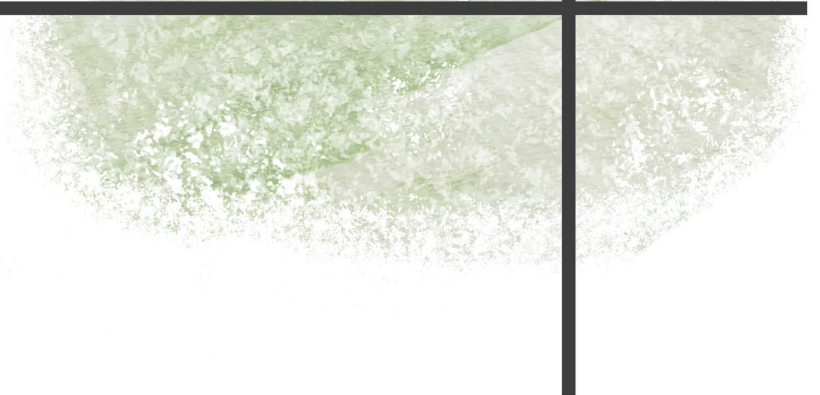
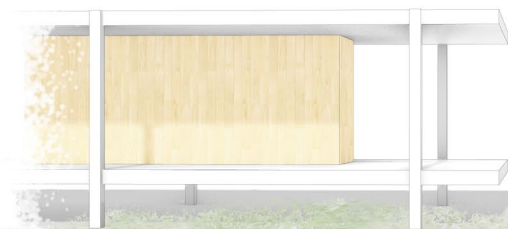


[PORTFOLIO]

Sam Romberger



EDUCATION	[Northeastern University] [Third Year] [September 2022- Present] Candidate for Bachelor of Science in Architecture Candidate for Minor in Video Arts		[Boston BriX] [Housing] [Fall 2023] 04-17	01
	[Danish Institute for Study Abroad] [Semester Abroad] [Fall 2024] Urban Design Concentration			
EXPERIENCE	[J.A. Watts] [Aviation Intern] [May 2024- August 2024]		[Stony Brook Commons] [Urban Design] [Spring 2024] 18-31	02
	[TRC Advisory] [Technology Director] [2022- 2024]			
	[Stage Door Fine Arts] [Lighting and Carpentry Lead] [2019- 2024]			
SKILLS	[Soft]	[Hard]	[Program through Structure] [ICA Structural Analysis] [Fall 2023] 32-37	03
	Rhino 7, Revit, SketchUp AutoCAD V-Ray Adobe Illustrator, Photoshop & InDesign Bluebeam Revu ArcGIS ETC EOS Yamaha Digital MS Office & Google Suite	3D Printing Laser Cutting Model Craft Carpentry Lighting Design		
			[Professional Experience] [Aviation] [Summer 2024] 38-39	04
REFERENCES	[Cyrus Patel] [Managing Director, TRC Advisory] cyrus@trcadvisory.com			
	[Sheila McCormack] [Project Manager, J.A. Watts] smccormack@jwincorporated.com			[Live Design] [Lighting & Scenic] [2021 - Present] 40-43

[Boston BriX]

[Housing] [Spring 2024]
Fenway, Boston

The Boston BriX is a graduate student housing development off the upper tip of Northeastern University, aiming to provide a unique yet comforting experience for its inhabitants. The identifiable massing creates contrasts between the X and Y axis of the site, producing a central green corridor, generating a sense of safety and security from greater urban exposures. Strands of green elements

striae the site, introducing pockets of hardscape for patron repose. Further, the distinctive configuration of each unit provides a sizable balcony, private to each of the 47 units. Each unit can be accessed in under a minute, through a series of point loaded staircases across the site. Varied amenities, including a gym, cafe, bike storage, and even a number of design studios, are positioned throughout the site.

