

URBAN COLLECTION

AARON MICK 402 AL

CASE STUDY: RIETVELD CHAIR COLLECTION

THE RED AND BLUE CHAIR IS NOT MERELY A PIECE OF FURNITURE - IN FACT, IT'S FUNCTION AS A COMFORTABLE RESTING PLACE FOR THE HUMAN FORM IS SUB-PAR. IT INSTEAD DEMANDS TO BE REGARDED, OBJECTIFIED AS A UNIQUE ENTITY, ITSELF A GEOMETRIC, FORMAL, COLORFUL STATEMENT. EXISTING AS SYMBOL OF THE DESTIJL MOVEMENT IS THE CHAIR'S GREATEST FUNCTION, NOT SEATING.

EACH PIECE OF SEATING IN THIS COLLECTION REPRESENTS A PARTICULAR SET OF DESIGN ATTITUDES AND FORMAL RELATIONSHIPS THAT REITVELD FELT COMPELLED TO DEVELOP THROUGHOUT MULTIPLE EVOLUTIONS DURING THE COURSE OF HIS DIVERSE CAREER AS A DESIGNER OF FURNITURE. BEGINNING WITH REITVELD'S EXPLORATION WITH PURELY SCULPTURAL ARRANGEMENTS OF PURE PLANES AND POINTS, AND THROUGHOUT HIS DESIGNS FOR MASS-PRODUCED CONTEMPORARY SEATING, THE PIECES FEATURED IN THIS COLLECTION PRESENT AN ALL-ENCOMPASSING LOOK AT REITVELD'S FORMAL OPERATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT OF CONCEPTS IN OVER FOUR DECADES OF CHAIR DESIGN.



1: RESEARCH - REITVELD COLLECTION

THE PROJECT BEGAN WITH INTENSIVE RESEARCH INTO THE DESIGN STRATEGIES, CONSTRUCTION PROCESSES, AND FORMAL SYSTEMS THAT ARE UNIQUE TO EACH CHAIR.

FORMAL STRATEGIES AND THEIR CHARACTERISTIC OPERATIONS AND RULESETS WERE IDENTIFIED AND EXTRACTED FROM EACH CHAIR, REPECTIVELY.

USING AN IDENTICAL KIT OF PARTS FROM THE ORIGINAL CHAIR, AN EXPERIMENTAL REFORMATION OF CERTAIN CHAIRS WAS PERFORMED TO FURTHER TEST THE LIMITS, CAPABILITIES, AND CHARACTERISTICS OF EACH FORMAL SYSTEM IN CREATING SPATIAL VARIATION.

"STELTMAN CHAIR"
1963



"MONDIAL CHAIR"
1957



"ZIG ZAG CHAIR"
1934



"CRATE CHAIR"
1934



"ARMSTOEL CHAIR"
1927



"BERLIN CHAIR"
1923



"RED & BLUE CHAIR"
1918



COLLECTION EVOLUTION TIMELINE



YEAR: 1918

MATERIALITY: WOOD + PLYWOOD.

CONSTRUCTION: SCREWS AND WOODEN PEGS.

FORMAL TECHNIQUES: POINT AND LINE INTERSECTION.

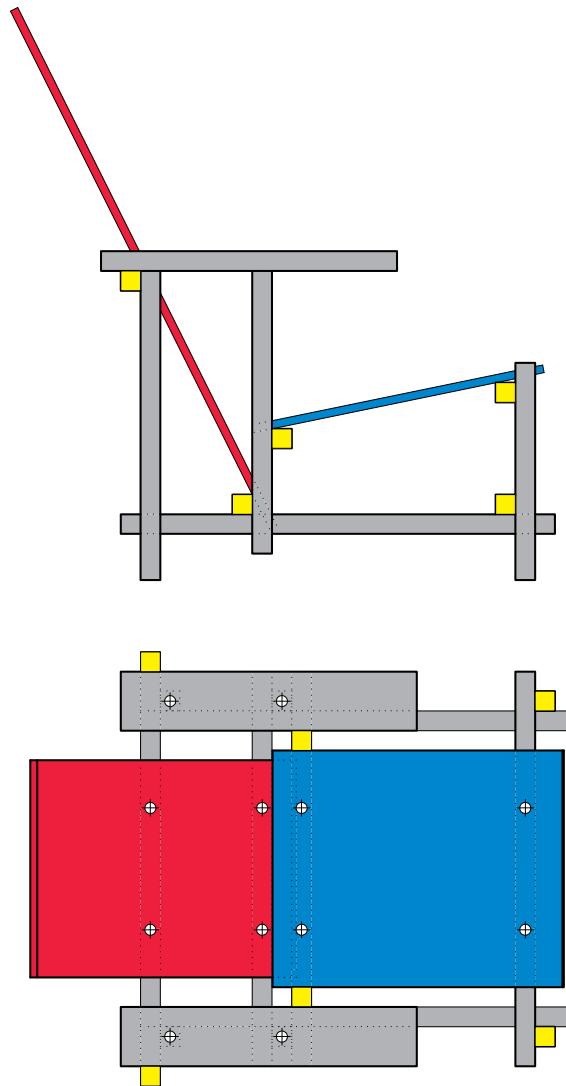
GEOMETRY: ORTHAGONAL POINT+LINE INSTERSECTION EMPHASIZED IN FRAME.

SPATIAL QUALITIES: RECOGNIZABLE INSTANTLY AS A CHAIR, BUT STANDS AS OBJECT AND SYMBOL OF DESTIJL.

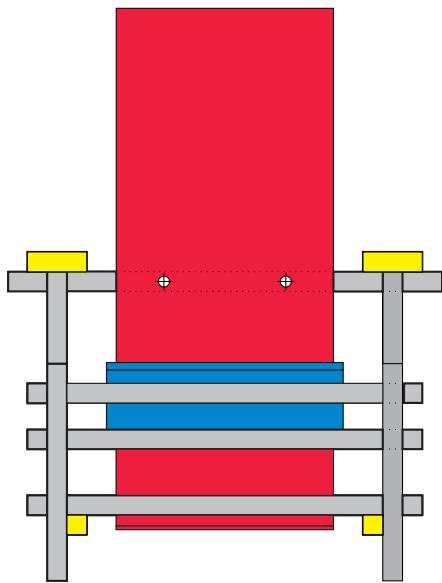
RELATION TO BODY: FLAT PLANES ARE SLOPED TO ACCOMODATE A RECLINING POSITION.

LIMITATION: POOR COMFORT/ERGONOMICS.

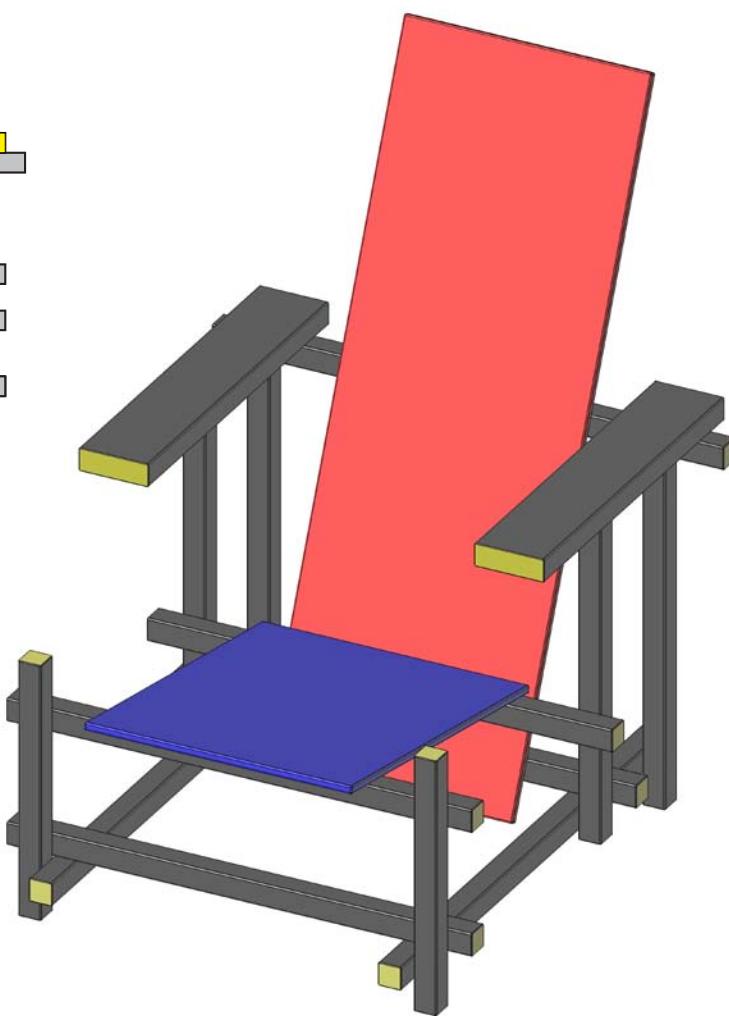
"RED AND BLUE" CHAIR



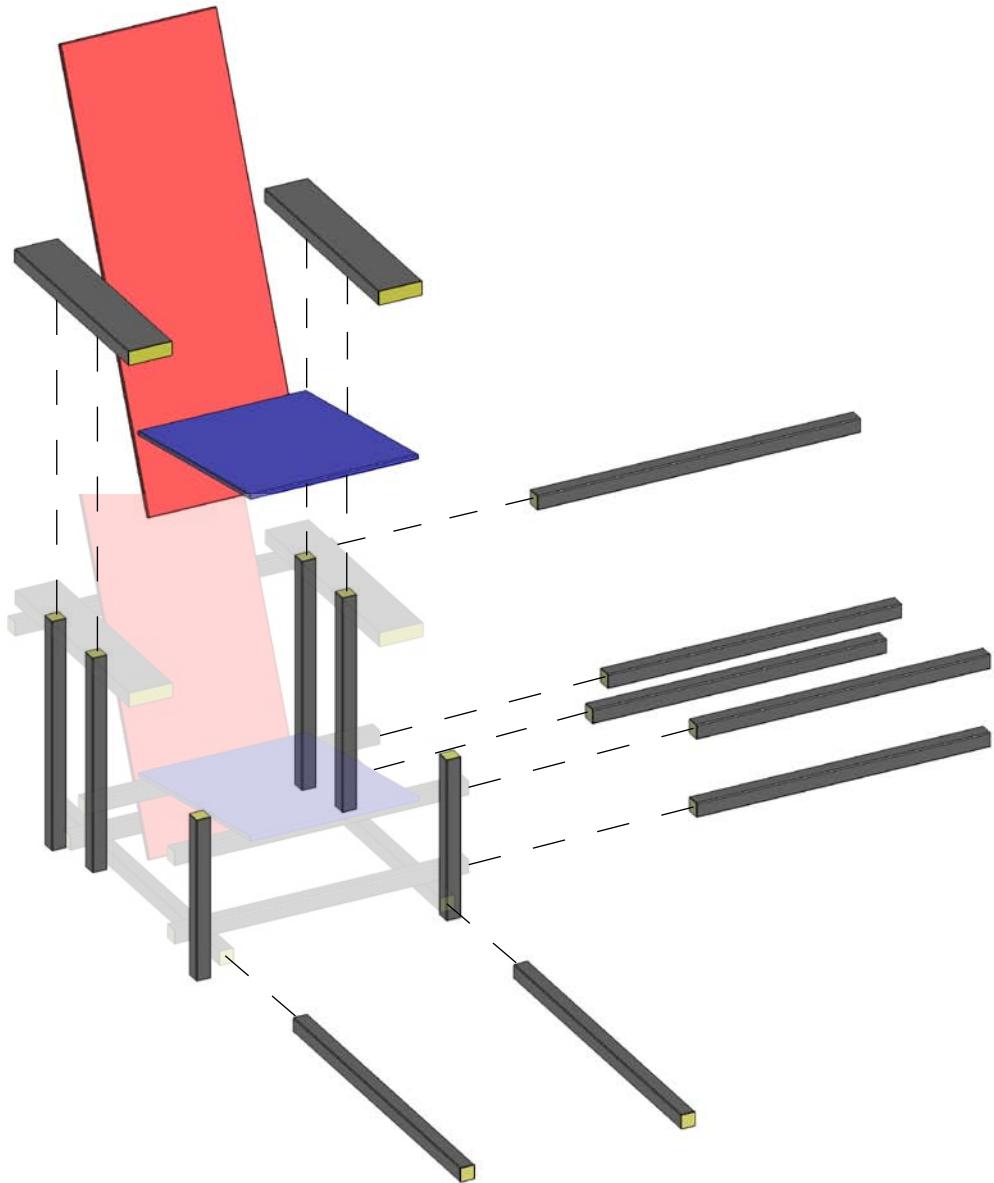
PLANS



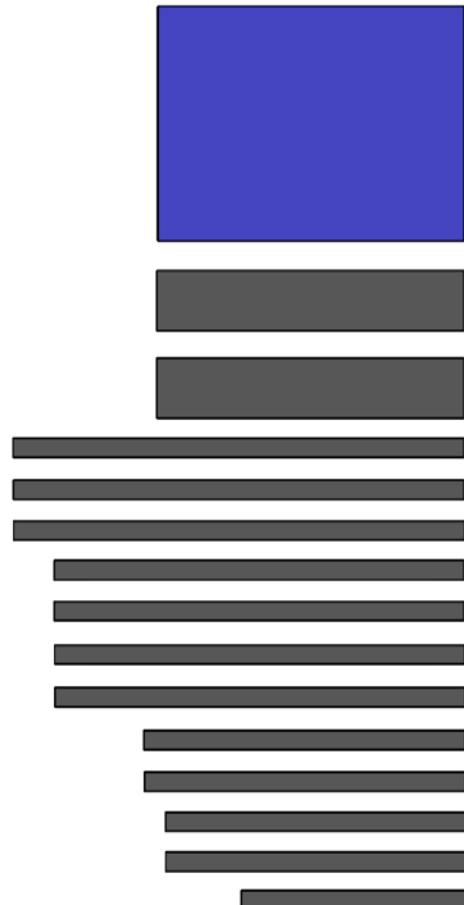
AXO VIEW



"RED AND BLUE" CHAIR

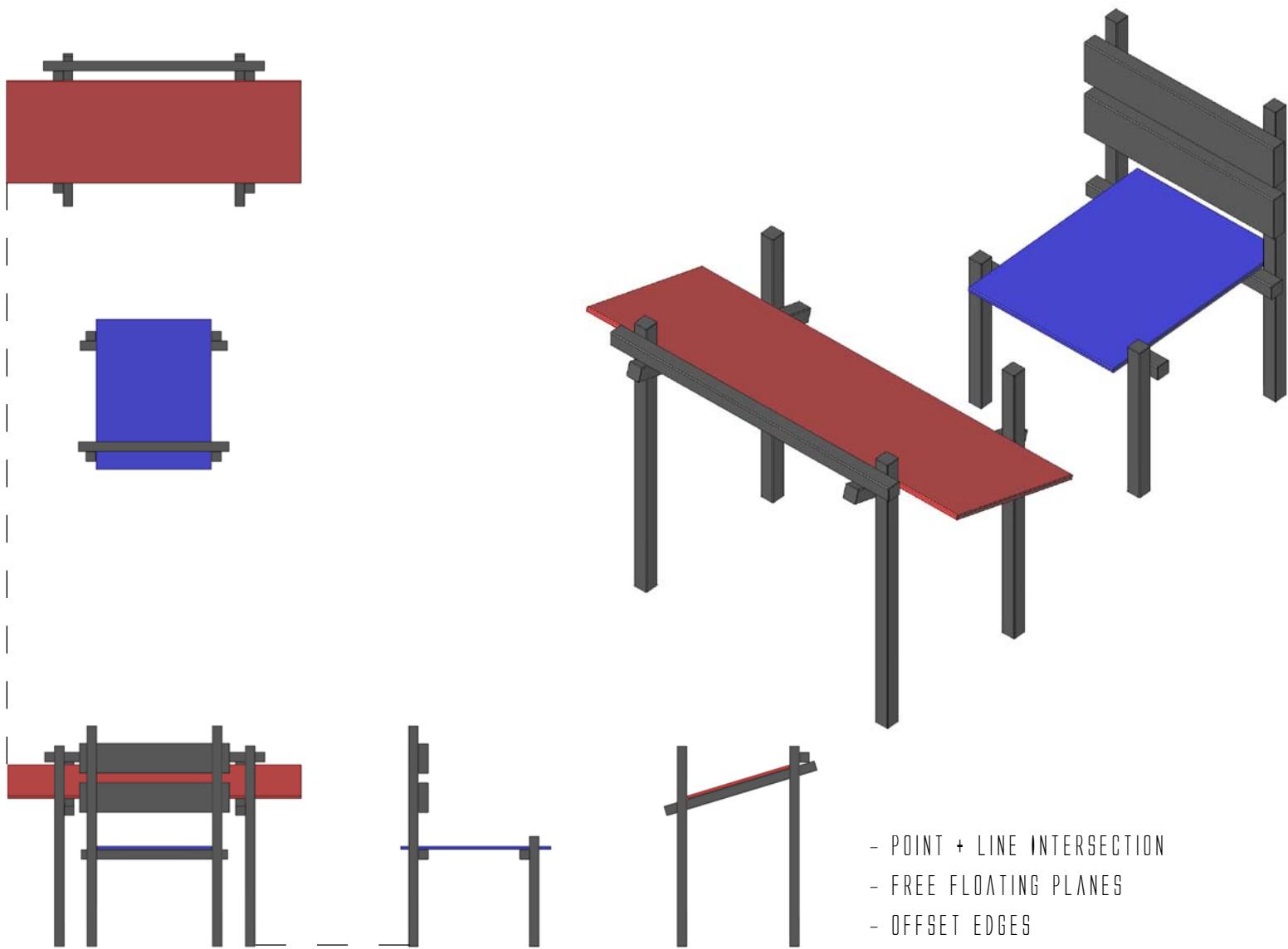


EXPLODED AXO: POINT + LINE INTERSECTION

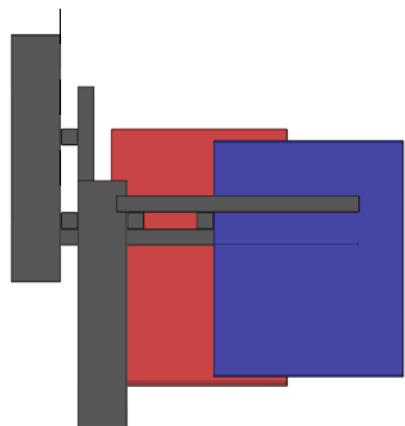
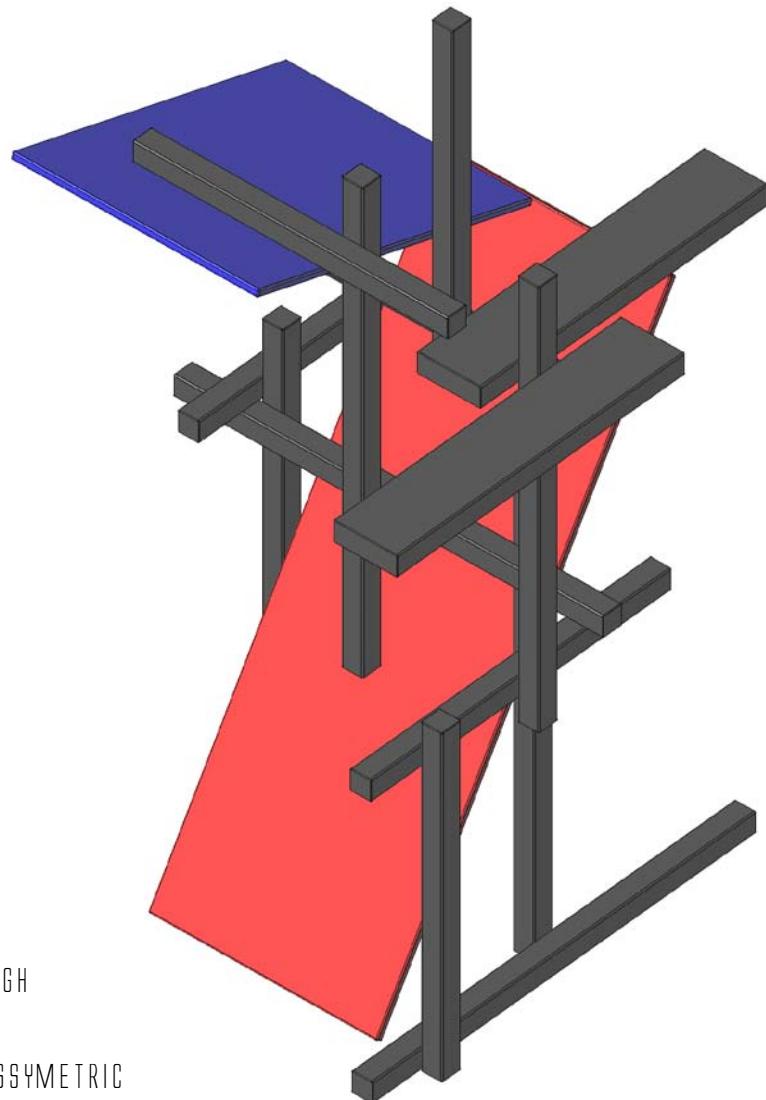
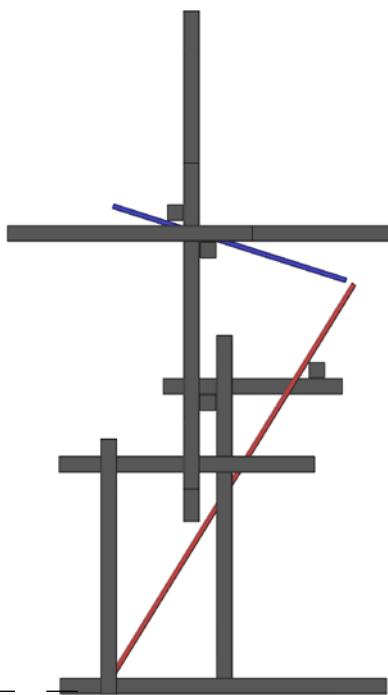
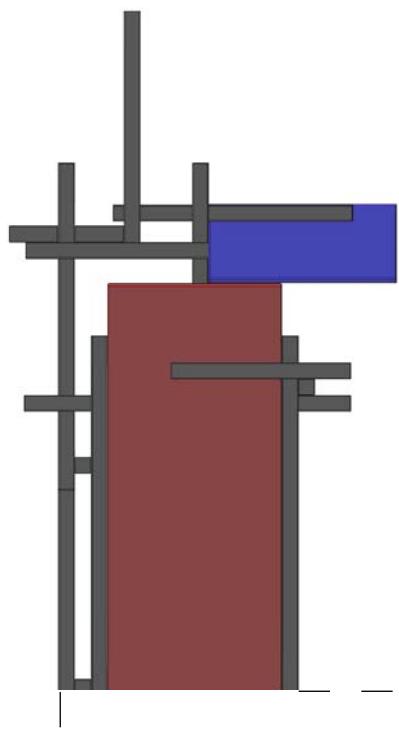


PARTS KIT

"RED AND BLUE" CHAIR ANALYSIS



"RED AND BLUE" REFORMATION 1



- POINT + LINE INTERSECTION
- FREE FLOATING PLANES
- SPATIAL VERIATION ACHIEVED THROUGH DENSITY, BALANCE
- DIFFERS FROM ORIGINAL THROUGH ASSYMETRIC COMPOSITION

"RED AND BLUE" REFORMATION 2



YEAR: 1923

MATERIALITY: WOOD.

CONSTRUCTION: SCREWS.

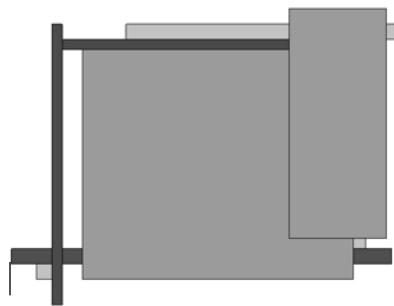
FORMAL TECHNIQUES: PLANAR INTERSECTION, PROPORTION AND RELATIVE SCALING, ROTATION.

GEOMETRY: ORTHAGONAL PLANAR INSTERSECTION, SCULPTURAL AGGREGATION OF ABSTRACT PARTS.

SPATIAL QUALITIES: NOT RECOGNIZABLE AS FURNITURE AT FIRST - RETAINS ITS OWN MULTI-DIRECTIONAL AMBIGUITY AS AESTHETIC OBJECT.

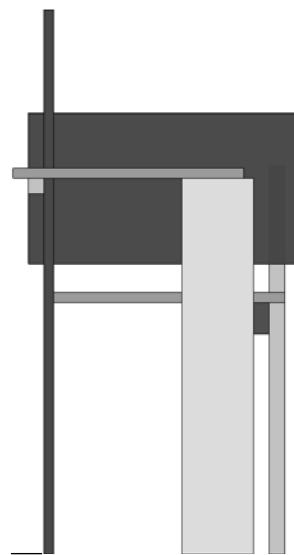
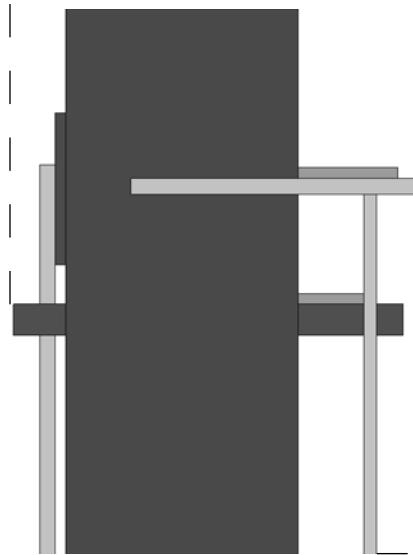
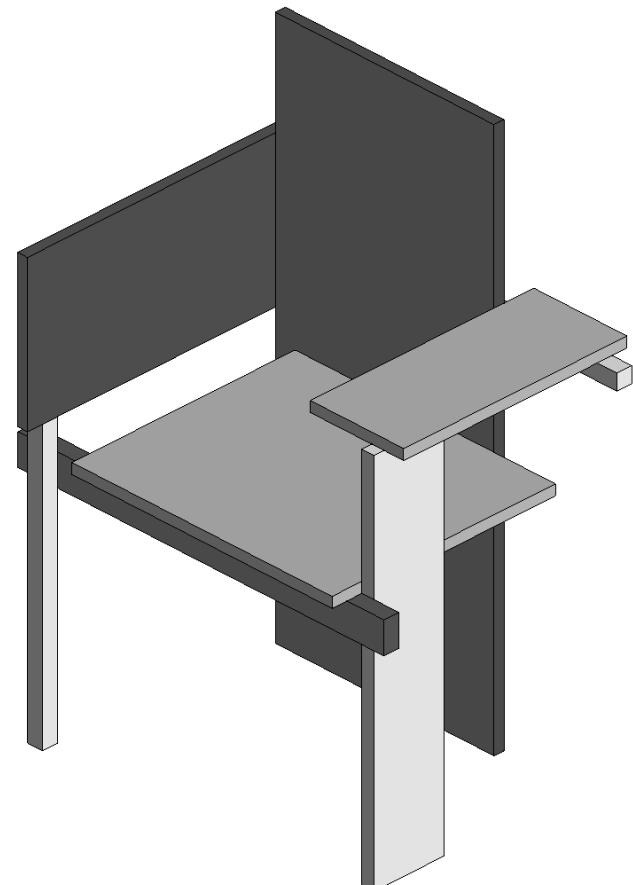
RELATION TO BODY: NO REGARD EXCEPT FOR THE MOST BASIC OF PROPORTIONS.

