Redefining the Urban Lifestyle

West Englewood

Chicago, IL

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Masters Project

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Table of Contents

1.00 Overview	02
2.00 Precedents	05
3.00 Site Analysis	09
4.00 Program Design	23
5.00 Schematic Design	27
6.00 Final Design	35
7.00 References	53

Providing a catalyst for revitalizing the West Englewood Community with a focus on creating a healthy, sustainable urban lifestyle.

Over the last few decades our nation has become increasingly unhealthy due to changes in our lifestyle. With the advances in technology our daily lives have gradually become extremely sedentary. In addition, the food choices readily available to us are becoming less and less nutritious. These issues are being faced throughout our country. Coupled with a failing neighborhood, these issues become amplified. The result is disastrous for the resident's health, which inevitably effects our whole nation. Many of these issues have been ignored in the past, but as they continue to increase at an exponential rate, we can no longer afford to avoid them.

The proposed design will address these issues providing a solution that would then become a prototype in solving these problems. The intention being the stimulus needed to spur a process of revitalization and regrowth, with a focus on rebuilding around a healthy, sustainable lifestyle.

The South Side of Chicago, IL has been in a period of decline for the last fifty years. Known as Bronzeville, in the 1950's the area was vibrant and self-sustaining. Over the last half century, due to different factors the area has lost more then half it's population and is now overrun with crime and poverty. Additionally it has been labeled as a food desert, and is in desperate need of healthy food options. West Englewood specifically has been labeled as one of the top five unhealthiest neighborhoods in Chicago, and therefore is the location for the design. Once a vibrant area, now it's filled with vacant lots, empty buildings, and crime. Although many have left, some residents still remain hopeful. Multiple community groups, such as Teamwork Englewood, Housing Bronzeville, and others, are trying to focus efforts on rebuilding the community.

The site I have chosen is at the intersection of W. 59th and Wood St, the lot is currently empty. This site was chosen specifically for it's surrounding conditions. West 59th Street has been a designated commercial strip for years, and surrounded by residential areas, making this a central location for the community. Directly east is Hermitage Park, providing a large exterior green space. Directly north is Wood Street Urban Farm. This existing farm is small in scale, but the design will allow for connection and expansion of the existing farm. Between the farm and the chosen site there is an abandoned elevated train line. Currently it is overrun with vegetation.

The design will focus on being multifunctional to support a diverse number of activities within the community. It will be a place to play, learn, interact, and engage with others all within the intentions of improving the quality of life. The program will include community gardening, recreational spaces, a health center, an educational center, and multiuse community spaces.

The design will give back to the community. Jobs will be created through the design. Activities for children and young adults will help keep them safe and out of trouble. A focus on sustainability within the design will help educate the community and promote a sustainable, healthy lifestyle.

individual wellness community wellness environmental wellness

Guiding Principles

Healthy Lifestyle

Provide the means for the Englewood Community to live healthier lives.

Community Focus

A project that enhances the community's image and creates a sense of pride.

Environmental Responsibility

Awareness of our impact on the environment and responsibility to treat it with respect will drive all design decisions, with intentions to improve the existing conditions.

Education

Providing educational opportunities to help individuals become successful members of the community.

Welcoming

A focus on creating an inviting environment that will attract both Englewood and the surrounding community of Bronzeville.

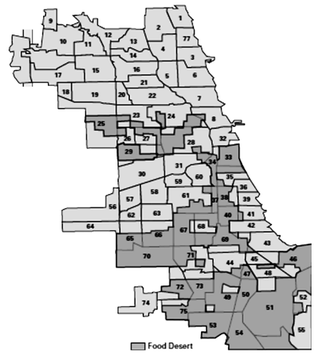
Chicago's South Side - A Food Desert

"Ninety percent of the diseases known to man are caused by cheap foodstuffs. You are what you eat."
– Victor Lindlahr

Food Desert - "An area where food is non-existent, not healthy or too expensive. It is an issue of access and can be defined by distance and/or transportation being obstacles in obtaining adequate amounts of healthy food. Fresh food deserts refer to a community with limited or no access to fresh fruits and vegetables."

An in depth analysis titled "Examining the Impact of Food Deserts on Public Health in Chicago" provides a very thorough description of the situation in Chicago. Mari Gallagher Research & Consulting Group analyzed the neighborhood communities in Chicago and compared the accessibility of food with diseases and death rates. Their findings show that the lower availability of fresh/ healthy food the higher the disease rates.

"… it is clear that food deserts, especially those with an abundance of fast food options, pose serious health and wellness challenges to the residents who live within them and to the City of Chicago as a whole… The costs associated with this effect will be borne directly by [the residents] as it relates to the quality and length of life, and indirectly by the heath care industry, by employers, by government agencies and by others who take on the financial burden of pre-death treatments."



Chicago's Food Deserts

Chicago Community Areas Average Years of Potential Life Lost and Death Rates Per 1,000 Population by Diseases by Race by Food Balance Groupings

Food Balance Groupings	Cancer		Cardiovascular Disease		Diabetes			Food Balance Score
	YPLL	Death Rate	YPLL	Death Rate	YPLL	Death Rate	All YPLL	
Worst	314.44	9.73	345.28	11.07	45.48	1.27	705.20	2.04
Middle	246.88	7.42	241.76	7.41	33.48	1.11	522.12	1.25
Best	204.04	6.68	185.48	5.72	25.36	0.56	414.88	0.87

YPLL - Years of potential life lost
Food Balance Groupings - Comparison of distance to fast food or grocery store. Worst being fast food much more accessible, best being fresh food [grocery] much more accessible.

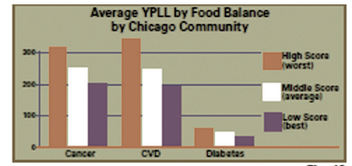
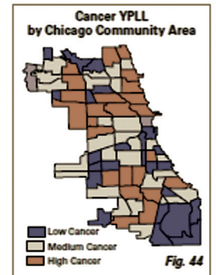


Fig. 43



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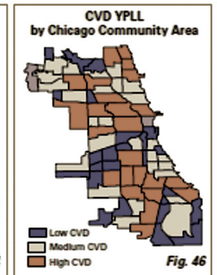

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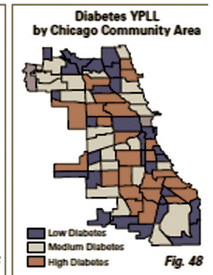

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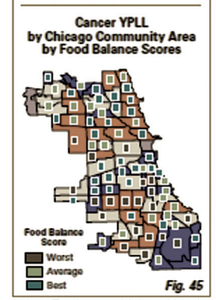

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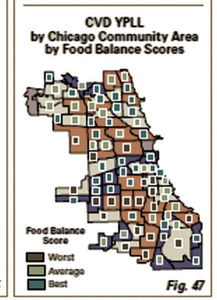


Fig. 47

Fig. 49

West Englewood falls within 'worst' category every time. It also falls within 'high' for all disease categories

Health Concerns

"It is estimated one in three children is obese in America" [San Diego Sign ON 2010]

Over 600,000 Chicago residents live in a food desert. [Chicago Mag 2009]

"The more then 11 million U. S. teens who are overweight of obese face an increased risk for diseases once confined for adults, like diabetes, artery damage and liver trouble. Those problems along with high blood pressure and high cholesterol are showing up increasingly in kids." [Statesmen Journal 2010]

The diet-related health outcomes that we focus on – cancer, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, obesity, and hypertension – steal time, resources, vitality, and productivity, and they reinforce each other. According to a recent report released by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "obesity can increase the risk of (adult onset) type 2 diabetes by as much as 34 fold, and diabetes is a major risk factor for amputations, blindness, kidney failure, and heart disease." Obesity alone is estimated to cost the United States health care system $100 billion per year [Koplan and Fleming, 2000] This was ten years ago, imagine what it is costing us now.

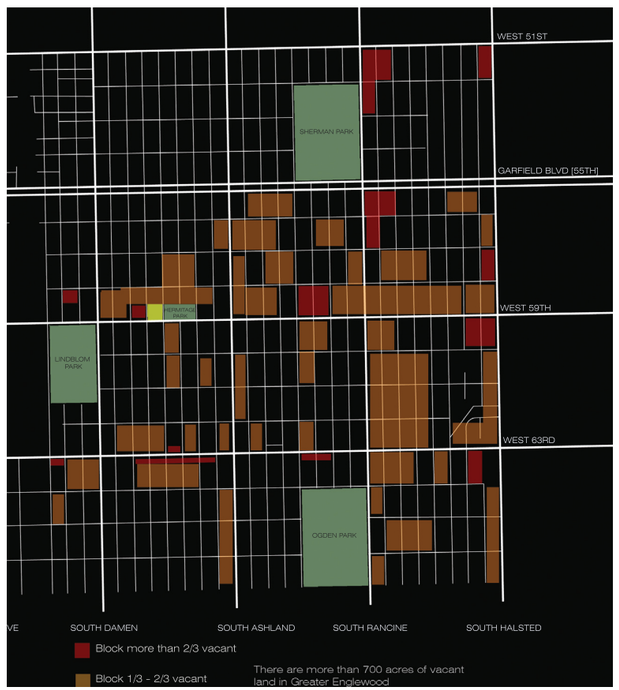
Early 1960's - 24% of Americans were overweight, today that number has risen to 66%. [World Health Organization 2000-2008]

Diabetes costs nearly $150 billion, cancer care costs more than $200 billion, and heart disease costs more than $300 billion annually. [Live Science 2009]

Obesity is one of the greatest public health disasters facing the United States. A full two-thirds of the U.S. population is overweight or obese, and in some ethnic groups the rates are even higher, such as African-American women, of whom nearly 80 percent are currently either overweight or obese.The implications of this are quite profound because being obese increases your risk of so many diseases, including:

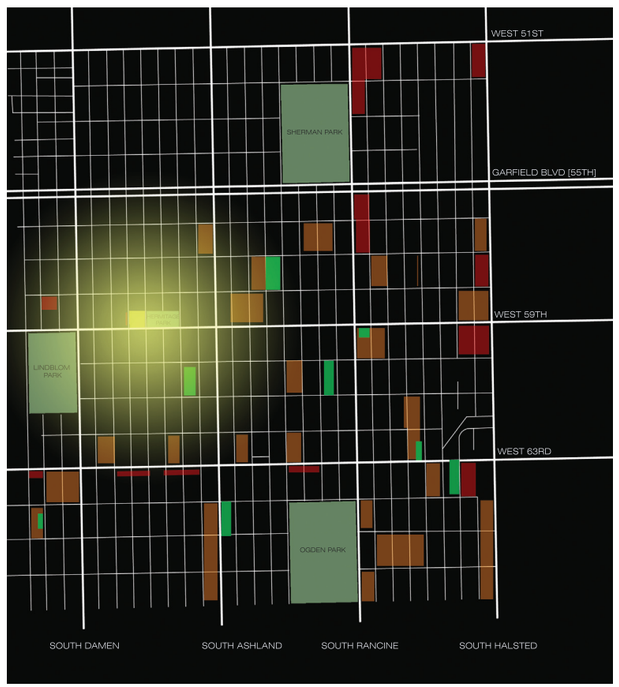
- Hypertension
- High total cholesterol and triglyceride
- Type 2 diabetes
- Coronary heart disease
- Stroke
- Gallbladder disease
- Osteoarthritis
- Sleep apnea and respiratory problems
- Some cancers (endometrial, breast and colon)

[Dr. Mercola 2009]



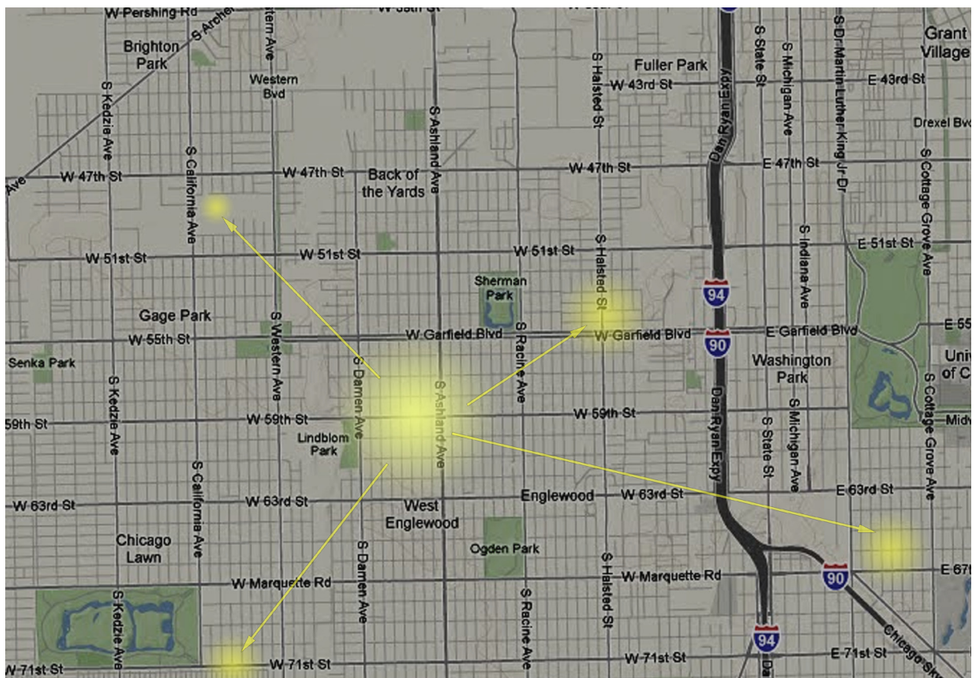
Stage One - Design is built
Current conditions
-Failing Neighborhood
-Vacant Lots
-Lack of amenities
-Food Desert
-Crime

- Site
- Commercial Strip
- Rail
- Green Line



Stage Two - Neighborhood Redevelopment

-Design serves as an anchor for the community to rebuild around
-Vacant Lot redevelopment
-Fresh food available for the residents
-As the situation improves the community becomes interested and involved, small gardens begin to appear throughout the neighborhood



Stage Three - City Wide Change
-Other communities see the changes in Englewood and become interested. Other similar centers are built throughout the city

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According to the USDA, in 2000 each American consumed, on average, 700 lbs of fruits and vegetables. Of this, only 325 lbs were fresh, the rest were processed - canned, frozen, and even worse dehydrated. Throughout these processes nutrients are lost. A good portion of this data is confusing at first glance. For example potatoes are included in these numbers, but the way they are prepared for the majority of the consumption - deep fried in trans fats at a fast food joint - makes them extremely unhealthy. So while the data makes it seem as though we are consuming good food, its not as straightforward as it seems. This is why its important to do more then just tell people they need to eat healthy food, but to educate them on preparing them as well.

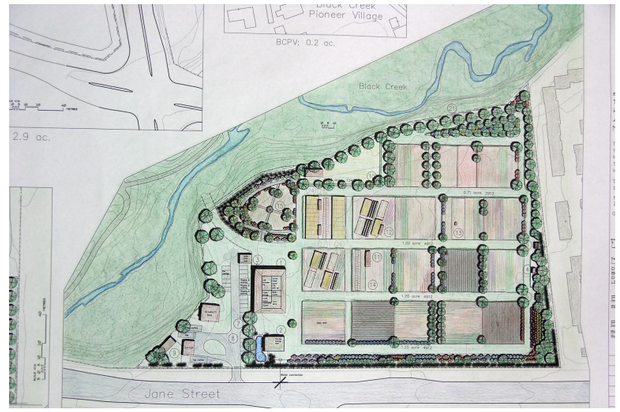
Precedent studies are very important. They can be very useful in determining what works, what doesn't and why. The proposed project is a combination of a community center and an urban farming center , as an attempt to rebuild a failing community. A wide variety of projects were studied. Some were designed by architects with a specific intent, while others were a result of necessity of a community. While additional projects were looked at, those presented in the following pages were of the most interest and there fore the most influential on the project.

flower garden and view of 'domes'

youth working

Las Brisas

homeless found work on the farm



site plan

Case Studies

LAS BIRSAS

Director: Signal Hill City Council

Location: Signal Hill, CA

Year: 2007

Program:
- Community Center
- Parks
- Housing Improvements

The Las Brisas neighborhood had once been a nice neighborhood, but over time it fell into disrepair. It was filled with crime and vacant lots. The Signal Hill City Council decided to step in and make a change. The neighborhood was redeveloped around a community center. The community center provided classes, public spaces, policing, training, daycare and more.

URBAN FARM & ORCHARD

Director: Al Renner

Location: Los Angeles

Year: 2001-2006

Program:
- Farm
- Garden

Preventing soil erosion was the primary focus of this farm. It was built in terraces to help prevent further erosion. It was run by homeless people that lived in the nearby "Dome Village", a 'village' of temporary plastic domes that homeless could live in. The farm produced food and employed the homeless. Unfortunately Dome Village was forced to close down in 2006.

BLACK CREEK URBAN FARM

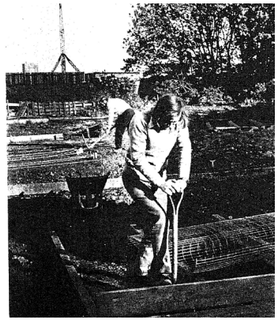
Firm: Brad Peterson

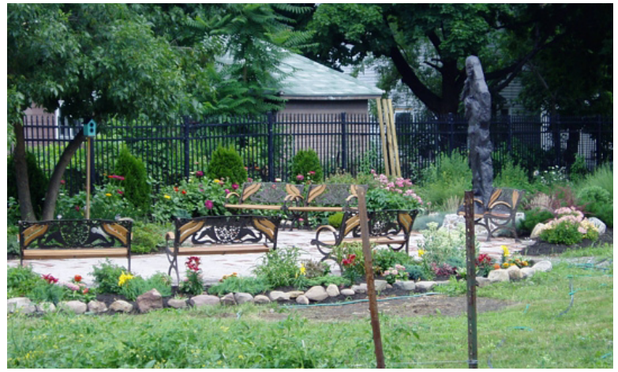
Location: Toronto

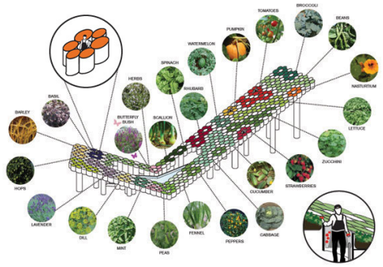
Year: 2004-current

Program:
- Farm
- Garden
- Community Space
- Retail

Two community groups, the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority and Toronto's Community Gardens Program came together to create the farm. They hired landscape architect Brad Peterson to design the master plan. The farm is approximately six acres and is located in a low income area of the city. A focus is placed on community and learning. Youth programs involve the local teenagers.







KENTISH TOWN CITY FARM

Firm: Snohetta

Location: Oslo, Norway

Year: 2007

Program:
- Performance Hall
- 126,000 SqFt
- Occupiable Roof Terrace

Began in 1972, this was the first of its kind in London. It is located in Kentish Town West, and surrounded by government owned housing. It has provided a place for the community to gather together, and children to be educated for almost forty years. Horses and other animals live on the four and a half acre farm, in addition to the gardens where vegetables and fruits are grown by the community. The farm provides many programs for the local youth to get involved in.

THE VINEYARD

Firm: Environmental Design & Research

Location: Rochester, NY

Year: 2000-current

Program:
- Farm
- Garden
- Community Space
- Retail

TheNortheastneighborhood Alliance Community Land Corporation working with Environmental Design and Research came up with a plan to reuse empty lots in Rochester to create an urban farm. The purpose was “community enhancement and revitalization”. This neighborhood has one of the largest areas of poverty in the city. The farm is 2.7 acres and produces fruits and vegetables for the surrounding community. There also is a focus on youth involvement.

PUBLIC FARM 1 [PF1]

Firm: WORK Architecture Co

Location: New York City

Year: 2008

Program:
- Urban Farm
- Farmers Market

The urban farm will grow vegetables, herbs, flowers, and even has chickens. The produce will be sold on site allowing the surrounding community members to purchase locally grown produce. The materials used are all recyclable and the site is completely off the grid powered by solar panels. Although it was not a permanent installation, it is a great example of what can be done on a manageable scale within a community.

view of roof terrace sloping down to water

rendering of open plaza/garden

Case Studies

OSLO NATIONAL OPERA HOUSE

Firm: Snohetta

Location: Oslo, Norway

Year: 2007

Program:
- Performance Hall
- 126,000 SqFt Occupiable Roof Terrace

They created a space with a specific program [opera] but made it usable and inviting to the entire community by having the walkable roof.

PONTE PARODI

Firm: Un Studio

Location: Genoa, Italy

Year: 2001-2011 [not completed]

Program:
- Sports
- Exhibitions
- Movie Theater
- Discos
- Retail
- Restaurants
- Media studios
- Auditorium
- Offices
- Public Space

They have created the “piazza effect” – for people come and use, not just pass through. The wide range of activities will allow it to be used 24/7. It will never be an empty space. The wide variety of uses allow everyone to have a reason to come here.

JEMAA EL FNA

Space: Town Square

Location: Marrakech

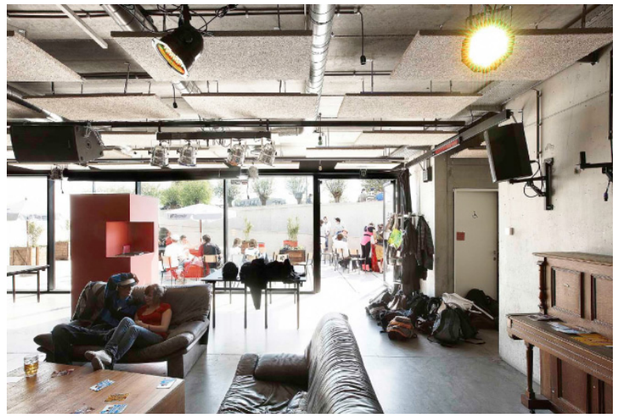
Year:

Program:
- Markets
- Entertainers
- Cafes
- Food

Very large open square, it attracts both tourists and locals. Markets operate all night.

exterior view of terrace

view from exterior garden


interior view of youth area

floor plan

AVELGEM COMMUNITY CENTRE

Firm: Dierendonck Blancke Architecture

Location: Belgium

Year: 2007

Program:
- Theater
- Multifunctional Hall
- Cafe
- Youth Space

Dierendonck Blancke worked with the relationship of the spaces and the materials to really focus on the separation of the spaces. The youth area is partially underground, allowing it to be acoustically confined, which allowed the kids to be there late at night without disturbing the surrounding neighbors. Multiple entries also provide access and control to the spaces.

SEAN O'CASEY COMMUNITY CENTRE

Firm: O'Donnell + Tuomey

Location: Dublin, Ireland

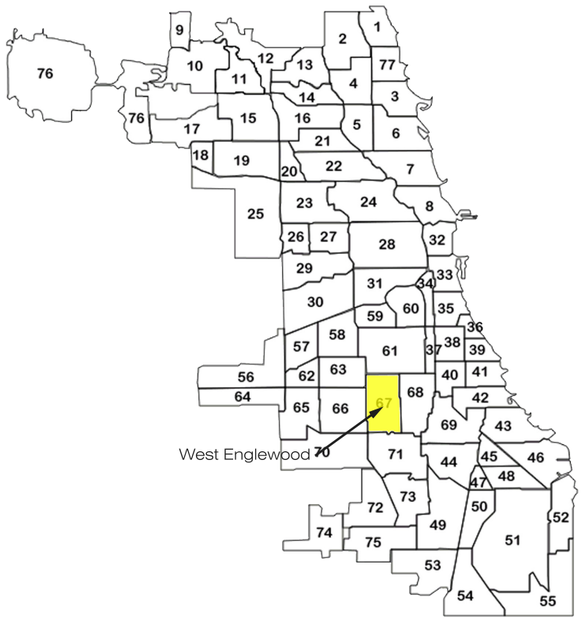
Year: 2006-2008

Program:
- Daycare
- Sports
- Theater
- Educational Facilities

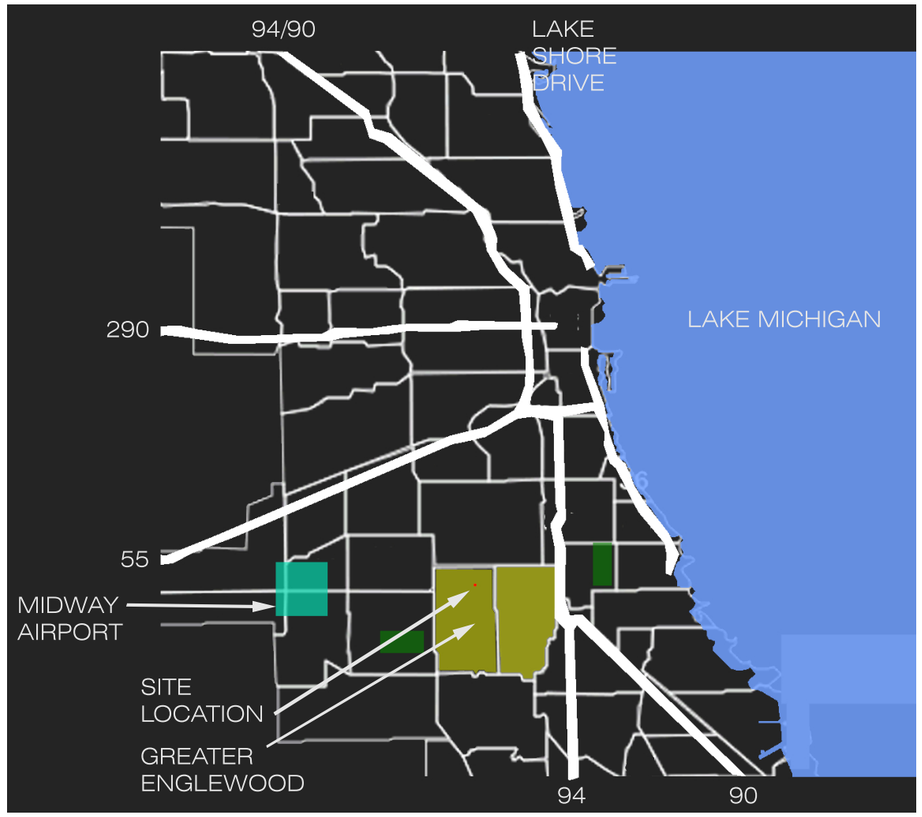
Sense of openness even through the separation of the program. A place "to go when you don't know what else to do."

