THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY
SCHREYER HONORS COLLEGE

STUCKEMAN SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

[RE]STRUCTURING THE MARKET
AN ARCHITECTURE OF ASSEMBLE [DIS]ASSEMBLE

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A thesis
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abstract

assemble [dis]assemble.
actions that happen all around us.
whether they are done consciously or subconsciously, actions of assembling and disassembling are
features of our everyday lives.

my thesis is a reaction to these actions. it is a theoretical and architectural response to technology,
and how it's affecting our society.

the site for my thesis is washington, dc, a global hub of information, and a highly institutionalized
and political entity. socially, institutions and mass global marketing have dis-valued our sense of
community, and altered our views of interaction. while market globalism, fueled by new media and
technologies, has proven to be a dominant ideology of our time, that same new media has also
distorted the social construct of our human experience, introducing a “faceless” public in a “space-
less” place. this social construct separates power from politics, production from consumption, and
information from communication.

the inevitability of a continued growth of social networks through our global market has de-politicized
our public discourse, where the global marketplace now acts as an anonymous connection of screens
and networks. power and information now rest in these networks, due to the functional aspect of
virtualization. however, virtualization also decentralizes and disassembles our community structure by
providing a new opportunity for a “localized” and synchronized global network. as architects, we must
address the inherent need for face-to-face interaction in public space, and reclaim architecture as the
place for assembly.

assemble [dis]assemble is a call to action. it is a call to contest the codified language that our global
network has created in favor of a re-localization that uses technology, new-media and social networks
as a tool, a trigger to focus attention back on the local level. as cultures progress further into this
digital age, there must be a global shift in the way public space and civic architecture is designed.
space must begin to reflect the influences of new technologies and our society’s preoccupation
with non-space social interaction in order to remain a relevant context for community structure and
development. in a highly institutionalized and political city like our nation’s capitol, the focus and
emphasis of dialogue is predominantly on issues of national and global importance, while local issues
are internalized and veiled behind the monumental government.

“in the late 19th century washington, dc, in the shadow of our nation’s capitol, the core of large
dignified upper-class blocks concealed alley-ghettos for immigrant... families,” as noted by spiro
kostof in the city shaped. amidst the stylized monuments and powerful grid of our nation’s capitol it is
difficult to comprehend the struggles faced by thousands of dc residents every day.

washington, dc is home to some of our nation’s poorest neighborhoods, and dc has the highest
[percentage] of population on food stamps than any other state in the united states with over 21.5% of
the population living on food stamps [over 1/5 of the population] - as stated by the wall street journal
in december 2010.

like new media and technology, the food stamp renders the individual as a faceless entity whose sole
identity is digitally encoded [dematerialized] in a statistic, then displayed [rematerialized] to become
part of many different networks. my thesis aims to contest the physical disassembly of the individual
in society by new media and technology, and re-individualize the faceless entity of our society, by
assembling them in a [re]structured marketplace that uses new media, technology, and education as
organizational resources to bring the individual and a social component back to public space.
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Washington, DC has the HIGHEST [percentage] of population on food stamps than any other state in the United States at 21.5%.

- Wall Street Journal, December 2010
thesis statement

new media has distorted, and redefined, the social construct of our human experience, introducing a “faceless” public in a “spaceless” place.

the process in which we interact on a physical level must be reconsidered.
Acknowledgements

This thesis project would not have been possible without the support of many people.

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research & documentation
proportioned to the greatness which... the capital of a powerful empire ought to manifest.

_pierre l’enfant, on washington, dc
**area of focus summary & questions**

In a highly politicized and institutionalized capitol city, like Washington, DC, with over 1/5 of the population living off of food stamps, how can architecture create a solution to the community’s needs?

Is this statistic, in our nation’s capital, rendering a negative image of our nation? Should we reconsider the classic and political architecture embodied by our current nation’s capital, in favor of an architecture that brings such problems to the forefront, and can offer a cure to the ills of the situation?

Can a reconfiguration of the urban atmosphere in Washington, DC aid in creating a greater benefit to the community, serving them a purpose?

Can architecture serve any purpose?

What is the role of architecture in our nation’s capital? Is architecture merely a means to show the power of the nation, or should we reconsider the purpose of architecture?

Do we denounce the past, and the historical meaning behind the construct of the city of Washington, DC, or do we explore what can be gained through reconsidering the ground plane?

I say, we **reconsider**.
**site history**

the site that i have chosen is the large city block bordered by:

- new york avenue nw to the north
- h street nw to the south
- 9th street to the east
- 11th street to the west

this site is part of the mount vernon square district redevelopment project.

tourism is a major market in washington, dc. - 2008 statistics:

  - dc welcomed 16.6 million visitors [15.2 domestic and 1.4 international]
  - dc was the 8th most-visited us destination for international travelers
  - 54% of domestic visitors traveled to dc for leisure
  - travel and tourism supports more than:
    - 71,000 full-time jobs in dc, generating $2.7 billion in wages.

this site map from 1952 shows the original organization of the site. until the construction of the dc convention center on the site in the 1980s, the site was actually separated into 4 distinct city blocks.

10th street once ran north to south directly through the site, and i [or eye] street once cut the site in the east to west direction.

breadth of streets
[from 1792 map of dc by engraved by philad]

according to one of the oldest maps of dc, the grand avenues, and such streets, lead immediately to public places. they ranged from 130 to 160 feet wide, and may have been conveniently divided into foot ways, walks of trees and carriage ways. the other streets in the city ranged from 90 to 110 feet wide.

in order to execute his plan, mr. ellicott drew a true meridional line by celestial observation, with north to south and east to west lines intended for the capitol. these lines became the basis on which the whole plan was executed
site documentation

past
the old washington convention center was located one block southwest from the present day convention center, bounded by new york avenue, 9th street, h street, and 11th street [my site]. construction on the center began in 1980, and it opened in 1983 at 800,000 gross square feet, making it the fourth largest facility in the united states at that time. during the 1980s and 1990s, numerous larger and more modern facilities were constructed, and by 1997, the washington convention center had become the 30th largest facility. after being replaced by the new walter e. washington convention center, it was imploded on december 18, 2004.

present
the site is currently a municipal parking lot, and is also used for some special events [such as cirque du soleil performances].

