

PORTFOLIO

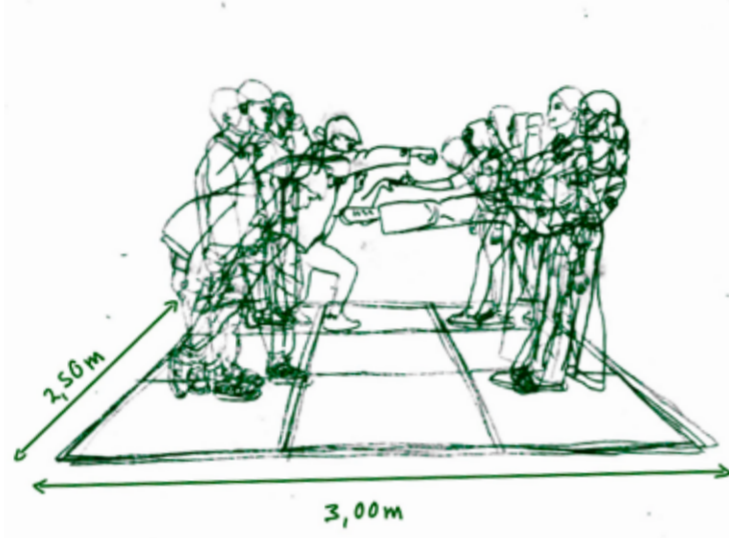
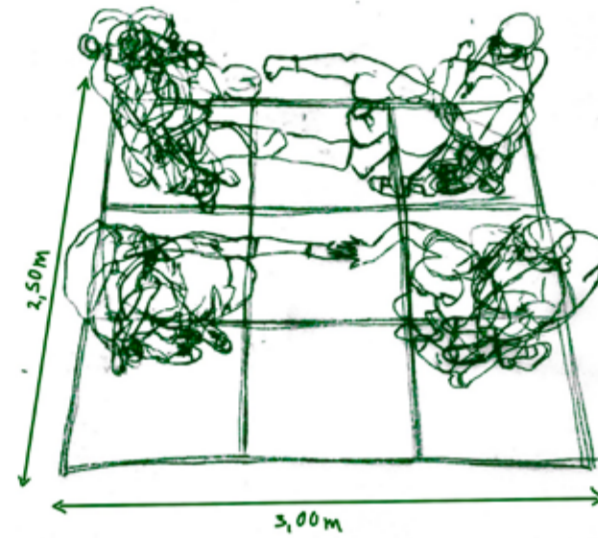
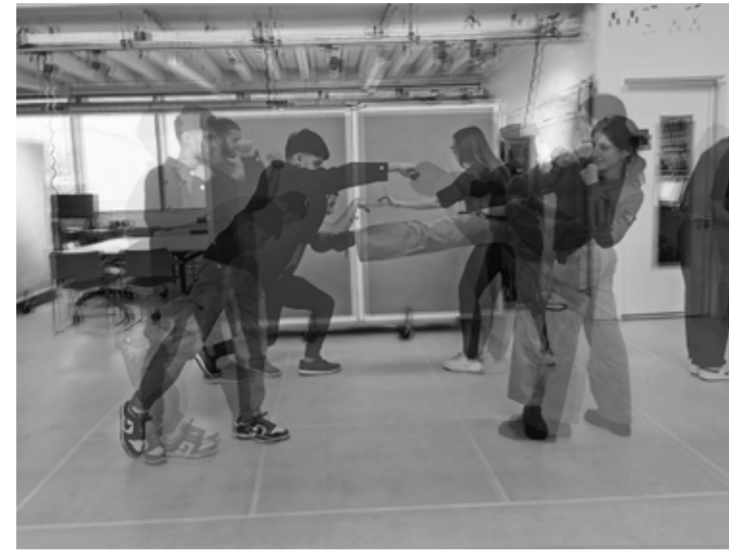
DESIGN 1A

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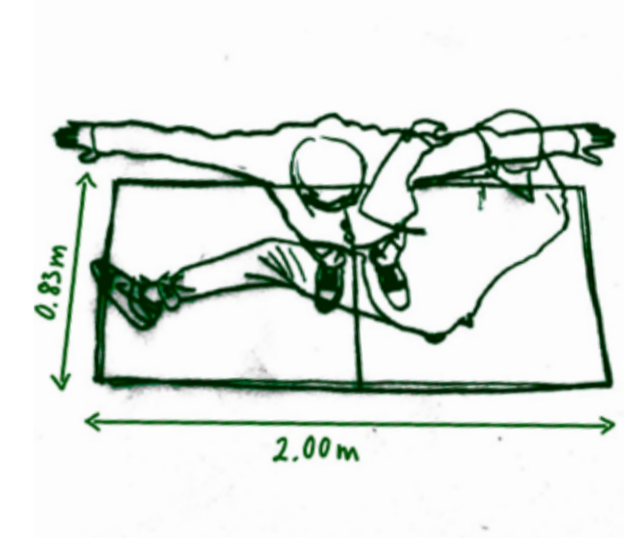
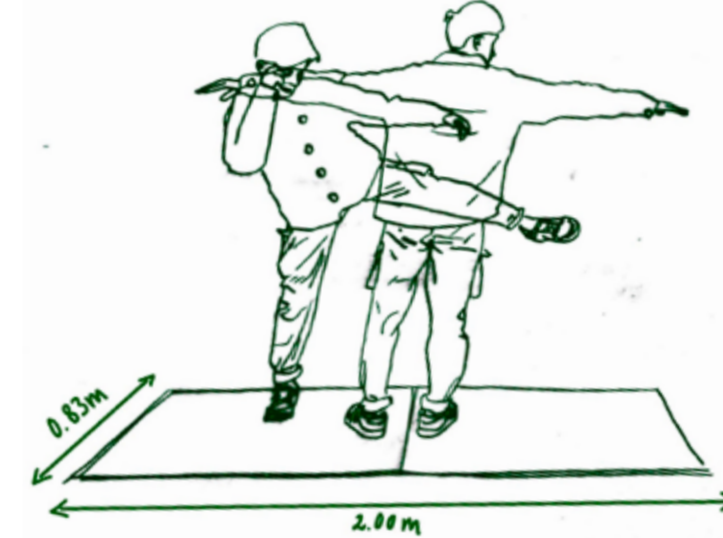
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THE ALTERNATIVE METRIC HANDBOOK

MINIMUM SPACE FOR FOUR PEOPLE TO HAVE A TAEKWONDO MATCH



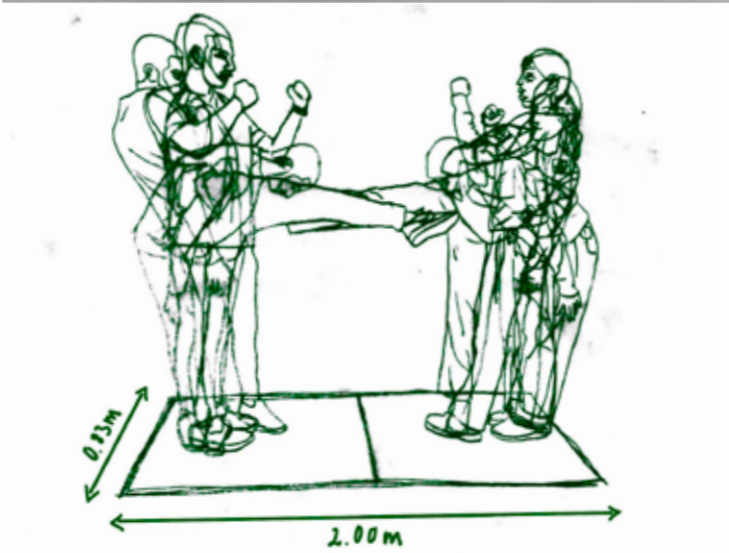
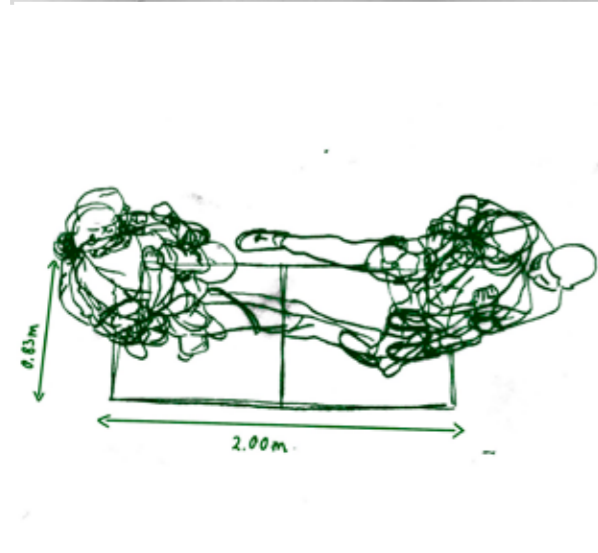
MINIMUM SPACE FOR ONE PERSON TO PRACTICE TAEKWONDO



My colleagues and I studied the minimum space necessary to practice taekwondo. A space was considered suitable if all participants could freely perform a punch, a block, and a kick.

We tried three different combinations: a 2 vs 2 match, a 1 vs 1 match, and a single practice.

MINIMUM SPACE FOR TWO PEOPLE TO HAVE A TAEKWONDO MATCH

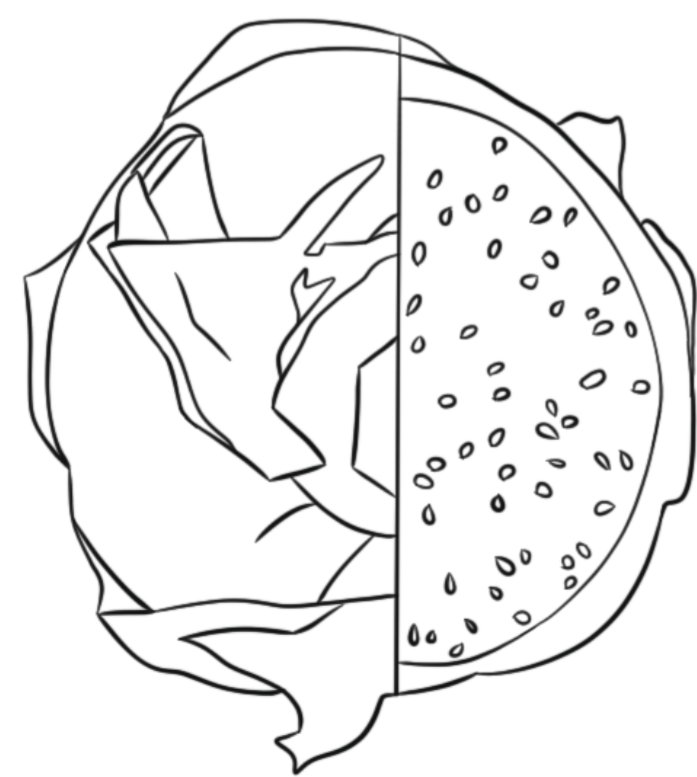
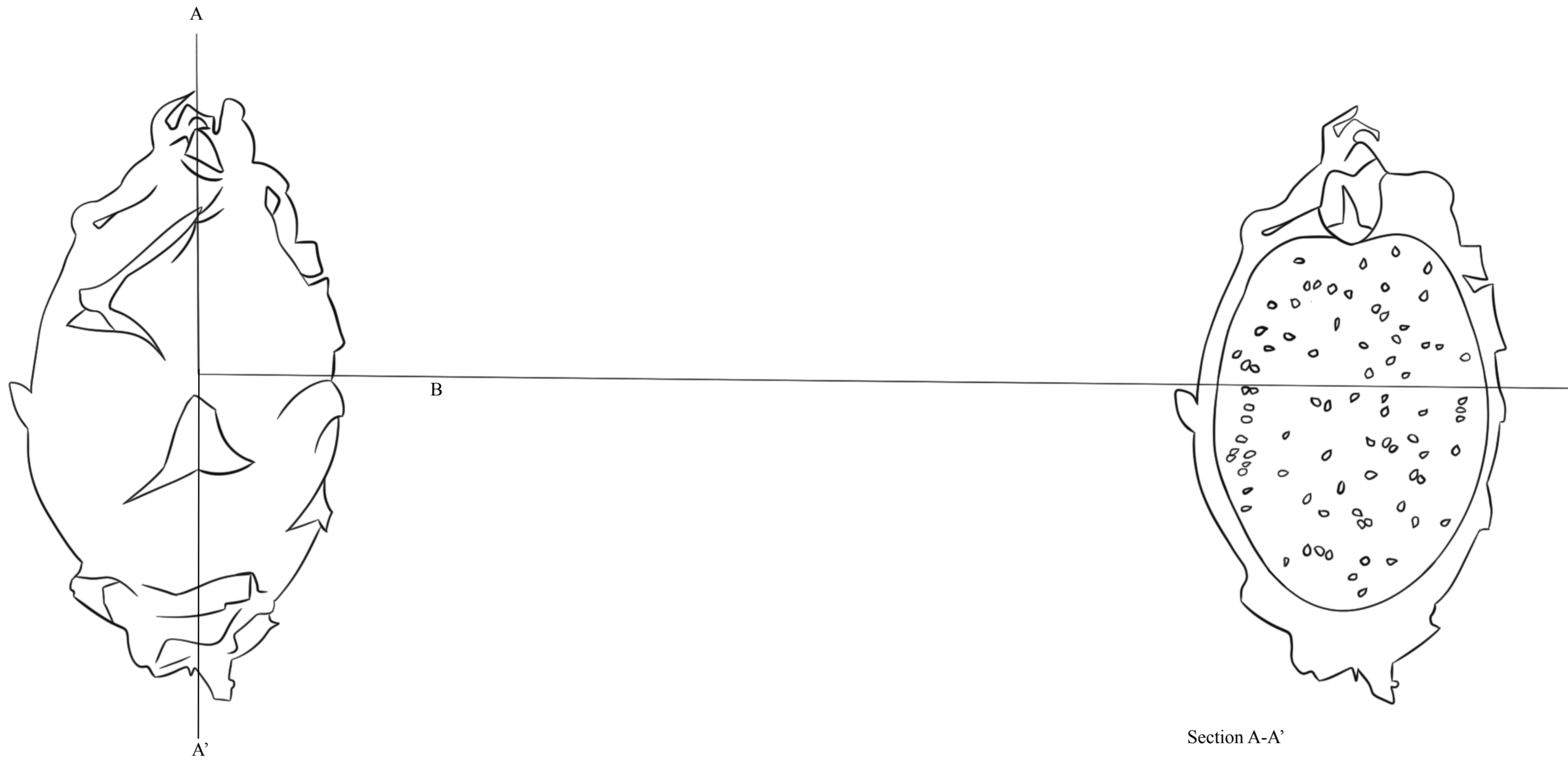


SPACES THAT DO NOT WORK FOR TAEKWONDO PRACTICES





GAIA SPINOSO



Plan A-B

DRAGON FRUIT

ORTHOGRAPHIC

CANNABIS SATIVA

Genus: *Cannabaceae*

Species: *Cannabis Sativa*

Subspecies: *Cannabis Sativa ssp sativa/indica/ruderalis*

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

Temperature: ideally between 18 and 24 °C

Relative Humidity: ideally between 65 and 70%

COLD STRESS

12°C ❄️

IDEAL NIGHT TEMPERATURE

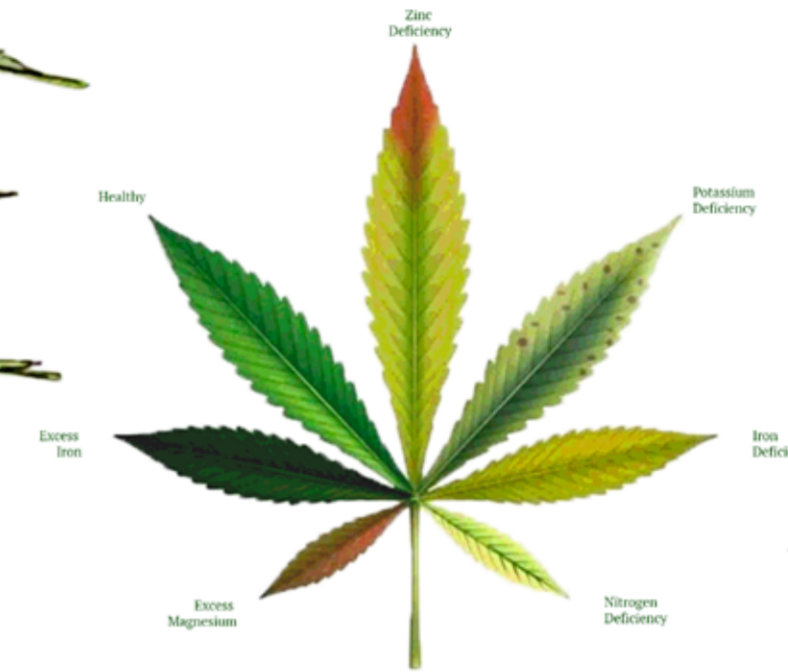
18°C 🌙

IDEAL DAY TEMPERATURE

24°C ☀️

HEAT STRESS

30°C 🔥



Air Quality: high quantities of CO₂ to enhance photosynthesis.

Air Movement: critical for pest management and plant growth.

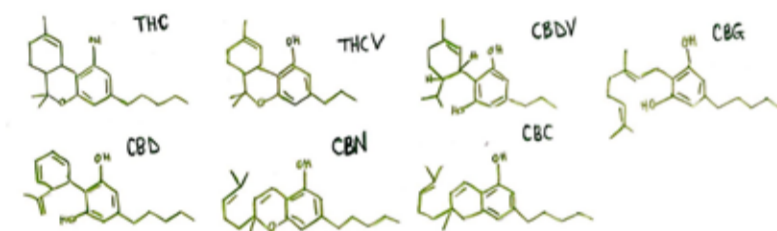
METHODS OF DELIVERY

- Sublingual tinctures, sprays, and lozenges
- Oral ingestion: gummies, oil, capsules, and edibles
- Topicals: from lip balm to acne face creams
- Transdermal patches
- Vaginal and Rectal
- Herbal vaporizer



PHYTOCANNABINOIDS

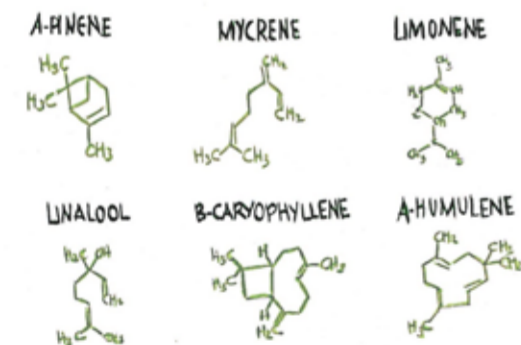
Produced in the trichomes mainly in female plants, phytocannabinoids are the most well-known chemicals on the cannabis plants. They are lipophilic and THC and CBD are the most common ones, but there is more than 120 types.



help restoring balance in our endocannabinoid system (ECS). We produce our own endocannabinoids (2-AG and Anandamide) and have our own receptors (CB1 and CB2).

TERPENES

Produced in the trichomes alongside phytocannabinoids, they are responsible for the aromas that plants assume. They help protect from insects and attract pollinators.



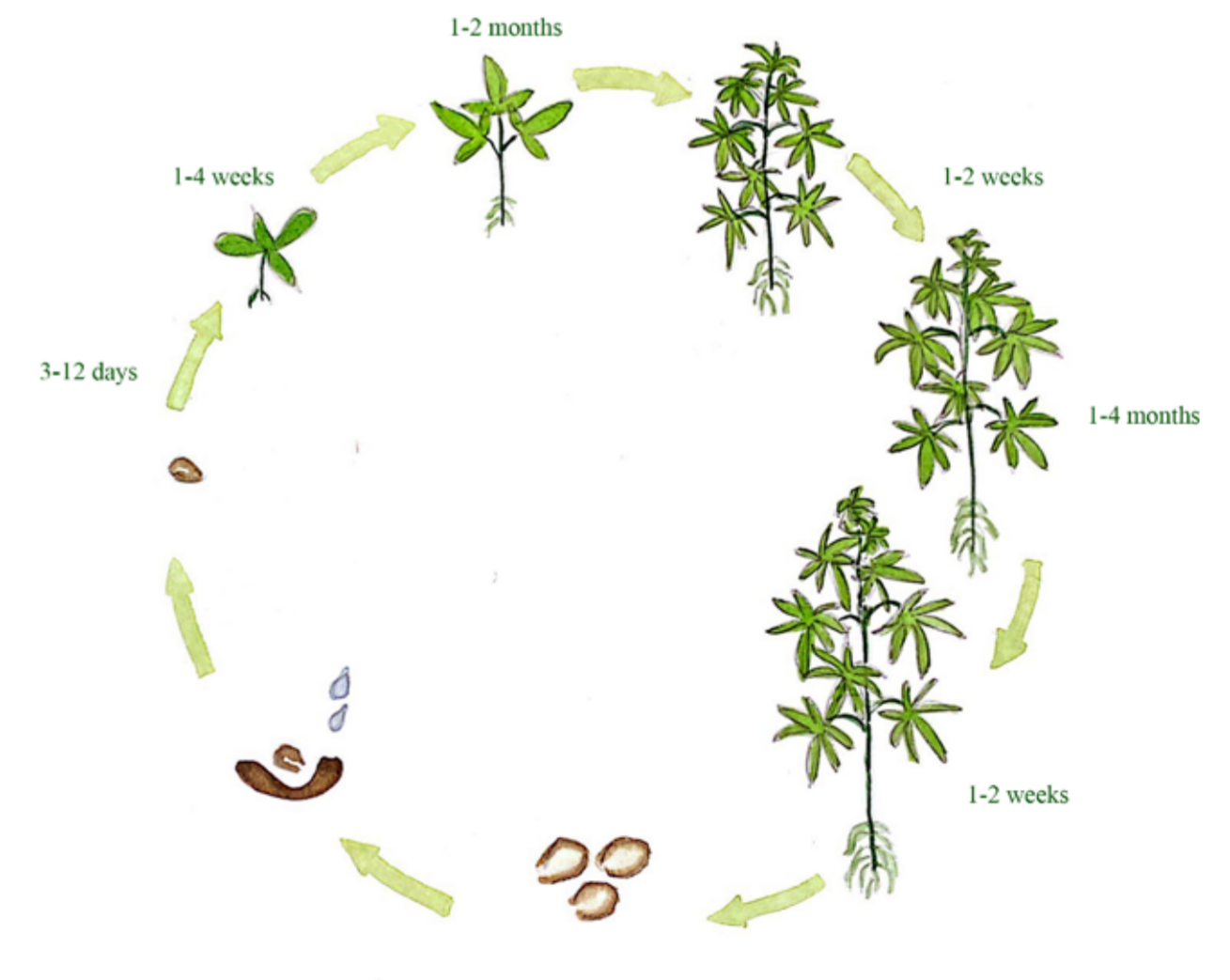
CB1 Receptors (brain, spinal cord, reproductive system, retina, heart, lung, skin, stomach, adrenal, central nervous system)

CB2 Receptors (immune system, liver, pancreas, skin, bone, spleen, colon, digestive tract)



LIFE CYCLE

Annual dioecious flowering plant. It germinates from a seed, reaches sexual maturity, reproduces and dies all within one year when growing wild



MEDICAL BENEFITS

- Improving Brain Wellness and Brain Ageing
- Improving Neurological disorders
- Overcoming stress, Burnout, and Fatigue
- Addressing Anxiety and PTSD
- Dealing with low mood and depression
- Improving Sleep
- Managing Pain
- Optimizing Women's Health
- Enhancing Sex and Libido
- Better Gut Health
- Working on Autoimmune Conditions
- Improving Skin Conditions
- Help Epilepsy and Seizures



Originated in the Tibetan plateau 38 million years ago. Cultivated by humans over 12,000 years ago.



