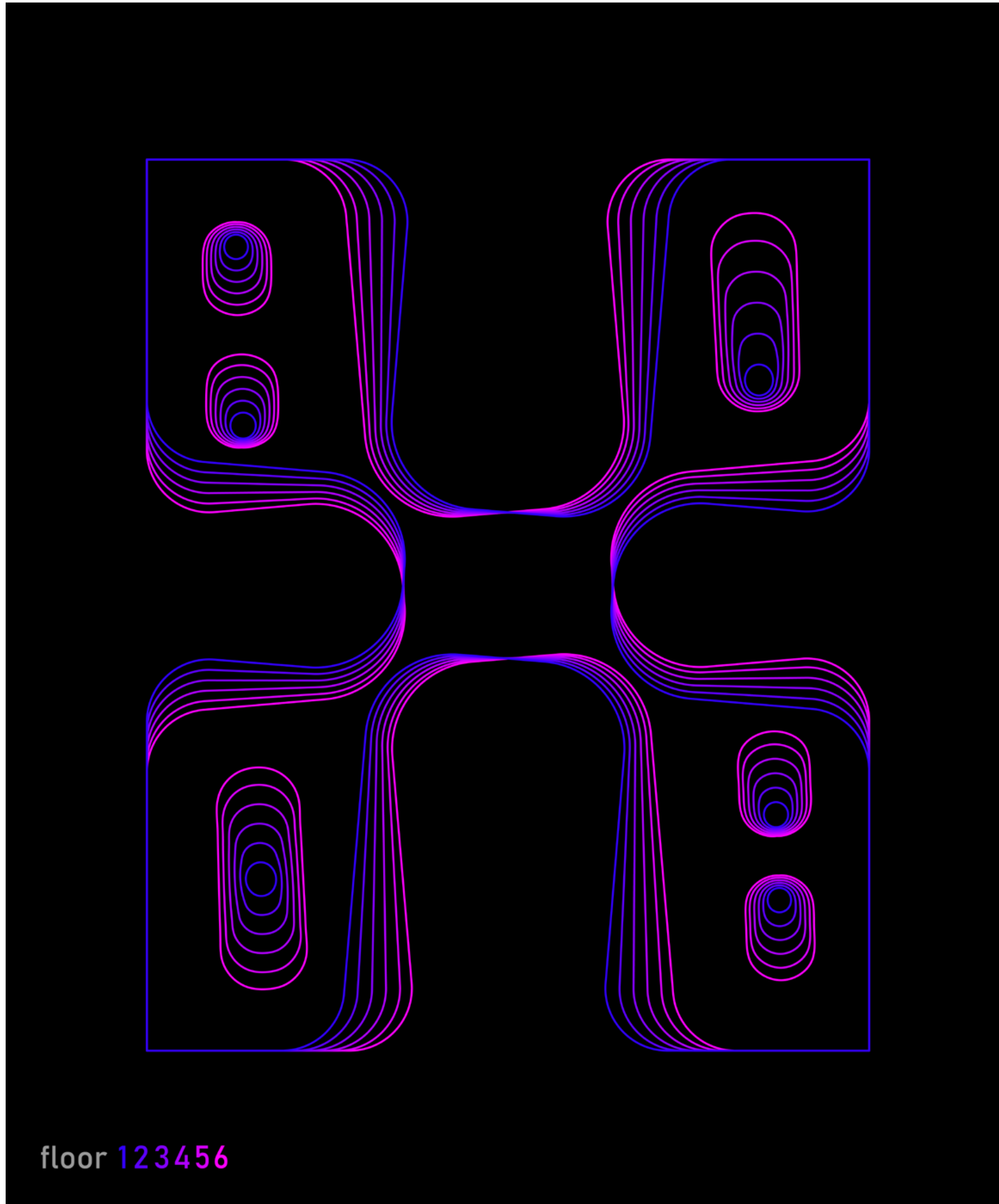
Isometric



Section perspective

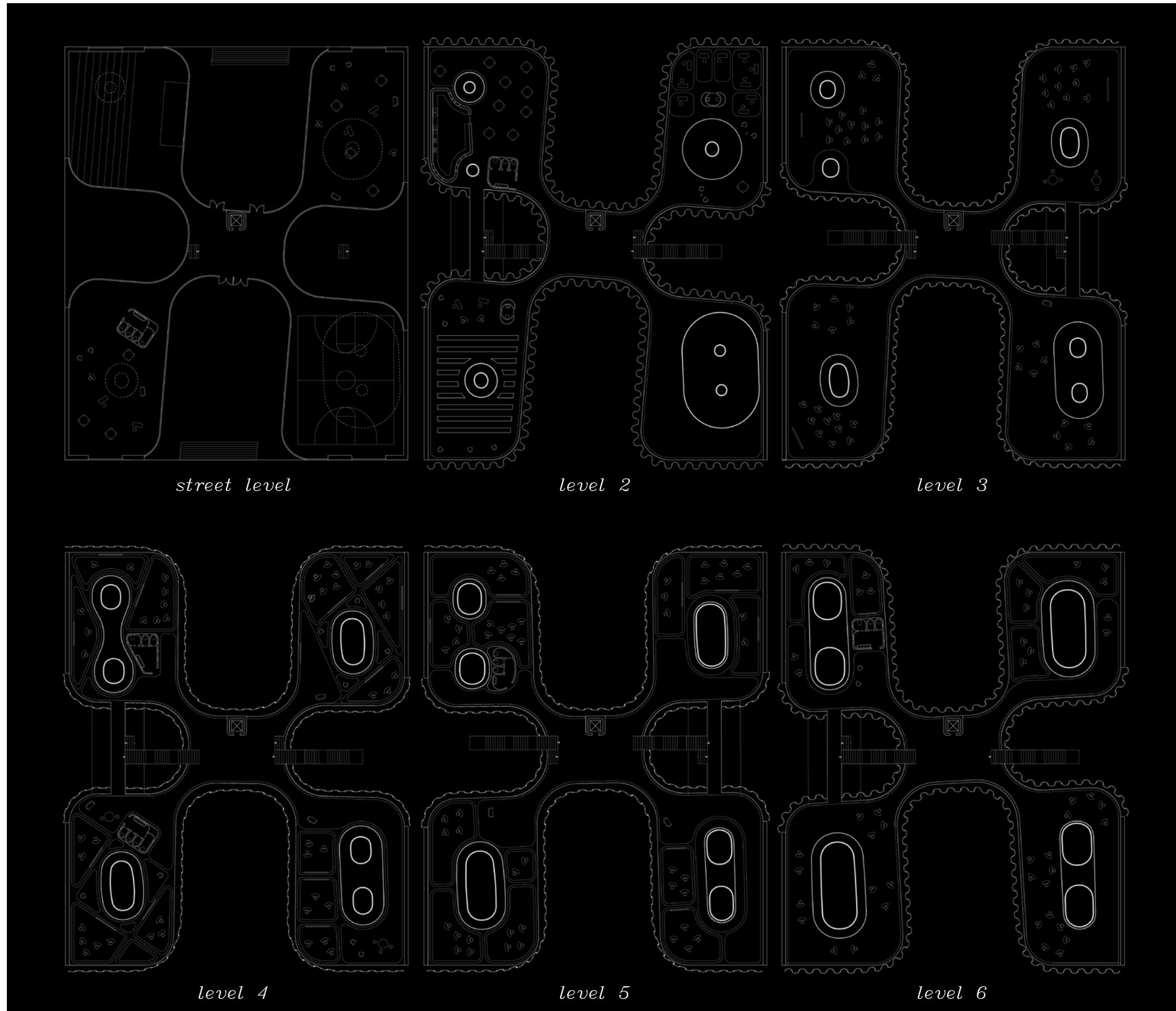


Aerial plan view



floor 123456

*Plan illustration showing
variation in floor slab*



street level

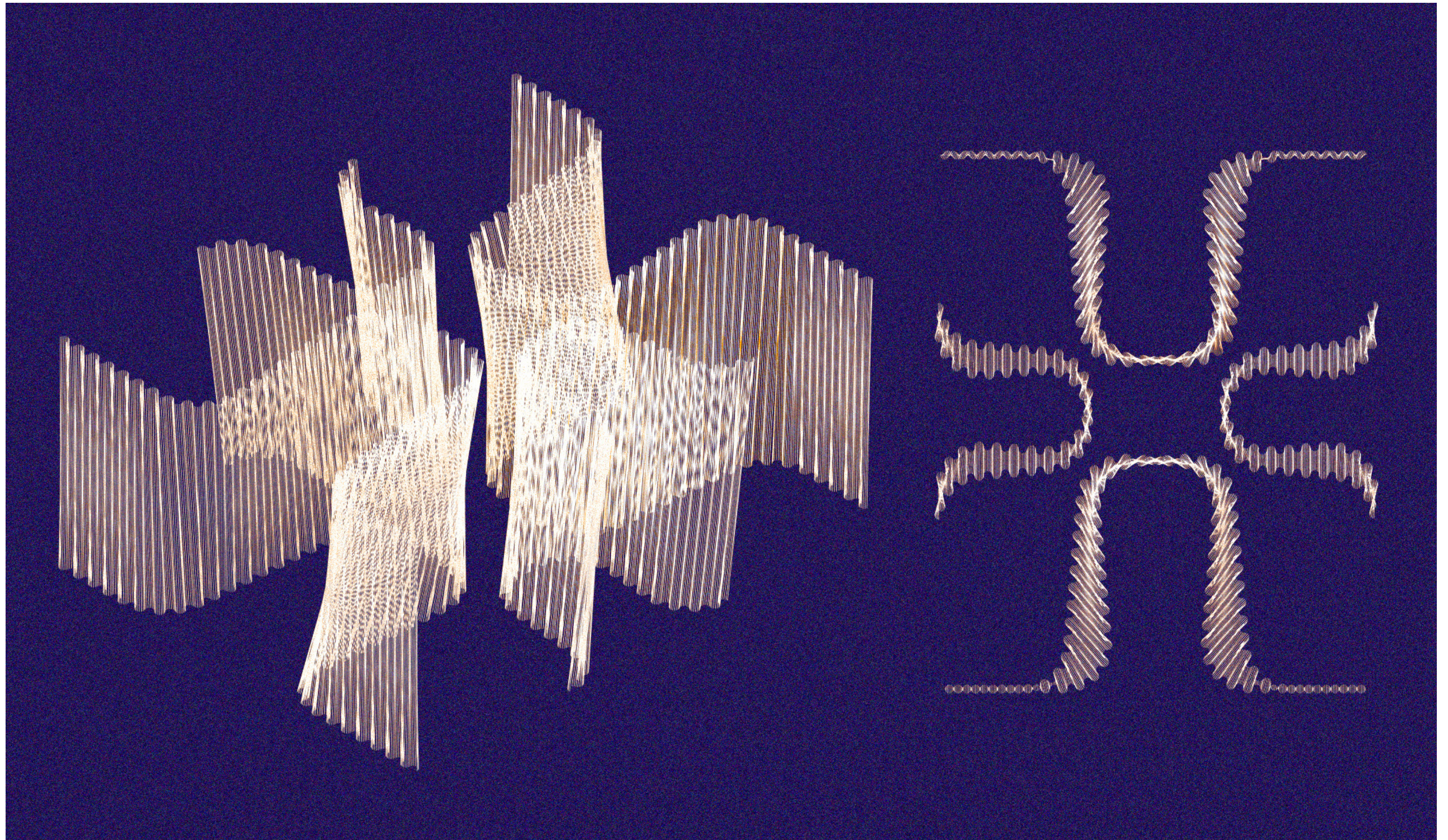
level 2

level 3

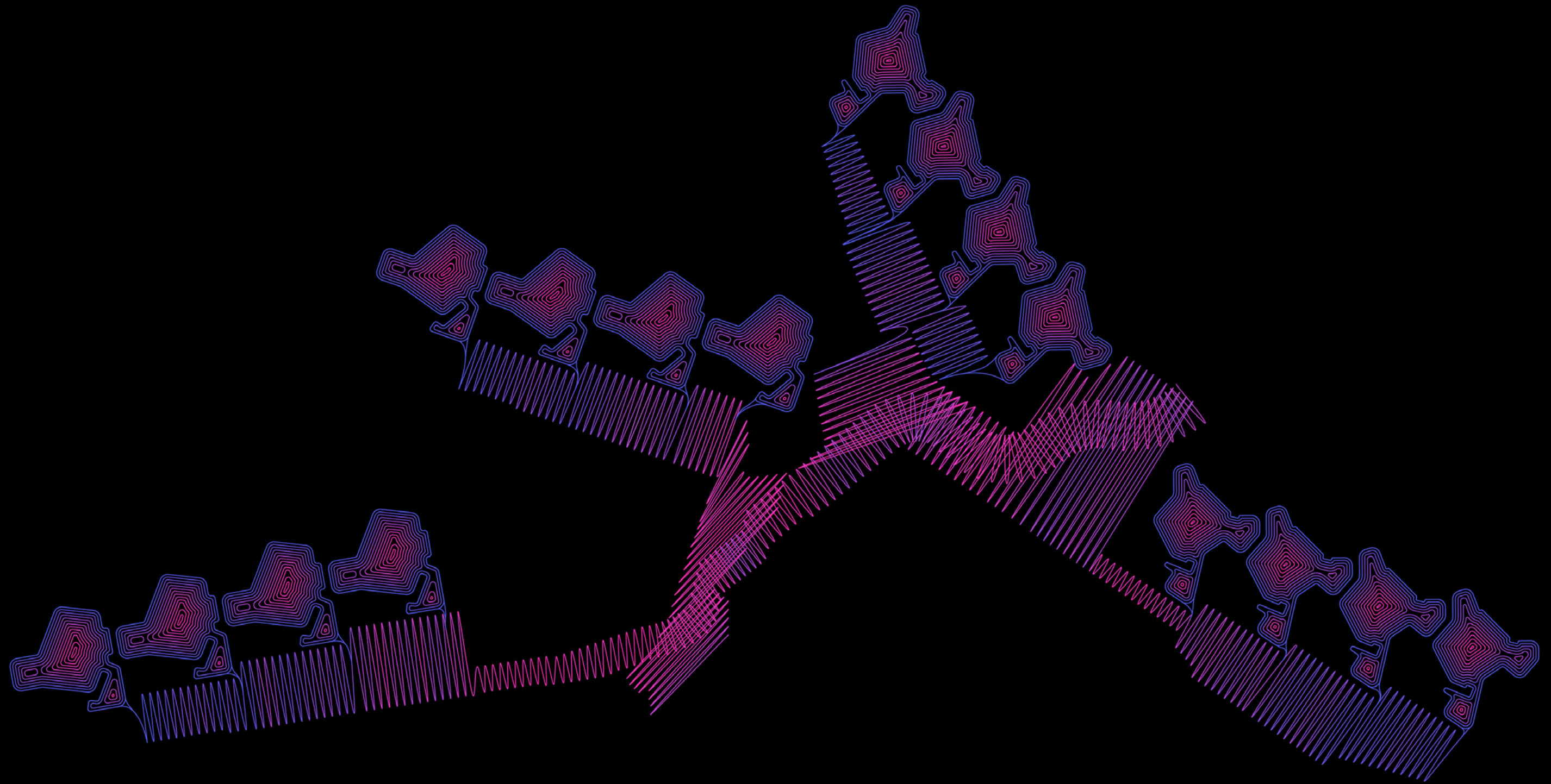
level 4

level 5

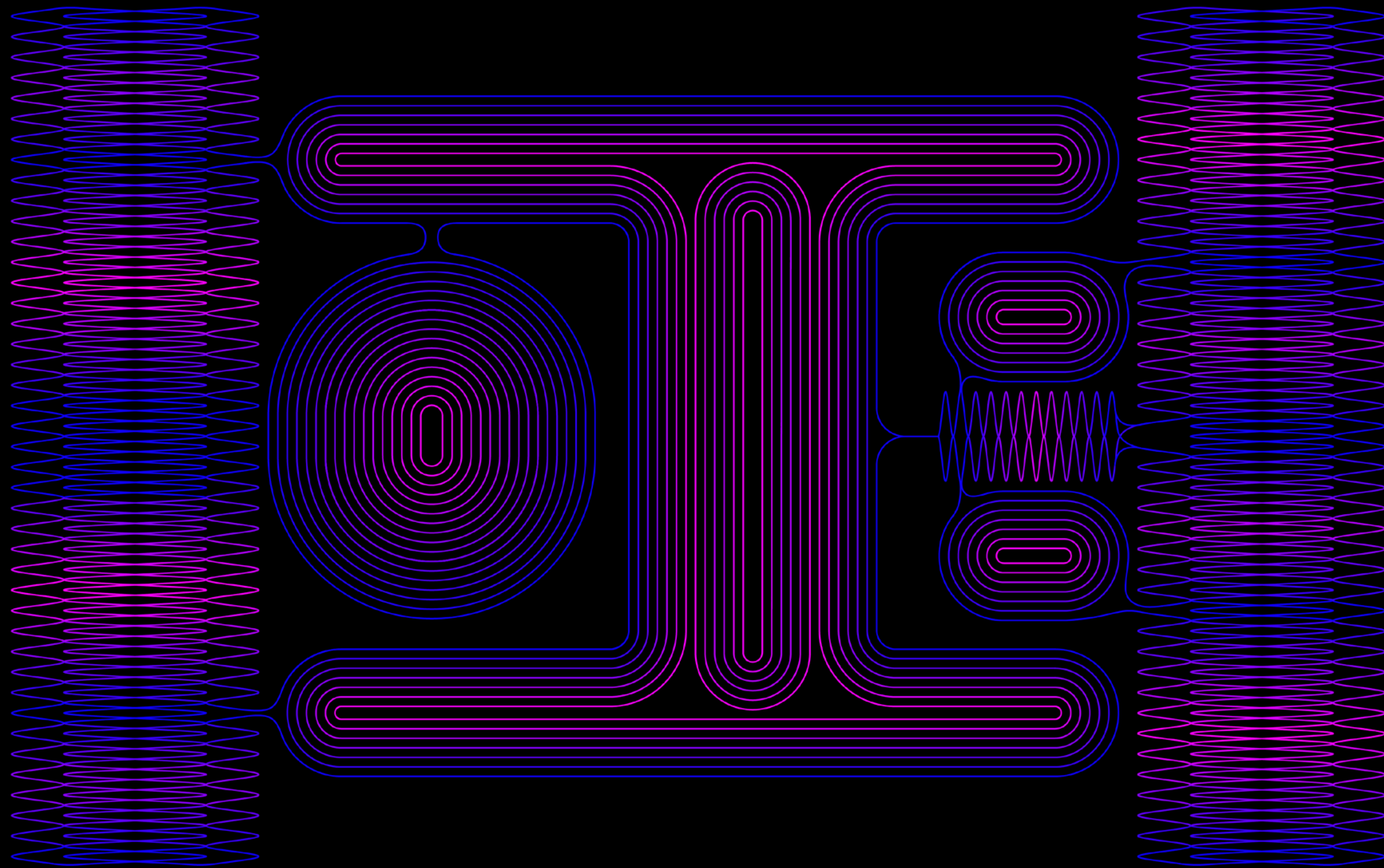
level 6



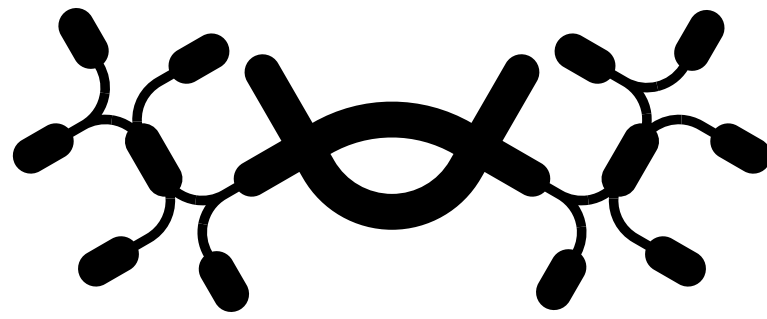
Rendering of exterior skin, in isometric and plan view



Circulation map of precedent (Marl School, Scharoun)



Circulation map of PS 64 (existing school at site)



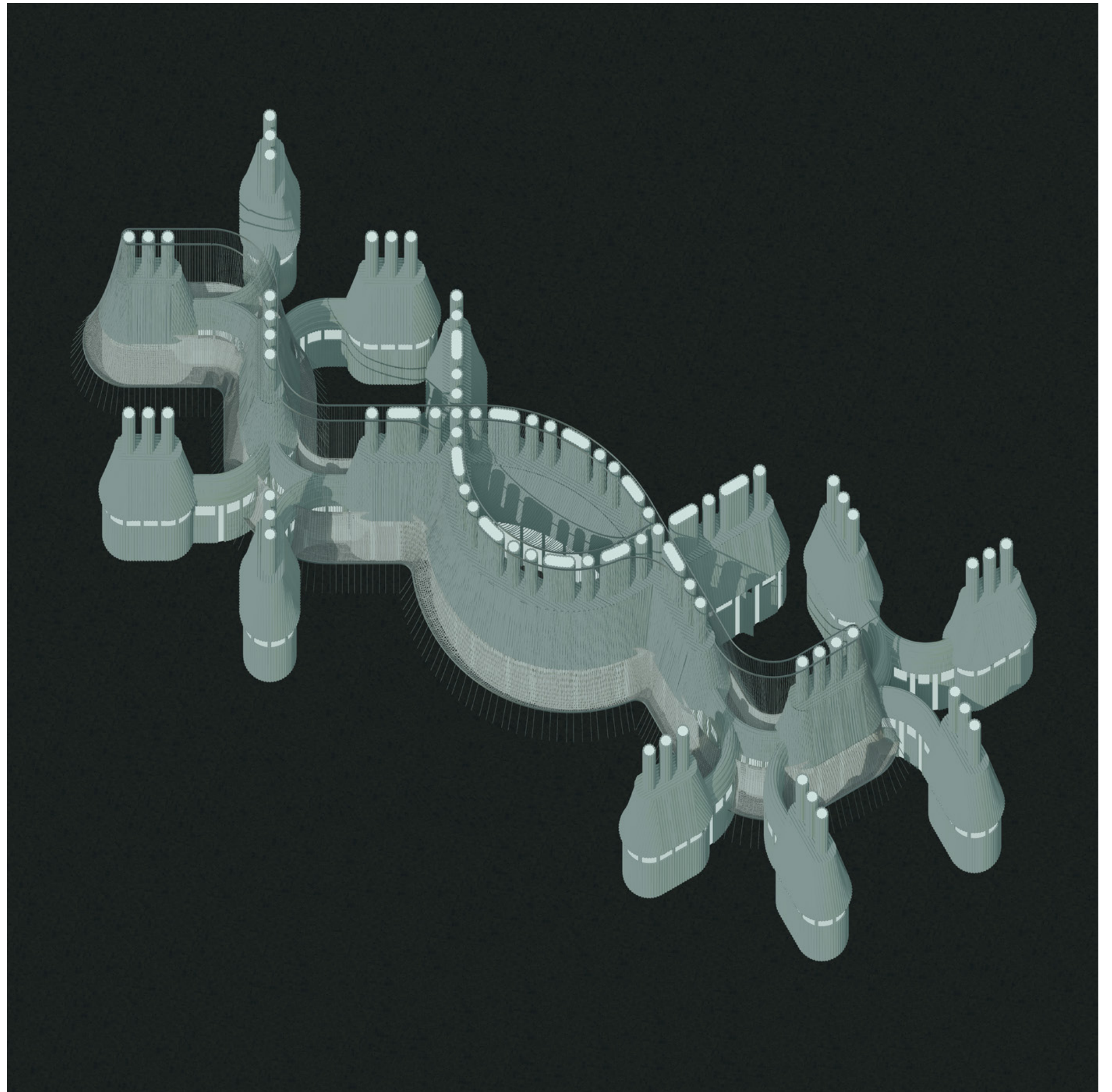
Microflyway

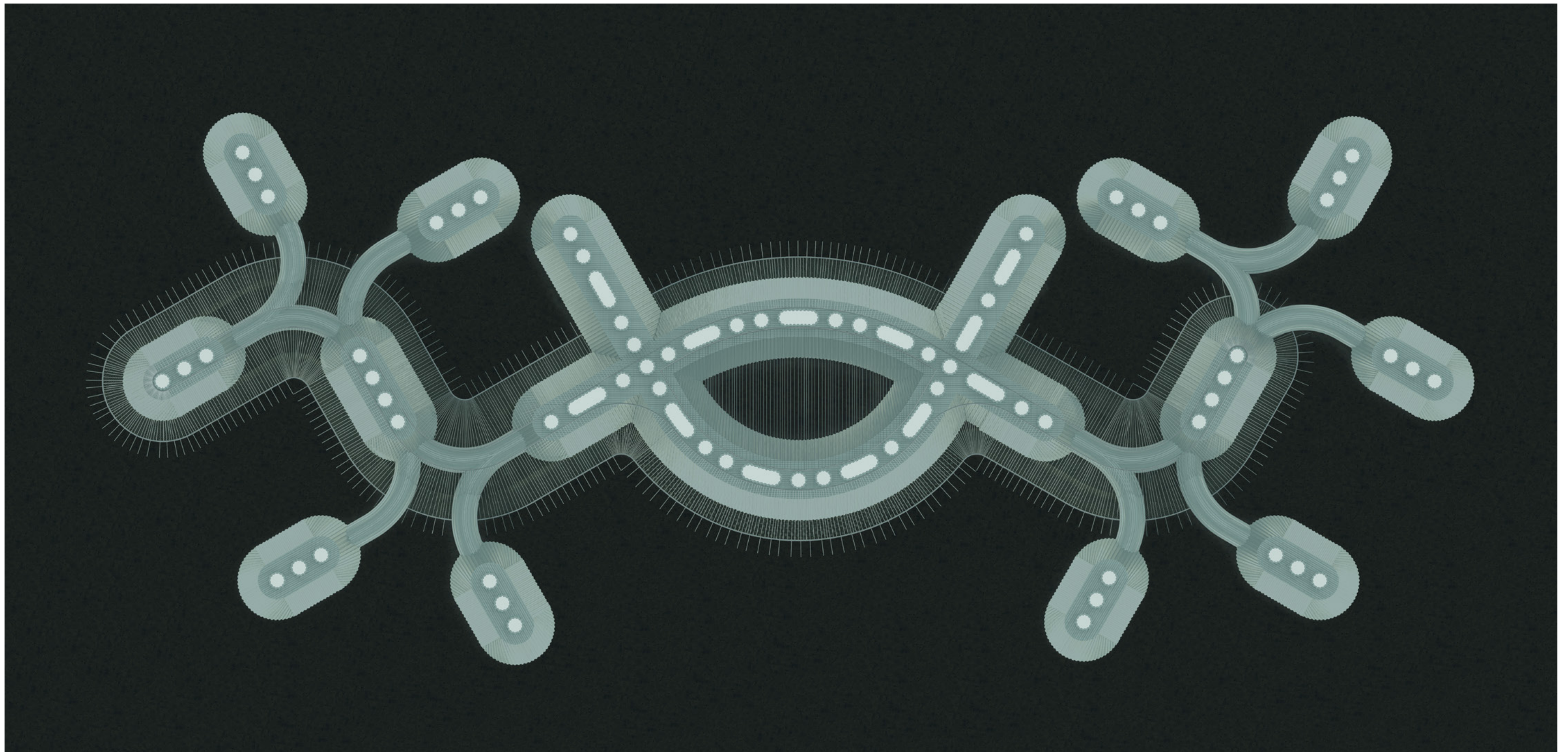
A protective structure for endangered bird species

Semester: Fall 2023 Advanced V

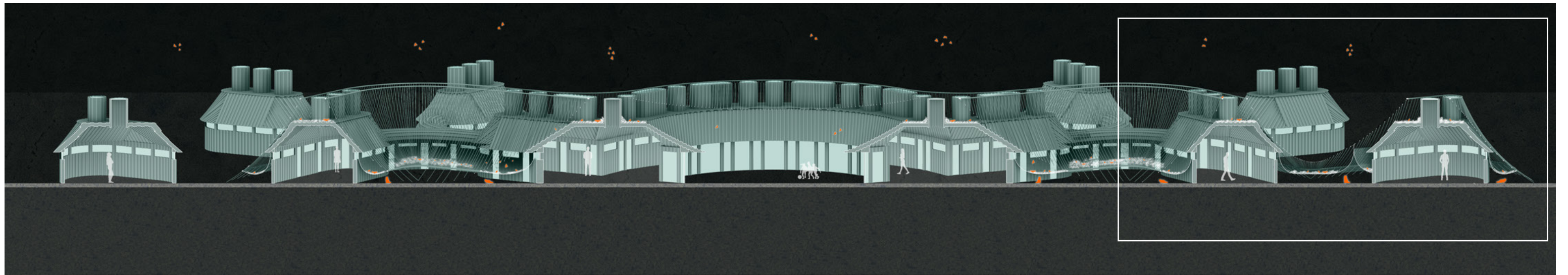
Instructors: Leslie Gill, Khoi Nguyen

