



COLLEEN DUONG

Bachelor of Architecture | 2021
Carnegie Mellon University

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RESUME

SPLIT HOUSE

Hazelwood, PA

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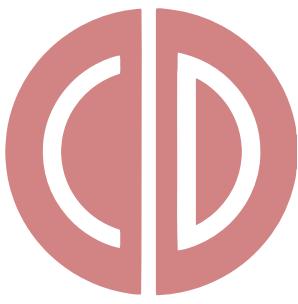
Six Mile Island, PA | Eco-Machine

SCULPTURE PARK

Highland Park, PA

KC KNOT

Kansas City, MO



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EDUCATION

Carnegie Mellon University Pittsburgh, PA

2016 - Present

GPA 3.39/4.00

Bachelor of Architecture

Minor in Animation & Special Effects

Awards: Deans List, School Honors

SKILLS

Software

Adobe Software (Photoshop, Illustrator, InDesign, Premiere), Rhinoceros 3D, AutoCAD, Revit, SketchUp, Lumion, Keyshot, Fusion 360, RobotStudio, AutoDesk Maya, ZBrush, Substance Painter, 130 WPM

Fabrication

CNC Machining (Mill and Lathe), Woodwork, Lasercutting, 3D Printing, Industrial Robot Arm

Programming

P5JS, Javascript, HTML, Basic Python

RELEVANT COURSEWORK

- ø Architectural Studios
- ø Analog & Digital Media
- ø Fundamentals of Computational Design
- ø Materials & Assembly
- ø Rapid Prototyping
- ø Introduction to Architectural Robotics
- ø Introduction to Scenic Design

WORK EXPERIENCE

G70 Architects Honolulu, HI

July 2020 to Present

Remote Virtual Student Intern

- Working on graphics and diagrams for submittals: AIA Honolulu Design Awards 2020.

June 2019 to August 2019

Architectural Summer Intern

Project Submittal won Award of Merit for AIA Honolulu Design Awards 2019.

- Work on graphics and diagrams for submittals: AIA Honolulu Design Awards 2019, due diligence reports, and multiple project proposals.
- Construction Administration work done.

Carnegie Mellon University - Hazelwood Green Project Pittsburgh, PA

February 2019 to November 2019

Working with Professor Joshua Bard

Research Assistant

- Explore robotic steambending wood properties to design and fabricate five steam bent swings as part of the Hazelwood Green development plan.

Carnegie Mellon University Pittsburgh, PA

April 2017 to October 2018

CMU Ambassador

- Connect with alumni, parents, and friends of the University to gain an understanding of how their college experience shaped their lives
- Develop strategies to encourage new or increased participation

Leadership Enterprise for a Diverse America

Fall 2017 to Spring 2018

LEDA Peer Mentor

- Mentor incoming LEDA first-year college students through hosting regular meetings focused on the adjustment to college, study skills, and social interactions.

ACTIVITIES

Alpha Phi Omega Kappa Chapter, Carnegie Mellon Pittsburgh, PA

August 2018 to Present

Fellowship VP (Fall 2019)

- Approve project proposals and in charge of planning large brotherhood bonding events such as Fall Retreat.

Spring Booth Committee Chair (Spring 2019 to Spring 2020)

- Prepare construction details for the upcoming CMU Carnival Spring Booth Concessions event and lead the actual construction and design of the booth.

PR Chair (Spring 2020 to Summer 2020)

- Update social media and the organization's website. Communicates with other organizations and advertises service activities to the campus.

PR/Rush Design Team (Spring 2019 to Spring 2020)

- Design posters, calendars, stickers, and t-shirts for the positive promotion of the fraternity.

Habitat for Humanity Houston, TX

January 2018

- Assist with the construction of houses to help with the hurricane relief program in Texas after events with Hurricane Harvey.

LEDA Career Fellow Providence, RI

August 2017

Fellow

Split House co-housing

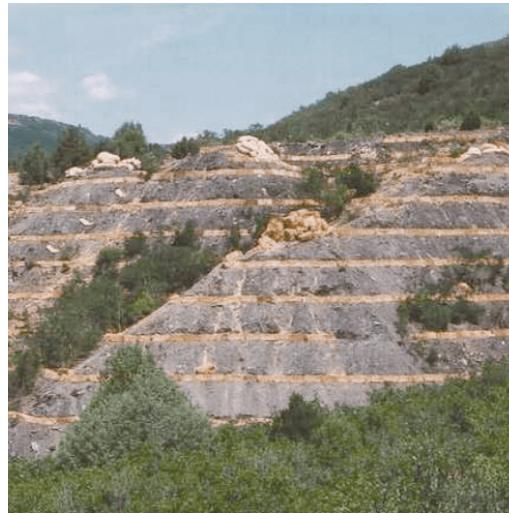


*Hazelwood, PA
Lithopic_NOW Studio
advised by Dana Cupkova*

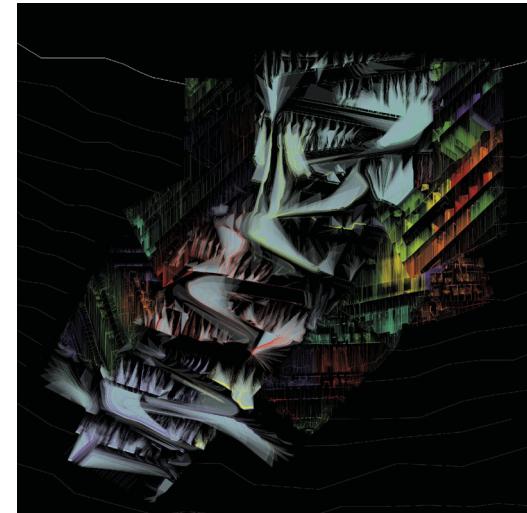
Embedded in an ecological hillside, the co-house focuses on taking advantage of landslides that occur in Pittsburgh due to heavy rain. The central greenhouse and co-housing rooftops collect mud and water and redirects it over, through, and around the architecture, allowing occupants to directly interact with the environment around them.



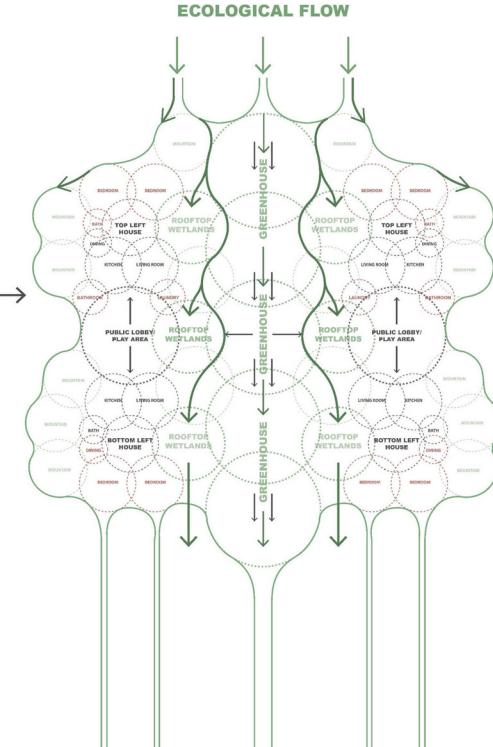
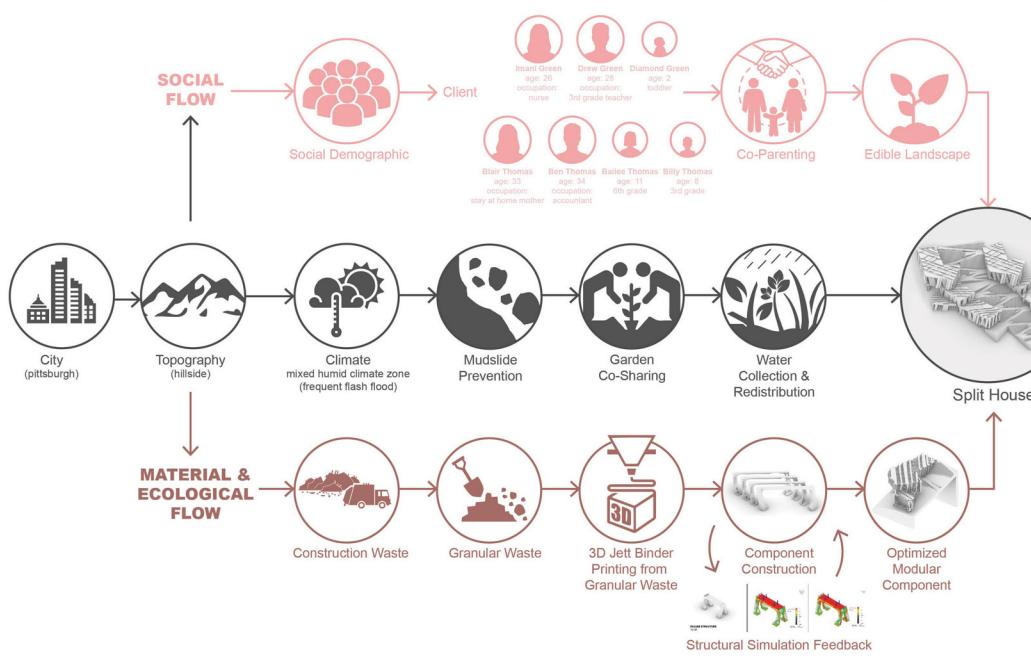
Housing Context



Hillside Topographical Condition



Water Flow Simulation of new house-landform



Interweaved Flows

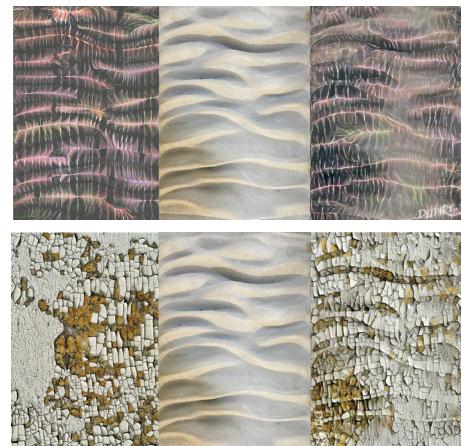
Social | Material | Ecological

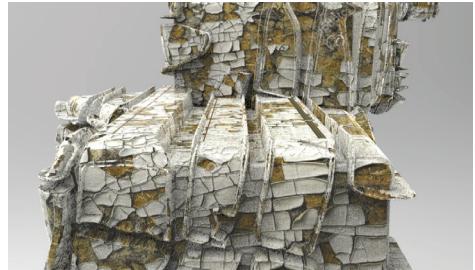
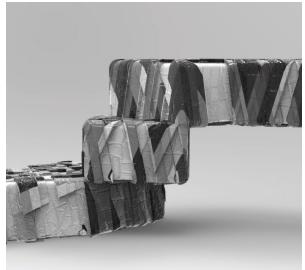
Coming out of a research studio "Lithopic (Living Stone) House: Ecologies of Earthen Matter", that was led in conjunction with a material science seminar, the design approach is underpinned by a potential of construction waste recycling through direct 3d binder-jet printing. This cradle-to-cradle method would reduce CO₂ levels by reducing the volume of new architectural materials, as well as offsetting waste streams heading to industrial landfills. Shaping printable components for minimal material use aligned with structural and ecological poten-

tial is coupled with a desire to integrate new landscape and biomass directly into the architectural form, function and experience.

The image above is a flow chart that shows the different properties of each flow category and how they all interweave with one another in the Split House.

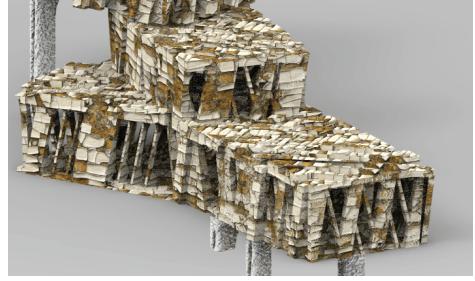
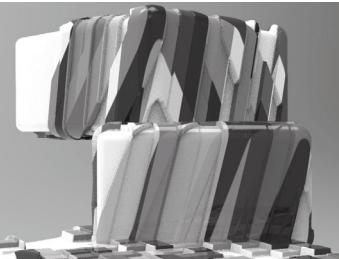
The image to the right shows GAN (Generative Adversarial Networks) images that study how ecological textures affects a landscape.





