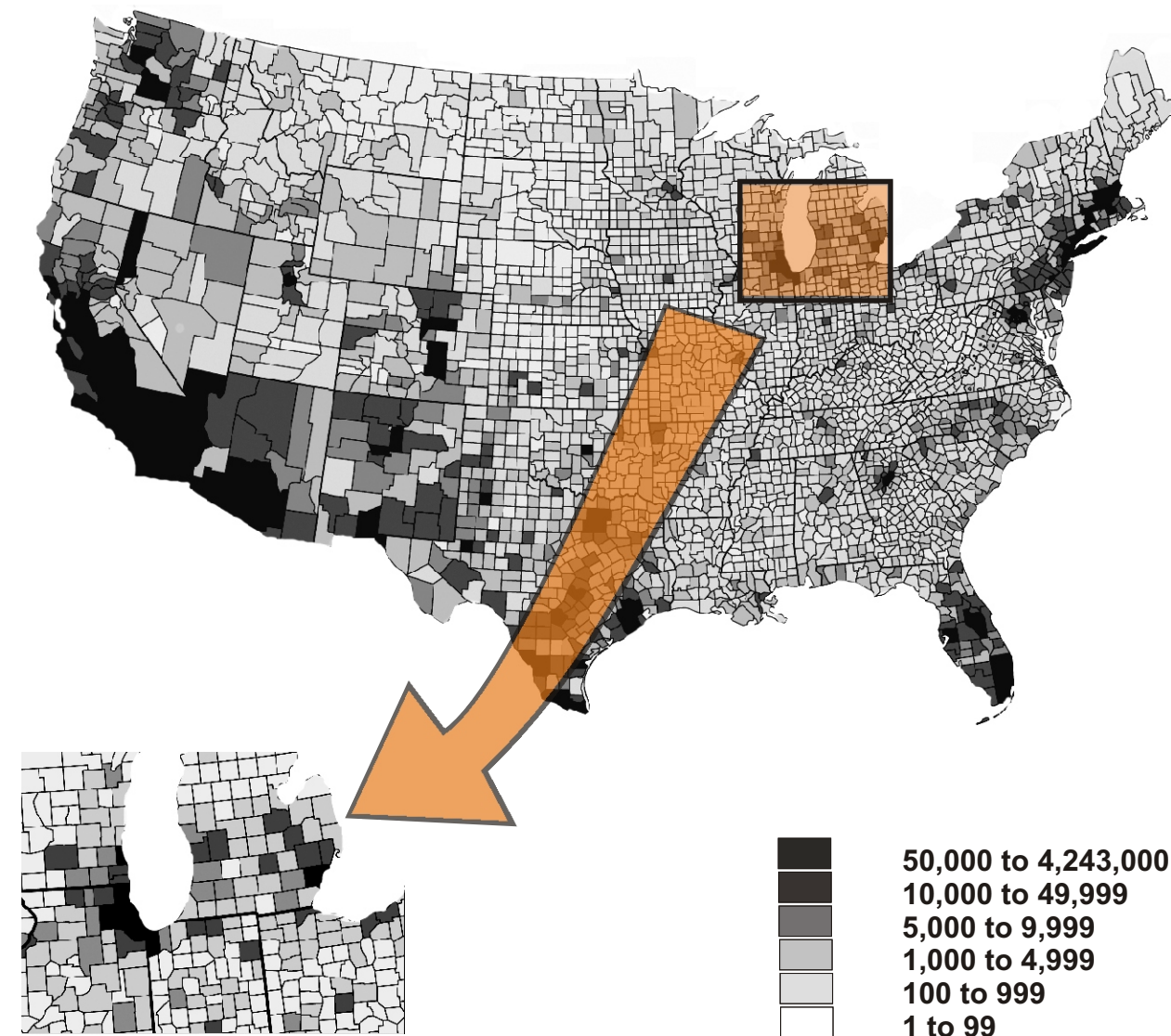


Francisco J Vidal
Master Project
Latino Cultural Center in Chicago
Arch 593
Professor Dirk Denison
Illinois Institute Of Technology

Project Description

United States cultural diversity is growing every day. This change of population was initially produced by changes in the immigration laws in the nineties, which allowed not U.S. born people (foreign born) to integrate as part of the American society. These changes in American population lead to a need for new and social and educational programs.

The U.S. census bureau in 2000 established U.S. population was 281.4 million; 35.3 million (12.5%) were from a Hispanic origin. According to the same organism, the estimated US population in 2008 was 304,059,724 million; 45.4 million were from a Hispanic origin. The total population of Illinois was estimated at 12,901,563 for 2008. The estimated population for the Cook County was 5,294,664 million; 23.2% of this population has a Hispanic origin.



Number of people indicating Hispanic or Latino origin by County (Source: U.S. Census Bureau - 2000)

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE

Total U.S. population	12,901,563
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1,967,121
Not Hispanic or Latino Total	10,934,442
White alone	8,348,056

(Source: U.S. Census Bureau - 2000)

According to the US Census Bureau "Hispanics or Latinos are those people who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino categories listed on the Census 2000 questionnaire - "Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano," "Puerto Rican", or "Cuban"-as well as those who indicate that they are "other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino." Persons who indicated that they are "other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino" include those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, the Dominican Republic or people identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on."

Projections made in 2008 in Cook County, established that the Hispanic community increased its population by 23.2% of the total population, almost as large as the African-American group (25.6%). According to the US Census Bureau the Hispanic population proportion will continue growing. The projection for the Hispanic population in 2050 in the United States is around 24.4% of total population, almost one quarter of the total of the U.S. Population.

The objective of the Latino Cultural Center project is to create a cultural facility that supports, protects and celebrates the Latino (or Hispanic) identity and heritage, offering programs and events to members of different Latino communities, as well as residents and tourists in Chicago.

Chicago has the National Museum of Mexican Art, an organization that is considered the largest Latino cultural institution in the country and the only Latino museum accredited by the American Association of Museums. This cultural organization is focused on Mexican Culture alone. Spain has its own cultural center in Chicago called "Instituto Cervantes" dedicated to promote Spanish cultural programs. The Latino community is made up of many groups of population from Central and South America, there is a need for a place where they all can celebrate and teach about their cultures.

As Latino immigrant families assimilate in to U.S. Society there is the risk that future generations will not learn about their history, culture and traditions. Many Latin people born in the United States do not learn about their heritage, they just adapt to the American lifestyle. There is a need for new infrastructure that works as cultural exchange and support for this community.

Case Statement

This center will encourage the protection of their heritage, identity, history and tradition providing a space to celebrate their culture. This center will also promote a cultural exchange with International and Latin American private or public institutions associated with art, history, anthropology, architecture, literature or any cultural organization that work for the preservation of Hispanic culture.

This project will also encourage the cultural exchange with members of other communities. The Latino Cultural Center will provide a temporary gallery space for members of other local communities as well as international artists, in order to understand differences encouraging tolerance and diversity. This activity will be complemented by educational programs supporting a cultural knowledge exchange.

This Cultural Center is intended to be part of the existing downtown cultural infrastructure. The idea is to include it as part of the cultural and educational organizations in order to integrate it with tourism. Tourists will find new information about the Latino history and culture not only in Chicago, but at other cities of the United States using temporary and itinerant exhibitions that will integrate this center with other cultural facilities around the world.

Summary of Stakeholders:

Main:

- City of Chicago
- Non-profit Organizations

Direct:

- Cultural Organizations
- Educational Institutions
- Chicago Residents
- Tourists
- Administrative personnel

Indirect:

- Art, Architecture, Literature, History, Theater, Film schools
- Educators
- Resident Families
- Latino Families
- Logistic - Maintenance Personnel

General:

- Artists
- Historians
- Writers
- Architects
- Students
- Different Groups of Workers
- Society

Location

The project location is defined by different factors:

Nearby continuing education infrastructure

- Roosevelt University
- Columbia College
- Chicago Public Library
- De Paul University

Proximity to existing cultural infrastructure (facilities/landmarks)

- Historic Michigan Boulevard District
- Grant Park
- Chicago Cultural Center
- Fine Arts Building
- Auditorium Building
- Art Institute of Chicago

Proximity to new cultural infrastructure

- Spertus Museum
- Millennium Park
- Modern Wing of the Art Institute of Chicago

Nearby public transportation

- Green Line at Roosevelt station
- Red Line at Roosevelt and Harrison stations
- CTA bus routes on Michigan Avenue and State Street

Population of the area

- Different groups of population (students, residents and tourist)

Chicago district zoning (Downtown area)

The location of the project is based on a requirement of the Department of Planning and Development of Chicago. According to the City of Chicago, there is an available lot located in the Southeast corner of 9th and State Street that can be redeveloped as part of the revival and redevelopment plan for this area.

“The Community Development Commission (CDC) today authorized the Department of Community Development (DCD) to advertise and issue two new Requests for Proposals (RFPs). One of these RFP's seeks to resuscitate an important redevelopment process on the near south side of the city in which the previous selected respondent withdrew its offer and the other seeks to bring creative redevelopment to two beloved buildings in the Beverly community,” said Acting DCD Commissioner Chris Raguso.”

(From the city of Chicago website)

Chicago downtown area is fundamental to enliven this proposal. Its relationship with cultural, educational and tourism infrastructure assure a continuous operation of the cultural center throughout

Process

Contact existing Latino Cultural Associations in order to understand their function and their programs.

Review cultural centers from other population groups in order to determine similarities and differences in infrastructure, function and programming.

Determine a site for the development of proposal based on the study of different factors.

Study external factors that determine specific requirements in the proposal such as history, environment, climate, infrastructure, zoning, and stakeholders.

Develop a program that responds to these requirements.

Incorporate architectural design in order to create a building that respond aesthetically, programmatically and functionally to the program.

Incorporate design elements such as identity, sustainability and viability throughout the proposal in order to complement the architectural design.

Ask for feedback from professors and stakeholders.

Case Studies

International Latino Cultural Center of Chicago

“The International Latino Cultural Center of Chicago (ILCC) is a Pan-Latino, nonprofit multidisciplinary arts organization dedicated to developing, promoting and increasing awareness of Latino cultures among Latinos and other communities by presenting a wide variety of art forms and education including film, music, dance, visual arts, comedy and theater.”

(From Vision International Latino Cultural Center of Chicago Website)

The ILCC is working toward the development of a facility to organize and exhibit their cultural programs. Its director, Pepe Vargas, who has been living in Chicago for almost thirty years, believes that there are more members of the Latino community than the counted by the census. He also said that he ILCC needs a place where the Latino community can come together to express their culture. His work as a director started in the eighties with a film club that projected movies at a College. Today he is in charge of the direction and organization of all types of different programs. As director of the ILCC he has organized one of the most important film festivals in Chicago for the last 24 years. According to ILCC statistics the Latino Film Festival attendance grew from just five hundred persons in 1985 to sixty thousand in 2009. The success of this Film Festival encouraged them to organize other cultural programs (music, theater, dance, comedy, literature and visual arts) in order to say (in their words) “This is who we are!”

All these programs are organized in rented spaces, colleges or existent cultural facilities. This makes these activities difficult to organize and maintain. It is one of the main reasons why the ILCC needs to have a dedicated facility where the ILCC can plan, conceive and present cultural programs for the Chicago community as well as visitors that come from around the world.

Vargas affirmed that the ILCC has been working with the City of Chicago in order to find a site for their project. They believe that it should be located in the North Side or in the South Loop. They are also working on basic sketches. It seems that the City of Chicago is interested in this facility because it encourages cultural understanding and also because it could be part of the Chicago cultural attraction, adding what Chicago has to offer to the world.



ILCC offices

Case Studies

National Museum of Mexican Art

“For more than two decades, the Museum has presented a vast range of educational exhibitions that have continued to offer a vibrant and comprehensive picture of Mexico's art and history, and of Mexican communities in the U.S. Our understanding that Mexican culture is “sin fronteras” (without borders) guides our exhibition schedule and permits us to display artistic expressions from both sides of the border. From ancient Mesoamerican civilizations to contemporary artistic movements, the Visual Arts Department has a longstanding history of producing original exhibitions with first-voice scholarship. Fifteen of the exhibitions organized by the Museum have traveled across the U.S. and Mexico to other museums. All of the exhibitions we have presented over the years have interpreted our history and culture in order to preserve the knowledge and stimulate appreciation of the Mexican culture.”

(From the National Museum of Mexican Art Website)

The NMMA in Pilsen is the only Latino cultural organization in Chicago that has its own facility. Its purpose is to develop educational and cultural activities. This organization was founded by former educators in order to increase the awareness for Mexican art and culture.



Front Façade NMMA

The NMMA is focused on educational programs geared toward different age groups and populations. There are programs for families (childrens’ classes and festivals, walks, language classes, adult art classes, craft festivals) educators (traditional or contemporary art techniques workshops) students (English, Spanish or bilingual tours) youth (Yollocali Art Reach Program) and it owns a radio station called “Radio Arte.”

Art exhibitions are an important component of the museum. Its exhibition area is divided into four galleries in order to show permanent, itinerant, crafts and temporary exhibitions. Exhibit size varies according artwork and duration. The space can be adapted to different media like painting, sculpture, video/audio installations, photography and crafts. All the galleries have a proper light system and ventilation (air ducts). Visually the museum represents Mexican culture in the use of lively colors inside and materials, textures and geometrical motifs on its front façade.

Case Studies



Art Galleries

Another function that the museum provides is a flexible space for functions such as lectures or meetings, and photography exhibitions. This space is supported by a flexible hall that is able to be used as a waiting area when there is a social event, as a small art- craft sales area, or craft work demonstration space. The museum has an administrative, maintenance and service areas.



Hall, Flexible Space, Service Area and Corridor.

Spertus Institute of Jewish Studies

The Spertus Museum is another example of a Chicago institution focused on cultural celebration, and education. It is located in Chicago’s downtown in the Historical Michigan Avenue District. Architectonically, it stands out from its context because of the innovative use of glass and steel, but it also integrates well with its surroundings through its proportions and function. The Spertus Institute is located in a tourist area, near the Art Institute, Grant Park, Millennium Park and the Loop. According to its website, it receives 200,000 visitors each year.



Guiding Principles

Qualitative Parameters

The project qualities influence the space, aesthetics and function of the project. They can be defined in three categories:

- Identity
- Environment
- Use

Identity

This is the most challenging and influential category. The project should represent Latino cultural values and integrate its characteristics without being extremely literal. The use of color, textures and materials should also encourage a balance between tradition and modernity. The spaces promote interaction between visitors. Formal and aesthetical characteristics should represent Latino cultural identity while taking into account the geographical context, and using modern technologies and contemporary materials.

Environment

This category is defined by existing parameters of the location. The site is a mixed-use area where public and cultural buildings are allowed as part of the redevelopment and revitalization program. Urban characteristics such as narrow sidewalks, the proximity to the elevated train and high rises, determine spatial qualities and organization. The project requires open areas, with vegetation when possible, that work as a public place for short stops or for a direct entrance to the building. The proximity to the elevated train provides the option of having direct access to public transportation (if possible) or a visual or denied relation. The density of the area suggests that this building should create a public space such as a courtyard that redefines the relationships between private and public space, high density and low density, high rises and low rises, and street and open space.

Use

This building should provide different spatial qualities according to its educational use as part of a cultural circuit in the downtown area. The basic concepts that define these individual qualities will be established as soon as the design process begins. However, some of them can be preliminarily defined by natural elements, such as natural light and ventilation in order to create indoor comfort, according to their function. Some areas such as the living spaces will require direct natural light. Other spaces such as the auditorium and art galleries will require artificial light and ventilation. The project will integrate sustainable strategies as a way to encourage green practices.

Expression:

Community members will work and organize programs oriented to the celebration of Latino culture. These activities include art exhibitions, craft markets, concerts, film festivals, dance and theater. This project will encourage cultural exchange within the Latino community and with non Latino visitors. This center will invite local and international Latino community members to present their work in Chicago. There will be a “temporarily artist in residence program” promoting the visit of Latin American students, professors or members of any experienced cultural program or organism involved with Latino culture. The idea is to provide a place where they can stay, prepare and work in an existing or past project in order to exhibit it in the City of Chicago.

Education:

Chicagoans and visitors (students, educators, families) would have access to programs oriented to increase their knowledge about Latino history, tradition, arts, literature and architecture. This cultural center will provide written, digital, audio and visual information accessible to all visitors. It will offer a Spanish Language Learning Center oriented to individuals or groups interested in learning more about the language. It will also promote programs that encourage cultural education.