"BERLIN" CHAIR

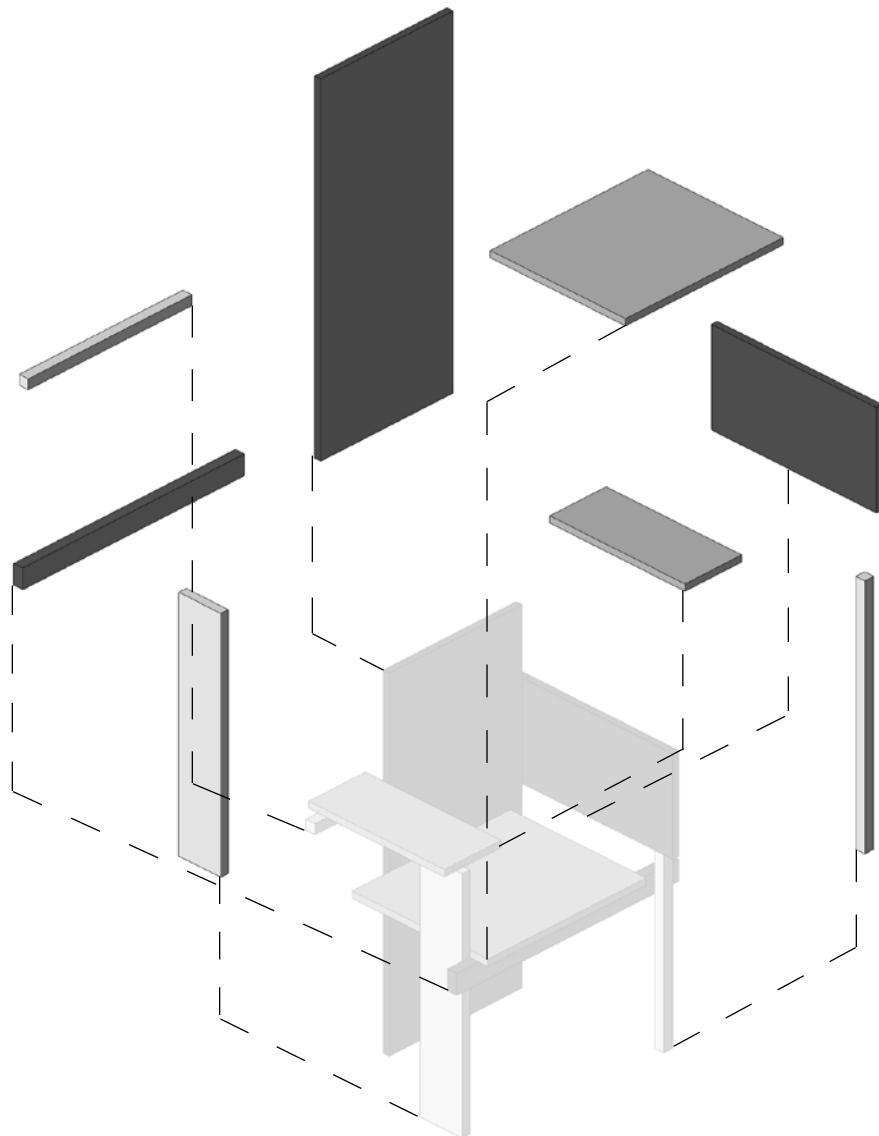


THE BERLIN CHAIR DEMONSTRATES A STRONG FORMAL SYSTEM INVOLVING ONLY THE USE OF CAREFULLY PLACED PLANES.

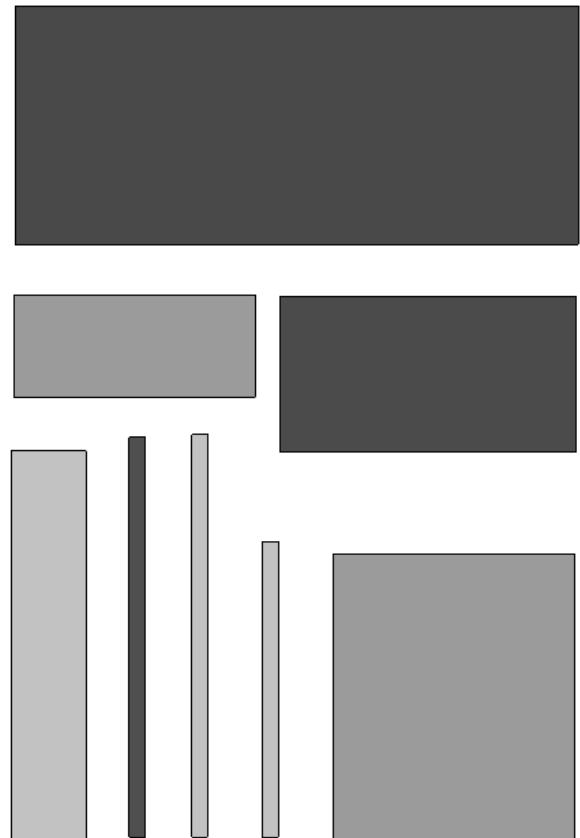
RIETVELD DEMONSTRATES HIS STUDY OF THE CREATION OF INTERSTITIAL SPACE AND INTRICATE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARTS OF A WHOLE.



"BERLIN" CHAIR

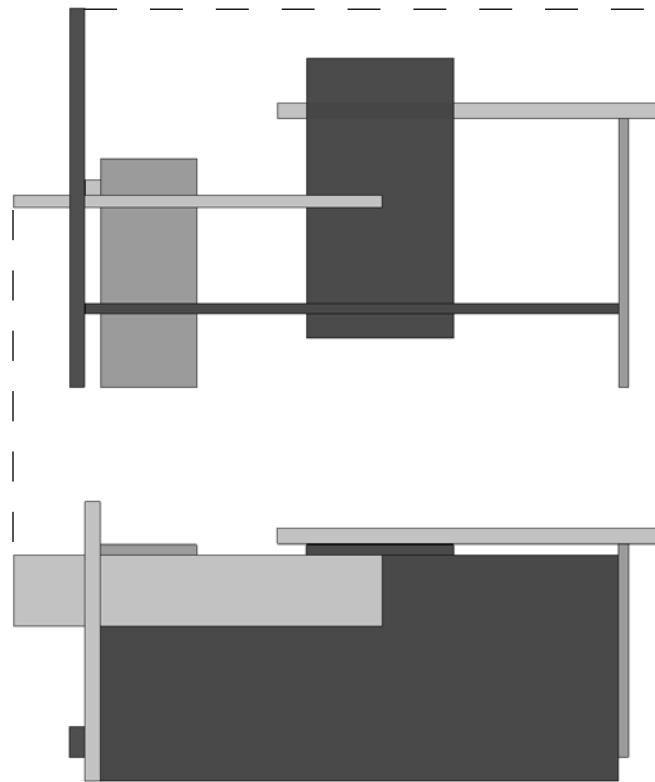


EXPLODED AXO: PLANAR SHIFTING



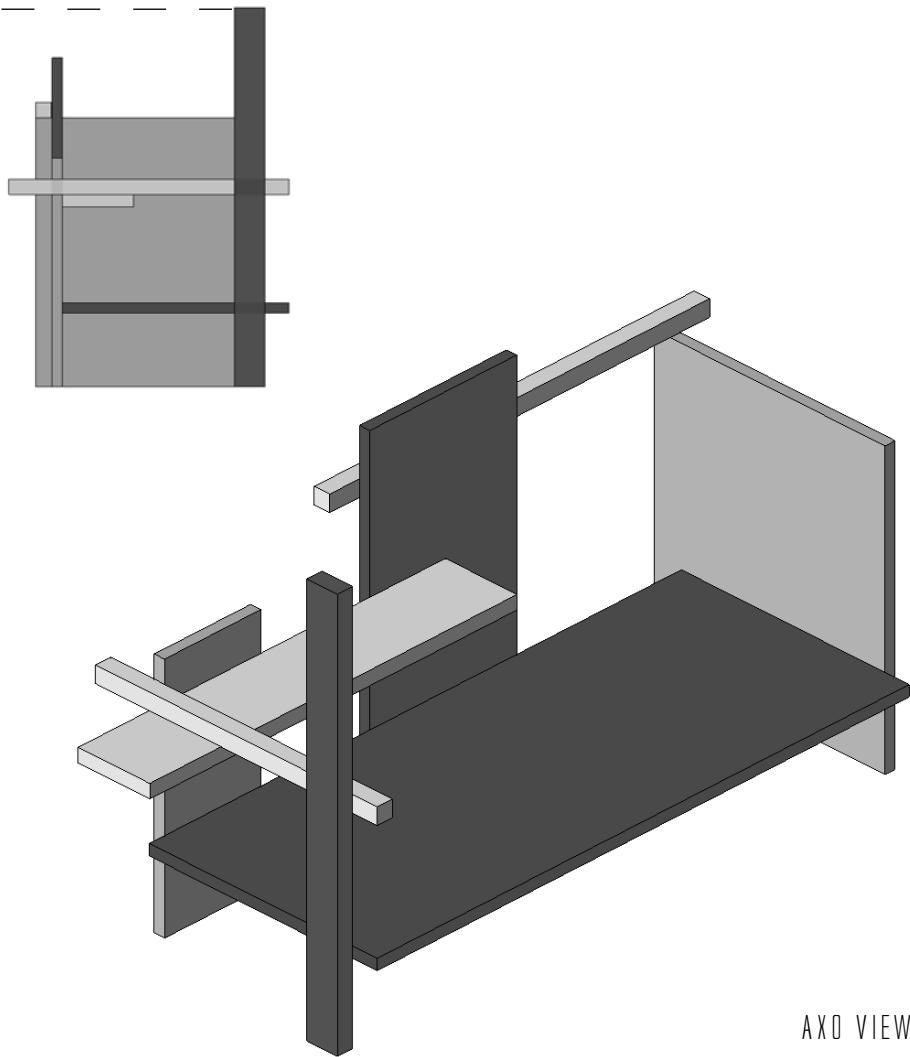
PARTS KIT

"BERLIN" CHAIR ANALYSIS

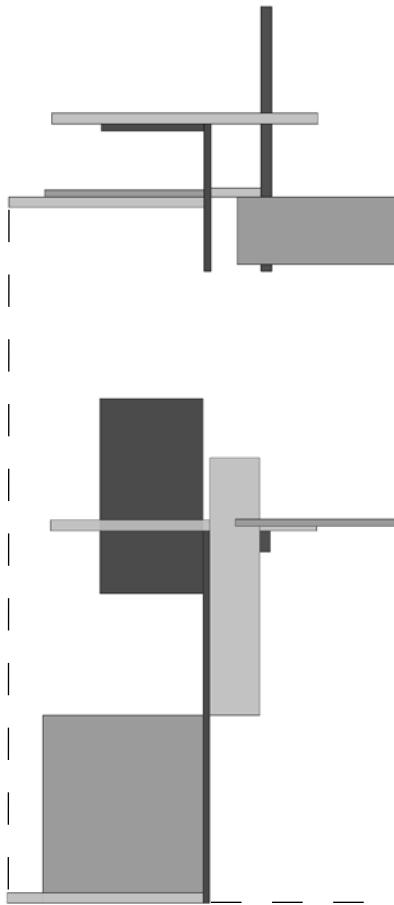


PLANS

- PLANAR SHIFTING, IMPLIED INTERSECTION
- TRANSFORMATION (SLIDING, ROTATION) OF PARTS
- ACHIEVES SPATIAL VARIATION, BY DEFINING INTERIOR VOLUMES, AND EXTERNAL APERTURES (LIKE ORIGINAL CHAIR)

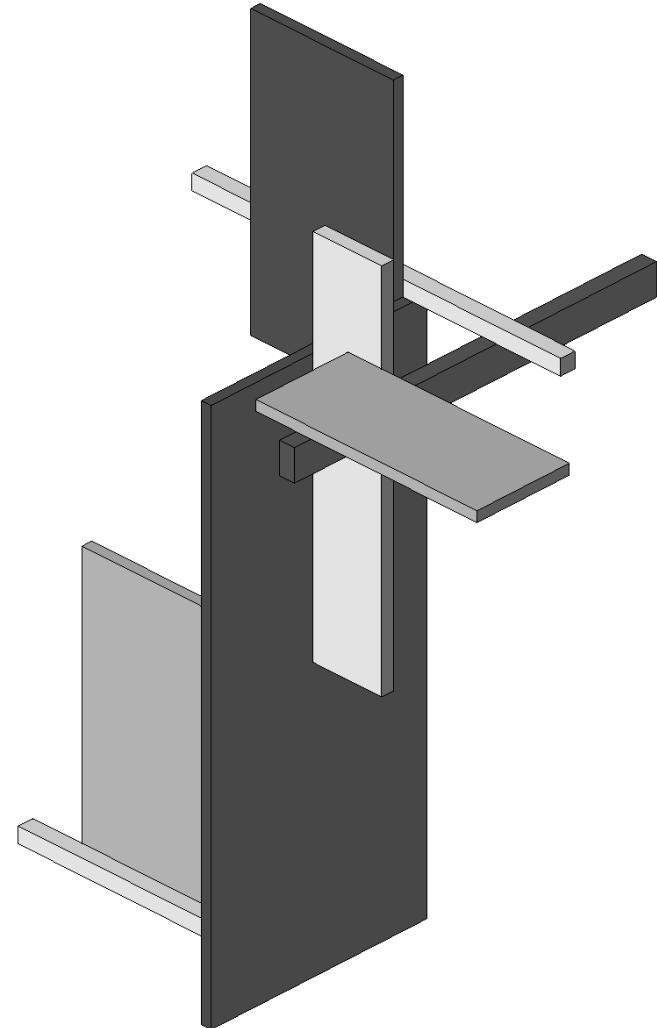


AXO VIEW



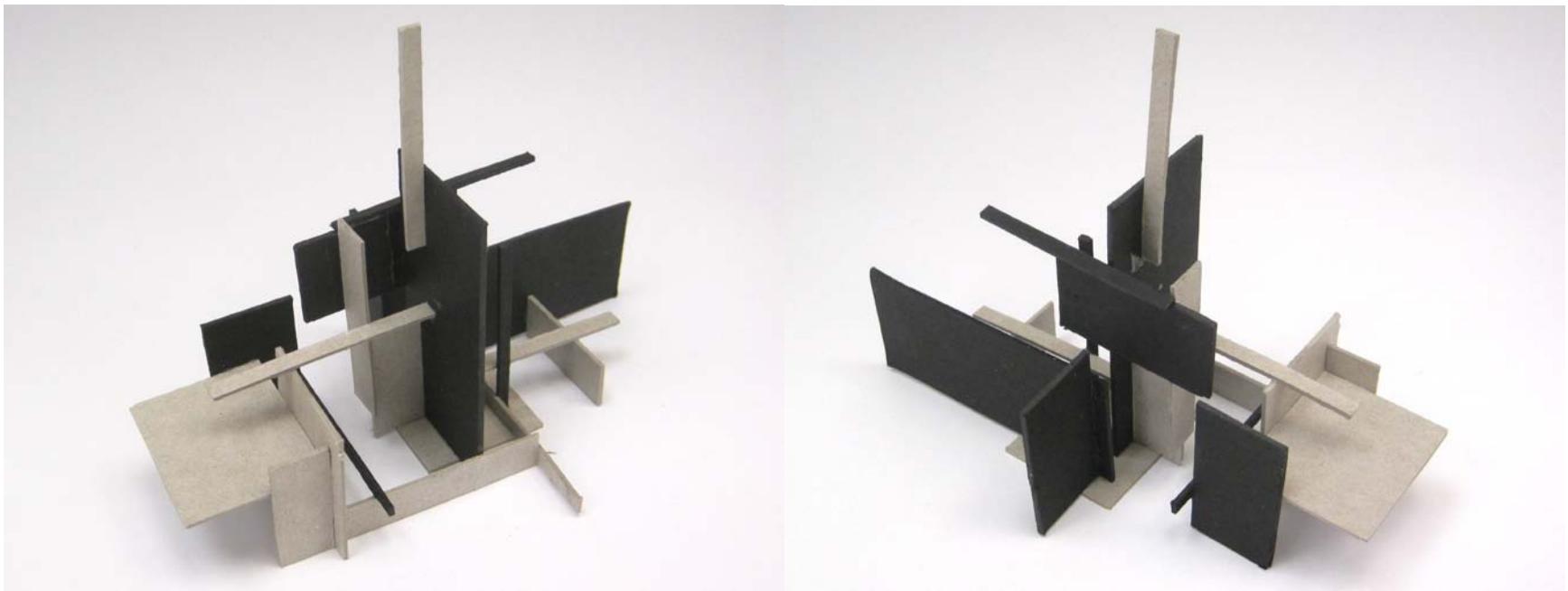
PLANS

- PLANAR SHIFTING, IMPLIED INTERSECTION
- TRANSFORMATION (SLIDING, ROTATION) OF PARTS
- ACHIEVES SPATIAL VARIATION, BY DEFINING EXTERIOR VOLUMES
(OPPOSITE OF ORIGINAL CHAIR)



AXO VIEW

"BERLIN" CHAIR REFORMATION 2



THE BERLIN CHAIR IS UNIQUE FROM OTHER FURNITURE IN ITS ASYMMETRY, AND IT'S FORM APPEARS BOTH DIFFERENT FROM EVERY PERSPECTIVE, AS WELL AS NEARLY UNRECOGNIZABLE AS A CHAIR OR SEATING OBJECT.

IT INSTEAD STANDS AS ITS OWN UNIQUE OBJECT, AND PROVIDES THE VIEWER WITH VIEWS THAT CANNOT BE PROPERLY REPRESENTED OR FULLY UNDERSTOOD IN 2D.

"BERLIN" CHAIR REFORMATION MODEL



YEAR: 1934

MATERIALITY: (CHEAP) WOOD.

CONSTRUCTION: SCREWS.

FORMAL TECHNIQUES: MODULAR REPETITION IN REGARDS TO MANUFACTURE AND FLAT-PACK DISTRIBUTION.

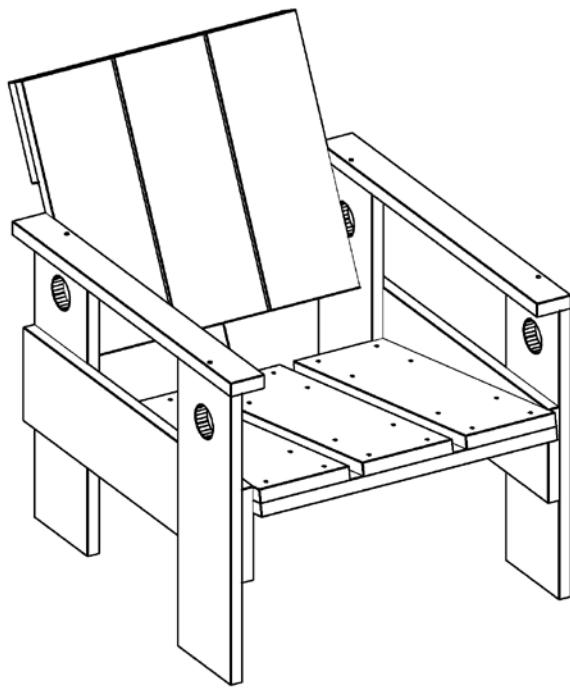
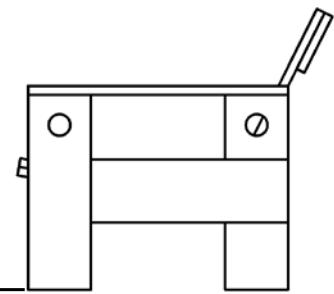
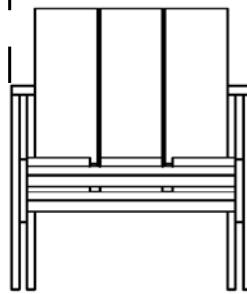
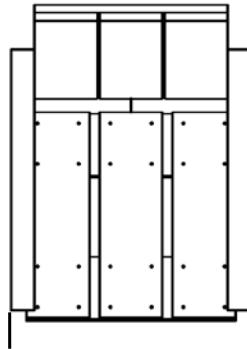
GEOMETRY: LARGE CHUNKY PLANKS, DESIGNED TO BE MADE EASILY FROM CHEAP LUMBER.

SPATIAL QUALITIES: RUGGED AND STURDY PRESENCE. OUTDOOR SUITABLE.

RELATION TO BODY: DESIGNED TO FIT ANYONE.

LIMITATION/ADVANTAGES: SELF-ASSEMBLY, AFFORDABLE PRICE.

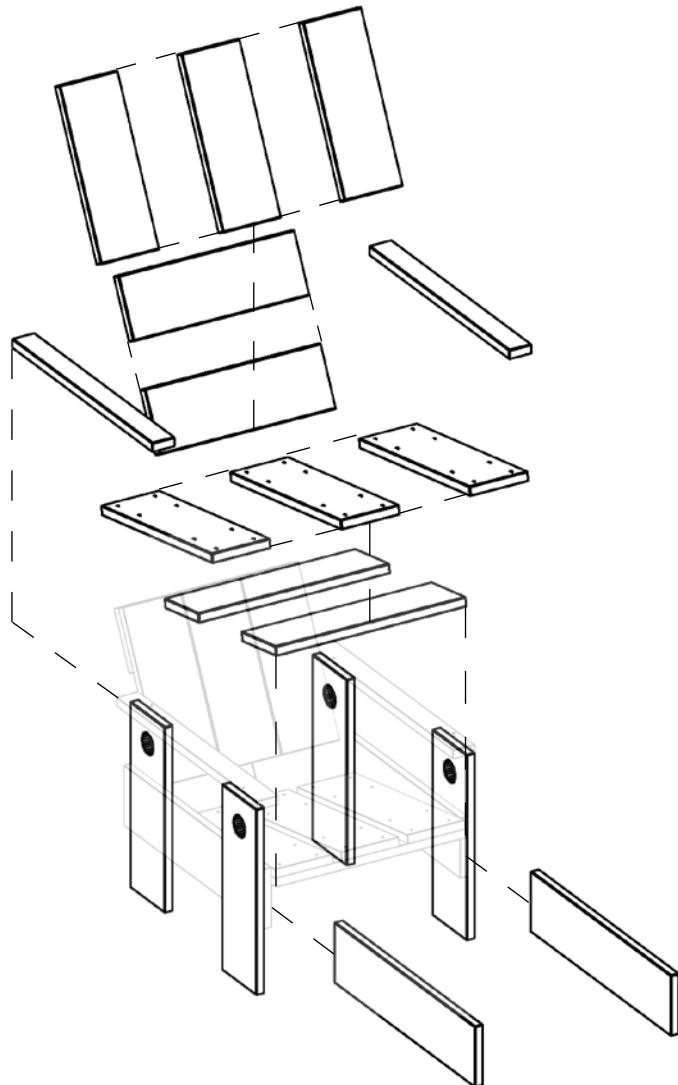
"JUNIOR/CRATE" CHAIR



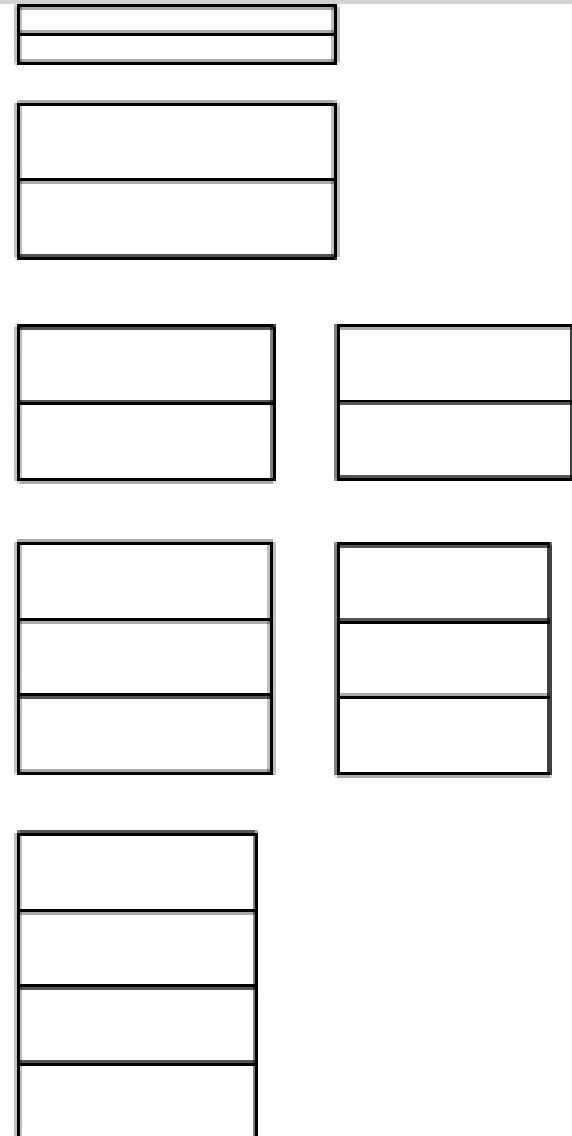
PLANS

AXO VIEW

"CRATE" CHAIR

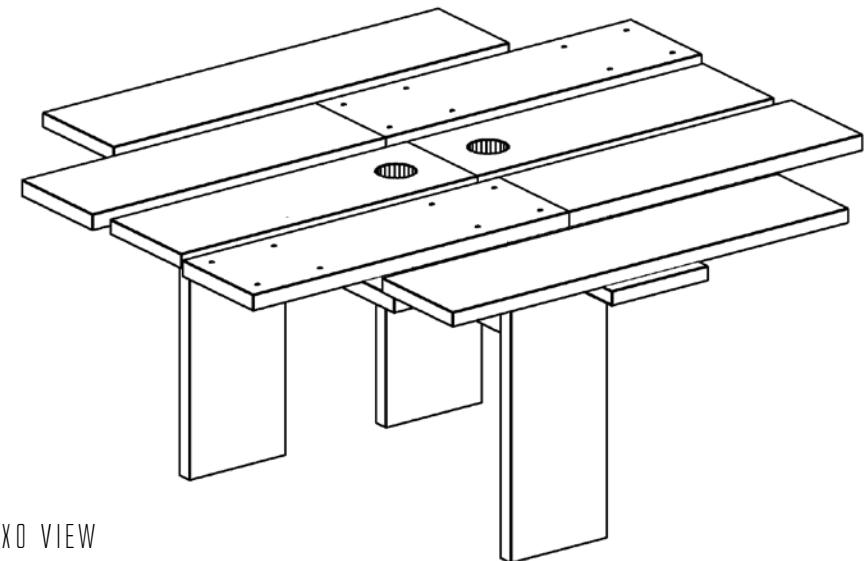
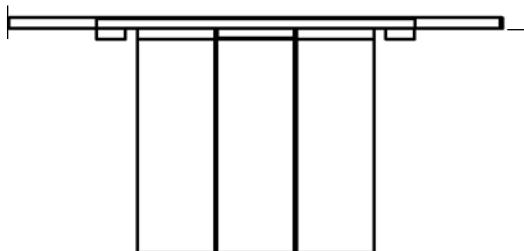
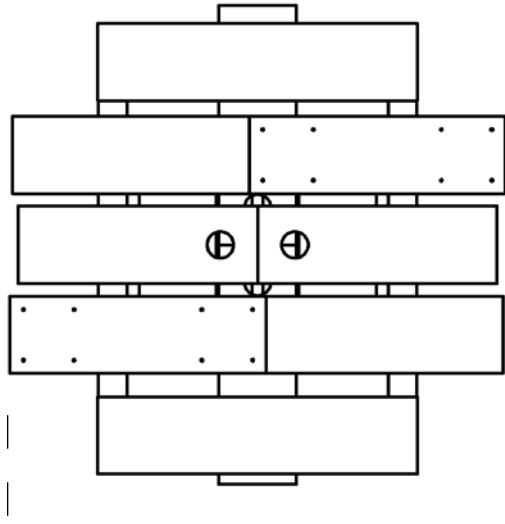