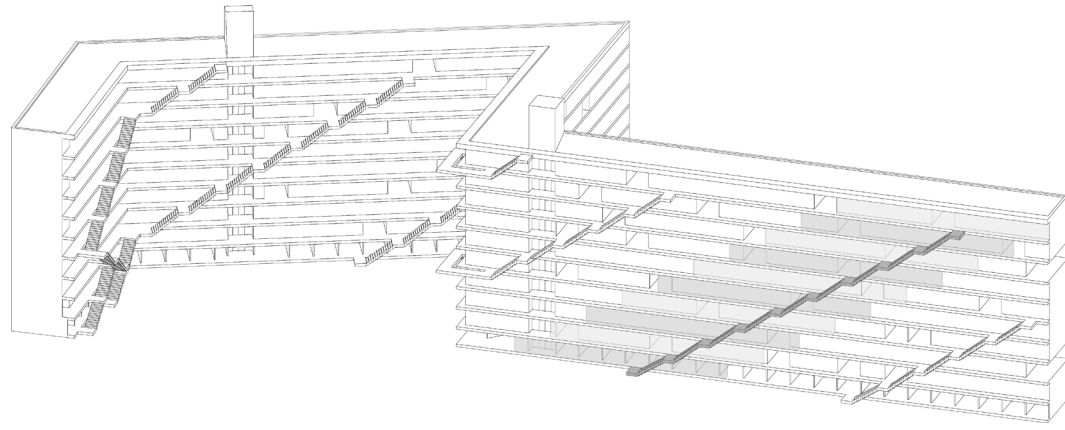




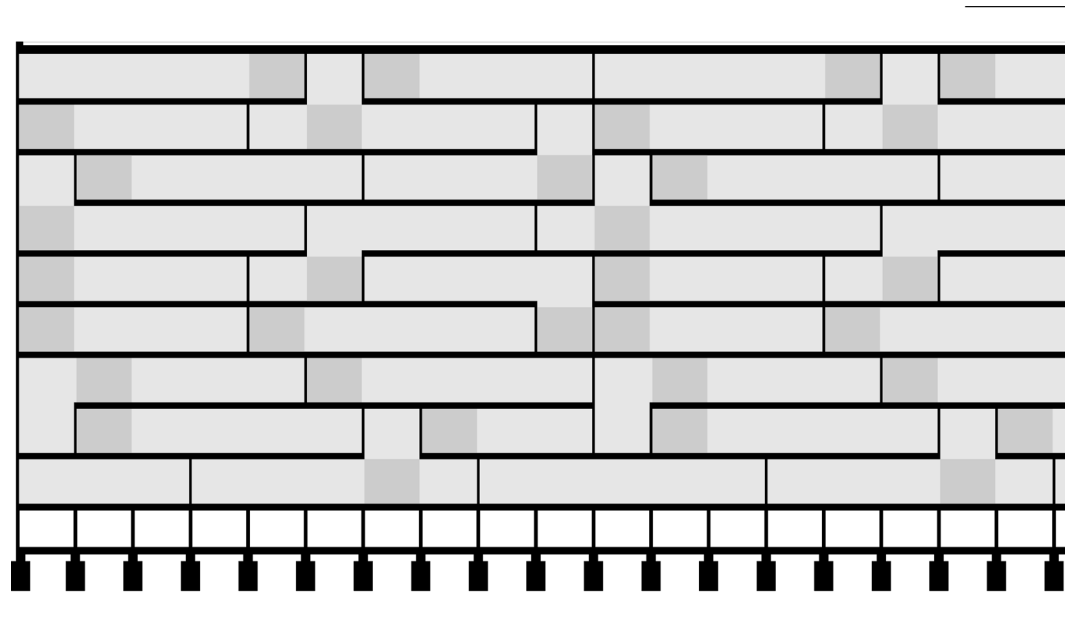
[Why?]

- 1** Resolution of Natural Disparities in an Urban Environment
- 2** Introduction of Efficient, Affordable Housing for Students

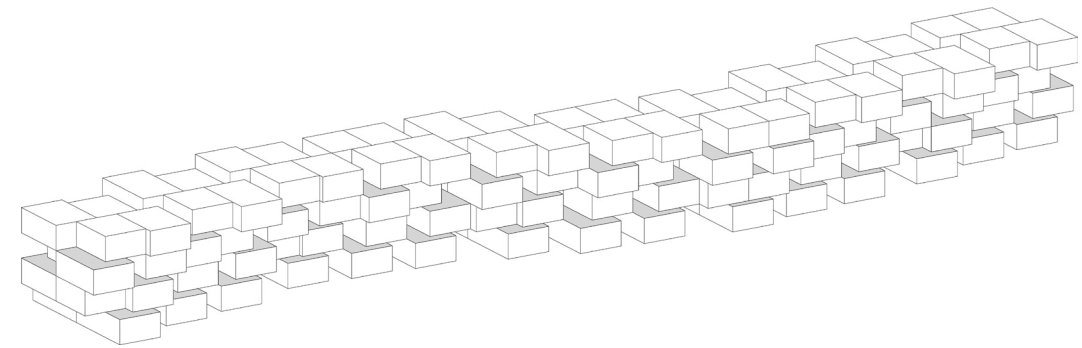
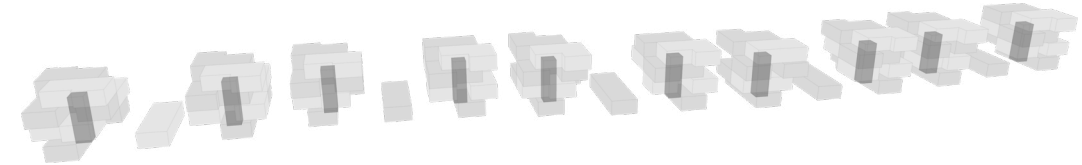
Point Loaded Unit Entry



Exclusive Balcony Access



Kitagata Housing Complex - Gifu, Japan (2001)



Boston BriX - Boston, United States (Proposed)

