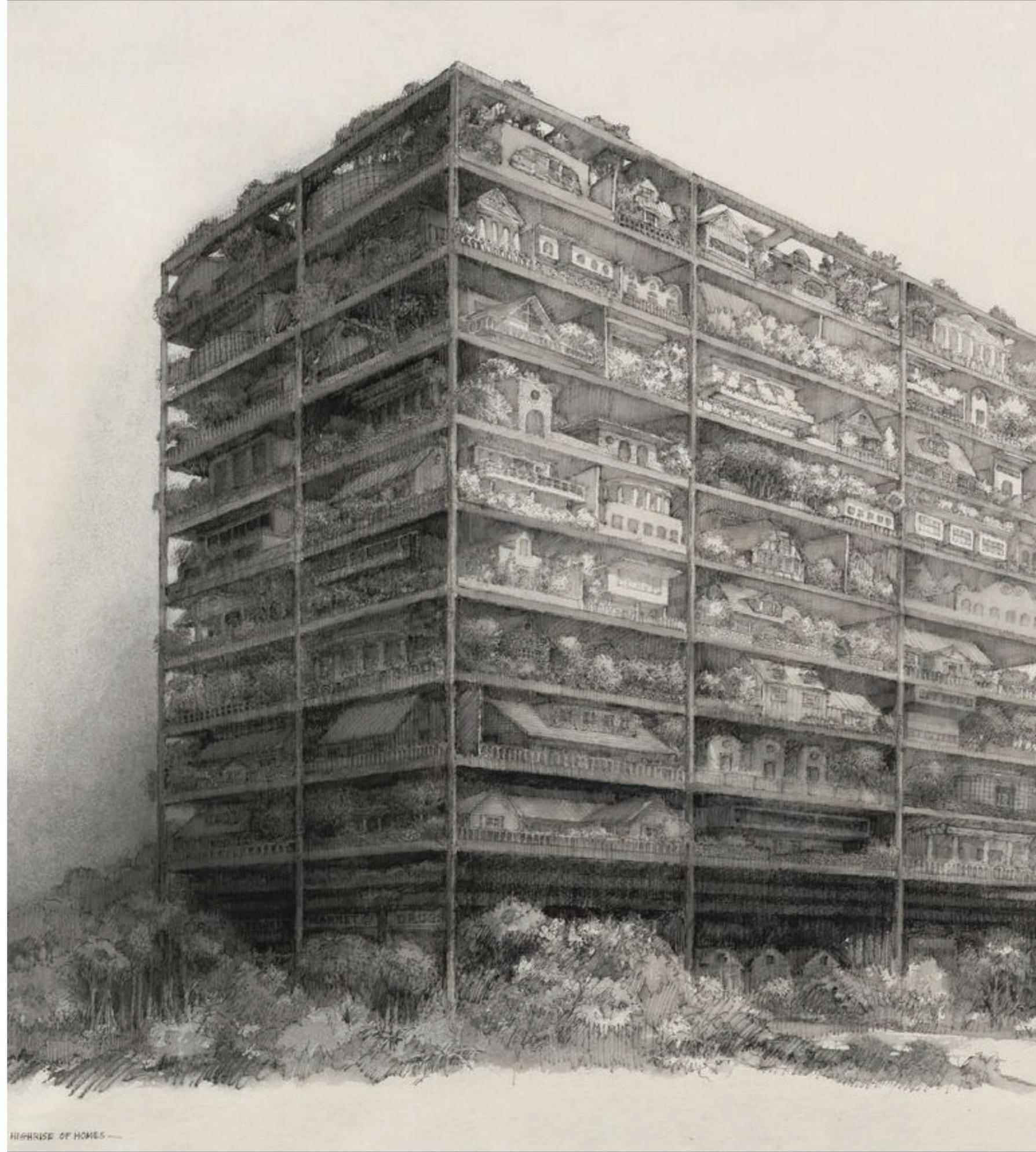


High-Rise of Homes by SITE (James Wines), and other green high-rising buildings

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SITE group

Sculpture In The Environment.

J. Wines founded SITE in 1970 in New York.

Their work is about the fusion of architecture, sculpture, visual arts, landscape, green technologies, and people.