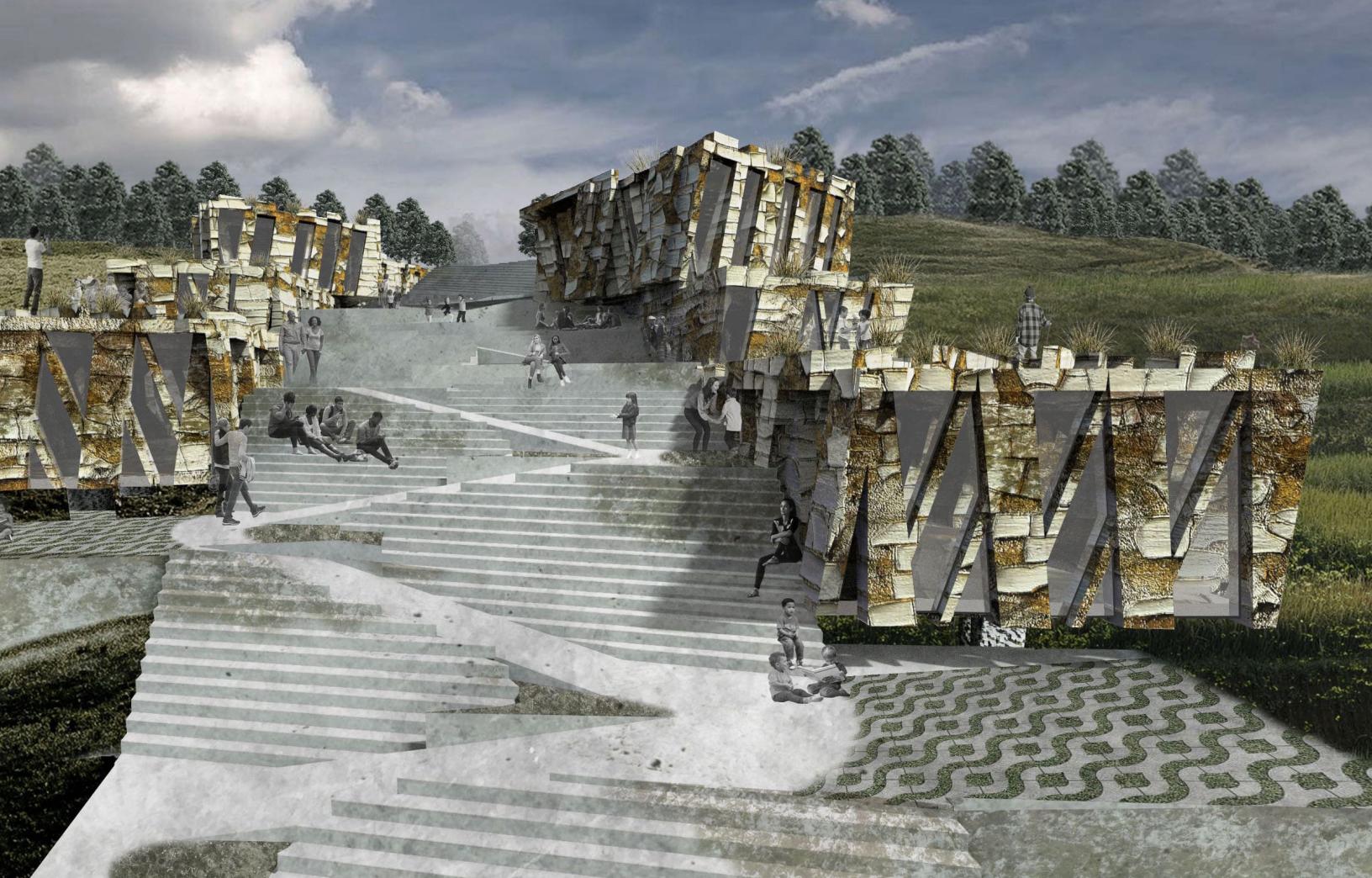
Water Flow Direction

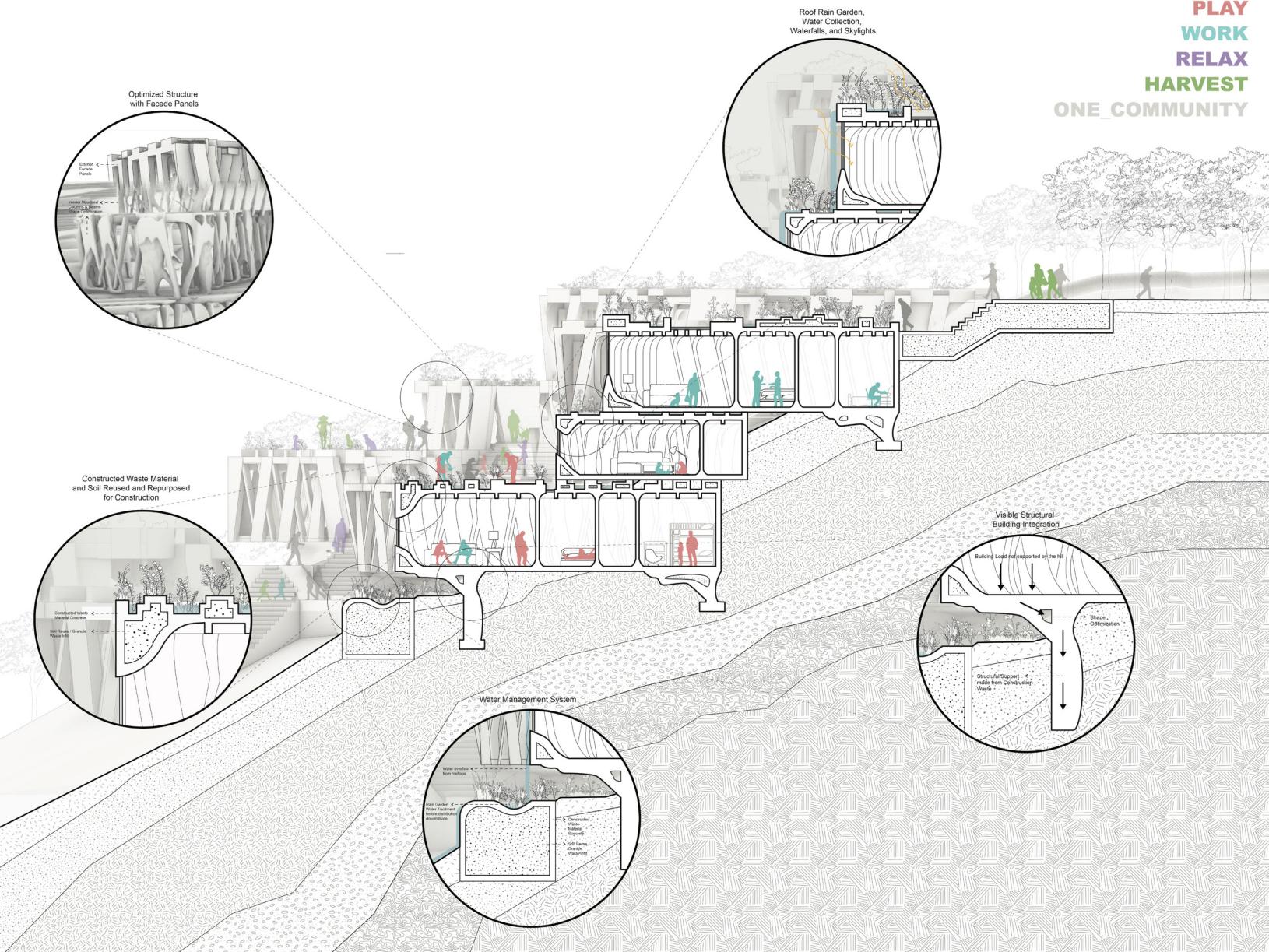
Biomass Texture



Design Process Workflow

Using artificial intelligence to identify ecological patterns that would support plant growth integrated into material form of the house.

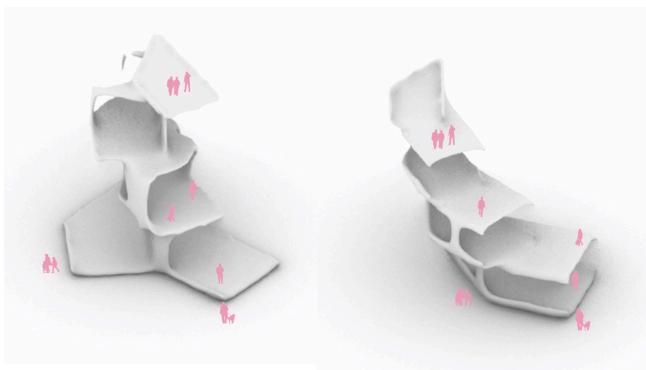




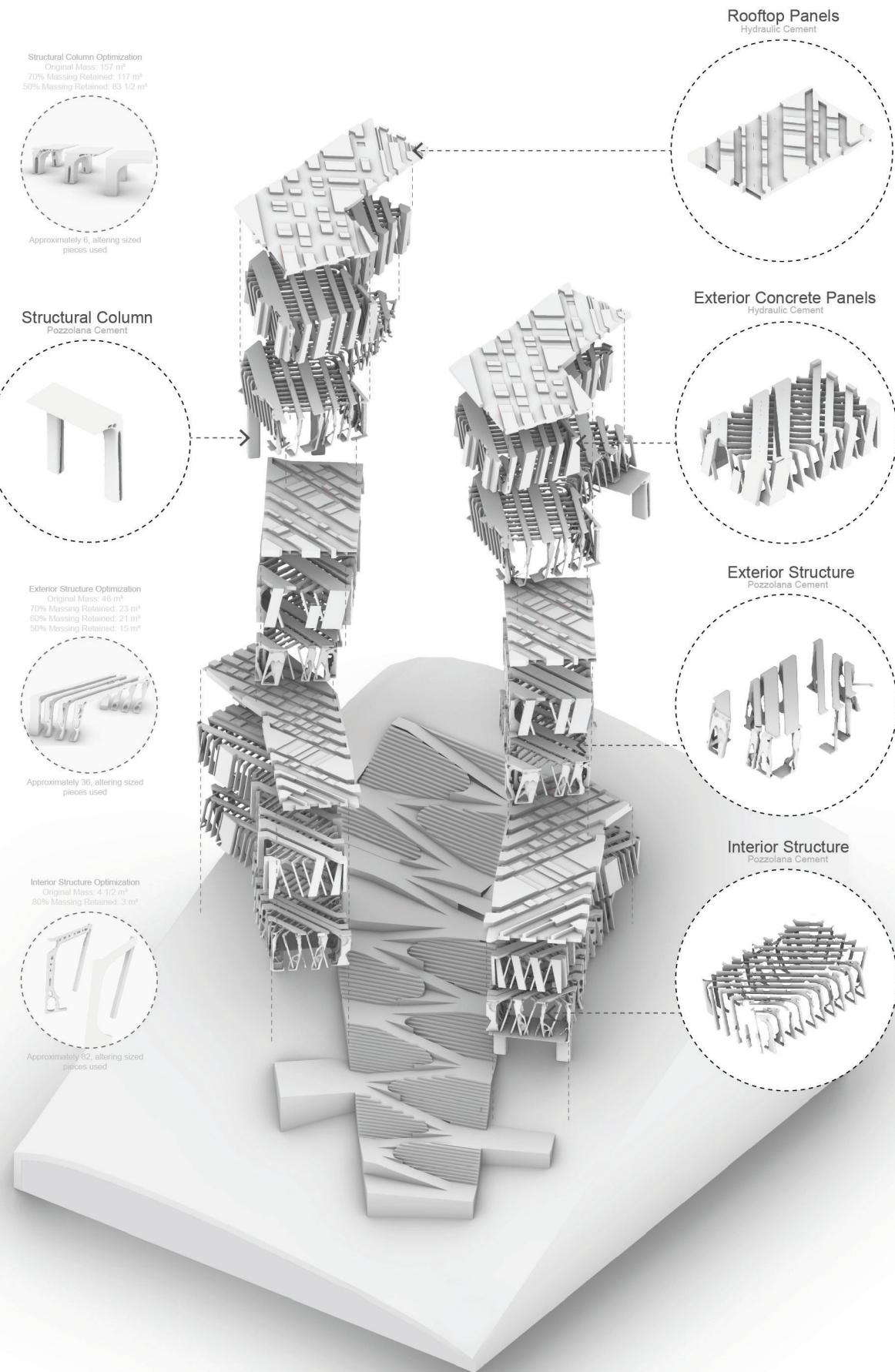
Hillside Condition

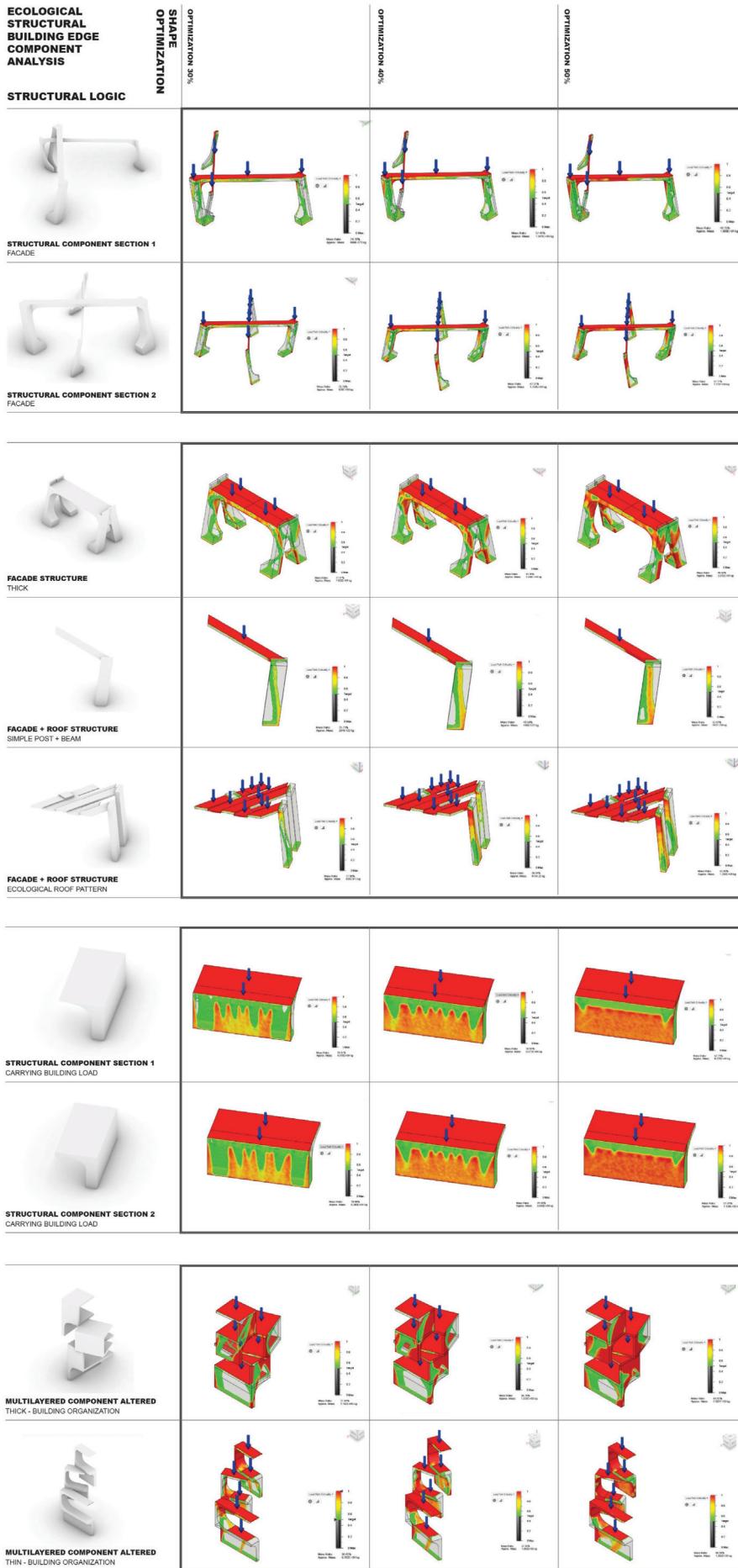
Material | Ecological Flows

Split House is a garden embedded into a hillside. It creates a form that allows flows of mud, water, and debris to be moved through, around, and over the entire structure, capturing the sediments into a new landform. Enforced by a central split that holds a stair-ramp circulatory greenhouse, this playscape manages natural flows, as well as acting as a shared public space for families and for the community of Hazelwood.



The image to the left displays a short series of form-finding studies to determine how spaces would be shared amongst various families and how different spaces would be placed on top another.





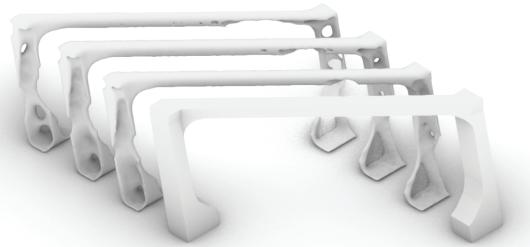
Material Optimization

Construction Waste & Recycling

The structure of Split House is made up of three main components: a thin interior column-beam system, a thick exterior column-beam system, and a structural support for the base of the building. The structural support is a component that embeds itself into the landscape to hold the building in place during landslides.

The images shown on the left are component studies that focus on understanding how much material can be optimized in the overall component's form to save material and reduce weight.

The design idea is for these different components to be optimized at different levels (60%, 70%, 80%, etc.) and be used at different parts of the building structure depending on which section needs more strength and which needs less.



The image above shows the thick facade component and the different optimized levels of it (from left to right) - material retained: 50%, 60%, 70%, 100%.

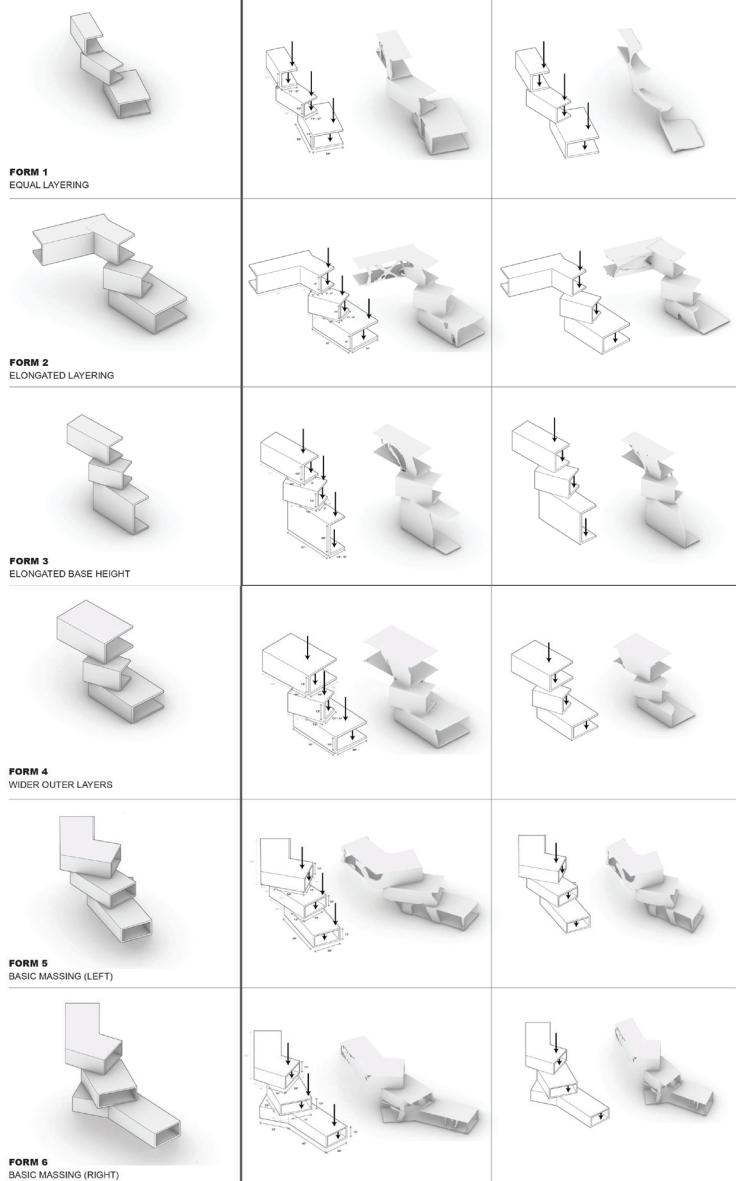
**ECOLOGICAL
STRUCTURAL
BUILDING EDGE
COMPONENT
ANALYSIS**

