



Tina Pastore

URBAN DESIGNER +
SUSTAINABILITY SPECIALIST

portfolio

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about

I am a highly motivated professional with over 8 years of diverse work experience rooted in planning, design, and project development.

My current focus is on policy and, in particular, the implementation of circular economy, grassroots community organizing, and nature-based solutions to enhance climate resilience.

I am determined to dedicate my career to building a more sustainable future by helping to rehabilitate our communities and fostering a symbiotic relationship between the urban and the natural environments.

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Projects I

URBAN PLANNING +
ARCHITECTURE



CLN 205/206

Graduation Project (2011)

The object of my final project was the Local Commercial Area in the North wing (CLN) of the superblocks 206/205, located in the historical center of Brasilia. I decided to study this area because I wanted to understand the reasons for its failure as a commercial complex and to propose a likely revitalization for it. To begin with, it consists of a unique type created and executed by the Governmental Enterprise Novacap during the 70's. This was a new concept for Brasilia's system of tiered buildings for local shops. It was based on an open regional shopping center. Unfortunately, it has never succeeded for its purpose and has incorporated new uses for culturally oriented businesses.

According to the regulation that lists the Plan of Brasilia as a World Heritage Site, an intervention in the area is required to reestablish the commercial activity of the area. Furthermore, another objective of this project was to maintain the new cultural vocation of this location, which has only benefited and reinforced the community spirit of the local population. In addition, I also desired to recreate a simpler language for the building, as well as to re-adapt the existing structure to the modern requirements for shop dimensions and accessibility.

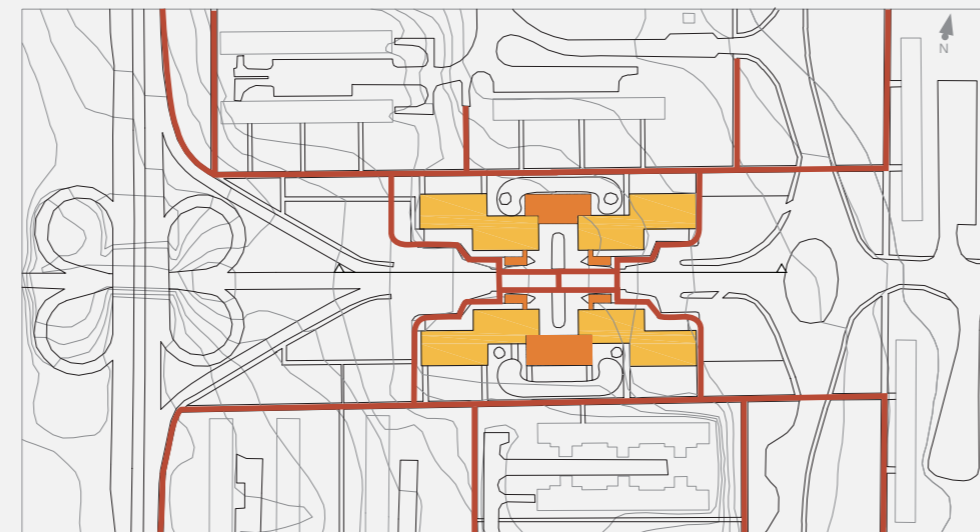
The main challenges found in this project were to reconnect the complex to its surroundings and to adjust the general accessibility of the buildings. The solution adopted was to modify the access to the ground floor levels of the four buildings in the row, according to the natural site topography.



Top image: preview of the proposal of the entire complex.

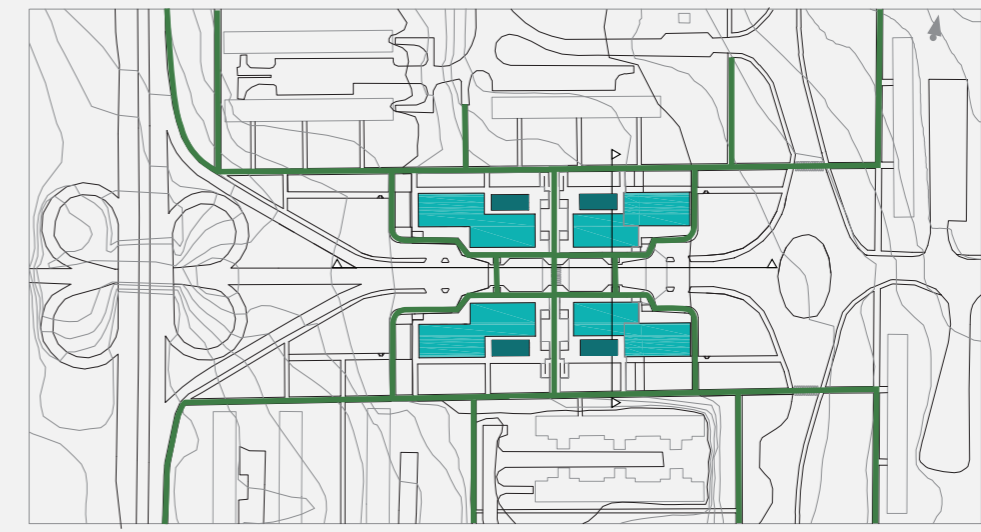


Top-left image: Brasilia's historical center (location of the studied site)
 Top-right image: site location and its surroundings.
 Bottom image: 3D view from Google Earth of the current CLN 206/207. A unique concept for Brasilia's model of tiers for local shops. All other commercial areas in the North Wing were based in Lucio Costa's daughter (Maria Elisa Costa) proposal.



Location plan - Original
 scale 1:1500

- Demolished area
- Existing buildings
- Pedestrian flow



Location plan - Proposal
 scale 1:1500

- New buildings
- Old buildings
- Main flow

Ponte de Terra Housing Sector Masterplan (2012)

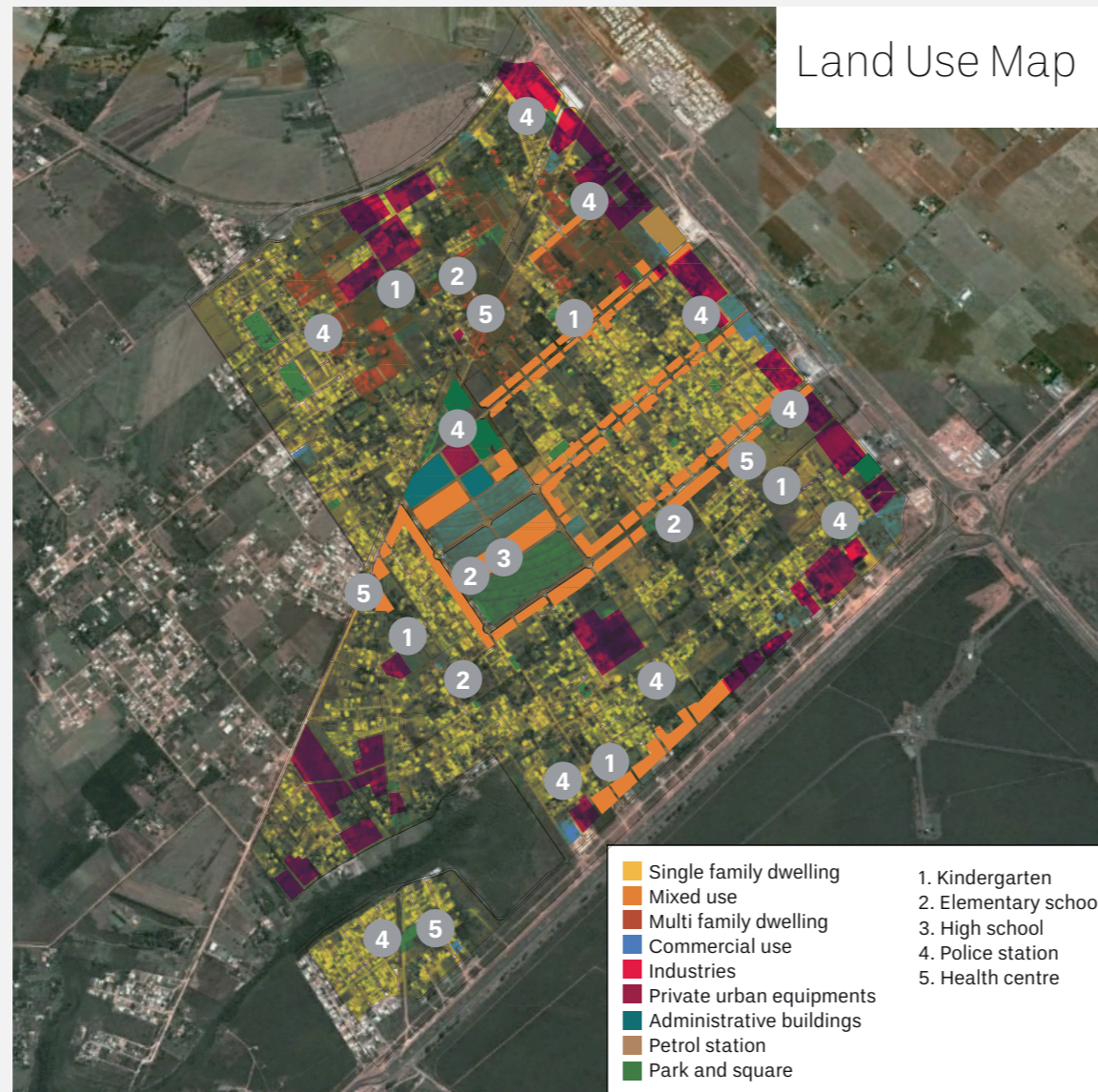
The territory in question was also originally owned by Terracap and also belonged to the same political project responsible for urbanizing the region along with ARINE Mansões Paraíso. Although this area also consisted of favela occupation in some of its places, it is also contained high-class housing complexes in great portions of the approximately 700 hectares borough.