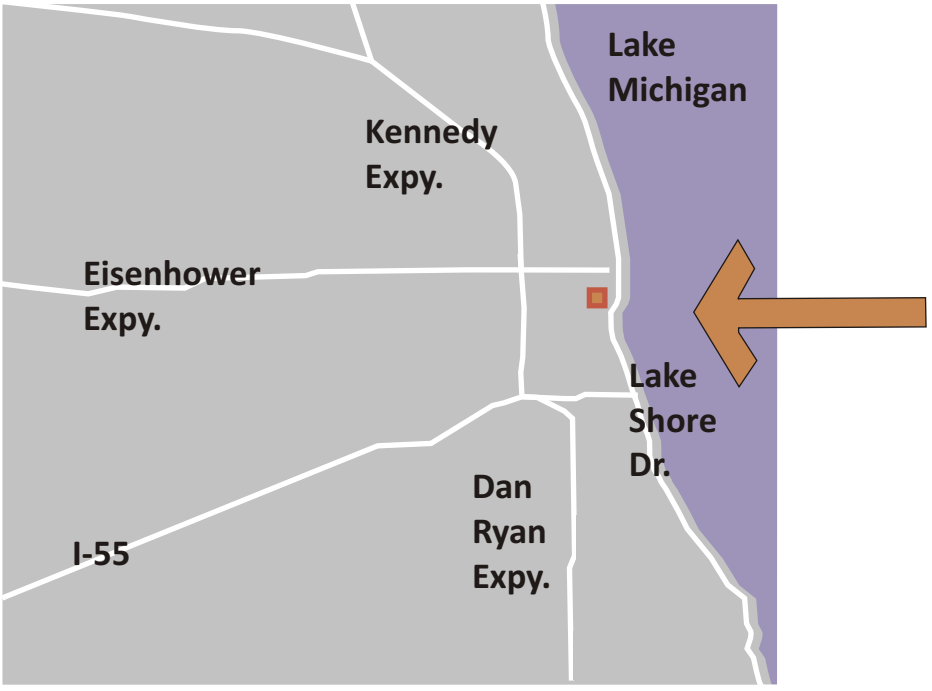
Social Interaction:

One of the main goals of this center is to facilitate the interaction between members of different Latino communities and between Latinos and non-Latinos in order encourage friendship. This project will also promote the understanding, exchange, and cooperation between different cultural groups..

Site

Location:
South Loop
State Street and 9th Street

Site Area:
40,000 sf

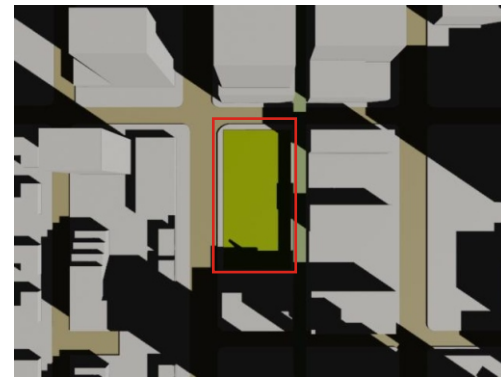


- Congress Pkwy.
- Harrison St.
- Balbo Ave.
- Polk St.
- 8th St.
- 9th Str.
- 11th Str.
- Lake Michigan
- Grant Park
- Lake Shore Dr.

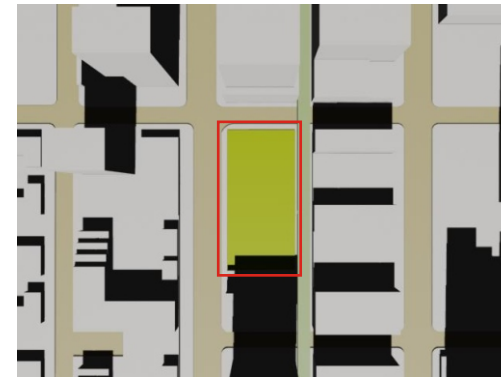
Sun Analysis

March 21

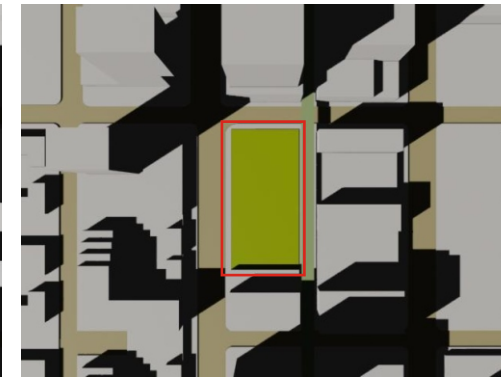
Sunlight all day /
Variable location in the site



9:00 am (azm:116 / atl:42)



12:00pm (azm:158 / alt:46)



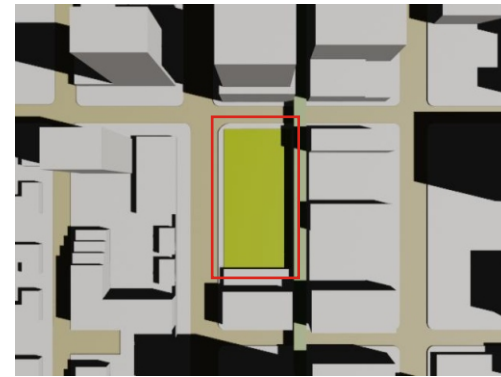
3:00 pm (azm:249 / alt:21)



5:00 pm (azm:260 / alt:10)

June 21

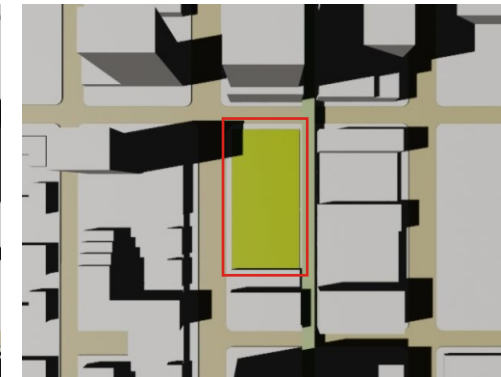
Sunlight all day except 5 PM / Sun
control in the afternoon/Variable
location in the site



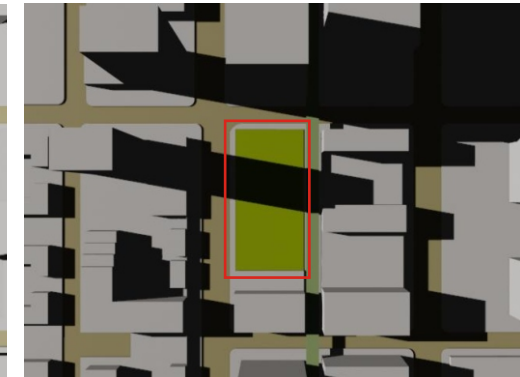
9:00 am (azm:103 / atl:49)



12:00pm (azm:158 / alt:46)



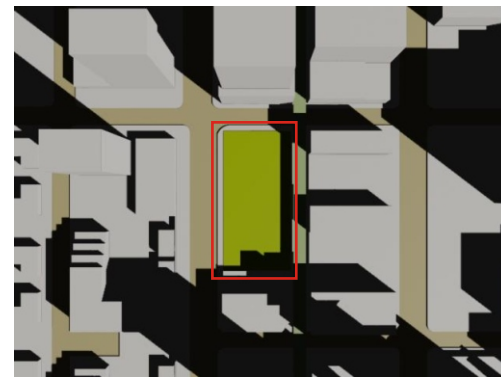
3:00 pm (azm:249 / alt:21)



5:00 pm (azm:260 / alt:10)

September 21

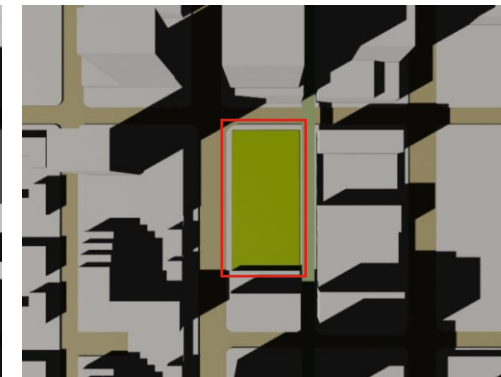
Sun light all day
Shaded at 5pm
Variable location in the site



9:00 am (azm:113 / atl:25)



12:00pm (azm:163 / alt:47)



3:00 pm (azm:225 / alt:38)



5:00 pm (azm:252 / alt:19)

December 21

Minimum sun light exposition
Artificial light and heat required



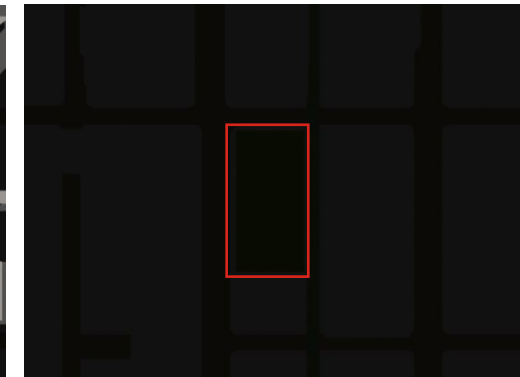
9:00 am (azm:129 / atl:6)



12:00pm (azm:167 / alt:23)

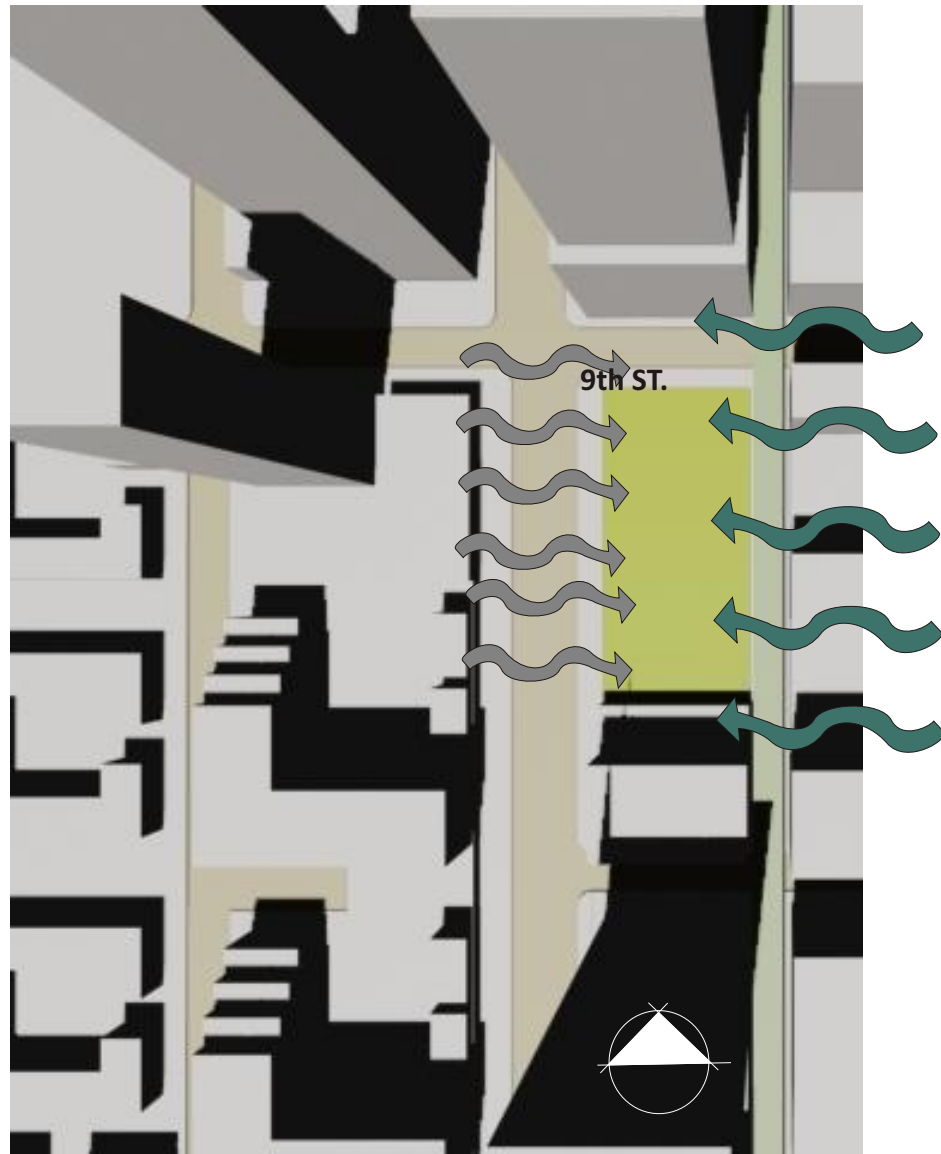


3:00 pm (azm:211 / alt:17)

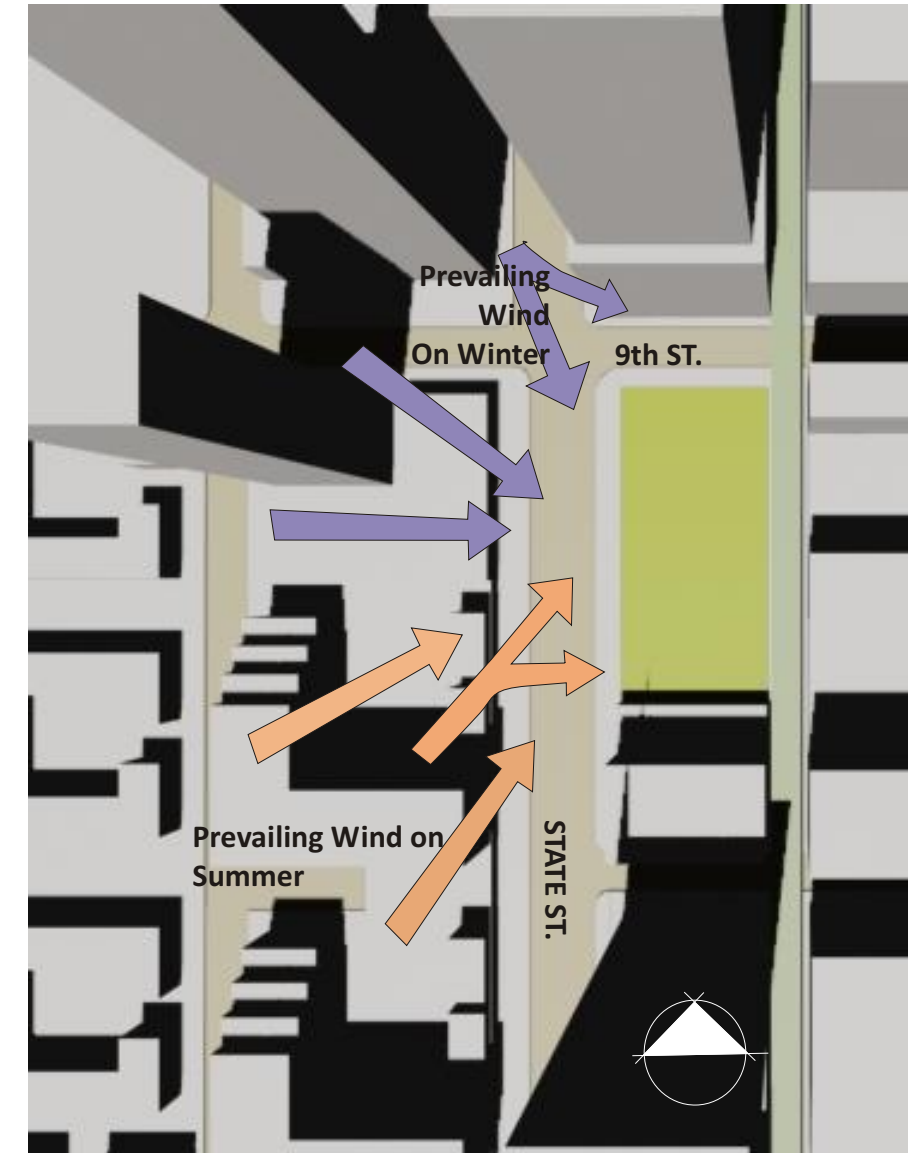


5:00 pm (azm:234 / alt: 2)

Sources of noise

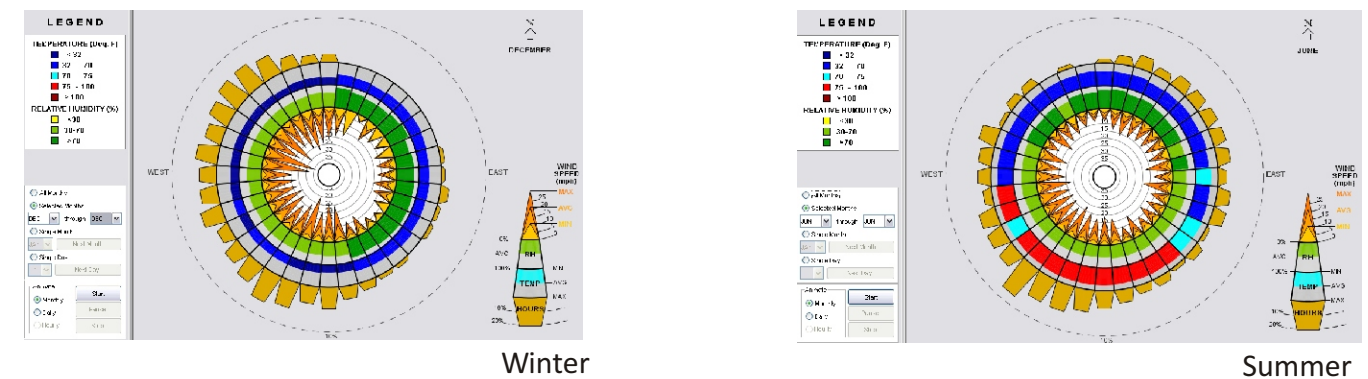


Prevailing Winds








Possible wind barrier proposed in the north-west of the site for the winter winds. Air flow allowed through the west facade and possible cross ventilation west-east during the summer.

