

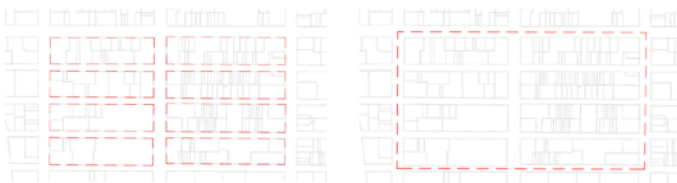
GUOMAO - Shared Future City - class 7

Avoid the ‘futuristic thinking’, rather try to look from the future to the current situation -> reflexive. Encourage Cross-thinking. We need to integrate the various layers. How can the 3rd ecology be a complete and holistic system?

-> for next class, each group to prepare a site plan of the whole site with their intervention, so we can integrate all the layers

For everyone, important information about FAR/ Density in urban areas, via [KPF website](#):
The images on the right are typical examples of urban design components: masterplan and zoning plan.

Floor Area Ratio, the ratio of the total building floor area to the lot area, is a common measurement system used to regulated the density of buildings. Most cities use floor area ratio (FAR) as part of their zoning regulations. Both New York City and London use FAR, but they measure it in different ways, resulting in different representations in density.



NYC: FAR = Gross Floor Area / Lot Area

LD: FAR = Gross Floor Area / Street Center Line Area

In New York City, FAR is calculated relative to the lot area, were as in London FAR is calculated relative to the center line of the streets bounding the lot. The London method gives a better representation of the built density of a neighborhood as it takes into accounts streets and public spaces, but is difficult to use as regulatory mechanism. Below are several New York City neighborhoods measured using both FAR methodologies to illustrate the different representations of density.



Flatiron District

LD FAR: 5.3

NYC FAR: 8.0



Financial District

LD FAR: 11.3

NYC FAR: 18.0

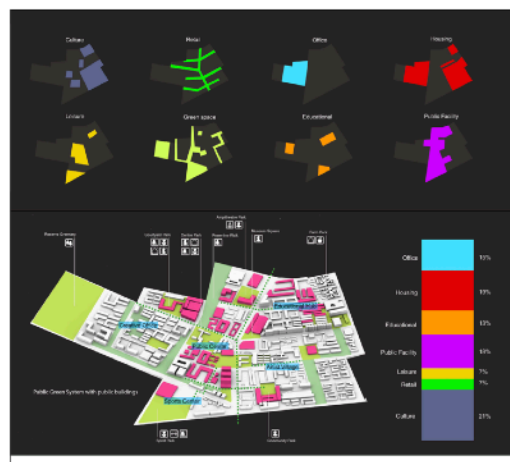


Songshanqiang village

Masterplan



3



Songshanqiang village

Proposed zoning

4

Group 4 + 5 Green Infrastructure / Public Facilities

Urban nodes as public open space. With underlying urban analysis.

Presenter: 1 Gabriel 2 Manuel 3 Stella 4 Thomas 5 Russel

- Urban System as Third Ecology? How to rebuild or accomplish a more comprehensive eco-system. NYC: Highline and Central Park have this type and effect on the urban surrounding, because of their accessibility and connective ability.
- Make a one diagram strategy of your urban design approach: how does the urban service strategy relate to the green infrastructure? Can these two be overlaid?
- Green Infrastructure: focus on stormwater and its dirty run-off in urban areas
- Now there seem to be more ideas on green than on services.
'Rain Garden' Catch it if you can + Re-designing Cities to Function like Forests



