

GSAPP MSAUD
KUAN-I WU PORTFOLIO
2019- 2020

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GARNERING PALISADES

PROGRAMMABLE EXTENSIONS of
AN EXISTING TOPOGRAPHICAL ELEMENT

WELL-HOUSE RENAISSANCE

21st CENTURY SOCIAL AND CLIMATIC INFRASTRUCTURE

MSAUD Instructor: Kate Orff

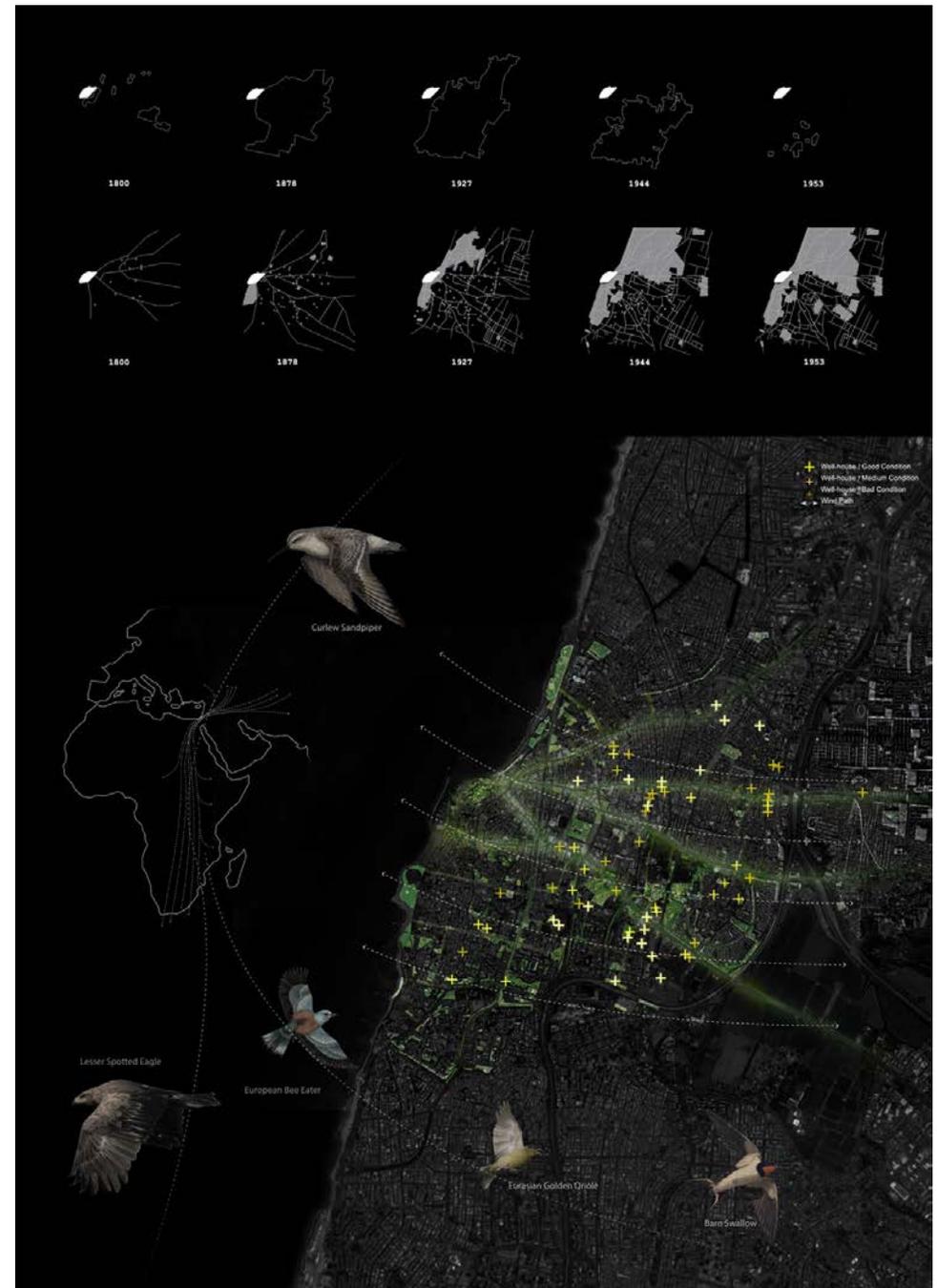
Location: Tel Aviv- Yafo, Israel

Collaborator: Danwei Pan, Tian Hao, Zixuan Zhang

Well-Houses and orange orchards are symbols of Jaffa's history. They catalyzed the agricultural production and enriched social life outside the city in the 19th century. However, these well-houses are forgotten by people today.

The 21st Century Well-House has the potential to become new climatic and social infrastructure, helping neighborhoods confront these issues: Climatic Vulnerability and Social Vulnerability. Since well-houses were located on high points of topography, with wells reaching deep underground, we take advantage of the topography to incorporate other historic climatic technologies of Persian origin: Badgir (wind tower) and Qanat (underground irrigation channel) to direct water and wind. We are reinventing a new cooling strategy that has not been implemented in Tel Aviv before, to create a circulation system of wind and water.

We envision the green corridors, essential routes used to export Jaffa oranges, funneling sea breeze from the Mediterranean into the neighborhoods and channeling water to lower grounds to recharge the aquifer. The green corridors also provide habitat for migratory birds.





playing in the orchards

heritage walked in the pools

Number of documented Well-Houses 97

Partial Remains

Well Preservation

They are very important. You can't identify it on any other place in the world.

Demolished

Many people have no idea about these old buildings, but it would be great if they can protect and rebuild them.

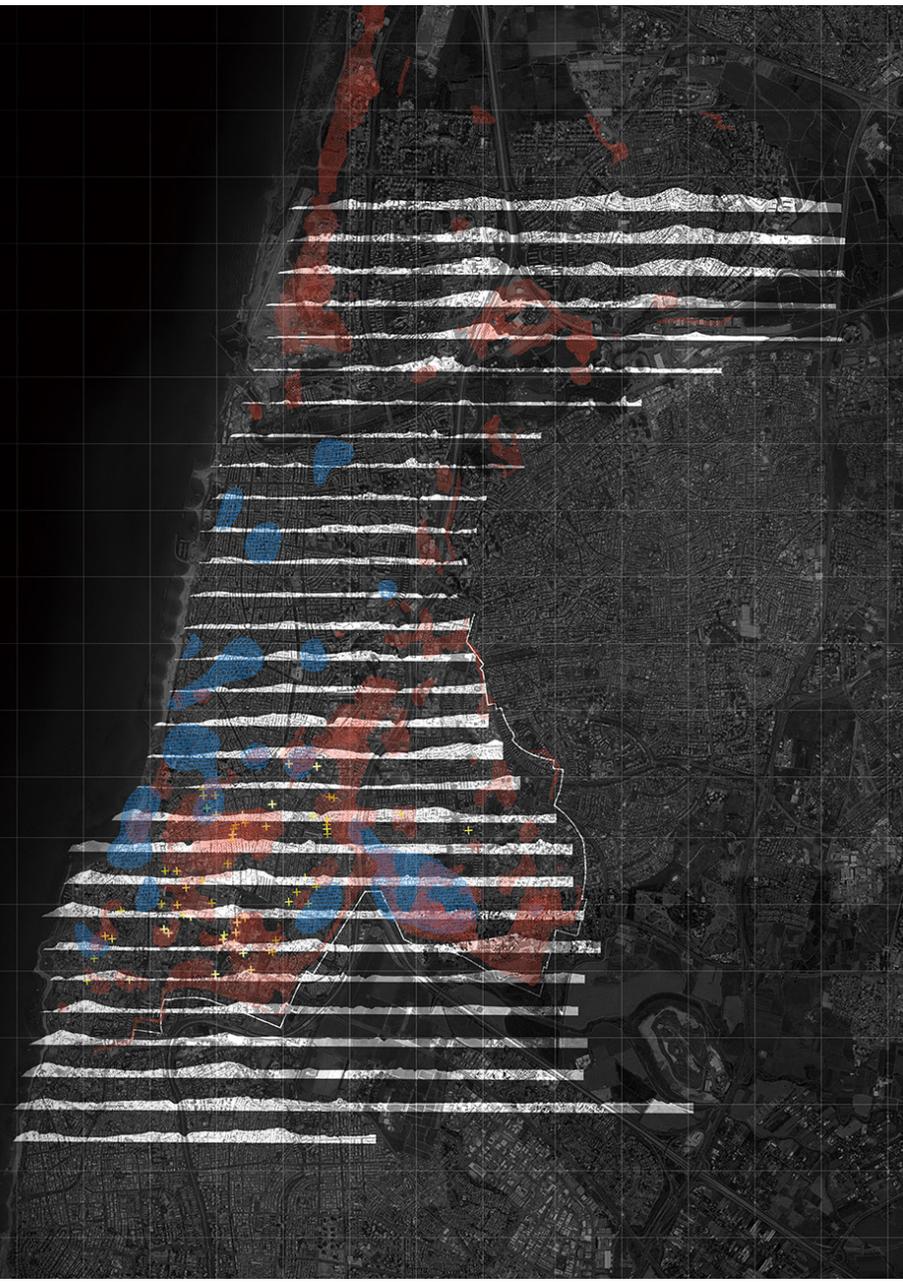
Prof. Amnon Bar Or
Tel Aviv University
Architect expert in the preservation and restoration of historic buildings and heritage sites.

