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ABSTRACT . QUESTION . RESEARCH

# THESIS INTRODUCTION



## ABSTRACT

America is in a crucial point of its evolutionary future. You cannot read the newspaper or watch the news without seeing a story highlighting the negative state of the country. The nation began an economic downturn in 2007 and since then, America has been fighting an uphill battle against labor market deterioration, personal income loss, industry failure, and a housing downturn.<sup>1</sup> Many parts of the American landscape are now filled with the hollowed out remains of once thriving cities. American is not solely in a state of economic crisis, but is also suffering from a health decline that threatens the population with an epidemic force. "In the last decade, the annual improvement in America's health has declined 69% compared to the 1990's."<sup>2</sup> There is a consistent rise in the number of people affected by obesity, diabetes, and heart disease. "Disease prevention is a growing national imperative, particularly as more American families struggle with the personal and financial implications of chronic illness."<sup>3</sup> The nation is dealing with these large-scale issues with a broad array of proposed solutions, but people are struggling each day and are in need of help. Architecture should respond to the current economic, physical, and social state of the country, with the sole intention of improving the physical and social health through an architectural catalytic development for revitalization that is universally applicable in any of America's dying cities.

## THESIS QUESTION

Can addressing various social issues within a declining neighborhood through an architectural intervention improve the physical and social health of a community? Can the development of blighted properties transform a once negative space into a positive influence? **Can a synergistic mixed-use development that focuses on actual needs of a community become a social catalyst for revitalization?**

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<sup>1</sup> Chris Isidore, "It's Official: Recession since Dec. '07," CNNMoney, December 01, 2008, 1st paragraph, accessed November 11, 2012, <http://money.cnn.com/2008/12/01/news/economy/recession/index.htm>.

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.americashealthrankings.org/>

<sup>3</sup> Regina Benjamin, M.D., M.B.A. United States Surgeon General. Surgeon General Commentary 2011. <http://www.americashealthrankings.org>







EXPLORATION OF RESEARCH AND THOUGHT

**THESIS PAPER**



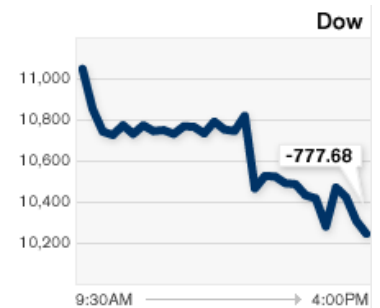
## INTRODUCTION

America is in a crucial point of its evolutionary future. You cannot read the newspaper or watch the news without seeing an article highlighting the negative state of the country. American is not solely in a state of economic crisis, but is also suffering from a health decline that threatens the population with an epidemic force. The nation is dealing with these large-scale issues with a broad array of proposed solutions, but people are struggling each day and are in need of help. Architecture can respond to the current economic, physical, and social state of the country, with the sole intention of improving the physical and social health through an architectural development for revitalization.

## AMERICA'S DOWNTURN

Since the nation's economic downturn began in December 2007, America has been fighting an uphill battle against labor market deterioration, personal income loss, industry failure, and a housing downturn.<sup>1</sup> In 2011 the Census Bureau reported that nearly 46.2 million Americans are living below the poverty line, which was the highest number recorded in the fifty-two years of published data.<sup>2</sup> "According to current census data, from 2000 to 2010 the U.S. population increased by the smallest rate than at any time since the Great Depression."<sup>3</sup> It rose 9.7 percent to approximately 308 million people.<sup>4</sup> The nations recession has caused a dramatic change in Americas' urban and social fabric.

Many parts of the American landscape are now filled with the hollowed out remains of once thriving cities. These cities that were once major production centers for America have been transformed into spaces that more closely resemble shattered battlefields. Empty shells of businesses remain and housing units lay empty like ghost towns with desolate abandoned buildings. The effects of this recession have touched all levels of society; both large industry and family owned commerce have been forced to shut their doors, leaving thousands of Americans without jobs. This nationwide epidemic has left many communities in a state of desperate despair. People are without jobs and opportunities for income, which makes mortgage payments an unrealistic expense. Neighborhoods have become cemeteries of foreclosure; empty houses stand as tombstones for the crushed "American dream."



Wall Street Crash of 2008  
via [http://money.cnn.com/2008/09/29/markets/markets\\_newyork/index.htm](http://money.cnn.com/2008/09/29/markets/markets_newyork/index.htm)



New Orleans Population change  
[red=decline blue=growth]  
via <http://www.fastcodesign.com/node/1663580>

<sup>1</sup> Chris Isidore, "It's Official: Recession since Dec. '07," CNNMoney, December 01, 2008, 1st paragraph, accessed November 11, 2012, <http://money.cnn.com/2008/12/01/news/economy/recession/index.htm>.

<sup>2</sup> Sabrina Tavernise, "Soaring Poverty Casts Spotlight on 'Lost Decade'," New York Times, September 14, 2011, New York ed., A1 sec., accessed September 15, 2011, <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/09/14/us/14census.html?pagewanted=all>.

<sup>3</sup> "America's Dying Cities," Newsweek: The Daily Beast, January 21, 2012, Statistical Data, accessed November 16, 2012, <http://www.thedailybeast.com/newsweek/2011/01/21/america-s-dying-cities.html>.

<sup>4</sup> "America's Dying Cities," Newsweek: The Daily Beast, 2nd paragraph.

## BLIGHTED REMNANTS

The recession has affected some areas to the level of creating a handful of cities that have now been labeled as “dying cities.” Ranked in order New Orleans, Louisiana was listed at number one, while being followed by Vallejo, California, Hialeah, Florida, Rochester, New York, Cleveland, Ohio, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Detroit, Michigan, South Bend, Indiana, Flint, Michigan, and Grand Rapids, Michigan.<sup>5</sup> The devastation and destruction to Detroit has been so catastrophic, it has been said, “Detroit is the New Orleans without Katrina.”<sup>6</sup> These areas are often considered dying due to a large drop in population and industry. The population decline is not just isolated to these major cities, as several dozen of other cities nationwide have declined significantly.<sup>7</sup> The population drop can be attributed to residents fleeing these regions’ toxic financial atmosphere, or perhaps in some cases, even held off on having kids due to a lack of resources.<sup>8</sup> The downward transition that these cities have experience has left a gaping hole in the urban landscape.



*View of the New Orleans Upper Ninth ward and its agency to blighted property [personal photograph]*

This rip in the urban fabric of America is so commonly present that it has become acceptable to most people and is considered just a part of this generation. Boarded up windows, empty parking lots, chain link divisions, barbed wire fences, and graffiti dressed walls are all that remains of these once thriving parts of society. New Orleans, Louisiana is one of these cities that have been inundated with blighted property, both from hurricane Katrina and the economic recession. With an estimate of 43,755 blighted properties in 2010, the city has a large issue to handle.<sup>9</sup> These spaces that were previously inhabited have now transformed into areas of social negativity. The dead zones are now harmful to the surrounding area and have become a breeding ground for crime and corruption. The twisted metal, left over waste, and rickety structures look to be the playground of today’s youth by day and criminals by night.

New Orleans is not only being affected by America’s economic crisis, but also are still dealing with the lingering social and economic effects of Hurricane Katrina. Hurricane Katrina is considered to be the most destructive and costly natural disasters in American history.<sup>10</sup> Katrina’s storm surge dominated the city’s levee system, allowing 80% of New Orleans to be put underwater with the lowest lying

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<sup>5</sup> “America’s Dying Cities,” Newsweek: The Daily Beast, 2nd paragraph.

<sup>6</sup> Designing Healthy Cities Promotional Video. Performed by Richard Jackson MD. Designing Healthy Cities Promotional Video. Accessed November 18, 2012. <http://designinghealthycommunities.org/the-american-way-of-unhealthy-living/>.

<sup>7</sup> “America’s Dying Cities, 3rd paragraph.

<sup>8</sup> “America’s Dying Cities, 3rd paragraph.

<sup>9</sup> Egger, Bruce. “Blight Statistics Show Progress, New Orleans Officials Say.” The Times-Picayune, December 29, 2011. Accessed November 10, 2012. [http://www.nola.com/politics/index.ssf/2011/12/blight\\_statistics\\_show\\_progres.html](http://www.nola.com/politics/index.ssf/2011/12/blight_statistics_show_progres.html).

<sup>10</sup> Robert B. Olshansky and Laurie Johnson, Clear as Mud: Planning for the Rebuilding of New Orleans (Chicago: American Planning Association, 2010), pg. #5.

areas having over 20 feet of water coverage.<sup>11</sup> After the floodwaters receded neighborhoods that were once densely packed with homes now lay barren. Many of these neighborhoods were founded on decades of culture and multigenerational households. Some people returned to the city, but a large number of citizens did not. Parcels where shotgun homes once stood are now over grown with weeds and littered with garbage. The masonry pier foundations protrude from the earth resembling the remains from a decaying structure. Even homes that survived the storm are still vacant but cannot be repaired due to the economic investment needed to bring them back to a livable state.



New Orleans levee breach during Hurricane Katrina  
[via <http://www.hurricanekatrina.com>]

## HEALTH EPIDEMIC

“America – home of fast food and the drive-in window has the fattest, most sedentary population on earth.”<sup>12</sup> The country is at a crisis in regards to its health status.”<sup>13</sup> In the last decade, the annual improvement in America’s health has declined 69% compared to the 1990’s.”<sup>14</sup> There is a consistent rise in the number of people affected by obesity, diabetes, and heart disease. The severity of this epidemic is having real effects on our nations population. “We are looking at the first generation in American History to have a shorter life span than their parents.”<sup>15</sup>

Louisiana stands out in a negative way when compared to the overall declining health status of America. The American Health Rankings rated Louisiana at forty-ninth in its overall health with fifty being the lowest. In the past ten years diabetes has increased in Louisiana from 6.6 percent to 10.3 percent of the adult population and obesity has increased to 1.1 million adults.<sup>16</sup> The overall health of Louisiana is in serious need of reform when you combine the health statistics with Louisianan’s high prevalence of smokers, high percentage of poverty, and low high school graduation rates. Louisiana is also statistically shown to have an exceptional higher rate of preventable hospitalizations, which proves that a preventative health strategy would be highly influential.<sup>17</sup>



## RETHINKING PUBLIC INTEREST ARCHITECTURE

This thesis responds to the current economic, physical, and social state of many New Orleans communities with the sole intention of improving the physical and

<sup>11</sup> Robert B. Olshansky and Laurie Johnson, pg. #5.

<sup>12</sup> Lubell, Sam. “Researchers Explore the Link Between Sprawl and Poor Health.” *Architectural Record* 191, no. 12 (December 01, 2003): 24.

<sup>13</sup> America’s Health Rankings and United Health Foundation, General Statistics, accessed September 18, 2012, <http://www.americashealthrankings.org/>.

<sup>14</sup> America’s Health Rankings and United Health Foundation, General Statistics.

<sup>15</sup> Designing Healthy Cities Promotional Video.

<sup>16</sup> America’s Health Rankings and United Health Foundation, LA Health Statistics.

<sup>17</sup> America’s Health Rankings and United Health Foundation, LA Health Statistics.

social health through an architectural catalytic development for revitalization. While specifically sited in the New Orleans upper ninth ward, the intent of this design proposal is universally applicable in any of America's dying cities. The ambition is to create an architecture that exceeds its original programmatic intention and empowers a community to change.



View of Rural Studio \$20k home in rural Alabama  
[personal photograph]

A change is happening in the focus of architecture as a profession. Previously architects tended to mainly think of themselves as responsive to clients, but all too often this is used as an excuse for doing the wrong thing, or for doing very little, or for not being active in the civic realm.<sup>18</sup> Organizations and architectural institutions have since recognized and adopted the notion of socially responsible public interest architecture. Architecture for Humanity, Design Corp, and Rural Studio are a few of the organizations broke ground and main streamed public interest based architecture. This idea of public interest architecture is derive by the notion of being an influence. "Social responsibility in architecture is, at least in part, a matter of believing, passionately and absolutely, in the potential of architecture to improve the quality of life."<sup>19</sup> "Creativity is a form of social responsibility and creativity is how architecture makes itself matter."



Homes built in Thailand with Architecture for Humanity  
[<http://www.dwell.com/articles/Architecture-for-Humanity.html>]

The majority of public interest architectural examples are based on instances where there is an immediate need for specific relief, typically from natural disasters or social emergencies. The problem with this type of situation is that it produces an architectural response that is only tailored to one specific need with a singular approach. Designing this quickly and with such a narrow goal can be criticized for lacking in depth, relation to place, and for not providing a truly sustainable solution to the real problem. This is the tragic flaw of this type of spontaneous reactive design, but public interest architecture has the possibility to embody more. The small-scale design interventions do provide help to individuals, but exploiting this architectural passion and translating it into projects that address a larger scale of issues one could begin to revitalize instead just rebuild.

### MIXED-USE SYNERGIES

The concept of being influential on a larger scale requires the layering of program and taking advantage of possible overlapping opportunities. The driving force for socially exploited revitalization is strengthened with a mixed-use model for the design proposal. In a similar scenario, failed affordable housing developments have realized that providing an impoverished person with a place to live does not solve there overall need for income and stability. NYC Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) has recognized the combination of affordable housing and the creation of commercial and/or communal space, these developments act as a

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<sup>18</sup> Paul Goldberger, "Does Architecture Matter? Thoughts on Social Responsibility, Buildings, and the World After September 11th" (lecture), accessed November 11, 2012, <http://www.paulgoldberger.com/lectures/14>.

<sup>19</sup> Paul Goldberger

catalyst for future growth.<sup>20</sup> By adapting this strategic development strategy into an architectural insertion within an established community, the synergy of this mixed-use nature will empower the neighborhood for revitalization.

The success of a mixed-use development is directly linked to the individual programmatic elements and whether they are compatible and/or synergistic. This relates to not only the social success, but also the financial longevity of the development. Balancing the amount of state subsidized funded elements with the amount of community focused elements and you can minimize the amount of private funding, or fundraising, that will be necessary to construct the design proposal. On the socially influential side of the design proposal, each element of the program should be chosen for its embodied ability to revitalize the chosen community. Declining neighborhoods have statistically similarities of high crime rates, excessive poverty, shorter life expectancy, and higher drop out rates. Bringing together elements that address these fundamental issues under the common aspiration of public improvement will prove to be the catalyst needed for the community to thrive.

“Disease prevention is a growing national imperative, particularly as more American families struggle with the personal and financial implications of chronic illness.”<sup>21</sup> “Place” is one of the biggest influences on our health as a society.<sup>22</sup> “Blood pressure, obesity, physical activity, violence, and car crash risks – all of these factors are rolled into are rolled into the ‘places’ where we live, learn, and work.”<sup>23</sup> Lower income neighborhoods are at an even higher risk of health issues due there limited resources, lack of access to healthy affordable foods, fewer opportunities for physical activity, cycles of food deprivation and overeating, high levels of stress, greater exposure to marketing of obesity-marketing products, and limited access to health care.<sup>24</sup> The social status of an area has become a direct dictator to their body’s physical health and limiting the possibility of longevity. Physically we have built America in a way this is fundamentally unhealthy, but there is a way to respond to this in a way to create environments that aid in health instead of harming.<sup>25</sup> The inherent principle in lower-income developments should be to enhance the community’s quality of health.

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<sup>20</sup> Eric Bederman, “HPD Commissioner Wambua Announces New Mixed-Use Affordable Housing Development Coming to Williamsburg,” NYC Department of Housing Preservation and Development, May 29, 2012, 3rd paragraph, accessed November 19, 2012, <http://www.nyc.gov/html/hpd/html/pr2012/pr-05-29-12-LPC.shtml>.

<sup>21</sup> Regina Benjamin, M.D., M.B.A. United States Surgeon General. Surgeon General Commentary 2011. <http://www.americashealthrankings.org>

<sup>22</sup> Richard Jackson and Stacy Sinclair, *Designing Healthy Communities* (San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 2012), pg. 35.

<sup>23</sup> Richard Jackson and Stacy Sinclair, pg. 35.

<sup>24</sup> Why Low-Income and Food Insecure People Are Vulnerable to Overweight and Obesity.” Food Research Action Center. Accessed November 18, 2012. <http://frac.org/initiatives/hunger-and-obesity/why-are-low-income-and-food-insecure-people-vulnerable-to-obesity/>.

<sup>25</sup> *Designing Healthy Cities Promotional Video*.

“According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, approximately 11.5 million low-income people live in low-income neighborhoods more than a mile away from a supermarket or large grocery store,” which creates a dependency on convenience stores and fast food restaurants.<sup>26</sup> This is not an alarming situation for the majority of suburban America, but to a community that relies on foot travel and public transportation, the task of grocery shopping becomes an ordeal. The health of a community is currently dependent on the marketing strategies of commercial grocery stores and fast food titans, but urban agricultural developments are beginning to have an emerging presence in communities around the country. Some are in direct connection to the limited availability of healthy produce, while others are in response to our countries economic crisis. This matched with a growing awareness of the manufactured food system have created a growing awareness of health. This agricultural phenomenon is providing edible rewards to people, but they are also developing into centers of community. People are coming together and working with the sole motive of providing a state of wellbeing.

With impoverished areas being more susceptible to lower education standards, it is apparent that this issue needs to be addressed. Even above the purpose of bettering ones self, education is the most primitive need for a person to rise above their parents’ social stature. Without education, the cycle of poverty cannot be broken. The National Adult Literacy Survey indicates that 25 percent of U.S. adults read at the lowest functional level and in New Orleans 44 percent on the Adults can read at the lowest functional level.<sup>27</sup> This lack of education is unacceptable in today’s society.

#### TESTING GROUND



Upper 9th ward Thesis Site  
[personal photograph]

The upper ninth ward of New Orleans proves to be a perfect testing ground for this catalytic development. It is located in one of the few food dessert sectors of the city. The 2010 census data shows that 30% of the population in this area has less than a high school education, 35% are unemployed, and 50% live in poverty. The upper ninth ward is also located off the industrial canal; it also has lived a life of being surrounded by Industry. Post Katrina has left these neighborhoods in questionable shape. Empty warehouses sculpt the outer edges of this neighborhood and abandoned lots fill the interior. This thesis design proposal is sited on an abandoned manufacturing site at the edge of the neighborhood. This development will transform a physically and socially endangering blighted piece of the neighborhood into a mixed-use development that has the ability to be the social catalyst needed to revive this once thriving community.

With the decline of today’s economy and with more people being a situation of financial instability, it is necessary that we embed our communities with central

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<sup>26</sup> Amy N. Farley, “Nutritional Wastelands,” *Nutritional Wastelands*, November 02, 2010, 3rd paragraph, <http://www.hutchnews.com/Westernfront/wf-Farley--Amy-10-25--1>.

<sup>27</sup> NBCNEWS. “Hurricane Recovery Confronts Low Literacy Rate.” August 26, 2008. Accessed November 19, 2012. [http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/26413788/ns/us\\_news-life/t/hurricane-recovery-confronts-low-literacy-rate/#.UKsAfoUmbKk](http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/26413788/ns/us_news-life/t/hurricane-recovery-confronts-low-literacy-rate/#.UKsAfoUmbKk).



developments that enhance the quality of life. They must address the health of our society, the availability of food, the necessity of education, and the importance of community. This type of development will become the rock that we bear on in hard times and the hands that will lift us up when we fall. It will become the place that helps bring back the strength needed to fight the overwhelming social issues.

It is apparent that architecture cannot solve all of the world problems, but it can be a tool of inspiration and motivation. It can respond to and provide in the areas that are fundamentally lacking. The reason lower income areas are blighted with social issues really has little to do with the actual financial status and more with the lack of provided supportive resources. With a successful health centric mixed-use development that provides educational support, integrates an element of commerce and destination, along with promoting communal spirit, architecture can motivate and inspire. With improved amenities that were previously unavailable to such an area the social status can only rise; do not underestimate the power of an empowered society.



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**Viljoen, André, Katrin Bohn, and J. Howe. *Continuous Productive Urban Landscapes: Designing Urban Agriculture for Sustainable Cities*. Oxford: Architectural, 2005. Print.**

Continuous Productive Urban Landscapes is written to bring awareness to an urban design/planning strategy that incorporates productive landscape (agriculture) into the urban environment. Viljoen forms his theories with historical data, showing that the relationship between a “productive landscape” and human dwelling is as old as civilization. The industrial revolution brought forth the railroads that altered societies relationship dependency within our food system. Viljoen advocates that with the integration of Continuous Productive Urban Landscapes into our urban environments will form a 21st century city that “will improve health and stabilize our economy.” Viljoen explores this concept with the help of visionary proposals and practical examples from multiple contributors. The contributors come from a variety of backgrounds including Architecture, Agroecology, Social Anthropology, and Planning. The diversity and scale of information presented in this text shows and overwhelming support for urban agriculture within today's cities. Scenarios are presented within various differing countries to show the adaptability of the Continuous Productive Urban Landscapes theory.

**Gorgolewski, Mark, June Komisar, and Joe Nasr. *Carrot City: Creating Places for Urban Agriculture*. New York: Monacelli, 2011. Print.**

Carrot City is written to provide an overview of real and speculative projects that support urban agriculture. The authors see urban agriculture as a response to the global issues of climate change, obesity, pollution, economic crisis, and dietary health concerns. It is shown that the concept of urban agriculture is not a new concept. As long ago as 1862 there have been noted to have been “productive spaces” within the urban setting. It is the mission of this book to show how this concept can be rethought and improved upon. This book calls to the New Orleans community as it discusses the neighborhoods that are becoming “food deserts” or areas where affordable, nutritious food is difficult or impossible to obtain. The idea of “civic agriculture” is offered as an opposing force to what we know today as industrial agriculture. The benefit of these local community based organizations is that they are able to help and contribute to the local economy with a service that responds to culture of its patrons. The examples in this text range from small community organizations to large radical speculative projects that envision a new city type. Each instance embodies a spark of ambition or forward thinking.

**Lim, C. J., and Ed Liu. *Smartcities + Eco-warriors*. Abingdon [England: Routledge, 2010. Print.**

Smartcities is a book that embodies the ongoing explorations into sustainable city design from CJ Lim and Studio 8 architects. The Smartcity is explained to be a “vision of an urban future from an architectural perspective as opposed to a planning, environmental engineering or socio-economic one.” Instead of applying sustainable concepts at the level of individual buildings, they take a look at the implications of applying sustainable concepts on the city scale. The central component of each case study is urban agriculture and relationship between nature and architecture. The authors decide this text as a manifesto to stimulate activity. Many of the examples are purely speculative and can only be taken for the theoretical nature embedded within. The text does conclude with a series of essays from notable sources that provide a more grounded conclusion to the more speculative content.

**Hoehner, Christine M., Laura K. Brennan, Ross C. Brownson, Susan L. Handy, and Richard Killingsworth. "Opportunities for Integrating Public Health and Urban Planning Approaches to Promote Active Community Environments." *American Journal of Health Promotion* 18.1 (2003): 14-20. Print.**

This journal article is written to discuss the collaboration between Public Health and Urban Planning to promote physical activity. Public Health and Urban Planning are both interested in promoting physical activity, but for different reasons. Public Health focuses on inactivity as a link to obesity and chronic illness, where Urban Planning is often concerned with physical activity as a response over congestion and the environmental impact of automobiles. This article has a main focus on advocating for a collaborative testing system that would in the end provide useful information about activity levels for which both Public Health officials and Urban Planners can benefit. At the conclusion of the article, Public Health recognize that they must rely on the Urban Planners to initiate community design changes in an effort to enhance the quality of life for the individual. With a collaborative effort, combining the utilitarian view of Urban Planners and the holistic view of Public Health, there would be a combative force against the diminishing health within our communities.

**Rodriguez, Daniel A., Asad J. Khattak, and Kelly R. Evenson. "Can New Urbanism Encourage Physical Activity?" *Journal of the American Planning Association* 72.1 (2006): 43-54. Print.**

This journal article is written to discuss the findings after a study examining the connection between individual physical activity and its relationship to the physical environment. Travel is considered a major source of possible physical activity and there is evidence provided that suggests people's decisions to use alternative means of transportation are based off the built environment of their community. Leisure activities are also looked at with the article, but the majority of focus is on the physical environments as a means of promoting physical activity for transportation. Data was collected by comparing a large new urbanist neighborhood with a group of suburban neighborhoods in Chapel Hill area of North Carolina. The data shows that residents in the new urbanist neighborhood spent more time being physically active than the residents of conventional suburban neighborhoods. Even though this study ultimately supports the idea that new urbanist planning strategies produce more active inhabitants, it also looks beyond the numerical data. A question of the differences between the types of residents of each neighborhood brings forth the cultural and socioeconomic influences on physical activity.

**Goldberger, Paul. "Does Architecture Matter? Thoughts on Social Responsibility, Buildings, and the World After September 11th." Lecture. Accessed November 11, 2012. <http://www.paulgoldberger.com/lectures/14>.**

"Does Architecture Matter? Thoughts on Social Responsibility, Buildings, and the World After September 11th" is a lecture given by Paul Goldberger for the Baltimore AIA. Paul starts the lecture off with an emphasis on the life, work, and ambitions of Samuel Mockbee and the Rural Studio. He commends Mockbee not solely of his publically influential design approach, but more on his ability to blur the line between lower income and good design, since modern design typically was reserved for the wealthy and sophisticated. "Social responsibility in architecture is, at least in part, a matter of believing, passionately and absolutely, in the potential of architecture to improve the quality of life." Goldberger utilized the work of Mockbee as a prelude into the discussion about socially responsible architecture. The lecture discusses the view of architect and its influential ability on society. While releasing architecture of its demand to change the world, it does hold architecture accountable by pointing out that "architecture is both an effect of social condition and a cause." Goldberger's view on socially responsible architecture helps lead the intentions of my design approach into a more obtainable scope. I appreciate the combination of speculation and appreciation of public interest architecture.



**Lubell, Sam. "Researchers Explore the Link Between Sprawl and Poor Health." *Architectural Record* 191, no. 12 (December 01, 2003): 24.**

Sam Lubell's article "Researchers Explore the Link between Sprawl and Poor Health" is an extremely blunt article that starts to link together America's health epidemic to the built environment. Sam starts the article with shocking statistics in regards to America's health status the leads into the characteristics of suburbia that enable this unhealthy lifestyle and restrict certain demographics from healthy alternatives for food. The section of this article that relates to my research is the commentary and exploration into the planning of a neighborhood and its influences on the activity of the inhabitants. He even starts to hint into the building strategies that could promote the use of stairs, in an effort to start people to be more active. This article sparked my interest in overarching design strategies that could have influence on a community and inhabitants of a building.

**Olshansky, Robert B., and Laurie Johnson. *Clear as Mud: Planning for the Rebuilding of New Orleans*. Chicago: American Planning Association, 2010.**

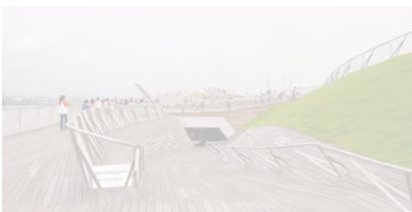
The book "Clear as Mud: Planning for the Rebuilding of New Orleans" provides an insider view into the destruction caused by Hurricane Katrina and the chaotic rebuilding process. Olshansky and Johnson paint a vivid picture of what New Orleans residents experienced during and after the storm. I was well aware of the destruction that was caused by the storm, but the facts, stories, and descriptions presented in this book made my previous knowledge seem petty in comparison. After framing the view of post-Katrina New Orleans, the book moves into the rebuilding and planning efforts that ensued shortly after the storm. This book helped shed some light on my views of post-Katrina New Orleans and also opened my eyes to complexity that surrounds planning strategies. As my thesis is focusing on the areas of New Orleans that were greatly effected by the storm, this historical insight will allow for a greater understanding of the pre-Katrina and post-Katrina conditions.

**Jackson, Richard, and Stacy Sinclair. *Designing Healthy Communities*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 2012.**

Richard Jackson's book "Designing Healthy Communities" focuses addressing the American Health epidemic through changes in our built environment. Richard highlights that we are at a momentous point in our countries health status, since over the next few years it is predicated that for the first time the life expectancy for people will decline. Richardson argues that we need to focus on smaller scale reform instead of the macro issues that are currently affecting our society. "Communities need to be design for young and old; communities should support those who walk, bike, or drive; communities that don't demand ownership of cars; communities should create good, local, and meaningful jobs." A healthy community must have a system for education, justice, an economy as well as homes, workplaces, and roads. This book embodies my personal feelings towards the need of reform for today's aging communities. It also addresses all levels reform from social health to the physical health of a community. Richard Jackson is a professor and chair of the Department of Environmental Health Science at the School of Public Health at the University of California, Los Angeles. His position and experience with public health reinforces and validates the issues addresses in regards to today's built environment.

**Lepik, Andres. *Small Scale, Big Change: New Architectures of Social Engagement*. New York: Museum of Modern Art, 2010.**

“Small Scale, Big Change: New Architectures of Social Engagement” covers the MoMA exhibition which focuses on 11 projects across the world that respond to the needs of underserved communities. The main drive of each project is to provide a positive influences on the community for which they are sited. Andres Lepik reinforces the idea that “architecture can be a powerful instrument to affect social change.” He points out the small-scale influence of a well design school to the young child as well as the quality of life to a community that has a well-designed urban plan. Each project is unique in the way it responds to there social challenge. From the design, to the materiality, and the construction techniques each are specific to there place. This book provides examples that directly link the architectural responses to social change need to embed within the community for which they are working towards improving. Many public interest architecture works try to solve single-issue problems within communities while silently ignoring the large-scale issues. In a similar approach to the works shown in Lepik’s book, my thesis should strive to respond to the culture and context above solving the apparent social issue.



EMERGING CONCEPTS AND PRINCIPLES **PRECEDENTS AS INSPIRATION**



**Project** . Bicycle Transit Center

**Architect** . KGP Design Studio

**Location** . Columbus Plaza, Washington DC

**Year** . 2009

**Source** . <http://waltek ltd.com>

**Qualities** . Materiality | Old vs. New | Site Integration

**Principle** . Architecture can merge historic and modern styles through sensitivity to place and materiality.



**Project** . New York Highline

**Architect** . Diller Scofidio + Renfro with James Corner Field Operations

**Location** . New York, NY

**Year** . 2009

**Source** . <http://www.thehighline.org>

**Qualities** . Adaptive Reuse | Public Amenity | Urban Context

**Principle** . Thoughtful design can take can transform unused and forgotten spaces into a public amenity.



**Project** . Rural Studio Projects  
**Architect** . Samuel Mockbee and D. K. Ruth, Auburn University  
**Location** . Rural Alabama  
**Year** . 1993-present  
**Source** . *Personal Photographs*  
**Qualities** . Community | Materiality | Social Change  
**Principle** . Socially responsible architecture can make a change within a community.



**Project** . Signal Box

**Architect** . Herzog & de Meuron

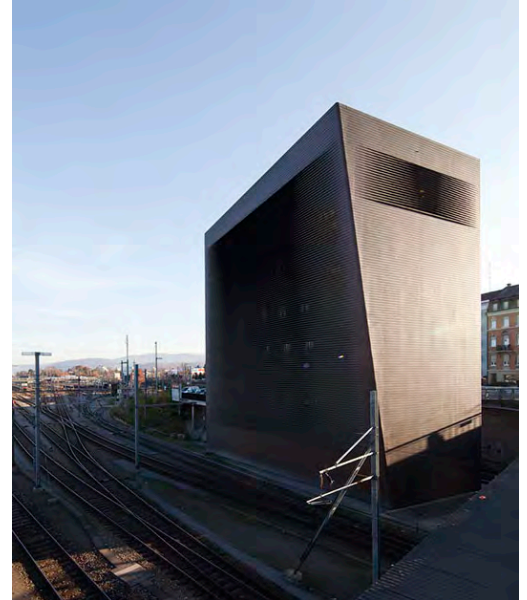
**Location** . Basel, Switzerland

**Year** . 1994

**Source** . <http://www.archdaily.com>

**Qualities** . Material Transformation | Industrial

**Principle** . Thoughtful material choice and manipulation can produce a dynamic building that relates directly its industrial context.