“Without art the whole idea of sustainability fails, because people would never want to keep an aesthetically inferior building, no matter how well stocked it is with green technologies, recycled materials, thermal glasses”, J. Wines

Reconnection with Arts & Crafts movement, Frank Lloyd Wright work, and relink architecture with other disciplines.

Architectural idea of “passage”: The wall is no more seen as a separator, but as a fluid and contextually responsive element that engages the landscape.

He also proposes that trees, vegetation, water, and other natural elements should be as much part of the architectural vocabulary as the conventional building materials.

Philosophy of taming the technologies, not the taming of nature.



Fondazione Pietro Rossini Pavilion, Briosco, Italy, 2008



Highway 86, Vancouver, Canada, 1986



BEST showroom, Virginia, USA, 1980



BEST, Texas, USA, 1975



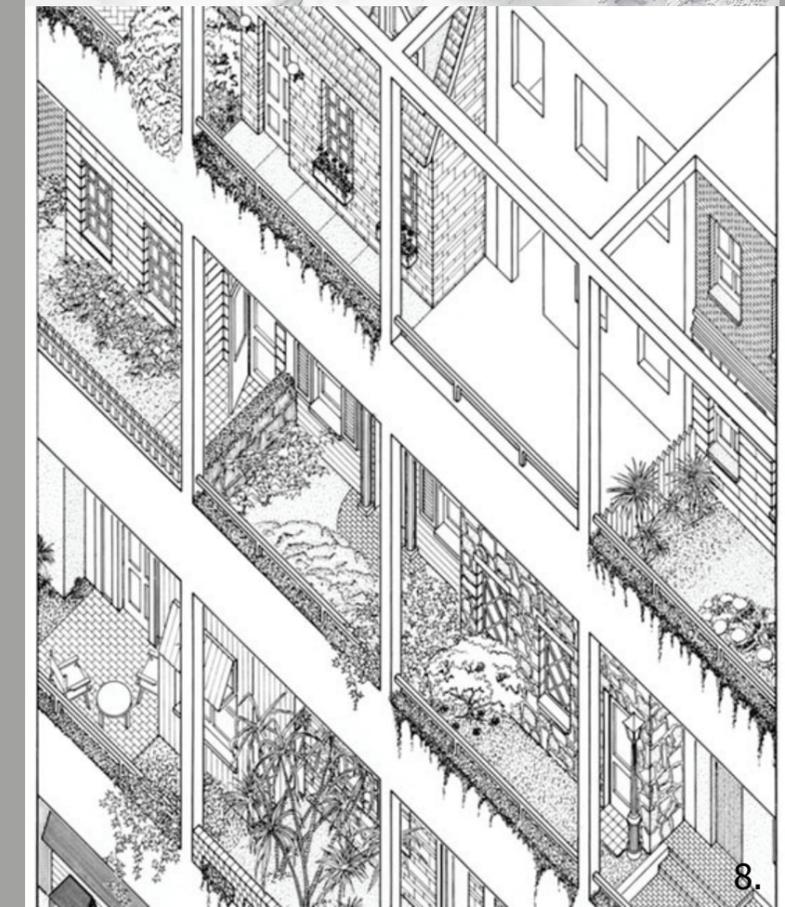
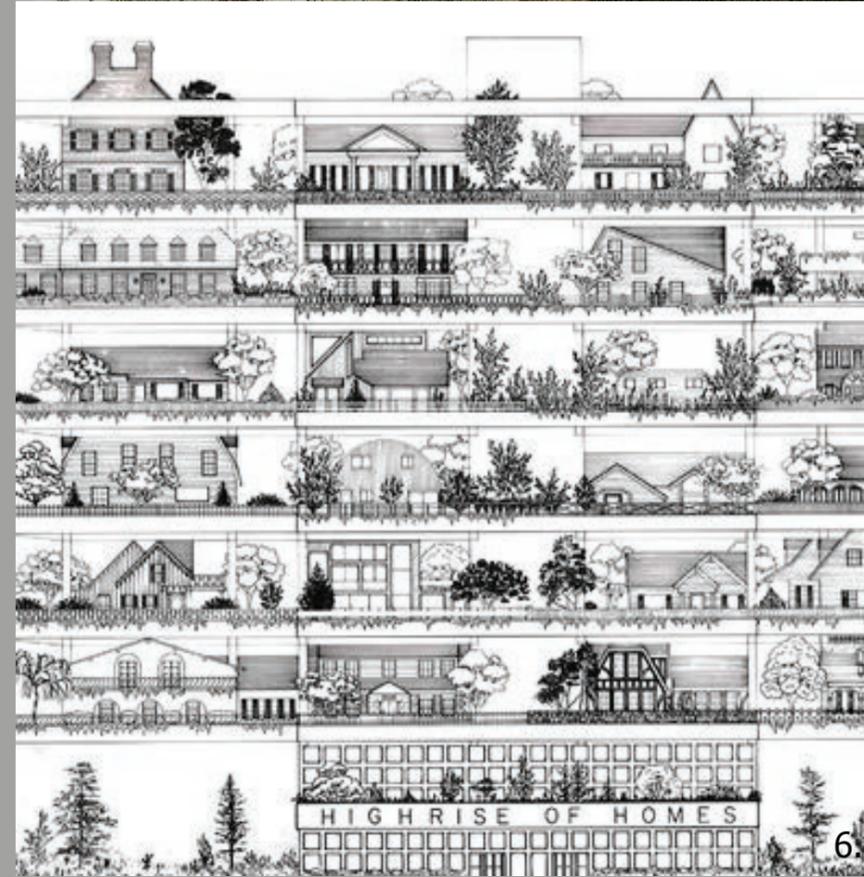
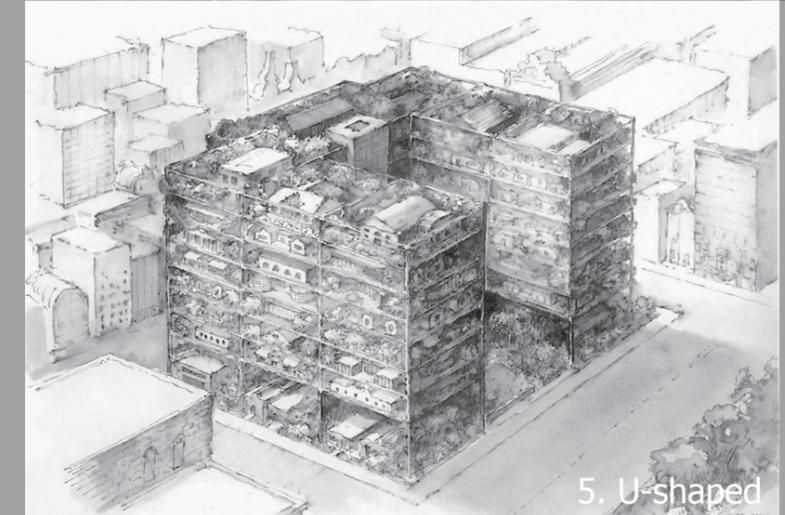
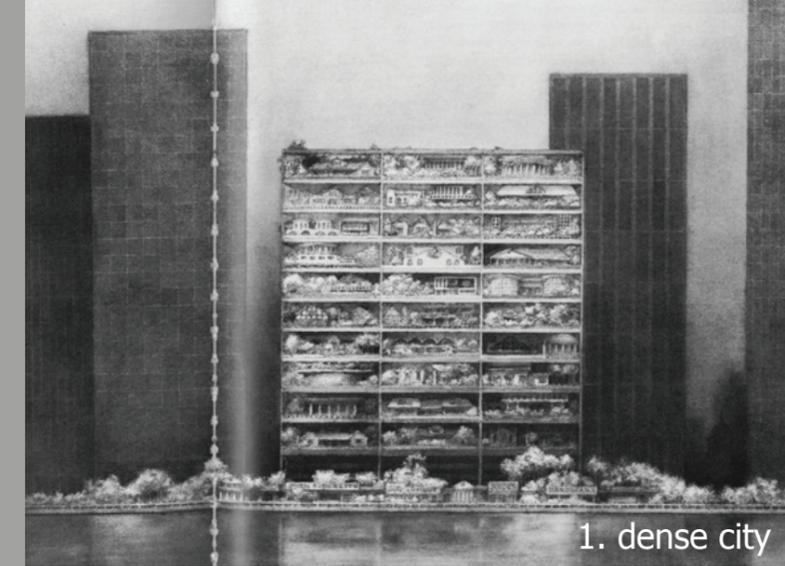
Ross's Landing Park and Plaza, Tennessee, USA, 1992



