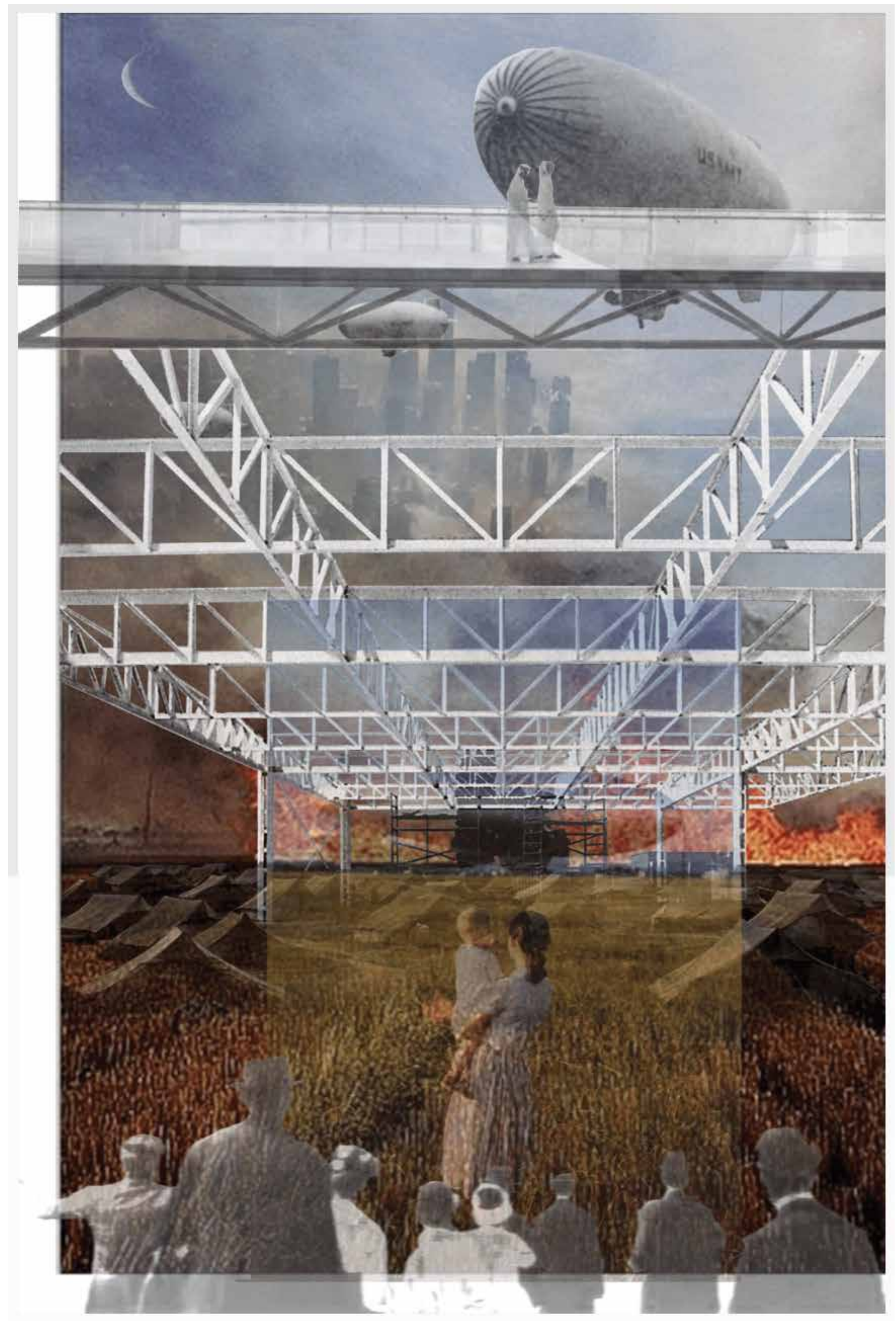


ARCHITECTURE

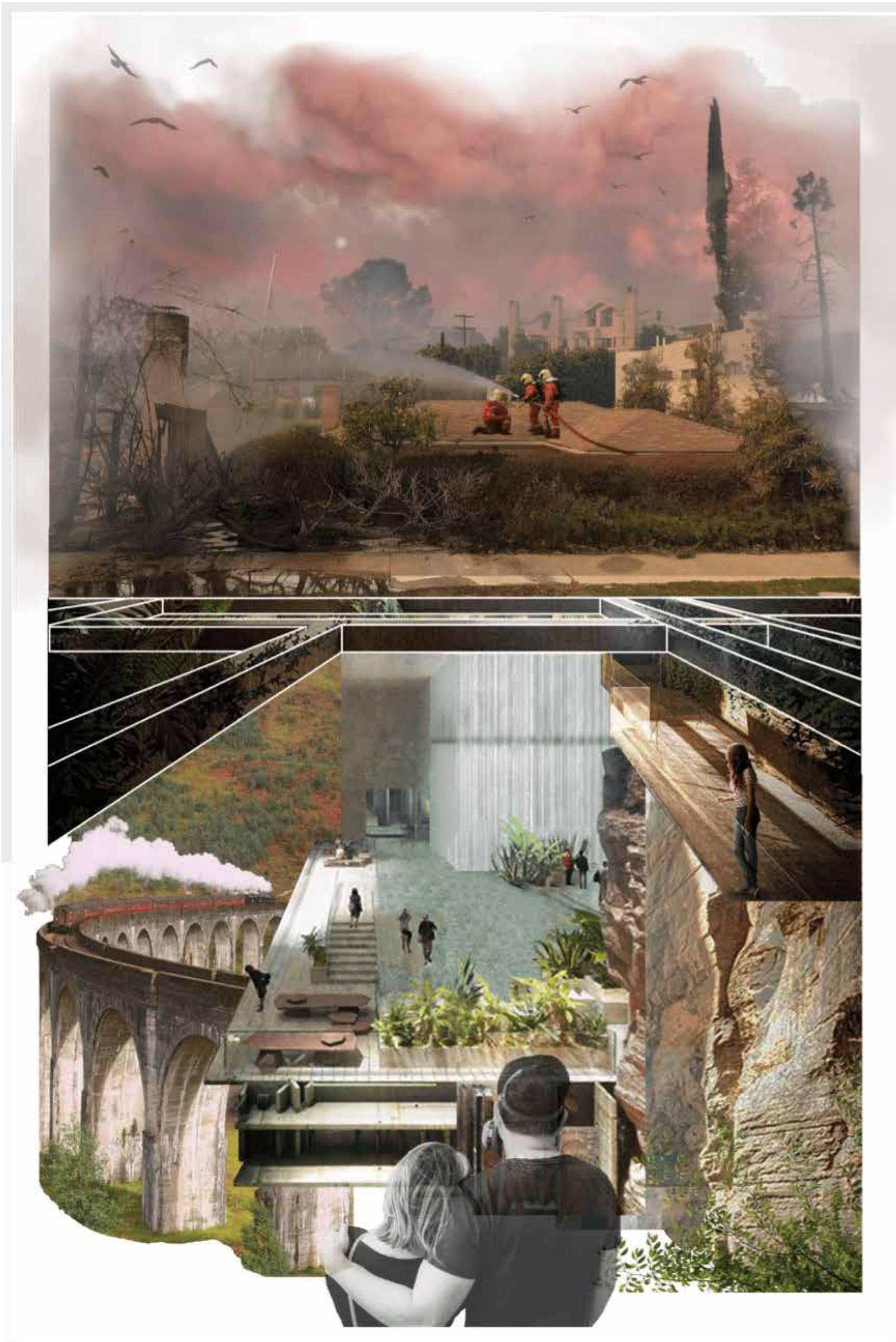
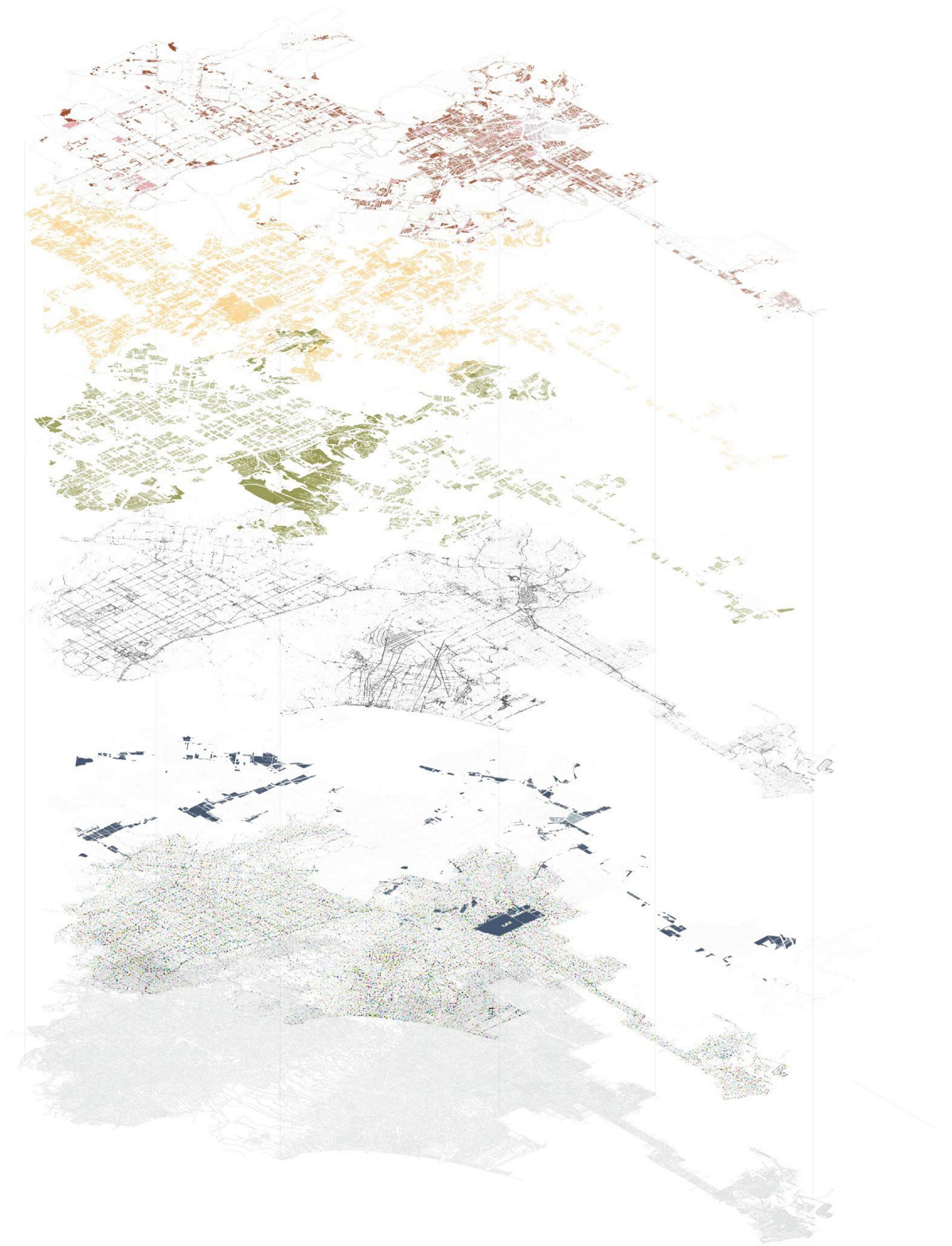
SHENGGUANG ZHOU

shengguangzhou1127@outlook.com

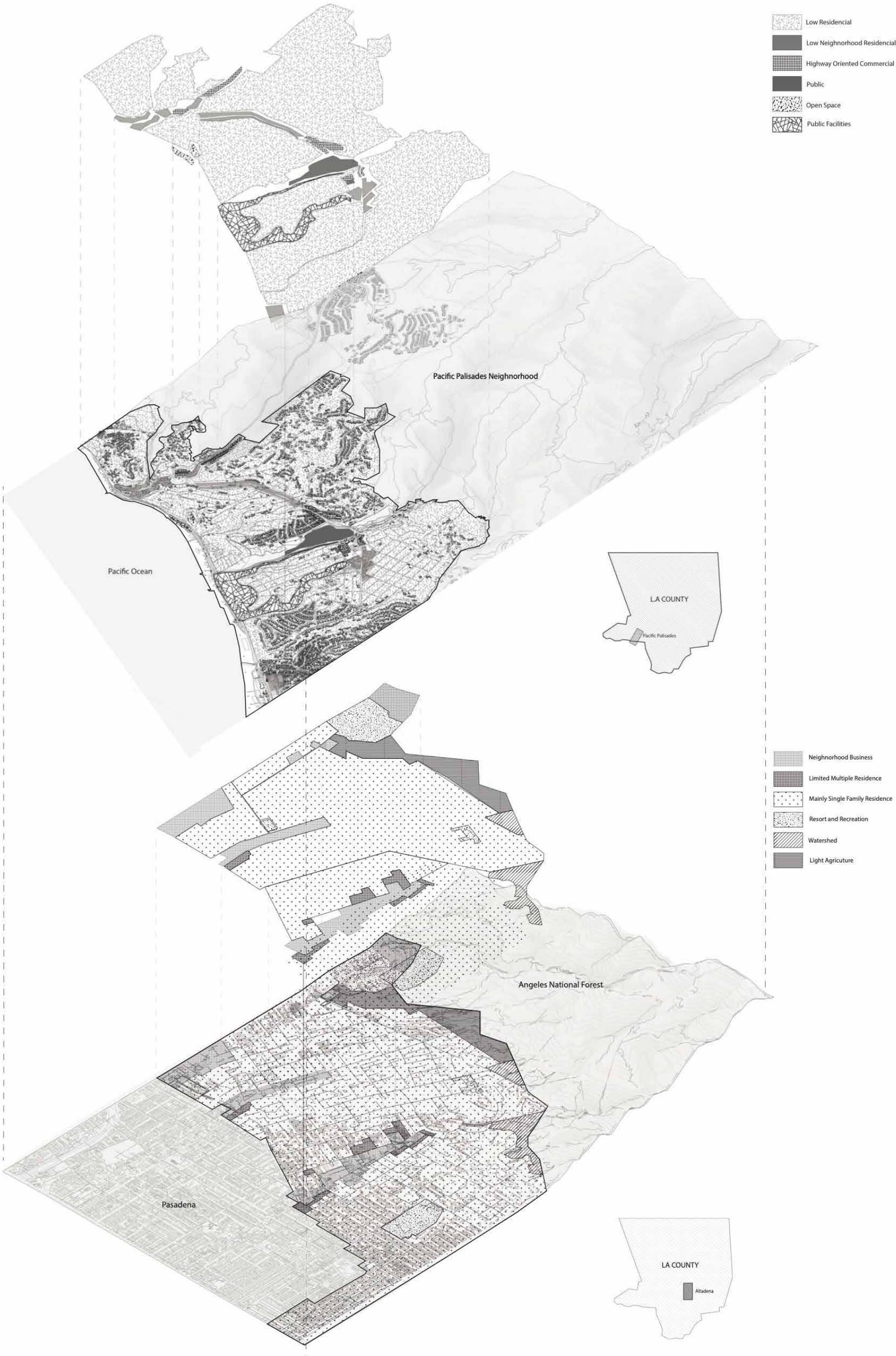


Site Analysis for LA Urban Framework Form, Nature and Mobility

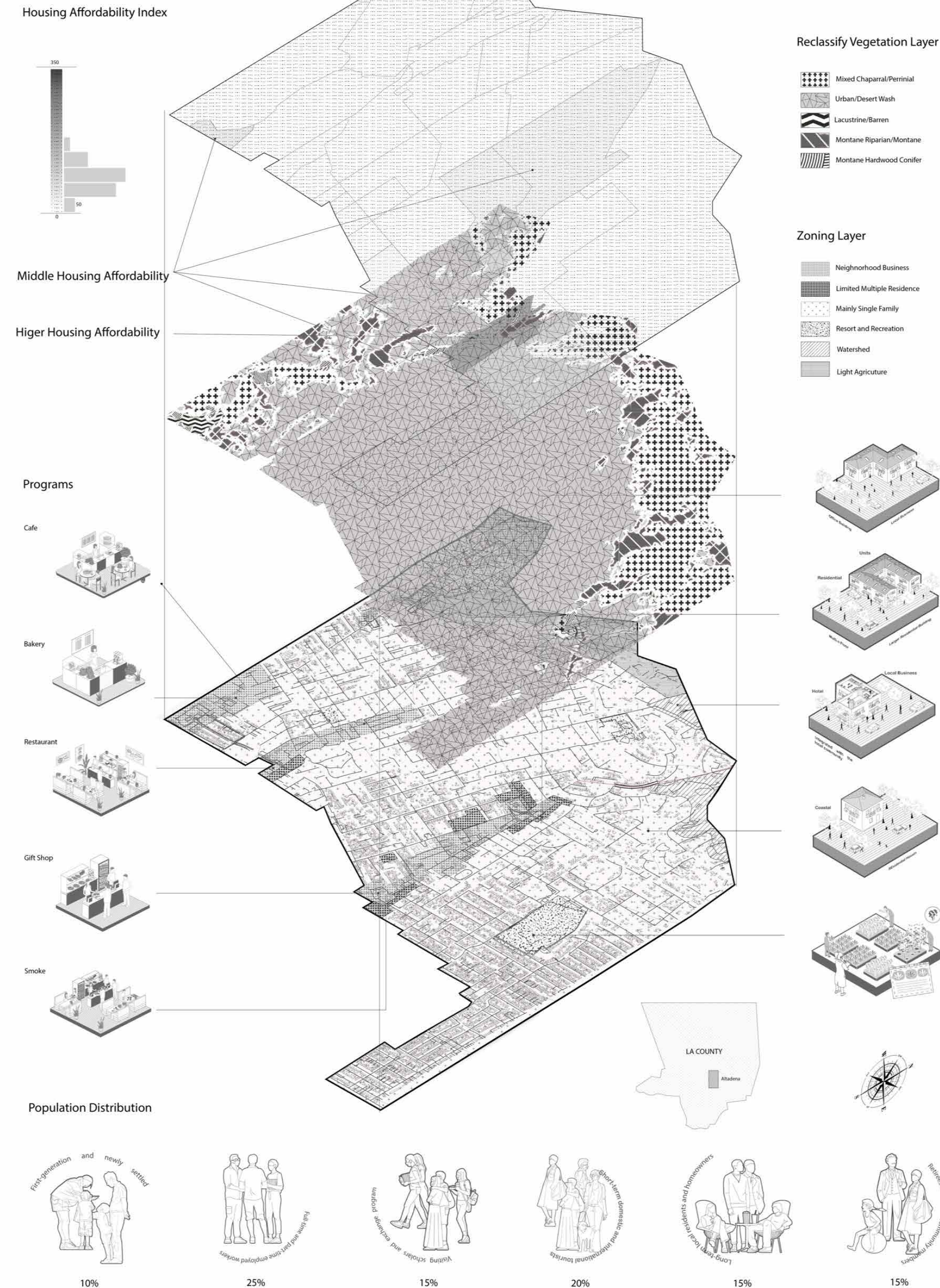
- High Density Residential
- Low Medium / Low Medium I Residential
- Open Space
- Heavy Manufacturing
- Population Density