**Project** . Yokohama Port Terminal

**Architect** . Foreign Office Architects

**Location** . Yokohama, Japan

**Year** . 2002

**Source** . <http://www.arcspace.com>

**Qualities** . Fluidity | Integration into Landscape

**Principle** . Architecture can merge with its site and blur the lines between inside and outside.



**Project** . White Noise | White Light

**Architect** . Howeler + Yoon Architecture

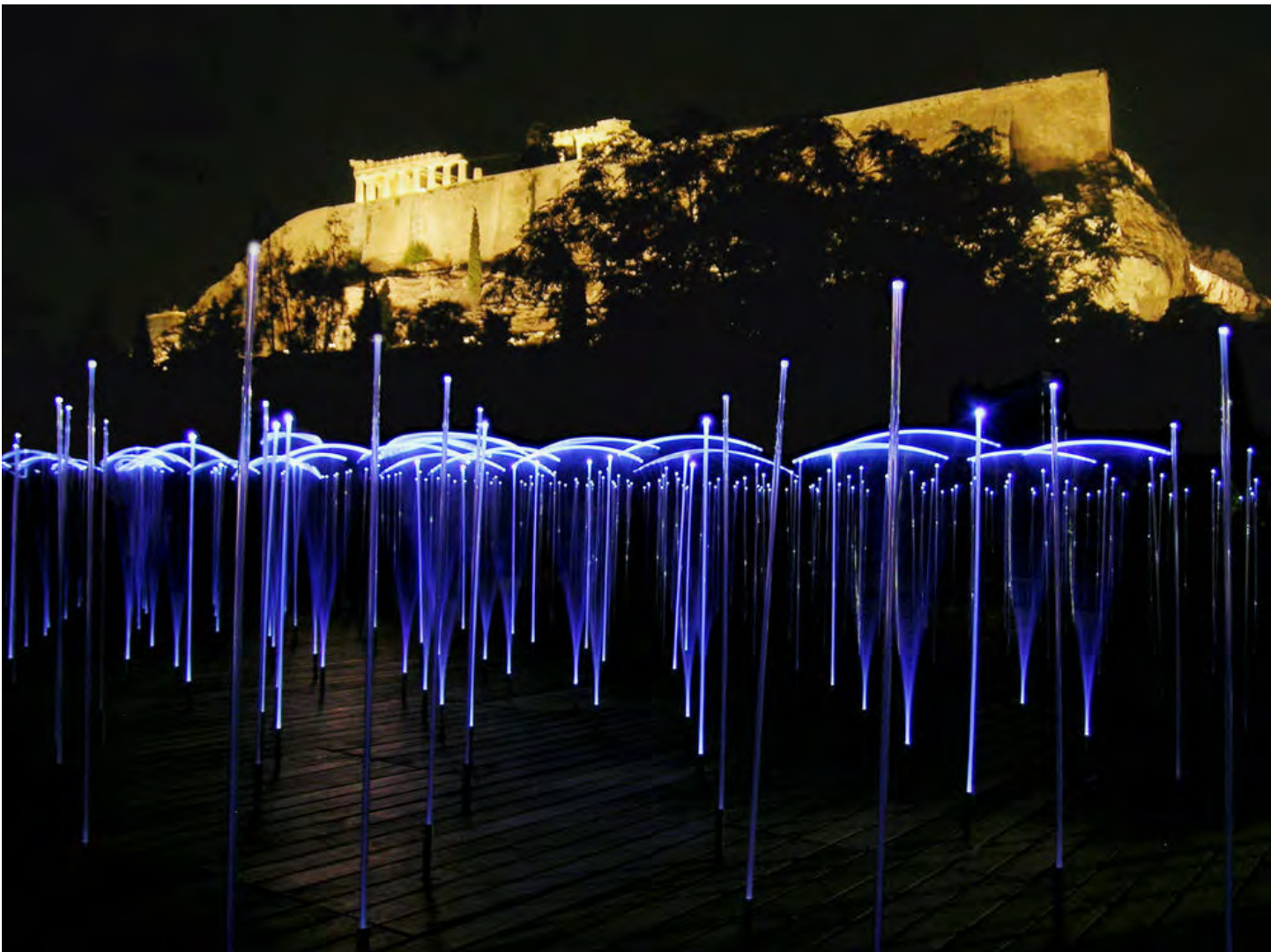
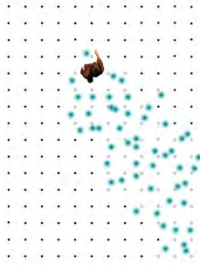
**Location** . Athens, Greece

**Year** . 2004

**Source** . [www.hyarchitecture.com](http://www.hyarchitecture.com)

**Qualities** . Interactive Architecture | Technology

**Principle** . Through the use of technology, Architectural focus can be expanded to allow for an interactive experience for the inhabitants.



**Project** . Sendai Mediatheque

**Architect** . Toyo Ito

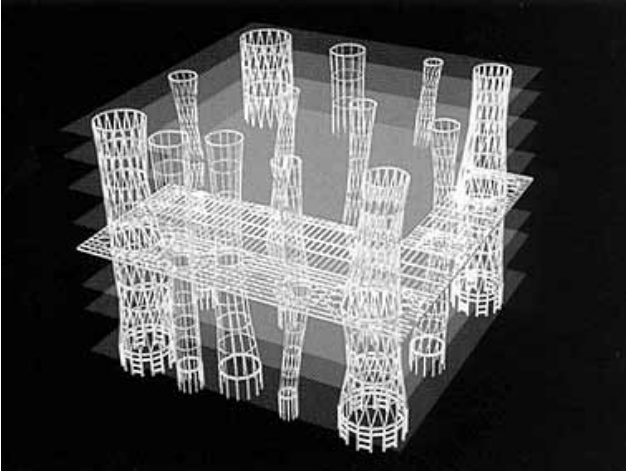
**Location** . Sendai-shi, Japan

**Year** . 2001

**Source** . <http://www.archdaily.com>

**Qualities** . Innovative Structure | Transparency

**Principle** . Architecture can rethink the standard principles of structure to develop a new approach to previously conceived notions.



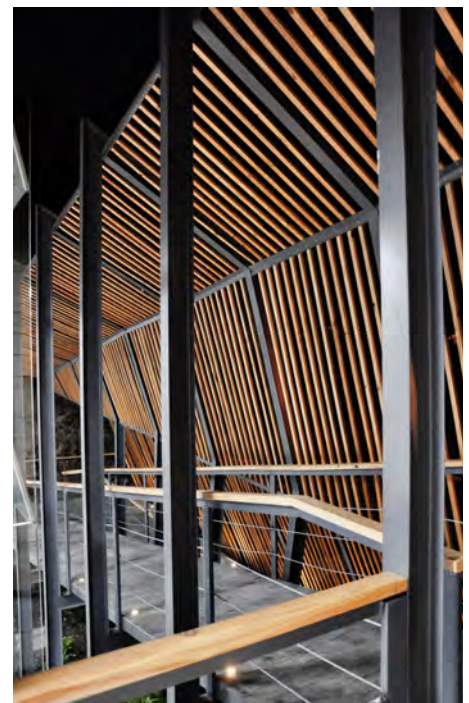
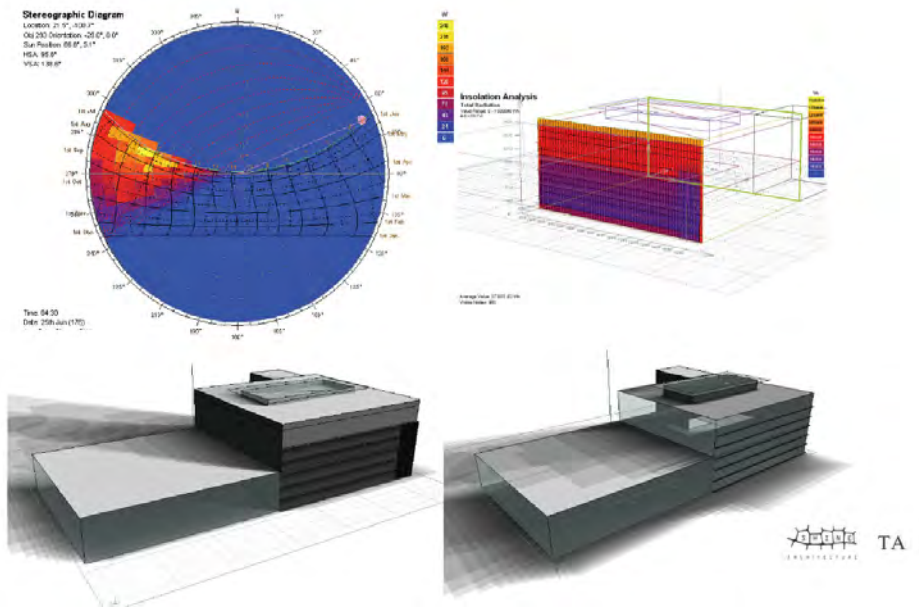
- Project** . Pompidou Center
- Architect** . Renzo Piano + Richard Rogers
- Location** . Beaubourg, Paris, France
- Year** . 1977
- Source** . <http://www.archdaily.com>
- Qualities** . Infrastructure | Industrial
- Principle** . Architecture can challenge the perceived 'normal' and create something interesting even though its rebellious in intent.

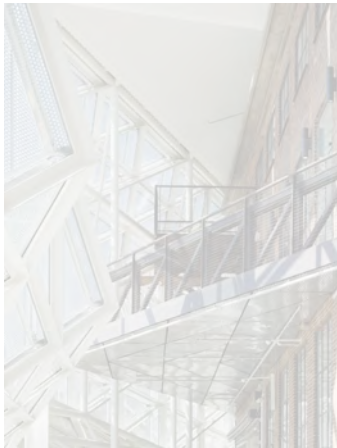


- Project** . Granite Park
- Architect** . Diller Scofidio + Renfro
- Location** . Aberdeen, Scotland
- Year** . not built
- Source** . <http://www.archdaily.com>
- Qualities** . Connectivity | Public Amenity | Urban Revitalization
- Principle** . Architecture can reinvent the landscape and blur the lines between exterior and interior space.



- Project** . Habitat ITESM Leon
- Architect** . SHINE Architecture + TAarquitectura
- Location** . León, México
- Year** . 2012
- Source** . <http://www.archdaily.com>
- Qualities** . Material Transformation | Technology | Climatically Responsive
- Principle** . Architecture can utilize technology to invoke innovation, improve climatic response, and help generate form,





STRATEGIES THROUGH ANALYSIS **PRECEDENTS AS RESEARCH**





## SITE . LOCATION

The Olympic Sculptural Park is located on a piece of Seattle's waterfront that was an industrial brownfield fed by a network of train tracks and a freeway. The design is sited in a way which it connects three distinct sites, while transforming a once publically unused site into a civic amenity. The Olympic Sculptural park also is an example of how to deal with connecting multiple programmatic spaces while combating a pretty sever elevation change and also connecting the cities urban downtown overt existing infrastructure to the now revitalized waterfront.

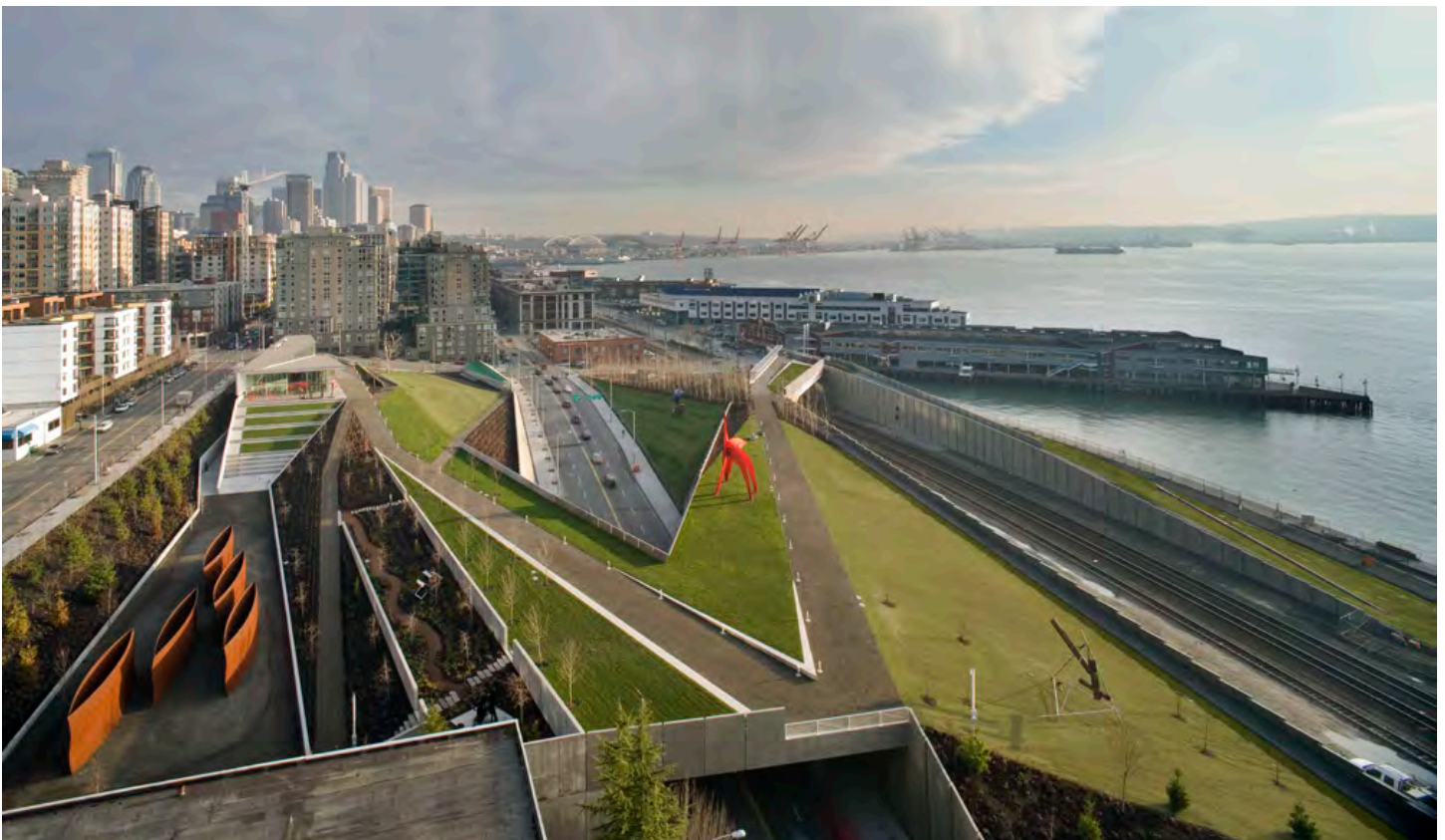
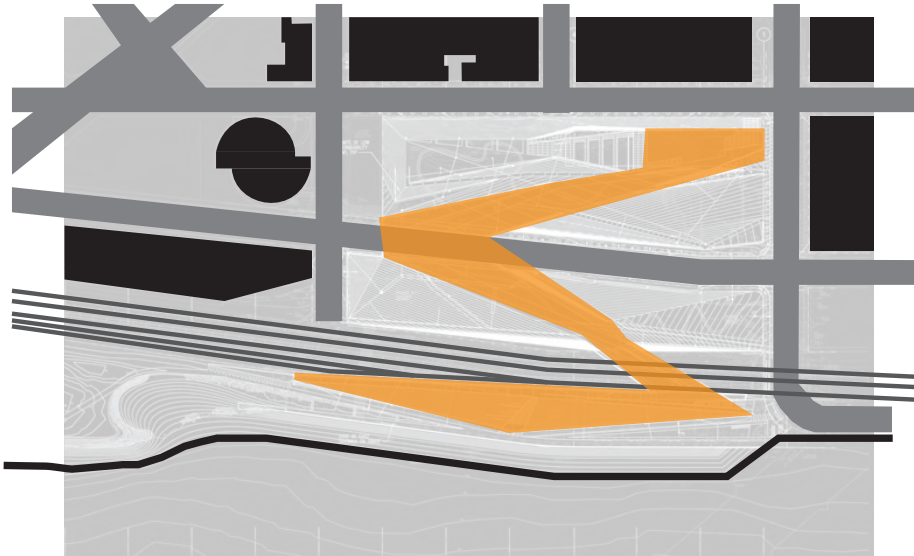
**Project** . Olympic Sculpture Park

**Architect** . Weiss Manfredi

**Location** . Seattle, WA

**Year** . 2009

**Source** . <http://www.archdaily.com>



## SITE . LOCATION

The Culture Yard is sited of Elsinore's shipbuilding yard. It stands as a symbol of the cities transformation from an industrial city to a cultural center. Its design stands as a contrast between the past and present. The original concrete industrial skeleton of the yard remains exposed as a constant reminder of the site's historical influence.

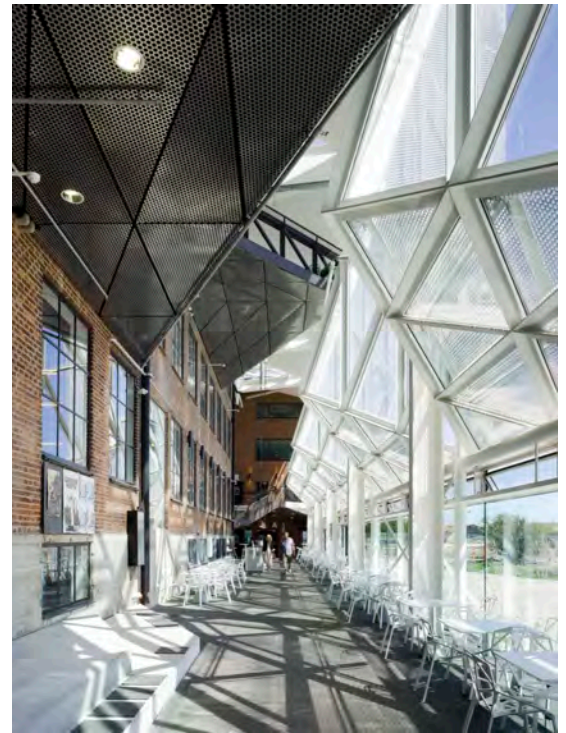
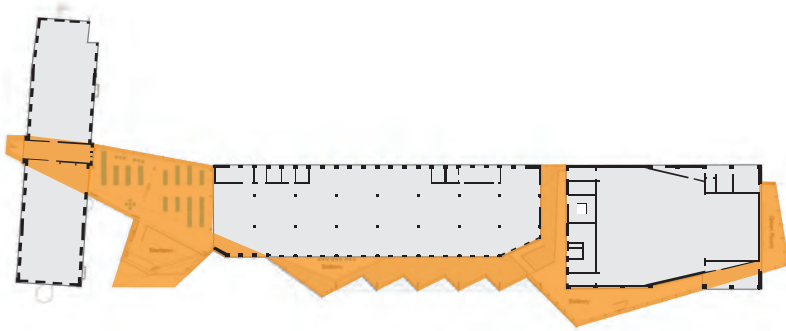
**Project** . Culture Yard

**Architect** . AART Architects

**Location** . Elsinore, Denmark

**Year** . 2011

**Source** . <http://www.archdaily.com>



## THEORETICAL INTENTIONS . PRINCIPLES

The adaptive reuse and reprogramming of the NYC Highline transformed a historic elevated freight line into a public amenity. This area went from being abandoned to now providing a community with space to gather, walkways for recreation, and greenery to its concrete surroundings. This project is a good example of returning a blighted but significant piece of city to the public. The design strategy also provides an example of simple, but successful ways to forming civic engaged space.

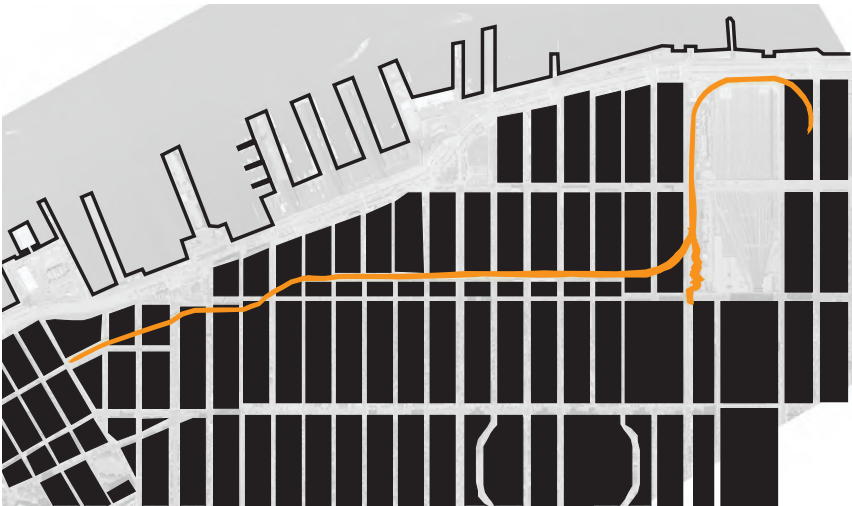
**Project** . New York Highline

**Architect** . Diller Scofidio + Renfro with James Corner Field Operations

**Location** . New York, NY

**Year** . 2009

**Source** . <http://architecturelab.net/>



## THEORETICAL INTENTIONS . PRINCIPLES

Kraanspoor [translated as crane way] is an office building of three floors built on top of what was an industrial concrete crane way for a former shipyard. The office building is elevated above the previous concrete crane way using steel, which gives the illusion that it is floating. The postindustrial reuse of the crane way provides an amazing foundation for the building while also situating it in a place that allows for an expansive view of the river IJ. The Kraanspoor provides an example of how to reuse the fragments of post-industrial America in a way that does not destroy the historical remnants, but creatively integrates them into a cohesive design.

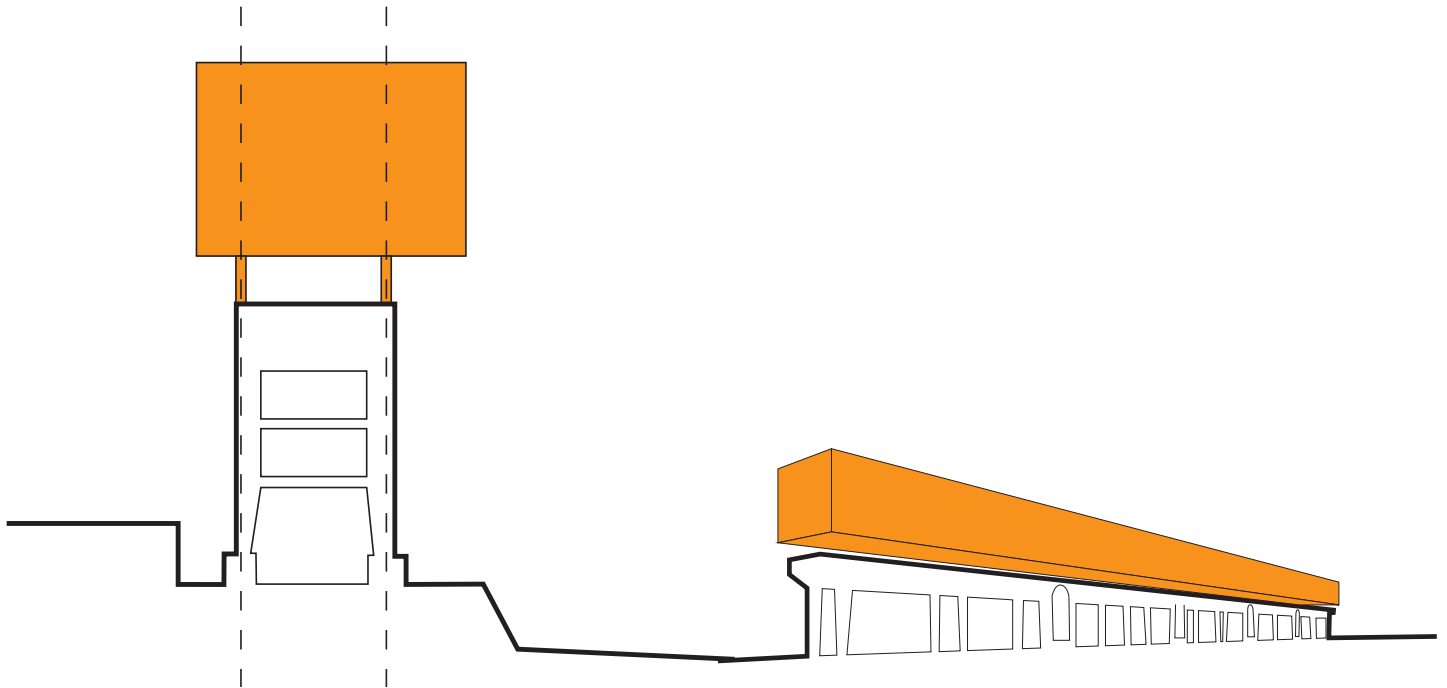
**Project** . Kraanspoor

**Architect** . OTH, Ontwerpgroep Trude Hooykaas bv

**Location** . Amsterdam, The Netherlands

**Year** . 2007

**Source** . <http://www.archdaily.com>



## PROGRAM . USE

The Cancer Care Center was designed with the intentions of being an architecture of healing. Spatially it is considered to be an introvert building that is constantly focused on its two interior courtyards. There are three parts to the buildings program, the "living room," public functions, and administration. The living room is located in between the two courtyards, while the other two program are arranged as loops around the courtyards to ensure constant contact to the green courtyard gardens. This project serves as an example of how to design with the intentions of providing a health benefit to its inhabitants.

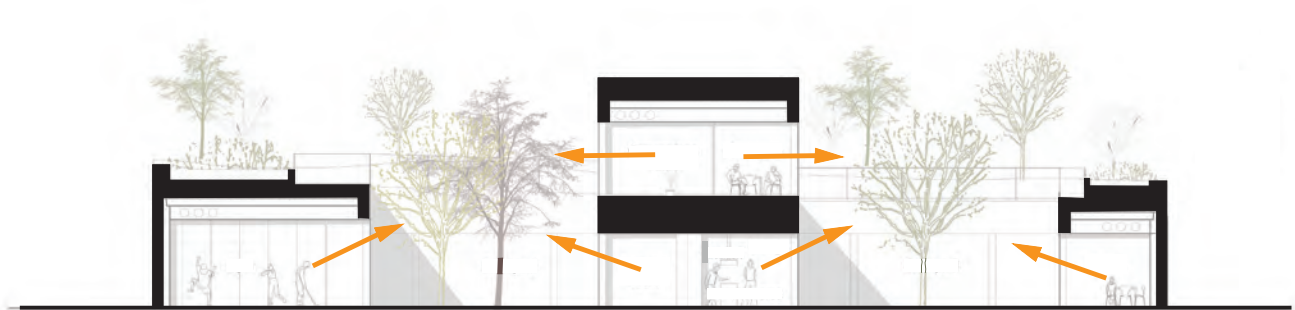
**Project** . Oasis Cancer Care Center

**Architect** . WE Architecture

**Location** . Næstved, Denmark

**Year** . 2012

**Source** . <http://www.archdaily.com>



## PROGRAM . USE

The Agro-Housing was designed to be part housing and part greenhouse in an effort to provide agricultural freedom with the dense urban environment of China. Each tenant is allotted 30 square meters of grow space that recycles the buildings grey water into irrigation. These combinations of programs were brought together to give its tenants the amenity of fresh produce, which also could provide a source of income. This project stands as an example of creating an architecture that provides more than just housing for its inhabitants.

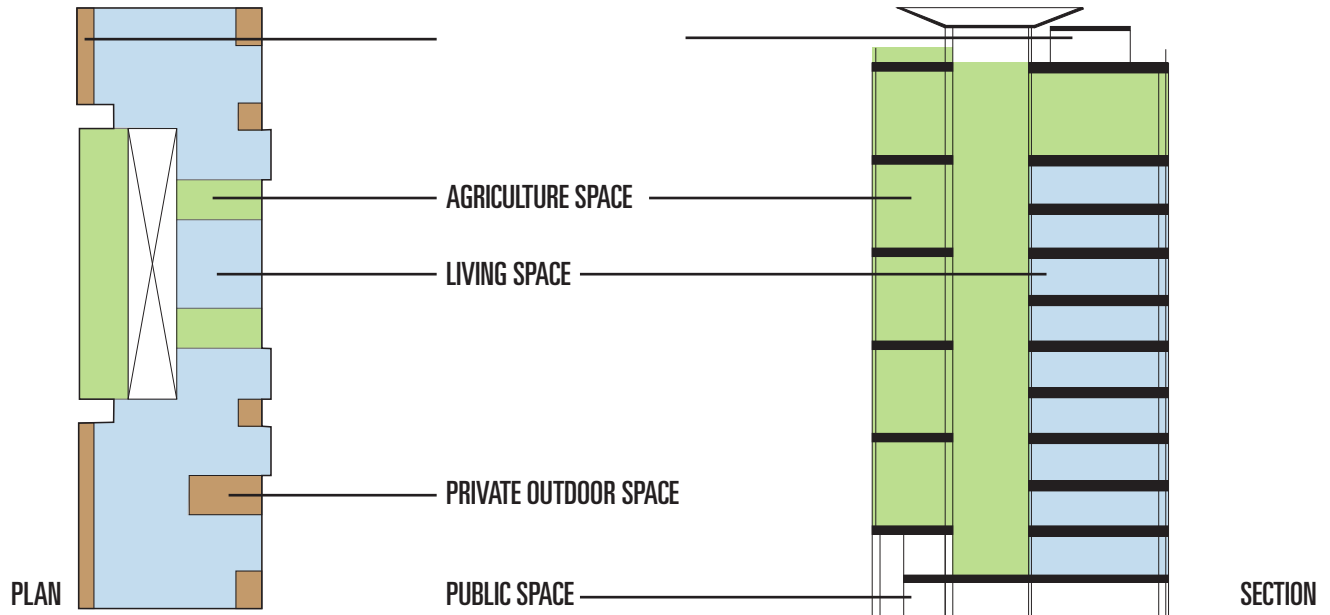
**Project** . Agro-Housing

**Architect** . Knafo Klimor Architects

**Location** . Wuhan, China

**Year** . 2015 estimated completion

**Source** . <http://www.archdaily.com>



# MATERIAL . TECHNOLOGY

The Dominus Winery is an example of a building that takes an integrated approach to materiality and site. The plain rectangular form is defined through gabions filled with rustic local stone. Gabions, which are typically used in earthwork, form the exterior walls and the variation of stone sizing calls to the site while adding variation to the pure rectangular geometry. Herzog & de Meuron takes what would be a rather simple form and construction method to generate a design that is simply innovative and uniquely embedded into its site. This design strategy gives inspiration in what can be considered building materials without over complicating the construction strategy.

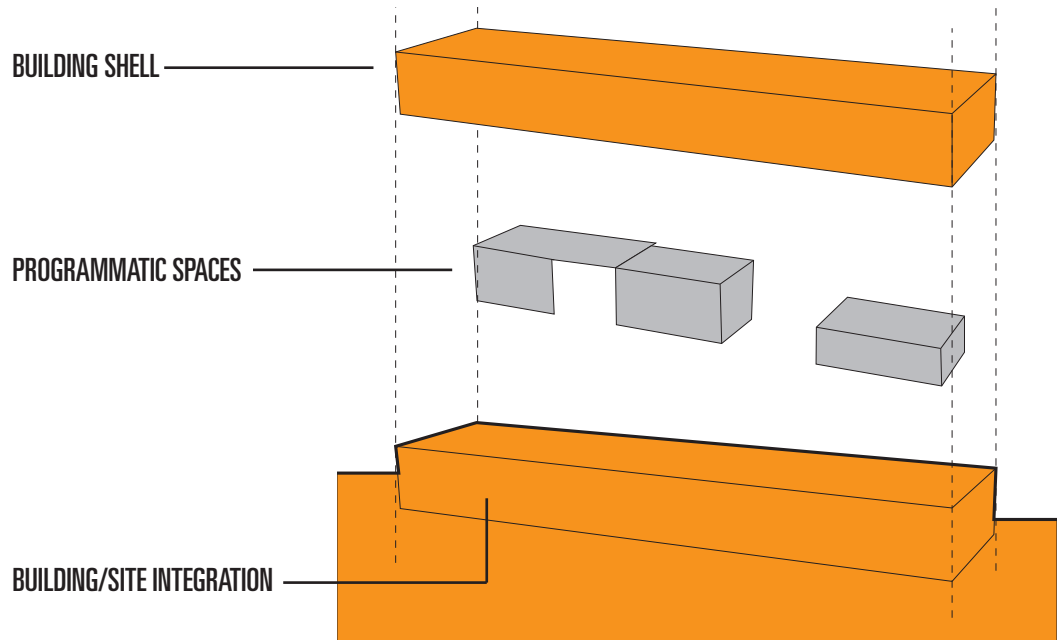
**Project** . Dominus Winery

**Architect** . Herzog & de Meuron

**Location** . Yountville, California

**Year** . 1998

**Source** . *Google Images*



# MATERIAL . TECHNOLOGY

The Living Building Challenge Design Competition asked people to “Imagine a building informed by its eco-region’s characteristics,” while also being able to generate all of its own energy with renewable resources while capturing and treating all of its water. Mithun Architects designed their entry to be completely energy and water sufficient. The building is ornamented with greenhouses, rooftop gardens, a chicken farm and fields for growing produce. Their approach to this building offers inspiring strategies in how to perceive sustainability through materials and integrated technological systems. This structure truly would benefit its inhabitants and their everyday health.

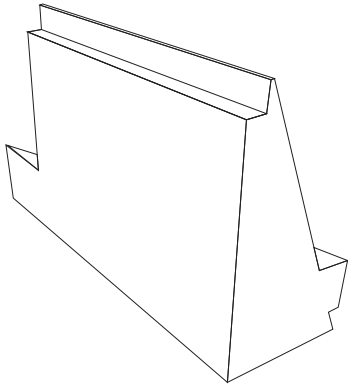
**Project** . Living City Challenge Competition

**Architect** . Mithun Architects

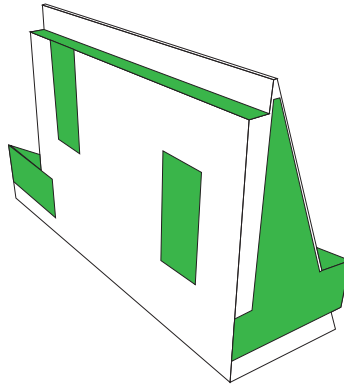
**Location** . Canada

**Year** . 2009

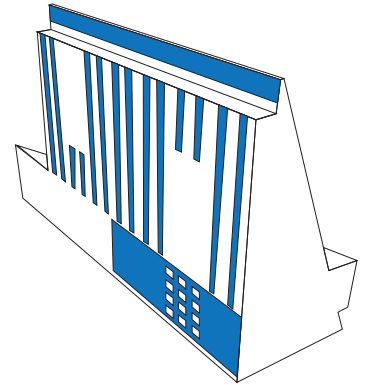
**Source** . <http://renewcanada.net/2009/a-living-city-challenge/>



FORM



INTEGRATED AGRICULTURE



ENERGY GENERATION





# CULTURAL . HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The Bicycle Transit Center located in the cultural predominant site of Union Station. The structure presents itself as a distinct pavilion in front the historic Union Station, but also merges with its surroundings with a common architectural vernacular. The smooth arch form lends itself to the large scale arches of the portico beyond and the material palette is reminiscent to the adjacent context. Developing an architectural language that is reminiscent to its historical context, allows the more contemporary design to adapt to its place while not having to imitate historic style.

