



BLENDING IN THE URBAN SPACE

An approaching to rejuvenate the urban void

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MASTER'S THESIS, INTERIOR ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN

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PRECEDENTS
LITERATURE VIEW

TOPIC

Introduction:

For my thesis I am interested in blending the urban environment. By “blending” I mean integrating the built and natural landscape, as well as relationships between people in the urban context.

The goal of this literature review is to develop a method to “blend” the existing urban environment or city scape to its surroundings. The following review will discuss landscape as a form of urbanism, the benefits of blending, lastly translate blending in architecture language.

What is landscape Urbanism? Charles Waldheim defines Landscape urbanism as a modern approach of urban planning that exploits the variable circumstances of the landscape as the foundation for the development of the urban program and its shape and structure. (Waldheim 71)

Waldheim in his book landscape as urbanism describes landscape architecture, urban design, and planning. He is seeing urbanism and landscape as the opposite, or to think of landscape only as a temporary remedy from urban life, which is characterized by buildings and infrastructure. However, partly driven by environmental issues, landscapes as a model and medium for cities, wherein the city is seen as “constructed of interconnected and ecologically rich horizontal field conditions, rather than the arrangement of objects and buildings.” The term landscape urbanism holds significance within the design professions of architecture, landscape architecture, urban design, and planning. Terra Fluxus by James Corner from the Landscape Urbanism Reader is widely regarded as a fundamental piece in the development of landscape urbanism philosophy. He stated that the fusion

of landscape and urbanism promises new relational and systematic workings across vast scales and scopes, relocating the parts in relation to the whole, but the separation of landscape and urbanism acknowledges a level of material physicality, of intimacy and difference, that is always embedded in the larger matrix or field. (Corner 315)

Corner's central argument is built around the development of four temporary themes: processes over time the staging of surfaces, the operational or working method and the imaginary These contain, in brief, the following summaries. Processes over time: This concept is rooted from ecology and opens us a new perspective on "terra fluxus," which appreciates dynamic processes flowing over the urban field. (Corner 311) the staging of surfaces: Distinct groups of people interacting with time and place, resulting in an ecosystem of diversified systems and elements that put in motion a diverse network of interaction. (Corner 313)

the operational or working method: The intricacy inherent in the first two topics necessitates the development of a new form of representation, which in turn necessitates the development of new procedures capable of addressing the sheer magnitude of challenges at hand. (Corner 314)

the imaginary: Corner distinguishes himself from McHarg by emphasizing the importance of creativity, not simply rationality, in developing solutions within this framework. Design implementation in public space engages the spirit of the urban people, functioning as “containers of collective memory and desire” as well as “places for spatial and social imagination to create new links and sets of possibilities.” (Corner 315)

tion to create new links and sets of possibilities.” (Corner 315)

Waldheim describes how landscape urbanist methods arose in reaction to economic restructuring and were shown to be useful in protecting urban inhabitants from the worst social and environmental consequences of this restructuring. (Waldheim 2016)

Similarly, Ananiadou-Tzimopoulou states that the current urban landscape is a reflection of social, economic, and ecological changes, but it also includes places with a hybrid character, possible sites for urban growth, and a vision of the future. (Ananiadou-Tzimopoulou, 2017) The article broadens the discussion on the reshaping of cities while also highlighting the contribution of landscape architecture to the sustainable perspective of urban design. Urban Resilience through Blending

Cook and Lara, in their book *Remaking Metropolis* place landscape architecture, with its distinctive characteristics, in a creative dialogue with the fields of architecture and urban design (2012) This book establishes a broader vocabulary for the urban landscape and its design, and then emphasizing landscape architecture’s contribution to a sustainable urban design and planning perspective.

While each of these authors make the point that it is important to think about a blended urban landscape, these authors also mention several benefits which affect humans. Foremost, a blended landscape can provide better ecosystem into cities. Ahern and Laura R suggest the question relates to cities and their resilience, asking “How can city form be organized to build its resilience capacity?” Ahern thinks a city with resilience capacity can provide ecosystem services over time, even in the urgency of typical urban dynamics and disturbances. Furthermore, Walker and Slat talk about the relation between resilience and disturbance and reach the same

conclusions: cities must have resilience—the ability to recover from disturbances without changing their fundamental state—in order to be sustainable over the long term. (Walker and Slat 2005).

These authors point out one reason why resilience of the city is hard to examine and learn, is that while landscape ecology is being attempted by designers in their urban projects, it takes research skills and resources to “close the learning loop” to understand specifically how they worked, how alternatives compare, and whether or not the results are transferrable from one project to the next. (Ahern 2013) Felson and Pickett suggest an approach for completing an urban ecological project and gathering useful results for a next project. Empirical research, also known as “designed experiments,” is a collaborative effort between urban planners, designers, and landscape ecologists to conceptualize, build, and monitor their built projects. (Felson and Pickett 2005)

Blending to Meet Peoples’ Needs

The previous section looked at the trend toward introducing landscape to the urban environment, and its benefit for the city. Now how do we apply landscape to the city, or how do we blend landscape into the urban environment?

In general, blending the urban environment is to integrate urban public space with landscape while considering urban, ecological, and humans needs.

Matsuoka and Kaplan reviewed over 90 studies from 1991 to 2006 on landscape and urban planning to analysis how humans interact with outdoor urban environments. (Matsuoka, Kaplan 2008)

These researchers' studies provide compelling evidence that the design of urban landscapes has a significant impact on the well-being, behavior, and perceptions of users and neighbors. They summarize their results into two major overarching groups of what people need in the urban landscape : nature needs and human interaction needs.

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These researchers' studies provide compelling evidence that the design of urban landscapes has a significant impact on the well-being, behavior, and perceptions of users and neighbors. They summaries their results into two major overarching groups of what people need in the urban landscape : nature needs and human interaction needs. Nature needs, most directly associated with the physical characteristics of environmental settings, were categorized in terms of contact with nature, aesthetic preference, and recreation and play. Human interaction needs are less directly associated with the physical characteristics of environmental settings, and include issues of social interaction, citizen participation in the design process, and community identity. (Matsuoka, Kaplan 2008). Although addressed in different ways, remarkable similarities exist concerning these six needs across diverse cultures and political systems. Urban residents worldwide express a desire for contact with nature and each other, attractive environments, places in which to recreate and play, privacy, a more active role in the design of their community, and a sense of community identity. (Matsuoka, Kaplan 2008). This work provides valuable design considerations on how to design an urban public space.

Furthermore, in the book Humanscape author Stephen Kaplan and Rachel Kaplan exams how human reacts from environmental chang-

es. When it comes to environmental challenges, human is always presented with the contradiction that the greatest impediment to a more humane world for people is — people. Designers, planners, citizen groups, policymakers, and managers repeatedly set out to tackle “actual” problems only to become entangled in “people” issues. The book tries to solve the problem using behavioral science skills and insights. Not just in its theoretical foundation, but also in its focus, the approach is unconventional. The focus is not on the environment itself, but on how people interpret and experience it, the authors believe that the most important thing is to gain a better understanding of the creature we're dealing with, as well as a broader view of what people are like. (Kaplan 23-26)

With *People in Mind* investigates how to build and manage “everyday natural” locations – parks and open spaces, corporate grounds, vacant lots and backyard gardens, fields and forests – in ways that benefit and are loved by humans. Rachel Kaplan and Stephen Kaplan, pioneers in the field of environmental psychology, collaborate with Robert Ryan, a landscape architect and urban planner, to develop a conceptual framework for evaluating the human dimensions of natural settings.

How to translate “blending” into architectural language

To understand what strategies can landscape urbanism blending into architectural tool we need first think about how the idea of landscape practice fitting into space and acknowledging that landscape is more than land requires a shift in focus, as it is not bound to land. Wall stated that recognizing that landscape is more than land necessitates a paradigm change. The terms ‘land’ and ‘landscape’ have nat

ural, aesthetic, and agricultural meanings, as well as a history of legal and territorial conceptions of national politics and cultural identities. As Kenneth Olwig explains, 'customs and culture, not actual geographical traits, define a Land';² hence, landscape is not confined to land but is contained inside an environment. (Wall 17)

He also mentions that Landscape as Practice Landscape architecture is a non-neutral tool for seeing and making; it is a tool for thinking through what is happening in the world and for exploring what is happening. (Wall 17)

While designing landscape into the urban environment is one way of "blending", there are also other ways to think about "blending." In particular, Berrizbeitia and Pollak talk about blending interior and exterior.

In their book *Inside Outside* they talk about ways to explore the space between architecture and landscape, writing that "it becomes clear how transgressing boundaries makes a discipline more defined and richer." Furthermore, each disciplinary in-between territory also engages other disciplines such as urban design and ecology. At the same time, by understanding urban space as an interior or continuum of adjacent interior spaces, it becomes possible to achieve the dual benefit of designing green spaces with as much detail as interiors and enhancing sensory experiences of the inhabitants. (Bernardi, 2018)

Another book that talks about the relations between interior and exterior is *Interiorscapes: Gardens Within Buildings* by Paul Cooper. The book examines contemporary gardens and landscapes in both private and public spaces, which can be seen as a type of blending the urban environment. Interiorscapes include gardens that are enclosed within buildings, whether they are covered or open to the elements, as well as gardens that, while not confined by architecture, are

essential to the structure. (Cooper 2003)

Like the concept of blending the landscape to urban context above, gardens can be seen as landscape at smaller scale and buildings can be seen one unit of urban context.

Moreover, gardens integrated with a building share the same identity with the building, and may be inside of the building and also on the exterior of buildings. Gardens can blend inside and outside as either outdoor space or interior green space. Cooper notes that a garden has a close relationship with an architectural building, sometimes relying on it physically, or as an extension of its borders, and sometimes even the function of building and garden are tied together. Gardens can be created as extensions of buildings, they can include roof gardens, as well as gardens that have more unconventional interactions with the building. (Cooper 2003) The idea of incorporating a garden with the building can be seen as a blending of urban environment. When there is a lot of competition for space on the ground, gardens may share space with the building instead. (Cooper 2003)

Conclusion

To conclude, blending the urban environment can be seen as landscape urbanism. It blends landscapes and urban context in terms of space form and ideas. It can improve resilience of an urban space and make use of urban space for human better. Ways to implement the strategy for a successful blends can be as broad as exterior blends interior, when consider human needs in the urban area while "blending" the space.

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DILWORTH PARK

DESIGN FIRM : OLIN
YEAR: 2014
LOCATION: PHILADELPHIA, PA

BLENDERS OF
FORM INTERACTIONS SPACE



THE HIGH LINE

DESIGN FIRM : FIELD OPERATIONS
DILLER SCOFIDIO + RENFRO
PIET OUDOLF

YEAR: 2014
LOCATION: NEW YORK, NY

BLENDERS OF
SHAPE INTERACTIONS SPACE



FORD FOUNDATION

DESIGN FIRM : ROCHE DINKELOO

YEAR: 1968
LOCATION: NEW YORK, NY

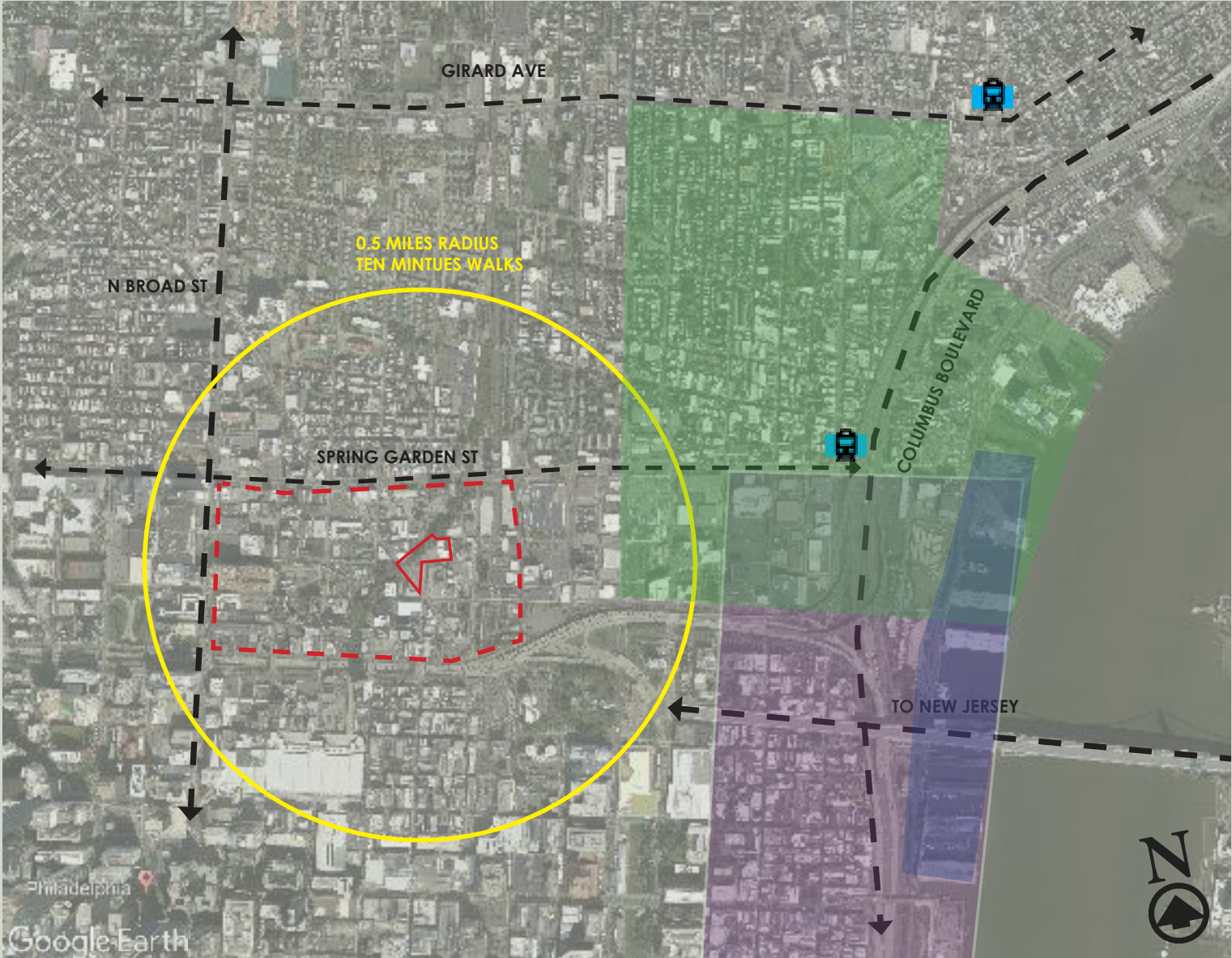
BLENDERS OF
FORM OUTSIDE - INSIDE SPACE








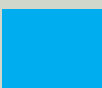
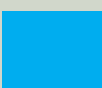



SITE

CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND
SITE DOCUMENTATION

SITE OPPORTUNITIES



WITHIN 1/2 MILE	WITHIN 1 MILE
 AROUND 9000 PEOPLE	 AROUND 36000 PEOPLE
 AROUND 4400 HOUSEHOLD	 AROUND 19000 HOUSEHOLD
 HHI \$112.500	 HHI \$956.000
 GIRARD TRAIN STATION SPRING GARDEN TRAIN STATION	
 NORTHERN LIBERTIES AREA	
 OLD CITY AREA	
 WATER FRONT AREA	



FULL OF CONNECTIONS

In this offering, the properties are located inside a designated region that is bounded on all sides by the City's most well-established or fast rising districts - Old City, Northern Liberties, and Spring Arts - and is referred to as "the hole in the doughnut" by the locals.