Site Analysis of The Most Affected Area During LA Wildfire

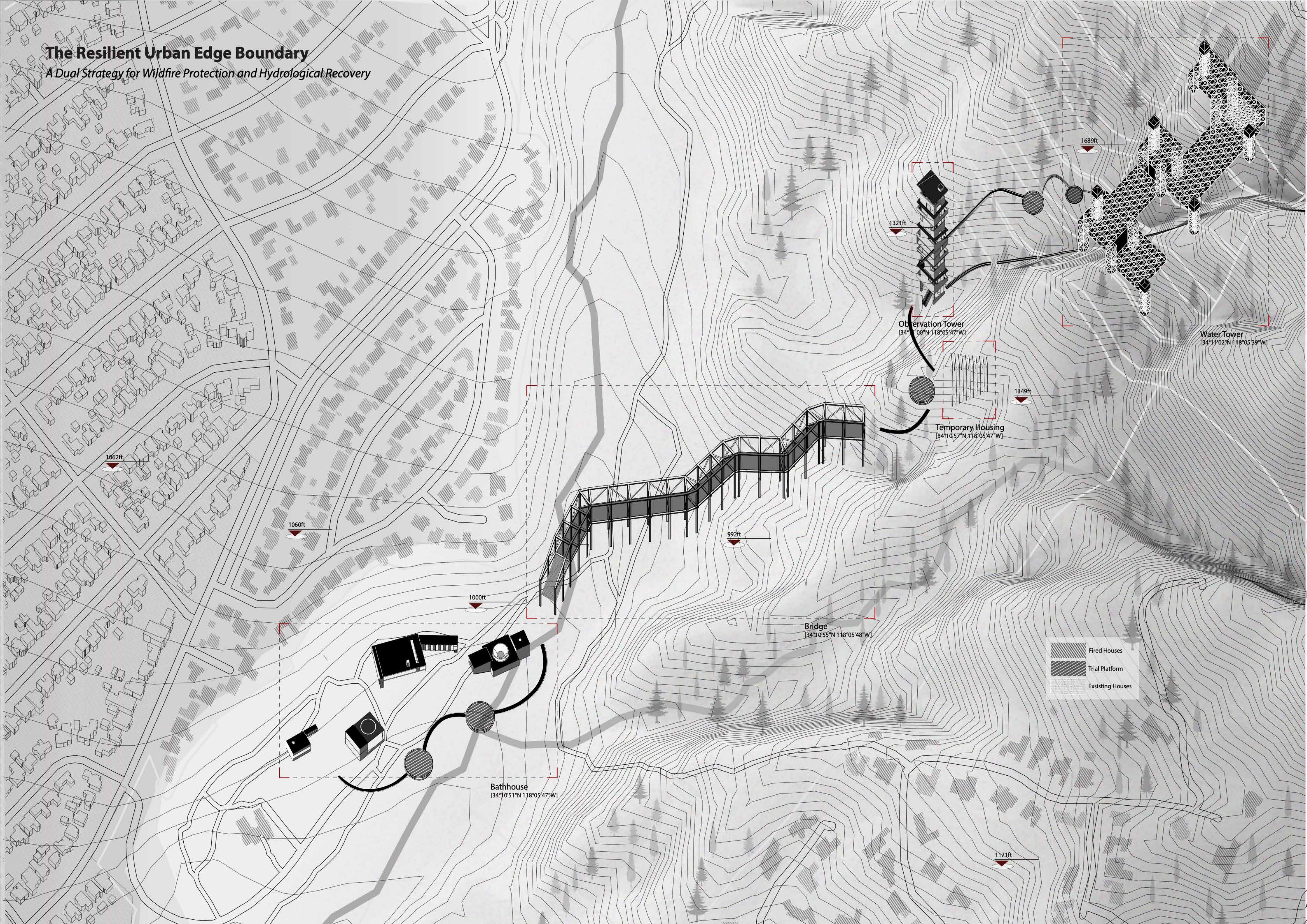


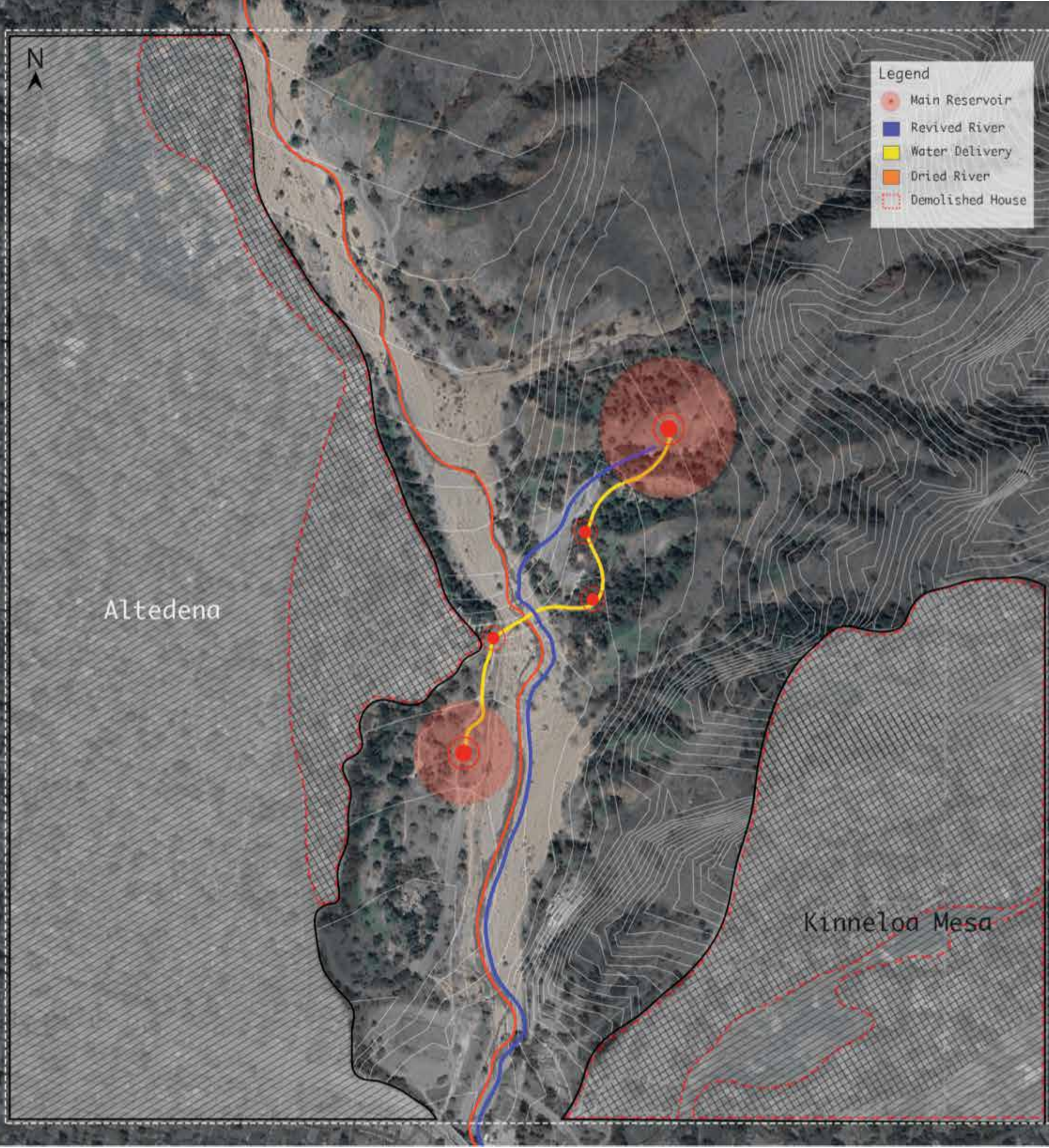
Site Analysis for Altadena



The Resilient Urban Edge Boundary

A Dual Strategy for Wildfire Protection and Hydrological Recovery



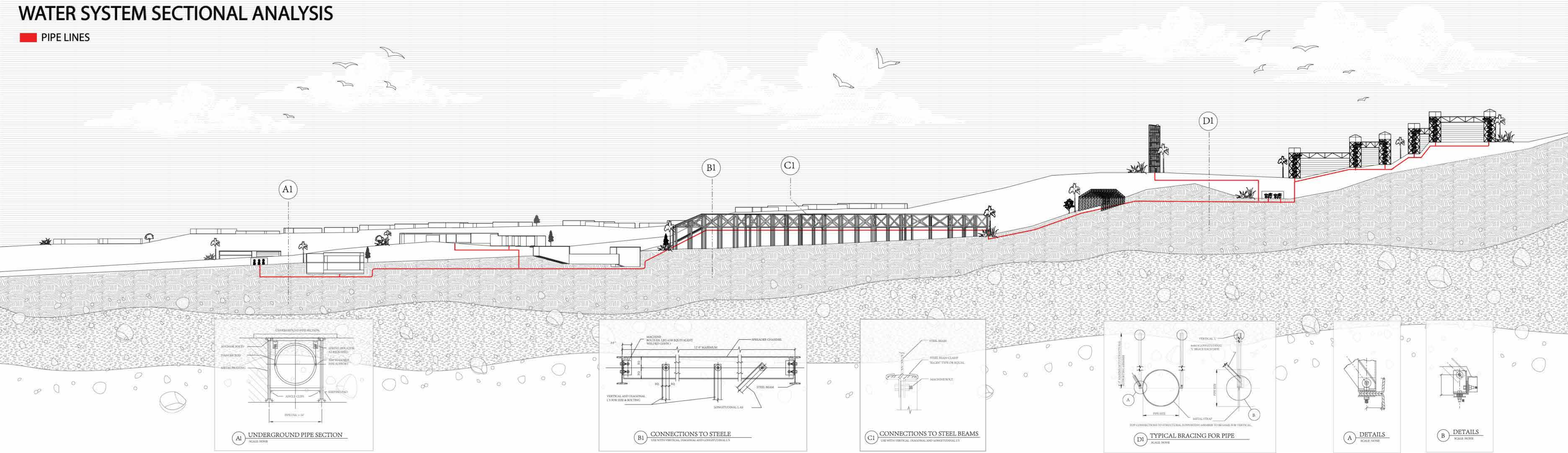




- 1 Water Towers
- 2 Cultivated Land
- 3 Observation Tower
- 4 Water Delivery Bridge
- 5 Supply Station
- 6 Emergency Shelter
- 7 Trails with Platform
- 8 Green Area
- 9 Bath House
- 10 Dried Up River
- 11 Revived Stream

WATER SYSTEM SECTIONAL ANALYSIS

PIPE LINES



Volume 1

Shengguang Zhou

PLANTS



PLANTS

Urban Greenery: Let Buildings Breathe

Amid the dense weave of steel and glass, plants bring life back into the city. They are not mere decoration but vital agents in the urban ecosystem. Whether as rooftop gardens, street trees, vertical greenery, or inner courtyards, plants regenerate the city's microclimate, reduce the heat-island effect, retain stormwater, and purify the air.



TITTLE 001: STREET TREE



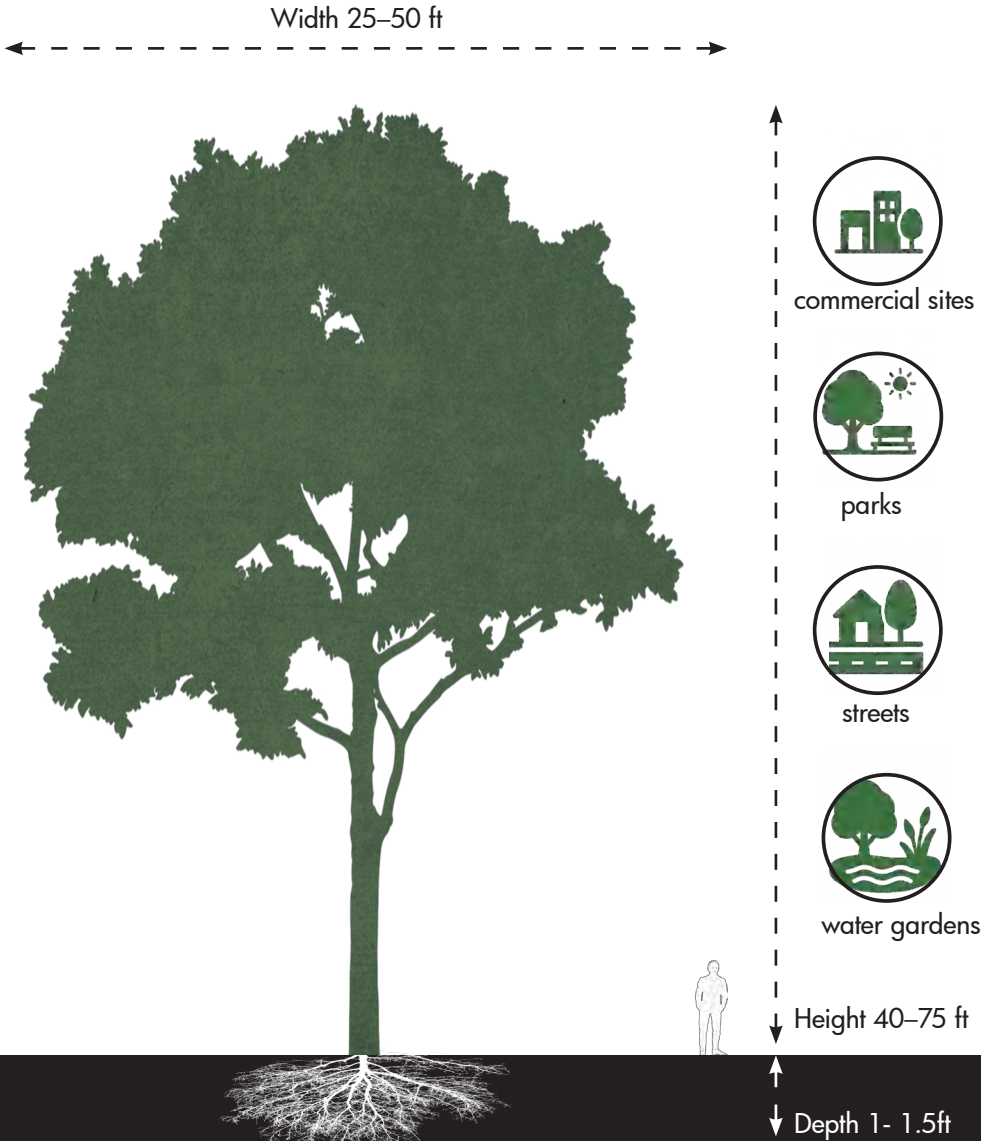
Street and Public Greenery

Street trees, median plantings, and pocket parks offer shade, filter pollutants, and create cooling corridors through evapotranspiration—improving comfort and air quality in dense neighborhoods.



Pin Oak

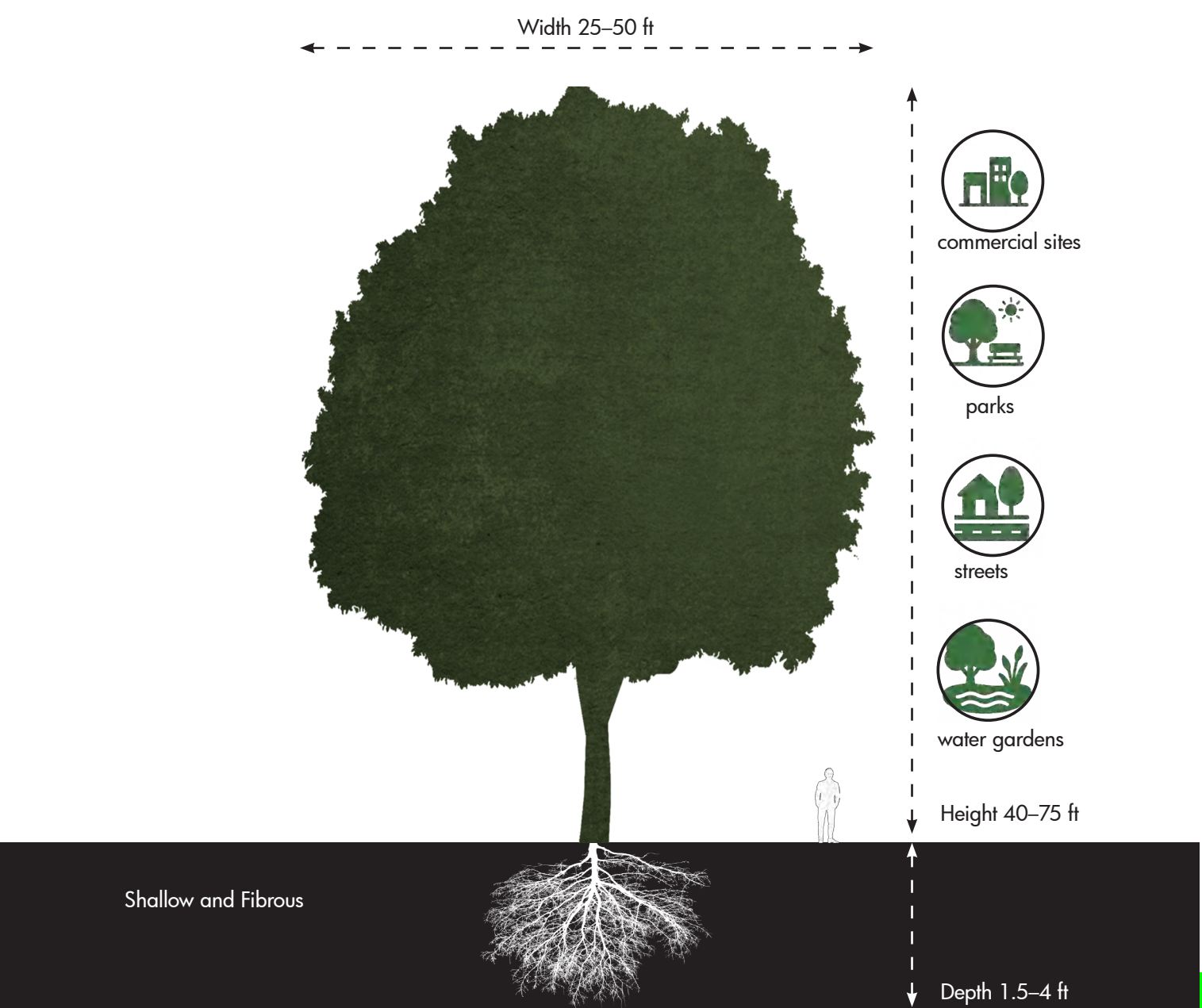
Pin oak thrives in medium-wet, loamy, acidic soils under full sun. It tolerates poor drainage, brief flooding, drought, and urban conditions, showing good heat and pollution resistance. The species has mild deer resistance and is rarely affected by common oak diseases.





Willow Oak

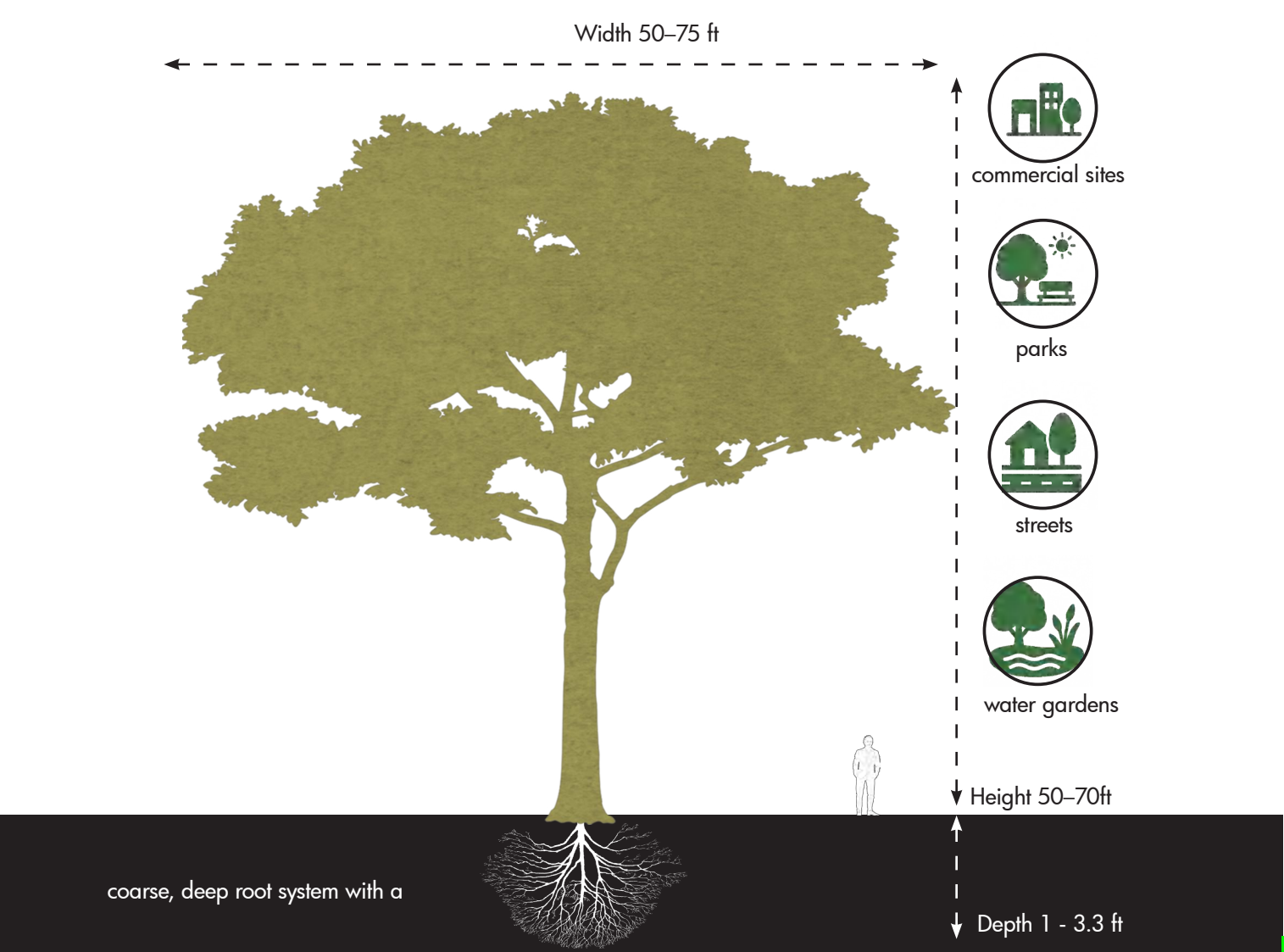
Willow oak is a hardy shade tree that thrives in acidic, moist but well-drained soils and tolerates clay and urban conditions. With good pest resistance, it's well suited for parks, streets, large yards, and even near ponds or water gardens.





