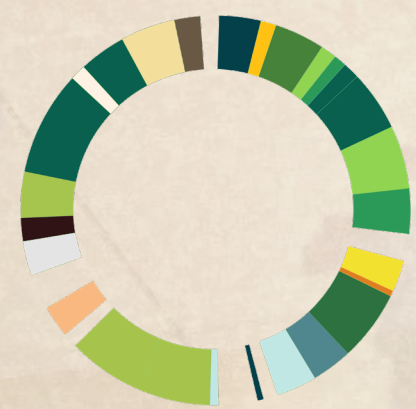




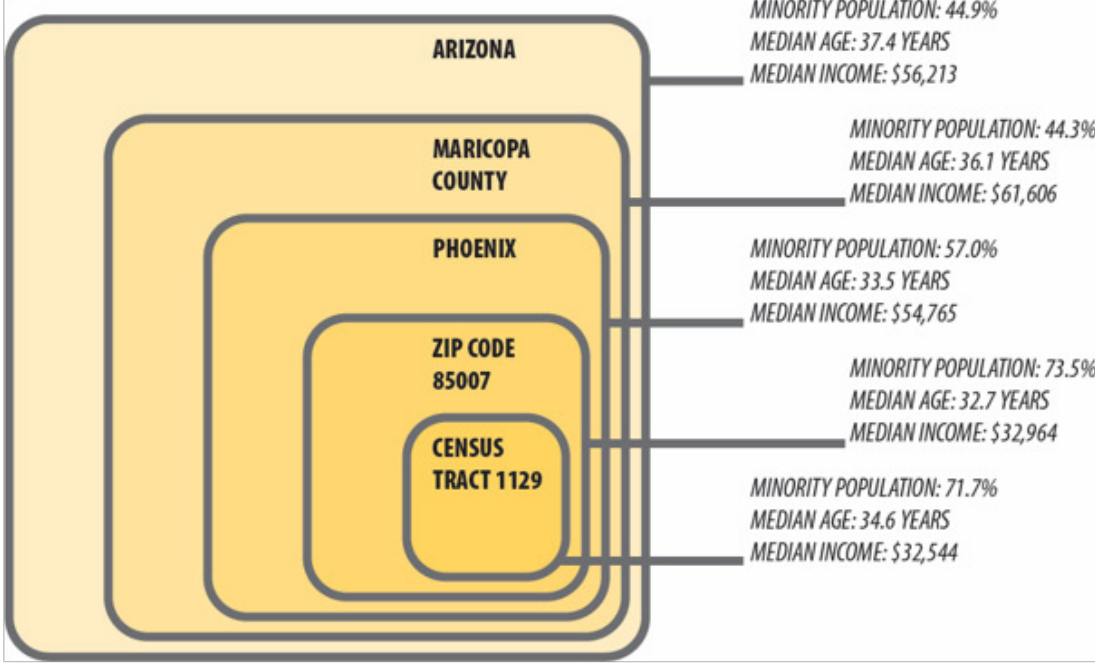
GREENNEWDEALSUPERSTUDIO



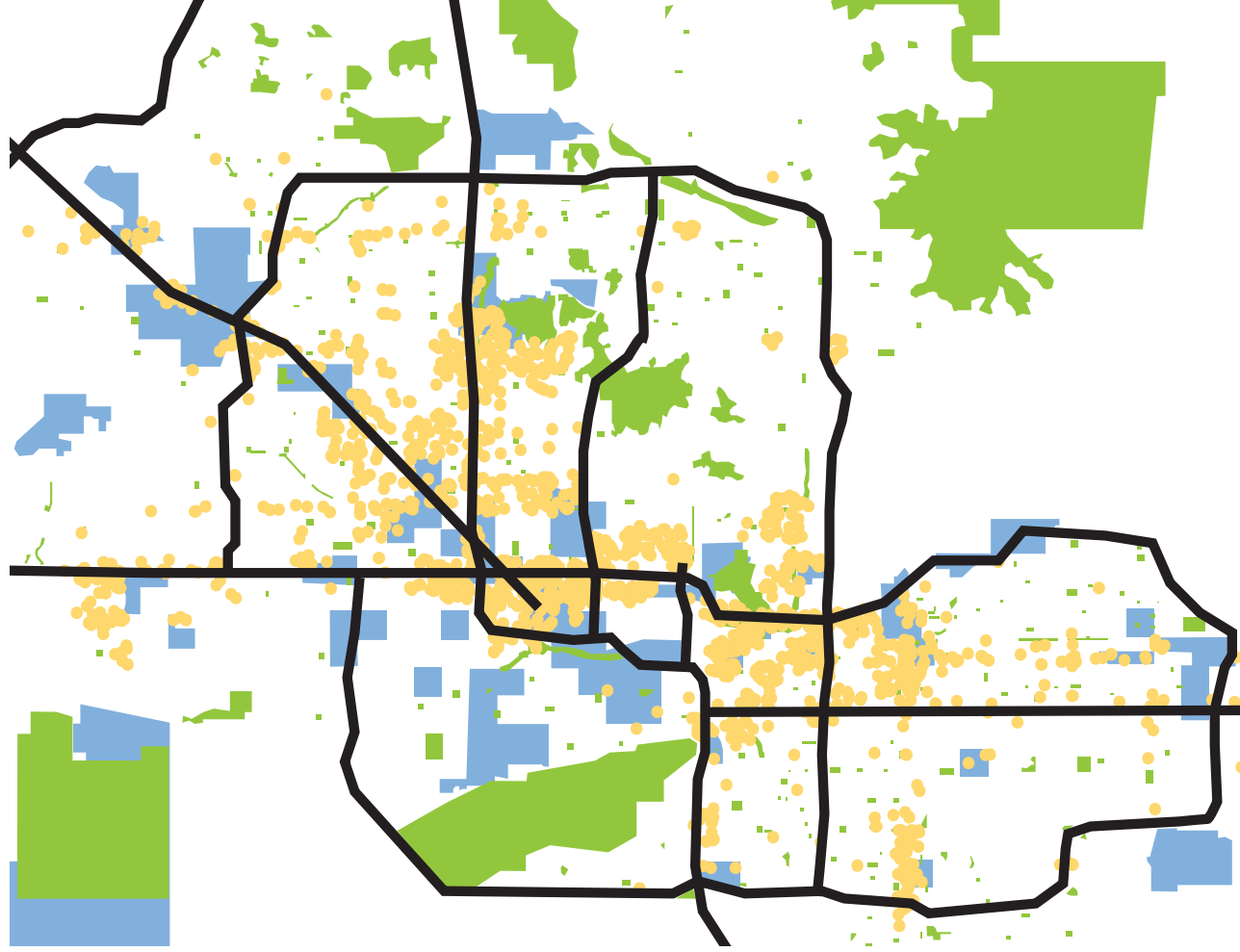
EXISTING CONDITIONS



HEALING FOR THE MOST IN NEED

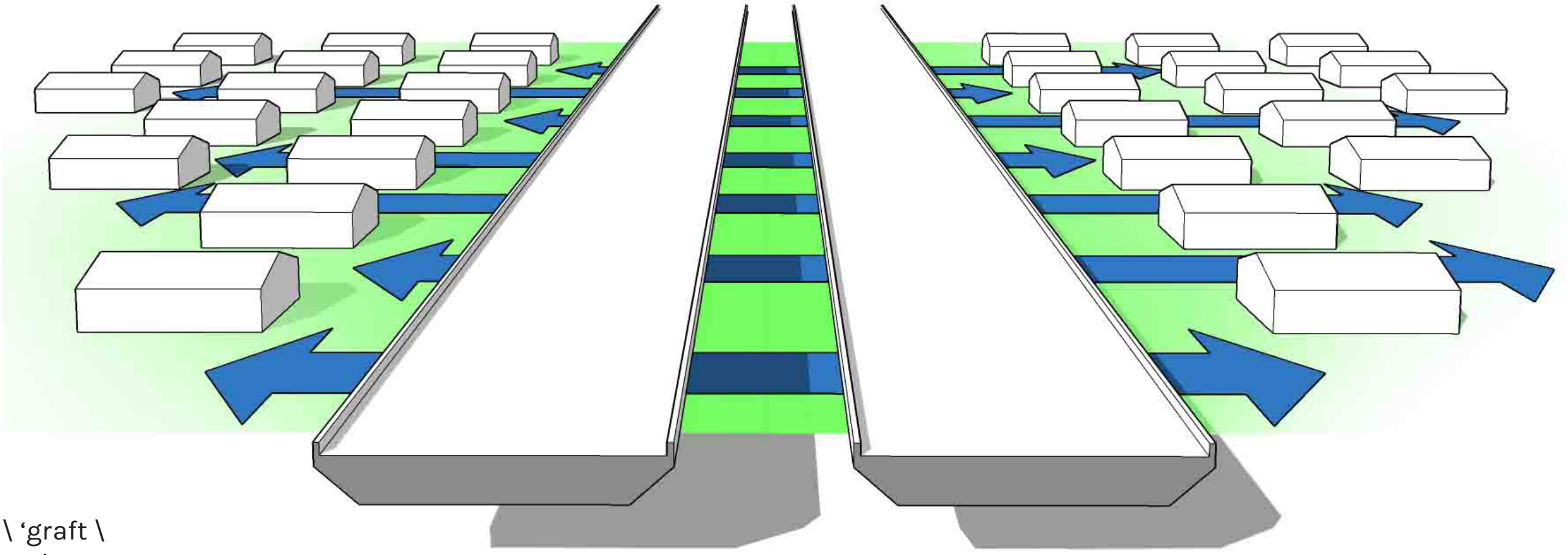


DEMOGRAPHIC SHIFTS AT VARIOUS URBAN SCALES