671,678 PEOPLE ARE EMPLOYED IN WASHINGTON, DC BUT, ONLY 28% COMMUTE FROM WITHIN THE CITY

future
this site is currently part of the mount vernon square district redevelopment plan, which aims to make the center city a “destination” [according to the district of columbia office of planning]. the redevelopment project, however, has suffered minor setbacks due to the economic situation, and there is currently:

“litigation pending by a disgruntled developer whose bid was rejected.”
- commissioner charles reed

i have been in contact with commissioner reed, who is the advisory neighborhood commission chairperson for my site, and have also learned that the site is slated for a new city center with plans for a four-star 400-room hotel. the site had originally been slated for a new central dc library.
bounded by 9th street, 11th street, new york avenue, nw, and the newly reinstated i (eye) street
130,000 sq. ft.

CONVENTION CENTER BOOKINGS
(AS OF MAY 31, 2010)

553,000 room nights in 2008
368,000 room nights in 2009
when analyzing the history of this particular site, we can see a variety of factors that have been at play in determining everything from the shape of the site, to the use of the site. from the original cuts that shaped the block, to the streets and avenues which dissected it to form the grid, the government was the deciding factor that shaped the site. the construction of the washington, dc convention center, however, was the last governmentally controlled decision. it was technology that fueled the convention center’s demolition in 2004, and the need for an up-to-date new facility, leaving the site as an empty paved [parking] lot..

... until now.
before choosing my final thesis site [page 15], i conducted various site investigations in the areas surrounding my site in washington, dc. the current site is the largest flat plane municipal parking lot in the entire city of washington, dc, and the piece of the site i have chosen to address only has 350 parking spaces, which i am proposing be altered into:

350 parking spaces

[RE]FACING THE INDIVIDUAL

new retail
new network
new community
new opportunities
new supermarket
new education
new facility
new jobs
**site analysis**

this site for my thesis is in a very prominent location in downtown Washington, DC. Located directly on New York Avenue, NW, the site has had a rich urban contextual history.

New York Avenue, NW points directly toward the White House [home to the executive branch of our government]. The site itself was carved into its present day urban context thanks to the large sweeping and radiating boulevards set out in L’Enfant’s plan for the city [see diagrams below].

Once the exterior shape was established, two roads were cut through the site. 10th Street and I [eye] Street. With the construction of the Old Washington Convention Center in 1980, these two roads were removed, and after the Convention Center’s implosion in 2004, the site was left empty.

The master plan of Washington, DC is very much based on a hierarchical directionality of various radiating axis that lead to a variety of political and government buildings, as well as monuments.

The building on my site will take advantage of the directionality of New York Avenue Northwest, and that it points directly at the White House, just a few blocks to the southwest of the site for my thesis project.
within 10 blocks of the site, there are 29 hotels for business, convention, and leisure tourists, as well as 170 businesses and headquarters, and major public landmarks.

DC’s downtown has 90 Zagat-rated restaurants, sports venues, and more museums and public galleries than any other city in the US, all within a 15min walk.
today, information is digitally encoded [dematerialized] and displayed [rematerialized] to become part of many different networks.

today, information is digitally encoded and displayed to become part of many different networks.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND PRESS

INDIVIDUALS

CONSTITUTION

LEGISLATIVE

CONGRESS

PRESIDENT

VICE-PRESIDENT

SENATE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EXECUTIVE

JUDICIAL

INHERENT FREEDOMS

(INFLUENCE)

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

GOVERNMENT REGULATES

WE CREATE LANGUAGE

WAIT.......

LAND ISN'T EQUAL?
demographics

When looking at trends in the demographics of the population of Washington, DC, there is a very interesting comparison between the city as a whole, and Ward 2 [the neighborhood where my site is located]. As a whole, the city of Washington, DC has seen a decrease in population since the 1980 census, while my particular neighborhood has seen a vast increase in population [especially given that this ward is not very residentially focused].

Additionally, while the city of Washington, DC has a poverty rate of about 20%, with 11% unemployment, Ward 2 has 33% poverty rate [1/3 of the population of the ward], with 20% of people in that particular ward being unemployed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population by Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black non-hispanic</td>
<td>61 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White non-hispanic</td>
<td>28 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>7.9 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>3.0 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Population by Race/Ethnicity:
- Black non-Hispanic 2000: 71%
- White non-Hispanic 2000: 16%
- Hispanic 2000: 4.2%
- Asian 2000: 8.1%

Poverty Rate 2000: 33%
Unemployment Rate 2000: 20%
Washington DC neighborhoods:
- Downtown
- Penn Quarter
- Mt Vernon Square
- Convention Center
**project parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>zone</th>
<th>c-3-c</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>allowable areas / max % lot occupancy</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max height</td>
<td>90 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max stories</td>
<td>no limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far residential</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far other uses</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far [max]</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**overlay zone information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>downtown development district overlay</th>
<th>dd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>incentive and requirements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far residential</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far other uses</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max height</td>
<td>130 feet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**downtown development overlay district [dd]**

Establishes use, height, density (including incentives for bonus density and height), combined lot development and design requirements for a mixture of residential and commercial development. The overlay permits a wide range of overlapping incentives and requirements to a maximum floor area ratio of 6.0 to 10.0, and a maximum building height of 130 feet.
in late 19th century washington, dc, in the shadow of the capitol, the core of large dignified upper-class blocks concealed alley-ghettos for immigrant families.

—Spiro Kostof, The City Shaped
communication

communication technologies have and new media have increased our abilities to synchronize with one another, but they have also introduced the idea of a:

**faceless public in a placeless community**

the advancements in communication technologies have also pushed us into a virtual realm where personal interaction and connections are sometimes lost.

looking at the history of how we have communicated with each other, we see a decreasing trend of human interaction and personalized experiences. the lack of physical interaction is paired with an increasing trend of limitation. texting, along with applications such as facebook and twitter, have tendencies to limit our speech to 160 characters, and we have successfully adapted to this limitation and embraced this newfound brevity.

new media and technologies are beginning to alter our senses of the private, public and community sectors of our society.
COMMUNITY. what is it?

private

permeable

public

network
it’s a generational and cultural change... there is an idea in social psychology that you can talk about intimate things to strangers because they are not part of your network and are not considered to be a risk. if you’re actually in public and clearly don’t know people, it’s almost seen as a private space.

