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Empowering Communities through Food Entrepreneurship and Creative Placemaking

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Empowering Communities through Food Entrepreneurship and Creative Placemaking

A Framework for Equitable, Sustainable, and Healthy Community Development

Empowering Communities through Food Entrepreneurship and Creative Placemaking:
A Framework for Equitable, Sustainable, and Healthy Community Development

Clarkston, Georgia

Approval of Thesis Research
Project Book is Presented to

Pegah Zamani Ph.D.

and to the
Faculty of the Department of Architecture
College of Architecture and Construction Management

By:

Bailey Kijek

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree

Bachelor of Architecture

Kennesaw State University
Marietta, Georgia

May 9, 2023

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[Dedication]

This book is dedicated to my father whose continuous love and sacrifice has made my architecture education possible. My work would not be achievable without his support and encouragement.

[Acknowledgements]

I would like to acknowledge the architecture faculty and staff for their immense efforts to constantly improve the program and motivate their students.

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1.0 Design Axiom

[1.1]

Thesis Statement

Through the analysis and synthesis of equitable placemaking strategies we are able determine the elements and procedures of design which contribute to the creation of environmental, economic, and social equity in our public spaces.

[1.2]

Thesis Objective

The City of Clarkston is one of Atlanta's oldest and most diverse communities. The city is currently in need of tactical placemaking strategies to create quality public spaces that can serve and unite the members of the community. This thesis seeks to identify the needs of the city using a comprehensive site analysis and apply that knowledge to determine a program that is best suited for the community. To create an impactful design, applicable placemaking procedures will be identified through literature review and case study analyses. The data collected will inform a design procedural that will yield an outcome that contributes to the environmental, economic, and social sustainability of Clarkston.

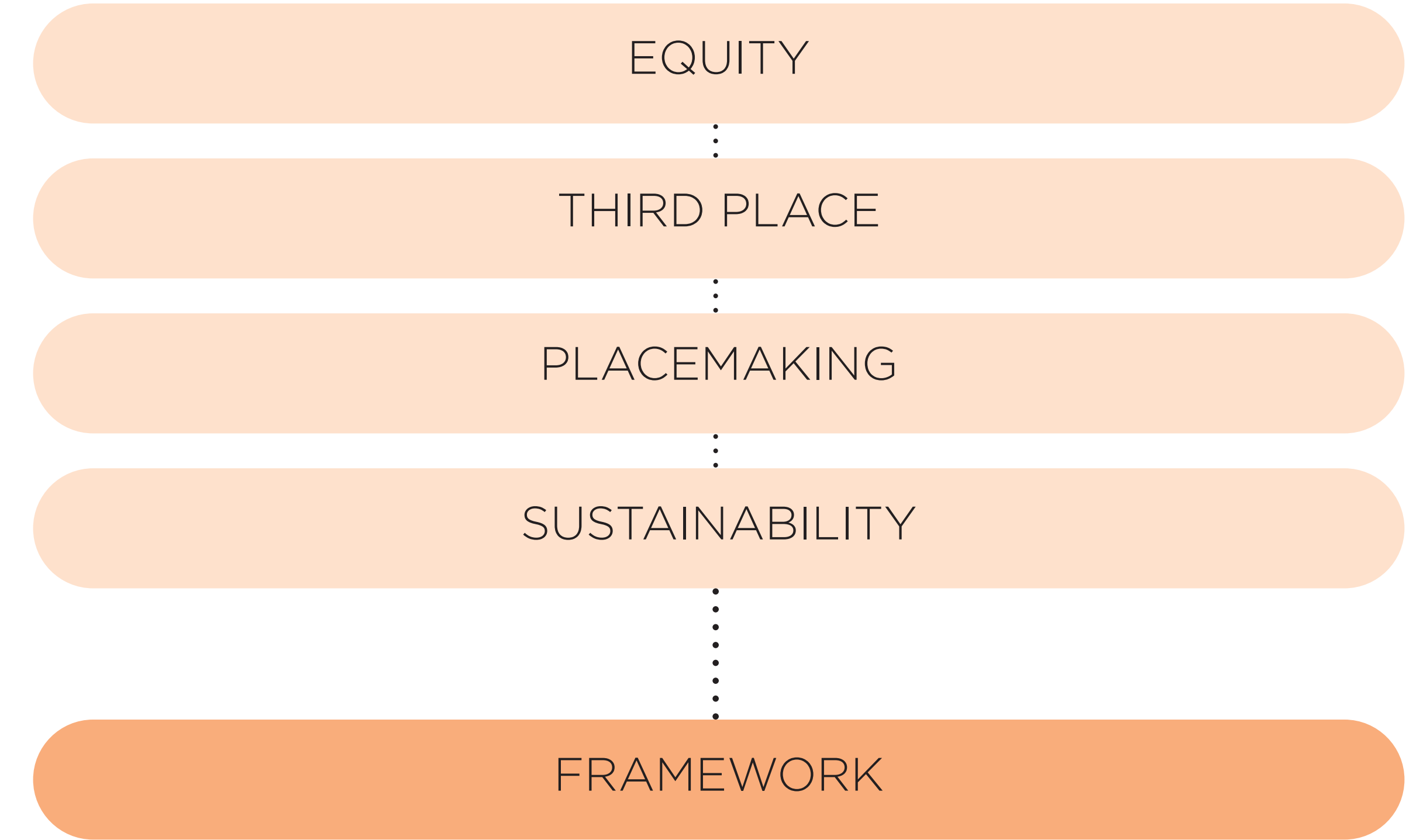
[1.3]

Design Principles

The following principles will be analyzed and implemented to create a design framework that will yield an equitable and sustainable community development.



(Fig. 1)



2.0 Literature Review

2.1 EQUITY

SOCIAL EQUITY

Social equity is impartiality, fairness and justice for all people in social policy. Social equity takes into account systemic inequalities to ensure everyone in a community has access to the same opportunities and outcomes.

(Fig. 2)

ENVIRONMENTAL EQUITY

Remedying environmental harms that have been purposefully or incidentally imposed on specific communities and preventing similar injustices from happening in the future. The factors influencing environmental equality are, climate change, pollution, and the ability to access to clean water, energy, and transportation.

(Fig. 3)

ECONOMIC EQUITY

Equality of Outcome: The notion that we must design programs and policies which redistribute wealth in order to achieve true economic equality.

Equality of Opportunity: The idea that each person is guaranteed the same chance to succeed in society. This requires equal access to institutions and employment opportunities.

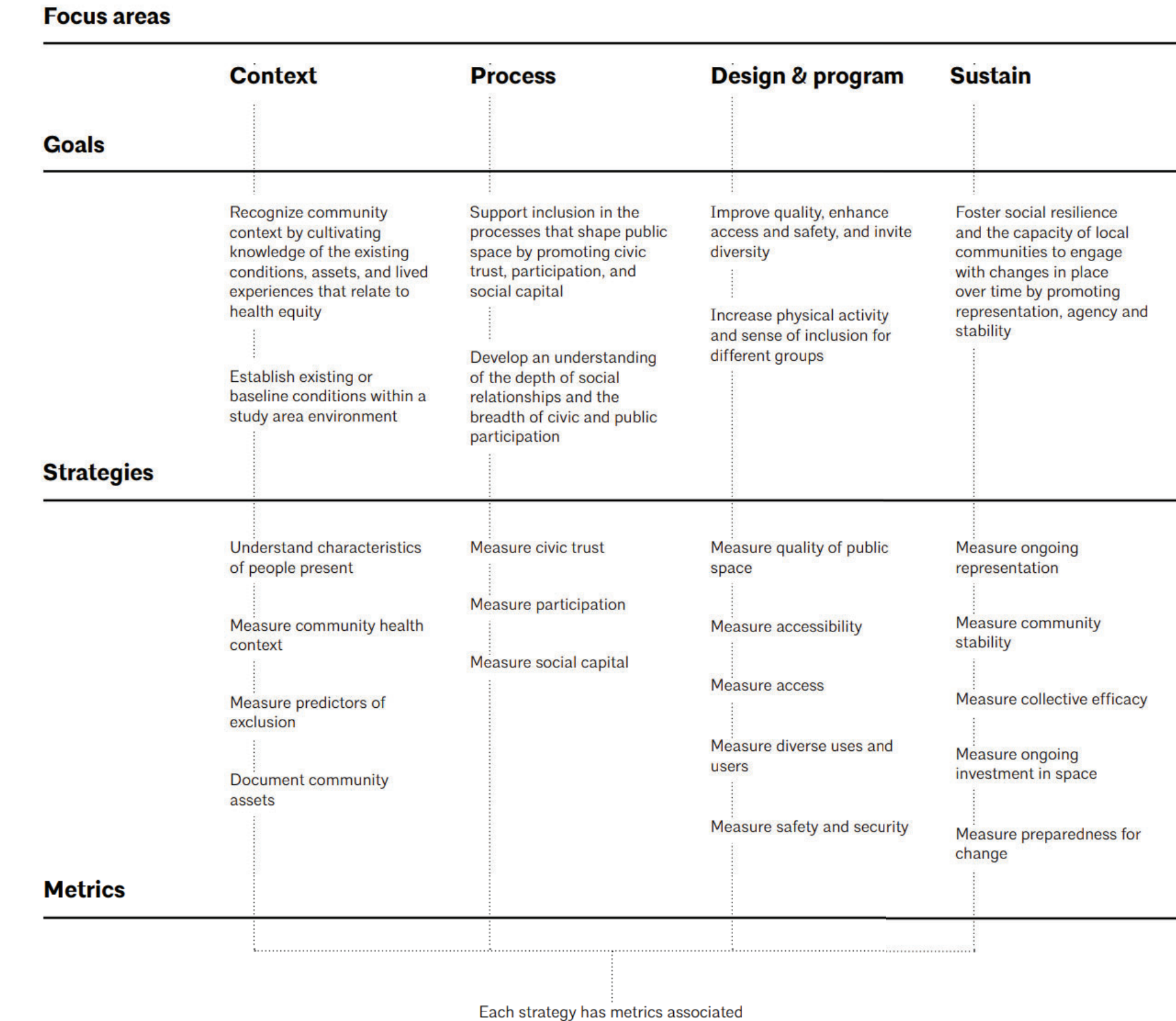
(Fig. 4)

Aspects of Equitable Development



(Fig. 5)

Inclusive, Healthy Places Framework



(Fig. 6)

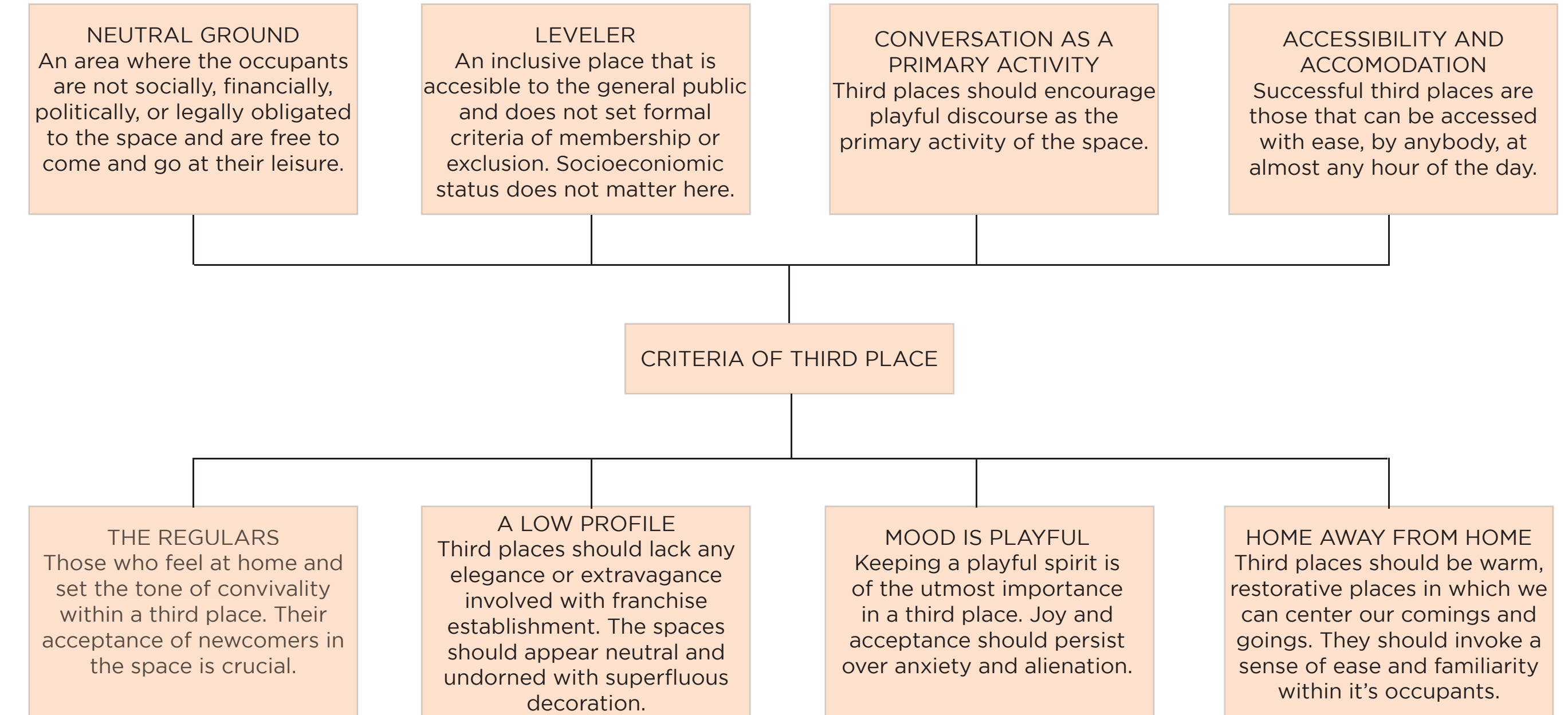
2.2 THIRD PLACE

THIRD PLACE

The term third place was coined by sociologist Ray Oldenburg and refers to a place where people spend time between their home (first place) and their work (second place.) These places seek to expand social opportunities by encouraging interactions such as exchanging ideas or forming new friendships. Third places should not require people to financially participate by way of making purchases or buying memberships in order to justify their presence or use of the space.

(Definition from the Brookings Institution)

CRITERIA OF THIRD PLACE



(Fig. 7)

2.3 PLACEMAKING

WHAT MAKES A GREAT PLACE?

PLACEMAKING IS:

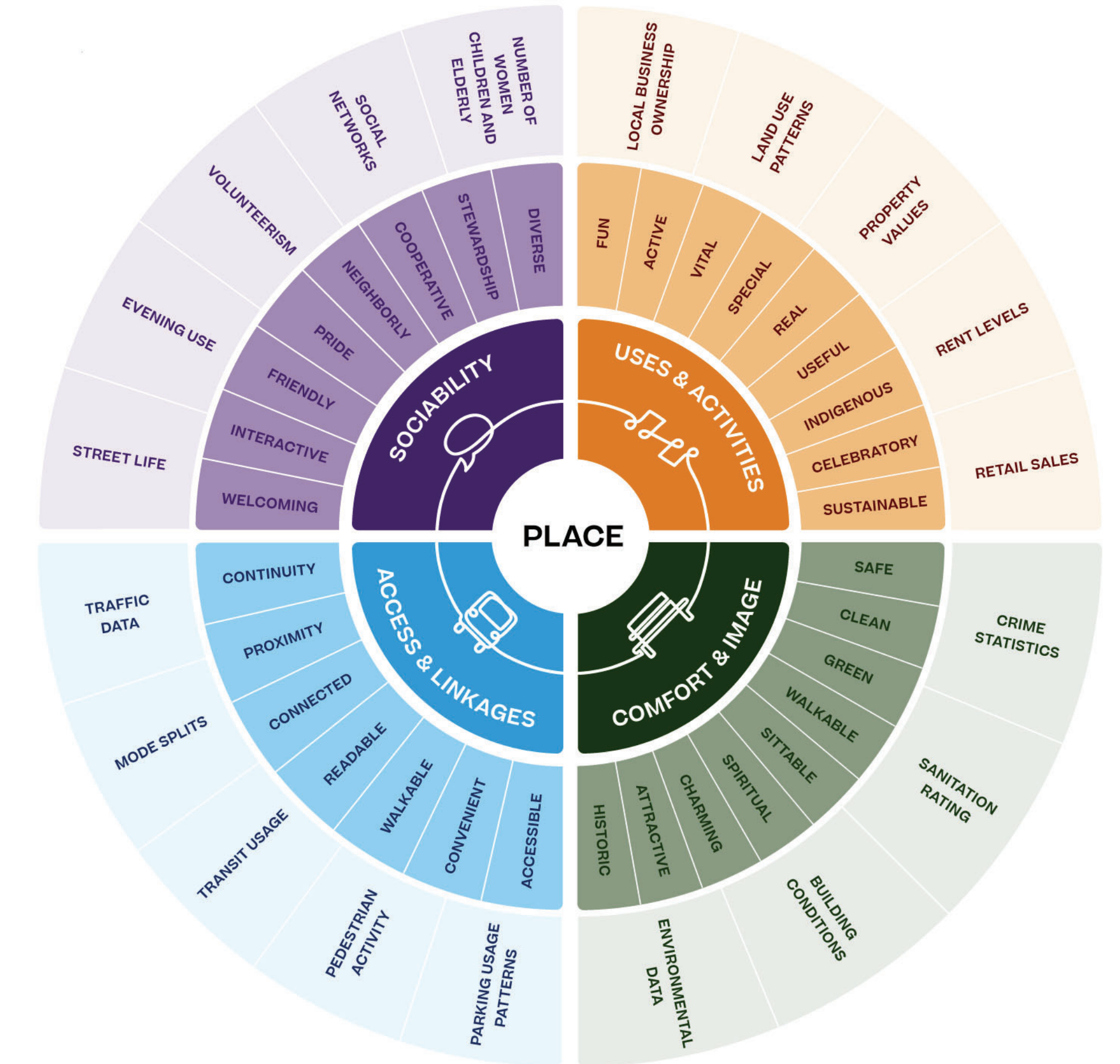
- Community-driven
- Visionary
- Function Before Form
- Adaptable
- Inclusive
- Focused on Creating Destinations
- Context Specific
- Dynamic
- Trans-disciplinary
- Transformative
- Flexible
- Collaborative
- Sociable

(Information provided by the Project for Public Spaces)

PLACEMAKING IS NOT:

- Top-down
- Reactionary
- A blanket-solution or quick fix
- Exclusionary
- Car-centric
- One-size-fits-all
- Static
- Discipline Driven
- One-dimensional
- Dependent on regulatory controls
- A cost/benefit analysis

(Information provided by the Project for Public Spaces)



(Fig. 8)

PLACEMAKING

The collaborative process by which we can shape our public realm in order to maximize shared value.

(Fig. 9)

PRINCIPLES OF PLACEMAKING

THE COMMUNITY IS THE EXPERT

It is important to identify talents and assets within the community. Convene with people who can provide valuable insights such as historical context, critical issues, and area functionality. Establishing this relationship in the beginning helps bring a sense of ownership within the project to the members of the community.

LOOK FOR PARTNERS

Collaboration with like-minded people, programs, and institutions is crucial to obtaining a vast amount of resources and propelling a project forward.

LEARN BY OBSERVATION

Watching the way people use a public area can be indicative of what attributes are or are not desirable within the space. Through these observations it will become clear what activities are missing and what might be incorporated into the space.

HAVE A VISION

Maintain clarity and precision of the ideas and goals that shape the project. Outline a clear methodology that yields an unobstructed outcome.

START WITH THE PETUNIAS: LIGHTER, QUICKER, CHEAPER

There is too much complexity within public space to organize all of the elements at one time. It is best to start with small, short-term improvements and increase the scale and the degree in which changes are made gradually overtime.

TRIANGULATE

Triangulation refers to the arrangement and linkage of elements within a public space. Creating an intentional relationship between elements can help clarify and encourage certain uses and activities within the space.

THEY ALWAYS SAY "IT CAN'T BE DONE"

Obstacles are inevitable when it comes to designing good public space. There is no defined job in either the public or private sector solely dedicated to the creation of public space. This means our public envelope is a collaborative effort of many people from varying disciplines and backgrounds. It is important to persevere through our differences and maintain a clear vision of the end goal.

FORM SUPPORTS FUNCTION

The input from the community and potential partners, the understanding of how other spaces function, the experimentation, and overcoming the obstacles and naysayers provides the concept for the space. Although design is important, these other elements tell you what "form" you need to accomplish the future vision for the space.

MONEY IS NOT THE ISSUE

Once the basic infrastructure is introduced to a space, the additional elements such as vendors, cafes, and seating are comparatively inexpensive. Community and partnership involvement in spacial programming has the potential to further reduce the costs.

YOU ARE NEVER FINISHED

Good public spaces respond to community needs and are thus constantly changing. These spaces require constant attention and a good implementation of flexible management.

PLACEMAKING STRATEGIES FOR PUBLIC MARKETS

SELECT THE PROPER LOCATION

- Highly Visible
- Easily Accessible
- Centric Location
- Adjacent to Community Institutions

DESIGN FOR PUBLIC USE

- Gathering Areas
- Performance Space
 - Play Areas
- Learning Facilities
- Flexible Seating

PROMOTE THE MARKET AS A COMMUNITY DESTINATION

- Social Media Presence
- Local Press
- Simple Marketing Materials

EMPHASIZE INCLUSIVITY AND UNIQUENESS

- Unique Vendors
- Diverse Culture and Talent
- By Us For Us

CREATE STRONG PARTNERSHIPS

- City Governments
- Food Co-Ops
- Local Farmers
- WIC Offices
- Restaurants

RECRUIT THE RIGHT VENDORS

- International Foods
- New Entrepreneurs
 - Local Produce Farmers
- Local Meat Producers
- Artisanal Goods

GROWTH AND EXPANSION

- Design for Winter Conditions
- Increase hours/days of operation

MANAGEMENT

- Proper Employment
- Cleanliness/Upkeep
- Governmental Oversight
- Partnership Involvement

2.4 SUSTAINABILITY

SUSTAINABILITY

Fulfilling the needs of current generations without compromising the needs of future generations, while ensuring a balance between economic growth, environmental care, and social well-being.


