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Jennifer Sophía Marcos *Selected Works*



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BIO

I am an architectural designer with a dual degree in architecture and real estate development. My work explores how memory, rhythm, and adaptation shape spatial experience often drawing from the improvisational spirit of Latin American culture.

In my practice, I move between disciplines, between structure and softness, form and finance, driven by the belief that architecture can think and feel at the same time. The places I come from have taught me to design with both grit and tenderness, shaped by a sensibility rooted in resilience, celebration, and care.





Peaoste

All Set Aid Torre "Maiden Lane" Bang & Olufsen Via 30° Acoustics Relief Choreography of Sound



PEGOSTE

Paraguaná, Venezuela

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Architecture as celebration, memory, and mobile presence PEGOSTE is a spatial practice rooted in the improvisational spirit of Latin America, inspired by the ephemeral joy of minitecas-mobile sound systems that transformed abandoned lots into collective sanctuaries. Set within the ruins of Hotel Médano Caribe in Paraguaná, Venezuela, the project reclaims a site shaped by erosion, abandonment, and salt.

Through a series of architectural interventions-some fixed, some mobile-PEGOSTE negotiates between nature and construction, silence and sound, isolation and gathering. Structured around three spatial scales (private, semi-public, public), the project offers spaces for performance, reflection, and community.

The design integrates acoustic and circulatory strategies that treat architecture as a method of spatial tuning—an attunement to presence.















Pegoste All Set Aid Torre "Maiden Lane" Bang & Olufsen Via 30° Acoustics Relief Choreography of Sound

ALL- SET AID

ADV IV Haavard Breivik-Khan

Floyd Bennet Field, New York, NY

New York City has seen an influx of approximately 100,000 migrants in the past year and is currently housing more than 58,000 migrants in City shelters. The city has utilized areas such as soccer fields, recreation centers, and parking lots to house migrants, but lacks additional space and resources to meet current needs. The influx of migrants has led to overcrowding in existing facilities, instances of migrants being forced to sleep on sidewalks and other public areas, and in some cases unsanitary conditions. Taken together, the situation has resulted in threats to health and safety of migrants and others. The State of New York has declared a Disaster Emergency because of the large number of migrants and opened a shelter in the Floyd Bennet Field. This site features open fields creating a space for migrants to seek shelter. All-Set Aid is a center that organizes a structured system to house migrants, but also seeks to achieve a place for their authority to exist and create their shelter. All-Set Aid centers on celebrating materiality for self-expression.

It welcomes a field of creativity creating a safe haven community. It bridges the center's structured response with outgoomy of assembling and social integration.







Pegoste All Set Aid

Torre "Maiden Lane

Bang & Olufsen Via 30° Acoustics Relief Choreography of Sound



TORRE "MAIDEN LANE"

An extension to All- Set Aid

FIDI, New York, NY

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This project draws a speculative thread between 161 Maiden Lane–a stalled, leaning luxury tower in New York City's Financial District–and Torre de David, an unfinished skyscraper in Caracas that became home to hundreds through informal occupation. Both structures stand as vertical failures of speculative real estate, yet one was reactivated through necessity, while the other remains a symbol of architectural and financial abandonment. This project imagines an alternative fate for 161 Maiden Lane: not as a monument to collapse, but as a potential site for adaptive reuse, informal housing, and public reclamation. By aligning tax policy, zoning loopholes, and spatial reprogramming, the tower becomes a lens to question ownership, value, and the irony of vacancy in cities shaped by inequality.







