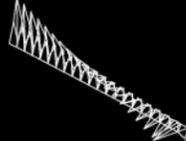
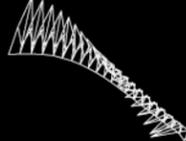
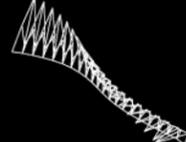
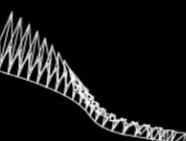
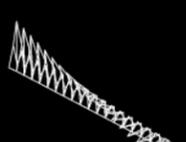
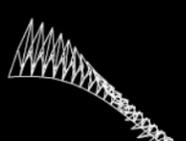
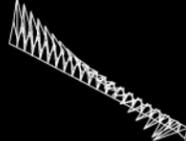
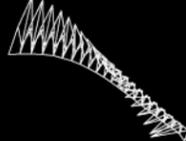


Gio Kim

Columbia University GSAPP  
Master of Architecture  
Selected Works 2015-2023

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# Av. de la Ciencia, 2 Ronda

**name** From The Canyons to the Stars

**year** 2024

**program** Music Chapel / Cultural Center

**site** Granada, Spain 18006

**team** Gio Kim, Fei Fan

**instructor** Steven Holl, Dimitra Tsachrelia

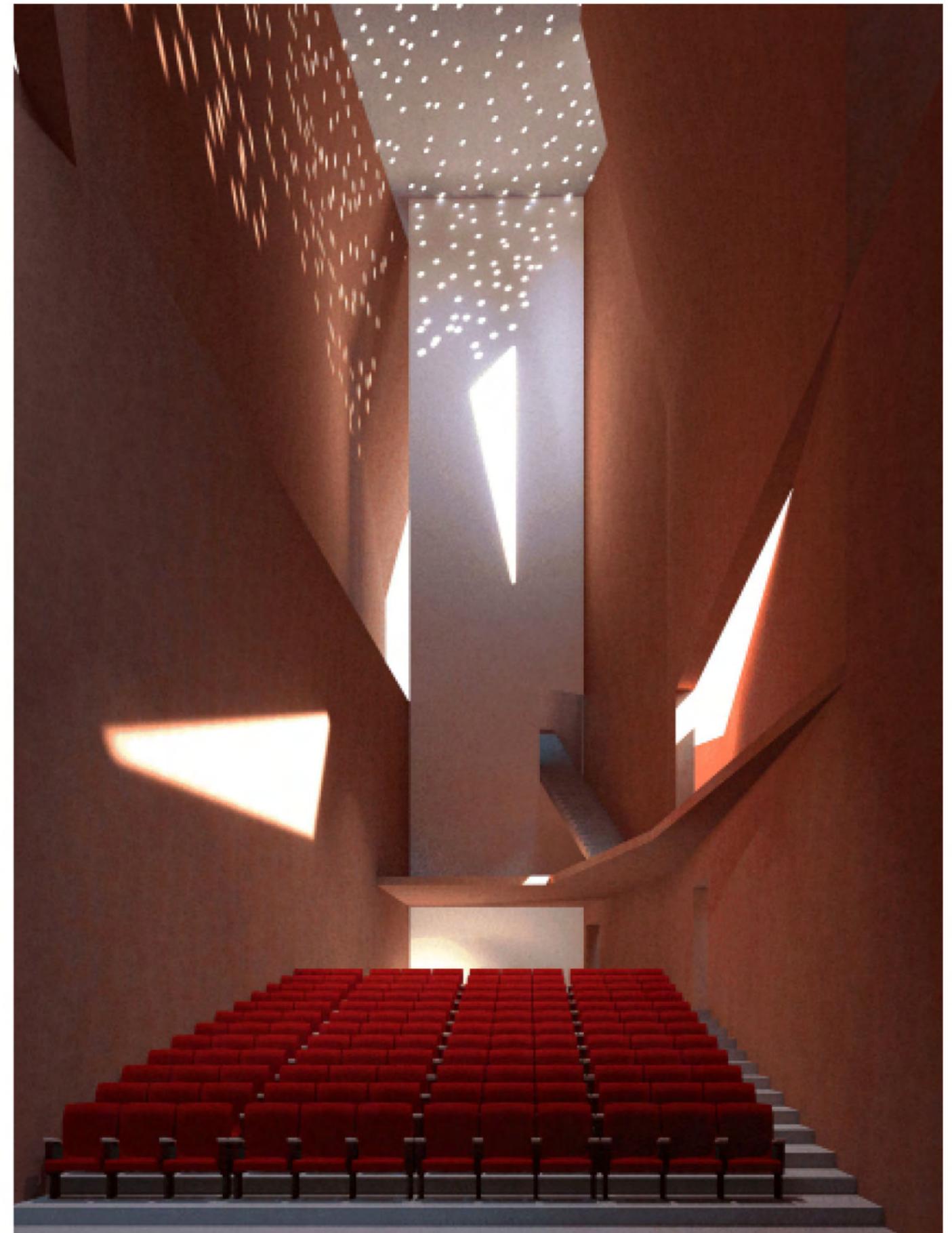
*The project draws inspiration from Olivier Messiaen's "Des Canyons aux étoiles..." (From the Canyons to the Stars...), composed in 1976. This twelve-movement orchestral work is divided into three large parts and was created following Messiaen's visit to three canyons in the U.S.: Cedar Breaks, Bryce Canyon, and Zion Park. With most movements inspired by birds, landscapes, stars, and canyon colors, the project aims to create an architectural space that responds to the music. The architectural language of tripartite interconnected massing is conceptualized in direct response to the composition's trilogy, exploring space through a specific sequence, mirroring the composition.*

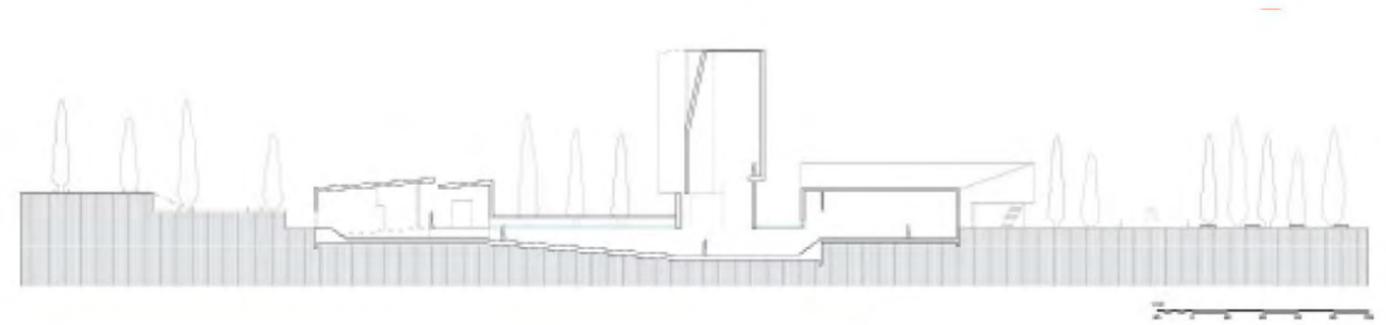
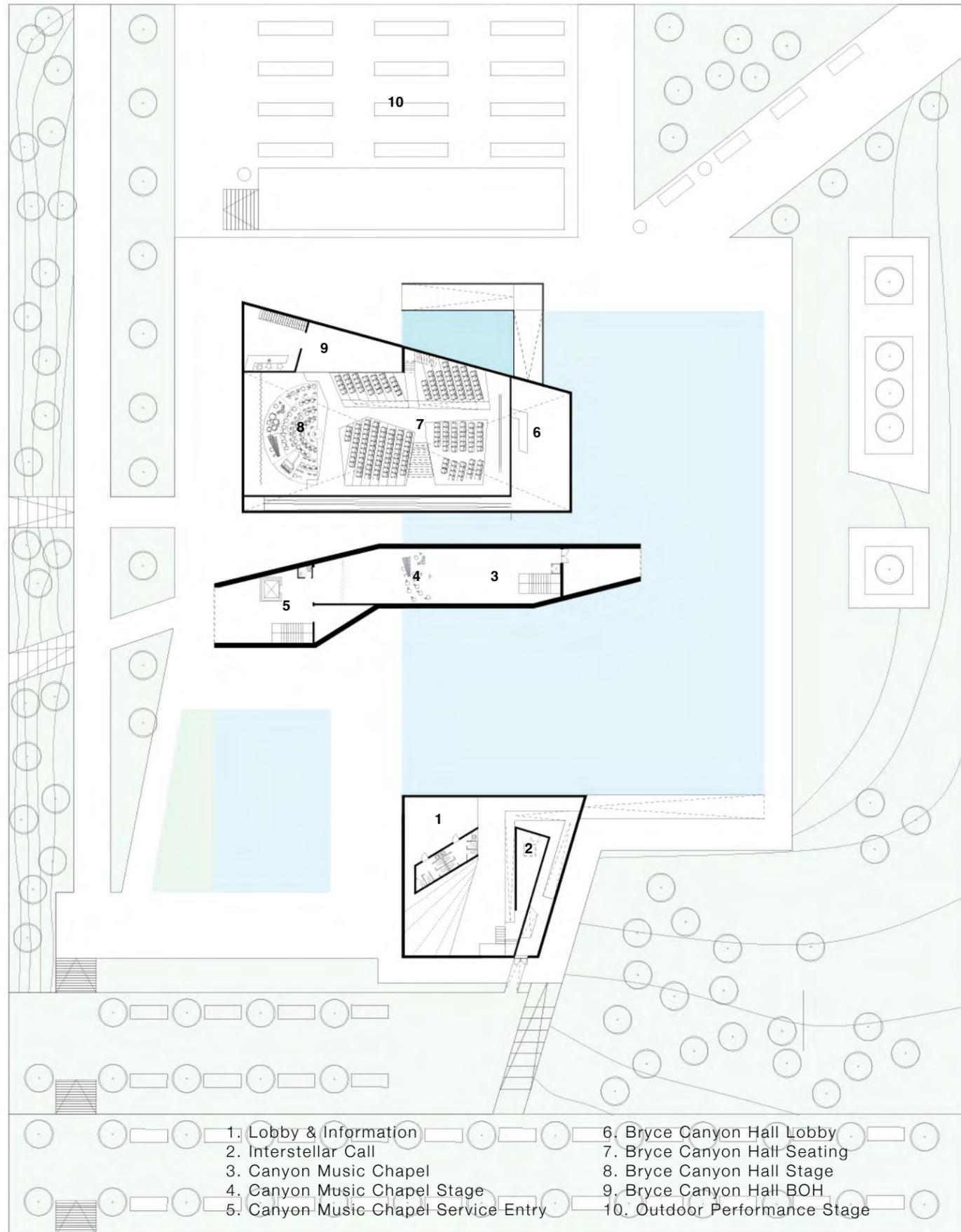
*Starting off without site nor context, the project began with creating an architectural 'language' through model making and sketches. The various architectural language achieved through model making was then realized through plans and sections in order to create three distinct forms interconnected under ground in an empty lot adjacent to Alberto Campo Baeza's Cultural Center and Bank building. The project is constantly in conversation with the music of Messiaen, the cultural context such as the Alhambra with its use of stepped garden inspired by the Summer Palace of the Alhambra, the use of reflecting pools in the Patio de los Arrayanes and the adjacent buildings with its form.*

*The 'Canyon' Chapel, a key part of the project reimagines a typical music hall. With a height of 25 meters and a width of 8-10 meters, the music chapel imagines what it would like to experience music in a narrow and deep canyon. While the other adjacent music hall allows a more traditional orchestral music experience, the Canyon Chapel with its punctures as well as slits of light explores new kind of not only acoustic but visual and tectonic experience.*

*The building can be understood from front to back and also in reverse, echoing Messiaen's exploration of time not only forward but also backward in "Des Canyons aux étoiles..." The breaking of time's linearity, derived from the composition's structure, informs the architectural development. Explorations through physical model making allowed for spatial arrangements readable from two perspectives, transition between horizontal and vertical perception, and conversion of massing to sectional space.*

*In Messiaen's composition, fragments of silence empower the piece alongside its synesthetic perceptions of nature. Similarly, the project curates both grand and serene spaces. Through various uses of light – diffused, directional, and pointed - and scale transpositions - height, elongation, varied widths - the project attempts to capture the grandeur of nature and awe of silence, extending to the stars.*





Top:

Long Site Section showing the whole site featuring three connected massing connected underground beneath a pool of reflecting pool. Located in the outskirts of Granada city center alongside a river on a slope, the building is inspired by the stepped Summer Palace and the use of reflection on the water of the Alhambra as well as having a dialogue with the adjacent two buildings by the Spanish Architect Alberto Campo Baeza



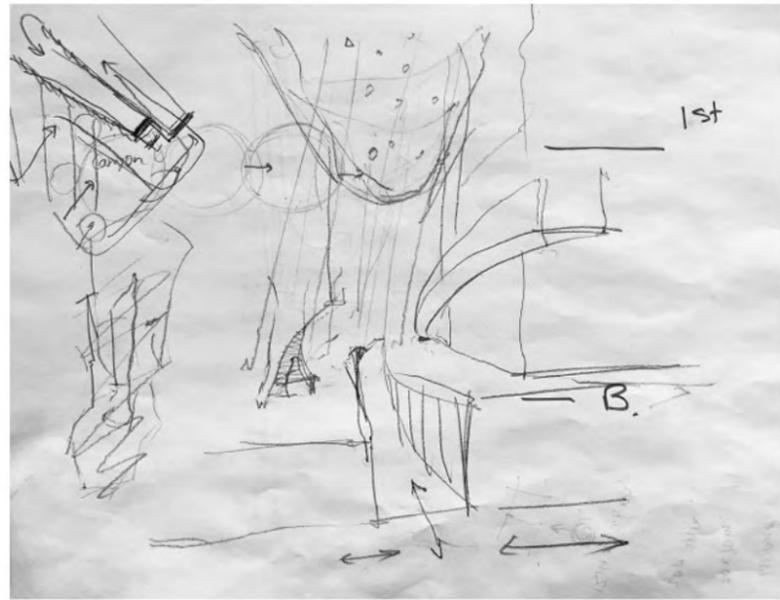
Left:

Model photograph inspired by the 12 movement piece 'Des Canyons aux étoiles...' regarding how the various uses of light - diffused, directional and pointed along varied heights and widths are explored without any given context or site

Bottom:

The render below transposes the model photograph transposes the model photograph exploration with the architectural plan and section. Playing with different facade and ceiling openings, the project explores transcribes the design language that was developed until the midterm into a real architectural space





Top Left:

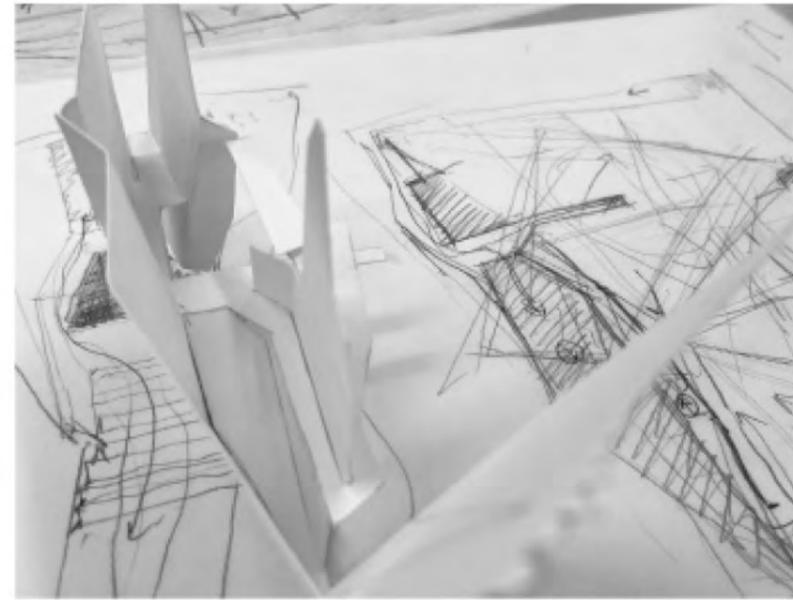
1:100 Physical model featuring the exploration of pointed light in the 'Canyon Chapel' space

Top Right:

Initial sketch after listening to Olivier Messiaen's *Des Canyons aux étoiles...* Part II Movement 6: "Appel Interstellaire" ("Interstellar Call") in which features series of ramps, at different heights both above and below ground in a narrow space with directional light shining down below

Bottom:

Rendering of the project featuring three interconnected massing below ground. The building with its reflecting pool draws inspiration from the reflecting pool in the Patio de los Arraynes located in the Alhambra Palace



Top Left:

Initial study model and sketch featuring the exploration of the canyon like space following the sketch on the left

Top Right:

Further development of the study model exploring the use of different uses of light: directional and pointed

Bottom:

Full 1:100 physical sectional model featuring three interconnected massing

(Material: 1/8 Basswood and 3/32 varnished cherrywood panels)



# 1411 Broadway

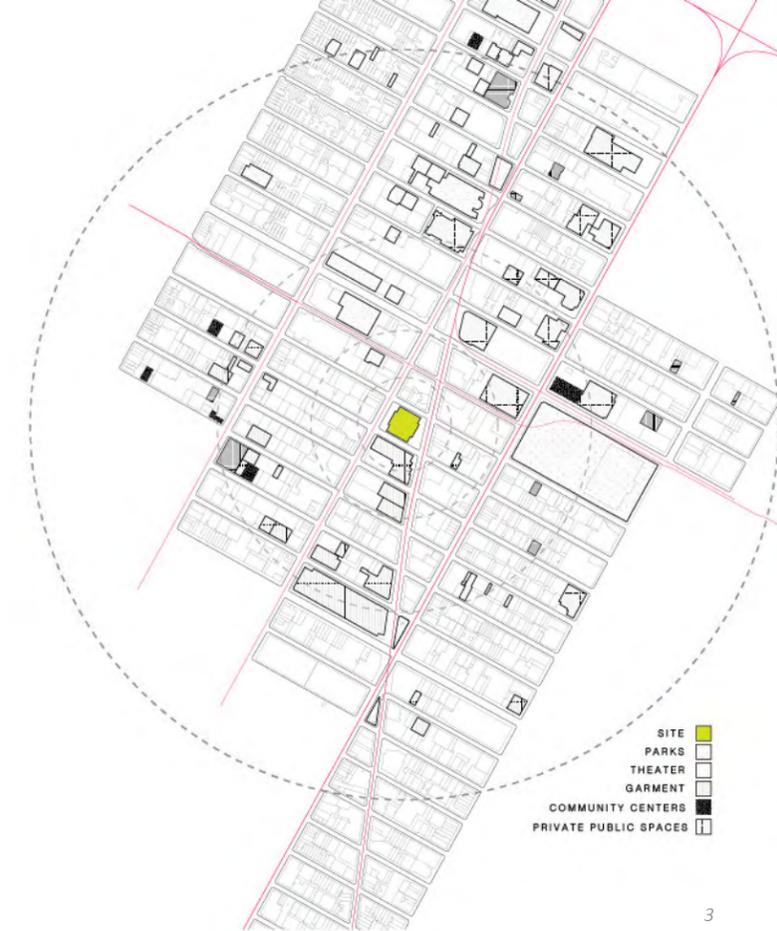
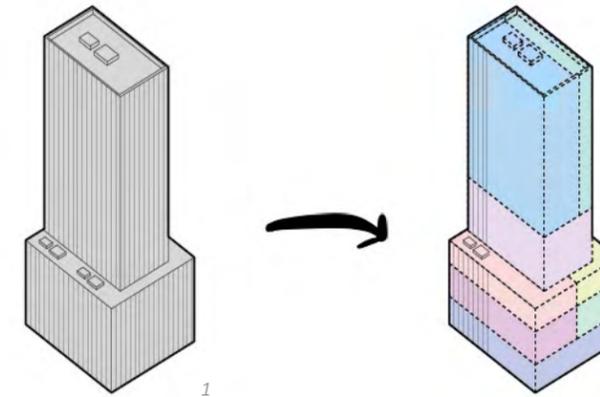
<b>name</b>	Living Vertical
<b>year</b>	2023
<b>program</b>	Adaptive Reuse of Office to Residential
<b>site</b>	New York, NY 10018
<b>team</b>	Gio Kim
<b>instructor</b>	Katie Shima

In response to the pressing housing crisis gripping New York City, an ambitious project has been conceptualized to transform the 1411 Broadway office building. This vision reimagines the structure, originally zoned as a Commercial Office Only With or Without Commercial - 20 Stories or more (O4) code, into a mixed-use building designated as Elevator Apartment with Commercial (D6). This strategic rezoning is an innovative approach to address the acute shortage of housing in the city. By converting a traditional office tower into a dynamic living and commercial space, the project aims to contribute significantly to alleviating the housing crunch in the bustling heart of Midtown, New York.