Furthermore, the Waterfront, with its place making activities and conveniences, is only a short walk away.

to the east, there's the much awaited Rail Park, also known as Philadelphia's "High Line."

the development of which is now under place immediately to the west (Phase 1 is completed).



OLD CITY AREA

SITE THAT HAS EXCEPTIONAL ACCESS

Access is highly convenient for everyone, including walkers, transit passengers, and drivers.

Links to adjacent towns and the local bike share are made possible through walkable and bikeable connections. Indego has a number of stations throughout the area.

A fifteen-minute walk from the sites are the Spring Garden Subway Stations (Market Frankford Line and Broad Street Line), and bus route 47 stops just in front of the building's entrance.

With a car, you can get on major highways I-95 and I-676 as well as the Benjamin Franklin Bridge to New Jersey and cross-city arterial roads (Callowhill, Spring Garden, and Columbus) in seconds.



NORTHERN LIBERTIES AREA



SITE THAT ALREADY IN THE DEVELOPMENT

The rezoning adjustment is already having an impact on the surrounding neighborhood. Nearby, in Sonoma, is the vast SONO mixed-use project, which includes Target and Yards Brewery, as well as plans for a new structure with 50 housing units and 11,000 SF of retail space. The sale or active marketing of several big properties in the region has occurred lately or is now underway.



SITE WITH DESIRABLE ZONING FOR REDEVELOPMENT

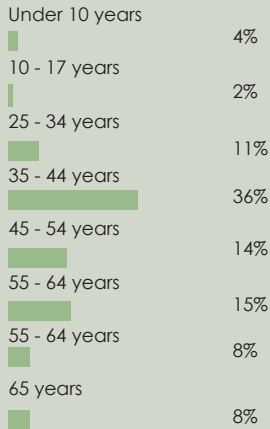
Recently, this area was changed from an I-2 (Industrial) designation to a CMX-3 (Community Commercial and Residential Mixed Use) designation, which opens the door to the construction of residential, commercial, and office space.

416 38 SPRING GARDEN ST

SITE DEMOGRAPHICS

SITE DEMOGRAPHICS

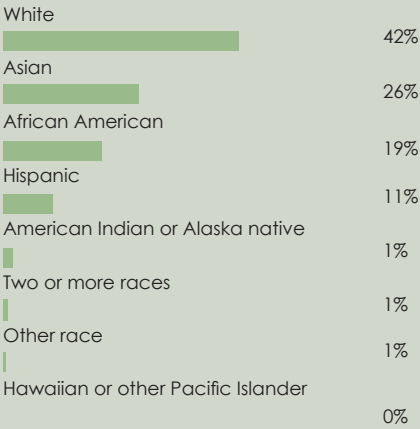
AGE GROUP



GENDER



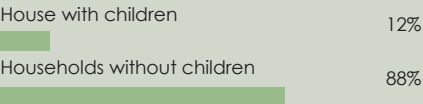
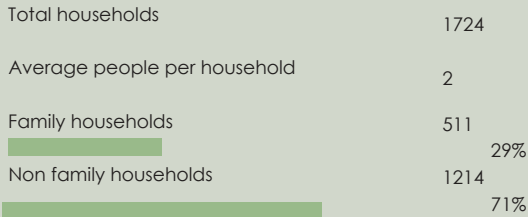
RACIAL DIVERSITY



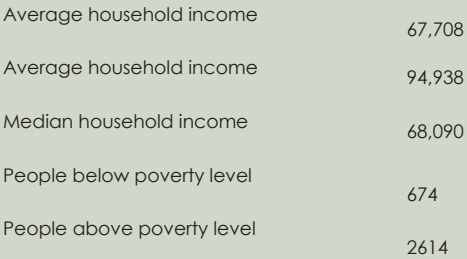
EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS



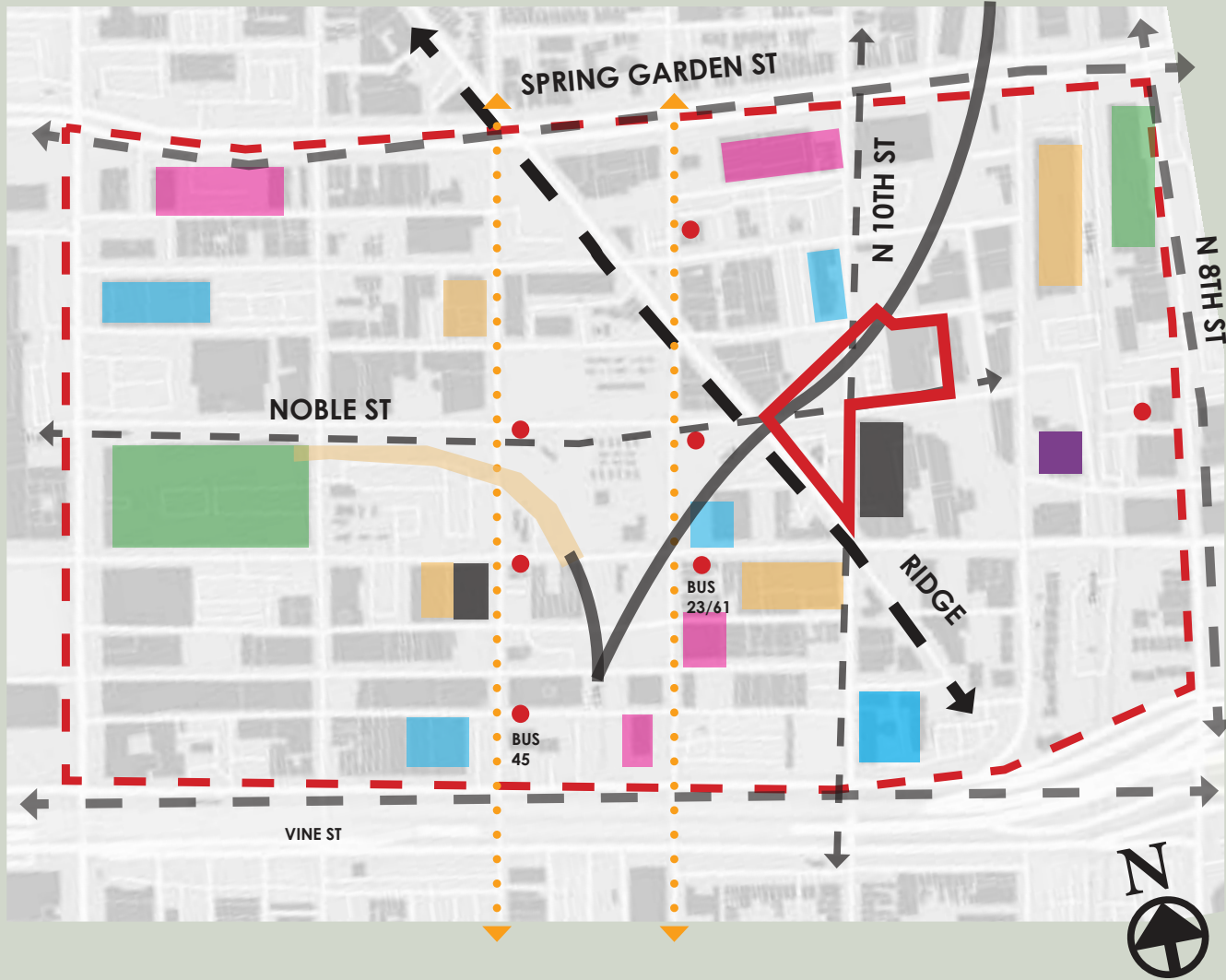
HOUSEHOLD












HOUSEHOLD INCOME



SITE CONTEXT



		
EDUCATION	ART	COMPANY
		
AMENITIES	MUNICIPAL	WILLOW STREET STEAM
		
SITE	BUS ROUTE	BUS STATION

DISTANCE

SIX MINUTES WALKING RADIUS

THREE MINUTES WALKING RADIUS

UNION TRANSFER
Fashion design school
The viaduct
ART CULTURE SCHOOL
THE CLIFF
VOX POPULI

PHIELD HOUSE

Philadelphia boys choir chorale

Charter school

Fitness / archery

THE RAIL PARK

TERMINAL COMMERCE BUILDING

UNDERGROUND ARTS

DIGSAU architecture firm

Philadelphia ballet

Asian arts initiative

Roman catholic high school

Chinese christian Church center

Chinese catholic church and school

MUNICIPAL COURT

SITE PICTURES



Parking threshold at noble street and n 10th street

A Building plus 3 open space

CALLOWHILL INDUSTRIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT



The commercial and industrial building were mostly built from the 1890s through the 1930s. They range from 4 to 14 stories in height and the exteriors are of brick, concrete, Terracotta (fired clay / cricks). Most of the buildings are characterized by a box shaped mid - rise, flat - roofs ty-pology.





BLOCKING DIAGRAM

BUBBLE DIAGRAM

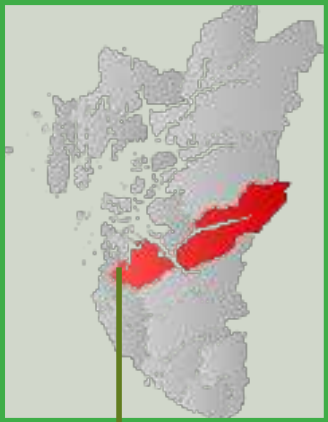
MATER LIST

CASE STUDIES

PROGRAM

RUTEN PARK

DESIGN FIRM : SPACE GROUP
YEAR: 2021
LOCATION: SANDNES NORWAY



 RUTEN PARK

OVERVIEW

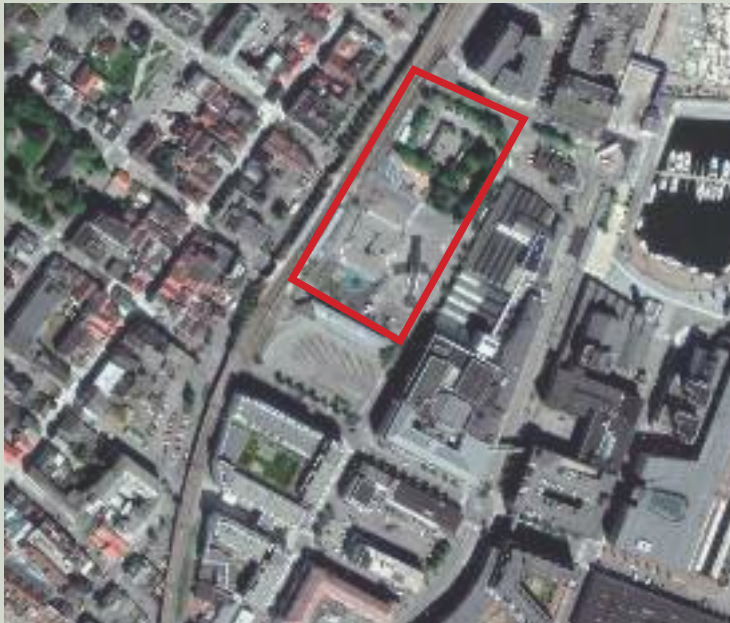


SITE PROGRAM HISTORY

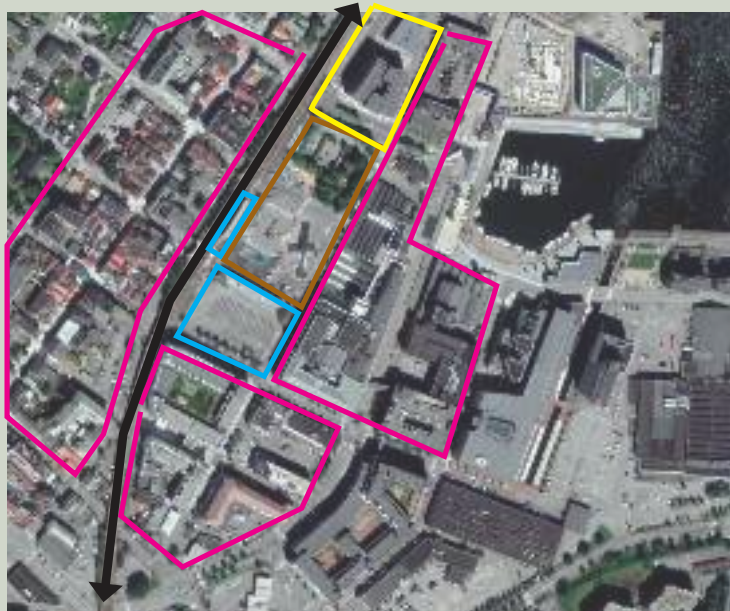
2009 PARKING LOTS



2017 PARKING LOTS



NOW "CENTRAL PARK"



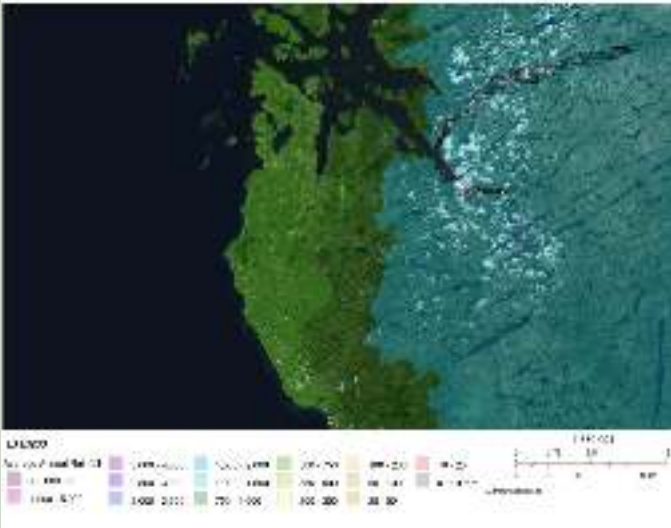
Ruten park is framed by elevated railroad tracks and a major retail mall, and is sandwiched between two settings of the (car-based) oil host city of Sandnes. The previous parking lot created a central and expansive open area that was only limited by the number of automobiles it could accommodate. In the same way that Central Park in New York was constructed before the Manhattan grid was constricted around it, RUTEN has remained a buffer in urban growth in anticipation of something grander.

