A Green Dialogue for Aging Society

Dian Tan
A Disconnected Connecting Life

Architecture and Communication: A Green Dialogue for Placelessness

Request for Approval of Thesis Research Project Book Presented to:

Dr. Carpenter
Prof. Dytoc

and to the Faculty of the Department of Architecture
College of Architecture and Construction Management

by

Dian Tan

In partial fulfilment of requirements for Degree of

Bachelor of Architecture

Kennesaw State University, Marietta Georgia
Spring Semester 2018
Request for Approval of Project Book

Student Name: Dian Tan

Thesis Project Title: Architecture and Communication: A Green Dialogue for Placelessness

Student Signature

Approved by:

Thesis Advisor
Professor William Carpenter Date ____________

Thesis Coordinator
Professor Elizabeth Martin-Malikian Date ____________
This thesis would not be achieved without the help from my thesis professors Prof. Carpenter and Prof. Dytoc. Thanks for pushing me to a higher level, and helpful feedback for my thesis research. I would also thank for the help from Prof. Martin on my thesis preparation, and the inspiration from Prof. Soleimani, and the support and encouragement from my parents.
Table of Contents

Section I: Theorem

Chapter 1 Design Theorem

1.1 Design Hypothesis
   1.1.1 Overview
   1.1.2 Human Communication Model
   1.1.3 Thesis Statement

1.2 Relevance of the Design Hypothesis in Literature: Case Study
   1.2.1 Prospects for a Critical Regionalism by Kenneth Frampton
   1.2.2 Attenement by Alberto Perez Gomez
   1.2.3 Parallax by Steven Holl
   1.2.4 Why Critical Regionalism by Alexander Tzonis and Liane Lefaivre

1.3 Proposed Project Nature, Context and Rationale
   1.3.1 Project Type: Community Senior Center
   1.3.2 About the Problem: Disconnection in Culture and Local Identity
   1.3.3 About the City: Chengdu, China

1.4 Relevance of the Precedent Analysis to the Proposed Project
   1.4.1 Raffle City by Steven Holl, Chengdu, China

Chapter 2 Design Analysis

2.1 Site Context
   2.1.1 Site Selection and Significance to the Proposed Project
   2.1.2 Documentation of Existing Site Conditions
   2.1.3 Topological, Natural and Applicable Zoning
   2.1.4 Geographical, Natural and Historical Patterns
   2.1.5 Physical and Socio-spatial Patterns
   2.1.6 Pedestrian and Vehicular Patterns and Connections
   2.1.7 Site Potentials and Constraints to the Proposed Project

2.2 Site Analysis
   2.2.1 Site Plan
   2.2.2 Contextual Analysis
   2.2.3 Figure-Ground Relationship and Usage Patterns
   2.2.4 Boundaries, Connection, Relations and Emerging Patterns

2.3 Program and Spatial Explorations
   2.3.1 Spatial Program Organization and Specific Space Size
   2.3.2 Spatial Adjacencies, Connections, Constraints and Juxtapositions
   2.3.3 Spatial Patterns relative to Site and its Context
   2.3.4 Spatial Exploration and Three-dimensional Consequences

Chapter 3 Design Process

3.1 Scheme I
   Concept
   Massing
   Program

3.2 Scheme II
   Concept
   Massing
   Program

3.3 Scheme III
   Concept
   Massing
   Program

3.4 Summary

Chapter 4 Design Synthesis

4.1 Senior Activities in Chengdu
4.2 Youth Activities and Senior Involvement
4.3 Community Gardening Activities
4.4 Vegetation and Gardening
Design Theorem

Hypothesis
Overview

The Problem of Placelessness

This thesis addresses the issue about disconnections of communication between human to human, and human to environment. It seems like we got connections with other people via various smart devices, meanwhile we are so disconnected with the people and environment where we are currently living. Technologies sometimes hinder the communicating ability of human. Architecture could become a media that contains more messages send to human, helping on the communication between human to human, and human to environment. Buildings in different functions encode different messages to human.