STRUCTURAL LOGIC

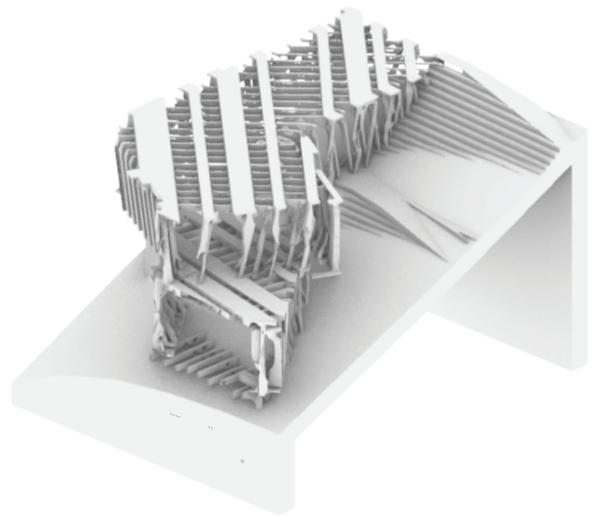
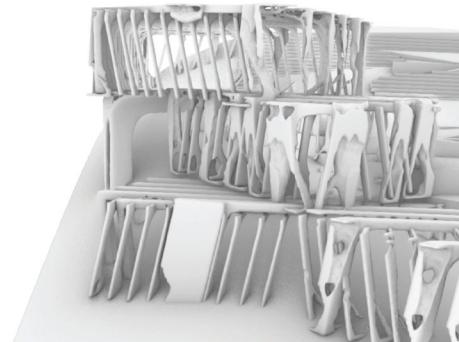
**LOAD
OPTIMIZATION 50%**

**SHAPE
OPTIMIZATION**

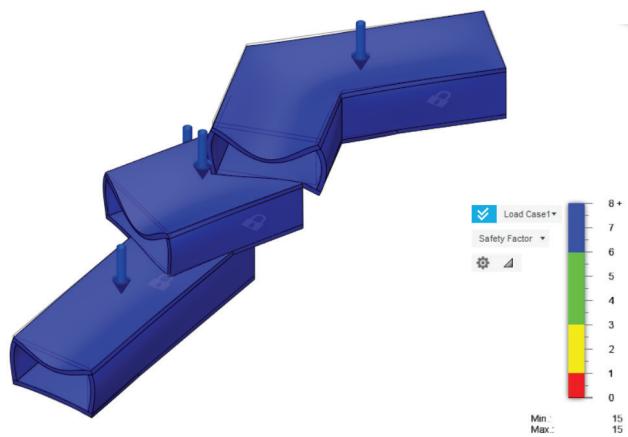
**LOAD
OPTIMIZATION 60%**

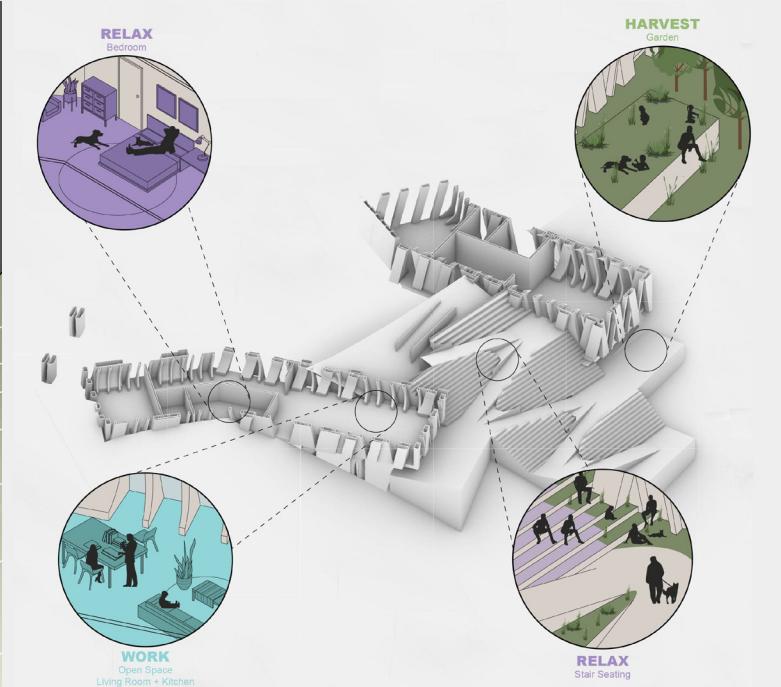
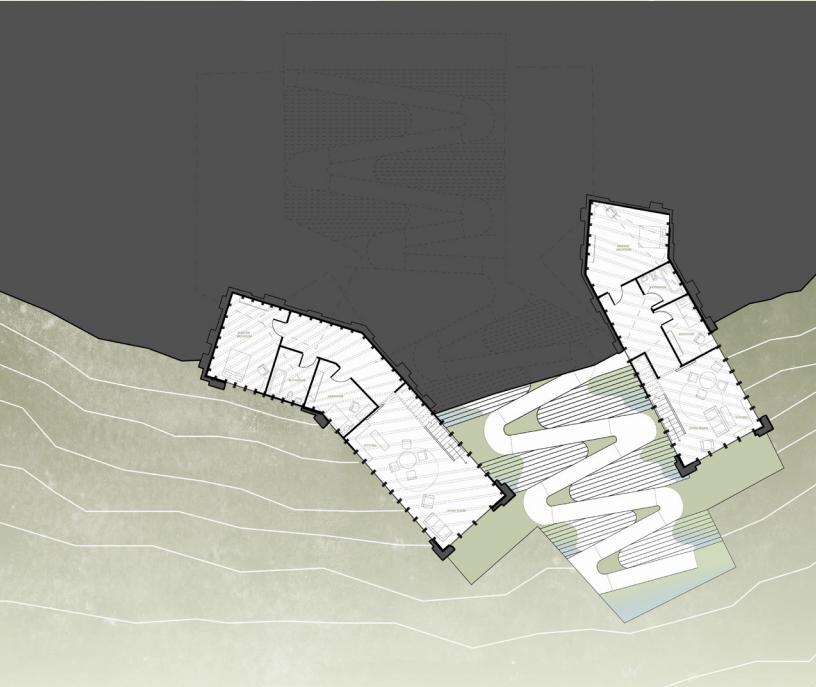
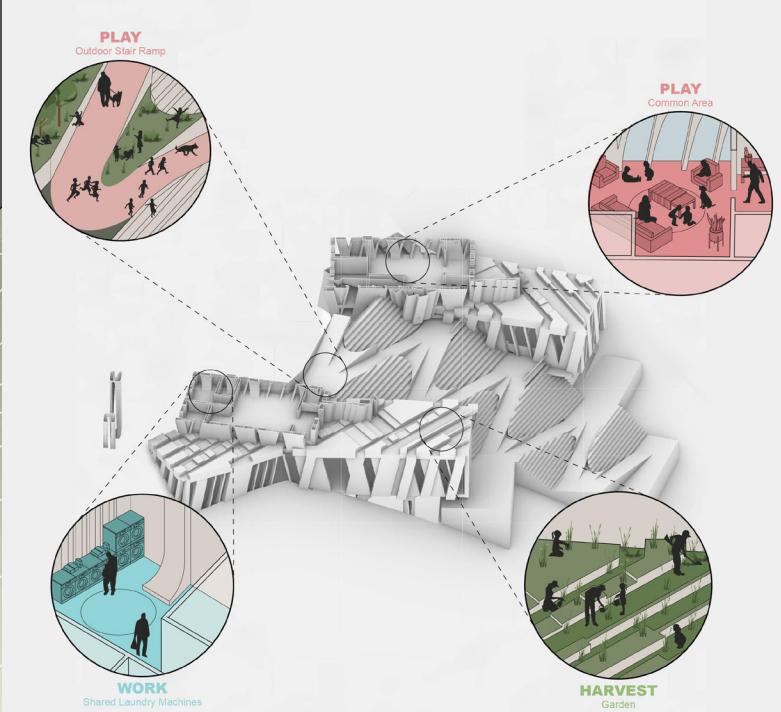
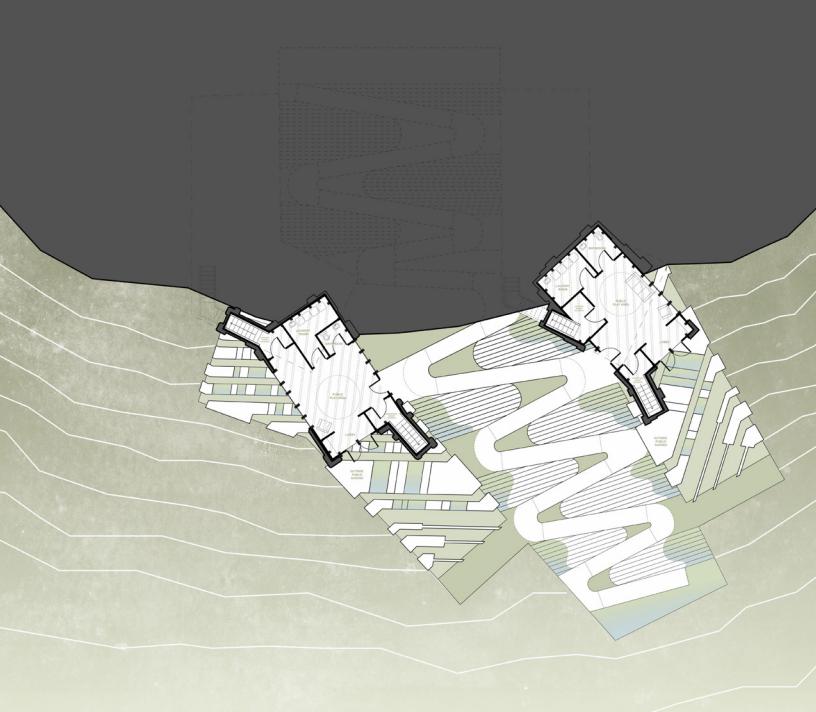
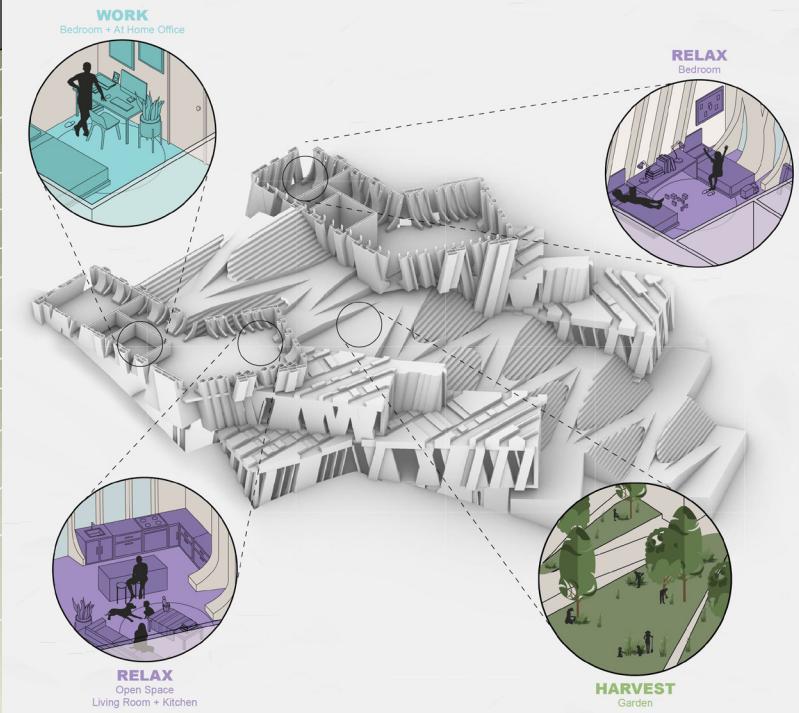
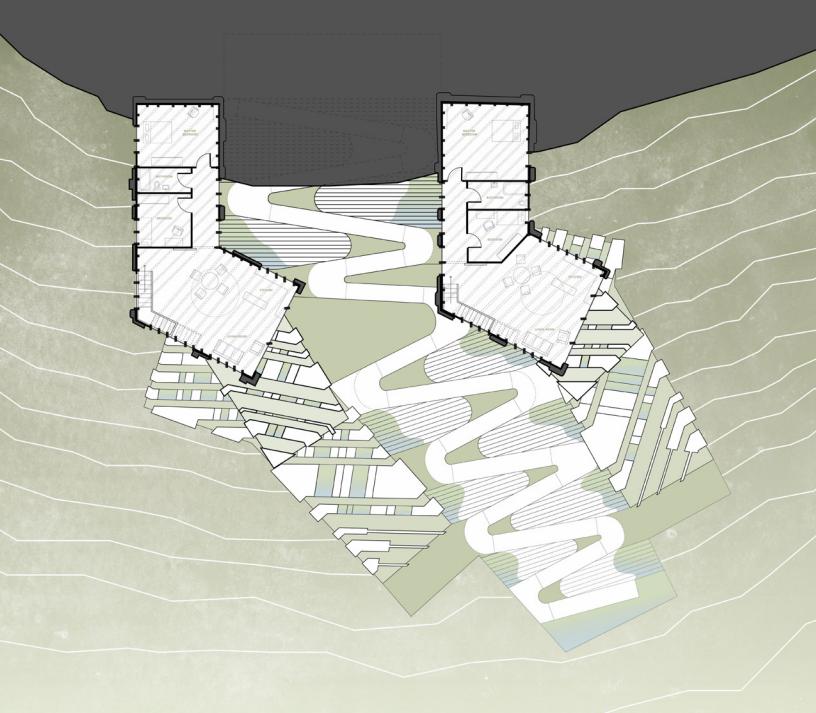


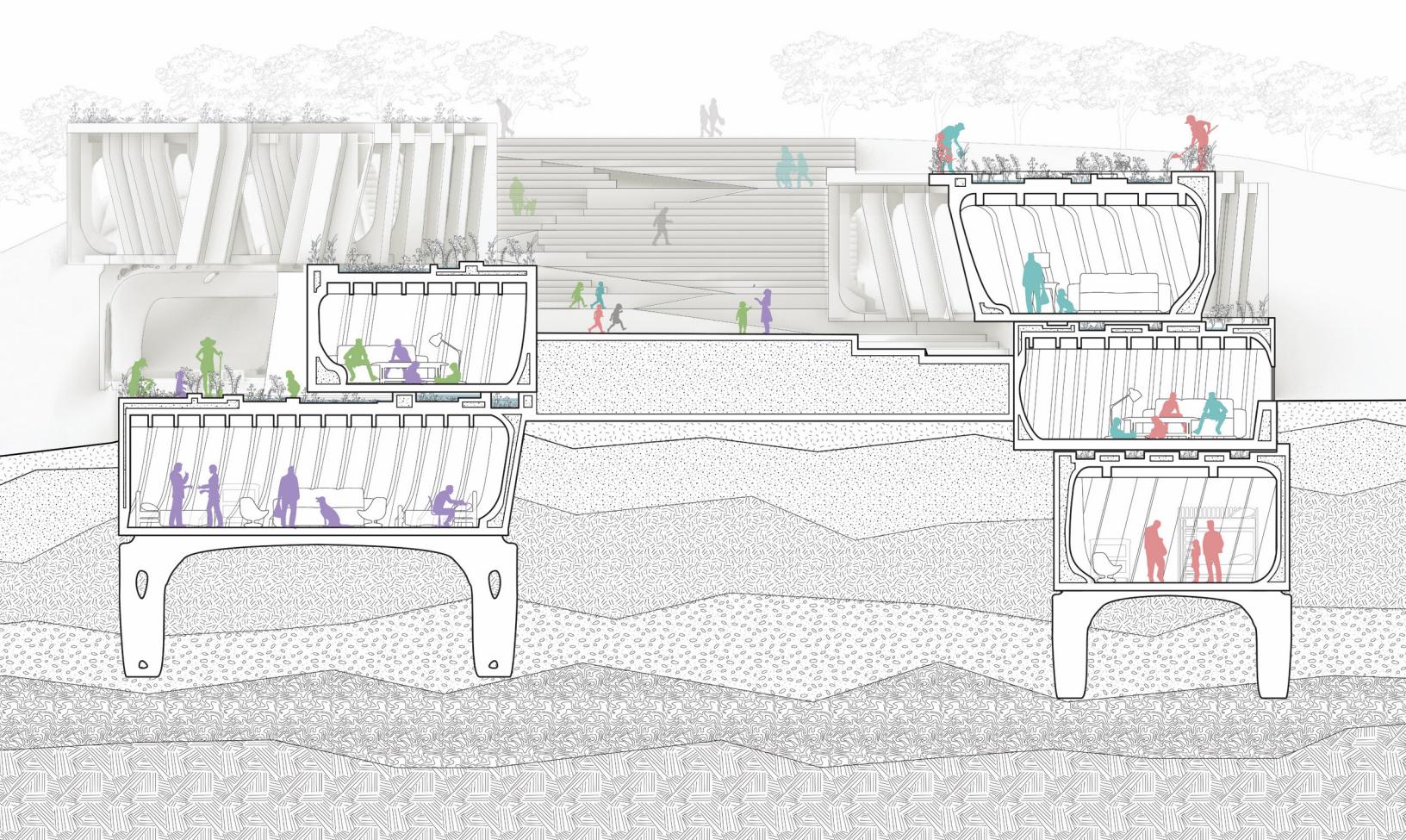
The images shown on the left are studies of how different masses can be stacked and which set of masses are the strongest to allow for more optimized components to be used in the overall structure.