The conclusion of the precedent studies is that there is no generic answer. Each situation is a unique case and must be designed as so. As precedents were researched, it also became apparent that a project such as the proposed combination of urban farming, fitness, and sustainable healthy living, has not yet been addressed in one statement. This proposal is visionary and will lead the way in defining healthy living within the urban setting.

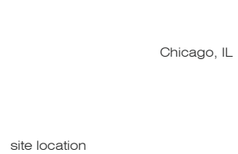
Chicago, IL



West Englewood



Community context within city



site location

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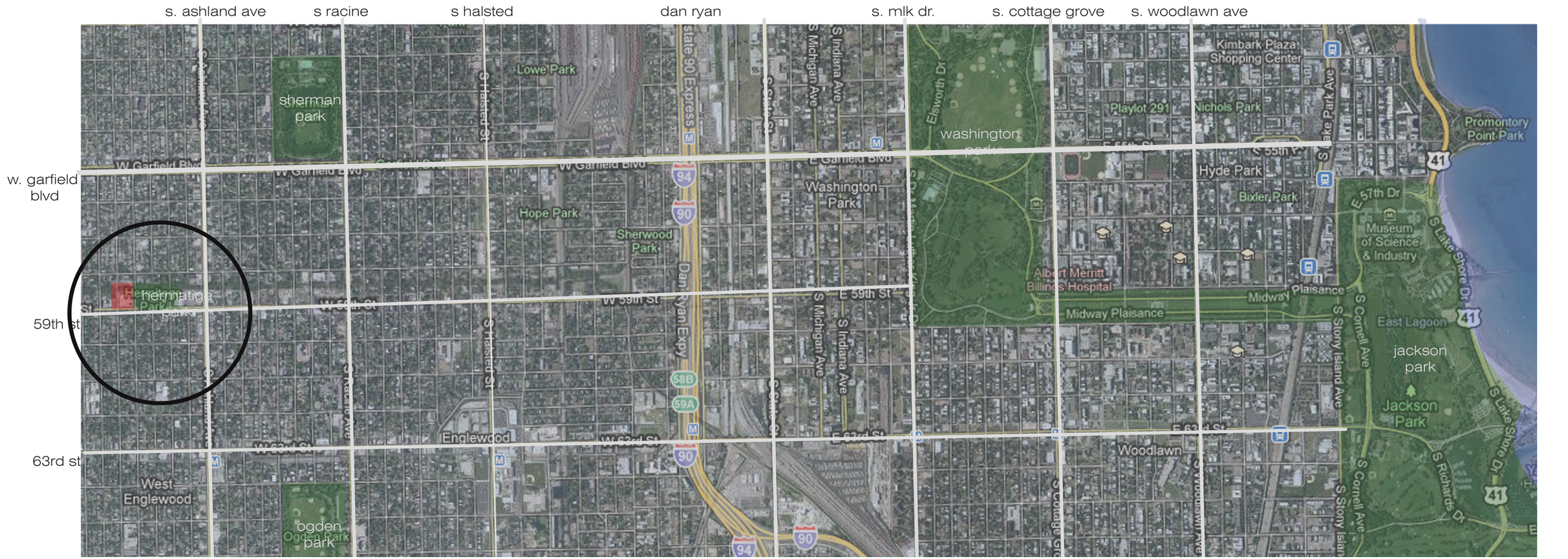
Site Location

The Englewood area was first populated by the German and Irish in the 1850's. Before it was settled it was filled with swamps and forests. In 1852 the rail lines were extended through this area. The first settlers worked on the railroad or in the stockyards near by. This area experienced a time of growth during the 1870's after the fire, as many people were trying to escape urban life. During this time Englewood split and West Englewood was formed. In 1889 it was annexed to Chicago. In 1887 the first horsecar lines connected the area to downtown, and in 1907 the El reached Englewood. The shopping district at Halsted and 63rd became the second busiest in the city. Commercial and retail extended from 63rd and Ashland south to 75th. During the 1940s and 1950s a huge shift in demographics occurred as the whites moved out and the blacks moved in. In 1960 50000 whites left Englewood, yet the population still increased, and it was now 96% black. In 2000, Englewood's population had declined from a peak of 86,619 in 1920 to 40,222 in 2000. West Englewood saw a similar decline from 62,069 to 45,282 in 2000.

Greater Englewood, which includes both Englewood and West Englewood, has suffered greatly throughout the recent decades. Once a vibrant shopping district, has fallen into a state of decline. Crime has risen and so have the number of vacant lots.

The situation is not hopeless. Many members of the community are ready to make a change. Different organizations throughout the community are coming together to make plans for change. Teamwork Englewood, LISC, and others, are advocating change.

- Site
- Commercial Strip
- Rail
- Green Line


s. ashland ave
s racine
s halsted
dan ryan
s. mlk dr.
s. cottage grove
s. woodlawn ave
w. garfield blvd
59th st
63rd st
sherman park
Lowe Park
Hope Park
Sherwood Park
Washington Park
Elsworth Dr
washington park
Kimbark Plaza Shopping Center
Playlot 291
Nichols Park
Promontory Point Park
Hyde Park
Bixler Park
Museum of Science & Industry
Albert Merritt Billings Hospital
Midway Plaisance
East Lagoon
jackson park
Jackson Park
Englewood
West Englewood
Woodlawn
ogden park
W Garfield Blvd
E Garfield Blvd
W 59th St
E 59th St
W 63rd St
E 63rd St
S Halsted St
S Michigan Ave
S Indiana Ave
S Lake Park Ave
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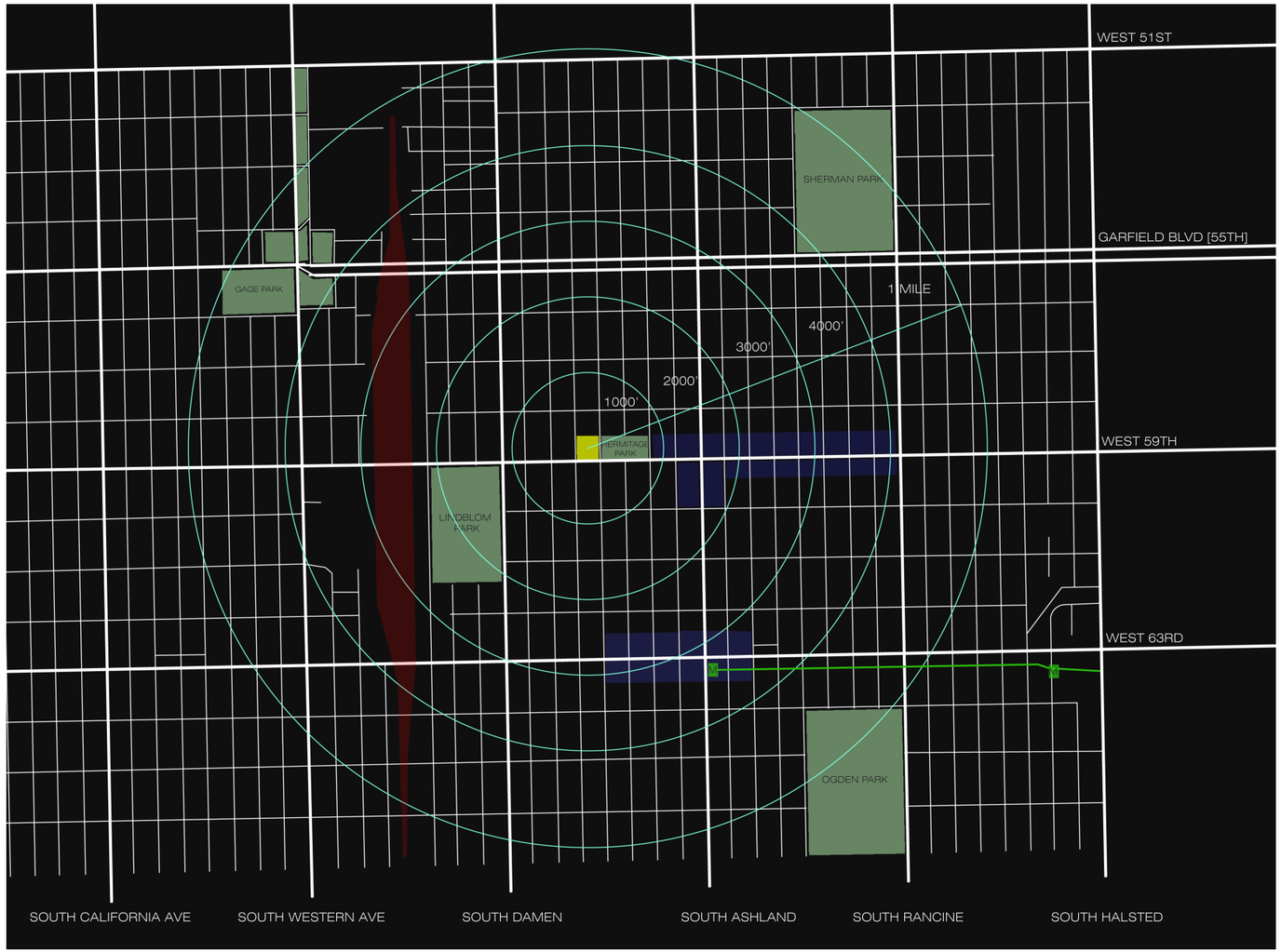
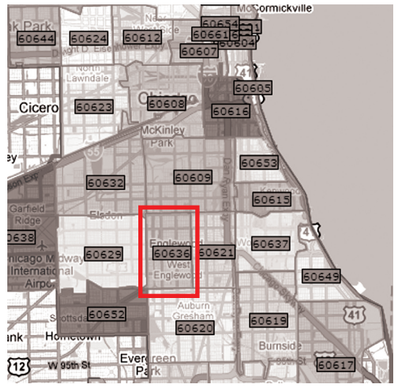
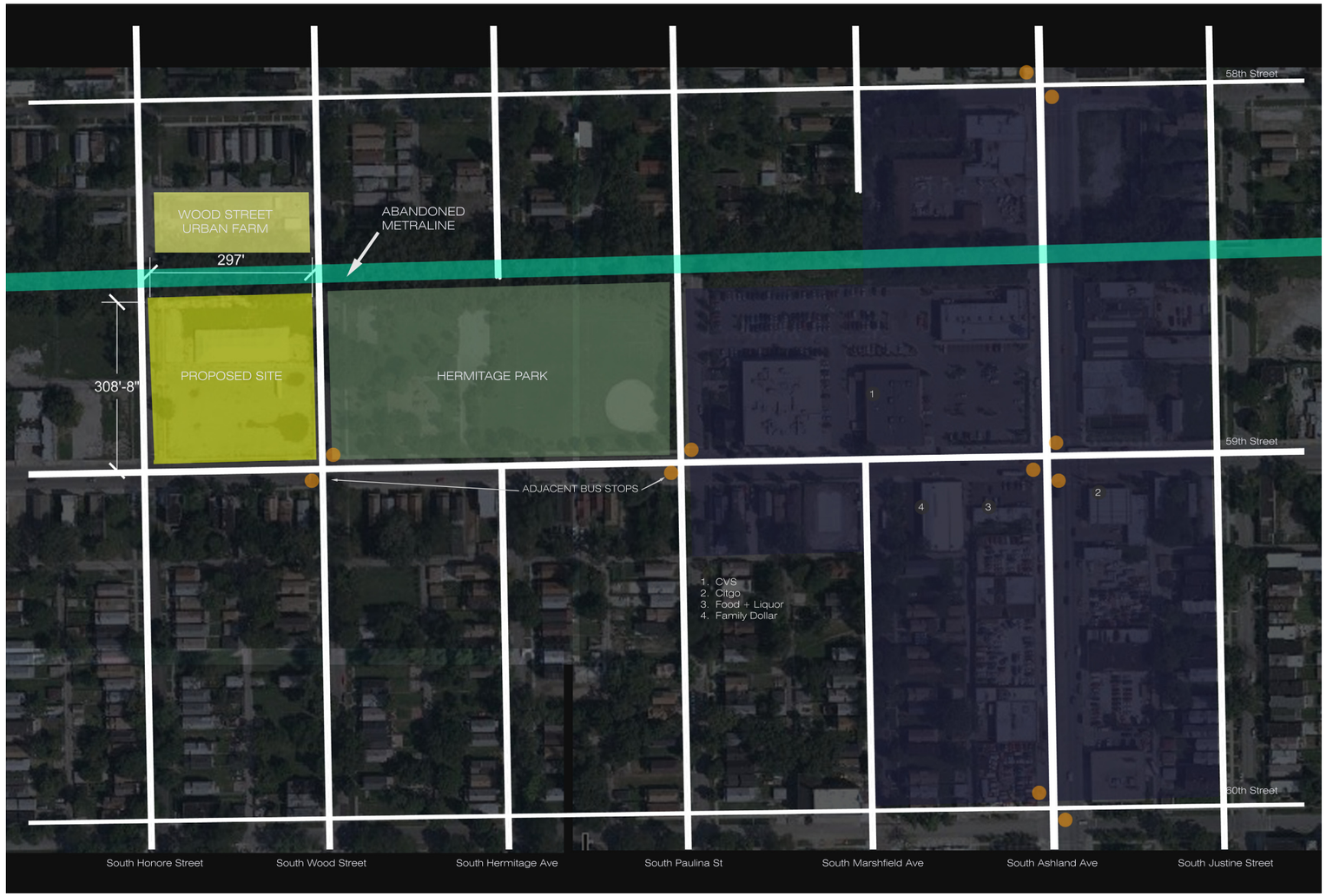
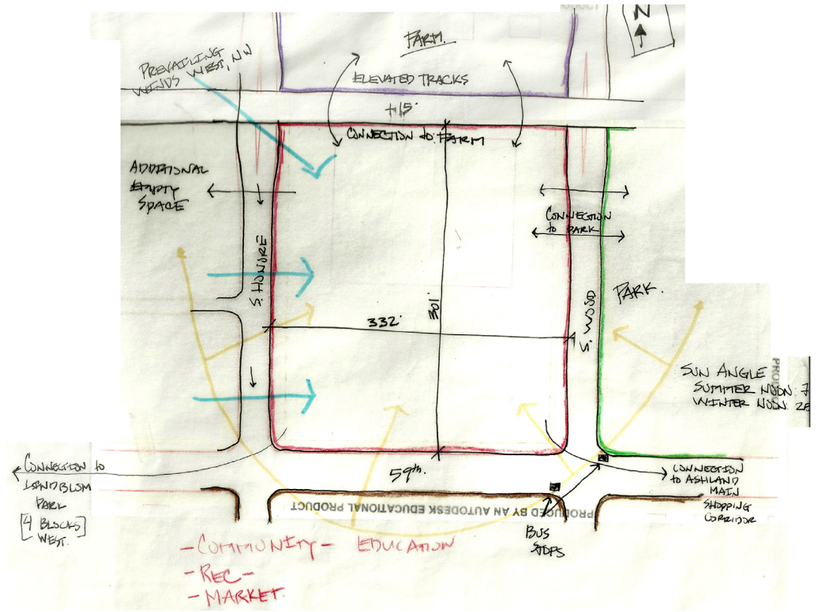


neighborhood context



- Site
- Commercial Strip
- Rail
- Green Line





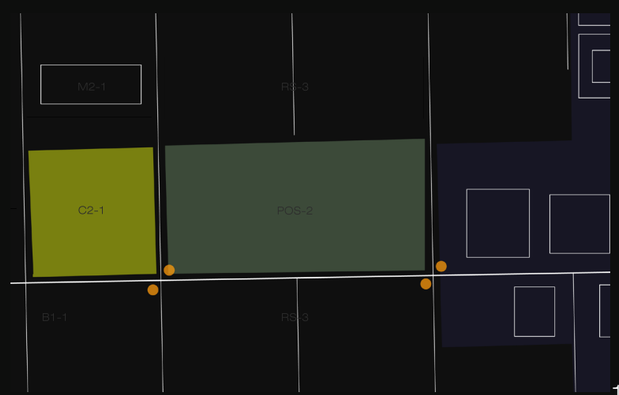
The zoning for the proposed site is C2-1, which works well with the proposed program.

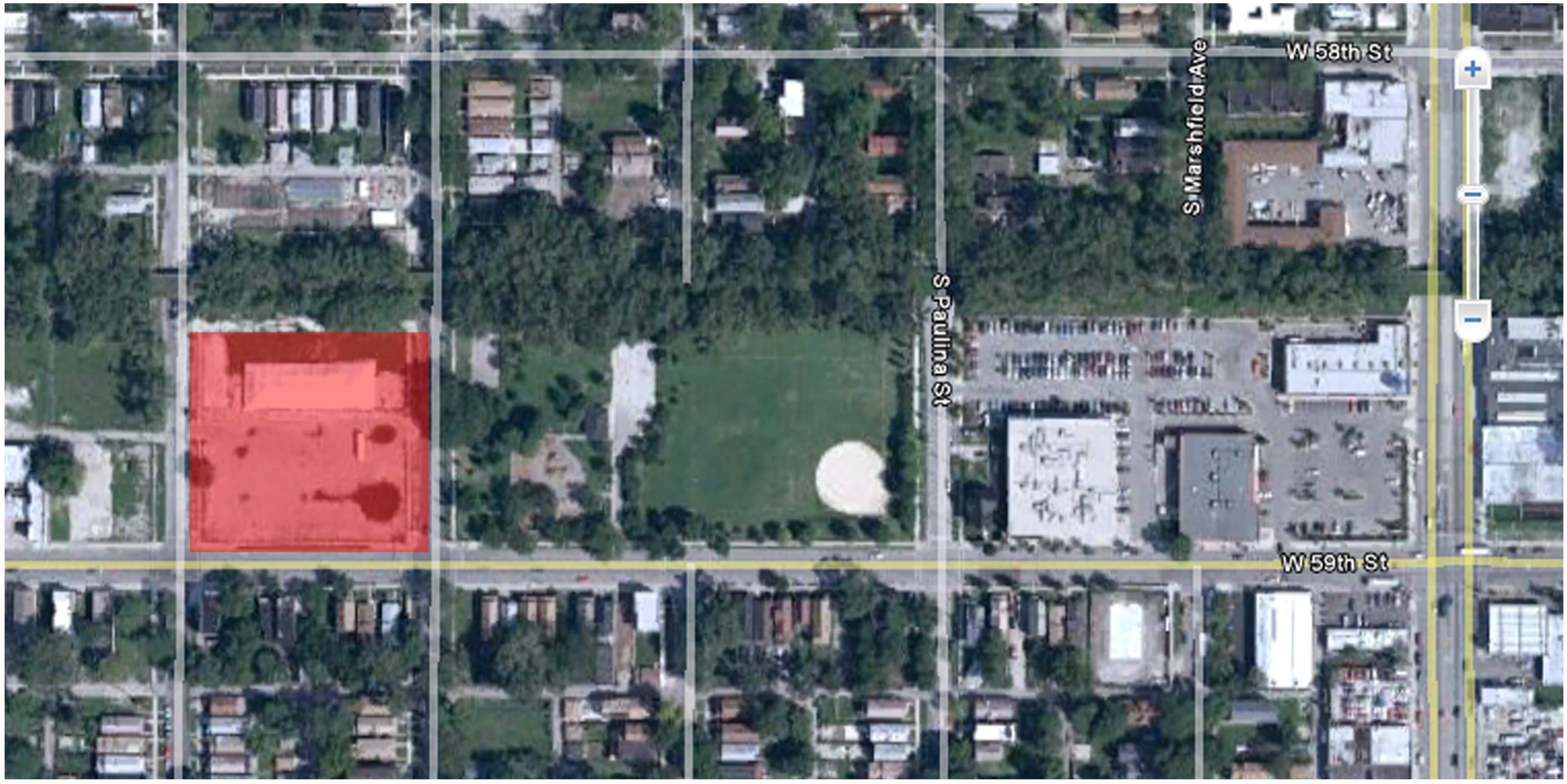
17-3-0101 The “B” and “C” (Business and Commercial) districts are intended to accommodate retail, service and commercial uses and to ensure that business and commercial-zoned areas are compatible with the character of existing neighborhoods.

17-3-0106-A The primary purpose of the C2, Motor Vehicle-Related Commercial district is to accommodate a very broad range of business, service and commercial uses. In terms of allowed uses, C2 represents the highest intensity business or commercial zoning district. It allows nearly any type of business, service or commercial use, including those involving outdoor operations and storage. Like the B3 district, the C2 district, development will generally be destination- oriented; a very large percentage of customers will arrive by automobile.

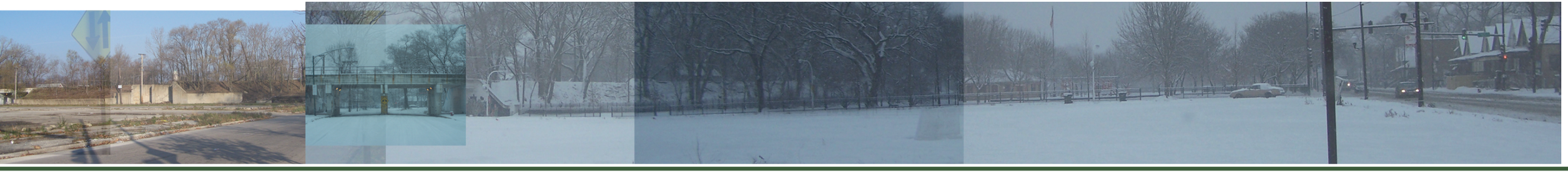
17-3-0404 Front Setbacks. No front setback is required in B or C districts, except on B- or C-zoned lots abutting R-zoned lots that have lot frontage on the same street.

17-3-0408-A Standards. Maximum building height = 50’




W 58th St
S Marshfield Ave
S Paulina St
W 59th St

park
site
commercial
residential
58th
wood st
urban farm
elevated tracks[+15']
empty lot
site
hermitage park
cvs
59th
family
dollar
citgo
s. honore
s. wood
s. hermitage
s. paulina
s. marshfield
s. ashland



Hermitage Park

View of site from Northeast

Site_view from Southwest

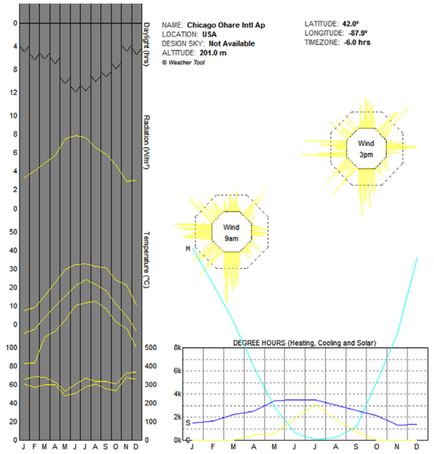
Site_view from Southeast corner

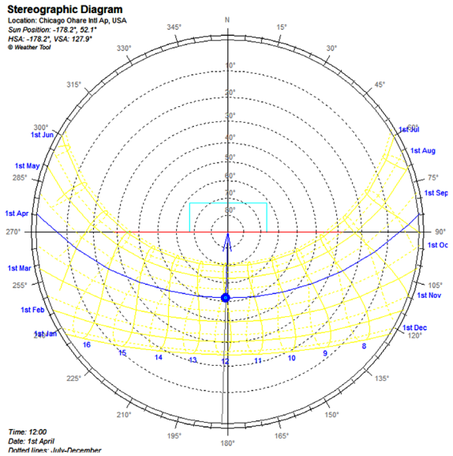
View of site from elevated tracks

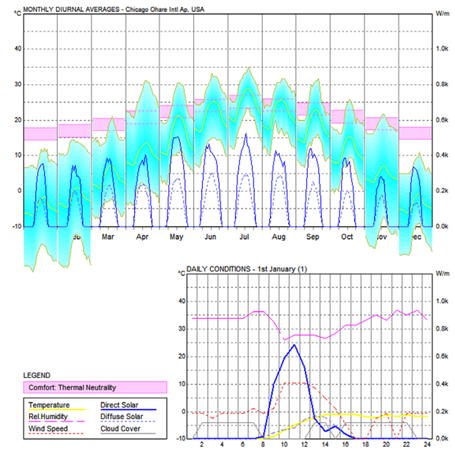
View of elevated track

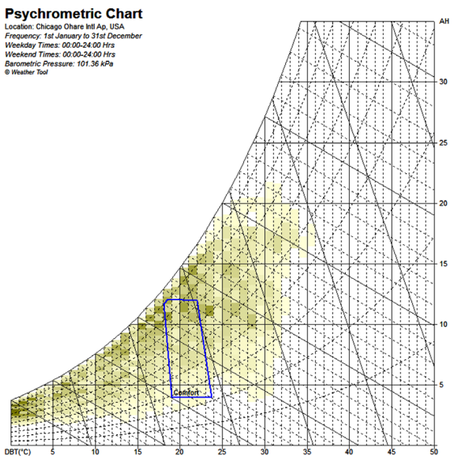
View of site from elevated tracks

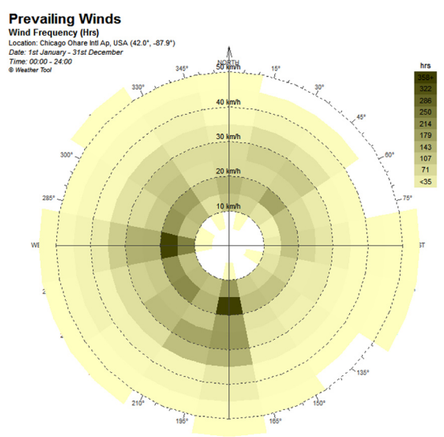
View of site from elevated tracks

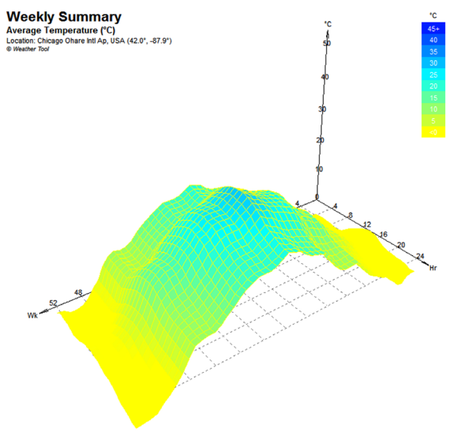






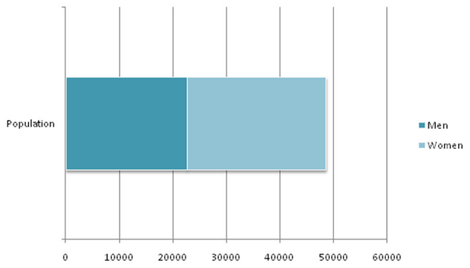


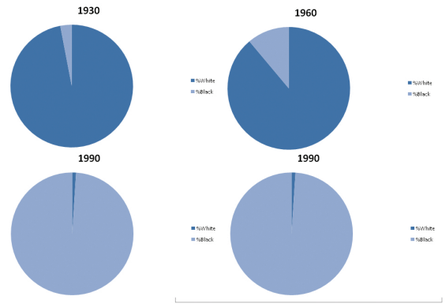


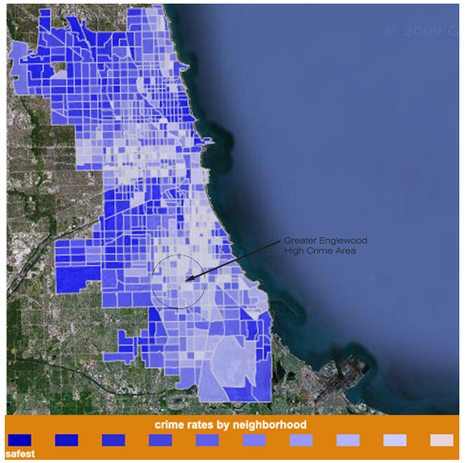


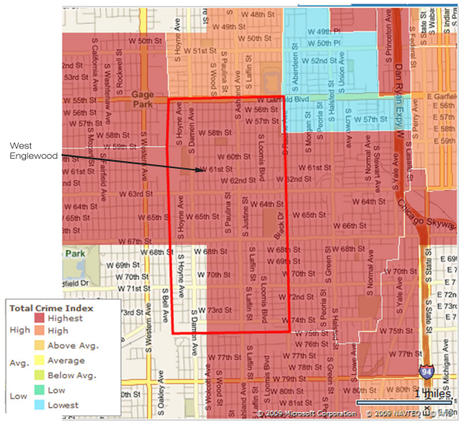
Climate Analysis

The climate analysis plays an important part in the design. Farming in Chicago is much different then farming in Florida or California. Additional research will be needed to see what types of crops can be grown in this climate. The change of seasons has an effect on the building operation as well. The climate analysis in conjunction with the site analysis will also determine what types of systems, both passive and mechanical, will be appropriate for the building. Orientation and materials will also be influenced by these studies. The climate analysis shows that Chicago has a wide variation in weather conditions throughout the year. This is a challenge that needs to be addressed in every aspect of the design, or it will not function as it is intended to.

