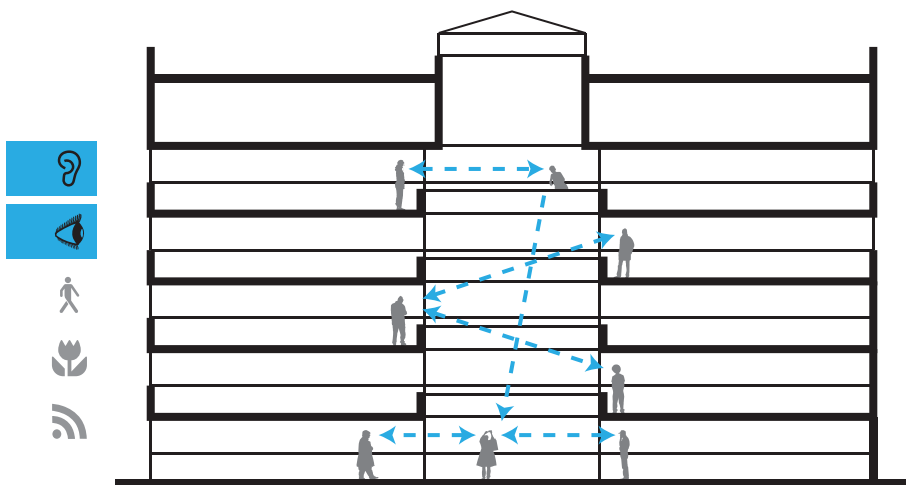
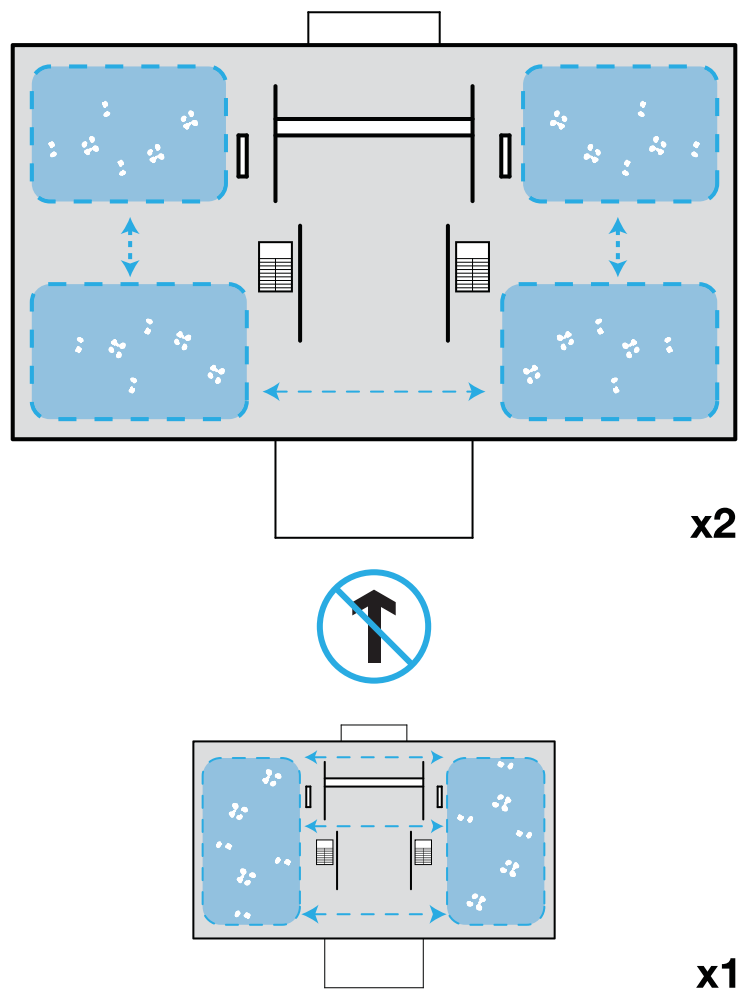


