

Workshop 1: New York



1. Characteristics of thematic spaces

- Rectilinear in arrangement and gridlike in layout
- Long and narrow courtyard spaces are enclosed by buildings on the periphery of the rectangular plots

1. Characteristics of non-thematic spaces

- Triangular forms that are not following the gridlike layout
- The forms follow the main roads such that the building orients itself parallel to the roads
- More chaotic and higher diversity in functions when compared to the gridlike thematic spaces
- Appear in different scales and usually share more courtyard space within plot



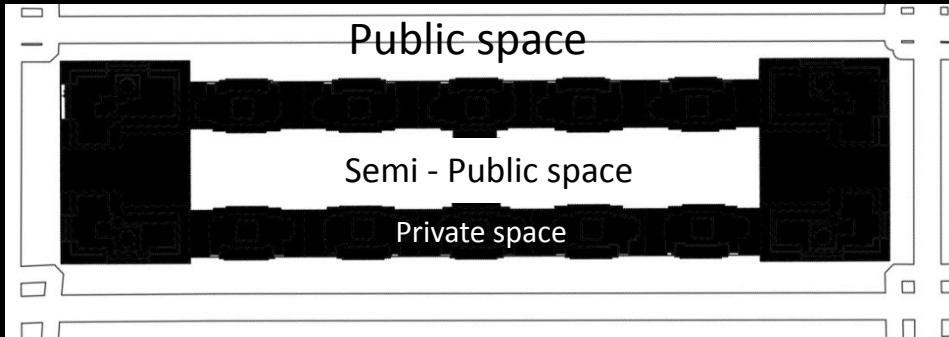
Workshop 1: New York

1. Characteristics of thematic building
 - Usually located inside a rectilinear plot
 - Densely packed with very little gaps between adjacent buildings
 - Buildings are arranged perpendicular to the pedestrians
 - Buildings share the narrow and long courtyards on the alleyway
1. Characteristics of non thematic building
 - Usually scattered around the plot
 - Loosely packed
 - Buildings are arranged in different orientations
 - Courtyards surrounds the building and there is not clear differentiation between the private courtyards and public spaces

Workshop 1: New York

1. Territory in levels

- The order of form, the buildings are densely packed together with all the adjacent buildings sharing the same walls. Together they form a rectilinear loop with a courtyard inside
- The order of place, the building configuration provides three layers of public spaces, the outermost layer is the street, followed by the pedestrian roads, and lastly the semi-public spaces that are only used by residents
- The order of understanding, the citizens used the outer street for transport, and use the inner street for either parking or selling, the outer part of pedestrian road are left for people to walk through, but the inner part are planted with greenery, the innermost semi-public space are only used by the residents and not open for public use



Public space – pedestrian roads

Private space – enclosed courtyards

Very private space – apartments

Ziyuan Wang, Daeguen Kim, Leung Hiu Lam

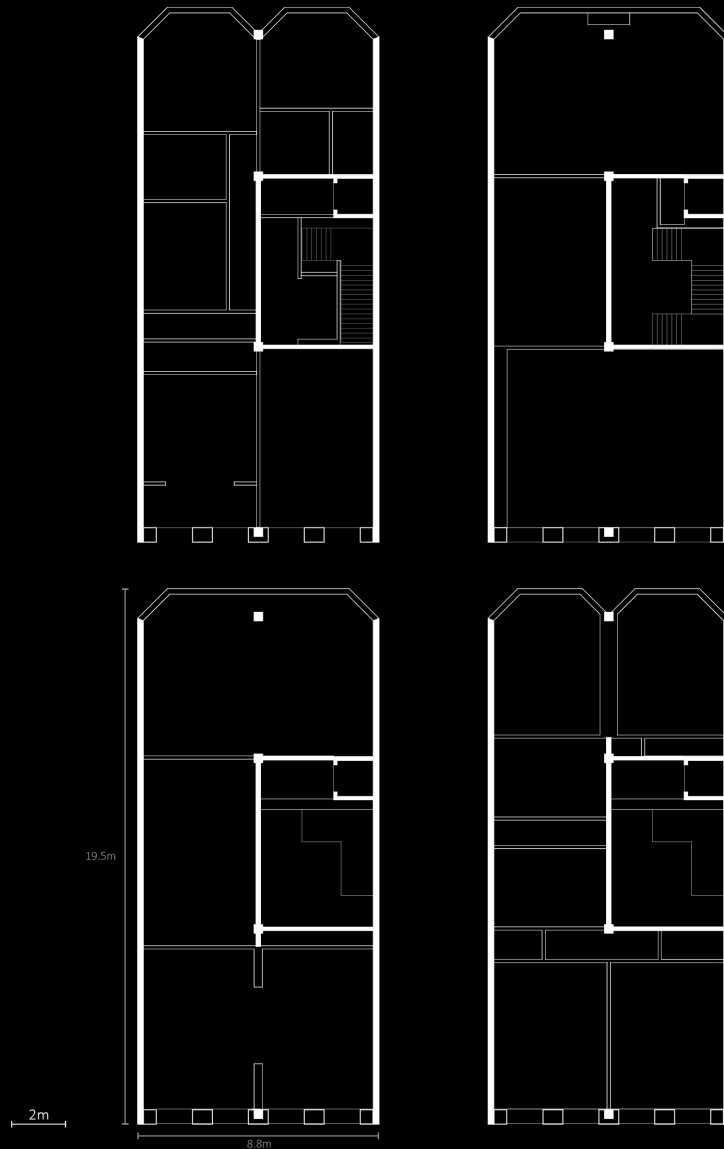
Workshop 1: Townhouse at West 23rd Street

Type: a typical Manhattan townhouse

Lot: Adjoining 2 lots, 15m by 33m

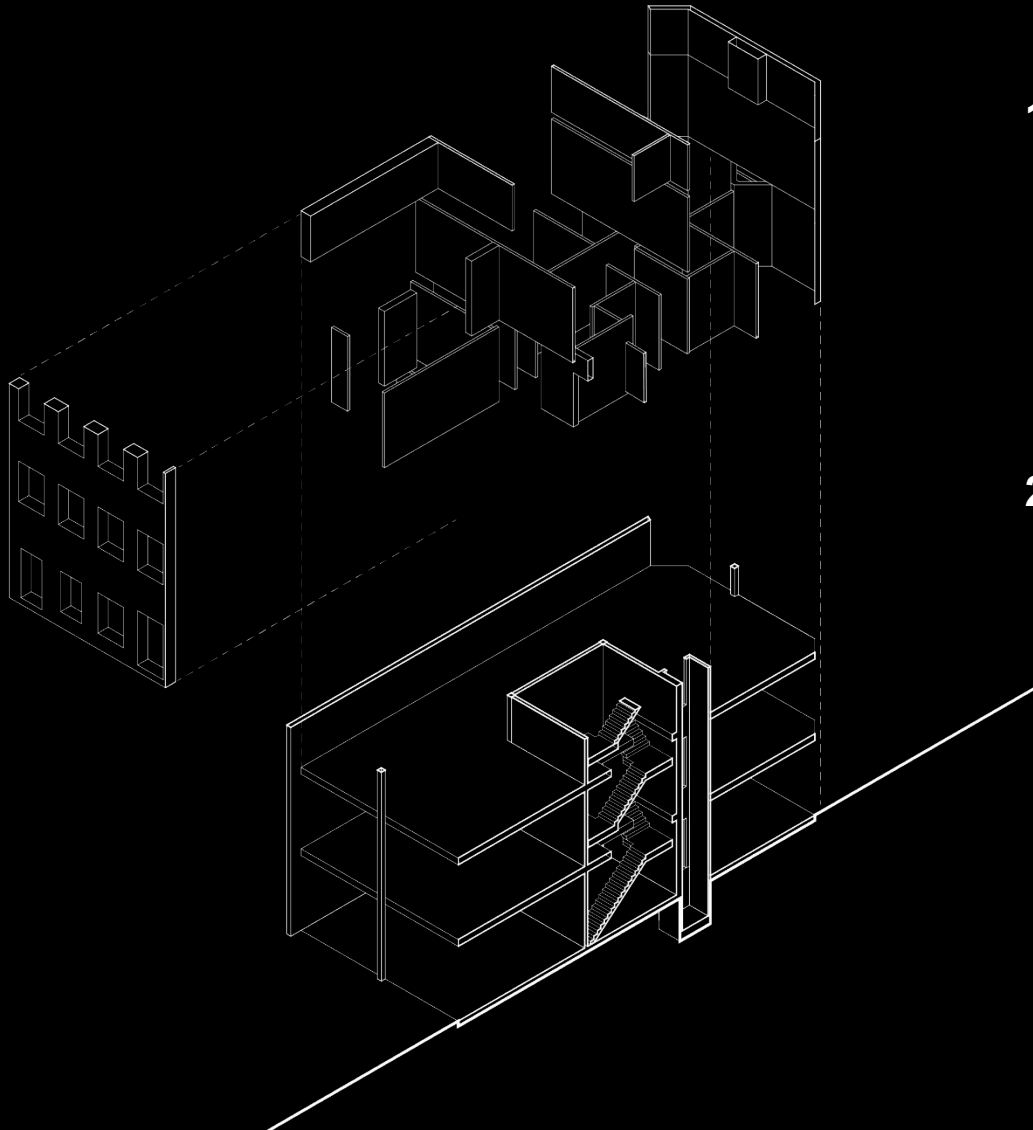
Height: 4 storeys

The primary structural walls for this house are composed of two walls on both sides and a row of steel columns along the centerline, and secondary walls extending from the center columns which create a vertical circulation compartment including a lift and a staircase. The house includes several double-spanning rooms both in the front and the back on the second and third storey.



