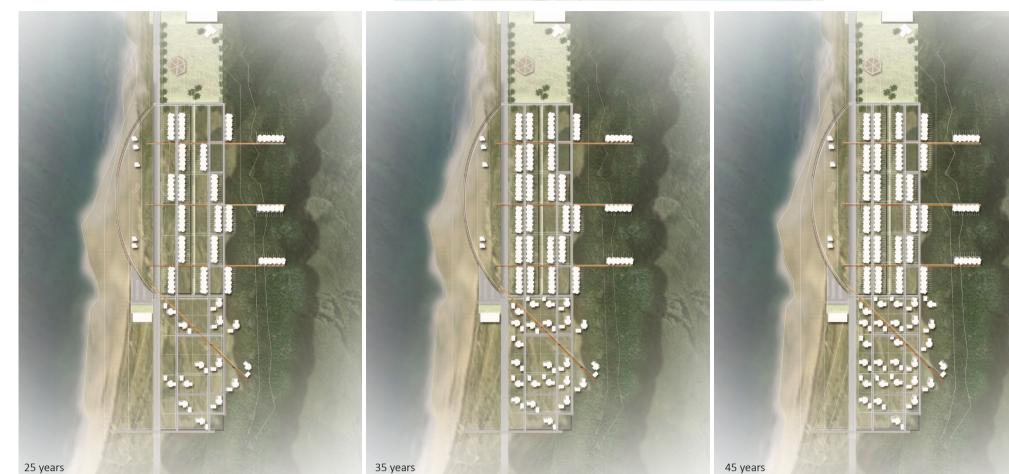






Why the programs are suitable for their positions on the island

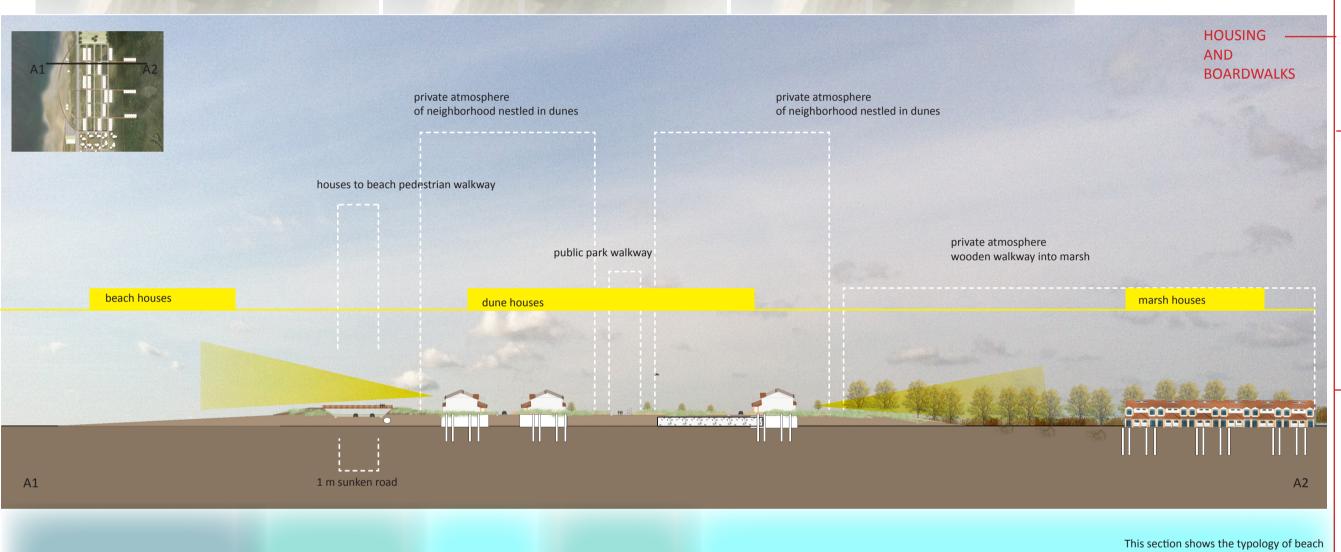


URBAN ___ DEVELOPMENT

LAND USE ———

PLANNING

The development of the housing areas over time. The maximum housing in the area has been established that allows the housing to stay within the 'footprint' of urban development while experiencing the surrounding atmosphere of dunes and/or marsh.



This section shows the typology of beach houses, dune houses, and marsh houses, and the public/private gradient, as well as the pedestrian-only walkways.