Northern Red Oak

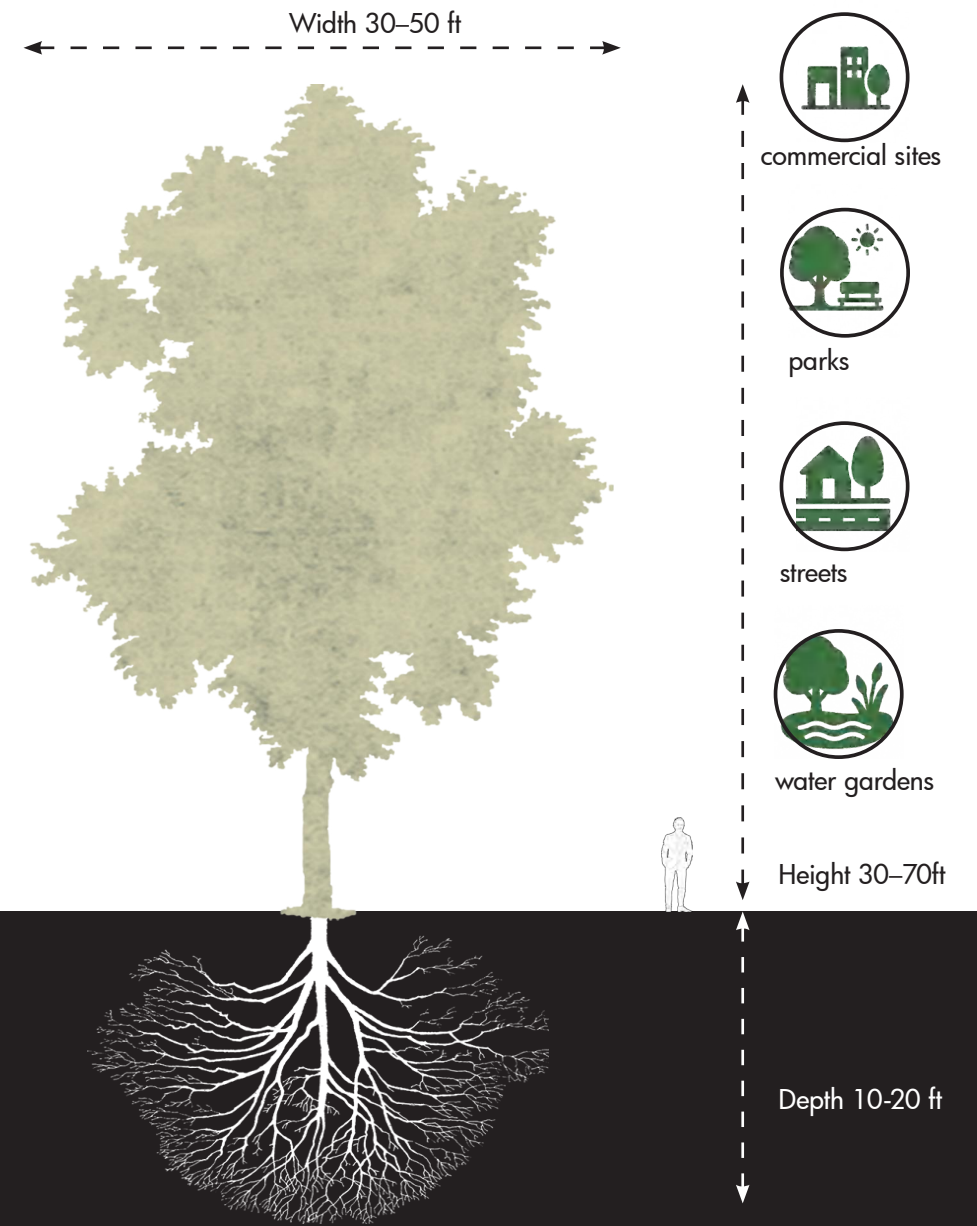
Prefers full sun and moist to dry, well-drained, acidic, sandy-loamy soils. Once established, it adapts well to drought, dry conditions, air pollution, and nearby black walnut. Provides food for wildlife such as squirrels, deer, and birds. Generally healthy with few pests or diseases, though vulnerable to oak wilt and chlorosis in alkaline soils. Fire resistant and moderately deer resistant.





Thornless honeylocust

Thrives in full sun and moist, rich, well-drained soil, yet tolerates drought, flooding, heat, salt, poor or compacted soils, and urban stress. Fast-growing and easy to transplant, it features a short trunk, spreading crown, and fine leaves that cast light, grass-friendly shade. Displays bright yellow fall color with small, easy-to-manage leaflets; some cultivars are fruitless. Thornless, low-maintenance, and resilient, it offers filtered shade and strong adaptability to city conditions.





Sweetgum

Prefers full sun to partial shade and neutral to acidic, moist but well-drained soils. Highly adaptable, tolerating fire, heat, drought, and compacted conditions, with strong resistance to deer and rabbits. Offers excellent shade and vibrant fall color, though its spiky fruit can be messy and problematic in landscaped areas like lawns and patios.

Width 40–50 ft



commercial sites



parks



streets

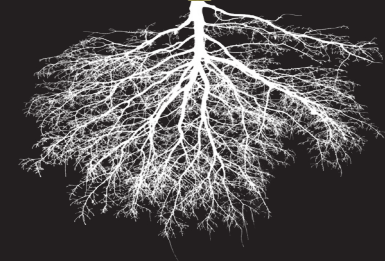


water gardens

Height 60–100ft



deep taproot with numerous spreading lateral roots

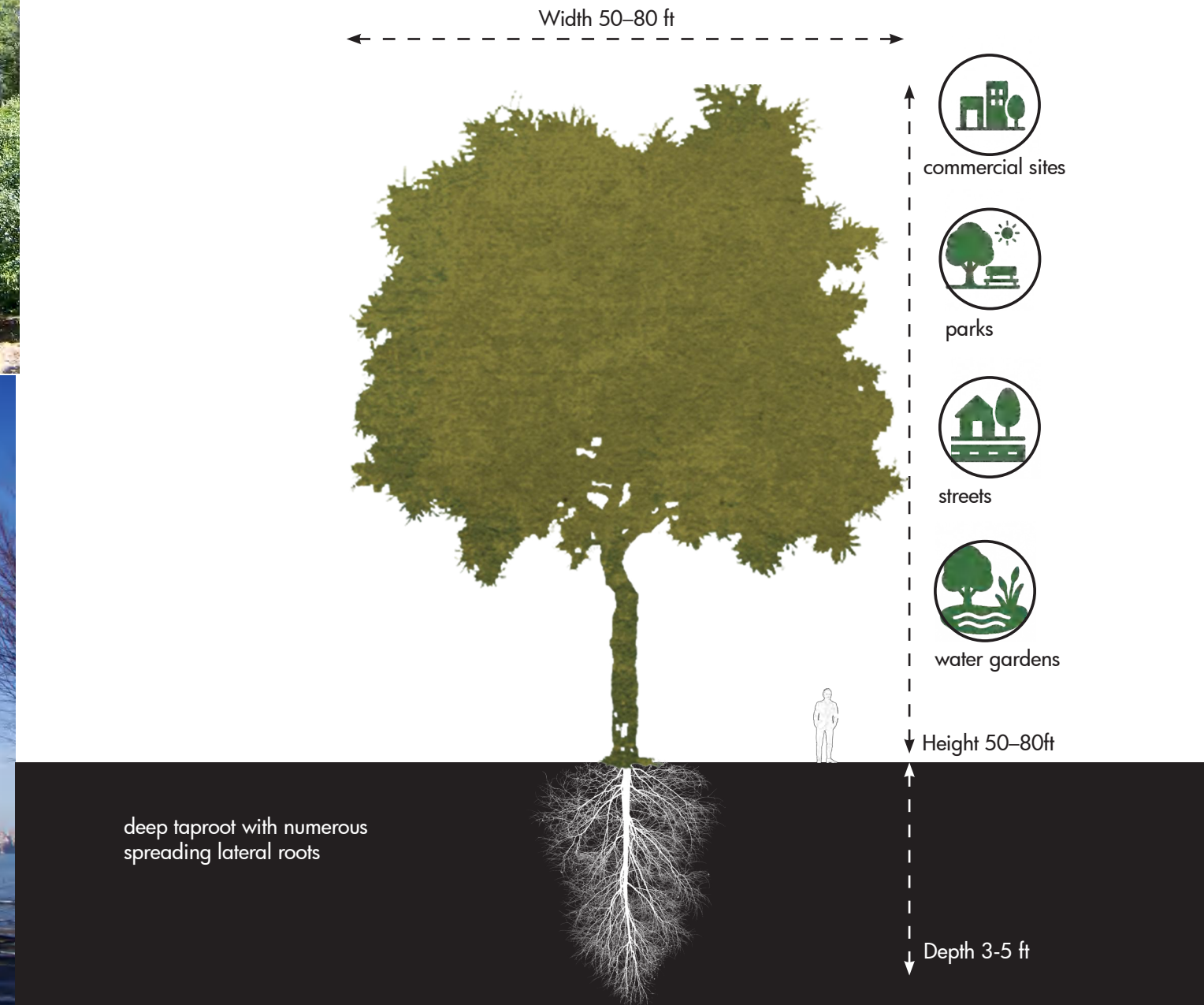


Depth 2-3 ft

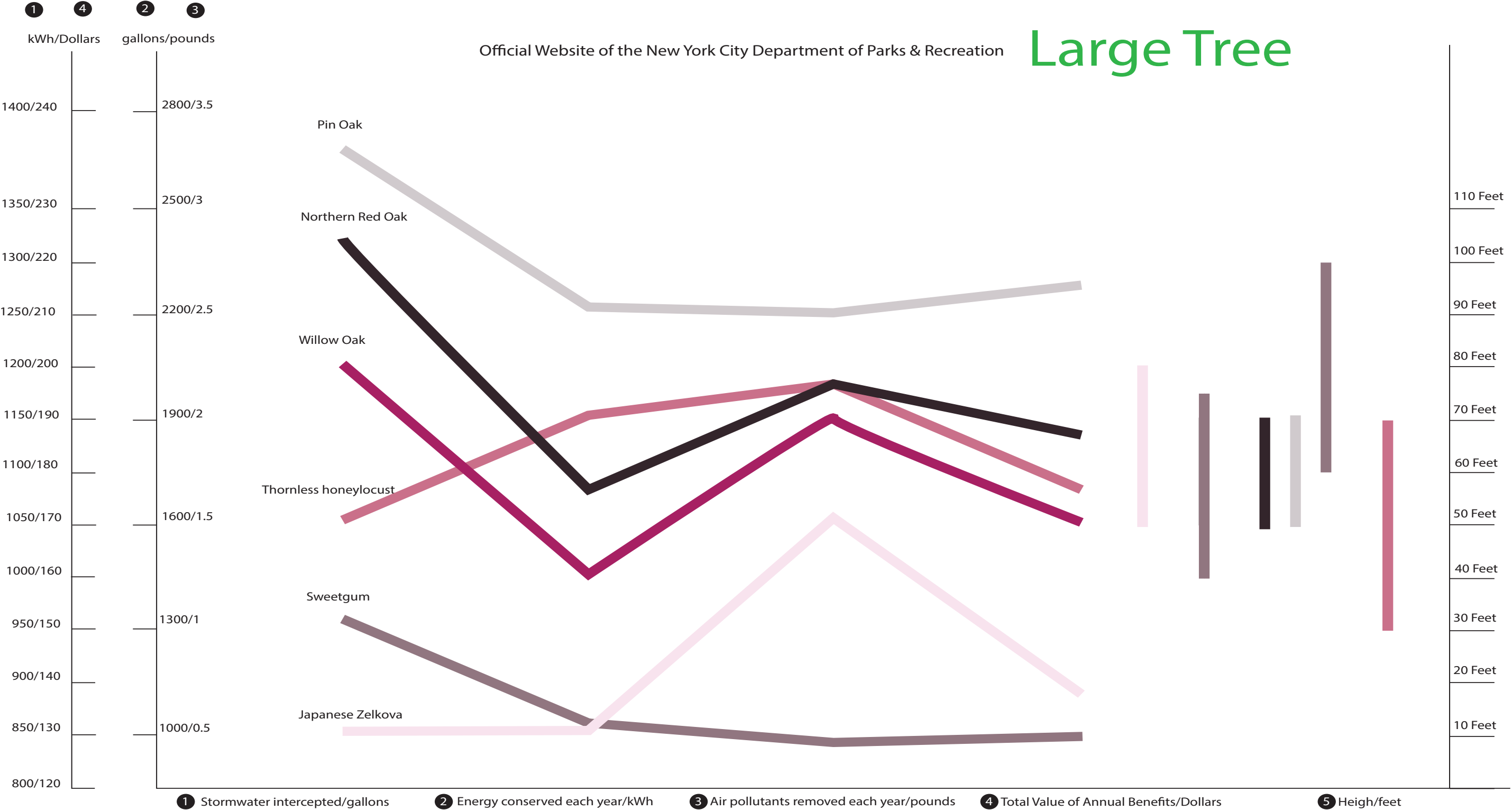


Japanese Zelkova

Prefers full sun and moderate moisture, becoming drought- and wind-tolerant once established. Highly resistant to Dutch elm disease and elm leaf beetle, with few other health issues. Valued as a hardy substitute for the American elm, featuring attractive bark that provides year-round appeal. Occasionally affected by leafrollers, and in some urban settings may experience crown dieback or bark cracking.



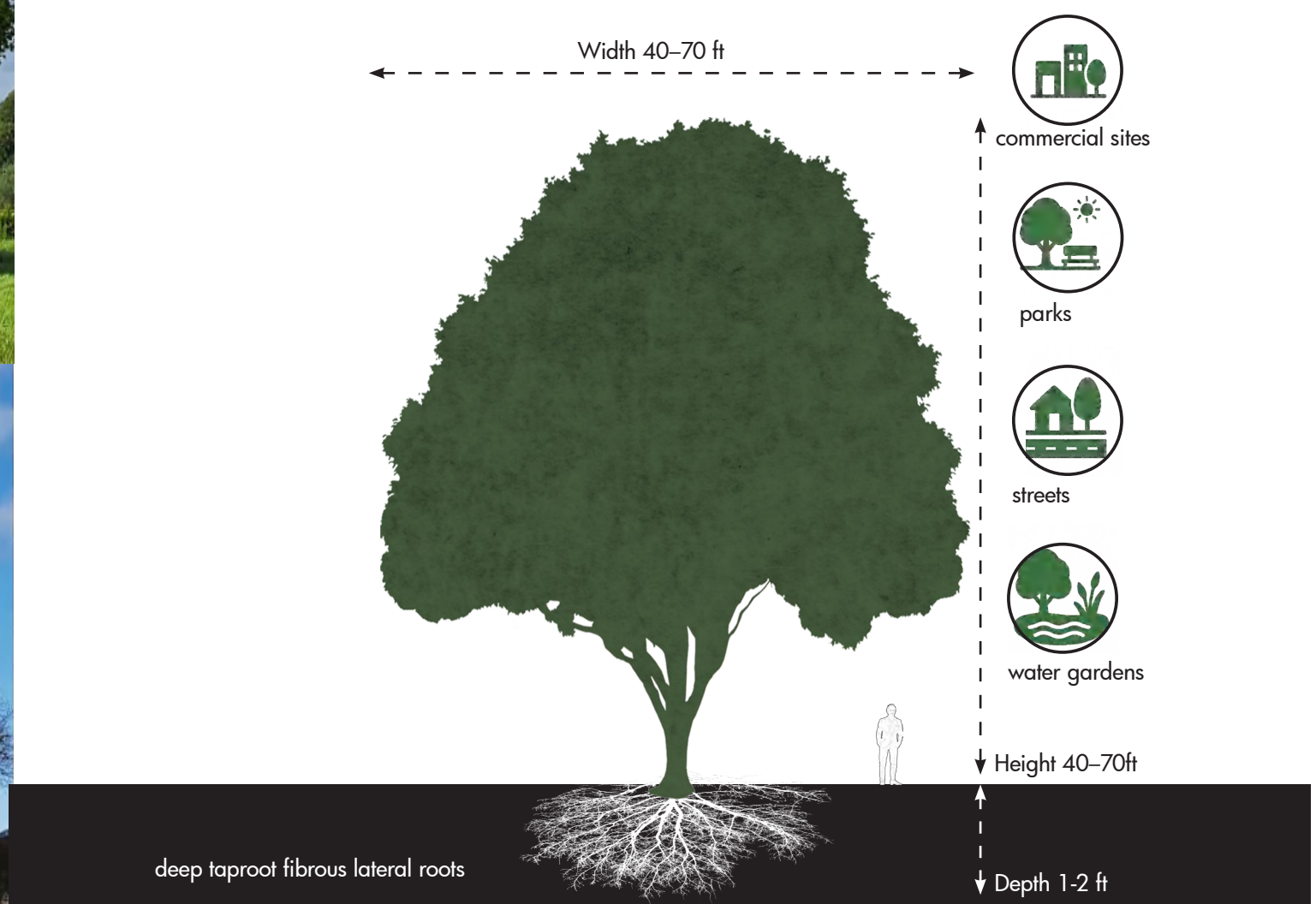
Large Tree

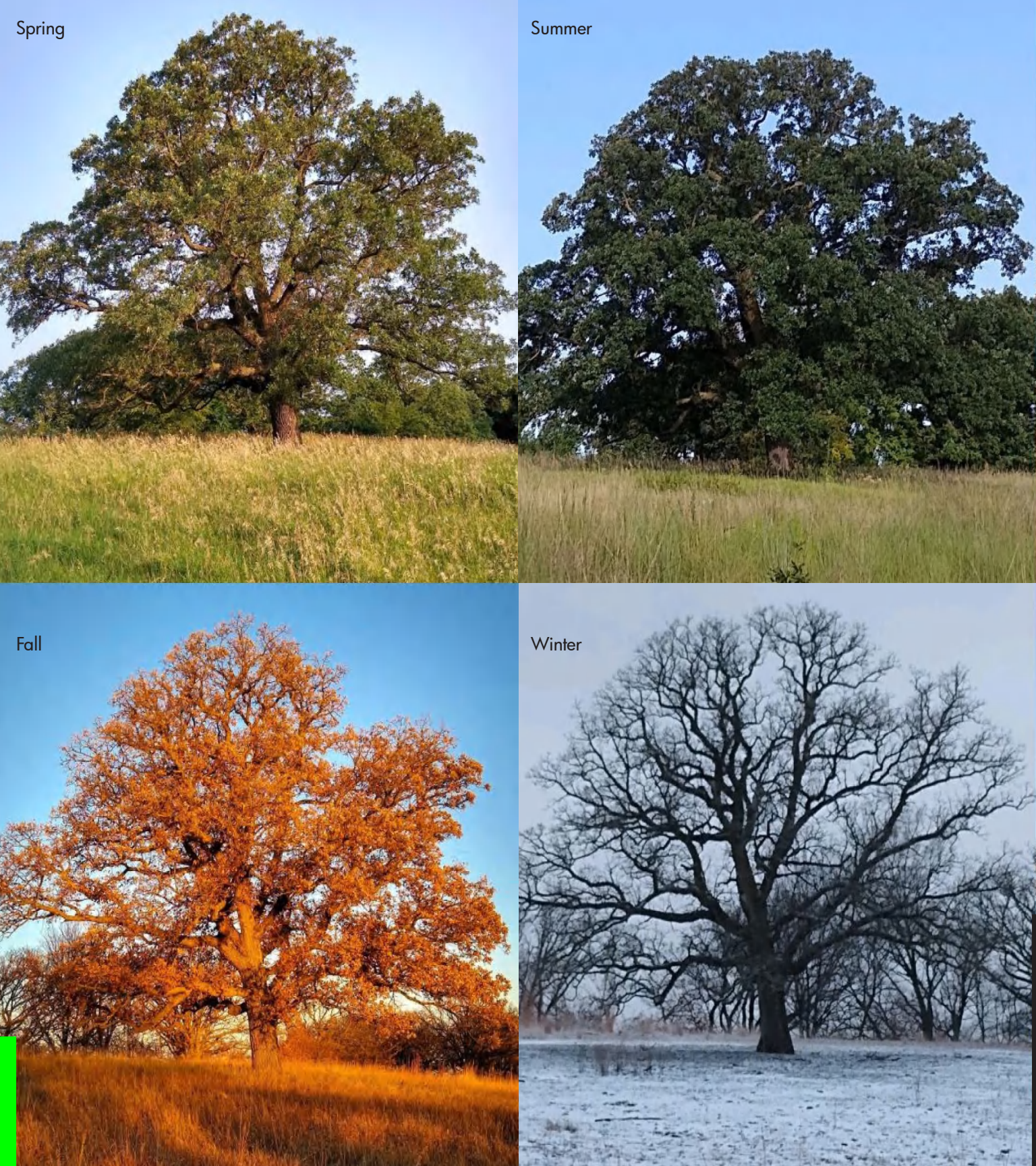




English Oak

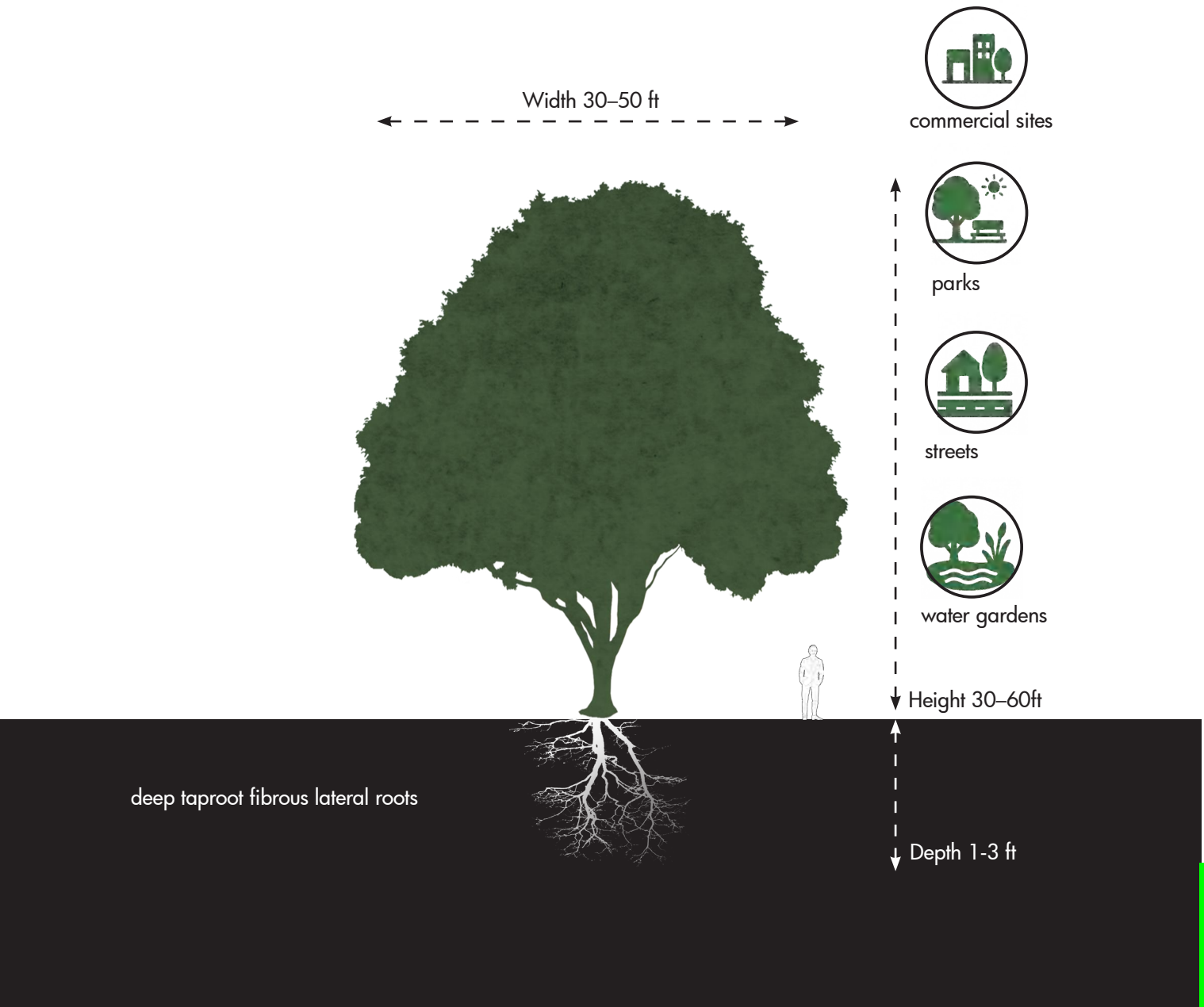
Prefers full sun and moist, well-drained loam but adapts to a wide range of soil types and conditions. Generally low-maintenance and healthy, though it can be susceptible to powdery mildew in humid climates.