EXPLODED AXO: MODULAR SANDWICHING

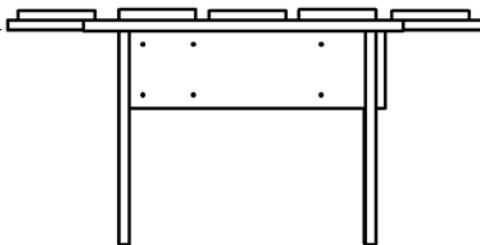


PARTS KIT

"CRATE" CHAIR ANALYSIS



AXO VIEW

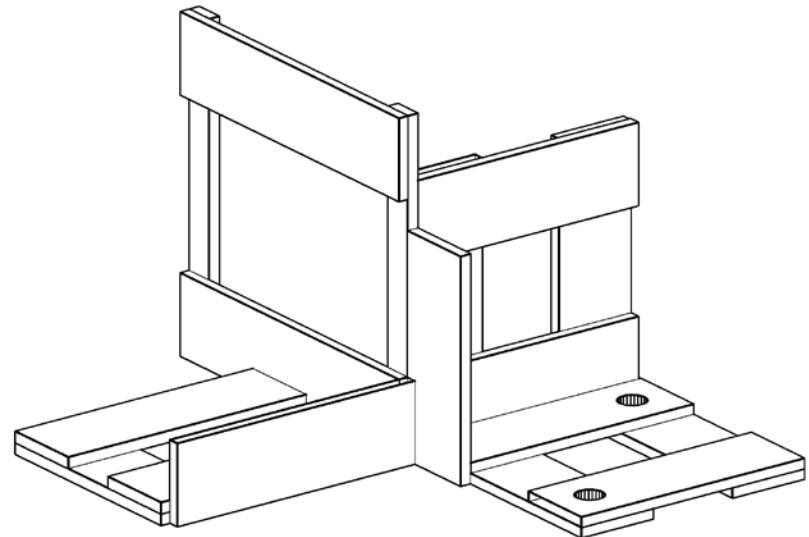
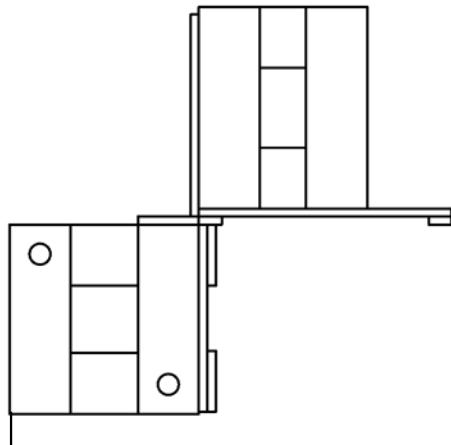


PLANS

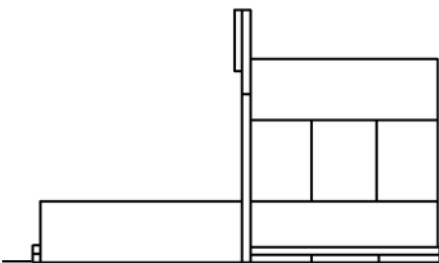
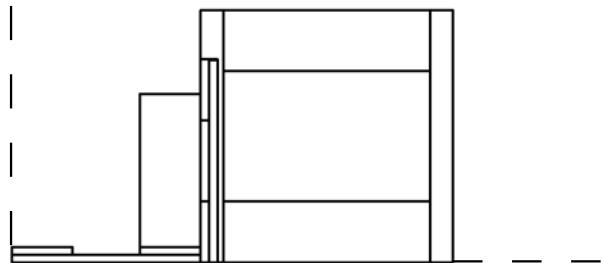
- CO-PLANAR SANDWICHING
- LATERAL/PERPENDICULAR REINFORCEMENT
- PRODUCED PRACTICAL STRUCTURE



"CRATE" REFORMATION 1 MODEL

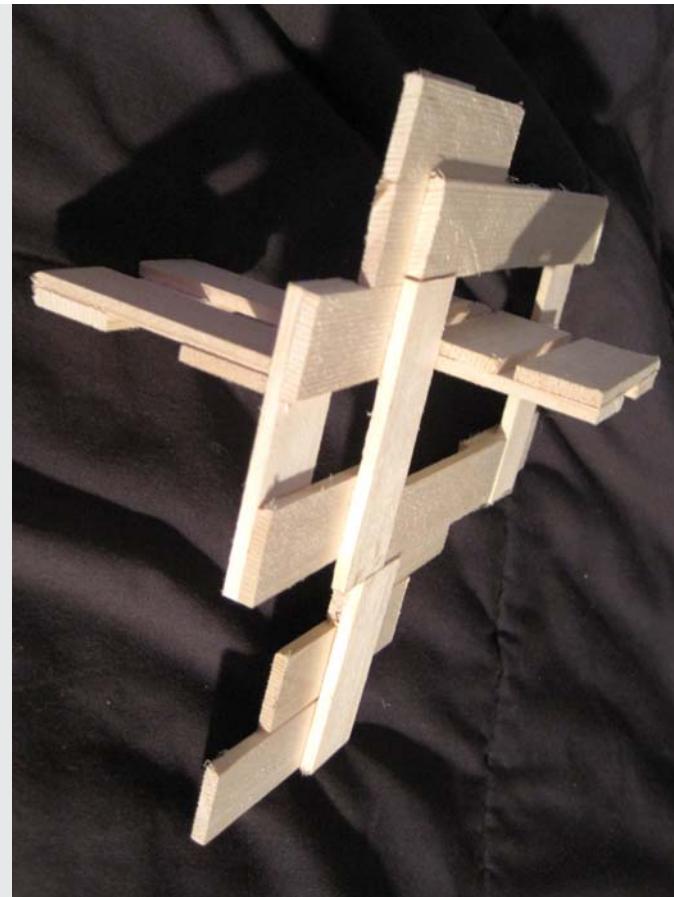
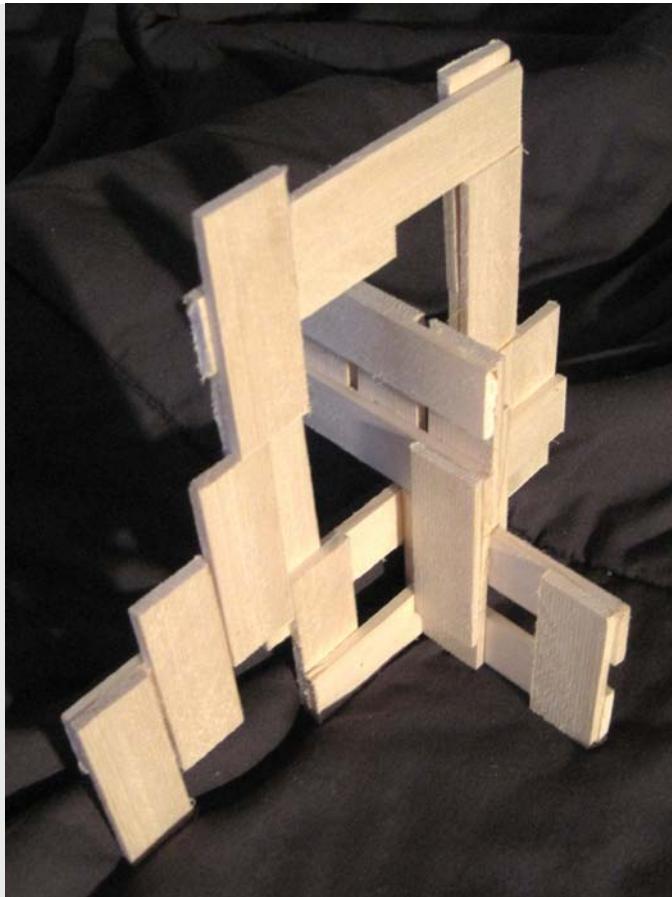


AXO VIEW

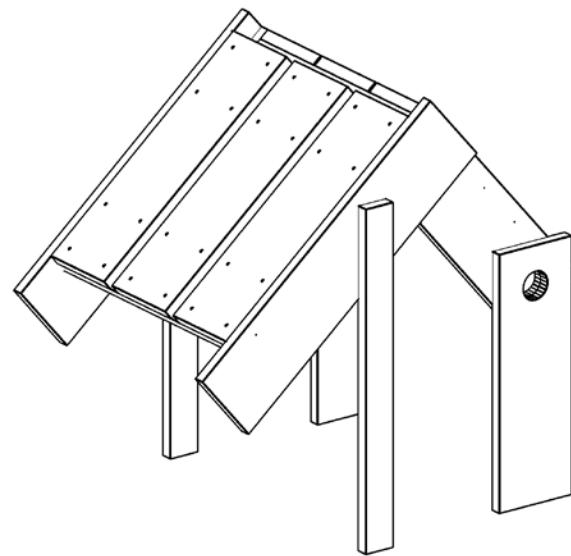
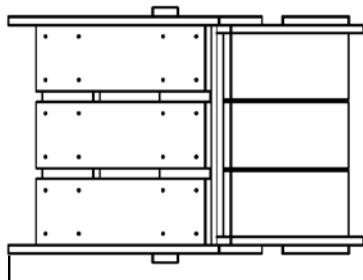


PLANS

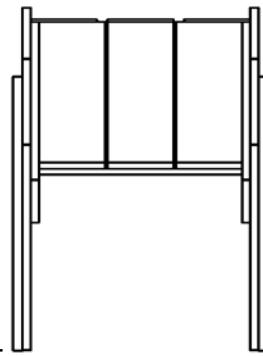
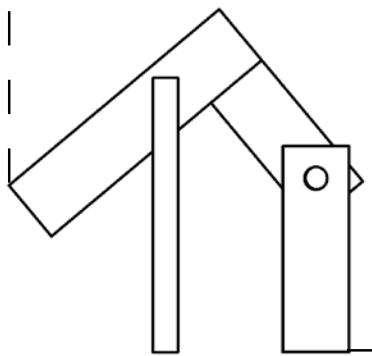
- CO-PLANAR SANDWICHING
- LATERAL/PERPENDICULAR REINFORCEMENT
- CREATES SPATIAL APERTURES, DEFINES MULTIPLE EXTERIOR VOLUMES



"CRATE" REFORMATION 2 MODEL



AXO VIEW



PLANS

- CO-PLANAR SANDWICHING
- LATERAL/PERPENDICULAR REINFORCEMENT
- DEFINES INTERIOR VOLUME
- SYMMETRIC



YEAR: 1957

MATERIALITY: ALUMINUM SHEET ALLOY + PLASTIC.

CONSTRUCTION: "HARD-WELDED."

FORMAL TECHNIQUES: SWEEPING, LOFTING, MODULARITY.

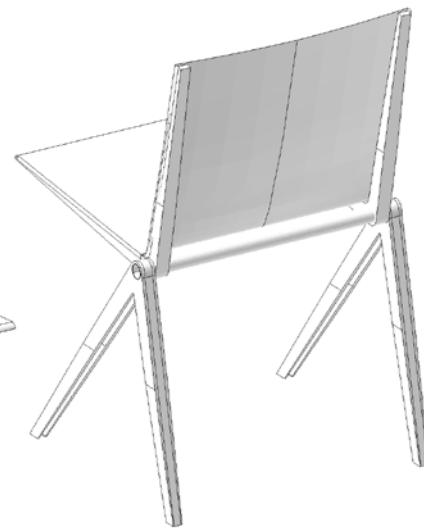
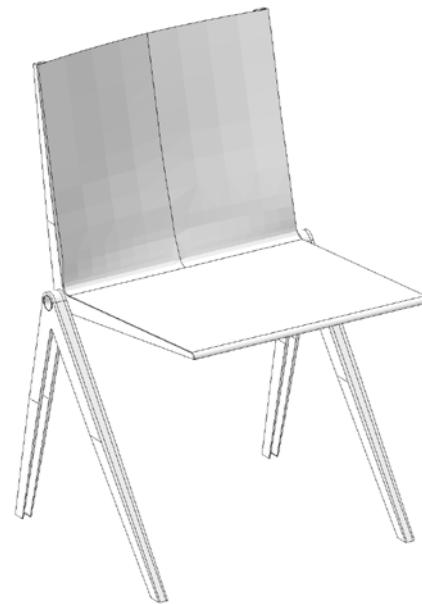
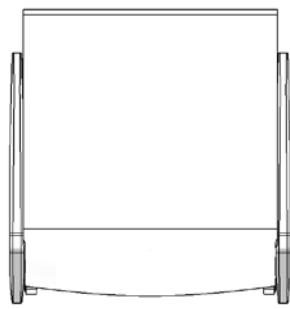
GEOMETRY: DESIGNED TO BE MANUFACTURED FROM FLAT SHEETS OF METAL, 2D TO 3D.

SPATIAL QUALITIES: "FLOATING" LOOK, MINIMALIST ELEGANCE.

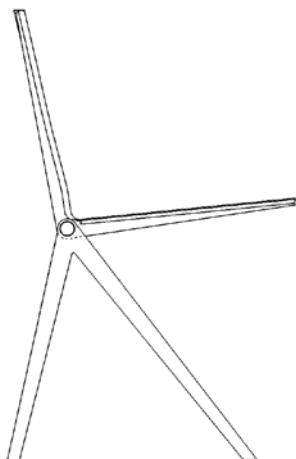
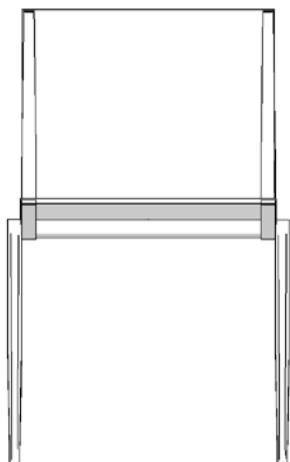
RELATION TO BODY: SEAT BACK CURVES TO MATCH HUMAN PROFILE.

ADVANTAGES: DURABLE, MODULAR (CAN BE STACKED/AGGREGATED) EASILY MADE, GOOD FOR COMMERCIAL USE.

"MONDIAL" CHAIR

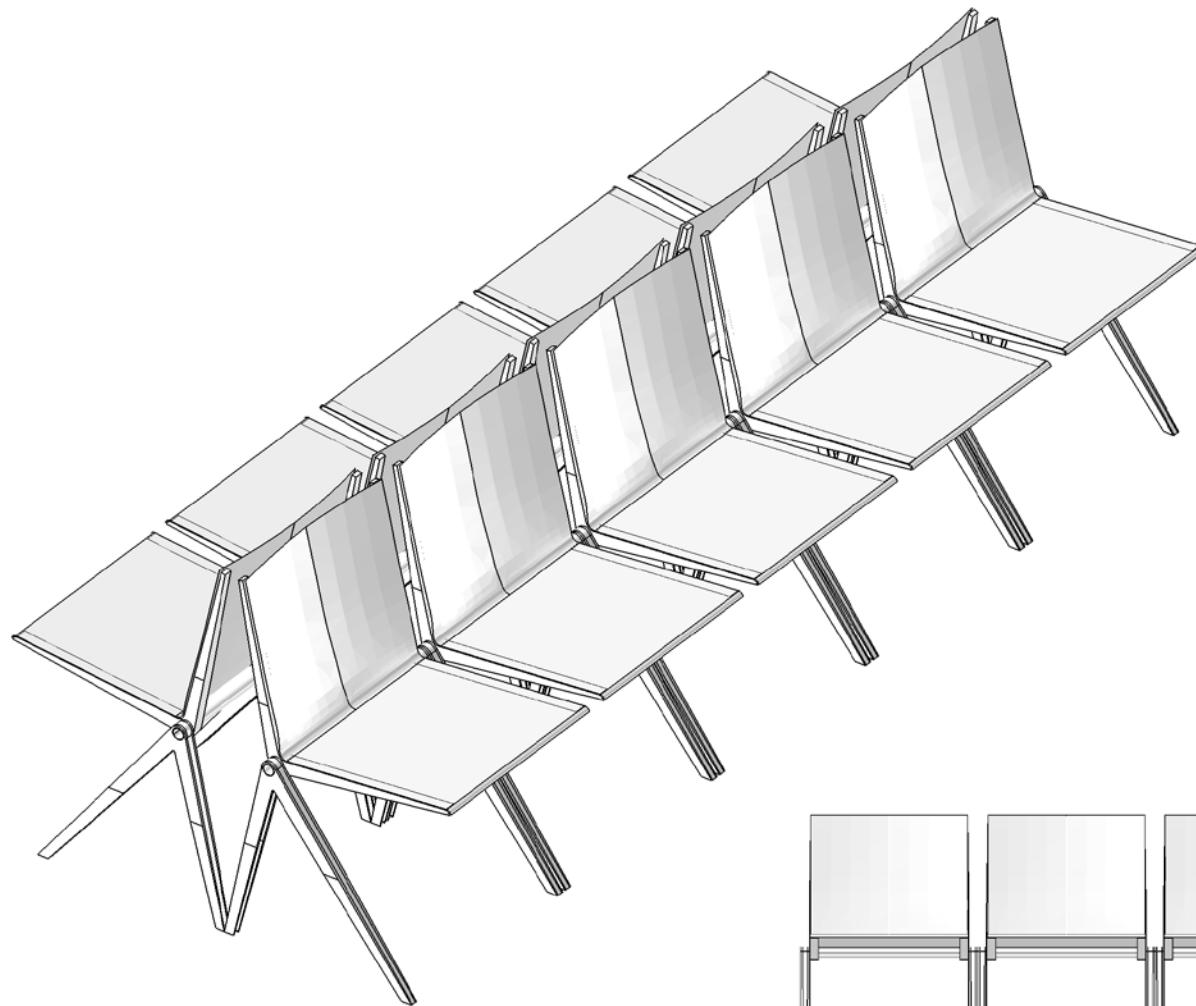


ISO VIEW

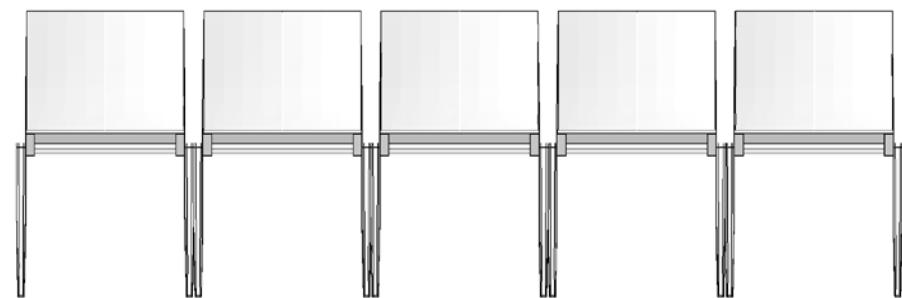


PLANS

"MONDIAL" CHAIR

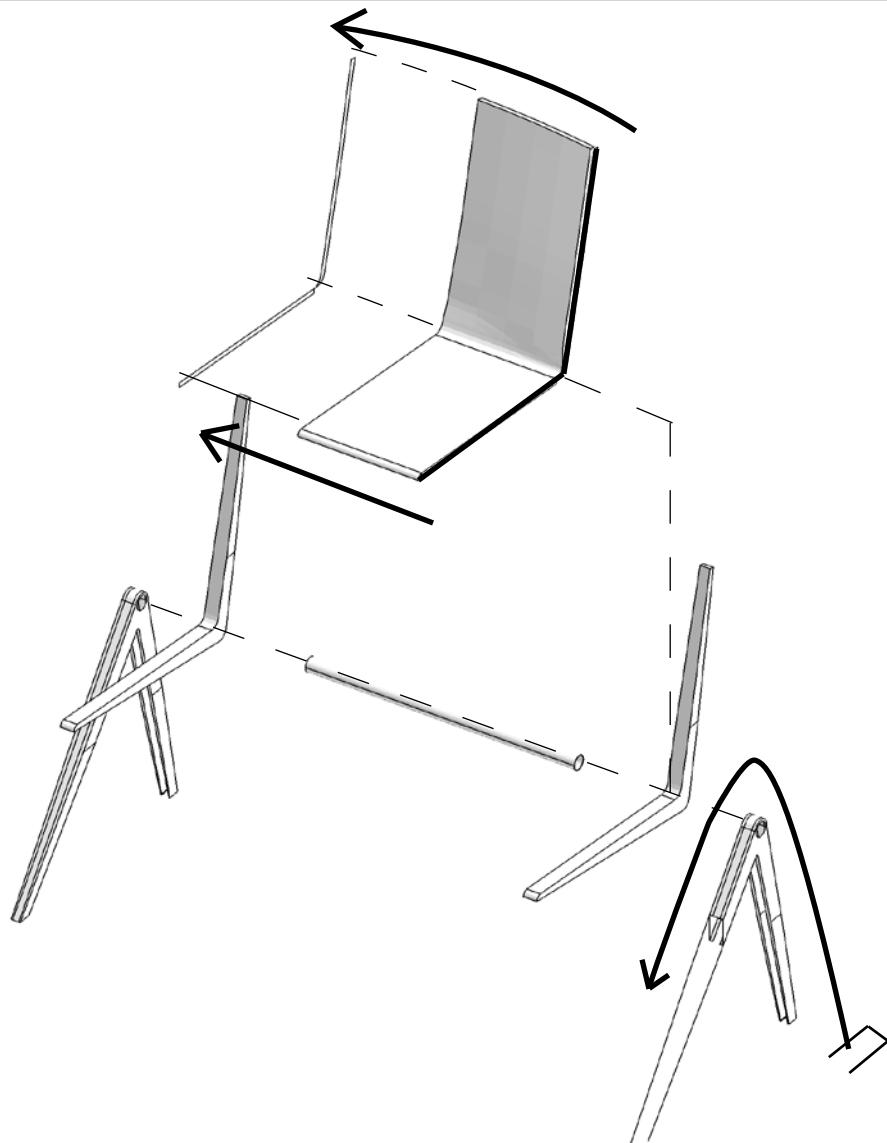


MODULAR AGGREGATION



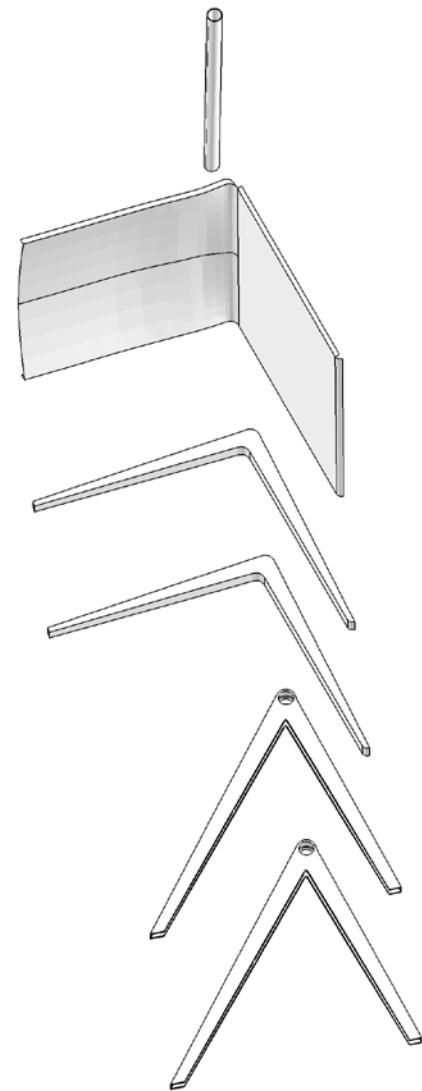
AGGREGATION ELEVATION

"MONDIAL" CHAIR

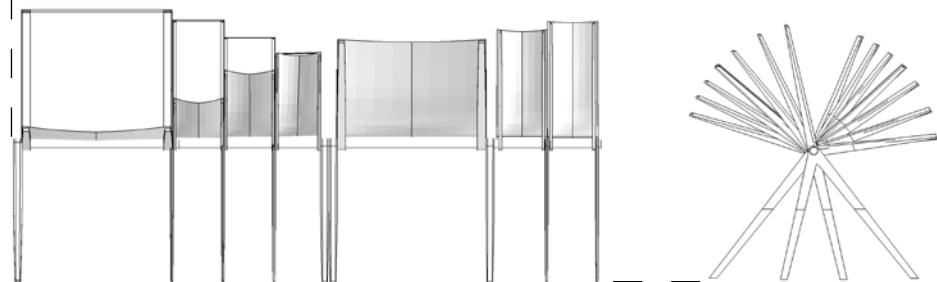
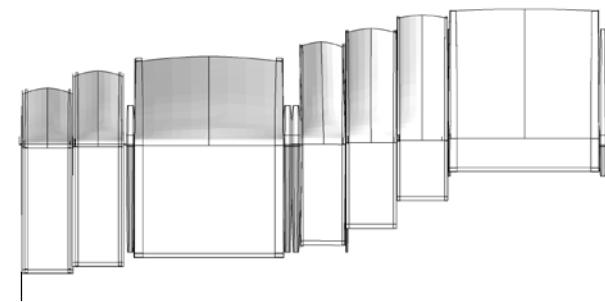


EXPLODED AXO: SWEEP/LOFT

PARTS KIT



"MONDIAL" CHAIR ANALYSIS

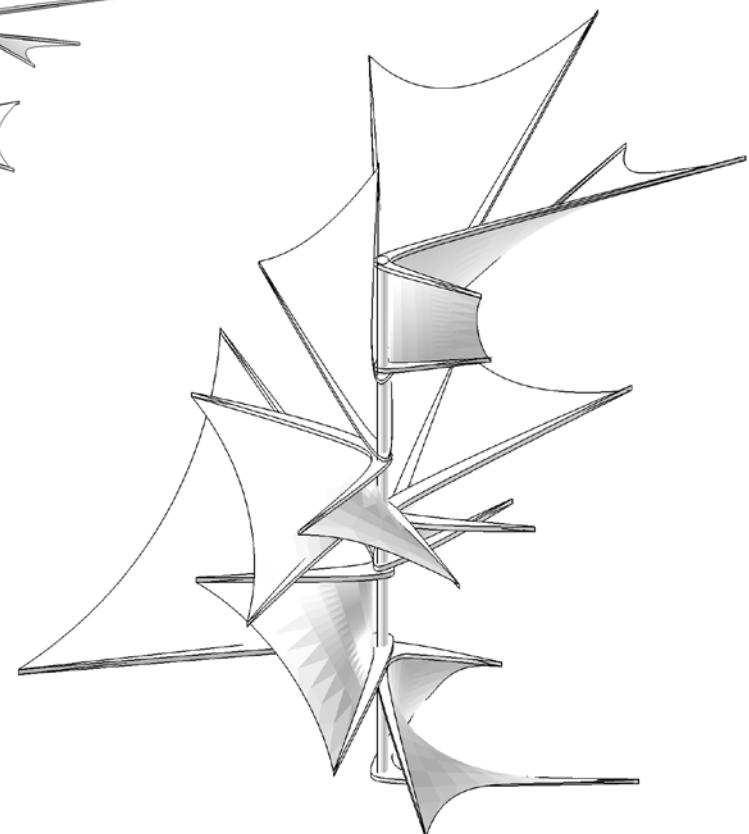
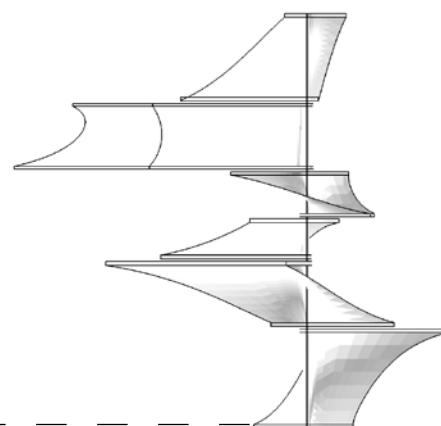
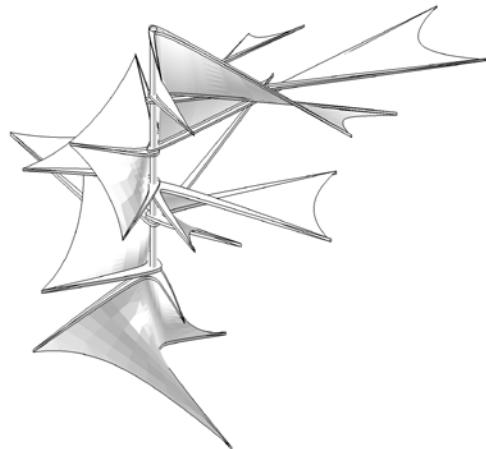
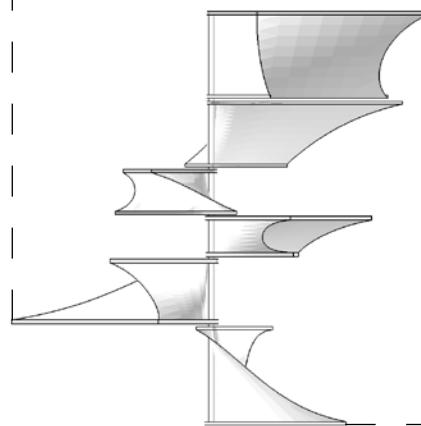
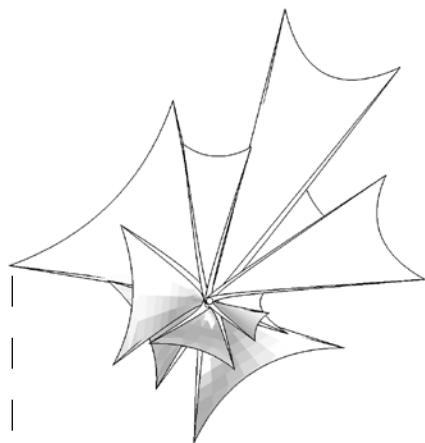


PLANS



AXO VIEW

- SWEEPING/LOFTING BETWEEN ARMATURES
- MODULAR REPITION/ROTATION



PLANS

- SWEEPING/LOFTING BETWEEN ARMATURES
- DIMENSIONAL VARIATION

AXO VIEW



YEAR: 1963

MATERIALITY: WOOD.

