

POROUS PUBLIC SPACE

Urban Nature for Climate Adaptation

Scan | Design Master Studio 2016



TODAY'S SCHEDULE

3:00 - 3:35 pm

Introductions

Nancy Rottle, Landscape Architecture

Jim Nicholls, Architecture

TA: Bill Estes, Landscape Architecture

Context Presentation

Sierra Druley, MLA

Katie Poppel, MLA, MUP

3:35 - 3:45

Refreshments

Find Review Location

3:45 - 5:50

Reviews

5:50 - 6:00

Wrap up

2016 Studio Schedule

September 2 - 18

Study Tour

Copenhagen + Malmö
Workshop at KU

September 28 - November 3

Copenhagen Precedents
District Analysis & Concepts
Schematic Design

November 4

Mid-review

November 5 - December 8

Site Scale / Detail Design

December 9

Final Review

POROUS PUBLIC SPACE: Urban Nature for Climate Adaptation

Urban Greening



Stormwater Mitigation



Social Amenity



Porous Public Space
Urban Nature for Climate Adaptation

2016 Studio Objectives

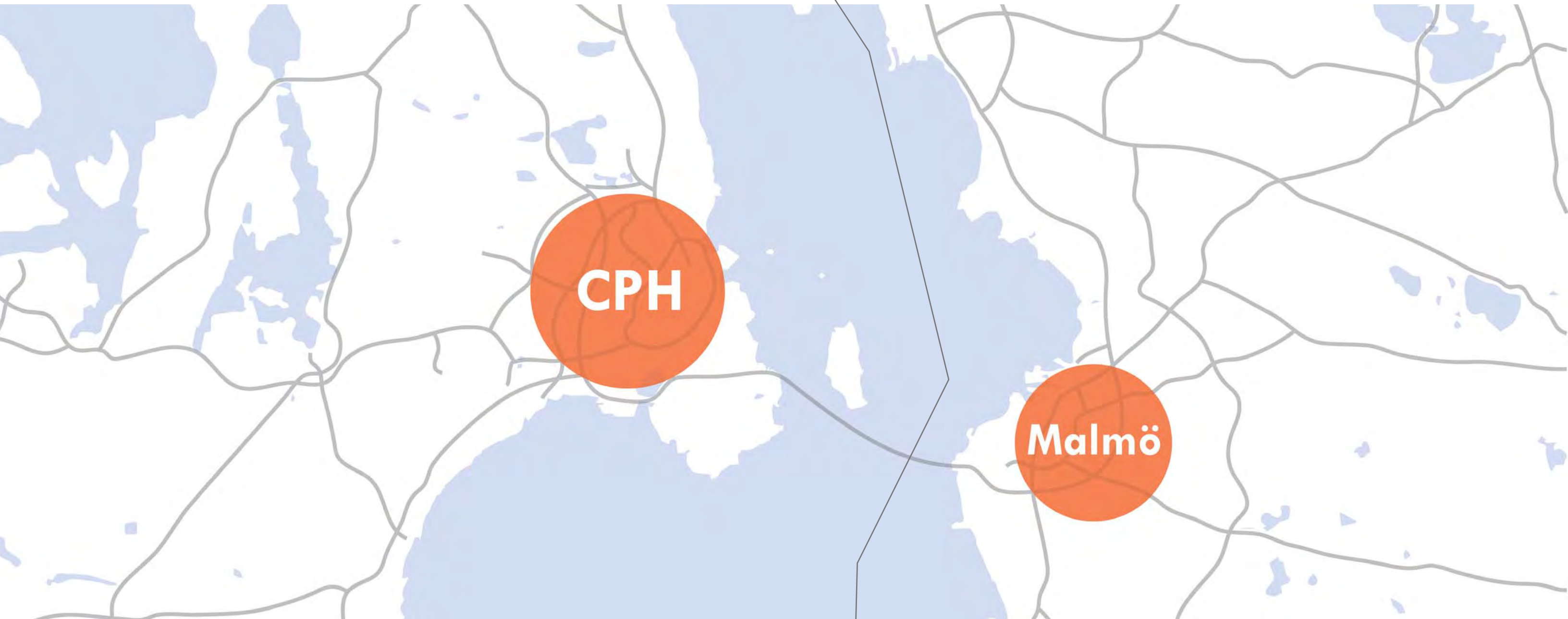
explore strategies for urban renewal, climate adaptation interventions, and incorporation of urban nature

working at various scales to address **cultivate social resilience**, to insert urban nature for **biodiversity resilience and human health**, and artfully integrating water into the cityscape for **hydraulic function and human delight**.

09/02 - 09/18

DENMARK

SWEDEN





The Trip: Copenhagen + Malmö

Cycling



Office Visits



Site Tours



Instruction

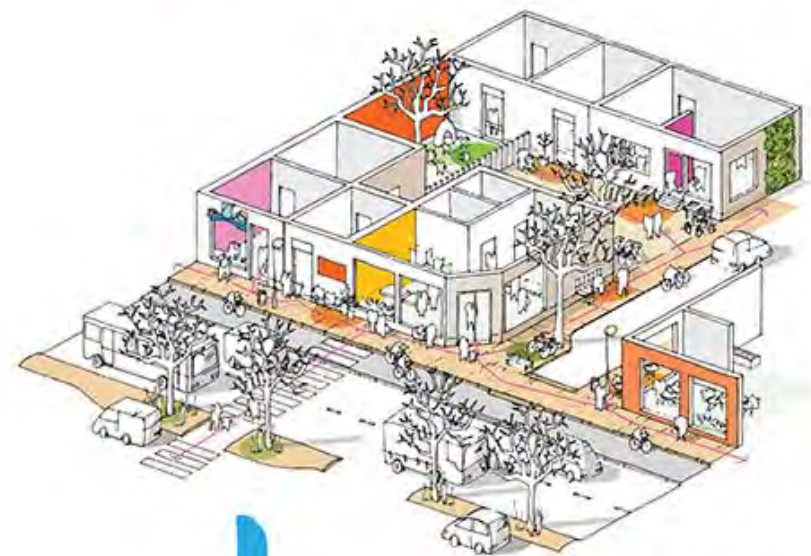


Porous Public Space
Urban Nature for Climate Adaptation

The Trip: Schulze + Grassov

Introduction to the People Parameters for Public Space

PEOPLE PARAMETERS FOR PUBLIC SPACE



+ SCHULZE
GRASSOV



PARAMETERS FOR PUBLIC SPACE

LOCATION Evaluates the physical framework of a site

CONTEXT	PHYSICAL FRAMEWORK	ACCESSIBILITY
☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
Site-specific identity and character	Defined spaces and clear transitions	Access for all users
Public space network	Attractive edges and edge zones	Accessibility and universal design
Public space hierarchy	Robust and flexible layout	Invitation to reside and interact



PARAMETERS FOR GOOD MOBILITY

USE PATTERNS

PATTERNS	CONFLICT AREAS	INTERACTION
☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
Movement patterns by mode	Inadequate infrastructure	Urban behaviour
Stationary activity	Between road users	Opportunities to change mode
	Sense of safety and security	Interaction with other people



PARAMETERS FOR PUBLIC SPACE

STIMULI Evaluates the site's potential to fulfill the human need for stimuli

SENSES	SCALE	INTERACTION
☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
Vision and hearing	Human scale and speed	Activity level
Somatic senses	Urban conduct and behaviour	Interaction with other people
Attractiveness	Details and variation	Sense of safety and security



PARAMETERS FOR GOOD MOBILITY

DATA AND MAPPING

PHYSICAL FRAMEWORK	MODAL SPLIT	ANNUAL DAILY TRAFFIC
☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
Infrastructure - facilities for all road users	Percentage of road users using a particular type of transportation	The total volume of vehicle/bicycle/pedestrian traffic for a year divided by 365 days
Part of a bigger network	Proportional with space assigned	Sample counts

The Trip: Schulze + Grassov

Parameters for Public Space

ON-SITE SURVEY

Group 1: Trace / observe movement patterns

Group 2: Stationary activity

Group 3: Interaction / behavior / atmosphere

Group 4: Conflict areas

Group 5: Voxpop:

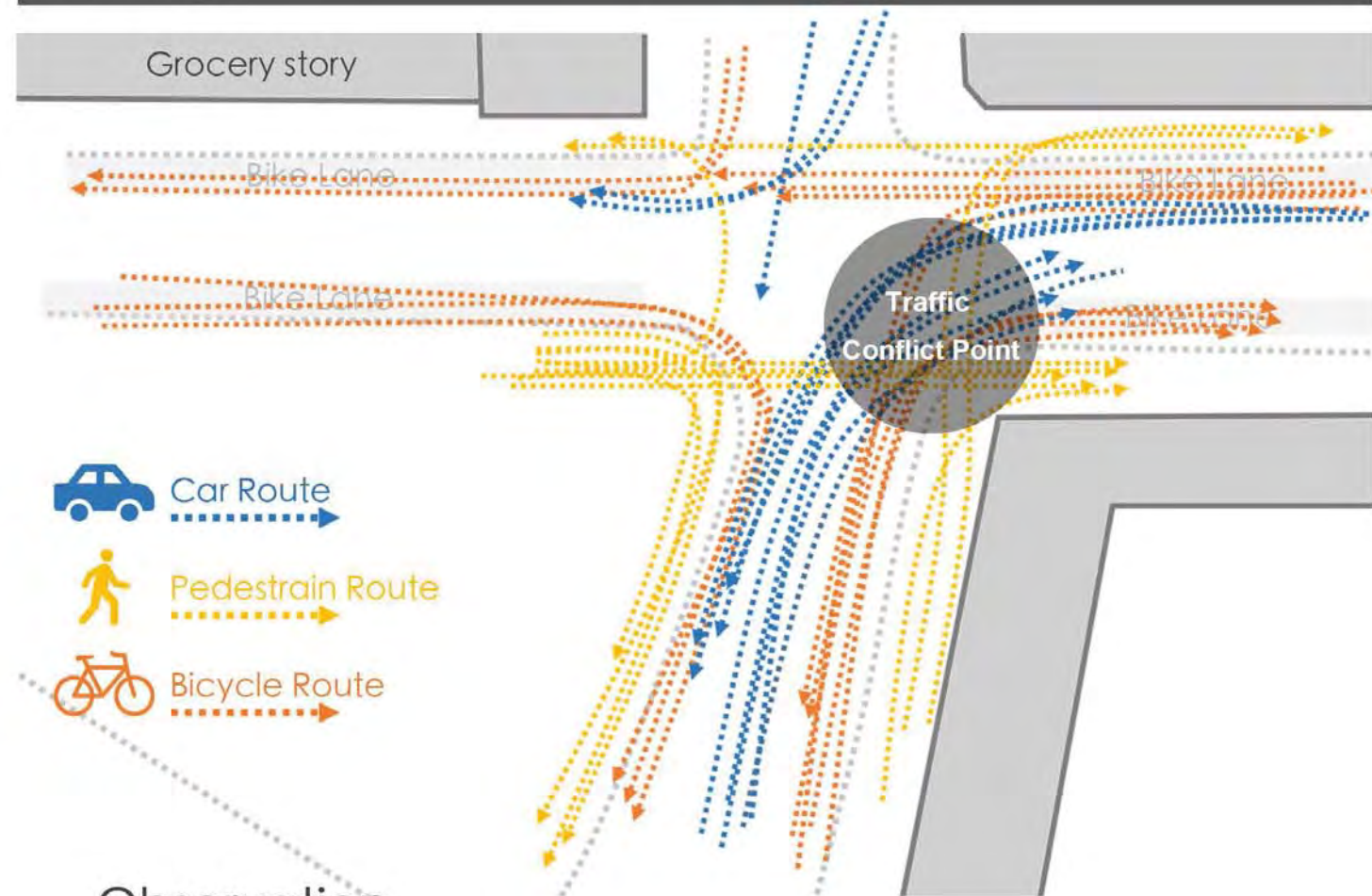
A] What is your primary purpose

B] How often do you come here

C] best thing about this place

(identify user groups - note age and gender)

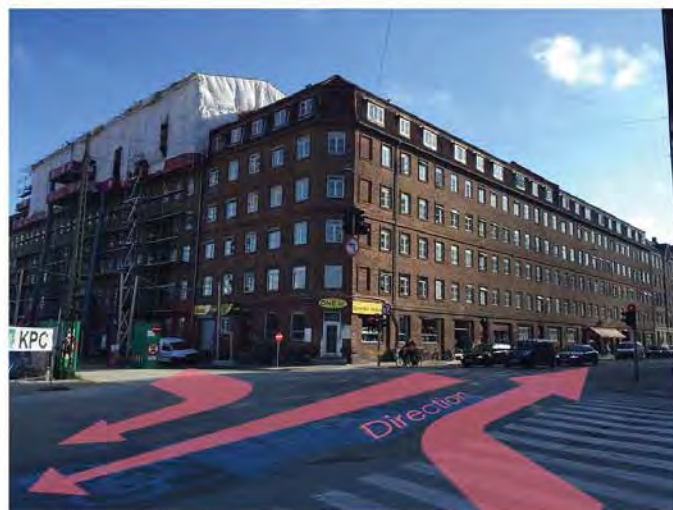
Tracing



Observation

In this cross road, people, bicycles and cars usually don't have a certain pattern route, unless they are heading to the grocery store.

Most of the local residents go to their destination by taking a walk while people from other community still ride the bicycle.