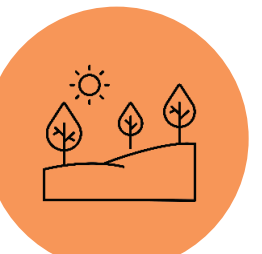


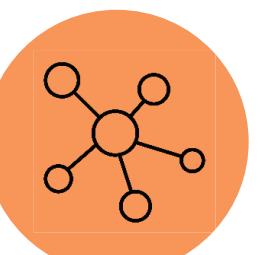


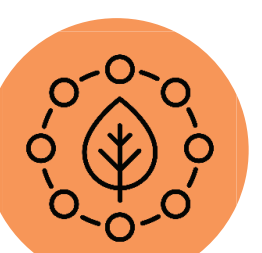




(Fig. 12)

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals



(Fig. 13)

2.5 HOLISTIC FRAMEWORK

SOCIAL EQUITY	ENVIRONMENTAL EQUITY	ECONOMIC EQUITY
 <p>DIVERSITY + INCLUSION Diverse representation and spaces of inclusion helps bolster minority voices and the impact they have in their community.</p>	 <p>GREENSPACE + ECOLOGY Greenspace can be introduced in the form of parks, community gardens, playgrounds, or gathering lawns. These spaces should acknowledge and aid the local ecology.</p>	 <p>ENTREPRENEURIAL PROMOTION Promoting entrepreneurial efforts helps put economic opportunity into the hands of lower income and minority groups.</p>
 <p>NEUTRAL LEVELER A space should not require a membership or financial obligation in order for one's presence to be justified.</p>	 <p>CONNECTION + WALKABILITY Introducing walkability and connectivity has the potential to greatly decrease a communities reliance on individual, car-based transportation.</p>	 <p>SUPPORT SMALL + LOCAL Supporting small and local businesses helps community members to retain a strong economic presence in their public spaces.</p>
 <p>FAMILIARITY + COMFORT A successful place will incorporate familiar elements that people associate with comfort. A place should not feel cold, stark, or obscure.</p>	 <p>SUSTAINABLE BUILDING SYSTEMS Systems and technologies such as passive heating/cooling, solar panels, and water collection/filtration should be introduced where feasible and appropriate.</p>	 <p>ATTAINABLE COSTS A public space must be able to maintain a reasonable operational cost in order to provide an attainable cost of goods and services that matches the communities income demographics.</p>
 <p>CONVERSATION + SOCIABILITY Spacial planning should compliment and encourage conversation and sociability. This helps strengthen the bond between community members.</p>	 <p>LOCAL + RECLAIMED MATERIALS Sourcing materials locally greatly reduces the environmental impact of building construction.</p>	 <p>PARTNERSHIP + VOLUNTEERISM Partnerships and volunteer efforts can help mitigate cost and boost positive messaging and ideology within the community.</p>

(Fig. 14)

3.0 Case Studies



3.1

SANTA CATERINA MARKET

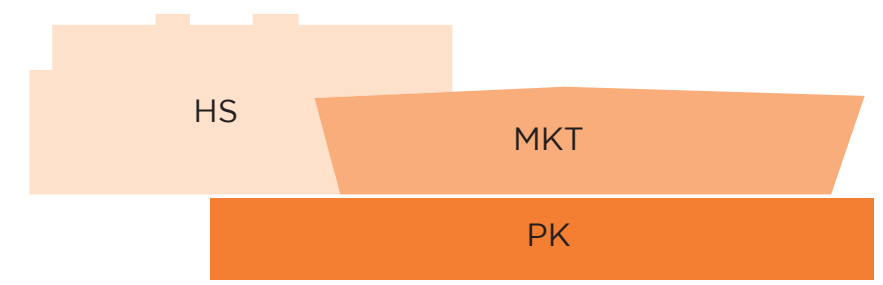
Barcelona, Spain

[Miralles + Tagliabue]

(Fig. 15)

PROGRAM ANALYSIS

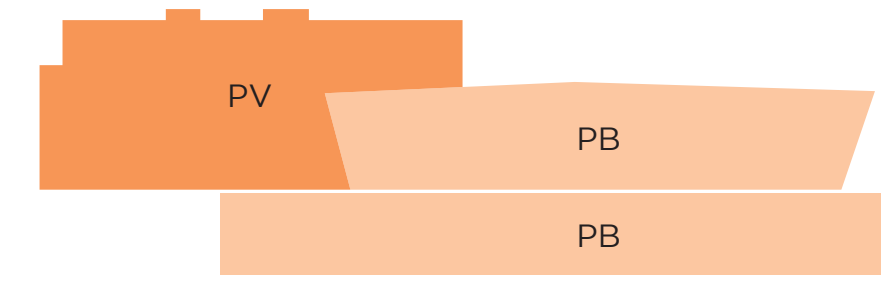
PROGRAMMATIC DIVISION



- PK PARKING (BELOW GRADE)
- MKT MARKET (LEVEL 1)
- HS HOUSING (BEYOND)

(Fig. 16)

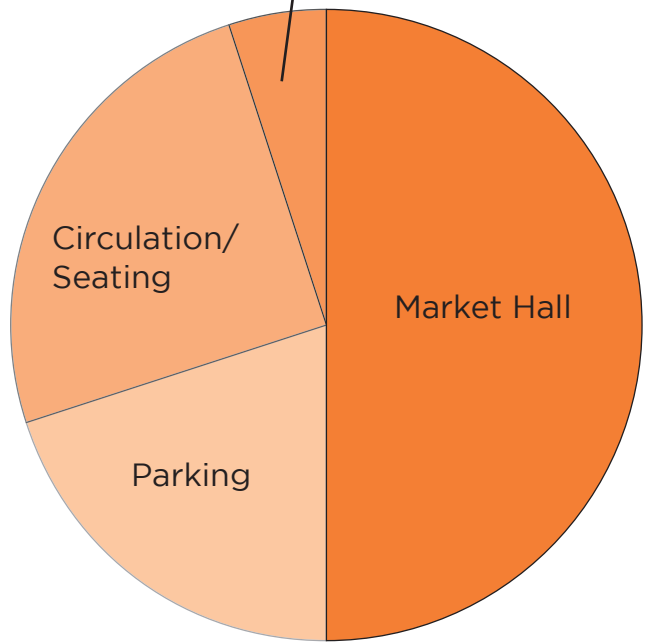
PUBLIC V. PRIVATE SPACE



- PV PRIVATE SPACE
- PB PUBLIC SPACE

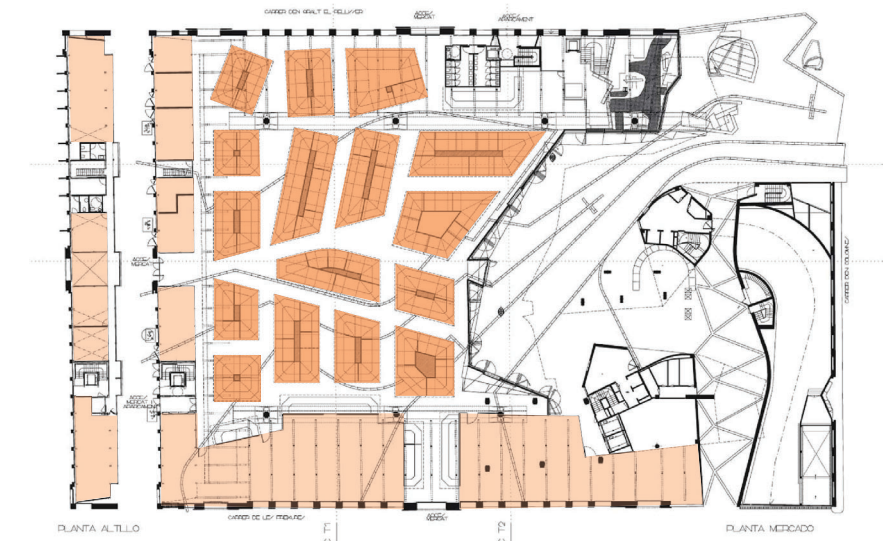
(Fig. 17)

Functional Services



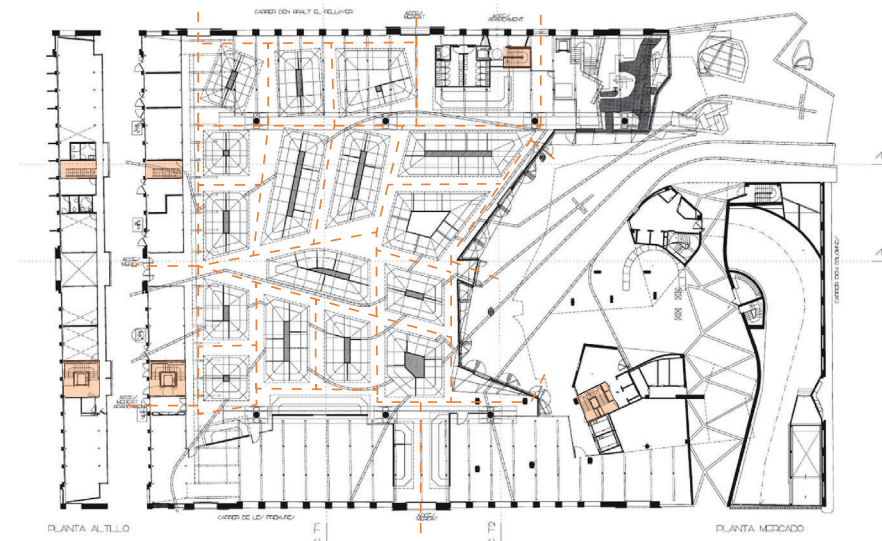
(Fig. 18)

VENDOR LAYOUT



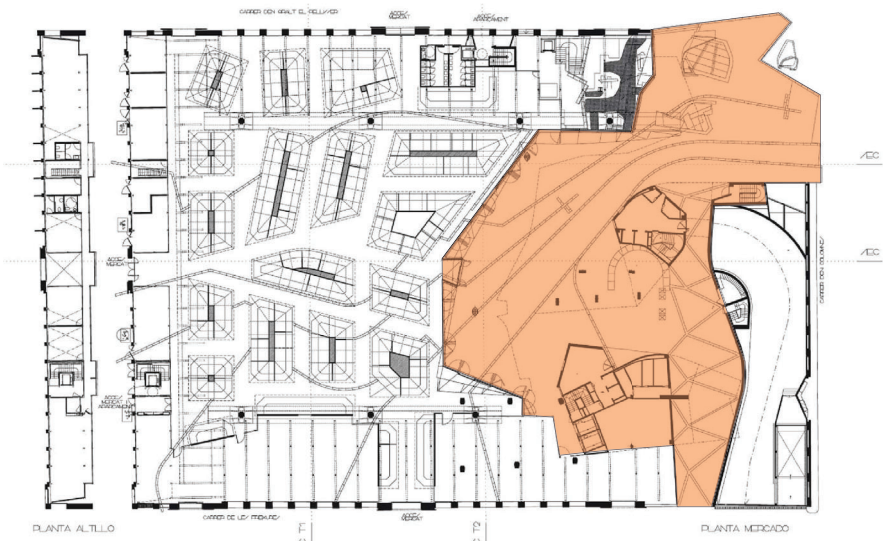
(Fig. 19)

CIRCULATORY FUNCTION



(Fig. 20)

ACTIVE COURTYARD SPACE



(Fig. 21)



NEUTRAL LEVELER

While the Santa Caterina Market has items for purchase, it is not a requirement to spend money in order to enjoy the space. Many of the market's visitors enjoy coming to relax, enjoy the views, and converse with others.



(Fig. 22)



DIVERSITY + INCLUSION

The Santa Caterina Market contributes to inclusivity and equity by preserving and providing special housing for the elderly. This helps provide food security for a group that is not typically very mobile.

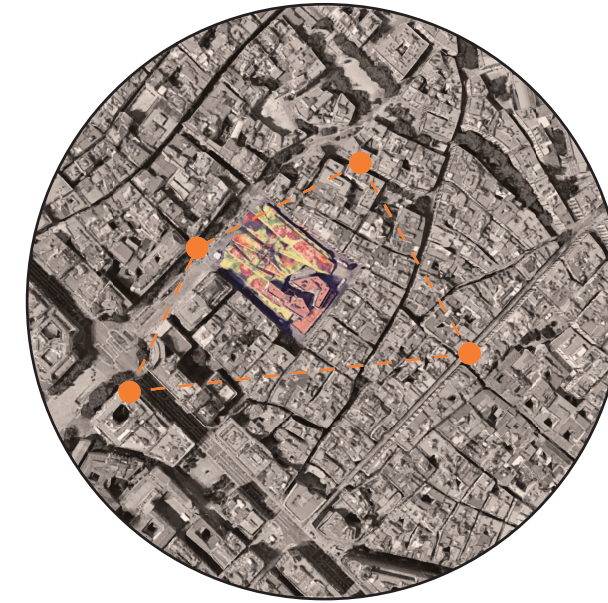


(Fig. 23)



CONNECTION + WALKABILITY

The Santa Caterina Market is located adjacent to the intersection of two primary metro lines in Barcelona. Additionally, there are 4 bus stops that are easily accessible from the market. These factors allow for easy pedestrian access to the market.

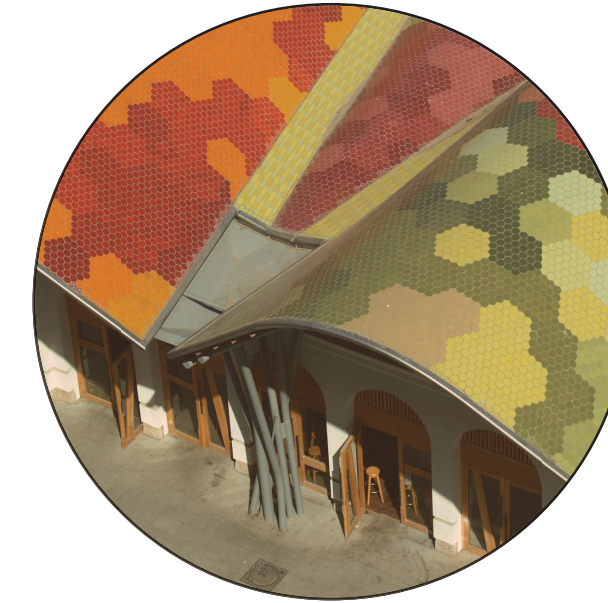


(Fig. 24)



LOCAL + RECLAIMED MATERIALS

Santa Caterina's ornate roof design consists of thousands of custom ceramic tiles. These tiles were made locally in Barcelona by the company Ceramica Cumella. Sourcing these materials locally greatly reduced the environmental impact of transportation and construction.



(Fig. 25)



SUPPORT SMALL + LOCAL

The majority of the vendors in Santa Caterina market are local merchants who are native to the region. Many of the foods and goods are sourced from local farms, fisheries, and butchers.



(Fig. 26)

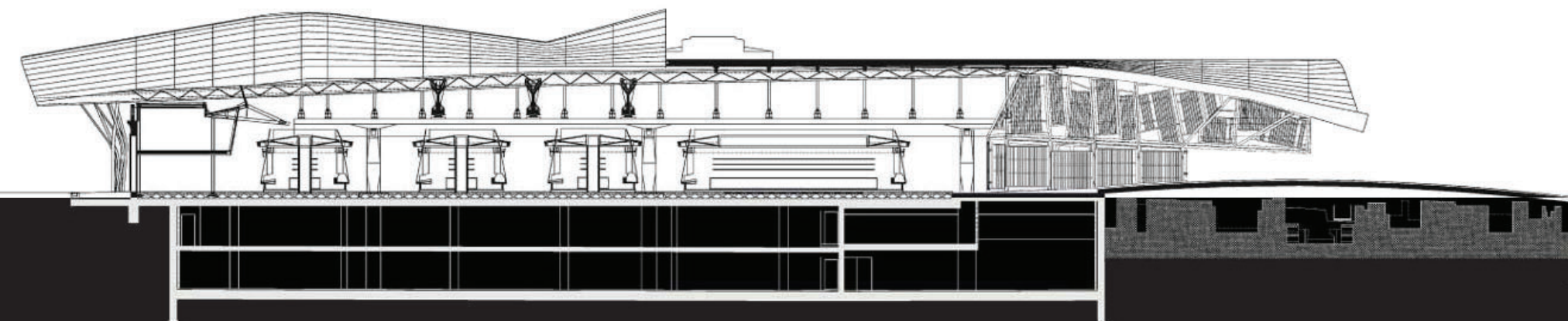


PARTNERSHIP + VOLUNTEERISM

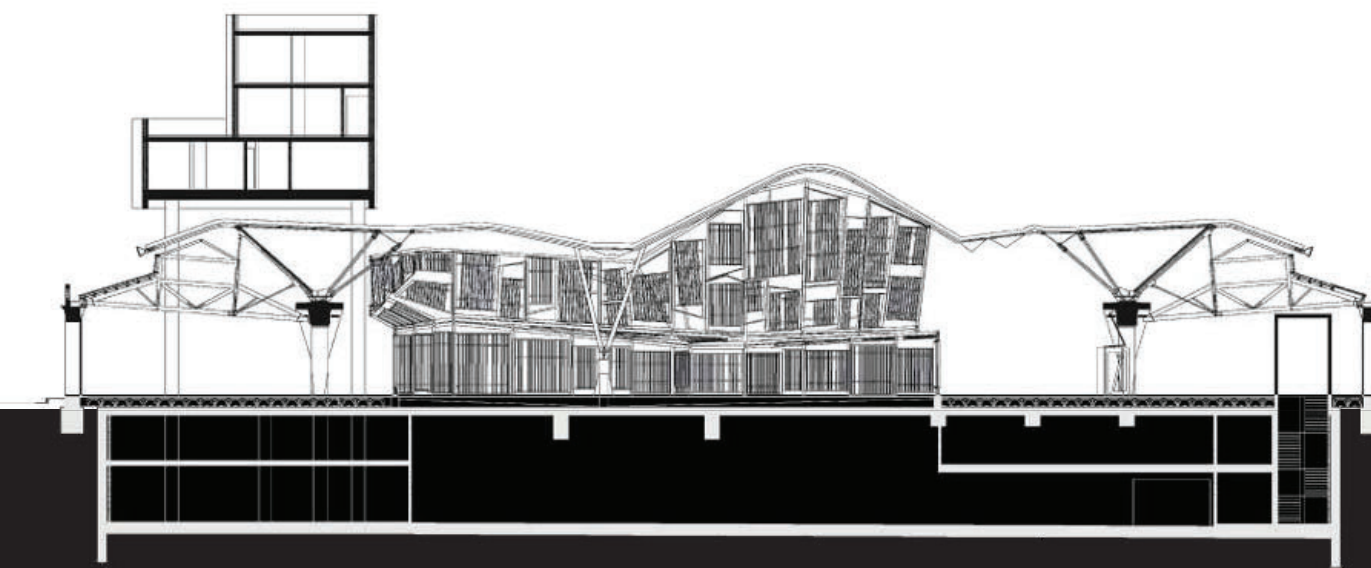
The Santa Caterina Market was made possible through the partnership of EMBT Architects and the Clutat Vella City Council. The funding and support from the city was a driving element in the restoration project.



(Fig. 27)



(Fig. 28)



(Fig. 29)



3.2 MARKTHAL

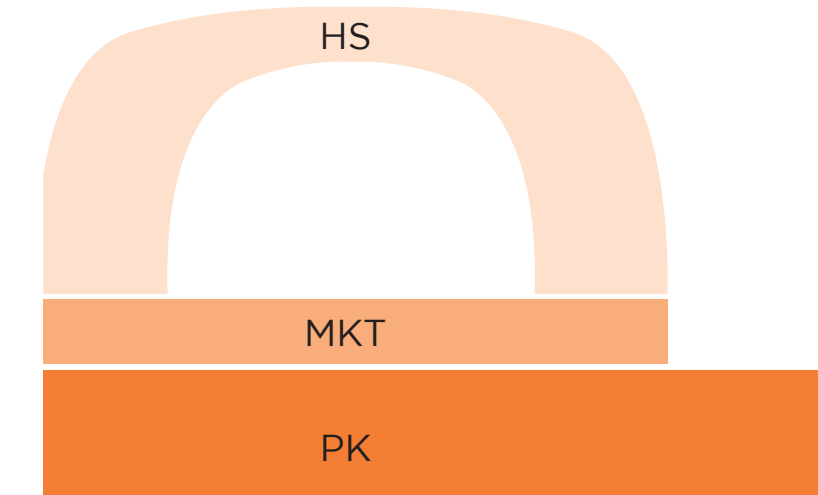
Rotterdam, Netherlands

[MVRDV]

(Fig. 30)

PROGRAM ANALYSIS

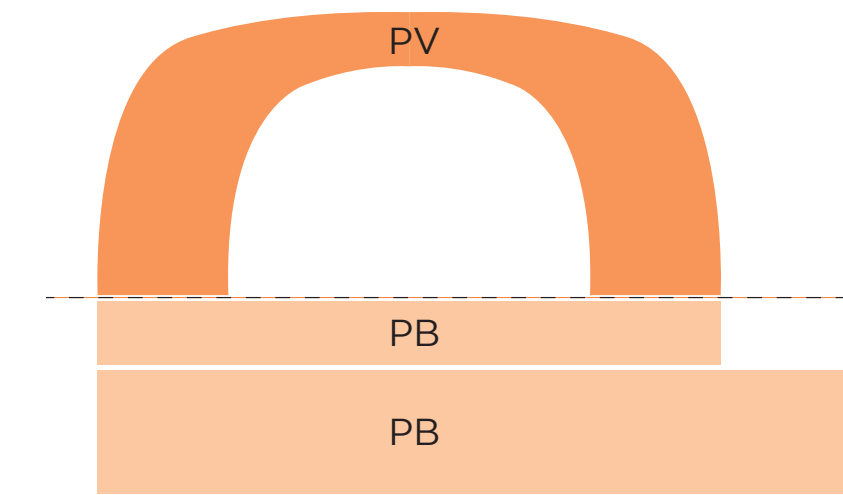
PROGRAMMATIC DIVISION



- PK PARKING (BELOW GRADE)
- MKT MARKET (LEVEL 1-2)
- HS HOUSING (LEVEL 3+)

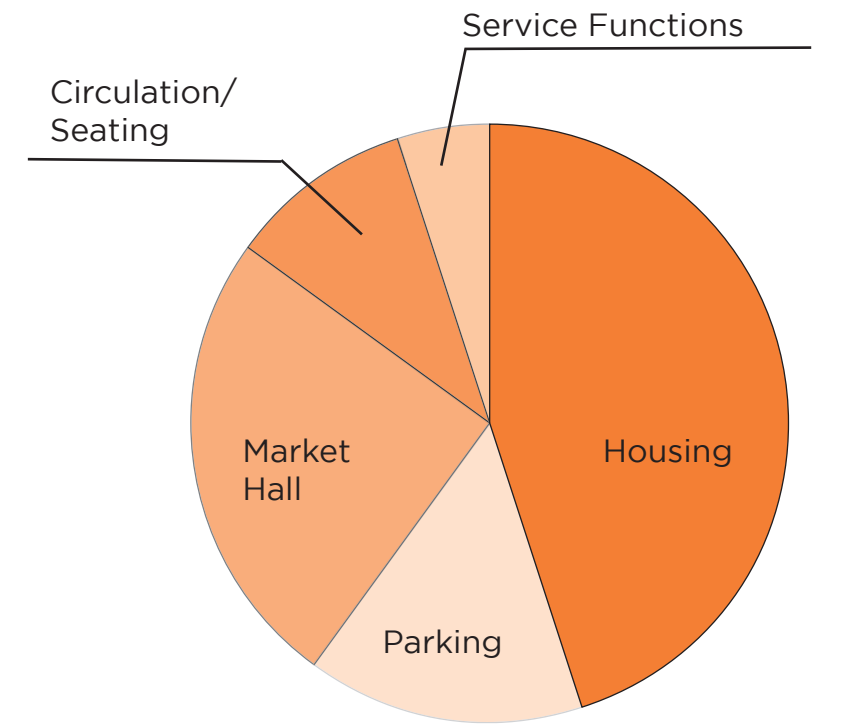
(Fig. 31)

PUBLIC V. PRIVATE SPACE



- PV PRIVATE SPACE
- PB PUBLIC SPACE

(Fig. 32)



(Fig. 33)

VENDOR LAYOUT



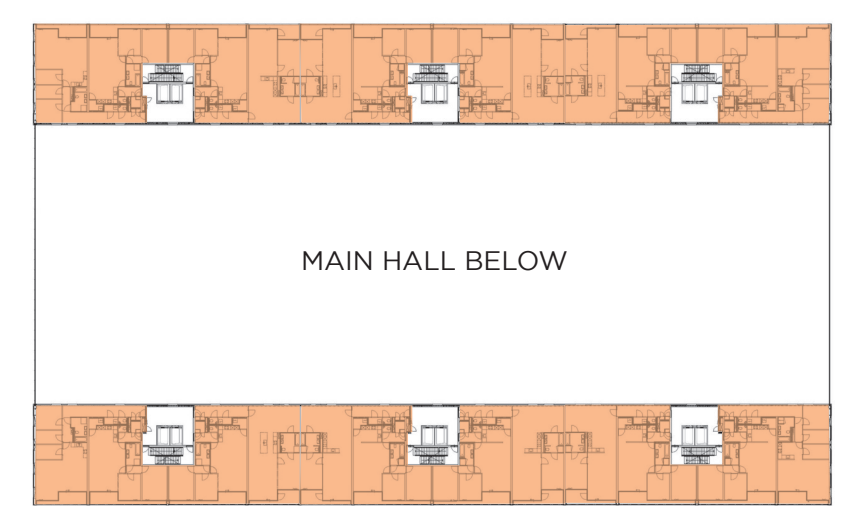
(Fig. 34)

CIRCULATORY FUNCTION



(Fig. 35)

DWELLING UNITS



(Fig. 36)



GREENSPACE + ECOLOGY

Ecologists were consulted regarding the preservation of native wildlife. As a result, Markthal has integrated bat enclosures and Swift nesting boxes in its facade system.