ENVIRONMENT

Sun Path Shading

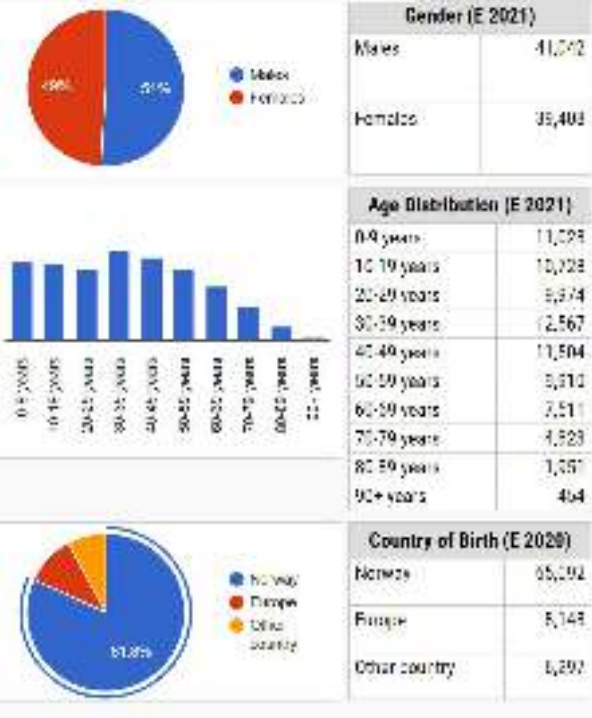


AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL






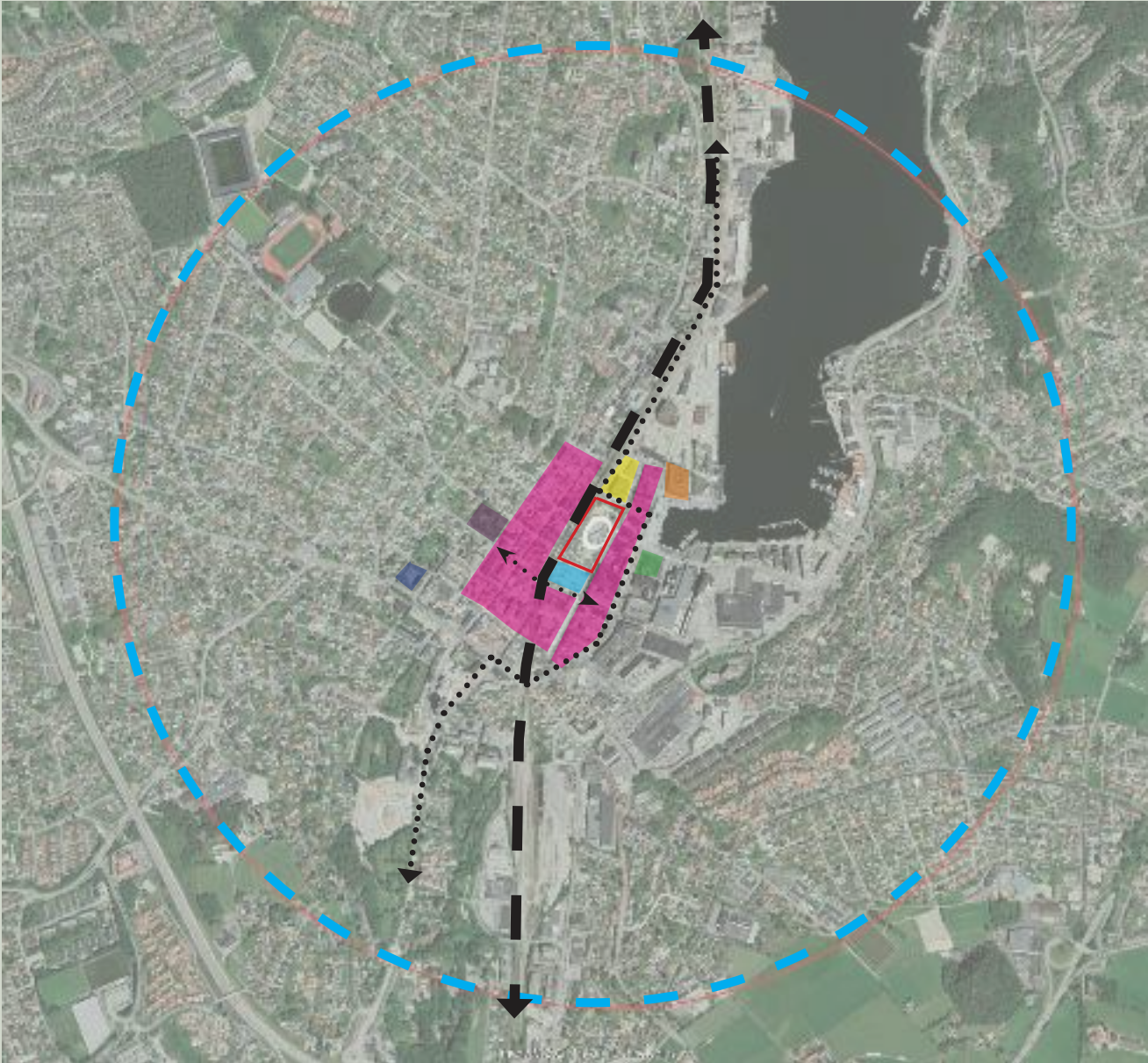
COMMUNITY DESMOGRPHIC

Annual income: 55095 dollars



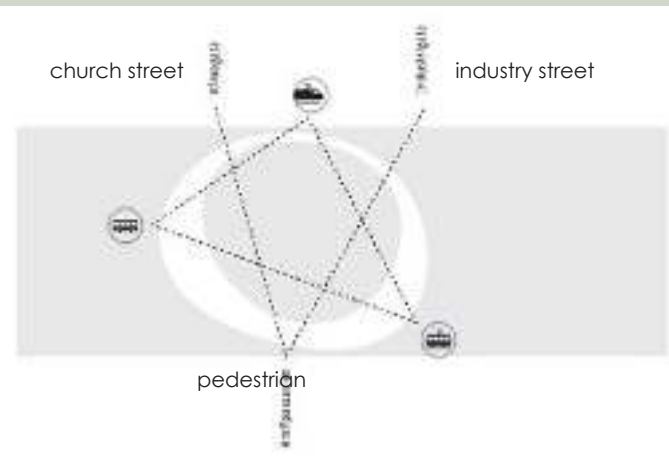
SITE CONTEXT

-  15 MINUTES WALKING RADIUS
-  SITE LOCATION
-  COMMERCIAL AREA
-  BUS STATION
-  SANDNES MUNICIPALITY
-  SANDNES CHURCH
-  Huset Vart Science Factory
-  CULTURE CENTRE LIBRARY



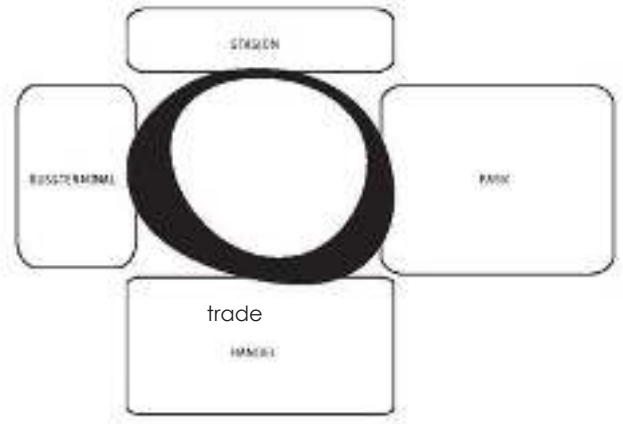
DESIGN DIAGRAM

WHAT AND HOW THEY WERE THINKING

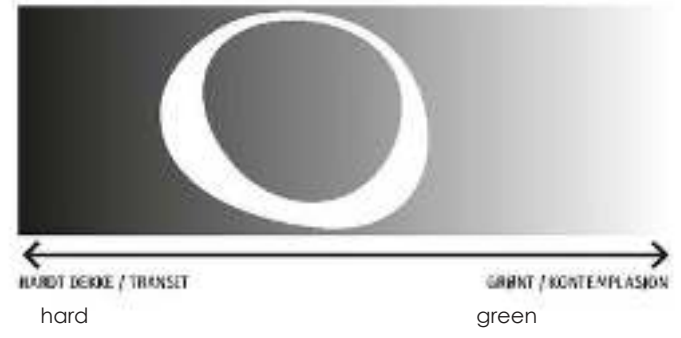


The hub

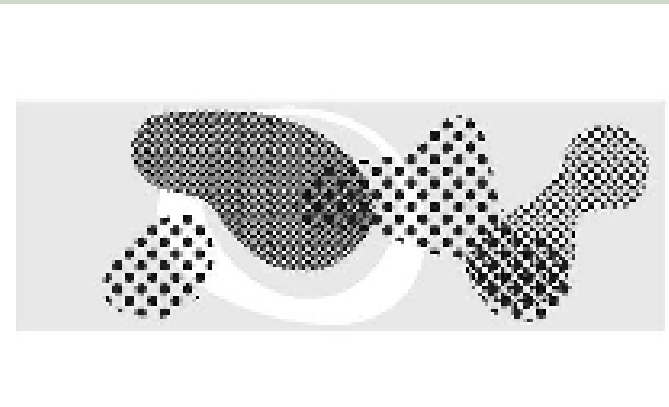
The relations



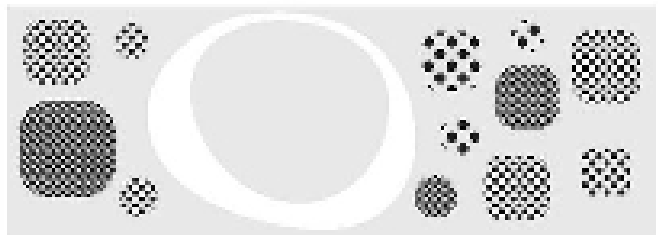
Program connection connections



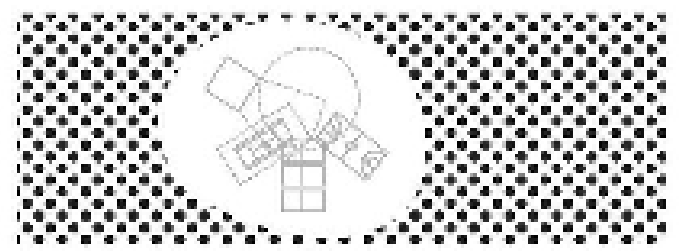
Grading



Flexibility

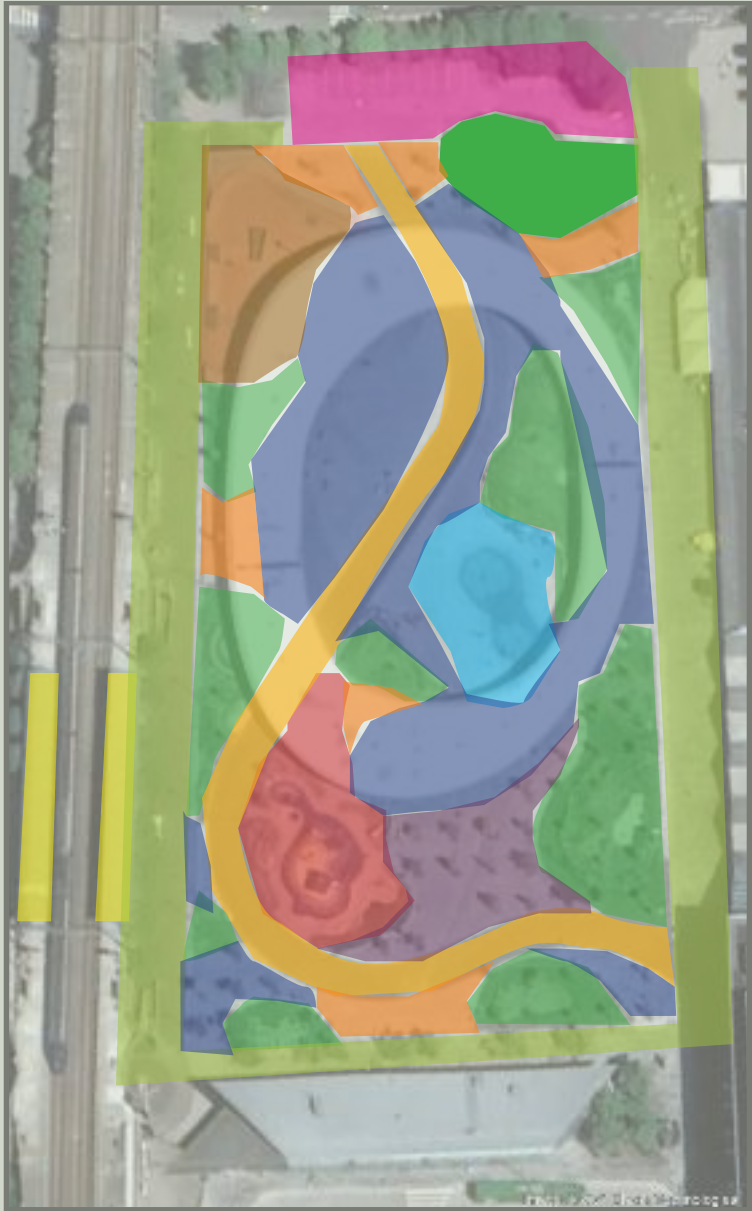


identity



multifunctional

SQUARE FOOTAGE OF THE PROGRAM



Total plaza area: 164 4442 SQF

- SITE PARKING LOT : 7000 SQF
- TRAIN STATION : 6274 SQF
- CHILD PLAY GROUND : 7415SQF
- RAIN GARDEN /PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SITE : 29712 SQF
- WATER PLAY AREA : 6831 SQF
- SIDEWAY PEDESTRIAN : 36584 SQF
- MAIN CIRCULATION : 16182 SQF
- OPEN SPACE : 20177 SQF
- PRIVATE SPACE: 9449 SQF
- SKATEPARK : 8600 SQF
- THE BUFFER AREA (EDGE BLURRING AREA) : 8066 SQF