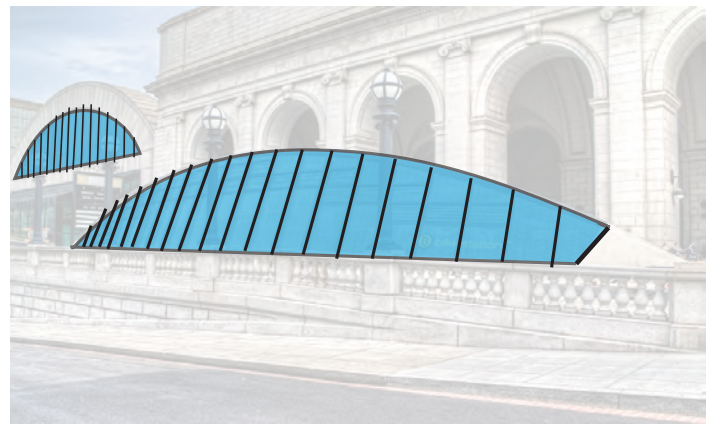
**Project** . Bicycle Transit Center

**Architect** . KGP Design Studio

**Location** . Columbus Plaza, Washington DC

**Year** . 2009

**Source** . <http://waltek ltd.com>



## CULTURAL . HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The UrbanBuild7 project is constructed with a contemporary form that is based of a historical architectural vernacular. The site being within a historic New Orleans neighborhood provides a rich context full of proven design techniques. The UrbanBuild7 house does not physically resemble the adjacent shotgun homes, but its design takes advantage of the front porch and shading devices as a response to the New Orleans climate. Upon further investigation you see that a contemporary structure representing its time can relate to its place through its architectural language.

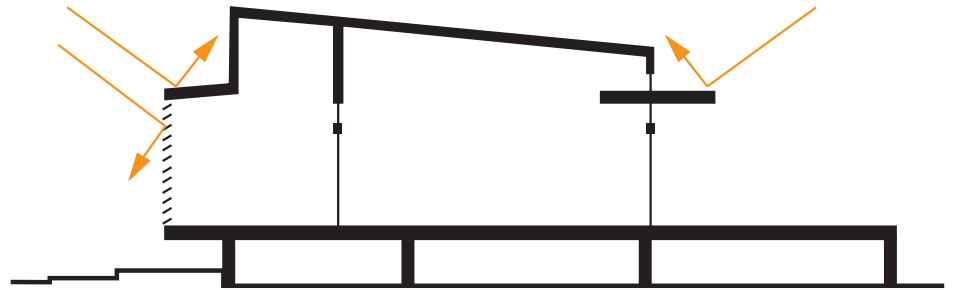
**Project** . UrbanBuild7

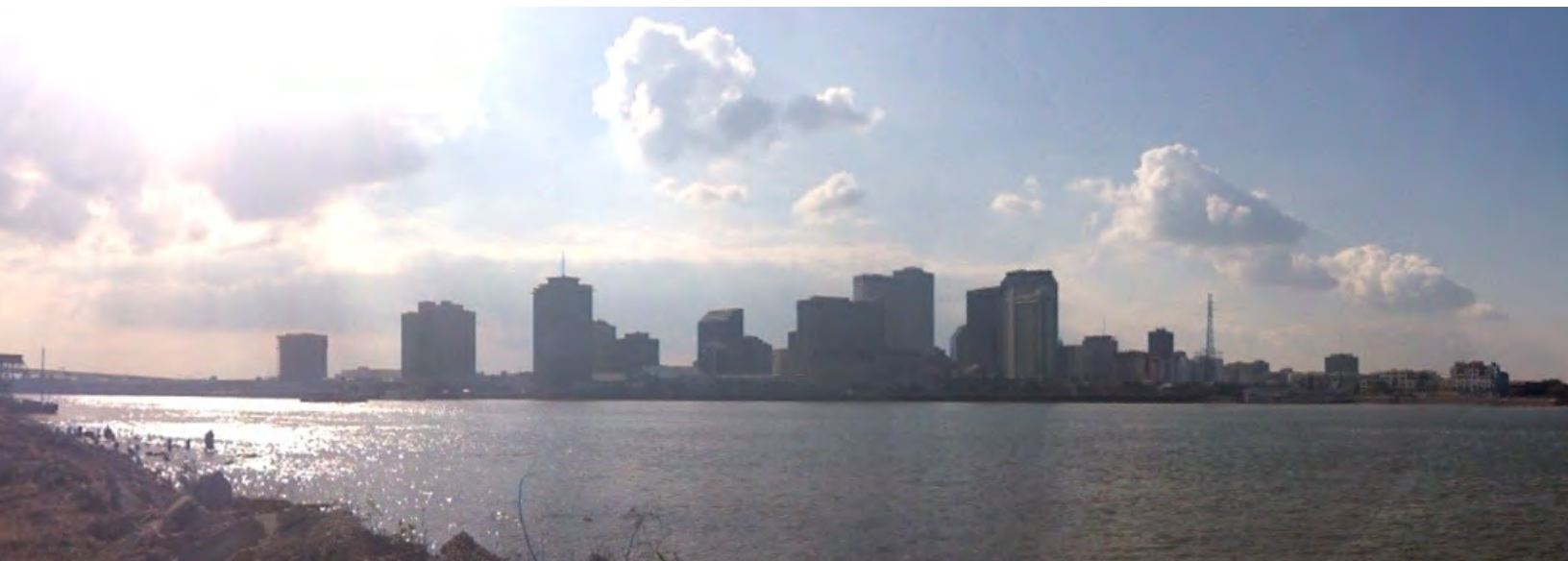
**Architect** . Tulane University Architecture Studio

**Location** . New Orleans, LA

**Year** . 2012

**Source** . <http://tulaneurbanbuild.com>





EMERGING ARCHITECTURAL CONCEPTS **SITE ANALYSIS AND SYNTHESIS**





ANALYTICAL DIAGRAM

SYNTHESIS DIAGRAM

CITYSCAPE

NEIGHBORHOOD

SITE

NEW ORLEANS

INDUSTRIAL CANAL

RIVER EDGE

THESIS

ZONE OF FOOD DESERTS

RATE OF HIGH SCHOOL DROP OUT

PUBLIC GREEN SPACE /

COMMUNITY CENTERS / PUBLIC

HEALTH CENTERS / COMMUNITY

HEALTH CENTERS

FIGURE GROUND

CIRCULATION

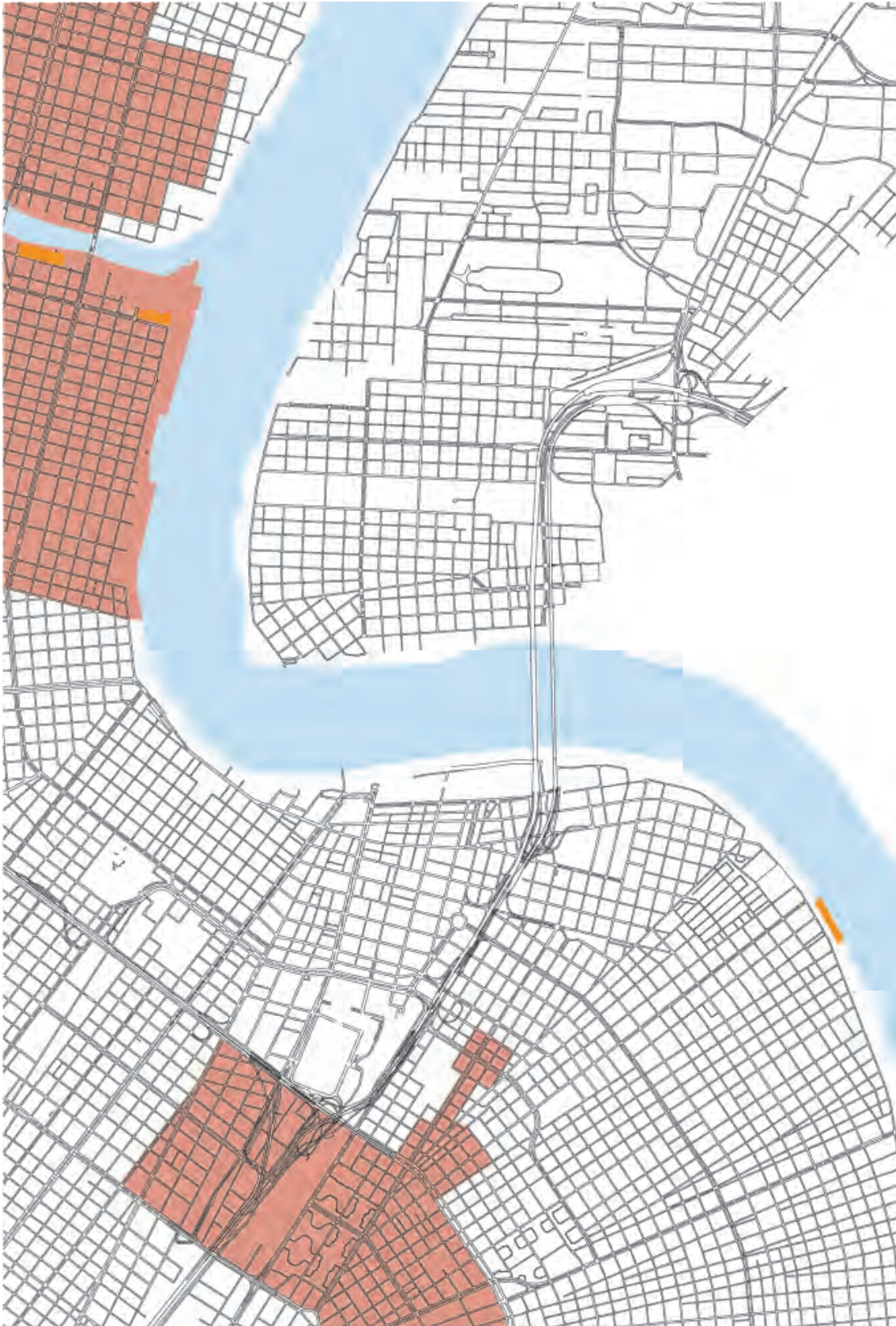
EDGES OF ENCLOSURE

AREA OF CONCERN

BUILDING TYPOLOGY

RHYTHM AND DIVISION

INTERVENTION



per USDA Economic Research Service



ANALYTICAL DIAGRAM

SYNTHESIS DIAGRAM

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per 2010 US Census Data



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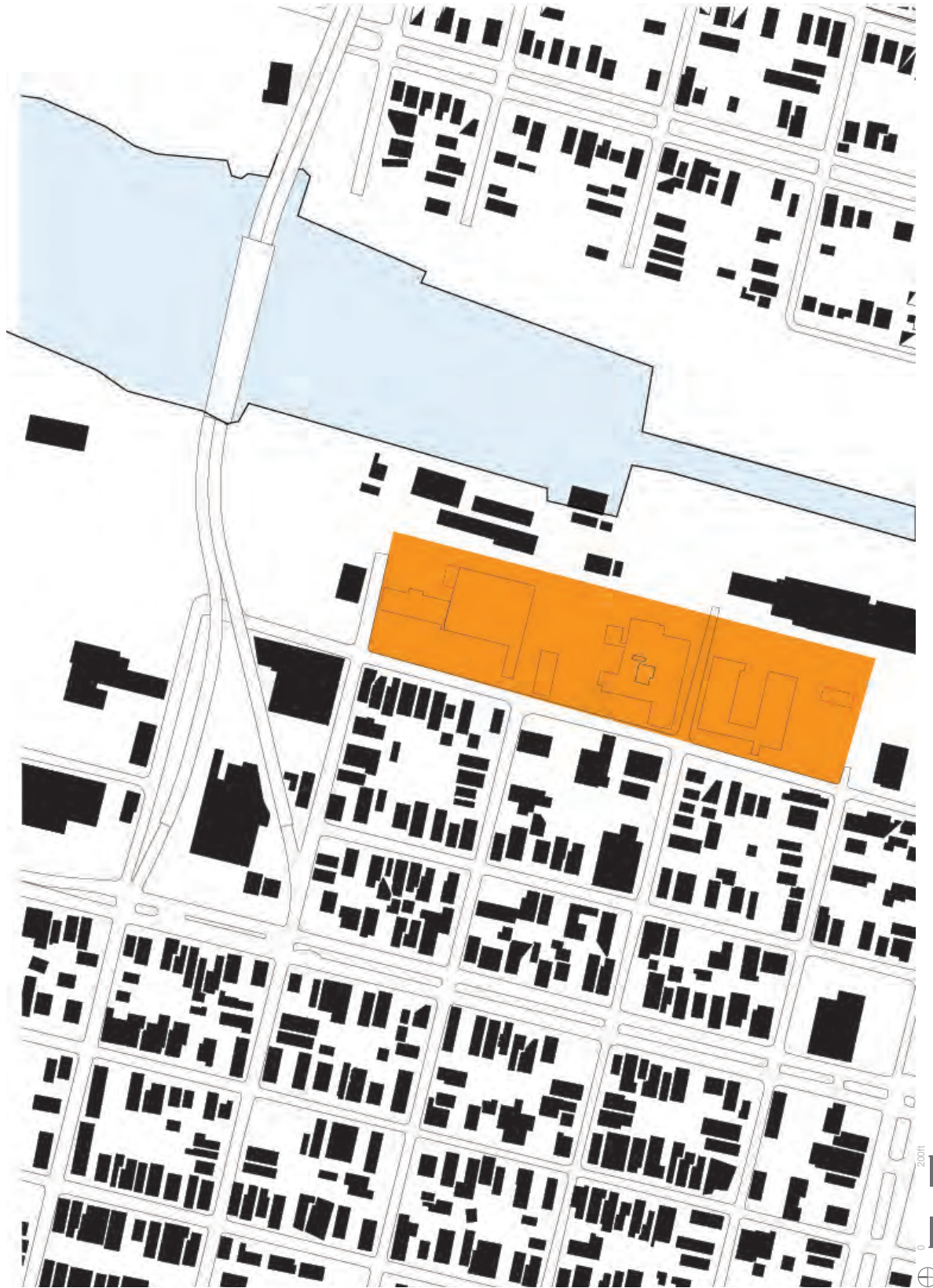
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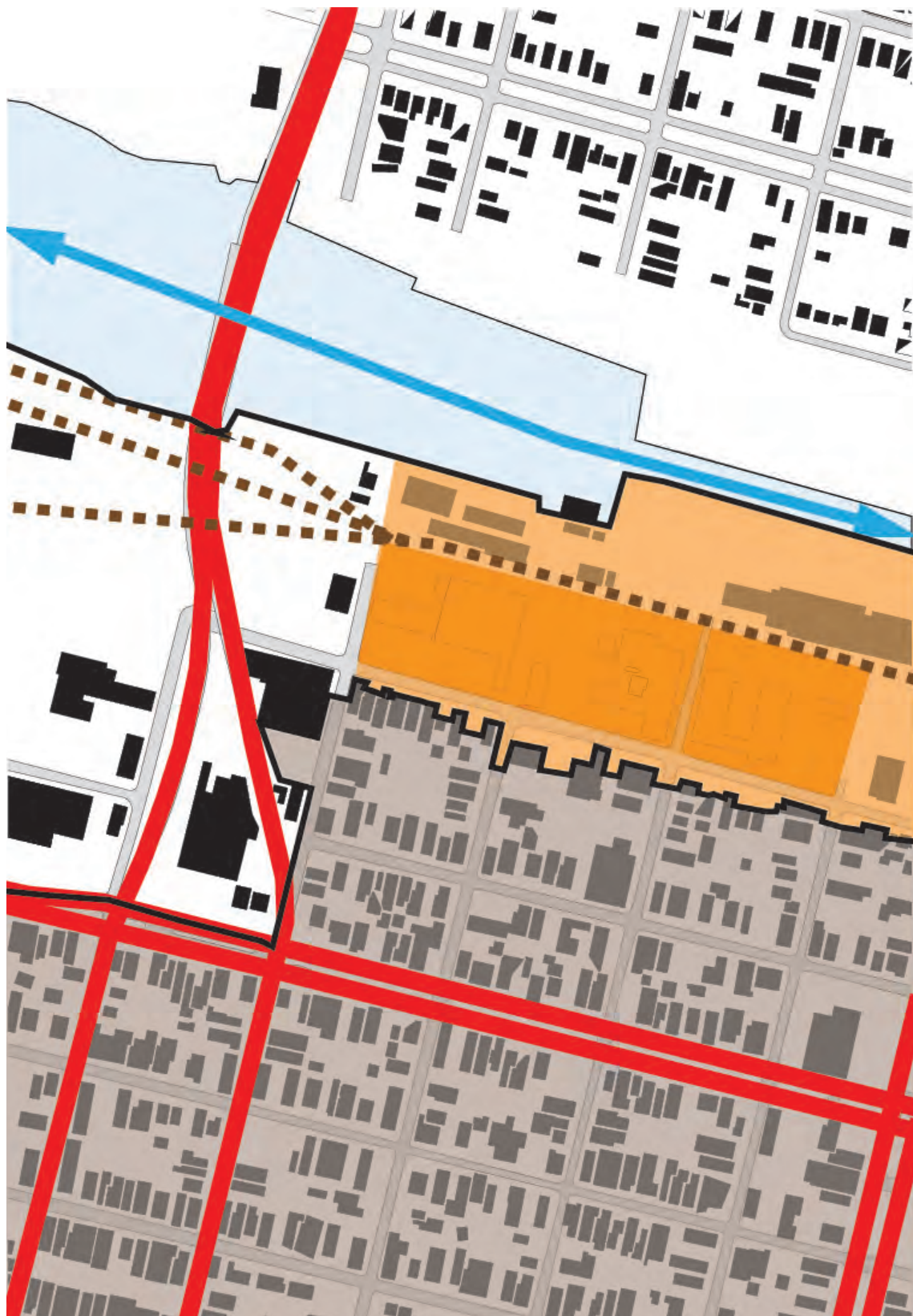
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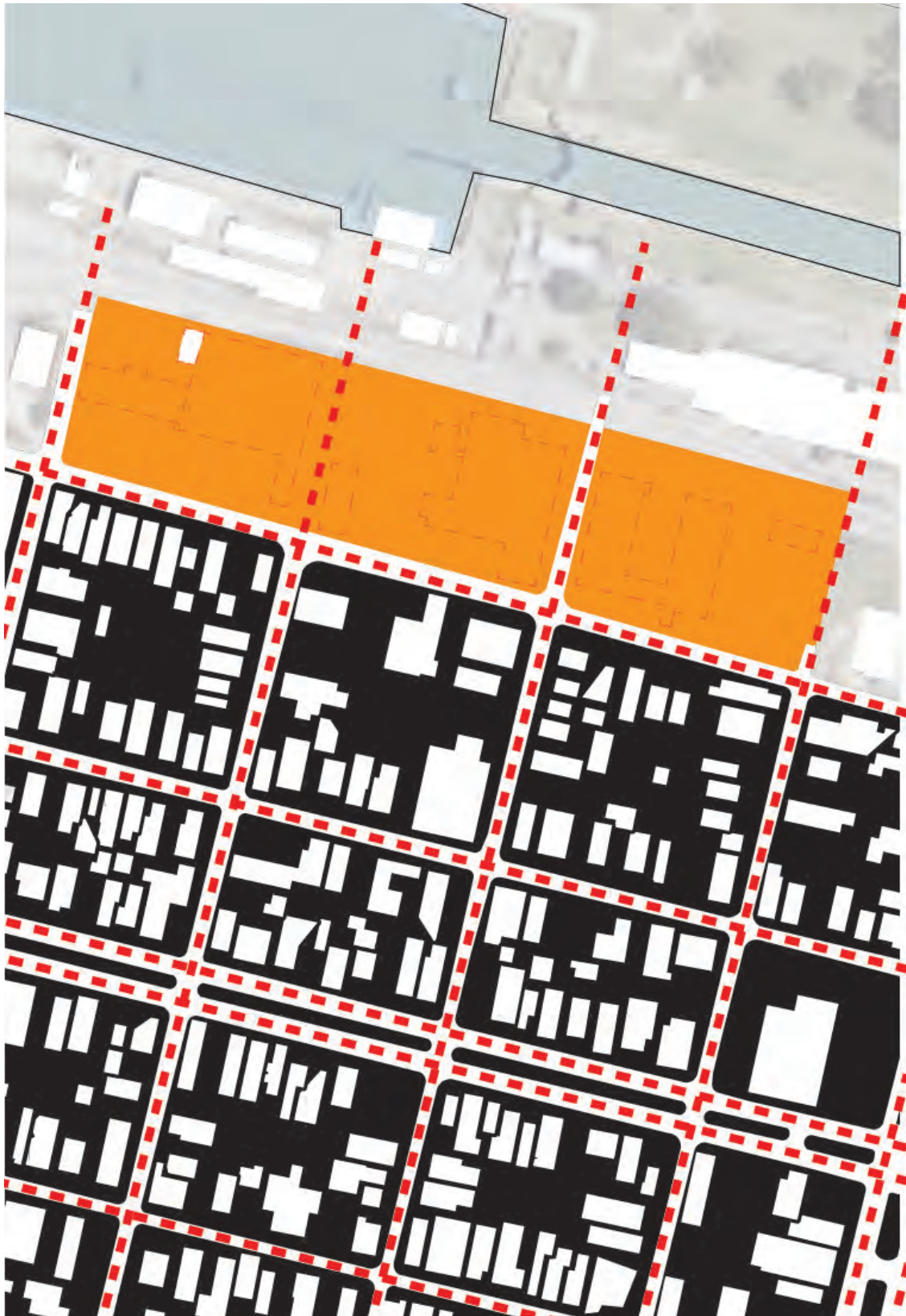
EDGES OF ENCLOSURE

AREA OF CONCERN

BUILDING TYPOLOGY

**RHYTHM AND DIVISION**

INTERVENTION



ANALYTICAL DIAGRAM

**SYNTHESIS DIAGRAM**

CITYSCAPE

NEIGHBORHOOD

**SITE**

NEW ORLEANS

INDUSTRIAL CANAL

RIVER EDGE

**THESIS**

ZONE OF FOOD DESERTS

RATE OF HIGH SCHOOL DROP OUT

PUBLIC GREEN SPACE /

COMMUNITY CENTERS / PUBLIC

HEALTH CENTERS / COMMUNITY

HEALTH CENTERS

FIGURE GROUND

CIRCULATION

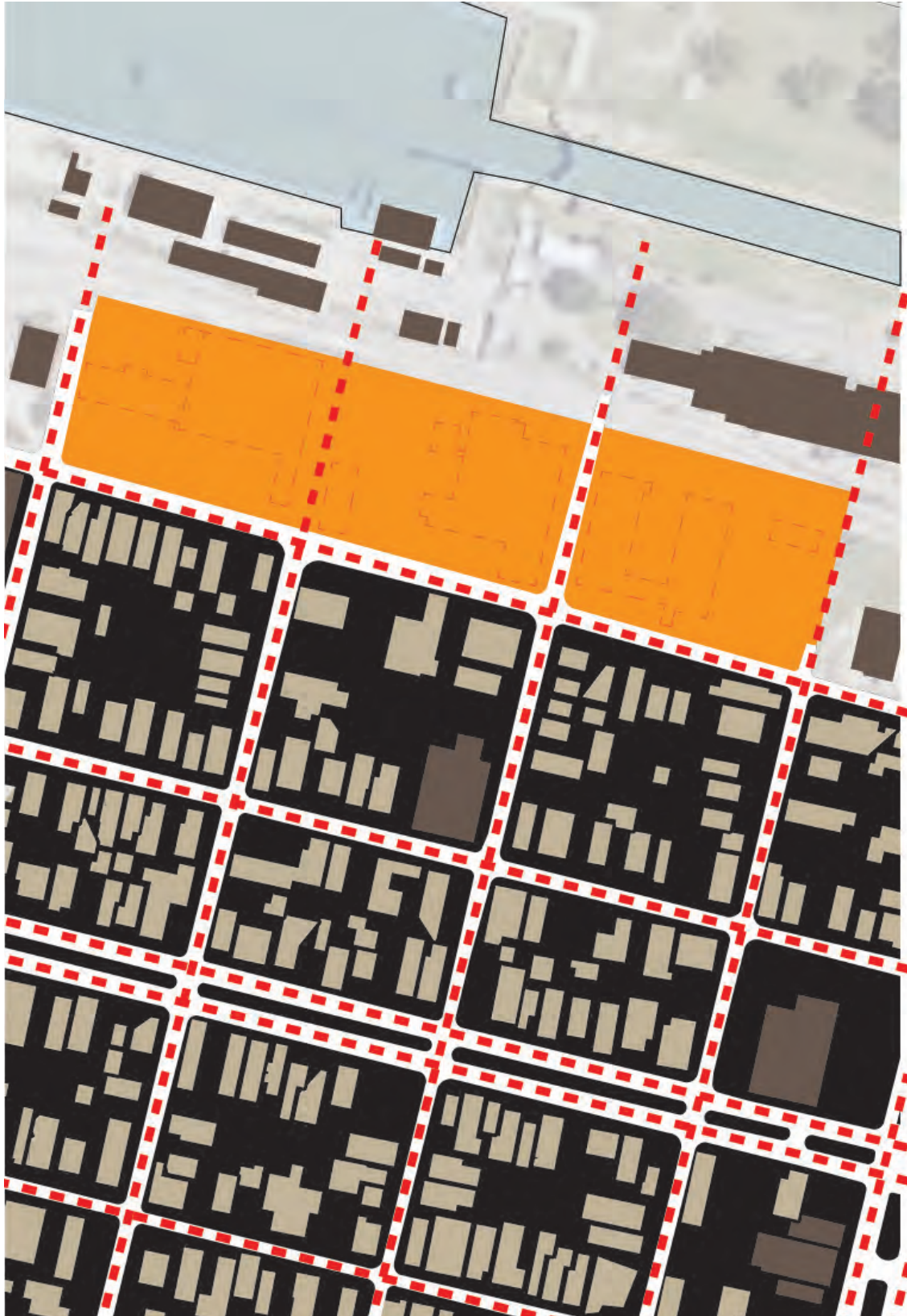
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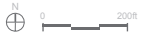


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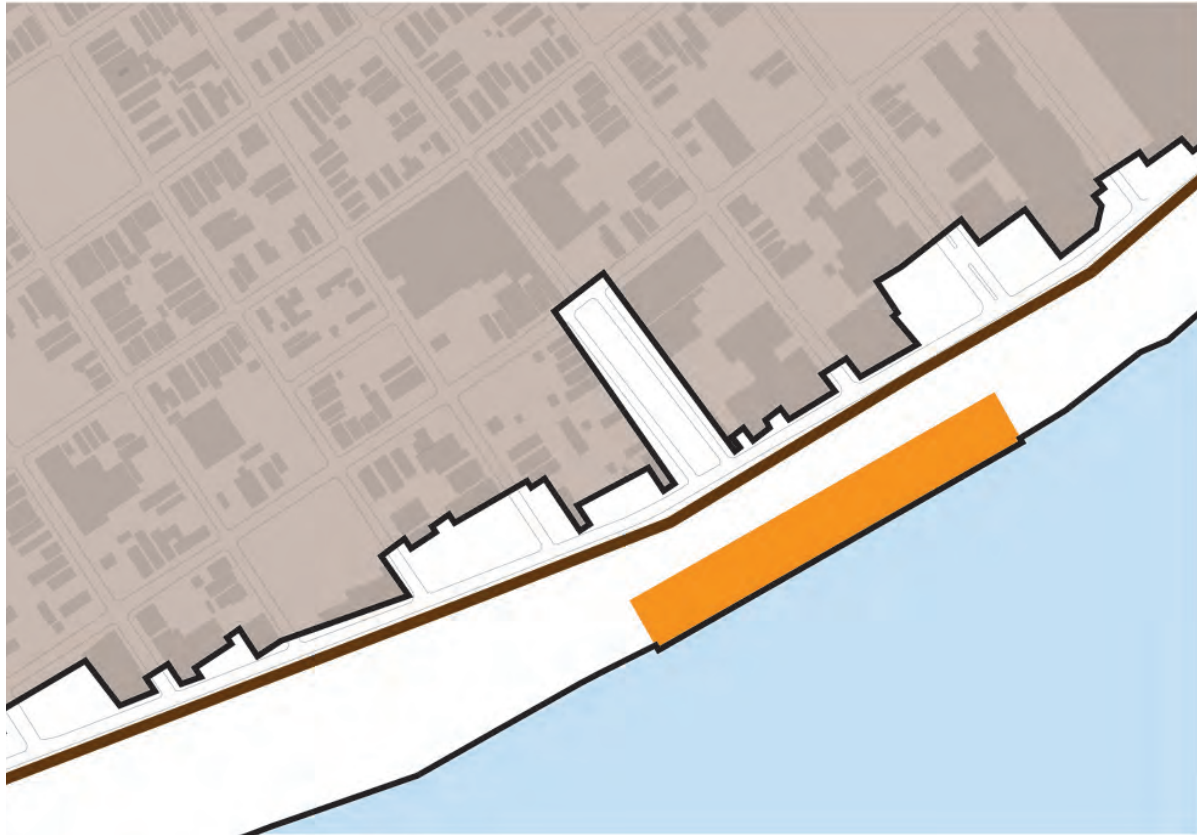