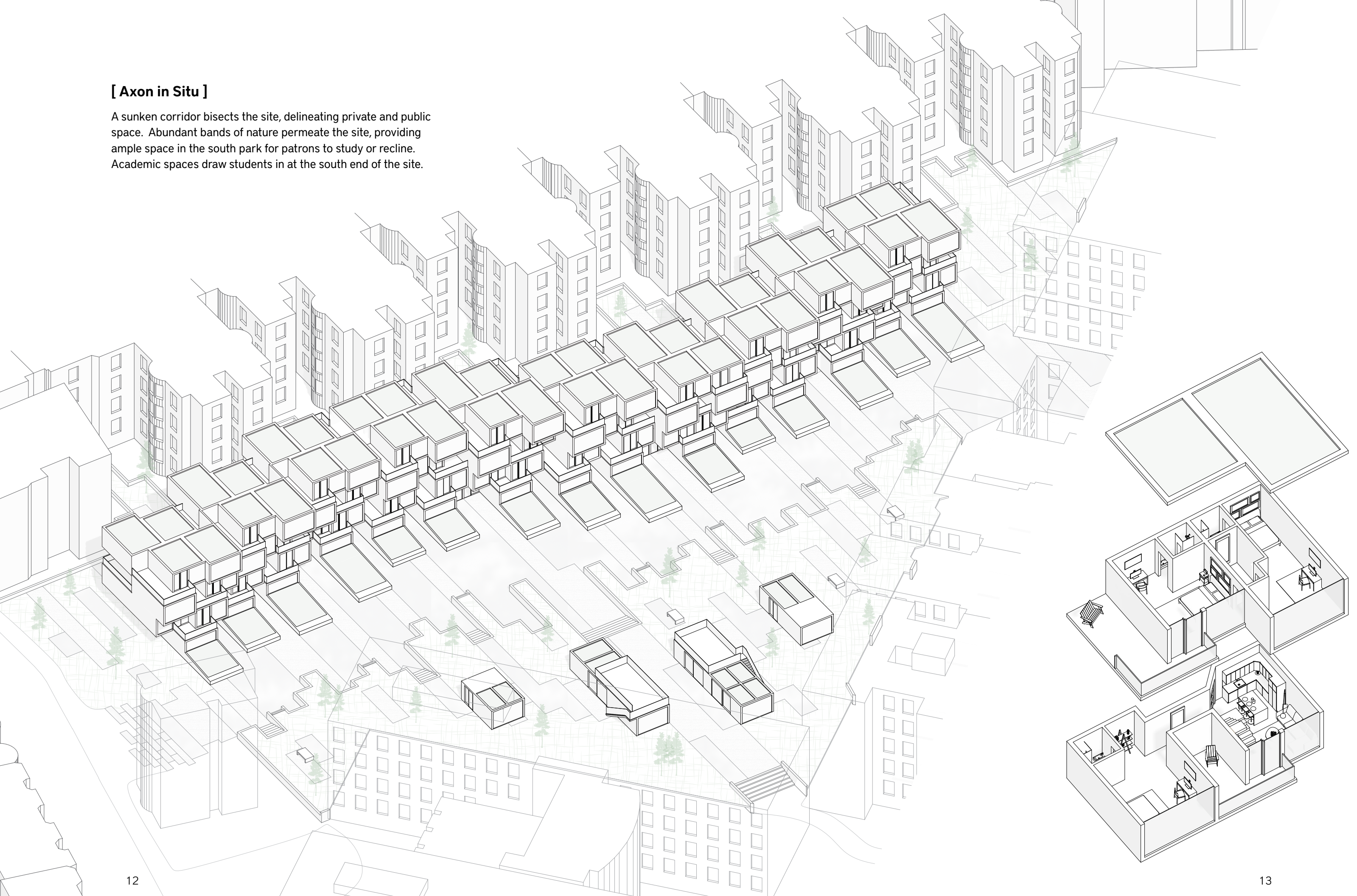


[Second Floor Plan]

Ten separate circulation cores feed into bundles of one-bedroom apartments on the second level, spilling onto an array of balconies and loggia lining the front and rear of the building.

[Axon in Situ]

A sunken corridor bisects the site, delineating private and public space. Abundant bands of nature permeate the site, providing ample space in the south park for patrons to study or recline. Academic spaces draw students in at the south end of the site.



[Living Roof]

These green spaces atop units at the BriX produce an efficient insulation solution throughout Boston’s variable seasons, reduce stormwater runoff in a heavily hardscaped urban atmosphere, and act as an acoustic barrier, creating calmer and quieter indoor spaces.

[Building Amenities]

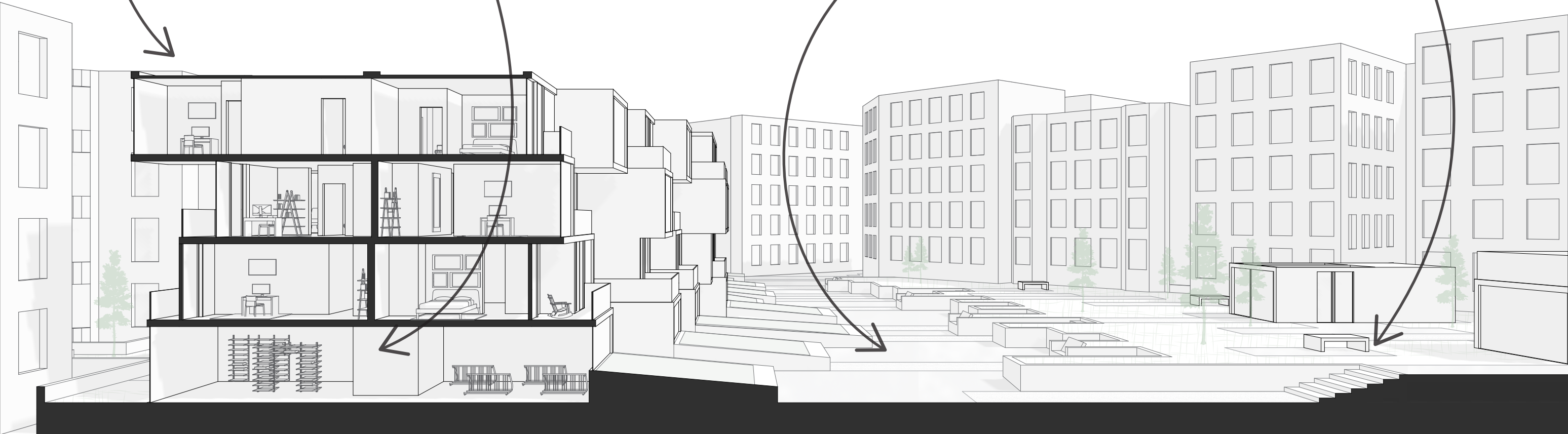
A variety of amenities are available to residents, including this package delivery room and bike storage near the center of the complex. Other amenities include a cafe, gym, laundry facilities, and an art gallery featuring rotating collections and exhibits.

[Elevated Park]

The studios, at the heart of the park on the south site, provide a space for students to further their design and artistic processes, while engulfed within a natural oasis. The roof decks allow for these creative practices to continue outdoors in suitable weather.

[Sunken Corridor]

A sunken concourse cuts through the site, connecting Hemenway apartments with the Northeastern community and Fenway Emerald Necklace. The passage describes a clear separation of public studios on the south side and residential community on the north side.