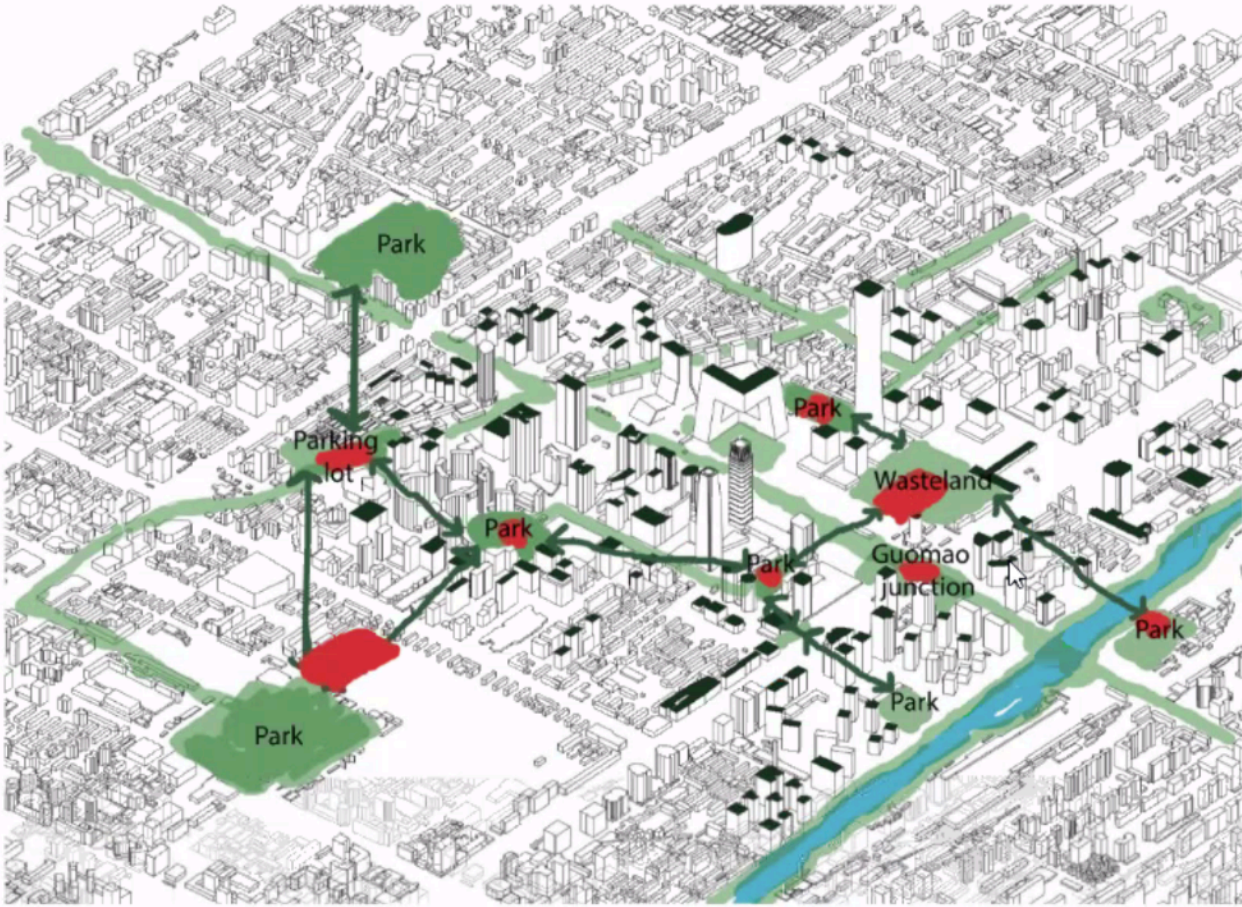
3 communities

Hand-drawn site plan and conceptual diagrams for a CBD area. The central element is a satellite map of a city grid with a red circle highlighting a specific area. To the left, there is a simple grid sketch. Above the map, there is a sketch of a building with greenery on its facade and roof. To the right, there is a sketch of a window view looking out onto a city. Below the map, there is a sketch of a building facade with greenery. The text 'site plan' is written in red next to the map. At the bottom, there are handwritten notes: 'based Existing', 'new design step by step', and 'focus on topic green system services'.

based Existing
new design step by step
focus on topic green system services

CBD AREA

The future of shared green public service



CBD AREA

The future of shared green public service



Group 1 - Work

Minhui Prera **Benny** Huiying

XD: will the future be about sharing and collaboration? Or will it be about separation, since in fact the office towers there are build to be very independent? Are we trying to connect? Or are we making in between spaces? Starbucks is a shared space, but this doesn't work often in a large scale environment. So, why do we need to connect everything?

