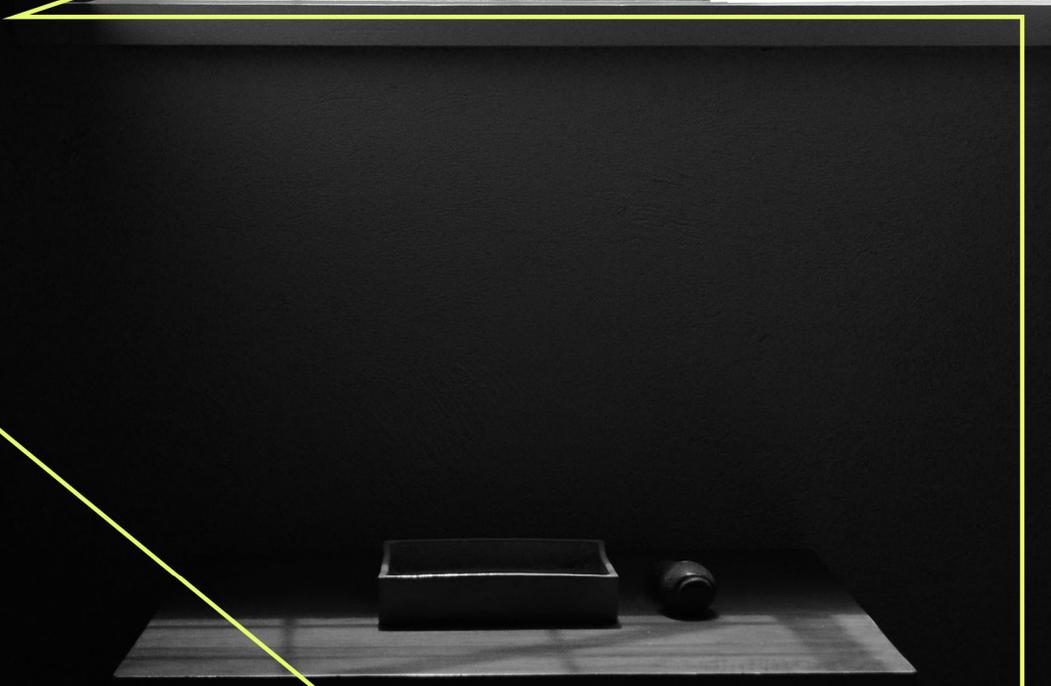


P
L
O
R
I
O
T
F
O
L
I
O

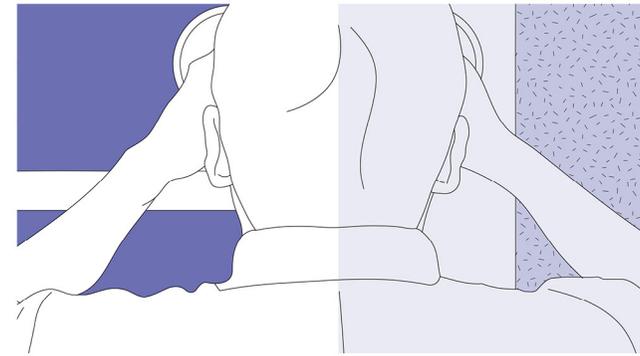


PORTFOLIO 2018-2020

JINGYUAN ZHANG

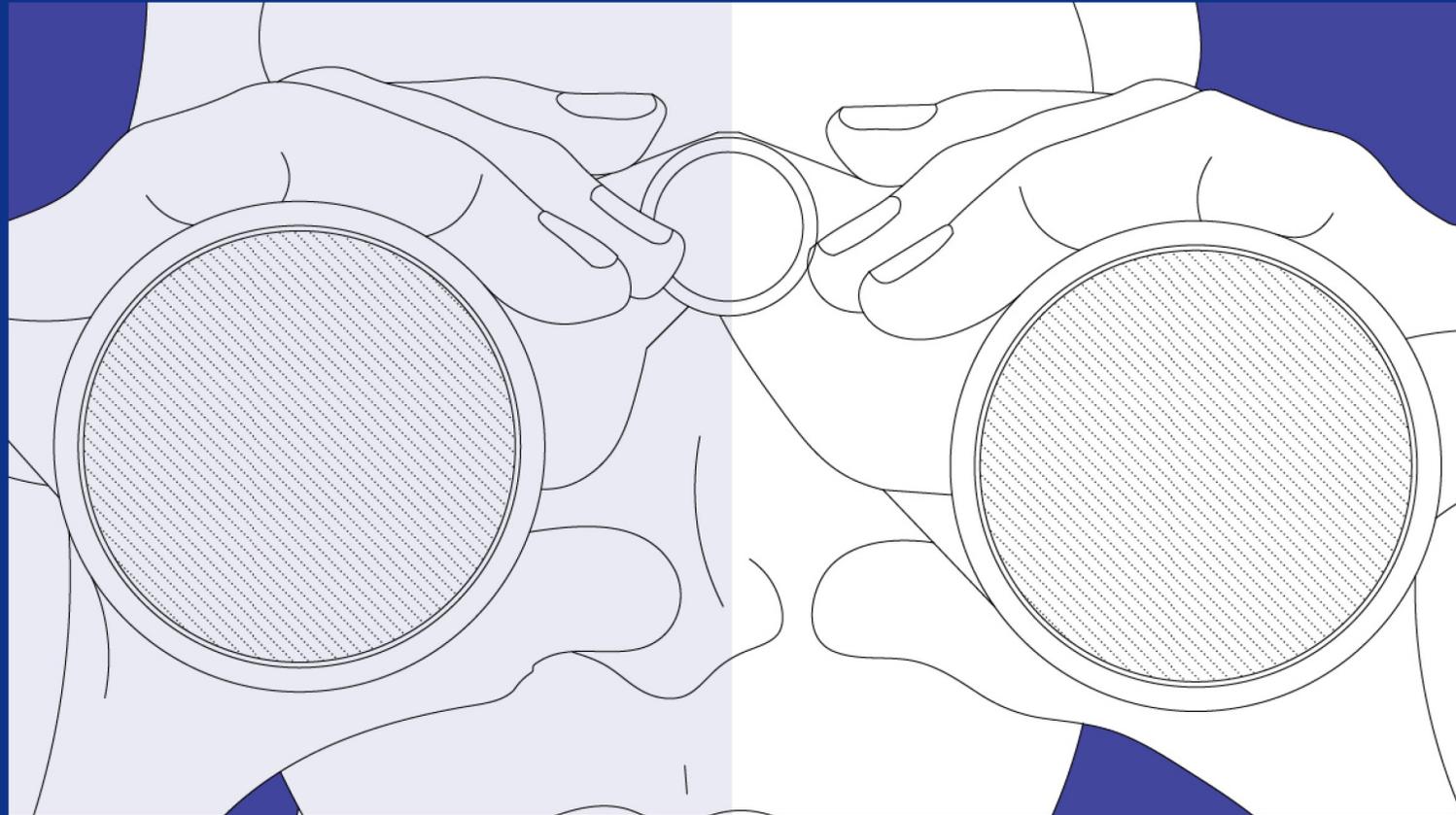
New York, NY 10027 | (C) 6463316612 | jz3140@columbia.edu

#



JINGYUANZHANG

STUDIO.



WORKS VOLUME

01

5

URBAN DISPERSION

LIGHT AFTER LIFE CEMETERY AND MEDITATION SPACE

GSAPP ADV IV Studio, Group Work With Grant Zhou

02

14

ART DYNAMO

ARTIST INCUBATOR IN SOUTH LOS ANGELES

Gsapp Advanced V Studio, Individual Work

02

14

ART DYNAMO

ARTIST INCUBATOR IN SOUTH LOS ANGELES

Gsapp Advanced V Studio, Individual Work

01.

REFORMATIVE MODERNITY

Background

The history of glass making can be traced back to Stone Age societies. In the Middle Ages, small beautiful pieces of glass are luxuries and are used to decorate churches and palaces. Then the industrial revolution dramatically changed the role of glass in the architecture field. Glass became cheap and affordable. People can use flat glass as their building façade, which provides a better indoor environment. From then on, people have been using glass as an infill, as an envelope also.

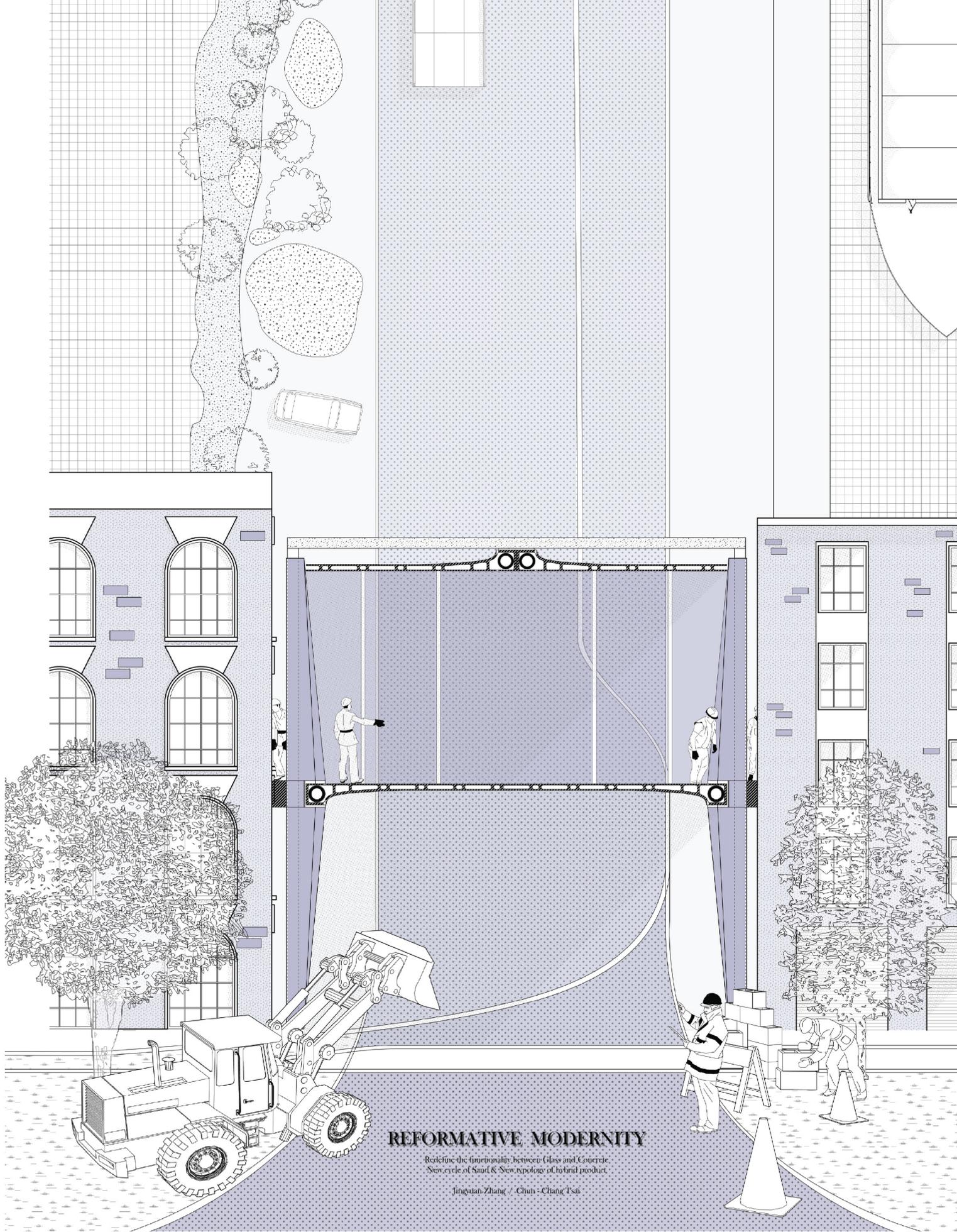
Abstract

In our project, we challenged the modernism idea of the two material and try to rethink them under a metric of environment and sustainability. New types of concrete and glass products are manufactured in the factory, and they also become the building material of the architecture itself.

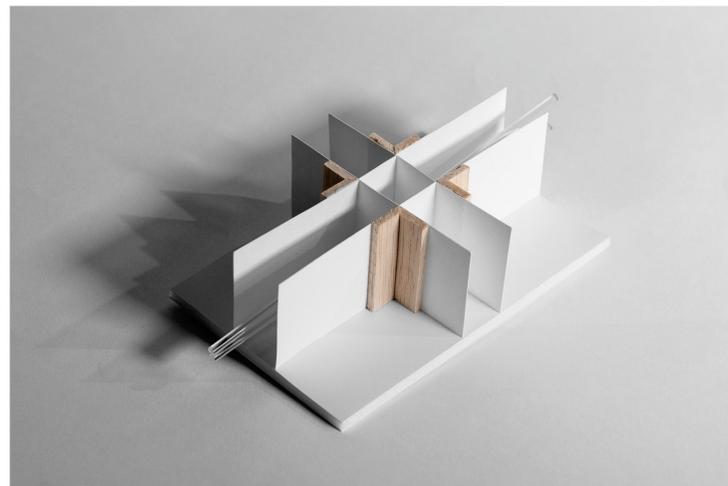
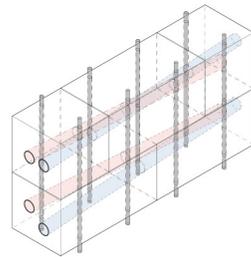
REFORMATIVE MODERNITY

Redefine the functionality between Glass and Concrete.
New cycle of Solid & New topology of hybrid product.