The high-rise micro housing encodes the basic message that is a shelter for the people who living a megalopolis city. In recent decades, there are more and more high-rise micro housings were built in China for the land-shortages and population explosion in the megalopolis cities, such as Beijing, Shanghai and Shenzhen. The perception and Interaction between human to human, and human to environment are constrained by the limited space and cost.

The rapid development in China make the young generation so disconnected to the traditional cultural contexts, and making the elder generation so disconnected to the rapid revolution. Architecture could be the media to interpret historical messages and new messages. This thesis is searching for the role of architecture in the communication between human to human, and human to the environment. Architecture seems like a setting of communication, but we can make it as a participant. Architecture has its own languages: form, function, space and order, which impact so much on the human emotion, behavior and activities. Study on a specific city with a site, understanding the needs of residents and potential visitors and new settlers. Using architectural language to change people's emotions and behaviors. Different light and temperature would lead the residents have different feedbacks. Using traditional material to tell the historical contexts, creating space for leading people have more face to face communications.
In the process of human communication, the places become the physical setting of the communication. Buildings is just providing the space for communication. As a physical setting, building would influence on the behavior of human in so many ways. Light, temperature, space, smell, and material, etc, those factors would influence on
Making buildings as a media or participant instead of setting of human communication. Buildings could contain the messages about historical, and cultural contexts, interpreting the local culture, and creating the memories for people, and also anticipating for the future. Creating memories is not mimic or imitation from the existing.
This thesis address the problem of disconnection of ageing community and ageing population in Chengdu China. Our life is constrained by where we are living, and the rapidly growing city physically and mentally hinder our connection with nature and people. Architecture could be a device that help with the interaction, involvement and communication, breaking the gap of youth and elder generation, building the connection with nature, and creating a new type of social structure.
"Local Elements"
"The term critical regionalism is not intend to denote the vernacular, as this was once spontaneously produced by the combined interaction of climate, culture, myth, and craft." (Frampton, 1983)

"Critical Regionalism is a dialectical expression. It self-consciously seeks to deconstruct universal modernism in terms of value and images which are locally cultivated, while at the same time adulterating these autochthonous elements with paradigms drawn from alien sources." (Frampton, 1983)

"Other important factors are his extra ordinary sensitivity towards local materials, craft works, and, above all, to the subtleties of local light—his sense for a particular kind of filtration, and penetration. Like Aalto's Jyvaskyla University, or his Saynatsalo City Hall, all of Siza's buildings are delicately layered and inlaid into their site." (Frampton, 1983)
"Communication"

"A gesture that signifies the picking up of a glass depends to some extent on the fact that the gesture serves an entirely different purpose than the actual grasping, a cognitive and possibly communicative function that requires the generation and expression of meaning. The relevant feedback from an interlocutor will not be proprioceptive but, rather, cognitive and linguistic. Thus the body materializes language by means of movement that is already expressive. Insofar as it involves an open and indefinite power of giving significance, language transforms and transcends the natural power of the body without leaving the body behind" (Gomez, 2016)

"Just as in literature there is the paradox created by the primacy of poetic language as speech that only subsequently becomes ordinary, a similar situation arises in architecture." (Gomez, 2016)
Relevance of the Design Hypothesis in Literature: Case Study

"Why Critical Regionalism"
"A critical reevaluation of local environment and culture, employing modernist strategies. Critical Regionalism's acknowledgement of local environments has particular relevance as the world faces a growing ecological crisis." (Tzonis, Lefaivre, 1986)

"Nor can contemporary buildings possess as buildings and for John Ruskin, a mid-nineteenth century Romantic Regionalist, that strong quality of sympathy, affinity, memory, and familiarity a deep sense of voicefulness that convincingly speaks of past as if it were one with the present, telling us all we need to know of national feeling or achievement." (Tzonis, Lefaivre, 1986)