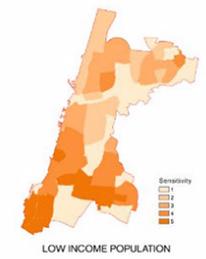
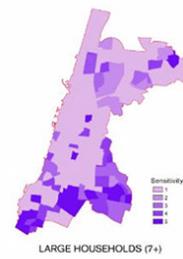
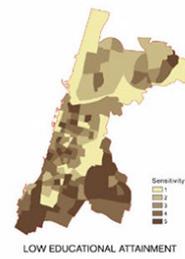
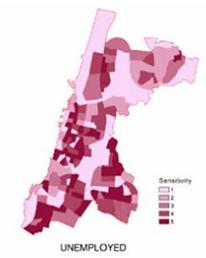
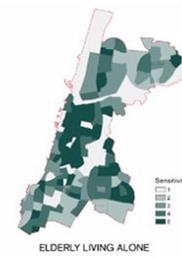
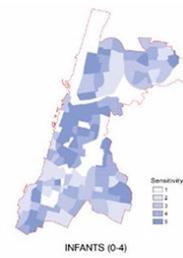
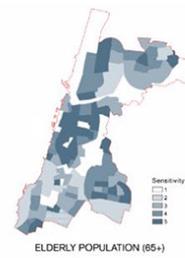
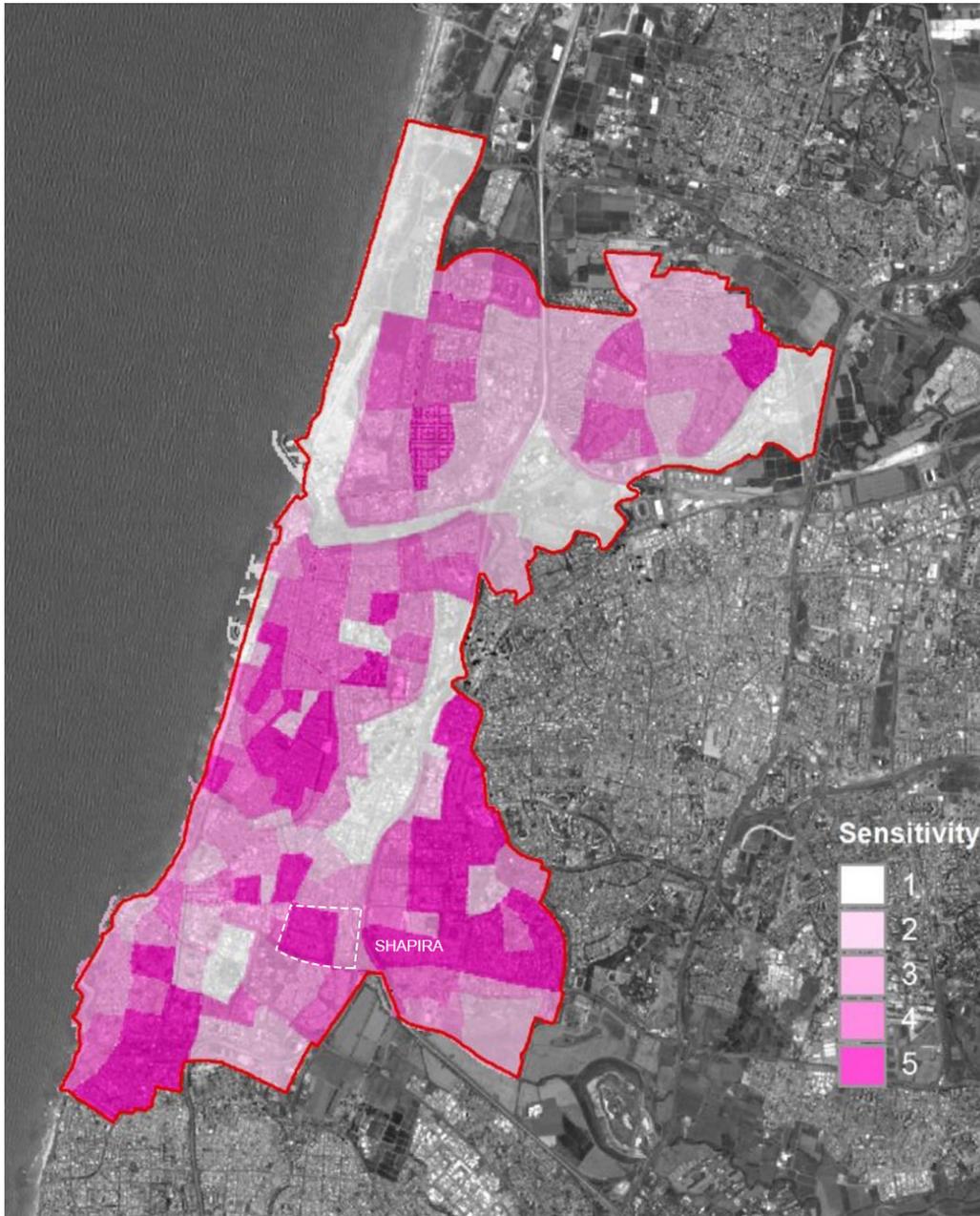
Timothé Osborne
Local Tour Guides
15 years Resident in Shapira

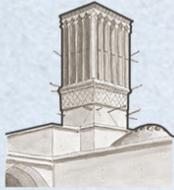
WELL-HOUSE IN 19TH CENTURY

WELL-HOUSE TODAY

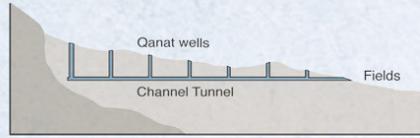
- Flooding
- Extreme Urban Heat
- + Well-House/ Good Condition
- + Well-House/ Medium Condition
- + Well-House/ Bad Condition