The polygonal is surrounded by three motorways and has two large regions of preserved water sources. These two regions are subject to occupation restriction, because they are determined by the index of area permeability of each estate. For the sake of this preservation, the plan for occupation was divided into three types of occupation for housing:

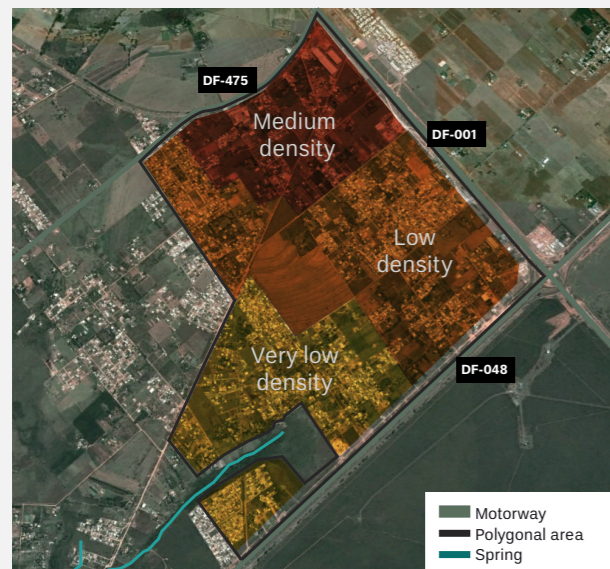
- Very low density - 19 inhabitants/hectare: the polygonal is located right in preserved area. 237 hectares divided into approximately 1100 estates for a maximum of 4500 inhabitants;
- Low density - 32 inhabitants/hectare: 370 hectares divided into approximately 3000 estates for a maximum of 12000 inhabitants;
- Medium density - 55 inhabitants/hectare: 180 hectares divided into approximately 2050 estates for a maximum of 10000 inhabitants.

It was determined that the constructions would be limited to 2 stories in order to maintain the density of this sensible location as low as possible. It was also decided that this new borough would require the urban equipment of a semi-independent city.

In addition, the development of particular patterns for the network system was also necessary, as this site had the same problem as the ARINE site with the width of the streets that were already established. In fact, critical street width can be found in many points of the polygonal, demanding a local road profile where automobiles and pedestrians have to share the space.



Roadway System



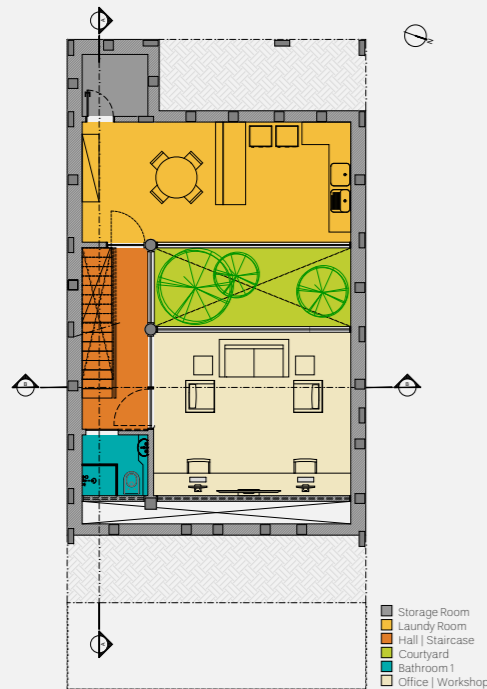
House Guara II Residential (2015)

Residential executive project developed in Guará, Distrito Federal in partnership with the architect Lais Petra. Lot size: 8.00 x 15.00m. The main goal of this proposal was to create the maximum area of windows to allow for natural sunlight and ventilation. The design was centered around the main courtyard which helped to achieve these goals.

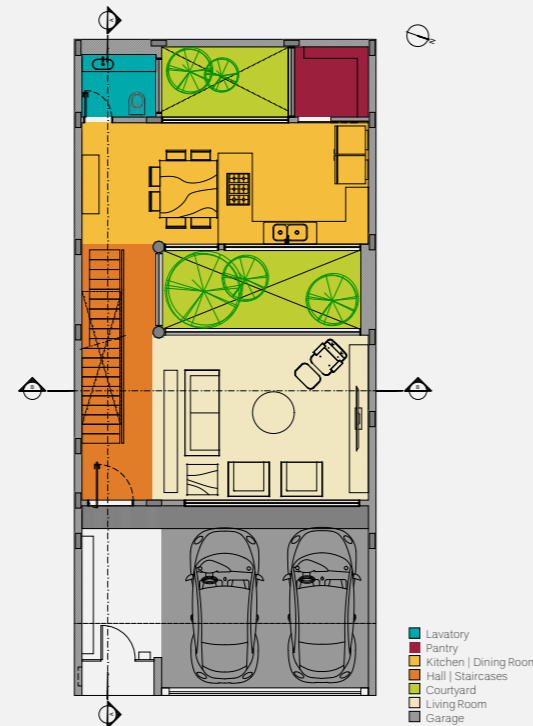
The main challenges found in this project were to maximize the room areas and accommodate a large house program into a small lot.



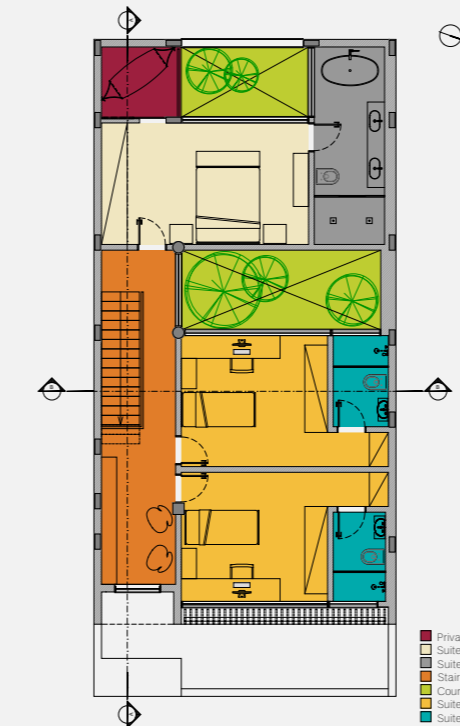
Preview of main facade of the building, inserted in Google View



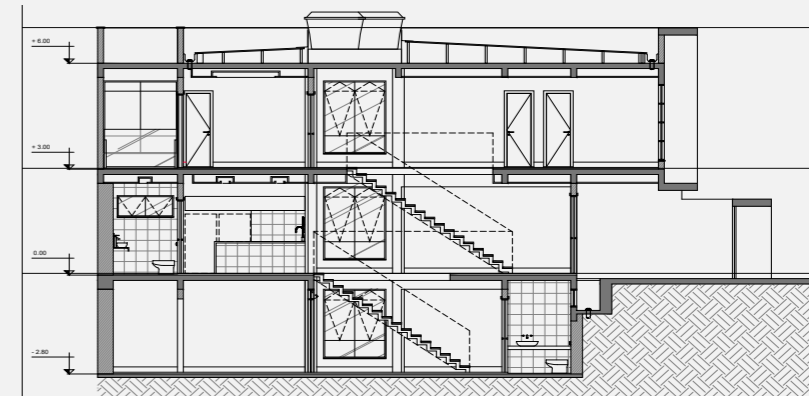
BASEMENT PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