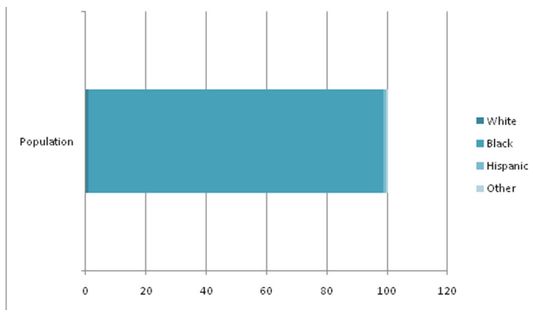


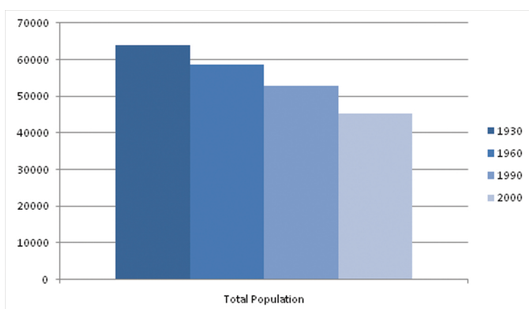


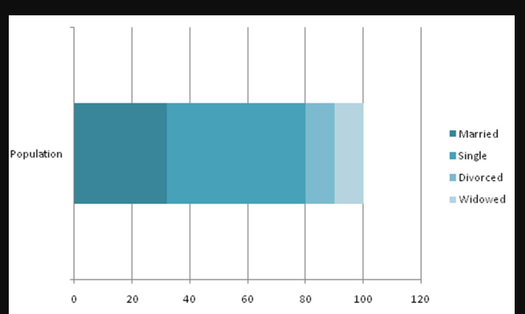


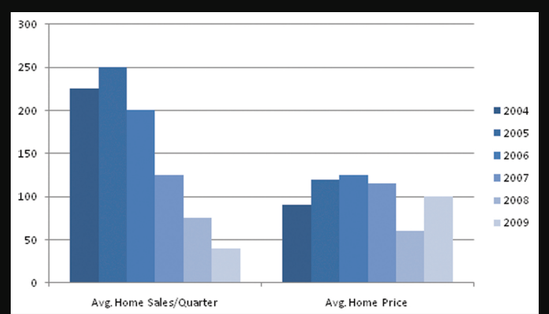


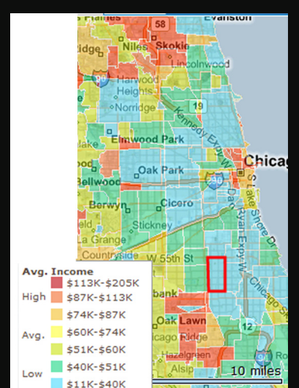
Ashburn	$63,365
Aubrun Gresham	$50,168
Gage Park	$47,857
Marquette	$46,654
Chicago Lawn	$46,654
Stock Yards	$40,907
West Englewood	$38,818
New City	$37,808
Back of the Yards	$37,808
Englewood	$31,893







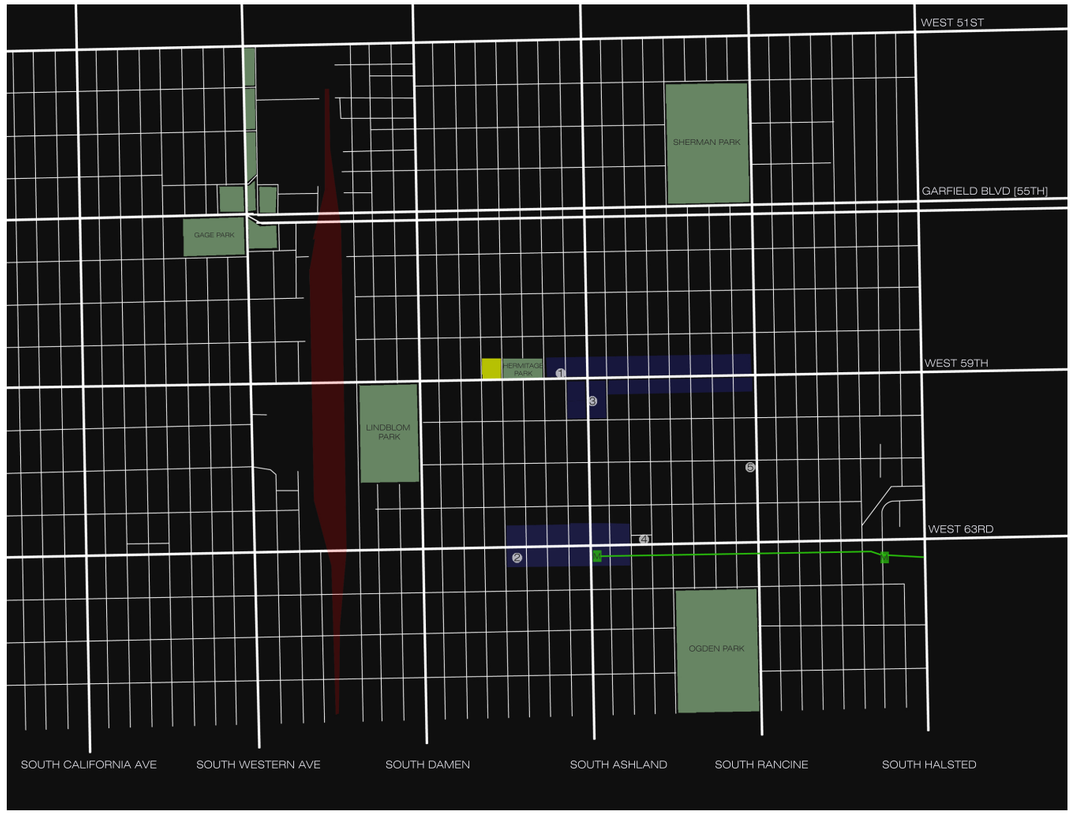


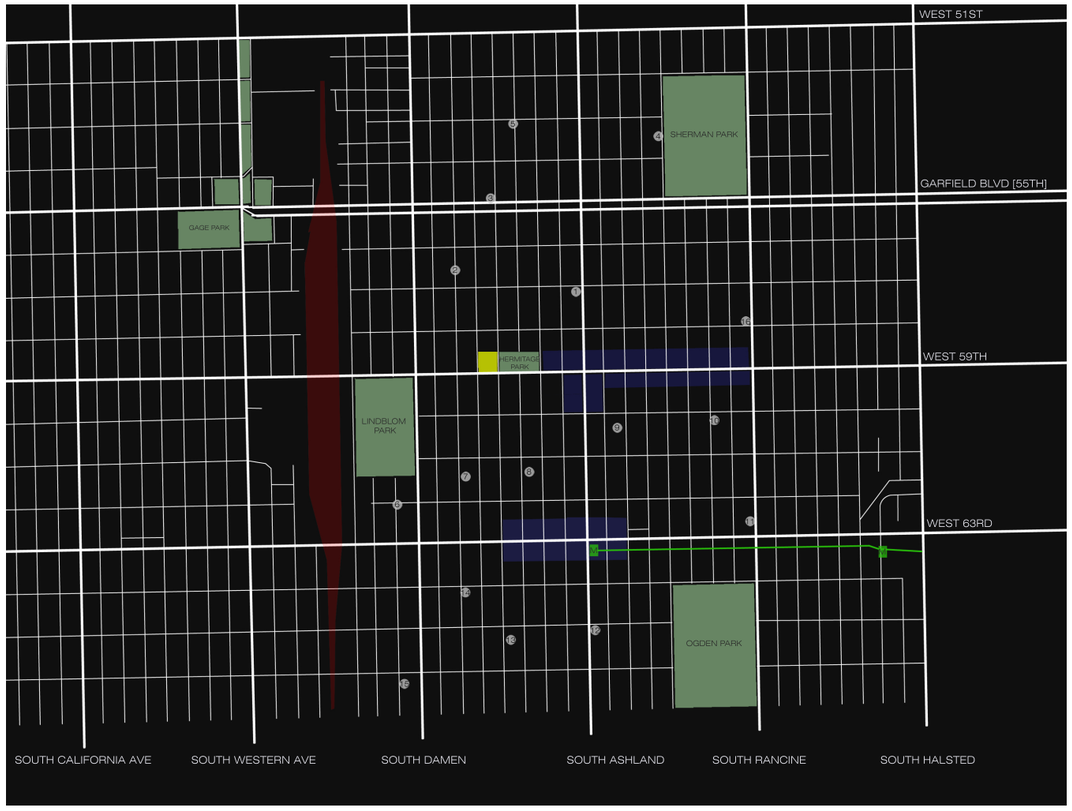


- Median Household Income: $27,727
- Median Age: 28.9
- 5% of the population over 25 have a bachelor's degree or higher
- 97% of the population is black
- The average home price fell 14% over the last year
- 10,800 per square mile
- 50% of the houses were built before 1950

N

Demographics





- Site
- Commercial Strip
- Rail
- Green Line

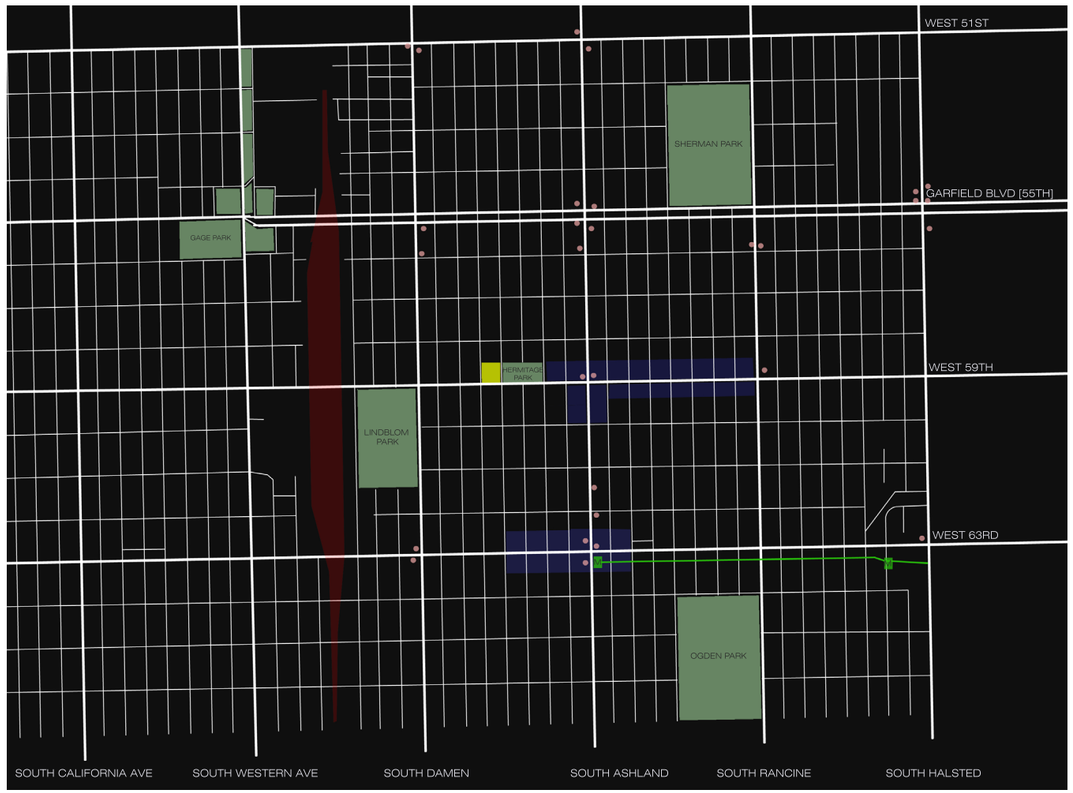
N

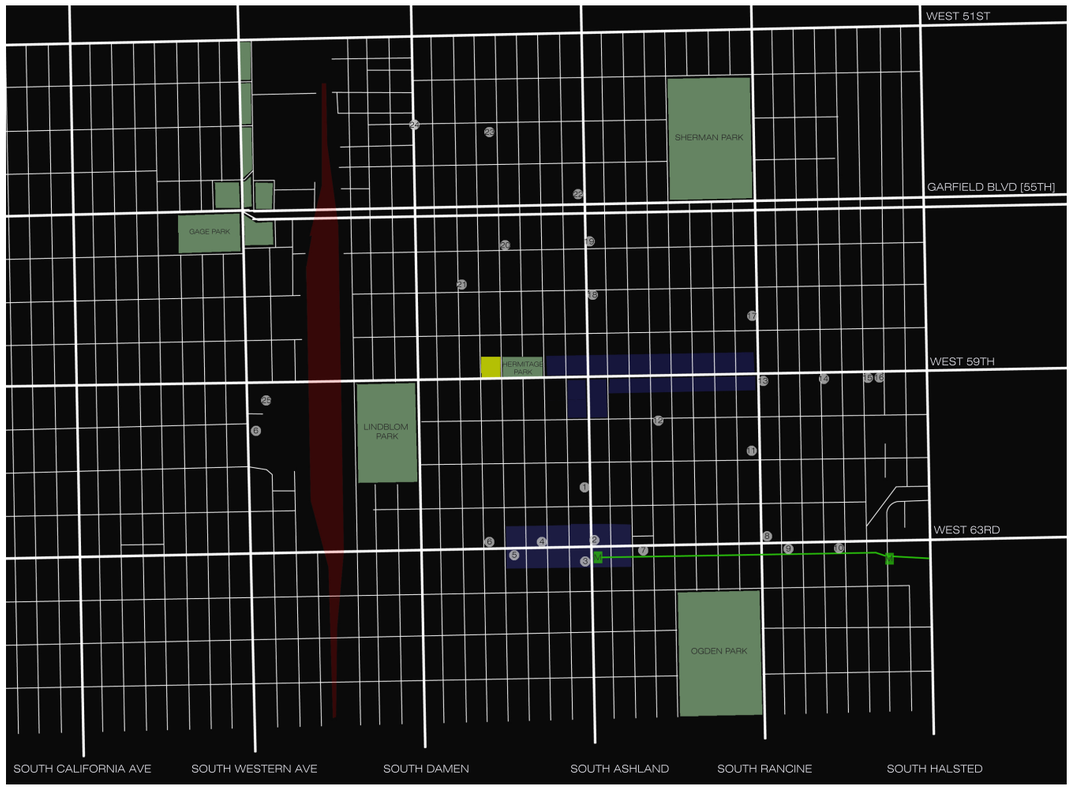
Site Analysis

1. Public Aid Dept
2. West Englewood Public Library
3. City of Chicago Fire Dept
4. Police Dept
5. Police Dept

SCHOOLS

1. Precious Day Care
2. Henderson Elementary
3. Chicago International Charter School
4. Libby Annex Schools
5. Fulton Elementary
6. Goodlow Elaine
7. Lindblom Math and Science Academy High School
8. Earle Charles W
9. Academy of St. Benedict the African
10. Copernicus Nicholas
11. Woods Academy
12. Providence Englewood Elementary Charter School
13. Harper William Ramey High
14. Englewood Messiah Head Start
15. Otoole Elementary
16. Bontemps Elementary School





- Site
- Commercial Strip
- Rail
- Green Line

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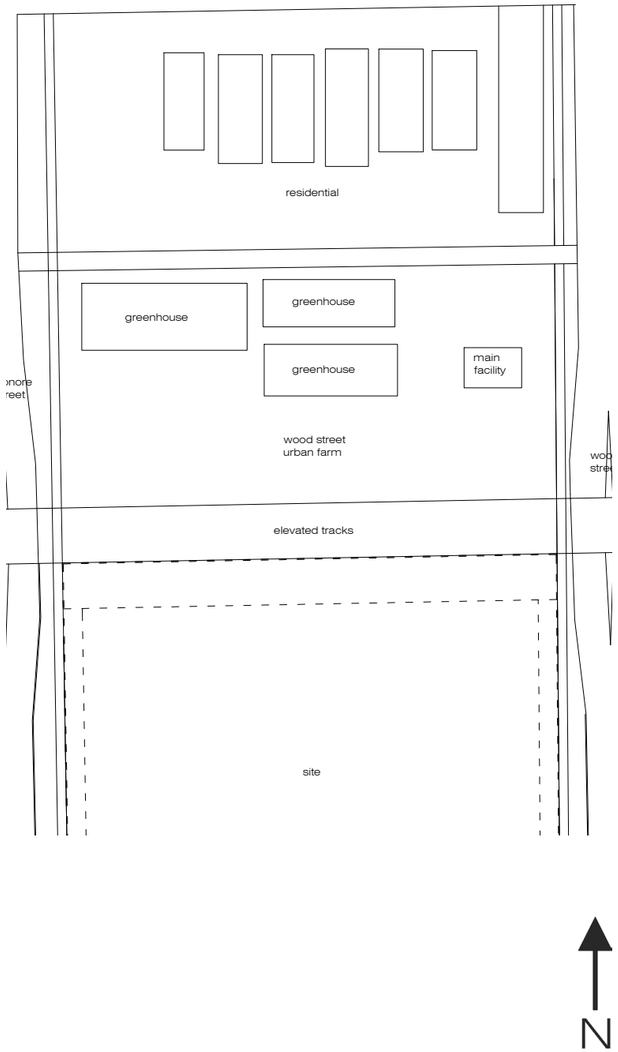
When analyzing the area, it becomes evident that fresh food is not readily available to the residents. The majority of places within walking distance are liquor stores, gas stations, or fast food stops. They are much more accessible and convenient, but not healthy. Even the produce at lower priced stores such as Aldi's while better then McDonalds, is not the freshest.

1. SNS Food Mart
2. Extra Value Food and Liquor
3. Rainbow Finer Foods and Liquor
4. Sheba Food and Liquor
5. Town Food and Liquor
6. Eddies Food Mart
7. Lil Moes Food Mart
8. Brothers Food and Liquor Inc.
9. Neighborhood Food and Liquor
10. H + A Food Market
11. Stevens Fast Sale Inc.
12. A + R Community Grocery
13. KLM Foods
14. Goes Food Market
15. 59th St. Food Mart
16. Sangnoon Grocery Store
17. Sharif Food + Liquor
18. Busy B
19. Chebli Food Store
20. Wood Food Mart
21. Sangnoon Grocery
22. Adams Food Inc
23. 53 Quick Market
24. F + A Food Mart
25. Jewel
26. Aldi's

Main Facility

current view of farm



Hoop House

current view of farm

Wood Street Urban Farm

Locate at 5814 S. Wood Street, the Wood Street Urban Farm is located directly behind the proposed site. Wood Street Urban Farm is part of Growing Home, a project started by Les Brown in 1992. Growing Home is a program that provides job training for homeless people through urban farming. They have multiple locations within the city. The Wood St location is only 2/3 of an acre, but they still produce a good deal. In 2008 they produced over 5,000 lbs of fresh vegetables. All of their farming is done within hoop houses. There produce is sold throughout the Englewood Community in both restaurants and at a makeshift market in Greater Deliverance Baptist Church's parking lot on 65th and Ashland, almost a mile away. It would be much more coinvent for them to sell their goods at the proposed market.

Encouraging new community gardens is on aim of the center. Classes will be held to help educate those interested in starting their own garden, whether it be in their back yard or in a community at. The market space provided here would be available for use to surrounding gardeners

61 St. Community Market

Location: S. Kenwood Ave and East 61st St

-Each family has a 10' x 10' plot to grow produce. Market space is designated for the surrounding communities to buy and sell goods.

Crops	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Notes
Salad Greens									
Mesclun	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X	Red & Grn Lettuce, Bull's Bld Beet, Chard, Endive, Spinch
Arugula	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X	
Baby Lettuces	X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X	7", Devil's Ear, Red & Green Leaf, Freckled Romaine
Full Lettuce Heads	X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X	same varieties as above
Spinach	X X X X	X X X X	X X		X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X	Medium-sized leaf
Micro Greens	X X X X	X X X X				X X X X	X X X X	X X	Chervil, Curly Cress, Cutting Celery, Red Russian Kale
Radicchio		X X X X				X X X X	X X X X	X X	Fiero and Indigo
Cooking Greens									
Kale	X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X	Toscano, Winterbor, Redbor,
Collards	X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X	
Turnip	X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X	
Swiss Chard	X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X		Ruby Red and Bright Lights
Mustard	X X	X X X X			X X X X	X X X X	X X X X		Red and Green
Bok Choi	X X	X X X X	X X	X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X	
Tatsoi	X X	X X X X	X X	X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X	
Herbs									
Basil		X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X			Genovese
Red Rubin Basil (purple)		X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X				Purple Italian large leaf type
Dill		X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X			
Cilantro		X X X X	X X		X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X	
Parsley		X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X	Italian Flat Leaf
Chervil			X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X	
Chives					X X X X	X X X X			First Season, Light harvest
Sorrel			X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X			
Mint					X X X X	X X X X			First Season, Light harvest
Thyme					X X X X	X X X X			First Season, Light harvest
Oregano					X X X X	X X X X			First Season, Light harvest
Chamomile			X X X X	X X X X					First Season, Light harvest
Sage			X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X			
Nightshades									
Heirloom Tomatoes			X	X X X X	X X X X	X X			Gr Zebra, Brandywine, Pineapple, Cher Purple, Goldie
Red Tomatoes			X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X			Glacier, Early Girl, Cosmo Volkov, Celebrity, Jet Star
Cherry Tomatoes			X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X			Sun Gold, Sun Cherry
Eggplant			X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X			Swallow, Calliope
Sweet Peppers			X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X			
Hot Peppers			X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X			Jalapenos, hot red chii

Graffiti & Grub

Location: 5923 S. Wentworth in Chicago

"Graffiti and Grub is a healthy, sustainable, local food experience for the hip hop generation, a community-based solution to the issue of food deserts."

"…a grocery store and venue focusing on supplying our community with sustainable, organic, and locally-grown food. We're also focused on supplying the hip hop generation with the tools needed for maintaining a healthy lifestyle."

Growing Home - Other Sites

Su Casa Market Garden

Location: Corner of 51st Ave. & Laflin St.

