

# PORTFOLIO

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Perch & Dwell

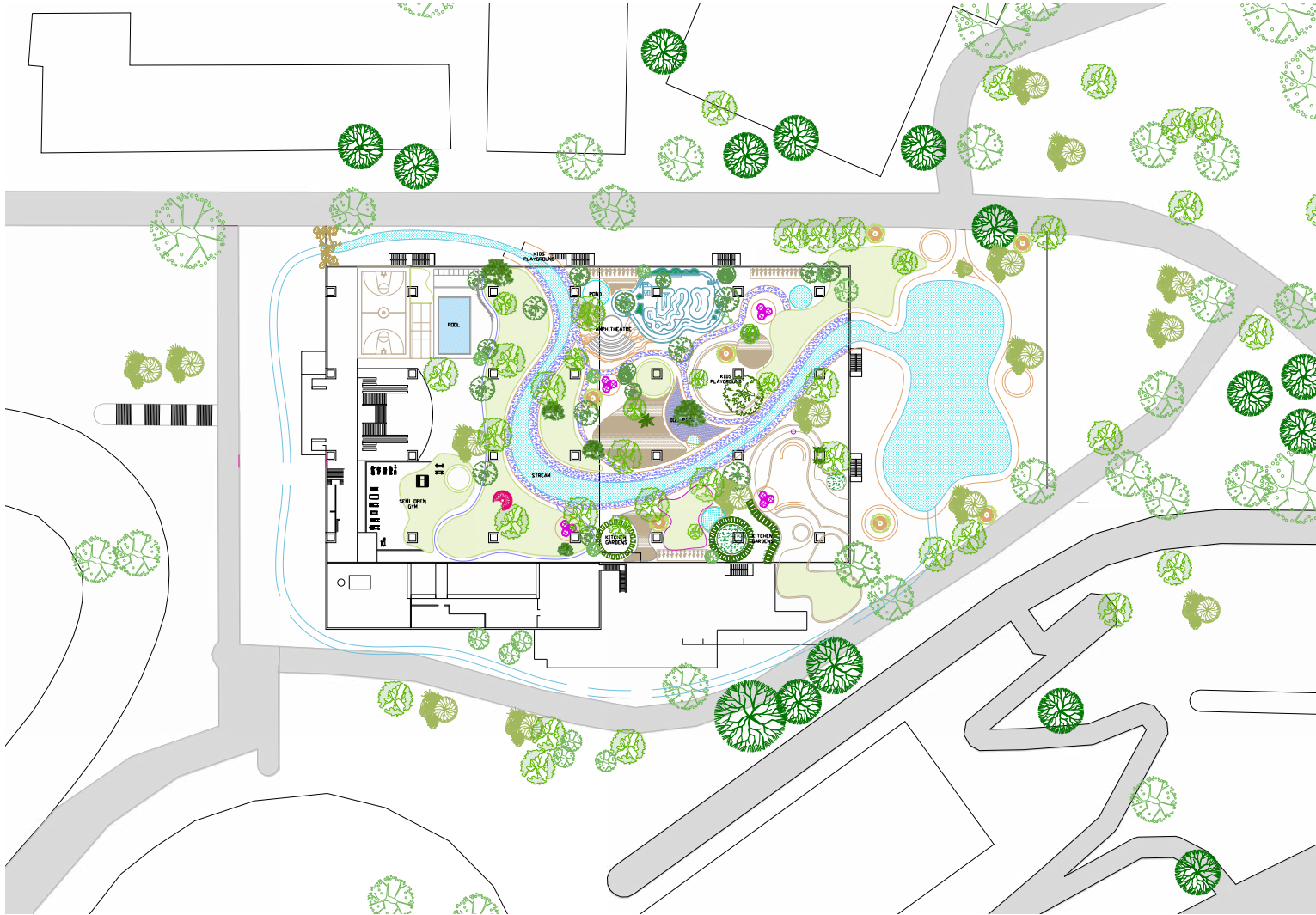
Adaptive Reuse of Glass Pavilion

Term	2025 Fall
Type	Group Project with (Annie Hung Shirin Kakakjhel
Tutor	Juan Herreros

Amid the rigidity of urban concrete, this project reimagines Madrid's Glass Pavilion as a temporary refuge for those displaced by economic crises. Inspired by migratory birds who nest, recharge, and resume flight, we introduce modular treehouse-like units that offer rest, resilience, and reentry into society.

Beyond human shelter, the design enhances biodiversity through nature-based strategies—introducing vegetation, bird-friendly structures, and ecological layering. The pavilion becomes more than housing: it transforms into a living urban canopy, where people, plants, and animals coexist in a shared habitat.





Ground Floor Plan



Ground Floor Render

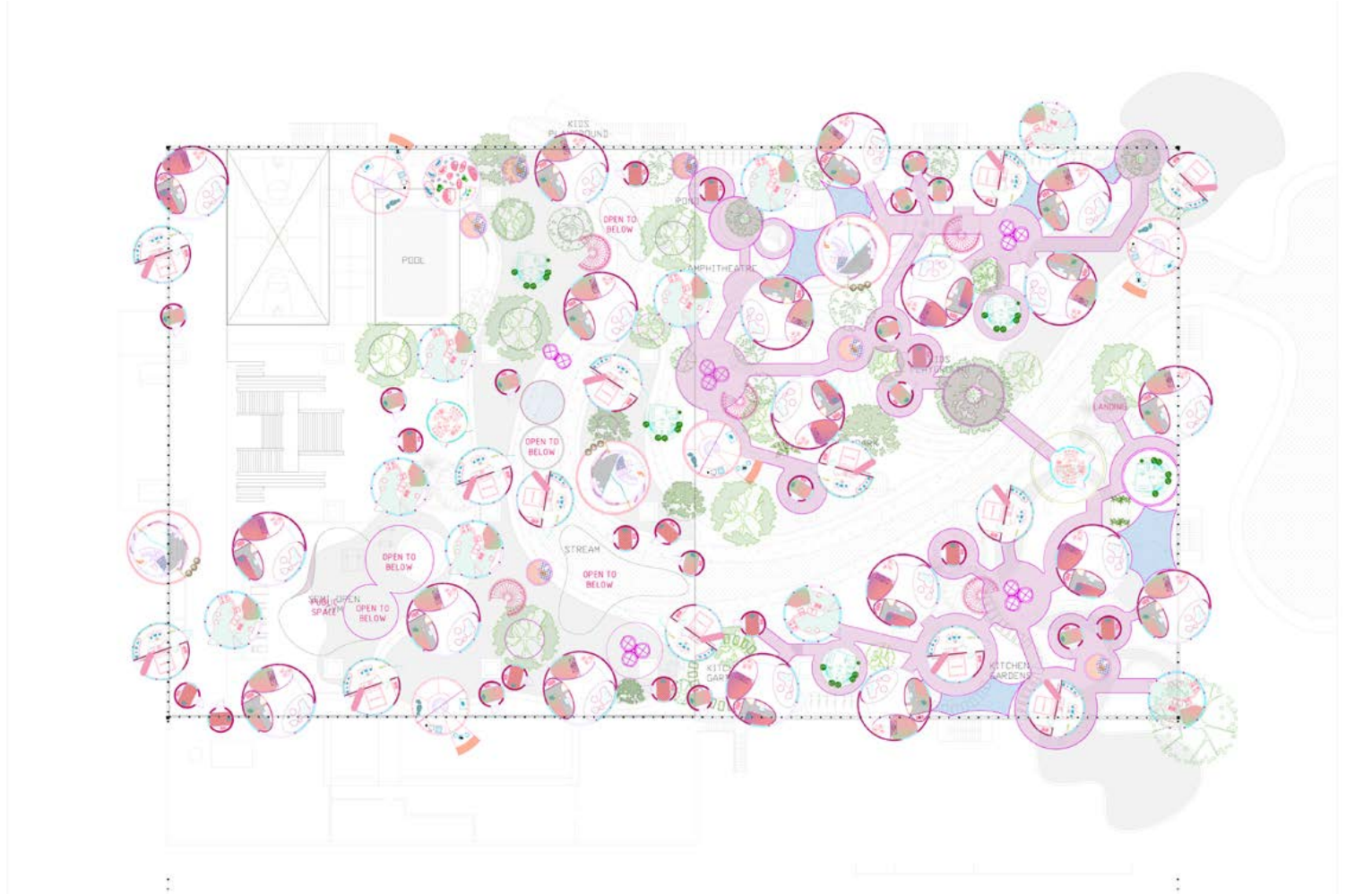


Short Section

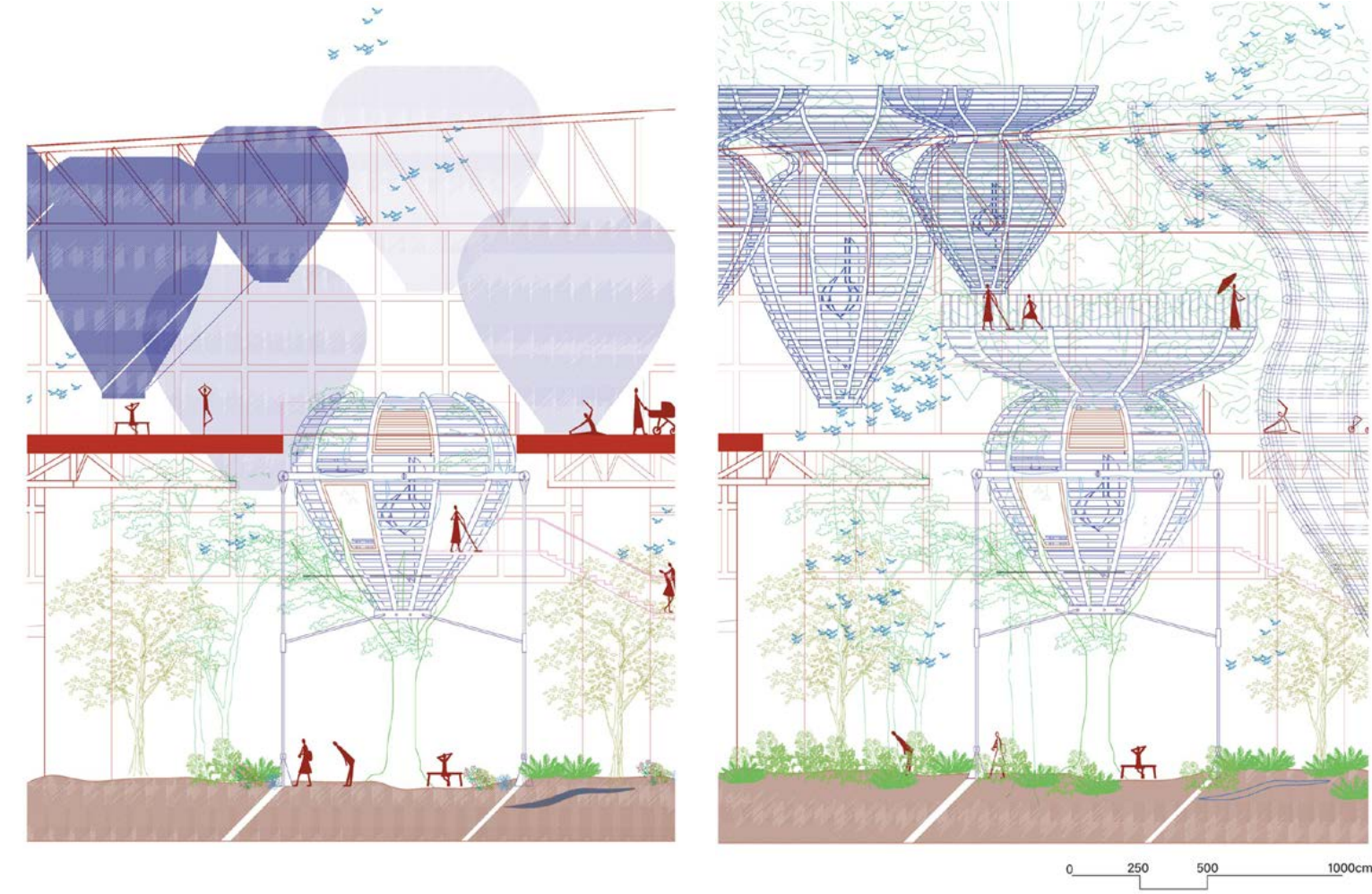
The sectional drawings reveal how our proposal transforms the Glass Pavilion's original structural grid into a multi-layered spatial ecosystem. At ground level, a garden-like landscape invites vegetation to grow freely, dissolving the hard boundary between architecture and terrain. Trees pierce through the structure, anchoring the architecture into the forest of Casa de Campo.

Above this forest floor, lantern-like treehouse units float in the pavilion's open volume. These modular units are suspended at staggered heights, reinterpreting the original ceiling height into a system of misaligned levels. This reconfiguration produces a rich topography of overlapping spaces—semi-private terraces, shaded pockets, circulation voids, and collective viewing decks. Vertical movement is supported by elevators, spiral staircases, and suspended net corridors, encouraging residents to explore the building sectionally rather than just in plan.

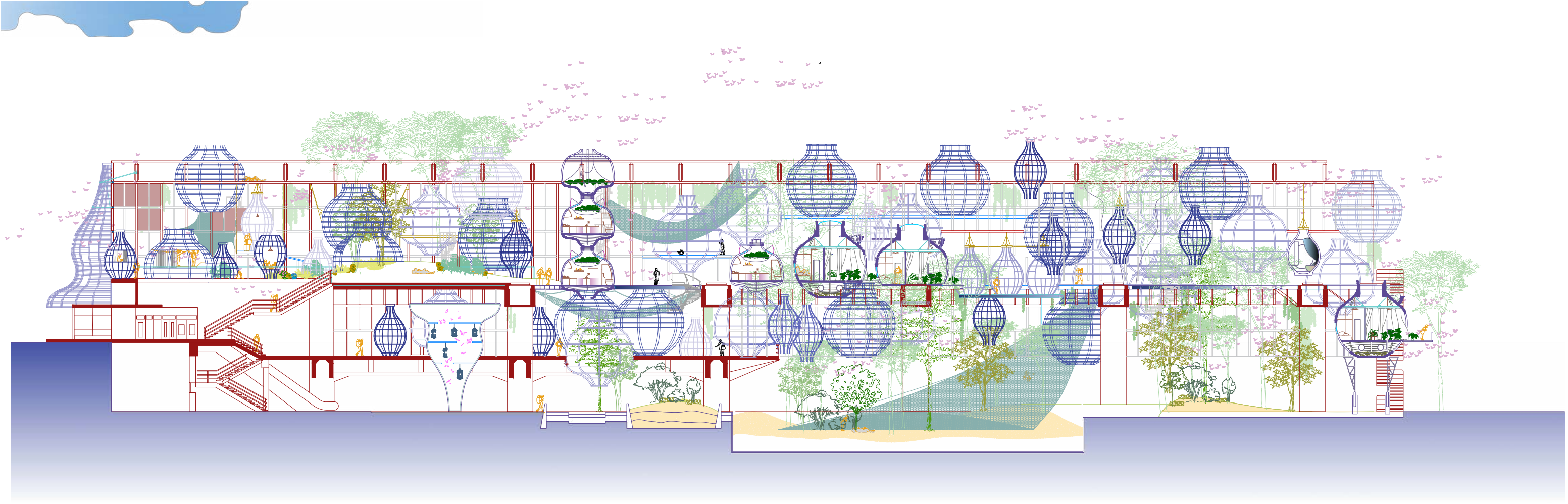
Birds also become co-inhabitants of this vertical ecosystem. The sectional strategy does not simply house people; it creates a shared, animated canopy—where the flows of humans, animals, and air intersect across height, light, and structure.