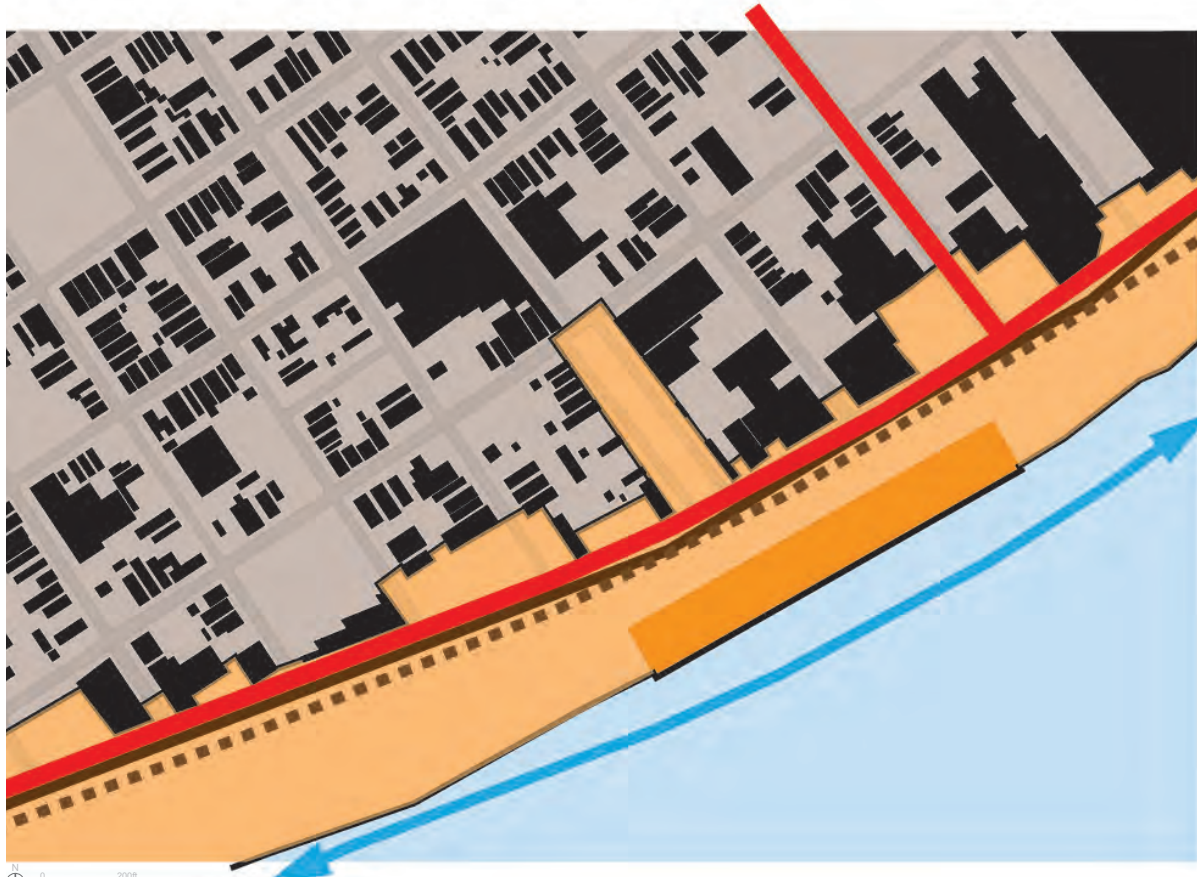
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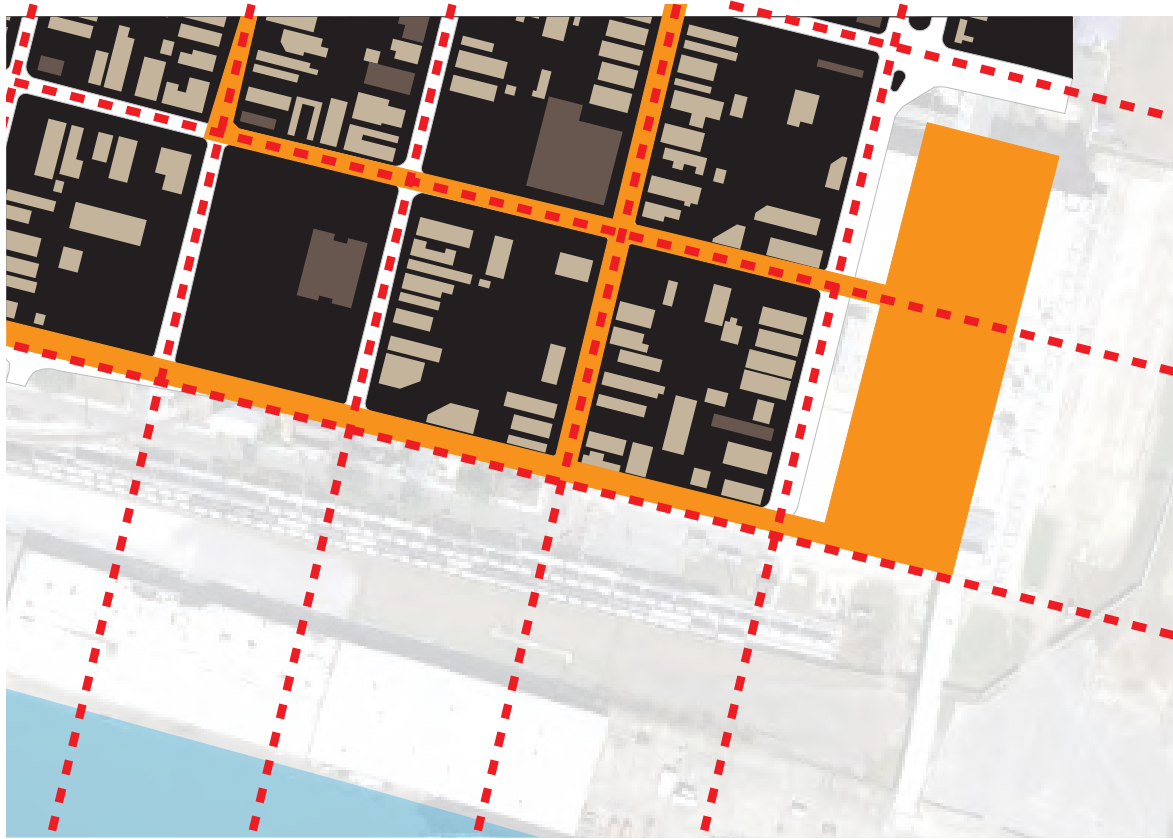
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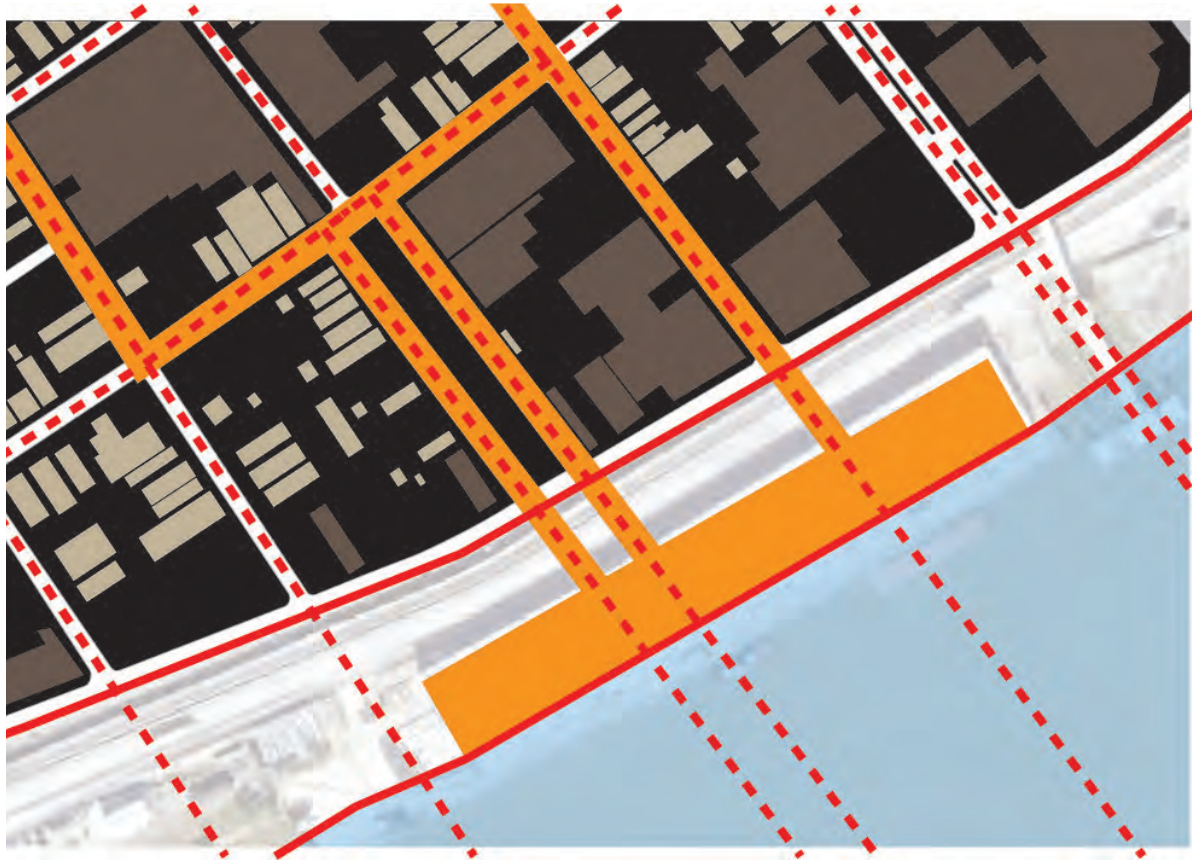


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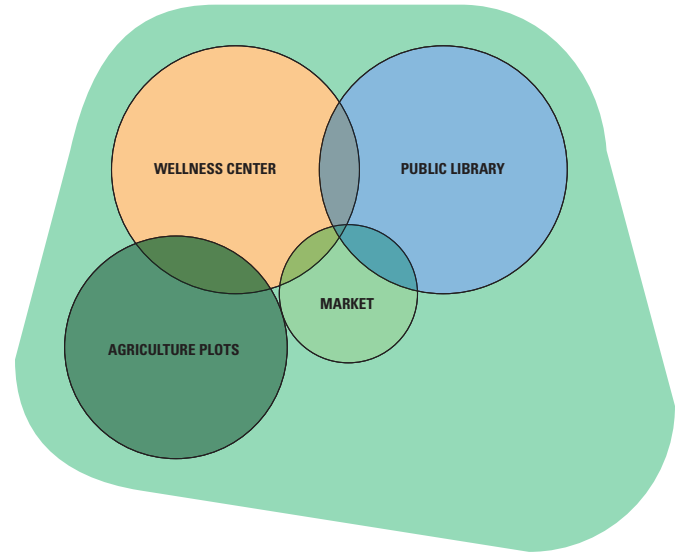






## PROJECT INTENTIONS

Each programmatic piece of the project embodies a quality needed to produce a stable foundation for the redevelopment of a declining area. Each programmatic element is unique and purposeful. The Wellness Center addresses the health needs of a neighborhood in a preventative and caring way. The Public Library caters to the youth and their families, while addressing the educational decline within the neighborhood. The Public Library also provides a means of possible employment for members of the community. The Urban Farm and Market supplies the area with nutritional food, while also developing commerce and becoming a destination for people outside the community. Bringing each of these uniquely separate programs together under the single aspiration of public improvement will prove to be the catalyst for the redevelopment of its surroundings. Similar multi-use catalytic developments can be inserted into other blighted areas to help provide a large social change.



PROGRAMMATIC RELATIONSHIP



PROGRAMMATIC ASPIRATIONS

## PRIMARY SPACES

### PUBLIC LIBRARY

|  |          |                                   |
|--|----------|-----------------------------------|
| Circulation Center                       | Interior | [500sf]                           |
| Stacks                                   | Interior | [2000sf]                          |
| Reference Area                           | Interior | [1500sf]                          |
| Commons                                  | Interior | [1000sf]                          |
| Computer Lab                             | Interior | [1250sf]                          |
| Computer Classroom                       | Interior | [1500sf]                          |
| Small Group Study Room / Multi-Use Space | Interior | [10@100sf - 10'x10']              |
| Large Group Study Room / Multi-Use Space | Interior | [10@250sf - 20'x12'-6"]           |
| Conference Room                          | Interior | [500sf]                           |
| Reading Carrels                          | Interior | [20@15sf - 3'-8"x4'-0"] Furniture |

### WELLNESS CENTER

|                            |                   |                     |
|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Consultation Rooms         | Interior          | [6@110sf - 9'x12']  |
| Nutritional Services       | Interior          | [130sf - 11'x12']   |
| Nutritional Demonstrations | Interior          | [300sf - 15'x20']   |
| Exercise Space             | Interior/Exterior | [3000sf]            |
| Lap Pool                   | Interior/Exterior | [5000sf - 50'x100'] |

### URBAN FARM . MARKET . COMMUNITY CENTER

|                           |                   |          |
|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|
| Covered Market Space      | Interior/Exterior | [2500sf] |
| Demonstrational Area      | Interior/Exterior | [1500sf] |
| Gathering Multi-Use Space | Interior/Exterior | [1500sf] |
| Cafe                      | Interior/Exterior | [500sf]  |
| Greenhouse                | Exterior          | [2500sf] |

### EXTERIOR LANDSCAPE

|                          |          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------|----------------------|
| Exterior Programed Space | Exterior | [5000sf]             |
| Water Management System  | Exterior | 1 million cubic feet |
| Outdoor Farm Plots       | Exterior | [1 acre]             |

## SECONDARY SPACES

### PUBLIC LIBRARY

|  |                   |   |
|--|-------------------|---|
| Library Services                         | Interior          | [900sf]                                 |
| Library Staff                            | Interior          | [1000sf]                                |
| Copy/Scan Room                           | Interior          | [250sf]                                 |
| Server                                   | Interior          | [300sf]                                 |
| Storage                                  | Interior          | [500sf] Dispersed throughout facility   |
| Restrooms                                | Interior          | [per Occupancy Totals - approx. 1500sf] |
| Circulation                              | Interior/Exterior | 25% of building area                    |
| Mechanical/Electrical/Telecommunication* | Interior/Exterior | [4000sf]*                               |

### WELLNESS CENTER

|  |                   |   |
|--|-------------------|---|
| Administrative Offices                   | Interior          | [3000sf]                                |
| Lockers Room (Shower Room)*              | Interior          | [2@1200sf - 40'x30']                    |
| Conference Room                          | Interior          | [350sf]                                 |
| Restrooms                                | Interior          | [per Occupancy Totals - approx. 1500sf] |
| Storage                                  | Interior          | [300sf]                                 |
| Circulation                              | Interior/Exterior | 25% of building area                    |
| Mechanical/Electrical/Telecommunication* | Interior/Exterior | [4000sf]*                               |

### URBAN FARM . MARKET . COMMUNITY CENTER

|                   |          |            |
|-------------------|----------|------------|
| Tool Storage      | Interior | [300sf]    |
| Covered Workspace | Exterior | [500sf]    |
| Water Storage     | Exterior | [10000gal] |

## PROJECT DETAILS

### PUBLIC LIBRARY

18,200sf

### WELLNESS CENTER SQUARE FOOTAGE

18,640sf

### URBAN FARM SQUARE FOOTAGE

9,300sf

### TOTAL NET SQUARE FOOTAGE

46,140sf

### TOTAL GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE

73,824sf

### EFFICIENCY RATIO

1.6%

Researching various building efficiency ratios, I am using the space factor of 1.6 due to this being a suitable efficiency factor for mix-use spaces and museums.

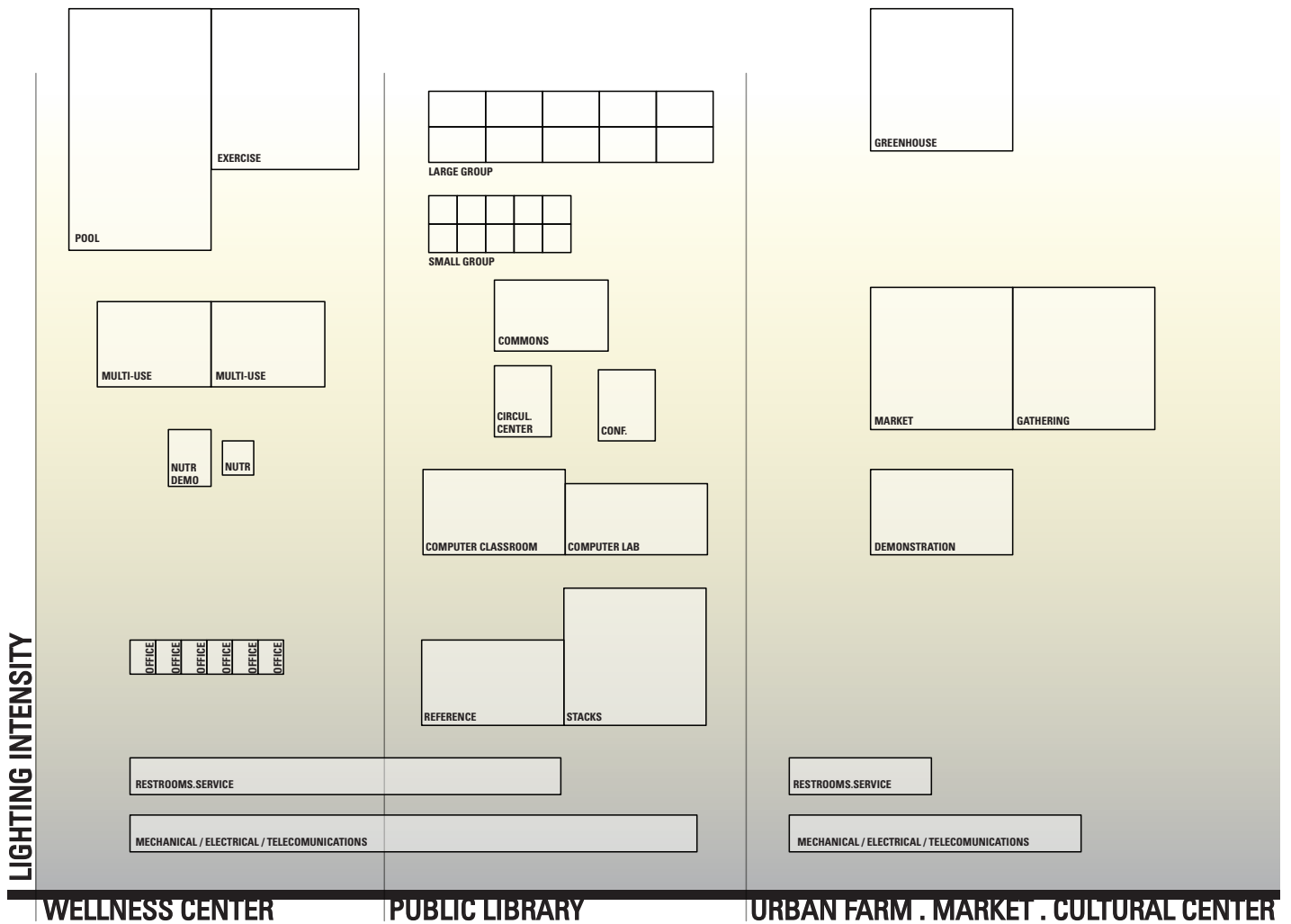




## DENSITY AND SCALE



## LIGHT AND DARK

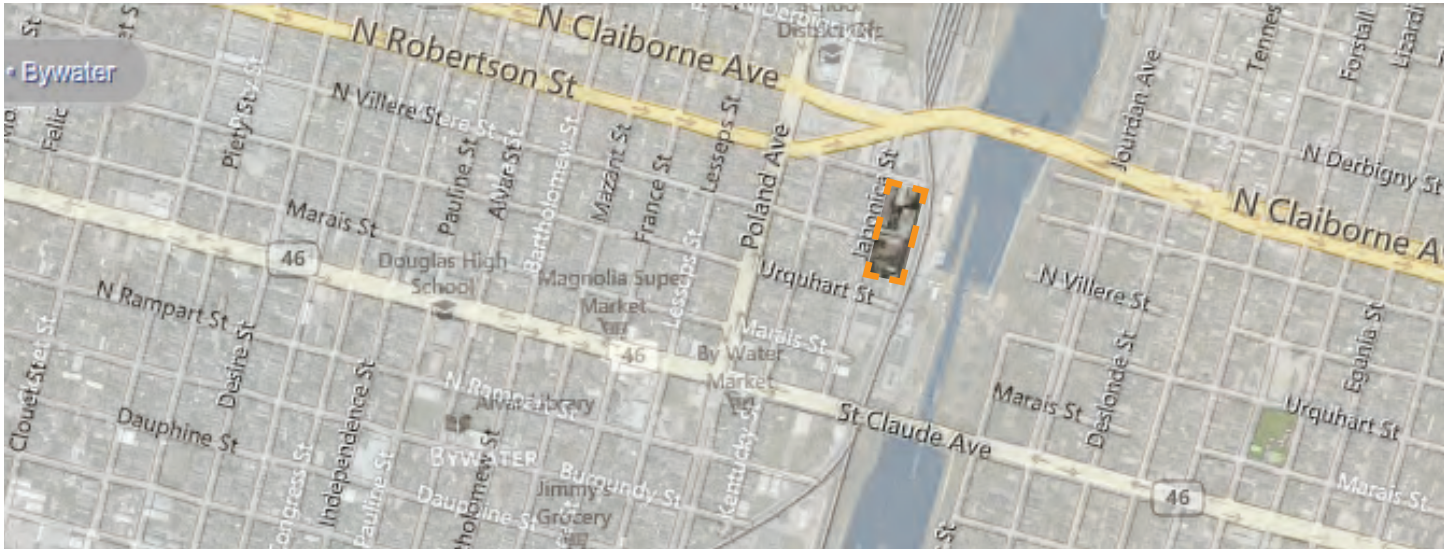


## REFERENCE INFORMATION

The projects intentions of creating an empowering catalyst for a neighborhood demanded the mix of nontraditional programs with the purpose of promoting change. For this analysis, the program intentions were derived by studying similar precedent projects and combining specific elements from each into a new programmatic approach. This research provided me inspiration into the formal qualities of each component along with a typical scale for functionality.

### SITE INFORMATION

3 acres  
130,680sf

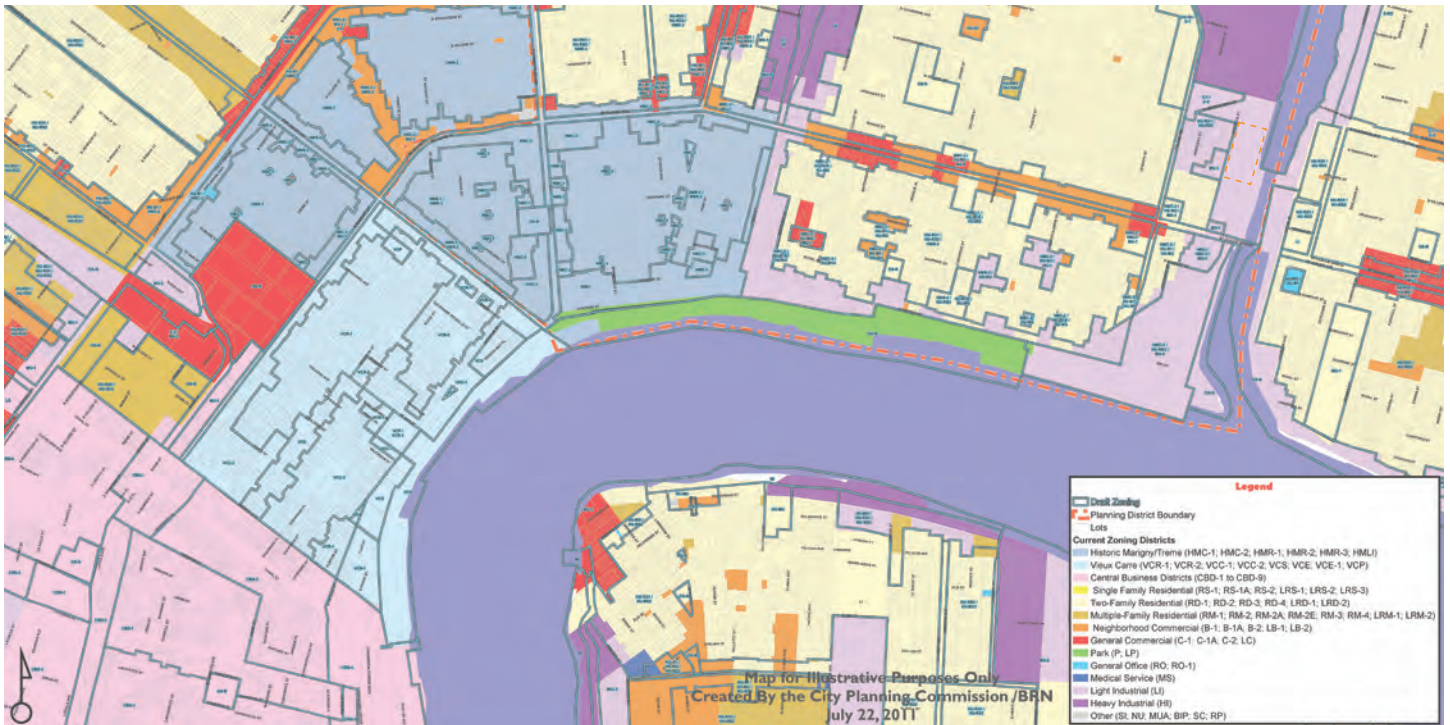


### ZONING INFORMATION

LI : Light Industrial

### ADJACENCIES

C1/C2 : General Commercial District / Auto-Oriented Commercial District  
HU-RD1/HU-RD2 : Two-Family Residential and Townhouse Residential  
MU-1 : Medium Intensity Mixes-Use District





**PRECEDENT PROGRAMMING**





**Project** . Birkenhead Library and Civic Centre

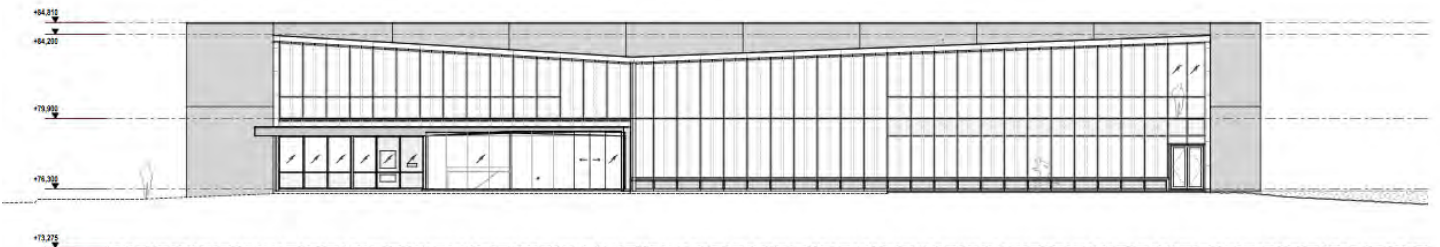
**Architect** . Archoffice

**Location** . North Shore City, New Zealand

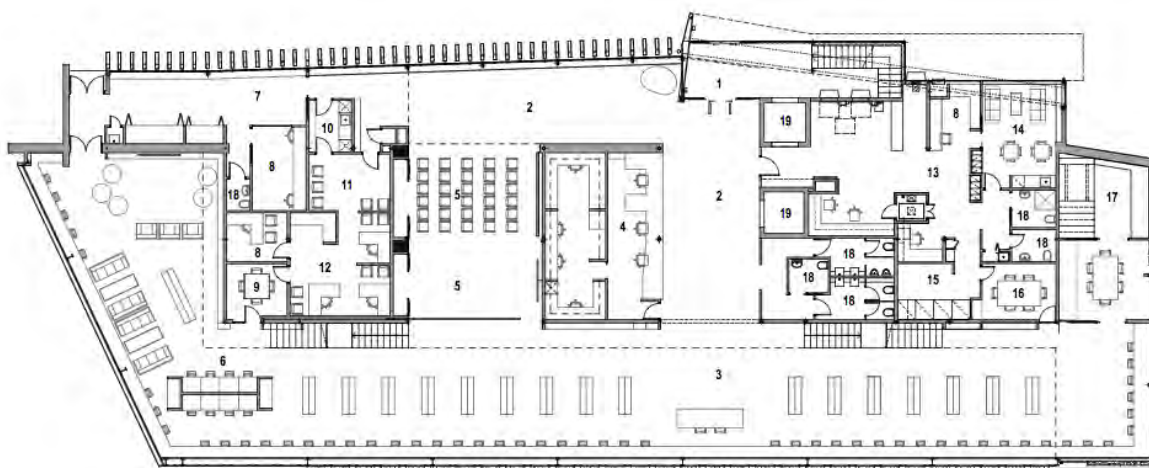
**Year** . 2009

**Size** . 27,986sf

**Source** . <http://www.archdaily.com>



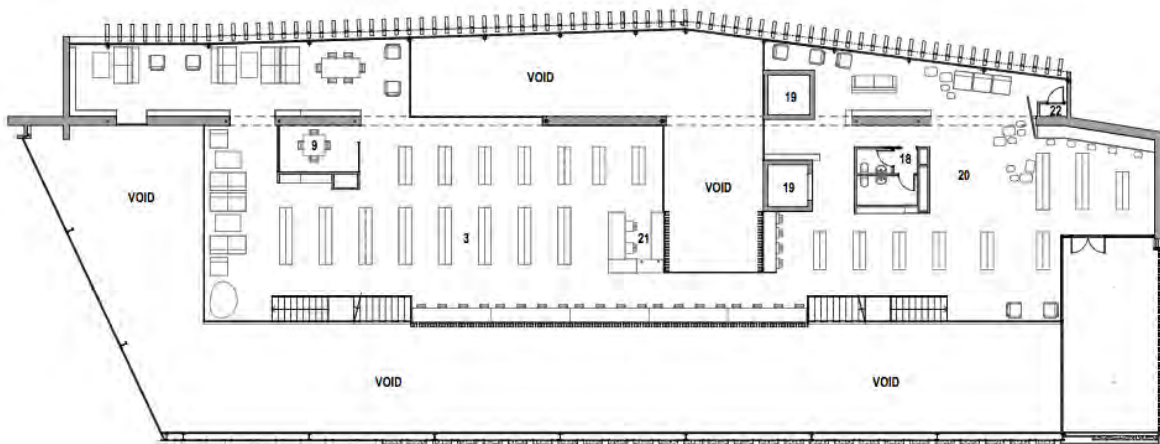
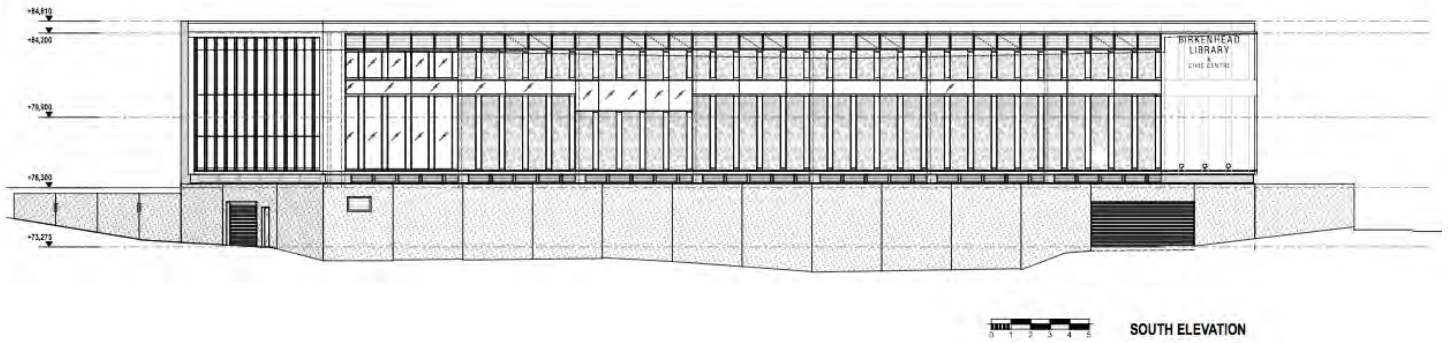
**NORTH ELEVATION** (FINS NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY)



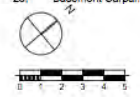
1. Main Entry
2. Lobby
3. Library
4. Customer Services
5. Community Meeting Room
6. Learning Centre
7. Plunket
8. Office
9. Meeting
10. Kitchen
11. C.A.B.
12. C.A.B. Waiting
13. Workshop
14. Staffroom
15. Resource Area
16. Staff Meeting Room
17. Local History/Archives
18. WC
19. Lift
20. Childrens Area
21. Library Support
22. Store
23. Basement Carparking



**GROUND FLOOR PLAN**



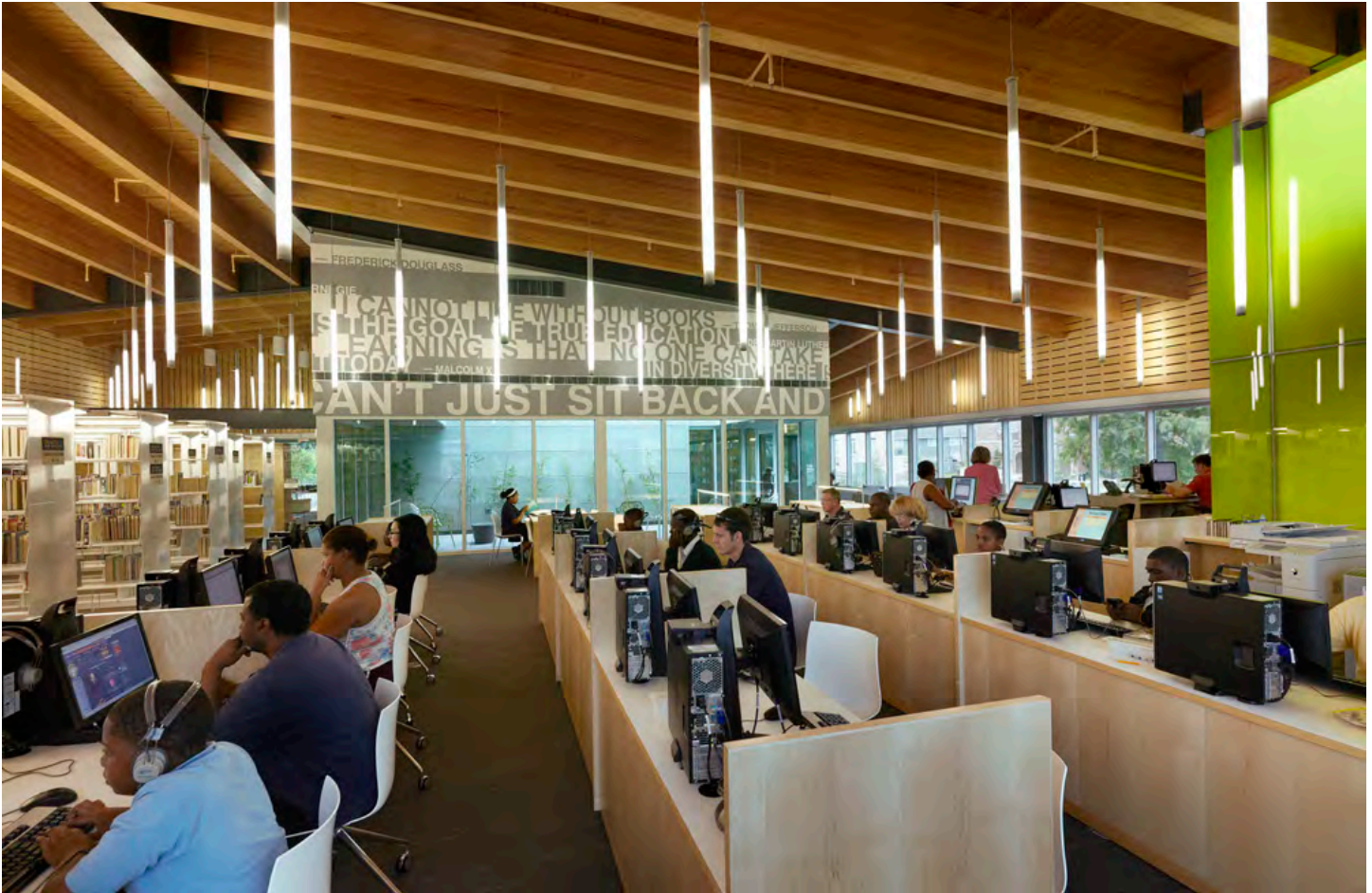
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- 12. C.A.B Waiting
- 13. Workroom
- 14. Staffroom
- 15. Resource Area
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- 18. WC
- 19. Lift
- 20. Childrens Area
- 21. Library Support
- 22. Store
- 23. Basement Carparking



**Project** . Rose Keller Library  
**Architect** . Eskew+Dumez+Ripple  
**Location** . New Orleans, LA  
**Year** . 2012  
**Size** . 10,000sf  
**Source** . <http://www.archdaily.com>