The two images below study the stress applied to the housing masses and where more strengthened components are needed.







Co-Housing & Co-Parenting

Social Flows

Hazelwood's primary inhabitants belong to a racially diverse, underserved, economically and socially vulnerable demographic. Split House aims to enable a better future for the children of low-socioeconomic households by stabilizing the landscape into edible playscapes.

This spatial organization of the house proposes co-living, co-sharing, and co-parenting. Double house reduces

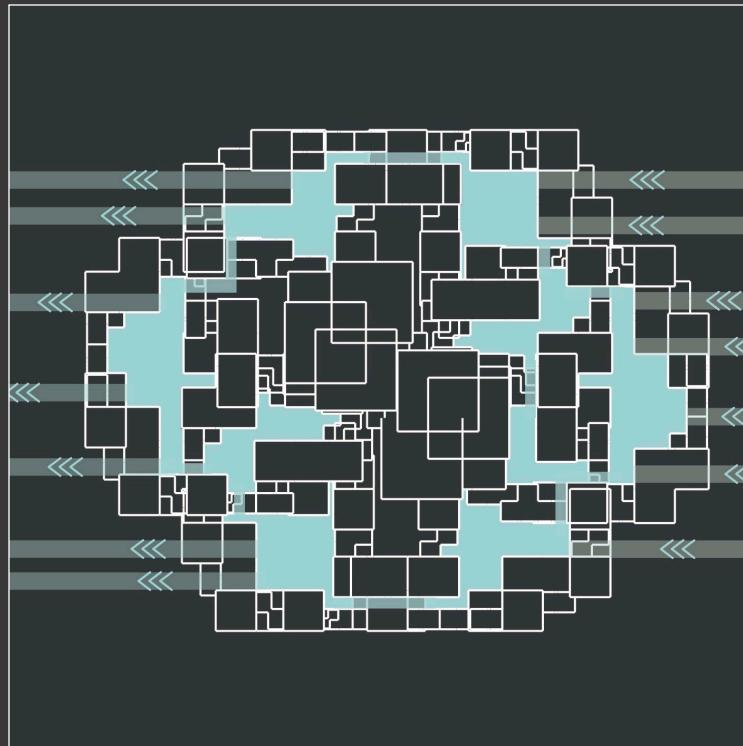
square footage by overlapping spaces to allow for co-parenting in conjunction with urban gardening and encourages collaborative decision- and place-making.

Adequate housing is critical for determining the health and education of children. 49% of people that live in Hazelwood are families with children under the age of 18, with the median household income of \$37,091. Amer-

ica struggles with creating "affordable housing" options because of the market pressure, causing homes to rise in price. However, sharing space for parenting time overlaps, utilities and urban gardens could help lower the housing cost.

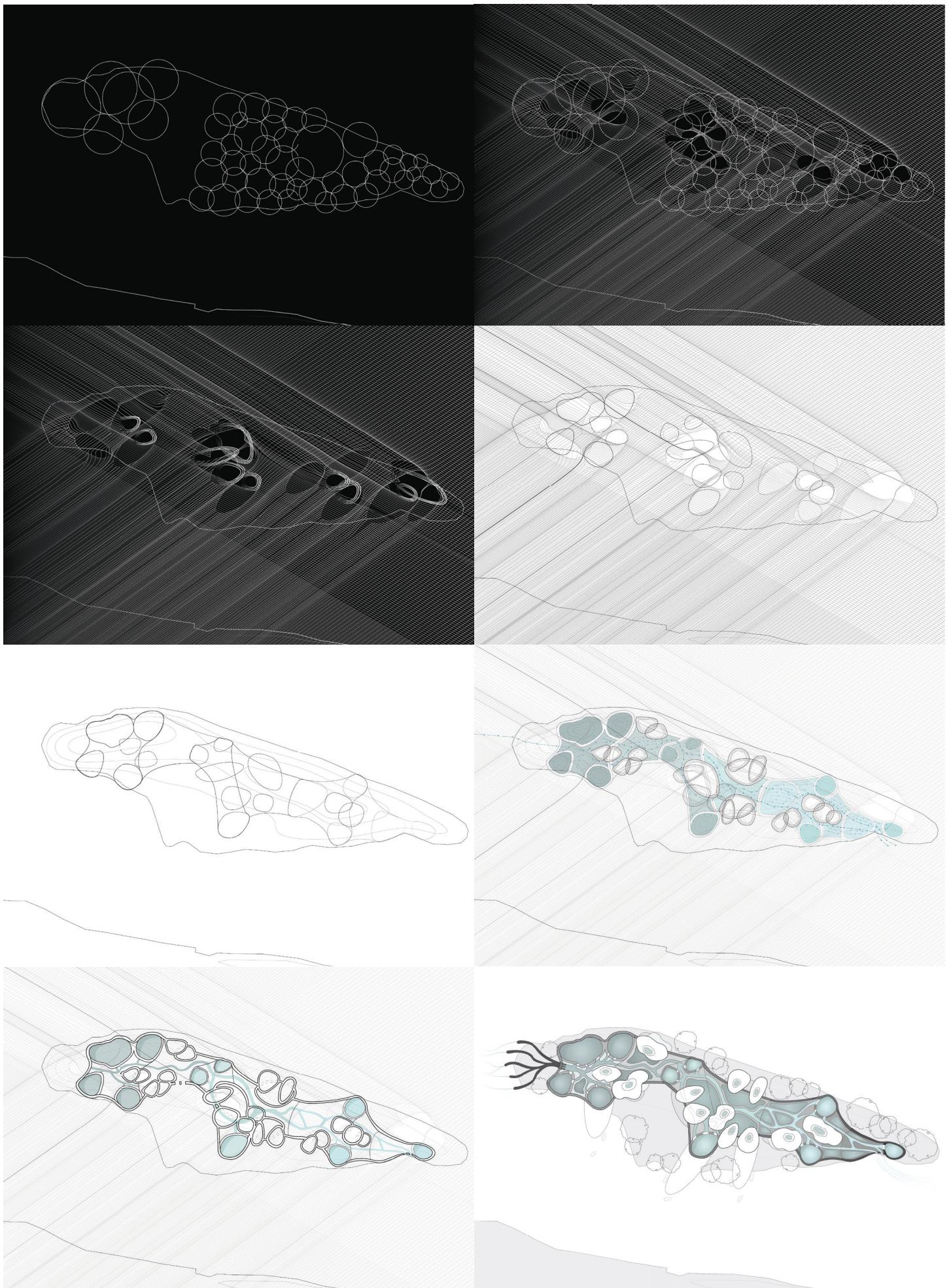


ECO-MACHINE co-housing

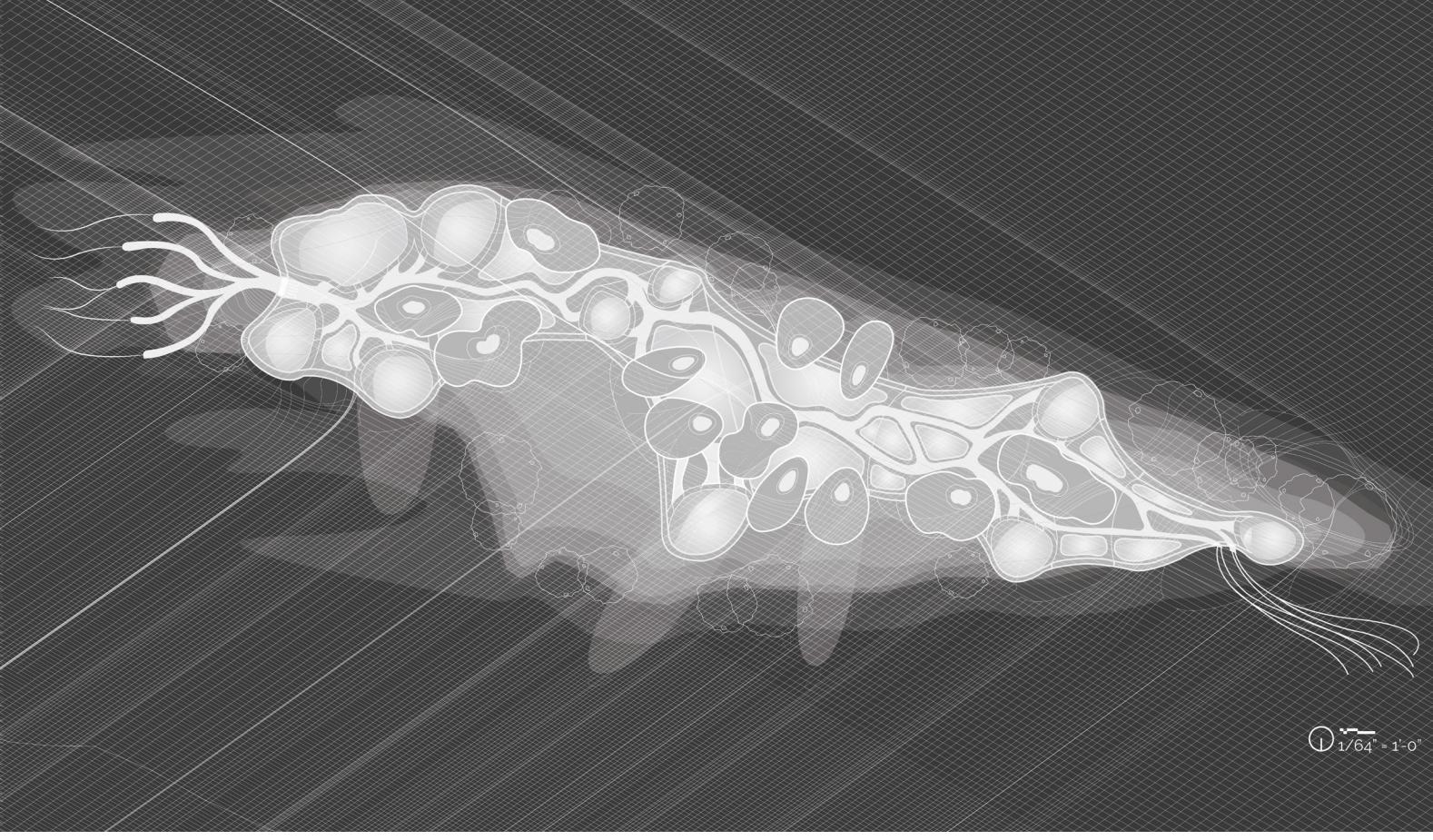


*Six Mile Island, PA
Environment Form & Feedback: Water Communities
advised by Matthew Huber & Dana Cupkova*

Students developed urbanization strategies to create co-housing and eco-machine prototypes onto the site. The project began by allowing students to develop an understanding and focused knowledge of a specific system's behavior and logic to get a clear understanding of how it could be incorporated into the site and integrated into the lives of those living there. The goal of this design was to design a large biofiltration system that would take water from the Allegheny River, clean it, and return it back to the river. The biofiltration system aims to use streams, waterfalls, and greenwalls to treat the water.



The architecture was carved through a wind analysis on the island. The images above show form finding through multiple simulation analyses on the existing site. These studies were then reshaped into architectural form that responds to the environment around it.



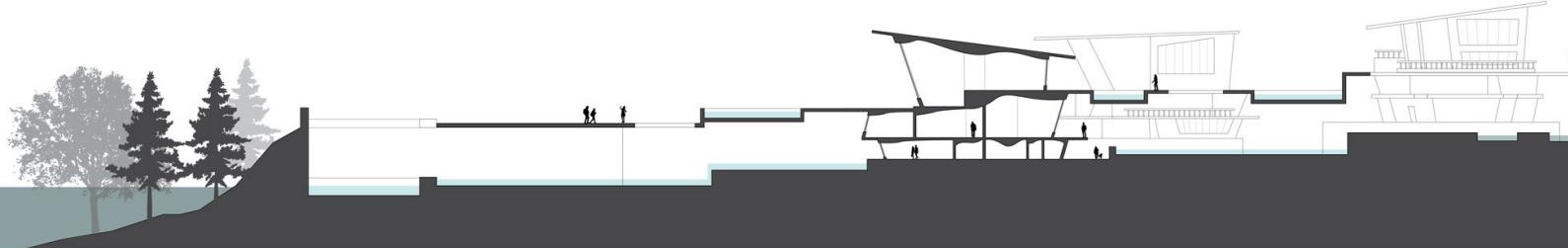
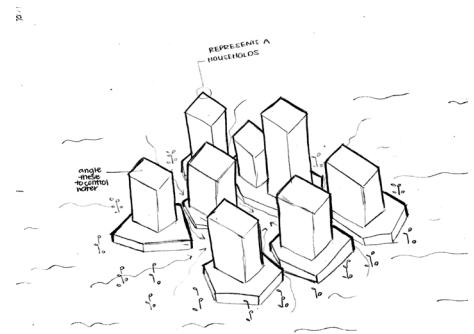
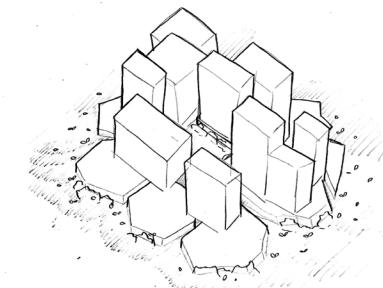
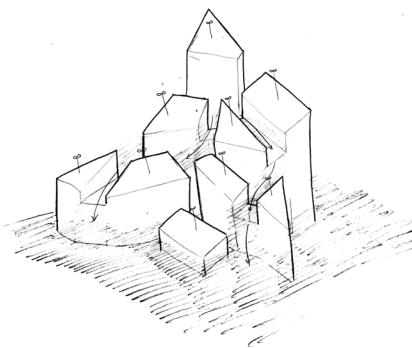
Island Over Time