Used in ancient civilizations for Medicine and Spiritual tradition and clothe making.



Introduced to the Americas in the 1600s



Used as universal medicine in the Victorian era.

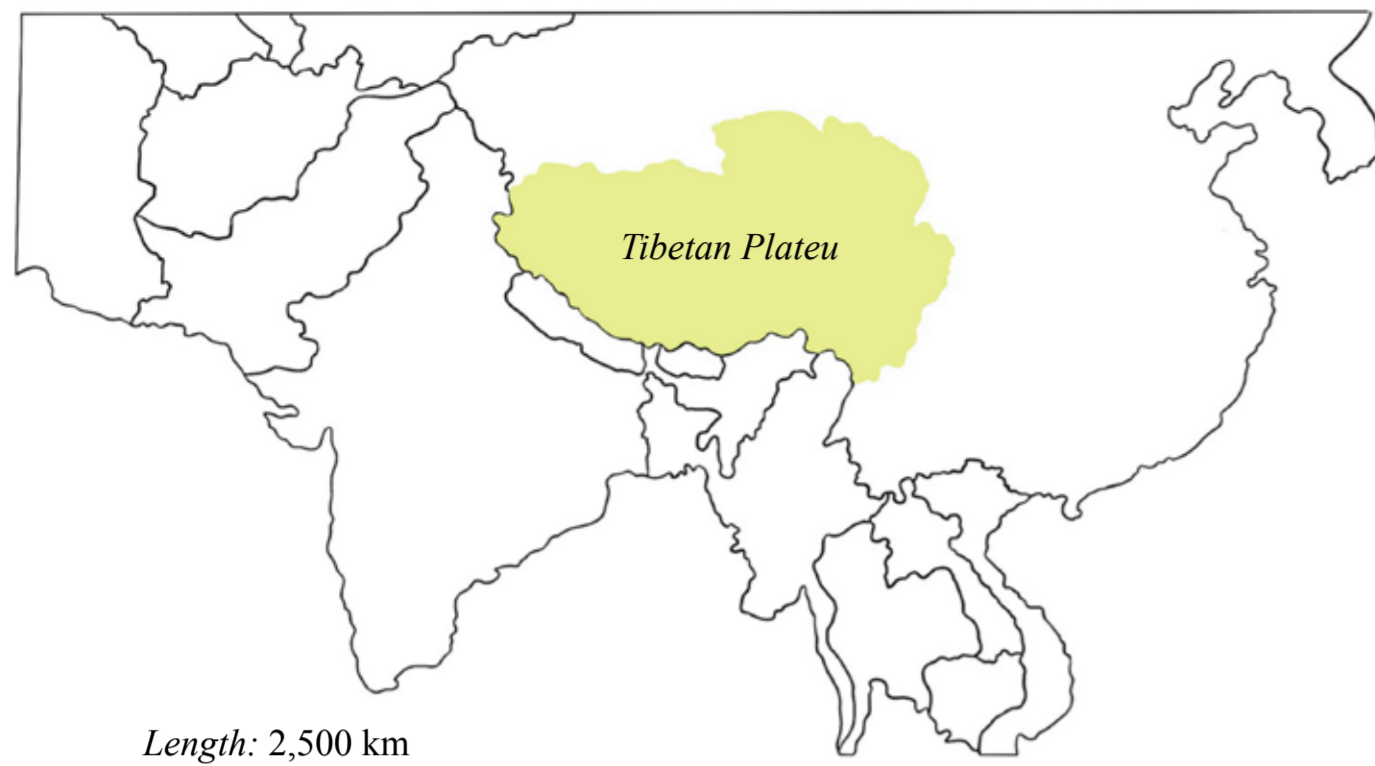


In the Prohibition era, hemp was banned due to political, economical, and racial reasons.



Today's Cannabis usage around the world.

Legal for recreational use
Legal for medical use
Decriminalized
Illegal
Various

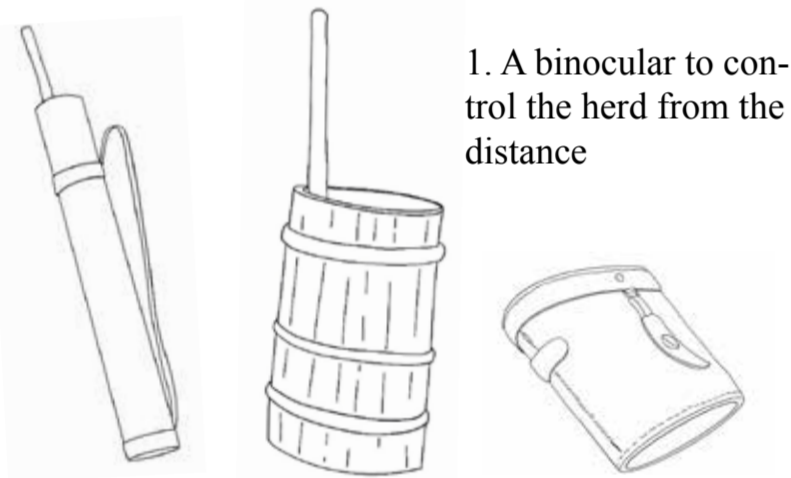


Tibetan Plateau

Length: 2,500 km
 Area: 2,500,000 km²
 Width: 1,000 km

The Tibetan Plateau is the world's highest and largest plateau above sea level situated in China, north of the Himalayan mountain range. Its ice glaciers contain the third-largest reserve of fresh water in the world.

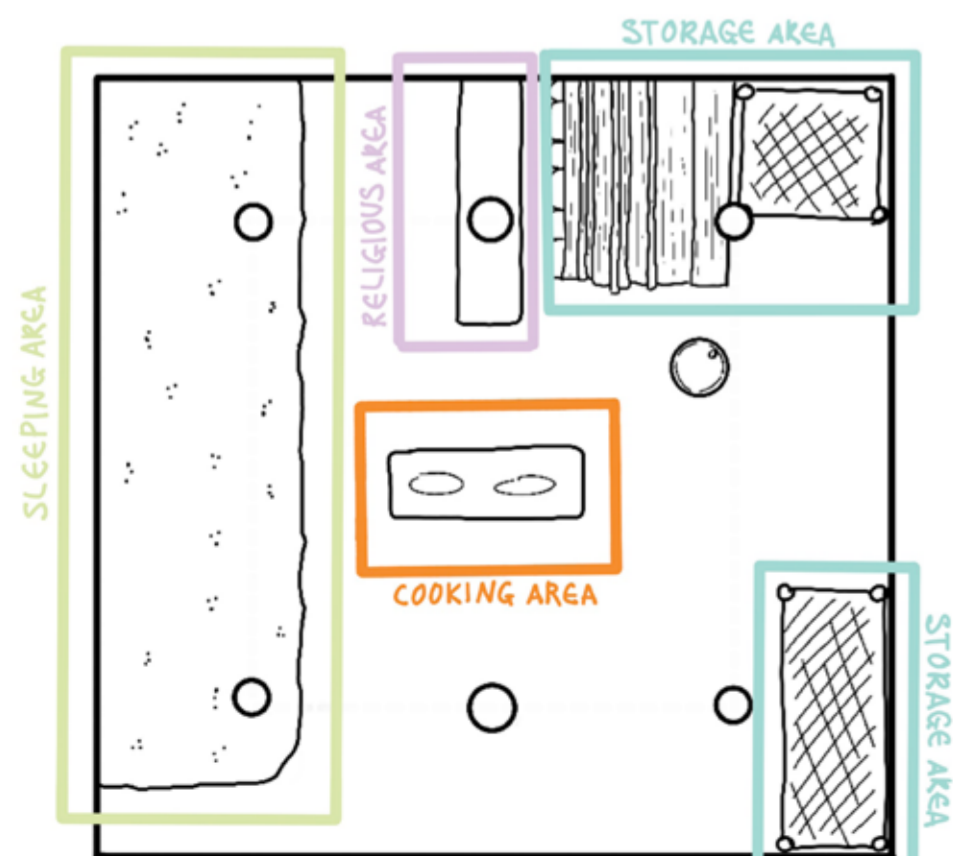
PARTICULAR FEATURES



1. A binocular to control the herd from the distance

2. Wooden instruments used to make butter, cheese, yogurt, and butter tea.

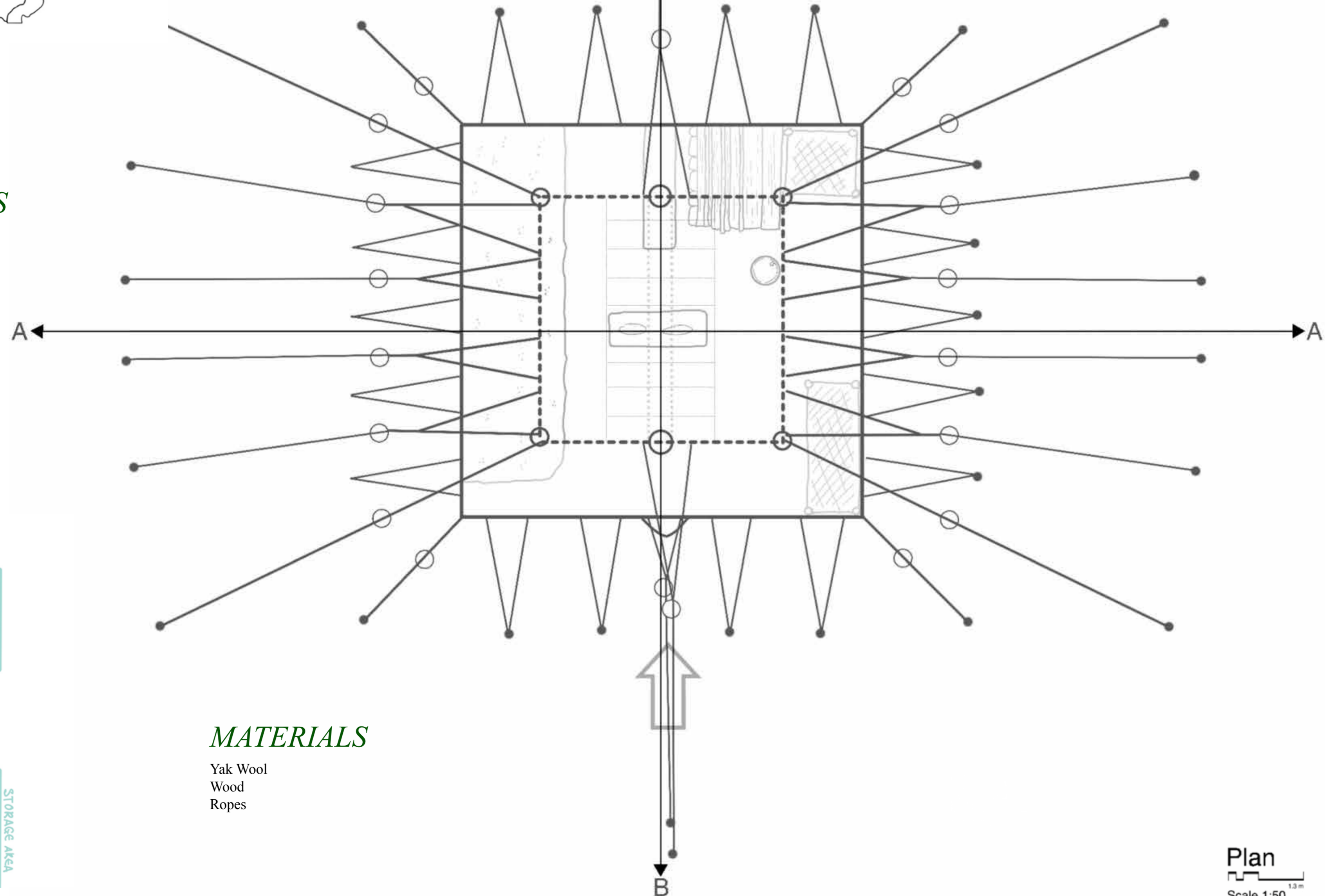
SPACE ORGANIZATION



TIBETAN BLACK TENT

VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE

The black Tibetan tent is a winter tent used by pastoral nomads in the area of the Tibetan Plateau. There are not many adornments or furniture to decorate, instead carpets and cushions are used, also for sleeping.



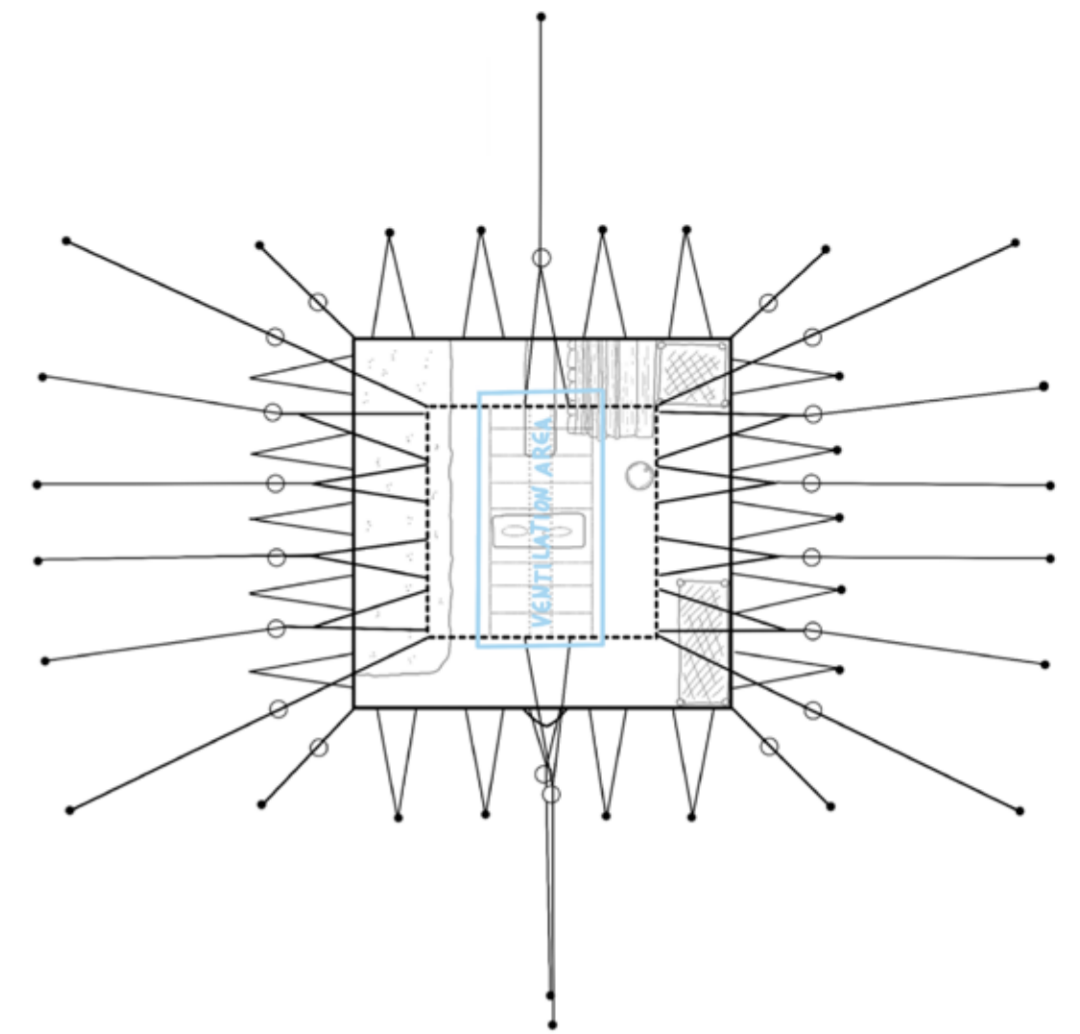
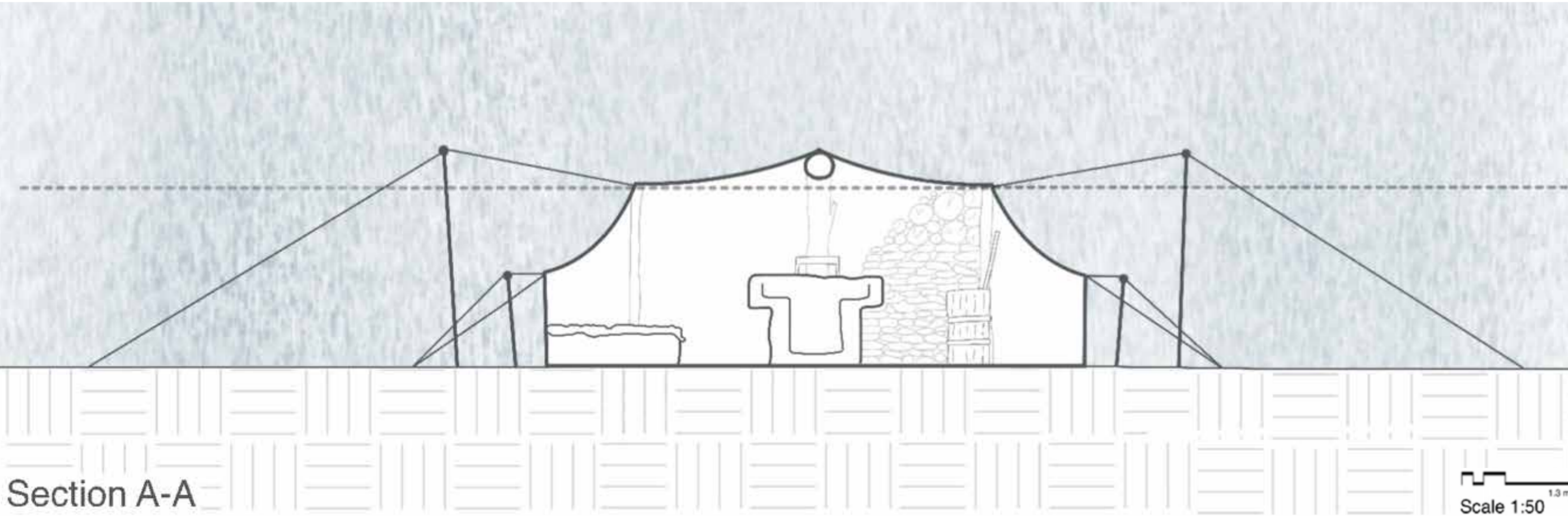
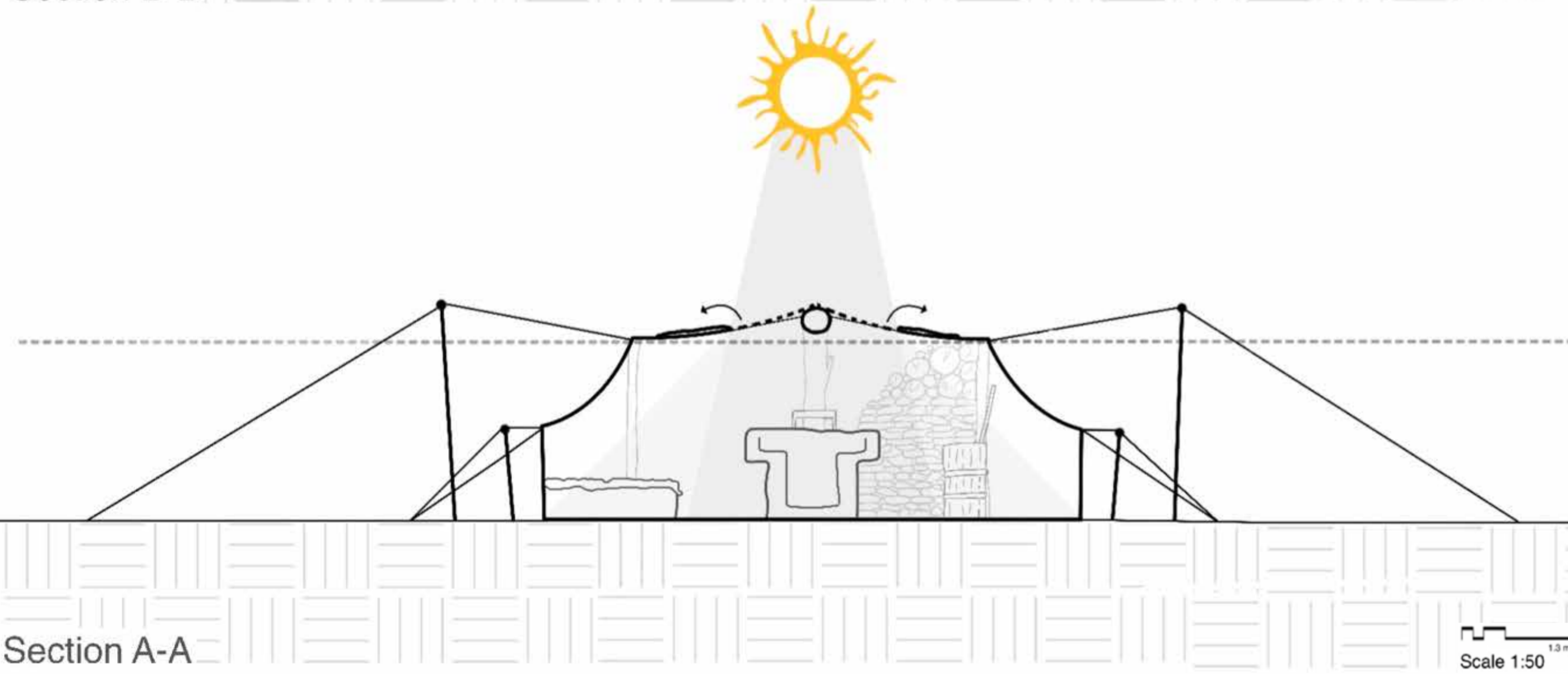
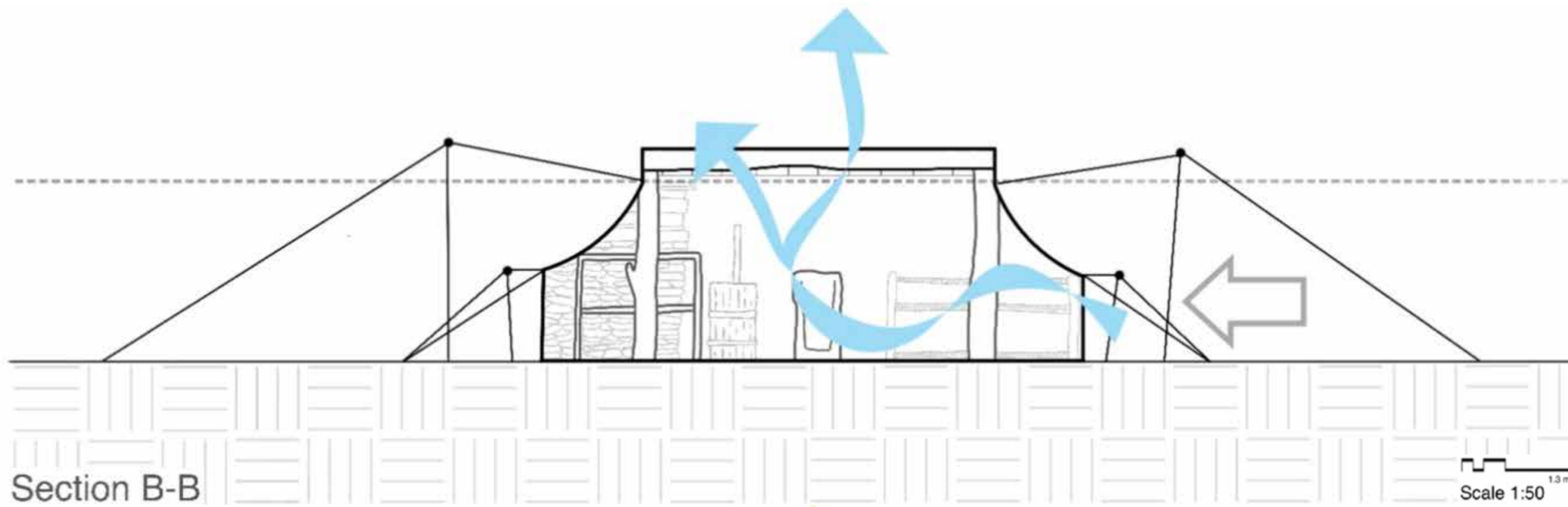
MATERIALS