"w. keith campbell, professor of psych university of georgia in athens - usa today - 09/14/2010"
there are enough single-purpose museums and lofty institutions. Rather, the building should be institutionalized, but explore the networks and connections between the institution and the mundane program of a city [specifically, retail]. Architecture should have the ability to change [like technology], but still be maintained. It is the juxtaposition of a free architecture in a city designed to house a political entity, an architecture that keeps up with changing views and opinions as we progress as a country and as a people.

At this time, where communication technologies have given us the opportunity to change and design our own experiences, architecture has remained static, social relationships, and face-to-face interaction between people, have changed as a result of our newfound ability to function and interact in a technological and virtual realm. Ideals of freedom, interaction, and choice have not successfully been addressed by our present day architecture and the physical built world.

The program should let people discover. It should be permeable & maneuverable to address the lack of a tangible community thanks to technology. Just as we attempt to deconstruct ideas when we form an argument or speak freely, the architecture should reflect the ability to deconstruct, change viewpoints, and allow people to assemble in a disassembled community.

**THESIS program**

**MKT**

25,000sf

ground and underground levels

**ASM**

10,000sf

loading docks and "back-stage"

**ADV**

20,000sf

educational/advocacy facilities for community

**DSP**

15,000sf

theatre and employment gallery; job-opp and expo-say

**COL**

5,000sf

food bank and community resource center
citycenterdc will reshape the 10-acre lot bounded by 9th, h and 11th streets and new york avenue, nw.

construction anticipated to begin: first quarter 2011
the project will include the following:

- parcels
  - retail: 185,000 sf
  - office: 520,000 sf
  - housing - rental: 458 units (20% affordable)
  - housing - for sale: 216 units (20% affordable)
  - parking: 1,570 spaces
  - hw park (11th and new york avenue): 29,000 sf
  - central plaza: 20,000 sf

- hotel parcel
  - hotel: 350 to 400 rooms
  - retail: 110,000 sf

- gould property co. parcel
  - office: 500,000 sf
  - retail: 40,000 sf

- retail - 55%
- restaurant - 32%
- cafe - 3%
- grocery - 10%

the proposed city center dc project features:

250,000 - 400,000 square feet of rentable area with a collection of one-of-a-kind and limited edition shops, cafes, and restaurants in a range of styles and prices.

“when citycenterdc opens in 2011, it will be the heart and soul of downtown: live, work, shop, celebrate, learn.”
- citycenterdc project information website
distribution of food stamp households by tract with available supermarket options

supermarket accessibility for food stamp program households in washington, dc
food stamp receipt in D.C. is highly concentrated. Eight neighborhood clusters have more than 2,000 food stamp households and account for 50 percent of the city's caseload.
Washington, D.C. has the highest percentage of population on food stamps than any other state in the United States at 21.5%.

_Wall Street Journal_, December 2010
conceptual ideas

The following diagrams represent the thought process and connections that I have made in regards to the theory behind my thesis project. They begin with broad ideas of looking at how the private and community sectors of our society have been broken down and [imploded], quite like the convention center that once stood on the site.

They then begin to look at who has control of language and even land in our society, and looking into the government structure.

Finally, in an attempt to investigate the architectural connections that I want to explore, I began to look at what is making our society a faceless public in a placeless community, and how architecture can begin to address the complexities of our new, technologically driven society.

Conceptually, I began to look into different ways of breaking down the typical stacking of programmatic elements in a building. First, I began to think of all elements in pink as elements that could be plugged-in to the circulation space of a building. Then, I intended to encompass the major programmatic elements with the circulation spaces, freeing up the ground plane, and allowing for people to circulate around the major elements. Finally, began to question how one moved in between the two major programmatic elements and the ground plane.
what is the interface?

digital?

architectural?

architecture: plug in

HEARD
initial design investigation

going to neighborhood info dc:

the vast majority of markets authorized to accept food stamps in d.c. are small to medium grocery stores that are known to be less cost-effective options for food... one in five food stamp households have no supermarket within a half mile radius of their home.

the intent of the concept of my thesis is to provide an open and accessible ground plane for the site, while providing cost-effective amenities for the community.

the idea behind the site plan is that there are two separate structures, the assemble building, and the display building. the structures are connected through the pink circulation zones that enter through and around the buildings, interacting with the buildings' structures and facades, and allowing people the ability to look inside the buildings and see what is going on.

in the assemble building, materials are brought in, and assembled, before they are put on exhibit in the display building. essentially, i am looking into the ways in which buildings can interact with one another with technology as a resource.

once something [ex: a gallery] is brought into the assemble building, it is moved to an upper level and assembled. then it is plugged-in to the display building. the difference in human interaction with the buildings comes in the form of the circulation zones. the circulation cuts straight through the assemble building, allowing people to look inside and watch the assembling process, but does not allow the public to enter the assemble building.

the display building, however, is completely and entirely accessible to the public. both circulation zones lead directly to the display building, one at the first level, the other at the top level, and people are encouraged to circulate throughout the space, from one floor to the next by means of smaller circulation zones and features.

on the bottom level of the buildings, there are stores and restaurants, commercial and retail facilities that act as the financially sustaining features that will fuel the operation of the display building, allowing the display building to be an amenity completely free and accessible to the public.
STEP 1: MASSING
the buildings on the site are separated into two separate structures: the assemble factory and the display space in the museum.

STEP 2: ARRIVAL
when an exhibit is brought to the museum, it is delivered to the assemble factory. the assemble factory also houses offices.

STEP 3: ASSEMBLE
once inside the building, the exhibit is brought to upper floors from the delivery spot, and the exhibit is then assembled on-site.

STEP 4: INSERT
once assembled, the exhibit is then plugged-in to the actual museum (using technology that has not yet been researched/designed).

STEP 5: DISPLAY
once plugged-in to the museum space in the other building on the site, the exhibit can be moved throughout the 4 floors through the structural system.
**basement floor**
- exterior stage/public space
- commercial/retail
- food/grocery

**first floor**
- circulation space
- museum lobby/sunken cafe
- loading dock

**upper floors**
- circulation spaces
- interactive galleries
- assemble rooms & offices
350 parking spaces

[RE]FACING THE INDIVIDUAL

new retail
new network
new community
new opportunities
new supermarket
new education
new facility
new jobs
final design project 4
thesis site - current conditions
VIEW LOOKING SOUTH DOWN 9TH STREET
this is the northeast corner of my site. you can see the public parking sign that highlights the large parking block as soon as you cross 9th street or new york avenue, nw. the buildings that surround the site on all sides are office buildings and hotels with retail on the ground level. this corner of the site is closest to the new dc convention center across mt vernon park.