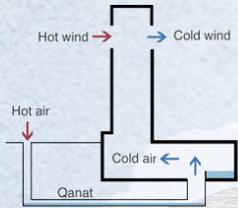




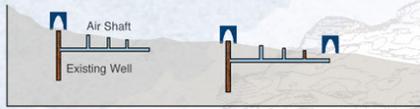
Ancient Badgir



Ancient Qanat



Reinvented Wind Installation



Reinvented Micro-Qanat

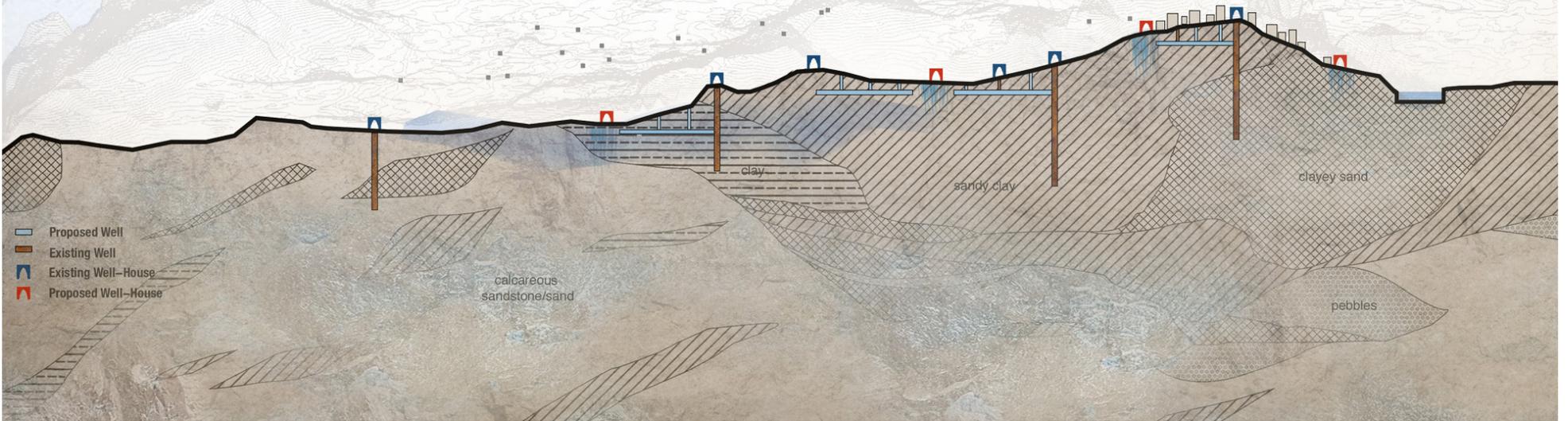


Existing Well House

Mediterranean

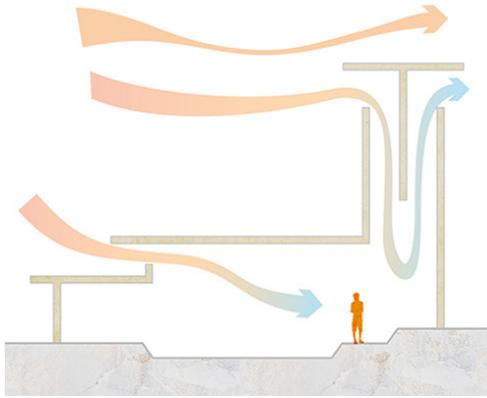
SHAPIRA

Ayalon River



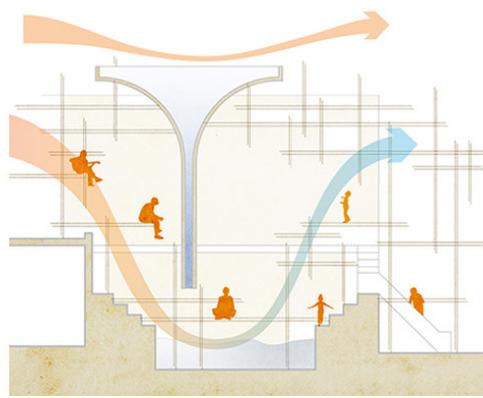
-  Proposed Well
-  Existing Well
-  Existing Well-House
-  Proposed Well-House