Jingyan Zhang / Chun-Chang Tsai

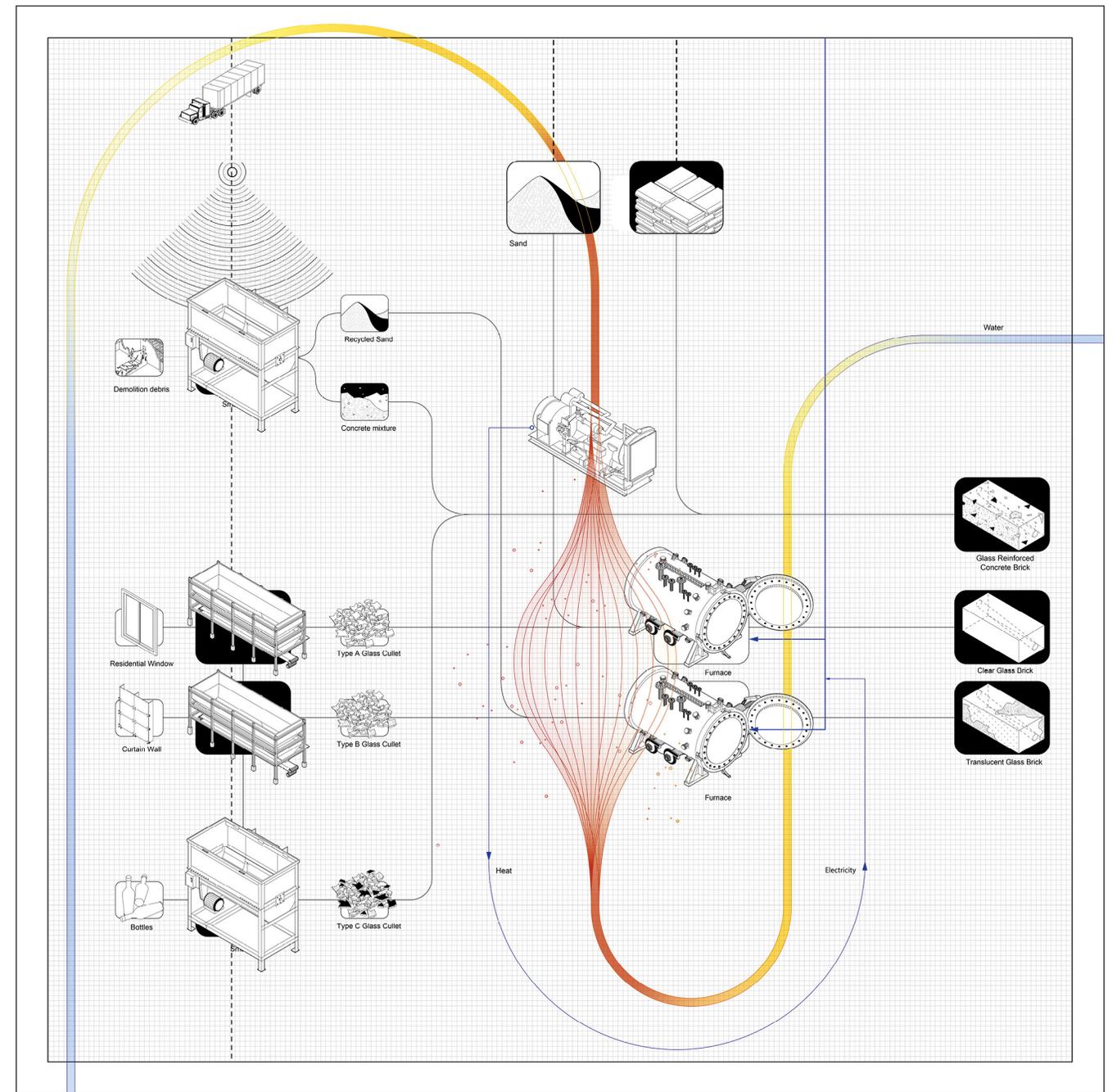


Test Model 01



Wall System

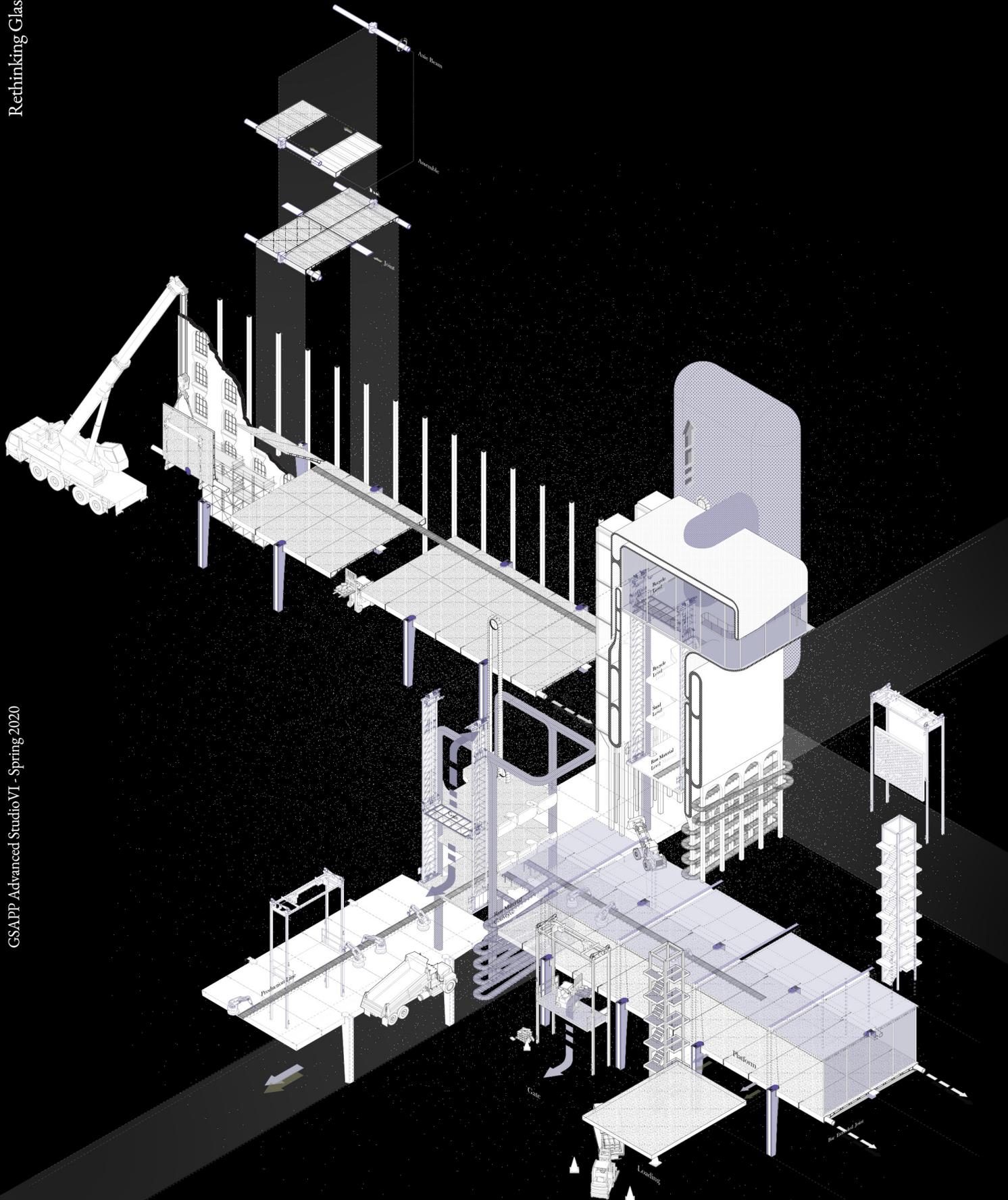
Glass brick: It is connected to each other through vertical fibers and allows heated water (produced from the cooling process of glass making) to go through it.



System

There are 3 main products that will be produced in the factory:
 A: clear glass fragment
 B: translucent glass cullet provides structural use
 C: glass reinforced concrete bricks

In addition to it, we try to develop a system which conveys heat and water all over the space. Explore the potential of glass, we try to redefine the definition of walls and roofs.



System

We envision the prototype as a system that adapts the old building and produces suitable for renovation. Without dismantling the existing building, we try to re-think the use of the existing structure and the whole construction process.

- At the beginning, a core is created in the center of the complex.
- The deconstruction begins at one corner of each building and forms an open space in the center. Best materials are transported from the trucks road into the square.
- Then, two main production lines are built. The old facade materials are used when wear through the conveyor belts and reproduced into new building components in the factory.
- New building components are assembled and installed on the building. Manufacturing used for old structures and floors, the buildings now have new walls and interiors.
- When the renovation is done, the central square becomes a shared open space in the city glass, no material comes from the street. The volume that is the main entrance for people.

Pillar

Product: Original Pillar
Uses: Factory Structure
Dimension: 7.5 x 30 Meter

Pillar Reinforcement

Product: Pillar Reinforcement
Uses: Structural Product
Dimension: 1 x 12 Meter
Description:
A fundamental component for the structural reinforcement. This product provides a structural support back, which creates the forming deck structural system.
Could be prefabricated at the remote factory.

G: 25%
C: 75%

Axis Beam

Product: Axis Beam
Uses: Structural Product
Dimension: 2 x 10 Meter
Description:
A beam which could be built up with the pillar reinforcement as a secondary structure side.
The round beam provides pipe and the water go through the beam, which integrates the water drainage system with the structure system.

G: 50%
C: 50%

Deck

Product: Laminating Concrete
Uses: Added Platform
Dimension: 5 x 10 Meter
Description:
The deck could form a modular system which provides another platform for the renovation.
In between the deck, we also proposed a component to divide the deck border.

G: 10%
C: 90%

Platform

Product: Bar System
Uses: Bar System
Dimension: 20 x 1 Meter
Description:
This system is a new type of structure system, not only provides the old structure reinforcement but also creates a new platform for the renovation.
The platform could be designed as a permanent added component.

G: NA
C: NA

Glass / Concrete Brick

Product: Semi-transparent Brick
Uses: Reinforcement
Dimension: 0.2 x 0.1 x 0.1 Meter
Description:
Five different transparency of the Glass / Concrete brick.

a	G: 95% C: 5%
b	G: 75% C: 25%
c	G: 50% C: 50%
d	G: 25% C: 75%
e	G: 5% C: 95%

System of Construction

We created a system of the construction sequence. Firstly, we try to realize the existing structure. Glass makes this component, and it is transparent. This model provides a platform for a temporary working bar. Which could place.

Repair the old

The building needs local material needs to be repaired. We discuss a plan that are full of different materials which could be recycled and reuse in the building.
The second is to renovate the existing structure. Also, provide another support for the bar structure. It is also cutting off the existing that will improve indoor quality.
We want to open some faces which introduce the outdoor open space into the building.

Concrete

Delimited number of concrete limited usage of concrete.
High recycle.
There is no restriction for concrete recycling Smart material.

Glass

Customized Shaping
Without any restriction.

- Manufacturing**
It is hard to recycle this material because including several glass inclusions in order to perform very different from standard glass.
- Heat treating and testing**
Change the surface increased stress, reduces the stress the structure.
It is no negative effect on the recycle process.
- Glass Coating**
The coating process are not allowed to be able to recycle glass.
- Printing of Glass**
Could not be recycle which is common only for the printing material.

EXTENDED BAR UNITE

Sequences

The bar provides a platform for a temporary working bar. Which could place.
Renovate the existing structure. Providing another support for the bar structure, opening some faces which introduce the outdoor open space into the building.

Building Component

All building components are also produced and use in this project, we can see there is various type of concrete or glass. It creates different transparency in the architecture language.
For example, we have plate glass and glass fiber reinforced concrete.
And also we have the deck modules with glass tubes combined in it as structure reinforcement and MEP requirements.
Also, we have the glass containers which serves as an indoor-outdoor to the old concrete structure.

Classification

The quantity of external processing industry collect used by Sun Glass is related to have reduced the material consumption by 10% energy consumption in the end CO2E.

- Class C**
Constrained glass product not suitable for recycling.
Most existing materials are not suitable for recycling.
- Class B**
Very difficult to completely separate the manufacturing material from the glass under the processing technique.
Glass and insulation and colored container glass.
- Class A**
Clear glass can send to the factory for recycle to new the glass product.

Cost / Collect and Raw Material

One unit of clear 4-12 mm is standard.
Collect lower temperature Add 10% offset could reduce 3% energy sites.

- Residential uses**
85% collect of Class A comes from residential building.
- Current wall**
This usually not use in the facade.
Most of the current wall glass could only recycle to the Class B collect.

We would like to see can use 10% of the collect for the clear glass manufacturing.

Our project is in dialogue with modernism. We try to argue and rethink the typical characteristics of the architectural material, which is concrete and glass. We question why the concrete only can be used as a structure, and the glass can only be used as the envelope?

Project Origin
In our proposal, we try to rethink the material itself, and possibilities of dual materiality between the two. Domino system and plate glass.

Trace back to World War I and World War II. The booming of machinery development provided the speed of industrialization, which defined Modernism style. However, the interior environment started to change in terms of the improvement of the production technology. Then the industrial revolution dramatically changed the role of glass in the architecture field. Glass became cheap and affordable. People can use that glass as their building facade, which provides a better indoor environment. From then on, people have been using glass as an infill, as an envelope also.

REFORMATIVE MODERNITY
Redefine the functionality between Glass and Concrete
New cycle of Steel & New typology of hybrid product

Columbia University GSAPP 2020 Spring Advance Architecture Design Studio

Instructor: Mimi Hoang
Jingyuan Zhang / Chun - Chang Tsai

Basically, we are able to create larger glass plates, and also use the domino system to separate the structure system and facade system.
So, we can conclude that this is the framework of Modernism. Glass and Concrete all come from a single raw material, steel. Some material undergoes two manufacturing processes that produce very different products. Which transparent VS solid, and facade VS structure.

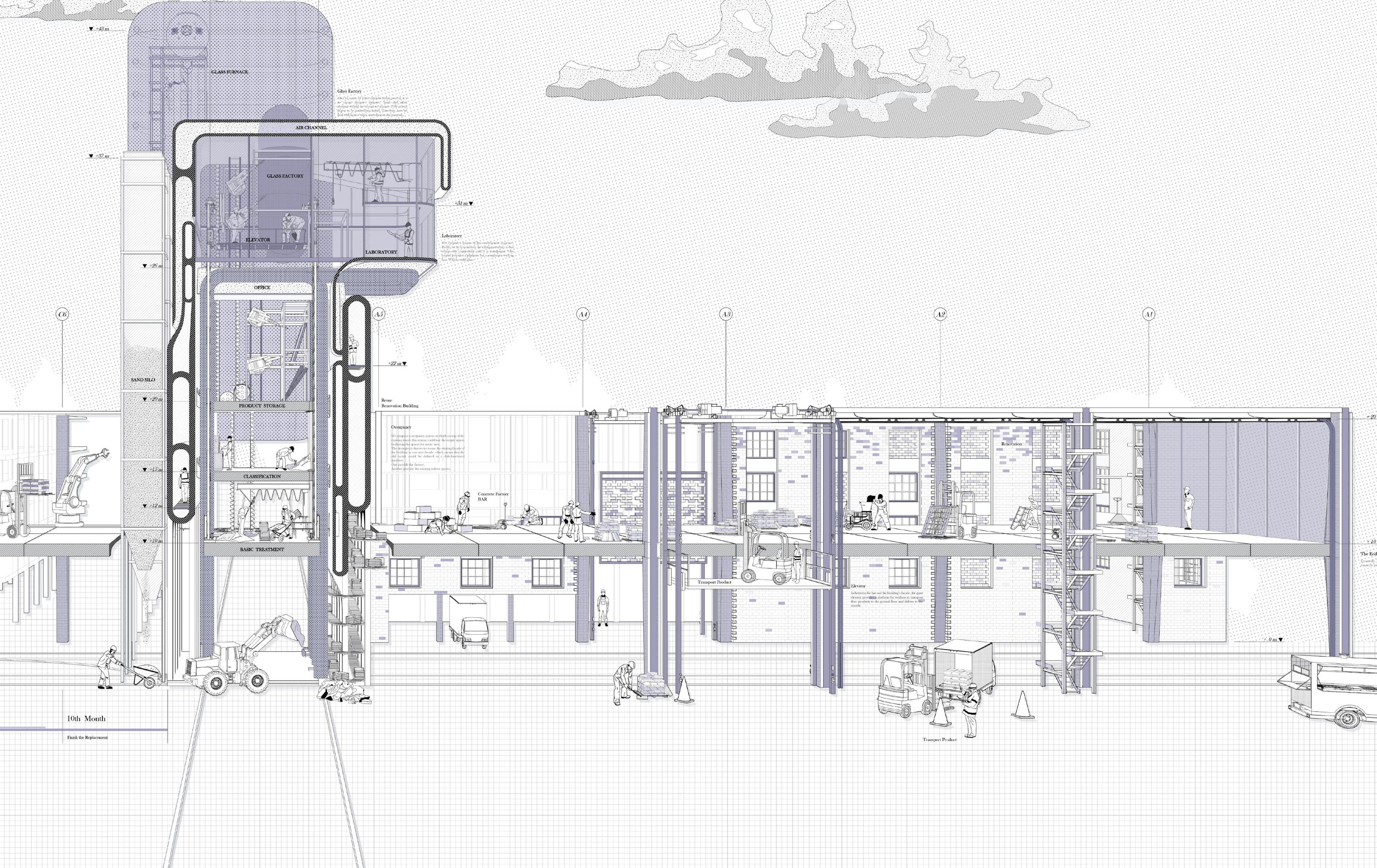
In our project, we want to explore the potentials in between architecture and infrastructure. Instead of developing a building, we are developing a prototype that is able to build itself and also recover the old industrial building on site.

