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Spaces

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Vacant Spaces NY
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Spring 2024

This studio will explore design practices implemented to create affordable housing integrated with community gardens and theaters across New York City. The City has an abundance of vacant spaces. How can these spaces be adaptively reused? Today there is a convergence of vacancy, housing needs, and creation of community gardens and performances. This convergence is best understood through a transhistorical design reaction to reimagine the city's future spaces.

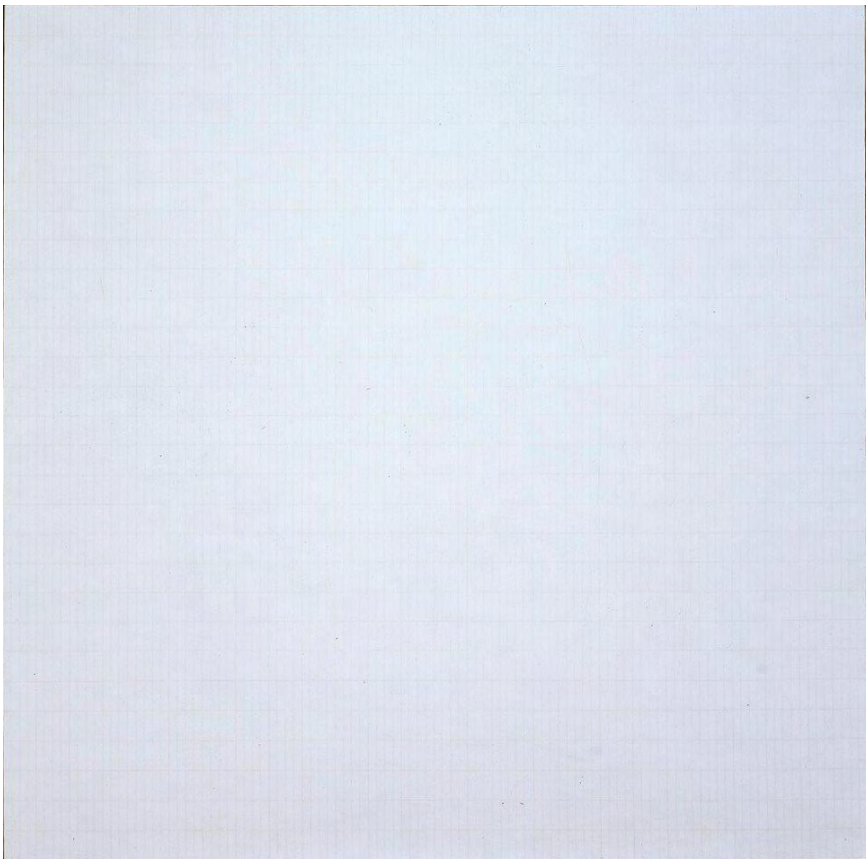
In 1974, fifty years ago, New York City Housing, Preservation and Development created policies to support community gardens, which have become integral to many blocks, yet reciprocal to the absence of housing. The first garden apartments were built beginning in 1924 and continued through 1936 and replaced the apartment house form. Garden apart-

ments commingled domesticity, density, and public space in several ways. We will examine the many ways these connections occur. A community garden as a space crosses scales of relations. Community gardens are more than gardens. They are spaces of communication, creation, collaboration, commemoration, and performance.

New York City's community gardens literally have grown from abandoned, vacant spaces. These vacant spaces originally planned to be filled with housing subsequently purchased from the City by the community as public, civic spaces. Community gardens can be found in and associated with groups such as Harlem Grown, 596 Lots, and the New York Restoration Project. The community gardens are small to large. Many of them are managed by limited workers, a few individuals often who volunteer. They are open for a few hours a week. Food production is local yet limited. Community

gardens are education spaces. Do community gardens function as classrooms, laboratory spaces or open air kitchens? Are they medicinal gardens and kitchen gardens? Some of the gardens have other spaces within them or are supported with annexed spaces to provide additional food production. Such as growing mushrooms or hydroponics, which NYC building code restricts and zoning does not fully support. How can zoning and codes change to make these needed food production accessible?

Or maintenance operations buildings at different scales as of right? Some of the gardens are extensions of or located in physical proximity to public schools. Others have significant relationships with affordable housing. Gardens can be transformational spaces, and in the city have evolved to create new alternative spaces. Henry Street Settlement, a collection of joined row houses, founded by the nurse Lillian Wald, an architect of public health, is one such example. The houses were donated to establish a boarding home for community nurses and combining the rear yards creating a 60' wide open space that was reimaged as a public space open to children from the community to play in. This design act created the first public playground in New York City. What other ways are spaces transformational? What are new forms? And in a disciplinary question how is representation used to depict varying experiences?



Agnes Martin, Garden1, 1964



Agnes Martin, The Garden 2, 1958

1 Agnes Martin's painting Garden is a grid in green and red pencil on a white ground.
2 Speaking about The Garden "Tiffany Bell: What became consistent in her work from this period on is this notion of humble materials". During the late 1950s, Martin experimented with incorporating objects she found in her dockside neighborhood in lower Manhattan into her work.<https://www.guggenheim.org/audio/track/agnes-martin-the-garden-1958>

How does the city view public gardens to community gardens when different laws and regulations apply? How do the financial structures work to maintain them? Who tends to these gardens? The function of a community garden or its idea conceptually can be uncoupled from the physical garden. We can see new ideas for living, for play, for health, for civic, emerge. Community gardens are tied so closely to land, ownership, legacy and history. Gardens might not at first seem to be a place to discuss equity and equality yet they are the very spaces where conversations begin. Westbeth, an affordable residential adaptive reuse building for artists. It has a community garden with only trees and terraced views, a garden without traditional gardens. These public spaces are used for performances through open roof terraces, ground floor ramp and stairs, and glass rooms.

Students will begin the term by asking conceptual questions about

community as it relates to housing. They will study a range of affordable housing as it relates to community gardens this semester through research, collecting data, reading policies and codes, and illustration information: project statement and writing short texts, drawings, maps, site measurements and photographs. A process of comparing and contrasting the gardens will serve to understand the ownership of the land's history, its geological composition, its governed and taxed bounds, and its present day ownership, in addition to understanding its culture, social, and environmental influences.



Hsuan Hung Westbeth City Walk



Ruth Asawa Through Line

Drawings will be at the heart of this studio. We will explore a variety of drawings in designing new uses of vacancy. A site will be selected as a communal project. The site will be determined after research. Drawings will include and are not limited to: timelapse sequence, vegetation tables, plant schedules, maintenance schedules, logs, routines and tools, workflows, and objects necessary for tending. What are the objects and possessions needed for maintaining a community garden? Similar questions will be asked about affordable housing. The research will be compiled into a book of drawings and texts. The book will present an atlas of community gardens found in Manhattan and across New York City. The final studio work will be a collection of detailed drawings that present existing conditions of the community gardens and associated housing fabric; policy guideline recommendations, and small scale architectural proposals.

We will discuss individual design proposals as they relate to the maintenance of the community gardens, which may come in the form of collective housing. The design of the atlas book will be a significant part of the studio. We will meet with landscape architects, architects, urban planners, policy makers to understand and learn how community gardens are created. We will meet with soils experts, botanists, and conservators to learn how community gardens are maintained. We will meet with graphic designers and curators and artists to learn how to communicate about design and community gardens.



Maintenance Choreography, NYC

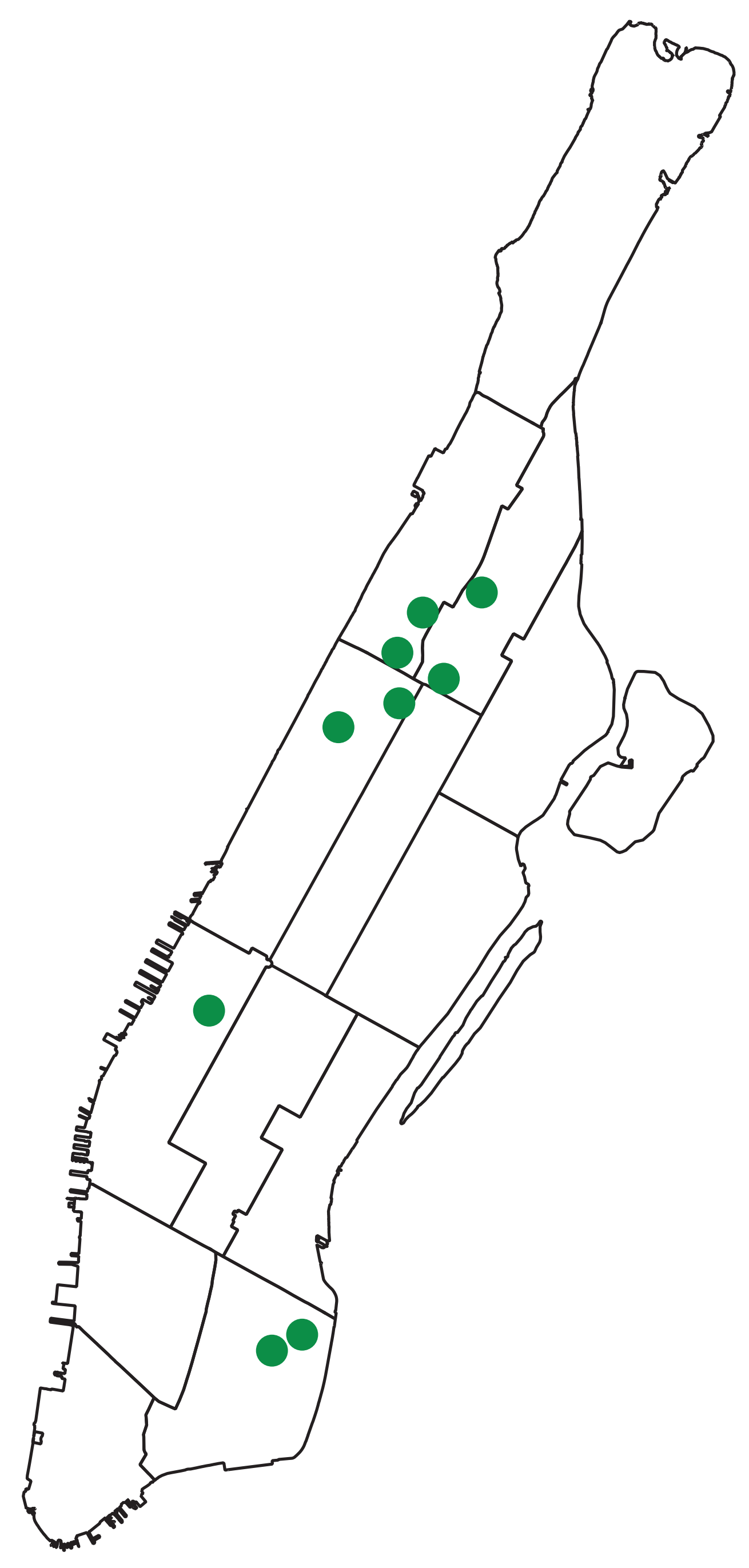
Readings

Zeuler R. M. de A. Lima. Lina Bo Bardi, Drawings.	Hilary Sample, Scale Figures an Unfinished Encyclopedia. The MIT Press, 2019	https://www.nybg.org/gardens/bronx-green-up/about/
Frida Escobedo, The Book of Hours, and Domestic Orbits.	Hilary Sample, Petit Ecole. Actar, Barcelona, 2021.	https://agriculture.ny.gov/system/files/documents/2023/02/communitygardenstask-forcereport.pdf
Hilary Sample, Vacant Spaces NY. Actar, Barcelona, 2022.	http://anneflournoy.com/agnes-martins-notes	
Hilary Sample, Maintenance Architecture.The MIT Press, 2016.	Agnes Martin’s notes for “On the Perfection Underlying Life”	

Schedule

January 17	Wednesday	Lottery
January 18	Thursday	No studio
January 22	Monday	Lecture + Walk
January 25	Thursday	Avery 408 pinup
January 29	Monday	Desk Crit book lecture
February 01	Thursday	Avery 408 pinup
February 05	Monday	Garden Tour West 96
February 08	Thursday	Avery 408 pinup
February 12	Monday	
February 15	Thursday	Avery 408 pinup
February 19	Monday	
February 22	Thursday	
February 26	Monday	
February 29	Thursday	Mid-term Buell 200 N
March 04	Monday	Desk Crit
March 07	Thursday	Desk Crit
March 11	Monday	Kinne Week
March 14	Thursday	Kinne Week
March 18	Monday	Spring Break
March 21	Thursday	Spring Break
March 25	Monday	Open House
March 28	Thursday	Avery 408 pin up
April 01	Monday	Garden Tour
April 04	Thursday	Avery 408
April 08	Monday	
April 11	Thursday	
April 15	Monday	
April 18	Thursday	Buell 300 North pin up
April 22	Monday	
April 25	Thursday	Final Review

West Side Community Garden	123 W 89th St, New York, NY 10024
Electric Lady Bug Garden	237 W 111th St, New York, NY 10026
La Plaza Cultural	E 9th St & Avenue C, New York, NY 10003
Clinton Community Garden	434 W 48th St, New York, NY 10036
6th St & Ave B Community Garden	Avenue B, New York, NY 10009
Columbia Secondary School Community Garden	1195 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, NY10027
The Julia Gabriel People’s Garden (Amsterdam Garden)	501 W 111th St, New York, NY 10025
Clay Williams Community Garden	303 W 126th St, New York, NY 10027
La Perla Garden	80 W 105th St New York, NY 10025
Lotus Garden	250 W 97th St, New York, NY 10025



Collective		Questions	Collective		Timeline
<p>What is a community garden? What does “protected” mean? Is it a land ownership thing? Are gardens granted permanency? Is there a renewal process? What are the differences between land use regulations for gardens and housing? What are the regulations around rooftop gardens? Do community gardens need to conform to air rights? What happens in the case of land re-zoning? What’s with the fence? What, or who, is it keeping in or out? Is it security? Access? Safety? Can we imagine an alternative to the fence? Is the fence bound to the cyclical nature of the community garden? How important is it for us to be able to see into a garden? Should gardens be accessible all year round? How can gardens continue to be of use during the winter months? Who tends to the garden? How many people are needed to maintain a garden, per month, per bed, per plant?</p>		<p>Are there any requirements for membership? How often is the garden tended to? What tools are needed for maintenance? Are there any plans for expansion? Does the garden follow sustainable practices, such as composting or rainwater harvesting? Does the garden affect the surrounding community negatively in any way? Does a thriving garden aid in the rising cost of adjacent housing? Are community gardens exclusive? To whom? How feasible is a greenhouse? Exactly how much food does the garden produce? Who is eligible for food produced in a community garden? Rats? Should gardens remain bounded by lot lines? Are adjacent buildings allowed to open into gardens? What happens to party walls? What grows in the sun? What blooms in the shade? Does the garden have a life in the night?</p>	<p>1974-1980</p> <p>1974: -Beginning of the Green Guerillas: In 1974, Liz Christy and a group of fellow activists founded the Green Guerillas, one of the earliest community gardening groups in NYC. They started by reclaiming vacant lots in Manhattan’s Lower East Side for community gardens. -First Community Garden: The City Office of Housing Preservation and Development approved a lease for \$1 a month for what was called the “Bowery Houston Community Farm and Garden,” becoming the first community garden in the city. Gardeners built 60 vegetable beds, eventually adding trees to the site. (streets.)</p> <p>1975: -In 1975, GrowNYC, an organization that supports community gardens and urban farms in New York City, founded its Green Space program. Since then, GrowNYC</p>	<p>has built more than 160 new gardens, including GreenThumb community gardens (1978), gardens in public housing developments, churches, daycares, and senior centers, and the GrowNYC Teaching Garden on Governors Island.</p> <p>1976: -First Community Garden Preservation: In 1976, the city government officially recognized the importance of community gardens by preserving some of them as permanent green spaces, providing stability and security for the neighborhoods they served.</p> <p>1977: -Legalization of Squatting: In 1977, the city government legalized squatting on abandoned properties, leading to an increase in the number of community gardens as residents took over vacant lots and transformed them into green spaces. -Expanded Urban</p>	<p>Gardening Program came out of the 1977 Appropriations Act. This program was sponsored by the U.S Department of Agriculture and was introduced by Congressman Frederick W. Richmond, a member of the Appropriations Subcommittee. It was intended to provide \$1.5 million for urban gardening according to two main criteria: the total population and the number of low income residents in each city.</p> <p>1978: -Establishment of the NYC GreenThumb Program: In 1978, the city government recognized the value of community gardens and established the GreenThumb program to provide support and resources for community gardening initiatives throughout New York City.</p> <p>1979: -Urban Agriculture Movement: In 1979, the community gardening movement in NYC became increasingly intertwined with more</p>

Collective		Timeline	Collective	Timeline	
<p>emphasis placed on growing food in addition to beautification and community building. -In 1979, Green Thumb applied for, and received, its first federal Community Development Block Grant, which it still receives to this day. The Community Development Block Grant is from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development, which funds local community development activities such as affordable housing infrastructure and anti-poverty programs that have an emphasis on local participation.</p> <p>1980-1985</p> <p>1980: The NYC government agrees with community gardeners, granting them temporary use of vacant lots for gardening purposes. At the height of the movement, in the late 1980s, the city hosted more than 800 community gardens.</p> <p>1984: The NYC Department of Parks</p>	<p>and Recreation officially launched the GreenThumb Program to support community gardening efforts. In 1984, GreenThumb established the Garden Preservation Program and introduced ten-year leases.</p> <p>1980: In the 1980s, New York City developed the “cross-subsidy plan,” which targeted almost all the gardens for middle—and market-rate housing. (This plan likely refers to a housing development strategy where revenues generated from the sale or rental of market-rate housing units are used to subsidize the construction of affordable or middle-income housing units. In essence, the profits from the higher-priced units help offset the costs of providing housing for lower-income residents. This implies that the city identified many of the existing community gardens as potential sites for redevelopment under this plan. These gardens, which may</p>	<p>have been located on vacant or underutilized lots, were considered valuable real estate for housing development.)</p> <p>1981: Hattie Carthan Community Garden was established 1981 as the Lafayette-Marcy Garden in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn.</p> <p>1981: Clinton Community Garden: When the City proposed putting the property up for auction in 1981, the gardeners formed the Committee to Save Clinton Community Garden and ran a “Square Inch Campaign,” in which a \$5.00 donation “bought” a piece of the garden. Figuring the site comprised 2 million square inches, garden advocates attempted to raise the \$900,000 (the fair market appraisal) to purchase the site from the city. Meanwhile, gardeners began writing letters to Mayor Edward I. Koch to preserve the parcel as a community garden.</p> <p>1983: In 1983, the</p>	<p>City began issuing some five- and ten-year leases. However, property interests remained primary; gardens occupying land valued at over \$20,000 could not receive a long-term lease.</p> <p>1985: The city wanted Purple’s Garden to build 189 units of low-income housing on the garden he had nurtured for thirteen years. The dispute wound up in court. In 1985, a federal judge ruled against Purple, and his garden was bulldozed.</p> <p>1985-1990</p> <p>By 1985, there was an estimated 1,000 gardens in New York City</p> <p>In 1984, GreenThumb established the Garden Preservation Program and introduced ten-year leases. In 1989, a “preservation site” designation was introduced, whereby the City Land Committee conferred a special status to sites for permanent use as community gardens</p>	<p>as long as they were actively maintained. That designation became unnecessary in 1995 when GreenThumb fell under the jurisdiction of the Parks Department, further solidifying the permanent status of community garden sites; GreenThumb now licenses parcels to groups and works with them to ensure that standards are met and the gardens are open to the communities in which they are sited.</p> <p>1990-1995</p> <p>1990-1993: Before Rudy Giuliani came up, there was an organization called Green Thumb. 1978~now. First 15 years, GreenThumb established partnerships between the city and community groups. It means that it allowed neighborhood groups to use parcels for a token lease, sometimes just \$1 a year. So that’s why there was little commercial development of vacant lots in New York City.</p> <p>1994: When Giuliani</p>	<p>became mayor in 1994, the political atmosphere can be said as Commercial boom. Beginning in 1994, the City ceased approving new requests for GreenThumb gardens, and in 1996 moved to sell off its entire disposable land inventory.</p> <p>1995: Another non profit organization was created in 1995. New York Restoration Project (NYRP) was founded in 1995 by Bette Midler when the organization transformed a vacant lot into Highbridge Park in Upper Manhattan. It’s not in my timeline but in 1999, NYRP raised enough money to purchase and protect some of the gardens threatened by development by the Giuliani administration.</p> <p>1995-2000</p> <p>1994: Mayor Giuliani inducted; running on a platform of fighting crime, reducing homelessness, and privatizing public land and services. After declaring a</p>

Collective		Timeline		Collective		Timeline					
<p>housing crisis, Giuliani supported developing vacant lots, including ones with gardens citing that the licenses with the gardens established them as interim-use spaces and would eventually be developed into housing.</p> <p>1995: -GreenThumb fell under the jurisdiction of the Parks Department -In 1984, GreenThumb established the Garden Preservation Program and introduced ten–year leases. In 1989, a “preservation site” designation was introduced, whereby the City Land Committee conferred a special status to sites for permanent use as community gardens as long as they were actively maintained. -That designation became unnecessary in 1995 when GreenThumb fell under the jurisdiction of the Parks Department, further solidifying the permanent status of community garden sites. -GreenThumb now licenses parcels to groups and works with</p>		<p>them to ensure that standards are met and the gardens are open to the communities in which they are sited.</p> <p>1995: -Singer and actress Bette Midler founded the nonprofit New York Restoration Project (NYRP), with the goal of revitalizing neglected neighborhood parks in economically disadvantaged neighborhoods of New York City. -Today, NYRP manages about 100 acres of public parkland and owns 52 community gardens throughout the city through a protected land trust.</p> <p>1999: -Under Mayor Giuliani, 114 gardens were put up for public auction without input from the community usually provided by the Uniform Land Use Review Procedure (ULURP). There were no use restrictions placed on these lots and local coalitions were formed in opposition staging demonstrations, participating in political</p>		<p>events, utilizing formal approaches such as lawsuits, and built networks.</p> <p>1999: -Mayor Giuliani announces agreement to sell 114 Greenthumb gardens slated for auction to the Trust for Public Land and the New York Restoration Project for \$4.2 million. -Under the terms of the agreement the Trust for Public Land would receive 63 gardens for \$3 million, while the New York Restoration Project would receive 51 gardens for \$1.2 million.</p> <p>2000: -The City demolished the unprotected Esperanza Garden, a community garden located in the Lower East Side which was founded in 1978. -“The mayor says the lot on East Seventh Street should be sold to a developer to build low- and middle-income housing.” The developer for this lot has set aside only 20 percent</p>		<p>of the planned housing units for low-income housing. The rest will be made available as the market dictates. There are also provisions for nearly 7,000 square feet of retail space and 5,000 square feet of permanent open space. The tension culminated in an agreement brokered by then–Attorney General Eliot Spitzer and the City to preserve more than 400 sites across the five boroughs, either leaving them under the jurisdiction of City agencies or transferring them to the Parks Department. (That left approximately 150 parcels open to eventual development for New York’s housing needs.)</p> <p>2000-2005</p> <p>2001: the Brooklyn Botanic Garden hosted the “The Garden Grows in Brooklyn” festival, celebrating the rich diversity of community gardening in the borough. The festival featured garden tours, workshops, live music, art exhibitions, and food vendors, attracting</p>		<p>thousands of visitors from across the city.</p> <p>2002: Mayor Michael Bloomberg settled the lawsuit by Spitzer which preserved 500 gardens by placing them in the jurisdiction of City agencies, leaving approximately 150 gardens open for development. The success of the preservation of the gardens is due to re-framing the conflict as a quality of life issue rather than housing vs. gardens argument. Gardeners also framed the threat of development as a threat to their communities citing gardens as a space where a diverse population was able to work together while building community and becoming a larger voice to the city together.</p> <p>2003: amidst ongoing debates and controversies surrounding the preservation of community gardens in New York City, the “New York City Garden Mapping Project” was initiated.</p>		<p>This project aimed to document and map all existing community gardens across the five boroughs of NYC. (OASIS offline and archive it? how to archive?)</p> <p>2004: the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation established the GreenThumb Community Garden Program Office. This office served as a dedicated resource hub for community gardeners, providing technical assistance, educational workshops, and access to resources such as compost, mulch, and gardening supplies.</p> <p>2005: there was a notable increase in the number of public schools in New York City establishing their own garden programs as part of broader efforts to integrate hands-on learning experiences into the curriculum. These school gardens ranged from small plots on school grounds to larger outdoor</p>	

Collective	Timeline		Collective	Timeline	
spaces designated for educational purposes.	clearing out the rubble of a vacant lot to make room for sunflowers and roses. The garden evolved and became an integral part of the community, yielding medicinal plants and roses, housing chickens, and providing a space for children in the community to play.)	impacted community gardens, with reduced funding and resources. However, these gardens also became more important to communities as places for growing food, promoting sustainability, and providing relief in tough economic times.	the growing of their own food.	grown through school gardens, lunchtime tastings, and classroom lessons. The program works with NYC’s public and charter schools in all five boroughs, from elementary to high school, including those who are at risk.	development.
2005-2010					2010: the frequency of keywords “farmer market”, “urban horticulture”, and “residential garden” in the bibliometric survey significantly increased. This shift corresponds to issues related to social background such as farmers’ market attention and school garden construction.
Legal Battles and Land Ownership					
- In 1999, New York State Attorney General Eliot Spitzer contested New York City’s plan to auction over 100 community gardens, citing a failure to assess environmental impacts as required by state laws.	- Concurrently, nonprofits like The Trust for Public Land and New York Restoration Project acquired numerous gardens to prevent their destruction.	- “The recession of 2009 provided for a sharp 19% increase in what are being called recession gardens, to decrease individual and family food bills and provide for more self-sufficiency.”	- GrowNYC promoted and facilitated the creation of sustainable gardens in public schools. They created a program “Grow to Learn” in 2010 that established a network of over 900 school gardens in all five boroughs		
- The New York State Supreme Court halted the auction.	- A significant breakthrough occurred in September 2002 when Mayor Bloomberg and Attorney General Spitzer agreed to preserve 400 gardens, with some designated for housing development subject to environmental scrutiny.	- Community gardens were first developed more than a century ago, too, with the potato patch farms in Michigan in the midst of the recession of 1894 to provide not only a source of food but an important source of income for the unemployed.	- “Children were taught to acknowledge a systematic operation and its components – individual responsibility, cooperation, interchangeability, a steady, uninterrupted flow of movement and production, efficiency and progress”.	2010-2015	
- Despite the city’s appeal, the order stayed throughout Mayor Giuliani’s term.				2008-2010: New York governor Spitzer reinstituted the Food Policy Committee. The Mayor’s Executive Order No. 122 (2008) promoted the development of community agriculture by advocating the purchase and consumption of locally-produced food, and by promoting rooftop greenhouse installation. During this period, a number of policies, programs and official reports , including Food Standards, the Study on “Market Survey Results (supermarket shortage)”, Food Retail Expansion to Support Health (FRESH), and “Citywide School Garden Program”, to help promote community garden	2014: Brad Lander, a Member of Parliament of New York City, submitted a bill proposing the establishment of the NYC Food Policy Committee, which would include members of anti-hunger, public health, education, child welfare, health promotion, food justice, and public assistance advocacies (Figueroa and Dunlea, 2013). The OneNYC 2050 released in April 2019 included commitments to expand food production, reduce food insecurity and expand GrowNYC green markets in low-income communities.
- Community gardeners protested	- However, this agreement expired in 2010, again exposing the gardens to potential development.				
Example: camping in El Jardín de la Esperanza, leading to their eventual arrest and the garden’s demolition. (The garden El Jardin de la Esperanza (Garden of Hope) in the Lower East Side of Manhattan. Alicia Torres, a woman from Puerto Rico, started the garden with the help of family and community members. They worked for months	Economic Recession (2008)	School and Gardens (early 2000s)	Food Security		
	- The economic downturn in 2008	- School gardens began to develop throughout the early 20th century. They were able to provide land for the gardening and it involved the children in	- The New York State Farm-to-School Program was created in 2010 to connect schools with local farms and food producers to strengthen local agriculture, improve student health, and promote regional food systems awareness. It also develops a student’s curiosity about food, nutrition, and the various ways food is		

Collective

2015-2020

2015: 17 community across the city are at risk due to housing developments



2017: City council bill calling for urban agriculture plan turned to the creation of NYC urban agriculture website (Int. No. 1661-A: A Local Law in relation to requiring the department of city planning, department of small business services, and the department of parks and recreation to develop urban agriculture website) The bill initially proposed by Brooklyn Councilmember Rafael Espinal and Brooklyn

Vacant Spaces

Timeline

actually revolve around what seems to be a much greater degree of city oversight than in the past. Any events a garden wants to host, including fund-raising events and two mandatory free public events, require review and written approval from the Parks Department. This is also required for various potential changes to a garden, including removing soil or adding structures like sheds or greenhouses”

2019: urban agriculture bill- legislation to create Office of Urban Agriculture (continuing from the 2017 city council bill for urban agriculture plan)
continued effort in preserving community gardens to increase access to fresh food.

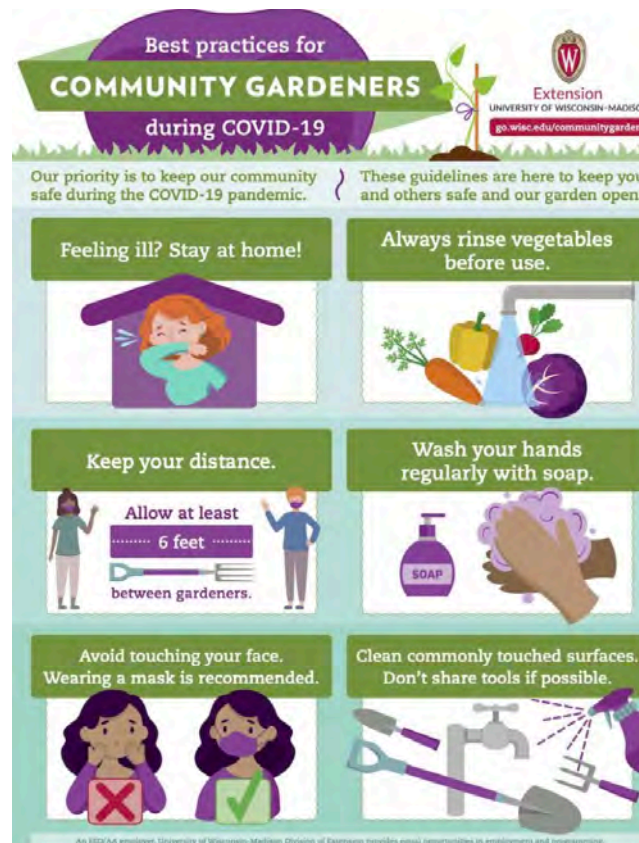
2020-2024

2020: COVID-19
Pandemic and
GreenThumb's closure
from public access in all
community gardens
- 553 gardens under

Collective

NYC Parks program called GreenThumb, all of which the city closed on March 21 to anyone but members working on necessary maintenance

- The city's GreenThumb program sent an email to plot-renters explaining that the gardens had been closed to the public since their small size—often under an acre, sequestered between buildings—makes social distancing difficult.



Heightened food insecurities and community gardens as local food production solution

Empty grocery store shelves and mile-long lines at local food banks are evidence of the

Timeline

food and bring our friends and family here to grow with us.” As the pandemic surged, the community garden organizers distributed nearly 43,000 pounds of food, including 5,000 pounds that came from Bronx gardens, in 2020. In 2021, they distributed more than 162,100 pounds of food, including nearly 15,000 from the gardens. And they did this all while taking health precautions.

Across New York City, other networks of community gardens have emerged to donate some of their harvest as well. For instance, in the East Village, which has the highest concentration of community gardens in the city, gardeners helped to launch and supply the LoIsaida CommUnity Fridge on the corner of Ninth Street and Avenue B. The free fridge opened in June of last year as part of a broader network of fridges, continually stocked with free food by volunteers.

Spring 2024

Virtual Meetings and Workshops

Hosting meetings on Zoom, using spreadsheets to ensure that no more than five gardeners at a time show up to work and wiping down wheelbarrow handles with a bleach solution. They have shifted from teaching to growing as much as possible.

NYCHA Gardens Virtual Workshop



Ongoing conflict between NYC(Greenthumb) and Community Gardens

New York City’s Parks Department provides licenses through its GreenThumb program to over 550 volunteer-run gardens. But the majority of the gardens were built on city-owned land and the licenses offer scant protections from the ever-present risk of development. 6 New York City

Community Garden Coalition
“I’ve often said, ‘You bulldoze a community garden, you bulldoze a community,’” said Raymond Figueroa, Jr., a Bronx-based community organizer and president of the New York City Community Garden Coalition, which fought to save the Coney Island garden for two years. “Community gardens are more than landscaping amenities; they’re significant vehicles for community development, sustainability, and productivity in a way that is self-determining.” And yet, garden land tenure in NYC is “very precarious,” adds Figueroa, who spends a lot of his time strategizing around this issue with a handful of other garden organizers.

Petition

The New York City Community Garden Coalition (NYCCGC) asks you to join us and support our efforts to correct the GreenThumb License Agreement. We have

been trying to bring the Department of Parks and Recreation, the Mayor’s Office, and the Office of the Corporation Counsel back to the table to negotiate in good faith and resolve the outstanding issues in order to achieve a fair and just GreenThumb community garden License. We have been requesting a meeting since September and gotten no response. GreenThumb boasts that it is the largest and most successful community garden organization in the country. But it has resorted to threats, misinformation and intimidation to force gardeners to sign this agreement. We also urge our elected officials to support the thousands of volunteers who have spent years working to improve their communities and enhance the health and well being of their people.

In search of ways to protect New York’s community gardens,

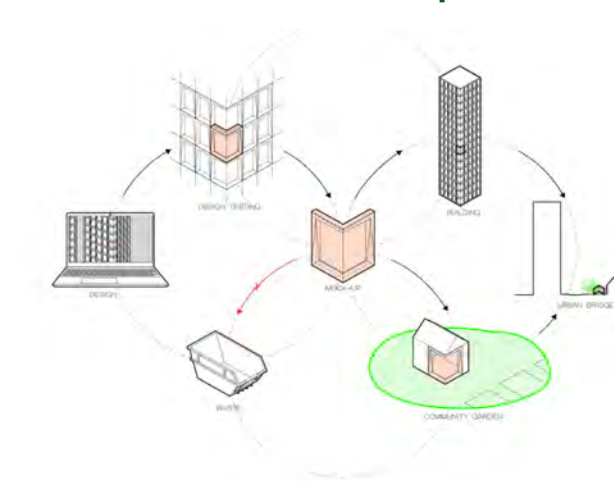
what he was looking for: a designation known as Critical Environmental Areas (CEAs). It provides heightened regulatory protection under the state’s Environmental Quality Review Act, potentially triggering a full environmental review and greater public input in decisions impacting the land at stake. 6

Climate Resilience in Community Gardens

UN Climate Resilience Initiative

The United Nations University Climate Resilience Initiative tackles the growing risks of climate change, including how to adapt to climate-induced extreme weather events and how to ensure climate-resilient development. The initiative investigates the many interconnected risks and impacts, the role of regional integration and cross-border collaboration, and the role of comprehensive innovation, adaptation and transformation.

GreenThumb holding events and testbeds
Testbeds in Gardens by the Bay(2022) - testbeds: architectural mockups to greenhouses, casitas, toolsheds, cold frames and shade canopies



relocating mockups to local community gardens

For the 10-year anniversary of Superstorm Sandy, the Office of the New York City Comptroller and Urban Ocean Lab partnered on an assessment of community-led climate resilience initiatives that developed in the wake of the storm
Beyond telecommunications, community organizations are also investing in community-designed, -owned, and -maintained green infrastructure

as a foundation for lasting resilience. The Flossy Organization (a Canarsie advocacy group focused on empowering residents and building a stronger community), Fresh Creek Civic Association, and Canarsie residents have installed community gardens and native plantings in their neighborhood to increase water capture during flooding.