The Trip: Schulze + Grasso Human Use Studies

ON-SITE SURVEY

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Group 5: Voxpop:

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B] How often do you come here

C] best thing about this place

(identify user groups - note age and gender)

ON-SITE SURVEY

Group 2: Stationary activity

Group 4: Conflict areas

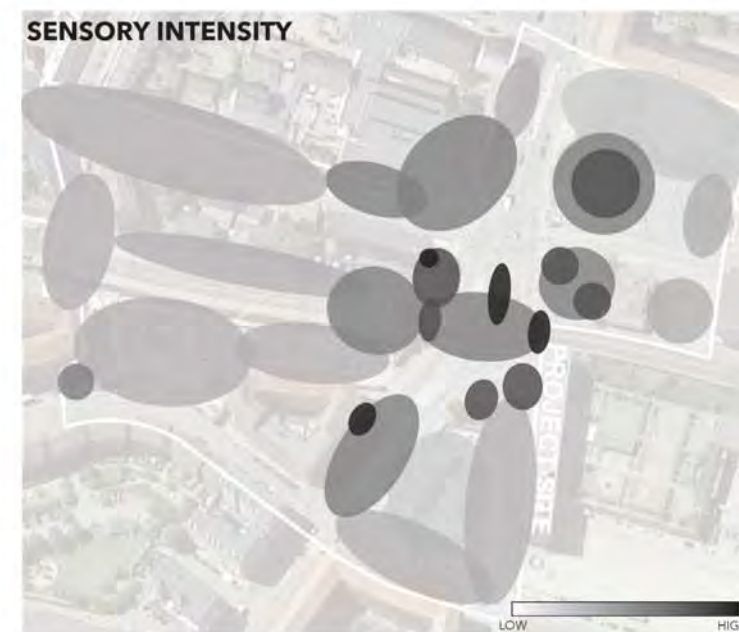
Group 5: Voxpop:

B] How often do you come here

C] best thing about this place

(identify user groups - note age and gender)

The Norrebro Station site is comprised of a complex patchwork of spaces ranging from bustling, chaotic thoroughfares to quiet side streets and intimate pockets of vegetation. On this site, traditional Copenhagen architecture abuts contemporary concrete buildings and people from many different ethnic and social backgrounds mix in transport stations, marketplaces, sidewalks, and gathering spaces. Atmosphere, behavior and interaction shift from space to space throughout the site, forming a dynamic, segmented urban landscape with constant surprises for the senses.



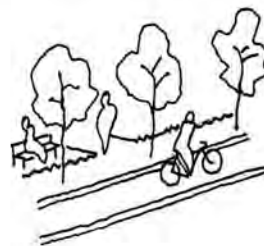
C O N F L I C T

■ Spatial Definitions

The definitions of space on the site are vague and neither stimulating nor aesthetically pleasing. Strong spacial definitions help to improve a space by defining not only the use but also the character. Improving spacial definitions helps space feel comfortable and more easy to navigate, simple changes to pavement or edges help to define space throughout.



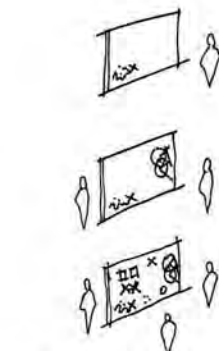
// Spaces poorly defined



// Spaces properly defined

■ Expression

Expression throughout the site is brash, aggressive, and loud. This type of expression creates a sense of discomfort that affects the users negatively and does not encourage relaxation, rest, or sense of place. Negative expression shows a lack of pride within a neighborhood and discourages the people living there while comforting, positive, soft expression helps provide a sense of community and warmth within a site.



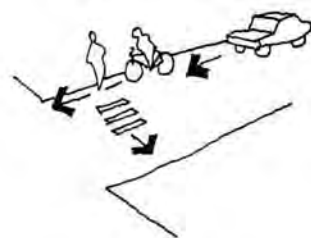
// Negative Expression



// Positive Expression

■ Hierarchy

A lack of organization, loosely defined space, and a poor hierarchy of movement create conflict within the site. Without hierarchy the site lacks order for not only sidewalks and streets but also for urban use. The standard Danish hierarchy of pedestrian, bike, car is blurred on the site and is even more difficult to understand with the importance of the metro in the area. A more clearly defined hierarchy will help to organize the space and better define usage for rest and movement.



// Lack of Hierarchy



// Working Hierarchy

The Trip: Schulze + Grasso Human Use Studies

ON-SITE SURVEY

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(identify user groups - note age and gender)

Vox POP Norrebro Station

Both visitors and residents appreciate aspects of the site's diversity: diverse peoples and cultures as well as food and activities. Residents also appreciate the site's colorful nature, affordability of goods and services, and the ability to observe the busy urban space.

When asked "what would you change?" the responses exhibited a strong dichotomy. Some users were content with the site the way it was; others want to see renewal and change. Visualizing Vox-Pop responses spatially gives context to these responses. For example, a resident frequently sitting in the park may want to keep their "public living room" intact, whereas a student or worker passing through may see a chaotic space that needs organization.

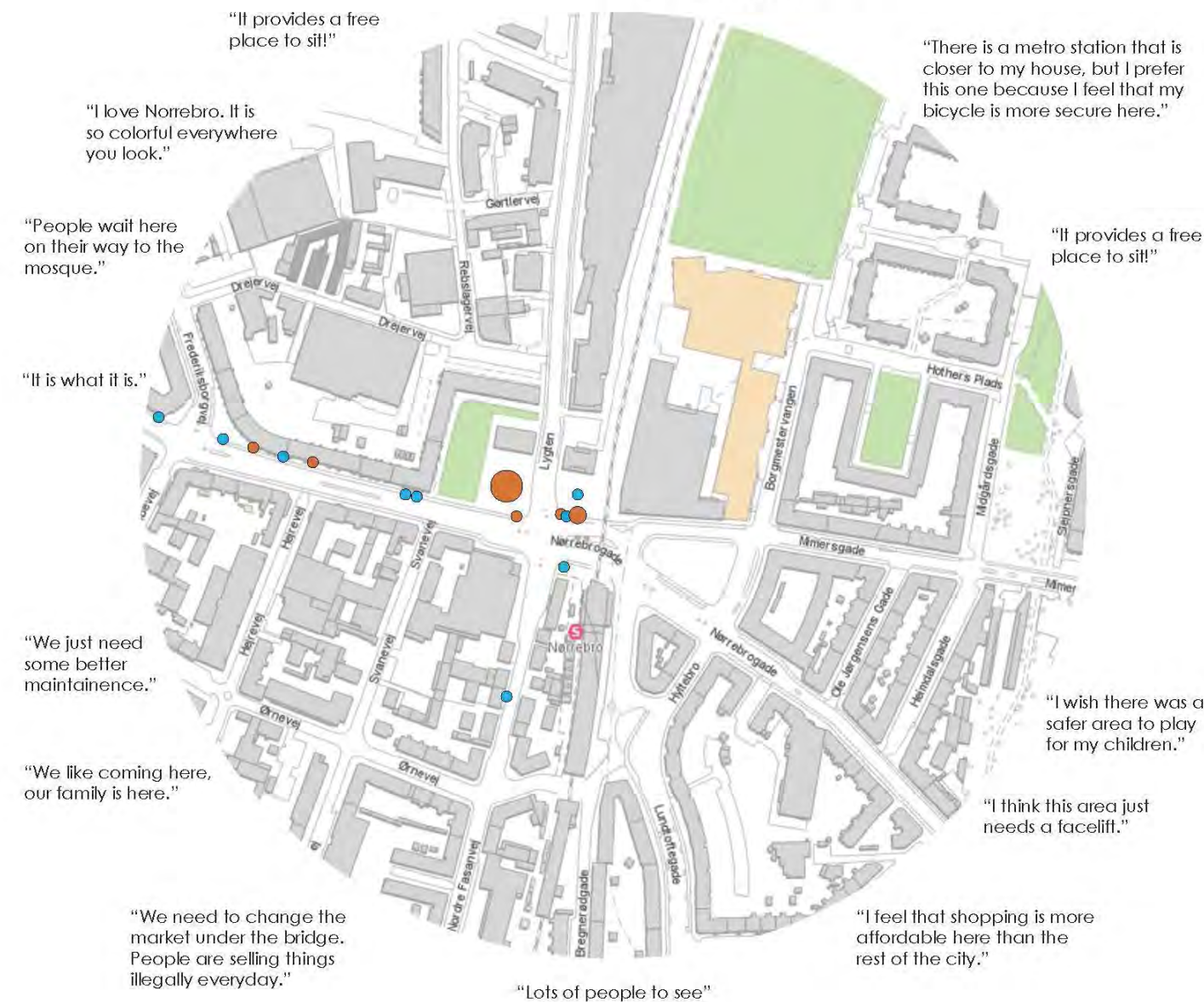
A strong demographic division is clear between those who occupy the site and those who pass through. Generally, females, students, and ethnic Danes tended to pass through, while middle and older aged non-ethnically Danish males were more likely to linger.

Some user-groups are underrepresented in the Vox Pop survey due to researchers' (all caucasians) difficulties and uncertainties engaging a diverse population as well as the busy preoccupation of many users on site. These user groups could be further considered if research is developed.

Reasons for user investment in the site are diverse, and include business ownership, family ties, convenient transportation, and need for an affordable place to dwell. These Vox Pop interviews reveal an overlap of difference and sameness between site users, and provide insight to guide potential interventions in Nørrebrogade.



"I love the area but I wish there were greener parks and more food stalls or food trucks in the area."



The Trip: Schulze + Grasso Human Use Studies

ON-SITE SURVEY

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A] What is your primary purpose

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(identify user groups - note age and gender)



WORKSHOP: University of Copenhagen

1-Day workshop
Approximately 80 students

Instruction

Nancy Rottle, UW
Jim Nicholls, UW
Paul Olson, UW

Marina Bergen Jensen, Univ. of Copenhagen
Ole Fryd, Univ. of Copenhagen

Presentation: **Rikke Larsen**, Copenhagen Urban
Renewal / Urban Greening

Presentation by **Kristoffer Thiesen**, Urban Re-
newal for the NW Nørrebro District



WORKSHOP: University of Copenhagen

Objectives

1. Explore and communicate strategies for using urban design to address climate change impacts, through:

- **Urban greening** for biodiversity resilience and human health
- **Human amenities** for social resilience
- **Water management** for safety and resource conservation

2. Work at nested scales.

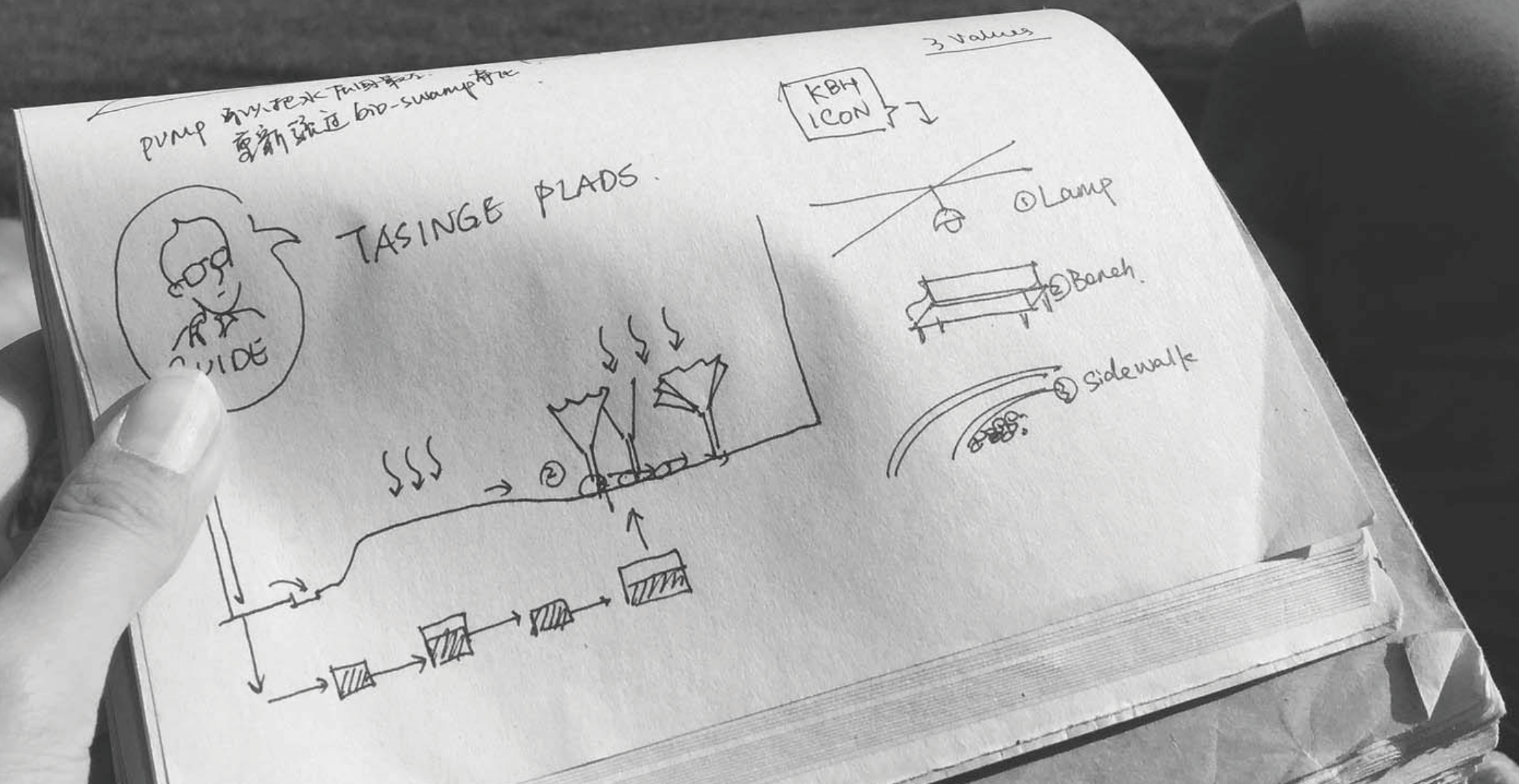
3. Collaborate cross-culturally between KU and UW students

4. Increase familiarity with the Nørrebro station site and its context

5. Have fun!



PRECEDENT STUDIES



Copenhagen

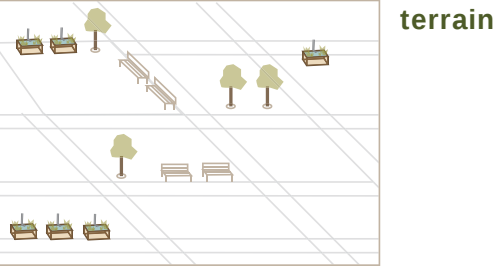
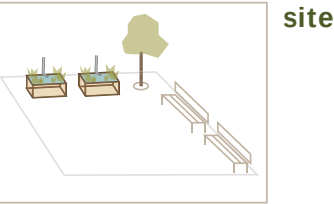
Precedents

Taasinge Plads
Lindevangsparken
Hothers Plads
Skt. Annae Plads
Biblioteket

Israel Plads
Vester Volgade
Kvarterhuset
Amager Children' Culture House
Skt. Hans Torv
Superkilen
Nørreport Station

OsterGRO
Tag Tomat Projects
Fredericksberg Plazas
SEB City Dunes

Scales



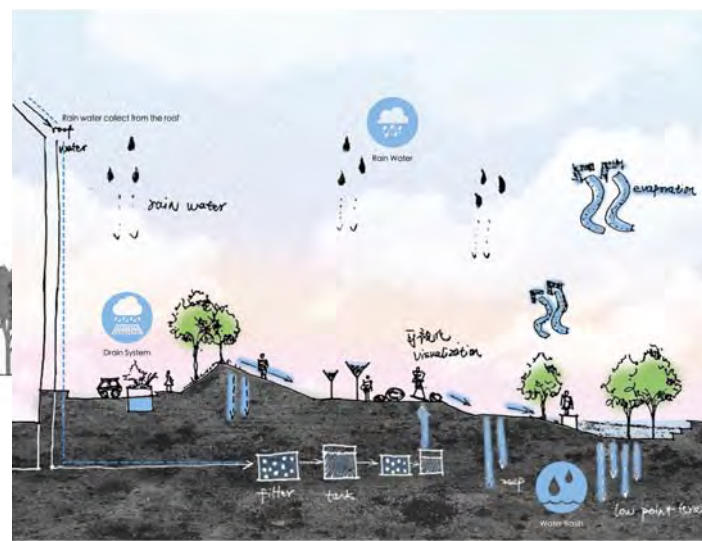
Typologies

 **Stormwater Mitigation**
elements that slow, spread or soak up excess rainwater, examples: rain gardens, swales, permeable paving, disconnected downspouts, etc.

