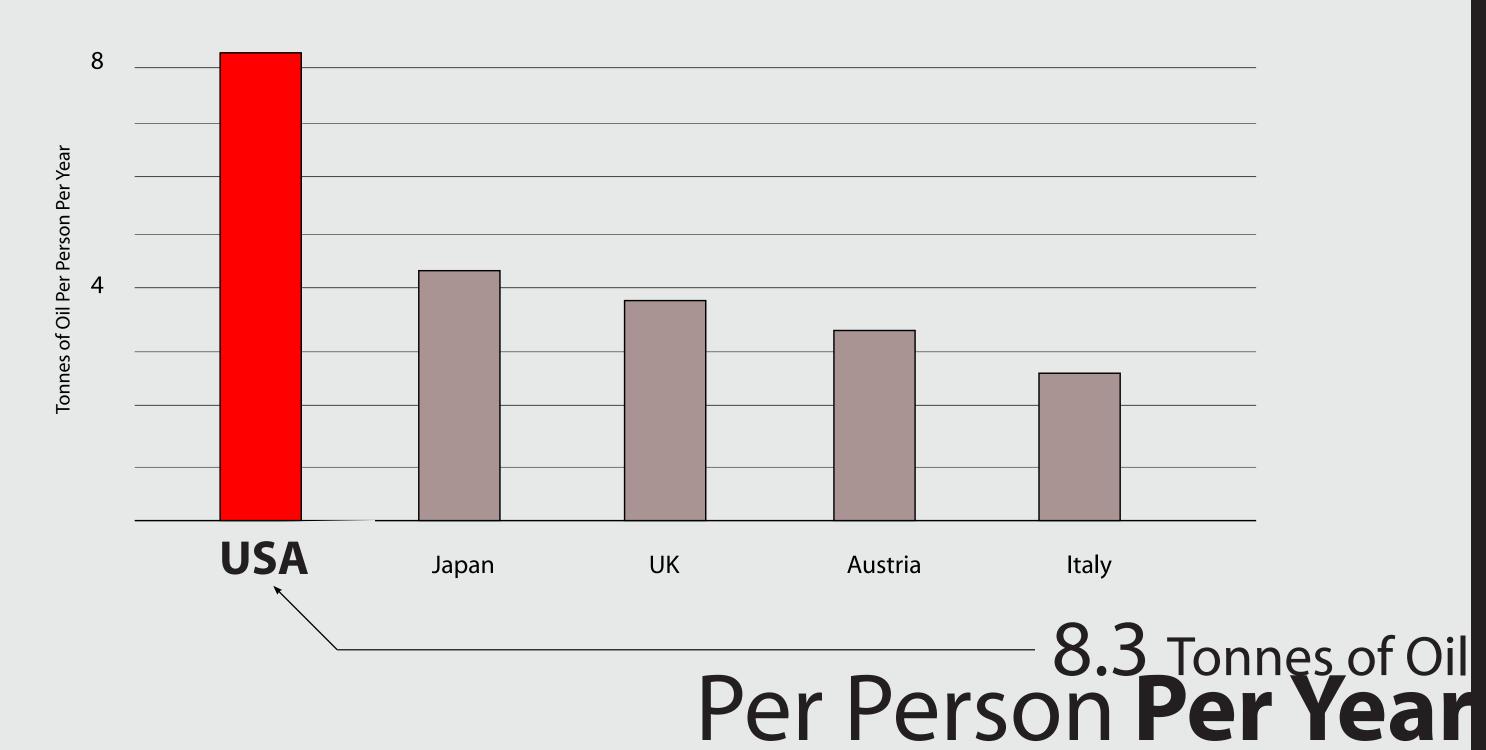
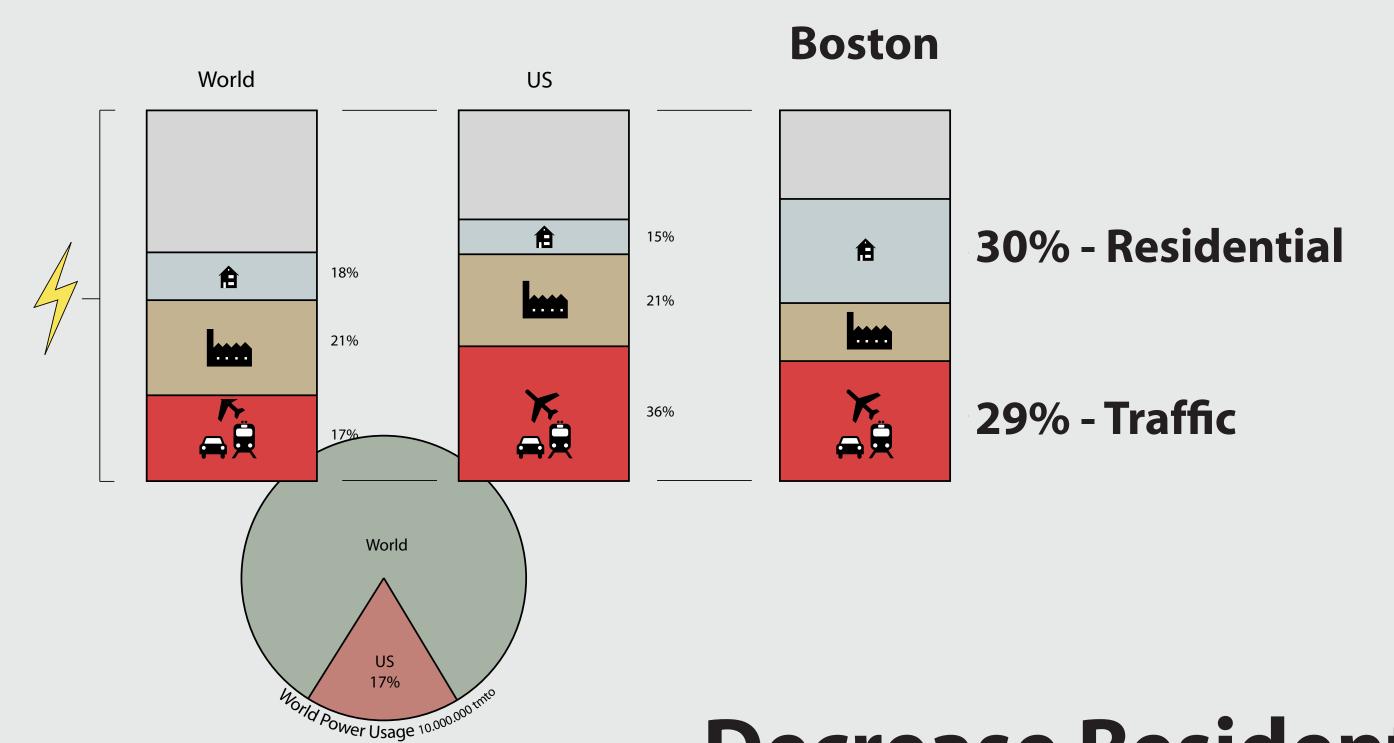
Concept for a Sustainable Urbanism