Also, in terms of Glass manufacturing process it is an energy intensive industry.

New Factory Typology

After the renovation processes, the 4 abandoned industrial buildings in Bush terminal are transformed into a new complex, which provides better space quality. The idea of volume and void is redefined in the renovation. Original spaces in between facades are now occupied by the bars, which can be used as an extension of production lines in the factories. And courtyard spaces are created. It connects the rails and the bars. Factory owners and workers can use it as an outdoor working/storage space or open it for public use.





▼ -43 m

GLASS FURNACE

Glass Factory

After 12 years of Glass Factory's production, it is an "aging" factory. Small scale, labor-intensive, manual production and high energy consumption will be pushed into history. Therefore, how to renovate the factory is the key.

AIR CHANNEL

▼ -37 m

GLASS FACTORY

ELEVATOR

LABORATORY

Laboratory

The original system of the renovation design. Firstly, we try to restore the original structure and improve the "supporting" part in management. The layout includes a platform for a workshop and a fan. Which could have...

▼ -20 m

OFFICE

C6

A5

A4

A3

A2

A1

▼ -22 m

Reuse Renovation Building

Occupancy

We propose a occupancy system in which on top of the existing steel structure could use the largest space facilitating the space for more use. The layout is chosen to reuse the existing structure of the building in our new facade, which means that the old facade could be defined as a site-structural interface. One avoids the factory's border to give the existing surface space.

Concrete Factory BAR

Renovation

CLASSIFICATION

BASIC TREATMENT

Transport Product

Elevator

To remove the low level the building's facade, the glass facade is replaced with a new facade for workers to transport these products to the ground floor and deliver to the outside.

▼ -0 m

10th Month

Finish the Replacement

The End



URBAN DISPERSION

- LIGHT AFTER LIFE CEMETERY AND MEDITATION SPACE

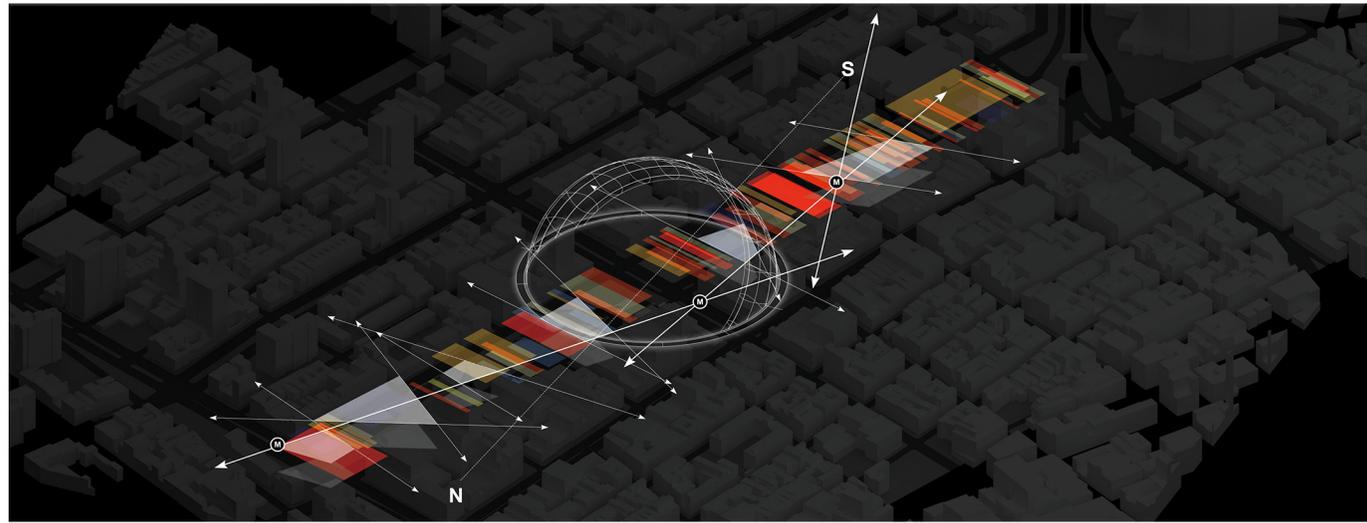
GSAPP ADV IV Studio
Group Work With Grant Zhou
Instructor : Karla Rothestein
TAs: Marcela Rueda, David Zhai, Ines Yupanqui

Abstract

What we do with the remains of our dead reflects the character of the living— affecting both the environment and experience of the metropolis. As cities like New York continue to grow, the need for environmentally friendly funerary processes increases. The studio is working on an alternative to cremation and earthen burial, and designing new public spaces of remembrance intertwined with everyday life.

Background

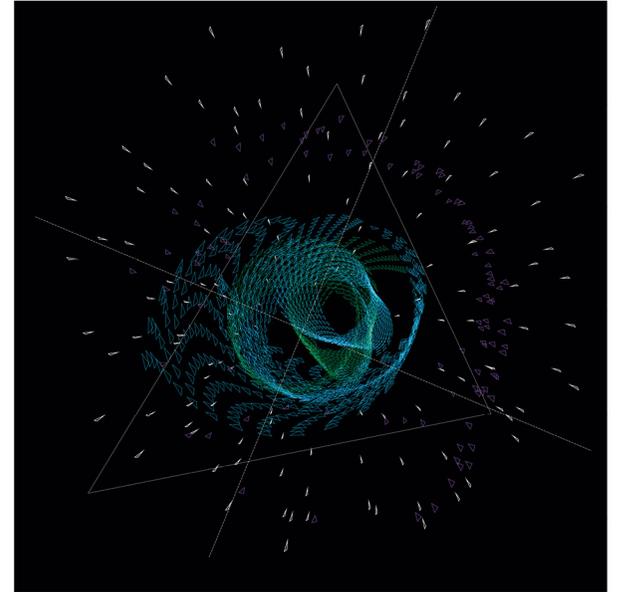
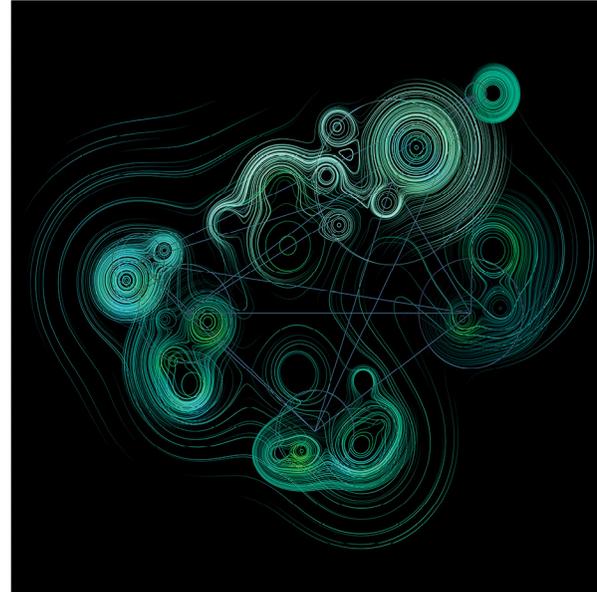
The cemetery in its current form is obsolete and impractical. In addition to receiving the remains of the deceased, burial grounds have synthesized spiritual conceptions and aesthetic tendencies across time and culture. Both physically and figuratively, the urban cemetery has oscillated between central and marginal, celebrated and disregarded, democratic and elitist. The sinuous motion of the metropolis/necropolis pendulum reflects the coexistence of these states, and is perpetual.



The project transforms 7 linear blocks of Sara Delano Roosevelt Park. Before the 1811 Manhattan Street Grid Plan was completed, the park served as the second African American burial ground on what was then the outskirts of the city.

Mixed and fragmented as the urban context is, it embodies great richness of diversity. With the research of the program close to the site, we catalogue the programs regarding to their public and private relationship. More public program has warmer color tone while more private programs have colder tone. Through the intersection of the projection of programs, Then we translate the intersection of the projection of programs into relationships between above ground and below ground, active and inactive, public and private.

Site Mapping



Datascape

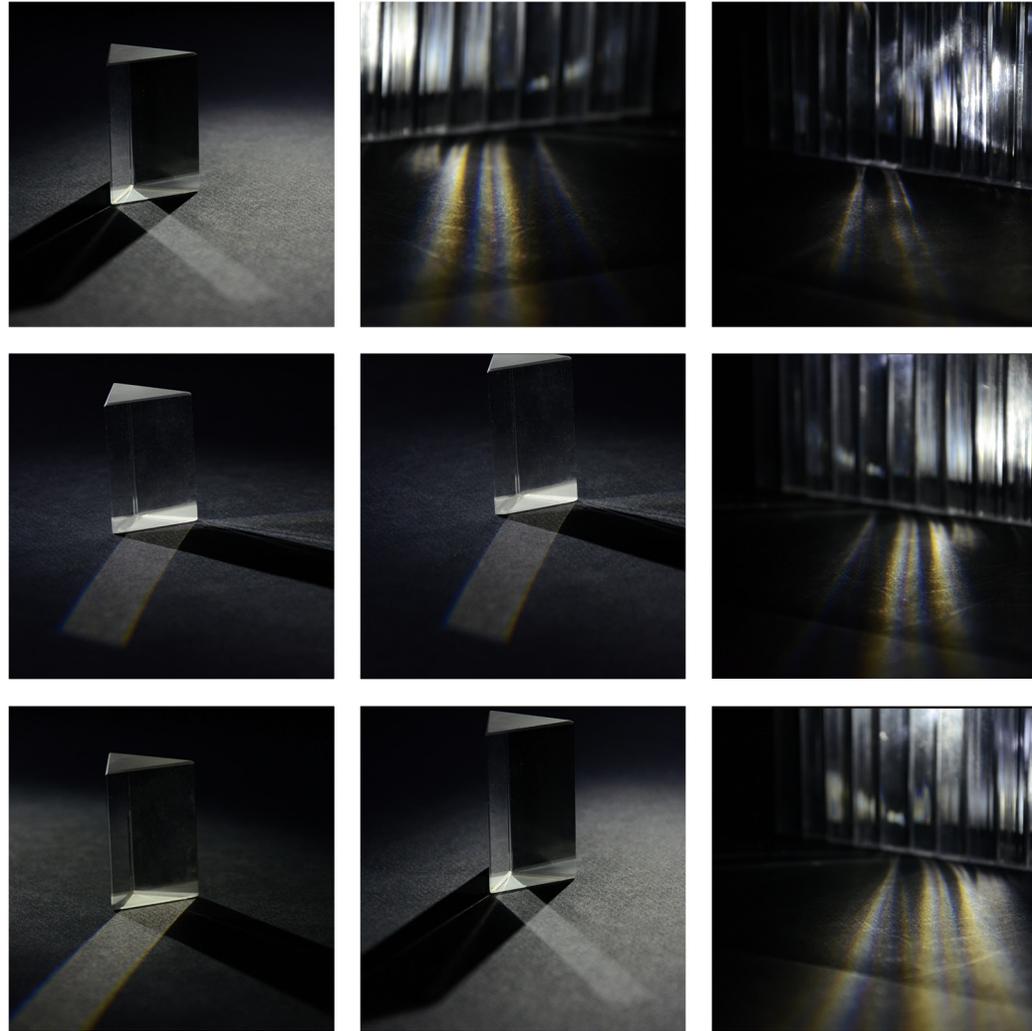
Park:

Parks are important public spaces and are heavily used around the lower east side of Manhattan. In the datascape, we analyze the size, density of people flow and also their distance from each other. As is shown in the diagram, our site, Sara Delano Roosevelt Park is the most successful and heavily used park in the surrounding context of the lower east side of Manhattan.

Neighborhood:

Manhattan's Lower East Side is an ethnically diverse, gritty, gentrifying, working class, activist, hip, artistic, trendy, historic, chic community. People rent in this area, and the moving rate is relatively high ((Lower east side 50%, East Village is 36%, Chinatown 23%). From the data scape, we notice the China town, compared to the other two neighborhood, have more stability of residence.