Sawtooth Oak

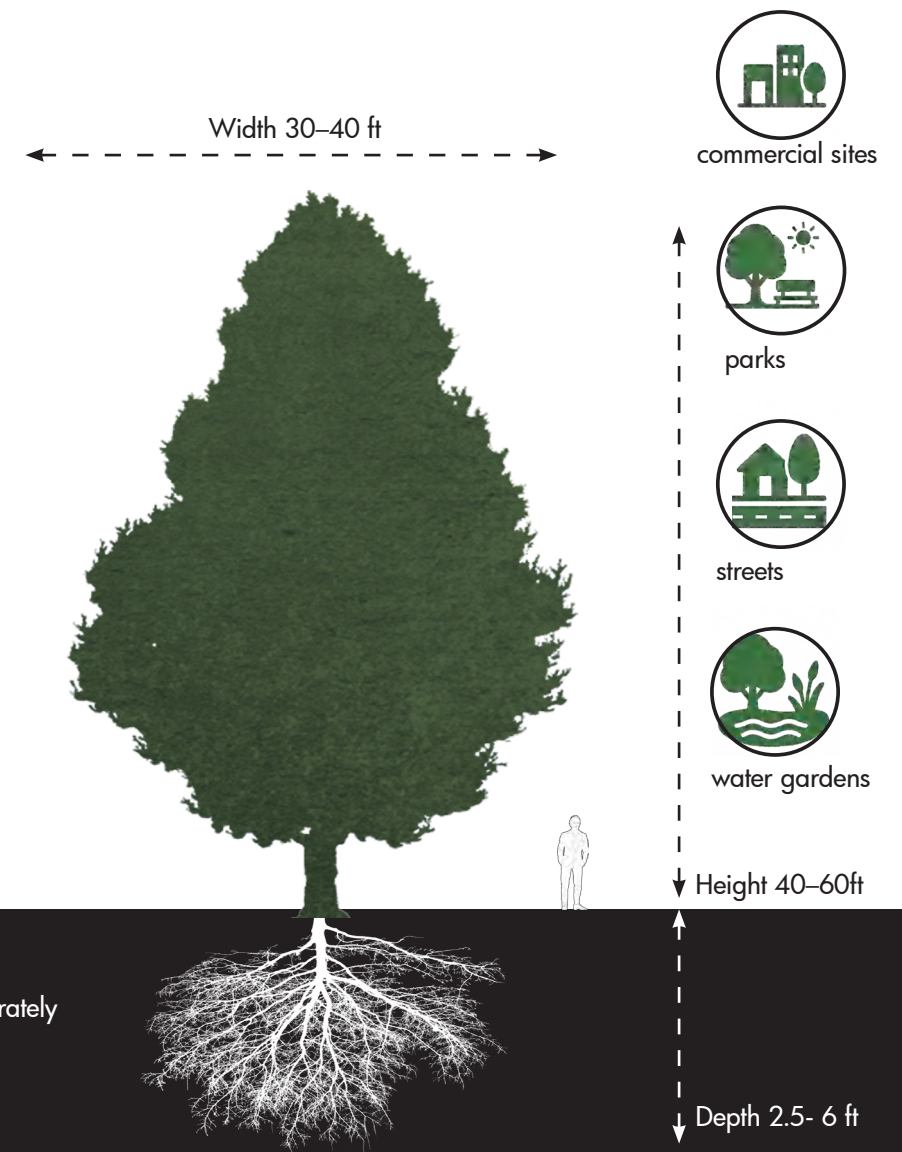
Grows best in full sun and moist, acidic, well-drained soil but adapts to many conditions. Fast-growing and tolerant of heat and humidity. Has yellow to brown fall leaves and messy acorns. Can be affected by various pests and diseases like oak wilt and powdery mildew.





European Hornbeam

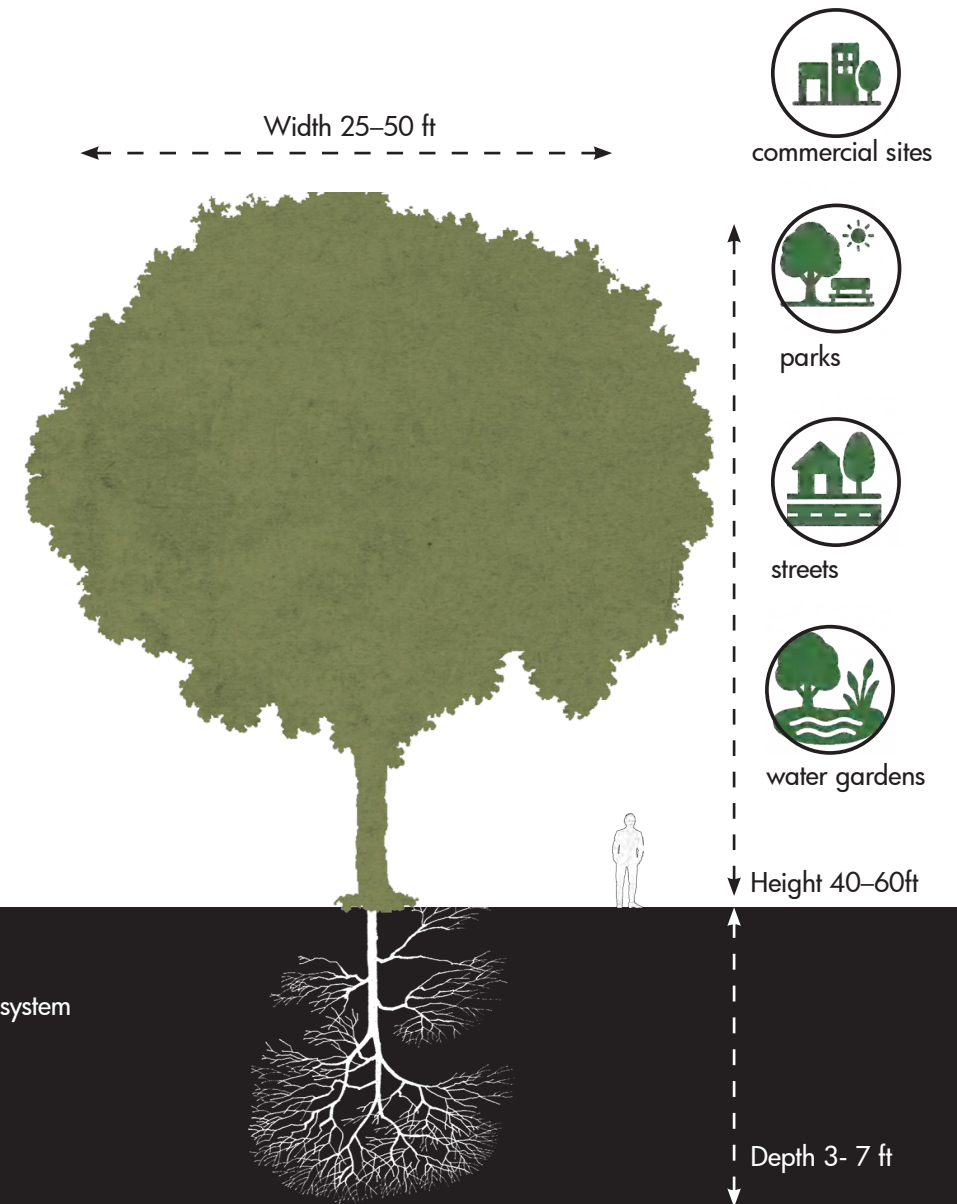
Prefers moist, well-drained loamy or sandy soil and grows best in full sun to partial shade. Features a rounded to pyramidal form with dense dark-green foliage that turns bright yellow in fall and smooth gray bark for winter interest. May need occasional pruning to lift drooping branches. Provides food, shelter, and nesting sites for birds and mammals, and supports moth larvae.





Hardy Rubber Tree

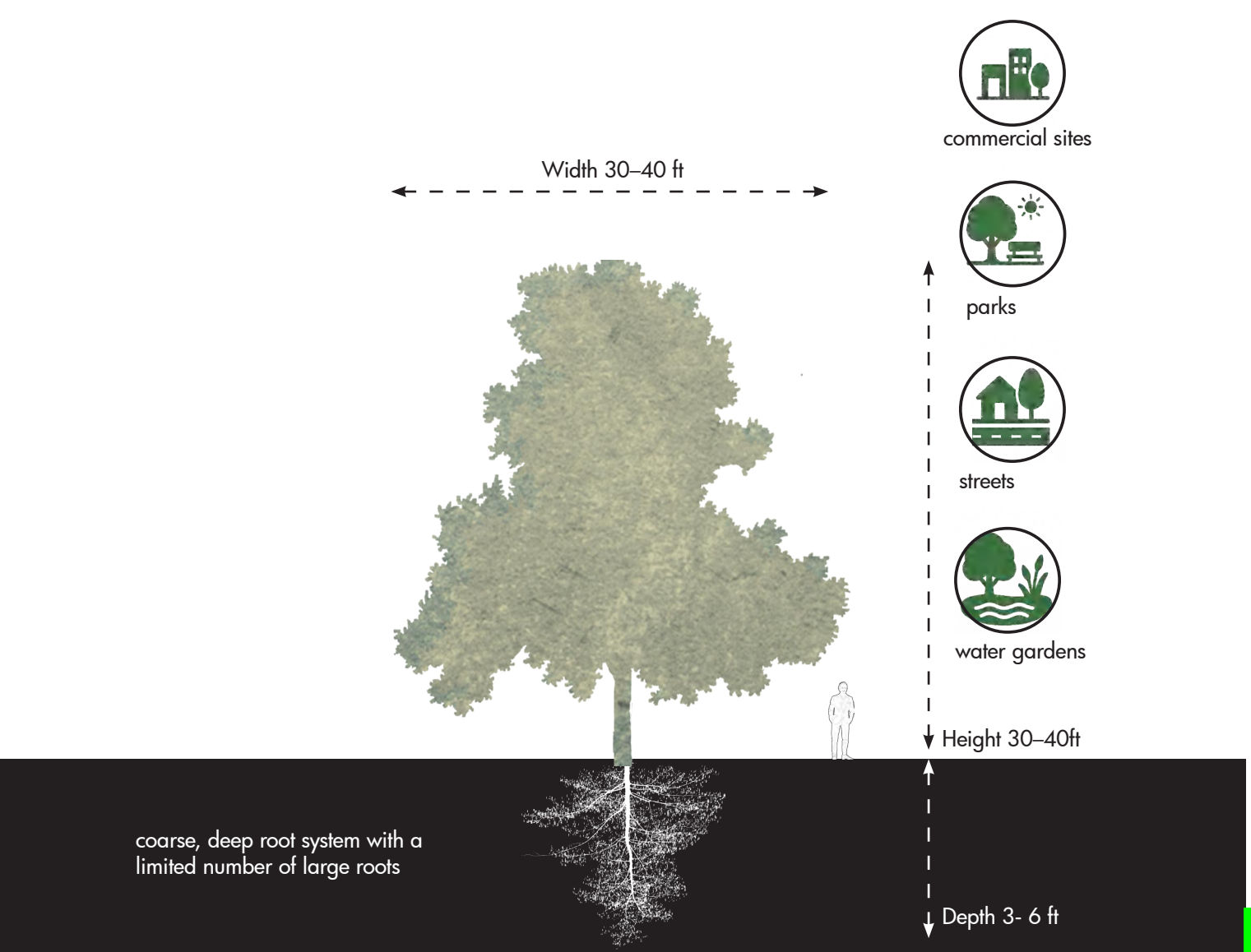
A deciduous tree in the Eucommiaceae family and the only living species of its genus, native to China and now widely cultivated though threatened in the wild. Prefers full sun and moist, well-drained soils but adapts to various conditions and becomes drought-tolerant once established. Naturally resistant to most insects and diseases.





Goldenrain tree

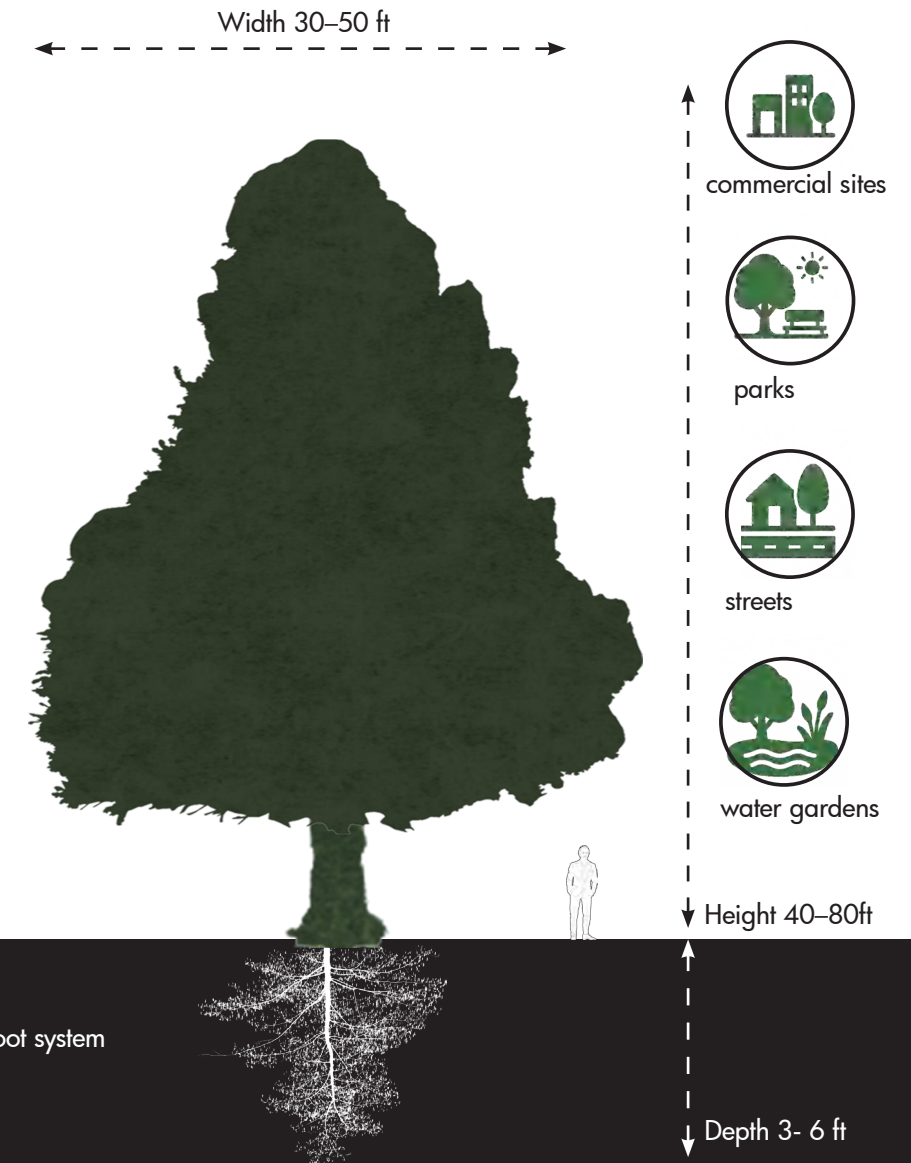
Thrives in full sun and adaptable soils, preferring moist, well-drained conditions. Highly tolerant of drought, heat, and urban pollution, with few pest or disease problems. Though low-maintenance and mildly deer-resistant, it can produce litter and occasionally spread beyond cultivation.





Turkish Hazelnut/*Filbert*

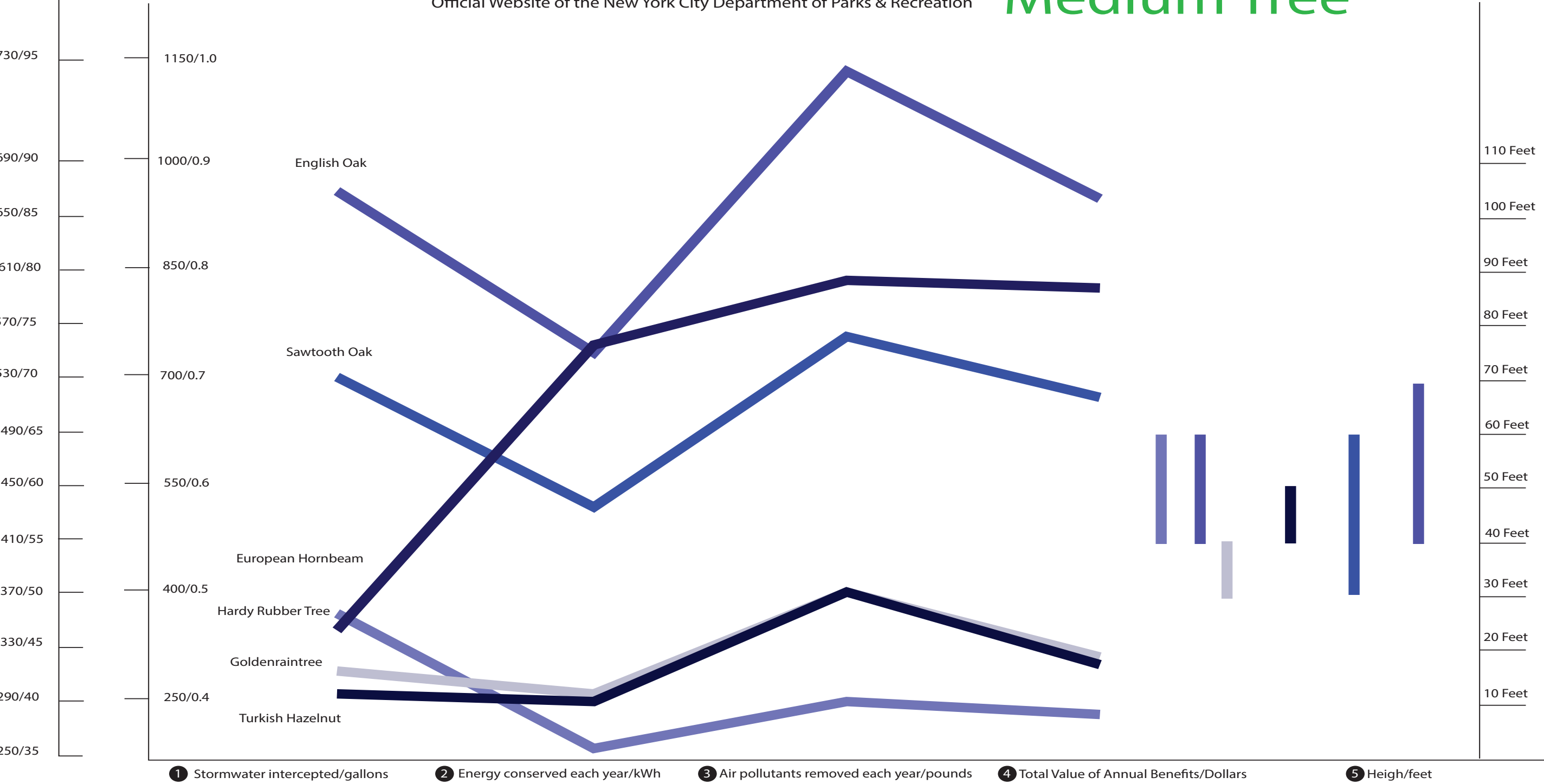
A large deciduous tree with strong horizontal branches forming a symmetrical crown, this species produces edible nuts and offers year-round appeal — flowering in February to March, retaining leaves late into fall, and showing striking bare branches in winter. Though difficult to transplant, it remains hardy and largely free from pests or diseases.