Collective

1974-1980:

1. Pothemont, Jabari. "History of Greenguerillas." Green Guerillas. Accessed May 8, 2024. <https://www.greenguerillas.org/history#:~:text=In%20the%20early%201970's%2C%20Liz,busy%20New%20York%20City%20streets>.
2. Grownyc Green Space." GrowNYC Green Space, April 24, 2024. Accessed May 8, 2024. <https://www.grownyc.org/greenspace>.
3. Rosamarie, Ridge. "The History of Community Gardens in New York City: The Role of Urban Agriculture and Green Roofs in Addressing Environmental Racism," 2003.
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Vacant Spaces

Timeline

Collective

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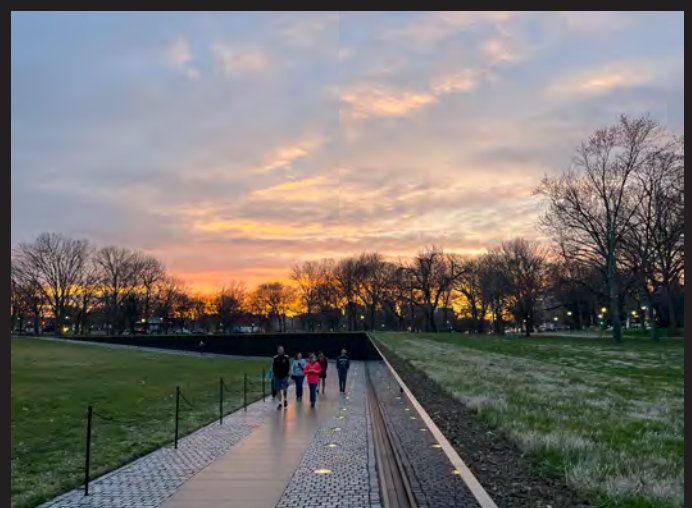
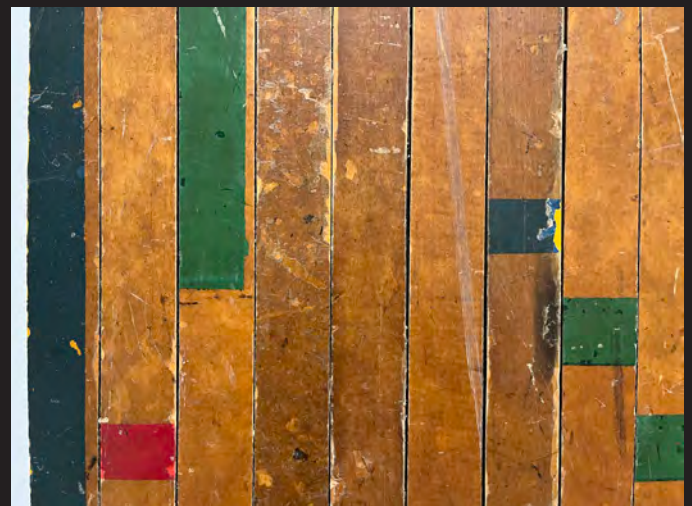
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Vacant Spaces

Spring 2024



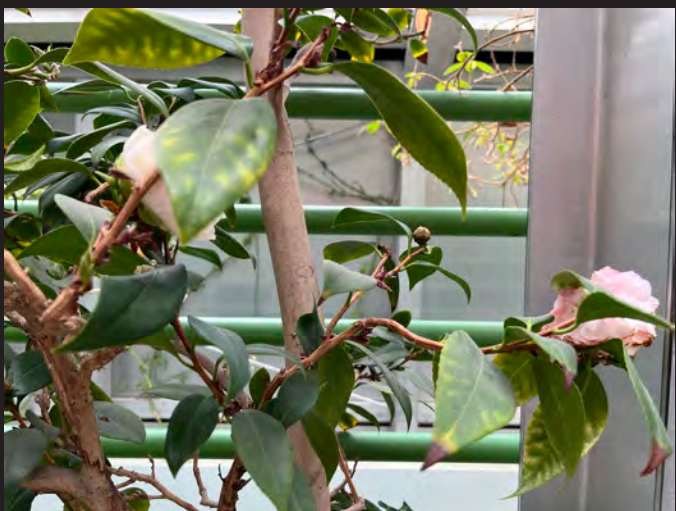




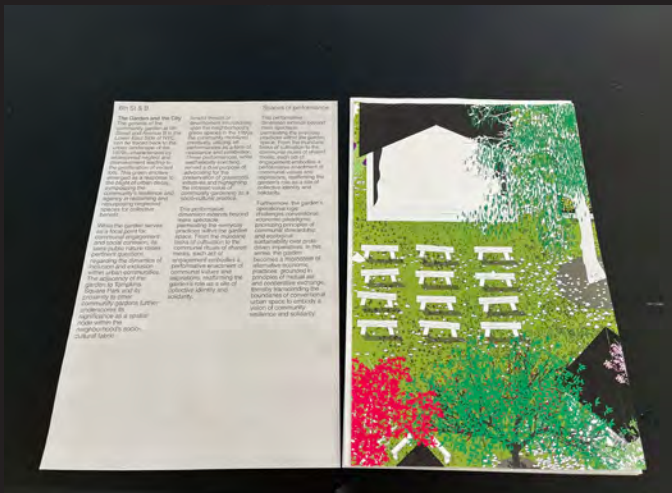
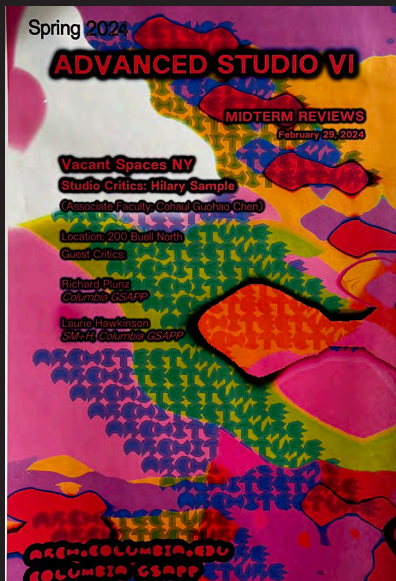


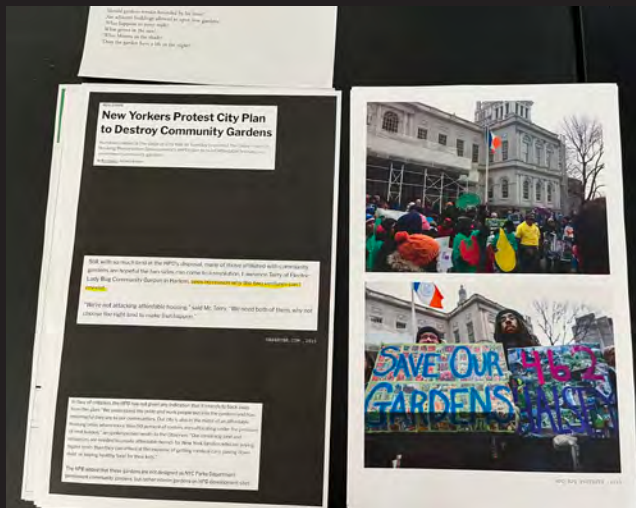
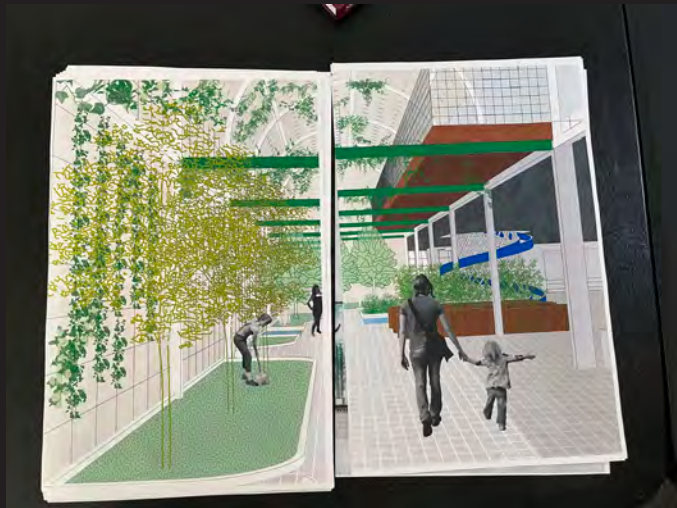






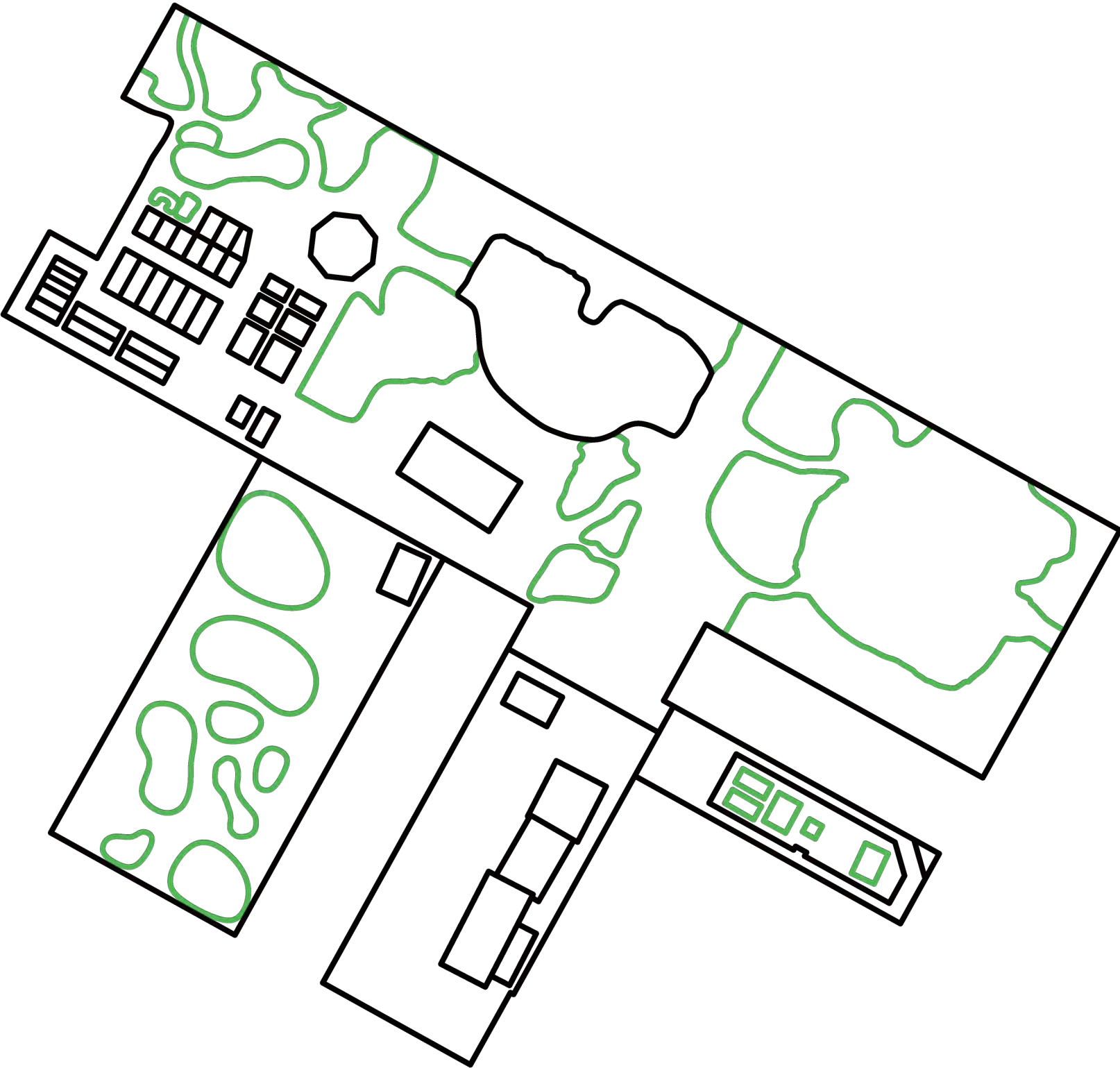












La Plaza Cultural Community Garden Atlas
E 9th St & Avenue C, New York, NY 10003

Lifting Up Intervals

ACTIONS TO TAKE:

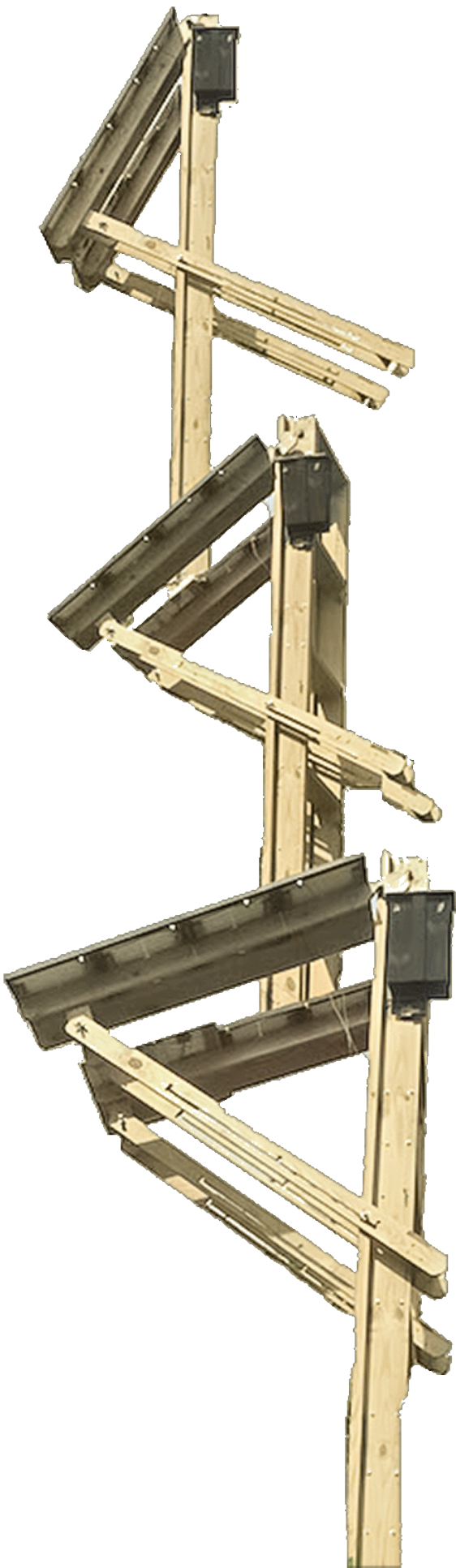
The elongated Community Garden, nestled between two buildings, offers a chance for community enrichment, though optimization poses challenges. Balancing building facade usage and managing sunlight obstruction from nearby structures are key considerations. The garden's interaction with surrounding buildings reflects a natural ecosystem, where plants adapt to shade, akin to saplings beneath a forest canopy.

In traditional East Village residences, sealed circulation systems pose notable concerns. Enclosed indoor staircases and elevators contrast starkly with the vibrant urban environment, limiting street-level engagement and community vitality. Promoting interaction aims to counter such trends, enhancing inclusivity in our cityscape.

- Elevate gardens in shade
- Connect ground and roof
- Link residential rooftops
- Reclaim community center
- Activate vertical spaces

La Plaza Cultural de Armando Perez Community Garden was founded in 1976 by local residents and greening activists who took over what was then a series of vacant city lots piled high with rubble and trash. In an effort to improve the neighborhood during a downward trend of arson, drugs, and abandonment common in that era, members of the Latino group CHARAS cleared out truckloads of refuse. Working with Buckminster Fuller, they built a geodesic dome in the open “plaza” and began staging cultural events. Green Guerillas pioneer Liz Christy seeded the turf with “seed bombs” and planted towering weeping willows and linden trees.

Solar power facility in La Plaza Cultural



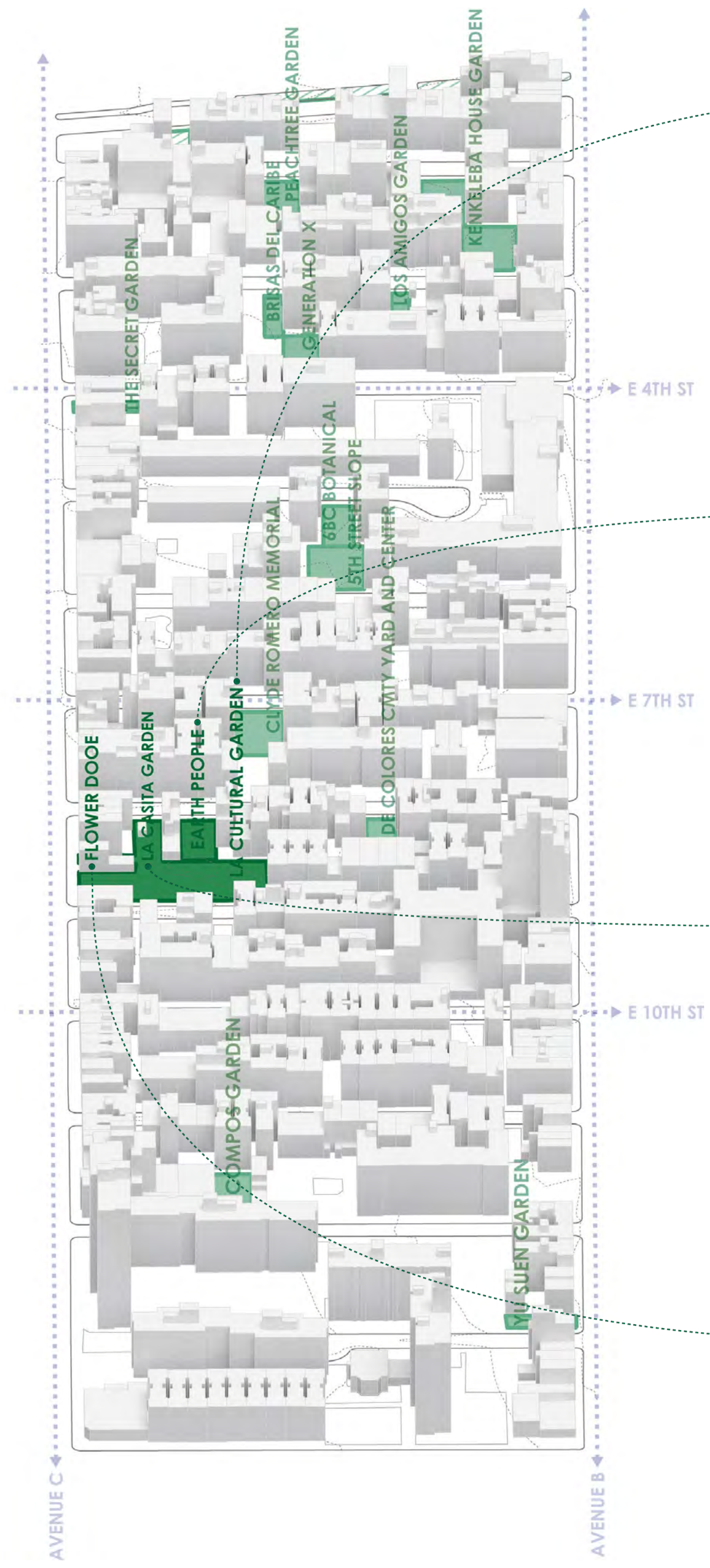
Later, block residents tilled the western portion of the space and planted vegetables, flowers, and fruit trees. During the 1980s, the garden came under attack by developers seeking to build on the space. After numerous court battles, La Plaza was finally preserved in 2002 as part of the terms of a legal settlement.

Land ownership: NYC Department of Parks and Recreation

Land use: open space & outdoor recreation being respectful to the group

Lot area: 22,862 sq ft

Lot frontage: 208.5 ft

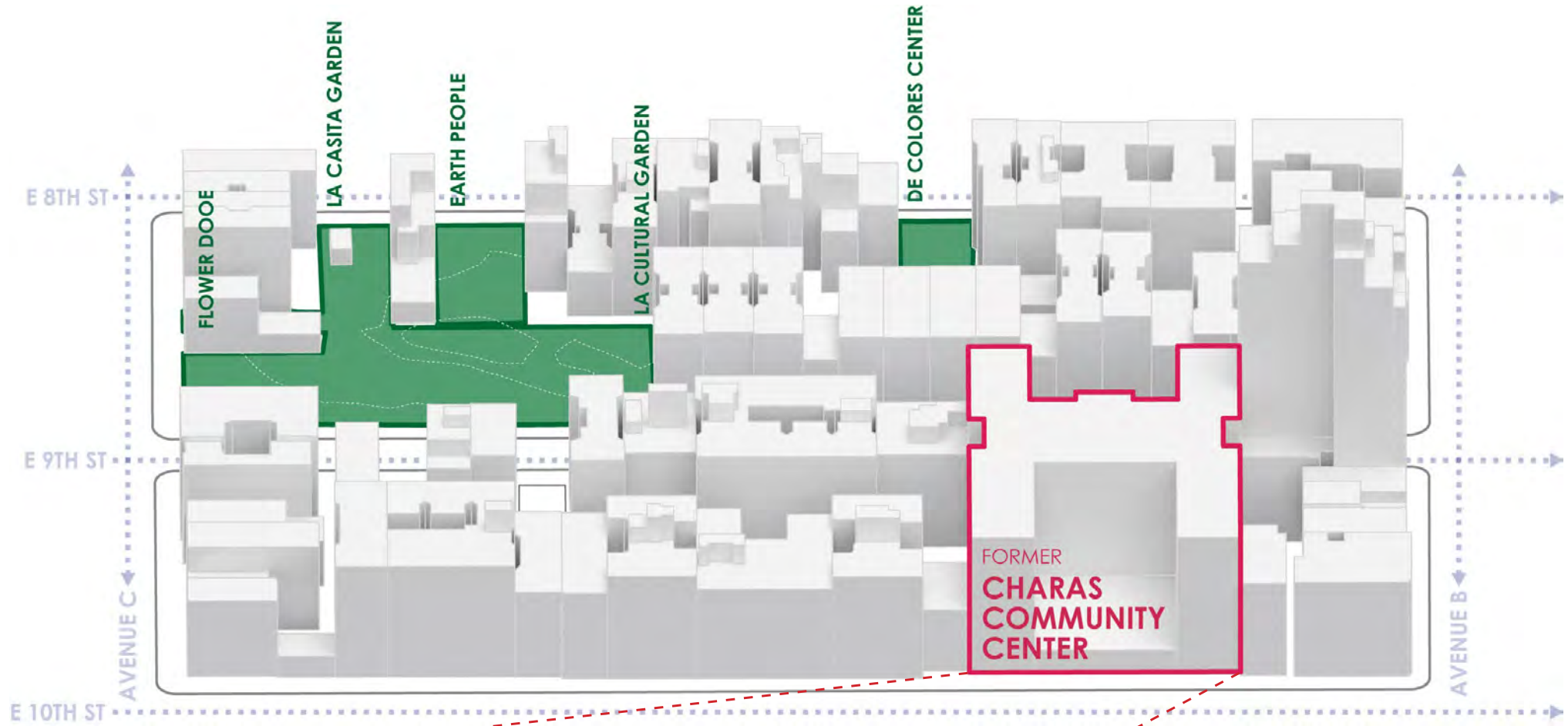


CHARAS/El Bohio Community Center was a neighborhood organization and squatted community center in New York’s East Village between 1979 and 2001. CHARAS was an organization that emerged from the Real Great Society, a self-organized, education-focused group of young organizers who had grown up in the neighborhood of Loisaida.

Unlike the Real Great Society, CHARAS was a holistic, multi-issue organization that addressed issues as wide-ranging as housing, environmentalism, education, job training, and the arts. CHARAS was initially founded as the CHARAS committee in 1965, taking its name from the first initials of the founders: Chino Garcia, Humberto Crespo, Angelo González, Roy Battiste, (Moses) Anthony Figueroa, and Sal Becker. The committee was formalized as an organization in the early 1970s. The organization consulted with mathematician Buckminster

Fuller over many years on alternative technology, sweat equity, and geodesic domes to house the poor.

Within years of squatting, CHARAS was recommended by a local community board to receive the building’s lease, a decision upheld by various city authorities. Despite offers deemed unfeasible by the city, community activists fiercely opposed the building’s sale. Eventually sold to Gregg Singer, a campaign donor to Mayor Rudolph Giuliani, eviction was delayed until 2001. Mayor Bill de Blasio expressed interest in repurchasing the building in 2017, but CHARAS remained without a permanent home.



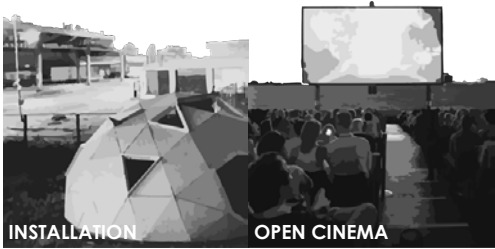
CHARAS moved into P.S. 64 in 1979. The squatters renovated into a cultural center known as El Bohio (“the hut”). The community center’s arts and cultural programming included classes, meeting spaces, studio spaces, after-school activities, tutoring, a bicycle recycling program, with showing including dance, film, and theater. In its time, CHARAS/El Bohio was among the most prominent of a series of institutions secured through community effort and served as the political center of multiple community centers and gardens founded in the same period.



Art & Culture



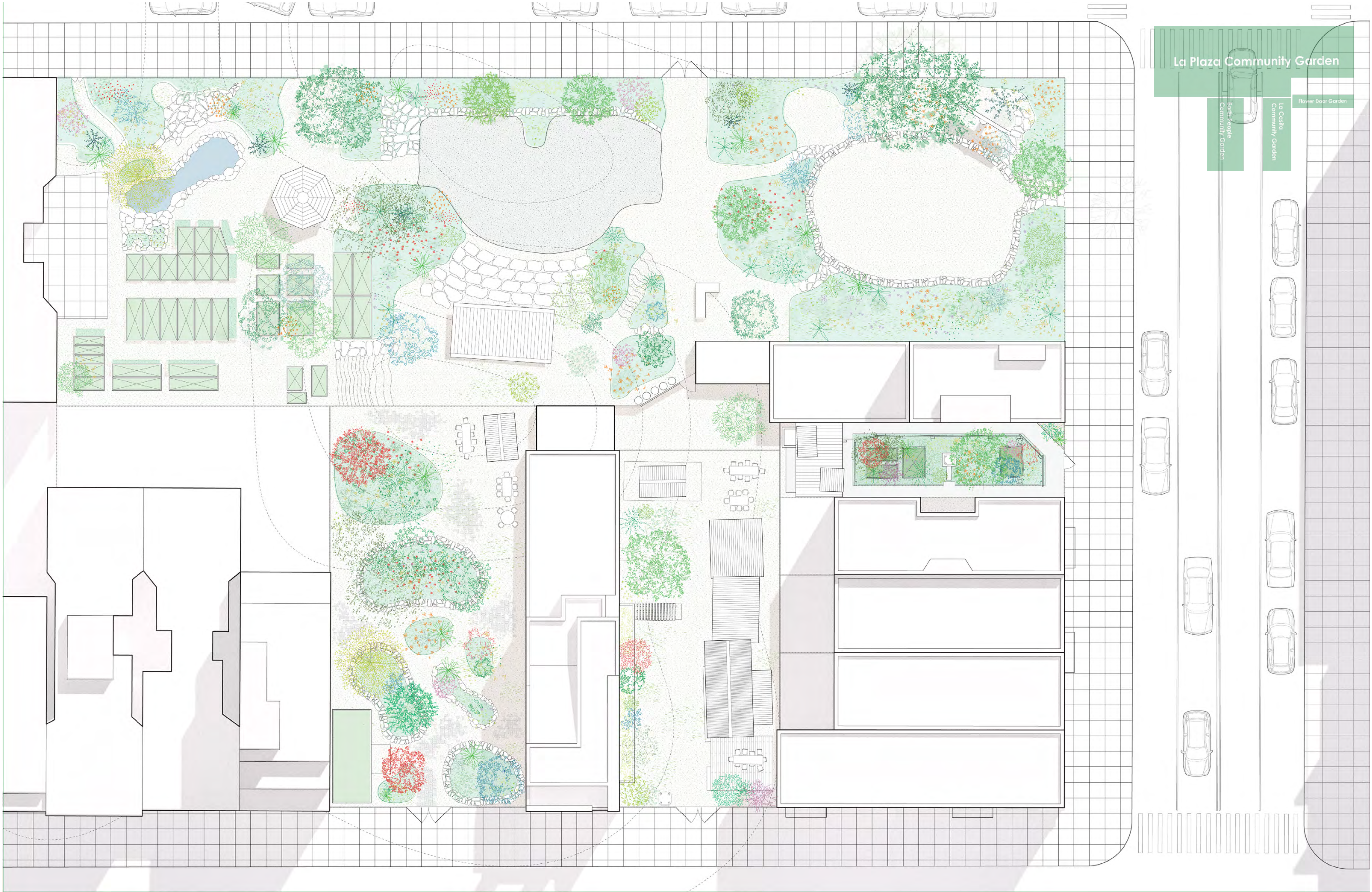
Social Services



Public Activities

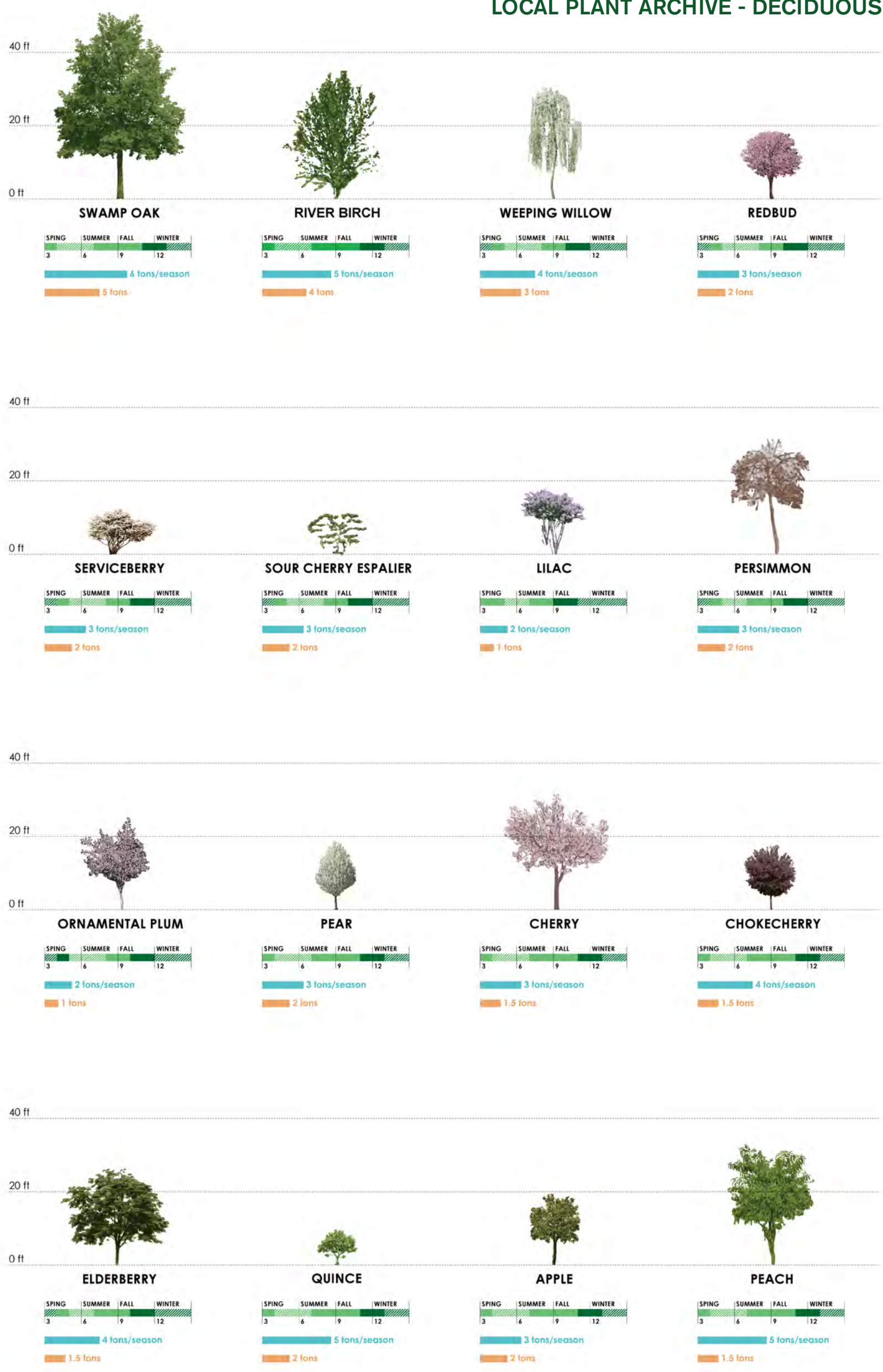


After School Programs

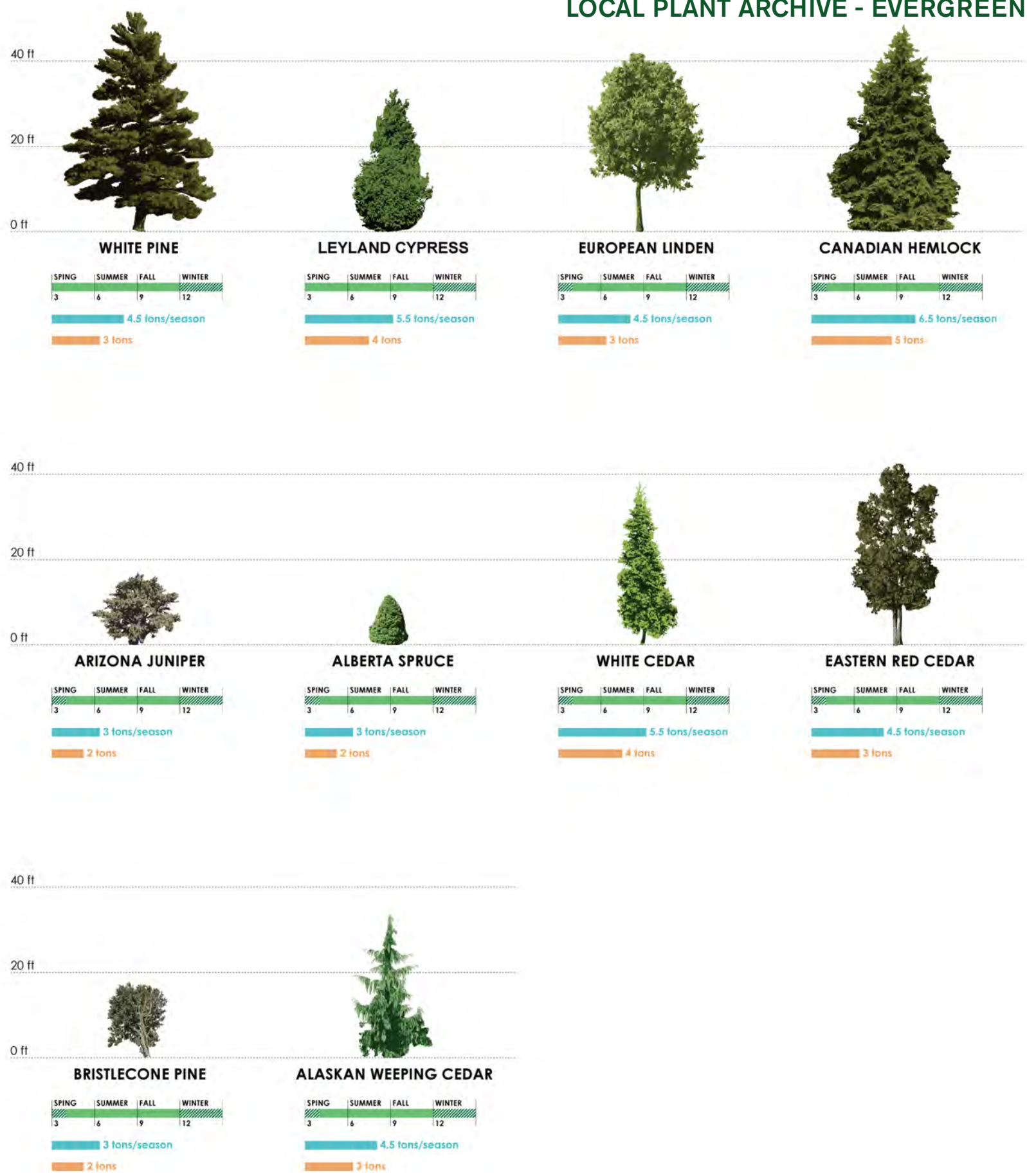




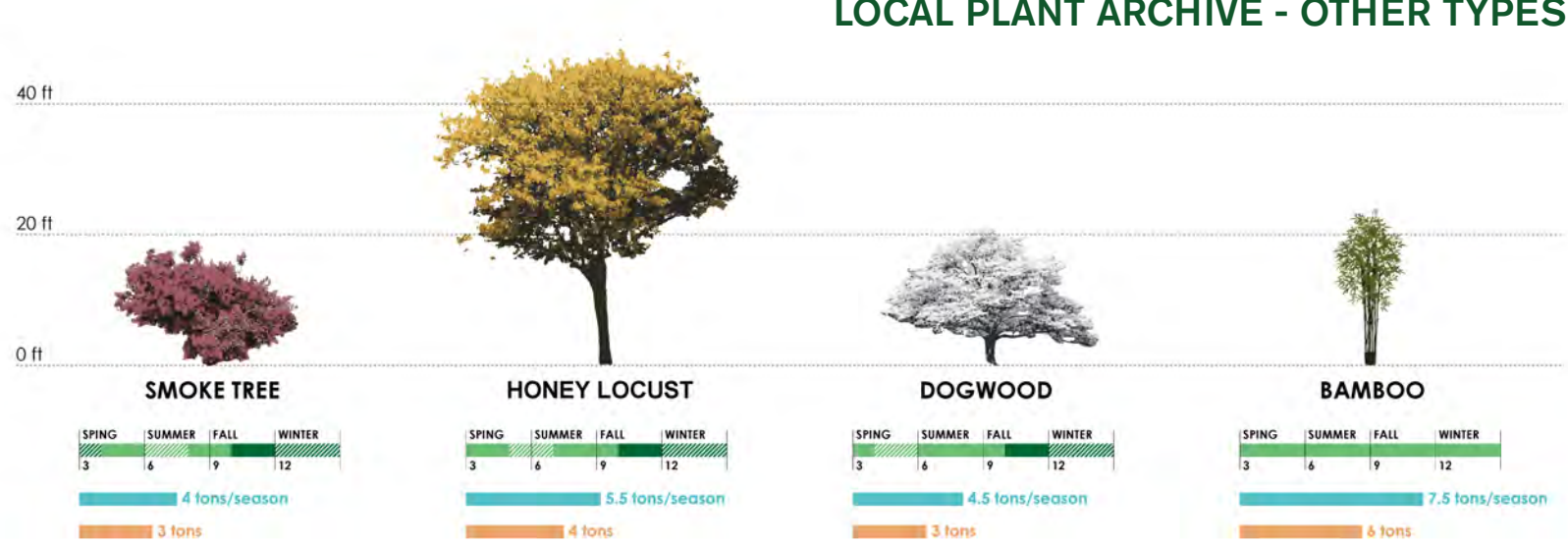
LOCAL PLANT ARCHIVE - DECIDUOUS



LOCAL PLANT ARCHIVE - EVERGREEN



LOCAL PLANT ARCHIVE - OTHER TYPES



Zoning Envelope

In 1915, the 42-story Equitable Building was built in Lower Manhattan, New York, USA. Because it did not have any physical setback, it affected the lighting and ventilation of surrounding buildings and became a bad example of the absence of public power. In 1916, New York promulgated its first zoning ordinance. Its main contribution to urban form was the establishment of the “zoning envelope” principle, which required that the street frontage of high-rise buildings should determine the sun angle according to the width of the street.

In 1961, the floor-by-floor building sun angle regulations were replaced by more flexible regulations on street setbacks and public space compensation. The 1916 zoning law and the 1961 zoning law revision together determined New York’s skyline.