We should question whether 'the free boundary is actually the right concept'.

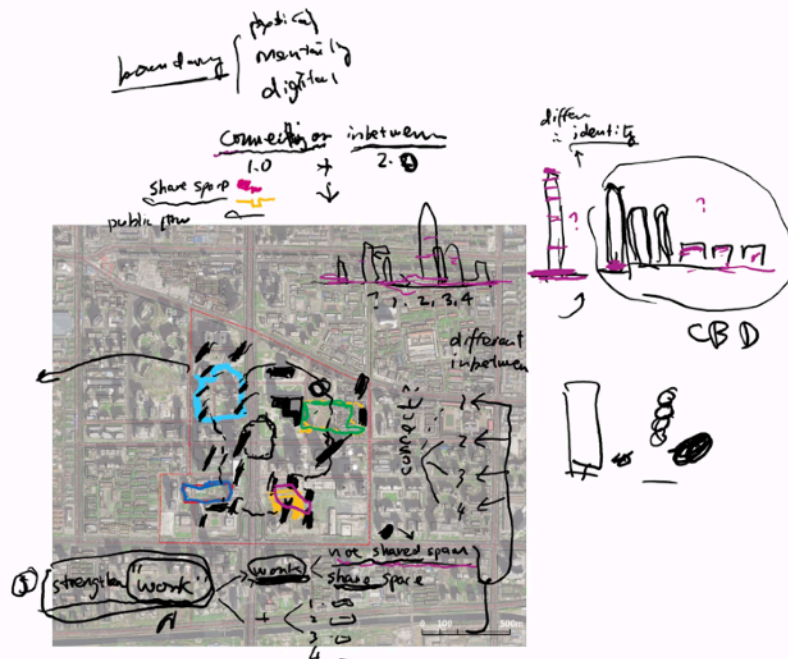
There should be a typology of working in this CBD area, these probably also need different supportive systems.

Remarks: Connect or In-Between?

-> to work on next, the combination of three elements important to your topic:

1. urban strategy
2. company type
3. spatial work typology

And strengthen the focus on 'work', and its spatial implications.