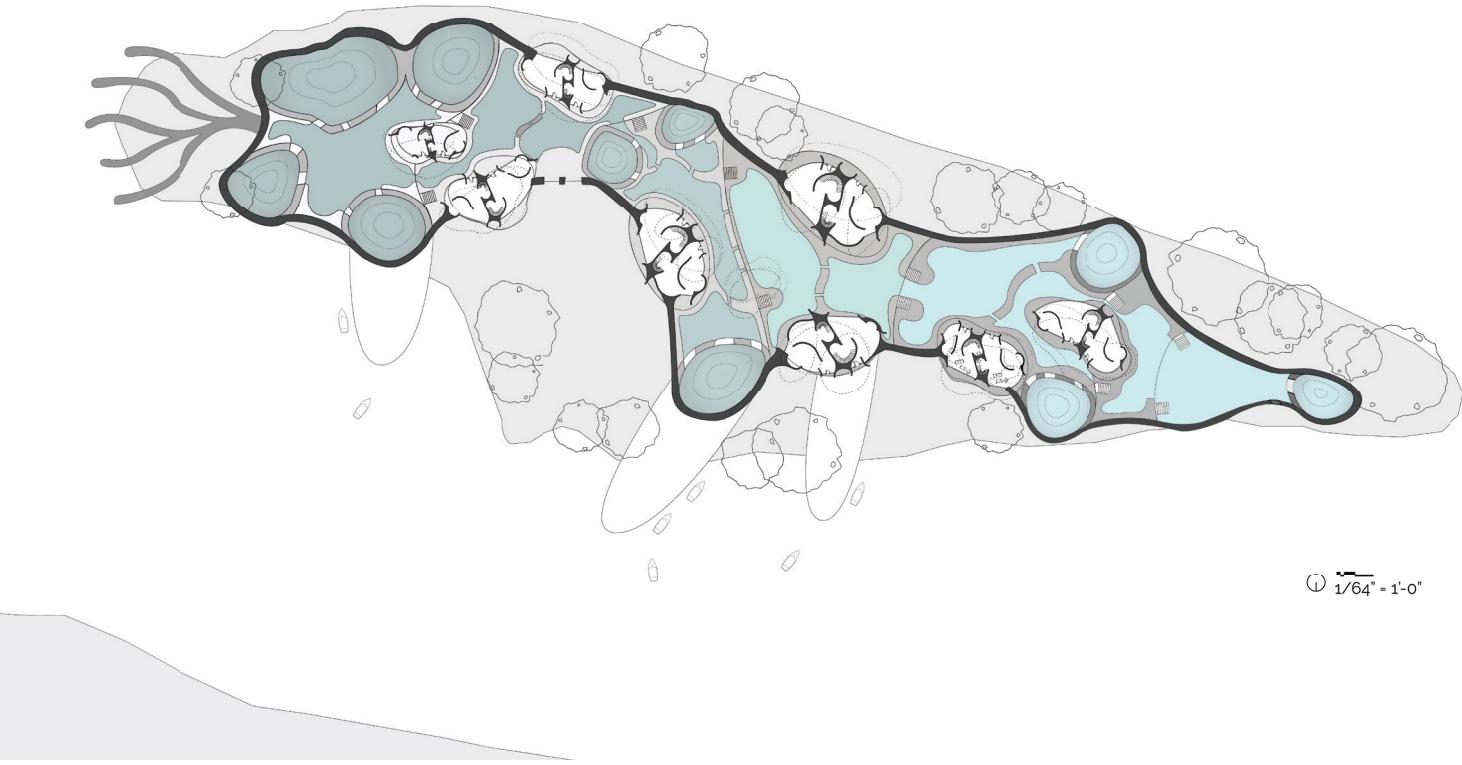
Over time the island will start to grow smaller and smaller (with the rising sea levels and erosion), but the architecture aims to still stay standing even as the island begins to fade away into the river..

Site Plan Top Level

Series of streams and openings that help guide the water through the structure and allow water to fall through the top and into the bottom layer of the system. The pump at the beginning tries to mimic the appearance of water flow streams and helps bring water into the system.

The image below displays a series of initial sketches that conveyed the idea of using streams to dictate paths and circulation of the water and the residents moving.





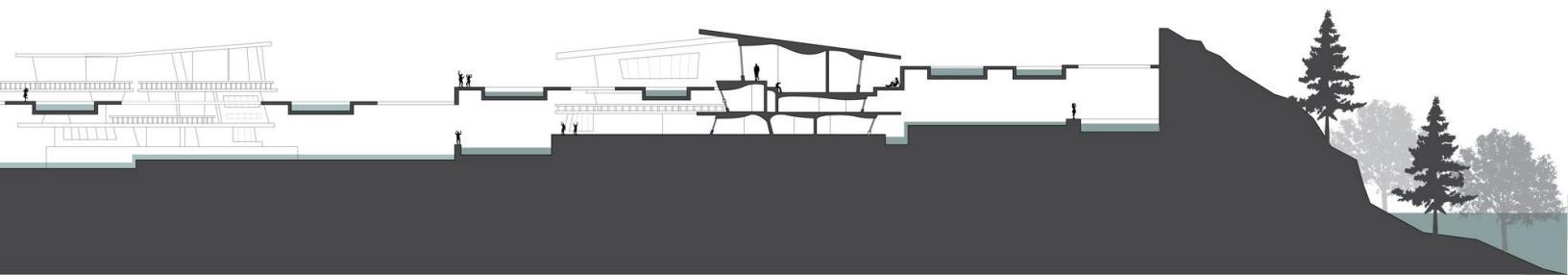
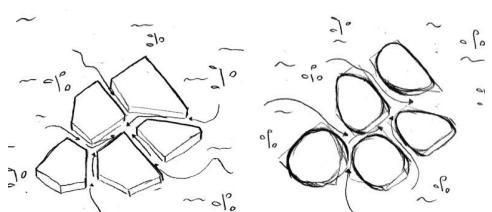
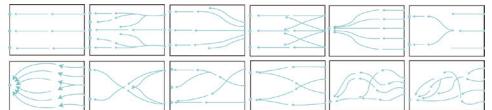
Site Plan Bottom Level

The bottom level of the system consists of a series of large pools that are surrounded by walkways to allow for residences to get into their homes. The water from the top level flows into these pools to create a waterfall effect for the residents to experience.

Architectural Form

The overall architectural form derived from an understanding of how water flows. Water tends to erode sharp turns and likes to free-flow through curved paths, which helped create the final form which mimicked the language of the water's movement.

The image to the right displays a series of diagrammatic studies to understand how water flow patterns can be affected by physical objects, like buildings, and help dictate overall form.



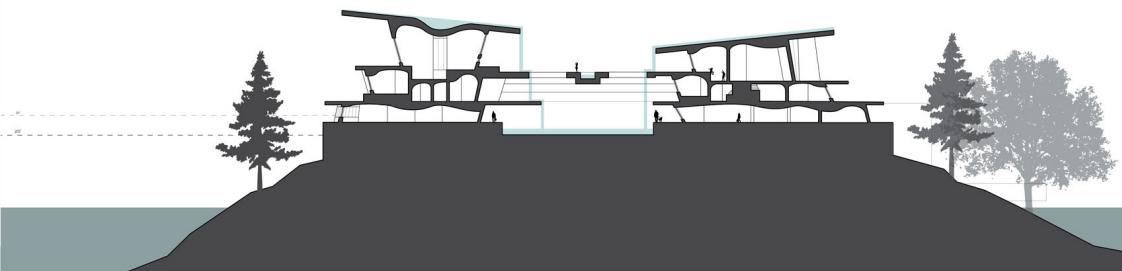
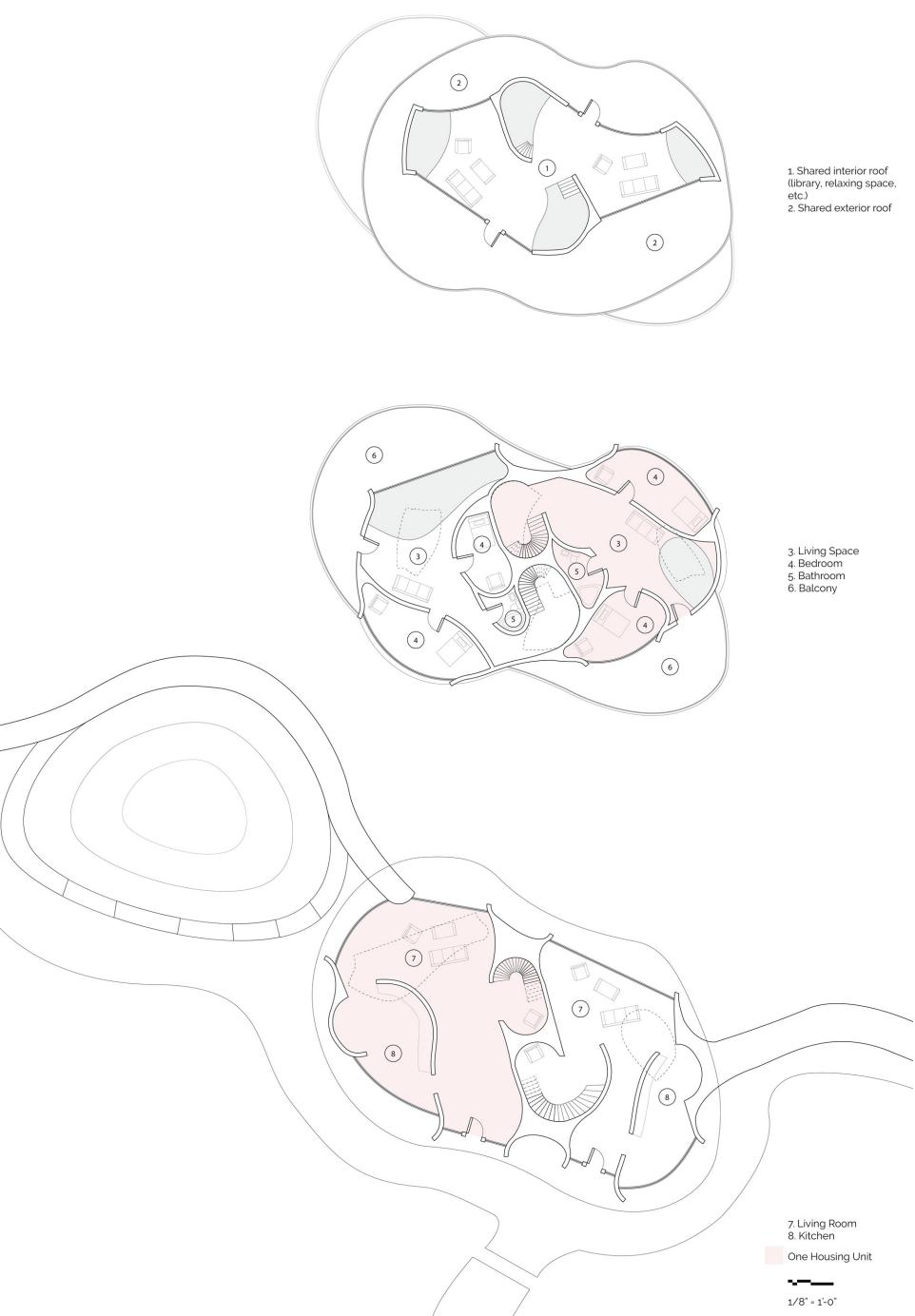
Co-Housing Plans

Each building holds multiple housing units depending on the shape of it. The core of the building consists of stairs that help inform the orientation of each floor; each floor is rotated a specific way (the first floor is rotated to follow waterflow, the second floor is rotated to get as much sunlight as possible, and the third floor is shaped by the wind).

The walls of the unit help inform the circulation flow that someone would walk while going through the house.

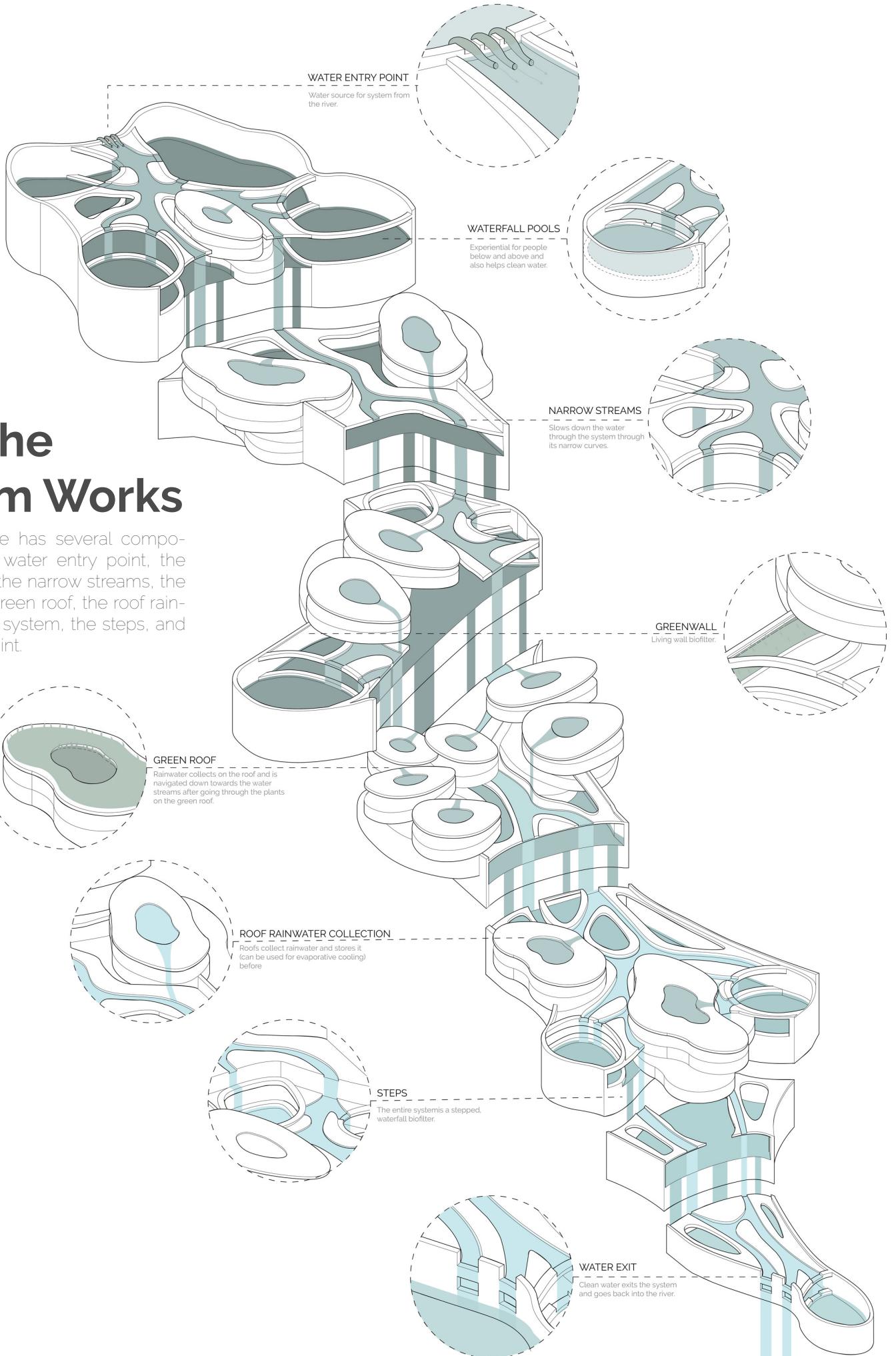
Section Series

The sections help show the main concept of the design, that water travels through both the system and the buildings at different ground elevations.