"An essential characteristic of critical regionalist building is that they are critical in two senses then. In addition to providing constrasting images to the anomic, atopic, misanthropic ways of a large number of current mainstream projects constructed world wide, they raise questions in the mid of the viewer about the legitimacy of the very regionalist tradition to which they belong." (Tzonis, Lefaivre, 1986)
Relevance of the Design Hypothesis in Literature: Case Study
The Communication Between Architecture and Local Elements
"Speed of Shadow"

"Language becomes a form of light while light becomes language. Face to face with light in a volume, luminous space becomes dreamlike. A moment of intense sensibility ignites the intuition. Sideways, forward, backward... the empty words of light are spoken in utter silence." (Holl, 2000)

"As light passes through small holes it spreads out, frays, and bends. The resulting shadows do not necessarily look like silhouettes of the objects that cast them. Light bends in ways that yield shadows with bright bands, dark bands, or no sharp edges." (Holl, 2000)

"In fact, light should be modeled full size as it falls off a wall at the square of it's distance to the source. The galeries are organized in interlocking light sections. Between each section is an interval, which is the equivalence of silence in music and which forms a reversible sequence that can be "played" by bodily movement." (Holl, 2000)
Relevance of the Precedent Analysis to the Proposed Project

**Raffles City Chengdu, Steven Holl**

**Object vs. Urban Sharing Space**  **Public vs. Private**

**Type and Context**

**Program:** Five towers with offices, serviced apartment, retail, a hotel, cafes, and restaurants, and large urban public plaza.

**Size:** 3,336,812 sq ft

**Status:** Complete

**Concept:** "Creating a metropolitan public space instead of object-icon skyscrapers, this three million sf project takes its shape from its distribution of natural light"

Urban Public Building should be more open to the public, which means more
Relevance of the Precedent Analysis to the Proposed Project
Raffles City Chengdu, Steven Holl
Design Analysis  SITE
The City: Chengdu, China

Capital City of Szechuan Province
Population: 16 million by 2016
Area: 5551 square miles
Density: 2883 people/sq miles
5503 people/sq miles (Downtown)
Tokyo: 4600 people/sq miles
Atlanta: 630 people/sq miles
China is ageing more rapidly than almost any country in recent history. China’s dependency ratio for retirees could rise as high as 44% by 2050. The dependency ratio compares the difference between those not in the labor force with those who are working, or can work full-time. It is a yardstick geared to measure the pressure on taxable income going to support entitlement programs like Social Security and Medicaid in the U.S. for example. China’s aging population is as big a worry as its debt bomb, if not more so, because China can make its debt disappear at the stroke of a pen, but the government cannot make millions of elderly and retirees disappear.”
The Problem: Disconnected Community and Aging Population

Population Ageing in Chengdu, China

- People over 60yrs old Percentage 2013
  - Chengdu: 19.83%
  - National: 16.50%

- People over 60yrs old Percentage 2014
  - Chengdu: 20.6%
  - National: 17.50%

- People over 60yrs old Percentage 2015
  - Chengdu: 21.17%
  - National: 16.30%

People Over 100yrs old in Chengdu

- **FEMALE**
  - MALE: 227
  - MALE: 233
  - MALE: 259

Population Comparing 2016 2030

- 2016: 16 Million
- 2030: 22 Million
Expansion in Chengdu

Satellite View

2000

2016
Expansion in Chengdu

- 1996 First Road Loop
- 2008 Second Road Loop
- 2017 Third Road Loop
- Future Southward Expansion

Chengdu

65 sq miles
109 sq miles
222 sq miles
Zoning

Residential + Commercial 48%

Local Building Typology

Residential + Commercial (1970s)
Zoning

Residential 36%
Site Micro

Pedestrians Circulation

Vehicle Circulation

Existing Parking Space
Design Process
Attractor for the community, gathering people,
Creating circulation on site connecting the two streets.
Slicing the building by the potential path of pedestrian,
providing walking experience through the site.
Creating circulation on site
Making it more accessible
Keep the continuity of existing buildings

