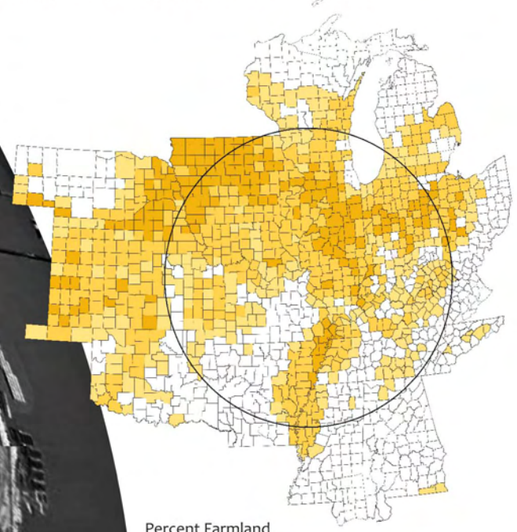
REVITALIZING

1018

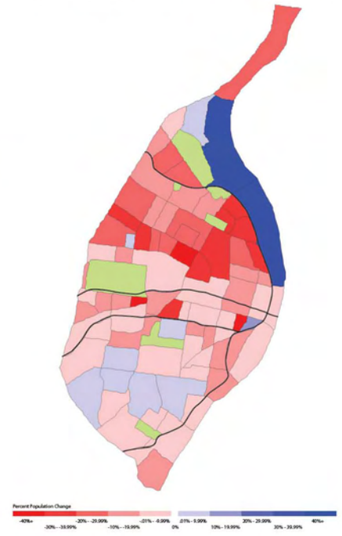
VOID AND VACANCY

URBAN AGRICULTURE IN ST. LOUIS

Farm Density Composite for the Midwest in 2000



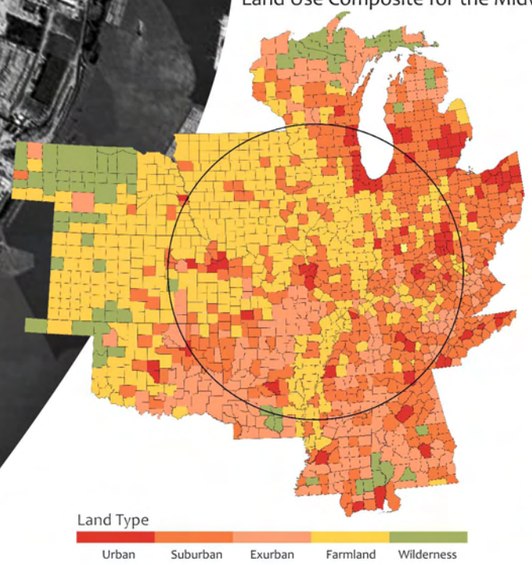
Percent Population Change by Neighborhood in St. Louis from 1990-2000



Patches of Land Analysis of St. Louis

Figure Giround Map of St. Louis

Land Use Composite for the Midwest in 2000



As urban sprawl expands to consume agricultural land, that land in turn increasingly encroaches on sensitive wilderness ecosystems. We are urged to rethink the traditional model of a dense inner city core surrounded by suburbs.

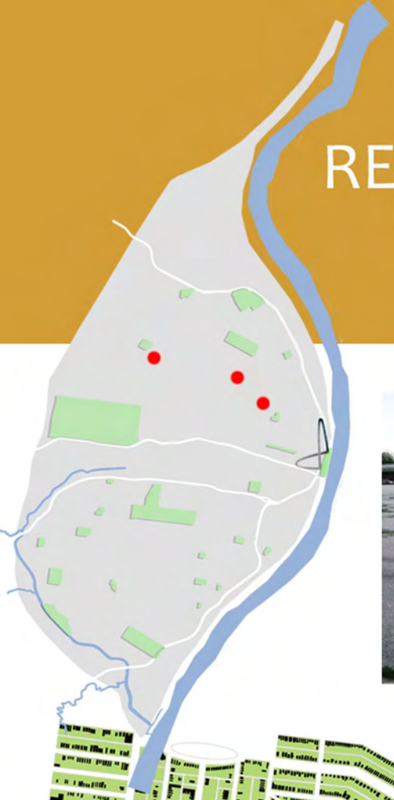
Urban agriculture reduces the need for sprawling suburbs, eliminates food travel distance, and creates a living architecture that is part of an urban ecosystem. Maintaining our food production where we live would allow us to oversee our own agricultural practices and ensure that they are safe. It would also allow our forests and wetlands to regenerate.