SUPERKILEN

DESIGN FIRM : TOPTÉK 1
YEAR: 2012
LOCATION: COPENHAGEN, DENMARK



superkilen

SITE HISTORY



2005



2012

Superkilen was created in the context of a greater urban development project for Copenhagen’s district of Nørrebro which is an ethnically and socially mixed neighborhood

The collection of foreign objects and icons refers to the many cultural identities in Nørrebro. Their arrangement openly displays the immigrants’ conflicting backgrounds while at the same time celebrating their diversity. The realized project has become an expression of a heterogeneous society. It is a public space with a strong identity drawing on a sense of otherness and hybrid in the middle of the Danish capital.

SITE CONTEXT

- BUS STATION
- TRAIN STATION
- BIKE STATION
- ONSITE PARKING
- MUTI USE COMMERCIAL AREA






- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| COFFEE SHOP | INSTITUTION |
| SMALL BUSINESS | SHOPS |
| APARTMENT | GYMS |
| RESTAURANT | SPORTS HOUSE |
| MEDICAL SERVICE | CULTURAL CENTER |
| SCHOOL | |

- CONVENIENCE STORE
- SCHOOL
- ESPOET CLUB
- SPORTS HOUSE

- BOOK STORE
- RESTROOM
- CLIMBING GYM



THE RED SQUARE

-  BIKE LANE
-  JOG LANE
-  ONSITE PARKING
-  OPEN GATHERING
-  OPEN SPACE WITH RECREATION EQUIPMENT



THE BLACK SQUARE



When the furniture for these areas needed to be selected we involved the neighbourhood's residents. In public meetings they were asked to make suggestions. In the end 108 objects and 11 trees from all over the world were chosen.

- a Moroccan fountain
- a Japanese play structure in the shape of an octopus,
- a Thai boxing ring,
- a Qatar dentist's sign,
- a swing bench from Baghdad,

the Spanish Osborne bull, posts with neon advertising from different countries, and even soil

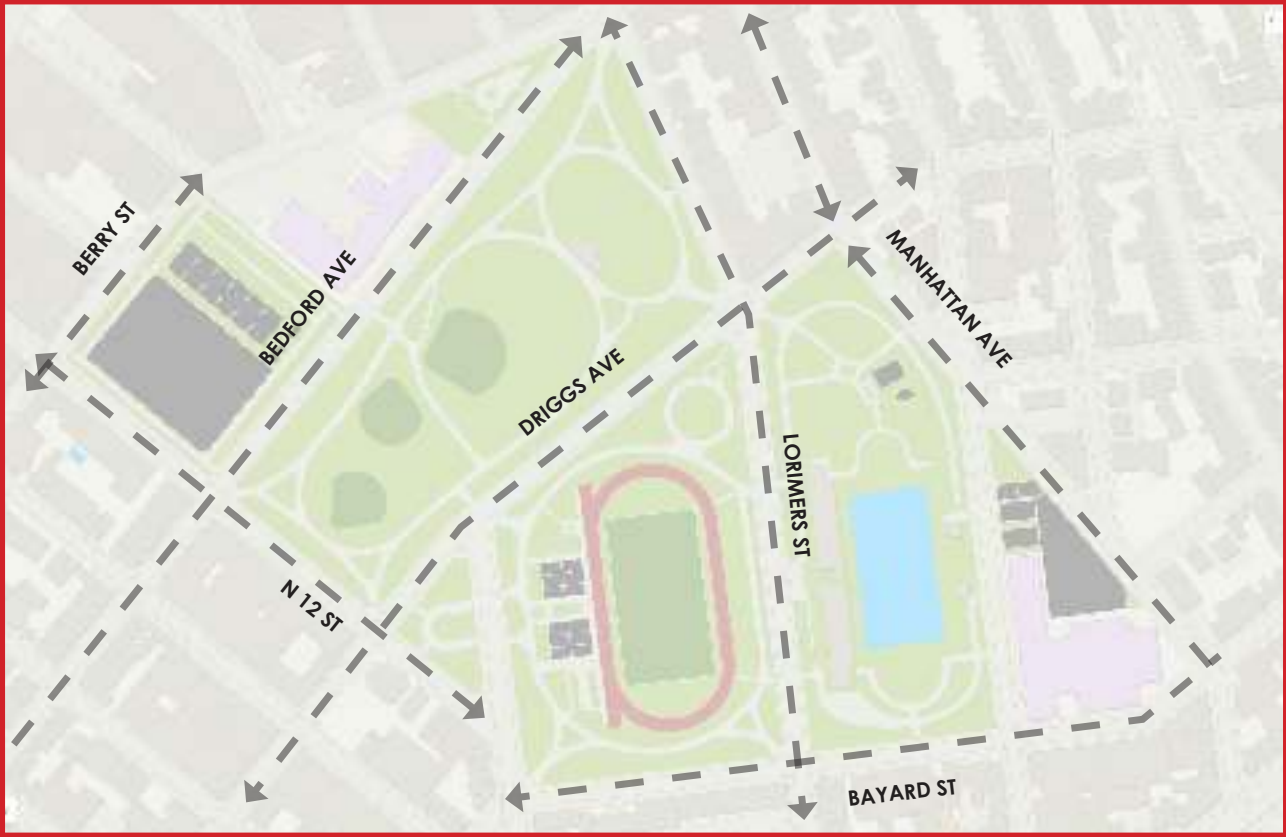
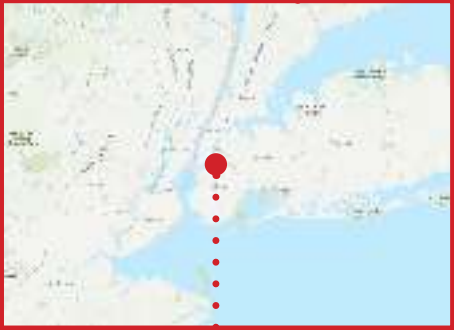
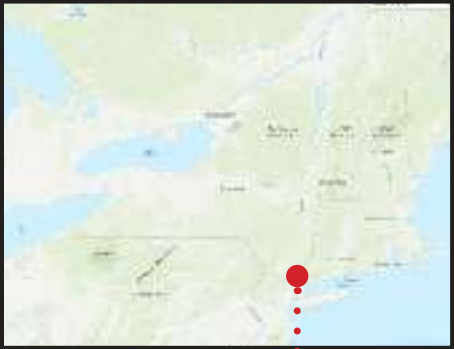


THE GREEN PARK

-  SPORTS FIELD
-  SWING PLAY AREA



MCCARREN PARK



SITE PROGRAM HISTORY

MCCARREN PARK USED TO HAVE A FARM, 1914 THE PARK BECAME THE SITE OF THE FIRST CHILDREN FARM IN BROOKLYN, 240 “LITTLE FARMER AT THE FIRST SEASON WITH 120 PLOTS OF THE LANDS , EACH ONE IS 8 X 4, THEY GREW RANGE OF PRODUCE, THE IDEA FELL OUT OF FASHION IN THE 1970S AND 1980S, AS AGRICULTURE BECAME MORE REMOVED FROM THE DAILY LIVES OF COTY DWELLERS.

ITS LIMITS (“The contact with nature, the learning to use her ways for himself is a wonderful educator for the street boy, whose knowledge is limited to stone pavements and one small room in a tenement house.”)



FARM GARDEN AT NYC PARK AT 1950S



BY 1910 THE PARK INSTALLED MODERN ATHLETIC FACILITIES, TRACK ICE RINK TENNIS COURTS DANCING PLATFORM, PLAY EQUIPMENT FOR SMALL CHILDREN, AND BASEBALL FOOTBALL AND SOCCER FIELDS , HOST ANNUAL EVENTS ATTRACTED AS MANY AS 5000

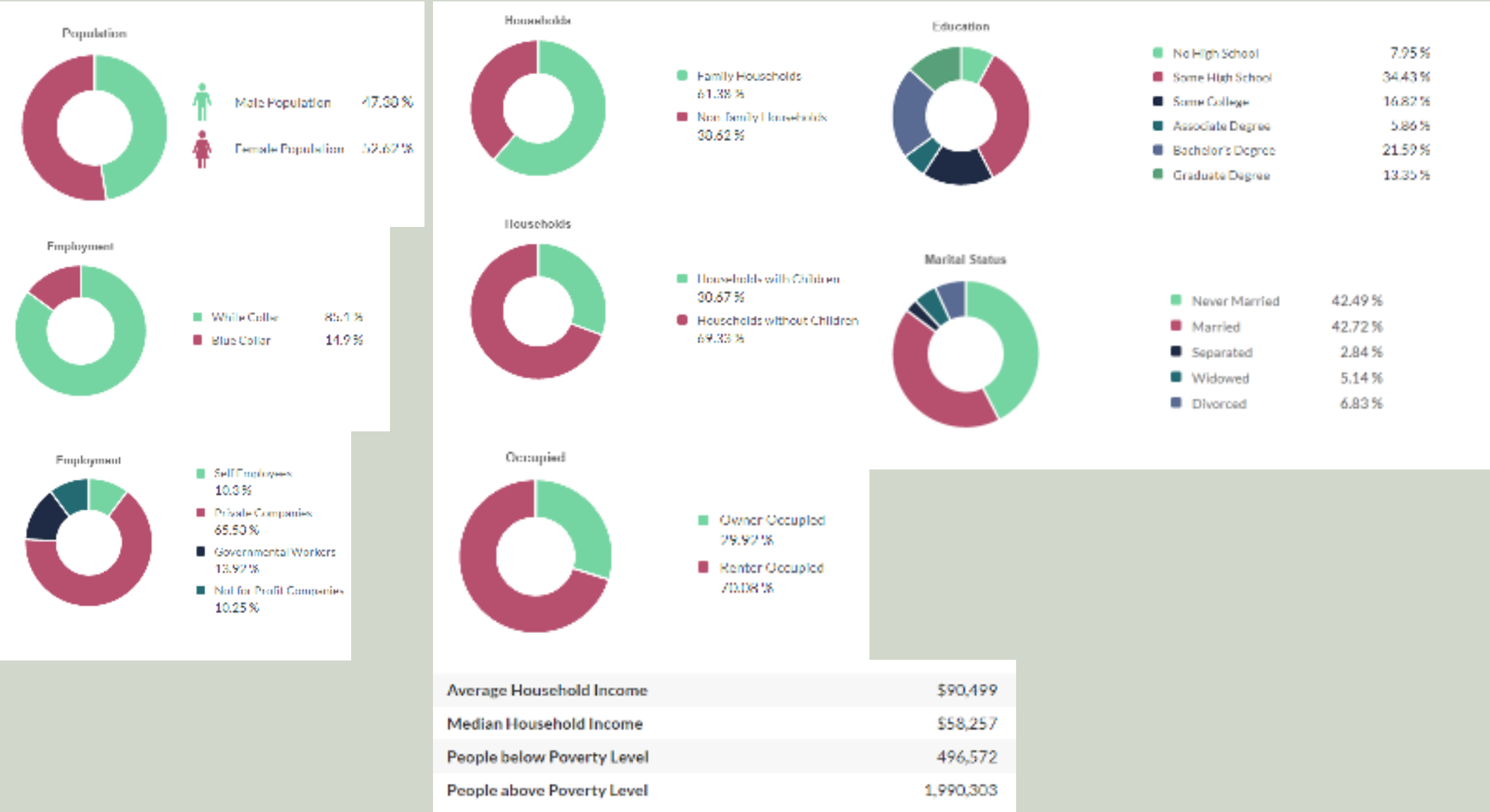
SITE PROGRAM HISTORY

- BUS STATION
- POOL
- PARK AREA
- PARK FIELD
- TRACK SPORTS HOUSE
- DOG PARK
- GARDEN
- PLAYGROUND
- skate park
- BUS ROUTE



SITE DEMOGRAPHIC

AROUND 2,546,000 RESIDENTS



RENTAL STUDIOS

CRANE ARTS LLC



1440 N AMERICAN STREET
PHILADELPHIA PA 19122

THEIR MISSION

Creating a unique community that encourages and supports artistic production by both emerging and established artists.