How the System Works

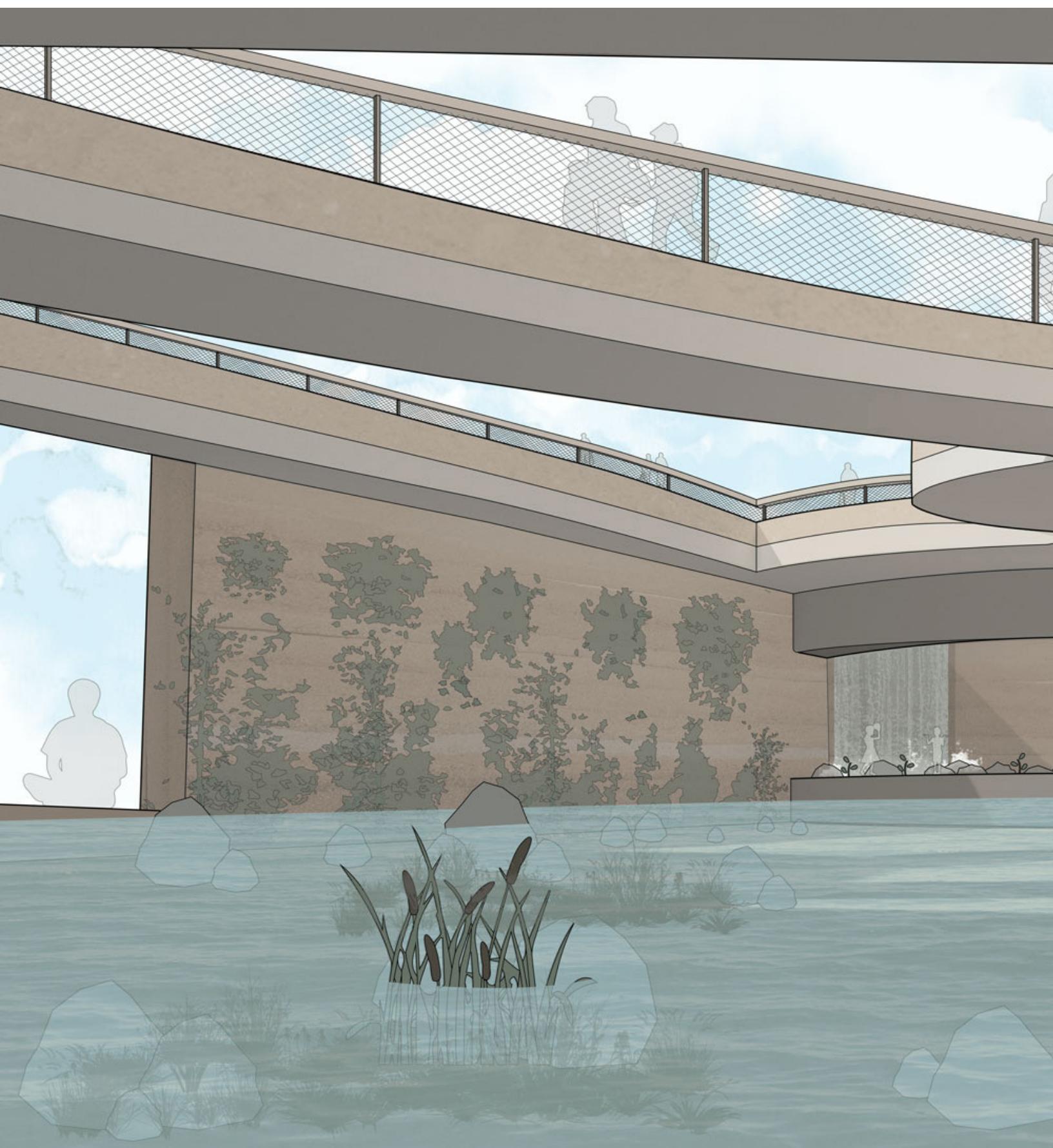
The ecomachine has several components to it: the water entry point, the waterfall pools, the narrow streams, the greenwall, the green roof, the roof rainwater collection system, the steps, and the water exit point.



Materiality & Experience

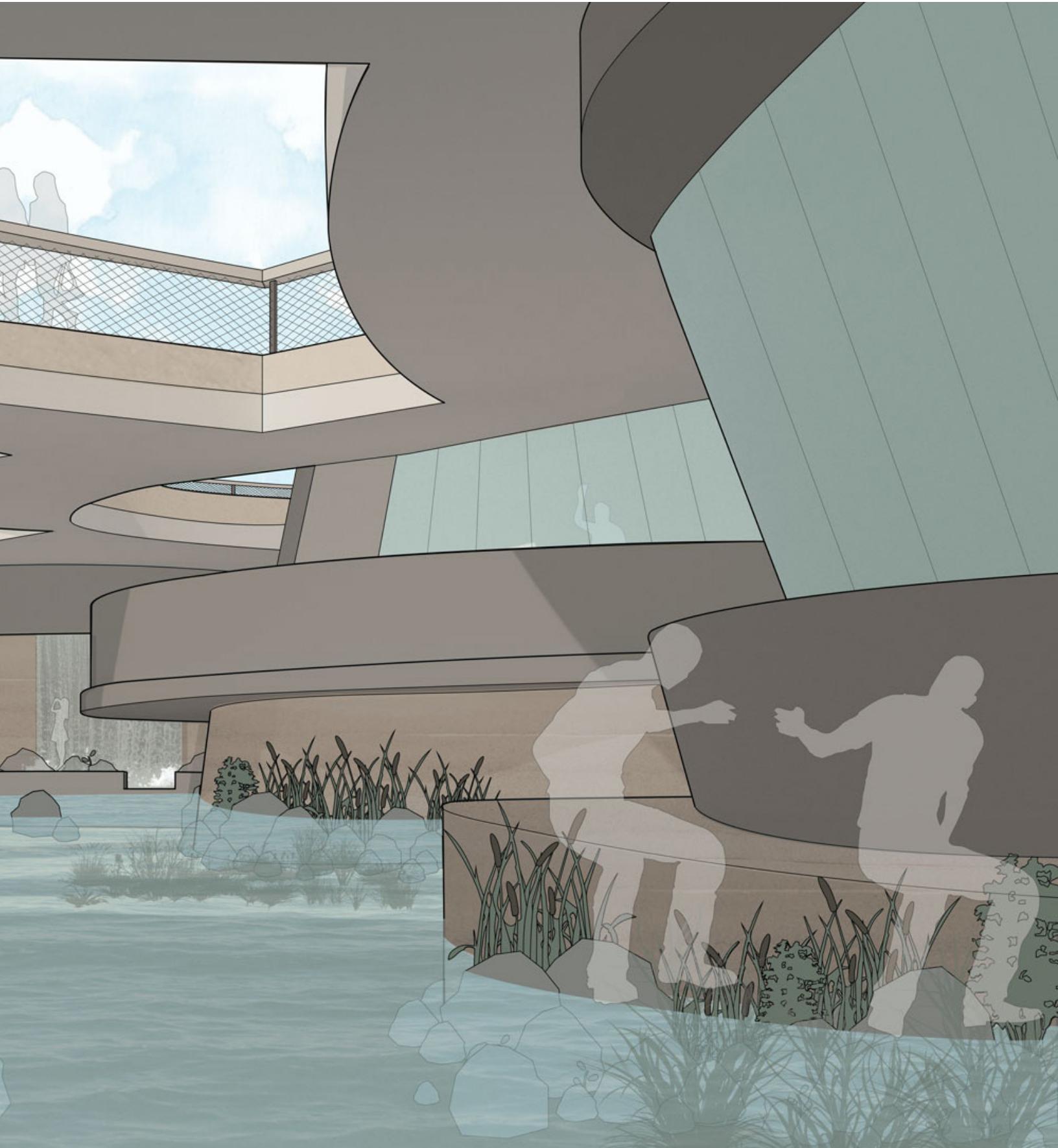
The materiality of the architecture is mainly concrete because the goal of this structure is to make sure it doesn't erode or dissolve with the constant contact with water. However, rammed earth walls and floors are also present in the structure (not the housing units) that would potentially wear away over

time, but wouldn't wear away too quickly. This opens the architecture to multiple possibilities of what it could become in the future. The rammed earth material is also used at the top level where residents walk to potentially wear away the streams at the top level and create new water openings, al-

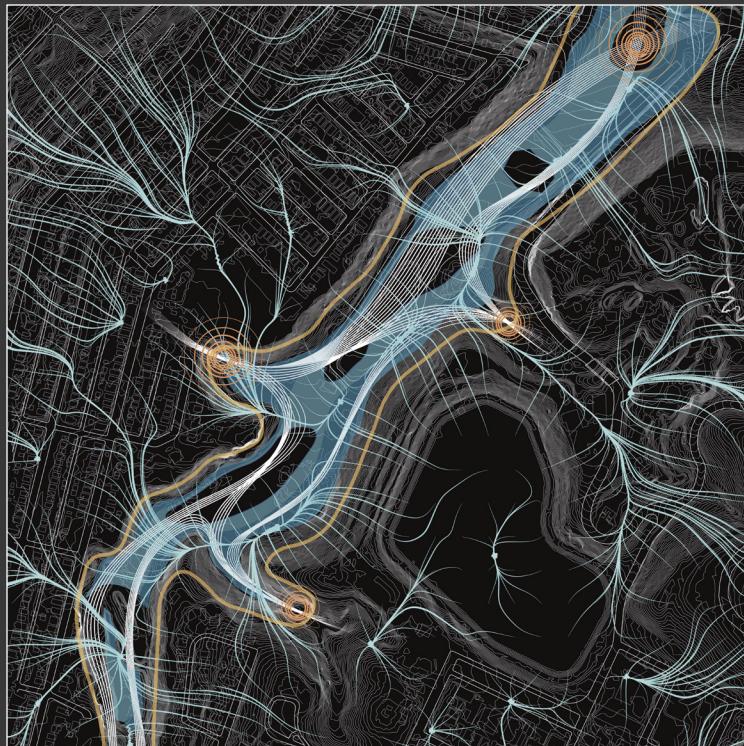


lowing for more water pathways. Another potential material that couldn't be shown in this perspective view is sand, which enhances the idea of architecture changing over time; this material would be used in pools or streams to create a certain textured feel for people experi-

encing the clean water physically.



SCULPTURE PARK



*Highland Park, PA
INFRAstructure Studio
advised by Christine Mondor
in collaboration with Claire Koh*

This Sculpture Park aims to act as a recreational site for learning and for the environment. This project assumes that the animals have been freed from the Highland Park Zoo and the existing parking lot is no longer there, leaving the valley clear for design. Taking into consideration the existing reservoirs, the Sculpture Park collects the water from the neighborhood above at various entry points and brings the water down into the site.

Throughout the park there are different ecological conditions located on this site depending on the part of the valley it is within: wetlands, grasslands, streams, forests, etc. The site is constantly changing depending on the weather and the seasonal conditions, which will affect the experiential aspect of the site for visitors.

Primary Entrance

Main Water Storage

Recreational Field

Sculpture Islands

Biomass Wetland

Heth's Field

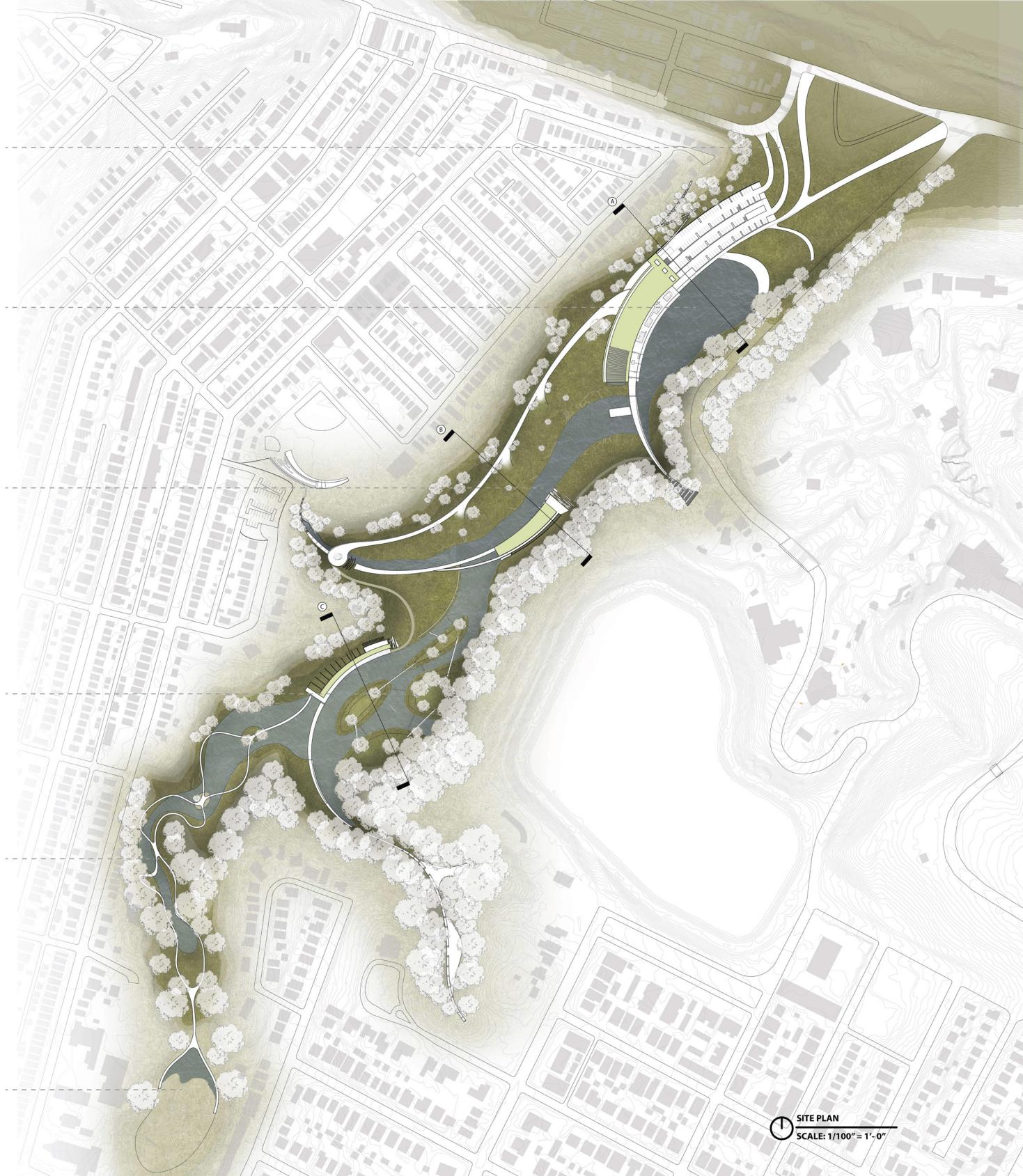
Heth's Visitor Center

Christine E. Mondor Learning Center

D. N. Cupkova Art Gallery

Recreational Field

Heth's Field



Zones

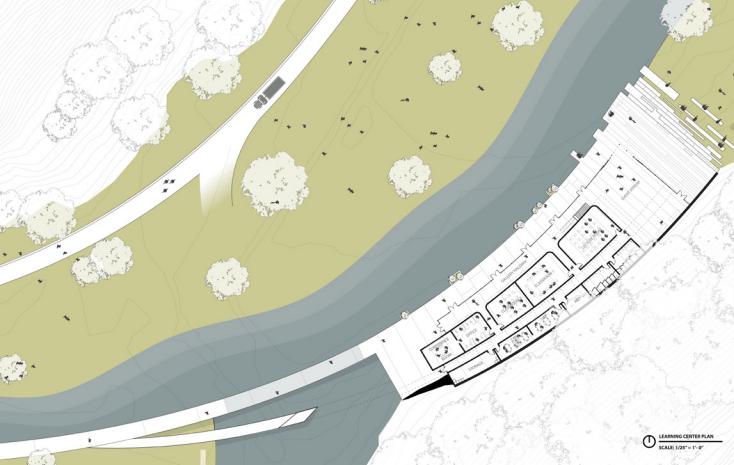
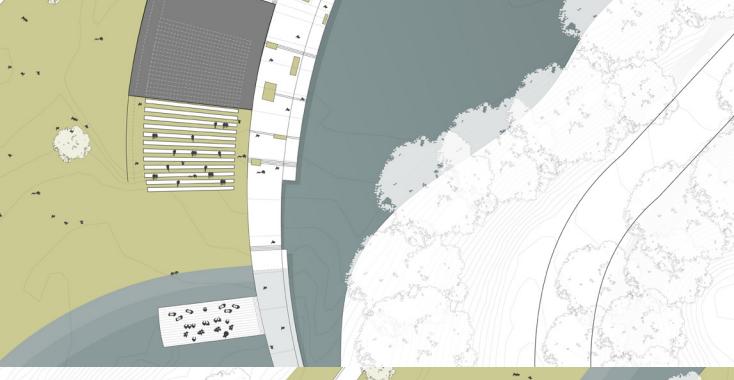
The sculpture park is separated into four different zones that have four different conditions and experiences.

Hardscapes

Each zone is separated by dams that allow for water to overflow from one zone to another (each zone is at a different elevation from the last) and also acts as a bridge for the main circulation path on the site for visitors.

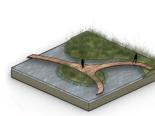
These dams are also shaped in a way that guide the water and collect them into the different water channels in each zone.

SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1/100" = 1'- 0"

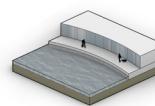


Zone 1

The **First Zone** is the where the main water storage is located. It is also where the main entrance to the park is and where the main parking lot is located. This zone contains the visitor's center. The water from this water storage is collected and stored until there is an overflow of water, which will flow into an existing depression underneath the bridge at the end of the site. This pathway is connected to the Allegheny River.