[1.4 Acres Site Area] [46% Open Space] [47 Total Units]
 [7 1-Bed ADA, 20 1-Bed, 20 2-Bed] [52K Sqft GFA] [52/61 FAR]
 [825 Sqft Average Unit Size] [89% Floor Efficiency]



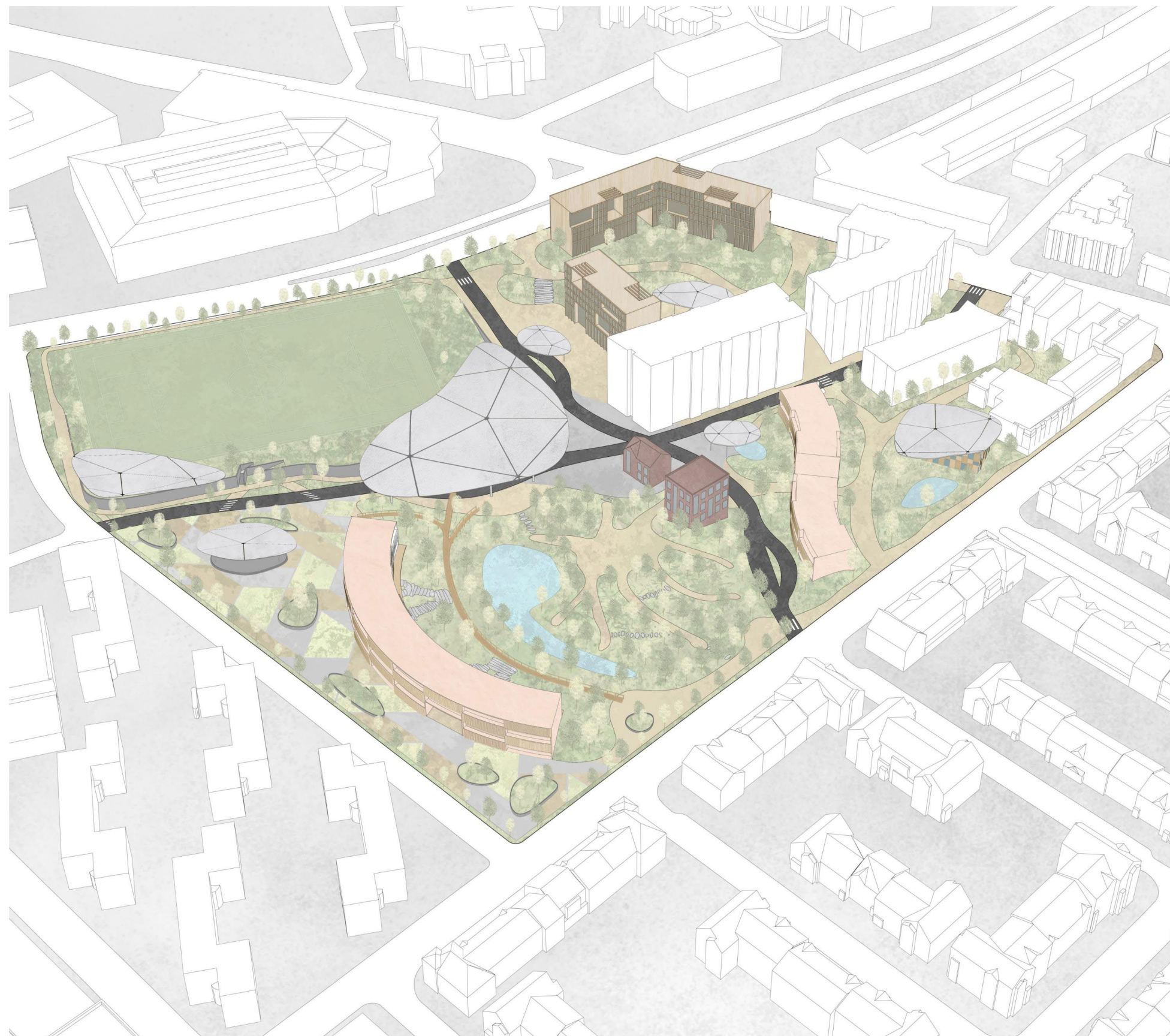
[Stony Brook Commons]

[Urban Design] [Spring 2024]
Mission Hill, Boston

Stony Brook Commons, a 14-acre ecological oasis in the heart of the Mission Hill neighborhood, aims to restore hydrological sensibility through the creation of parks and wetlands, promoting the revival of rich ecosystems within an urban environment. Stony Brook's strategic network of winding paths connects a series of wellness amenities and residential hubs.

The design came out of a desire to redevelop the natural ecosystems of Stony Brook Creek, promoting quality of life and managing storm water runoff. It celebrates the social, aesthetic, biological and rational values of nature--a key driver of urban developments in the 21st century. Unique planting strategies employed at Stony Brook modulate vegetation density throughout its four primary zones, preventing disease through species diversity and motivating a variety of experiences for residents and wildlife. Its discrete street network prioritizes pedestrian access, experience and emotion.

Stony Brook aims to serve as a case study in the consideration of natural and hydrological life in further urban developments across the city of Boston.





[February 1886 Mission Hill Flood]



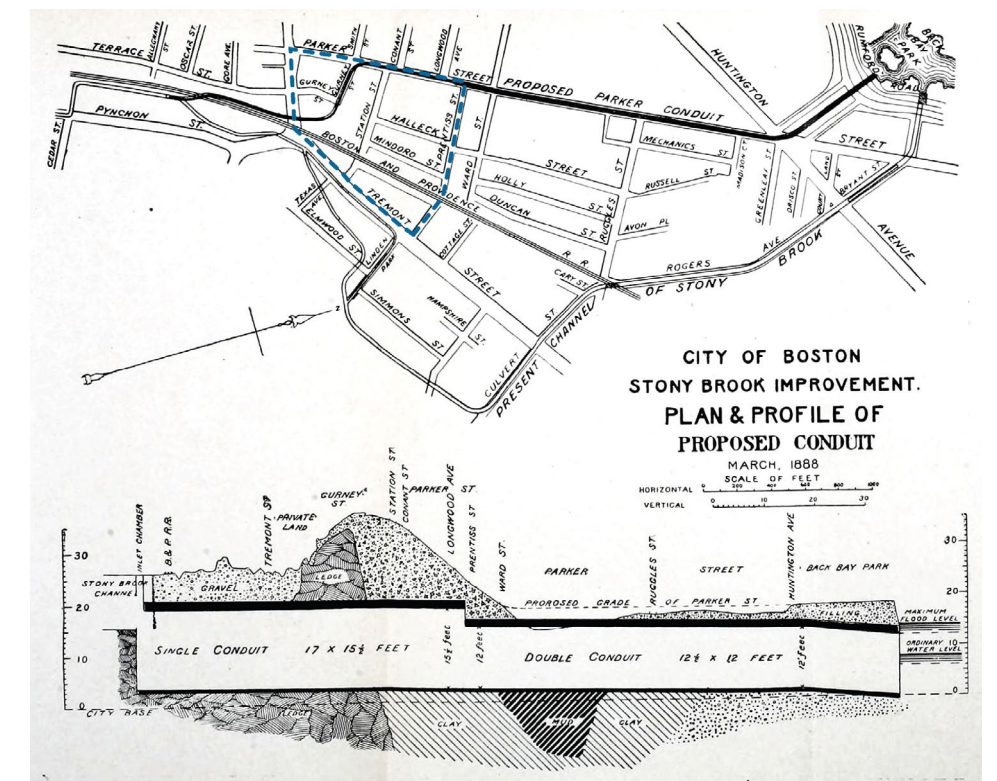
[Stony Brook Creek, Mission Hill, Early 1900s]