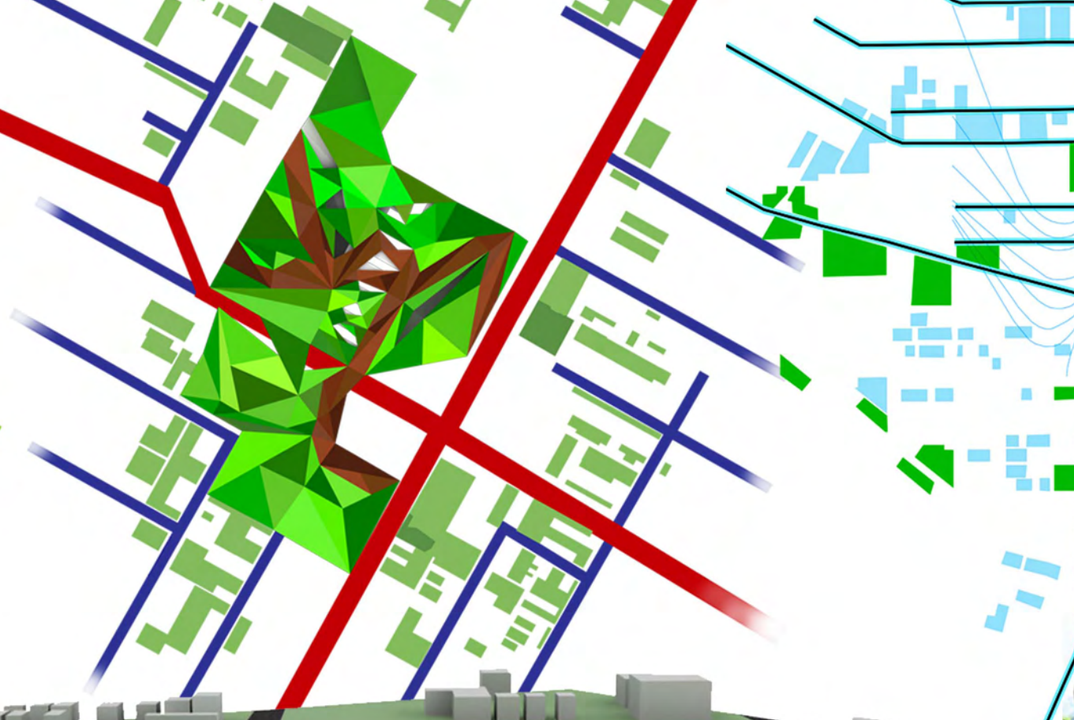
The studio experimented with these ideas in our low-density city, St. Louis. The intent was to offer St. Louis as a testing ground. These initiatives are offered as catalysts for the urban reactivation of marginalized and vacated zones throughout the inner city.