Biomass Wetland



Building Edge



Bridge



Tributary



Sculpture Islands



Soft Waterfront



Circular Plaza



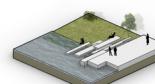
Stage + Amphitheatre



Productive Woodland

Zone 2

The **Second Zone** is the recreational field. This zone contains the learning center and the amphitheater on top of the visitor center. Since this area is made up of grasslands, it is used for more flexible outdoor activities and outdoor stage performances.



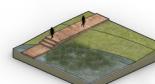
Fractured Plaza



Rainwater Stair + Filter

Zone 3

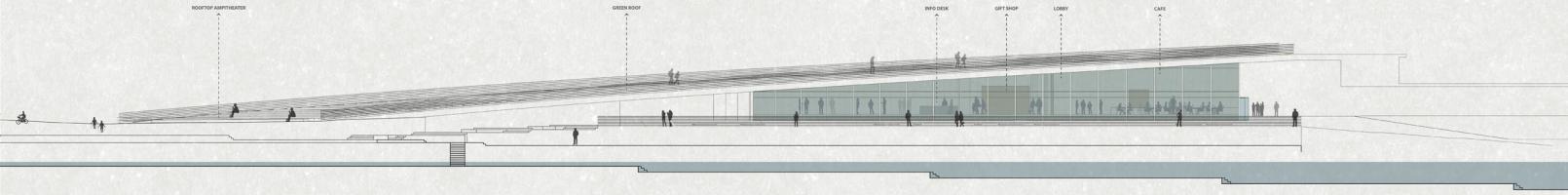
The **Third Zone** is the outdoor sculpture park, which also houses the indoor art center. This zone has several streams that form these sculptural islands that visitors can walk on. Depending on how much water is on the site (light, heavy, or no rain) the islands can change in size, altering the experience visitors can have. This zone is partially dry and wet.



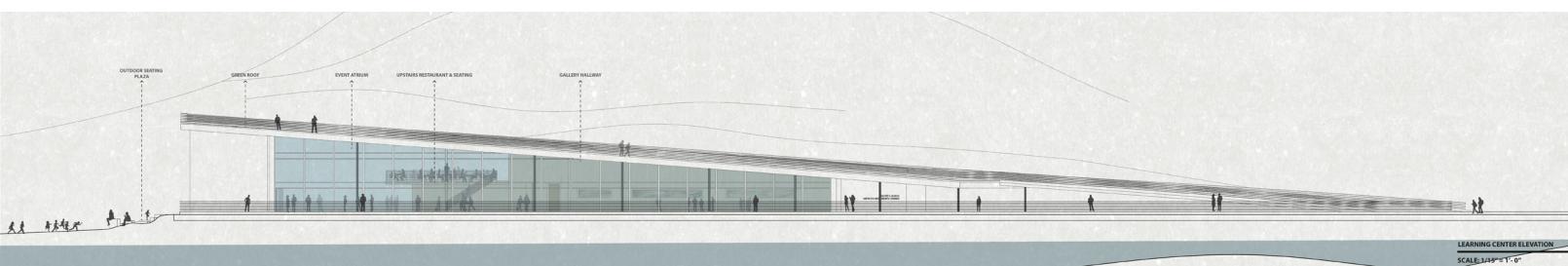
Natoli Rain Garden

The **Fourth Zone** to the south of the site is a Biomass Wetland. Connected to this zone is a rain garden at Heth's Field, located above the valley. This field collects the majority of the water from the neighborhood and transfers it to the wetlands with pipes. This zone is considered the wettest zone on the site since it is in the narrowest part of the valley.

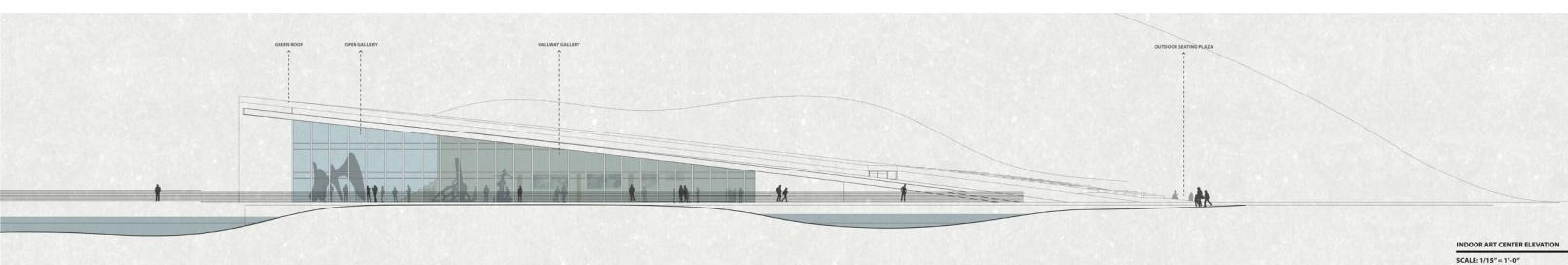




The Visitor's Center



The Learning Center



The Indoor Art Center

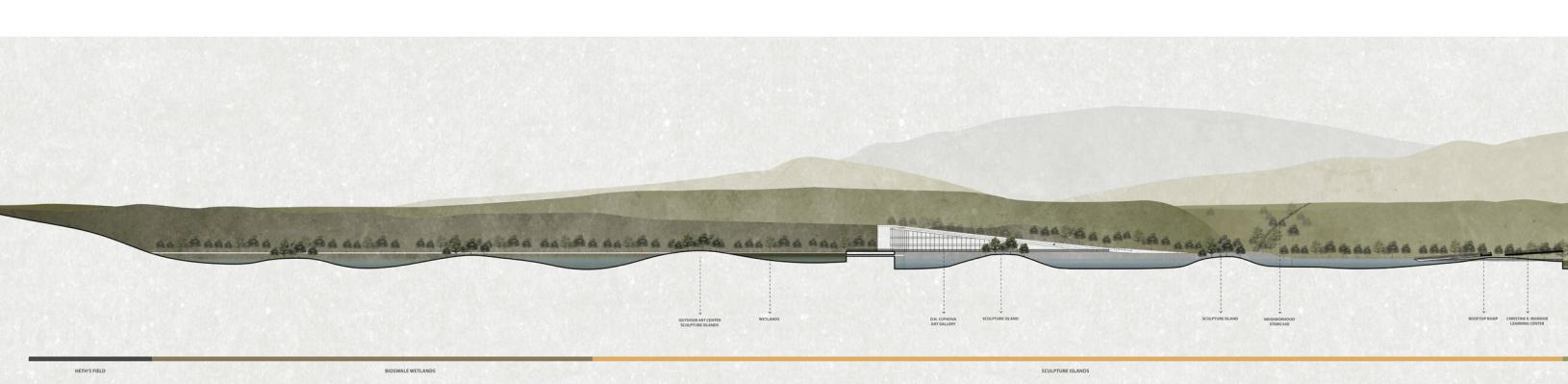
The Architecture

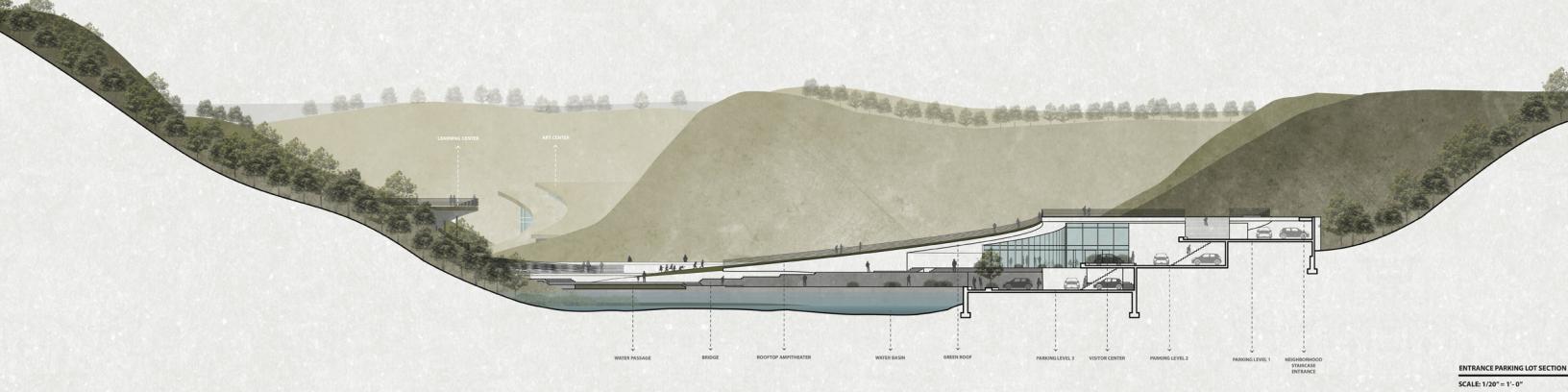
The architecture is integrated into the landscape. Each building hugs the edge of the landscape and actually brings it into the building when necessary. The side that hugs the landscape is where more private activities take place, depending on the building. The more open side of the building is a glass facade that allows for people to have a full view of the water next to the building. Each building also integrates a different rooftop condition.

The visitor center and learning center have a roof that slants into the grass and becomes a part of the landscape. This allows for people to go onto the roof and see an unobstructed view of the entire site in different perspectives.

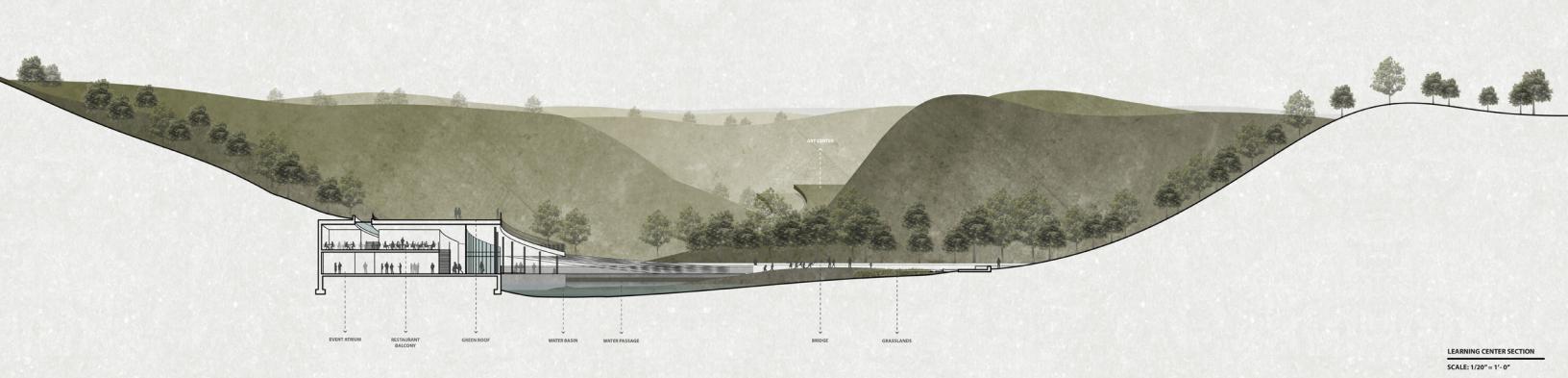
The learning center's roof is also split into two parts to allow for light to filter into the hallway that is pushed against the landscape.

The art center's roof is split into two parts to allow for light to come into the building and shine onto the artwork.

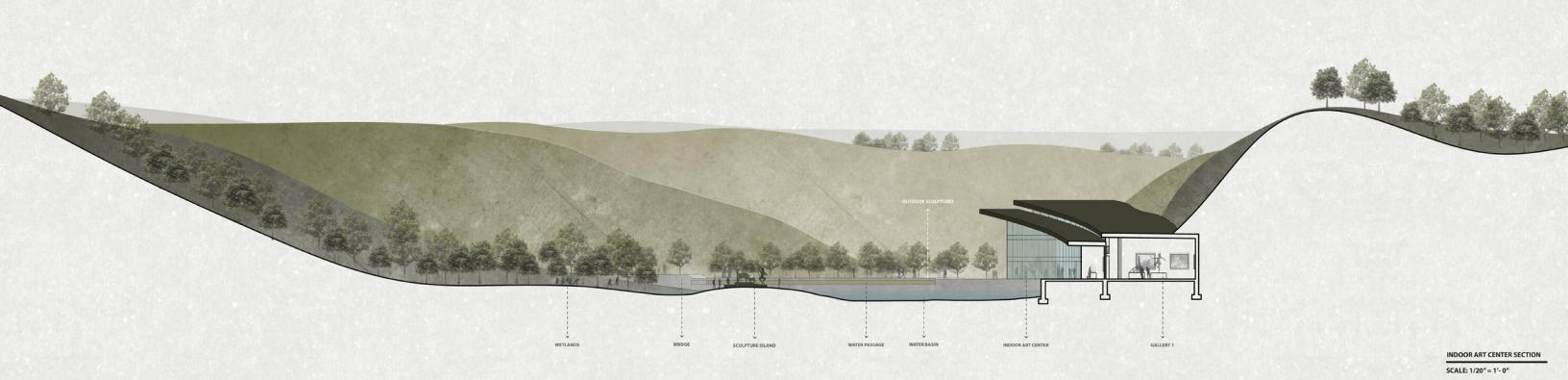




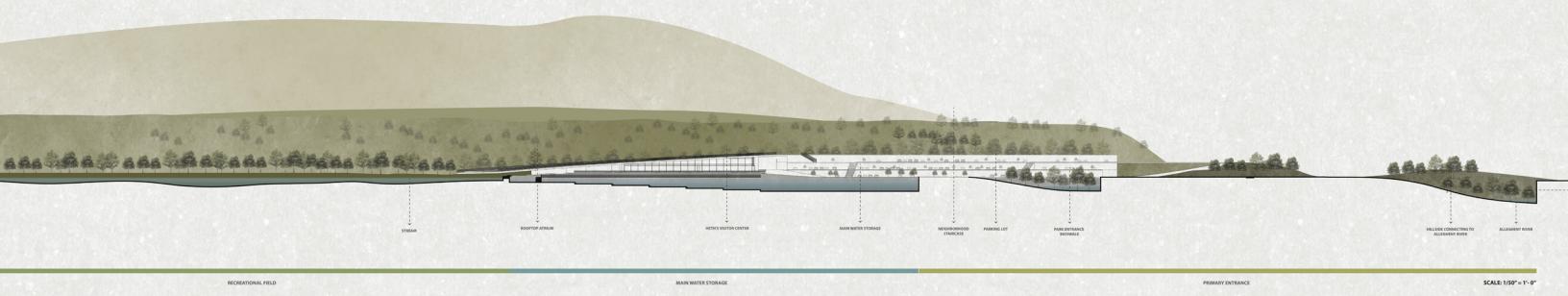
The Visitor's Center



The Learning Center



The Indoor Art Center



THE KC KNOT



*Kansas City, MO
2021 ULI Hines Competition
in collaboration with: Sean O'Connor (M.Arch '21),
Zhecui Zhang (M.Arch '21), Sophie Abo (IS and Public Policy),
Raahil Reddy (Business)*

The KC Knot envisions an East Village that embraces socioeconomic and racial diversity, encourages sustainable transportation, and supports equitable job growth and innovation. A series of complete street axes weave together communities that have been historically segregated by redlining and automobile-oriented development, creating a fertile ground for next-generation life science research and enterprises to take root. Altogether, the KC Knot lays the groundwork for the next generation of equitable economic development in downtown Kansas City.

**Maria**

Maria used to work in the suburbs, but got a new job in the life sciences industry in the KC Knot. She started coming into the city a lot more and utilizing the public transit system to and from the KC Knot. Even though she spent most of her life near KC, she's been discovering more about the city.

**Richard**

Richard moved to KC to work at a green tech start-up. He doesn't have a car, so he moved to the KC Knot for the great transit access. He loves having beer with co-workers after work and exploring all the food options around the neighborhood.

**Augustus**

Augustus works in City Hall, and has never been able to live downtown due to lack of affordable 3-bedroom apartments. Augustus is now able to live close to work and spends his former spending time with his family.

**Sebastian**

Growing up in 18th and Vine, Sebastian always had a passion for science but didn't have the opportunity for a traditional college degree. Sebastian moved into the KC Knot with his family to be close to his lab technician training program at Sprout Workforce Development Center.