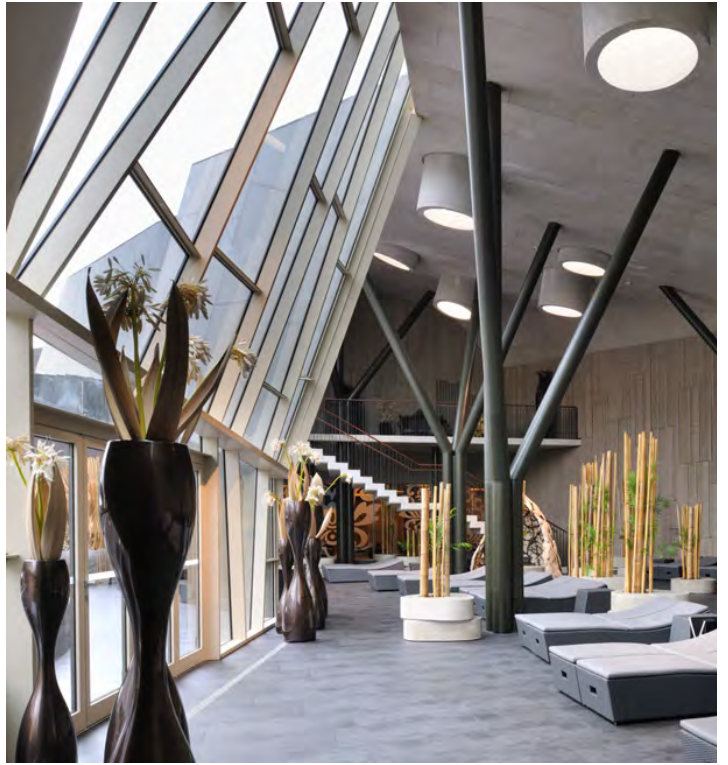
0 10 20 40 NORTH ELEVATION





**Project** . Orhidelia Wellness  
**Architect** . Enota  
**Location** . Podcetrtek, Slovenia  
**Year** . 2009  
**Size** . 107,532sf  
**Source** . <http://www.archdaily.com>





**Project** . The Qualico Family Centre

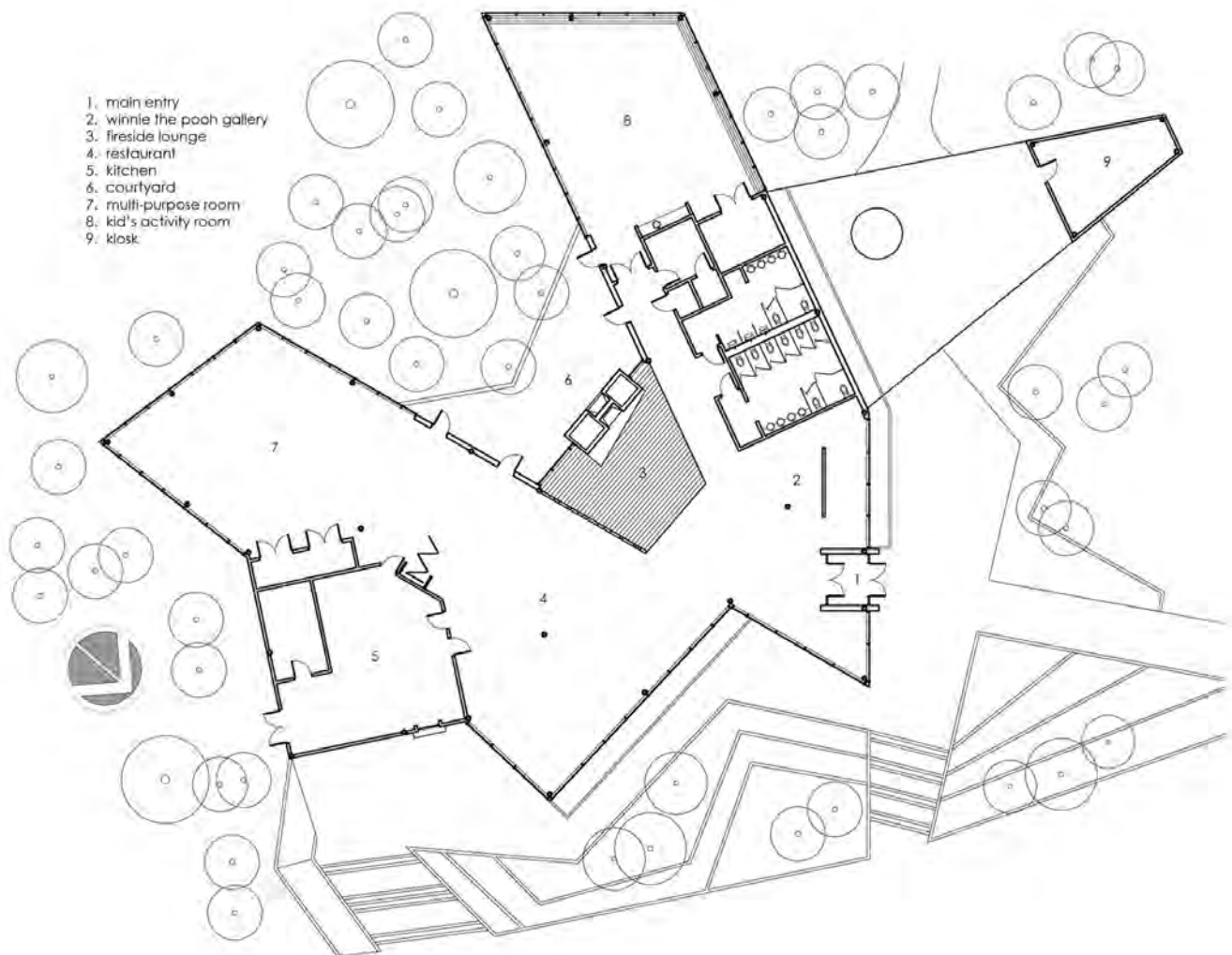
**Architect** . Number TEN Architectural

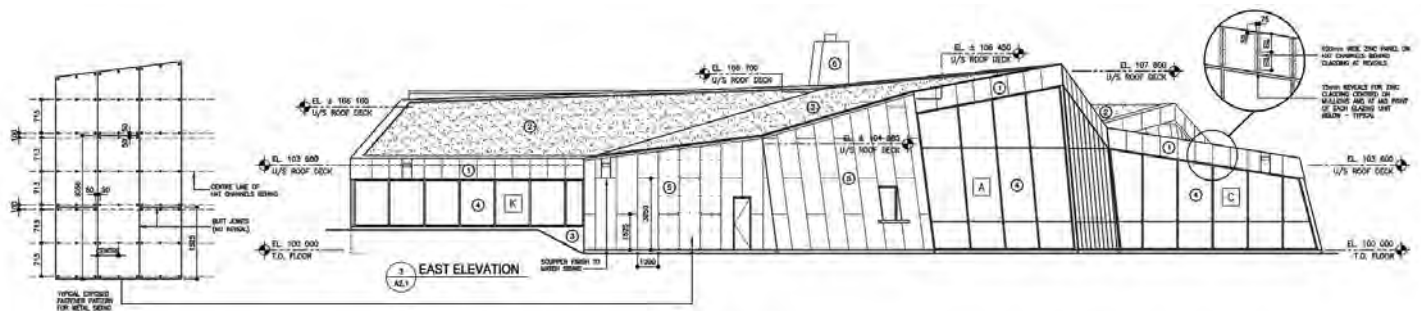
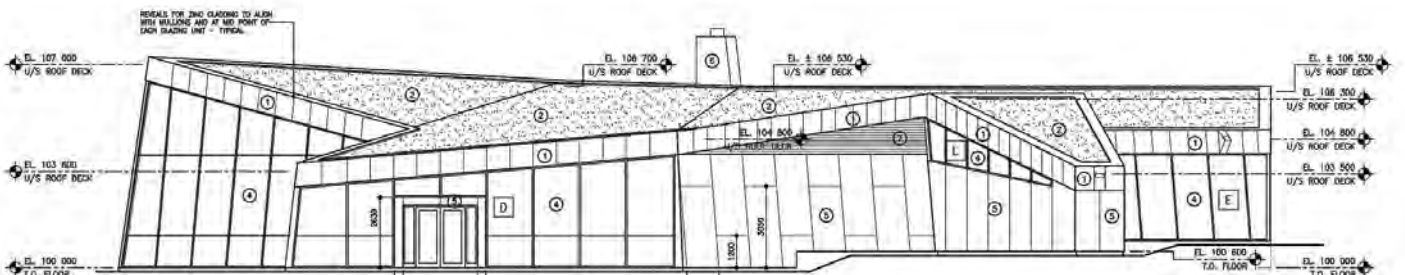
**Location** . Winnipeg, Canada

**Year** . 2011

**Size** . 10,764sf

**Source** . <http://www.archdaily.com>











**Project** . Hamilton Farmers Market and Library

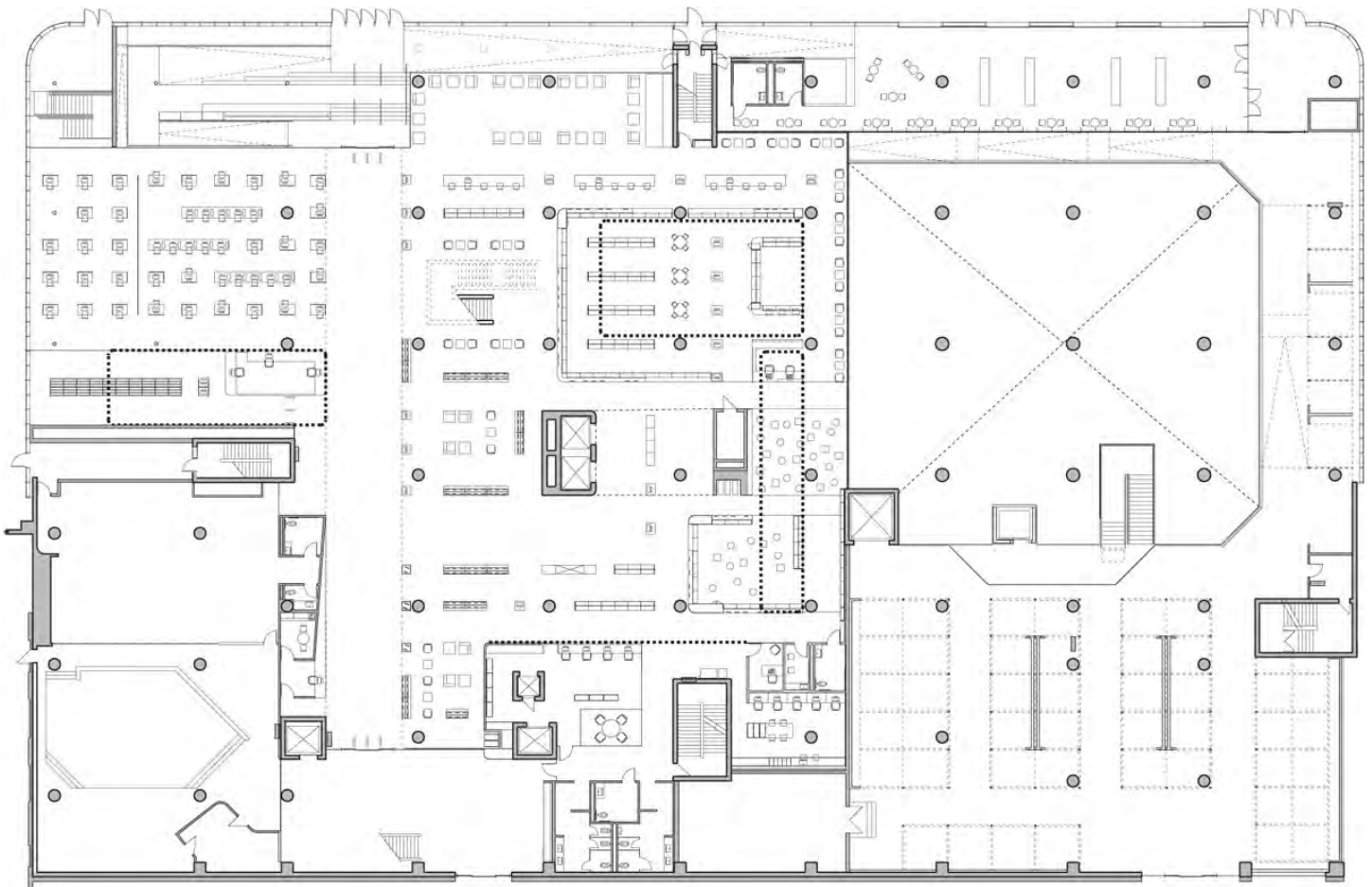
**Architect** . RDH Architects w/ David Premi Arch

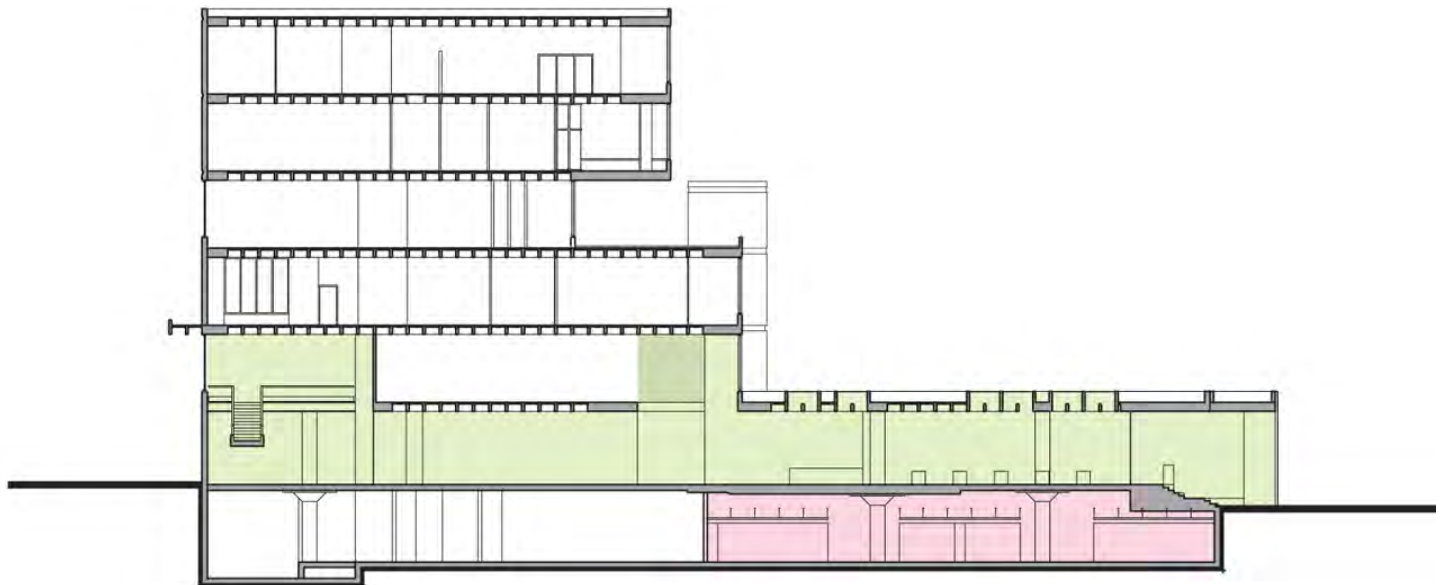
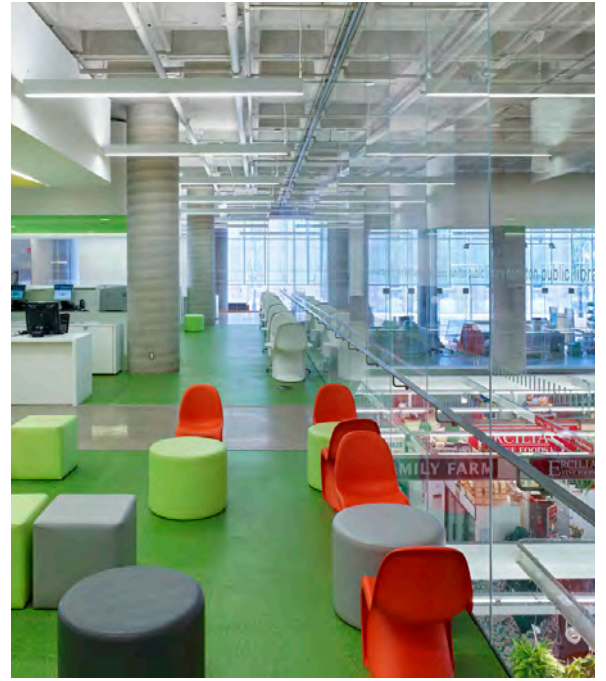
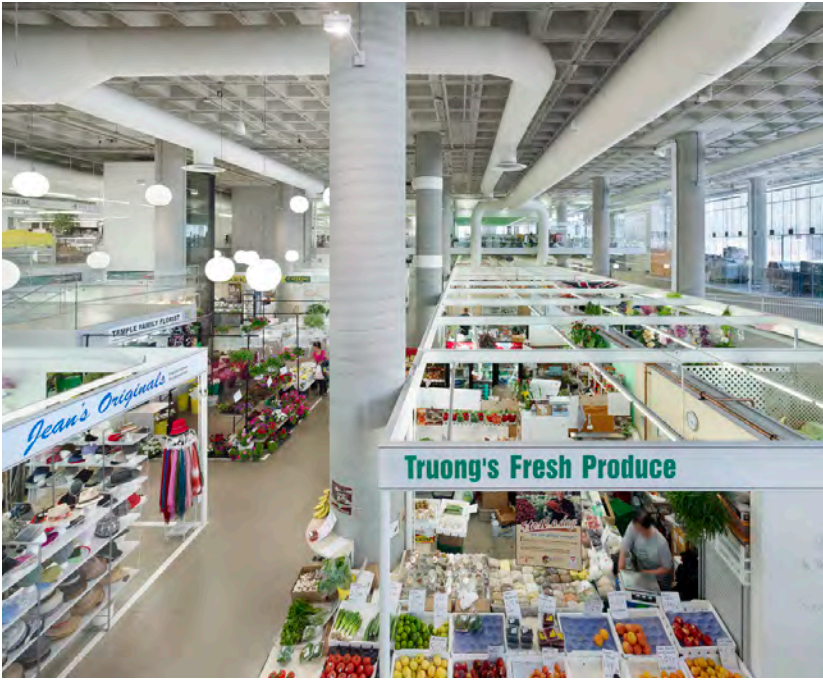
**Location** . Ontario, Canada

**Year** . 2010

**Size** . 35,000sf

**Source** . <http://www.archdaily.com>




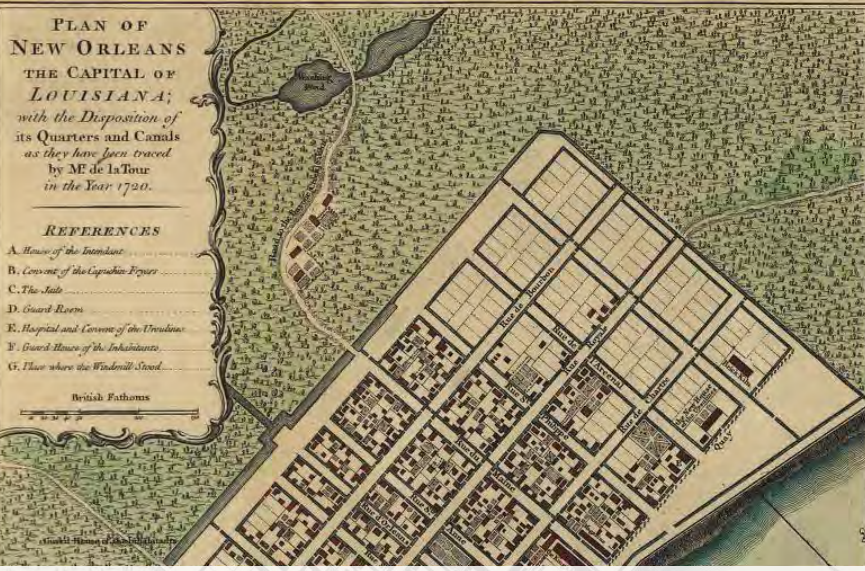




**PLAN OF  
NEW ORLEANS  
THE CAPITAL OF  
LOUISIANA;**  
*with the Disposition of  
its Quarters and Canals  
as they have been traced  
by M<sup>e</sup> de la Tour  
in the Year 1720.*

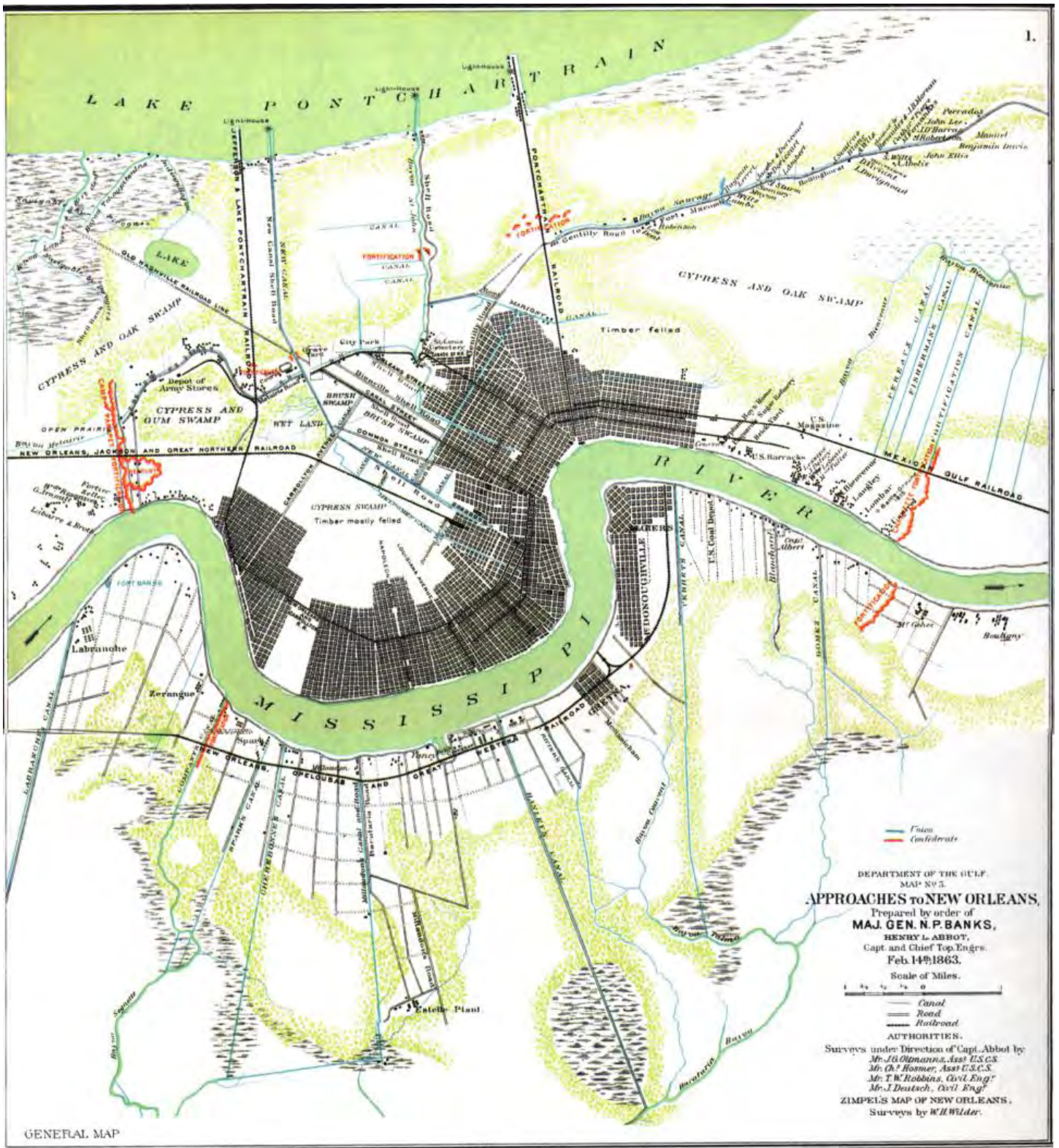
- REFERENCES**
- A. House of the Intendant
  - B. Courant of the Capucin Friars
  - C. The State
  - D. Guard Rooms
  - E. Hospital and Courant of the Ursulines
  - F. Guard House of the Inhabitants
  - G. Place where the Windmill Stood

British Fathoms



# MAPS OF NEW ORLEANS



NEW ORLEANS 1863



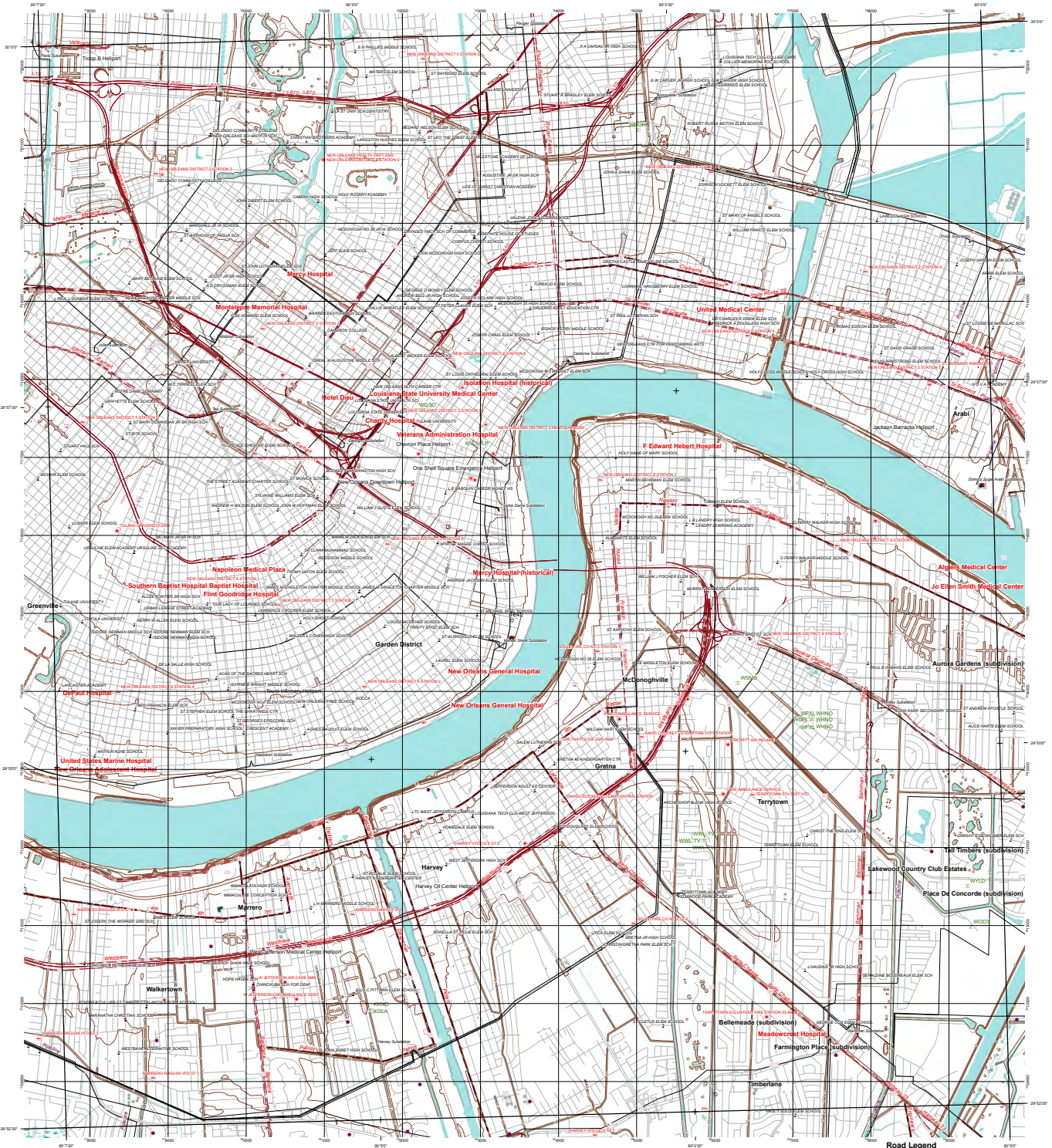




U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



NEW ORLEANS EAST, LA  
Topographic Map Prototype



<BOL>Produced by USGS Product Generation Application-<BOL>

Display projection: Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 15 North  
1000 Meter UTM Grid, Zone 15 North, NAD83

No cartographic or geographic edits were performed on this data

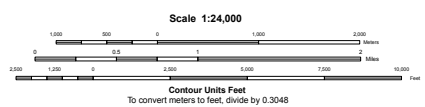
Selected data provided in the HSIP GOLD product is acquired from publicly available commodity vendors and is unclassified.

Commercial data is restricted to Federal Users only. Exception to Releaseability Restrictions stated above. In times of a Declared National Emergency the data in the HSIP data CAN be provided to the State & local authorities at no additional cost for the duration of the crisis.