Prudhoe Bay, AK is home to the nation's largest oilfield as well as a large bird population, partially due to its location near the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (also the origin point of all 4 major North American flyways). Studies have shown that oilfield infrastructure provides optimal perching sites for predator bird species, endangering smaller prey species in the region. This project envisions a future for the site, post-oilfield depletion, using material from corrugated steel "wellhouses" to be recovered from the site. The proposal serves three purposes: a) research facilities for ongoing bird-oriented research in the region b) a travelers' commune for visitors to the region c) nesting spaces for the aforementioned smaller prey bird species, protected by an array of cables meant to keep out larger predator bird species. Arctic foxes are also able to nest in the region beneath the bird mesh.

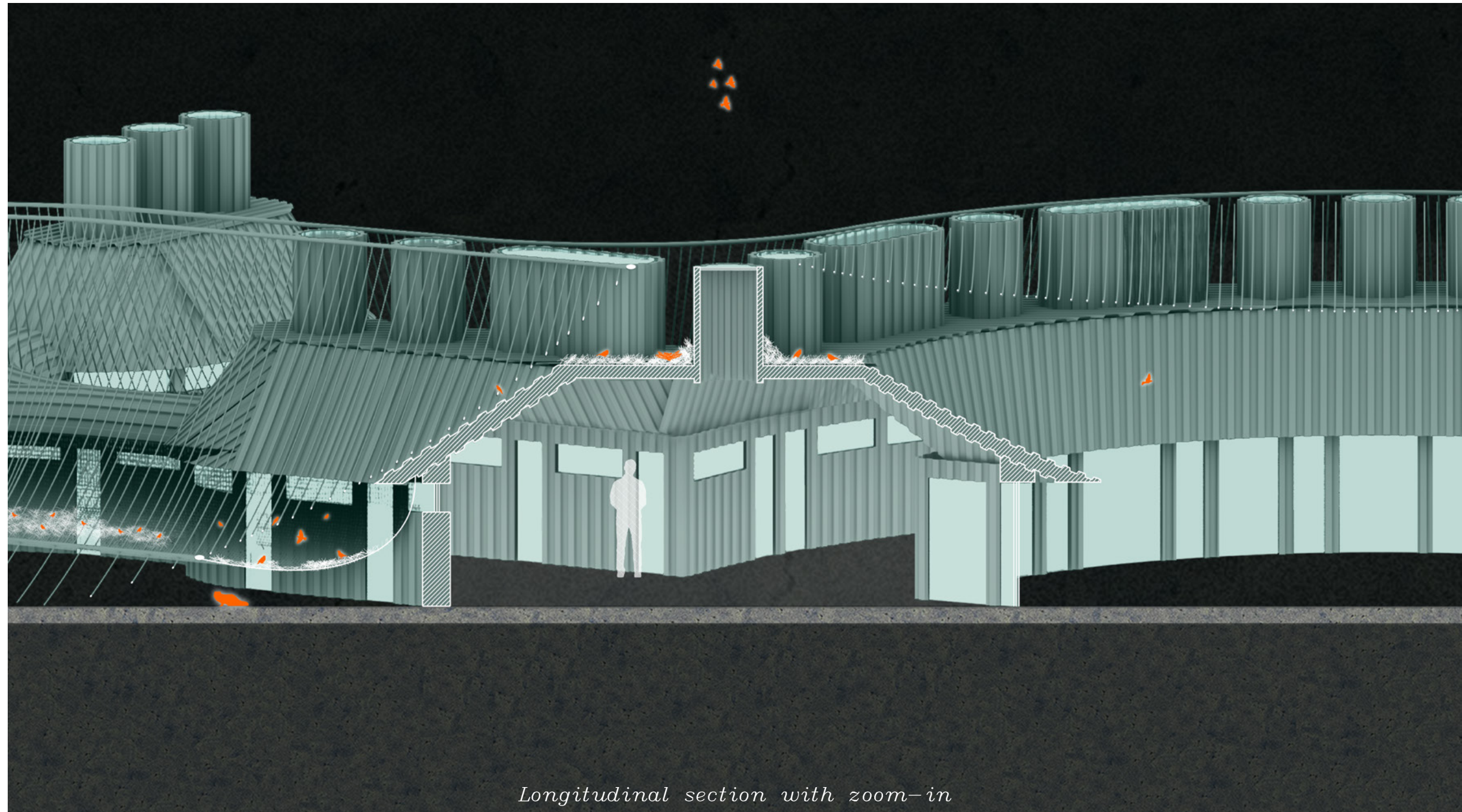
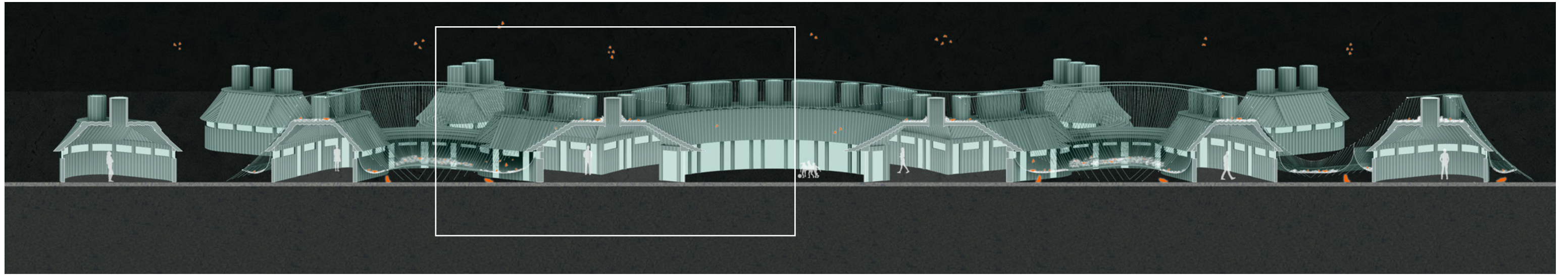