UPPER FLOOR PLAN



CROSS SECTION - A

- Storage Room
- Laundry Room
- Hall | Staircase
- Courtyard
- Bathroom 1
- Office | Workshop

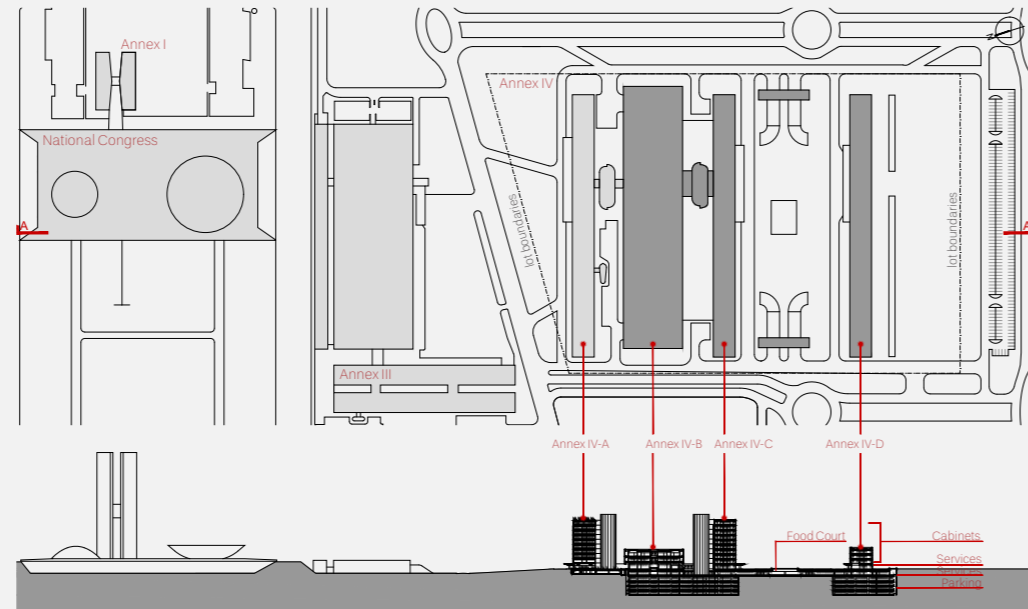
- Lavatory
- Pantry
- Kitchen | Dining Room
- Hall | Staircases
- Courtyard
- Living Room
- Garage

- Private Balcony
- Suite Master
- Suite Master's Bathroom
- Staircase | Playroom
- Courtyard
- Suite 1 & 2
- Suite's Bathroom

Complex SAF Sul Annex IV House of Representatives of Brazil (2015)

Due to the ever-increasing number of politicians serving in Brazil's House of Representatives, an expansion to the original facilities, particular, the annex IV, designed by Oscar Niemeyer in the 1970's, was planned in order to accommodate new offices, auditoriums, and food courts. Initially, these new spaces will serve as temporary replacements for the old facilities while they were being renovated to attend new safety standards. Later, they will help to provide the additional space which has become necessary over the years.

Part of the project was intended to meet an important new demand for commercial spaces which are scarce in the nearby vicinity, to attend to the needs of the various persons employed by the institution. Lastly, parking, also very scarce, was taken into great consideration as Brasilia lacks efficient and reliable public transportation. The parking was to be operated privately, therefore promoting the relationship between the public and private sectors.