Second Floor Plan

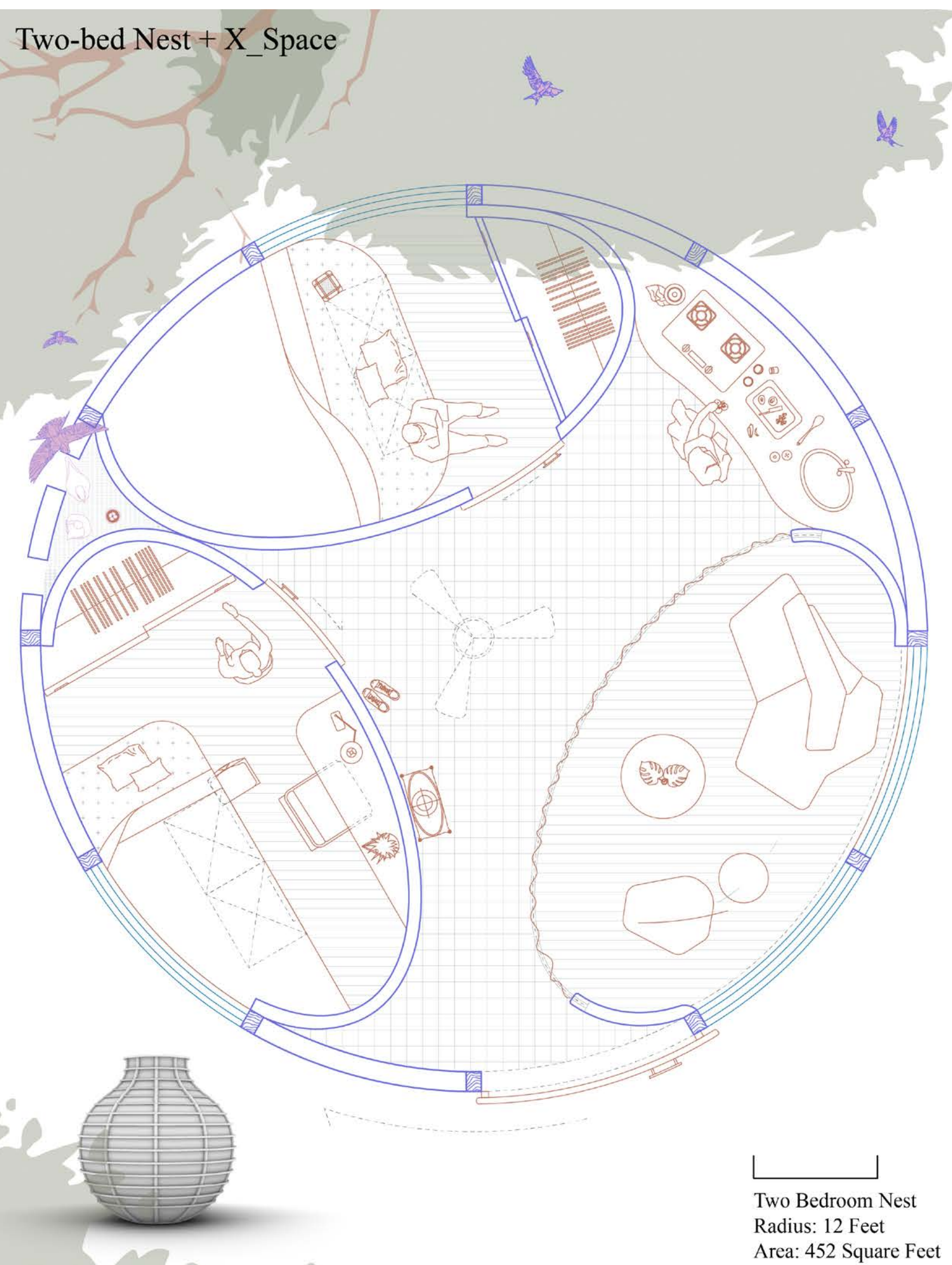


Treehouse Prototype

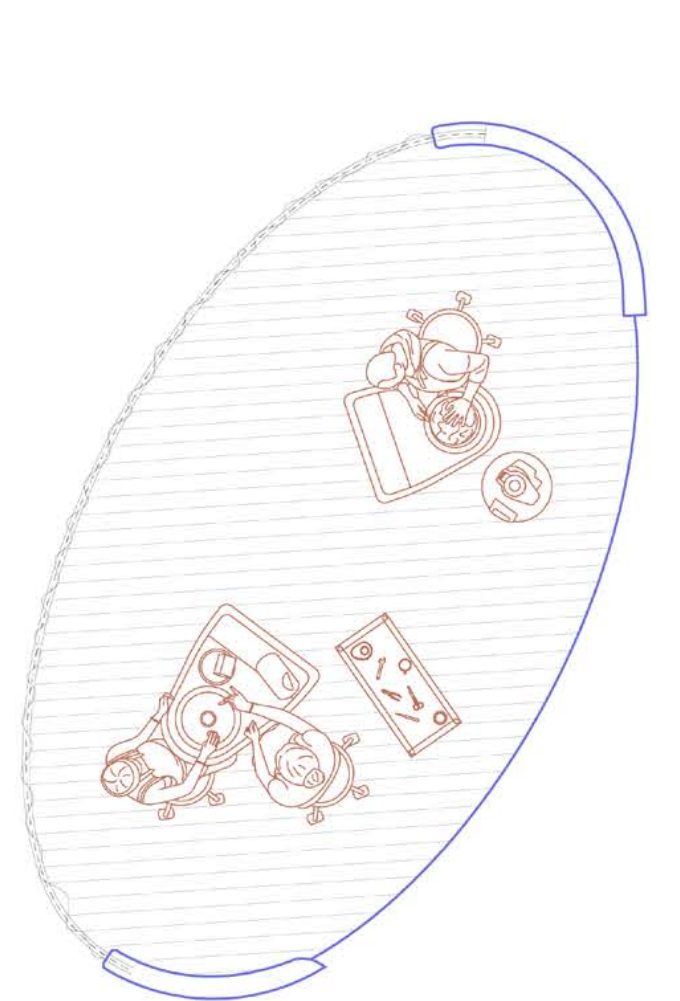




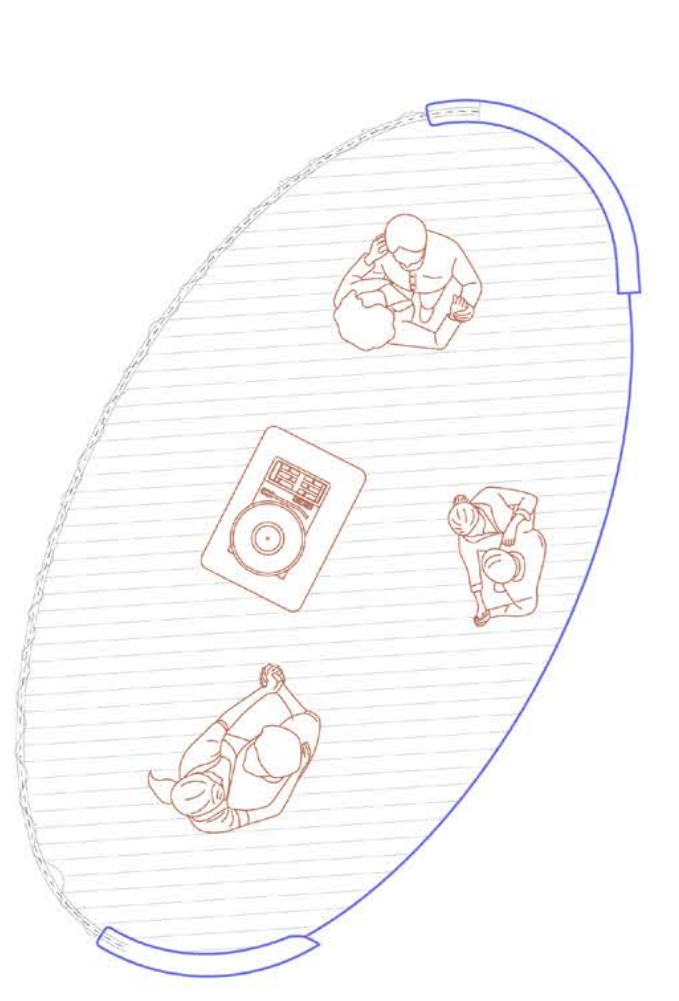
Two-bed Nest + X\_Space



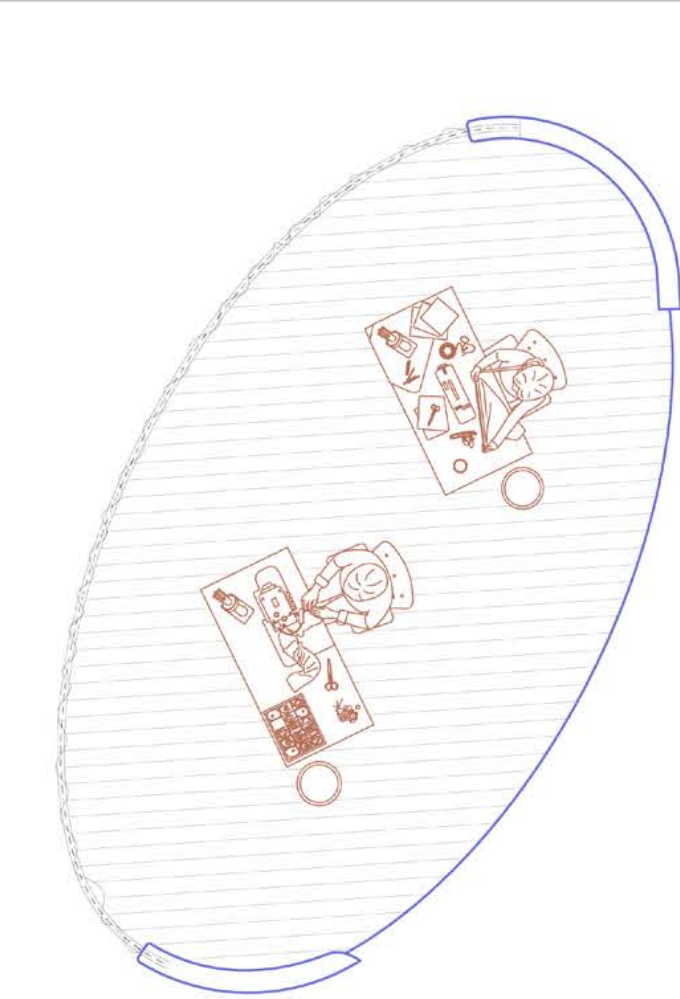
Two Bedroom Nest  
Radius: 12 Feet  
Area: 452 Square Feet