The area surrounding the building is notable for its garment and theater buildings, reflecting the vibrant cultural fabric of the city. Recognizing this, the project includes key public retail programs in the lower sections of the building. These retail spaces are designed to cater to smaller-scale businesses that may not require large, permanent premises. This approach not only provides opportunities for a diverse range of entrepreneurs but also serves as a financial backbone for the residential units situated above. By creating a symbiotic relationship between the commercial and residential sectors, the project supports a sustainable economic model while enriching the community fabric.

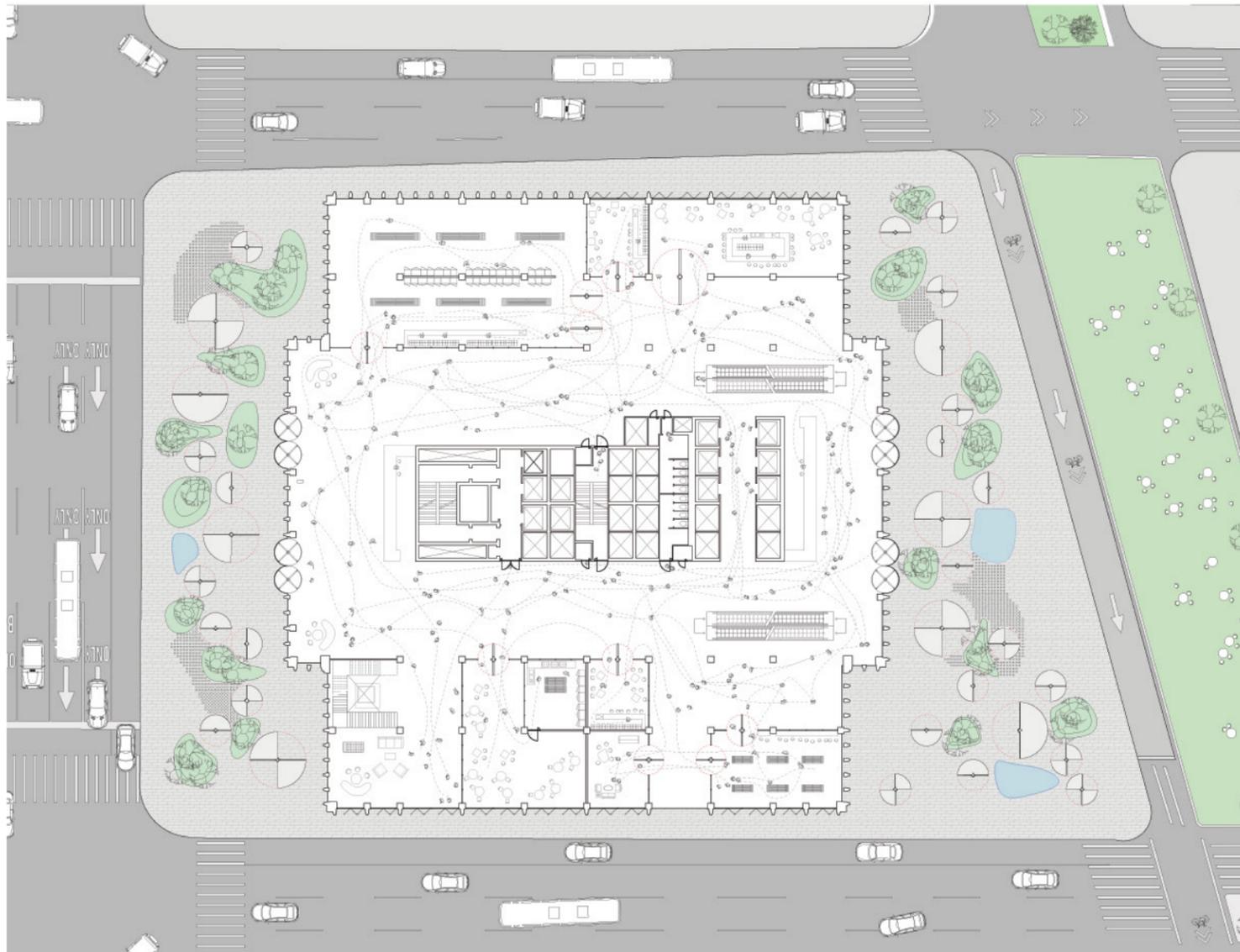
Architecturally, the building undergoes a dramatic transformation. Large exterior openings with a staggering height of 40 feet are carved out, breaking the monotony of the once closed-off office tower. These openings serve a dual purpose: they not only usher in natural light and air, creating a more welcoming environment for the public sector, but they also enhance the living spaces for residents. This architectural intervention shifts the building from a purely office space to a vibrant hub of public and residential activity, inviting the community into a newly revitalized space in Midtown. A central feature of this transformation is the innovative use of a centrally hinged wall system within the building. This design element offers unparalleled flexibility and space utilization in both public and private contexts. In residential areas, the hinged wall enables the transformation of studio apartments into larger one, two, or three-bedroom configurations. This adaptability is crucial in addressing the evolving definition of 'family' in modern urban living. Residents can easily modify their living spaces to suit their changing needs, providing a versatile solution to the diverse demographics of the city.

Both residential and commercial spaces are enhanced with the integration of a French cleat attachment system. This system, paired with flat-packable modules, allows for extensive customization. Users can personalize their spaces according to individual or business needs, fostering a culture of adaptability and creativity. This approach not only enhances the functionality of the spaces but also promotes a sharing system. By encouraging reuse and reducing waste, the project stands as a testament to sustainable living and commerce in the urban landscape.



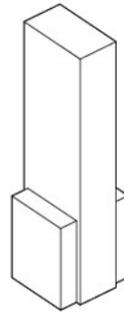
1. Commercial (O4) Office Only With or Without Commercial - 20 Stories or More
2. Elevator Apartment with Commercial (D6)
3. Site Analysis of nearby cultural institutions



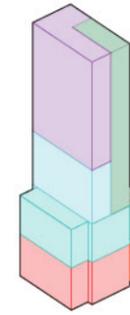


Left: Site Plan  
 Right Top: Schematic Design Diagram  
 Right Bottom: Lower Floor Section Perspective

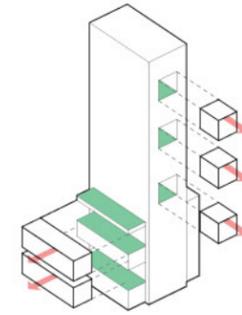
OFFICE



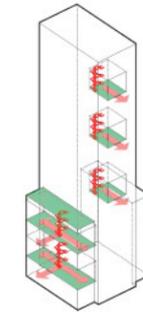
PROGRAMMING



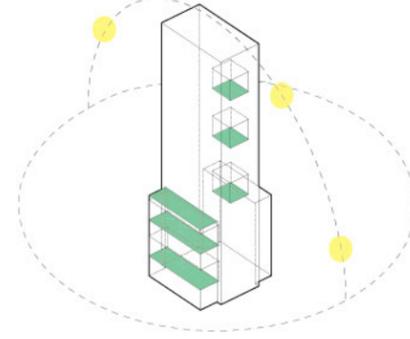
SUBTRACTION



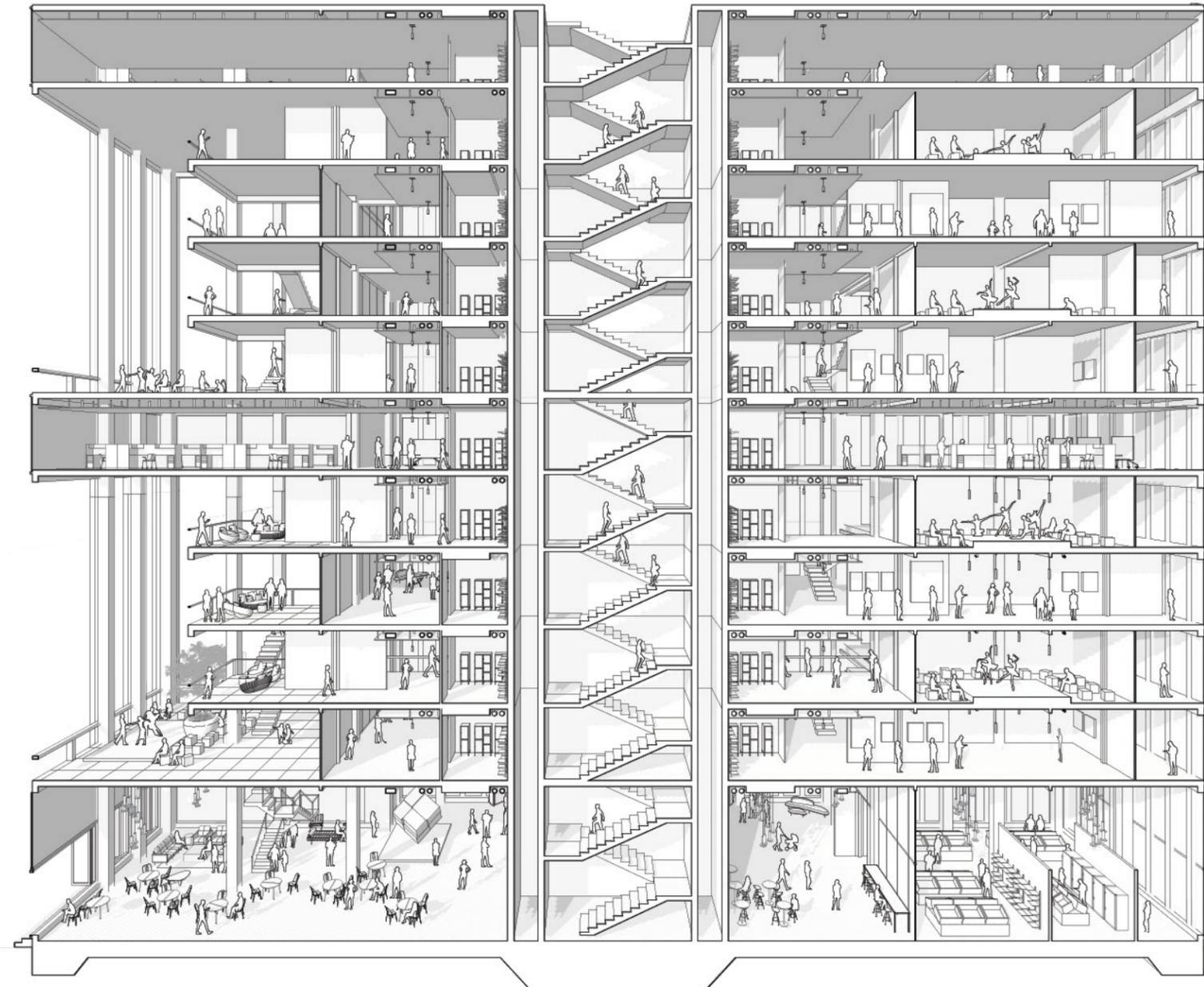
ATRIUM  
INSERTION



SUN PATH

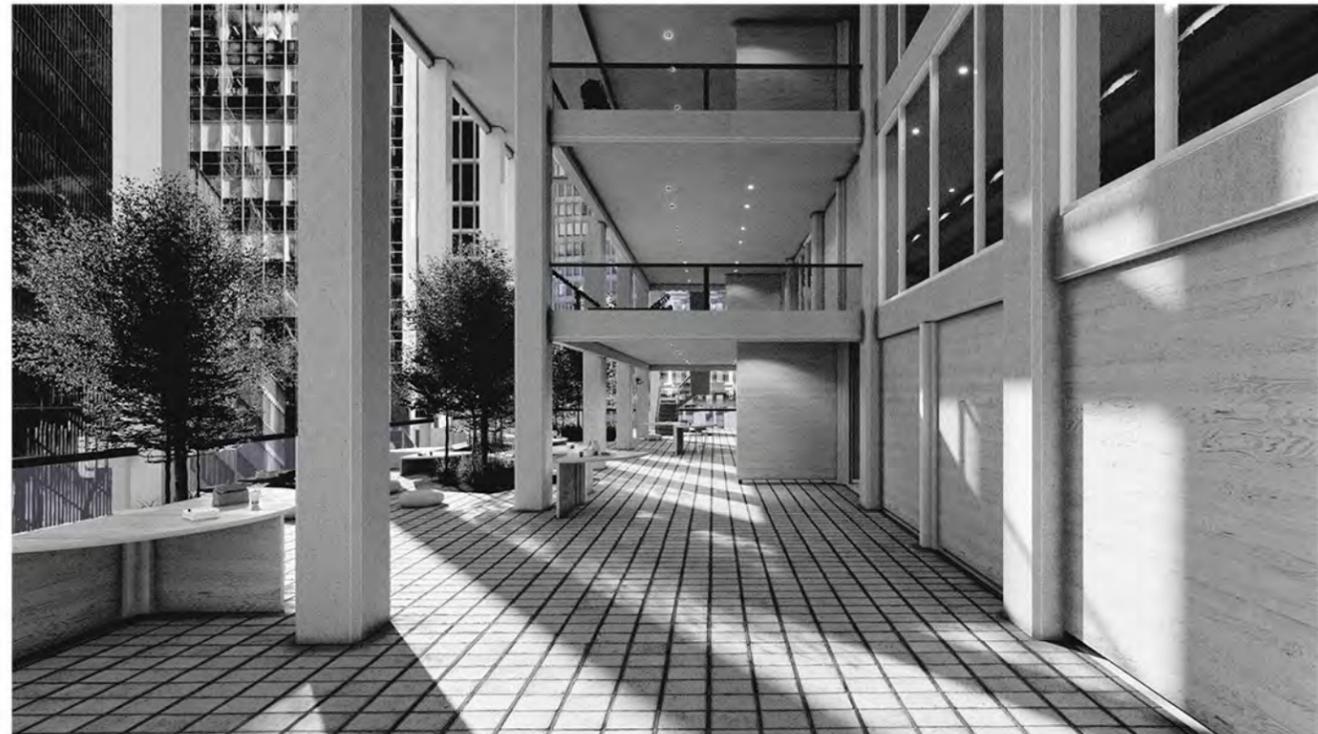
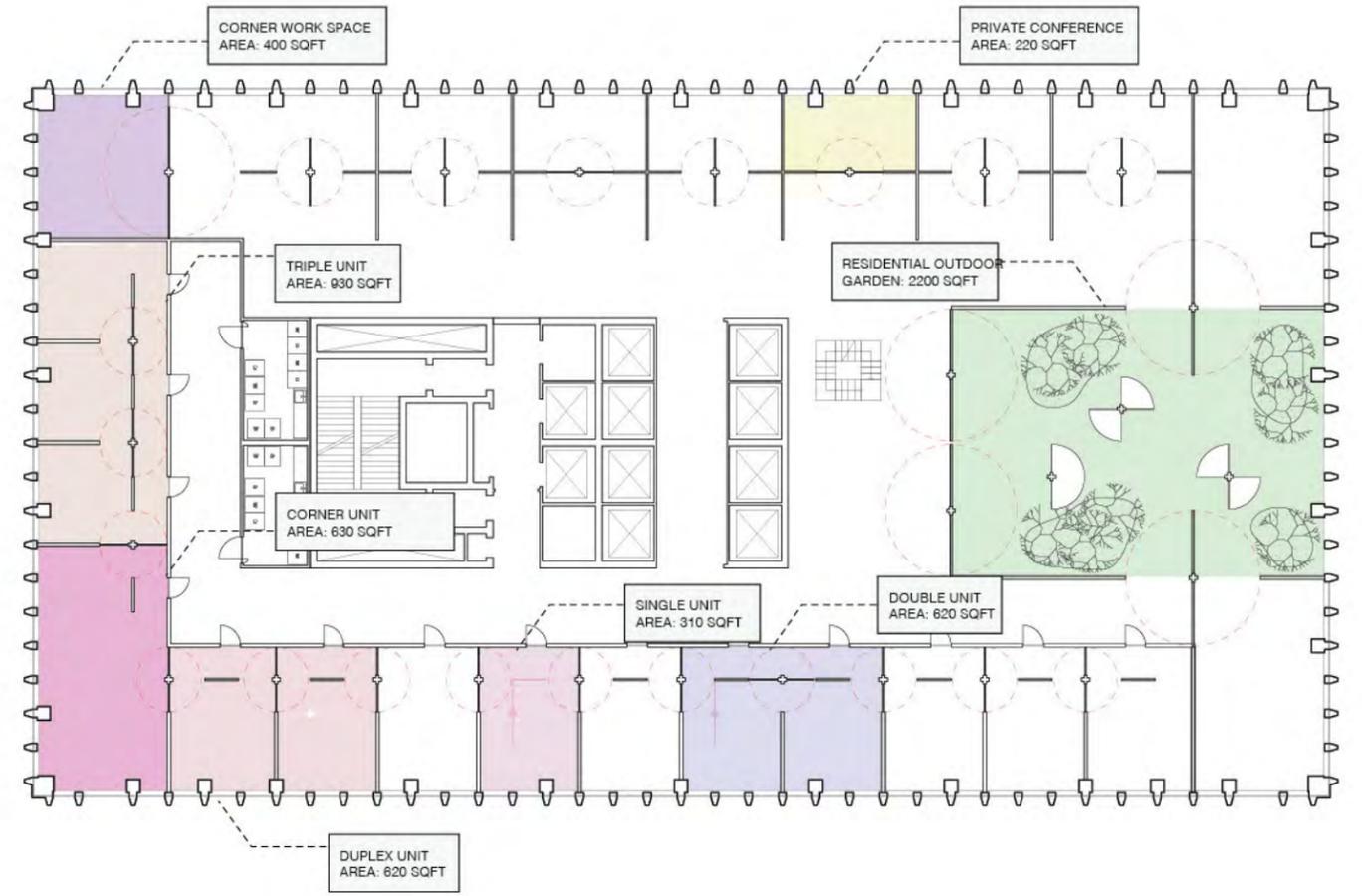


- RETAIL + CULTURE
- DORMITORY + ELDER + ART + THEATER
- ELDER + DORMITORY + OFFICE
- CO-WORKING + CULTURE + OFFICE
- GROCERY + RETAIL + CULTURE
- RESIDENTIAL + DORMITORY + CO-WORKING

