

4.163 Urban Design Studio 2005- Providence/ Professors: Michael Dennis, Greg Morrow
zAFEIRIADOU mARIA SMArchs [Architecture and Urbanism]











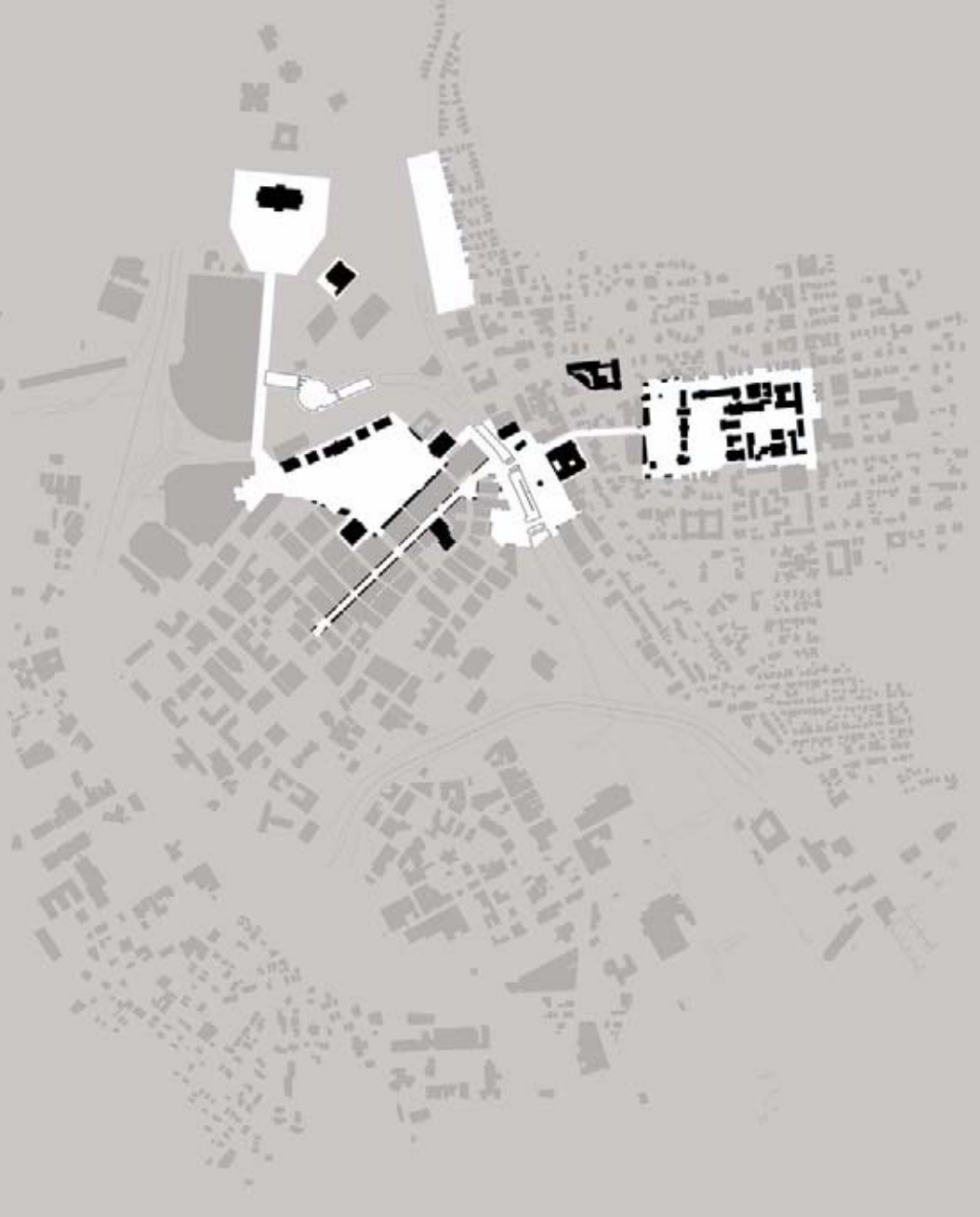








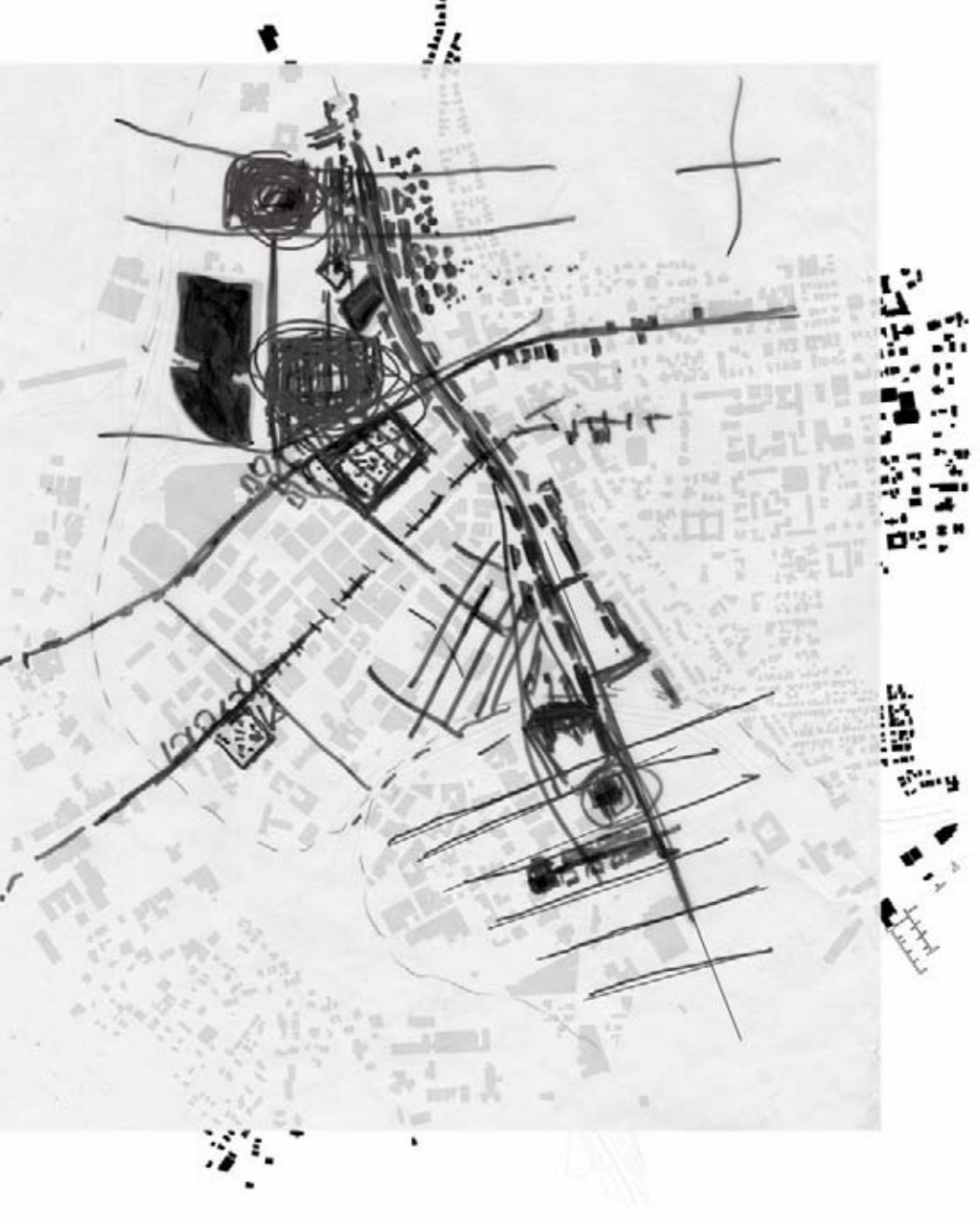












































© 2015 ZAFERIADOU MARIA S MArchs [Architecture and Urbanism]



© 2015 ZAFERIADOU MARIA S MArchs [Architecture and Urbanism]



© 2015 ZAFERIADOU MARIA S MArchs [Architecture and Urbanism]