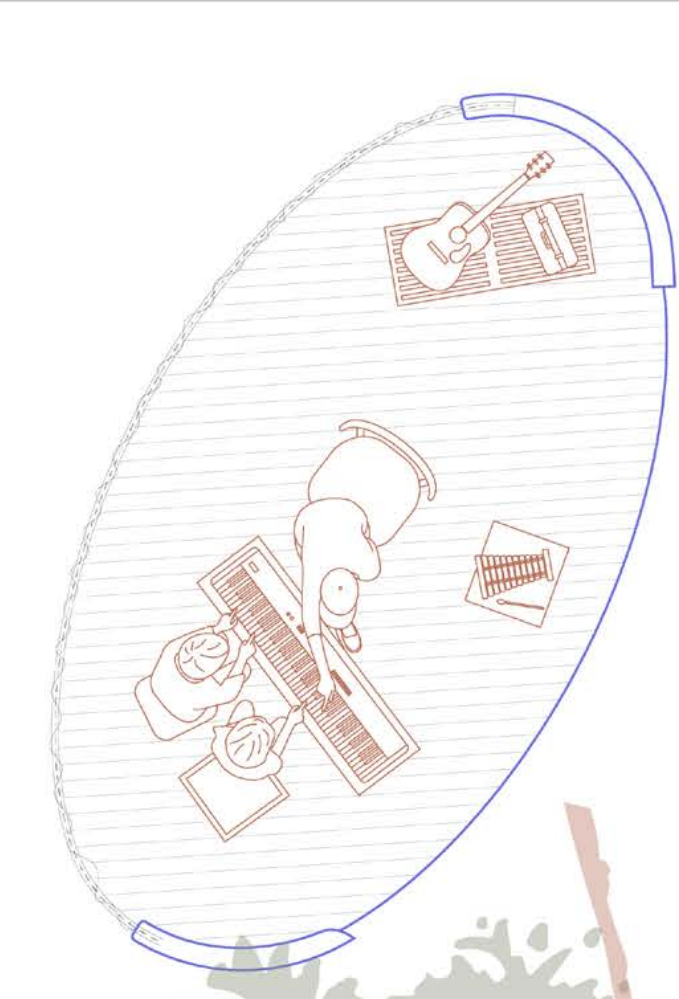
X\_Space: Handicraft Workshop



X\_Space: Dancing Disco

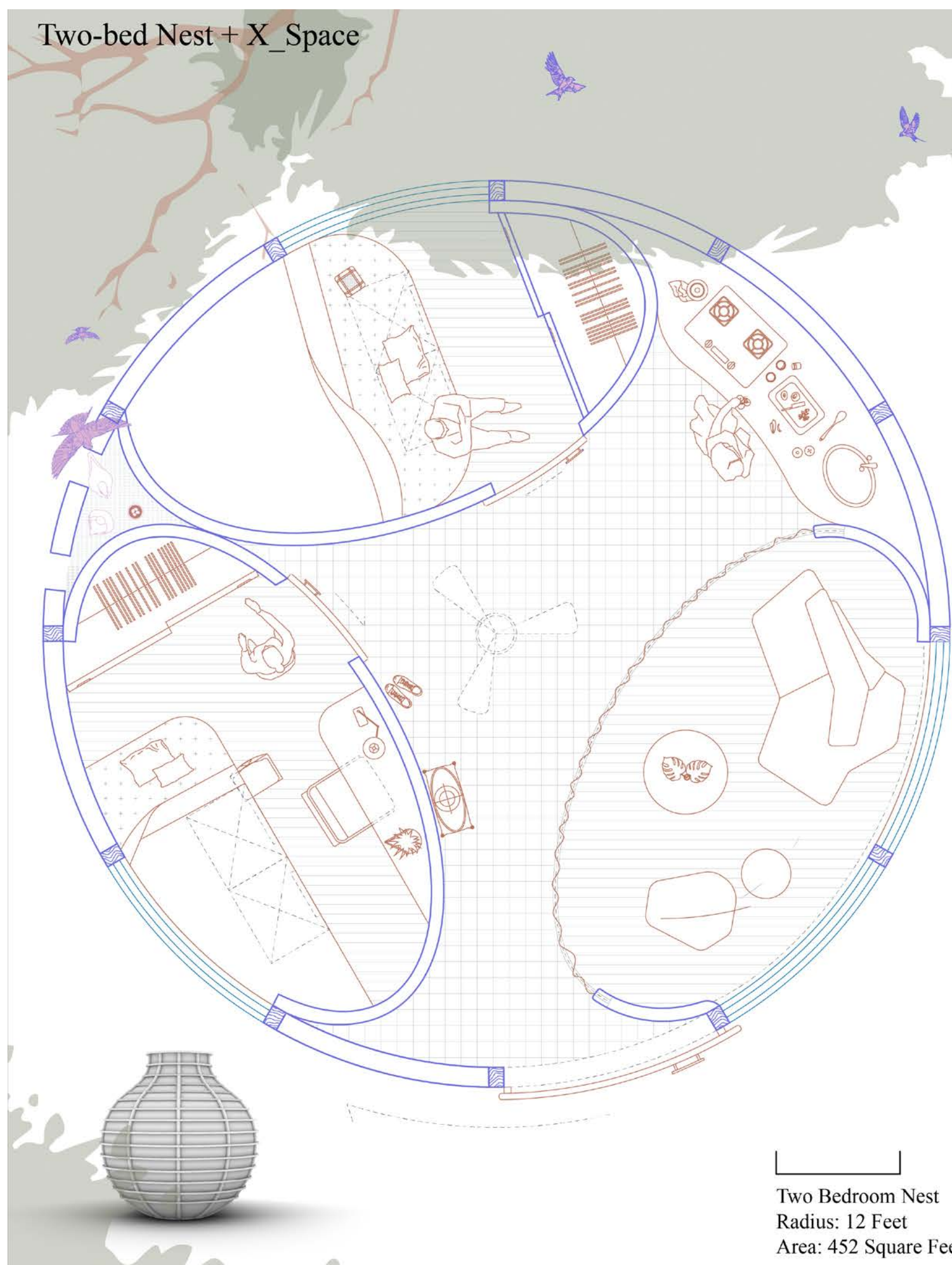


X\_Space: Sewing Studio

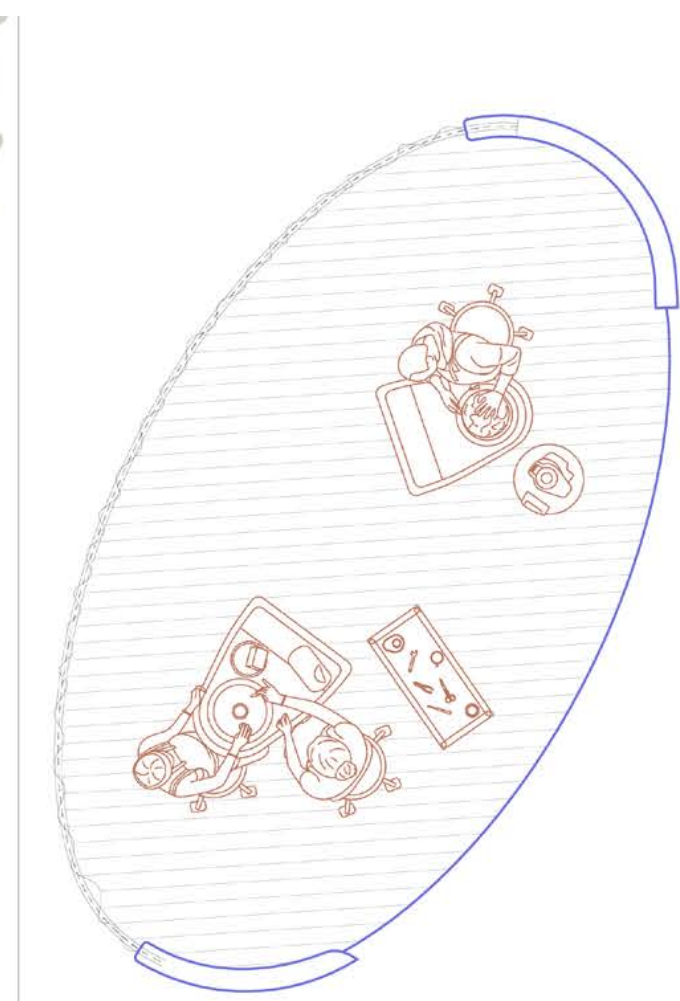


X\_Space: Music Area

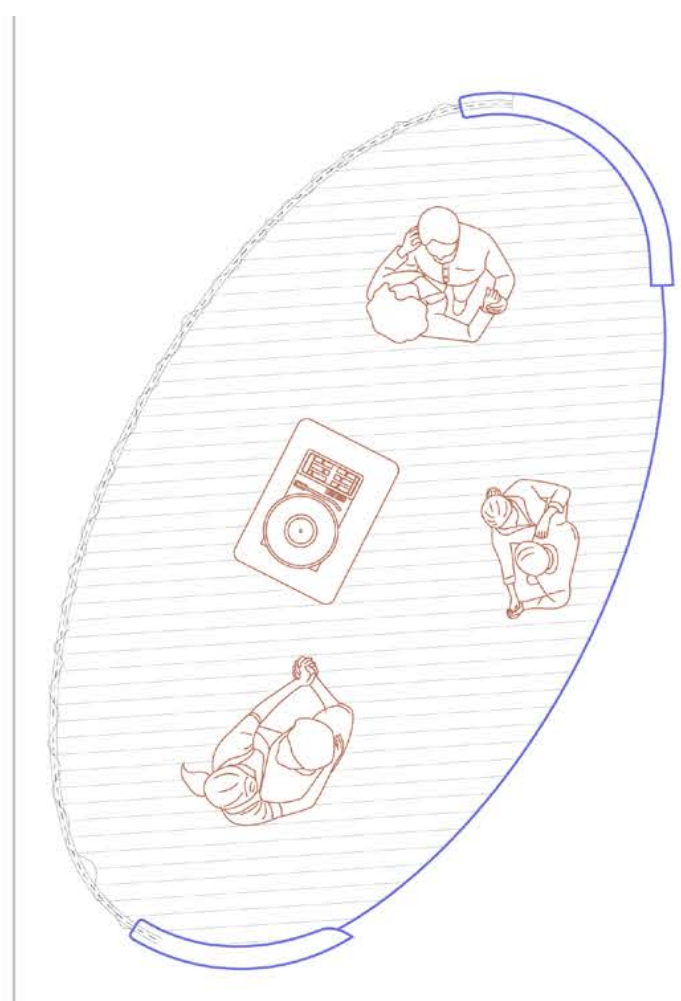
Two-bed Nest + X\_Space



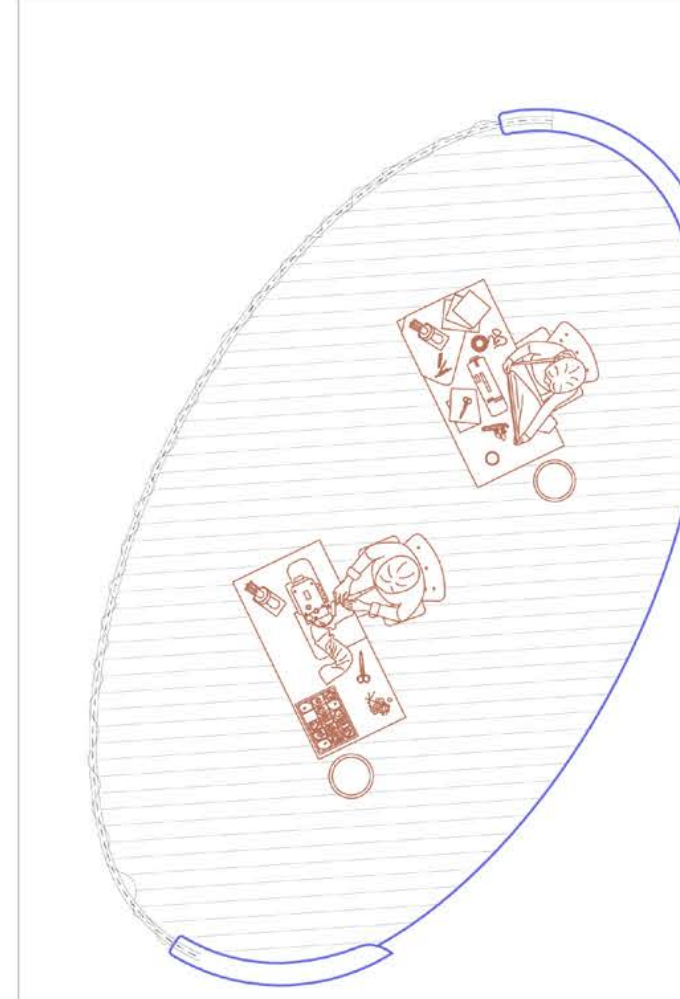
Two Bedroom Nest  
Radius: 12 Feet  
Area: 452 Square Feet