-grow small amount of vegetables and have beehives

Crops	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Notes
Root Crops									
Radish	X X X X	X X X X				X X X X			Easter Egg (variet of colors)
Turnips - salad	X X	X X X X				X X X X			White Egg
Turnips - cooking					X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X	Purple Top White Globe
Beets		X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X	Red Ace, Chioggia, Golden
Carrots	X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X	Orange, Yellow, Red
Potatoes		X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X	Fingerling, Blue, Red, Yellow, White
Sunchokes							X X X X	X X	
Rutabaga					X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X	
Peas & Beans									
Bush Beans			X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X			Green, Wax, Purple
Fava Beans	X	X X X X							
Shell Beans				X X X	X				Cranberry
Vine Crops									
Cucumbers		X	X X X X	X X X X	X X				Lemon, Marketmore (green slicer), and pickler
Zucchini		X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X				Gold Rush (yellow), Raven (black), Seneca (green)
Squash Blossoms		X X X	X X X X	X X X X					
Winter Squash				X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X	Butternut, Acorn, Delicata
Pie Pumpkin					X X X X	X X X X	X X X X		
Alliums									
Garlic		X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X	Big cloves, nice spice
Garlic Scapes		X X X X							
Shallots			X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X	Bonilla (yellow), Prisma (red)
Onion			X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X	Sweet, Yellow, Red
Leeks		X X X X	X X X X	X	X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X	
Scallions	X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X		
Brassicas									
Broccoli	X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X	
Cabbage			X X X X	X X		X X	X X X X	X X	Mini, red and green
Brussels Sprouts						X X X X	X X X X	X X	
Cauliflower		X X	X X X X	X		X X X X	X X X X	X X	
Other									
Fennel				X X	X X		X X X X	X X	
Honey			X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X	raw
Popcorn	X X	X X				X X X X	X X X X	X X	japanese, great flavor
Worm Castings	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X	

Crops available by month at Wood Street Urban Farm

Produce that grows in Chicago [zone 5]

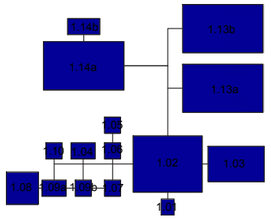
watermelons
lettuce
cabbage
basil
corn
wheat
soybeans
apples
pears
peaches
blueberries
onions
garlic

beets
carrots
celery
raspberries
carrots
potatoes
parsley
beans
broccoli
kale
chard
cantaloupe
tomatoes

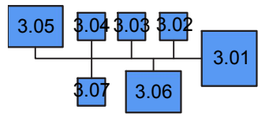
peppers
eggplant
parsnips
turnips
strawberries
leeks
walnuts
figs
paw paws
pumpkins
winter squashes
zucchini
cucumbers

scallions
mint
cherries
grapes
plums
apricot
sweet corn
radishes
cilantro
arugula
mushrooms
barley
cauliflower

fava bean
peas
fennel
collards
mustard
oats
rutabaga
shallots
spinach
sunflowers

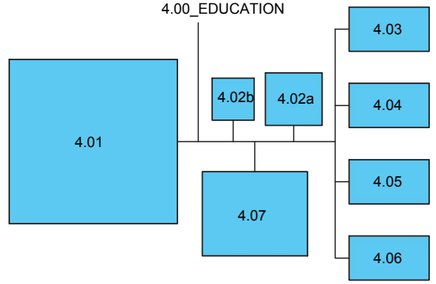


1.00_COMMUNITY

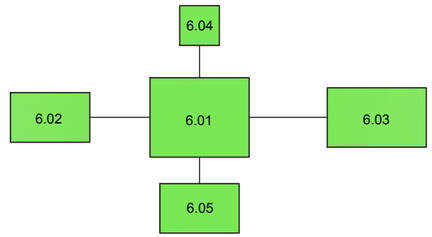


3.00_HEALTH

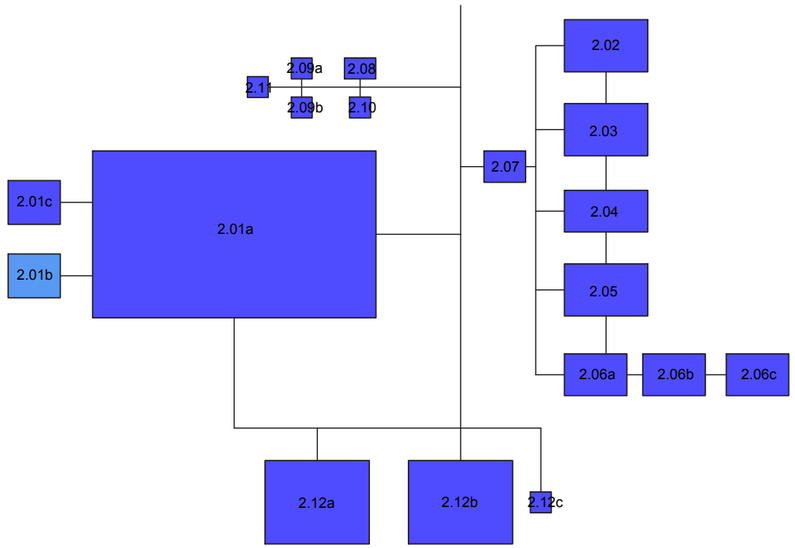
4.00_EDUCATION



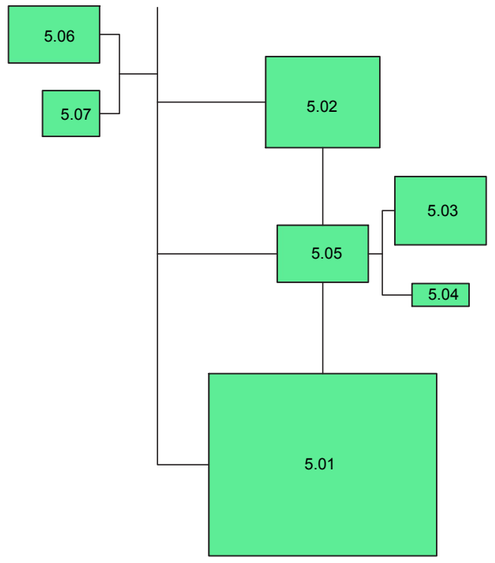
6.00_SERVICE



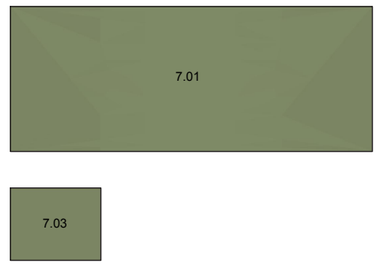
2.00_RECREATION



5.00_FAMER'S MARKET

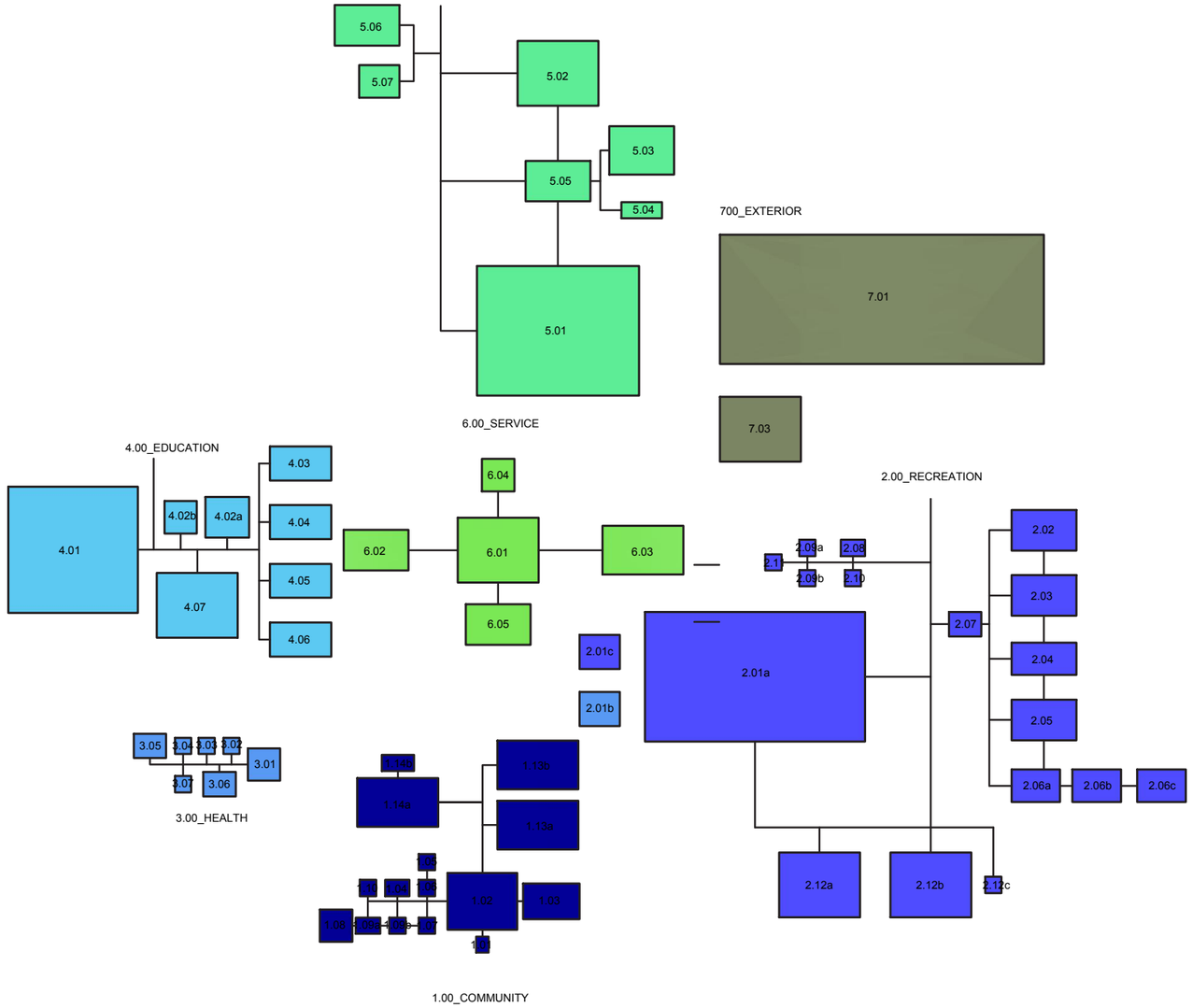


700_EXTERIOR



Schematic Program Design

1.01	Entry Lock	2.01a	Court	3.01	Entry/Waiting	4.01	Auditorium	5.01	Market	6.01	Mechanical	7.01	Farming Space
1.02	Lobby	2.01b	Concessions	3.02	Exam Rm	4.02a	Media Lab	5.02	Greenhouse	6.02	Electrical	7.02	Bike Storage
1.03	Cafe	2.01c	Storage	3.03	Exam Rm	4.02b	Reading Rm	5.03	Storage	6.03	Rainwater	7.03	Art Park
1.04	Directors Off.	2.02	Cardio	3.04	Exam Rm	4.03	Classroom	5.04	Cold Storage	6.04	Janitor's		
1.05	Admin Off.	2.03	Weight Rm	3.05	Exam Rm	4.04	Classroom	5.05	Prep Area	6.05	Ship/Receive		
1.06	Admin Off.	2.04	Boxing	3.06	Doctor's Office	4.05	Classroom	5.06	Compost				
1.07	Admin Off.	2.05	Gymnastics	3.07	Storage	4.06	Classroom	5.07	Recycle				
1.08	Conference	2.06a	Group			4.07	Kitchen						
1.09a	Copy	2.06b	Group										
1.09b	Storage	2.07	Warm-up										
1.10	Restroom	2.08	Nurse										
1.11a	Restroom_M	2.09a	Trainer										
1.11b	Restroom_W	2.09b	Trainer										
1.12a	Nursery	2.10	Assessment										
1.12b	Restroom	2.11	Storage										
		2.12a	Lockerrm_M										
		2.12b	Lockerrm_W										
		2.12c	Family Locker Room										

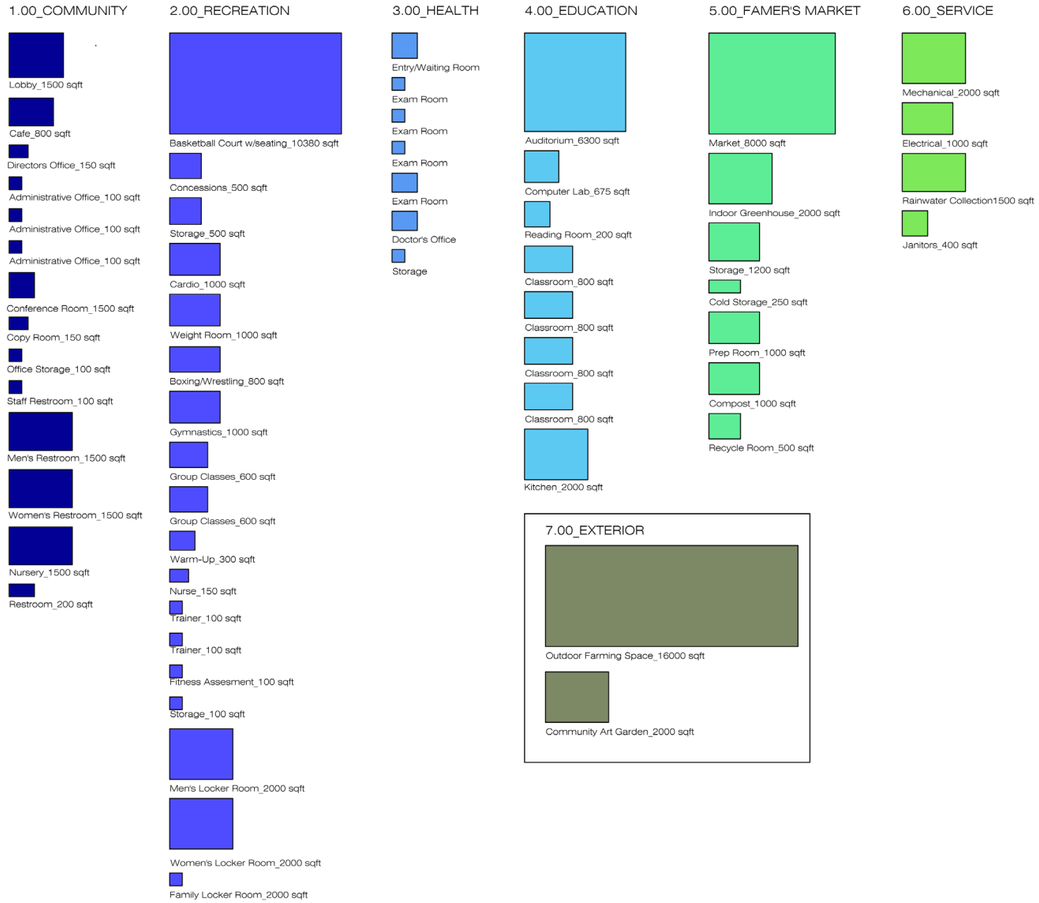


The Community area of the program will be very adaptable for the communities needs. The large community room could hold numerous types of large events. This area will be open and welcoming to the entire community. It will also serve as the main entry point into the building. It will serve as the communities 'family room'; a space where everyone can gather, get to know each other and plan for the future.

The Recreation Areas will allow the community to live healthier lifestyles. In general, we have become a very sedentary society. These spaces will allow the community to get involved in a wide variety of fitness activities. The onsite nurse and trainers will be available to the community. Sports and fitness groups are also a great way to meet new people and make new friends. This will help the sense of community to continue to strengthen their identity.

The Educational Area will serve a diverse number of needs that the Englewood Community has. Examples of classes include after school tutoring for kids/teens, job training, GED testing, etc. Additionally programs and classes about community farming, nutrition, and living a healthy lifestyle will be emphasized. One of the driving forces behind the center is to help change unhealthy eating habits and lifestyles that so many Americans have fallen into, and this area will support this purpose.

The Farming Area will provide an area for the produce from the community garden to be sold. In combination with the greenhouse and the outdoor gardens, there is great potential for the surrounding community to have a source of fresh produce. It's also a great opportunity for the expansion of the Wood Street Farm. The market will be large enough to support additional farmers from the surrounding area to bring in produce to sell. The compost and recycle are will allow the community to be responsible and do their part to protect the environment.



Schematic Program Design

Final Program

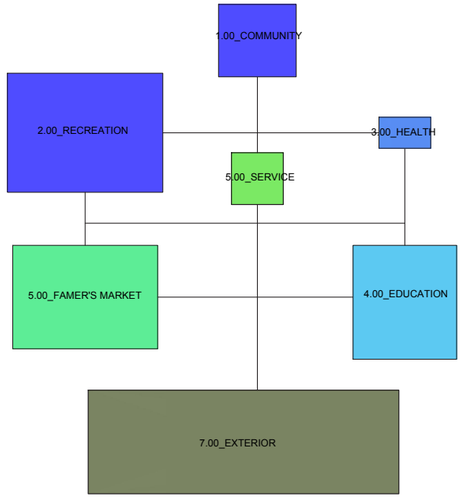
1.00_COMMUNITY	NET SQFT	NOTES	OCCUPANCY
1.01_Entry Lock	80		
1.02_Lobby	1,500	Assembly: 6 Sqft/Person. Acts as an entry space, gathering, waiting, seating for the café	250
1.03_Cafe/Concessions	250	15 Sqft/Person. Connected to the lobby. Provides an opportunity for the produce from the garden to be used	16
1.04_Director's Office	150		
1.05_Administrative Office	100		
1.06_Administrative Office	100		
1.07a_Copy/Work Room	350		
1.07b_Storage	150		
1.08_Office Restroom	150		
1.09a_Children's Nursery/Daycare	2,000	35 sqft/person. Provides babysitting while parents are using the facility	57
1.09b_Restroom	200		
1.00_Total	5,030		323
2.00_RECREATIONAL			
2.01_Basketball Court w/Bleachers	10,380	Full size court: 50'x94' + 10' edge = 7980sqft. Seating for 150 each side = 2,400sqft.	300
2.02_Cardio Room	1,200	20 sqft/person. Cardiovascular equipment, free weights, weightlifting machines, boxing ring, wrestling mat, equipment, gymnastics equipment, etc. provided for use. Large group room able to be divided into small areas for multiple uses - yoga, platies, and other classes. Due to the nature of the activities taking places in these rooms, while the code allows for 60+ occupants in the space, in reality it will be less.	60
2.03_Weightroom/Boxing	1,200		60
2.04_Gymnastics/Dance/Yoga	2,600		130
2.05_Stretching/Warm-up Space	700	Open space for anybody to perform warm ups	35
2.06_Men's Locker room		Provide 1 Locker/per 1.5 max participants. 1 shower/ 20 lockers; 1 lav/WC per 30 lockers. 188 Lockers, 10 Showers, 7 WC, 7 Lav for each	
2.06b_Women's Locker room			
2.00_Total	16,080		585

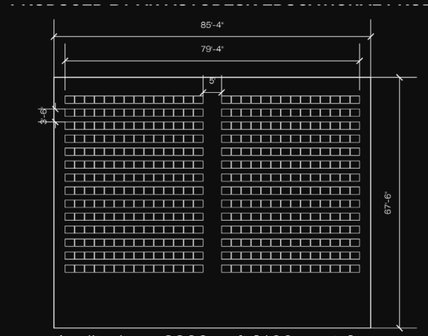
The program developed through the research and precedent studies. The program is broken down into five categories; Community, Recreational, Educational, Farming, and Health. Having these distinct areas will help with the building design. Seeing as this is a very diverse program, there will be a need for different areas to be operating while others may be closed down depending on the time of day and time of year. The community area will be available for the general use of the community. Multipurpose spaces will allow the community to host a wide variety of events. These spaces are available for community use as they begin to grow and rebuild. The recreation area will be of use all different ages of community members. Sports teams can come here to play as well as general use. A nurse and sports trainers will be available on site to serve the communities needs. The health center will be an extension of the recreational areas, allowing for an onsite nurse to be available. These facilities will help encourage the community to live a healthy lifestyle. The farm and greenhouse will provide the community with the space for gardening. The current Wood Street garden will be expanded upon. They produce and sell some produce for the community, but do not have a permanent market to sell their goods from. This past summer they set up a makeshift market in a church parking lot about a mile south. This new facility will give them the opportunity to expand the current gardening space and have a place to sell their goods. The Educational portion of the facility will provide classes and job training opportunities for community members, both teens and adults. Opportunities for the community to learn about healthy living and cooking will be provided.

	NET SQFT
1.00_COMMUNITY	5,030
2.00_RECREATIONAL	16,080
3.00_HEALTH	1,150
4.00_EDUCATION	1,150
5.00_FARMING/MARKET	12,750
6.00_SERVICE	1,500
TOTAL	37,660
7.00_EXTERIOR SPACE	16,000
TOTAL	53,660

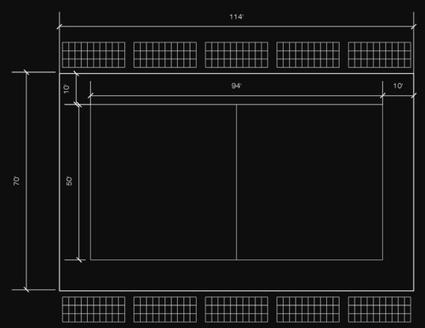
3.00_HEALTH			
3.01_Entry/Waiting Room	300		
3.02_Exam Room	200		
3.03_Exam Room	200		
3.04_Exam Room	200		
3.05_Doctor's Office/Front Desk	150	Shares additional space with admin	
3.06_Storage	100		
3.00_Total	1,150		0
4.00_EDUCATION			
4.01_Lecture/Auditorium	5,000	180 Permanent seats. 18" per person, exit aisle no less then 36", seating back to back no less then 34", max 14 seats per row	400
4.02a_Media Room/Computer Lab	1,200	Provide 45 sqft /computer station	15
4.02b_Reading Room/Quiet Study	800	20 sqft/person. Classrooms for job training and other classes for the	20
4.03_Classroom	900		40
4.04_Kitchen	2,800	Provides educational oppertunities for hands-on learning	140
3.00_Total	10,700		615
5.00_FARMING/MARKET			
5.01_Market Space	8,000	Market stands - 200 sqft each. 10 permenent and 10 flexible. [4000 sqft/30]	
			134
5.02_Greenhouse Space	800		
5.03_Storage	1,200		
5.04_Cold Storage	250		
5.05_Prep Area	1,000		
5.06_Compost Area	1,000		
5.07_Community Recycle Room	500		
4.00_Total	12,750		134

6.00_SERVICE/UTILITIES			
6.01_Mechanical			
6.02_Electrical			
6.03_Rainwater Collection/Filtering/Storage	1,500		
6.04_Janitor's Closets			
6.05_Circulation [10%]			
5.00_Total	1,500		3,314
Grand Total	47,210		
7.00_EXTERIOR SPACES			
7.01_Outdoor Farming Space	12,000		
7.02_Bike Storage		Table 17.10.0207-E [Chicago zoning code]	
7.03_Community Green Space[s]			



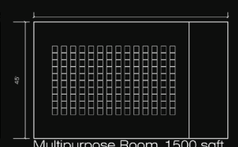


Auditorium_6300 sqft [400 seats]



Basketball Court _10380 sqft [300 seats]

Multipurpose Room_1500 sqft
Option A

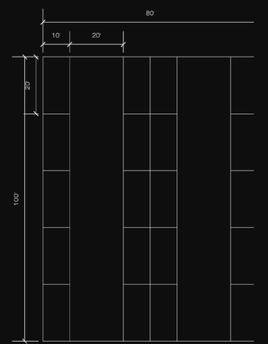


Multipurpose Room_1500 sqft
Option C

Multipurpose Room_1500 sqft
Option B

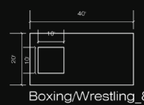
Classroom_800 sqft

Director's Office
150 sqft
Administrative Offices_100 sqft



Market_8000 sqft [10 permanen
spaces, 10 flexible spaces]]

Cardio Room 1000 sqft



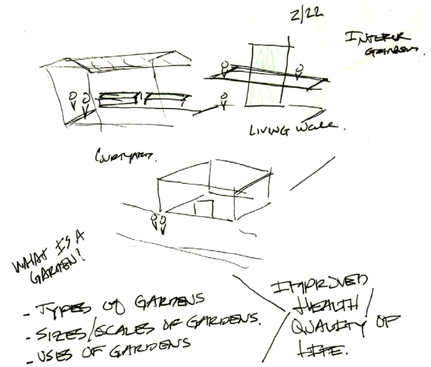
Boxing/Wrestling_800 sqft
Ring:10'x10'

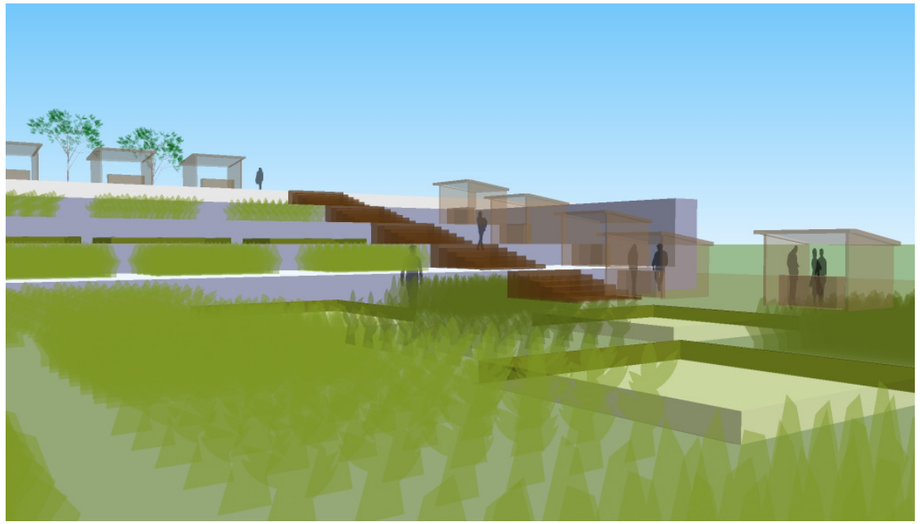
Markets

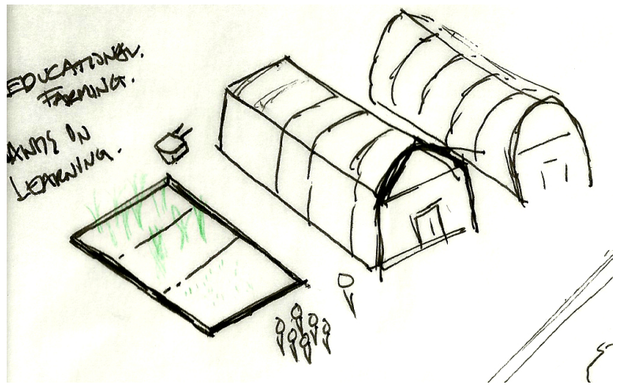
Current design trends feature ‘green spaces’ everywhere. On paper this seems like a wonderful idea. Wide open spaces for the kids to play, and adults to gather. Fresh air and natural light. Unfortunately, many of these spaces that looked great on paper end up not getting much use. This is due to lack of definition. It is not enough to block off space in plan and label it ‘green’. Each of these spaces needs to be thought out. Who is going to use this space? When will they use it? How will it change throughout the seasons?

After site analysis was done, it became clear that my facility was an intersection of the ‘green space’ to the north [the existing community garden] and the one to the east [Hermitage Park]. Merging these ‘green spaces’ with built space became the design goal. A balance between exterior and interior spaces was needed. Presence on 59th street, to promote growth and fill in the empty gaps was a necessity. At the same time it needed to be welcoming and friendly while still producing feelings of security and safety within this crime filled neighborhood.