SUSTAINABLE BUILDING SYSTEMS

Markthal provides heat and cooling to the adjacent buildings through a subterranean thermal heat storage system which is connected to the city system.



CONVERSATION + SOCIABILITY

Markthal is largely seen as a space for social connection. The presence of vendor stalls is complimented by flexible seating and nooks which support conversation and sociability.



SUPPORT SMALL + LOCAL

The shops, restaurants, and vendors located within markthal typically consist of local merchants and businesses. The majority of the food in the market is sourced through local farms, fisheries, and butchers



FAMILIARITY + COMFORT

In order to mitigate the dwarfing effects of Markthal's roof height, a playful design was incorporated to bring life and color into the space. The ceiling mural consists of fruits, vegetables, and flowers that are local to the region and sold in the market.

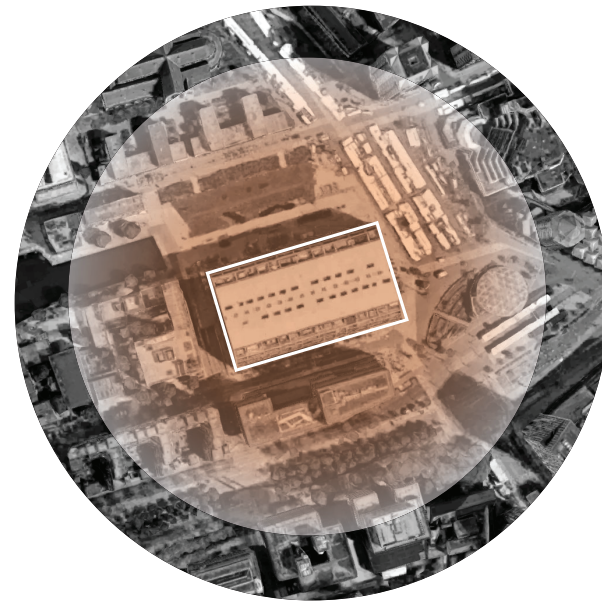


CONNECTION + WALKABILITY

Markthal is adjacent to the Blaak metro line in Rotterdam. Blaak is a primary arterial road in the city that runs along the coast of the Nieuwe Maas River.



(Fig. 37)



(Fig. 38)



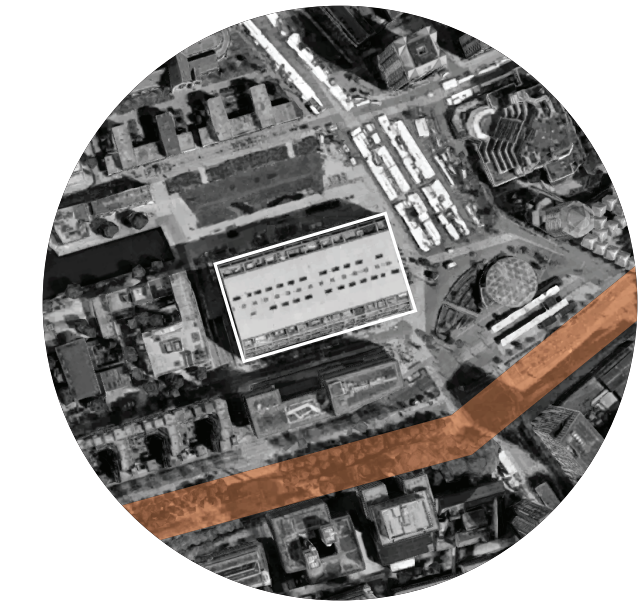
(Fig. 39)



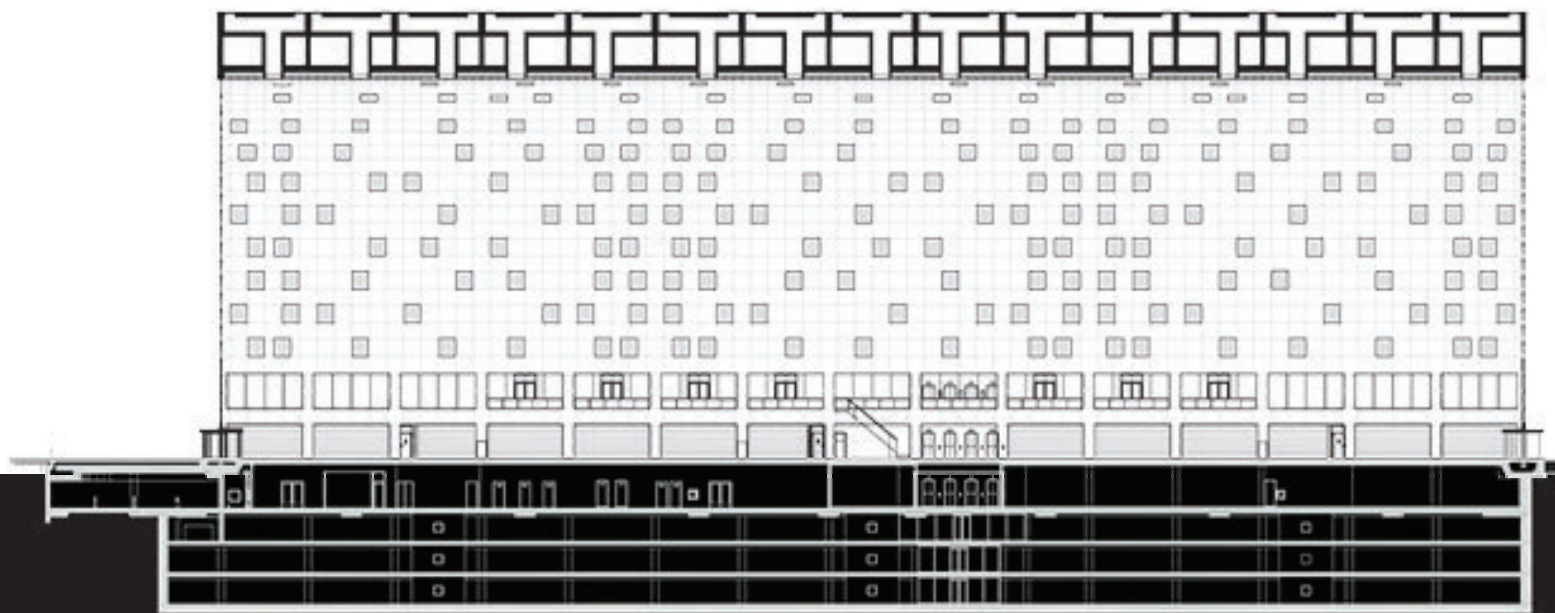
(Fig. 40)



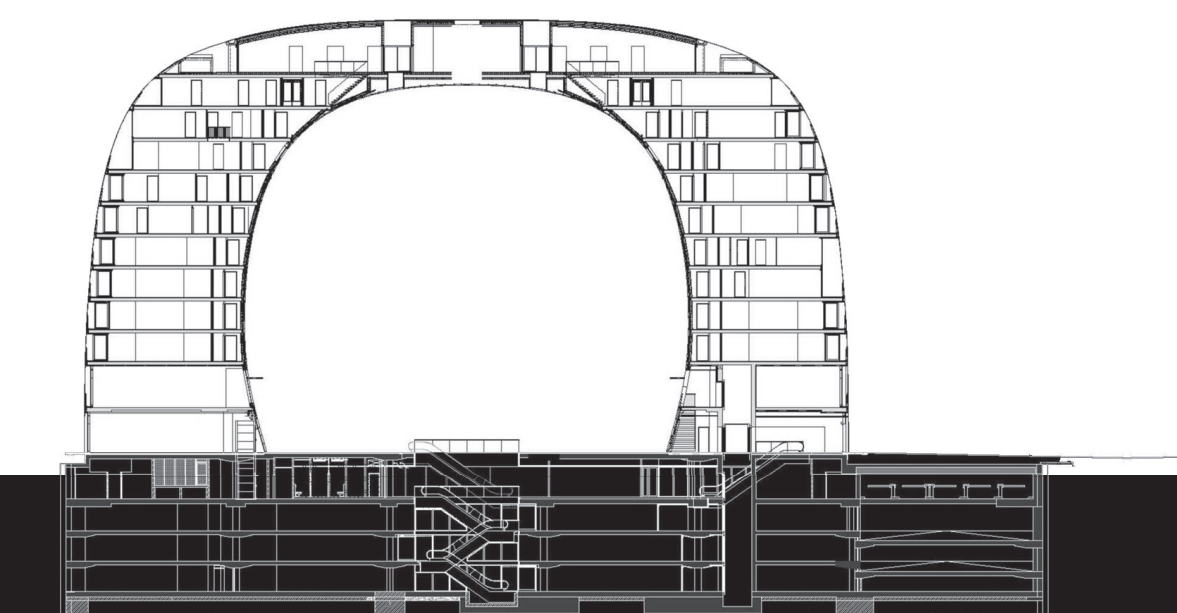
(Fig. 41)



(Fig. 42)



(Fig. 43)



(Fig. 44)

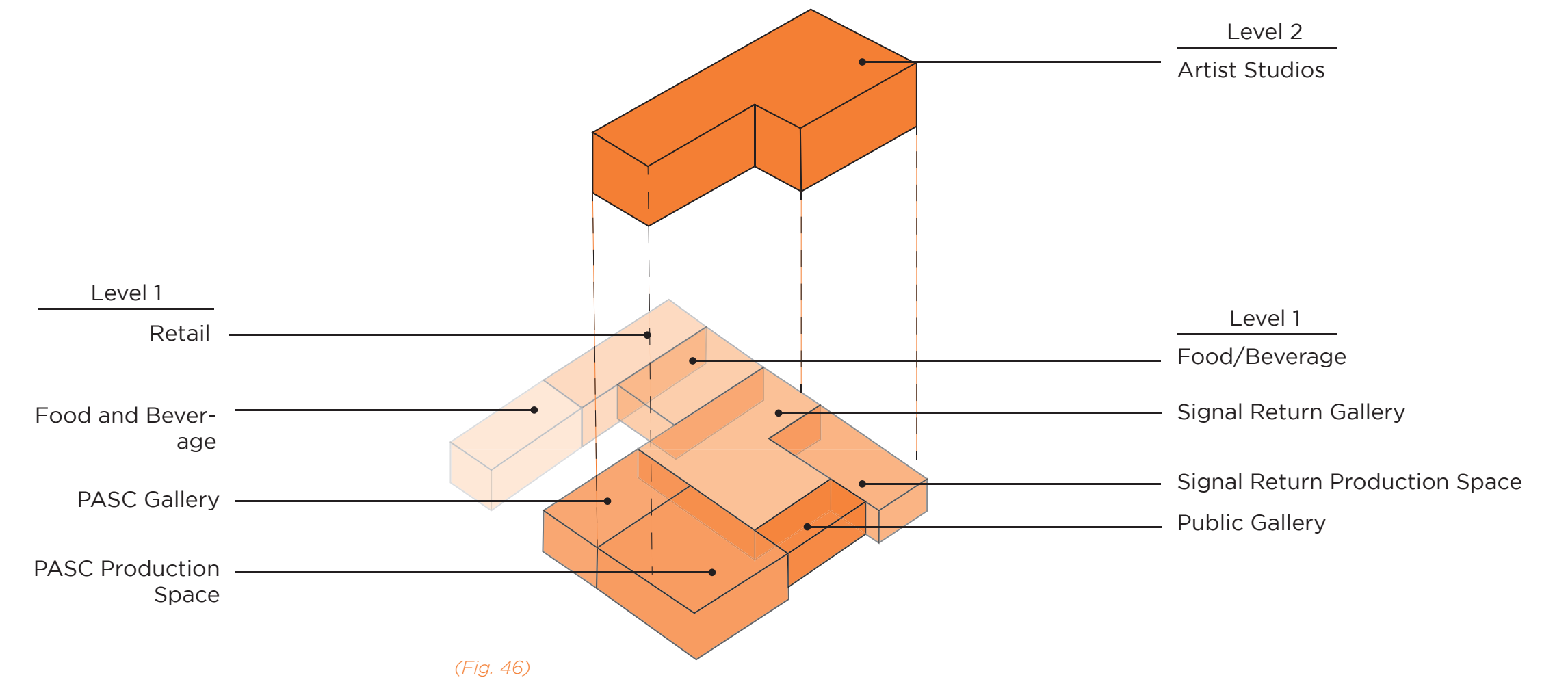
3.3 LANTERN

Detroit, Michigan, USA
[OMA + Jason Long]

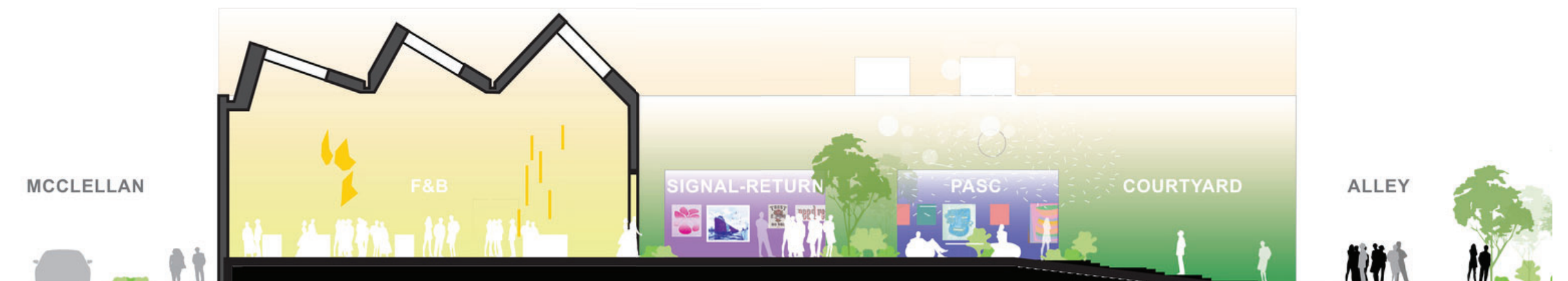
(Fig. 45)



PROGRAM ANALYSIS



(Fig. 46)



(Fig. 47)



NEUTRAL LEVELER

Lantern will act as a neutral leveler for the community. The space will not require membership or payment to enter and interact in. Additionally, the building will provide community services through the non-profit organizations that will be based here.



(Fig. 48)

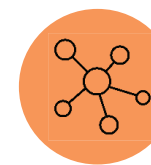


CONVERSATION AND SOCIABILITY

Lantern will become an “activity condenser” for the surrounding community. The introduction of a large courtyard as a communal outdoor seating area will support the conversation and sociability functions of the building.

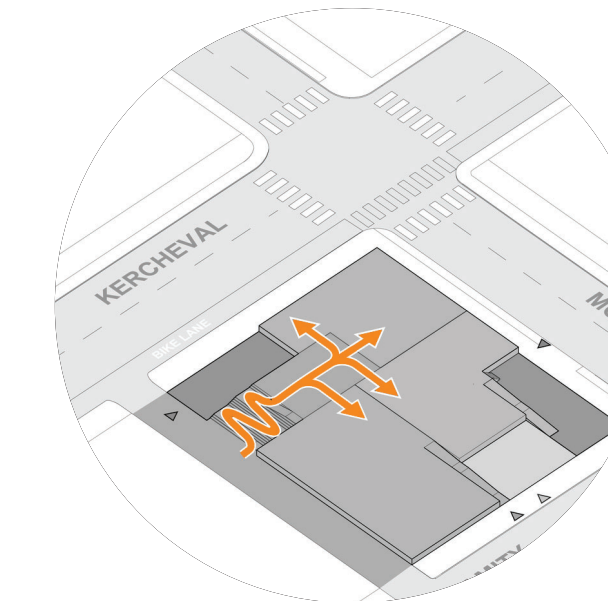
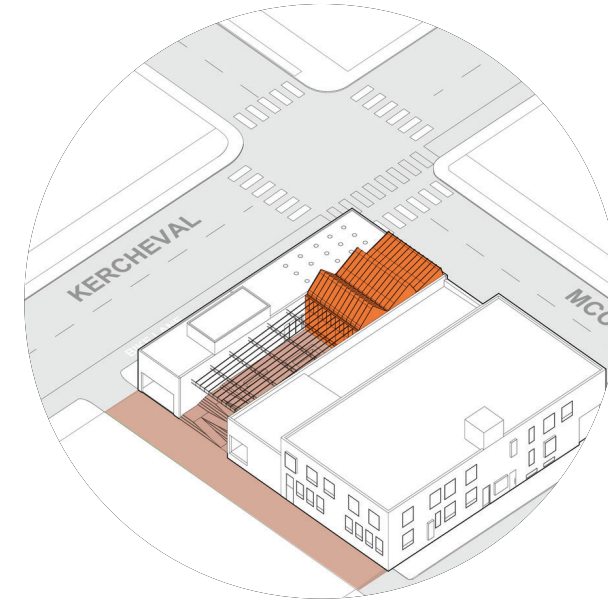


(Fig. 49)



CONNECTION + WALKABILITY

Lantern seeks to improve its connection and walkability by activating the adjacent side-street as the main course for foot traffic. This street will lead directly to the social courtyard and into the building.



(Fig. 50)



PARTNERSHIP + VOLUNTEERISM

Lantern will be anchored by two non-profits, PASC and Signal Return. These non-profit organizations focus community building through the arts.



[Photo courtesy of SignalReturnPress.org]

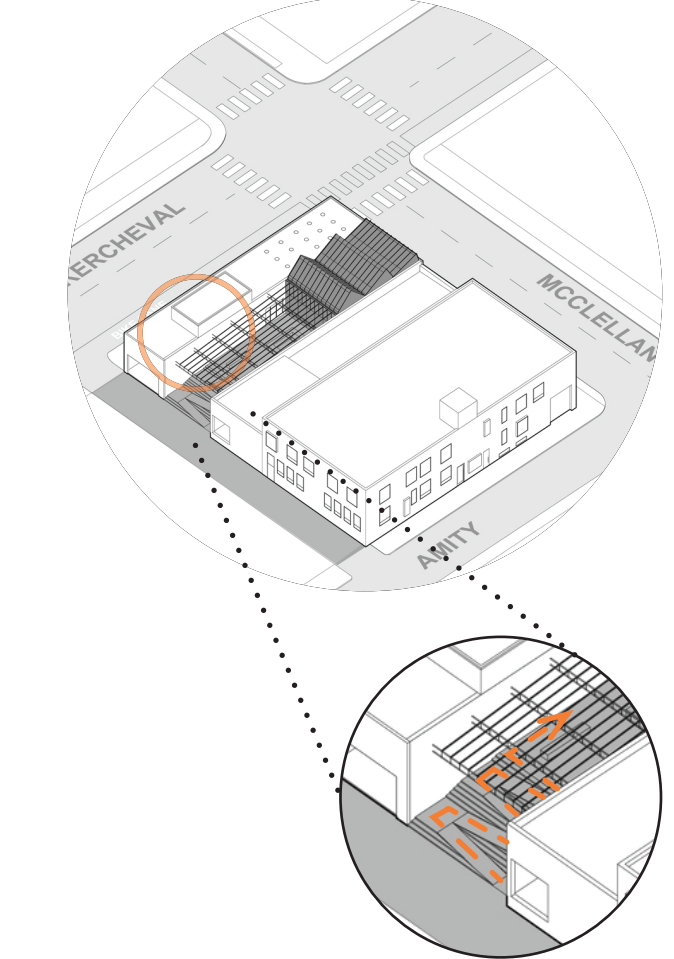


(Fig. 51)



DIVERSITY + INCLUSION

The non-profit PASC is dedicated to supporting adults with developmental disabilities and mental health issues. The services provided to these groups helps support diversity in the community. The design artfully incorporates a ramp integrated directly into the stairs of the main courtyard entrance making the space more inclusive towards the disabled.