VIEW LOOKING WEST FROM 9TH STREET
looking west across the site, you can see signs of potential future construction. however, don’t let these fool you. construction on the future downtown dc development project (which was slated to open in summer 2011) has been paused, and construction has yet to begin. currently the majority machinery sits on the site.

VIEW LOOKING NORTH FROM H STREET BUS STOP
again, looking north across the site, there are inactive operating machinery. they give the presence that building has been initiated on the site, but no plans for construction have been approved thus far. parking on the larger area of the site has been removed to house this machinery, and parking is currently only accessible on the northeast corner of the larger site - the destination for my thesis project and design.
thesis site - current conditions
even the sidewalks surrounding this site have been blocked off and fenced in, not even allowing people to take advantage of what was once an open green area in Washington, DC. One of the four “bow-tie” parks that surrounds Mt Vernon Square to the northeast of my thesis site, the site is currently inaccessible.

10th street once split the majority of the site in half, but was removed back in the 1980s with the construction of the old Washington Convention Center. Even post-demolition, the road remained a ghosted path of what was once a prominent north-south route through the city of Washington, DC. now, an inaccessible path.

immediately across New York Avenue Northwest from my site are a few large buildings that take advantage of the 130 foot maximum building height in Washington DC. from left to right: Knoll furniture gallery and offices, Embassy Suites Washington DC hotel, and a large office building with retail and restaurants on the ground level. as you can see, the photo is taken from the lot.
the basement level consists of a very complex system of networks. the basement is the location of the capitol market grocery store, as well as the "behind-the-scenes" spaces for the grocery store, as well as the administration for the food stamp program. access to this level is from the large descending stairs off of new york avenue, nw to the north of the site, or an escalator from the southern edge of the site [where parking is located]. this level also houses the majority of the mechanical systems for the building.

capitol market

storage for groceries
  offices
  access to loading dock

checkout counters

internet cafe

food stamp box
  offices/distribution

retail space

kitchen

restrooms

mechanical rooms

37,500 square feet
the ground plane is predominantly open space with greenery and paths. It also consists of a small cafe and open space for retail, as well as stair and elevator access to the other floors of the facility.

loading dock
cafe
retail space
ticket office
kitchen
restrooms

12,500 square feet
the first floor of the building is the floor that hovers above the ground plane on the site. this is where the majority of the educational and advocacy functions take place. this floor allows people the opportunity to: work, take classes, volunteer their time, attend events, learn, and a multitude of other events in the multi-purpose theatre/auditorium space. the theatre/auditorium acts as a flexible space for a variety of events from lectures to fundraising to indoor farmers markets in the winter.

multi-purpose auditorium
administration
classrooms
conference rooms
private offices
permanent
rentable
lecture halls / forums
job-opp gallery
digi-wall
kitchen
restrooms

25,000 square feet
facade studies

the main idea behind my building is the idea of a floating concrete mass. this relates most directly to the lighting schemes of the building, where i explored the idea of a heavy under lighting of the building. the building itself is raised above the ground plane on y beams that support the structure and the roof. the structure itself is a concrete shell that rests over a steel structure [only visible on the inside]. the outer shell consists of a 6” concrete exterior facade. there is an integrated ventilation system in the floor of the space as well as in the walls of the outer shell. flourescent tube lighting can be found in the roof truss that supports the outer concrete shell. the space does not require direct daylighting [as it is an event/lecture/classroom atmosphere space].

the facade of the majority of the structure is a concrete shell with a 1” airspace and 3” interior insulation, and a thin interior concrete cladding. the shell wraps around the truss structure in the roof that is supported by the steel i-beams attached to the large y-columns that frame the interior of the space.

on the west facade of the building, there is an operable wall with aluminium fenestration hung overtop of it. the operable wall is consists of a double glazing:
  1/4” double glazing with a 2” airspace
  a mullion-transom construction
  continuous thermal insulation
thus, the operable wall has a continuous insulation from the wall itself to the concrete shell.

the double glazing of the windows has a sound transmission loss of TL = 45dBA.

sun protection and ventilation

the outer shell and deep concrete structure that creates the main building envelope protects from direct sun radiation, and the operable windows and aluminum fenestration allow for natural ventilation and glare protection throughout the space.

the operable windows and mullions are framed in aluminum.

roof / flooring / interiors

the roof of the shell is slanted with a parapet and drainage system at the corners of the structure that allows rainwater to be collected and released into the park on the site. the interior walls and floors are exposed concrete, and the ceiling consists of a single layer of glazing hung from the truss system [for acoustical purposes]. the floors are concrete panels over a steel frame.
The main idea behind my building is the idea of a floating concrete mass. This relates most directly back to our technical systems integration: the main function of the building is to create a space that can be used for various events, lectures, and classroom activities. The space supports the outer concrete shell as well as the interior glass ceiling panels. The space does not require direct sunlight for its function, as it is an atmosphere space. Fluorescent tube lighting can be found in the roof truss that supports the interior ceiling cladding of the building. Additionally, in the roof of the building there is a steel truss structure that supports the interior ceiling cladding of the outer shell and the inner walls and floors are exposed to the exterior. The operable wall consists of a double glazing (1/4" double glazing with 2" airspace) and mullion-transom frame. The facade of the majority of the structure is a concrete shell with a 1" air space, 3" of interior insulation, and also a concrete cladding.

As far as heating and lighting is concerned in the space, there is an integrated ventilation system in the floor of the structure and root it into the foundations at the ground level. The structure itself is a concrete shell that rests over a steel i-beam frame. The floors are concrete panels over a steel floor system (for acoustical purposes). The operable windows and mullions are framed in aluminum. The inner walls and floors are exposed to the exterior. The operable windows and aluminum frame.