# A HISTORIC TRAJECTORY

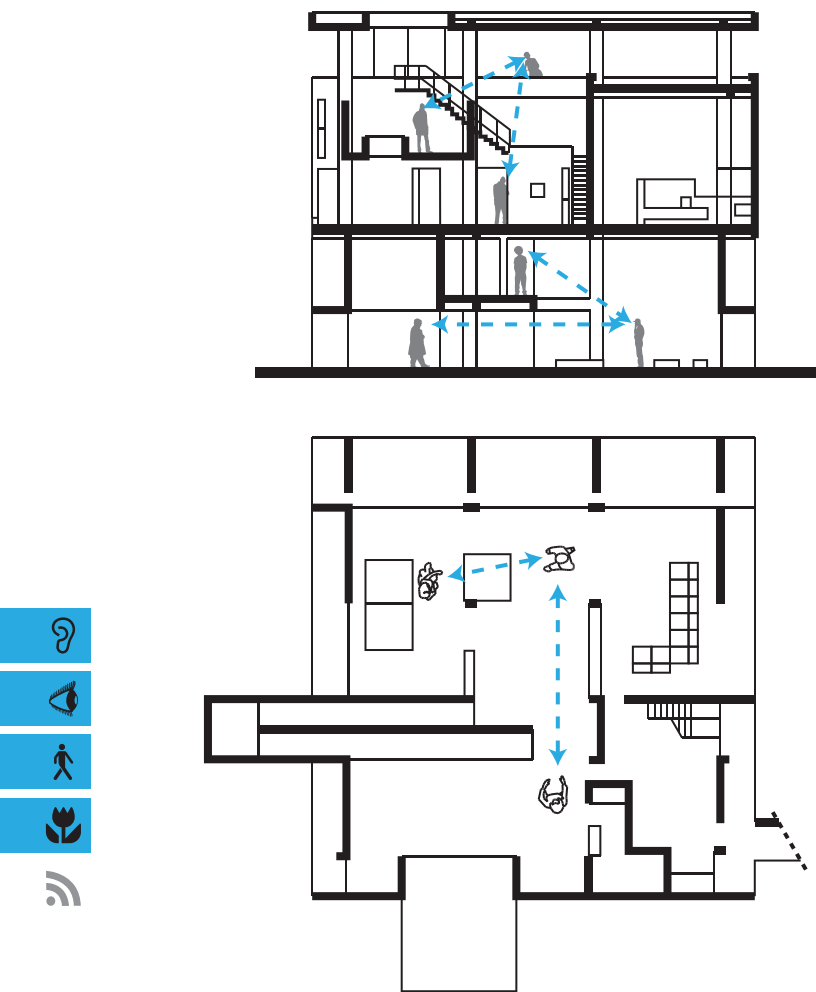
Much research went into the development of the circulation system employed in the ENV Downtown facility. In attempting to create a hyper-connected building it is necessary to investigate the and be critical of various vertical and horizontal connective typologies - atrium spaces, open floor plans, etc. - and the spatial experience each possesses. The ENV Downtown facility is informed by these various canons of architecture and attempts to synthesize the methods employed in these projects to create a hyper-connected state.