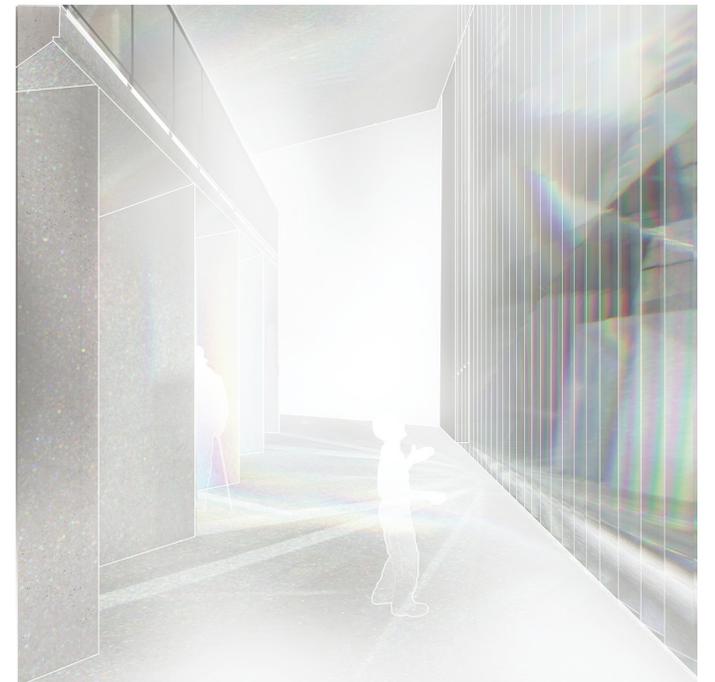
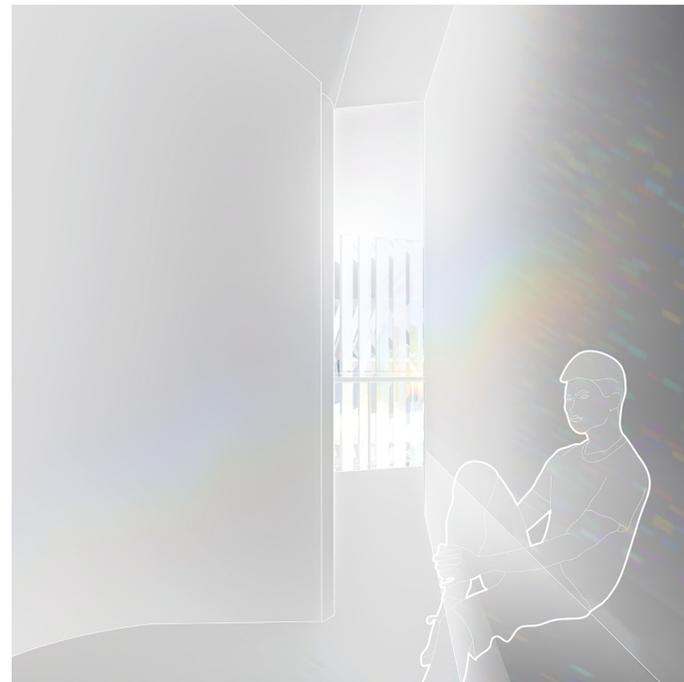
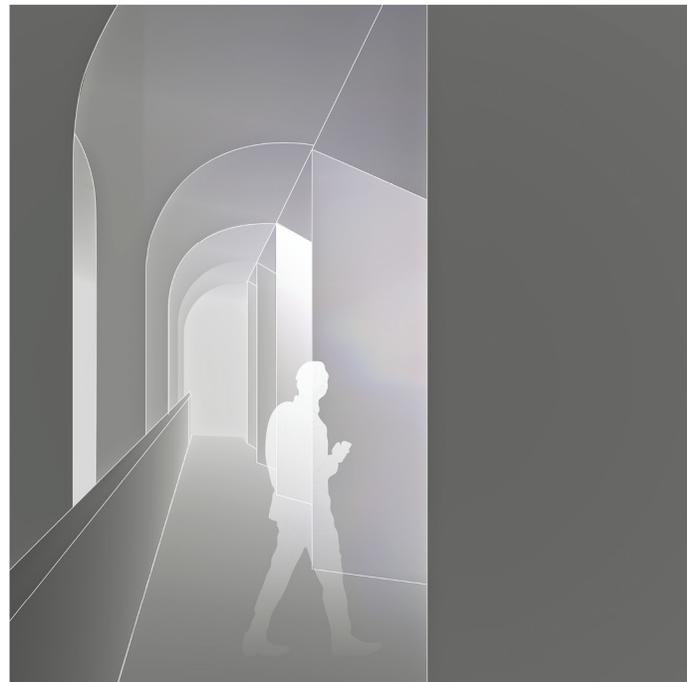
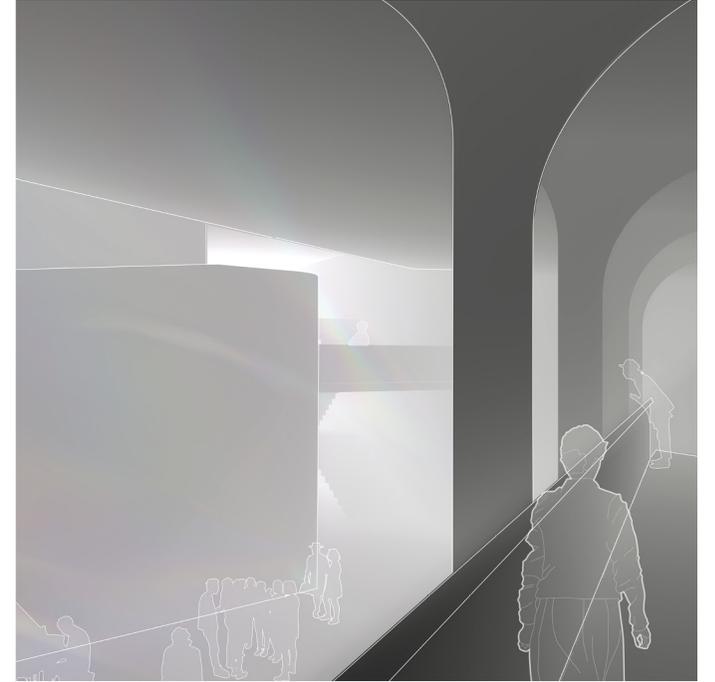
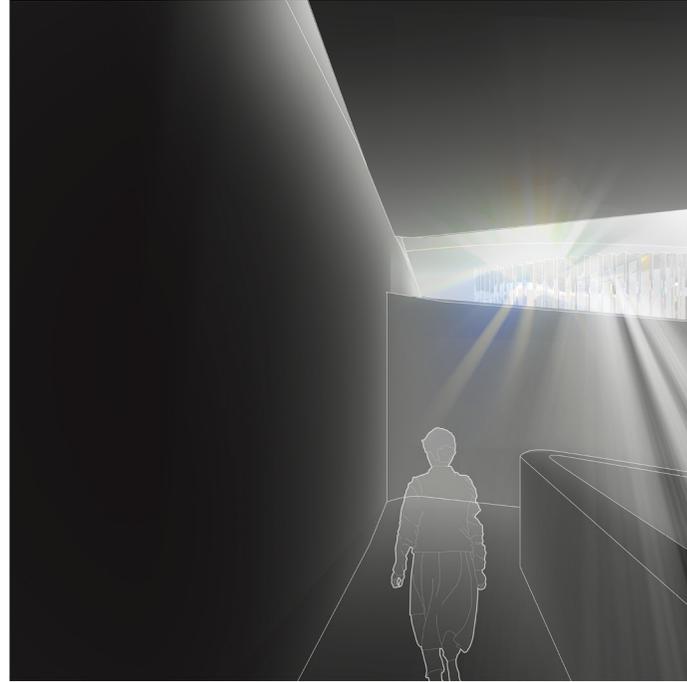
Lighting Experiment

Light is the method we use to intertwine urban life and death. As the deposition process of the body produces methane and gives out light, dispersion happens when light penetrates the prism and reached deep into the ground. Burial grounds have synthesized spiritual conceptions and aesthetic tendencies across time and culture. We did several lighting experiments are carried out before design to better understand the lighting sustom of the combination of sunlight, prisms and reflective surface.



BEING LOST

We are creating a space where people can feel lost, focus on their own emotions and look back on the past. Upon entering the space, each movement is lead by the light effect. Light dispersion is arranged temporally, and through memorial and meditation, we celebrate the gifts of life.





LIGHT EFFECT

A spectrum of light cyclically illuminates an array of meditative cells which diffuse the light into spaces of public gathering and memorial celebration. The prism is divided into individual vessels with triangular surfaces and the deceased name on it.



03.

ART DYNAMO

-ARTIST INCUBATOR IN SOUTH LOS ANGELES

GSAPP Adv V Studio
Individual workgroup leader)
Instructor : Dominic Leong & Chris Leong
TA: Sheila Lin

Background

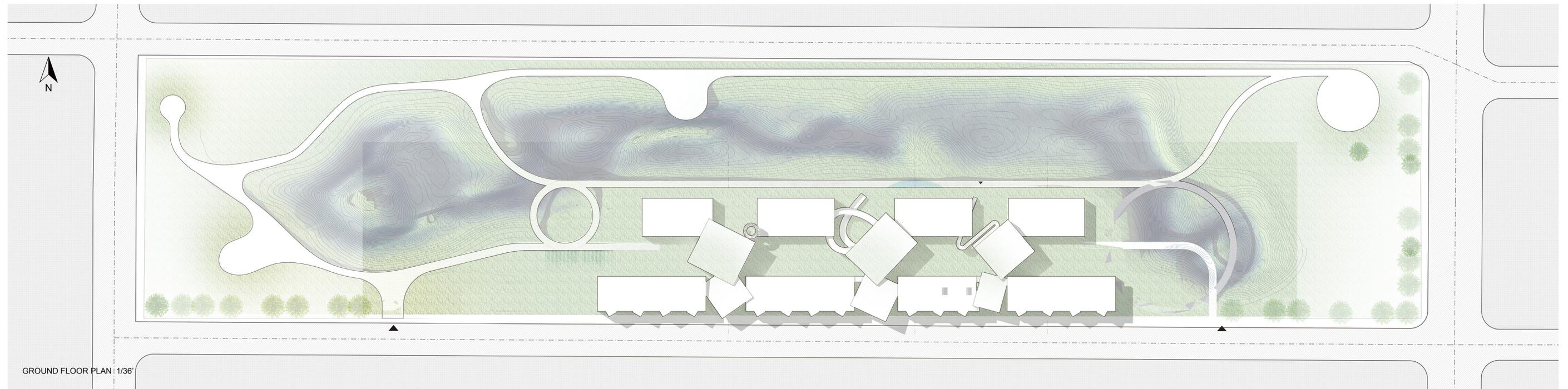
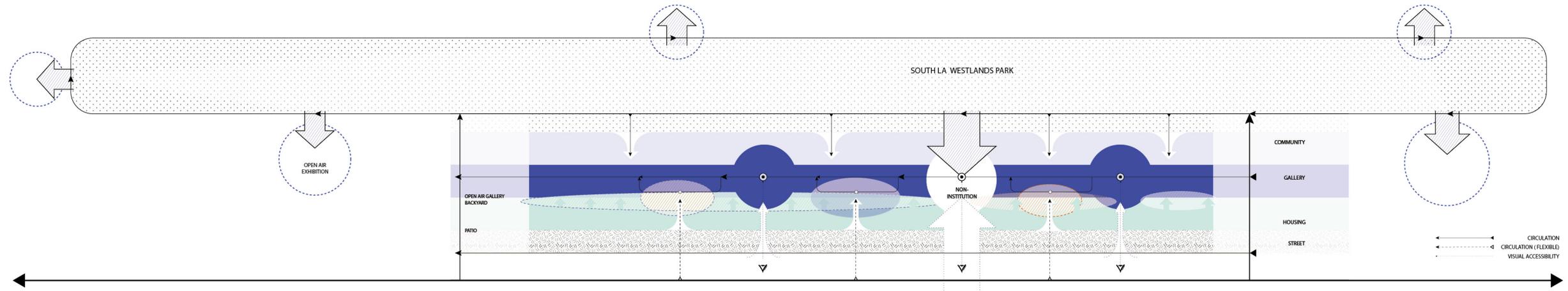
Historically, art has been synonymous with institutionality-- a physical manifestation of authority, cultural legitimacy and capitalism. Yet throughout the United States, cultural institutions are re-evaluating their roles as civic platforms. For many museums, the current political climate and ecological crisis has intensified a sense of social responsibility while amplifying long-standing challenges related to accessibility and inclusivity. "Transparency" and "community engagement" are prevalent in these narratives.

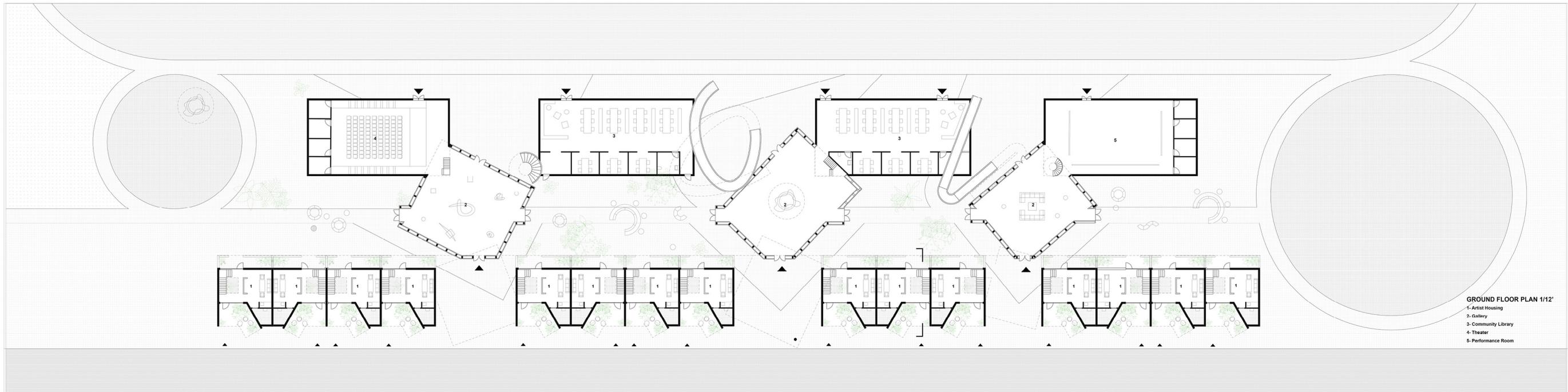
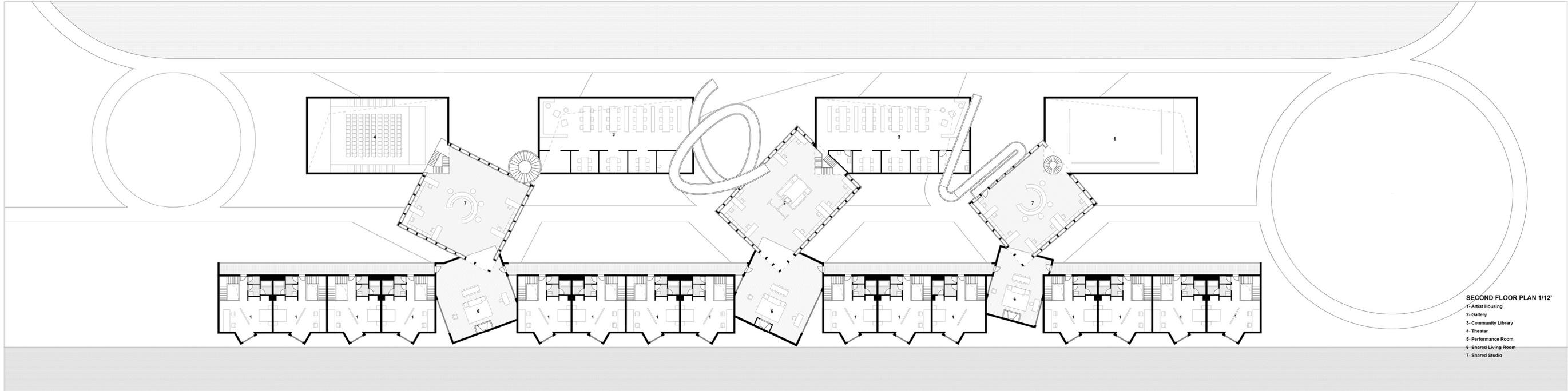


Site Plan

South LA Westlands Park

South Park has remained a central location for the undercommons of Los Angeles. Situated in a zone confined by racially restrictive housing covenants from the 1920's to 60's, South Park developed as a district exclusive to black business and activity, and has gradually made room for LatinX neighborhood in recent decades. Located near Slauson Ave. and Avalon Blvd., the 9-acre park is an expansive ecological project. Running along the site is a former bus maintenance facility that has sat empty for 30 years.