There are two main sources of noise.
 One comes from State Street's cars and buses.
 This noise can be controlled using a double facade system or sound proof glass panels.
 There is also noise produced by the elevated train.
 This can be controlled using a double panel system which would allow sun light to get in while absorbing the noise.
 In the first floor there should be a solid structure that can work as a buffer (a wall). The area around can be used for loading and building services.



Site Analysis



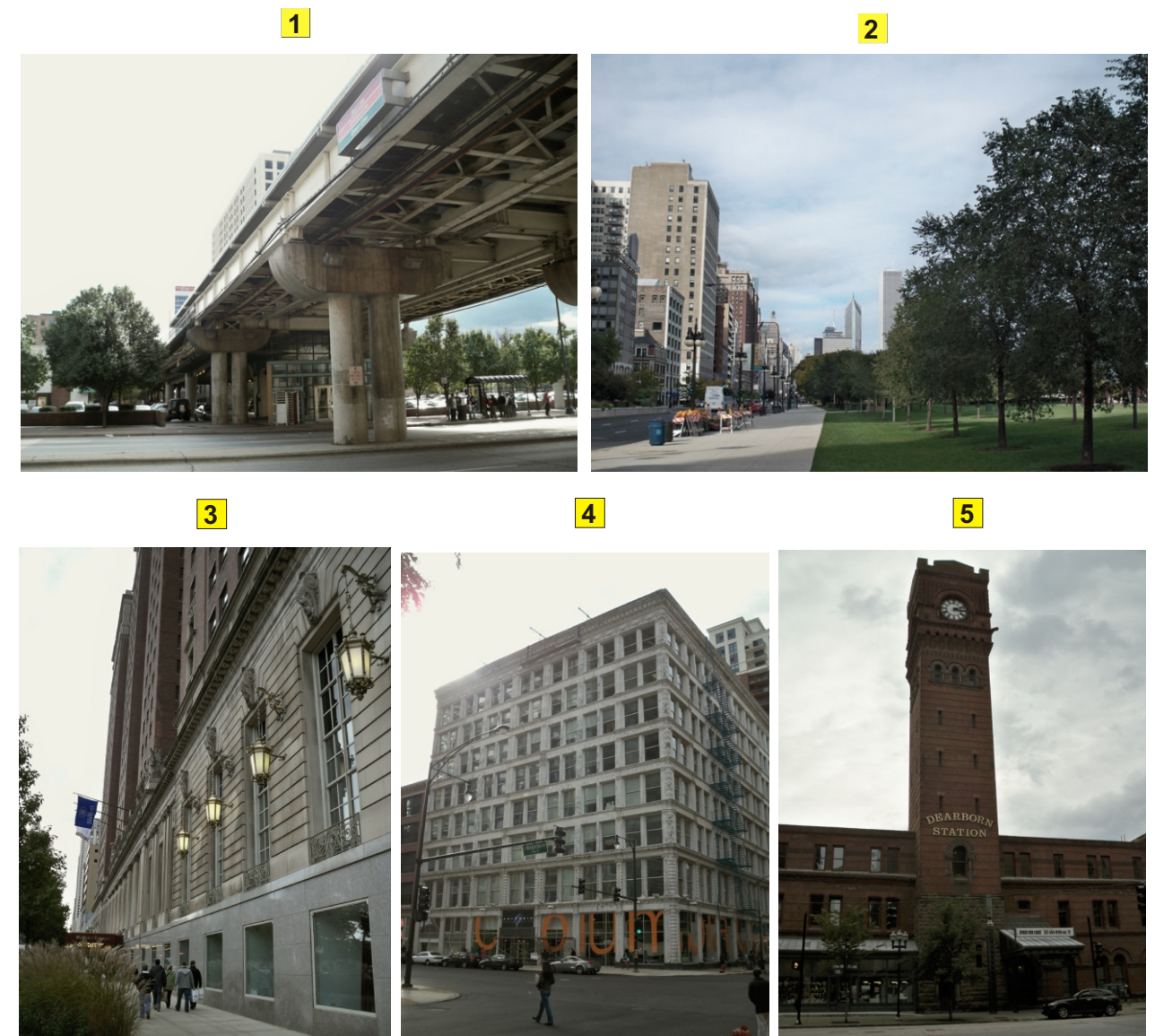
- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1 Hilton Hotel | Historical Michigan Avenue District |  |
| 2 Dearborn Station | Site Location 9th And State Street |  |
| 3 Ludington Building | Roosevelt Park |  |
| 4 Roosevelt Station | Grant Park |  |
| 5 Agora Sculpture Magdalena Abakanowicz | Dearborn Park |  |

Historical Resources

Important Buildings:

There are no schools, fire or police stations, hospitals or churches within 1/4 mile of the site.

- | | | |
|--|--------------------|----------|
| 1 Roosevelt Station | Ludington Building | 4 |
| 2 Historical Michigan Avenue District | Dearborn Station | 5 |
| 3 Hilton Hotel | | |



Adjacent Land Uses



Mixed Use



Mixed Use



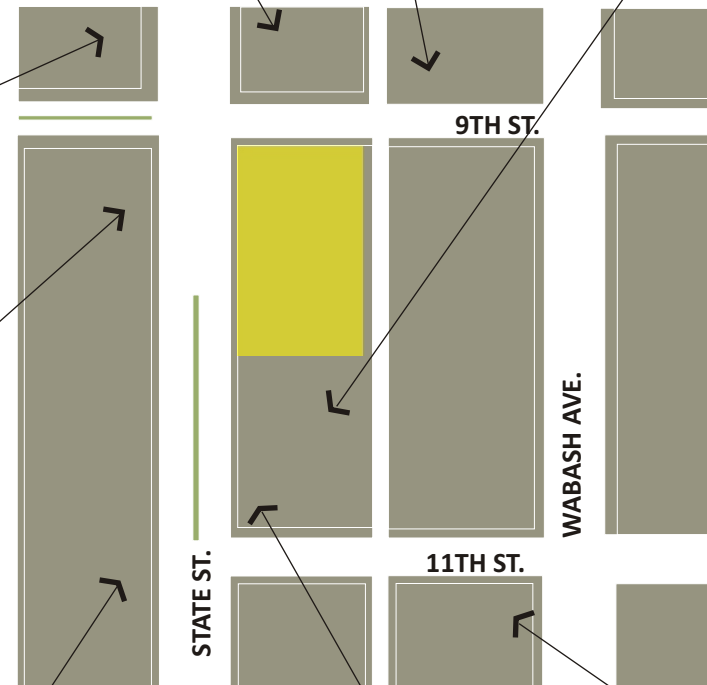
Mixed Use



Residential



Mixed use on State Street. Commercial stores on the first floor. The buildings have 30 floors on average. There are retail and residential combined. There is a historical landmark used for educational purposes (Ludington Building). The predominant materials are brick, steel and concrete combined with glass.

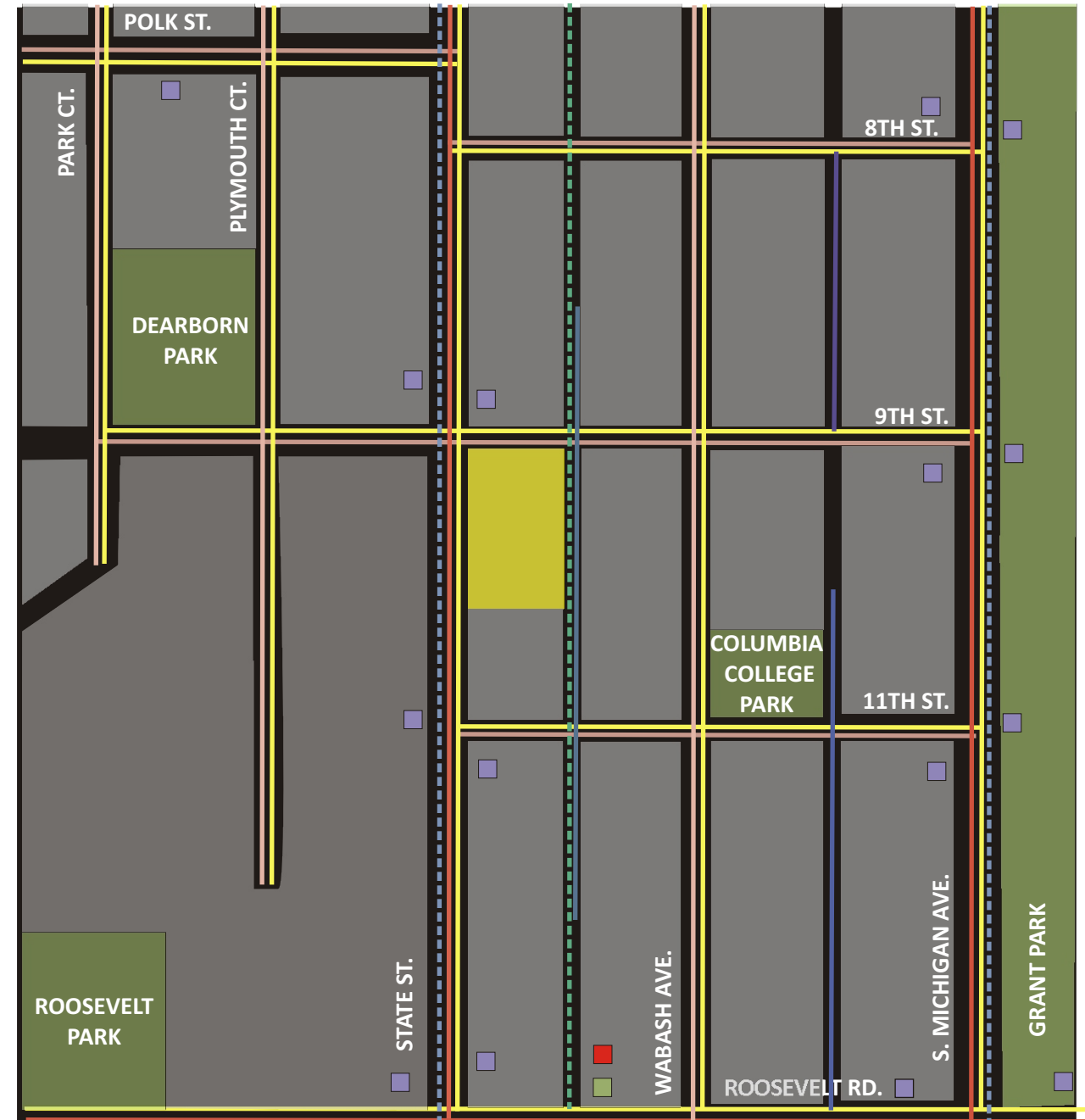


Commercial

Historical-Educational



Site Analysis - Transportation



Chicago Ordinances

The project is located on the South East corner of 9th Street and State Street. (DX-12 District)



According to Chicago Zoning Ordinance website:

The DX, Downtown Mixed-Use district is primarily intended to accommodate office, commercial, public, institutional and residential development, however cultural uses are allowed.

USE GROUP	Zoning Districts				Use Standard	Parking Standard
	DC	DX	DR	DS		
Use Category						
Specific Use Type						
P= permitted by-right S = special use approval required PD = planned development approval required - = Not allowed						
RESIDENTIAL						
A. Household Living						
1.	Artist Live/Work Space located above the ground floor	P	P	P	-	§17-10-0208
2.	Artist Live/Work Space located on the ground floor	-	S	P	-	§17-10-0208
3.	Dwelling Units located above the ground floor	P	P	P	-	§17-10-0208
5.	Detached House	-	S	P	-	§17-10-0208
6.	Elderly Housing	S	S	P	-	§17-10-0207-D
7.	Multi-unit (3+ units) residential	S	S	P	-	§17-10-0208

Chicago Ordinances

8.	Single-Room Occupancy	S	S	P	-		§17-10-0208
9.	Townhouse	-	S	P	-	§17-2-0500	§17-10-0208
10.	Two-Flat	-	S	P	-		§17-10-0208
B. Group Living (except as more specifically regulated)		-	S	S	-		§17-10-0208
1.	Assisted Living (Elderly Custodial Care)	-	P	P	-		§17-10-0208
2.	Community Home, Family	-	P	P	-	§17-9-0104	§17-10-0208
3.	Community Home, Group	-	S	S	-	§17-9-0104	§17-10-0208
4.	Domestic Violence Residence, Family (located above the ground floor [3])	-	P	P	-		§17-10-0208
5.	Domestic Violence Residence, Group	-	S/P [3]	P	-		§17-10-0208
6.	Domestic Violence Shelter	-	S	S	-		§17-10-0208
7.	Nursing Home (Skilled Nursing Care)	-	S	S	-		§17-10-0208
8.	Temporary Overnight Shelter	-	S	S	-	§17-9-0115	§17-10-0208
9.	Transitional Residences	-	S	S	-	§17-9-0115	§17-10-0208
10.	Transitional Shelters	-	S	S	-	§17-9-0115	§17-10-0208
PUBLIC AND CIVIC							
C. Colleges and Universities		P	P	P	P		§17-10-0208
D. Cultural Exhibits and Libraries		P	P	P	P		§17-10-0208
E. Day Care		P	P	P	P		§17-10-0208
G. Hospital		P	P	P	P		§17-10-0208
H. Lodge or Private Club		S	S	S	S	§17-9-0111	§17-10-0208
I. Parks and Recreation (except as more specifically regulated)		P	P	P	P		§17-10-0208
1.	Community Centers, Recreation Buildings and Similar Assembly Use	S	S	S	S		§17-10-0208
J. Postal Service		P	P	P	P		§17-10-0208

Chicago Ordinances

There are no minimum lot area standards for the “D” districts.

There are no minimum lot frontage standards for the “D” districts.

Minimum base floor area ratio: 12 (eligible for floor area bonuses)

No front, rear or side setback is required for DX districts. Setbacks apply on certain designated pedestrian streets.

There are no maximum building height limits in the “D” districts.

The total number of efficiency units may not exceed 50% of the total units.

Development containing dwelling units located in D districts must provide at least 36 square feet of useable on-site open space per dwelling unit. Required open space must have minimum dimension of at least 5 feet on any side if private or 15 feet on any side if provided as common open space.

Required open space must be outdoors and designed for outdoor living, recreation or landscaping, including areas located on the ground and areas on decks, balconies, porches or roofs.

In DX, any commercial space that is provided on the ground floor of a building must have a minimum floor-to-floor height of 13 feet.

Pedestrian streets (State Street) must exhibit most or all of the following characteristics:

High concentration of existing stores and restaurants.

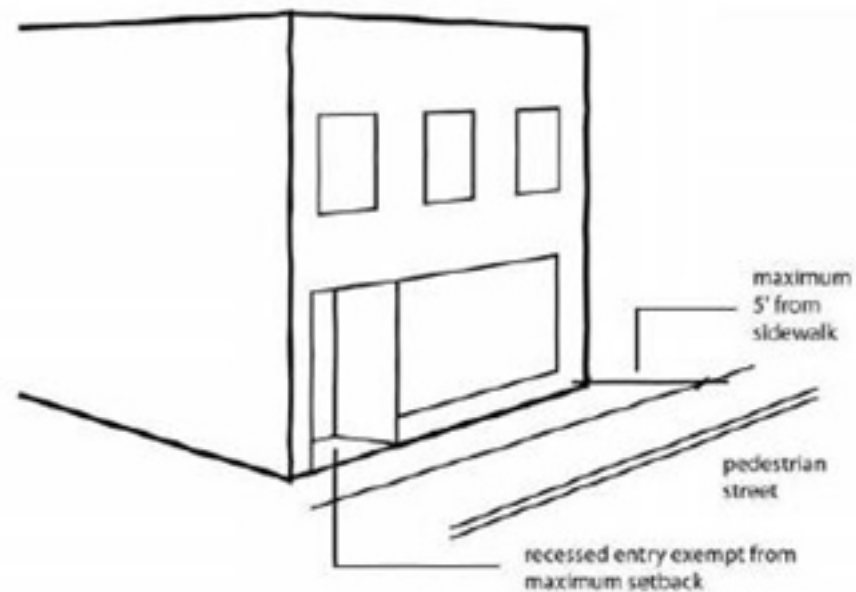
Continuous or mostly continuous pattern of buildings that are built abutting or very close to the sidewalk.