Ziuan Wang, Daegeun Kim, Leung Hiu Lam

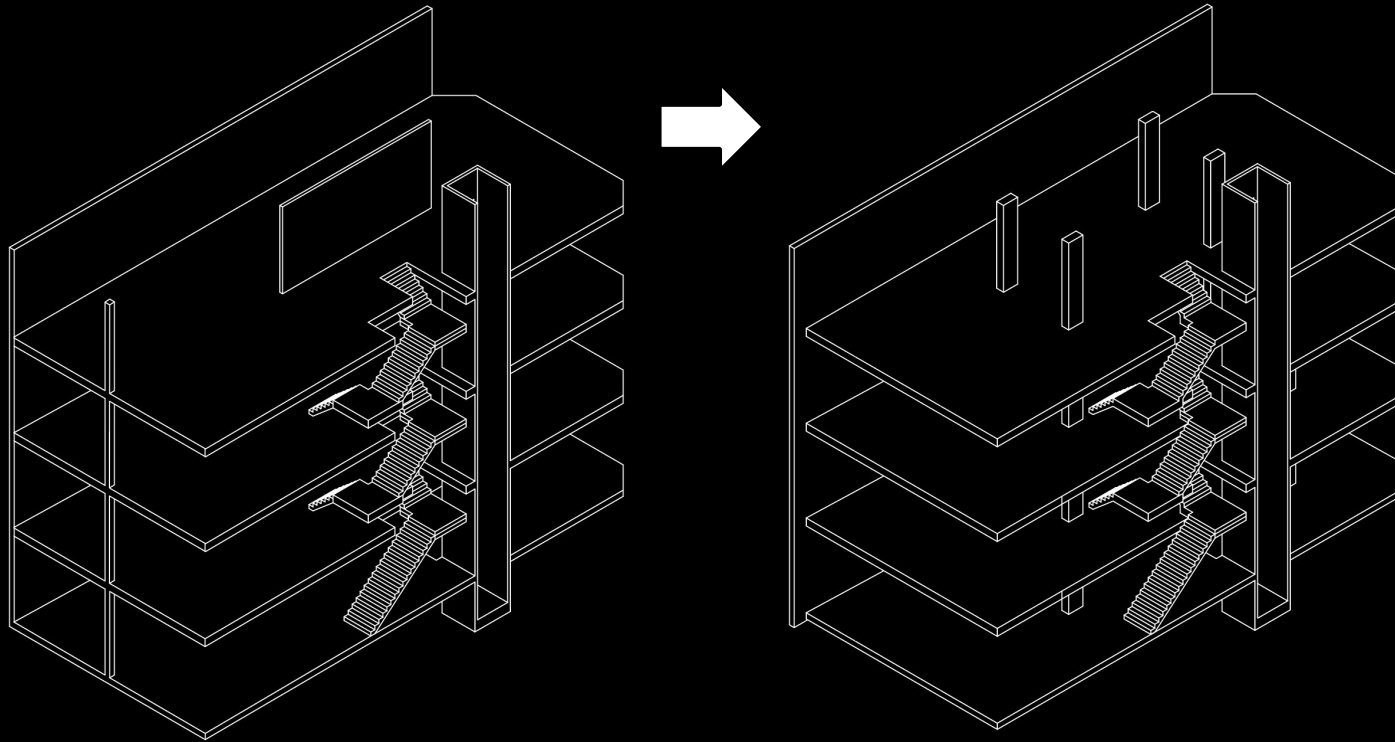
Workshop 1: Townhouse at West 23rd Street

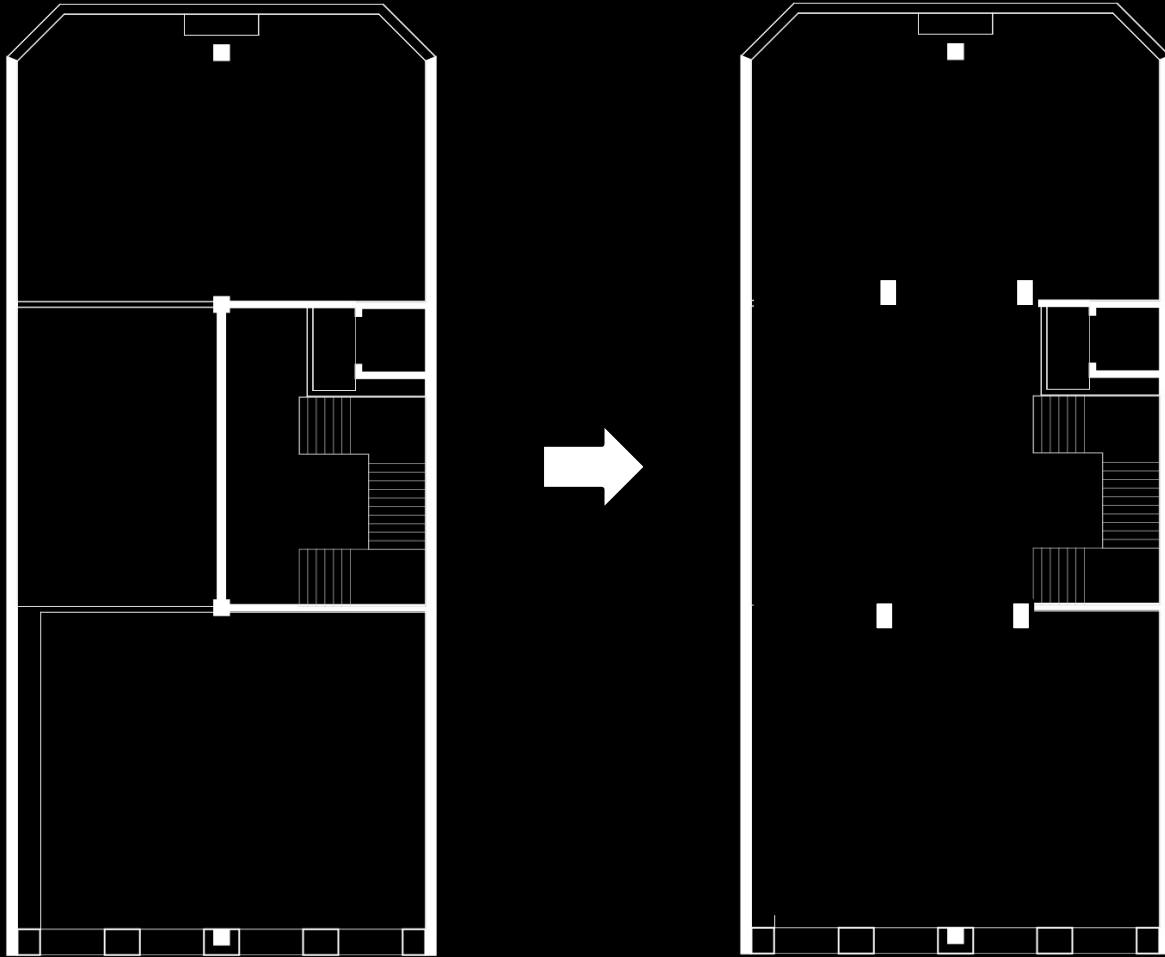


1. The house has a circulation core in the middle on one side of the building, composing a staircase and a lift. The double spanning rooms in the front and the back are mostly used as living room, dining room and master bedroom. The left-over rooms in the middle are subdivided into service rooms such as kitchen and toilets.
2. With bedrooms spread apart on different floors, this gives more individuality to each of the residents occupying different bedrooms. The clear spatial division of each floor result in a clearer hierarchy of privacy and division.

