

Project title: Grafting: Repairing an Urban Scar; Healing for Those in Need

Name of Authors: Will McCrory, Joseph Lamb, Miguel Soto-Cano, Javi Carrasco, JB Pham, Cristal Castro, Eva Zambrano, Tasha Wenderlich, Brock Wilson, Chris Knorr, Bianca Jimenez, Rick Baca.

Statement: The 'grafting' seeks to heal scarred urban space to foster community and growth in neighborhoods split apart by the consequences of urban expansion. By providing the building blocks of shade, clean air, and cool water needed for gathering in the desert, social interaction across different ethnic, racial, and/or socio-economic groups can occur. The new programmed space can connect these spheres to promote a renewed sense of community.

The area of study within the F.Q. Story Historic District originated in the early 1920s with residential development near 7th Avenue. Building restrictions, home prices, and access to the Grand Avenue and Kenilworth streetcar lines initially attracted middle-class white-collar residents. As the area developed to the west through the 1930s, lower home prices and looser building restrictions attracted more working-class residents and government employees.

With the completion of I-10 in 1990, the neighborhood was bisected creating a permanent scar through the urban fabric. The eastern end of the neighborhood has maintained its more residential character and was added to the National Register of Historic Places, while the western end has introduced more diverse commercial, industrial, religious, and institutional uses into the neighborhood.

Like other urban neighborhoods, this community has suffered adverse effects following the insertion of the interstate system. The Grafting seeks to create the highest return on investment by reclaiming residual infrastructure space as communal public land. Public gathering spaces and community services for all segments of the local population foster human reconnection and inclusion in the contemporary urban desert city.

Web Links: https://www.smithgroup.com/tackling-climate-justice-and-jobs-smithgroups-superstudio