1 kWh/Dollars
2 gallons/pounds
3

Official Website of the New York City Department of Parks & Recreation

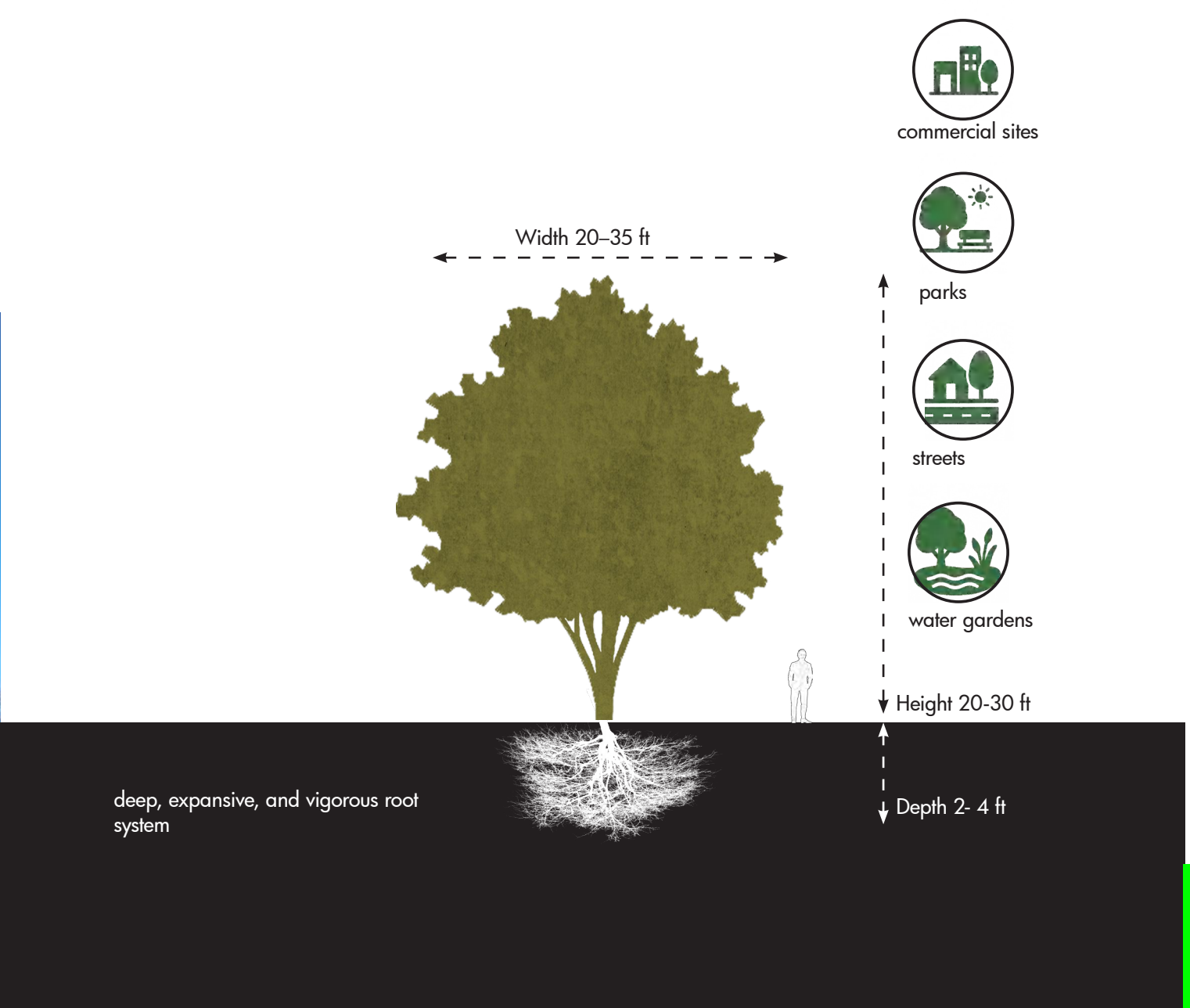
Medium Tree





American Hornbeam

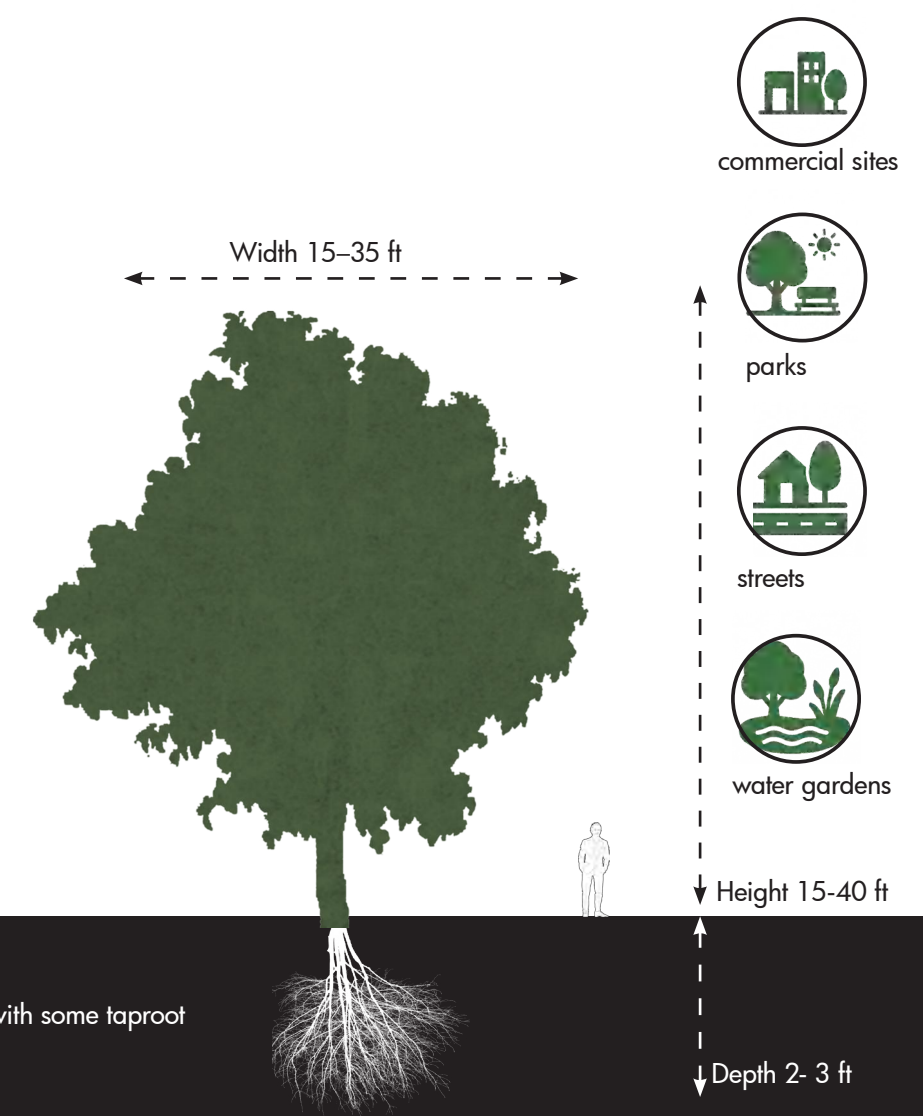
An understory tree that thrives in moist, slightly acidic sandy or clay loams and deep shade. Though moderately deer-resistant, it struggles with drought, heat, and compaction. Difficult to transplant, it supports wildlife as a host and food source, with only minor disease concerns.





Hawthorn

A small deciduous tree or large shrub with a dense, rounded crown and showy seasonal interest—spring flowers, glossy summer leaves, vibrant fall color, and persistent winter fruits. Thrives in full sun and adaptable soils but can suffer from fire blight, rust, and pests; thorny branches may pose safety concerns.





Japanese Flowering Cherry

A small ornamental tree prized for its striking pink-to-white spring blooms. It thrives in full sun and moist, well-drained loamy soil but is short-lived and vulnerable to many pests and diseases. Proper placement and maintenance are essential for longevity and health.



commercial sites



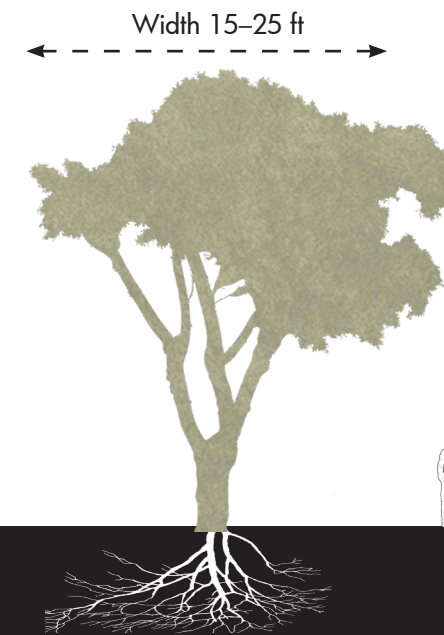
parks



streets



water gardens



shallow and widespread surface roots

Depth 1-1.5 ft



Cornelian Cherry

A hardy, low-maintenance small tree or large shrub with striking yellow late-winter blooms, red summer fruits, and textured bark for winter interest. Thrives in moist, well-drained soil and sun to partial shade. Though it may sucker and drop fruit, it's highly pest-resistant and valued for year-round appeal.



commercial sites



parks



streets



water gardens

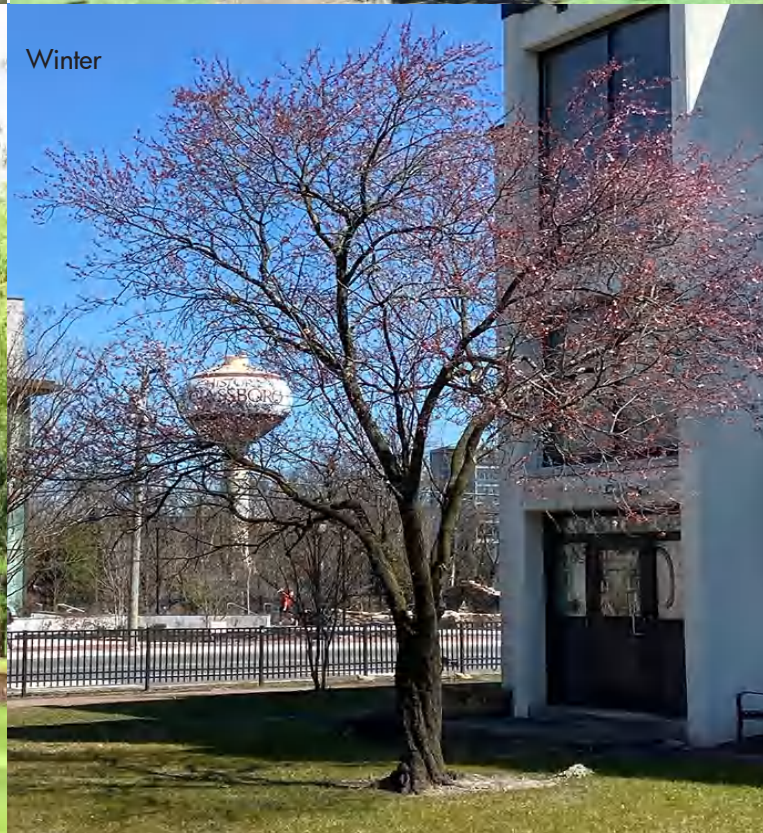
Width 15-20 ft



Height 15-25 ft

densely branched, shallow roots

Depth 1-1.5 ft



Purpleleaf Plum

A small ornamental tree with vibrant reddish-purple foliage year-round and white spring flowers. Thriving in full sun and adaptable soils, it offers strong visual impact but is short-lived and prone to pests, disease, and litter—best paired with surrounding greenery for contrast.



commercial sites



parks



streets



water gardens

Width 15–25 ft



Height 15-25 ft

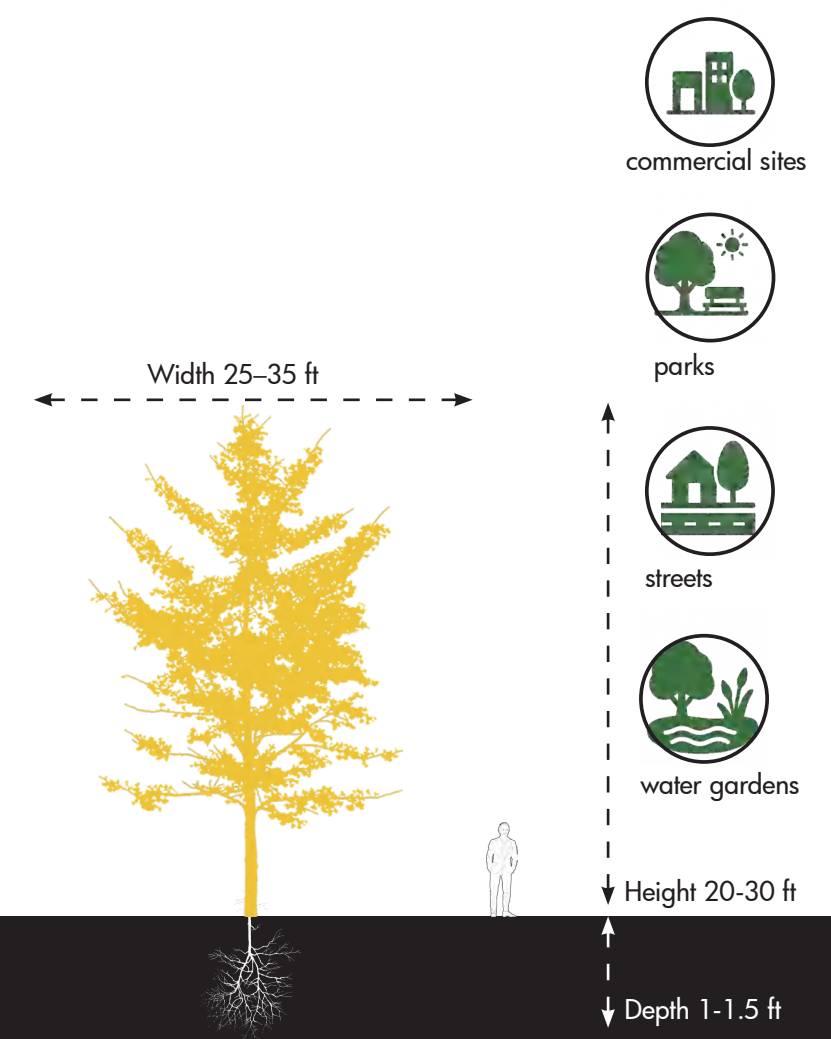
shallow and spreading

Depth 1-1.5 ft



Eastern Redbud

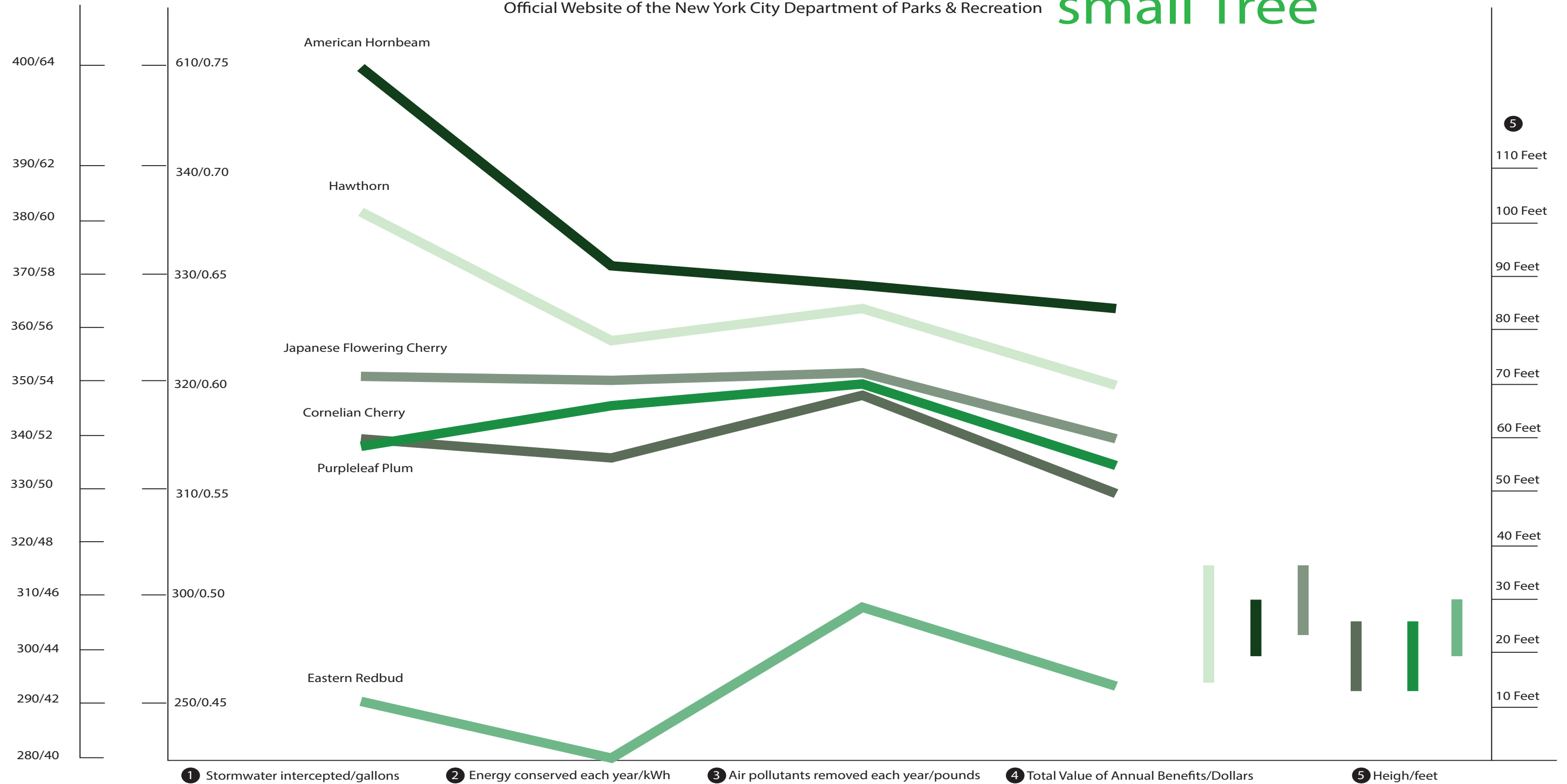
A small deciduous tree celebrated for its brilliant pink to magenta spring blooms and heart-shaped summer foliage. It grows in sun to part shade and adapts to various soils but dislikes heat, drought, and root disturbance. Best planted in a protected spot and carefully maintained to prevent stress and branch breakage.



1 kWh/Dollars 2 gallons/pounds 3

Official Website of the New York City Department of Parks & Recreation

small Tree





TITTLE 002: GREEN ROOF



Green Roofs

Extensive: Lightweight and low-maintenance, ideal for large roof surfaces.

Semi-intensive: Balances ecological function and aesthetic value, suitable for shrubs and herbaceous plants.

Intensive: Supports full-scale rooftop gardens that enhance biodiversity and provide social spaces.

An Extensive Green Roof represents a natural form of vegetation that is largely self-sustaining and evolving. Certainly, it is the most cost effective and most natural infrastructure to reduce stormwater run-off from buildings at the source. Although, extensive Green Roofs only partially restore the environmental footprint of a structure, it is proven to be the most efficient and most natural.

An extensive Green Roof is home for plants with special adaption to extreme site conditions and high regeneration capacity. Additionally, it is characterized by moos, succulent (Sedum), and small herbaceous plants including drought tolerant grasses. Thus extensive Green Roof require low maintenance and have no permanent installed irrigation system, because it would defeat the purpose.

- Shallow substrate depth (2-6 inches)
- Typically pre-planted
- Modular or component
- Lower biodiverse value
- Zero to low maintenance

Vegetation: Moss-Herbs-Grasses
Purpose: Moss-Herbs-Grasses
Irrigation System: not recommended
Cost: low
Ecological Compensation: low

Extensive green roofs

Media Depth 4 to 7 inches

Max. Rain Event 2 to 4 inches

Weight Range 20 to 40 Lb/sf



Extensive Green Roof Structure

Weigh kg/m2	
dry	wet
min 113	min 143
2	11
115	154

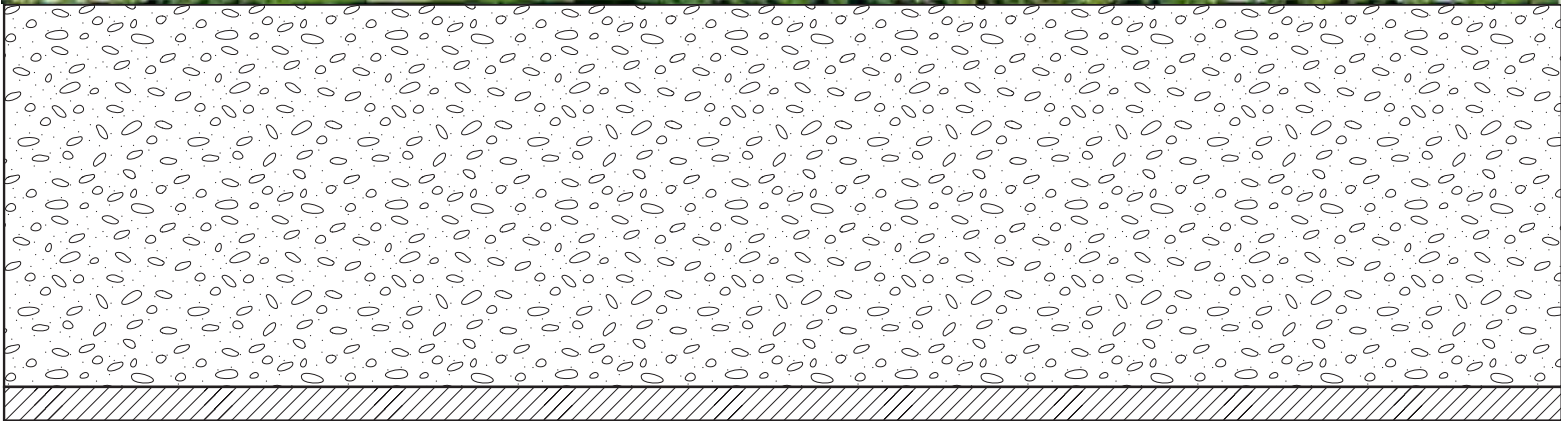
Height:
min 14.5 cm
Weight(wet)

min 10cm

min 4.5cm



Vegetation



Lite soil

Filter Sheet SF

Floradrain FD 40 E

Protection Mats SSM 45

Root Barrier WSF 40 or
Waterproofing Membrane TPO



Sedum sarmentosum

This is a clear-green species known as “gold moss stone-crop”. It’s an evergreen plant used as groundcover that can persist for decades. It can add a nice touch of color around dark green plants or under round-shaped leaves. It has a yellow inflorescence during summer.