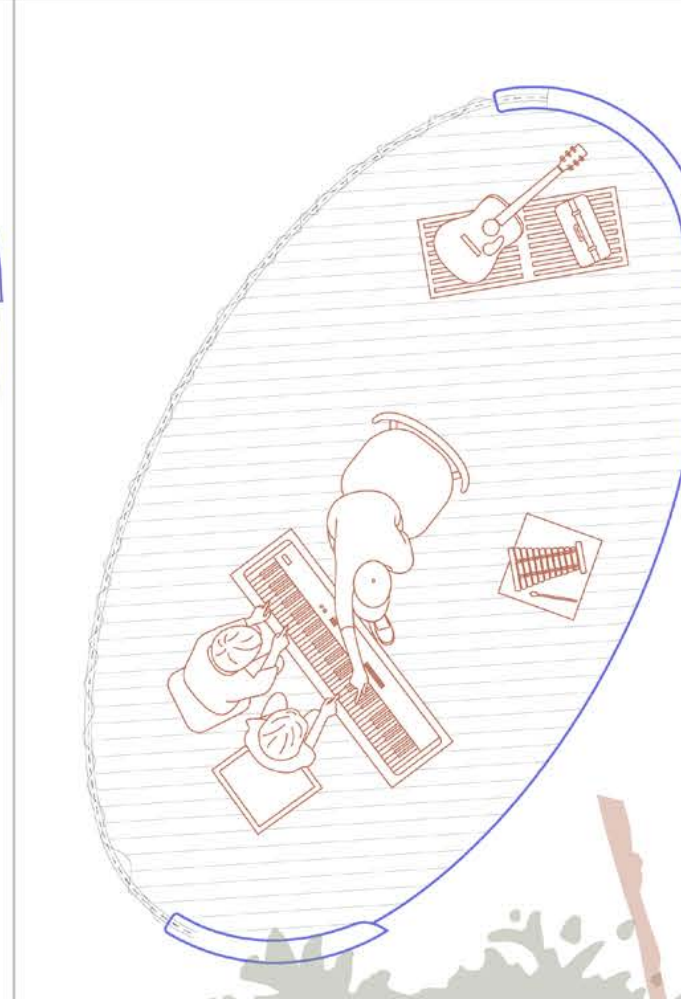
X\_Space: Handicraft Workshop



X\_Space: Dancing Disco



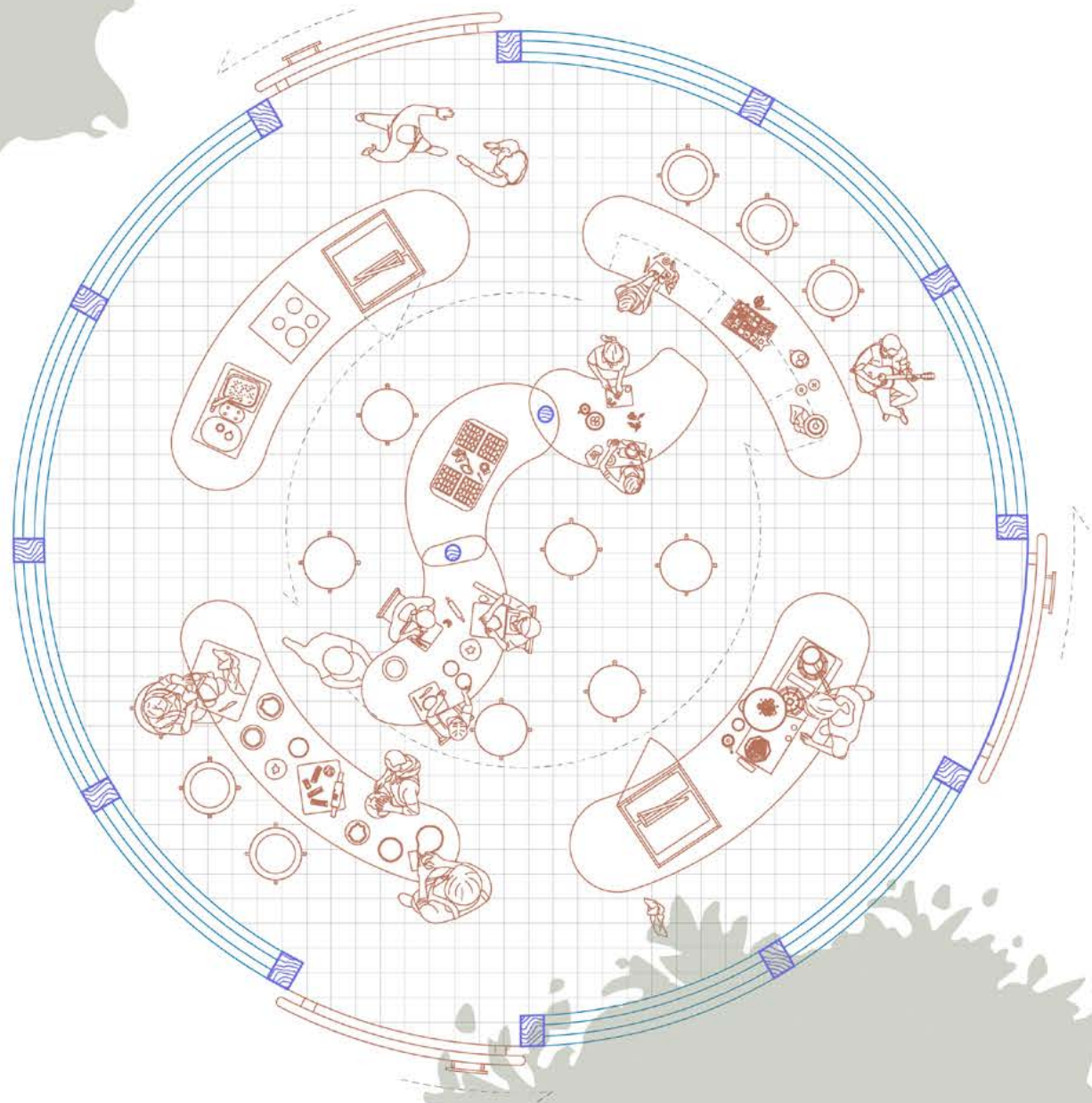
X\_Space: Sewing Studio



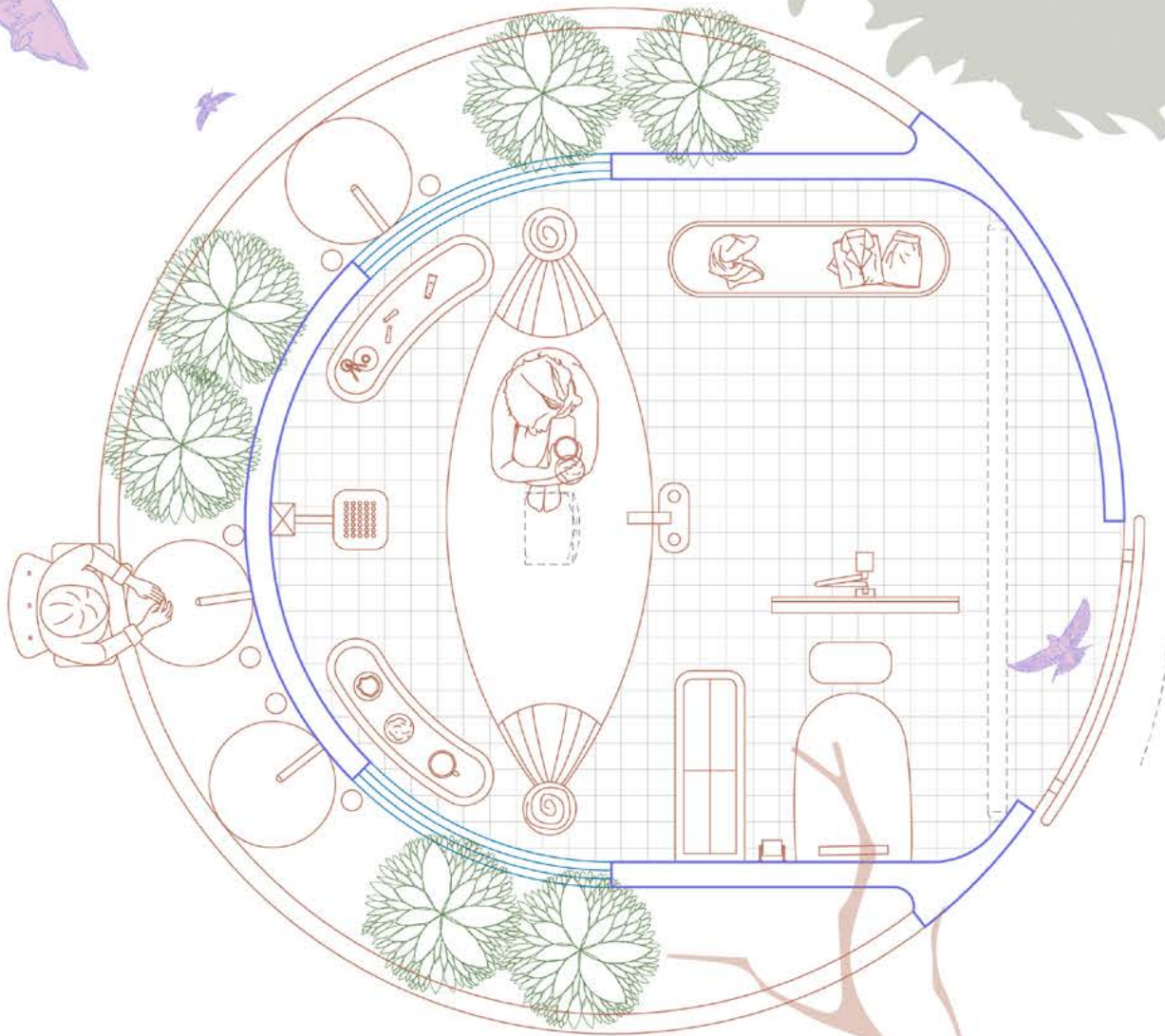
X\_Space: Music Area



Communal Kitchen Nest + X\_Space



Bathroom Nest



Nest Studio  
Radius: 9 Feet  
Area: 247 Square Feet

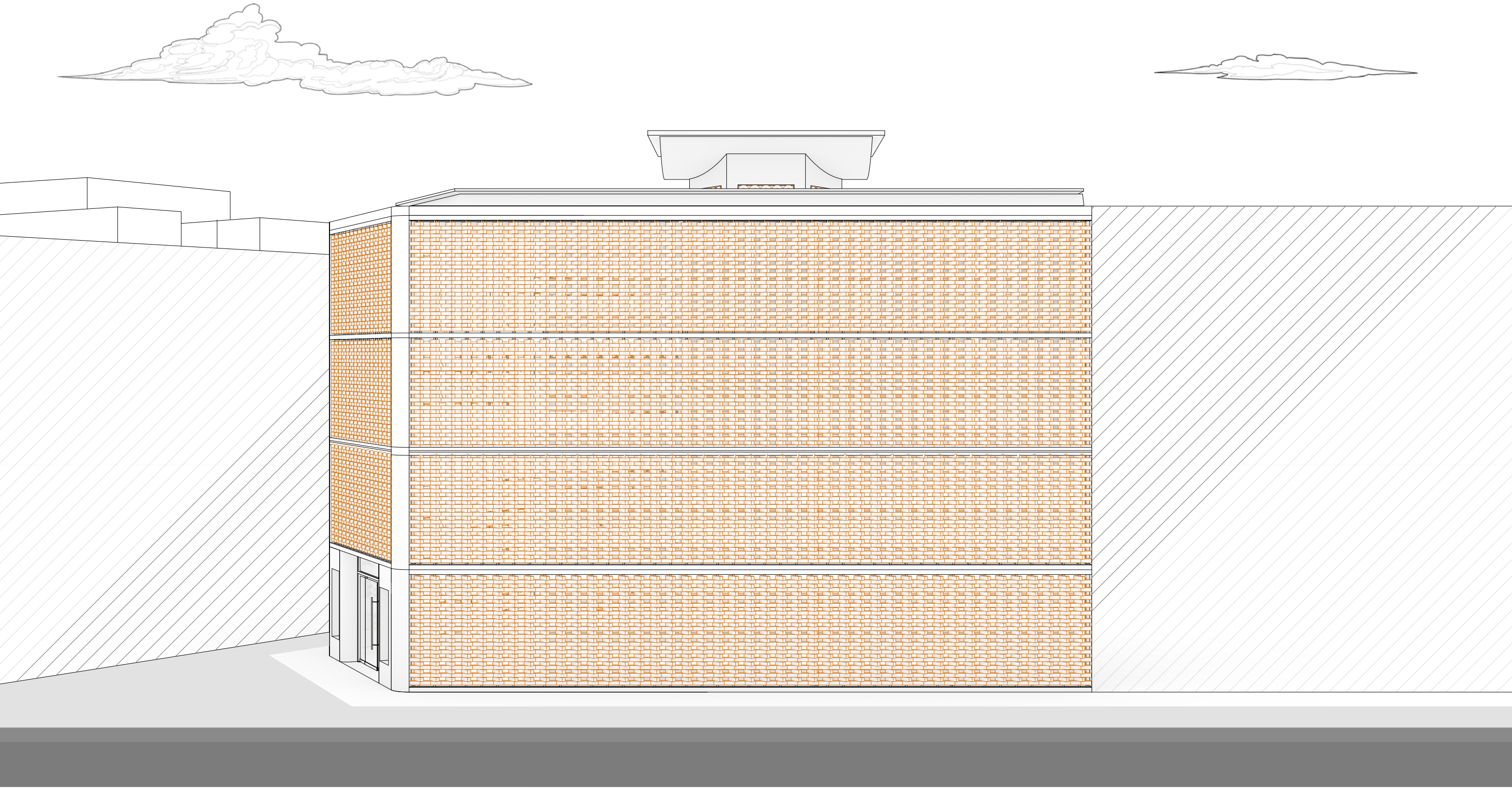
## Convaporative Building

### Passive Cooling Mix Uses Building

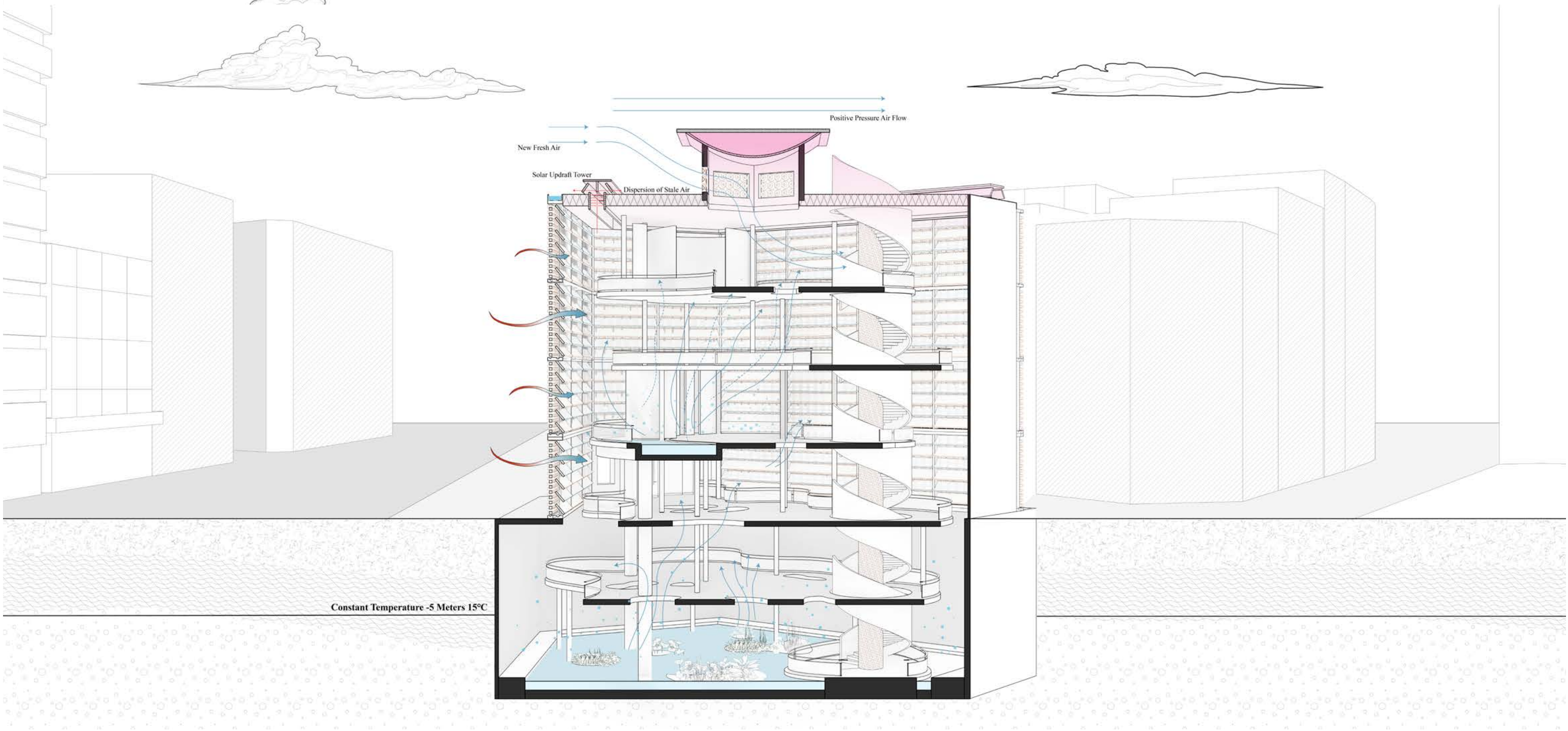
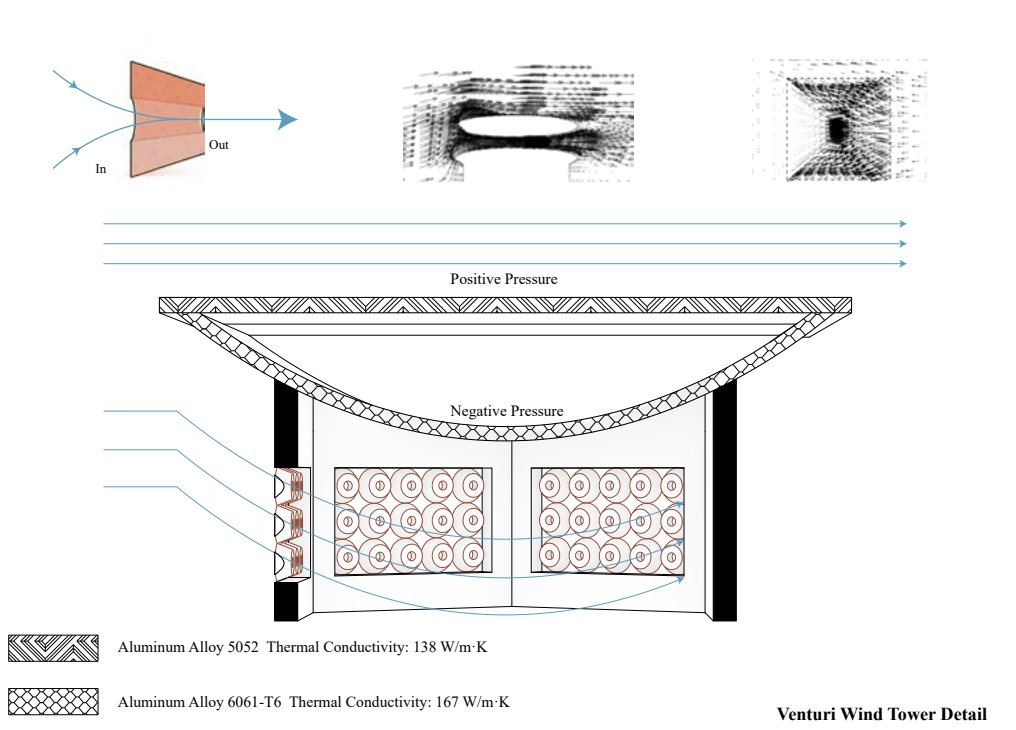
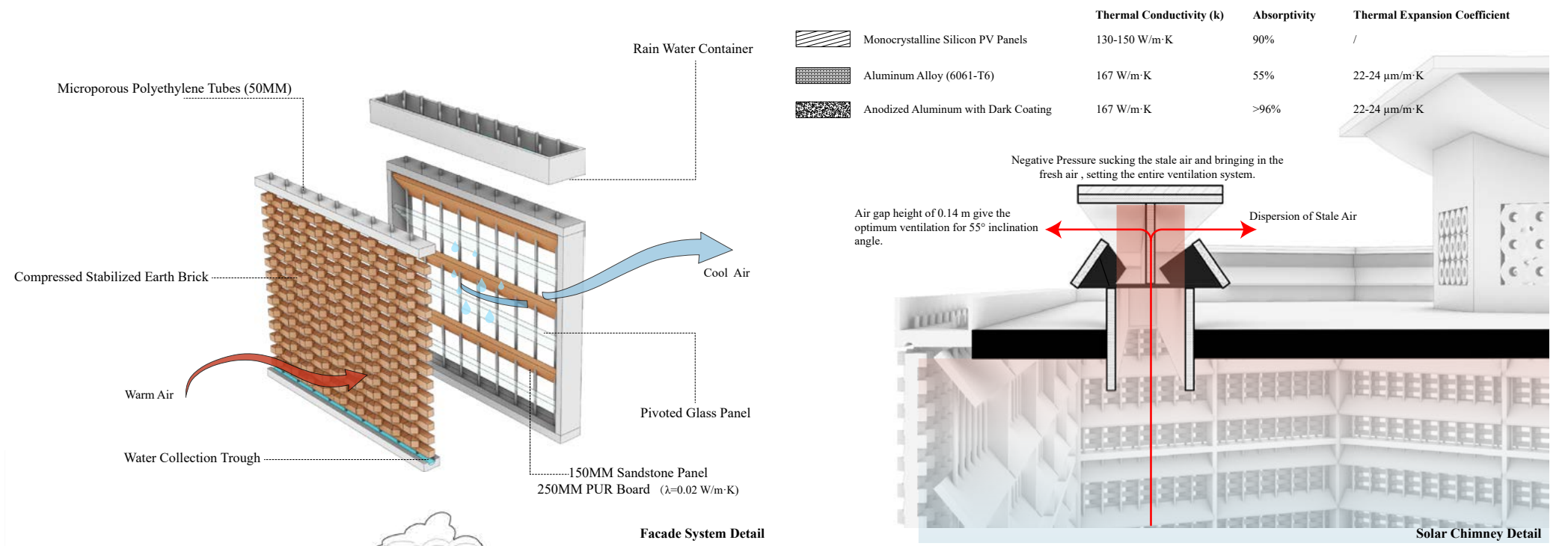
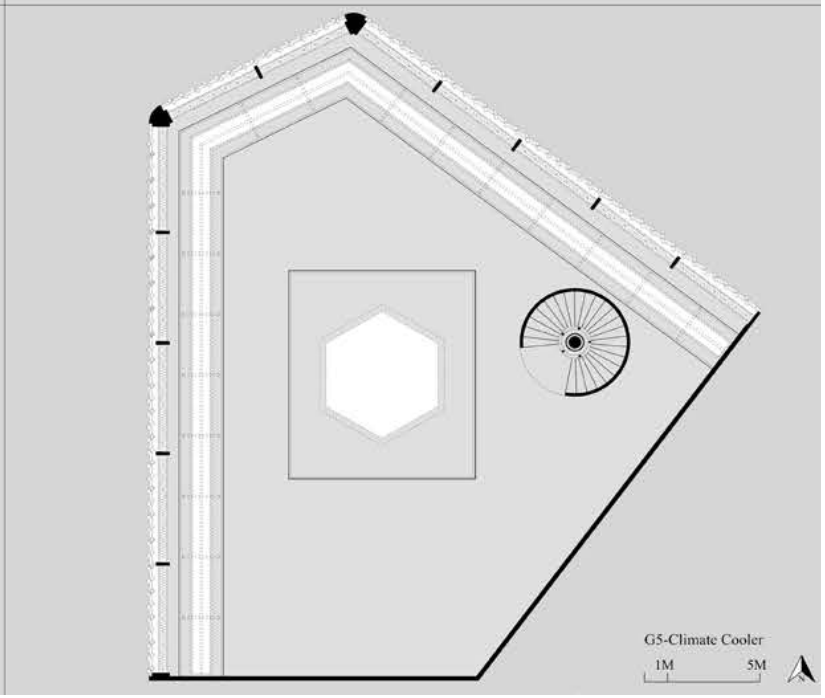
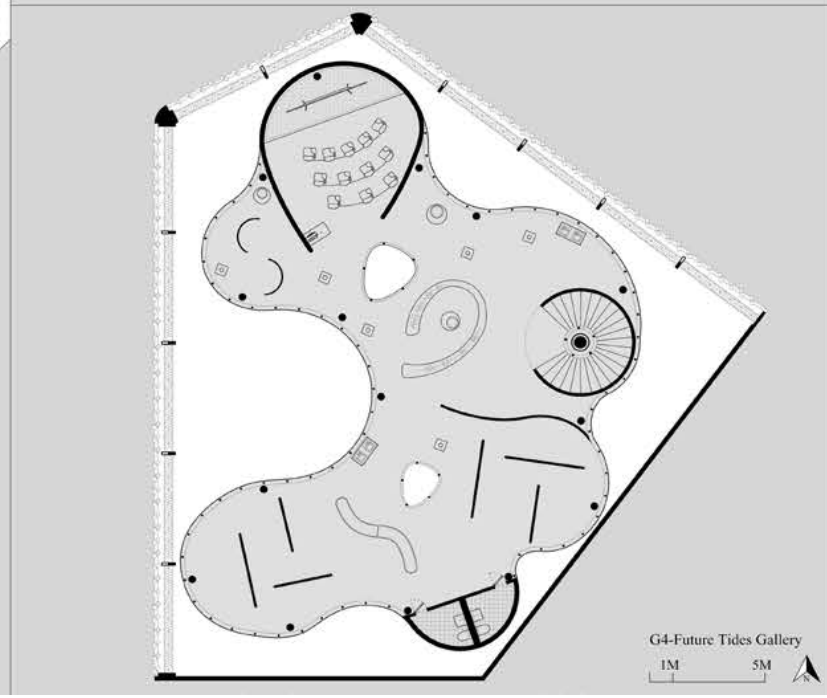
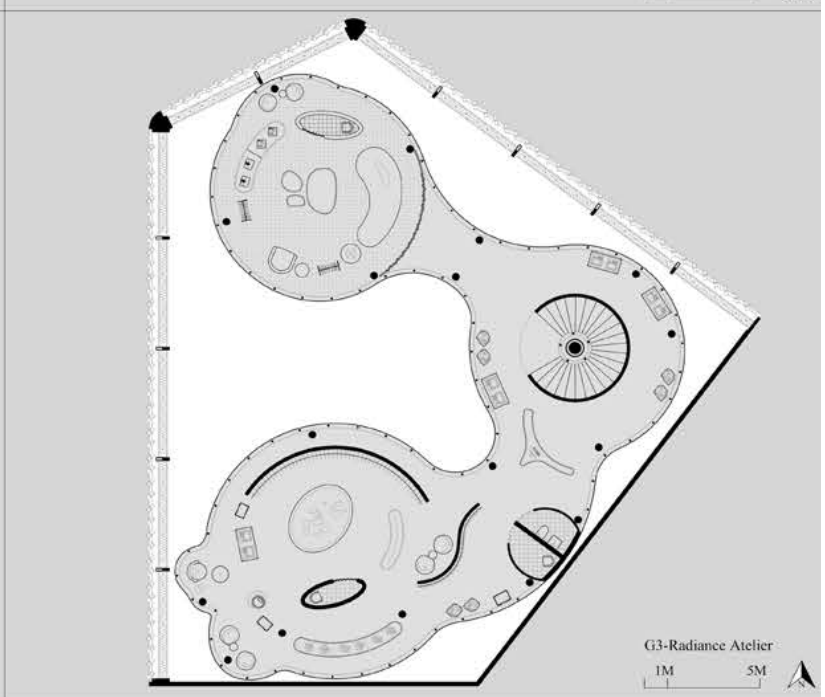
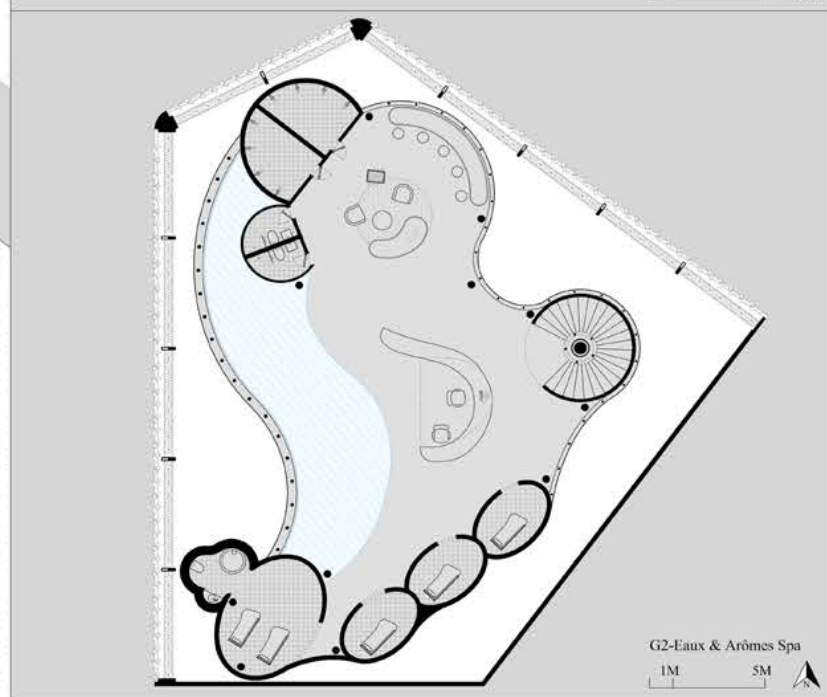
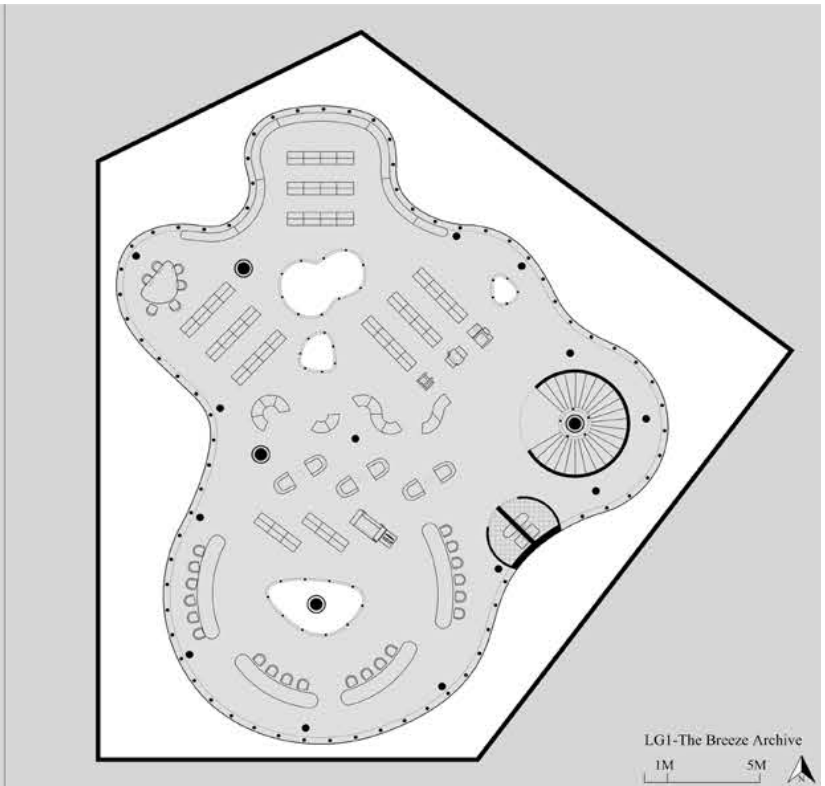
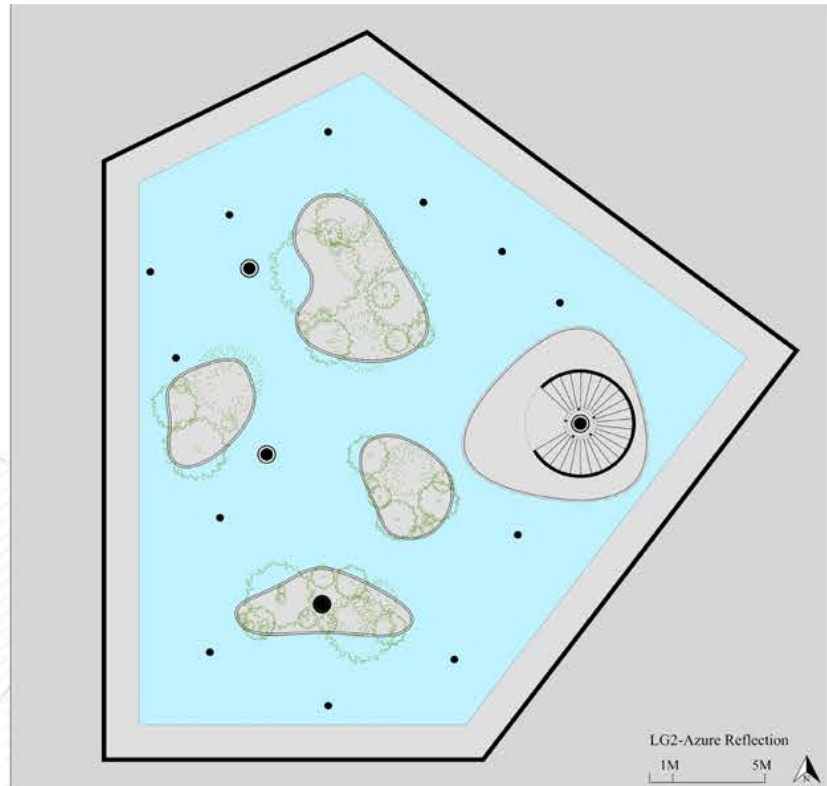
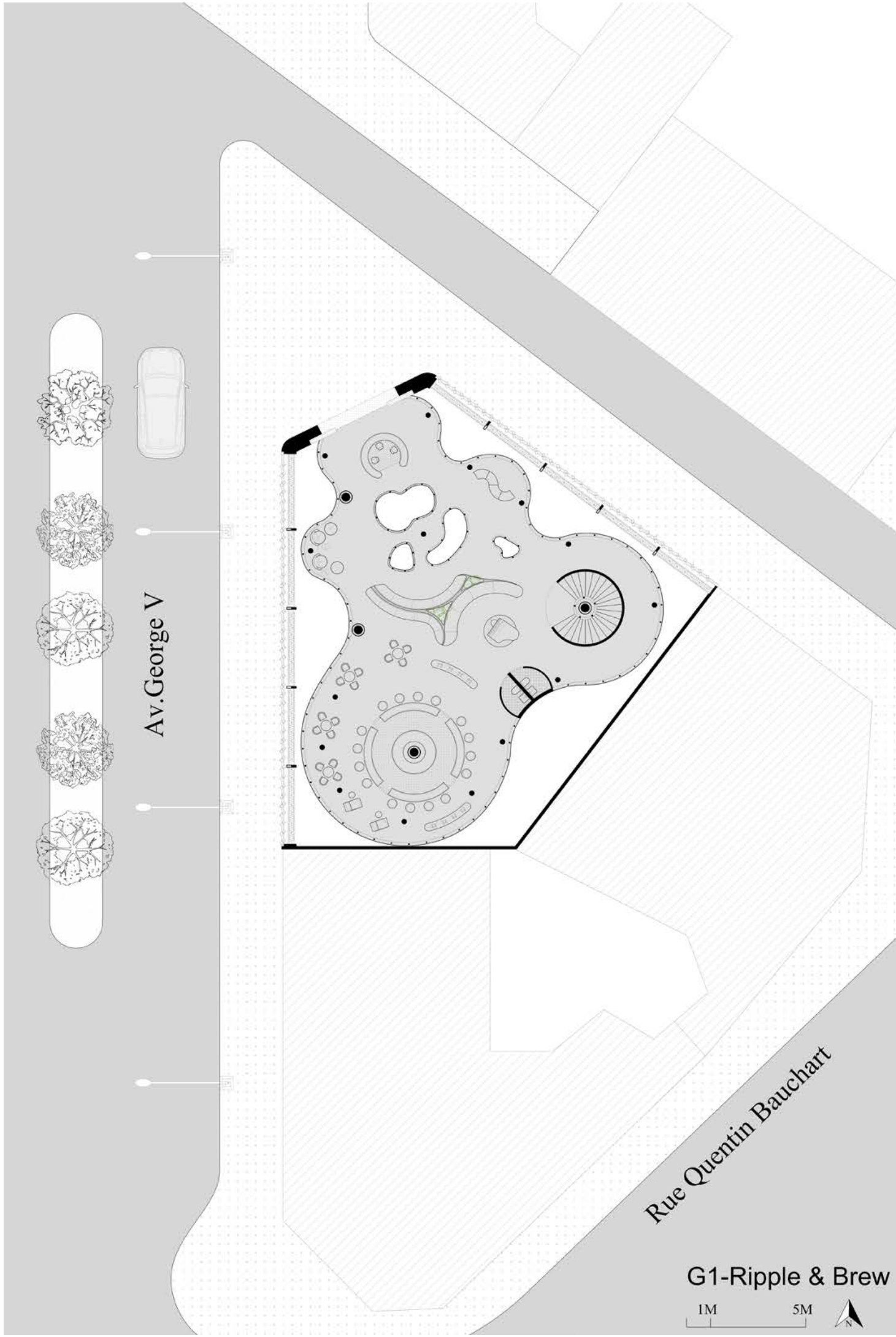
Term 2025 Fall  
Type Academic Project  
Tutor Philippe Rahm