The fenestration allows for natural ventilation and glare protection throughout the day. The double glazing of the windows has a sound transmission loss of TL=45dBA. The inner walls and floors are exposed to the exterior. The facade of the majority of the structure is a concrete shell with a 1" air space, 3" of interior insulation, and also a concrete cladding. The facade for natural ventilation purposes. In front of this double glazing (1/4" glazing with 2" airspace) and mullion-transom frame. On the west facade of the structure, there is an operable wall with aluminum frame. The double glazing of the windows has a sound transmission loss of TL=45dBA.

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the primary structure of my thesis building is based on a gridded system. the auditorium space is comprised of large Y columns that stem from foundations below the basement level of the building, and separate at the ground level. they are connected by a steel gridded system, which in turn supports a secondary structure and the building envelope.

the educational/advocacy wing of the building is comprised of a vierendeel truss, which avoids diagonal members that would detract from views outward, and the gridded double glazing system. the vertical members are 24’ on center, and attached to a gridded system both above and below the vertical columns. the truss rests on top of the vertical concrete structure boxes which hold the mechanical spaces of the building.
the secondary structural system is comprised of three main types of structure. For the large auditorium and multi-purpose space, triangular trusses rest on top of the primary structure, and support the thin concrete building envelope. These trusses are repeated down the building, and attached to the steel I-beam primary structure.

For the educational/advocacy wing which faces New York Avenue, NW, the secondary structure consists of window mullion columns which support a double glazed layer of glass, and also spider brackets that extend to support the outer layer of glazing. Additionally, there are truss systems in the basement market level which support the man-made ground plane.
The mechanical spaces in the building are all clustered together in the "core" area which acts as the barrier between the two above ground portions of the building’s program, and supports the educational/advocacy wing. Elevators, fire stairs, bathrooms, and kitchens are all housed within large 4’ thick concrete walls. The “core” of the building represents the grounding factor, which houses the vertical circulation, and connects the spaces.

Additionally, in the education/advocacy wing, there are vertical wall partitions which separate the spaces to provide areas for classrooms, offices, lecture halls, galleries and computer labs. The partitions are not floor to ceiling in order to have the space read as a singular, open and accessible volume.
the main portion of my building is the basement level capitol market. because the idea of my thesis is to provide accessible and affordable groceries to the washington, dc community, the market is a very important area of the program. it runs east to west under the auditorium space of the building, highlighting the axial grid of washington, dc. deliveries are made in the small park to the west of my site, and an underground tunnel connects the market to the delivery freight elevator. in this underground tunnel is the “behind-the-scenes” storage for the grocery store.

the way in which people circulate through the space depends on the reason they come to my building [see program breakdown diagrams].
there are two walls that i would like to highlight in my design. the first is a digital wall attached to the educational/advocacy wing of the building, and facing down new york avenue, nw toward the white house. this board, which also hovers above the main staircase which takes people down to the underground market, and will be a place where people can post job opportunities and news about food/sales/nutrition for the public to see. it is the main wall of the job-opp gallery in this wing of the building, and speaks to the outward focused goals of this wing.

the other wall is an operable to the west side of the auditorium space of my building. this operable wall with thin aluminium louvres is intended to provide natural ventilation through the space [see details].
digi-wall

double glazing

concrete shafts

concrete walls

vierendeel truss system

double glazing

auditorium structure

"10th street" thoroughfare

operable wall

space frame truss

delivery pavilion

SITE
in order to understand the functionality of the building, the building must be analyzed in the smaller pieces that make up the whole [excluding the capitol market which is located below ground]. the structure mainly consists of three parts which piece together to form the above ground building: the educational/advocacy wing that bridges between the two concrete, structural shafts; the east-west circulation corridor which runs along the large concrete wall that separates the two sides of the facility; and the auditorium and event space which is supported by the large y-columns and a truss system with a thin concrete shell.

the concrete structural shafts are a support structure for the building, especially the educational/advocacy bridge. within these shafts, various mechanical and functional aspects of the building can be found, including:

vertical circulation
  elevators
  fire stairs
  ada accessible restrooms
  kitchens / food prep
  mechanical rooms

they frame the main entrance to the underground capitol market, and protrude upwards into the educational/advocacy wing, having a presence at each level of the structure, and in each area of the program.

the educational and advocacy wing houses classrooms, offices, galleries, and a variety of smaller multi-purpose spaces. the idea behind this portion of the program is that it has an outward focus

thus, i have chosen to use a vierendeel truss. this form of truss is comprised of only vertical and horizontal members, thus i could use a 24' on center spacing of the vertical columns, and provide for large glazed spaces. because this portion of the building intends to educate and advocate, the double glazed facade was very important in that it would allow people to have a view inside and see what is going on the building. additionally, this portion of the building supports the large digi-wall to the exterior of the job-opp gallery. the job-opp gallery is a location for digital [and physical] job postings, and information about the groups that use the facility.

the digi-wall along with the job-opp gallery are located in the area of this wing which turns slightly, thus they have a focus down new york avenue, nw towards the white house which is only a few blocks away, and also to the new dc convention center which is located to the north east of the site on the other side of mt vernon square.

the auditorium and large multi-purpose space is the final area of the building. on the ground level, there is a large open space under this portion of the building, where the structure runs into the ground and under-ground program. the idea of this portion of the building is more of an inward focus

because this portion of the building is intended for people to be inside and taking part in the event going on, rather than broadcasting the event or information to the outside. thus, the structural systems are heavy, and support a concrete building envelope which covers the roof and sides of the space. the east and west facade of this area are entirely glazed, but they are covered with louvres that can completely close off the glass facade, or open and allow natural ventilation and daylight to fill this large indoor open space.

75,000 square feet
grocery stores - washington, dc

key findings

food stamp receipt in dc is highly concentrated and provides a safety net for thousands of low-income families and dc residents. eight neighborhoods clusters account for more than 2,000 food stamp households [50% of the city’s current caseload].

the vast majority of markets authorized to accept food stamps in dc are small to medium grocery stores or convenience markets, stores that are known to be less cost-effective options for food.

approximately one in five food stamp households have no supermarket within a half-mile radius of their home, forcing many households to choose between shopping at smaller grocery stores with limited selection or investing more time and money to find a wider selection at competitively priced markets.

while the overall food stamp participation rate for the district of columbia is high compared with other states, participation for certain groups, such as asians, hispanics and elderly households, as well as working families, is relatively low.

dc resident shopping preferences

56% of downtown dc residents shop for groceries downtown, 25% shop for groceries elsewhere in dc, and 16% travel to virginia. nearly 2/3 of downtown households spend more than $100 a week on groceries...