- Yak Wool
- Wood
- Ropes

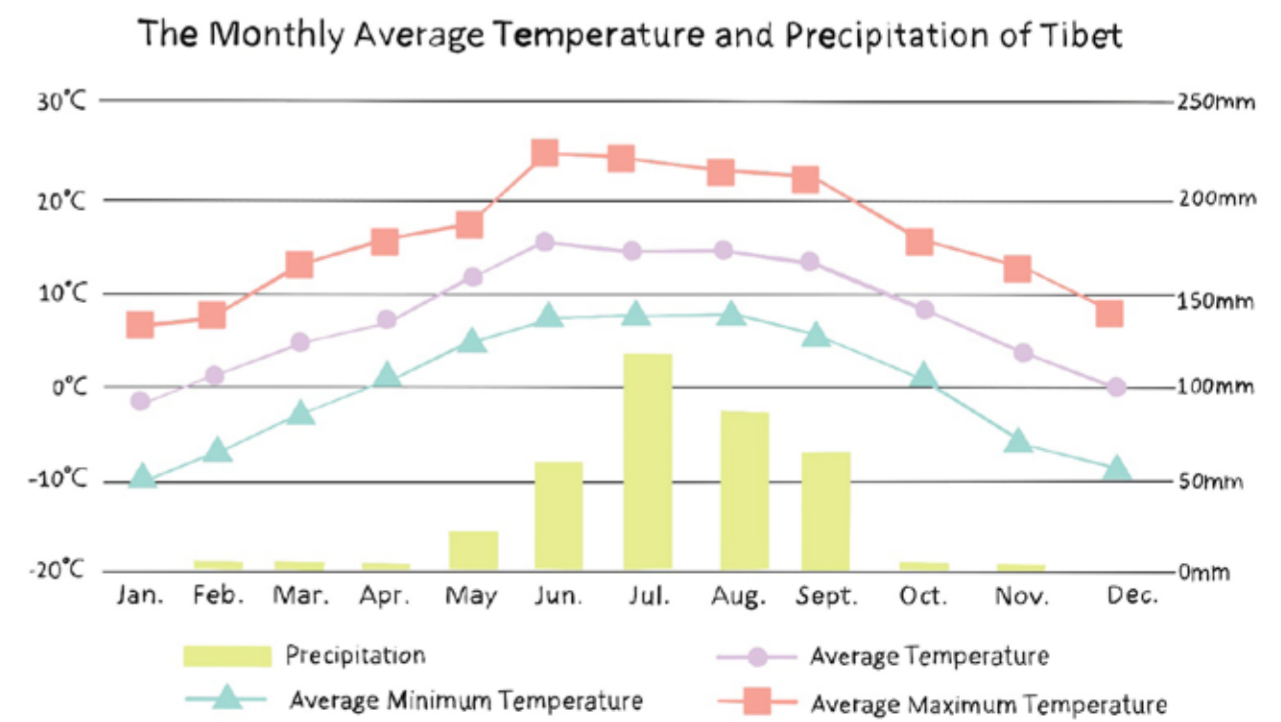
Plan
 Scale 1:50

ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURES

VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE

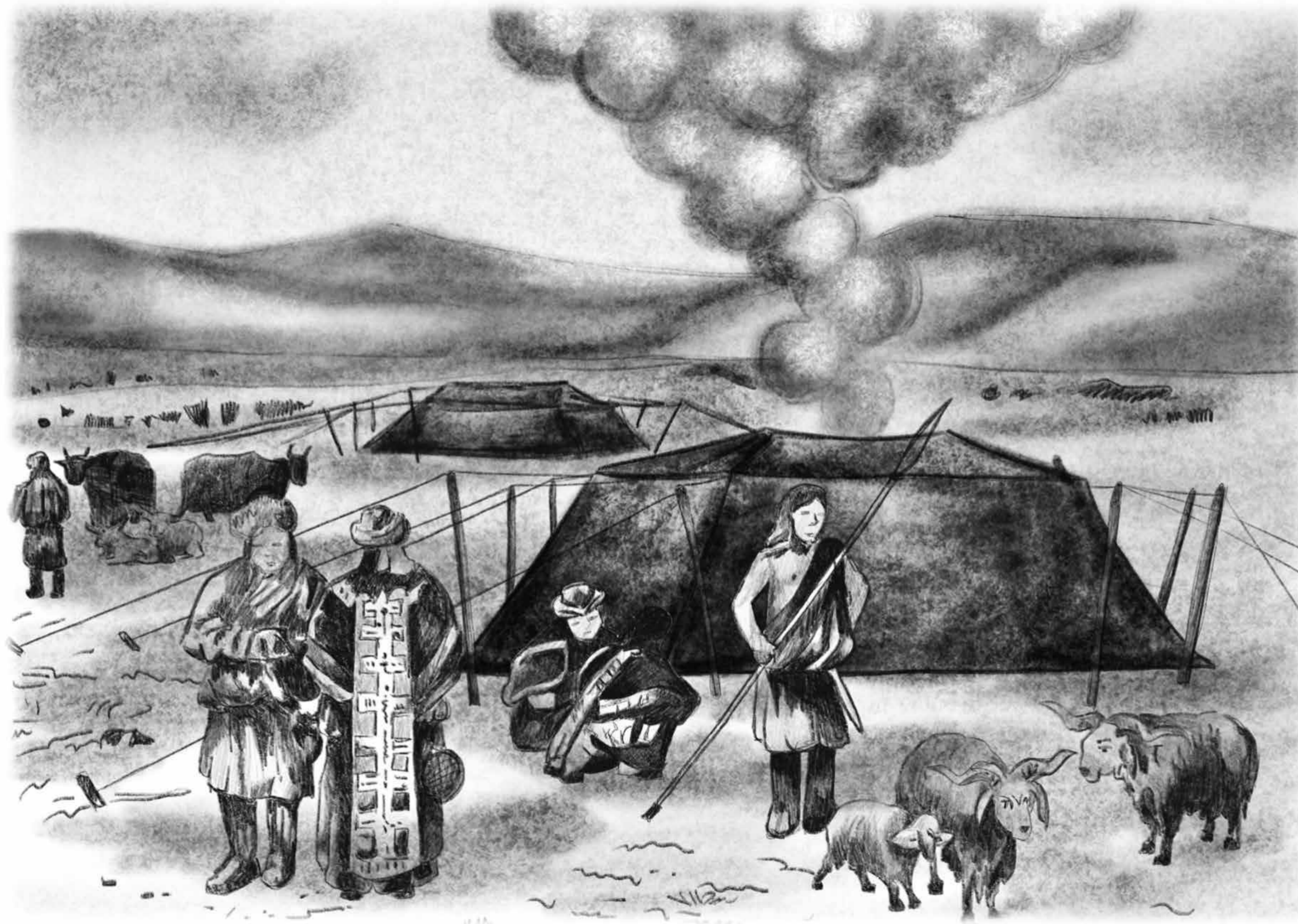


Tibetan black tents are openable at the top, letting the air flow throughout the space and the sun illuminate naturally, erasing the need for electricity. The opening lets the smoke escape while the central clay stove is on, as yak excrement (the most common fuel used by nomads) produces a lot of smoke when burned. When closed, the tent shields from the rain and other atmospheric conditions as it is also waterproof, thanks to the material used: yak wool. The tent is slightly see through by itself, but still prevents the water from infiltrating inside.



NOMADIC LIFE

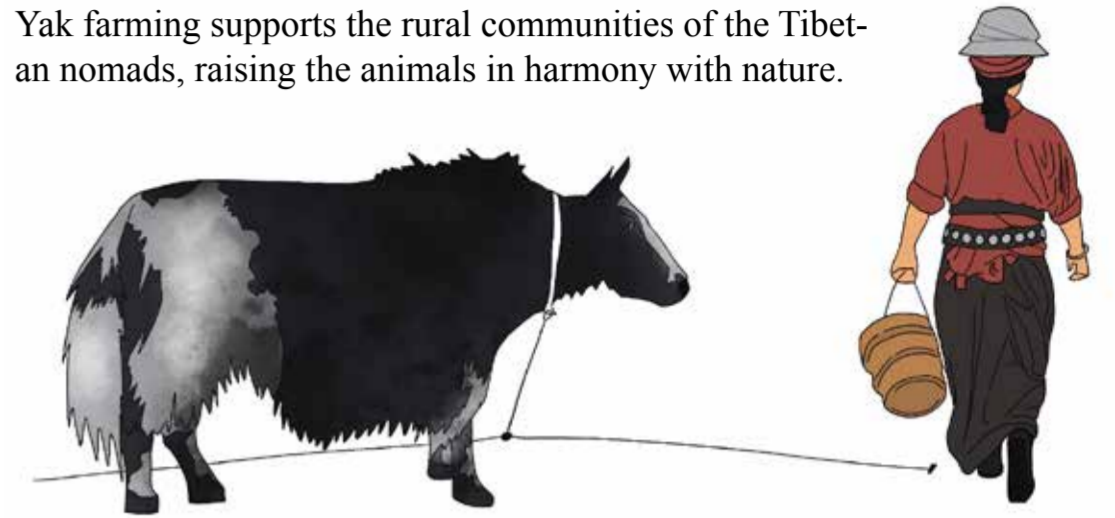
VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE



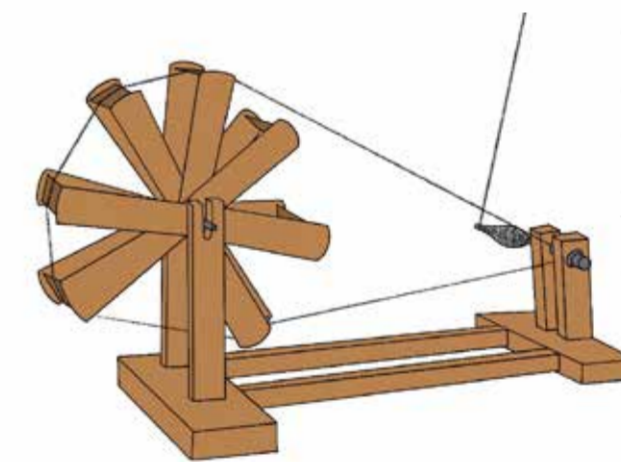
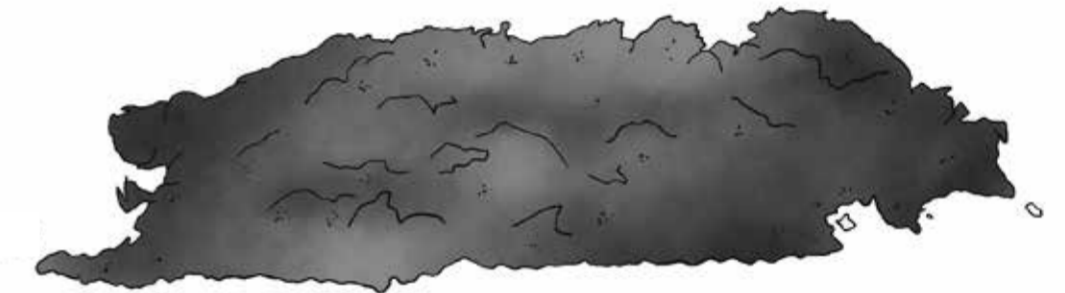
Tibetan nomads live a very simple lifestyle, with no electricity or external distractions. They act as the caretakers of the grassland, moving around to ensure sustainable farming, exerting little to no environmental pressure. They produce their own dairy products such as butter, cheese, and milk by farming mainly yaks, which are also used for creating the fabric of the nomad tents.

YAK WOOL MAKING PROCESS

Yak farming supports the rural communities of the Tibetan nomads, raising the animals in harmony with nature.



Yak wool is harvested once a year during spring, producing roughly 500 grams per yak. It is collected through combing with a special tool, a sustainable and unharmed method for the yaks.



The hair is sorted by color and quality, then it is washed to get rid of all the grass and dirt. The longer hair is used to make ropes and tents. It is spun on a wooden lathe and collected.

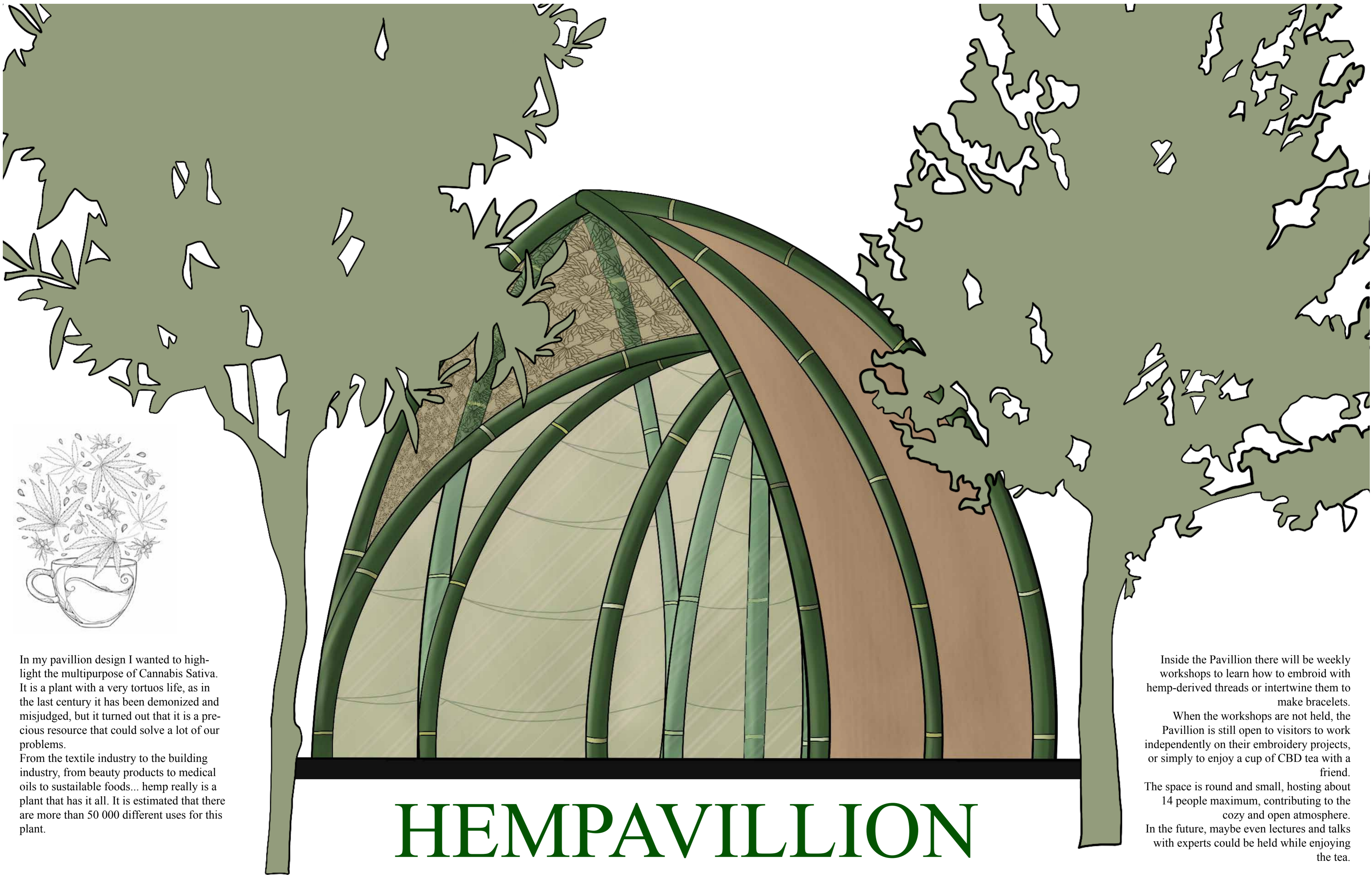


Finally, the yak wool is intertwined with a loom and yak wool fabric is obtained to be later sold or used.

TIBETAN BLACK TENT

VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE MODEL



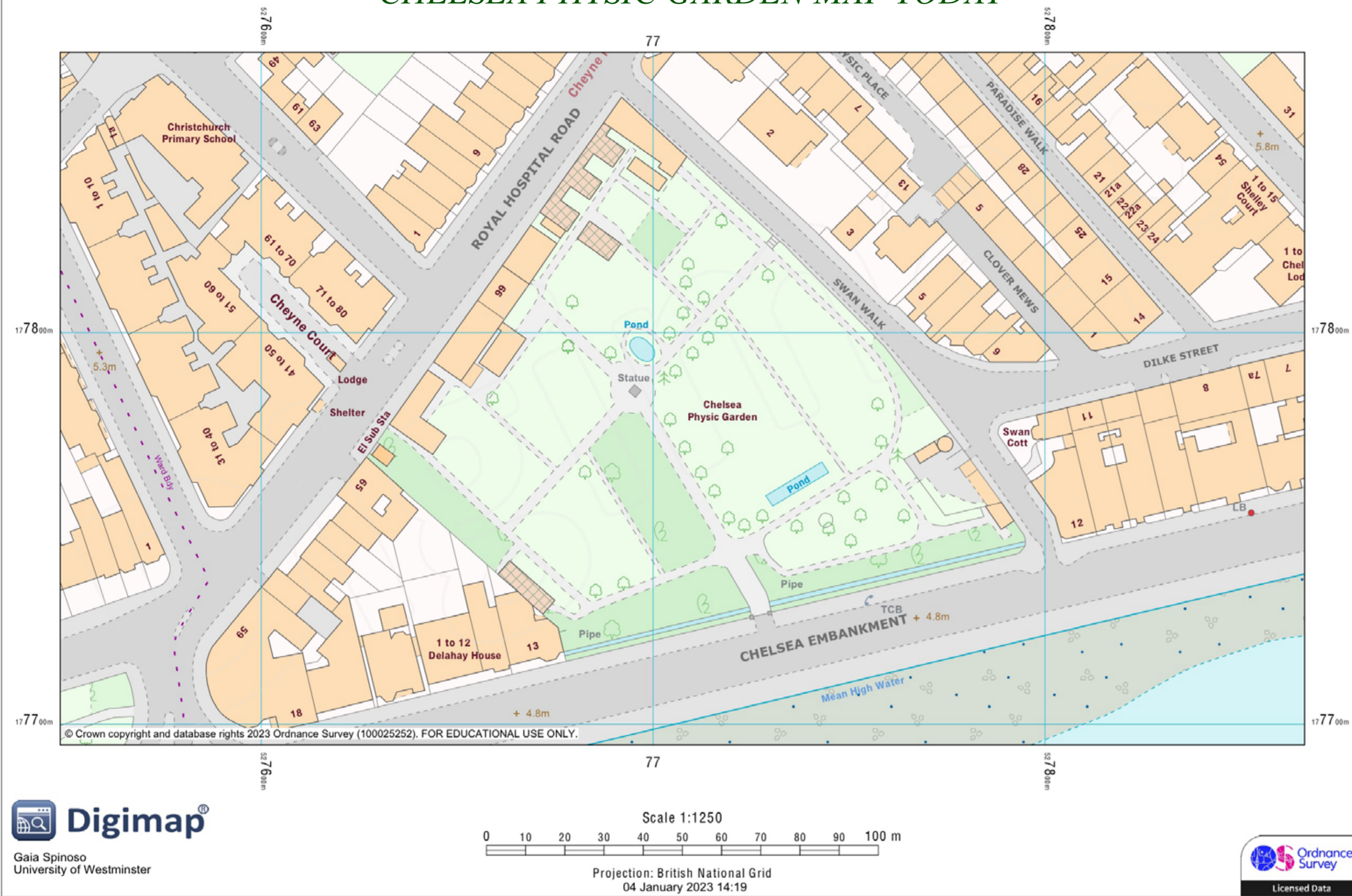


HEMPAVILLION

In my pavillion design I wanted to highlight the multipurpose of Cannabis Sativa. It is a plant with a very tortuous life, as in the last century it has been demonized and misjudged, but it turned out that it is a precious resource that could solve a lot of our problems. From the textile industry to the building industry, from beauty products to medical oils to sustainable foods... hemp really is a plant that has it all. It is estimated that there are more than 50 000 different uses for this plant.

Inside the Pavillion there will be weekly workshops to learn how to embroid with hemp-derived threads or intertwine them to make bracelets. When the workshops are not held, the Pavillion is still open to visitors to work independently on their embroidery projects, or simply to enjoy a cup of CBD tea with a friend. The space is round and small, hosting about 14 people maximum, contributing to the cozy and open atmosphere. In the future, maybe even lectures and talks with experts could be held while enjoying the tea.

CHELSEA PHYSIC GARDEN MAP TODAY



CHELSEA PHYSIC GARDEN

SITE ANALYSIS

The Chelsea Physic Garden was founded in 1673 by the Apothecaries to grow medicinal plants and today is London's oldest Botanic Garden.

It is situated near the river Thames in Chelsea. Its unique location takes advantage of the warm air currents and rich, light soil from the river shores. Thanks to the extraordinary microclimate it contains over 5,000 different plants with various purposes from medicinal to structural to edible.

The Garden has seen many outstanding characters taking care of its beauty, but its primary benefactor was Sir Hans Sloane: a notable collector and founder of the British Museum. Some other notable figures were Philip Miller, Robert Fortune, and Thomas Moore.