Convaporate Building proposes a passive cooling system for a future Paris facing extreme heat. Using the earth's stable 15°C temperature at 5m depth, a ground-level water basin cools incoming air through evaporation. Perforated slabs and a porous core drive vertical convection, drawing cooled air upward and venting hot air through

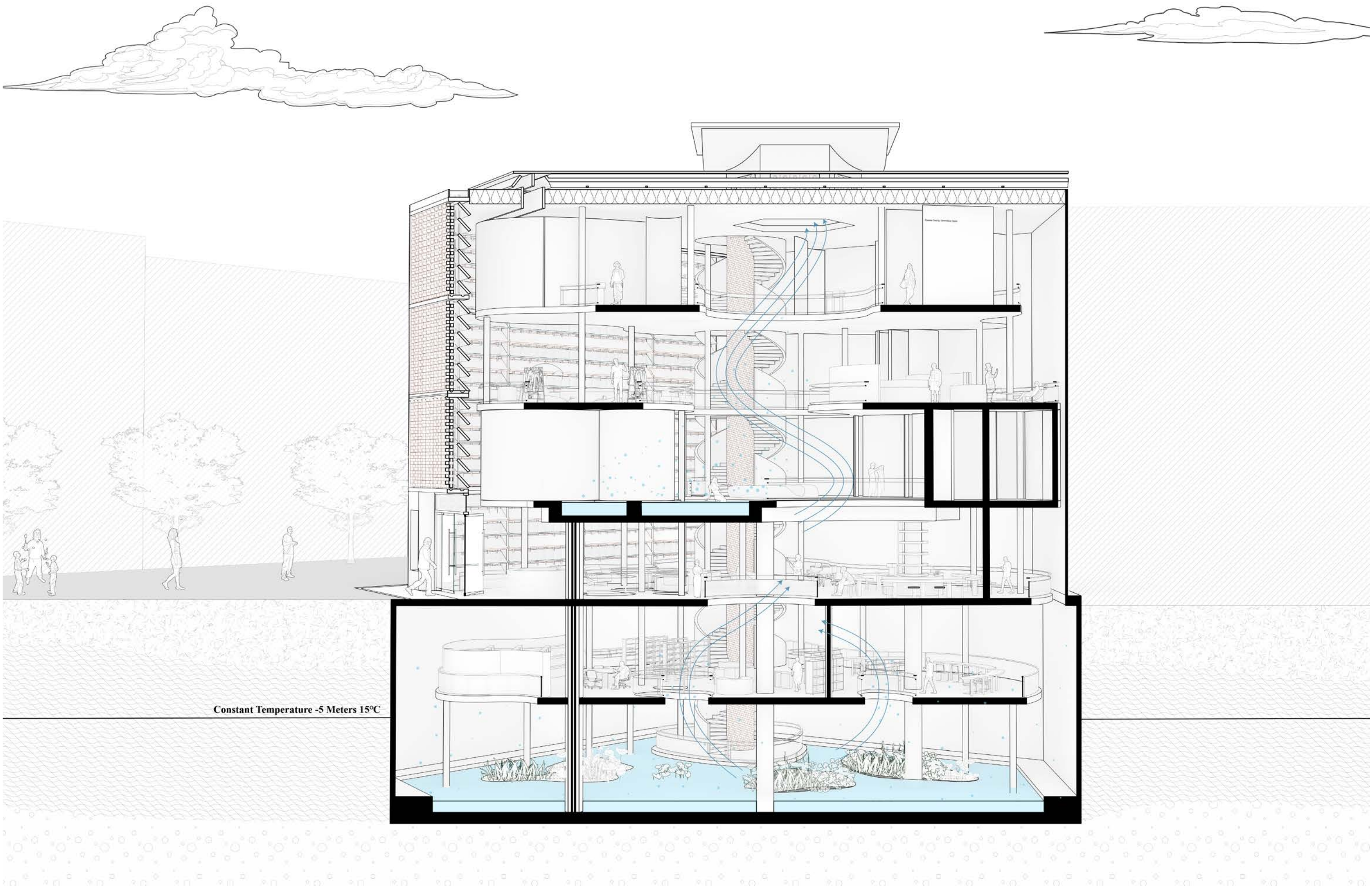
solar chimneys and wind towers. The triple-layer façade—terracotta evaporative skin, rainwater channels, and thermal insulation—amplifies this effect. This hybrid of ancient cooling logics and contemporary form offers a replicable strategy for resilient urban architecture.











## Sankofa Ecovillage

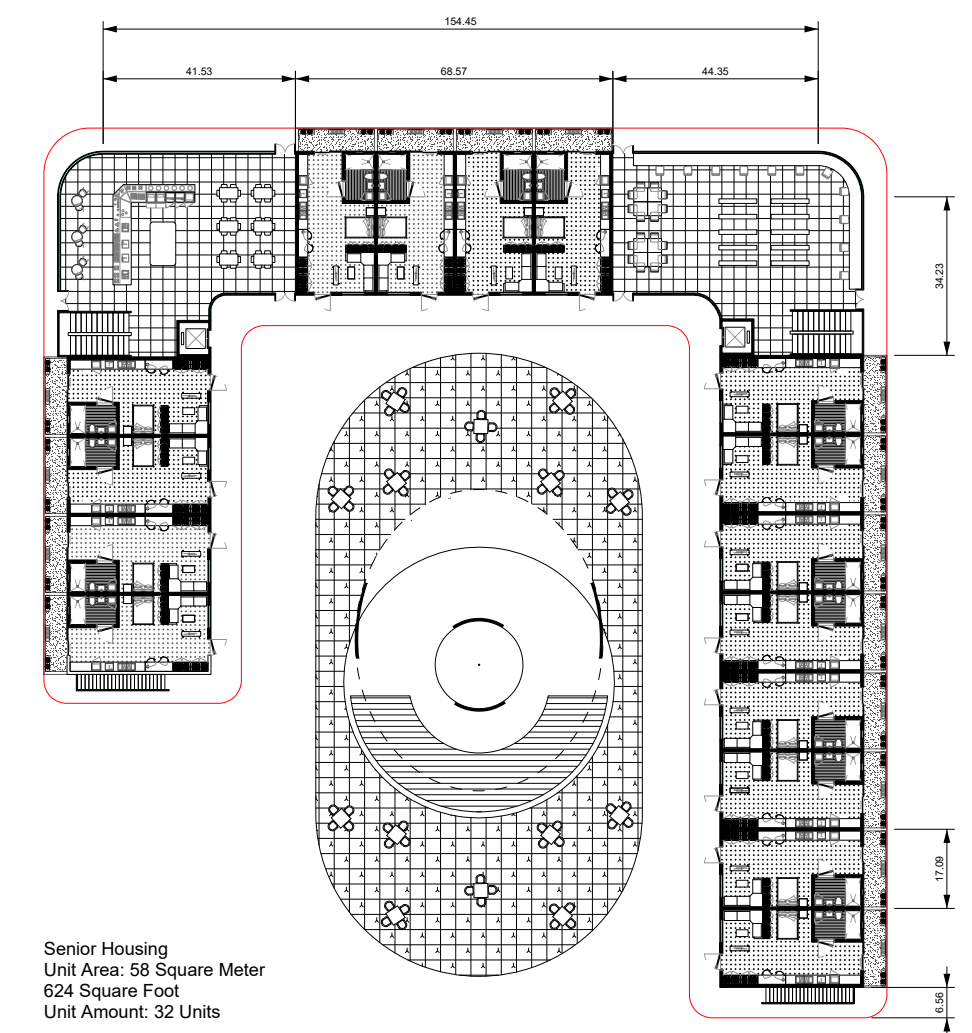
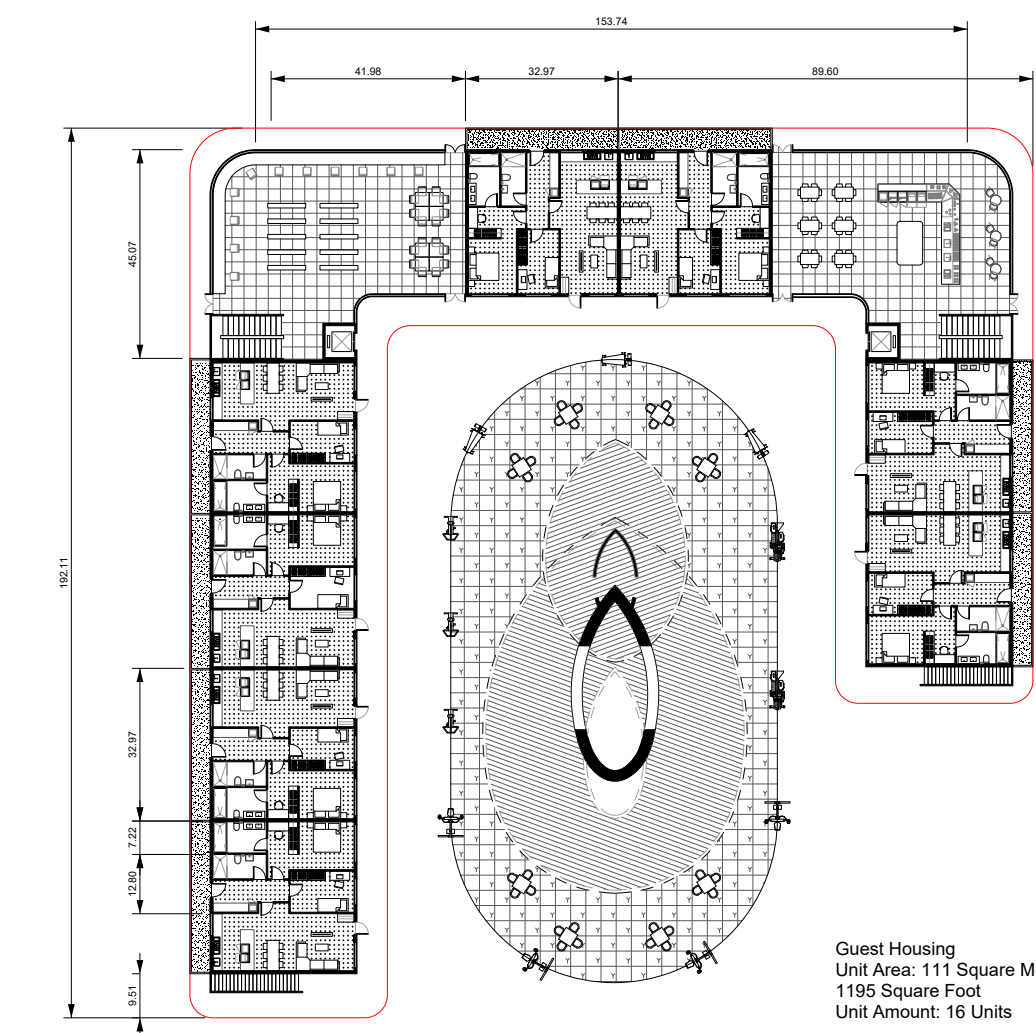
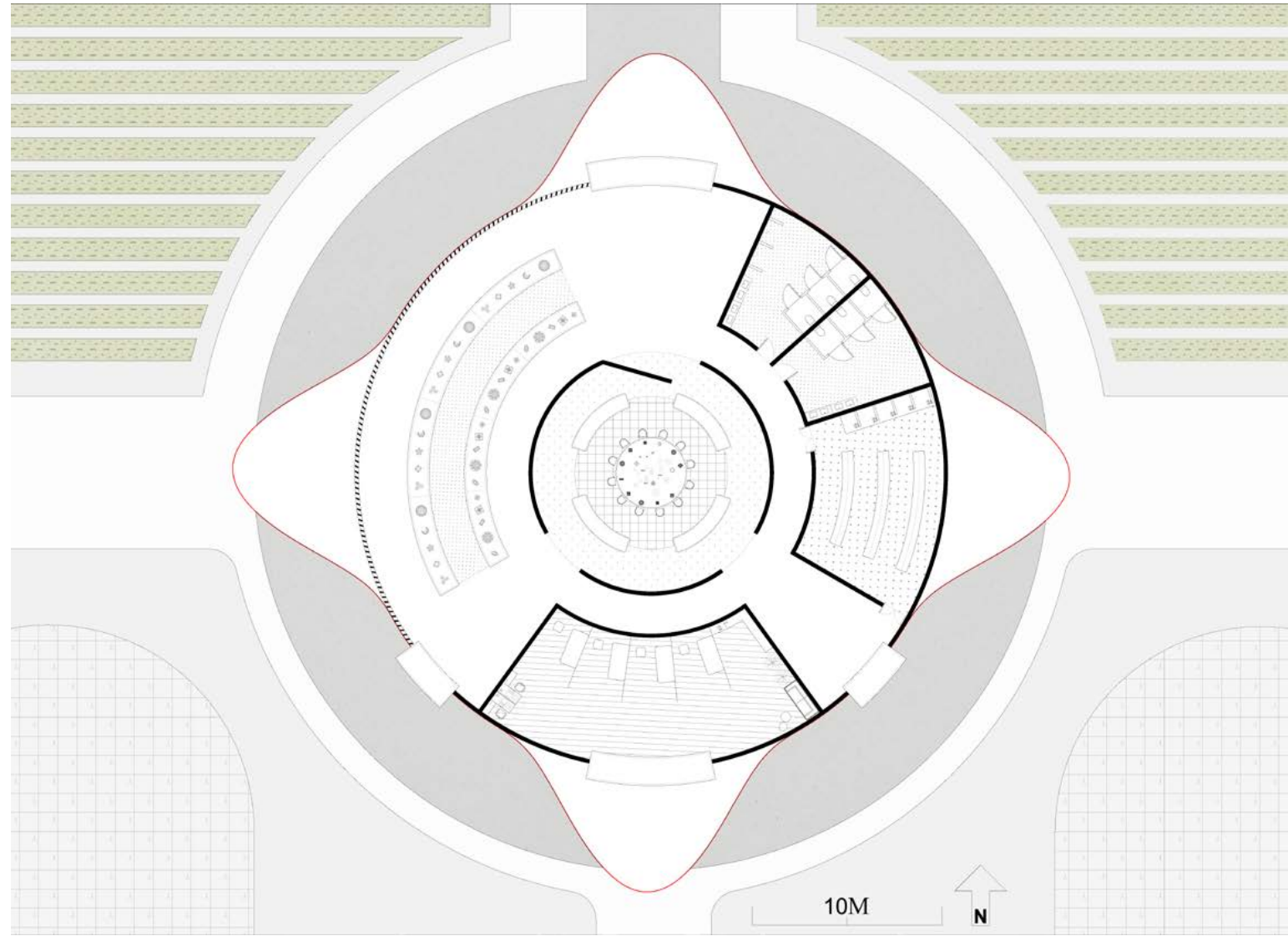
### Black-Elder Central Ecovillage