Community Center
- Market: 1000sf
- Fitness: 1600sf
- Lounge: 600sf
- Flexible Use: 1000sf
- Gardening: 2000sf
- Washing: 800sf
- Tool Storage: 200sf
- Packing: 200sf
- Ground: 200sf
- Stairs: 800sf
- Office: 800sf
- Locker Room: 800sf
Scheme I Massing

Project: Senior Community Center
2.4 Acres Buildings
3.6 Acres Green Space
Creating separate green space for different use (garden, gathering, fitness facility)
Scheme II Massing

Project: Senior Community Center
2.4 Acres Buildings
3.6 Acres Green Space
Scheme III Concept

Concept Massing

Scheme 1

Scheme 2

Scheme 1 + Scheme 2

Ground Floor

- Commercial
- Lounge
- Flexible
- Stairs
Scheme III Massing

Project: Senior Community Center
2.4 Acres Buildings
3.6 Acres Green Space
Design Synthesis
Popular Activities for Senior in Chengdu (Youth barely get involved in)

**Mahjong**
Mahjong culture is still deeply ingrained in the Chinese community. Evolving from Liubo, an ancient Chinese game, Mah-Jongg is a traditional Chinese game with a history of thousands of years. With 144 Mah-Jongg tiles in a set, the game is designed for four players, each one with 13 tiles in a round. Each illustrated tile has its unique meaning, featuring distinctive characteristics and artistic conceptions of traditional Chinese culture. “Due to its influence and popularity, the game has been adapted into a widespread online entertainment. Similar to the Western card game rummy, Mahjong is a game of skill, strategy, and calculation and involves a degree of chance.”

- 4 people per Mahjong Game
- No Equipment Needed

**Square Dance**
Square dancing in China first started to gain popularity in the 1990s. Then, it was a casual activity that required little organisation and, like today, it took place across the nation’s parks and pedestrian streets. Today, the activity has become so popular that it has even been considered a sport in China. Last year, square dancing was for the first time included in China’s National Games which took place in Tianjin. “According to professor Li Xiangru at Capital University of Physical Education and Sports, there were at least 10,000 provincial and national level competitions held across the country last year.”

- 3 people Minimum-20+
- No Equipment Needed

**Taichi**
Tai Chi Chuan is often called "the exercise of immortality" because of its regenerative powers and overall health benefits. Sometimes referred to as "moving meditation", Tai Chi Chuan is practiced for many reasons. From general good health to self-defense, it is a classic Chinese discipline that focuses on the development of Ch’i (internal energy), improved balance and physical strength, flexibility and mental awareness. Gentle in appearance, but completely effective for self-defense, the slow moving forms of Tai Chi Chuan are suitable for adults of all ages.

- 1 person Minimum-10+
- No Equipment Needed

**Gateball**
The croquet originated in France. It was introduced to China in the 1930s. In 1948, the gateball began to rise in Japan. In 1970, it began to be promoted as an activity program for the elderly. The game occupies a small area, saves money, is very safe, and has simple technology, short game time, and small amount of exercise. It is suitable for middle-aged and old people, like the intense track and field competitions to ball games, there are few activities that seniors or physically weak people can play. Gateball are suitable for adults of all ages, but youth don’t like it. Having more activities for both?