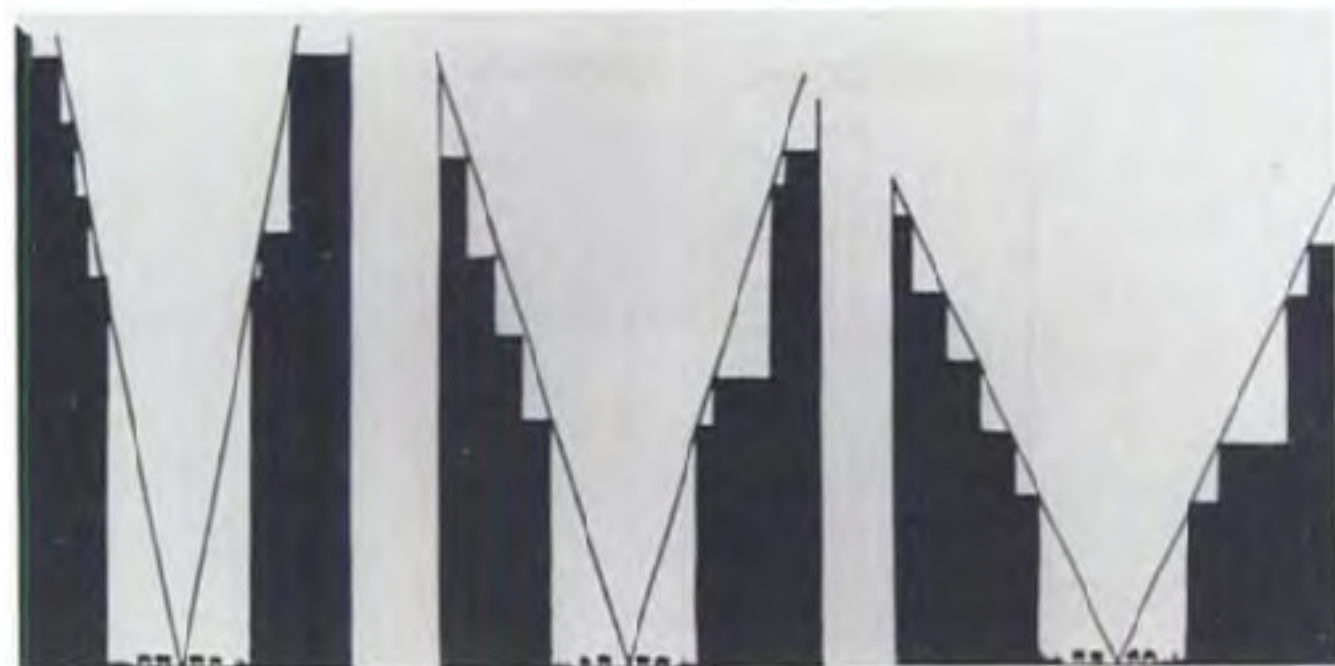
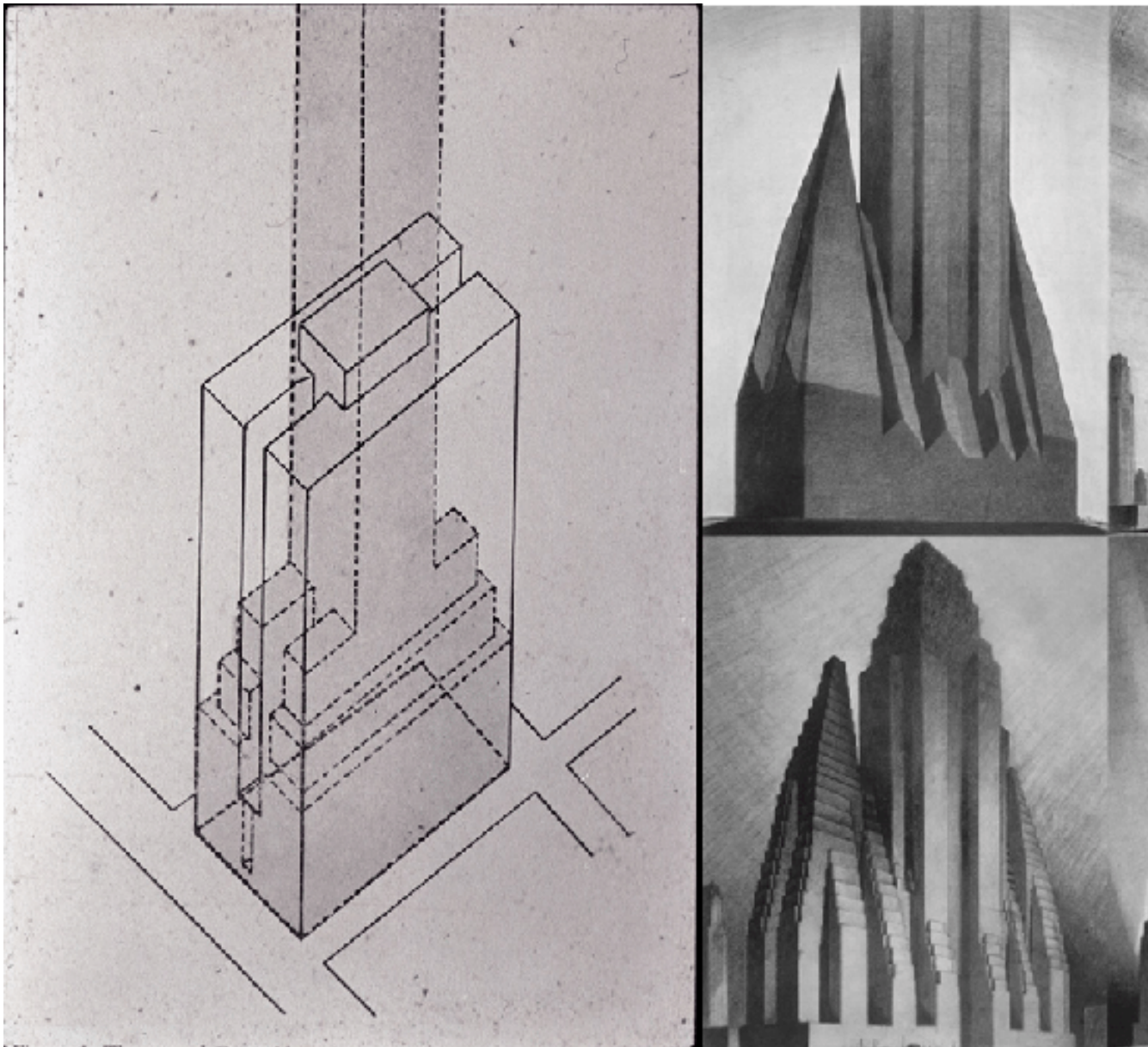
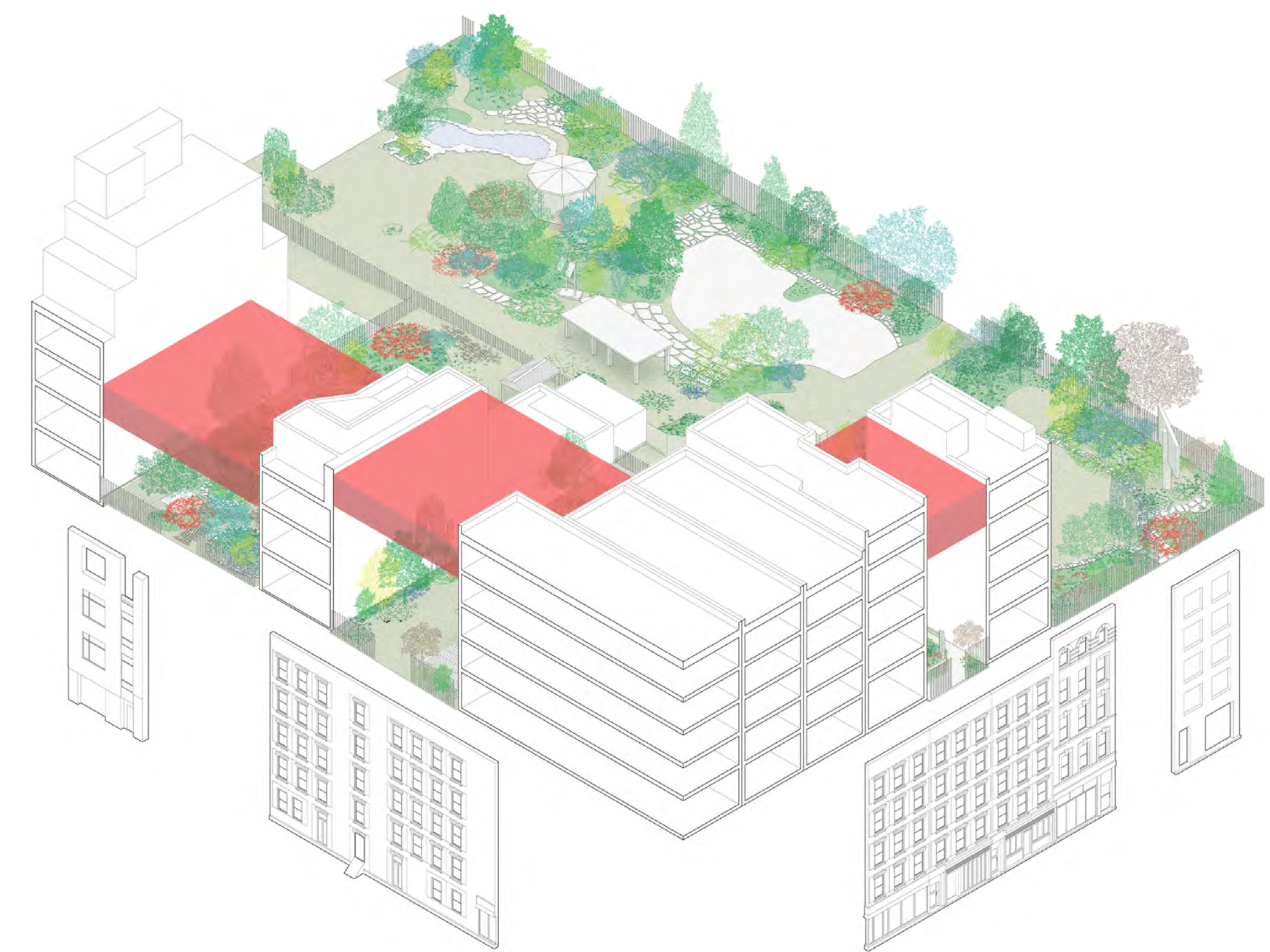
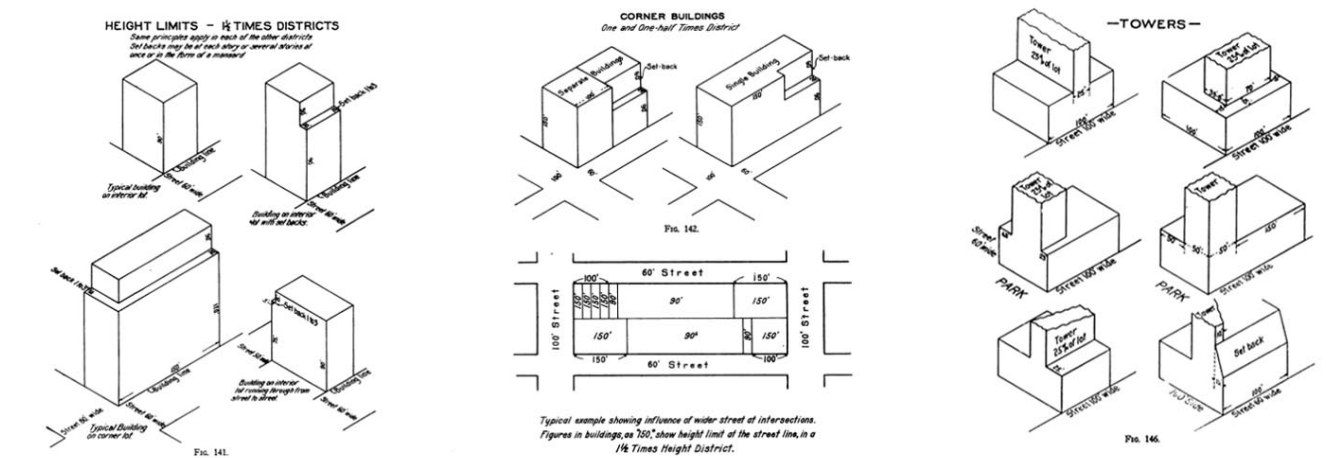
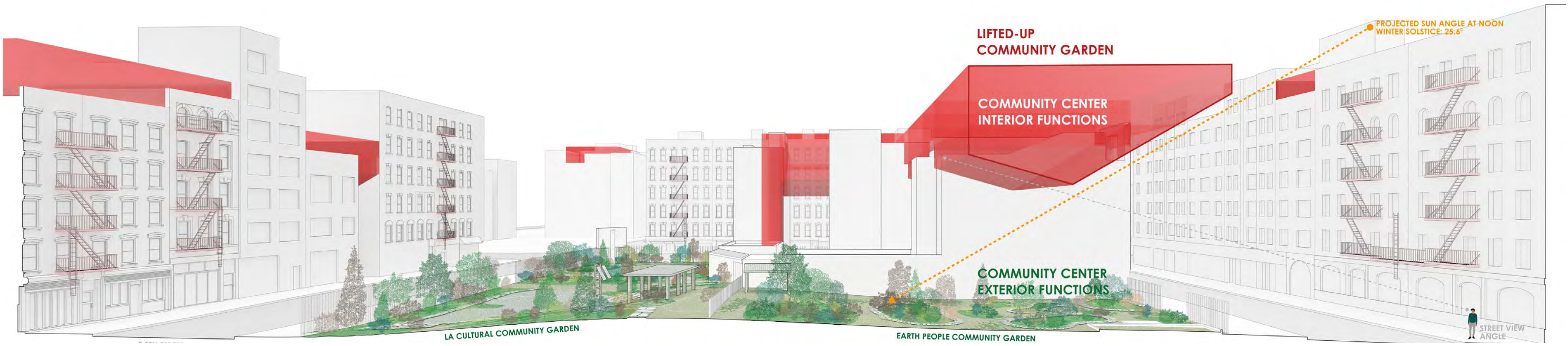
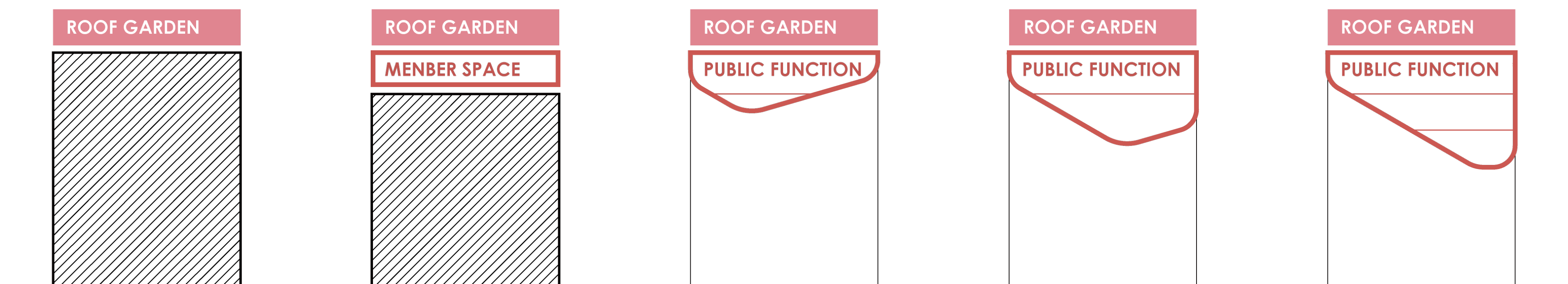


Fig. 75 Zoning diagrams, three height districts.









R8B

Apartment buildings in R8 districts can range from mid-rise, eight- to ten-story buildings to much taller buildings set back from the street on large zoning lots. The floor area ratio (FAR) for height factor development in R8 districts ranges from 0.94 to 6.02; the open space ratio (OSR) ranges from 5.9 to 11.9. There are no absolute height limits.

OUTDOOR SPACE

Land owned by the city, NYC department of parks and recreation, now used as Earth People Community Garden.

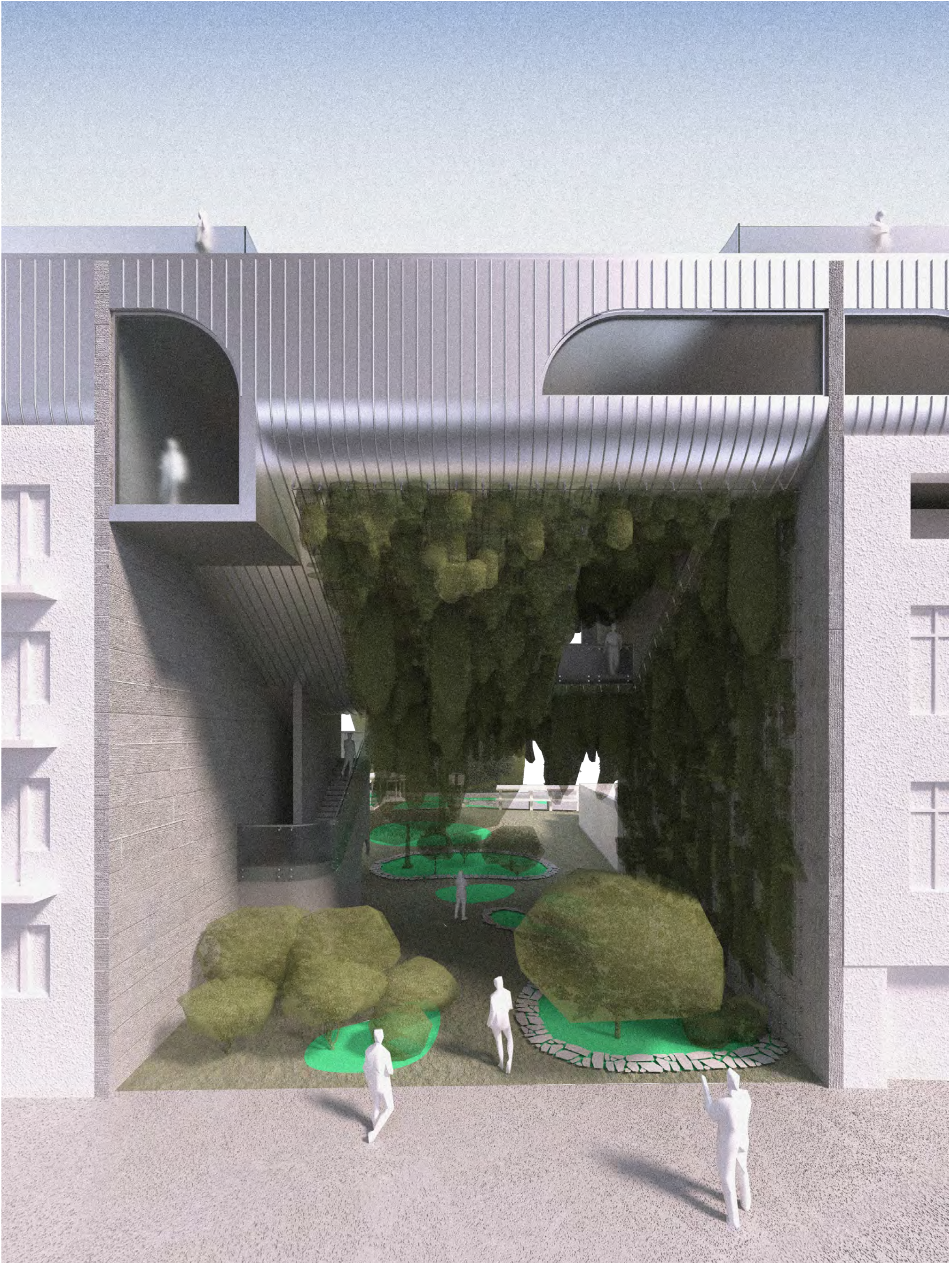
R8B

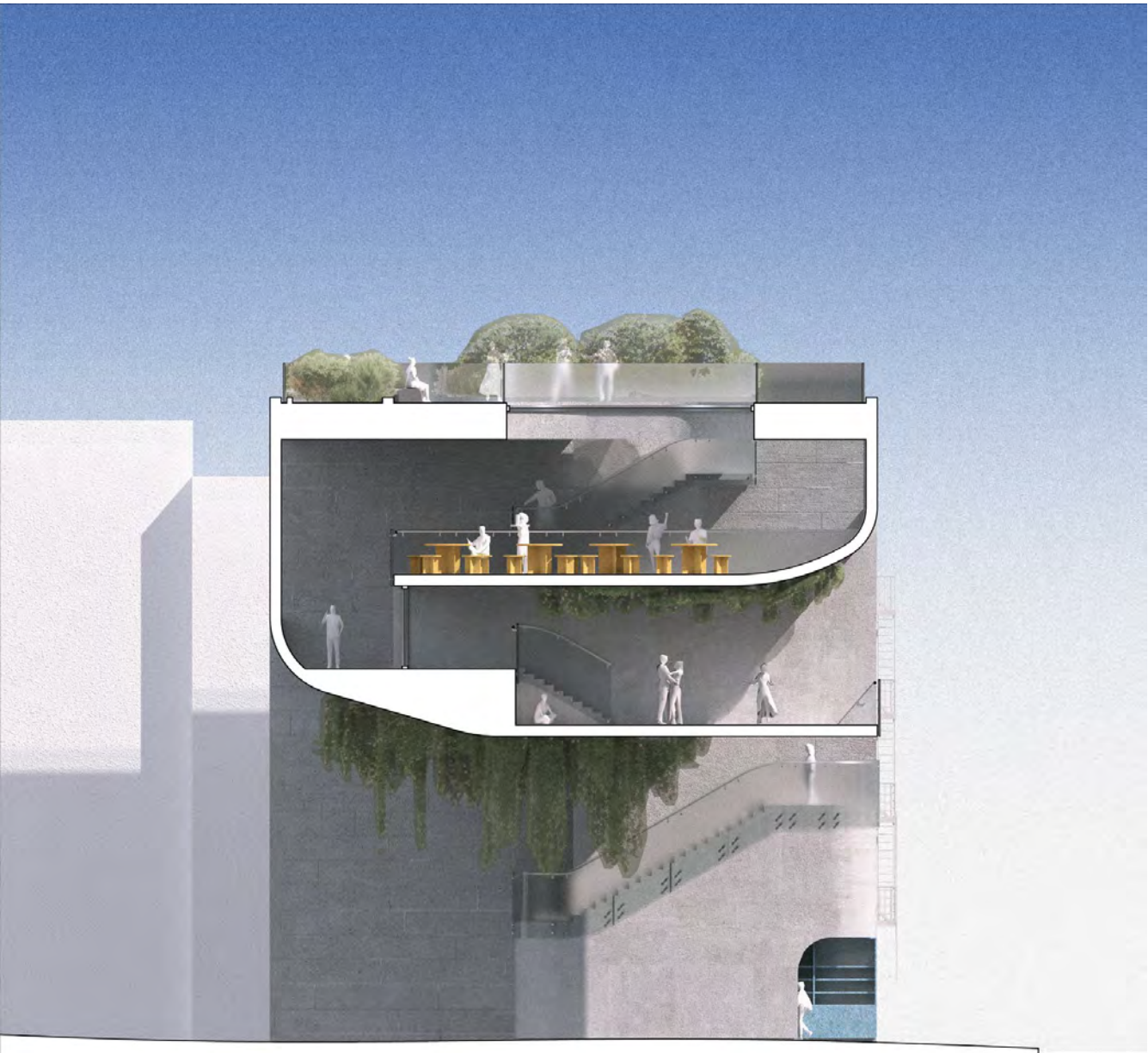
Land owned by the city, NYC department of parks and recreation, now used as La Casita Community Garden.

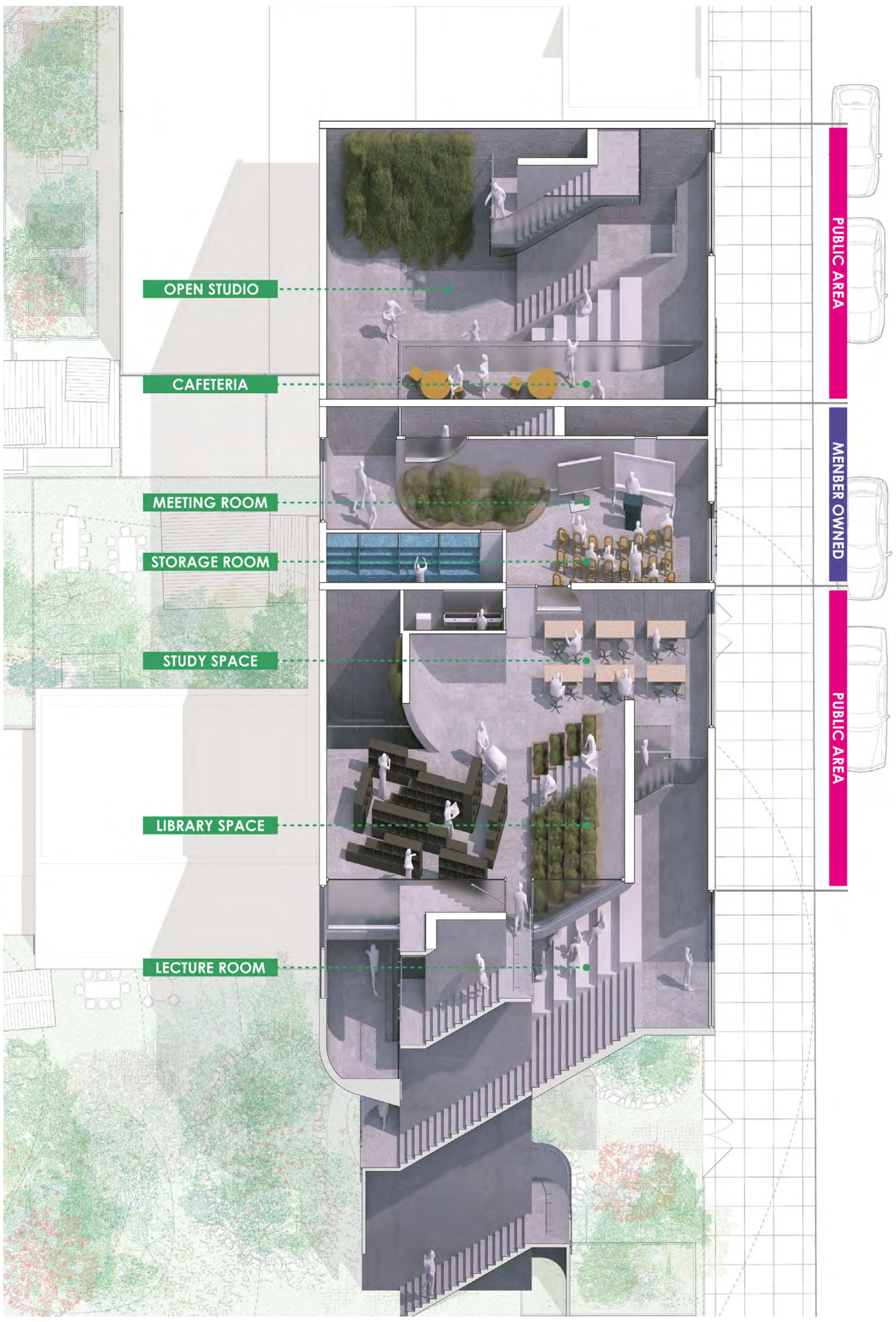
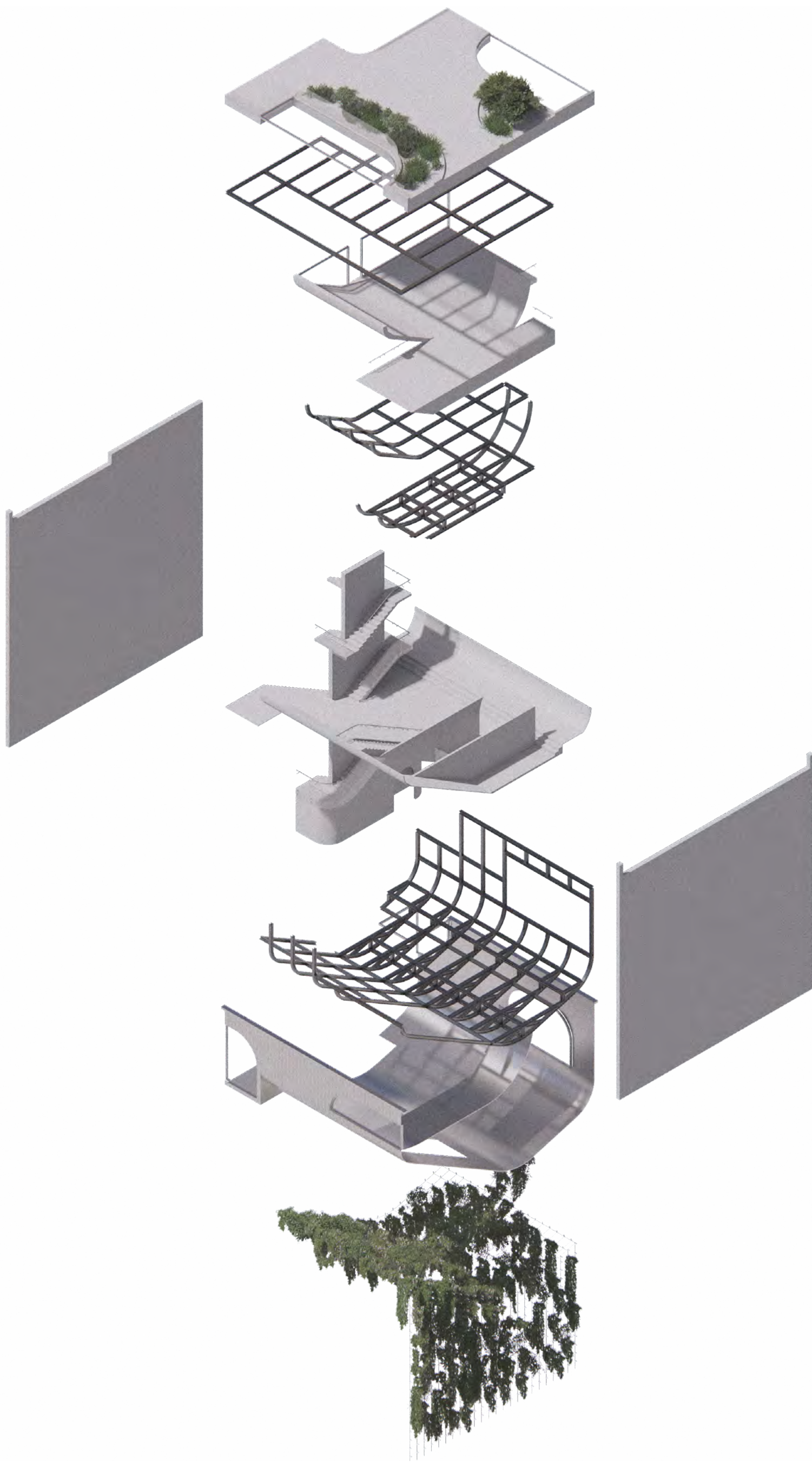
COMMERCIAL OVERLAY C1-5

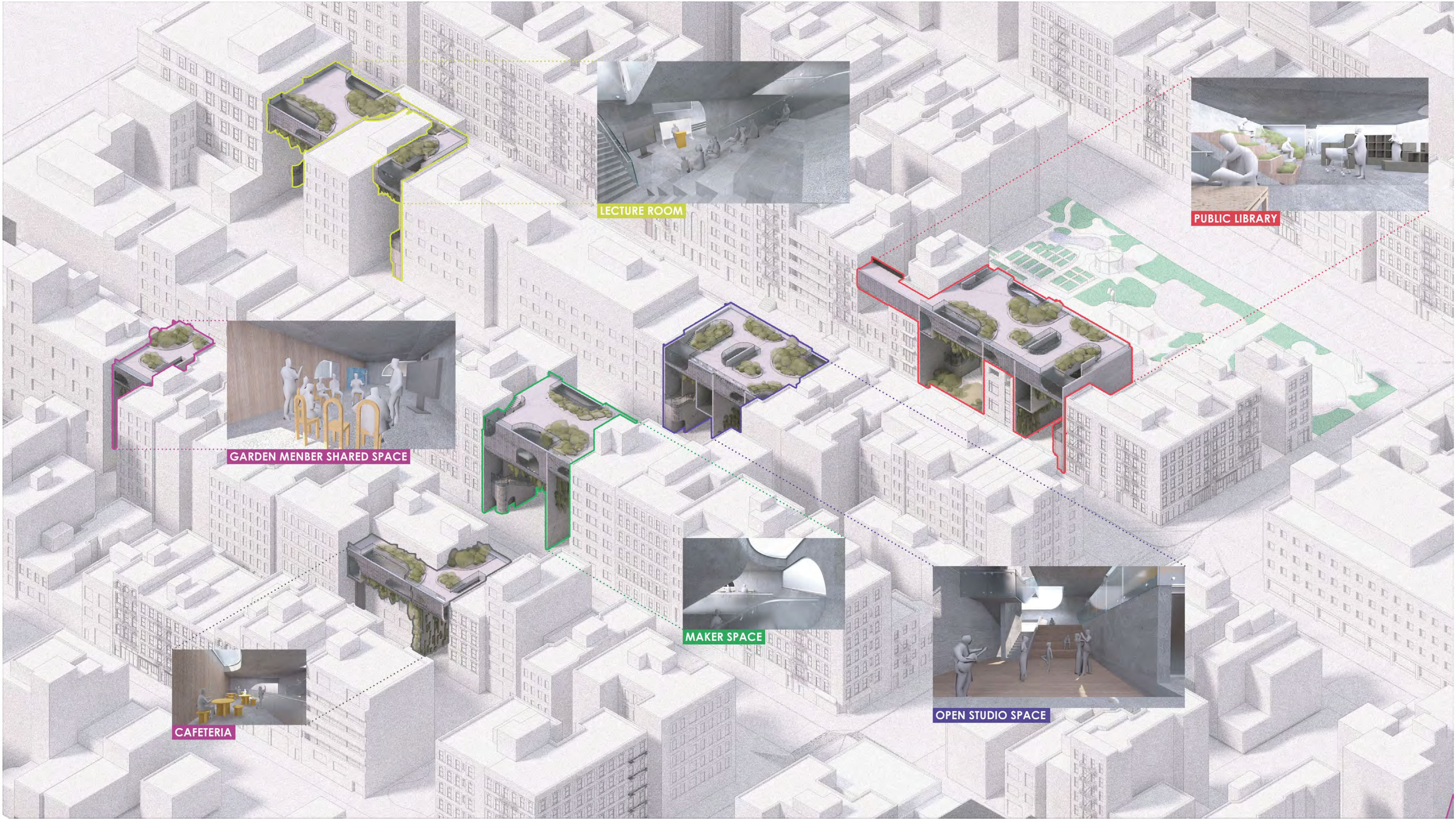
A commercial overlay is a C1 or C2 district mapped within residential districts to serve local retail needs (grocery stores, dry cleaners, restaurants, for example). Commercial overlay districts, designated by the letters C1-1 through C1-5 and C2-1 through C2-5, are shown on the zoning maps as a pattern superimposed on a residential district. When mapped on the long dimension of a block, commercial overlays extend to the midpoint of that block.

A cross-section architectural rendering of a city block. It shows the vertical relationship between different building types and the central outdoor space. On the left, a tall apartment building with a fire escape is shown. In the center, a courtyard with trees and a walkway is visible, with a bridge-like structure above it. To the right, a commercial building with a flat roof and large windows is shown. The rendering illustrates how the different spaces and building heights interact within the block.

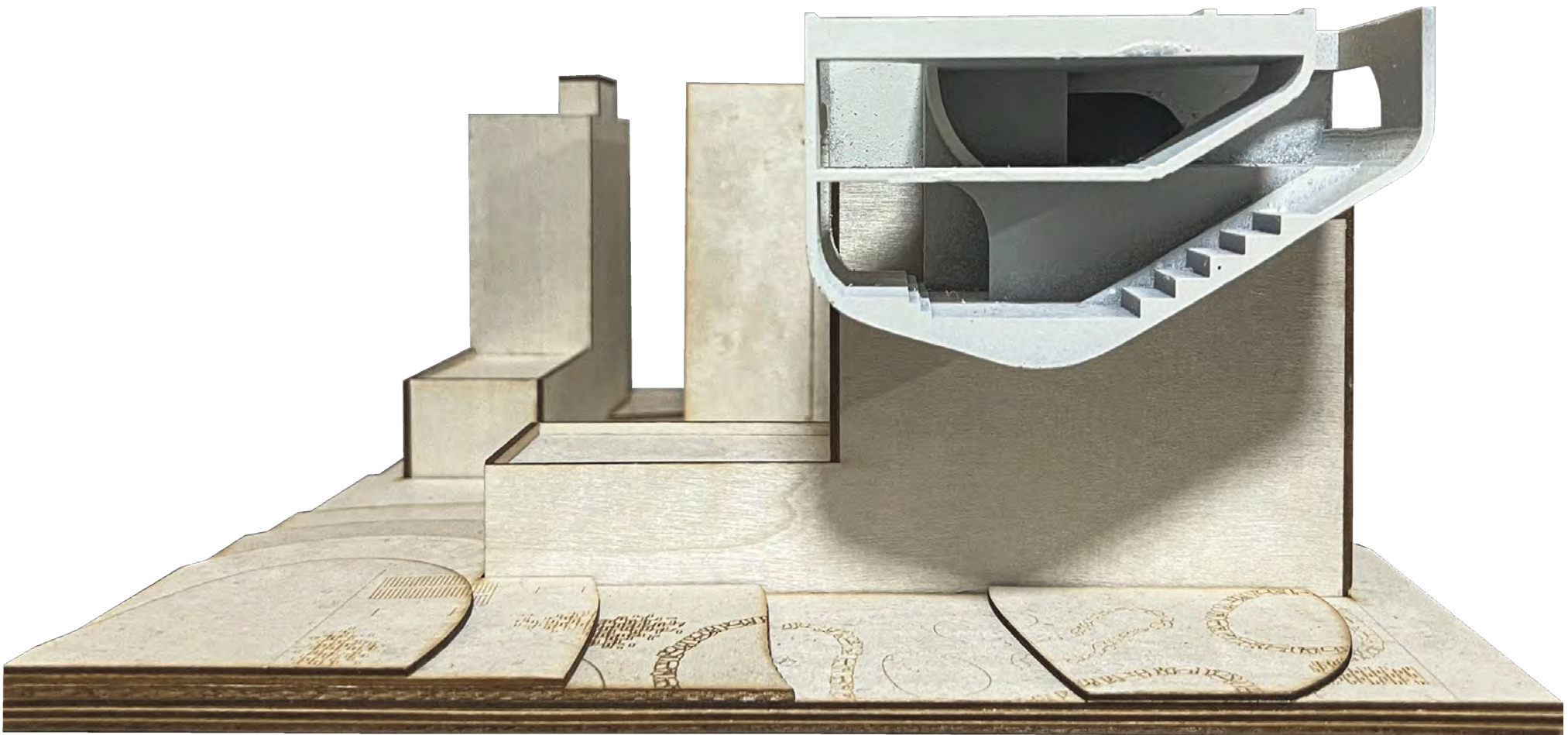


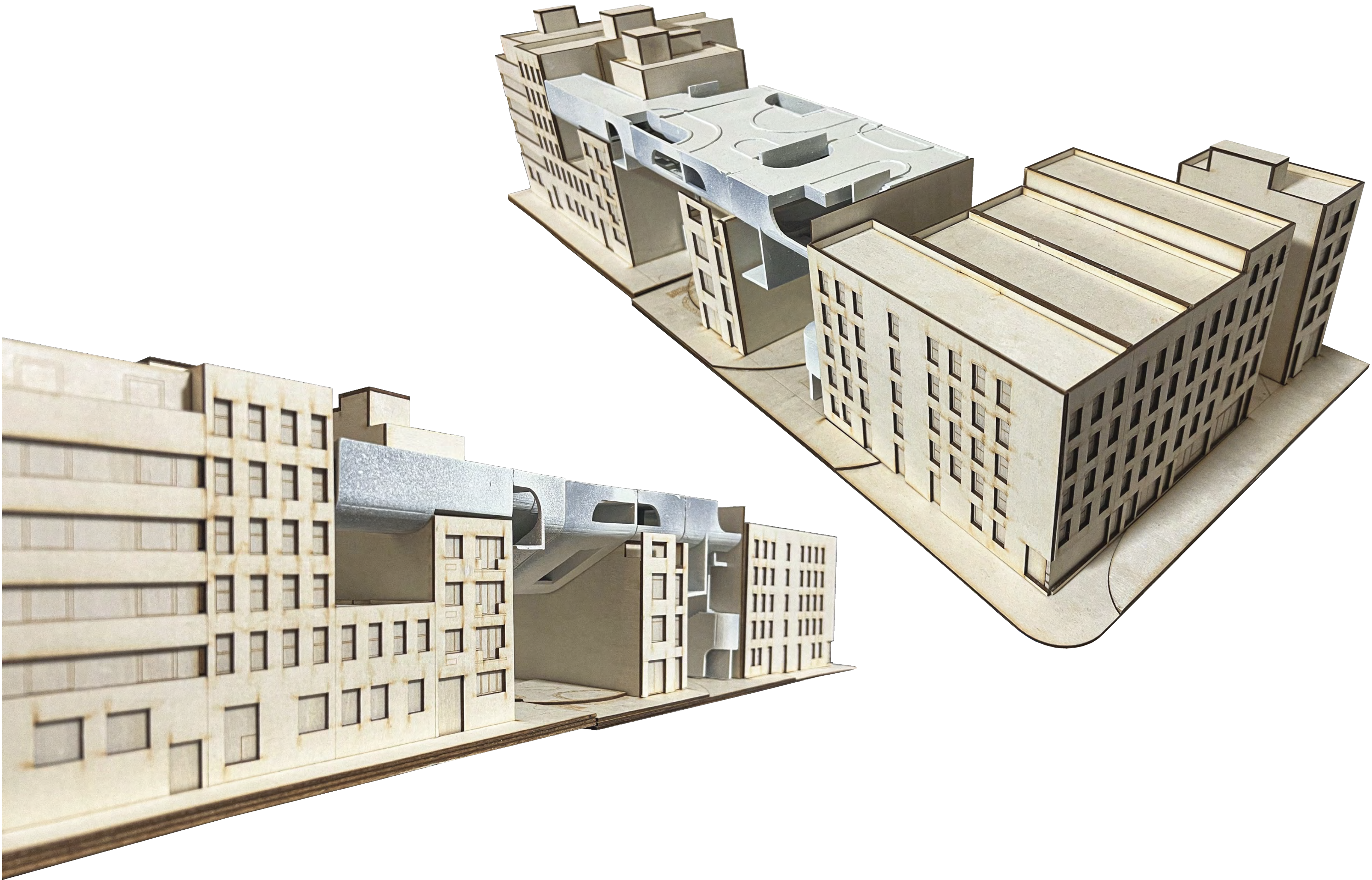










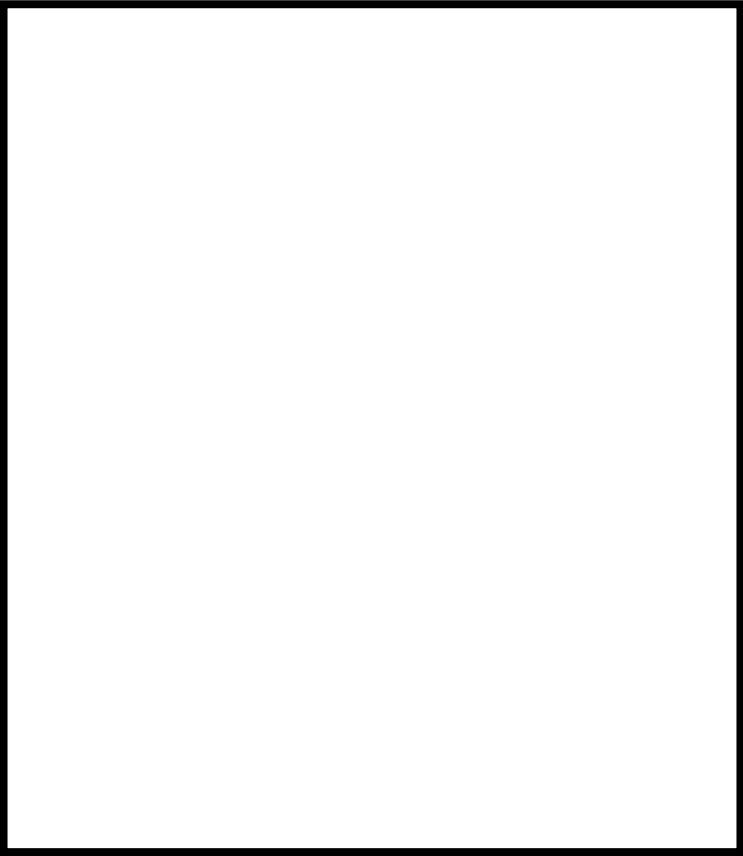


The perpose of envi-
sioning this method of
elevating the current
community garden is to
establish a rooftop gar-
den paradigm reminis-
cent of the “High Line,”
all while preserving the
essence of the original
garden.

These elevated struc-
tures would not only
maintain their function
as gardens but also ac-
commodate a range of
community related activ-
ities underneath.

The integration of func-
tions would not only cater
to visitors but also
initiate a zoning reform
grounded in the cus-
tomary arrangement of
ground-level commer-
cial spaces and resi-
dential units above the
second floor in the East
Village neighborhood.





Lotus Garden
250 W 97th St, New York, NY 10025

Joonbae Seo





SPEED AND WORKMANSHIP

LIBMAN CONTRACTING COMPANY

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

SPECIALISTS IN MASONRY, FIREPROOFING AND CARPENTRY



BROADWAY, NORTHWEST COR. 85TH ST. N. Y.

THOMAS W. LAMB, ARCHITECT
JOHN H. DUNCAN, SUPERVISING

RIVERSIDE THEATRE
ERECTED A.D. 1911

BROADWAY, SOUTHWEST COR. 87TH ST. N. Y.