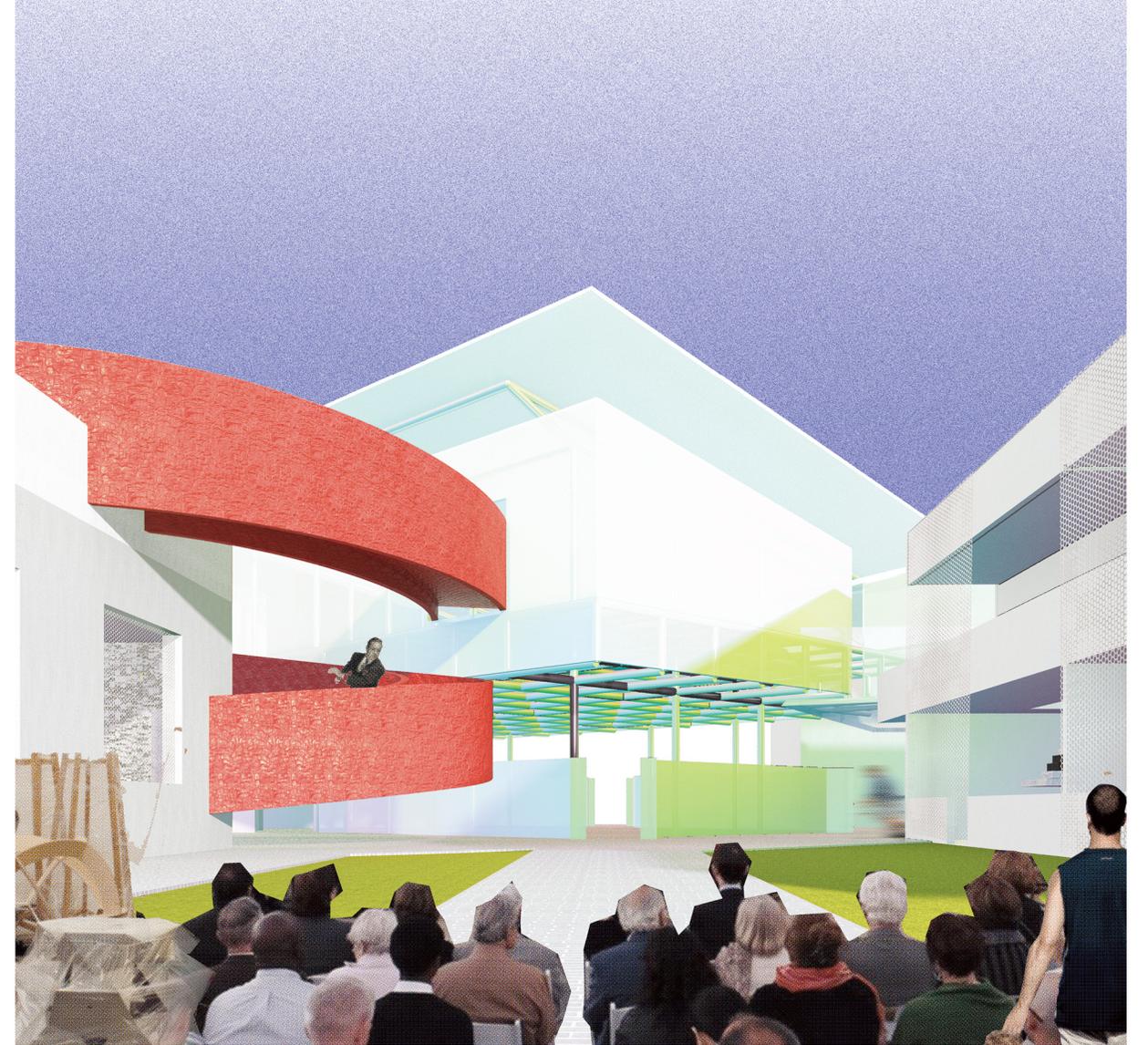
The non-institution, is an artist incubation project with a contemporary art gallery built into it. With joint effort with local organizations, the non-institution provides emerging artist with affordable housing and exhibition spaces, and in return the artists offers guidance and assistance in the library, theater and workshops where community engagement is encouraged.

PLANS



Street

The ground floor of the artist studio is open to the public as an exhibition space.

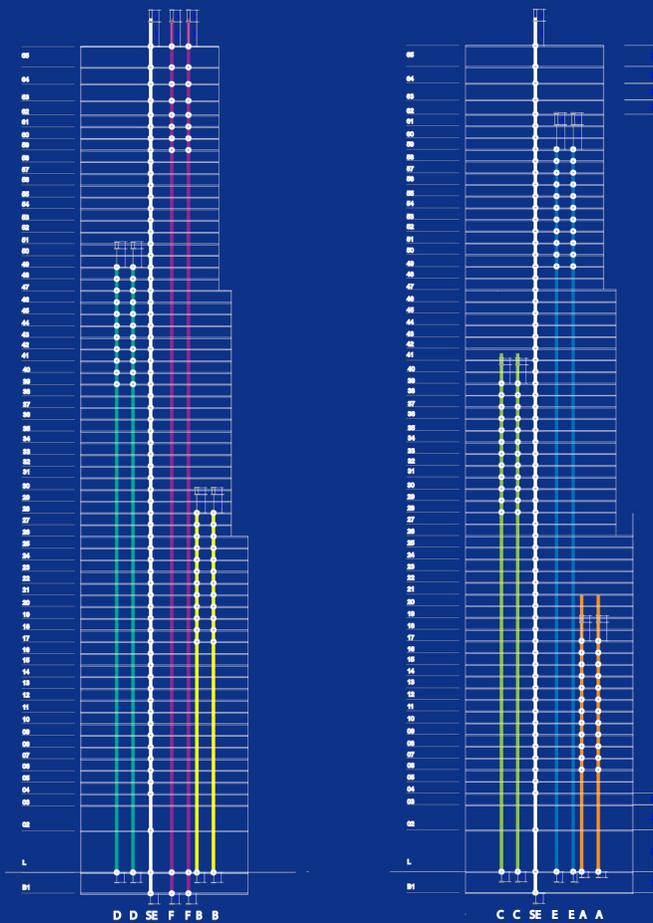


Courtyard

Courtyards are shared between artist's backyards and the gallery space, and it is where informal convening happens.



ELECTIVE.



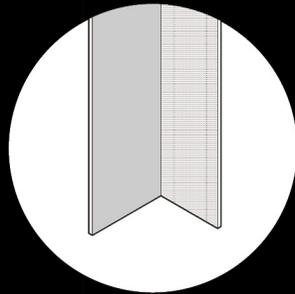
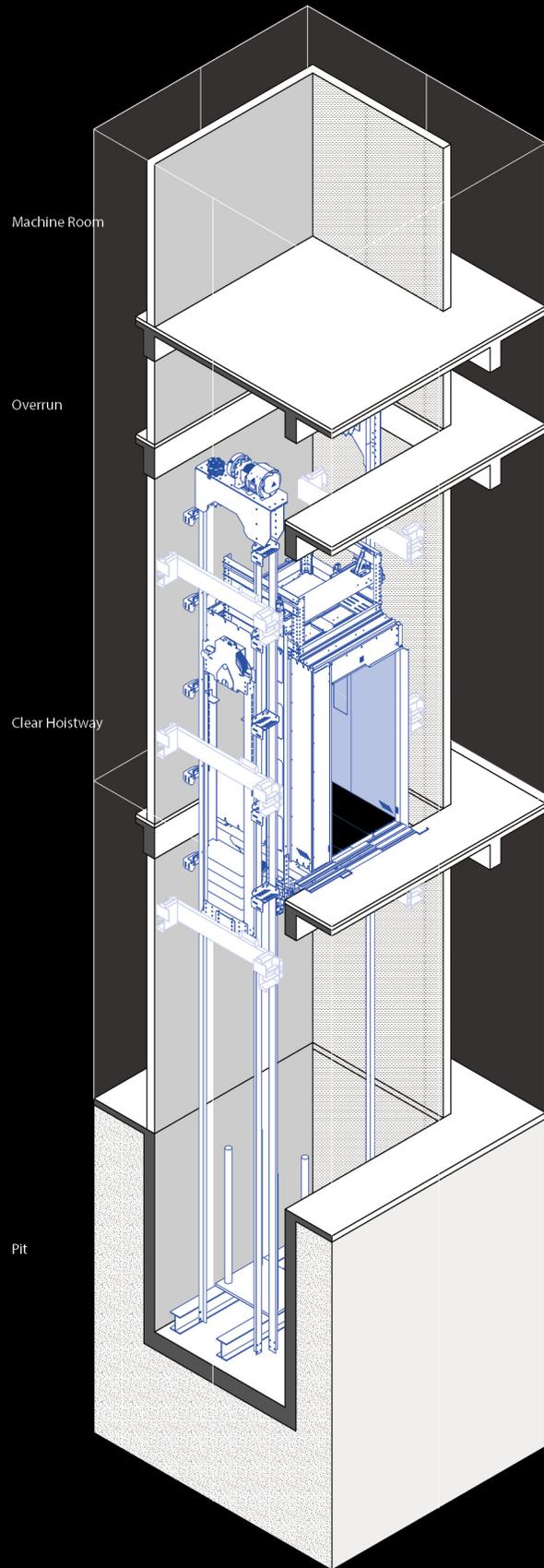
SUPER TALL

GSAPP Tech Elective
Instructor : Nicole Dosso
Individual Work

Background

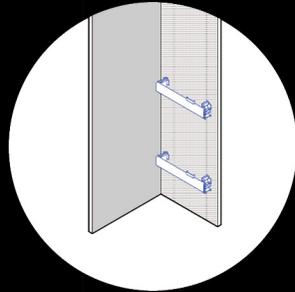
This is a seminar on Super Tall building typology. The class will follow an analytical approach by dissecting individual building components and their interrelationships to each other to build a comprehensive understanding of how Super-Tall Buildings behave. The exploration of the Super Tall building typology will utilize New York City as a laboratory. The topics will be studied in various scales from building behavior to the granularity of building tectonics. Throughout the semester, each team will develop a series of three-dimensional infographics that will visually represent the categorical fundamental building blocks of the Super-Tall.

01.



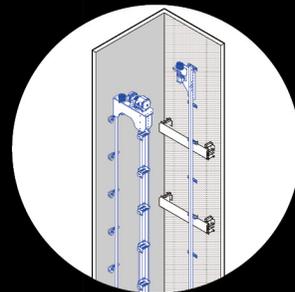
1.

First, brackets are fixed to the wall. It is the foundation of the system and ensures the elevator to go straight.



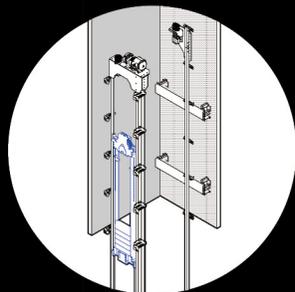
2.

Then guide rails are attached to the brackets. It leads the movements of the elevator.



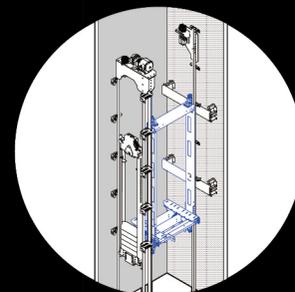
3.

On the top is the motor and machines controller that provides the power.



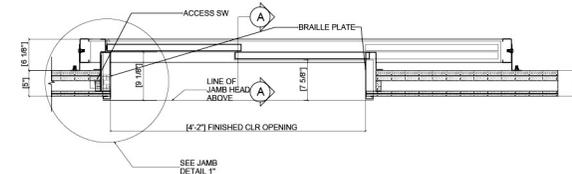
4.

Then the cabin frame and cabin door is installed. When installing the cabin doors, the head parts is first fixed and the sill part.

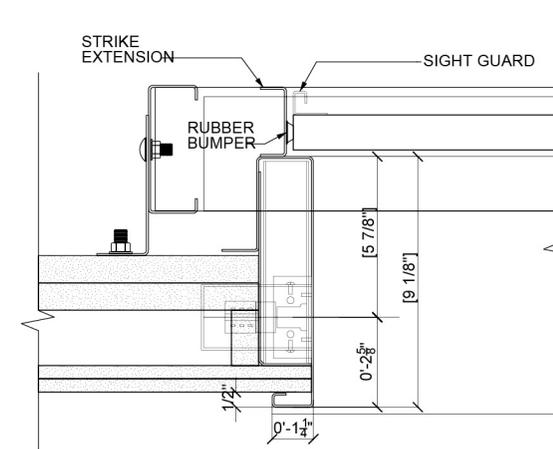


5.

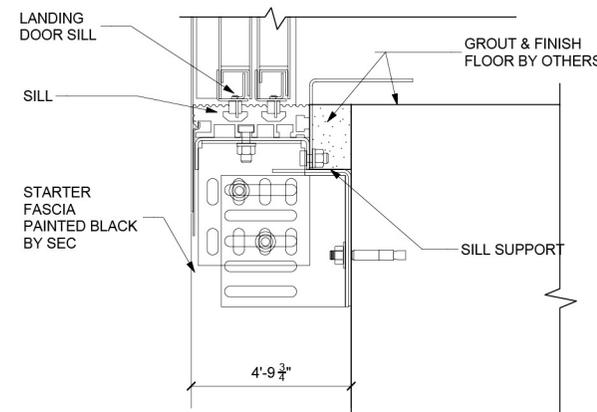
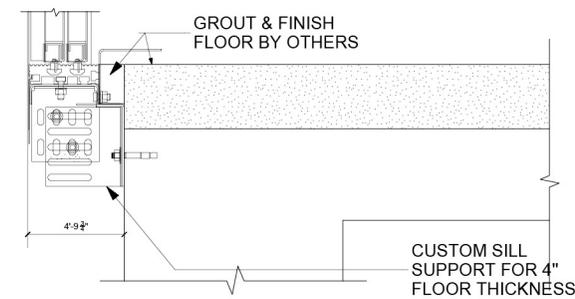
After that, the counter weight part is put. The landing door.



