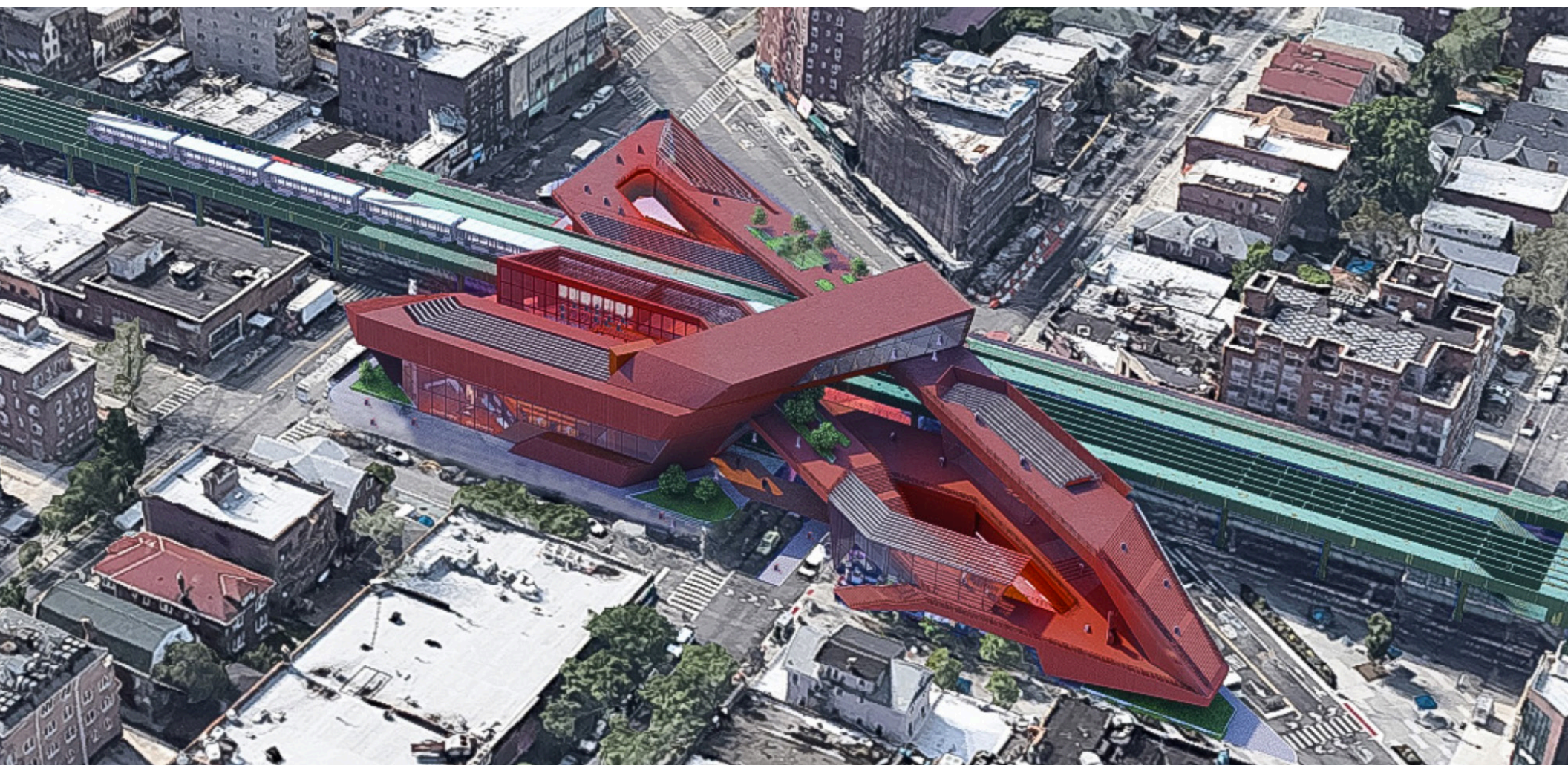


ARCHITECTURE PORTFOLIO

YUFEI LIU

GSAPP 2021 Summer - 2022 Spring

1.



GSAPP SEMESTER 1, 2021 SUMMER

STREET AS THEATER

Instructor : Mimi Hoang & Eric Bunge

Studio Topic: Remix

Site Location: Jackson Height

Partner: Yingjie Liu



Queens symphony
orchestra

Concerts
Marching
performance



Project Rhythm
Music
education



URZUA
Dance education
Indian
Zumba
Belly dance

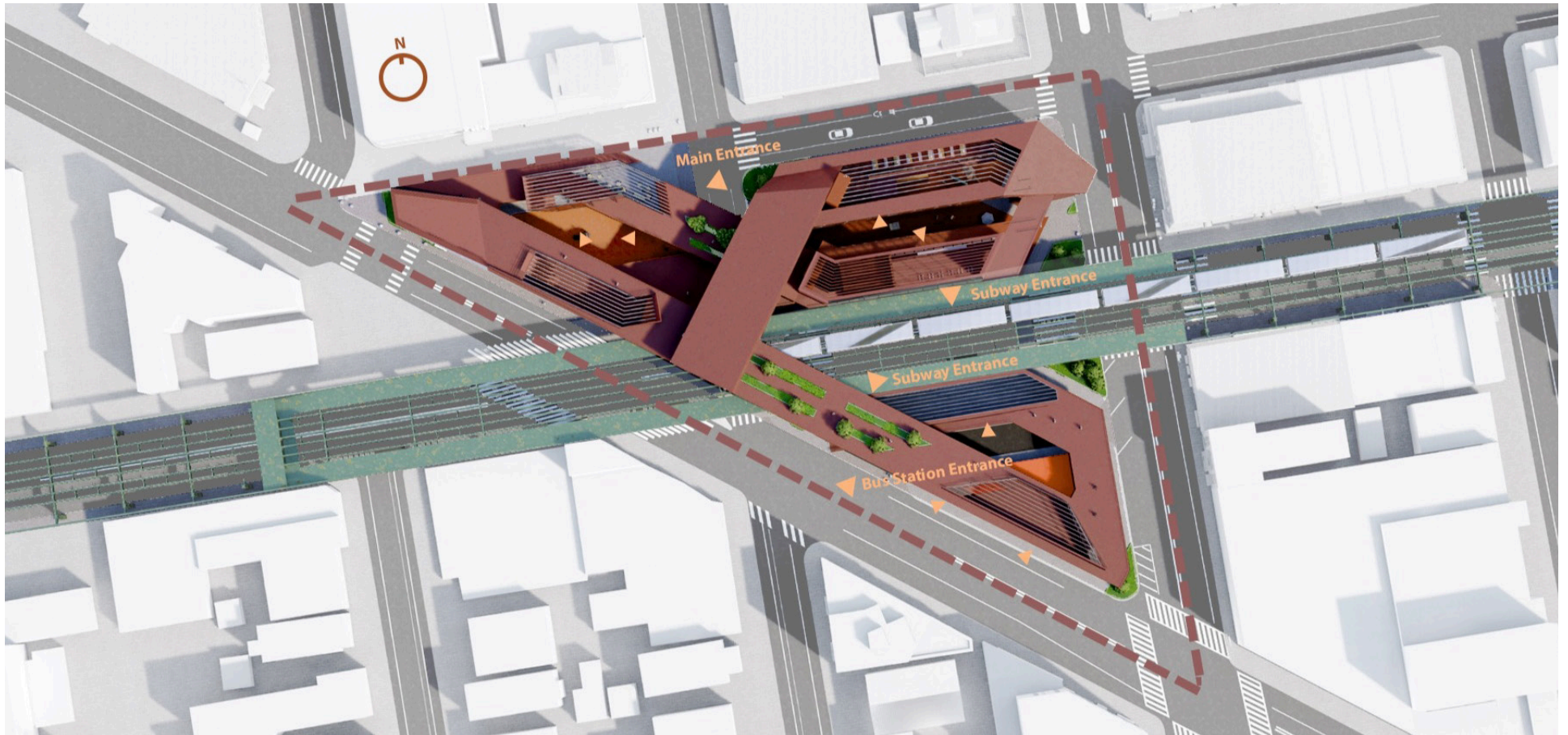


Sing for hope
Interactive LIVE
performances

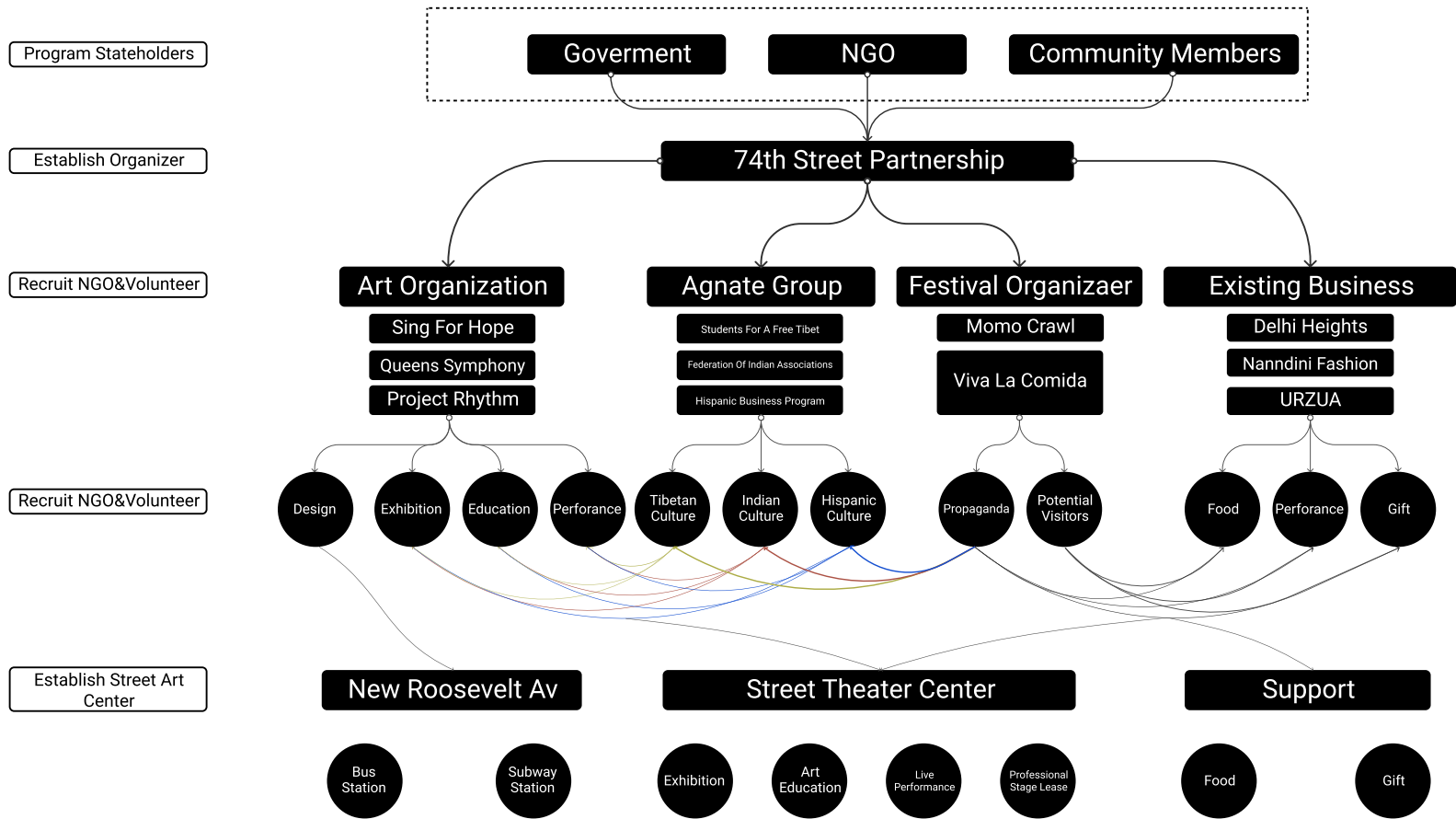


Relevant Non-Profit Organizations in Jackson Height District

In the early stages of the design, when we tried to get a deeper understanding of the Jackson Height area, it was easy for us to notice that this area is a multi-ethnic area, where cultural conflicts and fusions are staged here everyday. Art often breeds in chaos and conflicts, indeed, in this area several significant large parades holds every year, and the street performances of various art groups held almost every weekend. On the one hand, unfortunately, due to the lack of proper planning, most art groups can only rehearse in small spaces such as laundry rooms and perform in chaotic street crowds. On the other hand, these details inspired us to get rid of the idea of traditional theater design and reconstruct the relationship between the theater and the audience.



Meanwhile, we found that this site has great potential for future development. As a transportation hub, subway stations and bus stations will bring massive flows of people to this district, so that the new project has the opportunity to become a showcase for the entire city. In addition, due to the lack of planned public activity spaces, it is easy to establish initial attractiveness for tourists in nearby districts by increasing the natural environment and improving public facilities. Therefore, for our project, we hope to maintain the idea of interacting daily life with theater, improve the activity space and performance venues of art group while maintaining the unique intimacy between the local actors and the audience, and bring a very special and attractive experience to local residents and potential audiences through strategies such as 50/50 and functional remix.