Term	2024 Spring
Type	Academic Project
Tutor	Todd Levon Brown

A compact, self-sustaining community designed for 30–40 elders and their families, rooted in African cultural heritage. The village integrates senior housing, a social farm, and a craft-focused village center to promote health, safety, social connection, and cultural continuity. Small elder units gather around a communal

stage; larger family units include shared amenities. The social farm offers rest and education, while workshops and public spaces foster intergenerational exchange and sustainable living. This is not just housing—it's a living legacy of care and culture.





The eco-village is organized around a central Village Center, which serves as the cultural and functional core of the community. Designed with openness in mind, the handicraft workshop features irregular wall openings and no solid doors, allowing visibility into the space and encouraging public engagement. Here, elders practice traditional African American crafts—quilting, basket weaving, and mask-making—each carrying symbolic meaning and offering economic value through on-site sales. Adjacent to the workshop, the village market is framed by square timber columns to enhance spatial permeability, while a grocery store ensures access to daily necessities. A small emergency center provides immediate care for residents, integrated discreetly into the overall layout.

Housing is distributed on both sides of the Village Center in two clusters. The senior housing consists of 32 compact units (58 ), each with large openings and private balconies, offering light-filled, accessible spaces for independent elderly living. The family and guest housing comprises 16 larger 2-bedroom units (111 ), accommodating visiting relatives or live-in volunteers. All structures are unified by a continuous curvilinear roofscape, creating a coherent silhouette and reinforcing the architectural identity of the village.







## Harlem Island

### Public Housing in Harlem NewYork

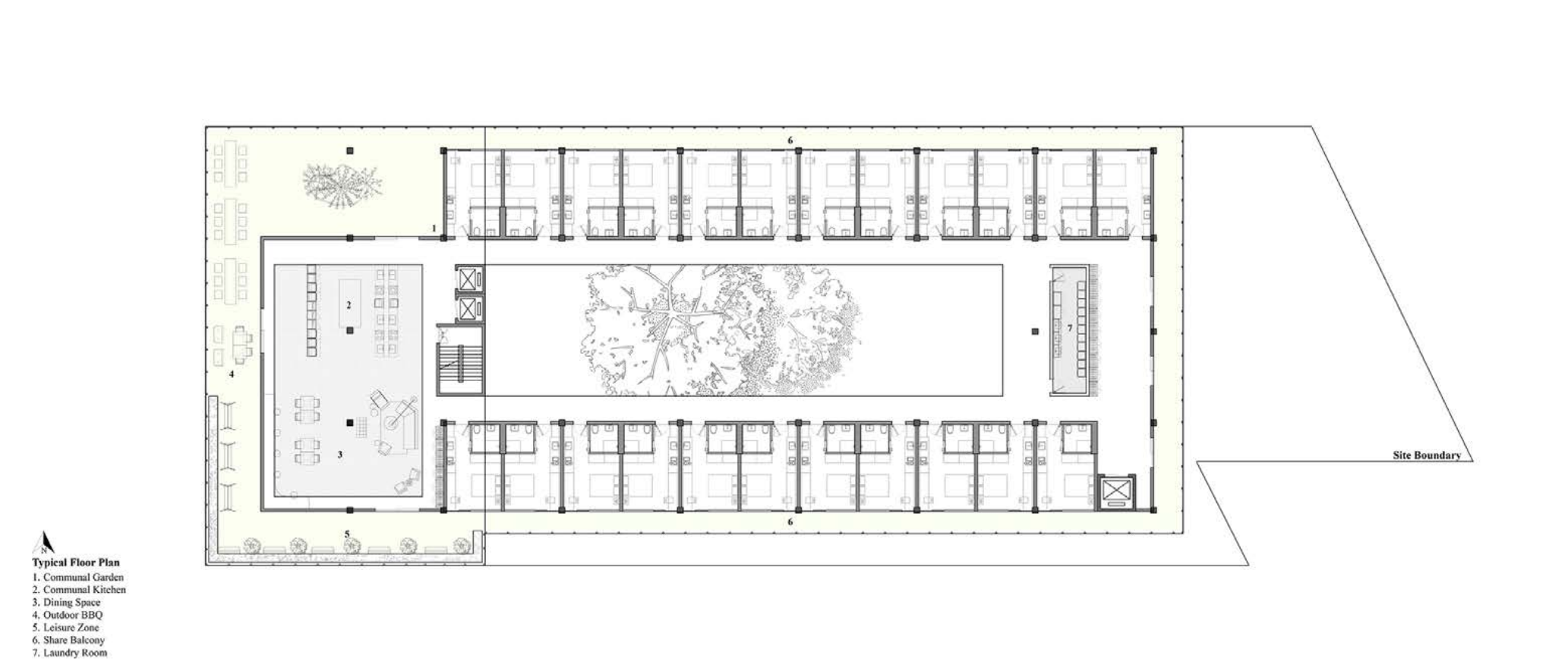
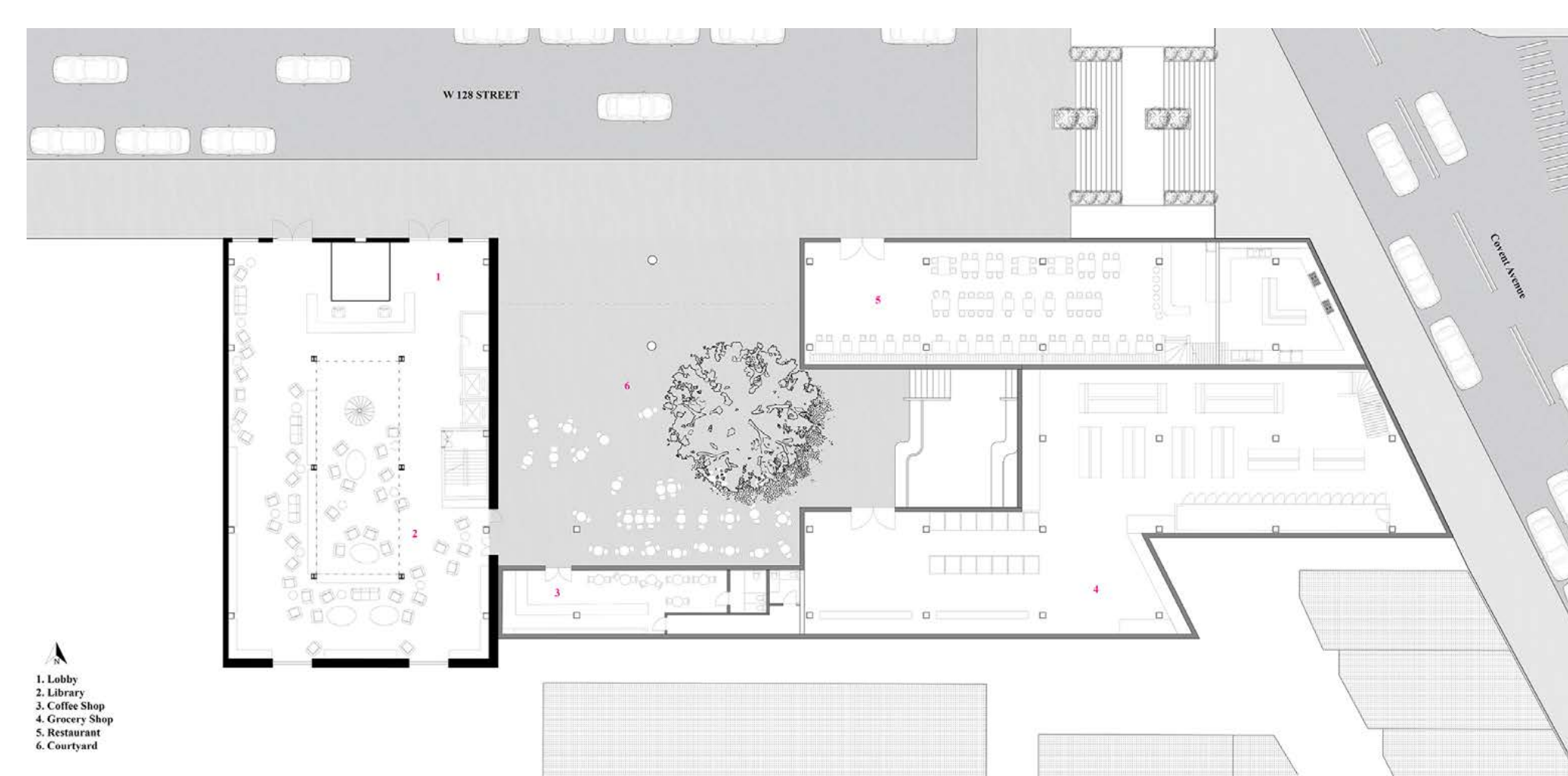
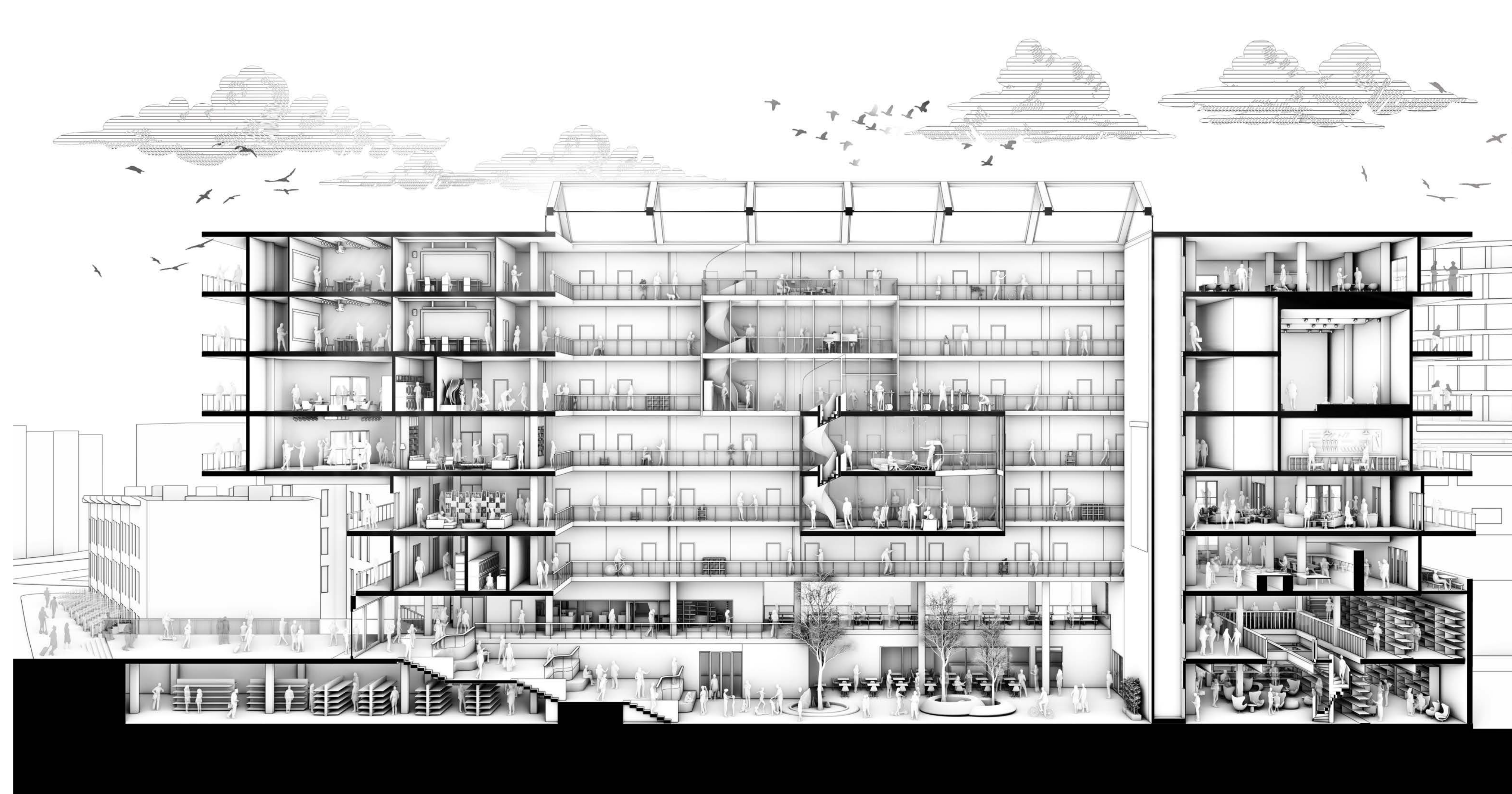
Term	2024 Fall
Type	Group Project with (Thea Bertin)
Tutor	Chris Leong

In a city of density and diversity, loneliness can still persist—especially for the newly arrived, the aging, and those without anchors. This project reimagines public housing in Harlem as a space that dissolves social isolation through intergenerational connection. Designed for students and elders alike, the architecture integrates a “third space”—a shared realm between public and private—that invites daily interaction, care, and cultural exchange.