Energy Usage

Energy Usage Per Capita



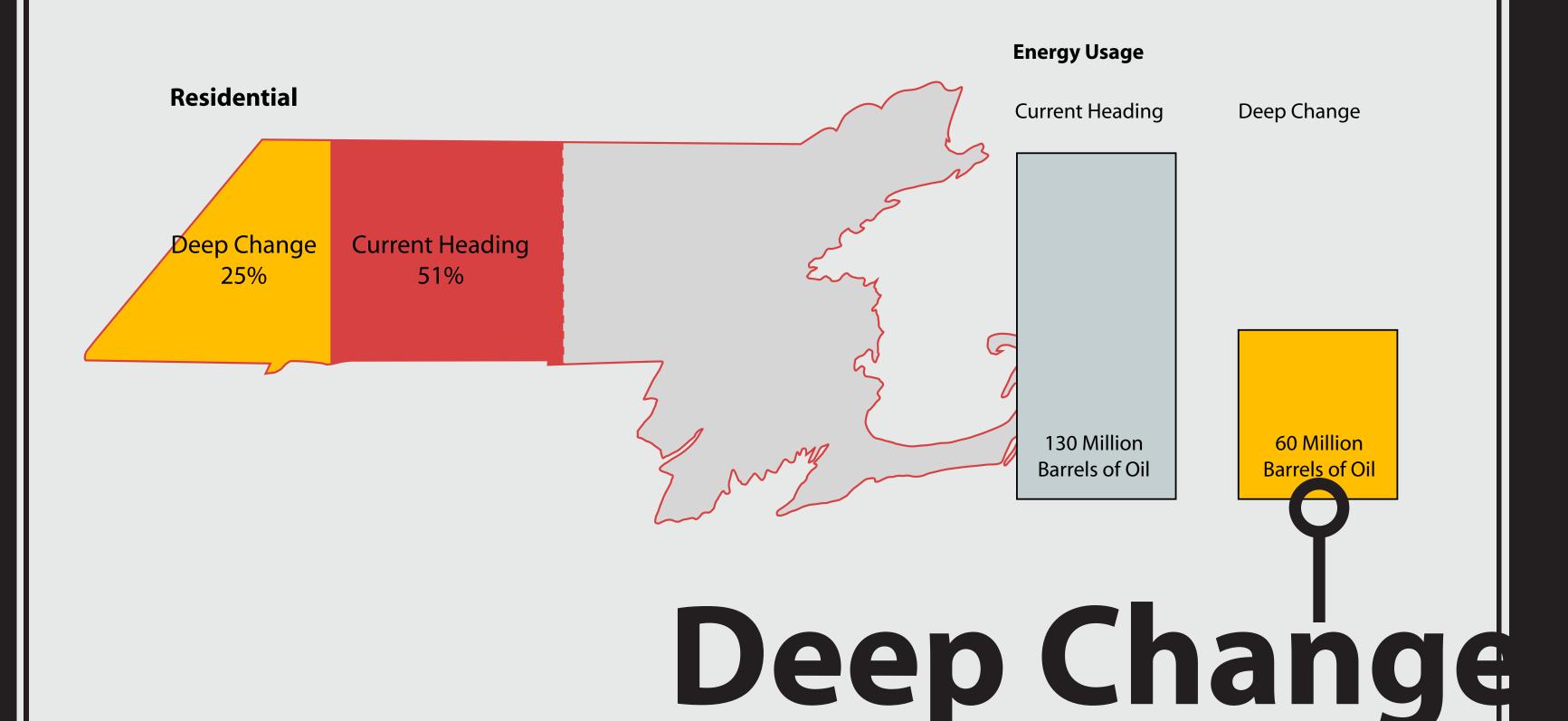
Energy Distribution



Decrease Residential & Traffic Energy

Energy and Land Usage

Future Scenarios: 2050



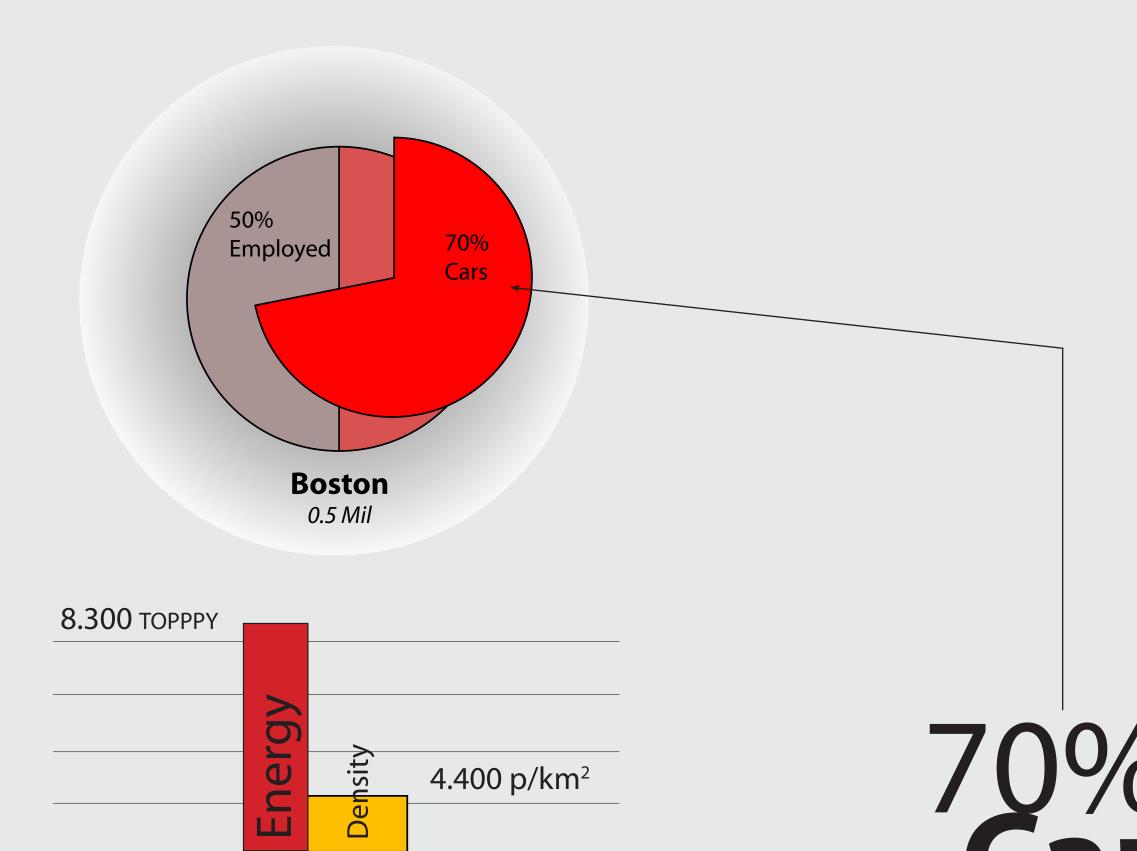
What is Deep Change?

- Higher density housing near transport hubs
- Reduce Transportation focus on local amenities
- Reduction of Personalized Motor Traffic
- Mixed Demographic + Program
 - Self-Serviceability
 - Full Bicycle and Pedestrian amenities
 - Modesty in Amenities & Space Consumption
 - Long-Life Construction (100+ years)
 - Regional/Local Materials & Labor
 - Programmatically Convertible Design
 - Anticipate Work-At-Home
 - Increase Biodiversity & Biomass
 - Application of Renewable Energy Sources
 - Modesty in Provision