CHELSEA PHYSIC GARDEN THROUGH THE CENTURIES

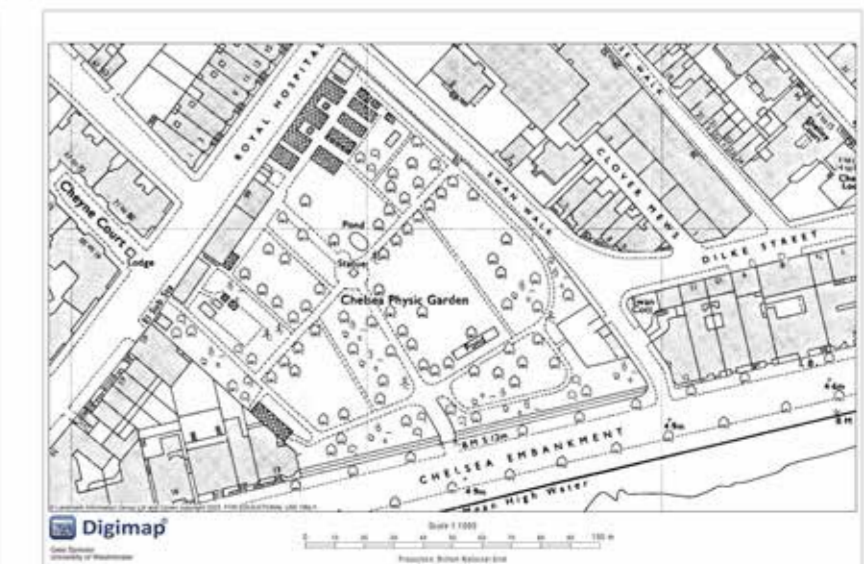
1870

1890

1920

1950

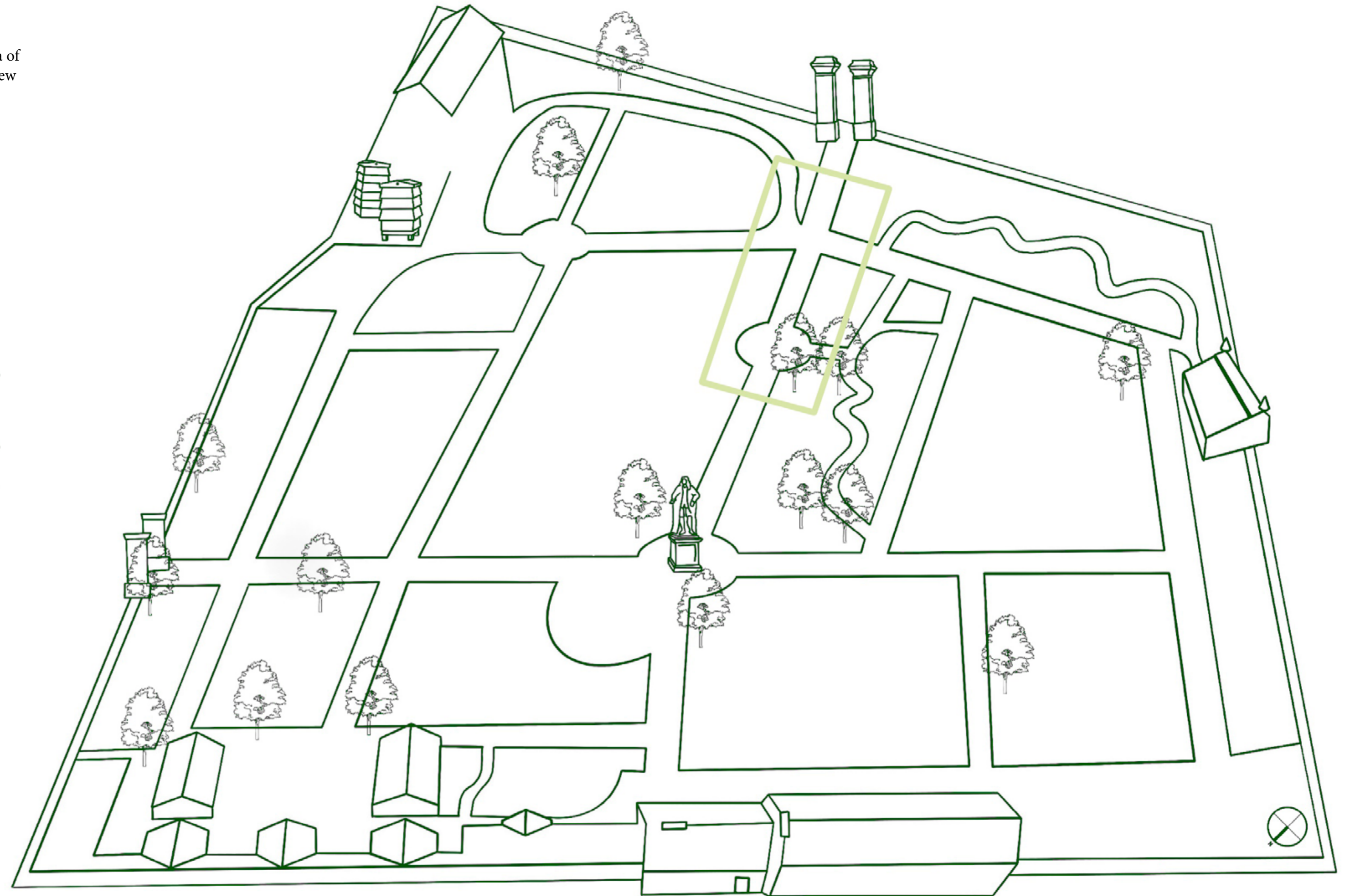
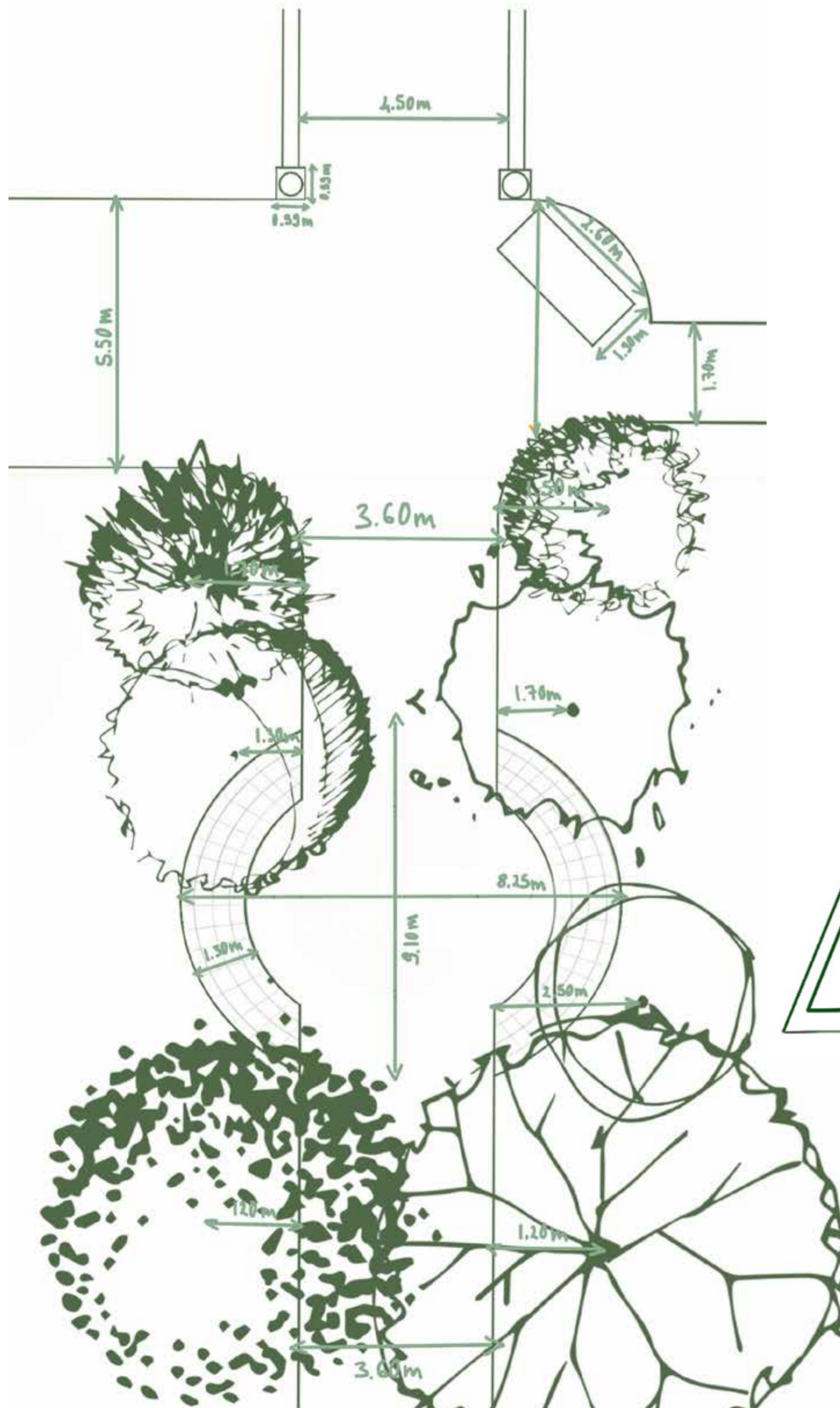
1970



SITE ANALYSIS

CHELSEA PHYSIC GARDEN CLOSE UP OF THE SITE

During my site analysis I investigated the measurements of the surrounding area of where I wanted to position my pavillion and then layed it out to have an top view idea of the space.



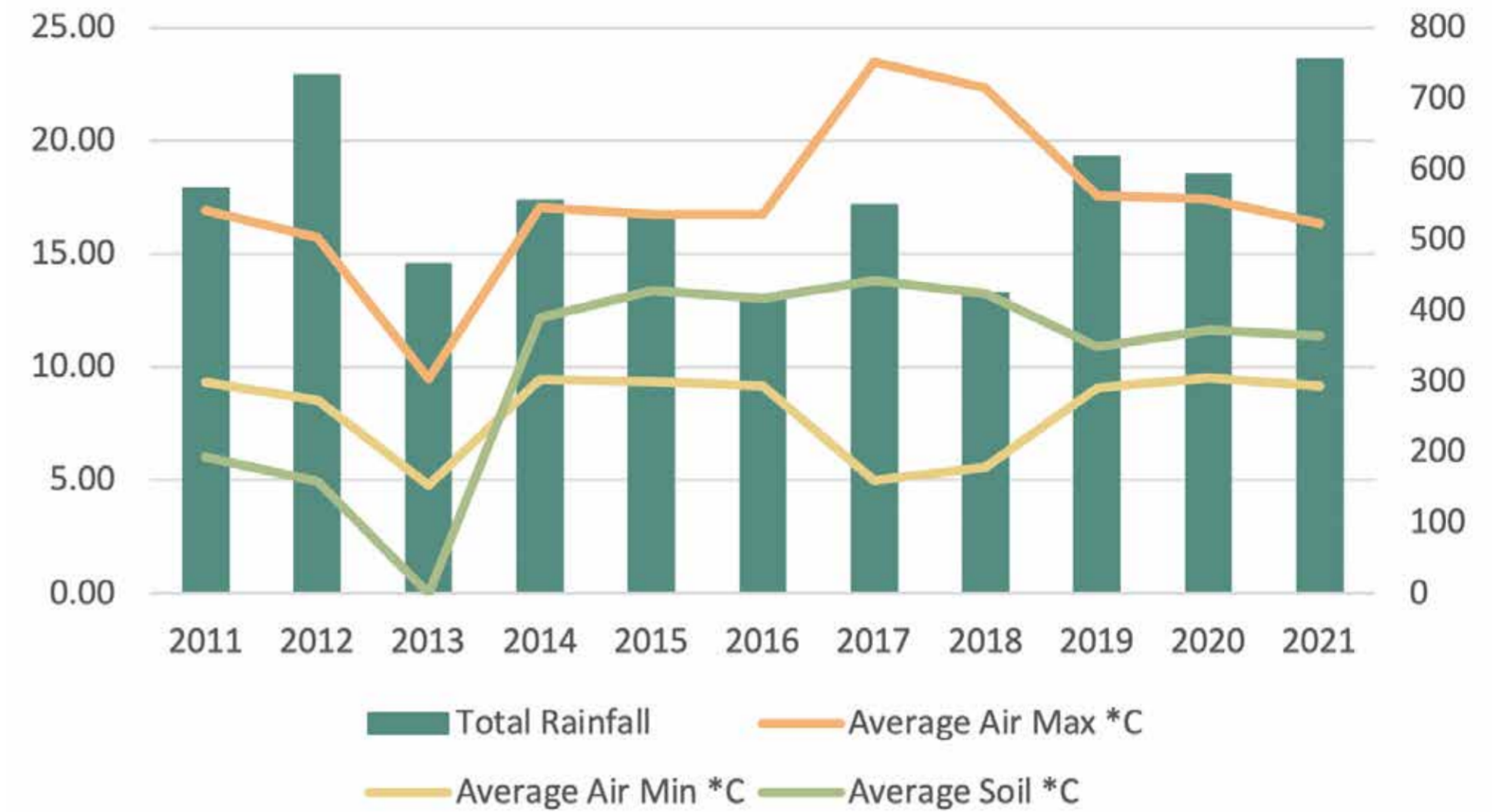
CHELSEA PHYSIC GARDEN MAP

After visiting the site, I decided to develop my pavillion in the second circular square near the South Gate of the Garden. The space is surrounded by tall trees that generate a pleasant shade throughout the whole day. It is far enough from the gate to minimize the outside noise, which is instead replaced by a gentle rustling of the leaves.

SITE ANALYSIS

WEATHER

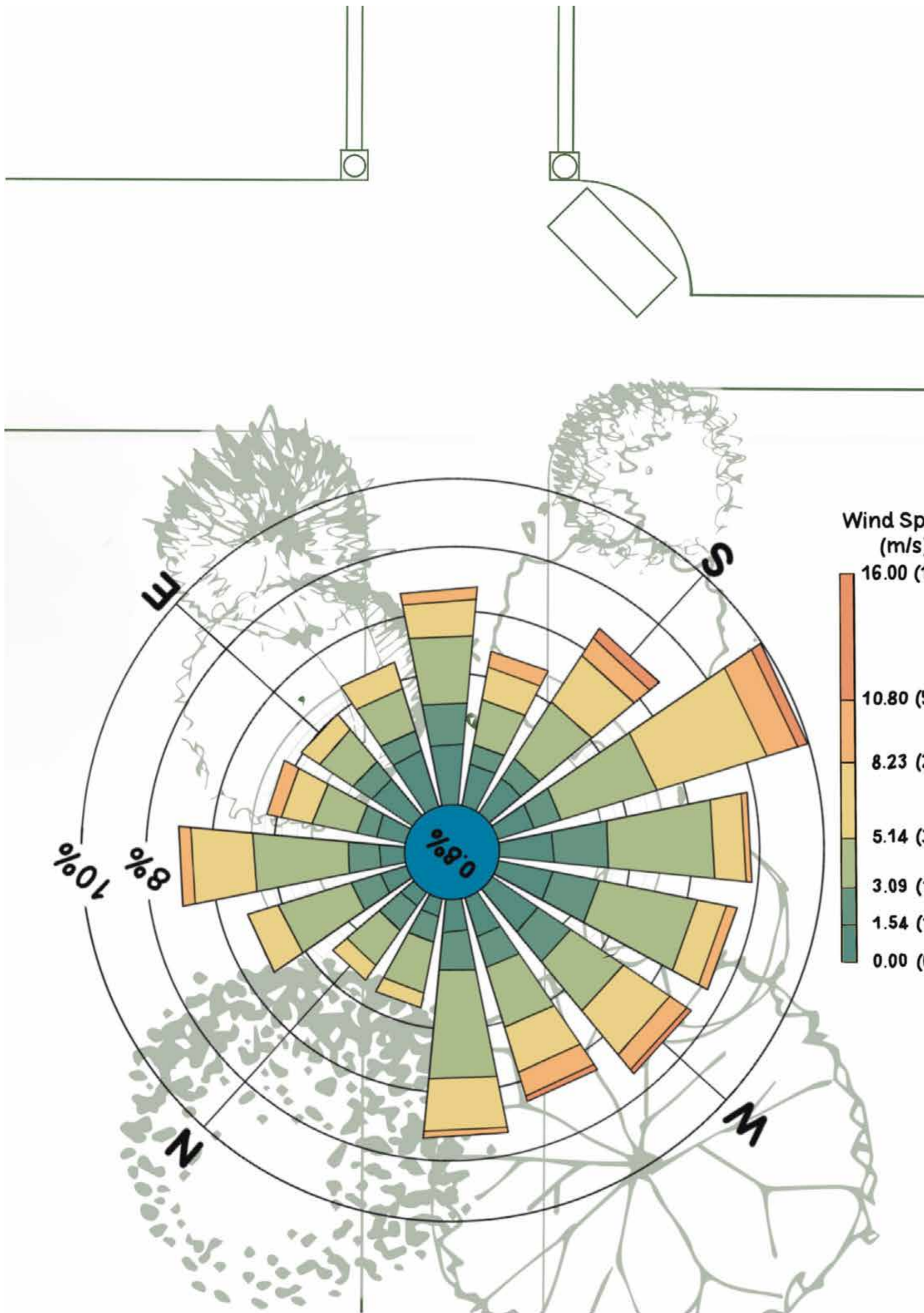
TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL RECORD



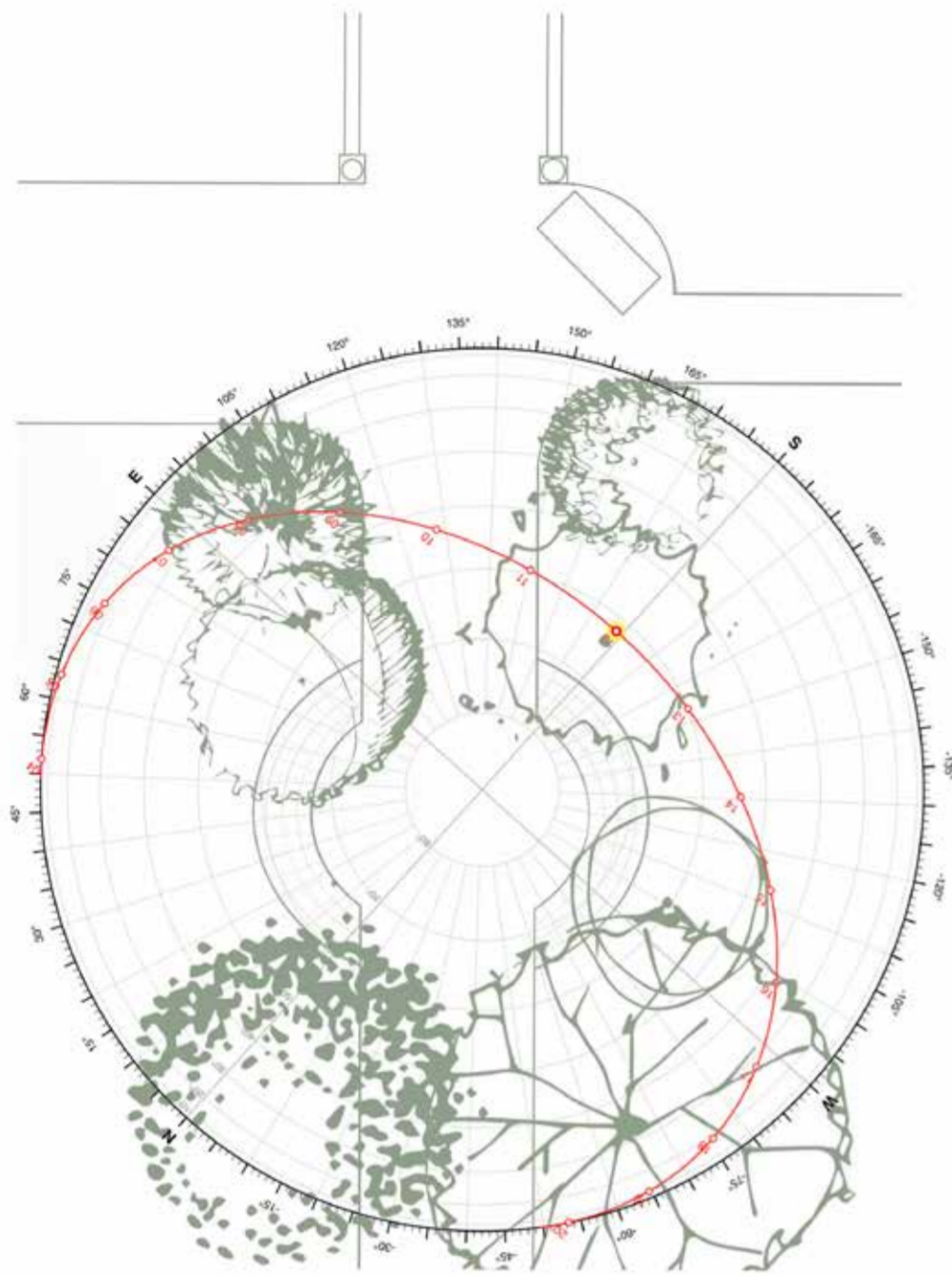
In the Chelsea Physic Garden the main wind comes from South-West. The Garden benefits from a particular microclimate, which is the main reason that so many exotic plants can grow, even if far away from their natural habitats.

In the past decades due to climate change, the microclimate of the Chelsea Physic Garden and many others have been changing. In the future, the Garden plans to adapt many micro-interventions to protect the environment inside their walls, as well as calling out other gardens to help the join the fight against this huge issue.