 **Urban Greening**
planting that improves air quality, reduces heat island effect, produces food, creates habitat, and provides access to nature, examples: street trees, green walls and urban agriculture

 **Social Amenity**
Places that encourage human interaction and the propagation of culture, examples, play spaces, seating areas, gathering spaces





Porous Public Space

Urban Nature for Climate Adaptation

Copenhagen Precedents

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Superkilen

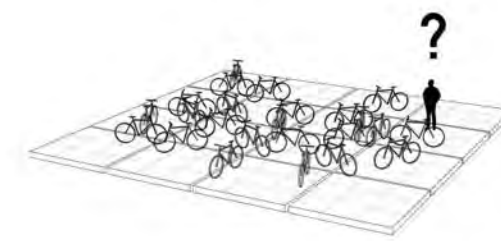
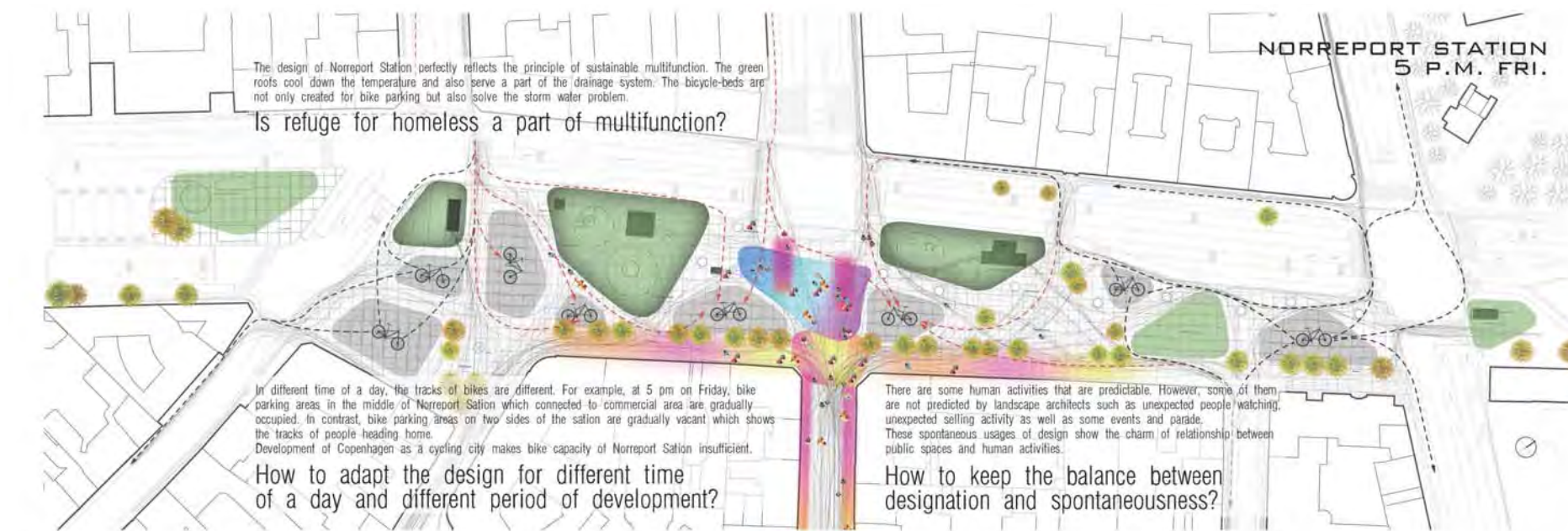
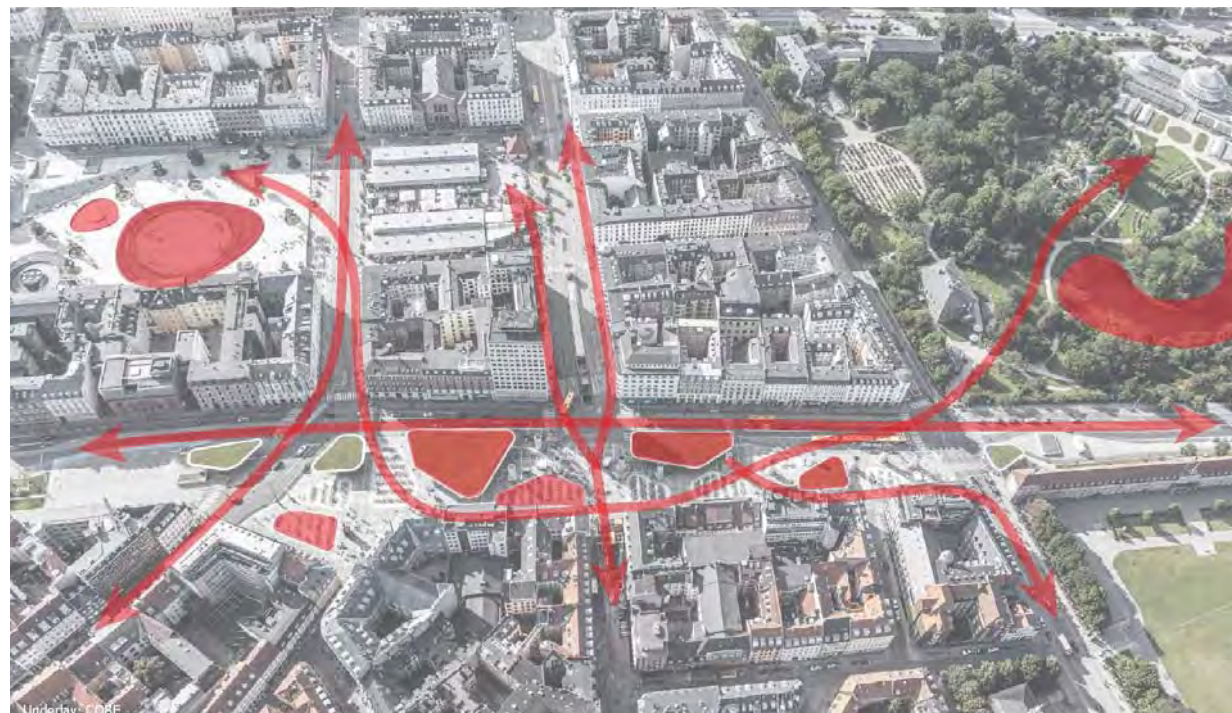
Norreport Station

OsterGRO

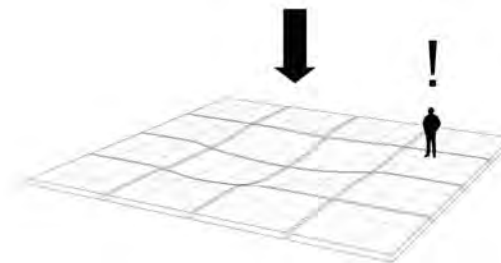
Tag Tomat Projects

Fredericksberg Plazas

SEB City Dunes



COBE



COBE



COBE

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Nørrebro Station

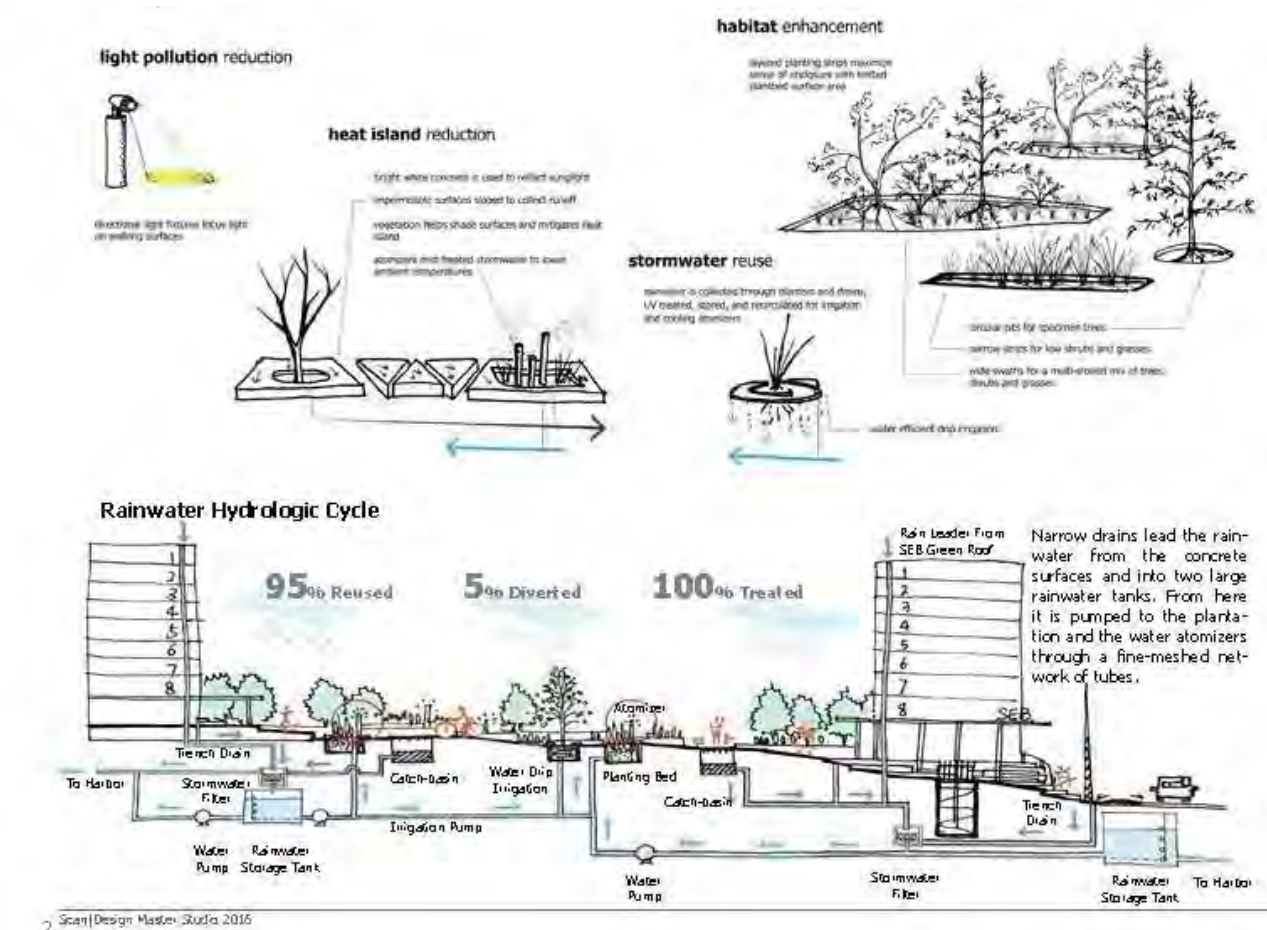
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DISTRICT ANALYSIS