Hydrography - USGS 24000 scale Digital Line Graph  
Hypsography - USGS 24000 scale Digital Line Graph

Transportation - Department of Census  
Misc. Transportation - USGS 24000 scale Digital Line Graph

Manmade Structures - USGS 24000 scale Digital Line Graph  
Labels - Geographic Names Information System



**Road Legend**

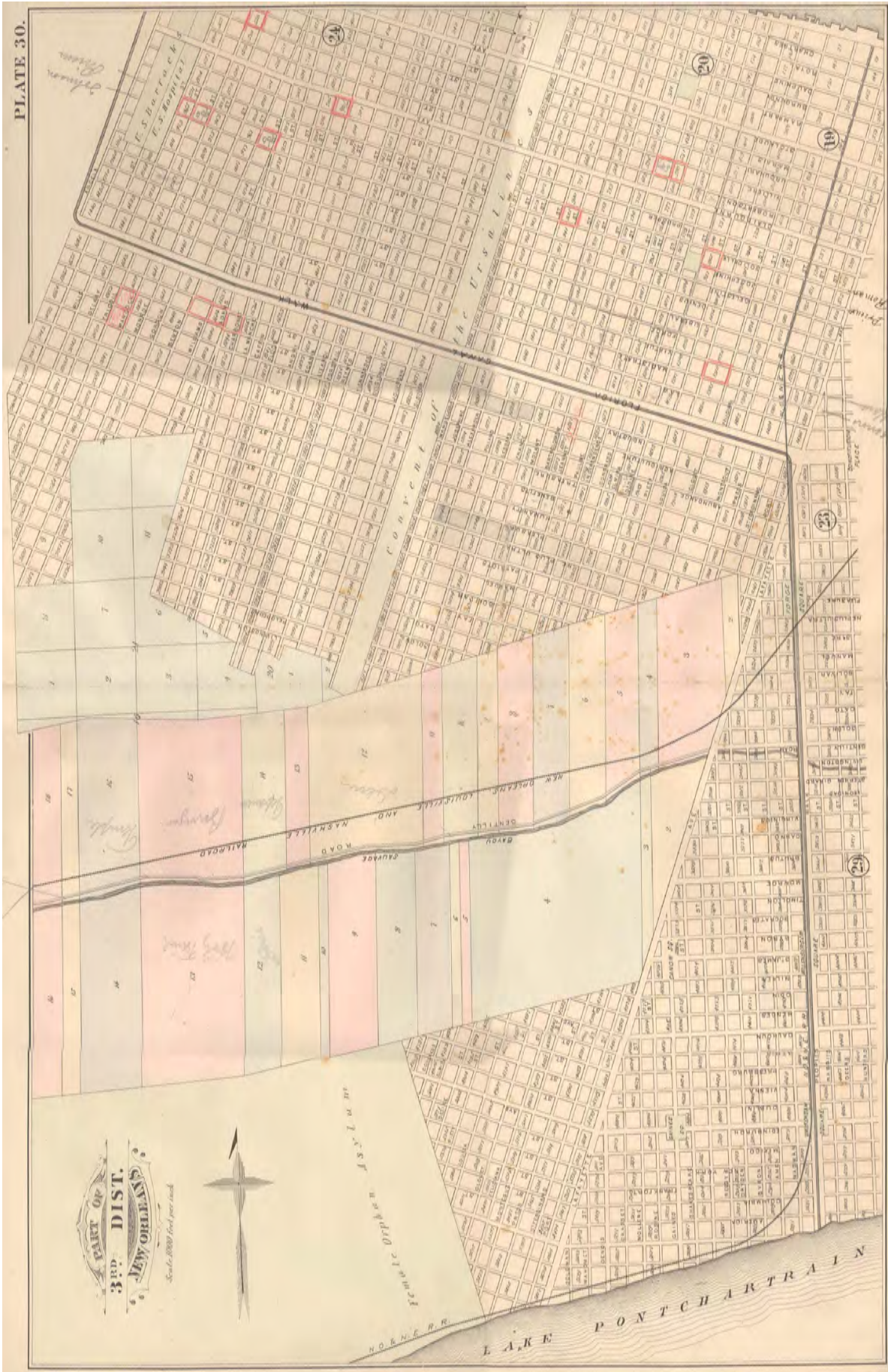
|  |                           |  |                       |
|--|---------------------------|--|-----------------------|
|  | Primary Route             |  | Local Street          |
|  | Primary Route Separated   |  | Onway or Service Road |
|  | Secondary Route           |  | Ferry crossing        |
|  | Secondary Route Separated |  |                       |

New Orleans East, LA  
September 12, 2005  
6:37 PM CST

Prototype Product - Not For Sale

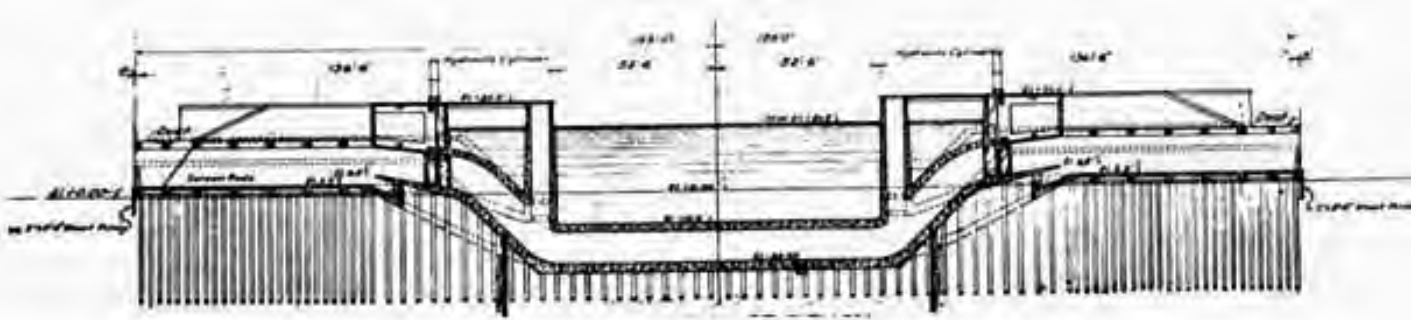
USGS NEW ORLEANS 2005

APPENDIX . 105

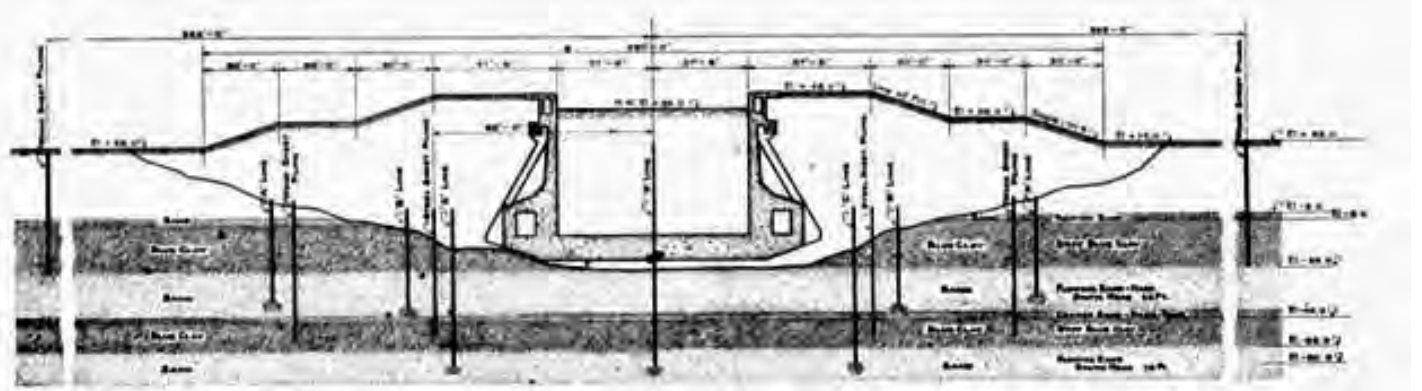




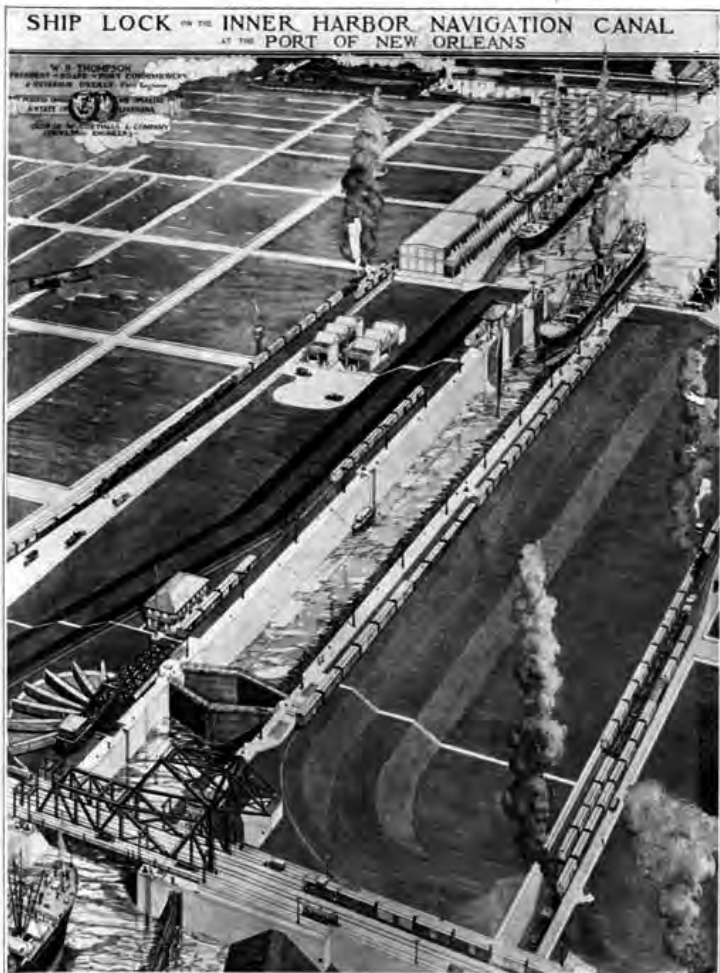
# INDUSTRIAL CANAL HISTORY AND CONSTRUCTION



Cross Section of Siphon



Cross Section of Lock



Port Lock on the Inner Harbor Navigation Canal



View of New Orleans Army Supply Base

All Images are sourced from Dabney, Thomas E. *The Industrial Canal and Inner Harbor of New Orleans History*. Accessed December 12, 2012. <http://www.gutenberg.org/files/31383/31383-h/31383-h.htm>.



*View of the Lock Gate*



*View While Building the Lock*





ADDITIONAL THESIS SITE RESEARCH

**DESIGN PROPOSAL**





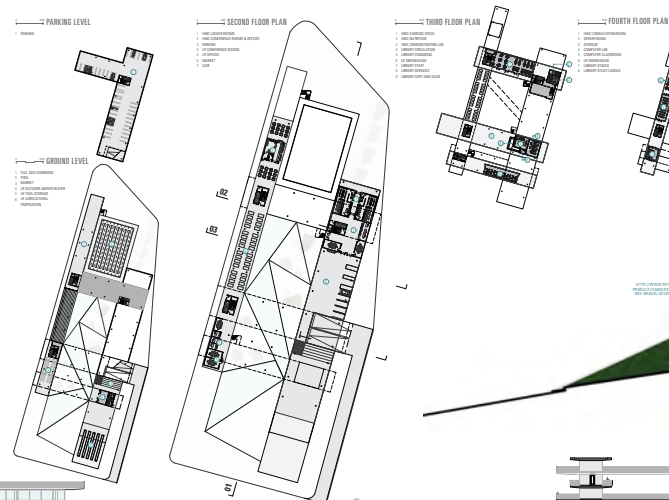
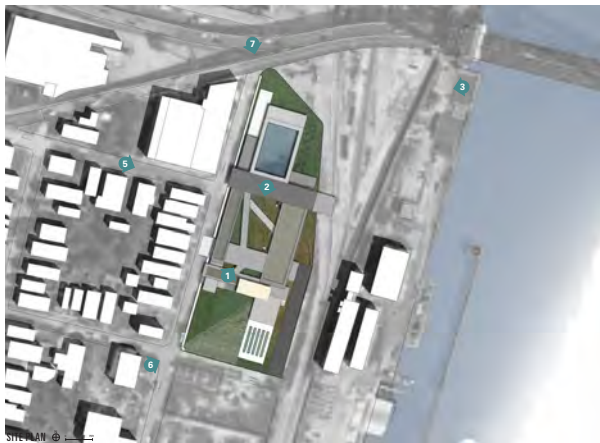
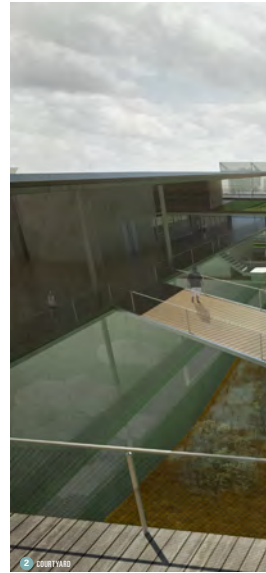
Social Catalyst responds to the current economic, physical and social state of many cities across the country with the sole intention of directly improving the physical and social health through an architectural development. While this exploration is specifically sited in New Orleans, the intent of the design proposal is universally applicable and adaptable to any declining city. Extensive research and analysis of statistical data for New Orleans helped site the architectural intervention on an abandoned industrial lot located off the Industrial Canal in the Upper Ninth Ward. The driving force for the project is the exploration of what is considered the typical mixed-use architectural model with the intention of creating a new arrangement that can amplify and exploit the influential ability of the individual programs. Synergistic moments develop when the programmatic barriers between the public library, health and wellness center, and an urban farm and market become blurred. These are the moments that have an extending influence on the surrounding community because of their availability to individuals that would otherwise be unexposed.

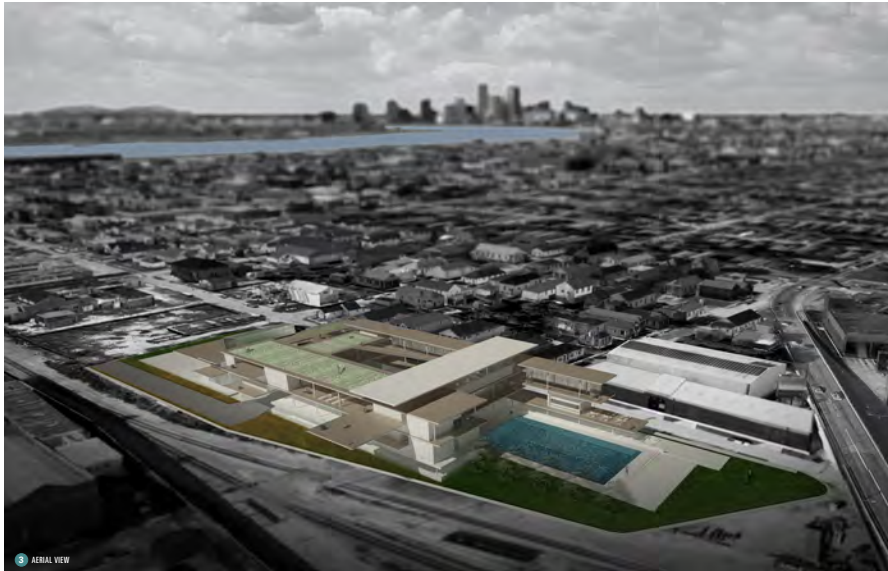
# **SOCIAL CATALYST** EMPOWERMENT OF A COMMUNITY

CAN A SYNERGISTIC MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENT THAT FOCUSES ON THE NEEDS OF A COMMUNITY BECOME A SOCIAL CATALYST FOR REVITALIZATION?

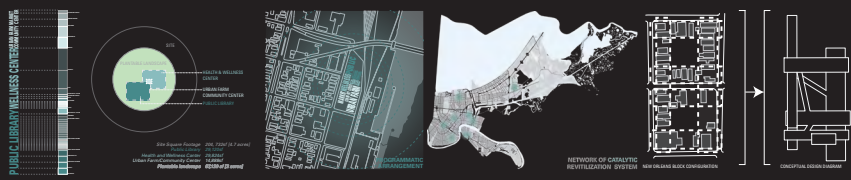
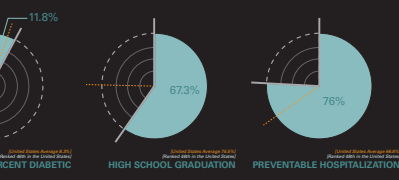
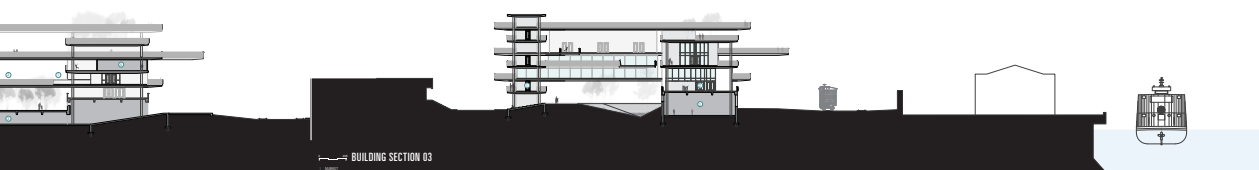
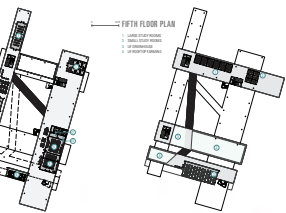








3 AERIAL VIEW



Social Catalyst responds to the current economic, physical and social state of many cities across the country with the sole intention of directly improving the physical and social health through an architectural development. While this exploration is specifically sited in New Orleans, the intent of the design proposal is universally applicable and adaptable to any declining city. Extensive research and analysis of statistical data for New Orleans helped site the architectural intervention on an abandoned industrial lot located off the Industrial Canal in the Upper Ninth Ward. The driving force for the project is the exploration of what is considered the typical mixed-use architectural model with the intention of creating a new arrangement that can amplify and exploit the influential ability of the individual programs. Synergistic moments develop when the programmatic barriers between the public library, health and wellness center, and an urban farm and market become blurred. These are the moments that have an extending influence on the surrounding community because of their availability to individuals that would otherwise be unexplored.

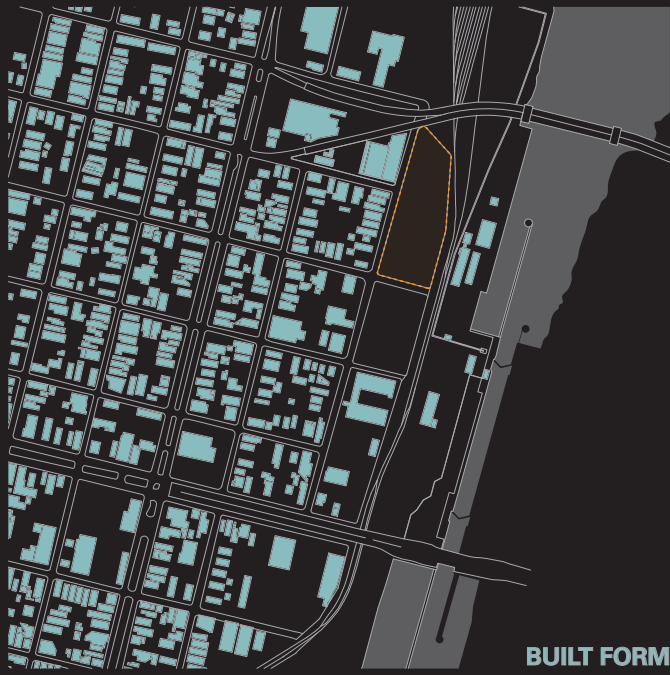
# SOCIAL CATALYST

JEREMY SHELTON MALONEY  
EMPOWERMENT OF A COMMUNITY  
CAN A SYNERGISTIC MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENT THAT FOCUSES ON THE NEEDS OF A COMMUNITY BECOME A SOCIAL CATALYST FOR REVITALIZATION?



6 SOUTH VIEW - JAPONICA STREET

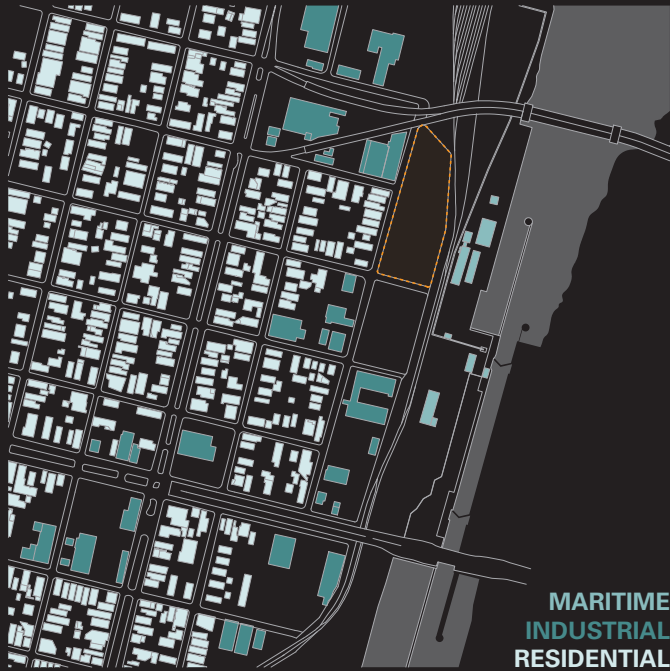
7 NORTH VIEW - JAPONICA STREET



**BUILT FORM**



**MARITIME  
RAIL LINES  
VEHICULAR**

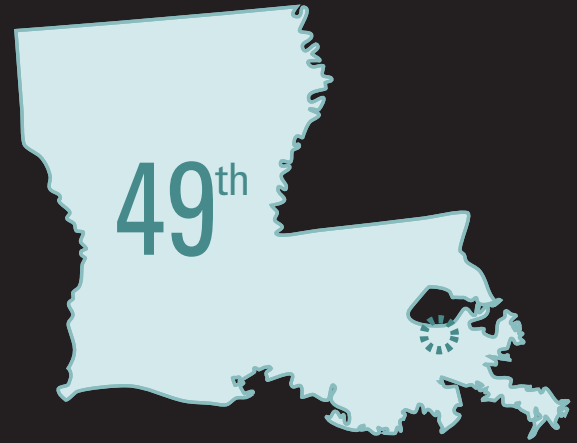


**MARITIME  
INDUSTRIAL  
RESIDENTIAL**

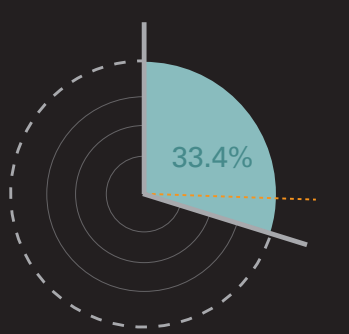


**MEDICAL  
GROCERY  
FAST FOOD  
EDUCATIONAL**

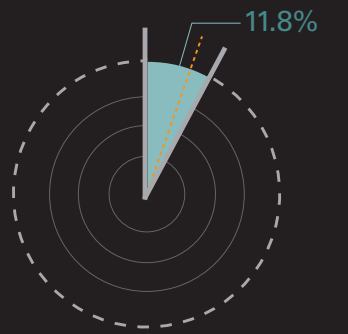




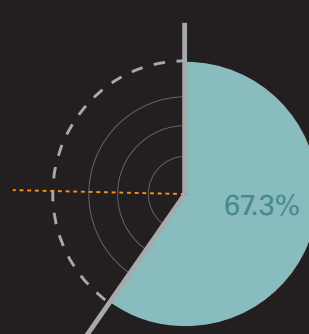
# OVERALL STATE HEALTH RANKING



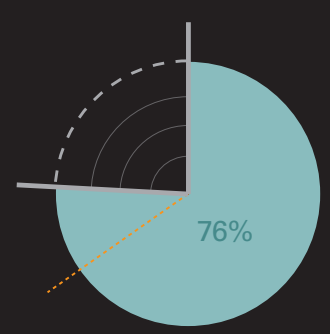
**PERCENT OF OBESITY**  
*[United States Average 27.8%]  
 [Ranked 49th in the United States]*



**PERCENT DIABETIC**  
*[United States Average 8.3%]  
 [Ranked 46th in the United States]*



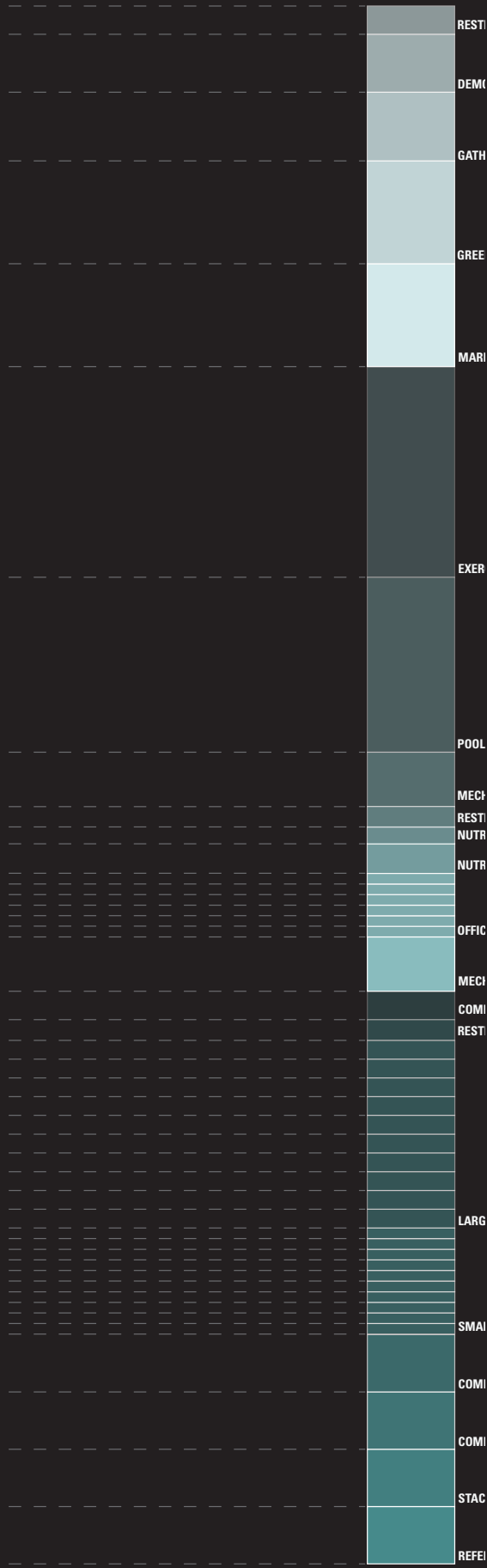
**HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION**  
*[United States Average 75.5%]  
 [Ranked 46th in the United States]*



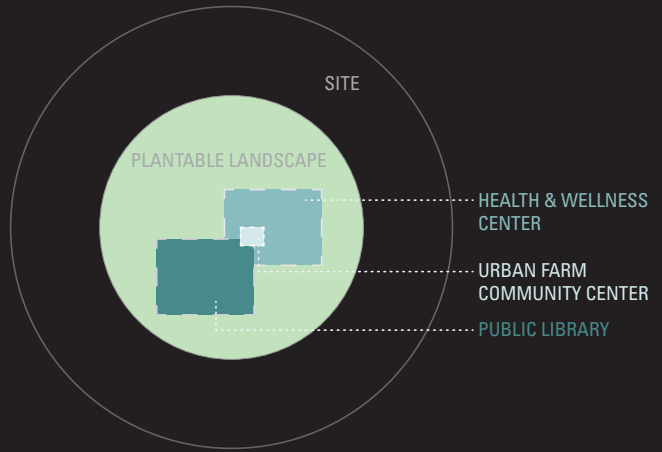
**PREVENTABLE HOSPITALIZATION**  
*[United States Average 66.8%]  
 [Ranked 48th in the United States]*



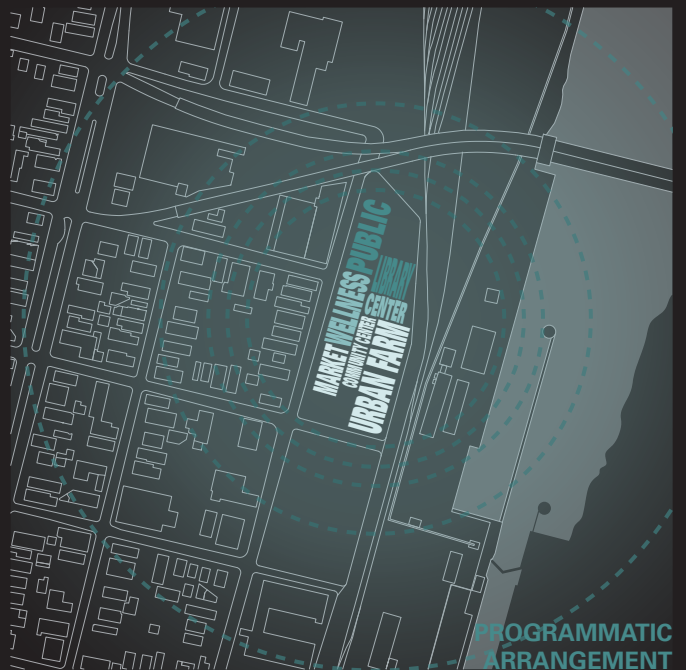
# PUBLIC LIBRARY WELLNESS CENTER URBAN FARM MARKET COMMUNITY CENTER



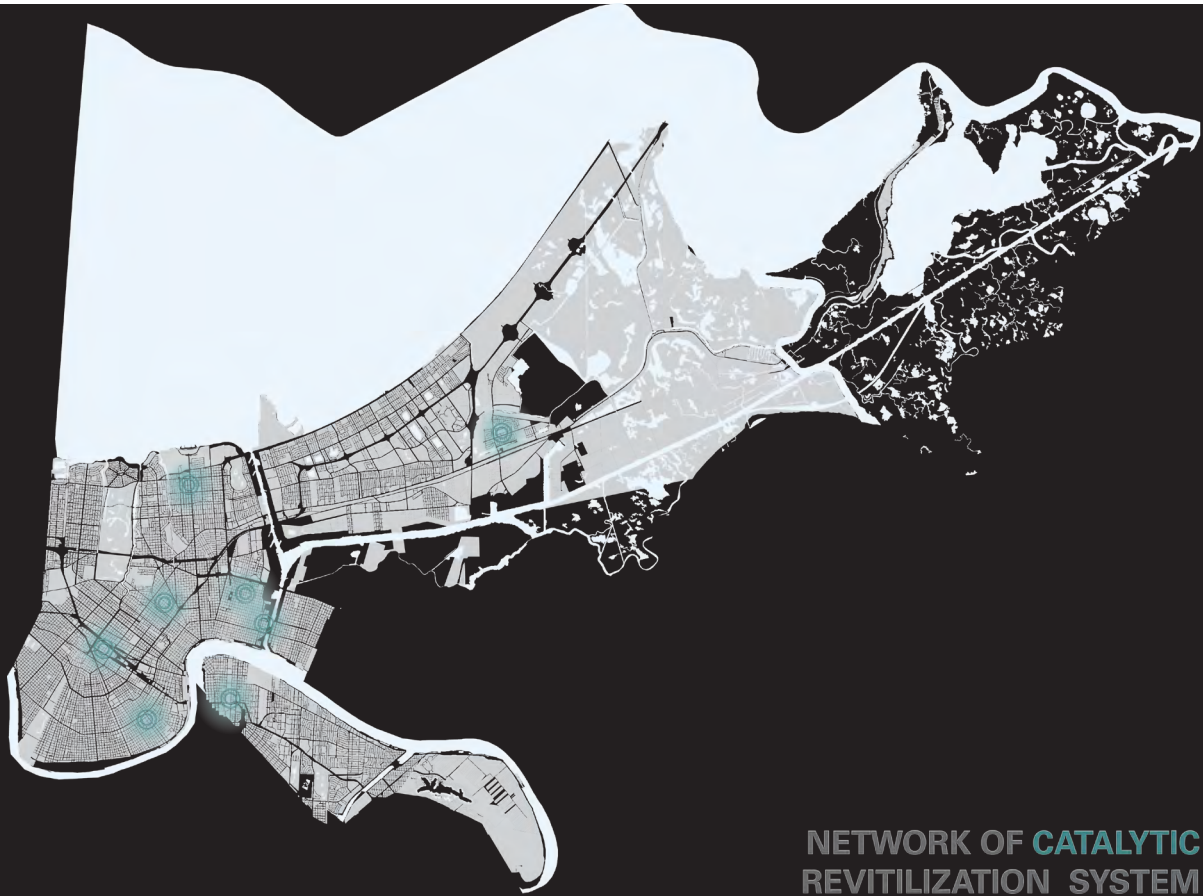
RESTI  
DEMO  
GATH  
GREE  
MARI  
EXER  
POOL  
MECH  
RESTI  
NUTR  
OFFIC  
MECI  
COMI  
RESTI  
LARG  
SMAI  
COMI  
COMI  
STAC  
REFEL



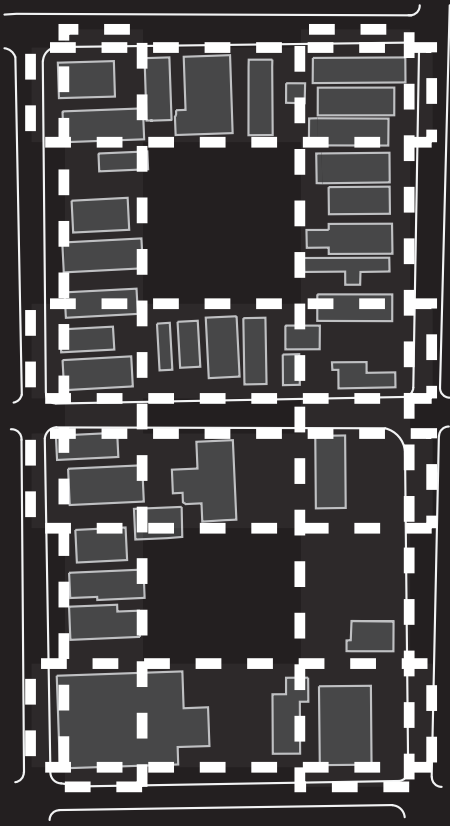
|                             |                        |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Site Square Footage         | 204, 732sf [4.7 acres] |
| Public Library              | 29,120sf               |
| Health and Wellness Center  | 29,824sf               |
| Urban Farm/Community Center | 14,888sf               |
| Plantable landscape         | 87,120 sf [2 acres]    |



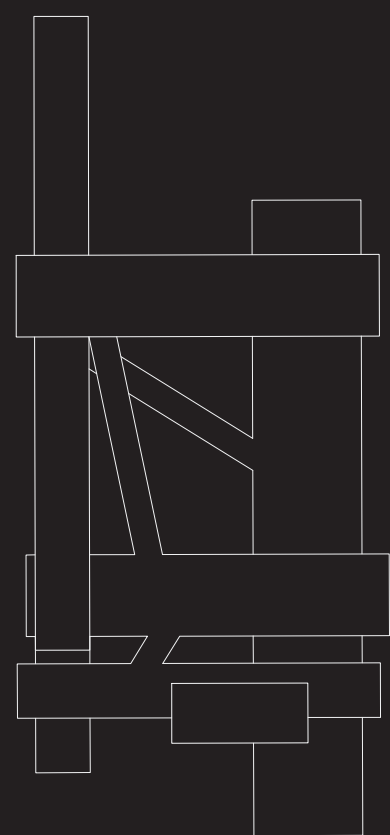
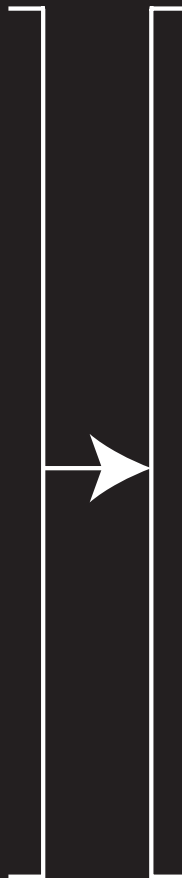