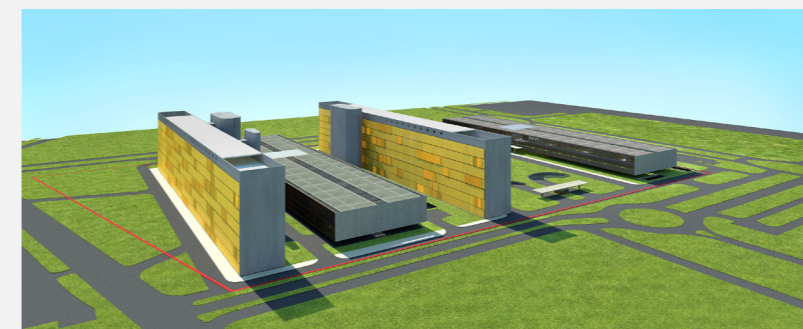
Proposal Implementation



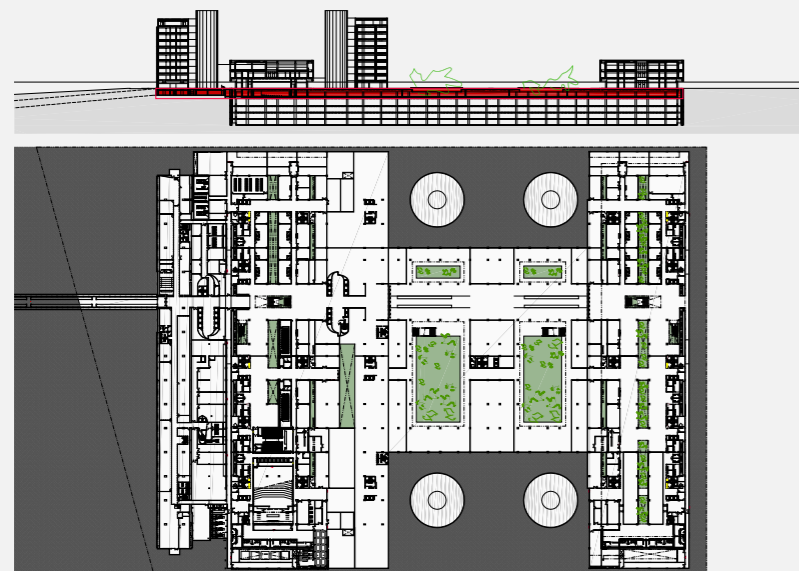
Preview of Annex IV-B



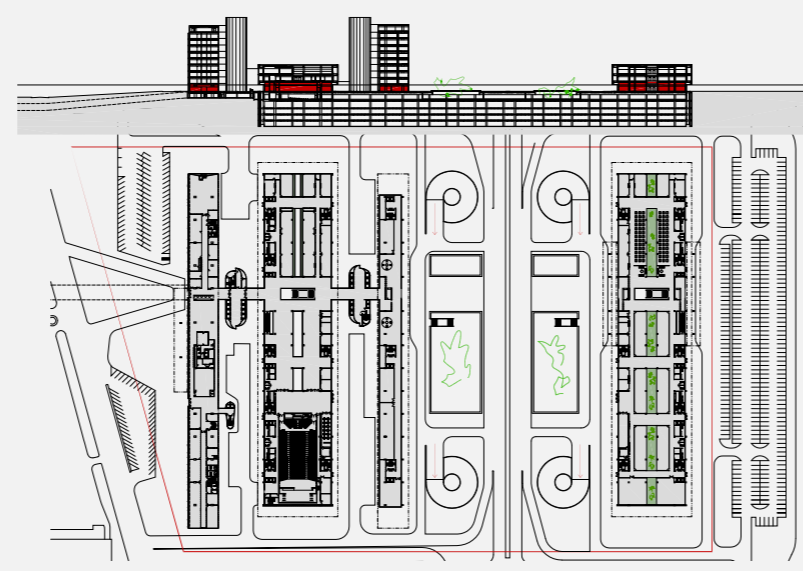
Preview of the Annex IV Complex



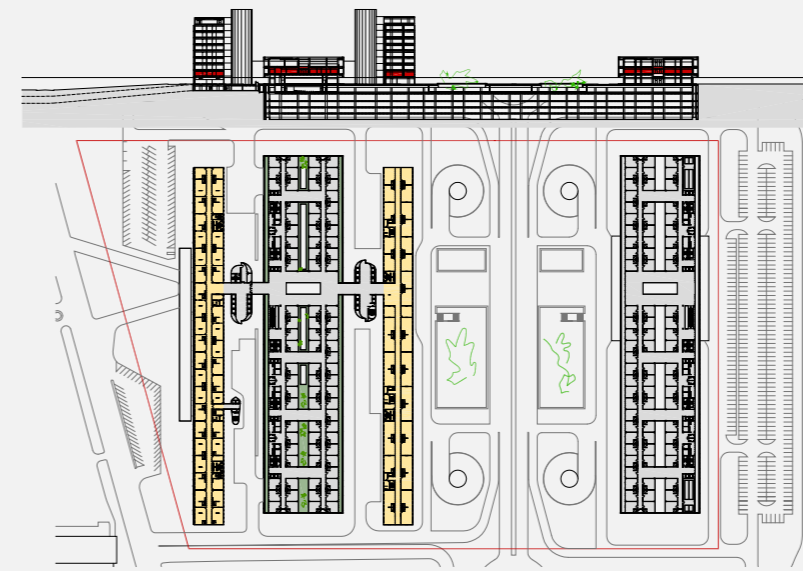
Preview of the Annex IV Complex



Basement Floor Plan



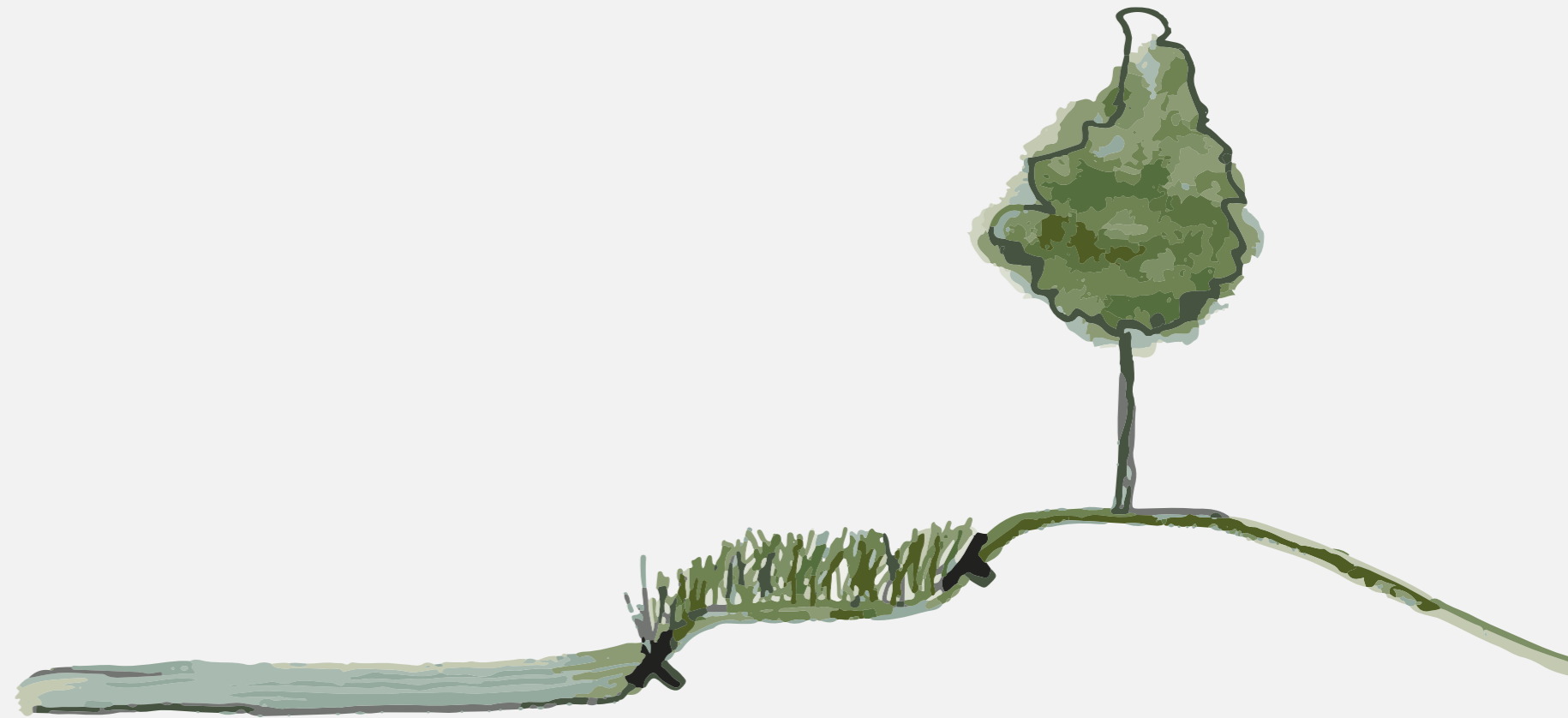
Ground-floor Plan



First-floor Plan | Standard Type plan for buildings A, C and D

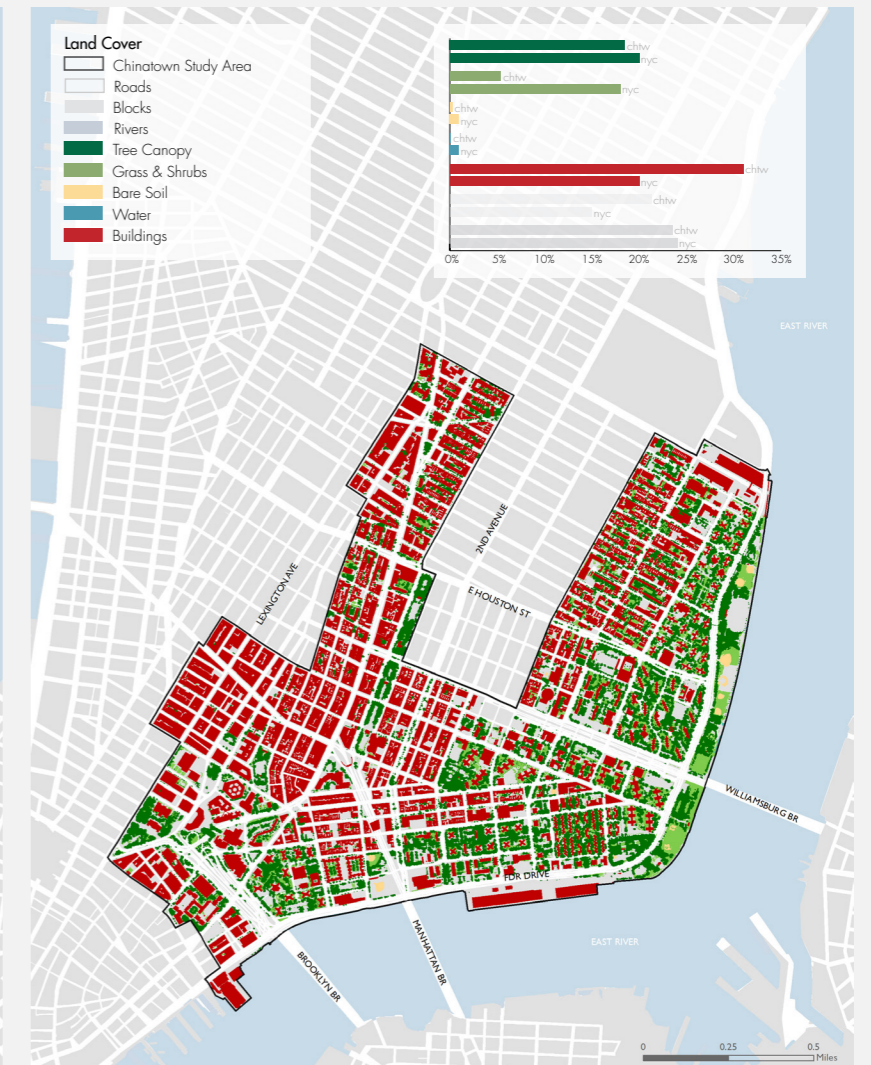
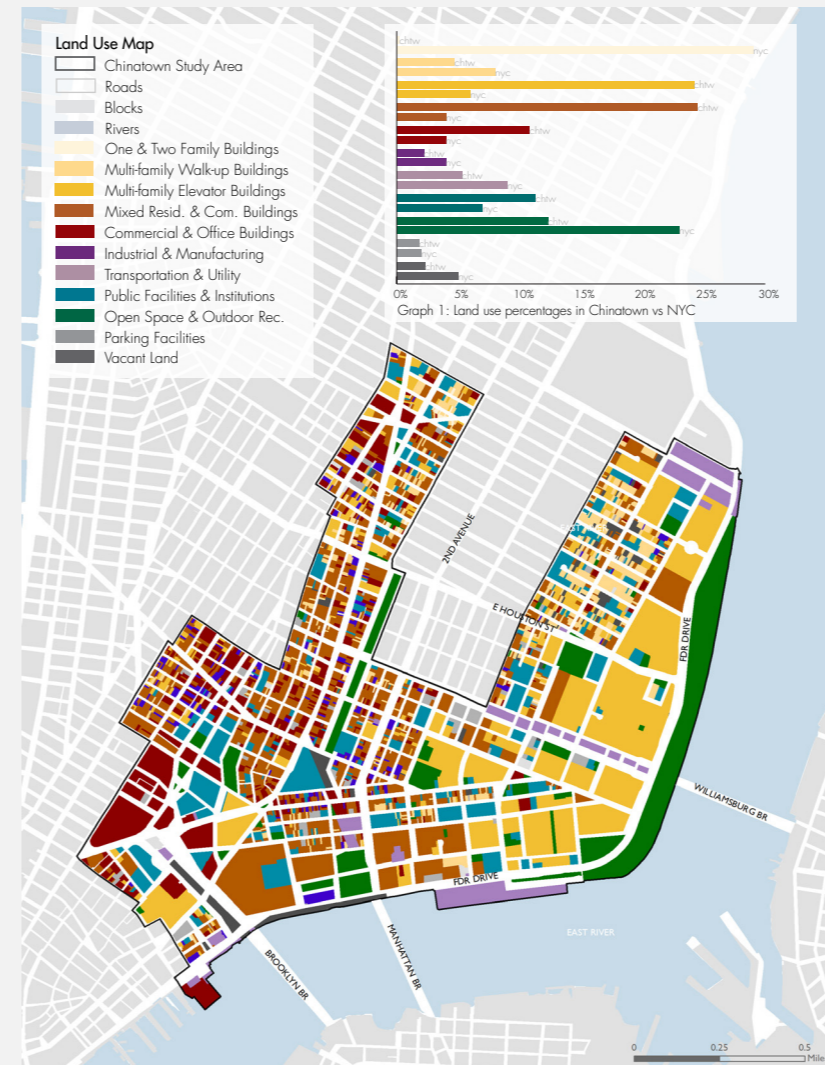
Projects II