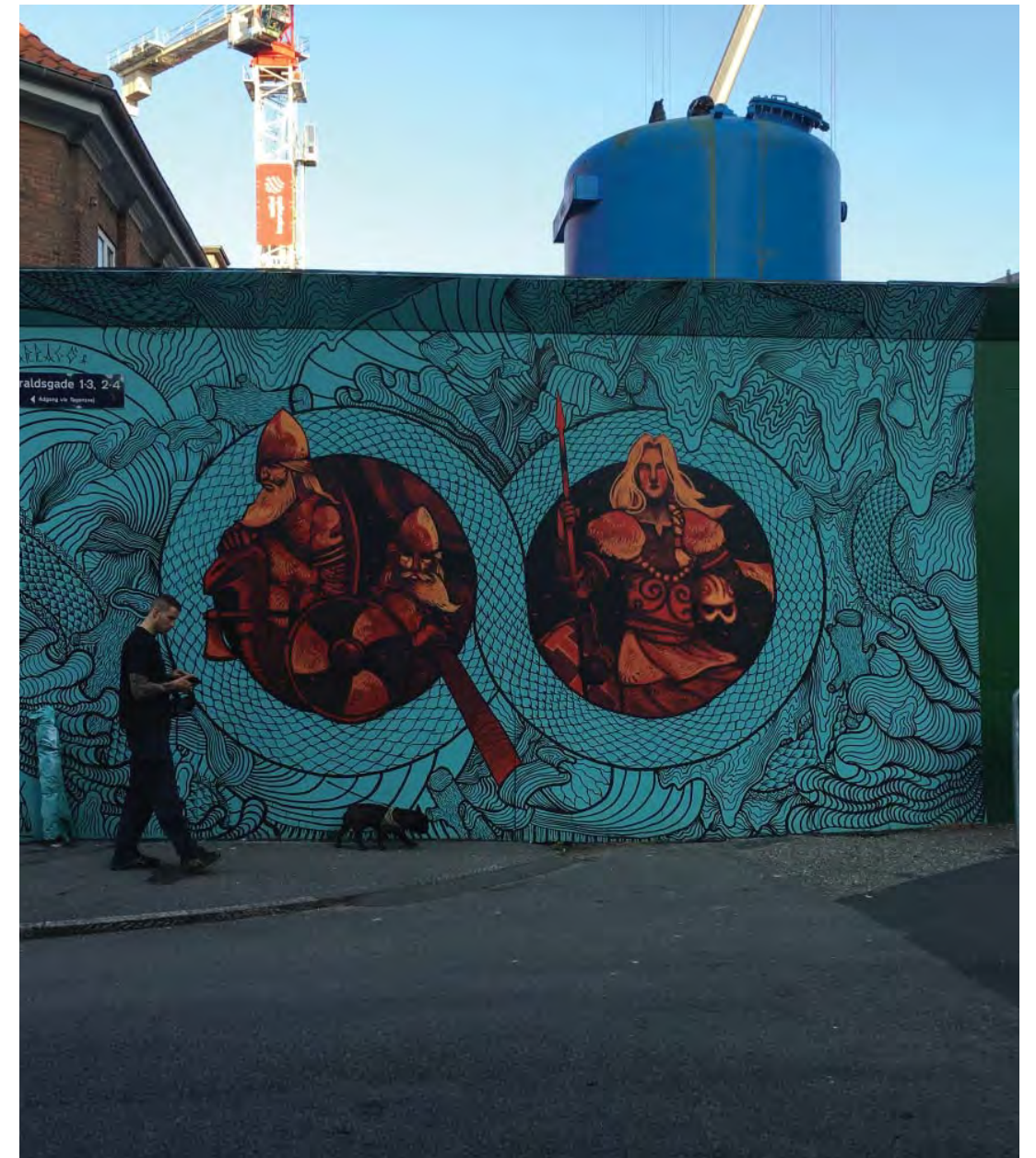
SITE: Nørrebro, Copenhagen

site



SITE: Nørrebro

District Scale



SITE: Nørrebro



SITE



Metro Station - looking northwest

SITE



Lygten Station (theater) - looking south

SITE



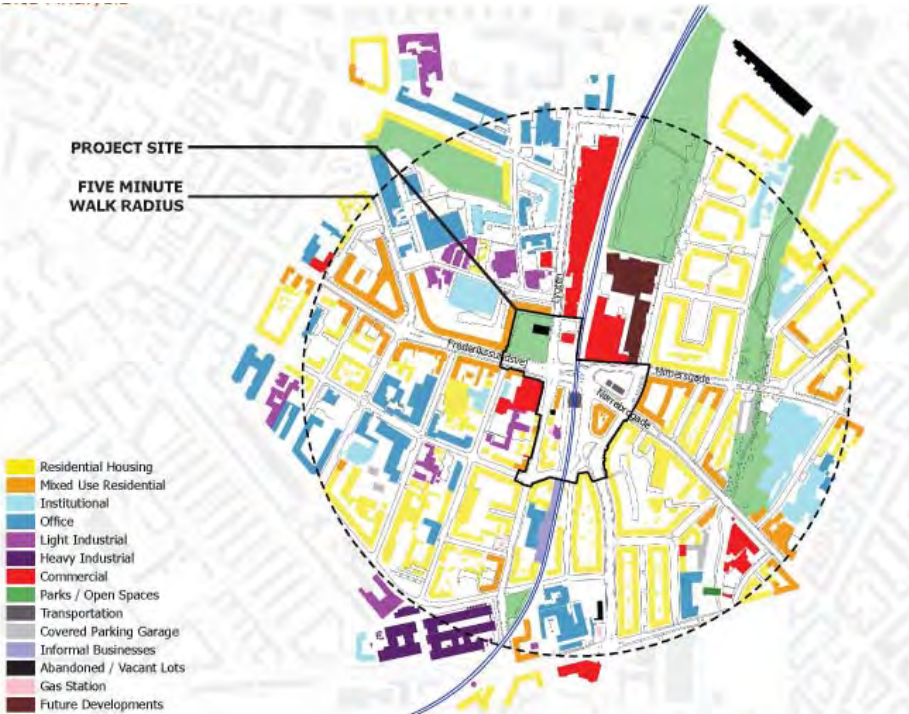
West square (pallet park) - looking north



Porous Public Space
Urban Nature for Climate Adaptation

LAND USE

DISTRICT ANALYSIS



(Modern) Industrial
Modern industrial respects the larger FAR (floor-area-ratios) than one would think for industrial land uses.



Mixed Use
Mixed use contains both office + residential and commercial/retail + residential. The western grouping of mixed use contains more office space, including departments of the Copenhagen municipality. Both groupings contain more residential space than office, retail, or commercial.



Land Use Patterns Create Edges
The dashed red and orange lines denote the edges, or barriers, created by the major street thoroughfares and train tracks. The train tracks are more of a physical barrier than the major street thoroughfares; the tracks have fewer crossings for pedestrians, bicyclists, and motor vehicles. Important to note: these edges created by infrastructure divide the site and its surroundings into four quadrants, which, in turn, has an affect on the land use delineation.



Figure / Ground

Commercial
The commerical area contains a large mall, with large, general chain stores and a fotex.



Residential
There are two areas of housing highlighted on the map: the brown represents social housing with renovations taking place currently; the yellow represents market-rate housing. Directly to the west of the social housing is the future site of a student housing tower.



Public / Quasi-Public / Private

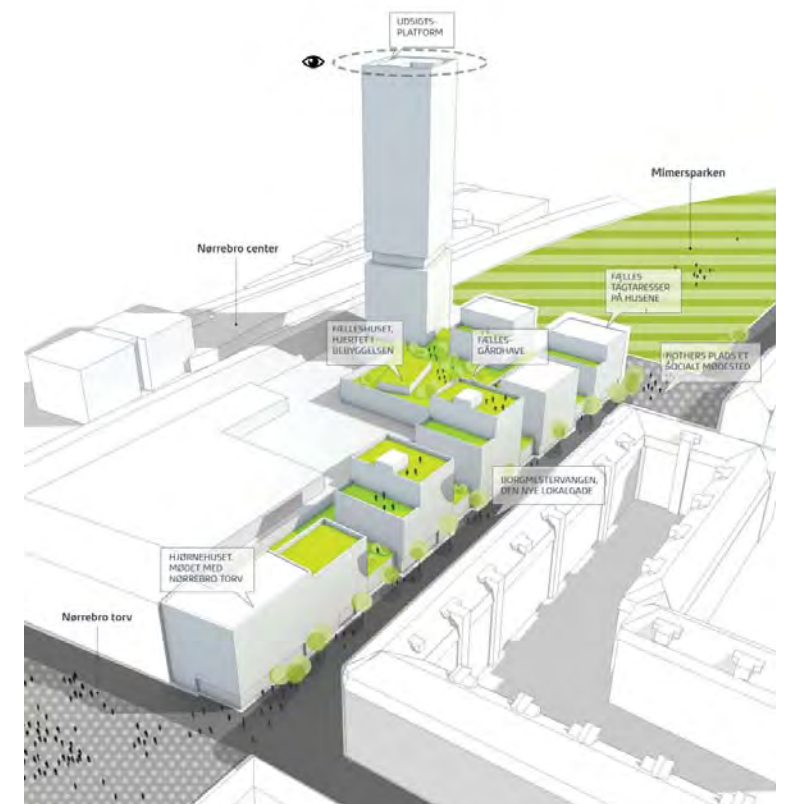
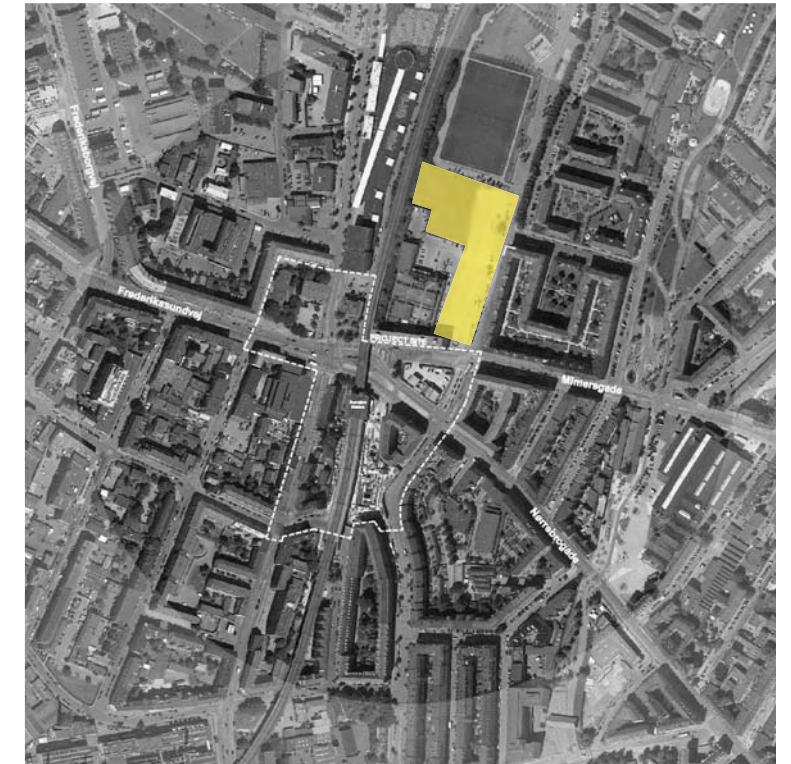
LAND USE

Uptown Nørrebro: New student housing

- 500 new student residences
- Seven tower blocks with a 29-storey tower
- Expected completion: 2017



DISTRICT ANALYSIS



BLUE//GREEN

DISTRICT ANALYSIS

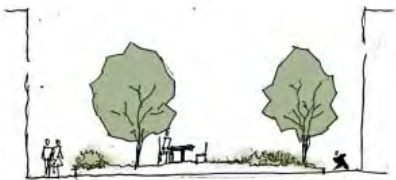
- Dark green- High ecological value
- Middle level green- Middle ecological value
- Light green- Low ecological value



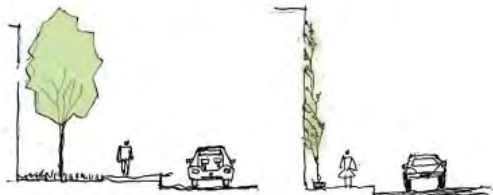
Ecological value map



high ecological value:
contains a wide range of species diversity; features an understory, mid-story and canopy



medium ecological value:
planting situated within a pervious, soil substrate, allows infiltration, less species diversity



low ecological value:
contains some planting, usually a monoculture, surrounded by impervious surface, such as concrete



- street with street planting
- street without street planting
- vegetated space

SITE VEGETATION



- The red circles represent green focal points in the landscape. These are larger green spaces that have a public presence.
- The lines highlight the gaps between them. there is an opportunity to increase the connectivity of green space.
- Major green public space