OVERALL PRINCIPLE



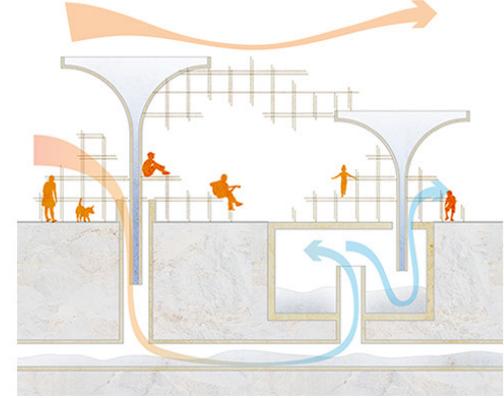
WIND TOWER

WELL HOUSE

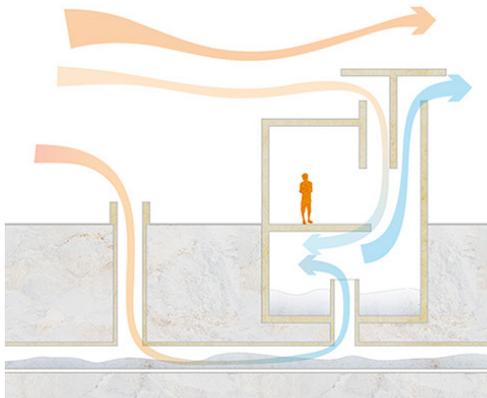


WELL HOUSE with POOL

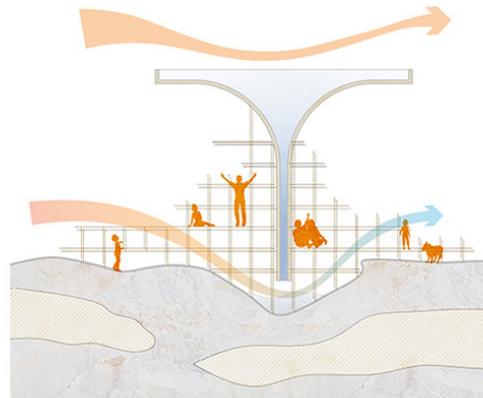
NEW WELL HOUSE



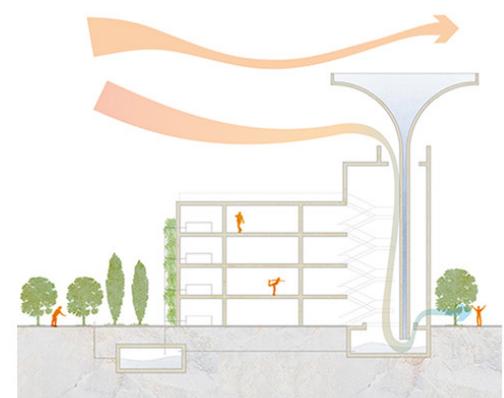
WELL HOUSE with WELL



QANAT SYSTEM



COOLING INSTALLATION

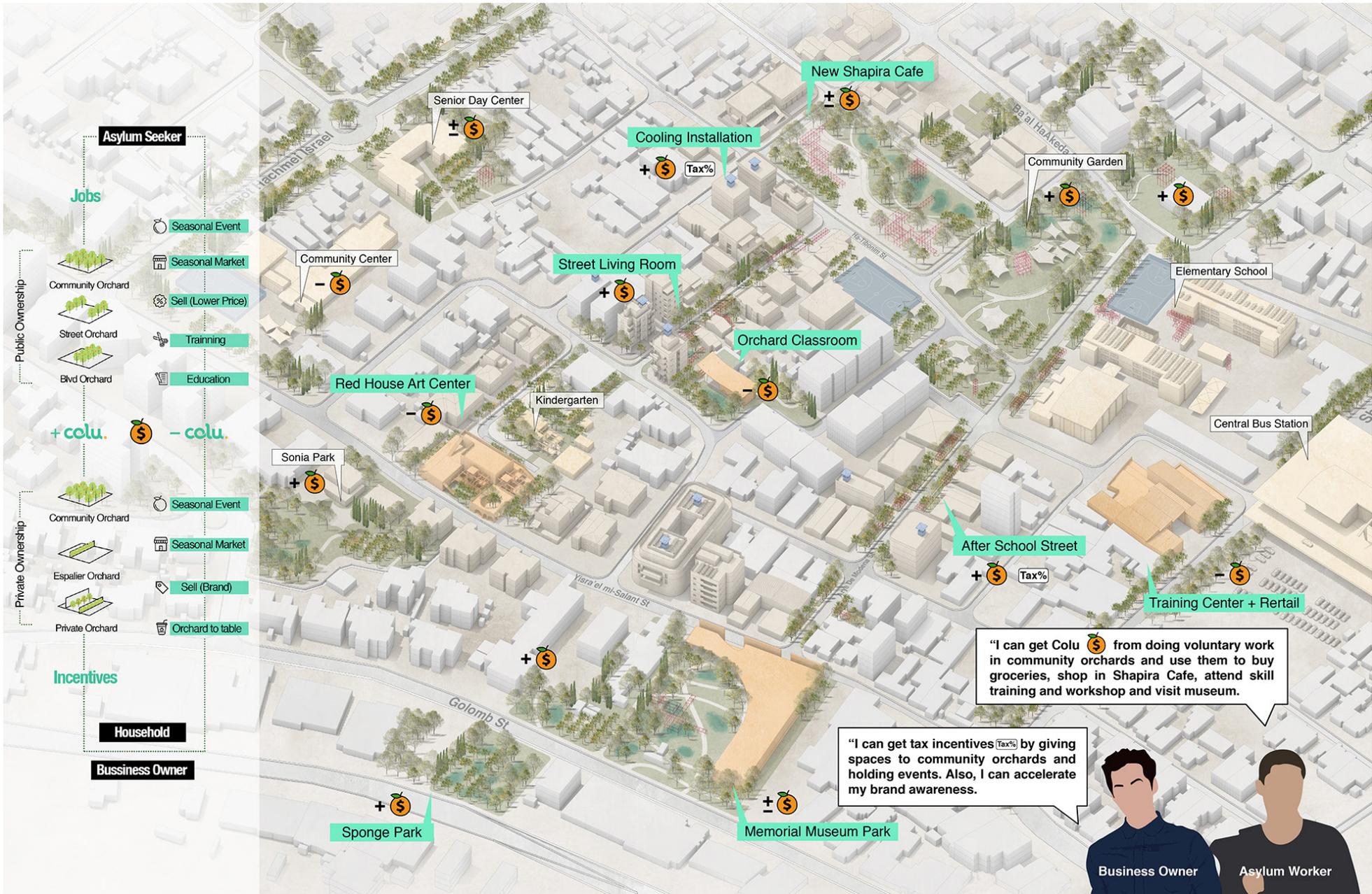


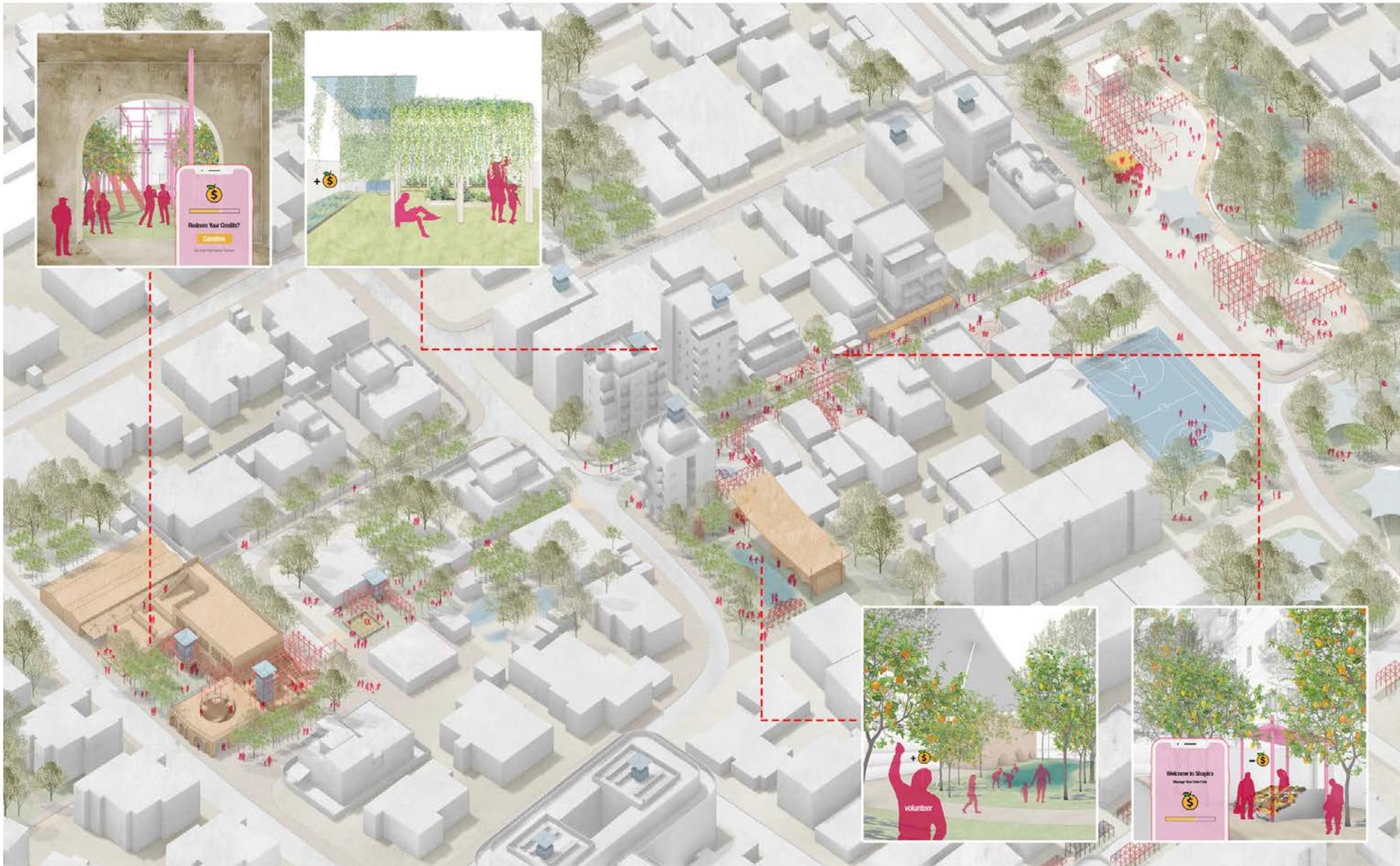
COOLING STAIRCASE & REUSE GREY WATER



- Micro Qanat System
- Existing Well House
- New Well House (Cooling Installation)
- Higher Residential (>5F)













