Double Readings:
Reading institutional objectives from built form

11.332J Urban design studio
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Todd Kohr & Eric Orozco
Harvard Business School campus
Thresholds, transit, and travel distances
Block, parcel, and land use

- Scale 1:2500

**Left Image**
- Block
- Parcel

**Right Image**
- Residential
- Classroom
- Administrative
- Other institutional
- Mixed use
- Structured parking
- Surface parking
Street types
Tunnel system
Materials

Historic brick
New brick
(“Brick”) panel
Concrete
Copper and glass
Historic brick with stucco facing
Inferred campus objectives

Ongoing

1) Architectural unity
2) Geographically-contiguous development
3) Campus security and separation from surroundings
4) Strong on-campus residential presence, particularly catering to needs of families
5) Community and informal interaction
6) Sense of luxury, privilege, and entitlement

Recent focus

7) Strengthen on-campus residential offerings
8) Strengthen on-campus community and informal interaction
9) Demonstrate progressive mindset through contemporary architecture
Suffolk University campus
Land use, nodes, and travel times

- Residential
- Classroom
- Administrative
- Other institutional
- Mixed use

Destination / convergence point
Pedestrian travel distance
Subway stop
Open space

Green space
Hard space
Street types
Materials

- Brick / masonry
- Primarily stone
- Precast concrete panel
- Precast concrete & glass (curtain wall)
- Concrete
Inferred campus objectives

Ongoing

1) City as campus
2) Relative geographic proximity between buildings
3) Physical presence through clustered acquisition and development on corner of Beacon St. & Somerset Ave.
4) Focus on lobby areas

Recent focus

5) Strengthen on-campus residential offerings
6) Raise visibility of law school
Comparing the campuses
## Numerical comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Harvard</th>
<th>Suffolk</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Student population</strong></td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Campus area</strong></td>
<td>62 acres</td>
<td>5 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>% open space</strong></td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Avg. sq. ft. / parcel (residential)</strong></td>
<td>183,000</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Avg. sq. ft. / parcel (classroom)</strong></td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Avg. sq. ft. / parcel (administrative)</strong></td>
<td>66,000</td>
<td>7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Avg. sq. ft. / parcel (other institutional use)</strong></td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>13,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Avg. sq. ft. / parcel (mixed use)</strong></td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Harvard’s student population total includes only full-time students. Suffolk’s student population includes both full-time and part-time students.
2. Open space is calculated as the sum of all green space, plaza space, and surface parking lots. Open space does not include streets or on-street parking.
3. Parcel sizes for Suffolk buildings were assumed to be equivalent to the total building footprint.
Building types

Harvard

Fenestration

15%

30%

35%

35/70%
(front/back)

Suffolk