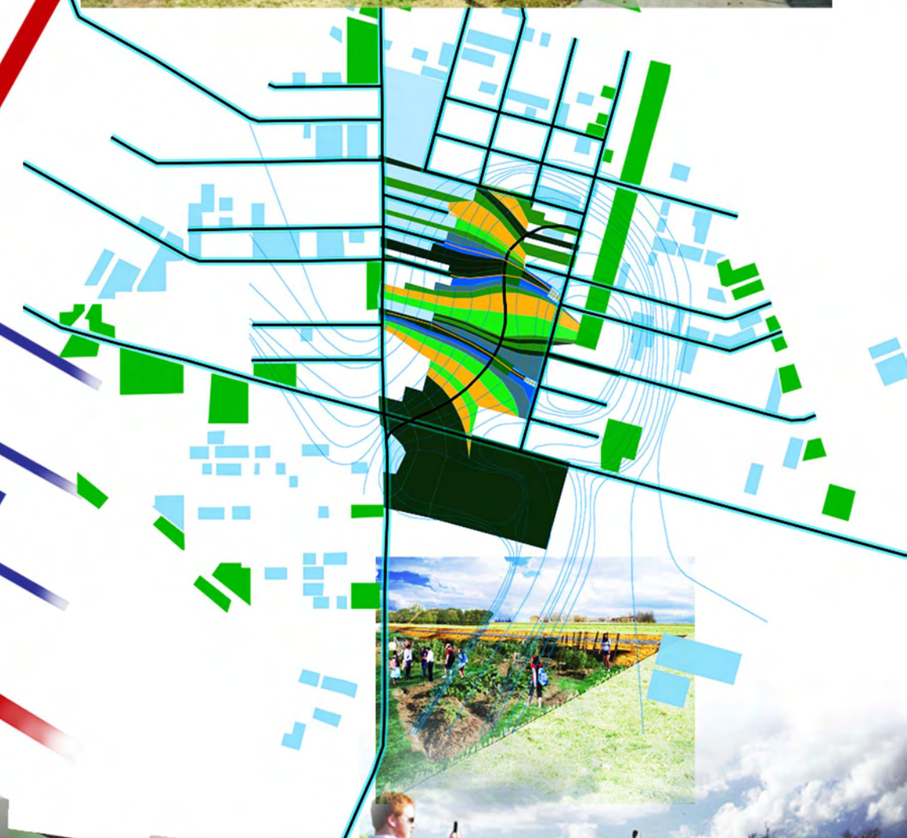
RENOVATION & RECONSTRUCTION

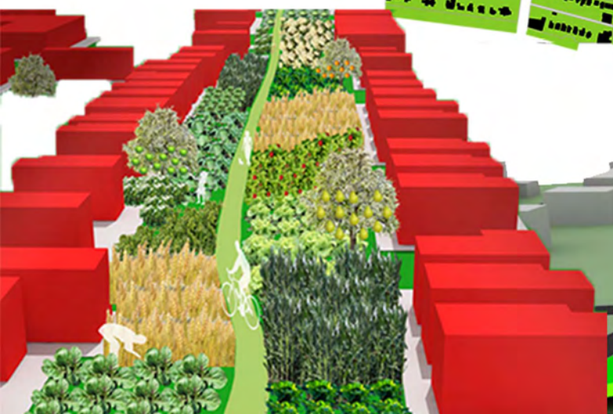
North St. Louis

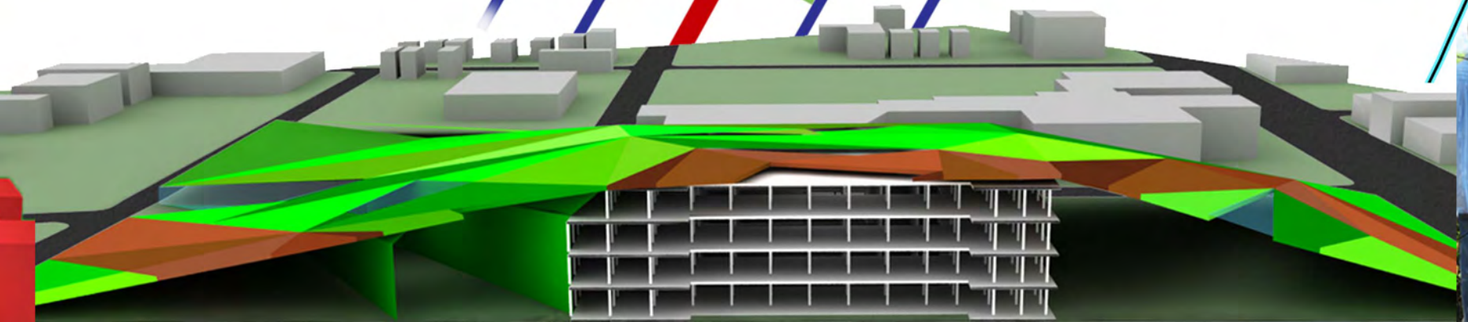
The empty lots, vacant buildings, and pervasive hardscape describe the unique condition of North STL. The challenge in bringing urban agriculture to this desolate landscape requires creative manuevering around these problems. By rethinking the logic of the standard house block system, one can completely reconstruct the landscape for agricultural development. By removing unnecessary streets, the ground may be able to breathe better with new green spaces. And by renovating abandoned buildings into new and sustainable urban centers, the surrounding community will have centers for educational and agricultural program











REMEDIATION

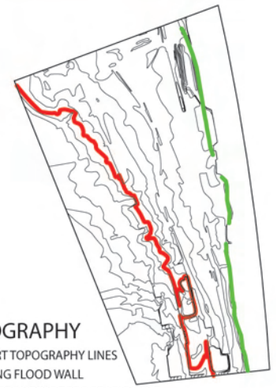
bringing the mississippi into st. louis

Vacant Industrial Riverfront has polluted water and soil. Through a process of bringing the Mississippi into the site and remediating the water and soil, large agricultural fields can be created. This will also provide opportunities for community space within the vacancies of the city and the underdeveloped waterfront.

AERIAL VIEW

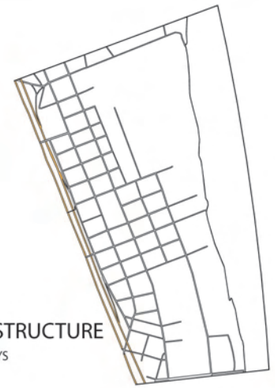
TOPOGRAPHY

- 4' APART TOPOGRAPHY LINES
- EXISTING FLOOD WALL
- CORRESPONDING TOPOGRAPHY LINE



INFRASTRUCTURE

- HIGHWAYS
- ROADS



LAND USE PARCELS

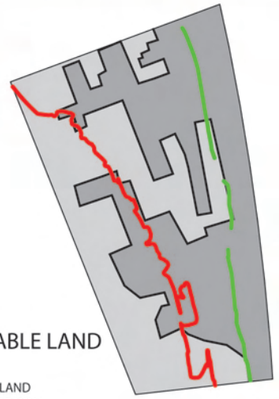
- INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AREA
- INDUSTRIAL PRESERVATION AREA
- INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AREA

