PORTFOLIO CONTENT
1. Hudson Mille Crêpes
2. Archiport
3. Center of Common Earth

GSAPP AAD TUTORS
1. David Moon
2. Bernard Tschumi
3. Juan Herreros
A place for equal access and entertainment in the form of green space and public infrastructure. Through more human care such as mental health equality and common benefits, we aim to establish a mixed use typology that enables urban pastoral living experience. Contrary to the continuously elevating New York skyline, rather than taking up the already occupied sky space, we are eager to develop and explore the possibility and organizational potential of the underground space. This project will give the social spaces and the greenery back to the public, revitalizing the west side yard after the gentrified Hudson yards. It is answering a series of social problems like a Fort housing and caring city at equality through the architect for the public infrastructural perspective. The mental stress living in the urban city will be used by the green space and the public infrastructure will increase The citizens’ sense of belonging. The site as the ending point of the Highline Park and the starting point of the seven line subway has a special quality for connectivity both socially and visually.
Potential sites:

Air rights analysis:

- Gutenberg Playground
- Basketball court
- Lorraine Hansberry Park
- Sports court, park, children's playground
- Mathews-Palmer Playground
- Children's playground, handball court
- High Line Park
- Park, resting area, path
- Bryant Park
- Dining space, park, sports facilities
- New York Public Library
- Public media, reading space
- United Nations Headquarters
- Public facilities, sports facilities, green lawn, water edge front
- St. Vartan Park
- Soccer field, children's playground
- Hunter's Point South Park
- Waterfront plaza, children's playground, park, basketball court, recreation space
- Murray Park
- Public facility, park
- Murray Playground
- Dog run, children's playground

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Affectionately called the International Express, the 7 line runs from Manhattan's dense core, under the East River, and through a dispersed mixture of residences and parklands, terminating in downtown Flushing, Queens, the nation's most ethnically diverse county.

Here we can read the catalog of the featured green space along the 7 line, which suggests different characters of each park. By naming each type, we can find specific challenges they are facing and spaces qualities that they enjoy. The catalog should bring up the discussion on urban green space quality, accessibility, and scarcity. From the piece-by-piece display of the green space to the urban fabric context, we start to rethink what the green space means to a contemporary city. As for the area that lacks greens, what are the residents missing?
SOCIAL SILOS

HOW MEGA-CITY PUSHED ITS CITIZENS INTO ISOLATED SOCIAL DILEMMAS

LIMITED PUBLIC AMENITY

Even though the city includes various social programs, the public is still limited in gaining full access to many of the places. There are still some “public spaces” restricting access to the general population.

SUBWAY SYSTEM

There are two main problems of the subway system: safety issues and uneven distribution. Violence took place in subway stations, many people now are scared to commute with subways. The subways network does not cover every corner of the city, thus forms transportational racism; many people are forced to undertake the burden of driving in the city.

DIGITALIZED SOCIETY

With the popularization of informatization, people change their living pattern to be more digitized. The attention on physical interaction is shrinked. It is hard to criticize if this is a positive trend or not, but it is indeed isolating people from reality.

HIGH ECONOMIC COSTS

The mega-city runs as an economic machine, many social activities involve increasing economical costs, forming dilemmas for many people in different social classes.

BUSES

The buses run throughout the city, but their time precision is a huge concern for citizens who are time sensitive. They are not always the first choice for people when traveling around the city.

SHARED BIKES

The uneven distribution of shared bikes in the city creates obstacles when people seek alternative transportation methods.

PRIVATE CARS

The ownership of private cars in the city is always high, while raising problems for every individual. The traffic congestion is a huge problem for every mega-city, meanwhile, the increasing cost of insurance and fuel stresses those owner’s economic status.

DECREASED QUALITY OF LIFE

As the sales price and rent continues to grow in the mega-city, people have to find their way-around. People are pushed to choose either living with others or living far-away from the city center. The increasing costs of commute time and expense create barriers and concerns when people seek social opportunities.

FIXED BUSINESS HOURS

As a city runs upon economic development, many social programs fall into the commercial category. However, most of them have a rigid business hour, thus limiting the occurrence of social interactions with this schedule.
UNIT CLUSTER TYPOLOGY

Floor 1

Floor 2

Floor 3

Public_Ground Floor

Public_Ground Floor/Roof Top

Public_Roof Top

Public_Apartment Mix
School is a place to study and also a place to heal.

Archiport as a port of architectural knowledge emphasizes on the comprehensiveness of study forms. A new program: Healing Zone, should be introduced to architecture school and acts as an indispensable part for caring and attracting students in the future. It encourages students to switch between work and relaxation modes thus promoting creation through communication and recreation. The central spiral ramp of the Healing Zone is the main circulation route among the floors. Two egress cores, incorporating two elevators, are set diagonally at the edges. Following the movement, the ramps of the Healing Zone provide students a place to jog, stroll and communicate. The four main materials are glass, plaster, rubber and steel. The rubber floor of the Healing Zone reduces noise and prevents injuries with its elastic properties. The glass facades allow more natural light to reach the interior space, which benefits both the mental and physical health.
3rd Floor Plan | Activities in Studio Space

Studio Space Elements

A. Presentation
B. Reading
C. Desk Critic
D. Self-Study
E. Discussion
F. Group Study
1. Glass: New interior Façade
2. Plaster: Immutable / Mutable Surface
3. Ruber: Heating Core Floor
4. Steel: Main Structure
5. Brick: Old Exterior Façade
ARCHiPORT

Architecture school is an information center where we can freely grab knowledge and learn skills. And it is also a healthcare center that can heal students and visitors.
One evitable question should be asked: What does it mean to be a museum of natural history today?
As our inspiration, instead of seeing nature as something that can be observed and studied through dioramas, nature is a part of the space people can see themselves in through the experience of climate. Now we view nature is not categorized by humans, nonhuman, plants or animals, but by different biomes that are caused by different climates.
Instead of a museum that closes itself off from nature, it brings nature into the museum. We rebuild the museum using temperature and humidity, and in doing so, dissolving the building itself. We see the museum as an educational instrument that can work in this era when we are in planetary trouble. It is extremely necessary and important there exists a museum today that addresses all of these problematic questions.