CONSTRUCTION: MORTISE TENON TONGUE AND GROOVE CONNECTION.

FORMAL TECHNIQUES: AXIAL ROTATION, BOOLEAN SUBTRACTION.

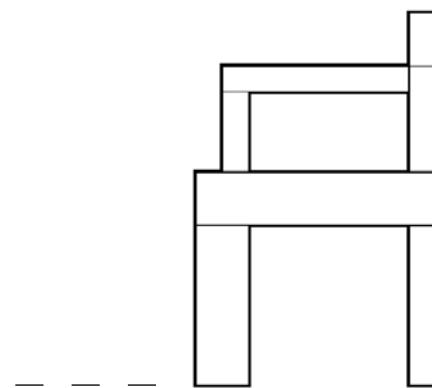
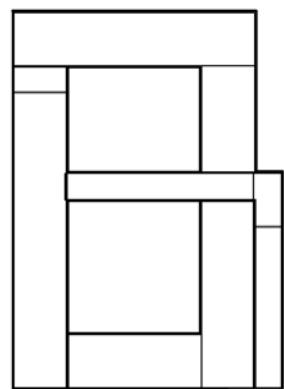
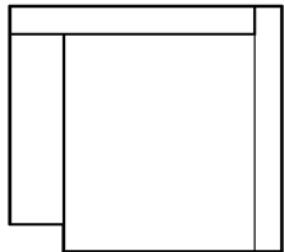
GEOMETRY: ASSYMETRIC AGGREGATION, CONSISTENT THICKNESS.

SPATIAL QUALITIES: SCULPTURAL APPEAL, SIMILAR TO BERLIN CHAIR.

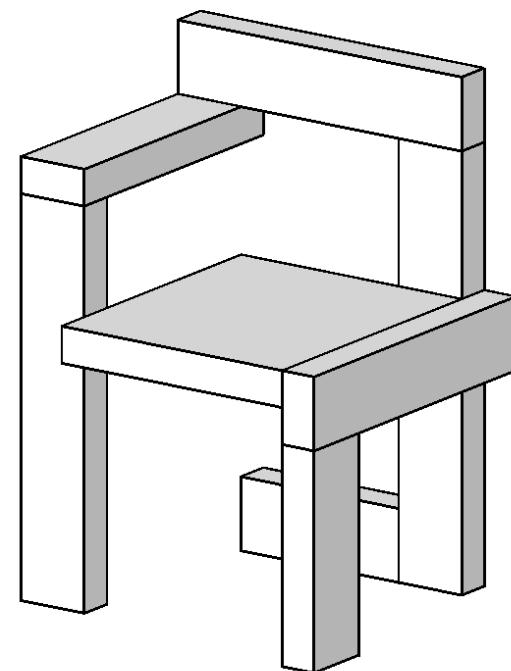
RELATION TO BODY: ASSYMETRIC DESIGN LENDS TO THE NECESSITY OF "LEFT" AND "RIGHT"-HANDED VERSIONS.

DISADVANTAGES: REQUIRES HIGH DEGREE OF CRAFTSMANSHIP, SMALL TOLERANCES.

"STELTMAN" CHAIR

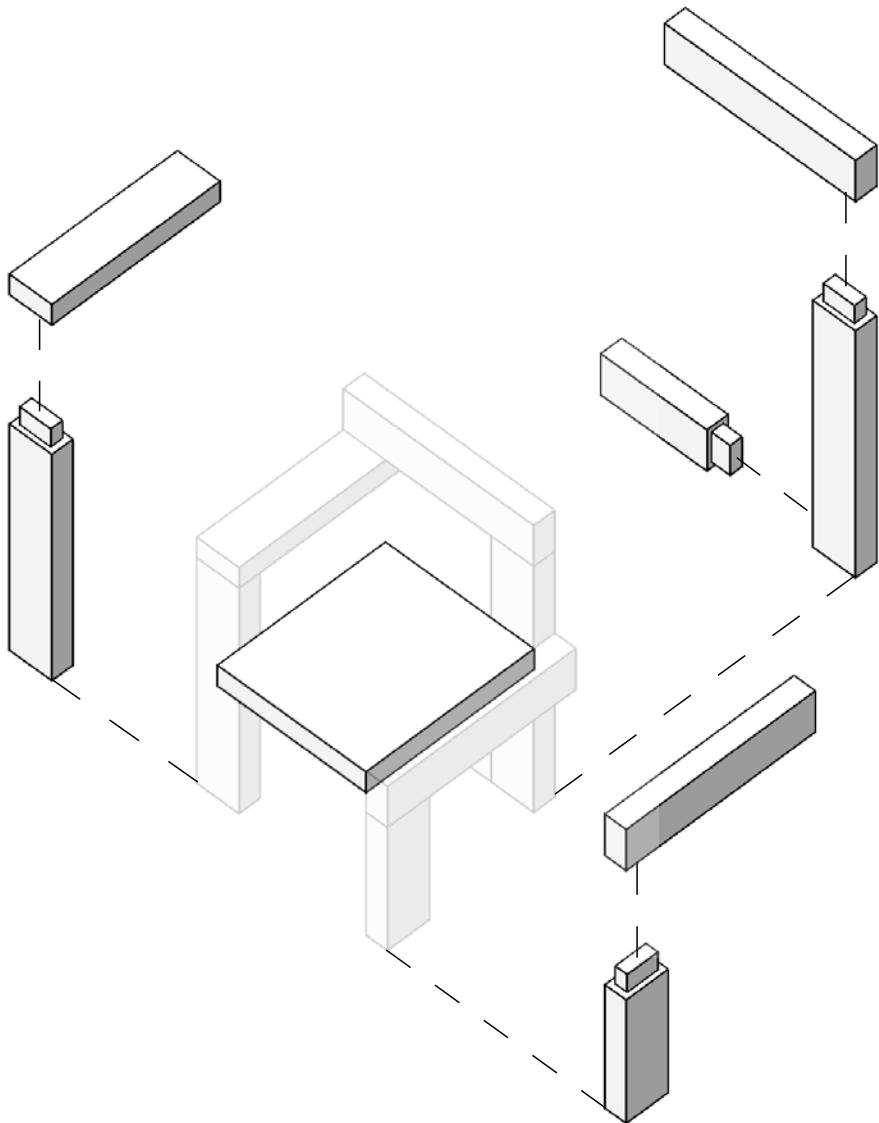


PLANS

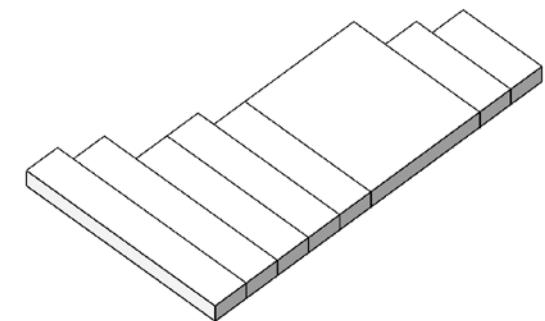


AXO VIEW

"STELTMAN" CHAIR

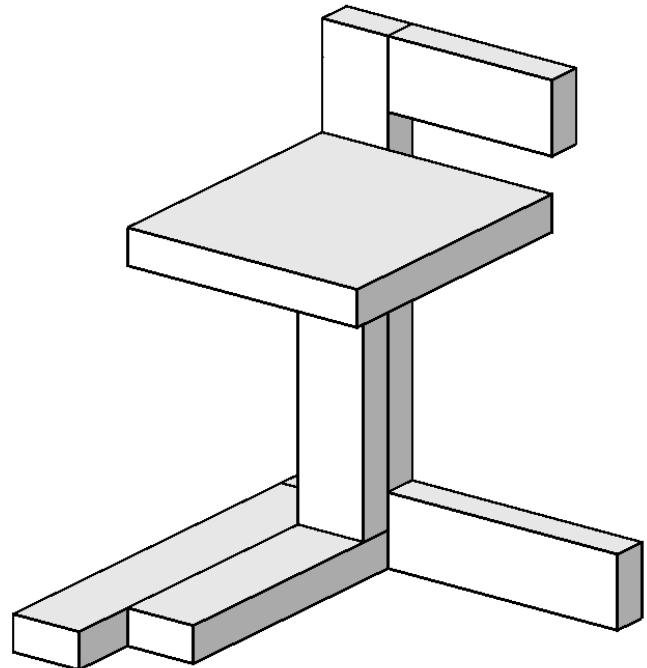
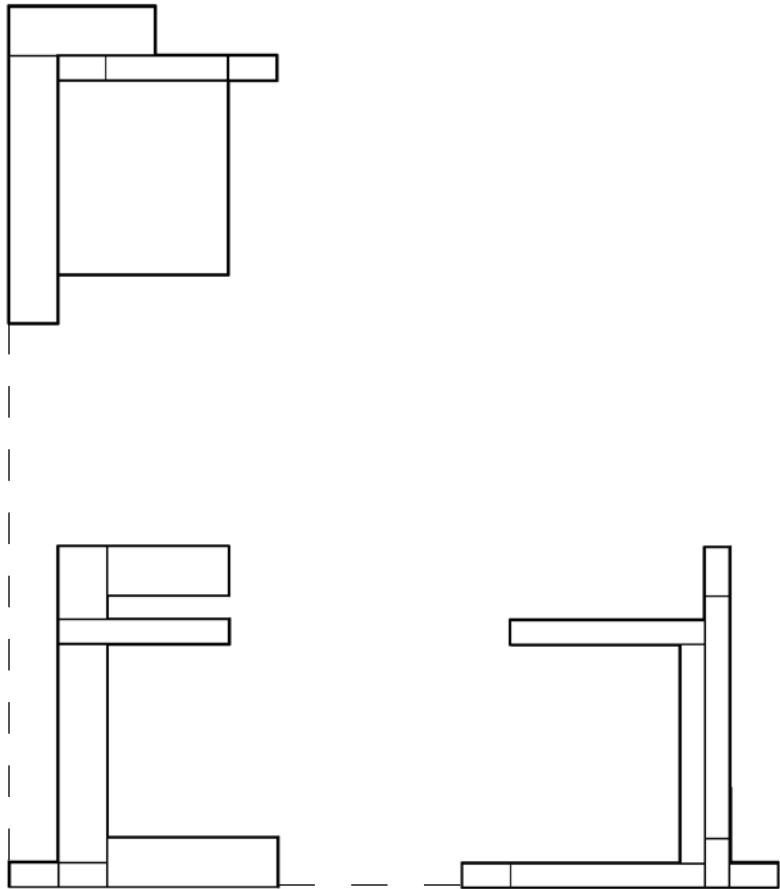


EXPLODED AXO: UNITIZED PROPORTION SHIFT

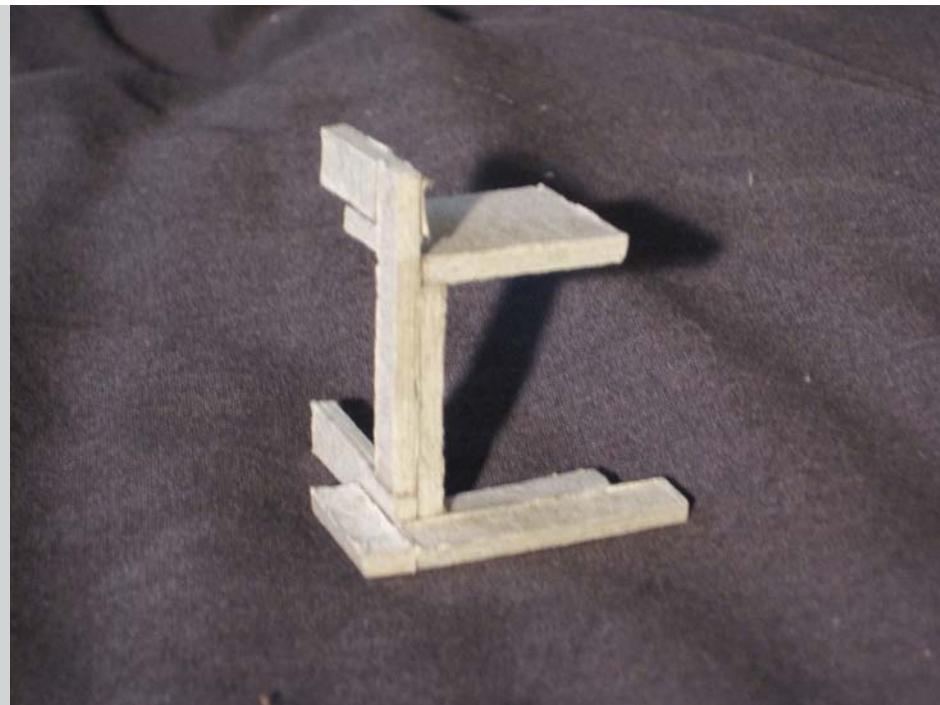


PARTS KIT

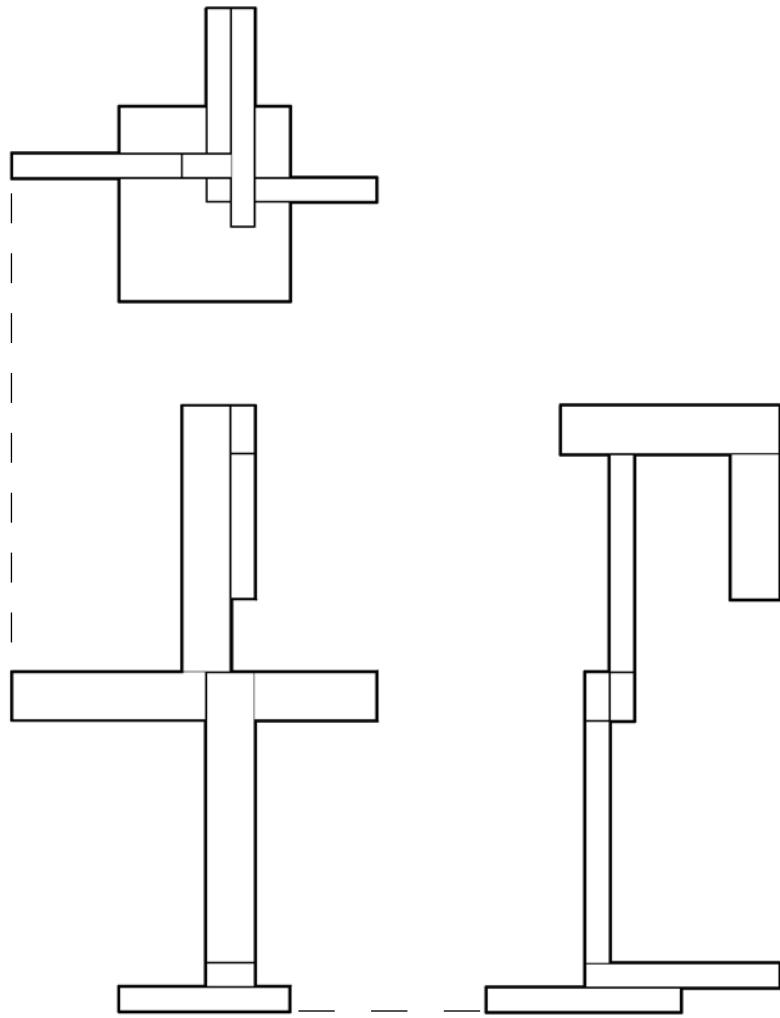
"STELTMAN" CHAIR



- SHARED UNIT PROPORTION/DIMENSION
- PERPENDICULAR JOINTS
- PROPORTIONAL MASSING OF PARTS
- ORTHAGONAL GEOMETRY
- DEFINES INTERIOR VOLUME



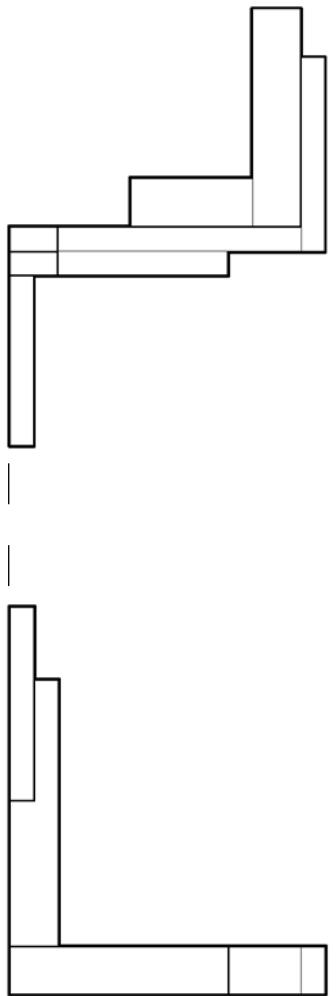
"STELTMAN" REFORMATION 1 MODEL



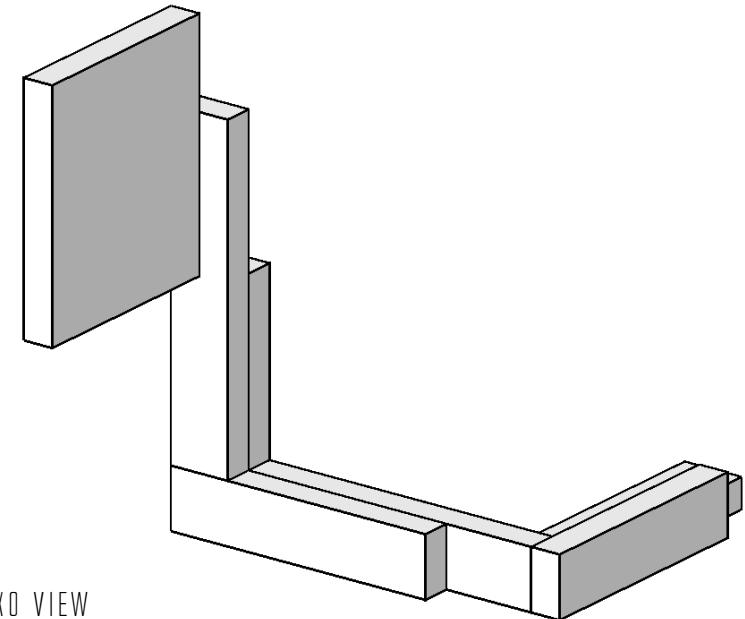
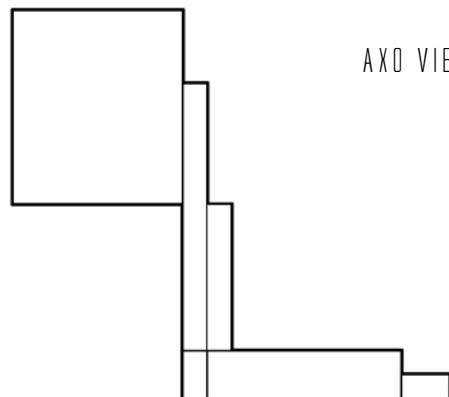
PLANS

AXO VIEW

"STELTMAN" REFORMATION 2

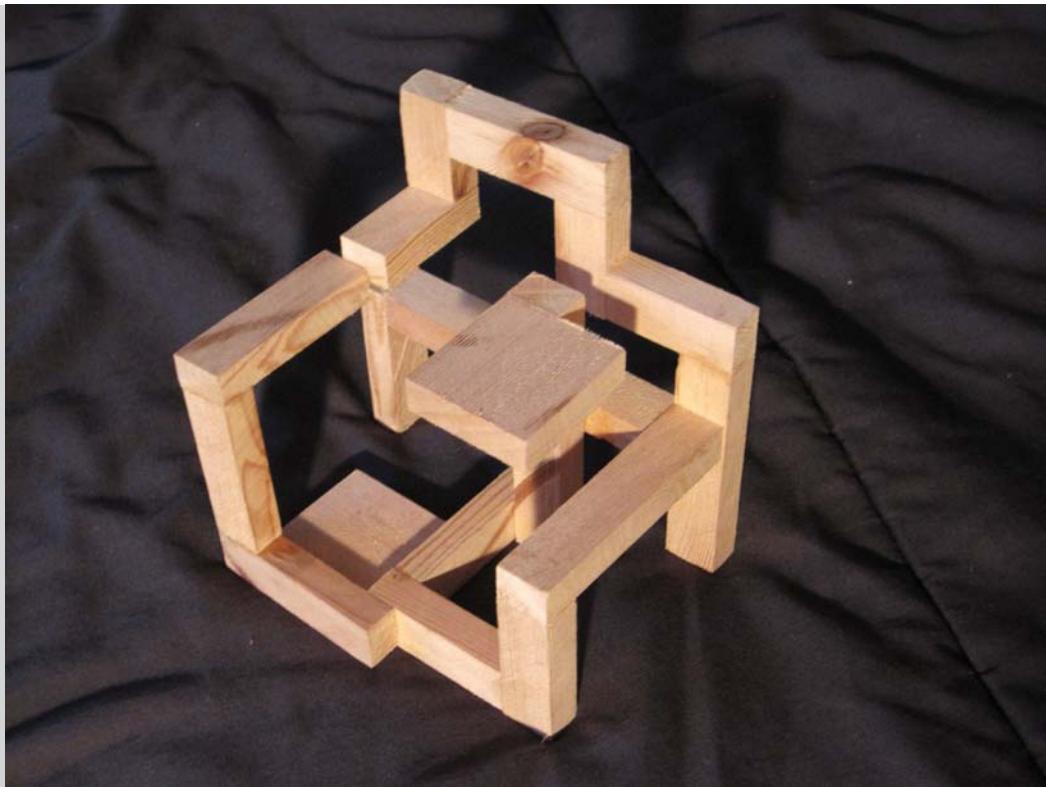


PLANS



AXO VIEW

- SHARED UNIT PROPORTION/DIMENSION
- PERPENDICULAR JOINTS
- PROPORTIONAL MASSING OF PARTS
- ORTHAGONAL GEOMETRY
- DEFINES LINEAR, VARIED MASS



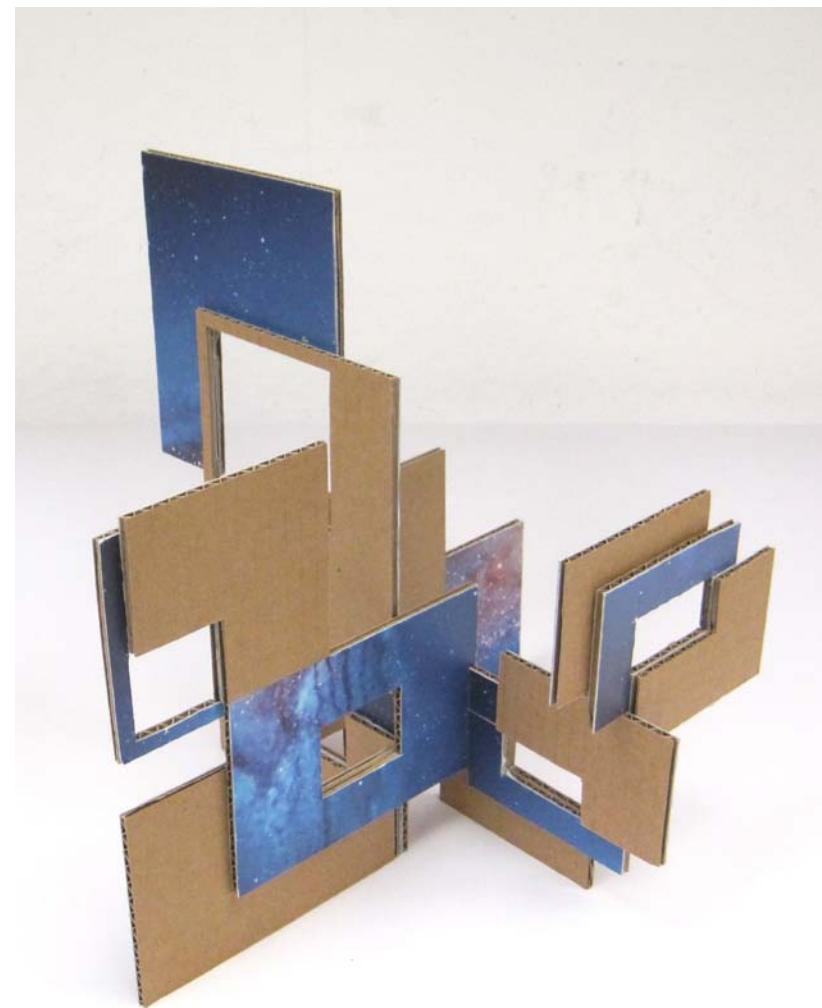
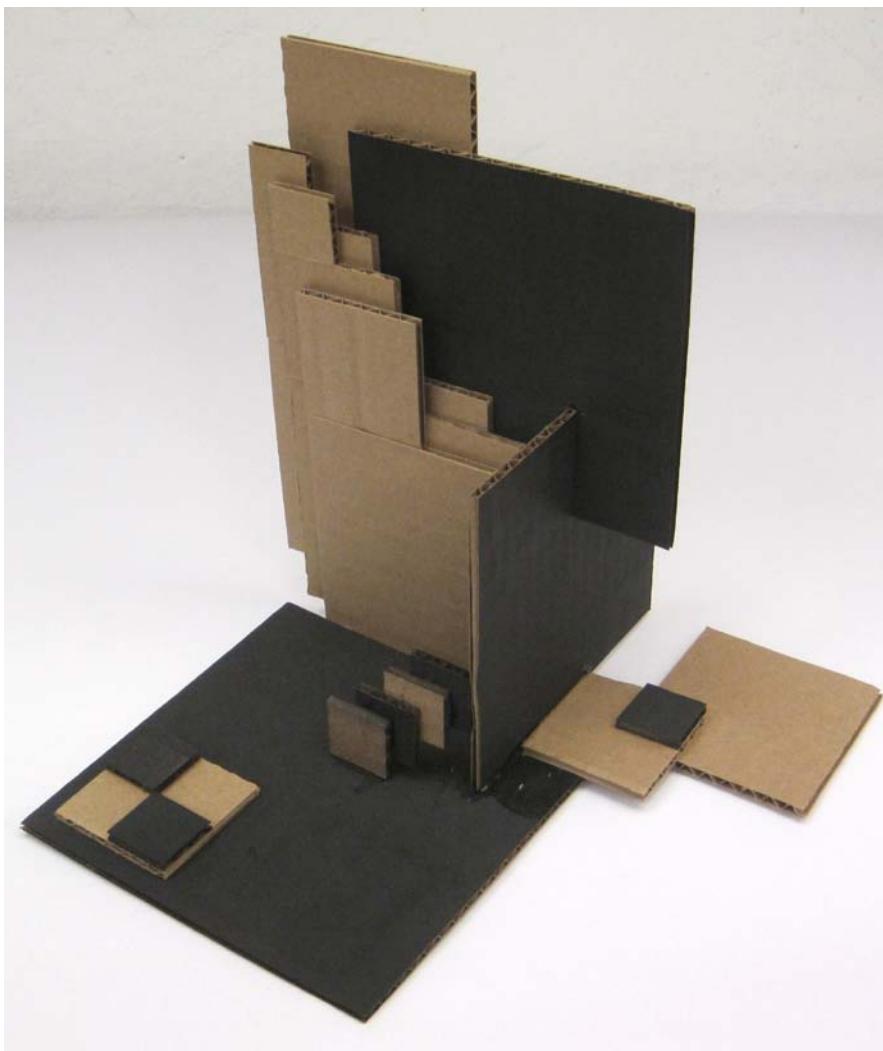
"STELTMAN" REFORMATION MODEL