SHAKE SHACK, New York, USA, 2004

High-Rise of Homes, by SITE (James Wines), 1981 (idea)

1. can be collocated in rural areas or in very dense urban centers
2. for low- or high-income neighborhood
3. steel and concrete structure (reused abandoned structures, or newly built ones)
4. from 10 to 20 floors
5. building configuration: U-shape or rectangular -> optimization of natural light
6. ground floor hosts community facilities, and services, offices
7. a floor is a flexible platform housing streets and plots of lands upon which individual homes are built, clustered into village-like communities
8. each house is unique, since follows owner preferences.
9. combination of urban living conveniences and sense of individuality unusual in large cities
10. alternative to the generic, mass-produced urban high-rise apartment building
11. Unbuilt project because the material and design for each house would have been too expensive -> remained an innovative but utopian vision



Antilia 'Vertiscape' Tower
 Ambani Family, by SITE, Mumbai India,
 2003 (idea)

Ambani house with large public gardens on tiny land plot

Each floor would host tiers for earth, water, fire, air, sound, and light, and the residence on the top one

The Indian Vastu principles are applied to the vertical tower structure. in reference to the human body. The designs are intended to integrate architecture with nature

The main engineering innovation is a cable system. First the central core and the top floor are build and then the other floor platforms are raised with the cable support system.