[Stony Brook Creek]

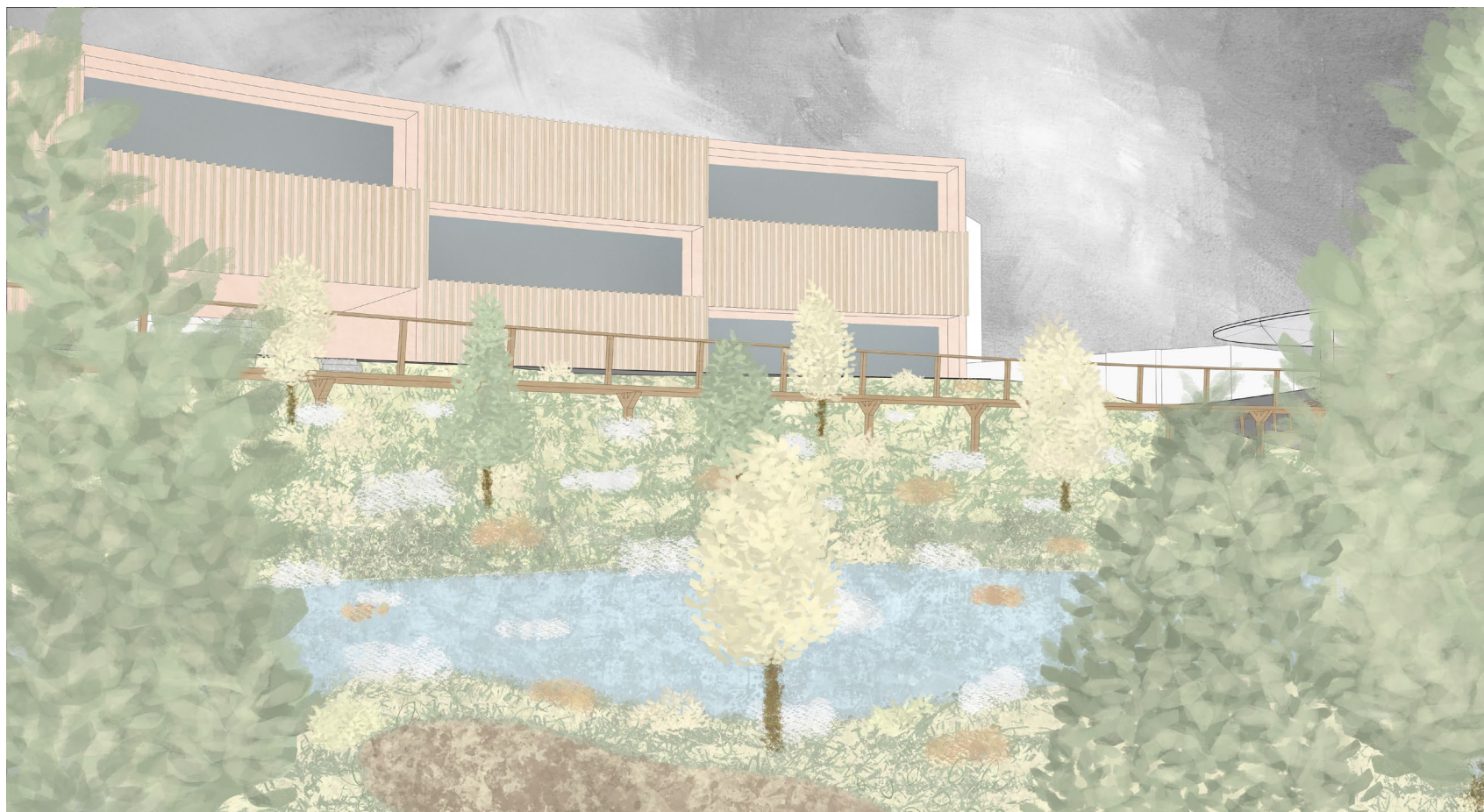
Stony Brook Creek is a small stream which flows through several Western Boston suburbs. After heavy flooding throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the City of Boston put forward a plan to encase the creek, preventing further damage and flooding within Roxbury and Mission Hill as these neighborhoods grew outward.