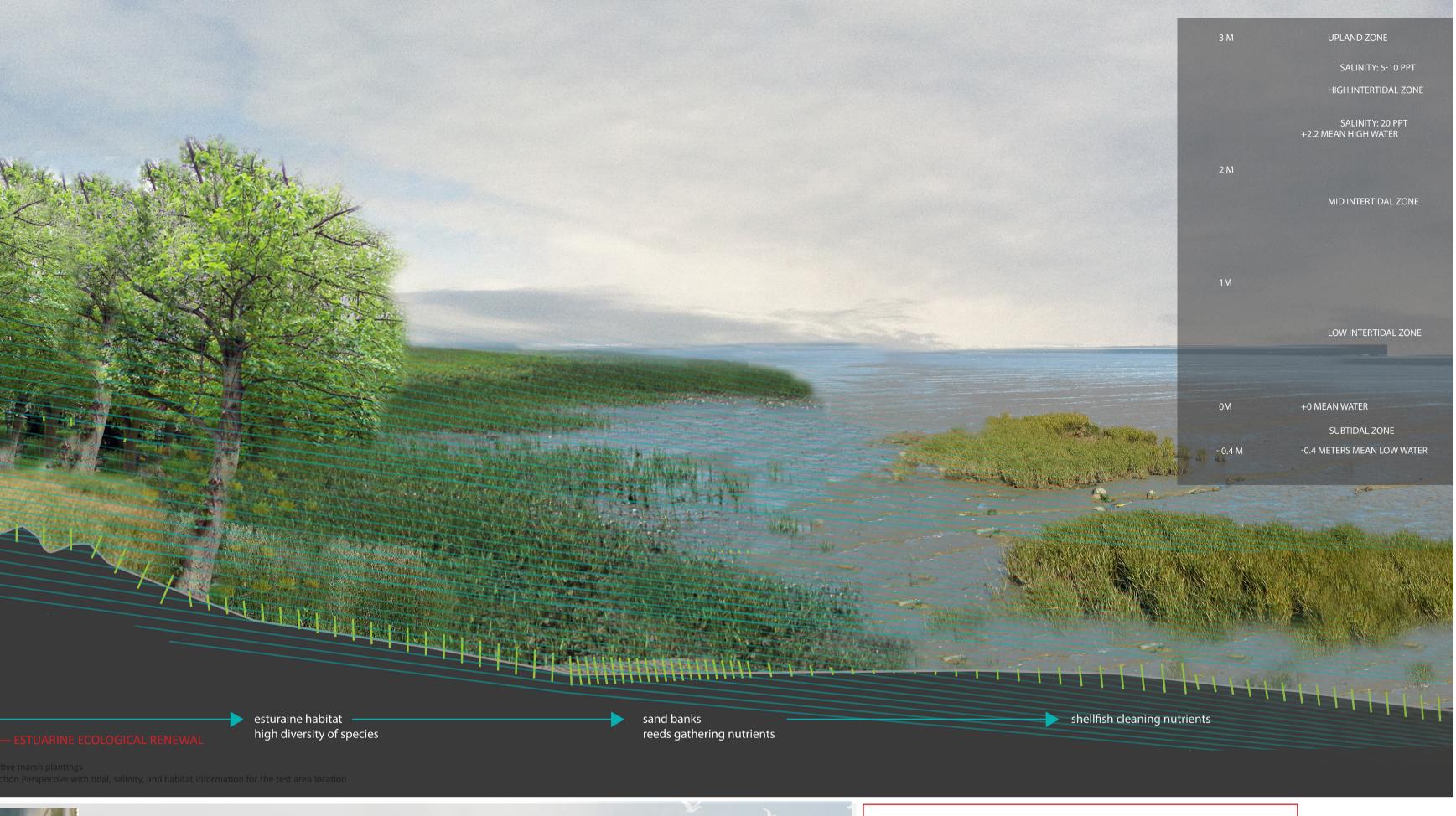
exposed, public beach

semi-private open park walkway

sheltered

semi-private open park

semi-private sheltered





Design Project Overview:

O. Open the sluice to reconnect the ecological cycles

1. Intervene with spine (placement should be informed by hydrology models)

2. Natural Processes gather sand around the spine (accretion)

3. Add enough sand (through sustainable dredging methods) to allow the island to stay dry even with 100 years of climate change

4. Fix the dunes with optimally-placed native plantings, which will establish and spread

5. Create access to the island and place facilities, zoning, commercial, industry, and housing areas on the island. The optimal placement of these should be informed by design research, contextual research and testing.

6. The urban forms on the island should be placed to help fix the sheltered marsh area, establish the shipping channel, use shellfish to ameliorate the nutrient loading, drain the street stormwater in swales, (i.e. work with the natural processes) and develop in density over time while retaining a site-specific natural atmosphere and maximum endangered

7. These urban forms should also reflect necessary elements of the urban tissue (such as community spaces, landmarks, pedestrian paths, etc.) and prove resilient against coastal storms and fluvial flooding.