BUT... the average monthly benefit for food insecure households on the food stamp program in dc is $100.

dc residents overwhelmingly chose “grocery/food” retail as the most desired category of downtown retail.

ward 2 ranks last among the other dc wards when it comes to access to supplemental food providers, and currently has no food stamp access.
District of Columbia
Percent Poverty

LEGEND
- Major Roads
- Minor Roads
- Water
- Parcs
- 2002 Census Tracts
- 2000 Census Block Groups (Zero Pop)
- Food Deserts and High Percent Poverty
- Food Desert: SNAP, Distance, Leakage

Date Sources:
- DC Hunger Solutions/Urban Compass, December 2009
- Poverty Rates: DC Hunger Solutions, 2000

This map was created for planning purposes from a variety of sources. It is neither a survey nor a legal document. Information provided by other agencies should be verified with them where appropriate.
Welcome to the DC Food Finder: An Interactive Map of Food Resources in DC

Project of Healthy Affordable Food for All

Get Started Now:
* Simply click the box next to the resource you're looking for and type an address in the search bar.

Enter an Address to Find Nearest Food Options
Enter address to find nearest food options
Search
(e.g. 738 7th st se, washington dc; ward 8; etc.)

1. Select Resources
   - Grocery Store
   - Free Meals
   - Emergency Groceries
   - Food for Seniors and Homebound
   - APPLY! for Food Benefits
   - Low Cost Groceries
   - Farmers Markets
   - Markets Accepting Food Stamps and WIC
   - Community Gardens and Urban Food Projects
   - Nutrition and Cooking Classes
   - Referrals

2. enter an address
   - select a resource
non-profit organizations in dc

dc food finder

dc food finder is an online interactive map of food resources in washington, dc. their website is devoted to providing people a local search engine to increase awareness of existing food resources in the city and ensure that residents can stretch their food dollar as far as possible to get through a tough time. their maps allow you to search for:

> grocery stores
> free meals
> food for seniors
> farmers markets
> low cost grocery stores
> markets that accept food stamps
> community gardens
> urban food projects
> nutrition and cooking classes
> referrals
> emergency groceries

the dc food finder resource is a project of the healthy affordable food for all [hafa] program.
analyzing the axial grids of Washington, DC, we open this marketplace to offer a new selection of places to...

EAT
LEARN
SHOP
WORK
GET INVOLVED

for the hungry...
over 1/5 of DC lives on food stamps. Stop by the stamp box at the capitol market to collect your food stamps and learn about the no1 hungry program.

for the idle shopper...
before perusing the isles of our grocery center, explore the amenities offered on the site including restaurants, shops, and no1 hungry's events.

for the busy worker...
download our mobile apps or visit our website to place your orders, and get involved with the no1 hungry non-profit group, then stop by and pick up.

for the activists...
visit the educational wing of our facility for classes, and the offices of the no1 hungry organization to get involved and learn how to give back.

for the job opportunity...
our facility also offers a variety of job opportunities with the no1 hungry organization, and also in DC. Visit the job op gallery, or watch the digi-wall.
for the hungry

over 1/5 of dc lives on food stamps. stop by the stamp box at the capitol market to collect your food stamps and learn about the no1 hungry program.
visitors check in at the lobby reception desk. they are provided with informational material or directed to the no1 hungry program or the food stamp box.

because these visitors are primarily using the facility to gain access to food through the no1 hungry program, visitors are filtered through the grocery store level of the museum, first passing the food stamp box offices, then having the option to exit, or continue through the program and do their own shopping.

while on this track, visitors are exposed to adjacent program elements, encouraging them to explore.

the visitors end at the check out counter of the grocery store, or back in the main lobby of the facility.
for the idle shopper

before perusing the isles of our grocery center, explore the amenities offered on the site including restaurants, shops, and no1 hungry’s events.
FOR THE IDLE SHOPPER
program circulation

visitors check in at the lobby reception desk. They are provided with informational material or directed to the no1 hungry program or the food stamp box.

visitors who take a relaxed course through the program
2 hr. 45 min.
1 hr. 30 min.

the idle shopper is a leisure shopper. They have no real timeline, they peruse the isles and retail centers for fun. This visitor takes any path throughout any program element, primarily the market/retail, but they also have the opportunity to tour the non-profit/event wings during their visit to get informed.

visitors are also invited to classes and events hosted by no1 hungry.
for the busy worker

download our mobile apps or visit our website to place your orders, and get involved with the no1 hungry non-profit group, then stop by and pick up.
visitors start by downloading the no1 hungry mobile application, or accessing our website. the application and website provide nutrition information and advocacy links, you can also place orders for pick-up or delivery.

if this visitor chooses to pick up their order [after work or on their way home], they enter the lobby, then are directed to the pick up. employees assemble orders, and place them in the storage room until the visitor arrives to pick-up or deliveries are sent out.

the idea behind the capitol market is the idea of assembling and disassembling both products and experiences.

even if visitors do not physically enter the site, they still gain an access and awareness about no1 hungry via the application/web.
for the activists

visit the educational wing of our facility for classes, and the offices of the no1 hungry organization to get involved and learn how to give back.
FOR THE ACTIVISTS
program circulation

activists who visit the facility are primarily housed in the non-profit/educational wing of the program that faces new york avenue nw.

visitors who want to be involved in no1 hungry
8 hr. 0 min.
0 hr. 30 min.

stay informed.

the advocacy and educational wing of the facility is meant to bring attention to issues of hunger and nutrition, and provides people with the ability to volunteer, participate in classes, lectures, forums, conferences, events, and give back.