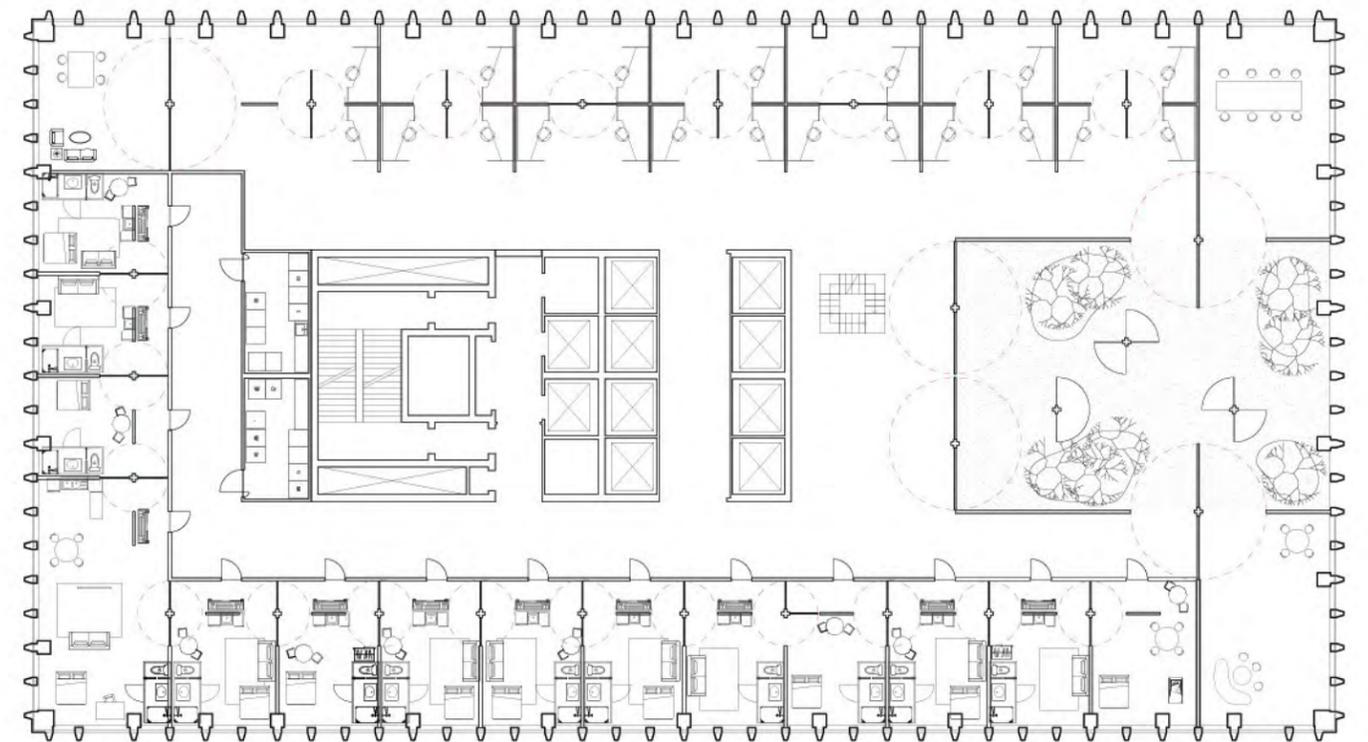


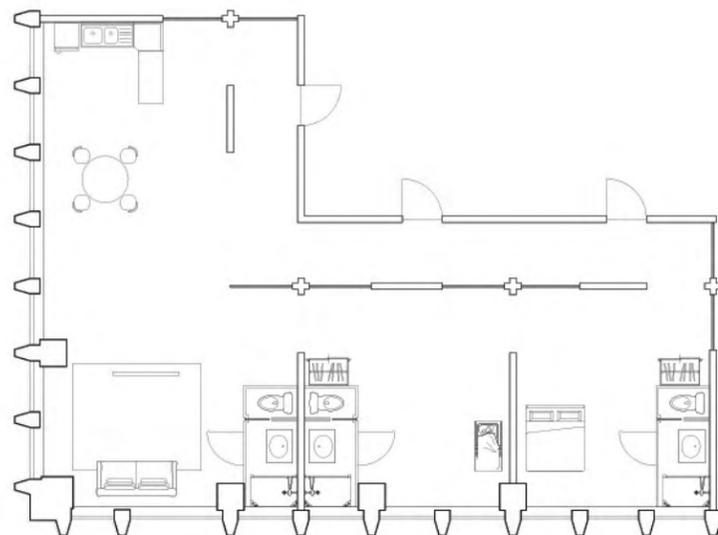
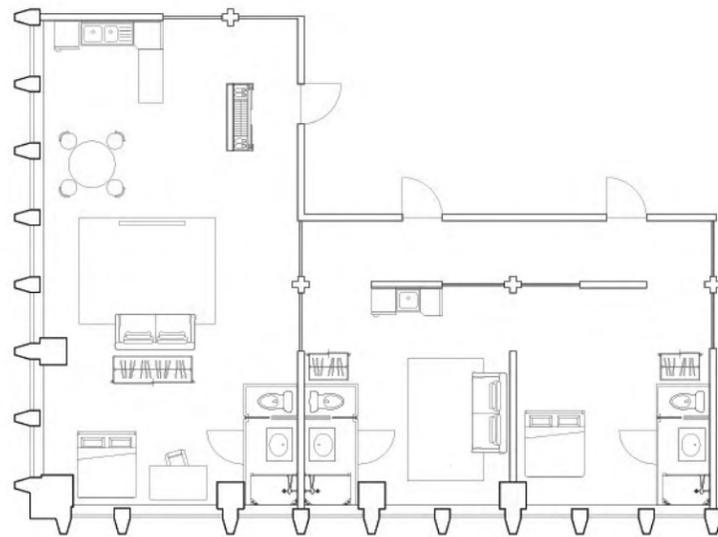
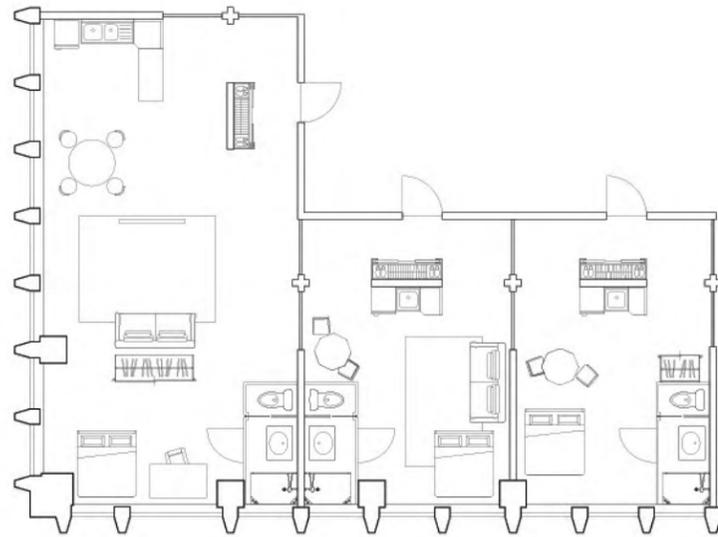


Residential Outdoor Garden



Public Outdoor Garden





Left:

Typical Plan of a Corner Unit  
The pivoting wall allows the units to transform from a two bedroom to a one-bedroom as well as three separate studios

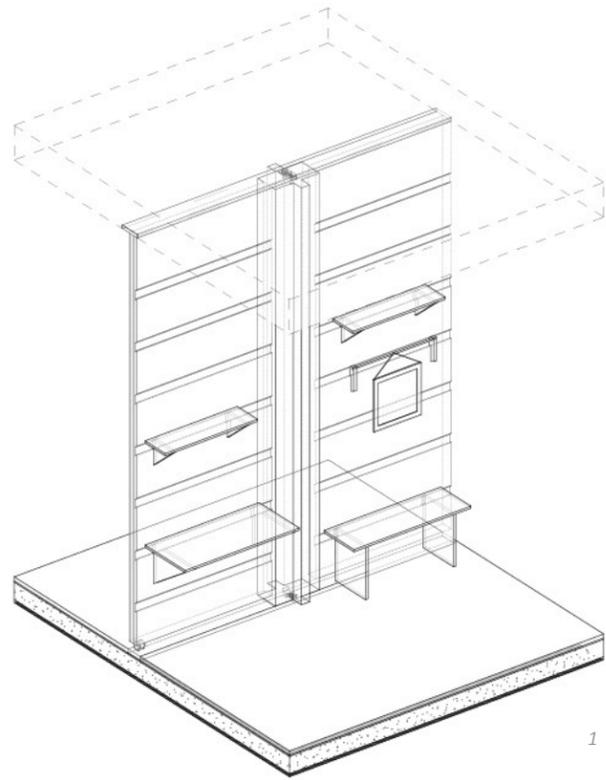
Right Top:

Interior perspective of a 1 bedroom corner unit living room

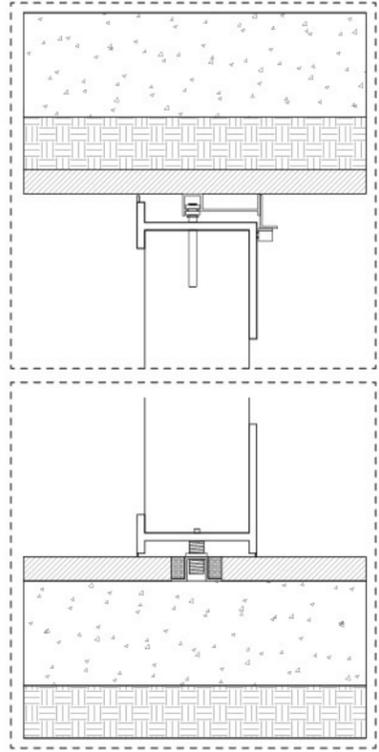
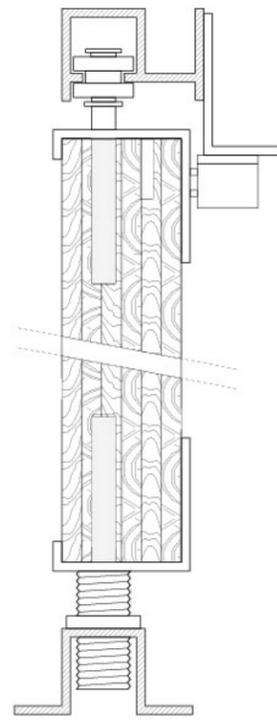
Right Bottom:

Interior perspective of a 2 bedroom unit with all of the pivoting walls opened up

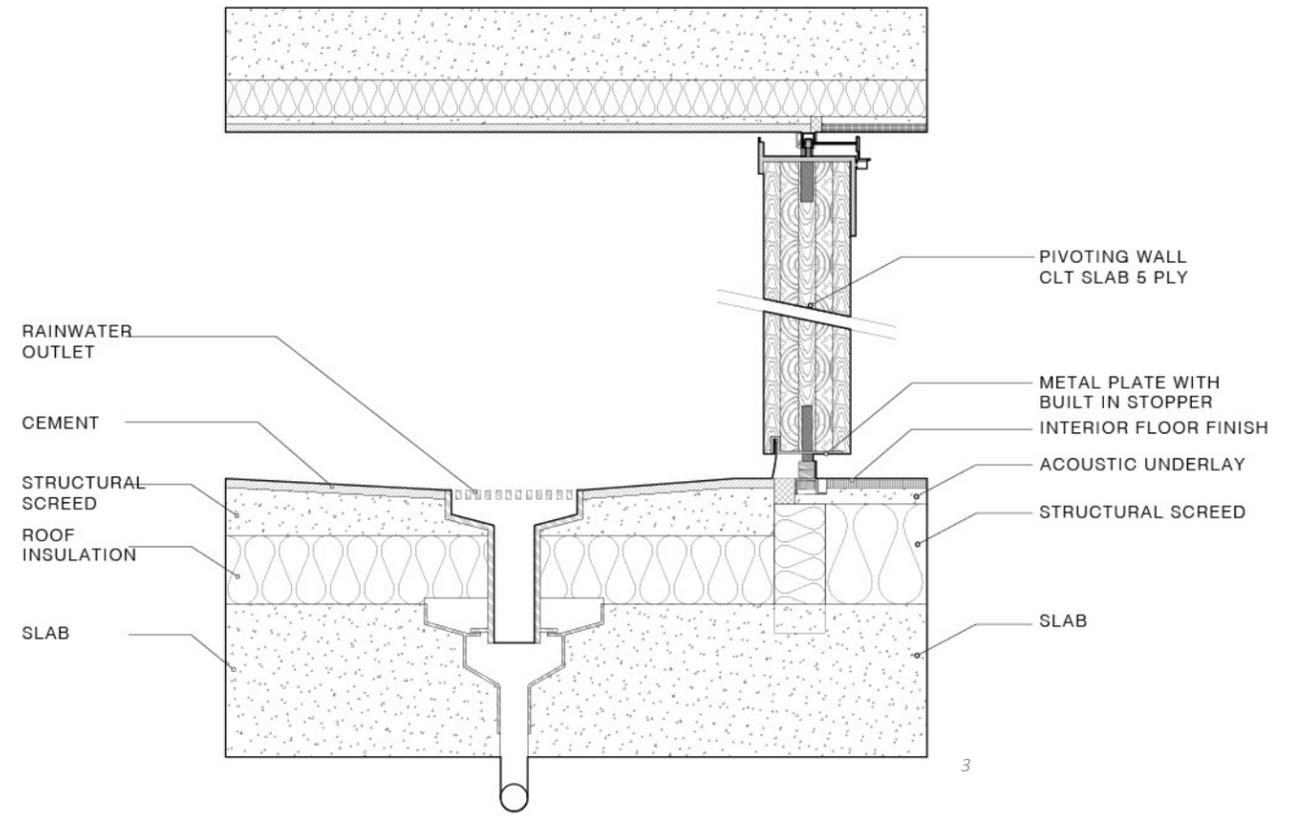




1



2



Pivoting Wall Exterior Wall Detailed Section

1. French Cleat System for Residential Interior Floors Axonometric

2. Pivoting Wall Interior Detailed Section

3. Pivoting Wall Exterior Detailed Section

4. Flat-packable French Cleat Prototype Model



# 307 Victory Boulevard

<b>name</b>	Collective 'WAQF'
<b>year</b>	2023
<b>program</b>	Prayer Space + Storage
<b>site</b>	Staten Island, 10301
<b>team</b>	Gio Kim
<b>instructor</b>	Ziad Jamaledine

*The concept of re-envisioning architecture through the lens of text, specifically by transforming spaces into WAQF, presents a groundbreaking approach to urban development and community building. WAQF, an Islamic legal term meaning 'to prevent and restrain', refers to the practice of endowing property for charitable or religious purposes. This ancient tradition represents a profound shift from conventional property ownership, emphasizing stewardship and community benefit over individual gain.*

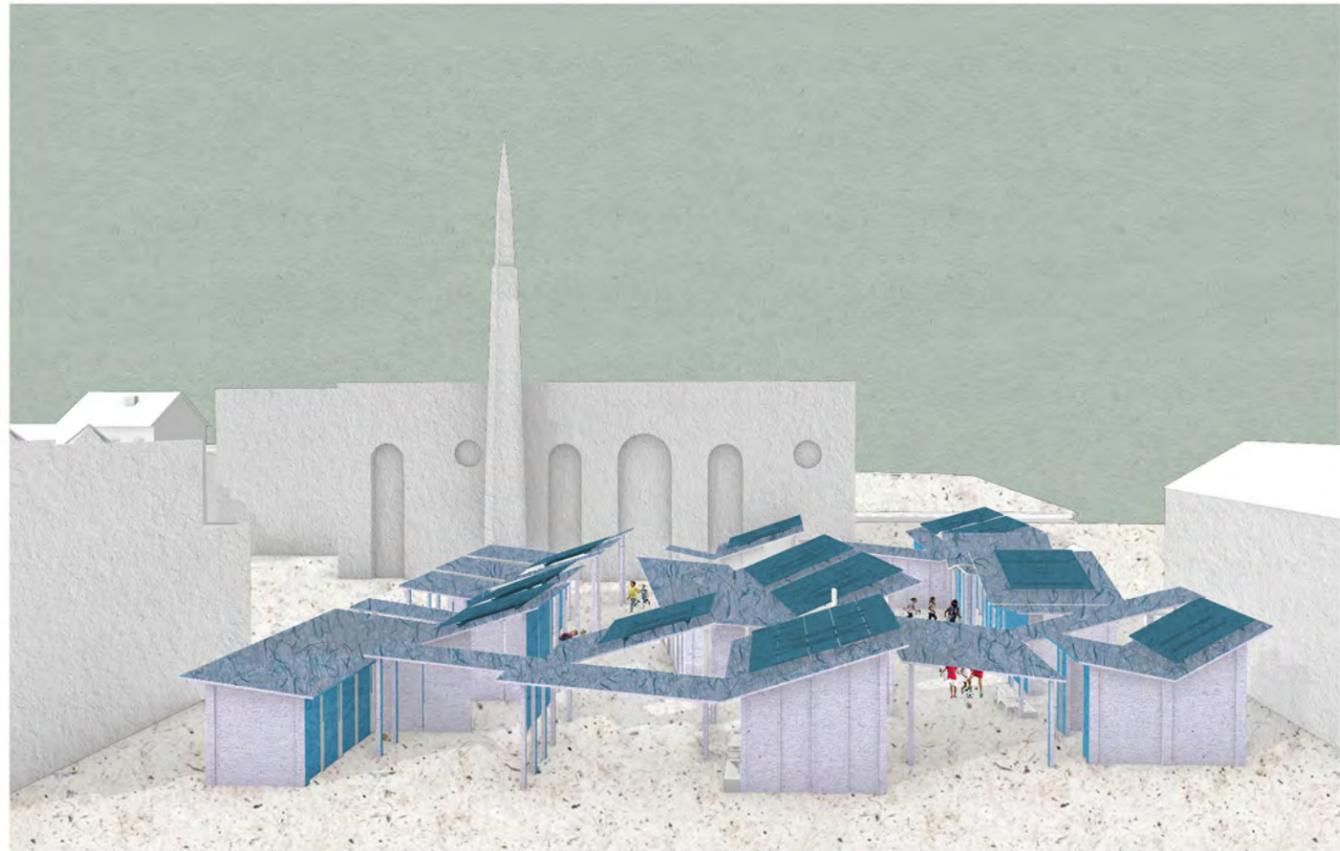
*At the core of WAQF is the principle of immobilizing transactions on property, thereby dedicating it perpetually for the community's welfare. A WAQF typically comprises several key components: the endowed object or property, its associated assets, the original donor who establishes the WAQF, the beneficiaries of the endowment, the specific benefits it aims to provide, and its envisaged future, all meticulously documented in written form. This method of documentation ensures that the intentions and regulations governing the WAQF are clear and preserved for future generations, thereby maintaining its integrity and purpose.*

*Albanian Islamic Cultural Center and Miraj Islamic School in Staten Island, this concept of WAQF is innovatively applied to reimagine a parking lot as a vibrant cultural and spiritual hub. This transformation goes beyond mere physical restructuring; it embodies a vision to strengthen communal ties and provide a sanctuary for both cultural and religious activities for the Islamic community and the local business owners in Staten Island. The initiative aims to turn an underutilized space into a thriving center of communal life, reflecting the rich cultural and religious diversity of the area.*

*A key objective of this WAQF is the creation of a non-competitive communal market space, providing a haven for local business owners. This is increasingly important as Staten Island experiences an influx of people from other cities, escalating land demand and economic pressures that threaten the survival of smaller businesses. The WAQF seeks to counter these challenges by preserving a pedestrian-friendly, intimate social fabric in an area predominantly characterized by automobile dependency. This approach not only aids in sustaining local businesses but also nurtures the intricate tapestry of cultures and communities that Staten Island is known for.*

*Expanding on this vision, the WAQF can serve as a blueprint for other communities facing similar challenges. It demonstrates how rethinking property and space through the principles of WAQF can lead to more resilient, cohesive, and culturally rich urban environments. This approach to urban development and community building, rooted in historical practices yet adapted to contemporary needs, offers a promising path for creating spaces that truly serve the collective good.*





Perspective View



Axonometric View



*Long Unfolded Elevation*  
 By unfolding the cross-street of the Albanian Islamic Cultural Center rather than a traditional elevation, the depiction reimagines how the walking users would truly experience the eclectic small business owners of the periphery.



# 161 Grand Concourse

**name** Balance of Power

**year** 2022

**program** Housing

**site** Bronx, NY 10451

**team** Gio Kim, Angela Keele

**instructor** Gary Bates

## How Do We Define / Design (for) Affordability?

*161 Grand Concourse aims to redefine the concept of affordable housing, adopting a holistic and innovative approach. It commenced with the core idea of mitigating costs through a variety of sustainable and community-centric strategies. One of the primary methods is on-site energy production, utilizing renewable energy sources to create a self-sustaining living environment. This initiative not only lowers utility costs for residents but also contributes to a greener, more environmentally responsible housing solution.*

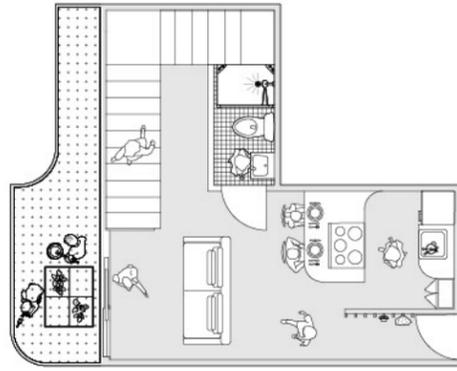
*Another key aspect of the project is the use of upcycled, locally-sourced materials. This approach not only reduces the environmental impact of construction but also supports local businesses and economies. The materials are carefully chosen to ensure durability and sustainability, reducing the need for frequent repairs and replacements, thereby making the housing more affordable in the long term.*

*161 Grand Concourse benefits from federally-funded initiatives, which provide financial support and resources, making the vision of affordable housing more attainable. Additionally, the concept of short-term room leasing is introduced, offering flexibility and an additional income stream that can help subsidize the cost of living for permanent residents.*

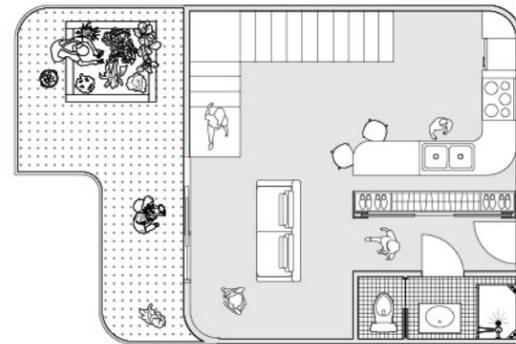
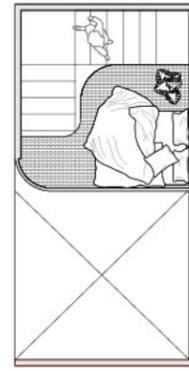
*“Balance of Power” redefines traditional corridor designs by varying their spans from 10 feet to an expansive 60 feet. This variation creates a dynamic and engaging layout, breaking the monotony of standard corridor designs. Within these spaces, a series of neighbor-shared amenities are strategically placed. These include public kitchens, workspaces, reading nooks, and atrium spaces, fostering a sense of community and shared living. Larger unconditioned green spaces are also integrated, providing a natural oasis within the urban landscape and promoting environmental sustainability.*

*These shared spaces are thoughtfully interspersed within the ‘streetscapes’ of the housing project, offering residents communal areas that encourage interaction, collaboration, and a sense of belonging. By prioritizing shared spaces, the project not only provides functional areas for residents but also cultivates a strong, supportive community, vital for the well-being and sustainability of affordable housing environments.*

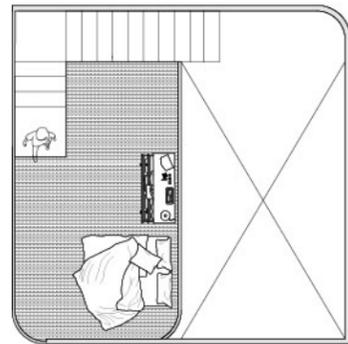




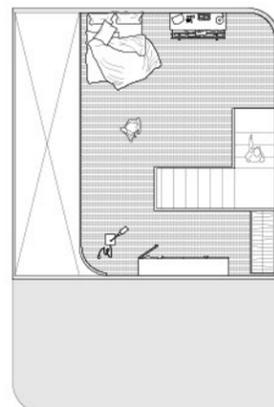
1



2



3



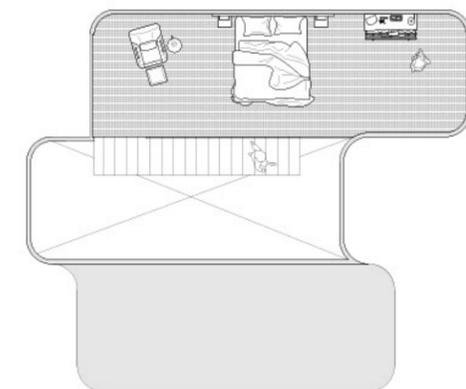
4



5



6



161 Grand Concourse features six distinct types of units, each uniquely designed to cater to different preferences and needs. These units range in variety from those with lofted designs to non-lofted layouts, offering versatility and style to potential residents. A key characteristic that unifies all these units is the inclusion of terrace spaces. These terraces are thoughtfully integrated into each unit, providing a breath of fresh air and a connection with the outdoors. They are not merely aesthetic additions; these spaces are multifunctional, designed to accommodate single family farming, creating a unique opportunity for residents to engage in urban agriculture. Furthermore, these terraces offer an ideal place for play and relaxation, contributing to the overall quality of life within the complex.