Functional Logic Analysis Diagram

A



B



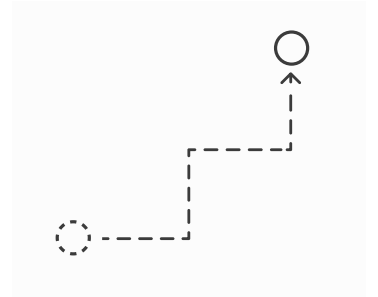
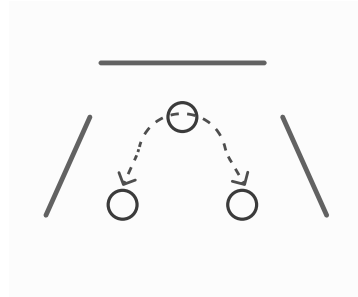
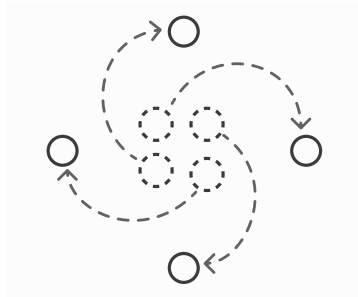
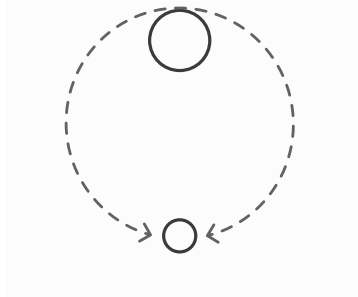
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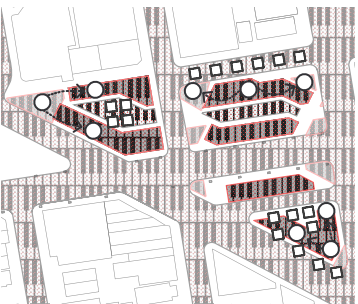
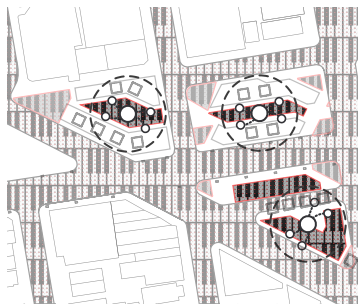
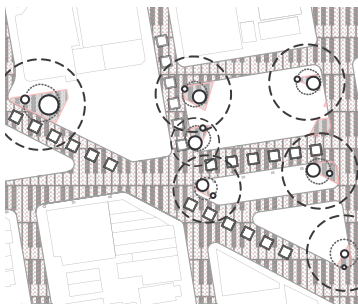
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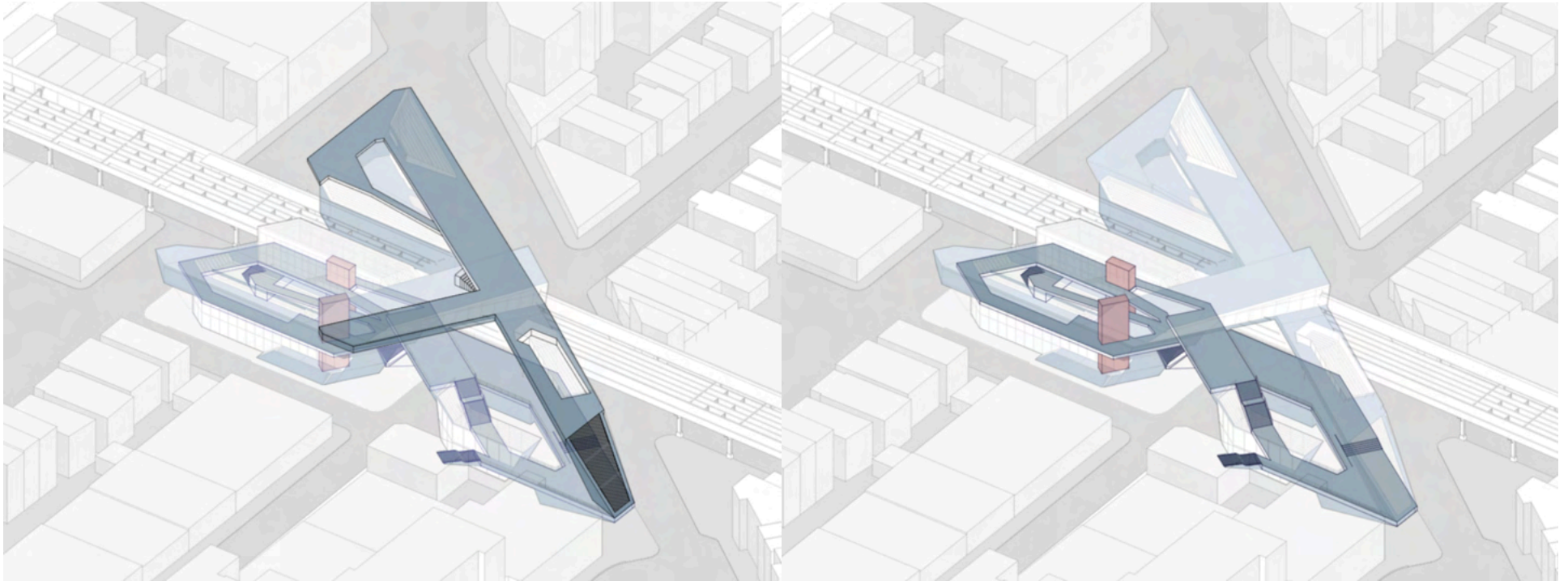
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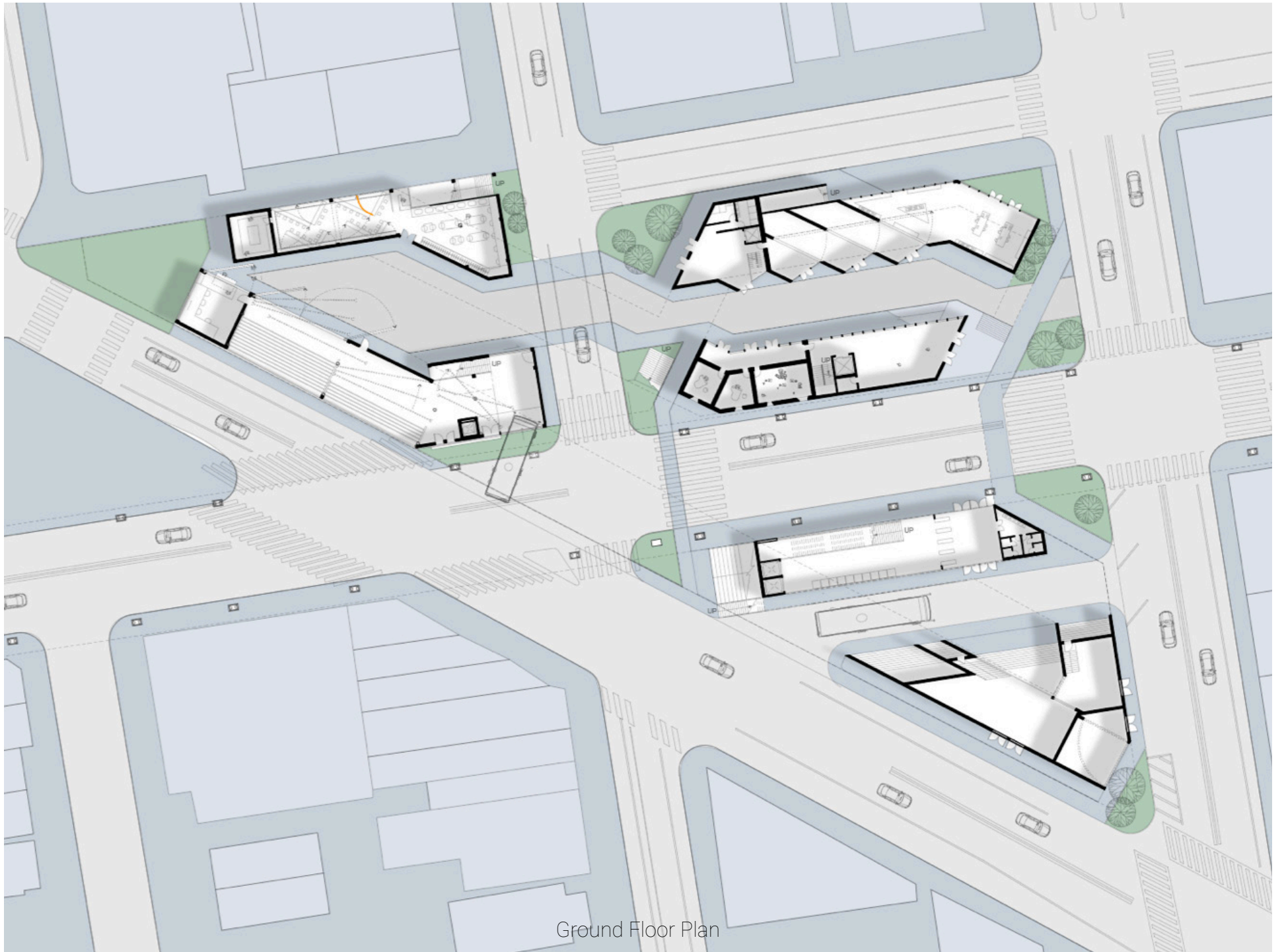
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Typology Study of Stages

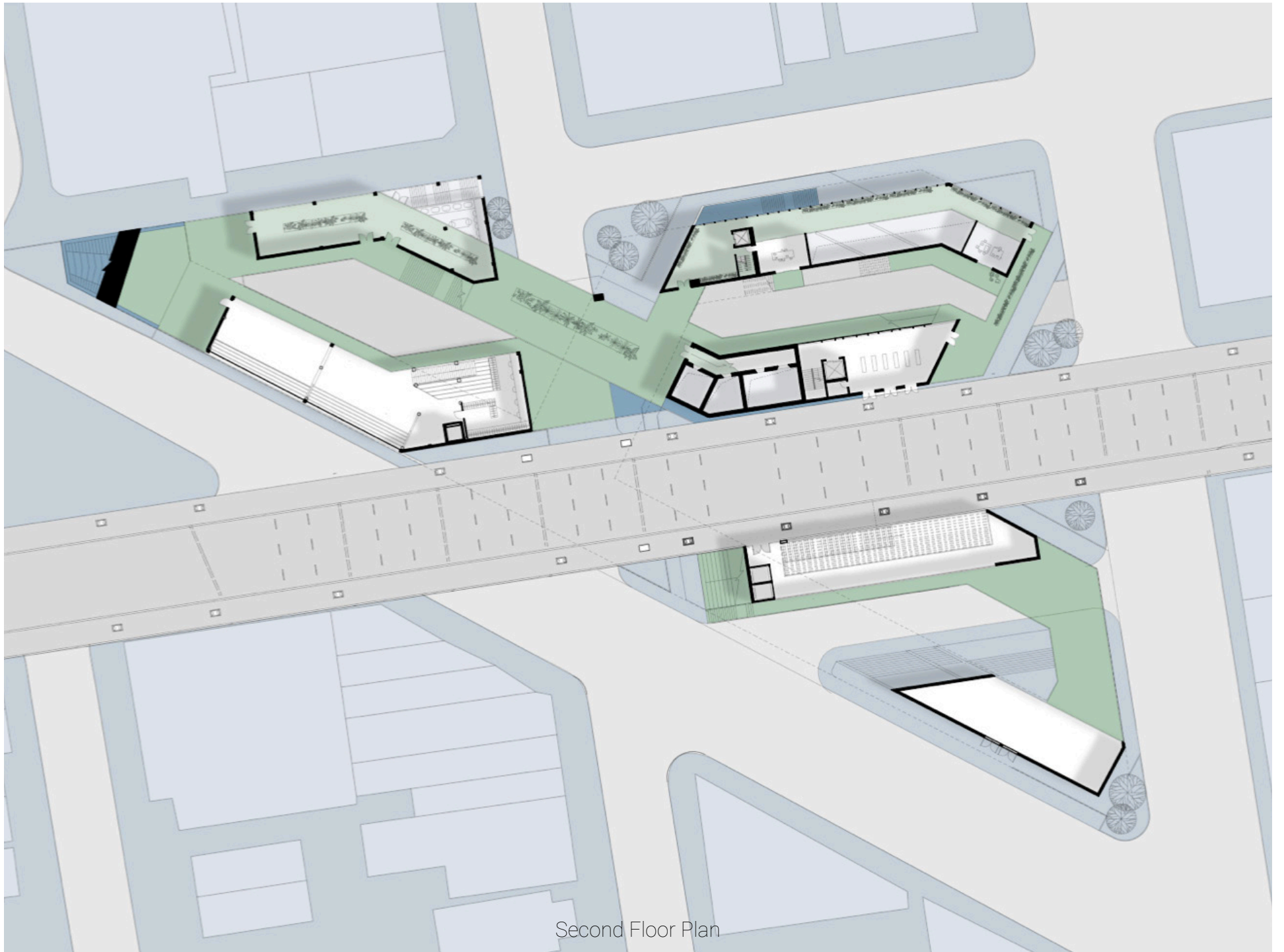
Concept Diagram



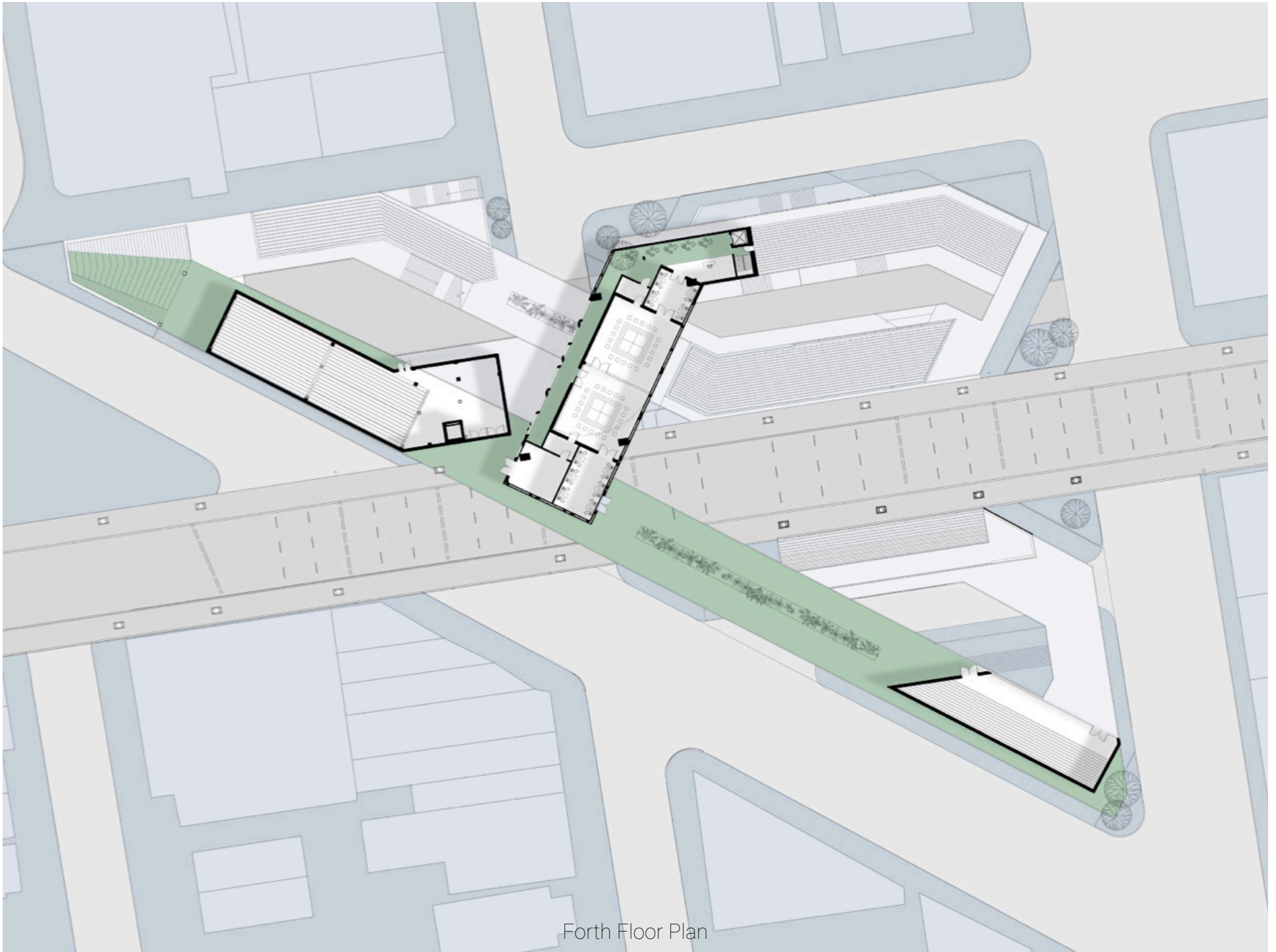
Our main concept "street as theatre" was inspired by some local street performances in Jackson Heights. Regarding this concept, we implemented two main strategies: First, we let the street invade our project, creating a form of alley connecting courtyard, which is very rare in the Jackson height area, to attract people to pass through by shortcuts and have some special experience. We aim to retain and introduce the original street parade performance, make the building itself a multi-layer stand for spectators. In addition, in order to create more exciting functional spaces for local art groups, we tried to develop the idea of pedestrian loops, trying to provide diverse and flexible circulation methods and increasing layers within spatial. We expect that future users can create their own logic to explore variable and diverse performance forms in addition to the several forms we have proposed. The pedestrian loop not only passes through and links all the indoor and outdoor spaces of our project, and provides a better natural environment for the public space. It also serves as a guide for the active tourists brought by the subway to experience all the specific moments and scenario happened on flexible stages around the loop without affecting other functional spaces.



Ground Floor Plan



Second Floor Plan



Forth Floor Plan

Scenarios of the "Stage"



We get rid of the traditional theater form and attempt to redefine the identity of the stage and backstage. Due to the cultural diversity and particularity of the local art groups of different cultures, the backstage spaces such as the prop room, makeup room, clothing room, rehearsal room, etc. are no longer completely enclosed privacy spaces in our project, but transformed to some specific forms of performance open to the public. Therefore, whether it is people on the street or tourists on the pedestrian loop could become the audience of this special performance.

