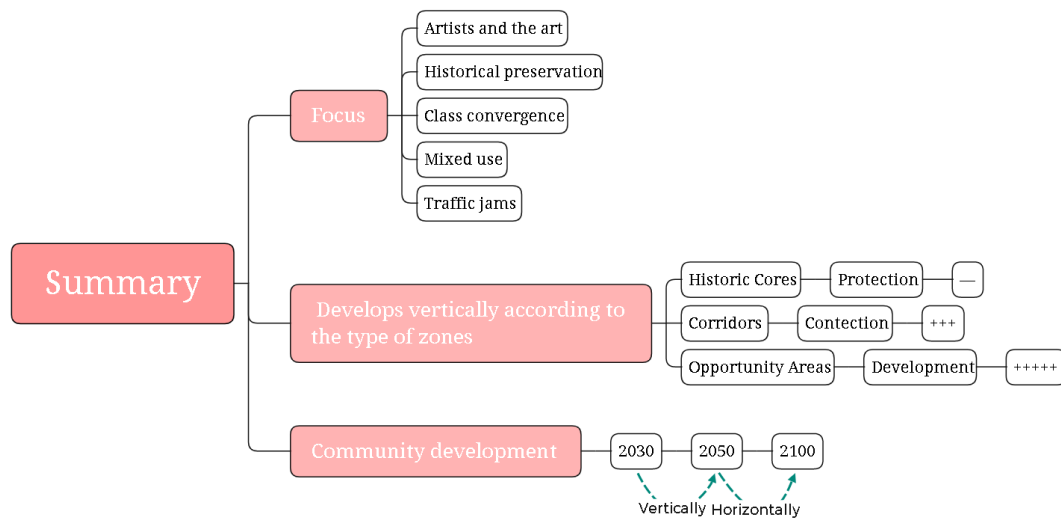


Horizontal and Vertical Growth

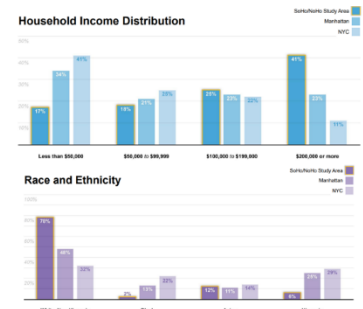
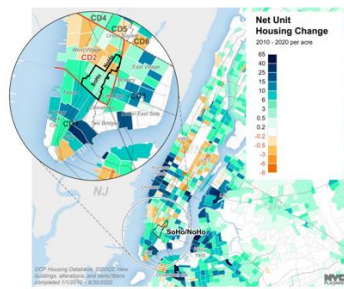
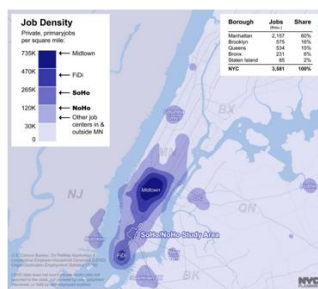


Vertical growth is mainly based on the height limit and functional differences of the three divisions, and grows upward in a modular way to meet the development of the community. As the vertical growth reaches a certain level, it begins to grow horizontally in the form of corridors, increasing the connection between the various functional areas.

2030: Vertical Growth

We will divide our presentation into 3 parts according to the timeline. In the year two thousand and thirty, we will mainly address the problem of expanding housing and adopt the vertical growth approach. The first reason for SOHO to expand housing is that it is opportunity-rich but lacking housing, which interferes with the live-work combination. The second reason is that currently SOHO is a community of the rich white people, lacking ethnic and class diversity.

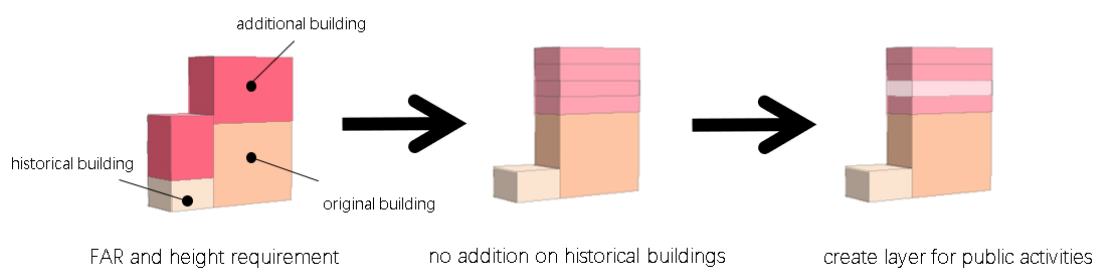
So it is one of SOHO's zoning goals to expand housing to foster a equitable, diverse and inclusive community.



Opportunity-rich but lacking housing

Community of the rich white

This is how we use the vertical growth approach to create more housing and public space. First, we look at the FAR and height request of our site to decide the maximum height we can add to the original buildings. Second, we decide not to add housing on historical buildings to protect their structure and historic character. At last, we create a layer between every three or four layers of housing for public activities such as art exhibition, community activities and so on.



2050: Horizontal Growth

Move on to 2050, we will mainly address the problem of traffic congestion using the method of horizontal growth.

As the building volume ratio continues to increase, the number of residents in the area will continue to increase. At the same time, the sidewalk is relatively narrow, and it is easy to have the problem of pedestrian traffic congestion.

Therefore, we add some corridors in the air for pedestrians. These corridors connect the public layers we created in 2030. They release the traffic stress on the ground and strengthen the link between different public spaces.



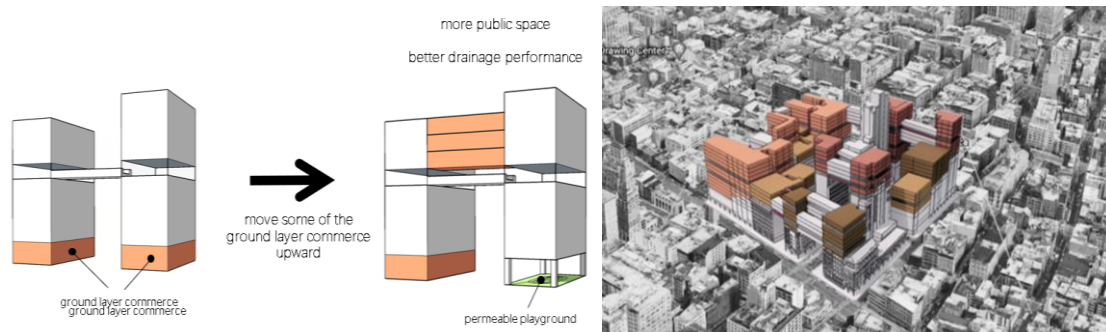
2100: Prevent Urban Waterlogging

In 2100, buildings will continue to grow horizontally to address the flooding problem of the city.

Flooding has always been a problem for Manhattan due to its location and frequent storms. As the climate keeps on getting warmer, the sea level will rise and extreme weather will be more frequent. So it is necessary to improve the city's flood resilience.

Our method is to use permeable paving on the road and open ground to help the city drain water.

To enlarge the area of permeable paving, we move some of the ground layer commerce upward, above or below the corridors we built in 2050, leaving the ground floor for playgrounds which can drain water when flood comes.



Thanks!