Assisting the development and growth of Philadelphia's creative resources, assets, and potential.

Creating a unique location for certain creativity-based businesses to thrive alongside the vibrant, Crane Arts community.

Providing unique space for the visual and performing arts to showcase events on a local, regional, and national scale.

THE ICEBOX PROJECT

The Icebox Project Space is located at the Crane Arts building, 1400 N American St. Philadelphia, PA.

IT hosts public receptions every second Thursday of the month, in conjunction with the many other galleries on site.



CRANE ARTS STUDIO AND SUITS

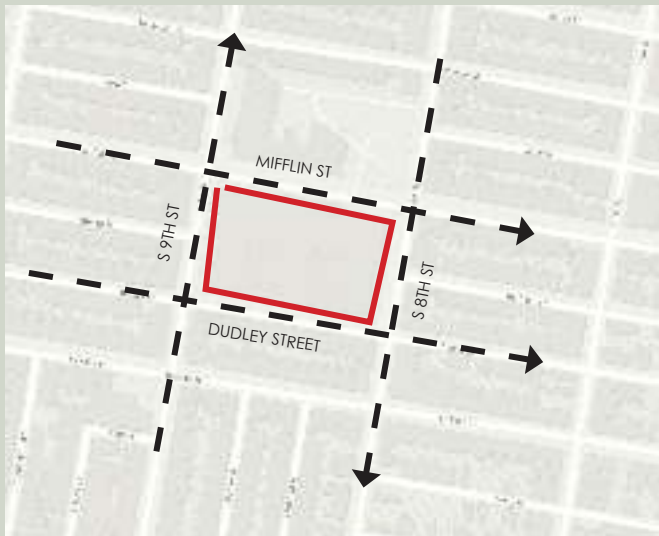


Crane Arts has five floors of artist studios and suites. Monthly rental prices range from \$250 to \$2500 with most units paying their own separate utility bill. Square footage ranges from 150 to 2000 per individual unit.

BUILDING AMENITIES

- * slop sinks on every floor
- * loading dock
- * two freight elevators
- * 24hr electronic fob access
- * 24hr running/recording security cameras
- * callbox/intercom system
- * mail delivery
- * on-site building manager
- * galleries on 1st floor with monthly opening receptions
- * street parking
- * rapidly developing residential/industrial neighborhood
- * coffee, food, entertainment, shopping within walking distance
- * 57 bus right outside the building, 1/2mi walk to Market Frankford stop

THE BOK BUILDING



BOK is owned and operated by Scout. In 2014, Scout submitted a proposal to reuse the existing infrastructure within the building to create affordable work space for a wide variety of different users. The approach matches tenants with spaces that can accommodate their needs, while offering amenity and economic opportunity to the neighborhood. It is a phased long-term construction project that seeks to continually improve and repair the building.

Scout's light-touch approach to renovation seeks to respect and repair the building's found condition and reuse as much as possible. In the rear of the building, the old tool library has been transformed into a coffee shop. The former Le Bok Fin culinary training kitchen provides infrastructure for a local catering company. Wood-shop classrooms with high electrical capacity have been utilized by tenants in need of extra power.

COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS



Their partnerships are critical to the success of Bok. they continuously work with a variety of organizations and communities in South Philly to consider how they can work together and support one another.

One of their most valuable partnerships has been with their neighbor Southwark School, a public K-8 community school that has flourished under the leadership of Principal Lukov. Their 3rd grade students actually helped inform the design of their South Philly Stoop, which was a Knight Cities Challenge project.



They also work closely with our local RCO(registered community organizations), the EPX Civic Association(east passyunk crossing civic association), as well as SEAMAAC (Southeast Asian Mutual Assistance Association)and alumni from Bok Tech.

They also are a Philly Food works pickup location on Thursdays

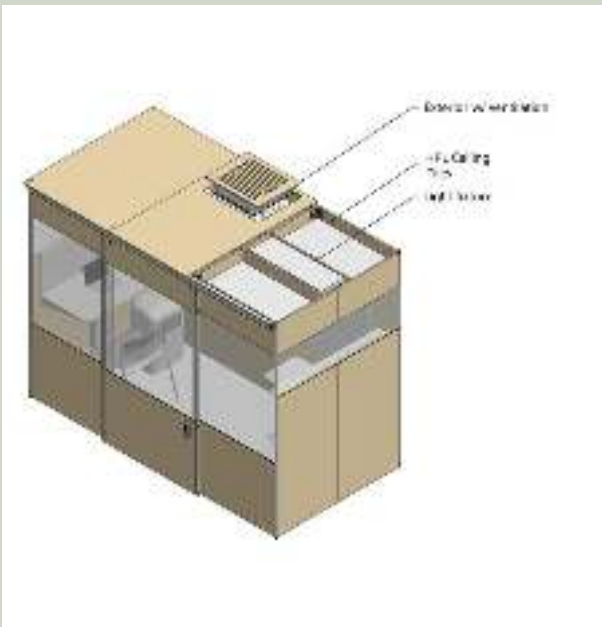


TYPE OF LEASING SPACE



Space 601B

all food production businesses
Space 601B is one of their most unique and special spaces, featuring a generous commercial kitchen equipped with floor drains, sinks, a grease trap, hood, pizza oven, and prep tables. Smaller adjacent spaces are perfect for dry goods storage, a walk-in and other back of house needs.



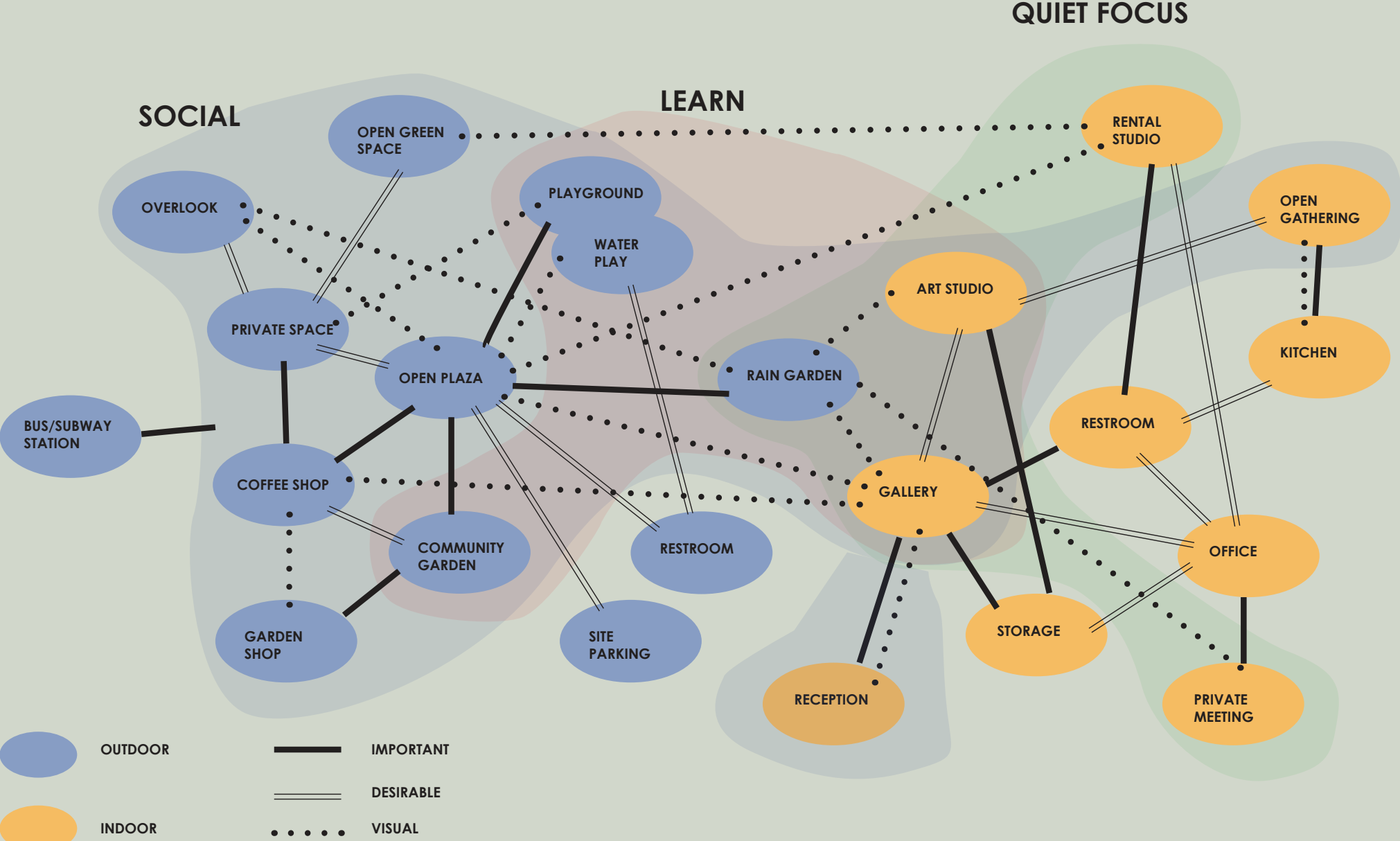
BOK Pod

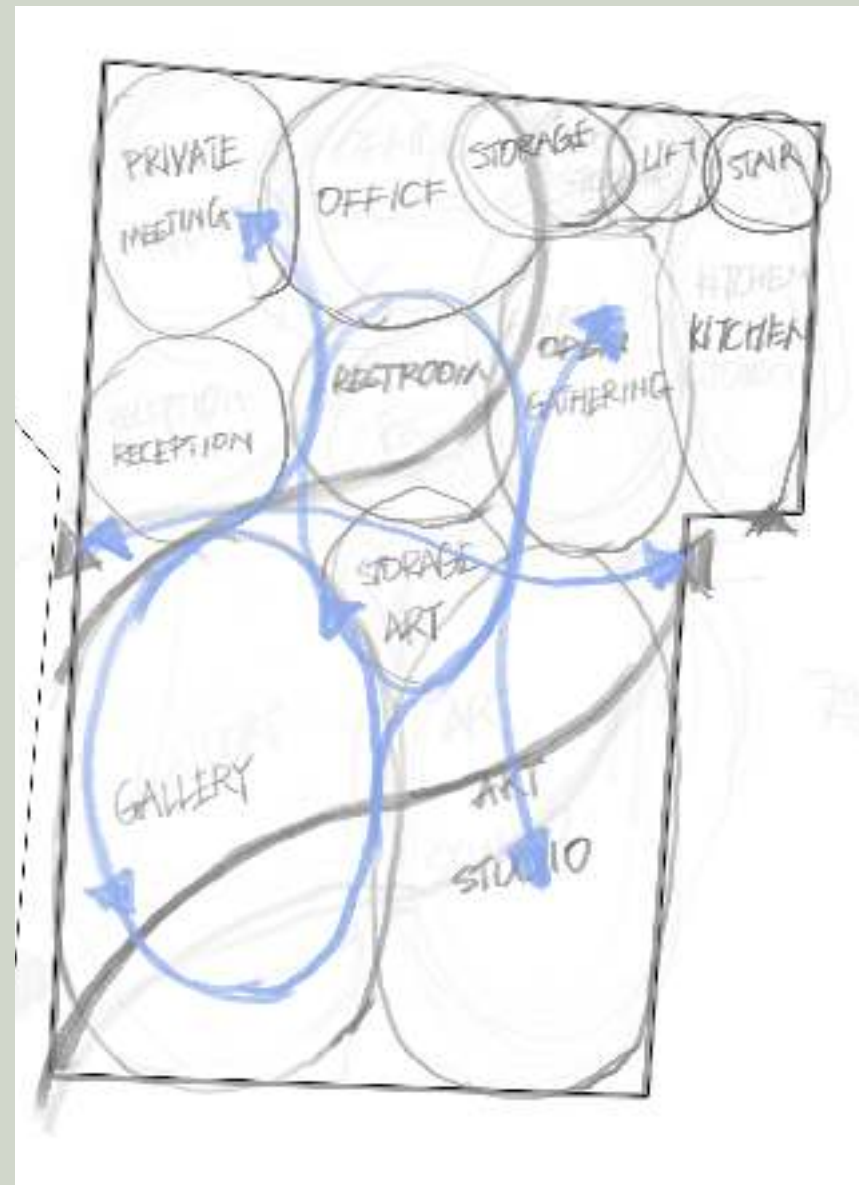
The Pod is a 10'x5' office space with tons of natural light and a lockable sliding door. It comes complete with an adjustable-height desk, a pin board and marker board, and is wifi ready. The rent includes utilities & wifi, and lease terms are flexible.

EARLY PROGRAM MASTER LIST

OUTSIDE SPACE				BUILDING SPACE	
SPACE	SQUAR FOOTAGE	COVERAGE	DRANAGE	SPACE	SQUAR FOOTAGE
OPEN GATHERING SPACE	20 000 SQF	PARTLY 20%	YES		
PRIVATE GATHERING SPACE	4500 SQF	PARTLY 20%	YES		
PLAY GROUND	2000 SQF	NO	YES	RENTAL STUDIO SPACE	27 200 SQF
WATER PLAY AREA	1000 SQF	NO	YES	RECEPTION	800 SQF
SPECIAL PROGRAM (ie.skateground)	8600 SQF	NO	YES	PRIVATE MEETING SPACE	2000 SQF
MAIN CIRCULATION	16 000 SQF	PARTLY 30%	NO	OFFICE	2000 SQF
SIDEWAY PEDESTRIAN	25000 SQF	NO	YES	STORAGE FOR SUPPLIES	800 SQF
COFFEE SHOP	1500 SQF			STORAGE FOR ARTS	2000 SQF
RAIN GARDEN /PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SITE	2200 SQF	VEGETATION	YES	RESTROOM	1 500 SQF
POSIIBLE BUS STATION	750 SQF	YES	YES	GALLERY	3000 SQF
SITE PARKING LOT	3000 SQF	NO	YES	ART STUDIO	3000 SQF

EARLY BUBBLE DIAGRAM





DESIGN AGENDA

DESIGN INTENT

DESIGN INTENT

This thesis project starts with the observation of dissociations between several urban communities and spaces in Philadelphia. In particular the Callowhill area where there is hardly any community engagements with the site.