Scenarios of the "Stage"



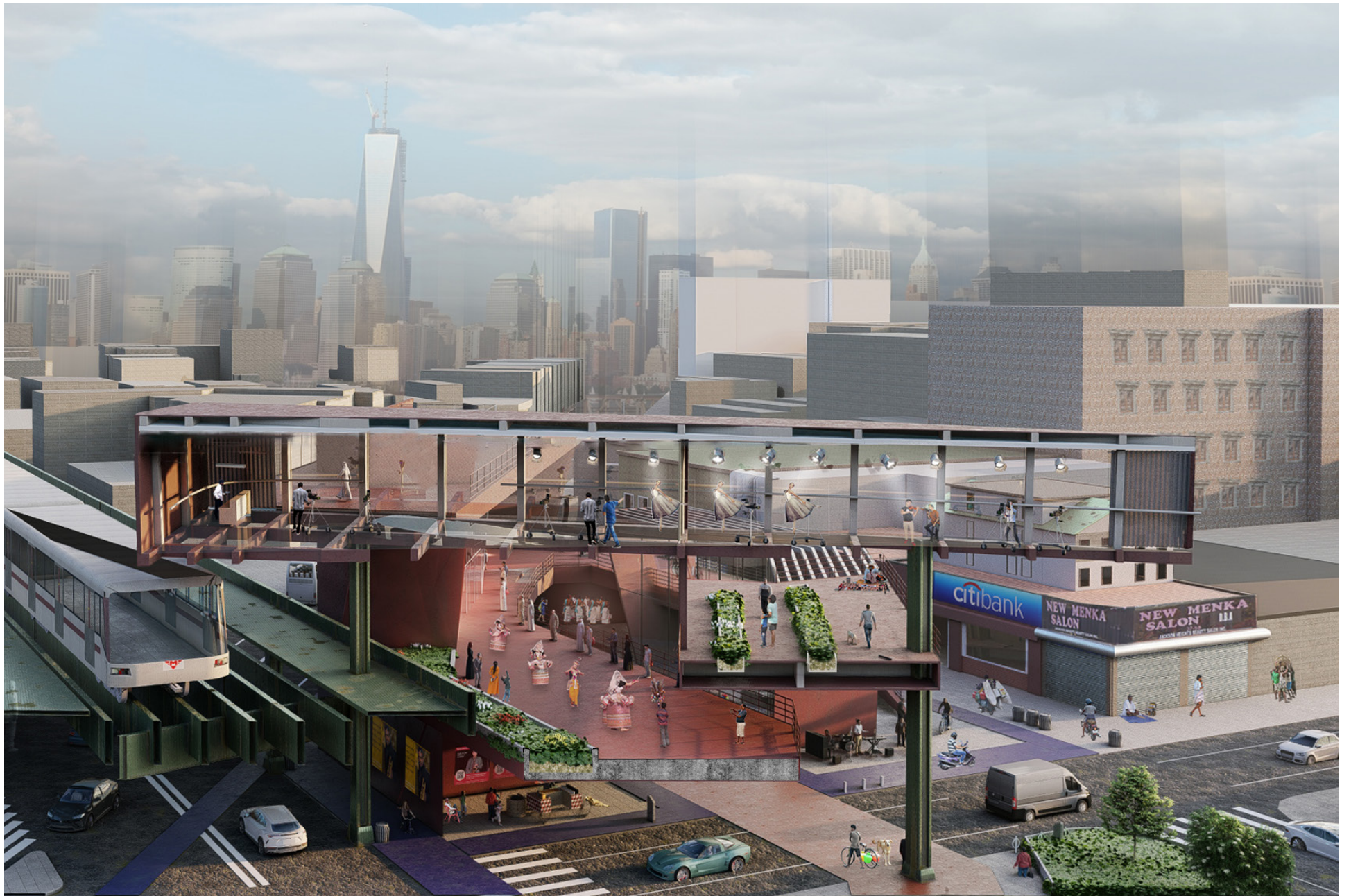
Scenarios of the "Stage"



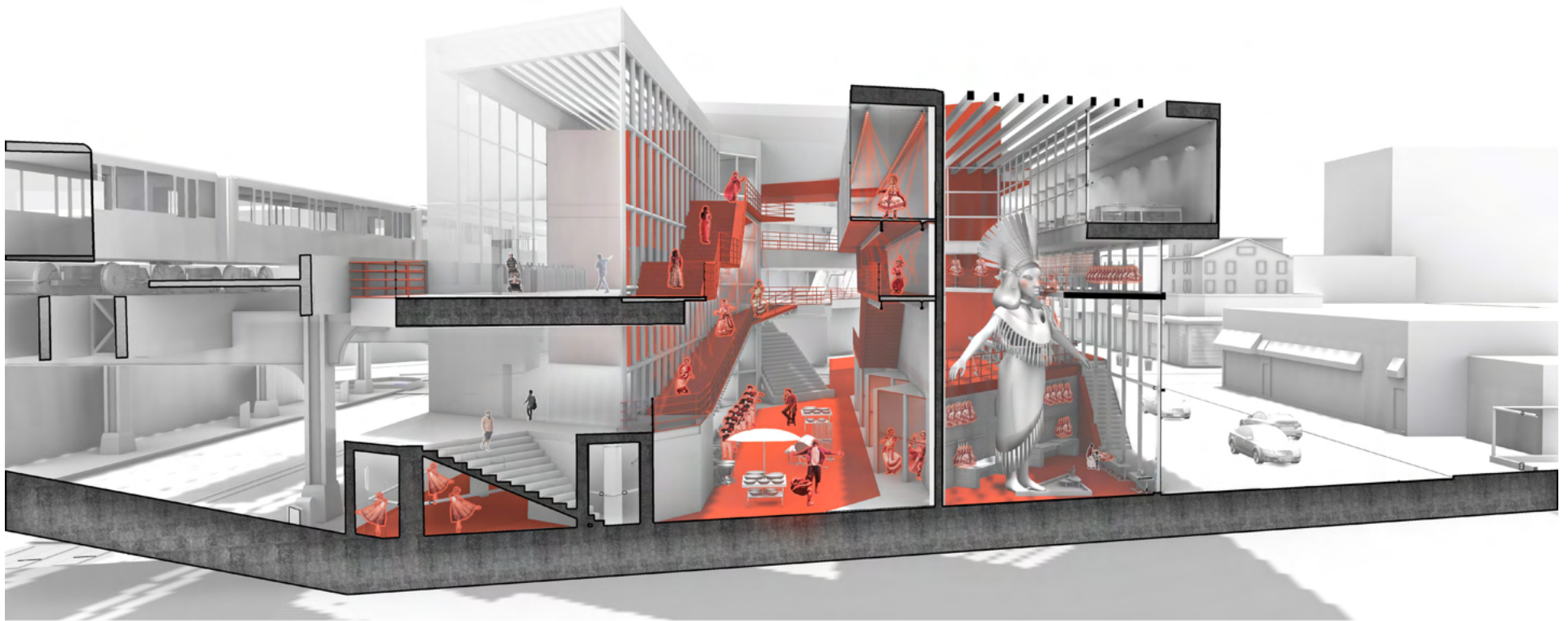
in our design, part of the pedestrian loop, balcony, station platform, etc. can all be transformed into stands or stages according to needs. In addition, during most of the daily time when there is no performance, some non-continuously used backstage spaces transform their layout and remix with appropriate daily functional spaces through some rotating partitions. Provide art classrooms, studios, piano rooms, etc. for art lovers and students during the period when there is no performance or stage preparation. The space beside the road is converted into clothing shops, cafes, etc., to the greatest extent the effective use of outdoor spaces such as alley and courtyard.

Scenarios of the "Stage"





Perspective Section A-A



Perspective Section B-B

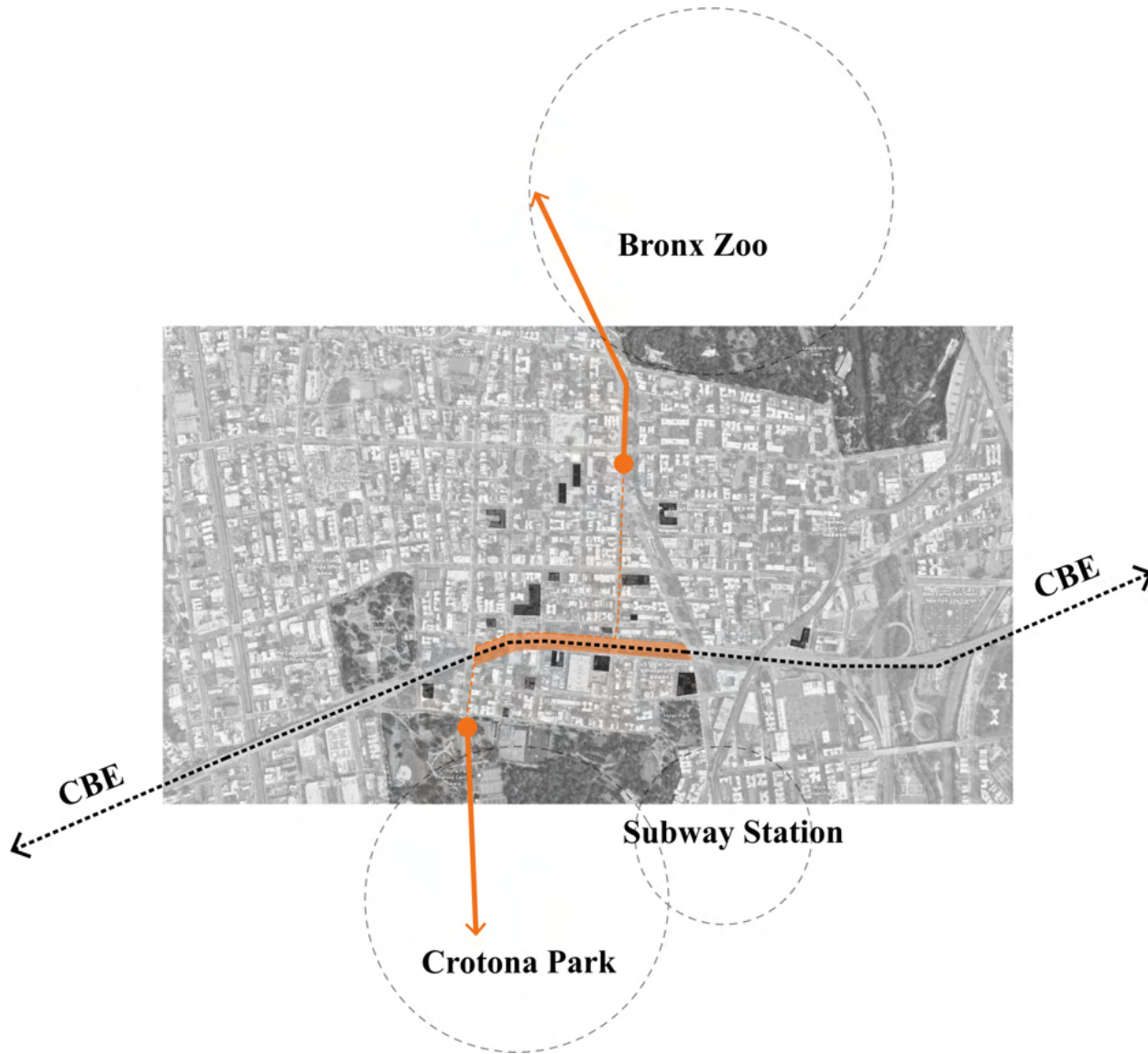
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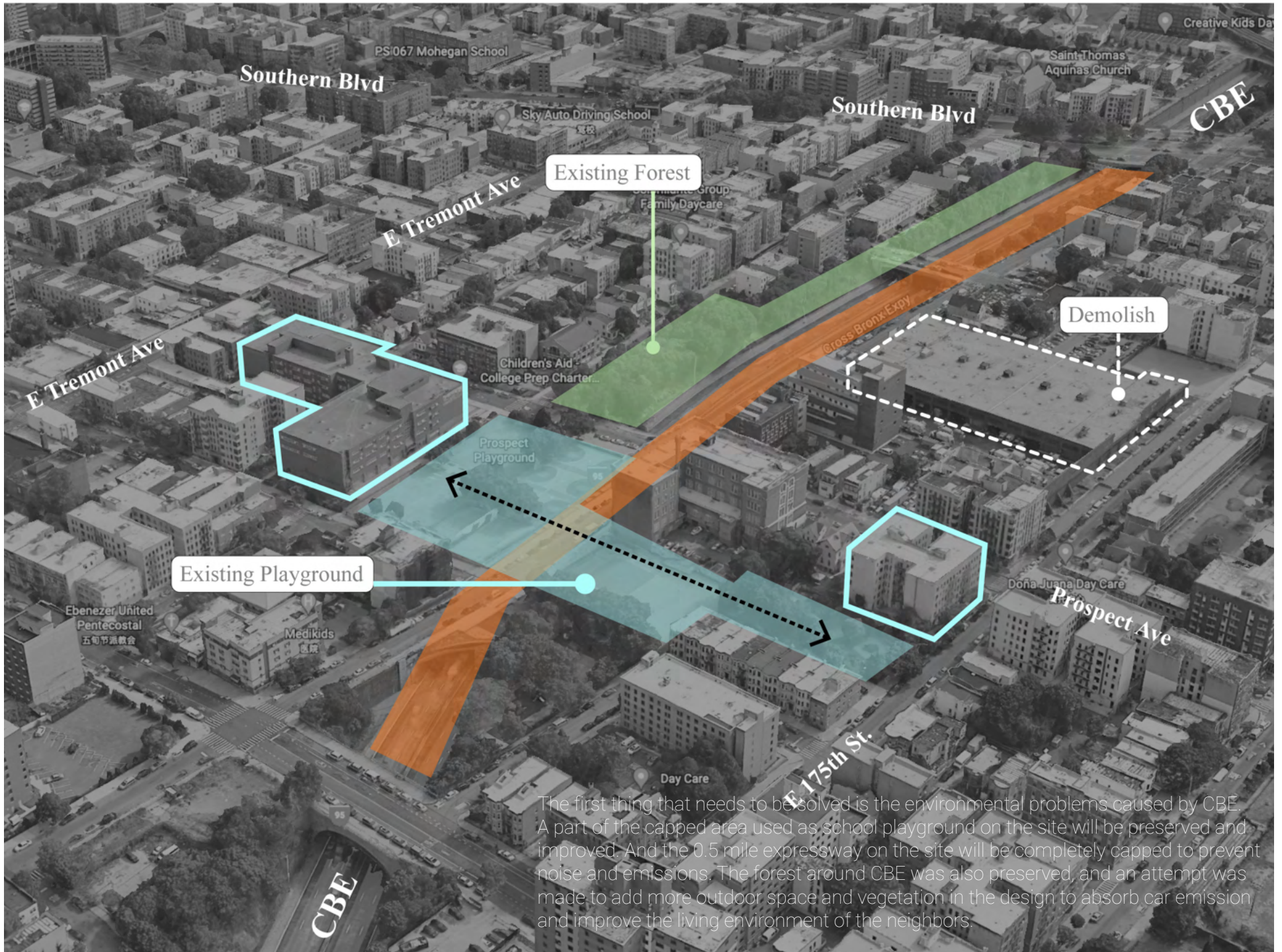
GSAPP SEMESTER 2, 2021 FALL

CBE OF THE BRONX

Instructor : Michael Bell



I chose a 0.5 mile long area-above the CBE that between Bronx Zoo and Crotona Park as the project site. Expressway brings efficiency and pollution at the same time, and separates the city, which greatly reduces the communication between communities. As the two most significant parks in the Bronx area, Bronx Zoo and Crotona Park both have an existing bike path, but they are not continuous. The other things worth noting that there are denser schools, hospitals and religious institutions on both sides of the site. Whether it is residents, students, patients or church members, all suffer from the noise and emission caused by CBE. And these groups that really desire outdoor space are divided by CBE, and they cannot communicate with each other.