[Roxbury Flooding, Ruggles T-Stop]

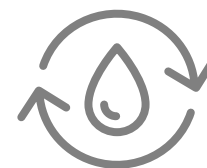


[Stony Brook Proposed Encasement, City of Boston]



[Urban Eden and the Rational Value of Nature]

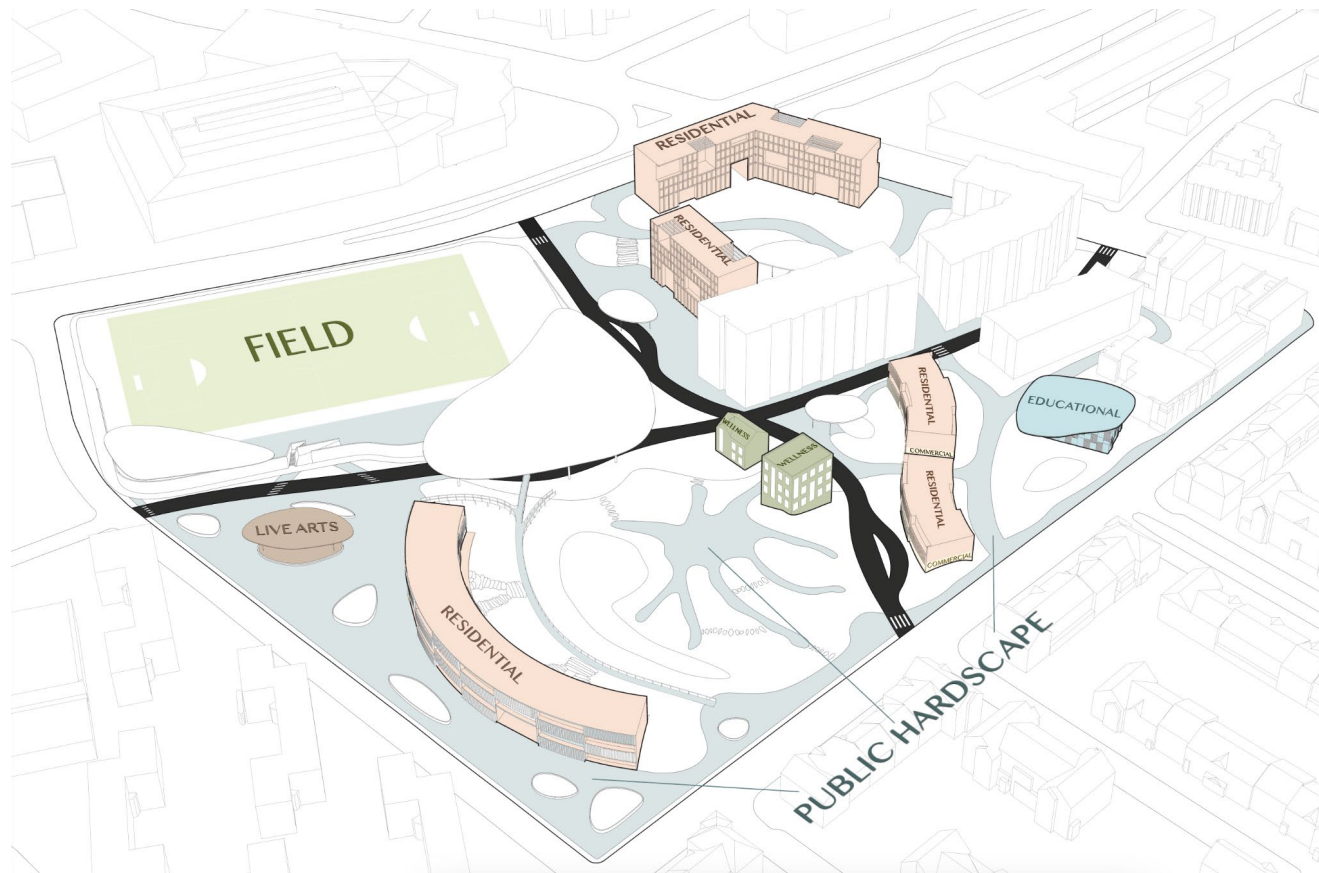
1. Thoughtfully designed urban nature has the ability to provide ecosystem services that help to keep cities safe during heavy rainfall and flooding, in addition to controlling temperatures during heatwaves and holding warmth in winter months.¹
2. Select tree and plant species have the ability to purify air particles, reducing the health risks associated with living in urban environments.¹
3. Flora provide unique pollination and habitat opportunities for a variety of species, allowing for the re-introduction of wildlife into urban settings.²





[Topography]

Complex topographical conditions were negotiated on the Mission Hill site, in order to create distinct separation between zones and permit the draining and filtration of storm water runoff. Adjacent to the Western leg of the Orange Line T, the site slopes away from the culvert, allowing for water to drain downstream. During times of heavy rain, the central basin is capable of holding and dispersing up to 350,000 gallons of water.



“When city nature is discussed, the premise often becomes whether it’s nice-to-have or need-to-have. From a social perspective, however, the answer is this; city nature is our most fundamental right-to-have.”

[SLA Design Studio]

[Welfare Amenities and the Social Value of Nature]

When effectively planned, urban nature offers three key benefits: enhancing our health and happiness, fostering a more social and equitable society, and creating opportunities for innovative ways of living and dwelling. Through a set of carefully curated amenity offerings, Stony Brook hopes to further add value to the daily lives of its residents by enhancing physical, mental, and emotional well-being.



[Planting Strategy and the Biological Value of Nature]

Stony Brook boasts a unique, researched planting strategy which ensures species longevity and diversity. Currently, humanity is threatening up to 50 percent of the world’s species with extinction.¹ This is an extreme loss not just in the inherent value of nature, but also because its existence makes our lives meaningful. At Stony Brook, a variety of plantings provide different user experiences throughout the four zones. A sampling of proposed flora is shown below.



[Zone 1]



Japanese Zelkova



Sweetbay Magnolia



Eastern Redbud

[Zone 2]



Sweetbay Magnolia



Cordgrass



Rushes



Bayberry Shrubs

[Zone 3 & 4]



Japanese Zelkova



Little Bluestem



Ryegrass



Wild Indigo



Coneflowers



[Boston Flood Topography]

Mapping of potential flooding zones within the greater Boston area show opportunities for other ecological restoration projects, prioritizing nature, hydrology and user experience.