Doors and entrances abutting the sidewalk.

Have many storefront windows abutting the sidewalk.

The entire building façade that faces a designated pedestrian street must abut the sidewalk or be located within 5 feet of the sidewalk.

These building location standards do not apply to permitted arcades, public plazas or parks, entries to through-block connections, or recessed building entries.

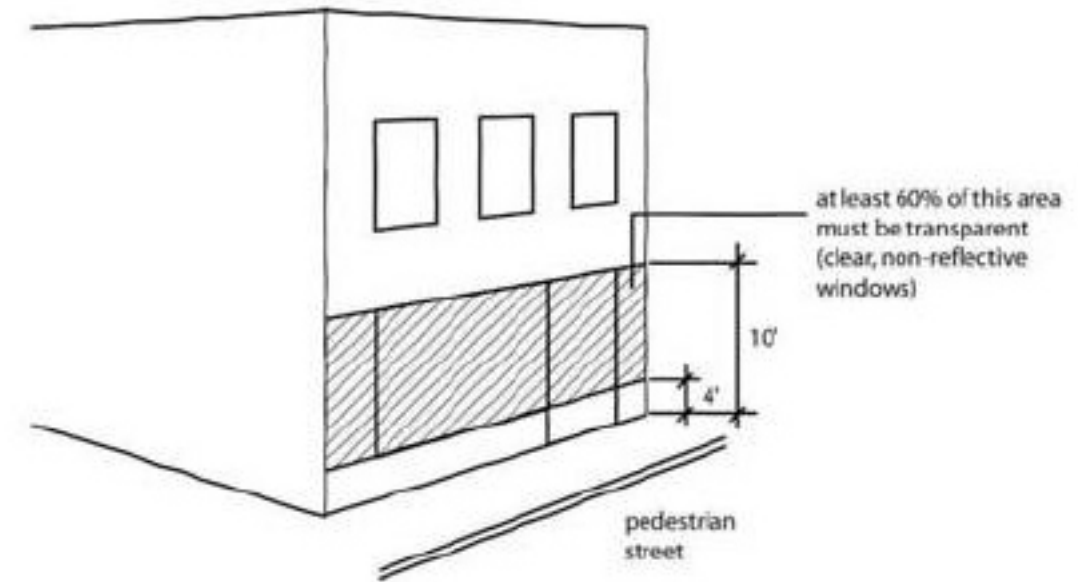


Chicago Ordinances

A minimum of 60% of the street-facing building façade between 4 feet and 10 feet in height must be comprised of clear, non-reflective windows that allow views of indoor commercial space or product display areas. This standard applies to building façades that face pedestrian streets.

The bottom of any window or product display window used to satisfy this requirement may not be more than 4.5 feet above the adjacent sidewalk.

Product display windows used to satisfy these requirements must have a minimum height of 4 feet and be internally lighted.



On lots abutting pedestrian streets, buildings must have a primary entrance door facing the pedestrian street. Entrances at building corners facing a pedestrian street may be used to satisfy this requirement.

Building entrances may include doors to individual shops or businesses, lobby entrances, entrances to pedestrian-oriented plazas or courtyard entrances to a cluster of shops or businesses.



Chicago Ordinances

The following uses are expressly prohibited on lots abutting pedestrian streets:

Drive-through facilities

Vehicle sales and service uses involving any outdoor storage of vehicles or goods

Gas stations.

Car washes.

Residential storage warehouses.

Strip centers.

Any off- street parking spaces must be enclosed or located to the rear of the principal building and not be visible from the right-of-way of a pedestrian street.

Vehicle access to lots located along pedestrian streets must come from an alley. No curb cuts or driveways are allowed from a pedestrian street.

Alleys are intended to serve as the sole means of vehicle access to buildings and uses located along Class 1 streets. New curb cuts and driveway access are prohibited on Class 1 streets.

Alleys are intended to serve as the primary means of vehicle access to buildings and uses located along Class 2 streets. New curb cuts and driveway access are permitted on Class 2 streets only when reviewed and approved as an administrative adjustment by the Zoning Administrator.

Non-accessory parking lots containing fewer than 250 parking spaces may be allowed only if reviewed and approved in accordance with the special use or planned development procedures.

Floor Area Ratio Bonus. Floor area bonuses are subject to the standards of the following table:

Public Benefit/Amenity	Maximum Bonus	Approval Authority
Public Plazas and Pocket Parks	6 FAR	Zoning Administrator
Winter Gardens	3 FAR	Zoning Administrator
Indoor Through-Block Connections	No maximum	Zoning Administrator
Outdoor Through-Block Connections	No maximum	Zoning Administrator
Sidewalk Widening	No maximum	Zoning Administrator
Arcades	2 FAR	Zoning Administrator
Water Features in Public Open Spaces	1 FAR	Zoning Administrator
Upper-Level Setbacks	25% of base FAR	Zoning Administrator
Lower-Level Planting Terraces	No maximum	Zoning Administrator

Chicago Ordinances

Green Roofs	2 FAR	Zoning Administrator
Underground Parking and Loading	30% of base FAR	Zoning Administrator
Parking Concealed by Occupiable Space	25% of base FAR	Zoning Administrator
Off-Site Park/Open Space Contributions	20% of base FAR	Planned Development
Streetscape Improvements	20% of base FAR	Planned Development
Transit Station Improvements	20% of base FAR	Planned Development
Pedway Improvements	20% of base FAR	Planned Development
Adopt -A-Landmark	20% of base FAR	Planned Development
Chicago Public Schools Capital Improvements Fund	25% of base FAR in dash 10 30% of base FAR in dash 12 or 16	Zoning Administrator

The site location is based on an requirement of Chicago Planning Department website, as well as the premise that the downtown area is fundamental to guarantee an integration with cultural, educational and tourism infrastructure that will assure its function throughout the year. Its central location would also assure easy access and transportation for residents coming from any area of the city of Chicago.

(Ordinances information from The City of Chicago Website)

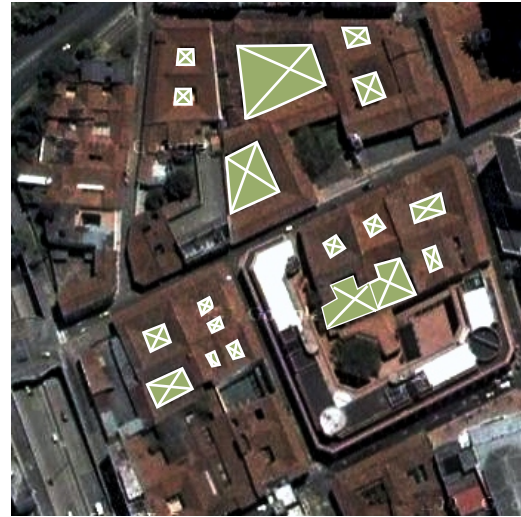
The total area proposed is 88.400 sf, not including the mechanical/electrical space which are proposed in the basement in the north area of the project.

Concepts

Traditional Latinamerican town plan
Use of courtyards in colonial constructions

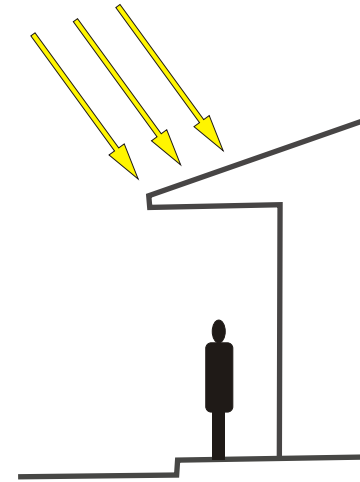


The interior spaces were organized around a courtyard
Open spaces were also used as gathering places in front of the constructions



Concepts

In colonial towns, every construction had a canopy along the streets that offered weather protection from the sun and the rain.



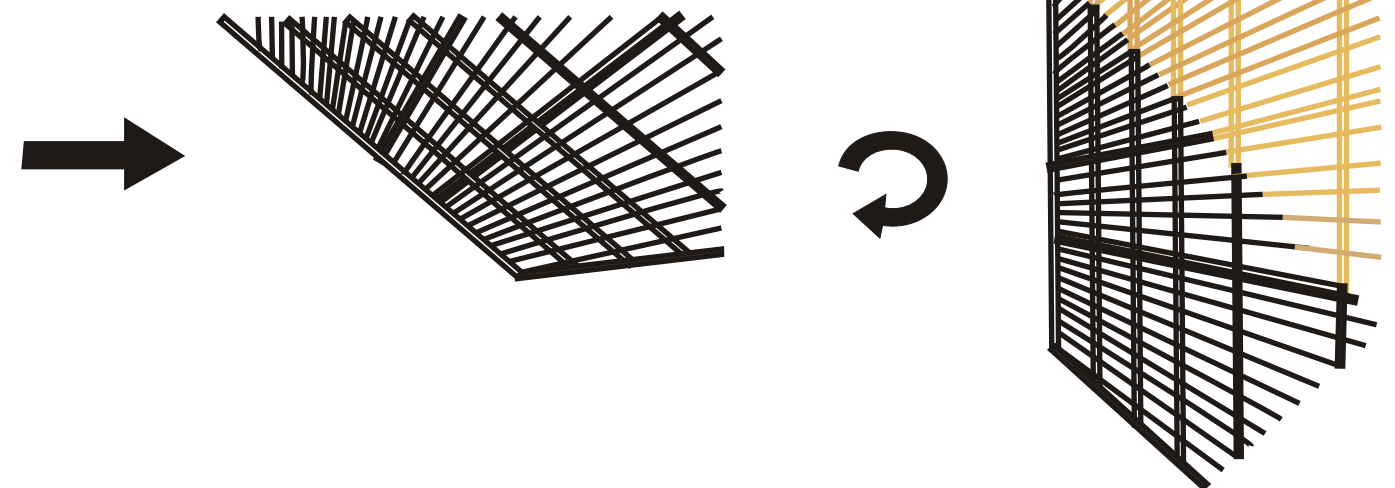
Pre-columbian construction



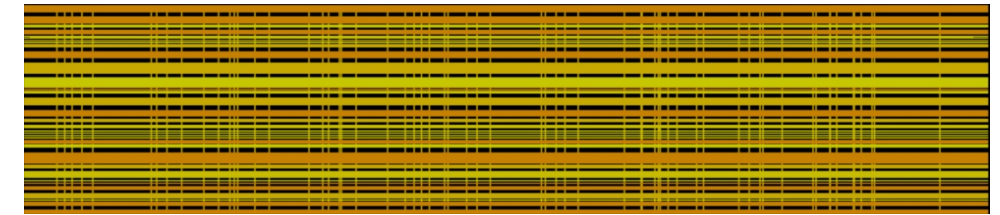
Roof structure exposed



The traditional roof structure is adapted so it becomes a vertical element in the facade for sunlight control and air flow if necessary.



References



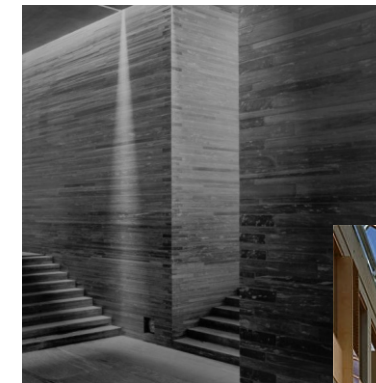
A representation of the traditional roof structure becomes the representative element of the building. This structure will be formed with horizontal colored stripes in order to recall Latino culture, its spontaneity, "tropicalism," as well as some references to the native cultures. The use of vivid colors such as orange is a reference to traditional tints. These were processed from plants such as "achiote" used to tint traditional clothing, hamacs and even used as body paint.



Smithsonian Institute



Murcia Town Hall



Therme Vals

Machu Pichu stone work



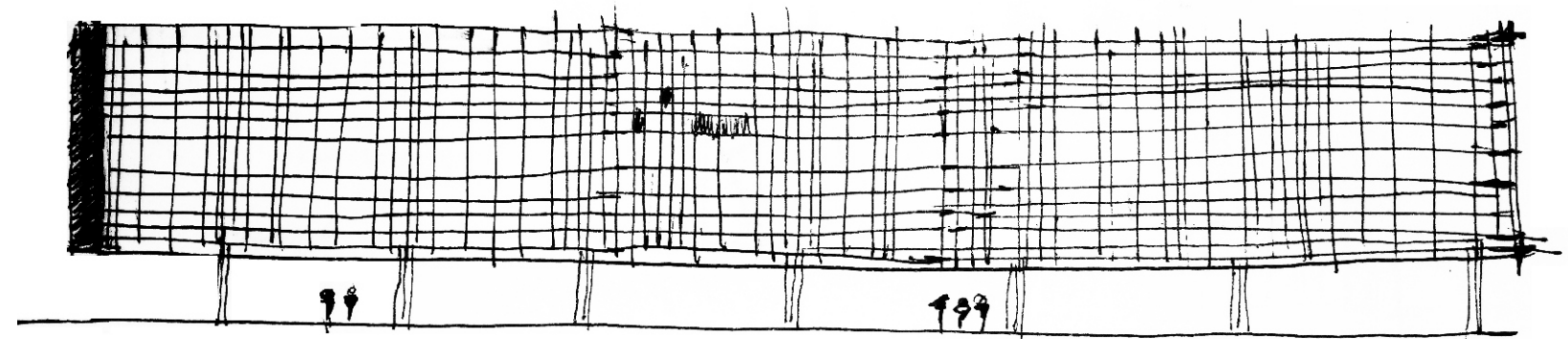
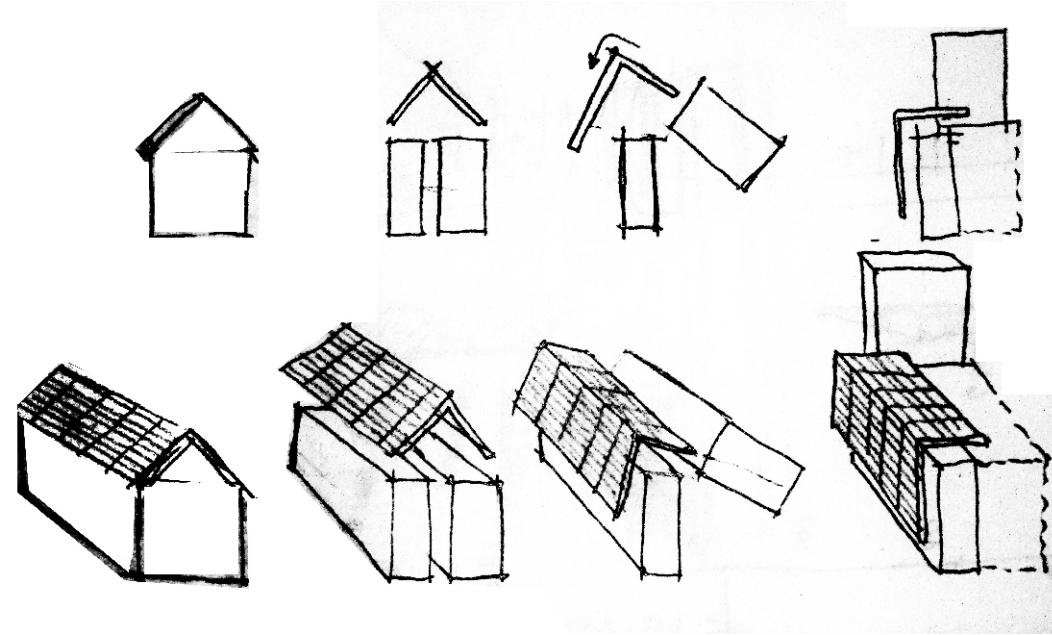
Elmpark Office Building