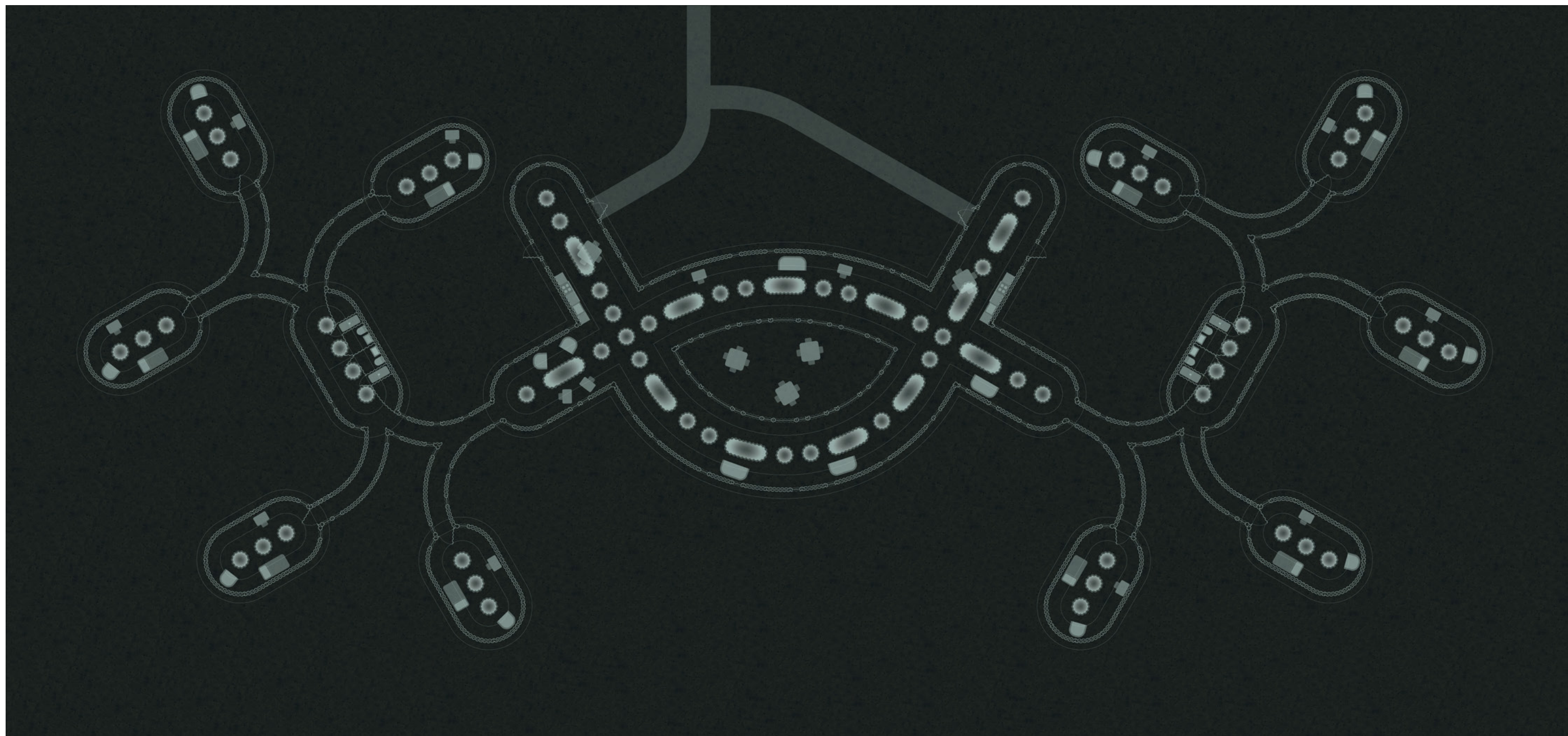


Aerial plan view



Longitudinal section with zoom-in





Plan showing material resolution, skylight placement

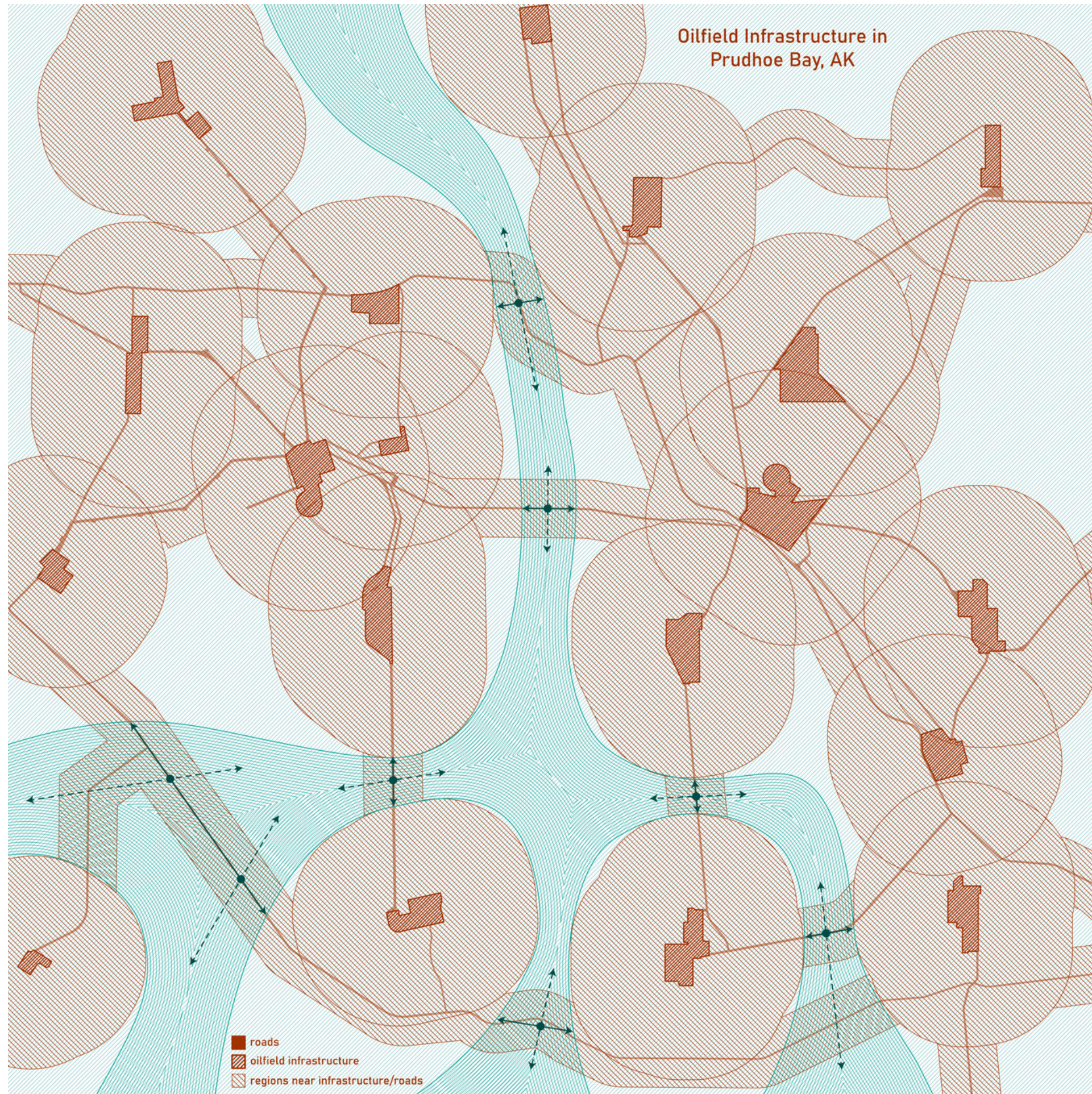
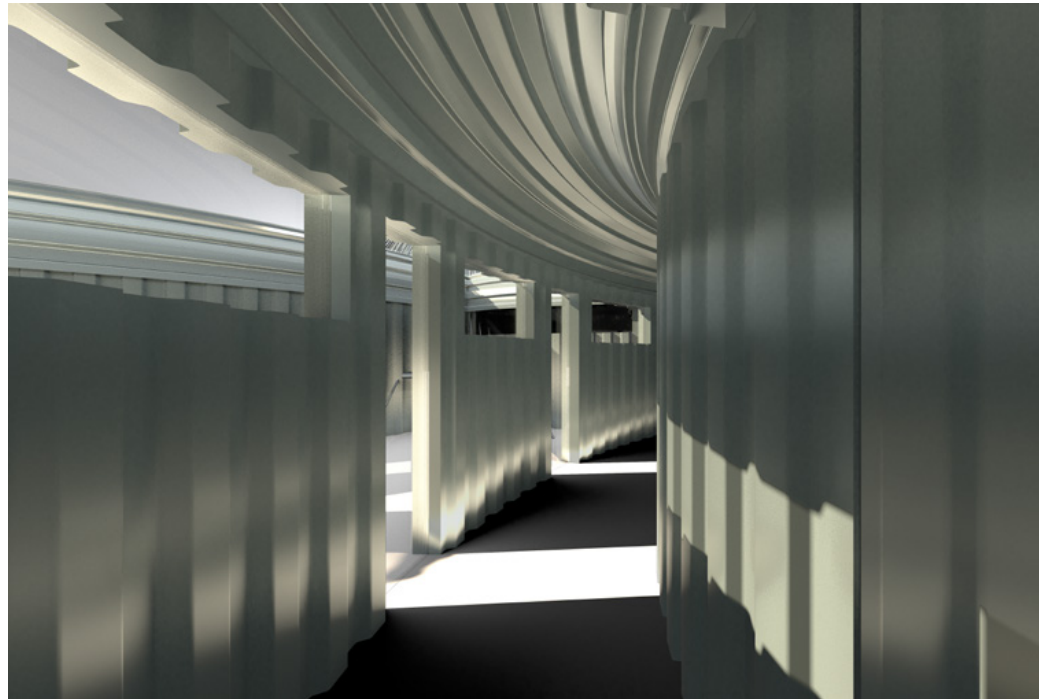
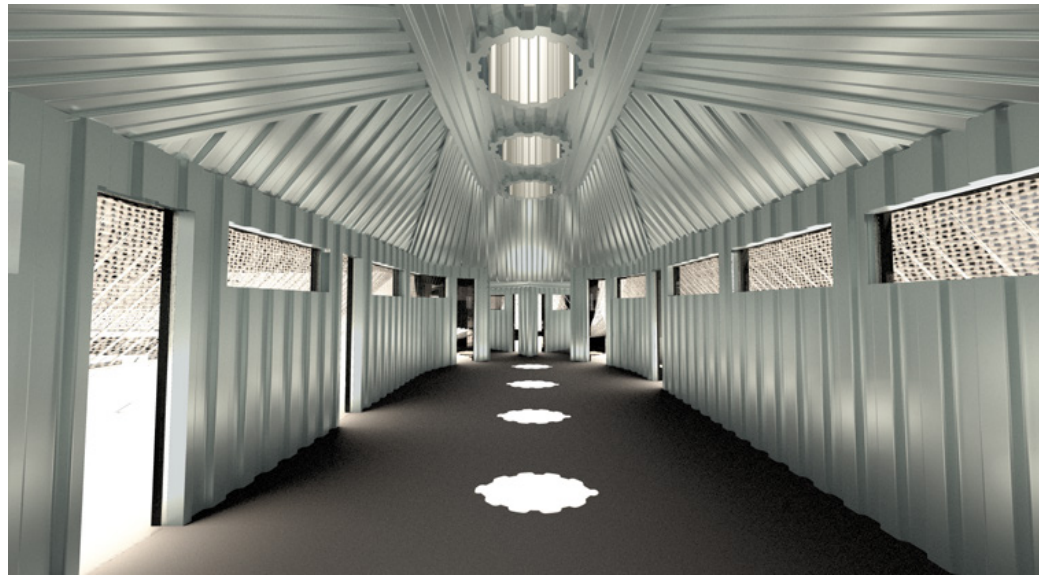
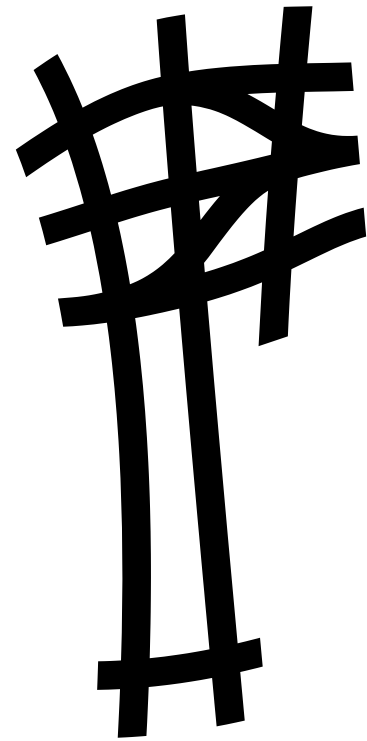