The architectural design of each unit is further enhanced by the use of curved walls, a feature that adds an element of sophistication and modernity. These curved walls are not just visually appealing; they are strategically designed to create a sense of spaciousness, offering a lofty feeling that elevates the living experience. The size of the units varies significantly, ranging from a cozy 500 square feet to a more expansive 1100 square feet. This range in size ensures that there is a perfect fit for different family sizes and lifestyle preferences. Whether one is looking for a compact, efficient space or a larger, more large family dwelling, this project offers a diverse selection of units to meet various needs and desires.

- 1. Lofted 500 sqft
- 2. Lofted 700 sqft
- 3. Lofted 900 sqft
- 4. Non-Lofted 700 sqft
- 5. Non-Lofted 900 sqft
- 6. Lofted 1100 sqft

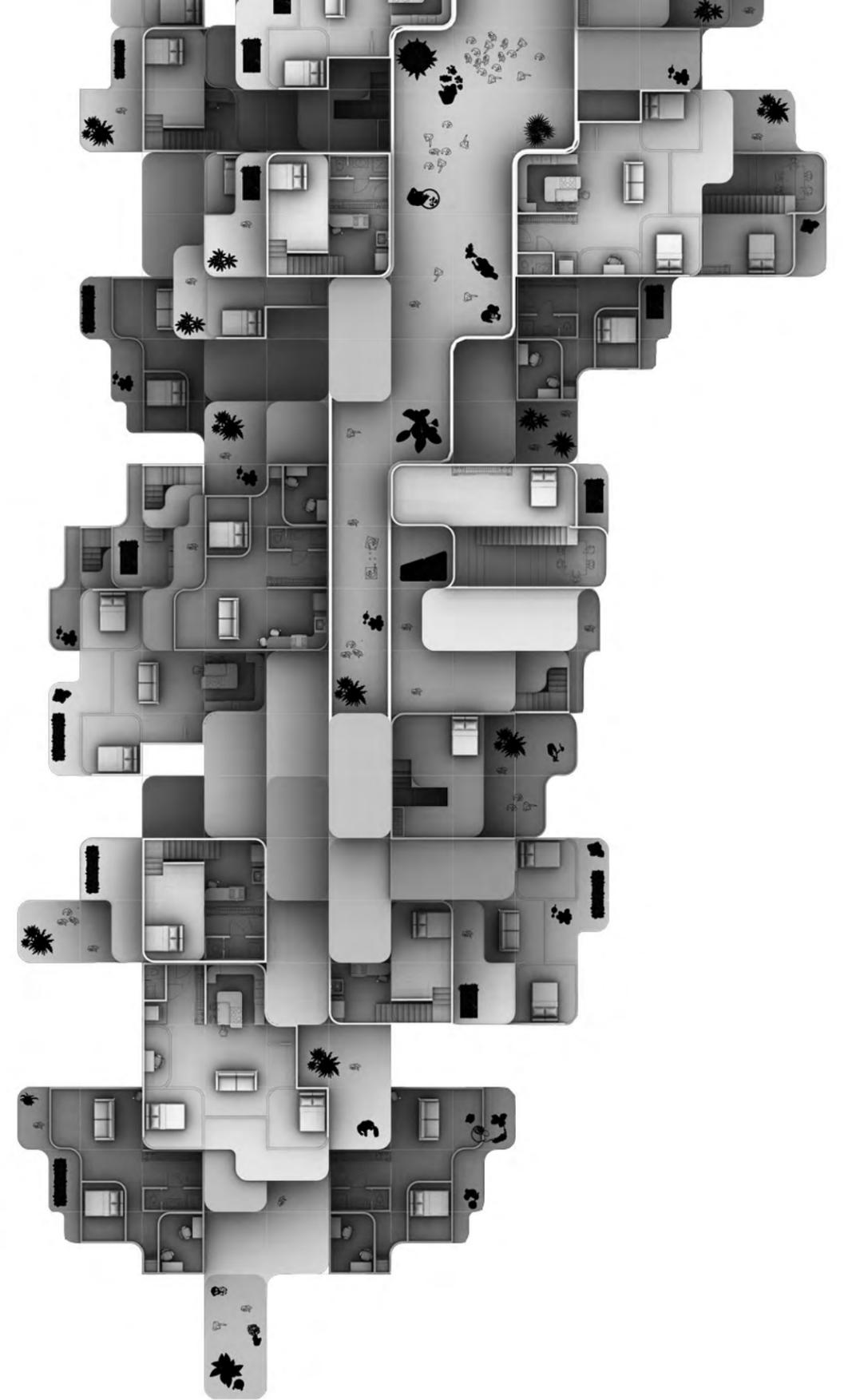


Left: Interior Perspective Render of the Residential Interior Streetscape.

The project brings to question an idea of a more interactive 'hallway' of a residential building. With common work+play+learn spaces embedded in the shared spaces, the project reimagines the idea of the collective

Right: Plan Perspective

The double loaded corridor with staggered units on each side allows the maximum amount of light and air for each of the individual units. The tessellated units provide both exterior spaces in the individual dwellings as well as shared spaces



# 198 Forsyth Street

**name** P.S. Habitat Garden (K-8)

**year** 2022

**program** K-8 Public School

**site** New York, NY 10002

**instructor** Miku Dixit

P.S. Habitat Garden 1

*P.S. Habitat Garden 1 presents a new approach to educational spaces, seamlessly blending the realms of learning and natural ecology. This initiative goes beyond traditional educational methods by not only fostering a sense of exploration and curiosity among students but also by actively inviting natural pollinators and various habitats from the Lower East Side into the school environment. This unique concept transforms the school into a living laboratory, where the natural world is not just a subject to be studied but an integral part of the educational experience.*

*P.S. Habitat Garden 1 can be likened to a mini-ecosystem, operating at the scale of the built environment. The school becomes a microcosm of the outside world, akin to observing a petri dish or a terrarium, where students can learn by directly engaging with natural elements. This immersive learning environment allows for a profound understanding of ecological systems and their importance. The interior layout of the school is deliberately liberated from the constraints of traditional architectural forms, such as a glass exterior and space trusses. This freedom in design enables the creation of varied micro-environments within the school itself, each characterized by different temperature and lighting conditions. Such diversity in environmental conditions within the school building facilitates the study of a wide range of natural phenomena and species.*

*Located adjacent to Sara D. Roosevelt Park, P.S. Habitat Garden has been envisioned to naturally attract pollinators from the park into the school over time. This gradual integration of the school with its natural surroundings serves as a living example of ecological harmony and interdependence. As these pollinators, each with their unique climatic preferences, begin to inhabit the school, they bring with them a dynamic and ever-changing aspect of nature. This influx of various species provides students with an unparalleled opportunity to observe and study these creatures in an environment that closely mimics their natural habitats.*

*The presence of these pollinators and the specific microclimates within the school lay the foundation for a diverse and dynamic scientific curriculum. Students are given the unique opportunity to study and interact with these microclimates and their inhabitants, providing a hands-on, experiential learning experience. This approach not only enhances their understanding of biology, ecology, and environmental science but also fosters a deeper appreciation for the complexity and beauty of natural ecosystems.*



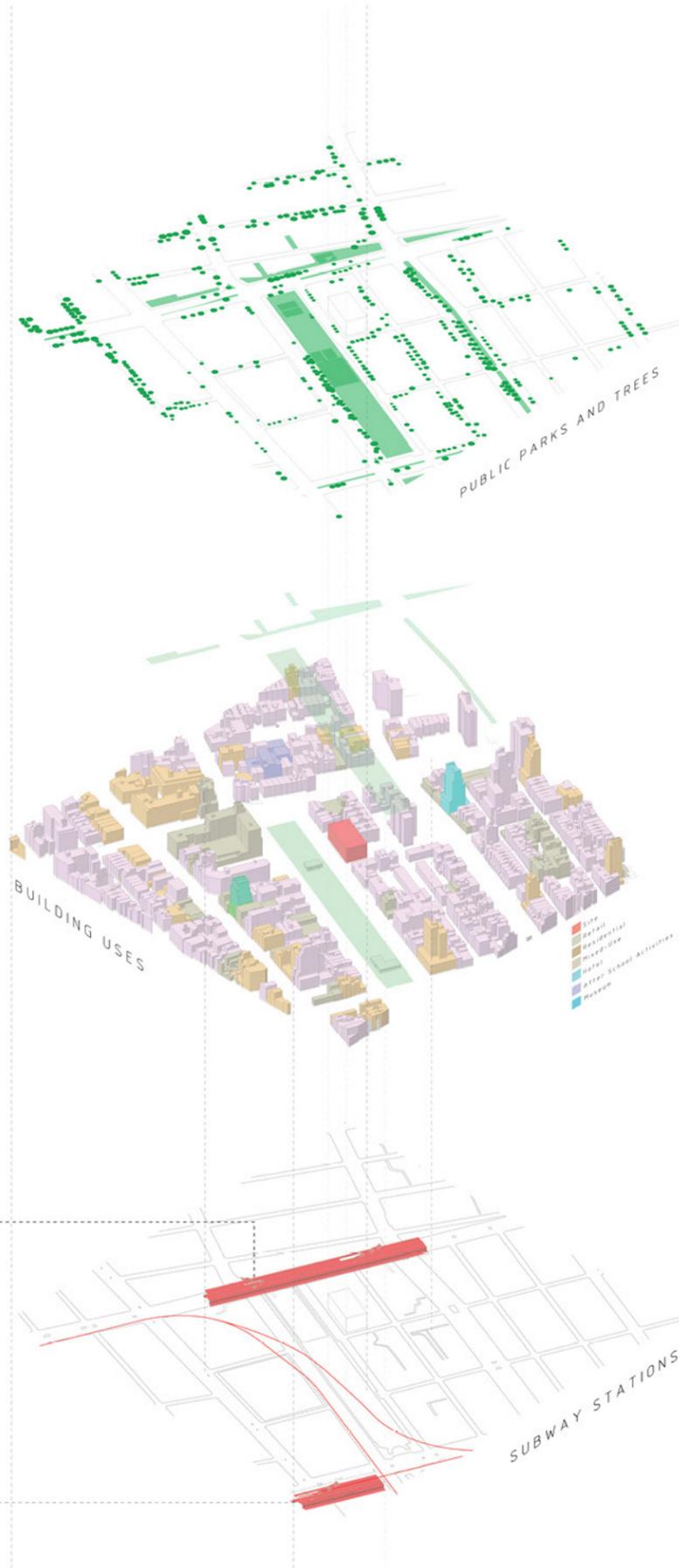
Left: Exploded Axon Site Analysis

P.S. Habitat Garden 1 located next to Sara D. Roosevelt Park is a home of many pollinators as well as residents. The exploded site axonometric looks at the public parks as well as the types of businesses, art institutions, public programs in the periphery

Right: Lower East Side Pollinator Diagram

P.S. Habitat Garden is a school not just for students but also a hub for natural pollinators already existing in the Lower East Side. The diagram marks various species of bees, butterflies and plants that already exists in the site.

The project reimagines a co-living and learning between the students and the natural environment



**Brown Belted Bumble Bees**  
*Halictus ligatus*  
 Season: April - September  
 - Live in colonies with a single queen bee  
 - Bumble bee colonies consist of a queen bee, female worker bees, and male bees  
 - Queen bees hibernate through the winter and emerge in early spring  
 - favored flora: generalist pollinators. forage nectar and pollen from variety of plants

**Pin Oak**  
*quercus palustris*  
 red oak family  
 fast growth and high pollution tolerance  
 deciduous tree  
 average 19-22m tall

**Syrphid Flies**  
*Eupeodes americanus*  
 Season: April - November  
 - responsible for one-third of the world's pollination  
 - detect predators like ambush-spiders on flowers  
 - predator of ground-layer aphids on shrubs and perennial plants  
 - favored flora: effective pollinators of strawberries, goldenrods and other native plants

**Black Swallowtail Butterfly**  
*Papilio polyxenes*  
 Season: May - August  
 - form chrysalis on a stem or branch and overwinters in the chrysalis  
 - favored flora: caterpillars eat the plants in the carrot family, adults drink nectar from milkweeds, clover, and thistle

**London Planetree**  
*plantanus x acerifolia*  
 genus Platanus  
 large deciduous tree  
 average 20-30m tall  
 high tolerance for atmospheric pollution and root compaction  
 popular urban roadside tree

**Pandorus Sphinx Moth**  
*Eumorpha pandorus*  
 Season: May - August  
 - drink from most nectars of different flowers  
 - attracted to lights and night  
 - most active at dusk or dawn  
 - favored flora: grapes and grapevines. also feeds on leaves of highly invasive porcelain berry vine

**Mining/Sweat Bees**  
*Halictus ligatus*  
 Season: April - July  
 - Eusocial nest (multi-generational)  
 - favored flora: carrots, onions and aster families

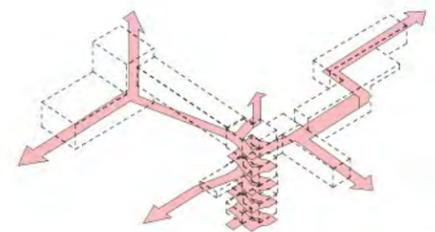
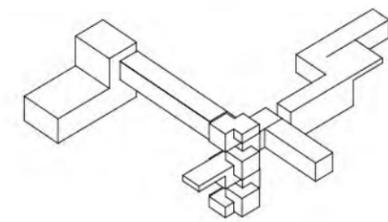
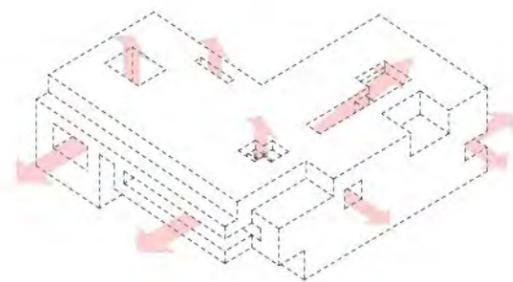
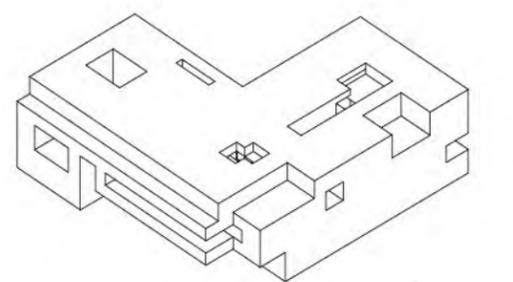
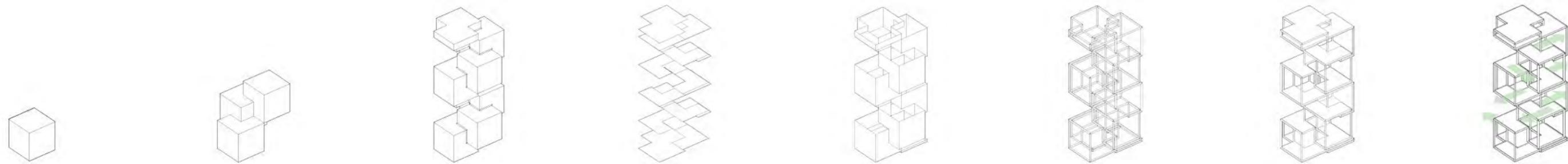
**Thornless Honey Locust**  
*gleditsia triacanthos var. Inermia*  
 average height 20-30m  
 deciduous tree  
 central to North America  
 highly adaptable

**European Hornbeam**  
*carpinus betulus*  
 only warm climate at elevation up to 1000m  
 small-medium size tree  
 average 15-25 meters tall

**Leaf Cutter Bees**  
*Megachile spp*  
 Season: April- October  
 - nests with leaves or petals and other fauna  
 - favored flora: rose, lilac, or redbud leaves

**Japanese Zelkova**  
*zelkova serrata*  
 medium sized deciduous tree  
 grows upto 30m tall  
 require full to partial sun in well-drained soils  
 necessary to pot the tree and grow it in a greenhouse for the first winter.