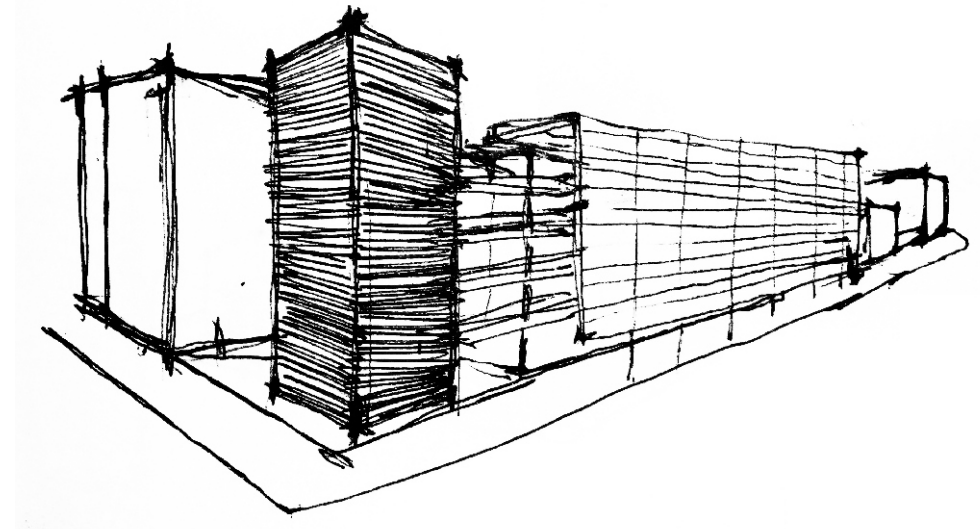
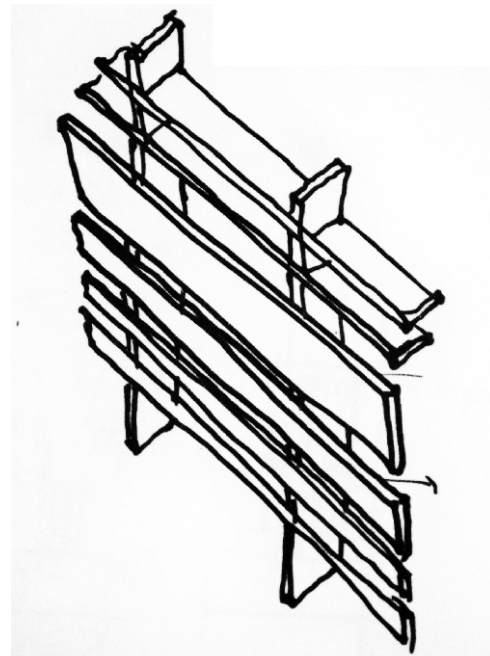
Building Galway

Preliminary Sketches

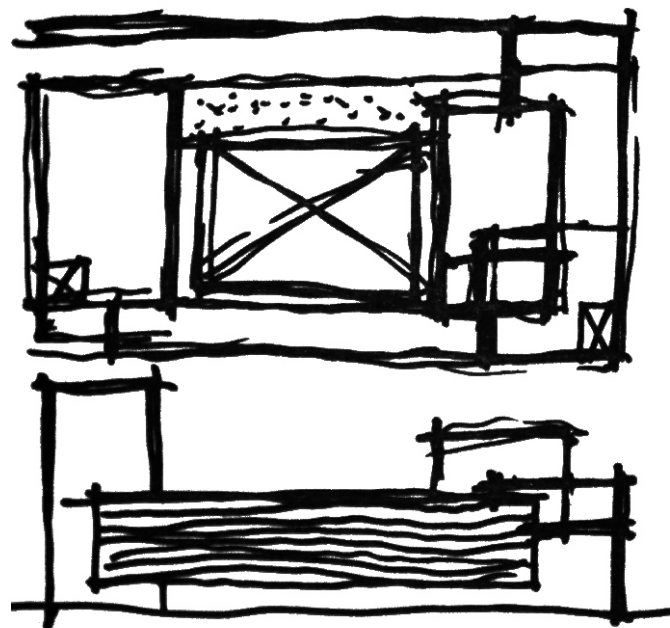
Roof used as a vertical weather protection element



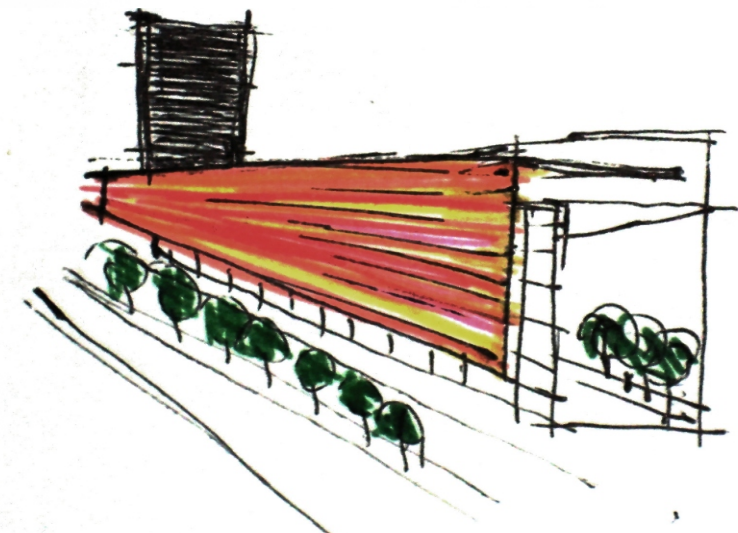
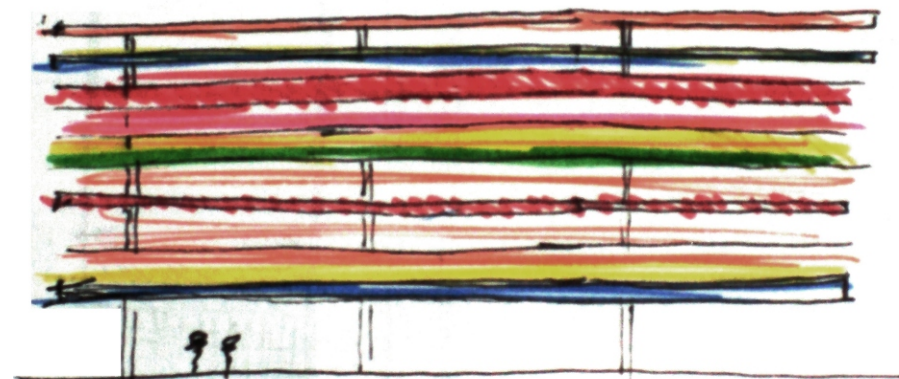
First massing scheme incorporating the idea of a floating element as a provider of pedestrian scale



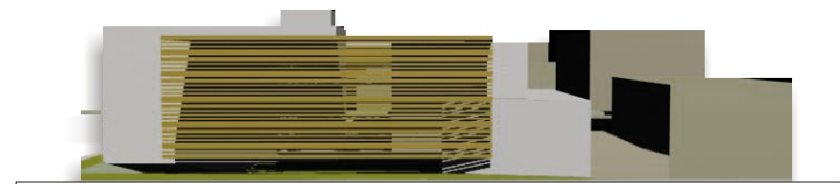
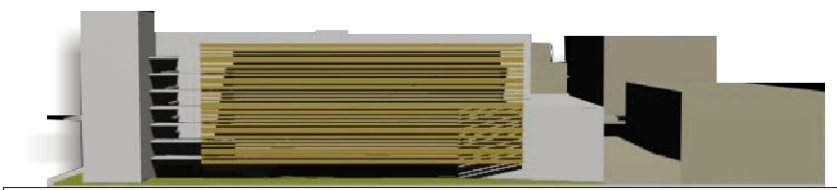
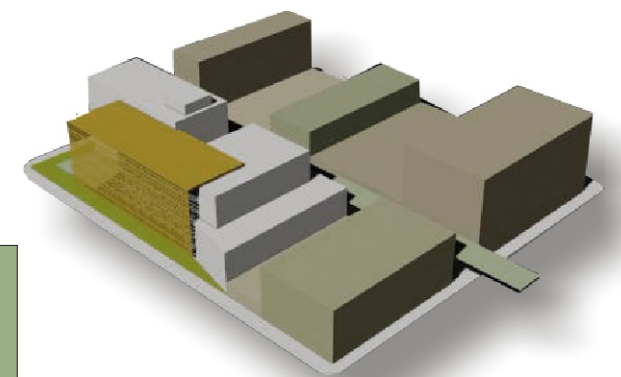
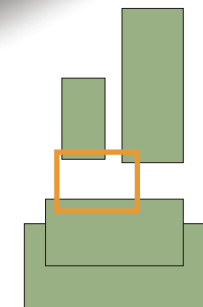
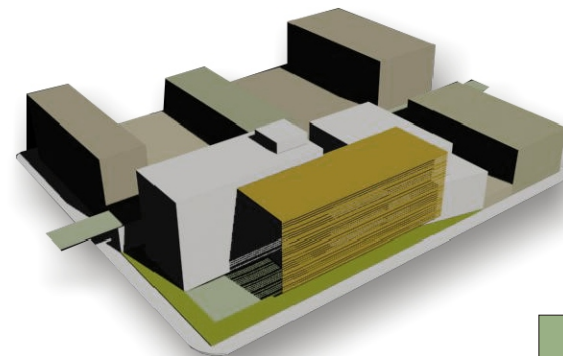
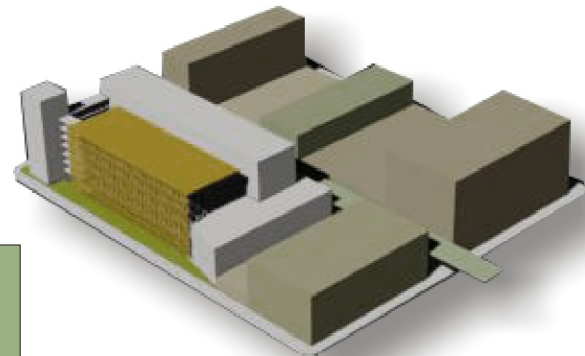
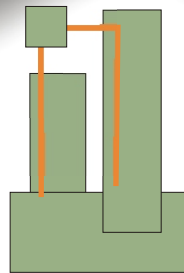
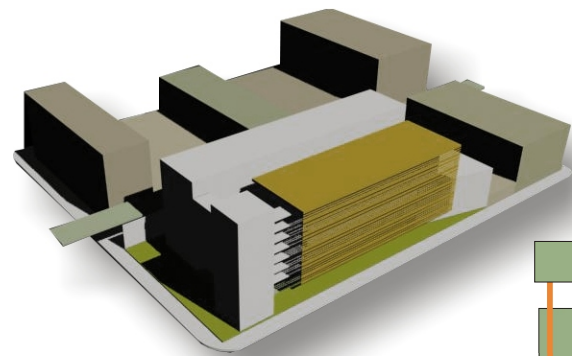
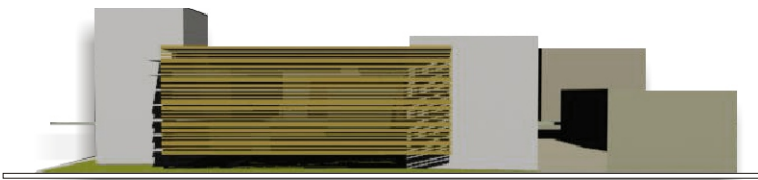
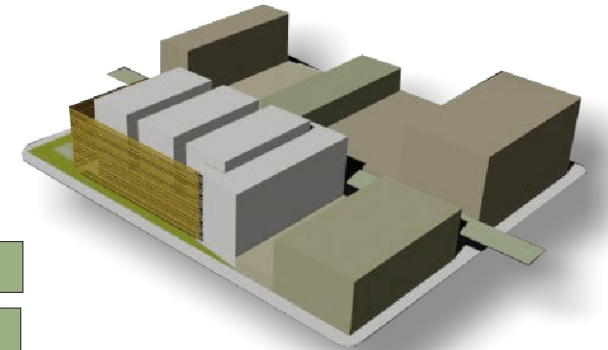
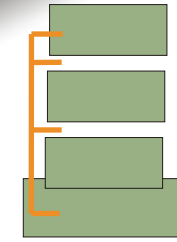
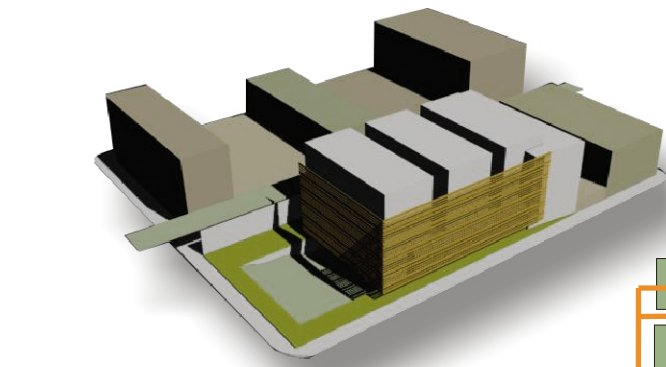
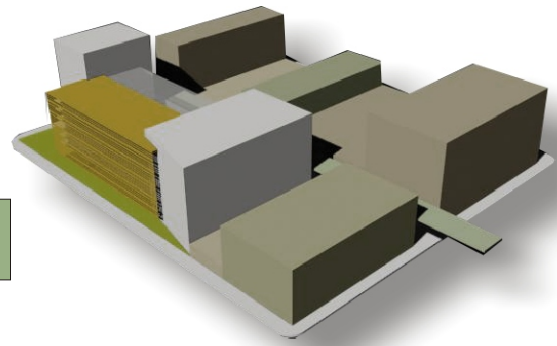
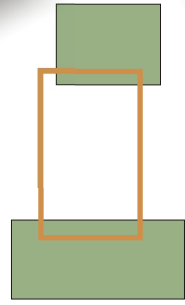
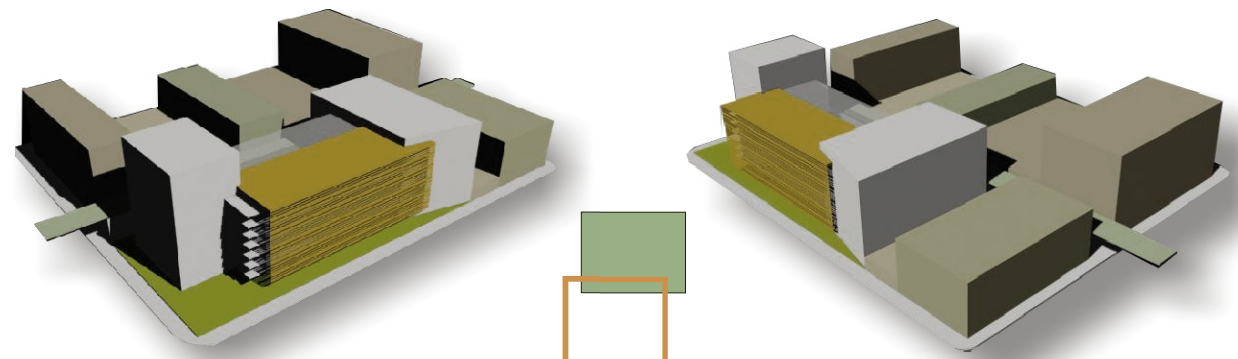
All the spaces to be organized around a central courtyard