Workshop 1: Townhouse at West 23rd Street

Structural walls inside the buildings are replaced by the columns. The original structure is limiting the freedom of the lower levels of territory, and the infill is limited by the wall that goes through the center of the





Workshop 1: Townhouse at West 23rd Street

**With changed structure,
the function of the
spaces could be freed.
In order to great more
levels of privacy, the
columns are allowing
more flexible ways of
dividing or adding
spaces with increased
spectrum of privacy .**

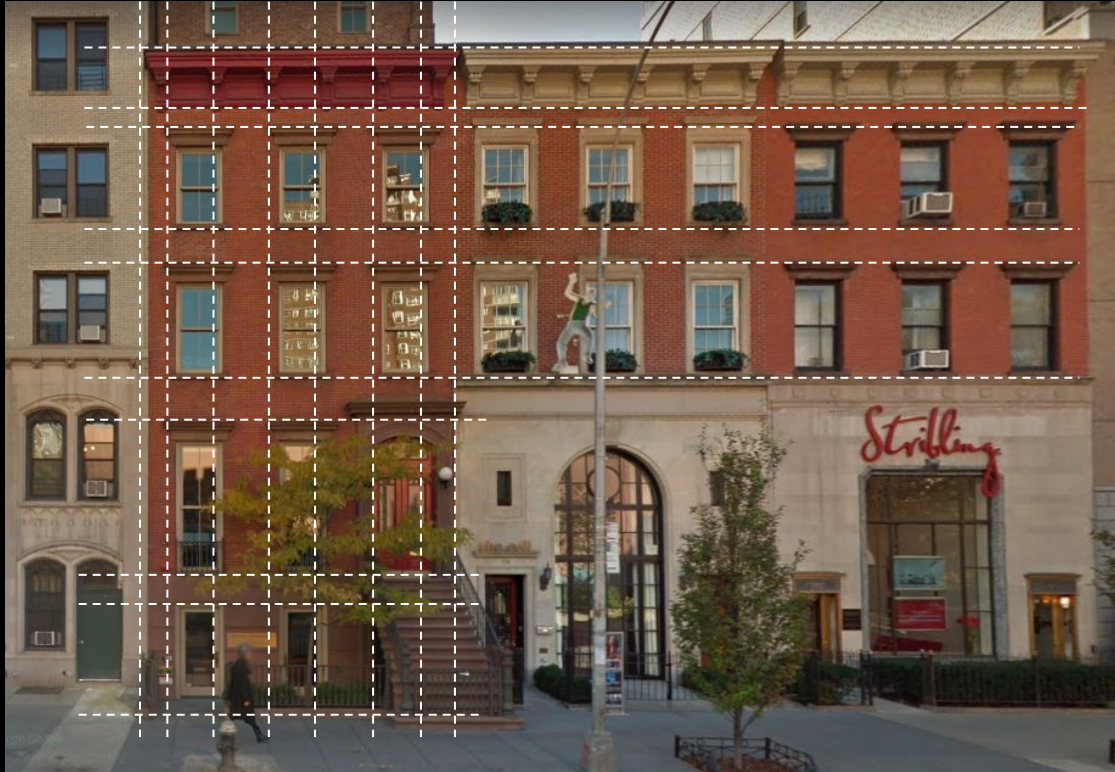
Townhouse at West 23rd Street | Manhattan, New York

Design of Facade

Group 4 - Chung Wei Ning Vanessa, Jones Delgado Maria,
Liu Chit Ching Jessica, Lee Tsz Hei Adrian

Workshop 2: Manhattan, New York

1.1 Manhattan Townhouse

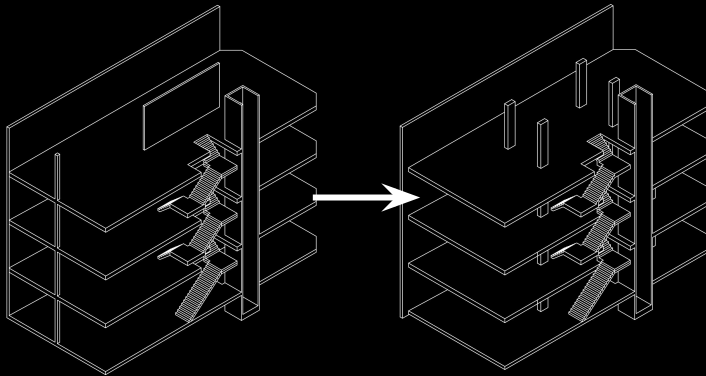


- Bricks became a popular building material in New York City after the Industrial Revolution since the material could be made locally.
- The Manhattan Townhouses are characterised by grid, repetition, and symmetrical features. The facades are typically narrow, and the facade of the townhouse at West 23rd Street is 8m wide.
- Staircases to the first floor became an added feature in some houses as they developed into flats, and creating a dynamic addition into the public domain from public space.

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1.2 Context analysis of existing facade and structure

- The existing structure relied on the masonry at the facade of the building as the shear wall. Furthermore the structure had a structural wall internally as the secondary structure.
- The proposed structure removed the masonry shear wall and left only the floor plates and interior columns for structural support.



Existing

Given structure

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1.3 Context analysis of existing facade

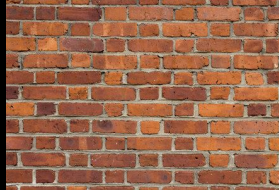
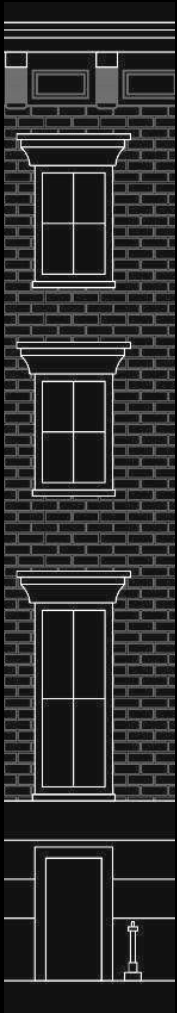
Materiality

Brick

- Typically laid in common running pattern with mortar joints kept relatively thin to create an orderly and clean pattern.
- Timeless quality that complements the ornamental details on townhouse facades.

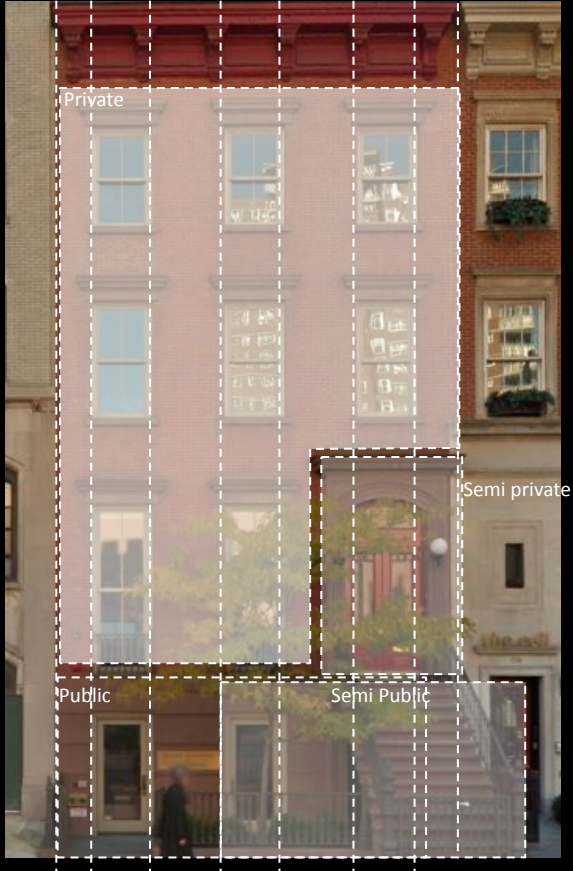
Brown Stone

- Ornamental details are commonly made with limestone, or brownstone, chosen for its durability, and ability to be crafted into decorative carvings - often found at the top of facade, and around window and door frames, featuring symmetrical design patterns.
- Material separates the different functions, territories and levels of the townhouse