Unit Type	Number of Units	Average Size	Total Sqft	Rent Per Sqft	M onthly Rent	Annual Rent		
Studios	4	801	3,204	\$ 7.00	\$22,428	\$269,13		
1BR - Opt. 1	5	869	4,345	\$ 6.00	\$26,070	\$312,84		
1BR - Opt. 2	11	736	8832	\$ 6.00	\$52,992	\$635,904		
1BR- Opt.3	5	962	4,810	\$ 6.00	\$28,860	\$346,32		
1BR- Opt. 4	21	971	20,391	\$ 6.00	\$122,346	\$1,468,15		
1BR- Opt. 5	13	973	12,649	\$ 6.00	\$75,894	\$910,72		
2BR	12	1311	15,732	\$ 5.00	\$78,660	\$943,92		
2BR- Opt.2	2	1709	3,418	\$ 5.00	\$17,090	\$205,08		
2BR- Opt.3	1	1918	1,918	\$ 5.00	\$9,590	\$115,08		
2BR - Opt.4	6	1938	11,628	\$ 5.00	\$58,140	\$697,68		
3BR	8	2643	21,144	\$ 4.50	\$95,148	\$1,141,77		
4BR	2	4489	8,978	\$ 4.00	\$35,912	\$430,94		
4BR- Opt. 2	1	4492	4,492	\$ 4.00	\$17,968	\$215,61		
Total	91		121.541		\$641.098	\$7.693.17		





Year		0		1		2		3	4	5		6		7		8		9		10	5	11
PGI	\$		\$		\$		\$ 7,257,600.00	D \$	7,402,752.00	\$ 7,550,807.04	\$	7,701,823.18	\$ 7,8	55,859.64	\$ 8,	012,976.84	\$ 8,	173,236.37	\$	8,336,701.10	s	8,503,435.12
Vacancy	\$		\$		\$		\$ (508,032.00	D) \$	(518,192.64)	\$ (528,556.49)	\$	(539,127.62)	\$ (5	49,910.18)	\$ (560,908.38)	\$ (572,126.55)	\$	(583,569.08)) \$	(595,240.46
EGI	\$		\$		\$		\$ 6,749,568.00	D \$	6,884,559.36	\$ 7,022,250.55	\$	7,162,695.56	\$ 7,3	05,949.47	\$ 7,	452,068.46	\$ 7,	601,109.83	\$	7,753,132.02	s	7,908,194.66
Real Estate Tax																						
Insurance	\$		\$		\$		\$ 500,000.00	D \$	510,000.00	\$ 520,200.00	\$	530,604.00	\$ 5	41,216.08	\$	552,040.40	\$	563,081.21	\$	574,342.83	s	585,829.69
Reapirs and Maintenance	\$		\$		\$		\$ 4,500,000.00	D \$	4,590,000.00	\$ 4,681,800.00	\$	4,775,436.00	\$ 4,8	70,944.72	\$ 4,	968,363.61	\$ 5,	067,730.89	\$	5,169,085.50	s	5,272,467.21
Utilities	\$		\$		\$		\$ 750,000.00	D \$	765,000.00	\$ 780,300.00	\$	795,906.00	\$ 8	11,824.12	\$	828,060.60	s	844,621.81	\$	861,514.25	s	878,744.54
Management Fee	s		\$		s		\$ 2,000,000,00	0 \$	2.040.000.00	\$ 2.080.800.00	\$	2.122.416.00	\$ 2.1	64.864.32	\$ 2.	208.161.61	\$ 2.	252.324.84	\$	2.297.371.34	s	2.343.318.76
Total Expenses	s		\$		s		\$ (7.750.000.00	0) \$	(7.905.000.00)	\$ (8.063.100.00)	5 ((8.224.362.00)	\$ (8.3	88.849.24)	\$ (8,	556.626.22)	\$ (8.	727.758.75)	\$	(8.902.313.92)	1 5	(9.080.360.20)
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Year		0		1	1	2		3	4	5		6	. 12.9	7	J 10.	8	- 10.	9		10.000.000.000	1	11
Purchase	\$	(215,000,000.00)																				
Broker Commission	\$	(6,450,000.00)	\$		\$		\$.	\$		\$ -	\$		\$		\$		s		\$		s	
Sale	\$		\$		\$		\$.	\$		\$ -	\$		\$		\$		s		\$	242,693,640.97	s	
Sale Cost	\$		\$		\$		\$.	\$		\$ -	\$		\$		\$		s		\$	(7,280,809.23)) \$	
Senior Loan	\$	150,500,000.00																				
Senior Debt Service	\$		\$	(12,015,363.06)	\$ (12	2,015,363.06)	\$ (12,015,363.06	5) \$ (12,015,363.06)	\$ (12,015,363.06)	\$ (1	12,015,363.06)	\$ (12,0	15,363.06)	\$ (12,	015,363.06)	\$ (12;	015,363.06)	\$	(12,015,363.06)) \$	
Senior Loan Repayment	s		\$		s		s .	\$		s .	\$		ŝ		\$		ŝ		\$	(129.147.637.03)) S	
Construction Loan Draw	s		\$	28.525.746.90	\$ 28	3.525.746.90	\$.	\$		s .	\$		s		ŝ		s		\$		s	
Construction Loan Payment	s		\$		s	-	\$ (5.705.149.38	3) \$	(5.705.149.38)	\$ (5.705.149.38)	\$ ((5.705.149.38)	\$ (5.7	05.149.38)	\$ (5.	705.149.38)	\$ (5.	705.149.38)	\$	(5.705.149.38)	0 \$	
Construction Loan Repayment	s		\$		s	-	\$.	\$		s -	\$		s	-	s		s		\$	(11.410.298.76)	0 5	
Construction Loan Commission	s		\$	(855,772,41)) S	(855,772.41)	\$.	\$		s .	\$		s		ŝ		s		\$		s	
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This project reimagines the stalled luxury tower at 161 Maiden Lane by transforming its original layout of 91 large residential units into 720 ultra-compact, 120 sq ft dwellings. Without altering the building's core structure, the proposal reconfigures each floor to accommodate a much higher unit count, drawing from models of micro-living, cooperative housing, and transitional shelter. The accompanying pro forma analyzes the financial implications of this shift–balancing increased density with reduced per-unit cost, minimal retrofits, and shared amenities. In doing so, the project exposes how speculative failure can be reworked into a scalable housing solution that responds to urban vacancy, affordability, and the ethics of space.

