PORTFOLIO

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Graduate School of Architecture,
Planning and Preservation

SIXUAN (STELLA) CHEN
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Making Space for the More-than-Human

Partner: Zixiao Huang, Summer 2022
Instructor: Marco Ferrari, Elise Hunchuck
Transforming from a dilapidated industrial port to a prosperous public park, the land under Brooklyn Bridge Park adapted new identities to accommodate global changes. However, if we see through the spatial development that has been constructed to maximize economic and real estate value, it reveals an overlooked yet significant component, the timber piles, who have been supporting the existence of the landscape. Therefore, the undervalued piles are a proxy for the capital structure that obscures them from above.

As the proxy relationship is embodied in the negotiation between valued and undervalued objects, we want to first identify the current system of value. Value exists persistently, yet it sustains, evolves and is presented through different modalities. Human society tends to quantify the value of a piece of land using a monetary system, whose algorithm often depicts the common and ignores the particular. In contrast, if we perceive lands with ecological perspectives, where the value is embodied through the energy flow in nature driven by multi-species, the image of a land becomes more comprehensive with values superimposed and exchanged dynamically. Therefore, our projection is to challenge the predominant interest of short-term economic benefits, reimagining the human-constructed landscape of Brooklyn Bridge Park with long-term value of ecological regeneration.
Acknowledging climate change is reconfiguring the condition of earth surfaces, we want to identify Brooklyn Bridge Park as a waterfront surface that is already exposed, preparing for conceivable submergence and projecting its future reformation to a new seabed. Start with the historical research and end with strategic method reacting to climate crisis, the installation explores the role of architecture and landscape in preserving existing values, facilitating value transformation, and unveiling obscured values through local political competition, urbanism evolvement, global shipping industry fluctuation, and climate change that define a post-industrial waterfront.
As the abortion landscape is fragmented and increasingly polarized after the overturn of Roe V. Wade, a Louisiana resident would have to drive nearly 700 miles to the nearest abortion clinic, making it one of the toughest states to receive reproductive care. Three existing reproductive care clinics, the only medical supports for reproductive health in the state, are all being relocated, and therefore, the project aims to compensate for the missing medical supports, providing consultation, medical, and recovery space.

Acknowledging women have been empowered by plants throughout history, this project uses the natural habitat within federal lands as both a resistance and an opportunity. With the reference to ethnobotany, the goal is to foster the interspecy care between plants and humans, specifically in responding to the current situation of reproductive injustice in hostile contexts.

Abortion Laws by State

1. Abortion is currently banned in five states.
2. It is legal to travel out of state to get an abortion.
3. Exceptions that may allow you to get an abortion in Louisiana:
   - To save the pregnant person’s life
   - To prevent serious risk to the pregnant person’s physical health
   - If the fetus is not viable

Louisiana imposes more restrictions on abortion providers than any other state, including:
- Two-Visit Requirement
- Medical Baseline
- 15-Day Waiting Period
- 30-Foot Buffer Zone
- Mandatory Ultrasounds
- Restriction on Low-Income Women’s Access

Approximately 16,000 women obtain abortion in Louisiana each year.
Women in Botany

Medicine Women

Native American tribes believed that the women had inner healing powers and were able to combine it with their beliefs and connec
tions to the spirit world. Medicine women gathered herbs to create healing medicines for those who fell sick within the tribe.

“Wise Women”

Lacking formal medical training, wise women in the Western world learned from their mothers, aunts, and female relatives in the commu
nity. Although they did not have access to formal education like physicians, they learned to apply home remedies to treat illnesses
and create healing medicines.

“Witches”

Between the 16th and 18th centuries, male authorities such as clergy in the Catholic Church and university-trained physicians wished to elevate their expertise and marginalize lower-class women in the healing arts, discrediting them as “wise women” or “witches.”
Type A - Therapy

Type B - Exam & Pharmacy
Most domestic elephants have foot problems because they are trained and walking on hard surfaces that are bad for their feet. Report has shown that 50% of captive elephants died from afflictions related to foot. Therefore, regular examinations are crucial.
Twist explores how geometric complexity, formwork efficiency, and material strength interact with one another, through double-curved rammed earth elements. Hemp fibers and wood shavings are added to improve tensile strength while reducing density.