(Fig. 52)

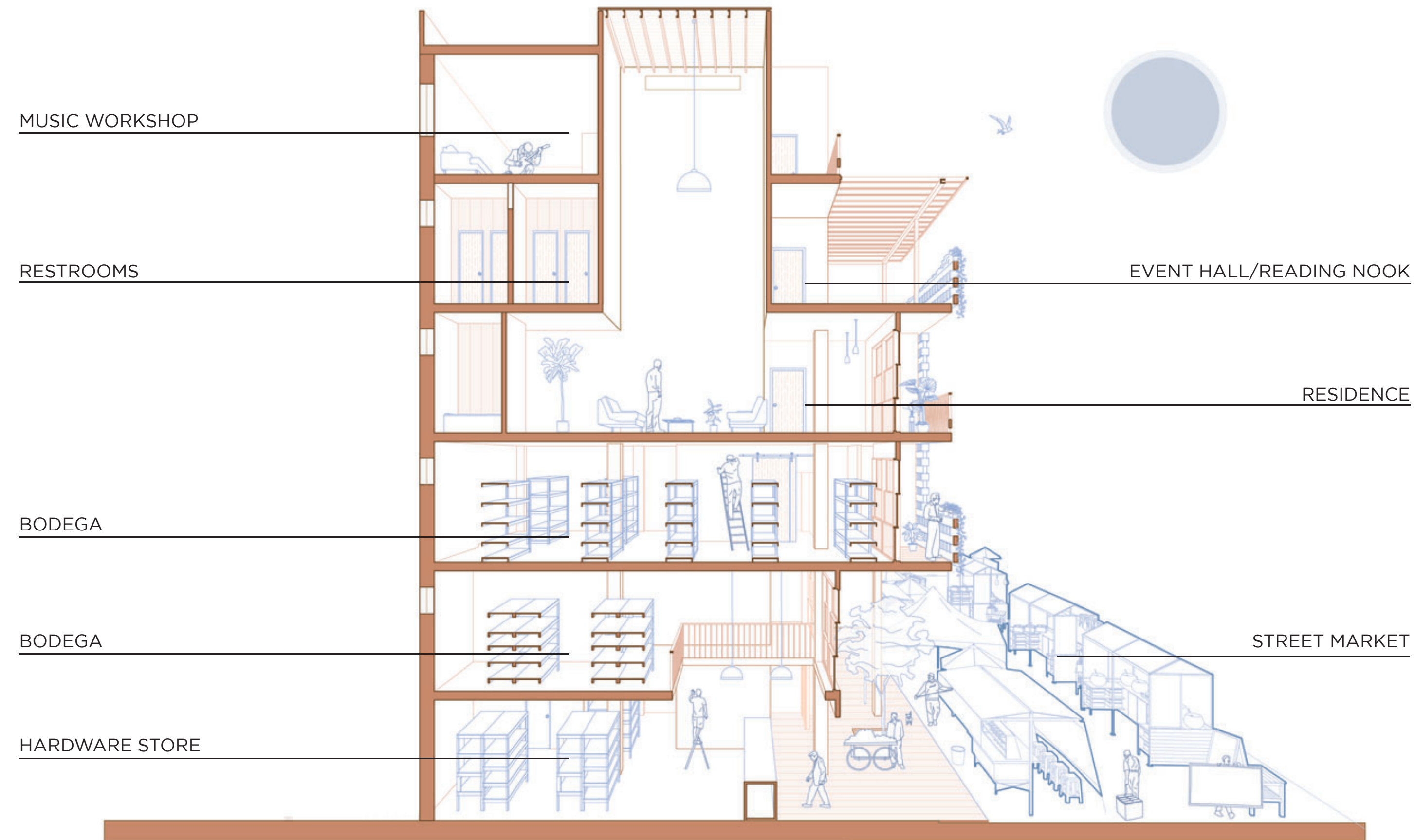


3.4 PROVIDER PRODUCTIVE CENTER

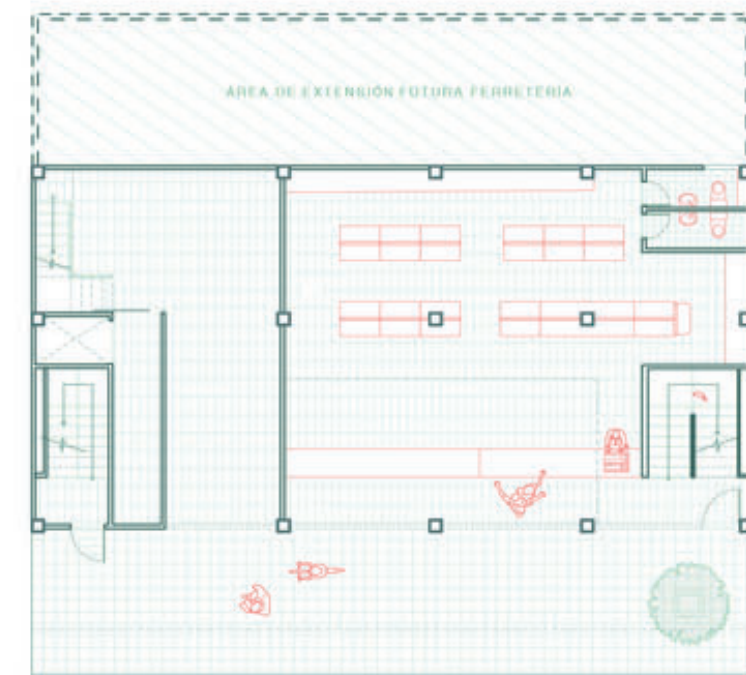
Montalvo, Ecuador
[Natura Futura Arquitectura]

(Fig. 53)

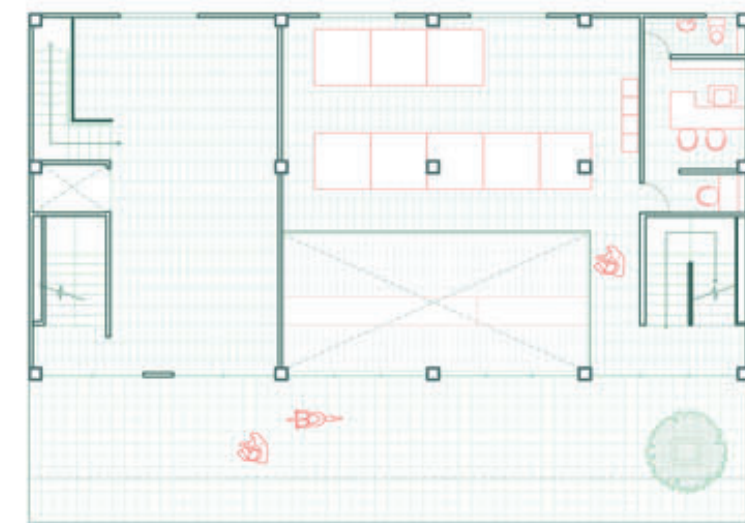
PROGRAM ANALYSIS



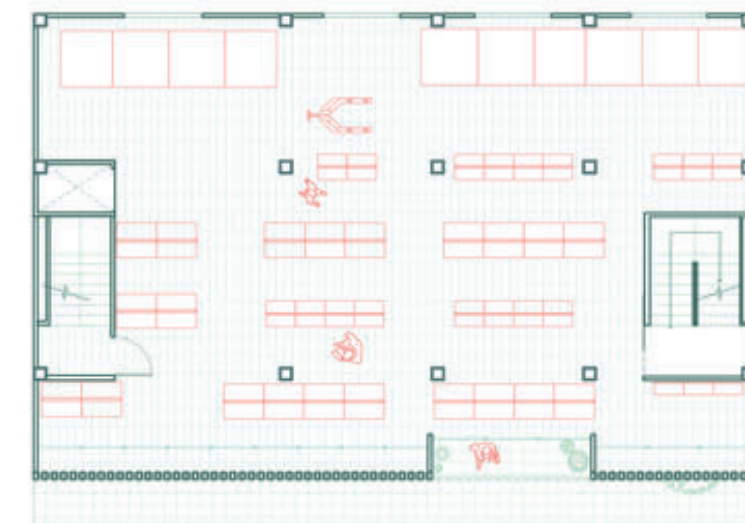
(Fig. 54)



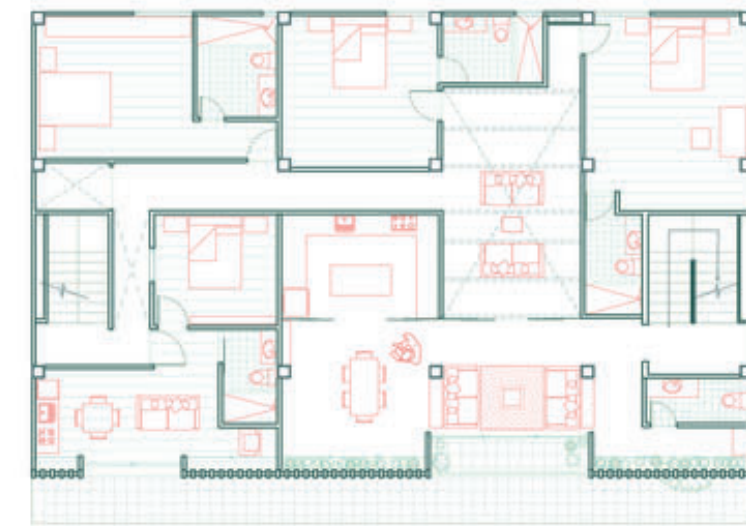
PLANTA BAJA - FERRETERÍA



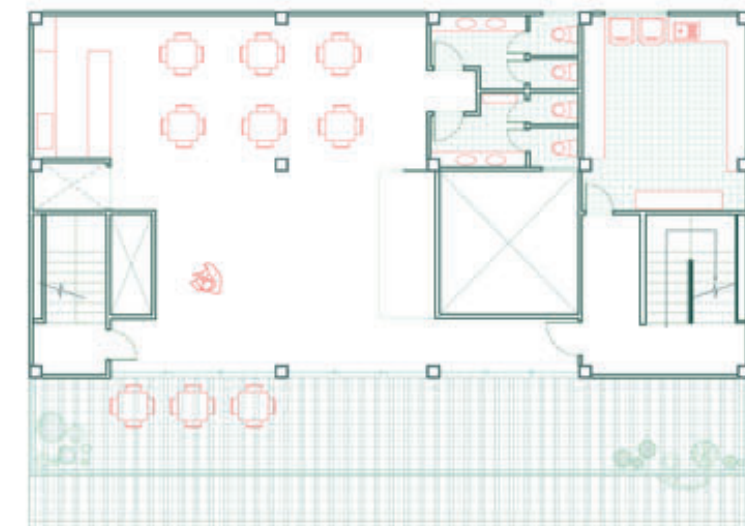
1ER NIVEL - FERRETERÍA + BODEGA



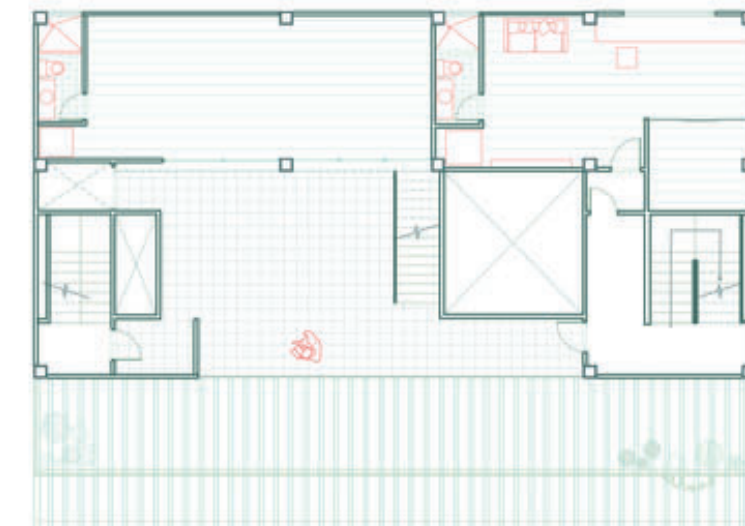
2DO NIVEL - BODEGA GENERAL



3ER NIVEL - VIVIENDAS



4TO NIVEL - SALA DE EVENTOS + TERRAZAS



5TO NIVEL - GYM + TALLER DE MÚSICA



LOCAL + RECLAIMED MATERIALS

The facade of the Provider Productive center is made entirely from handmade brick. This is the common vernacular of Ecuadorian architecture. By using this material, the designers are celebrating and honoring the traditional Ecuadorian methods of material fabrication.



(Fig. 56)



SUSTAINABLE BUILDING SYSTEMS

The Provider Productive Center uses passive shading and cooling through its double permeable facade system. This is complimentary to the three story skylight which also provides ventilation and is referred to as the "lungs" of the building.

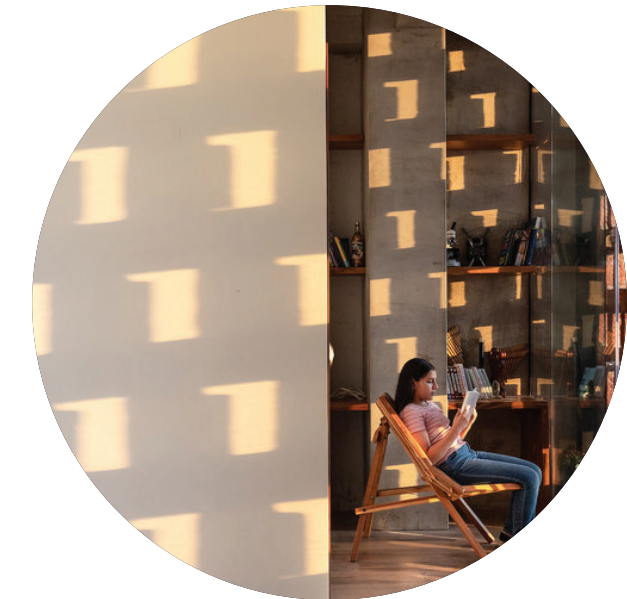


(Fig. 57)



FAMILIARITY + COMFORT

Within the Provider Productive Center are nooks and terraces meant to evoke a sense of relaxation and comfort. This feeling is strengthened by the warmth of the brick material and the filtered light that reaches the interior spaces.



(Fig. 58)



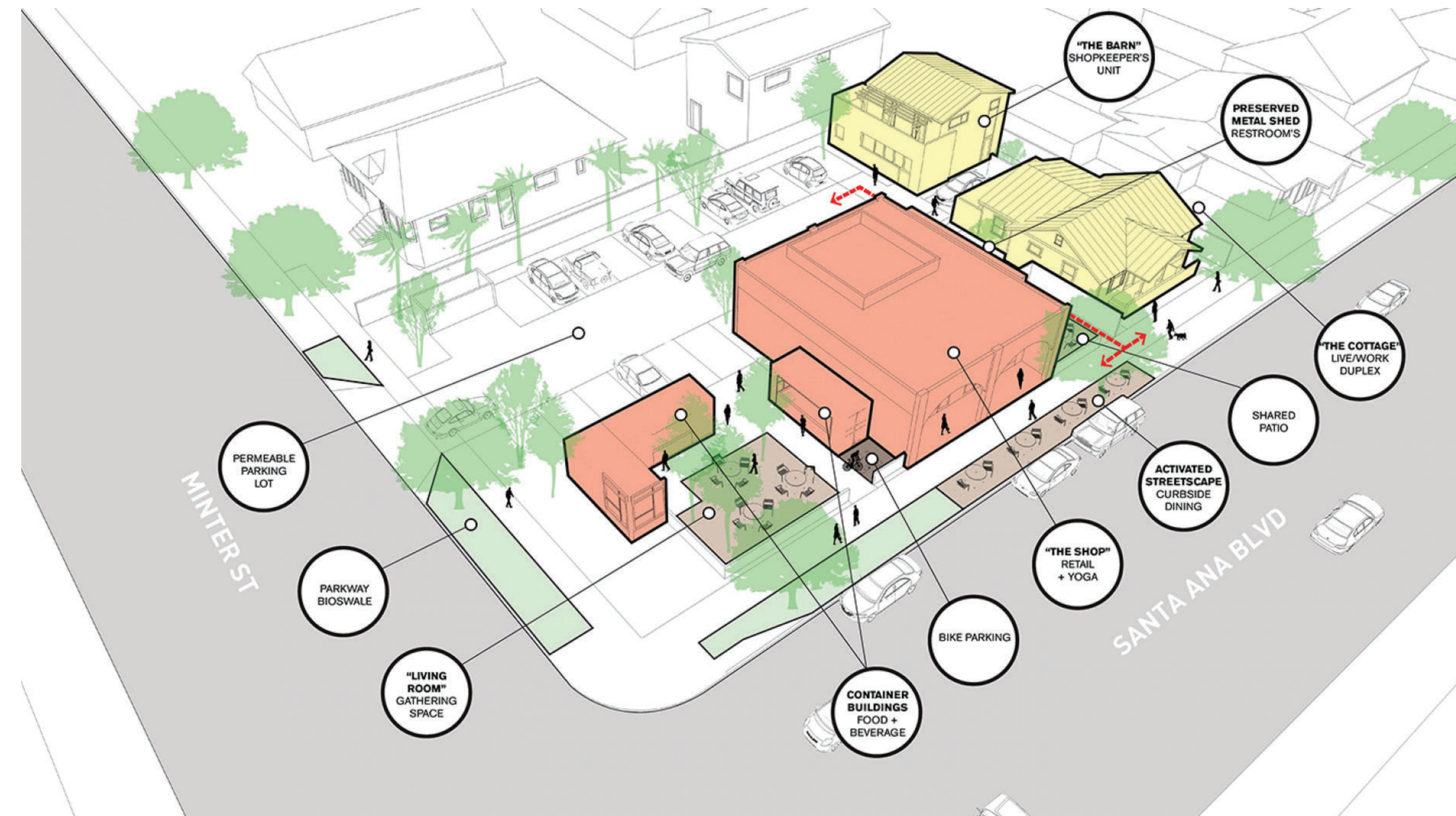


3.5 THE ROOST

Santa Ana, California, USA
 [Studioneleven]

(Fig. 59)

PROGRAM ANALYSIS



(Fig. 60)

SITE PLAN

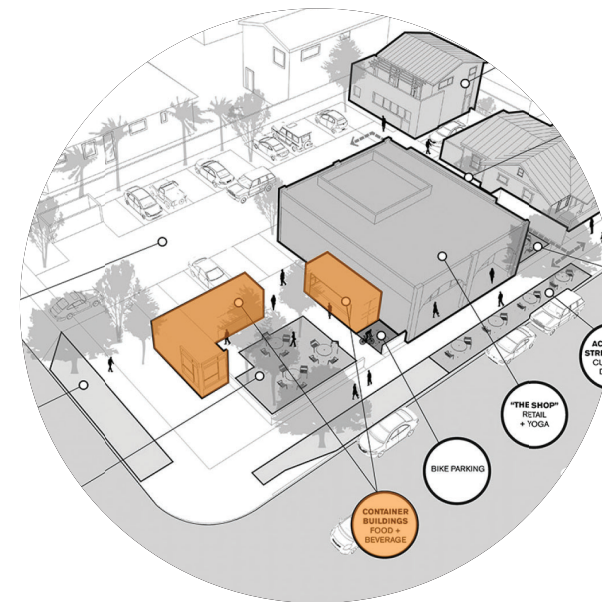


(Fig. 61)



LOCAL + RECLAIMED MATERIALS

The Roost incorporates recycled shipping containers to support the food and beverage areas on site. Any pieces of shipping container that have been cut away have been reincorporated into the facade of the other structures on site.

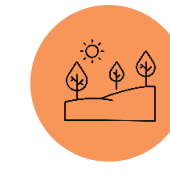


(Fig. 62)

RESTAURANT + BEER GARDEN

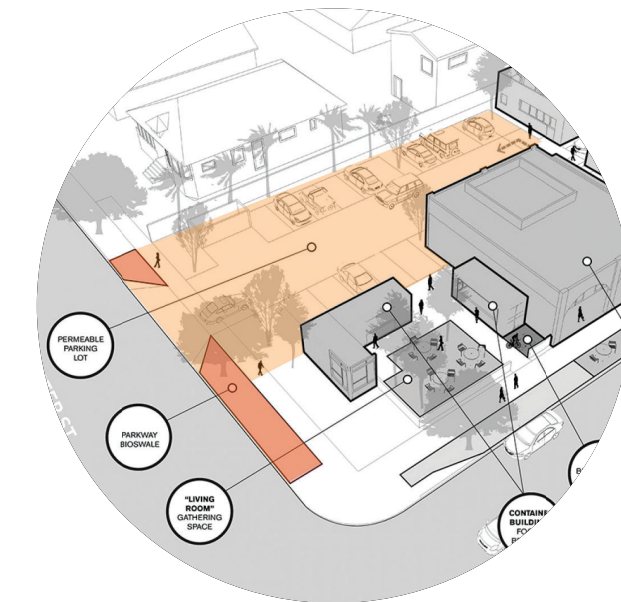


(Fig. 65)



GREENSPACE + ECOLOGY

The parking lot is made from decomposed granite which allows for ground water infiltration. Also on site is a bio-swale garden that works to capture and filter rain water as it percolates into the ground.



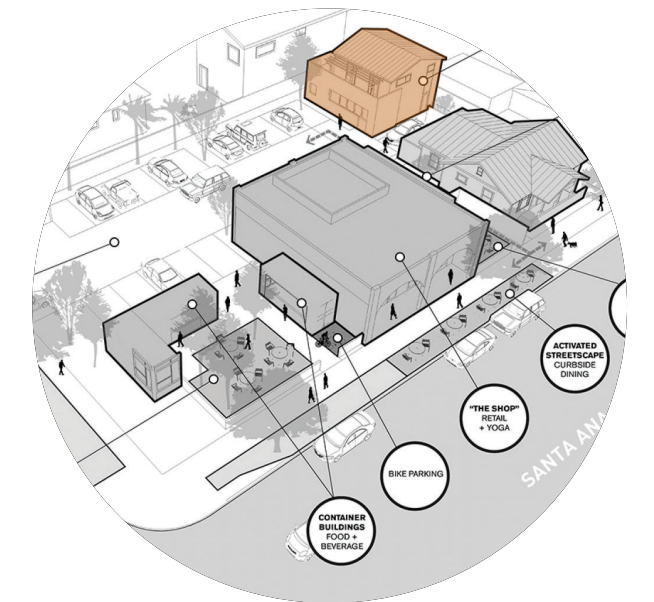
(Fig. 63)

COMMERCIAL BUILDING



ENTREPRENEURIAL PROMOTION

The Roost helps support community entrepreneurship with the incorporation of the "Shopkeeper's Unit." This facility acts as a DIY space that offers 3D printers, laser cutters, and wood shop machinery to members of the community. This space encourages architects, artists, and small business owners to come use these tools and bring their projects to life.



(Fig. 64)

THE BARN. LIVE/WORK



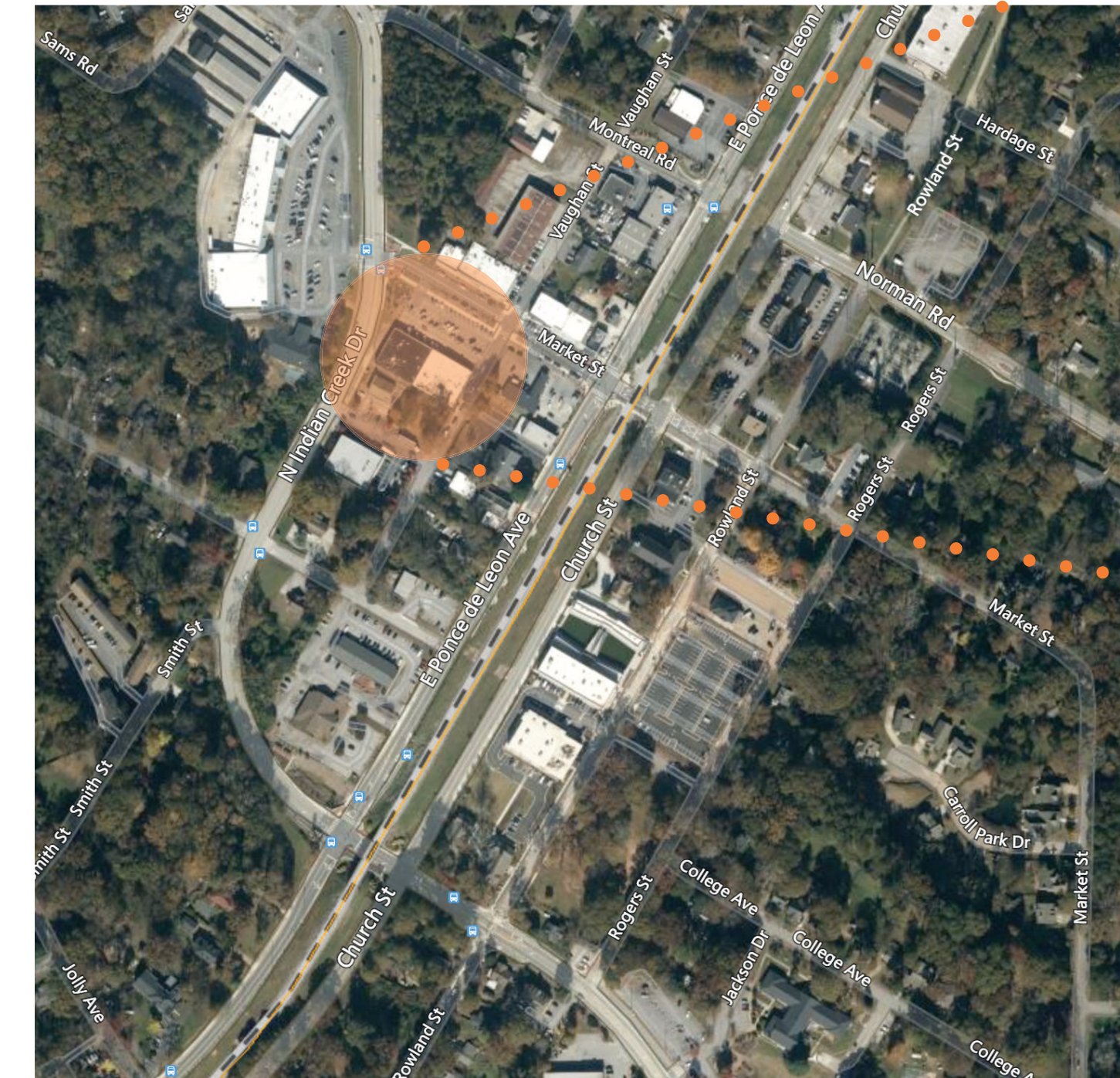
4.0 Site Analysis

4.1

GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

SITE INTRODUCTION : DOWNTOWN CLARKSTON

After careful consideration, a downtown location in Clarkston was chosen to address the needs of the local population and support the city government's commitment to funding initiatives aimed at enhancing public areas in Clarkston. A thorough examination revealed that a significant number of refugees and minority groups reside in Clarkston, who face challenges such as food insecurity and inadequate community gathering spaces.