DESIGN +
SUSTAINABILITY +
CLIMATE RESILIENCE



Chinatown Study Area Sustainable Communities Studio (2017)

A report developed individually for the Sustainable Communities class. It aimed to summarize all of the research data collected over the course of the semester regarding the Chinatown and Lower East Side study area. Data regarding the social, economic, and environmental conditions were collected and analyzed. A set of sustainability indicators and goals were proposed for this community to achieve by 2050, keeping its strong identities and building a resilient economy and environment. Impressions from local expert Eva Hanhardt were taken into considerations when setting these goals, as well as current carrying capacity limitations.



Credits for photo, maps, and diagrams: Tina Pastore

STRENGTHS

- Strong sense of community;
- Cultural belonging;
- Good community facilities infrastructure;
- Diverse and local economic activity;
- Walkability to work;
- Good access to public transportation;
- High number of stewardship and community-based organizations;
- Historical landmarks that can generate touristic economy.

WEAKNESSES

- High rate of land impermeability;
- Highly polluted air;
- Heavy traffic;
- Poor access to public spaces at the riverfront;
- Scarcity of trees;
- Public housing available does not meet demand.
- High floor area ratio in majority of lots;
- High density of buildings per acre.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Ensuring that local businesses thrive;
- A lack of good paying job opportunities for local residents;
- The language barrier;
- A lack of public bilingual education for local residents;
- Community facilities need to be expanded.



OPPORTUNITIES

- Creation of the special districts zones to protect Chinatown's landmarks;
- Celebrate Chinatown's arts and culture;
- Establish incentives for green-infrastructure;
- Create new affordable housing opportunities for low-income immigrant families.

THREATS

- Tenant harassment;
- Water surge;
- Vulnerability to natural disasters;
- Displacement of low-income families;
- Unmanageable commercial rent prices.

AFFORDABILITY

- Shortage of rent stabilized apartment units;
- Rising residential rent values, pricing out residents;
- Rising commercial rent values, pricing out local businesses;
- New developments with high standards for "affordable" housing.

SOCIO-CULTURAL VALUES

- Cultural services and facilities being priced out of the neighborhood;
- Lack of physical streetscapes for cultural celebrations and parades;
- Lack of theaters and cinemas celebrating the vibrant culture;
- Residents being priced out of cultural events.

ENVIRONMENT

- High percentage of impermeable areas;
- Lack of open space and recreation areas;
- Insufficient management of industrial and residential waste;
- Poor air quality levels;
- Poor management of stormwater runoff from buildings.

Newtown Creek Resilience Studio (2018)

This studio aimed to look in depth at the issues facing such coastal communities, through an exploration of the SMIA (Significant Maritime Industrial Area) located along the edges of Newtown Creek, more particularly the English Kills.

NYC's industrial areas are not only threatened by economic challenges besetting the manufacturing sector but much of the industrial sector resides within the flood plane, historically situated along waterways due to easy access to water-borne transportation, and distance from the city-center.

Newtown Creek is one such example; as a heavily industrialized waterway, with a wide variety of industries and companies. While this area is low-lying, it was not impacted during the floods of Super Storm Sandy. But other critical issues face this waterway such as it's high rate of pollution as one of New York City's two Superfund Sites, future rising water levels with sea-level rise, and as one of the most impacted regions by DEP's Combined Sewer Overflow system.

My group focused on waterfront strategies to prevent flooding coming from the creek, as well as, green infrastructure design solutions to enhance the rainwater capture in the nearby surroundings.



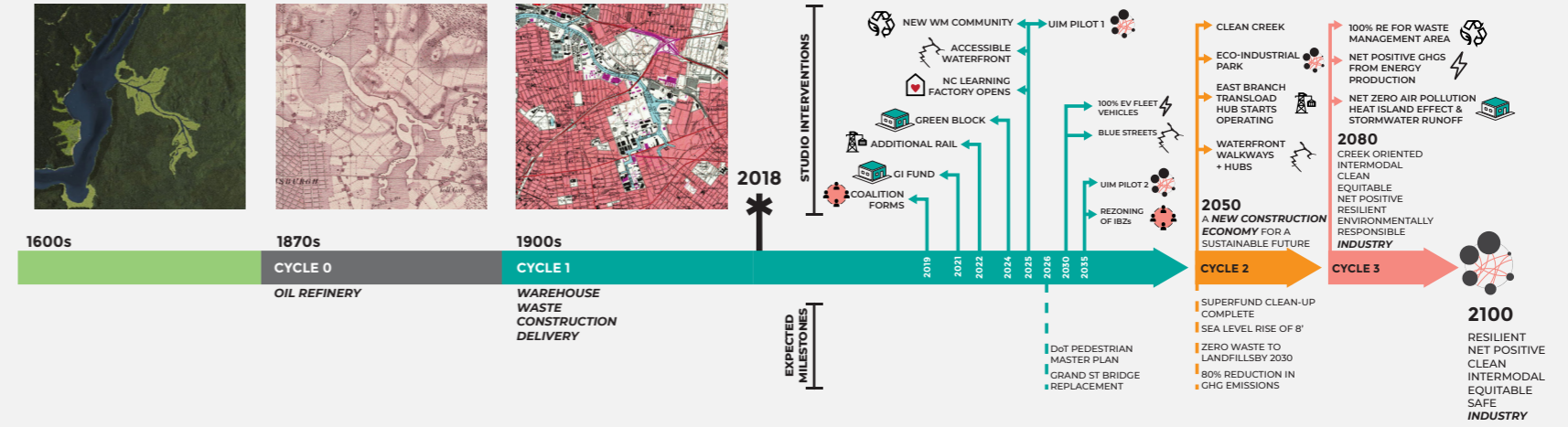
Newtown Creek inundated after a extreme weather event prediction for 2100: 2°C increase above pre-industrial global mean temperature = 12ft water level above today's levels. Source: Climate Central.