GREEN PATCHES

public green space



private green space



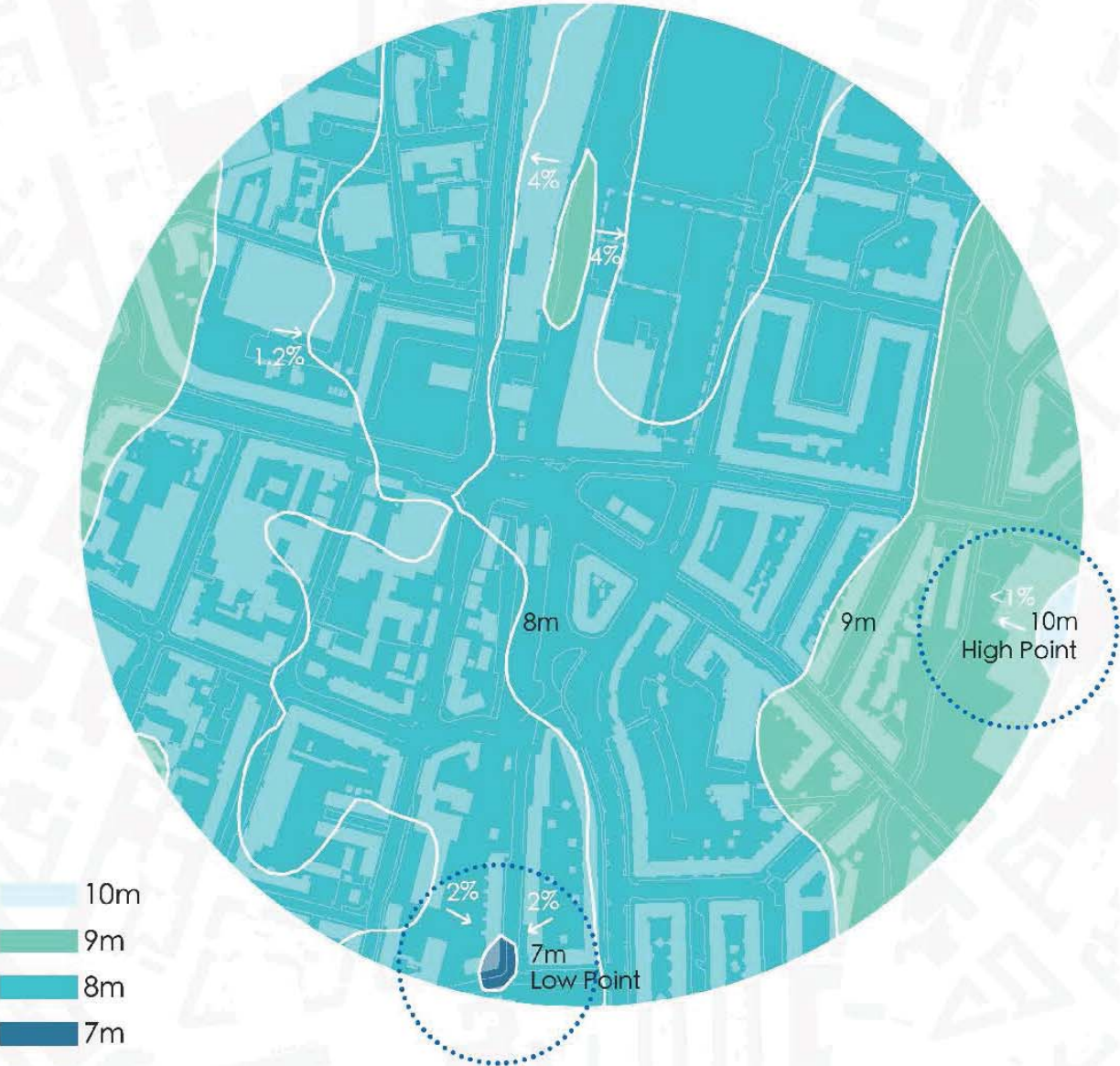
district green space combined



BLUE//GREEN

DISTRICT ANALYSIS

Contour line &
High point and low point

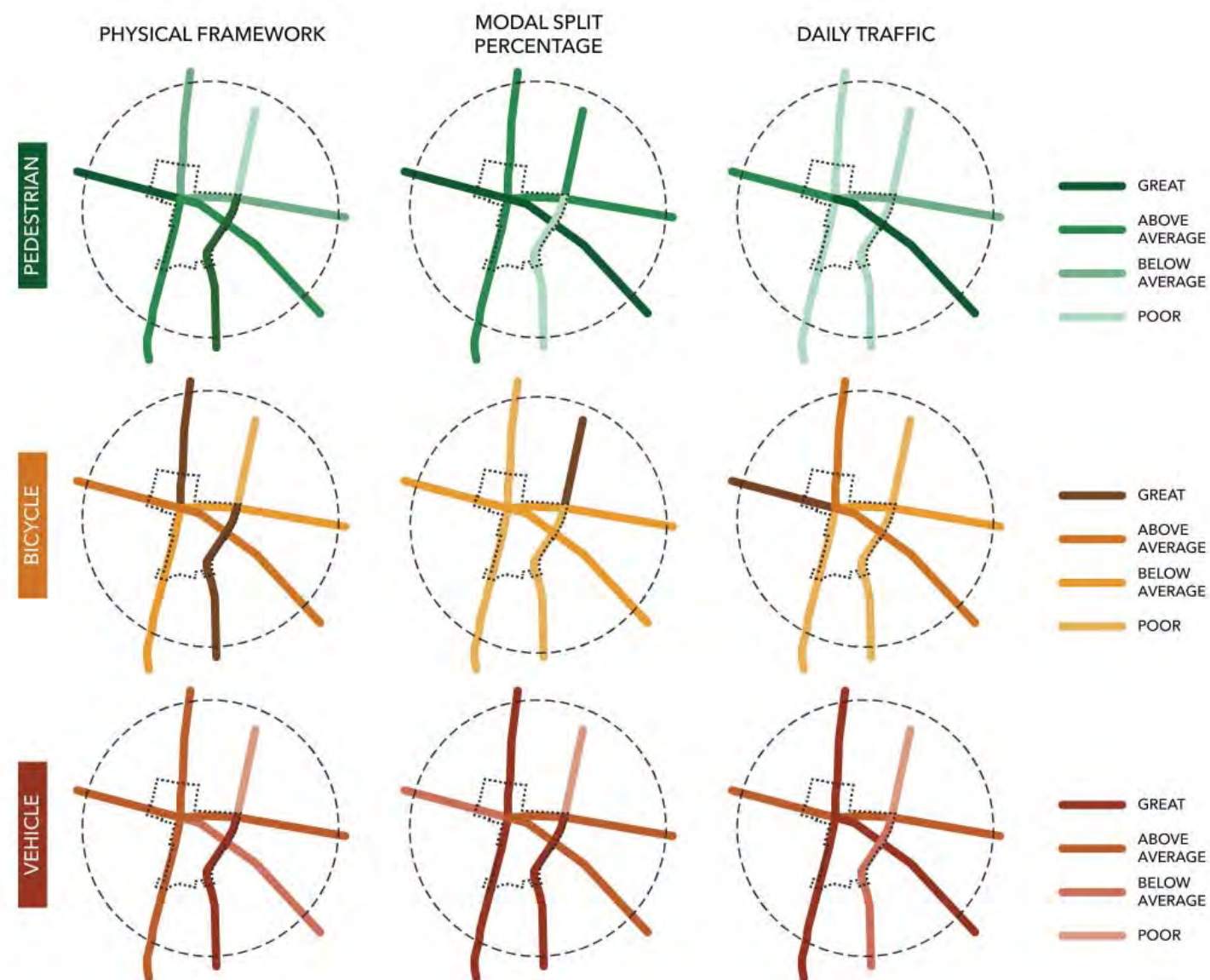


Water flow in the site

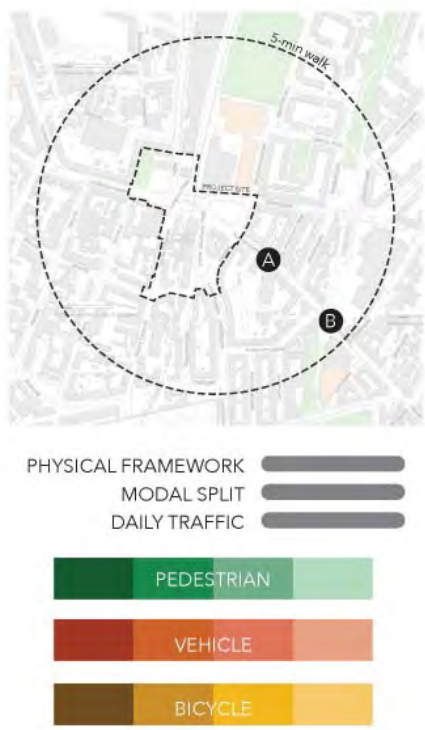
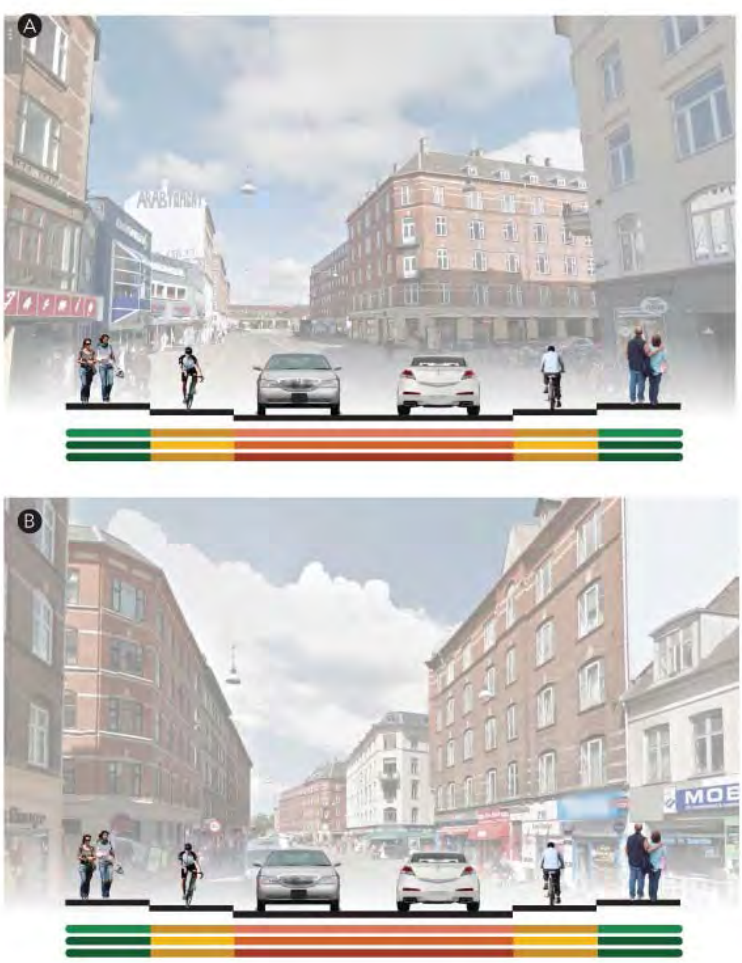


MOBILITY

DISTRICT ANALYSIS

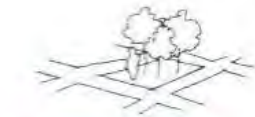
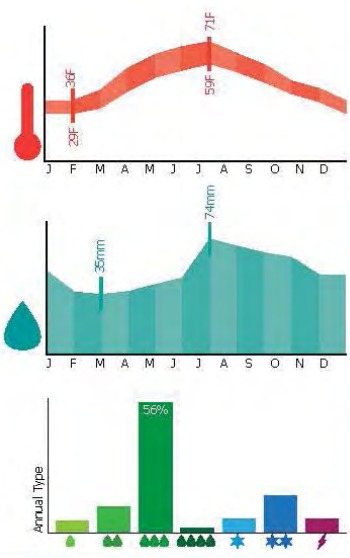
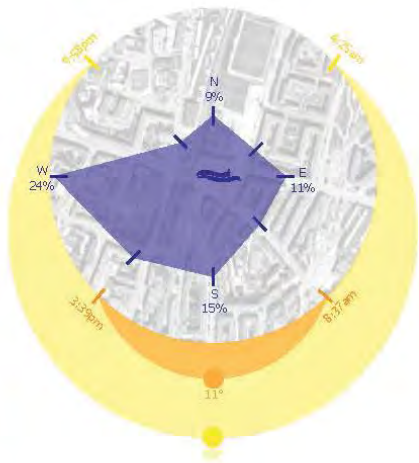


Norrebrogade: Westbound



ROOMS

DISTRICT ANALYSIS



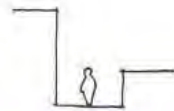
DEFINITION

The space is well defined with clear edges and boundaries.



STIMULATION

The space provides sensory stimulation (sight, smell, sound, touch, or taste).



HUMAN SCALE

The space is comfortably proportioned to the user.



ENCLOSURE

The space gives a strong sense of refuge and cover.



OPENNESS

The space is accessible and provides clear sightlines.



CLIMATIC EXPOSURE

The space does not provide protection from the elements, leaving visitors no place to find shelter.



PASSIVE

The space encourages and/or accommodates rest or stillness.



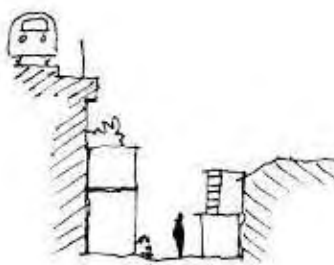
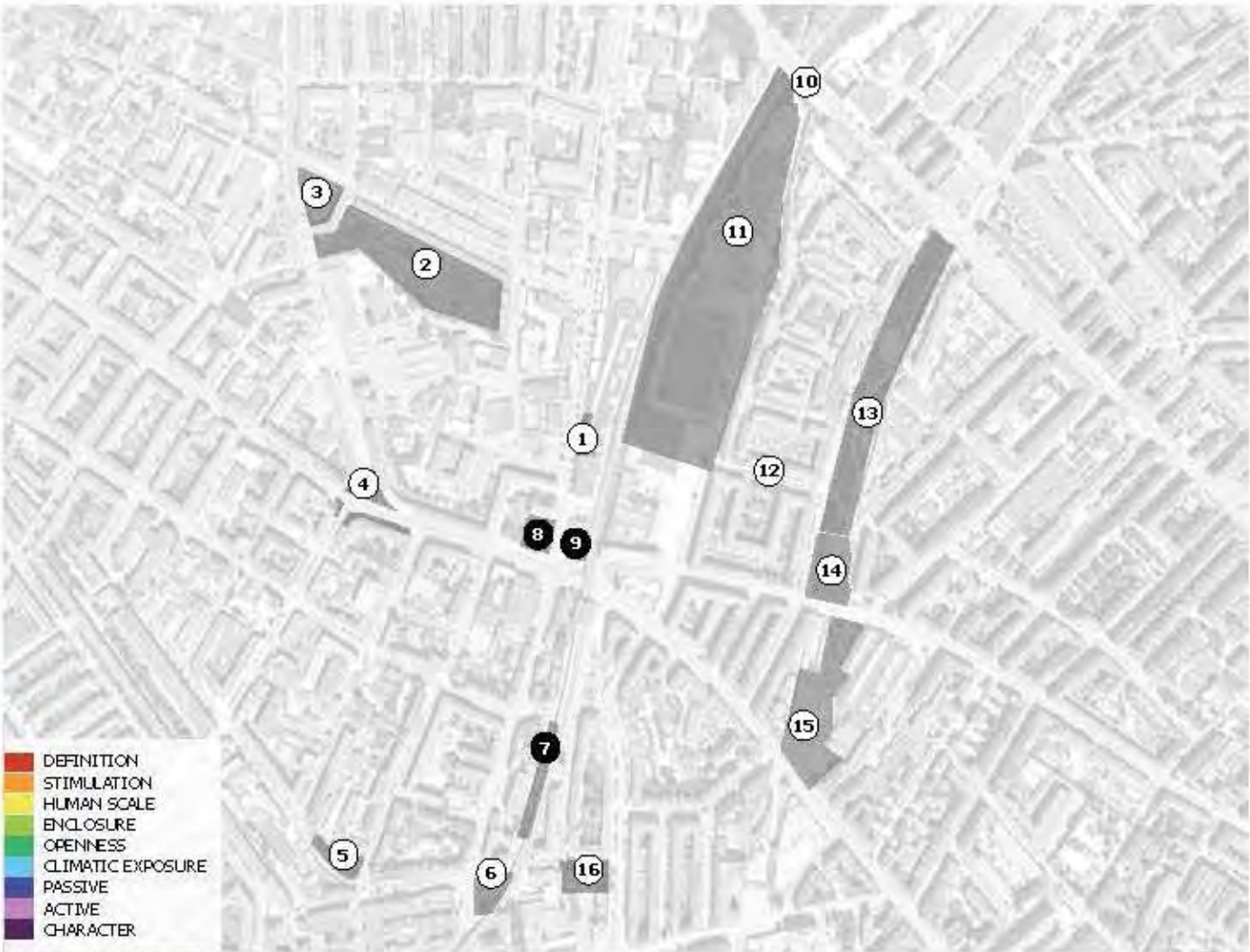
ACTIVE

The space encourages and/or accommodates movement.



CHARACTER

The space has an inherent identity.



LOCAL NARRATIVES

DISTRICT ANALYSIS

Timeline of Immigration
The following pages chronicle the major moments of immigration into Copenhagen, with images of the Nørrebro site from these time periods.

1880s
8%
Workers from: Poland, Sweden, Germany



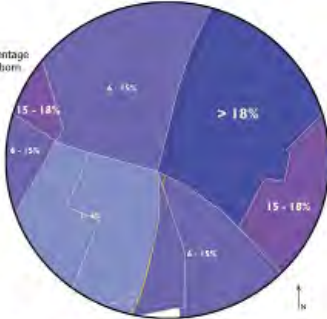
1930s
9%
Refugees from: Eastern Europe, Germany



1970s
6%
Guest workers from: Turkey, Pakistan, Morocco
1%
Refugees from: Chile, Vietnam



Residents of Non-Western Origin (1995)
The map to the right shows the percentage of residents in the neighborhood not born in Western countries.



1990s
3%
Refugees from: Soviet Union



New Millennium
The beginning of the 21st century brought political refugees and refugees of war into Copenhagen.