Light

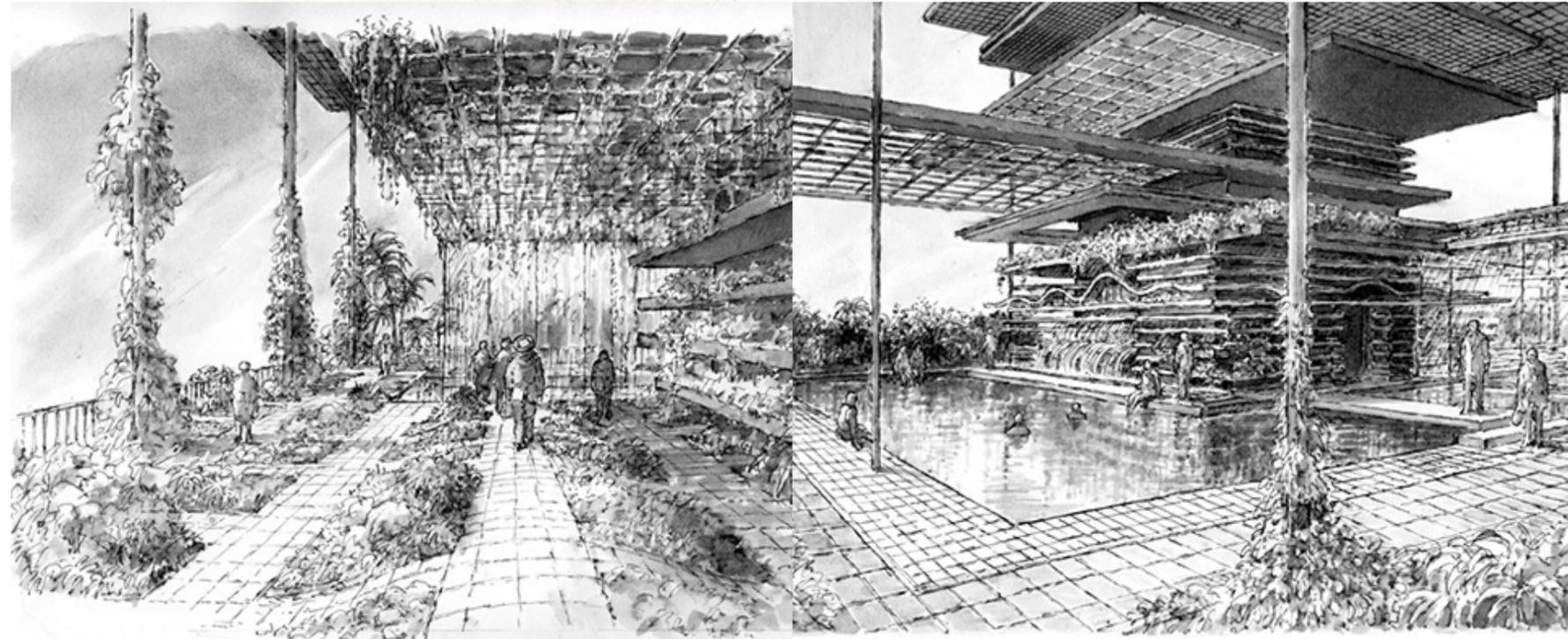