Diagram showing structure placement, intended effects on local bird activity



Perspective renders of interior



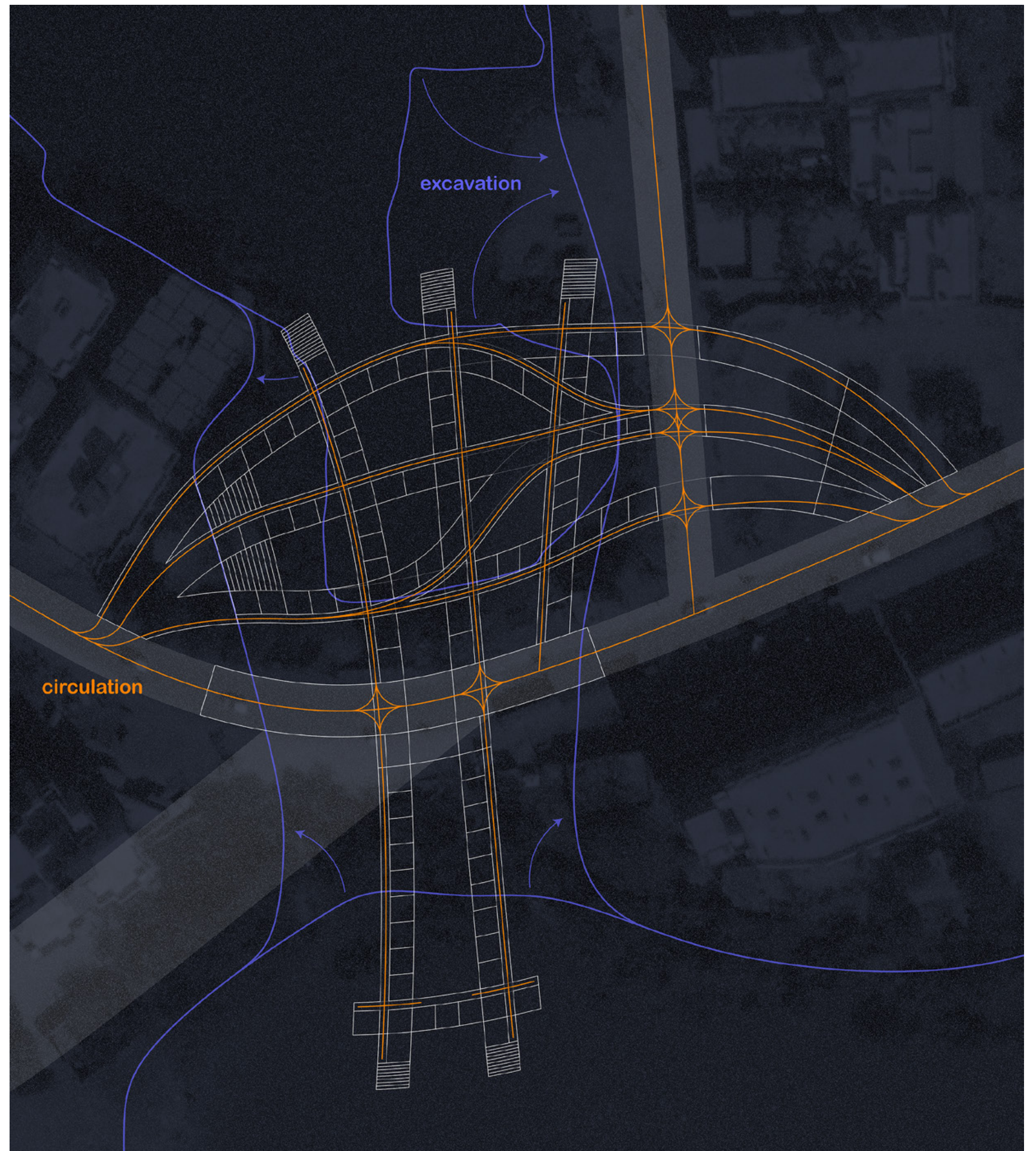
Forging the Bend

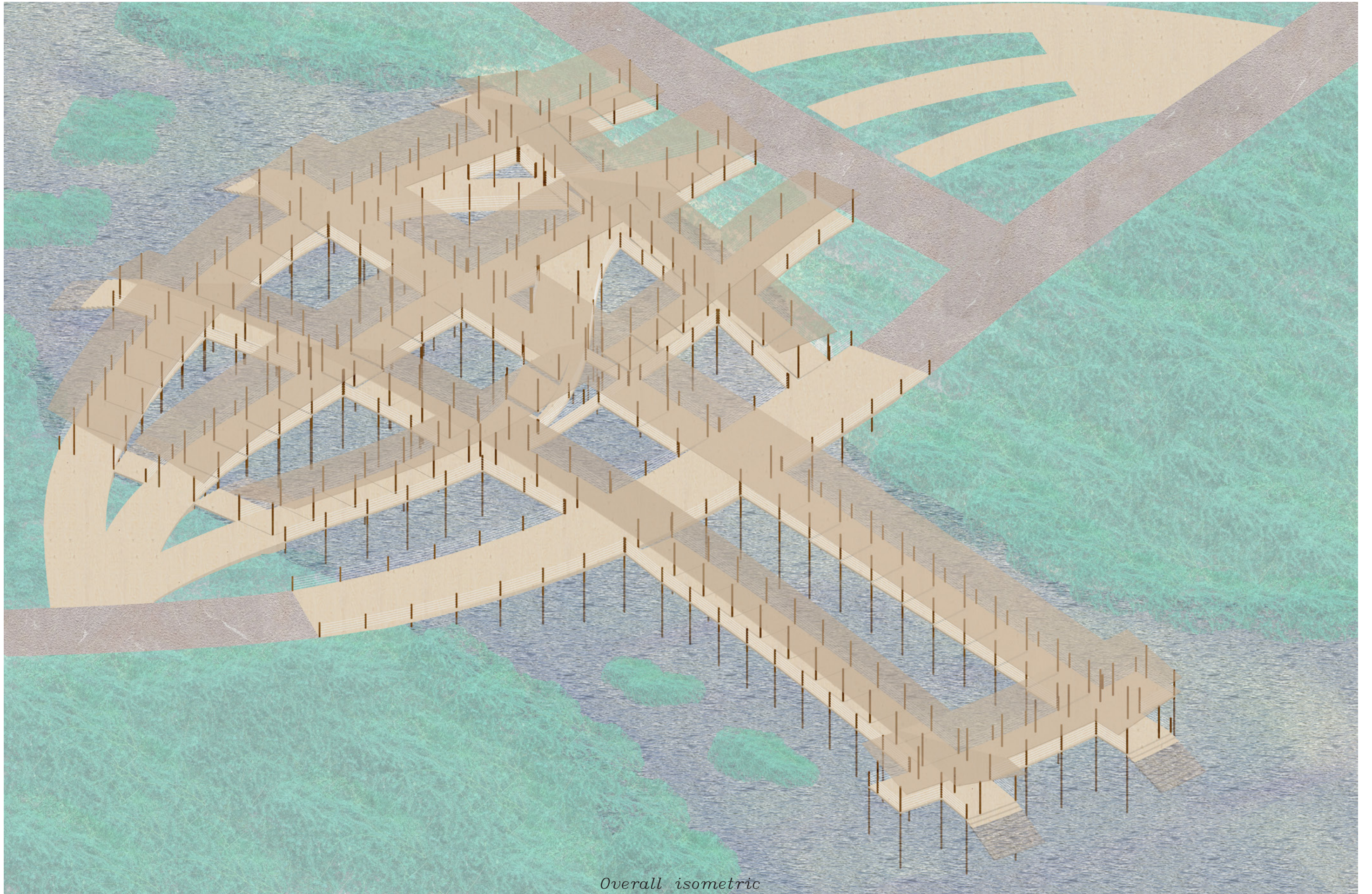
Stepped “boardwalks” over water, meant to host market stalls

Semester: Spring 2024 Advanced VI
Instructors: Sandro Marpillero, Sonal Beri

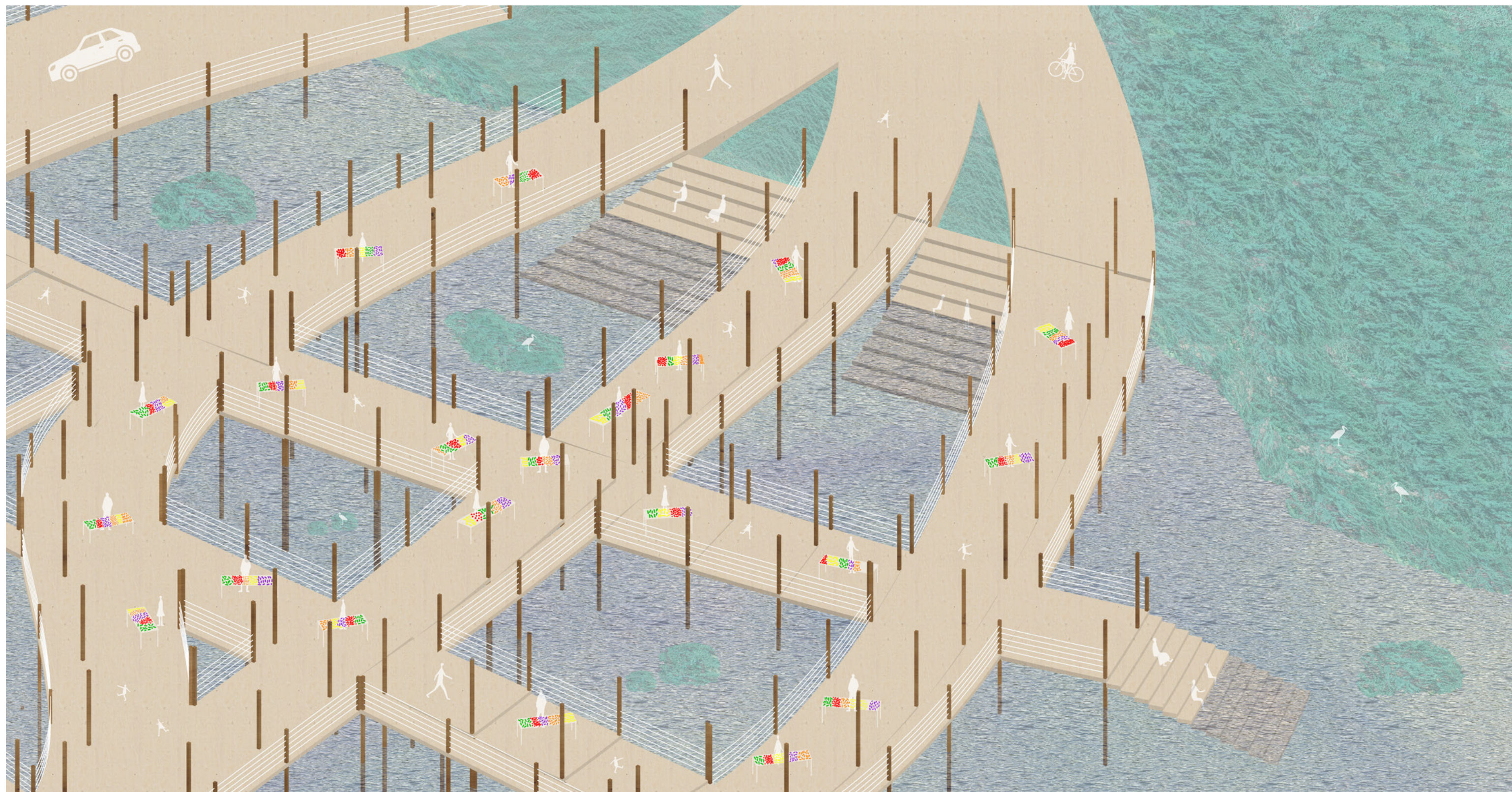
Godhavi, a village in peri-urban Ahmedabad, India, is sandwiched between two talavs (lakes) to its north and south. My chosen site of intervention is a small water body separated from the talav to its south by the village’s primary road, hinting at its intermediary nature; it serves as a mediator between the two talavs, connecting them via underground pipes. Over the past few decades, patterns of development have encroached on this region of exception.

My proposal is a network of linear pier-like platforms constructed on the southern alcove of this water body, meant to host market stalls that are already found on the existing site. Areas of informal commerce tend to emerge at “bends” on this primary road, essentially widening the road’s region of human occupation; my intervention aims to extend this rule in a novel way, amplifying the site’s existing forces in a beneficial manner. The mass of land directly beneath the primary road will be excavated, allowing free flow of water and re-establishing the mini-talav as a natural, continuous extension to the talav to its south.