Through layered communal zones and adaptable

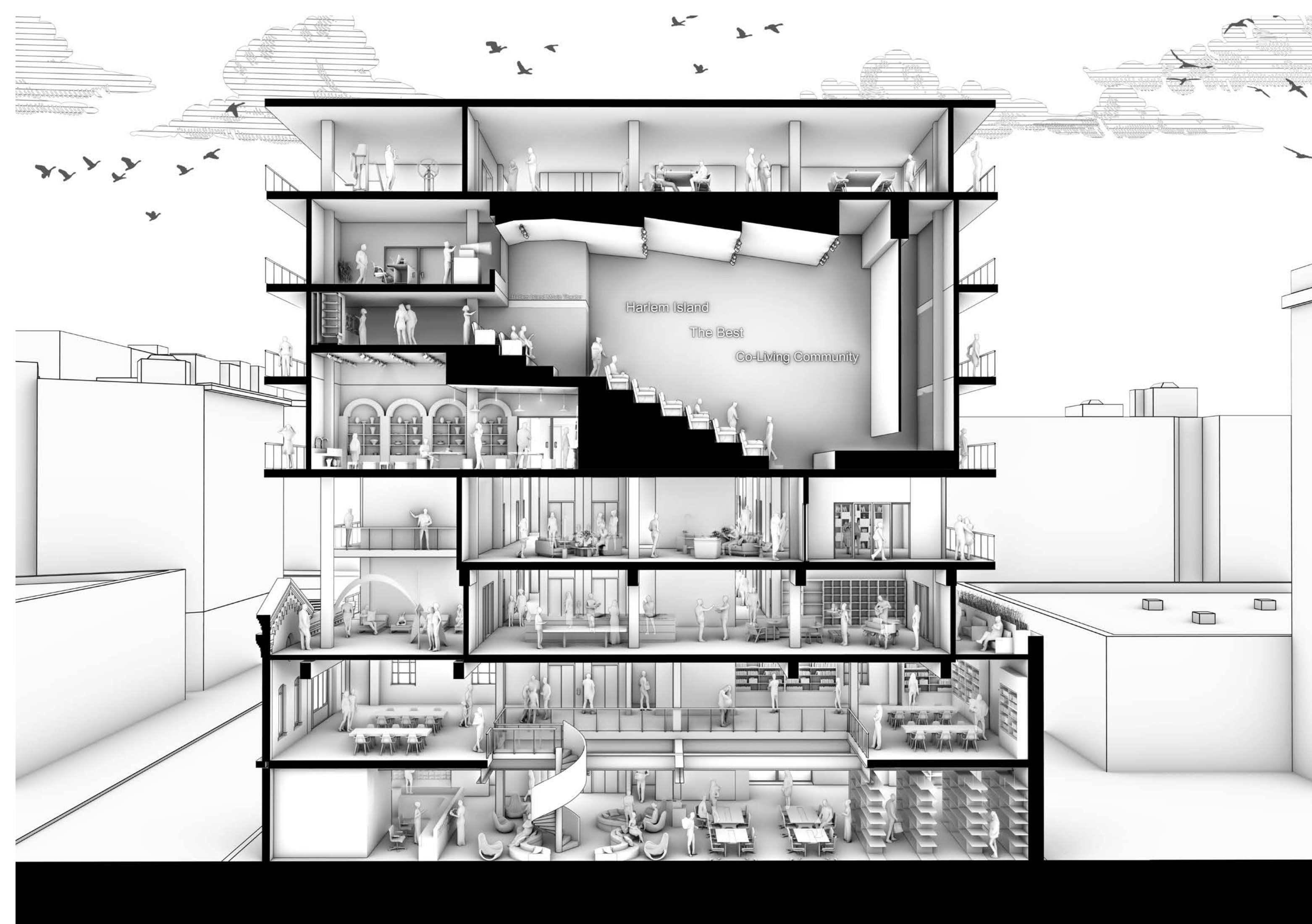
living units, the design cultivates a resilient, inclusive community where solitude gives way to solidarity, and housing becomes a vessel for belonging. Circulation spaces are reprogrammed into social thresholds—libraries, shared kitchens, garden terraces—blurring the boundary between movement and gathering. By fostering informal encounters and supporting diverse rhythms of life, the project envisions housing not as a fixed typology, but as an evolving social infrastructure rooted in empathy and everyday use.



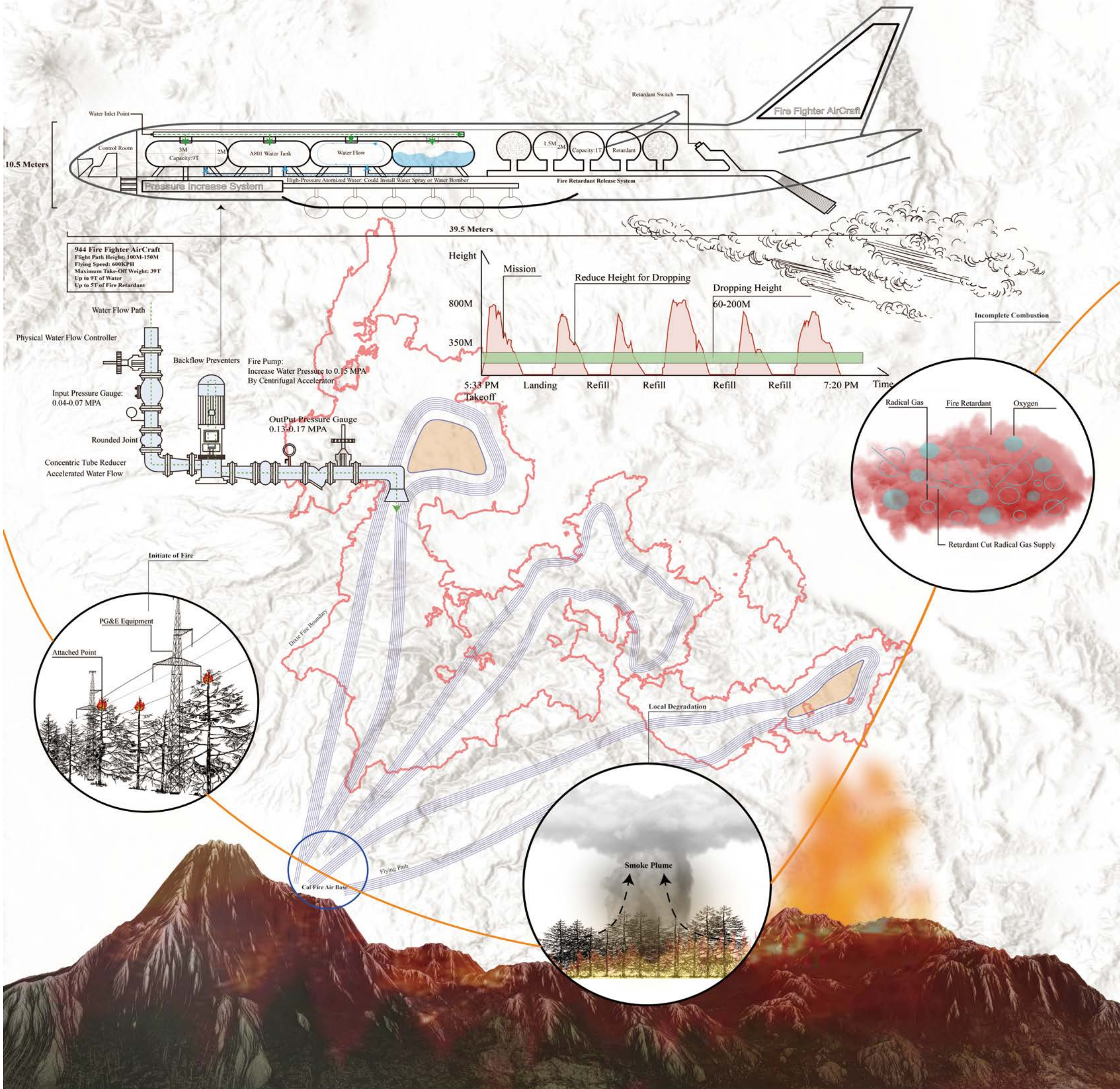


The project compresses private dwelling to an efficient minimum, reallocating spatial surplus toward programmatic circulation. Hallways and thresholds are reimagined as activated public zones—library alcoves, ateliers, dance studios, and screening lounges—strategically distributed across floor plates and interlocked through sectional voids. This vertical porosity fosters spatial continuity and informal social exchange. Architecture becomes infrastructure for affinity, enabling residents to self-organize around shared interests and cultivate a sense of collective identity.







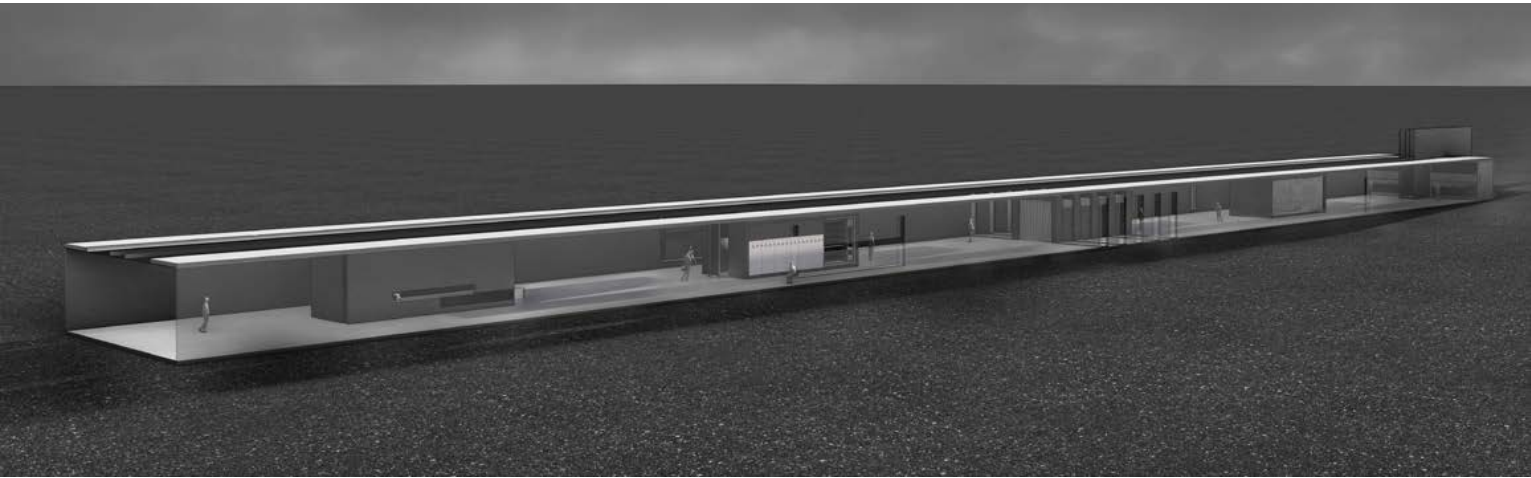
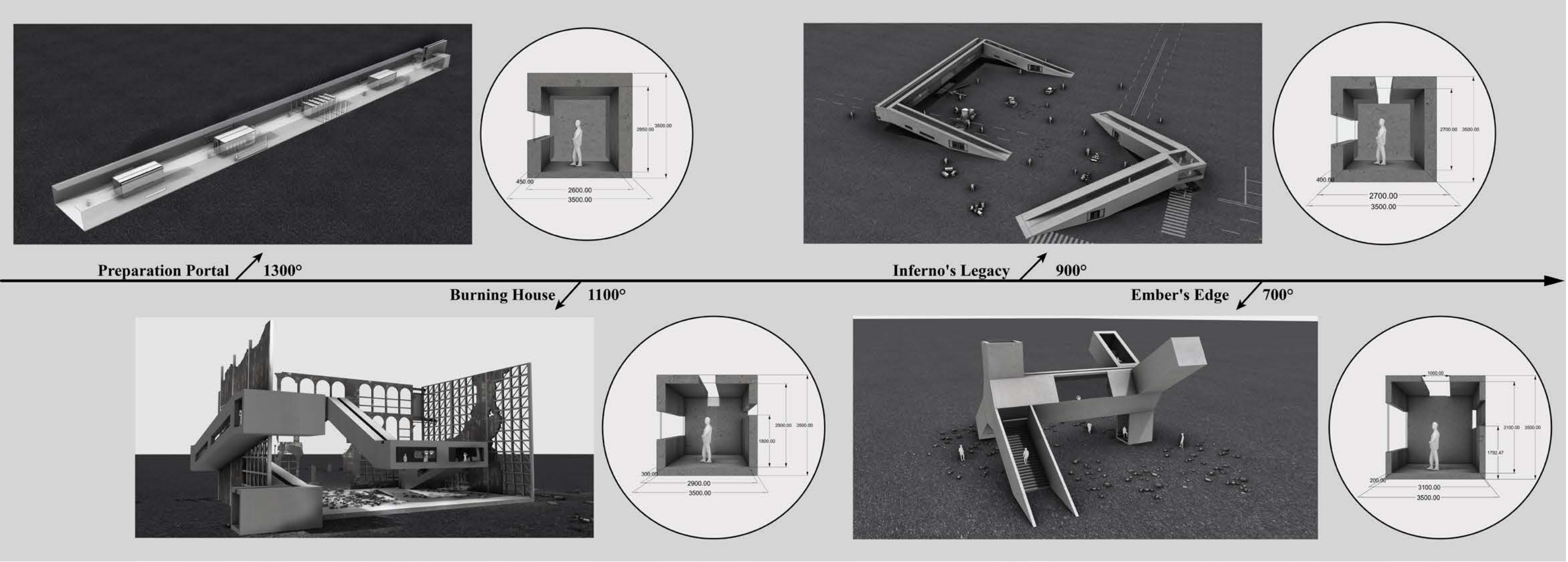


The Dixie Fire Memorial Architectural Park is located on the scorched grounds of Greenville, California, this project transforms a post-wildfire landscape into a site of collective memory and spatial healing. The park consists of four concrete insertions—an entrance pavilion, an inhabited ruin, a wildfire museum, and an elevated camping platform—each marking a distinct moment in the visitor’s journey. Designed along a west–east axis that echoes the fire’s progression, the architecture responds to a thermal gradient: walls shift in thickness, apertures open and close, and space transitions from enclosed to exposed. These structures function as both memorials and experiential devices, guiding visitors through loss, resilience, and regeneration. The project proposes an architectural language rooted in insertion, mass, and sectional depth—redefining remembrance not as static monumentality, but as embodied movement through a damaged yet enduring terrain.

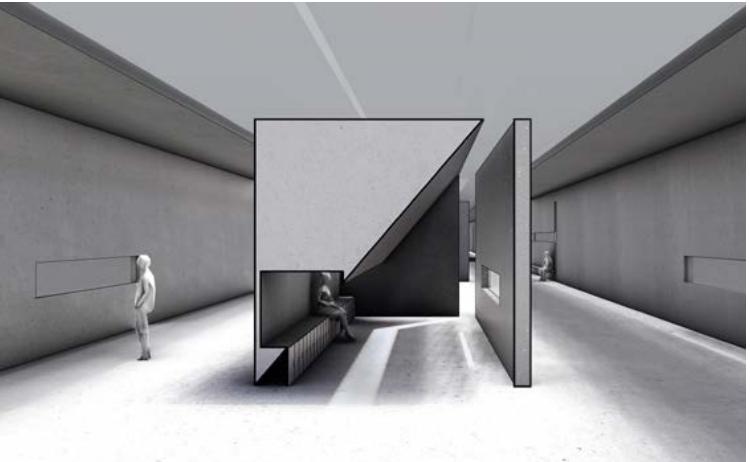
### Ashes and Echoes

#### Dixie Fire Memorial Architectural Park

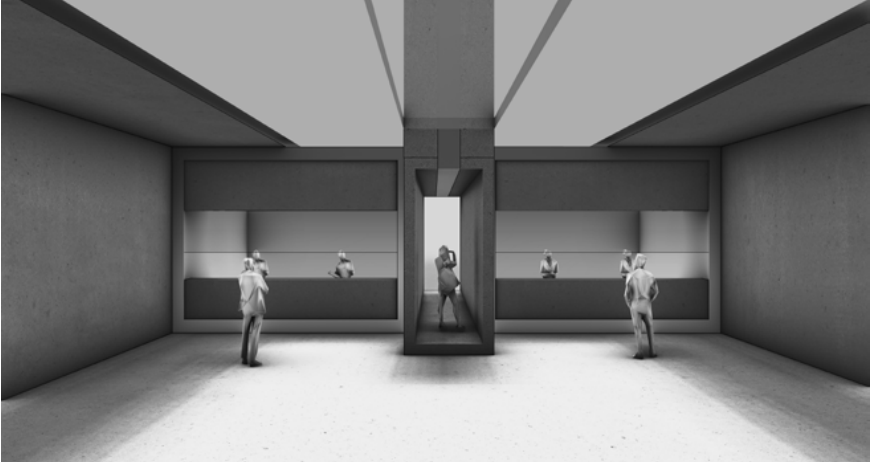
Term	2023 Spring
Type	Academic Project
Tutor	Mark Wasiuta



Prepared Portal

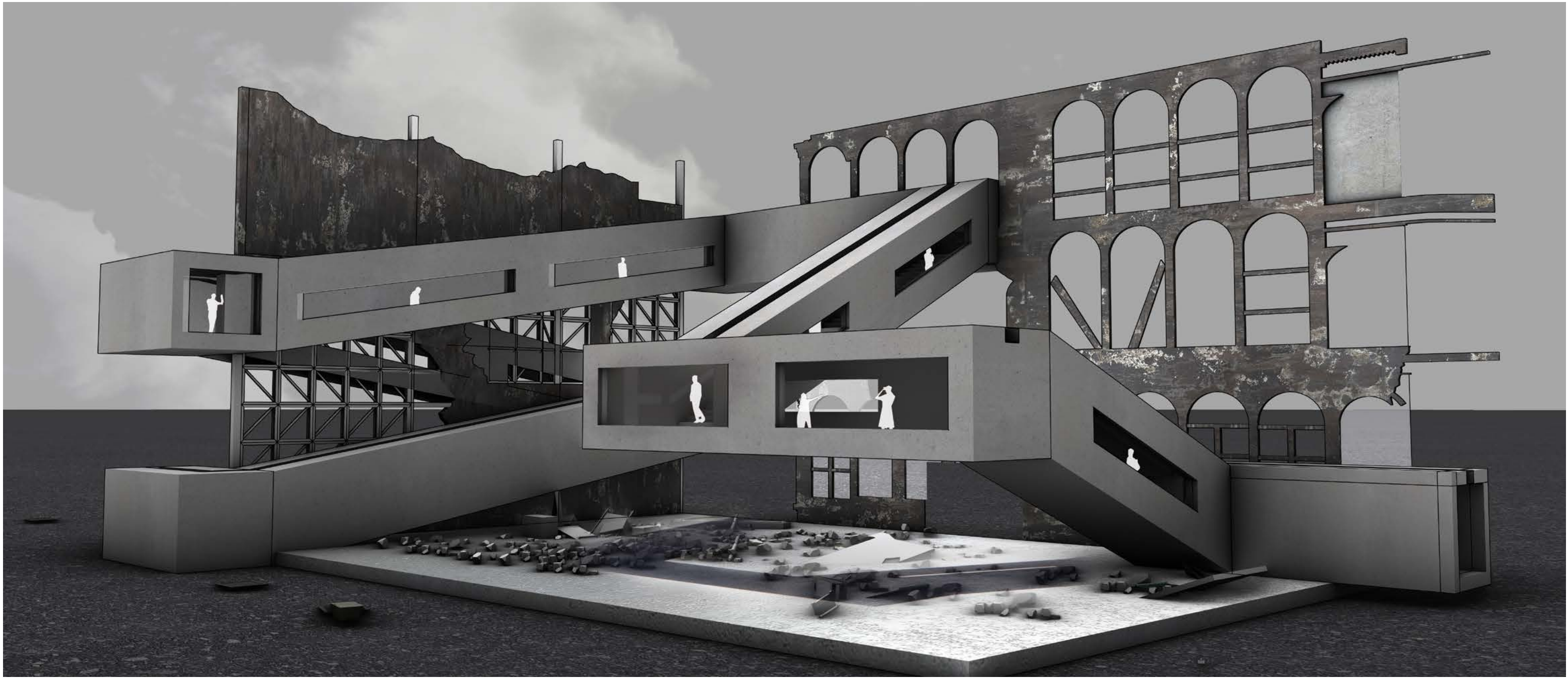


Serving as the threshold between the outside world and the fire-scarred landscape within, the Prepared Portal introduces visitors to the spatial and emotional atmosphere of the park. Composed of four enclosed preparation chambers, the entry sequence is framed by thick, 450mm cast-in-place concrete walls—quietly monumental in presence. Within these heavy forms, narrow window openings punctuate the mass, offering controlled glimpses of sky, terrain, and shadow. Light is filtered, sound is hushed, and movement slows.