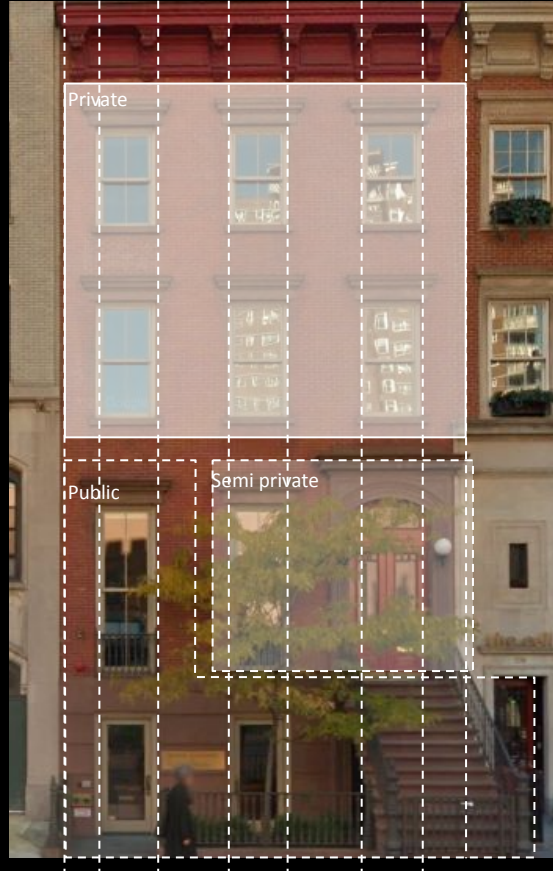


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Existing Territories



Proposed Territories

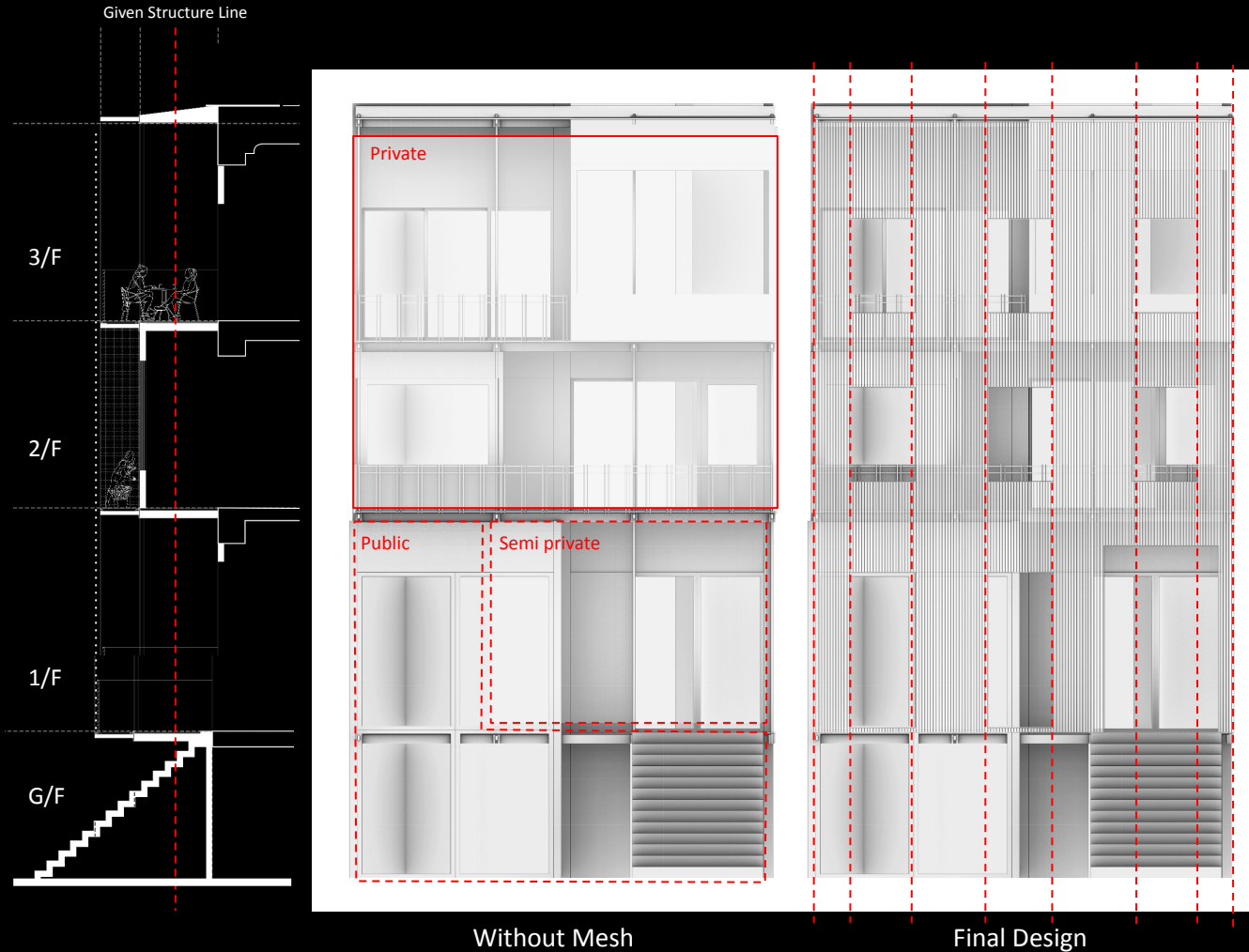


1.4 Territory in levels of the facade

- The brick wall becomes as act of protection and privacy. The rhythm and composition of the brick and glass window opens up view to the outside yet providing privacy from the open street level.
- The entrance of the building is highlighted by the ground level gate and staircase which is attached to the facade.



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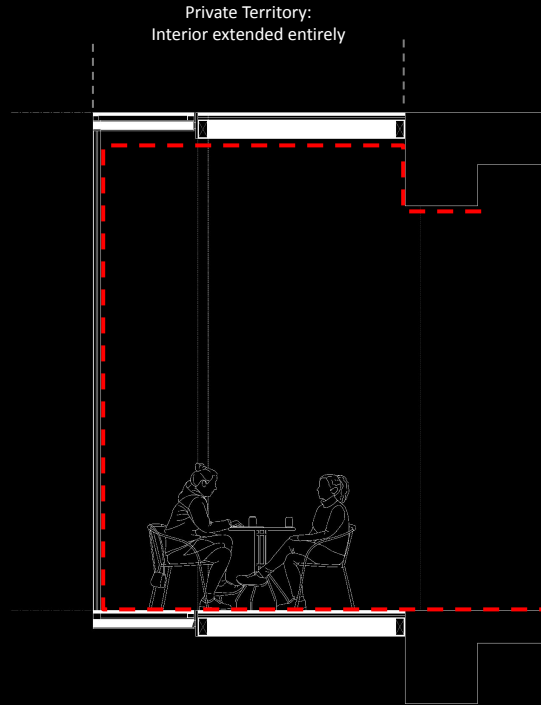
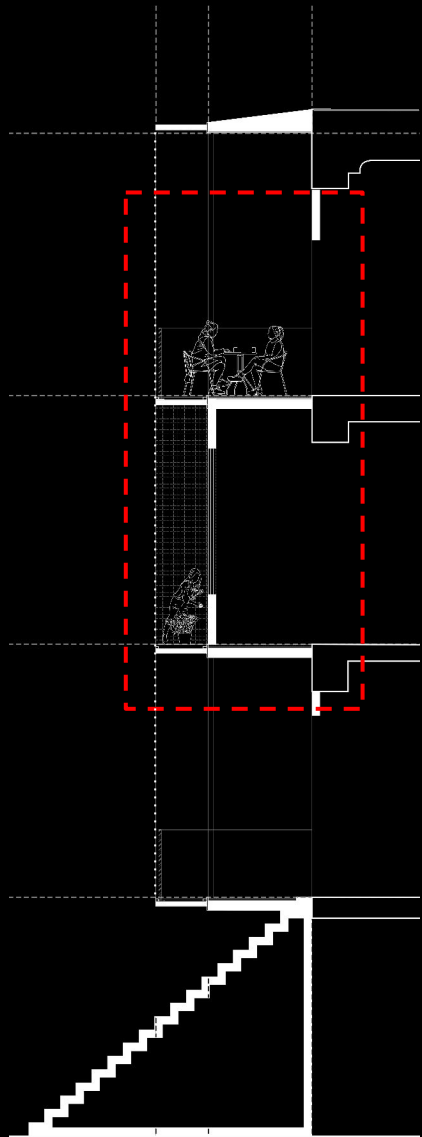


2.1 Facade Design, Proposed Design Elevation and Territories

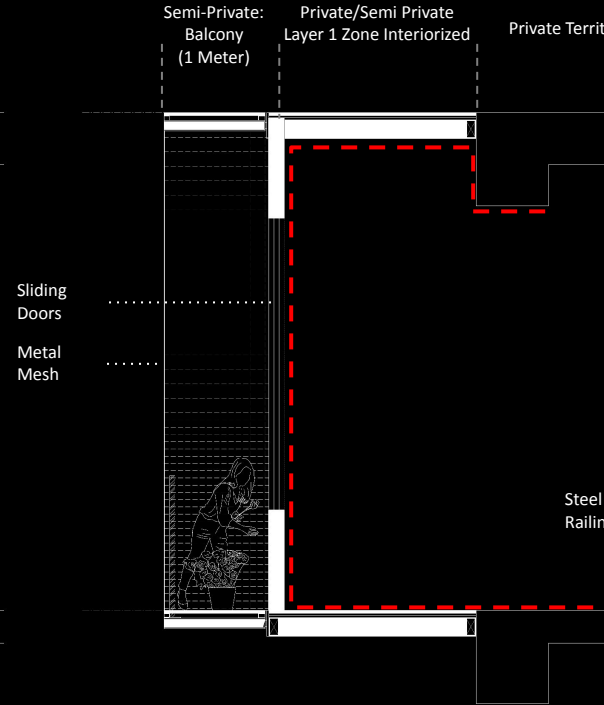
- The new facade design is based on the redesign of the privacy levels in the previous slides.
- Each level is given a new volume - the private extending into the street and the public receding into the building to create more public space on the ground floor patio.
- The private floors are extended through balconies, doors or interior space which is modular and variable.
- Finally the facade is covered by a mesh screen to add privacy, a noise barrier and greenery. To add light permeability and to unify the facade back to the rhythm of the street conditions, the positions of the old window frames are cut from the mesh.