CARBON SEQUESTRATION

INSERT REFORESTATION SYSTEM in KINGSTON, NY

MSAUD Instructor: KajaKuhl

Location: Kingston, NY, USA

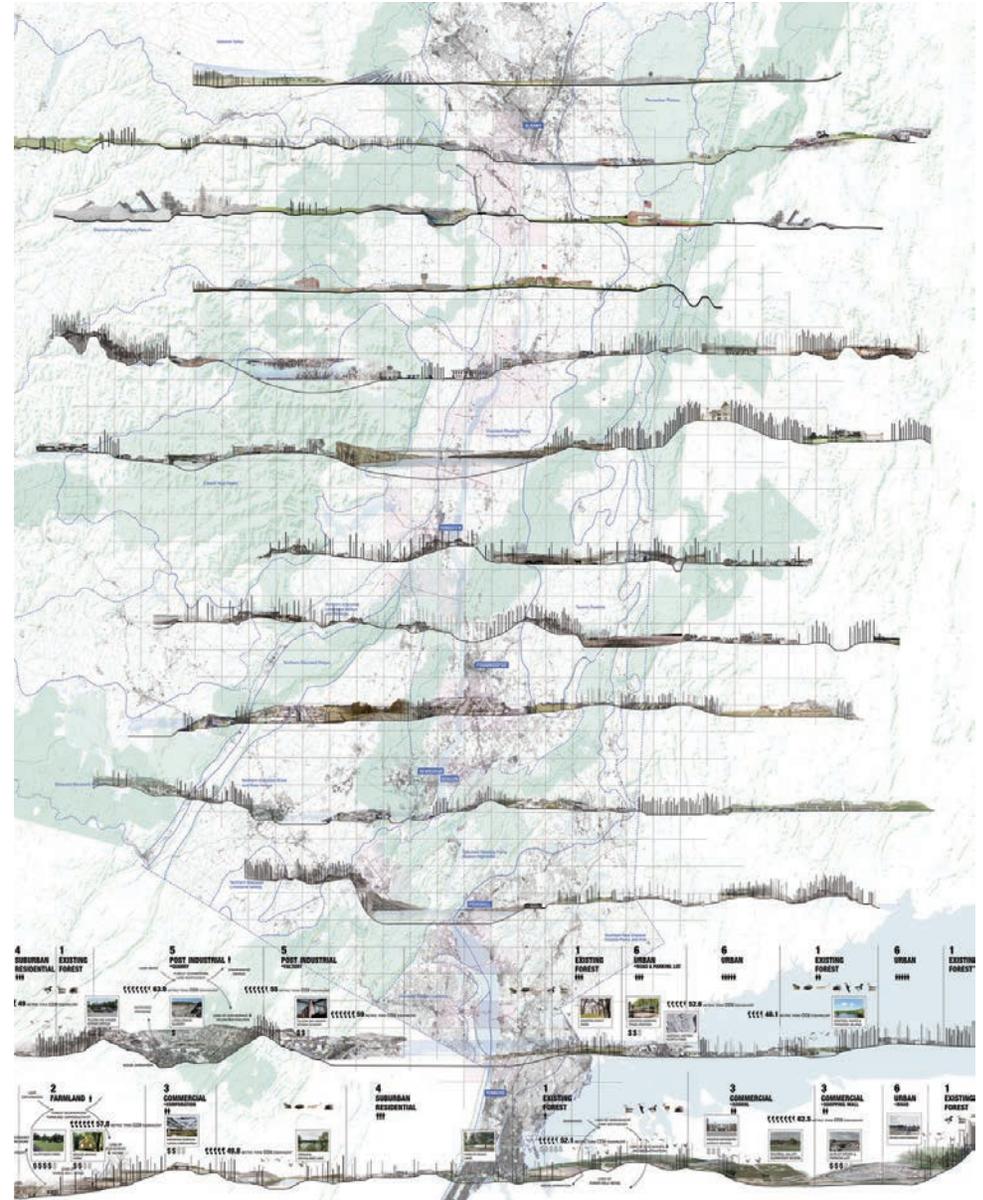
Collaborator: Tian Hao, Menghan Zhang

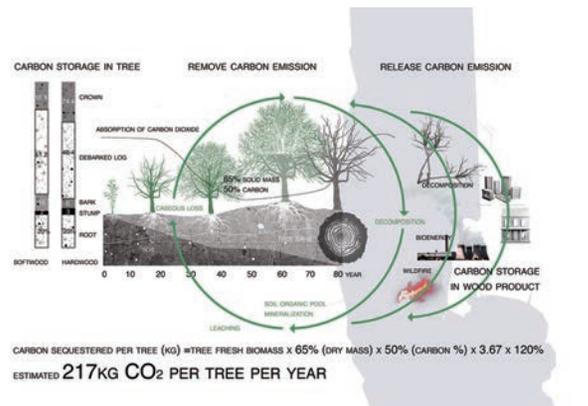
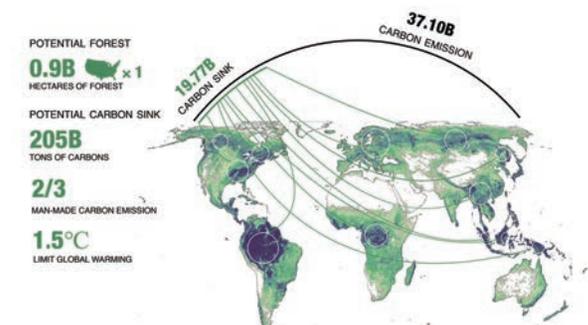
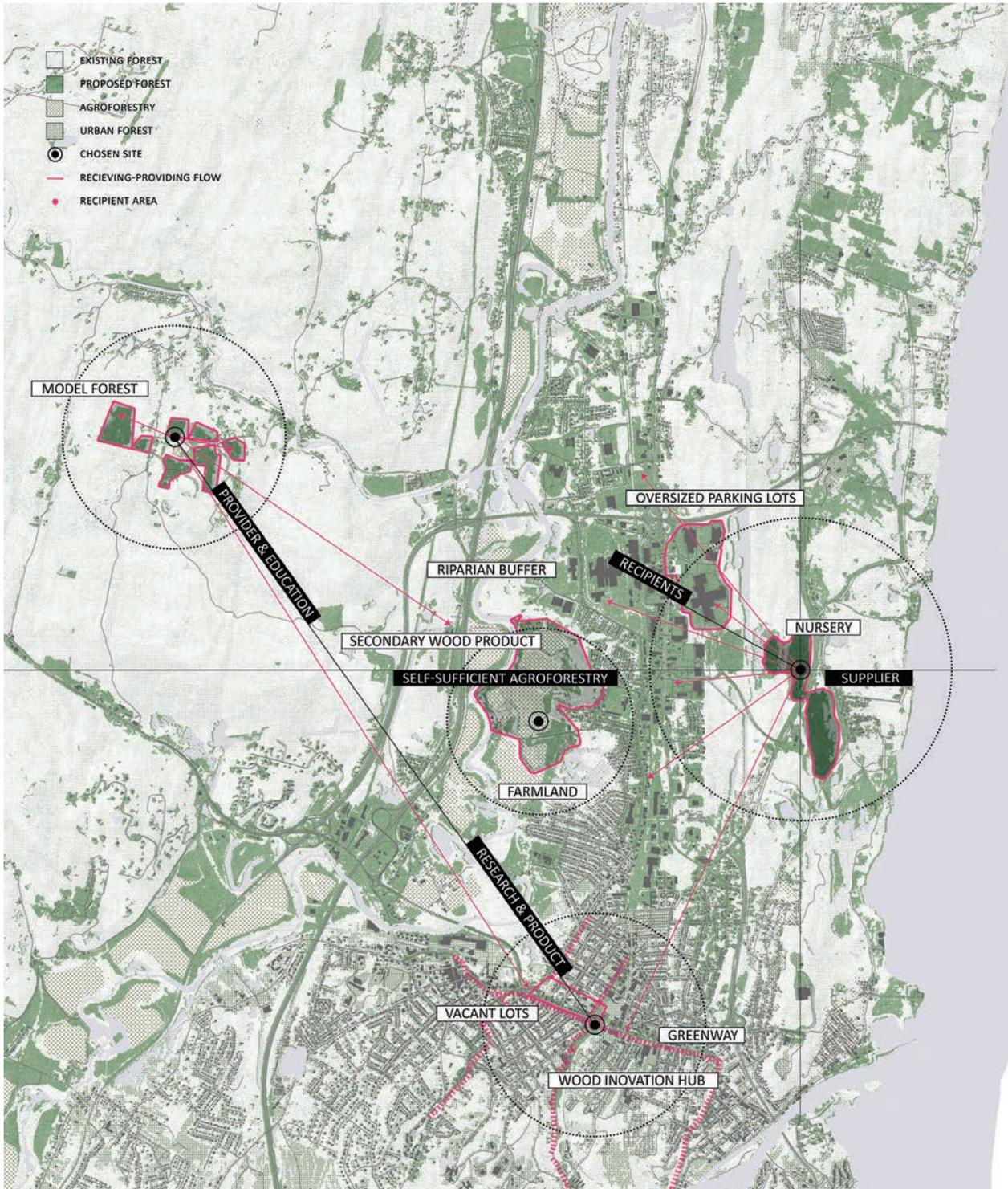
Tree, as carbon machine, can store huge amounts of carbon in its body, estimated to 217kg per year. Reforestation, as one of the most cost-efficient nature based solutions toward climate change, can offset 30% of the carbon emission.

Currently in the Hudson Valley, there are 74% of land is forested. However, there are still parts of forest are fragmented by urban development and human disturbance, which decrease the amount of carbon sequestration, and negatively affecting biological diversity in the Hudson River Estuary corridor, as well as the wood product business.

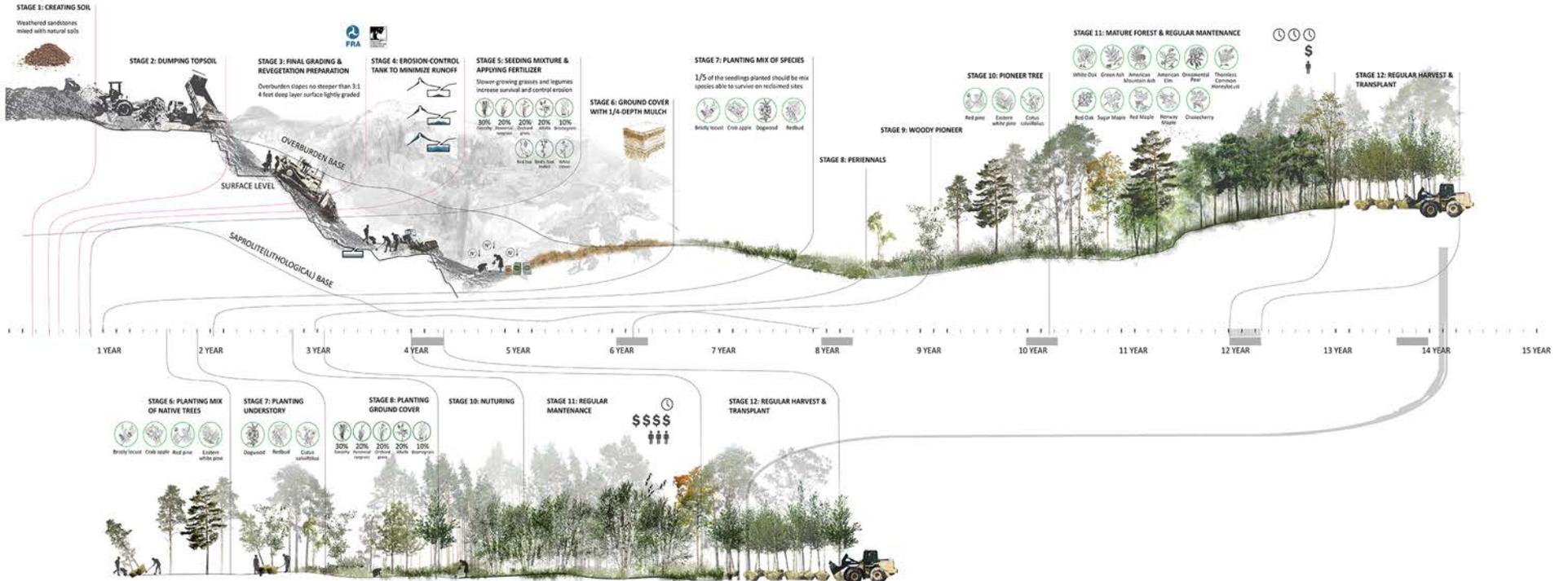
Our project is to reforest all the unutilized and inefficient land in Kingston with the purpose of better function carbon sink. At the same time, supply local lumber and wood material to the community with green jobs.

We identified four different type of land that has the most potential for reforest and regenerate trees, they are: Abandoned Quarry, Commercial Area, Urban Blocks and Street, farmland, and Natural Forest.