**Ginkgo**  
*ginkgo biloba*  
 average height 66-115 ft  
 resistance to disease  
 insect-resistant wood



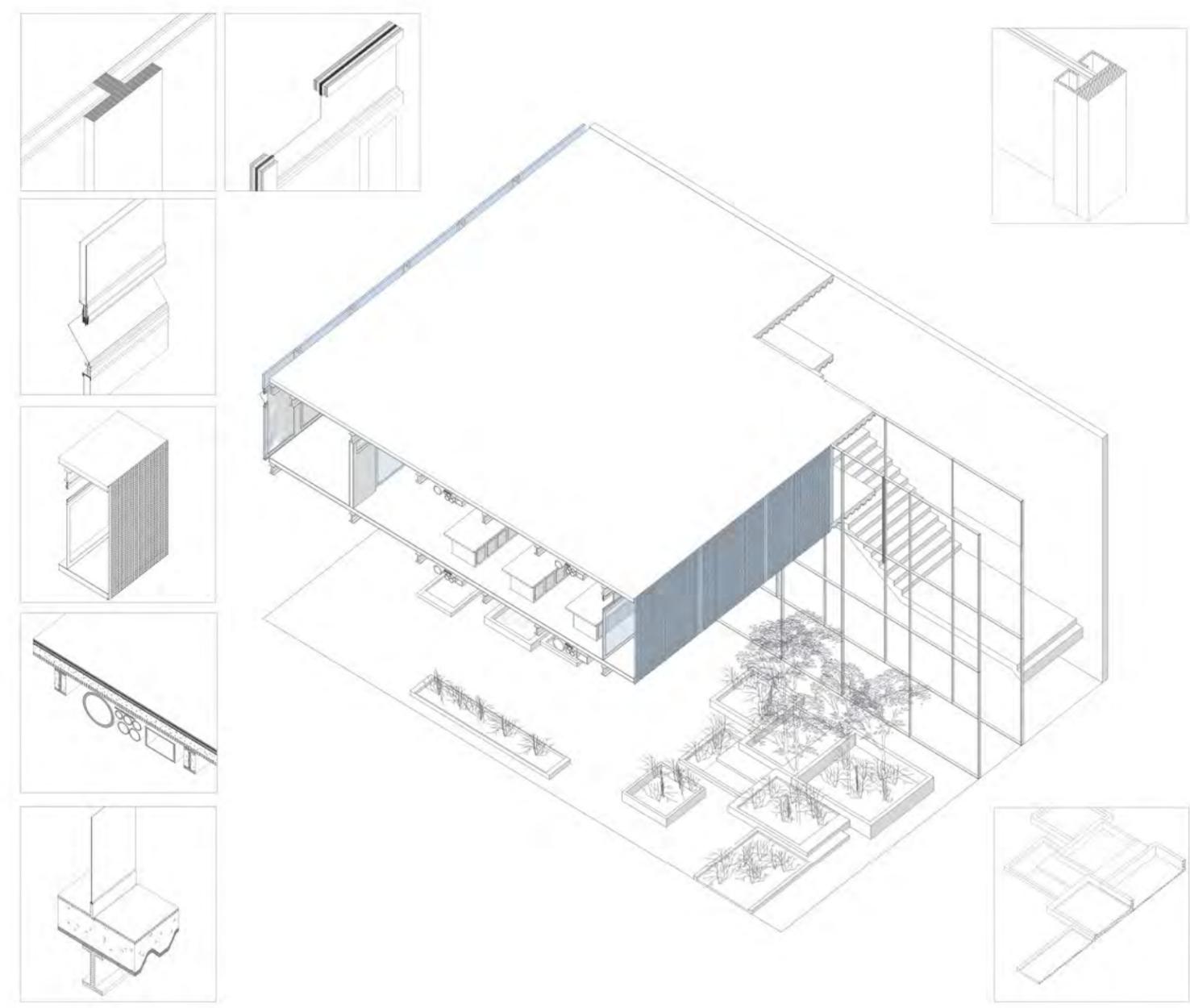
Top: Central Atrium Development

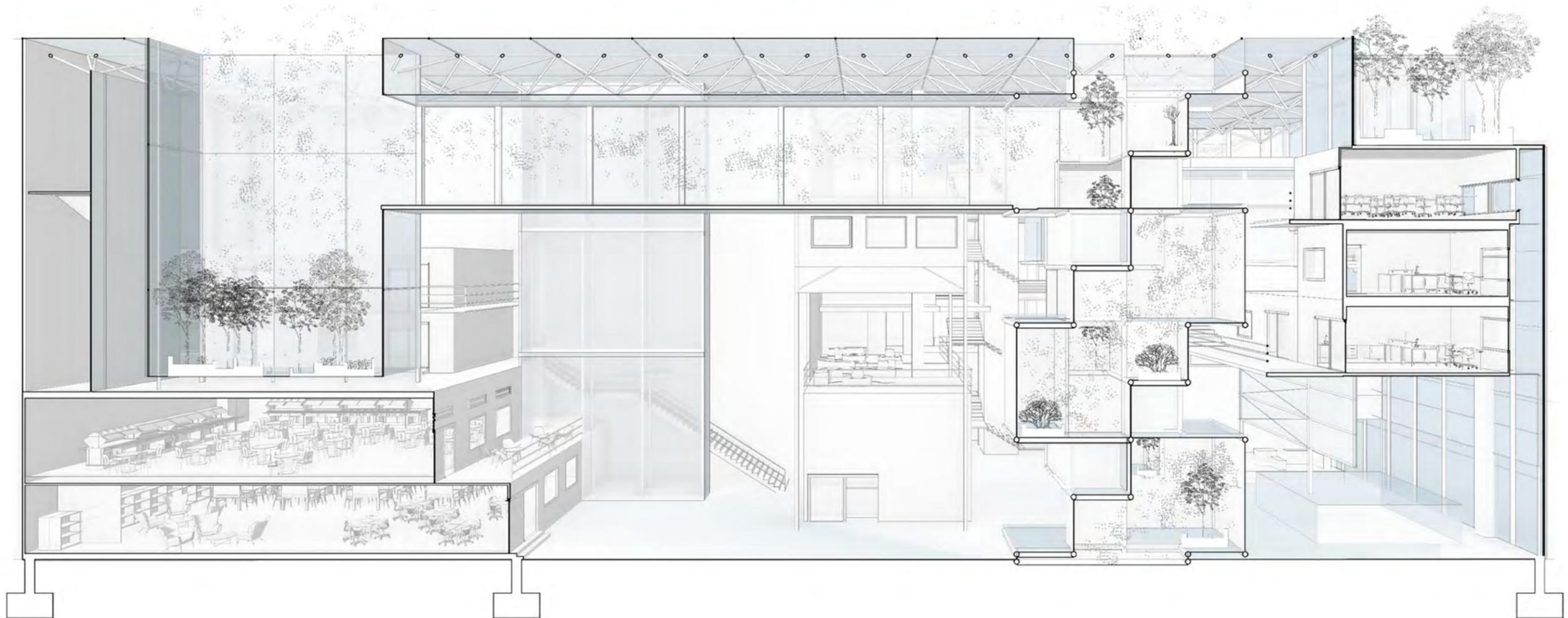
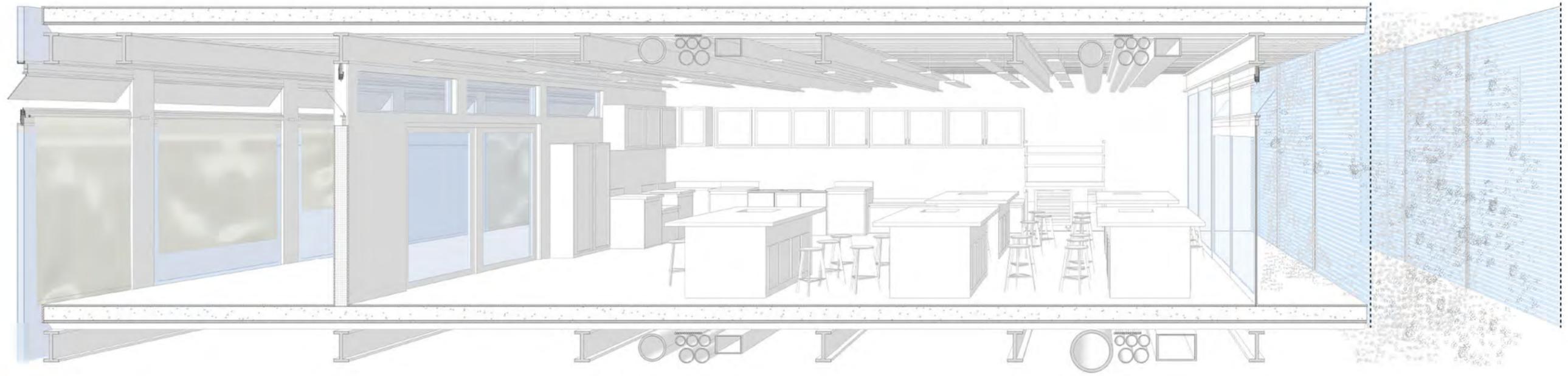
The central atrium passing through the entire school designed for pollinators to co-exist with the school with its stepped design maximizes the amount of surface area for the natural pollinators to reside. The different levels from ground to 50 feet allow comfort for different species

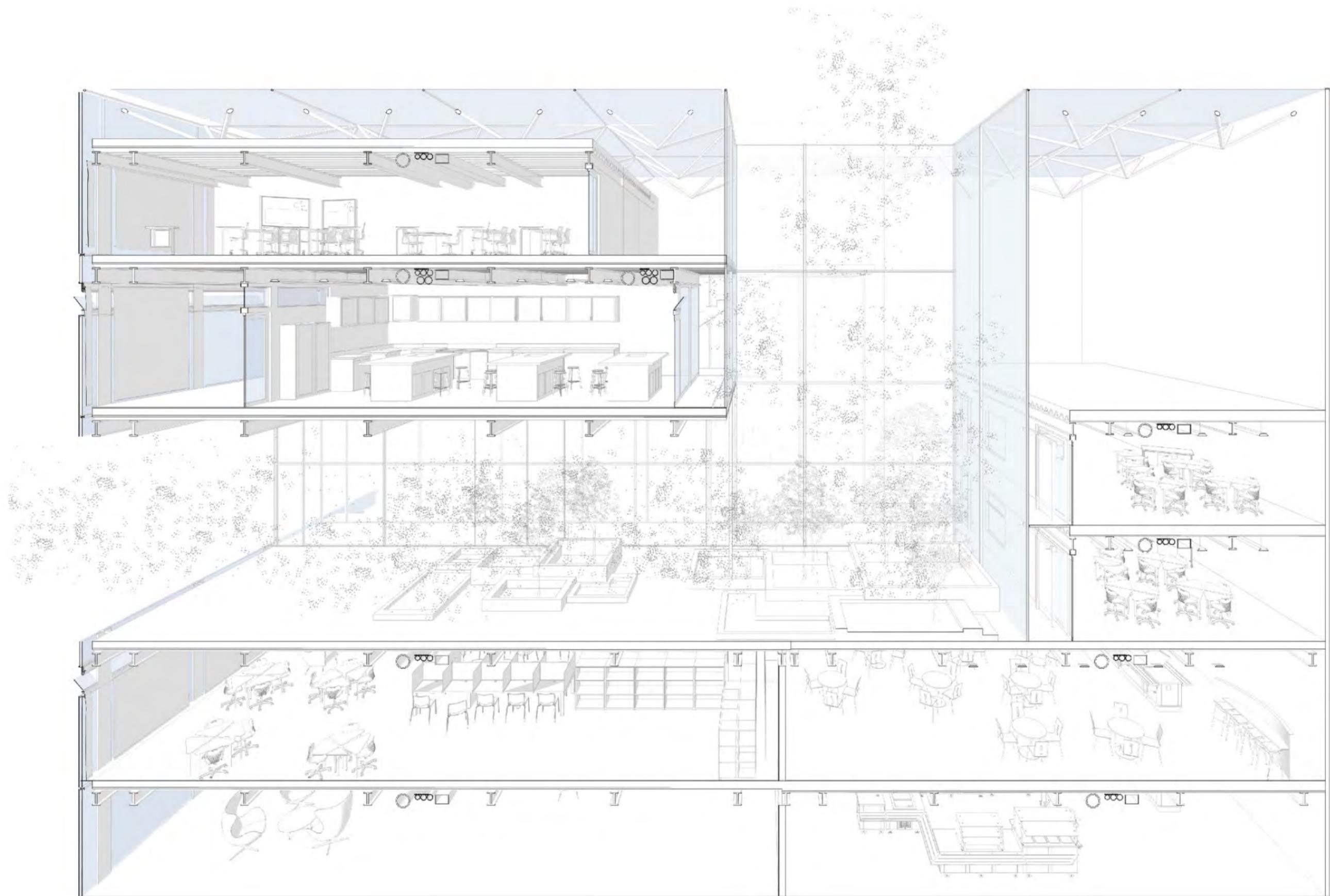
Left: Internal Passageway for Pollinators

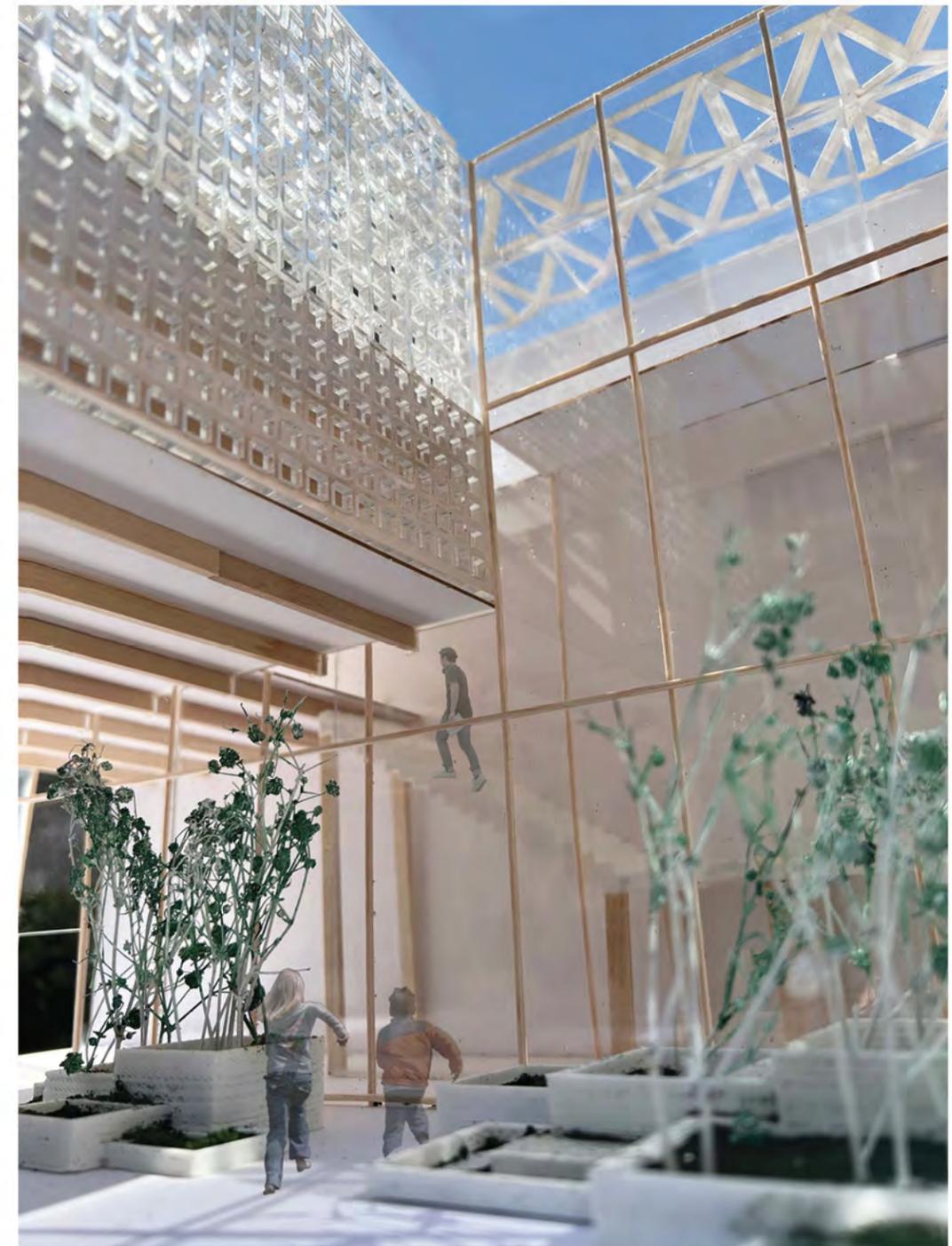
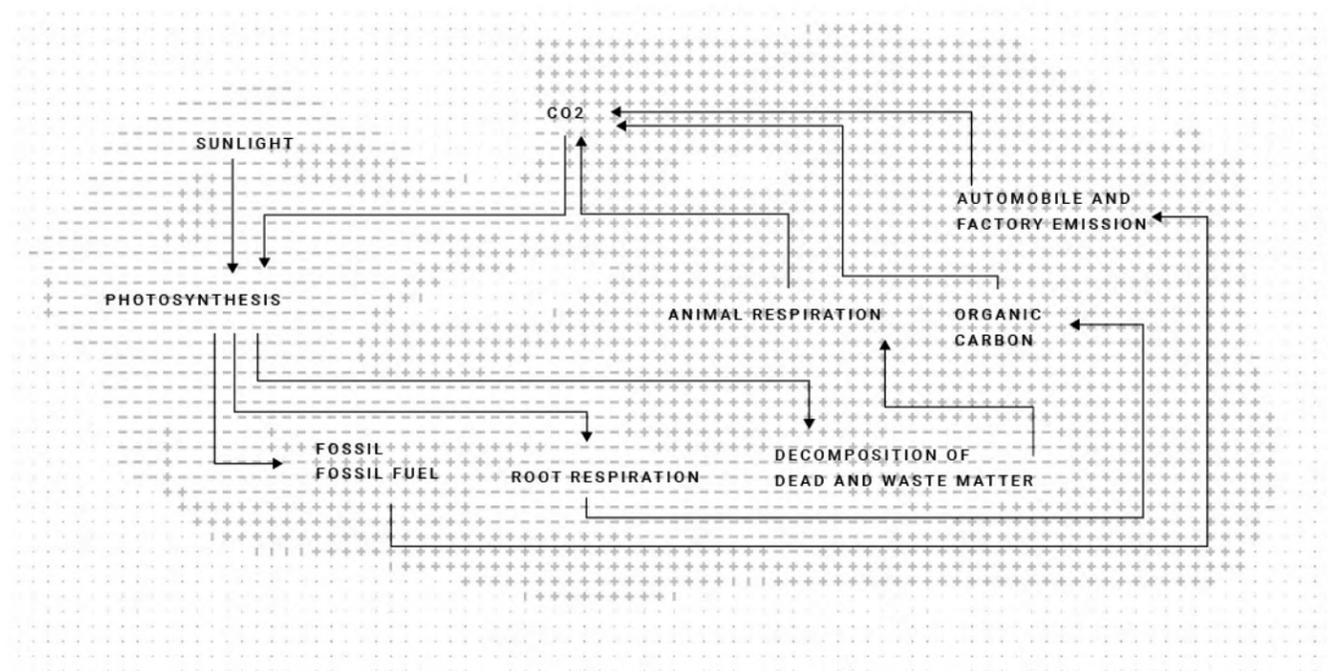
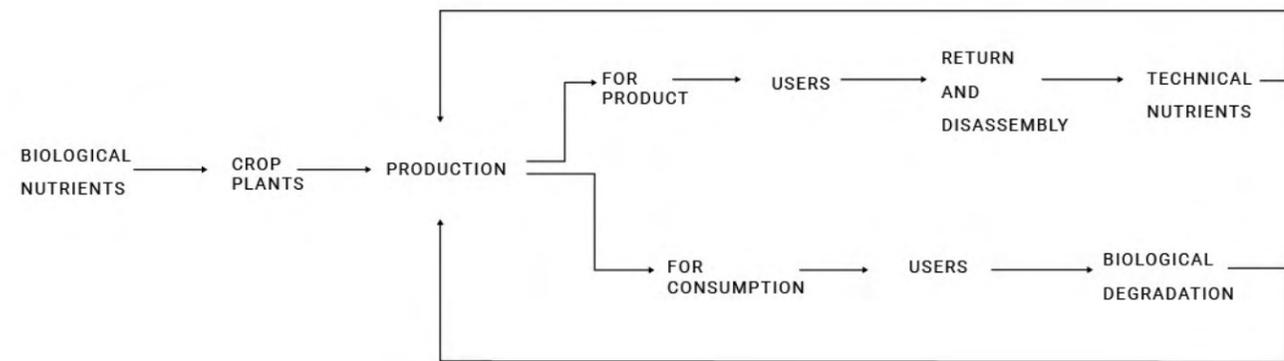
Connected to the central atrium, the internal passage for the pollinators protrude not only upwards but also to the East, South and West facade