Sempervivum

This is a succulent perennial plant with about 40 species, commonly known as “houseleek” or “hens and chicks”. As the name indicates, they can live a long time and don’t need any special care. They grow well in cold areas and need full sun exposition. The leaves form a rosette shape, and the plants have a good range of colors. In good conditions, they can spread quickly.

Sedum spurium

This is another perfect groundcover, an herbaceous and deciduous plant with beautiful colors depending on the cultivar. It can grow in any soil type and can tolerate a few hours of shadow a day. It is 10 to 15 cm tall, with bright green leaves that turn red when the cold season arrives. It blooms in summer with red, pink, or white flowers.



Carex flacca* or *Carex glauca

Also known as blue sedge, this is a nice, solid choice for a roof. It can grow in several ranges of soils and climates and is considered an ornamental plant. It has a “ball” shape and its leaves are blue. This plant will definitely stand out around other plants’ colors and doesn’t need particular maintenance.





Sedum ellacombianum

Masses of bright lemon-yellow flowers in late summer give way to distinctive red-orange seed heads that persist through much of autumn. Most of the foliage disappears in winter, but small green rosettes remain and begin to grow with warmer weather. Will tolerate some shade. Pollinators are readily attracted to this plant when in bloom. This plant has a trailing habit that is also useful for cascading over walls and edges.



Sedum cauticola

Masses of bright lemon-yellow flowers in late summer give way to distinctive red-orange seed heads that persist through much of autumn. Most of the foliage disappears in winter, but small green rosettes remain and begin to grow with warmer weather. Will tolerate some shade. Pollinators are readily attracted to this plant when in bloom. This plant has a trailing habit that is also useful for cascading over walls and edges.

Delosperma cooperi

This is a perennial groundcover/falling plant that reaches 10 to 15 cm tall. The most interesting part of the plant is the inflorescence that starts in late spring and lasts until early autumn; its flowers go from pink to purple to orange. It is a full-sun plant, but it can also tolerate a few hours of shade a day.



Opuntia humifusa

Easily grown in dry, sandy or gravelly, well-drained soils in full sun. May be grown in clay soils as long as drainage is good and soils do not remain wet. Shallow fibrous roots. Plants often spread in the wild to form colonies as pads break off and root nearby.



Intensive Green Roof

An Intensive Green Roof or Roof Garden includes unlimited plant and design varieties. Intensive greening may consist of perennials, grasses, bulbs, summer flowers, shrubs and large trees. However, the general maintenance of intensive Green Roofs without lawn is less than most people would expect. Of Course, this all depends on plant selection and overall design.

Green Roof Technology's solutions incorporate an artesian irrigation system, where the vegetation controls the water supply. This can operate accurately without electricity and entirely invisible. Thus, no loss of precious water. As a result it reduces the amount of water by 50-80% comparing to conventional systems. It works in any Climate Zone and it is around 30% cheaper.

Vegetation: Lawn/Perennials, Shrubs, Trees

Purpose: Stormwater Mitigation,
Biodiversity, Amenity Space

Irrigation System: required

Cost: high

Ecological Compensation: high

-----Deep substrate (1ft)

-----Wide range of plants to choose from

-----Typically component build-up

-----Huge scope for design

-----Regular maintenance required

Media Depth 8 to 30 inches +

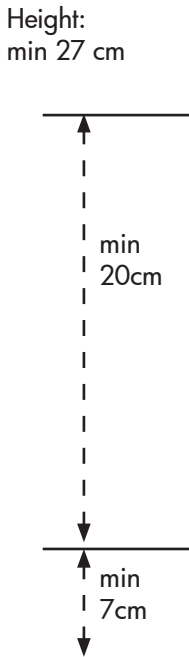
Max. Rain Event over 4.2 inches

Weight Range 245-160 lb/sf +



Intensive Green Roof Structure

Weigh kg/m2	
dry	wet
min 200	min 300
32	43
232	343



- Vegetation
- Lite soil
- Filter Sheet SF
- Floradrain FD 60 Neo
- Protection Mats ISM 50
- Root Barrier WSF 40 or
Waterproofing Membrane TPO



Blechnum spicant

Also known as hard fern, this perennial evergreen is characterised by tough, leathery ladder-shaped fronds. This hardy plant offers year-round coverage, providing shelter and shade for burrowing insects and animals. Hard fern thrives in wet areas such as retention dips that create water bodies in the wetter months.



Erigeron

A robust family of low-growing annuals, biennials, and perennials. These clump-forming evergreens produce daisy-like flowers in the summer months that provide an essential source of pollen for insects and bees.

Carex

A Vast genus of evergreens that boast beautiful strap-shaped leaves and spikes of tiny green or brown flowers. These hardy plants suit wetter environments and can provide a key source of fodder and forage for wildlife when planted near retention areas that produce water bodies in the wetter months.



Alliums

A genus of bulbous perennials with long flowering seasons that boast bright purple, pink and white pompom flowers. These ornamental plants are a great source of nectar for pollinating bees, providing flowers throughout the spring and summer months.





Lavender

A long lasting, fragrant perennial that produces vibrant purple flowers in the late spring and summer months. This aromatic evergreen shrub can grow up to 2 feet tall, and their flowers are rich in nectar, attracting bees, butterflies, and other pollinators.



Fraxinus ornus

Fraxinus ornus is a medium-sized deciduous tree, 8–15 m tall, with a rounded crown and smooth gray bark. It produces fragrant creamy-white flower clusters in late spring, followed by decorative winged fruits. Adaptable and resilient, it thrives in dry or calcareous soils, tolerates wind and road salt, and is ideal for parks, streets, and urban landscapes.

Acer campestre

Acer campestre (Field Maple) is a medium-sized deciduous tree reaching about 12 m in height, with irregular branching and distinctive corky bark. Young leaves emerge reddish, turning deep green in summer and golden yellow in autumn. Highly shade-tolerant and adaptable, it grows well in most soils except very poor, dry sands. Noted for its excellent resistance to wind, salt, frost, and pollution, it is well-suited for streets, parks, and hedgerows.



Morus alba 'Pendula'

Morus alba 'Pendula' is a grafted small tree with downward-arching branches, eventually forming a broad, half-open crown up to ~4 m wide and 4–6 m tall, depending on graft height. Its leaves are glossy, light green and often deeply lobed, while inconspicuous male and female flowers give way to edible, raspberry-like fruits that are mildly sweet to bland. Preferring a sunny, warm, sheltered site, it tolerates poor soils but dislikes frost damage when young.



A Semi-intensive Green Roof represents an enhanced natural form of vegetation, often self-sustaining and evolving. Certainly, it is still cost effective and a bio-diverse natural infrastructure to reduce stormwater run-off from buildings. Additionally, semi-intensive Green Roofs widely restore the environmental footprint of a structure, as it is proven to be rich in biodiversity and with high stormwater retention. Of course, semi-intensive Green Roofs are a cross over between extensive and intensive Green Roofs. For instance, semi-intensive Green Roofs partially placed on extensive Green Roofs increase the visual and ecologic effect. In contrast, semi-intensive areas on an intensive Green Roof will reduce costs and offer a transitional visual aspect

Vegetation: Grass-Herbs-Shrubs
Purpose: Stormwater Mitigation, Biodiversity
Cost: Medium
Ecological Compensation: Medium

- Deeper substrate
- Wide range of plants to choose from
- Typically component build-up
- Ideal for designed roof (aesthetics)
- Lower biodiverse value if for recreational use
- Periodical maintenance

Semi-intensive Green Roof

Media Depth 6 to 10 inches

Max. Rain Event over 3-4.2 inches

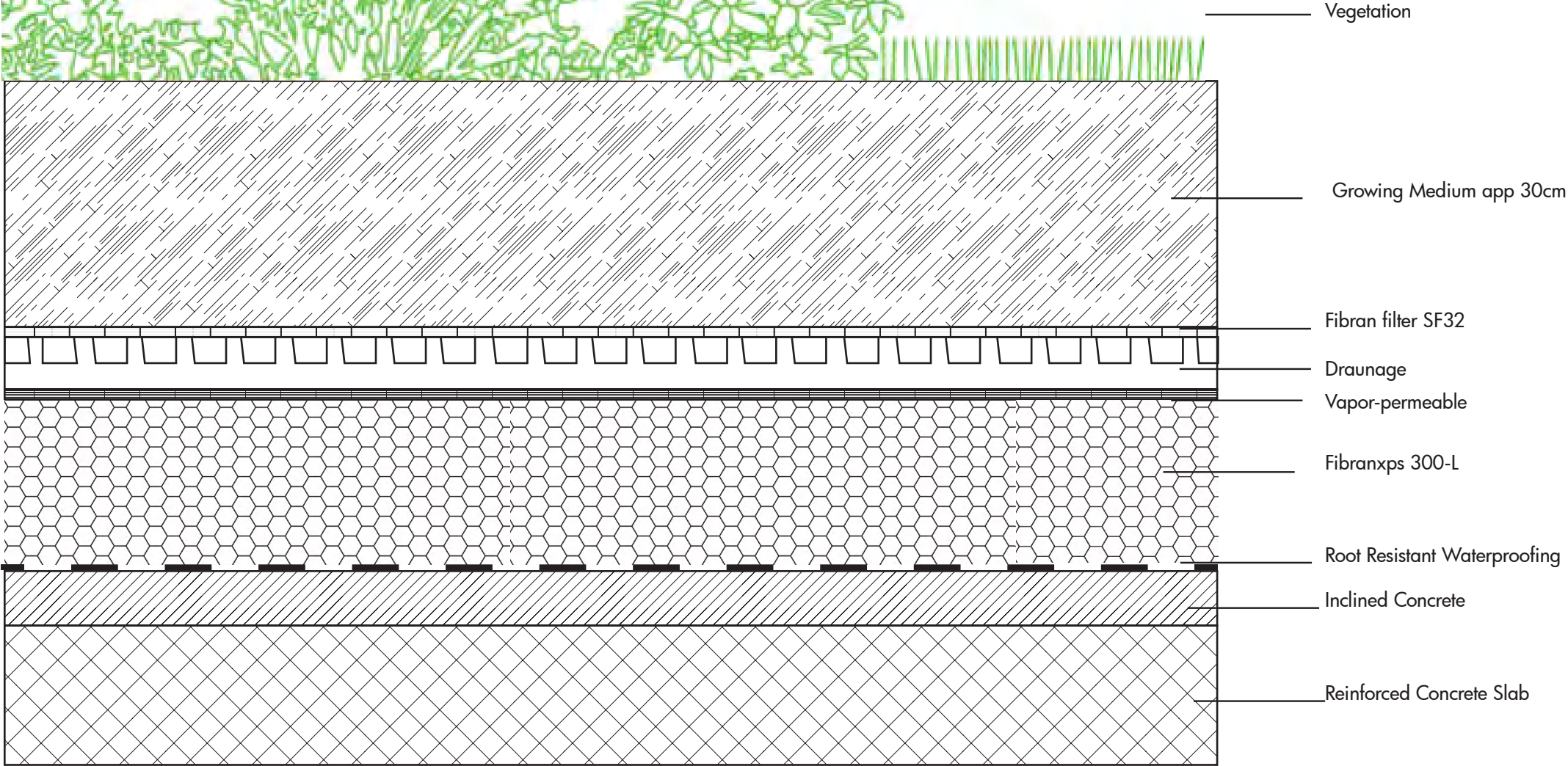
Weight Range 25-60 Lb/sf +



Semi-intensive Green Roof Structure

Weigh kg/m2	
dry	wet
min 145	min 210
4	15
149	225

Height:
min 27 cm





Matrona

'Matrona' Sedum (also called stonecrop) is a gorgeous, pale pink flowering plant with fleshy, gray-green leaves and purple veins and stems. A true sun lover, 'Matrona' blooms in late summer and attracts plentiful pollinators to the garden throughout the fall season. Very showy and tolerant of low rainfall.



Schorbuser Blut

Easily grown in acidic, average, dry to medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun. Tolerates some light shade. Likes sandy or gravelly soils. Tolerates poor soils. Needs good soil drainage to perform well. Drought tolerant. Avoid overwatering. Plants may be sited 12" apart when grown as a ground cover. Easily propagated by cuttings or division. Plants spread easily (root where nodes touch the ground). Cut a leaf from a healthy sedum with about 1-2" of stem and plant the stem with the leaf above soil. Plants are evergreen in warm winter climates.

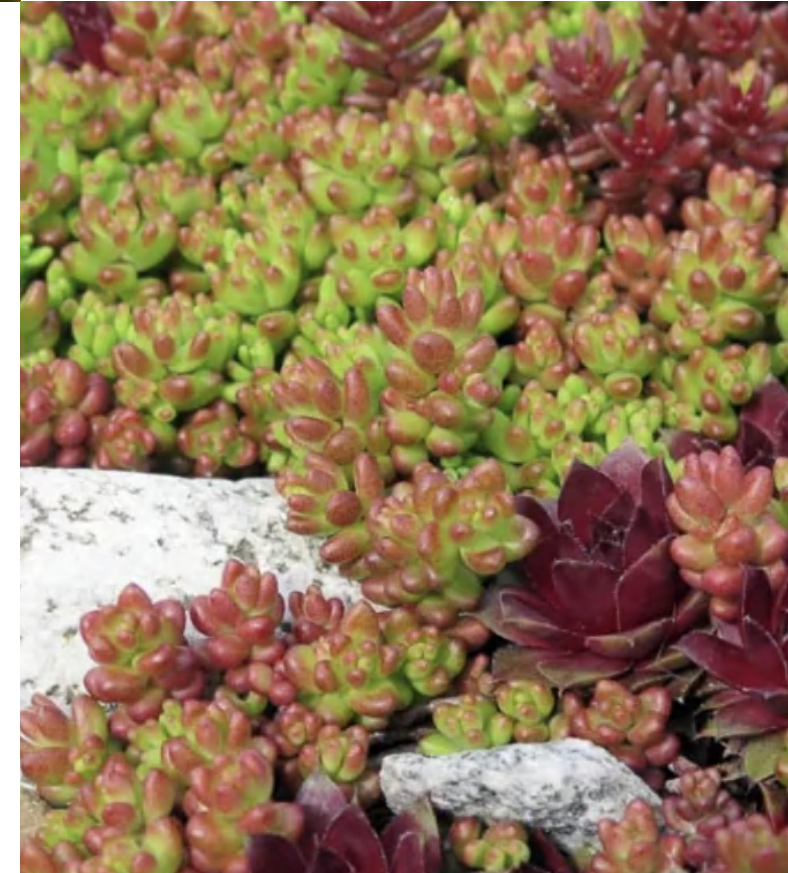
Roseum

This spurium cultivar features scalloped leaves that are green for most of the spring and summer, turning rosy pink in autumn. Bright clusters of pale pink flowers set off vibrant foliage during the summer. Flowers attract butterflies, bees, and pollinators. As with all spuriums, foliage is dropped in late autumn with new rosettes set on each stem over winter. Rosettes tend to be a lighter red or dark pink and are plentiful compared with some other species. This plant can tolerate some shade, however flowering and leaf color will be affected. This cultivar is also useful for overhanging edges and walls. An excellent choice for pink tones in foliage and flowers.



Coral Carpet

Fast-growing and handsome, Sedum album 'Coral Carpet' (White Stonecrop) is a low growing, mat-forming, evergreen succulent perennial with a dense foliage of small, fleshy, finger-shaped leaves. Emerging coral, the rounded leaves mature to bright green as the season progresses before turning red in winter. Clouds of tiny, star-shaped, white to pale pink flowers bloom just above the foliage in early summer. Attractive in full flower, the plant is visited by scores of butterflies. Vigorous, this stonecrop spreads along the ground by creeping stems which root at the nodes. Very versatile, it can be used to create a pretty groundcover, between stepping stones, or in rock gardens.



1 2 3 4
Inch/ Lb/sf mm/Dollars

32/260 170/3500
30/240
27/220 150/3000
25/200
23/180 130/2500
21/160
19/140 110/2000
17/120
15/100 90/1500
13/80
11/60 70/1000
9/40
7/20 50/500

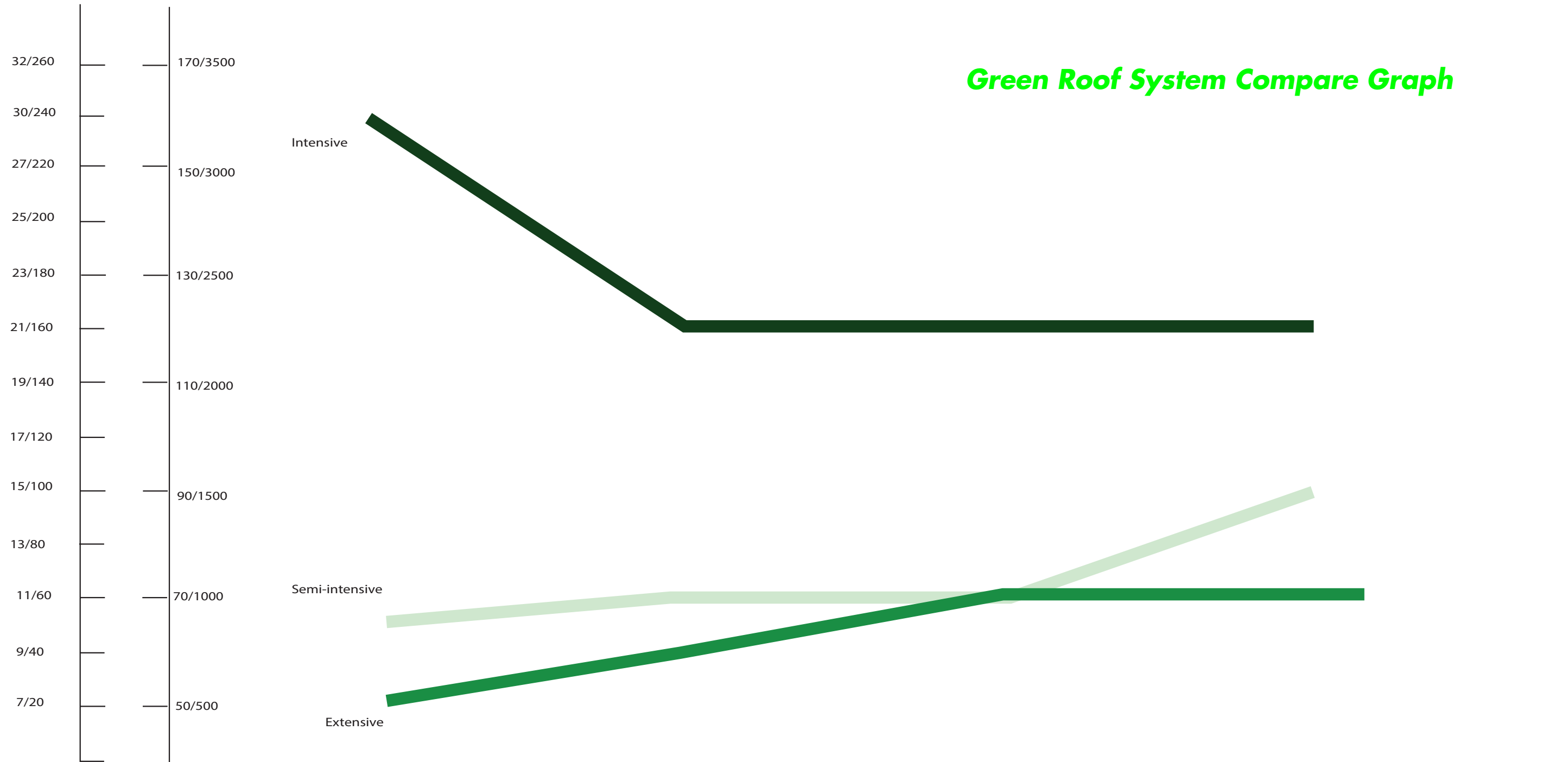
Intensive

Semi-intensive

Extensive

1 Overall Depth 2 Weight Range 3 Max. Rain Event 4 Total for 1,000 sqft / month

Green Roof System Compare Graph





Overview

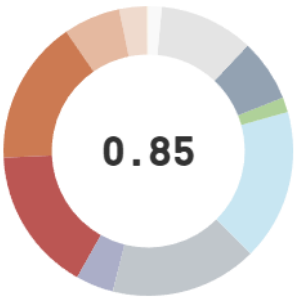
764

Lots

277.02 ac

Lot Area

Entropy Score



High Entropy Area (Entropy Score 0.85):
A Strong Basis for Mixed-Use, 24-Hour Urbanism

An entropy score of 0.85 indicates an extremely high
level of land-use diversity.