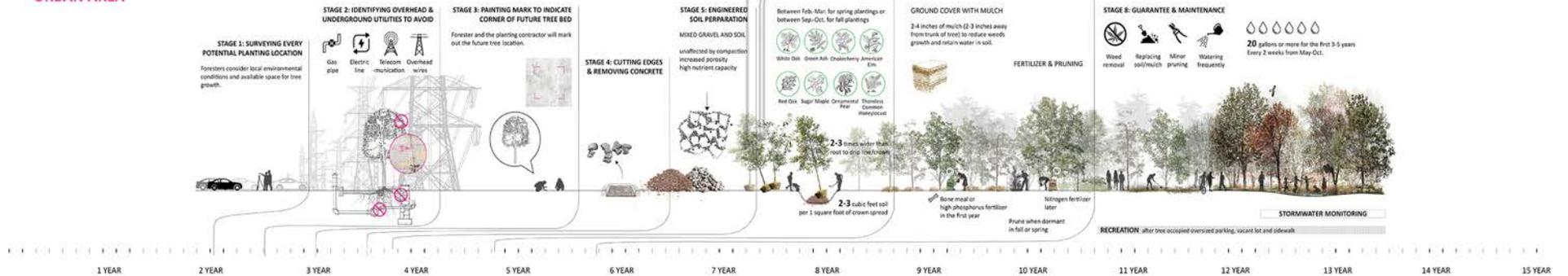




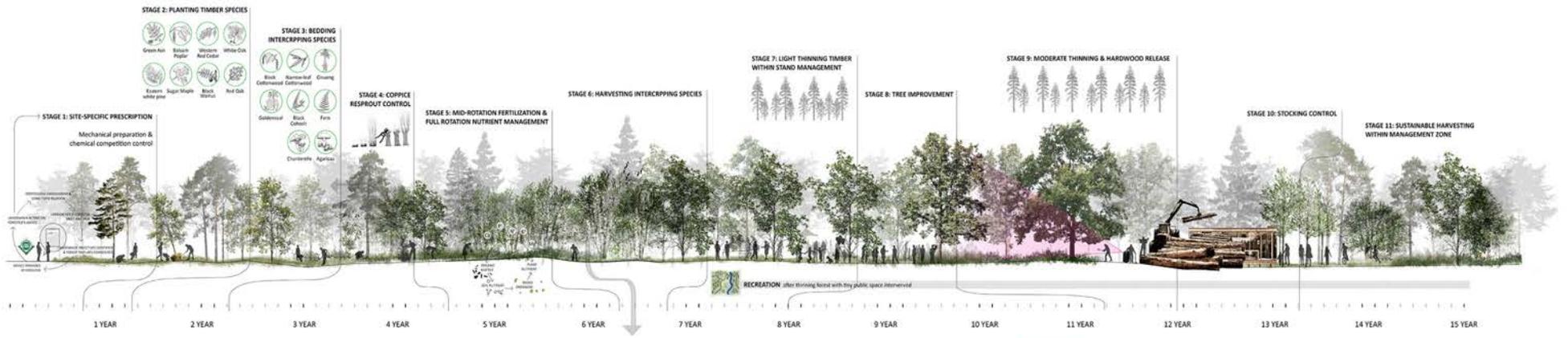
POST-INDUSTRIAL (QUARRY)



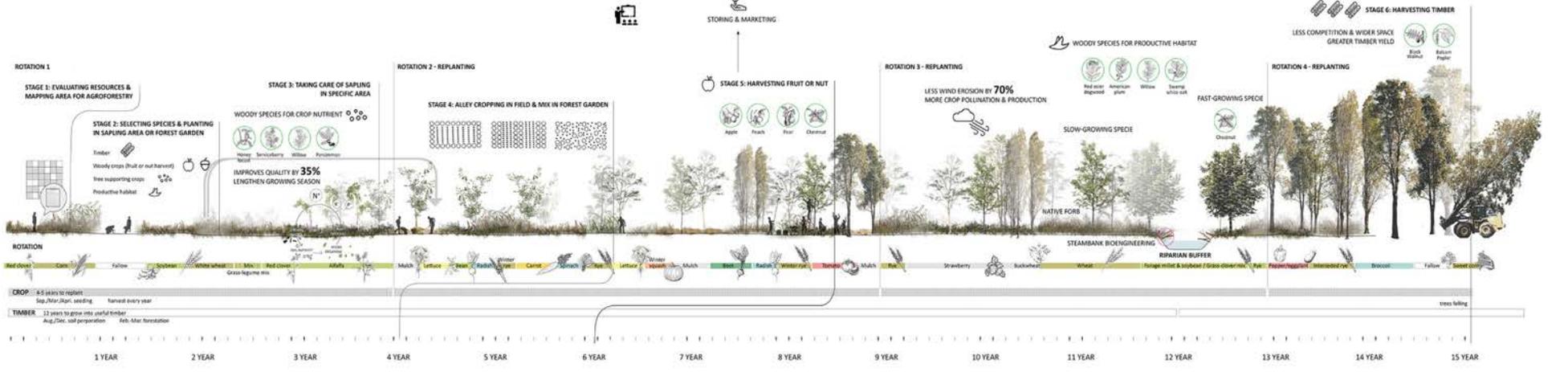
URBAN AREA

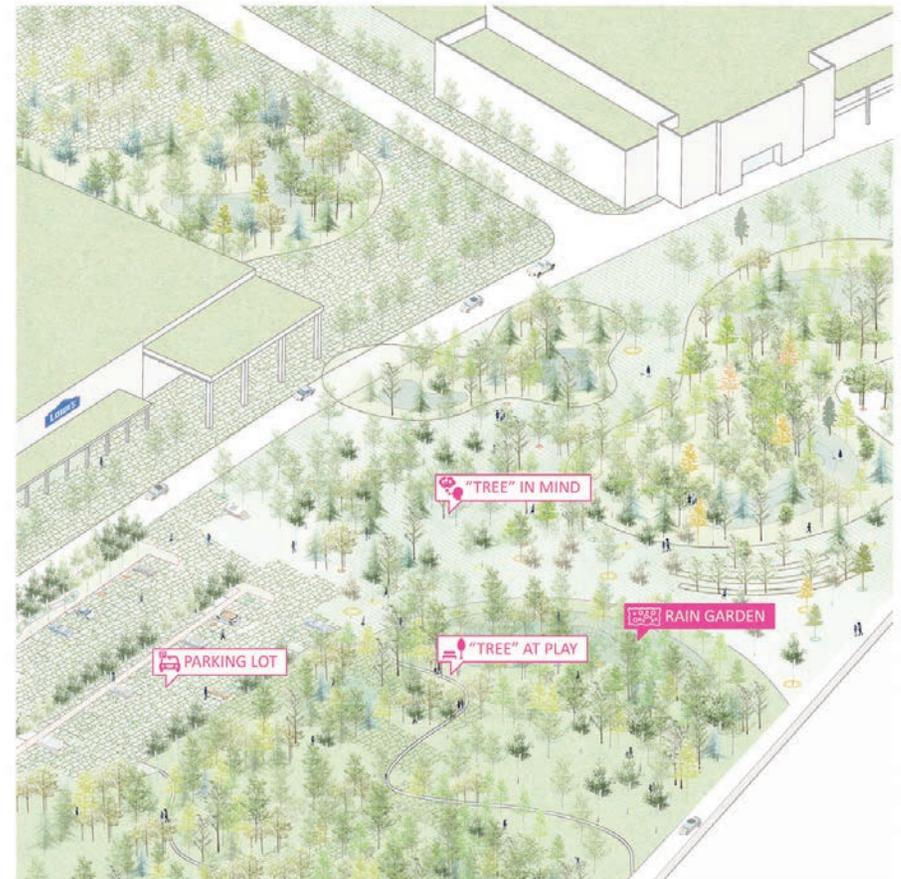
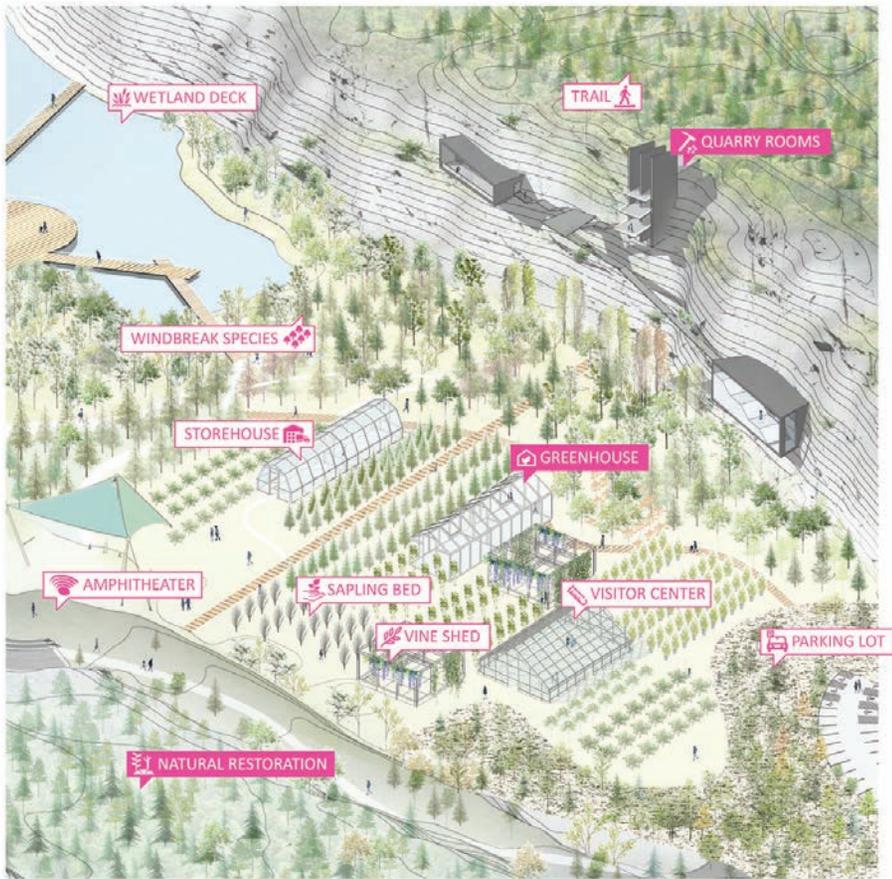