(Fig. 66)



3643 MARKET STREET
CLARKSTON, GA, 30021

ZONE : TC (TOWN CENTER), MIXED-USE

TOTAL SQUARE FEET : 55,321

SURROUNDING PROGRAM



COMMERCIAL USE



FOOD ACCESS



GOVERNMENT



RELIGION

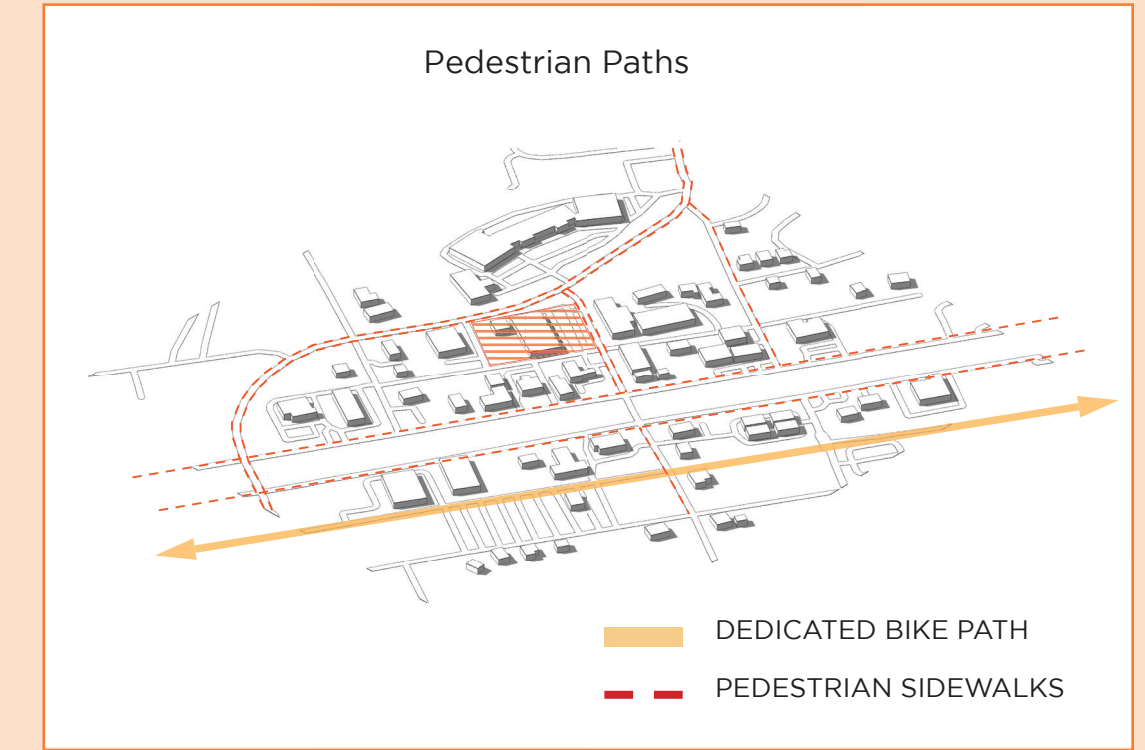
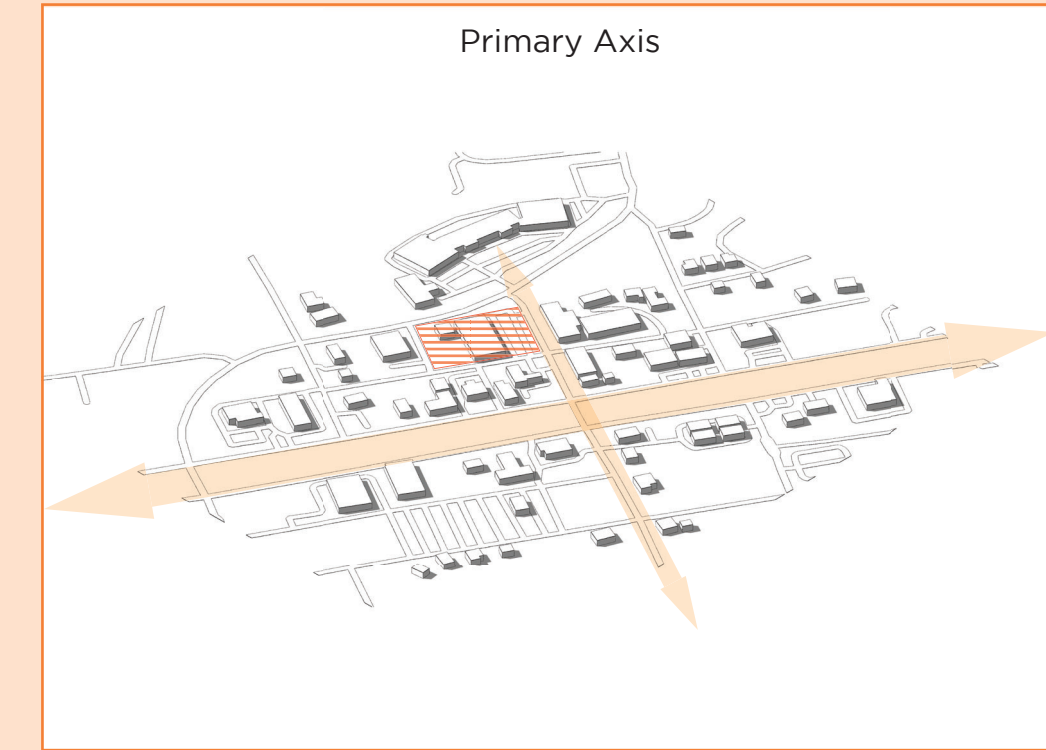


MULTIFAMILY



SINGLE FAMILY

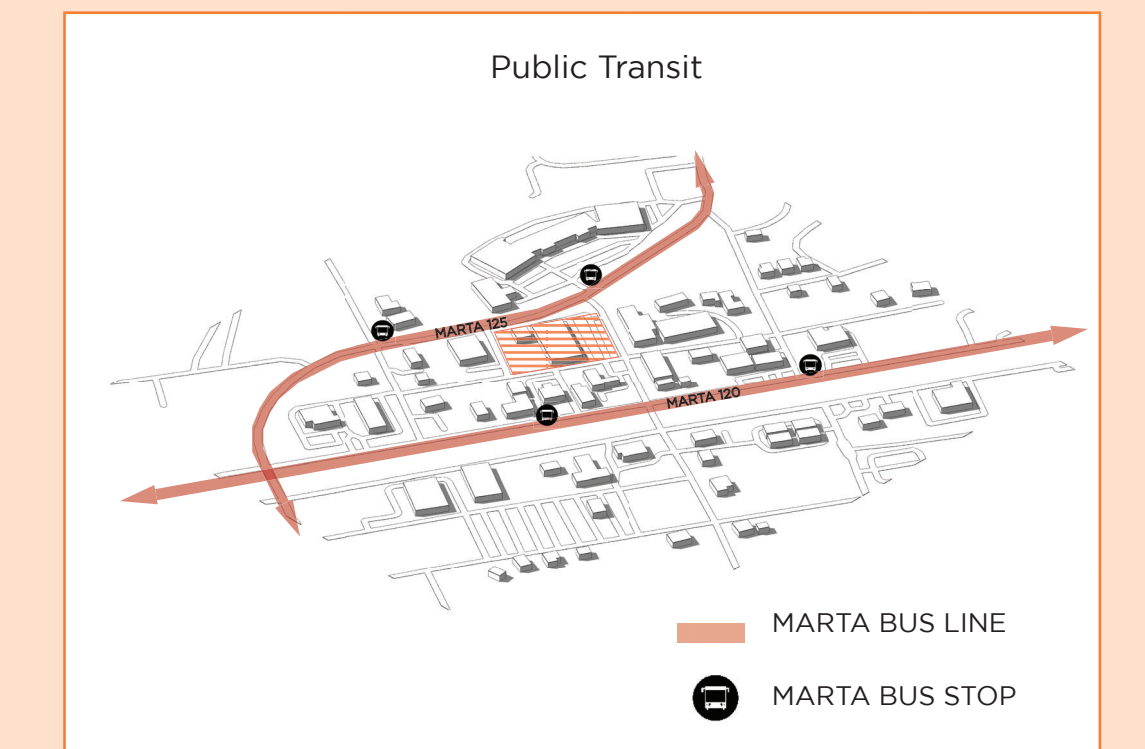
ROADS + PATHS



- DEDICATED BIKE PATH
- PEDESTRIAN SIDEWALKS



- PRIMARY ROADS
- SECONDARY ROADS



- MARTA BUS LINE
- MARTA BUS STOP

LOCAL FOOD ACCESS

The results of a study examining food access indicate a pressing requirement for architectural interventions to enhance access to food in and around the downtown area of Clarkston. Moreover, the study highlights the diversity of international cuisine offered by the town's refugee community. The proposed initiative aims to ensure consistent, high-quality food access to the population of Clarkston while also celebrating the multicultural cuisine of its refugees.



(Fig. 69)

HIGHEST QUALITY FOOD ACCESS



(Fig. 70)

GEOGRAPHICAL CONTEXT

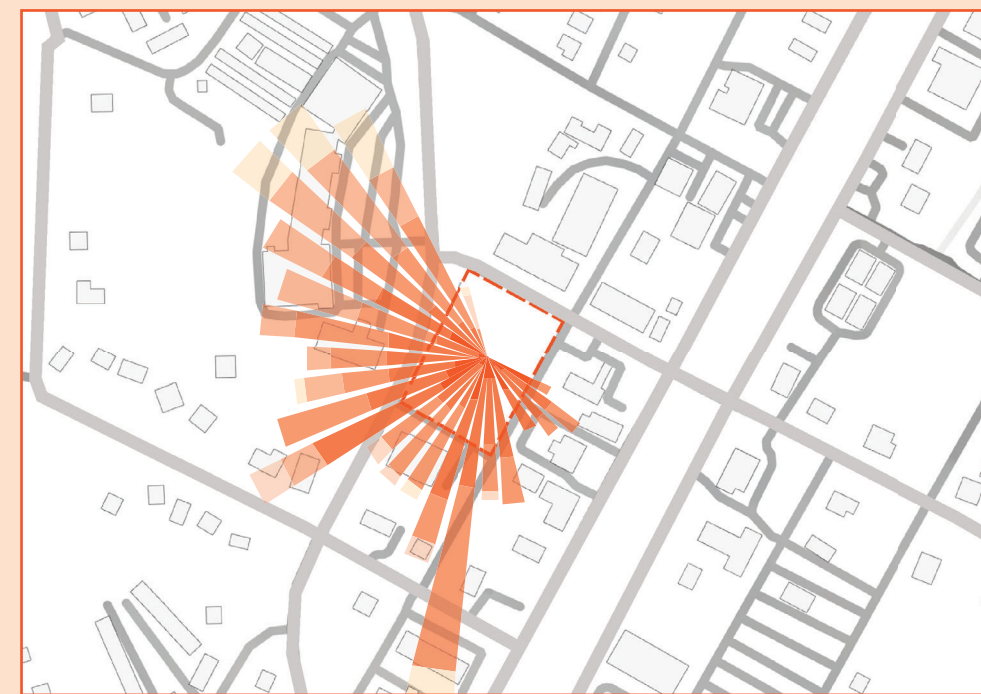
SURROUNDING BLOCK SIZE



FIGURE/GROUND



WIND DIAGRAM



ISOVIST DIAGRAM



SUN PATH ANALYSIS

SUMMER SOLSTICE

SUNSET : 8:51pm

VERNAL EQUINOX

SUNSET : 7:48pm

AUTUMN EQUINOX

SUNSET : 7:33pm

WINTER SOLSTICE

SUNSET : 5:32pm

SUMMER SOLSTICE

SUNRISE : 6:27am

VERNAL EQUINOX

SUNRISE : 7:41am

AUTUMN EQUINOX

SUNRISE : 7:26am

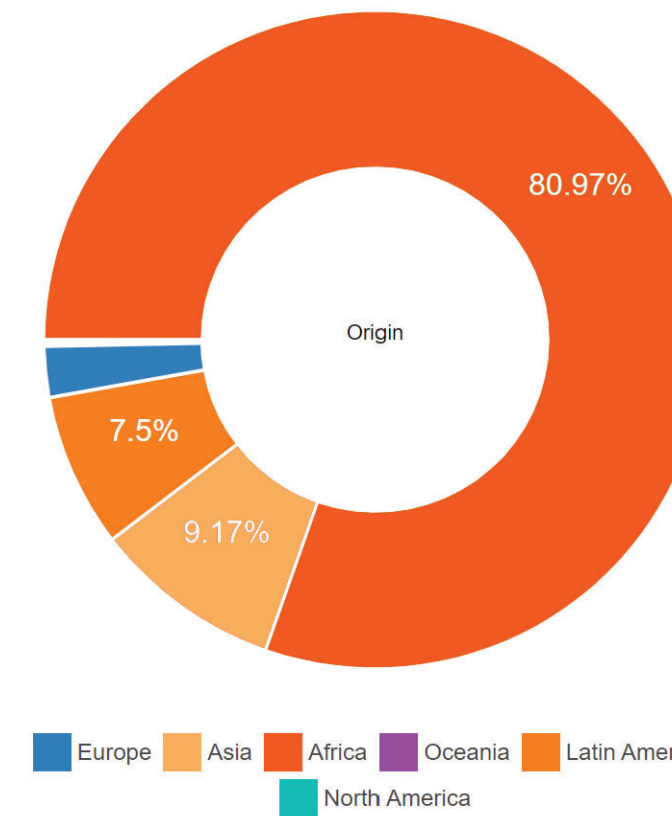
WINTER SOLSTICE

SUNRISE : 7:38am

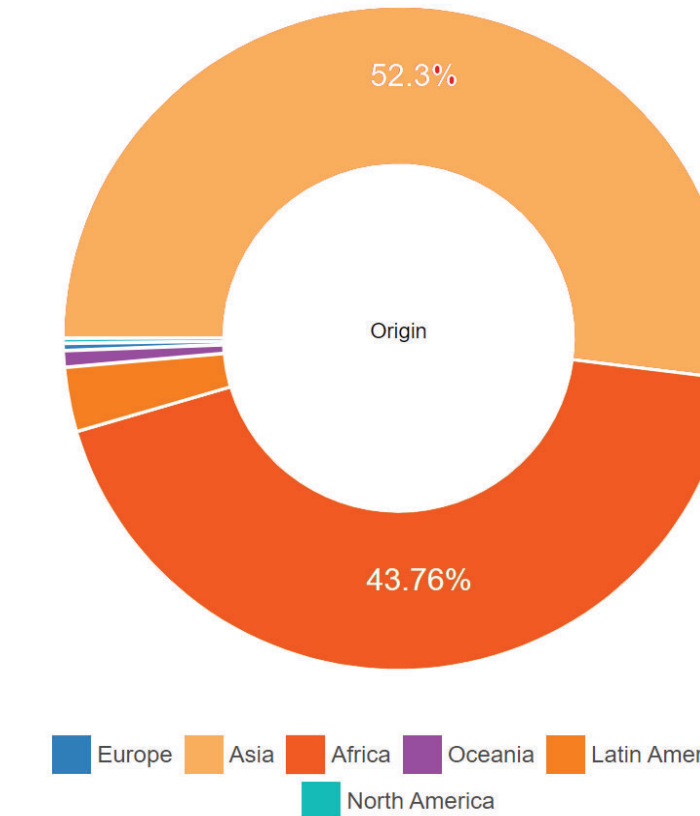
4.2 DEMOGRAPHICS + HISTORY

DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

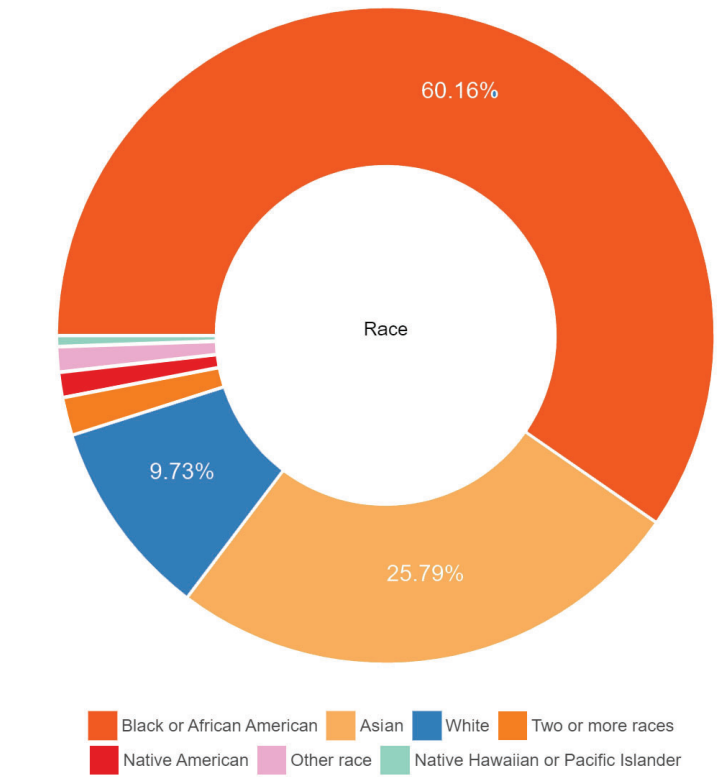
POPULATION BY RACE



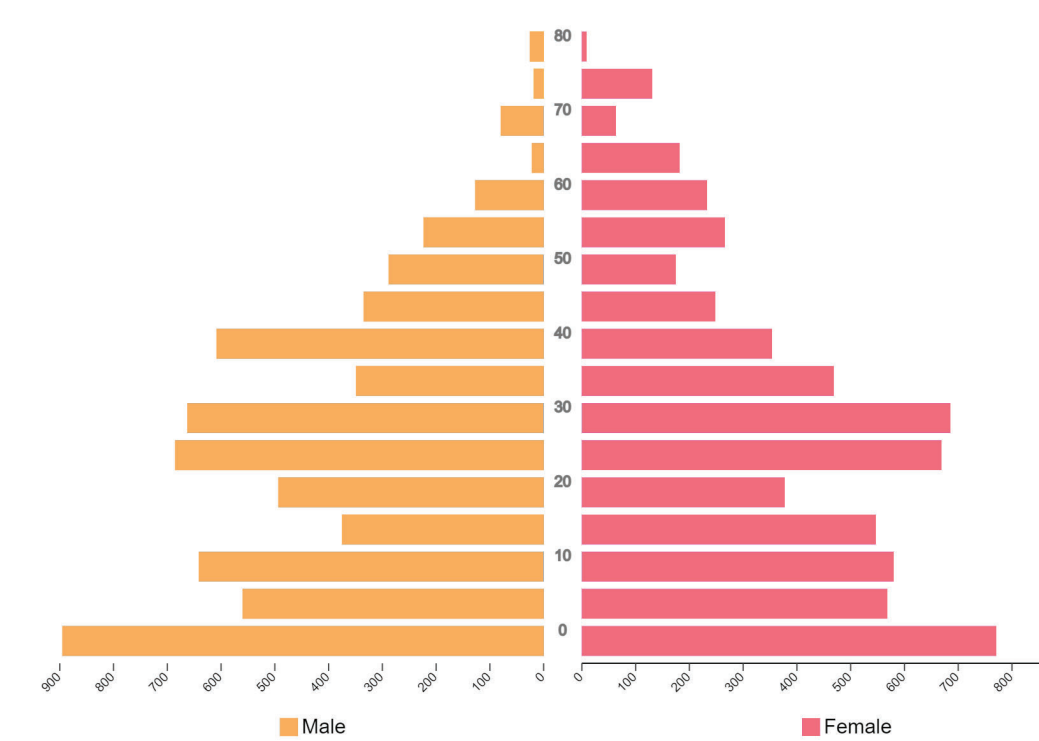
ORIGIN OF NON-CITIZENS



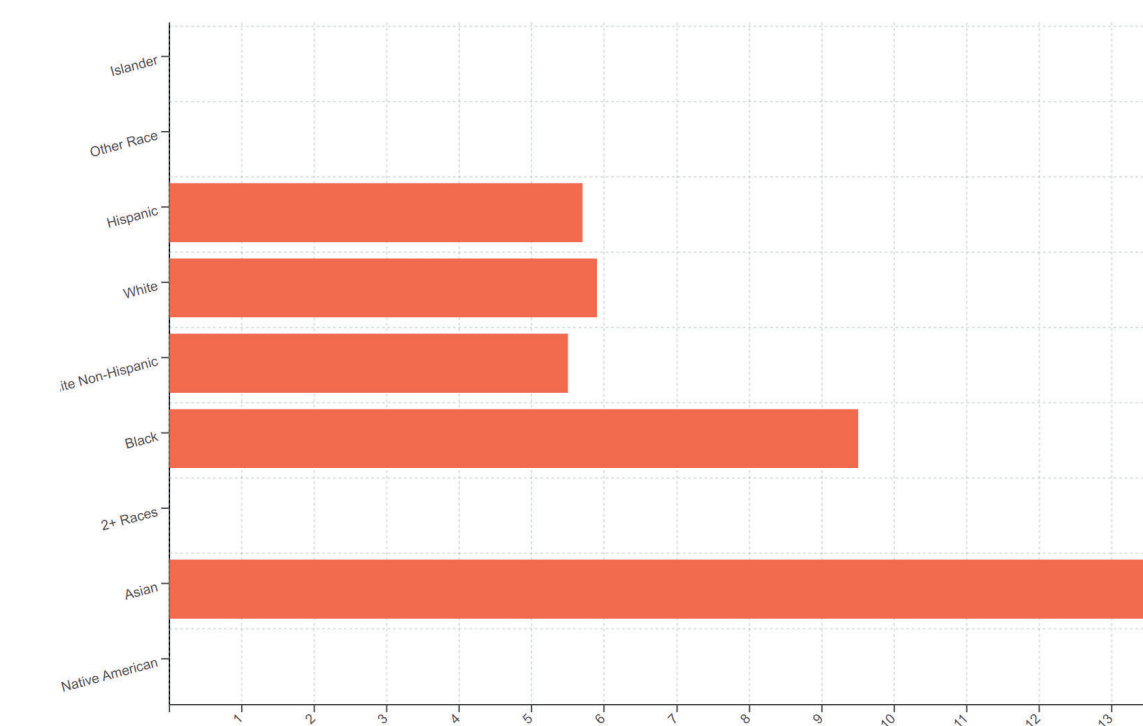
ORIGIN OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS



POPULATION BY GENDER AND AGE



UNEMPLOYMENT BY RACE

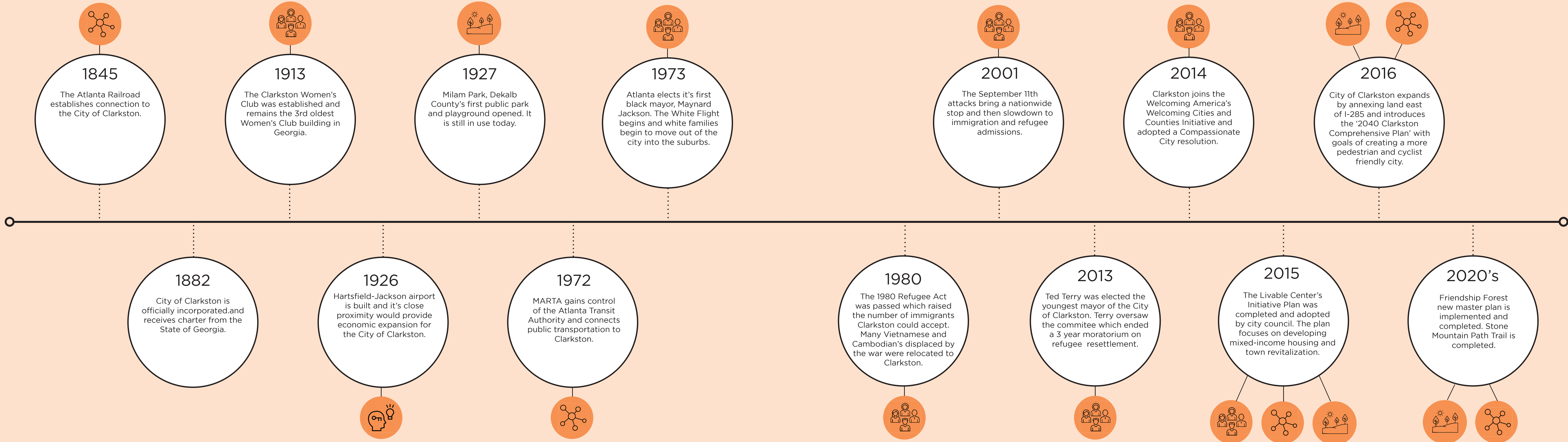


FINDINGS

The findings of this analysis affirm the significant presence of refugees in Clarkston. According to the charts provided, the majority of Clarkston's population have migrated from African or Asian nations. The population seems to be evenly distributed between males and females, with the median age group ranging from 20 to 30. The unemployment analysis suggests that there is a need for economic assistance for a significant portion of the Asian population. These facts are considered while devising an architectural programmatic response.