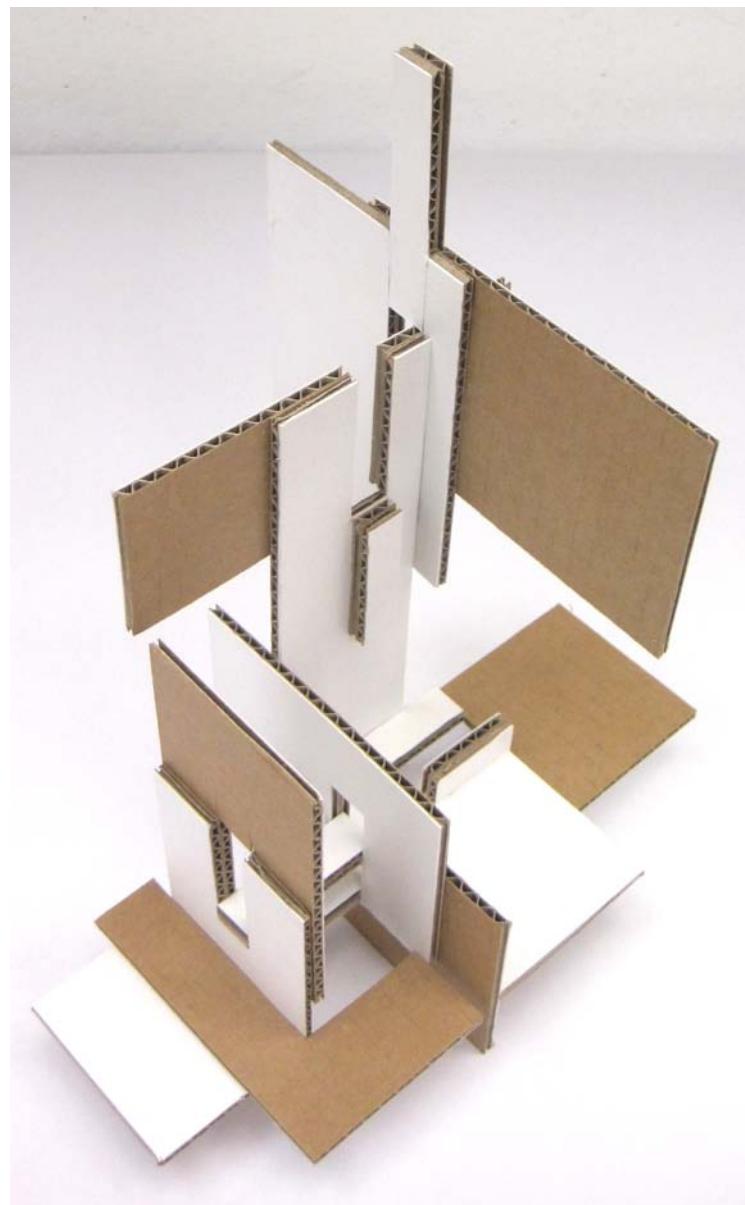
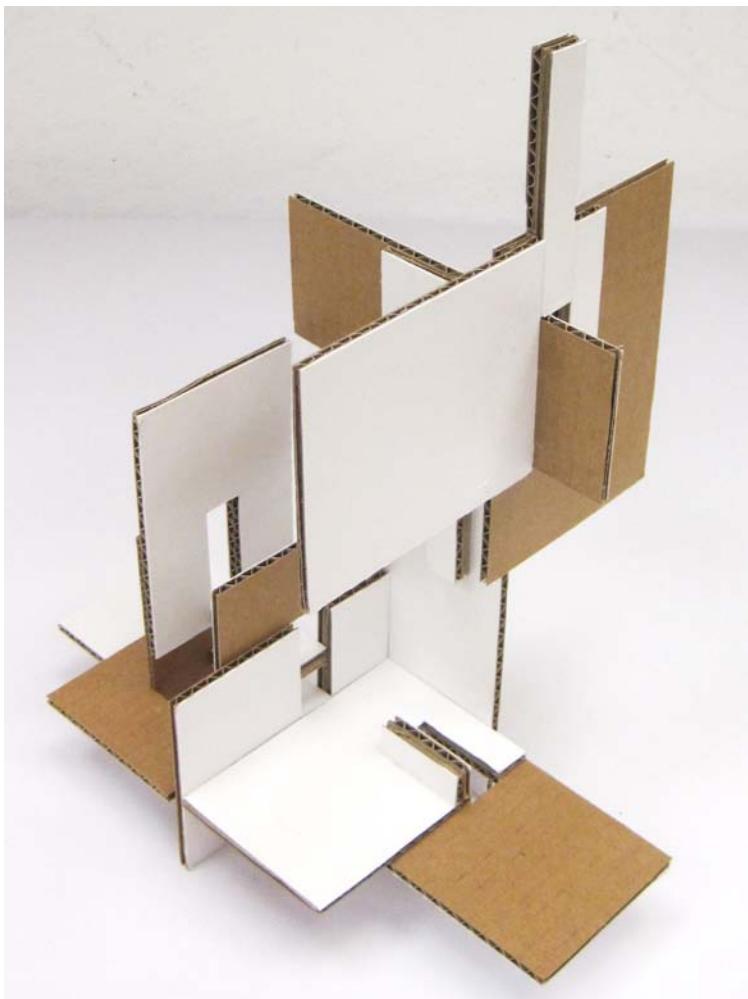
2: FORMAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT

THE FORM-MAKING TECHNIQUES OF PLANAR SANDWICHING, INTERSECTION, AND SLICING WERE USED TO CREATE NEW 3D FORMS IN AN ATTEMPT TO GENERATE OBJECTS OF A PRACTICAL PROGRAMMATIC USE, SUCH AS STAIRS, WALKWAYS, PLATFORMS, AND IMPLIED VOLUMES.

PRELIMINARY PHYSICALS MODELS GAVE WAY TO USE OF COMPUTER MODELING TO ENABLE 3D OBJECTS TO BE FLATTENED INTO 2D AND THEN RE-FOLDED INTO A NEW 3D OBJECT. THIS METHOD OF SWITCHING BETWEEN 2D PROJECTION AND 3D FORM-MAKING ALLOWED FOR THE ENRICHING OF THE SCALAR DETAIL PRODUCED IN THE MODELS, AND EVENTAULLY ALLOWED FORMS TO BE GENERATED IN PHYSICALITY THAT FULFILLED THE REQUIREMENTS FOR PERFORMATIVE OBJECTS AT MULTIPLE SCALES.



SANDWICHING + APERTURE MODELS

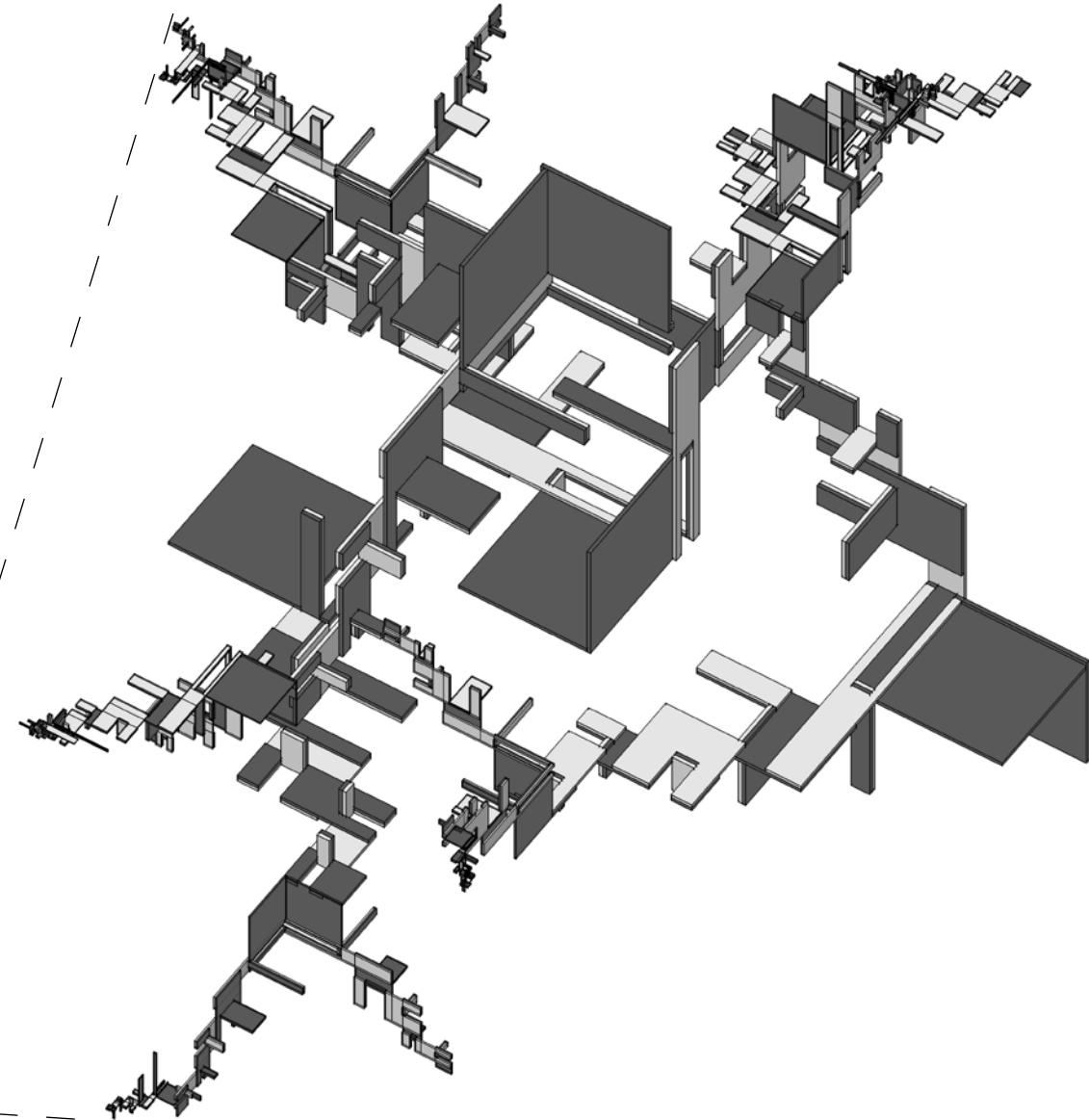
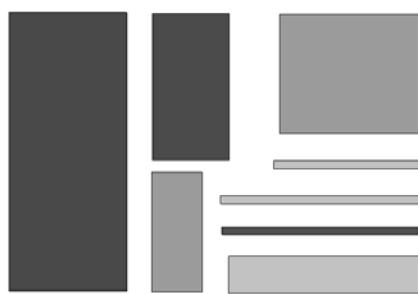


SANDWICHING + SHIFTING PLANES MODEL

THE PARTS KIT WAS USED TO BEGIN A 3D EXPLORATION UTILIZING THE FORMAL TECHNIQUES DERIVED FROM RIETVELD'S BERLIN AND CRATE CHAIRS. TWO FORMS OF SELF-REFERENTIAL INTERSECTION:

FOLDING, SANDWICHING, AND SCALING WERE USED TO GENERATE A NEW SPATIAL OBJECT THAT CAN GROW TO FILL AN ENTRIE FIELD WITH INTERSTITIAL SPACES AND ORGANIC FORMS.

SANDWICHING PLAYS AN INTEGRAL ROLE, AS MANY PIECES BEGIN TO FORM BY THE FOLDING OF TWO OR MORE "PARTS" ONTO THEMSELVES USING CUTS DEFINED BY THE OVERLAPPING SURFACE INTERSECTION OF TWO PARTS

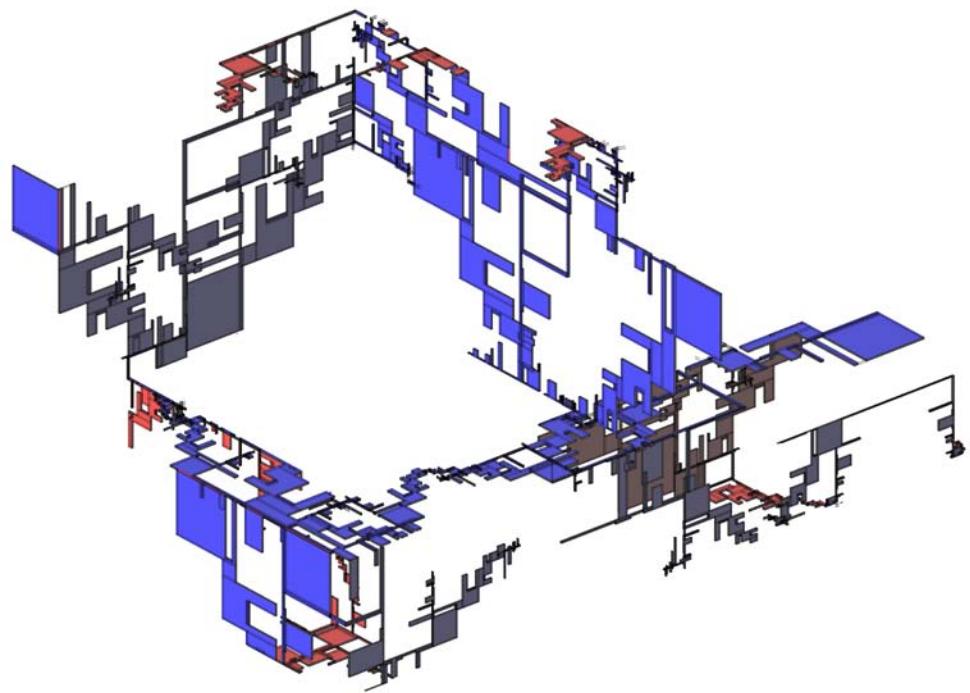
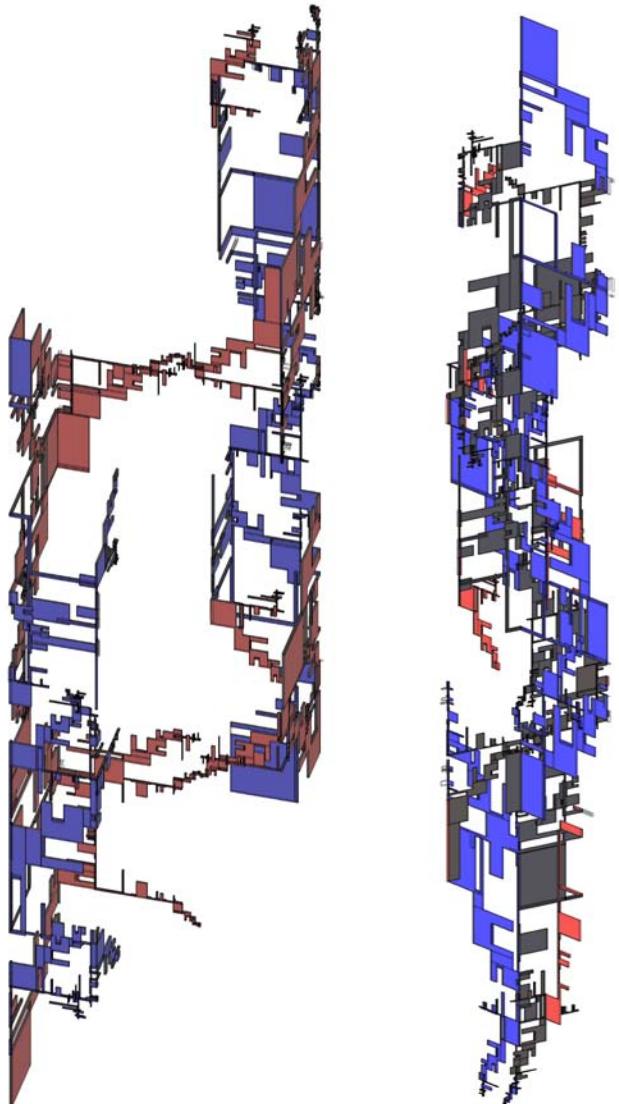


3D AGGREGATION

THE 3D AGGREGATION WAS THEN FLATTENED INTO A FIGURE GROUND FIELD, IMPETUS BEING THAT EVEN MORE LAYERING AND INTRICATE 2D RELATIONSHIPS WERE GENERATED EACH TIME THE 3D FORM WAS FLATTENED ONTO ITSELF INTO A CONTINUOUS SURFACE WITH HOLES.

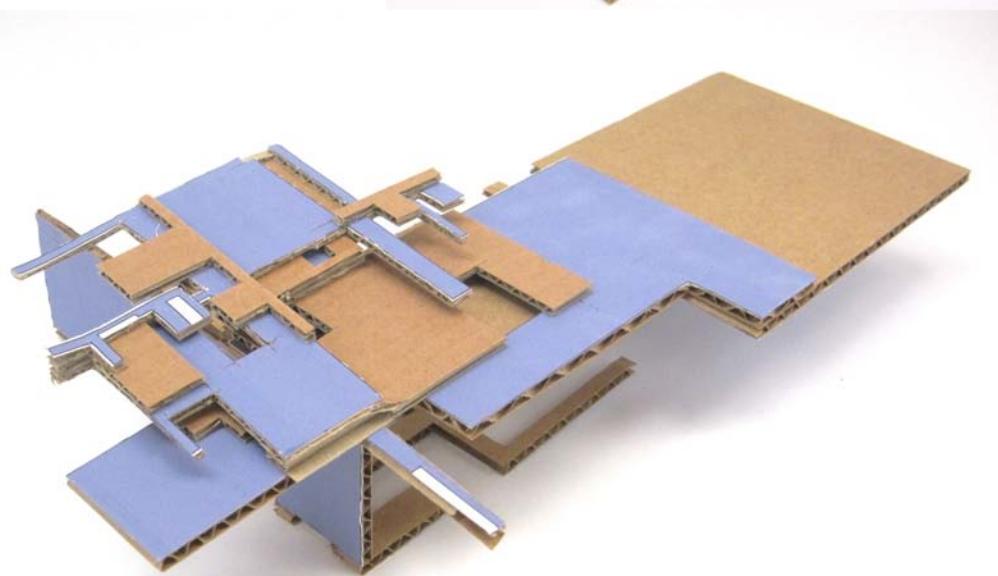
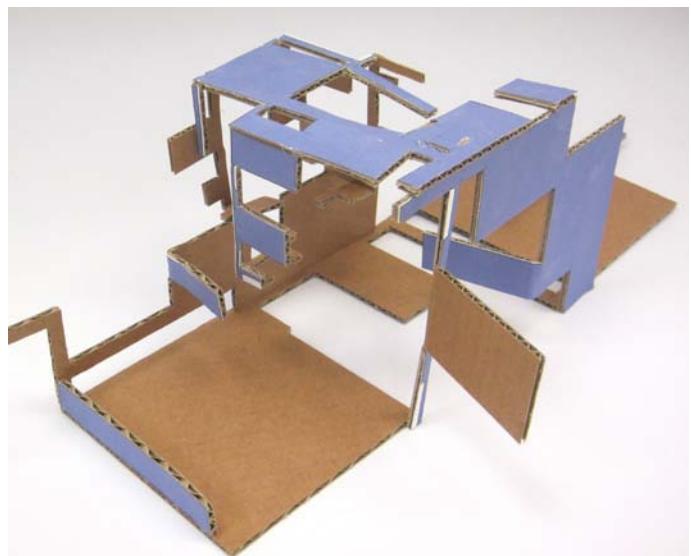
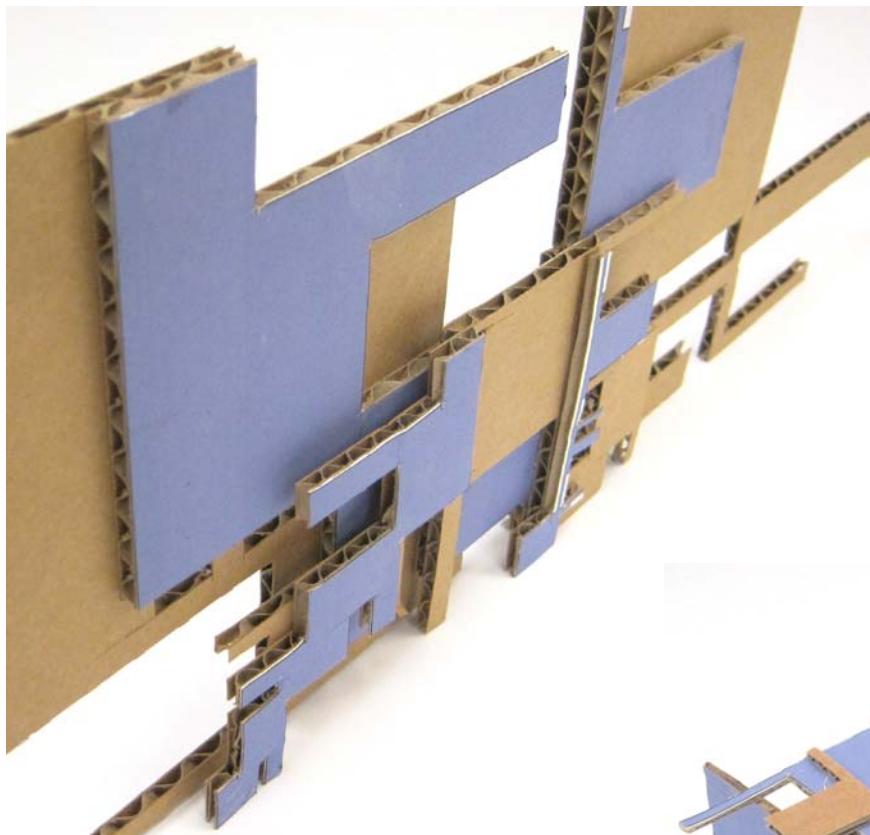


3D AGGREGATION FLATTENED TO 2D FIELD

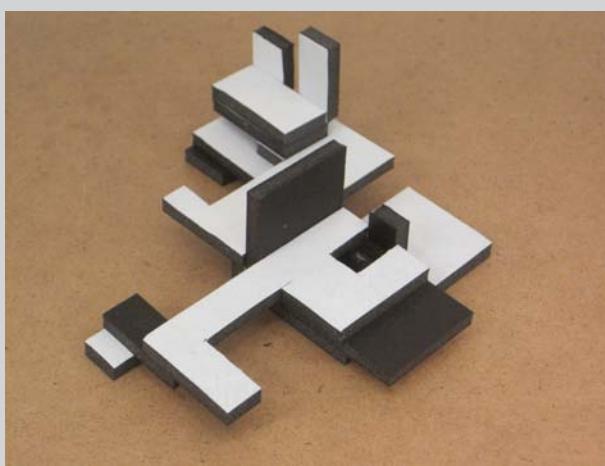
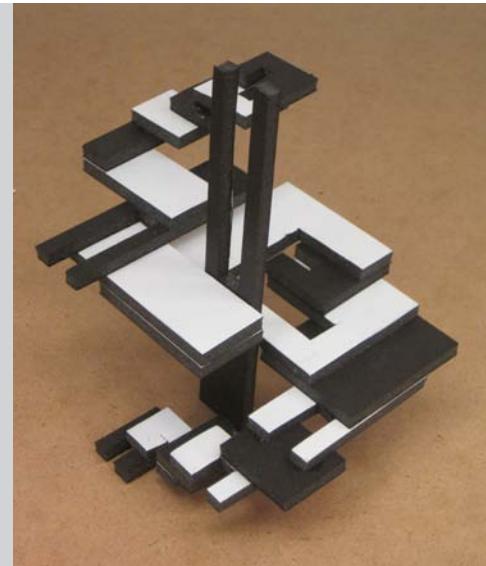
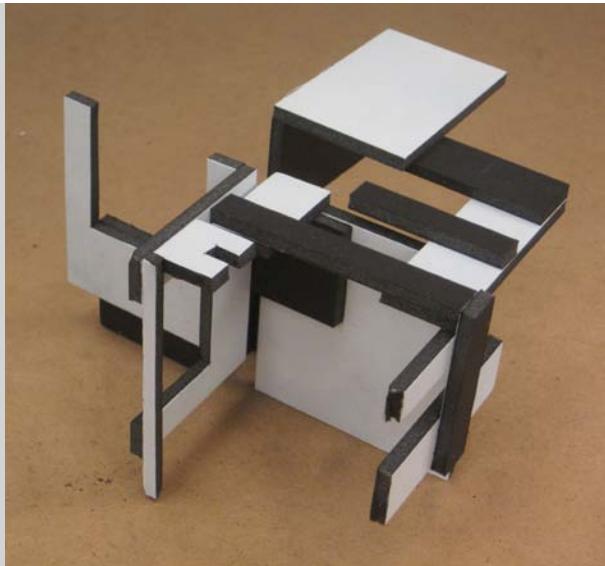


THE FLATTENED 2D FIGURE-GROUND PROJECTION WAS THEN RE-FOLDED ONTO ITSELF IN A NEW SERIES OF SPACE STUDIES. THE NEW 3D OBJECT STUDIES DEMONSTRATED GREATER POTENTIAL IN SPATIAL RICHNESS, COMPLEXITY, AND OPPURTUNITY TO CREATE A WIDER VARIETY AND SCALE OF SPATIAL RELATIONSHIPS IN 3D.