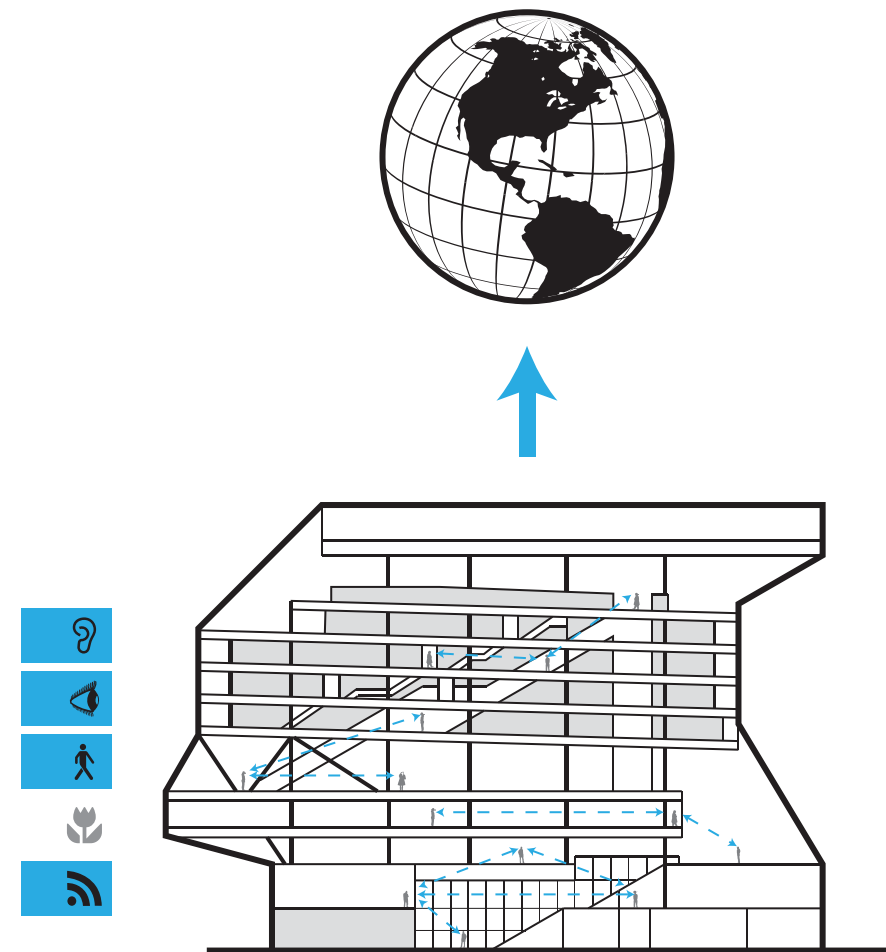
**Larkin Administration Building, 1903**  
Wright designed the interior of the project to mirror the company's progressive labor policies. The large central atrium is meant to provide a sense of unity across the labor hierarchy. The levels are clearly demarcated, however, and not explicitly connected vertically. While there is a clear visual and acoustical connection, then, a true vertical connectivity is only feigned in this model.



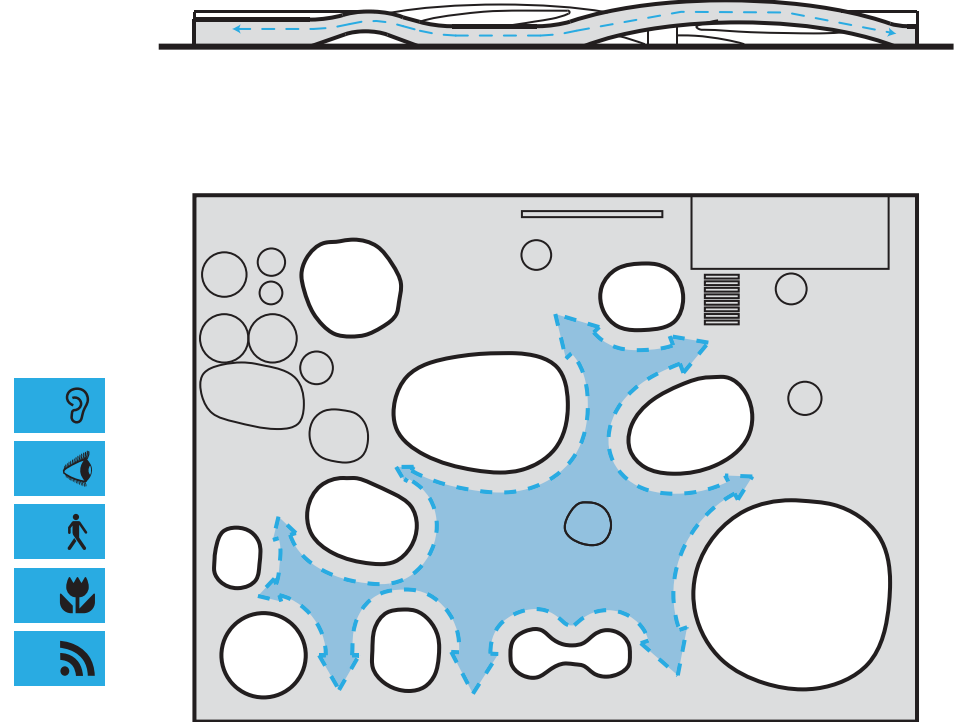
**Crown Hall, 1950-56**  
The open floorplan of the project allows for easy horizontal connectivity. This model, however, is not easily scalable. Doubling the area—still significantly less than the area of studio space in the new College of Environmental Design—shows the inefficiency of the model at a larger scale. The space becomes overbearing and the open distances too great to form any significant connections amongst its occupants.