2000s
1%
Refugees from: Africa



2010s
6%
Refugees from: Middle East



Into the Future
With the greatest diversity of cultures in its history, modern day Copenhagen faces many challenges in accepting and integrating these new cultures into the fabric of the city.

Present
Homogenization of cultures in "New Copenhagen"



Future
New Nørrebro: students



WOOD: Integrate
Warm, resonant, & plural native material. Micro-spatial, human-scale, facilitator of craft.

Staircase, Handrail, Mullion

Slats: Produce Crate, Fence, Wall

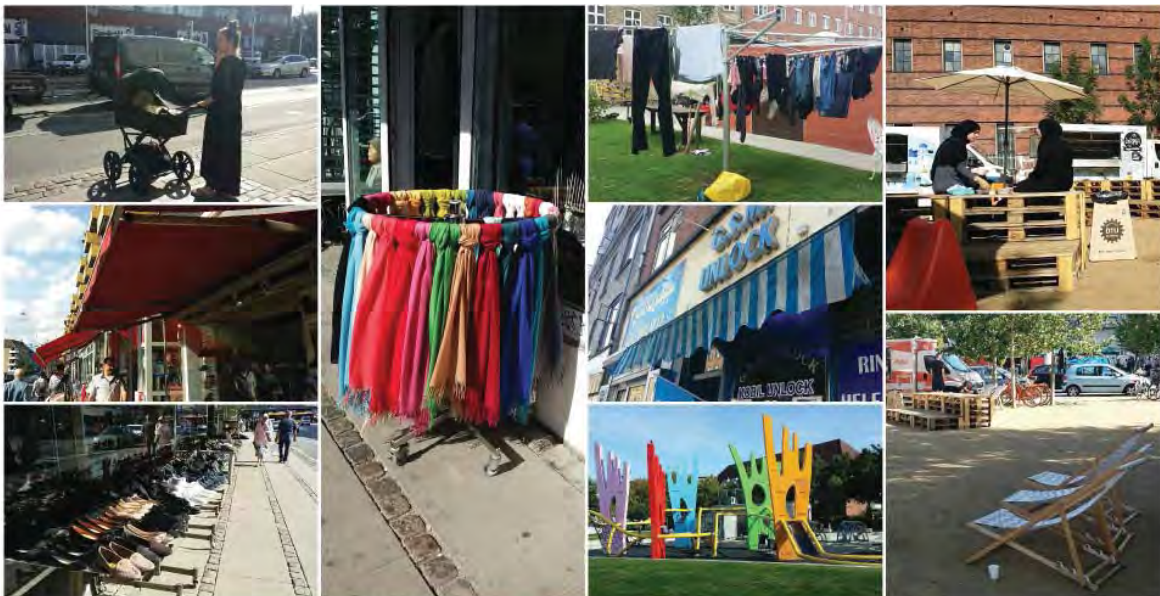
Woven Rooftop, Pallet Seats and Planter, Terrace

Scalable: Perch, Trim, Structural Support

Balcony, Shed, Gathering Space



Narrative & Materiality



TEXTILE: Distinguish
Universal provider of shelter & identity. Lively, bright, malleable, representational.

Awnings, Stroller Hood, Uniform / Clothing

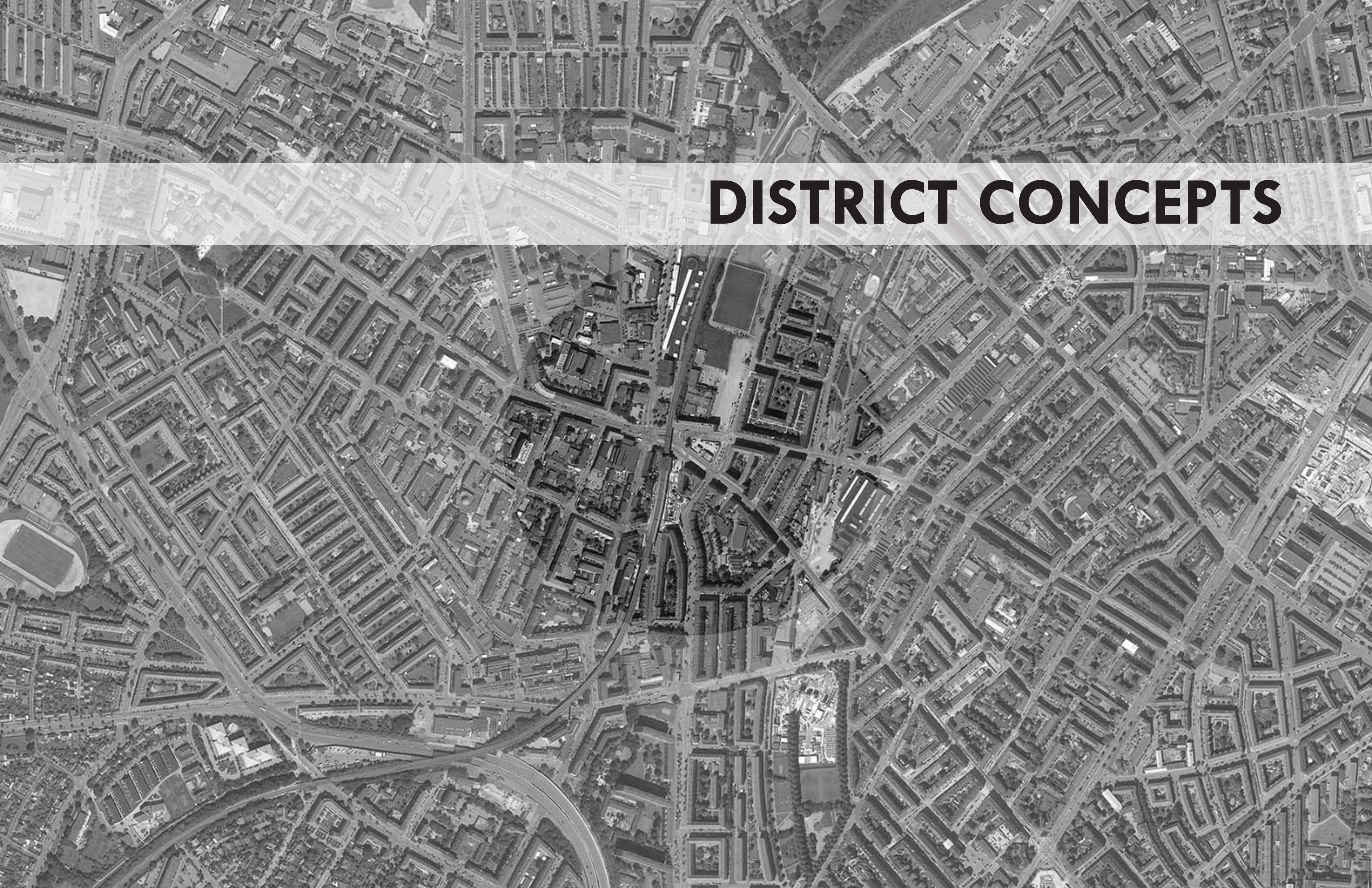
Brightly Colored Scarves and Head Coverings

Clothesline, Banner, Trampoline, Slide, Climbing Rope

Umbrella, Lawn-chair, Landscaping Fabric, Lunch-box



Narrative & Materiality

An aerial photograph of a city grid, likely New York City, showing a dense pattern of streets and buildings. A semi-transparent horizontal bar is overlaid across the middle of the image, containing the title text.

DISTRICT CONCEPTS

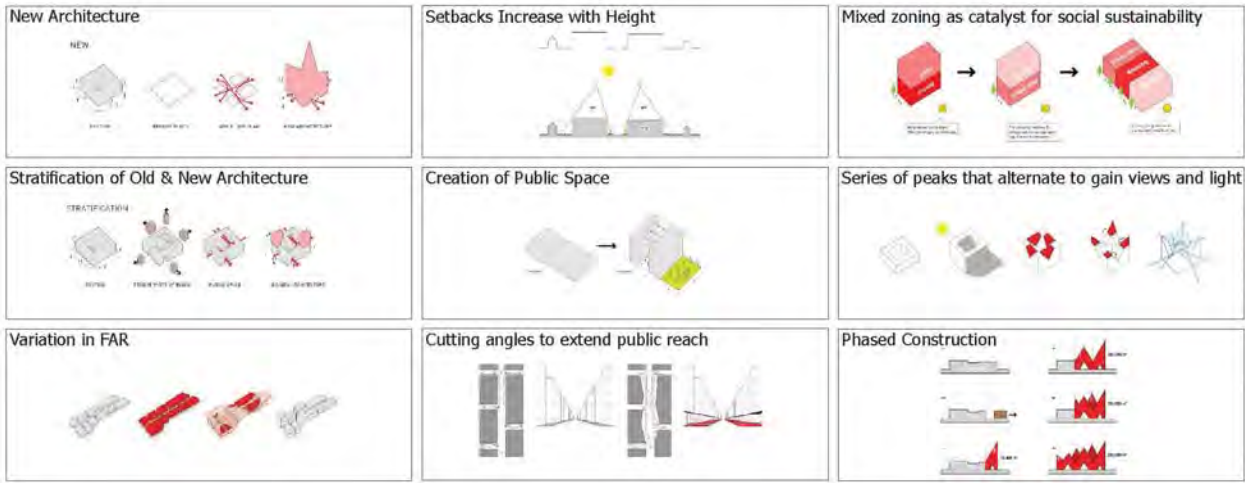
LAND USE



**reclaiming public space /
redemocratizing public space**
characteristics to capitalize on...

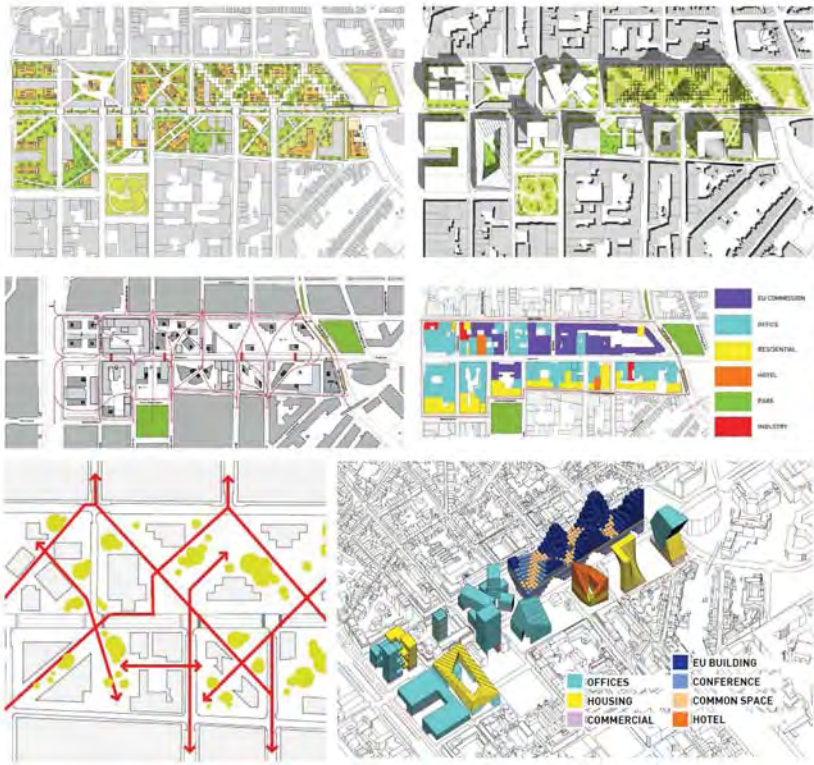
- a) present public space
current system to build upon
- b) present, private courtyard space
current (private) system to build upon
- c) street typologies
secondary streets
street typology with most space to be redistributed
tertiary streets
less space, nonetheless available space
- d) superblock restructuring
building structure/layout can incorporate restructuring
to provide more public space
- e) residential groupings to incorporate commercial
proposed addition of corner retail/commercial focus
to stimulate activity
- f) superblock greening
land use groupings with more stable building structures

DISTRICT CONCEPTS



Urban Porosity
Creation of blocks that reconnect all of the
neighborhoods surrounding the EU District and
increases the porosity on each site

Strategic Zoning
Zoning areas created for distributing the program
rather than clustering them. Key moments of housing
and other program are added to stitch back into the
existing neighborhoods



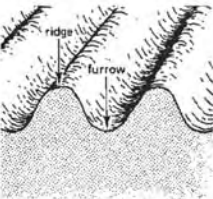
BLUE//GREEN

DISTRICT CONCEPTS

FURROW + SWATH

a furrow:

- conducts
- conveys
- concentrates
- wrinkles
- traces
- supports growth

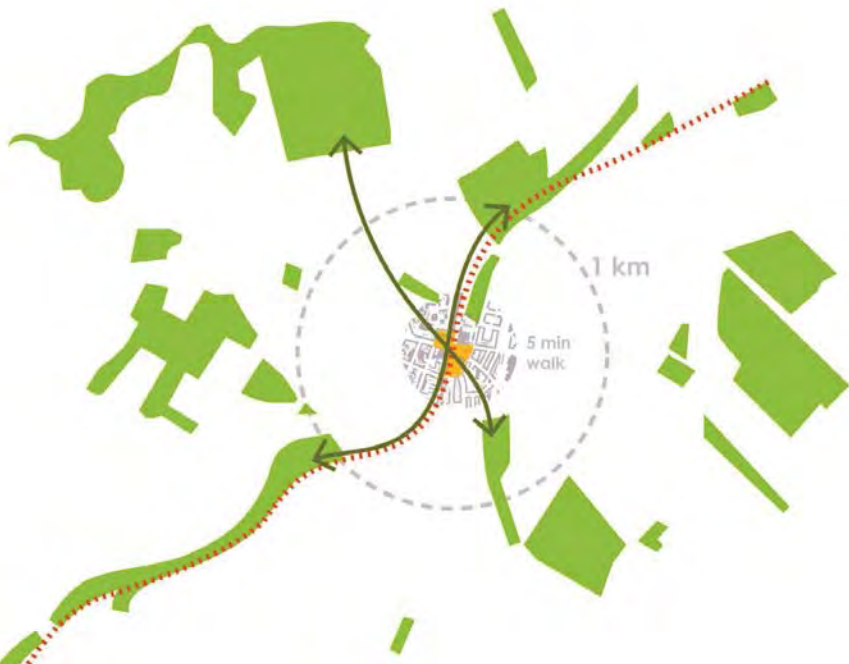


a swath:

- spans
- travels
- connects
- spreads
- reaches
- encompasses



CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT



Strategies:

- Transport
- Delay
- Store



The principal hydraulic function of cloudburst roads is to discharge water. Cloudburst roads are established by re-profiling the road, making changes to terrain or raising the kerb. In principle, no green elements are incorporated in a cloudburst road.



