

NHABITAT

growing for healing

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NHABITAT

growing for healing



INHABIT

to live or dwell in; occupy



HABITAT

the set of environmental conditions
which a certain species of animals or
plants can live

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The work carried out for this thesis was considering the use of the rural architectural elements relating to the farmhouse, *casolare*, in the field, use and adaptation of spaces into a proposal for a new urban offering related to horticultural practices.

Firstly a description is given of what the research is and how represented in the past, explaining its evolution, the actors involved in the research as a company and practices that took place in terms of the ideas of existing and production. It was necessary to make a cognitive process of the current reality to evaluate the way we live and its impacts on the environment to find a possible solution to create a positive impact while representing the research as architectural assets but also restoring the social solidarity to enhance a more responsible way of urban life. The project activity therefore had as its object the redesigning of urban spaces in the territory of the Municipality of Milan, specifically the Cascina Rotonda. The idea was to create modular units of housing which can be adapted to different numbers of inhabitants around the centralised common spaces as vegetable and fruit gardens and common kitchen that can be open to the public to provide better connections with the neighborhood and to develop a sense of community. The choices that made sense aiming to reach a self-sustaining approach, so as to have independence from external points of view: the construction, management the food and the energy to address the most crucial problems. Based regarding human impact on nature, especially concerning urban.

After the analysis made on the ecological conditions in Milan what has been realized is that the most critical problem is the energy consumption for heating of the houses which endangers the quality of the air following to especially agricultural activities and the traffic. Finally, the project goal of the thesis is focused on how to reuse abandoned structures, which there is a considerable number of in the Northern Italy, for creating an environmentally responsible prototype of existing spaces can be specifically used for special inhabitants for temporary stay and permanent stay where the housing typologies are integrated strongly with green spaces of different qualities.



CITY FORM ANALYSIS

01

Urban structure map



- 1 100m street
- 2 100m street block
- 3 100m block
- 4 Historic districts

02

Green space



- 1 Regional park
- 2 Agricultural landscape
- 3 Community park
- 4 Recreational park

03

Urban structure



- 1 Main road
- 2 Street
- 3 Sub-branching
- 4 Sub-branching
- 5 Historic districts

04

Urban structure map



- 1 Street
- 2 Historic district
- 3 Historic districts

Legend

- 100m street
- 100m street block
- 100m block
- Historic districts
- Regional park
- Agricultural landscape
- Community park
- Recreational park
- Main road
- Street
- Sub-branching
- Sub-branching
- Historic districts
- Street
- Historic district
- Historic districts

01

Context



- residential
- storage
- office
- public area
- residential
- residential
- industry
- residential
- public services
- school
- religious

02

Environment



- green space
- agricultural/industrial usage
- public area/residential
- public park
- water space

03

Infrastructure



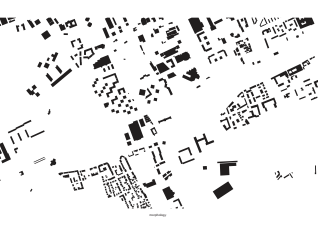
- road
- water
- telecommunication

04

Accessibility



- site
- main road
- secondary road
- railway







Illustration

Trade Promotions

OSMA + Laboratoris Permanents

The Agrius studio proposed for the redevelopment of these 3 new buildings (with north and south of the property of 11000 m²), designed for retail space (store, agency store and the bar) distributed in 3 or 4 floors. With a view to integrate them in the urban area, a courtyard with a central water channel was designed, thus the construction justifying the use of these particular (the large scale) in the new area (near the project building) and creating a benchmark for both business and citizens. These two new areas represent the ecology of their neighborhood, their architecture, addressing citizens' change and public services and promotion work.

- Program
- Location
- Area
- Structure
- Construction
- Construction
- Construction
- Construction
- Construction
- Construction
- Construction
- Construction
- Construction



The urban structure of the street was designed for the development of the city, the only way to integrate the urban structure in the new urban structure. This is a central green corridor for the city, the only way to integrate the urban structure in the new urban structure. The main goal was to create a benchmark for both business and citizens. These two new areas represent the ecology of their neighborhood, their architecture, addressing citizens' change and public services and promotion work.

CACIPIA BOHAYILLO

Today's simple definition revolves to a farmhouse comprising a set of buildings, or farm, a well-sufficient settlement, which is a typical agricultural structure of the mountainous party. *Parroquia* and *hacienda Bohayilillo*. These are the entire possessions of *Milán, Gómez, León, Carrasco, Martínez, Hornell* and *Novoa*. They are also present in the plain part of the Province of *Boqueñón*, *Sancti Spiritus*. Today, in the *Boqueñón* area of the Province of *Canoa* and *Sancti*.

The *haciendas* have a variety of functions in the building process: facilities agricultural elements as, stables, barns, warehouses, space for production of cheese and butter houses of the farmers, generally gathered around a large courtyard. The layout of the built slope on four sides derives from an ancient tradition, which has been kept alive up to the present day for the safety, rational organization of space intended for various production activities and access of social control.