- 5 people/Team
- 2 Teams

---

4 people per Mahjong Game
3 people Minimum-20+
1 person Minimum-10+
5 people/Team
2 Teams
Program & Square Footage

Mahjong

- 4 people per Mahjong Game

Square Dance

- 3 people Minimum-20+

Taichi

- 1 person Minimum-10+

Gateball

- 2 Teams
- 5 people/Team

Space for a Mahjong Game
90" x 90" = 5.7 SF

Space for 3 people square dance
120" x 96" = 80 SF

Space for 1 person Taichi
120" x 96" = 80 SF

Space for 1 person Taichi
82" x 53" = 4346 SF
Activities for Youth

Activities senior could involved in

Teaching/Volunteering/Sharing

"every person you will ever meet knows something you don’t." Older volunteers have a lifetime of experience and knowledge to share. Whether this is their first time volunteering, or they are a seasoned veteran, they have experience working and interacting with a very large variety of people. Younger volunteers may not have as much worldly experience, but they still have just as much knowledge to share. Youth today are growing up in a technology-based world, and using things like social media and mobile apps comes naturally to them. A great way to help integrate your volunteers is by allowing them to teach each other. Older volunteers can share stories and experiences relevant to the cause, while younger supporters can share their knowledge of technology.
Activities for Senior and Youth

Gardening and Planting for Community

Community gardens can mitigate some of the problems that plague urban areas. They can be a beneficial addition to many communities by increasing the availability of nutritious foods, strengthening community ties, reducing environmental hazards, reducing food miles and creating a more sustainable system. Community gardens can help reduce negative environmental impacts by promoting sustainable agriculture; reducing food transportation costs and reducing water runoff. Humans, plants and animals can all benefit from urban agriculture since it creates habitats and improves the ecology of the area. “The benefits of community-based gardening projects likely extend beyond food security, as gardens provide fresh vegetables, and the process of gardening involves physical exercise. Family and social relationships can also be strengthened through community gardening, since community members provide advice and support to help overcome challenges and all receive the benefits the gardening project offers.”
Site Plan
Horizontal Circulation
Create new circulation on site for reconnection the site to the circulation of the community. Plans provide convenient, efficient, and safe methods of navigation for all users, providing effective access management plans and internal roadway functionality designs for the site.

Outdoor Space (1.5 acres)
Create outdoor space for outdoor activities that would benefit both elder people and youth such as Outdoor theater or concert. "Almost all communities, including small towns, have outdoor plays, song fests, or productions of some kind. If you live or work in a communal setting, invite some of the actors or performers to visit, answer questions, and do a little special acting for you." "Picnic – A more casual version of outdoor eating, it can be hosted in a yard, on a patio, or as an outing to a park."
Parking Space for the Senior Community Center
Groud Floor Plan
Ground Floor Programming
Pumpkin Plant
“Pumpkins do best when the seeds are planted directly in the ground. If your growing season is very short, seed indoors in peat pots about 2 to 4 weeks before last spring frost. Be sure to harden off before transplanting. Wait until the plant soil is 70ºF or more before sowing seeds. Optimum soil temperature is 95ºF. Pumpkins are very sensitive to the cold. Plant seeds in rows or “pumpkin hills,” which are the size of small pitcher mounds. With hills, the soil will warm more quickly and the seeds will germinate faster. This also helps with drainage and pest control.”

Strawberry
“Strawberries are sprawling plants. Seedlings will send out runners, or ‘daughter’ plants, which in turn will send out their own runners. Make planting holes deep and wide enough to accommodate the entire root system without bending it. However, don’t plant too deep: The roots should be covered, but the crown should be right at the soil surface. Provide adequate space for sprawling. Set plants out 20 inches apart, and leave 4 feet between rows. Roots shouldn’t be longer than 8 inches when plants are set out. Trim them if necessary.”

Mint
“Minimal care is needed for mint. For outdoor plants, use a light mulch. This will help keep the soil moist and keep the leaves clean. For indoor plants, be sure to water them regularly to keep the soil evenly moist. At first, mints develop into well-behaved-looking, bushy, upright clumps, but they soon set out to conquer new territory with horizontal runners and underground rhizomes.”