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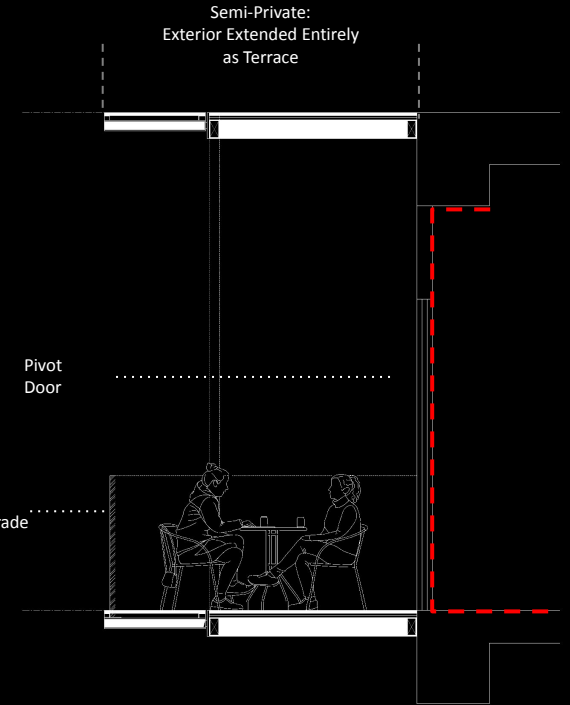
2.2 Territory in section of the facade



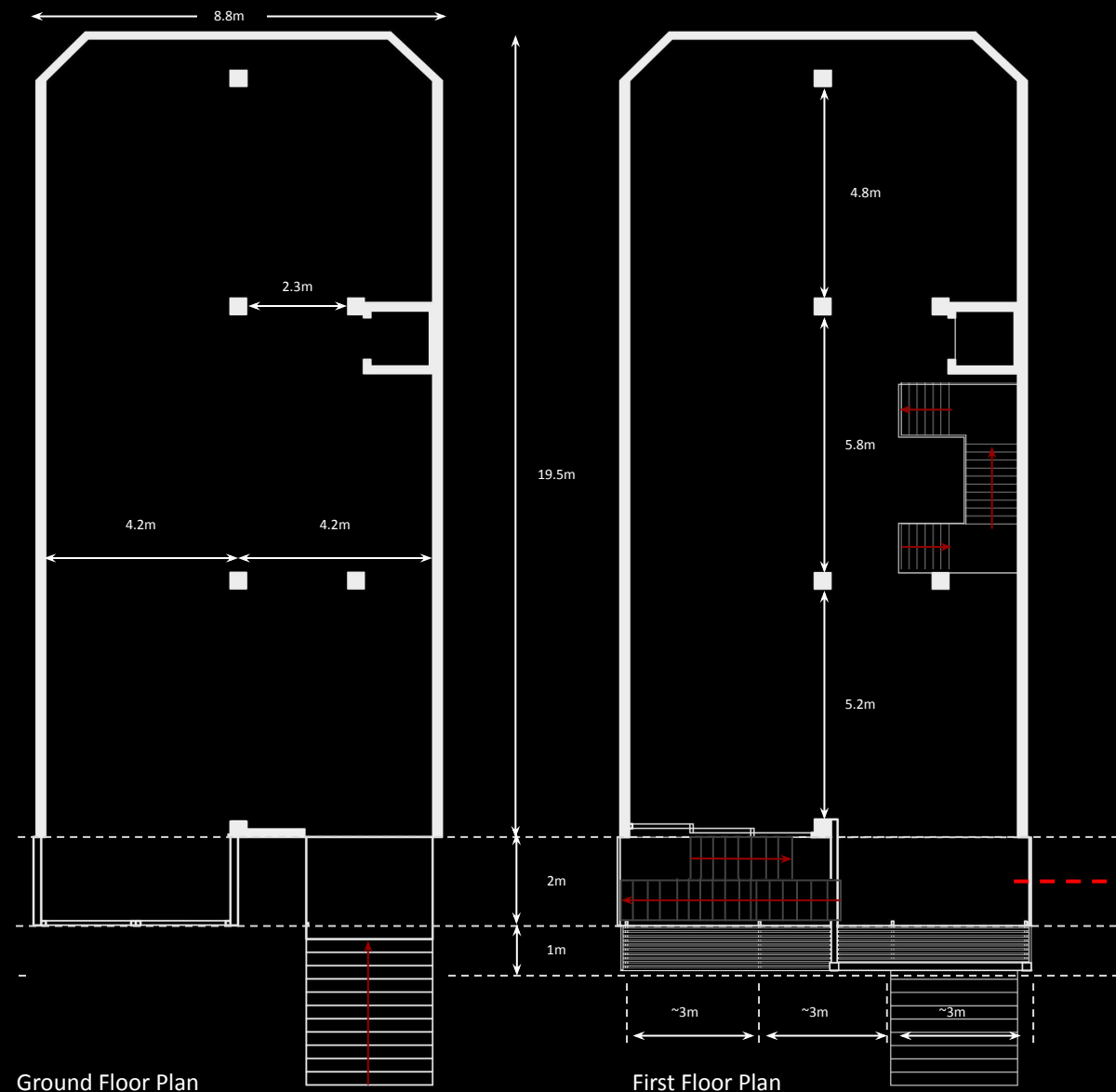
**Private Territory
Extension**



Extension with Balcony



**Semi-Private Territory
Extension (Terrace)**



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2.3 Floor Plans

- The plan provides an extension of private territory on the upper two floors, allowing for a customisable extension to the space through balconies, windows and doors to the outside.
- The potential extension of fire escape style stairs into the higher floors of the facade mean further breaking down of existing levels and allowing the public realm into the private.
- These configurations will allow the maximum flexibility for inhabitants on all floors throughout the different territorial levels. (See next page)

Layer 1 -
Proposed Facade Zone

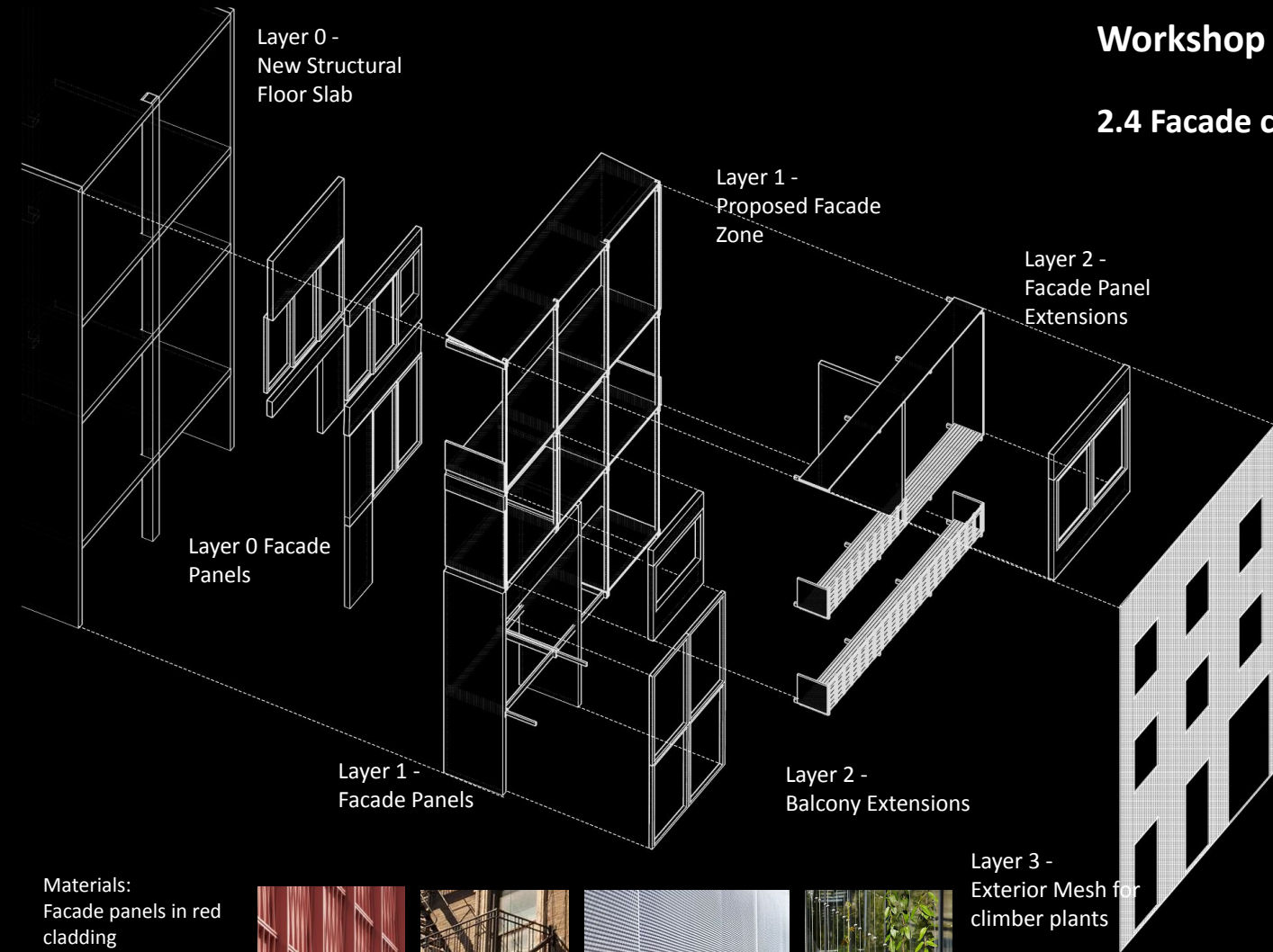
--- Given Structure Line (now recessed)

Layer 2 -
Balcony Extensions

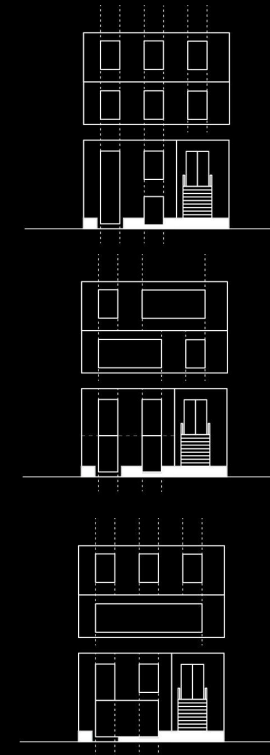
Layer 3 -
Exterior Mesh for climber
plants

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2.4 Facade configuration



Materials:
Facade panels in red cladding
Balconies and metal work in steel
Screen in mesh with climber plants