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BANG & OLUFSEN

Soho, New York, NY

This project proposes a redesign of the rear main floor listening room at the Bang & Olufsen SoHo showroom in New York City. The focus was on addressing key acoustic challenges—such as uncontrolled reverberation, midrange muddiness, and excessive sound reflection—through spatial reconfiguration and material upgrades.

Using architectural strategies and acoustic simulation, the goal was to elevate the listening experience and allow Bang & Olufsen's high-fidelity systems to perform as intended. The proposal built on prior studies of the showroom's basement listening room and aimed to transform the main floor into a fully immersive, acoustically optimized space that reflects the brand's commitment to design and sonic excellence.

Peaoste All Set Aid Torre "Maiden Lane Bang & Olufsen Via 30° Acoustics Relief Choreography of Sound

The space exhibited high reverberation times in the midrange, a lack of low-frequency control, sharp high-end reflections, and significant sound leakage due to the glass enclosure and hard, reflective surfaces. These conditions limited the ability of Bang & Olufsen's high-fidelity speaker systems to perform as intended, resulting in a listening experience that felt unfocused and acoustically uncontrolled. he redesign, targets spatial reconfiguration and material upgrades such as absorptive wall treatments, low-frequency control strategies, optimized surface geometries, and improved isolation from the main showroom. Acoustic modeling using Treble software demonstrated significant improvements, including a smoother frequency response across the listening zone, reduced reverberation time, and enhanced clarity and spatial definition.

Current Basement Space at Bang & Olufsen

Core III Galia Solomonoff

Pegoste

All Set Aid

Via 30º

Torre "Maiden Lane

Bang & Olufsen

Acoustics Relief

Choreography of Sound

VIA 30°

Harlem, New York, NY, United States

Vista 30 responds to affordability in New York City challenging access, spatial dimensions, and materiality. Via 30 is a modular structure that holds a conversation with an inner corridor throughout the entire building. First looking at access to understand how many apartments would be appropriate. The demographics found at a 50-mile radius from the site, led us to an extensive solution, there would be 51% of families, 30% of young adults and 18% of elderly. And thus, the complex's entire square-foot would accommodate for 21% of studios, 28% 1BR, 34% 2BR, and 17% 3BR. Resulting in 60 studios, 40 1BR, 30 2BR and 20 3BR = 150 apartments.