A community garden was a central part of my program from the beginning. As I began the schematic design process, I wanted to have a community ‘green space’ outdoors where the community could gather other then the designated farming space. This translated into an investigation of what ‘green spaces’ could be used for in relation to the program I was proposing. I began designing a ‘green space’ that could join with each of my program pieces. This became a system for arranging the program. For every built/interior space there would be an associated garden/courtyard.







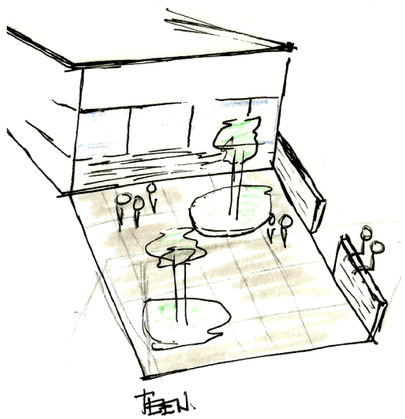
“Humans possess a biological inclination to affiliate with natural systems and processes instrumental in their health and productivity”

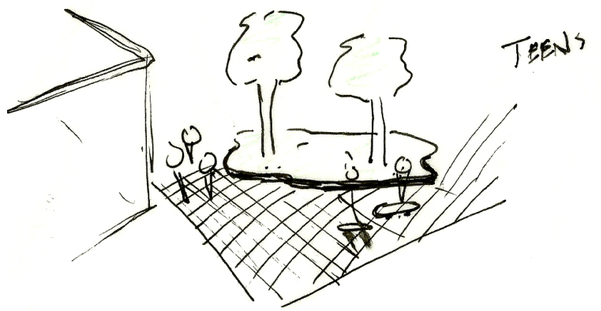
-Contact with nature has been shown to help the sick heal quicker.
-Contact with nature has been shown to office workers to be more productive
-Communities that have usable green spaces and connections with nature have been shown to have better over all quality of life
(Kellert)

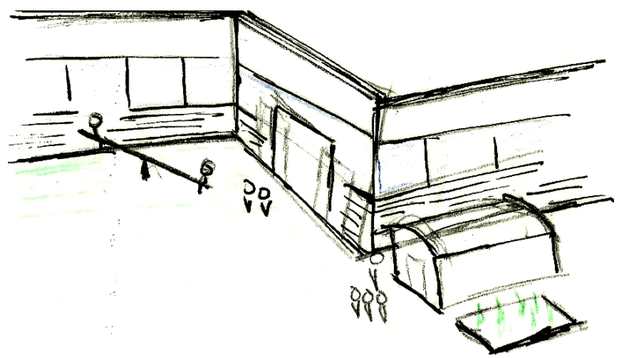
Farming [‘green space’]

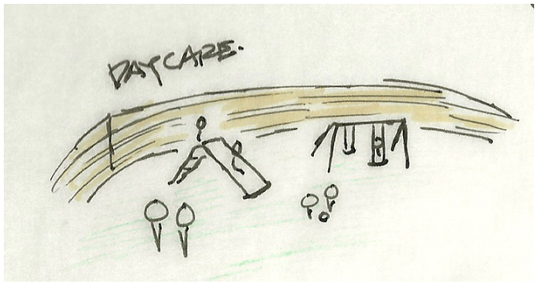
Greenhouses/Hoophouses for use in winter months

Exterior plots of land









Teenagers ['green space']

Hardscaped outdoor space for biking/skating

Area for youth to gather and have as their own space as teens often like to be only around their peers

Playground ['green space']

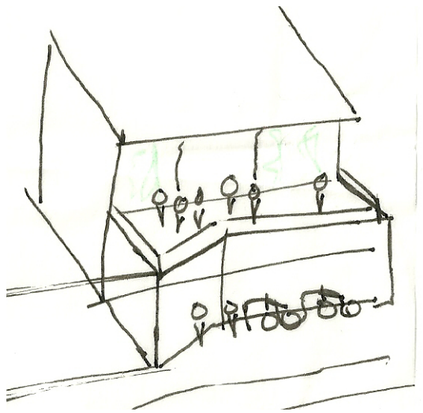
Garden for young children.

Softscape - allows them to play in the grass.

Play equipment provided.

Lots of textures and colors to allow them to explore and promotes curiosity and learning.

Enclosed/secure - visible from all angles to keep children safe



Fitness ['green space']

Possibility to be courtyard or rooftop terrace. Natural light and ventilation to promote wellbeing.

Terrace space where yoga/martial arts classes could be held. Views of surrounding gardens.

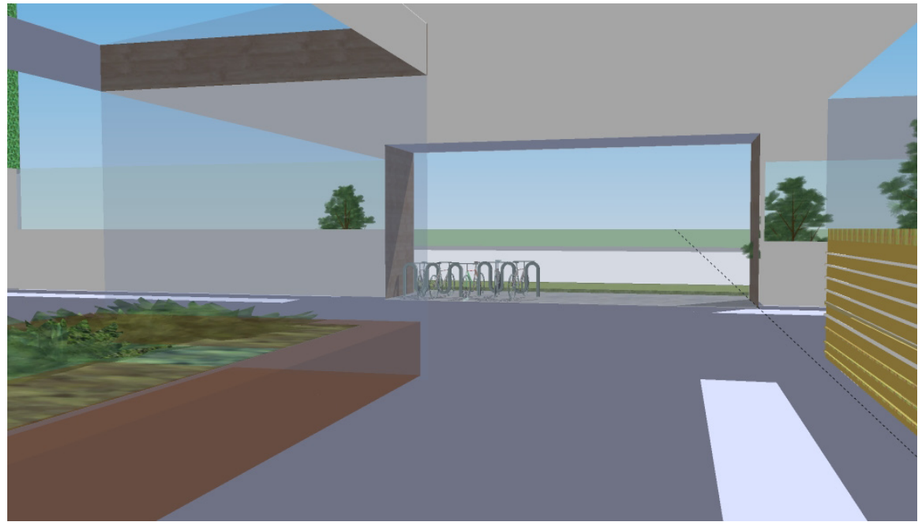
Healing ['green space']

Private garden space connected with the health clinic.

Quite/enclosed/peaceful

Different types of foliage

Water



Work ['green space']

May be as simple as a view onto a landscape of plants.

Allows daylight into work space

Cleansing ['green space']

Interior created wetlands

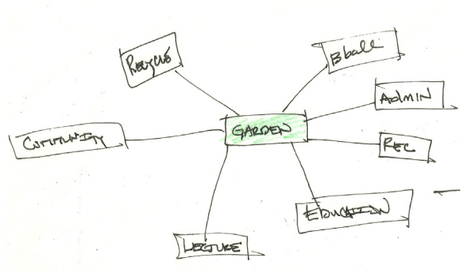
Filters greywater from lockerrooms and allows it to be reused

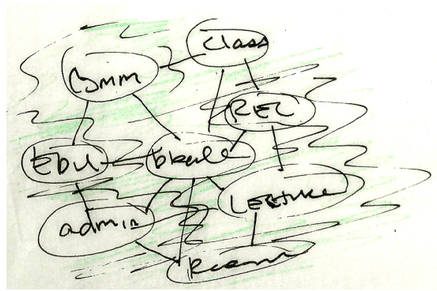
The schematic design phase consisted of the studies of the gardens coordinating them with the program. The site analysis helped arrange the program on the site. Grouped in to four major pieces, the program consists of community, fitness, educational, and farming spaces. Massing models helped determine that there was enough room on the site to allow the building to be a single story while still having room for the community gardens. This would eliminate the need for ADA accommodation and save space and money. It also prevents the building from overwhelming a community that's barely existing. Within the context a large sculptural design would not be appropriate. A series of study models were built to help with schematic design.

Initially, the fitness center will be the major component of the complex attracting the surrounding community. As the community grows and the residents are educated on the benefits of a healthy lifestyle, the community garden and market will be just as important. For this reason the fitness center specifically the basketball court was located at the southeast corner. Additionally, the basketball, being such a tall space will attract people to the site. It will also be located directly across from the park. The community garden will be located on the northeast corner of the site to allow it to get as much sunlight as possible. The community portion will be located on the southwest corner for east access, and the educational portion will be located adjacent to the gardens to promote hands-on learning.

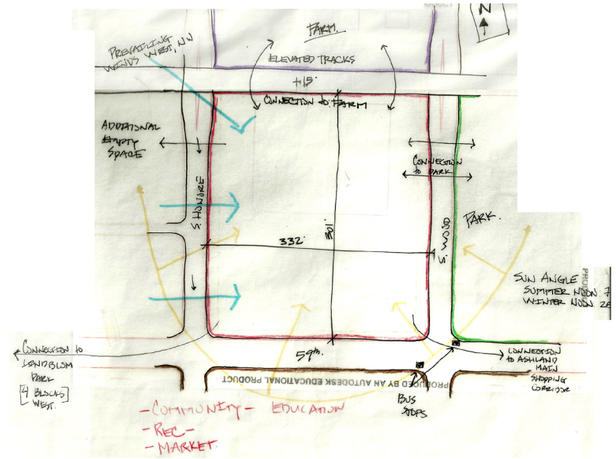
To connect the gardens to the farm to the north, they will be terraced up to the unused rail line. The markets will be located onto of the rail line creating a connection between the gardens. Locating the markets above the rail line will also call attention to them from a distance. The space underneath the train line will be dug out (this earth will be used to create the terraces) and the space created underneath will be used for community recycling, garden composting, water collection, and food prep, storage for garden equipment, and mechanical/electrical systems. These functions are very important to the facility, but would be best hidden away to some degree.

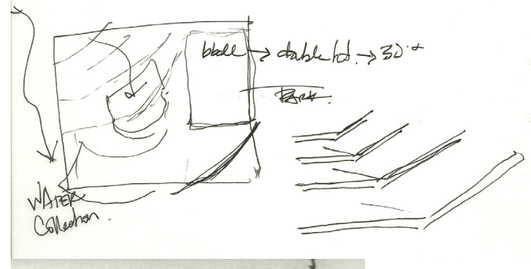
The sketches/models show the process by which I arrived at this solution. Many solutions were tested to see which would be the best. Different massing options/ program layouts were all tried. The final result presents the best solution for the site.

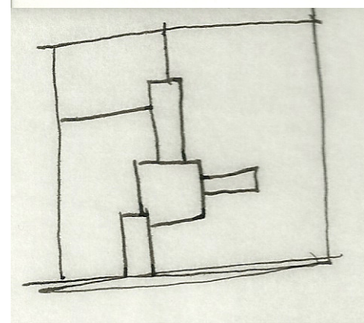




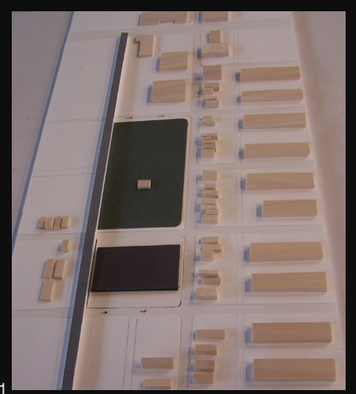
Integration of garden/green space with program

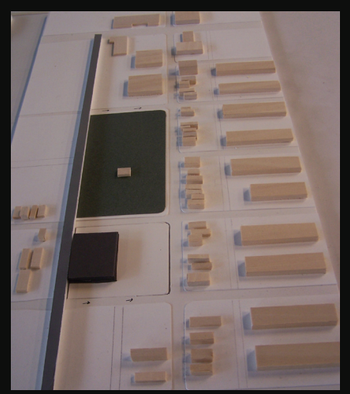


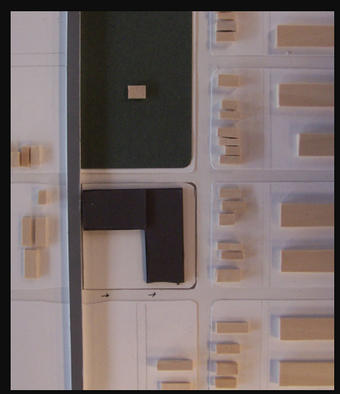


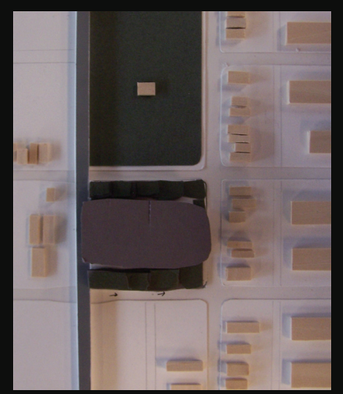


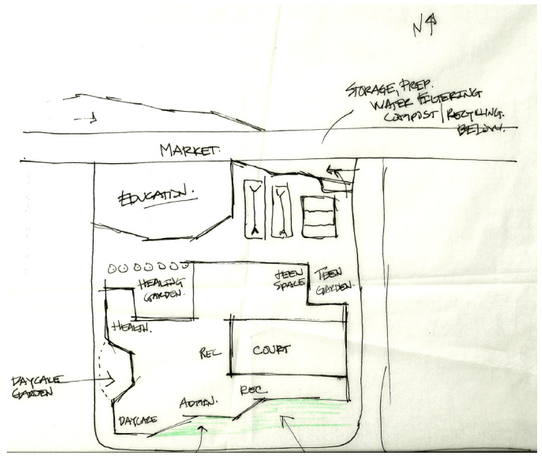
sketch model progression







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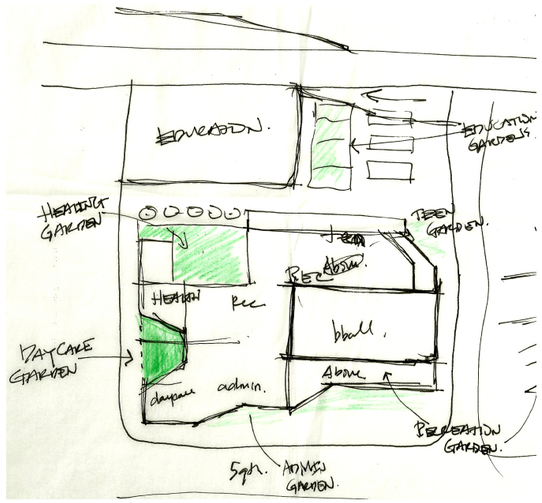
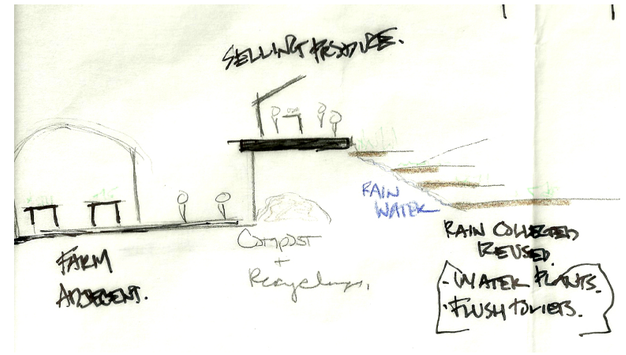
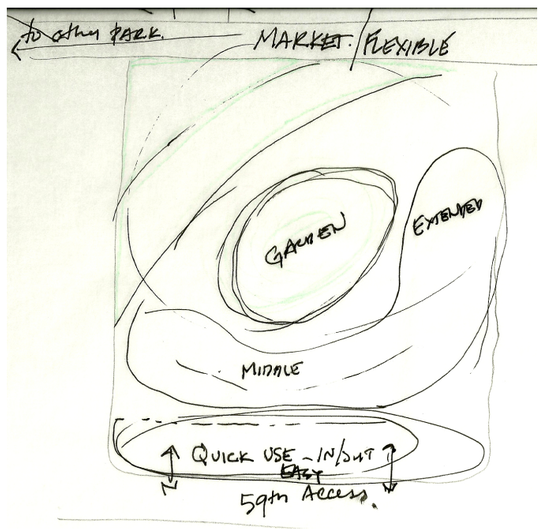
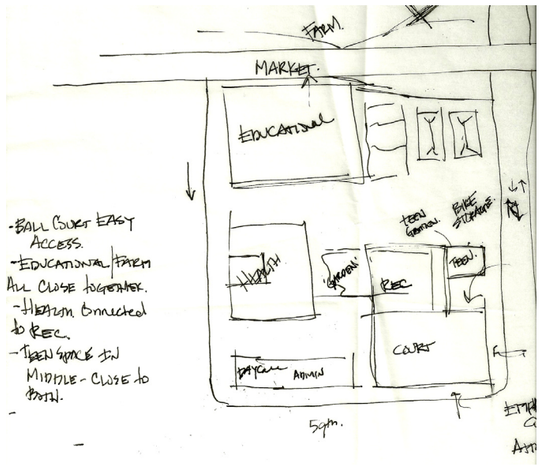
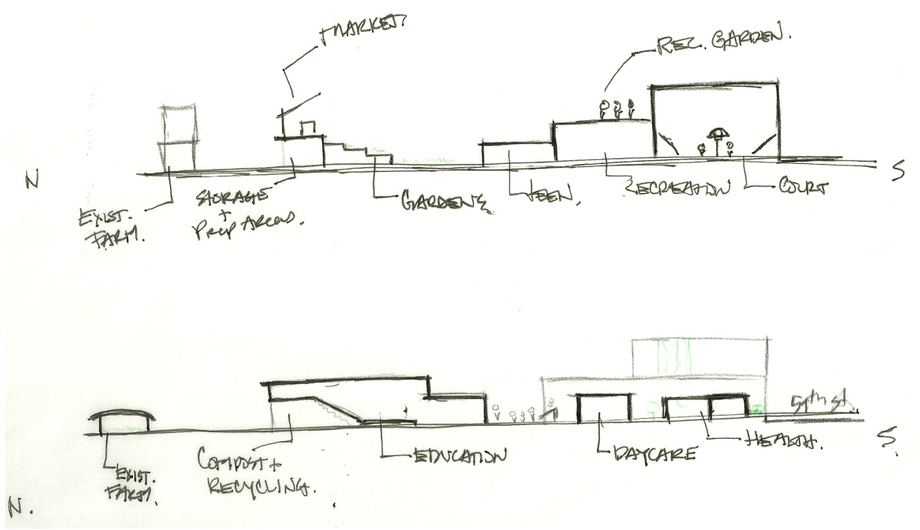
STORAGE, PREP
WATER FILTERING
COMPOST | RECYCLING
BELOW.
MARKET
EDUCATION.
TEEN SPACE
TEEN GARDEN.
HEALING GARDEN
HEALTH.
REC
COURT
DAYCARE GARDEN
DAYCARE
ADMIN.
REC.

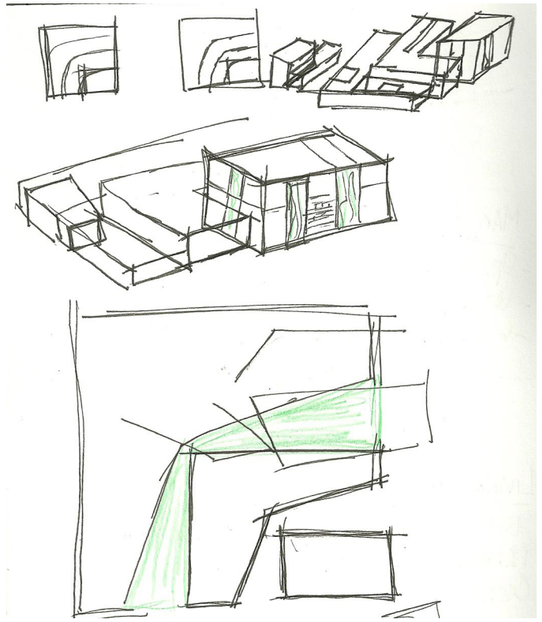

EDUCATION.
EDUCATION GARDENS
HEALING GARDEN
TEEN GARDEN.
REC
ADMIN.
HEALTH
REC
bball.
DAYCARE GARDEN
daycare
admin.
ADMIN
RECREATION GARDEN.
5yth.
ADMIN GARDEN.

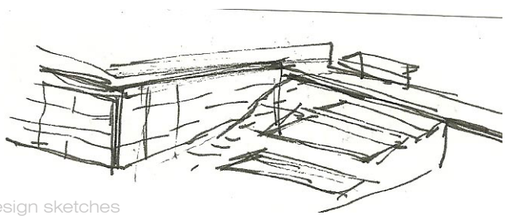

SELLING FEATURE.
RAIN WATER
FARM ANCESTRY.
Compost
+
Recycling.
RAIN COLLECTED REUSED.
- WATER PLANTS.
- FLUSH TOILETS.


TO other PARK.
MARKET/FLEXIBLE
GARDEN
EXTENDED
MIDDLE
QUICK USE - IN/OUT
EASY
59th Access.

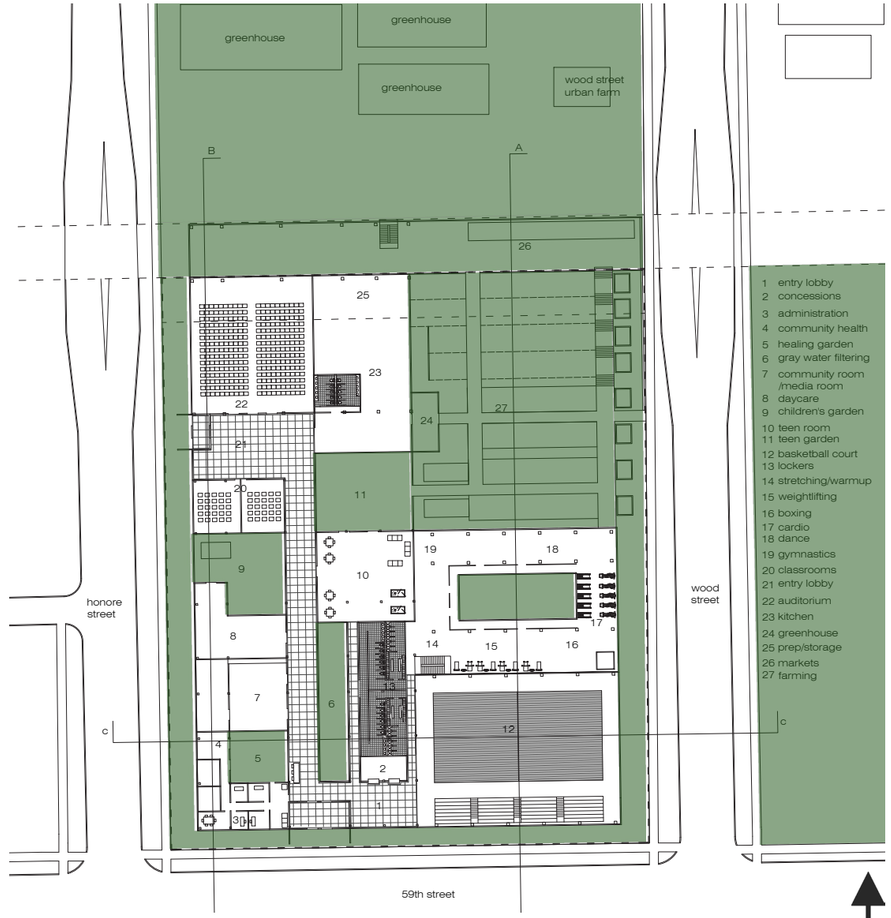

FARM.
MARKET.
EDUCATION
-BALL COURT EASY ACCESS.
-EDUCATIONAL/FARM ALL CLOSE TOGETHER.
-HEALTH connected to REC.
-TEEN SPACE in MIDDLE - CLOSE to FARM.
REC
COURT
59th.


MARKET
REC. GARDEN.
N
S
EXIST. FARM.
STORAGE + Prep Areas.
GARDENS
TEEN.
RECREATION
COURT
59th St.
EXIST. FARM.
COMPOST + RECYCLING.
EDUCATION
DAYCARE
HEALTH.
N.
S.