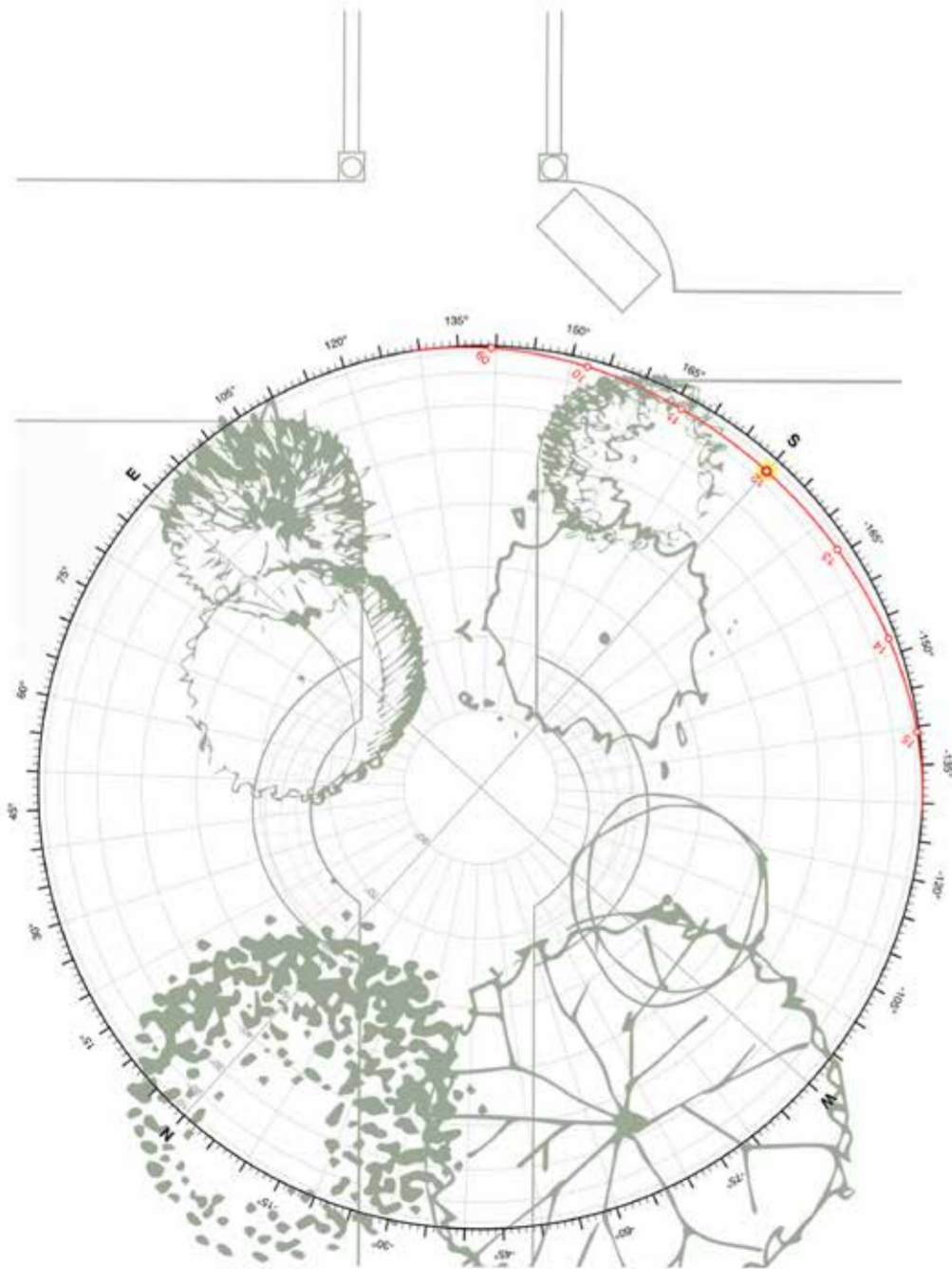
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Average Air Max *C	16.92	15.73	9.48	17.06	16.76	16.76	23.48	22.36	17.60	17.43	16.36
Average Air Min *C	9.35	8.55	4.78	9.44	9.38	9.17	5.01	5.57	9.09	9.53	9.16
Average Soil *C	6.03	4.97	0.00	12.17	13.38	13.04	13.82	13.28	10.89	11.63	11.42
Total Rainfall	572.8	733.5	465.95	556.45	541.2	416.55	549.45	424.8	617.7	593.3	755.4



SUMMER SOLSTICE



WINTER SOLSTICE



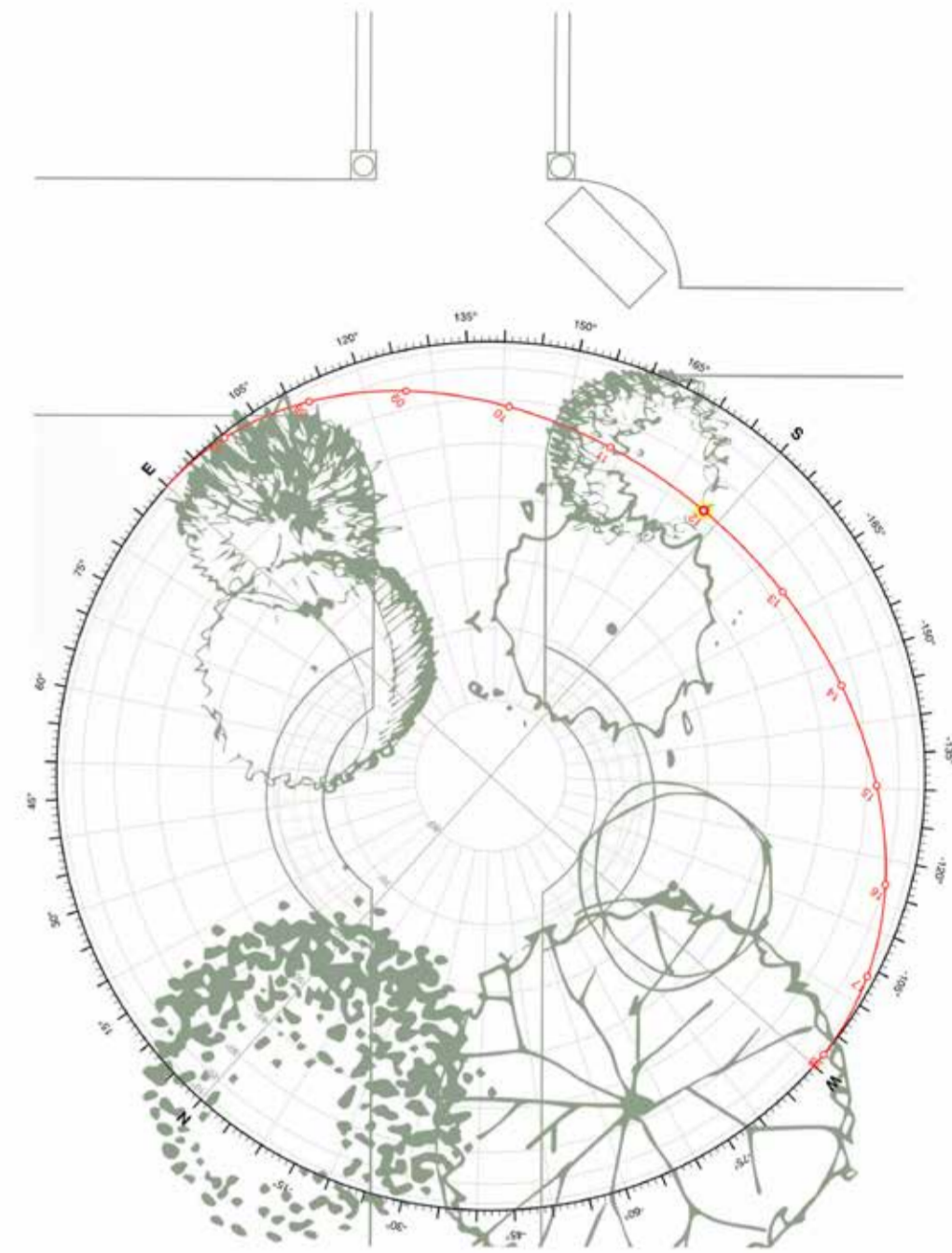
SITE ANALYSIS

SUN PATHS

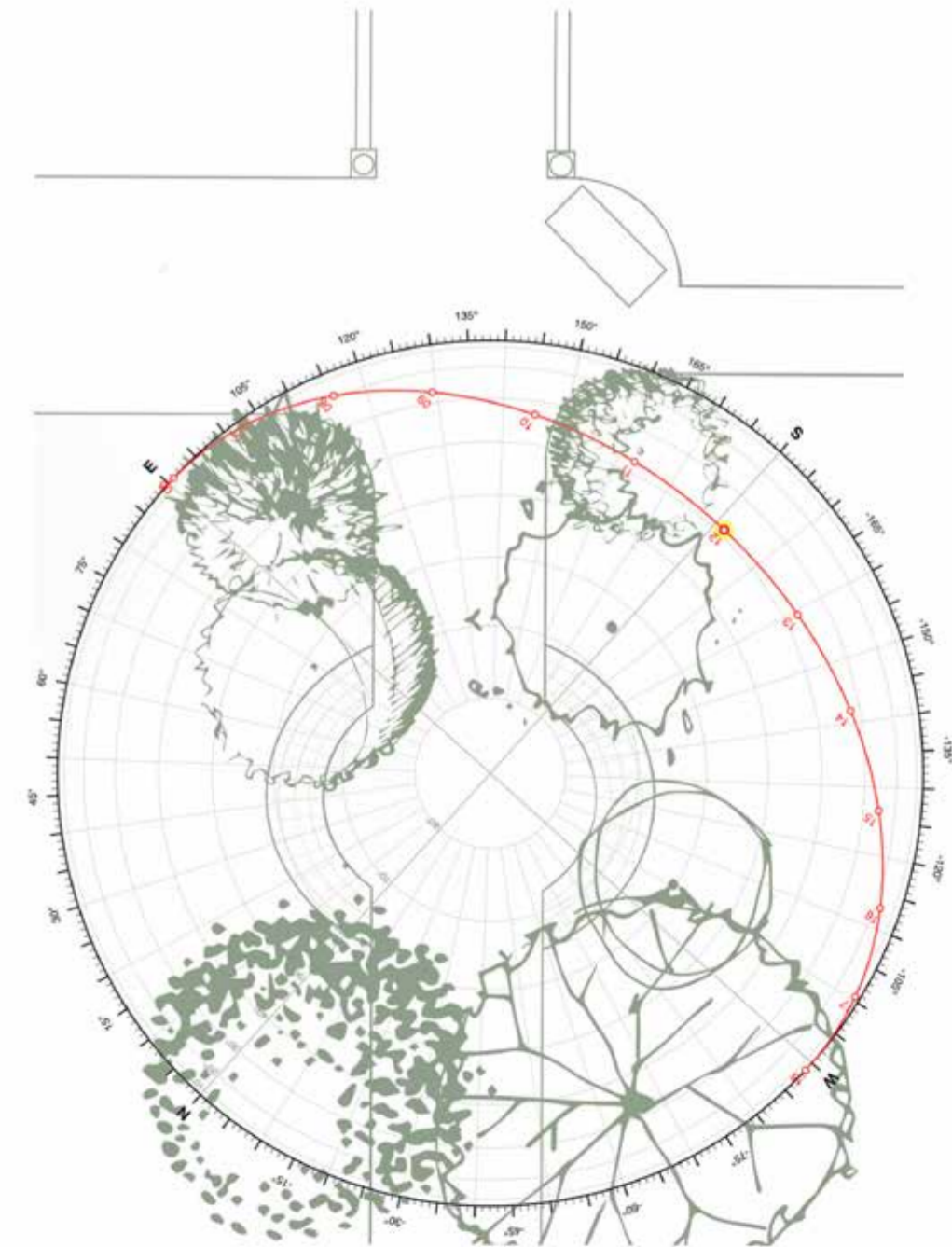
CHELSEA PHYSIC GARDEN SATELLITE VIEW



AUTUMN EQUINOX



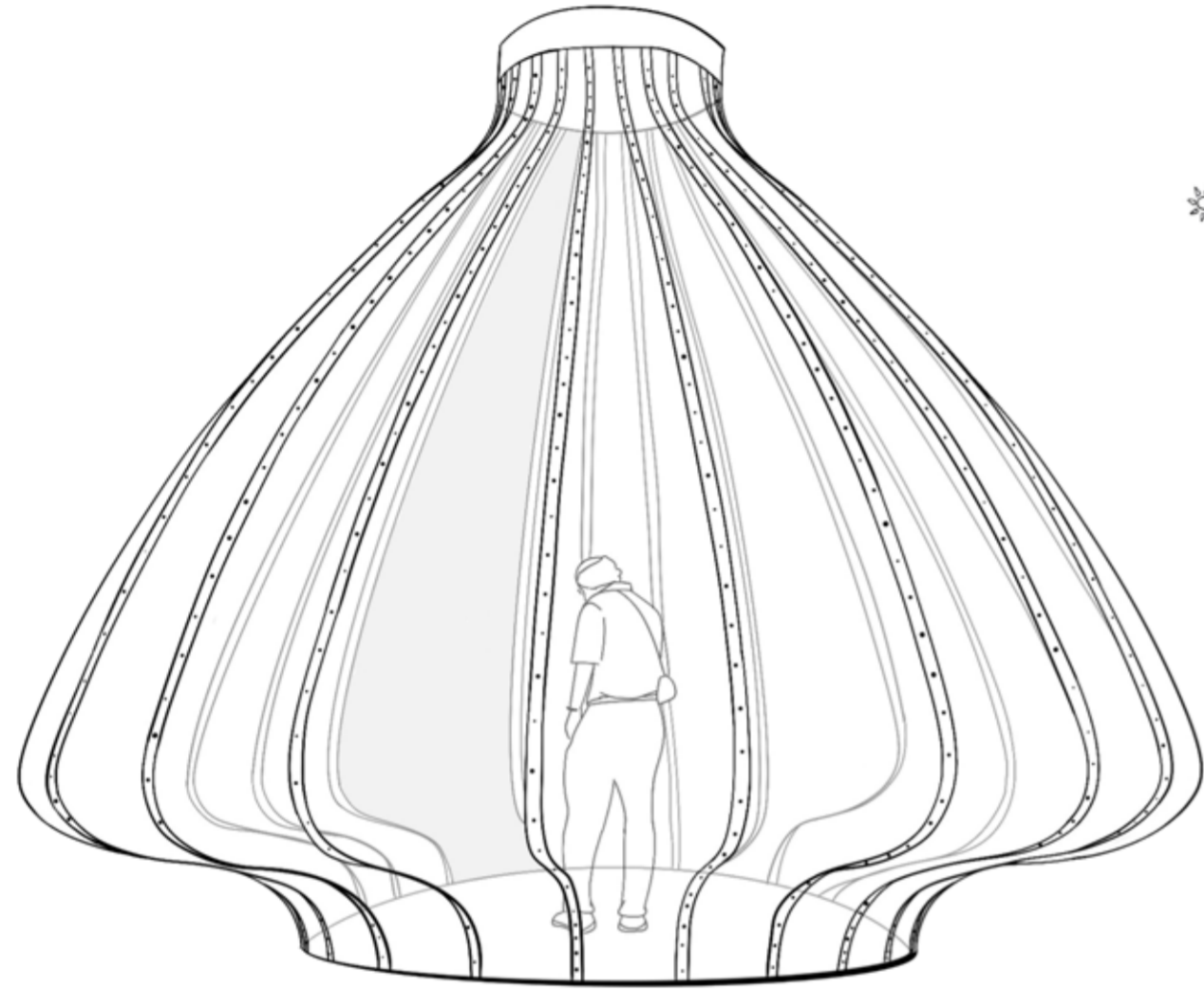
SPRING EQUINOX



PRECEDENTS

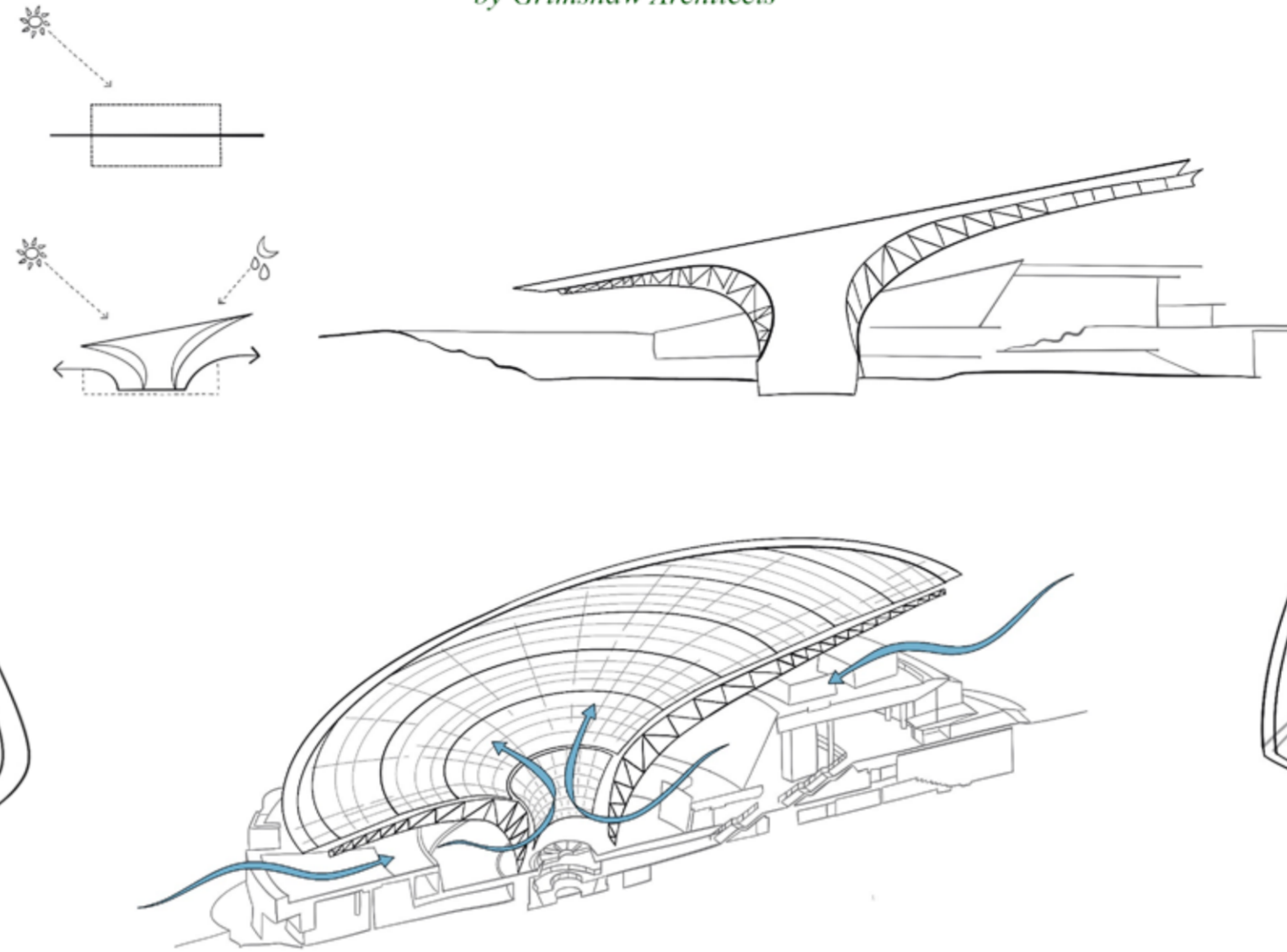
JARDIN DES HESPERIDES

*Metis Garden Festival, Metis-sur-Mer (Quebec), 2006
by Andy Cao and Xavier Perrot*



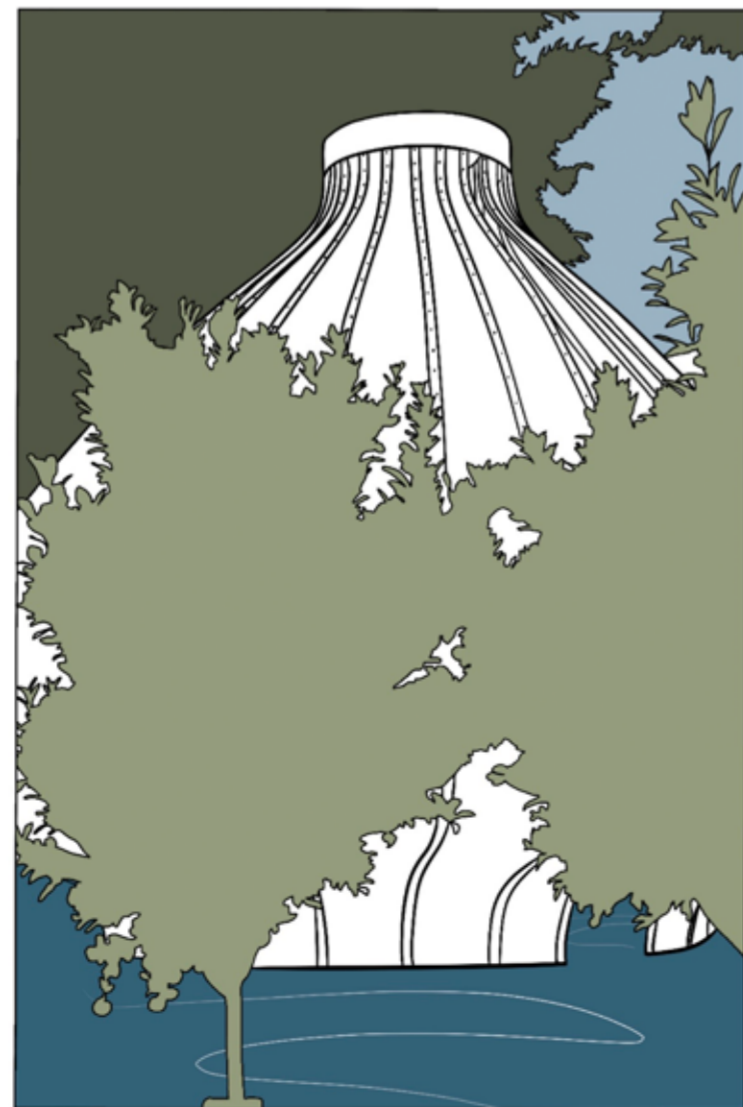
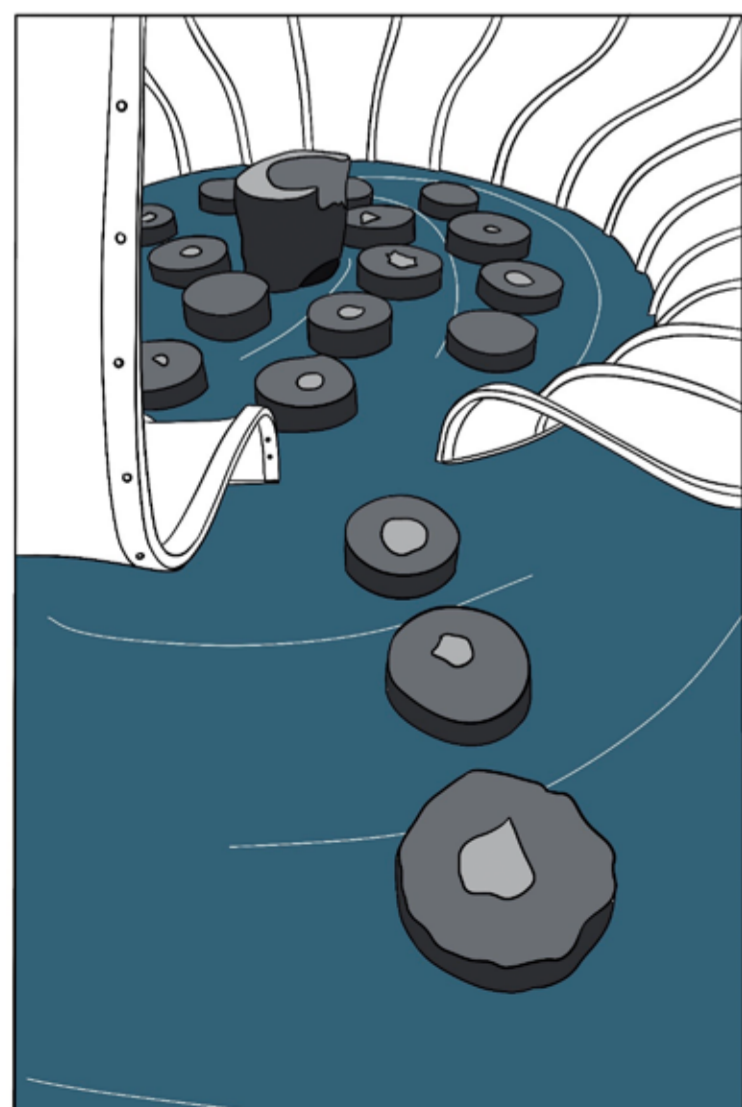
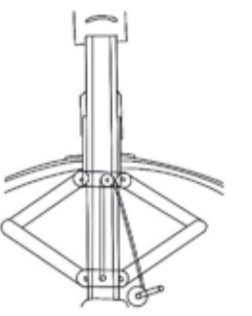
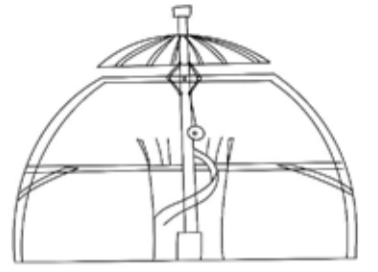
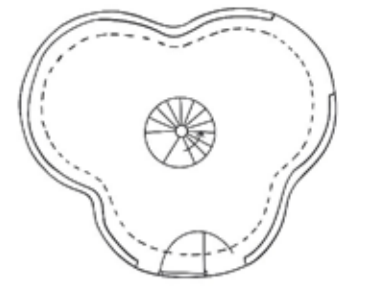
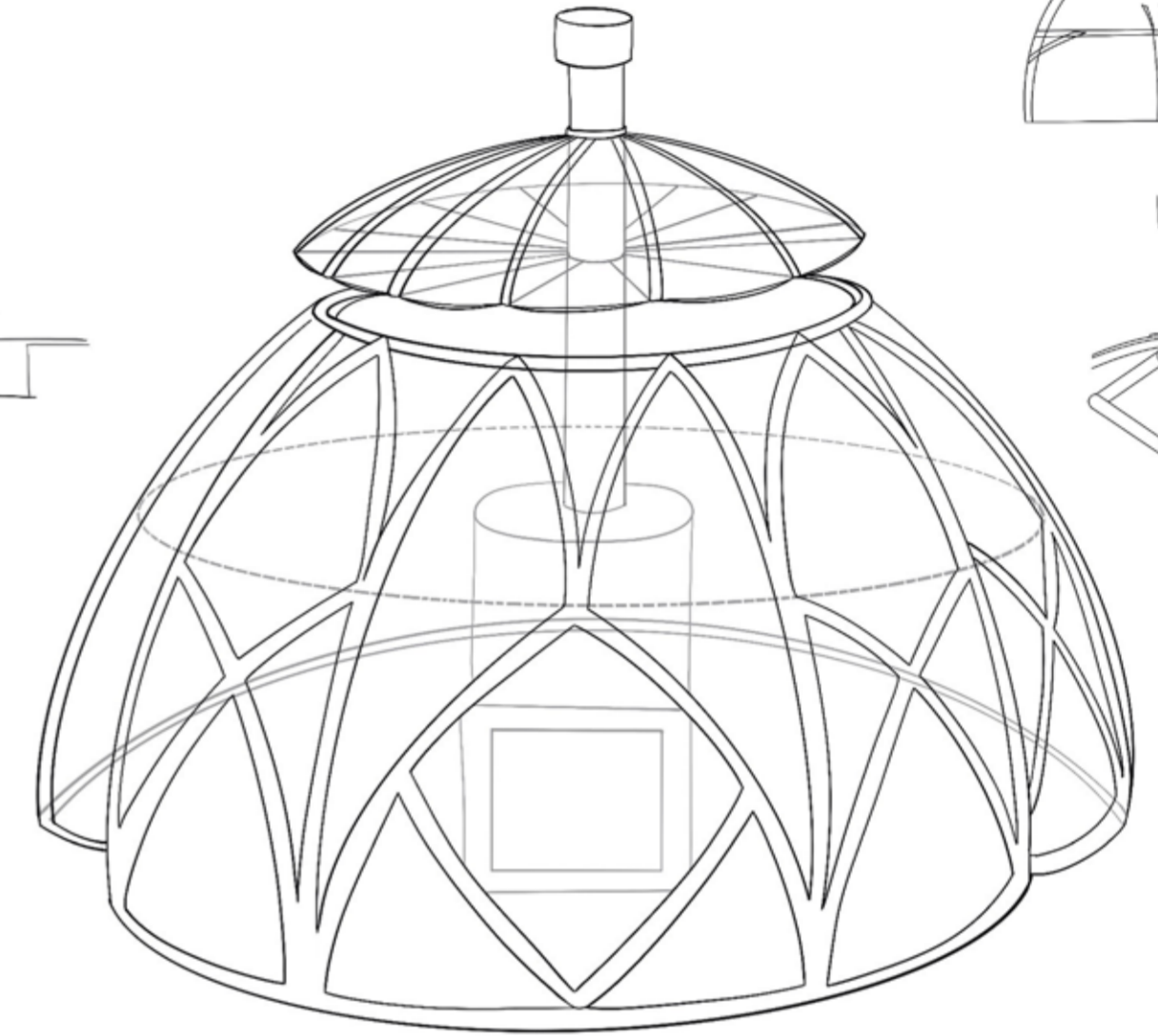
TERRA