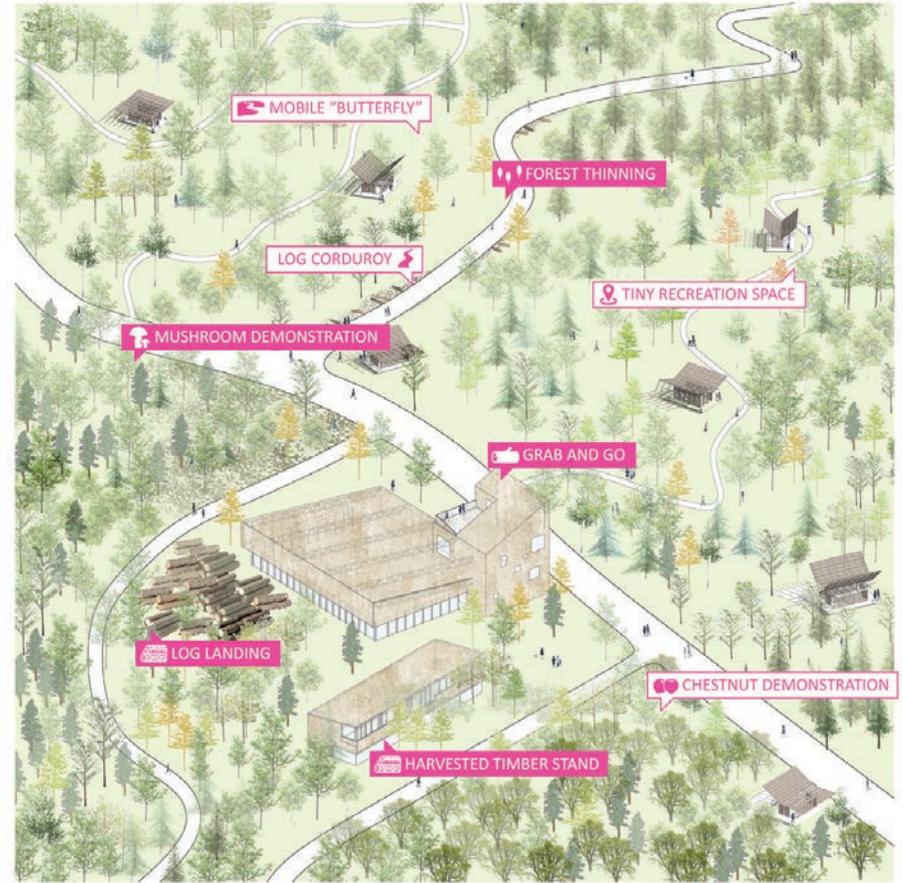
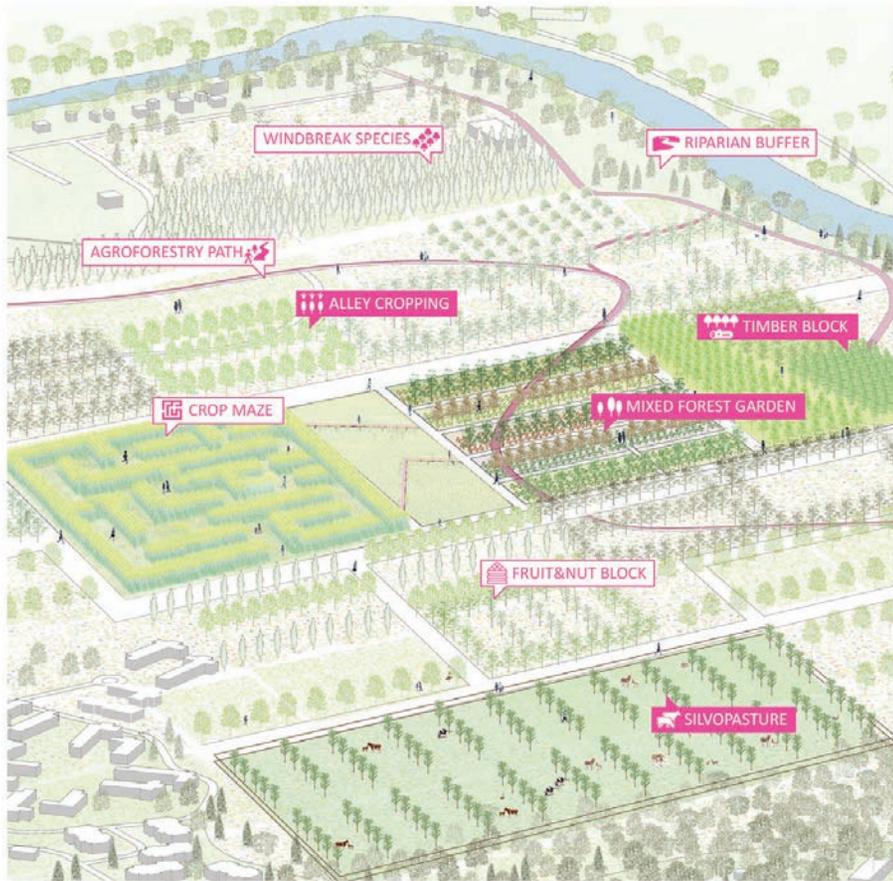
FOREST

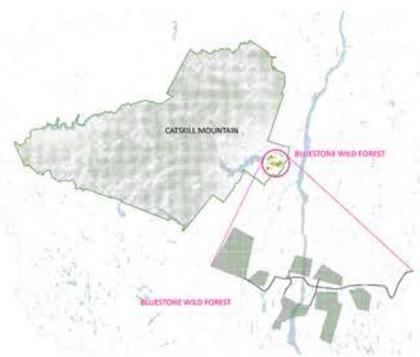
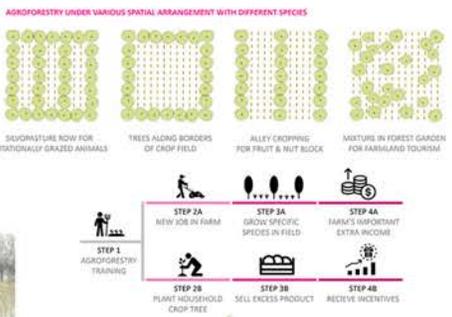
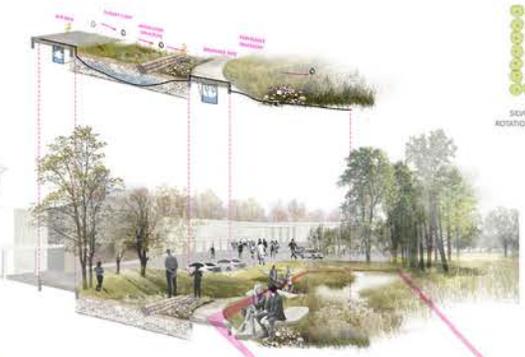


FARMLAND









GARNERING PALISADES

PROGRAMMABLE EXTENSIONS of AN EXISTING TOPOGRAPHICAL ELEMENT

MSAUD Instructor: MartinVoron

Location: Hoboken, NY, USA

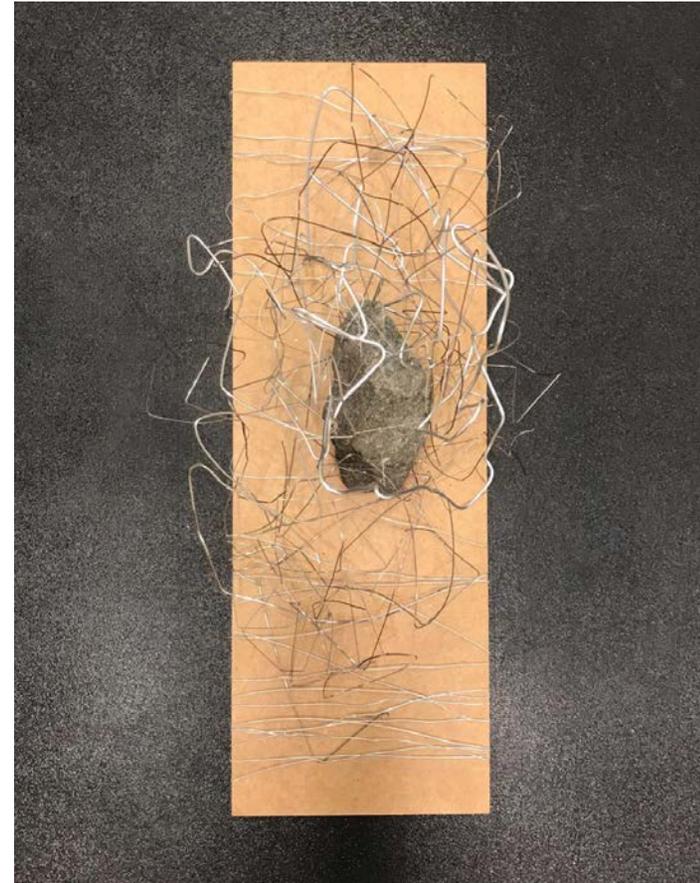
Collaborator: Hala Abukhodair, Lino Caceres, Xinyue Liu

Even though stormwater events occur 4-10 times during the year, they could represent up to 85% of the city budget, in direct damage to both private and public property, and due to the climate crisis, they will only become more frequent. These challenges are linked directly to the disappearance of a pre-existing marshland, due to land development. Compromising the biome's capacity to absorb stormwater, which flows away from existing pervious grounds.