© 2015 ZAFERIADOU MARIA S MArchs [Architecture and Urbanism]

© 2015 ZAFERIADOU MARIA S MArchs [Architecture and Urbanism]









NEIGHBORHOODS



ANALYSIS



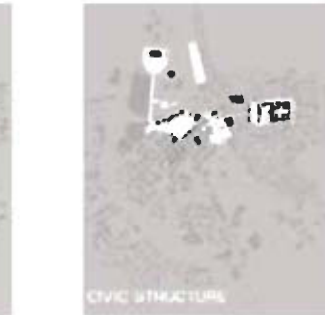
BLOCKS



IMPORTANT BUILDINGS



CIVIC STRUCTURE



SUPERIMPOSITION



SCALE STUDIES



SCALE STUDIES



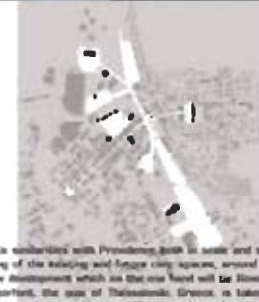
SCALE STUDIES



PROVIDENCE PROPOSAL



THE SALONIKI WATERFRONT

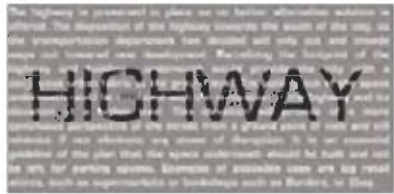


CIVIC STRUCTURE STUDIES

The analysis of the physical form of the city of Providence reveals amongst a mass and non-identifiable civic structure. The superimposition of Zurich, which presents similarities with Providence both in scale and spatial distribution, reveals a new way of tracing the waterfront and creating parallel axes of activity in the city. The new plan for Providence aims towards the re-structuring of the existing and large civic spaces, around which housing will grow, bordering the waterfront and defining it as a new, larger public space for the city. The water becomes the spine of the city and opens the way for new development which on the one hand will be downtown Providence and College Hill together and on the other will provide a new center which will empower the machine across boundaries. As precedent for the new waterfront, the case of Thessaloniki, Greece, is taken into consideration, as one of the most successful examples of today's waterfronts. The realization of a sub-linear street between the sea and the urban edge, as well as the continuous and permeable groundfloor are deemed as successful for the success of the plan.



PROPOSED MASTERPLAN



PROPOSED CIVIC STRUCTURE





GUIDELINES west

- 1) The maximum number of lots that can be bought by one developer is 2
- 2) The maximum and minimum height of all buildings is 120
- 3) All buildings should form a continuous groundfloor at 18 ft
- 4) On the side of the waterfront the property line is extended 18.5 ft beyond the building line
- 5) All buildings should reach the building line
- 6) No more than 50% of the building facade should be glass

GUIDELINES east

- 1) All new buildings across the signature line across the park should keep the height of their groundfloor ceiling at 12.5 ft
- 2) The height of all new buildings crossing streets should not exceed 47.5 ft

WATERFRONT ENVELOPE

Two different strategies for each side of the waterfront are followed. On the East side, a filling-in process is followed since a great part of the waterfront is already built up. Interventions of a more intimate scale take place both at the ground level as well as on the surfaces of some buildings. New buildings take the form of extensions themselves, interacting with their surroundings. The raised building is one possible concrete example of such a building. It's surface curves from exterior to exterior changes in texture and materials creating intermediate public spaces, either soft or hard-scaped. A screen on its north side defines the public role of the building. On the West side a solid, continuous urban edge is formed with the design of new whole blocks. The guidelines for these blocks originate in facade studies having been conducted during the semester. For these new blocks, fairly narrow lots of 40 ft are designed, which cannot be combined in more than two. The height is specified at 120 ft. Although variety in heights creates more diversity on a street and may be preferred, at this scale the uniform and continuous height will strengthen the fragmented opposite waterfront and define space.



© 2005 MARIA ZAFEIRIADOU. ARCHITECTURE BY MARIA ZAFEIRIADOU. PHOTOGRAPHY BY GREG MORROW.