This suggests the area supports:

STACKED MIXED-USE PROGRAMS

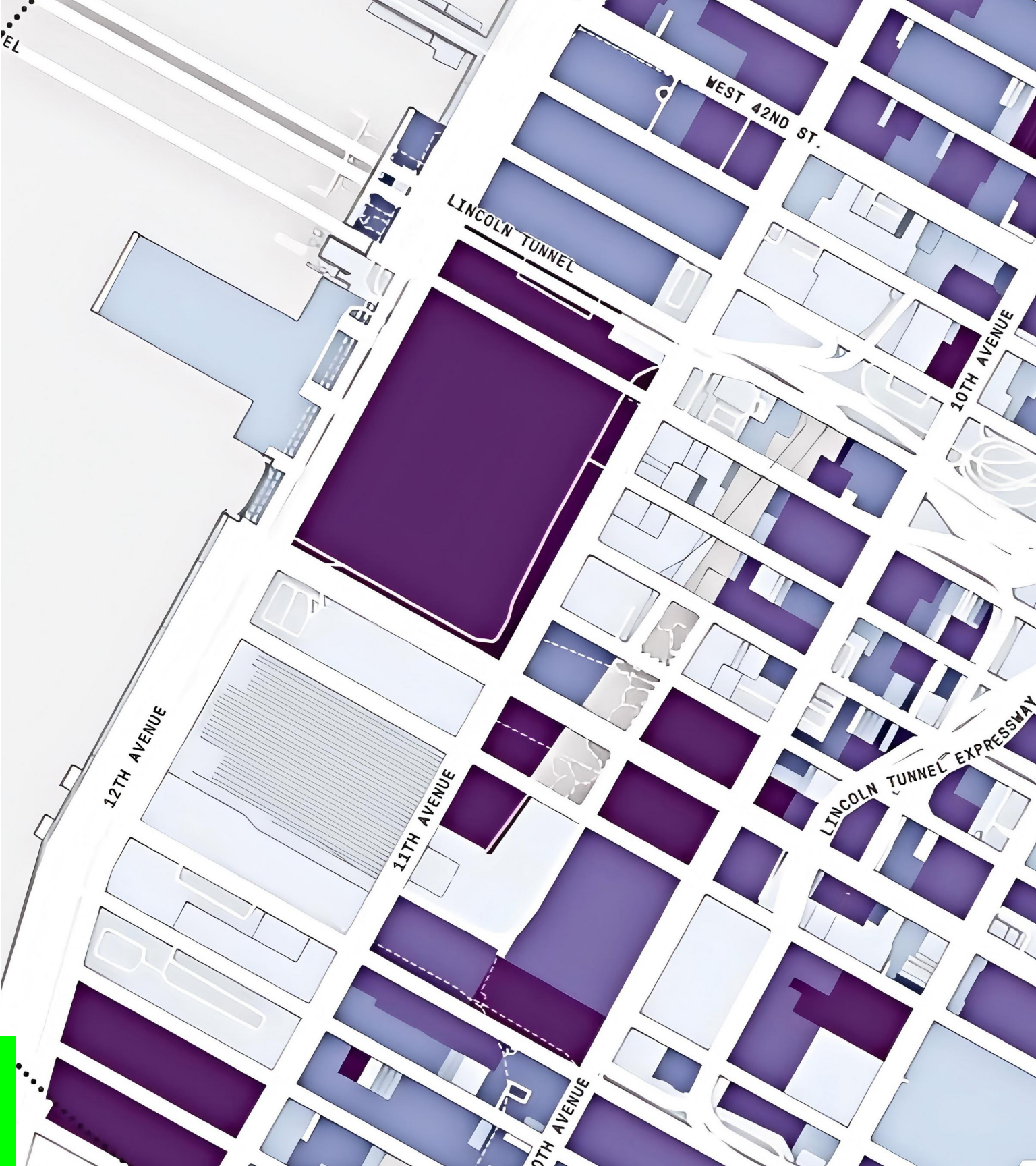
VERTICAL URBANISM

24-HOUR OPERATING ENVIRONMENTS

HYBRID BUILDING-INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS

Land Use Categories

One & Two Family Buildings	0.6ac
Multi-Family Walk-Up Buildings	8.4
Multi-Family Elevator Buildings	17.6
Residential & Commercial Mix	44.7
Commercial & Office	44.6
Industrial & Manufacturing	11.7
Transportation & Utility	45.5
Public Facilities & Institutions	46.8
Open Space & Outdoor Recreation	4.6
Parking Facilities	19.3
Vacant Land	29.2



Area Overview

764

Tax lots

277.02 ac

Lot area

Intensity Scale

Percent of max allowed FAR



Land area by development intensity

● Max FAR = 0	5.6ac
● 0 - 24%	87.4
● 25 - 49%	37.7
● 50 - 99%	49.1
● 100 - 199%	58.5
● 200% +	38.8

1. FRAGMENTED DEVELOPMENT

The map shows a sharply uneven pattern:
Some parcels are hyper-dense (over 200% FAR)
Many others are almost undeveloped
The district lacks cohesion and consistency.

2. LARGE AMOUNT OF UNDERBUILT LAND

Huge portions of land fall below 24% FAR.
This indicates major opportunities for infill development
and urban regeneration.

3. INFRASTRUCTURE-DOMINATED ENVIRONMENT

Proximity to Lincoln Tunnel and major avenues causes
irregular density.
The area needs infrastructure-responsive architecture
(noise buffers, wind shaping, elevated public space).

4. LACK OF PUBLIC-ORIENTED MIXED-USE BUILDINGS

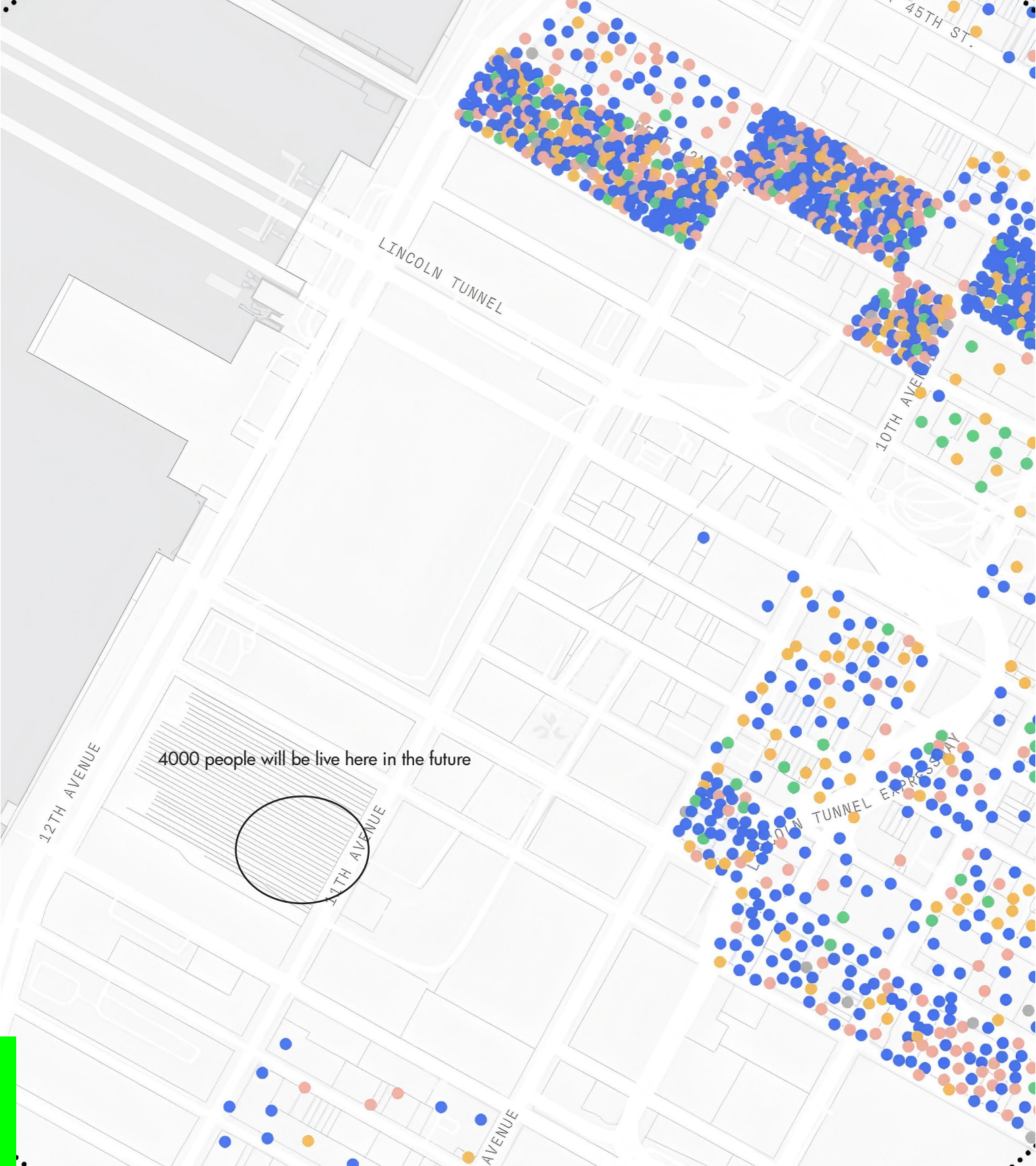
Dense parcels are mostly single-use (parking, storage,
office), with weak public interfaces.
The area lacks civic, cultural, and community-generat-
ing buildings.

5. INSUFFICIENT MEDIUM-DENSITY, HUMAN-SCALE ARCHITECTURE

There is a gap between super-high density blocks and
empty low-density land.
Missing mid-rise mixed-use buildings that stitch the
urban fabric together.

6. POOR ECOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

Underbuilt lots are mostly hard surfaces; dense parcels
lack greenery.
The area needs green roofs, sky gardens, vertical ecol-
ogy, and climate-adaptive design.

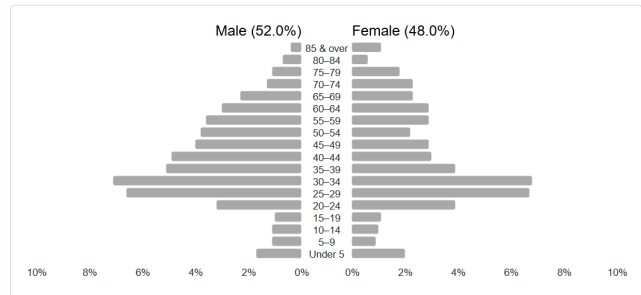


87.5k
2000 Census

103.2k
2010 Census (+18%)

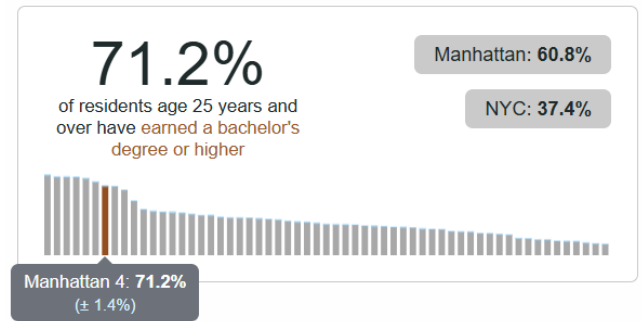
N/A
2014-2018 Estimate

Population by Age

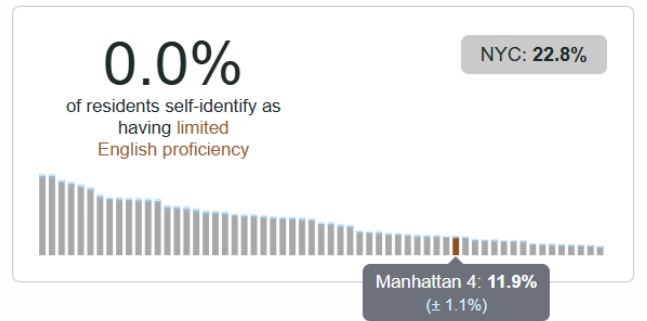


0-4 years	2.7%
5-17 years	4.5%
18-34 years	43.0%
35-59 years	36.3%
60 and older	13.5%

Educational Attainment



Limited English Proficiency



1. Young, Working-Age Population : Needs a New-Generation Library

The area is dominated by young adults (18–34), not families. This demographic prefers hybrid spaces that combine learning, social interaction, creativity, and entertainment—far beyond a traditional library model.

2. Highly Educated Residents : Strong Demand for Knowledge & Creative Spaces

With 71% of residents holding a bachelor's degree or above, the neighborhood has an unusually high concentration of knowledge workers. This creates a strong need for spaces such as learning commons, studios, innovation labs, workshops, and cultural programs that a conventional library cannot provide.

SEVERE LACK OF OPEN SPACE:

The extremely small amount of designated open space indicates ecological and social deficits.

Design Implications:

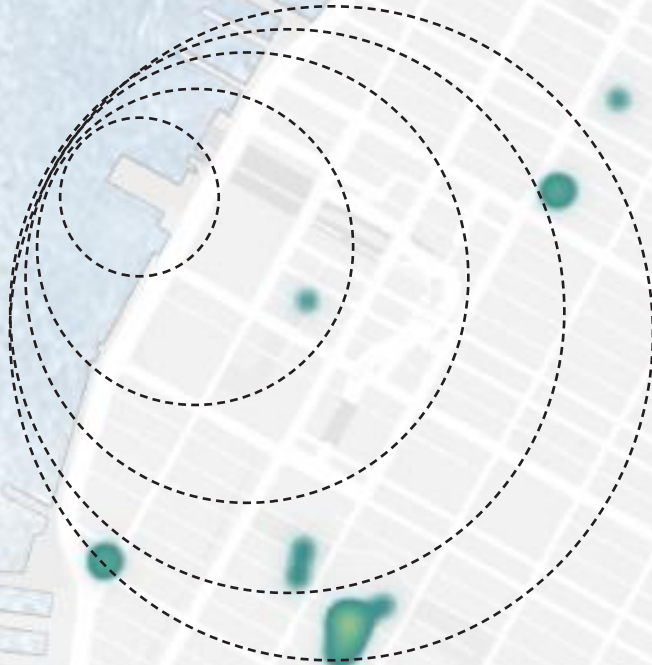
Sky parks and rooftop landscapes

Terraced ecological surfaces

Micro-green networks connecting to the Hudson River Park

Wind- and noise-shielded public spaces

Architecture as ecological infrastructure



The service-radius map clearly reveals that the West Midtown / Hudson Yards area is one of the few zones in Manhattan not covered by any public library. Despite rapid population growth and a high concentration of young, highly educated residents, the district lacks access to essential learning and cultural facilities. Establishing a Library + Cultural Complex here directly fills this urban service gap and provides a much-needed cultural anchor and public living room for the community.

Lack of Public Cultural Facilities

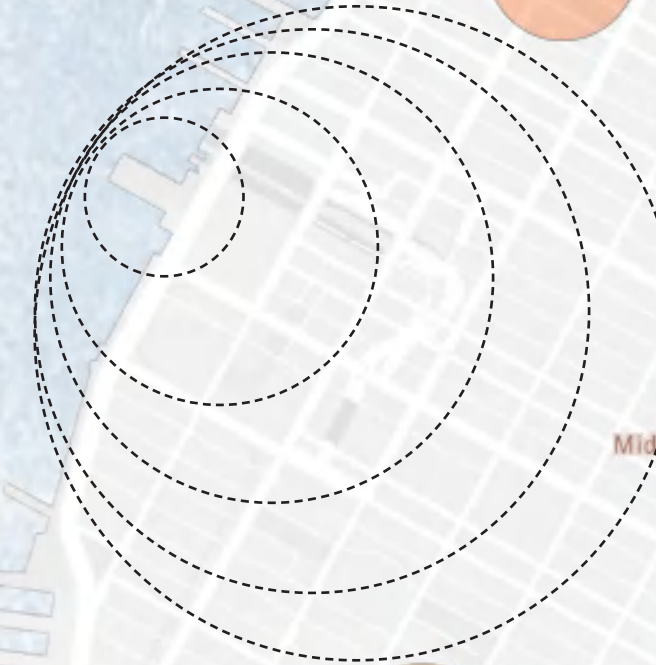
The district is dense but lacks civic and cultural infrastructure.

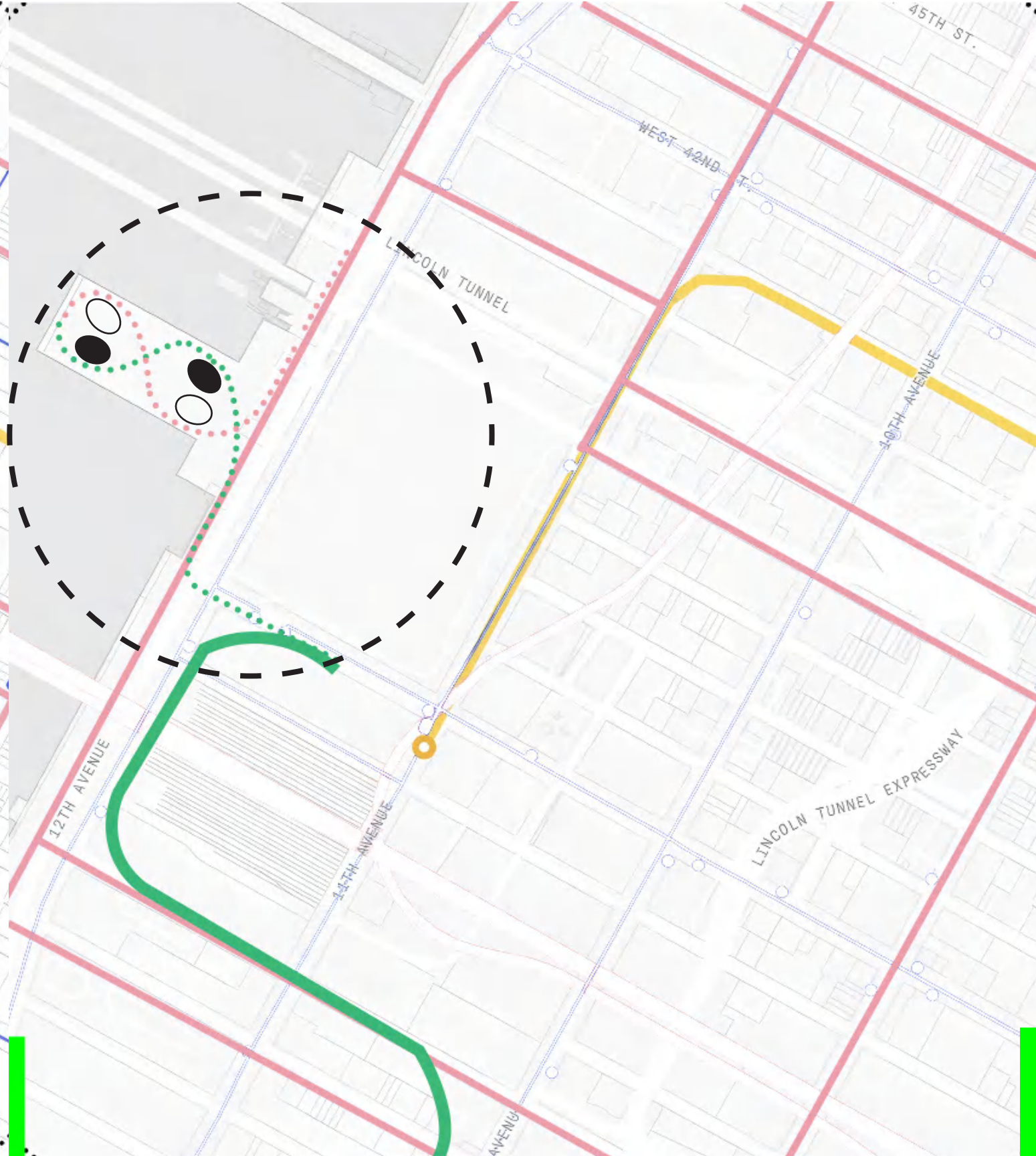
A Library + Cultural Entertainment Complex can act as the community's "public living room," providing essential social, cultural, and learning spaces currently missing from the neighborhood.

Mixed Day-Night Populations : Ideal for a 24/7 Urban Program

The area serves commuters, young residents, nightlife users, and weekend visitors.

A hybrid library complex can operate across these temporal layers, supporting daytime study, afternoon exhibitions, evening entertainment, and night-time cultural activities—becoming a true 24/7 urban engine.