1) Decreasing Traffic Energy

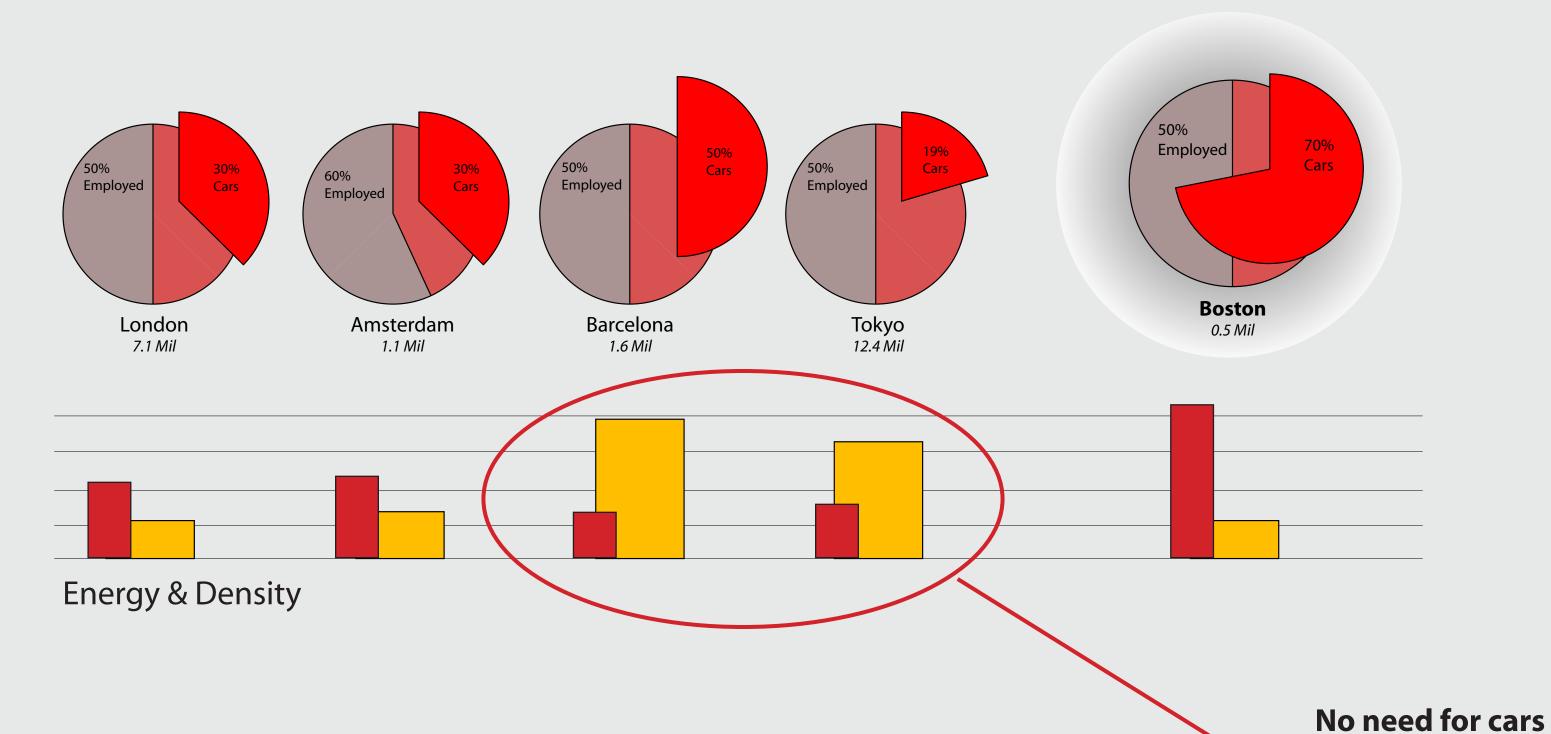
2) Decreasing Residential Energy

Urban Energy Configuration



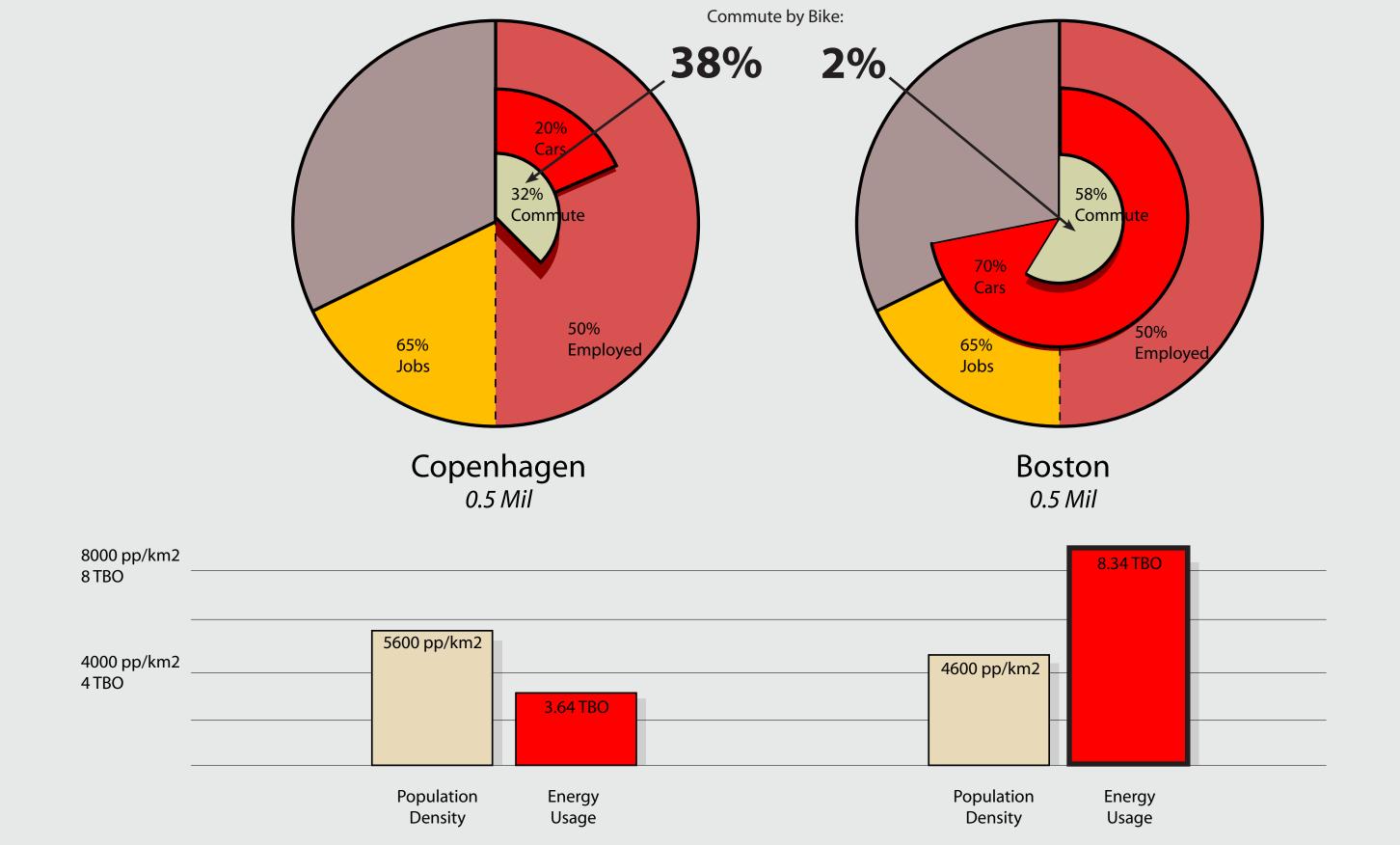
of people in Boston own a

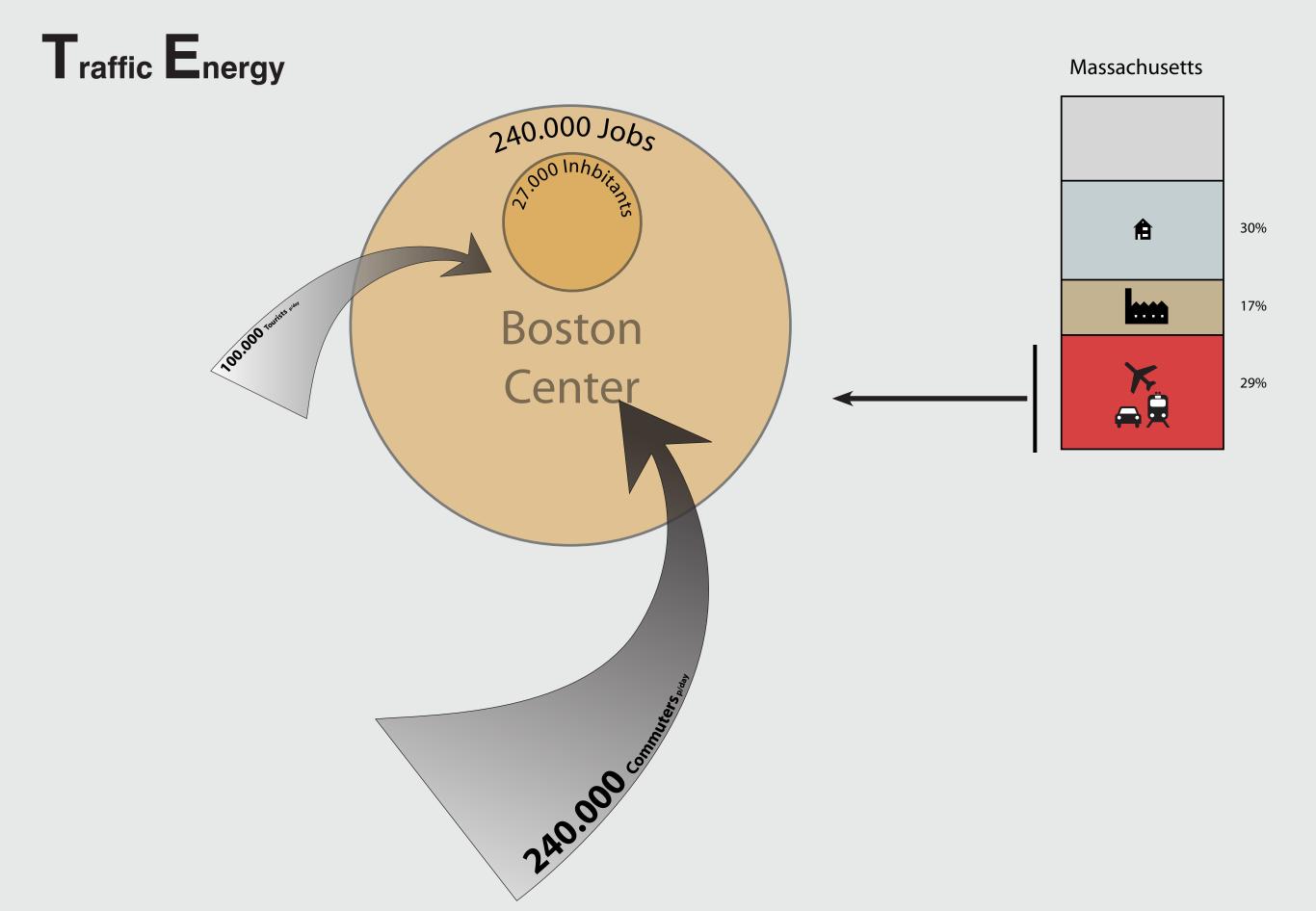
Energy and Land Usage



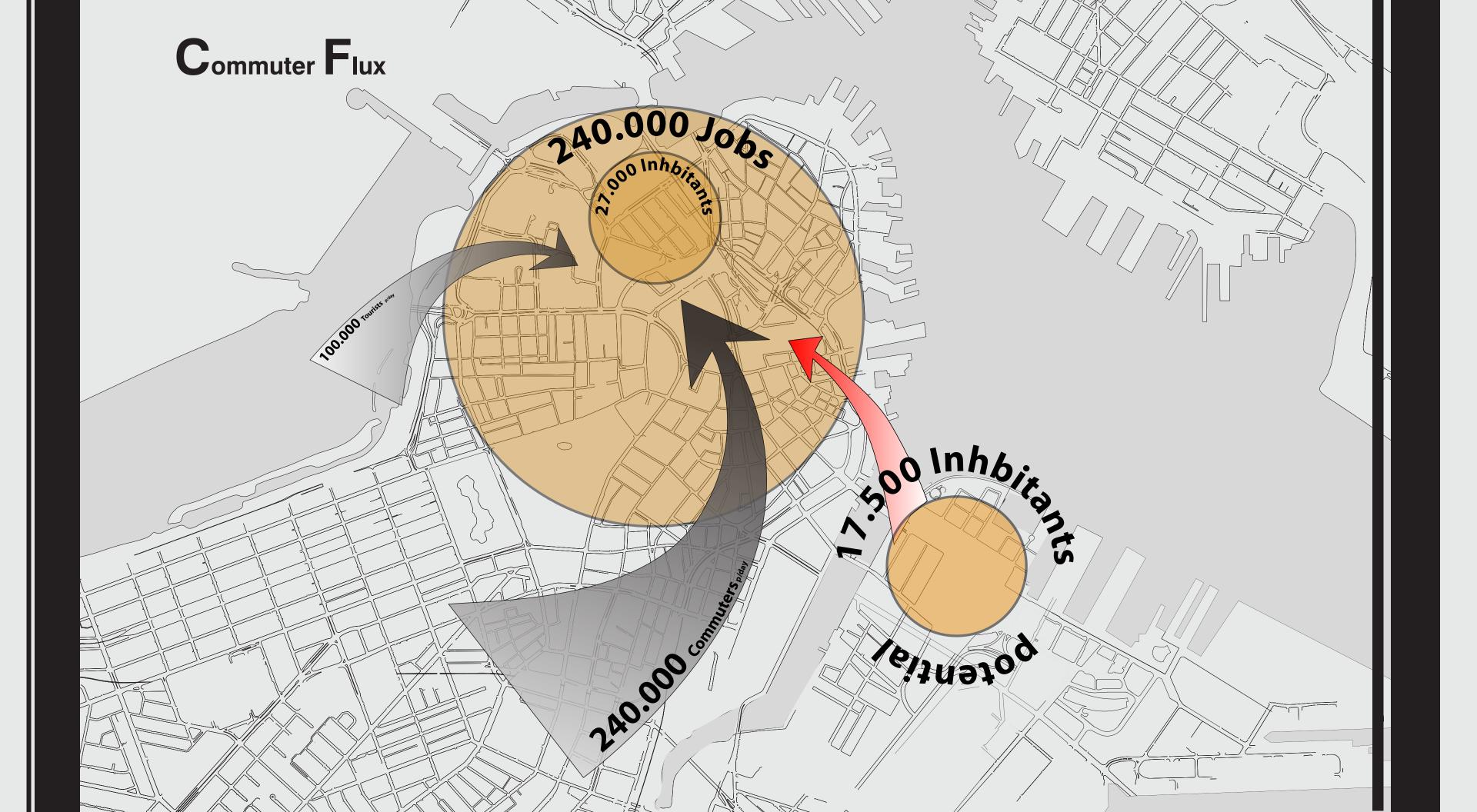
Residential Energy down > Density UP

Walking Cities Compared





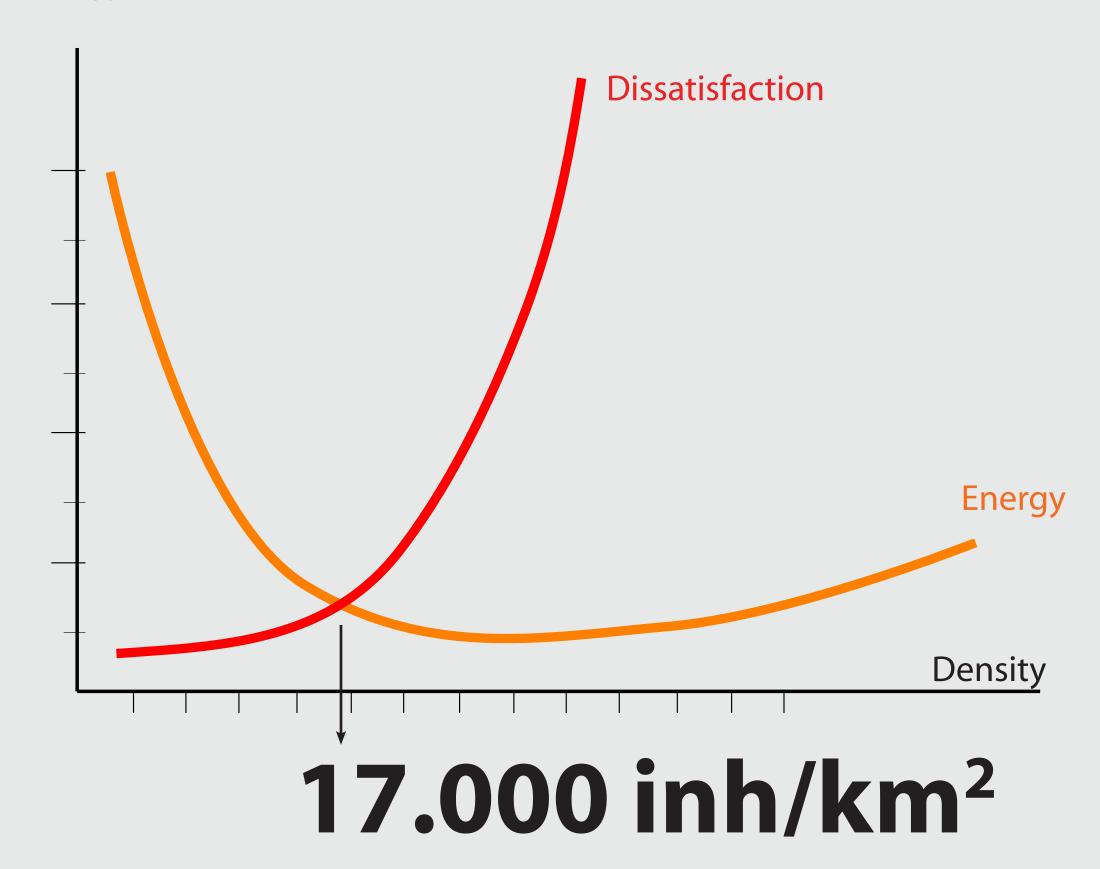
Traffic Energy Down -> Reduce Commute