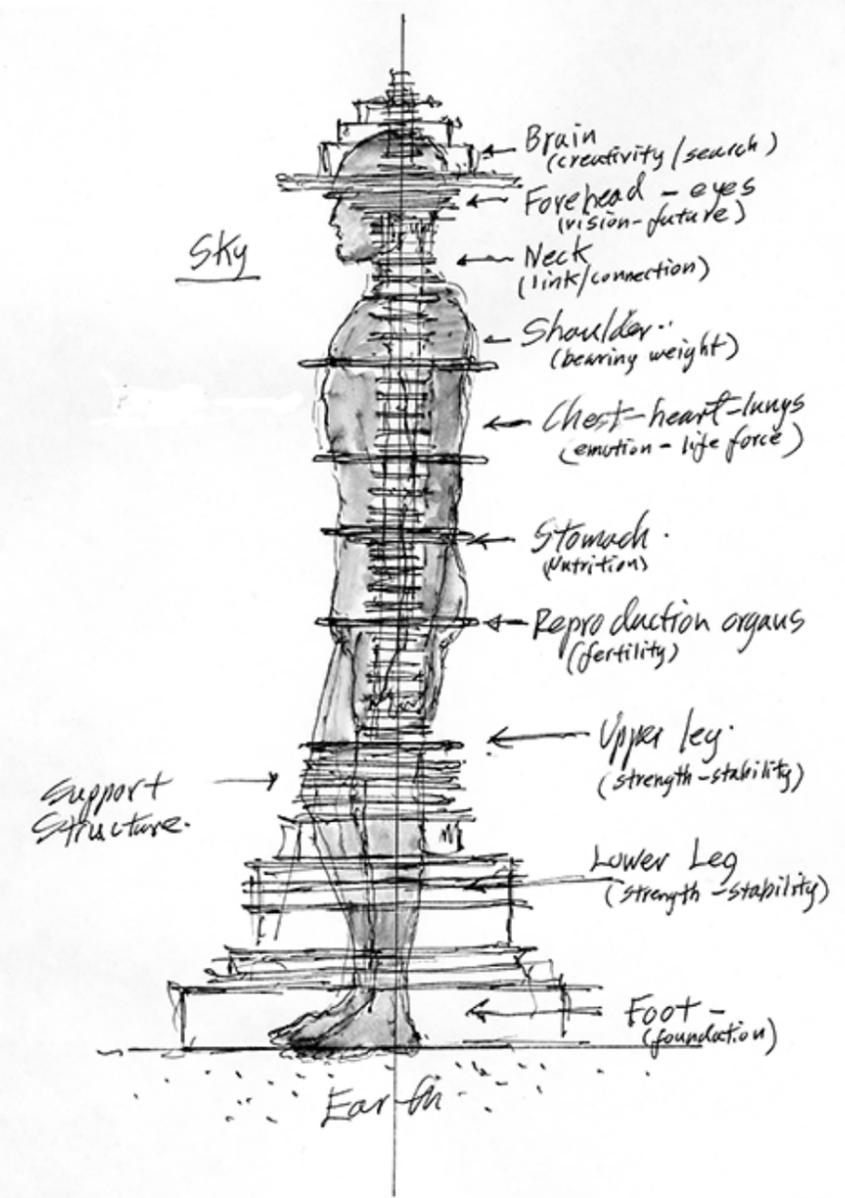
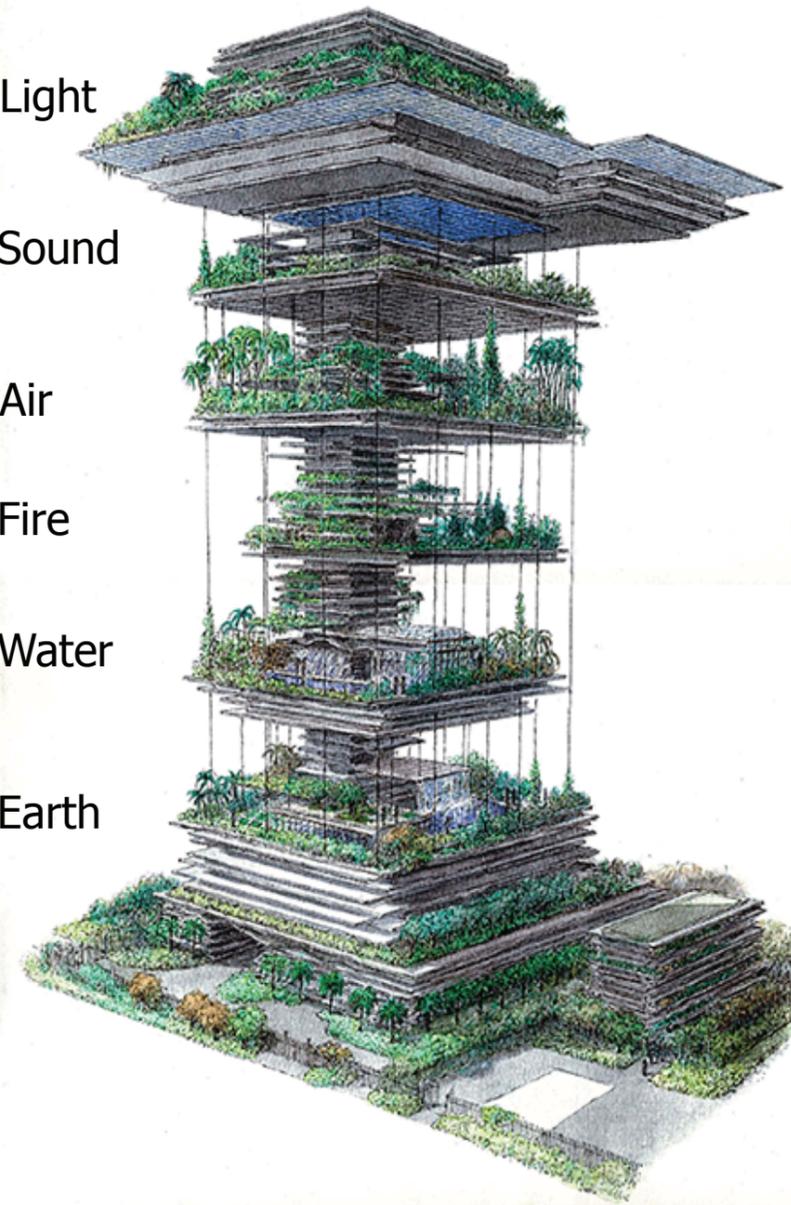
Sound