The principal hydraulic function of retention roads is to retain and store water. This is done by integrating various retention elements into the road – roadside beds, rain beds and similar features. There will often be good opportunities to incorporate urban space improvements, for example in the form of green and blue elements.



Cloudburst Road:
A cloudburst road is a road which in normal weather functions as a road in the city and when torrential downpours and large volumes of water occur transport the water to places from which they can either be collected or discharged (typically to the harbour or similar receiving body).



Retention Road:
A retention road retains and stores water. This retention can be done with green elements.



- Transport
- Delay
- Store

The hydraulic function of green roads is to remove and retain the water locally, typically on smaller roads, for example private shared roads.



Green Road:
Green roads also retain and store water, but on a smaller scale and typically on small side-streets.



The principal hydraulic function of retention spaces is to retain and store water by creating basin volumes. The retention spaces can be advantageously designed as multifunctional urban space elements, which in everyday conditions function for example as sunk parking areas, squares, sports fields, or similar.



Retention Space:
A retention space is a square or a park arranged to store water when cloudbursts occur, to avoid having too much water on cloudburst roads, etc. When the downpour is over, the facility is drained either to the sewers or to the cloudburst management system. An example of such a space is Enghaveplads.

STRATEGY 1
GRADING ROAD & INFRASTRUCTURE



STRATEGY 1
GRADING ROAD & INFRASTRUCTURE

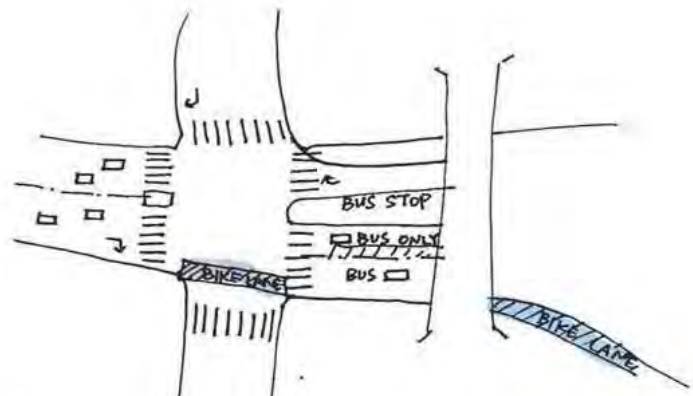
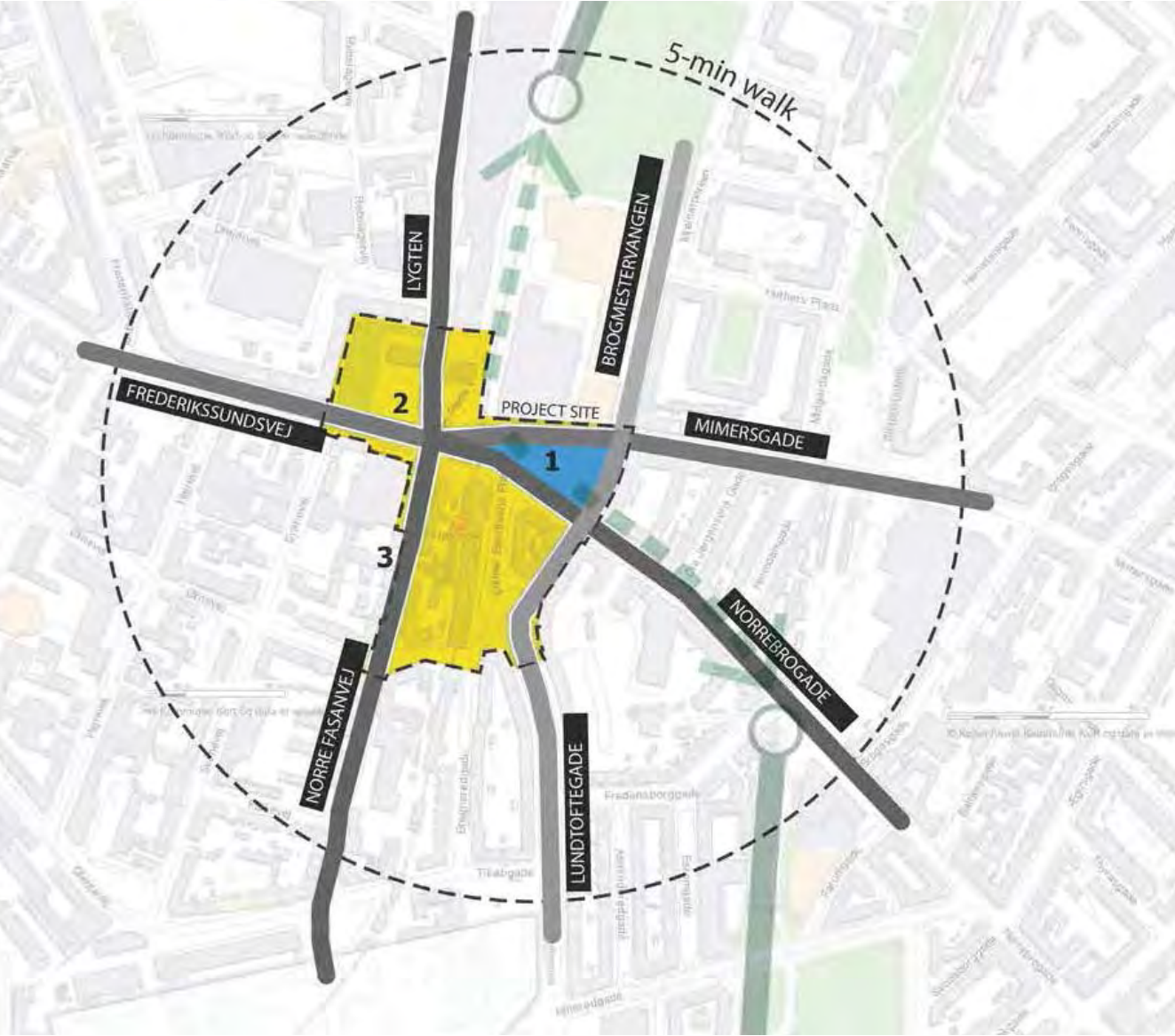


MOBILITY

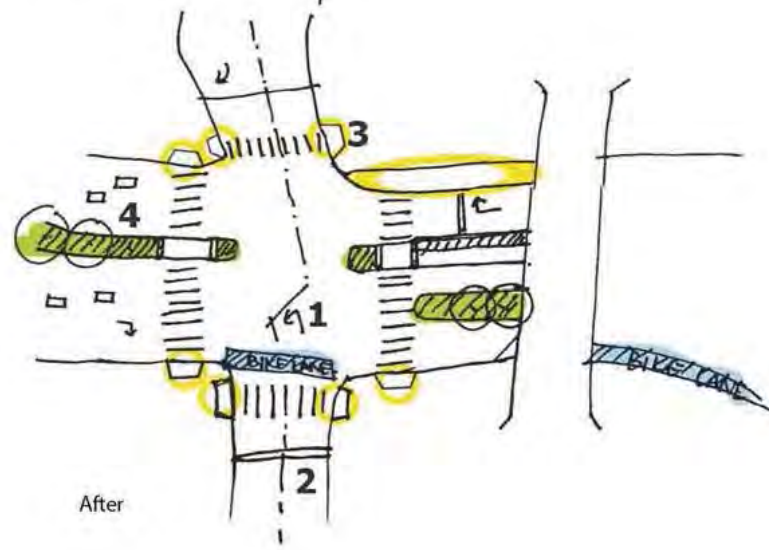


District Goals:
Prioritize soft modes of transportation over hard.
Prioritize public transit over private.
Strengthen connections between open spaces, urban

Site Strategy: "Pedestrian Bubble"
-Flex lanes to move rush hour traffic



Before



After



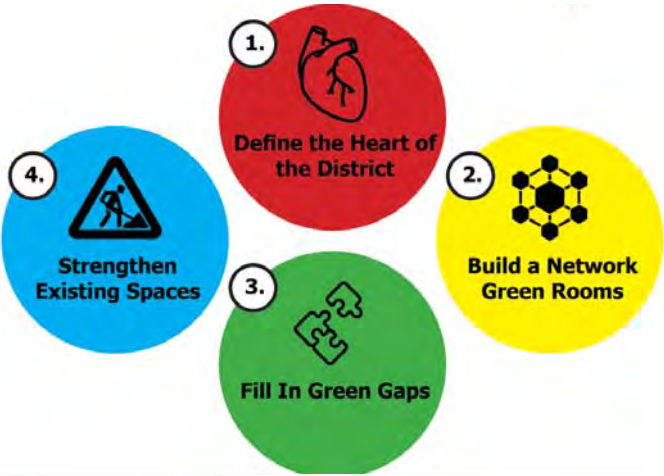
From Internet



DISTRICT CONCEPTS



ROOMS



Heart // Central Node

The heart or central node of the district is the hub that allows all of the external connections to filter through it. It is a space within the site that has the capacity to handle density while catering to a variety of needs. In this case, the heart of the district is our site because of its status as a transit hub and its potential to bring life to the public realm.

Arteries // Corridors

The arteries or corridors of the district are the extending connections that reach out from the central node to help integrate the site within the greater urban fabric. These corridors are larger scale thoroughfares that move higher density traffic into and through the site. Extending from the central node, these corridors increase value by providing a connection to near by destinations.

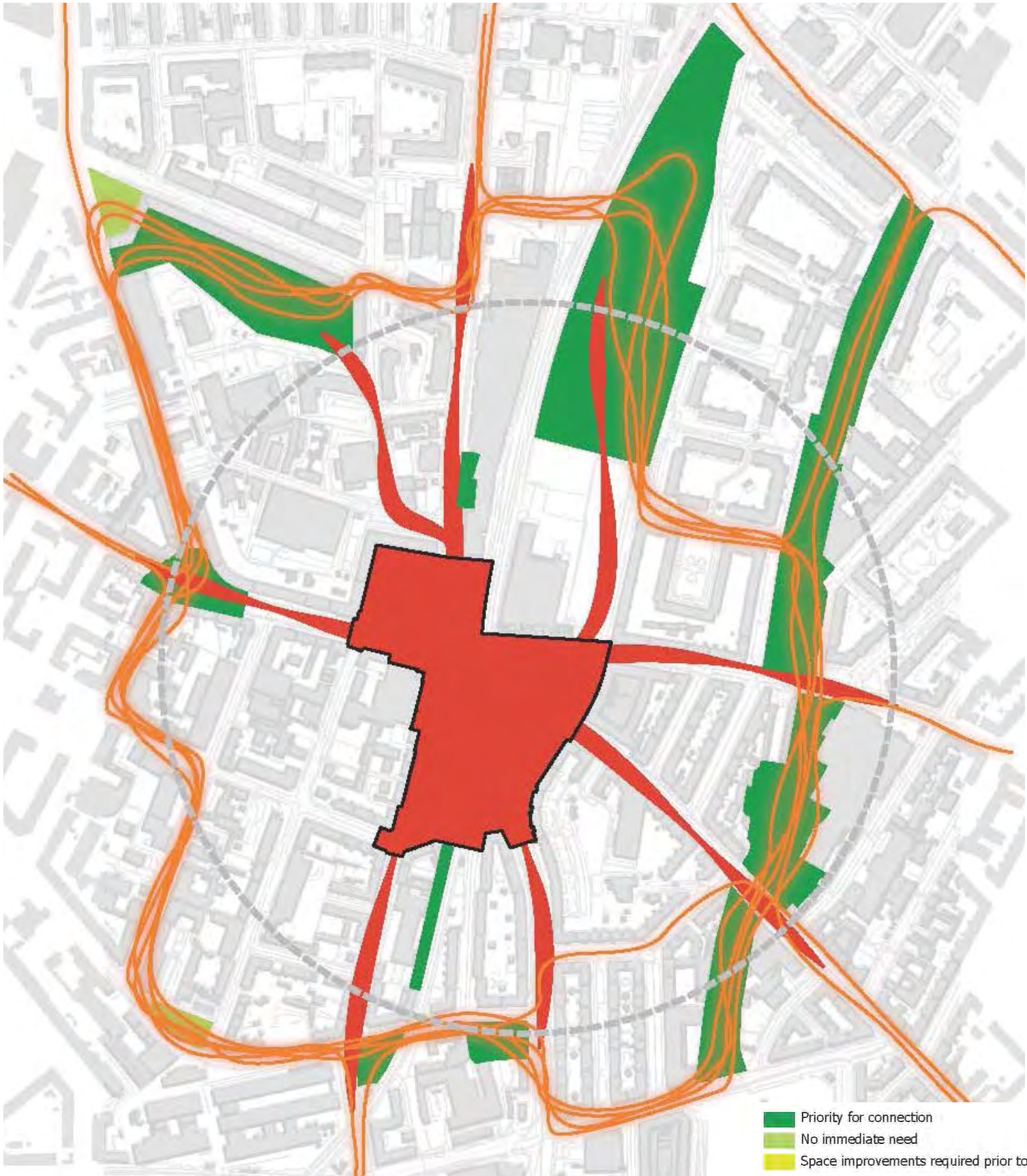
Tissue // Network

The tissue or network of the district is the cohesive network that unifies the arteries or corridors. This network is what helps create a complete idea of district and helps to fill the inbetween spaces. This network creates access to the less central nodes or rooms and provides a connection of spaces oriented around a central node.

Organs // Rooms

The organs or rooms of the district are the spaces surrounding the central node. The use of the rooms is dependent on proximity to the corridors and connection from the network system. The rooms are the inbetween spaces that become vitalized to create a more cohesive district plan.