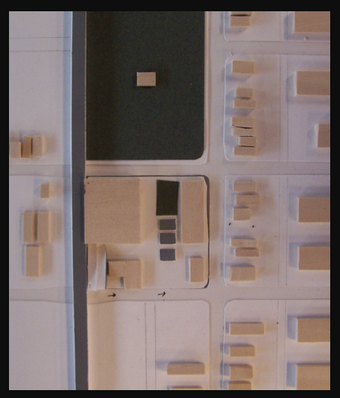


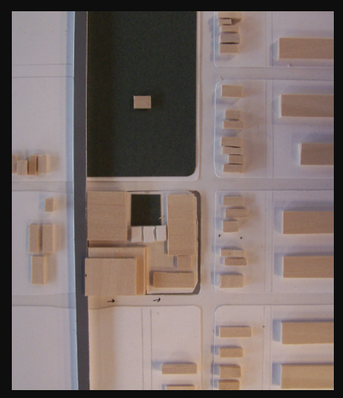
design sketches

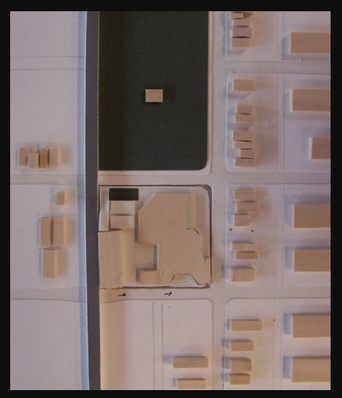


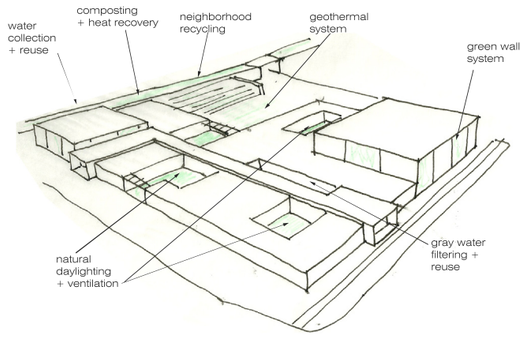
midterm proposal

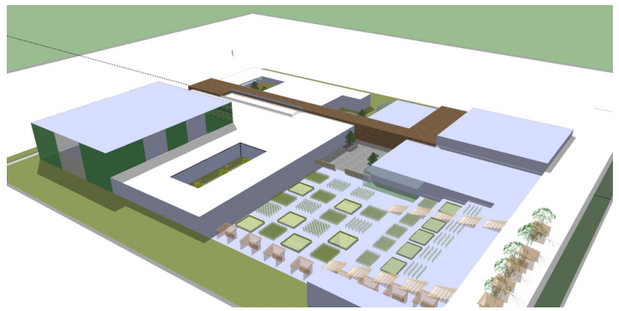
sketch model progression

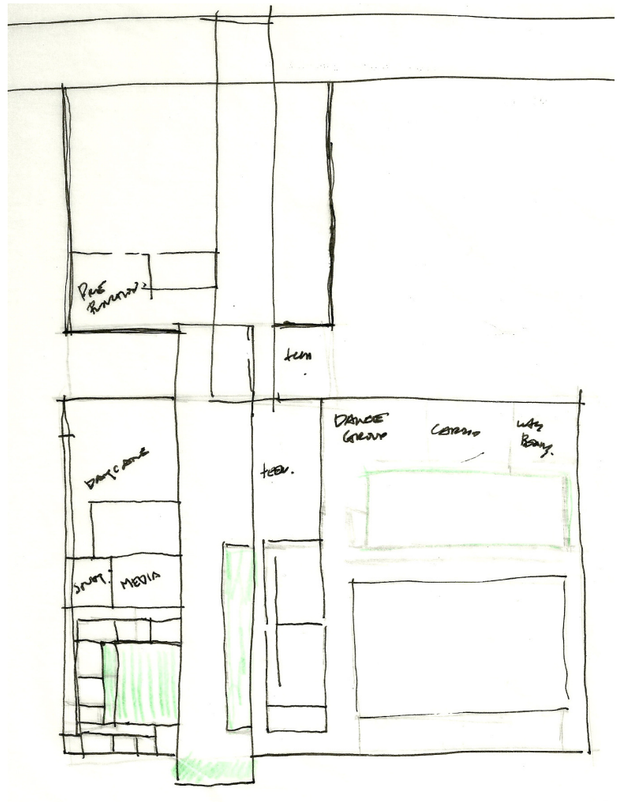


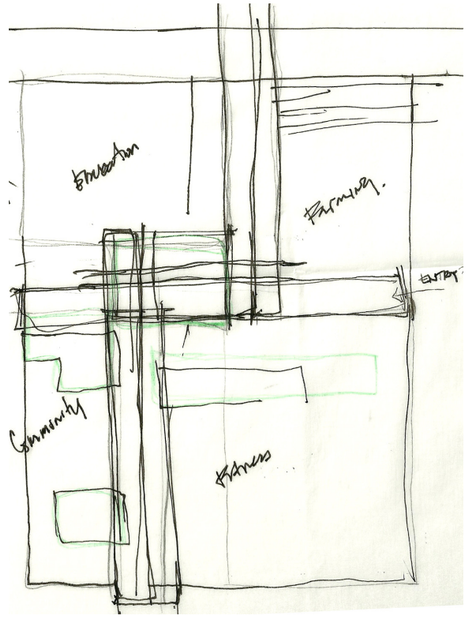


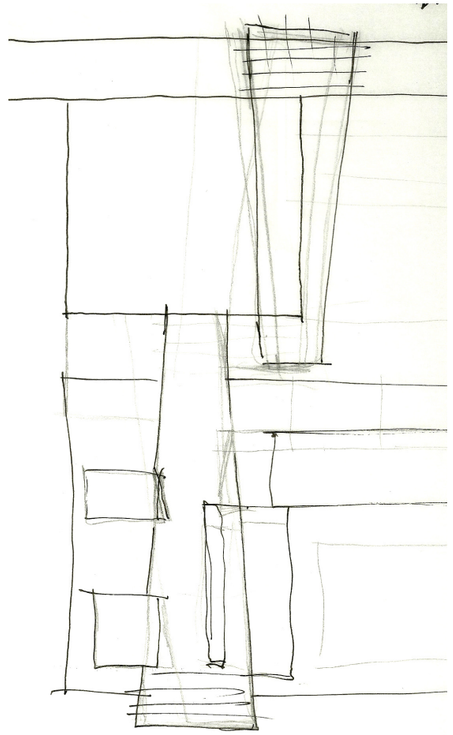


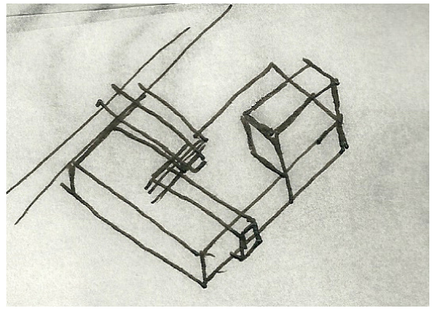


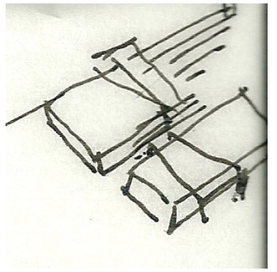




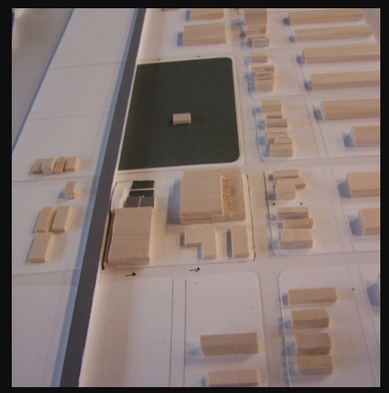


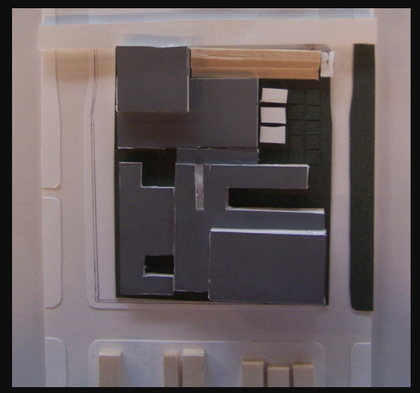


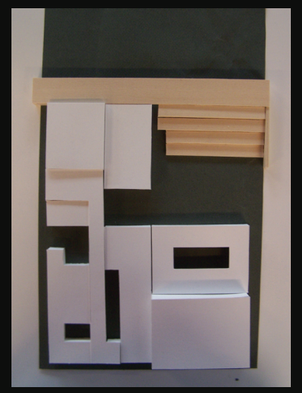


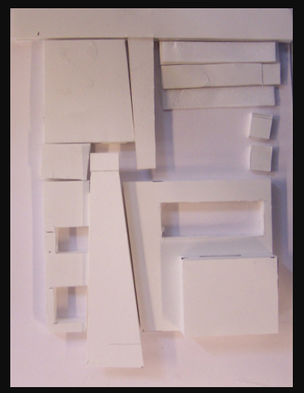


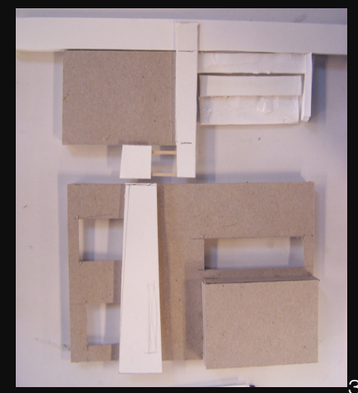
design sketches









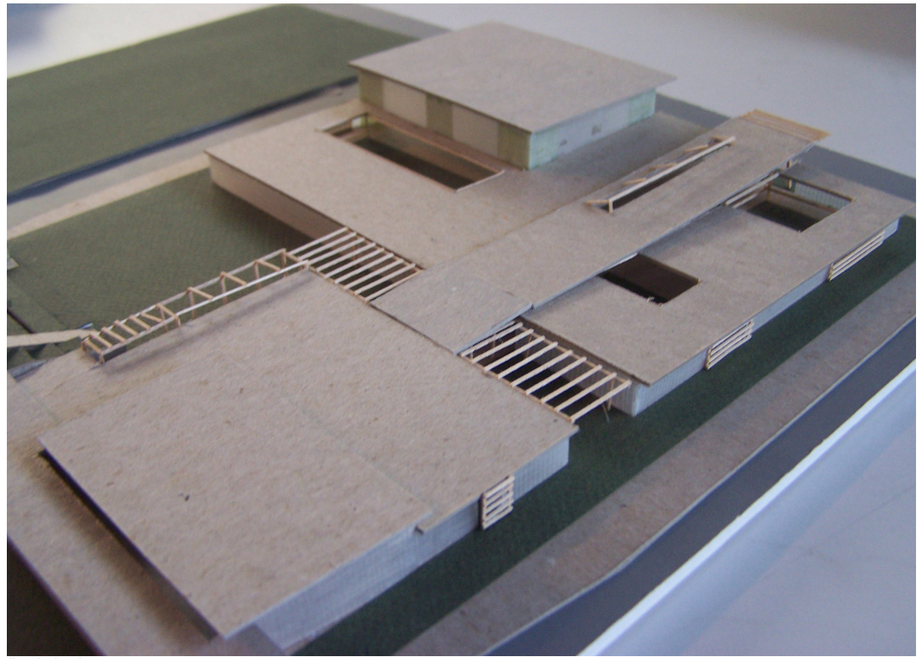


final design

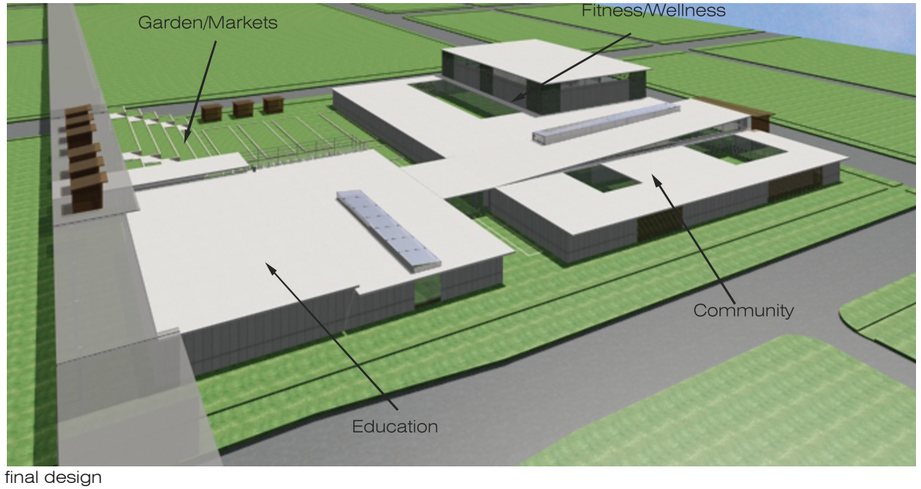
The final design connected a courtyard garden with the different pieces of the program. This allowed people to either be in or be viewing a garden from any space within the building. The main entry is located off of 59th street on the South facade. A secondary entry was located off of Honore St., allowing separate access to the auditorium.

The courtyards also provide an opportunity for the design to be naturally daylight and ventilated, creating a passive design that connects the community with the natural environment that is so often lost within our cities.

The final design provides a secure, yet welcoming place for the community to being its regrowth. It provides wellness for the individual, the community, and the environment.



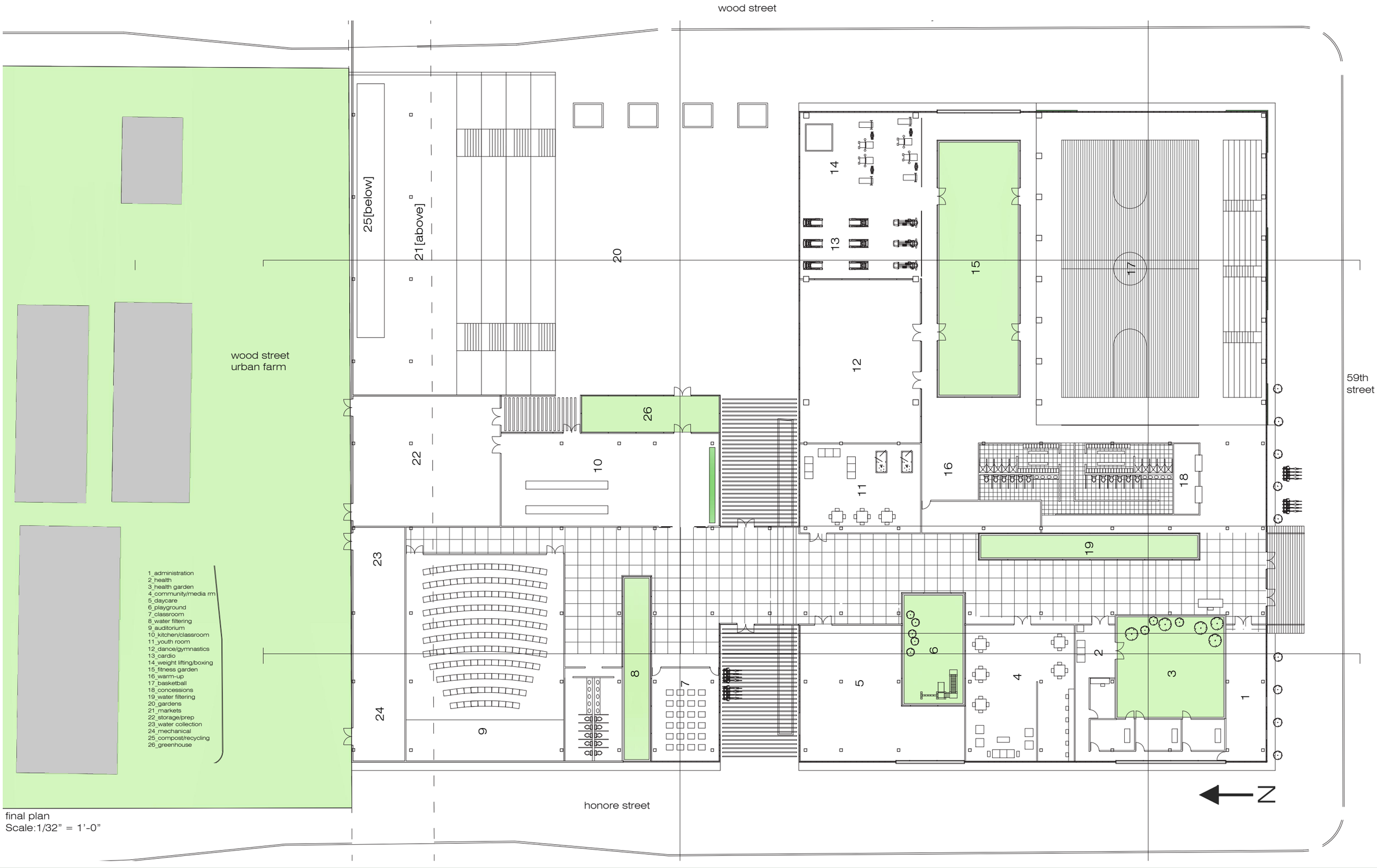
final design



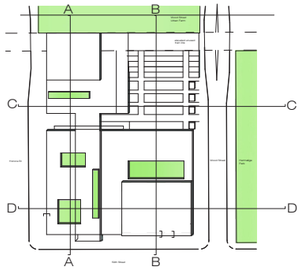
final design

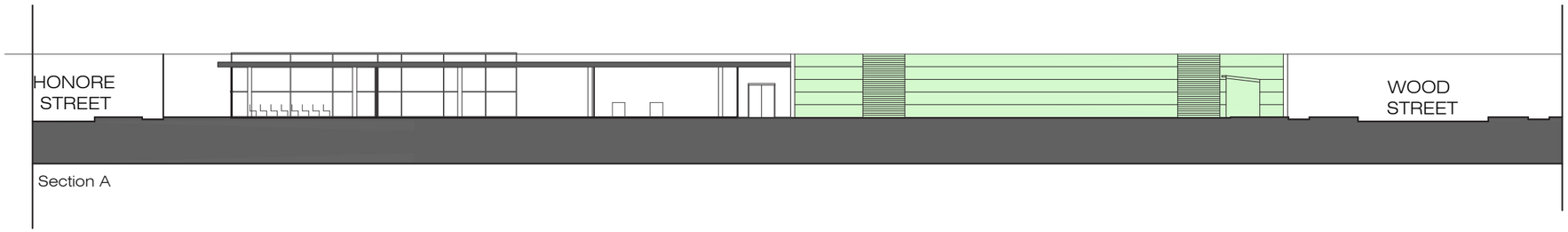
wood street
urban farm
elevated train line
honore
street
wood
street
hermatige park
59th street
residential
N

roof plan

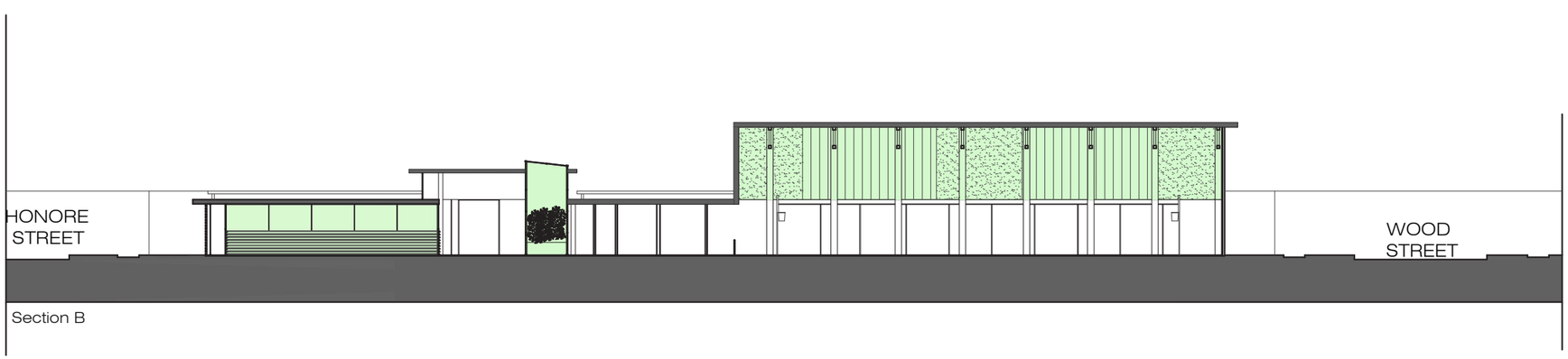


final plan
Scale:1/32" = 1'-0"



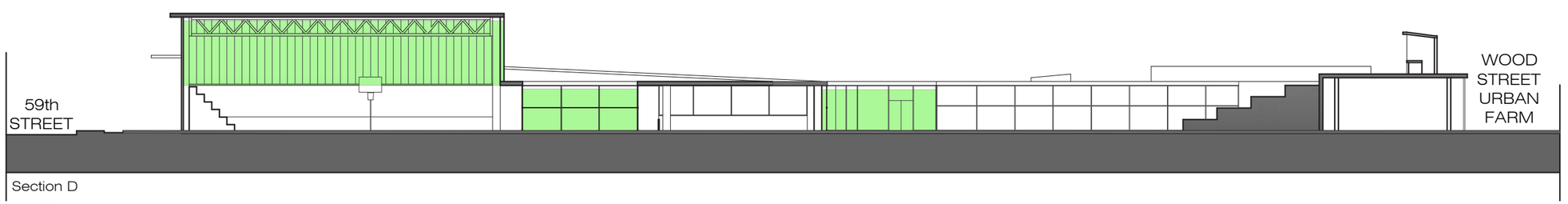


Section A



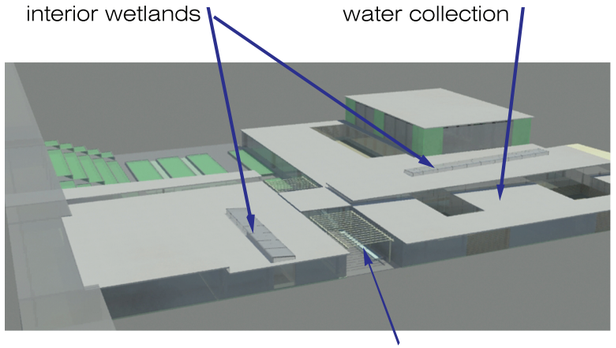
Section B

Section C



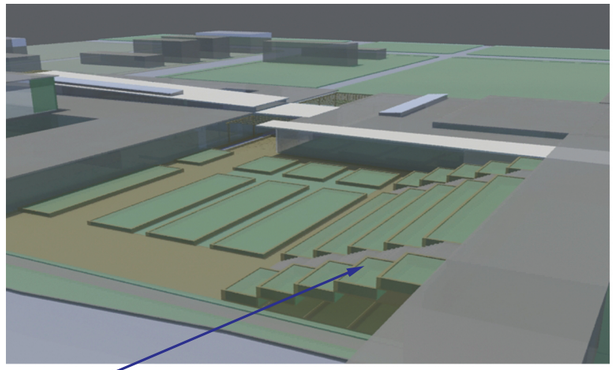
Section D

Final Sections_Scale:1/32" = 1'-0"



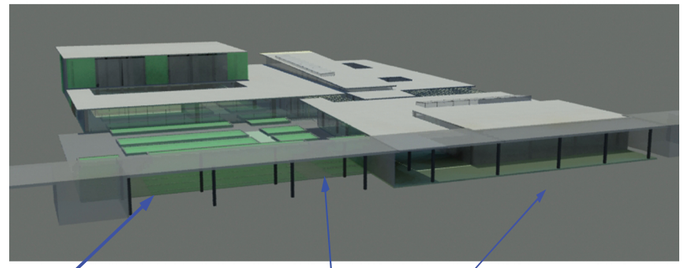
water storage - connects to underground cisterns. Runoff from roof will be collected and stored to be reused throughout the facility. Water will be used in the gardens and also for the plumbing requirements. The two created interior wetlands will function as filtering for the grey water from the bathrooms.

the many courtyards provide more then just a safe outdoor space. they allow for both daylighting and natural ventilation throughout the building. the operable facades allow the building to respond to the varying climate.



earth from below the training will be used to create a series of terraced gardens that step up to the markets. the space under the train line will then be used to hide some of the functional components of the farm

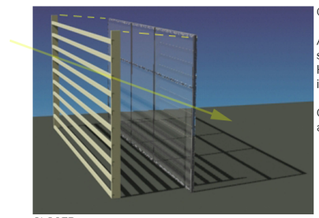
the elevated line is currently overrun with weeds and some small trees. they will be used in the construction of the covered markets rather then buying new materials



compost from the farms will be collected and reused throughout the gardens.

community recycling will also be located on site under

additional space will be used for water collection, mechanical systems, and storage for garden equipment

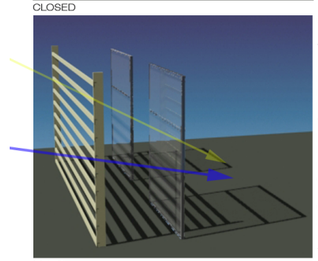


GARDEN FACADE

ALUMINUM LOVERS - block direct sunlight allow for natural ventilation. Helps control west sunlight/heat gain in the summer

OPERABLE GLASS WINDOW - allows for daylight and ventilation

CLOSED

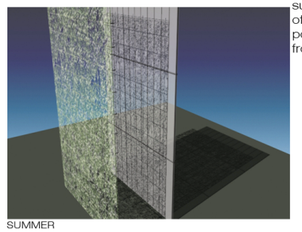


GREEN WALL

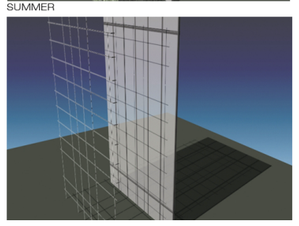
TRANSLUCENT POLYCABONATE PANELS - provide a strong but lightweight material for the facade. They allow for natural light while blocking direct sun. Polycarbonate provides a better r value then glass of the same thickness preventing unwanted heat loss and gain. It is 100% recyclable. The polycarbonate panels are coated to resist abrasion, graffiti, and weathering.

GREEN WALL - Wire frame panels that attach directly to the facade or stand alone provide an additional layer. During the growing season climbing vines will grow up the frame blocking heat from the summer sun. In the winter the leaves fall off but the vines remain allowing the polycarbonate panels to absorb heat from the sun.