SANDWICHING + SHIFTING PLANES MODEL



SANDWICHING + SHIFTING PLANES MODEL



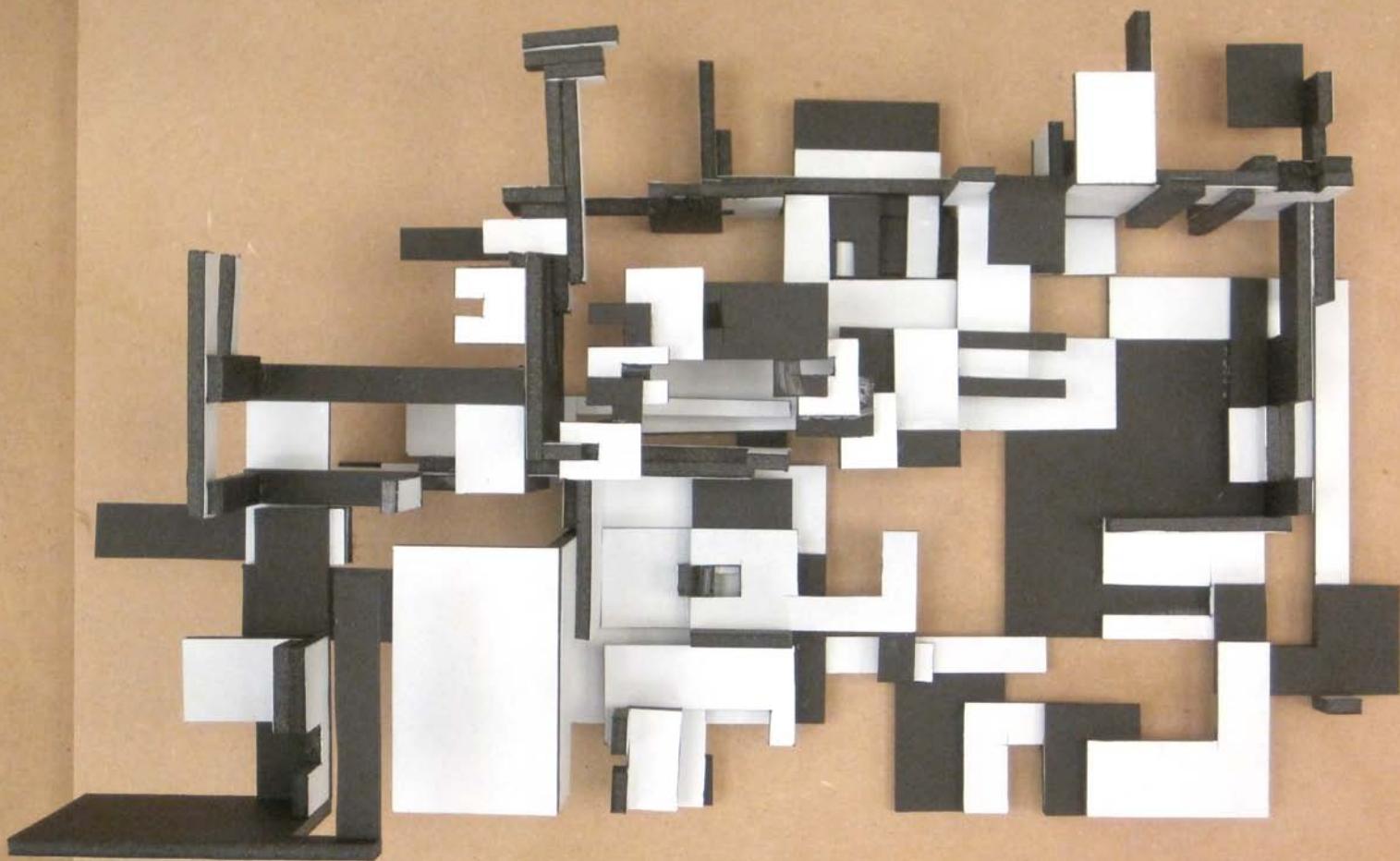
CLOCKWISE FROM BOTTOM:

BENCH

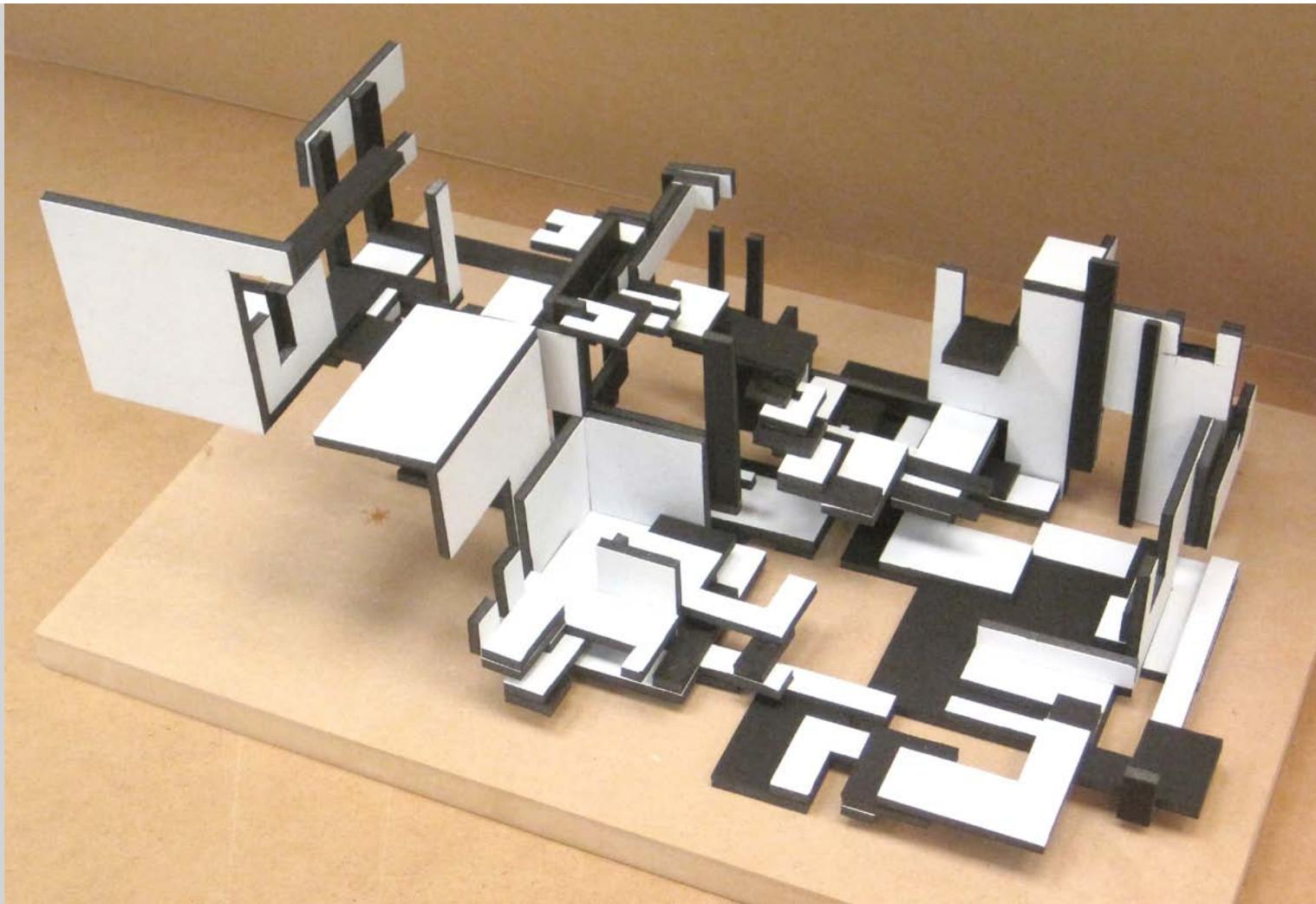
ENCLOSURE

STAIR/BRIDGE

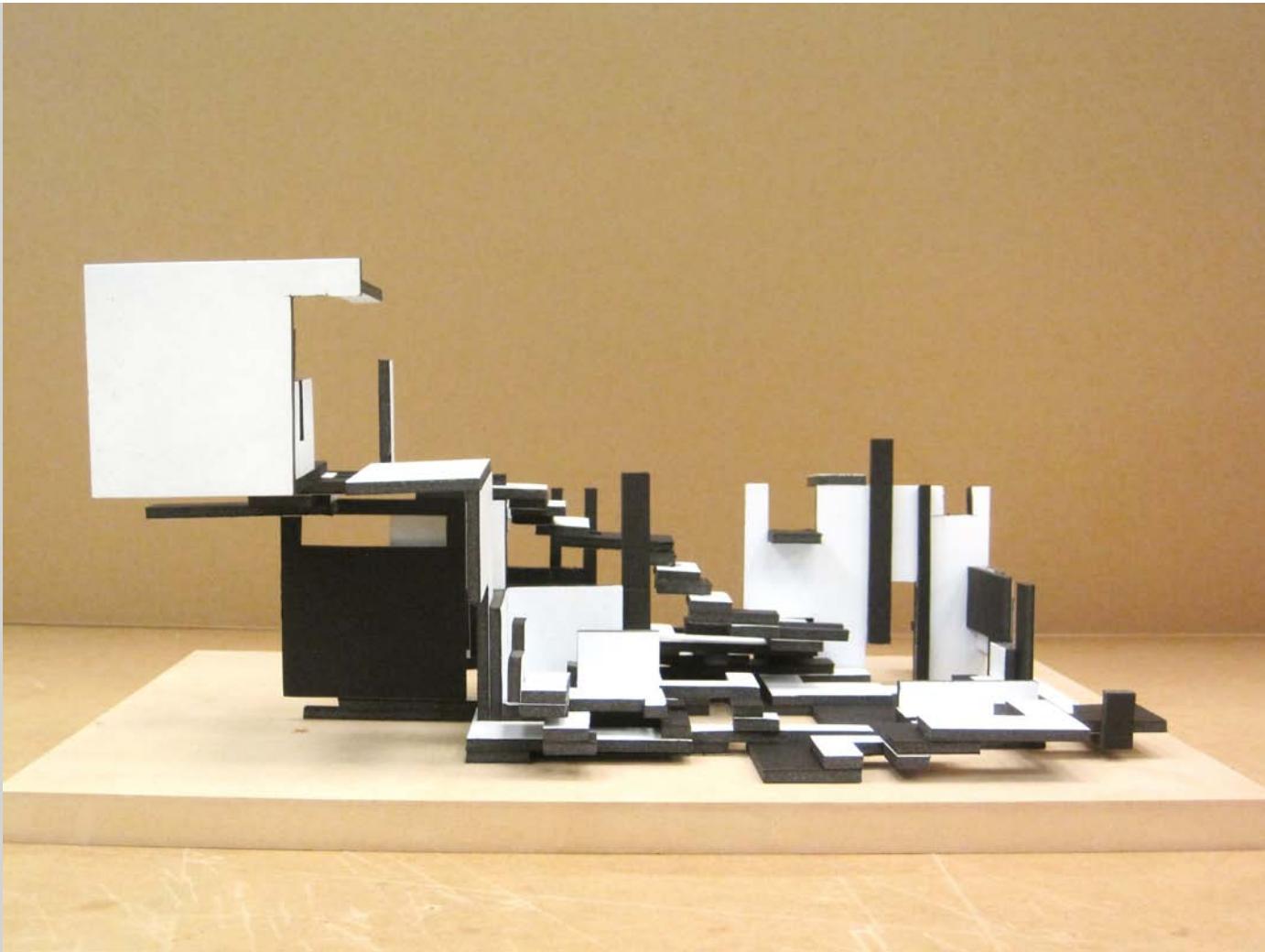
PAVILLION MODEL - CHUNKS



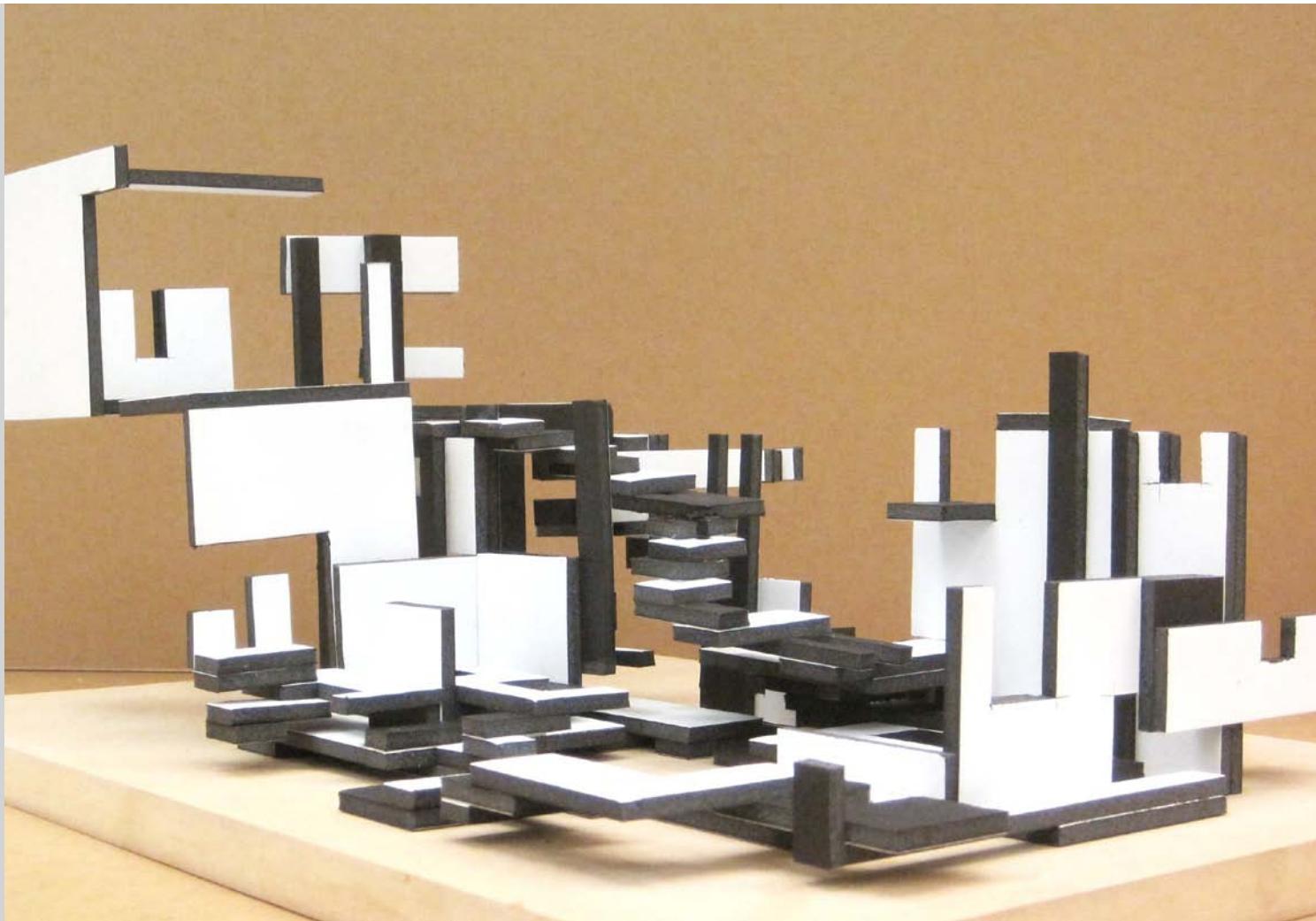
PAVILLION MODEL - PLAN VIEW



PAVILLION MODEL



PAVILLION MODEL



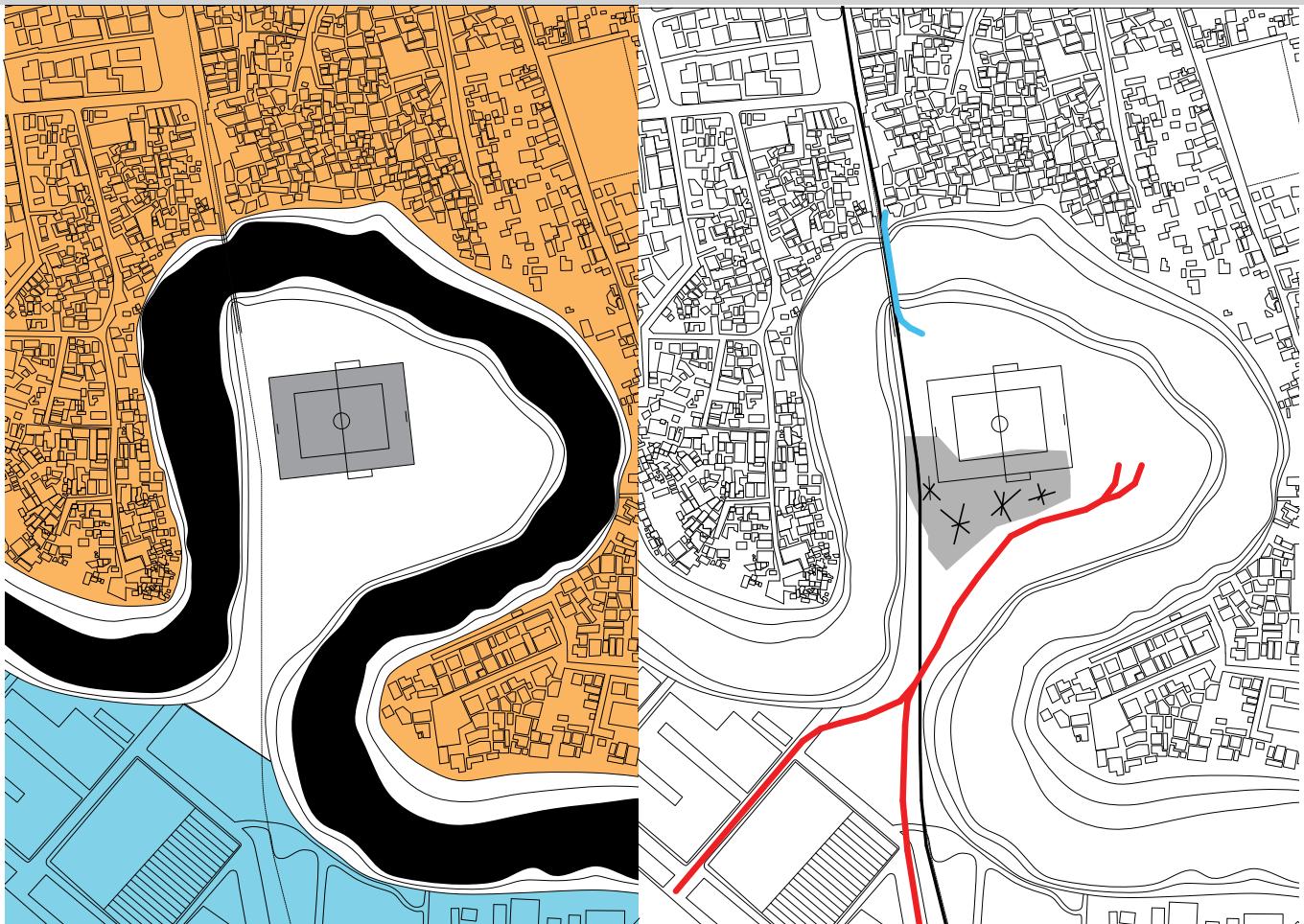
PAVILLION MODEL



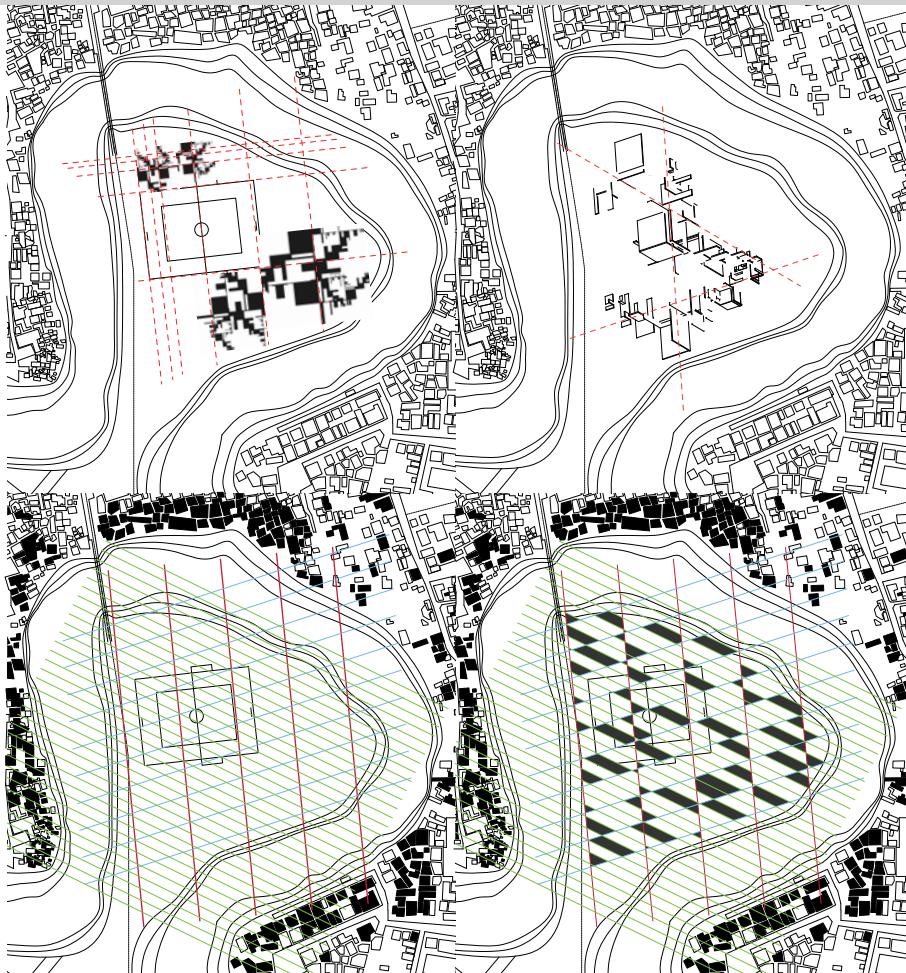
3: SITE STRATEGY

BREAKING FROM FORMAL DEVELOPMENT, A SITE WAS SELECTED, AND RELEVANT SITE INFLUENCES WERE IDENTIFIED, MAINLY ITS GEOMETRY, ACCESS POINTS, AND CHARACTER OF THE SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT (INDUSTRIAL VS. INFORMAL RESIDENTIAL ZONES).

IT WAS DECIDED THAT A GRID SYSTEM WOULD BE USED TO SELF-REFERENTIALLY BLANKET THE SITE IN ALL DIRECTIONS, SETTING A FRAMEWORK THAT WOULD REACT TO LOCALIZED CONDITIONS ON THE SITE AND ORGANIZE PROGRAM DENSITY AND GEOMETRY ACCORDINGLY. EVENTUALLY A PROGRAMMATIC GRADIENT (REFLECTED IN GEOMETRY AND FORM AS WELL) BEGAN DEVELOPMENT FROM THE INDUSTRIALIZED NECK OF THE PENINSULA, EXPANDING OUT TOWARD THE SURROUNDING NEIGHBORHOOD.

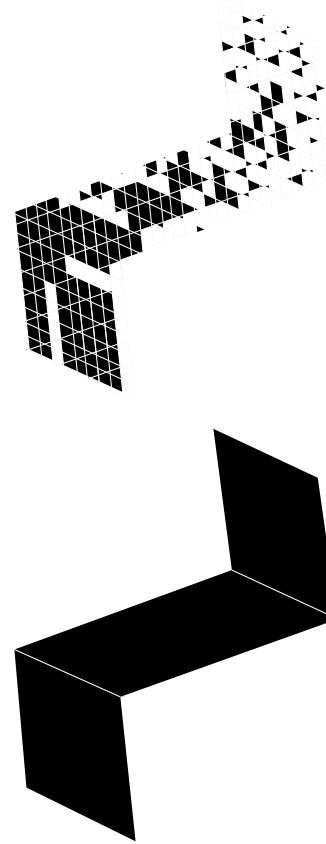


RIACHUELO PENINSULA, BUENOS AIRES, IS A GRASSY ISLAND-LIKE LAND FORMATION NESTLED BETWEEN THE VILLA 21/24 INFORMAL HOUSING COMMUNITY, AND AN INDUSTRIAL ZONE TO THE SOUTH. A SOCCER FIELD AND A RAILROAD ARE THE ONLY TWO SIGNIFICANT STRUCTURES ON THE SITE. VEHICULAR ACCESS (RED) BY LAND FROM THE SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL ZONE. PEDESTRIAN ACCESS (BLUE) BY BRIDGE FROM THE NORTH, SOME EXISTING TREES PROVIDE SHADE TO THE SOUTHERN EDGE OF THE FIELD.



A GRID SYSTEM WAS DEVELOPED TO COVER THE EXTENTS OF THE SITE AND BEYOND, ALLOWING FOR A LOGICAL, ARBITRARY SYSTEM TO DICTATE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SPORTS COMPLEX AND DISTRIBUTION OF PROGRAM, AS WELL AS ESTABLISH A RULE SET FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITE THAT IS SELF-REFERENTIAL AND POSSESSES THE POTENTIAL TO BEGIN GENERATING ITS OWN NEW RULES AND METHODS.

OF GENERATION BASED ON ITS EXISTING RELATIONSHIPS. AFTER INITIAL ITERATIONS (PICTURED), A TRI-GRID SCHEME USING THREE MAJOR AXES DEFINED BY THE OVERALL SHAPE OF THE SITE WAS DECIDED UPON, AND SYSTEM OF VARIATION IN IT'S UNIT SPACING WAS INTRODUCED (SEE SITE PLAN).