(Fig. 73)

A BRIEF HISTORY OF CLARKSTON



4.3 LIVABLE CENTERS INITIATIVE

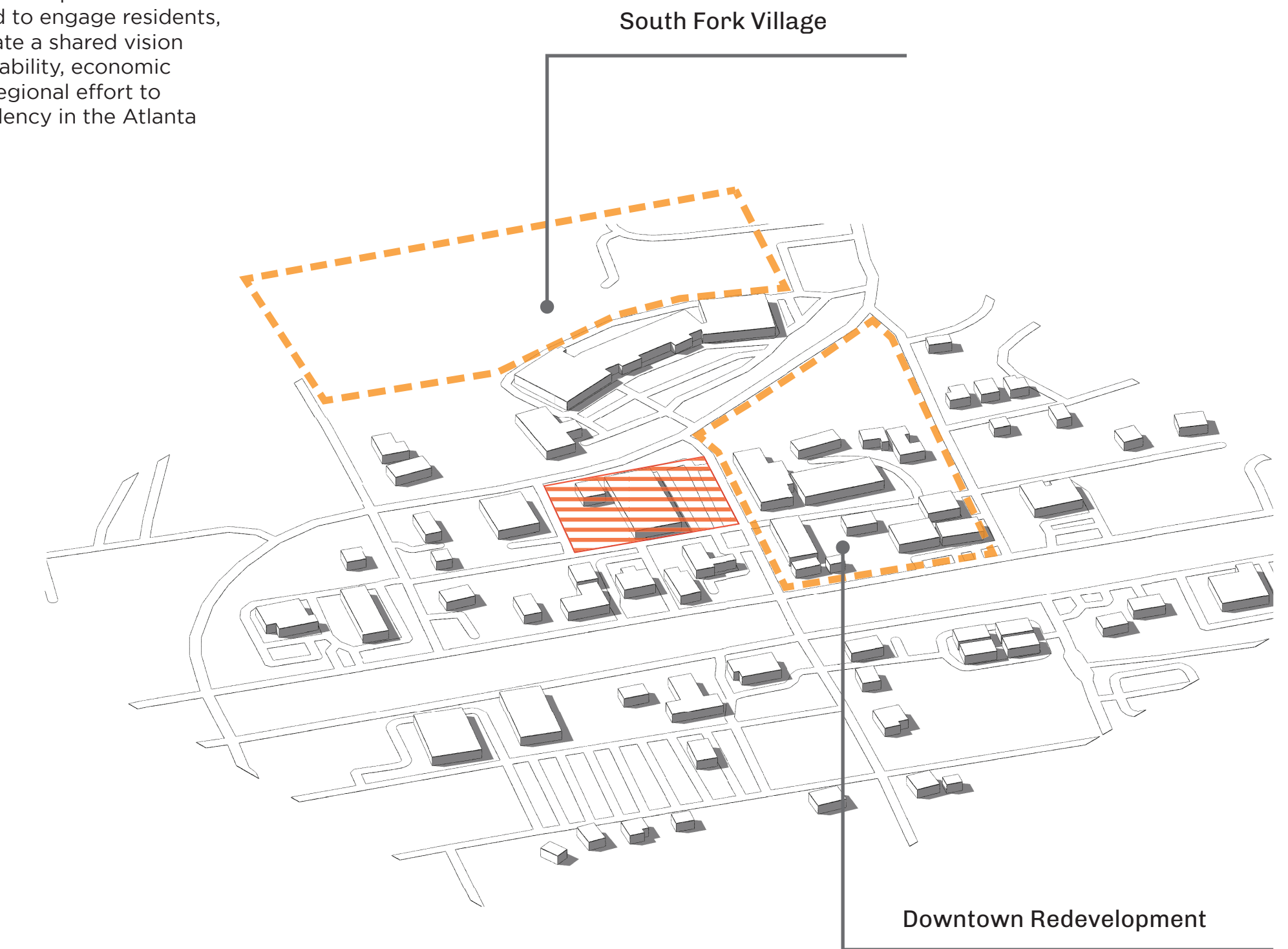
CLARKSTON'S LIVABLE CENTERS INITIATIVE

The Livable Centers Initiative (LCI) is a community-driven planning process aimed at promoting sustainable and equitable development in the city of Clarkston, Georgia. The LCI program seeks to create more walkable, bike-friendly, and transit-oriented communities by improving the built environment, providing better transportation options, and enhancing public spaces. The LCI process is designed to engage residents, businesses, and other stakeholders in a collaborative effort to create a shared vision for the future of Clarkston, with a focus on enhancing the city's livability, economic vitality, and overall quality of life. The program is part of a larger regional effort to promote sustainable development and reduce automobile dependency in the Atlanta metropolitan area.

South Fork Village

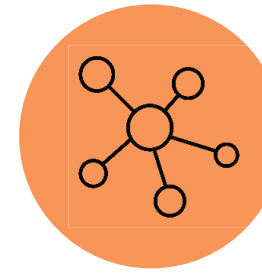


Downtown Redevelopment



(Fig. 75)

4.4 SITE FORCES

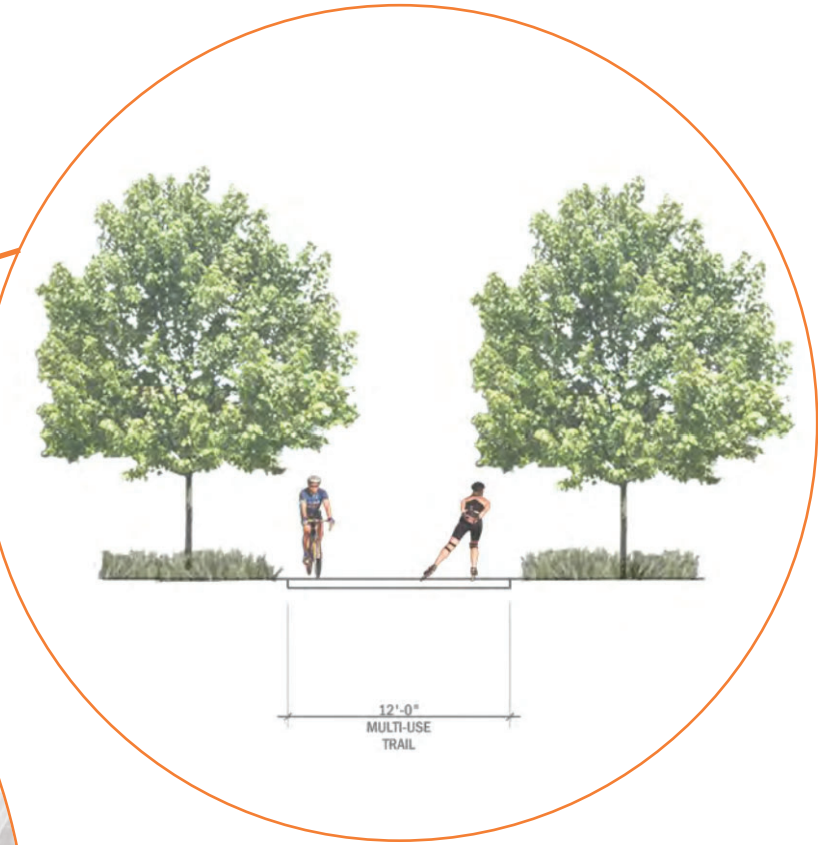


SITE FORCES

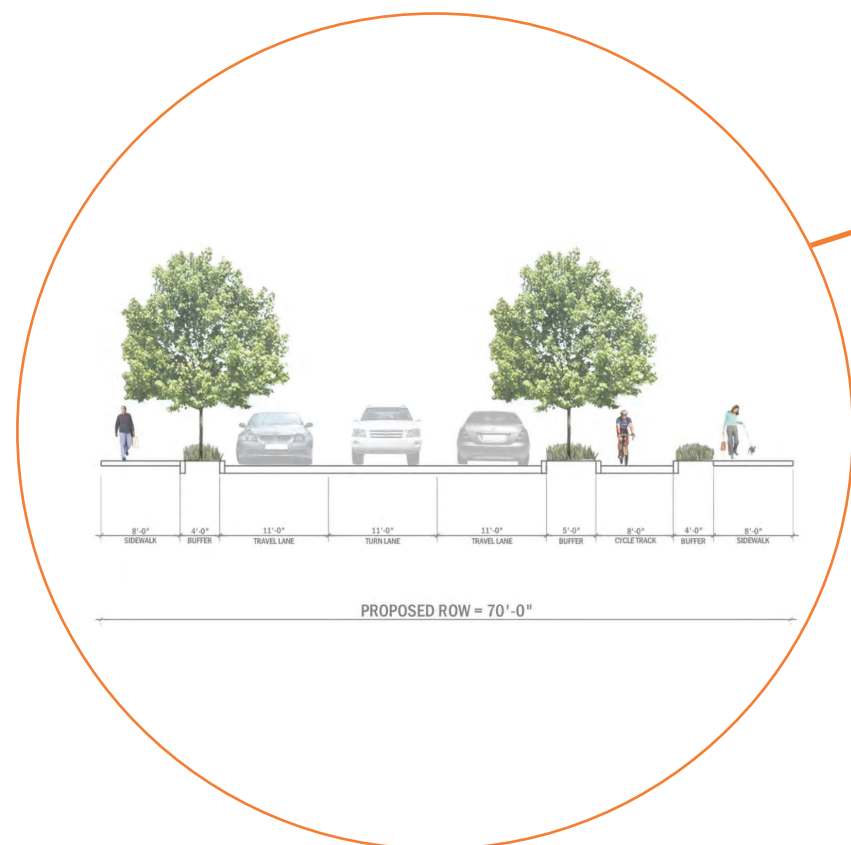
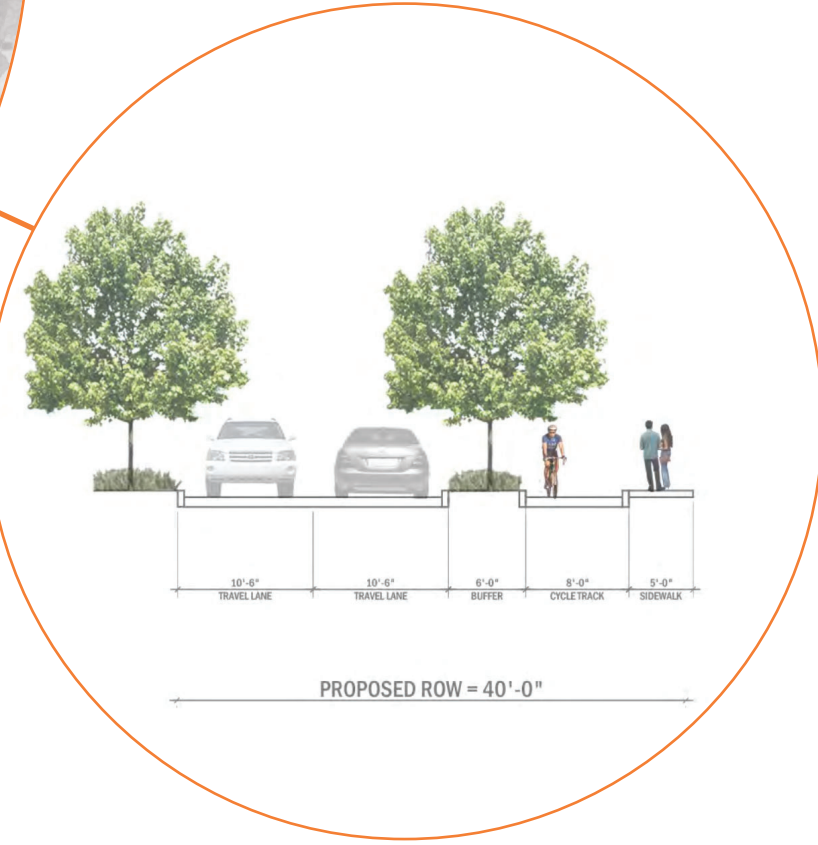
The site's development is primarily propelled by future LCI developments in the surrounding area, enhanced connectivity among the three public transportation stops proximate to the site, and implementation of road diets that will improve pedestrian and cyclist safety in the vicinity.



NEW PEDESTRIAN PATH



MARKET STREET



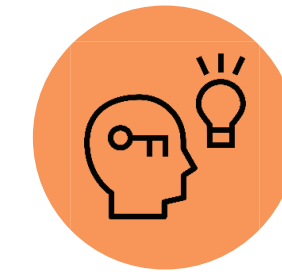
N. INDIAN CREEK

(Fig. 76)

5.0 Design Response

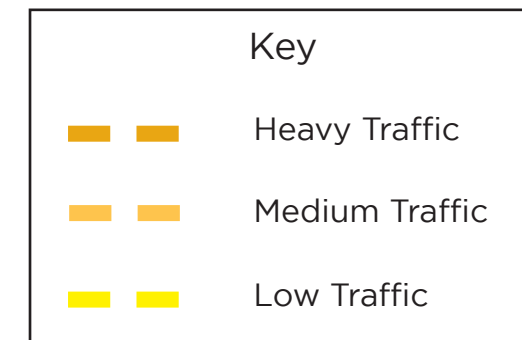
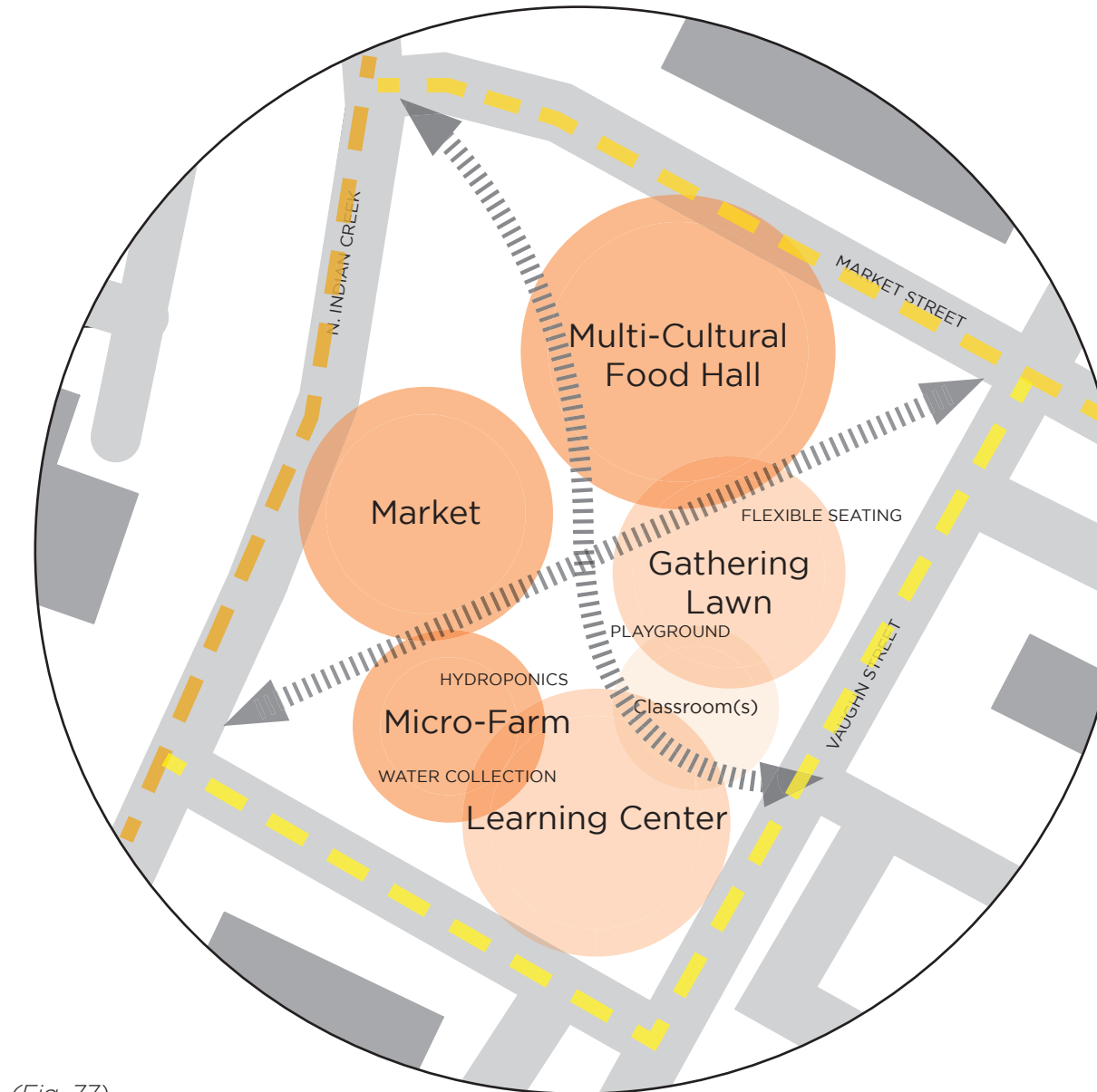
5.1

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

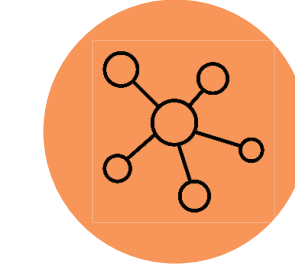
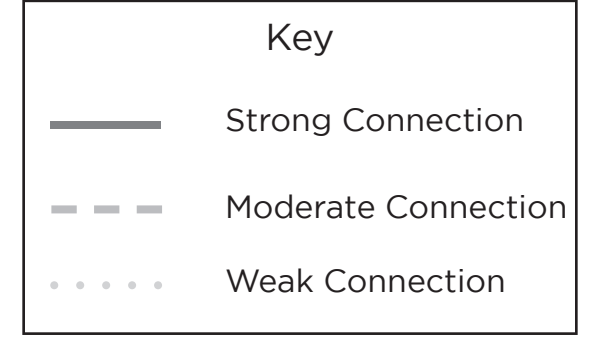
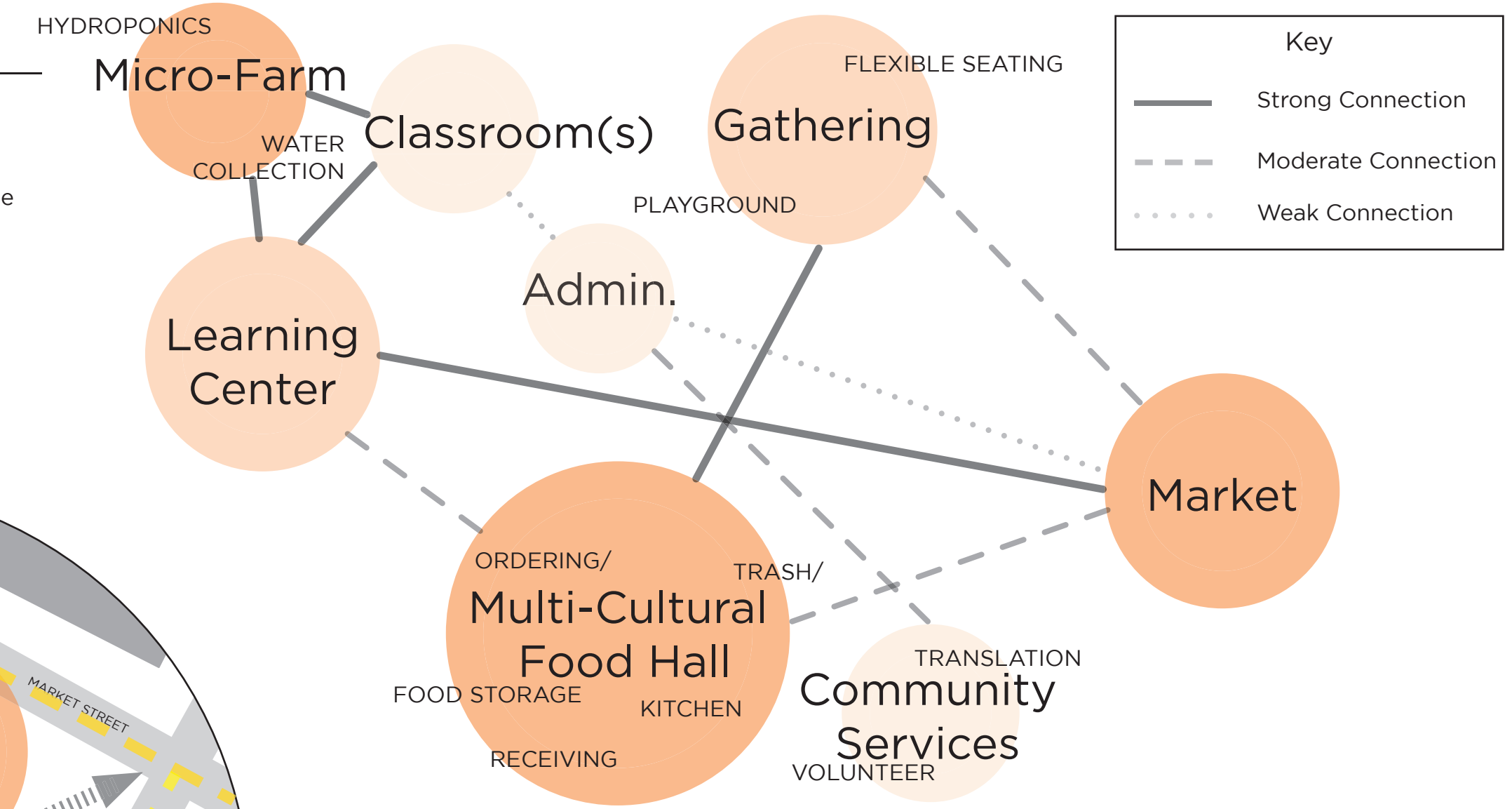


PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

The programmatic elements were established based on the findings of the site analysis, which uncovered a requirement for economic aid and improved food accessibility within the vicinity.