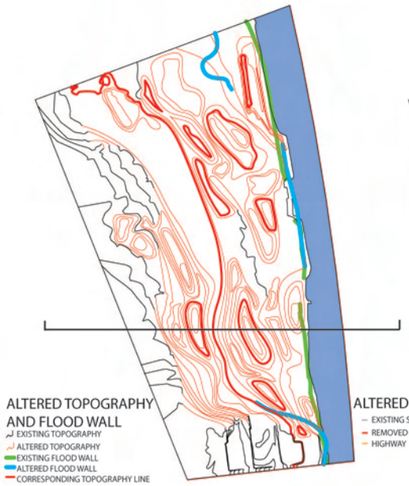
VACANT VS. IN USE

- USED BUILDINGS
- VACANT BUILDINGS

DEVELOPABLE LAND

- SITE CONTEXT
- CHANGEABLE LAND
- EXISTING FLOOD WALL
- CORRESPONDING TOPOGRAPHY LINE



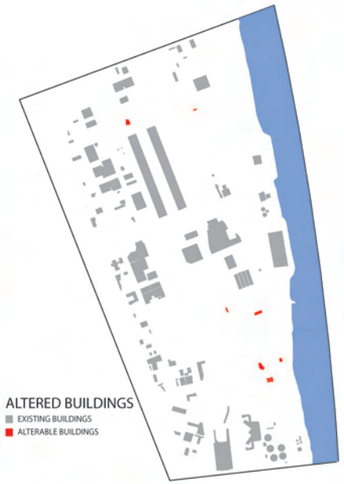


ALTERED TOPOGRAPHY AND FLOOD WALL

- EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY
- ALTERED TOPOGRAPHY
- EXISTING FLOOD WALL
- ALTERED FLOOD WALL
- CORRESPONDING TOPOGRAPHY LINE