PRELIMINARY SITE GRID PERMUTATIONS

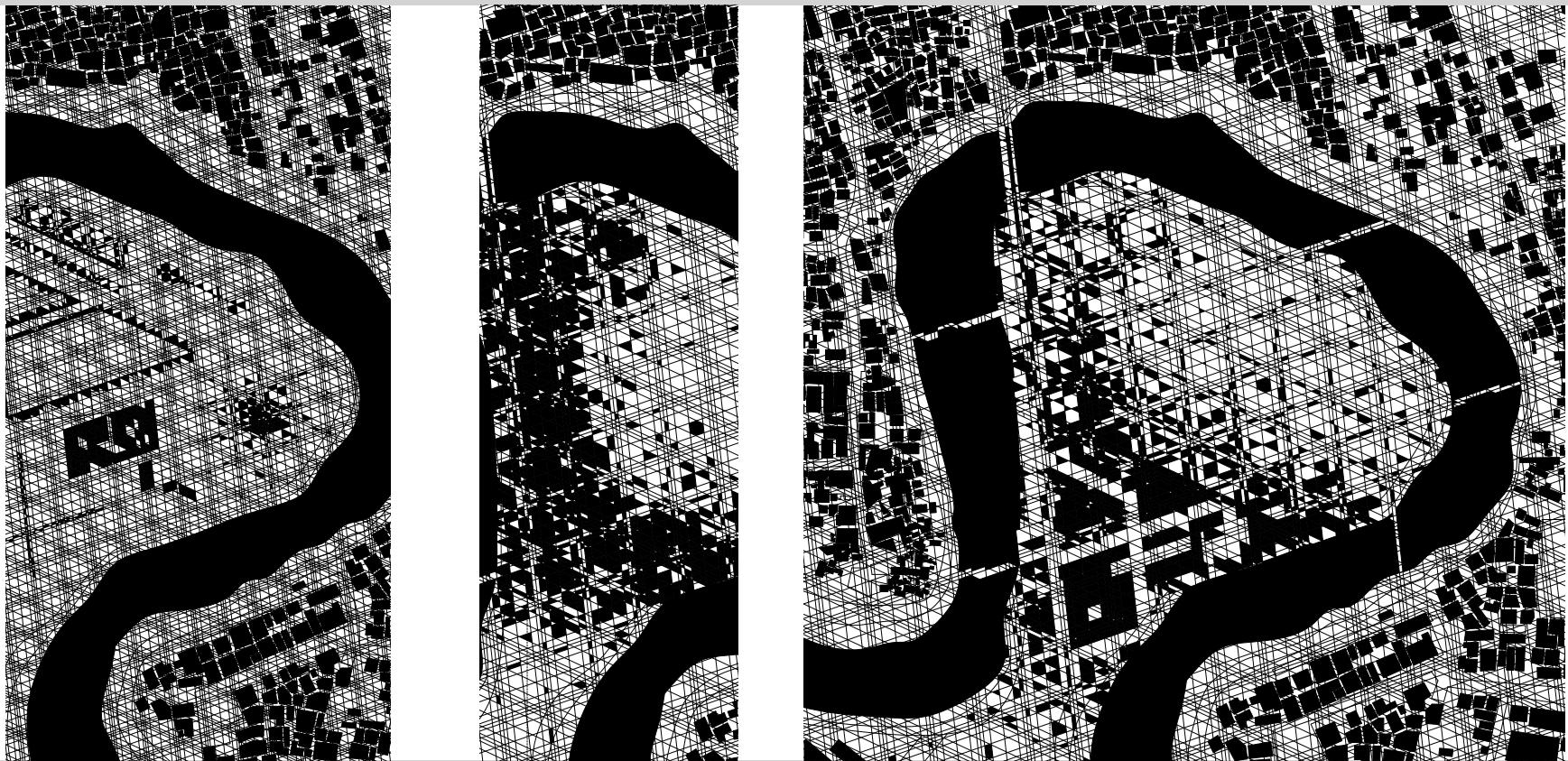
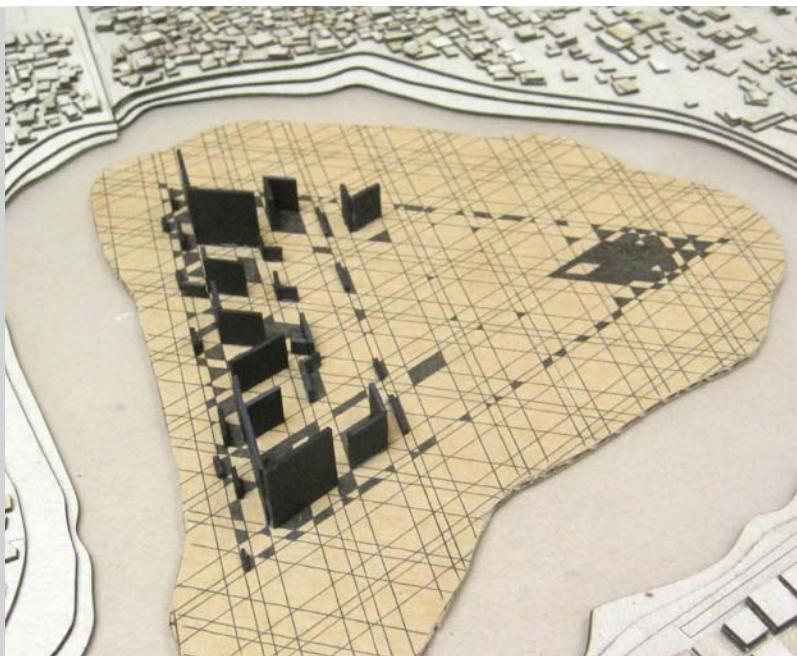
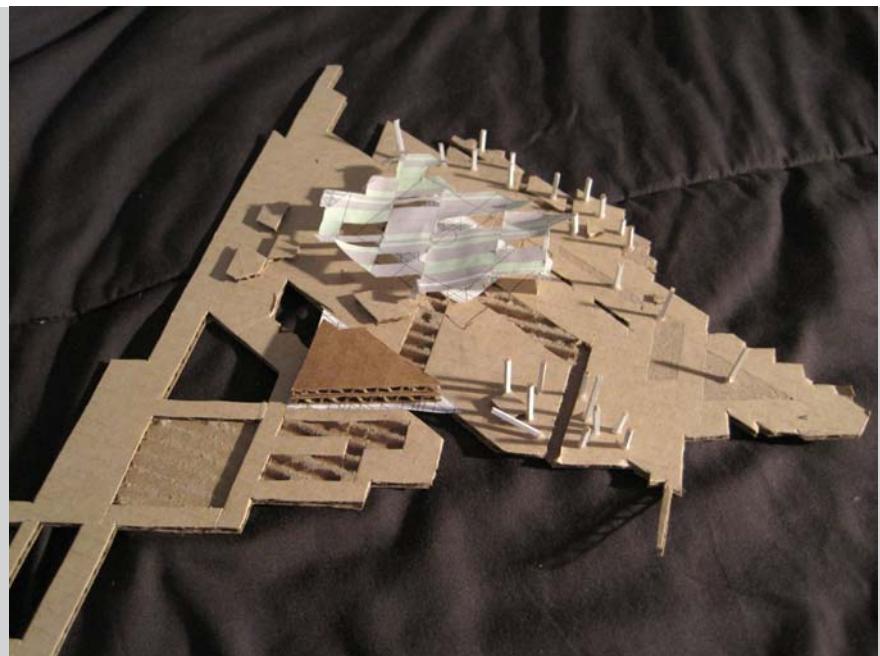


FIGURE GROUND SITE PLAN DEVELOPMENT

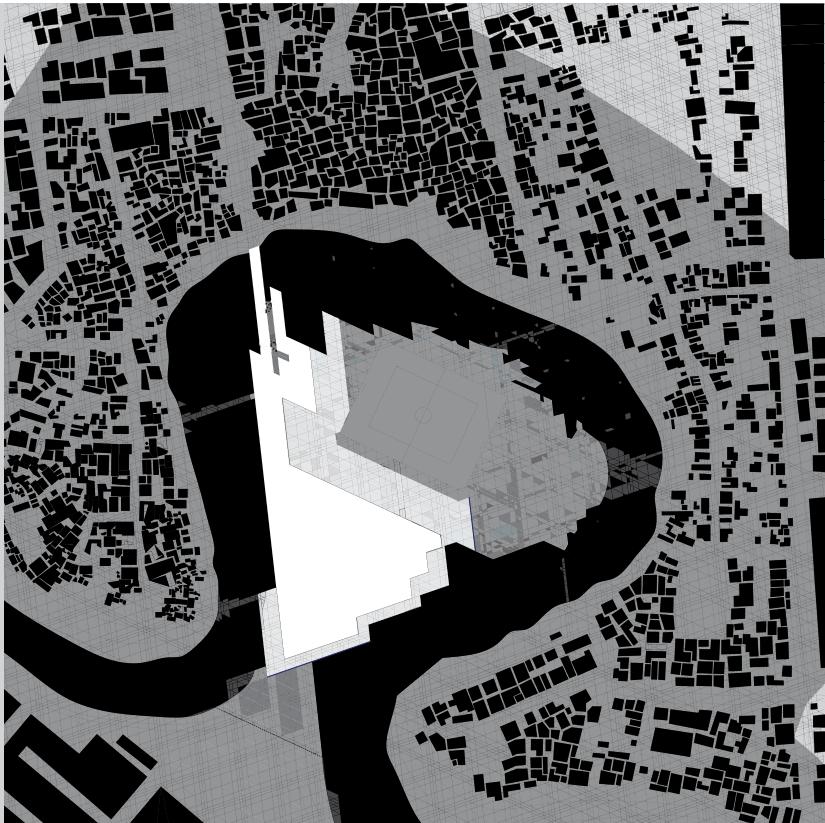


MODEL SHOWING FIRST TRI-GRID SCHEME AND BAND OF DENSER PROGRAM ALONG RAIL LINES, CREATING AN 'INDUSTRIAL CORRIDOR'

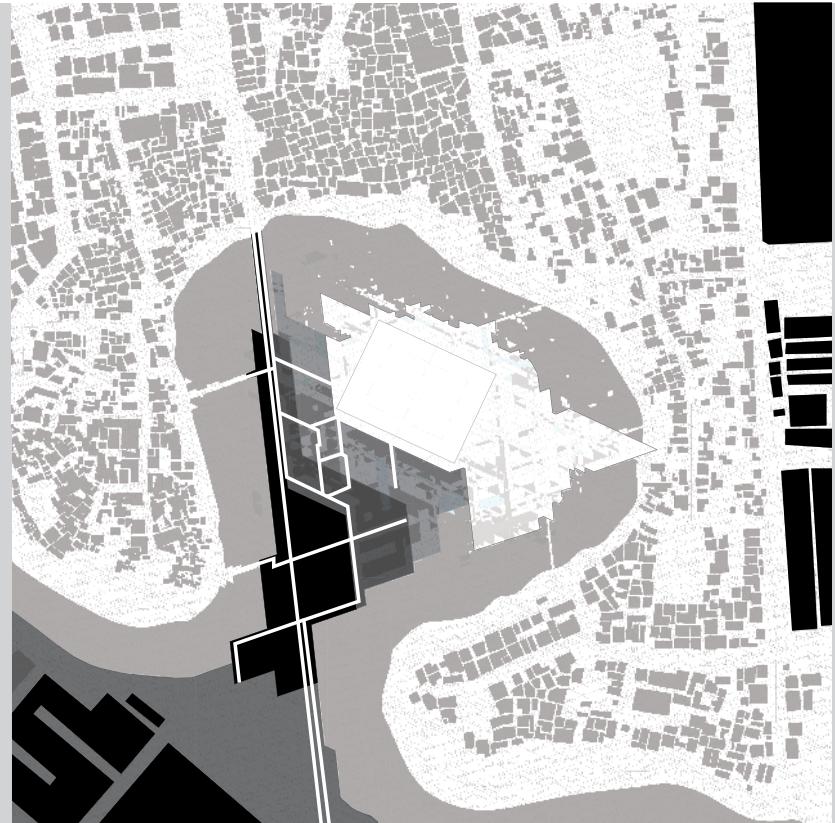


MODEL DEMONSTRATING THE RE-SHAPING OF THE SITE BOUNDARY AND ROUGH PLACEMENT OF SPORTS CENTER ON SITE.

PRELIMINARY SITE MODELS



THE SITE FLOOD SOMETIMES, AND ZONES OF DENSER PROGRAMMATIC ELEMENTS ARE PLACED ON RAISED TERRACES TO PROVIDE PROTECTION FROM WATER INVASION.

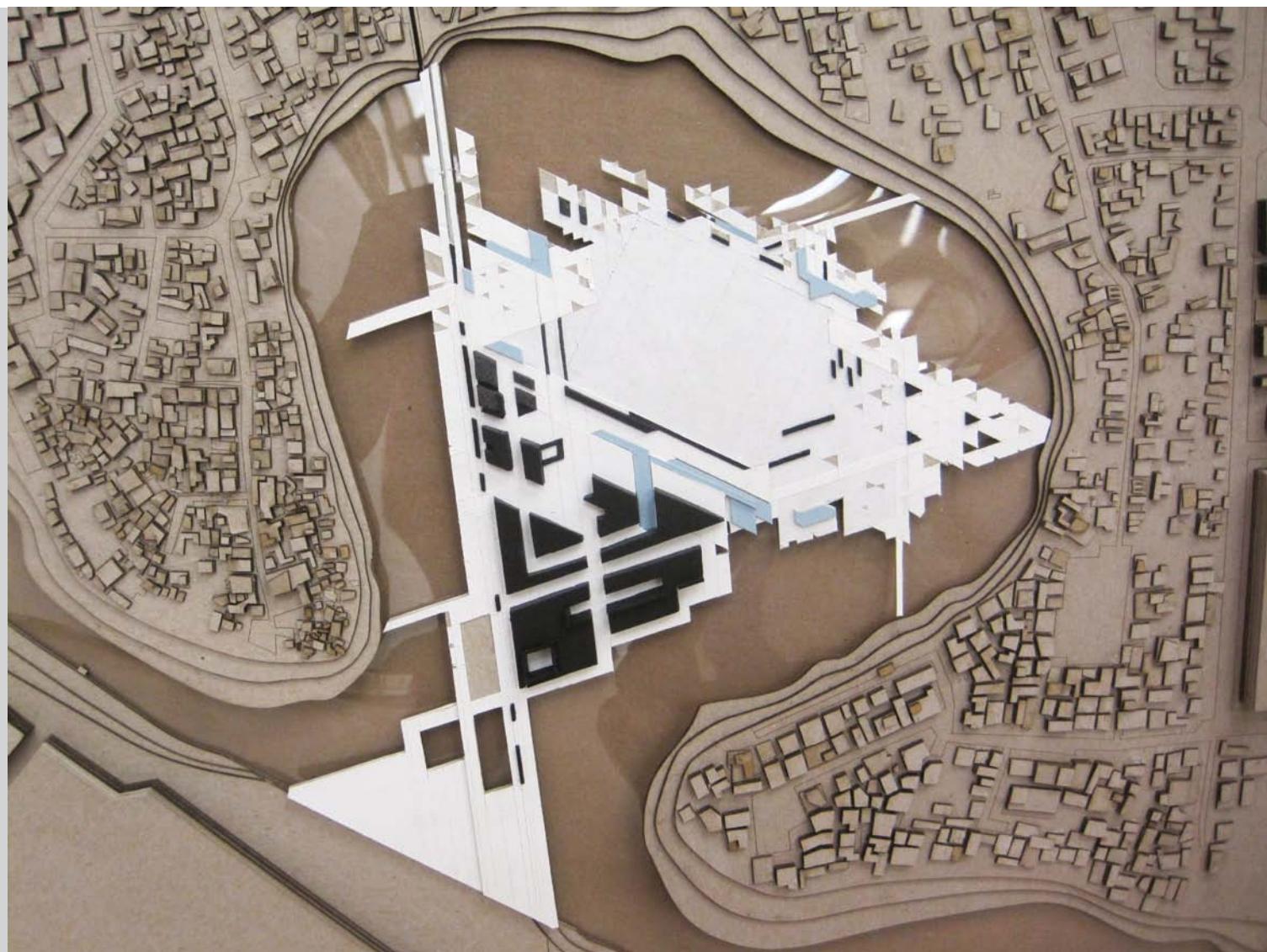


PROGRAM ORGANIZATION IS BASED UPON EXISTING ACCESS POINTS TO SITE, AND IT'S SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT. HEAVY-DUTY PROGRAM AND FUTURE EXPANSION SPACE OCCUPIED LARGE, DEFINED BLOCKS WITH TALL ELEVATIONS ON THE SOUTH END OF THE SITE, REFLECTING THE EXISTING INDUSTRIAL ZONE IT IS CONNECTED TO. AS THE PLAN REACHES NORTH TOWARD VILLA 21/24, PROGRAM ZONES BECOME LESS DENSE AND MORE FRAGMENTED, FEATURING LOWER ELEVATION CONSTRUCTIONS SUCH AS BENCHES, TERRACES, AND VARYING GROUNDCOVER.

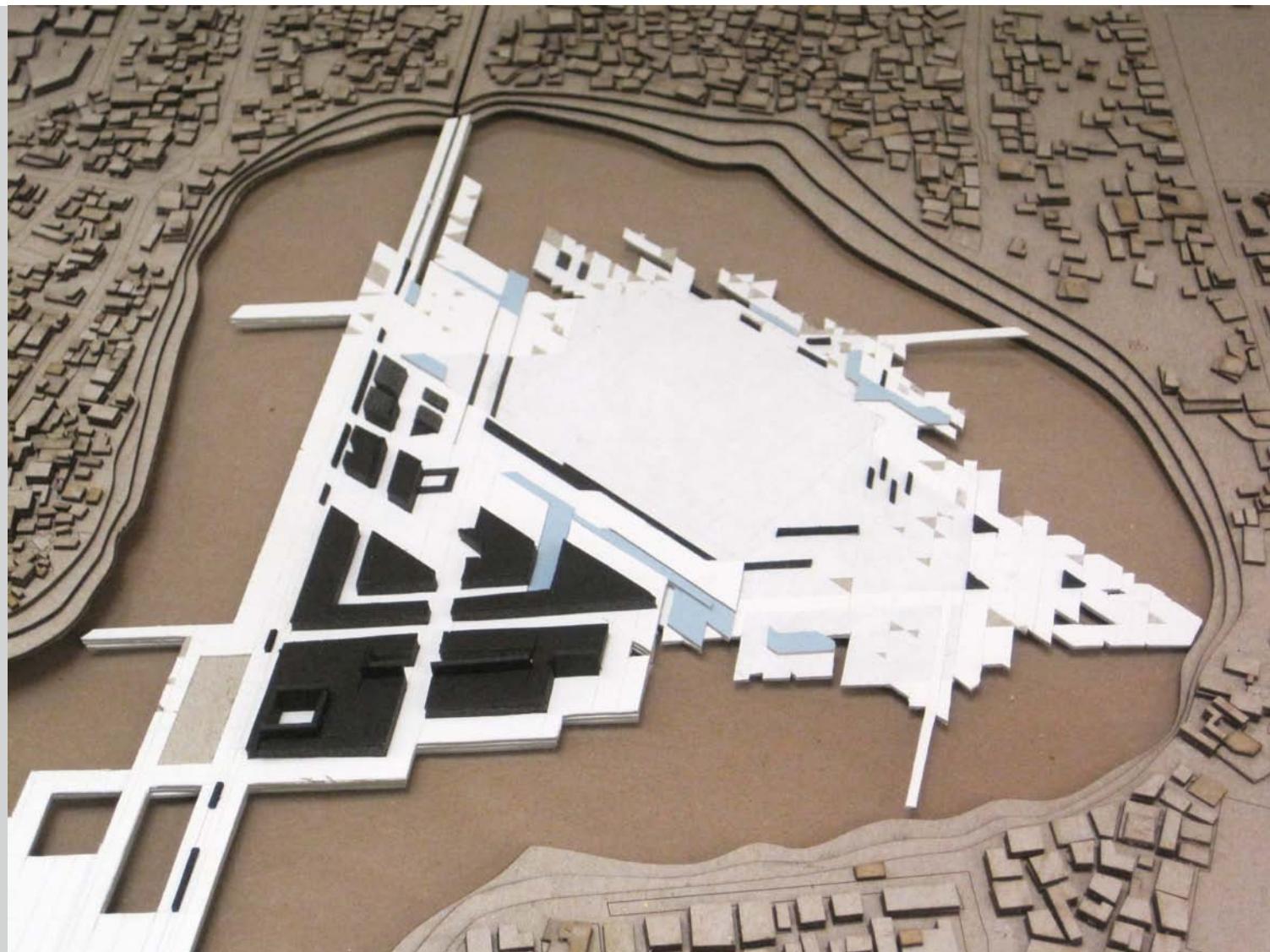
SITE STRATEGY DIAGRAMS



FINAL SITE PLAN



FINAL SITE MODEL



FINAL SITE MODEL

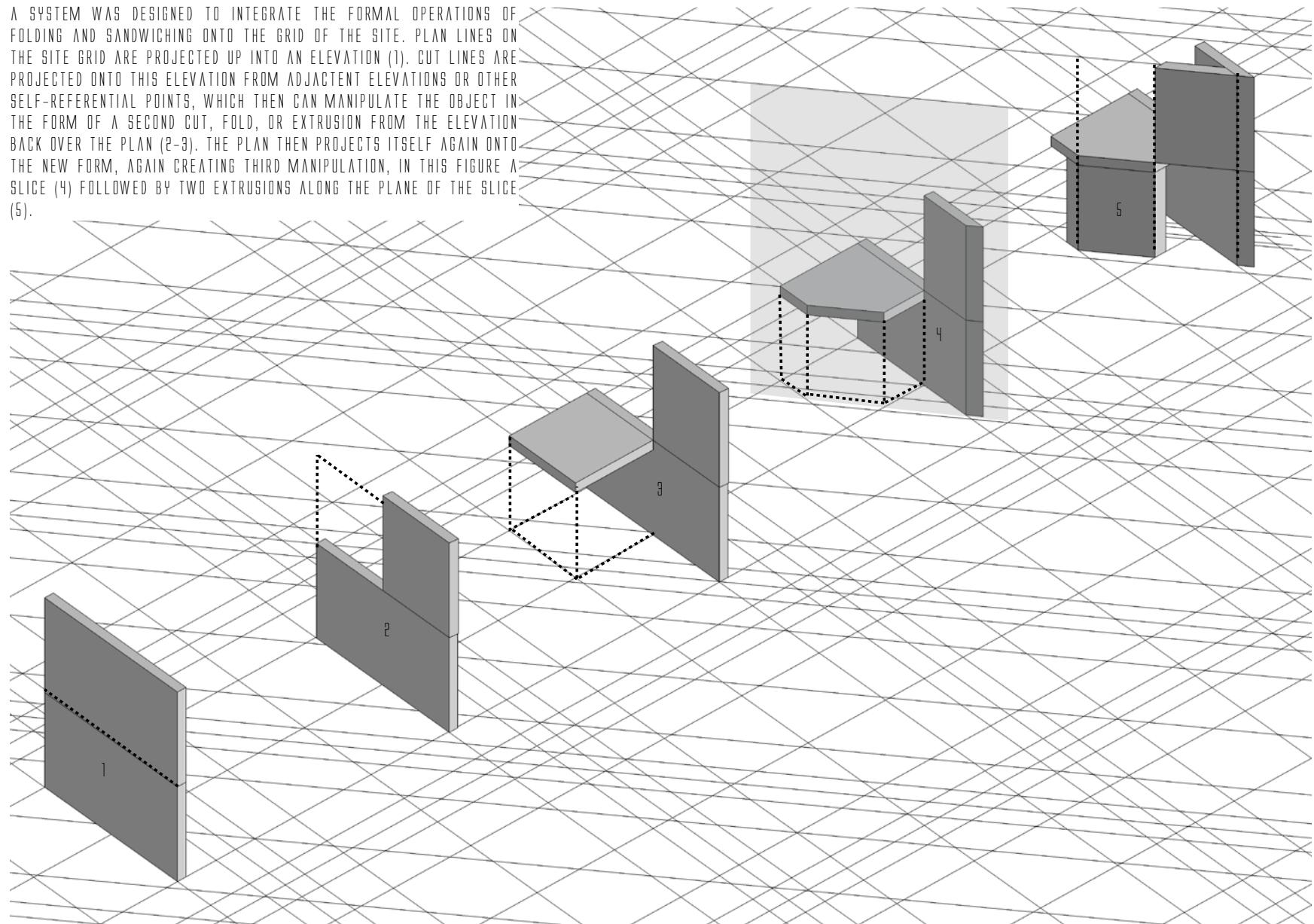


4: SPORTS COMPLEX / FORMAL INTEGRATION

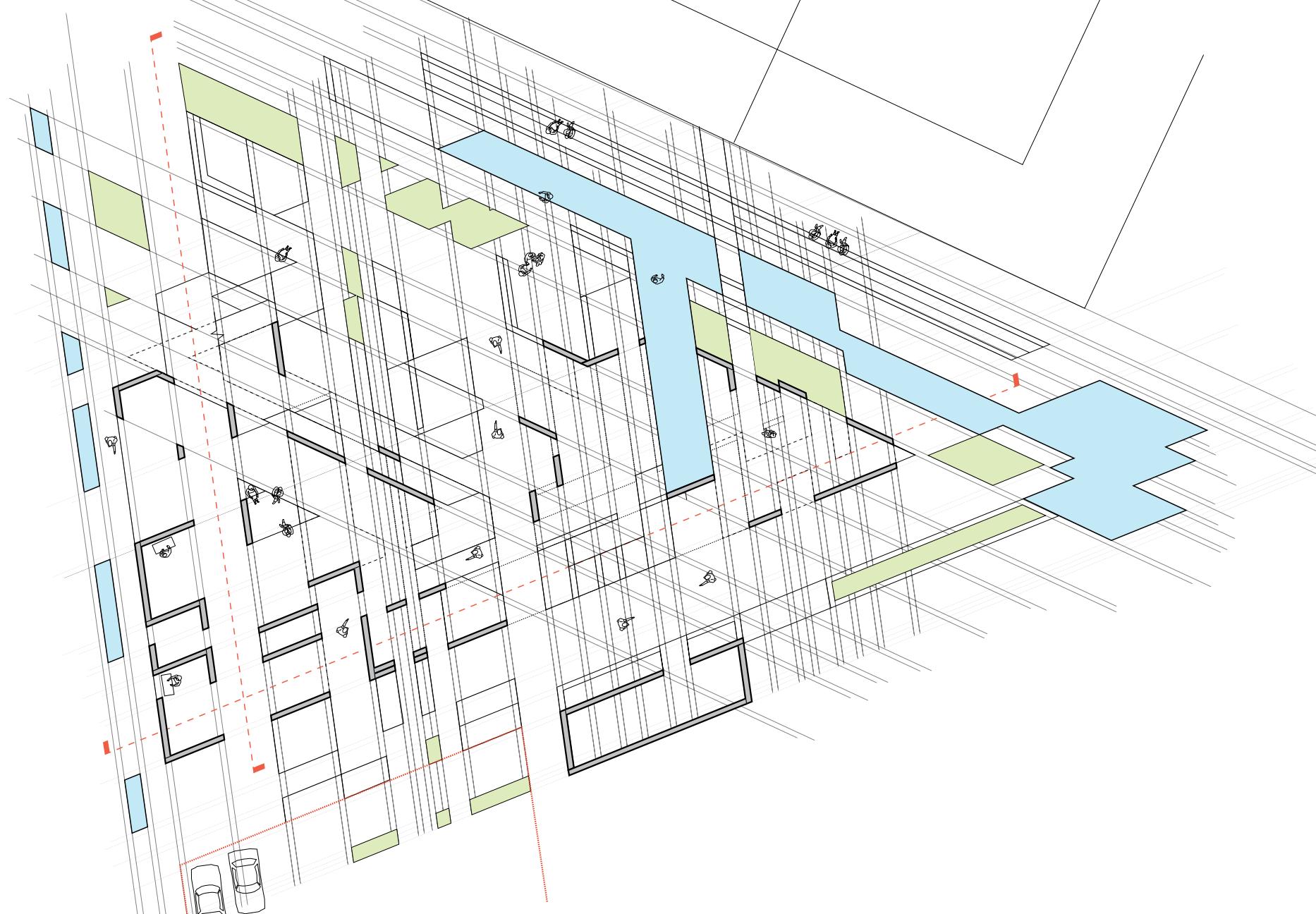
AFTER FINALIZING OVERALL SITE STRATEGY, THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORTS CENTER AT CLOSER SCALE BEGAN. THE MOST CHALLENGING ASPECT WAS RE-INCORPORATING THE FORMAL TECHNIQUES AND RULES THAT WORK IN ORTHOGONAL FORMS INTO THE TRIANGULAR GRID.

USING THE GRID AS A PROJECTOR OF CUT-AND-FOLD LINES, THE FORMAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORTS CENTER ITSELF BEGAN IN TANDEM WITH THE PROGRAM PLAN, WITH MORE PRIVATE/INDUSTRIAL PROGRAM OCCUPYING THE STRICTER GEOMETRIES AND LARGER MASSES OF THE GRADIENT, AND MORE PUBLIC, OPEN PROGRAM OCCUPYING THE FLATTER, MORE FRAGMENTED ZONES OF THE SITE.