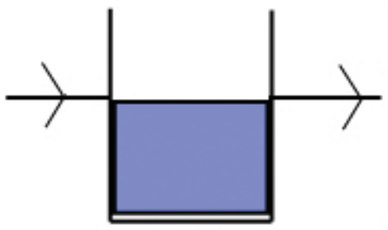
OPEN



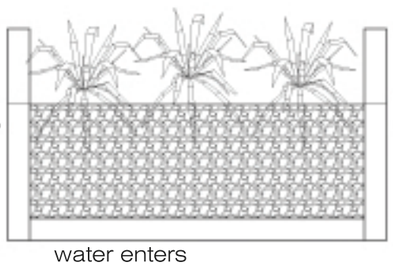
SUMMER



waste water from restrooms

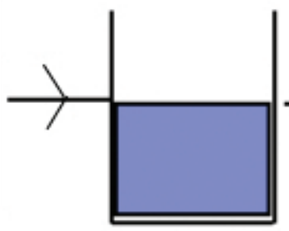


water enters primary tank, solids settle, initial filtering



water enters wetland

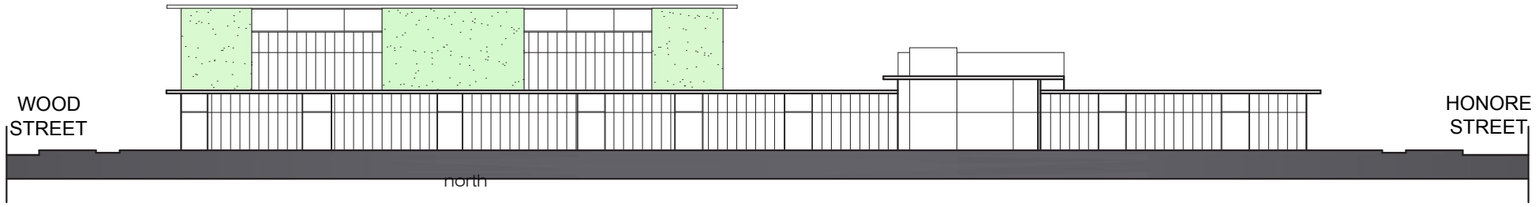
aggregate filled cells with emergent plant species filter and clean water
\
water moves through multiple cycles fill/drain

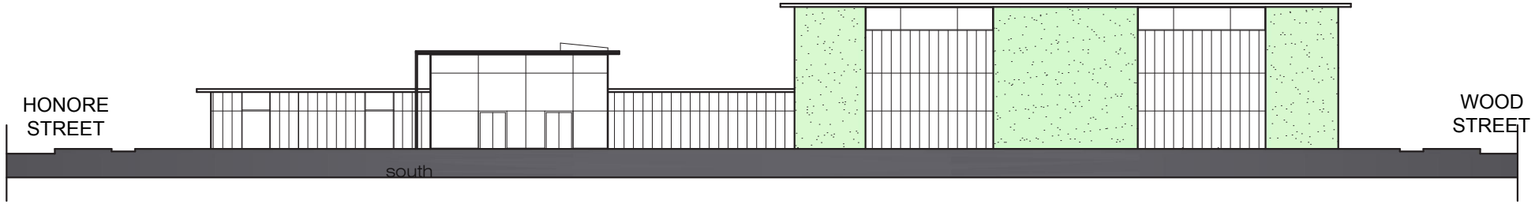


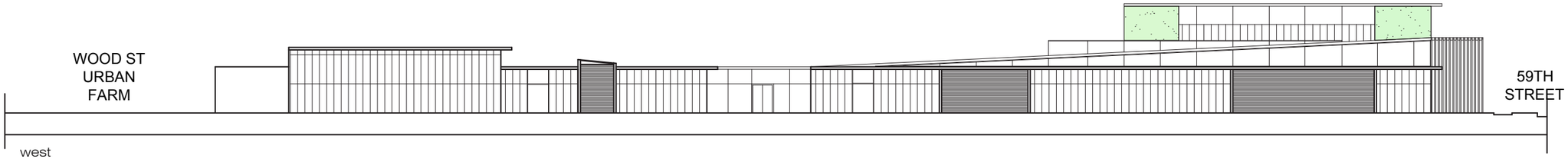
reuse storage tank

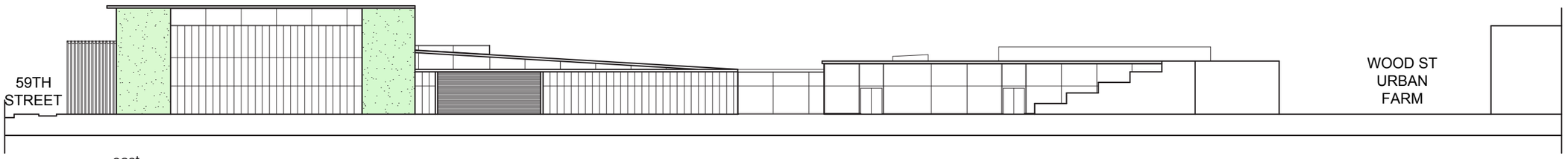
to restrooms

Systems Diagrams

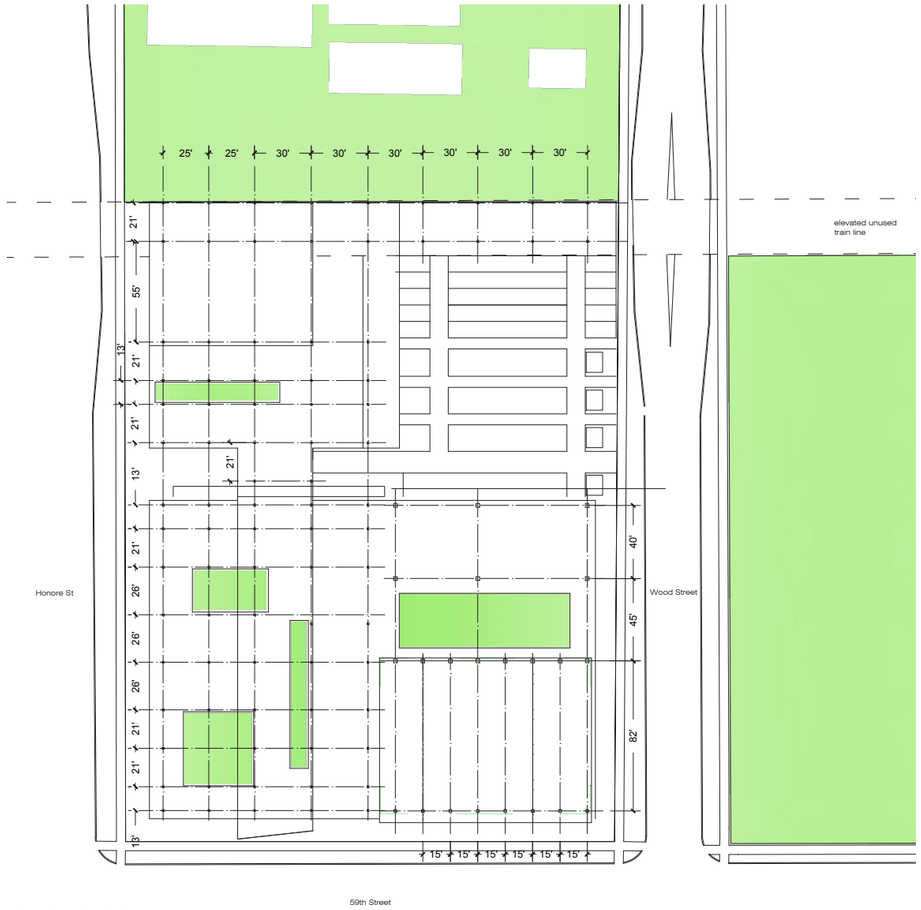




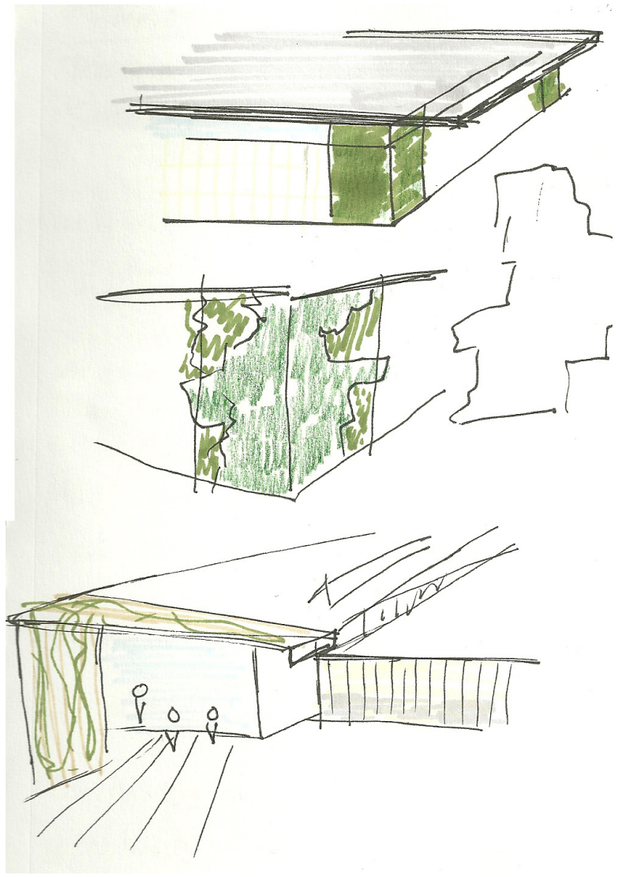


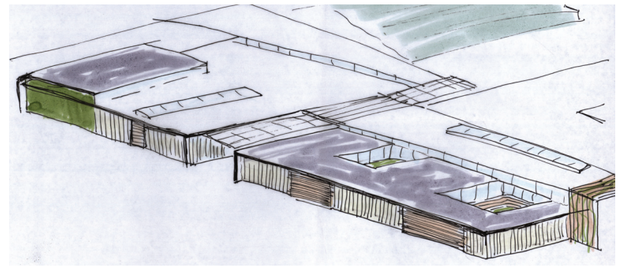


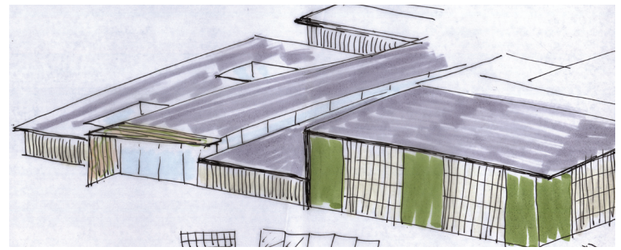
Final Elevations
Scale:1/32" = 1'-0"

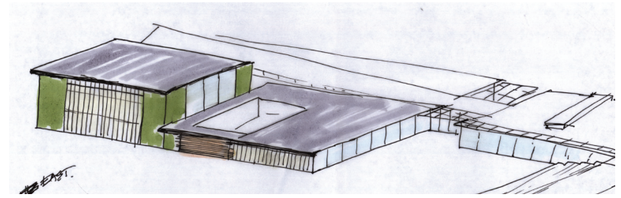


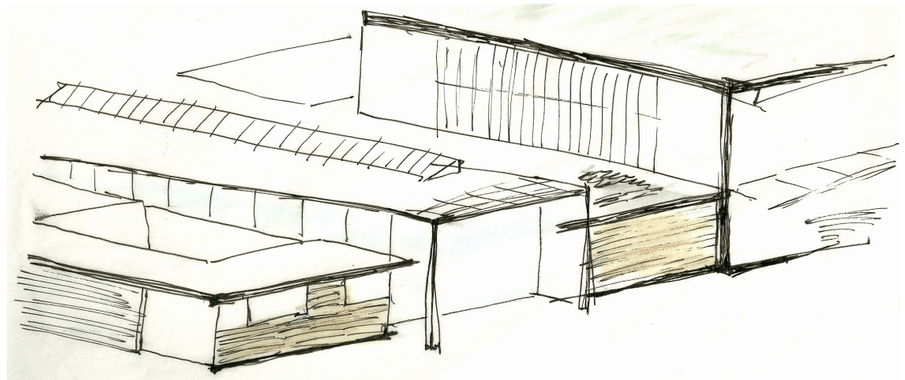
structural grid

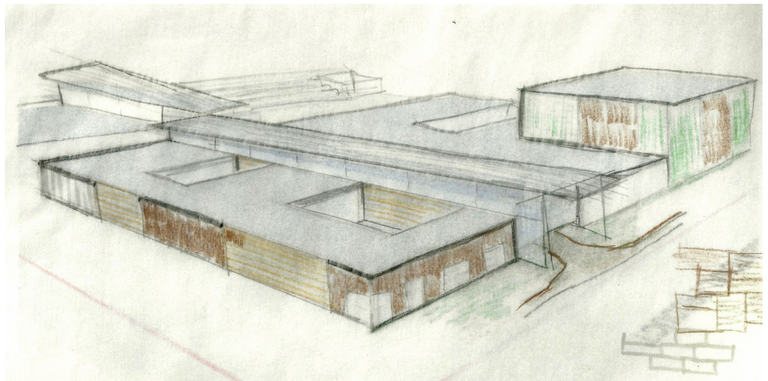


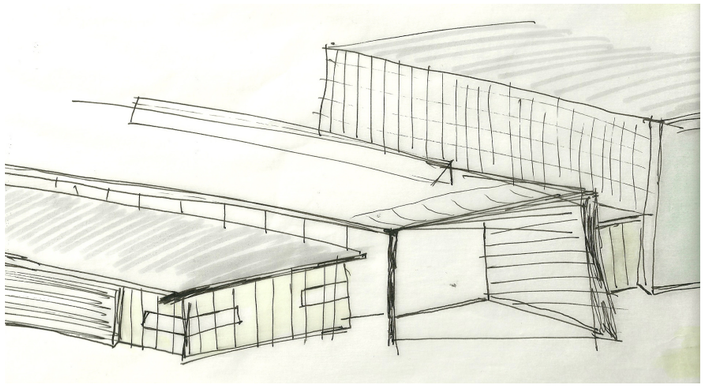






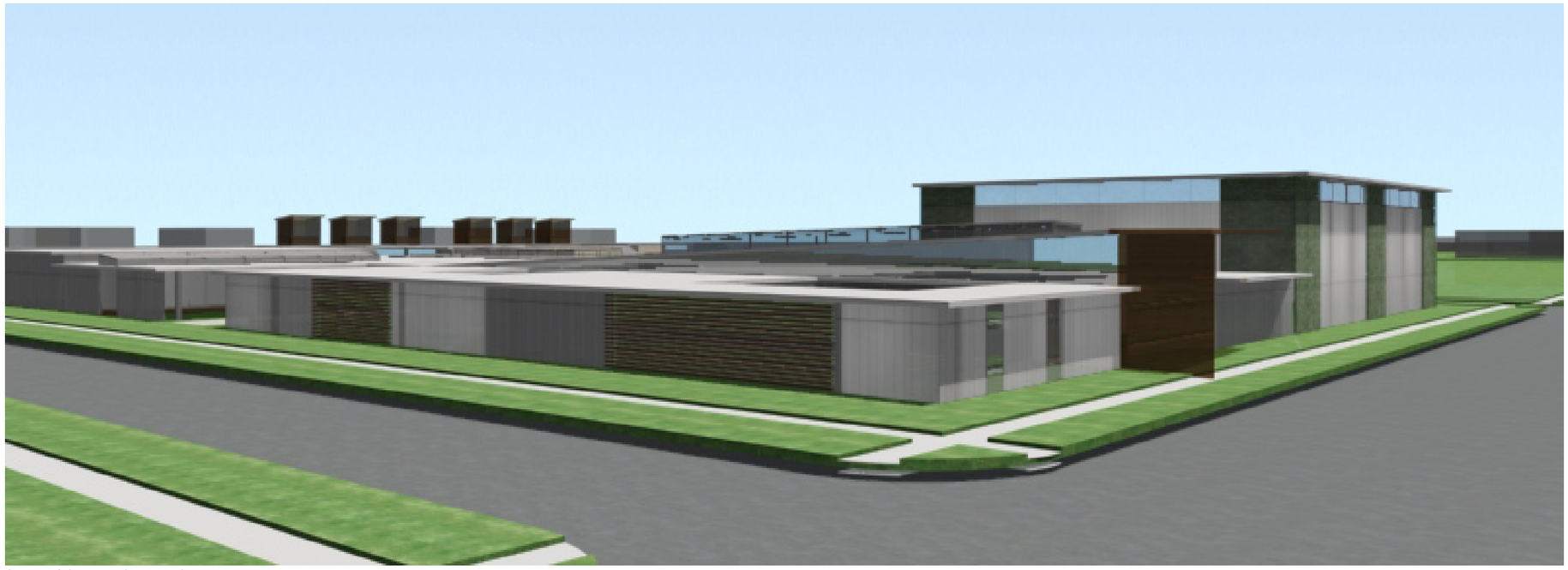




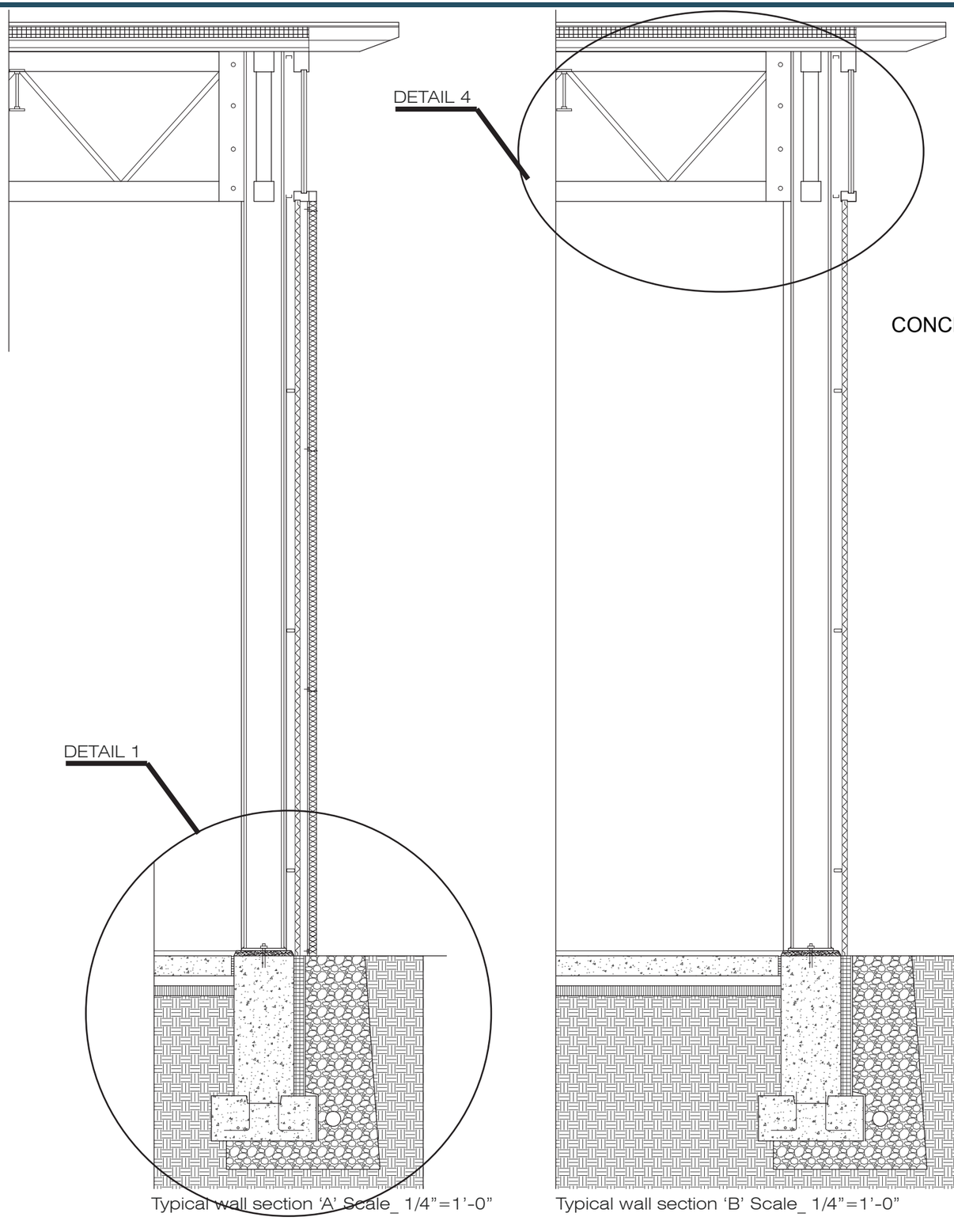


facade studies

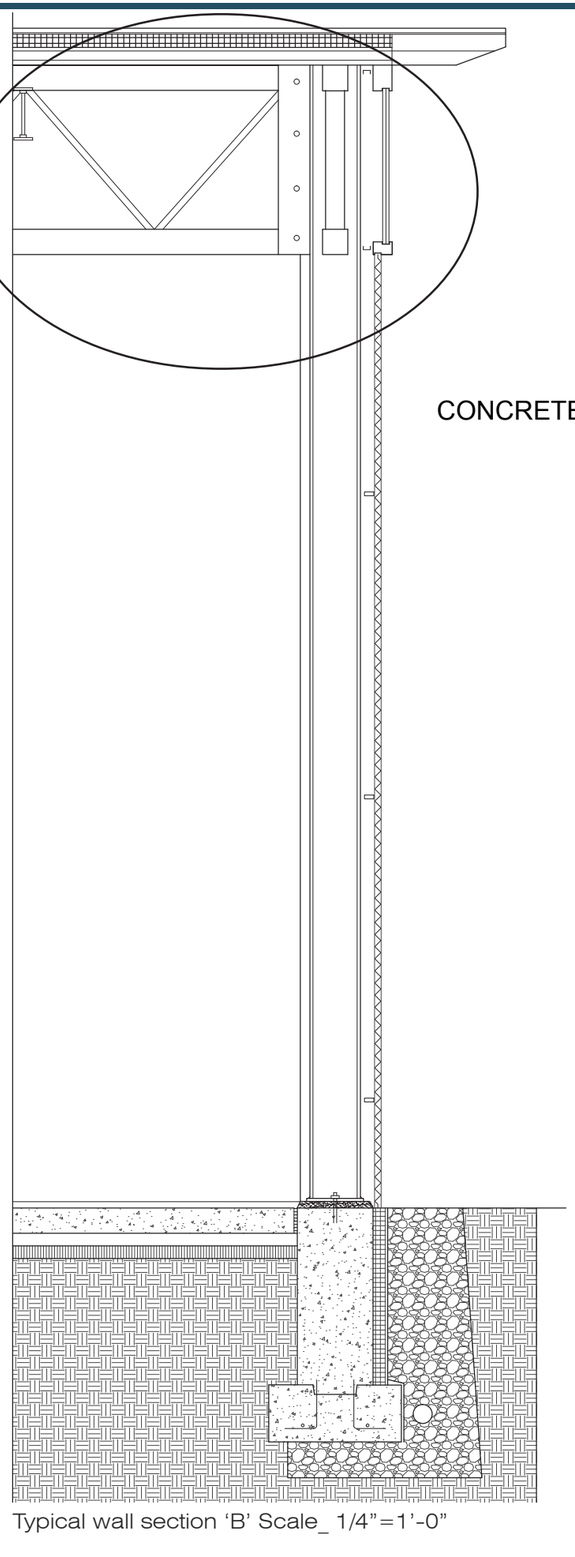
from hermitage park (across street to east)



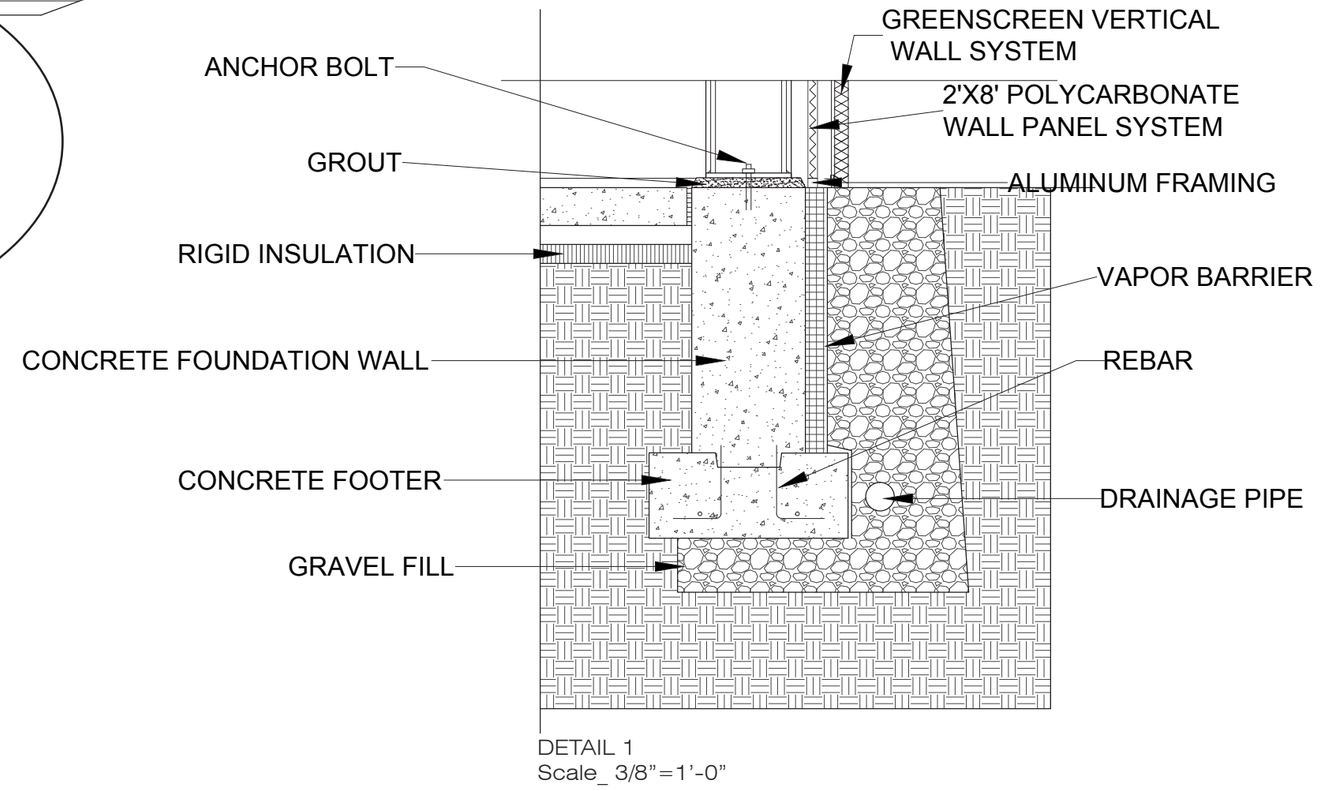
from 59th - southwest view



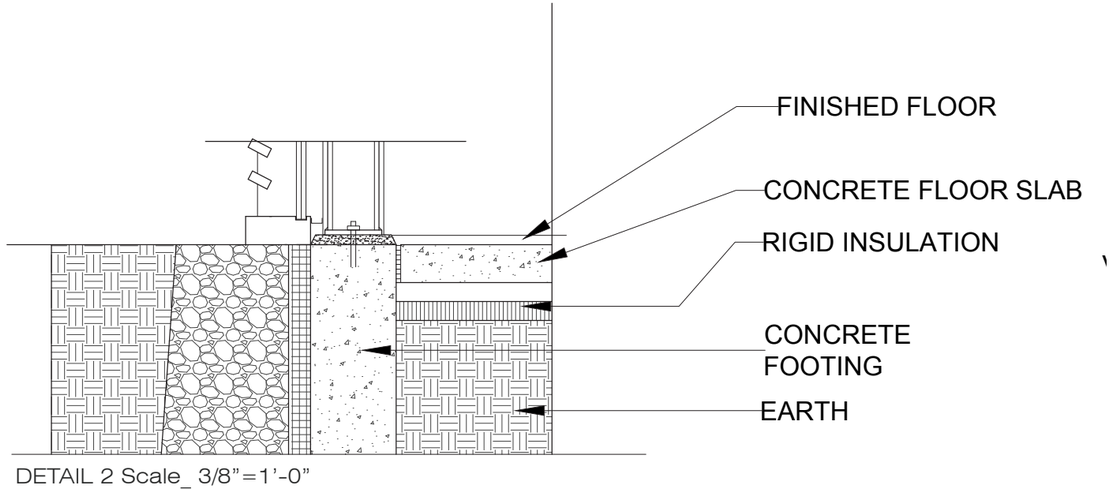
Typical wall section 'A' Scale_ 1/4"=1'-0"