THOMAS W. LAMB, ARCHITECT
D'ONCH & YOST, SUPERVISING

RIVIERA THEATRE
ERECTED A.D. 1913

IN ADDITION TO THESE THEATRES THE

LIBMAN CONTRACTING COMPANY

HAVE ERECTED MANY

PROMINENT THEATRE, LOFT, OFFICE, MERCANTILE,
RESIDENCE, APARTMENT AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS

IN NEW YORK AND ELSEWHERE LISTS OF WHICH
CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO THE OFFICE

107 WEST 46TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

1910s- Designed by Thomas Lamb



1940- Building for Three Theaters

Vacant Spaces



1981- Demolished



1984- Residential Building Constructred

Spring 2024

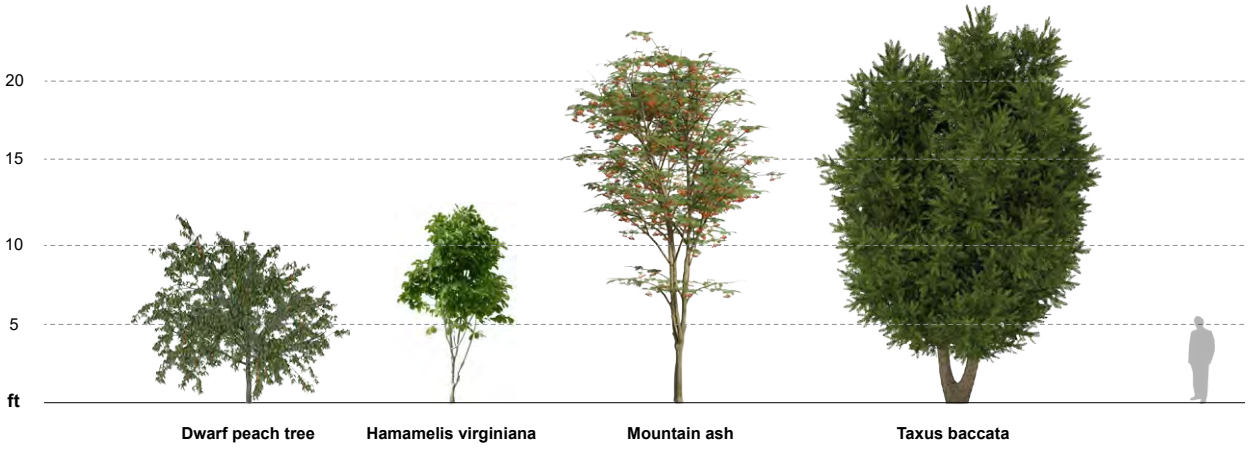
In the early 20th century, the movie industry was on fire in Manhattan, especially around Timesquare Broadway. As time went by, they atres had been emerged in the Upper West Side, following the Broadway. In 1911, 'Riverside Theatre' came up at first, and 'Riviera Theatre' followed up after a year. Even the situation in which two theaters were in the same building was unique, but it finally became three theaters in one building, including a small theater on the top of the 'Riviera Theatre', called 'Japanese Garden'. These three theaters led the prime movie industry in New York City until their mainstream had moved to Hollywood. The building closed in 1974 and demolished in 1981. In the image, The place where 'Lotus Garden' is located is the right dark part, which was a huge structure for indoor stages.

'Lotus Garden' was built with a genetic building right after the theatre had been demolished in 1981. The garden is on the parking lot building, which is a rare case made by the collaboration between developer and garden designer. In general, developers put the commercial building and get the maximum profits, but the building developer wanted to insert a green area in between the building forest. Since 1984, 'Lotus Garden' has had 28 parcels and each volunteering gardener.

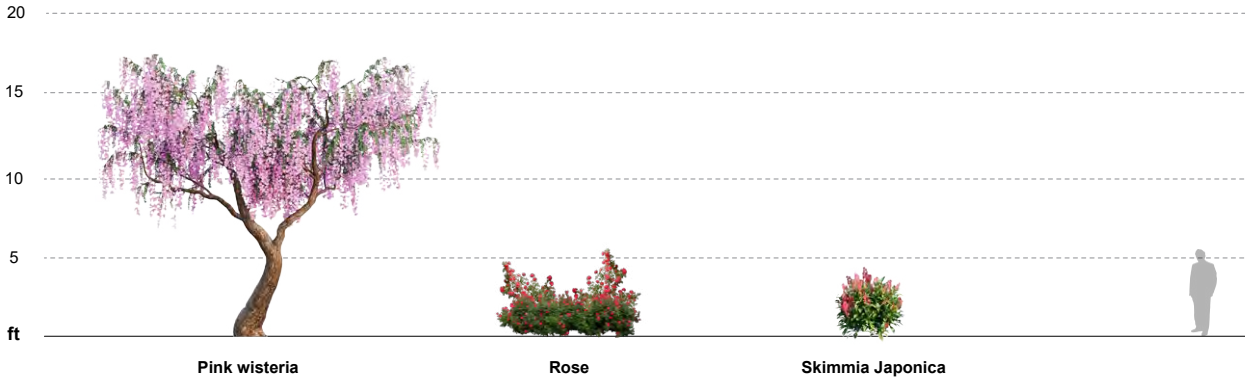
And since the garden is on a concrete structure, it has a 3.5-foot topsoil layer for planting various plants. Now, the garden is a community garden that is operated by a non-profit organization and New York City, even though they pay an annual rent fee to the building owner. The people who want to be members of this garden need to pay \$20 for a year, but \$10 for a year for elderly people.



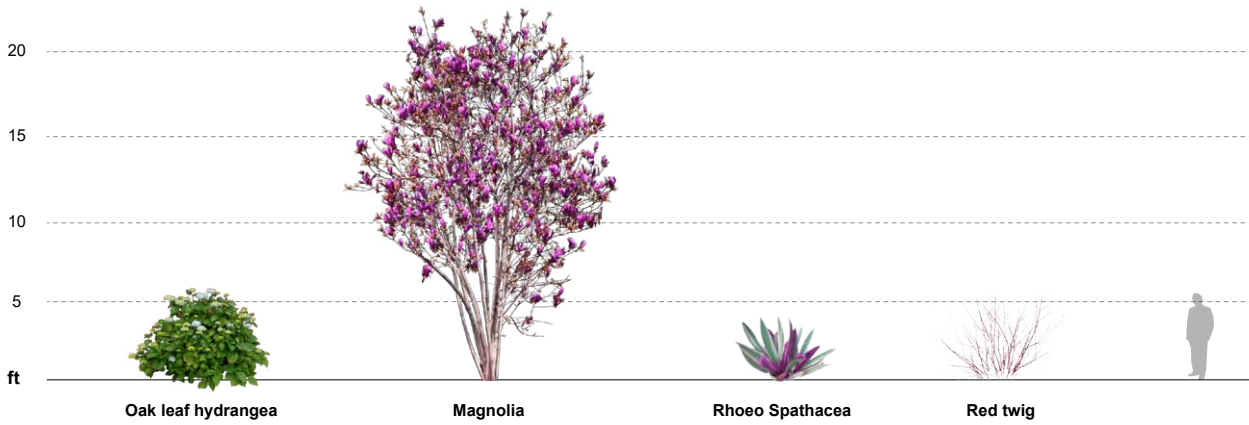
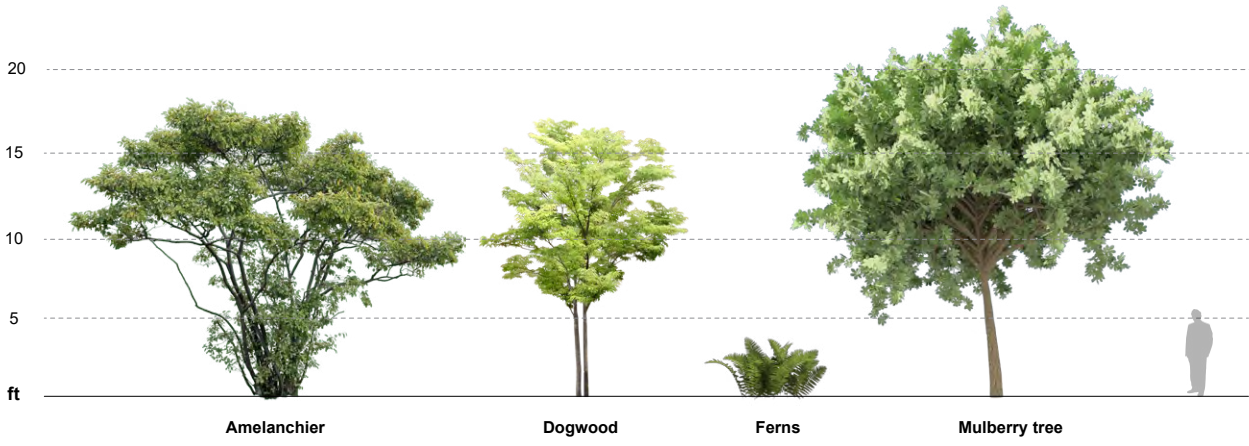
Berry Patch



Herb Garden



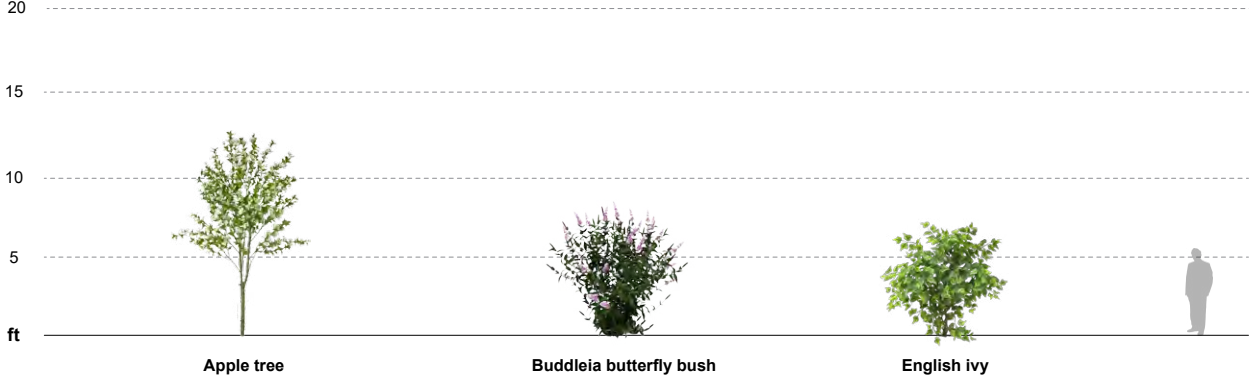
Native Plant Garden



Silver Garden



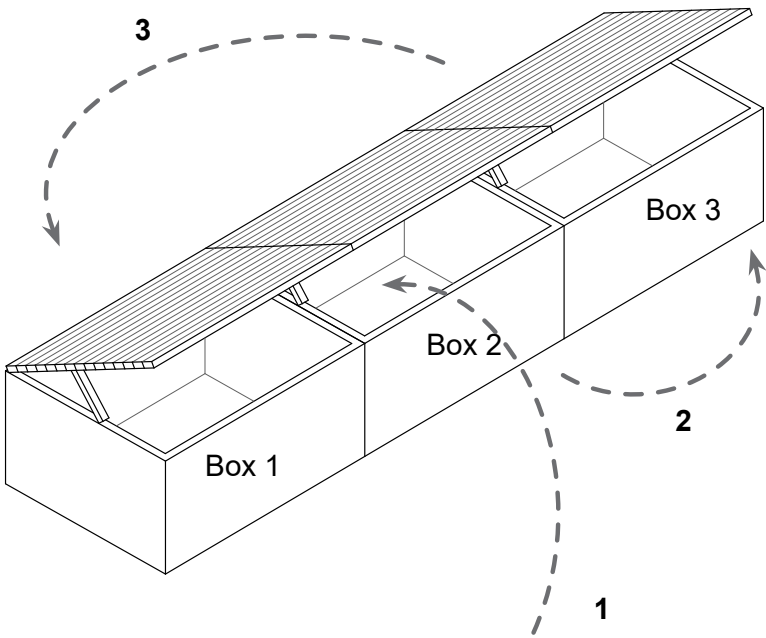
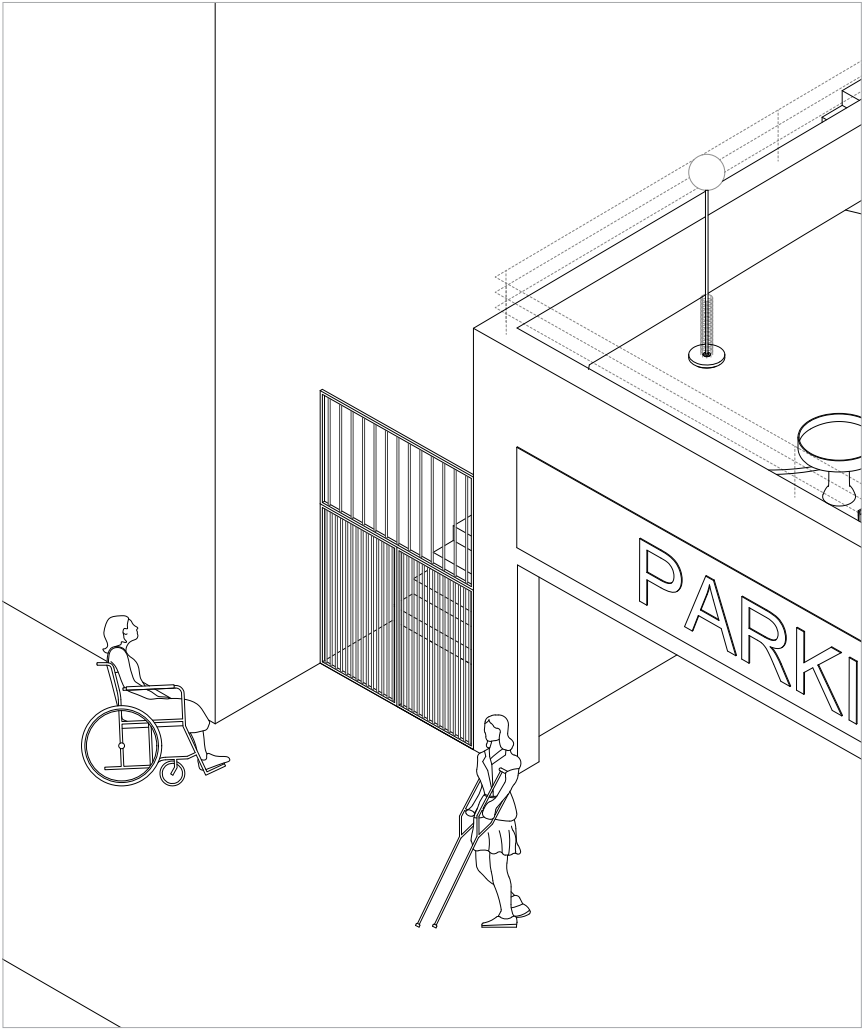
Rock Garden



Access problems and community programs

‘Lotus Garden’ has been designed without considering disabled people. The only access is the stairs between the parking lot and the condominium building. Even on the website, there’s a notification that people uncomfortable stepping up the stairs need to be careful because there is no elevator.

However, the garden kept bonding their community with various public programs. For example, the garden has operated ‘Halloween party’ and ‘Art and craft activity’ annually, and sometimes it offers free small music concerts on the mini stage.



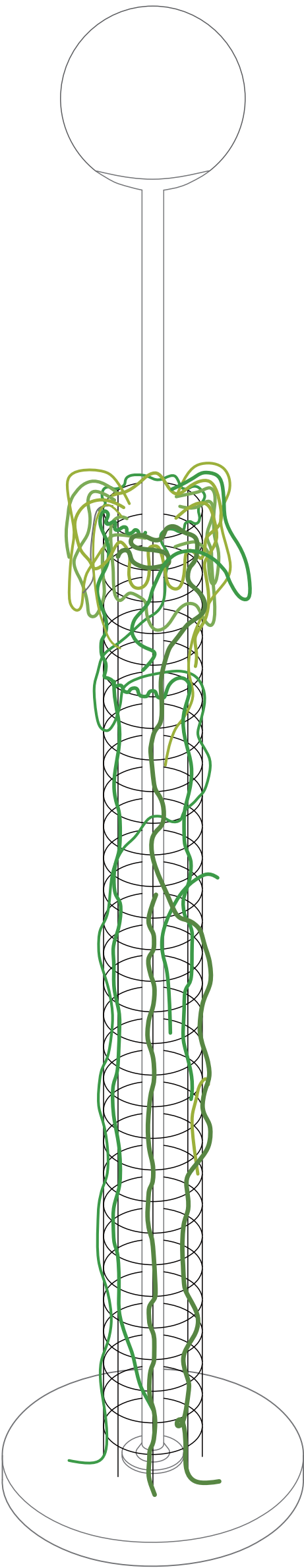
Gardener gathering dead leave



Box 2

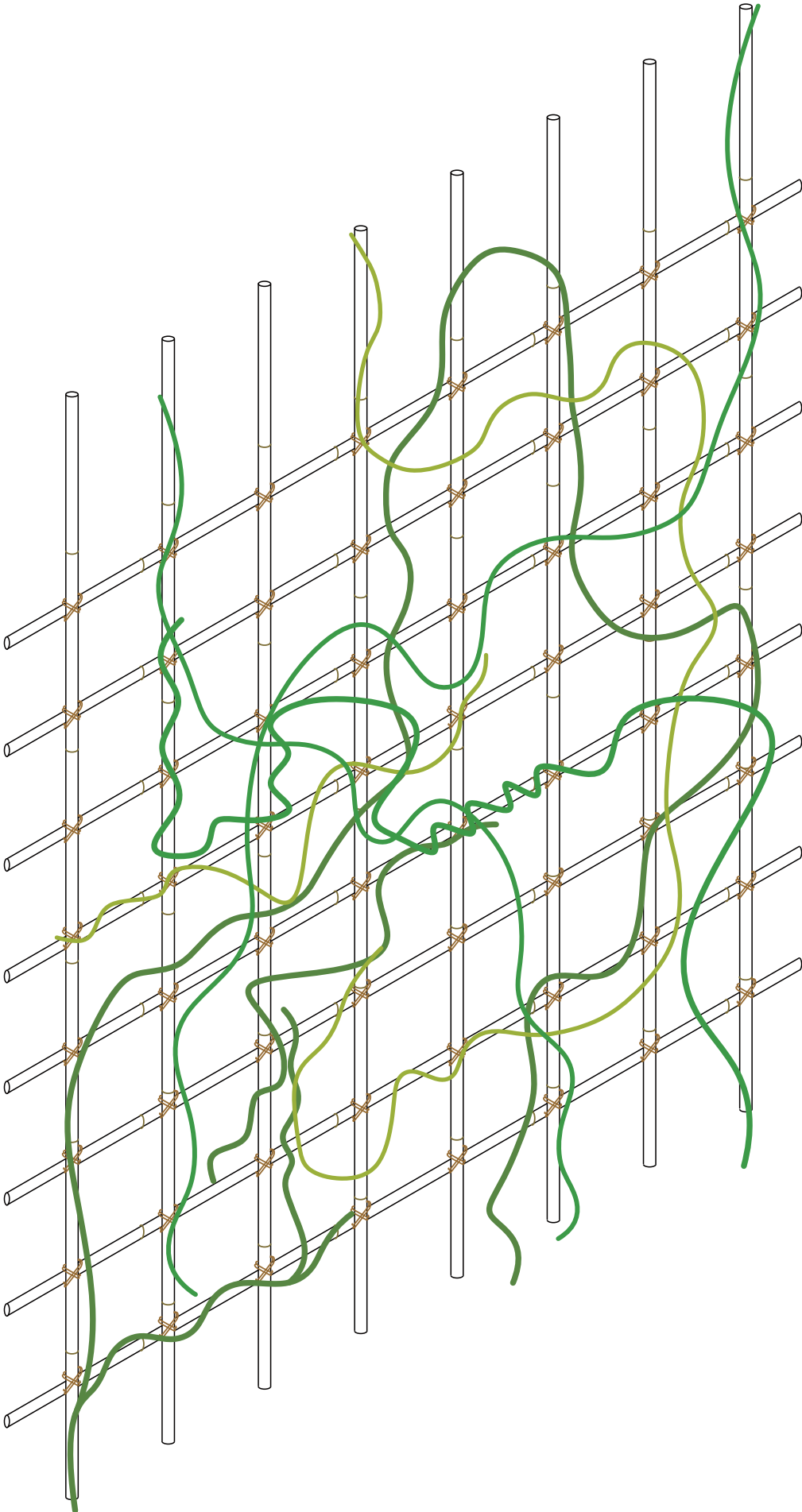


Box 3



1. Cylinder

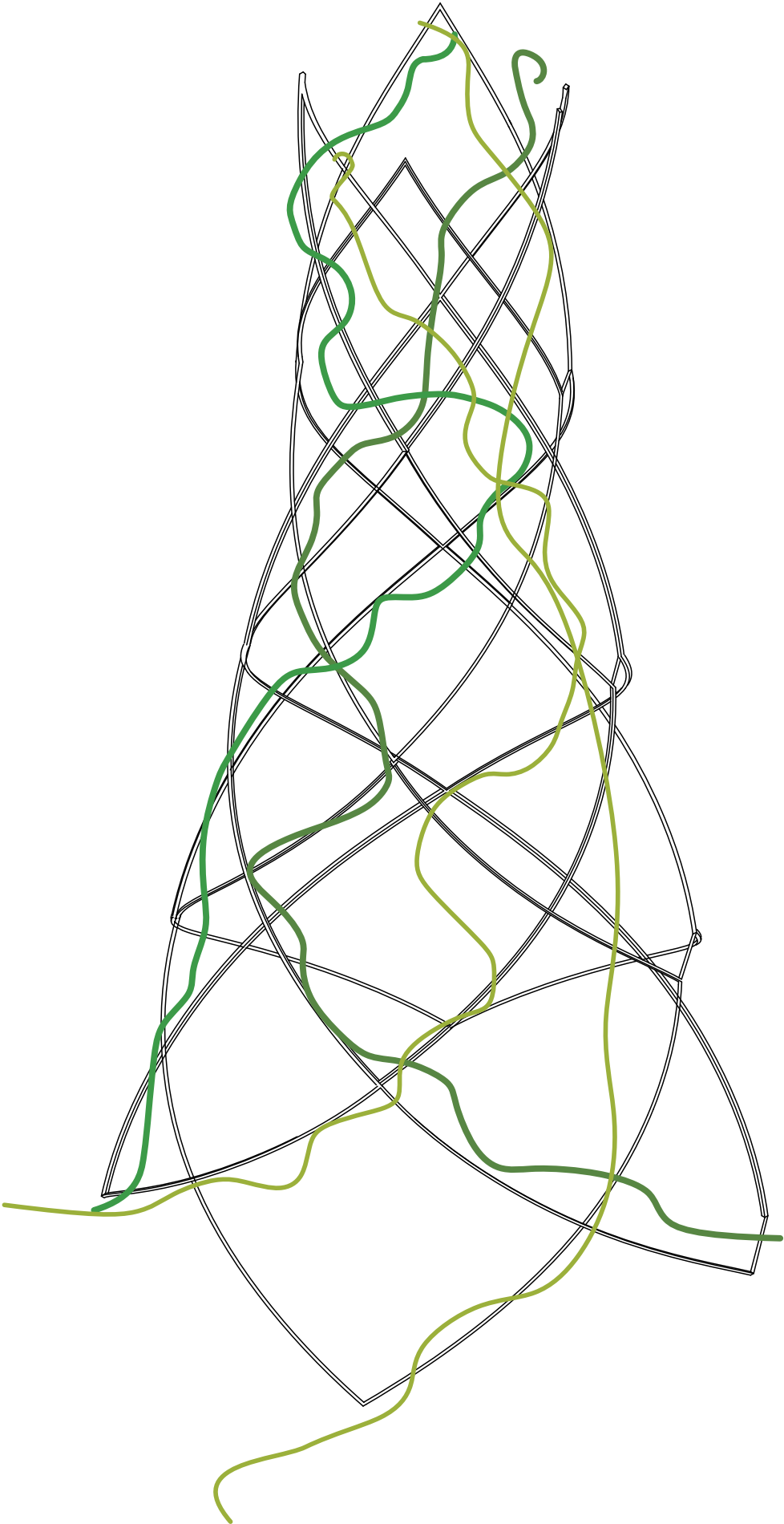
7 ft x 3ea
Anodized Aluminum
English Ivy, Concord Grape
Column, Core, Lightwell



2. Wall

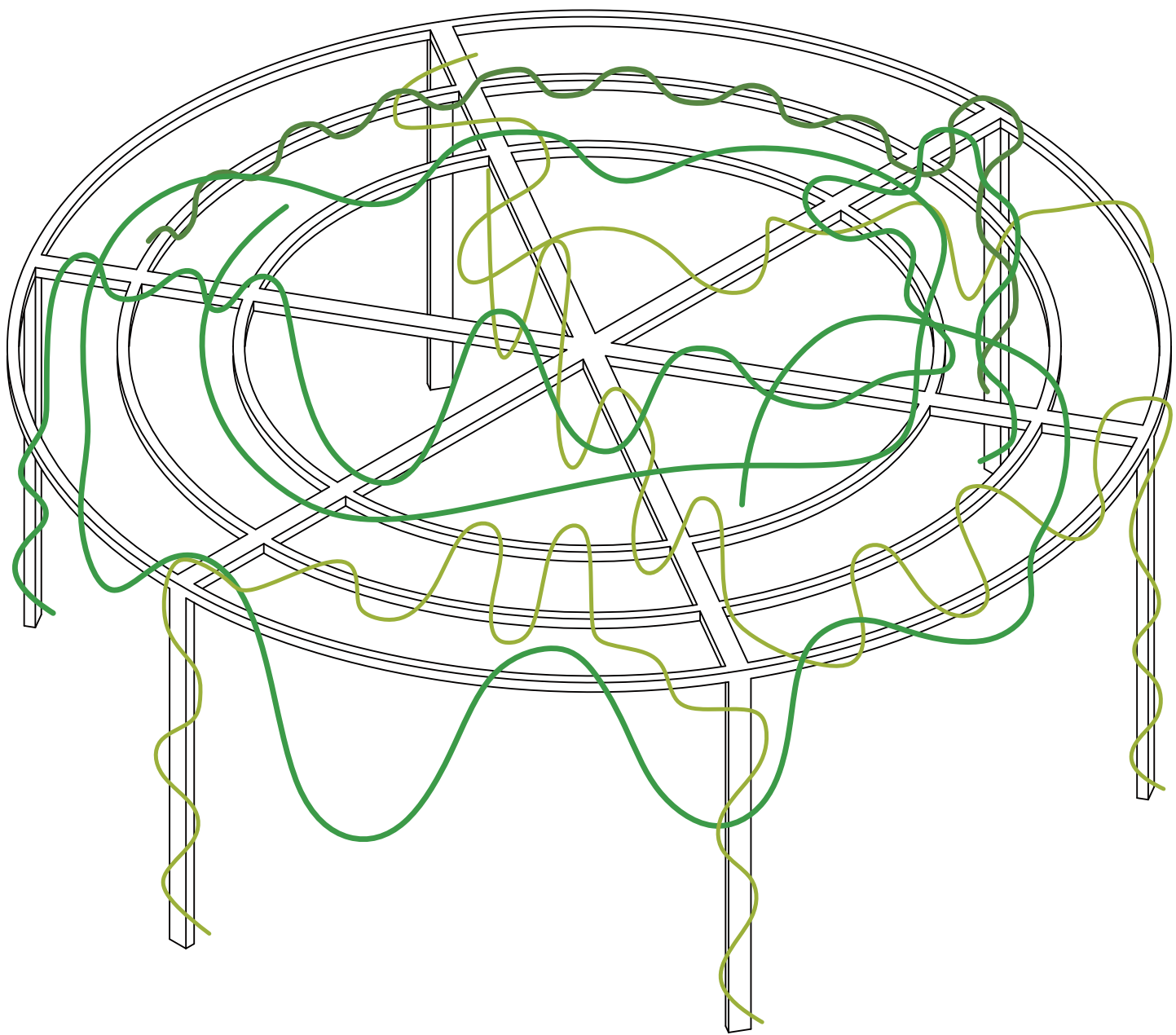
5 ft x 1 ea
Bamboo

English Ivy, Aristolochia Dutchman's Pipe Vine
Arch Structure, Greenhouse Wall, Roof



3. Tree

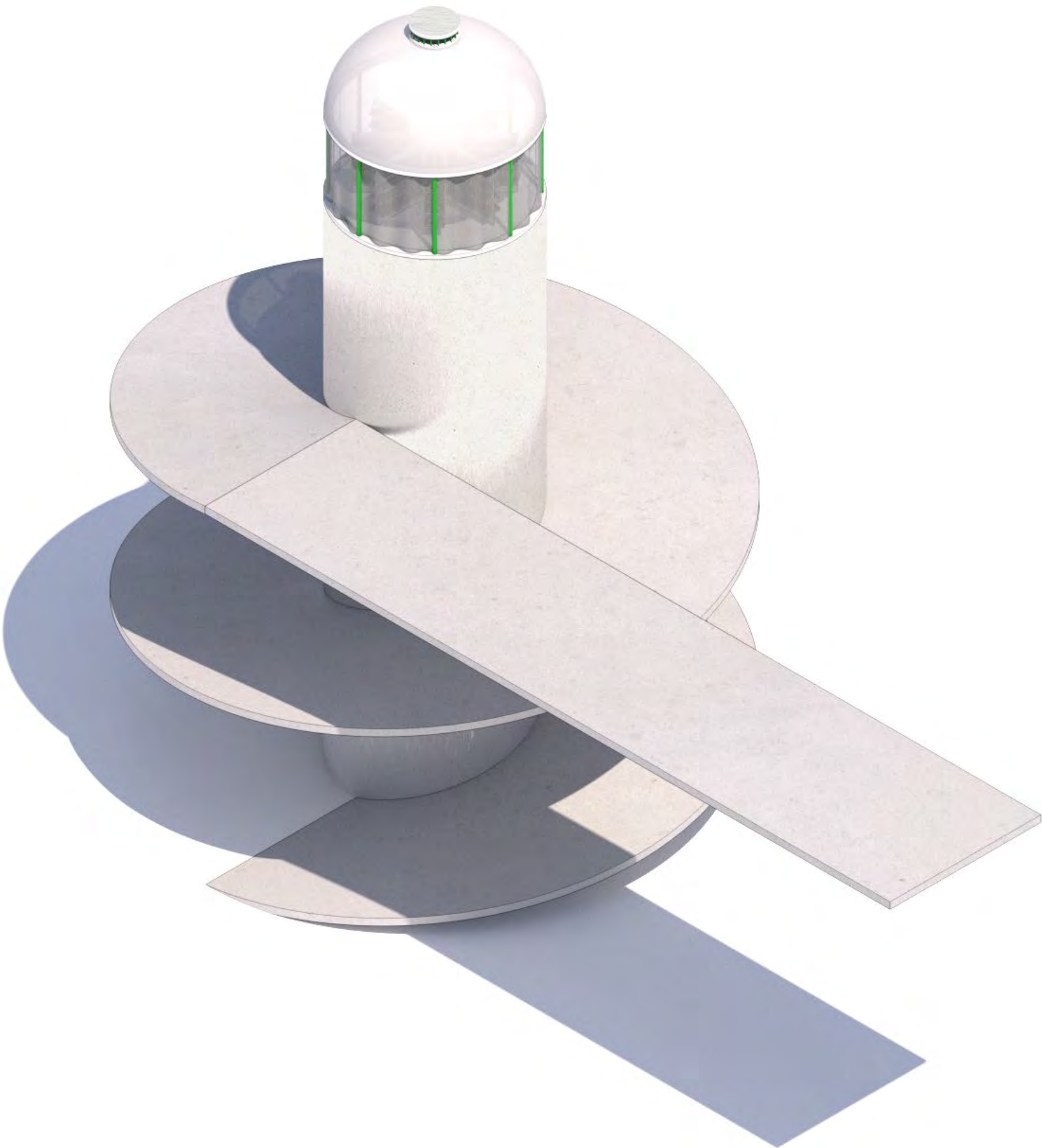
4 ft x 4ea
Anodized Aluminum
English Ivy, Rose, Betty Prior
Bird House, Christmas Tree, Column, Slide



4. Trampoline

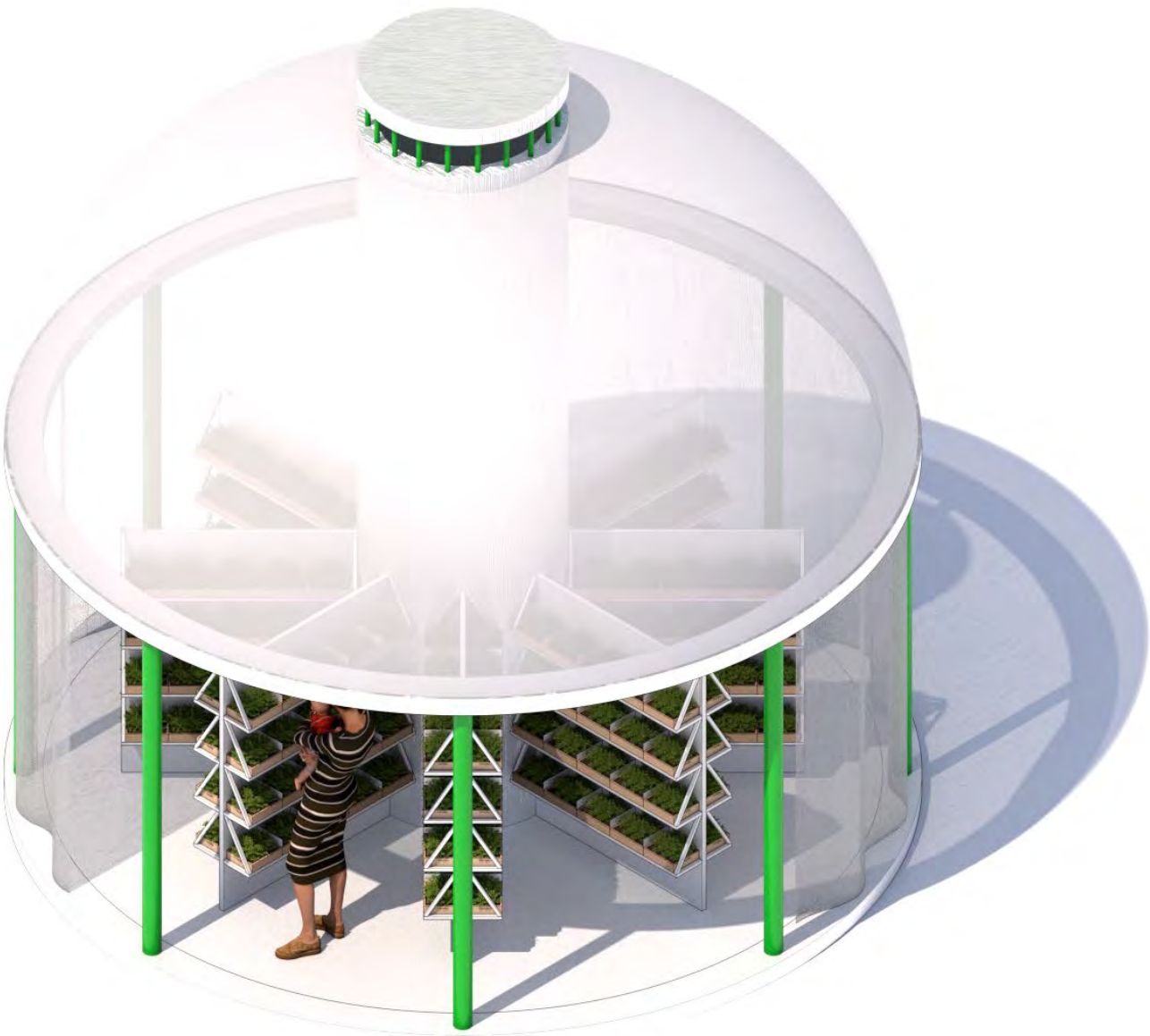
2 ft x 3ea
Anodized Aluminum
Nicotiana, Trumpet Vine
Canopy, Stage

HOW
DOES
THE DESIGN
CHANGE
THE
COMMUNITY
GARDEN
?



1. Parking Ramp Incubator

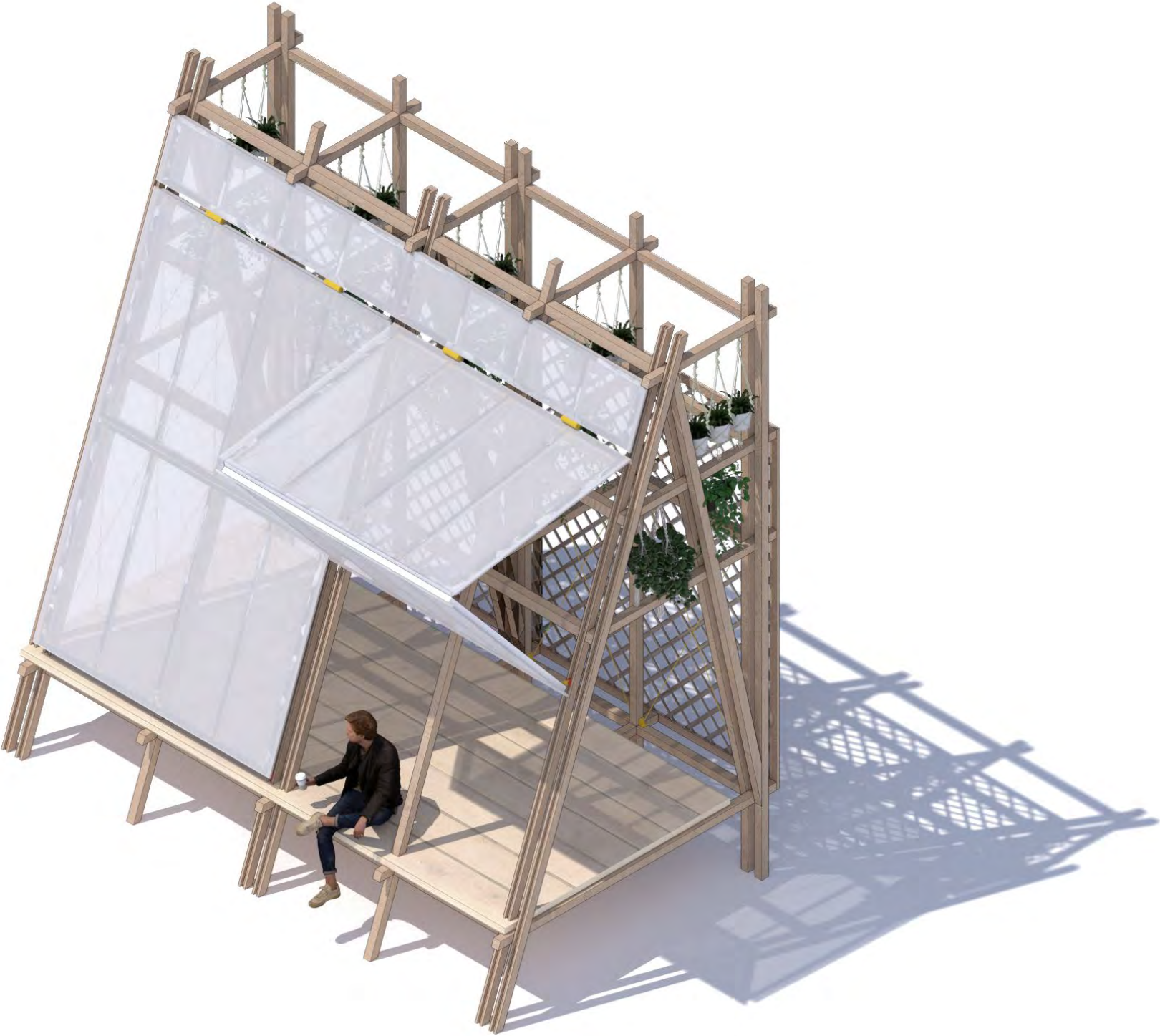
50 ft x 1ea
Reinforced Concrete, brushed Aluminum, Pet Coated Metal(Green)



1. Detail : Incubator

13 ft x 1ea

Polycarbonated Roof, Pet Coated Metal(Green), Metal Curtainrail, Metal Rack, Mini Plantbed



2. Community Shed -Single Unit

12 ft x 5ea

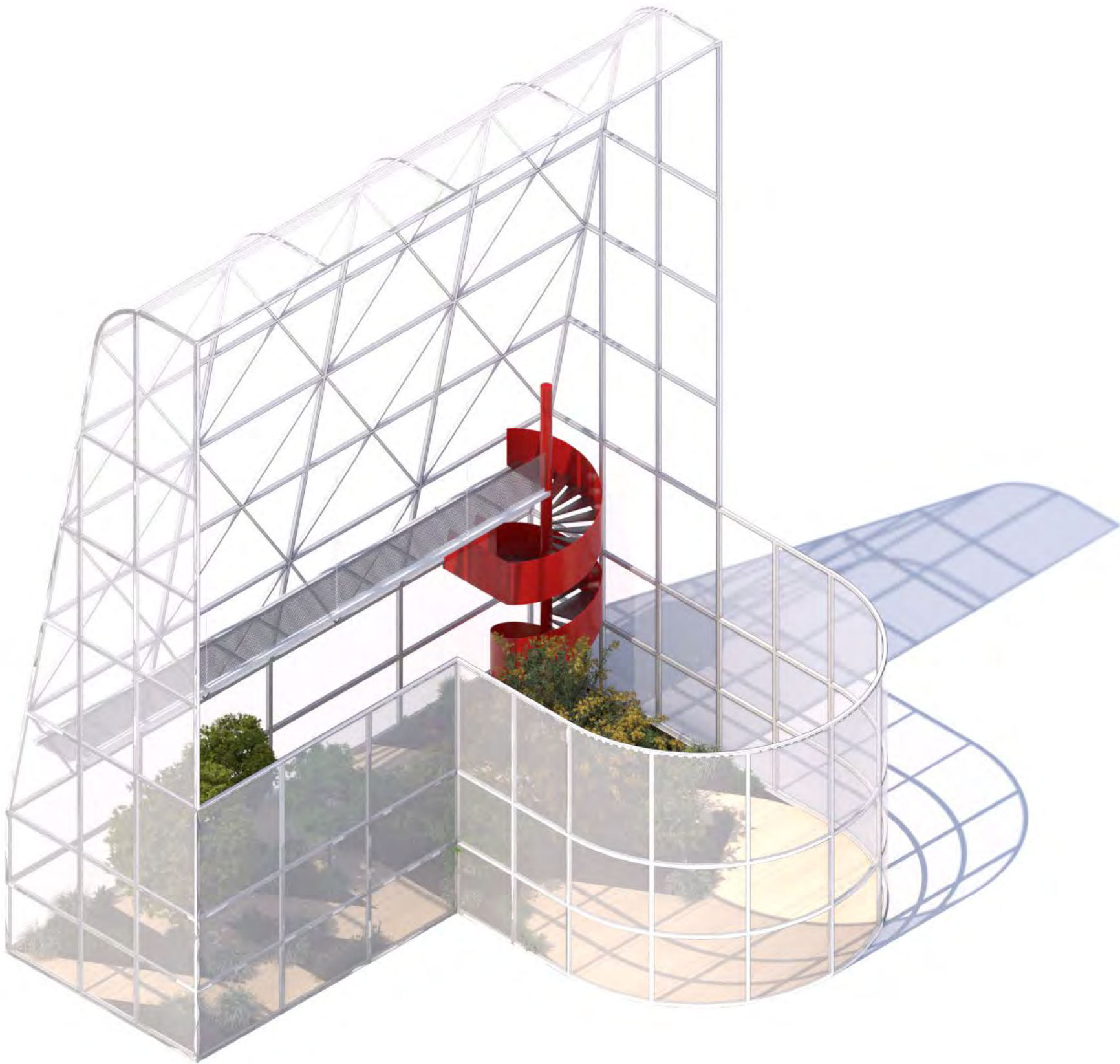
16"x16" Structural Plywood, Polycarbonate, Pet Coated Metal Hinge(Yellow),
Pet Coated Metal Bracing Wire(Yellow), Pet Coated Metal Bracing Wire(Red), Wide Metal Mesh