N O O N E 1

disseminating information & an awareness.
for the job opportunity

our facility also offers a variety of job opportunities with the no1 hungry organization, and also in dc. visit the job op gallery, or watch the digi-wall.
FOR THE JOB OPPORTUNITY
program circulation

visitors can also use the facility to find job opportunities in the community, the facility itself will require hundreds of new employees, and will also be a posting-center for job opportunities in the expo-say gallery in the educational wing.

visitors using the facility as an employment resource
2 hr. 30 min.
0 hr. 5 min.

whether you are taking a class, scheduling a mock interview, or just watching the digi-wall for news and job postings as you walk by, the education wing of the facility is a resource to all those looking for employment opportunities in this area.

even the passerby can gain knowledge/information from the digi-wall

exit
assemble [dis]assemble.

actions that happen all around us.

whether they are done consciously or subconsciously, actions of assembling and disassembling are features of our everyday lives.

my thesis is a reaction to these actions. it is a theoretical and architectural response to technology, and how its affecting our society.

the site for my thesis is washington, dc, a global hub of information, and a highly institutionalized and political entity. socially, institutions and mass global marketing have dis-valued our sense of community and altered our views of interaction. while market globalism, fueled by new media and technologies, has proven to be a dominant ideology of our time, that same new media has also created a "faceless" public in a "space-less" place. this social construct separates our interaction from consumption, and information from personal interaction.

the inevitability of a continued growth of social networks through our global market has de-politicized our public discourse, where the global marketplace now acts as an anonymous connection of screens and networks. power and information now rest in these networks, due to the functional aspect of virtualization. decentralizes and disassembles our community structure. as architects, we must address the inherent need for face-to-face interaction in public space, and reclaim architecture as the place for assembly.

assemble [dis]assemble is a call to action. it is a call to contest the codified language that our global network has created in favor of a re-localization that uses technology, new media and social networks as a tool, a trigger to focus attention back on the local level. as cultures progress further into this digital age, there must be a global shift in the way public space and civic architecture is designed. space must begin to reflect the influences of new technologies and our society's preoccupation with non-space social interaction in order to remain a relevant context for community structure and development. in a highly institutionalized and political city like our nation's capitol, the focus and emphasis of dialogue is predominantly on issues of national and global importance, while local issues are veiled behind the monumental government.

"in the late 19th century washington, dc, in the shadow of our nation's capitol, the core of large dignified upper-class blocks concealed alley-ghettos for immigrant... families." as noted by spiro kostof in the city shaped. amidst the stylized monuments and powerful grid of our nation's capitol it is difficult to comprehend the struggles faced by thousands of dc residents every day.

washington, dc is home to our nation's poorest neighborhoods, and dc has the highest [percentage] of population on food stamps in any other state in the united states at over 21.5% of its population living on food stamps [over 1/5 of the population] - as stated by the wall street journal in december 2010.

like new media and technology, the individual is rendered as a faceless entity whose sole identity is encoded into a statistic. however, some new media and social technologies have the capability to re-individualize the faceless entity of our society, by assembling them in a [re]structured community. my thesis aims to contest the physical disassembly of the individual in society by new media and technology, and re-individualize the faceless entity of our society, by assembling them in a [re]structured marketplace that uses new media, technology, and education as organizational resources to bring the individual and a social component back to public space.
conclusions & reflections
reflections

conclusions: [re]structuring the [market]

as our nation’s capital, washington, dc should set an example for cities both nationally and internationally. the sheer number of families and individuals living off food stamps, or living in hunger in washington, dc is unacceptable. in order to address this issue, we must take action to restore an identity to the faceless entities which make up the statistic, by providing them with opportunities to restore themselves in the public realm.

the “next step” would be to implement facilities like this in other neighborhoods in washington, dc [starting with those in the poorest areas, and eventually creating an architecture that can contest the axial and political grids of the monumental city, and have the ability to both project outwards, but also look inwards and examine issues at the local level.

washington, dc already has a network of resources and services available to its population, and while these organizations do lifecchanging work everyday, they do not have a platform or a facility on which they can build a true presence.

in pairing necessity with opportunity, my thesis assembles people in an effort to disassemble the faceless public in a spaceless place that virtualization has created altering our human experience, and providing people with their inherent human rights.

it is not so much about the materials we use, but rather how we use them, and whether or not the built form accomplishes the goal of the project. this thesis represents is a new form of “monument” for washington, dc a monument that is built into the site, not out to the site’s extents. it is a monument that should be replicated in each dc neighborhood, and one that will restructure the marketplace through redesigning the way the market itself is constructed.

it is...
outcomes

This thesis project was intended to raise awareness about an issue that is very prominent in Washington, DC, the issue of poverty and hunger. It proposed to rethink the idea of architecture in Washington, DC, and contest the codified language that the architecture has always stood for. It proposed to treat public buildings and amenities as monuments in their own right, pushed back from the street, and not built to the extents of the site. Ideally, this project would serve as an example to other neighborhoods in Washington, DC, across our nation, and across the world. The architecture of a place often veils the hardships being faced by those who live there, but this architecture chooses to serve as an amenity to those people, a building to raise awareness, and fight the statistic. A building that will [re]face the individual by [re]structuring the [market], and providing people with opportunities as well as amenities. [re]claiming architecture as the place for assembly, and using architecture, coupled with new media and technology, to [dis]assemble the statistic.
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Project references

In addition to the many literary, film, and media sources that I have been looking into, I have also conducted various telephone and email interviews with professionals, contractors, commissioners, etc to gain more information pertaining to my site and project.

I have also referenced the proposal for the site under the Mount Vernon development project, and more specifically, the CityCenterDC project. Interestingly enough, according to the "most recent" news article on the CityCenterDC website:

"The development team is expected to break ground on the project by the second quarter of 2009 and is aiming to complete it by 2011."

Hines-archstone developers, May 2008

Interviews:

Commissioner Charles Reed
Advisory Neighborhood Commission Chairperson - Ward 2

Cathy Boles
Manager of site, Washington Convention Center Authority

Joyce Tsepas
Ward 2 Neighborhood Planner, District Office of Planning

James K. Graham
GIS Specialist, District Office of Planning

Howard J. Riker
Vice President of Hines, Developer of the CityCenterDC Project
pennsylvania state university
university park, pa: september 2006 - may 2011
schreyer honors college scholar
  bachelor of architecture major
  bachelor of art - international studies major
  architectural history minor
  french & francophone studies minor
dean's list: fall 2006 - present

weston high school
weston, ct: september 2004 - june 2006
  national honors society
  varsity swim team: first team all-state
  high honor roll: september 2004 - june 2006

international school of lausanne
pully, vaud, switzerland: september 2000 - june 2004
  student council officer and class representative
  captain of varsity track, x-country and swim teams
  honor roll: september 2000 - june 2004