**Rose**

Rose has been practicing art in Paseo West for nearly her whole life. Thanks to the business incubators at the KC Knot, she has been working towards opening up her own shop.

**Johnathan**

Johnathan works part time in a research lab and part time in a clinic in Hospital Hill. He loves living in the KC Knot - taking the MAX line to clinic days, picking up food on his way home, and attending outdoor events at the amphitheater.

**Tim & Claire**

The two are visitors from Chicago in town for the weekend. They've been sightseeing and hitting all the museums, but had to stop at the KC Science City GROW, the iconic cow sculptures, and to try a classic pretzel knot.

**Emma**

Emma is a UMKC Biological and Chemical Sciences (BCS) student who loves coming to do research 3 times a week and meeting friends at the local brewery.

- Building
 - 1. Life Science Office
 - 2. Bio-Tech Office
 - 3. Collab Lab
 - 4. Green Lab
 - 5. Science City's GROW Extension
 - 6. Sprout Workforce Dev. Center
 - 7. Apartments
 - 8. UMKC
 - 9. Gym

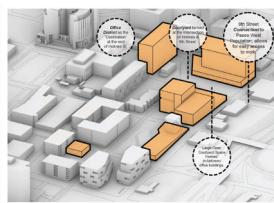
- Bike Parking

- Outdoor Space
 - 1. Community Garden
 - 2. Amphitheater
 - 3. Cow Sculpture / Fountain
 - 4. Drop off / Pick Up Zone
 - 5. Transit Center
 - 6. Electric Vehicle Car Share System

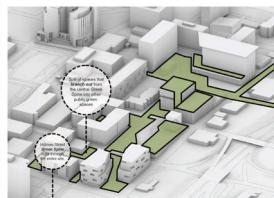
- Roads
 - 1. Holmes Greenway
 - 2. 9th Street
 - 3. Charlotte Street



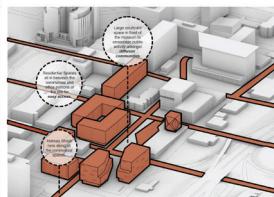
Life Sciences Past, Present, and Future



Innovation
Bio-Science Research
Bio-Tech Research
Maker Space
Collab Lab
Co-Working Innovators
Post-Pandemic Job Growth
Sprout Workforce Development Center
Equitable Education Training
University of Missouri Kansas City
Supporting Future Entrepreneurs



Complete Streets
RideKC Bicycles
Electric Vehicle Car Share System
Pedestrian-Bicycle-Transit-Greenway Connection
Commuter Benefit Programs
Alternative Transportation Education
Rain Gardens
Stormwater Catchment
Green Roof
Solar Energy
Native Planting
Permeable Surfaces
Walkable Downtown



Inclusivity & Community
Connection to surrounding Neighborhoods.
Pedestrian & Bicycle-Friendly Axes
Work, Play, & Grow Spaces
Diversity of People, Opportunities, & Transportation
Low Income Housing
Affordable Indoor Innovation Exhibits
Trade School
Access to Green Space & Garden

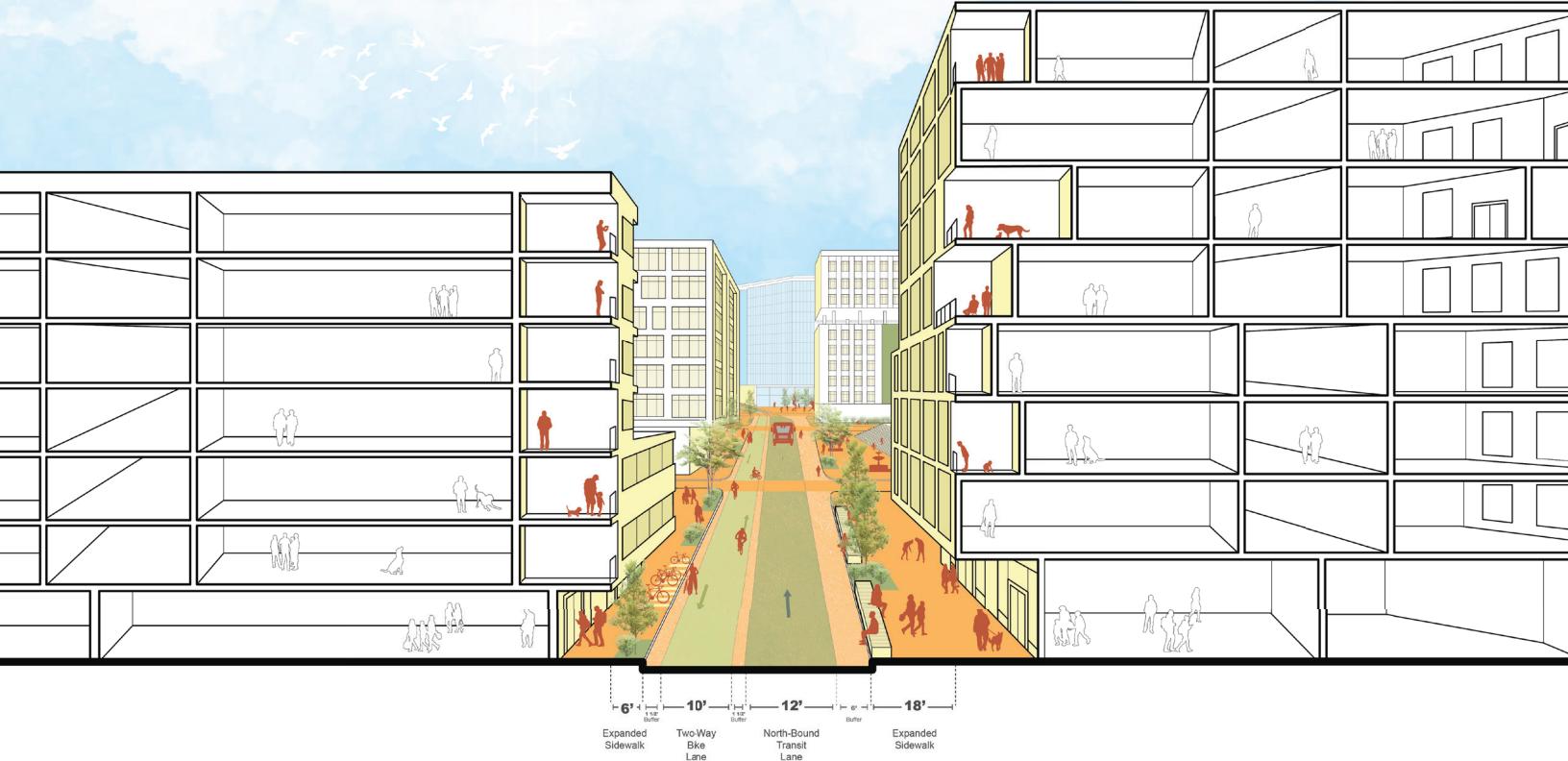
Sustainability Transit-Oriented Community

Connectivity Tying Together Kansas City

The Study Area is currently an urban island surrounded by multi-lane highways that separate distinct neighborhoods and communities of Kansas City from its urban core. Kansas City's historic policies and past urban planning have created a fractured urban fabric through automobile-oriented development and redlining. The KC Knot seeks to create connections between the East Village, Paseo West, Columbus Heights, Downtown, and East Crossroads/Hospital Hill neighborhoods. Tied together by a series of pedestrian and bicycle-friendly axes and mixed-income housing, the KC Knot creates a vibrant common ground for these communities to live, work, play, and grow together.

Sustainability Transit-Oriented Community

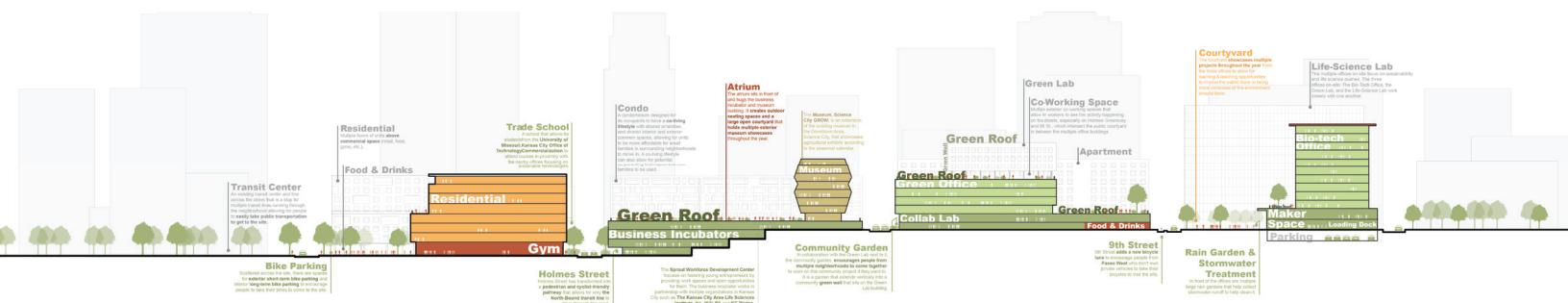
Anchored by the newly constructed East Village Transit Center, the KC Knot challenges historic automobile-centric norms through transit-oriented design and development. The entrance to the KC Knot sits diagonally from the new Transit Center and hosts a multi-modal hub with RideKC bicycles and a drop-of zone for transportation network companies. The car-free Holmes Greenway runs along the spine of the KC Knot, connecting historically disenfranchised eastern neighborhoods with job opportunities via the 9th and Charlotte Street bike arterials. Limited underground automobile parking incentivizes visitors, employees, and residents to choose alternative modes of transportation when traveling to and from the site. The KC Knot will hire a Transportation Demand Management Coordinator to facilitate carpooling, commuter benefit programs, and alternative transportation education for resident and employee tenants. Building off recent investment in the RideKC system, the KC Knot imagines a lively, sustainable downtown, and centers the importance of multimodal transportation in realizing that vision.



Life Sciences Past, Present, and Future

Honoring Kansas City's history as the heart of America's AgTech and Animal Health Corridor, the KC Knot reinvigorates this legacy with a focus on life science innovation. Addressing a demonstrated downtown need, new wet lab space enables full-time tenants and co-working innovators to advance their research enterprises. The life sciences promise to be a rich source of post-pandemic job growth, and the Sprout Workforce Development Center will ensure these opportunities are equitably distributed by training and placing residents from eastern neighborhoods in these new roles. The University of Missouri Kansas City's Office of Technology Commercialization, which supports University-affiliated entrepreneurs and academics

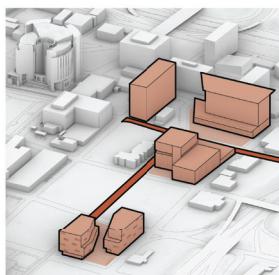
in commercializing their research, will also occupy several floors to participate in the downtown life science economy. To complement the KC Knot's life science cluster, the Science City's GROW Extension and the Cow Town Sculptures, designed by local community groups, offer an accessible way for the public to experience and participate in the ongoing economic transformation.





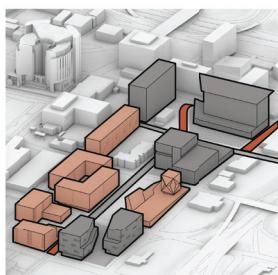
PHASE 1 - "Building Enterprise"

Phase 1 focuses on office and lab space development, as well as development adjacent to the East Village Transit Center, to strategically increase the number of employees and activities in and around the site. This will increase the demand for residential apartments that will be constructed in Phase 2, reducing residential vacancy and increasing rental prices. Most of the Holmes Greenway will be constructed in Phase 1.

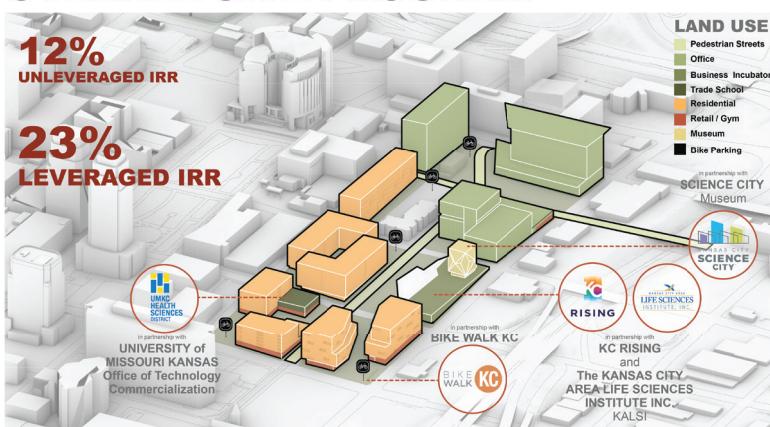


PHASE 2 - "Building Community"

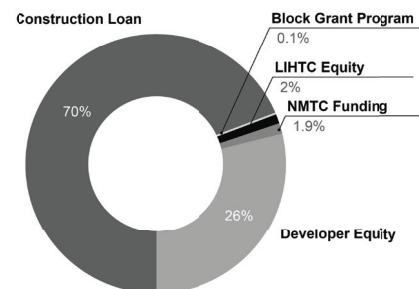
In Phase 2, the majority of the mixed-income rental housing will be constructed. The community-focused buildings, including the Science City's GROW extension and the Sprout Workforce Development Center, will also be constructed in Phase 2. The final portion of the Holmes Greenway and the protected bike lanes on 9th and Charlotte Streets will be constructed in Phase 2.



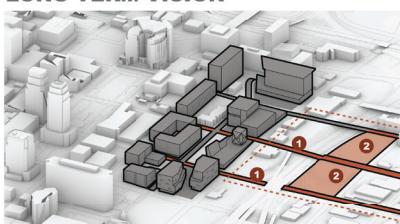
OVERALL SITE PROGRAM



\$68,461,623
Sources



LONG-TERM VISION



Over time the goal is to expand the project by transforming more connecting roads into pedestrian and cyclist-friendly roads, such as 10th street and 11th street. By doing this, the project hopes to also expand into the surrounding neighborhoods and existing children's park area between the Downtown Area and Paseo West. These two neighborhoods are currently strongly separated by the highway. Also this additional space could allow for more community-oriented buildings and activities that would further engage the multiple neighborhoods that are being brought together at The KC Knot.

1. 10th & 11th Street Expansion: Pedestrian Streets
2. Flexible Community Space: Potential for Community Gardens
Potential Future Life Science & Community Engagement Cluster

Low Income Community Development

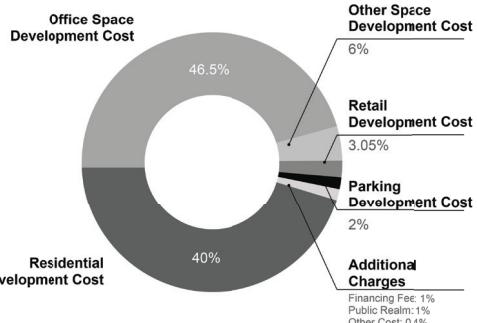
Market Rate vs. Affordable Housing

\$1,258 **\$968**
For a 2-bedroom unit...

Office Space vs. Business Incubator

\$20 **\$10**
Per Year Per Sqft

Uses



Financing

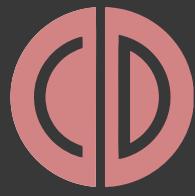
The KC Knot is a 3.3 million square foot mixed-use development that seeks to revitalize the East Village neighborhood of Kansas City. This project will be completed in two phases with a total of four years of construction. Phase 1 will have a development of 2 million gross square feet, and Phase 2 will have a development of 1.25 million gross square feet, with a total square footage of 3.25 million. The KC Knot consists of 11 build

ings, which include a mix of affordable and market-rate rental housing, office space, shared wet laboratories, a UMKC satellite campus, the Sprout Workforce Development Center, and Science City's GROW extension.

The life science business incubator will offer co-working space at a 50% market rate to early-stage companies, many of which will be eligible for tax abatement from the Missouri Works program. This pricing struc-

ture, designed specifically with small businesses in mind, leads us to project competitive vacancy rates throughout the Knot.

Taken together, we believe that the KC Knot will not only harken the development of an equitable and innovative transit-oriented community, but will also provide robust returns for investors.



Thank you

Please feel free to contact me if you have
any questions.

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