THE GOAL

The focus of this project is an approach for rejuvenating complex and underdeveloped urban sites using interior and architectural solutions.

I believe by introducing a community related program to a lifeless urban field, the site may have another chance becoming a city center, giving a community the ability to strengthen itself and create unity.

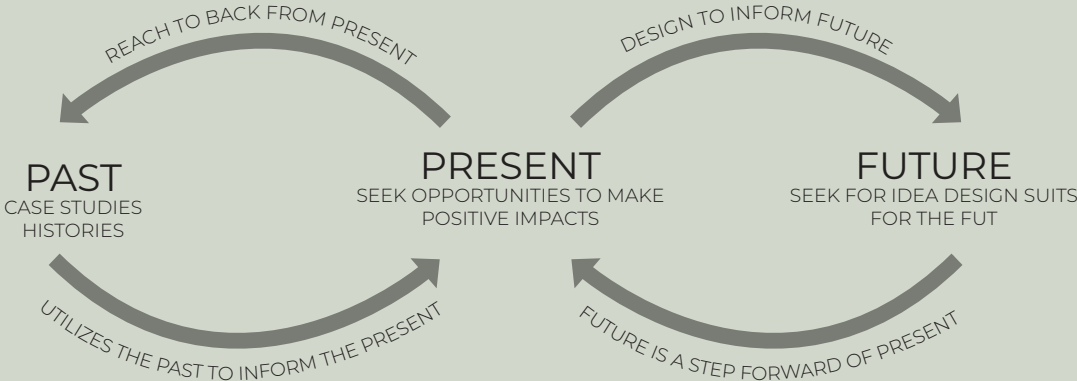


TYPE OF LEASING SPACE



TYPE OF LEASING SPACE

DESIGN PROCESS



DESIGN INSPIRATIONS

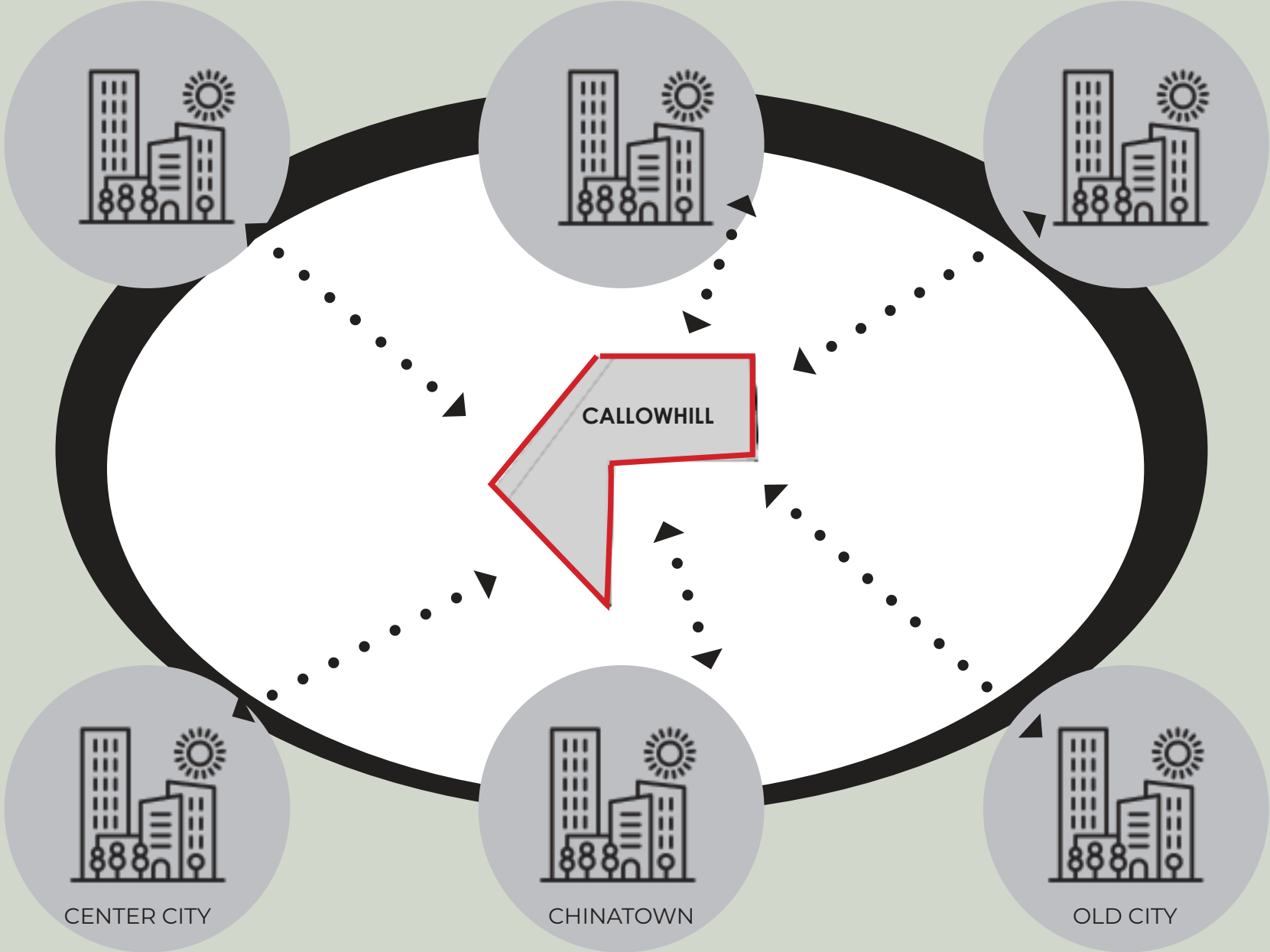


THE HIGH LINE
NYC, AMERICA

RUTEN PARK
SANDNES, NORWAY

SUKAGAWA COMMUNITY
CENTER

DESIGN STRATEGIES



DESIGN PHILOSOPHY