Lettuce
“Direct sowing is recommended as soon as the ground can be worked. Plant seeds ½ inch deep. Snow won’t hurt them, but a desiccating cold wind will. If you want an earlier crop, however, you may start seeds indoors 4 to 6 weeks before last frost date for an earlier crop. Harden off seedlings for about one week, and transplant outside between 2 weeks before and 2 weeks after last spring frost.”

Cucumber
“Cucumber plants are seeded or transplanted outside in the ground no earlier than 2 weeks after last frost date. Cucumbers are extremely susceptible to frost damage; the soil must be at least 70ºF for germination. Do not plant outside too soon! Before you plant outside, select a site with full sun. Soil should be neutral or slightly alkaline with a pH of 7.0.”

Blueberry
“Select a sunny, sheltered spot. While blueberries are tolerant of shade, better crops are obtained in the sun. Blueberries thrive in soil that is acidic. The soil pH should ideally be between 4 and 5. Soil can be acidified by mixing a small amount of granulated sulfur into the soil several months before planting. Peat moss, as well as pine bark or needles, are also good additions that will help acidify your soil.”

Potato
“With a hoe or round-point shovel, dig a trench about 6 inches wide and 8 inches deep, tapering the bottom to about 3 inches wide. Potatoes are best grown in rows. Space rows about 3 feet apart. Spread and mix in organic compost in the bottom of the trench before planting.”

Grape
“Plant dormant, bare-root grape vines in the early spring. Construct a trellis or arbor before planting. Grape vines will need to be trained to some sort of support to grow upward. This will also cut the risk of disease. Most grape varieties are self-fertile. To be sure, ask when you are buying vines if you will need more than one plant for pollination. Before planting grapevines, soak their roots in water for two or three hours. Select a site with full sun. If you don’t have a spot with full sun, make sure it at least gets morning sun. A small amount of afternoon shade won’t hurt. Your soil needs to be deep, well-drained, and loose. You also need good air circulation.”

Growing your own food
“Growing your own fruits and vegetables can offer you the opportunity to reduce the amount of pesticides that you use in your garden, making them healthier. Growing your own fruits and vegetables will save your money at the grocery store. Gardening increases physical activity. It is a great way to engage the whole family in physical activity and lets them help to take responsibility for the garden. The fruits and vegetables grown in your garden will promote health because they are rich in nutrients, especially in phytochemicals, anti-oxidants, vitamin C, vitamin A and folate. Gardening gives you a real sense of appreciation when you can see the bounty of your efforts. Growing a garden gives you a new appreciation for nature, when you can have the opportunity to see how things grow.”

Growing your own food (local plants in Chengdu)

Gardening and Planting

Food Plant

Vegetation

Pumpkin

Strawberry

Mint

Lettuce

Cucumber

Blueberry

Potato

Grape

“Growing your own fruits and vegetables can offer you the opportunity to reduce the amount of pesticides that you use in your garden, making them healthier. Growing your own fruits and vegetables will save your money at the grocery store. Gardening increases physical activity. It is a great way to engage the whole family in physical activity and lets them help to take responsibility for the garden. The fruits and vegetables grown in your garden will promote health because they are rich in nutrients, especially in phytochemicals, anti-oxidants, vitamin C, vitamin A and folate. Gardening gives you a real sense of appreciation when you can see the bounty of your efforts. Growing a garden gives you a new appreciation for nature, when you can have the opportunity to see how things grow.”

Growing your own food (local plants in Chengdu)

Pumpkin

Strawberry

Mint

Lettuce

Cucumber

Blueberry

Potato

Grape

“Growing your own fruits and vegetables can offer you the opportunity to reduce the amount of pesticides that you use in your garden, making them healthier. Growing your own fruits and vegetables will save your money at the grocery store. Gardening increases physical activity. It is a great way to engage the whole family in physical activity and lets them help to take responsibility for the garden. The fruits and vegetables grown in your garden will promote health because they are rich in nutrients, especially in phytochemicals, anti-oxidants, vitamin C, vitamin A and folate. Gardening gives you a real sense of appreciation when you can see the bounty of your efforts. Growing a garden gives you a new appreciation for nature, when you can have the opportunity to see how things grow.”