The facade reflects the vivid tropical use of color



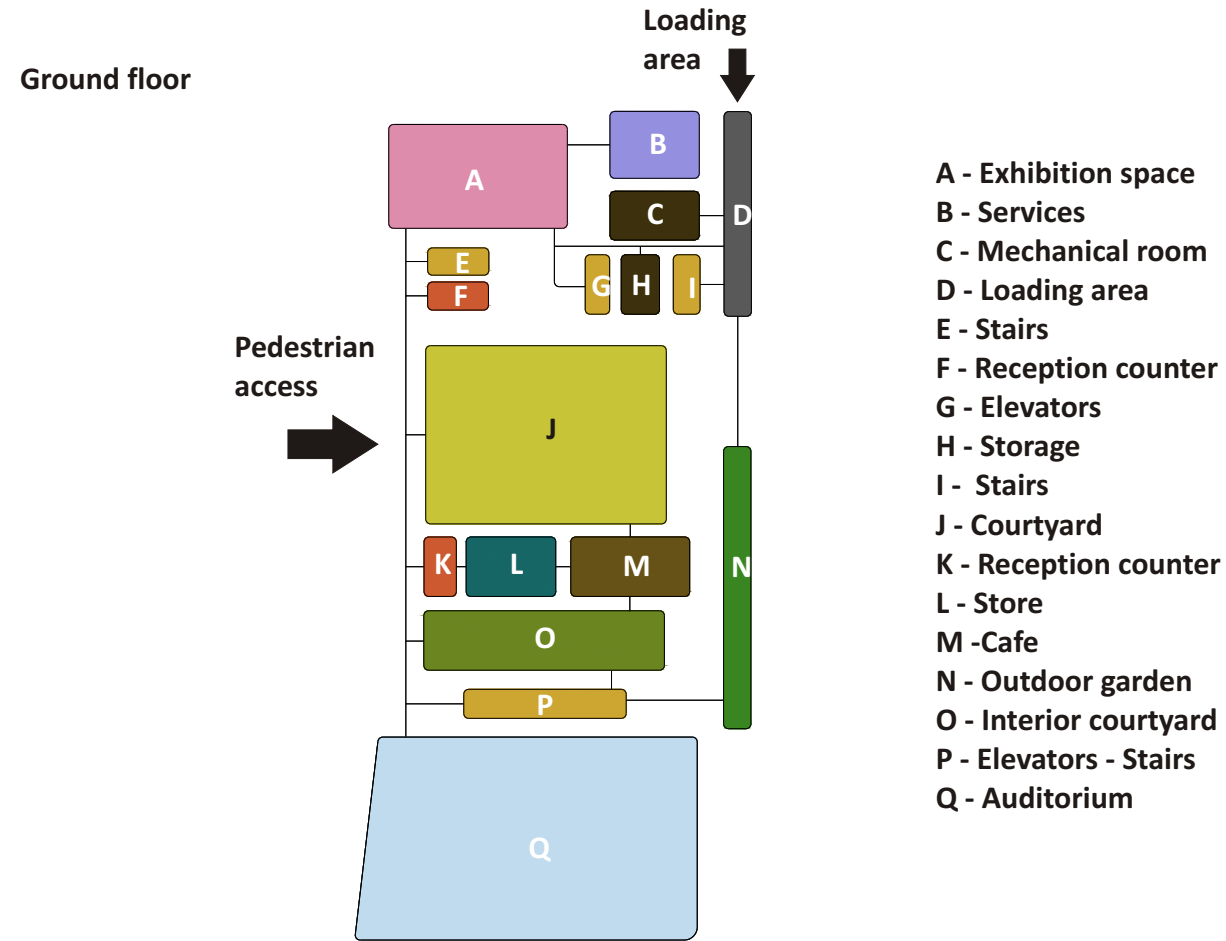
Preliminary Proposals



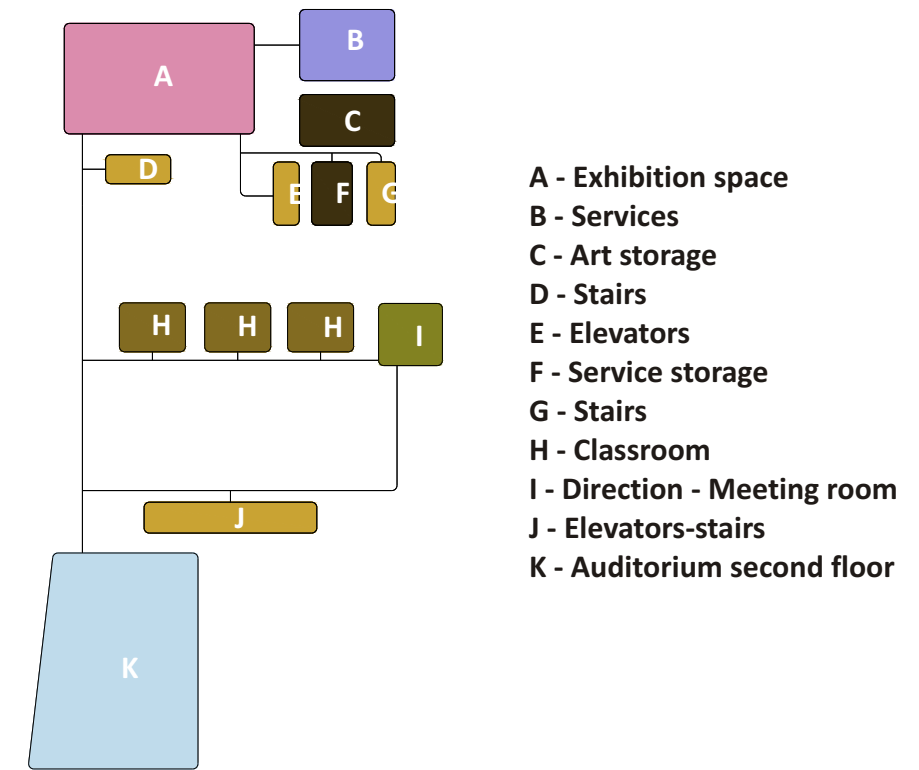
Final Proposal



Areas and Adjacencies



Second floor

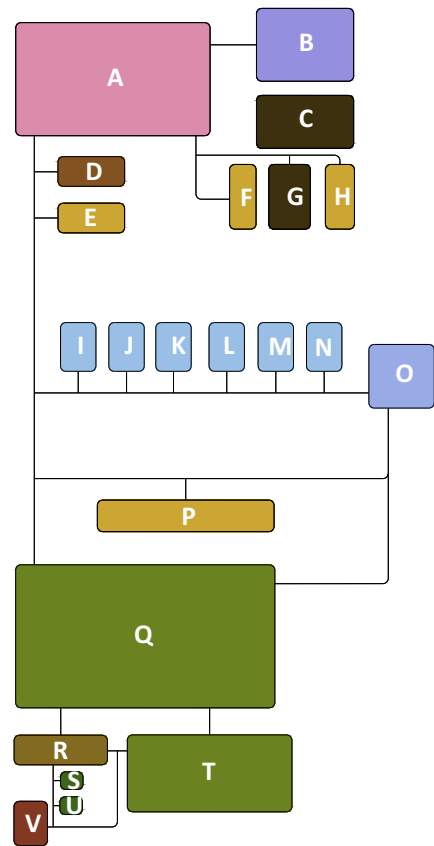


	Area aprox. (Sf)	Occupancy aprox.
Ground floor		
Outdoor public space	5,548	
Entrance - courtyard	6,984	320
Reception	312	
Store	866	40
Café indoor	1,150	20
Art exhibition	5,118	
Interior garden	2,328	
Auditorium first floor	10,934	480
Services	970	
Storage	370	
Loading	900	
Mechanical room 706	706	
Reception gallery 278	278	
Outdoor garden 1,254	1,254	
Circulation	2,170	
Total	39,890	

	Area aprox. (Sf)	Occupancy aprox.
Second Floor		
Exhibition space	5,000	
Services	970	
Art storage	706	
Service storage	370	
Classrooms	1,320	20 (x3)
Director office - meeting	500	
Auditorium second floor	3,400	180
Circulation	4,000	
Total	16,266	

Areas and Adjacencies

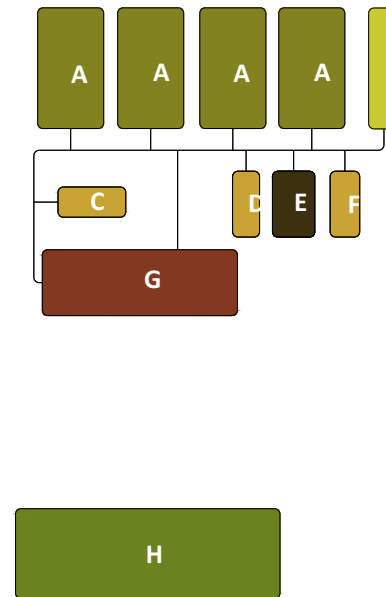
Third floor



- A - Art workshops
- B - Services
- C - Supplies storage
- D - Electronic lab
- E - Stairs
- F - Elevators
- G - Service storage
- H - Stairs
- I - Humanities office
- J - Visual-music performances office
- K - Residencies program office
- L - Advertising
- M - Curator
- N - Director
- O - Meeting room - copy center
- P - Elevators - stairs
- Q - Reading-resources library
- R - Circulation desk
- S - Service
- T - Children's library
- U - Copies
- V - Librarian office

	Area aprox. (Sf)	Occupancy aprox.
Third Floor		
Art workshops	4,800	
Services	970	
Supplies storage	706	
Electronic lab	300	
Service storage	370	
Humanities office	210	3
Performances office	210	3
Art residencies program	210	3
Advertising - marketing office	210	3
Curator office	210	3
Director office	210	3
Meeting room	500	10
Reading - resources area	4,500	150
Children's library	1,700	50
Circulation desk	420	
Librarian office	201	
Service	60	
Copies	50	
Circulation	3,700	
Total	19,530	

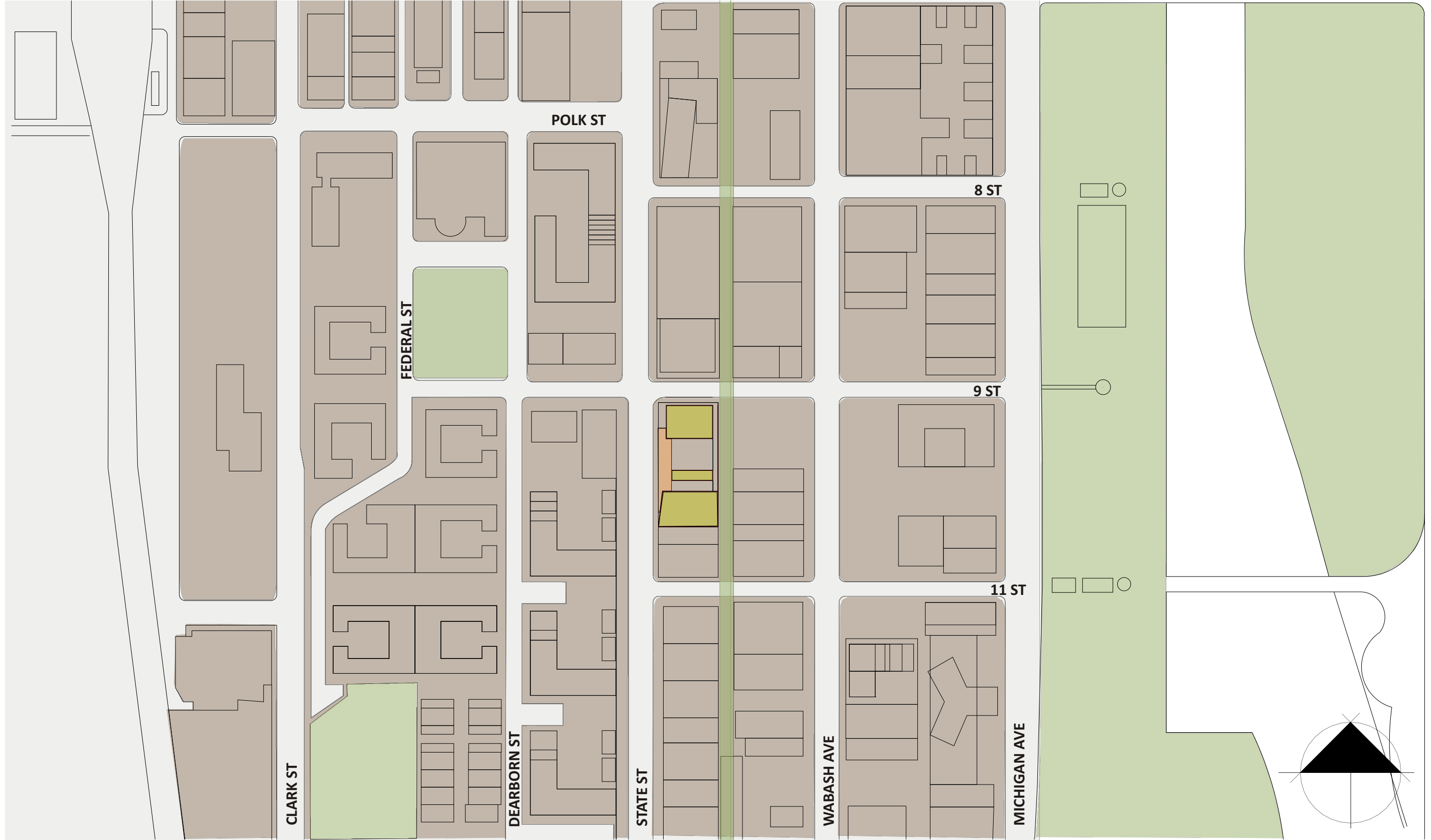
Fourth floor



- A - Artist living spaces
- B - Common services
- C - Stairs
- D - Elevators
- E - Storage
- F - Stairs
- G - Common area
- H - Library audio/video/digital resources

	Area aprox. (Sf)	Occupancy aprox.
Fourth Floor		
Artist living space x 4	4,000	8
Common area	1,500	20
Common services	600	
Service storage	370	
Library digital resources	3,200	120
Circulation	2,200	
Total	11,870	