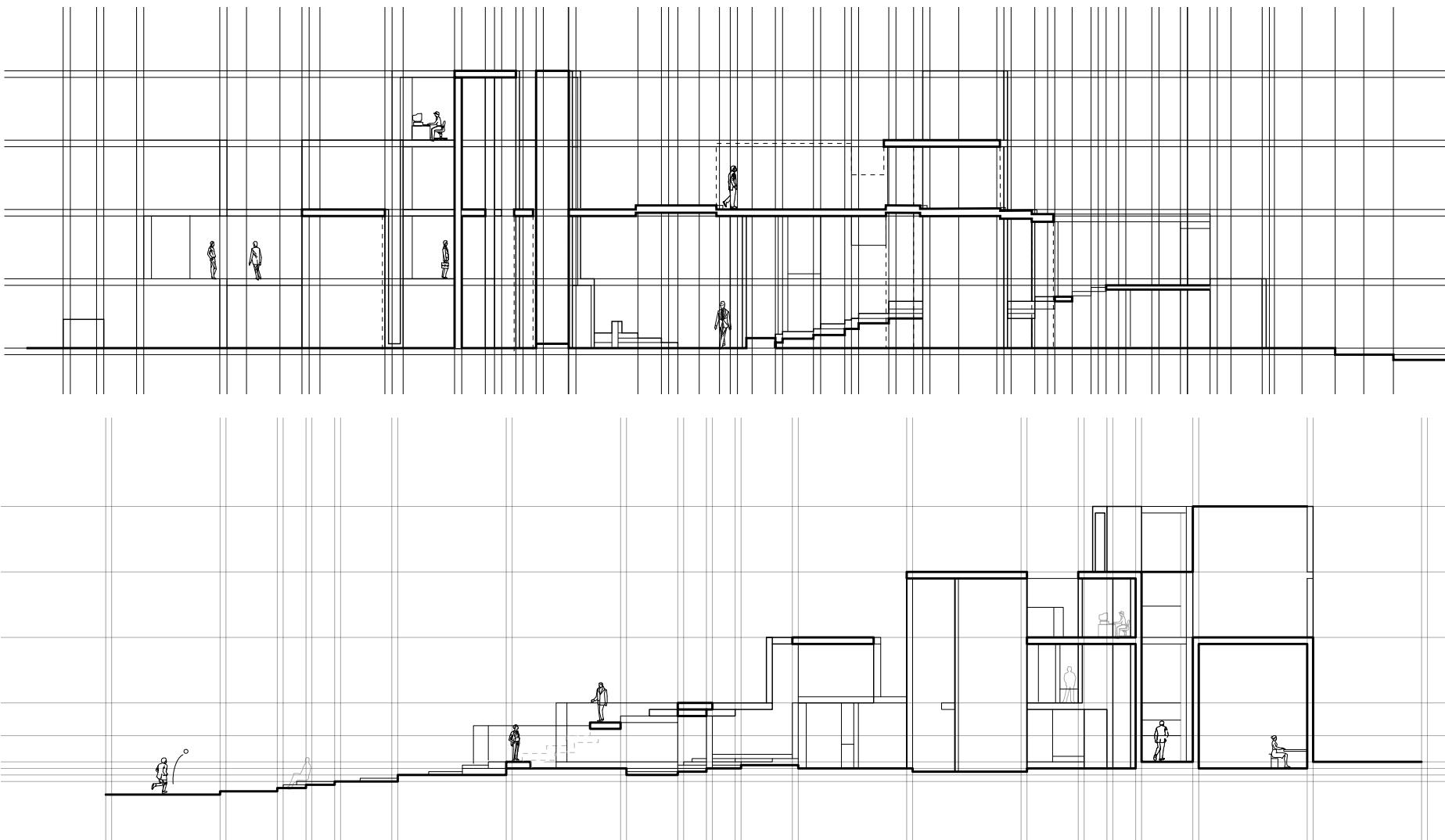
A SYSTEM WAS DESIGNED TO INTEGRATE THE FORMAL OPERATIONS OF FOLDING AND SANDWICHING ONTO THE GRID OF THE SITE. PLAN LINES ON THE SITE GRID ARE PROJECTED UP INTO AN ELEVATION (1). CUT LINES ARE PROJECTED ONTO THIS ELEVATION FROM ADJACENT ELEVATIONS OR OTHER SELF-REFERENTIAL POINTS, WHICH THEN CAN MANIPULATE THE OBJECT IN THE FORM OF A SECOND CUT, FOLD, OR EXTRUSION FROM THE ELEVATION BACK OVER THE PLAN (2-3). THE PLAN THEN PROJECTS ITSELF AGAIN ONTO THE NEW FORM, AGAIN CREATING THIRD MANIPULATION, IN THIS FIGURE A SLICE (4) FOLLOWED BY TWO EXTRUSIONS ALONG THE PLANE OF THE SLICE (5).



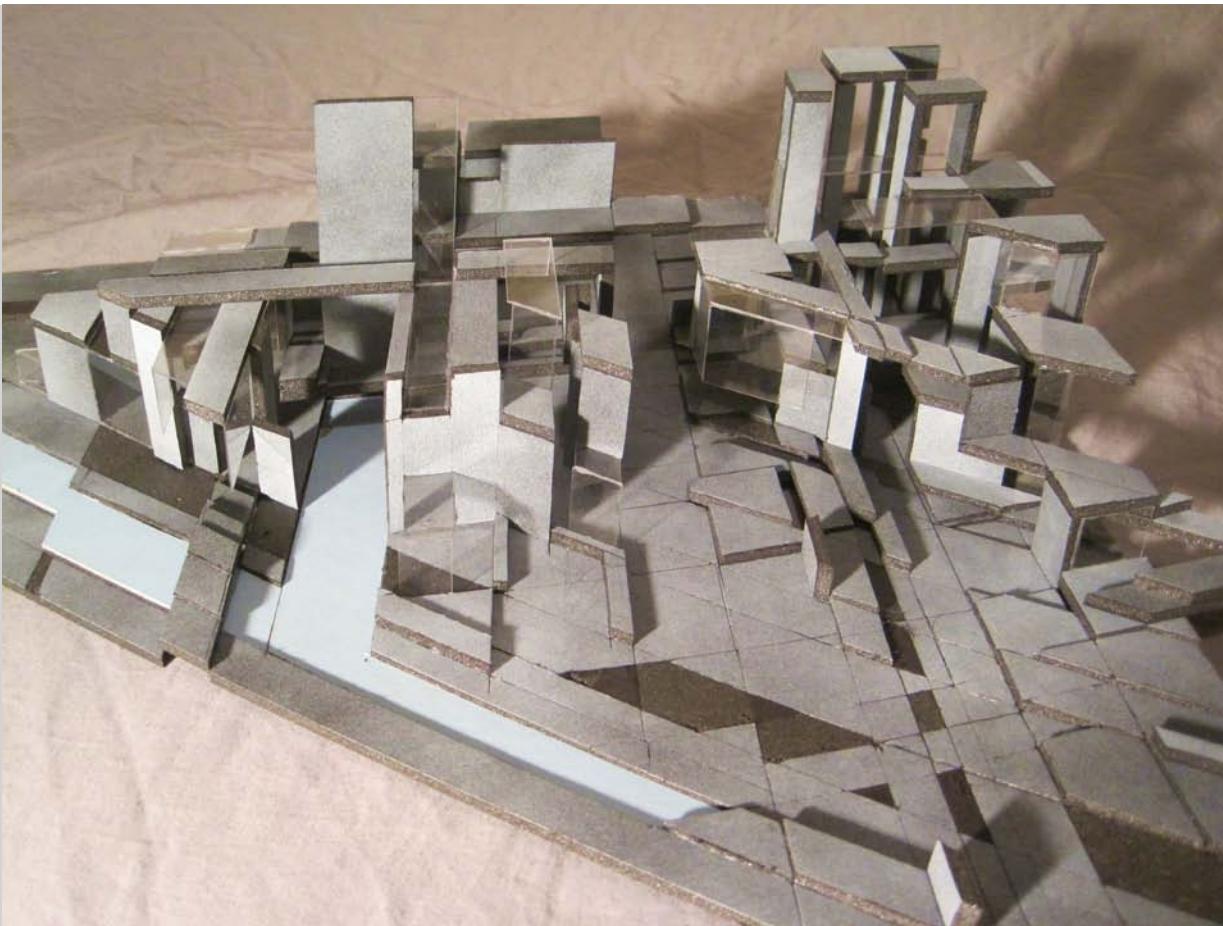
FORMAL INTEGRATION DIAGRAM



SPORTS CENTER - FLOOR PLAN



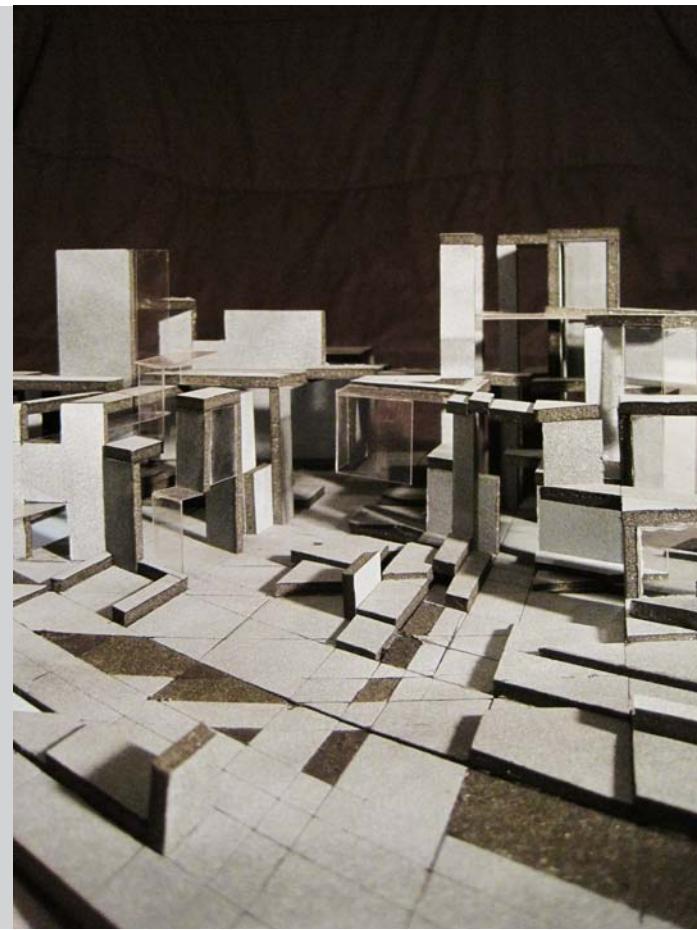
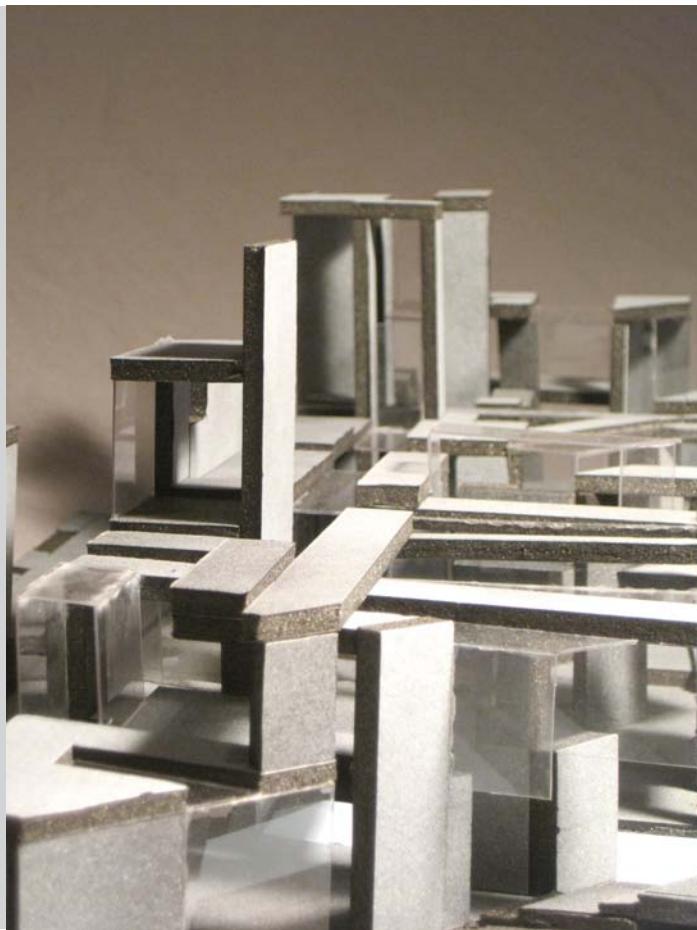
SPORTS CENTER - SECTIONS



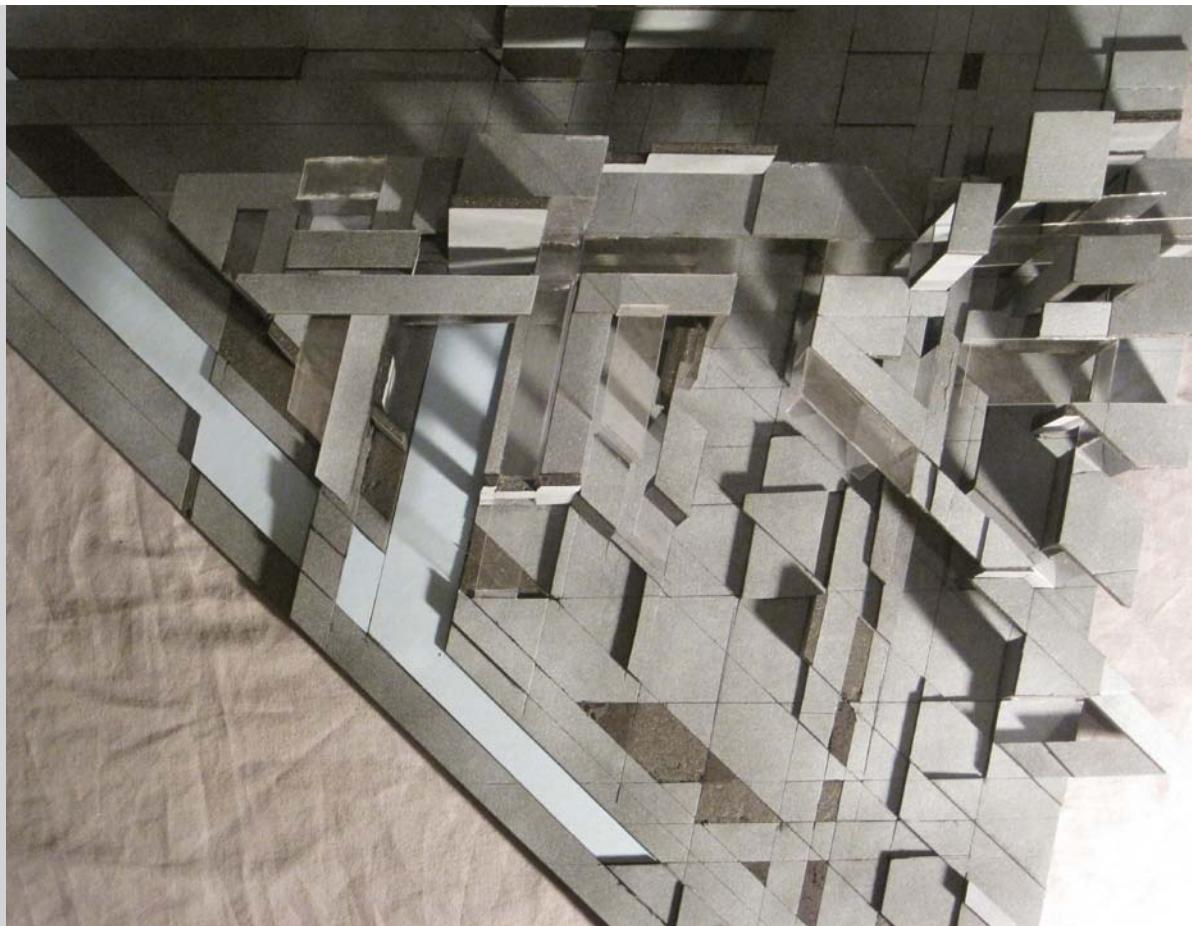
SPORTS CENTER - BIRD'S-EYE VIEW



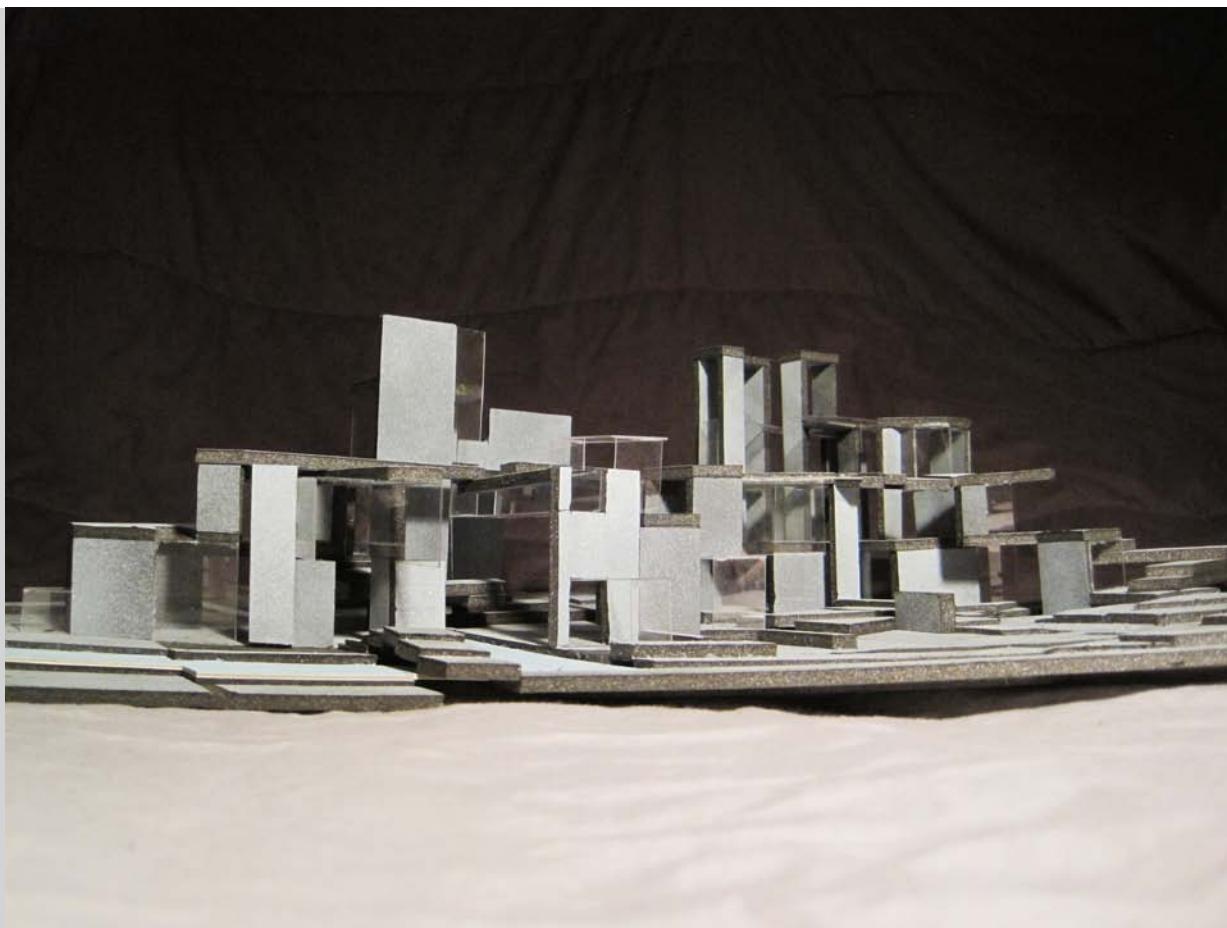
SPORTS CENTER - SOUTHEAST VIEW



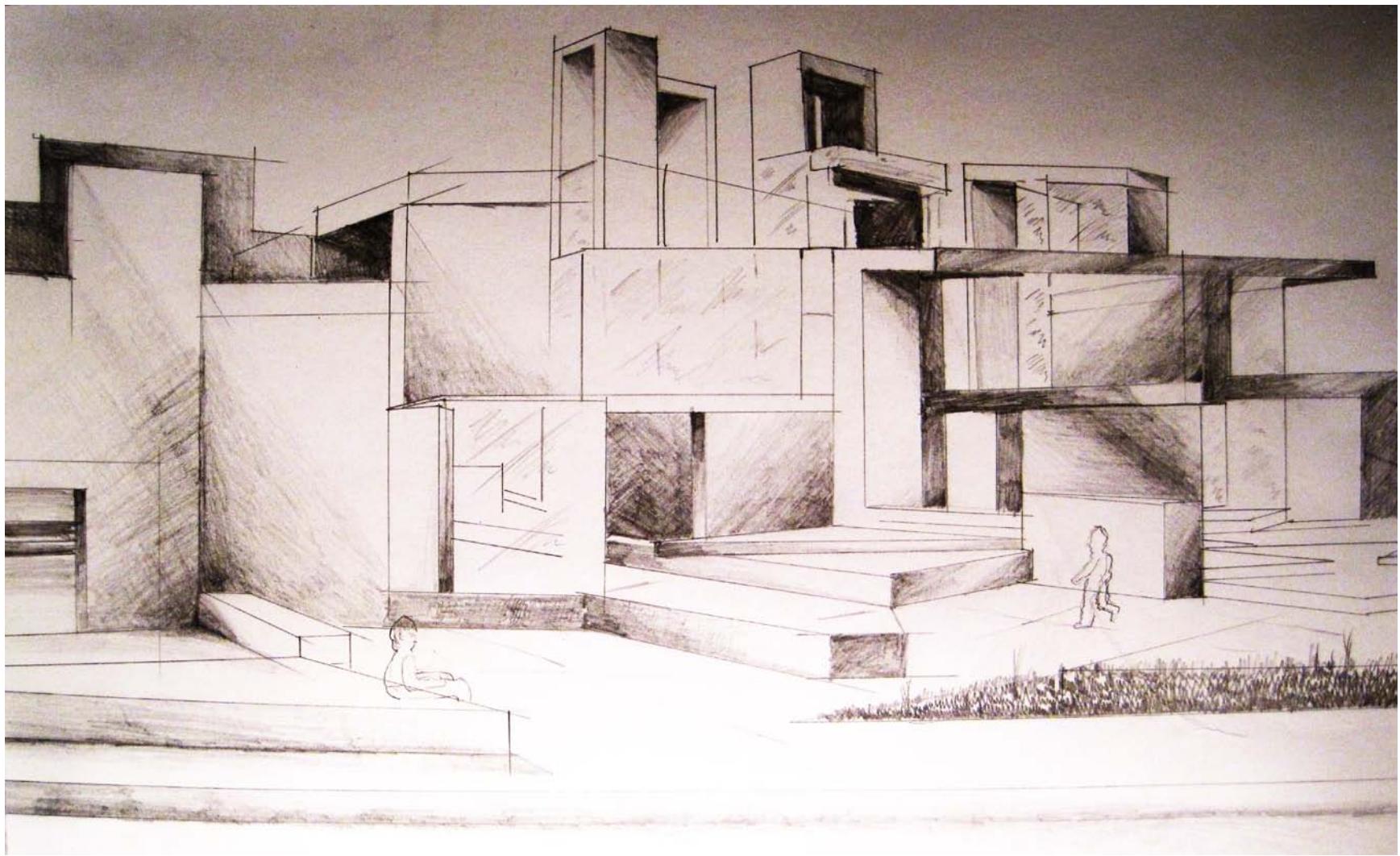
SPORTS CENTER - DETAIL VIEWS



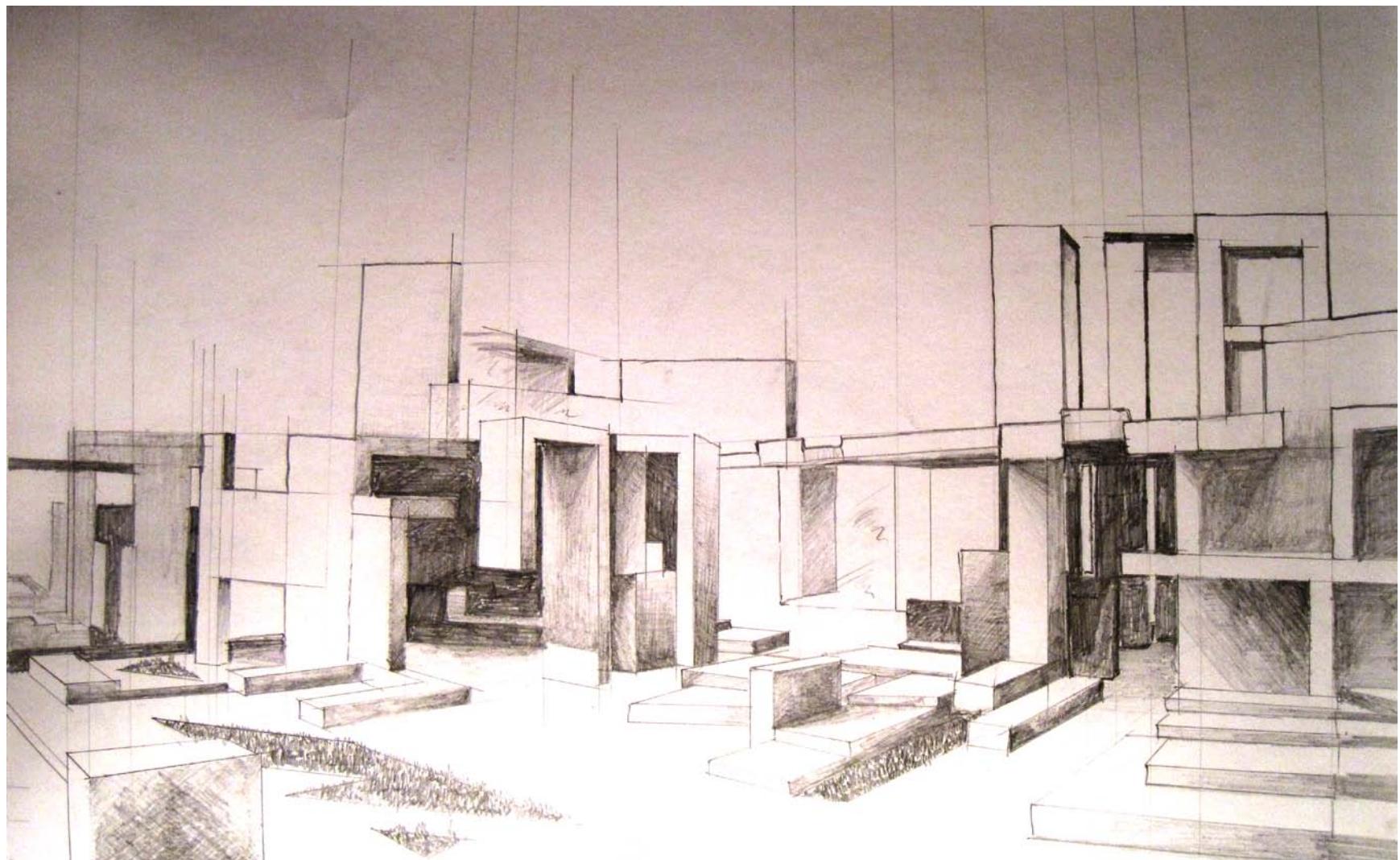
SPORTS CENTER - PLAN VIEW



SPORTS CENTER - SOUTHWEST VIEW



SPORTS CENTER - EXPERIENTIAL RENDERINGS



SPORTS CENTER - EXPERIENTIAL RENDERINGS

- MOM AND DAD
- VICTORIA COALDA
- PEERS AND PROFESSORS

SPECIAL THANKS