Right: Partial Axonometric with Construction Details





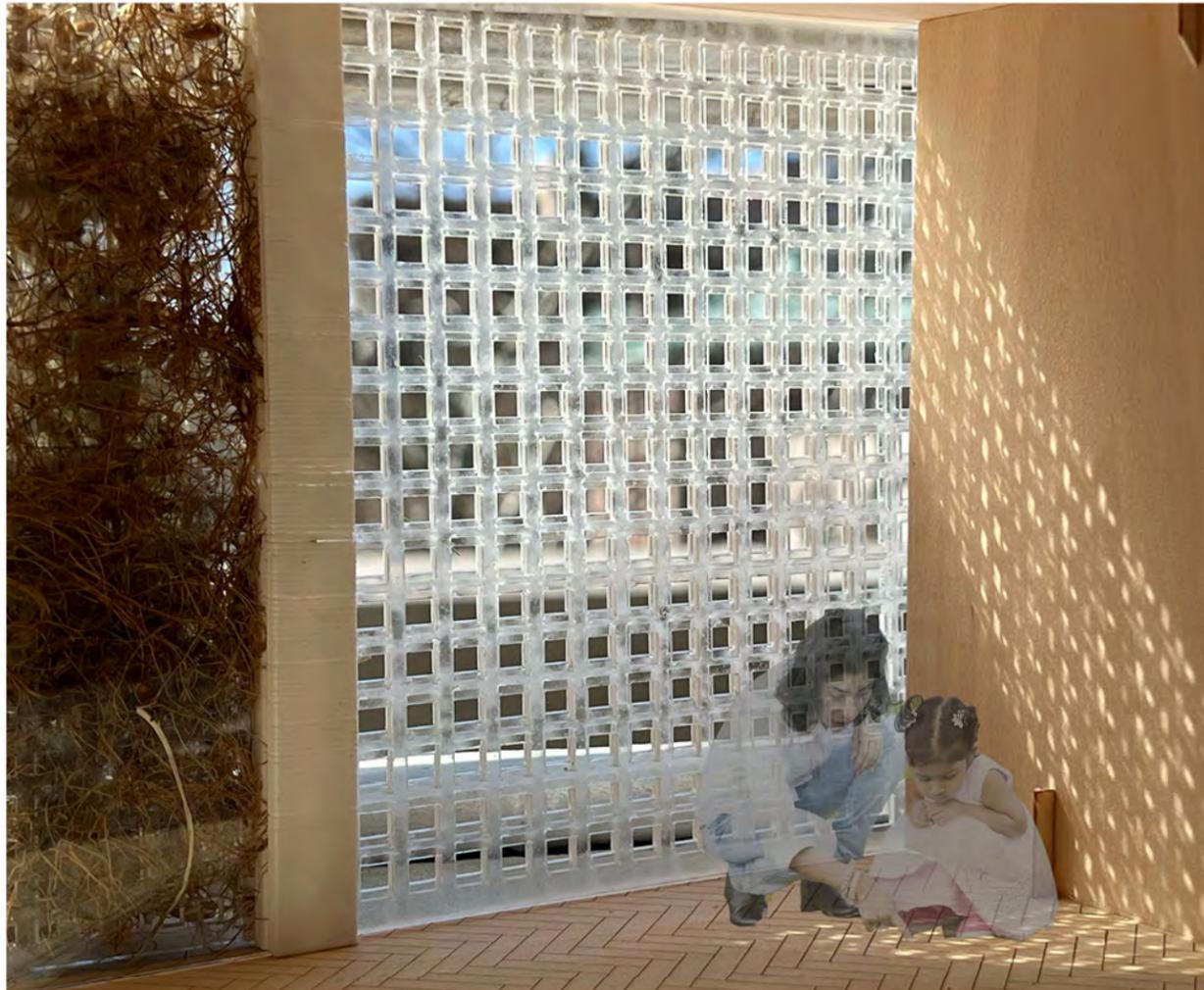




Top Left: Biological Nutrients Degradation Cycle

Bottom Left: Carbon Recycling and Emission Cycle

Right: Physical Model Interior Perspective



Left: Physical Model Interior Perspective

Different types of walls such as perforated double skin, green walls allow different light conditions as well as osmosis of different pollinators from one space to another

Right: Physical Model of Interior Perspective

The large cut atrium connecting to the Sara D. Roosevelt park across allows outdoor conditions within the school. The exterior condition allow not only students to play and explore but also pollinators to naturally come into the school



# 101 Spring Street

**name** Fragmental Vertical Loop

**year** 2022

**program** Public Walkway

**site** New York, NY 10012

**instructor** Lindsey Wikstrom

## Vertical Loop through Historic SoHo

*The project approaches a new way of experiencing the architectural and cultural essence of SoHo, reimagining how people interact with urban spaces. It proposes a unique, vertical loop of stairs and passageways that intricately connects to an existing structure, offering a fresh perspective on both the cityscape and the iconic Judd Foundation. This innovative intervention strategically attaches itself to the cast iron façade of the building located at 101 Spring Street, blending contemporary design with historical architecture.*

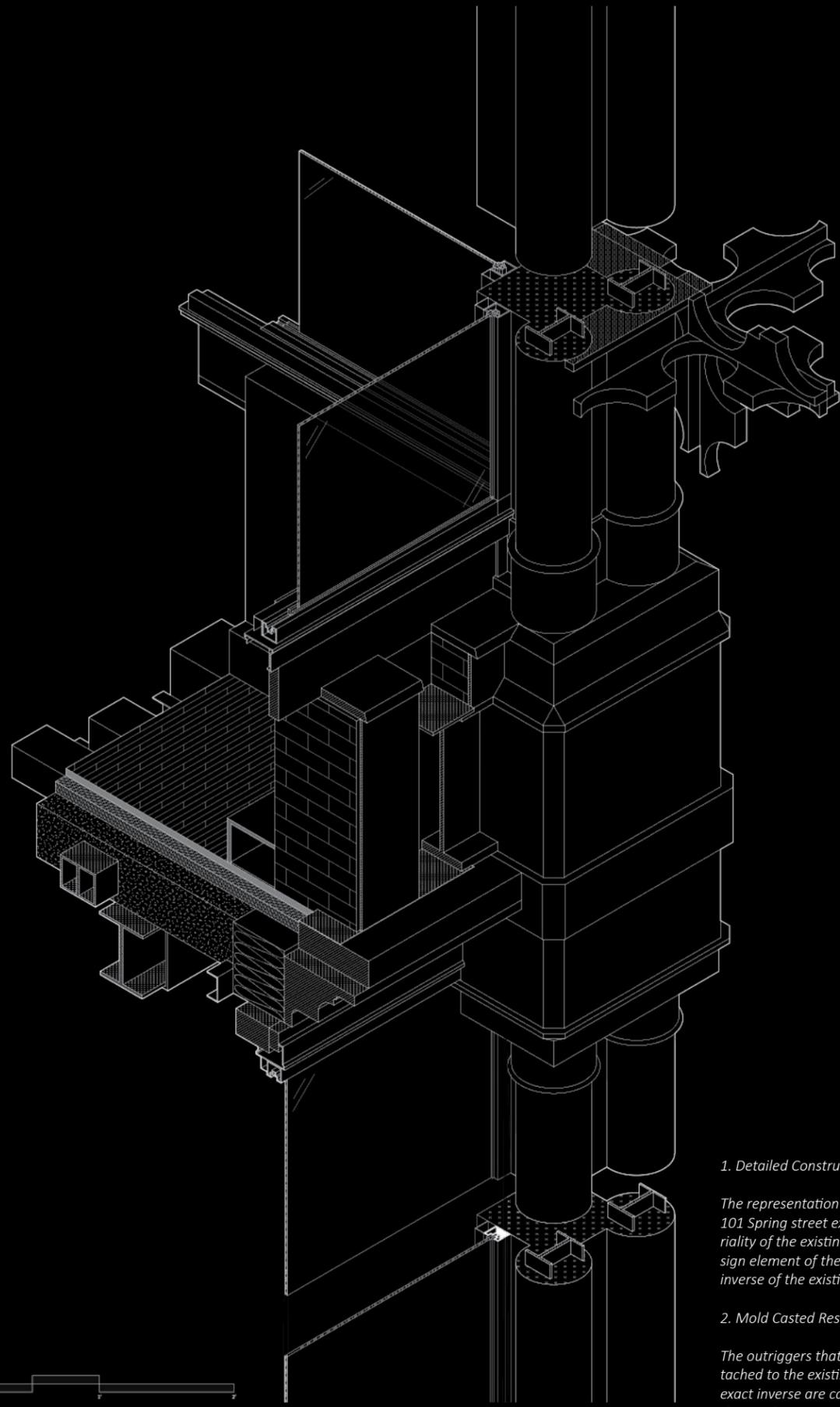
*Respectful yet transformative adaptation of the existing structure, 101 Spring Street's signature feature, an outrigger element, is a creative inversion of the building's cast iron façade. This element is not merely a functional addition; it is a piece of art in itself, re-cast and intricately designed to seamlessly integrate into the existing structure. The process involves meticulously extracting the profiles of the building's original iron pilasters, corbels, and entablatures. These elements are then re-cast and aggregated in a thoughtful design strategy, resulting in exterior outriggers that support the new platforms and stairways. This method preserves the historical integrity of the building while introducing a modern architectural element that is both functional and aesthetically pleasing.*

*The project's network of non-conventional vertical surfaces around the building, which features standard floor heights challenges conventional building designs by introducing a multidimensional experience. This design choice creates new vistas and perspectives, enabling visitors to view not only the surrounding cityscape from various angles but also offering unique glimpses into the Judd Foundation.*

*The vertical loop of stairs and passageways invites people to explore and engage with the space in a dynamic and interactive manner. It transforms the building into a living, breathing entity that encourages exploration and discovery. The design not only provides physical connectivity but also fosters a deeper connection between the visitors and the rich artistic heritage of the area. By merging the old with the new, the project pays homage to the historical context of SoHo while injecting a contemporary flair. It represents a thoughtful blend of preservation and innovation, respecting the past while embracing the future. This approach to urban design not only revitalizes the building at 101 Spring Street but also contributes to the vibrancy and appeal of SoHo as a whole.*



Physical Model Interior Perspective



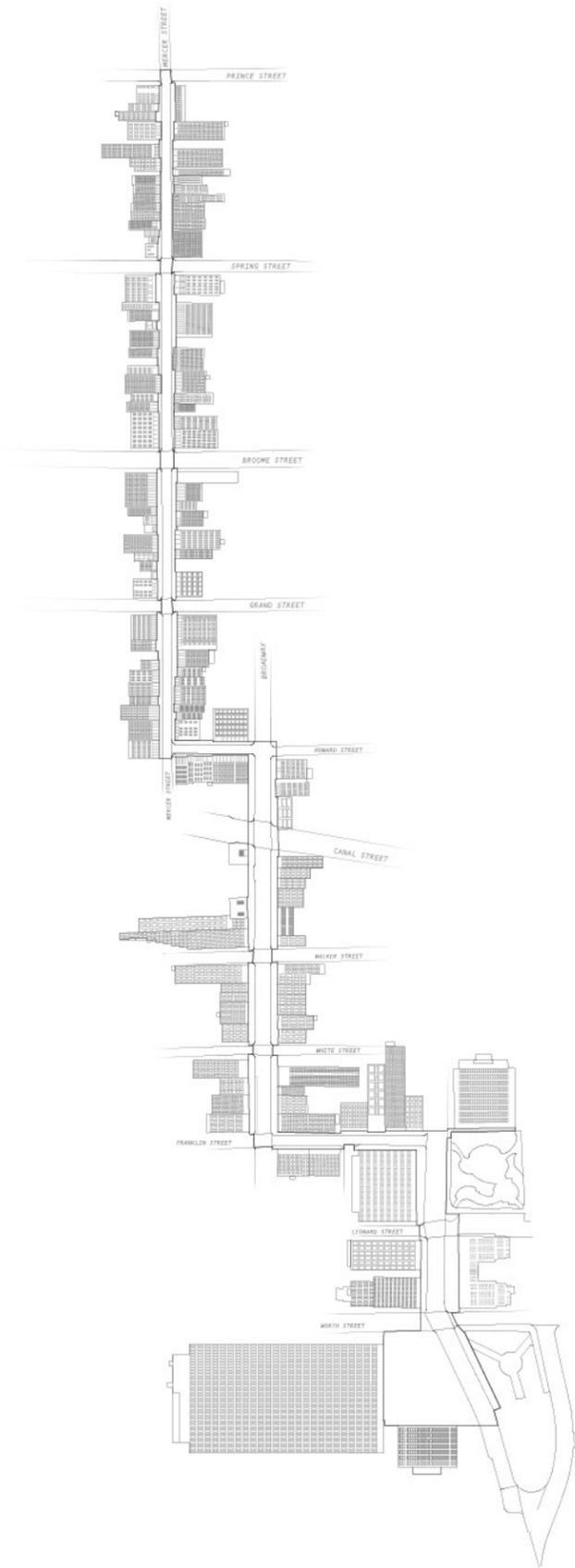
1. Detailed Construction Axonometric

The representation of the corner of 101 Spring street explores the materiality of the existing to the added design element of the outrigger in exact inverse of the existing colonettes

2. Mold Casted Resin 1:1 Model

The outriggers that are to be attached to the existing building in an exact inverse are cast with silicone then with resin at a one to one scale



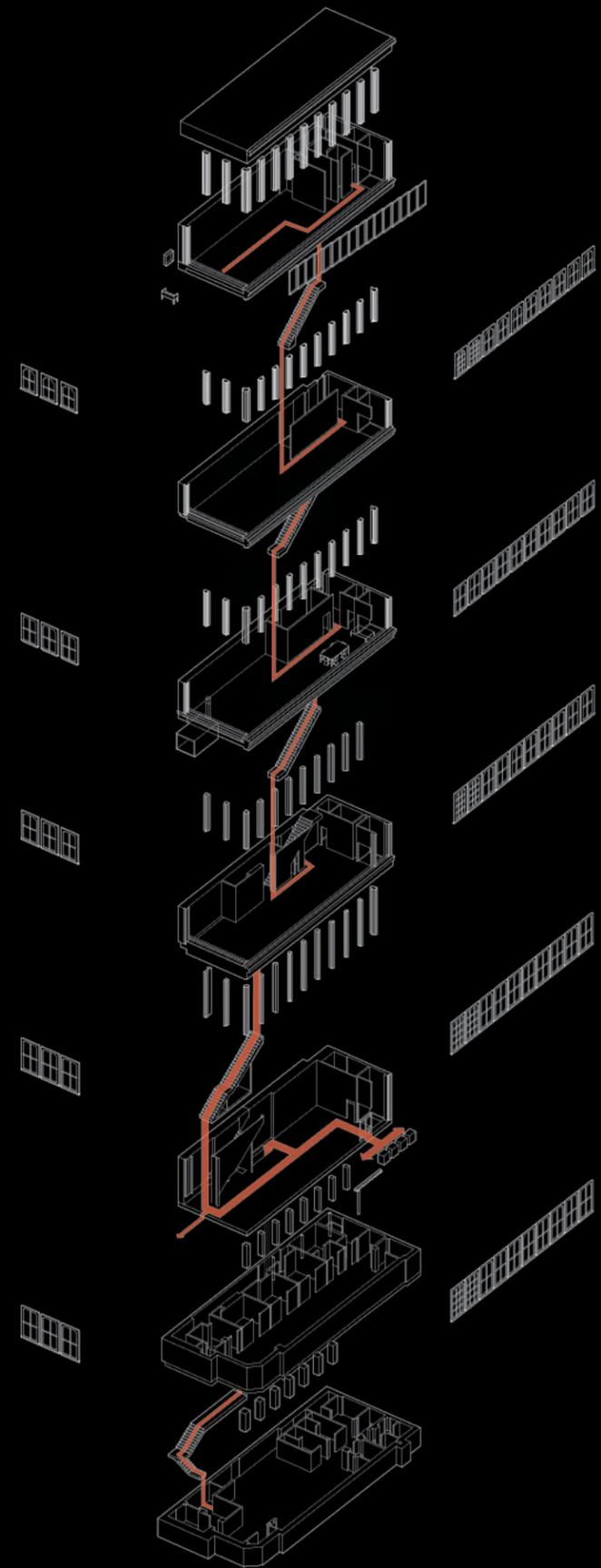


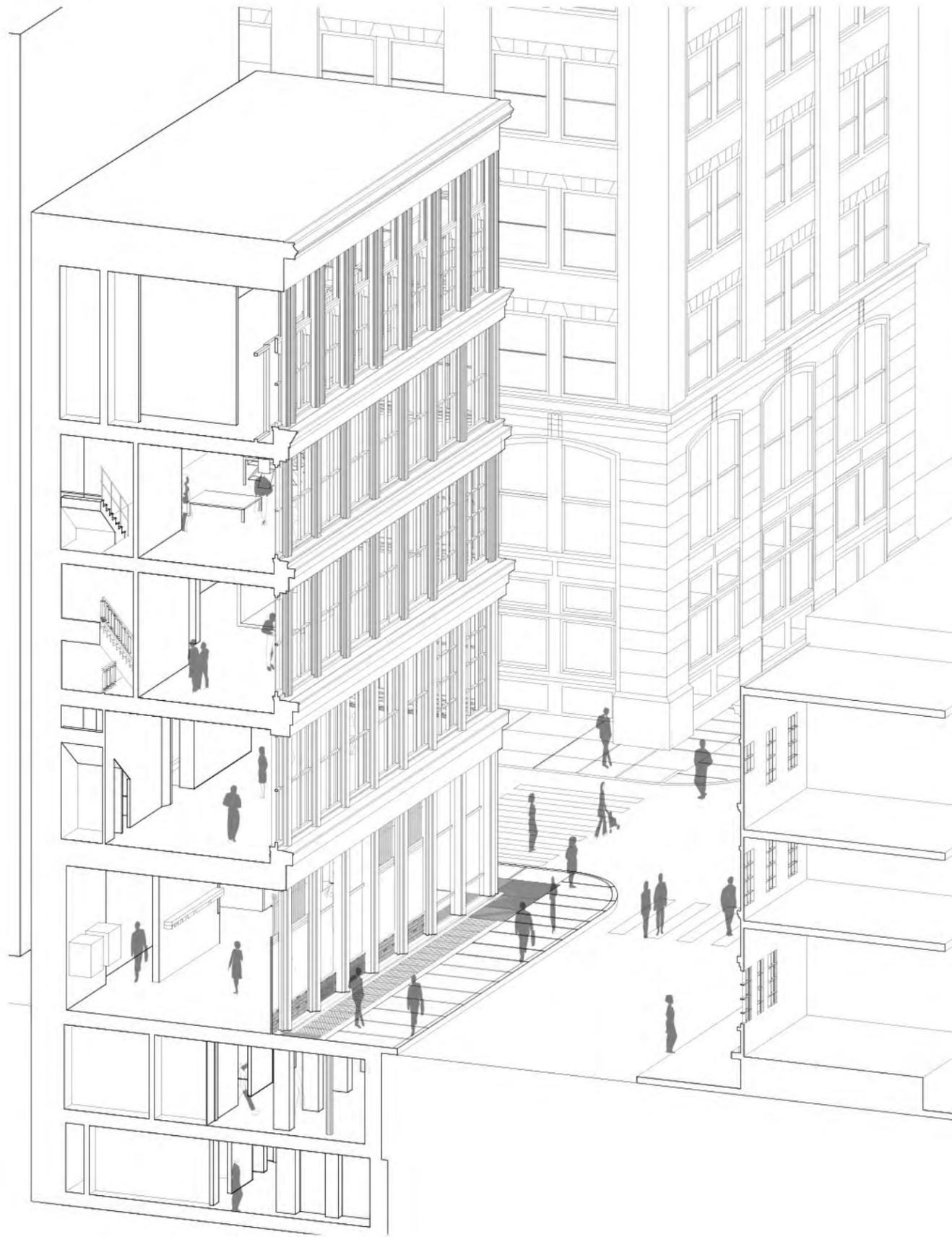
Left: Downtown New York Unfolded Elevation Plan

Starting from City Hall Park of the Financial District up to Houston Street, All of the buildings alongside Broadway are unfolded in order to see the progression of building scale

Right: Exploded Site Axonometric of 101 Spring St

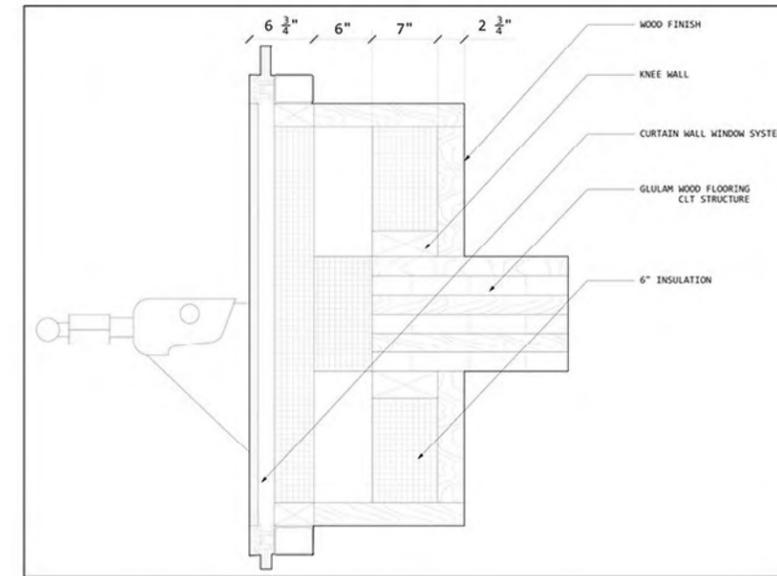
Donald Judd Foundation in New York, a permanent installation by Donald Judd has a clear sequence of movement within the building. In The drawing explores the relationship of the existing building to the site specific works in relations to the body moving throughout the building