The first thing that needs to be solved is the environmental problems caused by CBE. A part of the capped area used as school playground on the site will be preserved and improved. And the 0.5 mile expressway on the site will be completely capped to prevent noise and emissions. The forest around CBE was also preserved, and an attempt was made to add more outdoor space and vegetation in the design to absorb car emission and improve the living environment of the neighbors.



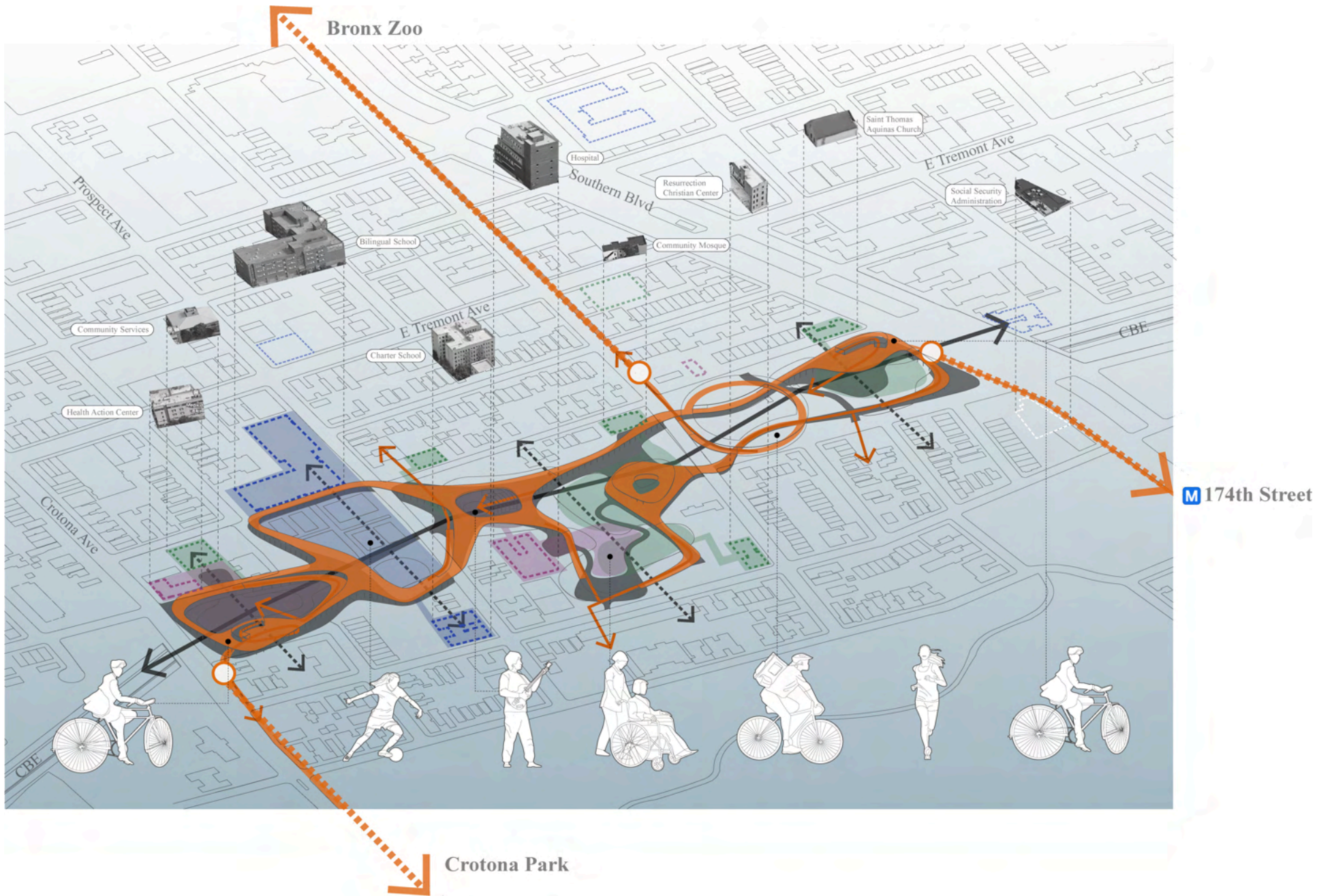
The second aim is to integrate the broken spaces in the city that have been divided due to CBE, and to concentratively and efficiently use outdoor and indoor spaces. the location of the activity outdoor space is determined According to the connection of several programs that require outdoor space. In addition, the design attempts to connect the existing bicycle lanes of the two parks and connect it with the subway station to form a bicycle loop in the city.

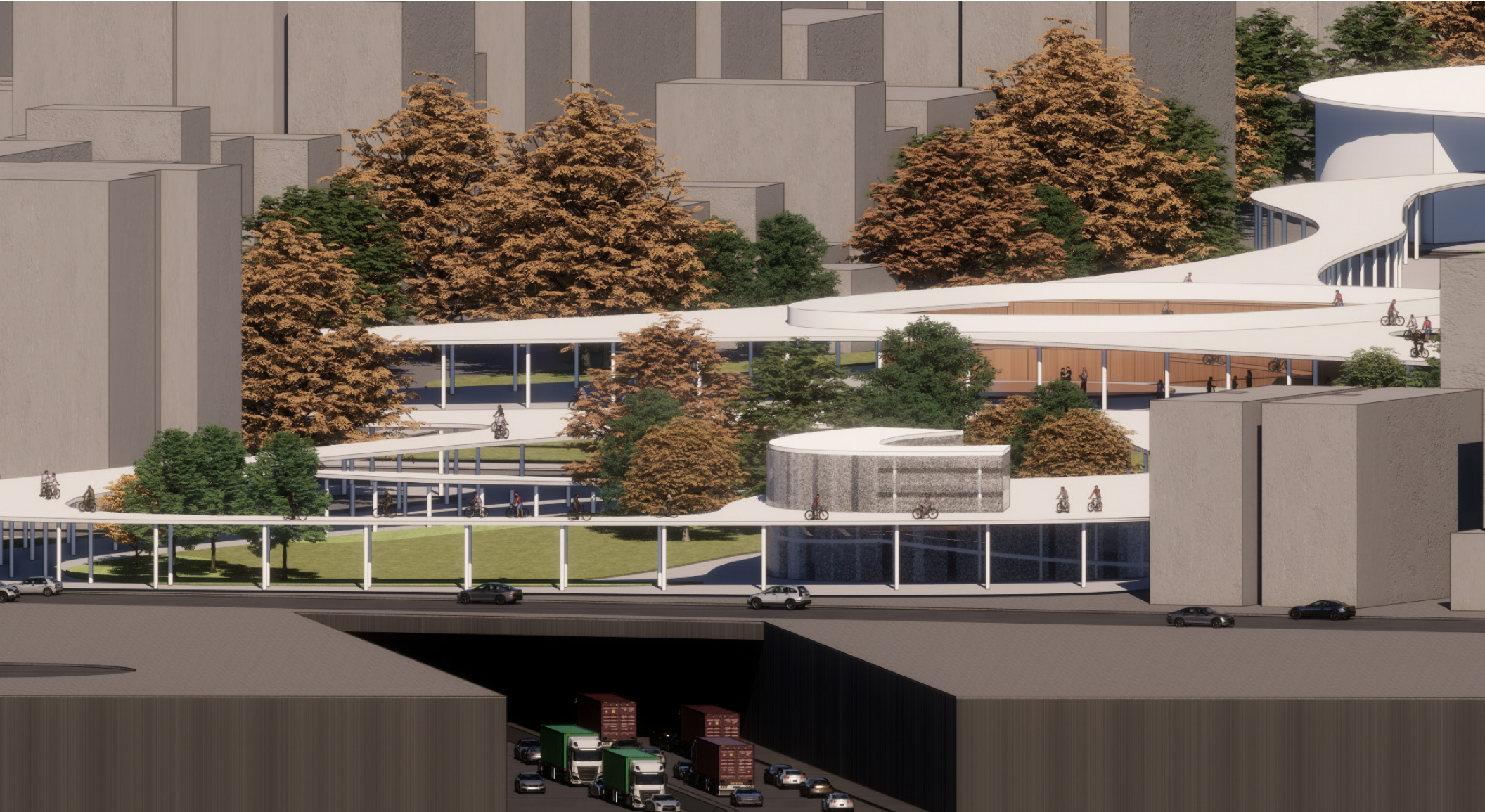


Adjacent District

The third aim is to improve the problem caused by the last mile delivery. Last mile delivery is the highest cost and most inefficient step during delivery packages. Residents always lost their packages due to the high crime rate in this area, and it is hard for logistics companies to determine one-to-one that residents are at home. Due to the need to sign for packages, they waste a lot of time and labor during last mile delivery. It is significant that single houses near the site account for 50% of all buildings, followed by apartments account for 25%.

Therefore, I propose to use strategies combined with the project and solve the local last mile delivery problem.

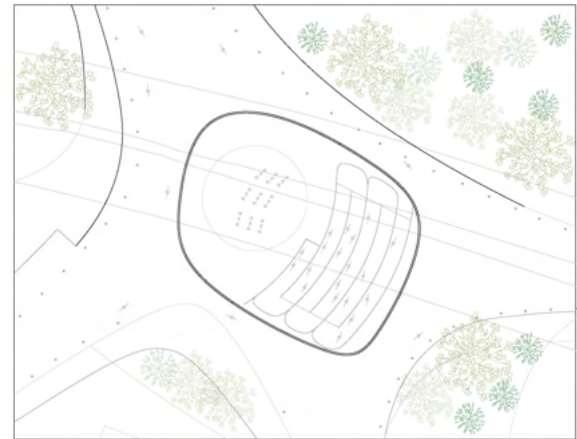
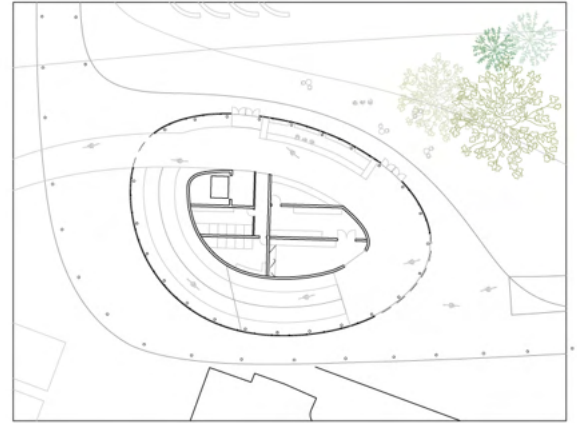