*The Sustainability Pavillion Expo 2020 Dubai
by Grimshaw Architects*



TRIDOME

Ipothetical project of the Vegetal City by Luc Schuiten



*I explored thee main precedents:
Jardin des Hesperides and Tridome for their shapes,
and Terra for its isolation and ventilation properties.*

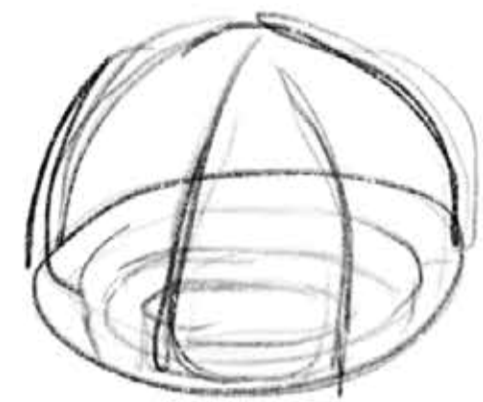


DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

PAVILLION

project (after site exploration):

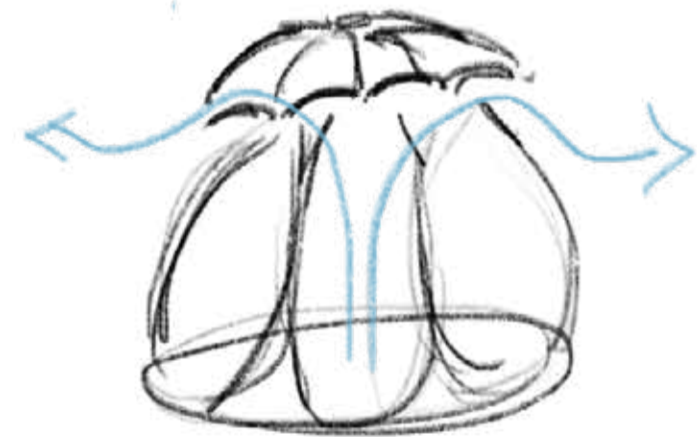
- changed to round shape to fit better the site



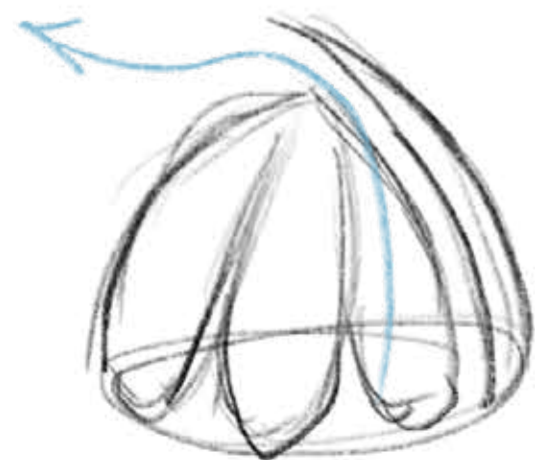
keeping underground component

↳ + better suited environment

adding ventilation on top:



option 1



option 2

I started from a shape similar to the one of my Vernacular, but after the site visit I decided to change the shape to the one of a circle.

I really liked the idea of developing a part of the pavilion underground, but first I decided to work on the outside. I liked the idea of the pavilion resembling a closed flower, but I wanted to incorporate the environmental characteristics of my Vernacular, so I studied different dome shapes and how they interacted with the wind. In the end I settled for Option 2.



Option 1

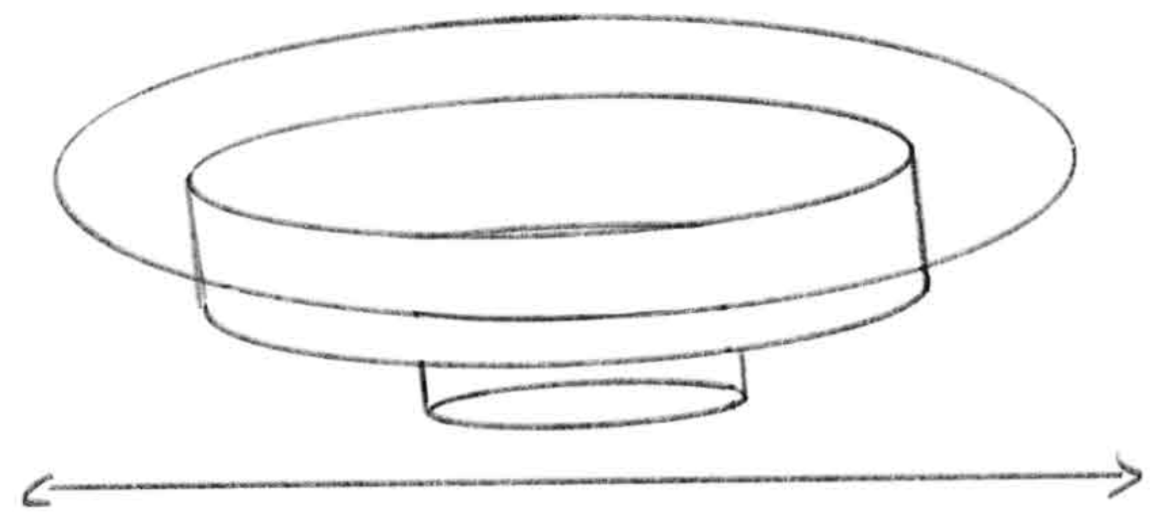


Option 2

DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

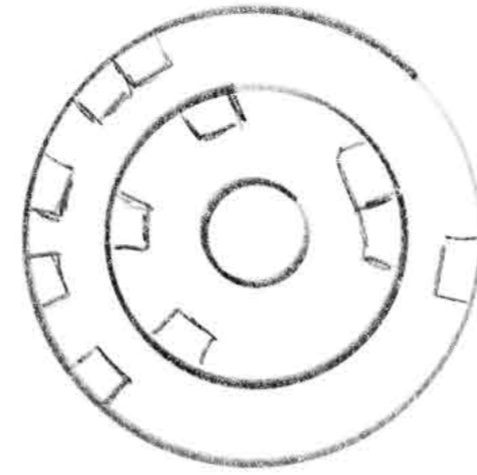
PAVILLION

Underground part exploration:

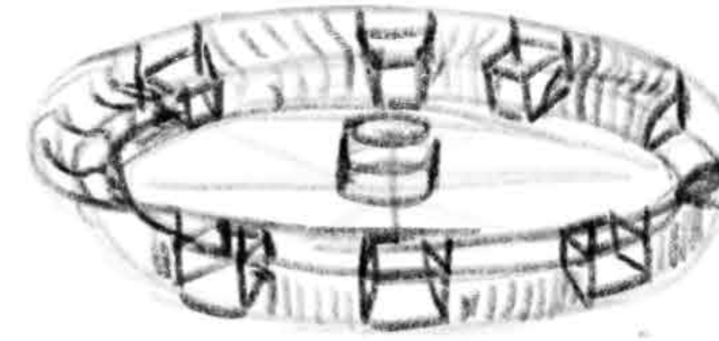


6m
Space not really suitable → not enough to be comfortable
tea furnace → fire hazard

modular table disposition

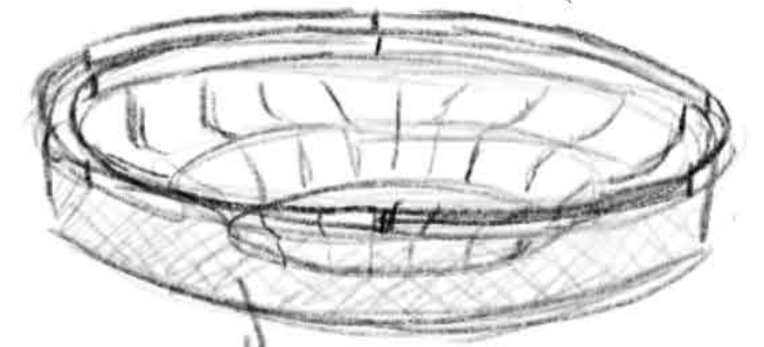


UNDERGROUND DEVELOPMENT 2



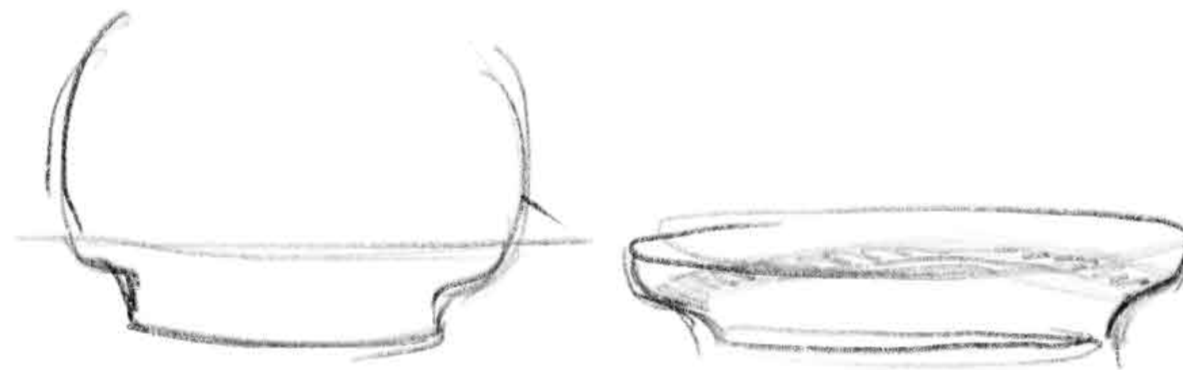
central table + side tables

ISOLATION
heupcrete

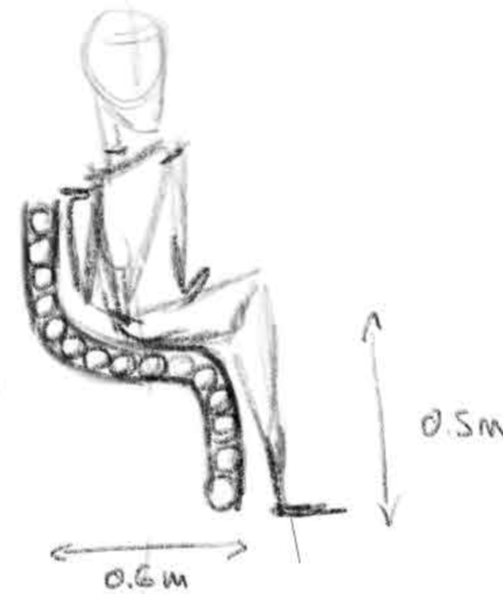


isolation layer with heupcrete

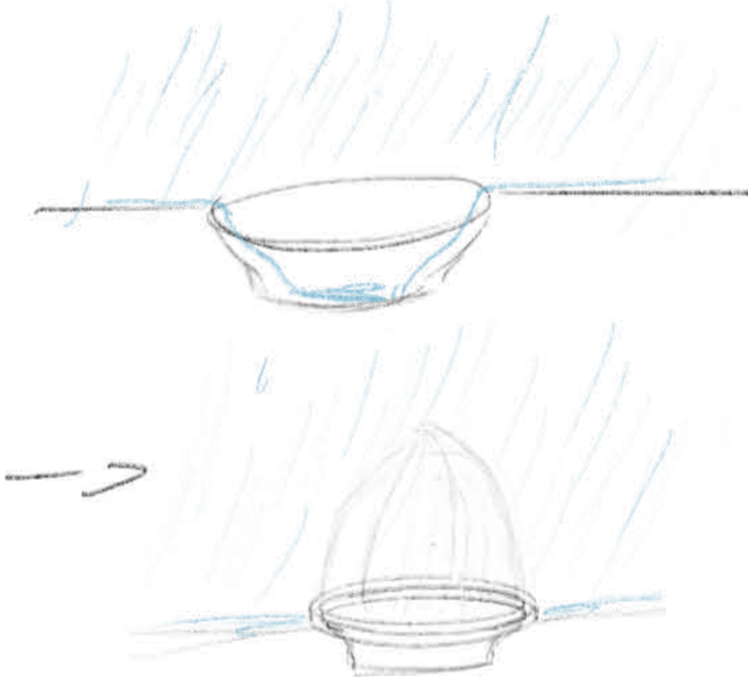
2nd design:



→ change of activity → embroidery + CBD tea served
only one "step" → bench for people to sit



flooding prevention:



→ higher than the ground

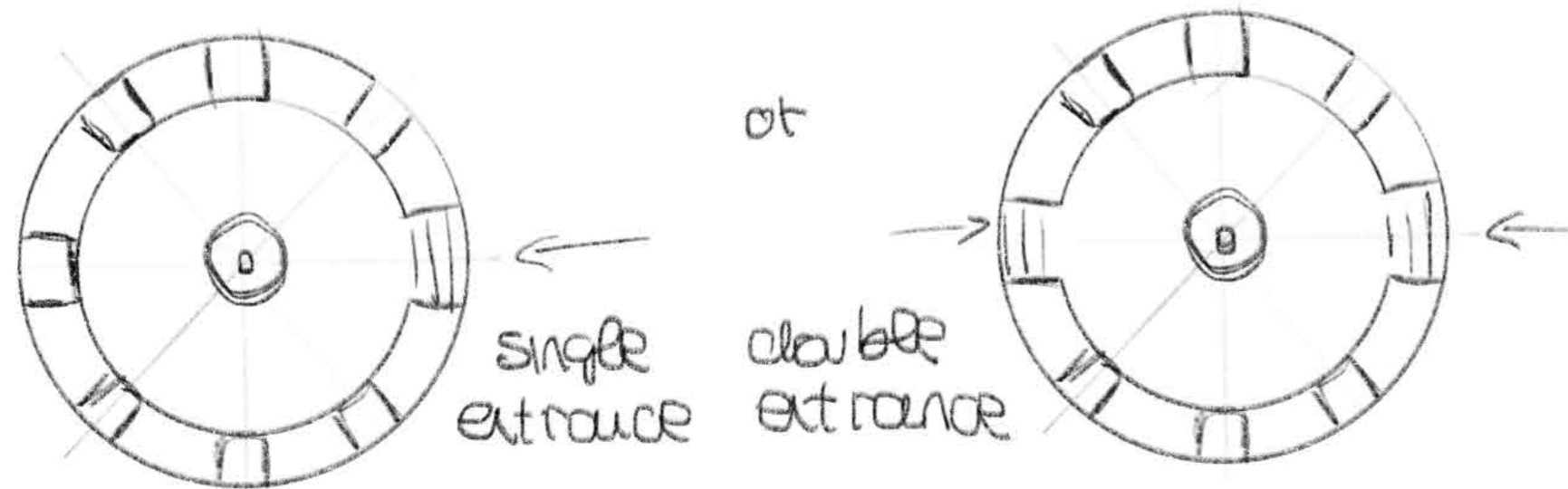


the addition of a step to prevent water from getting inside

also isolates bamboo from getting wet

material: compacted heupcrete (?)