Site Plan



Floor plans



Ground floor

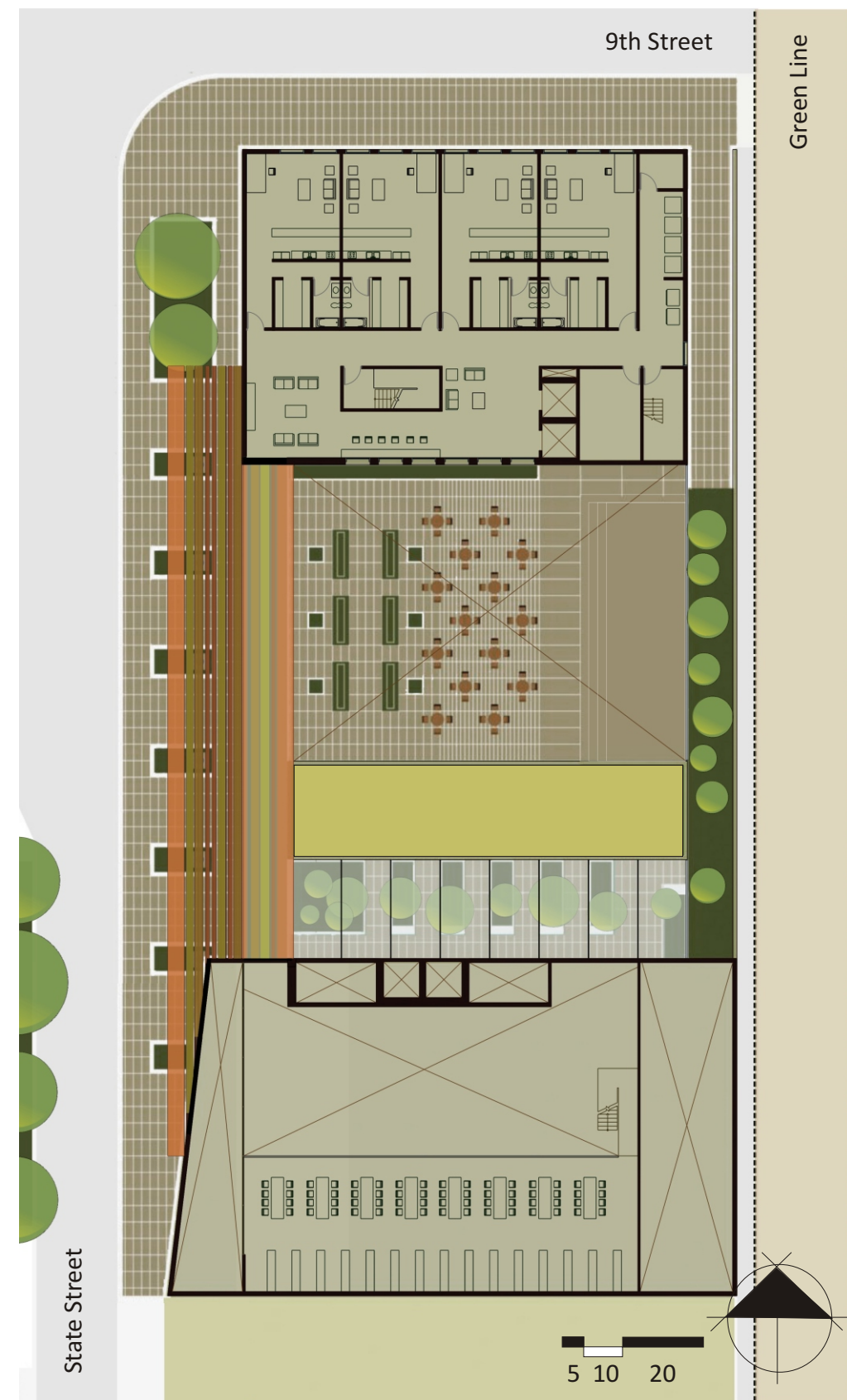


Second floor

Floor plans

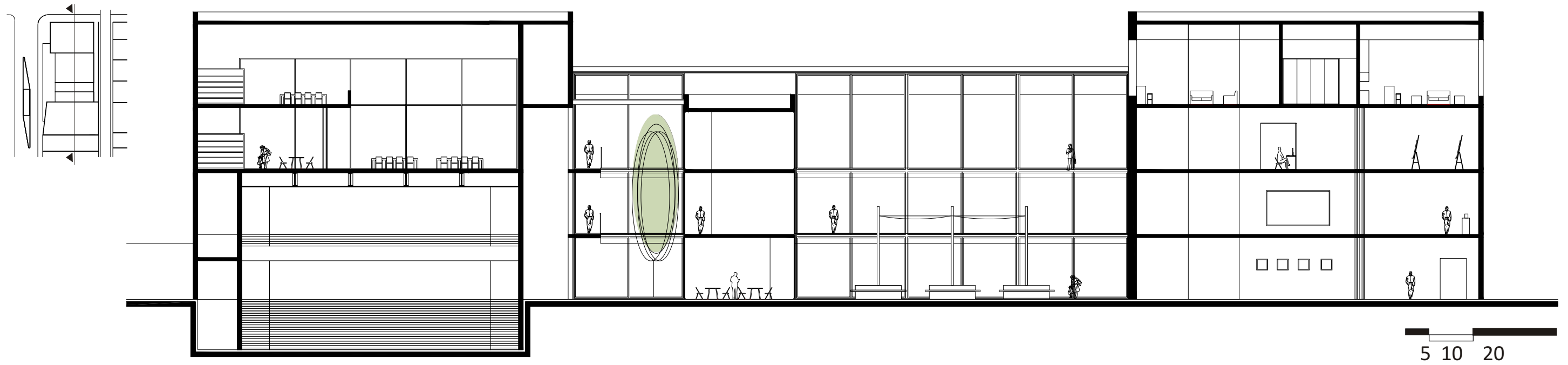


Third floor

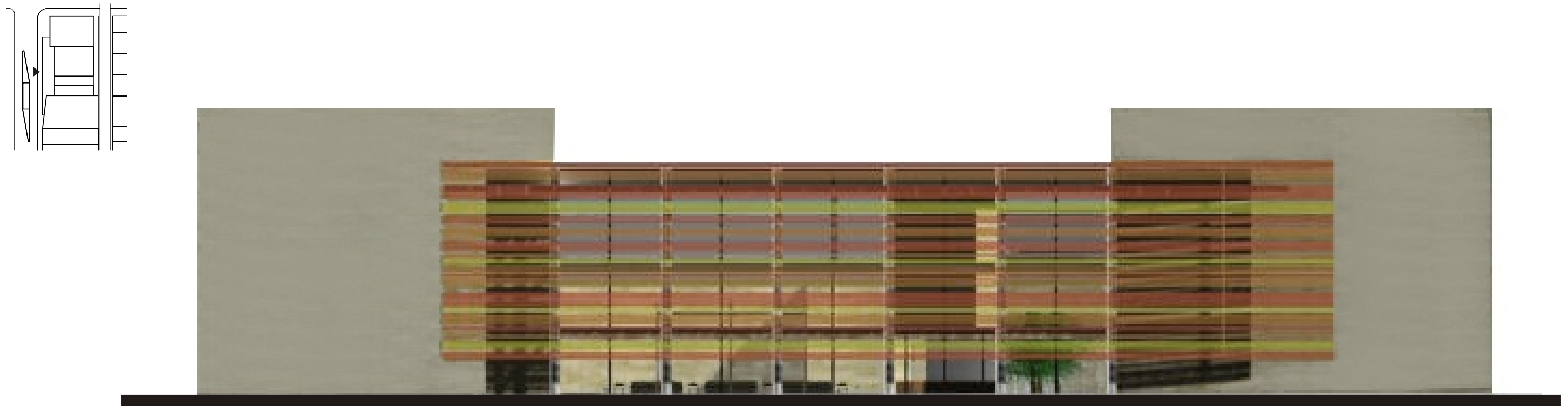


Fourth floor

Section

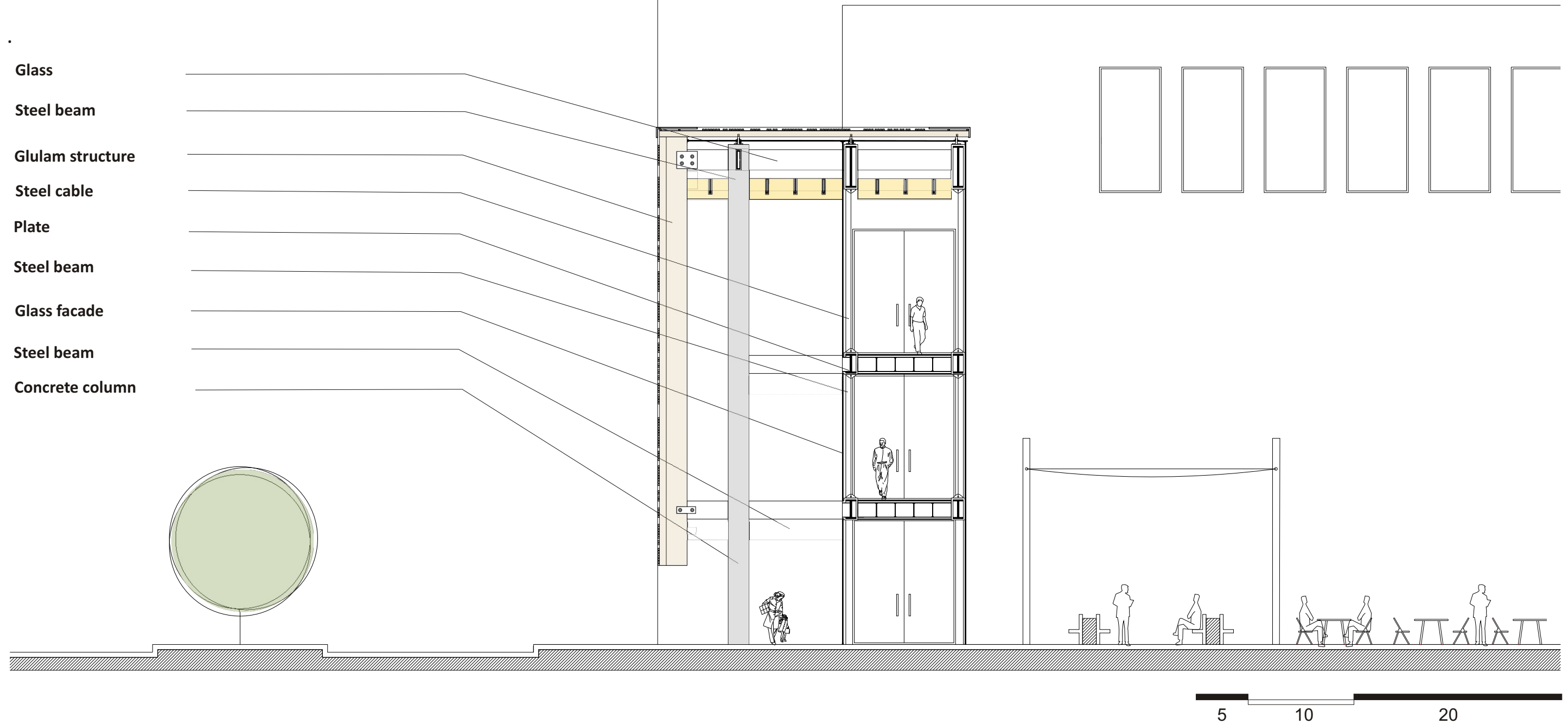


State Street Elevation

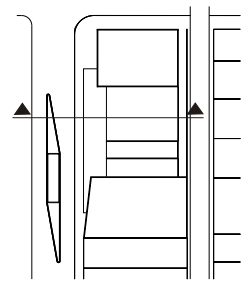


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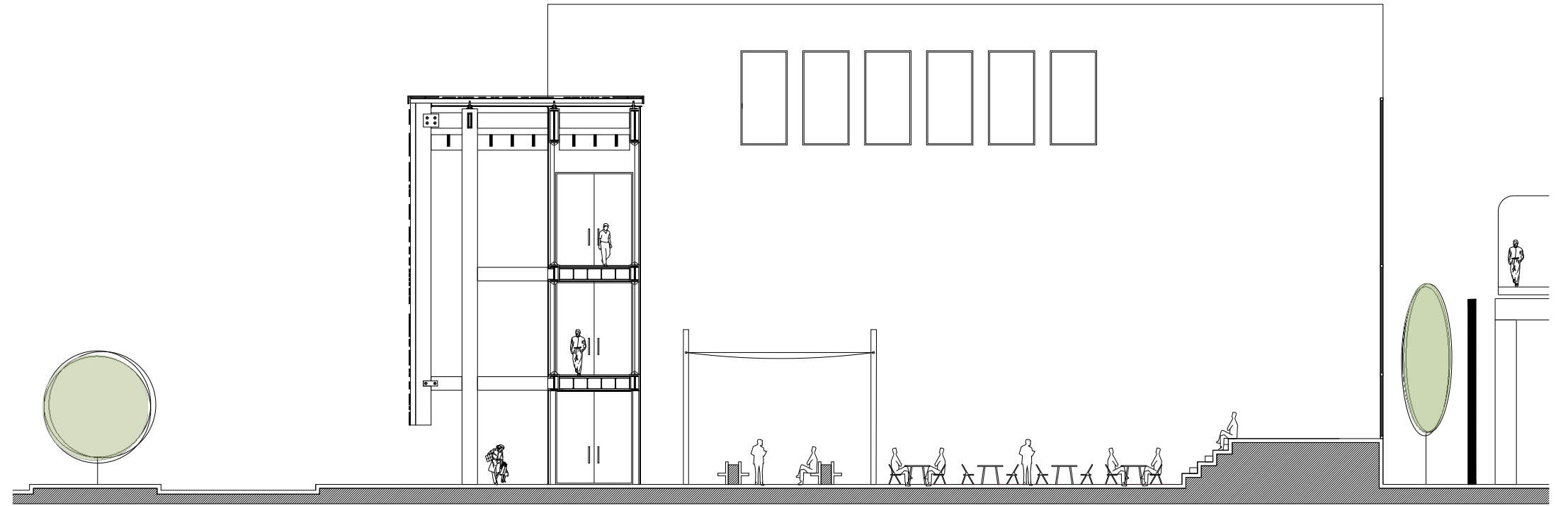
The proposed structure for the building is made of steel columns and beams. The walls are made of concrete block, claded with natural stone (granite or bojaca stone) indoors and outdoors. The floating structure is made of colored steel stripes, glued laminated timber, steel beams (glulam) and glass for weather protection.



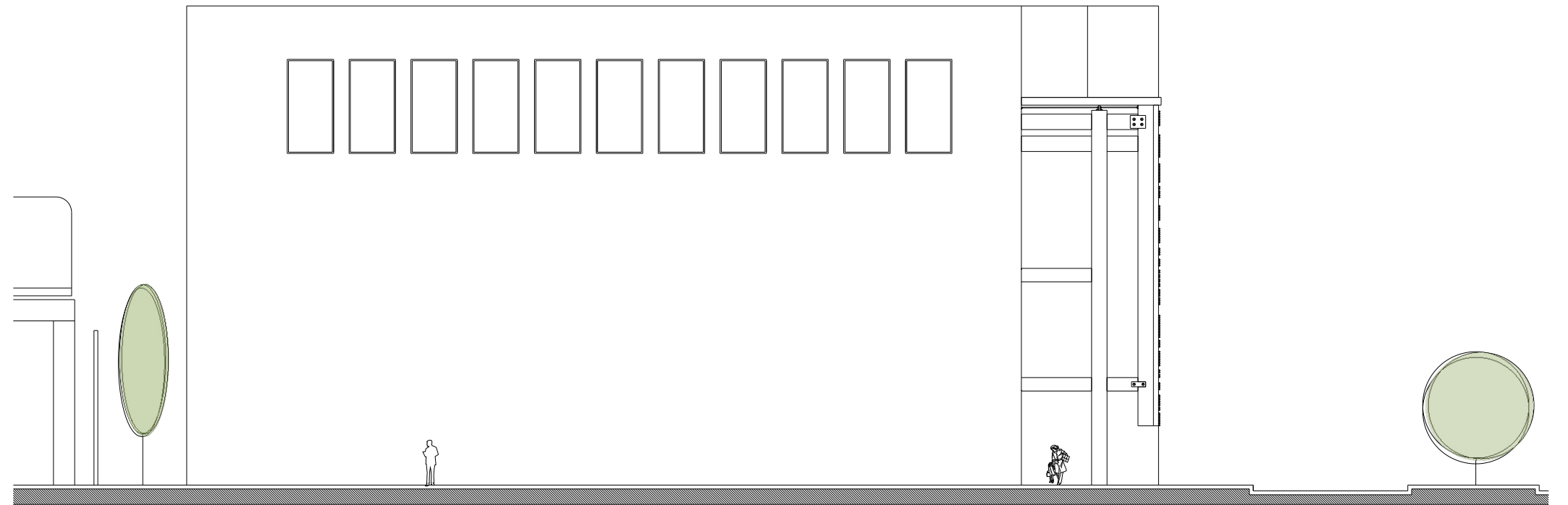
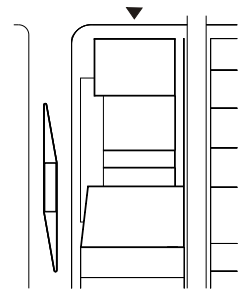
Section



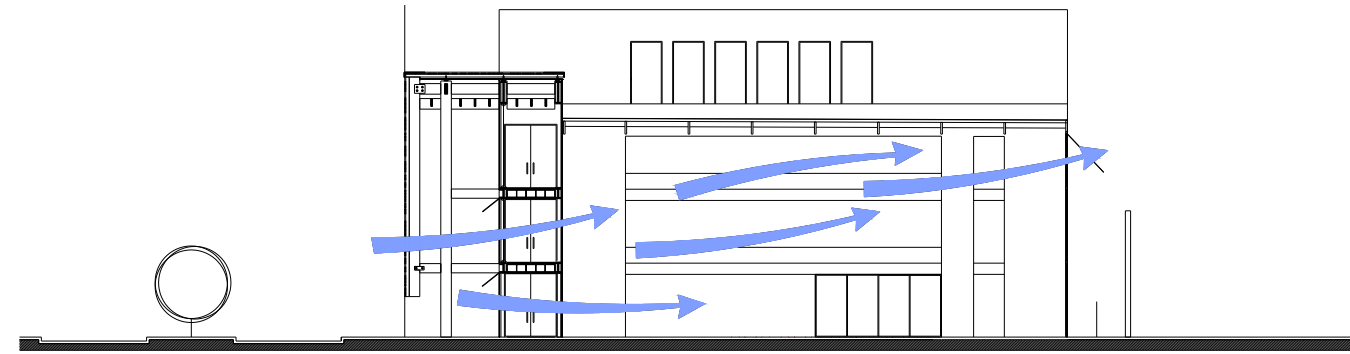
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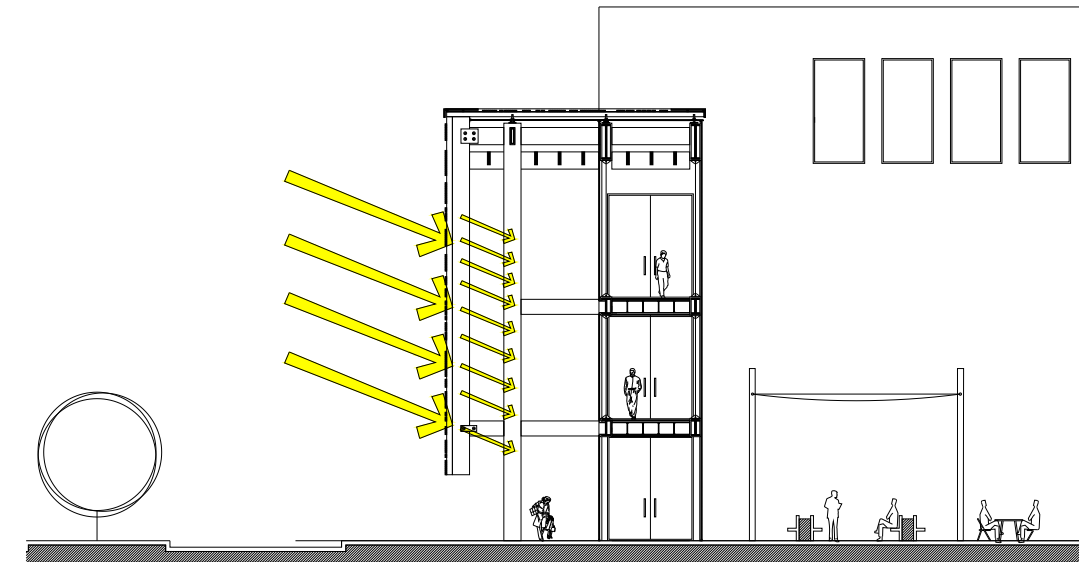
North Elevation