3. Community Shed -Double Unit

24 ft x 3ea

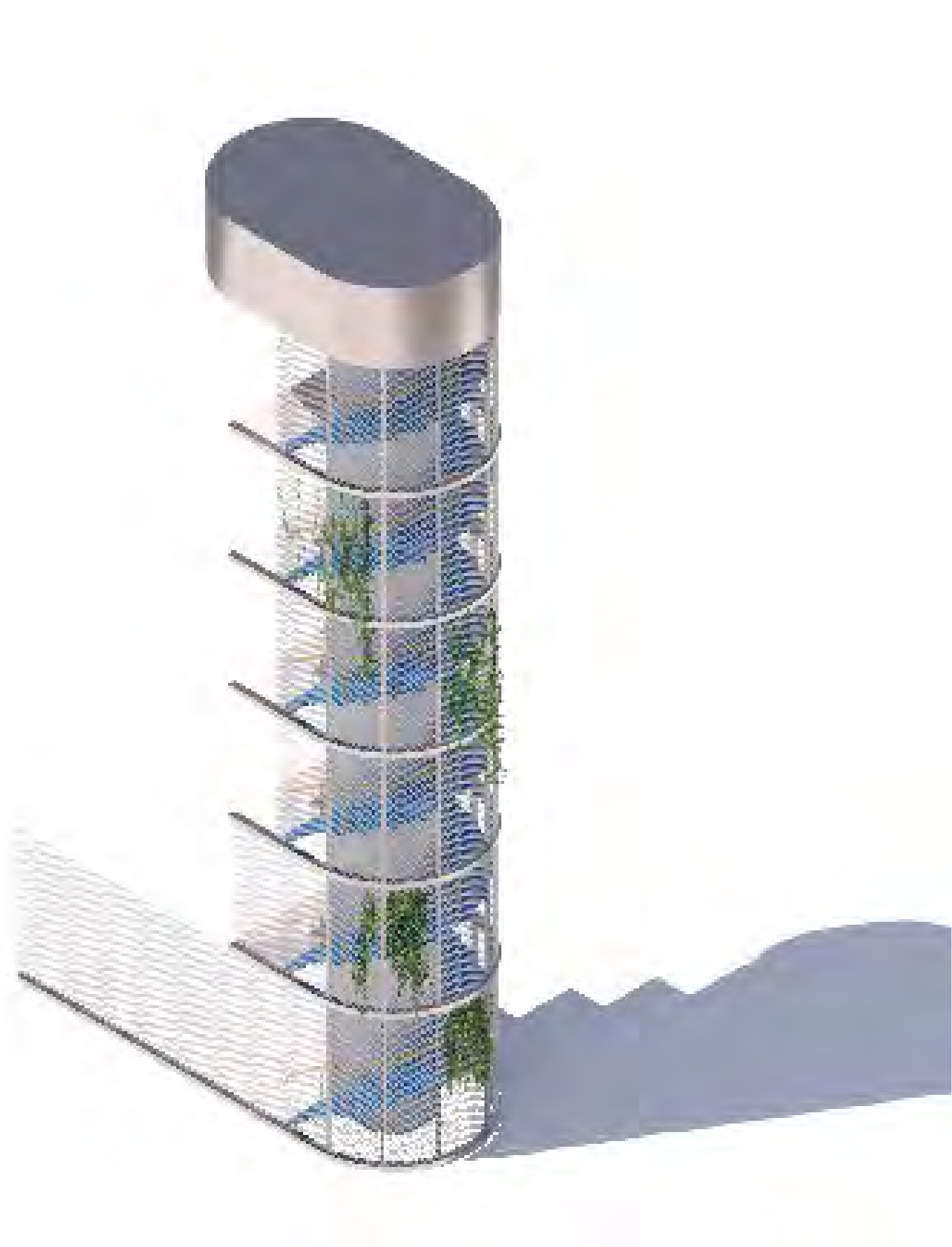
16"x16" Structural Plywood, Polycarbonate, Pet Coated Metal Hinge(Yellow),
Pet Coated Metal Bracing Wire(Yellow), Pet Coated Metal Bracing Wire(Red), Wide Metal Mesh



4. Greenhouse

70 ft x 1 ea

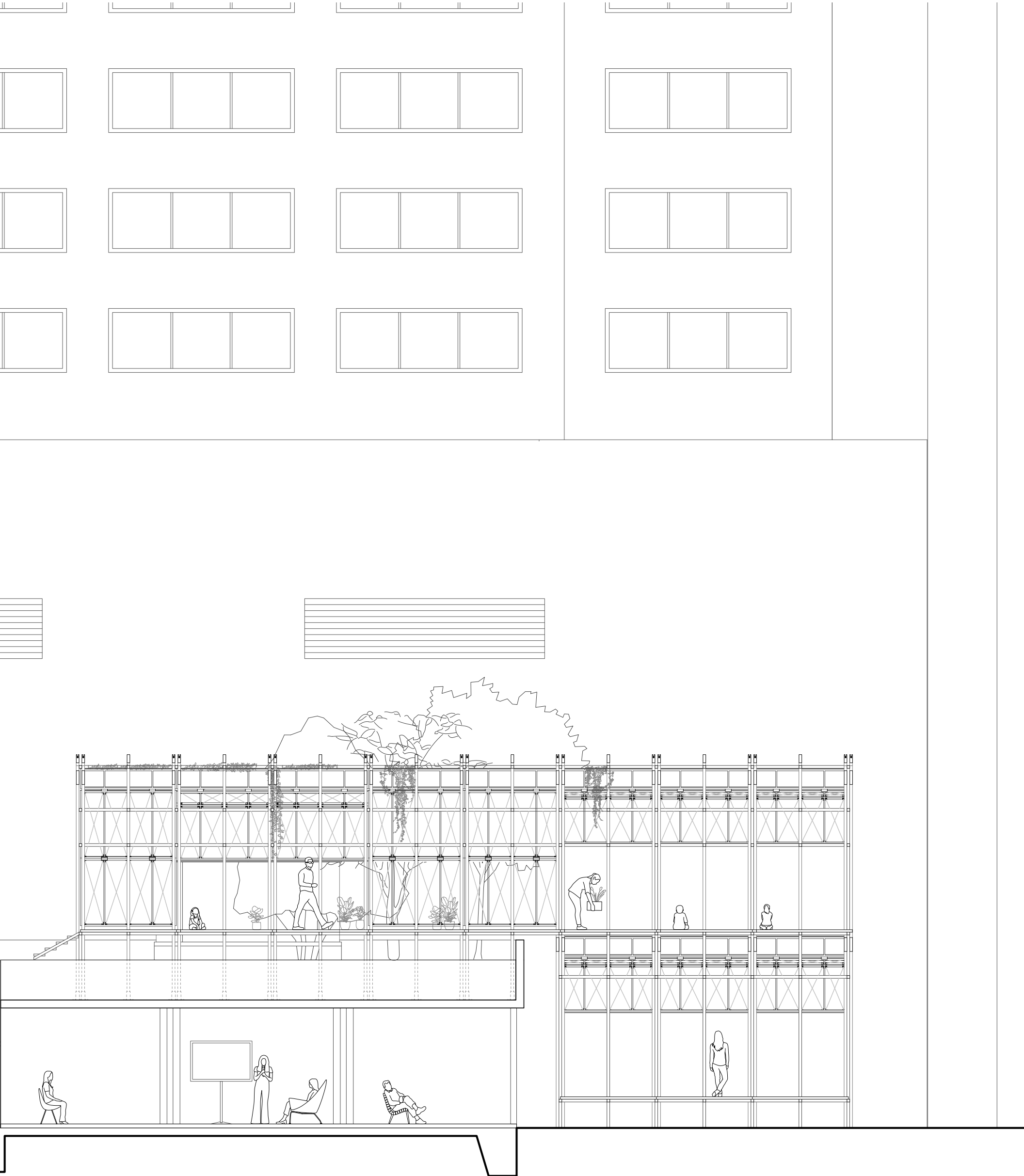
3'x3' Structural Steelbar, Polycarbonate, Pet Coated Metal Spiral Stair(Red), Metal Meshfloor, Metal Bracing Wire, Wooden Floor, Plantbed

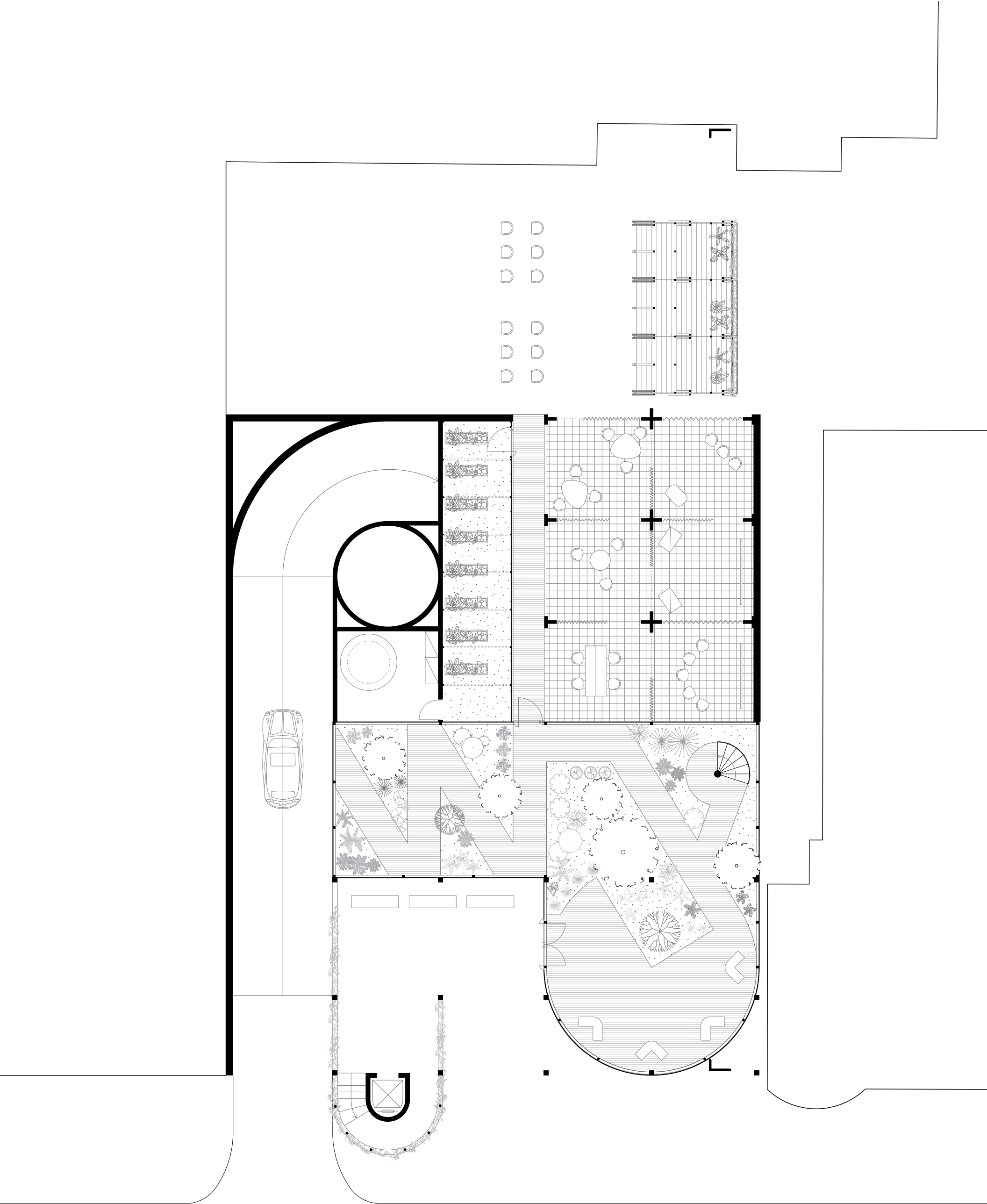


5. Plant Climbing Center - Core

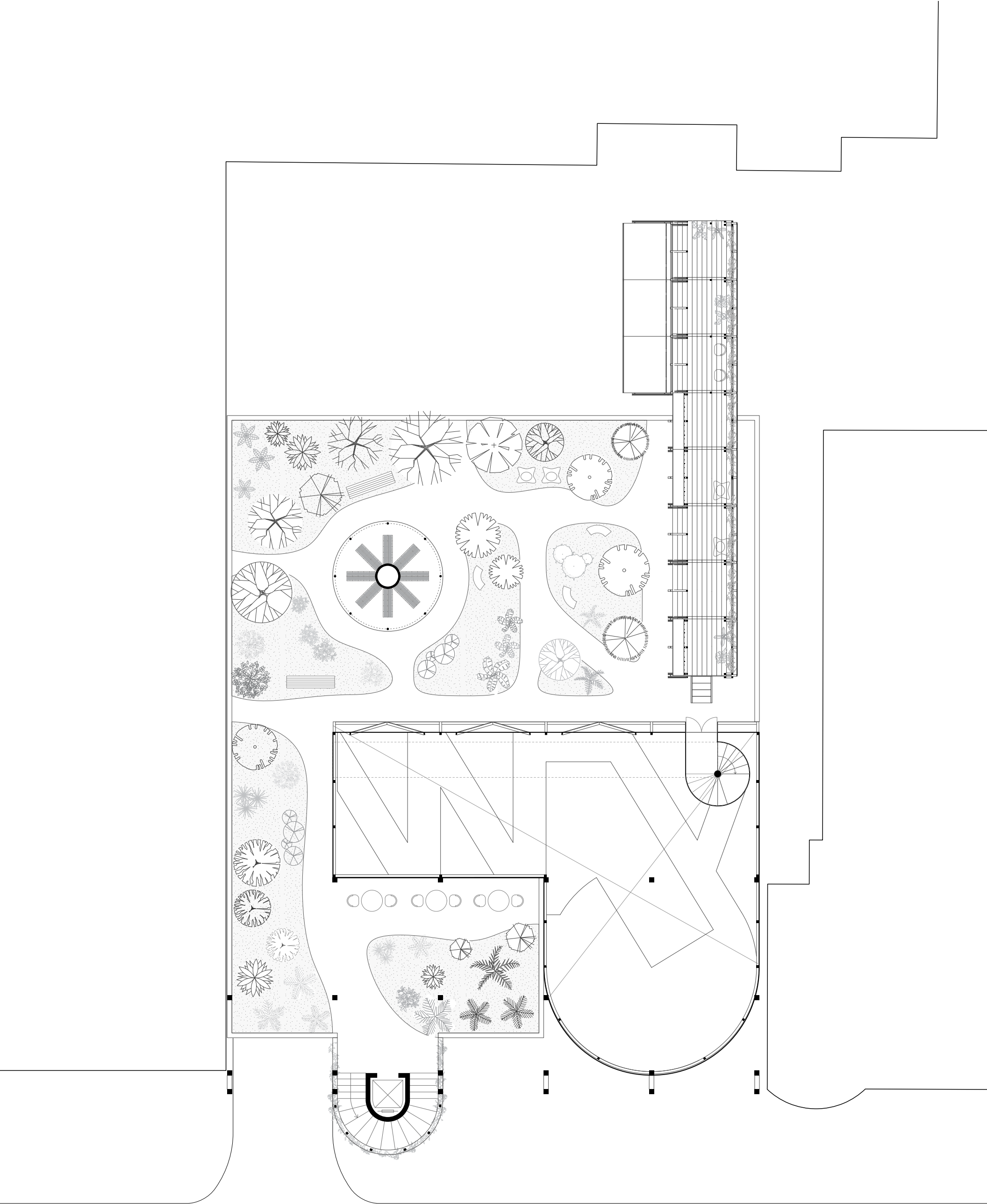
77 ft x 1 ea
2'5"x2'5" Structural Metal Grid, Wide Metal Mesh, Pet Coated Metal Handrail(Yellow),
Pet Coated Metal Staircase(Blue)



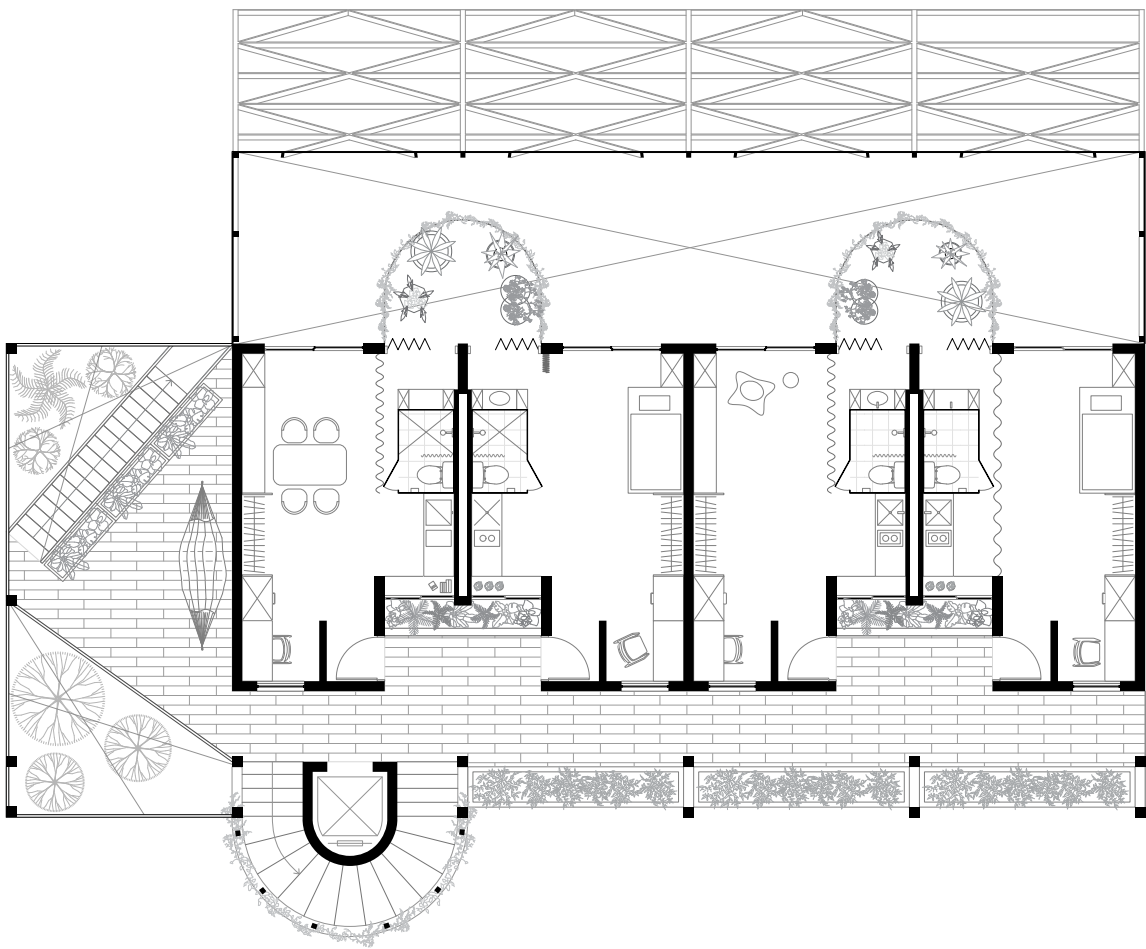
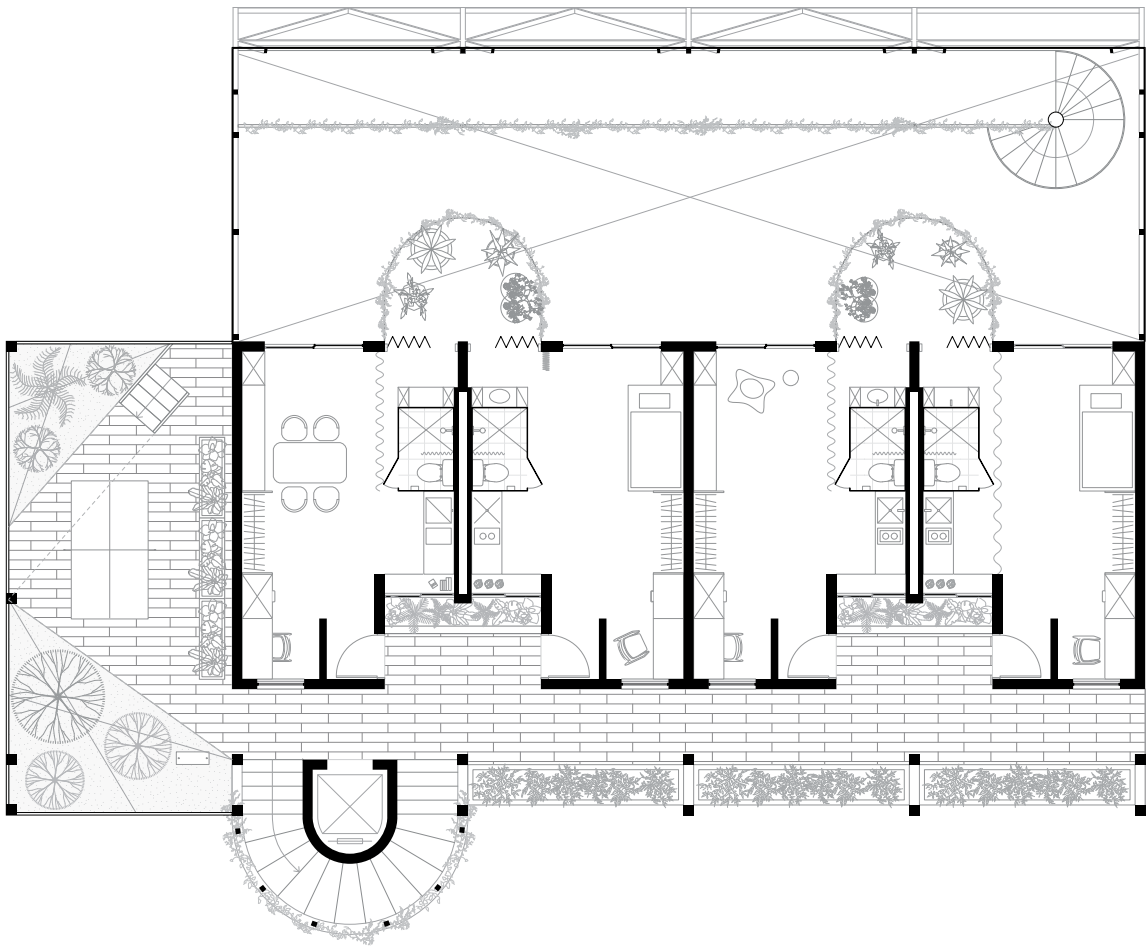


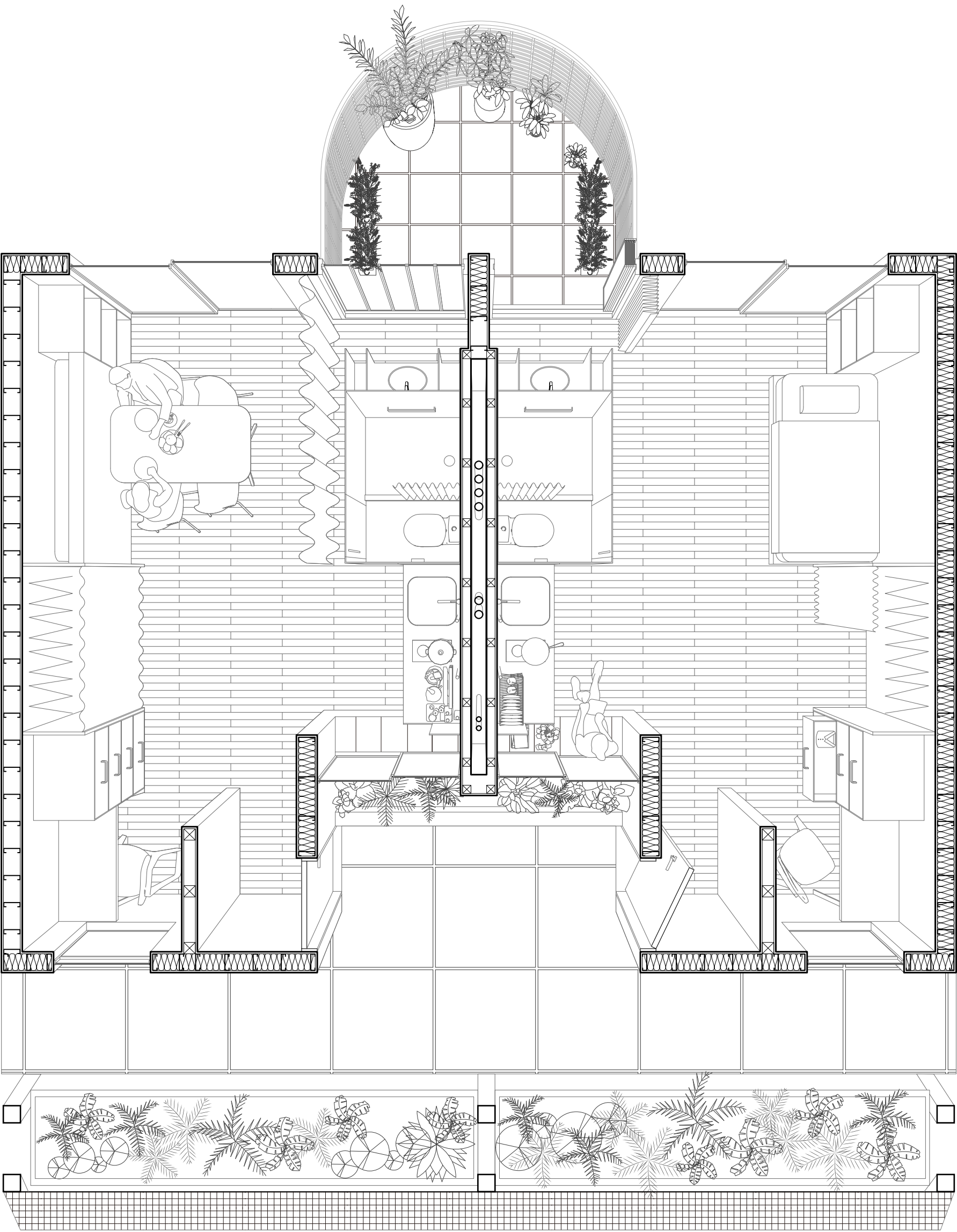






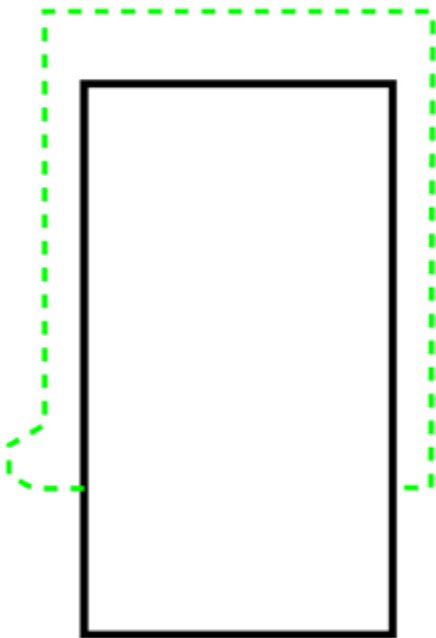












Electric Lady Bug Garden
237 W 111th St

Square footage: 4718
Location: Harlem, NY

The community garden as we know it has not come to be without growing pains.

What were once vacant lots are now protected public spaces, but somewhere along this transition the community garden was a place of contention between public and private interests.

The project inserts itself at this critical moment of limbo and assumes the worst case scenario; appeals are denied, voices are muffled by the cries of housing scarcity, and communal space now finds itself in the hands of development. The project asks, what can be done to reconcile the two - the garden and the home, the collective and the individual, the fence and the wall.

By operating retroactively on a site that has experienced this tension, an alternative model for housing will be proposed, one that mediates the two enti-

ties and places them on equal grounds, both figuratively and physically.

The ground level is treated as an extension of the street. Ungated and de-fenced, a courtyard waits to be found through a narrow passageway. The scale of the entrance is akin to that of a home; a modest four feet wide and 8 feet high. Sandwiched between two housing volumes, the courtyard functions as a locus, branching movement to publicly programmed spaces as well as moments of repose. Living and communing face inward, and like a handshake, the garden creates a vertical relationship between the life of what we grow and the spaces in which we, as people, grow.



REAL ESTATE

New Yorkers Protest City Plan to Destroy Community Gardens

Hundreds rallied at the steps of City Hall on Tuesday to protest the Department of Housing Preservation Development's (HPD) plan to build affordable housing on seventeen community gardens.

By Ben Shapiro · 02/10/15 6:49pm

Still, with so much land at the HPD's disposal, many of those affiliated with community gardens are hopeful the two sides can come to a resolution. Lawrence Terry of Electric Lady Bug Community Garden in Harlem, **sees no reason why the two ventures can't coexist.**

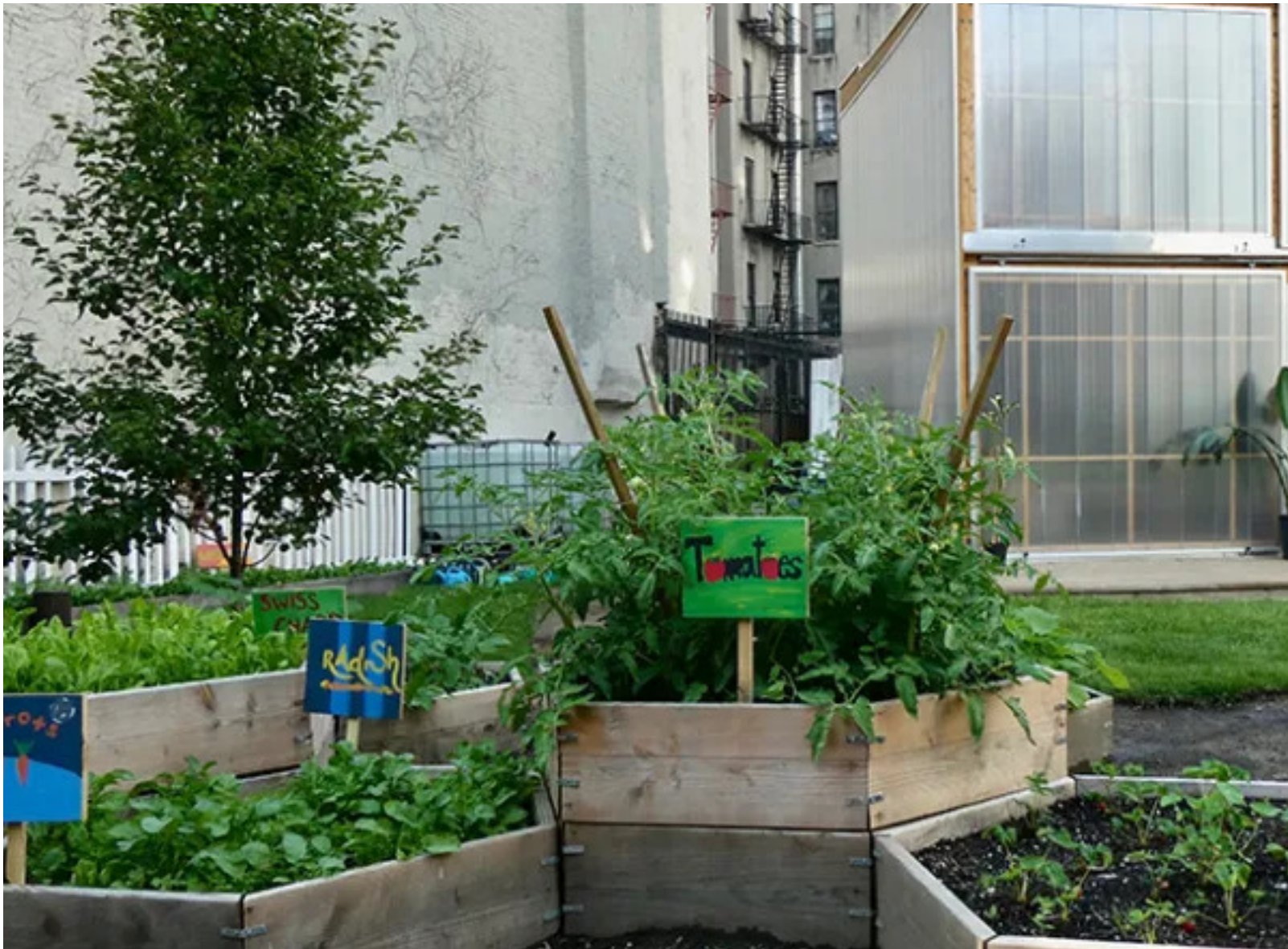
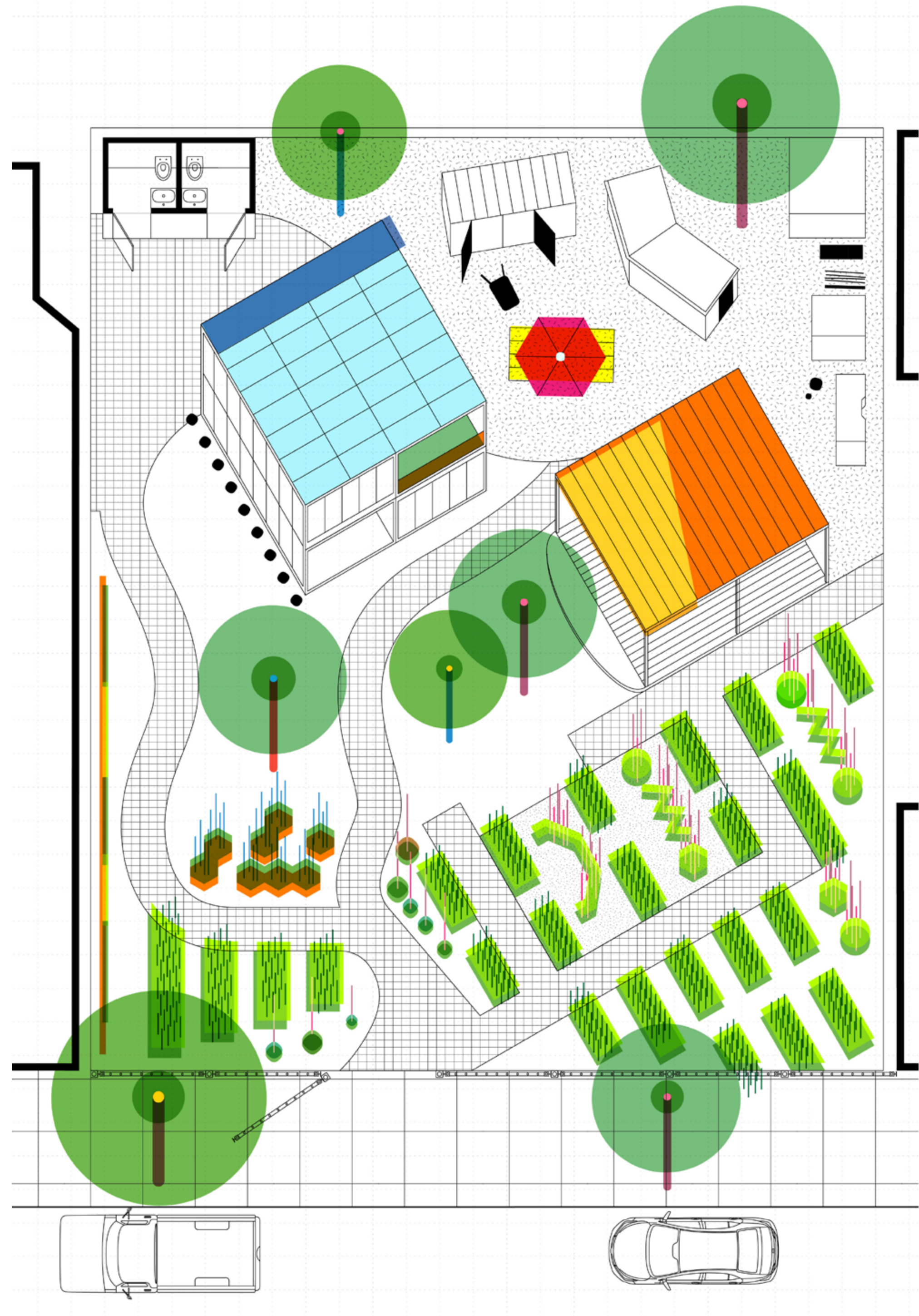
"We're not attacking affordable housing," said Mr. Terry. "We need both of them, why not choose the right land to make that happen."

In face of criticism, the HPD has not given any indication that it intends to back away from the plan. "We understand the pride and work people put into the gardens and how meaningful they are to our communities. Our city is also in the midst of an affordable housing crisis where more than 50 percent of renters are suffocating under the pressure of rent burden," an spokesperson wrote to the *Observer*. "Our remaining land and resources are needed to create affordable homes for New York families who are paying higher rents than they can afford at the expense of getting medical care, paying down debt, or buying healthy food for their kids."

The HPD added that these gardens are not designed as NYC Parks Department permanent community gardens, but rather interim gardens on HPD development sites.

2015 "Observer" article detailing protests against HPD's plans to replace community gardens.