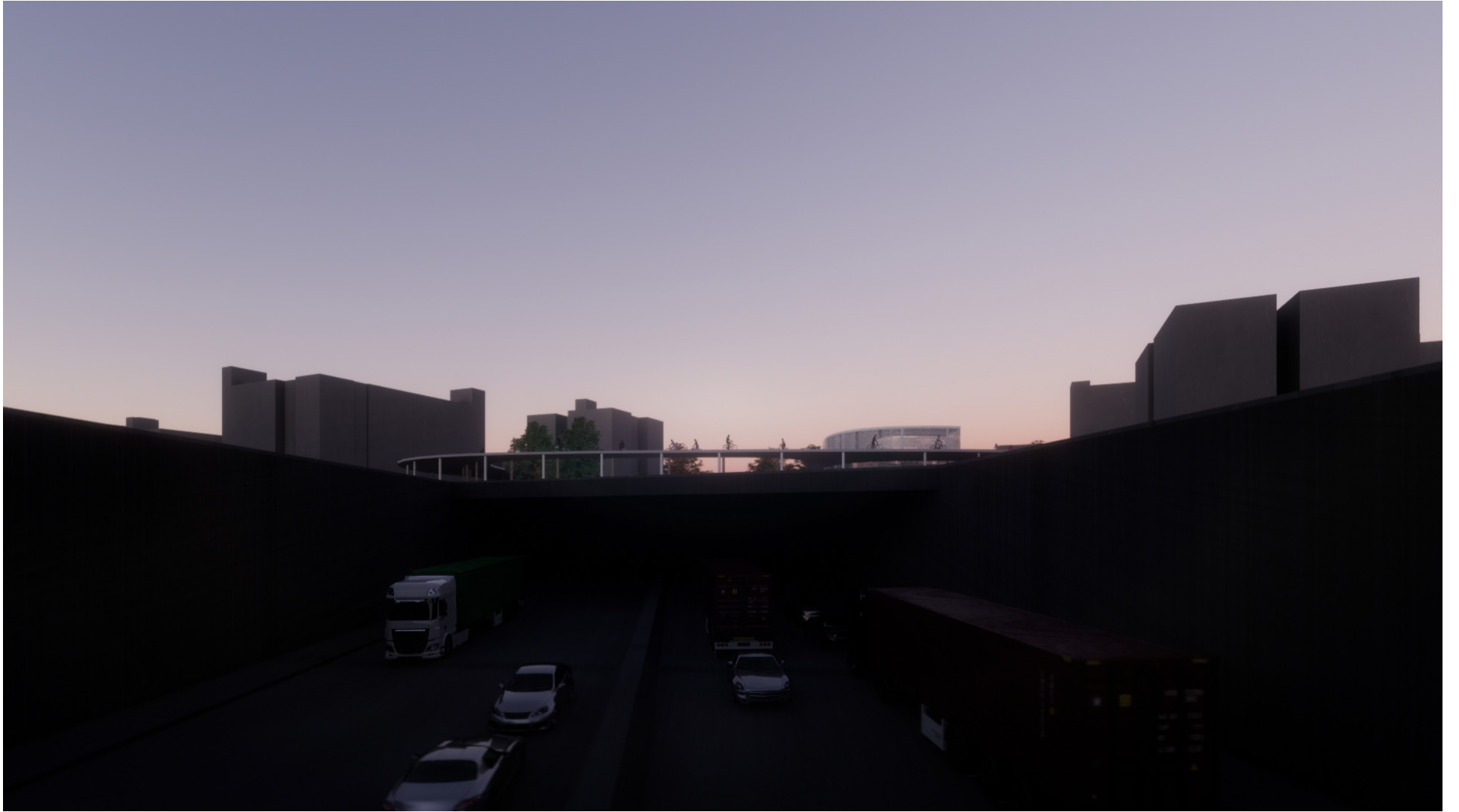


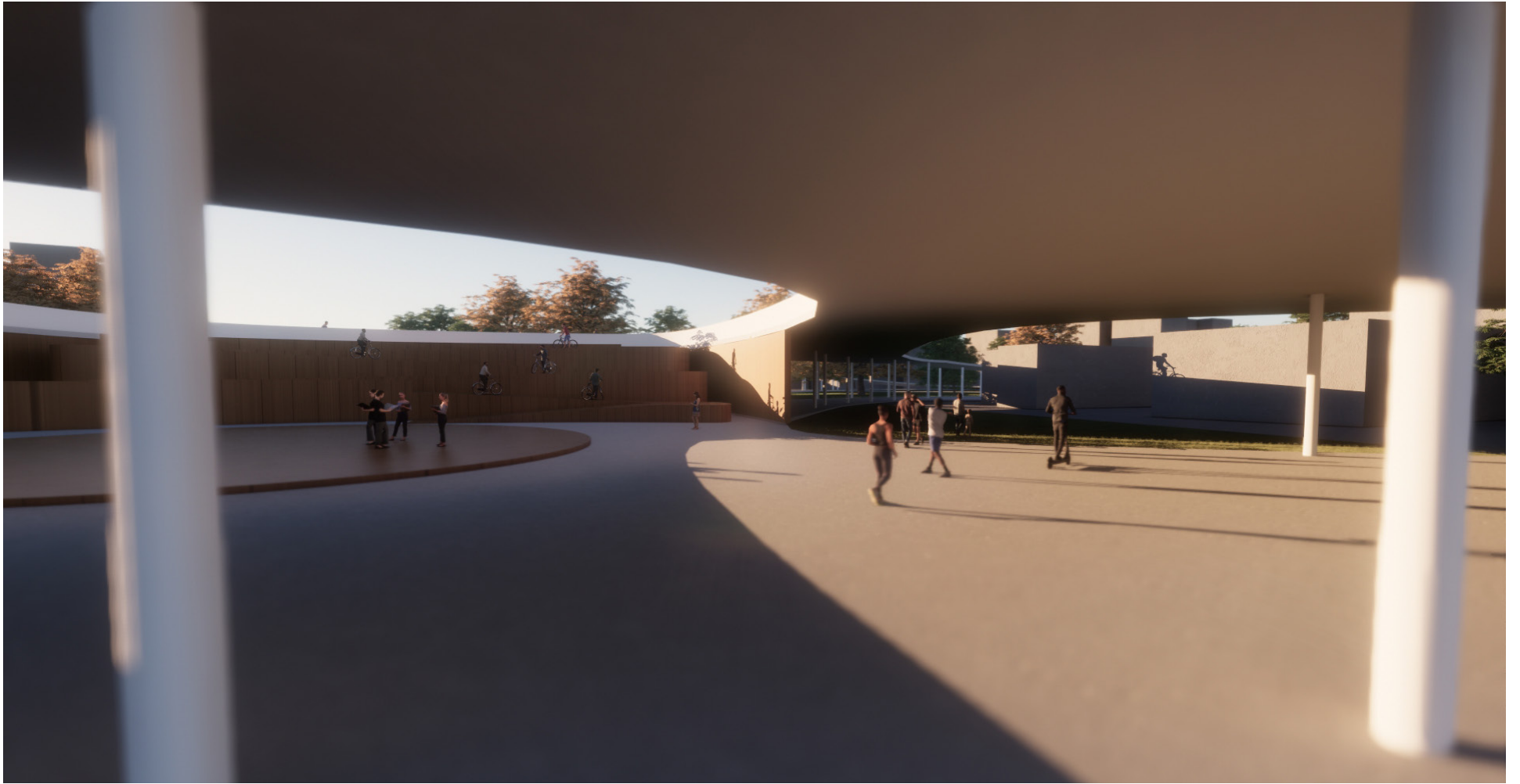
Section of CBE

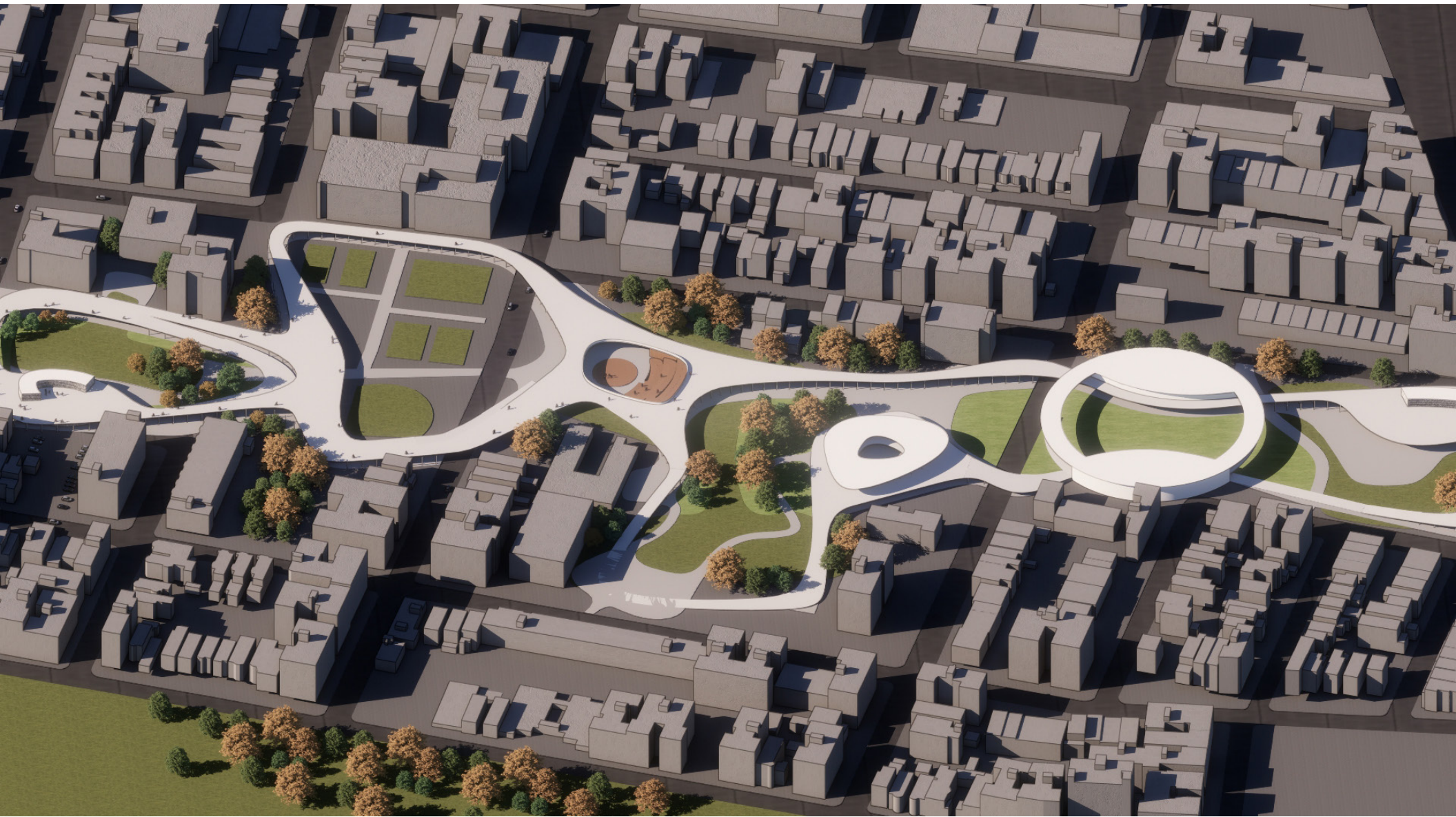


Second Floor Plan









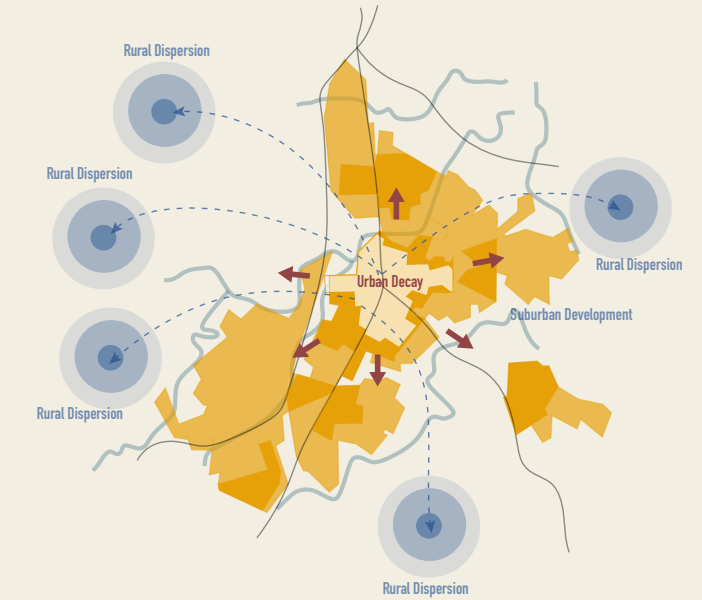
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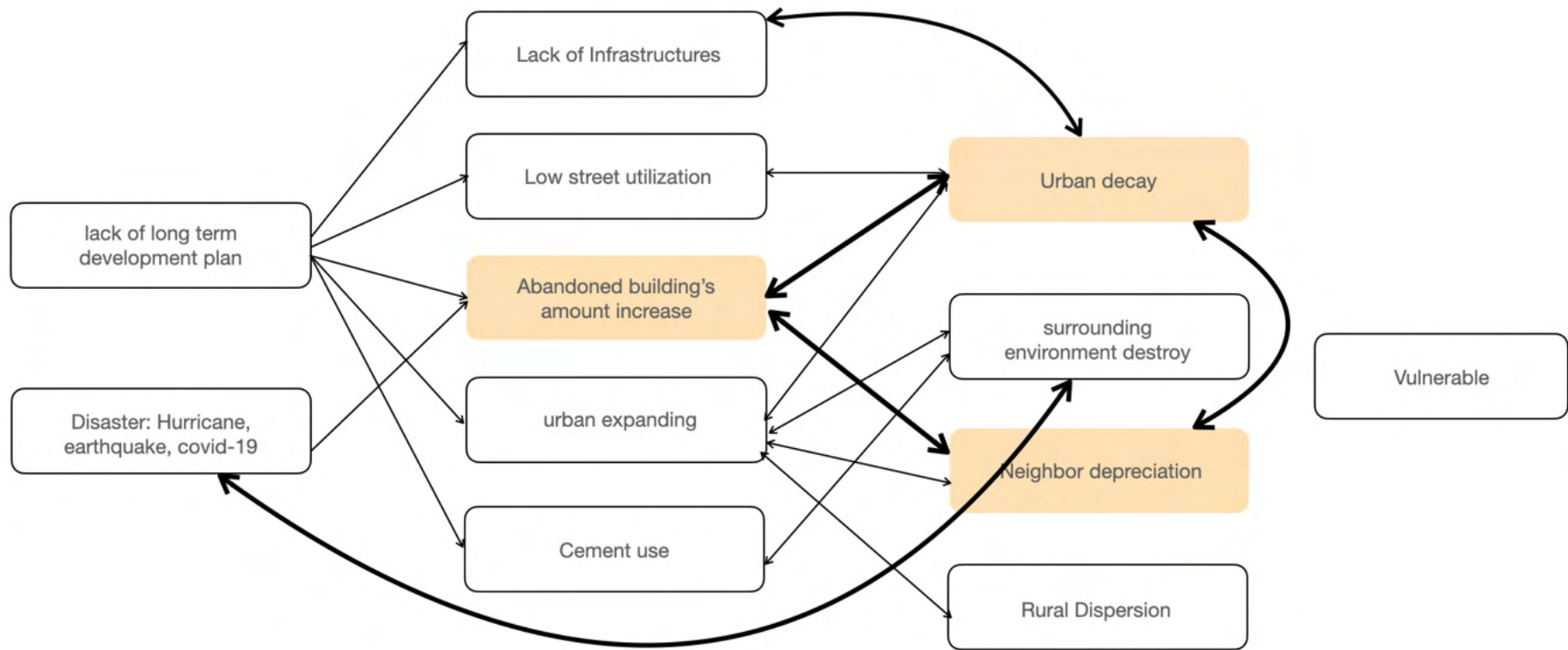
GSAPP SEMESTER 3, 2022 SPRING

BUILDING MATERIAL SOVEREIGNTY IN CAGUAS, PUERTO RICO

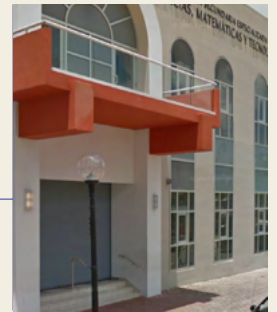
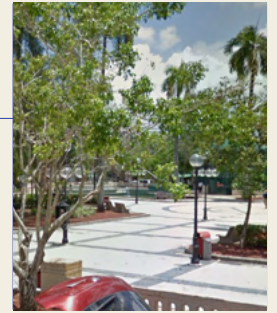
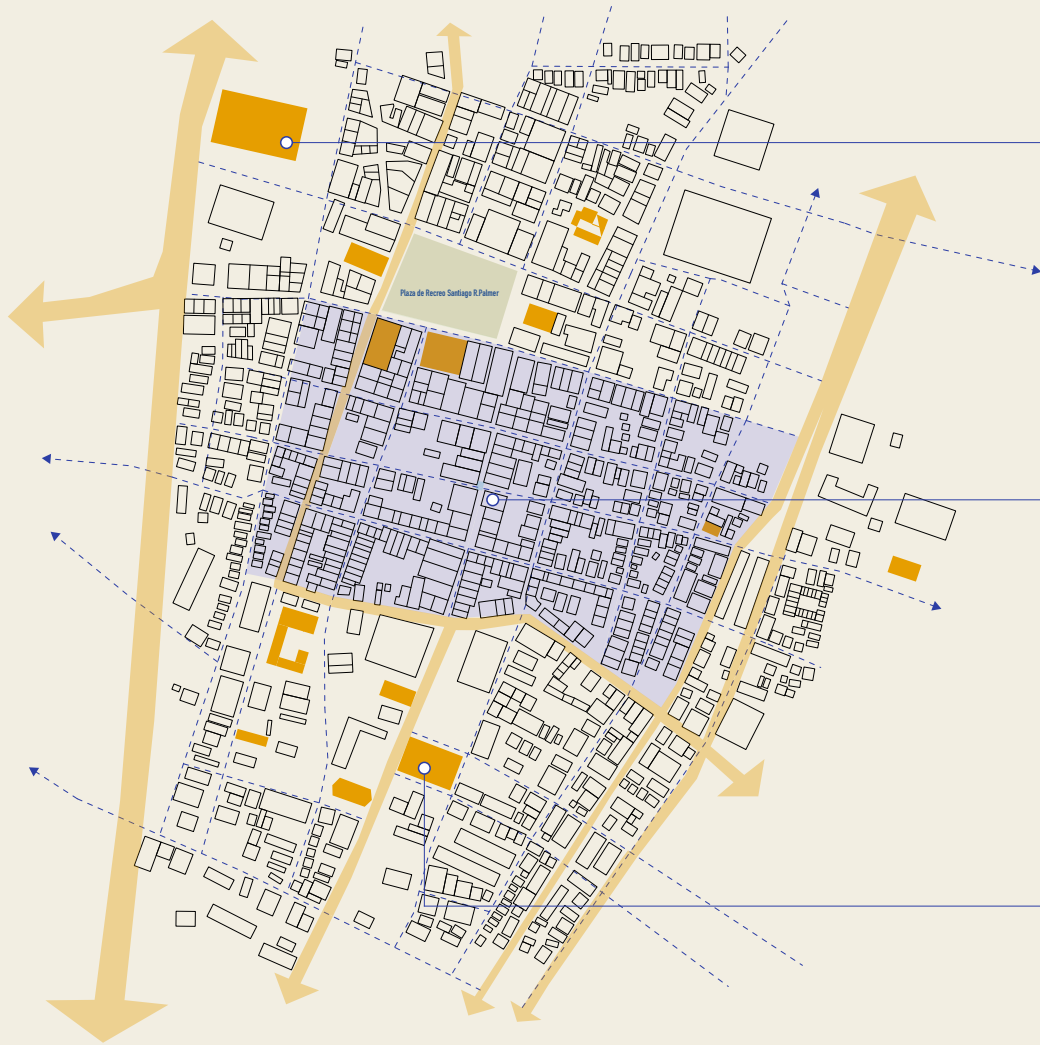
Instructor : Justin Garrett Moore/
Oscar J. Oliver-Didier/
Andrew J. Padilla



As a transportation hub, caguas connects San Juan and Ponce, and many people choose to relocate to caguas to avoid high housing prices in big cities. Therefore caguas are not experiencing population decline in recent years, but need more housing for new residents. Just like most of the Puerto Rican cities, caguas uses concrete, which is a high-carbon emission and environmentally unfriendly material, as the main building material. And Puerto Rico uses twice the world average of concrete.