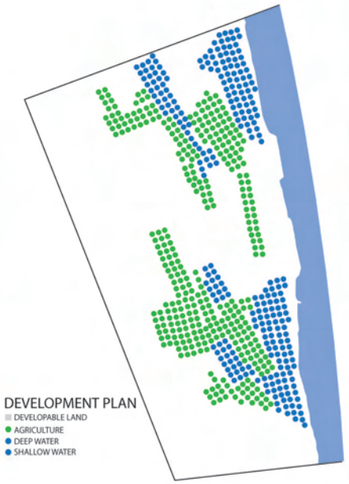
ALTERED INFRASTRUCTURE

- EXISTING STREETS
- REMOVED STREETS
- HIGHWAY



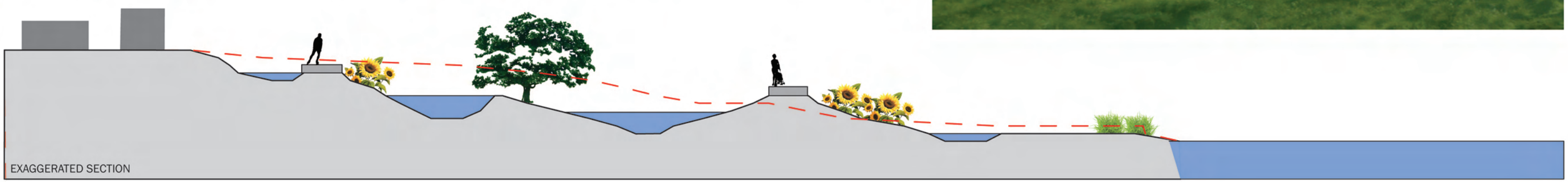
ALTERED BUILDINGS

- EXISTING BUILDINGS
- ALTERABLE BUILDINGS



DEVELOPMENT PLAN

- DEVELOPABLE LAND
- AGRICULTURE
- DEEP WATER
- SHALLOW WATER

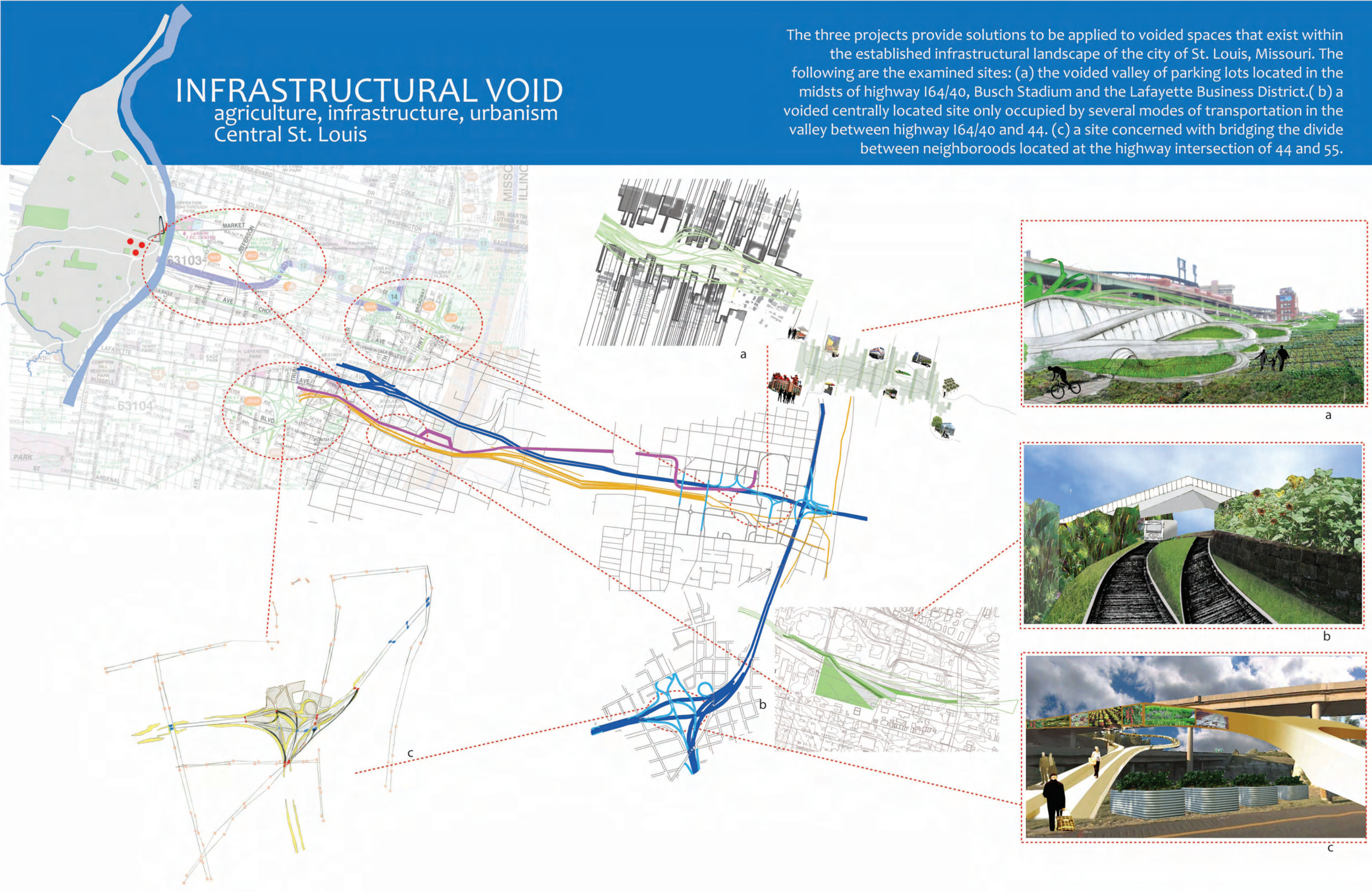


EXAGGERATED SECTION

INFRASTRUCTURAL VOID

agriculture, infrastructure, urbanism
Central St. Louis

The three projects provide solutions to be applied to voided spaces that exist within the established infrastructural landscape of the city of St. Louis, Missouri. The following are the examined sites: (a) the voided valley of parking lots located in the midsts of highway I64/40, Busch Stadium and the Lafayette Business District.(b) a voided centrally located site only occupied by several modes of transportation in the valley between highway I64/40 and 44. (c) a site concerned with bridging the divide between neighboroods located at the highway intersection of 44 and 55.

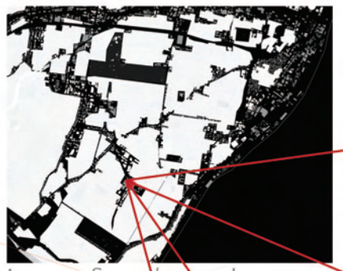


CONNECTIVE INFILL

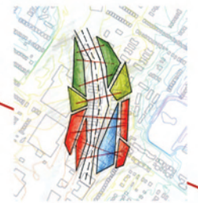
landscape, community, public space
south st. louis

An abandoned apartment complex nestled in a deep valley divides two dense residential communities. The nearest source of food is miles away. The nearest public green space is not easily accessible by the residents of this community. These conditions appear in many areas within the city limits, and it is one that we propose to address.