NY RESTORATION PROJECT

TRUST FOR PUBLIC LAND

NYC COUNCIL

NYC COMMITTEE ON LAND USE

DEPT. OF CITY PLANNING

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

NYC HPD

NYC DEPT. OF PARKS & REC

CITY COUNCIL DISTRICT 9

COMMUNITY DISTRICT 10

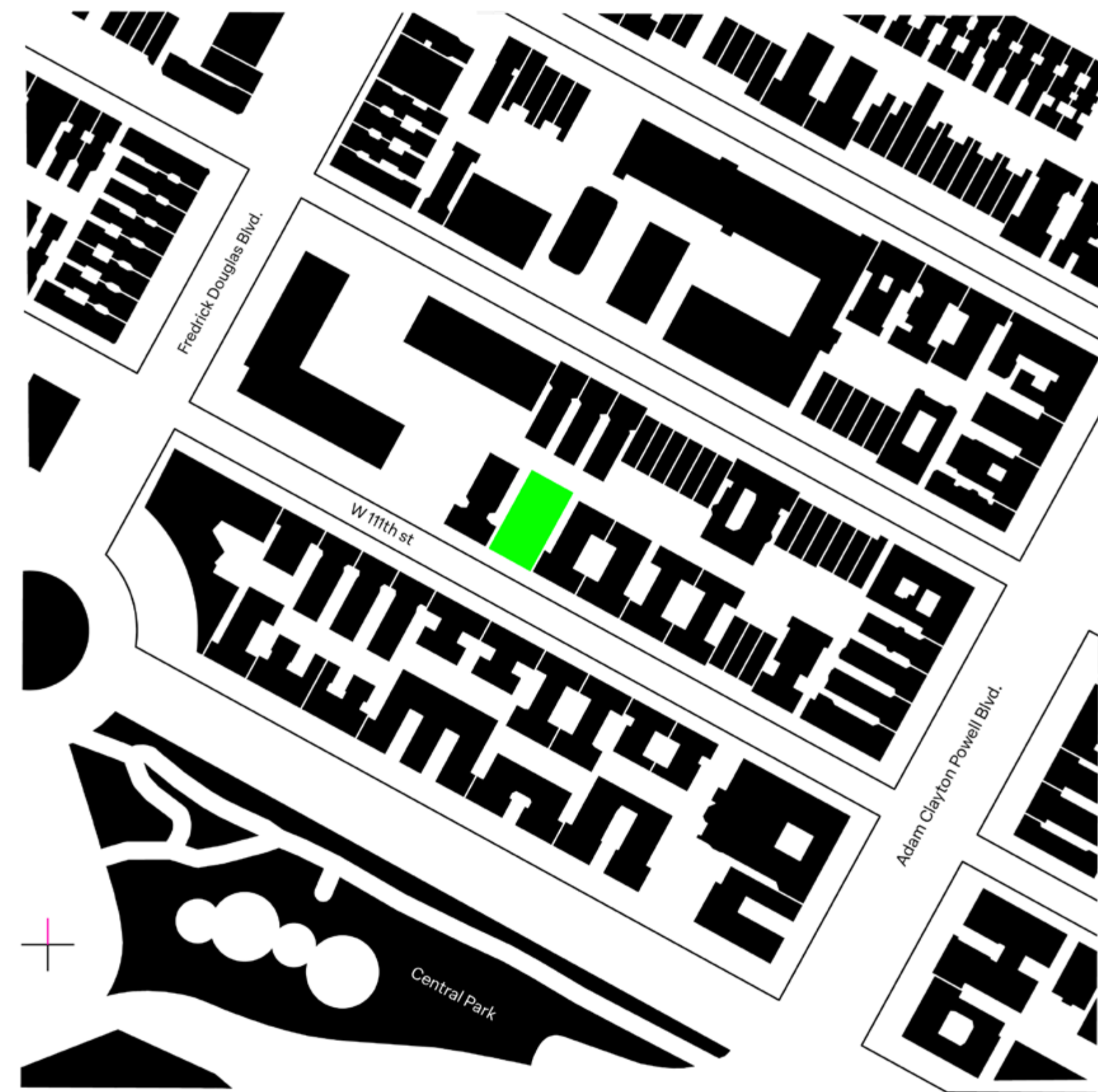
COMMUNITY BOARD 10

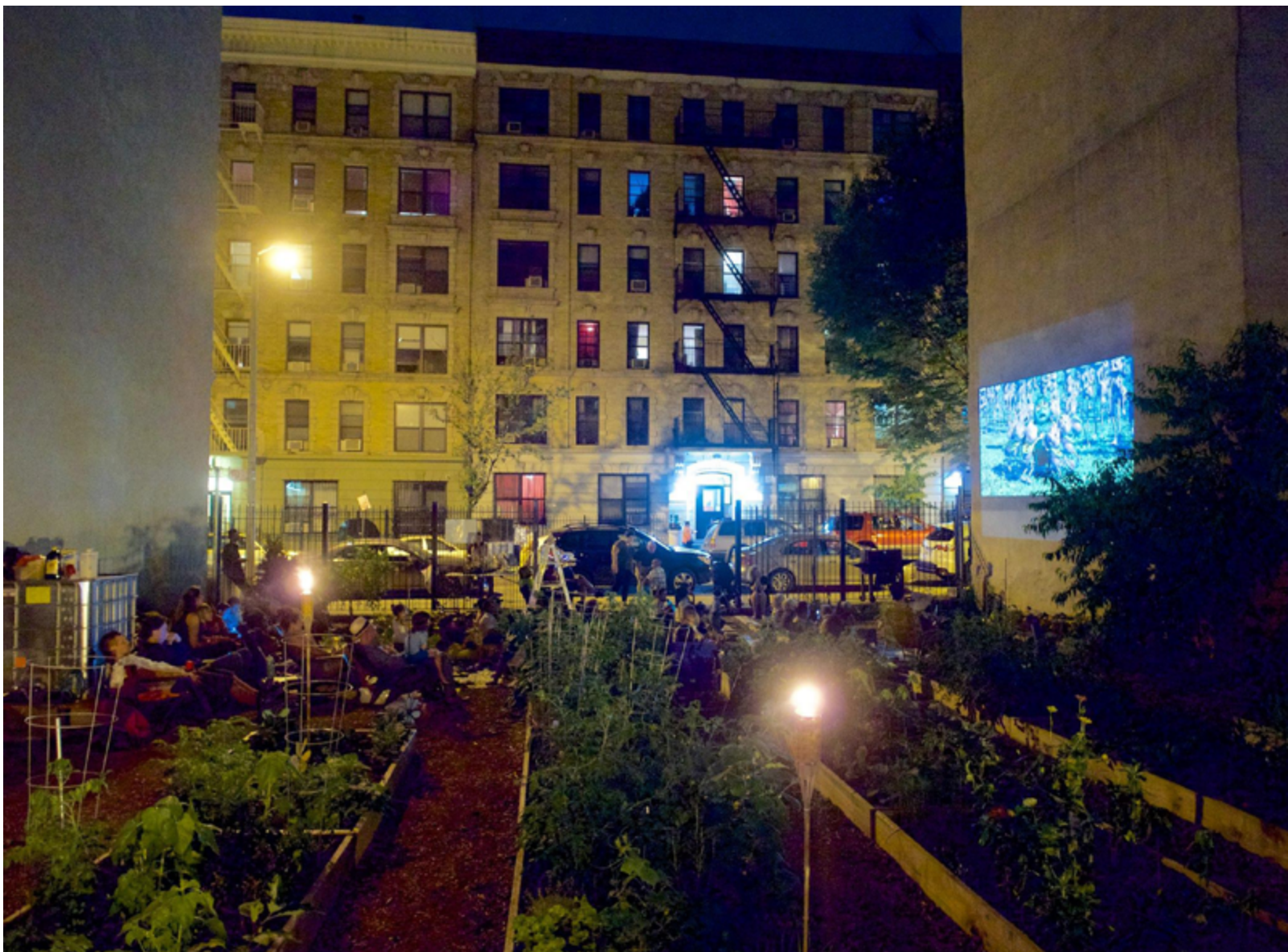
GROW NYC

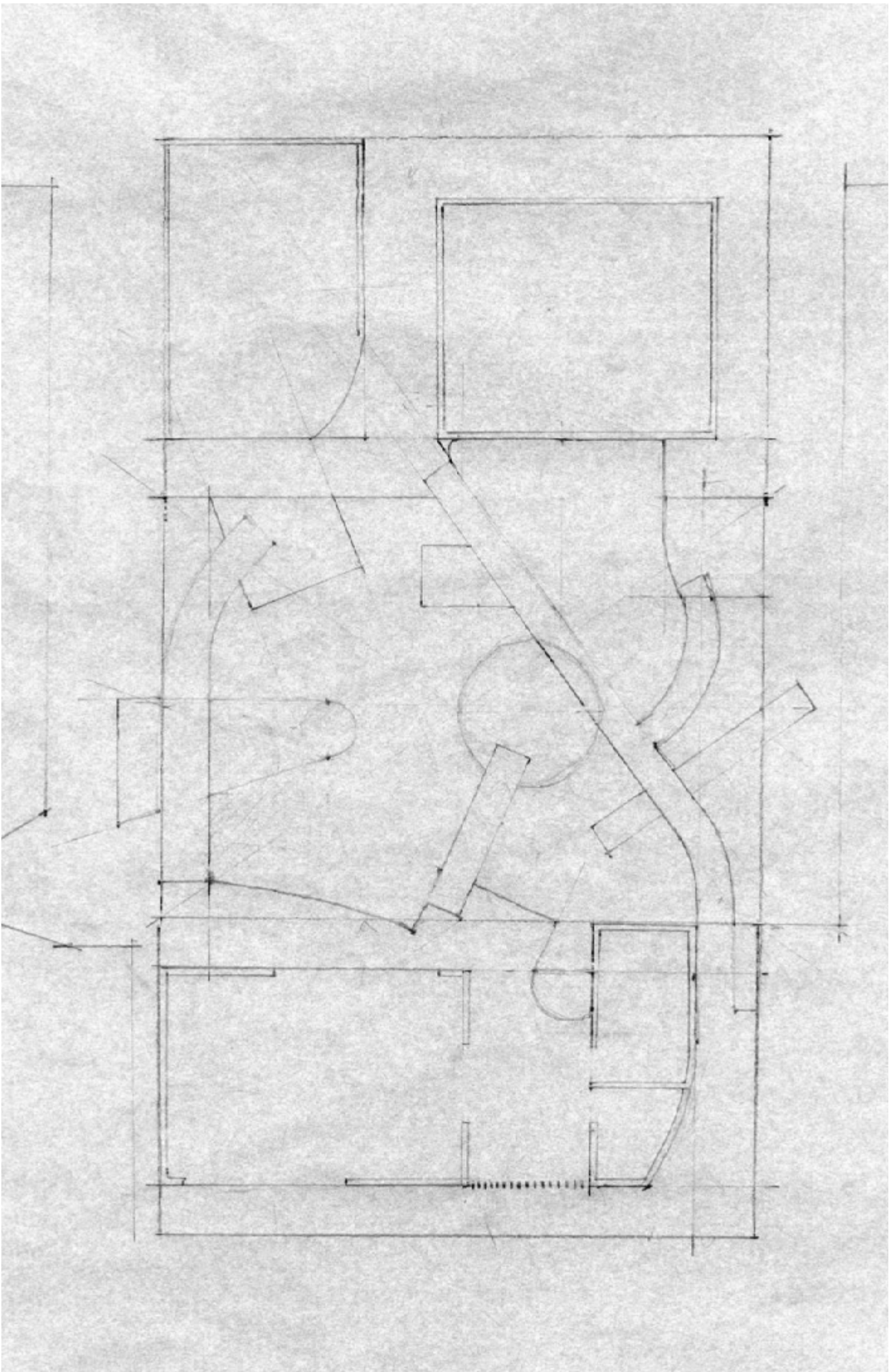
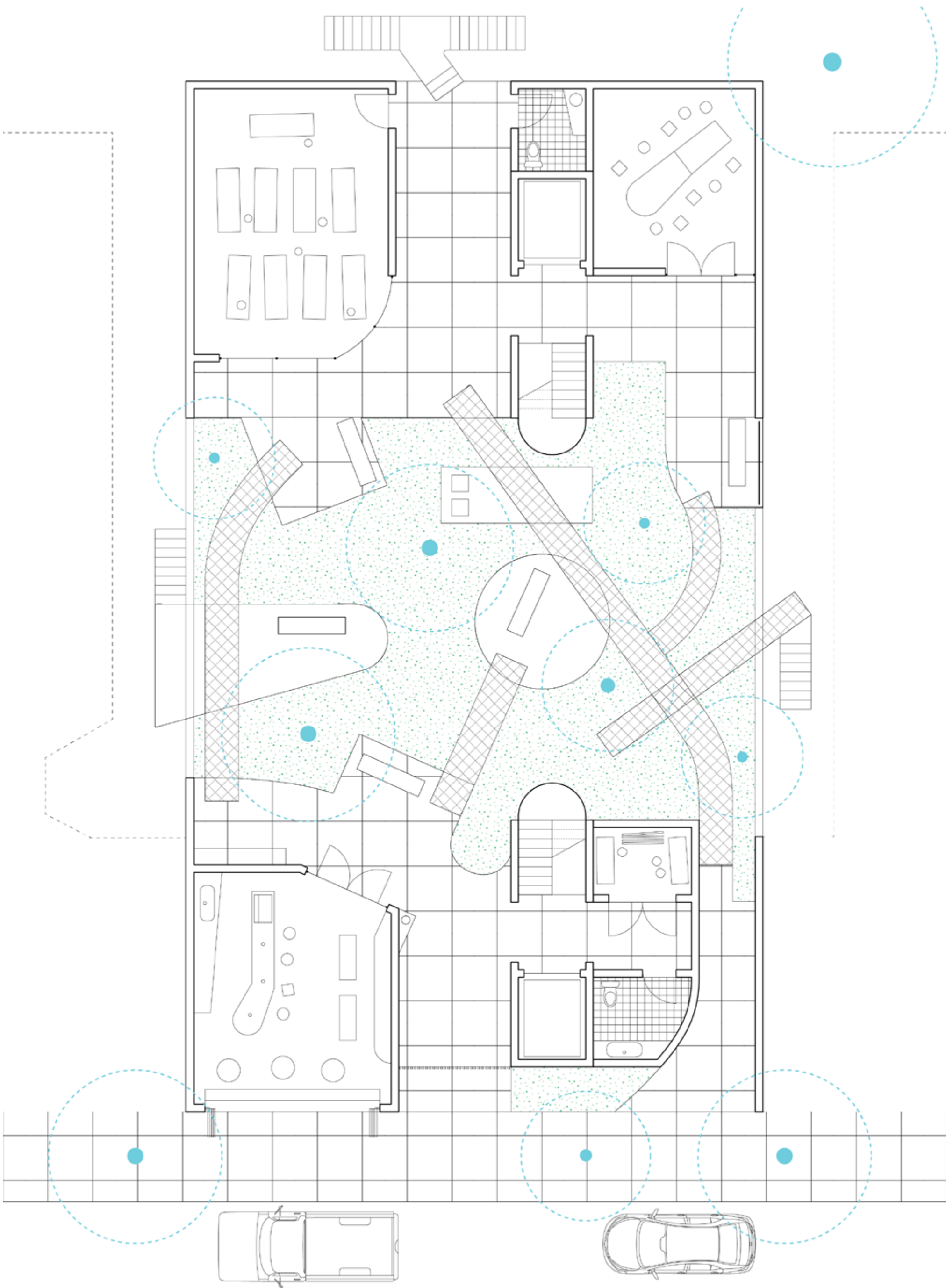
596 ACRES

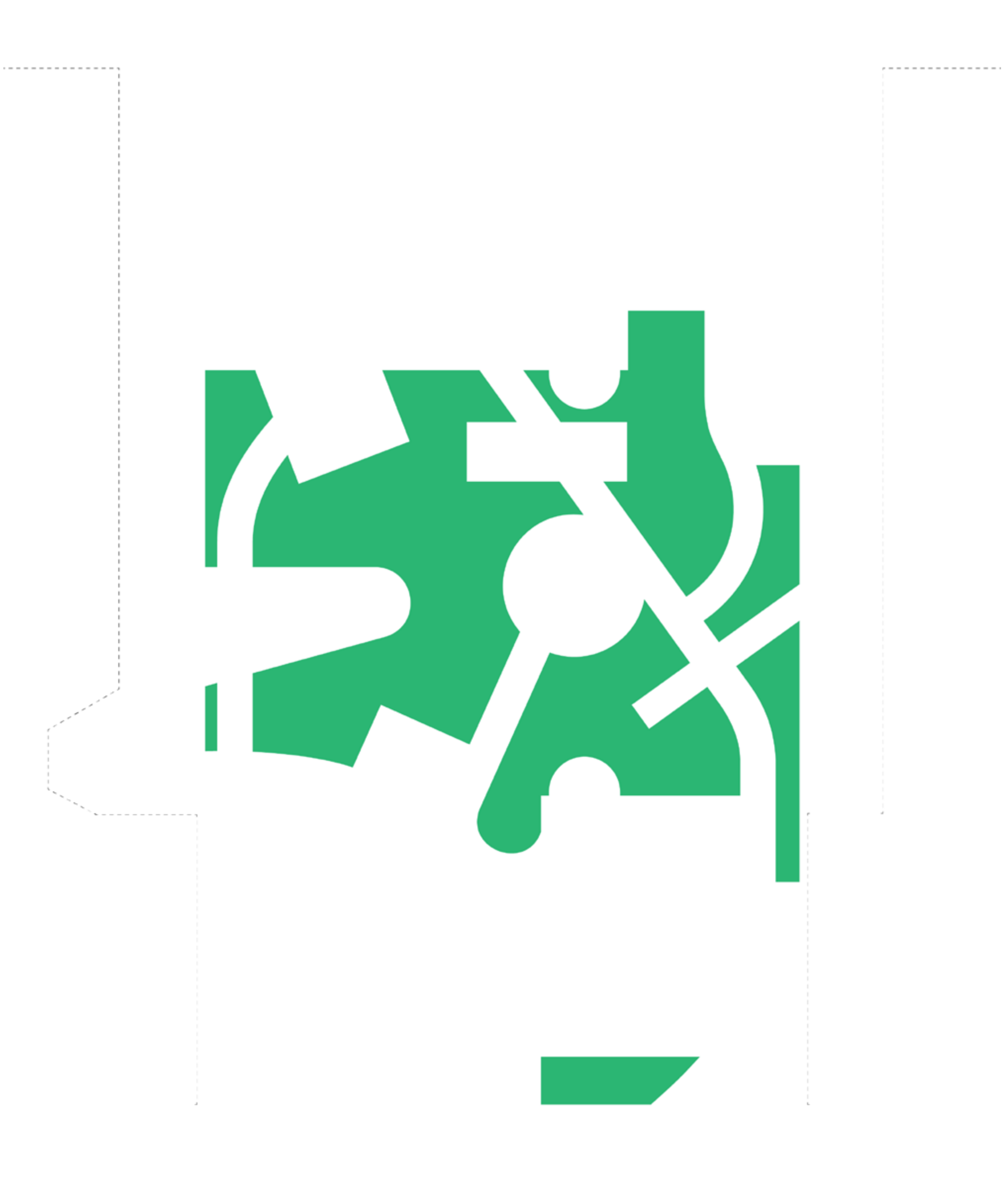
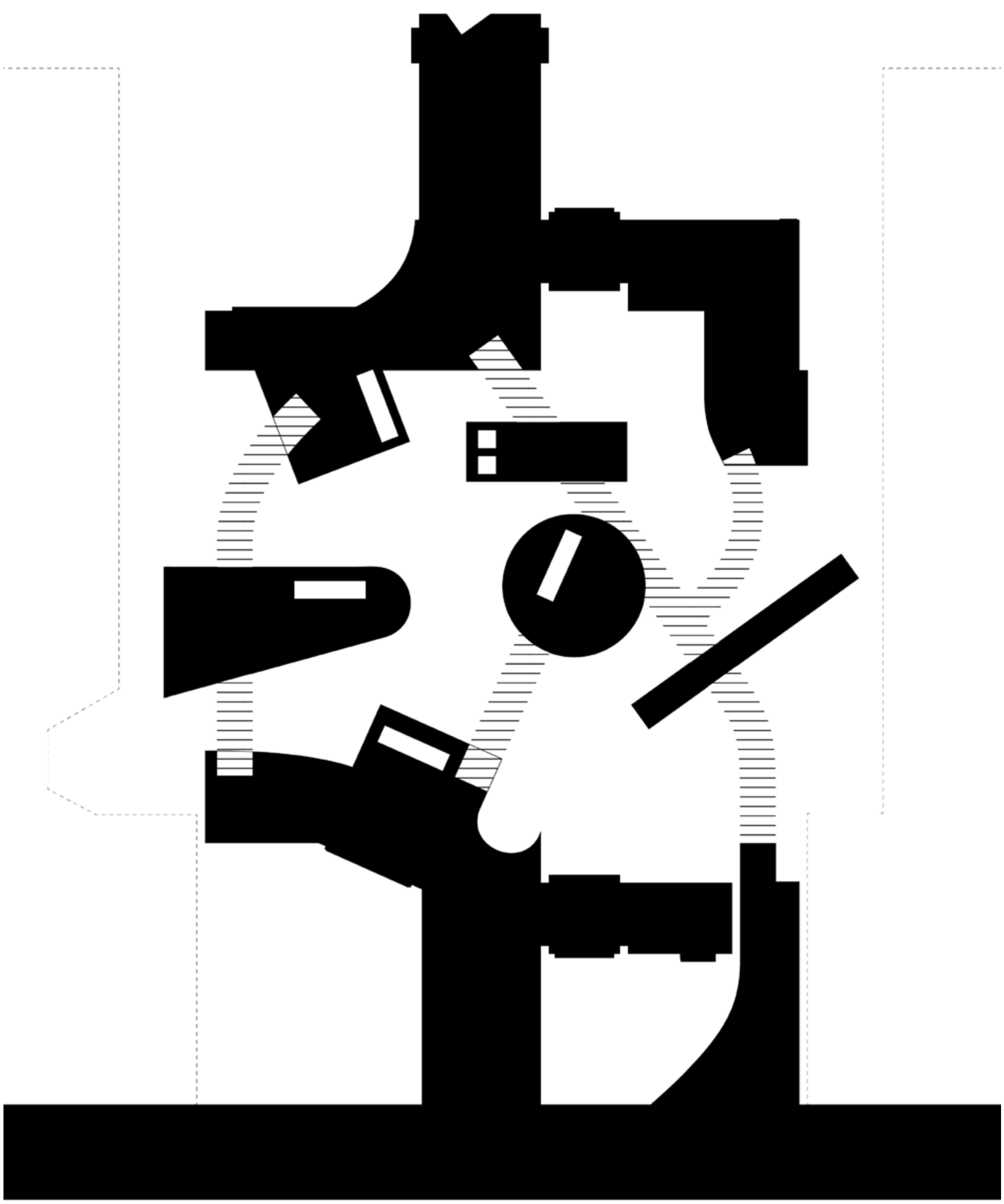
HARLEM GROWN

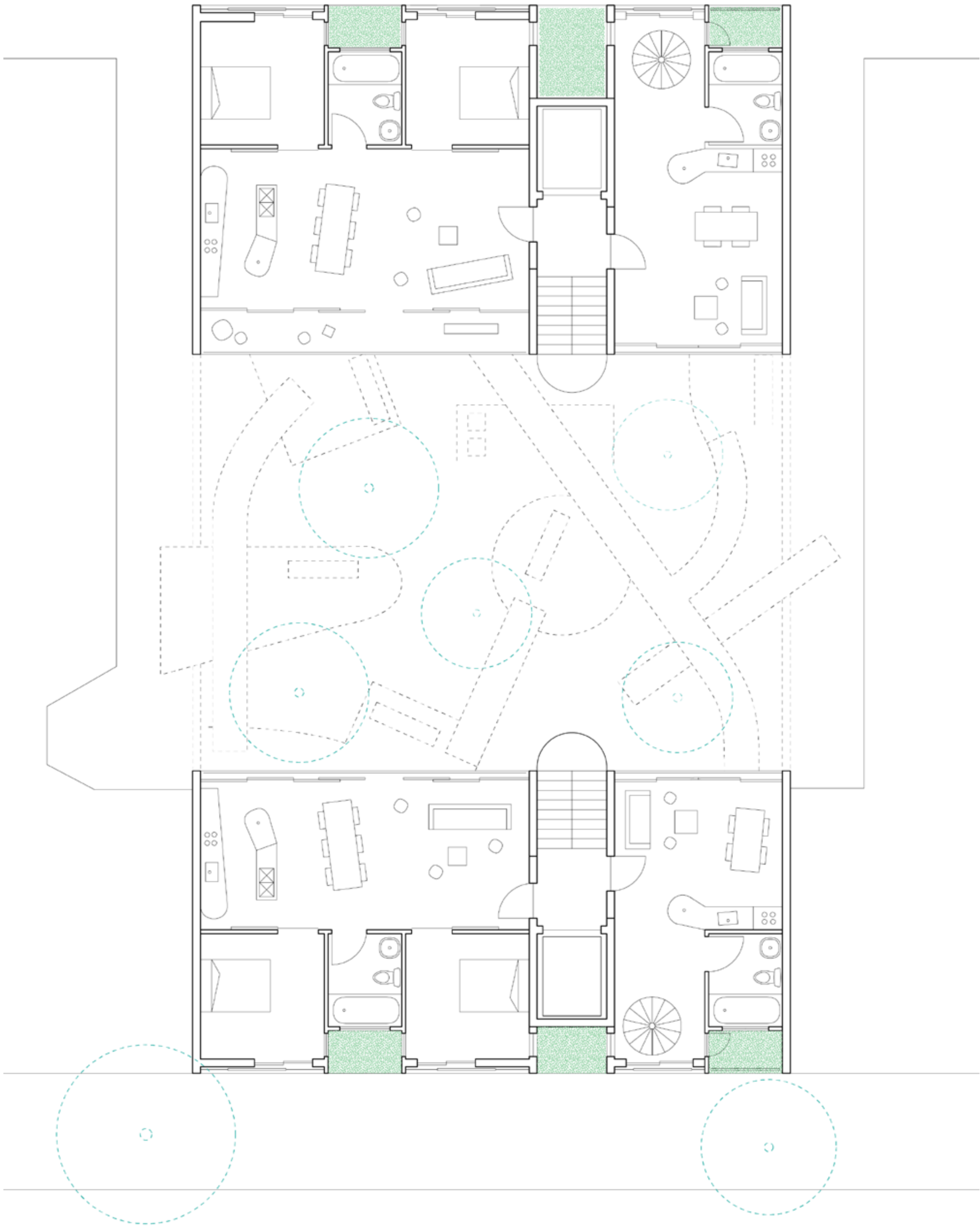
ELECTRIC LADY BUG GARDEN
237 W 111TH ST



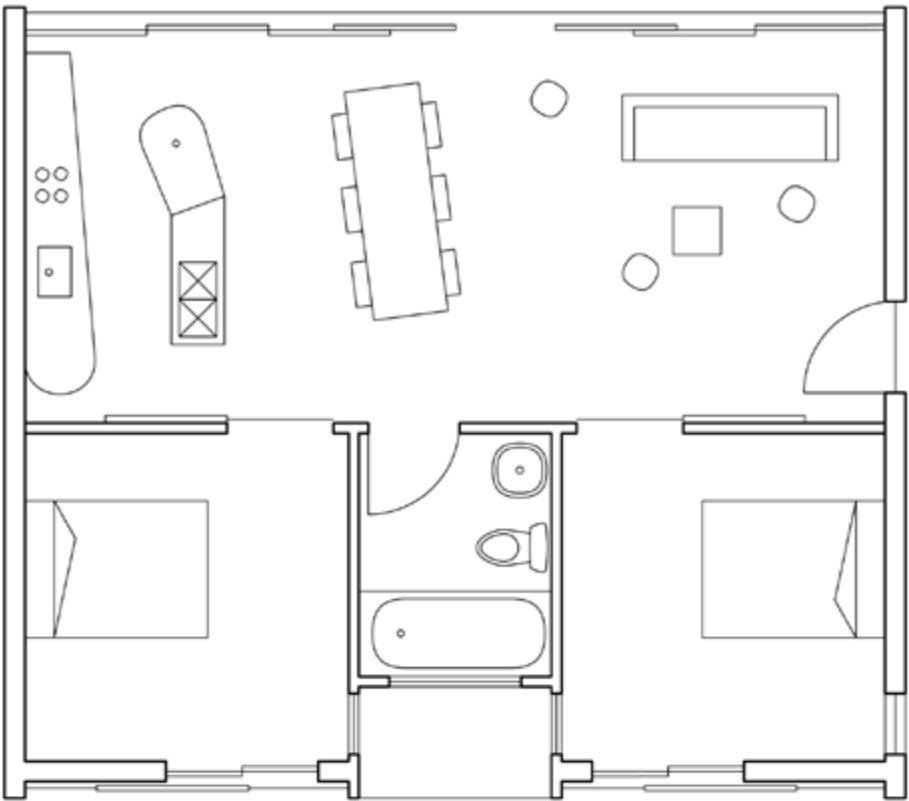




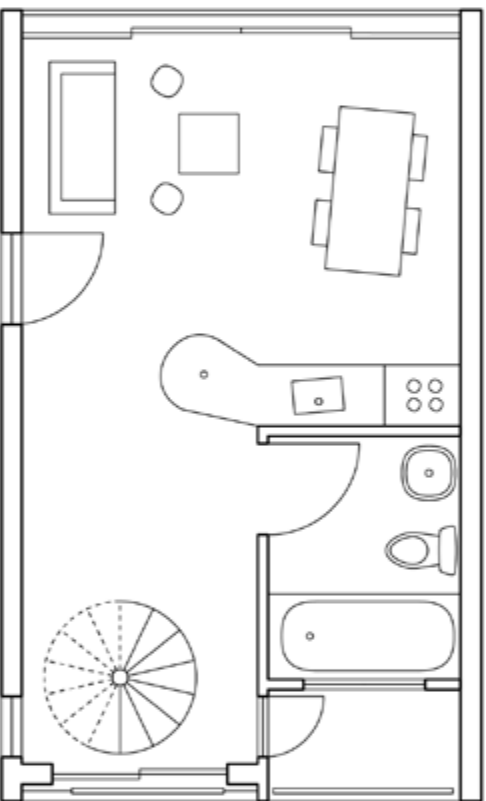
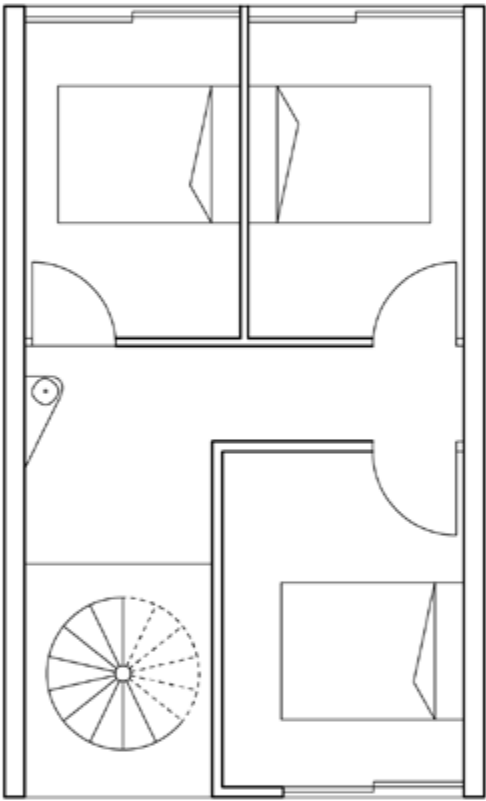




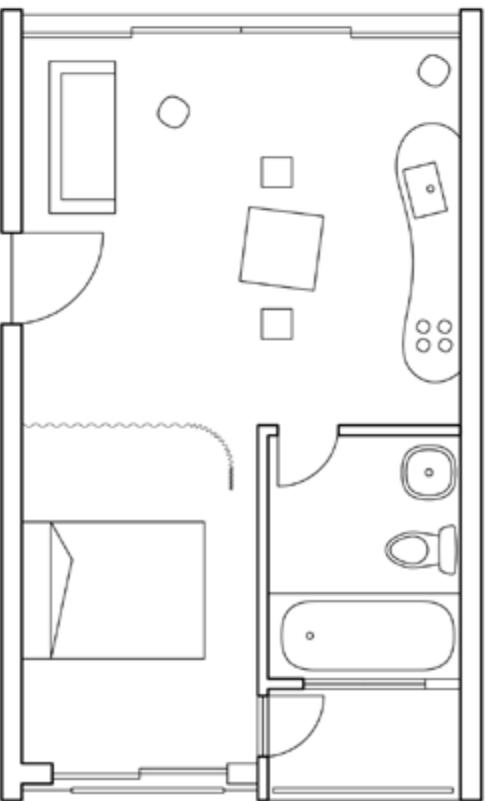
2 bed

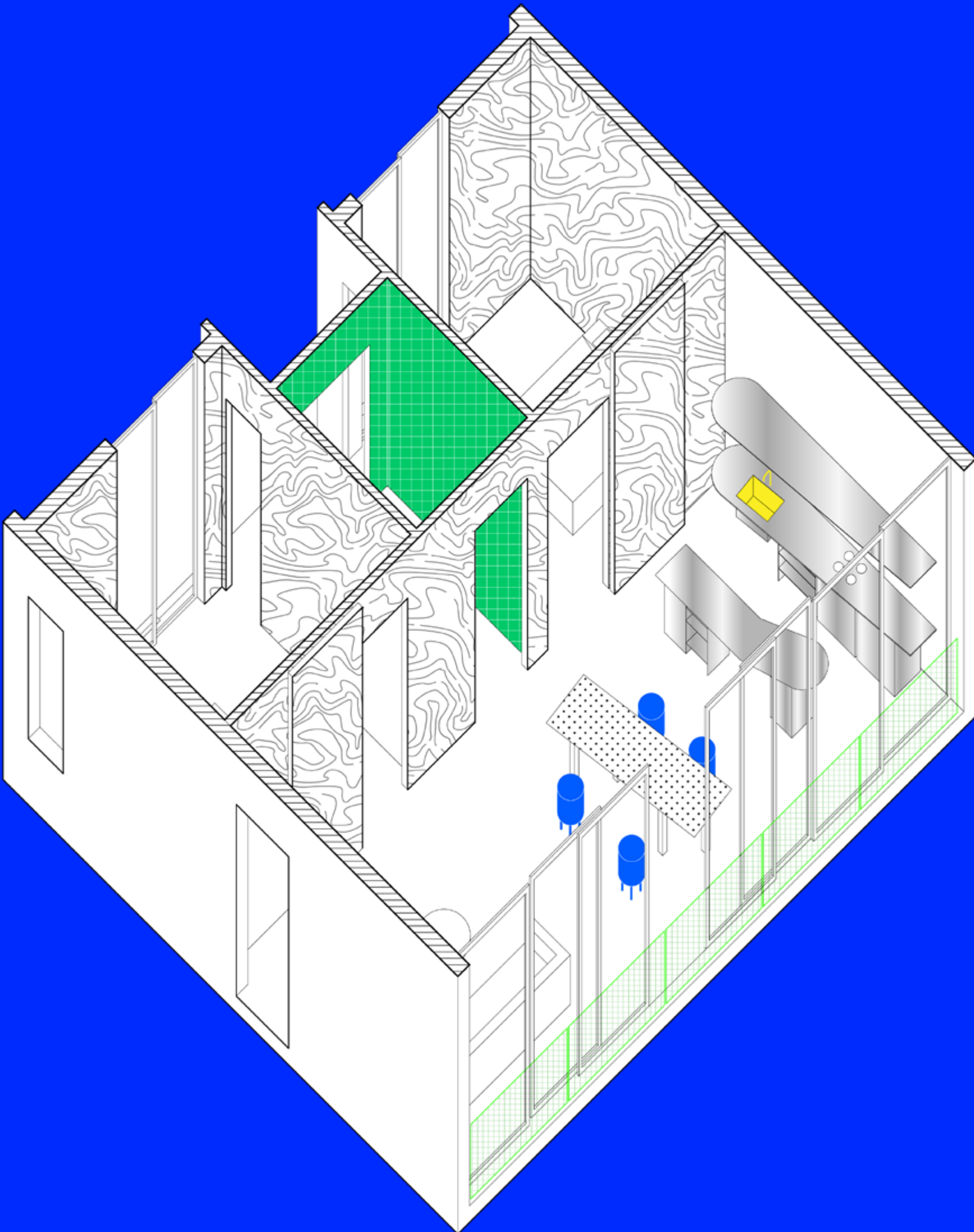


3 bed duplex



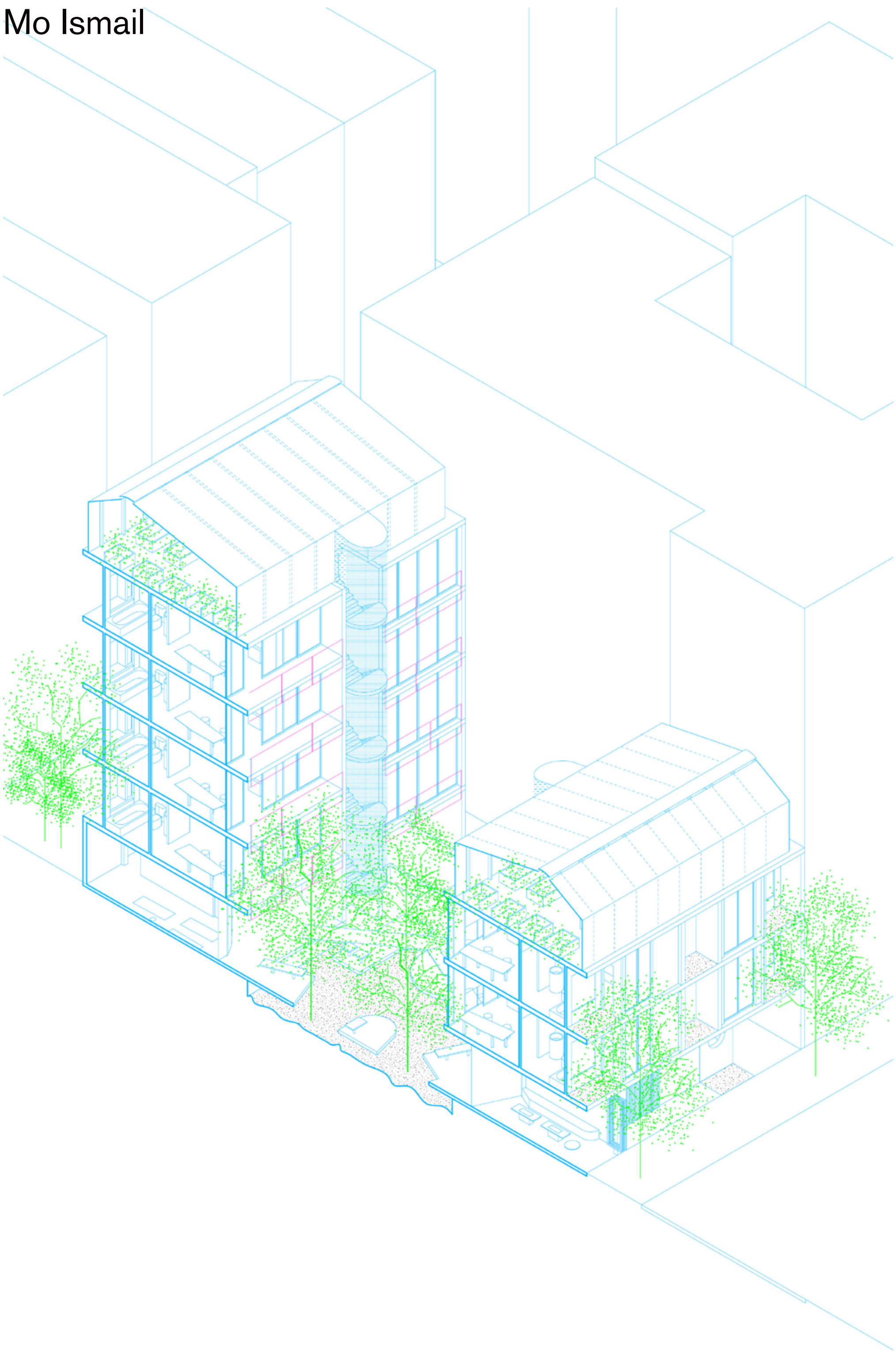
Studio





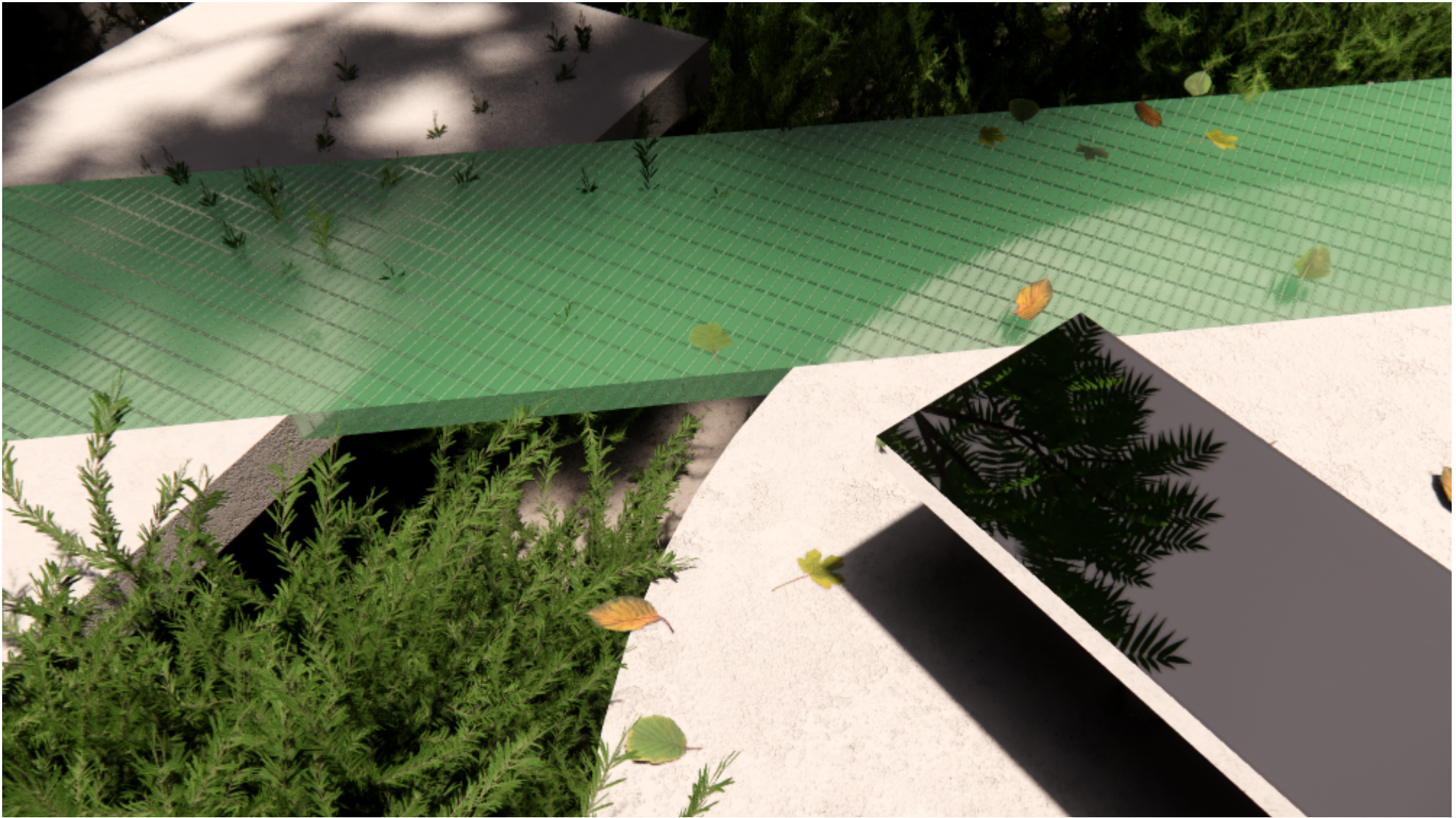
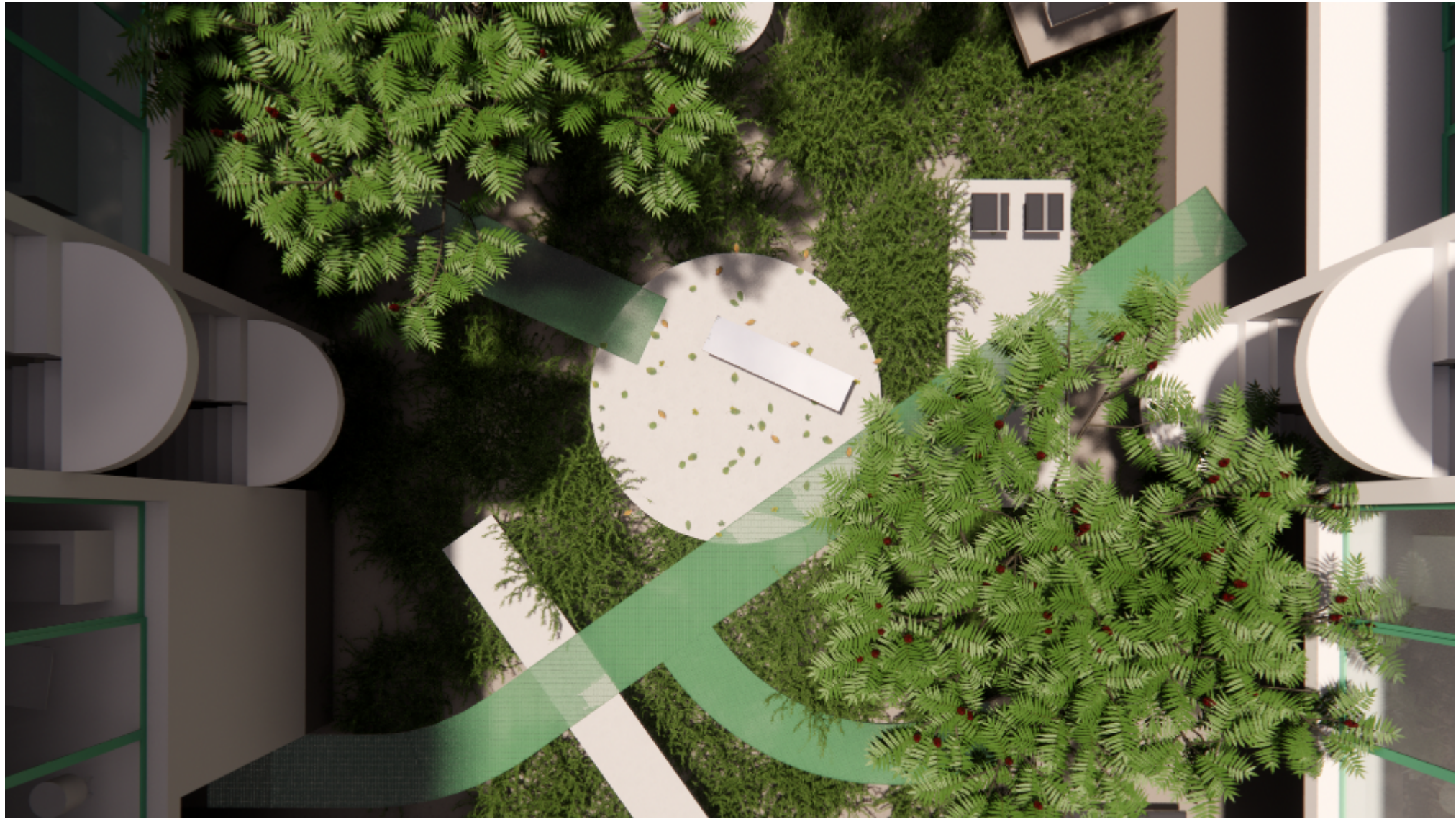
Mo Ismail