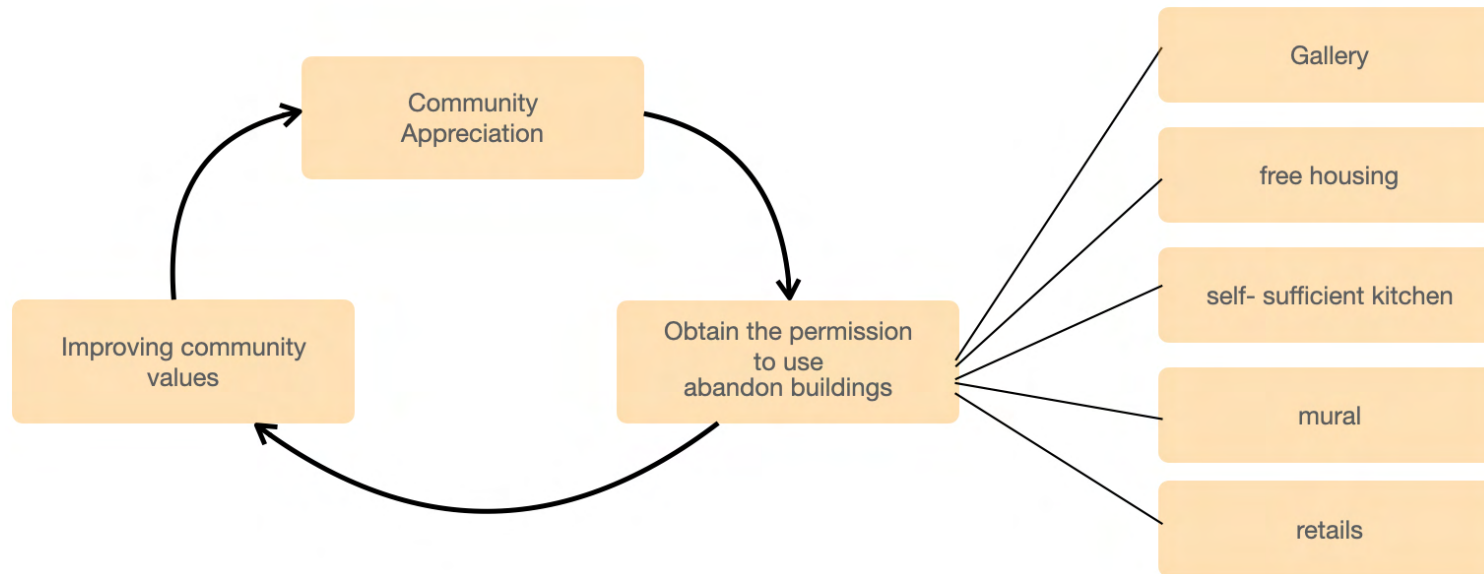
Without a healthy urban planning, the city center of caguas is gradually declining due to the lack of reasonable street utilization, imperfect public facilities, lack of greening and other reasons. People move to the outer circle of the city where might get landslide and flooding risk during disaster. Urban expanding not only damages the natural environment but also increases the difficulty of rescue after disaster. In addition, since there is only one expressway connects caguas with other cities. It is not proper for caguas to rely entirely on imported building materials or producing cement locally.



There is a deadzone in the city center separating the art schools and various cultural buildings on both sides.



The rate of abandoned houses and vacant land in this area is more than 30%.



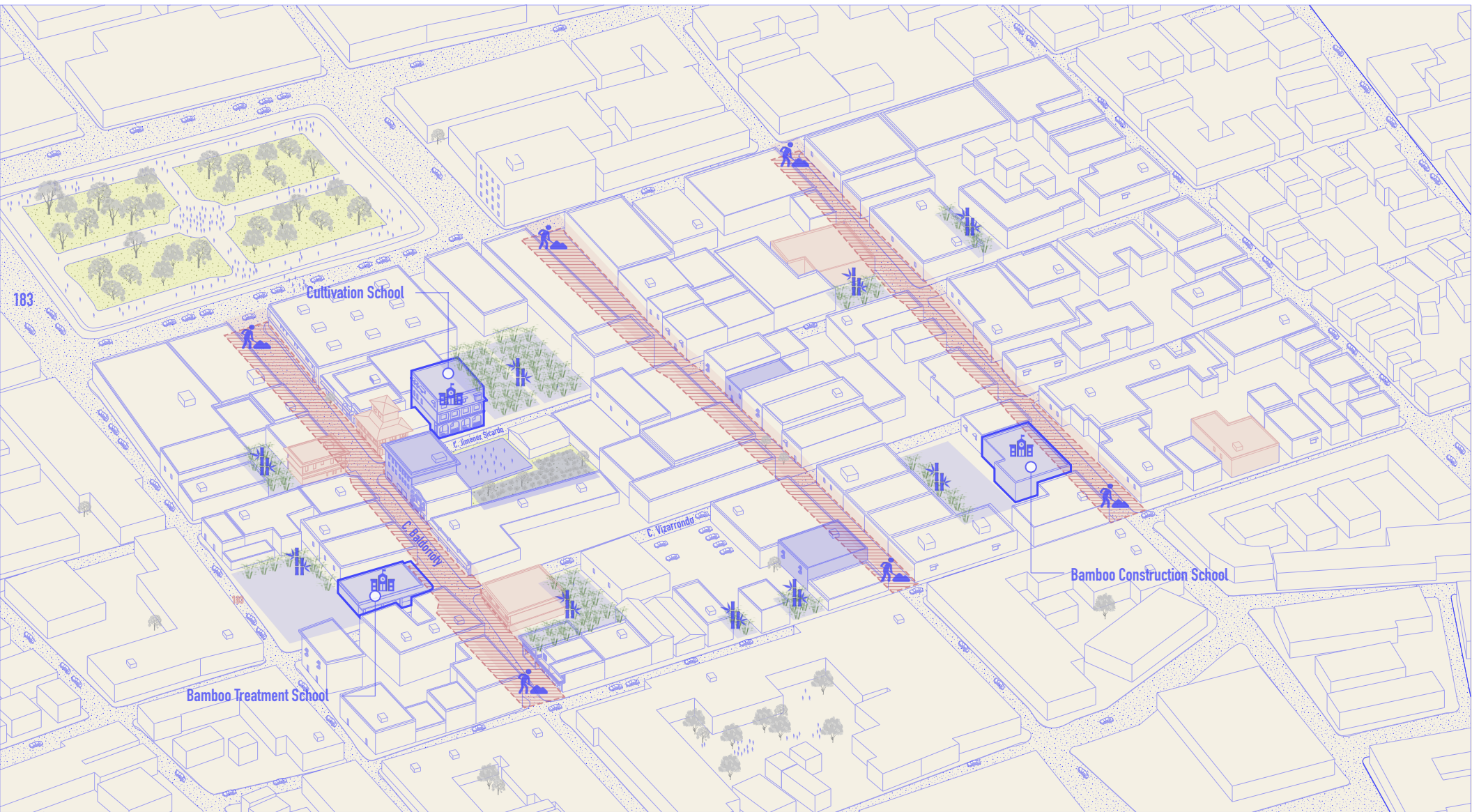
The existing mutual aid organization urbe apie has launched some programs to try to activate this area, they have cleared some abandoned houses and used them as gallery, housing, retails etc., trying to attract artists and students and tourists while supporting local neighbours. And they established a food garden to provide food to community kitchens.



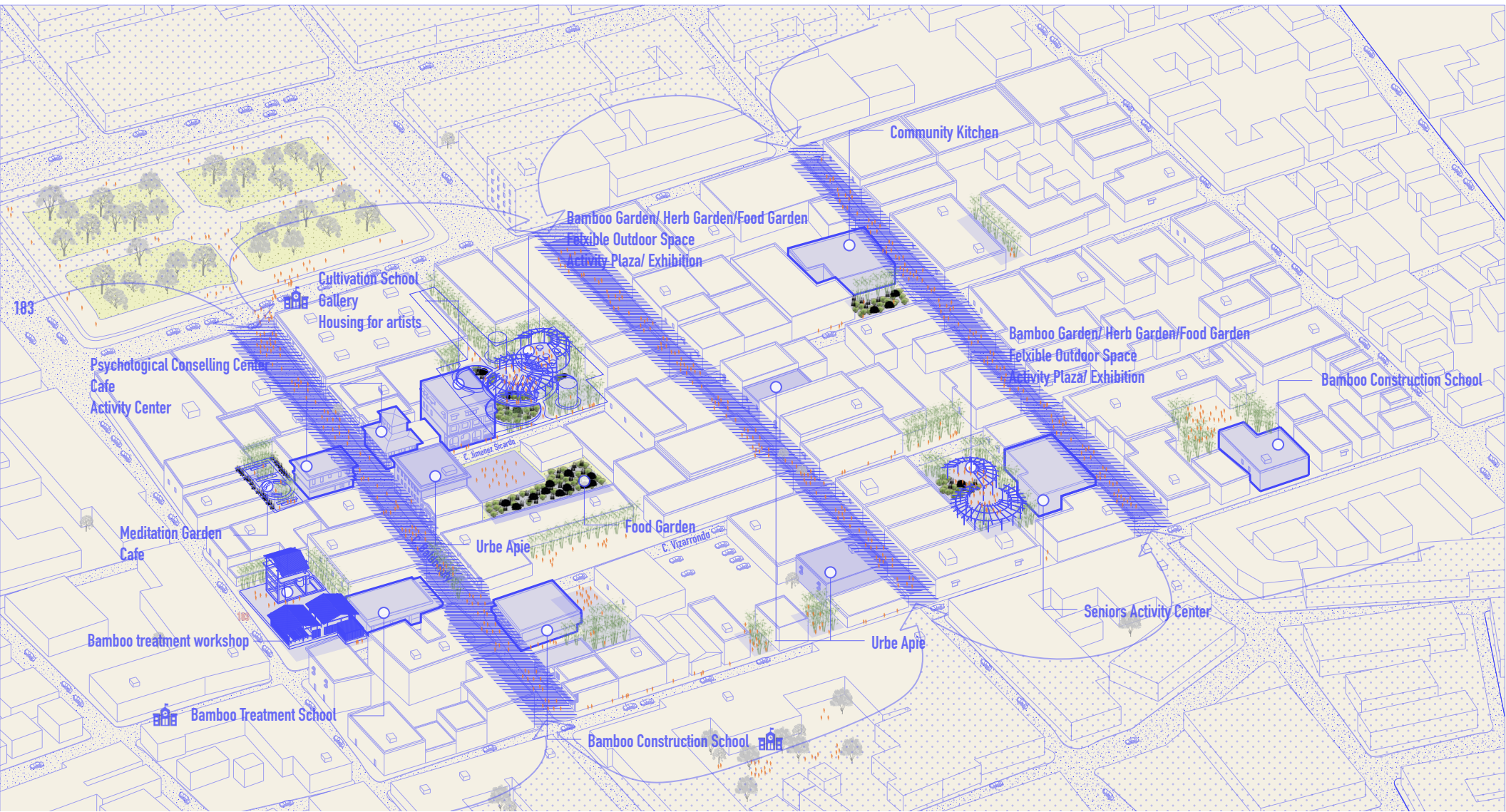
There are many abandoned buildings and open spaces in this area. The only open activity area for the surrounding residents is the palmer plaza. It is observed that this plaza is obviously overloaded in the afternoon.



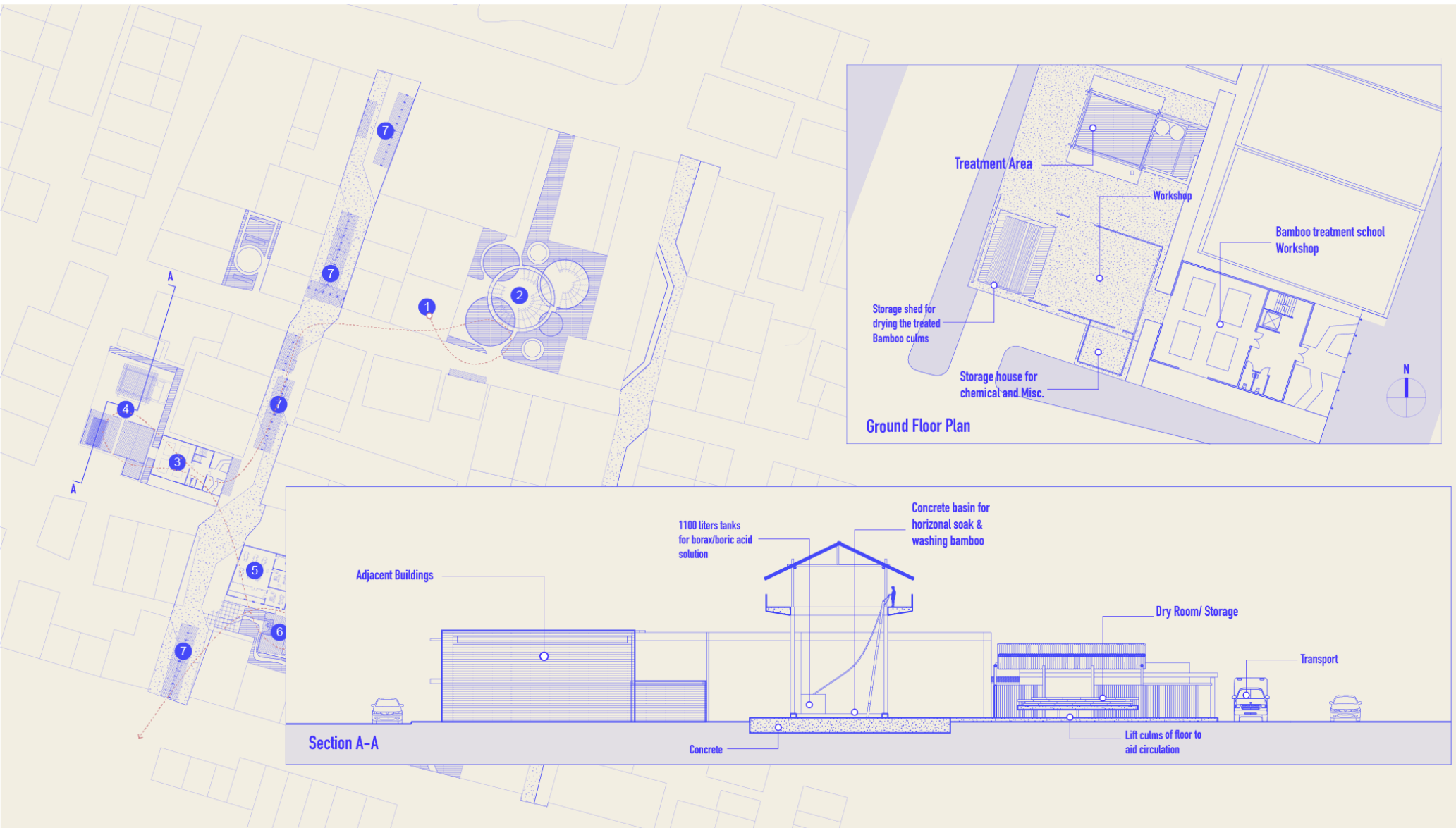
Step 1: clear a few abandoned buildings and build the school system first: Use vacant land and abandoned buildings to set up cultivation school, bamboo treatment school and bamboo construction schools. And some open spaces are transformed into bamboo gardens for bamboo cultivation.