1) Decreasing Traffic Energy

2) Decreasing Residential Energy

Density & Energy

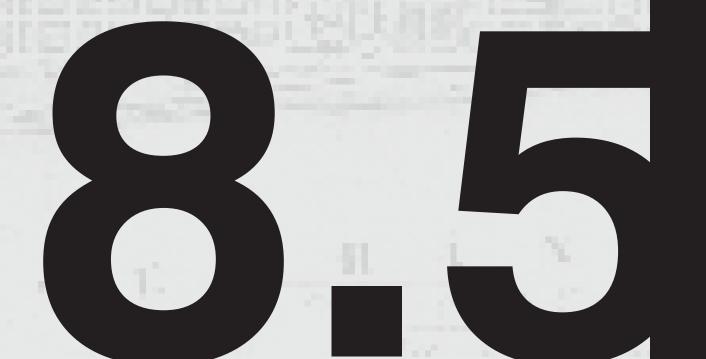


How Dense is Dense?

Example:

Barcelona = 16.000 inhabitants / km², our site = 0.93 km², at 40 m² per inhabitant, our residential FAR is 6.5.

Add 3 * 500.000 ft² of Retail, Hotel and Offices, and 500.000 cultural, amenities and transport, we have an FAR of







If They Can Do It....

Let's up that measely 6.5 FAR.

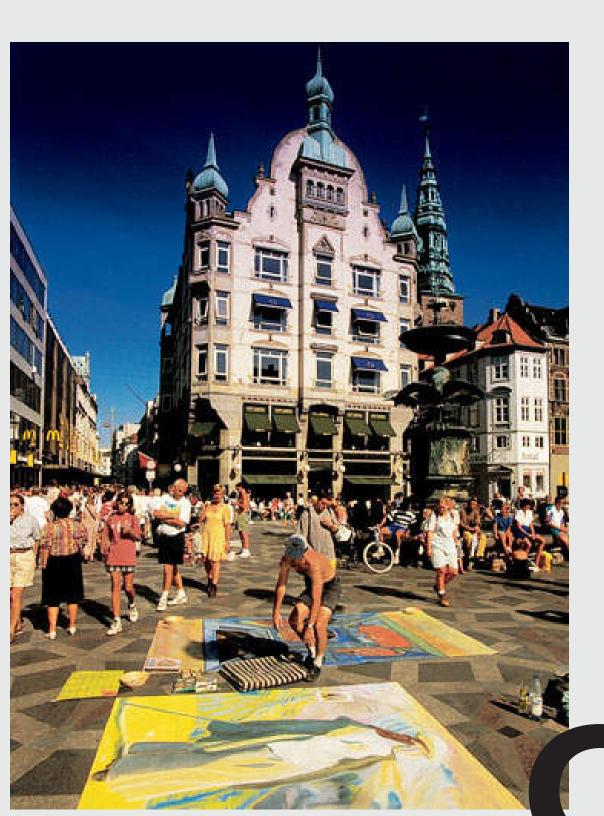