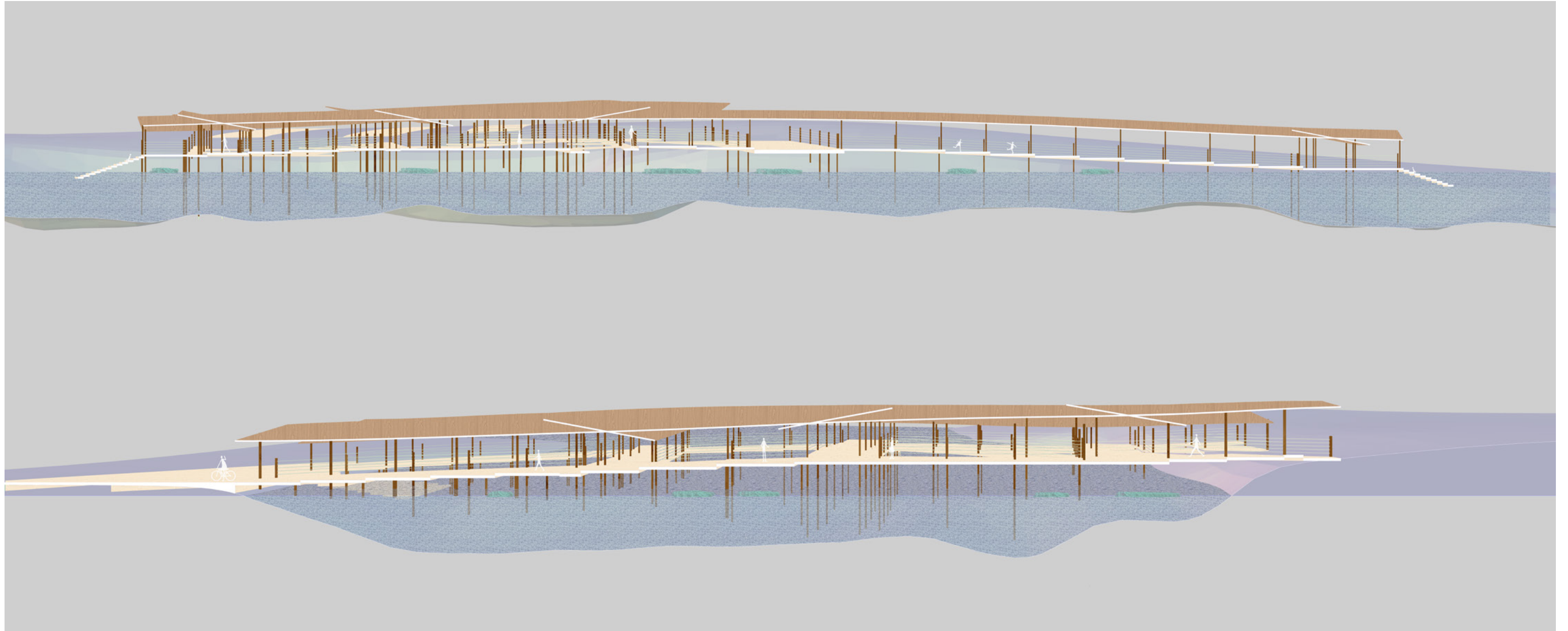




Overall isometric



Isometric zoom-in



Longitudinal sections



Cardboard model illustrating topography of region



Chrysalis

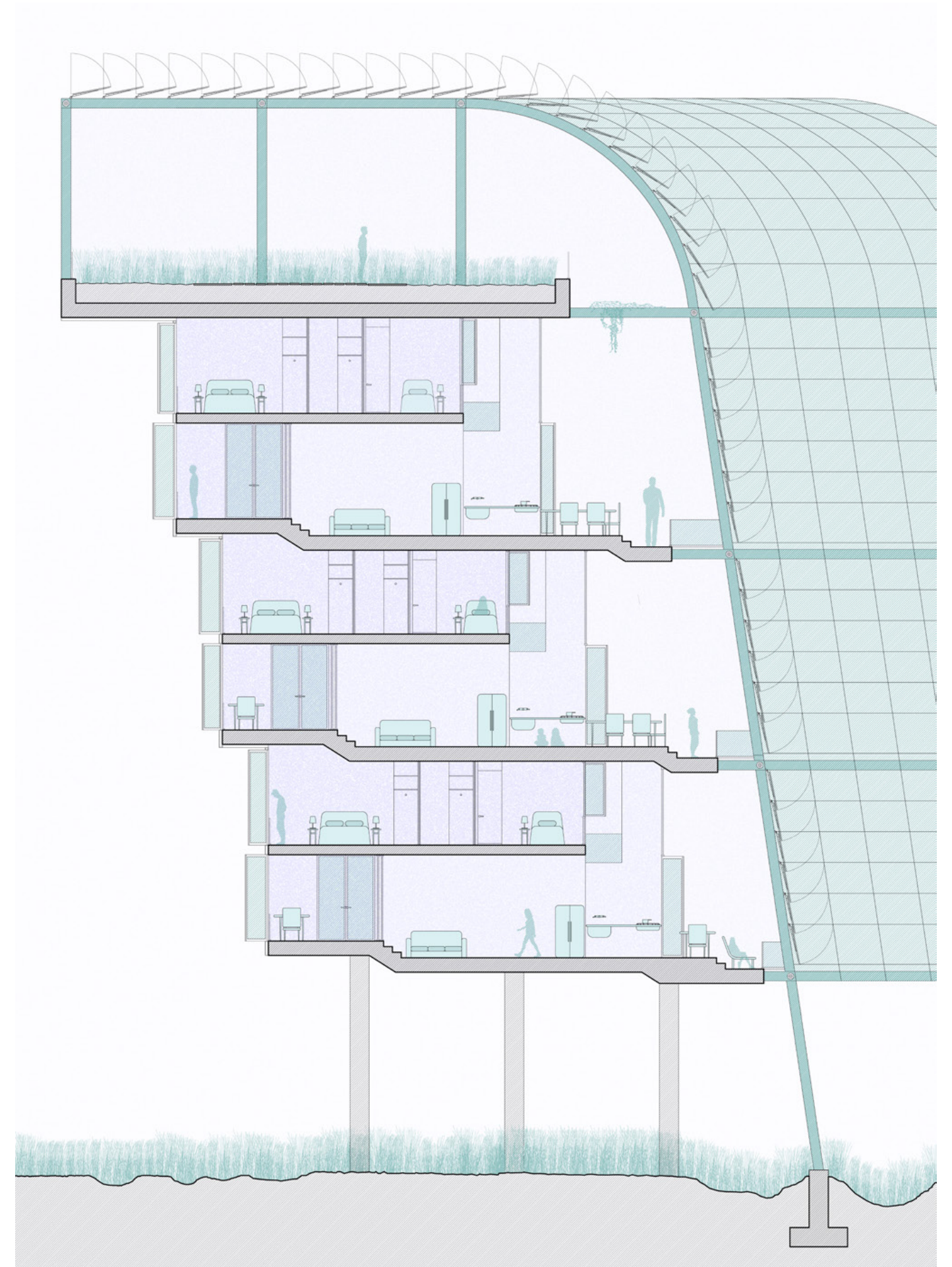
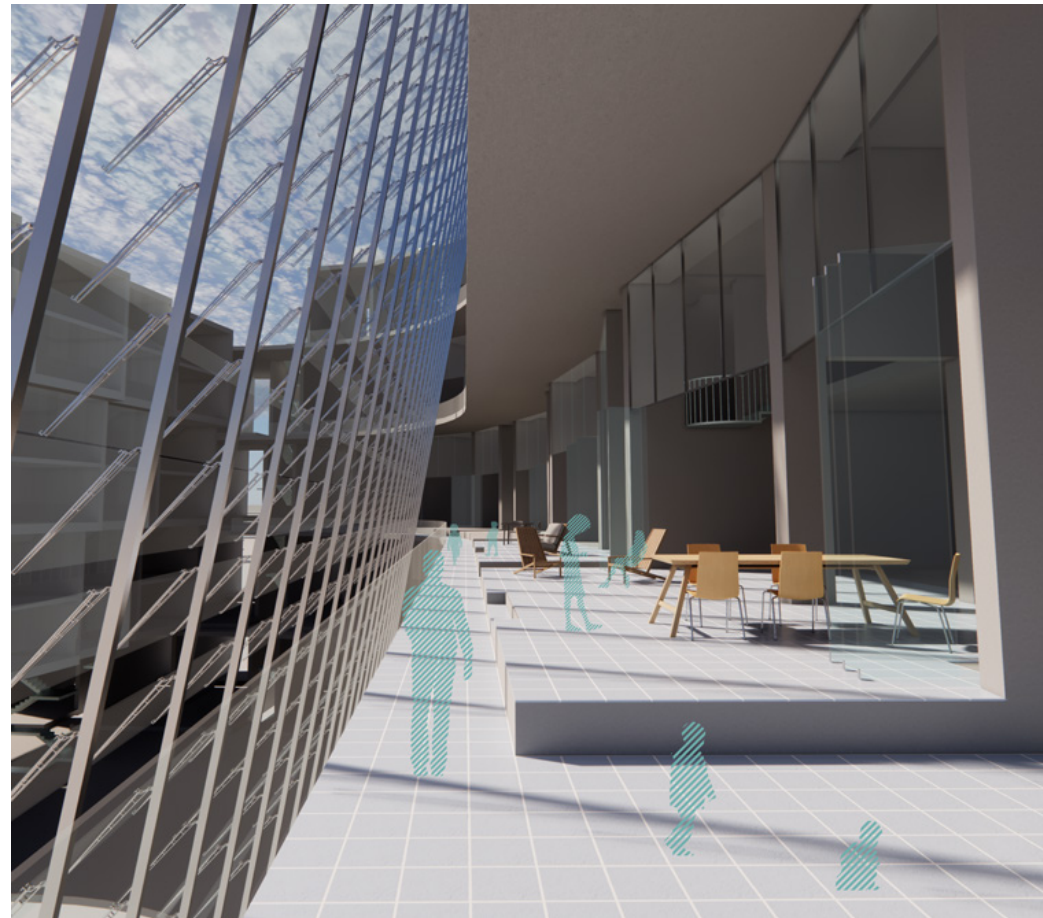
Terraced housing on the Harlem River

Semester: Fall 2022 Core III

Instructor: Erica Goetz

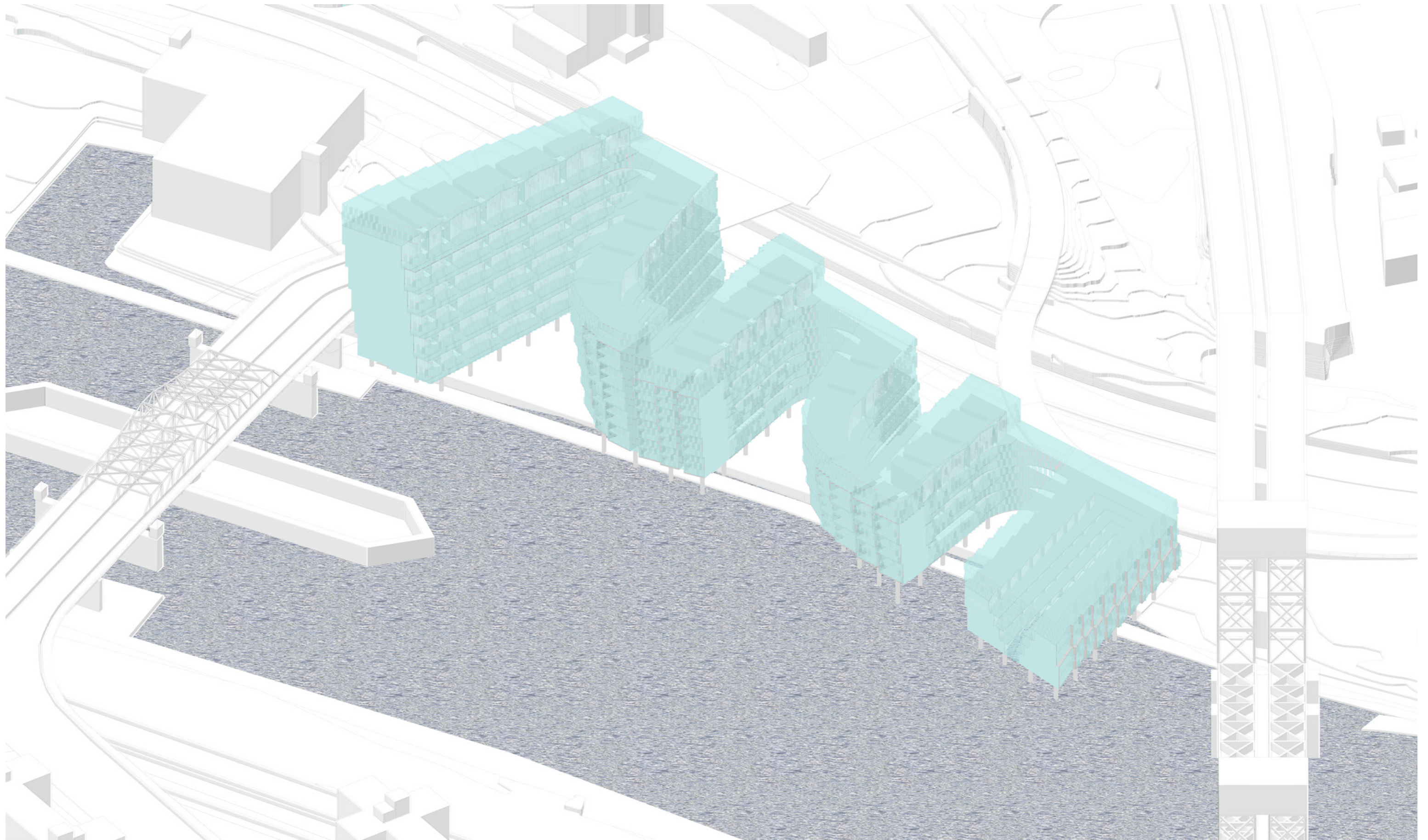
Collaborator: Enrique Bejarano

Chrysalis centers on a moderating skin that acts as a mediator between the project's inner ecosystem and its environment, gently facilitating optimal conditions for living. The interstitial layer of temperate climate created by this skin is intended to act as the central axis for living, namely in the two-story voids that act as mediating spaces between public and private. In plan, the project is visibly defined by the linear circulatory channels along which these voids occur. Units are strategically paired to have two unique relationships with their neighbor; any given unit shares vertical circulation with one neighbor, and kitchen/front yard space with its other neighbor. This system of pairing acts to further humanize and individualize the project's circulatory schema.

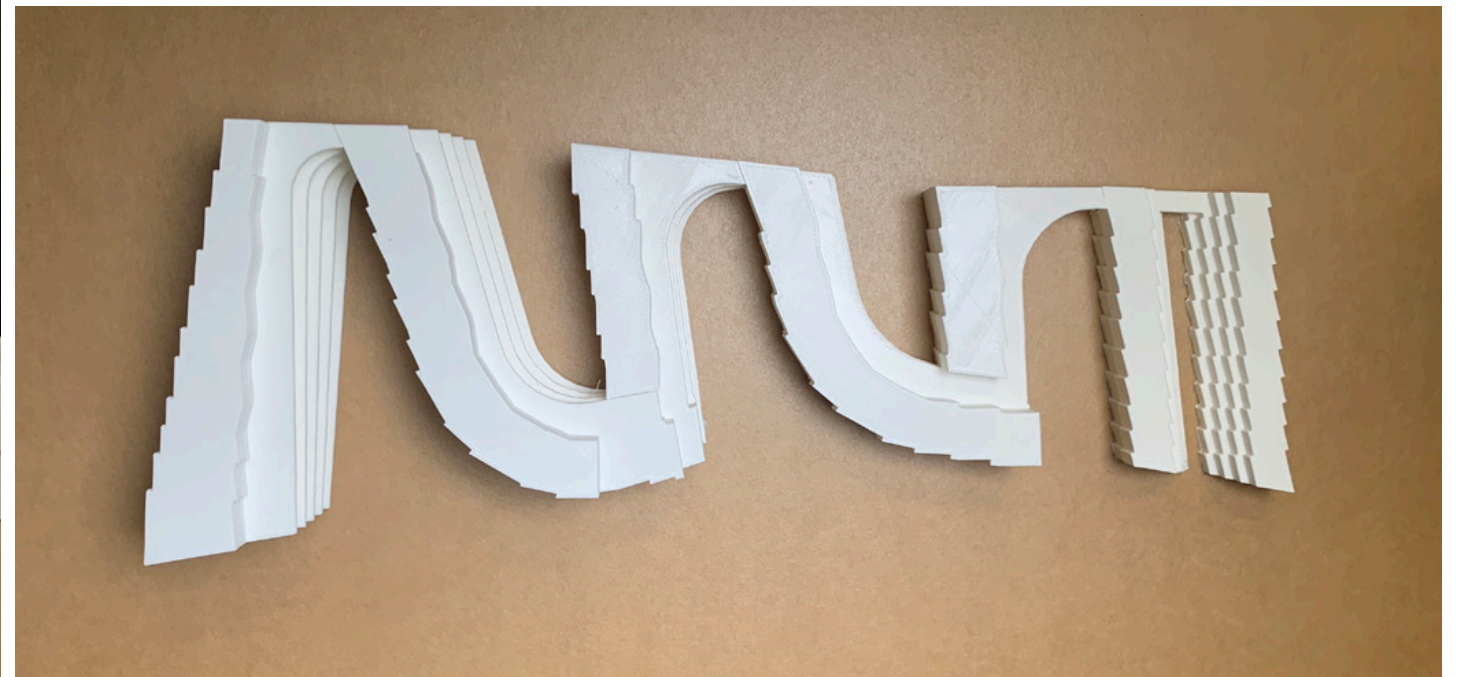
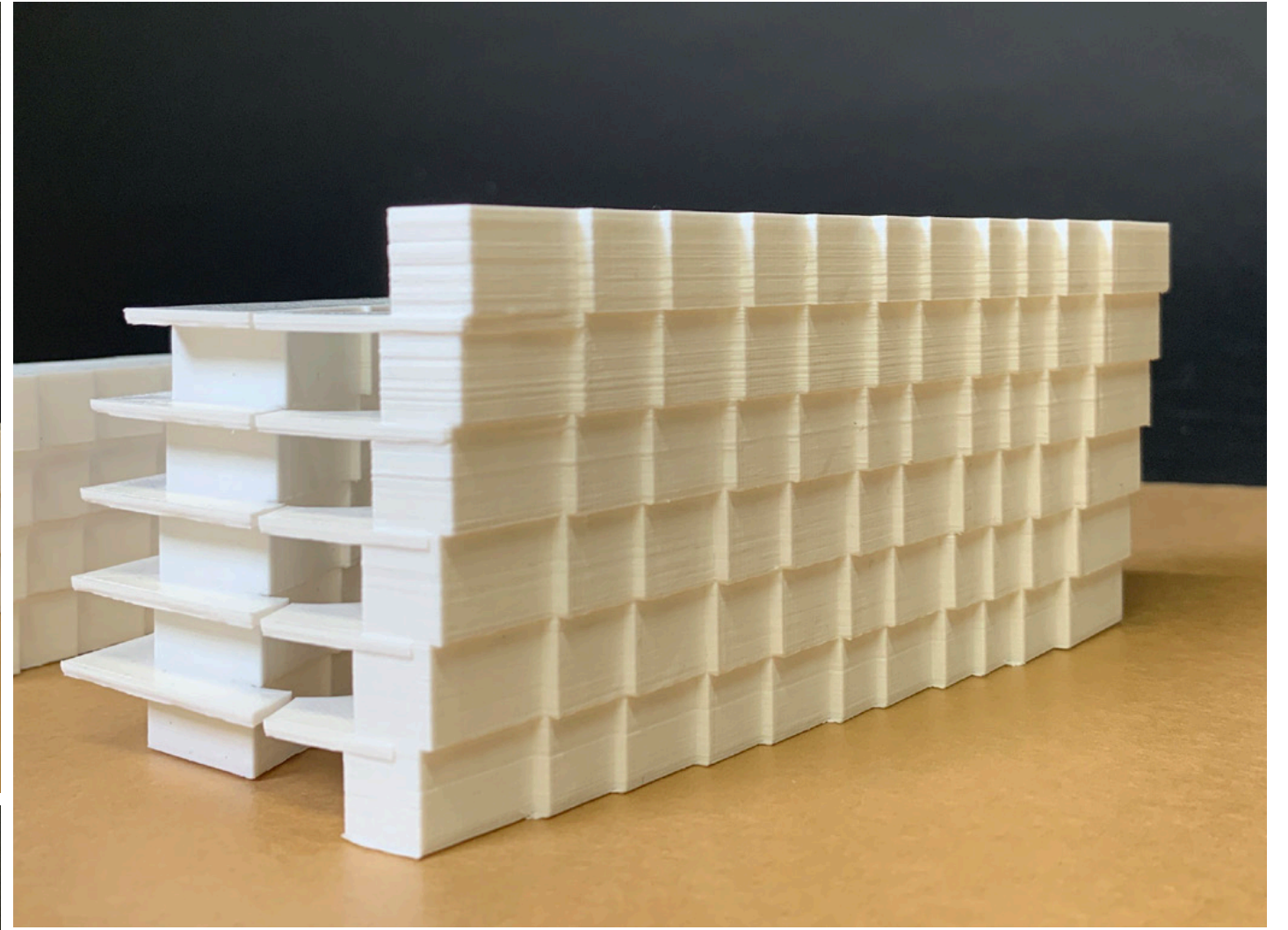
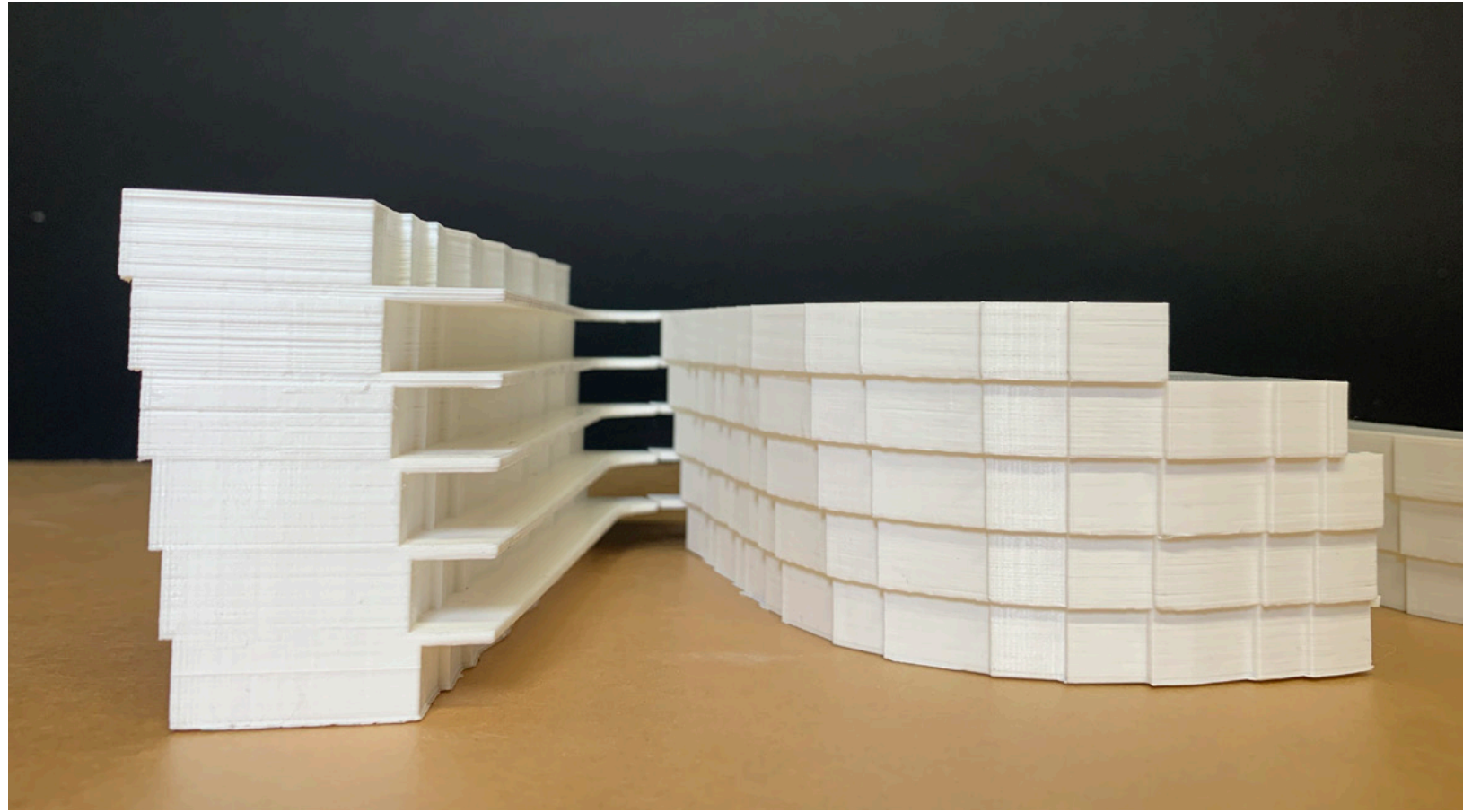