(Fig. 77)



PLACEMENT ON SITE

The arrangement of the programmatic components on the premises was primarily influenced by the adjacent roadway circumstances. To cater to the market's need for vehicular access, it was positioned in proximity to the road that accommodates the highest number of vehicles. As for the food hall, it was situated away from the main street and is expected to serve as a secure pedestrian pathway once the road diet is put into effect. Lastly, the learning center was situated in the rear corner of the site where traffic flow is minimal, thereby rendering it a safer entry point for pedestrians and young children.

5.2

SPACIAL TYPOLOGIES STUDY



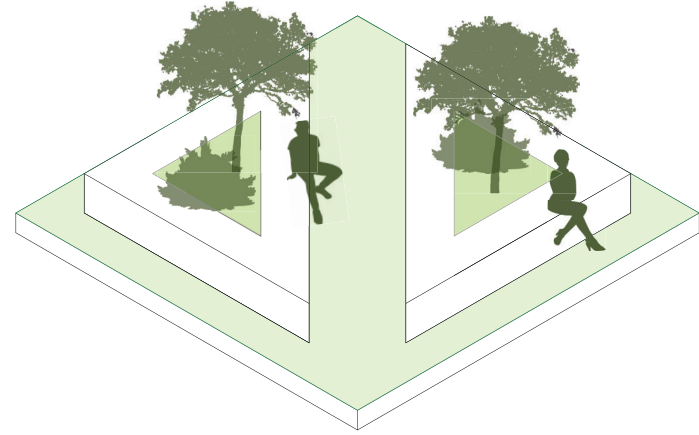


SPACIAL TYPOLOGIES

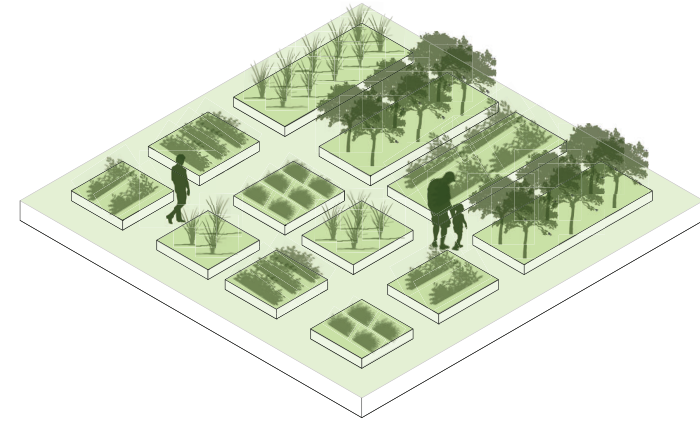
To enhance spatial equity, a broad range of spatial typologies must be incorporated to accommodate various user groups. This diversity in spaces guarantees the inclusion of multiple perspectives.



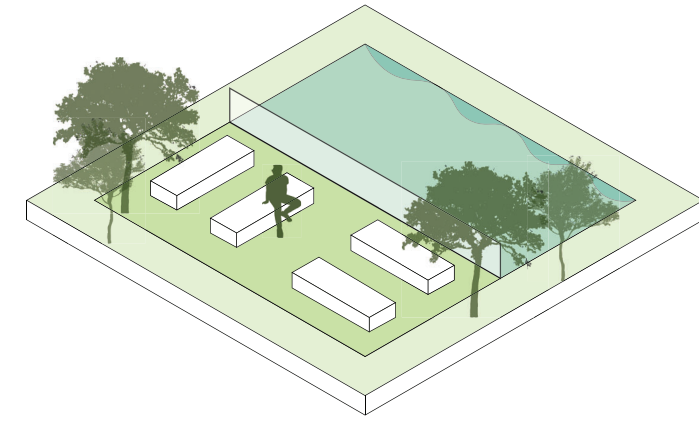
Outdoor



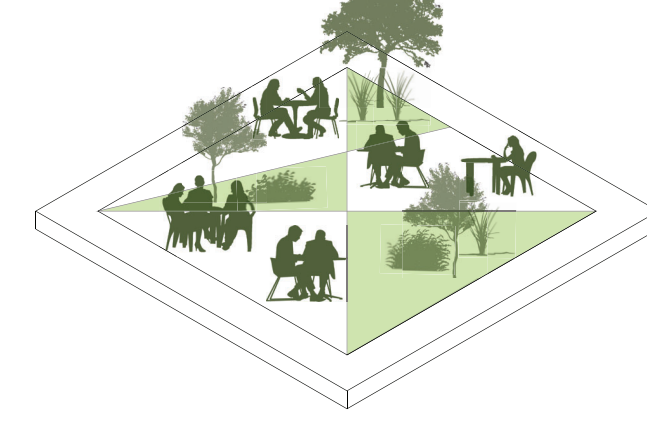
Greenspace



Urban Farm



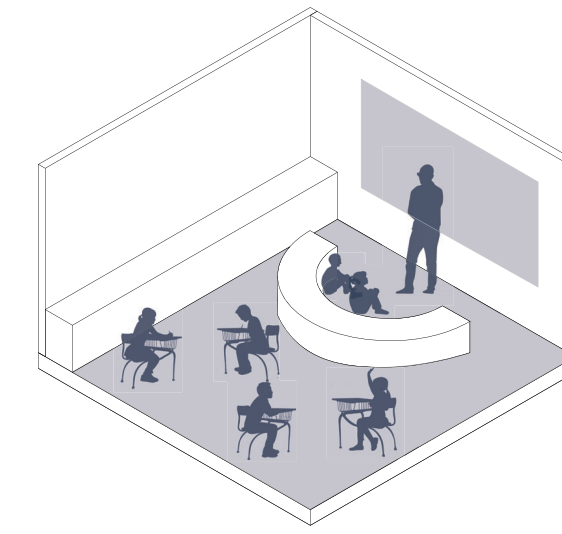
Water Collection



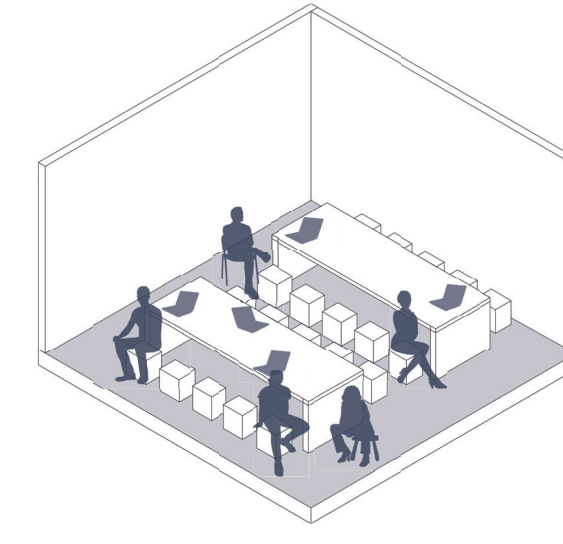
Outdoor Eating



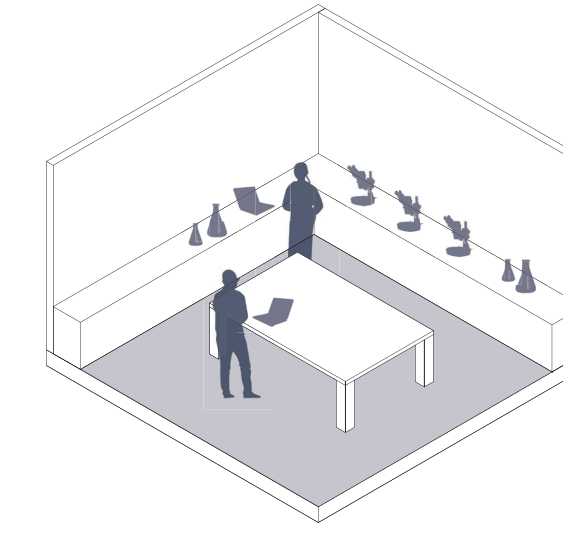
Research/Education



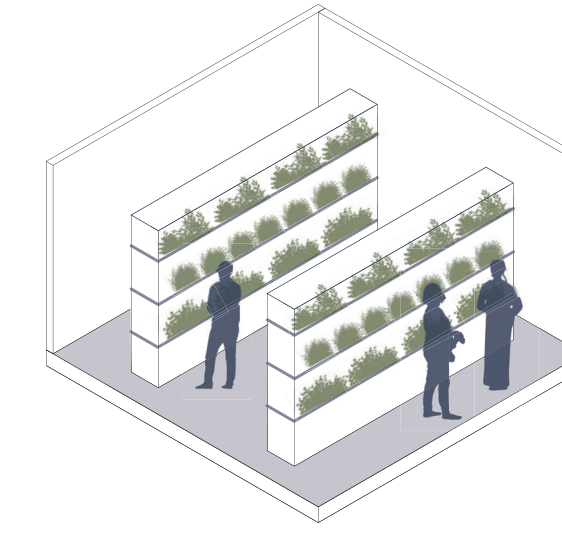
Classroom



Collaboration Space



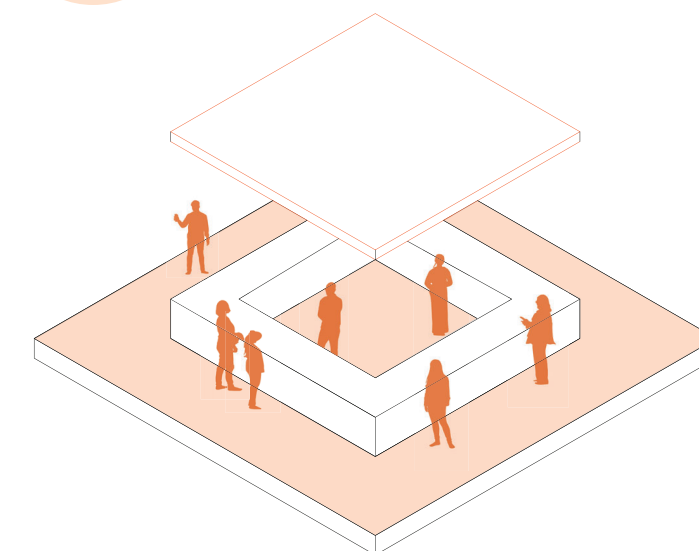
Research Lab



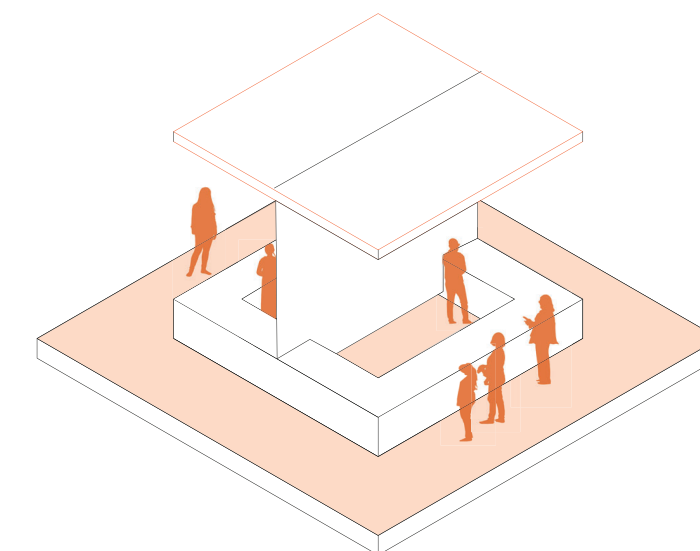
Hydroponics Lab



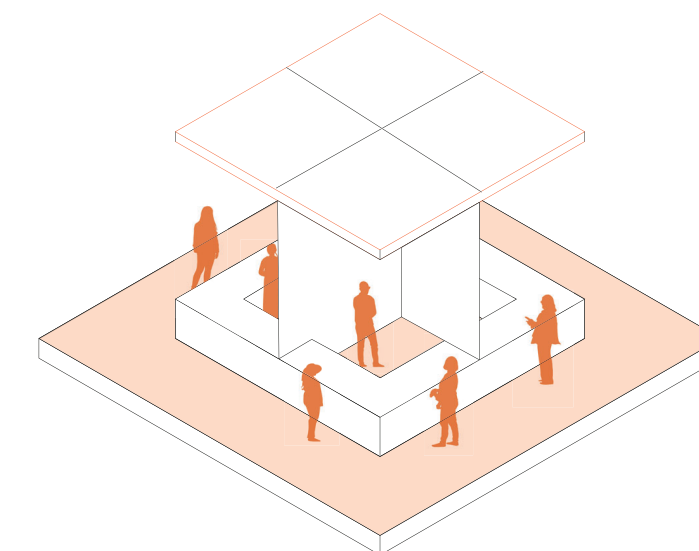
Commerce



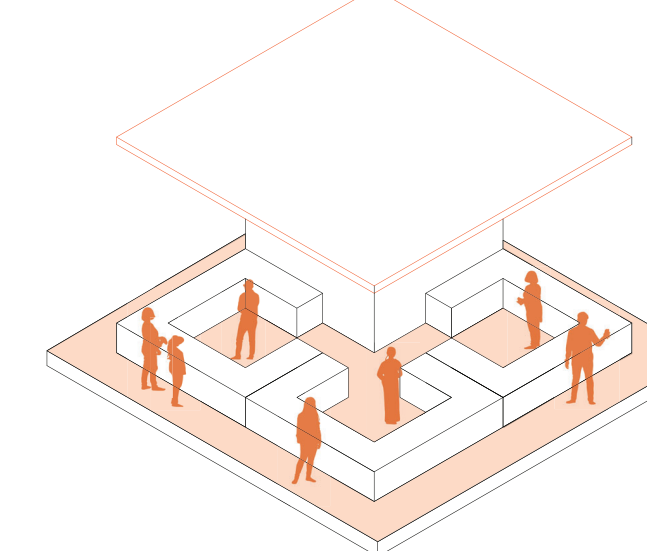
Full Stall



Half Stall



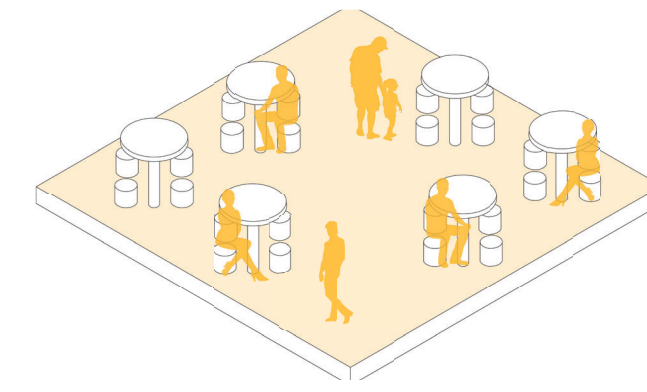
Quarter Stall



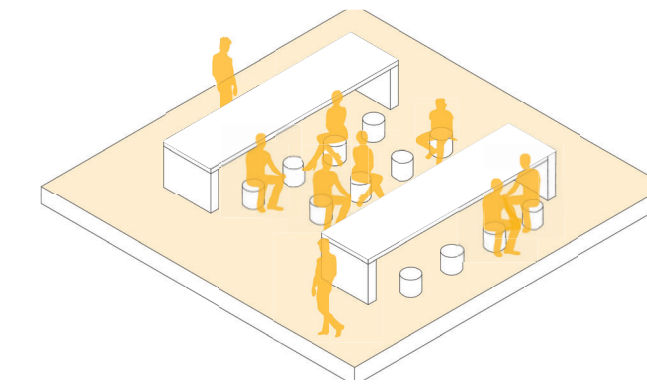
Learning Stall



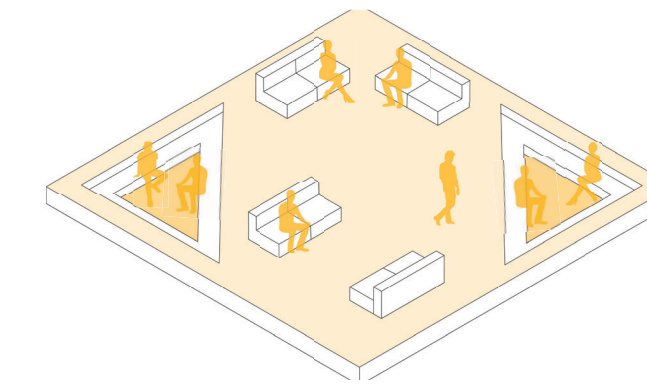
Seating



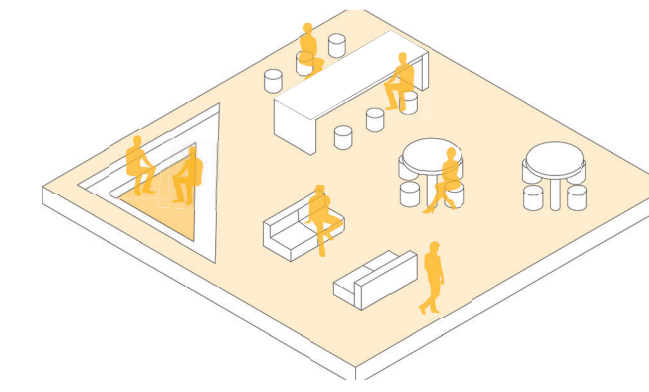
Open Eating



Communal Eating



Lounge Seating



Mixed Seating

5.3

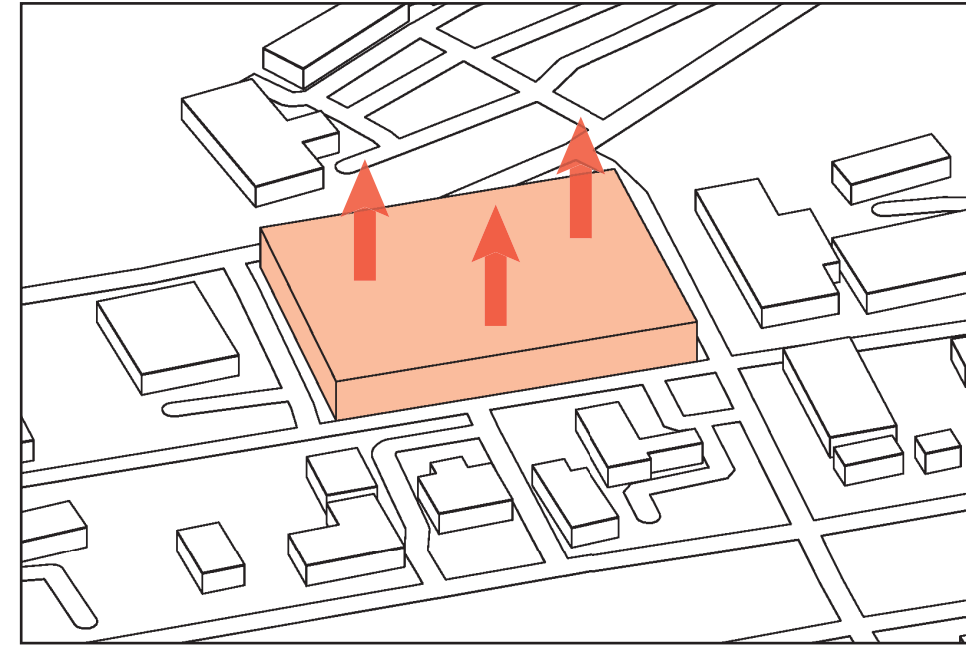
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT



MASSING DEVELOPMENT

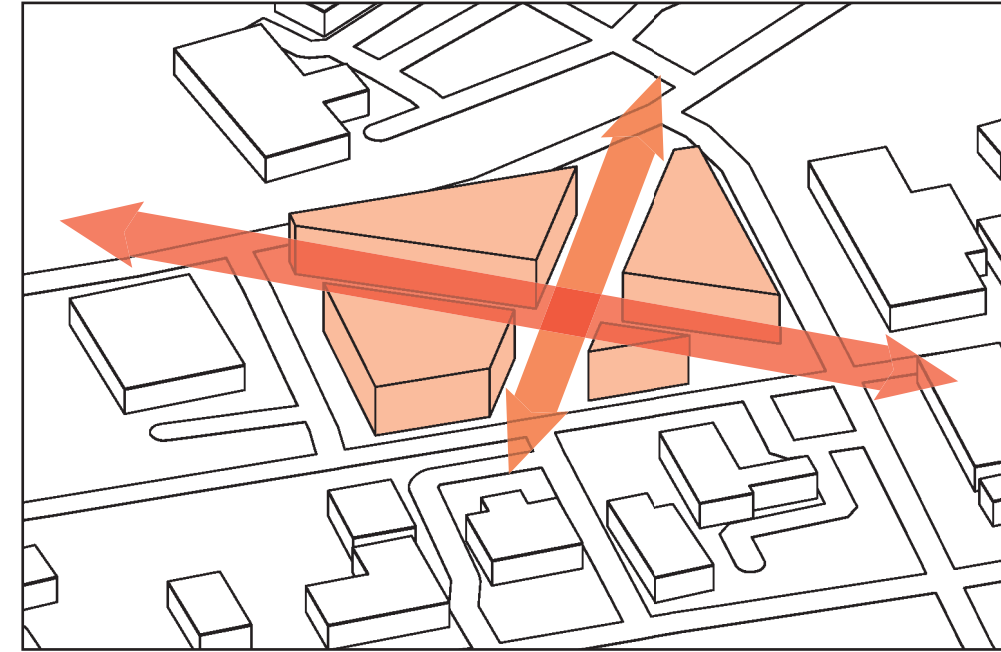
1. Extrude

The boundaries of the site are extruded up to visualize the full extent of the buildable area.



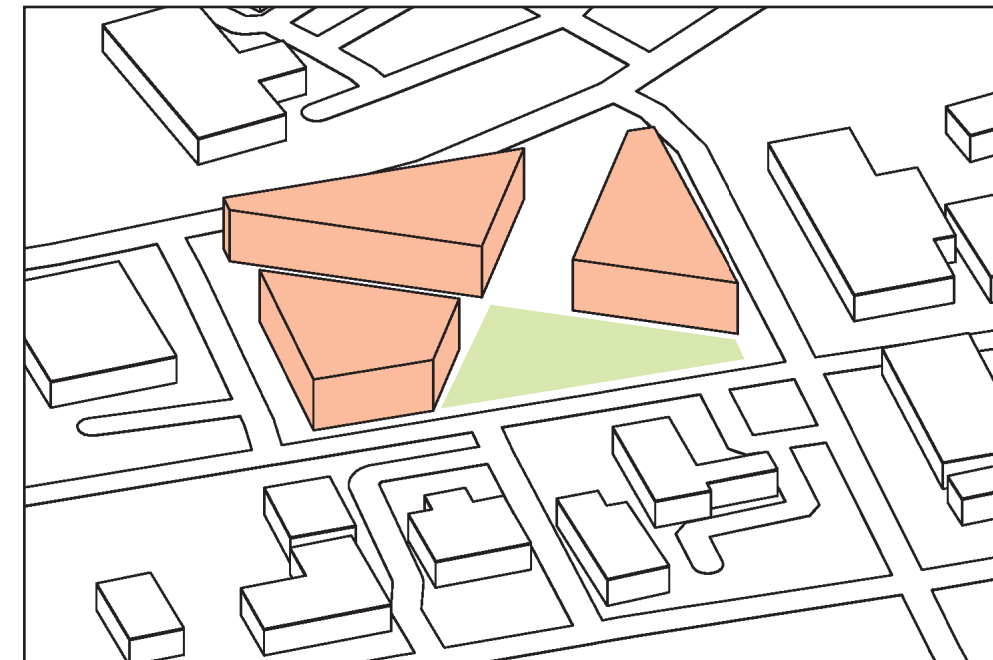
2. Cut Paths

Crucial paths that were previously identified are used to cut through the extruded mass.