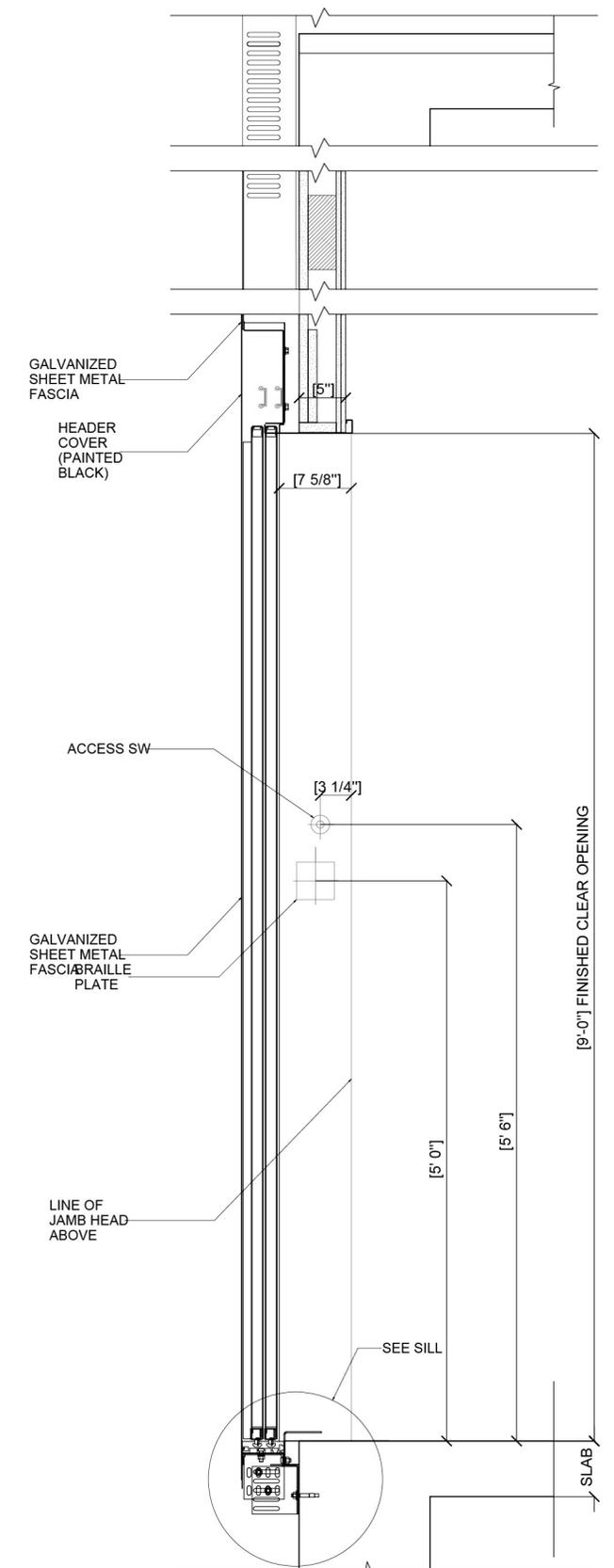
#Typical Section

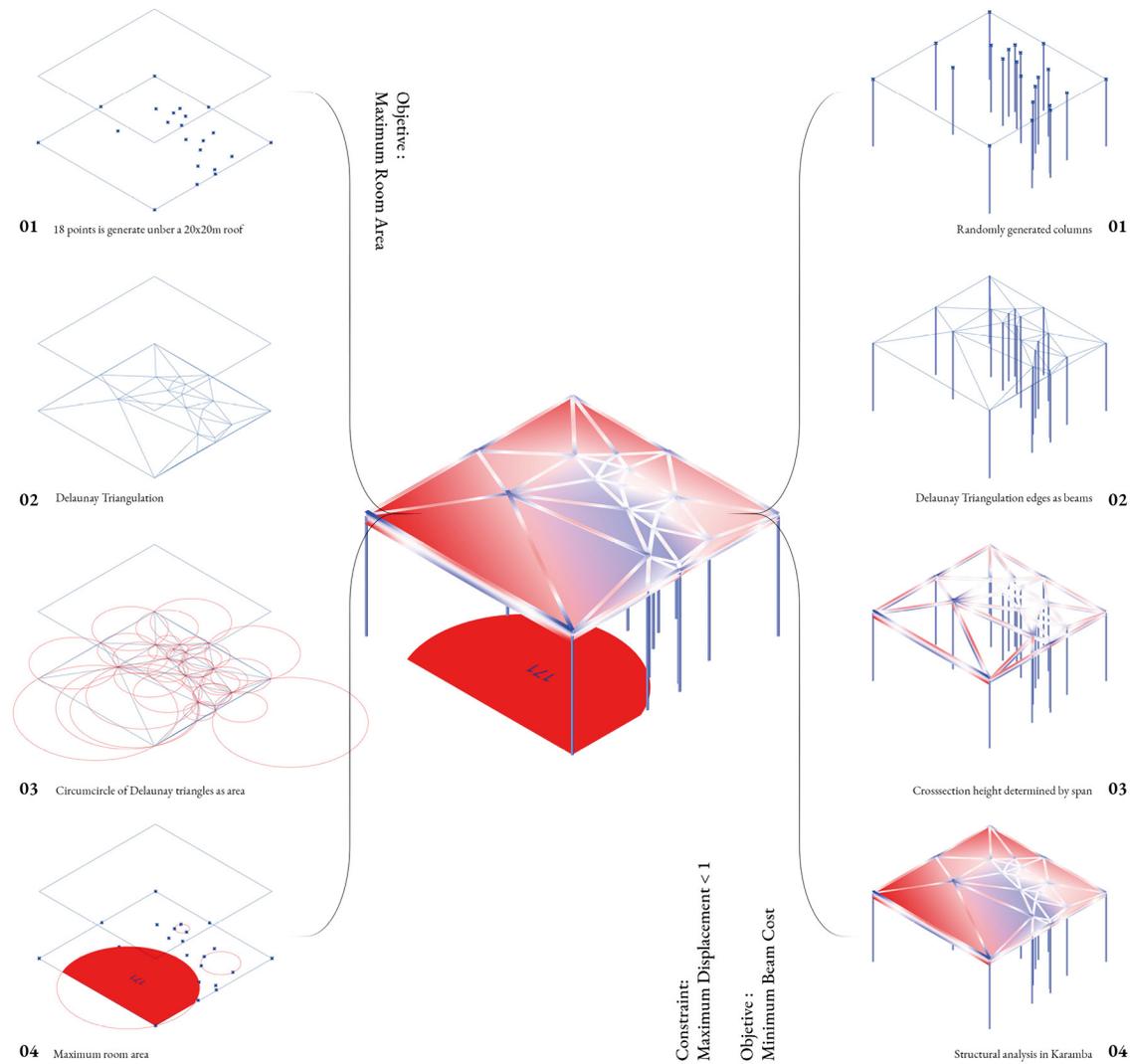


#Jamb Detail



#Sill Detail





02.

GENERATIVE DESIGN

-COLUMU FOREST

GSAPP Tech Elective
Instructor :Danil Nagy

Group Work with Wei Wang, Jingjing Wu

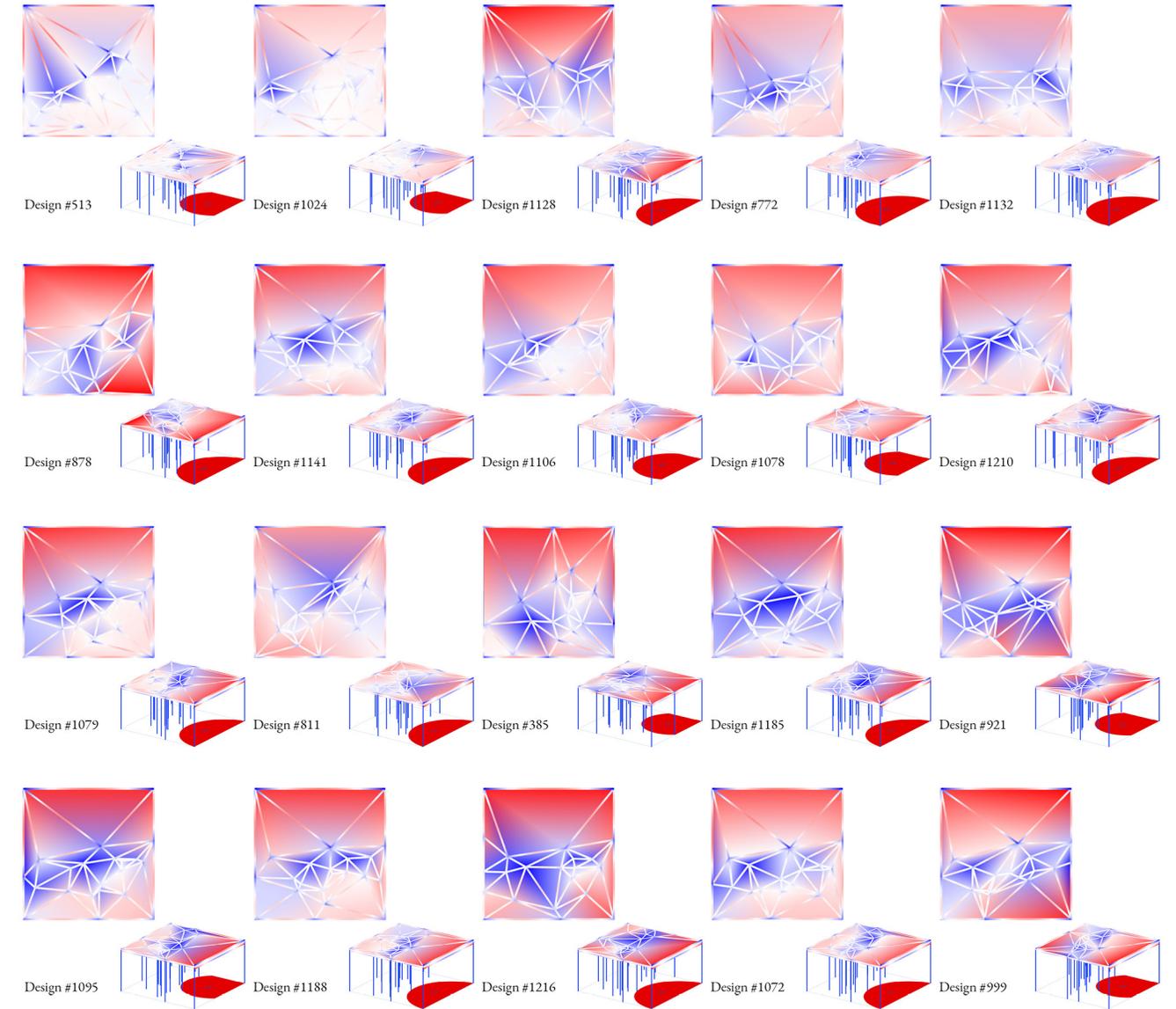
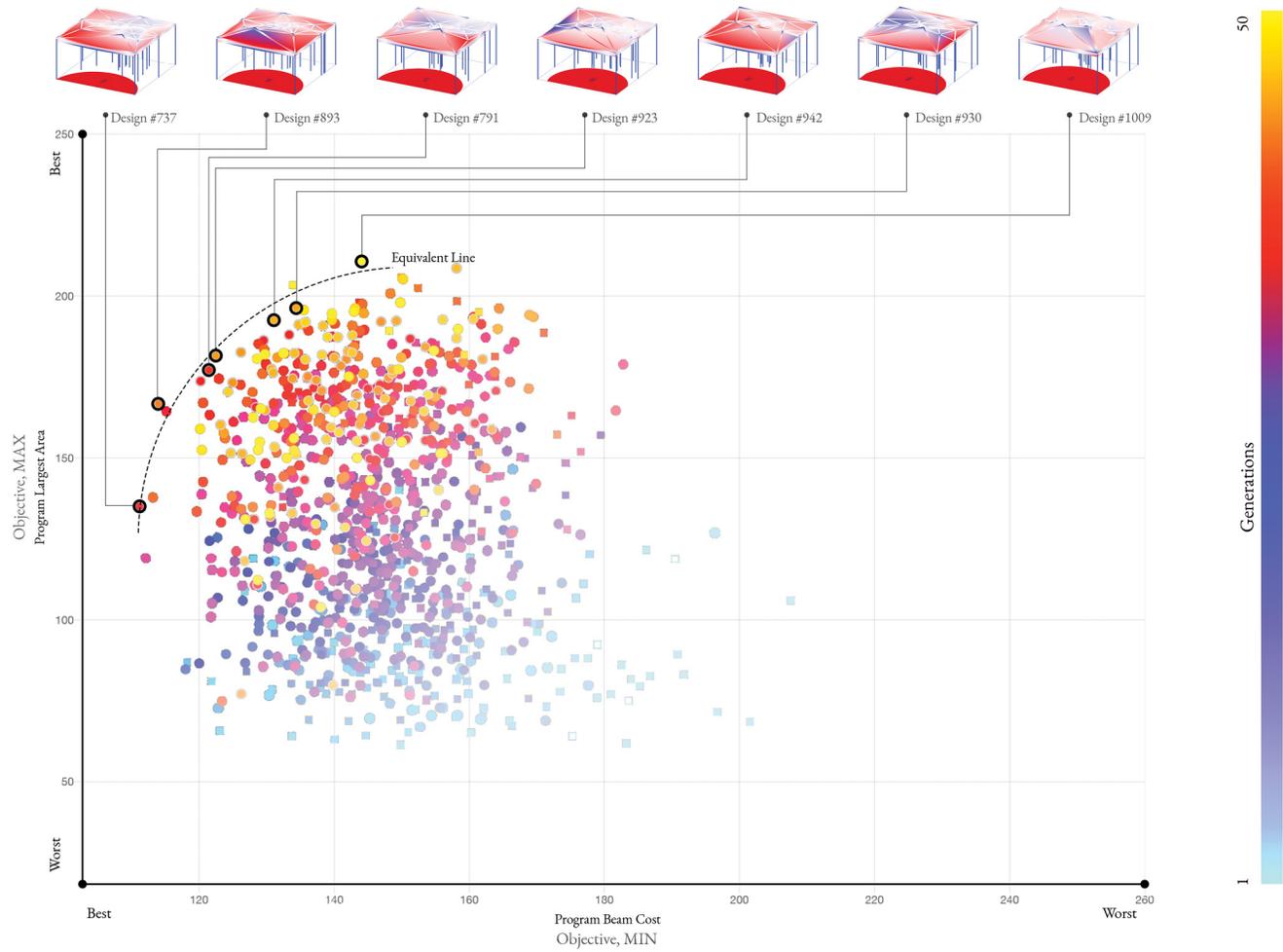
Background

In the development of modern science and technology, the traditional one-on-one design method has not worked with architecture, while the regular change pattern has not affected the public's esthetic orientation either. So free and variety has increasingly become a trend in architecture today. That is the reason why we choose to create one forest-like room with irregular-arranged columns rather than divide space by regular walls. In a forest, everything is just random; it is hard to figure out the distribution of each plant, but the uncertainty and ambiguity of natural phenomena is exactly what makes people relaxed.

Abstract

we created the roof area as a 20x20m rectangle. Then we used continuous inputs in Discover to generate 18 points randomly and confines the x/y value of points between 0-18. These points represent the columns under the roof.

MODEL PERFORMANCE [Largest Area VS Beam Cost]



We run 50 generations with 20 designs per generation. Here shows the model performance. Our objective is to maximize the largest circle area on the meanwhile to minimize the total beam cost. So actually we face a trade-off between these two goals. In this case there is an equivalent line on the upper left corner of the table. Along this line there are seven good designs--#737, #893, #791, #923, #942, #930, #1009, with the largest circle area 135, 167, 177, 182, 193, 196, 211. Looking through the image, we find that for these 7 designs all the largest area is at the boundary. So we make an assumption if it is an important factor for getting a larger circle. We take design #923 as an example, comparing it with other designs based on similar beam cost.



03.