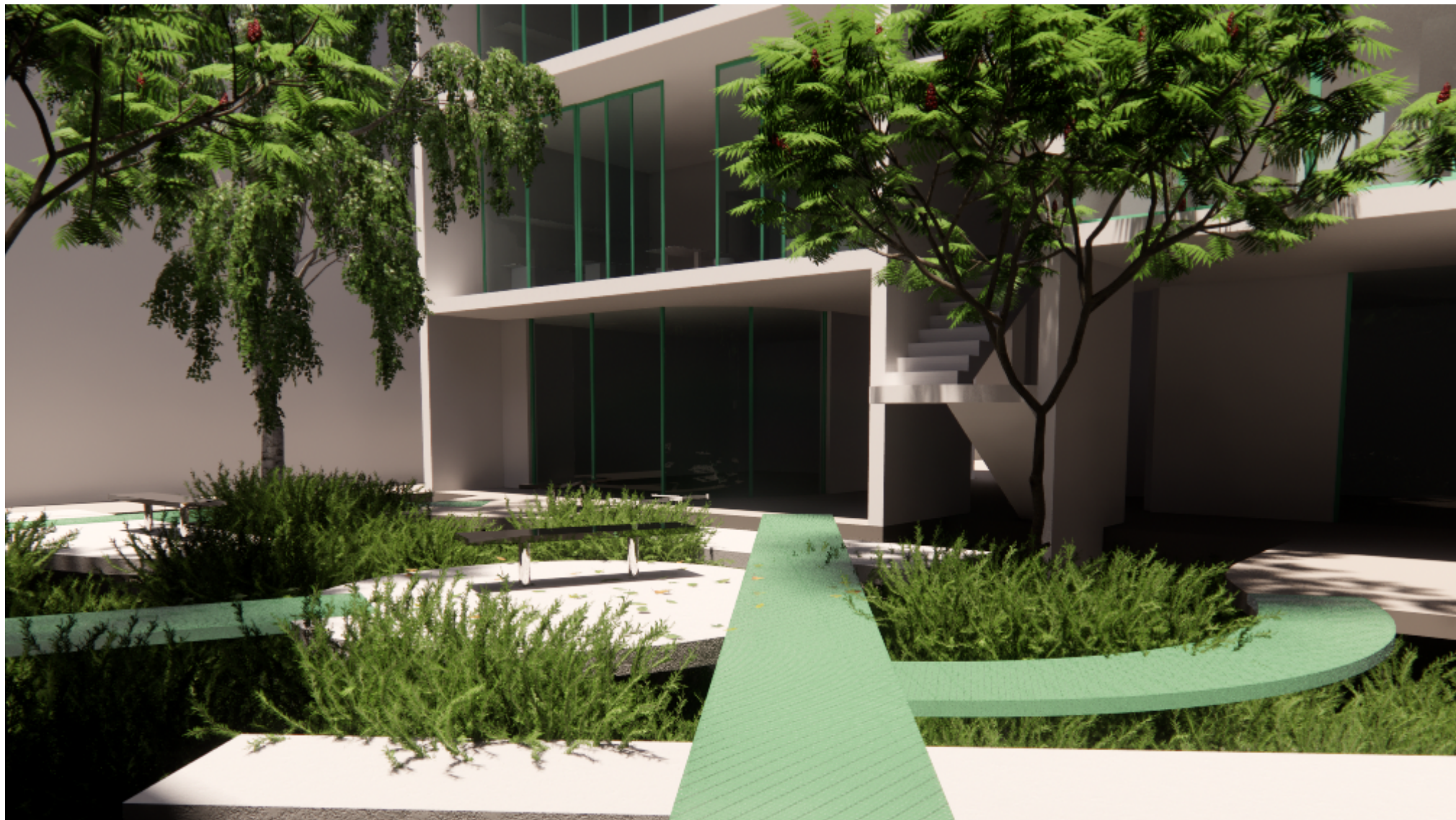
Handshakes

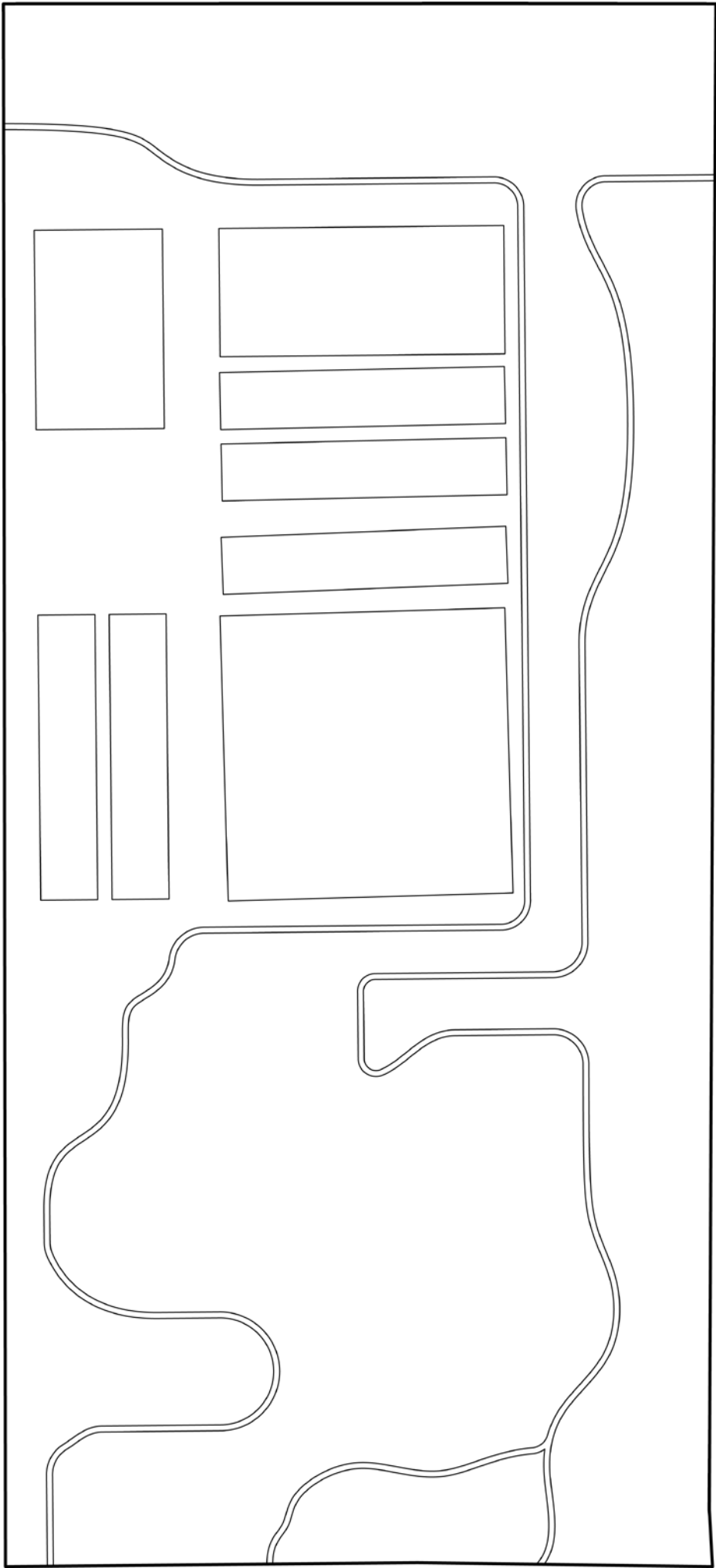


Vacant Spaces

Spring 2024







La Perla Garden
76W 105th Street, NY

Status Quo on La Perla Garden

In considering the La Perla Garden’s future amidst the surrounding context of public housing like NYCHA buildings and nearby public schools, as well as its proximity to Central Park, a delicate balance between urban development and green spaces must be struck. The growing need for additional housing in the area should be met while also preserving and enhancing the garden to ensure its continued vitality following the construction of new residential buildings.

Integrating the garden into the urban fabric can offer numerous benefits to the community, including providing a green sanctuary in the midst of urban density, promoting biodiversity, and offering residents a space for relaxation and recreation. By connecting the garden to the neighboring public housing complexes and schools through designated

pathways or programs, the garden can become a hub for community engagement and education, fostering a sense of connection and ownership among residents.

Moreover, leveraging the proximity to Central Park as an inspiration for design elements within the garden can create a cohesive green network that enhances the overall urban landscape. Drawing upon Central Park’s success in blending natural elements with urban living can guide the development of the La Perla Garden in a way that harmoniously integrates with its surroundings, offering a blueprint for sustainable urban development that prioritizes both housing needs and green spaces.

Keyword

- Fragil
- Greenary
- Sunlight
- Housing
- Private vs. Public

La Perla Garden
Square footage: 5001
Location: Upper West Side

Ownership
Member garden of Manhattan Land Trust

The Manhattan Land Trust is a nonprofit organization that embraces a family of 14 gardens established by gardeners to support and sustain community gardening throughout Manhattan.

Facilities
Farming Plots for 30 Garden Members (4’ x 8’)
1,000 gallons rainwater tank
Stage
Utility Shed
Sitting Area

Activities & Events
Musical Show
Communal Gathering
Holidays Events
Planting and Maintenance
Volunteer Events

Image of La Perla Garden



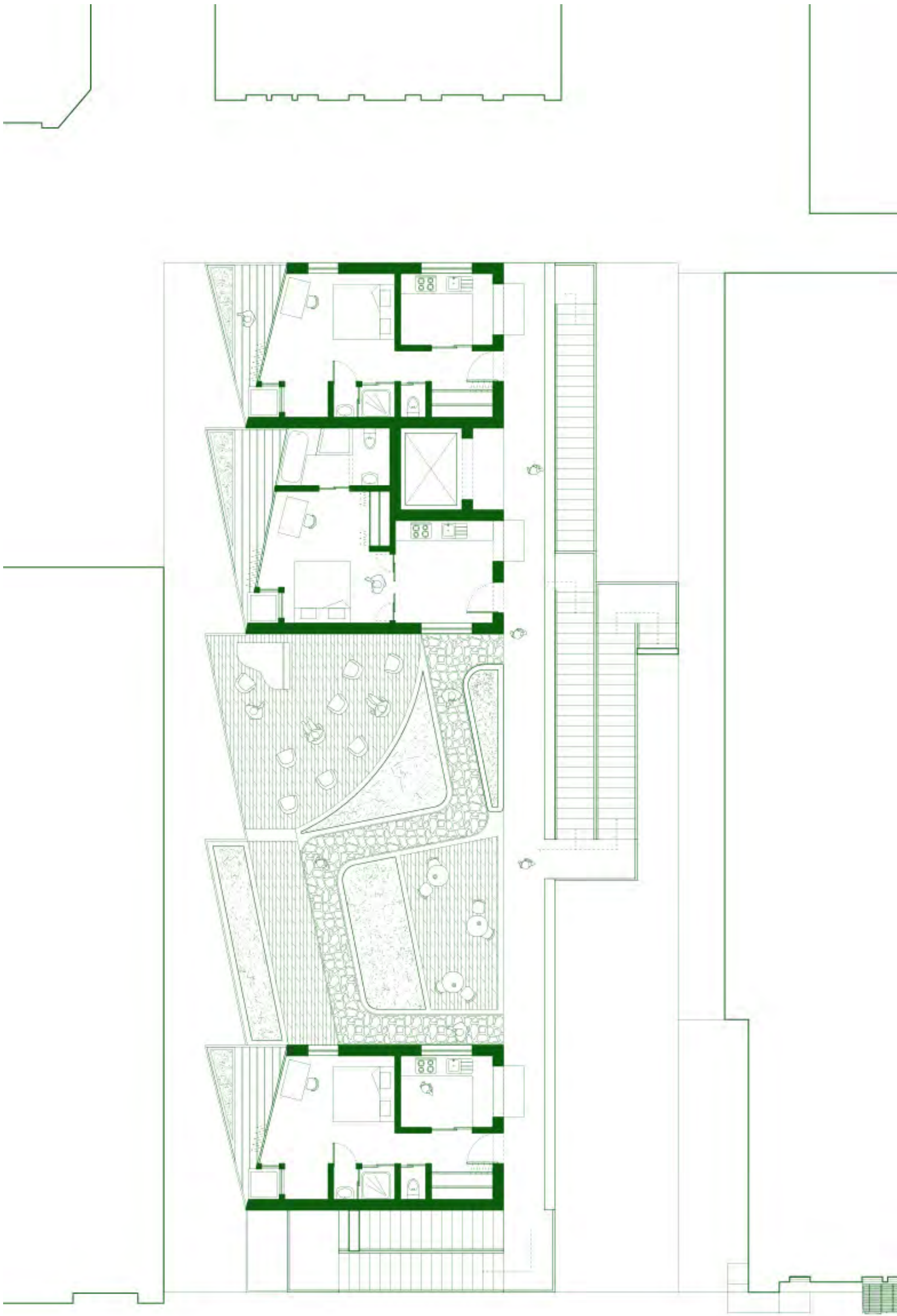




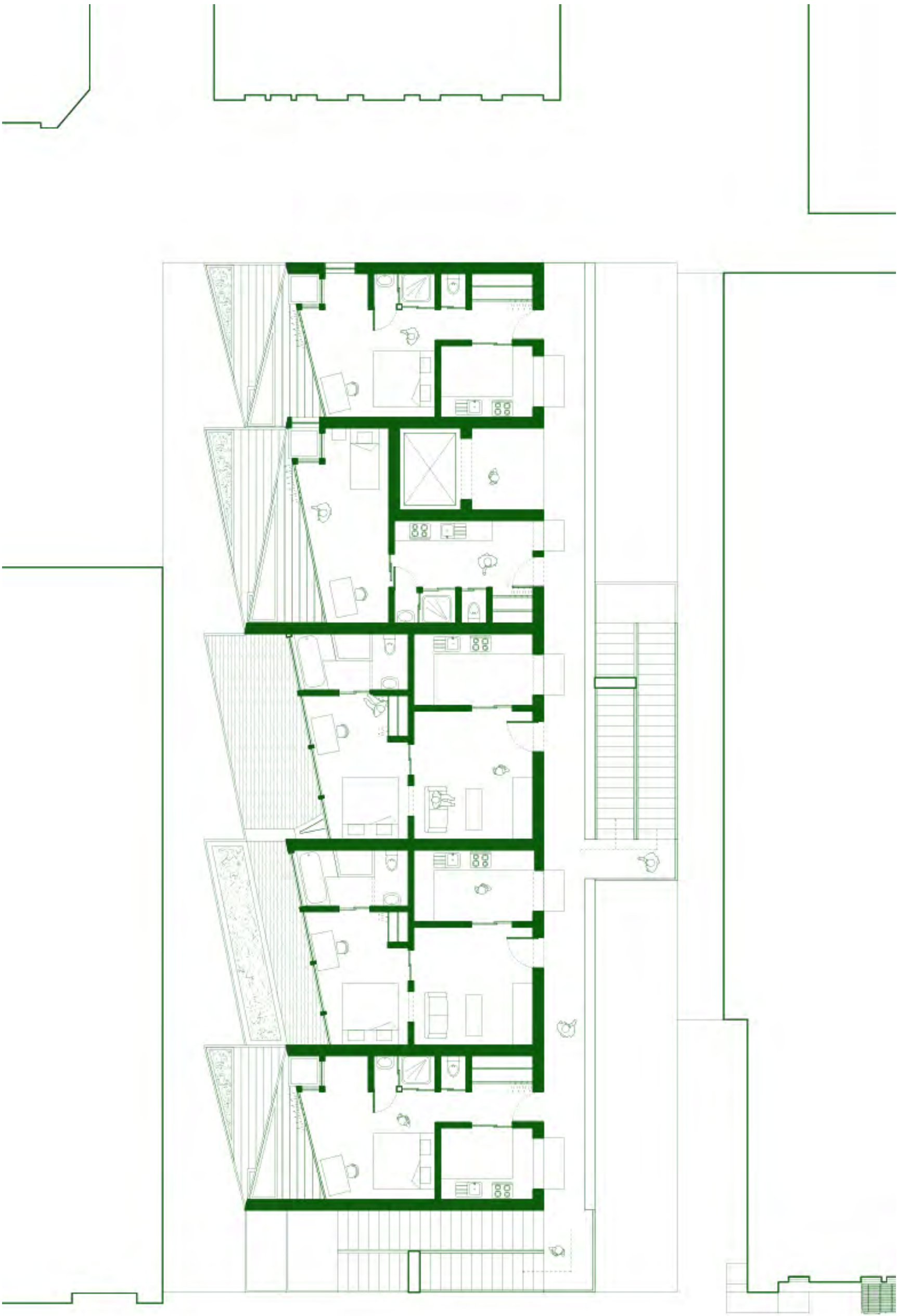




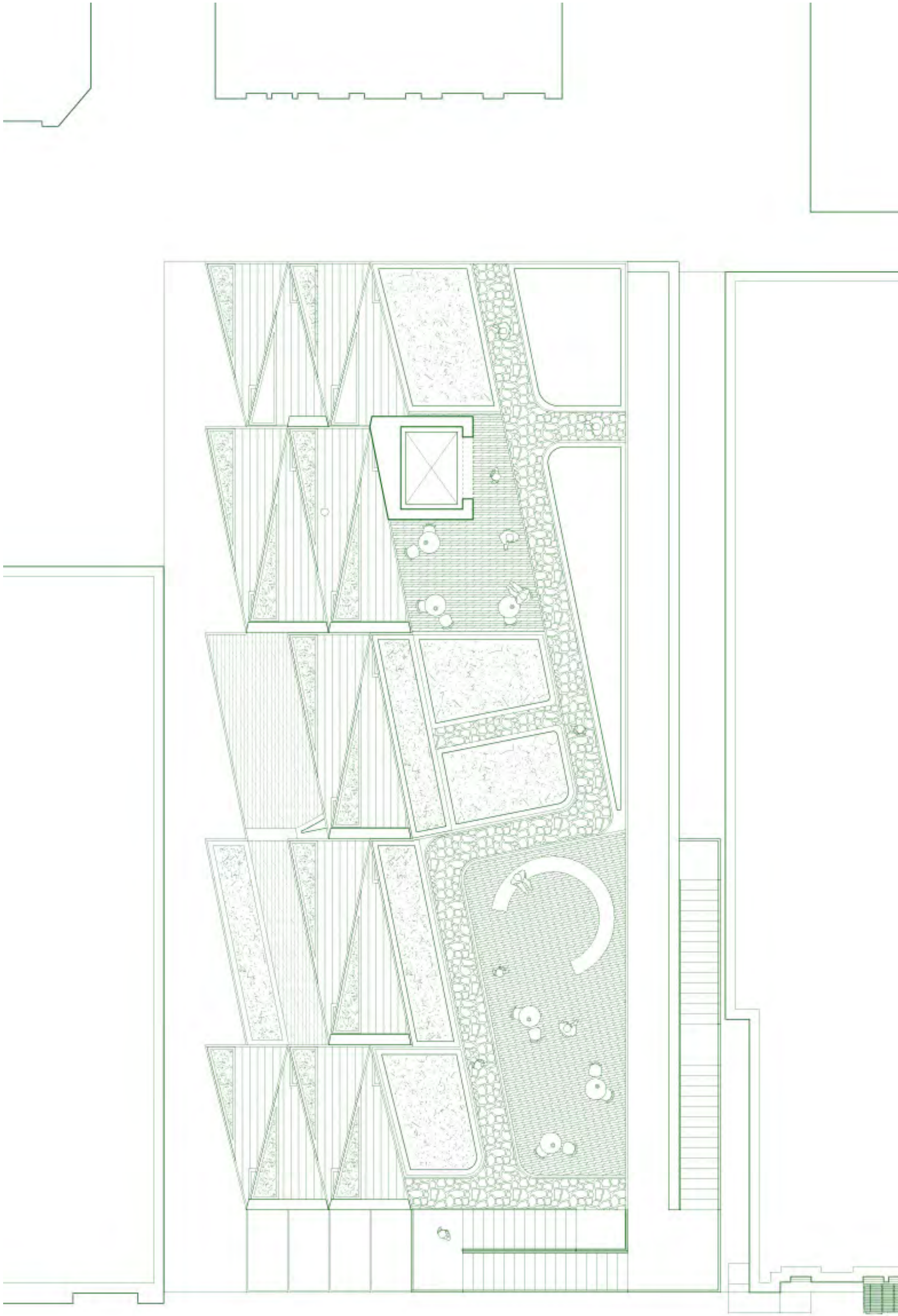




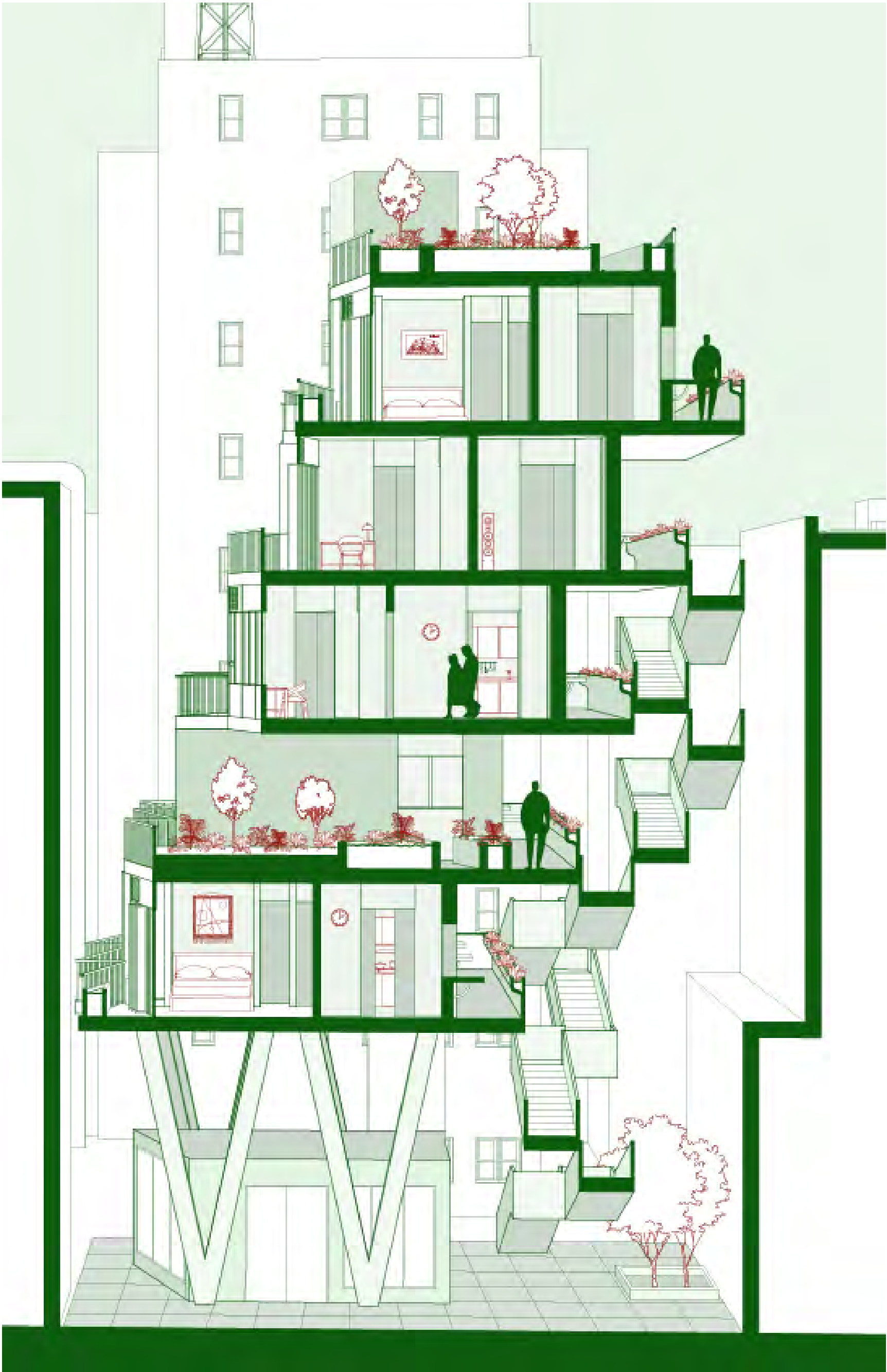
Courtyard Plan



Typical Plan

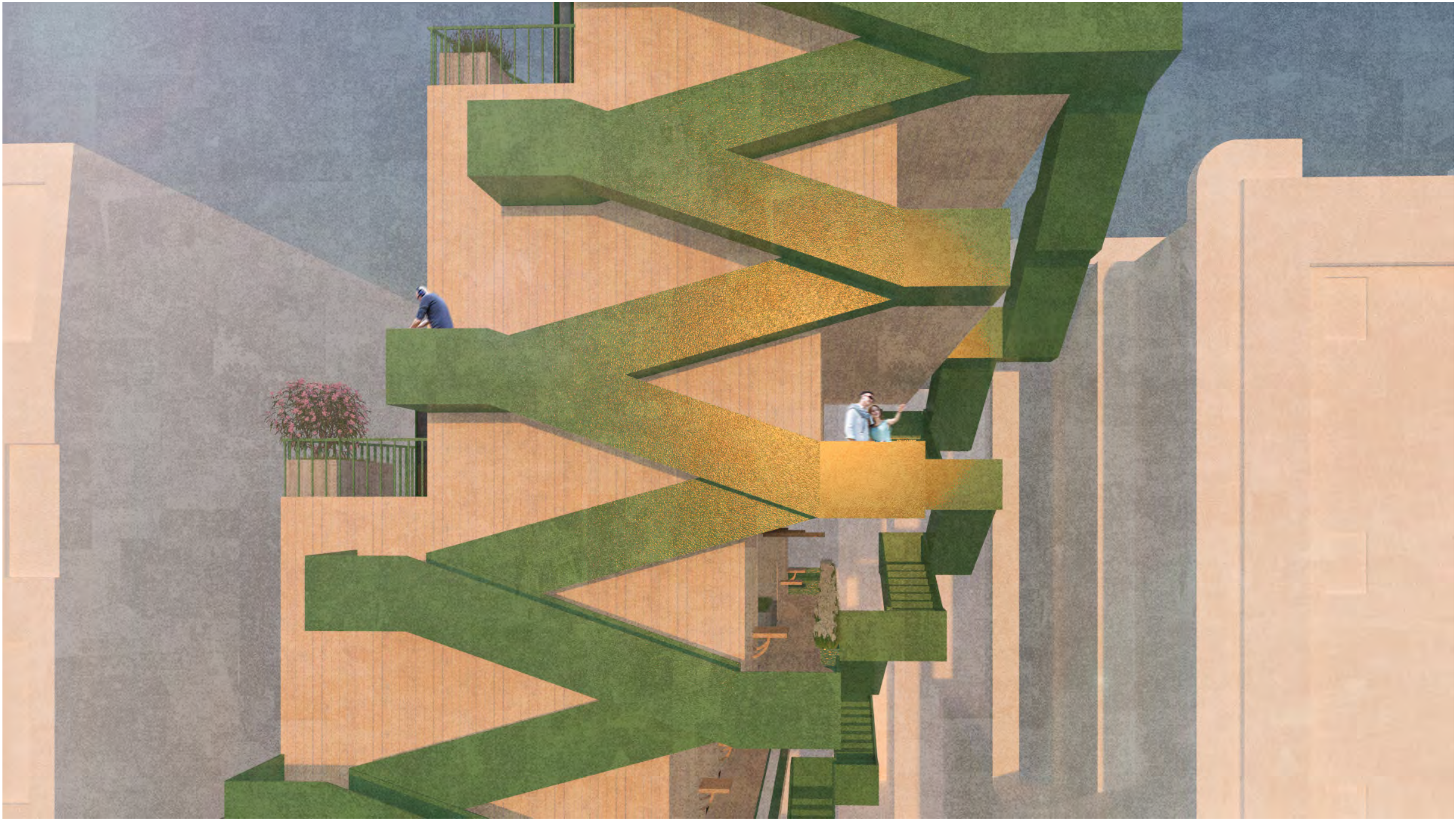


Courtyard Plan



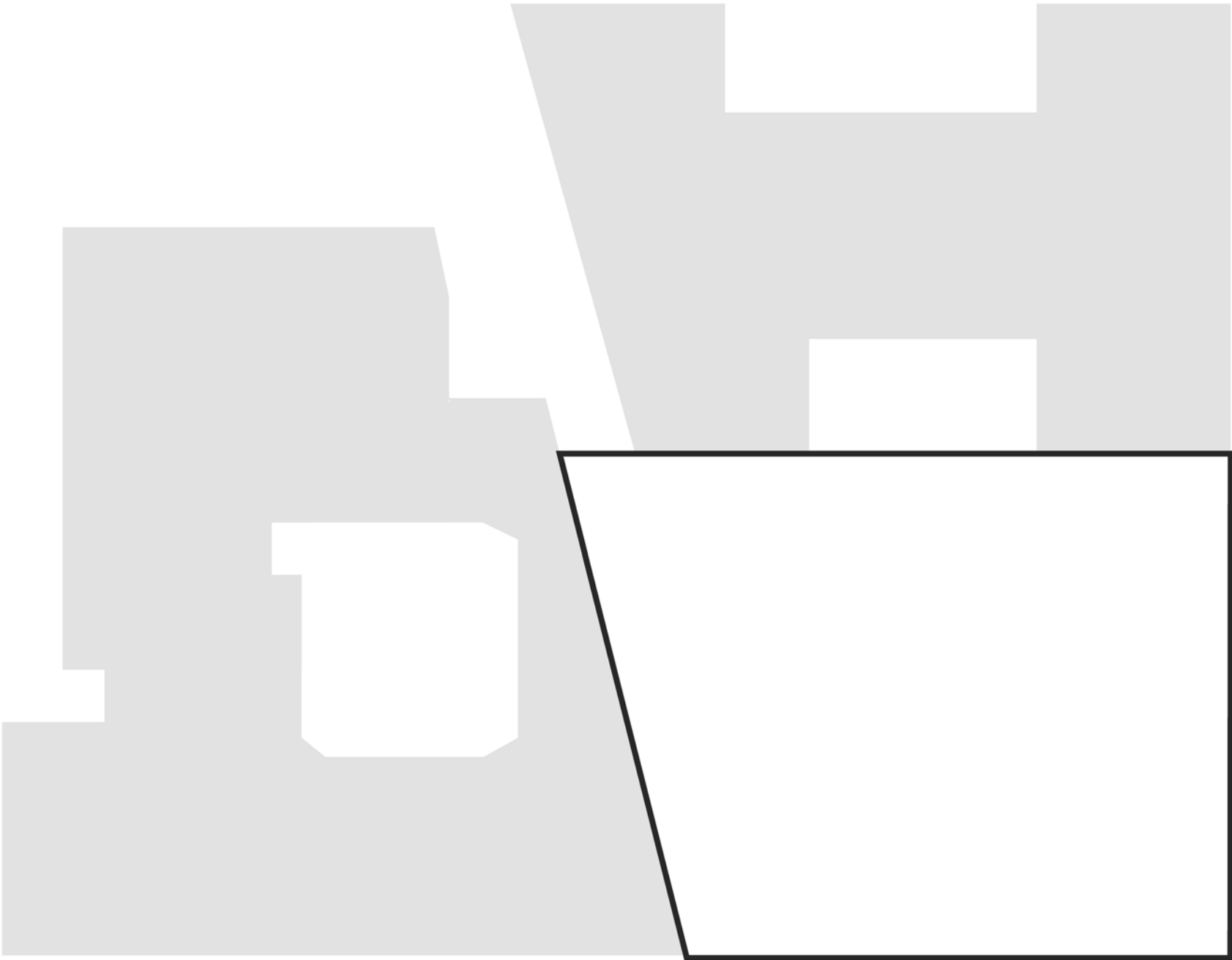
Typical Plan











Amsterdam Garden
501 W 111th St





Objects in Garden——An important element within the site, the scaffolding is also an important element in New York


- 1



wood pavilion
- 2



Scaffolding
- 3



Tall trees

People's Activity——According to the research, people often stay alone in the garden and there is not enough connection

- 1



wondering
- 2



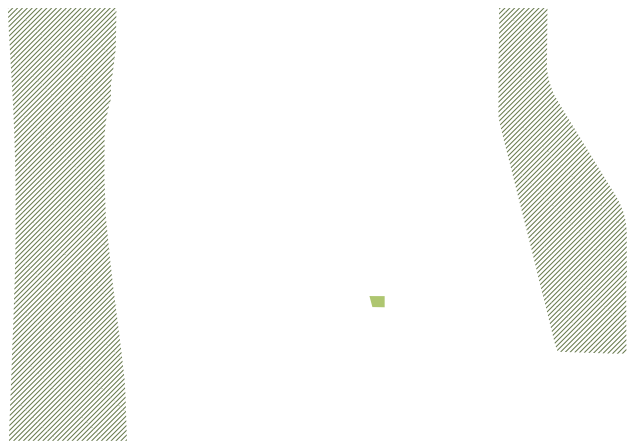
viewing phone
- 3



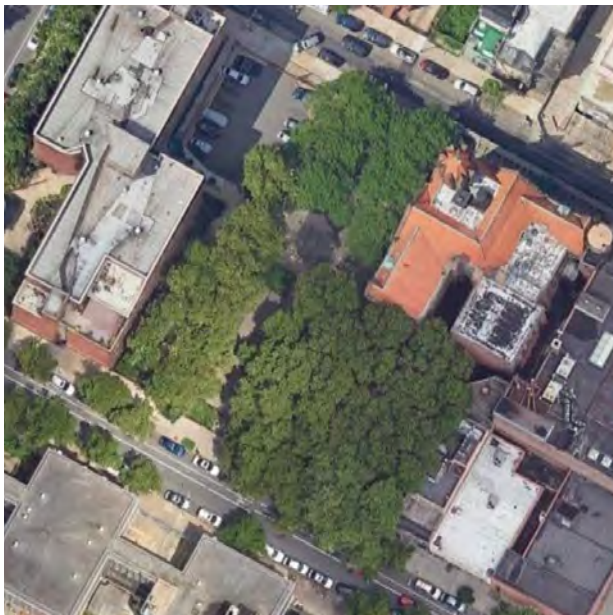
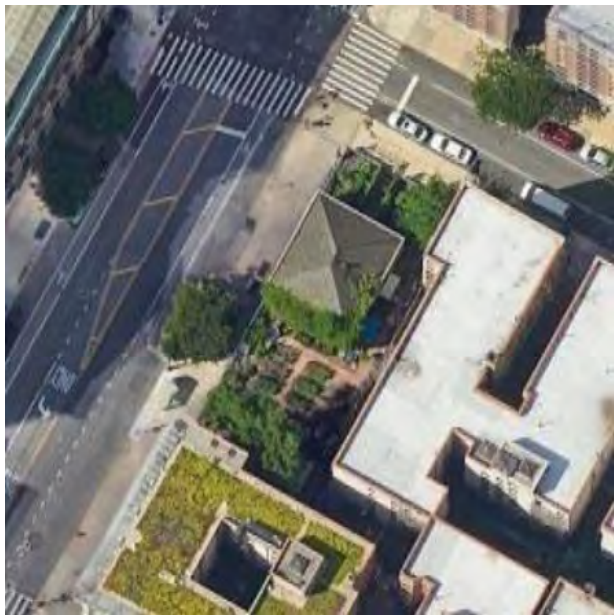
viewing phone

Julia's Garden

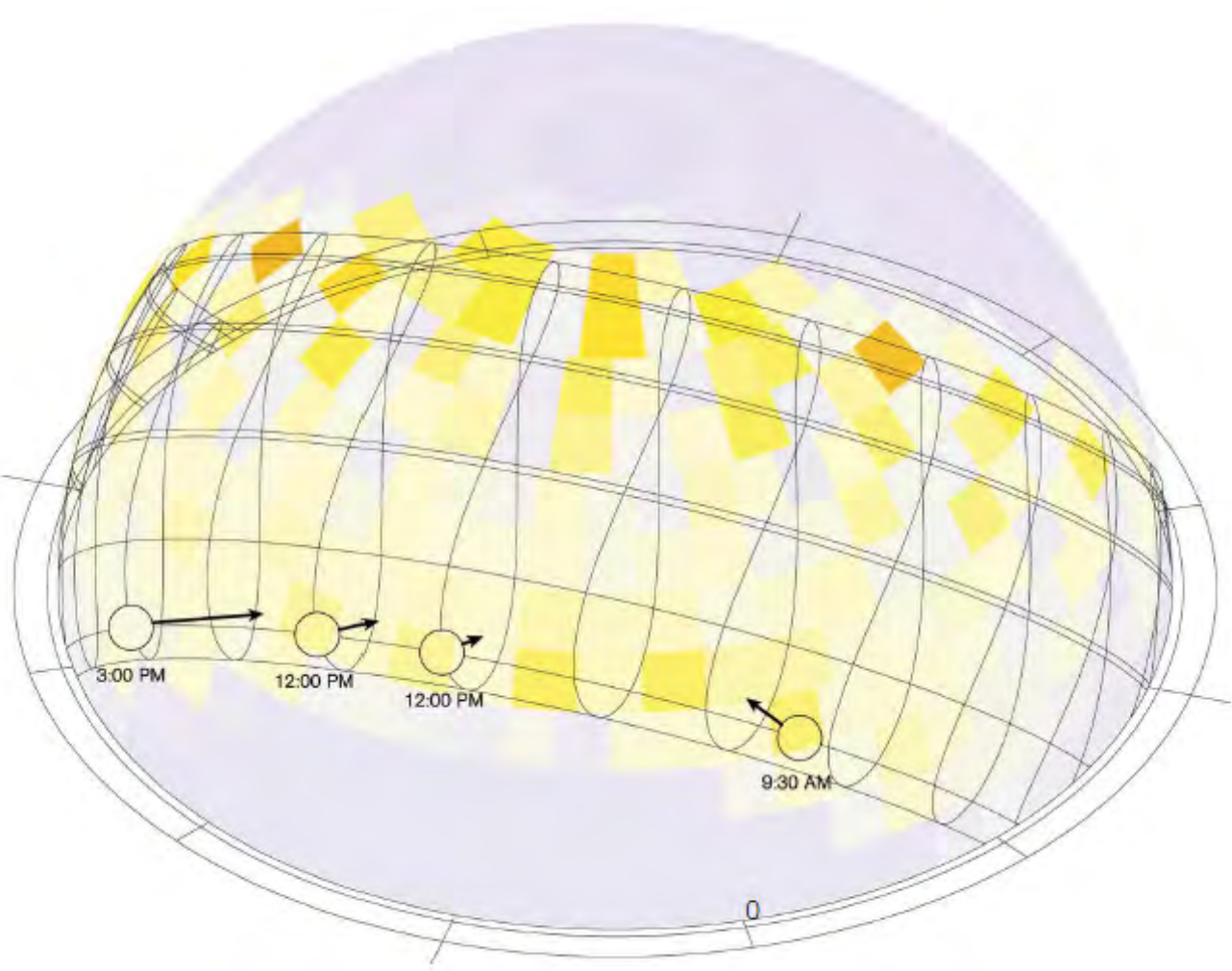
Julia's Garden is named in memory of Julia George - a longtime neighborhood resident. It is a NYC Parks GreenThumb Garden located at West 111th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, on the northwest corner. The garden is not the Peace Fountain site, which is across the street, next to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.