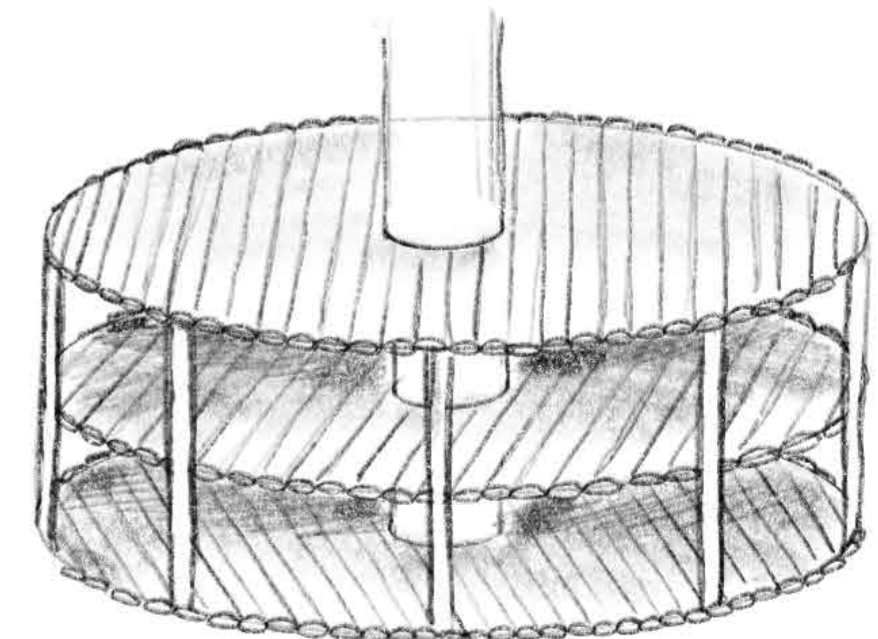
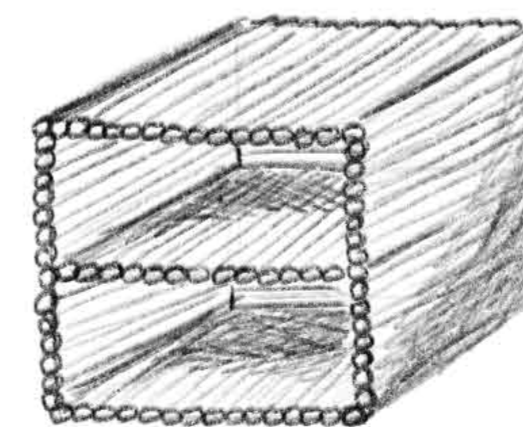
3rd design:



addition of tables for storage and surface space to put tea servings + central round table and pole for structure

Furniture design: ROUND CENTRAL TABLE

TABLES

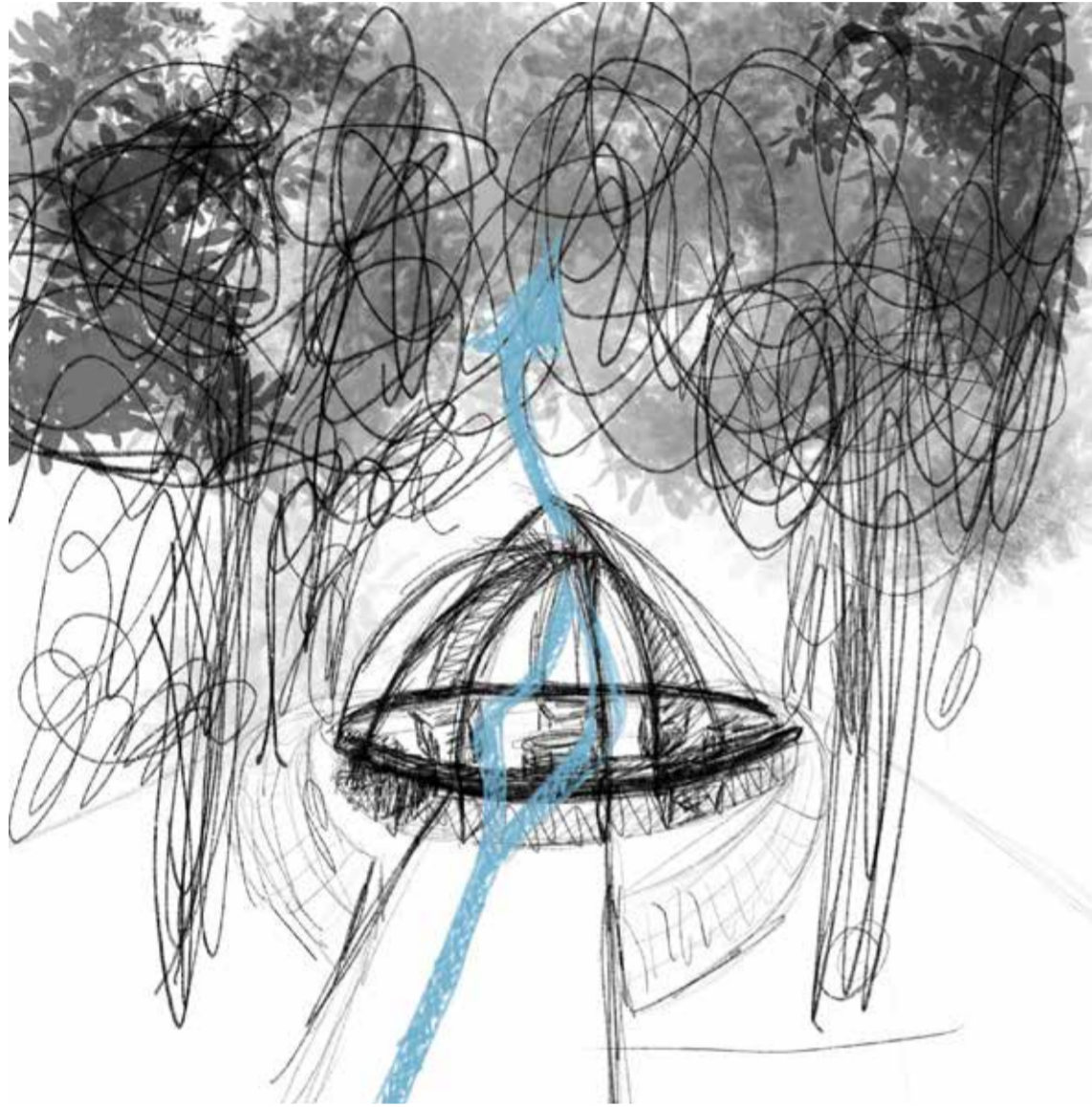


DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

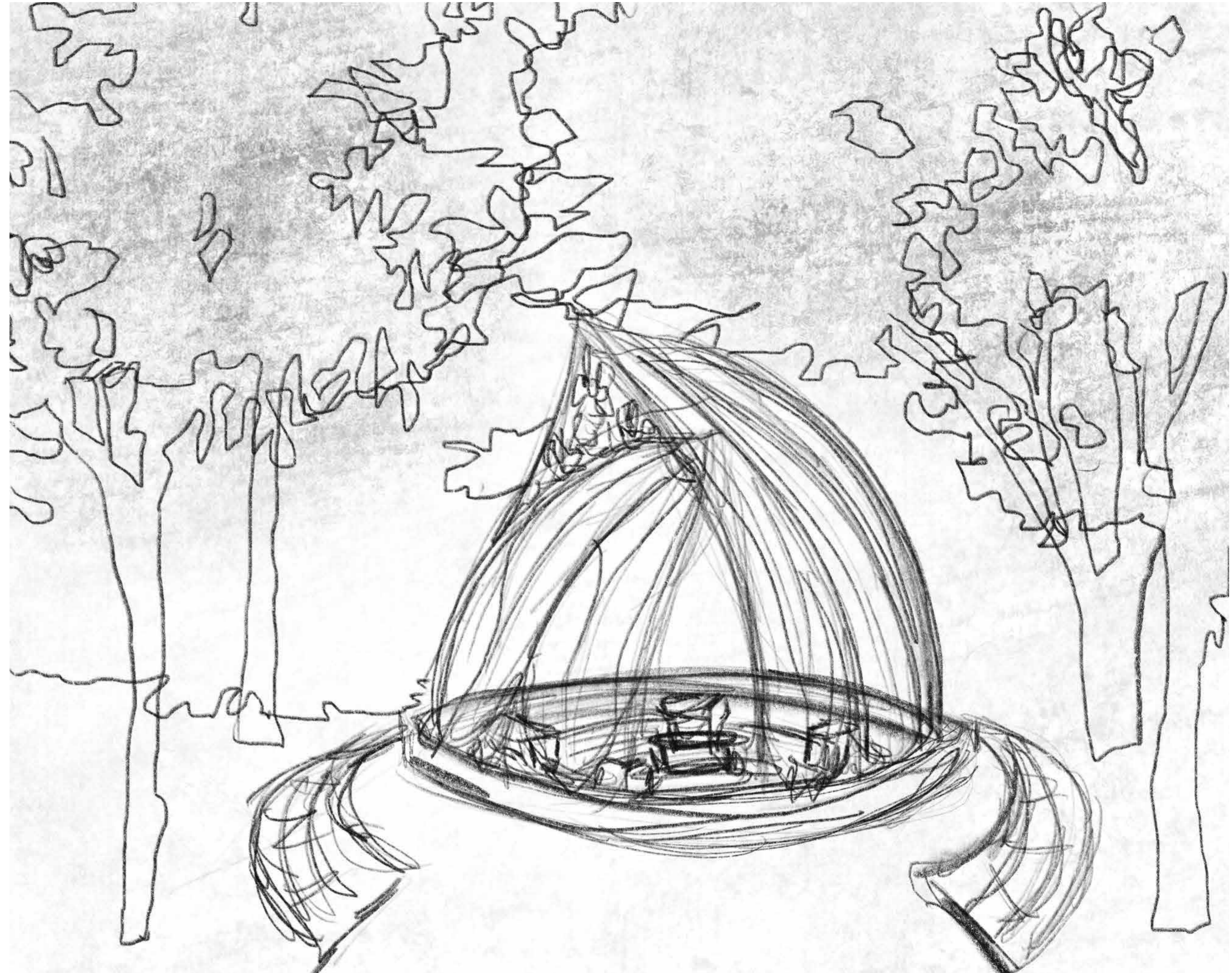
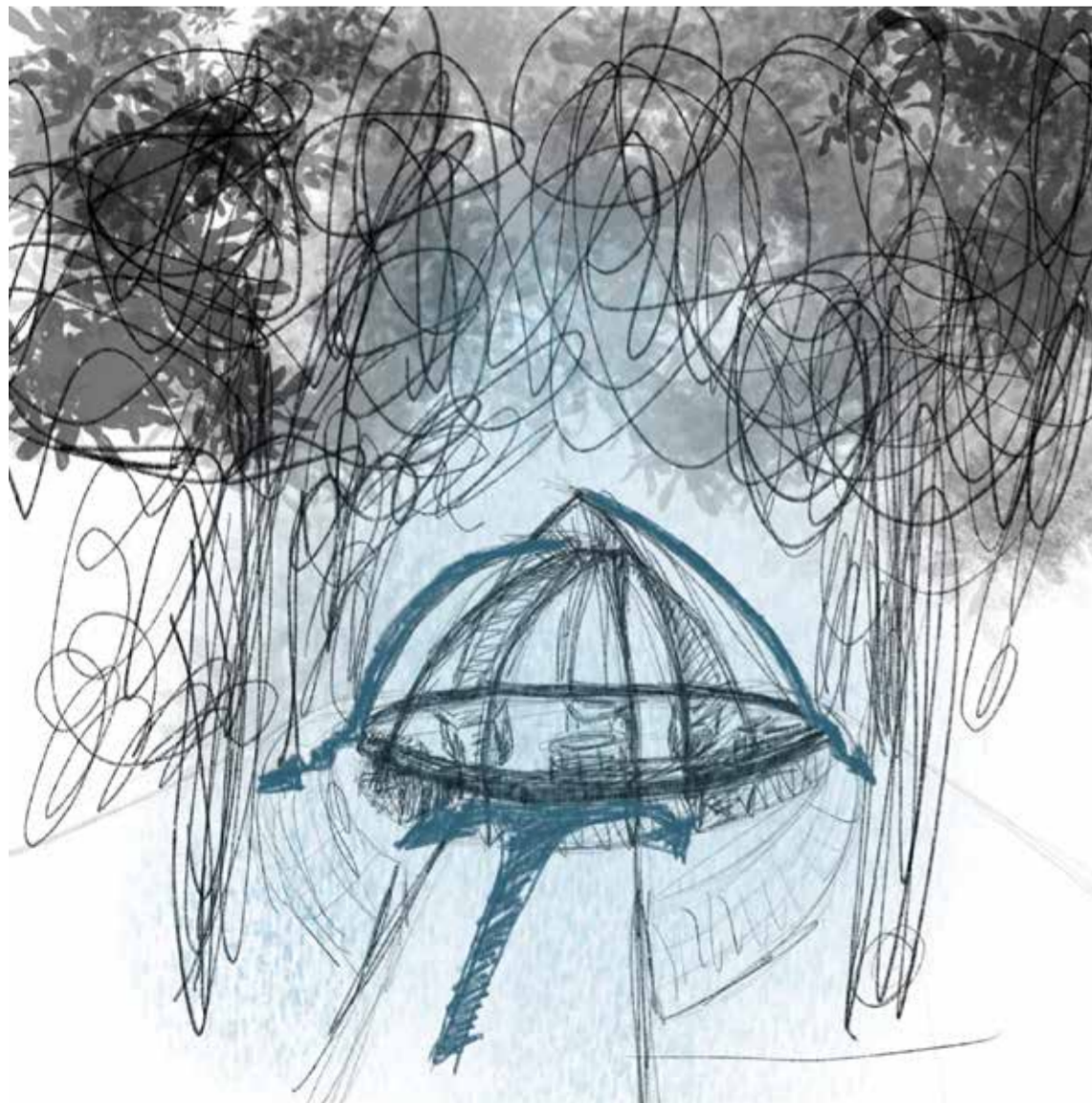
PAVILLION

I created some sketches of the pavillion in site to have a general idea of how it would interact with the environment.
I also sketched the air cycle and how it would repel water as the structure is slightly raised from ground level.

AIR FLOW



PRECIPITATIONS PROTECTION



MATERIALITY

PAVILLION

ETFE → structural integrity achieved by placing the materials in tension

- lightweight
- flexibility / elasticity
- free form
- cost efficient

→ how ways of printing it
→ single skin
→ design

PRE-STRESSED SINGLE LAYER STRUCTURE

- can span large areas
- does not carry a heavy load on its own
- need to be supported by cables → 2-3 feet spacing for each
- no insulation performances
- mostly designed as a flat element



BENEFITS OF TENSILE ARCHITECTURE

thermal performance, flexible design aesthetics, outstanding transparency, excellent durability, lightweight nature, reduce solar heat gain, low maintenance, cost effective, code compliance, variety of performance, sustainable

HEMP FABRIC

- ↳ sustainable textile made of fibers from the cannabals sativa
- one of the most versatile and durable fibers:
 - tents
 - rugs
 - ropes
 - (+ many other uses)

BEESWAX

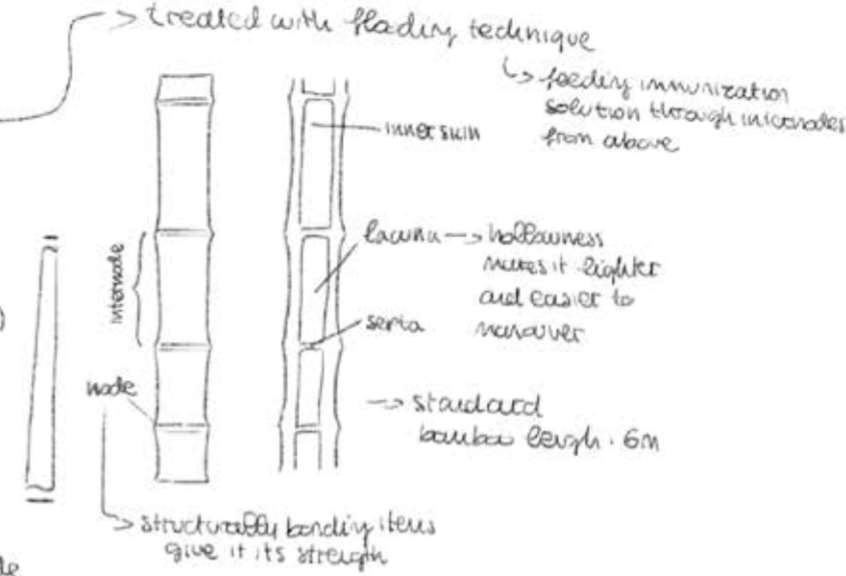
- ↳ natural wax produced by honey bees (Apis)
- used to make materials stiff and water proof



→ beeswax will cover the hemp fabric on the outside of the pavillion

STRUCTURE

- ↳ bamboo is a grass, not a tree
- ↳ part used is the base (has a regular diameter)
- high compression strength
- high tensile strength
- stronger on the outside



fiber basic tissue and water tubes ratio	layers		
	inner	middle	outer
	40%	30%	60%
	90%	70%	40%
	1	3	6



more use of flexible thin poles
↳ longer and curved length

Species of bamboo:

GUADUA

- very good structurally
- light, strong, durable
- consistent in width and visually pleasing



TECHNICAL INFORMATION

name: Guadua augustifolia
height: 15-30 m
diameter: 7-18 cm → average diameter at base: 12 cm
main characteristics
↳ thick white bands around the nodes



PRING WULUNG

- ↳ color: black/grey
- diameter: 9cm
- more suited for furniture use

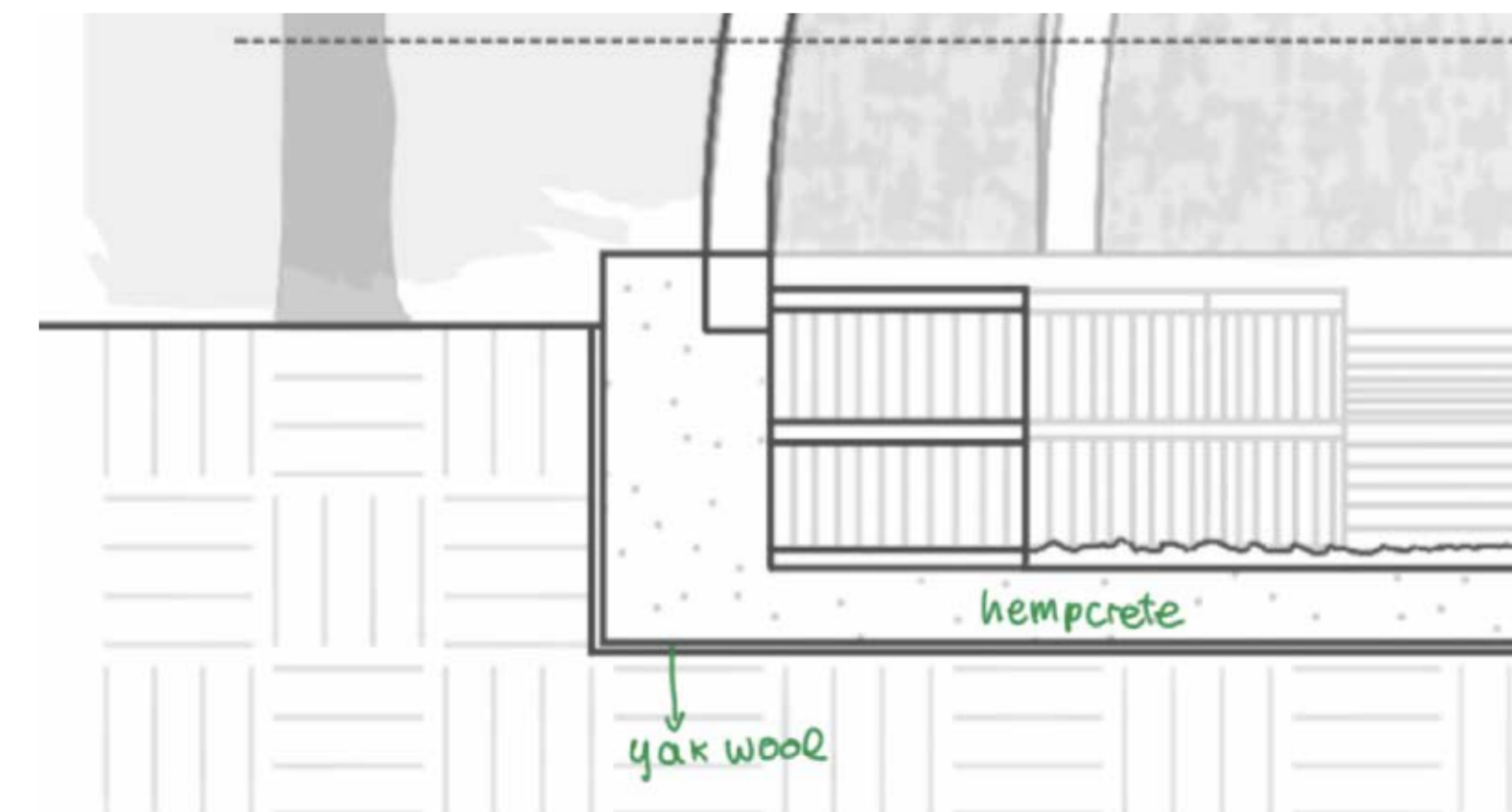
I spent a lot of time carefully studying which materials I would use for my pavillion. I wanted to highlight the enormous variety of hemp in both the building and textile industries.

I opted for hemp fabric covered with a layer of beeswax to make it waterproof as the fabric for the biggest half-dome of my pavillion. For the smaller half-dome I decided to use ETFE for its lightweight and transparency, so that the pavillion would not need artificial light. To support the material I implemented copper cables to hold the curve of the structure.

The underground part is made out of hempcrete, an amazing isolating material made from hemp fibers and a lime based binder. Although it is not waterproof, therefore I added a layer of yak wool, a waterproof material, taking inspiration from the Vernacular Tibetan Black Tent. The area below the ground also shields from water the bamboo structure that holds up the superficial area, preventing it from rotting.

I chose the Guadua species of bamboo, thick and resistant, for the main architecture and Pring Wulung, a bamboo characterized by its dark green/black color, for the furniture inside. The external poles of Guadua hold a hemp-derived rope, intertwined in a floral motive, recalling to the embroidery activity of the pavillion.

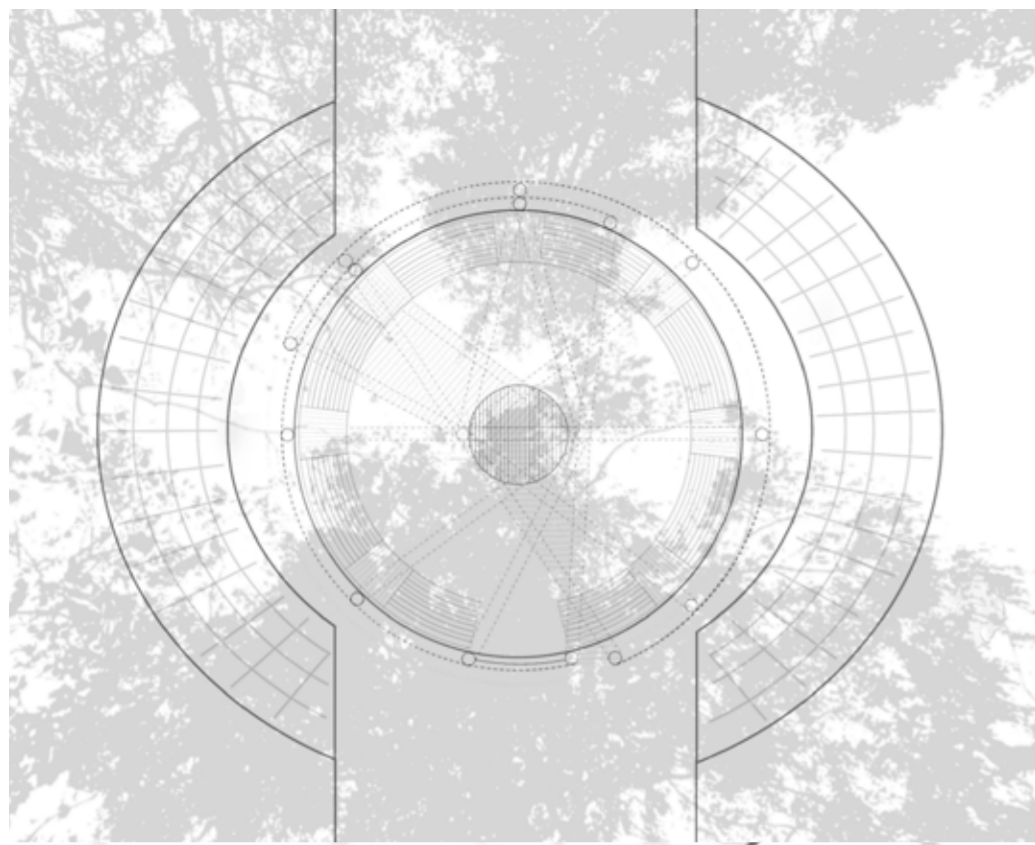
The inside floor is covered by a hemp-derived carpet, visitors should remove their shoes upon arrival.