Growing your own food (local plants in Chengdu)

Pumpkin

Strawberry

Mint

Lettuce

Cucumber

Blueberry

Potato

Grape

“Growing your own fruits and vegetables can offer you the opportunity to reduce the amount of pesticides that you use in your garden, making them healthier. Growing your own fruits and vegetables will save your money at the grocery store. Gardening increases physical activity. It is a great way to engage the whole family in physical activity and lets them help to take responsibility for the garden. The fruits and vegetables grown in your garden will promote health because they are rich in nutrients, especially in phytochemicals, anti-oxidants, vitamin C, vitamin A and folate. Gardening gives you a real sense of appreciation when you can see the bounty of your efforts. Growing a garden gives you a new appreciation for nature, when you can have the opportunity to see how things grow.”

Growing your own food (local plants in Chengdu)

Pumpkin

Strawberry

Mint

Lettuce

Cucumber

Blueberry

Potato

Grape

“Growing your own fruits and vegetables can offer you the opportunity to reduce the amount of pesticides that you use in your garden, making them healthier. Growing your own fruits and vegetables will save your money at the grocery store. Gardening increases physical activity. It is a great way to engage the whole family in physical activity and lets them help to take responsibility for the garden. The fruits and vegetables grown in your garden will promote health because they are rich in nutrients, especially in phytochemicals, anti-oxidants, vitamin C, vitamin A and folate. Gardening gives you a real sense of appreciation when you can see the bounty of your efforts. Growing a garden gives you a new appreciation for nature, when you can have the opportunity to see how things grow.”

Growing your own food (local plants in Chengdu)

Pumpkin

Strawberry

Mint

Lettuce

Cucumber

Blueberry

Potato

Grape

“Growing your own fruits and vegetables can offer you the opportunity to reduce the amount of pesticides that you use in your garden, making them healthier. Growing your own fruits and vegetables will save your money at the grocery store. Gardening increases physical activity. It is a great way to engage the whole family in physical activity and lets them help to take responsibility for the garden. The fruits and vegetables grown in your garden will promote health because they are rich in nutrients, especially in phytochemicals, anti-oxidants, vitamin C, vitamin A and folate. Gardening gives you a real sense of appreciation when you can see the bounty of your efforts. Growing a garden gives you a new appreciation for nature, when you can have the opportunity to see how things grow.”
A Walkable Building

Green Space around the entire second floor and third floor creating walking experience for entire building, and creating more sharing space for people interaction.

Vegetation on Second Floor

Double Height for Lobby
Vegetation on Third Floor

- Vegetation
- Growth Substrate
- Filter fabric
- Drainage element
- Protection layer
- Root barrier
- Insulation layer
- Water Proof membrane
- Roof Deck
Golden Pothos (Devil's Ivy) plants are among the most popular houseplants for their versatility and easy care. Golden Pothos have a yellow and green variegation which make them easily recognizable and popular in a variety of settings. Also known as Devil's Ivy, Golden Pothos is a very versatile plant that can tolerate the lower light levels or bright filtered light of a home while also thriving in the full sun of a yard or grown outdoors in tropical. Need more water frequently during spring and summer, growing fast in summer, and less in winter, so it becomes natural shading system on facade.
Vegetation Facade (Summer Plant Option Two)

**Boston Ivy**

“This plant is widely grown as a climbing ornamental plant to cover the façades of masonry buildings. This usage is actually economically important because, by shading walls during the summer, it can significantly reduce cooling costs.” To ensure plants thrive, amend the soil with organic matter to an 8- to 12-inch depth a week before planting. Provide Boston ivy with a deep watering once a week for the first growing season so the plants establish a deep root system. With proper care, vines can grow 3 to 10 feet per year.
Physical Model