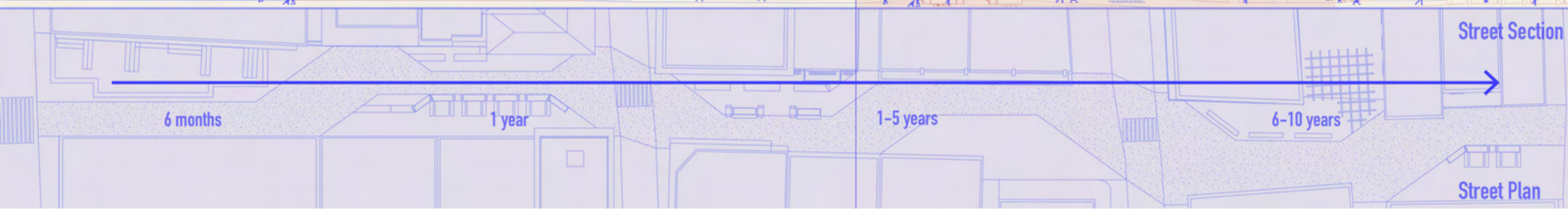
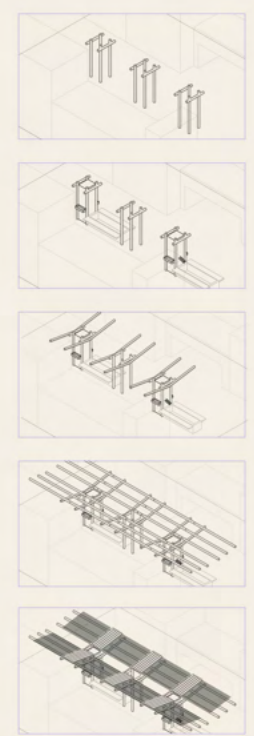
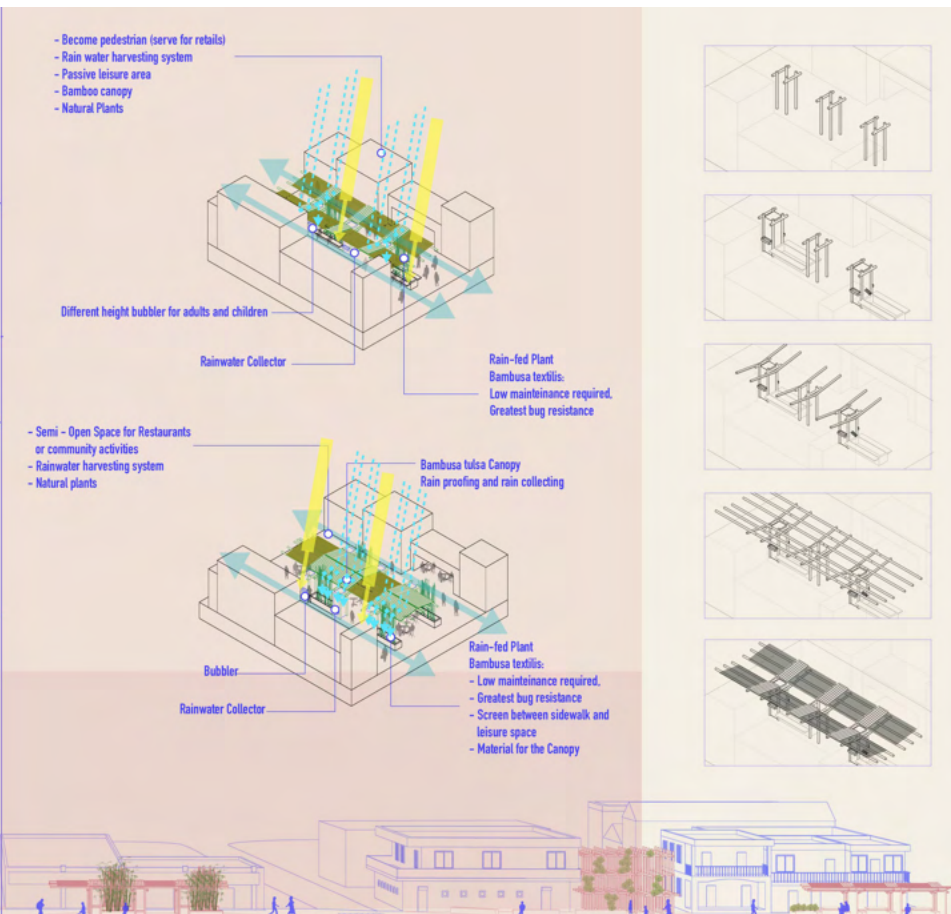
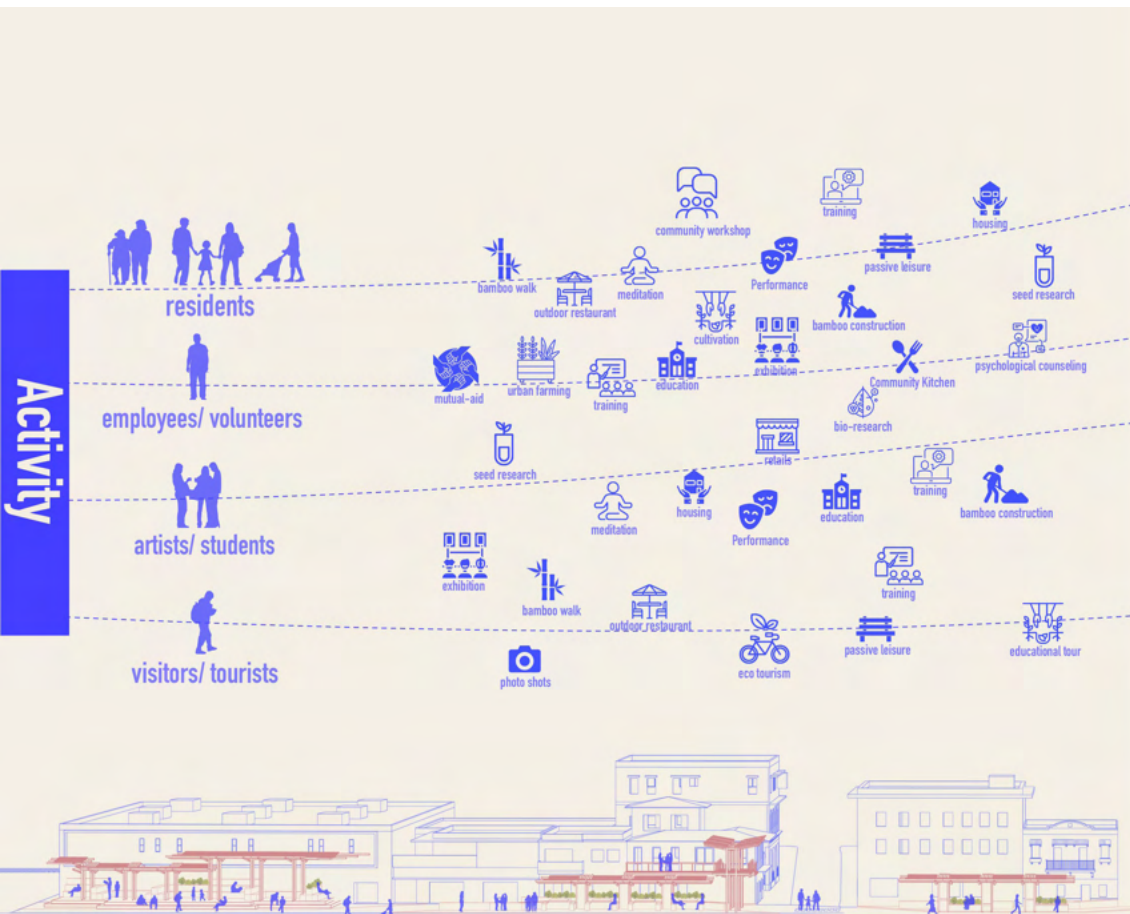
In the second phase, the three streets with very low traffic volume will be transformed into pedestrian streets. After the strength and length of the bamboo reaches the standard, it will be treated to building materials, and then the outdoor canopy, corridor and some infrastructure will be built by bamboo on the site.



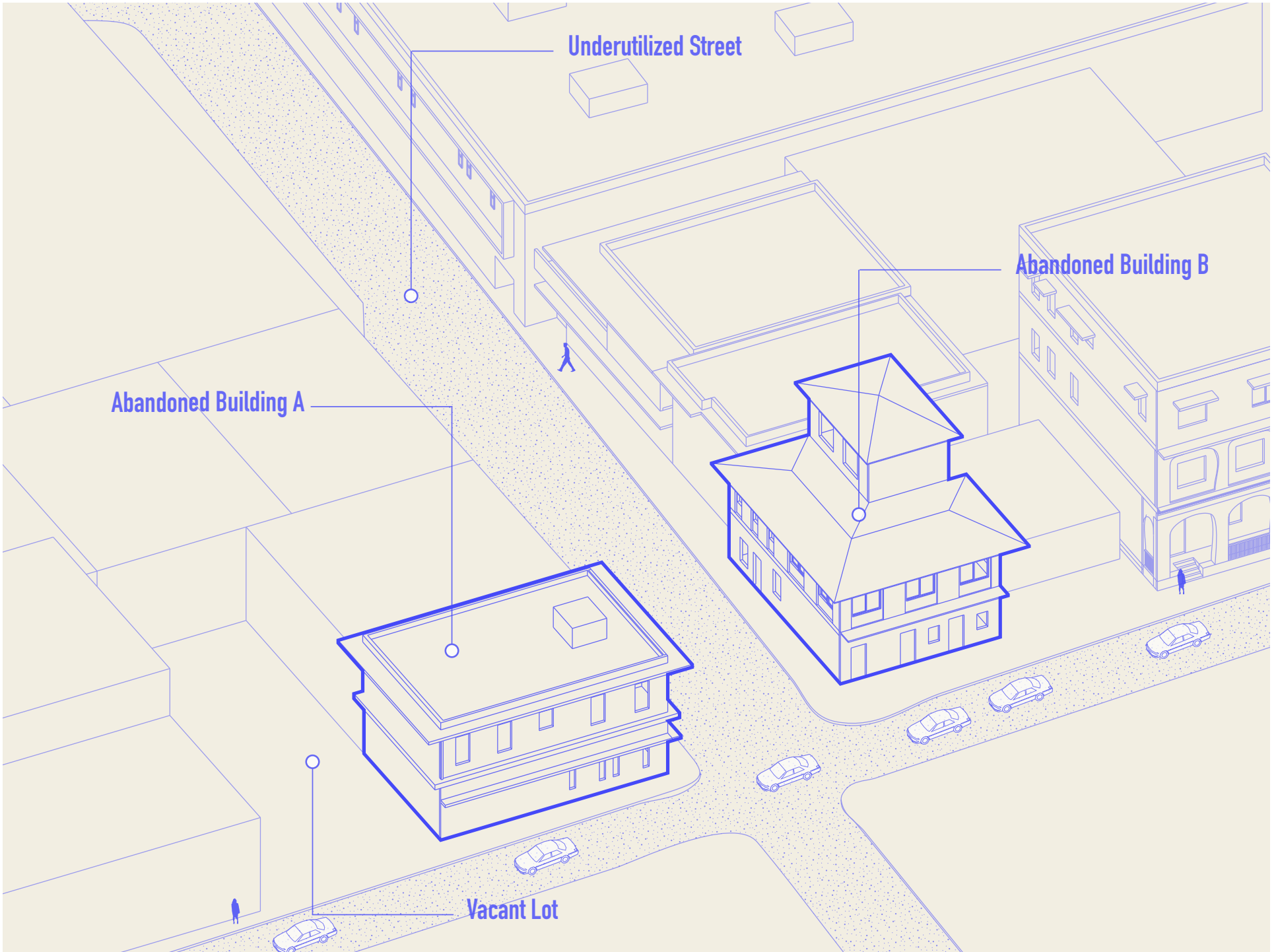
Then cooperate with mutual aid organizations to gradually add more mutual aid programs on the site, develop the bamboo garden into a small plaza with richer contents, and further improve the facilities on the street according to the programs on both sides of the street to enhance interaction.