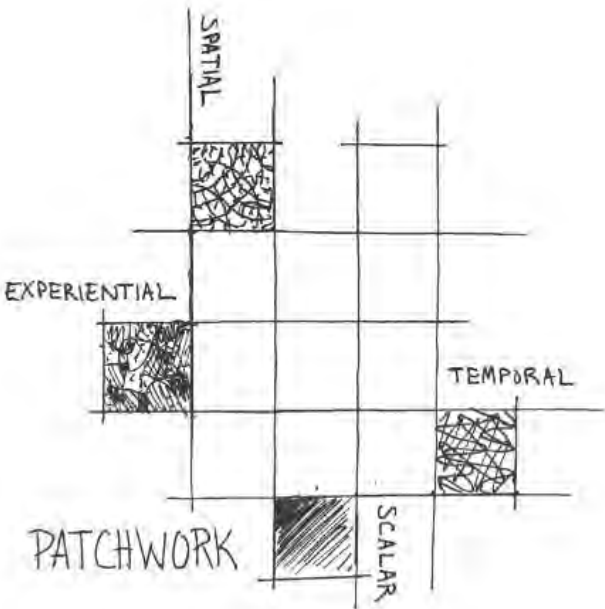
DISTRICT CONCEPTS



LOCAL NARRATIVES

DISTRICT CONCEPTS

Patchwork
Patters to encourage on site:
Milieu, grain, tactility, ritual, network,
palamcest, polyvalence, rhythm,
ephemora, scaffold, container,
empowerment, exponent, co-evolution,
facililitation.



Mission	Scale X Distance	Function	Word cloud	Strategy
	The Formal Distance	A feeling of safety & security, gender balance Edge zones & 'eye' on the street Connection to active sites	Women participation, open the windows, green balconies Neighborhood production	Exchange used bottles for free plants Farming & markets
	The Social Distance	Diversity of activities(daily) Social events(weekly/ monthly/ annually) Choice of interaction	Social events(weekly/ monthly/ annually) Diversity of activities(daily) Choice of interaction	Usage of interactional infrastructures Activities in rain gardens & pocket wetlands Elevated non-vehicle pathway
	The Intimate Distance	Family time Culture experience Intimate interaction with others	Family, educational, safe for children & women Copenhagen culture immersion Legal, secure, organized, economic	Continue Children Project School(family & educational interaction) Popularize Danish & bike riding Linear, dense but organized activities under-neath the railway

COMPOSITE

SITE GOALS + OBJECTIVES

Goal 1. Increase and enhance pedestrian and bicycle (active transportation) capacity and activity in and around Norrebro Station

Objectives:

Soft modes over hard modes

Prioritize public over private mobility patterns

Goal 2. Strengthen connections between open spaces, urban nature, and social nodes

Objectives:

Connect to broader CPH public space system

Establish a network of safe pedestrian connections between residences, schools, parks, and other civic places

Make parks and public spaces more inviting for children with opportunities to play

Bridge gaps within the network

Strengthen existing public spaces

Establish a sense of hierarchy within the district

Goal 3. Embrace culture and character of neighborhood/Norrebro

Objectives:

Prioritize underrepresented and underserved groups

Respect cultural identities and uses of space

Include and ensure space for all

Define the center or heart of the site

Strengthen the existing sense of place

Encourage local economic vitality

Goal 4. Integrate human and natural systems for multifunctional performance

Objectives:

Maximize green and blue infrastructure performance on site

Optimize the integrated use of public space

Improve legibility of infrastructure systems

Support immersive sensory experience of green and blue interventions

Catalyze public space activity

Goal 5. Incorporate Climate Adaptation Strategies

Objectives:

Increase quantity and quality of urban nature

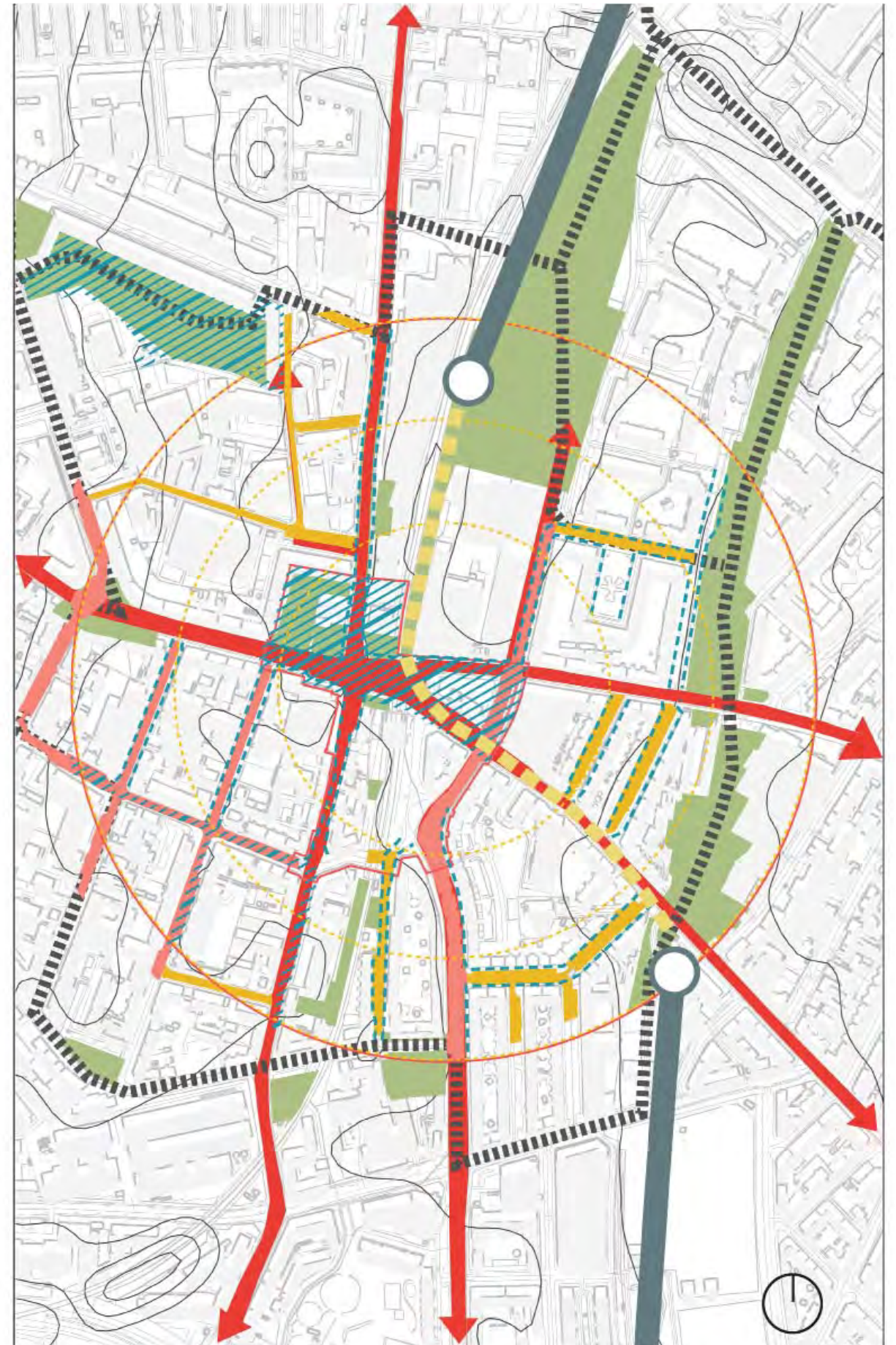
Strategically grade roadways to transport, delay, and store stormwater

Creatively re-use stormwater when possible

Link green space to form functional wildlife corridors or urban greenways

Discern appropriate style and density of planting for each street and space

DISTRICT CONCEPTS



COMPOSITE

Circulation Hierarchy & Opportunities



DISTRICT CONCEPTS

Concept Diagram



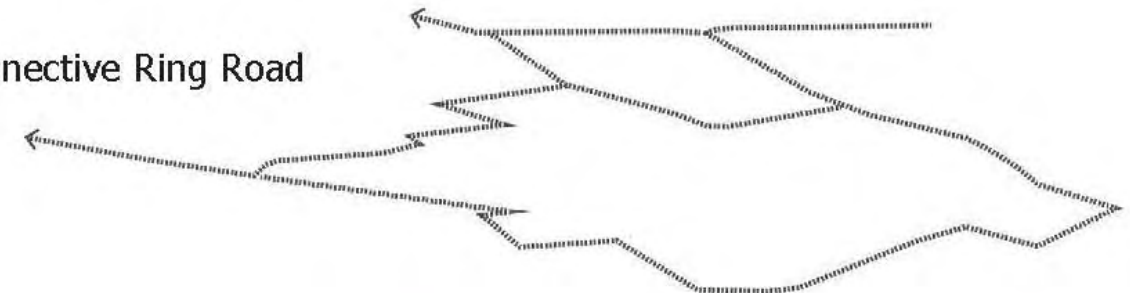
Tertiary Streets



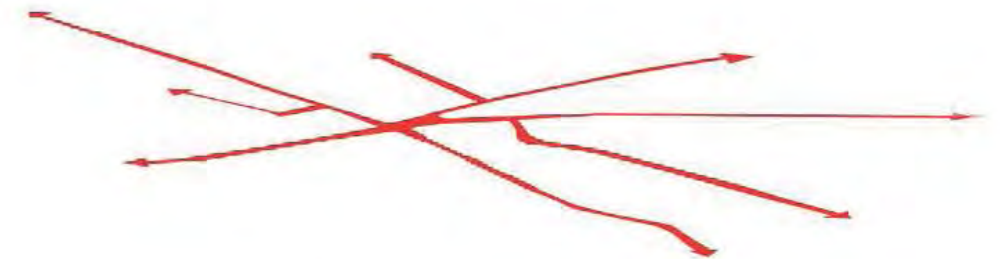
Secondary Streets



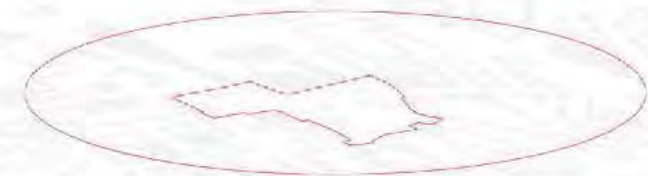
Connective Ring Road



Main Arterials



Site Boundaries



COMPOSITE

Green and Blue Infrastructure



DISTRICT CONCEPTS

Concept Diagram



Stormwater Infrastructure



Green Swaths



Private Open Space



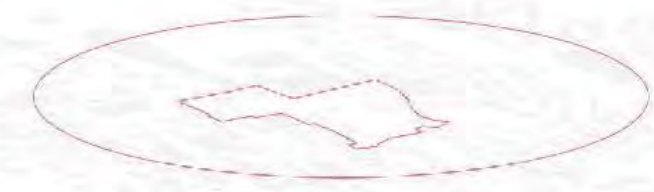
Public Open Space



Topography



Site Boundaries



COMPOSITE

Economic Sustainability through Future Connections



DISTRICT CONCEPTS

Concept Diagram



Commercial Buildings



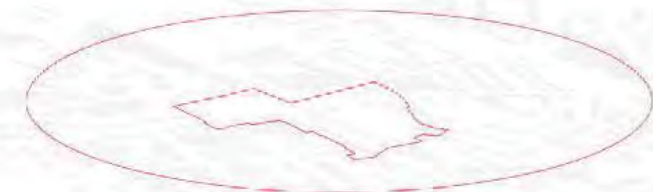
Ground Level Retail



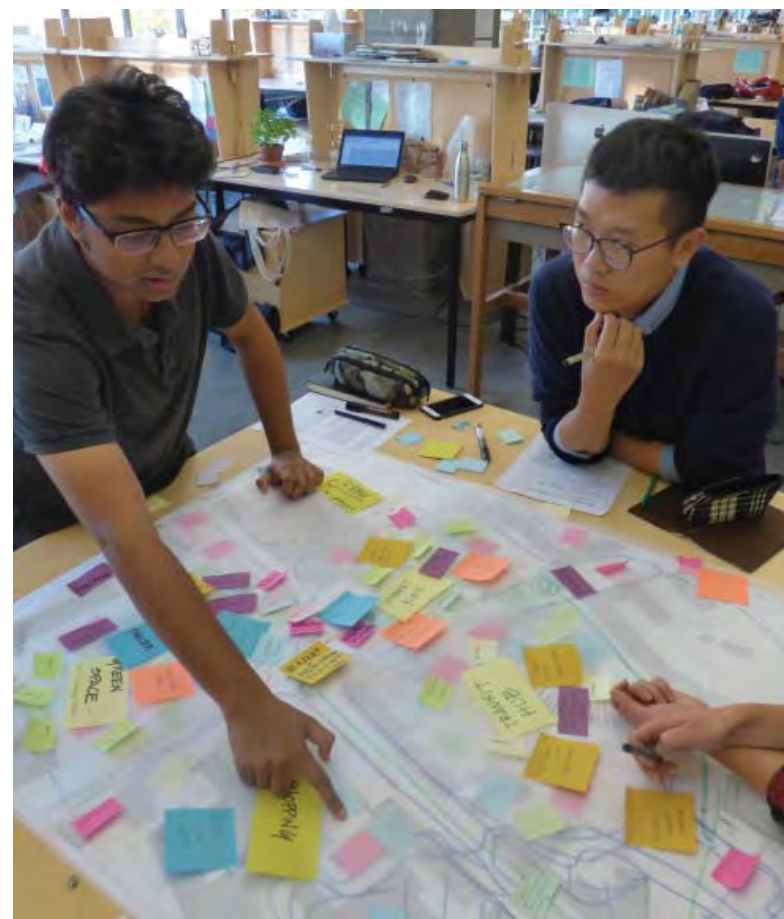
Private Residence



Site Boundaries



PROGRAMMING



SCHEMATIC DESIGN // MID-REVIEW



FINAL REVIEW

TODAY'S SCHEDULE

3:35 - 3:45

3:45 - 5:50

Team 1
Extending the Edge

Team 2
Urban Loom

Team 3
Urban Tectonix

3:45 - 4:45

Group A

Group B

Group C

4:50 - 5:50

- Group A:** Darby Watson, City of Seattle
Queena Yi, Perkins+Will
Rob Pena, UW Faculty
Connor Irick, UW
- Group B:** Lyle Bicknell, City of Seattle
Kyle Kinney, Robert Edson Swain
Kathryn Merlino/Peter Cohan, UW Faculty
Hillary Pritchett
- Group C:** Dave Rodgers, SvR
Lesley Bain, Framework
Julie Johnson, UW Faculty
Mads Poulsen, Aarhus Arch/BZJ
- Lauren Keene, Miller Hull
Paul Olson

5:50 - 6:00

Refreshments/Find Location

Reviews

Team 4
Growing Nature

Team 5
Maven

Team 6
Green Routes

Group A

Group B

Group C

Wrap up

POROUS PUBLIC SPACE

Urban Nature for Climate Adaptation

Scan | Design Master Studio 2016