NOTE: "MINORITY" IS DEFINED IN THE SURVEY DATA AS "THE POPULATION THAT IS OF ANY RACE OTHER THAN NON-HISPANIC WHITE"



URBAN PARK VS. UNDERSERVED POPULATION MAP
■ INTERSTATE SYSTEM
■ LOCAL AND REGIONAL PARKS
■ UNSHELTERED POPULATION
■ LOW-INCOME CENSUS TRACTS WHERE SIGNIFICANT SHARE OF RESIDENTS MORE THAN 1 MILE FROM NEAREST SUPERMARKET

DATA: MARICOPA ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS; ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES



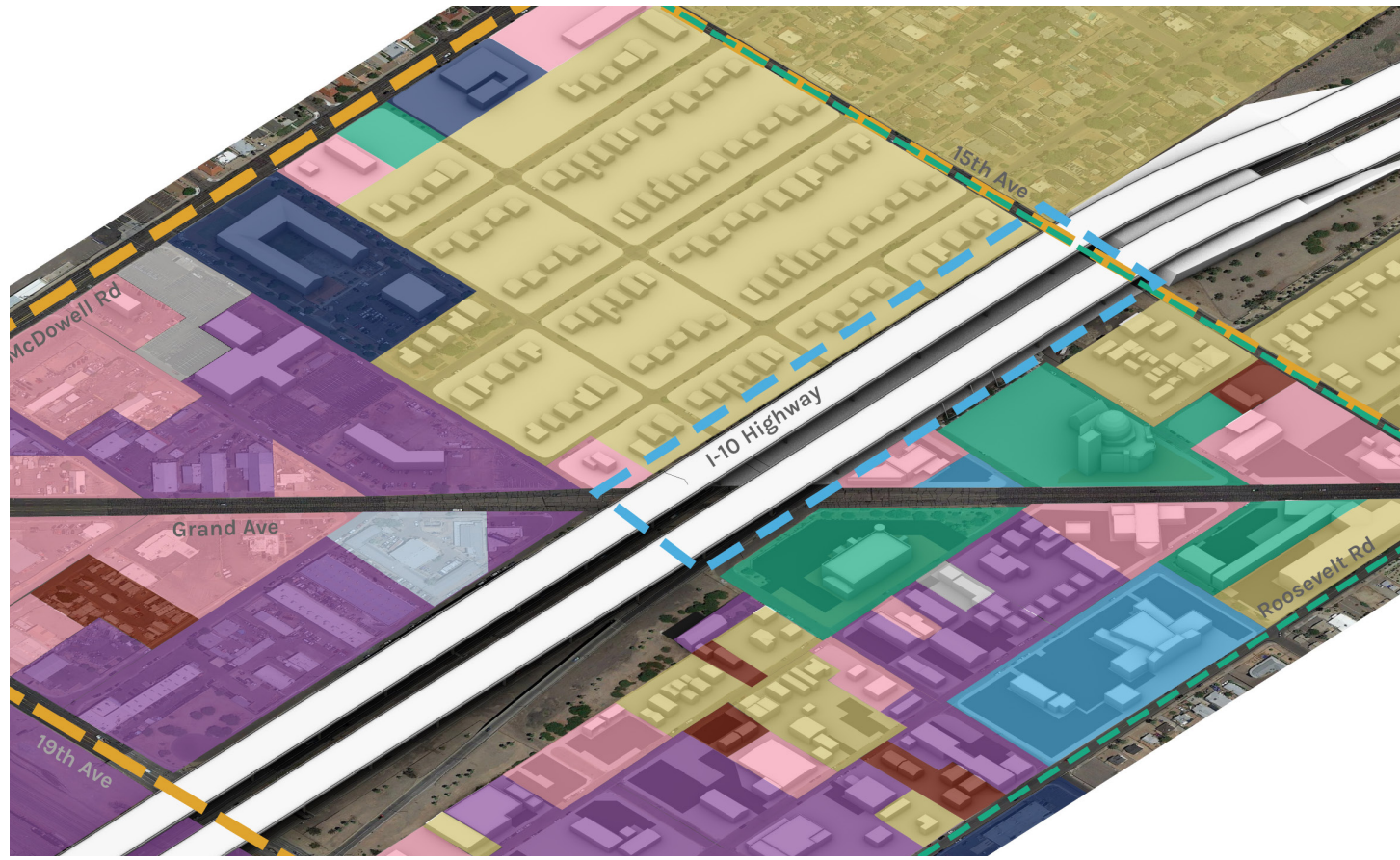
\ 'graft \
Verb
insert (a shoot or twig) as a graft
transplant (living tissue) as a graft

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.

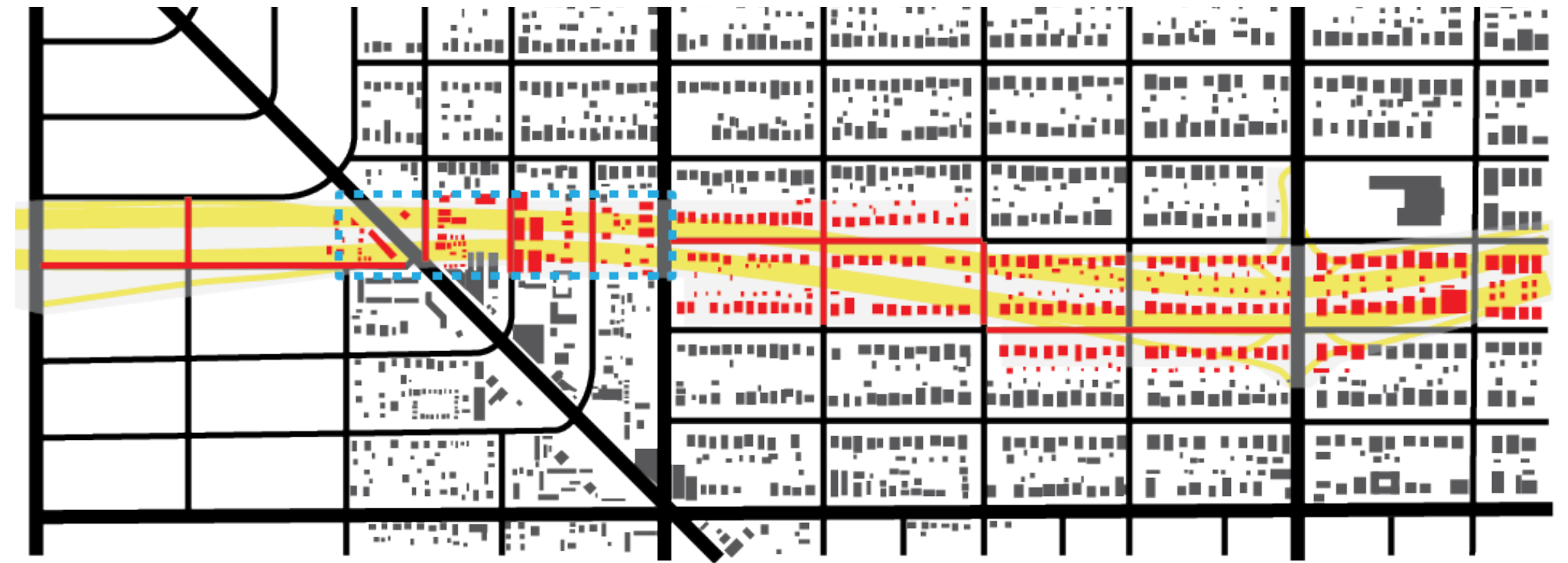
The area of study within the F.Q. Story Historic District originates in the early 1920s with residential development near 7th Avenue. Building restrictions, home prices, and access to the Grand Avenue and Kenilworth streetcar lines initially attracted middle-class white-collar residents. As the area 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 near 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.



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



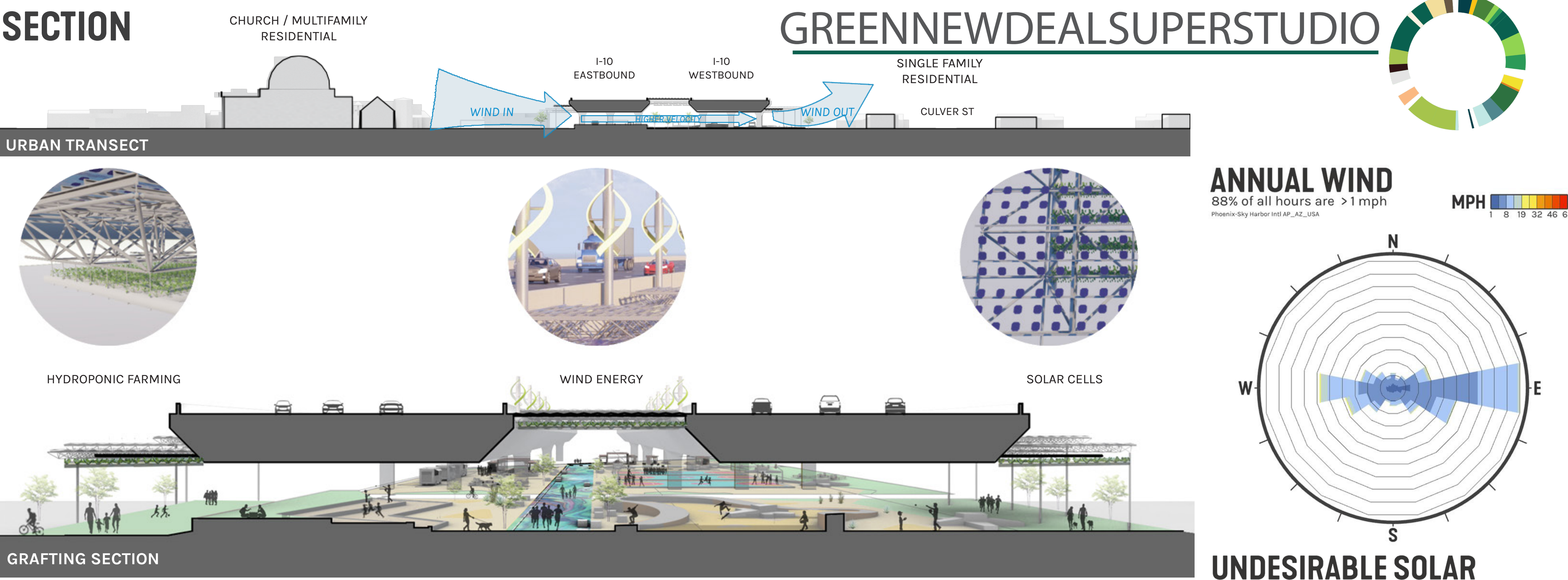
■ BUILDINGS LOST TO HIGHWAY
■ AREA DIRECTLY AFFECTED
■ HIGHWAY AND RAMPS
■ SITE AREA (UNDER HIGHWAY)

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/sanborn00189_008/.

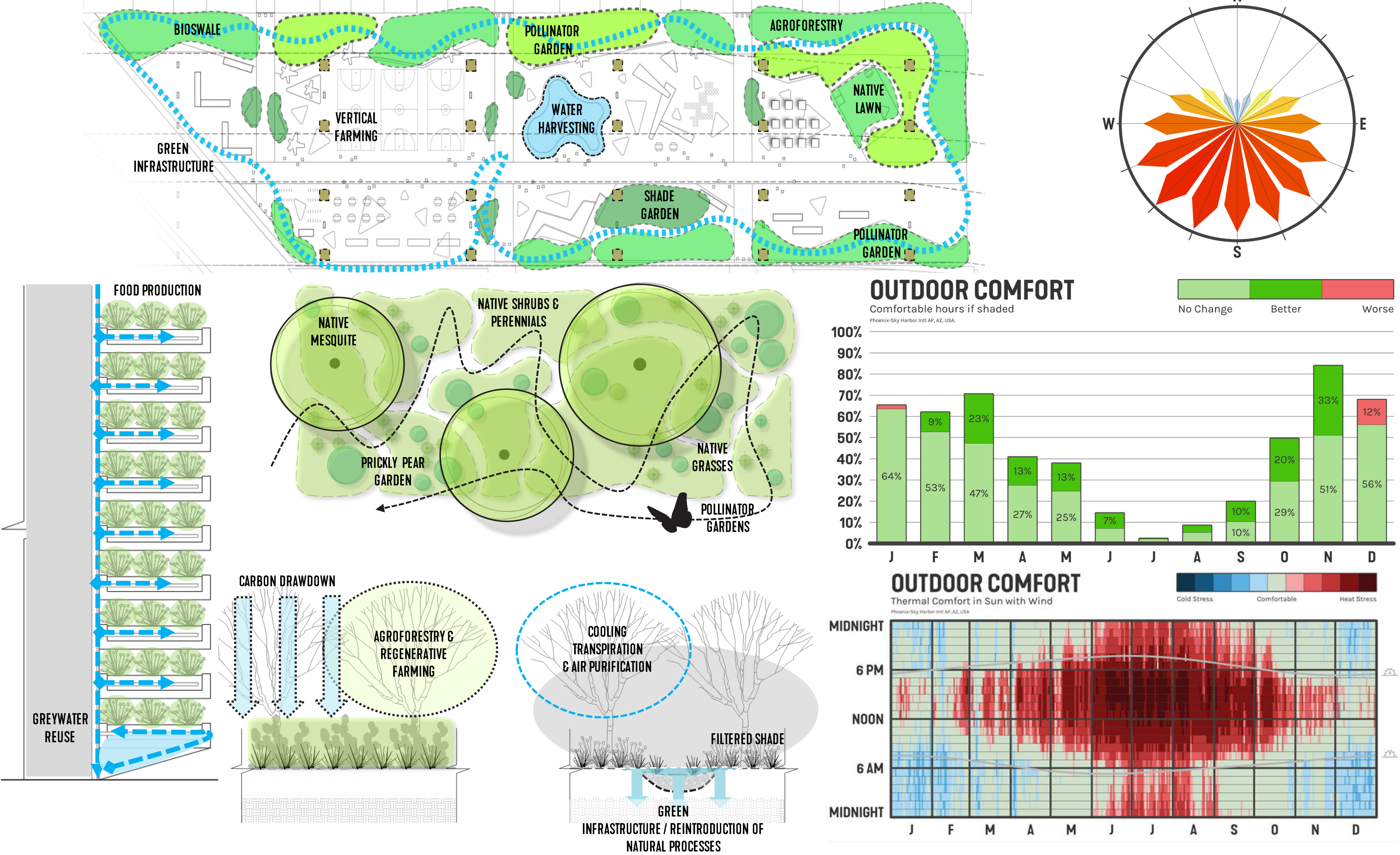
GRAFTING

REPAIRING AN URBAN SCAR;
HEALING FOR THOSE IN NEED

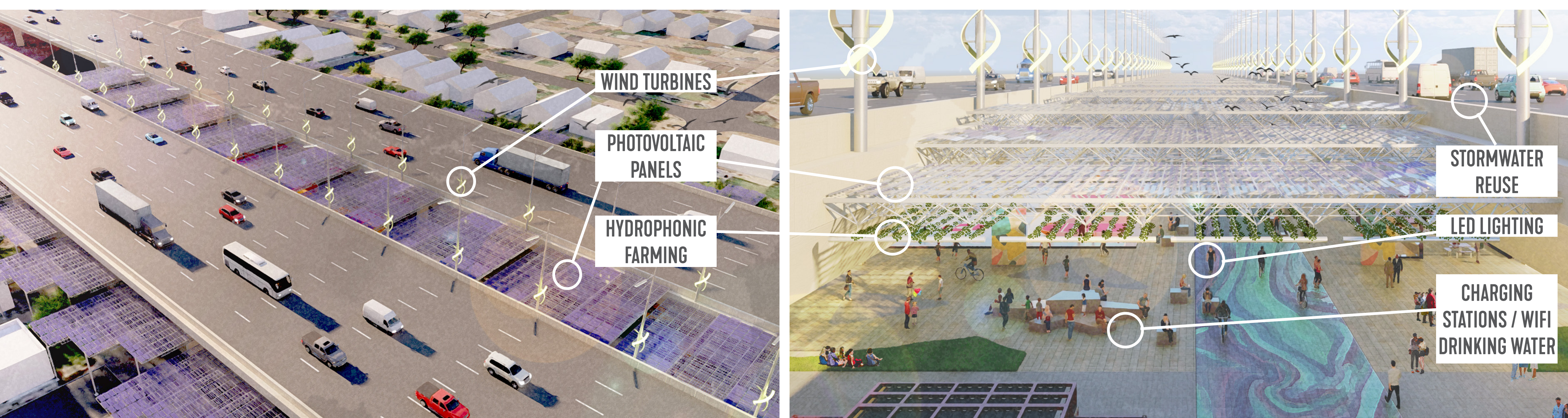
SMITHGROUP



CONNECTING TO NATIVE HABITATS AND MITIGATING AIR POLLUTION



COMMUNITY SYSTEMS

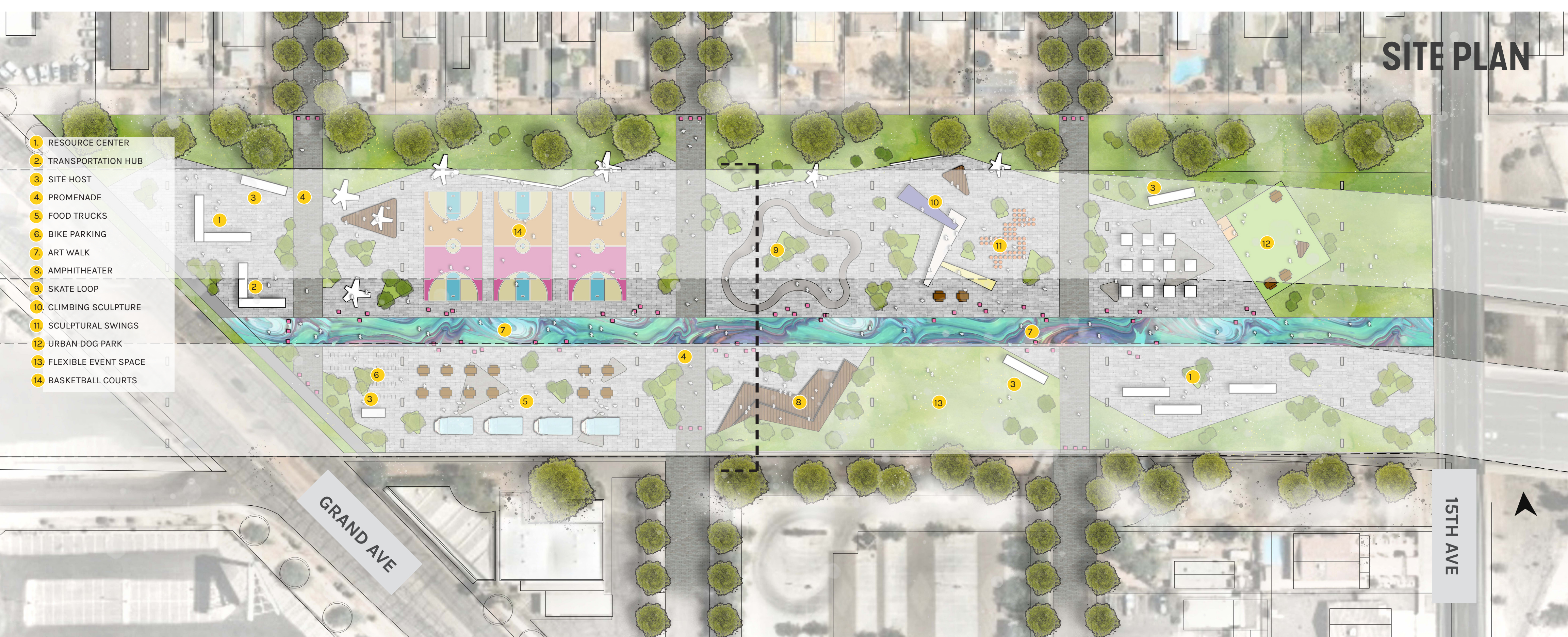


The site will utilize sustainable strategies to minimize the energy needs, for example air cooling thermal chimneys and LED lighting. The implementation of renewable energy sources will ideally make this an Energy-Plus site, producing more annual energy during the day than the site will consume. Preliminary 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

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SMITHGROUP



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