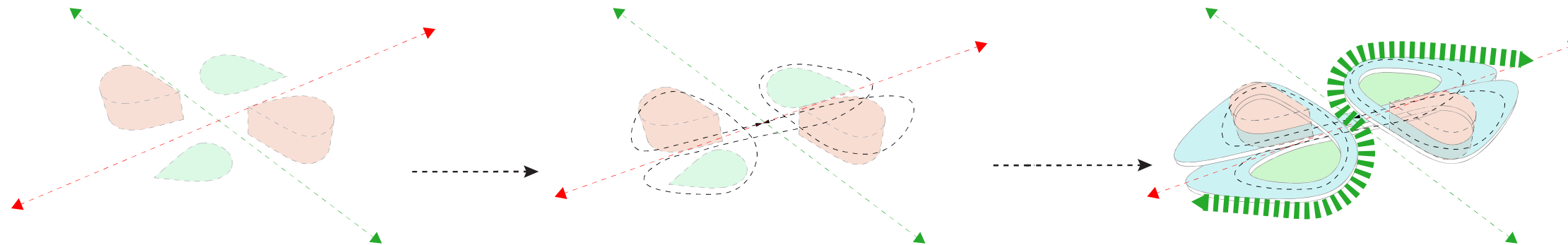


The Interwoven Library

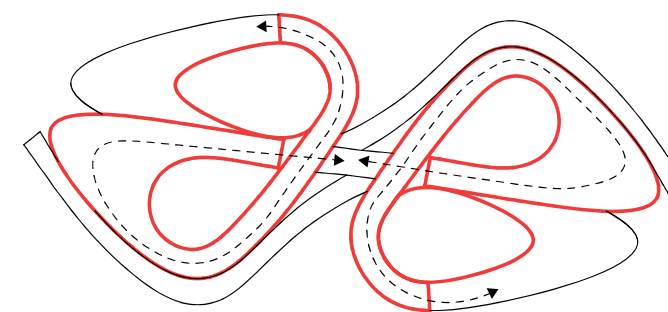
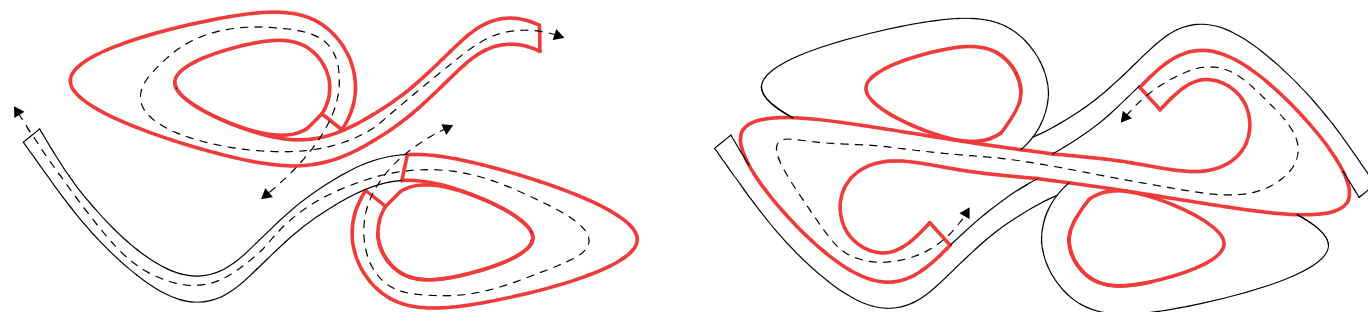
***The Infinite Oasis of Knowledge
The Urban Nexus
The Möbius Garden***

***Design Philosophy
Fluid Continuity & Symbiosis***





Programming



Circulation

Programming

The Architectural Promenade: The spine of the building is a continuous ramp system. It serves as both circulation and a “social condenser,” allowing visitors to read, rest, and socialize while ascending through the space.

Immersive Library:Honeycomb Niches: The facade’s hexagonal depth creates semi-private reading nooks that offer a unique interplay of light and shadow.

The Book Ribbon: Open stacks follow the curvature of the ramps, integrating the act of walking with the discovery of knowledge.

Biophilic Atrium: Two major atriums anchor the structure, featuring vertical landscaping and mature trees. These spaces act as the building’s “Green Lungs,” regulating the microclimate and providing a year-round temperate garden environment.

Public Interaction Zones: Waterfront Amphitheater: The landscaped steps at the ground level serve as an outdoor venue for public events and performance.

Sky Bridges: Elevated pathways connect the loop, offering panoramic vantage points of the surrounding city.

Diagram Analysis and circulation

Linear Trajectory: The design originates from a singular, continuous circulation line. This trajectory navigates the site to optimize views of the Hudson River and engage with key urban access points.

The Infinite Loop: The line folds upon itself to form a “figure-8” knot. This central intersection creates a multi-layered hub for vertical circulation and visual interaction, eliminating the monotony of long linear corridors.

Volumetric Expansion: Following the circulation path, the geometry expands to create habitable zones. The Pink Zones denote core programmatic areas (Library Stacks, Auditoriums), while the Green Zones represent ecological voids (Atriums, Sky Gardens).

Visual Permeability: The strategic twisting of the form is not arbitrary; it is calibrated to maximize solar gain and frame specific views of the Manhattan skyline and the riverfront, creating a visually permeable landmark.



PLAN LEVEL 1

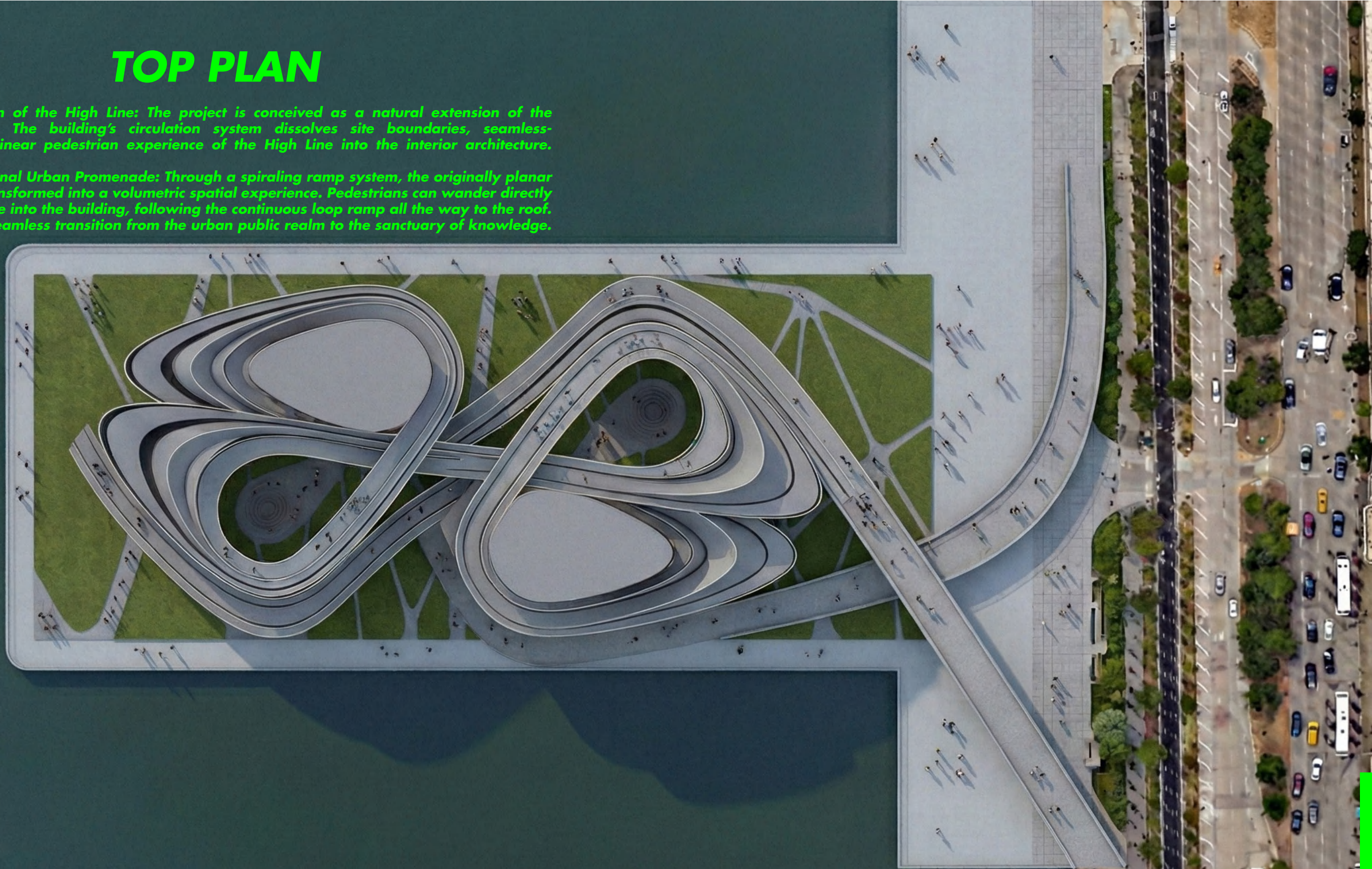


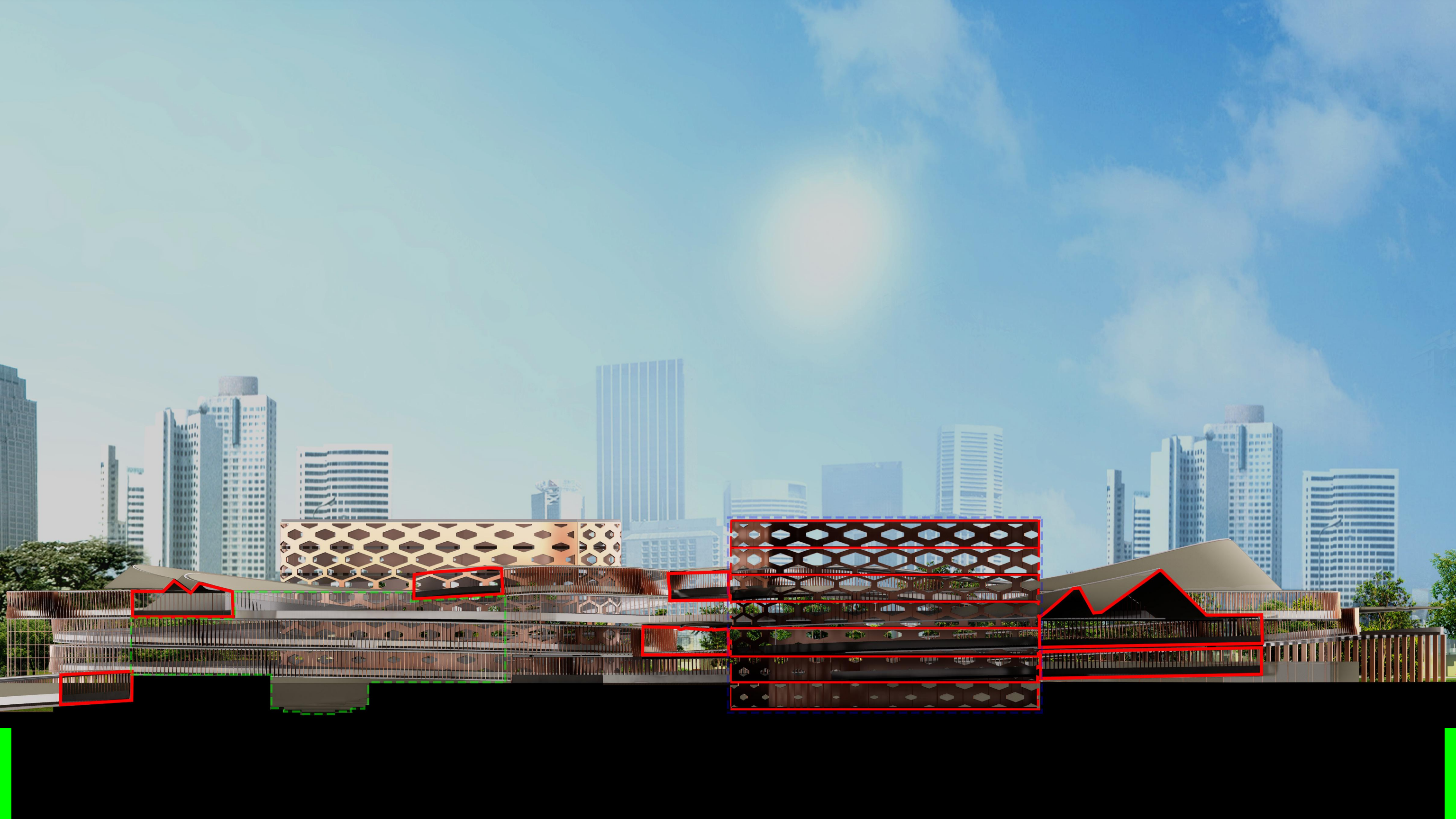
PLAN LEVEL 2

TOP PLAN

Vertical Extension of the High Line: The project is conceived as a natural extension of the High Line Park. The building's circulation system dissolves site boundaries, seamlessly drawing the linear pedestrian experience of the High Line into the interior architecture.

A Three-Dimensional Urban Promenade: Through a spiraling ramp system, the originally planar urban stroll is transformed into a volumetric spatial experience. Pedestrians can wander directly from the High Line into the building, following the continuous loop ramp all the way to the roof. This achieves a seamless transition from the urban public realm to the sanctuary of knowledge.







The Multi-Layered Urban Interface

This twilight perspective highlights the project's multi-level entry strategy, demonstrating how the architecture intervenes in the complex urban environment to break the limitations of a singular ground plane.

1. Core Strategy: The High Line Connection The prominent elevated walkway system is the design's most critical urban gesture. More than just a bridge, it acts as an organic extension of the city fabric, designed to seamlessly dock with the adjacent High Line Park. This creates a vibrant "Aerial Ground Floor," allowing pedestrians to flow directly from the park into the building's core functions without changing elevation, thereby enriching the vertical layering of public space.

2. Contextual Homage: Echoing "Little Island" The massive structural columns supporting the skybridge are defined by a distinct sculptural quality. Their upward-expanding, organic geometry—resembling opening flower calyxes—is a direct formal homage to the structural logic of the nearby Little Island. This design choice not only resolves the structural load but also establishes a strong visual dialogue with the waterfront's architectural context.





This interior perspective illustrates the immersive quality of the continuous loop circulation.

The Interior Promenade: To optimize both spatial experience and environmental performance, the architecture employs a responsive dual facade strategy based on orientation:

Inner Interface: The Floating Transparency (Facing the Park) Along the facade facing the central park and green core, the building features floor-to-ceiling glass curtain walls. This absolute transparency dissolves the boundary between interior and exterior, inviting natural light and greenery deep into the space. As users traverse the promenade, the barrier-free visual connection creates a sensation of floating above the landscape, merging the act of walking with the tranquility of nature.

Outer Interface: The Dynamic Louvre (Facing the City & Sun) Conversely, the exterior-facing facade addresses the urban context and solar exposure with a dynamic louvre system. These vertical fins are strategically engineered to filter harsh direct sunlight, providing precise shadow control. Aesthetically, their rhythmic alignment accentuates the building's sweeping S-shaped geometry, imbuing the urban edge with a sense of kinetic flow and structural tension.

Enclosed Urban Oasis: The architecture wraps protectively around a central courtyard park. This "introverted" green space provides a tranquil visual anchor, contrasting with the dense urban skyline of Hudson Yards visible in the background.

The S-Shaped Fluidity: The rendering highlights the dynamic S-shaped geometry of the structure. The curvature of the floor plates and roofline creates a sense of perpetual motion, revealing how the building's form twists and turns to curate different views of the landscape and the city from every angle.





Geometric Resonance with the Landmark: The modular hexagonal (honeycomb) skin adopted for the facade is not an isolated formal gesture, but a direct response to the adjacent landmark, The Vessel. This geometric texture visually echoes The Vessel's intricate copper lattice structure, establishing a harmonious "architectural dialogue" between the new intervention and the surrounding urban context.

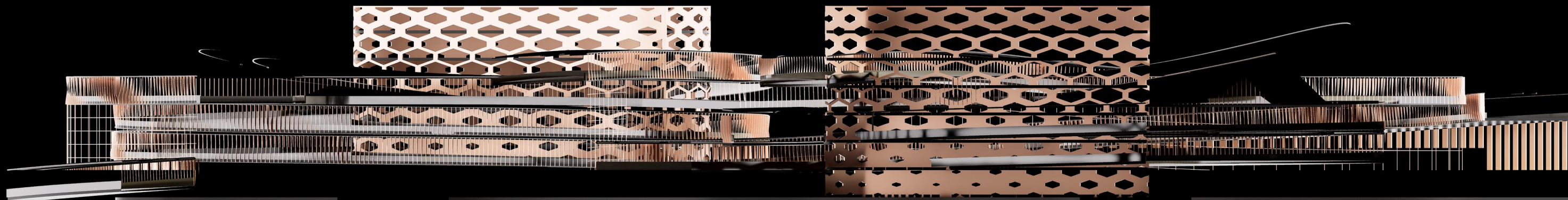
Inhabitable Niches: Internally, these honeycomb structures transform into "inhabitable view-framing windows." The deep hexagonal recesses act as shading devices to block excessive direct sunlight while simultaneously creating intimate, enveloping Reading Niches. These spaces allow users to feel nestled within a frame of the city, blending the act of reading with the observation of the urban landscape.

Complementing the iconic honeycomb copper skin, the project incorporates a secondary facade layer—a vertical louvre system—applied primarily along the glazed circulation ramps and transparent zones.

Precision Daylight Control (Light): Acting as a passive solar shading device, these slender metal fins are optimized according to the solar path. They effectively filter harsh direct sunlight, mitigating glare and reducing solar heat gain inside the building, while still maintaining transparency and connection to the exterior views.

Enhanced Rhythmic Fluidity (Flow): Formally, the louvres are arranged rhythmically along the building's sweeping S-shape and Möbius curves. As one moves around the structure, the shifting alignment of the fins creates a subtle dynamic moiré effect. This visual phenomenon accentuates the tension of the architectural curves, imbuing the static form with a powerful sense of fluid motion and speed, resembling a dancing ribbon in the urban landscape.

Thank you







Lincoln Center Plaza

Participant Platform

Perforated Media Skin

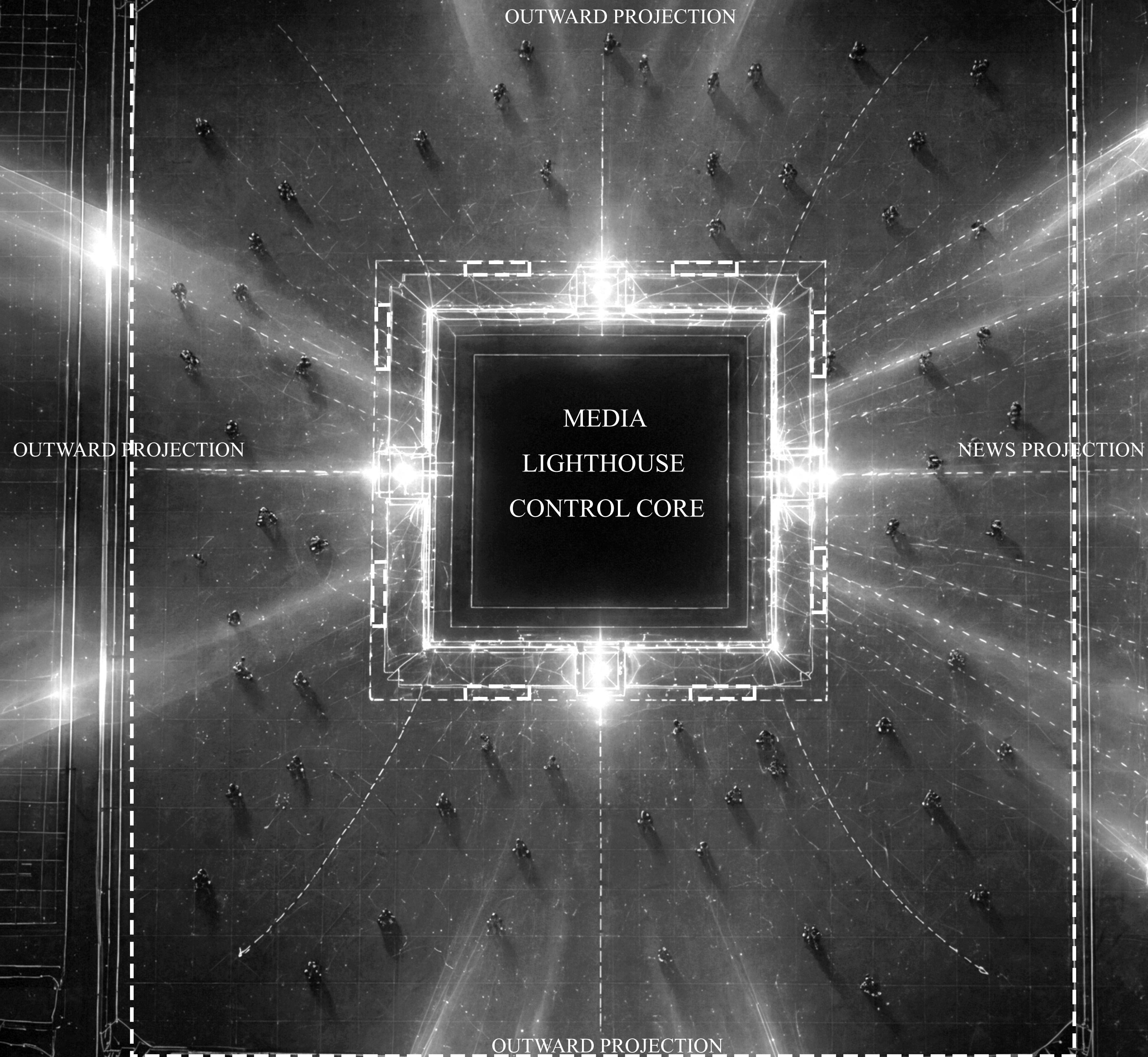
Projection Surface

Interactive Shadow Zone

Shadow Projection Field

AMERICAN
BALLET
THEATRE

- PUBLIC FLOW
- □ □ □ FACADE SYSTEM
- PARTICAPATION AREA



TRUMP THREATENS FURTHER ACTION AGAINST IRAN
MAY 302E
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GLOBAL MARKETS
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ISTHRAN, IRAN
MAY 2025

MEDIS LIGHTHOUSE SYSTEM

1.PARTICIPATION

2.PROCESS & CURATE

3.DISTRIBUTE OUTWARD

4.ACTIVATE CITY

A REVERSED TIMES SQUARE LOGIC

RECEIVING FACADE

URBAN SCREEN / EXCHANGE FIELD





David H Koch Theater
Dance Theatre