american institute of architecture students [aias]
2010-2011 northeast quad director
  student representative on the national board of directors
  member of the aias membership committee
2009-2010 past-president - aias penn state
2008-2009 president - aias penn state
2007-2008 secretary - aias penn state

the design alliance architects
pittsburgh, pa: may 2009 - july 2009
  part-time summer intern

geoffrey mouen architects
celebration, fl: may 2007 - july 2008
  full-time summer intern - summer 2007 and 2008

american institute of architecture students [aias]
member of penn state chapter: fall 2006 - present
  secretary: may 2007 - may 2008
  president: may 2008 - may 2009
  past-president: may 2009 - may 2010
  current northeast quad director: 2010 - 2011

pennsylvania state university lion ambassadors
member of the organization: spring 2009 - present
  pennsylvania state university student alumni corps

phi kappa phi national honors society
inducted: spring 2008

schreyer honors college student council
member of the organization: fall 2006 - present
  public relations chair: fall 2007 - spring 2008
  social chair: fall 2008 - spring 2009

schreyer honors college mentoring/scholar advancement
  mentor to first year students in arts & architecture

penn state's dance marathon [thon]
largest student run philanthropy in the world
springfield thon team: fall 2006 - spring 2008
aias thon team: fall 2008 - present

student marshal for the department of architecture at commencement

aia henry adams medal - 2011 recipient
alpha rho chi medal - 2011 recipient
5th year design merit award - 2011 recipient
department of arts & architecture thesis grant - 2010 recipient
golumbic award in design - 2010 recipient
arts & architecture alumni scholarship recipient - 2010 recipient
aias national chapter president honor award - 2009 recipient
schreyer ambassador travel grant - 2009 recipient
a. william & anne bortz hajjar memorial scholarship - 2009 recipient
architecture leadership scholarship - 2008/2009 recipient
kurt kristian stenman award: may 2008 recipient
2nd year design excellence award: may 2008 recipient
corbelletti design charrette: 2007 finalist, 2008 winner
schreyer honors college scholarship: fall 2006 - present
alcoa scholarship: fall 2006 - present
ACADEMIC VITA [2]

_experience

American Institute of Architecture Students [AIAS]
2010-2011 Northeast Quad Director
- Student director on the national board of directors
- Elected at AIAS Forum 2009 in Minneapolis
- Term runs from July 2010 - July 2011
- Facilitate programming among 45 active chapters from the 13 states, Canada, and chapters residing in Europe and the Middle East, that make up the Northeast Quad of the AIAS

2009-2010 Past-President - AIAS Penn State
- Mentor and voting member on Penn State Chapter's executive board

2008-2009 President - AIAS Penn State
- Planned firm-crawls, professional roundtables, and field trips
- Helped in the planning of Penn State's architecture lecture series
- Attended Leadership Building workshops with the faculty advisor and local chapter of the AIA
- Attended Grassroots 08, 09, and 10; Forum 07, 08 and 09
- Initiated First Freedom by Design [FBD] project at Penn State
- Student liaison with the local AIA Chapter - AIA Middle PA

2007-2008 Secretary - AIAS Penn State
- 2006-Present - Member of Penn State Chapter

The Design Alliance Architects
Pittsburgh, PA: May 2009 - July 2009
- Part-time student intern architect/designer
- Participated in firm design charrettes
- Produced 3D computer models for projects
- Worked on study, massing and presentation models
- Assisted in design, material research, and on-site visits

Geoffrey Mouen Architects
Celebration, FL: May 2007 - July 2008
- Full-time summer intern architect/designer
- Assisted in design charrettes and projects
- Produced study, massing, and presentation models
- Designed in AutoCAD and assisted in design of firm’s website
- Produced hand renderings for the firm’s portfolio and marketing

Honors / Awards

Student Marshal for the Department of Architecture
- Selected to lead the procession of May 2011 graduates

AIA Henry Adams Medal - 2011 Recipient
- Medal awarded to recognize the top ranking graduating student

Alpha Rho Chi Medal - 2011 Recipient
- Medal awarded to a graduating senior who has shown a ability for leadership, performed willing service, and given promise of real professional merit through his or her attitude and personality

5th Year Design Merit Award - 2011 Recipient
- Awarded to the student with the highest g.p.a. in all design studios

Department of Arts & Architecture Thesis Grant - 2010 Recipient
- Merit-based thesis grant for site-visit, research and materials - $500

Golumbic Award in Design - 2010 Recipient
- Highest design honor in the College of Arts & Architecture - $5,500

Arts & Architecture Alumni Scholarship Recipient - 2010 Recipient
- Scholarship by the Arts & Architecture Alumni Association - $750

AIAS National Chapter President Honor Award - 2009 Recipient
- Highest honor to be bestowed upon a member of the AIAS to publicly recognize outstanding achievements by a student who has exhibited an exemplary commitment to the education and development of architecture students - 2009 Recipient at AIAS Forum in Minneapolis

Schreyer Ambassador Travel Grant - 2009 Recipient
- Grant by the Schreyer Honors College for Study Abroad - $650

A. William & Anne Bortz Hajjar Memorial Scholarship - 2009 Winner
- Winner of a 1 week design charrette competition - $1,000

Architecture Leadership Scholarship - 2008/2009 Recipient
- To recognize extensive leadership in the department - $1,000

Kurt Kristian Stenman Award: May 2008 Recipient
- Awarded to honor and recognize outstanding academic achievement in the second year of Penn State's B.Arch Program - $2,525

2nd Year Design Excellence Award: May 2008 Recipient
- Award to recognize distinguished excellence in design studio at the second year level - 1 recipient each year receives a book & column

Corbelletti Design Charrette: 2007 Finalist, 2008 Winner
- In memory of Raniero Corbelletti, Arch Department Head from 1968 - 1988; 2nd year finalist, and 3rd year winner in design competition

Schreyer Honors College Scholarship: Fall 2006 - Present
- Annual scholarship from the Schreyer Honors College - $3,500/year

Alcoa Scholarship: Fall 2006 - Present
- Scholarship by the Aluminum Company of America - $1,500/year
BUILDING MODELS
assemble [dis]assemble
BUILDING MODELS
assemble [dis]assemble
[RE]STRUCTURING THE [MARKET]
AN ARCHITECTURE OF
ASSEMBLE [DIS]ASSEMBLE
BY: JARED EDGAR McKNIGHT