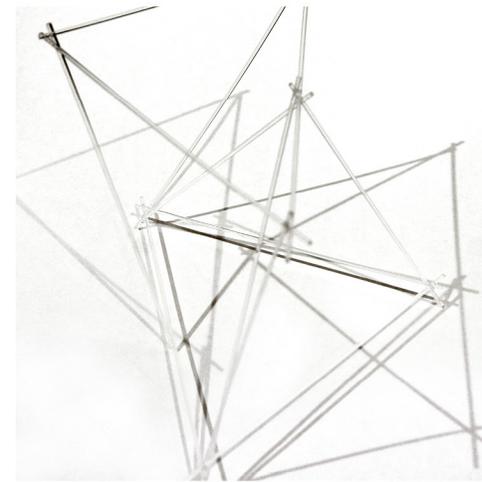
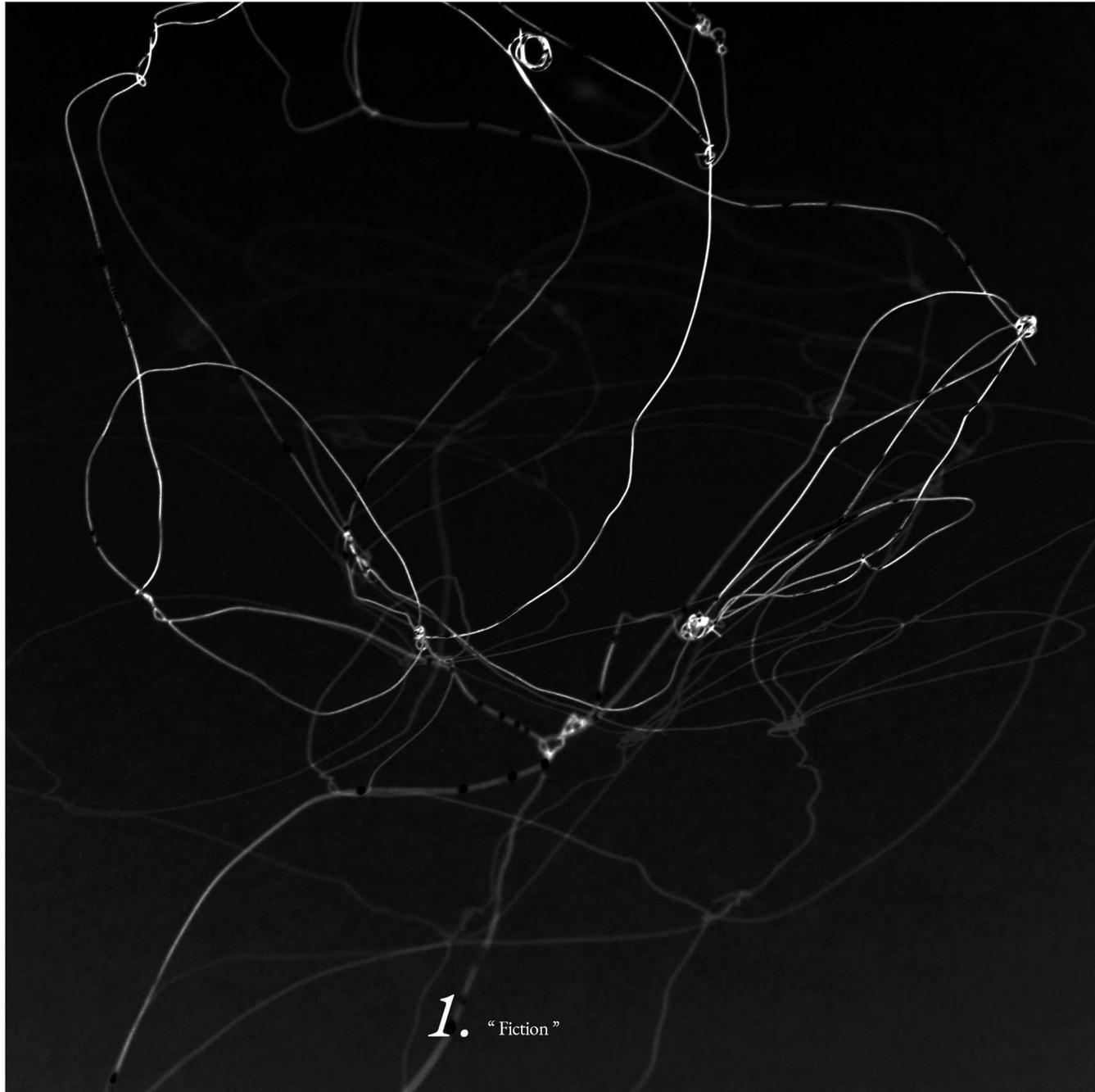
LINES NOT SPLINES

GSAPP Visual Selective
Instructor : Christoph a. Kumpusch
Individual Work

Abstract

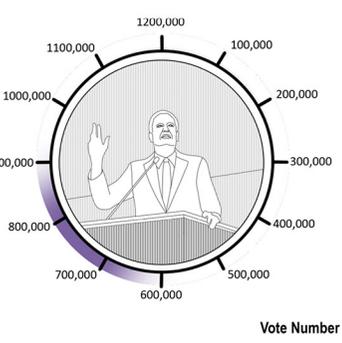
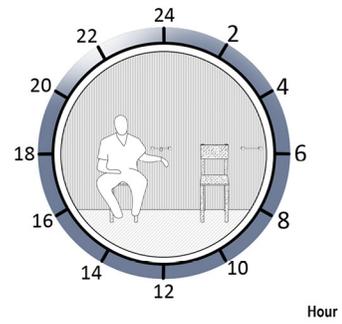
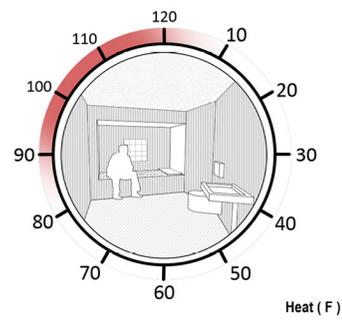
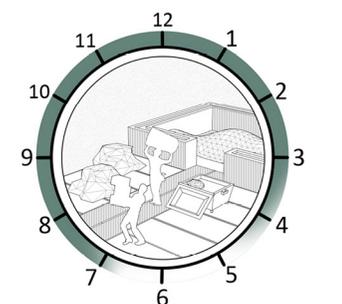
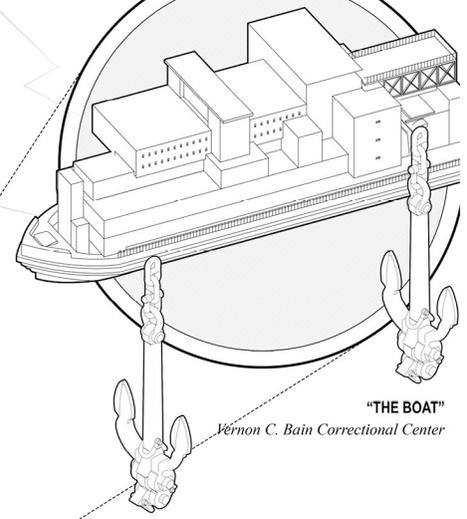
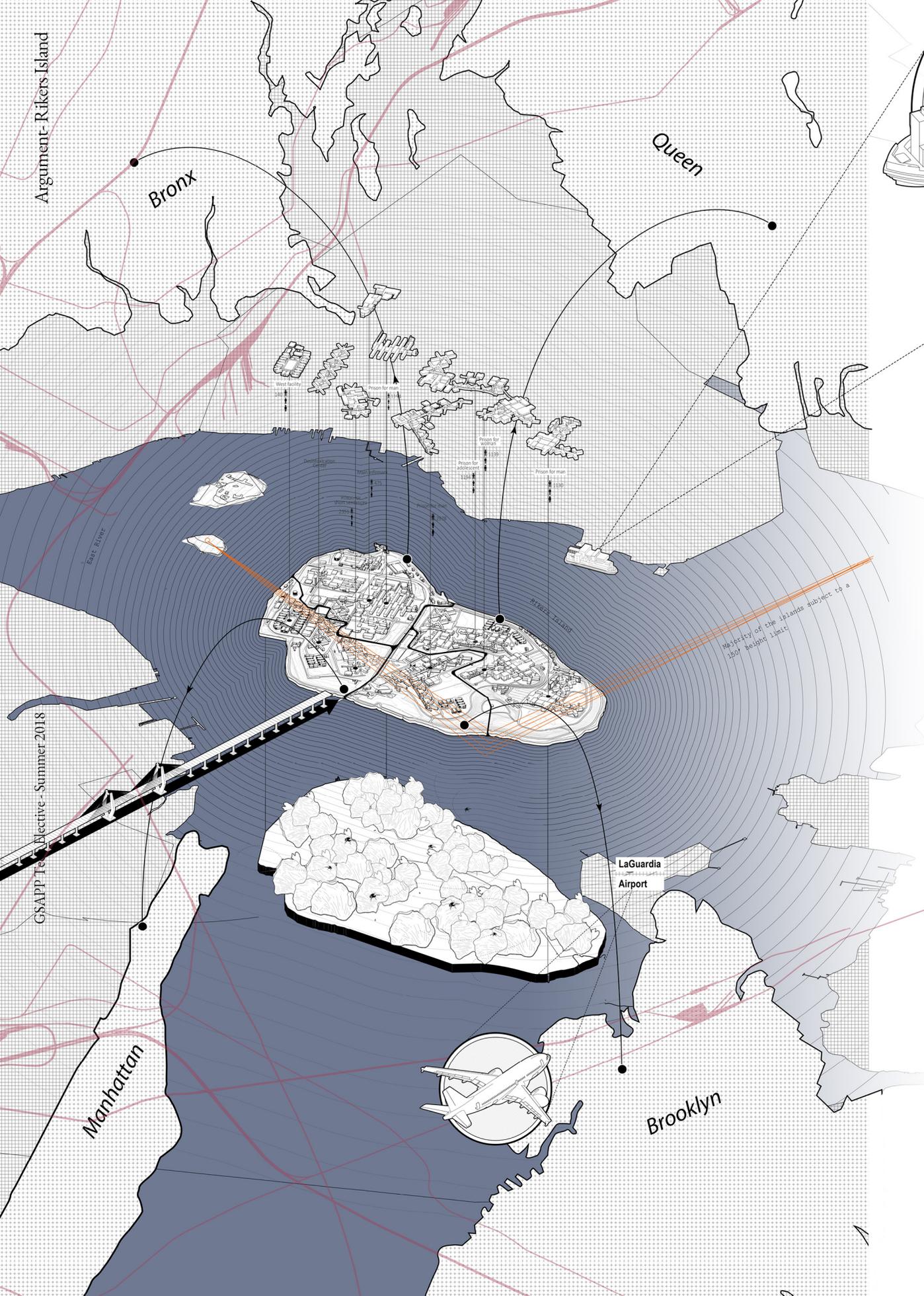
This intensive workshop-formatted course is rooted in three propositions: that drawing is as much a way of seeing as it is a means of representation; that drawing is not bound to digital versus analog categorizations; and that drawing remains the primary vehicle to record, communicate and create architecture. We will review the "Top Twenty Great Architectural Drawings" as a series of case studies

"To draw does not simply mean to reproduce contours; the drawing does not simply consist in the idea: the drawing is even the expression, the interior form, the plan, the model. Look what remains after that!"
-Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres



10.

“ The story is supported by the remarkable illustrations.”



On Rikers Island

Two years ago, New York's mayor, Bill De Blasio announced his intention to 'close the jail complex at Rikers Island within 10 years.¹ This 413-acre island is New York City's main jail complex situated along the East River between the Queens and the Bronx. It functions as a city within the city. Similarly, to New York, a large influx of people, come in and out of this 'city' daily. Issues related to mobility, land, water and confinement start to emerge and they hinder the already complex and mostly unfair carceral system in the US. A daily average of 10,000 inmates and 7,000 staff from the New York City Department of Correction cohabit on this island.² This previously uninhabited island was first used during the Dutch colonial period in 1664. Then Abraham Rycken, after whom the Island is named, purchased this pristine land³. From this moment until today, this island has been used as a tool for labor and participated in the city's formation.⁴ The island was also used as a military training ground during the Civil War. Later in 1884, in an attempt to reform the deficiencies in the United States' penal system and accommodate the runoff from the city's two main overcrowded jails, the city of New York purchased the island with ambition to use it as a jail. This was almost a premonitory first application of Michel Foucault's 'carceral archipelago'⁵ concept developed almost a century later in 1975. The nation state, in an attempt to better gain control over its urban spaces would combine incarceration within the physical boundaries of an island. In the world described by Foucault, where fences, surveillance cameras and checkpoints limit the movement of people, this island becomes a space that could be completely controlled and surveilled⁶. What is this 'carceral archipelago's' future today? In his 'grand plan'⁷, De Blasio proposes four smaller jails that will be either reused or built, one in each New York borough, closer to the courthouses. Is this an opportunity for the city to rethink its jail system at a community level? Neighbors association in each of these borough, along with inmates' families associations and some former inmates constitute the main hindrance to the achievement of this 'grand plan'. Our research feeds on a plethora of events as tools to unlock these questions. A google maps

¹ Chammah, Maurice, 'Inside the Mayor's Plan to close Rikers', The New Yorker, (March, 2019)

² Barth, Kodi, 'A City of Jails (2006)

³ Steinberg, Ted, Gotham Unbound: The Ecological History of Greater New York, New York (2010)

⁴ Barth, Kodi (2006)

⁵ Foucault, Michel, Discipline and Punish (1977)

⁶ Burell, Gibson, 'Foucault, Management and Organization Theory' (1998)

⁷ Goodman, David, "Mayor Backs Plan to Close Rikers and Open Jails Elsewhere", The New York Times, (April 2017)

screenshot, a carrot cake, a render produced by New York City Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice and a Trump/Kardashian speech thus become essential in understanding Rikers Island today.



Rikers is being used today as a political tool. This rendering of the ‘lobby in one of New York City’s proposed borough-based jails’ has been circulating on many webpages affiliated to the larger ‘A Roadmap to Closing Rikers’ platforms⁸. Through a series of ‘Task Force’ and ‘Get involved’ section launched by the City of New York, the mayor is vehiculating his titanesque project of dismantling the ‘city in the city’ and through a series of infographics explains the latest updates. These questions regarding closing up this jail is influenced by the different studies. These studies highlight the ‘presumption of innocence’ as ‘one of the foundations of the American legal system’⁹. And comparing this to three-quarters of inmates in jails in Rikers Island are awaiting the outcome of their case, nearly all of them because they cannot afford bail. The tension between the city and the neighborhood groups in the different boroughs where these new prisons will be implemented is palpable at different scales. These citizens are worried of the implications of having detainees in their vicinity. Another tension is that families of inmates do not want to see the routine of their imprisoned family member altered and instrumentalized as part of the mayor’s electoral ambitions. Also, several experts that worked in this island have published research that would incline in the mayor’s favor, explaining that smaller jails can better perform

⁸ Mayor’s Office of Criminal Justice Website, <https://criminaljustice.cityofnewyork.us/programs/closing-rikers-island/>

⁹ Hughes, Graham, “Common Law Systems: Fundamentals of American Law (1996)

especially when dealing with ‘health risks’ transmission and healing.¹⁰ As a way to bring these different realities together, the statement of local judge Alex Calabrese permits rethinking the whole carceral structure in New York. He explains that ‘jails don’t have to be the way we have historically conceived them-they don’t have to be a blight on the community, instead this can be a tool to rethink them today’.¹¹ Rikers island, then once again plays an important role in rethinking our use of land in the city.