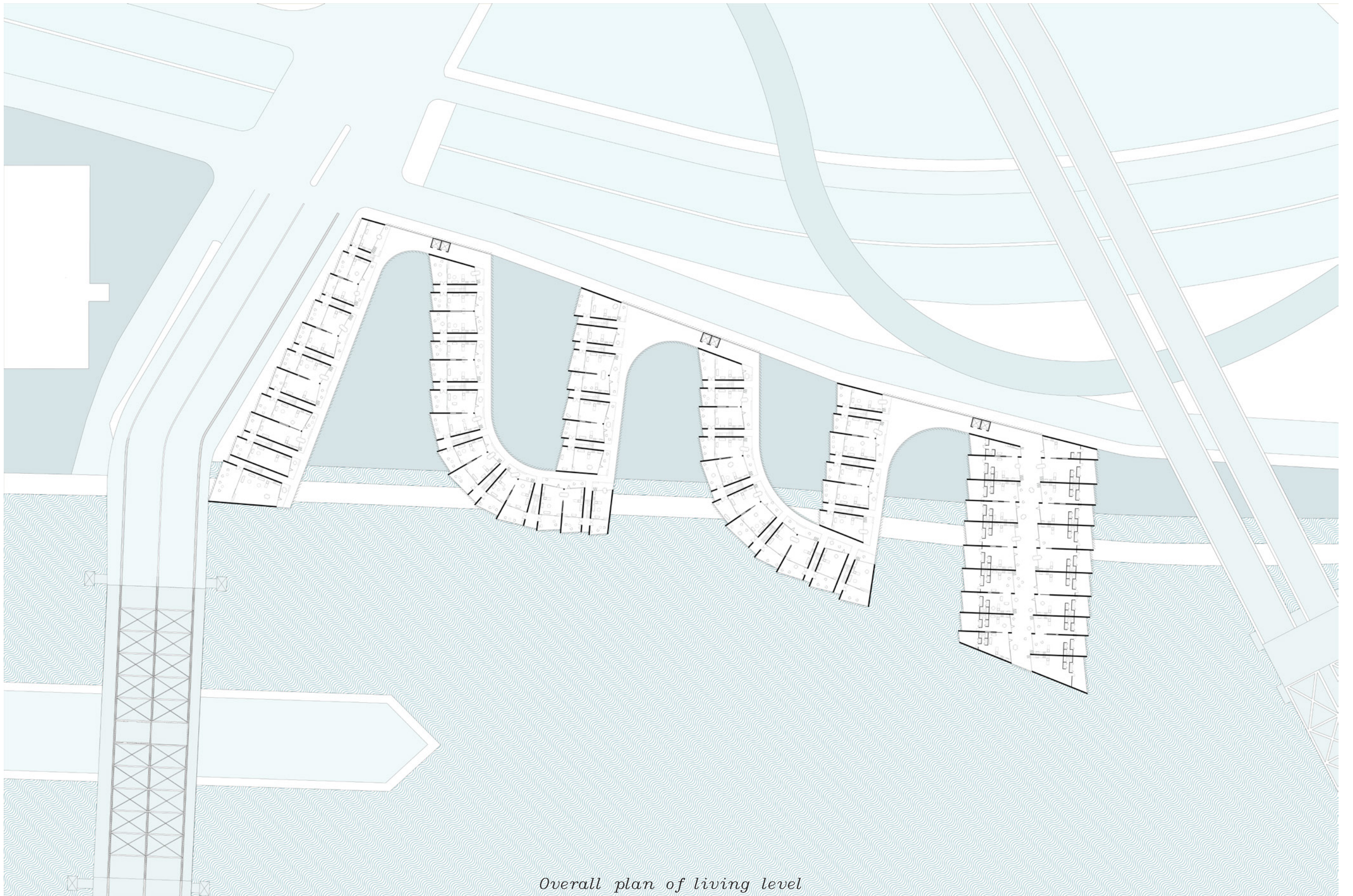


*Sectional model
Collaborator: Enrique
Bejarano*

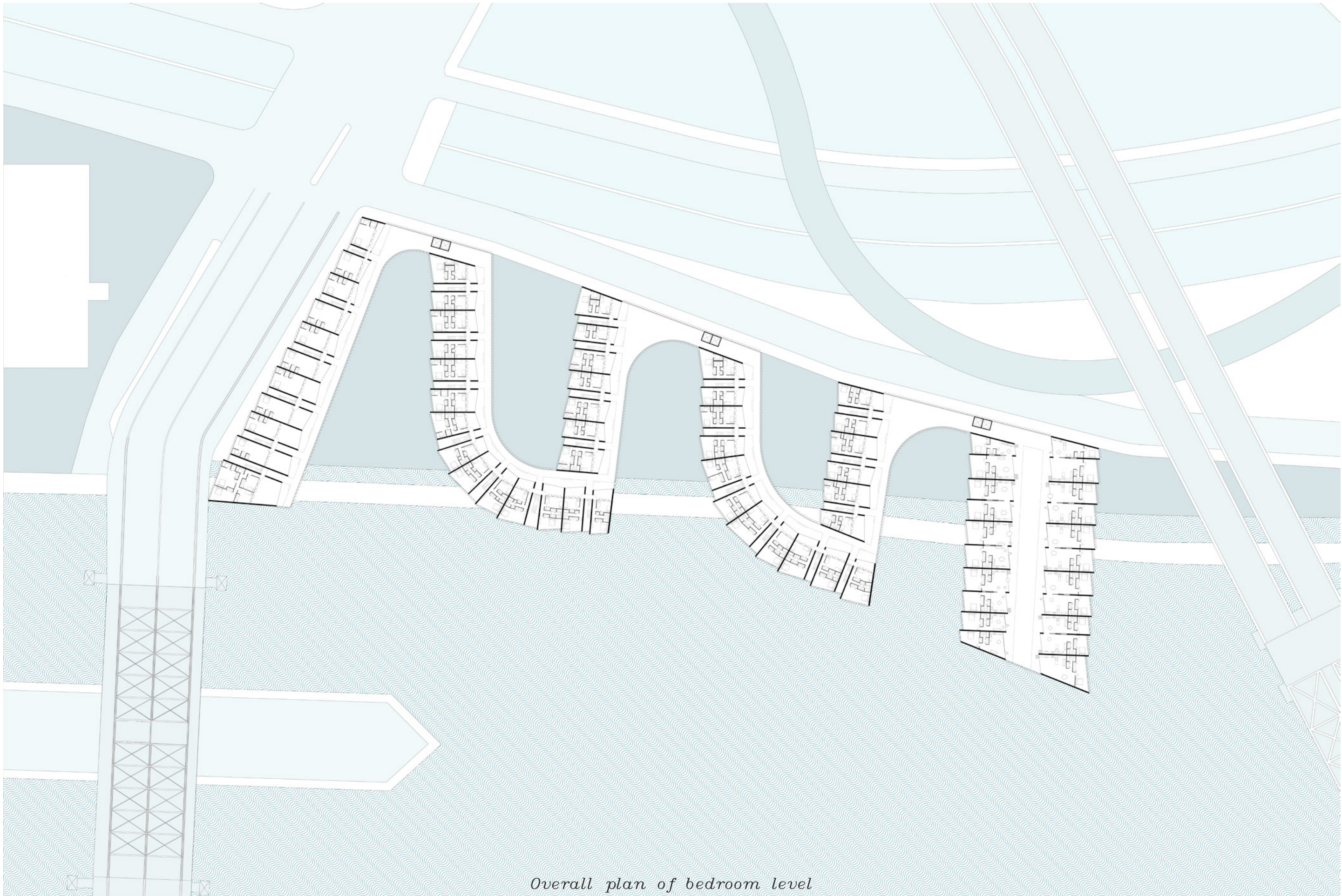


Site isometric

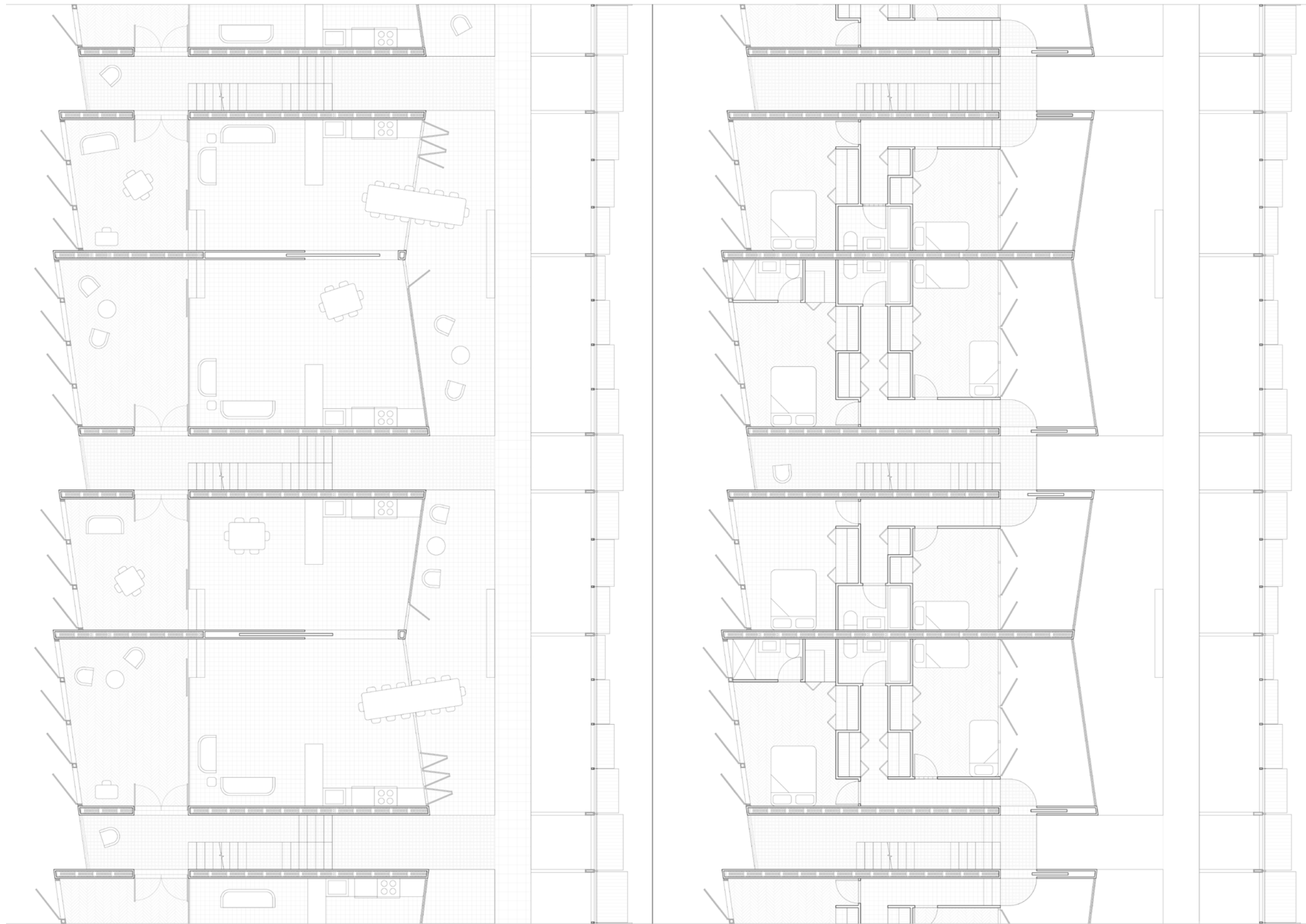




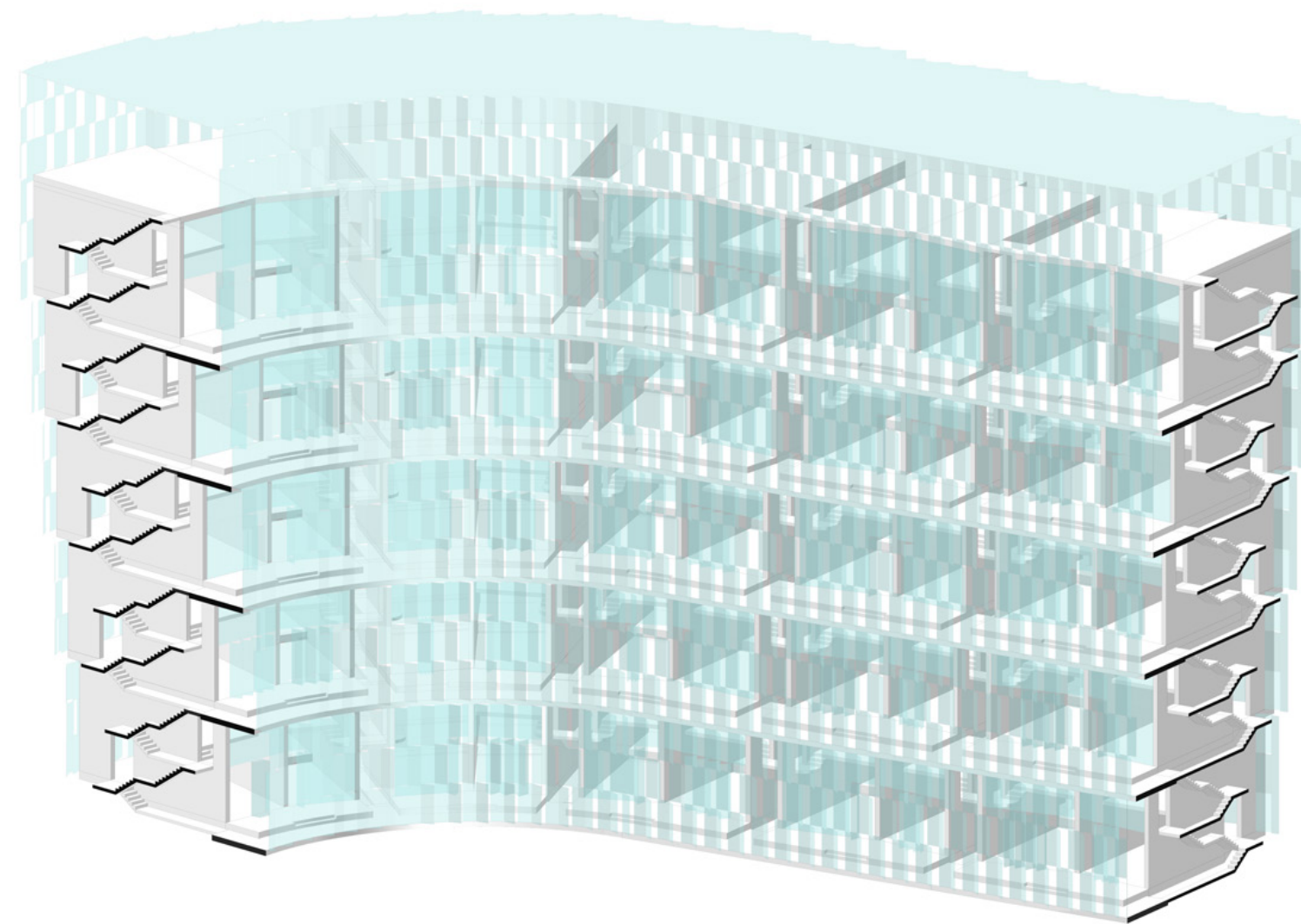
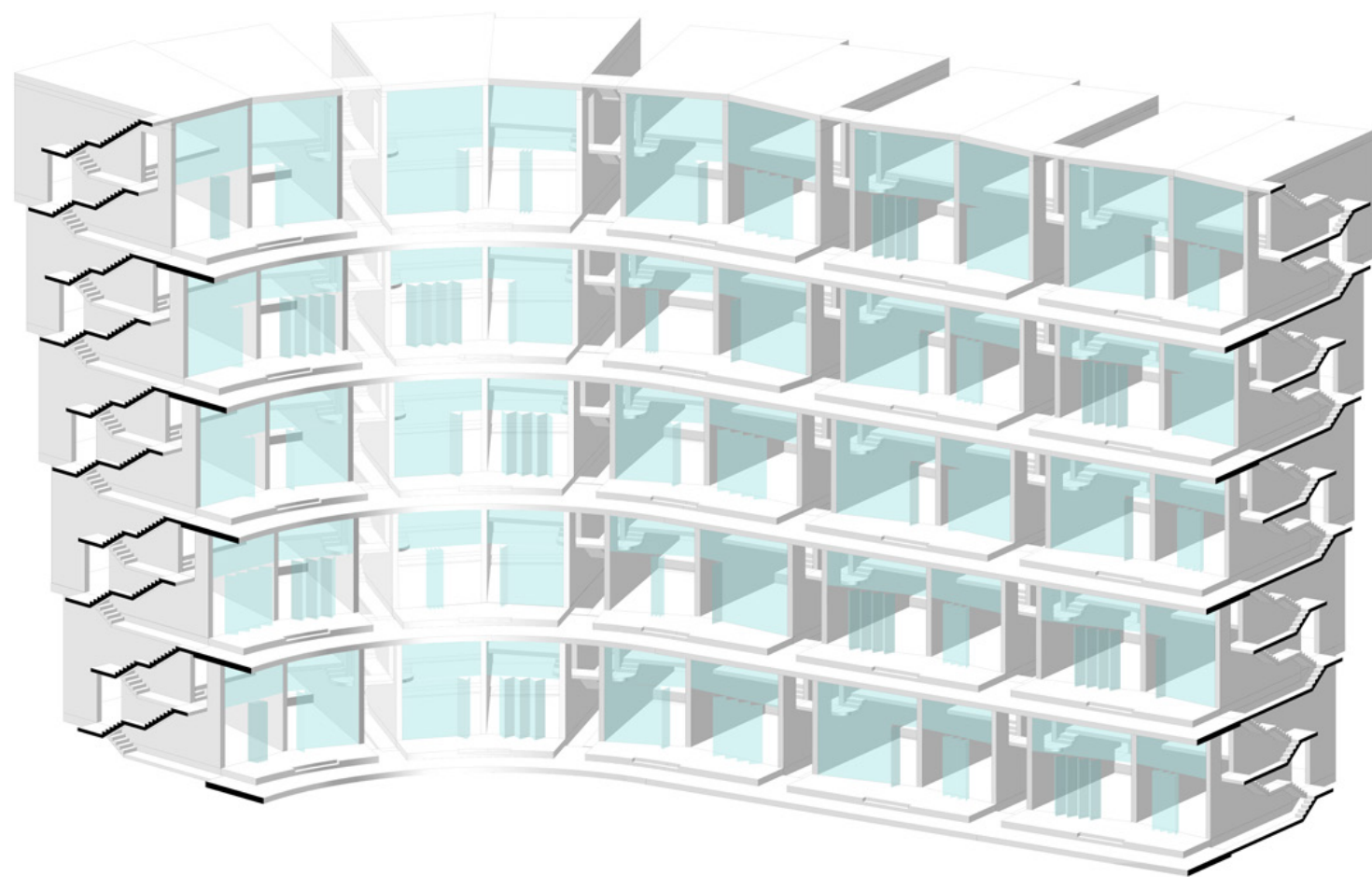
Overall plan of living level



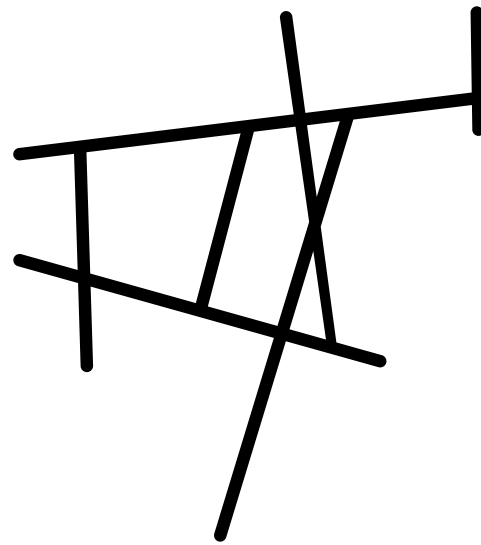
Overall plan of bedroom level



Cluster plan showing living level (at left) and bedroom level (at right)



Sectional chunk with and without exterior facade

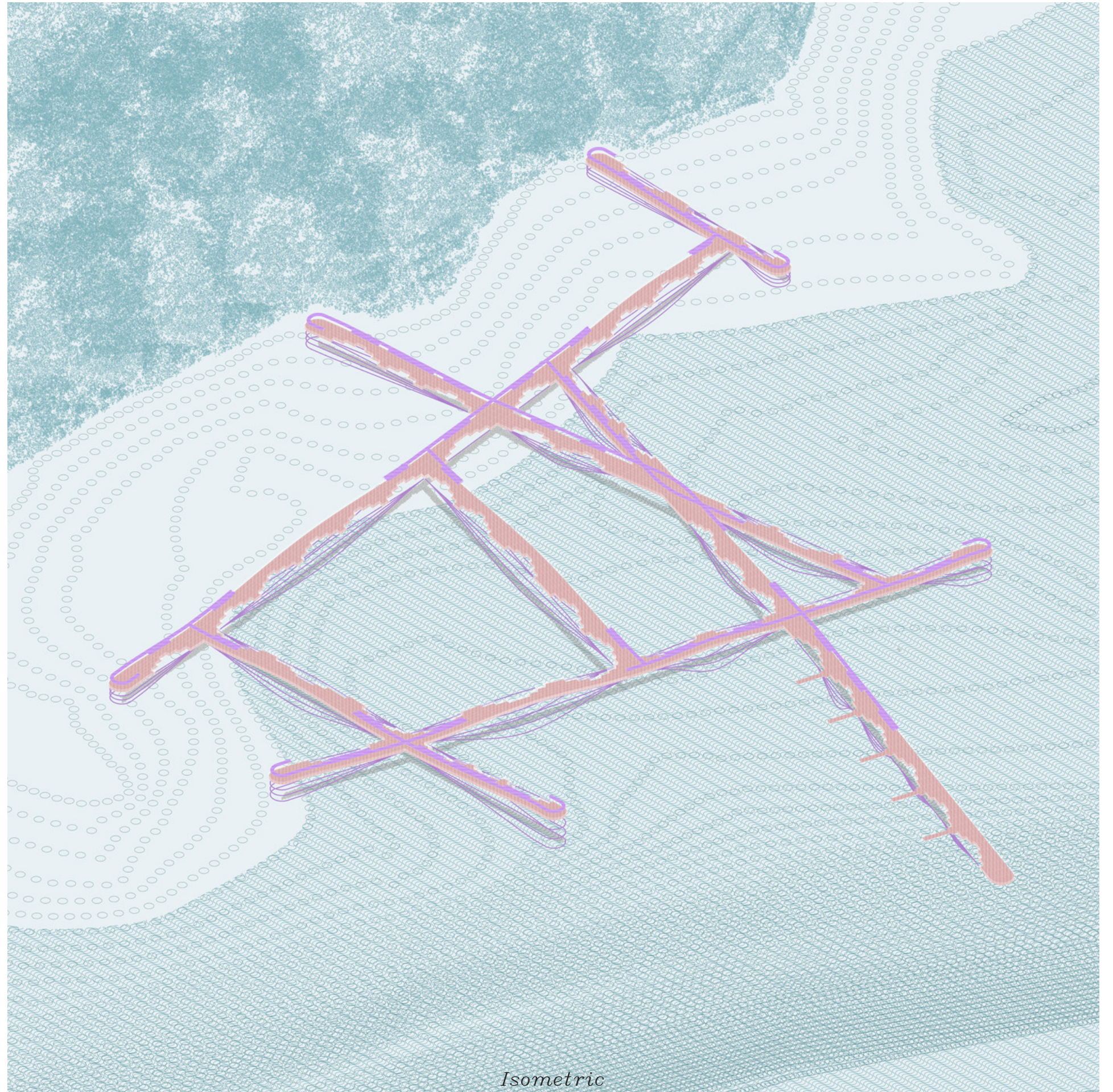


Reclamation Network

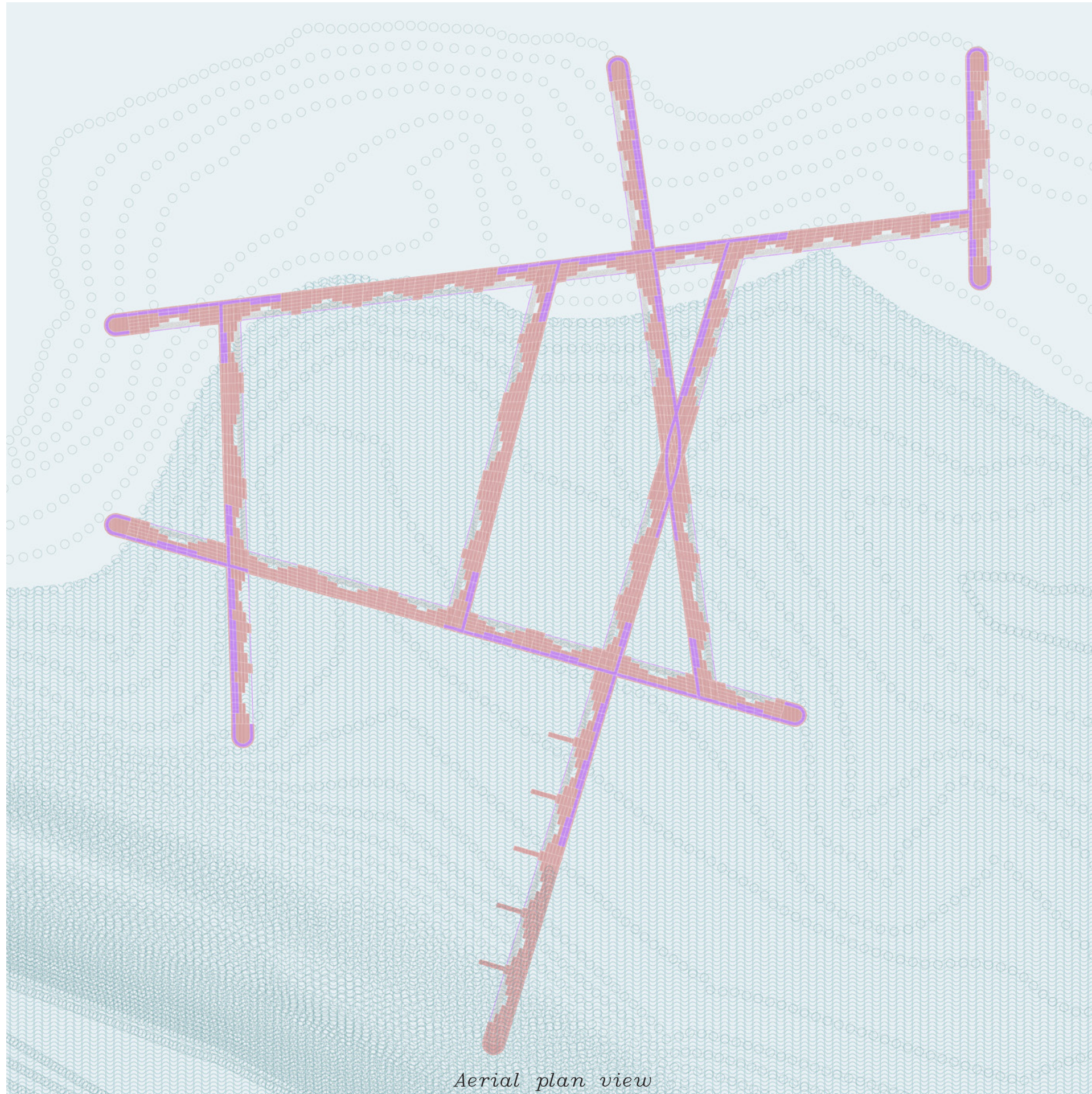
A network of platforms on the Ashokan Reservoir

*Semester: Spring 2023 Advanced IV
Instructor: Alessandro Orsini*

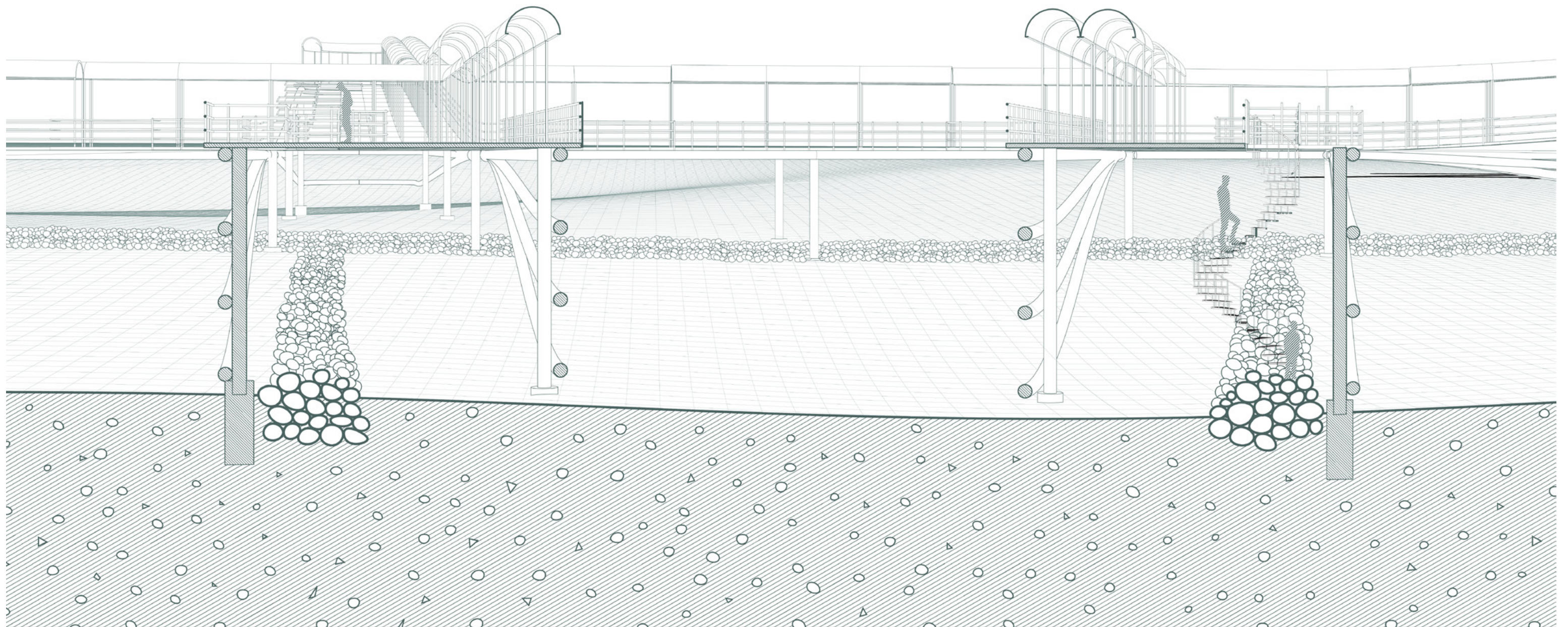
The Ashokan Reservoir, located in upstate Ulster County, NY, was built on the former land of nearly two-thousand people who were evicted by the City of New York via eminent domain a century ago. Stone walls that divided these plots of land are still visible along the sides of the reservoir; when reservoir levels are low, locals will actually walk on these walls. To facilitate this local tradition, this project is sited along a network of stone walls in a remote region of the reservoir that varies widely in water level. Meant to be accessible via boat, the project is meant to extend the local tradition to a network of harder-to-access walls; more broadly, the project aims to ensure the story of a displaced people persists through generations.