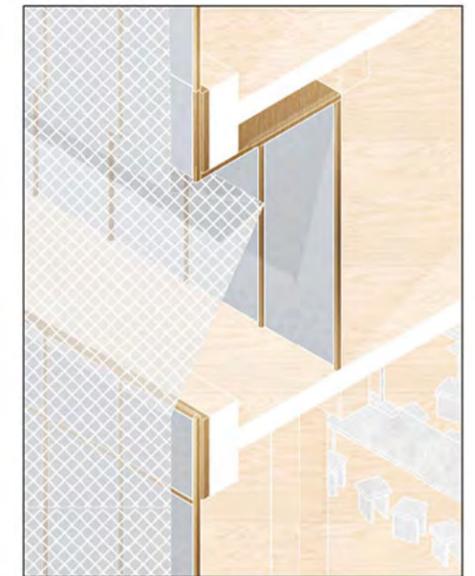


# Paper School

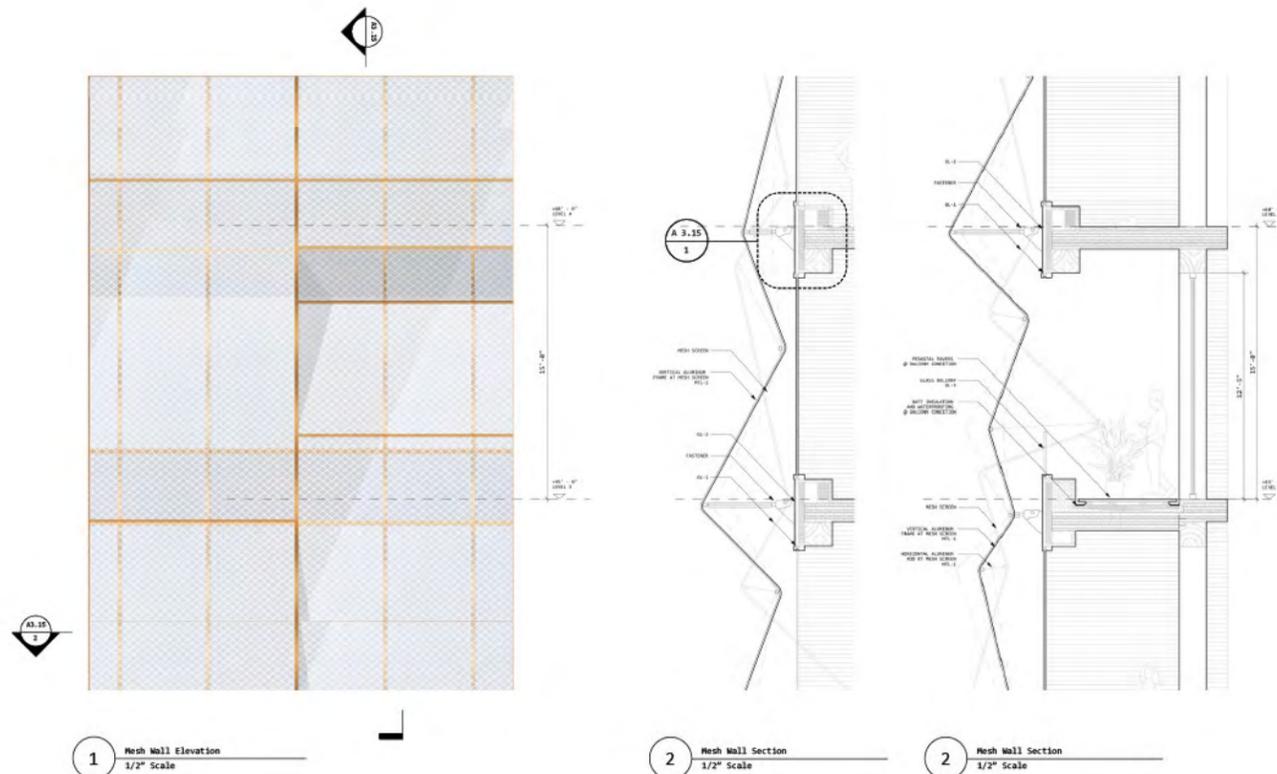
**course** Architectural Technology III: Envelopes  
**year** 2022  
**program** School  
**site** New York, NY 10012  
**instructor** Berardo Matalucci  
**team** Meghan Jones, Ken Farris, Anoushka Mariwala, Gio Kim, Angela Keele



1 Curtain Wall Detail  
3\" - 1\"-0\" Scale



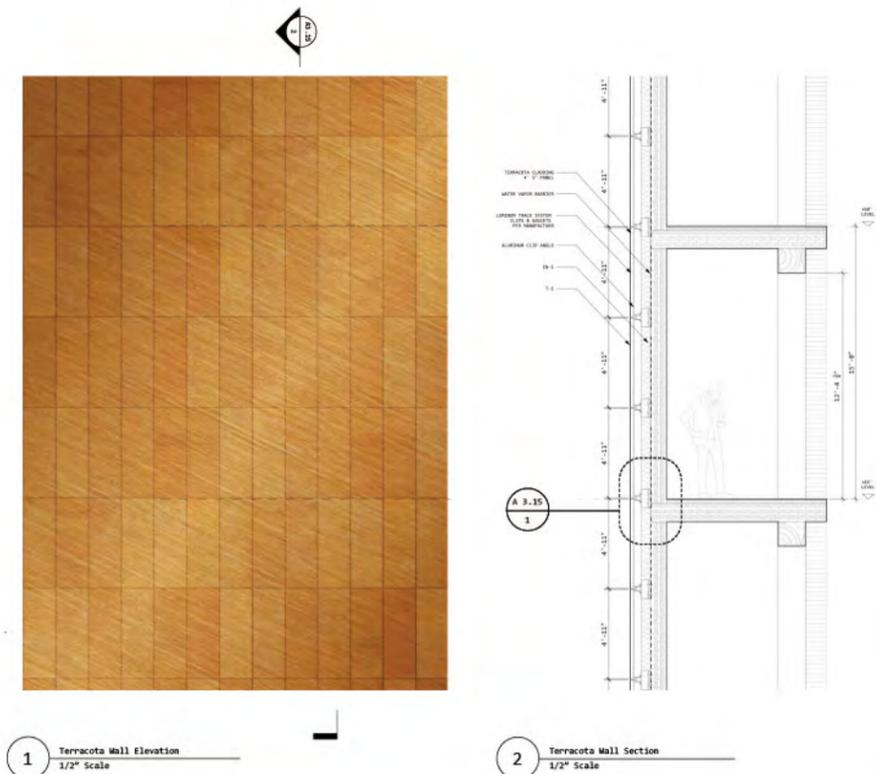
1 Terracotta Wall Plan  
1/2\" Scale



1 Mesh Wall Elevation  
1/2\" Scale

2 Mesh Wall Section  
1/2\" Scale

2 Mesh Wall Section  
1/2\" Scale



1 Terracotta Wall Elevation  
1/2\" Scale

2 Terracotta Wall Section  
1/2\" Scale



# Paper School

**course** Architectural Technology IV: Building Systems Integration

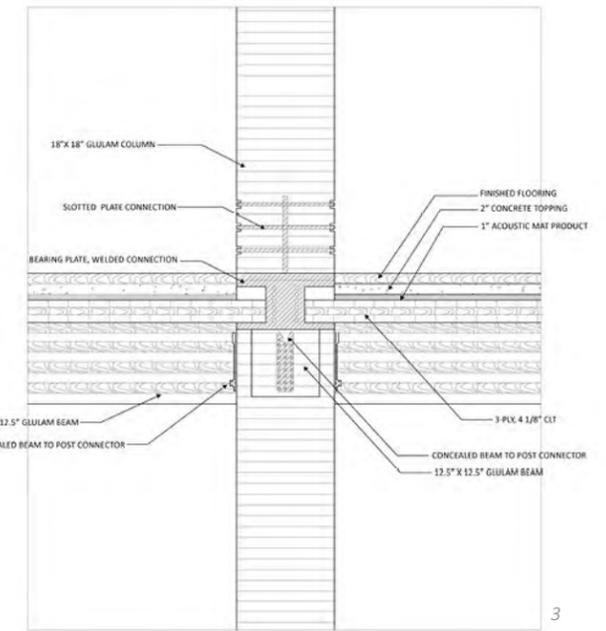
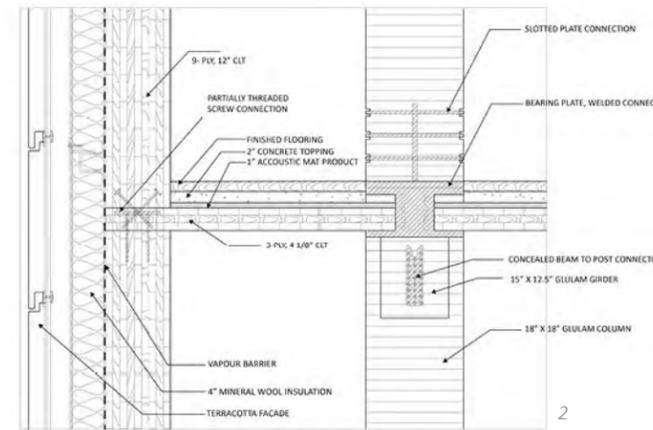
**year** 2022

**program** School

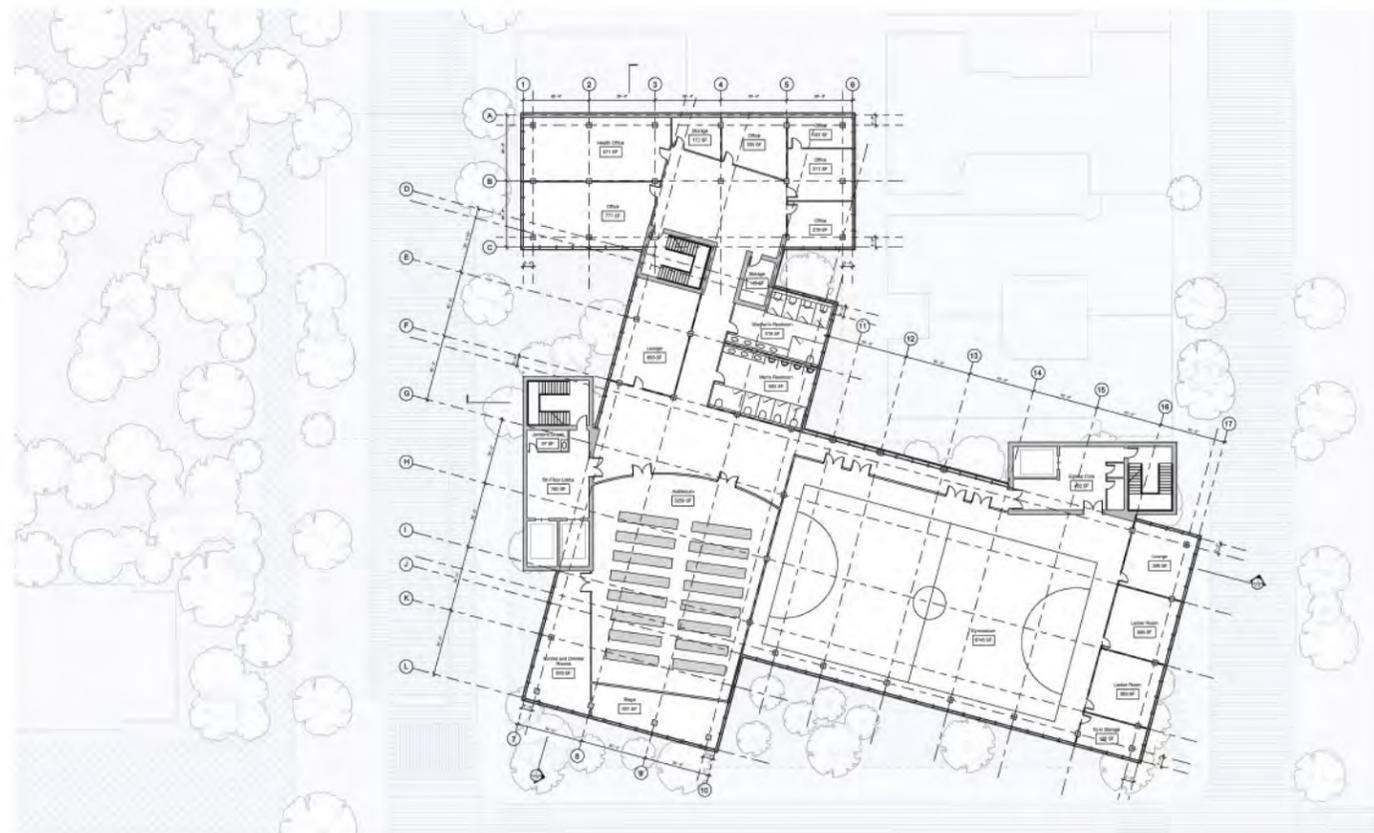
**site** New York, NY 10012

**instructor** Berardo Matalucci

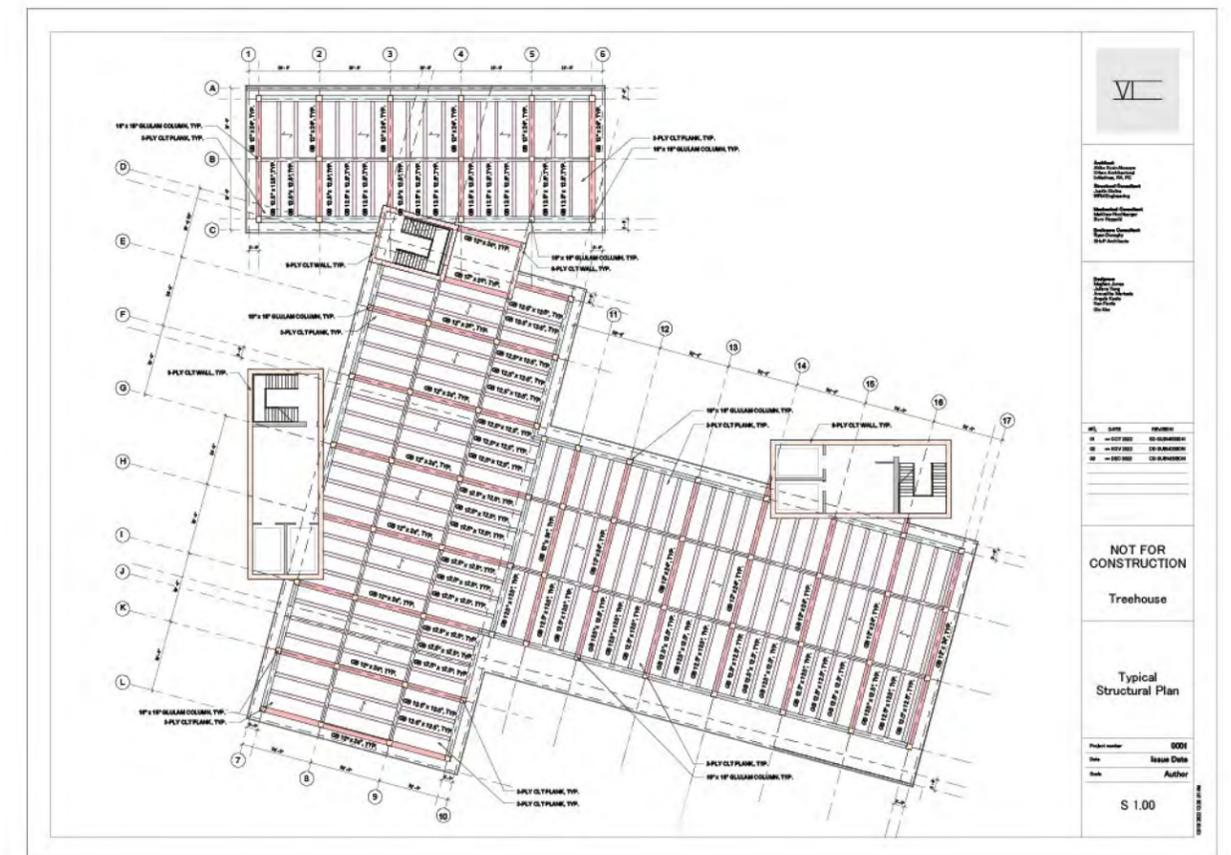
**team** Meghan Jones, Ken Farris, Anoushka Mariwala, Gio Kim, Angela Keele