NETWORK OF **CATALYTIC**  
REVITALIZATION SYSTEM

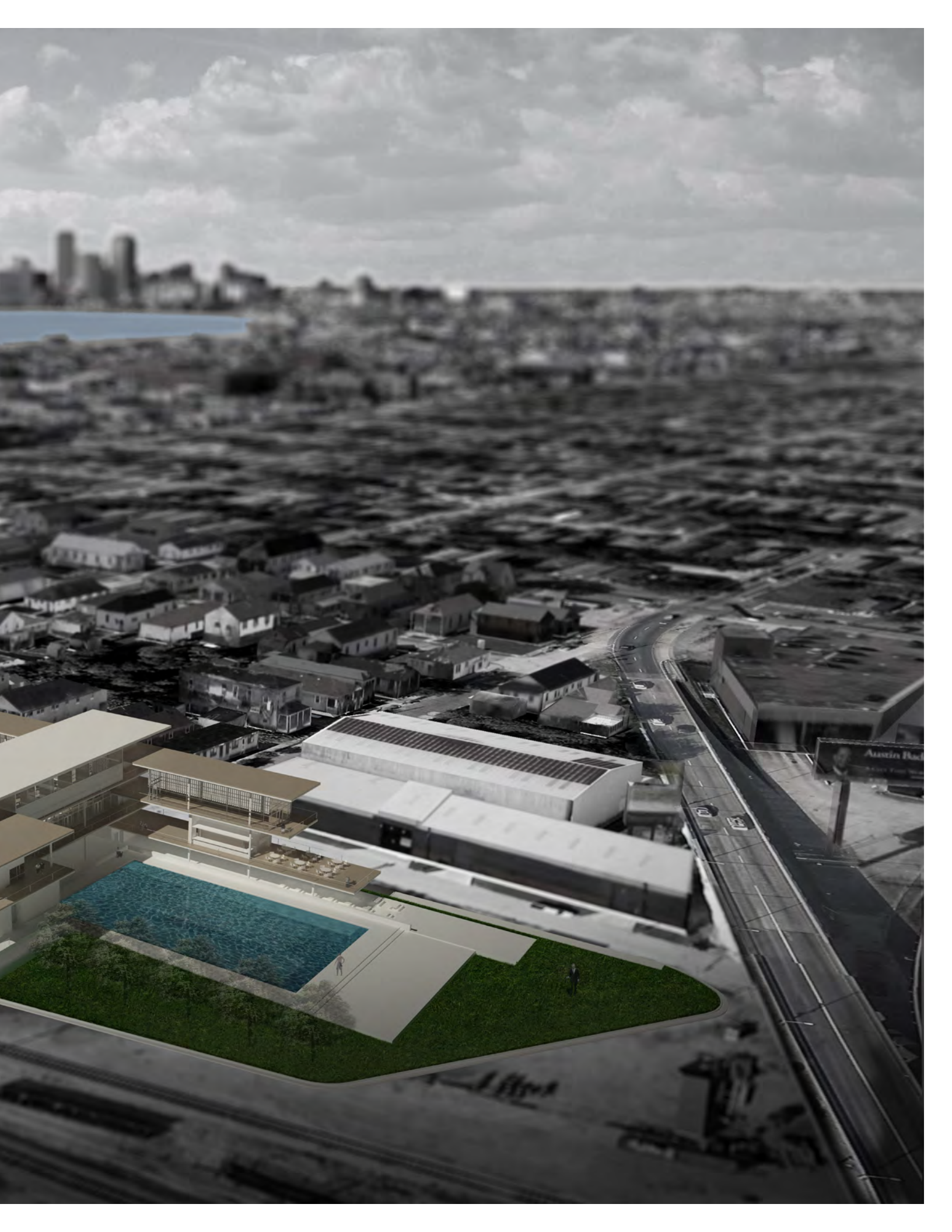


NEW ORLEANS BLOCK CONFIGURATION



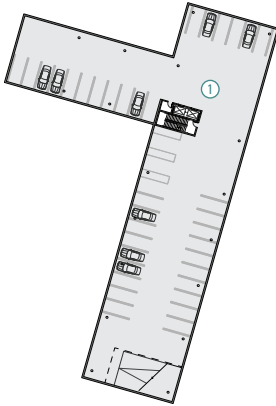
CONCEPTUAL DESIGN DIAGRAM





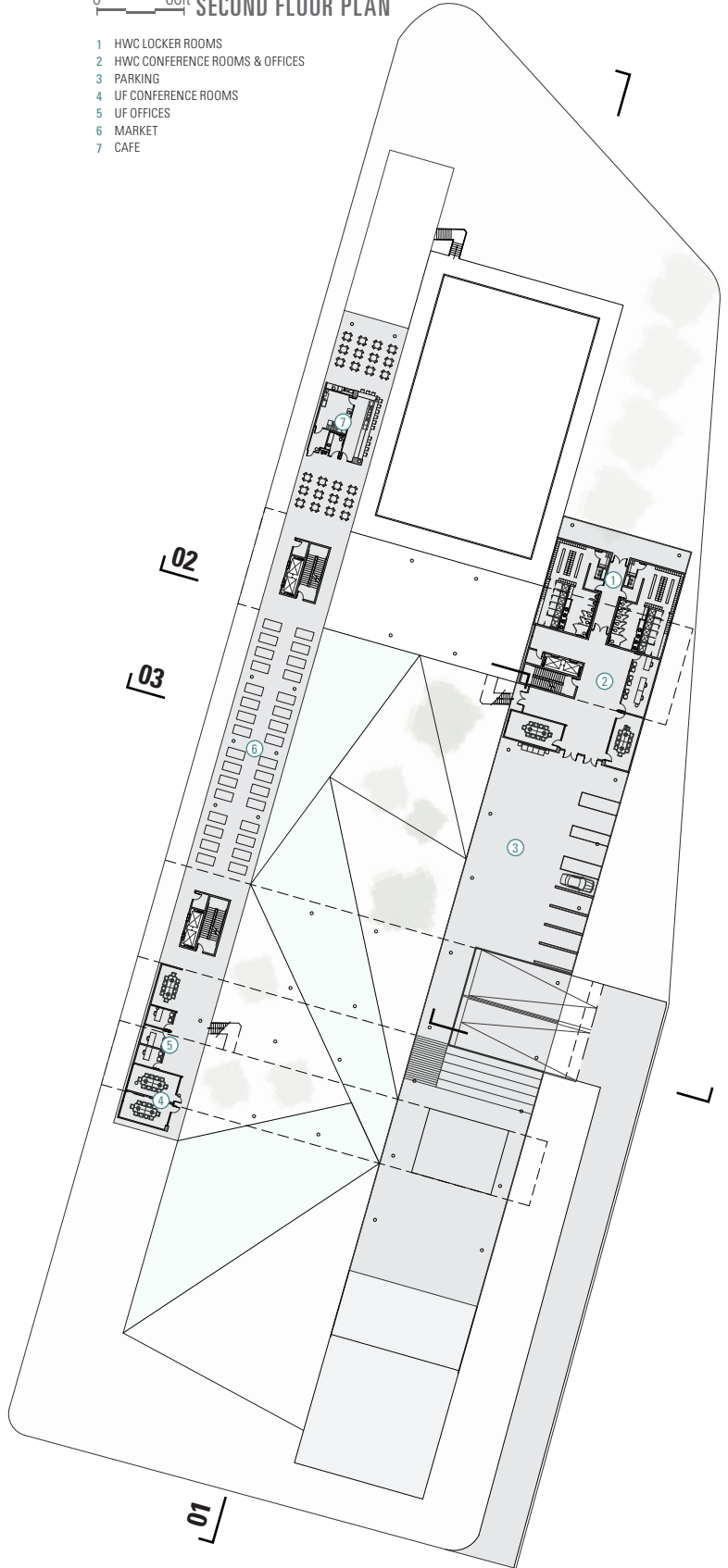
0 120ft **PARKING LEVEL**

- 1 PARKING



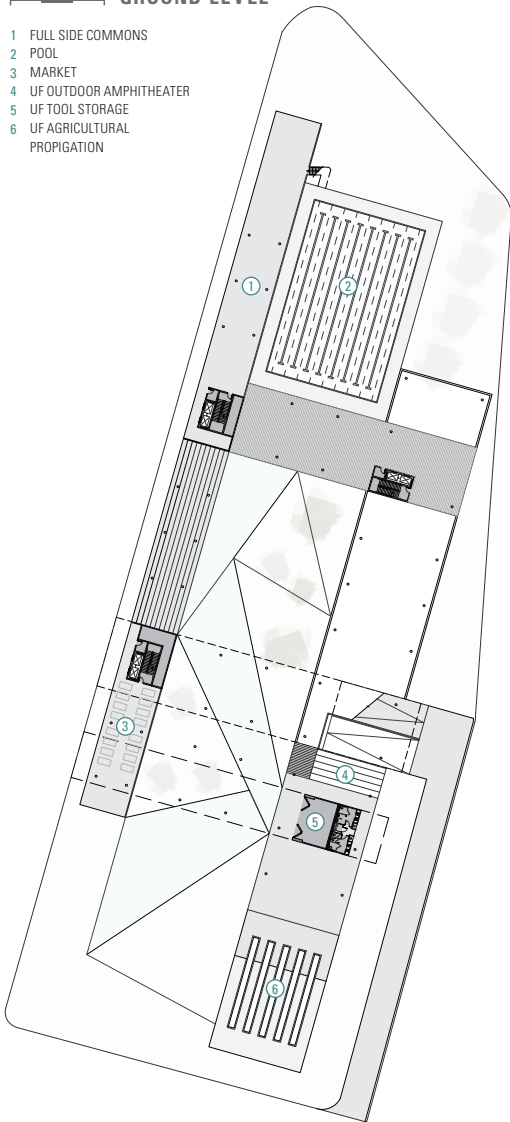
0 60ft **SECOND FLOOR PLAN**

- 1 HWC LOCKER ROOMS
- 2 HWC CONFERENCE ROOMS & OFFICES
- 3 PARKING
- 4 UF CONFERENCE ROOMS
- 5 UF OFFICES
- 6 MARKET
- 7 CAFE



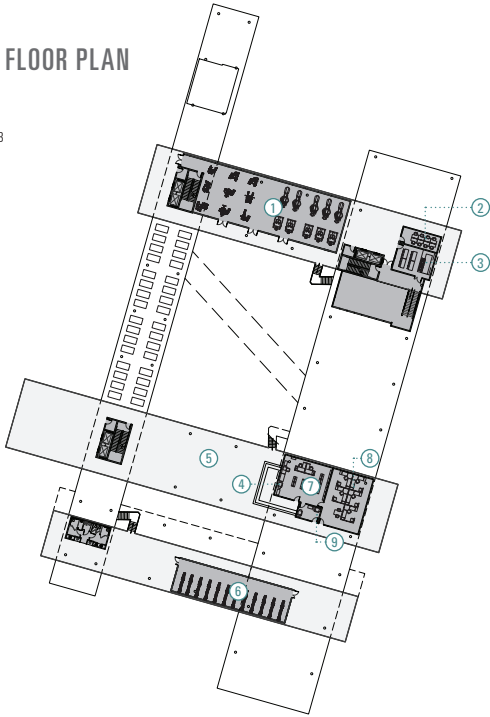
0 120ft **GROUND LEVEL**

- 1 FULL SIDE COMMONS
- 2 POOL
- 3 MARKET
- 4 UF OUTDOOR AMPHITHEATER
- 5 UF TOOL STORAGE
- 6 UF AGRICULTURAL PROPIGATION



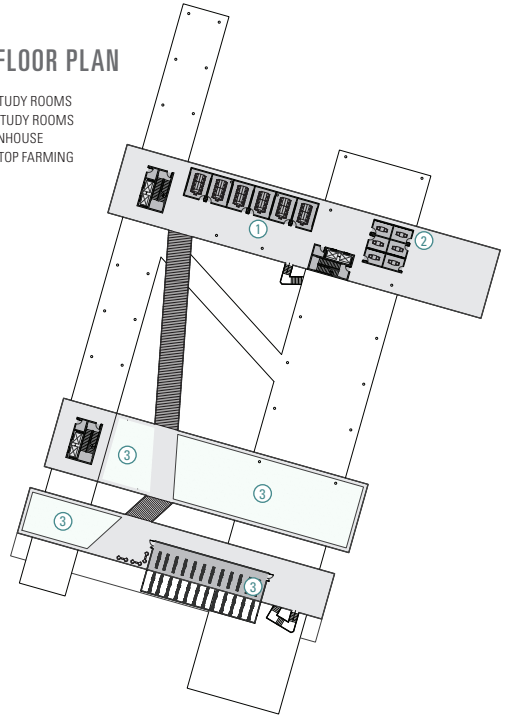
0 120ft **THIRD FLOOR PLAN**

- 1 HWC EXERCISE SPACE
- 2 HWC NUTRITION
- 3 HWC DEMONSTRATION LAB
- 4 LIBRARY CIRCULATION
- 5 LIBRARY COMMONS
- 6 UF GREENHOUSE
- 7 LIBRARY STAFF
- 8 LIBRARY SERVICES
- 9 LIBRARY COPY AND SCAN



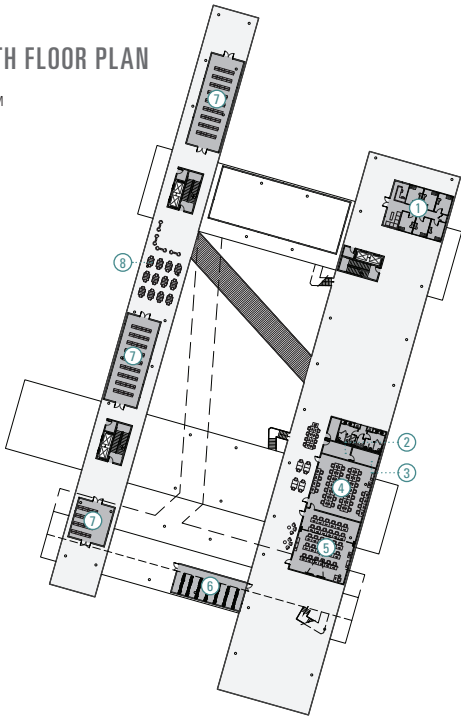
0 120ft **FIFTH FLOOR PLAN**

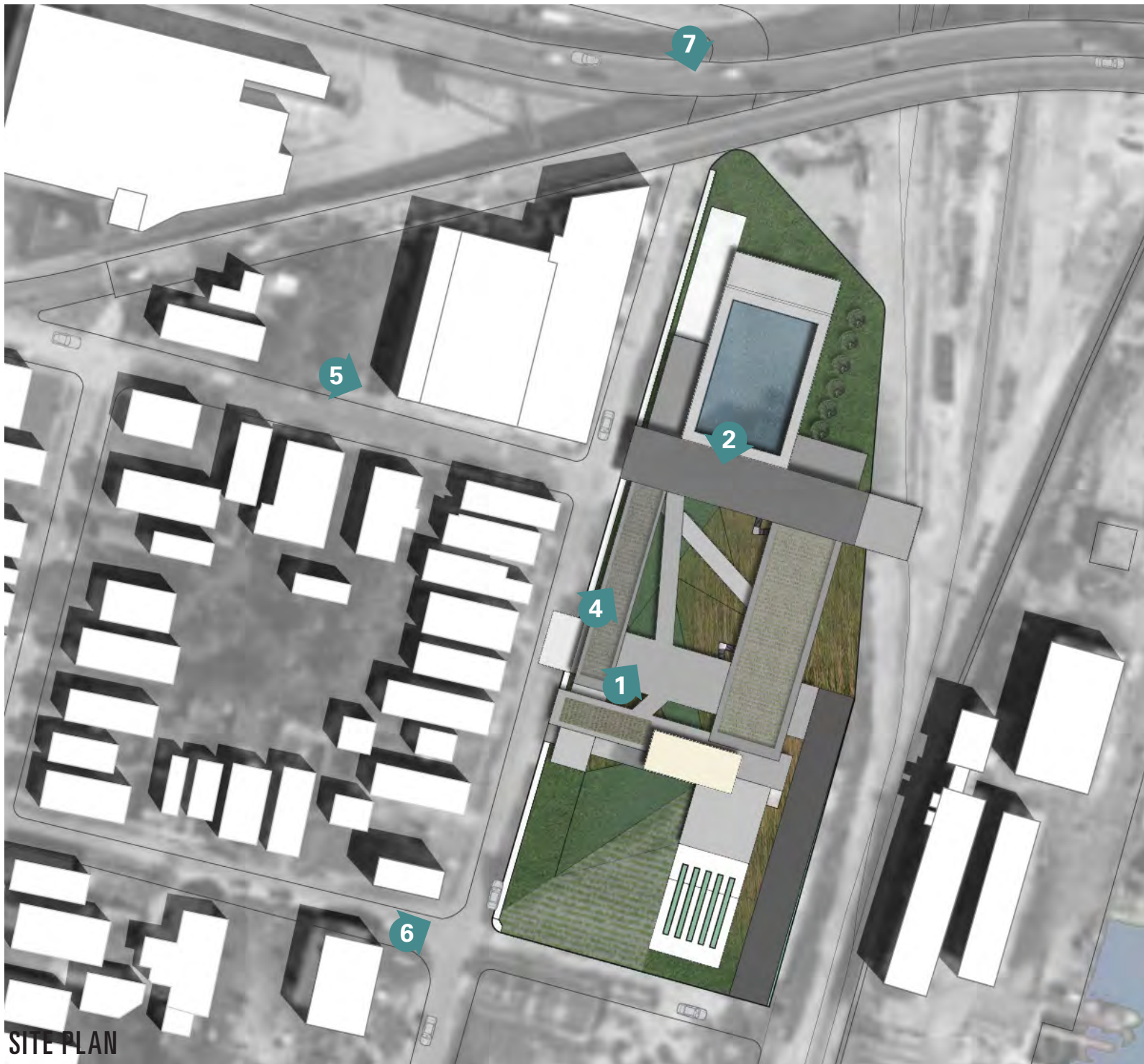
- 1 LARGE STUDY ROOMS
- 2 SMALL STUDY ROOMS
- 3 UF GREENHOUSE
- 4 UF ROOFTOP FARMING



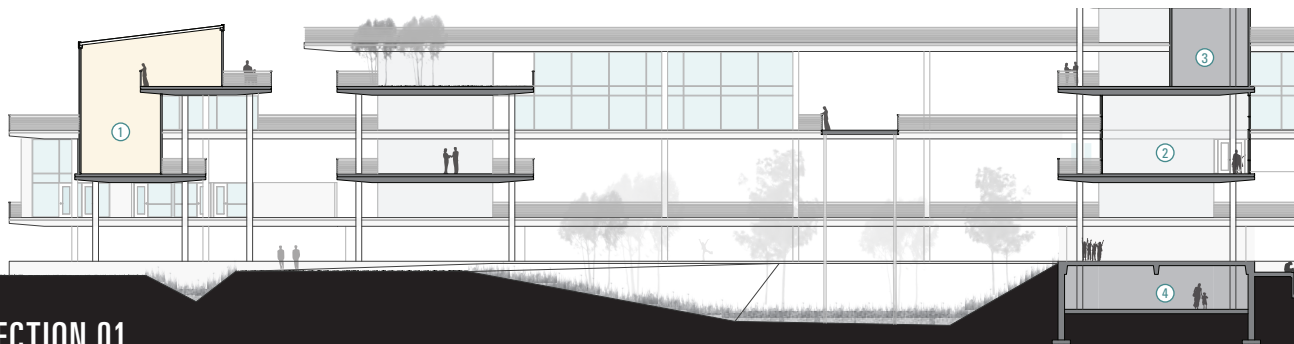
0 120ft **FOURTH FLOOR PLAN**

- 1 HWC CONSULTATION ROOM
- 2 SERVER ROOM
- 3 STORAGE
- 4 COMPUTER LAB
- 5 COMPUTER CLASSROOM
- 6 UF GREENHOUSE
- 7 LIBRARY STACKS
- 8 LIBRARY STUDY CAROLS



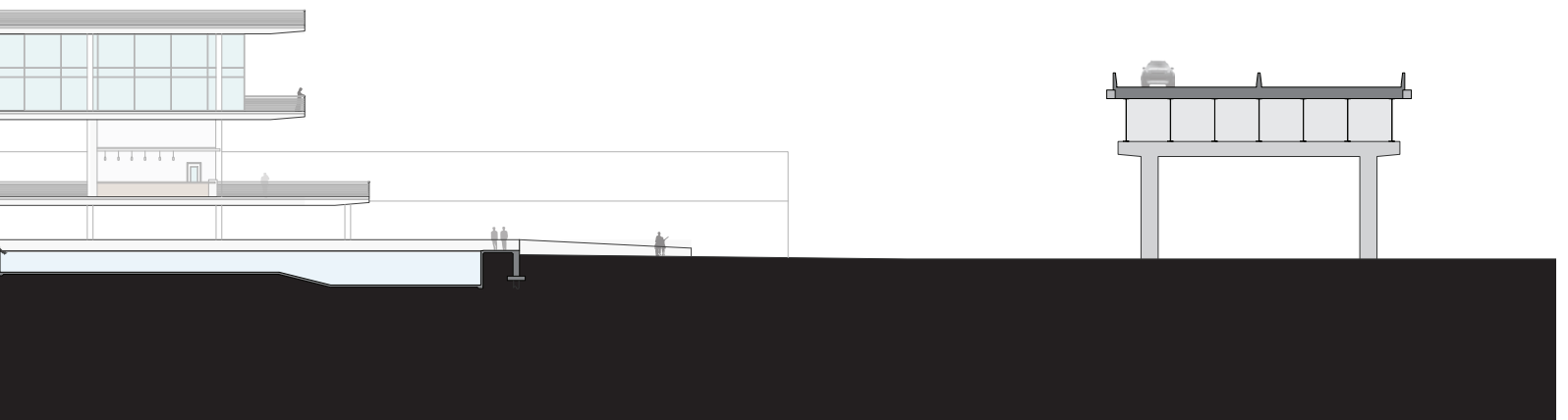
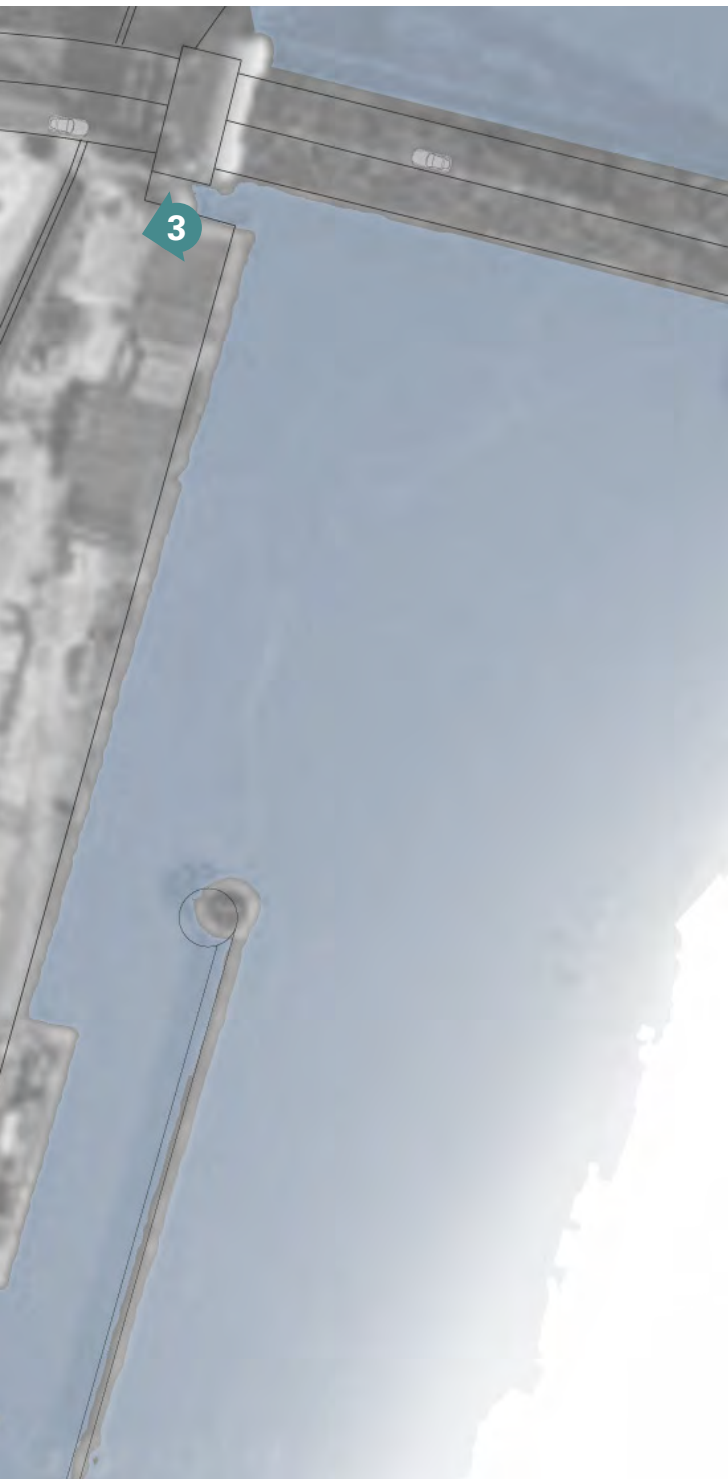