MATERIALS



SCENE

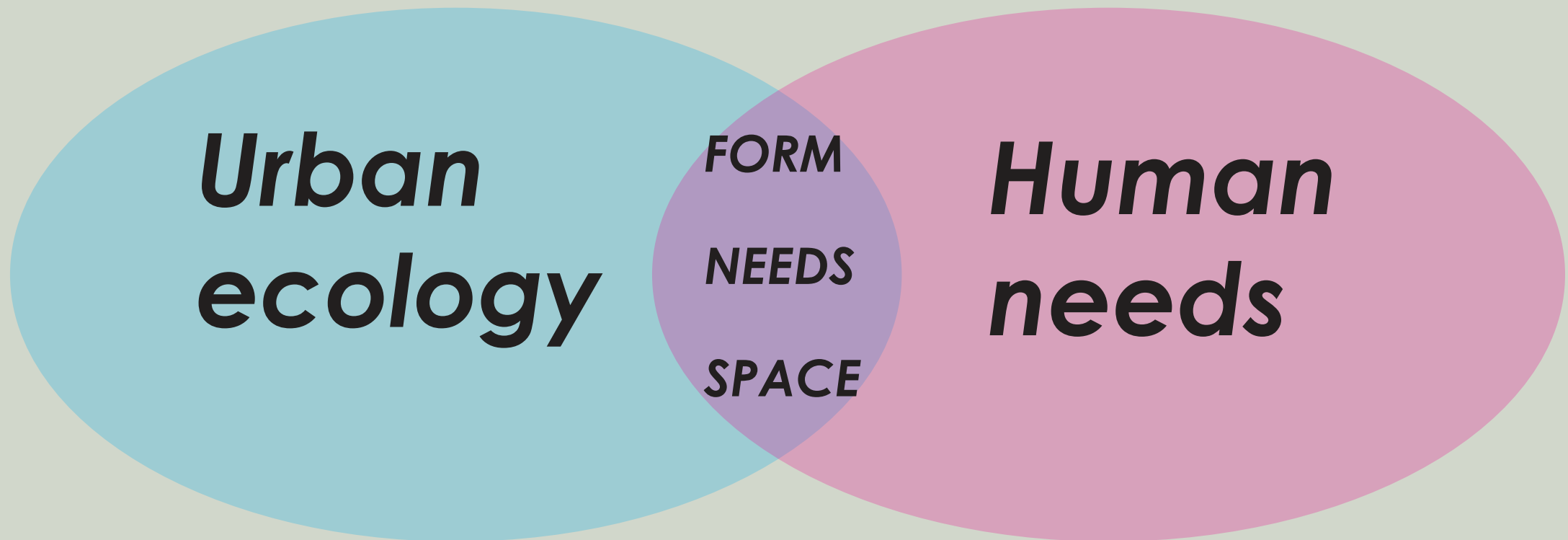


ACTIVITIES

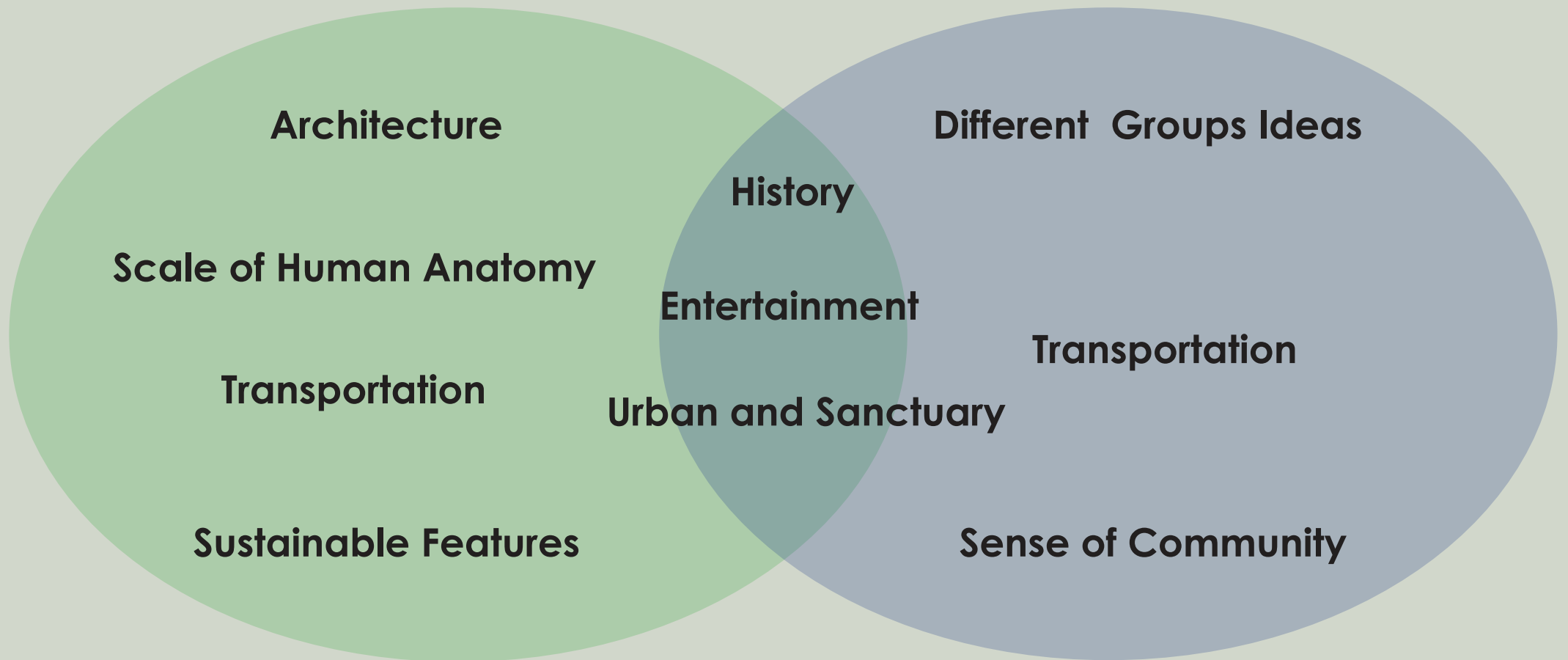


Interiorscapes

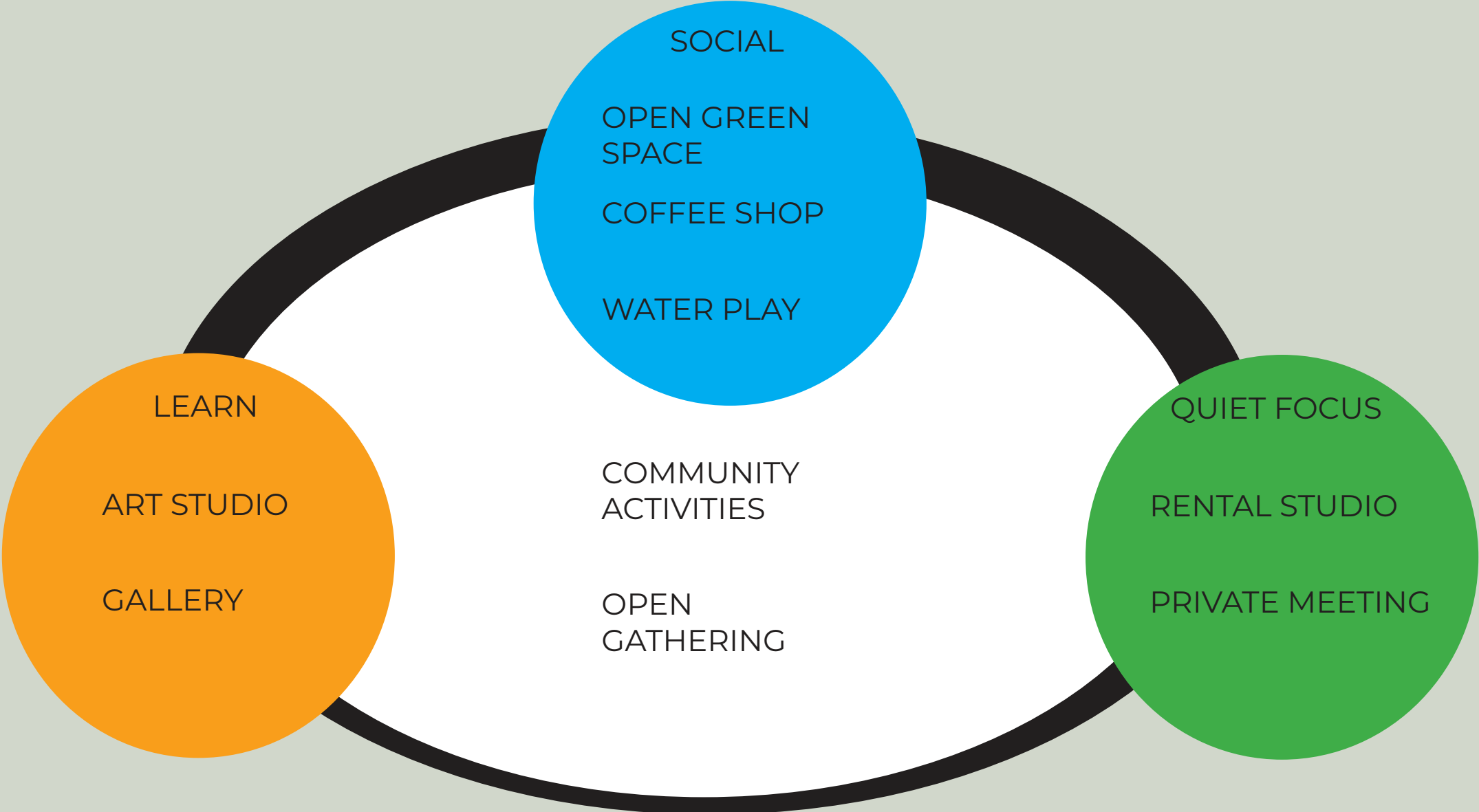
Urbanism



Physically Blending of *Mentally Blending of*



PROGRAM LOGIC



PERSPECTIVES

EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS

REFLECTED CEILING PLANS

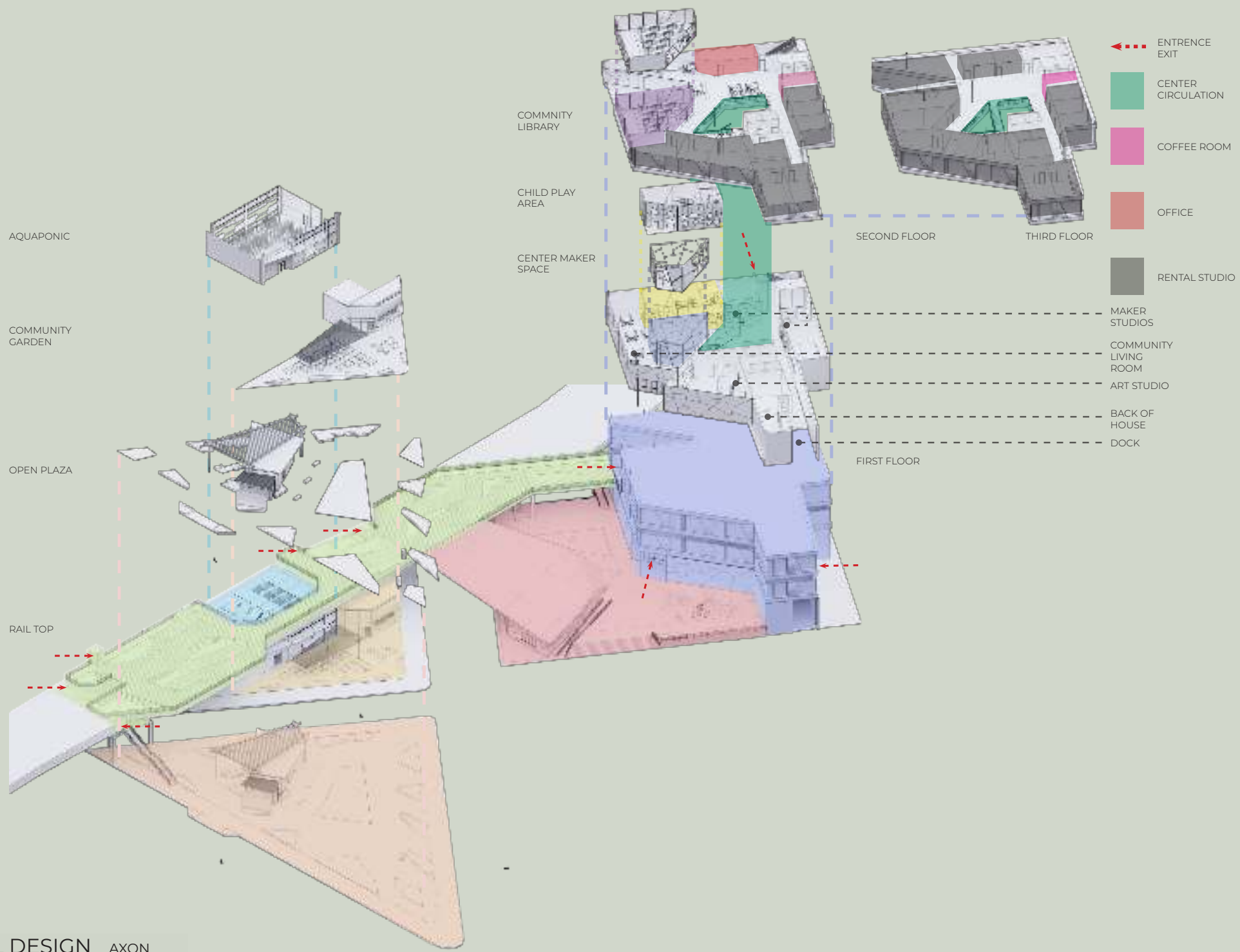
FLOOR PLAN

MASTER PLAN

AXON

FINAL DESIGN

AXON



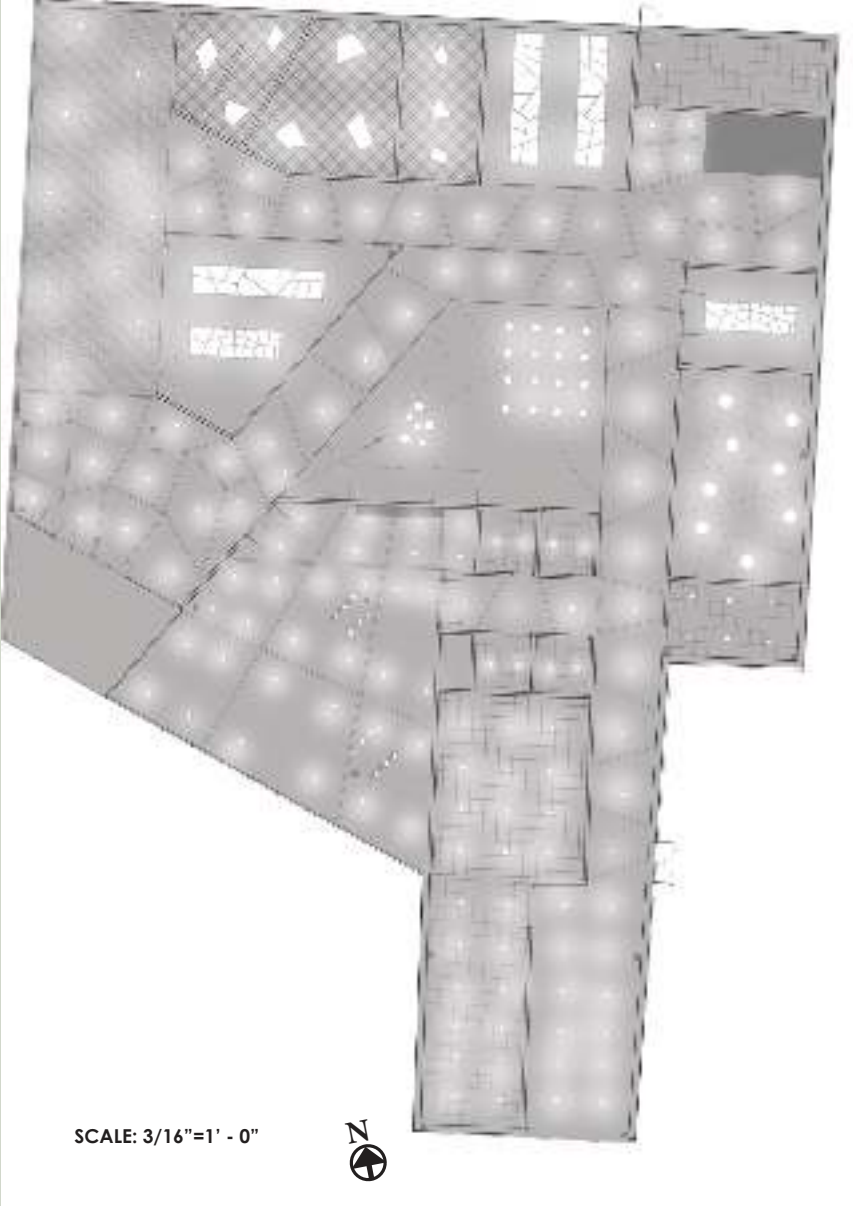
MASTER PLAN



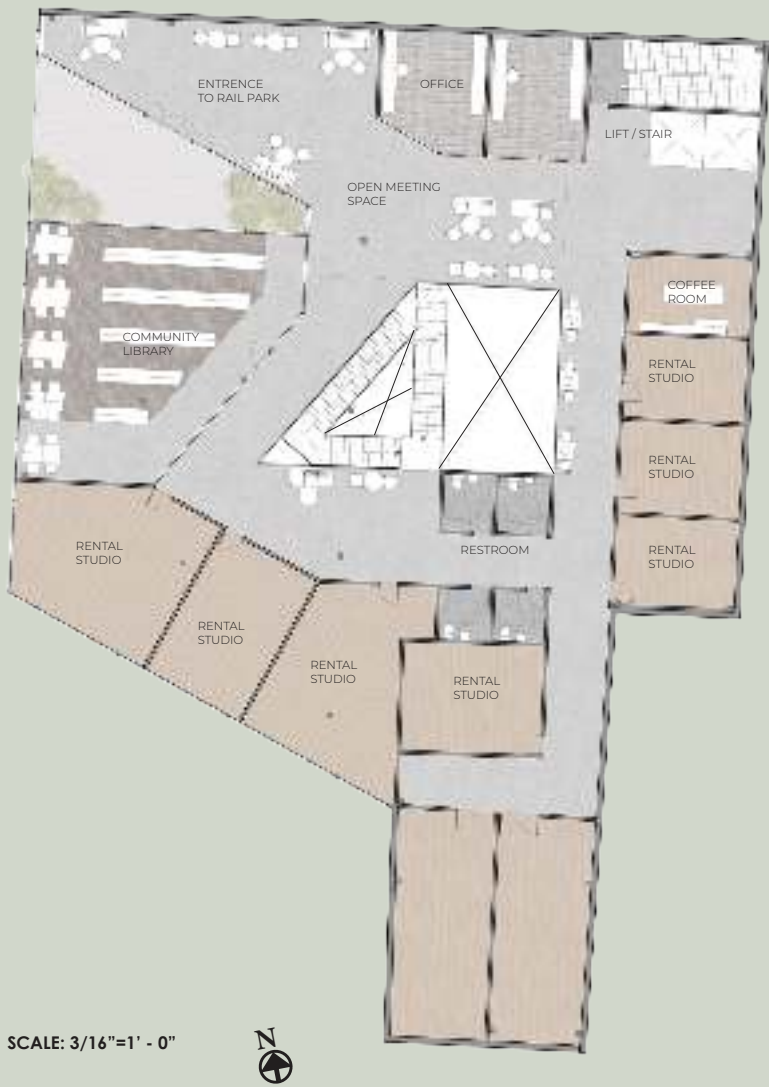
PLAN VIEW



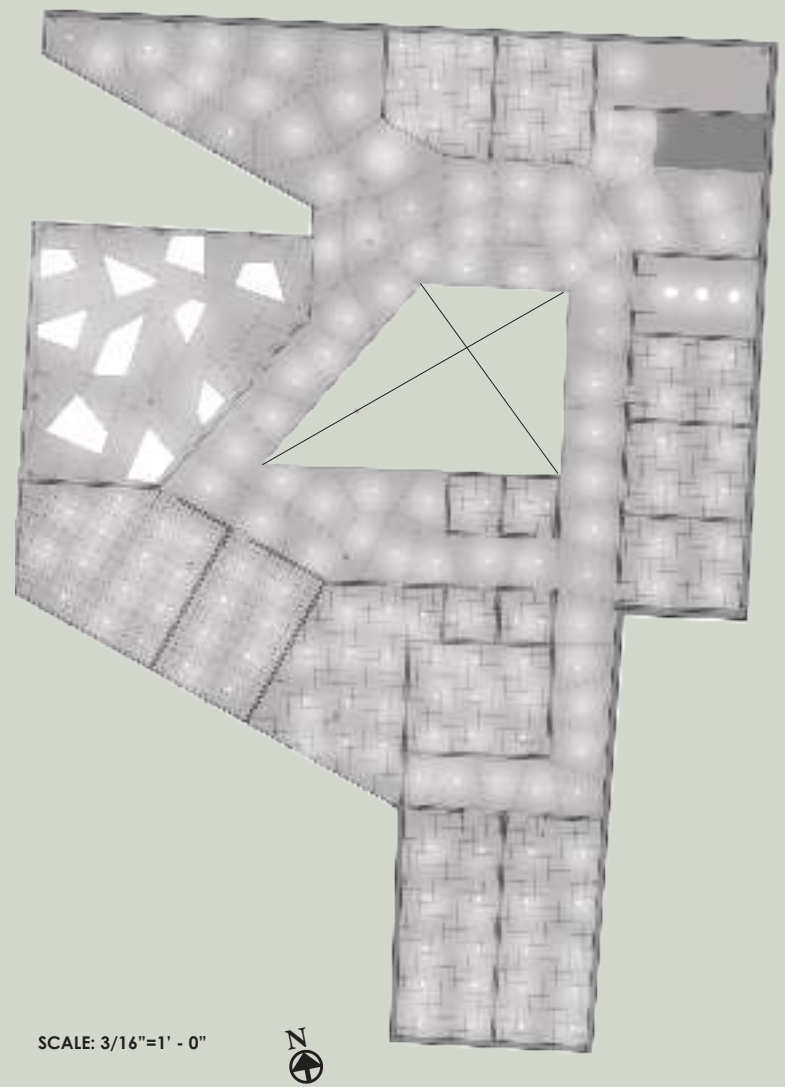
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR RCP