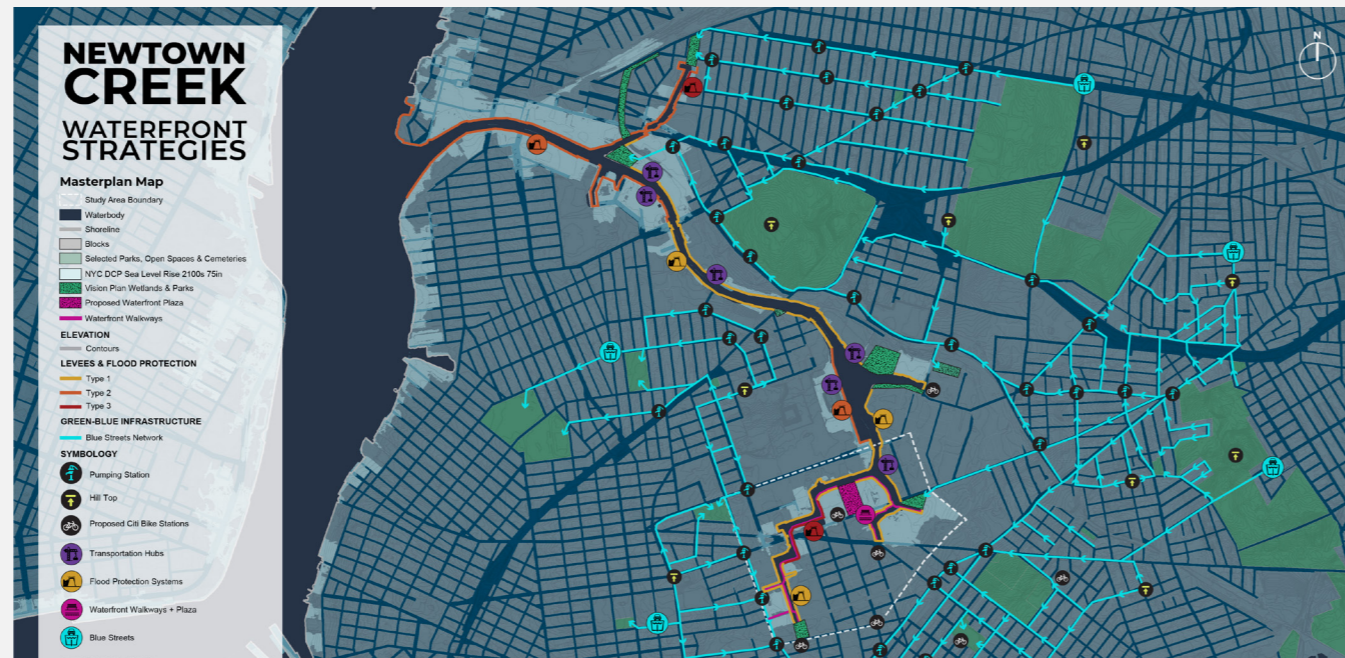
Map of the predicted flooding caused by high tides. Credits: Tina Pastore



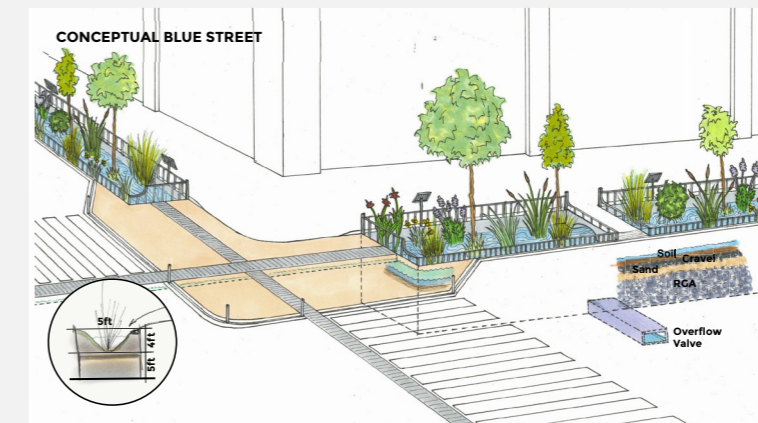
Waterfront Strategies Masterplan Map. Credits: Tina Pastore



Timeline of the implementations of the studio projects. Credits: Isil Akgul



Blue Streets Map. Credits: Tina Pastore



Blue Streets Concept: an integrated system of rain gardens projected along the streets, at high inclination key locations, to accommodate heavy flows of rainwater and direct them into large water basins, located in green recreational areas. Credits: Tina Pastore and Samuel Pressman



GOALS

- Mitigate Storm Runoff into the Creek (2030-2035)
- Encourage Maritime Transportation (2050)
- Restore Newtown Creek Natural Ecosystems & Protect Eco-Industrial Park (2030-2080)
- Expand Public Access to the Waterfront (2050)

Eco-friendly Design Guidelines for Painted Post & Riverside, NY (2018)

This is a **report** that Pratt GCPE developed for the Southern Tier Central Regional Planning & Development Board (STC) in 2018. STC is working with the Villages of Painted Post and Riverside to develop and update their respective comprehensive plans. As an addendum to these comprehensive plans, the board received a grant from New York State Energy Research & Development Authority (NYSERDA) under the 'Cleaner Greener Communities (CGC) Program' to develop Eco-friendly Design Guidelines for the villages to address environmental sustainability and resiliency.

I contributed to this project as a member of the research team. I was also responsible for editorial work of the 11" x17" format publication: layout design, editing and printing.



PROJECT

IDENTIFY ISSUES

- Flash Flooding
- Inadequate Stormwater systems
- Fragmented Trails
- Vacant or Underutilized Sites
- Paucity of Public Transportation, Biking Infrastructure
- Lack of Sidewalks, Curbs and Driveways

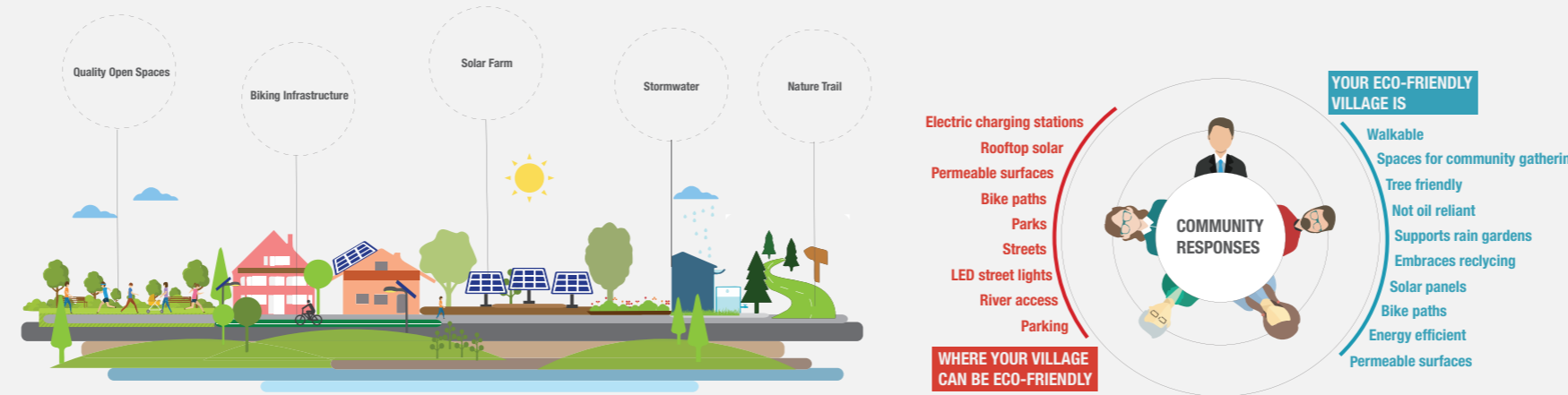
CREATE TYPOLOGIES

- Reconnected Streets
- Opportunity Sites
- Community Solar
- Stormwater Management