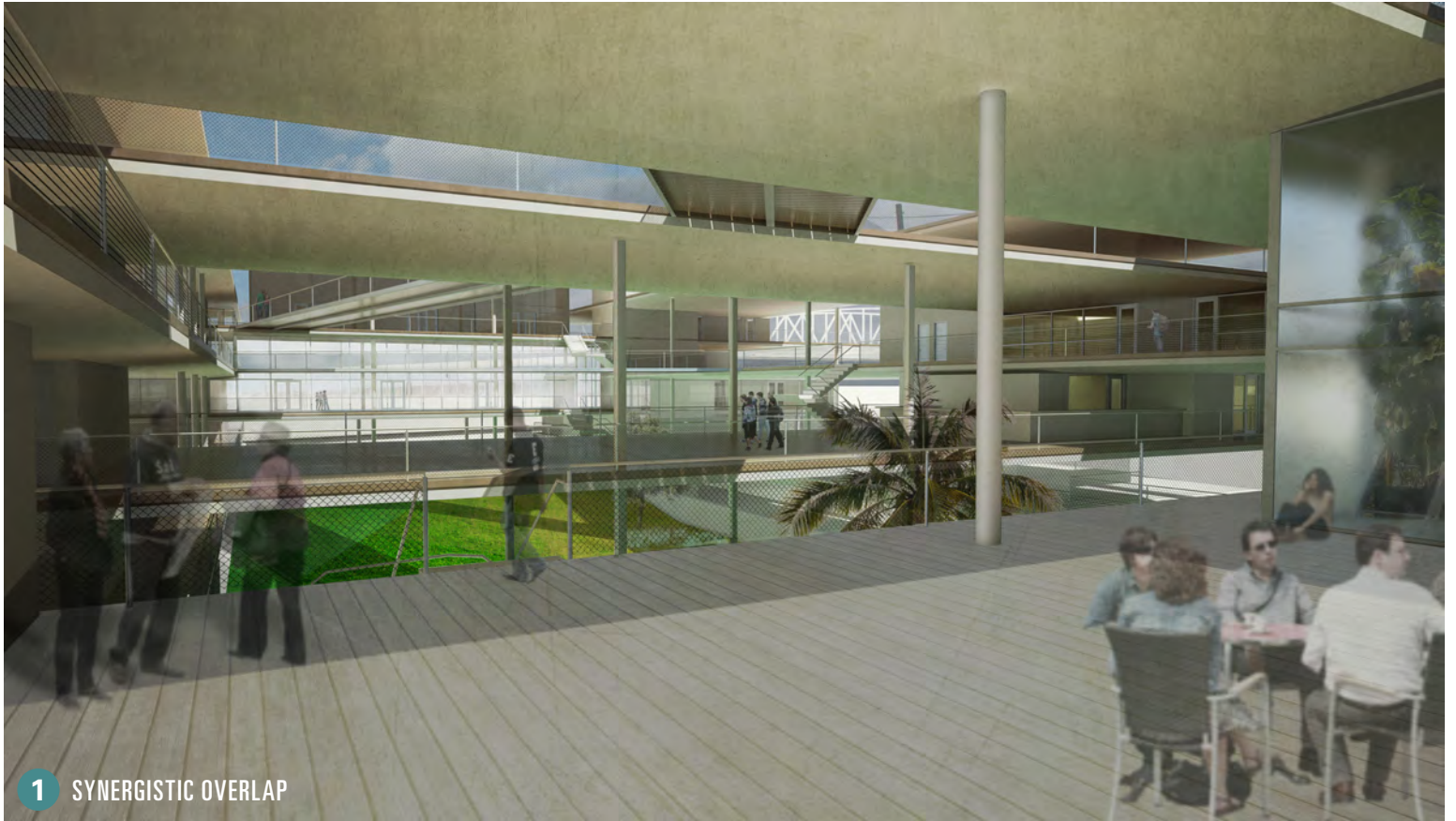
SITE PLAN



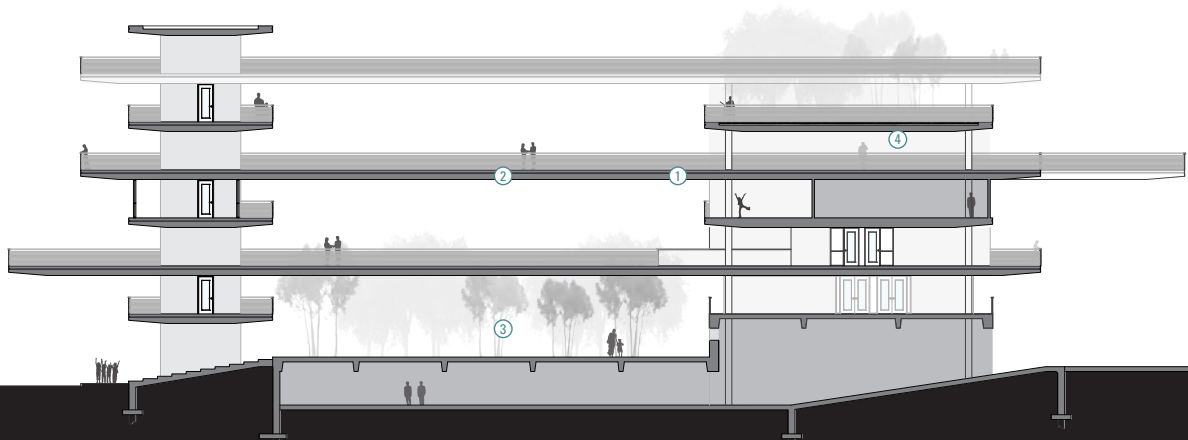
0 40ft BUILDING SECTION 01

- 1 UF GREENHOUSE
- 2 HWC EXERCISE SPACE
- 3 LARGE STUDY ROOMS
- 4 PARKING





1 SYNERGISTIC OVERLAP

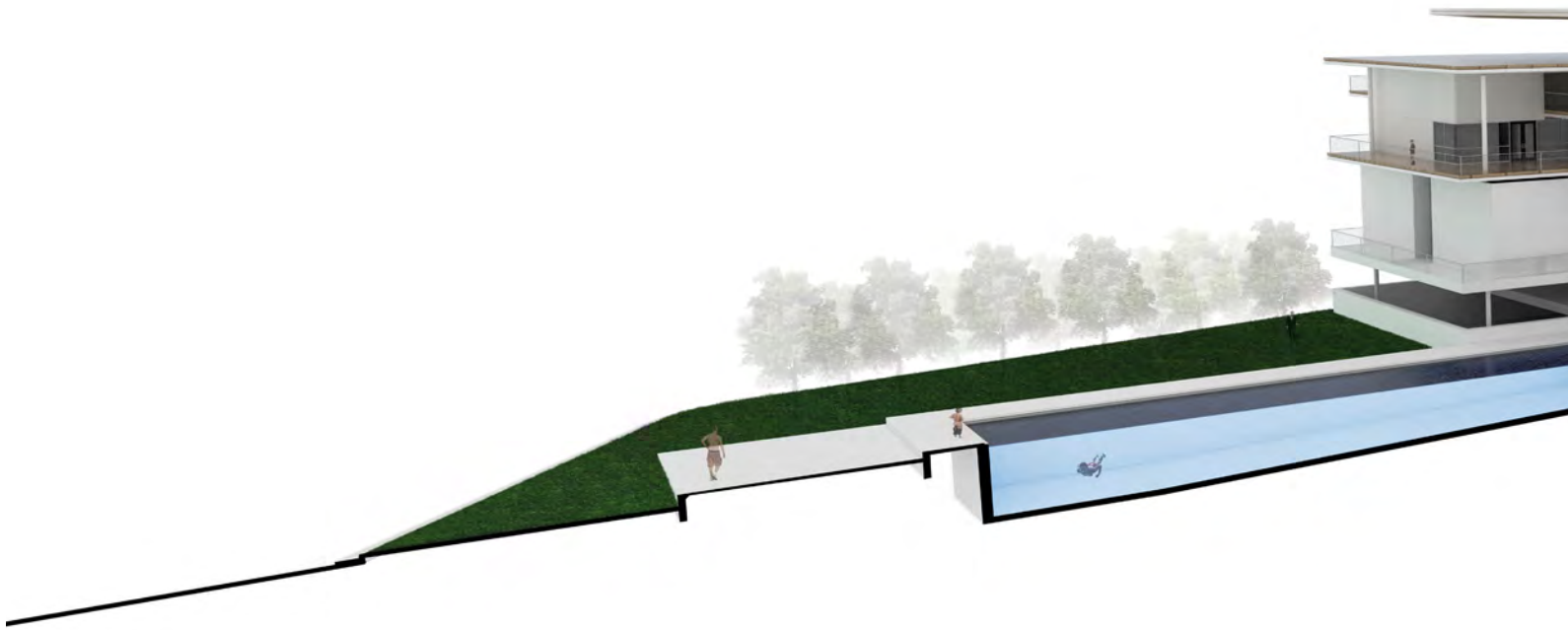


0 40ft BUILDING SECTION 02

- 1 LIBRARY CIRCULATION
- 2 LIBRARY COMMONS
- 3 PARKING
- 4 COMPUTER CLASSROOM



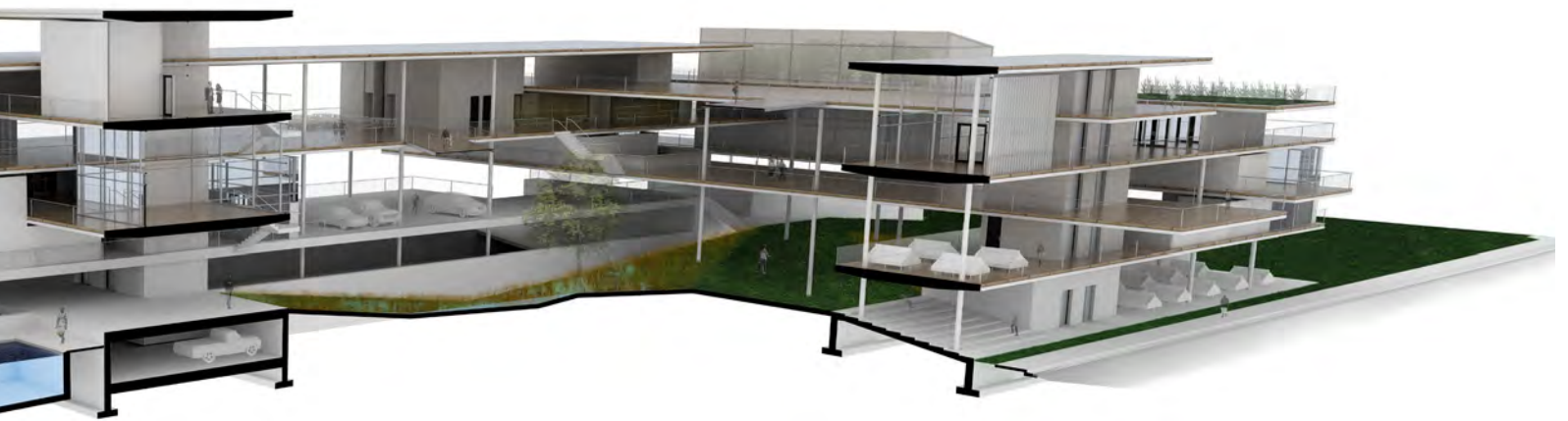


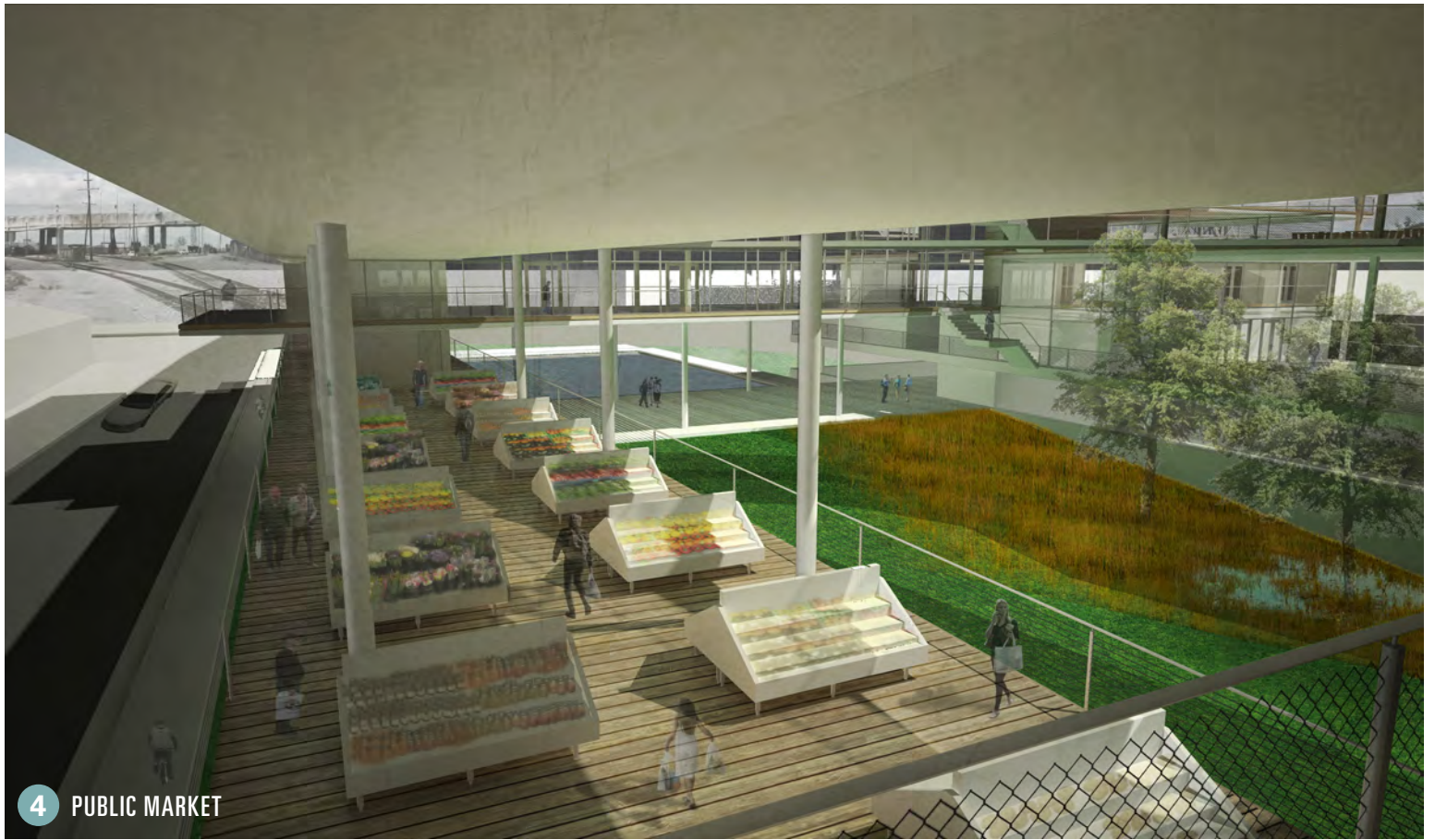


0 40ft

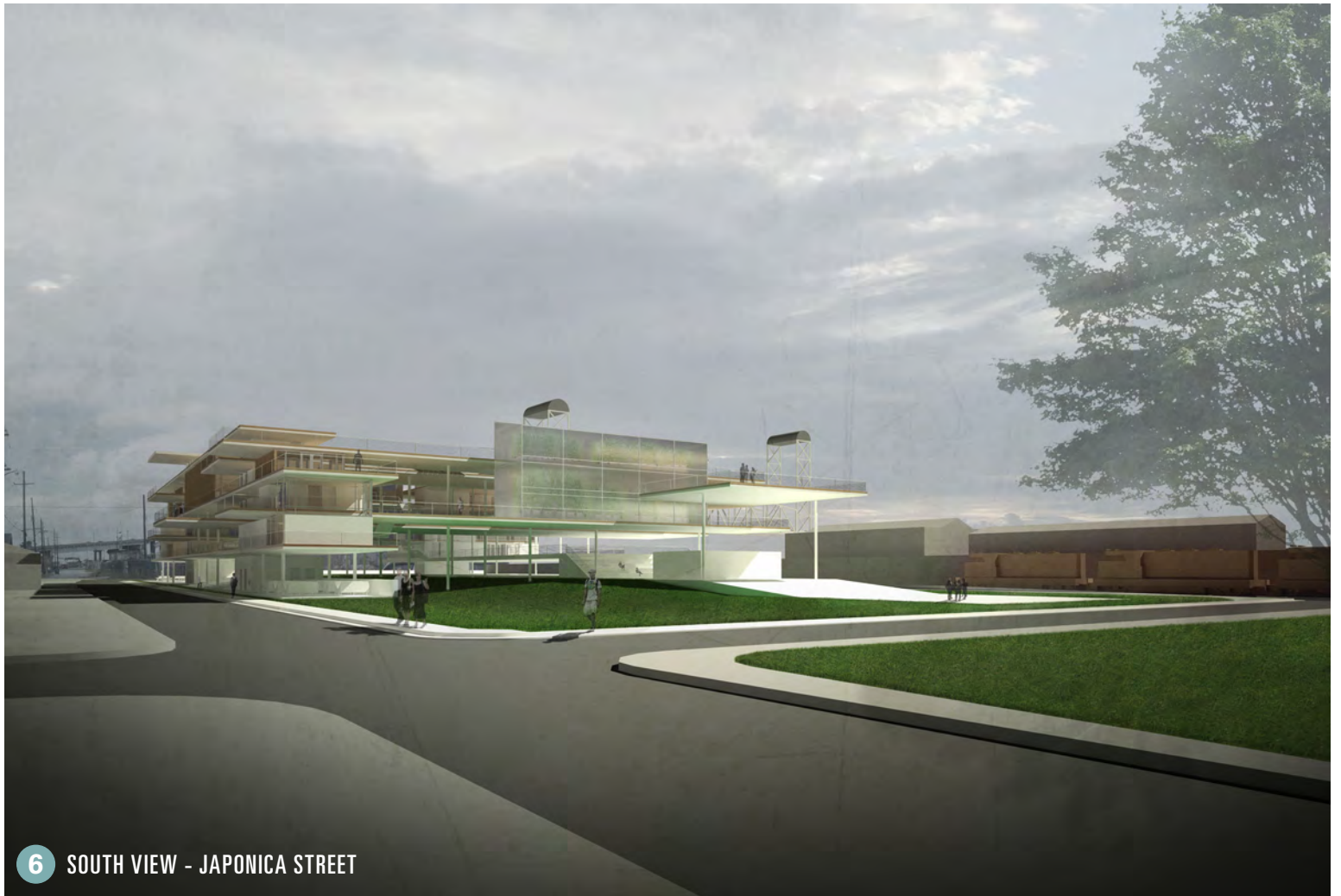
### BUILDING SECTION 03

- 1 MARKET
- 2 PARKING

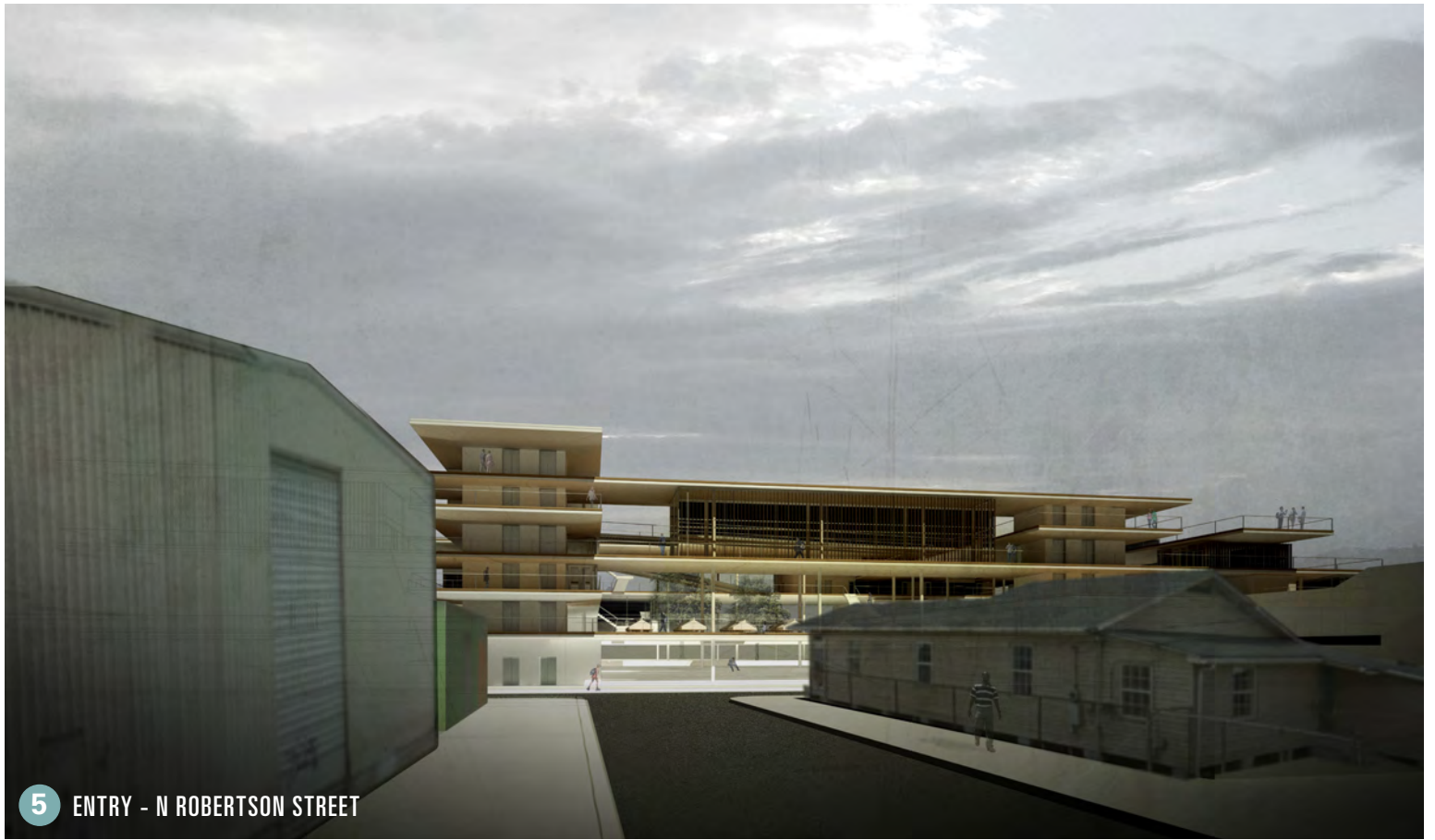




4 PUBLIC MARKET



6 SOUTH VIEW - JAPONICA STREET

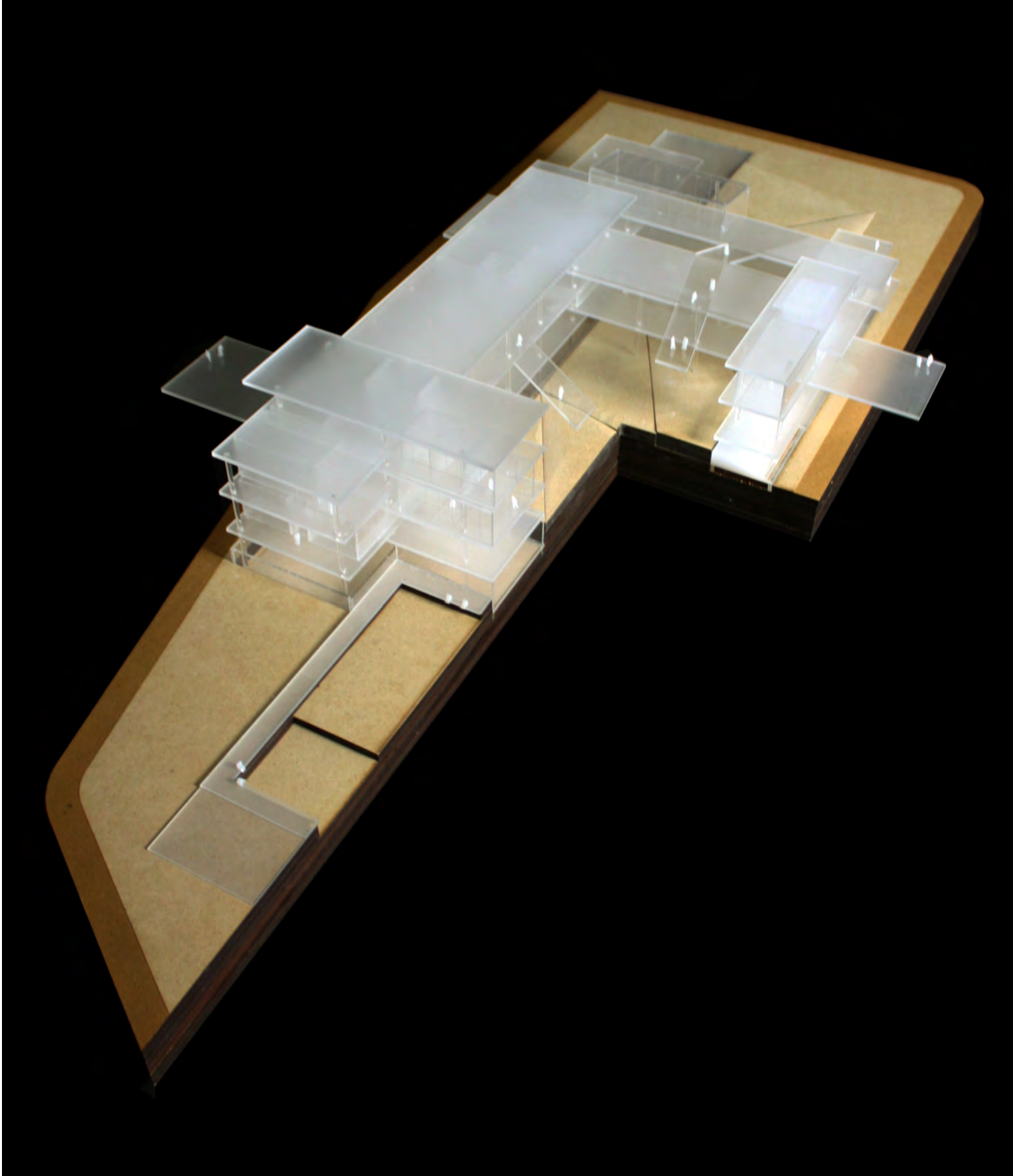


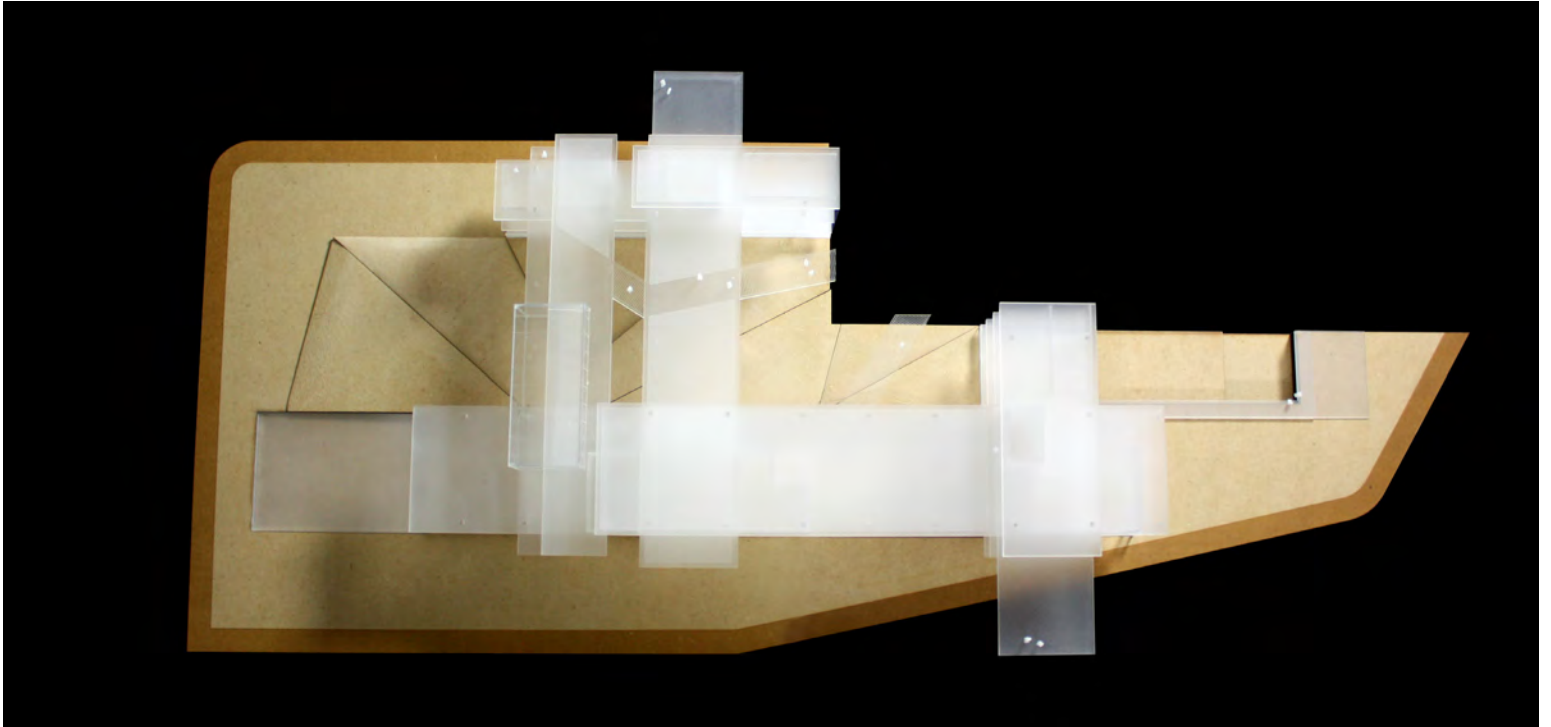
5 ENTRY - N ROBERTSON STREET

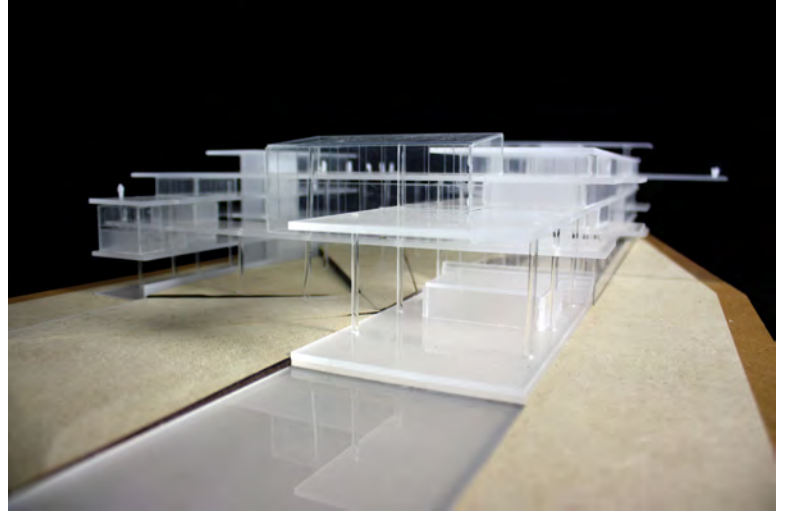
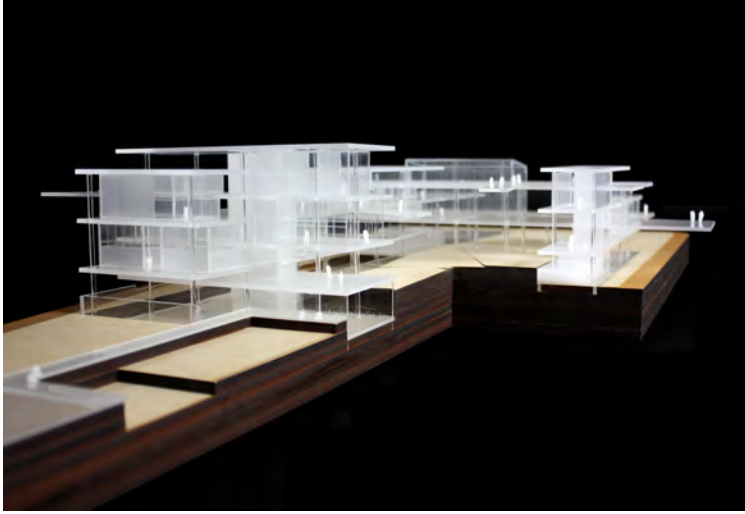


7 NORTH VIEW - JAPONICA STREET

FINAL SECTIONAL MODEL

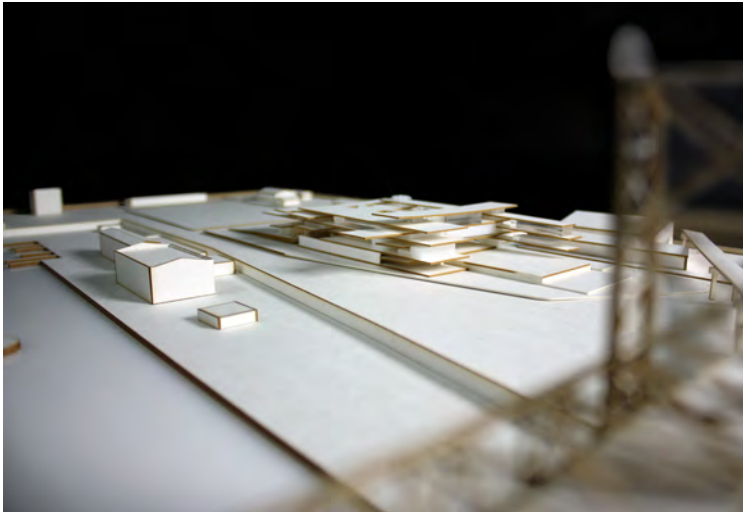
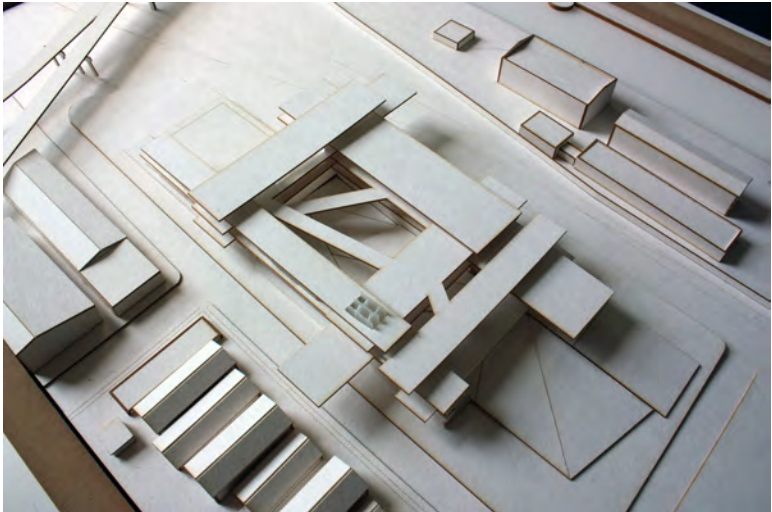




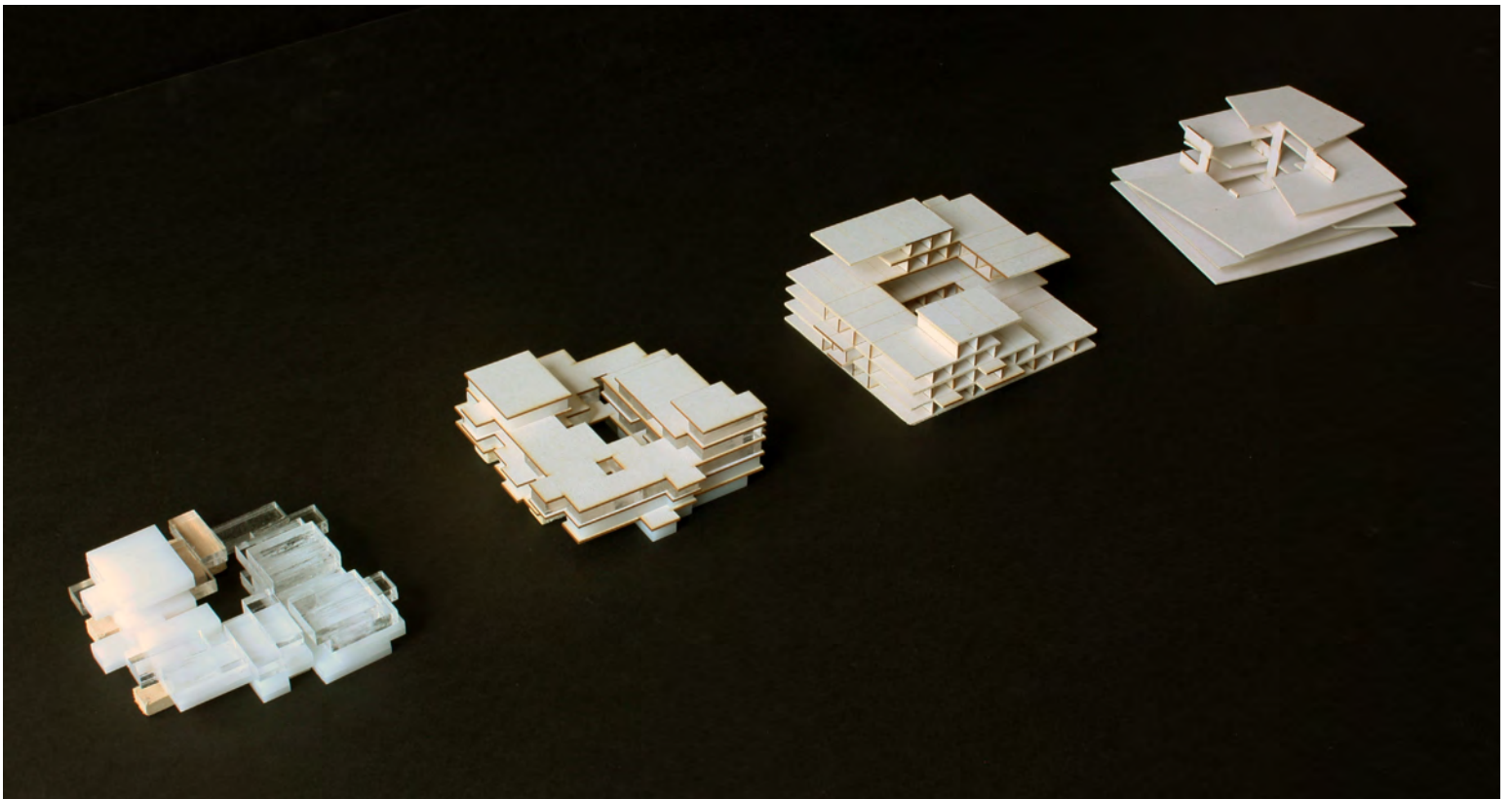
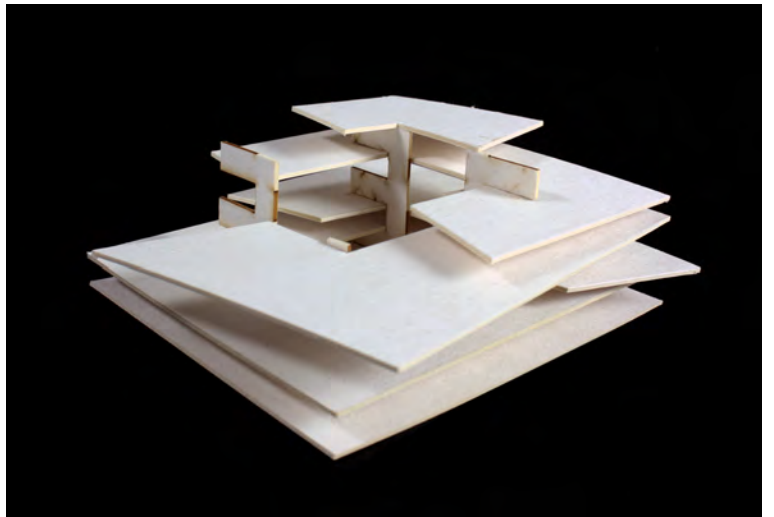
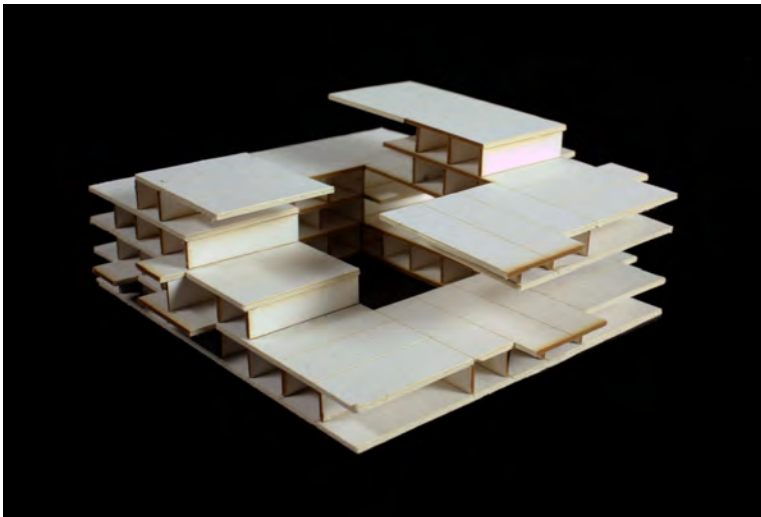
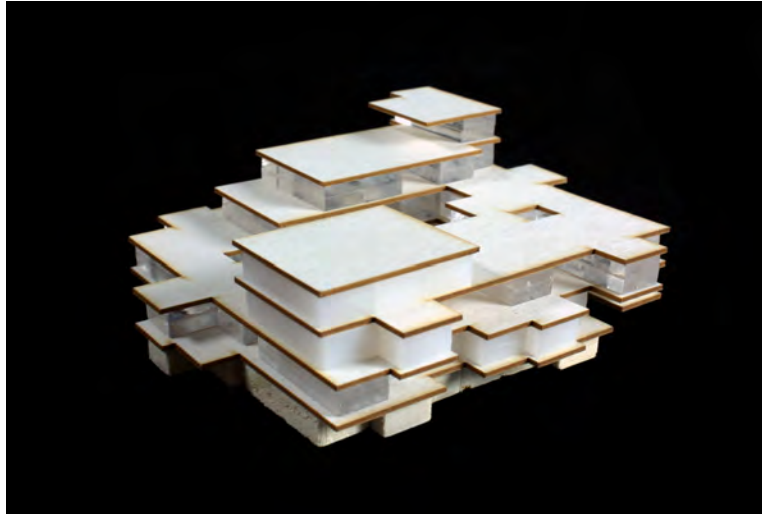
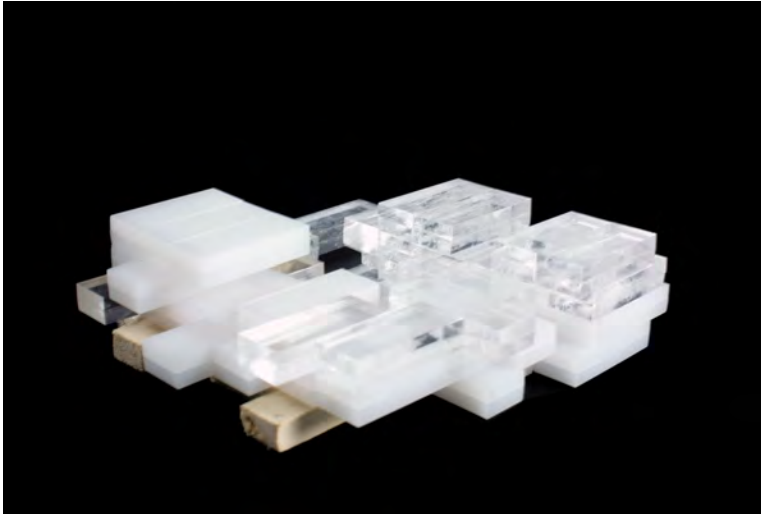




SITE MODEL WITH FINAL MASSING



# CONCEPTUAL STUDY MODELS



FORM STUDY MODEL