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

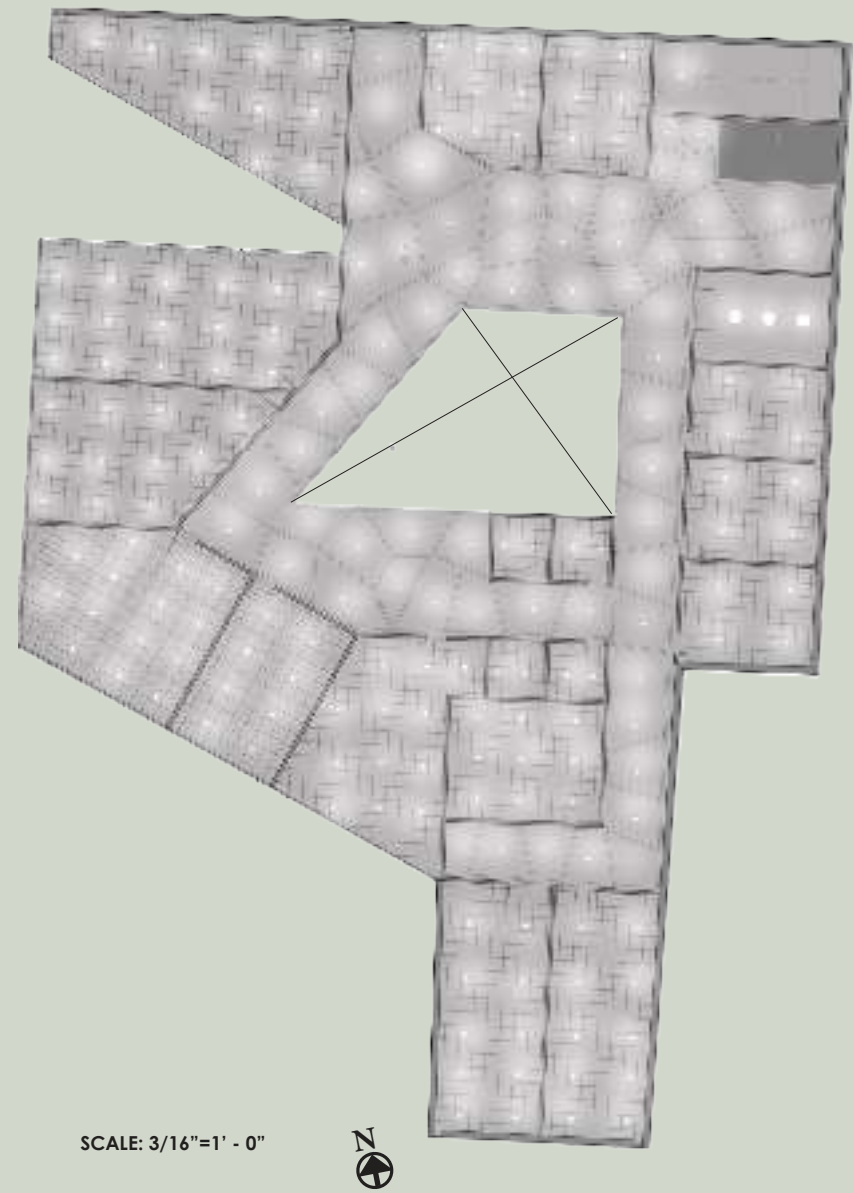


SECOND FLOOR RCP



SCALE: 3/16"=1' - 0"

THIRD FLOOR PLAN



SCALE: 3/16"=1' - 0"

THIRD FLOOR RCP

EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS



3D PRINTING ROOM GATHERING SPACE MAKER STUDIO COMMUNITY LIVING ROOM GALLERY

SCECTIONS B B'

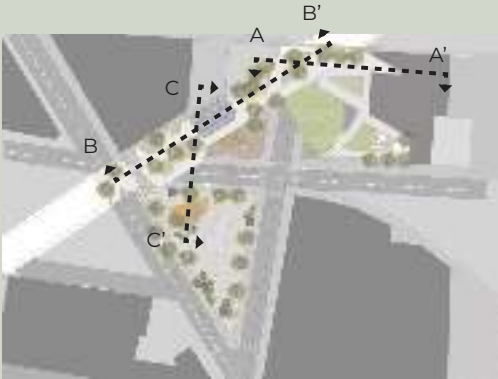


GALLERY AQUAPONIC OPEN PLAZA

SCECTIONS C C'



AQUAPONIC COMMUNITY GARDEN COFFE SHOP



KEY PLAN



COFFEE SHOP



LIBRARY



TOP RAIL A



TOP RAIL B



MEETING LOUNGE



NORTH ENTRANCE



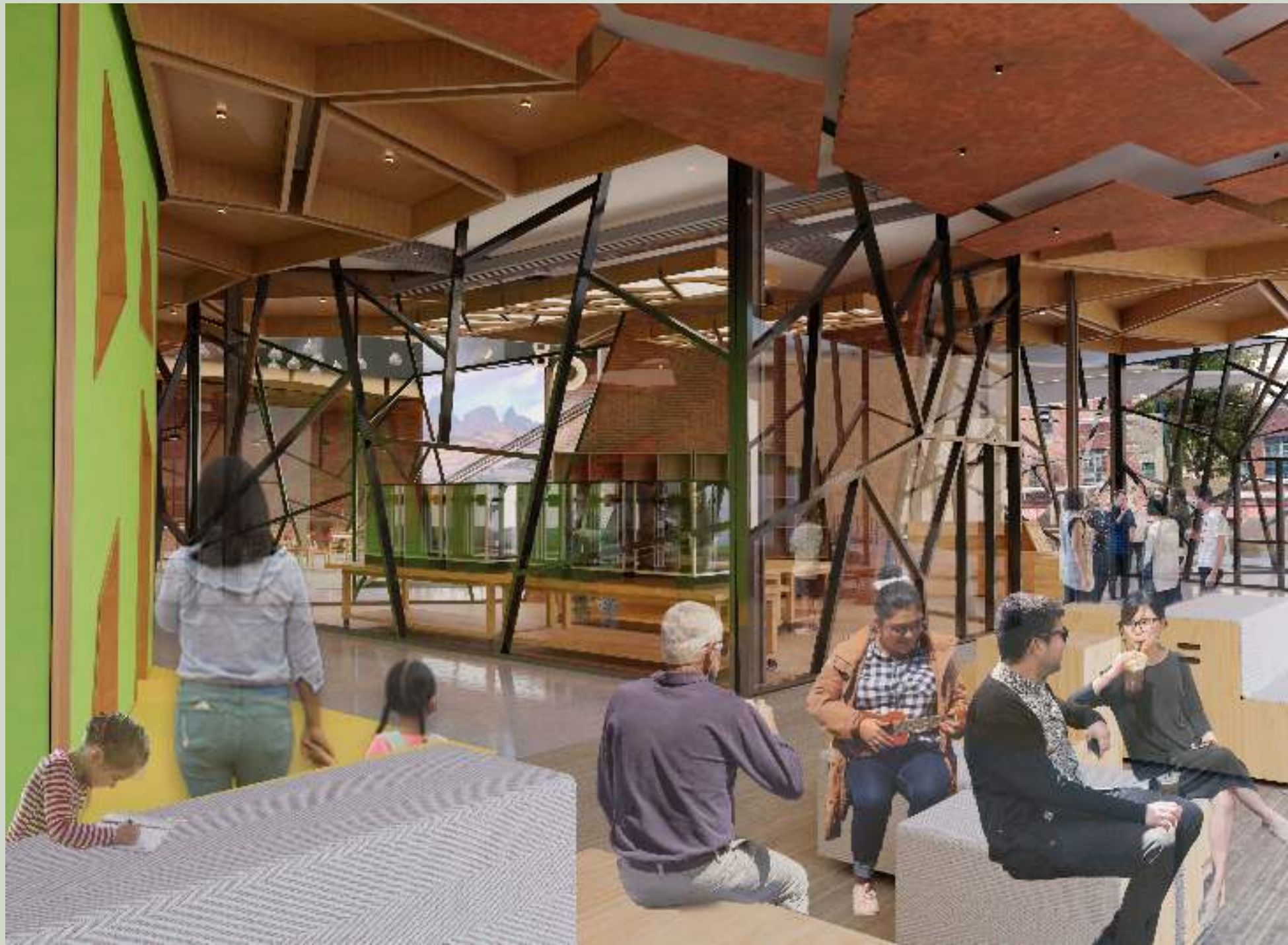
COMMUNITY GARDEN | AQUAPONIC



RECEPTION



ART STUDIO



MAKER STUDIO | COMMUNITY LIVING ROOM



COMMUNITY KITCHEN



CENTER HUB



GALLERY

APPENDIX

DESIGN PROBE

DESIGN PROBE

IN DOOR/OUT DOOR VERTICAL GARDEN

BLENDING THE URBAN ECOLOGY HUMAN NEEDS IN LARGE SCALE

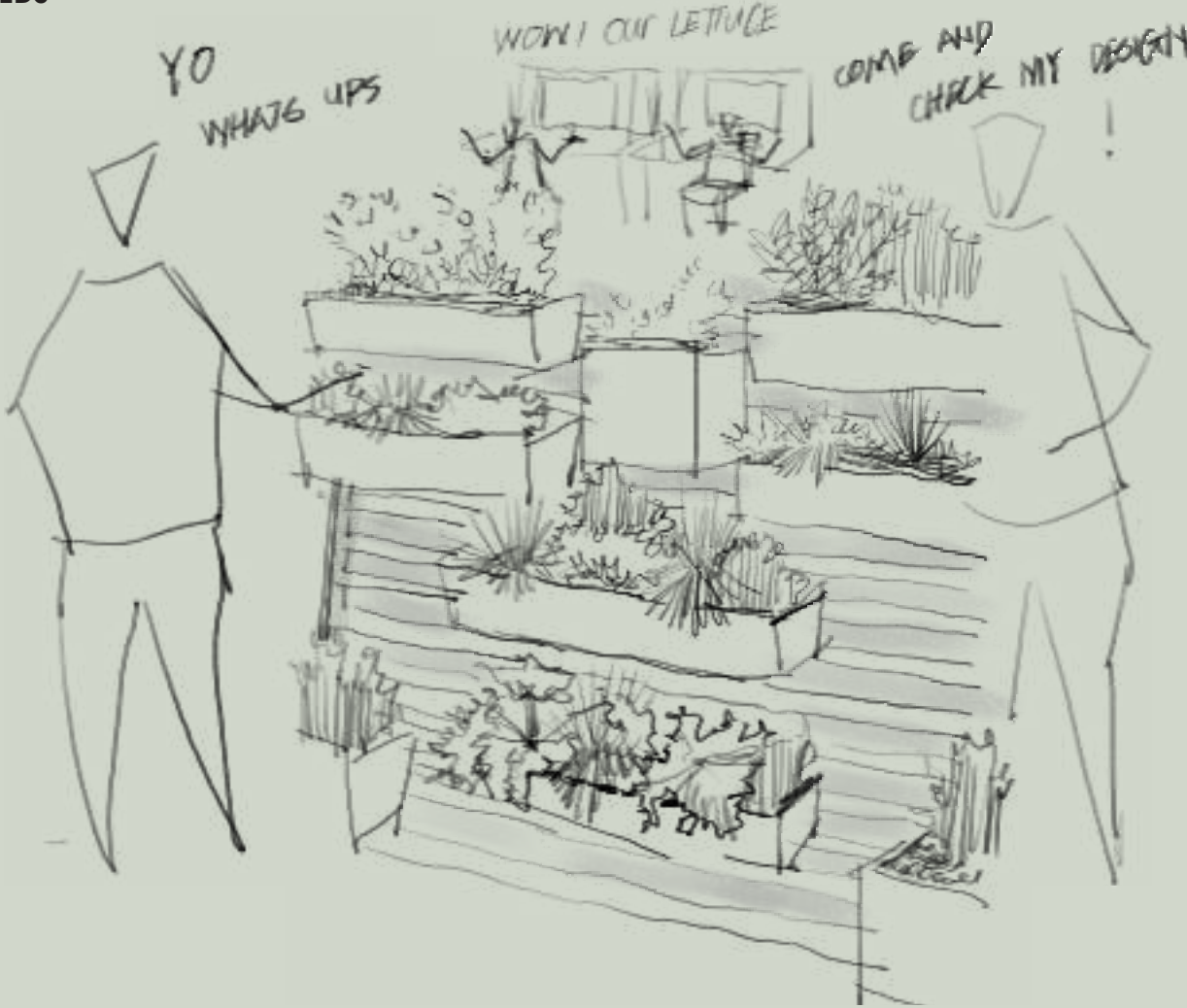
URBAN ECOLOGY

Optimising the benefit of urban greenery

Improves the quality

Reduction of temperature

Potentially reduce the carbon footprint in urban



HUMAN NEEDS

Enjoying the productive of growing

Vissually appealing at the place

Enhancing sense of community