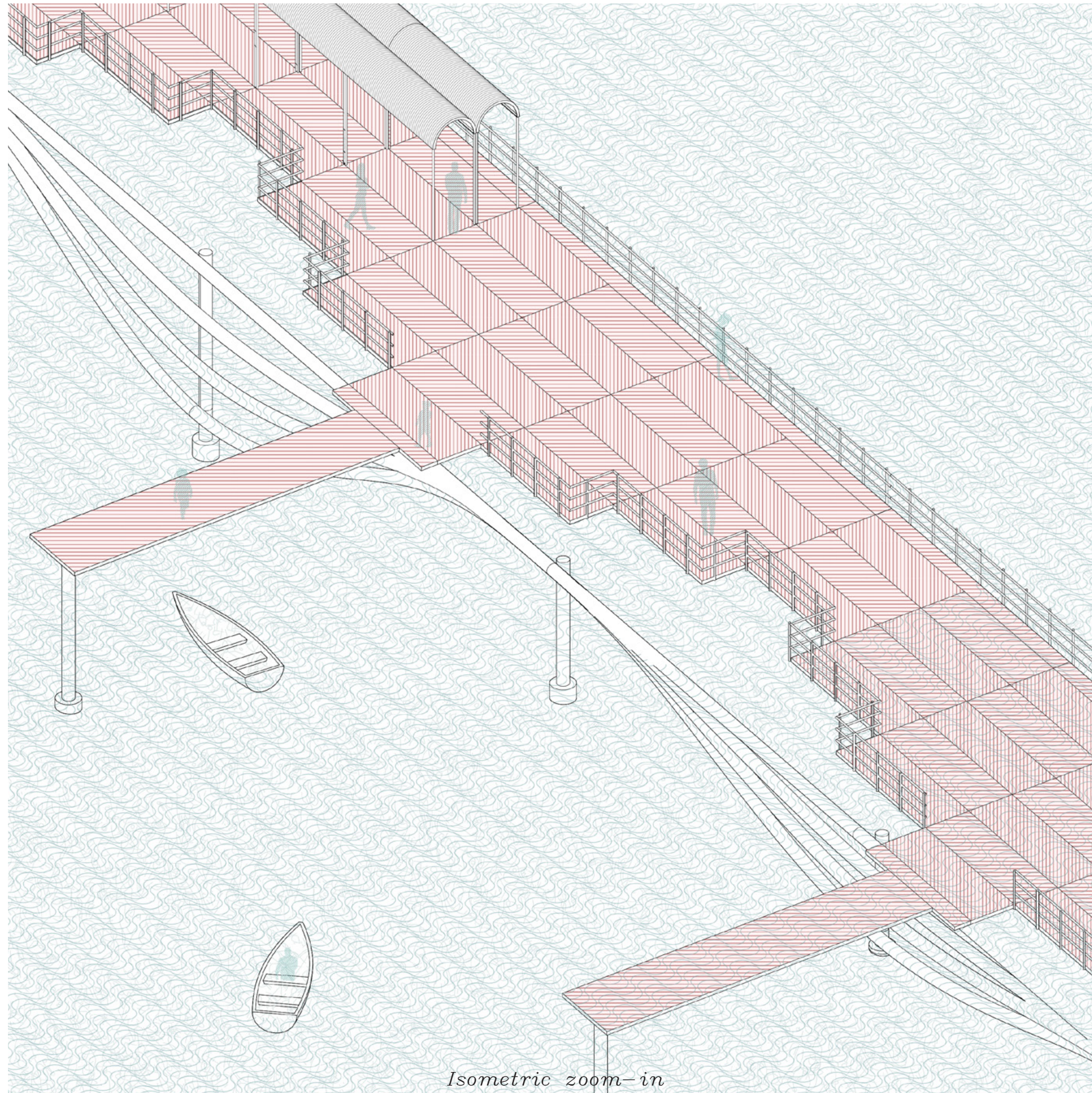
Isometric

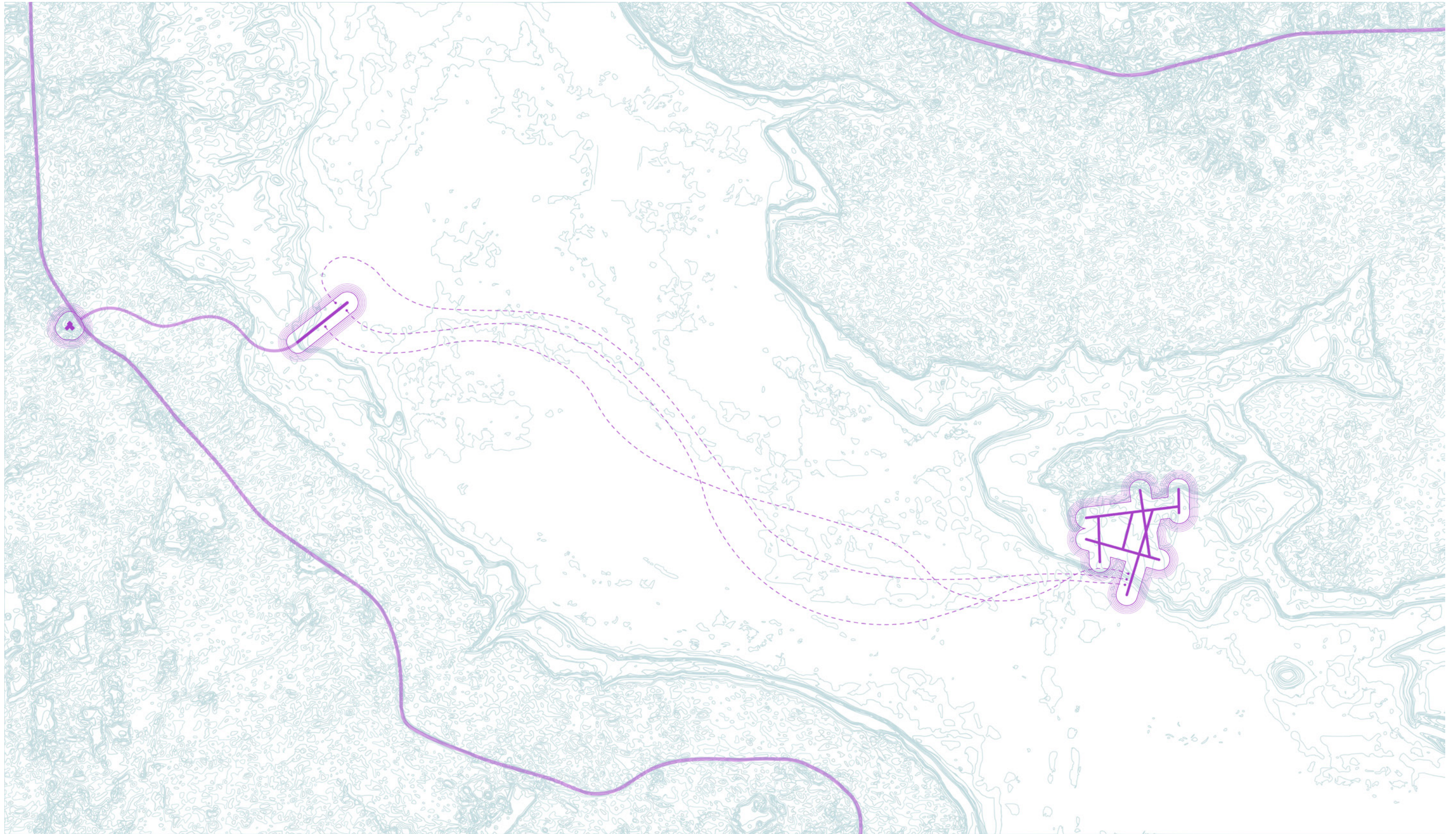


Aerial plan view

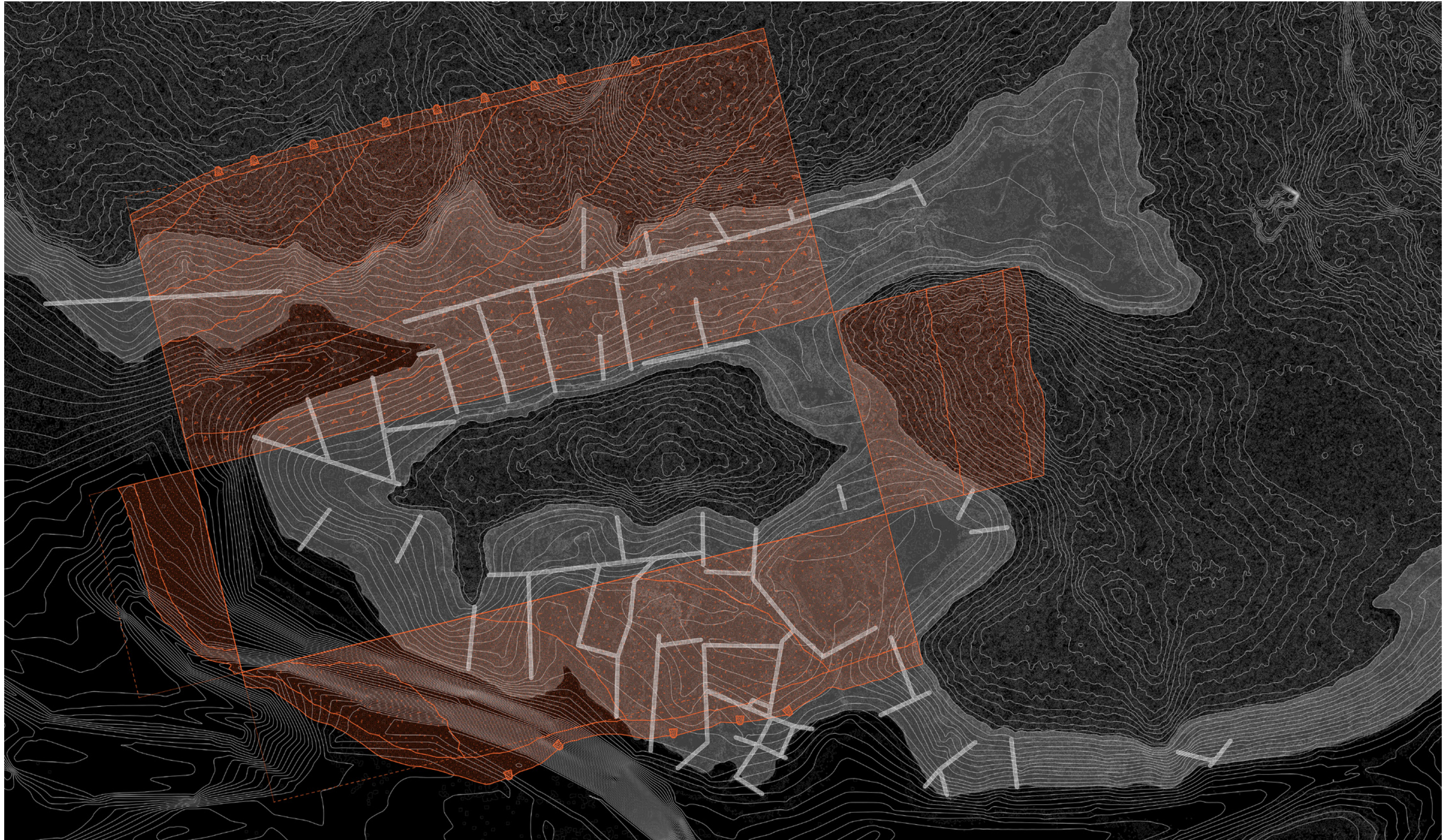


Section perspective

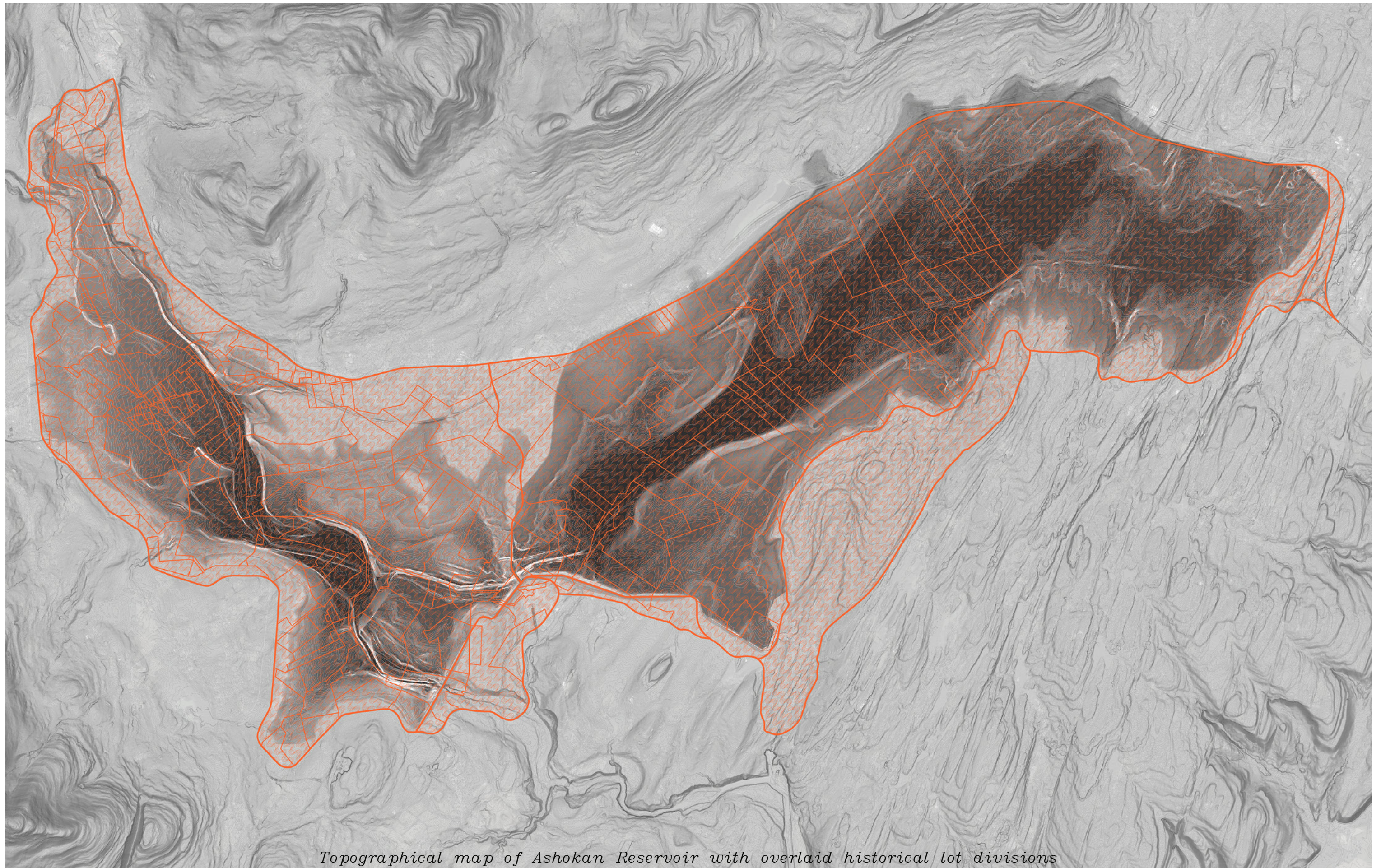




Site map showing intended boat journey from Olive Free Library, via auxiliary dock adjacent to road



Map of stone walls on site with overlaid speculative section



Topographical map of Ashokan Reservoir with overlaid historical lot divisions