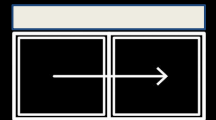
Facade Panels
Flexible Configuration



Window and Door



Window



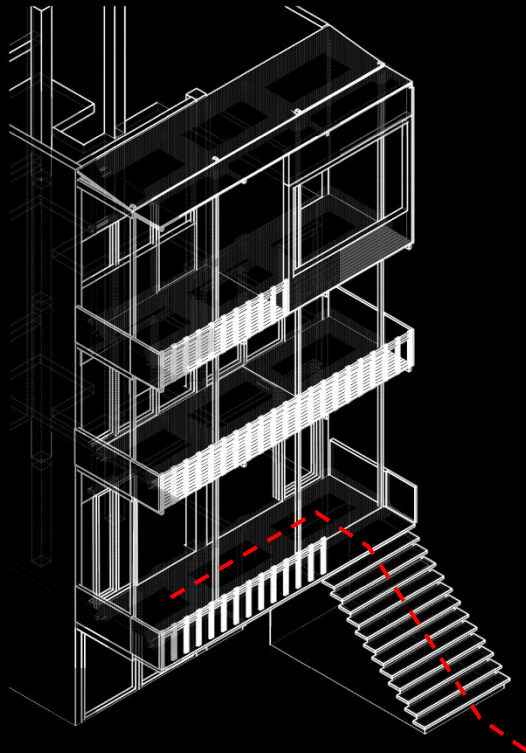
Sliding door

Facade Openings
Flexible Systems

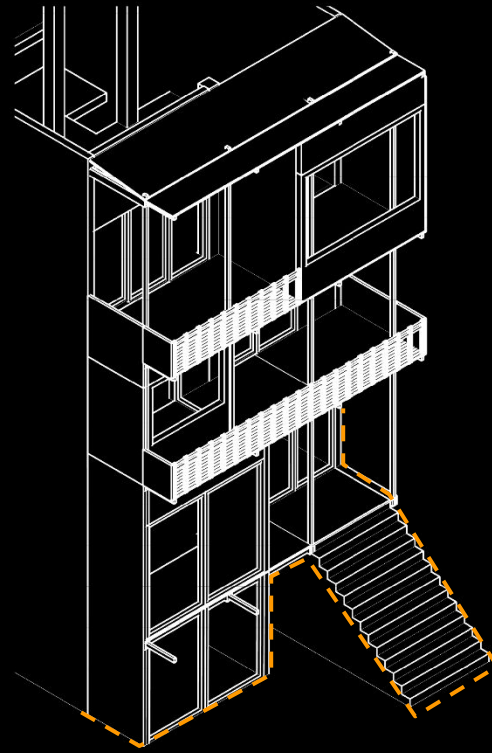
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*Isometrics of space behind the metal mesh screen

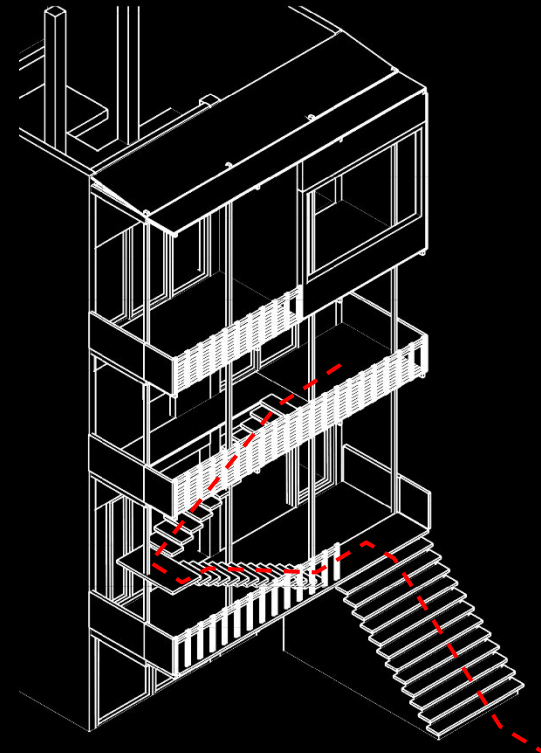
2.5 Flexibility for Change and Adaptation in the Future



1. Public Territory Extended to First Floor from Ground



2. Programme Specific Adaptation



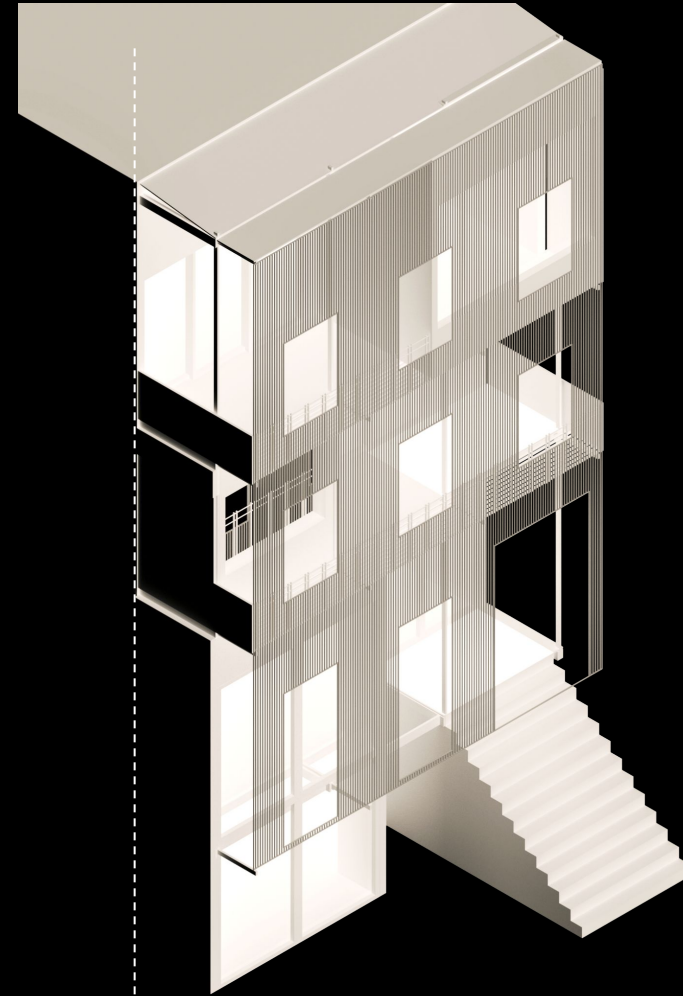
3. Moving through Levels using Facade

1. Public Territory Extended from Ground to First Floor using Existing Staircase and combining it with a terrace within the facade zone and balcony zone.

2. Shops at Ground and First floor can be combined into a duplex and enclosed to create a dynamic street presence

3. The modularity and lightweight facade system allows flexibility for staircase extensions to create a new level of semi-public common area in upper floors

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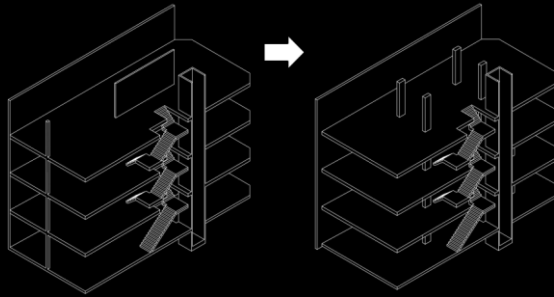
Street view (left)
Isometric (right)

ARCH7278 Open Building in Transition | Workshop 3

Manhattan, New York

Interior design

Workshop 3: Interior design: Manhattan, New York



Original Plan

1. Workshop1 Structure design:

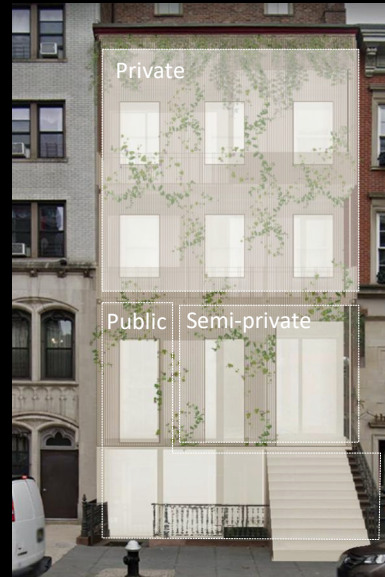
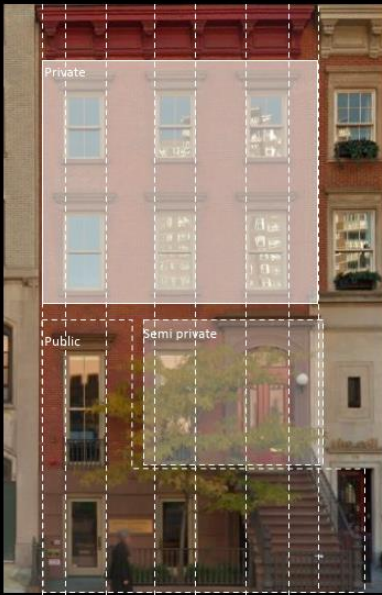
Replace the load-bearing walls with columns, which allow the flexibility and freedom of façade design, and also provide enough space for public or semi-public use.