DEVELOP GUIDELINES

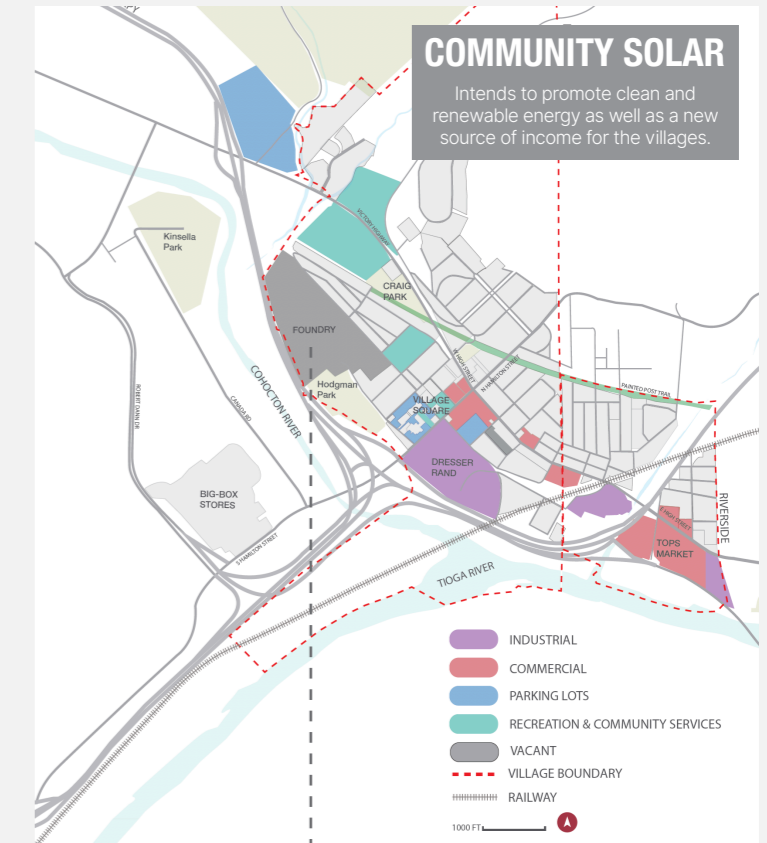


Pratt team and the local community during public meeting in March 2018. Credit: Tina Pastore



GUIDELINES CATEGORIES

PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT	PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT	ENERGY	WATER	WASTE
Maintain and improve pedestrian infrastructure	Develop standard for pervious to impervious ratio	Promote community engagement for renewable energy projects	Increase river access	Develop strategies for recycling or reusing waste
Increase connectivity of trails, bike paths, and main streets	Reduce maximum number of parking spaces required	Evaluate Existing Infrastructure to accommodate renewables	Support new use for Corning Aquifer	Encourage community composting
Create tree-lined and vegetated streets	Encourage development of privately	Implement energy efficient	Reduce stormwater runoff through green infrastructure and rainwater harvesting	
Enhance aesthetic appeal of public spaces	Owned public spaces	Lighting along bike path and trail		
		Increase electric charging stations for electric vehicle usage		



COMMUNITY SOLAR CONCEPT: THE FOUNDRY BROWNFIELD SITE



Credits for map, and diagrams, and renderings: Nikita Malviya, Angie Koo, and Tina Pastore

Sustainable Residential Solid Waste Mgmt. in Steuben County (2019)

This **capstone project** consists of essentially two stages. Stage one entails research and assessment of the current solid waste management (SWM) infrastructure and recycling programs in the Villages of Painted Post and Riverside, NY and the surrounding region (Steuben County). In this phase there is also going to be an assessment of the common household waste management practices, as well as the villagers concerns and doubts in regards to this topic. The analysis of the result of this assessment will enable an identification of weaknesses and potentials of the current implemented processing systems, as well as patterns in user behavior. It will also help to establish a network of stewards within the communities, who could play an essential role if a pilot program, part of a more comprehensive outreach program, were to be implemented. The information gathered could be used to apply for public funding grants which will hopefully be pursued by the local authorities and/or this work's client: the Southern Tier Central Regional Planning and Development Board (STC). The second stage of this capstone project aims to design an outreach methodology. Its goals are to raise awareness among villagers of the SWM issues identified in the assessment, and to educate them on ways in which they can reduce the amount of waste they generate and more efficiently handle the waste they do produce.

RESEARCH

- 1 Understand Local & Regional Waste Policies**
New York State + Steuben County Plans
Interaction with private haulers with the policy
- 2 Investigate Current Waste Streams**
Research online and on-site
Interview stakeholders
- 3 Create Current Local Household Data**
Surveys (Promotional Campaign)
Waste assessments Interaction with private haulers with the policy
- 4 Setup Strategies for the Villagers**
Create a baseline
Set local goals
Consult relevant case studies
- 5 Create an Outreach Methodology**
Identify local stewards
Inspire them to become the change agents
Present to the community research findings
Community workshop (gather feedback)
- 6 Handover Final Report to STC**
Inform them of the available grant opportunities
Inform them of potentials circular economy loops
Discuss the next steps with them

The Environmental Crisis

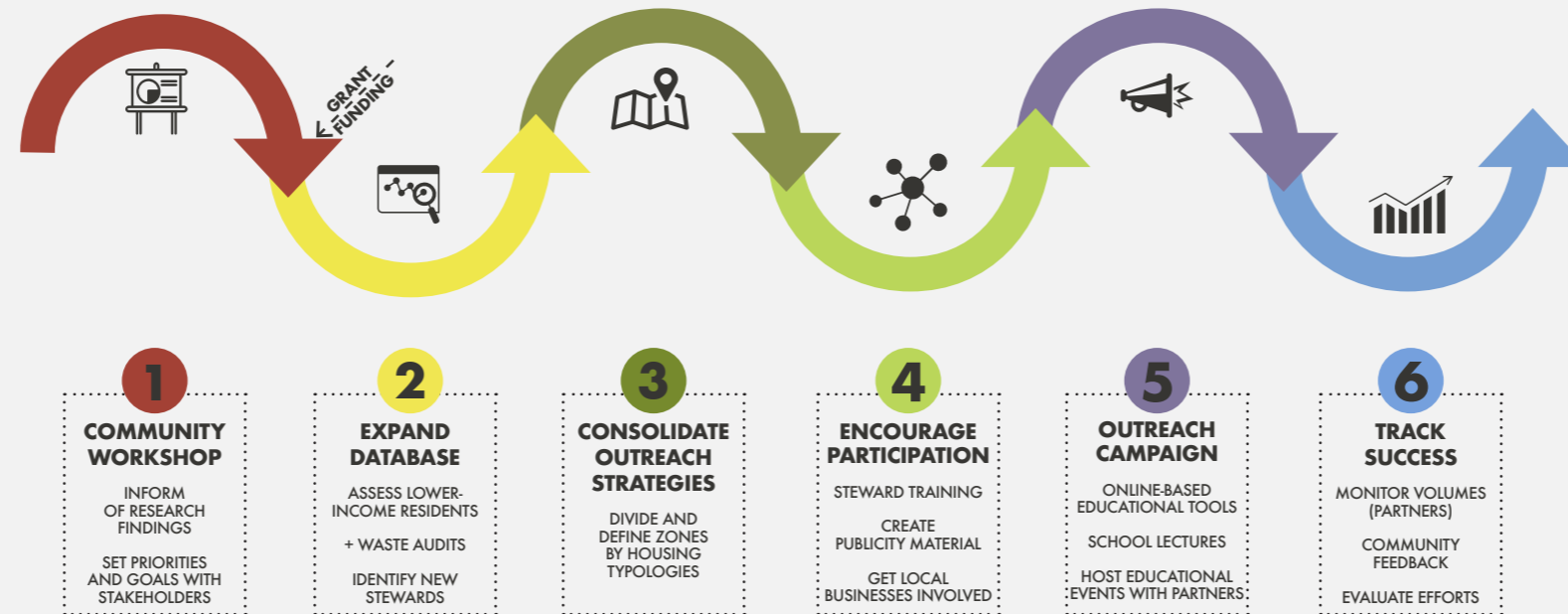


HOW DOES THIS ISSUE LOOK IN OUR STATE? HOW IS OUR STATE ADDRESSING THIS ISSUE?