Air

Fire

Water

Earth



Case study of green high-rising towers



ACROS, Emilio Ambasz, Fukuoka, Japan, 1994
Commercial use

The project reconciles a developer's desire for profitable use of a site with the public need for open green space.

Nearly 100000 sqm park onto 15 stepped terraces.

When first constructed, there were 76 varieties totaling 37,000 plants. Since then birds, insects etc, brought in seeds and now there are 120 varieties totaling 50,000 plants in the garden.

The vegetation contributes to the building isolation and generates a microclimate in the city.



Bosco verticale, Stefano Boeri, Milano, Italy, 2007
Residential towers

The Bosco Verticale is a model of vertical densification of nature within the city.

The system optimizes, recuperates and produces energy.

The 900 planted trees and the plants produce humidity, and oxygen, absorb CO2 and dust particles, protect from radiation and acoustic pollution, improving the quality of living spaces and saving energy.

The grey waters produced by the building are filtered and reused for plant irrigation.



Gwanggyo Green Power Center, MVRDV, Seoul, South Korea, still unbuilt
Self sufficient city

Gwanggyo is a dense self-sufficient organic city. It will house 77000 inhabitants, building a strong sense of community.

Its design aims to create a landscape on top of the new program that enlarges existing lake and forested hills around.

It concentrates residences, offices, public facilities, shops and parks, all in this hills, reducing dependency on car or train travel.

An irrigation system will store the building grey waters and reuse them for the watering of the plants.