2. Workshop 2 façade design:

This highly adaptive and fascinating façade provides various possibilities for this open building.

Previous work provides a solid base for interior design.

Proposed Territories



Jiali Li and Xueming Liu

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1. A place for intended users

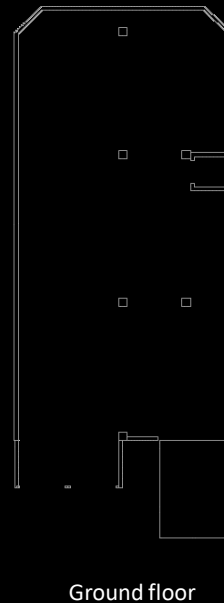
Supposed intended users

1. Residents: daily meal and purchase, social activities
2. Workers: lunch or short break, and informal social activities
3. Pedestrians or visitors: short break, shelters for sudden bad weather

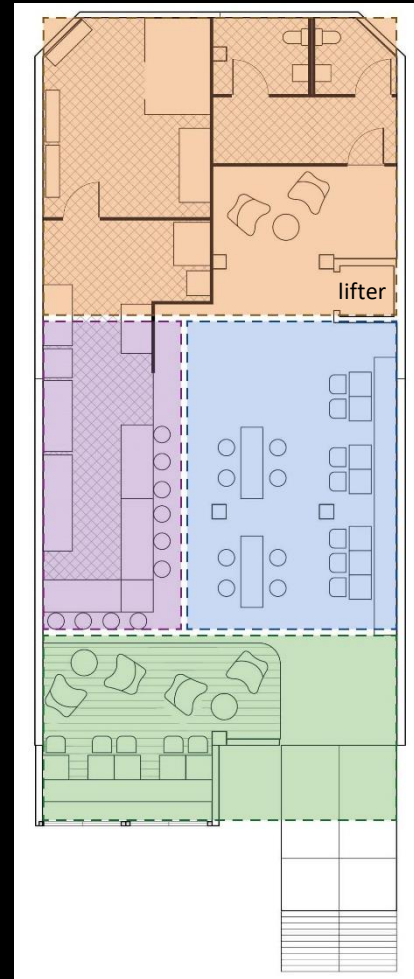
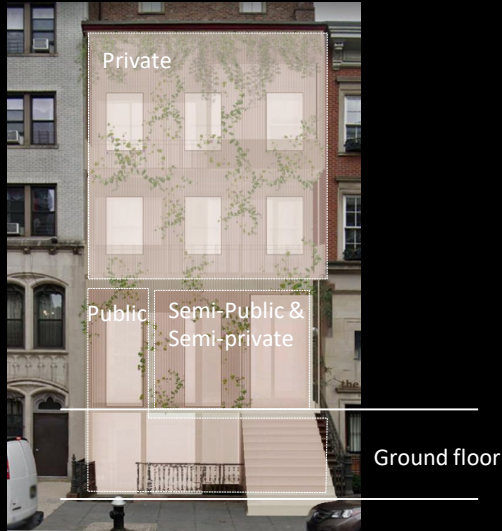
- Create a place to support the social activities, including chat and informal conversations.
- Provide a rest station for jogging and other exercise.
- Allow the peoples around to take a rest and have a peaceful time here.

Ground floor + First floor: Café, bakery or restaurant

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1. Ground floor plan: form

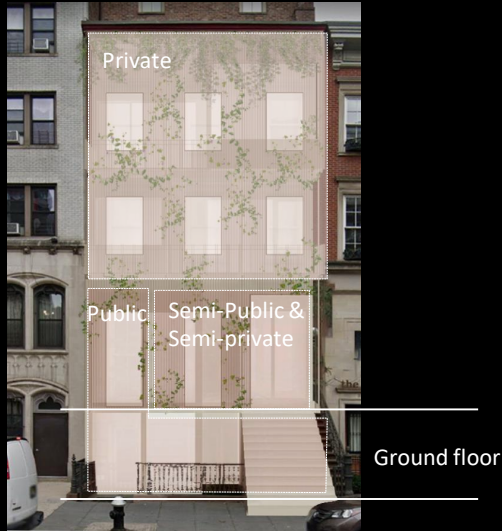
Interior function units for staff:

Storage, Kitchen and Restroom for

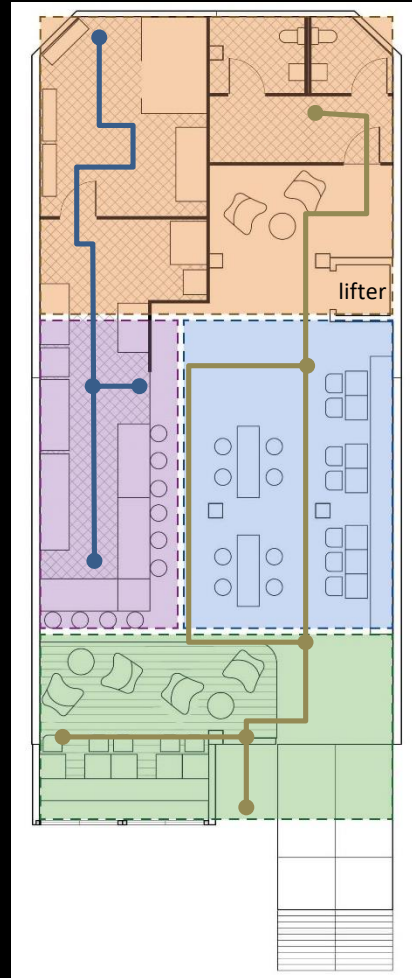
Interior function units for guests:

Bar, Open sittings, Garden sitting.

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- Staff routes
- Guest routes



1. Ground floor plan: Place

Easy routes for staff and guests

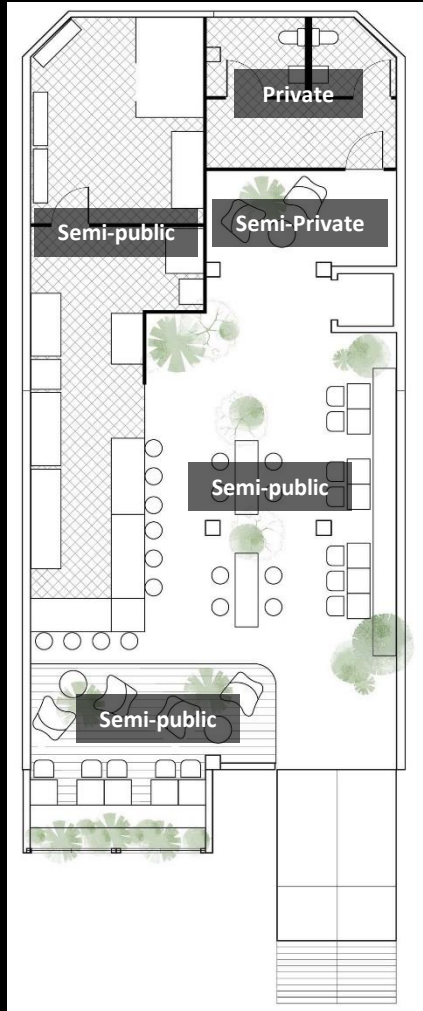
1. Clear path from storage to the kitchen
2. Appropriate position for food delivering

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1. Ground floor plan: territory levels

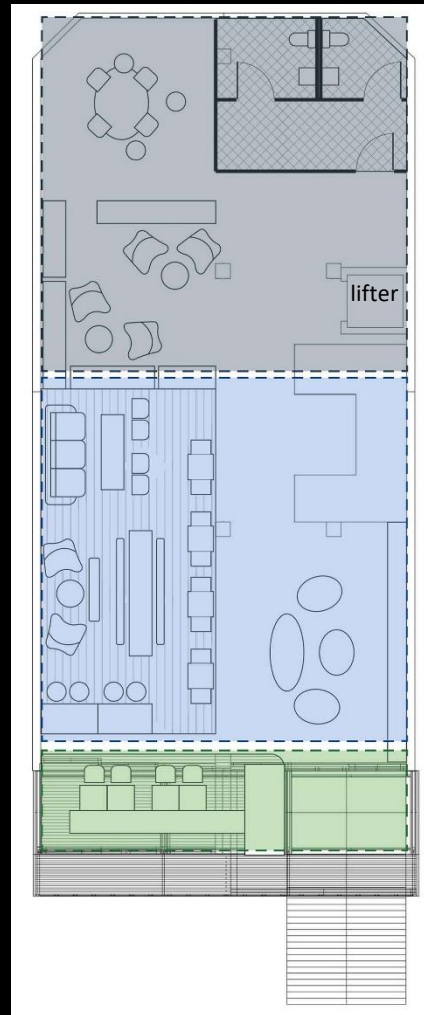
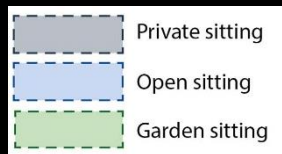
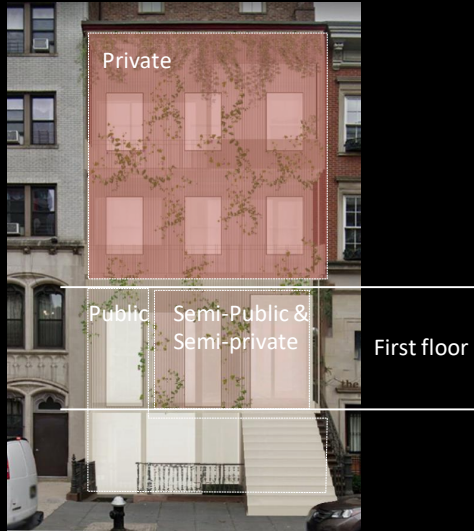
Multiple choices for guests with different purposes

1. Gardening sittings for semi-private social activities.
2. Bar for public social activities and chats.
3. Open sittings for semi-public social activities.