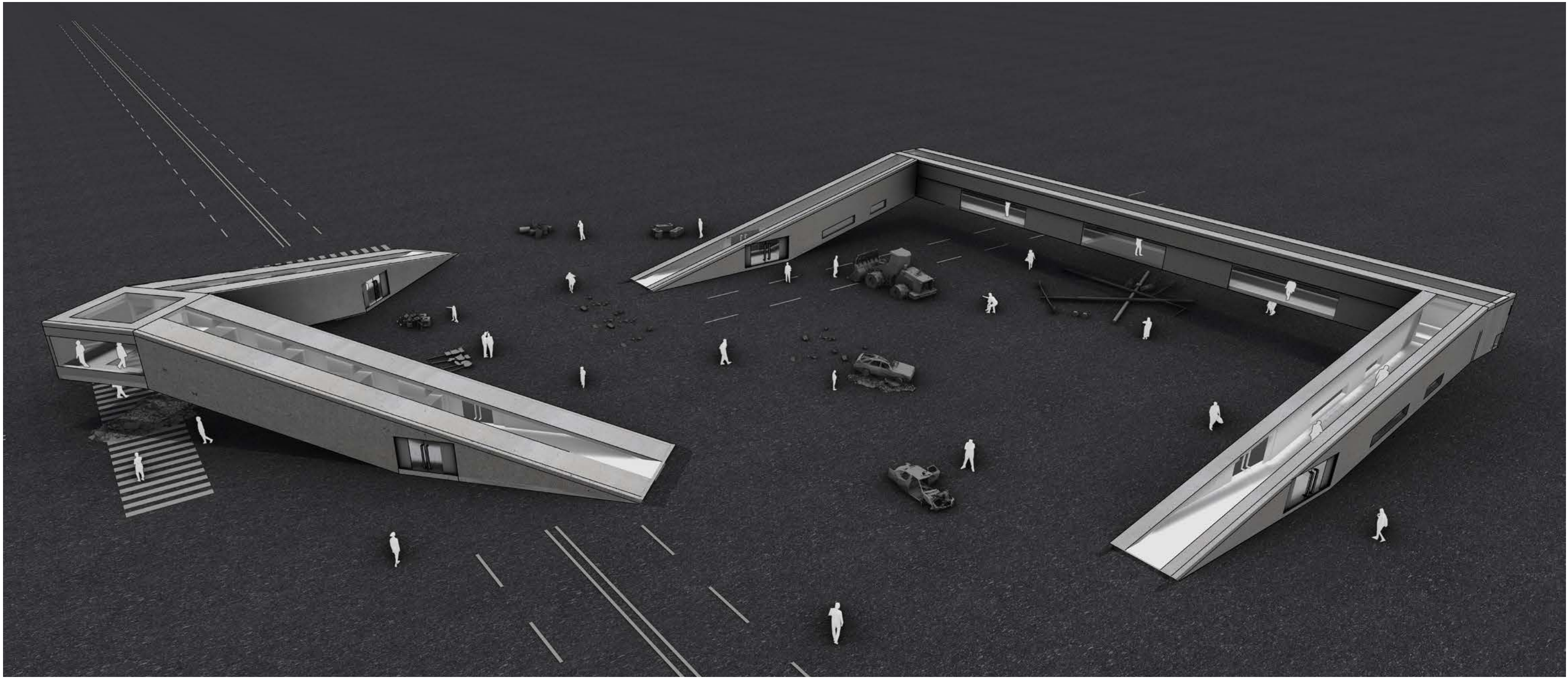
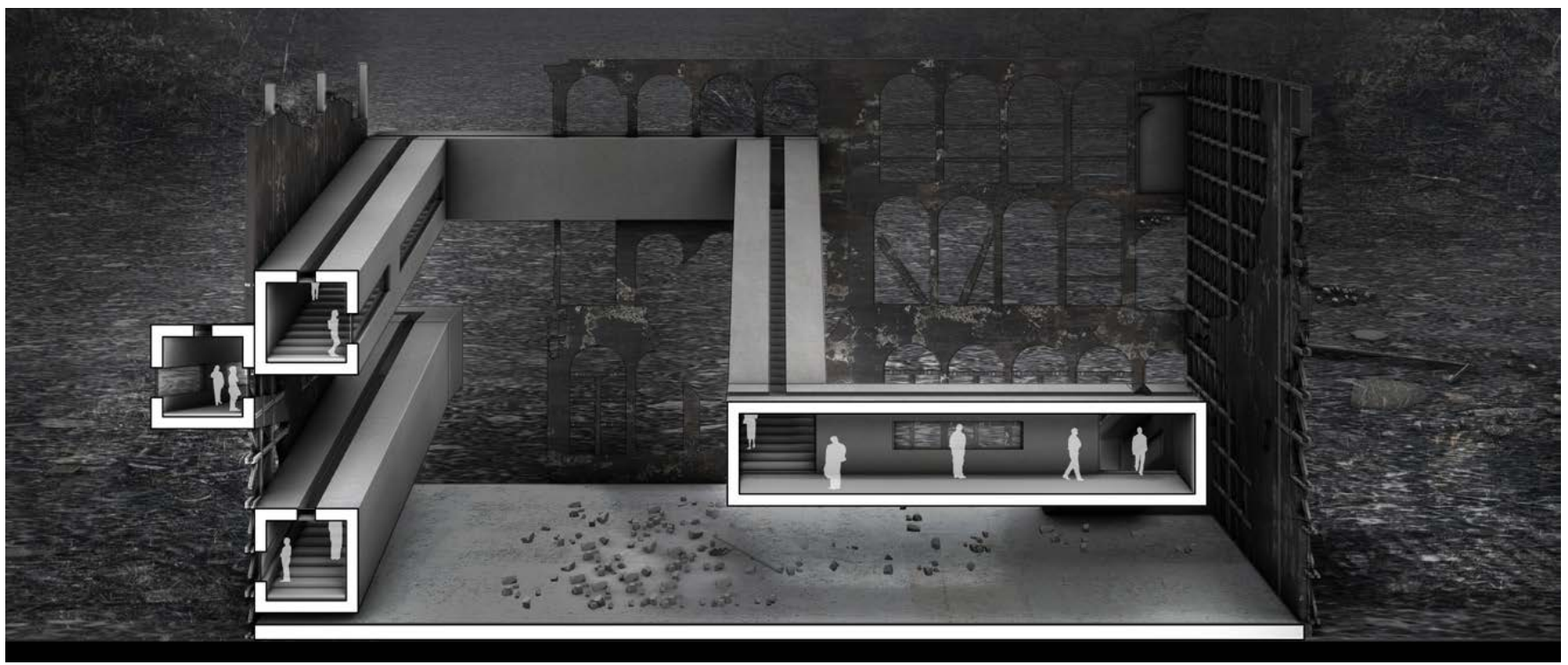


This space acts not only as a physical entrance but as a psychological decompression zone. Here, visitors begin to shed the distractions of the everyday and attune themselves to the gravity of the site. The architecture conveys a sense of enclosure that is not oppressive, but protective—preparing the body and mind for a deeply reflective journey. In this moment of pause, a mood of reverence begins to take shape, encouraging visitors to approach the ruins ahead not as spectators, but as witnesses to nature's force and human vulnerability.

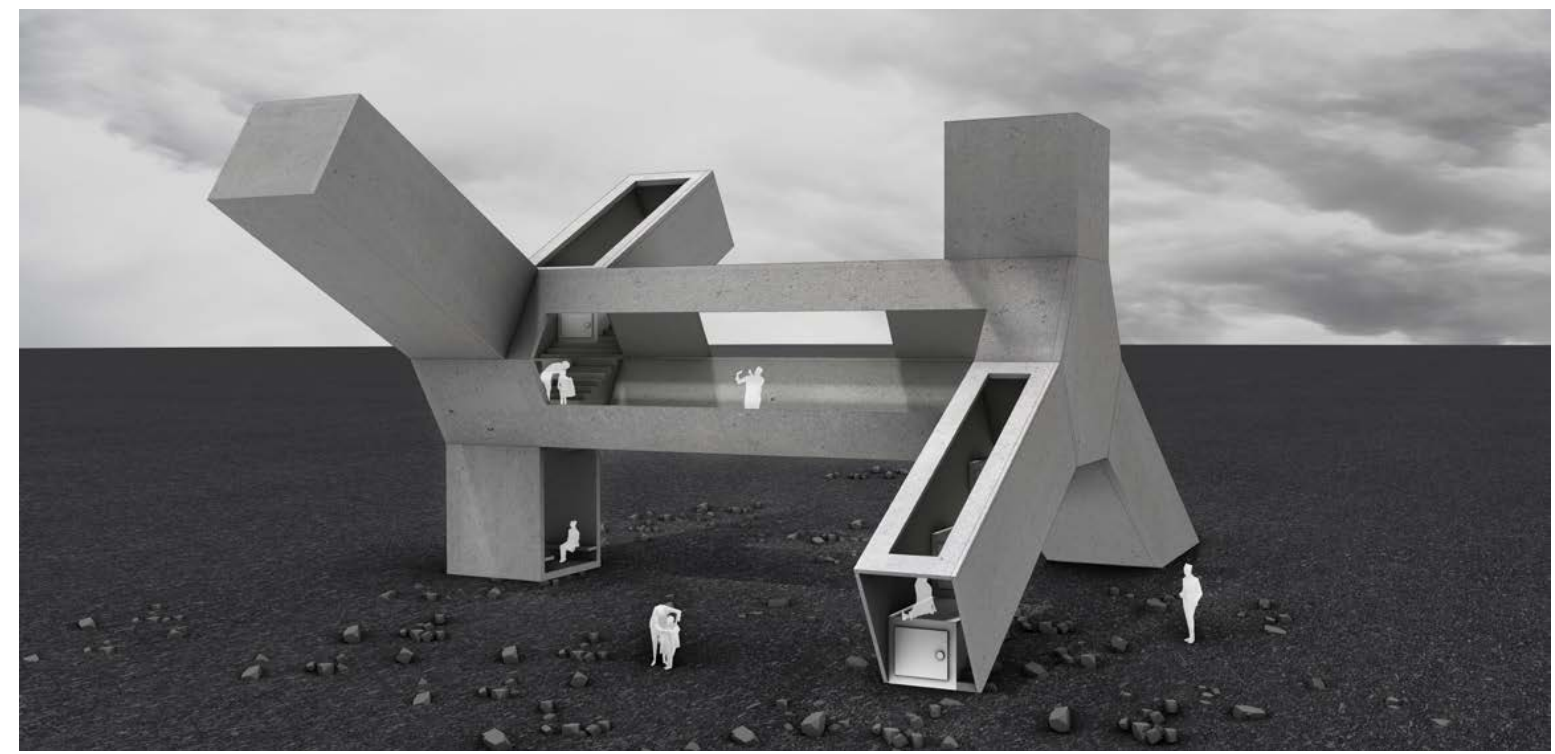
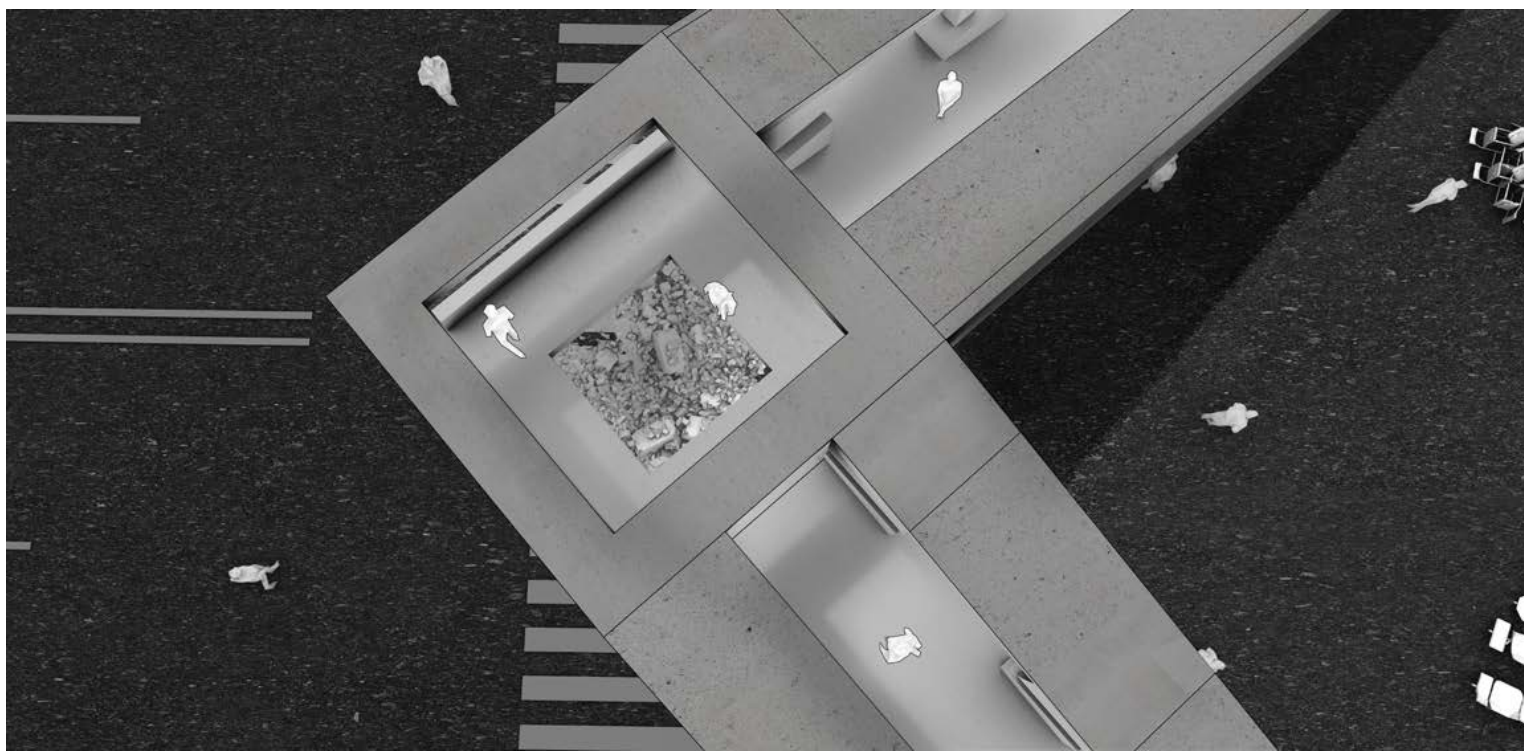




Inhabiting the Ruin



Ember Rise







## Islands of Pause

### Slow Urbanism Park on Broadway

Term 2023 Fall  
 Type Academic Project  
 Tutor Christoph Kumpusch

In a city defined by speed and destination, Islands of Pause reclaims the overlooked median strips of Broadway as spaces for slowness, reflection, and everyday ritual. Spanning from Columbus Circle to 89th Street, the project identifies a gradual urban shift—from commercial density to residential calm—and responds with three thematic zones: the Art Circle, Interactive Circle, and Living Circle. Each zone hosts tailored interventions—galleries, gardens, street cafés, reading rooms, bedrooms, and playgrounds—reflecting the distinct rhythms and desires of local communities.

Instead of occupying congested sidewalks, the design activates 8-meter-wide medians as linear public rooms that modulate between fast and slow, private and collective. These inserted programs form a replicable street prototype that dissolves the boundary between movement and dwelling. Through minimal means and rhythmic placement, Islands of Pause transforms Broadway into a street of encounter—an architecture that listens, slows, and remembers.