This jail, due to its position on an island, raises issues of land and water use but also of accessibility. On Google Maps it is impossible to have a closer view into this island. This is related to the extreme security measures installed in the penal system in the United States.¹² This also accompanies another issue related to visitors of inmates. As one tries to generate a line on Google Maps to give a trajectory to visit a family member, another lock occurs and the only information available is on the NYC Department of Correction’s webpage¹³. This highlights the immobility in this jail as an inaccessible island that is completely in the hands of the mayor’s office. Access to and from the city becomes a real question that creates tension between inmates, authorities and their families. While reading the many testimonies of ex-inmates in articles and interviews, one might better understand the conditions of confinement within the jail complex. Rikers Island is also named by its inmates as ‘the oven’¹⁴. Behind this nickname, one can better understand the condition of extreme heat and flooding that influence the cells of the inmates. The climate of the city reflects and is almost exaggerated in these poor conditions of living. Floorings and lack of air conditioning lead to Rikers island’s health deficiency and constant tension between the NYC’S Department of Correction and the inmates.¹⁵

¹⁰ Dr Venters, Homer, Life and Death in Rikers Island (2019)

¹¹ Nicholas, Jeb, “Hundreds March to Demand Shut Down of Rikers Island”, Village Voice (Sept 2016)

¹² Hughes, Graham (1996)

¹³ <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doc/inmate-info/visit-schedule.page>

¹⁴ Dr Venters, Homer (2019)

¹⁵ Rakia, Raven, ‘A Sinking Jail: The environmental disaster that is Rikers Island’, Grist, (2016)



Kim Kardashian West talks criminal justice at White House - BBC News
68K views

Mobility between land and water on the island, but also between Rikers and the city of New York, is critical. Recently, Kim Kardashian was invited by President Trump to the White House for a special meeting, where the TV-reality star announced her ‘partnership with a ride-sharing company, offering free rides to inmates that were released and that were going to job interviews’¹⁶. Behind, what we could see as an absurd meeting, lies a real issue of mobility for released inmates. As an example, when detainees are released directly from Rikers Island, they are taken to Queen’s Plaza in the early hours of the morning and ‘handed a MetroCard with instructions to find their way home’¹⁷. The former inmates, who have been part of an almost sedentary community, have had limited short trips from cafeteria to individual cells. After being released, they need to readapt to roaming in one of the busiest cities in the world. In echo to this, in 1942 ‘The Boat’, a rather absurd boat-jail typology emerged, as a response to the overflowing inmates on the island¹⁸. This extension jail filled over 800 new beds. This mobile device still absurdly serves today an immobile purpose.

The inmates on Rikers island spent most of their time in isolation. One of the rare moments where they unite as a community is during ‘special occasions’¹⁹. Here is a recipe of a carrot cake. This recipe has been used for over fifty years now by the unique bakery on the island. Only on special occasions such as Thanksgiving, Christmas and the end of Ramadan, does this recipe resurface. Inmates, along with specialized nutritionists,

¹⁶ Karni, Annie, ‘The Subject at the White House Was Criminal Justice. The Subtext Was the Election’, The New York Times (July 2019)

¹⁷ Barth, Kodi (2006)

¹⁸ Wynn, Jennifer, Inside Rikers (2002)

¹⁹ Hager, Emily, ‘How to Bake The Rikers Cake’, The New York Times (August 2010)

produce about 62,500 slices of cake (without frosting) on these occasions.²⁰ Behind this seemingly banal carrot cake, one might understand that food in jail has an ‘outsized role’²¹ either in starting a riot or in creating a community. This is reminder of peoples’ occasional gourmandise desire and humanizes these populations. How can Rikers future plans incorporate this bakery and the community that it has forged over the years. This bakery can activate a series of other community based projects that permit rethinking of incarceration today. Instead, speculative narratives have been disseminated across the press. In some scenarios, the island is converted into a large affordable housing complex²². The question of mobility within the city would still have to be addressed. Also, the island could become LaGuardia Airport’s third runway. In other proposals, Rikers becomes ‘the largest water treatment facility in the United States’ and is coupled with a public promenade²³. It is evident that the conflict around the future of the island reveals that these tensions are just being displaced to other parts of the city instead of being addressed in-situ first.



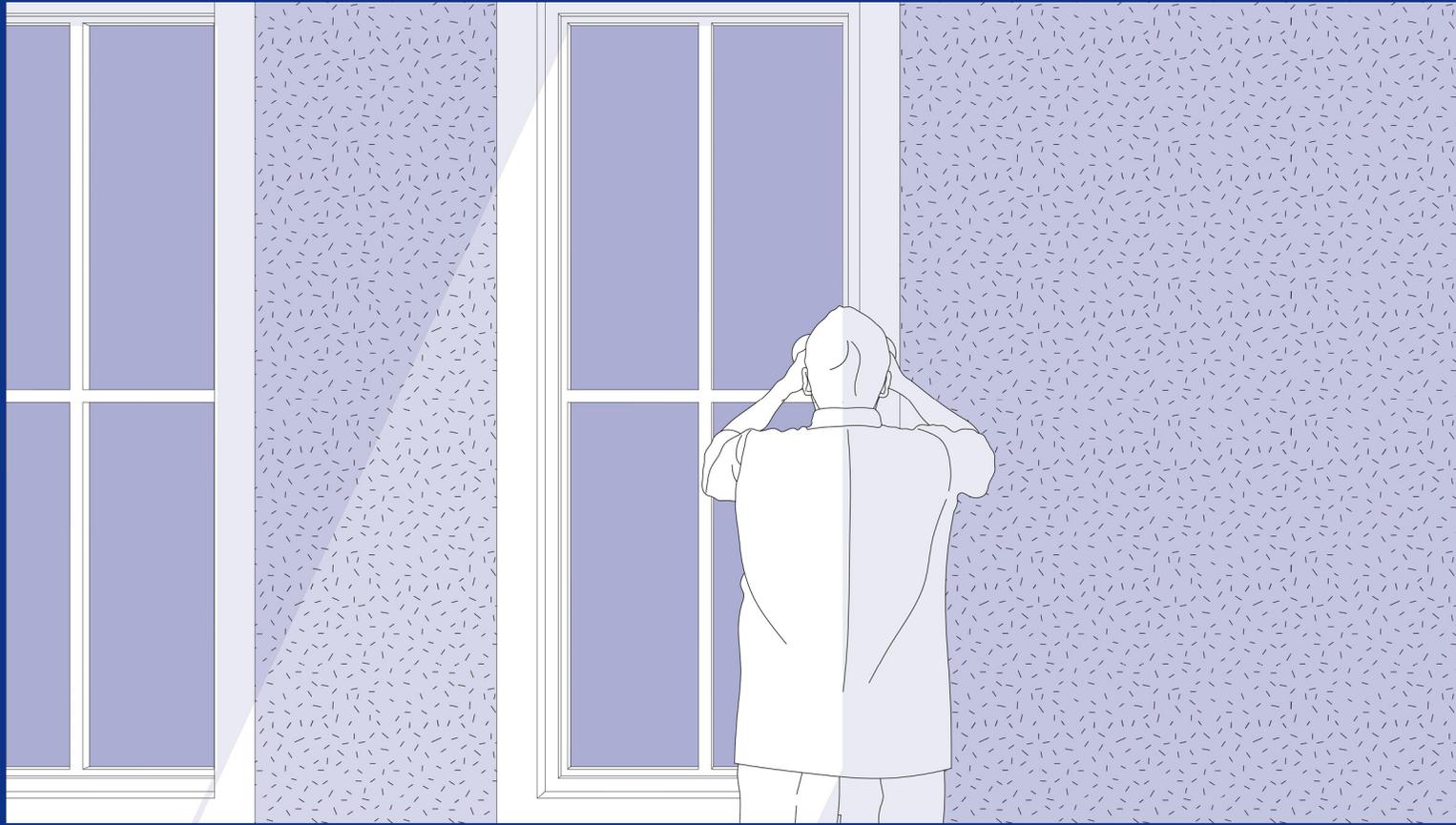
²⁰ Hager, Emily (2010)

²¹ Cate, Sandra, ‘Breaking Bread with a Spread’ (2008)

²² Chammah, Maurice (2019)

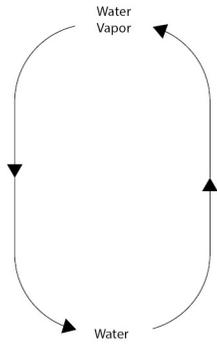
²³ Chammah, Maurice (2019)

VISUAL.

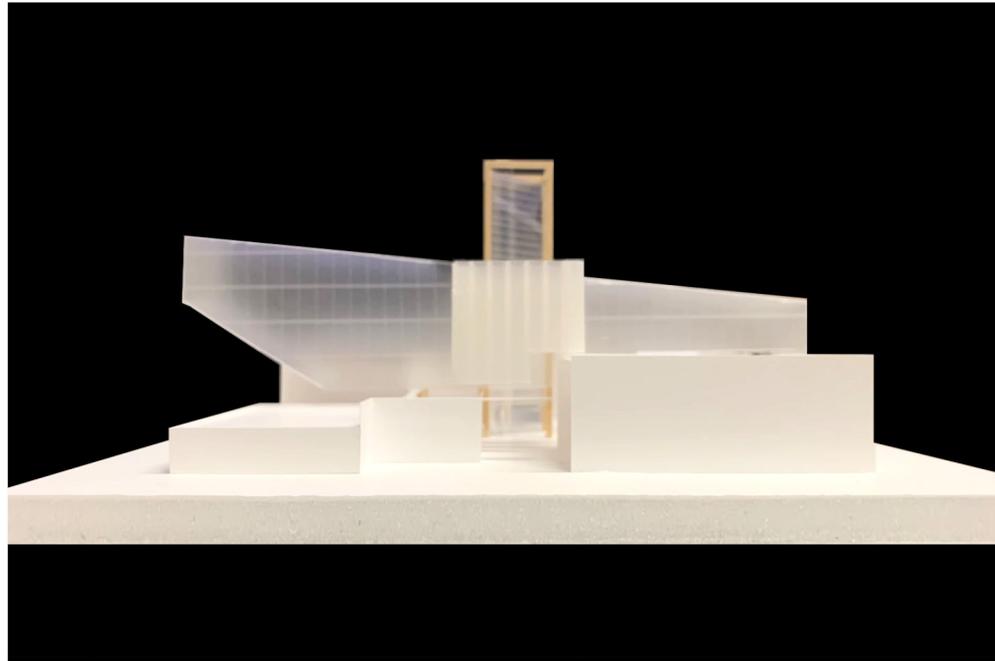


Background

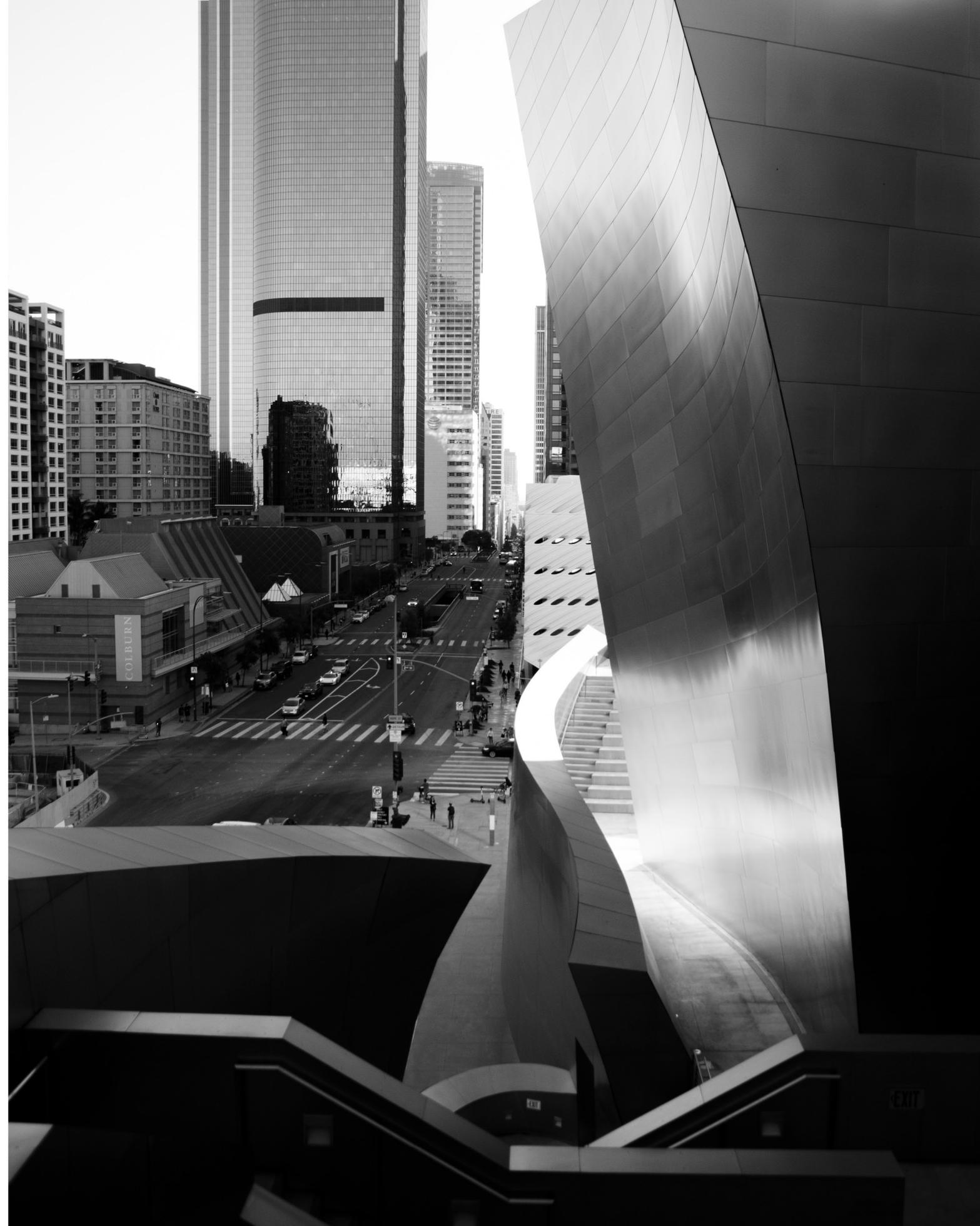
Historically, art has been synonymous with institutionality-- a physical manifestation of authority, cultural legitimacy and capitalism. Yet throughout the United States, cultural institutions are re-evaluating their roles as civic platforms. For many museums, the current political climate and ecological crisis has intensified a sense of social responsibility while amplifying long-standing challenges related to accessibility and inclusivity. "Transparency" and "community engagement" are prevalent in these narratives.



#Test Model
 Model from Reformatory Modernity that
 explores roof units that collect water and
 provide structural support at the same time.



#Test Model From Reformatory Modernity



#NYC

The project looks at the relationship between architecture and the evolution of the