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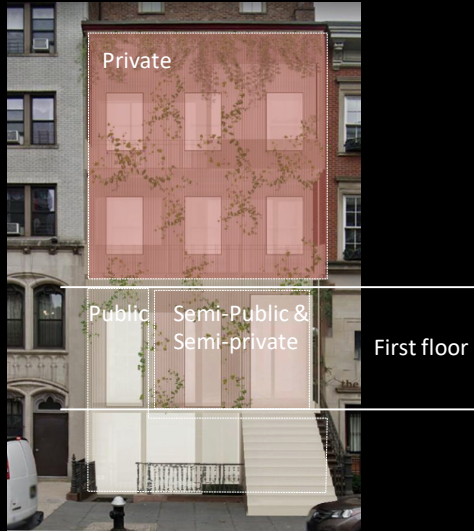
1. First floor plan: form

Interior function units for guests:

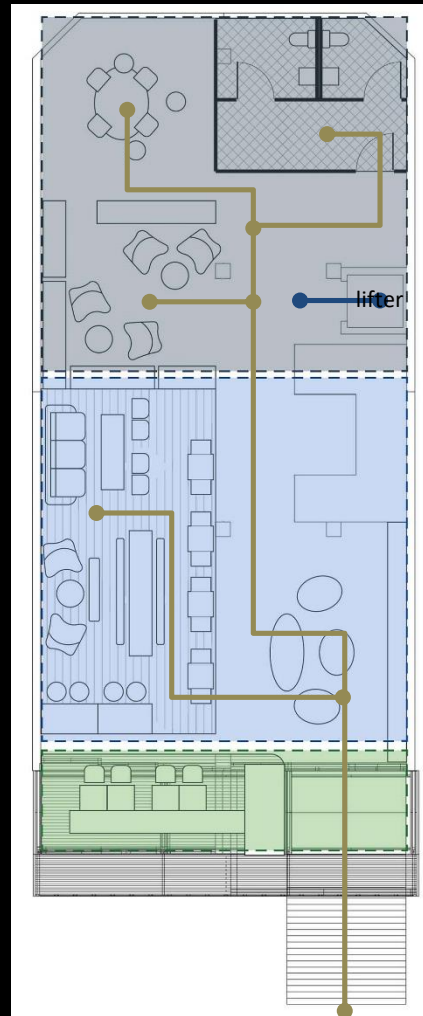
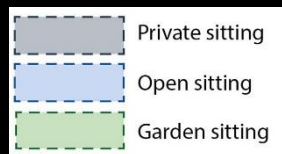
Private sittings, Open sittings, Garden sittings

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- Staff routes
- Guest routes

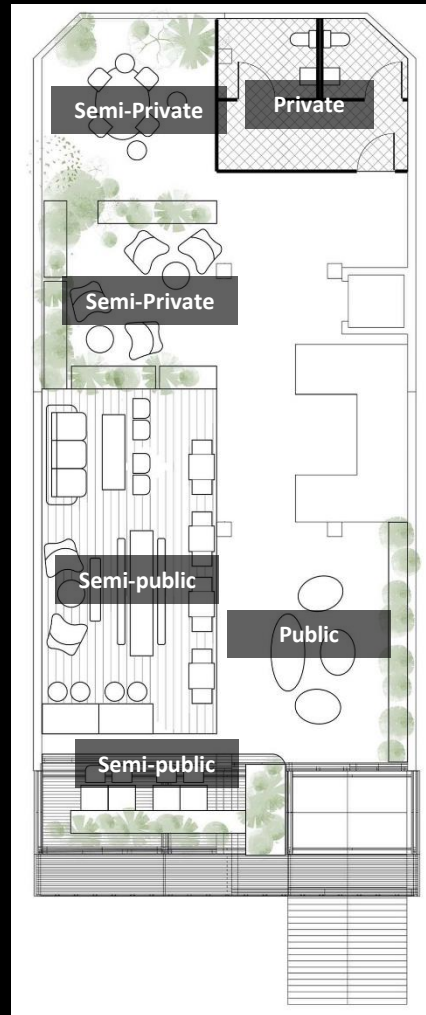


1. First floor plan

Easy routines for staff and guests

1. Appropriate position for food delivering (from the lifter)
2. Clear and visual friendly entry and sittings designs.

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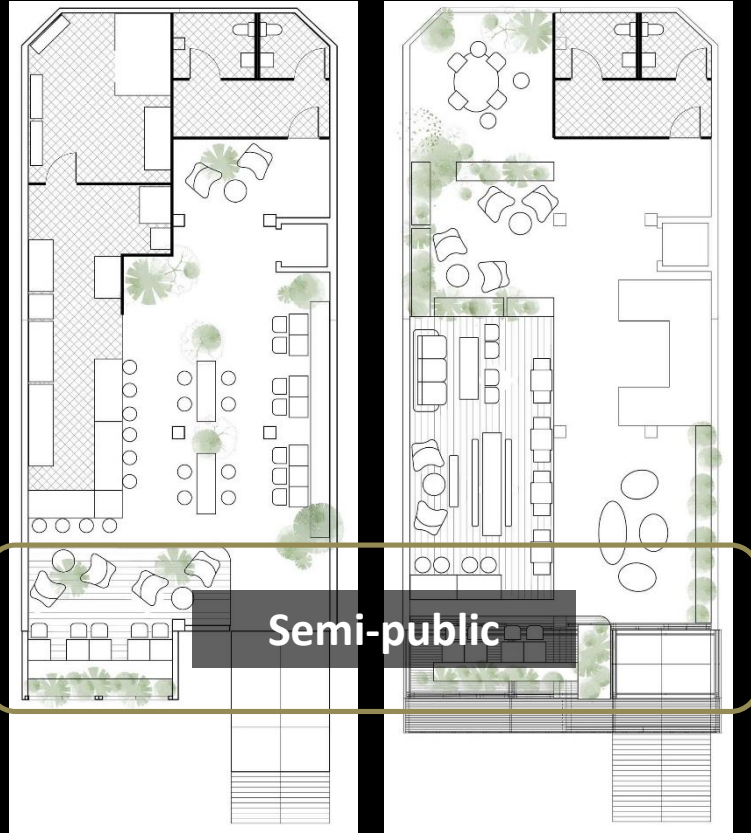


1. First floor plan: territory levels

Multiple choices for guests with different purposes

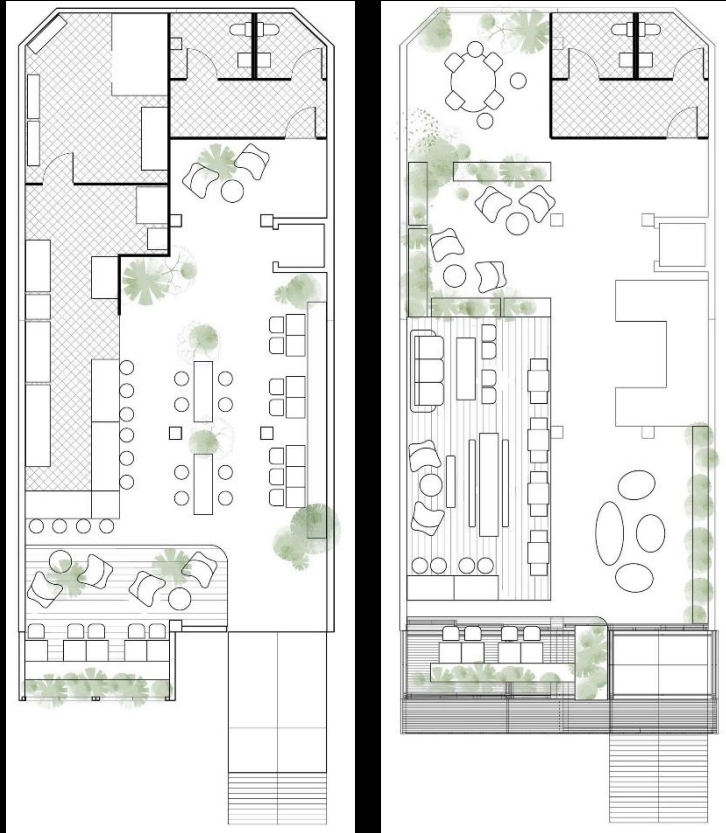
1. Gardening and private sittings for semi-private social activities.
2. Open sittings for semi-public social activities.

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1. Feedbacks

- Semi-public is essential for a place.



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1. **Feedbacks**
 2. Open building allows nature breathing
- Open building provide opportunities to response to the Urban revival under climate change

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1. **Feedbacks**
2. **Open buildings support and shape our daily urban lives**
 - Open building transition is sensitive to changes in surroundings.
 - Technologies were introduced quickly for diverse needs.

Jiali LI and Xueming LIU

Ground floor + First floor: Café, bakery or restaurant