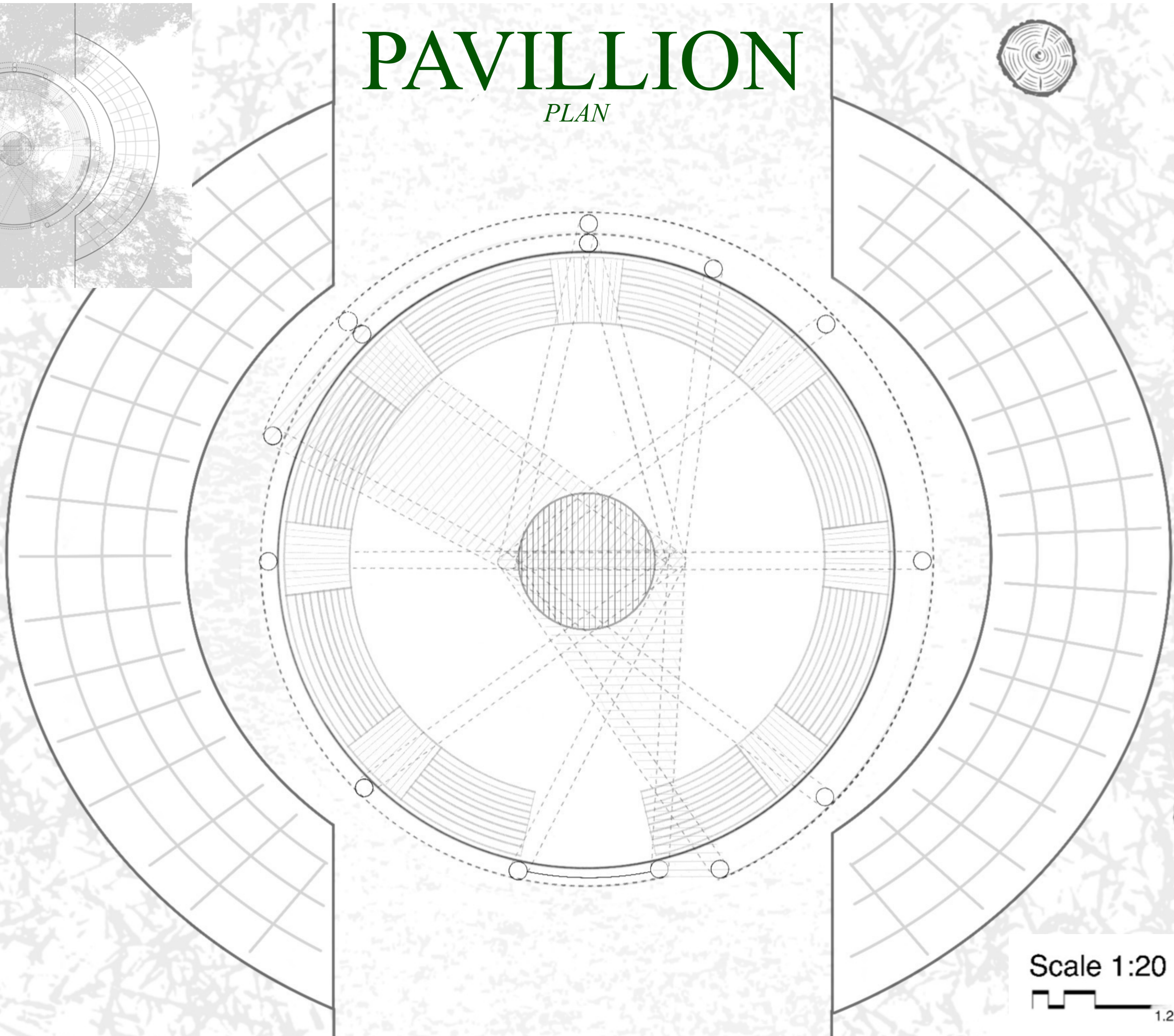
Section A-A

PAVILLION

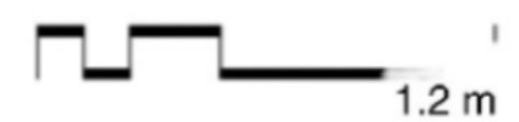
PLAN



Top view and tree shade areas

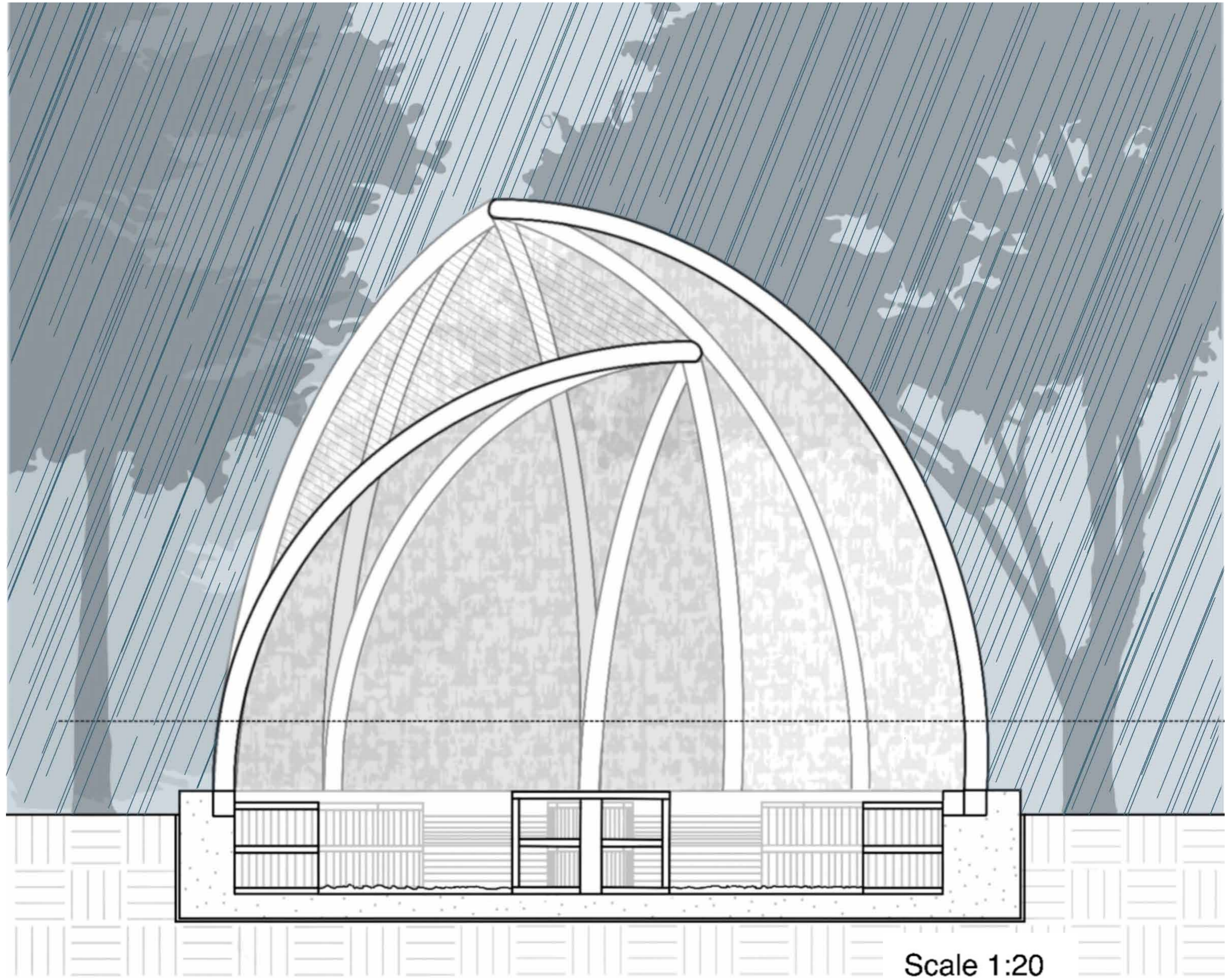


Scale 1:20



ENVIRONMENTAL SECTION

PAVILLION



Section A-A

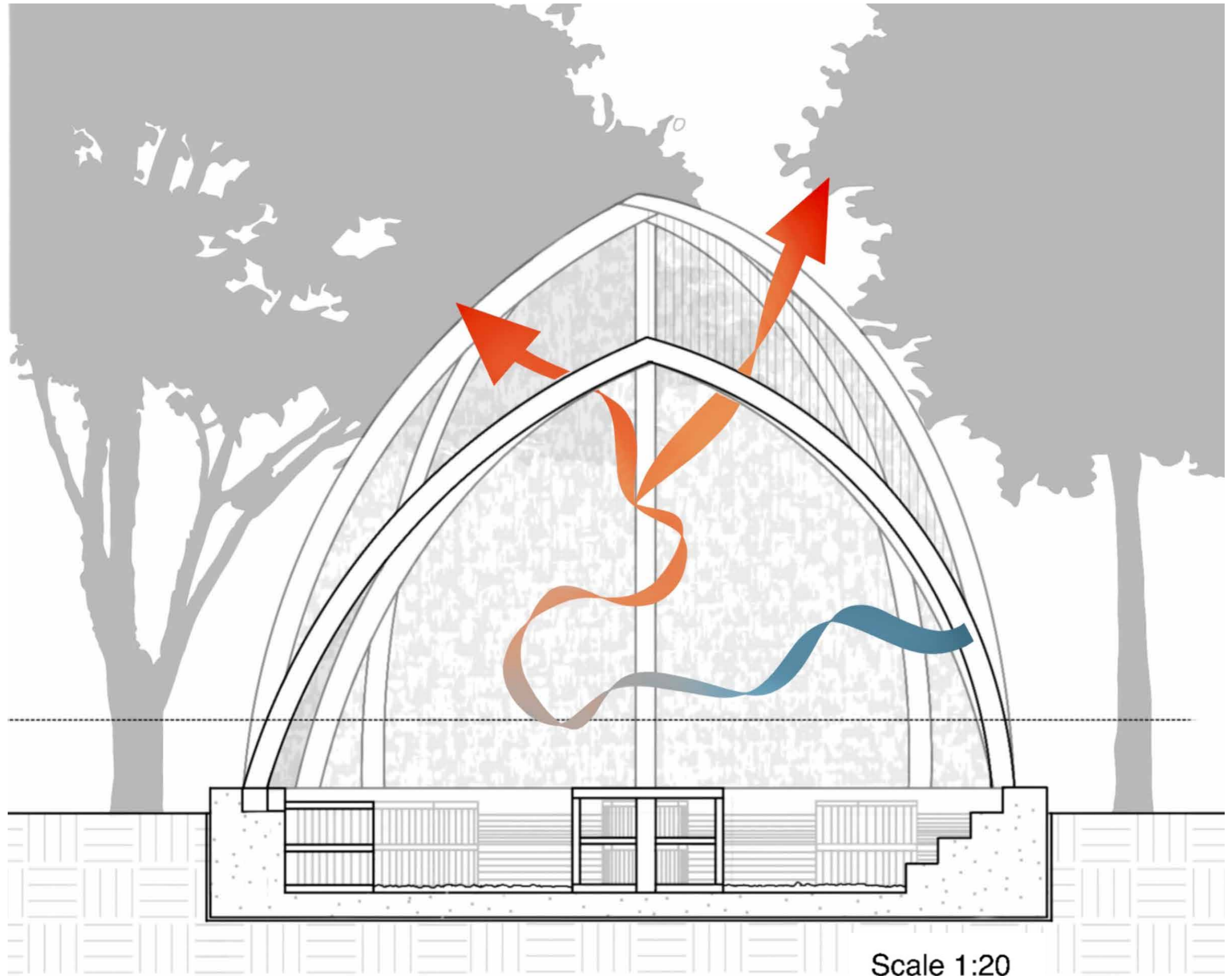
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ENVIRONMENTAL

SECTION

PAVILLION



Section B-B

Scale 1:20



ACTIVITIES

PAVILLION

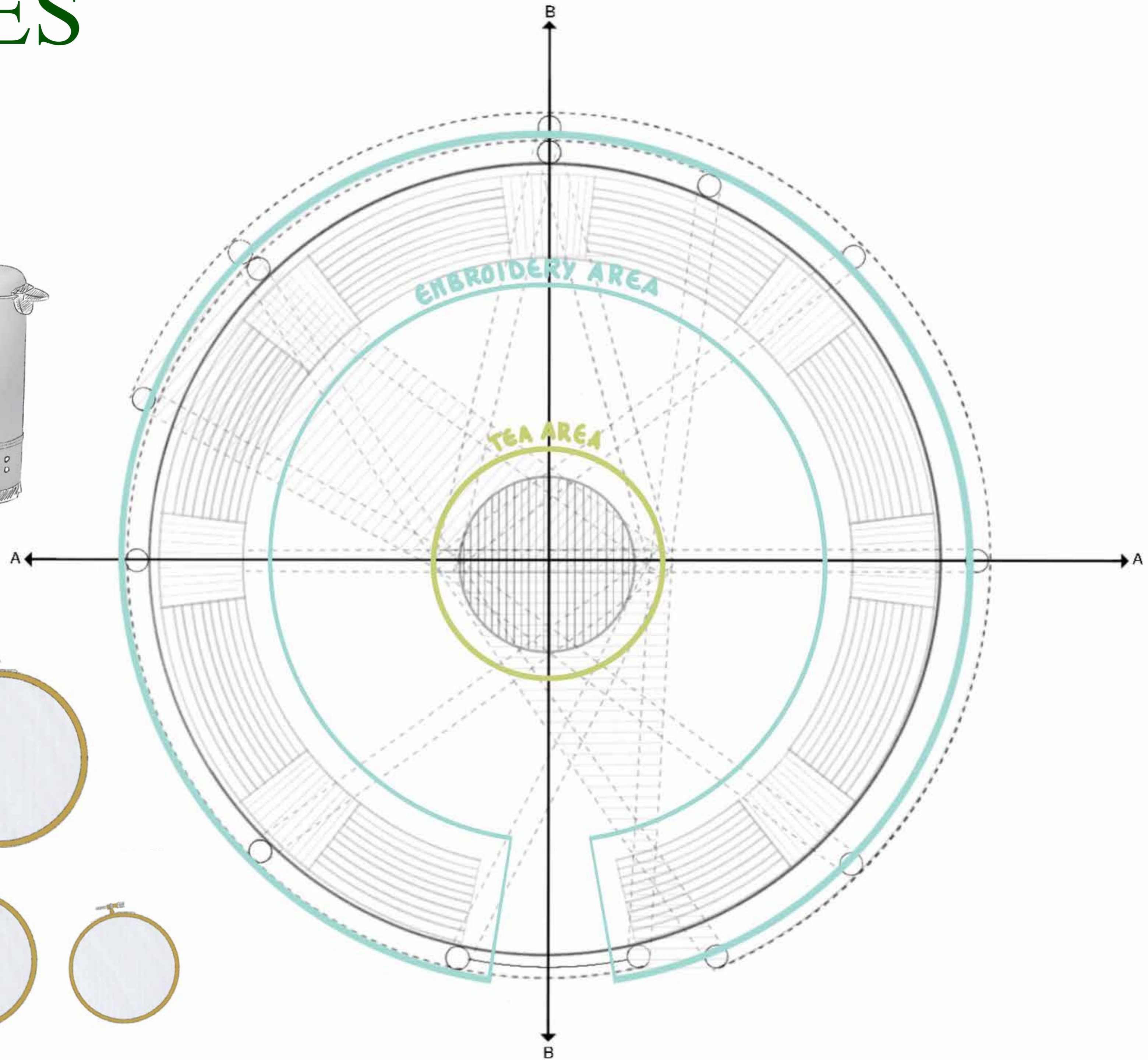
TEA MAKING

I wanted my pavillion to feel cozy and safe. Serving tea, especially CBD infused tea helps the body relax and melt into the orgnic space, making us reconnect with nature and our loved ones. Together with Cannabis tea, Tibetan butter tea is served, a typical beverage from the Tibetan Nomads. Just grab a pottery set at the centre table and bring it to one in the round bench and enjoy it with your guest.



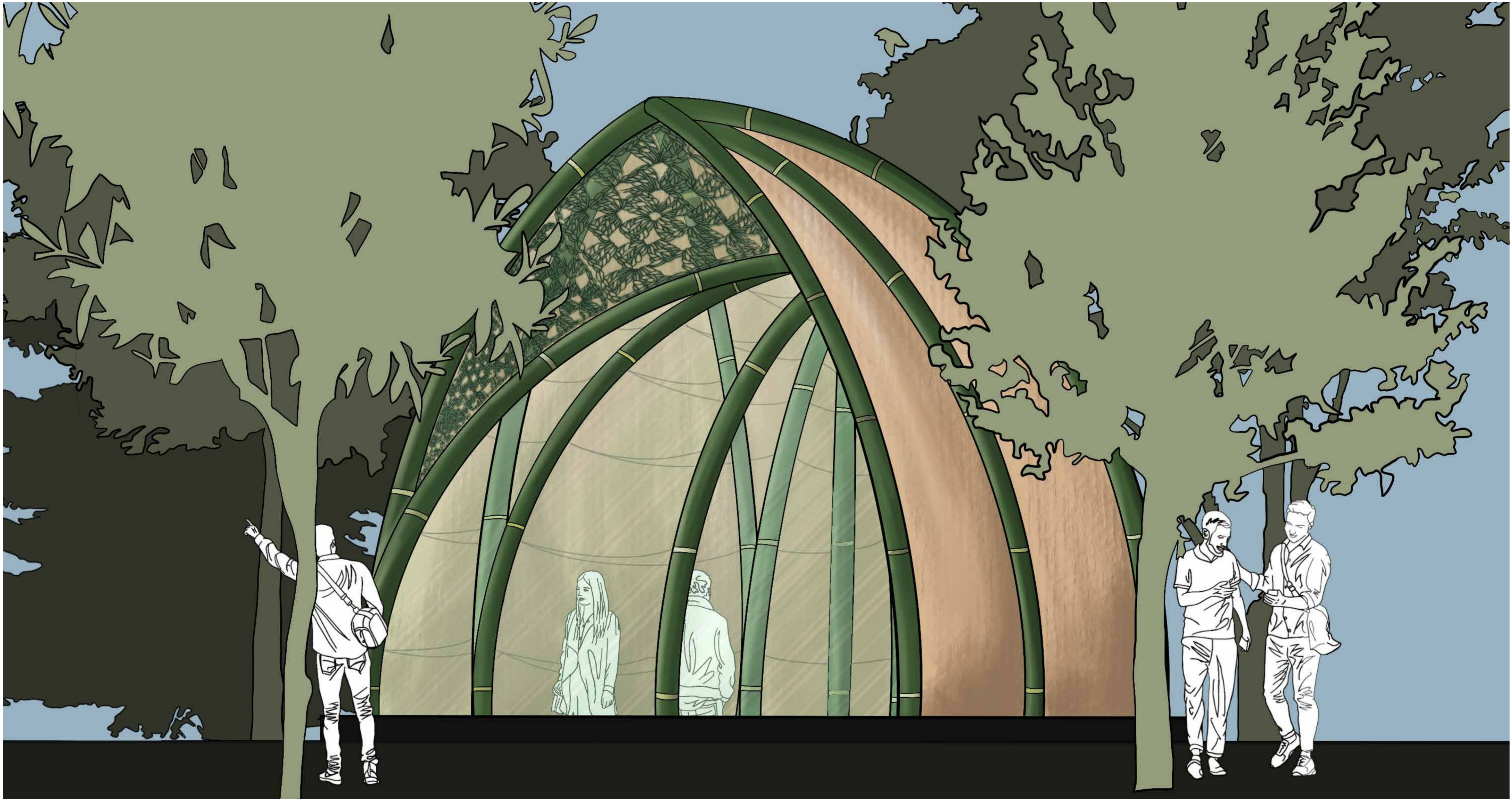
EMBROIDERY

If just chatting is not enough, to keep the hands busy there's embroidery workshops held weekly, or one can work on their own project. In this case as well, the bottom shelves of the round centre table host a variety of materials for embroidery and bracelet making. The string used is all derived from Cannabis Sativa fibers to demonstrate one of the many uses of hemp in the textile industry.



ELEVATION IN CONTEXT

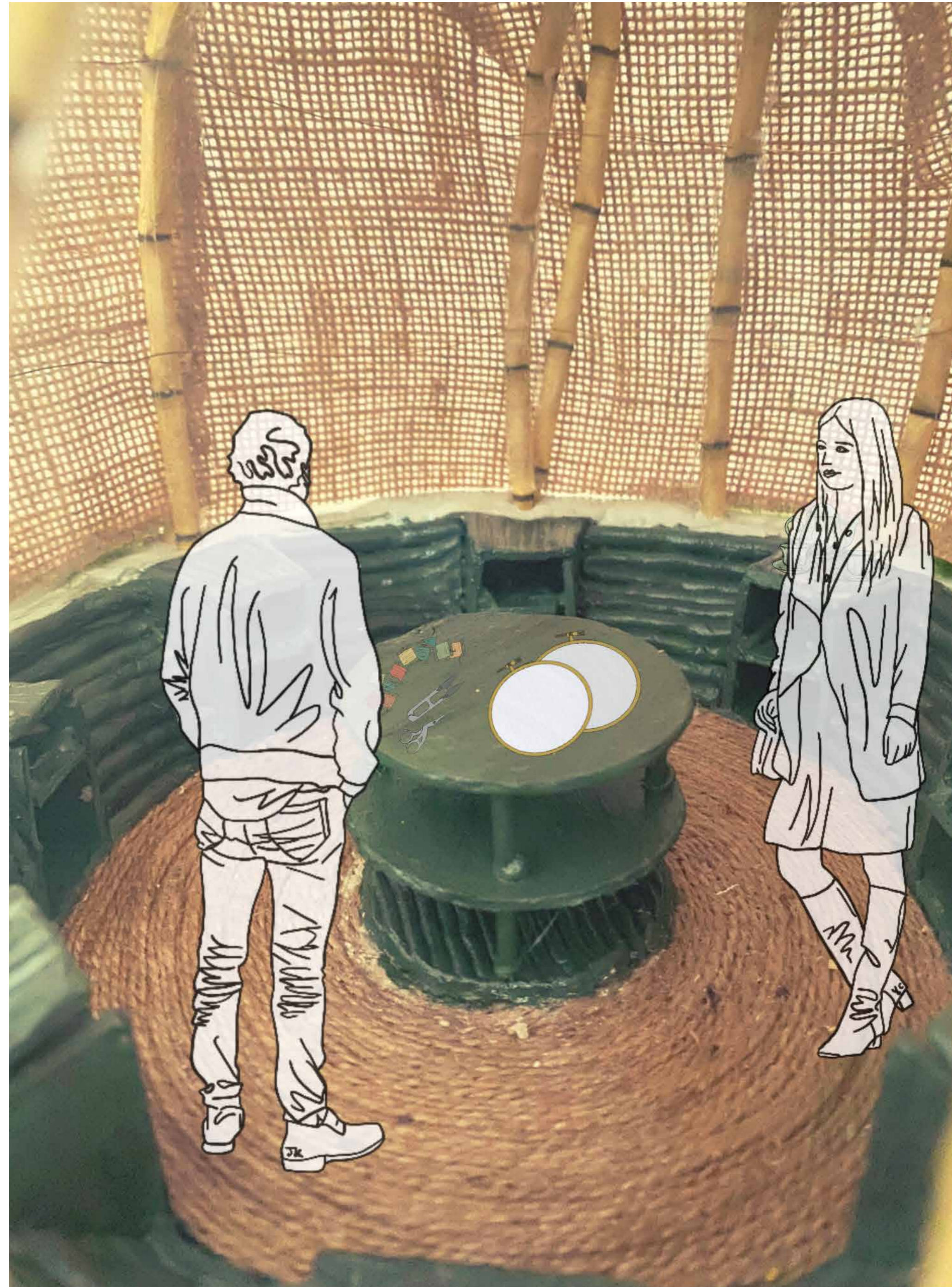
PAVILLION



PAVILLION MODEL



COLLAGE



EXPLORATION SKETCHES

*I explored many shapes that looked interesting to me for the base of my Pavillion.
Later on I chose the final proposal and started sketching the orthogonal projection
and explore different types of rope embroidery.*