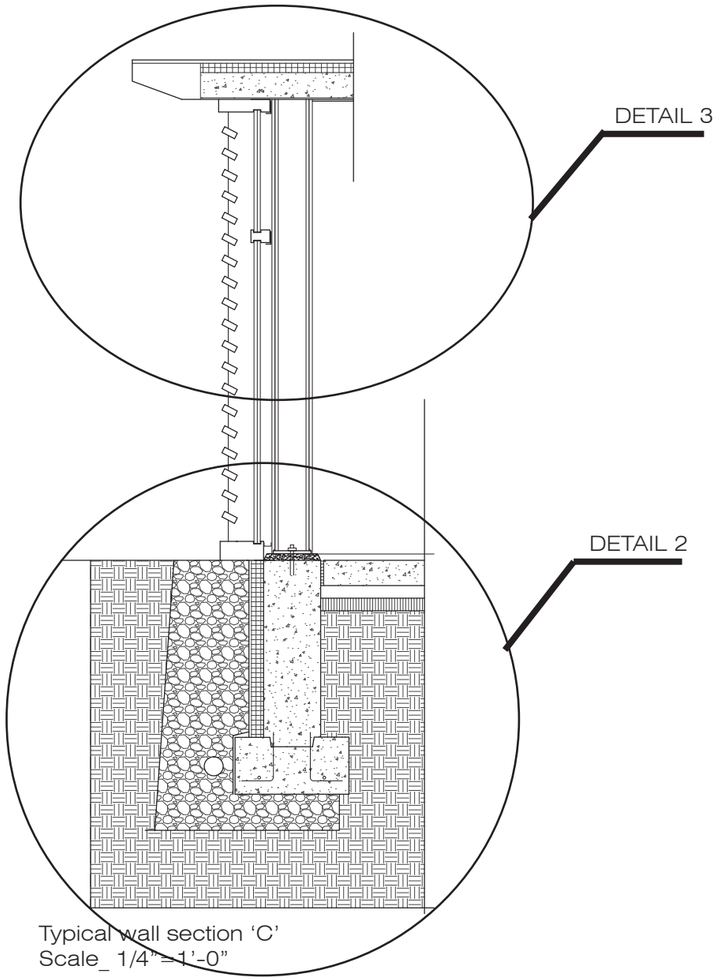
Typical wall section 'B' Scale_ 1/4"=1'-0"



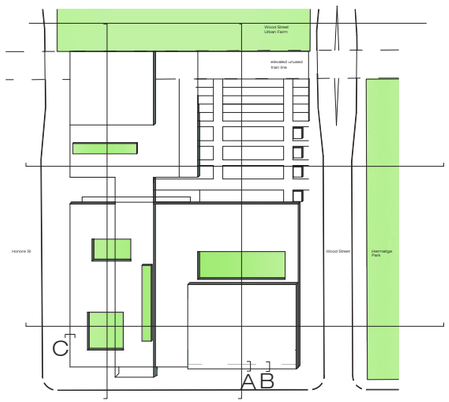
DETAIL 1
Scale_ 3/8"=1'-0"

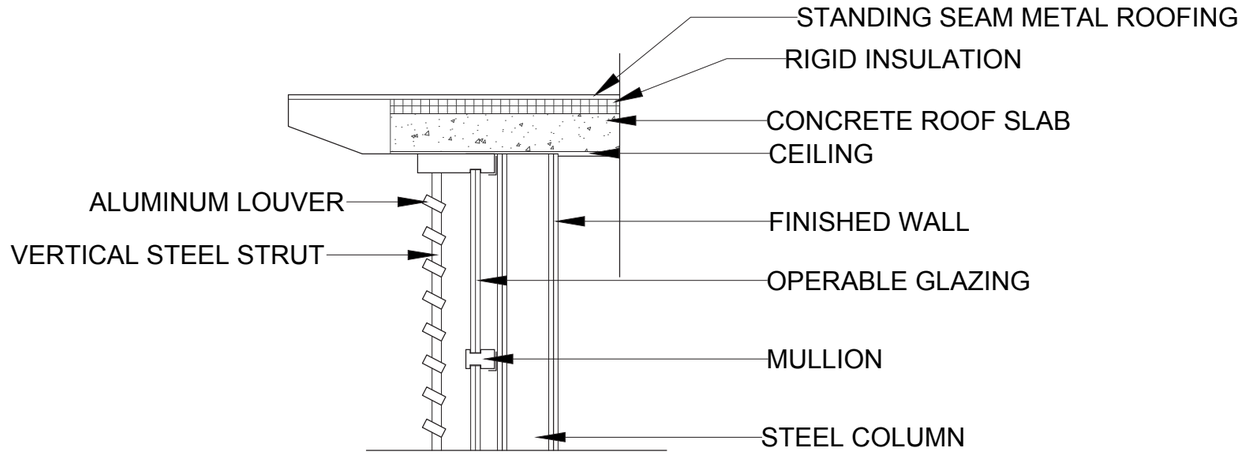


DETAIL 2 Scale_ 3/8"=1'-0"

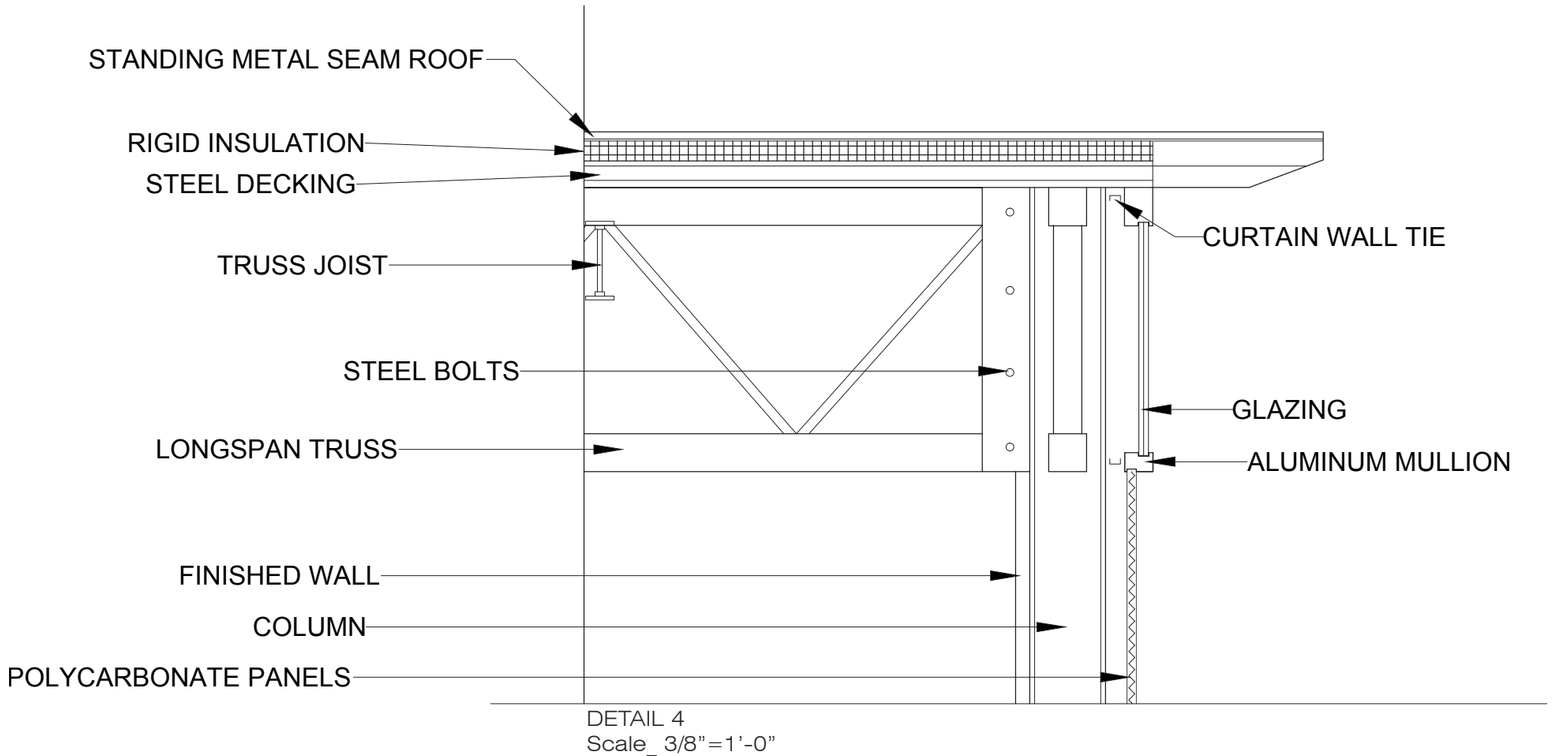


Typical wall section ‘C’
Scale_ 1/4”=1’-0”



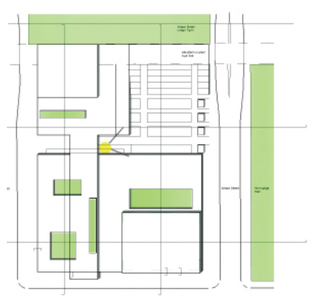


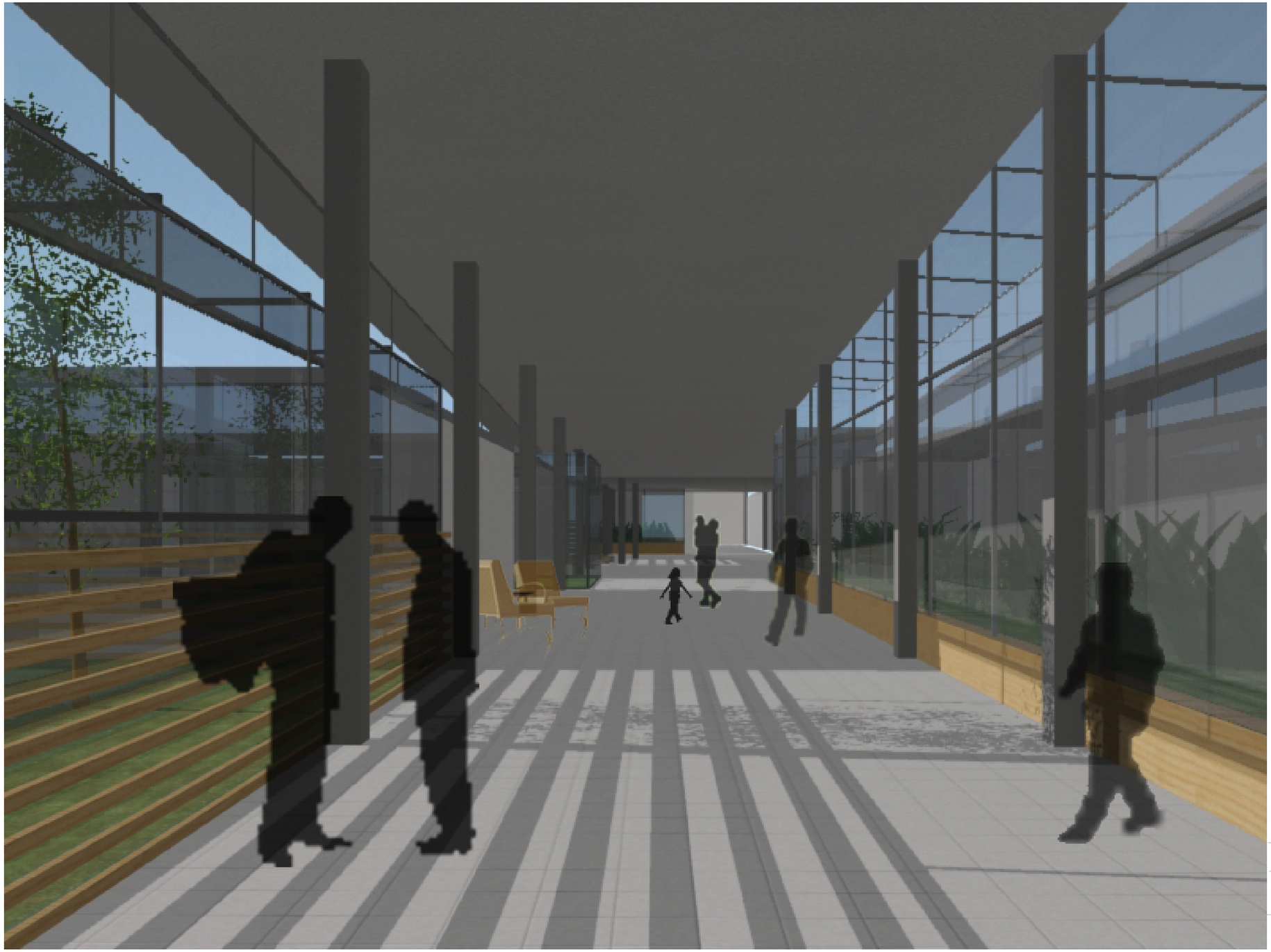
DETAIL 3
Scale_ 3/8”=1’-0”



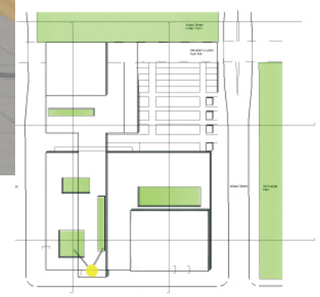
DETAIL 4
Scale_ 3/8”=1’-0”

youth

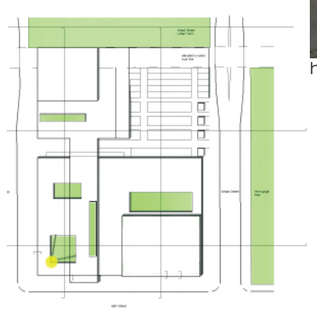


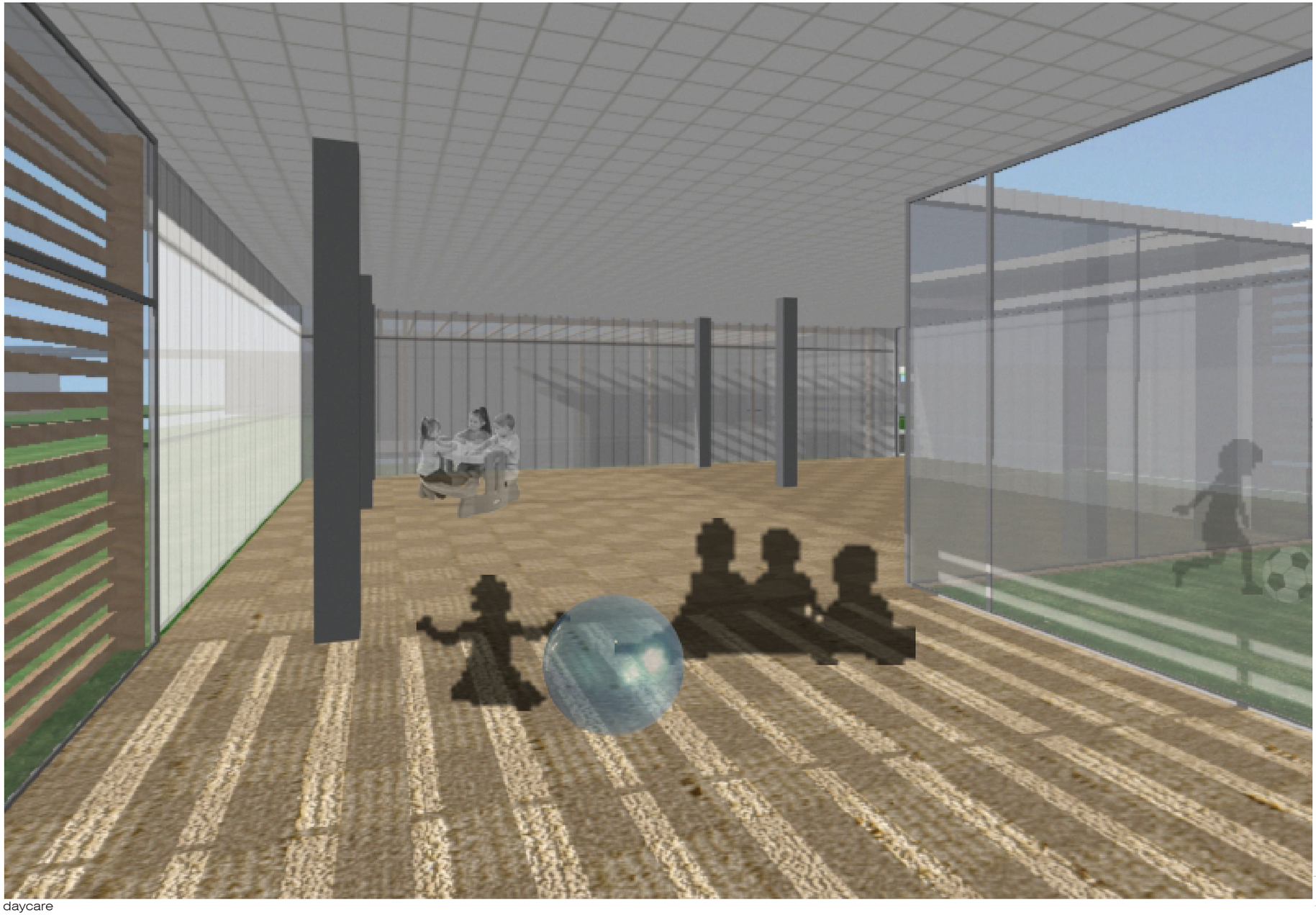


entry

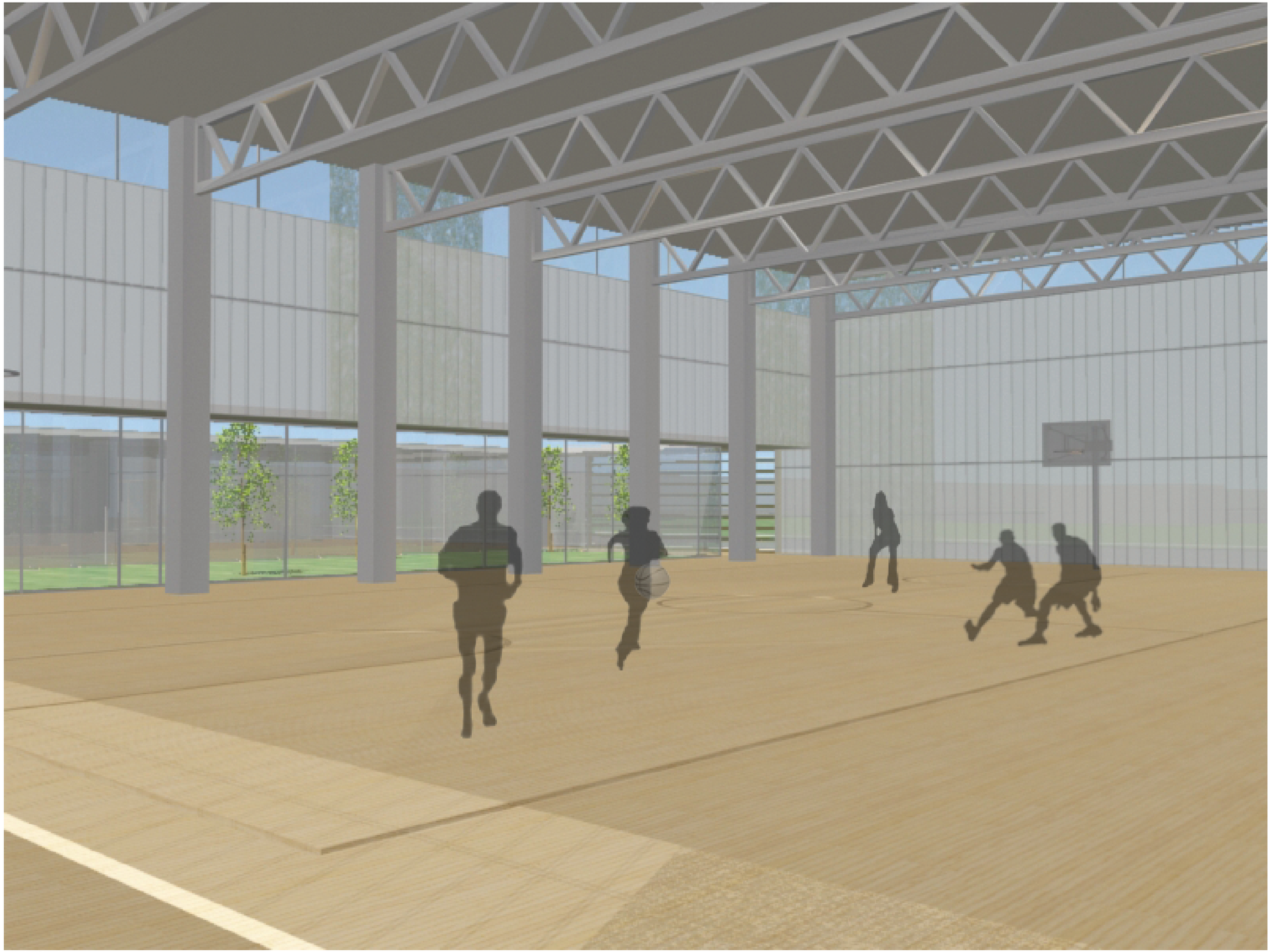


health

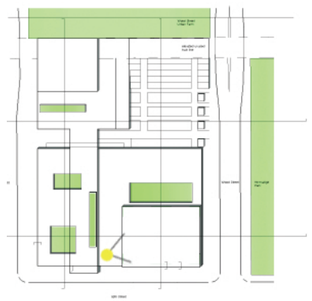




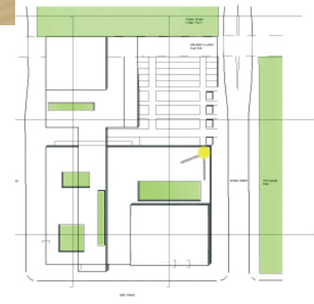
daycare



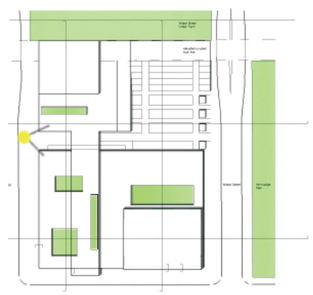
basketball

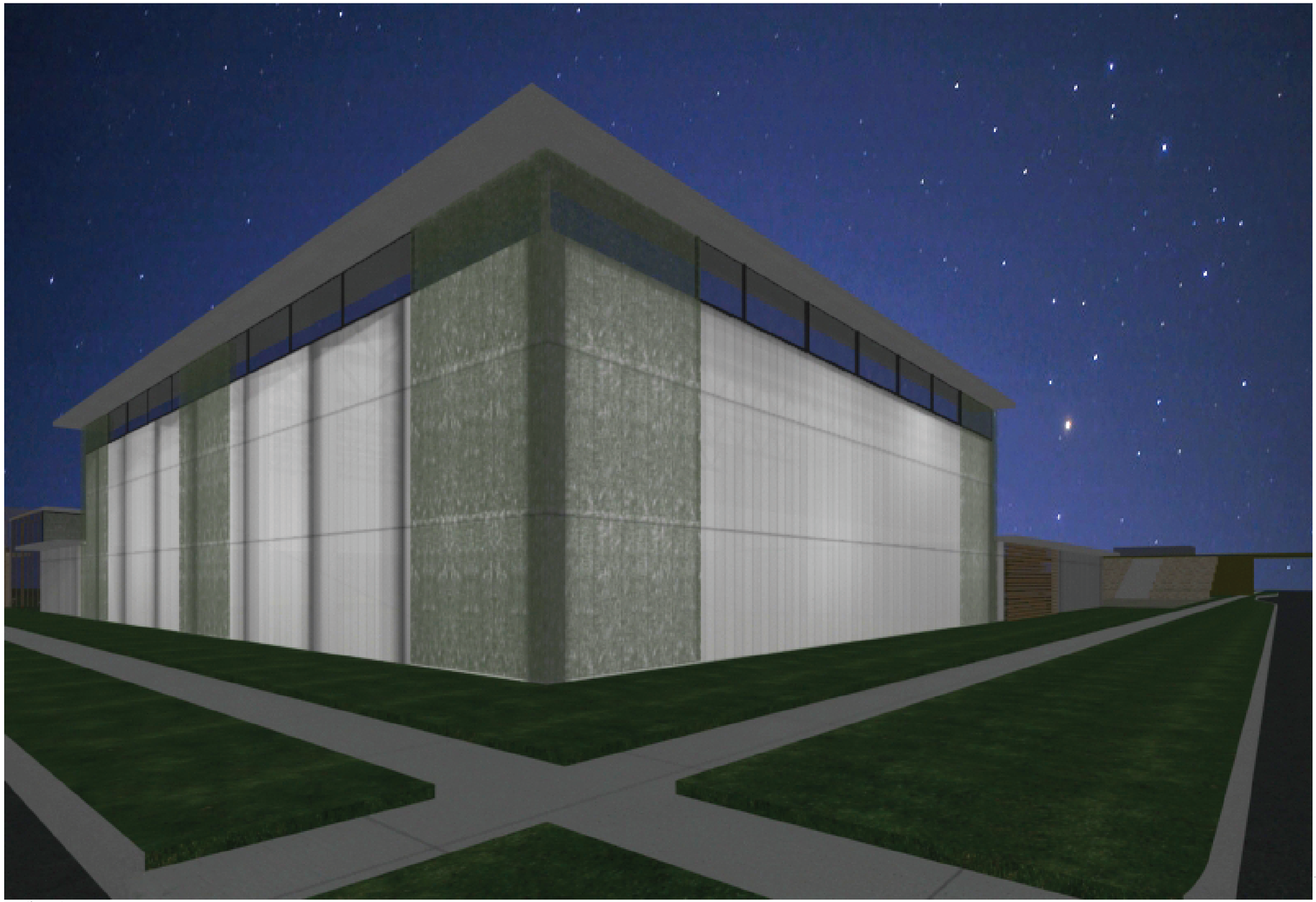


fitness



auditorium entry





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