Roadmap

POST-RESEARCH OUTREACH PROGRAM



Credits for photo and diagrams: Tina Pastore

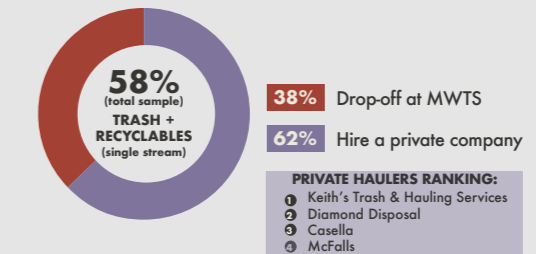
On-site Data Collection

RESIDENT SURVEY

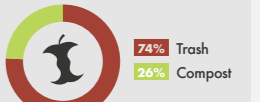
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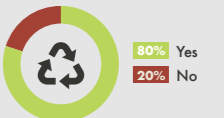
PRIVATE TRASH PICK-UP SERVICE



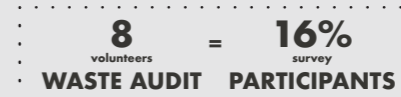
FOOD SCRAPS



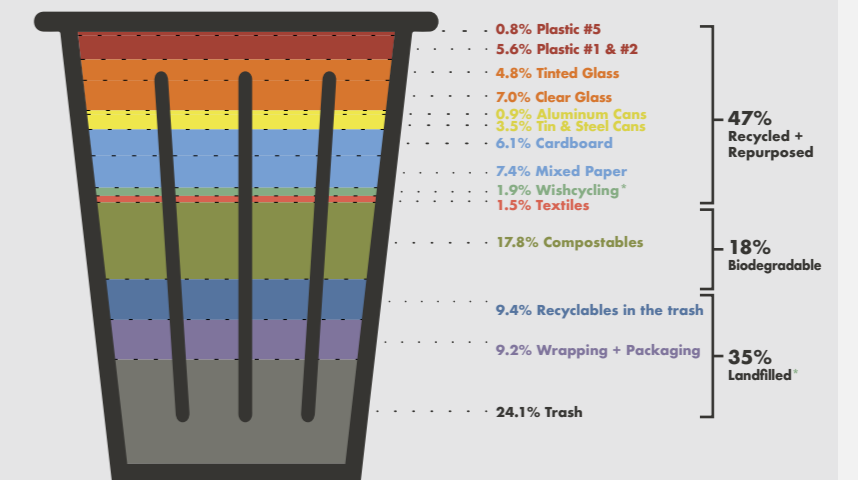
DEDICATED RECYCLING BINS



HOUSEHOLD WASTE ASSESSMENTS



AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD WASTE BIN PROFILE



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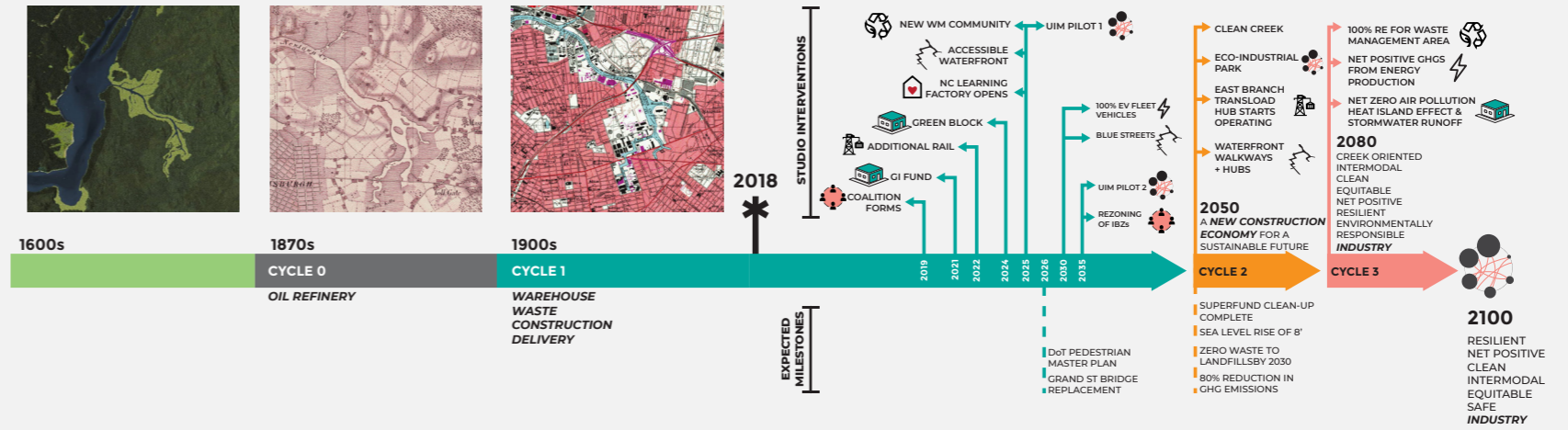
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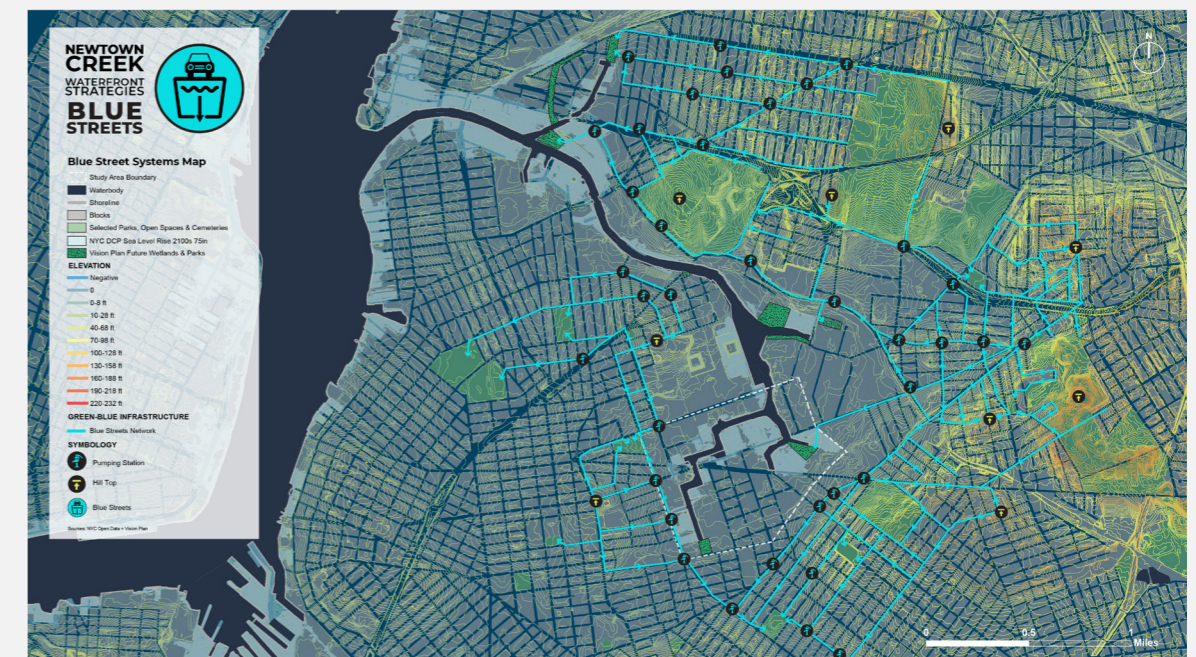
Map of the predicted flooding caused by high tides. Credits: Tina Pastore



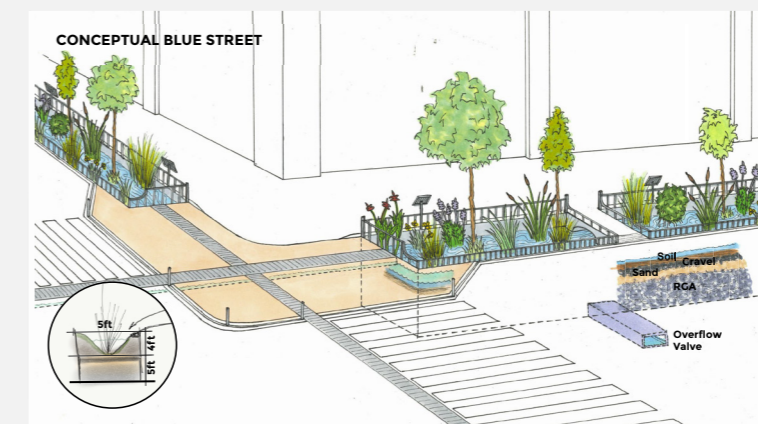
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