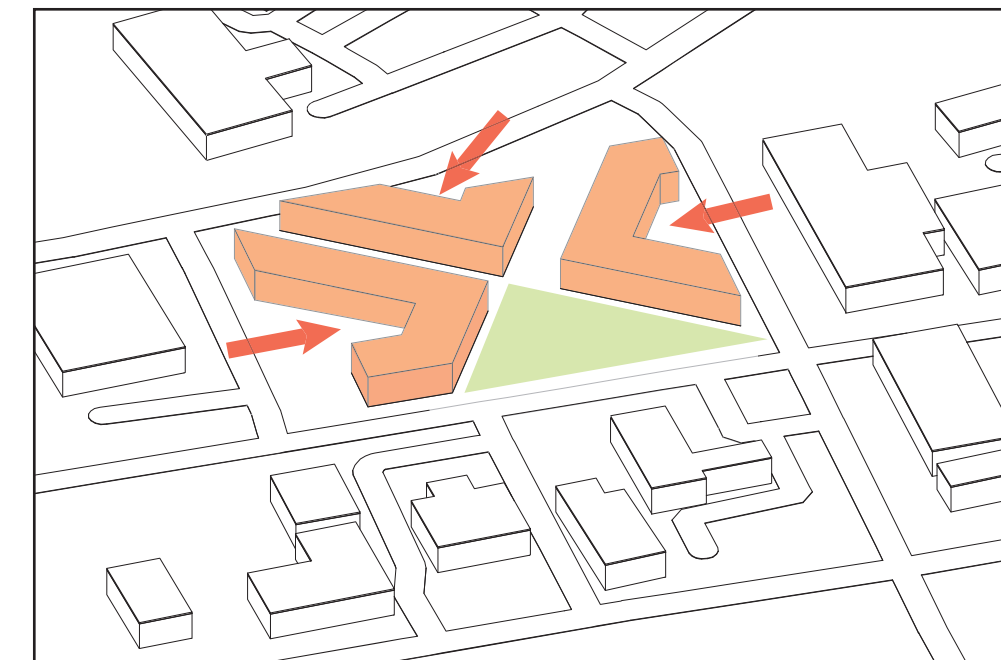
3. Greenspace

A piece of the mass is removed on the south side of the site to create a greenspace with maximum sun exposure.



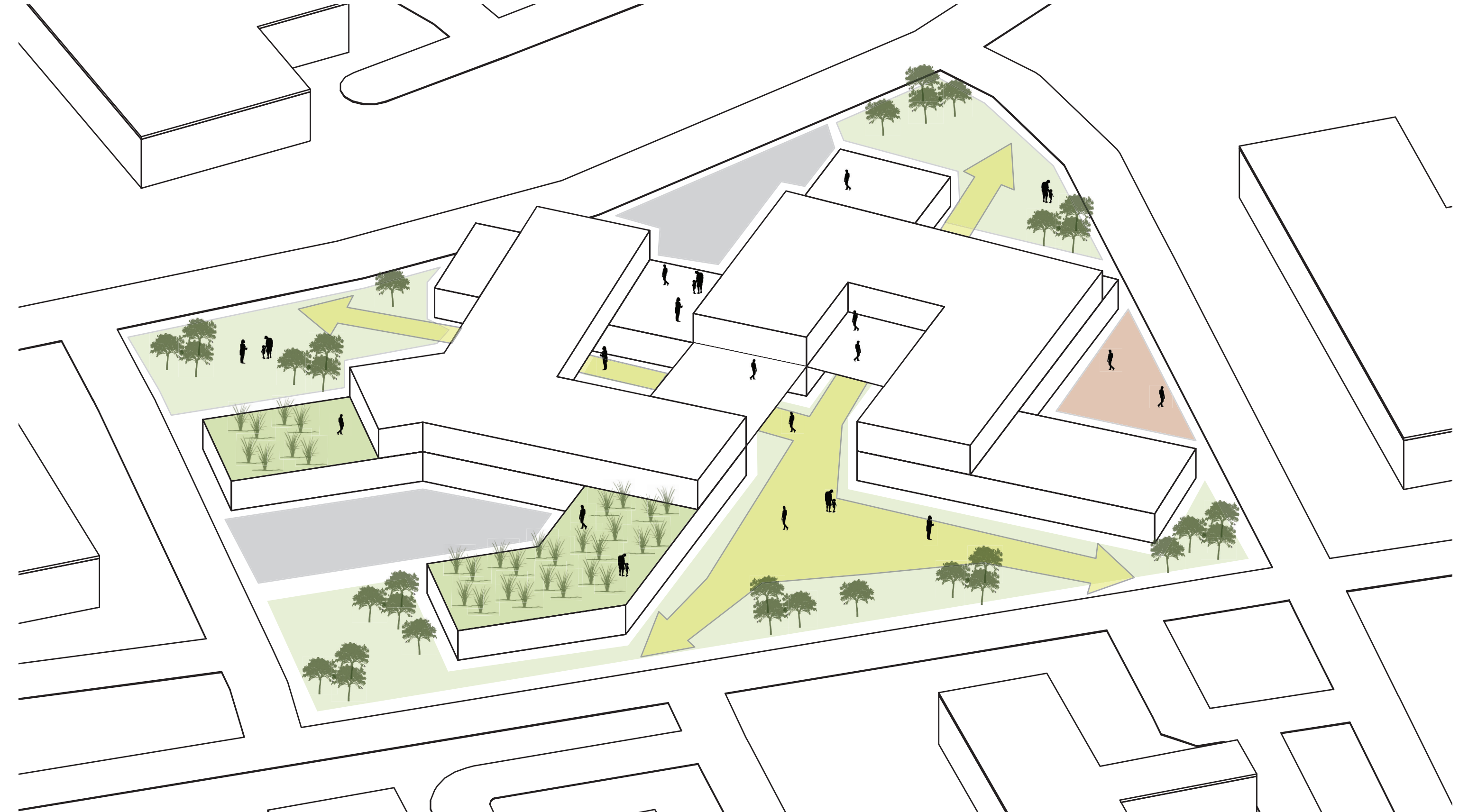
4. Subtraction

Volumes are subtracted from areas of the mass that face the street. This is to allow for parking lots, passenger drop-off lanes, and safe courtyard access into the building.



PRELIMINARY MASS

This preliminary massing shows connections being made between the 3 volumes shown in the previous step. The purpose of this iteration was to explore connection without disrupting circulation through the site at the main level.

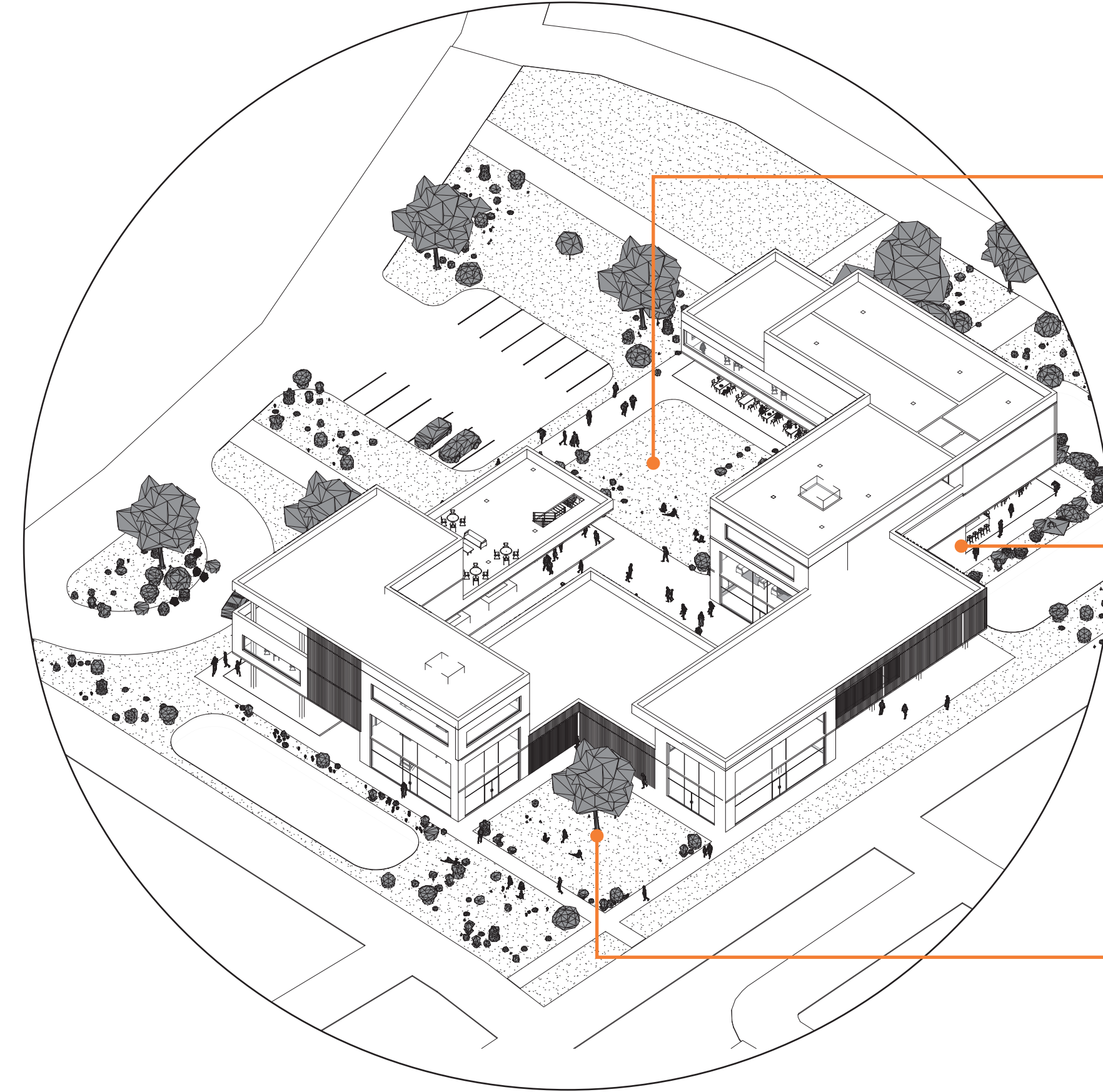


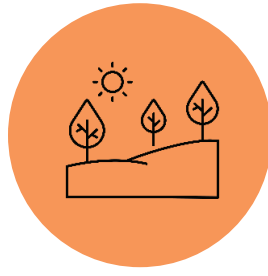
5.4

CONCLUSIVE DESIGN



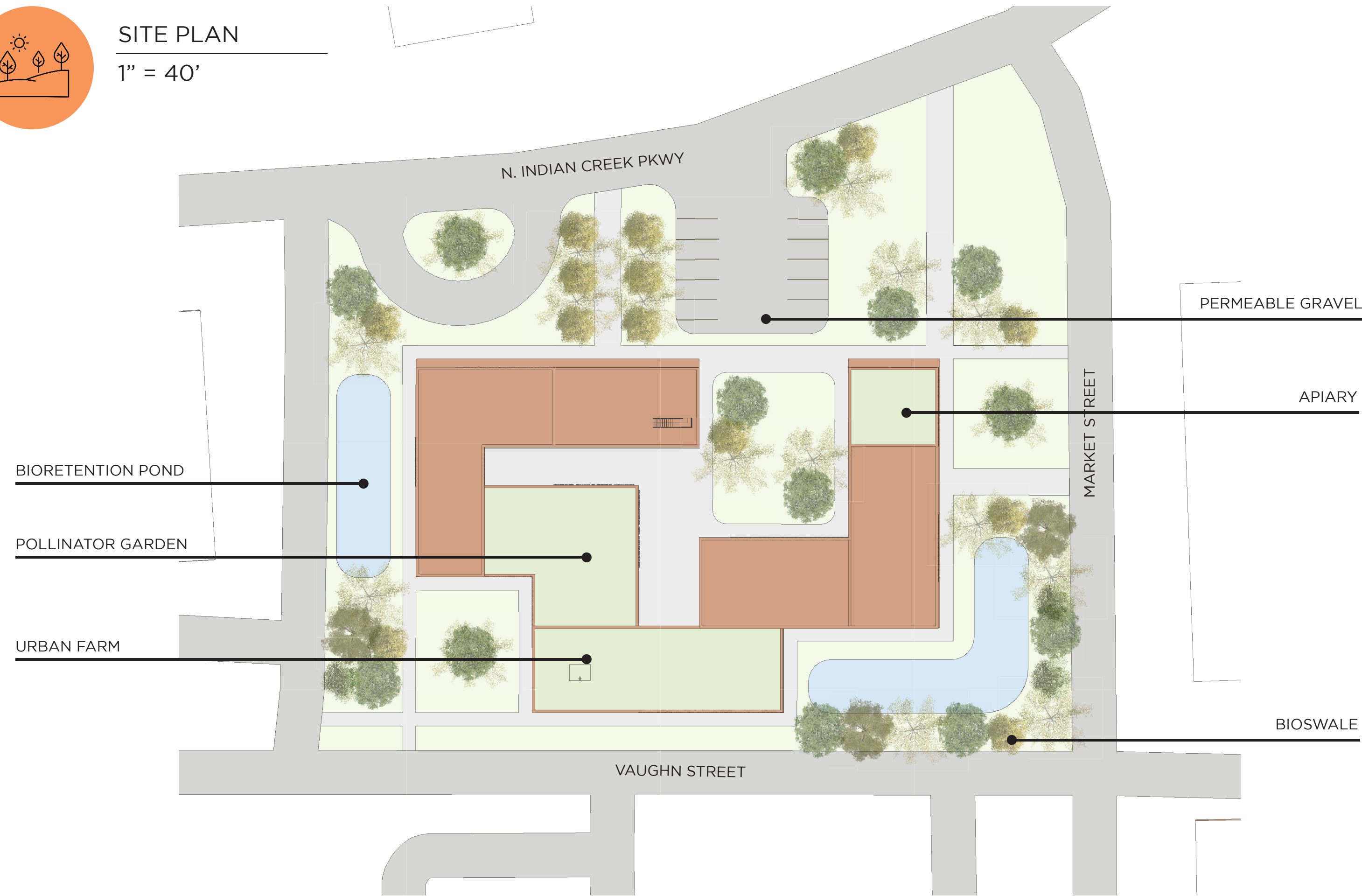
SITE AXONS





SITE PLAN

1" = 40'



(Fig. 82)

FLOOR PLANS

1" = 64'



(Fig. 83)



ELEVATIONS

3/64" = 1'



GEORGIA RED CLAY
The exterior of the building is constructed using concrete that has been blended with Georgia Red Clay, a material indigenous to the area. This not only reflects the community's identity but also provides a facade that resembles the clay exteriors commonly seen in Africa, the continent of origin for many refugees in Clarkston.



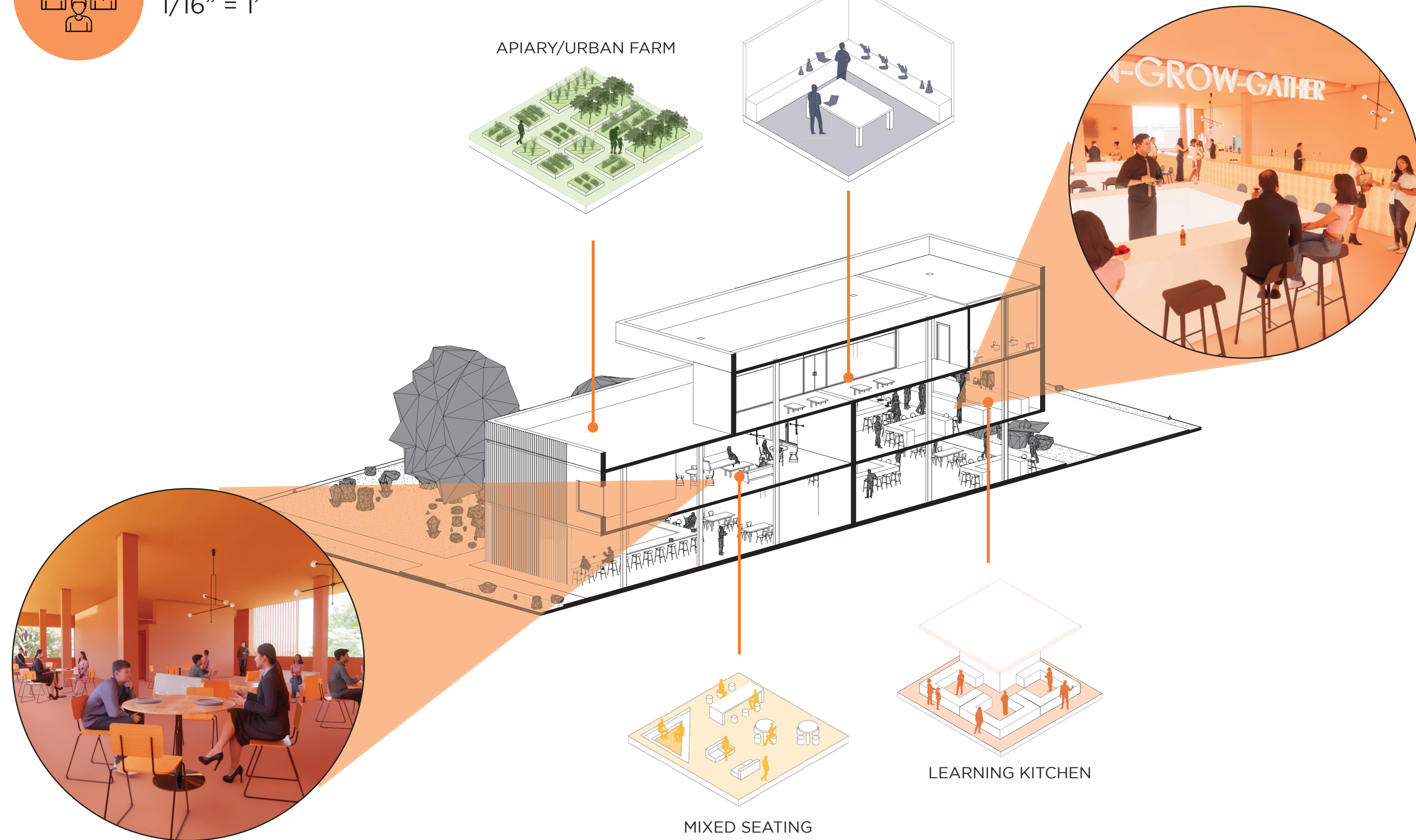
RECLAIMED WOOD
The exterior louvers of the building will be made using salvaged wood sourced from Georgia.





SECTION A

1/16" = 1'

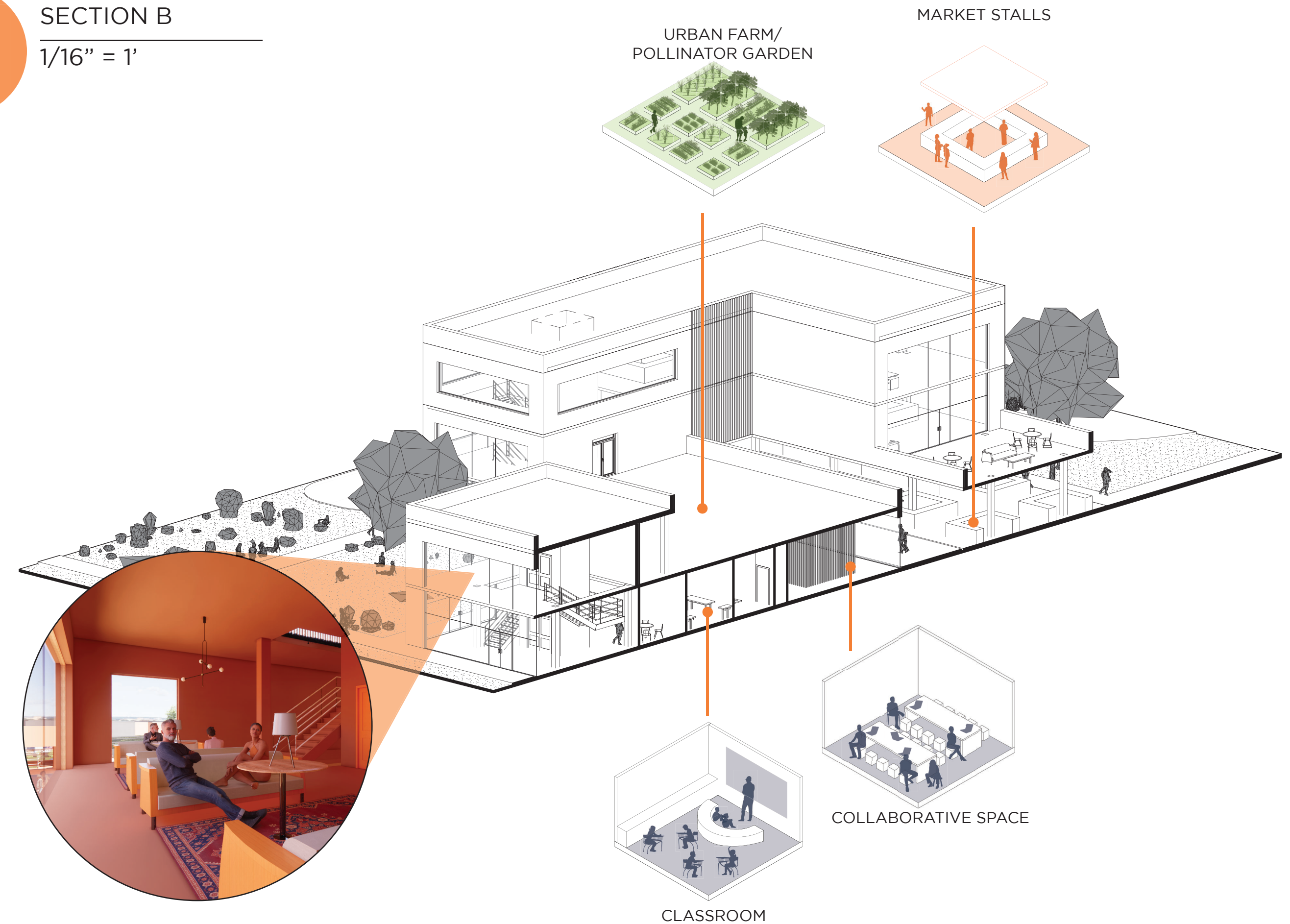


(Fig. 85)



SECTION B

1/16" = 1'



(Fig. 86)

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- 14) Author’s Illustration(s)
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- 16) Author’s Illustration(s)
- 17) Author’s Illustration(s)
- 18) Author’s Illustration(s)
- 19) Floor Plan: Arquitectura Viva. 2018. “Santa Caterina Market, Barcelona - Miralles Tagliabue EMBT.” Arquitectura Viva. Arquitectura Viva. August 29, 2018. <https://arquitecturaviva.com/works/mercado-de-santa-caterina-1>.
- 20) Floor Plan: Arquitectura Viva. 2018. “Santa Caterina Market, Barcelona - Miralles Tagliabue EMBT.” Arquitectura Viva. Arquitectura Viva. August 29, 2018. <https://arquitecturaviva.com/works/mercado-de-santa-caterina-1>.
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