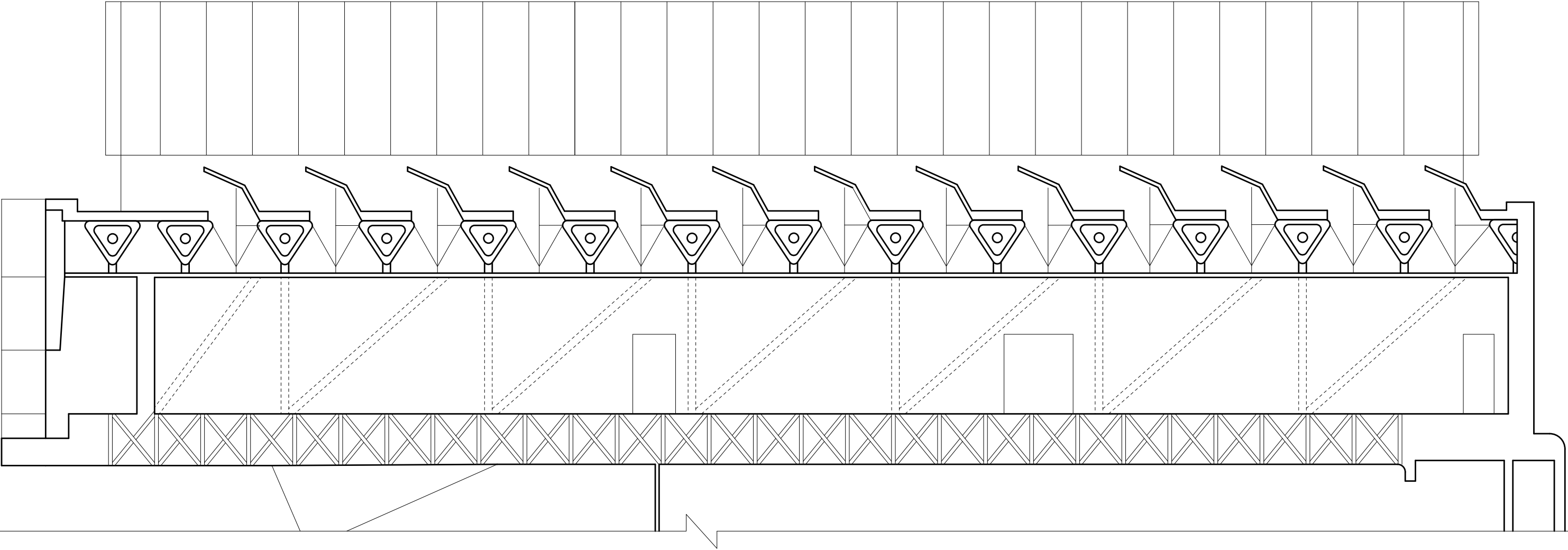
[Program through Structure]

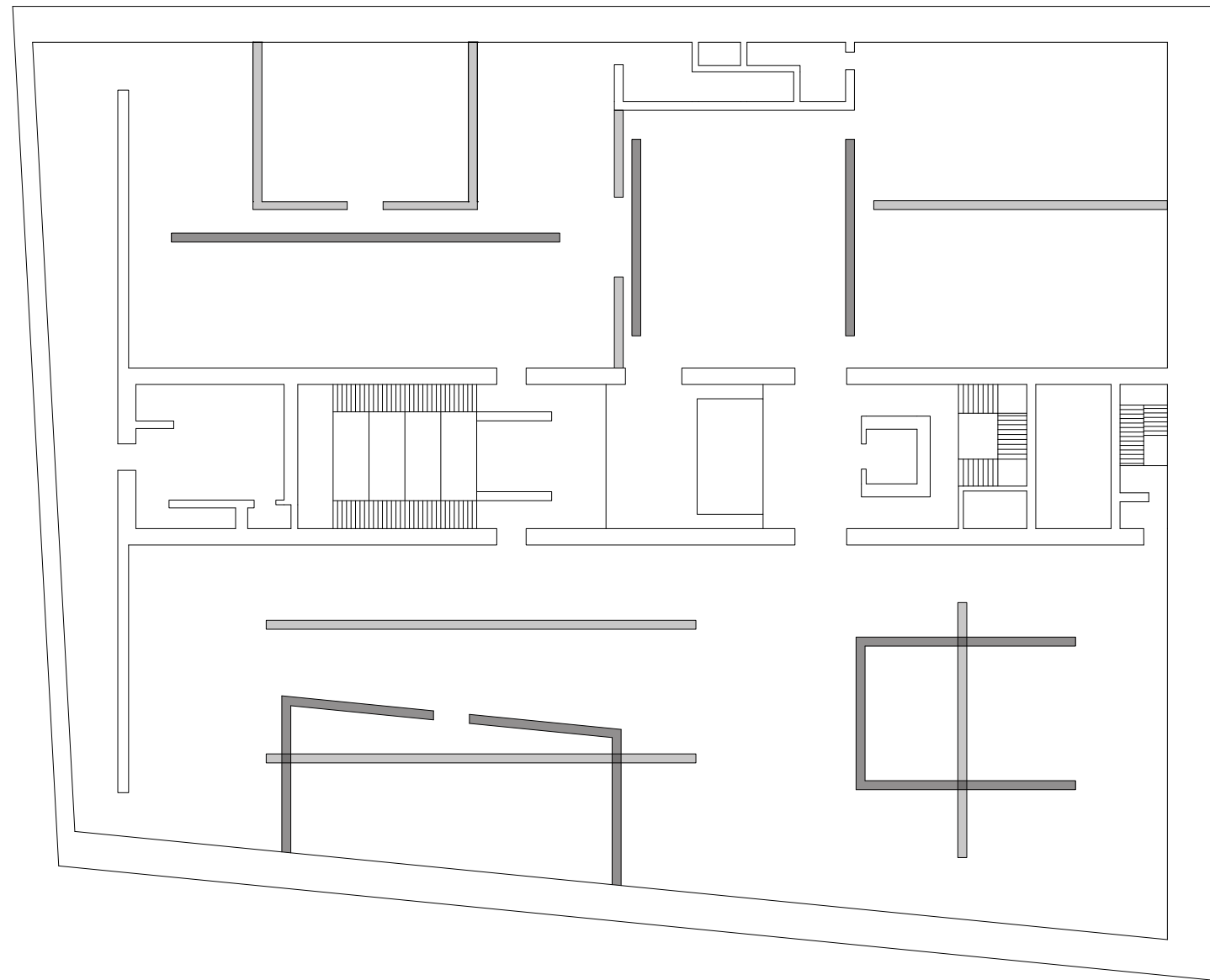
[ICA Structural Analysis] [Fall 2023]
Seaport, Boston

The Institute of Contemporary Art (ICA), designed by Diller Scofidio and Renfro, was built in 2006 on the fringes of the Seaport district harbor. In that time, it has developed an identifiable, unifying relationship with the Charles River. This connection is powered by the structural elements, shifting programmatic aspects, and material properties that work together to define a specific experience for a visitor to the ICA, a paradigm for Louis Sullivan's claim, "Form ever follows function."