17.000 inh/km²



Learning from the Rules

How did they do that somewhere else?

Urban Policy



- Critical Occupation vs Empty Urban Desert
- High Quality High Density
- Mixed Lives, Mixed Living
- 24h Occupation

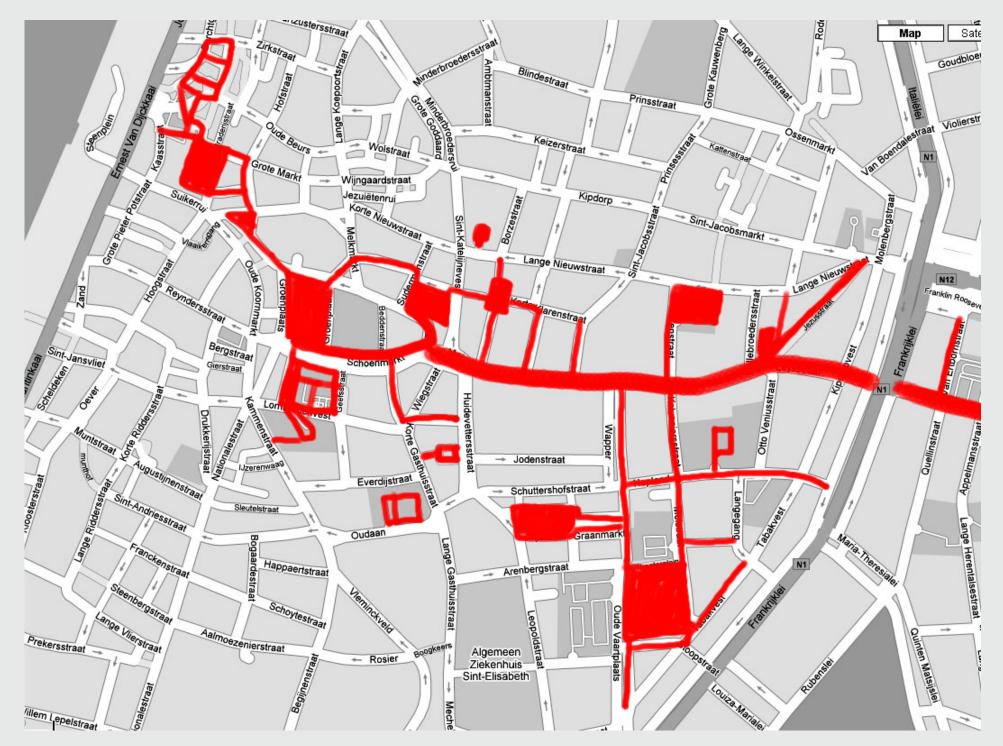


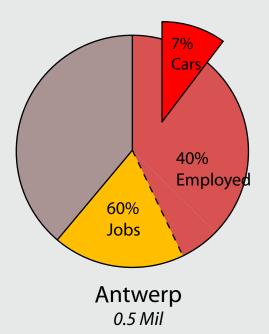


Copenhagen City Center

Copenhagen

Pedestrian Policy





Antwerp City Center

Antwerp

Urban Policy

Learning From Copenhagen & Antwerp Policy:

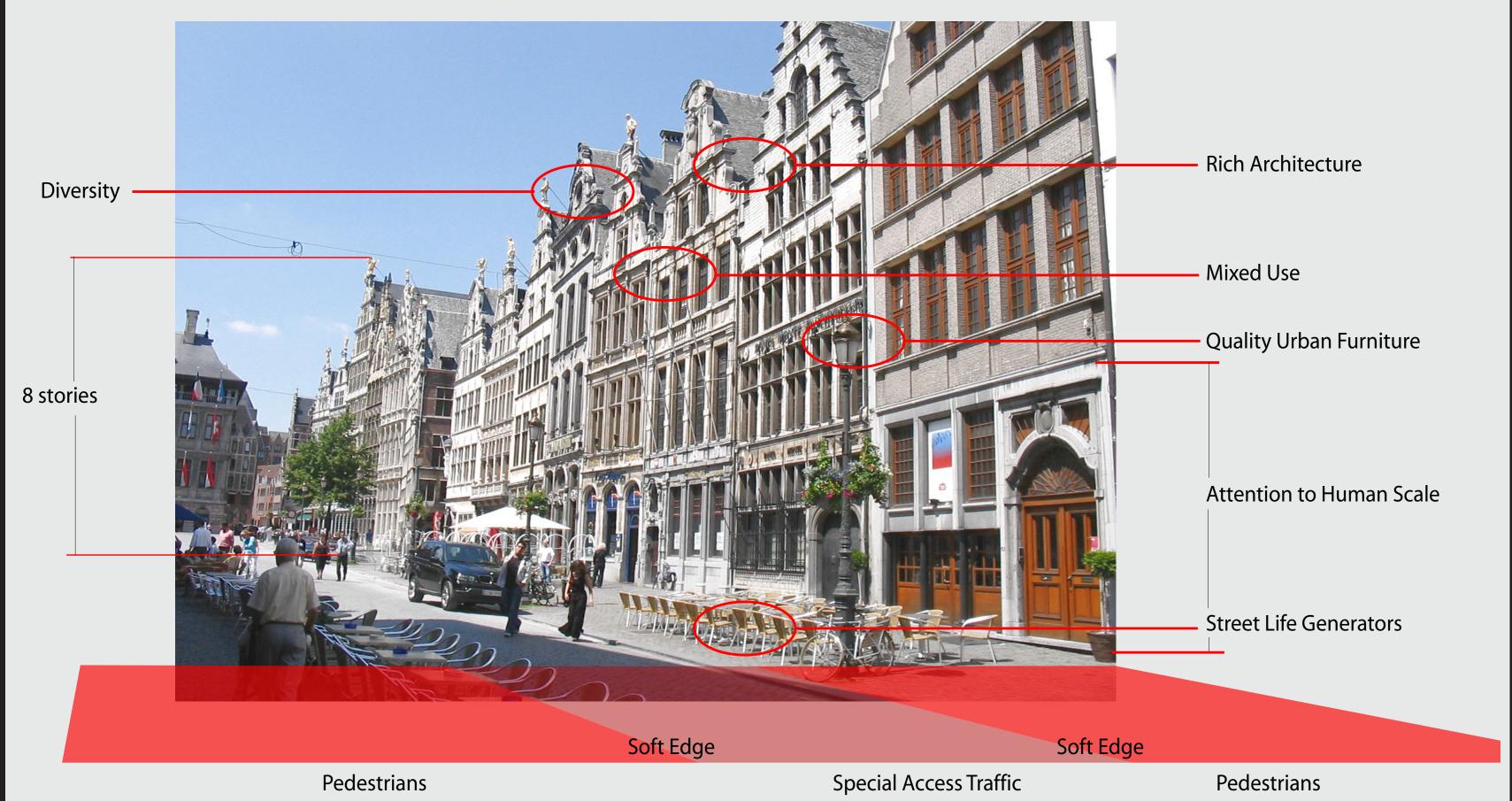
- Encourage Student Living

 (adds to life & culture, prevent desolation, does not congest)
- Reducing Car Access & Parking (at a rate of 3% per year)
- Honor the Human Scale (provide seating and pleasant walking)
- Anticipate Changing Seasons
 (Covered walkways, hiding places, vegetation)
- Promote Cycling

 (Provide paths, intersections, storage & repair)
- Provide Bicycles

 (Easy bike rental for tourists, or Free Bike System)

Urban Policy



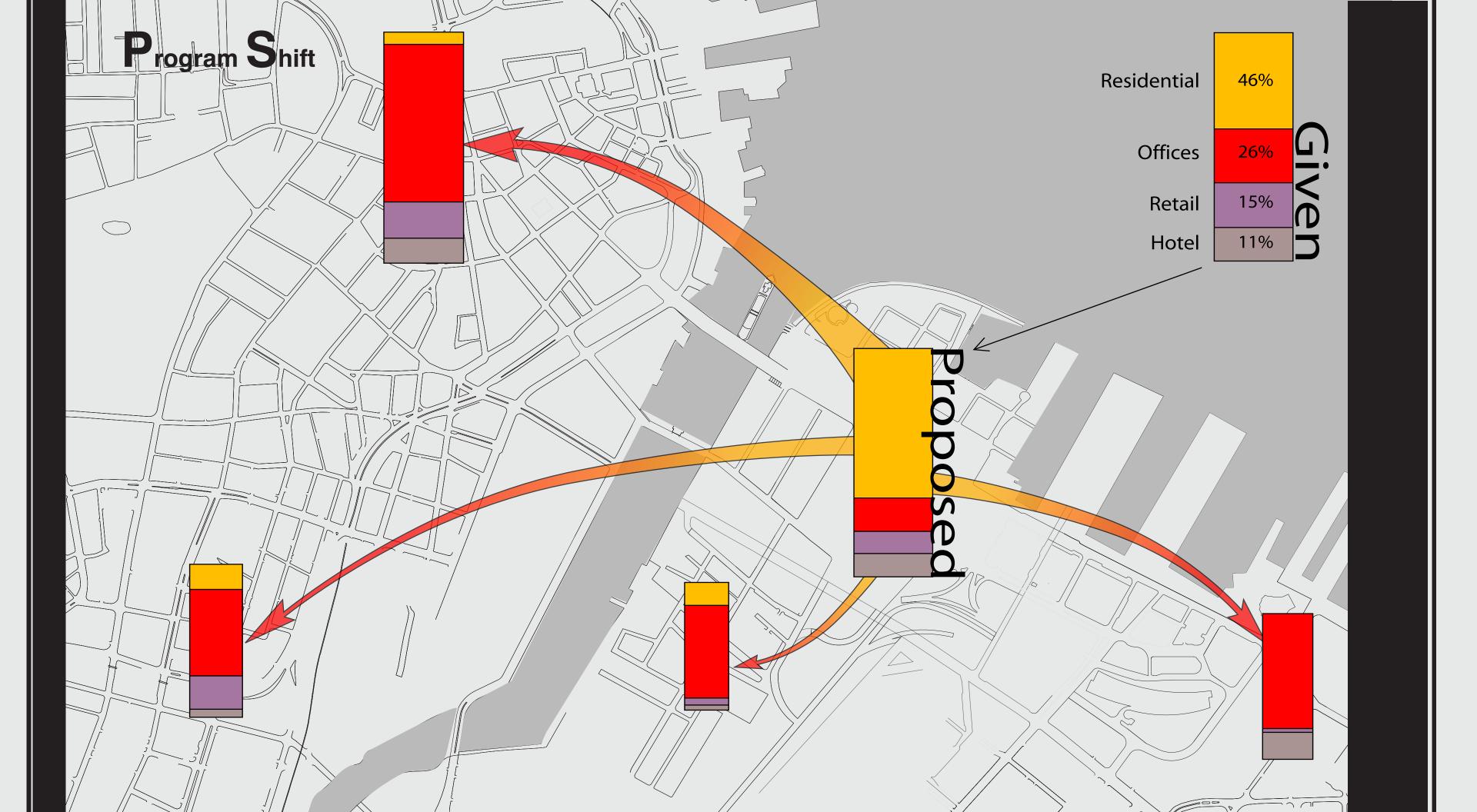


Autodate

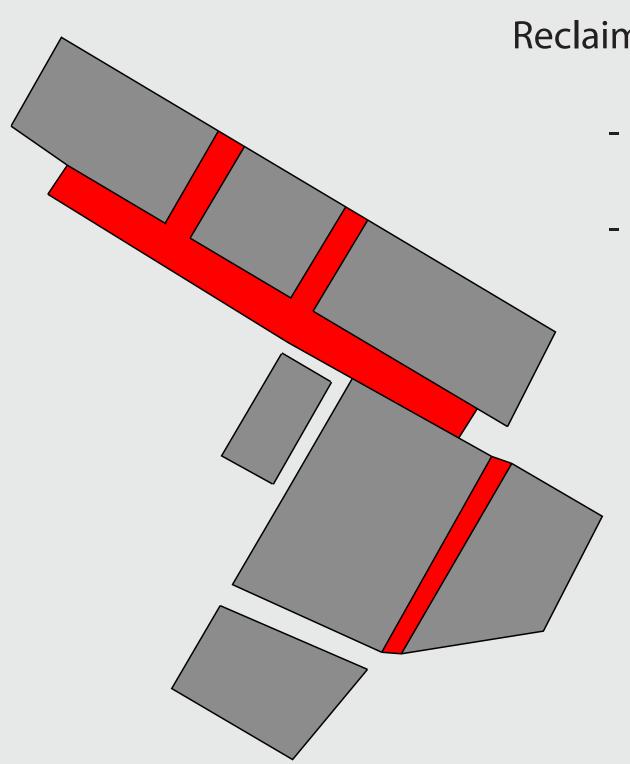


Access Control

Making the Rules



Optimize Land Use



Reclaim road space:

- Reduction of roads

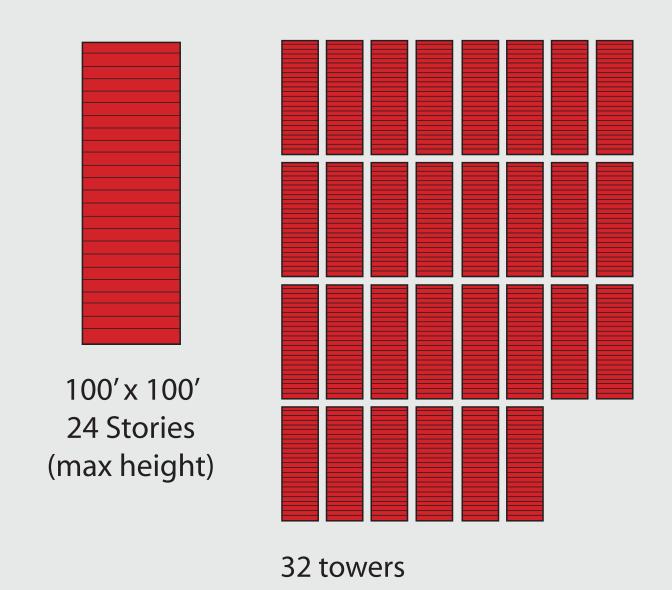
- Buildings Over Roads

Space Gained:

150.000 ft²

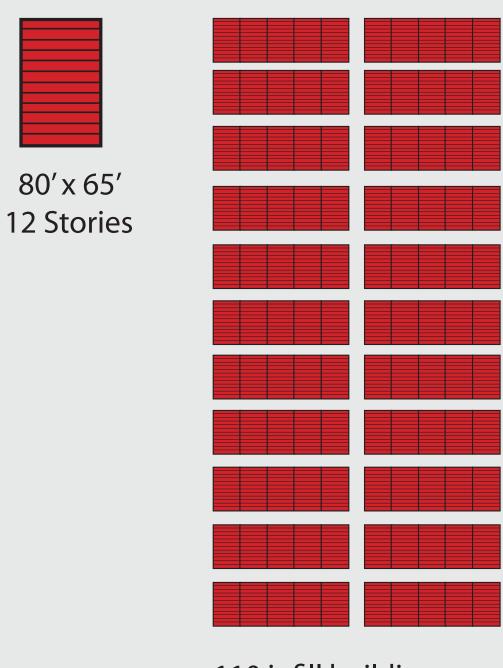
Massing Options

The Corbusian Model:



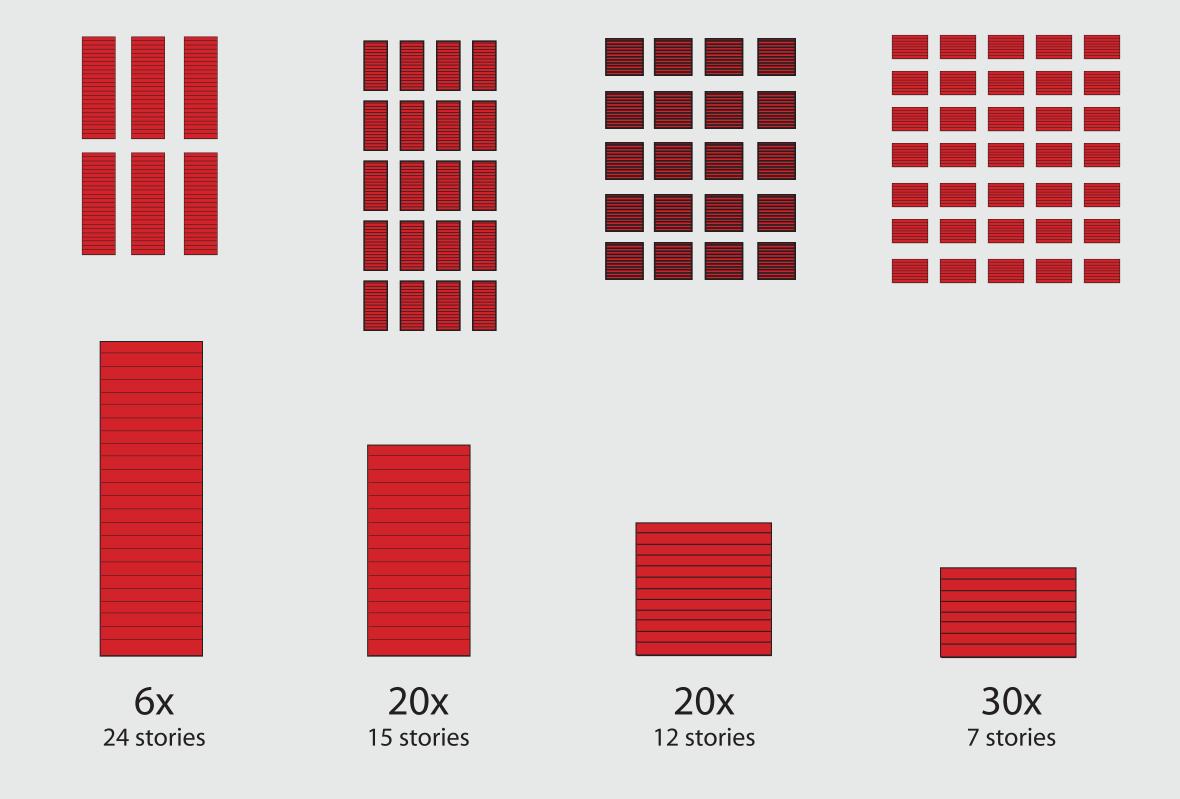
Open Space = 64%

Open Space to 40%:



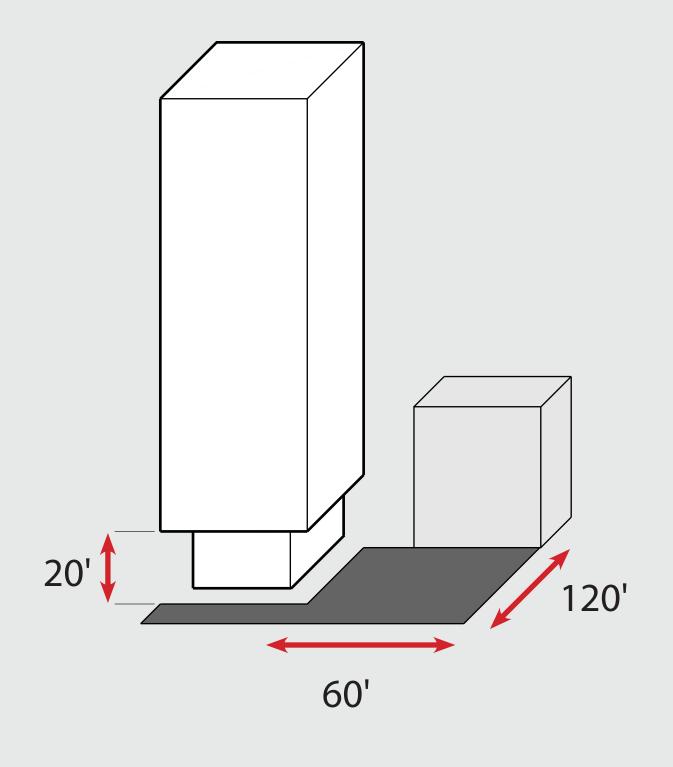
110 infill buildings

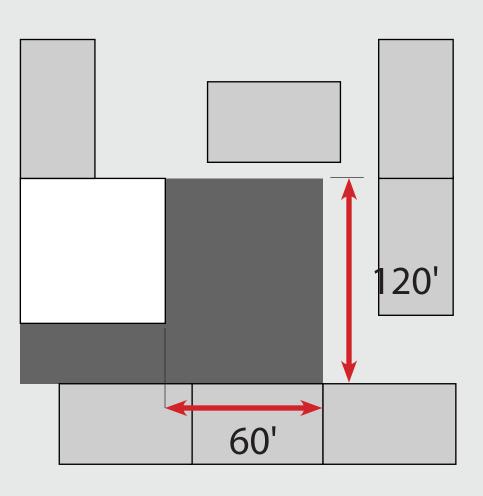
Massing Result



= 7.300.000 ft² residential

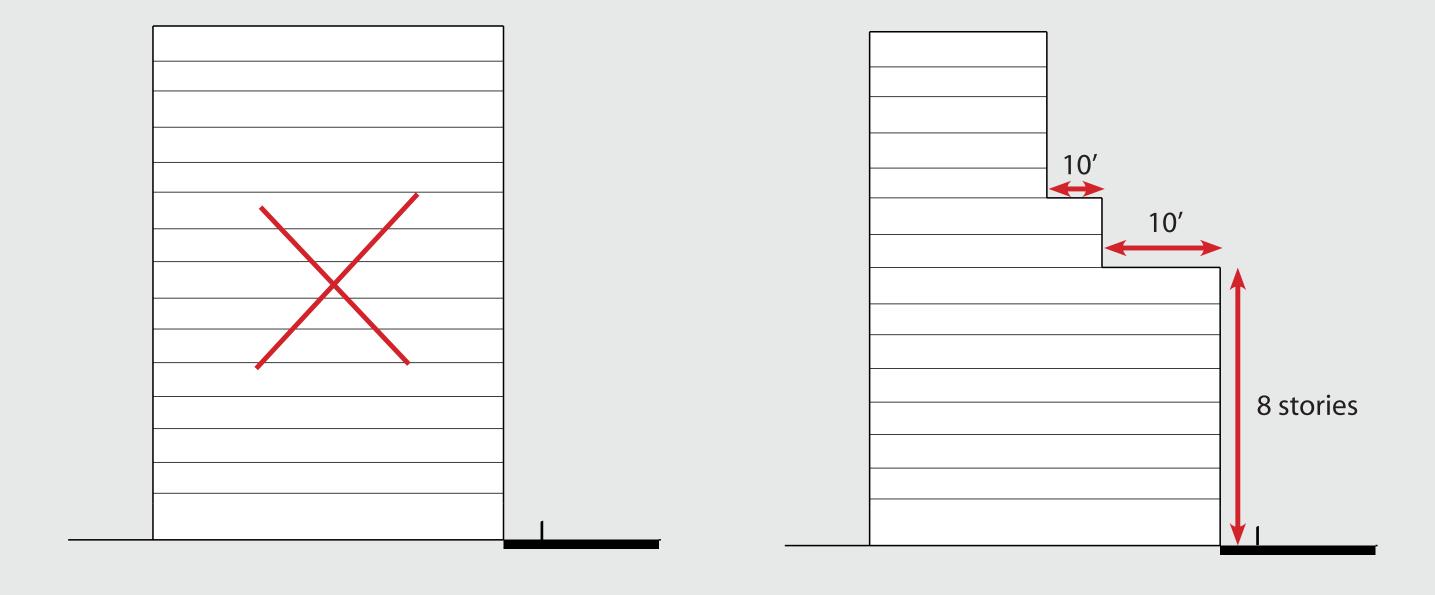
Tower Rules



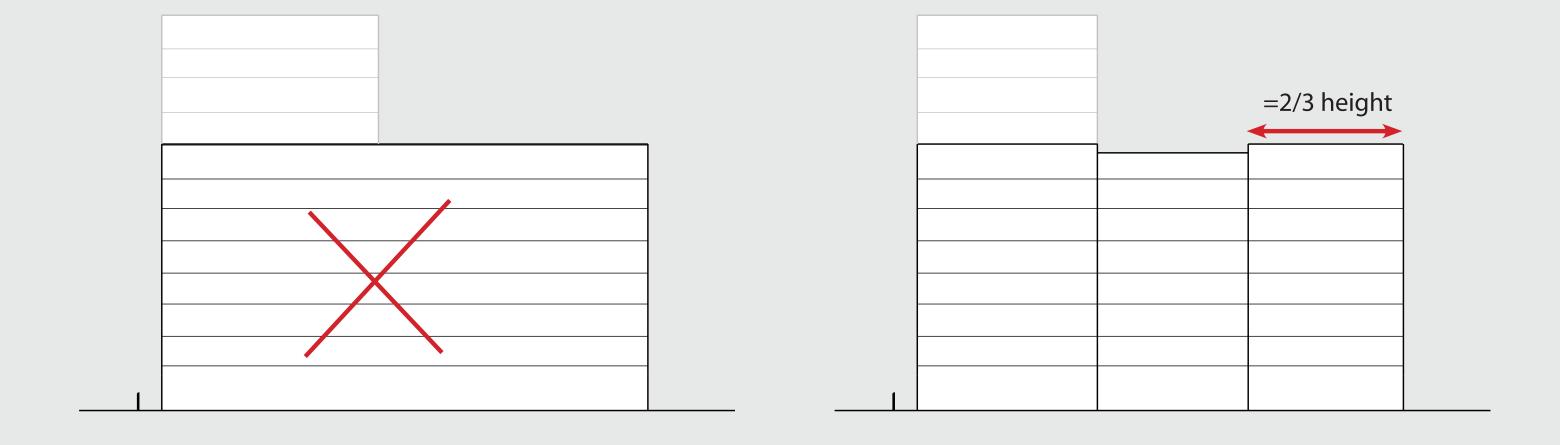


Tower Rules

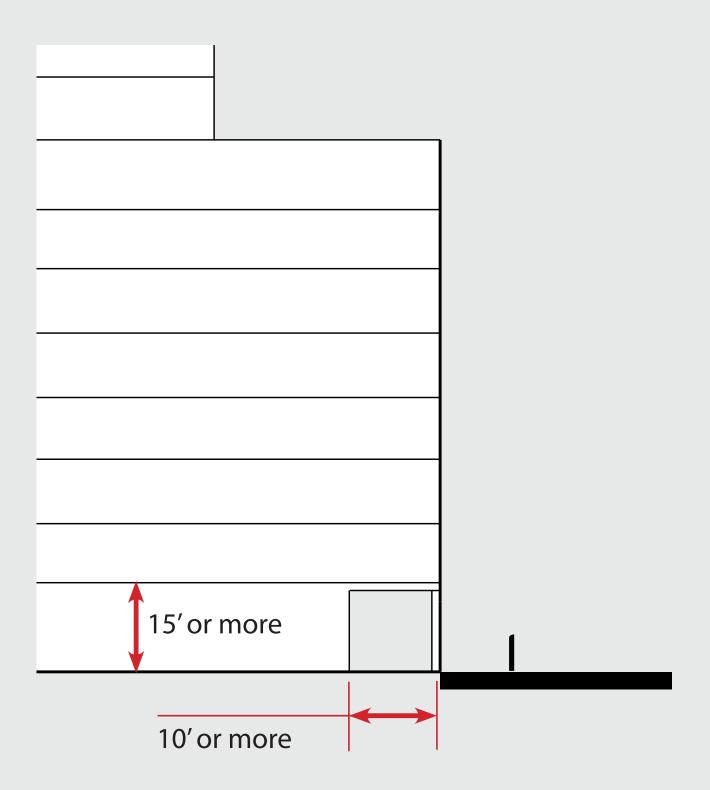
Scale & Diversity



Scale & Diversity



Scale & Diversity

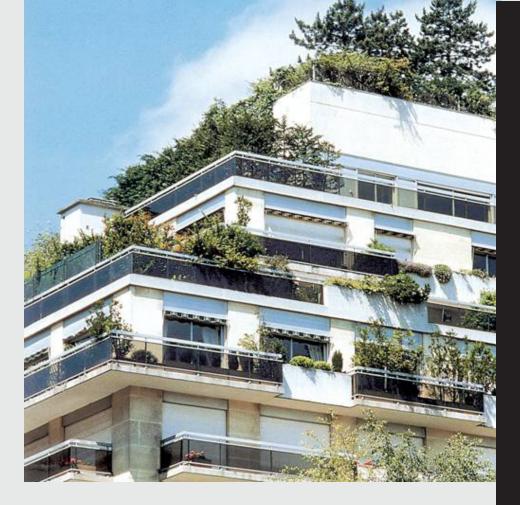




Increase Biomass & Quality of Habitation

All horizontal end surfaces need to be planted gardens and green roofs, accessible by the residents or the general public, depending on size.

Hospitality may be exploited by permit on key locations.





Applying the Rules





Bicycle Amenities & Projection