Our Project focuses on two main strategies:

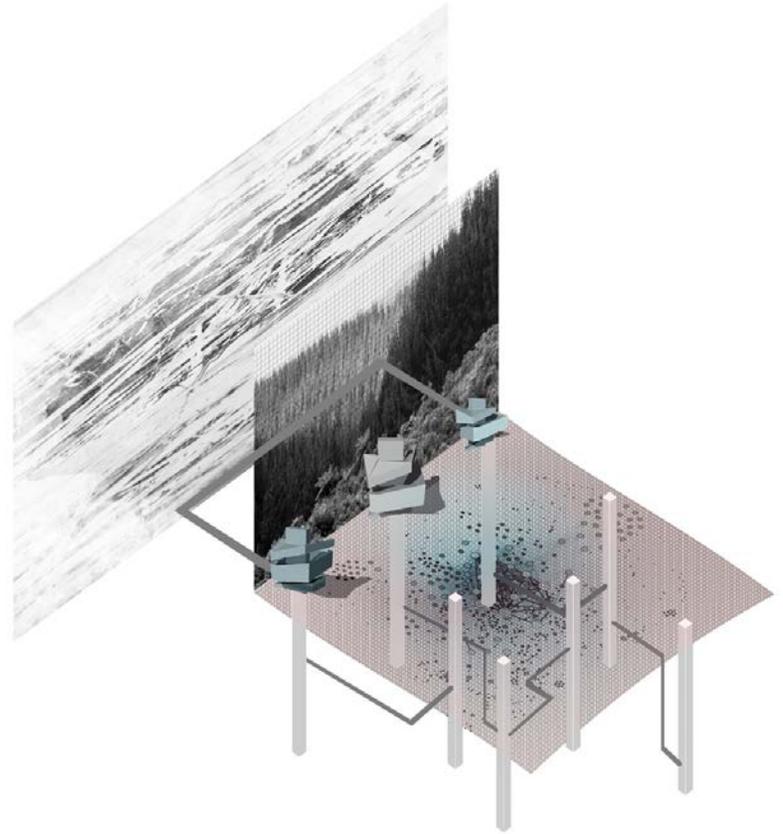
Strategy 1 Connect our harvesting system to nearby catch basins and absorb the surface runoff before it overflows the sewage system.

Strategy 2 Recognize program voids and existing infrastructure of our harvesting sites, to allocate the current programmatic needs in our extensions.

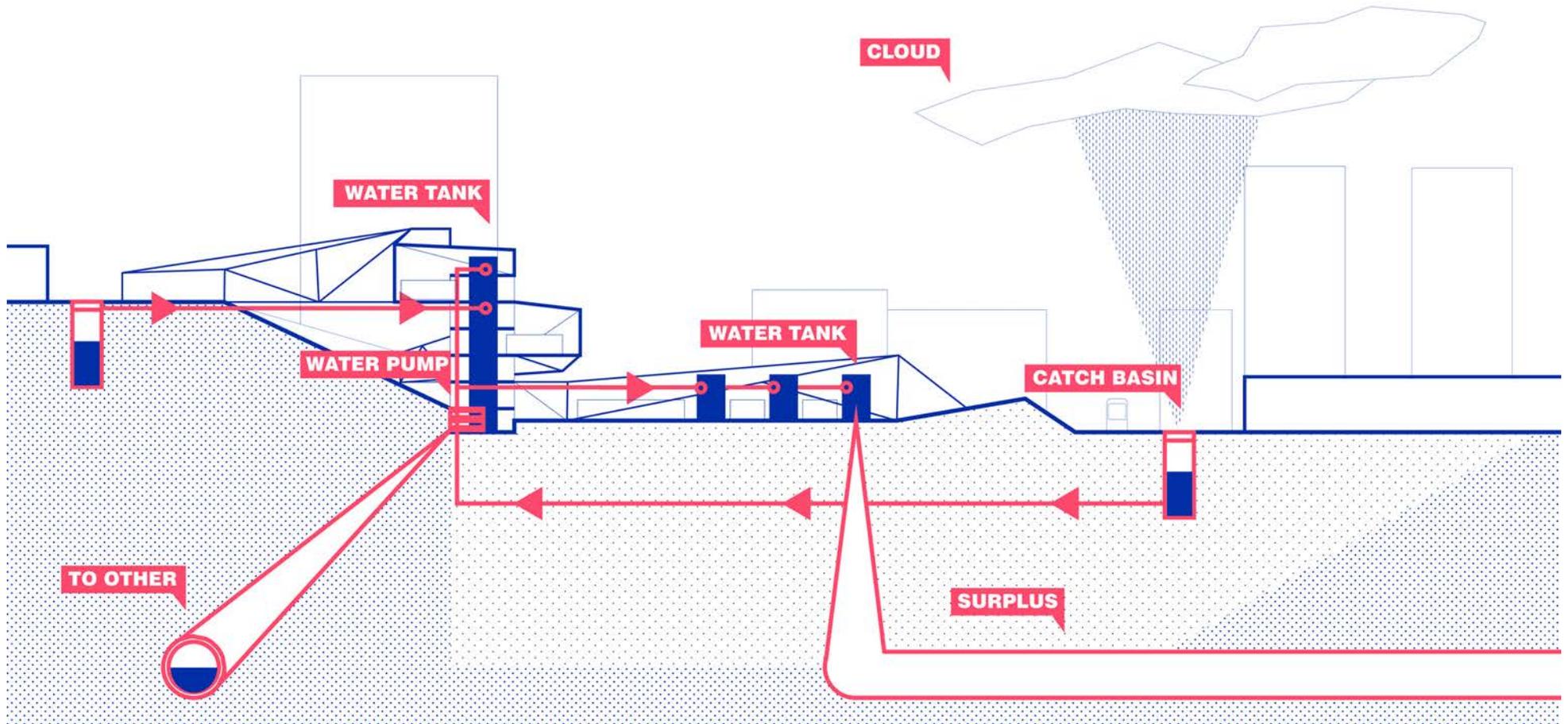


REPROGRAM

HARVEST



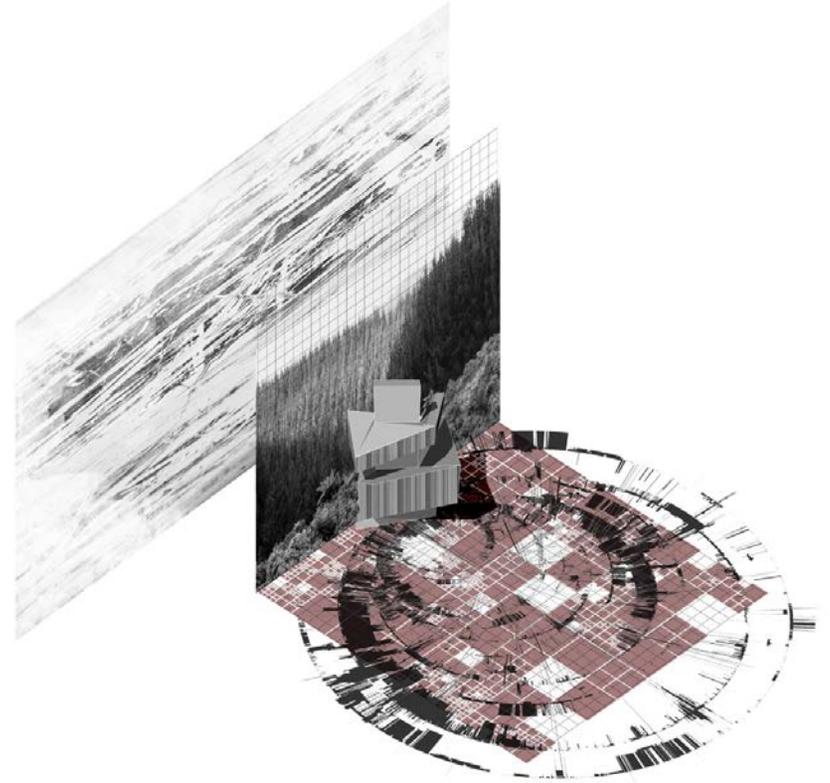
+ HARVESTING SYSTEM



† STRATEGIES

REPROGRAM

HARVEST



+ REPROGRAMMING SYSTEM