Each module would be 690 sqft which would account for 1BR. Half of the module would become the studio: 345 sqft. 2 modules would be 2BR: 1380 sqft, and 2 modules plus 345 sqft would be 3BR: 1725 sqft. Finally, looking at materiality to achieve a space of community. Vista 30 is a wooden structure with wooden louvers throughout the entire building. The louvers wrap around the circulation of the building: corridors, and circulatory building space. While the residential spaces have wooden structure with garden spaces.

STUDIO

Pictures from the critique courtesy of GSAPP photography showcasing the model.

1 BEDROOM

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ACOUSTICS RELIEF

New York, NY

Acoustic Reliefs takes a look at the noise pollution damage affected by the three main airports found in New York City. The damage was divided into three: inner damage, outer damage and future damage. Inner damage meant understanding the decibel scale, and its effect towards usconstant exposure to loud noise can lead to severe hear-ing damage like tinnitus. When a plane takes off, we are exposed to 130 decibels at 80 feet away which is right below the threshold of pain. The loudest stage is take-off due to all the mechanisms working together. Once it reaches climb it exposes neighborhoods to about 70-90 decibels. And finally reaching cruising altitude at 30,000 feet where there is no effect. Outer damage meant understanding the routes, and the amount of planes taking off and landing dailywith a total of 5,600 per day. And finally future damage, questioning what the future of aircrafts and that in 2023 supersonic airplanes will arrive, which means more noise pollution.

My project discusses the opportunities of mitigating noise through the surrounding area. The masterplan diagram display were these mountains would be place. It is 2 system based. The Wooden strips lay on top of the landscape in form of a triangle that allows for noise to be diverted as it hits the floor. They wrap through the mountain in peak points of plane travel. This diversion allows for noise diffusion to occur and lowers decibel by 10. A green roof is applied on top of the wooden structure for more an absorption form of materiality. As a program to these mountains I wanted to create an acoustical parkand an opportunity to make nearby neighbors more enjoy-able. I have classified by program into big auditorium opportunities alongside smaller mountain reliefs that work less for noise mitigation but more for intimate sound experience. The materiality inside these reliefs are foam sound absorptions that restrain sound from existing the building.

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All Set Aid

Via 30º

Torre "Maiden Lan

Bang & Olufsen

Acoustics Reliet

Core I Virginia Black

CHOREOGRAPHY OF SOUND

Central Park, New York

The Choreography of Sound in New York City opens the possibility to create an acoustic environment that challenges how space is per-ceived. My research began with the New York Presbyterian hospital where I perceiving it through the lens the healthcare. I focused on understand-ing spatial trajectories as people and objects. One word stood out to me was barrier. I realized how trajectories felt different from a patient to a specialist, to an object - to a visitor.

The word barrier kept resonating in my project. But what did barrier mean in healthcare? Barriers began to go further than my analysis in the New York Presbyterian hospital, I began to think about accessibil-ity, opportunities and aid. Suddenly barrier in healthcare translated into inequality. Lack of accessibility, opportunity and help.

The word barrier became more permanent towards my research. Ac-cessibility in transportation, opportunity in social aspects and help in mobility. Suddenly barriers within this community became more and more prominent. My intervention is a response to these barriers. My intervention serves a radical model, which is a platforms that seeks to create a space for disabled people since it has not been done within our society. Taking initiative to have their voices be heard and desires be met, and to highlight the experiences of those in the disability community that are often overlooked, overshadowed, and overdue for justice.

SOUND EXPERI

wheelchair parking

Near the museum platform, the ground is constructed from compressed salt blocks, sourced directly from the nearby salt lake of Cumaragua. The material grounds the project in its own geography—fragile, reflective, and ever-shifting. Like the landscape it emerges from, the platform resists permanence, inviting erosion as a form of memory.

- Fin