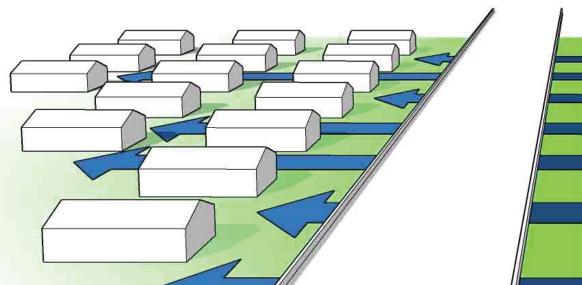


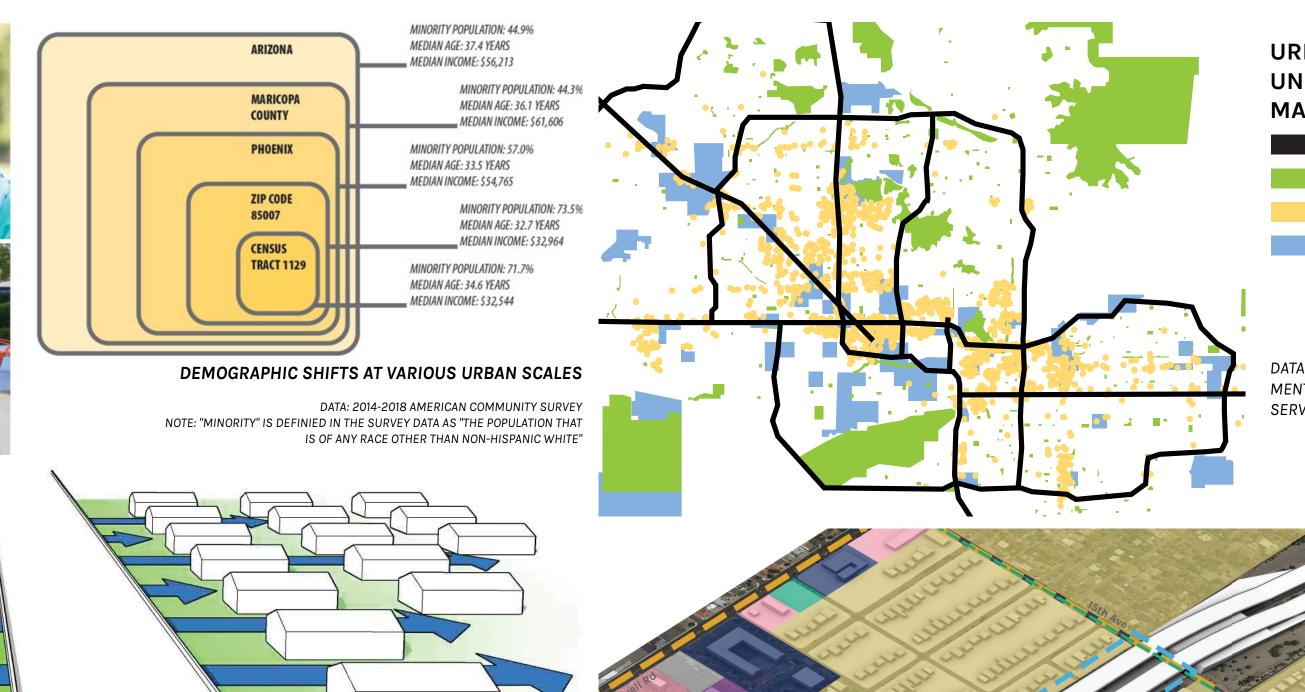
EXISTING CONDITIONS



HEALING FOR THE MOST IN NEED







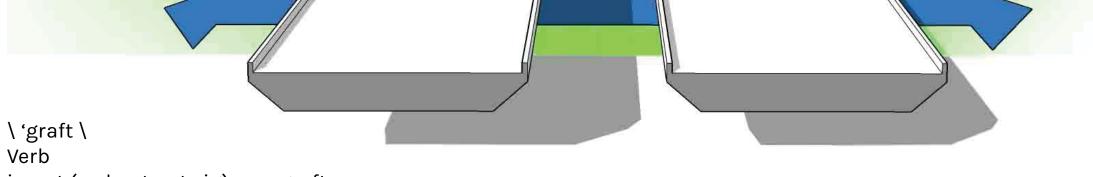
URBAN PARK VS. UNDERSERVED POPULATION MAP

- INTERSTATE SYSTEM
- UNSHELTERED POPULATION
- LOW-INCOME CENSUS TRACTS WHERE SIGNIFICANT SHARE OF RESIDENTS MORE THAN 1 MILE FROM NEAREST SUPERMARKET

DATA: MARICOPA ASSOCIATION OF GOVERN-MENTS; ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

CURRENT LAND USE

SINGLE FAMILY, HIGH DENSITY SINGLE FAMILY, MED DENSITY MULTI-FAMILY COMMERCIAL LOW EDUCATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RELIGIOUS/INSTITUTIONAL OFFICE MEDICAL/NURSING HOME PUBLIC/SPECIAL EVENT TRANSPORTATION VACANT



insert (a shoot or twig) as a graft transplant (living tissue) as a graft

The 'grafting' seeks to heal scarred urban space to foster community and growth in neighborhoods split apart by the consequences of urban expansion. By providing the building blocks of shade, clean air, and cool water needed for gathering in the desert, social interaction across different ethnic, racial, and/or socio-economic groups can occur. The new programmed space can connect these spheres to promote a renewed sense of community.

The area of study within the F.Q. Story Historic District originated in the early 1920s with residential development near 7th Avenue. Building restrictions, home prices, and access to the Grand Avenue and Kenilworth streetcar lines initially attracted middle-class white-collar residents. As the area developed to the west through the 1930s, lower home prices and looser building restrictions attracted more working-class residents and government employees.

With the completion of I-10 in 1990, the neighborhood was bisected creating a permanent scar through the urban fabric. The eastern end of the neighborhood has maintained its more residential character and was added to the National Register of Historic Places, while the western end has introduced more diverse commercial, industrial, religious, and institutional uses into the neighborhood.

Like other urban neighborhoods, this community has suffered adverse effects following the insertion of the interstate system. The Grafting seeks to create the highest return on investment by reclaiming residual infrastructure space as communal public land. Public gathering spaces and community services for all segments of the local population foster human reconnection and inclusion in the contemporary urban desert city.

GRAFTING

REPAIRING AN URBAN SCAR; HEALING FOR THOSE IN NEED

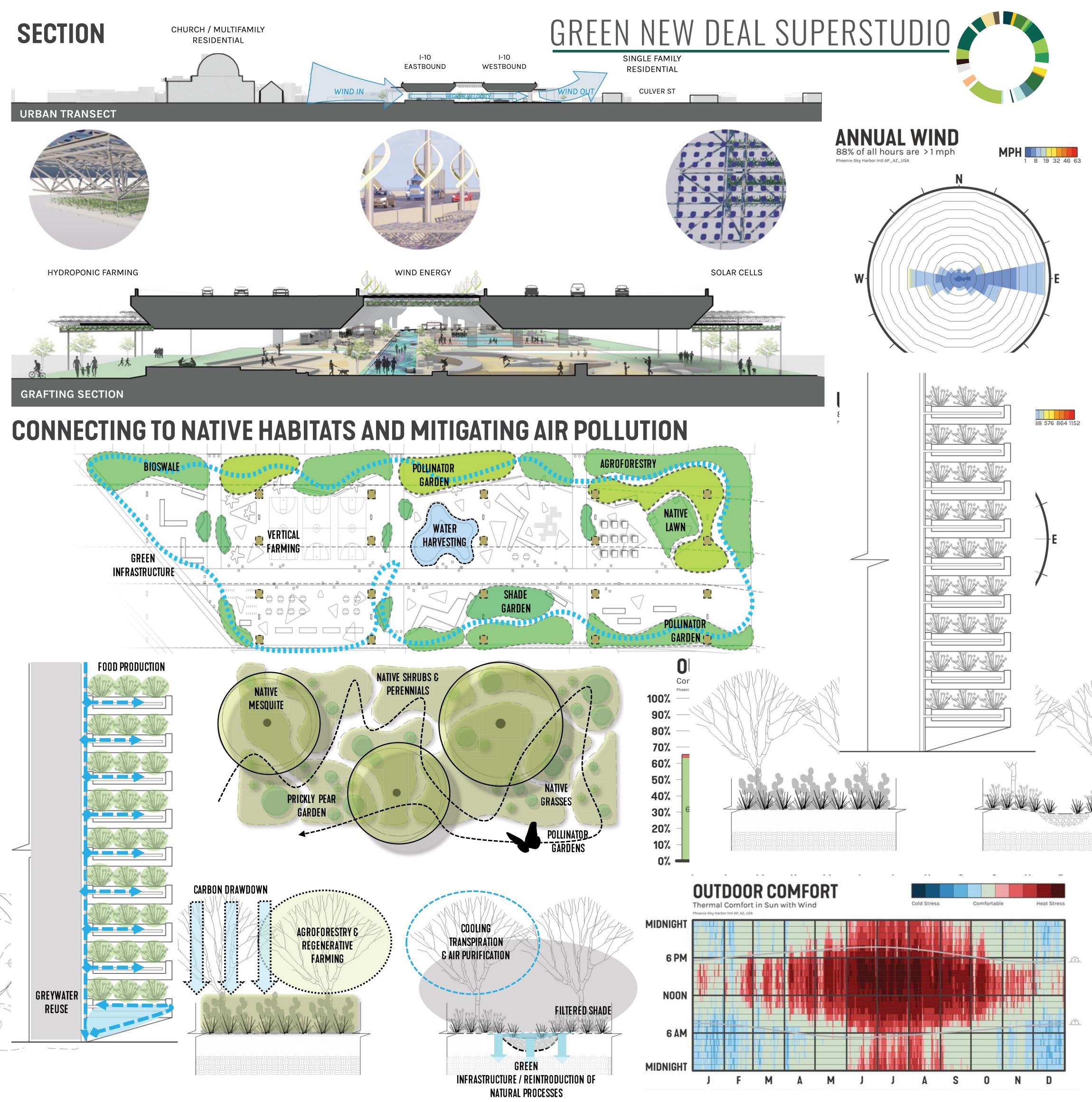




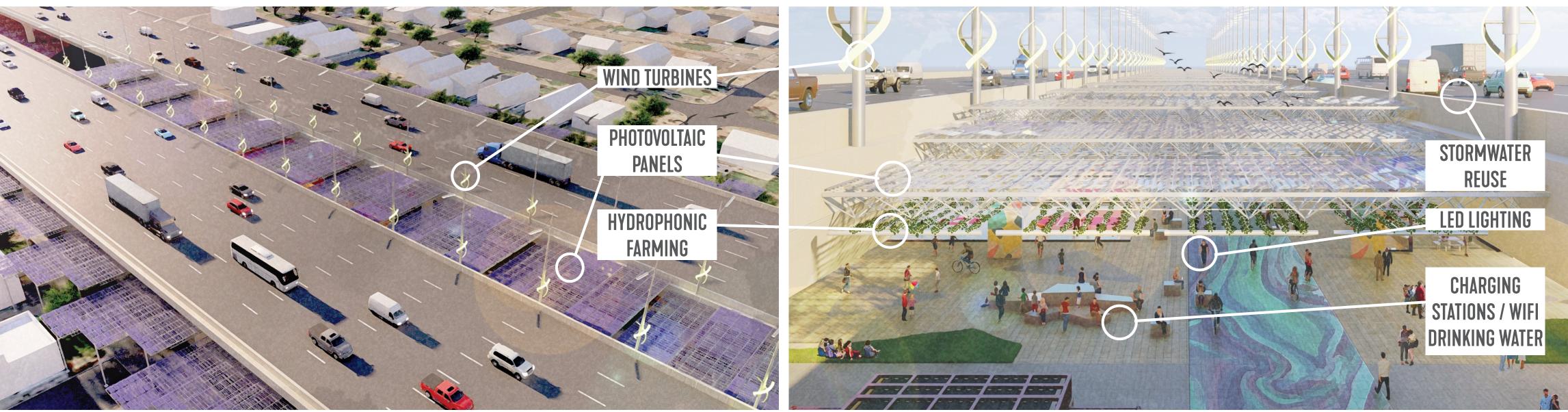
BUILDINGS LOST TO HIGHWAY AREA DIRECTLY AFFECTED HIGHWAY AND RAMPS SITE AREA (UNDER HIGHWAY)

I-10 HIGHWAY INSERTED IN 1950'S NEIGHBORHOOD Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona. Sanborn Map Company, 1915 - DeVol. 2, 1948. Map. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, </www.loc.gov/item/sanborn00169_009/>.





COMMUNITY SYSTEMS



The site will utilize sustainable strategies to minimize the energy needs, for example air cooling thermal chimneys and LED lighting. The implementation of renewable energy sources will ideally make this an Energy-Plus site, producing more annual energy during the day than the site will consume. Preliminary estimates indicate a possible solar generation of 1.048Gwh annually, which would be equivalent to powering 84.7 Arizona homes yearly based on information gathered from the EIA and compiled by ChooseEnergy.

GRAFTING

REPAIRING AN URBAN SCAR; Healing for those in Need















GRAFTING

REPAIRING AN URBAN SCAR; Healing for those in Need