Group 2 - Living / Residential

Mattia Natalia Paul Rita

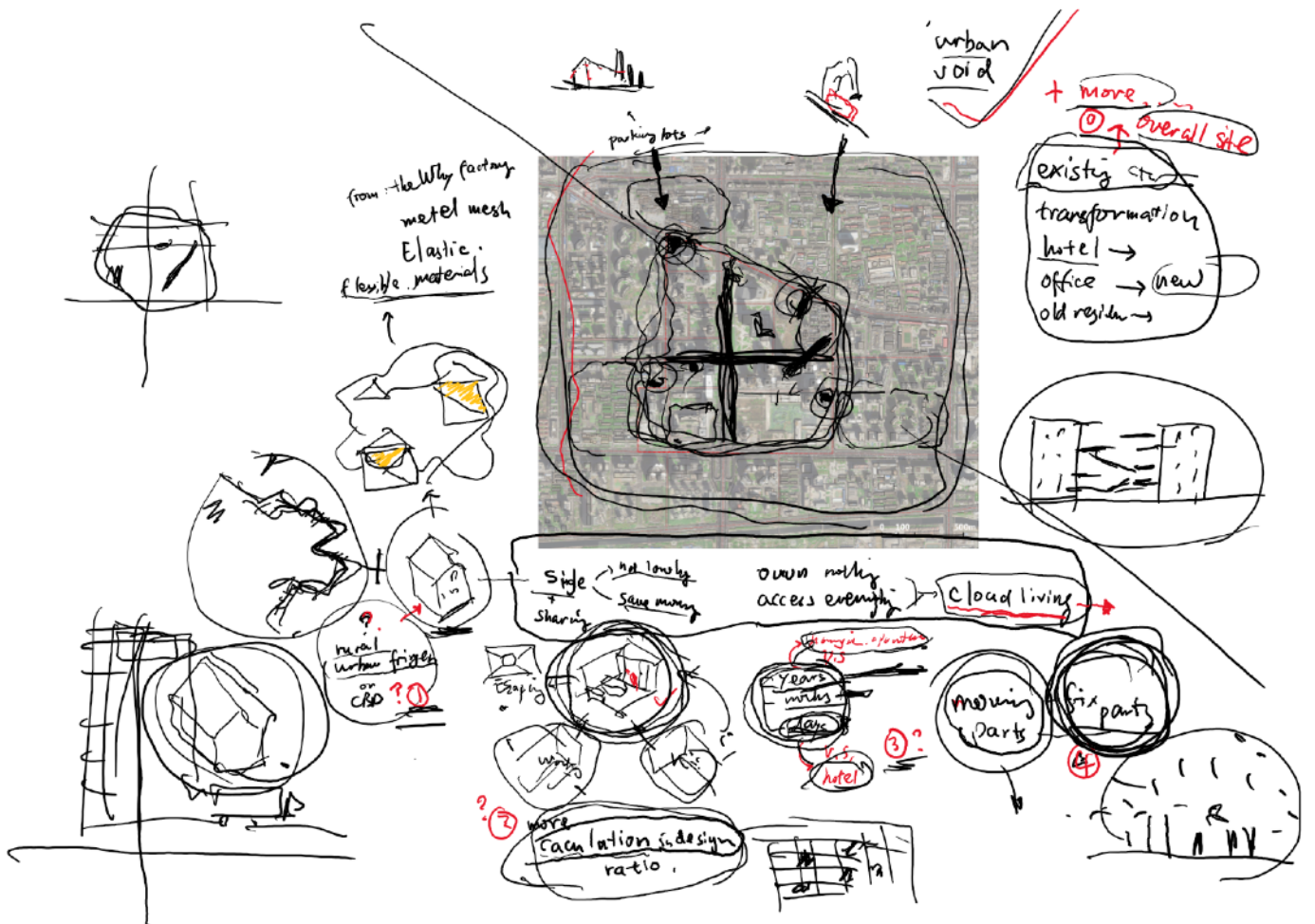
Remarks: Is development or progress or increasing what we need for the future? Do we need to do more always? Do we need to add more buildings, more density? Should be about a future **lifestyle**.

Currently, Too abstract, too formalistic. Consider what a future lifestyle would be, not just in its spatial form, but what kind of life will people have? How does this lifestyle relate to other aspects of a future city? what about the effect on the whole site? -> Cloud Living is a good concept start

Future Lifestyle: Cloud Living, you don't own anything but you can access everything

M: Maybe an option to add another dimension to the urban fabric.

Quite strong in architectural concept; but not so strong in urban fabric design.



Group 3 - Mobility

presentation: mobility transfer nodes, bus station diversion, car diversion
presenter **Katherine** Nathan Lala Tsunxian

Remarks:

Mobility nodes is a good concept, but what is the effect on the concept of the future CBD?

How about the digital innovation layer on mobility?

What is the effect of the mobility system on the pedestrian level? How about hotels/ drop-off system? What is the effect of the placement of your underground nodes on the pedestrian/public space?

M:

1. consider arriving at the heart of the CBD as well
2. how about the effect of the Hubs in the boundary of the CBD on the existing urban fabric? See for reference TOD hubs (Transit Oriented Development)
3. What is the type of space that you imagine to be a part of this future CBD? Is it celebratory? Open, light, airy? Or dark, only functional?

See references: AEDAS Hong Kong West Kowloon station, PATH station New York City by Calatrava? Ingenhoven Architects Stuttgart Station

Good diagram, keep working on this type of space:

