

This Portfolio is organized into *three questions*,

i. How can editing existing systems of water and plant harvest translate into changes in;

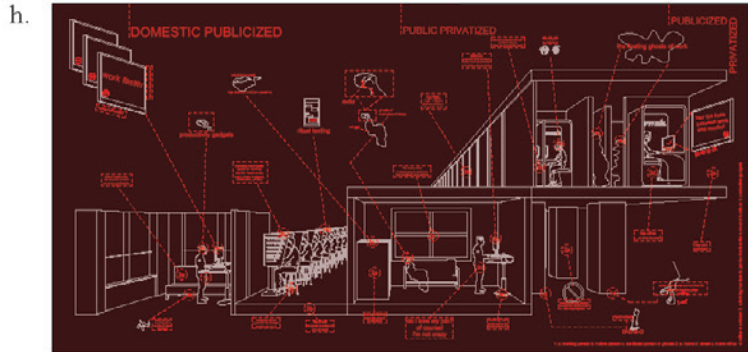
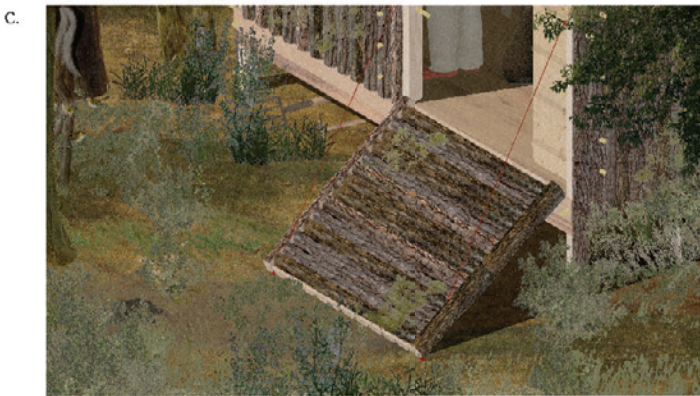
- a. Redundancy, *Before- & After- Clinic* 004 - 047
- b. Forestry & Construction Standards, *To Grow a Tree* 048 - 069
- c. Child Health, *Pick - Up Housing* 070 - 091

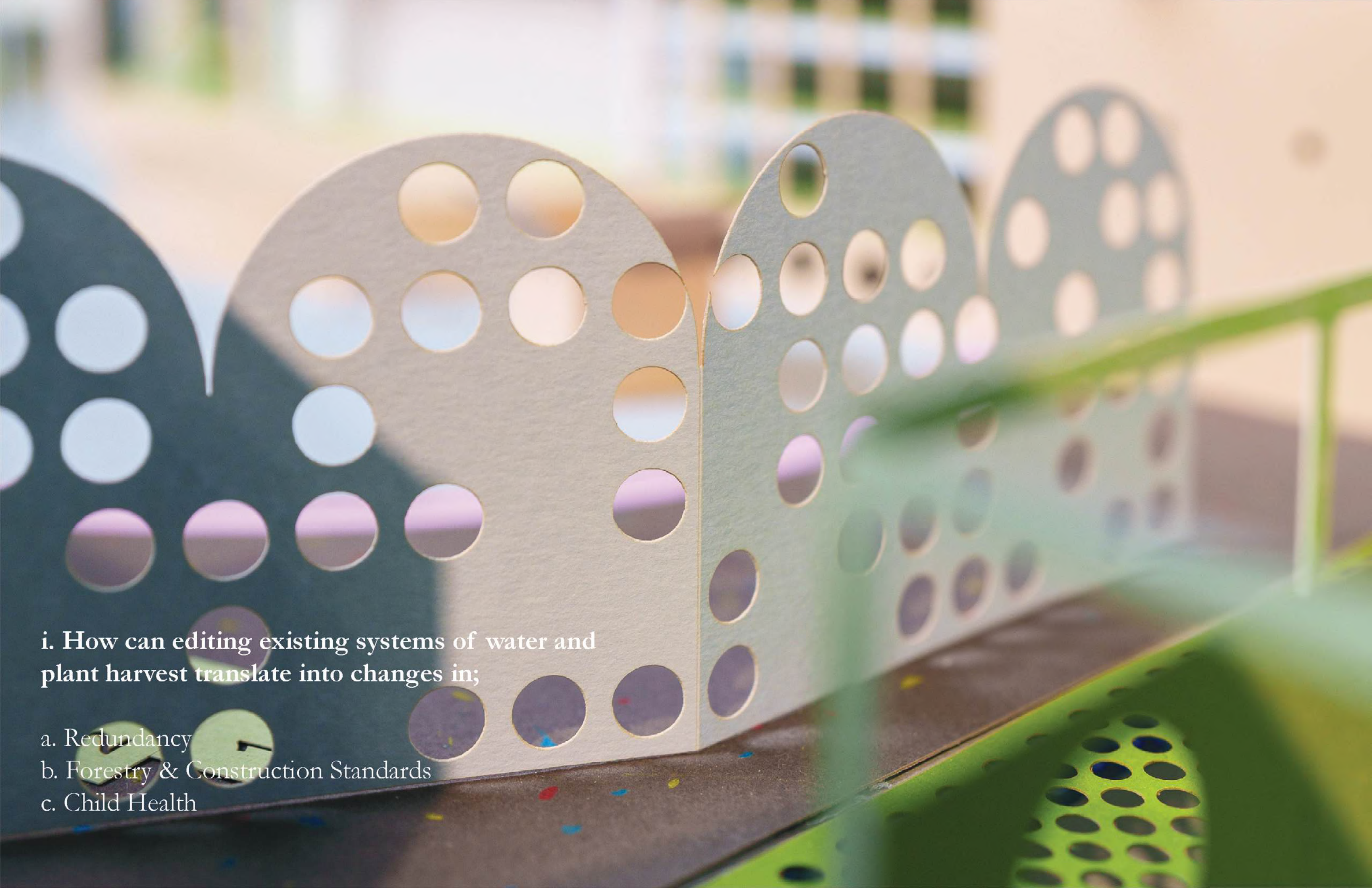
ii. How important are Community Gardens to;

- d. Highbridge Bronx, *Sinapis, Resistance & Rooting* 092 - 123
- e. The Lower East Side, *if Gates had DNA* 124 - 127
- f. The Youth, *Fire Escape* 128 - 133

iii. What are the positive consequences of addressing concerns of food accessibility within;

- g. U.S. Colonies, core ii 134 - 143
- h. Urban Food Deserts, core i 144 - 150





i. How can editing existing systems of water and plant harvest translate into changes in;

- a. Redundancy
- b. Forestry & Construction Standards
- c. Child Health

Title, Before- & After- Clinic

Adaptive Reuse of A Landmarked Building into
A Childcare Center for Parents Working Irregular
Hours.

Location, Strivers Row & the Heritage Rose District,
NYC.

Info, GSAPP adv vi,

Prof. Hilary Sample,

Collaborative project, with Keenan Bellisari.

Statement, The before- and after- clinic sits at 2600 Frederick Douglass boulevard between 137th and 138th Street. It's a building that attempts to embed systems of care that have otherwise remained underdeveloped along the sidewalk, the street, and the neighborhood. The center of the project is a 24 hour childcare center, maintained by the residents of the building, operated for children in East Harlem aged 3-10, whose parents work jobs with irregular hours.

The project was developed around the concept of redundancy, in water, in growth, in childcare. We understood redundancy as the standardization of services. We used this project as a way to indulge our interests in certain existing redundancies, to study them, to draw them, and then make subtle changes to them in order to serve a more valuable purpose to the people, kids, and plants, that interact with them.





2600 Frederick Douglass Blvd. Circa 1960



2600 Frederick Douglass Blvd. 2017.

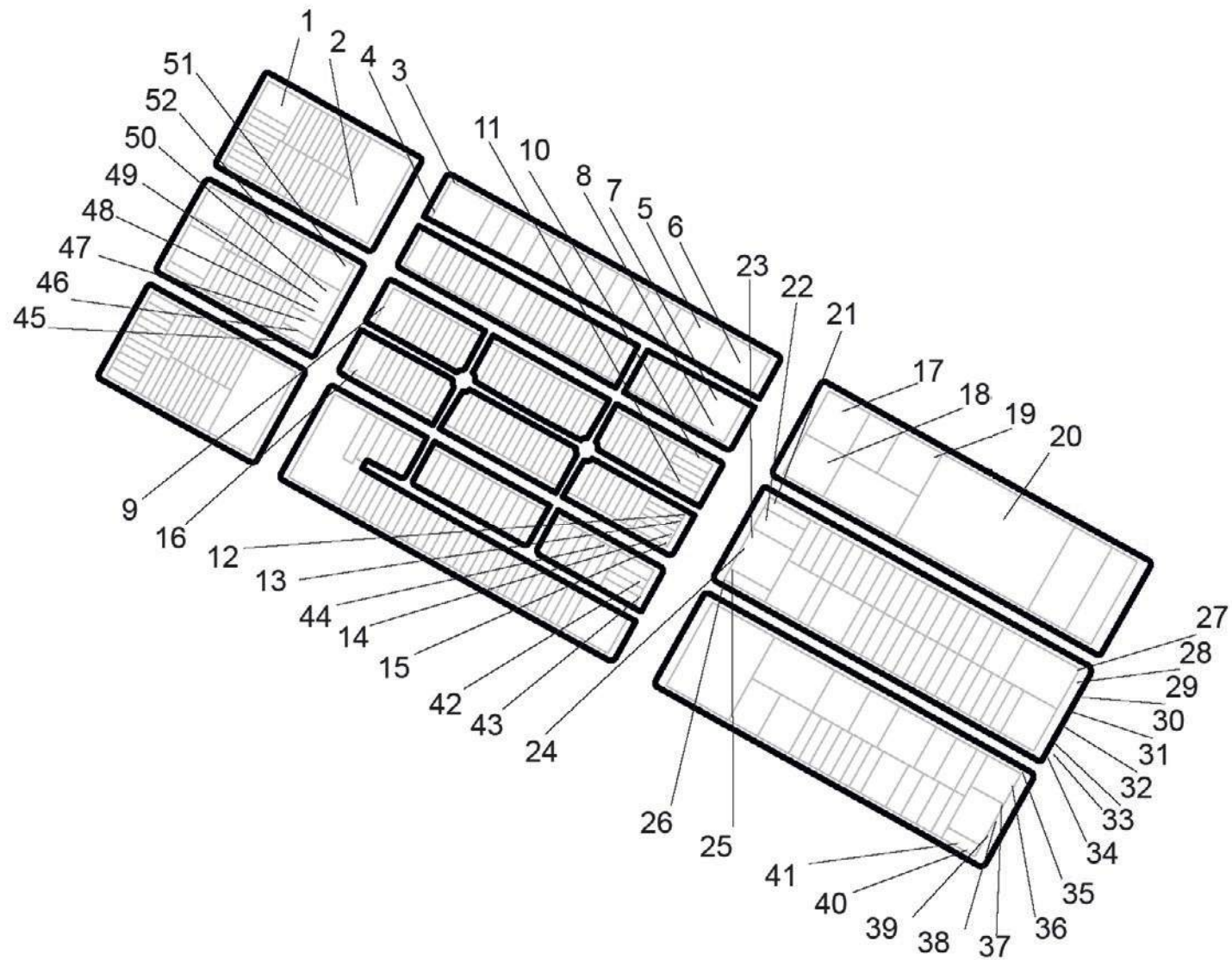
How can a building that has been landmarked, frozen in time, that no longer supplies the same uses it used to, be revitalized, changed, grafted, reborn?

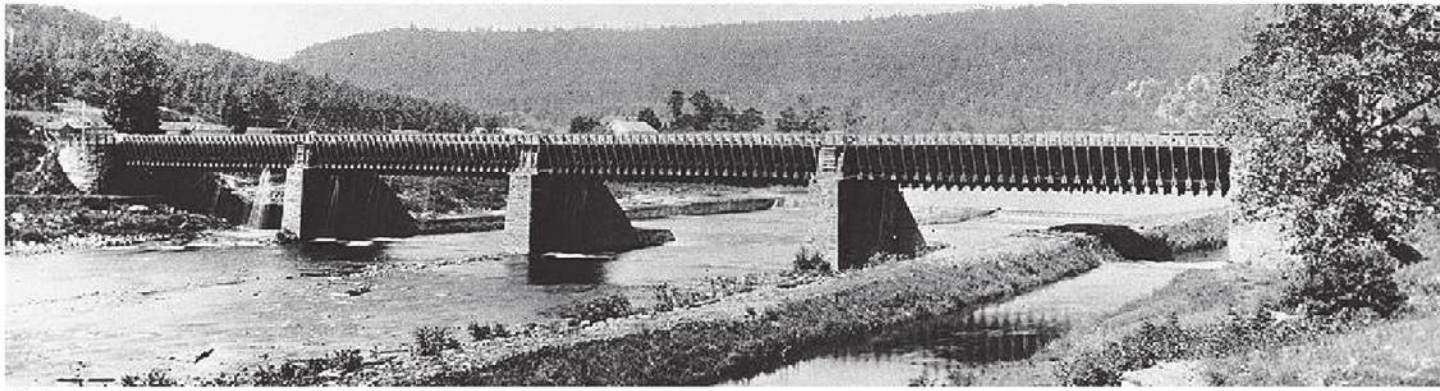
From the 1940's to present day, the building sitting on 2600 Frederick Douglass Boulevard has seen countless changes. Being an important residential building for young black men and women seeking financial, industrial growth, but also housing countless storefronts, many of them sharing the small footprint of the one building.

As time passed, with growing development pressure the building was renovated, and the many small independent storefronts were joined into one large 1,600 sqft space. It was at one point a clinic, at many points vacant, currently a center for teenagers.

1 Mt Calvary Methodist Church Methodist church 116 Edgecombe Ave	2 Kings Pharmacy & Surgical's Pharmacy 2611 Frederick Douglass Blvd	3 NBHD Brulee Coffee shop 2620 Frederick Douglass Blvd	4 Londel's Soul food restaurant 2620 Frederick Douglass Blvd
5 Braids by Aicha Hair salon 200 W 140th S	6 Dallas Harlem Cafe Cafe 2394 Adam Clayton Powell Jr Blvd	7 Hempsville Harlem Health and beauty shop 2384 Adam Clayton Powell Jr Blvd	8 Make My Cake Bakery 2380 Adam Clayton Powell Jr Blvd
9 TAG After School Program 2602 Frederick Douglass Blvd	10 The Row Harlem Restaurant 2374 Adam Clayton Powell Jr Blvd	11 Keita African Hair Braiding Hair salon 2370 Adam Clayton Powell Jr Blvd	12 Muse Spa and Salon Hair salon 2368 Adam Clayton Powell Jr Blvd
13 Dell and Nails Beauty and salon 2366 Adam Clayton Powell Jr Blvd	14 LeFemmeSuite Fitness 2364 Adam Clayton Powell Jr Blvd	15 Just Smile Barber Shop 2360 Adam Clayton Powell Jr Blvd	16 Jolieden's Beauty Bar Hair salon 2590 Frederick Douglass Blvd
17 Harlem Discount Discount Store 2389 Adam Clayton Powell Jr Blvd	18 McDonald's Fast food restaurant 2379 Adam Clayton Powell Jr Blvd	19 Goddard Riverside Resource Center Community center 140 W 140th St	20 Central Harlem Senior Citizens Senior citizen center 120 W 140th St
21 Ponny Bistro West African restaurant 2375 Adam Clayton Powell Jr Blvd	22 Kente Royal Gallery Gallery 2373 Adam Clayton Powell Jr Blvd	23 Harlem Chocolate Factory Chocolate Shop 2363 Adam Clayton Powell Jr Blvd	24 Wingstop Fast food restaurant 2363 Adam Clayton Powell Jr Blvd
25 Lust77 Sports Restaurant 2363 Adam Clayton Powell Jr Blvd	26 Harlem Nights Bar 2361 Adam Clayton Powell Jr Blvd	27 Kennedy Chicken Chicken restaurant 567 Malcolm X Blvd	28 Care Pharmacy & Surgicals Pharmacy 565 Lenox Ave
29 Subway Fast food restaurant 563 Lenox Ave	30 Straight Path Deli Grocery Deli 561 Malcolm X Blvd	31 Presto Fresh Cafe Mexican restaurant 559 Lenox Ave	32 DryClean NYC Dry Cleaners 555 Malcolm X Blvd
33 Metro by T Mobile Cell phone store 555 Lenox Ave	34 Star Wireless Cell phone store 553 Lenox Ave	35 551 Deli Corporation Deli 551 Malcolm X Blvd	36 Empire Restaurant Soul food restaurant 547 Malcolm X Blvd
37 Miss Bubble Laundromat 545 Malcolm X Blvd	38 Palace Pharmacy Pharmacy 543 Malcolm X Blvd	39 P.J Nails & Spa Nail salon 541 Malcolm X Blvd	40 Aicha African Hair Braiding Hair Salon 539 Malcolm X Blvd
41 537 Deli & Grocery Deli 537 Malcolm X Blvd	42 Harlem Cycle Fitness 2350 Adam Clayton Powell Jr Blvd	43 Iris House Social services organization 2348 Adam Clayton Powell Jr Blvd	44 Joseph James A Church 204 W 138th St
45 Kendra Beauty Salon Beauty Salon 301 W 138th St	46 Domingo Grocery Grocery store 2591 Frederick Douglass Blvd	47 Miss Bubble Laundromat Laundromat 2593 Frederick Douglass Blvd	48 Strivers Wine and Liquor Liquor store 2593 Frederick Douglass Blvd
49 Starrett Podiatry Medical clinic 2597 Frederick Douglass Blvd	50 Harlem Esthetics & Rejuvenation Center Women's health clinic 2597 Frederick Douglass Blvd	51 AHL Foundation Gallery 2605 Frederick Douglass Blvd	52 Grace Congregational of Harlem Church 310 W 139th St

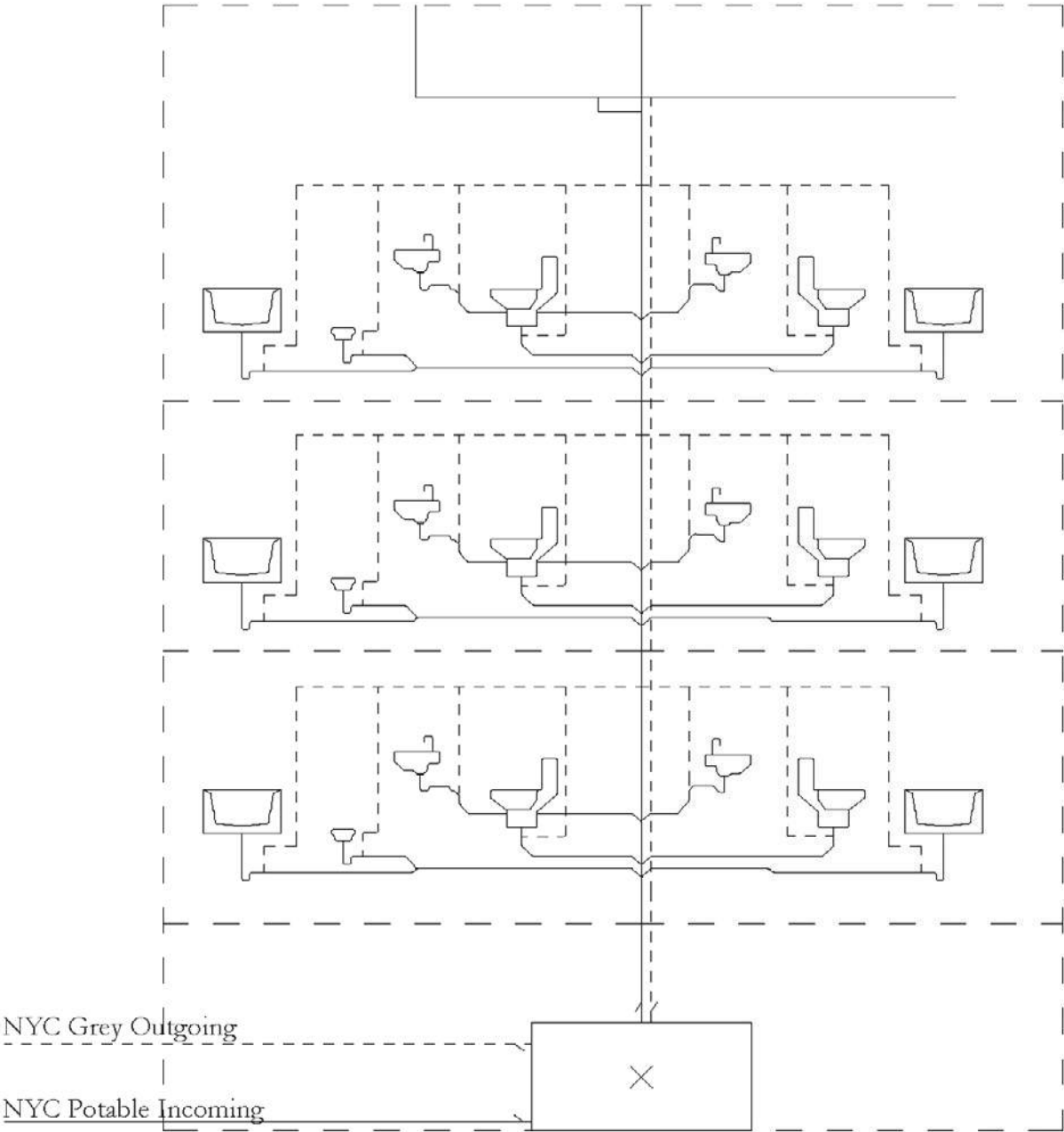
The research begins by understanding **what types of businesses currently surround the site**. Traces of the old format of subdividing parcels still exist, though not on our site, and many of which are quickly diminishing, replaced by singular business.





Delaware Aqueduct, circa 1860.

Typical NYC Plumbing Diagram, 100% Potable



NYC Water Tunnel n. 1, circa 1914.

Water Systems,

Our research began with water. In the nineteenth century New York City didn't have enough. Wells were contaminated. Fires spread rapidly. Disease outbreaks were frequent.

The response was infrastructural ambition: the Croton Aqueduct, and later the Catskill and Delaware systems (*top left*). Water was transported from upstate reservoirs, carried by gravity alone through tunnels and conduits into Manhattan.

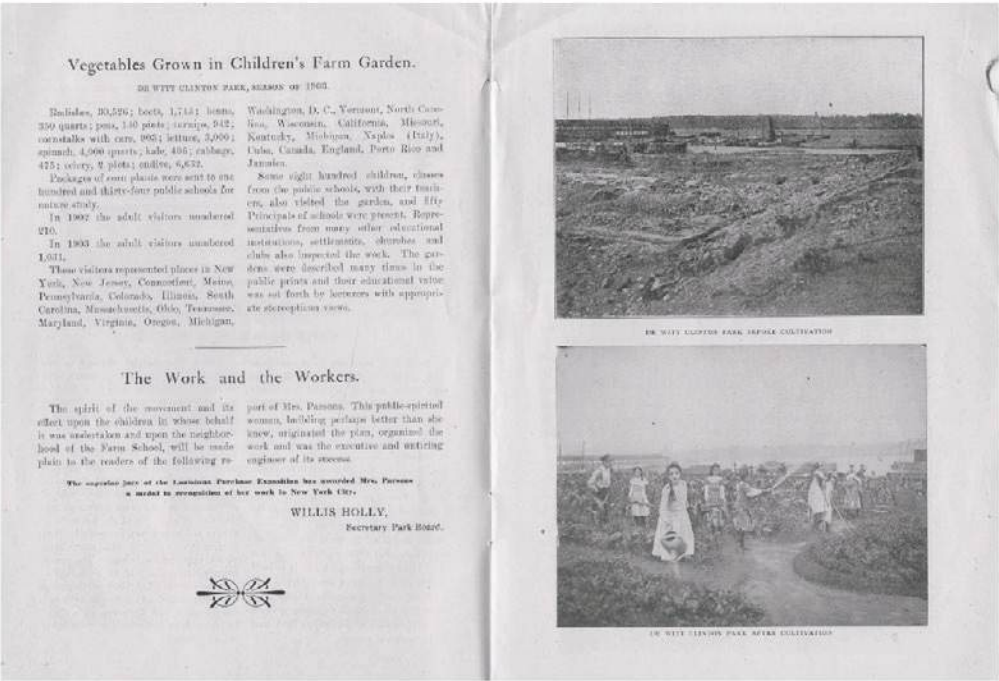
The system that operates beneath us today hasn't changed too much since then . Water travels through one of three tunnels (*above*) and then trunk mains under major avenues, then into branch lines beneath sidewalks, and up through vertical risers inside buildings. **Every fixture; sink, toilet, shower, washing machine, is supplied by the same, treated, potable source.**

Urban Gardens,

Urban food cultivation in New York City emerged at the turn of the twentieth century as part of Progressive Era reform. In 1902, educator Fannie Griscom Parsons established the Children’s School Farm in DeWitt Clinton Park on Manhattan’s West Side, converting a neglected dumping ground into a cultivated landscape of several hundred small plots tended to largely by immigrant and working-class children.

The original park farm was dismantled in 1932 amid broader West Side redevelopment.

Her success and writings about her legacy such as ‘The First Childrens Farm in New York City, 1902, 1903, 1904’ by Mrs. Henry Parsons (*page below*), led to the creation of the Bureau of School Farms.



Childcare in the Heritage Rose District,

Childcare in East Harlem developed through a combination of settlement-house philanthropy and grassroots civil rights organizing. A major shift occurred in 1965, when parents in East Harlem organized what became the East Harlem Block Nursery (originally the East Harlem Block Schools) (*shown above*)

It became recognized as **the first publicly funded, parent-controlled daycare center in New York City, also known for being the precursor to the Pre-K system in NYC.** Emerging alongside the launch of the federal Head Start program that same year, these initiatives reframed childcare as both early education and political self-determination.





1
Lutheran Social Services
510 W 145 St
646-449-0814
2yr-4yr
Headstart program
8:00-18:30



2
Drew Hamilton Early Childhood Center
2672 Frederick Douglas Blvd
212-281-9555
2yr-5yr
Free DOE
8:30-15:30



3
New York Round the Clock Nursery
620 W 153 St
646-374-0017
6wks-5yr
\$625 6wks-2yr \$496 2yr-5yr
7:00-18:00



4
Nasry Michelen Day Care Center
415 W 150th St
917-261-6623
3yr-4yr
Free DOE
8:00-14:20



5
Mary Walton Children's Center
224 W 152th St
212-283-4241
3yr-4yr
Free DOE
8:00-16:30



6
Citizens Care Day Care Center
3240 Broadway
212-690-0742
2-4yr
Free DOE
8:00-18:00



7
The Bank Street College of Education
610 W 112th St
212-875-4412
1yr-5yr
\$60,000 (no voucher)
8:00-17:45



8
New York Round the Clock Nursery
3018 W 130 St
212-694-0615
6wks-5yr
\$625 6wks-2yr \$496 2yr-5yr
7:00-18:00



9
Utopia Childrens Center
236 W 120th St
212-663-7375
2.5yr-5yr
\$0-25wk
8:00-18:00



10
West Harlem Community Organization
121 W 120th St
646-665-7586
6wk-5yr
Free DOE
8:00-18:00



11
Community Life Center
15 Mount Morris Park West
212-427-3000
3mo-5yr
Free DOE
9:00-18:30



12
The East Harlem Block Nursey
1299 Amsterdam Ave.
212-666-6000
3mo-5yr
Free DOE
9:00-18:30



13
Addie Mae Collins Community Services
2322 3rd Ave
212-831-3144
2yr-5yr
Free DOE
8:00-5:45



14
Sunshine LC of 3rd Ave
2205 3rd Ave
646-757-3168
6wk-5yr
\$670 6wks-3yr \$540 3yrs-5yr
7:30-6:15



15
The Childrens Aid Society
1724 Madison Ave
212-831-0556
2yr-4yr
Free DOE
8:30-15:30



16
Little Learners Daycare
2340 Adam Clayton Powell Jr Blvd
201-249-1670
1yr-5yr
\$400wk
8:00-18:00



17
East Calvary Day Care Center
1 W 112th St
313-534-5249
3yr-5yr
Free (for extended hours 6 need vouchers)
8:00-15:30



18
Union Settlement Association
1565 Madison Ave
212-828-6078
3mo-3yr
Only accept Headstart
8:00-16:30



19
The Dawning Village
2090 1st Ave
212-369-5313
2yr-5yr
Free DOE
8:00-5:45



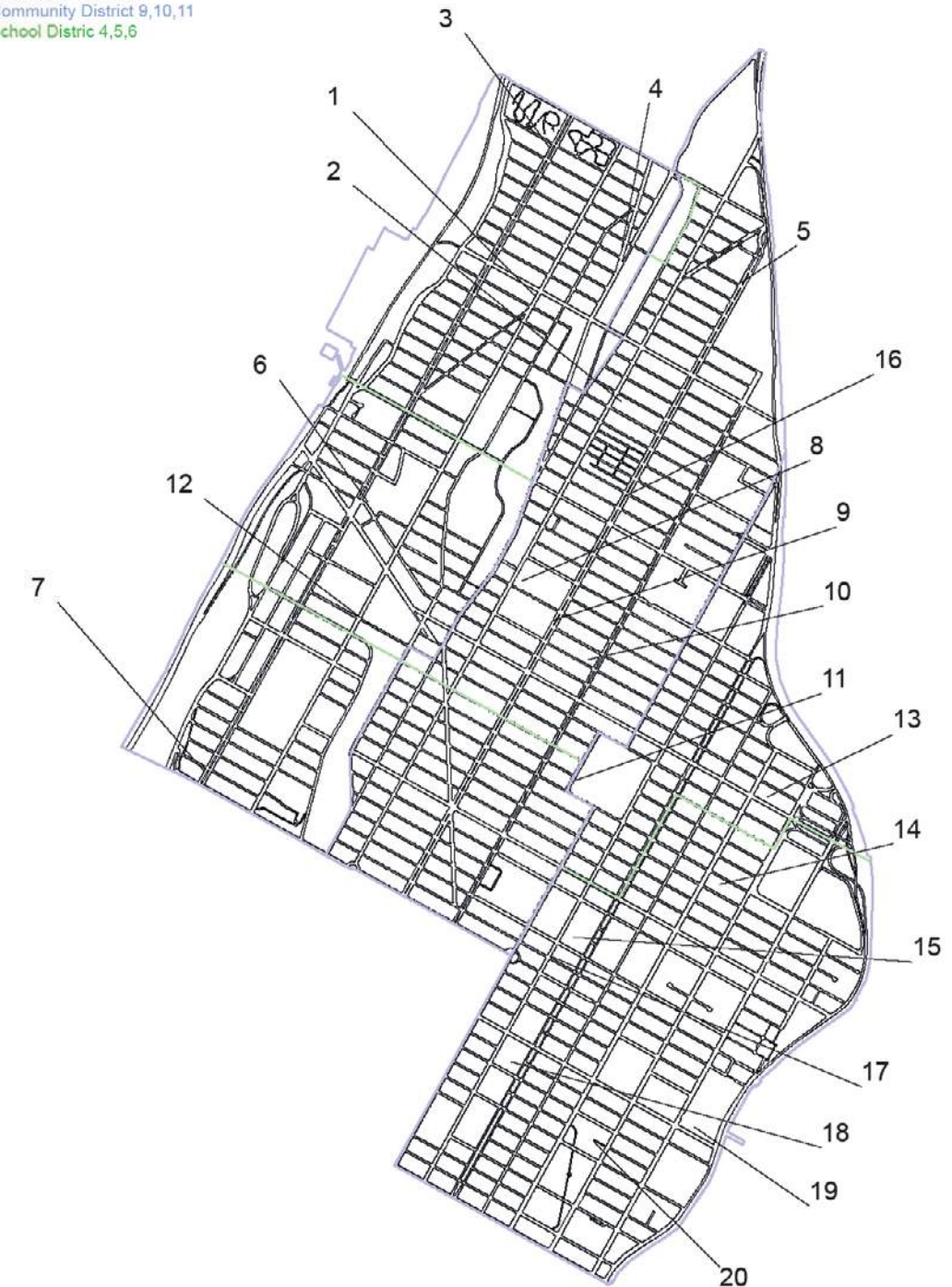
20
Leggett Memorial Early Childhood Center
237 E 104 St
212-828-6051
2yr-5yr
Free DOE
8:00-18:00

As we researched businesses, we encountered the interesting problem of childcare.

The Heritage Rose District has one of the **highest densities of childcare programming** in all of NYC. But **none of those programs include hours or services outside of the standard 9-5 work day.**

The Heritage Rose District also has one of the **highest concentration of people who work overnight, or otherwise irregular hours.**

Child Care Services
Community District 9,10,11
School District 4,5,6





This project reimagines 2600 Frederick Douglass Boulevard as a residential building, whose ground floor is subdivided to afford many spaces for selling, and doing business, a 24 hour childcare center for local parents who work irregular hours, and a rooftop greenhouse, for growing, and learning from growing.



NYC ZR §32-15, Use Group 6:

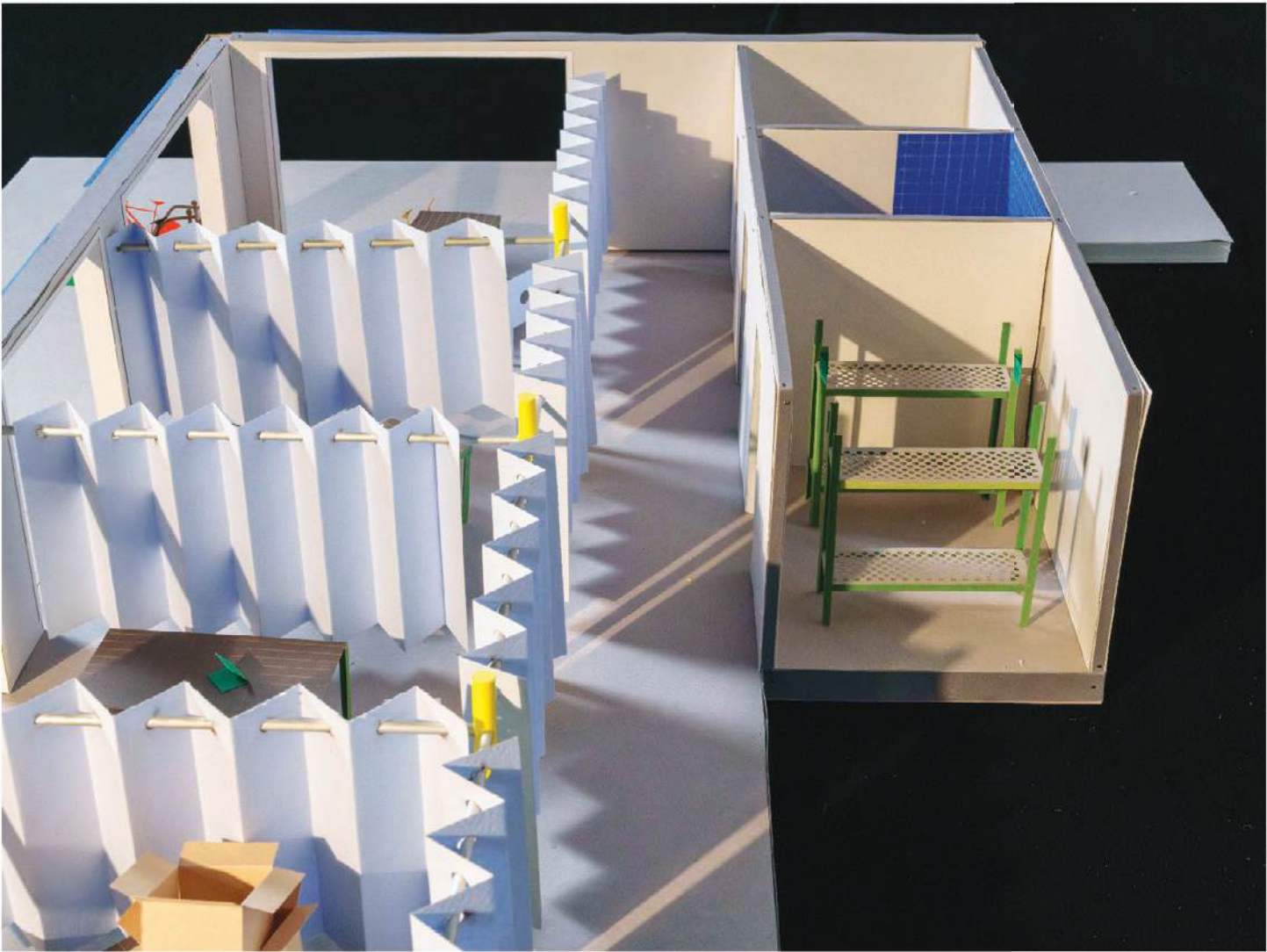
“Use Group VI consists of uses where goods or services are conveyed directly to consumers.”

Within the New York City Zoning Resolution, **Use Group VI regulates small commercial and service-oriented businesses permitted at street level.**

The law structures how neighborhood commerce occupies the ground floor, shaping storefront dimensions, access, and public interface.

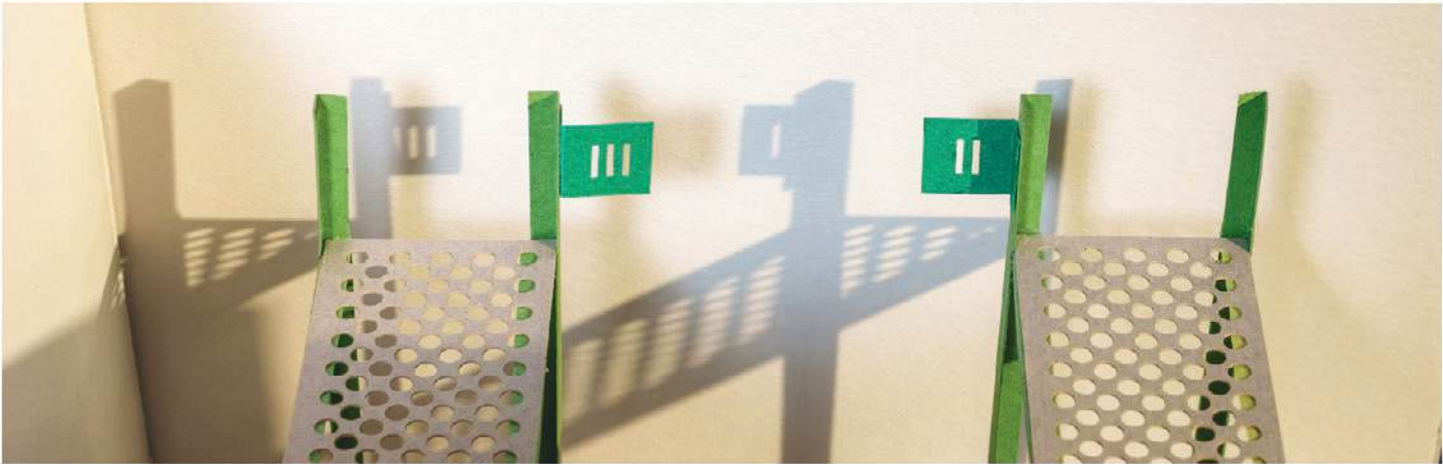


We start on the sidewalk, **at the ground floor**. Instead of one large 1600 sq ft commercial space, we have a bike repair shop, where bikes can be mended, as well as a first aid station where bikers' wounds might be quickly mended too, a used instruments store, a children's store, and a business owner moving in.



Without necessarily having to prescribe smaller parcels, we wanted to use **operable divisions in order to allow for the self-organization of the business people occupying the space**, allowing for growth or shrinkage, depending on factors such as the ability to pay more rent, dry spells in sales, global pandemics, etc. Stores that have the possibility of evolution in size and capacity may be able to stay around even when times get tough.

storage for each tenant renting a storefront (right).

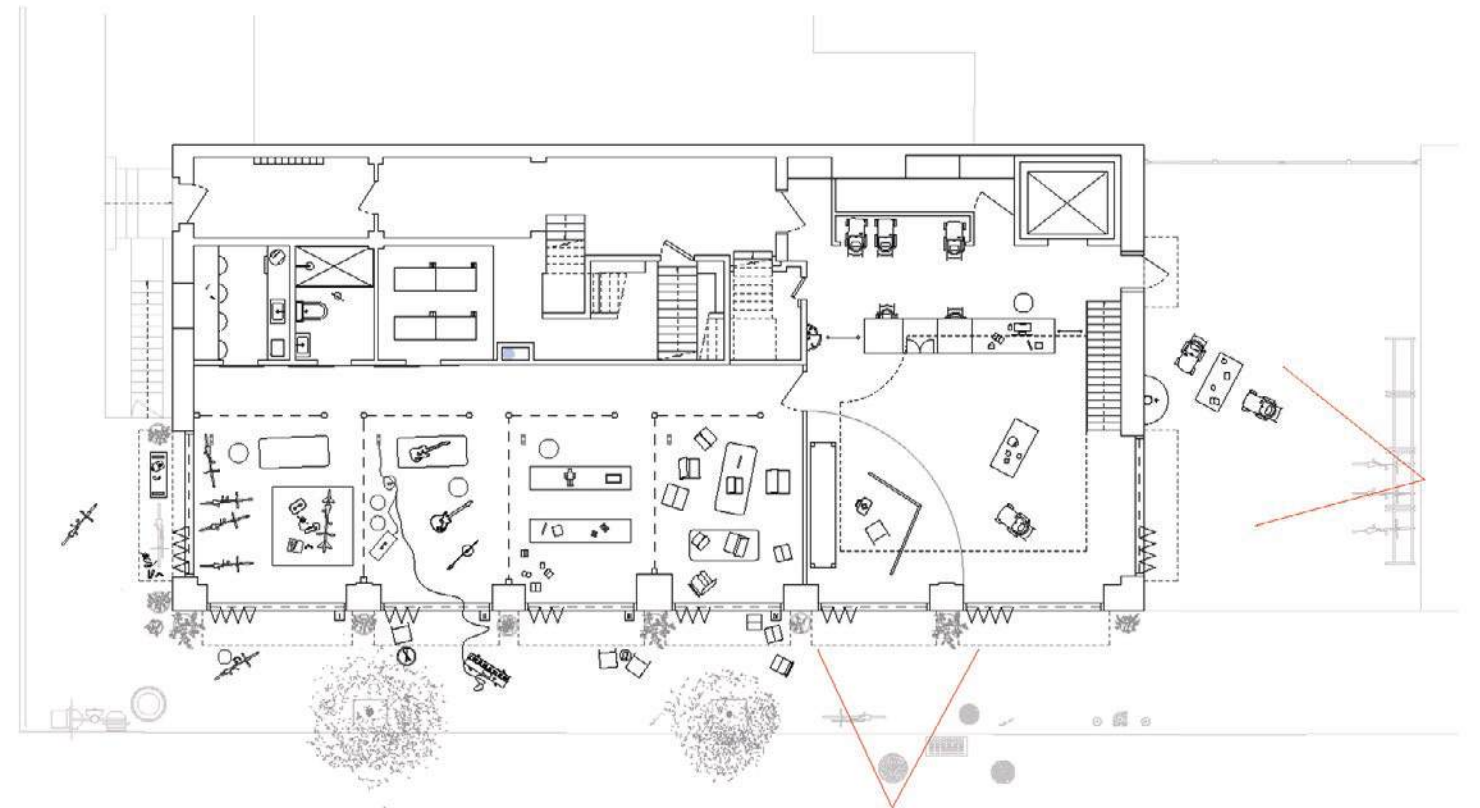




Entrances,

(above) Taking a small chunk of the check-in area to the daycare is a **first aid station, in the form of a room rather than a box**, with seating to take a breath and calm down, like a community fridge but for bodily health.

(Right) The gate entrance into the gardens of Strivers Row, originally lining the perimeter of the building, is **pushed back** to open a space where the welcoming zone can spill out onto the sidewalk, as a Sunday market, a show and tell, a place to run into someone and chat.



Ground Floor Plan

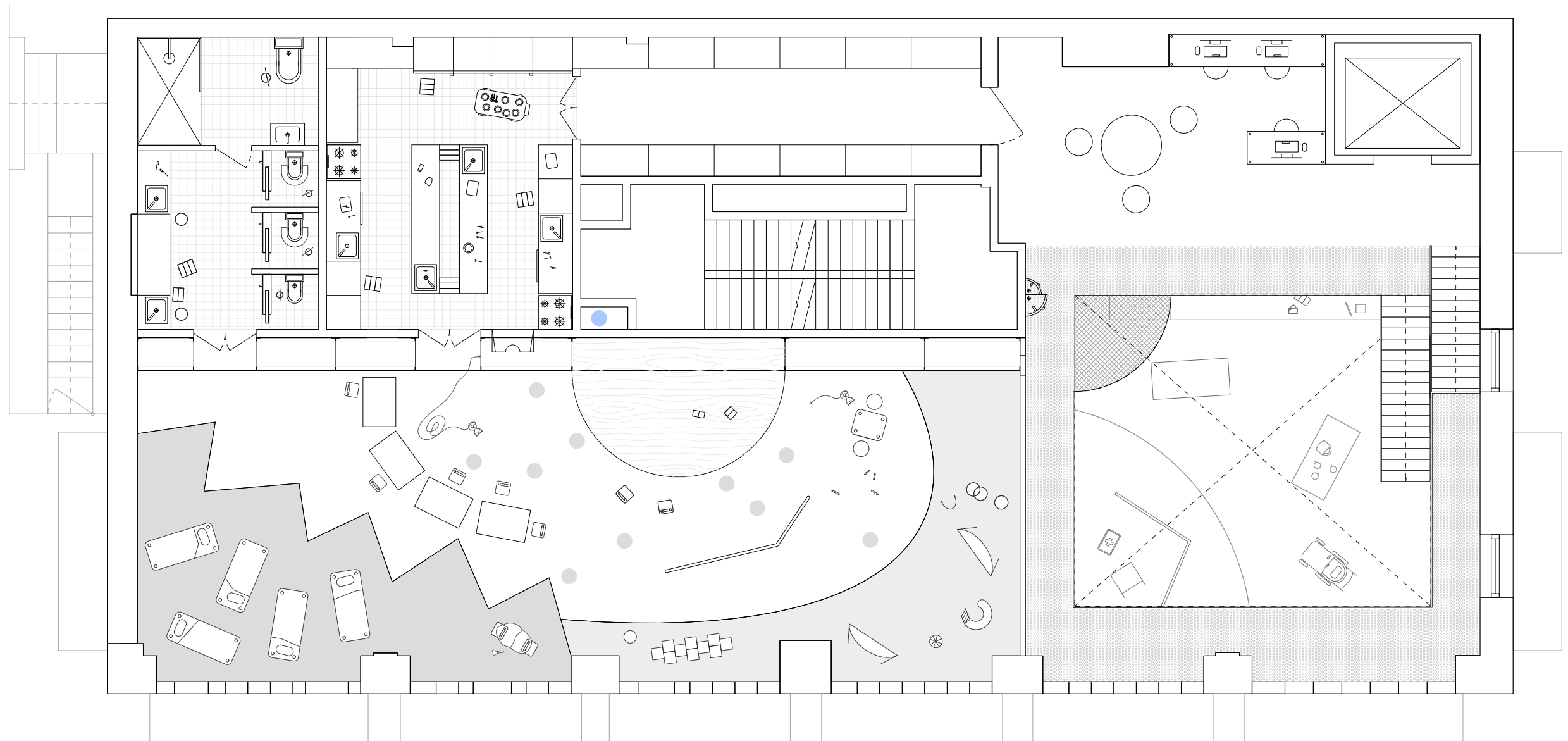
* photo views



18 NYCRR §417.8(3) — Night Care

“For evening and night care, the caregiver may sleep while the children are sleeping only if functional electronic monitors are in use...”

Part of New York State Office of Children and Family Services regulations governing Group Family Day Care. The section establishes requirements for supervision, sleeping arrangements, and staffing during overnight childcare. **The law acknowledges childcare as a continuous, nighttime condition rather than a daytime-only service, directly informing the project’s organization of rest, circulation, and visibility.**



Before- & After- Clinic

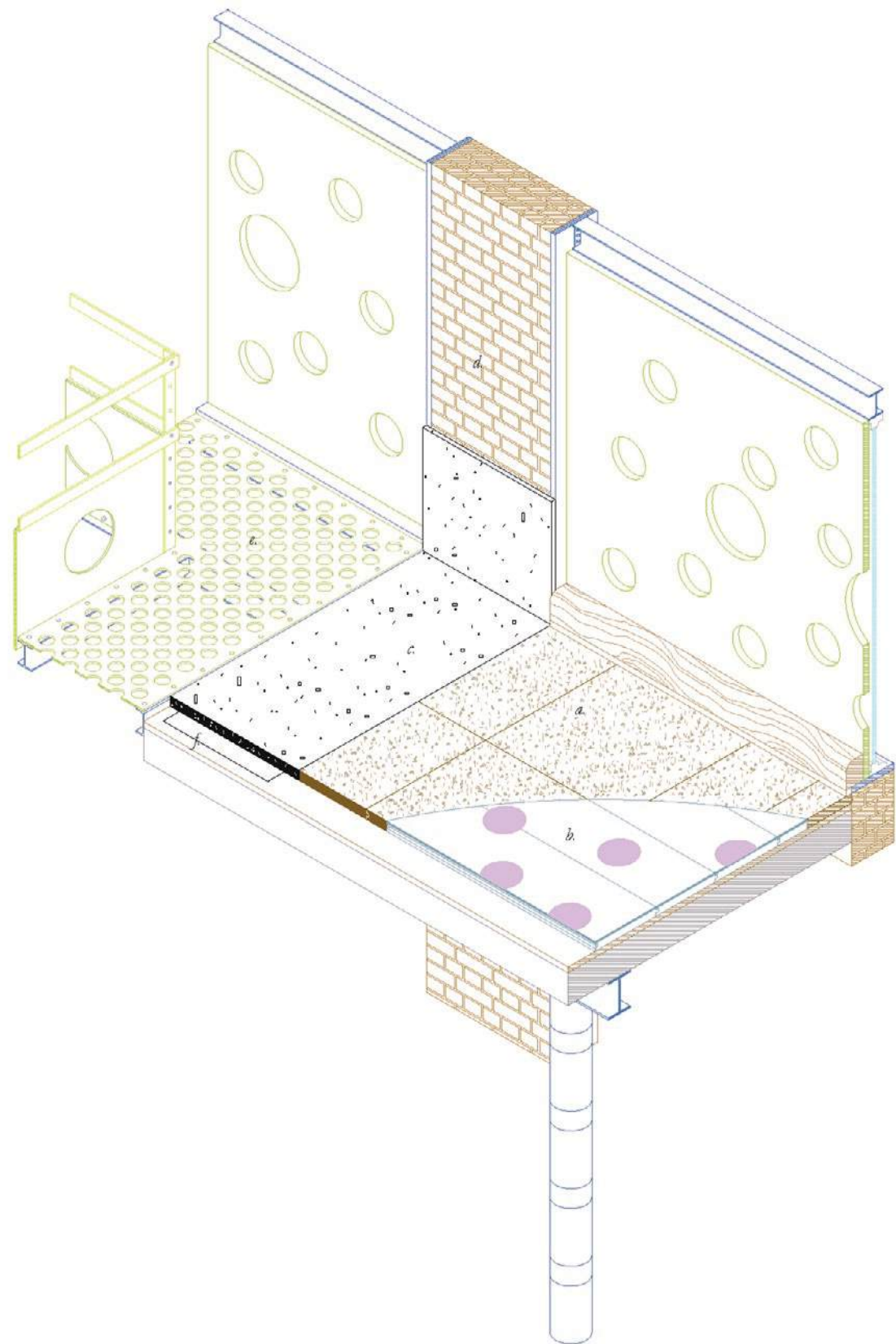
We believe if a space is planned to be designed for children, and there is enough scientific evidence showing that the child interaction with microorganisms is highly influential to their immune wellbeing later in their lives, **then absolute attention should be paid to the materials that make up the space.** We spent many hours looking into the benefits and detriments to standard building materials, and their more natural alternatives.



Item	Material Name	Manufacturer	Supplier	Material Details	Material Properties
1. Marmoleum					
Item 1	Marmoleum	Marmoleum	Marmoleum	Marmoleum	Marmoleum
Item 2	Marmoleum	Marmoleum	Marmoleum	Marmoleum	Marmoleum
Item 3	Marmoleum	Marmoleum	Marmoleum	Marmoleum	Marmoleum
Item 4	Marmoleum	Marmoleum	Marmoleum	Marmoleum	Marmoleum
Item 5	Marmoleum	Marmoleum	Marmoleum	Marmoleum	Marmoleum
Item 6	Marmoleum	Marmoleum	Marmoleum	Marmoleum	Marmoleum
Item 7	Marmoleum	Marmoleum	Marmoleum	Marmoleum	Marmoleum
Item 8	Marmoleum	Marmoleum	Marmoleum	Marmoleum	Marmoleum
Item 9	Marmoleum	Marmoleum	Marmoleum	Marmoleum	Marmoleum
2. Natural Linoleum					
Item 1	Natural Linoleum	Natural Linoleum	Natural Linoleum	Natural Linoleum	Natural Linoleum
Item 2	Natural Linoleum	Natural Linoleum	Natural Linoleum	Natural Linoleum	Natural Linoleum
Item 3	Natural Linoleum	Natural Linoleum	Natural Linoleum	Natural Linoleum	Natural Linoleum
Item 4	Natural Linoleum	Natural Linoleum	Natural Linoleum	Natural Linoleum	Natural Linoleum
Item 5	Natural Linoleum	Natural Linoleum	Natural Linoleum	Natural Linoleum	Natural Linoleum
Item 6	Natural Linoleum	Natural Linoleum	Natural Linoleum	Natural Linoleum	Natural Linoleum
Item 7	Natural Linoleum	Natural Linoleum	Natural Linoleum	Natural Linoleum	Natural Linoleum
Item 8	Natural Linoleum	Natural Linoleum	Natural Linoleum	Natural Linoleum	Natural Linoleum
Item 9	Natural Linoleum	Natural Linoleum	Natural Linoleum	Natural Linoleum	Natural Linoleum
3. Cork					
Item 1	Cork	Cork	Cork	Cork	Cork
Item 2	Cork	Cork	Cork	Cork	Cork
Item 3	Cork	Cork	Cork	Cork	Cork
Item 4	Cork	Cork	Cork	Cork	Cork
Item 5	Cork	Cork	Cork	Cork	Cork
Item 6	Cork	Cork	Cork	Cork	Cork
Item 7	Cork	Cork	Cork	Cork	Cork
Item 8	Cork	Cork	Cork	Cork	Cork
Item 9	Cork	Cork	Cork	Cork	Cork
4. Hemp Wool Insulation					
Item 1	Hemp Wool Insulation	Hemp Wool Insulation	Hemp Wool Insulation	Hemp Wool Insulation	Hemp Wool Insulation
Item 2	Hemp Wool Insulation	Hemp Wool Insulation	Hemp Wool Insulation	Hemp Wool Insulation	Hemp Wool Insulation
Item 3	Hemp Wool Insulation	Hemp Wool Insulation	Hemp Wool Insulation	Hemp Wool Insulation	Hemp Wool Insulation
Item 4	Hemp Wool Insulation	Hemp Wool Insulation	Hemp Wool Insulation	Hemp Wool Insulation	Hemp Wool Insulation
Item 5	Hemp Wool Insulation	Hemp Wool Insulation	Hemp Wool Insulation	Hemp Wool Insulation	Hemp Wool Insulation
Item 6	Hemp Wool Insulation	Hemp Wool Insulation	Hemp Wool Insulation	Hemp Wool Insulation	Hemp Wool Insulation
Item 7	Hemp Wool Insulation	Hemp Wool Insulation	Hemp Wool Insulation	Hemp Wool Insulation	Hemp Wool Insulation
Item 8	Hemp Wool Insulation	Hemp Wool Insulation	Hemp Wool Insulation	Hemp Wool Insulation	Hemp Wool Insulation
Item 9	Hemp Wool Insulation	Hemp Wool Insulation	Hemp Wool Insulation	Hemp Wool Insulation	Hemp Wool Insulation
5. Polycarbonate					
Item 1	Polycarbonate	Polycarbonate	Polycarbonate	Polycarbonate	Polycarbonate
Item 2	Polycarbonate	Polycarbonate	Polycarbonate	Polycarbonate	Polycarbonate
Item 3	Polycarbonate	Polycarbonate	Polycarbonate	Polycarbonate	Polycarbonate
Item 4	Polycarbonate	Polycarbonate	Polycarbonate	Polycarbonate	Polycarbonate
Item 5	Polycarbonate	Polycarbonate	Polycarbonate	Polycarbonate	Polycarbonate
Item 6	Polycarbonate	Polycarbonate	Polycarbonate	Polycarbonate	Polycarbonate
Item 7	Polycarbonate	Polycarbonate	Polycarbonate	Polycarbonate	Polycarbonate
Item 8	Polycarbonate	Polycarbonate	Polycarbonate	Polycarbonate	Polycarbonate
Item 9	Polycarbonate	Polycarbonate	Polycarbonate	Polycarbonate	Polycarbonate
6. Natural Rubber					
Item 1	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber
Item 2	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber
Item 3	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber
Item 4	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber
Item 5	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber
Item 6	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber
Item 7	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber
Item 8	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber
Item 9	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber	Natural Rubber
7. Milk Paint					
Item 1	Milk Paint	Milk Paint	Milk Paint	Milk Paint	Milk Paint
Item 2	Milk Paint	Milk Paint	Milk Paint	Milk Paint	Milk Paint
Item 3	Milk Paint	Milk Paint	Milk Paint	Milk Paint	Milk Paint
Item 4	Milk Paint	Milk Paint	Milk Paint	Milk Paint	Milk Paint
Item 5	Milk Paint	Milk Paint	Milk Paint	Milk Paint	Milk Paint
Item 6	Milk Paint	Milk Paint	Milk Paint	Milk Paint	Milk Paint
Item 7	Milk Paint	Milk Paint	Milk Paint	Milk Paint	Milk Paint
Item 8	Milk Paint	Milk Paint	Milk Paint	Milk Paint	Milk Paint
Item 9	Milk Paint	Milk Paint	Milk Paint	Milk Paint	Milk Paint
8. Linseed Oil					
Item 1	Linseed Oil	Linseed Oil	Linseed Oil	Linseed Oil	Linseed Oil
Item 2	Linseed Oil	Linseed Oil	Linseed Oil	Linseed Oil	Linseed Oil
Item 3	Linseed Oil	Linseed Oil	Linseed Oil	Linseed Oil	Linseed Oil
Item 4	Linseed Oil	Linseed Oil	Linseed Oil	Linseed Oil	Linseed Oil
Item 5	Linseed Oil	Linseed Oil	Linseed Oil	Linseed Oil	Linseed Oil
Item 6	Linseed Oil	Linseed Oil	Linseed Oil	Linseed Oil	Linseed Oil
Item 7	Linseed Oil	Linseed Oil	Linseed Oil	Linseed Oil	Linseed Oil
Item 8	Linseed Oil	Linseed Oil	Linseed Oil	Linseed Oil	Linseed Oil
Item 9	Linseed Oil	Linseed Oil	Linseed Oil	Linseed Oil	Linseed Oil
9. Rope					
Item 1	Rope	Rope	Rope	Rope	Rope
Item 2	Rope	Rope	Rope	Rope	Rope
Item 3	Rope	Rope	Rope	Rope	Rope
Item 4	Rope	Rope	Rope	Rope	Rope
Item 5	Rope	Rope	Rope	Rope	Rope
Item 6	Rope	Rope	Rope	Rope	Rope
Item 7	Rope	Rope	Rope	Rope	Rope
Item 8	Rope	Rope	Rope	Rope	Rope
Item 9	Rope	Rope	Rope	Rope	Rope

- 1. Marmoleum
- 2. Natural Linoleum
- 3. Cork
- 4. Hemp Wool Insulation
- 5. Polycarbonate
- 6. Natural Rubber
- 7. Milk Paint
- 8. Linseed Oil
- 9. Rope

Adults might forget how much time is spent looking at, touching, rolling around on, the ground as a child, for this reason, apart from redundantly using written signage throughout the building to help organize and wayfind, we proposed that the materials of the ground may also be a marker for different programs or activities.



Rubber for play, natural linoleum for eating or learning, and cork for sleeping or relaxing. The ground materials don't stop at the edge of the floor, but run up the side of the walls. A child's interactions with microorganisms largely shapes their biological health later in life. **The milk paint on the walls, the hemp wool insulation, the marmoleum, are a sort of manifesto for the use of healthier materials in the practice of architecture.**

A. Cork

Specs. Use: Nap / quiet zones
Composition: ~99% cork, bio-based binder
VOC: Very low
Thickness: 3/8"–1/2"
Install: Floating (preferred) / low-VOC adhesive
Finish: Natural oil or low-VOC polyurethane

B. Marmoleum

Specs. Use: Learning / eating zones
Composition: Linseed oil, cork dust, wood flour, HDF core
VOC: Very low
Thickness: ~3/8"
Install: Floating click-lock (no adhesive)
Backing: Integrated cork

C. Rubber

Specs. Use: Play / active zones
Composition: Virgin or certified rubber (EPDM)
VOC: FloorScore / GREENGUARD required
Thickness: 1/4"–3/8"
Install: Interlocking / pressure-sensitive adhesive

D. Milk Paint

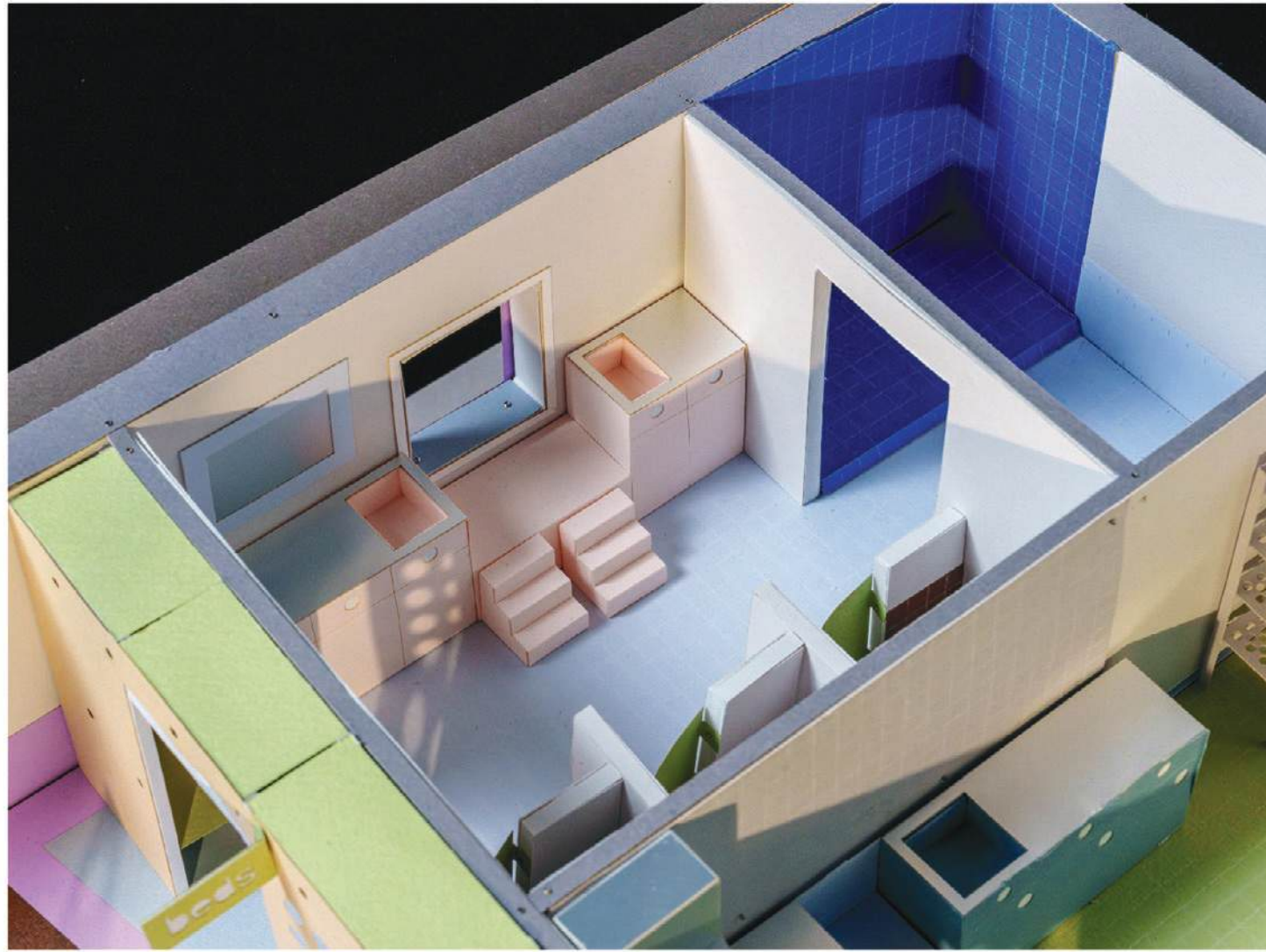
Specs. Use: Interior walls / Brick
Composition: Casein, lime, natural pigment
VOC: Zero
Finish: Matte, breathable
Install: Brush/roller on porous substrate

E. Perforated Aluminum

Specs. Use: Mezzanine
Material: Aluminum (alloy 6061-T6 or 3003)
Finish: Thermoset powder coat (low-VOC)
Thickness: 1/4" plate
Slip Resistance: Textured / perforated surface
Install: Mechanically fastened (bolted / clipped)

F. Pressure-Sensitive Adhesive Floor Tiles

Specs. Use: Resilient flooring (rubber / LVT / linoleum tile)
Adhesive Type: Water-based, pressure-sensitive (releasable)
VOC: Low (FloorScore / GREENGUARD)
Application: Rolled/troweled, allowed to tack before install
Bond: Releasable / repositionable
Maintenance: Allows tile replacement without demolition



From bathrooms (above) to dining areas and kitchens (right) each space is thought of by design of the inclusion of children in daily activities.

We asked ourselves whether a place that is not home, but where kids might spend intimate late hours, should somehow replicate the home. Instead, we decided **we wanted to model the childcare around the idea of a more communal culture of living; kids washing their teeth together, cooking together, eating together, sleeping amongst one another.** The space is organized around a central spine, by which all the different tools, objects, or belongings that kids or caretakers might need can come out. Beds are stored here, tables pull out of it when it's time for dinner, stacking stools, towels, colored pencils. The tallest cubbies are dedicated to storage caretakers might need. The space is divided into the main childcare area, bathrooms, and a kitchen, each of which is thought about in respect to the participation of children in the acts of cooking, cleaning, learning, and playing.





NYC Admin Code §28-202,
Stormwater

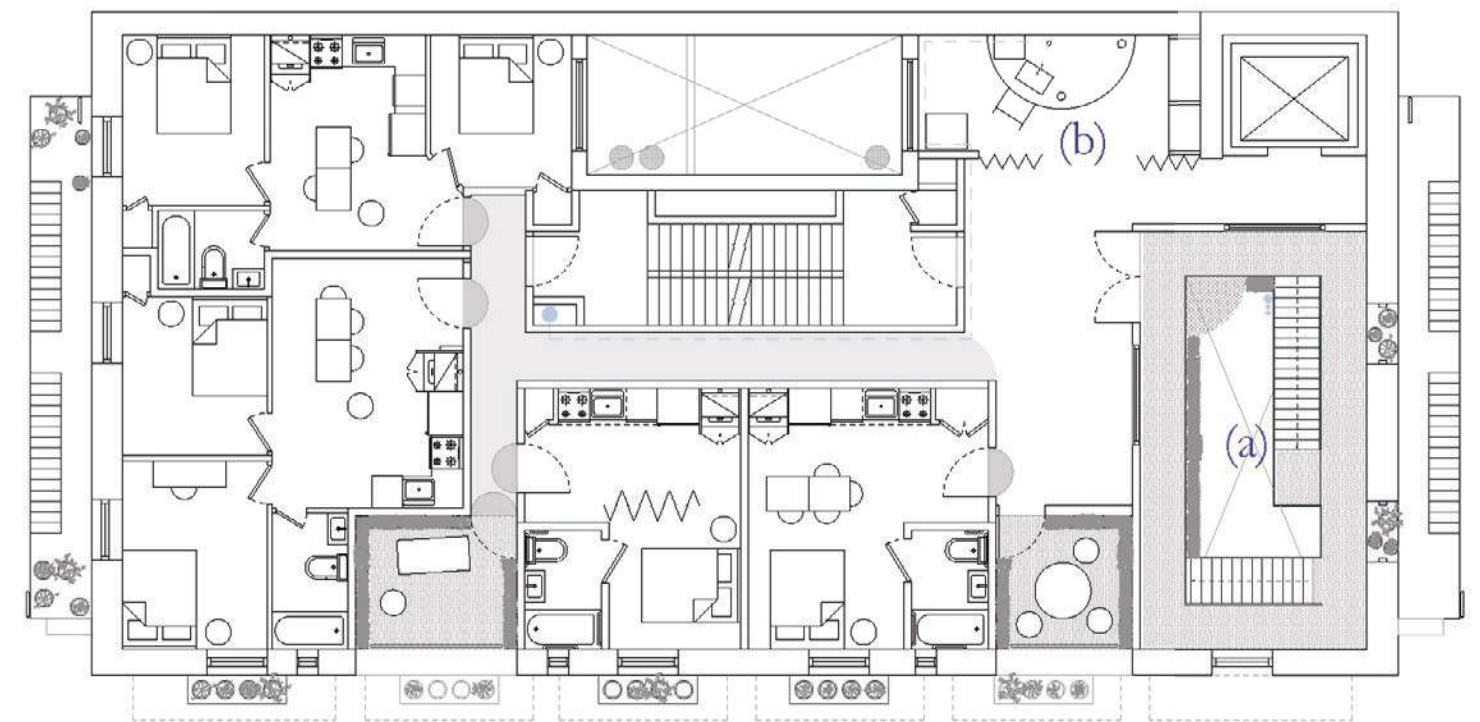
*“Each day that a violation
continues shall be a separate and
distinct offense.”*

Part of the New York City
Department of Buildings
enforcement code tied
to stormwater and site-
management compliance.
Within the broader system
of NYC stormwater
regulations, runoff, drainage,
and sediment control are
treated as ongoing building
responsibilities rather than
one-time installations. The
project responds by **making
water visibly continuous,
moving from roof to tank
to filtration bed through
pipes, soil, and planted
surfaces.**



The original double-height space is opened up into an atrium(a) that spreads through the entire building, with stairs or an elevator, connecting each floor to the others, but most importantly connecting the daycare directly to the roof. A bright place for children to run up or sit on.

The other change is the addition of a communal sink(b) and washing machine right before the entrance into the residential hallway. Ideally, these appliances would be operated using excess water collected and heated on the roof. Being aware of the limitations of collected rainwater throughout the year, we think that **signifying when one is using recycled vs city-provided water could also translate into an awareness of the overuse of water as a seemingly infinite, filtered, potable resource in NYC.**



4th Floor Plan

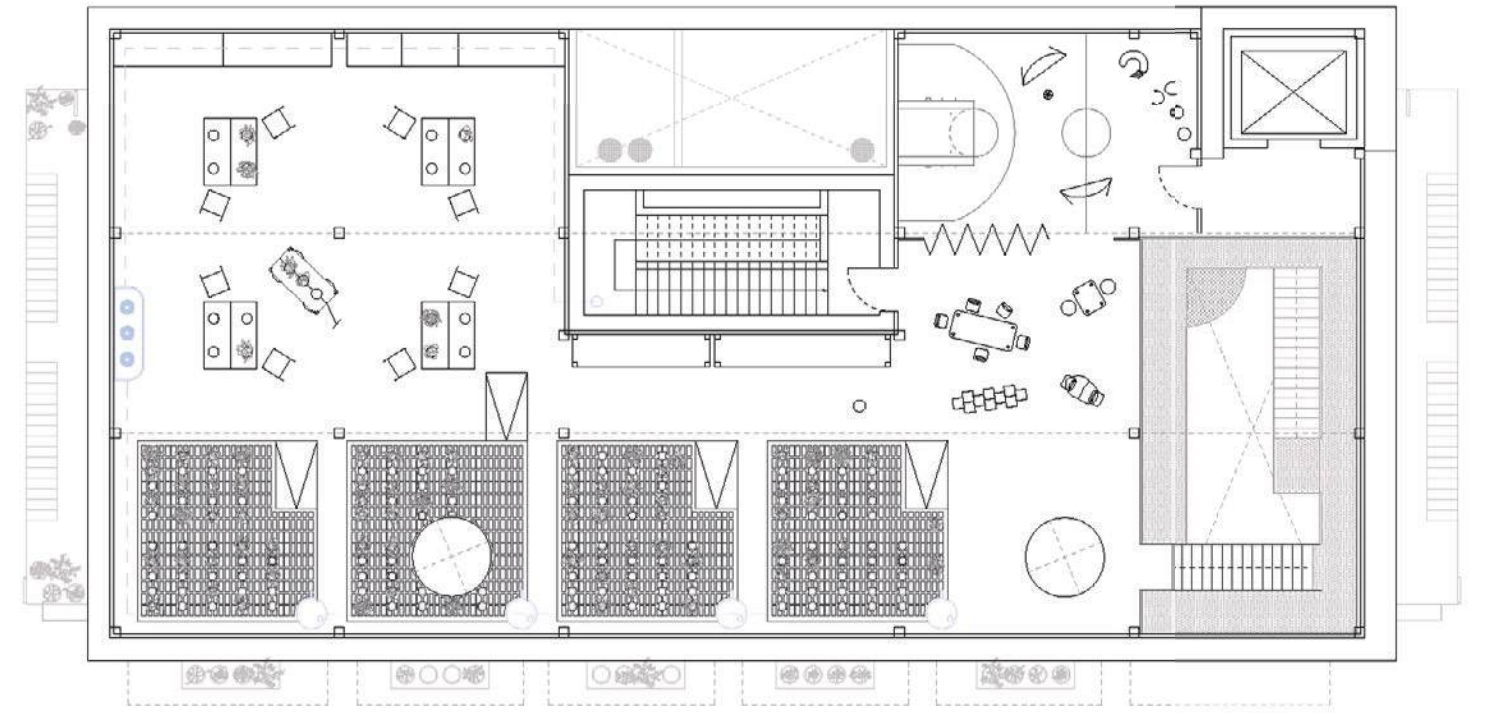


NYC ZR §75-01, Greenhouse Certification

“The Greenhouse Certification is intended to provide opportunities for building owners to include greenhouses in new and existing development projects.”

Part of the New York City Zoning Resolution governing rooftop greenhouses and permitted rooftop obstructions. The regulation defines greenhouses as occupiable and productive rooftop infrastructure rather than decorative additions. In the project, **the roof becomes a space for cultivation, rainwater collection, filtration, and food growth.**

The atrium leads each floor to the roof, where water becomes the focus. NYC's water is almost entirely potable, extensively filtered, and indiscriminately used. We tried to question **how possible it would be to create a roofscape that would both collect as much rain as possible and then filter it to the point of it being safe for the irrigating of produce**, but not so much so that it is necessarily potable, and redistribute it locally for plant growth using as little electricity as possible.

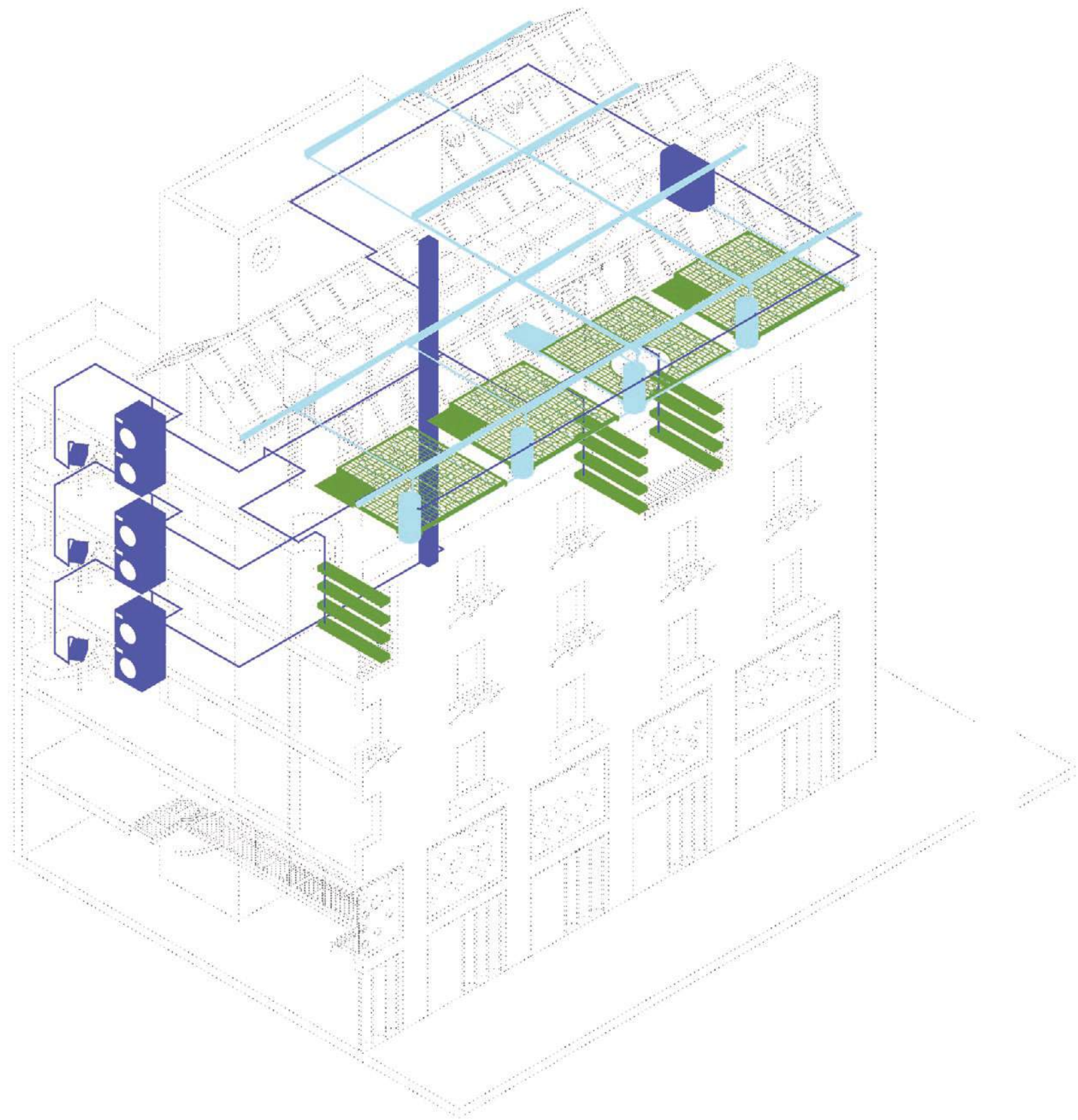


Roof Plan



Water, from Rain to Produce, to Washing Machines

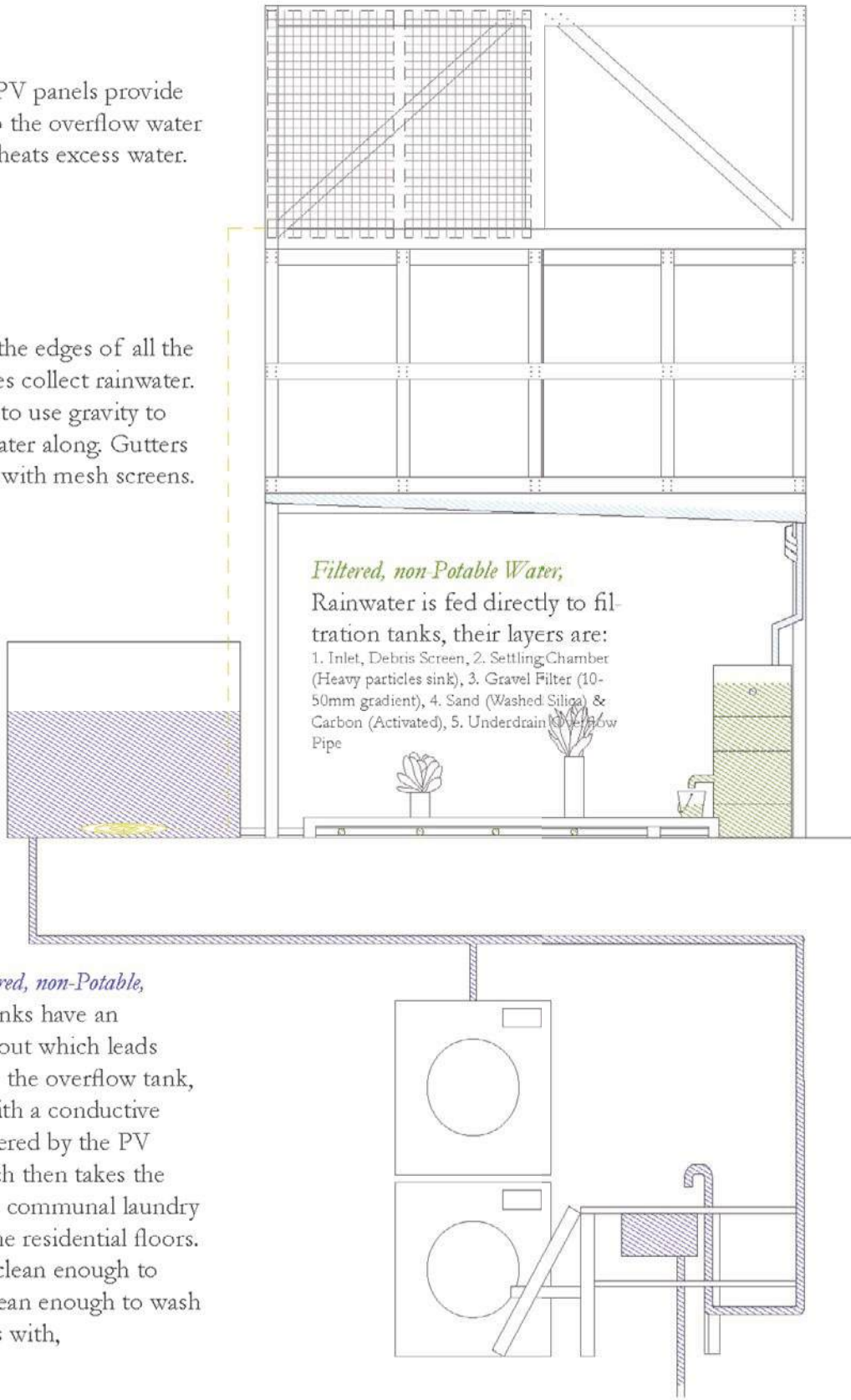
System,



Process,

Electricity,
24 Vertical PV panels provide electricity to the overflow water tank which heats excess water.

Rainwater,
Gutters on the edges of all the roof surfaces collect rainwater. At an angle to use gravity to move the water along. Gutters are covered with mesh screens.





Title, To Grow a Tree

Adaptive Forest Diversification in Naeague Harbor.

Location, Long Island, NY.

Info, GSAPP adv iv,

Prof. Feifei Zhou,

Collaborative project, with Keenan Bellisari.

Statement, When the hurricane winds of Sandy in 2012 found Long Island and imports flowed in to rebuild, they carried with them unseen passengers, southern pine beetles, which burrowed into the heartwood of Long Island's pitch pines, fracturing a forest that holds the coastline together.

The pitch pine is the dominant tree species within Long Island's Pine Barrens, and is currently only industrially harvested for plywood. As such, Long Island depended on external industrial imports for a large variety of materials. The imports and consequent infestation are still affecting local residents today. **The underdeveloped understanding of the Pitch Pine as a source for multitudes of construction techniques** is what the project attempts to explore.



Land Ownership
The landscape of the 18th century was a patchwork of small, family-owned plots. The land was divided into small, irregular shapes, often following the contours of the land. The land was often divided into small, irregular shapes, often following the contours of the land.

The Introduction of the Railroad
The railroad revolutionized the way people moved goods and people. It allowed for the transport of large quantities of goods and people over long distances. The railroad was a major factor in the growth of the industrial revolution.

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Both species **went from being appreciated and used in their entirety, a sustainable and regenerative practice, to being industrially harvested, overused, and mistreated.** As we proceeded with the research we decided we wanted to focus specifically on the current situation of the Pitch Pine, given the Atlantic Menhaden has almost been completely fished.

Satellite Timeline of The Napeague Salt Marsh & Pine Barrens



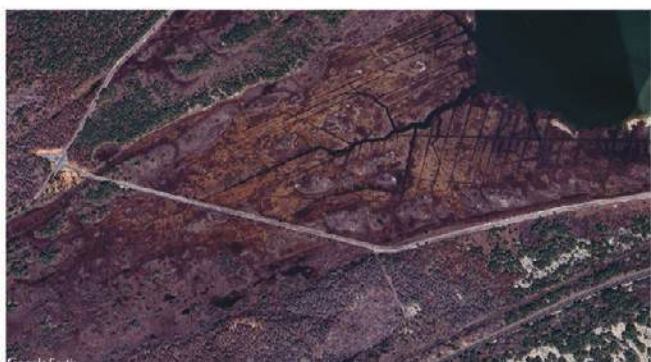
April, 2001.



May, 2015.



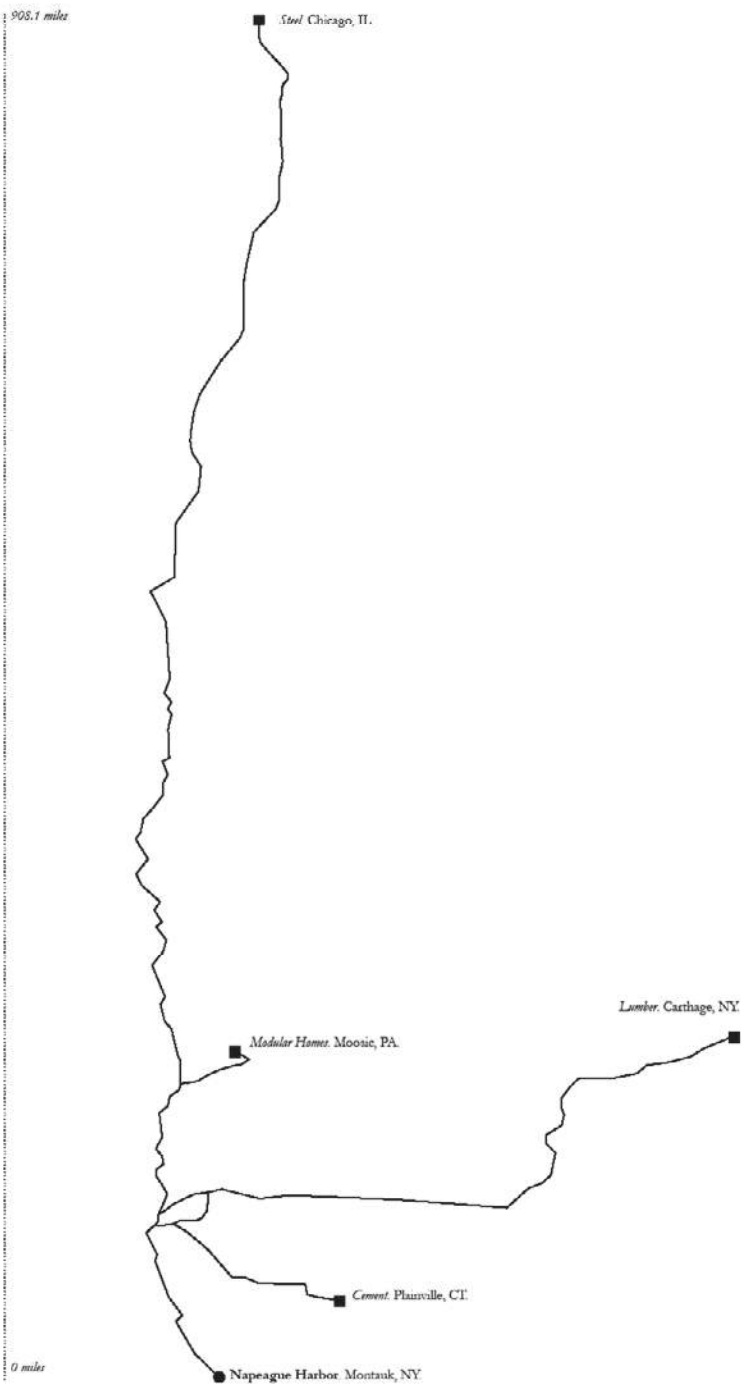
October, 2023.



March, 2024.

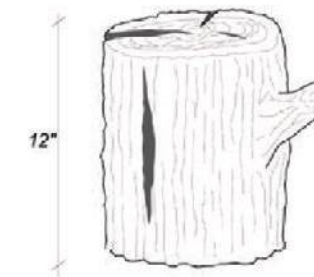
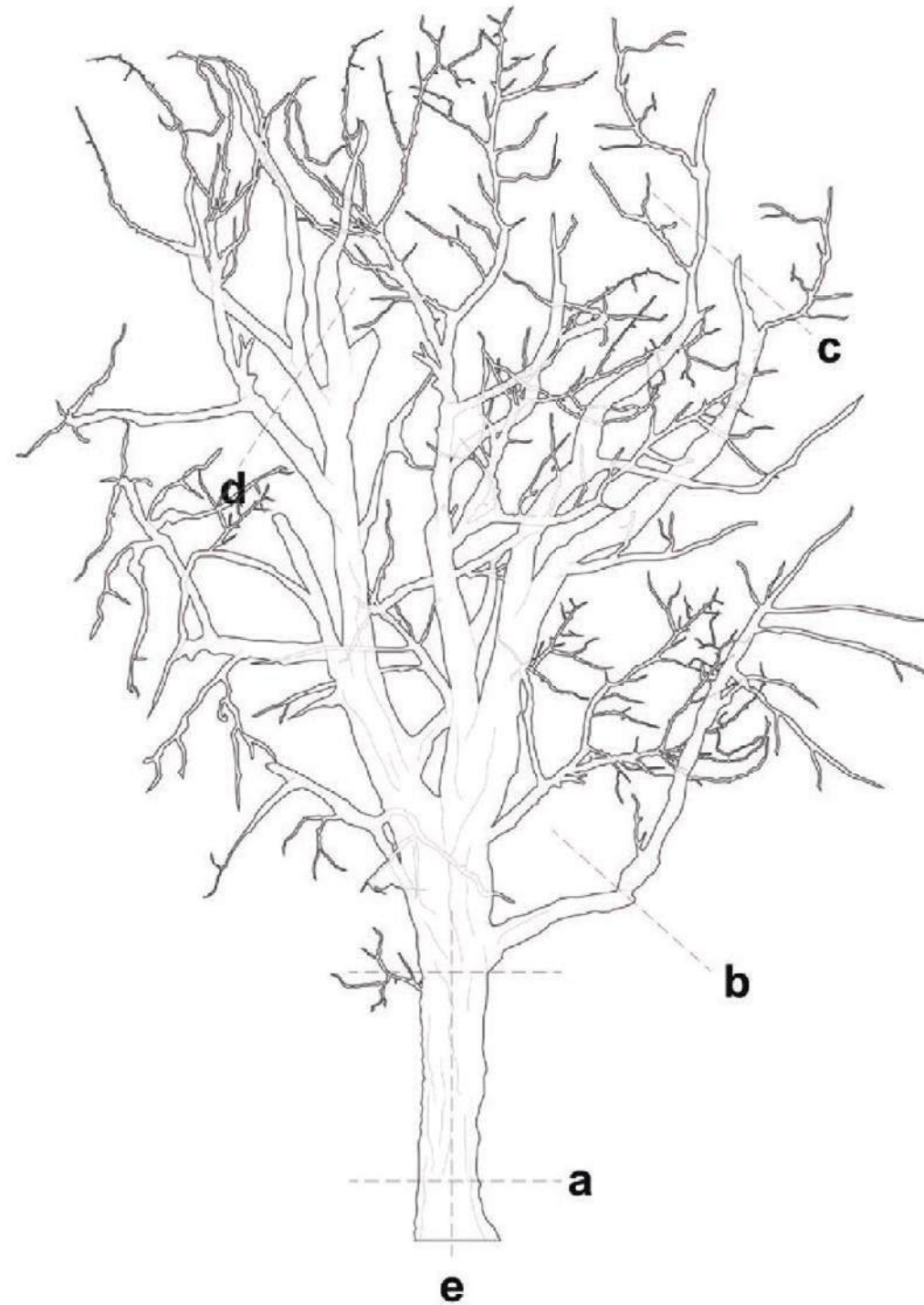
*Taken from Google Earth Satellite Imagery

Industrial, National, Material Import into Long Island Post Hurricane Sandy



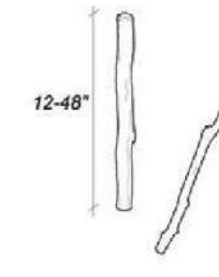
After Hurricane Sandy in 2012, Montauk and Long Island at large were faced with reconstruction after large-scale damage. The pitch pine is the dominant tree species within Long Island's Pine Barrens, and is currently only industrially harvested for plywood. As such, Long Island depended on external industrial imports for a large variety of materials. This import introduced the southern pine beetle, which has been ravaging pine forests across southeast North America, and which consequently ravaged the Long Island pine barrens by 2014, an infestation which local residents are still battling today.

The Dead Standing Pine Napeague Harbor



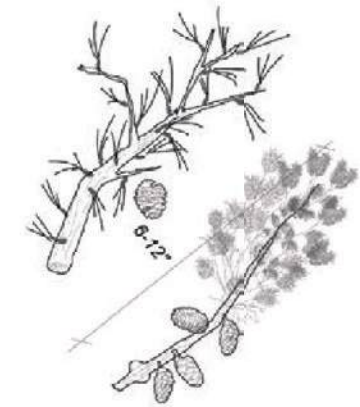
a. Trunk Base

The base of the trunk is used as foundation for the standing dead shed. By creating notches in its heart, and inserting vertical members, it acts a sturdy base for the project.



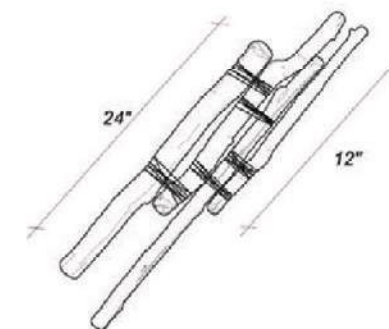
b. Mid-Sized Branch

With spans that depend largely on the thickness of the members, these mid-sized branches are used mostly as horizontal members for bracing and creating surfaces to shelter the user.



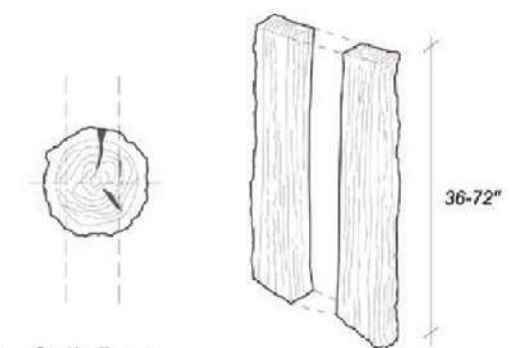
c. High-Canopy Brush

The high canopy brush is collected and used as the roofing membrane. Being dense but permeable it can act as a great protector on sunny days without completely blocking out light from below it.



d. Small-Sized Branches

Small-sized branches, often removed from mid-sized branches, act as connections for load transfers as well as the more minute pieces within the rope-tied joints. These seem the least resilient but are crucial to the mending of the shed.



e. Split Log

The split log acts as the primary structural component of the standing dead shed. by using a conventional splitting method, the builder is able to obtain to relatively dense and long pieces of heart wood which can act as columns.

We concluded that the only way to avoid a similar event would be to experiment with ideas on how a very irregular tree species, could be harvested and applied within a very regular, construction industry, full of redundancies and standardizations.



Tree Bark



Biochar



Wood Ash



Limestone



Wood Chips



Pine Needles



Clay



Sand



Soil



Pine Cones

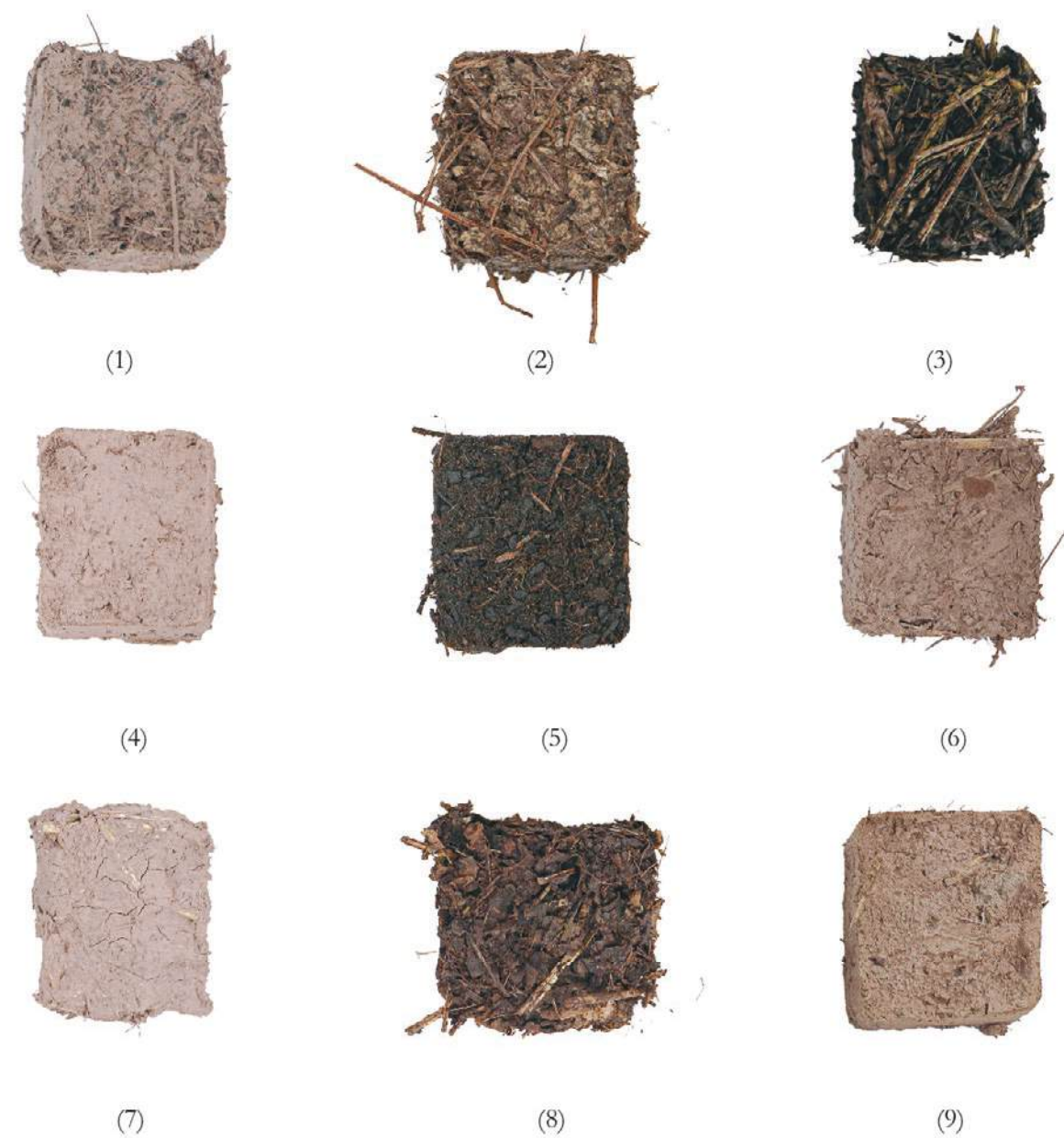


Wood Dust



Beachgrass

Material Experiments, Wood-Based Insulations



We then move into the tangible by creating our own material experiments.

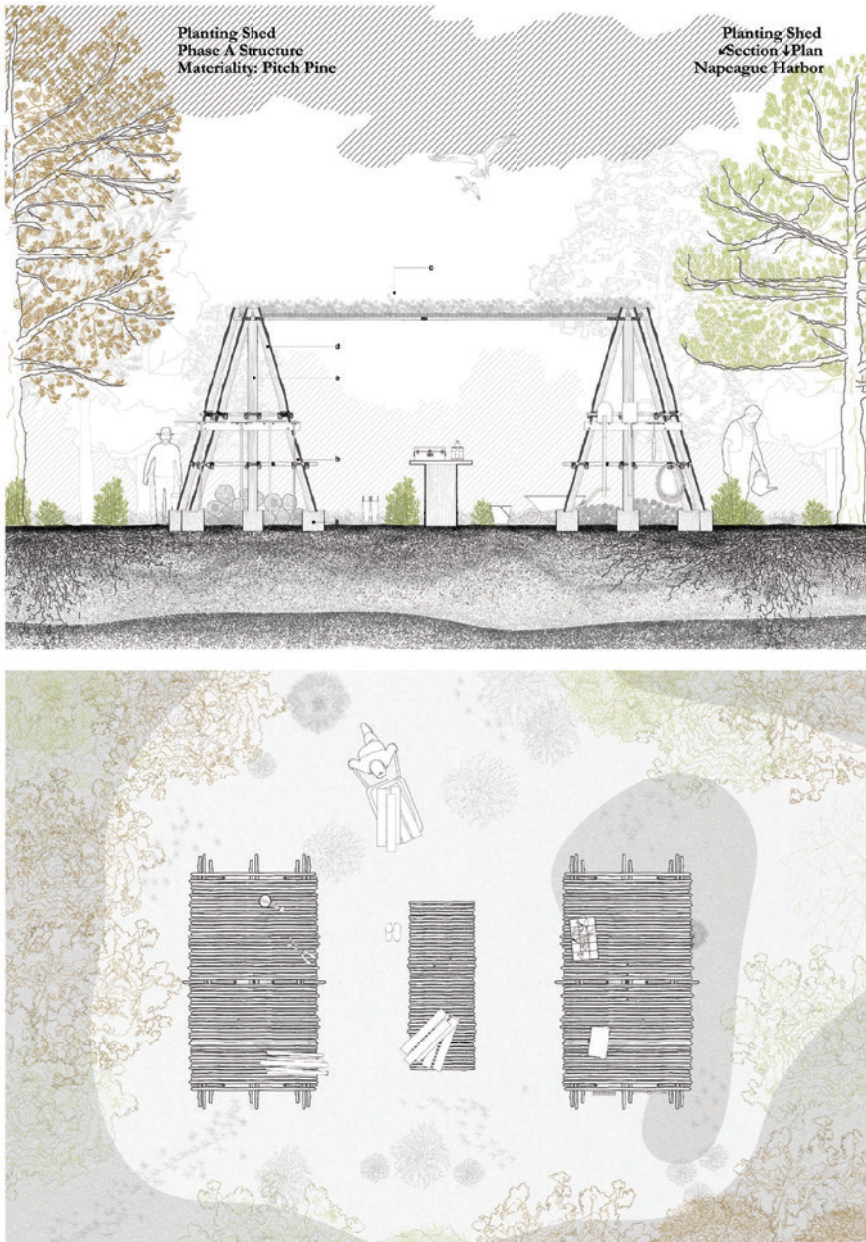
We experimented with wood-based insulations, using tree resin as binding agents, as well as local tall grasses for pocketed thermal breaks. We experimented with mortar made of wood ash and water. The mortar was then supplemented with local gardeners clay and limestone powders for varying degrees of toughness and malleability.

Material Experiments, Wood-Based Mortars



At its smallest scale, **phase one of the design is materialized through the Dead Standing Shed.**

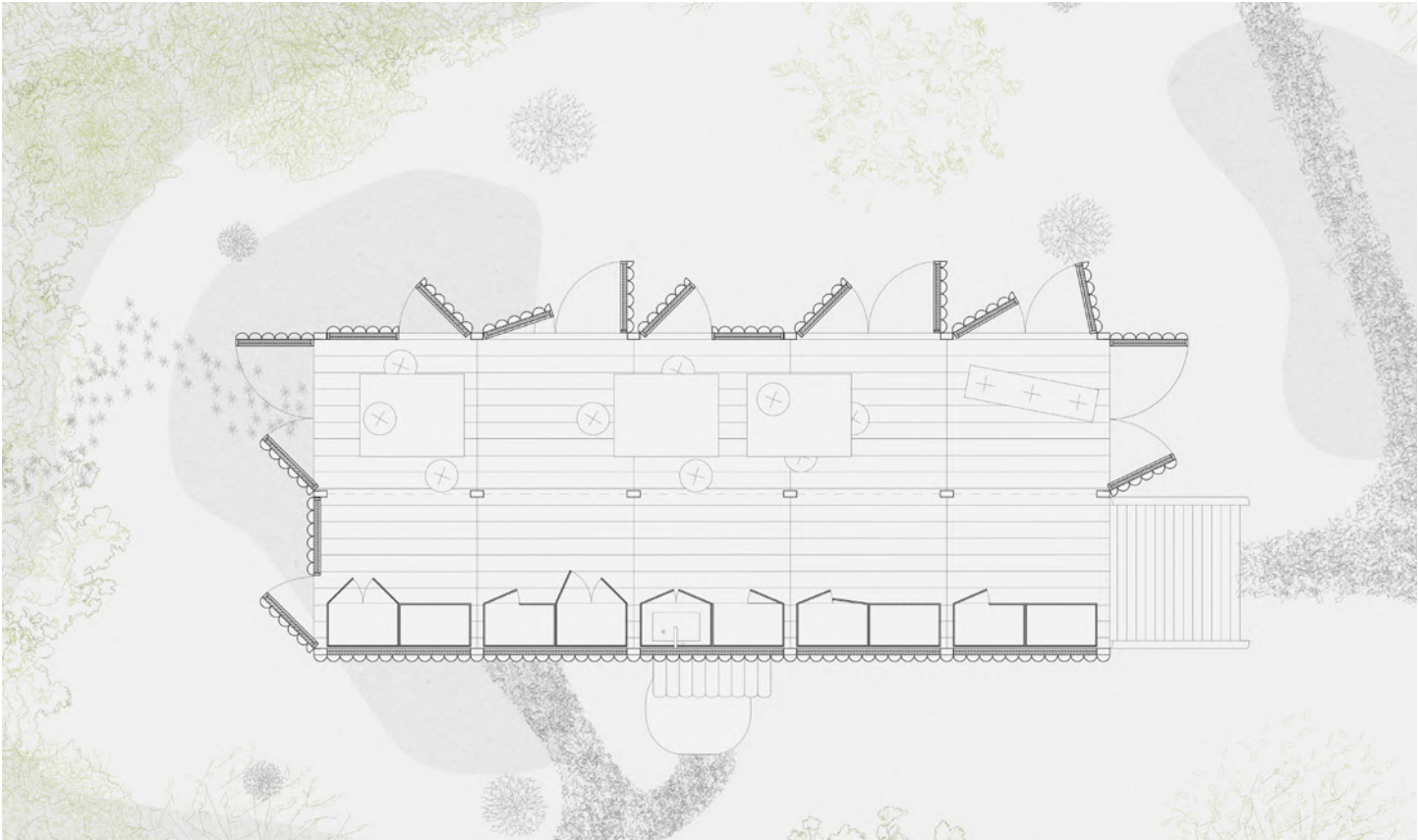
This is a shed which, constructed entirely out of available dead standing pitch pine, Supports the first forest diversification efforts, by acting as shelter and storage to begin planting species such as the white oak and the shag bark hickory, which are two trees that currently are native to Long Island, but that are geographically separated from the pine barrens.

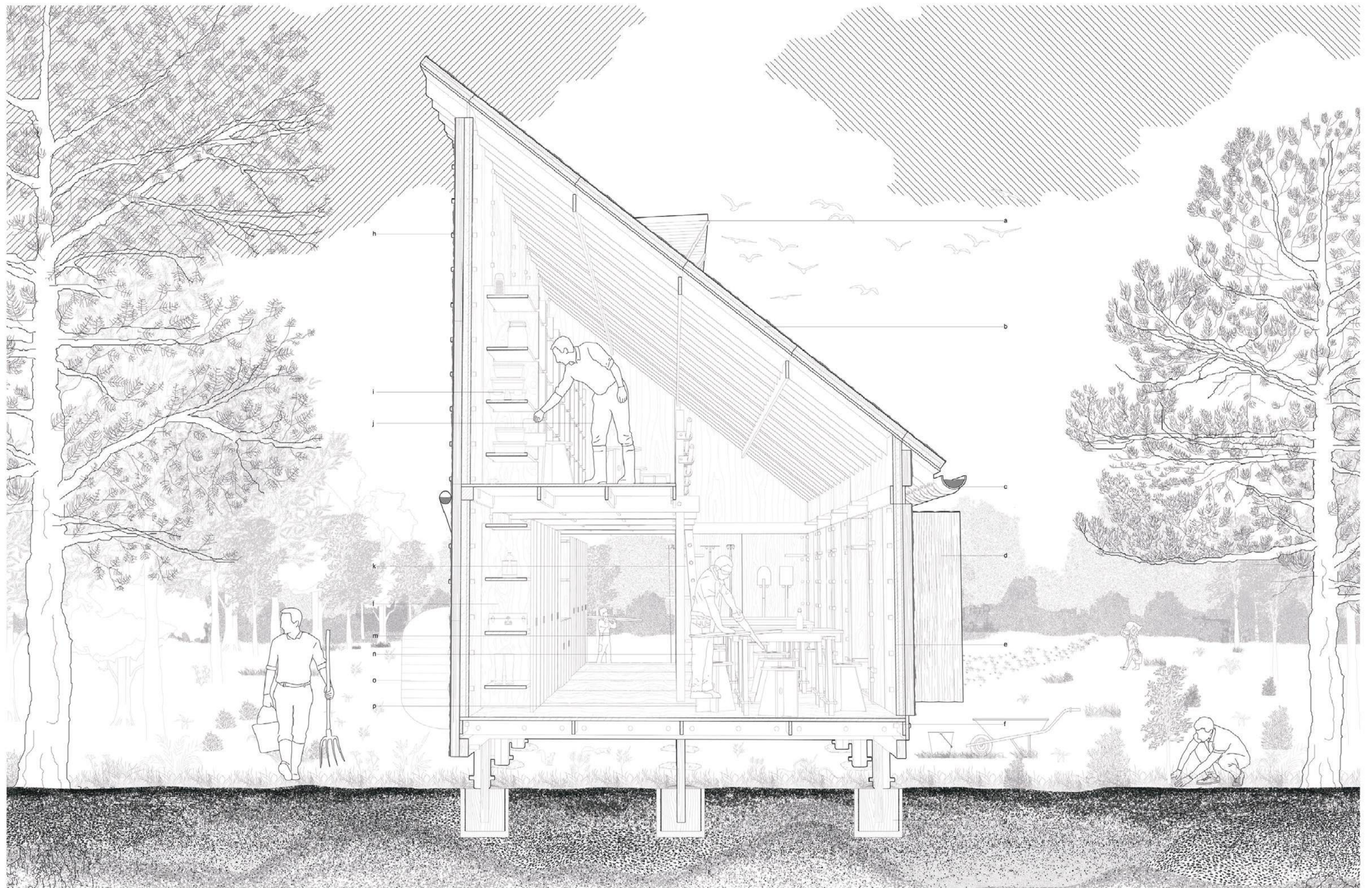


We hypothesize that the pine barren itself could support the nursing of new saplings, as so many forests already do, by protecting young trees from the sun and rain with the foliage coverage that already exists as well as protection from wind and horizontal elements with the trunk coverage that stands already.

With the establishment of sufficient Dead Standing Planting Sheds, with enough Pitch Pine, the **Research Shed is constructed.** Entirely out of wood from less than 200 feet away, with the sounds of the train tracks in the distance.

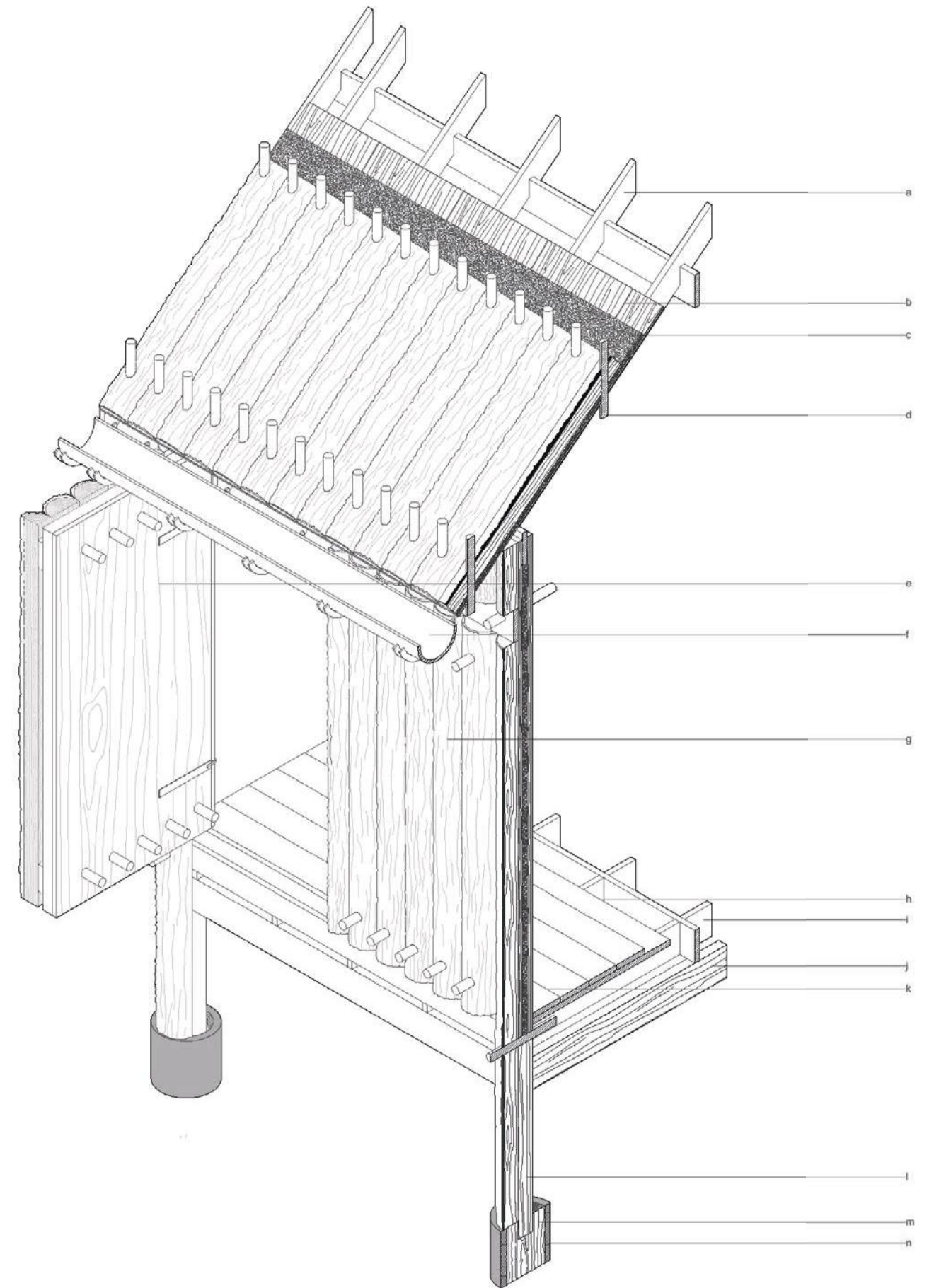
This Research Shed, meant to be **constantly changing in correspondence with the contemporary status of the forest's diversity.** We imagine the building to need fairly consistent maintenance across its lifespan and we hope that the materials used to maintain this first iteration which we have designed to be based on what is currently available within the surrounding forest.



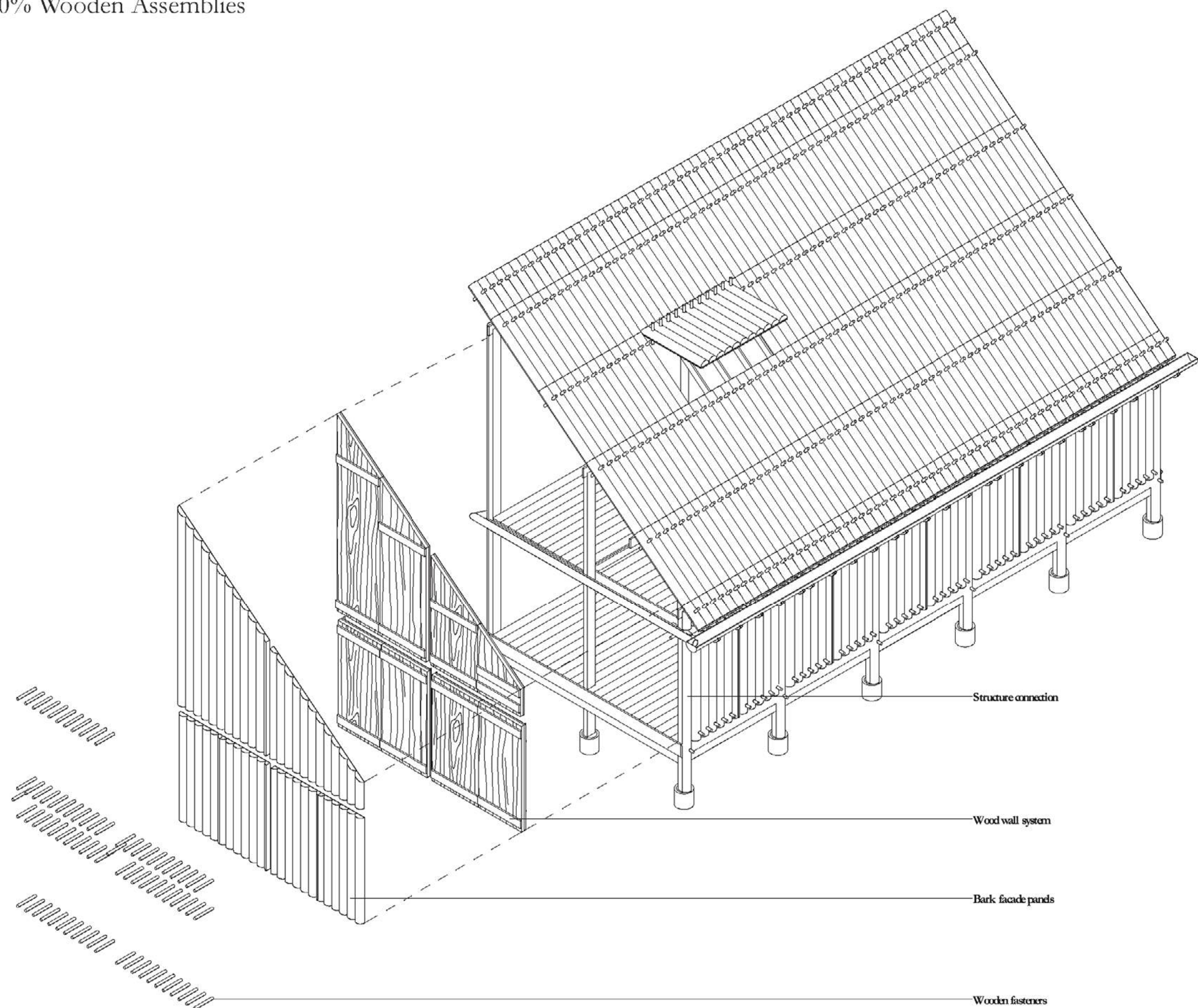




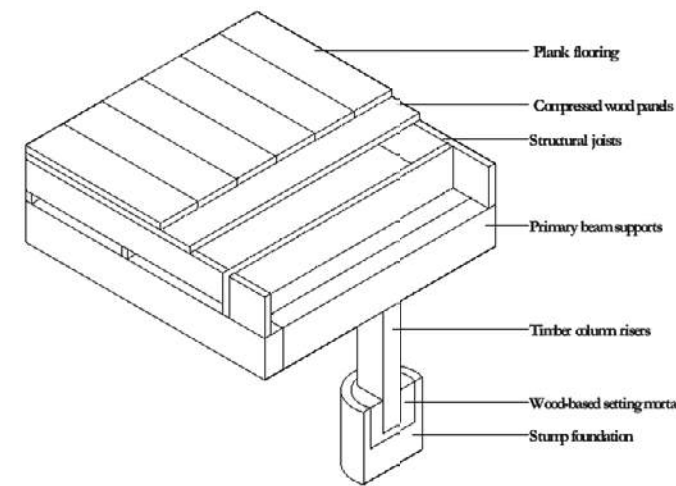
The chunk is composed of a ^g**bark cladding**, produced from the byproduct of common timber cutting methods. The bark is tied back to the frame via the use of ^a**wooden dowels**, made by carving dense wood or shaving down sticks and branches. The layers before the frame are composed of a packing of ^c**wood-based insulation**, which is supplemented with local tall grasses, as well as ^{b,e,h}**panelized sheathing** which is made with thin strips of varied species of wood. The ^k**flooring** is made in the same way as the sheathing except it takes advantage of less regular pieces which work in favor of making an interesting floor and less for paneling. The ^{a,i}**framing in the floor and roof** is made from traditional cuts of long timber methods, and they sit on ^j**larger framework** of those same cutting methods, depending on the thickness of the tree species. The ⁱ**vertical components** are singular, dense, pieces of timber made from only four cuts to remove the bark. The pillars sit ^m**White Oak stumps** which, for rotting purposes, are encased in ⁿ**wood ash cement**, supplemented with local Gardiners clay. Water is redirected via a ^f**steel gutter**, the only non-wood piece in the entire construction.



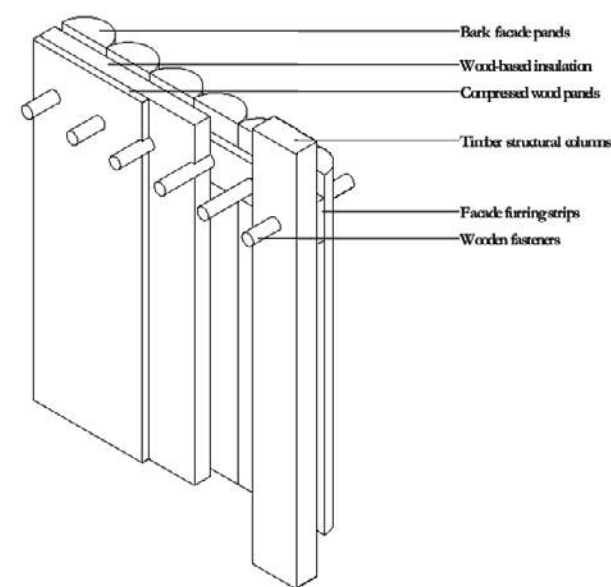
100% Wooden Assemblies



Floor Detail



Wall Detail



Title, Pick - Up Housing

Location, 128th St. and Convent Avenue, NYC.

Info, GSAPP core iii,

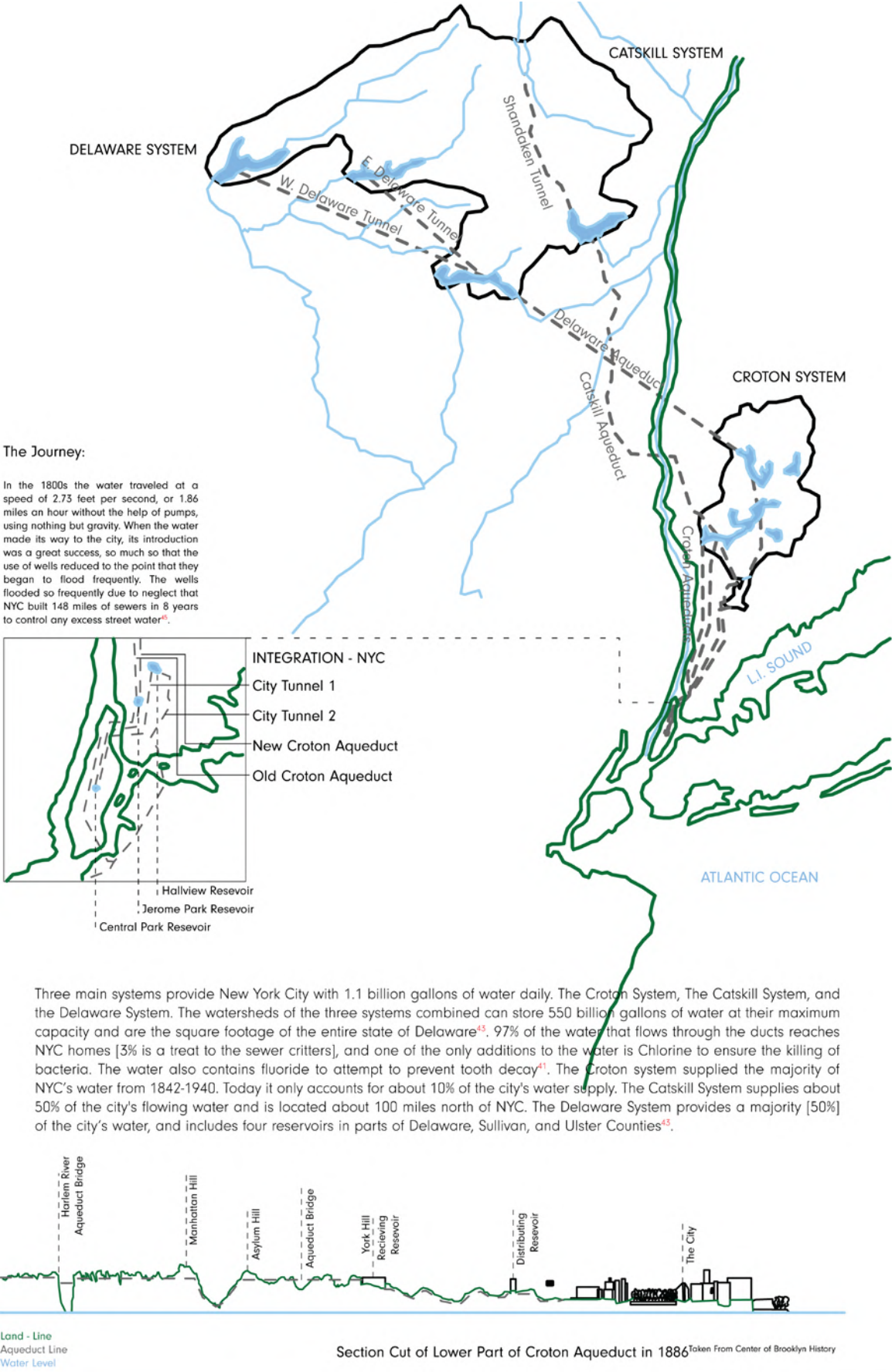
Prof. Hilary Sample,

Collaborative project, with Keenan Bellisari.

Statement, This project is an affordable housing development, specifically for families with children in West Harlem. The project focuses on a set of questions asked throughout the semester. How can children be healthy but also unhygienic? How can apartments be messy without being dirty? How can you play all day in the mud, and still sleep in a clean bed at night?



Water Supply, State Scale

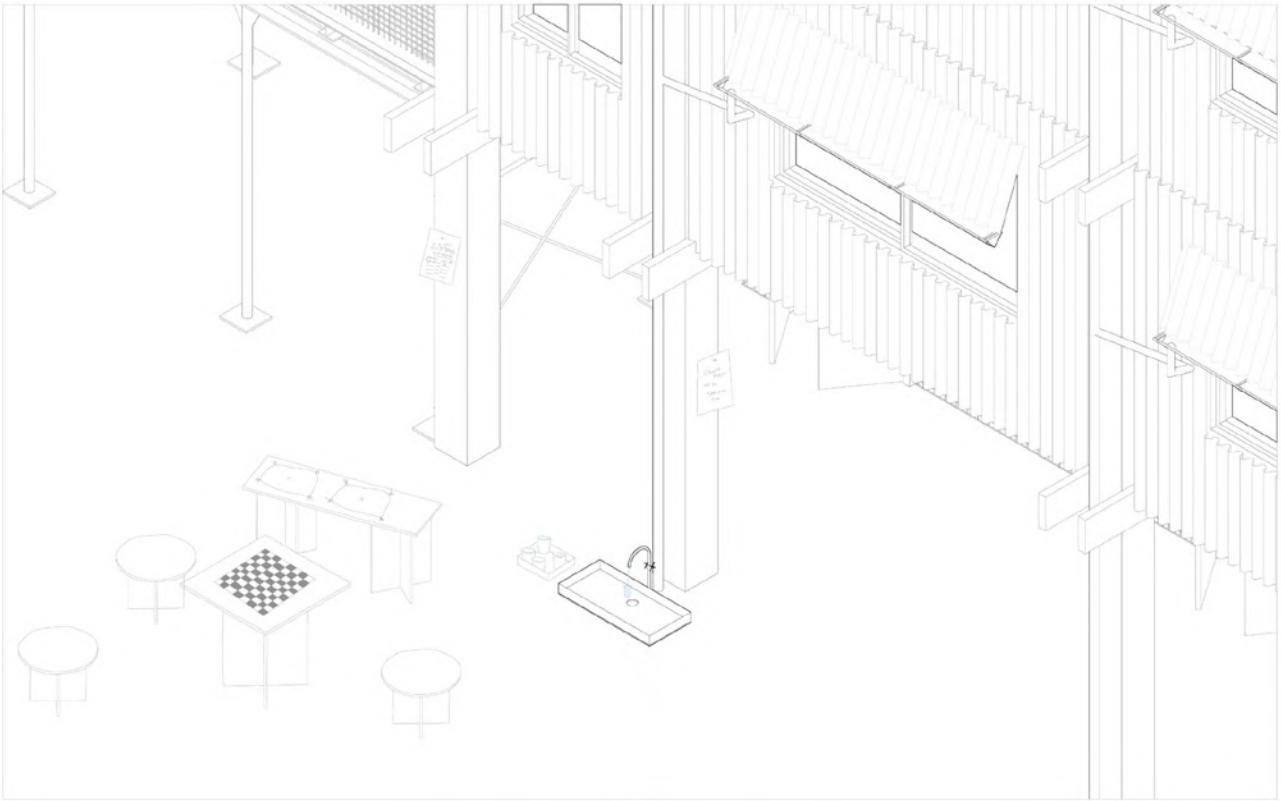


Water Supply, Building Scale

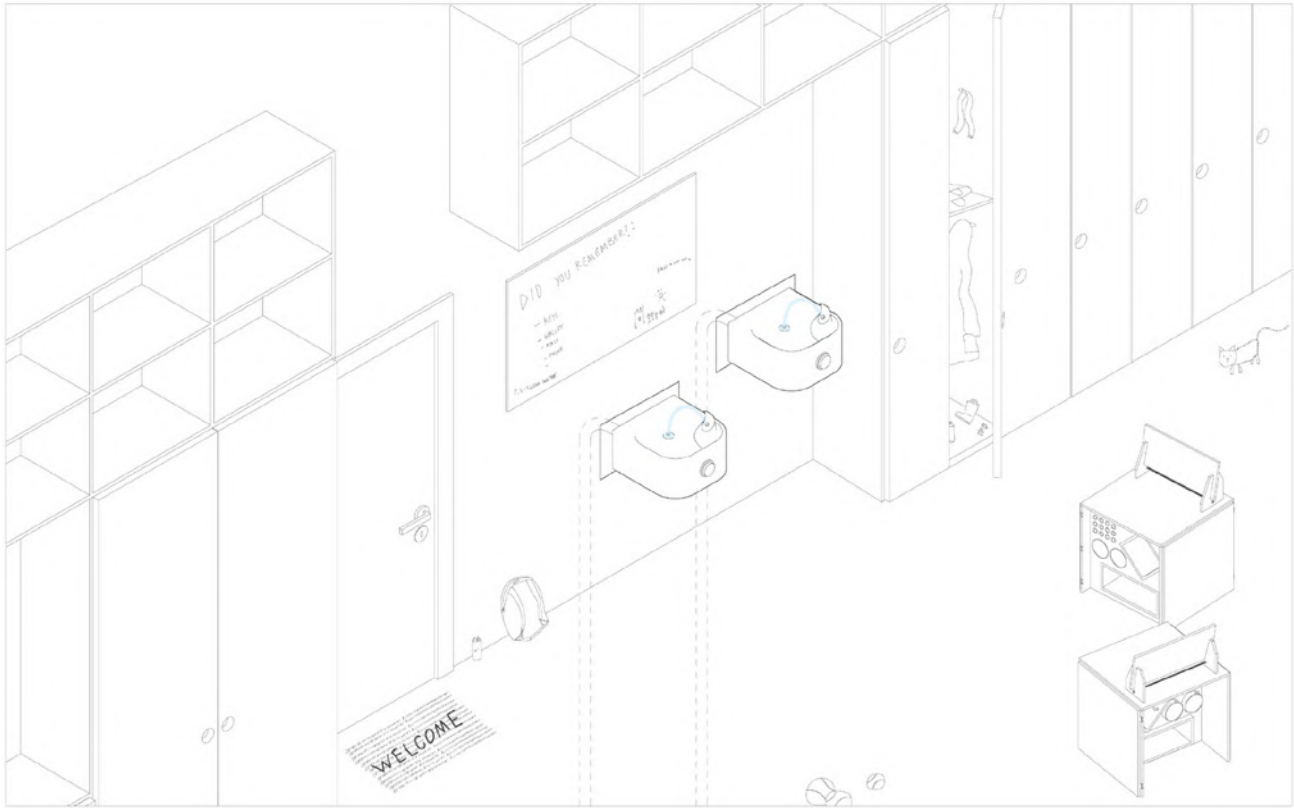




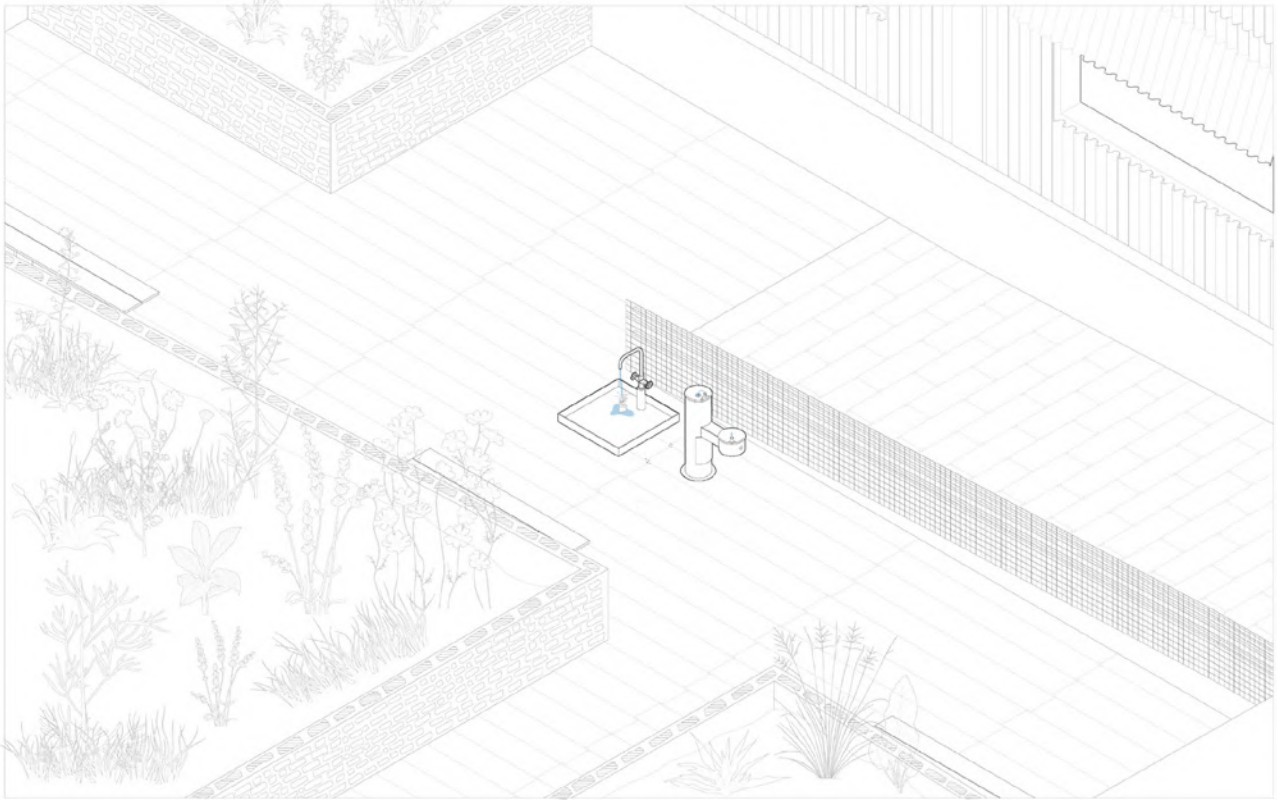
Gutters in Your Windows



Play Some Chess, Drink Some Water

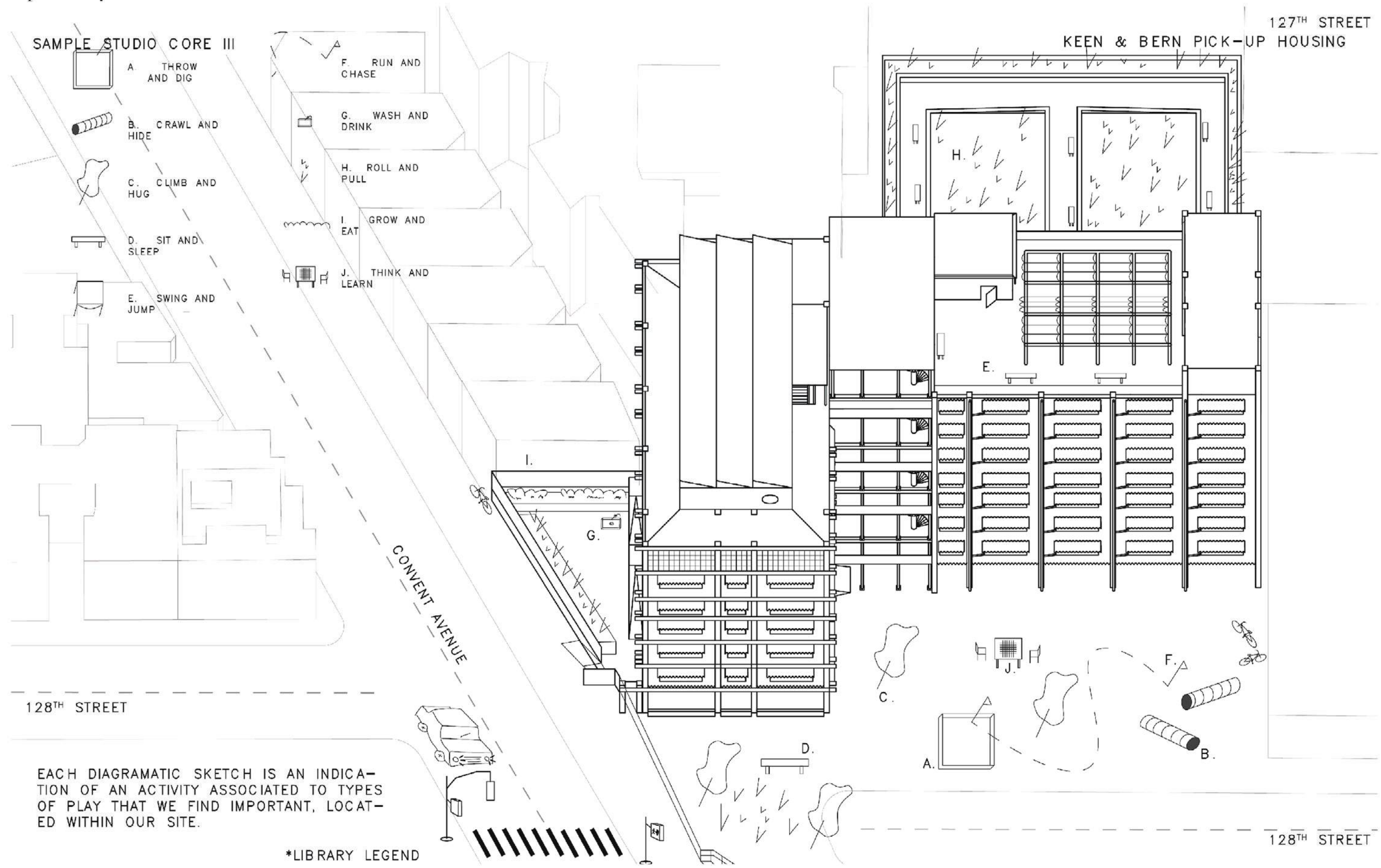


Water Fountains in your Hallway



Water Fountains in your Garden

Site Map of Play



A community kitchen, an open ground floor, a school for children living within the building on the top floor, a garden, a playground. **The project is housing insofar as it houses. Otherwise it attempts to infill in every open corner or flexible condition, with other programs, that the communities of East Harlem may benefit from.**



Section Perspective, East Building, Core III Sample Housing Study, Bernardo & Gannon

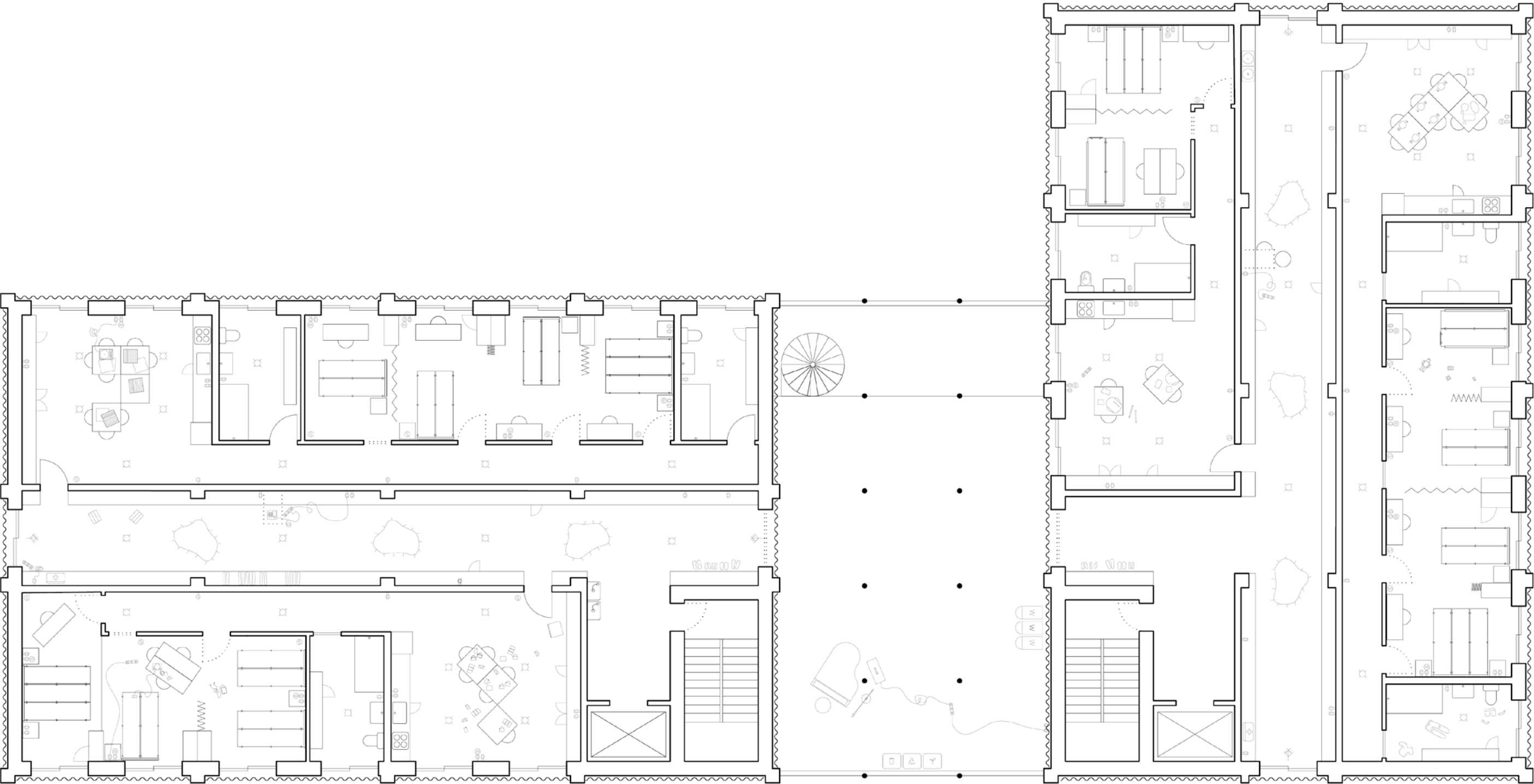


The section perspective exposes the possibility of what might be happening in any given unit at any time. It also demonstrates how the housing project operates as a cohesive force. **As a ground floor that lifts into a community space, as a garden that extends from the buildings main surface, and creates a new experience from the windows of all those who can't see the street, each direction that is cut exposes a new rhythm of living.**



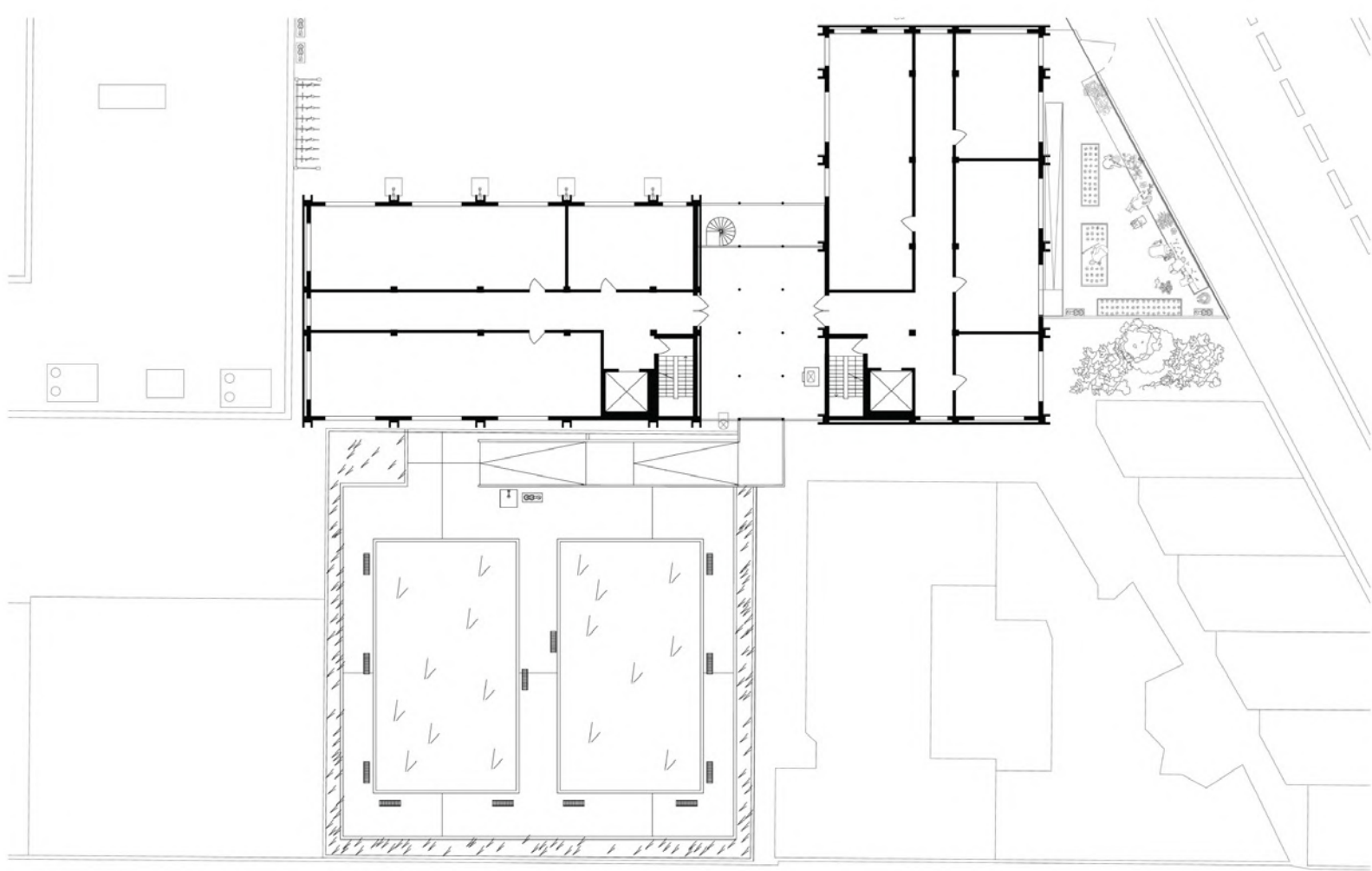


3rd Floor Plan,
Depicting the lived in quality of the housing project.



Mapping for Dirt, Planning for Messiness

Dragging dirt into the home is not the goal, but by encouraging interaction with microbiomes and understanding where it lives, and where it coincides with spaces that are supposed to be clean, people might begin to plan for dirtytness, and embrace it where it lies.



- MUD
- WATER
- AGRICULTURE
- EXTERIOR
- INTERIOR





ii. How important are Community Gardens to;

- d. Highbridge, Bronx
- e. The Lower East Side
- f. The Youth

Title, Sinapis Alba

Resilience of Community Farms Through Secular
& Religious Roots.

Location, Highbridge, Bronx.

Info, GSAPP adv v,
Prof. Ziad Jamalledine,
solo project.

Statement, Sinapis Alba is a project that uses the mustard seed as an offering which links three Highbridge sites to Taqwa Community Farm and into a shared system of ecological and religious stewardship. The seed spreads and serves different purposes, *learning, filtering, growing*. It reimagines the rootedness of community gardens by establishing a waqf that binds Taqwa Community Farm to P.S. 73, the Islamic Cultural Center of the Bronx, and the adjacent vacant lot at 979 Ogden Avenue, countering the pressure of pending luxury development. Grounded in the mustard plant (Sinapis Alba), focused on the ground, and consistent in depaving and growing; the project organizes these four sites into a cycle of cultivation, worship, education, and soil remediation. Mustard seeds processed at Taqwa circulate among students, worshippers, and gardeners, creating a durable structure for food access, youth learning, and long-term community control of land.



In Each of the four sites, a similar process of depaving¹, building² and growing³ occurs. Below is a guide to this repetitive process.

Step 1,
Depavement.

Step 1, Prepare and identify weak points
Wear appropriate safety gear, including eye protection and heavy-duty gloves.

Identify weak points in the concrete, such as control joints or existing cracks. These are the best places to start.

Step 2, Pry up sections
Use a pickaxe or pry bar to get under a section of the concrete near a weak point.
Pry the slab up carefully. This may be difficult with thicker concrete.

Step 3, Break the concrete
Once a section is lifted, use a sledgehammer to break it into smaller, more manageable pieces.
For very thick concrete, a jackhammer or rotary hammer may be a more effective, though more difficult, tool.

Step 4, Remove the rubble
Use a wheelbarrow to load and transport the broken concrete pieces away from the site.
Repeat the process until the entire sidewalk is removed.

Step 2,
System Construction.

Step 1, Prepare the wood frame and base

Step 1a, Build the timber frame: Construct the wooden frame according to your design.
Ensure the frame is level, square, and sturdy, using the correct structural timbers for your project.

Step 1b, Create a stable base: Dig a trench for a foundation or build a gravel base that is firm and level.
For a retaining wall, the base should be level with the ground or slightly below, and at least 20cm to 50cm deep, depending on local regulations and wall height.
For a freestanding structure, ensure it's level on the ground.

Step 2, Install a drainage system: Place a drainage system and a geotextile fabric to prevent soil erosion and hydrostatic pressure from building up.



figure 1.

figure 2.

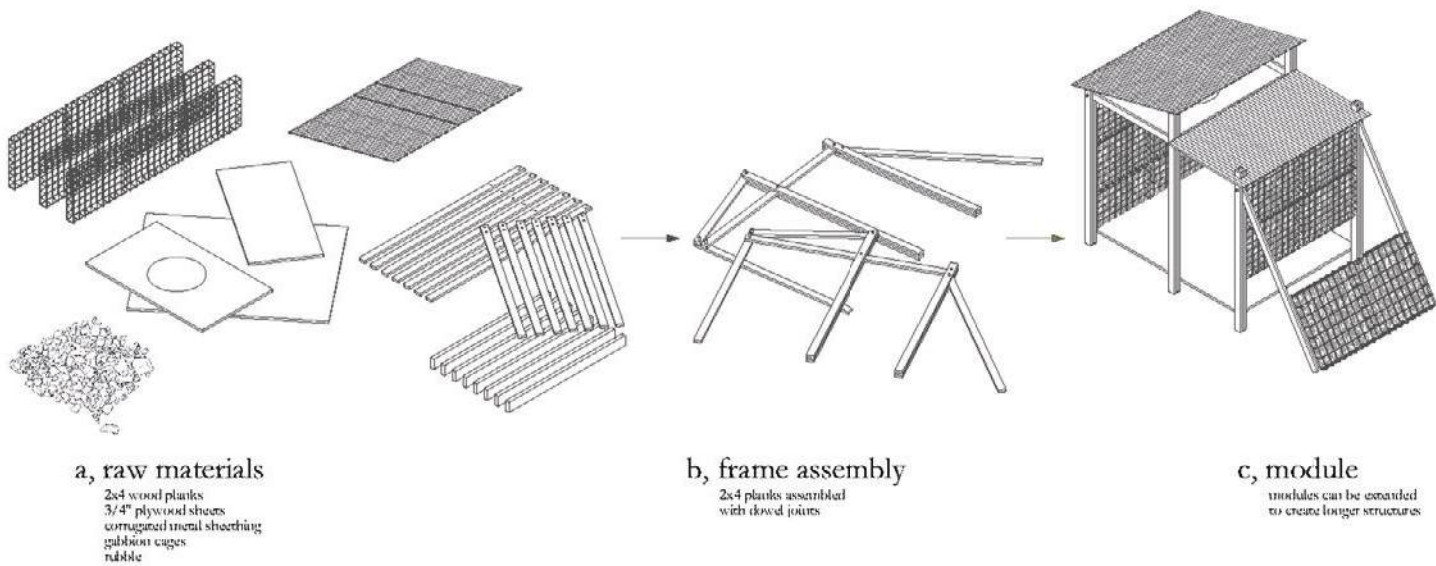
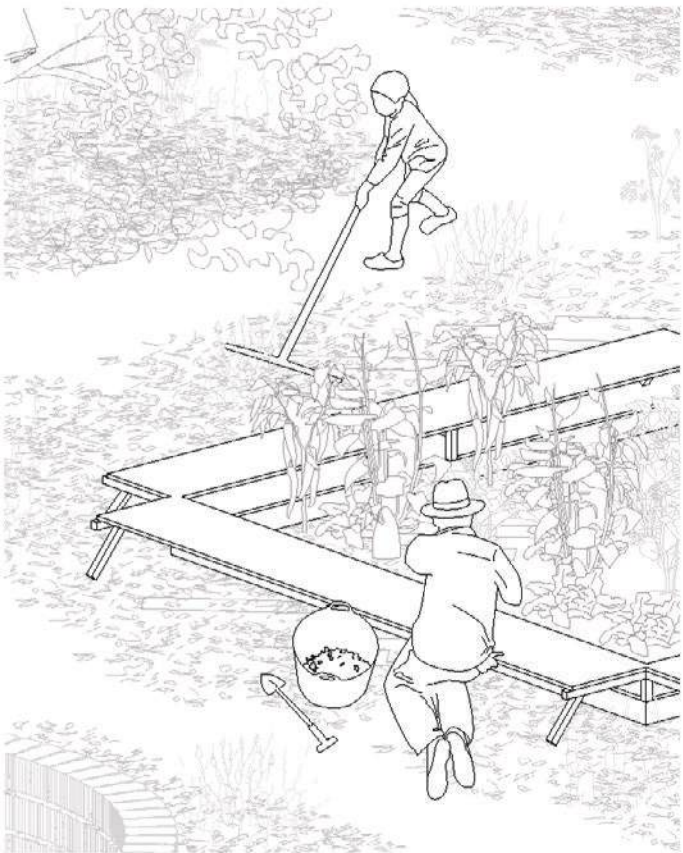
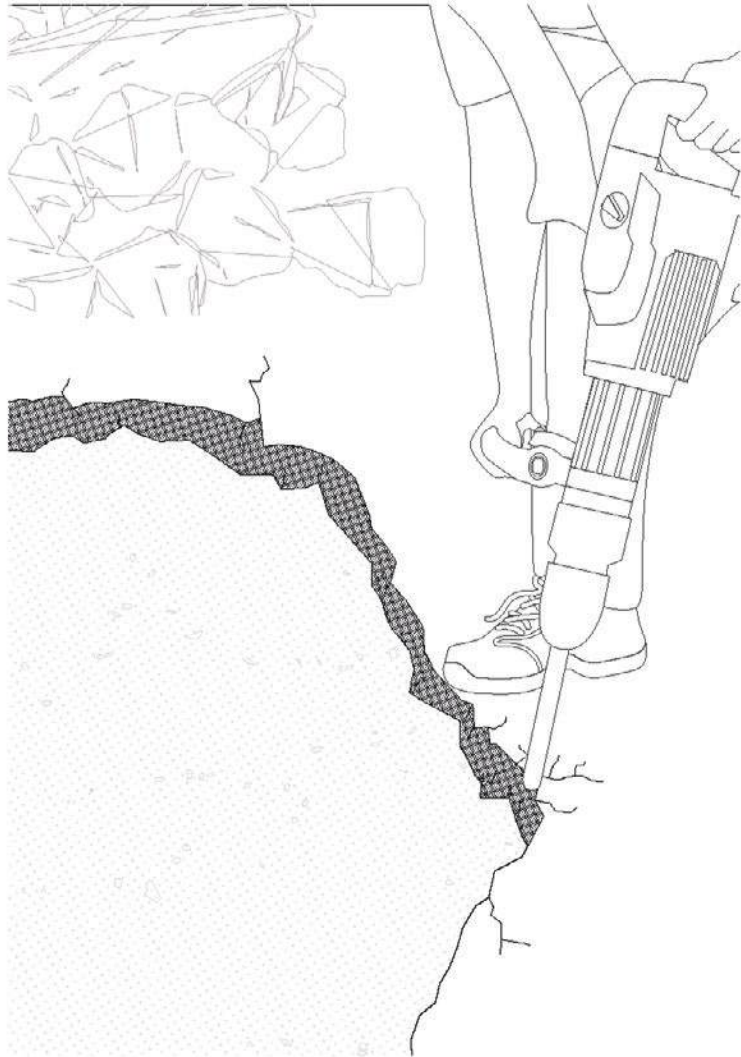
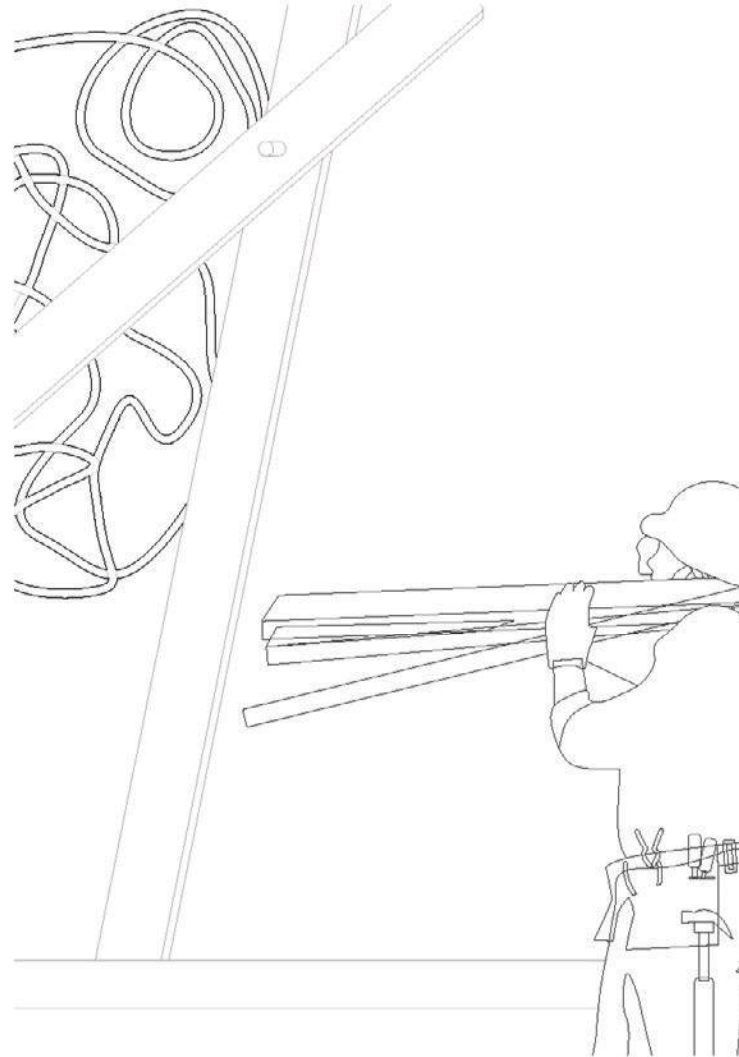


figure 3.





a, depaving



b, constructing

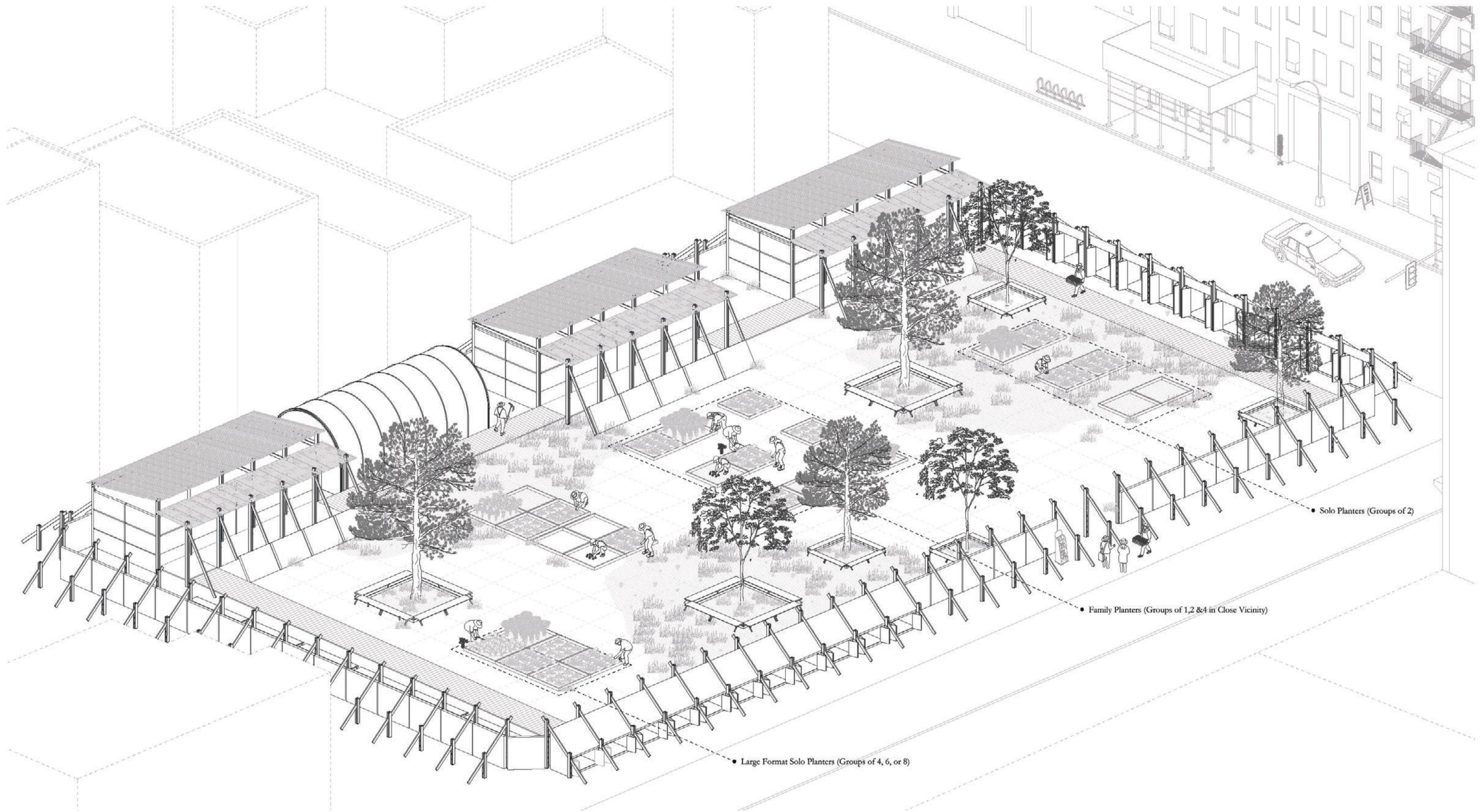


c, growing



Site A. Taqwa Community Farm, *Home of the Seed*

This site remains the home of the project. Seeds are processed here before being spread across the three sites. What changes is the framing of the sites periphery, using bracketing as a strategy to create a new interaction with the sidewalk, as a place for pick up, drop-off, familial meet-up.

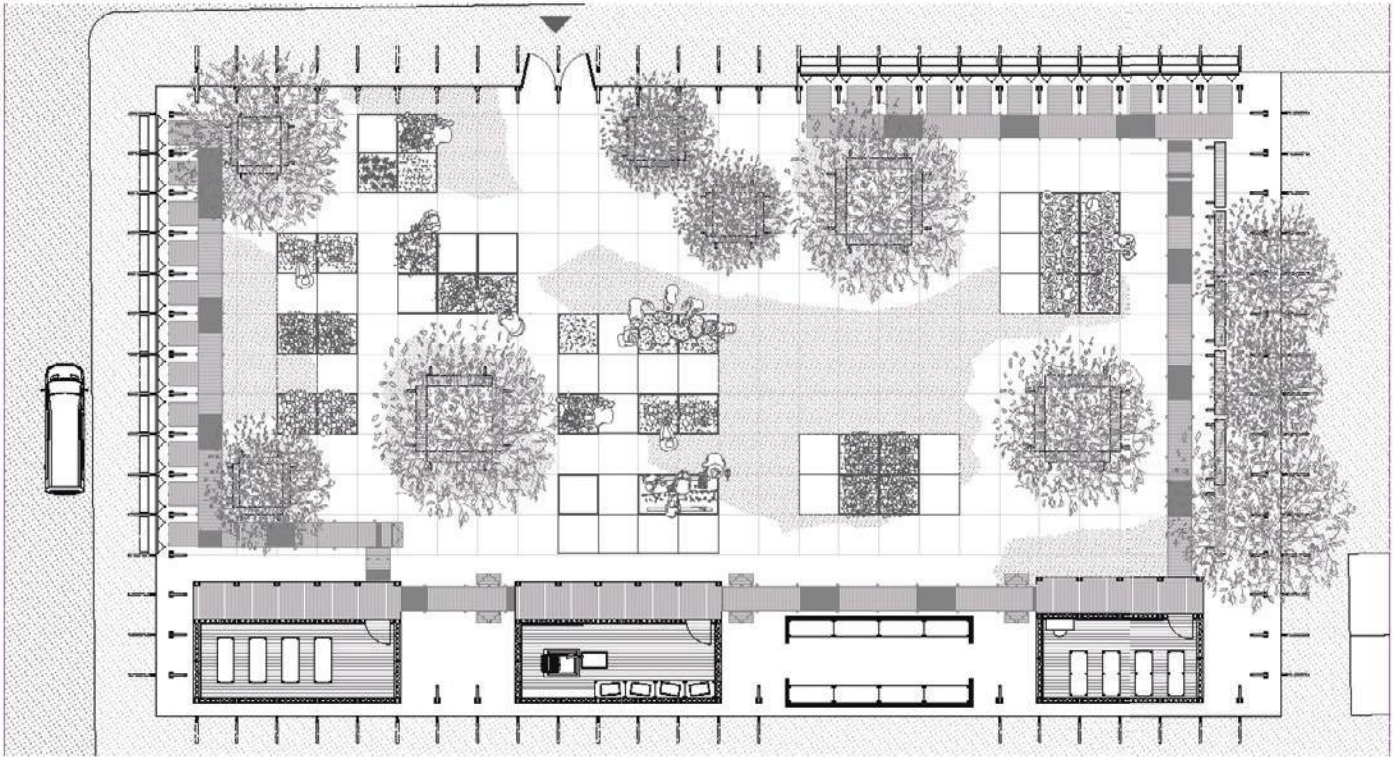


• Solo Planters (Groups of 2)

• Family Planters (Groups of 1, 2 & 4 in Close Vicinity)

• Large Format Solo Planters (Groups of 4, 6, or 8)

Vertically and horizontally, the ground of the community farm is understood as a grid to be organized in order to optimize planting space. This is not only a tactic to make planting more efficient, but **also a way to understand the fluctuations in families, human needs, plant needs.**



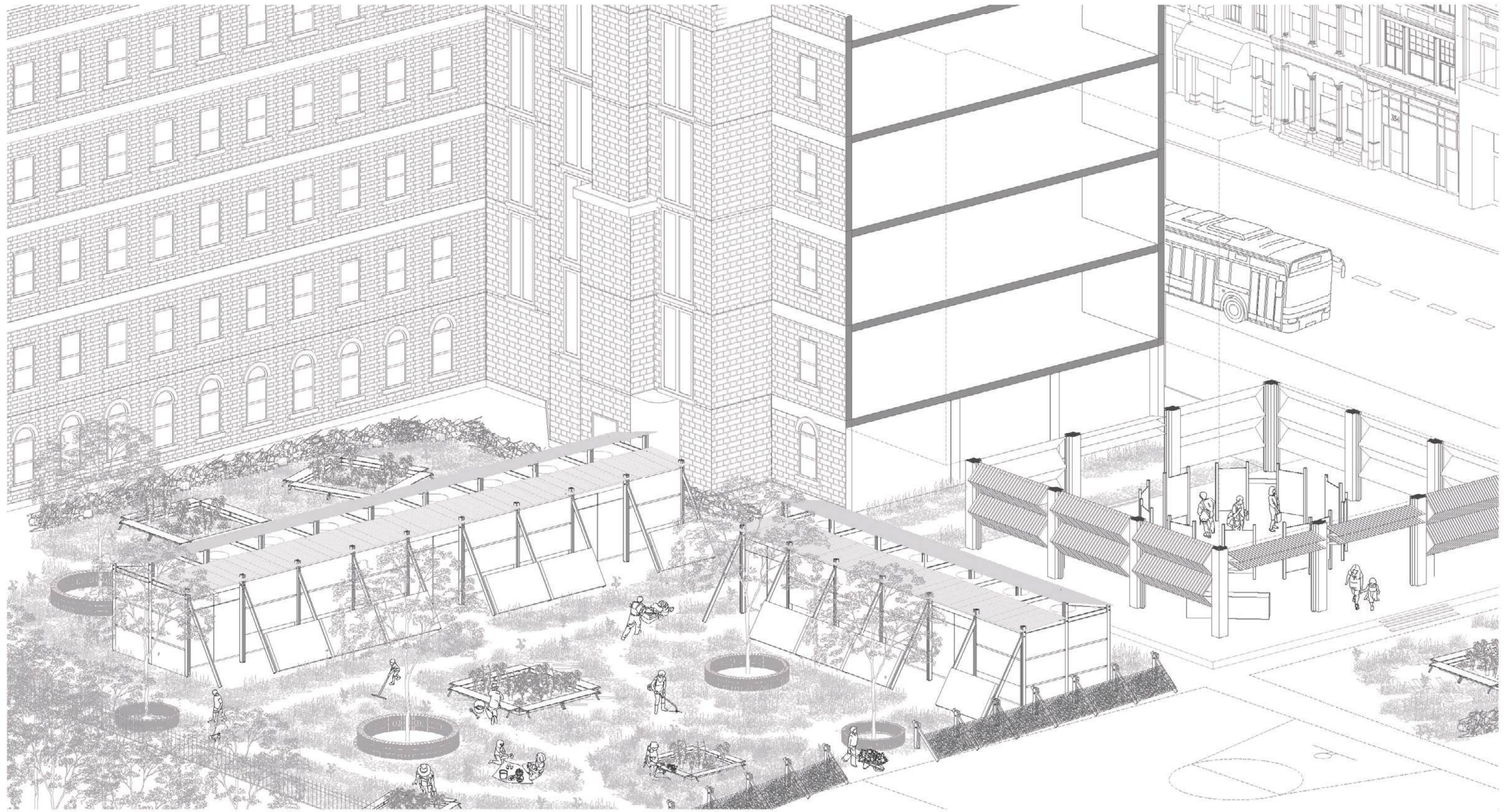


Site B. Public School 73, *Learning*

This site responds to the educational needs in the fields of agriculture and botany. The seed arrives at the school and is treated as a means for learning from growing. Many NYC public schools offer a wide range of offerings in the fields of math, science and literature. Rarely do these schools get the chance to grow. The reimagined backyard of the school opens new paths for gaining information.

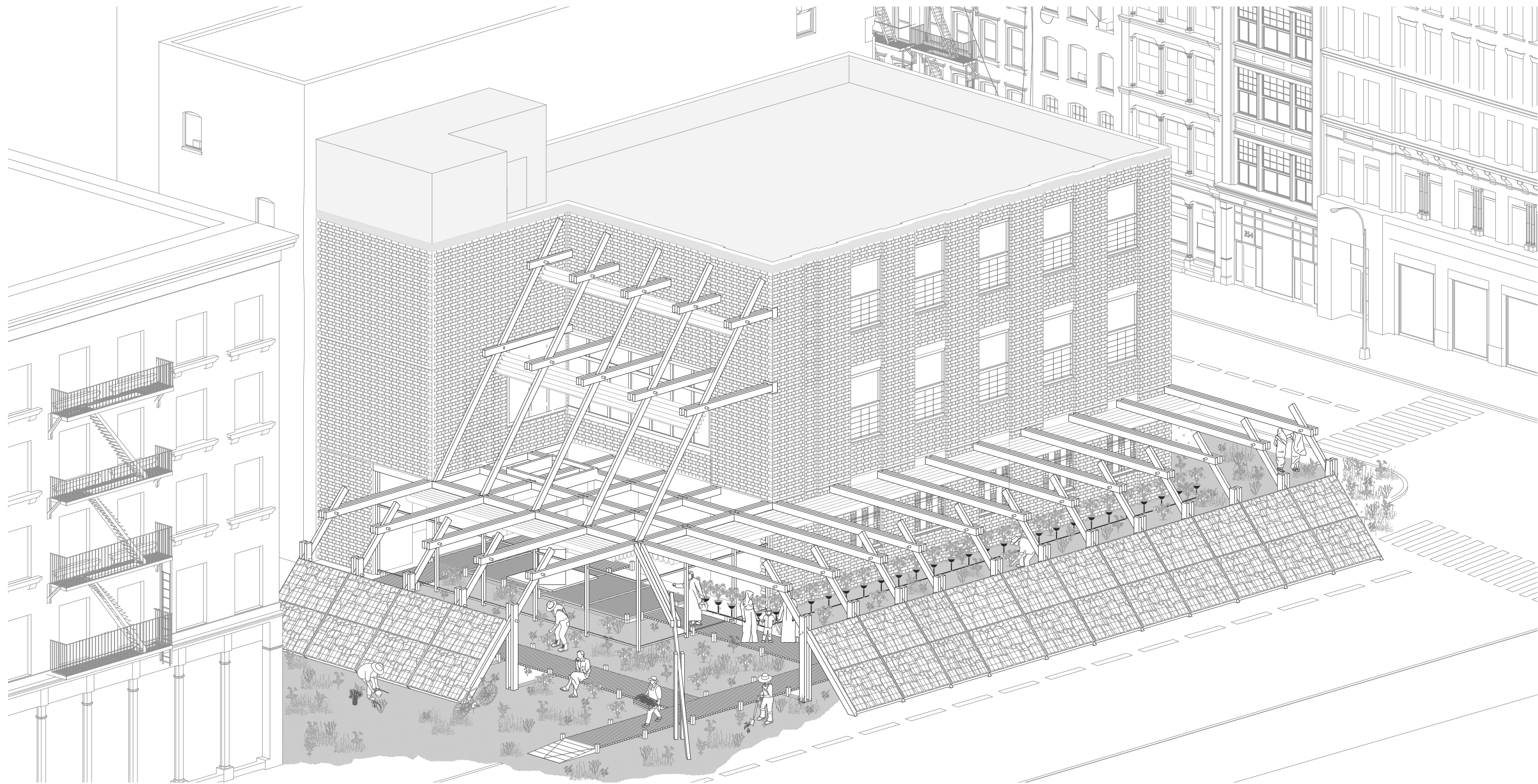
A section through the school describes the flow, from the once private park behind the school, to the busy sidewalk in front of it. It shows how the park behind the school grows into the school via the new garden. The sidewalk is invited in with the new student gallery. these two interventions open the school from an isolated, fenced-in zone to an open, breathing system of learning, growing, displaying.



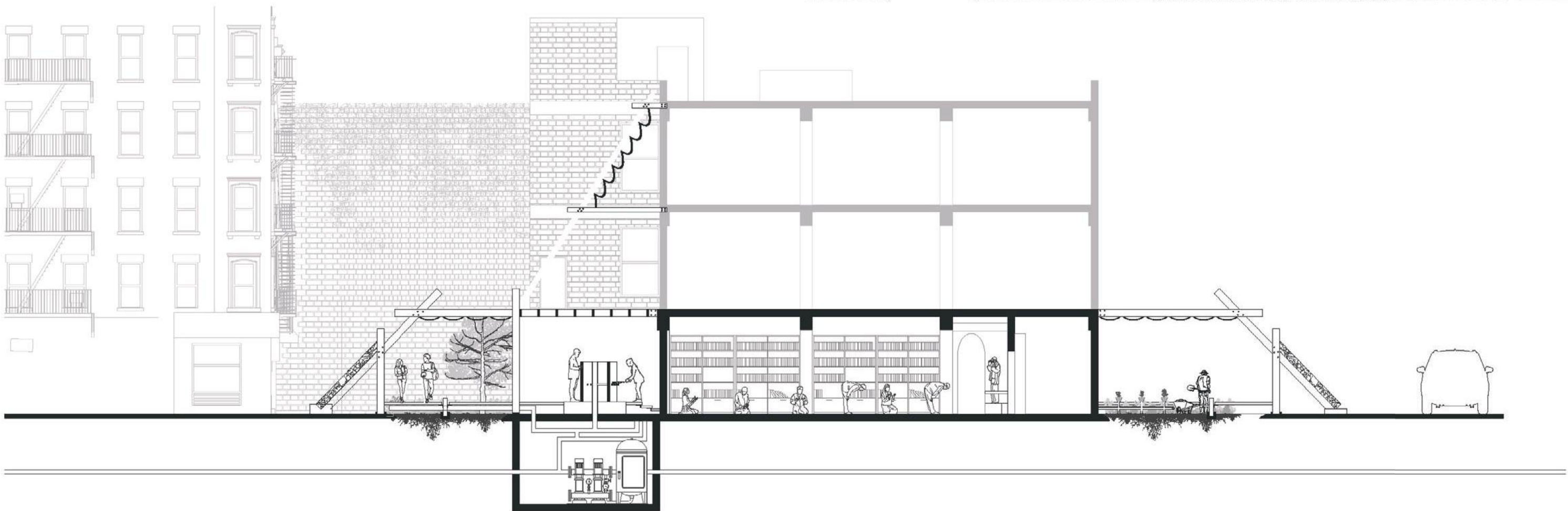
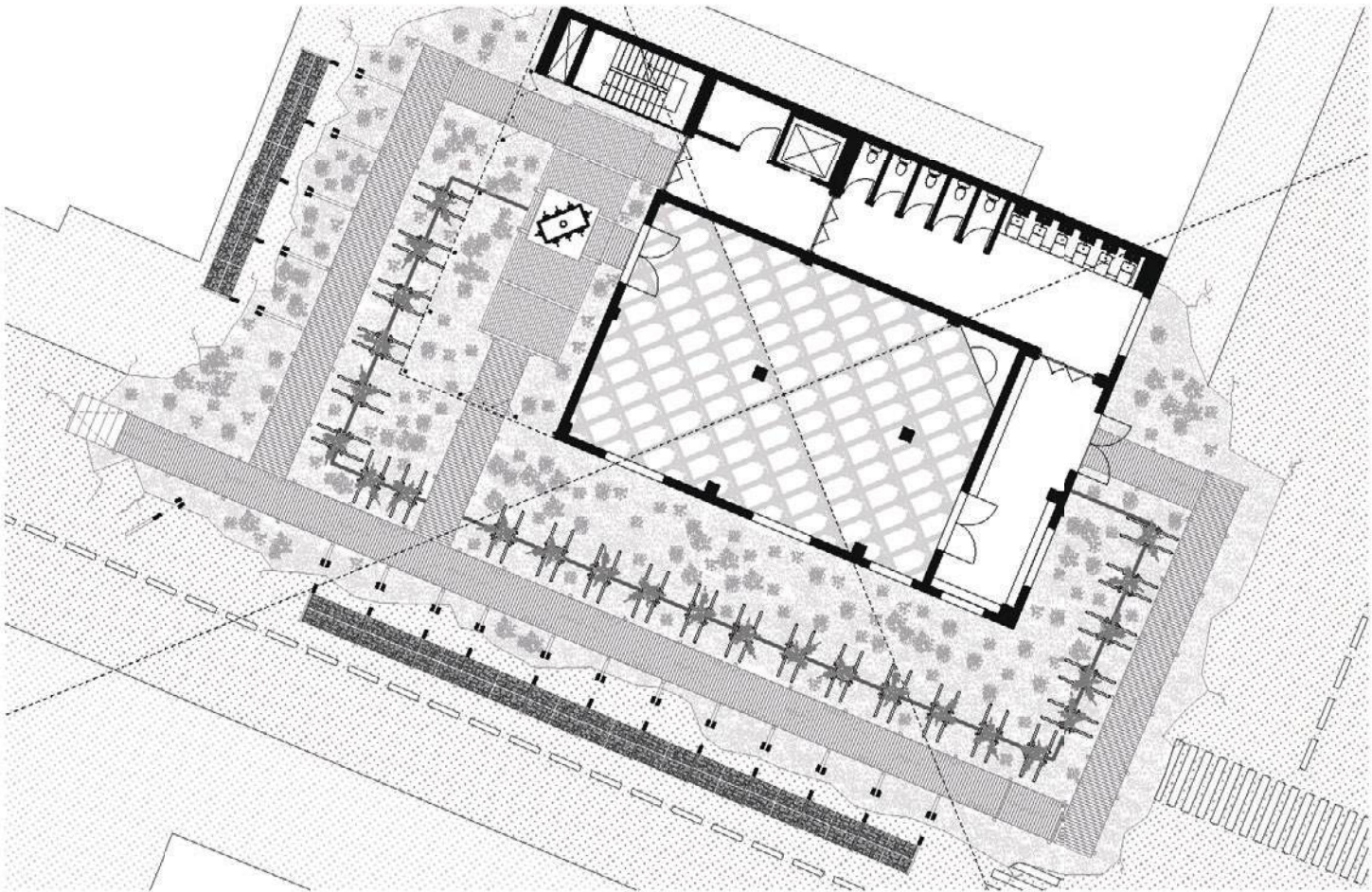




Site C. The Islamic Cultural Center of the Bronx, *Filtering*
at the ICC, systems of ablution are redirected through the plant, it having incredible filtering potential, to create a new relationship with Wudu, the religious act of cleansing oneself before prayer. Having survived a violent fire, the reimagining of the ground floor as a garden attempts to return dignity to a congregation that relies heavily on these common grounds.



By framing the circumference of the mosque, and taking over parts of the sidewalk, the opening of the ground floor into a space for growth, dramatically changes the flow of entry and the practices of Wudu. Previously, only the sinks in the back were used for cleansing. This possibility was not removed, rather a new alternative was added. Fires that tore through this building have subtracted enough. This change in layout seeks only to provide an alternative choice.

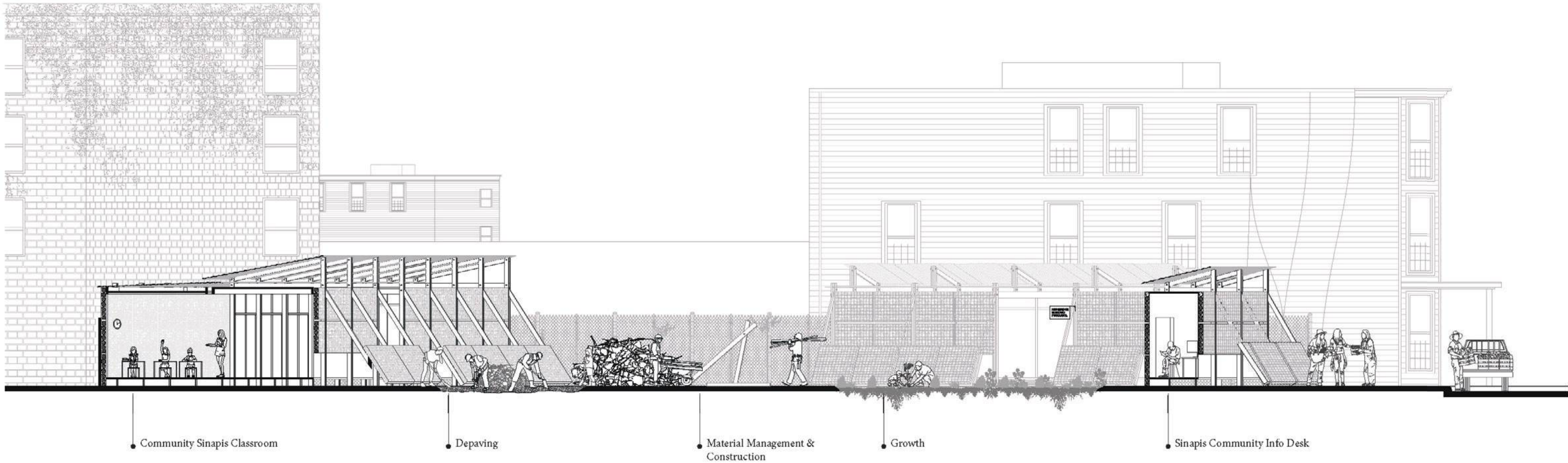
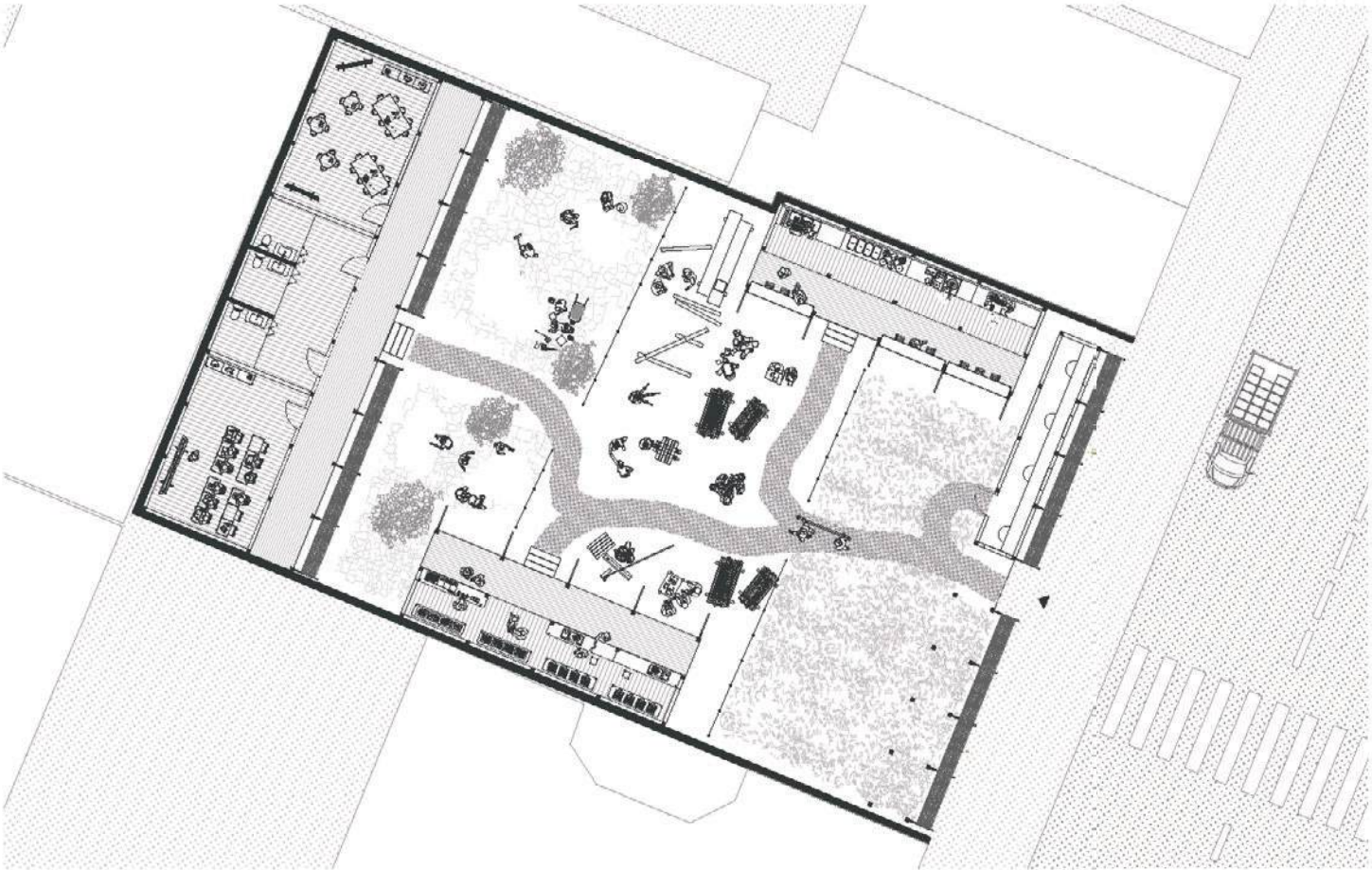


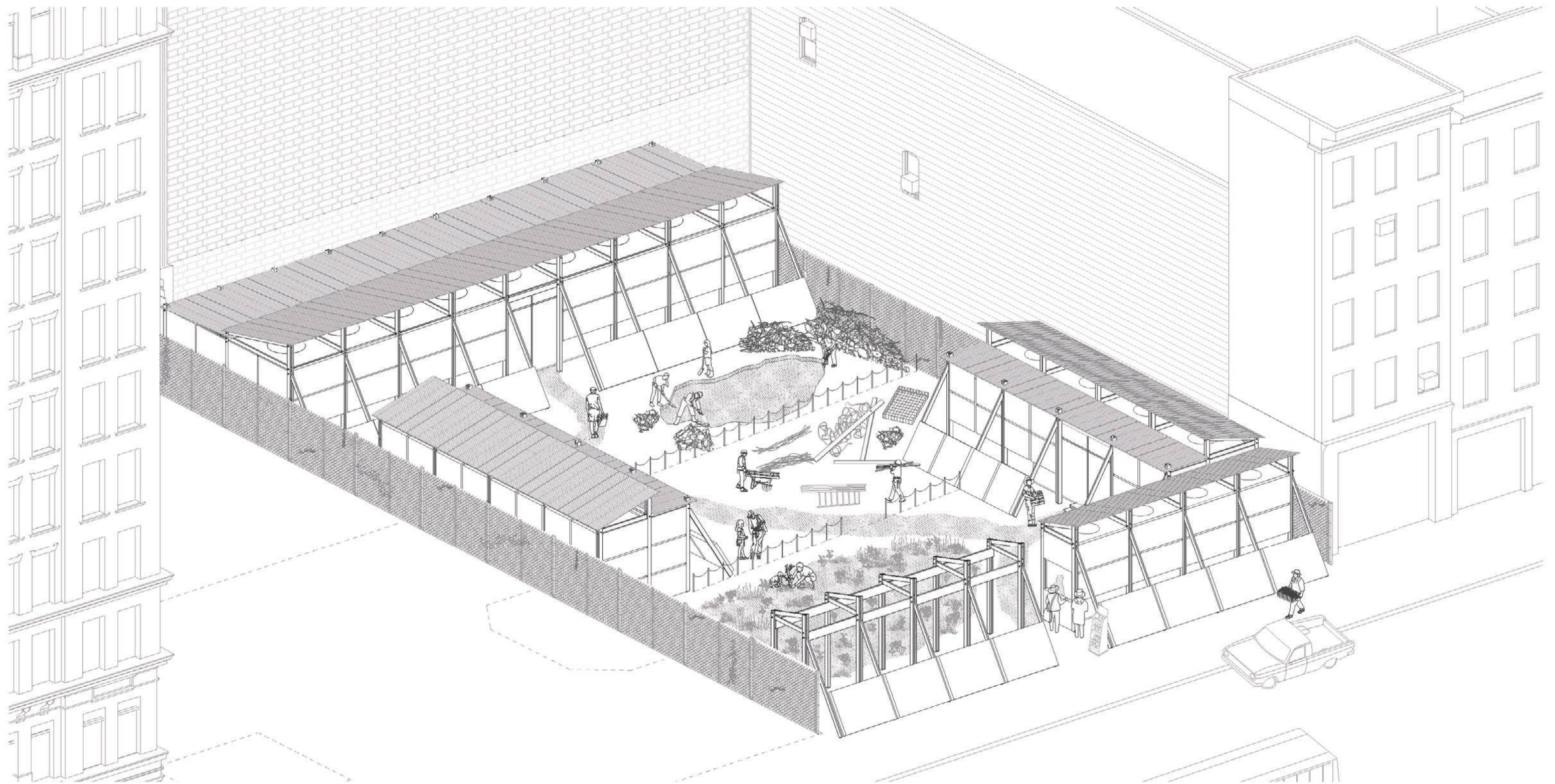


Site D. Vacant Lot, 979 Ogden Avenue, *Growing*

The vacant lot a block away from Taqwa Community Farm is the last piece. It uses the Sinapis seed to grow goods for the surrounding neighborhood. It is also used as a testing grounds for this new form of occupying land. As a place to learn about depaving, a place that teaches about urban planting, a place to congregate and sell goods or share information.

Like the previous three sites, 979 Ogden uses redundant spacial strategies to respond to specific needs of specific people. **If Taqwa Community Farm is the heart of the project, then the Vacant lot at 979 Ogden Avenue is the lungs.** This is the site for training, spreading information, spreading goods. A catalyst for many more like it.





Title, If Gates had DNA

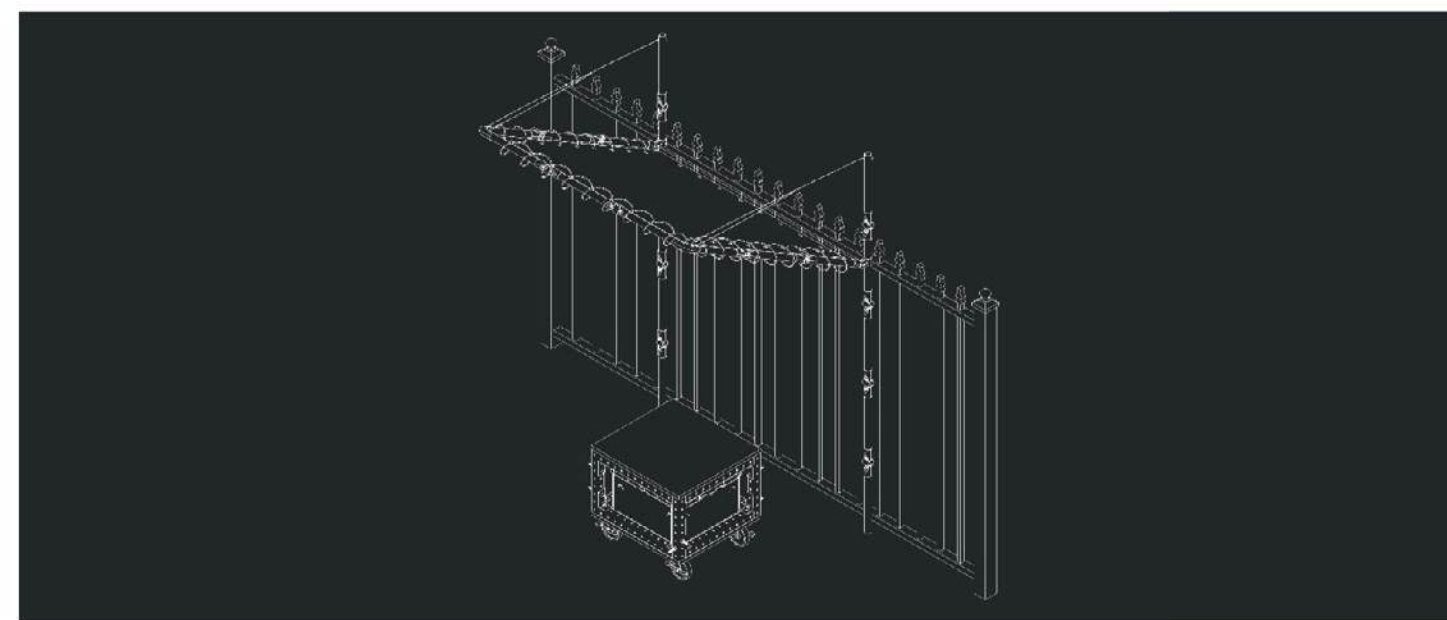
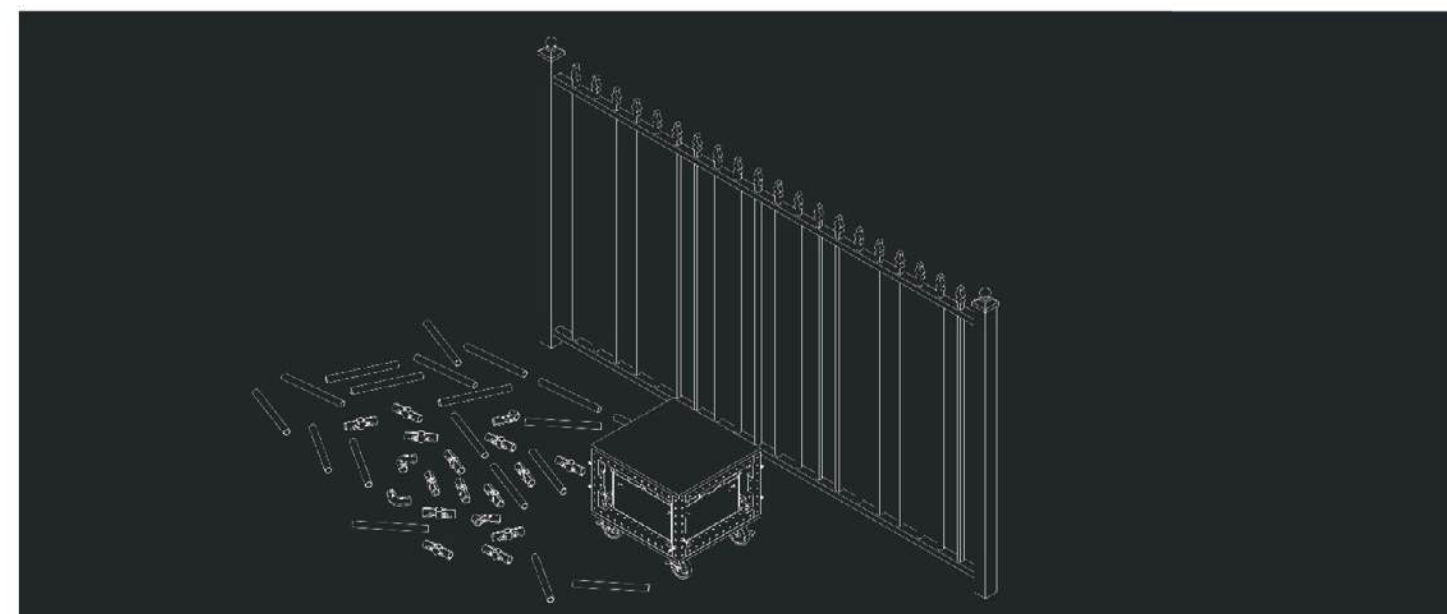
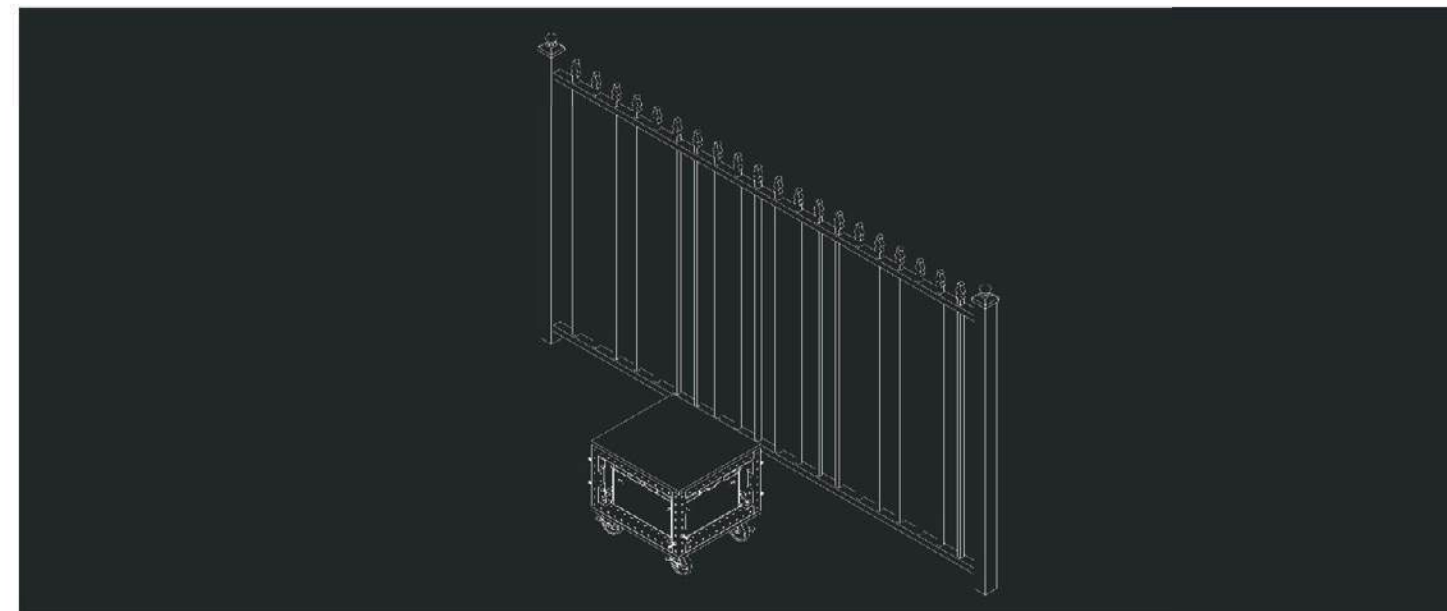
Using the Gates of Tompkins Square Park as catalysts for action.

Location, Tompkins Square Park, NYC.

Info, GSAPP Design Seminar, If Buildings had DNA,
Prof. Dr. Christoph Kumpusch,
Collaborative Project, Keenan Bellisari.

Statement, Framing the Gates of Tompkins is a project that uses the existing gates of Tompkins Square Park as a framework for reconnecting the park's layered history of protest, gathering, and community stewardship to its present-day public life. Drawing from the history of Tompkins Square Park, the Museum of Reclaimed Urban Space, and archival accounts of political assembly and mutual aid, the proposal treats the gate not as a barrier but as an instrument for public engagement. The kit-of-parts system attaches to and extends from the existing fence infrastructure. Focused on adaptability, fabrication, and public visibility, the project creates a lightweight framework that can change over time while remaining rooted in the social history of the East Village. By activating the perimeter rather than the center of the park, the proposal reframes the fence line as civic infrastructure and restores the gates as active sites of exchange between the park and the surrounding neighborhood.





Title, Fire Escape Publication
GSAPP Student Led and Edited
Location, Avery Hall, Columbia University GSAPP.

Info, Student Publication,
Advisor. Virginia Black,
Collaborative Project, Keenan Bellisari, Levan Kiladze, Christopher
Sherman, Satyam Mistry.

Statement, Fire Escape is a student led publication, edited
out of GSAPP's Avery Hall, and sometimes our parent's
living rooms.

The publication was born out of a need for a platform to
share student experiences outside of the studio -- from
love for gardens, personal art, interviews with friends, lists
of resources.

The publication started as a blank slate for the interests of
the students attending GSAPP from 2024-2026, and has
become a reflection of their thoughts, passions, and ideas.

Most recently, the publication has also grown close to
the Museum of Reclaimed Urban Space, fighting for the
advocacy of Community Gardens, the publication has
donated various spreads to them.



Send to: Museum of Urban Reclaimed Space
155 Avenue C - Streetfront
New York, NY, 10009

Location: Tompkins Square Park, Manhattan, New York

Tompkins Square Park is a park in the East Village, located between Avenue A, and Avenue B, between 7 Street and 10 Street. Its surface is 477,788 Square feet with a frontage of 857.32 feet by 466 feet. It is managed by the Park Department of the City of New York. The site of the Urban Idea Competition is the park itself, but an extended boundary could be considered, potentially including the surrounding sidewalk on either side of the adjacent street.

Tompkins Square Park has a long and rich history of inclusiveness and socially mixed users, who share the open public space of the neighborhood. Artists, Musicians, Immigrants, punks, children, teenagers, dogs, squirrels, athletes, poets, squatters, veterans, homeless and worshippers have all shared the open public space with respect and intermittent appropriation. It was a space where politics flourished where the poor and working class congregated both spontaneously and calculatedly to protest against gentrification, censorship, policing and the destruction of the environment.

- **PUBLIC PARK?**
Public green spaces have and always will be under threat. Recently, a beloved community garden in the Lower East Side-Elizabeth Street Garden- received an eviction notice in the name of affordable housing, while the unoccupied pencil towers and penthouses of 'Billionaires' Row remain untouched. What is a Public Park at the beginning of the XXI Century, in downtown Manhattan, New York?
- **SURVEILLANCE?**
The entrances of Tompkins Square Park are constantly monitored by surveillance cameras and large assembly spaces patrolled NYPD. How do the changing conditions of the city, the advent of new surveillance technologies, and changing policing practices call for a new Public Park?
- **ECOLOGY?**
How do we enhance and create spaces to generate physical interaction with the surrounding community, the local natural elements and the multi-species inhabiting the city?
- **BOUNDARIES?**
How do we design space boundaries? As mentioned above, Tompkins Square Park is populated by a large diversity of users and ecologies. Should they all blend together or be separated by some "boundary definers"? Currently the presence of relatively tall fences is segregating the different areas into small fragmented islands. Should there be fences, walls, benches or minimal lines on the floor to suggest different zones for different activities. The design proposal is to reconsider the presence of the fences and to offer a new way to distribute the different activities and ecologies within Tompkins Square Park.

Launch party in Tompkins Square Park05.01
Submission Deadline05.31
Exhibition + Roundtable (Museum of Reclaimed Urban Space)06.tbd

*** Submissions will be chosen to be exhibited at the Museum of Reclaimed Urban Space**

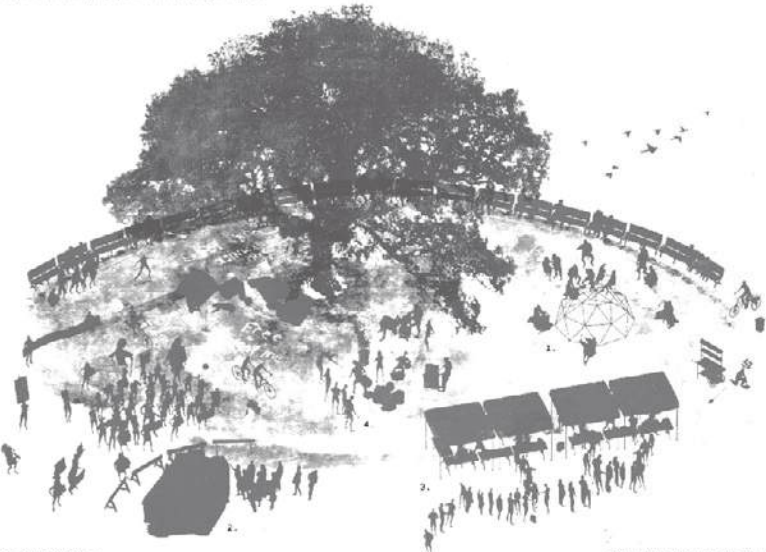
Tompkins Square Park, Manhattan, New York

Tompkins Square Park, located in the east village of Manhattan, New York City, was established in 1834 and named after Peter A. Tompkins, a former vice president of the United States and governor of New York. Originally intended as a public square in a residential area, it became a vital communal space for the city's working-class.

Throughout its history, the park has been a site of social unrest and political activism. In 1874, it hosted one of New York's first major labor protests. It was also the scene of the "Tompkins Square Riot" in 1968, when police clashed violently with homeless residents and protesters during a midnight battle against the city's housing crisis.

In the 1960s-80s, the park was a gathering place for countercultural groups, artists, and bohemians, the unhoused and squatters. After the 1980 riots, the city closed the park for renovations, reopening it in 1992 with increased surveillance and restrictions.

The installation of tall fencing after the riots has turned the park into a shadow of what it once was as the people of NYC were given the liberty to use the park freely. The park should and will be a space to gather, meet friends, hold events, lay in the sun, enjoy an evening, stay a while.

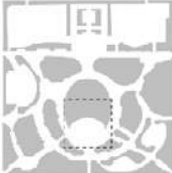


Events shown in the drawing are:
1. The gardeners' protest and workers union community 'free canoes'
2. Lower East Side's homeless, squatters, punks, homeless, and gardeners protest against gentrification
3. Food not bombs' soup kitchen distributing food
4. Live music from park shows

Reinterpretation of Tompkins Square Park,
showing the lower East Side's cultural and political landscape
ARCHITECT LEO, 2024

Issue SP. 25,
Dedicated to the Museum of Reclaimed Urban Space, for their design
competition to reimagine Tompkins Square Park.

DRAW HERE: Use this representation of the Bare Fishbone Tree to draw your desires for Tompkins Square Park. Be it events, activities, etc. The canvas is blank for your interpretation.





Issue SP. 26,
*Partially In Collaboration with the Museum of Reclaimed Urban Space,
 for their exhibition about the past, present and future of Tompkins Square
 Park. A conversation about the history of the park, with Bill, owner and director of the Museum.*

(Recording starts.) M. But then we'd try to get back together. So it was like this... It lasted like ten years. This whole cat-and-mouse thing. Well, it worked. Every time we did this bike ride, we got a hundred new bicycles. And then we got enough bikes. And then we had to clear the streets. Because they'd always be on a big garbage day. And there was a head crew. And they'd go out and take whatever refrigerators and crap on the sidewalk. And block it. We'd pull up five minutes later. And it would just start. The key being that you block the street. And then everybody arrives. I've got to do a small interview. Is this email really important? M2. No, you can do it. M. Okay, cool. B. Okay, sweet. Well, yeah. Basically, for Firescape. For Firescape this year. We're doing a whole set of interviews. With people outside of the school who we think are interesting. And are doing interesting things. And I thought it would be a good opportunity for us to just get something else on paper about Tompkins. So I was wondering if you would be willing to just talk a little bit about the history of Tompkins. The riots. And then kind of what we're trying to do now. And you don't have to talk that much. M. I'm not very good with years, but I'll give you the condensed version. B. Okay, yeah. And it's like one page. M. You want me to give you my name and just start rambling? Yeah. My name is Bill DiPaolo. I was born in New York City. And I'm an environmentalist, so I really care about this city. Is this too loud? B. No, no, no. M. Okay, let me start again. Take two. My name is Bill DiPaolo. I was born in New York City. And I care about this city a lot. And when I was growing up, there seemed to be a lot of people from this one neighborhood. Lower East Side. Alphabet City. Whatever you want to call it. East Village. That really also cared. And they would come to a lot of demonstrations. And the group I'm with, Time's Up we helped get people on bikes. We used these group bike rides. So along with these other things that were happening in this one neighborhood, a lot of people were riding bikes. It was very dangerous to ride bikes. In cities in America. Biking in America was a sport. And not considered like real transportation. So we knew we could change that. But we had to use a lot of strategy. And at the same time, we were organizing that. The community gardens were in danger. So a lot of us volunteered to help in the community gardens. And it was just this really cool vibe that was happening in this one neighborhood. And then all of a sudden, these riots started happening in Tompkins Square Park. Which we were kind of more into the environmental, sustainable stuff that started happening in this neighborhood. But then we realized, the city wanted to change the neighborhood. And you know, it was a financial crisis. And people rebuilt the neighborhood themselves. There were artists. There were activists. There were musicians. And in the 70s, 80s, there was a financial crisis. I'm going back a little bit. And then from that, people rebuilt the neighborhood in a community way. And I didn't realize this at the time. That's why all the people were volunteering in the neighborhood. Because they were activists and doing amazing things. But when they rebuilt the neighborhood, they took back the buildings. And those could be squats or homesteads. They were abandoned. And they also took back these amazing community gardens. Started growing food in them. And composting. All these great things started happening. And Mayor Giuliani and other mayors were not too happy about this neighborhood. So they said, hey, they got back on their feet and had a better financial situation in the late, the early 90s. And they said, we want everything back. And the people had no way to assemble. I'm on bikes, so I could assemble. But they had no way to assemble. So they assembled in Tompkins Square Park. But what they were saying was, we want to save this neighborhood from gentrification. And the organizers did that. And now, people realize, especially the organizers, that the city is just going to close the park. And so we started encamping the park. However, there was 100% corporate media. No Facebook, no Twitter, no Instagram. So it was very hard to get our message out. And the corporate media was saying, they took over the park and they're sleeping there. Yeah, but we had to sleep there, because the city's going to close the park. B. They were going to close it for good. M. Yeah, well, just to do this phony redesign, which they did do. So it's obvious they were going to close it, because we had a lot of energy in the park. They could keep it closed for years, to dissipate the energy. And we were also using a lot of music at the time. There was a band shell, and there was a lot of punk music. There's a punk squat where the museum is. Museum of Reclaimed Urban Space, where we have this history, where we're in right now. B. Do you want to talk a little bit also about where the museum sits within all of this? M. Sure. Yeah, I'll get to that. So then people assembled in the park. And the media was saying it was a homeless thing, but you know, you lose your home with gentrification. And that was known as the Tompkins Square Park riots. Eventually, the city did close the park. And just like we thought, they redesigned it. And the fences are really high. The spaces aren't really open to the public. And we just made maps of it. And it's one of our campaigns to get the park more open, the museum's. And now we're working together to possibly have an exhibit with all these schools. And I think that exhibit is, what day is it opening? May... Last Thursday of May. Yeah, we're still putting together this exhibit. Last year we did a film festival. So it's great. We're trying to get these things back, our community center. I just came back from a meeting. We're trying to raise money to get back our community center. So how did we do? What's our scorecard? It's amazing. We got low-income housing in the neighborhood. It's everywhere. We got... We saved a lot of the gardens in the neighborhood. There's 61, right in this area, the highest concentration urban setting definitely in the United States. So we did really well. And then composting is kind of on and off. Kind of started here. Recycling started here. It's going very well in New York City. But the biggest thing was the bicyclists, the non-polluting transportation. That kind of came out of this neighborhood. We were able to use strategy, take over Central Park, Prospect Park, Times Square, get the greenways going, and just create a positive demonstration of what we wanted to see. So the city's changed. But what we haven't got back is our community center and the park. And that's what we're working on. So the Museum of Reclaimed Urban Space started around 13 years ago. And we have these different campaigns. So we also have to not just kind of be in these spaces, we have to maintain them. So we have to maintain the gardens, the squats, and try to work on the history and archiving. And the museum is about one block away from Tompkins Square Park. And last year we did a film festival focusing on that. This year we're doing more different types of campaigns, newspapers, stenciling the street, exhibits, protests, music, you name it. Just trying to focus on getting the park open now. The challenges we face is that the park is owned by the city. So we have to kind of create a campaign around that. B. I mean, you also, I feel like you often call yourself a strategist. Do you want to talk about how strategy plays a part in all of these? M. Well, to me, strategy is everything. Because just in general, even though I am American, I was born in America, they don't seem to really care that much as Europeans about community stuff. And I feel like community leads to sustainability. So in this neighborhood, there was a lot of community and that's how we got so much sustainability. So we have to do a lot of free events, like free bike rides, like we're doing one today. And you make them kind of cool. And then more people will start biking. Or we'll do a community garden workshop. And then people will come to the community garden. They think it's fun, but we're also maintaining the gardens. So we have a honeybee workshop, medicinal workshop. And we're in this building called C-Squat, which is very cool. So you can use coolness to get people to care as well. (to a visitor) There's a walking tour coming up at 3 if you're interested. Outdoors. Any other questions? Bill, you need screws or what do you need? M3. A drill. B. No, I feel like that pretty much covered it. I mean, essentially, I'm going to transcribe this and send it to you and you can tell me. But I think that's more than enough. You know, when I first started doing these interviews, I didn't realize how much writing goes into talking. And I would have a conversation with someone for like two hours, and it would be like 50 pages of writing. Yeah, no, that was great. M. Yeah, like sometimes, I used to get interviewed by the media people. And this would be like 2, 4, 7, CNN. And they would say to me, what the hell? Because I knew what they needed. And I was in a rush. I was trying to get people not arrested at the event. So you just, I don't know. I don't know if you know that the politicians, when they're asked a question, they never answer the question. And so you can do that. You don't have to answer the question. So I've been pretty good at that with the media. B. Make up your own question. (MonsterTrack Bike Race starts) M. Oh shit, we need to get that on video. Oh shit. That was my phone. Take a video from the fire station. Just like the old days. Yeah, outside the museum of reclaimed space in New York City. That's great. B. I'm going to end the voice recording. But thank you, Bill. M. Alright. Cool.

(Recording ends.) Thank you Bill and the rest of the people at the Museum of Reclaimed Urban Space.



iii. What are the positive consequences of addressing concerns of food accessibility within;

g. U.S. Colonies

h. Urban Food Deserts

Title, Pristine and Polluted
Toxic soils and Colonial Isolation of Vieques.
Location, Vieques, Puerto Rico.

Info, GSAPP Core ii,
Advisor, Maria Linares Trelles,
Solo Project.

Statement, Fire Escape is a student led publication, edited out of GSAPP's Avery Hall, and sometimes our parent's living rooms.

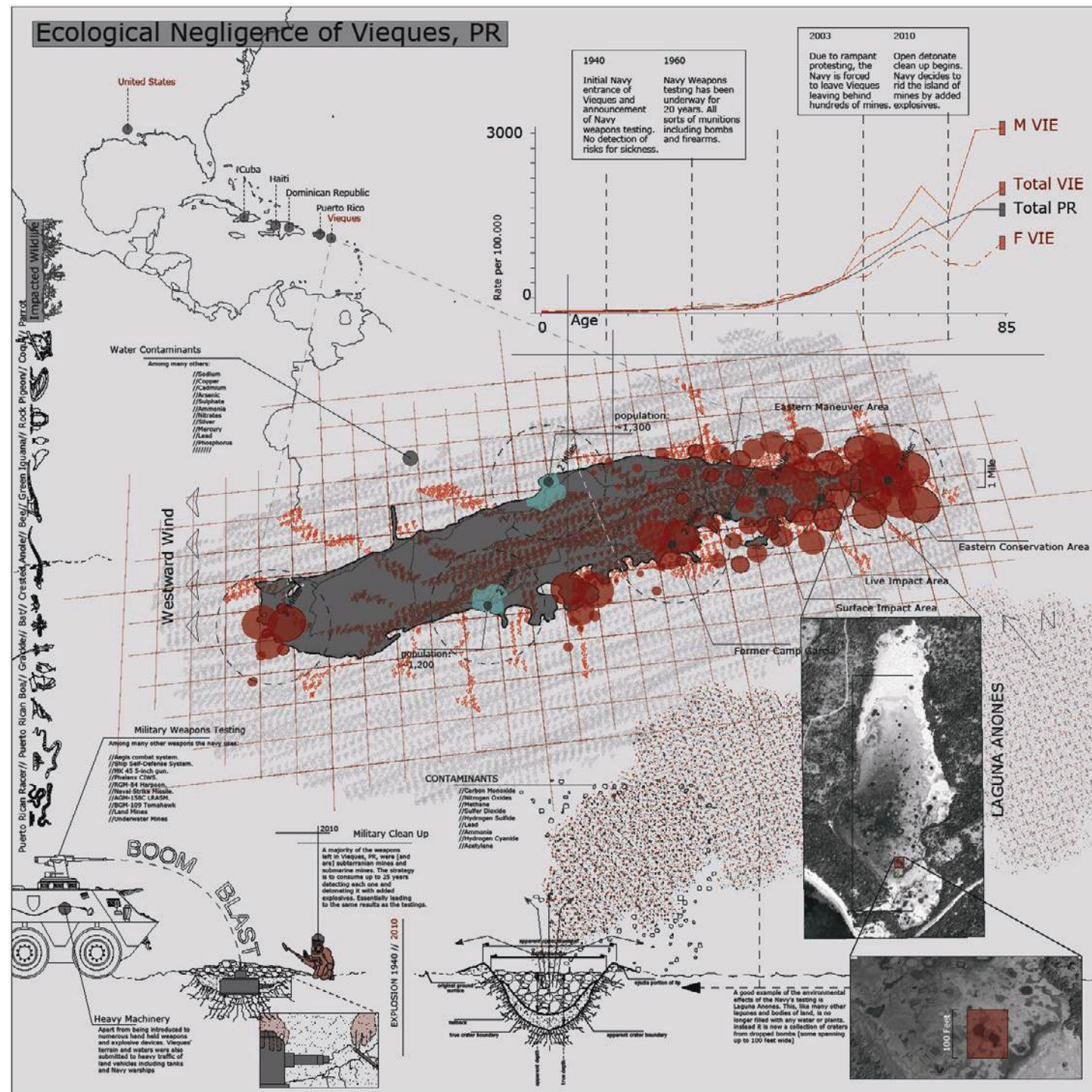
This project is based in Vieques, an island off the coast of mainland Puerto Rico.

Vieques has been the site of agricultural colonization, it has been used as a training field for war games, and presently it is facing a high degree of food insecurity as well as a large lack of available natural food, importing a majority of its groceries preserved from Florida.

Though this project could have covered any architectonic concept from shelter insecurity, to environmental toxicity, political injustice to flooding and storm damage prevention, I chose to deal with the agricultural domination which led to the depletion of natural farmland in Vieques. This project deploys an initially temporary agricultural camp at the site of protests against navy settlements and camps in the 1900s.



The research focused on the history of the U.S. Navy occupying half of the island of Vieques as a bomb and war testing zone.

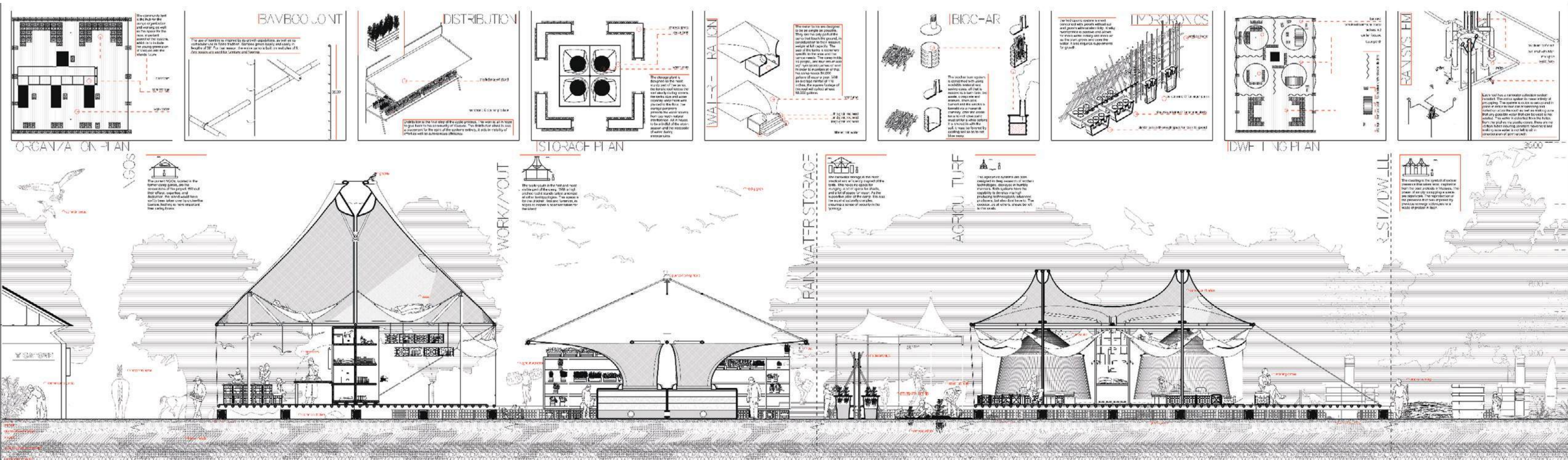


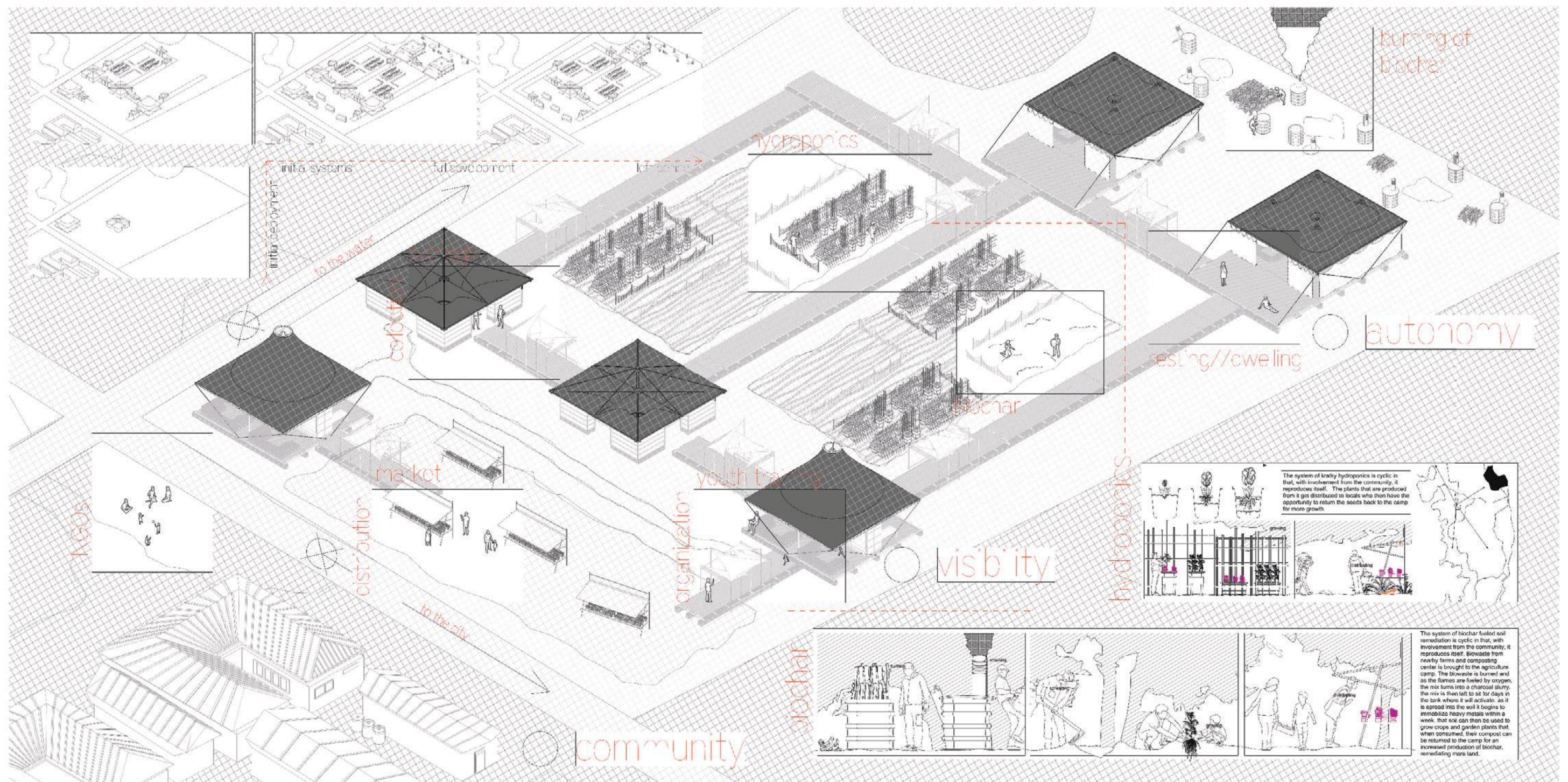
Ardel Negretti (pictured top left) caretaker of the sacred Ceiba Tree, **Suki Bermudez** (pictured top right) is a trustee and board member of Ticatove, an environmental group operating locally in Viequez. **Mark Lichtenstein** (pictured bottom left) is the executive operating officer, chief sustainability officer, and environmental studies adjunct faculty at the State University of New York, College of Environmental Science and Forestry (ESF). He is also a board member of Vieques Love. **Myrna Pagan** (pictured bottom right) is the founding member of Vieques Conservation Trust, VCHT Taller de Arte Isla Nena, Inc, TAINA Radio Vieques Pres. Vieques Environmental Research, Inc.



Jack Delano, Photographer. Tent colony of twenty-five families who had been squatters on land taken over by the Navy. They are to be resettled by the land authority. 1941. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division.

The design proposal for the project culminates as an **agricultural protest camp** which addresses the near complete lack of home grown produce on the island due to the toxic soils. The Structures collect rainwater that supplements the individuality of the system, which is inspired by protest camps set up across the island to fight against the presence of the Navy in the Late 1900s.





Title, The Wedge

Adressing Food Insecurity and Systems of Food
Waste in East Harlem.

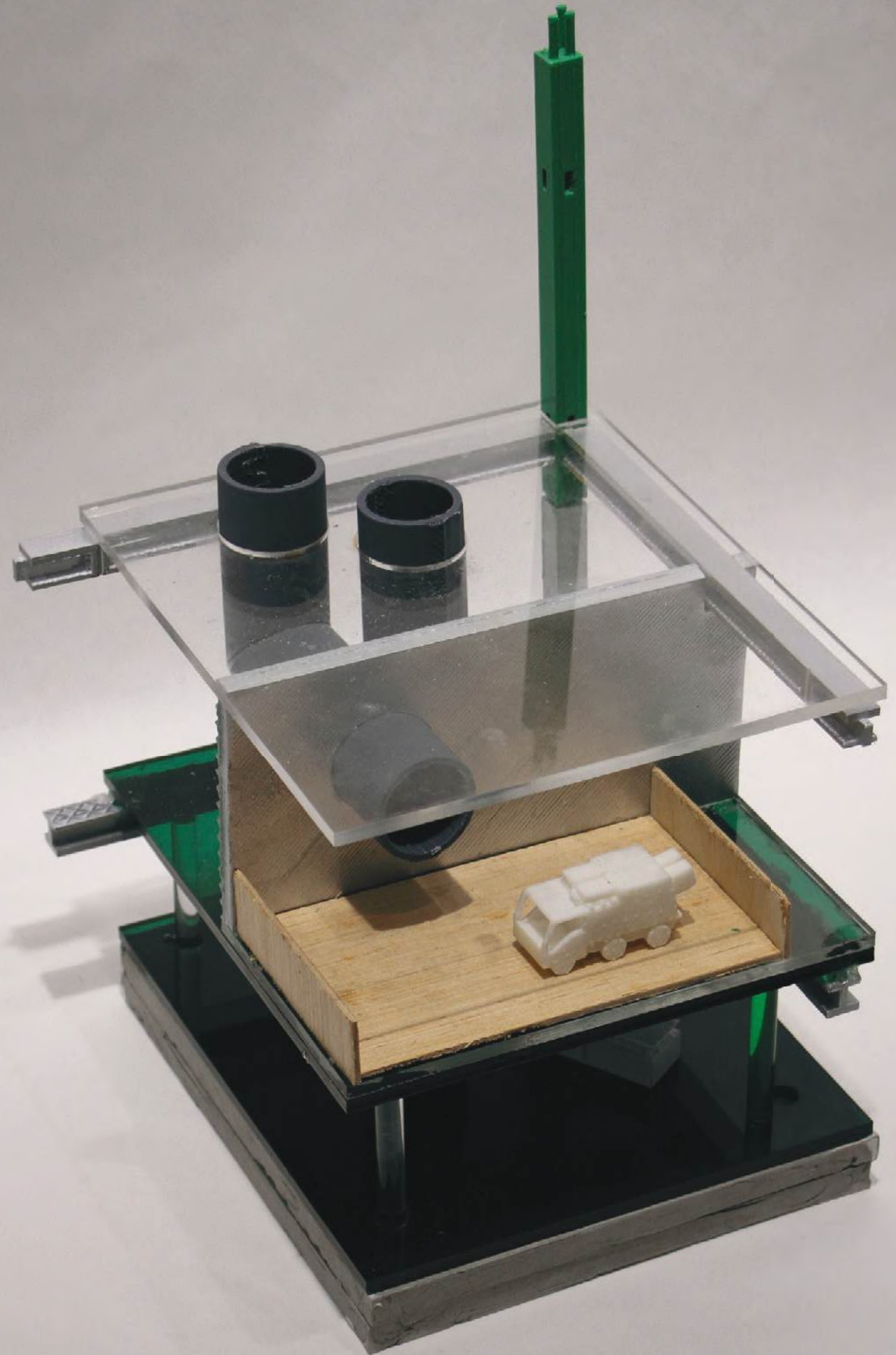
Location, 135 St, East Harlem NYC.

Info, GSAPP Core i,

Prof. Virginia Black,
Solo Project.

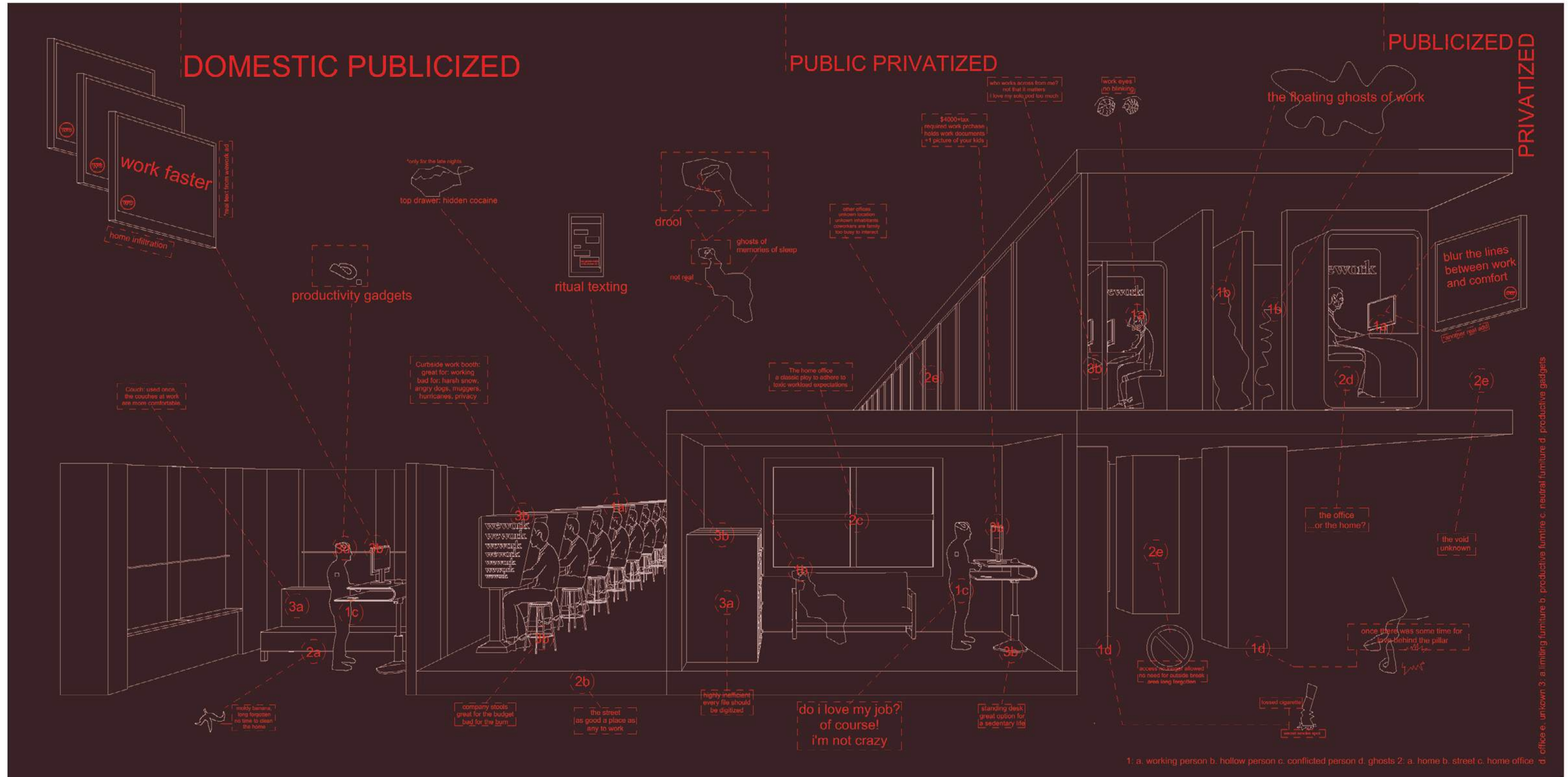
Statement, This project explores labor, waste management
regulation, and food vending laws in NYC. With this
project I've been attempting to explore methods of
analyzing and questioning the efficiency of current
government systems and programs.

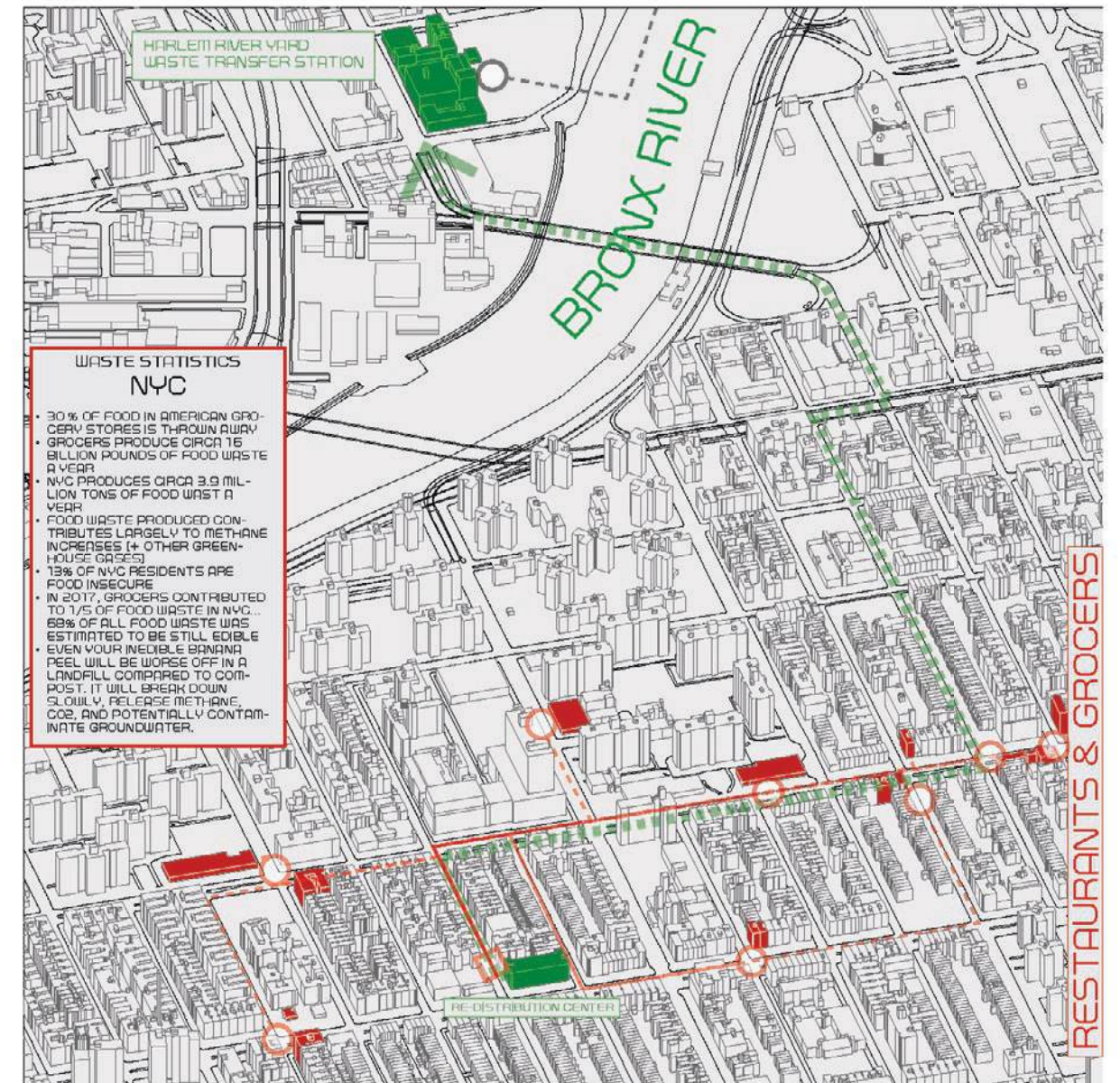
I attempted to use some of the findings from my research
as well as my experience having been raised in New York
City to conceptualize systems that ask questions such
as “who holds rolls of responsibility?”, “who is being
ignored?” and most importantly, “How do we shift the
exchange of energy from electrical grids powered by
methane production, to food [re]distribution powered by
community engagement.



Before the project was about food management and redistribution, it was simply a research project about labor. A mapping of new forms of working, WeWork booths, rows of desks, technolization of the work place.

Ideas of domesticity, and what is public versus what is private during the work day. How are large masses of people managed and kept on track? Can something public be privatized?





Ideas of labor led to research on sanitation labor in NYC. After food leaves the shelves of our grocery stores, unbought, where do they go? Studies of waste, interviews with freeganists, mapping of trash routes. East Harlem suffers as a food desert and the project attempts to wedge itself between the grocery store and the sanitation department, redistributing what is still safe to eat to the public that can eat it.



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