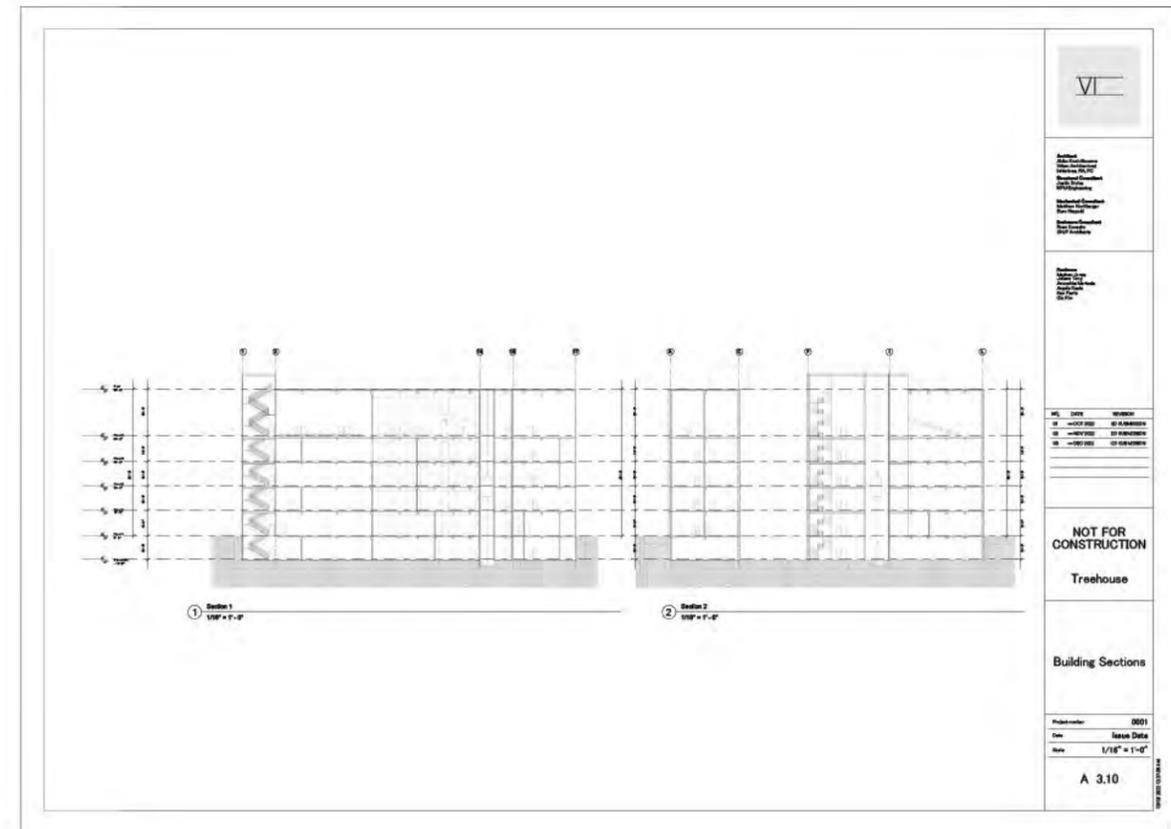
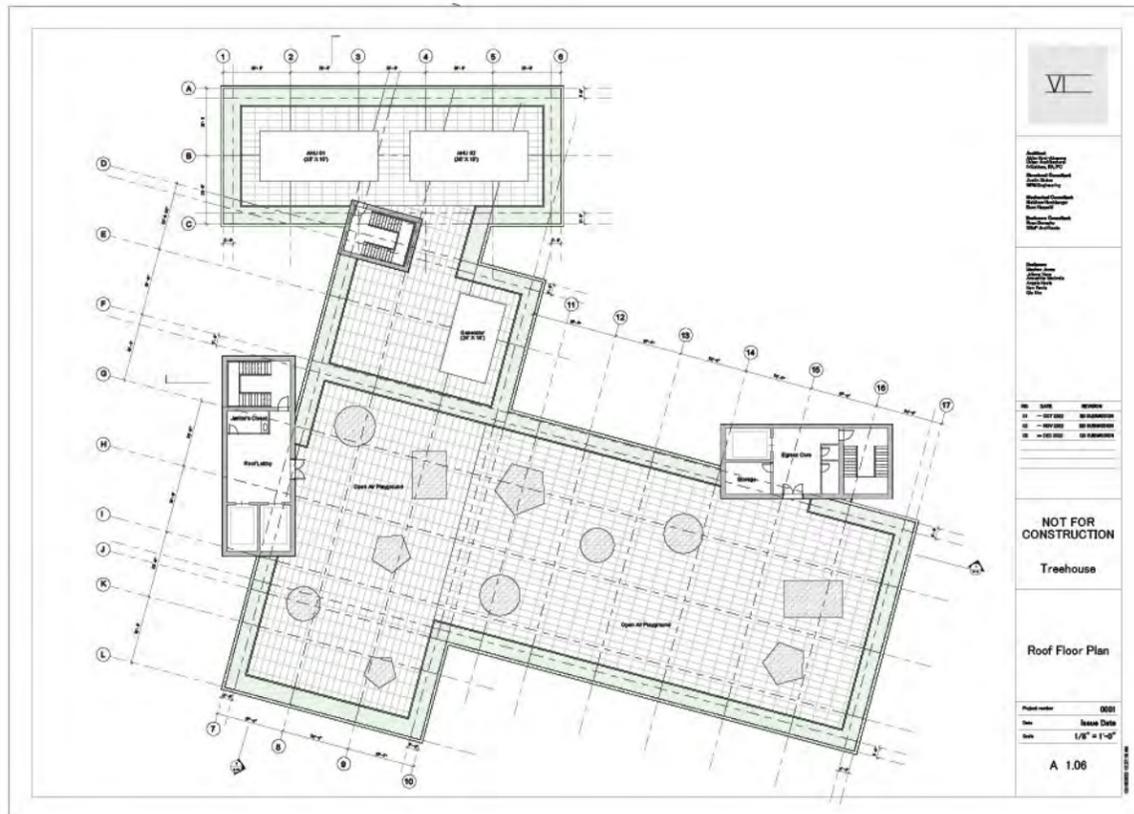
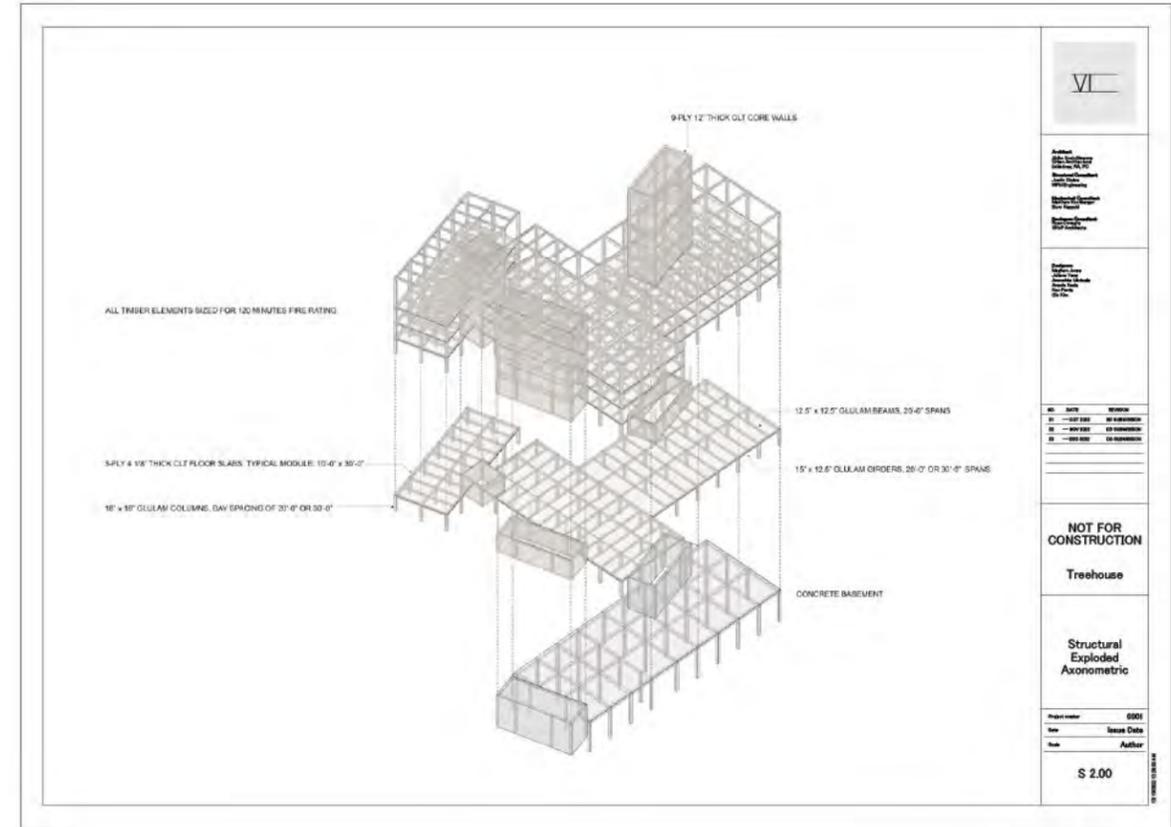
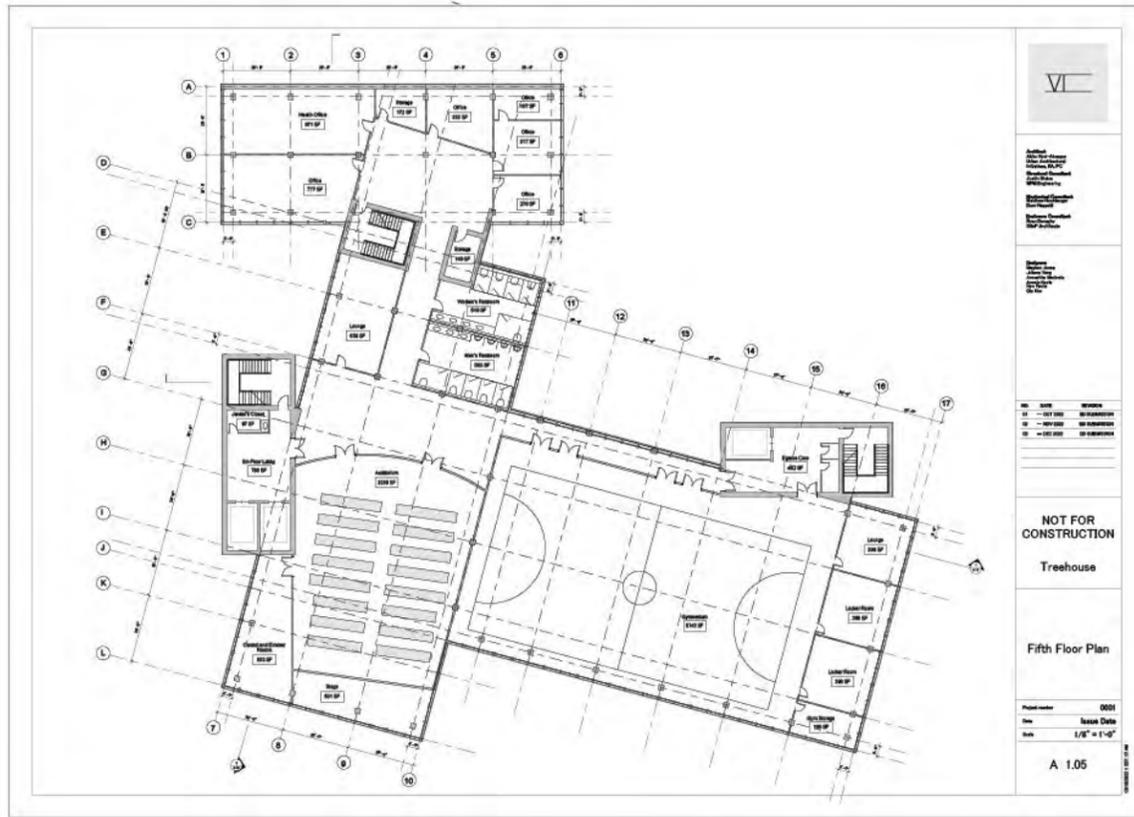
1. 4th Floor Plan
2. Wall to Facade Construction Detail
3. Wall to Column Construction Detail
4. Typical Structural Plan



4th Floor Plan <sup>1</sup>



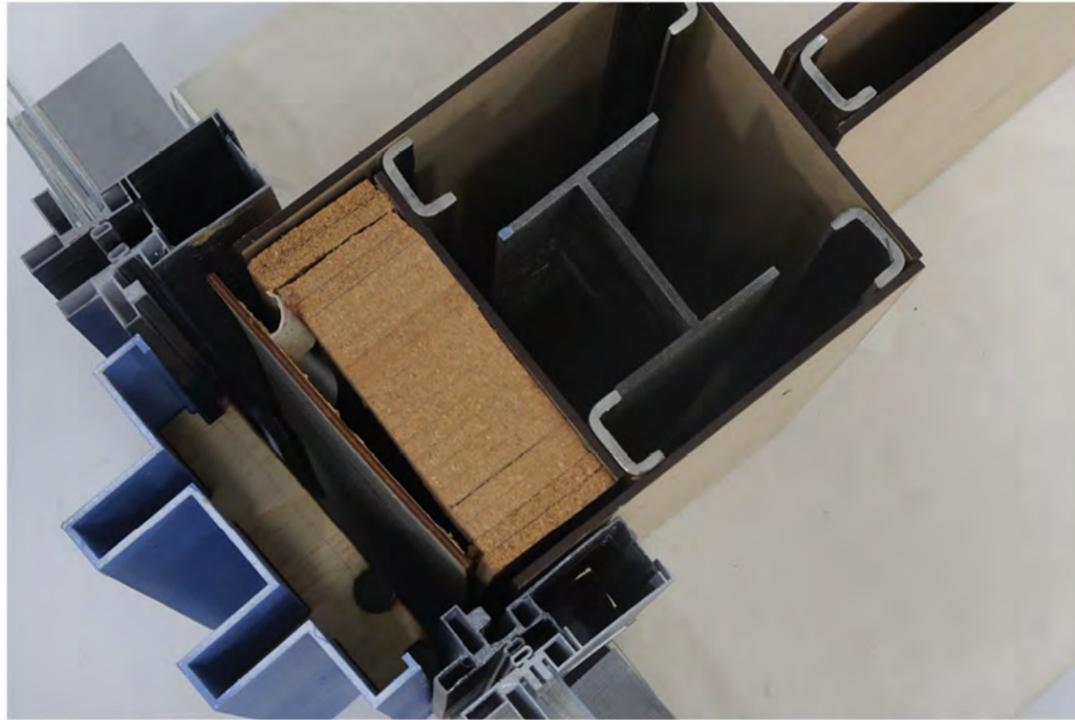
Typical Structural Plan



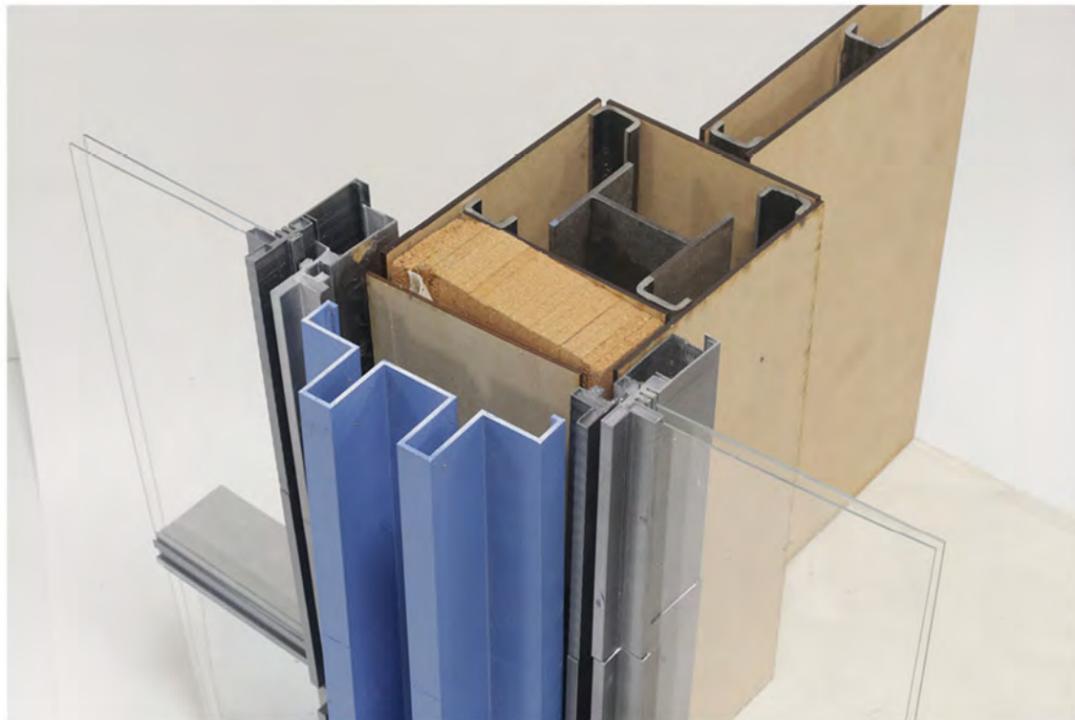
# # School

<b>course</b>	Architectural Technology V: Construction and Life Cycle Systems
<b>year</b>	2023
<b>program</b>	School
<b>site</b>	New York, NY 10012
<b>instructor</b>	Lola Ben-Alon, Anna Knoell, Aaron Campbell, Gina Morrow
<b>team</b>	Anoushka Mariwala, Gio Kim, Ian Callendar

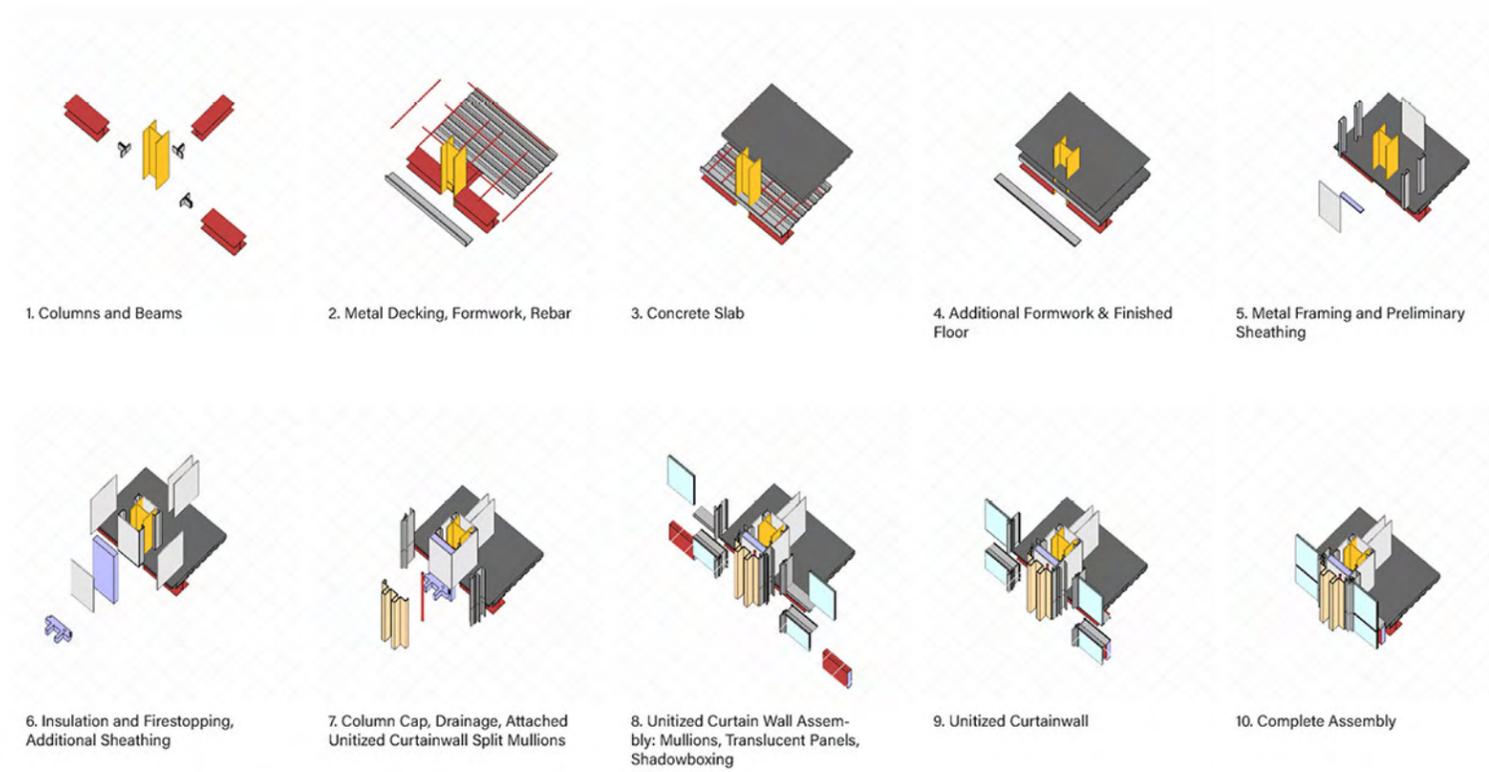




1 = 1/4 Detail Model



1 = 1/4 Detail Model

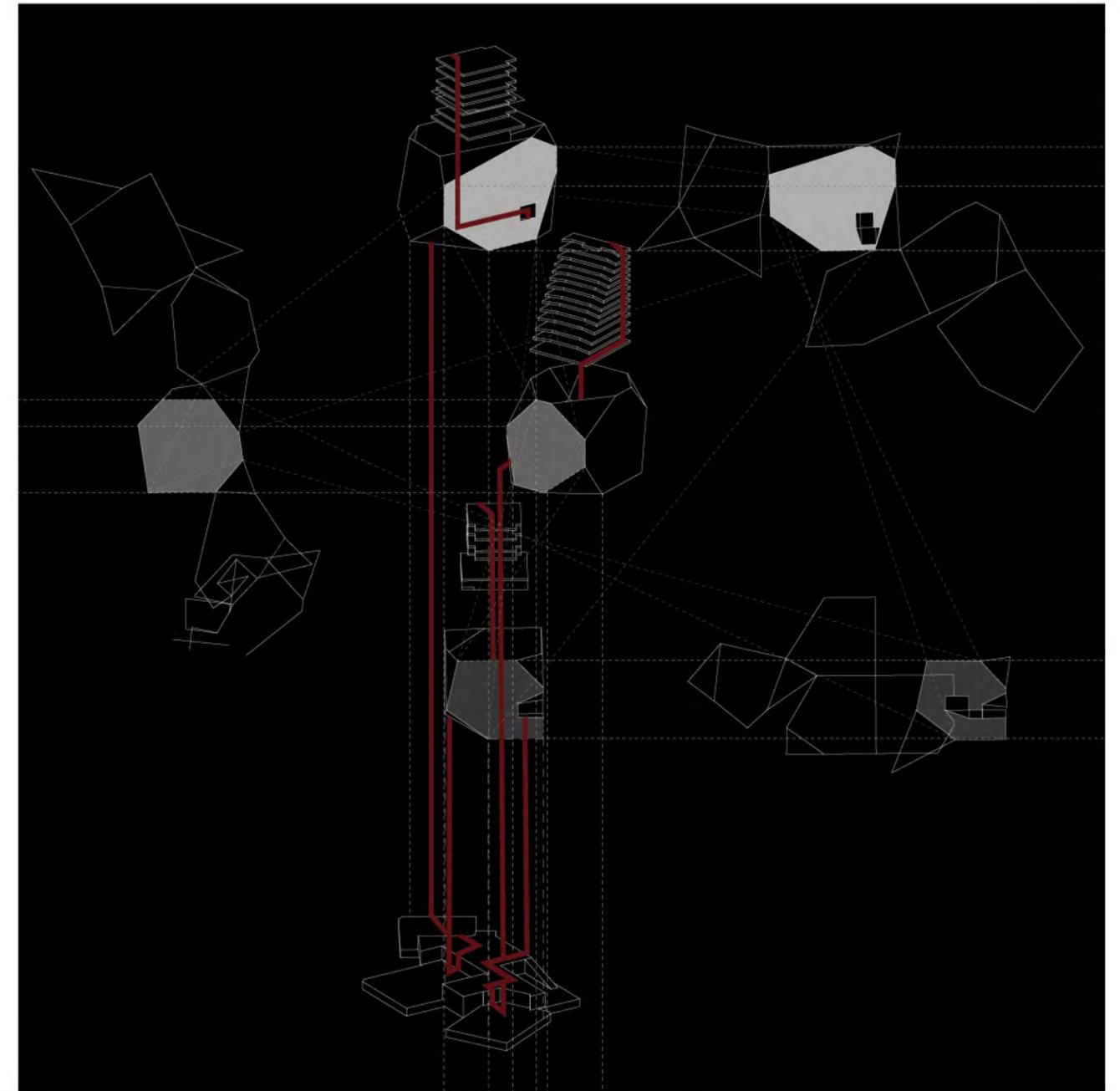


Left: 1' = 1/4" Detail Model  
 Material: PLA, C Channel, Cork,  
 Acrylic, Rockite, Plywood

Right: Model Construction Sequence Diagram

# Biblioteca de Espana (Precedent)

<b>course</b>	Architectural Drawing and Representation I
<b>year</b>	2021
<b>program</b>	Library, Cultural Space
<b>site</b>	Medillin, Columbia
<b>instructor</b>	Zachery White



Left: 1' = 1/16" Physical Model  
Material: PLA 3D Print, Acrylic, Acetate

Right: Unfolded Axonometric Circulation