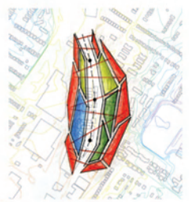
Two schemes are presented; while there are programmatic differences, the overall goal is the same: by introducing pathways to instigate circulation, creating a central public space, and bringing vertical and horizontal agriculture into the urban condition, we aim to enrich and educate the community and guide St. Louis to a more self-sustaining future.



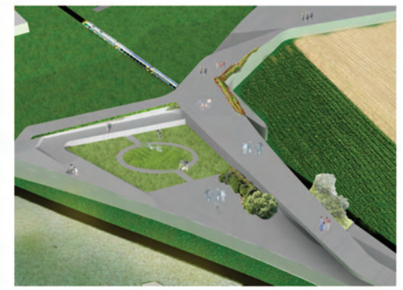
inverse figure/ground:
vacant veins in south
st. louis



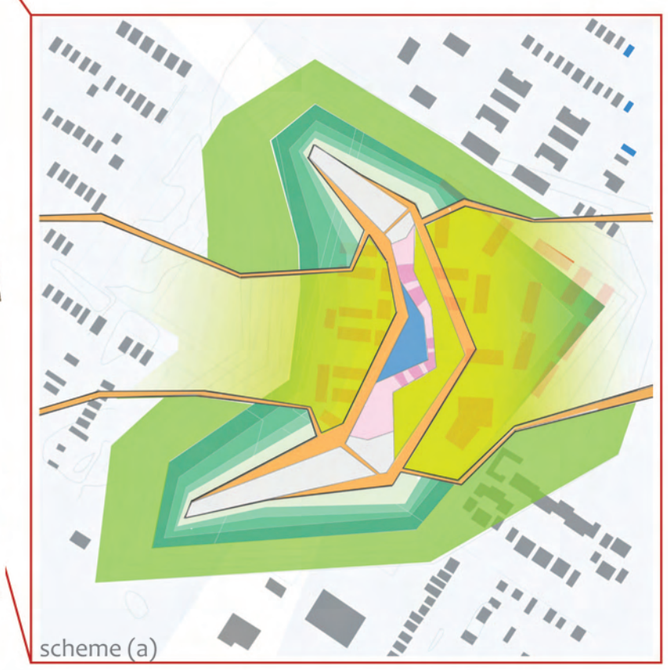
process work



scheme (b)



site panorama



scheme (a)

1 marketplace

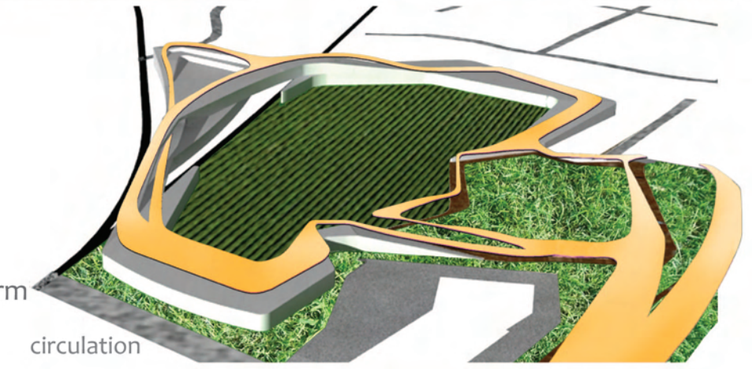
2 vertical farm

3 multi-use building

4 traditional horizontal farm

5 park/public space

6 pathways



circulation