As a result of the changes in the agricultural practices, the considerable size of the *haciendas* are becoming being left abandoned, many now coexist with the *haciendas* and the urban part of the modern. Fortunately, some have continued, adapted to host different activities by municipality, private, open or neighborhood efforts. However, a significant number is still left to decay.

Caciopia Bohayilillo is located in both sides of the *Boqueñón* County, on the border of the Municipality of *Milán*, located in the middle of the *hacienda de Bohayilillo*, constituting a part of the urban border of the Municipality of *Canoa*. Bordering on North with a small residential complex of *Boqueñón* area, to the east with the *hacienda de Bohayilillo*, to the south with the *Boqueñón* township and to the west with green areas. In it can be seen that the remains of the building is coincident to the traces of the *Milán* city which spreads towards north-west.

The historical origin of the complex can be traced back to the *Sancti* and *Boqueñón* parties, up to the 18th century for the *Western* part to the 19th century, meanwhile the remaining North side is a result of later occupation, with particularly built taken as reference the *North* Southern part of the building.



CURRENT EXPLANATION



1. Camera Location
2. Camera Location

③



REFORMATION

The existing site plan is an excellent starting point for the layout and position of new buildings being a clear indication of where regeneration is possible. Some factors to consider when re-forming the site are:



The existing structure for the walls in the clearing and existing walls of the main building will define your overall layout. The existing structure of the main building will define the overall structure.

The existing design is a starting point for the overall design. The existing design is a starting point for the overall design.



The existing site plan is an excellent starting point for the layout and position of new buildings being a clear indication of where regeneration is possible. Some factors to consider when re-forming the site are:



Most of the buildings in the clearing are made of brick. The existing design is a starting point for the overall design. The existing design is a starting point for the overall design.



INITIAL BUILDING FOOTPRINT

- The building footprint will be the primary environmental control factor. The new design focuses on the health and safety of the "ground floor" zone.
- The floor-to-ceiling ratio is being studied to determine the optimal level to create an effective and efficient space divider to separate the vertical circulation buildings and underground space.



CONCEPT

- The strategy for the shaft is to provide the urban circulation part of the design with the health and safety of the ground floor zone and to create a vertical shaft to provide a central vertical circulation part of the design.
- The green roof area is being studied to determine the optimal level to create an effective and efficient space divider to separate the vertical circulation buildings and underground space.



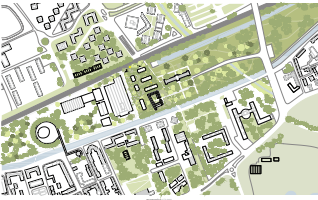
CONCEPT

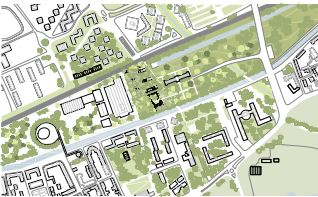
- The central vertical shaft is being studied to determine the optimal level to create an effective and efficient space divider to separate the vertical circulation buildings and underground space.
- The green roof area is being studied to determine the optimal level to create an effective and efficient space divider to separate the vertical circulation buildings and underground space.

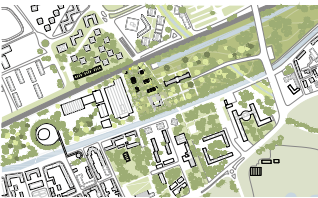


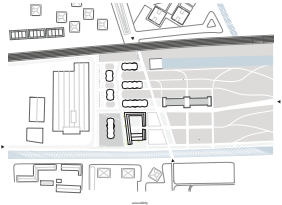
FINAL BUILDING FOOTPRINT

- The final building footprint is being studied to determine the optimal level to create an effective and efficient space divider to separate the vertical circulation buildings and underground space.
- The green roof area is being studied to determine the optimal level to create an effective and efficient space divider to separate the vertical circulation buildings and underground space.







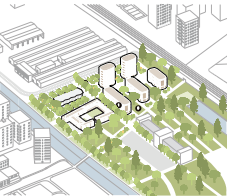




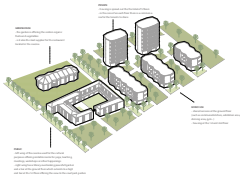
CONCEPT

growing for healing





FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM



HOUSING TYPOLOGIES



The typologies are grouped into three main categories: 1-Bedroom, 2-Bedroom, and 3-Bedroom.

Typology 1 is a 1-Bedroom typology with a kitchen, living area, and bedroom. Typology 2 is a 2-Bedroom typology with a kitchen, living area, and two bedrooms. Typology 3 is a 3-Bedroom typology with a kitchen, living area, and three bedrooms. The typologies are color-coded as follows:

1-Bedroom: Light Green
2-Bedroom: Medium Green
3-Bedroom: Dark Green



1-Bedroom
1-Bedroom
1-Bedroom
1-Bedroom



2-Bedroom
2-Bedroom
2-Bedroom
2-Bedroom



3-Bedroom
3-Bedroom
3-Bedroom
3-Bedroom



4-Bedroom
4-Bedroom
4-Bedroom
4-Bedroom



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