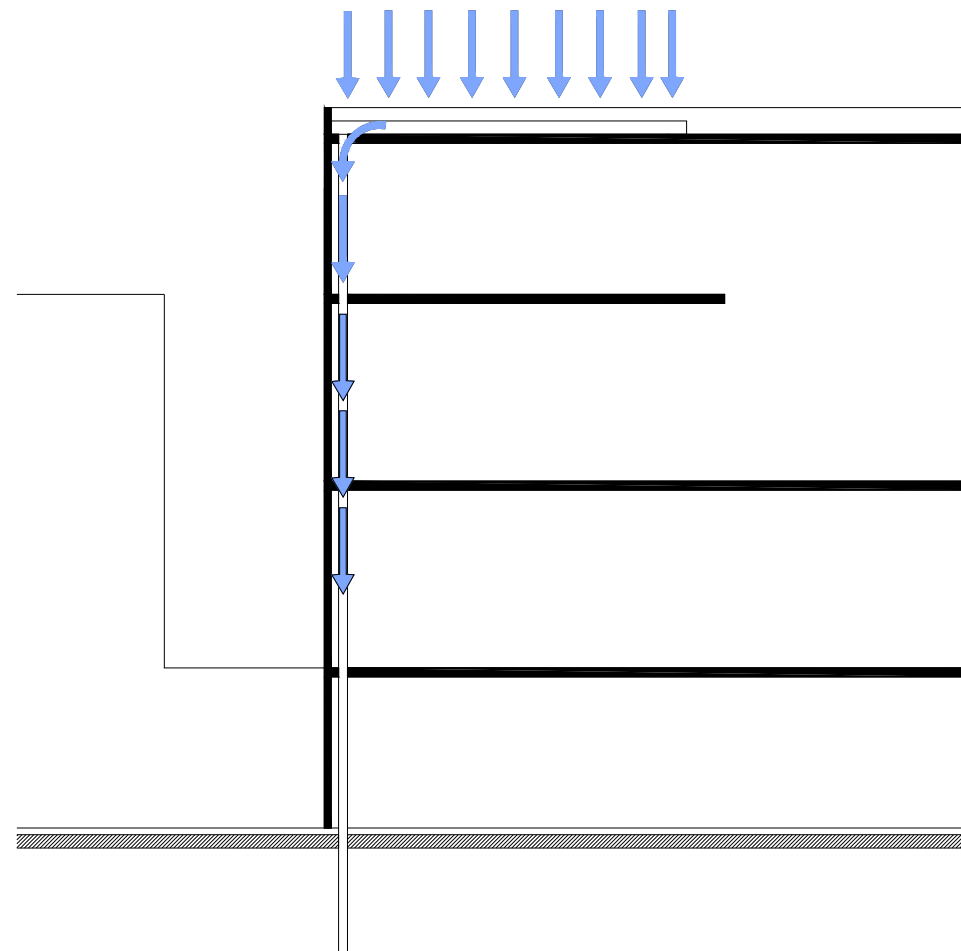
Green Strategies



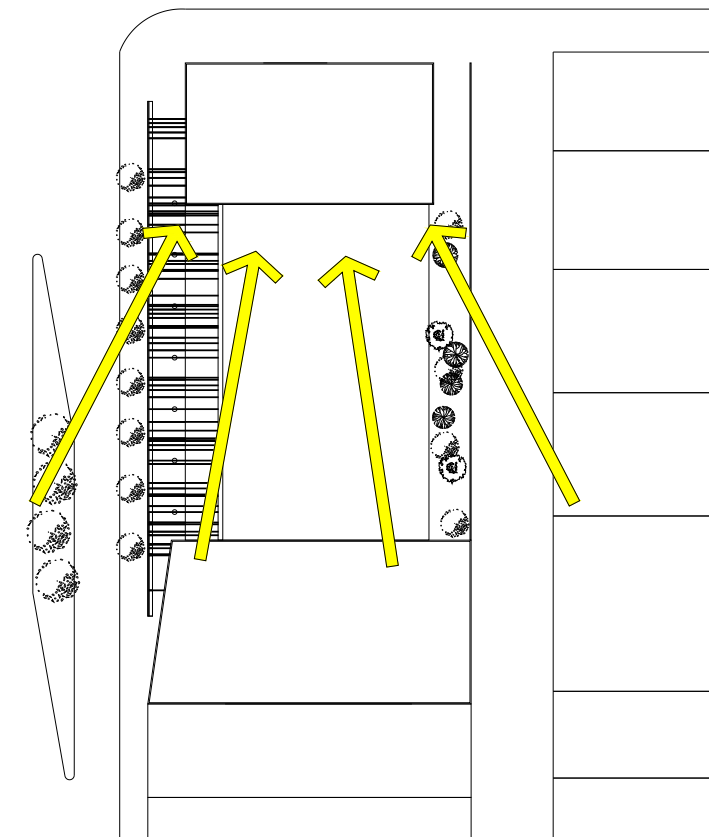
Cross ventilation



Sun control in facade and roof (summer)

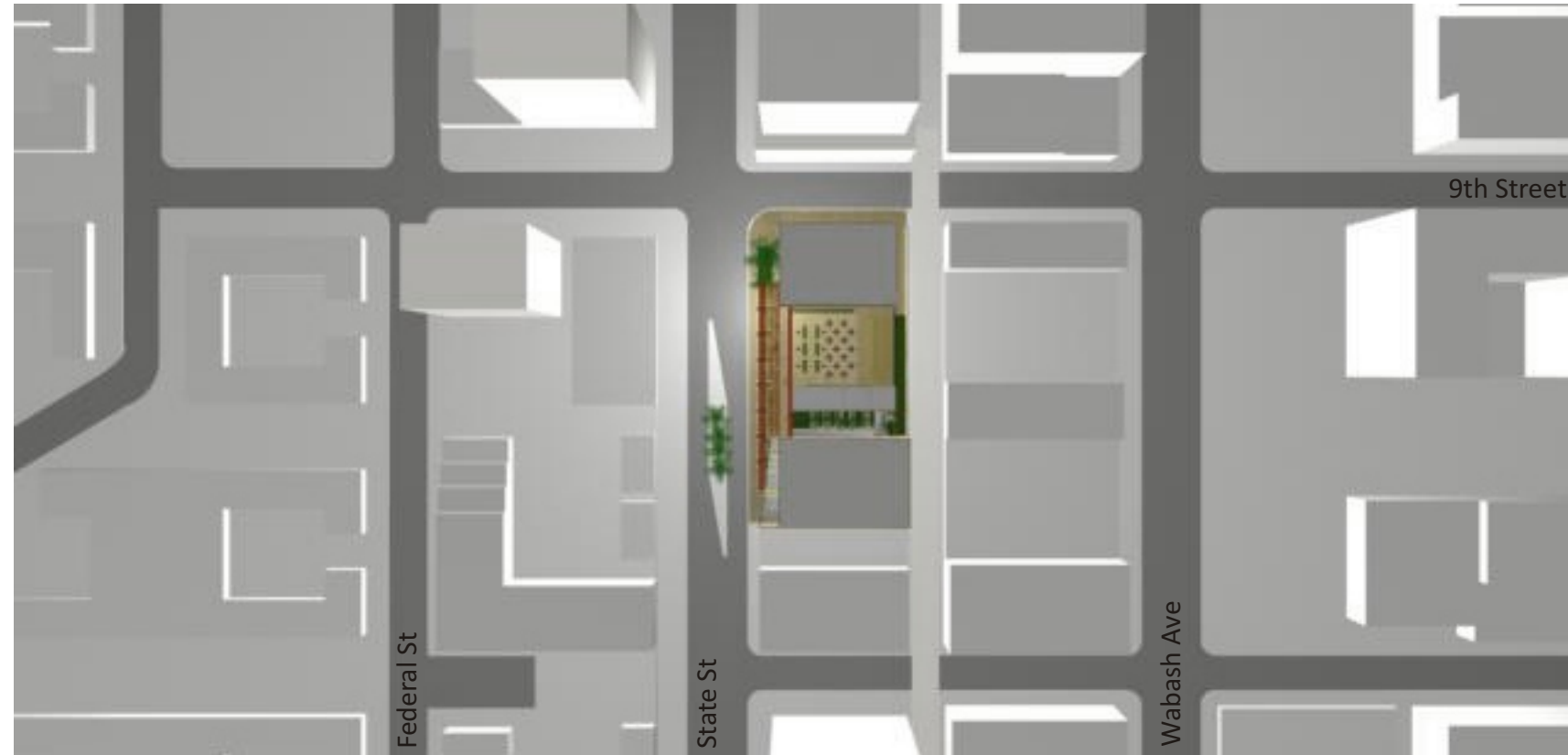


Storm water management

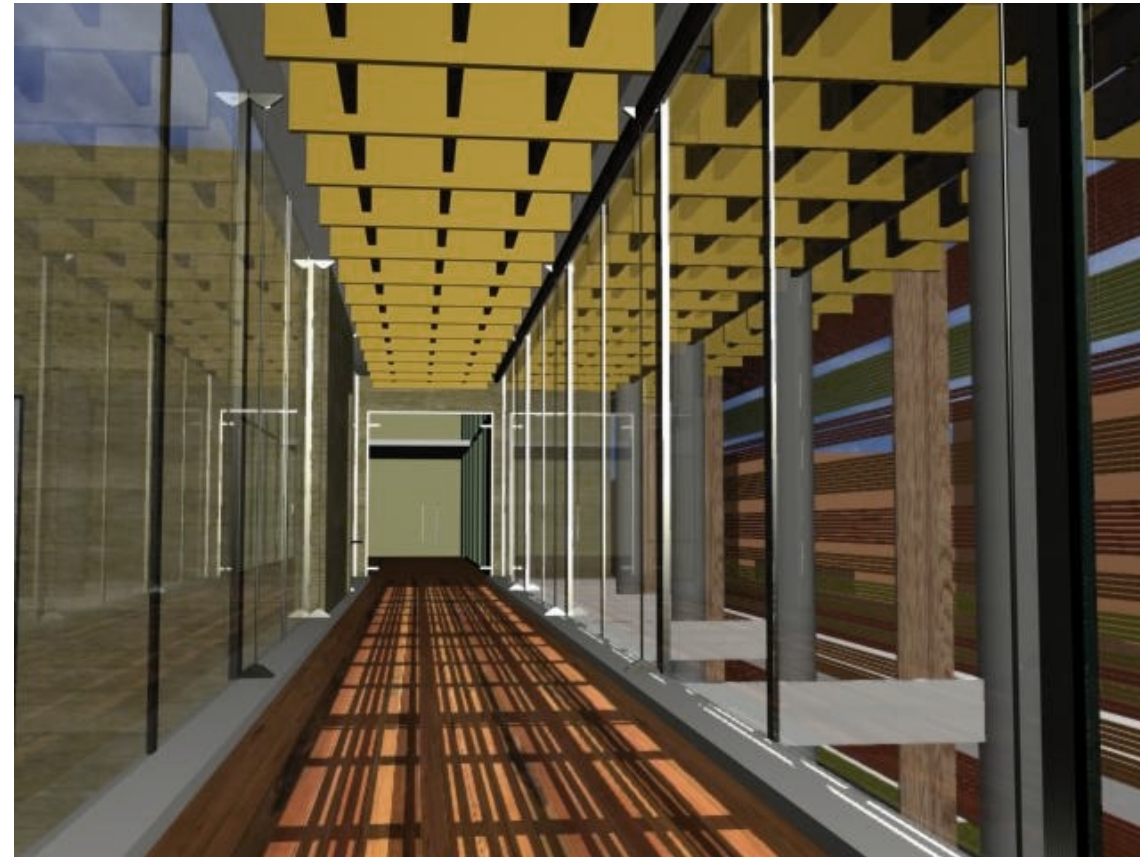


Orientation

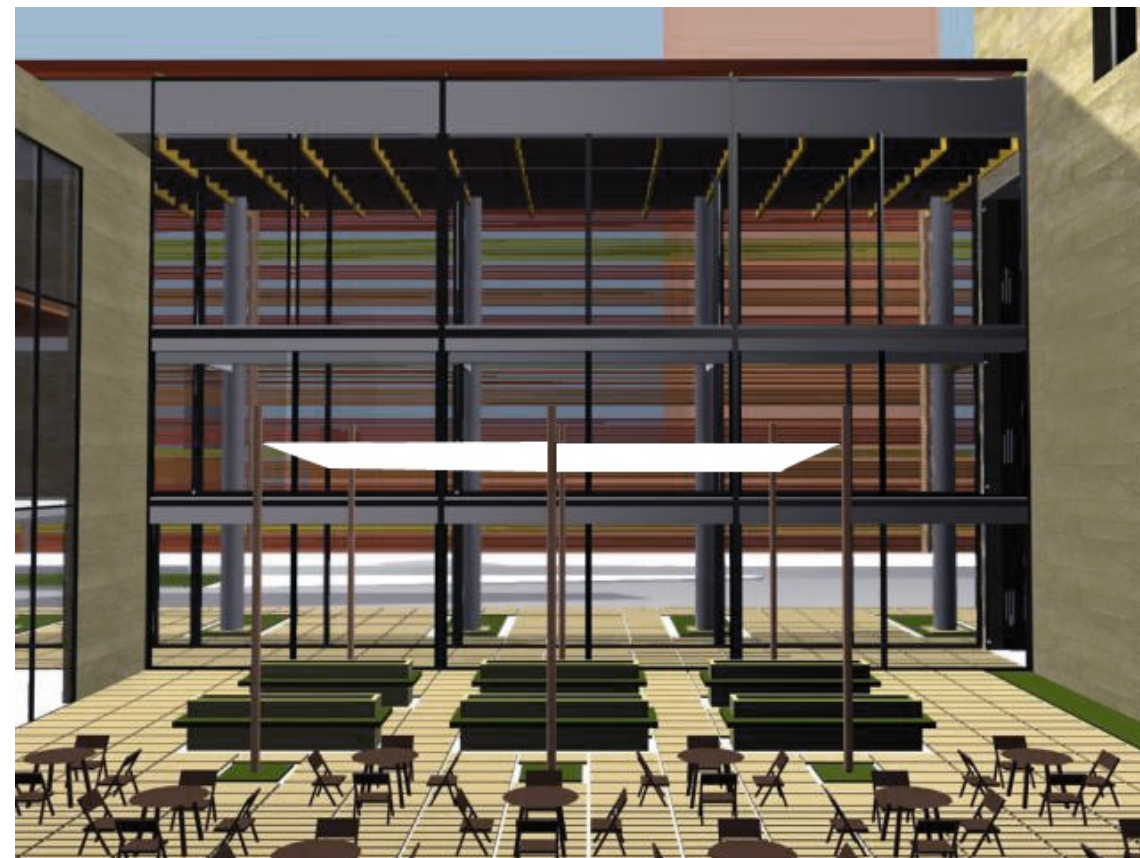
Top view



Corridor



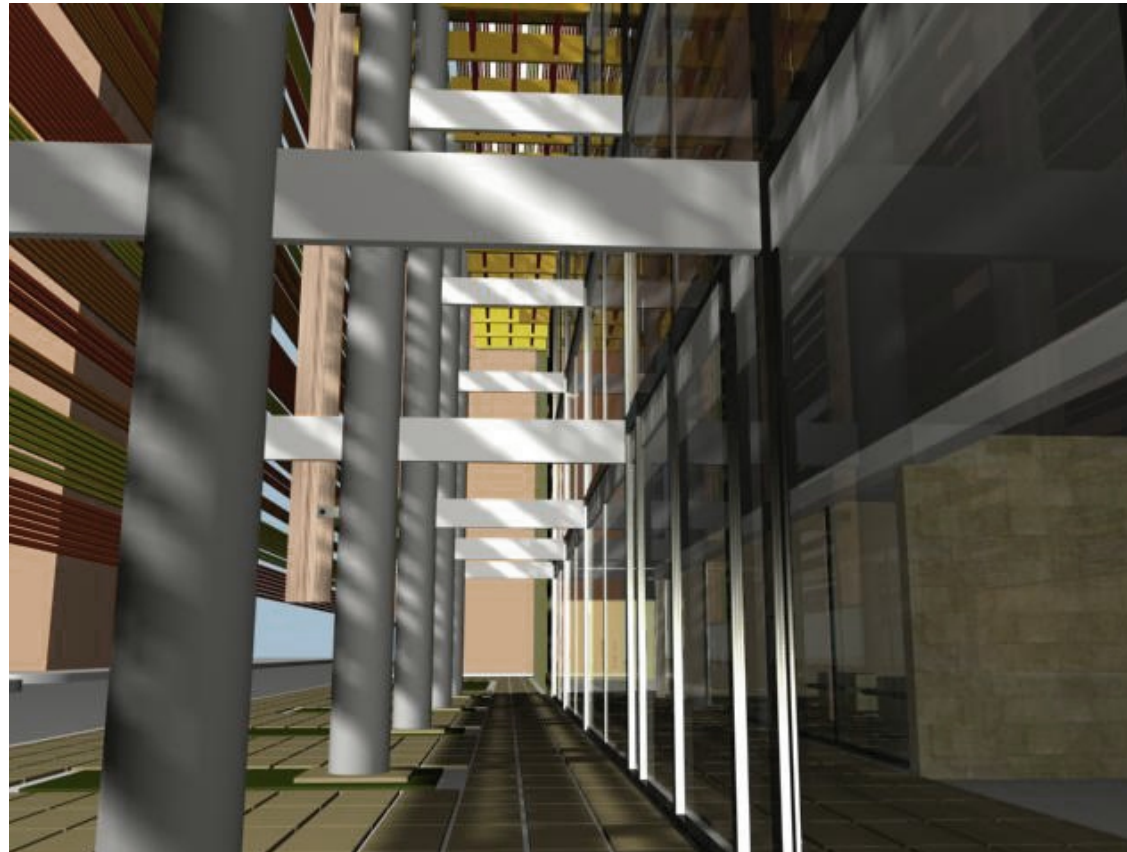
Courtyard



Interior garden



Access



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Luis Angel Arango virtual library. <http://www.lablaa.org>

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Bucholz Mc Evoy Architects website. [Http://www.bmcea.com](http://www.bmcea.com)