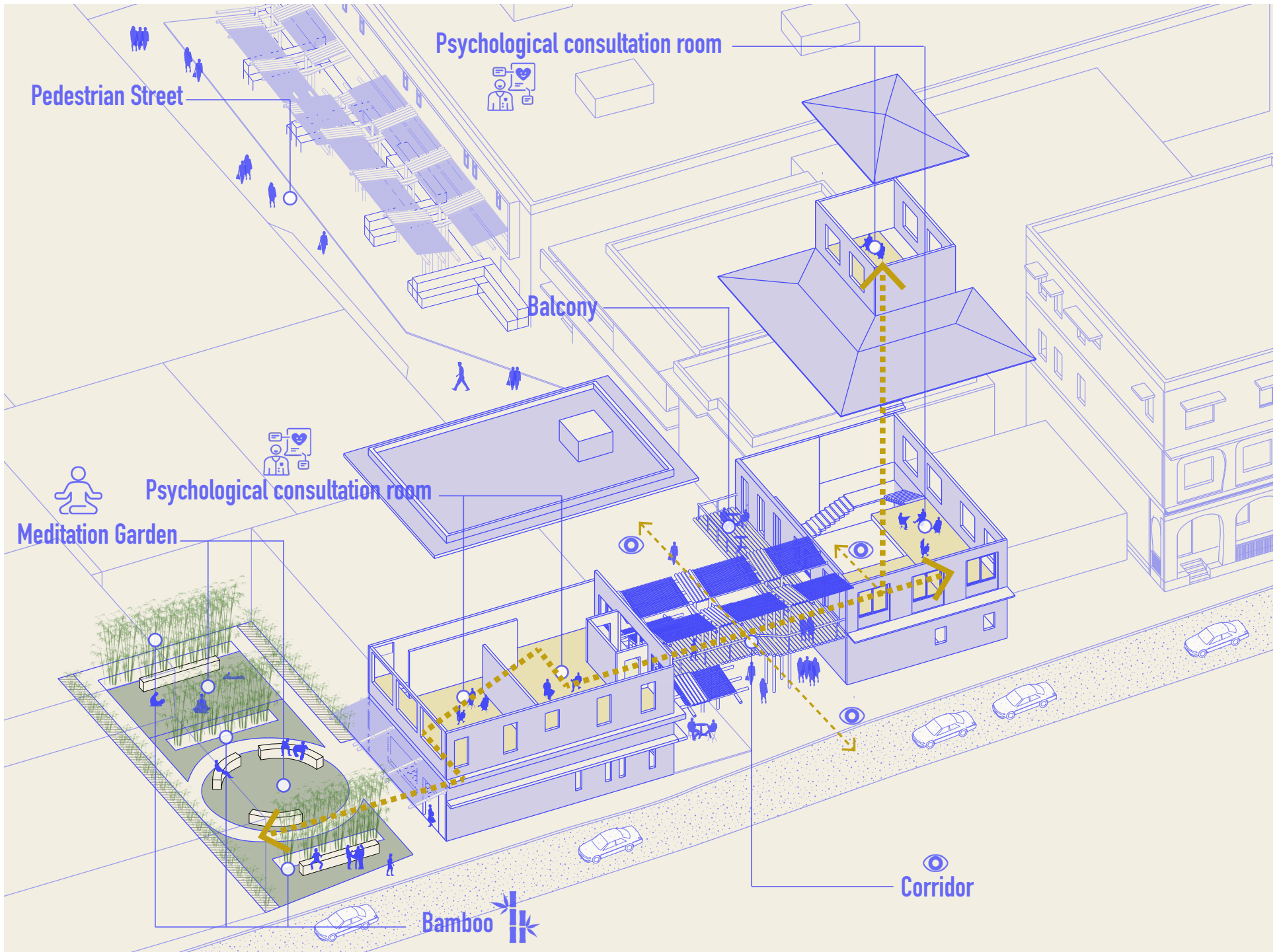


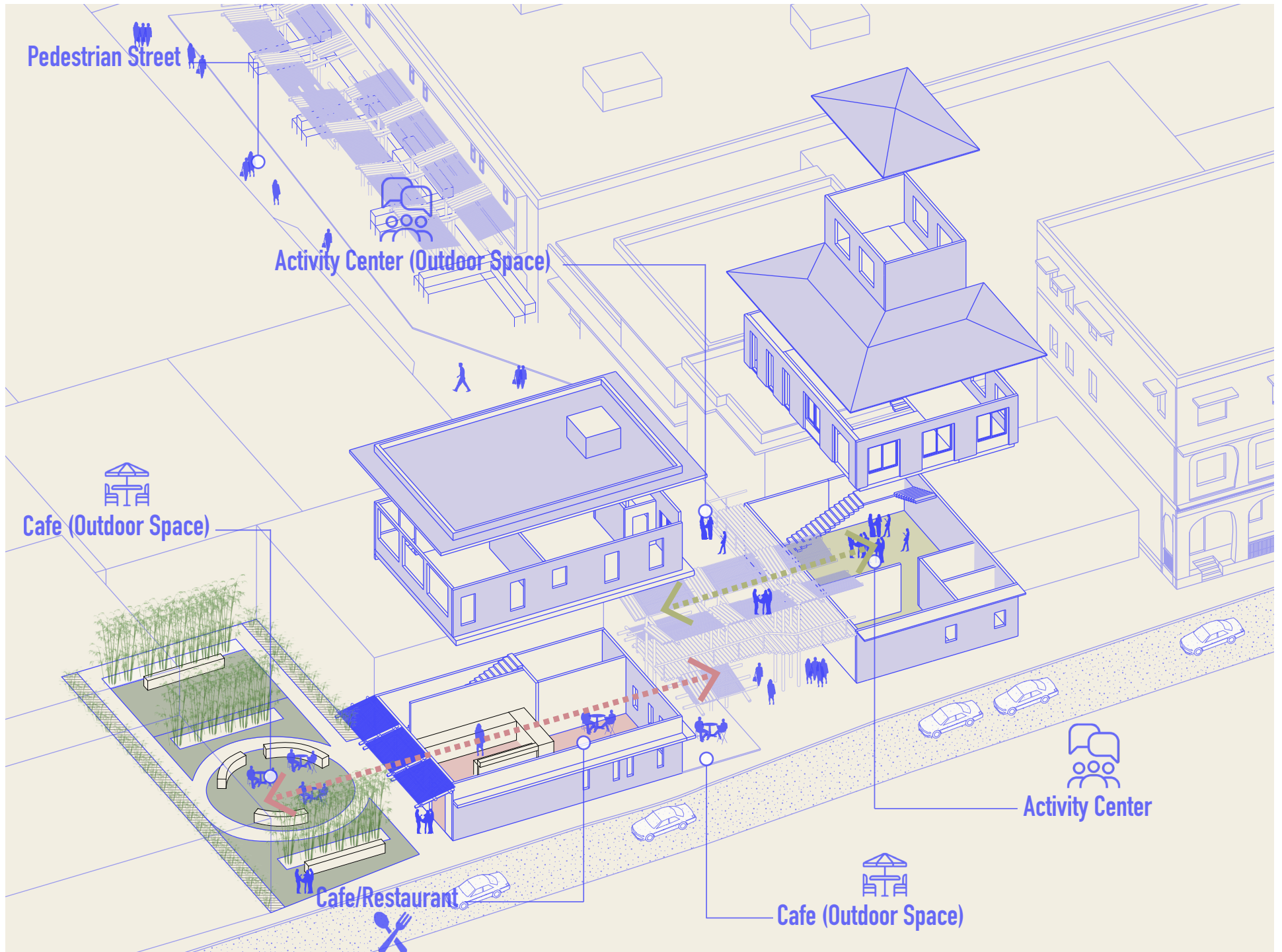
The school system offers a range of bamboo-related courses for residents, volunteers, and interested visitors. Including bamboo cultivation, bamboo planting, treatment of bamboo as building materials, and the construction practice of bamboo constructions.

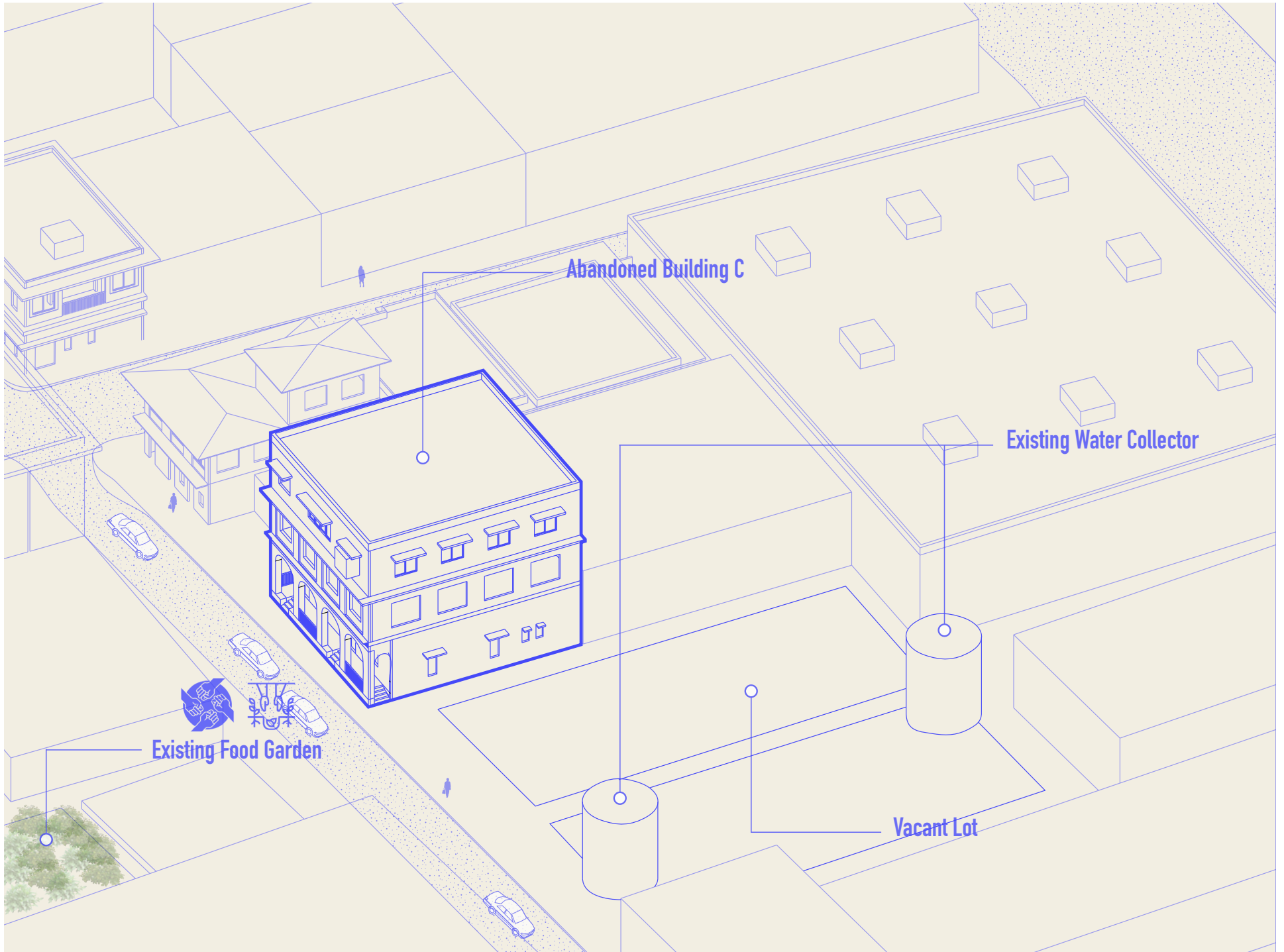


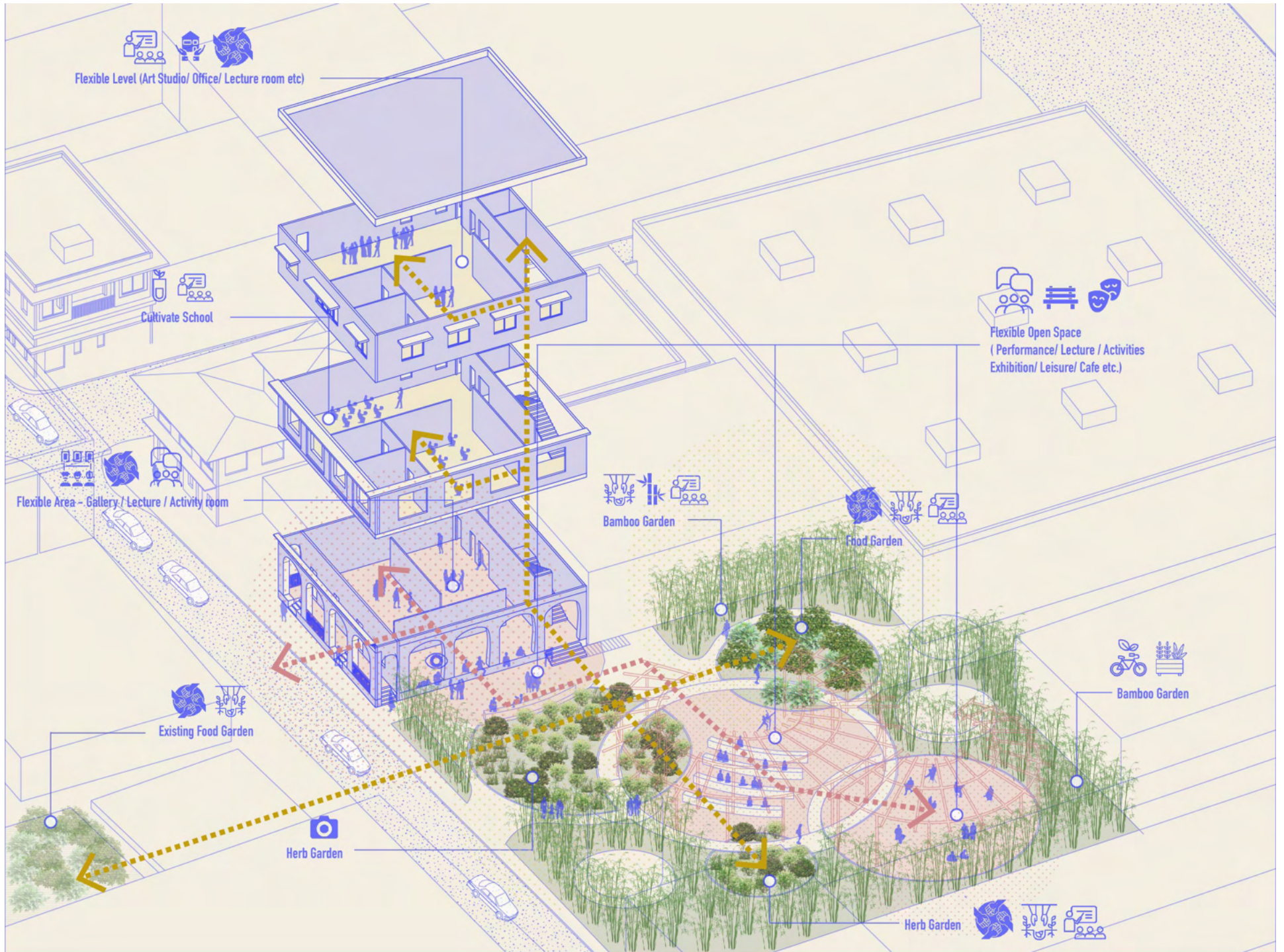
At the same time, improvements were made to the new pedestrian streets. First, add more corresponding outdoor projects according to the programs in the adjacent buildings on both sides of the street, such as the open library next to the school, the open restaurant next to the restaurant, and the retail area in front of the handicraft museum. And volunteers use the bamboo produced by the bamboo garden to build canopy or green planting racks, combined with solar power generation and rainwater collection systems to form a street system that is self-sufficient in materials, construction, and energy.

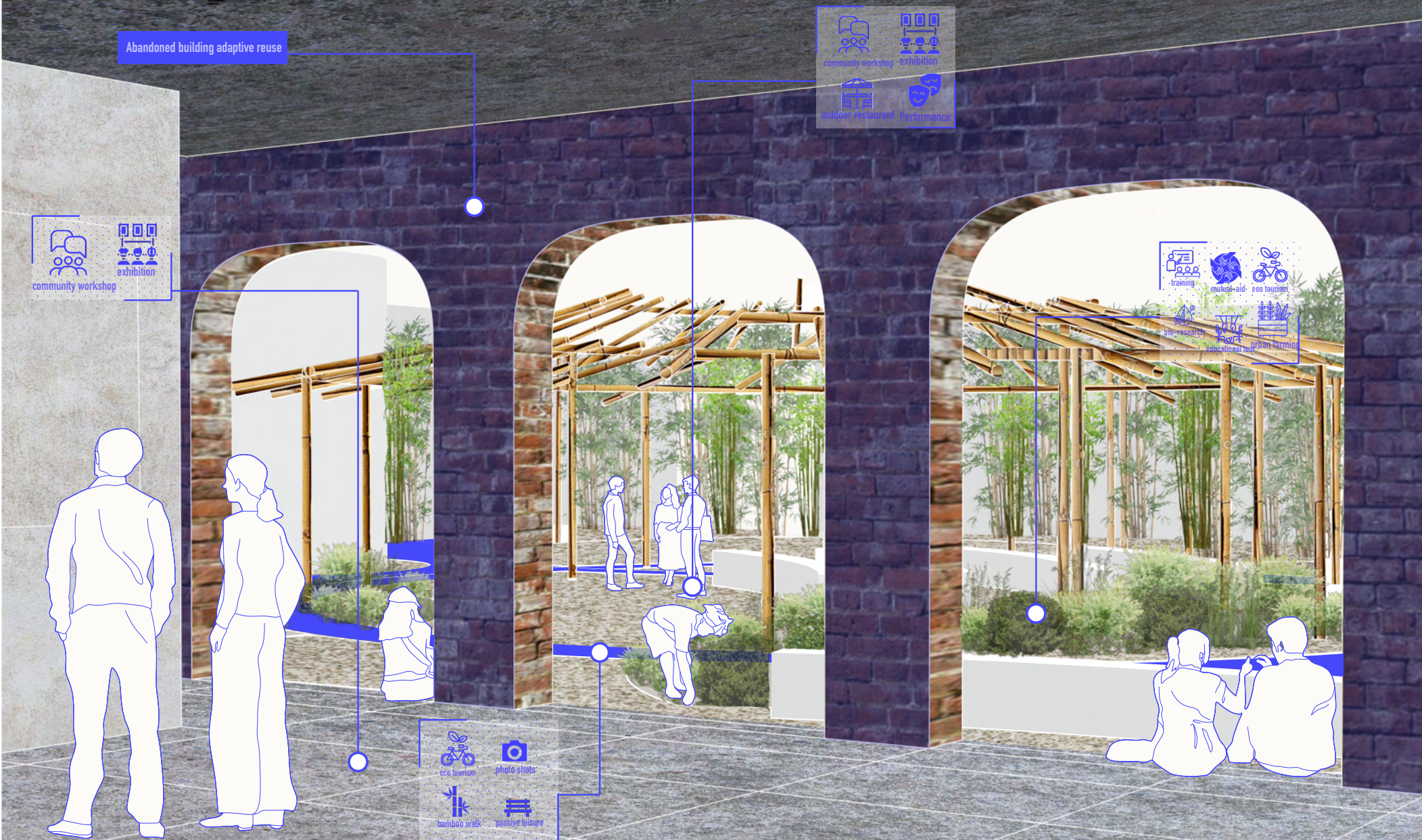












In addition, cooperate with mutual aid organizations to use more abandoned houses and open spaces to develop mutual aid programs such as psychological counseling centers, galleries, elderly service centers, community kitchens, etc. The same attention was paid to the flexibility of the space in the design process, also strengthening the connection between the interior and the natural environment and the street.
 20-22: And build more food gardens, herb gardens, and bamboo gardens. Attempts to achieve self-sufficiency in terms of building materials and food.