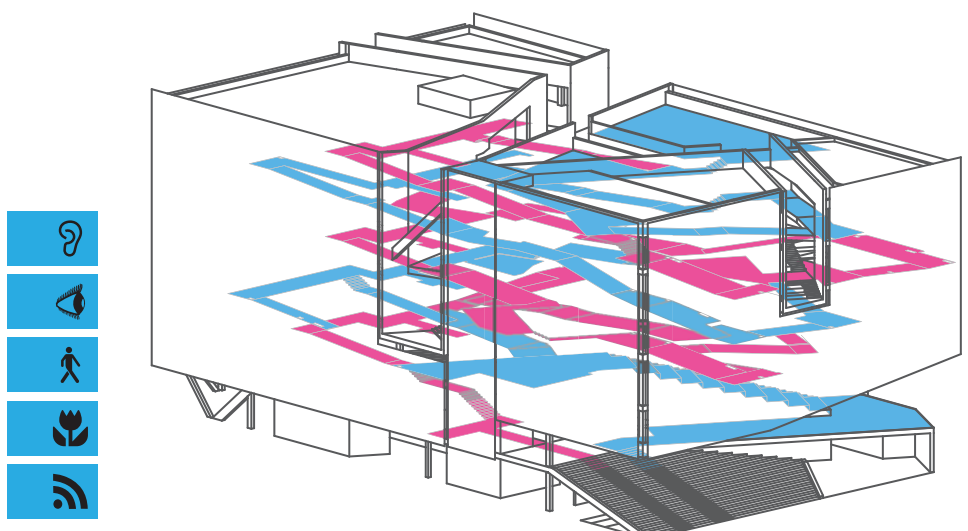
**Villa Shodan, 1956**  
Corb's Villa Shodan begins to create connections within the space that go beyond the 2-dimensional to create real space connectivity. The spaces within the villa provide both visual and acoustical connections in both plan and section with occasional physical connectivity. These moments of connection are isolated, however, and the overall connectedness of the project becomes fragmented.



**Seattle Public Library, 2004**  
The Seattle Public Library reaches a point of near hyperconnectivity. Programatically and thematically the model is well connected both in plan and section. The spaces follow a seamless progression creating a fluid connectivity lacking in the previous projects. Additionally, the Library makes a conscious effort to begin connecting to further networks beyond itself, integrating the computer connection as a programmatic theme.



**Rolex Learning Center, 2009**  
This project creates a continuously connective volume without becoming cavernous as would a typical open floor plan of its size. Its undulating nature means that technically there is movement in all 3 dimensions, but it is essentially experienced as movement along a horizontal plane, albeit a warped one. This method creates a continuous connective fabric, but the irregularly sloping floor levels may create problems for many spaces.



**ENV Downtown**  
Synthesizing the techniques studied in the previous example, the Cal Poly Pomona College of Environmental Design's Downtown Center aims at achieving a hyperconnected state. The open floor plan of of Crown Hall is employed in a clear, linear sequence which spirals up the building around a central atrium space. Further interventions reveal very dynamic and rich sectional relationships between the various programs of the college.