[Structure]

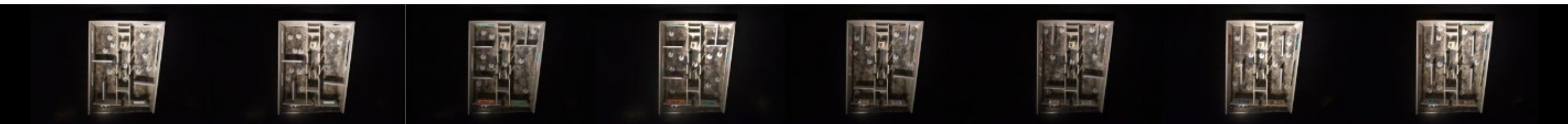
Upon arriving at the ICA, the dramatic cantilever extending over the marina is the museums most notable feature. In fact, this cantilever is where the main galleries are housed, and where a majority of activity at the museum occurs. This sectional drawing explores the structural elements required to support this program from a conceptual perspective.





[Program]

Through a second model and subsequent stop-motion animation (shown below), the implications of the ICA structure on its programmatic function are explored. Through this, we understand how rigid the separation is between the two outer gallery spaces, and the circulation core in the center. However, it is also clear the variability available to museum curators in these two outer galleries, utilizing the non-permanent walls (left) to move as new exhibits arrive throughout the year.



[Airline Hubs Space Analysis]

[Professional] [J.A. Watts]
Chicago

Drafted over 800,000 square feet of airline hub space across the country through an extensive, client-driven, on and off-terminal lease space analysis as part of the Planning and Design Team at J.A. Watts. Assembled final drawing packages for client approval at airports including O'Hare International (ORD), Newark International (EWR), Dulles International (IAD), and San Francisco International (SFO). Prepared documentation for onsite surveyors and supported numerous off-terminal surveys, working directly with the client, of airline facilities at O'Hare Airport.



[Live Design]

[Visual Arts] [2021 - Present]
Chicago & Boston

A sampling of experience in visual arts for theatre and dance, across a number of disciplines including lighting, scenic and video design.

[Lighting Design]



Legally Blonde - Fall 2023 , Musical Revue - Spring 2024



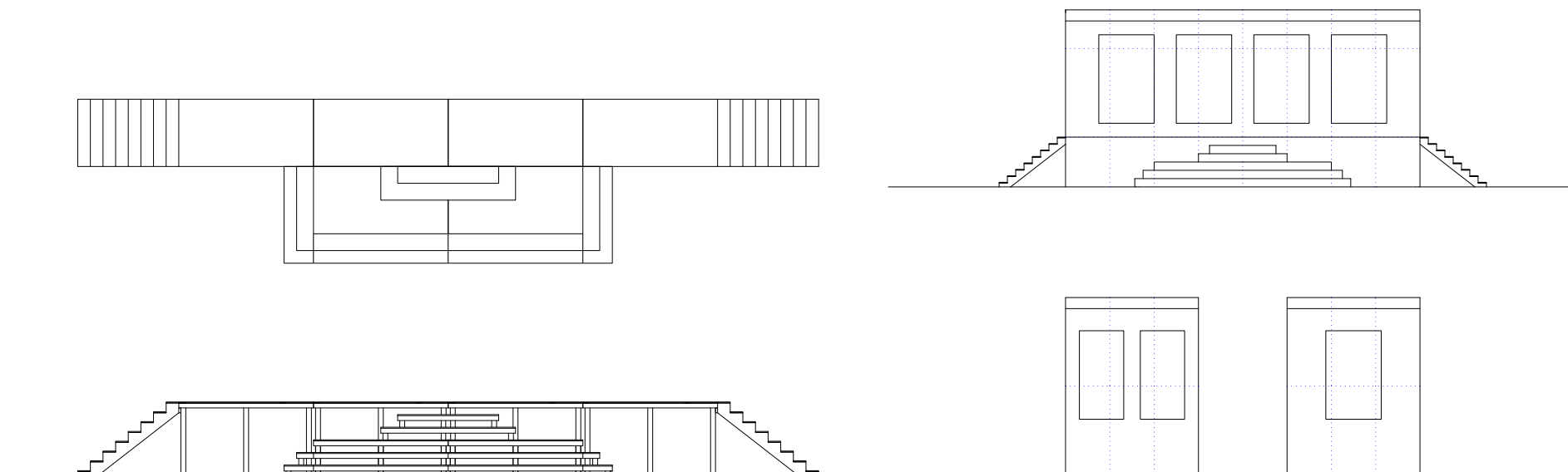


[Heathers]

[Scenic Design] [Summer 2024]
Stage Door Fine Arts, Chicago

Through an inquisitive analysis of acclaimed Heathers productions across the world, the scenic design in this production was brought to life through a collaborative process between directors and the design team.

An elevated upstage platform allows for a unique positioning of actors throughout the production and grants the directors the ability to easily designate different spaces within the show. The limited material palette instilled a feeling of high school monotony within the audience and gave room for texturing in other detailing throughout the set. The eight large windows, a focal point of the design, empowers the lighting team to bring different attitudes to each scene, through a series of strip LEDs placed behind each pane.





[PORTFOLIO]

Sam Romberger