The garden is located between two huge parks on the upper westside. Therefore, the function of the garden should not just be a simple garden, but should also play a role in promoting community connection.



The overall area of the garden is relatively small among community gardens, and because of this, finding additional space upwards has become an inevitable move.



Because the entire site is surrounded by buildings, the lighting conditions are poor. Therefore, looking for space upwards can reasonably avoid the surrounding block-age, and at the same time, the bottom space is divided into community theaters that do not require too much sunlight.



History of the Garden

Judy Elster is the secretary of the garden’s steering committee and a stalwart of the institution in her own right. After a long Saturday of planting echinacea, doing battle with slugs, and trimming overgrown weeds from the garden paths, she sat on the garden’s benches and told me the reason she thought the new name was so apt: “The garden wasn’t named for Julia because she was a donor, or a hotshot. It was because she was someone we could relate to. She was defending her home,” she told me, referring to Julia’s work to prevent the garden and its adjoining apartments from being demolished and their tenants evicted. “They were going to knock down 100-year-old buildings to make a nursing home.” Turning her head to view the garden around us, she said “You and I would have been sitting in a nursing home. And people like her, they got the developers out — peacefully.”



Vacant Spaces

Spring 2024



Vacant Spaces

Spring 2024

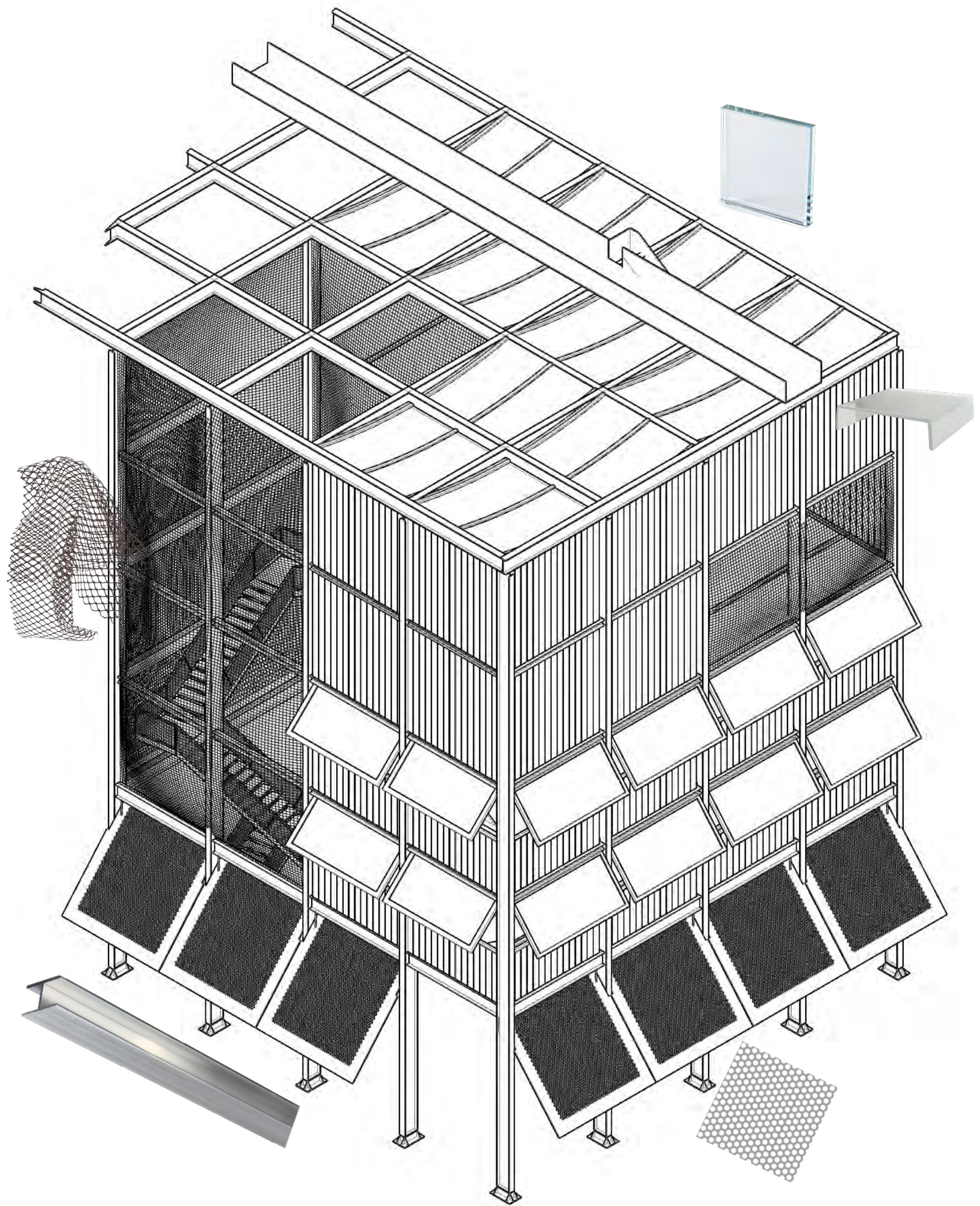


Vacant Spaces

Spring 2024

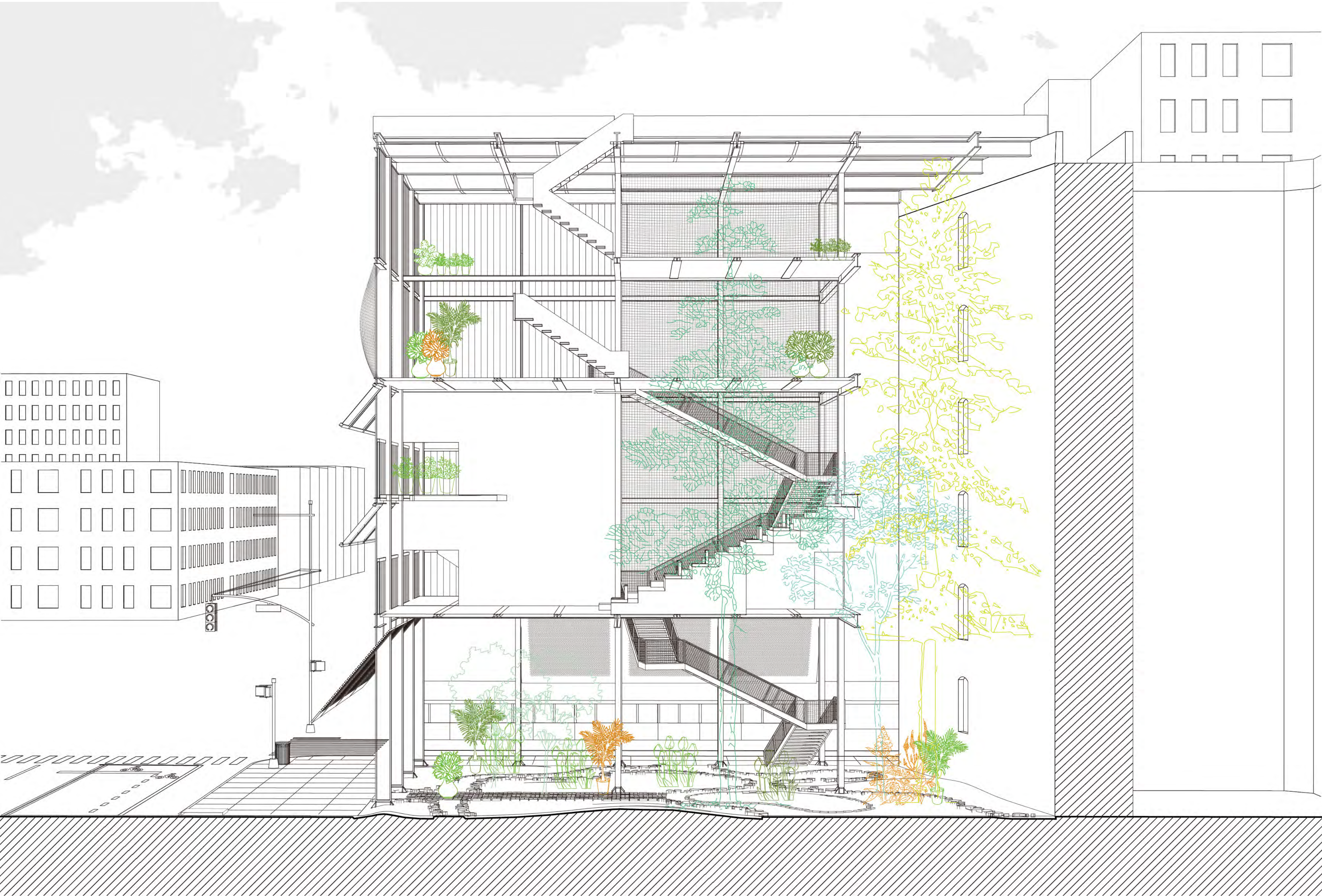
Materials Analysis

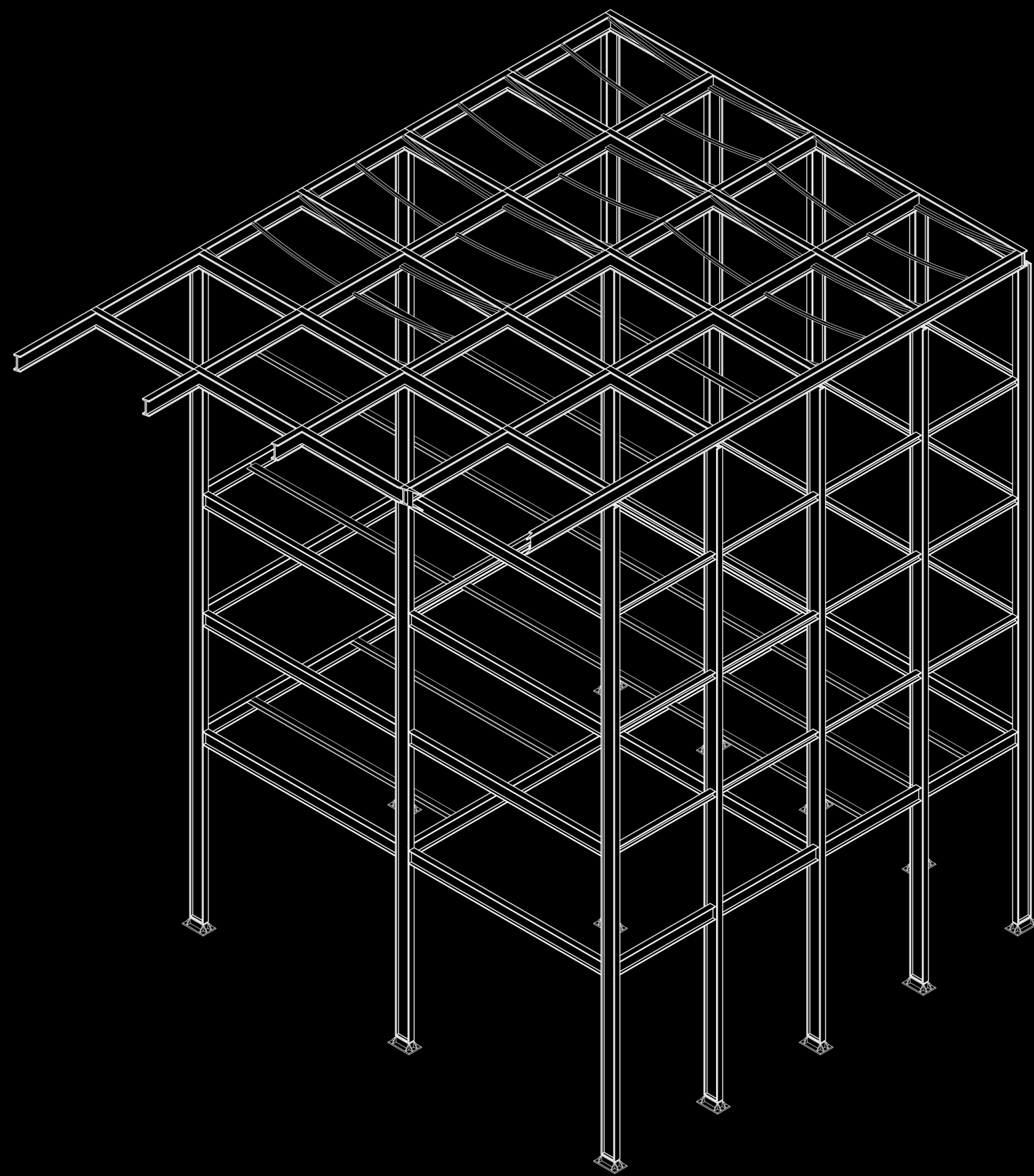
For a new community garden system that requires privacy and light, the choice of materials is particularly critical. Through different penetrating materials such as glass, mesh, and perforated aluminum panels with different transparency, the building's facades in all directions form a unique system.



Vacant Spaces

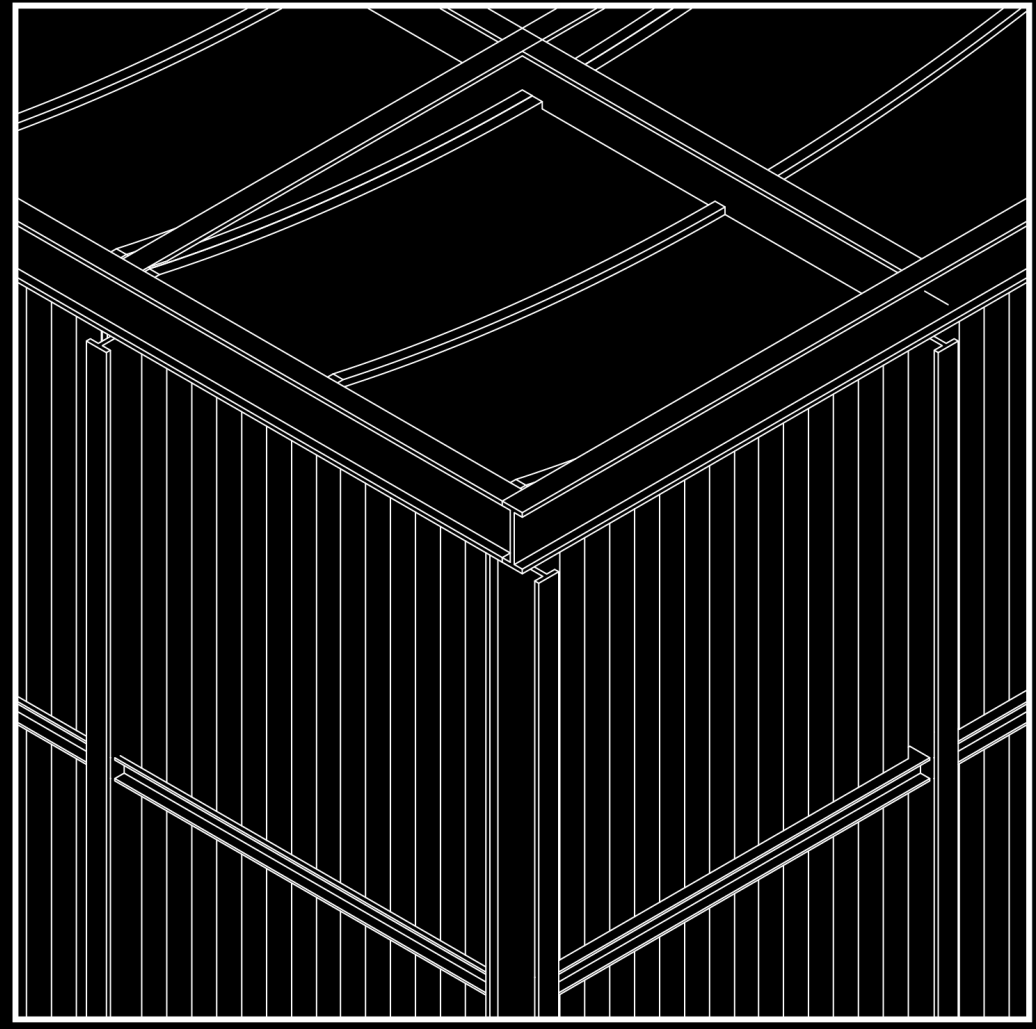
Spring 2024



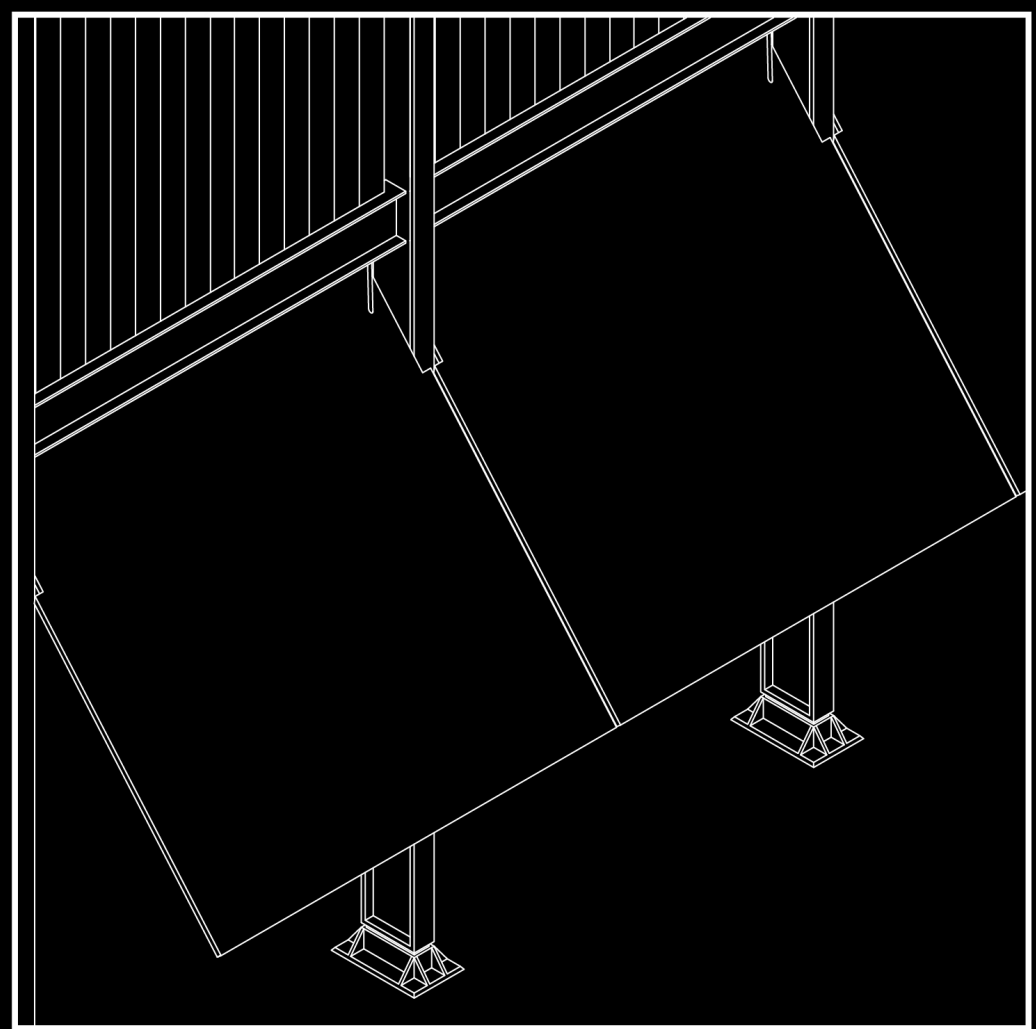


Structurally, the columns on the inside of the building are sparser than on the outside, aiming to make the internal space more open. At the same time, the beams at corresponding positions are also thickened

The rainwater collection system on the roof uses curved glass to facilitate collecting



The perforated plate plays a role in reducing barriers and welcoming by imitating the storefront





Given to the transparent facade, the original tall trees inside the site can be seen from the street



Columns integrate with the existing garden space and can be used as a community exhibition space



The building floors are all made of glass to ensure the lighting of the bottom garden

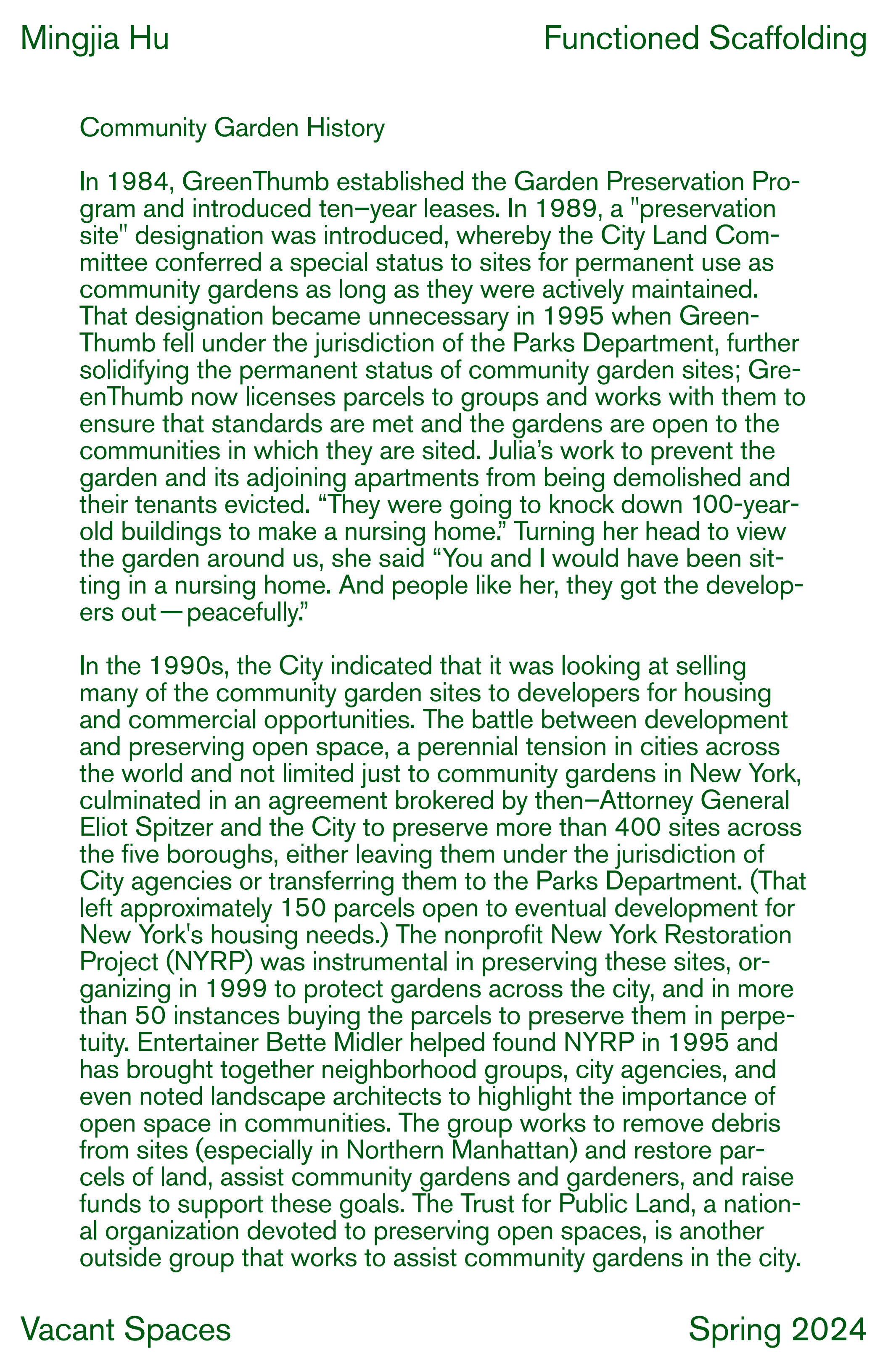


Mingjia Hu

Functioned Scaffolding

Vacant Spaces

Spring 2024



Mingjia Hu

Functioned Scaffolding

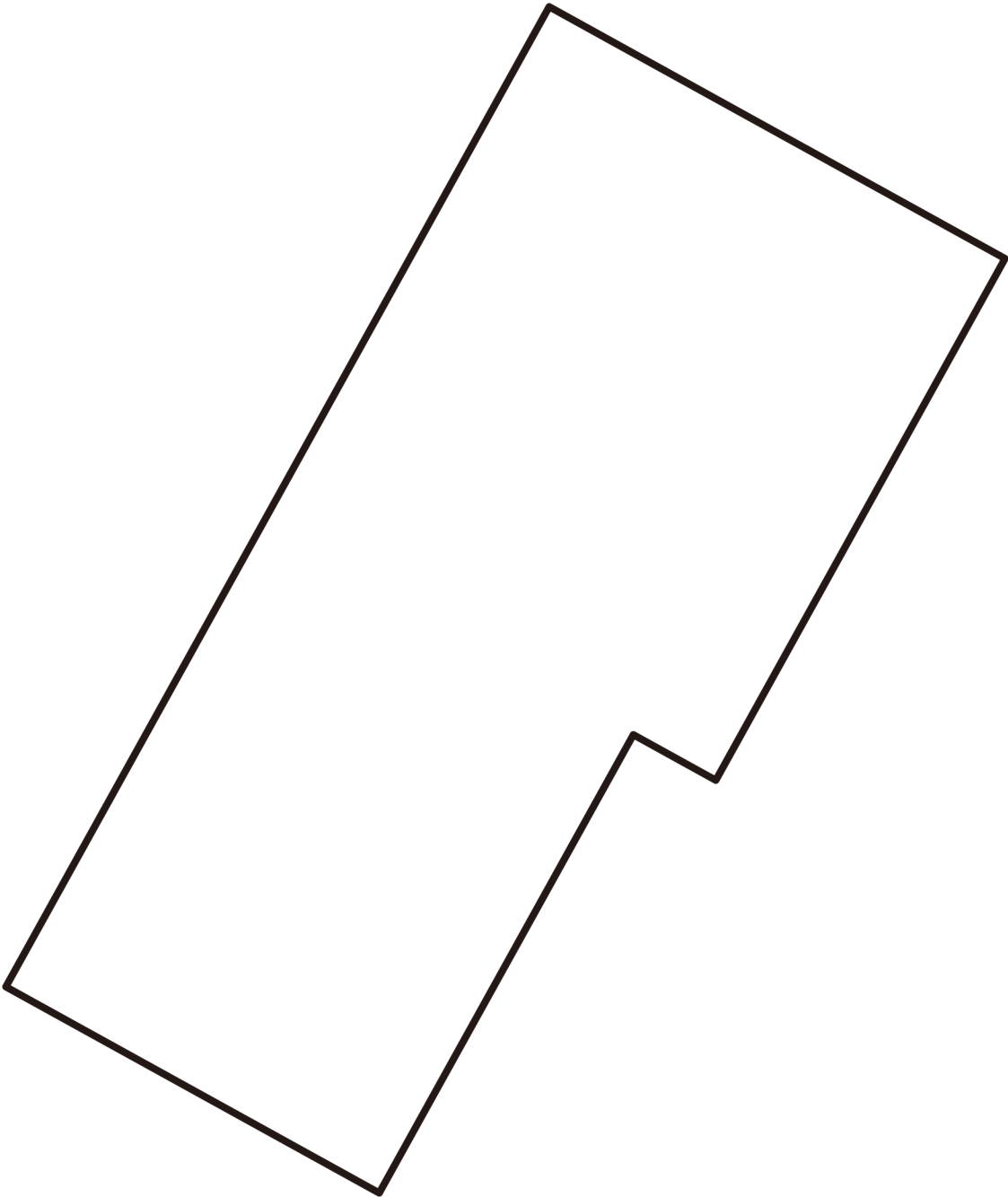
Community Garden History

In 1984, GreenThumb established the Garden Preservation Program and introduced ten-year leases. In 1989, a "preservation site" designation was introduced, whereby the City Land Committee conferred a special status to sites for permanent use as community gardens as long as they were actively maintained. That designation became unnecessary in 1995 when GreenThumb fell under the jurisdiction of the Parks Department, further solidifying the permanent status of community garden sites; GreenThumb now licenses parcels to groups and works with them to ensure that standards are met and the gardens are open to the communities in which they are sited. Julia's work to prevent the garden and its adjoining apartments from being demolished and their tenants evicted. "They were going to knock down 100-year-old buildings to make a nursing home." Turning her head to view the garden around us, she said "You and I would have been sitting in a nursing home. And people like her, they got the developers out — peacefully."

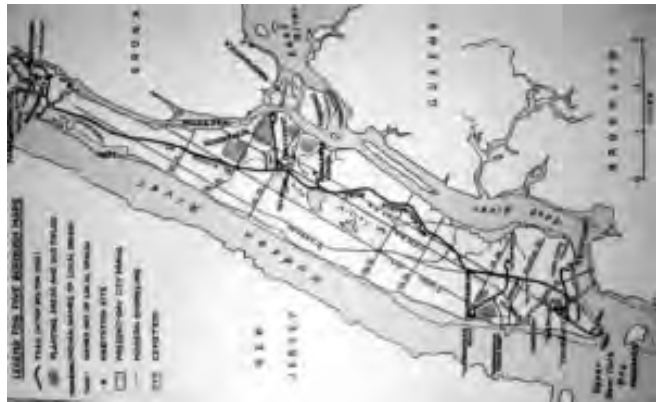
In the 1990s, the City indicated that it was looking at selling many of the community garden sites to developers for housing and commercial opportunities. The battle between development and preserving open space, a perennial tension in cities across the world and not limited just to community gardens in New York, culminated in an agreement brokered by then-Attorney General Eliot Spitzer and the City to preserve more than 400 sites across the five boroughs, either leaving them under the jurisdiction of City agencies or transferring them to the Parks Department. (That left approximately 150 parcels open to eventual development for New York's housing needs.) The nonprofit New York Restoration Project (NYRP) was instrumental in preserving these sites, organizing in 1999 to protect gardens across the city, and in more than 50 instances buying the parcels to preserve them in perpetuity. Entertainer Bette Midler helped found NYRP in 1995 and has brought together neighborhood groups, city agencies, and even noted landscape architects to highlight the importance of open space in communities. The group works to remove debris from sites (especially in Northern Manhattan) and restore parcels of land, assist community gardens and gardeners, and raise funds to support these goals. The Trust for Public Land, a national organization devoted to preserving open spaces, is another outside group that works to assist community gardens in the city.

Vacant Spaces

Spring 2024



West Side Community Garden
123 W 89th St



Precolonial- Lenape

Early Colonial- Bloemendall



1760- Aphorp Elmwood Mansion

1828- Elmpark (Dance Hall)



1888- Episcopal St.Agnes Chapel



1970s- Slummization West Side Urban Renewal Area (86-97th St)

1976- Neighbors Voluntarily Start Garden

1983- Incorporated into New York Non Profit Organization with help of Trust for Public Land

1985- Developer Kretchmer & Wasserman earn Development Rights

1985- Negotiation with Developers and Community Board 7 and Earn the Permanent Garen Status

1987- Construction Began



1988- Garden Opened

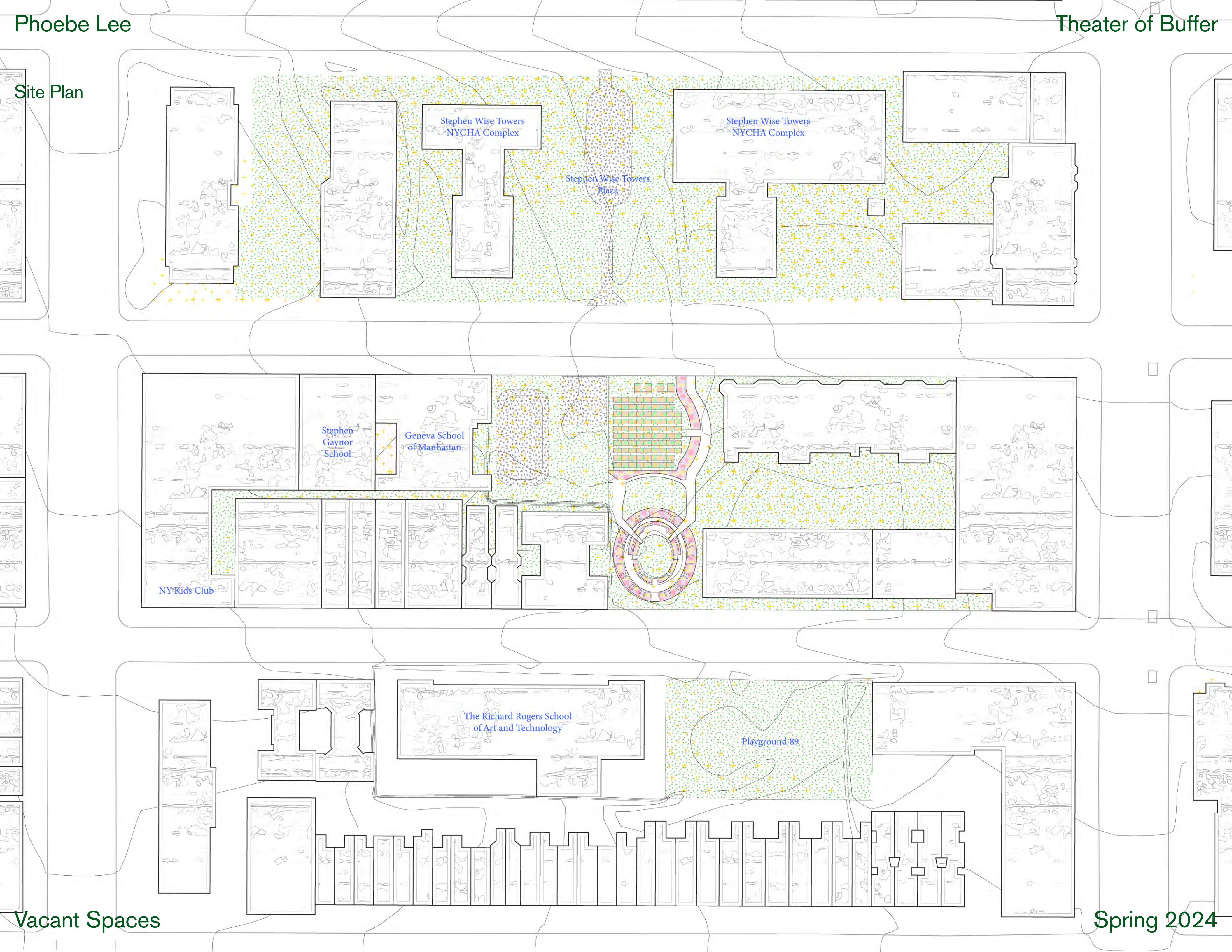
Located at 123 W 89th St, New York, West Side Community Garden serves as a center for continuum of public green spaces from 88th to 91st street. It is a result of neighbors' and parents' strenuous efforts to transform what was once a slummed area for students. From their voluntary efforts to start the garden, they were also able to persuade the developers that purchased the land, start a non-profit organization, and get the help from Trust for Public Land. With annual tulip festivals, public volunteers, and pedestrians strolling daily, this garden now remains vigorous.

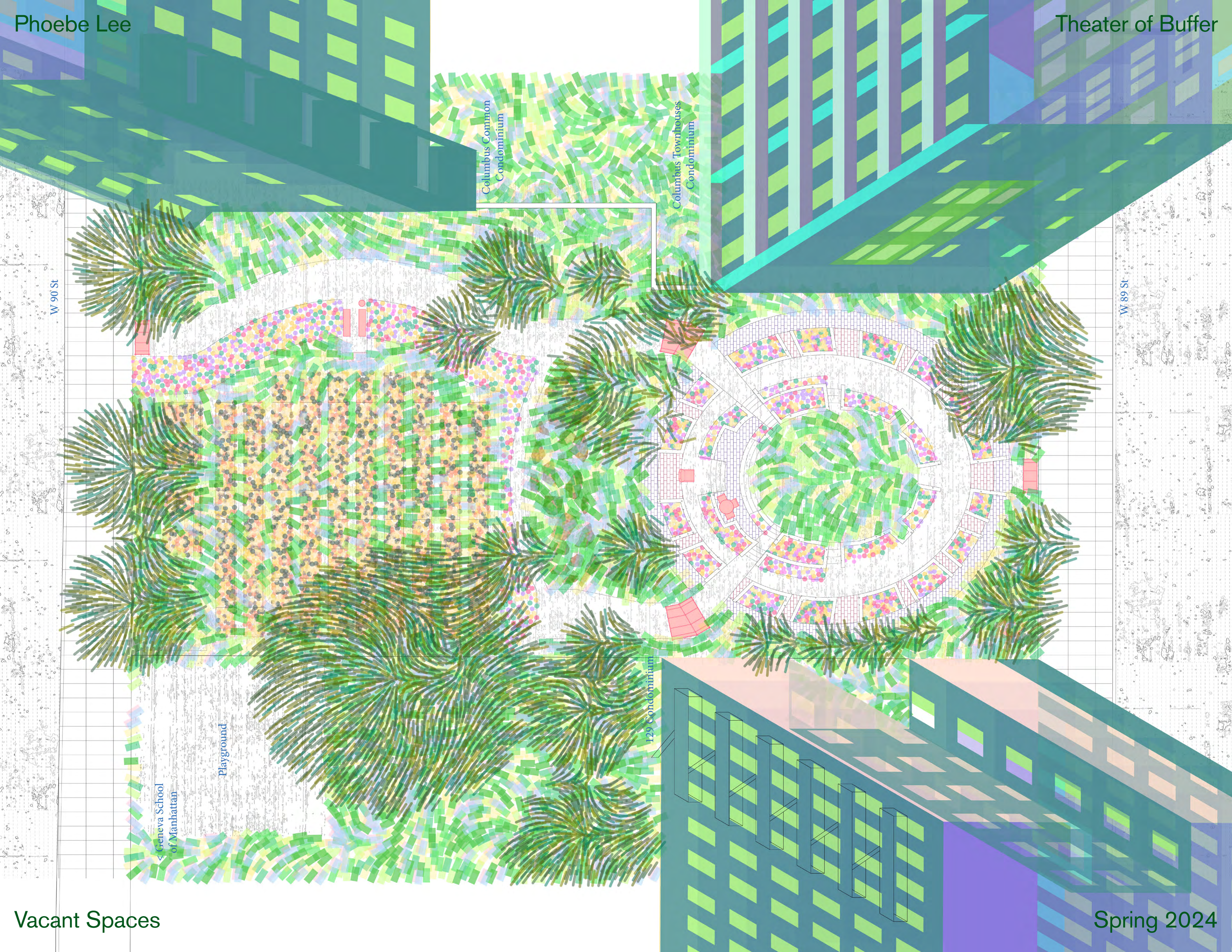
West Side Community Garden plays a dichotomy of form which also represents a dichotomy of programs. One is elliptical sunken ground, surrounded by flower beds and also used as performance spaces. The other is arrays of crop beds, surrounded by mesh fences and used by members. While the former uses a language of a center, the latter uses that of axes and grid. While the former is public, the latter is private. With a pathway that goes around the latter, the garden allows passing through the whole block.

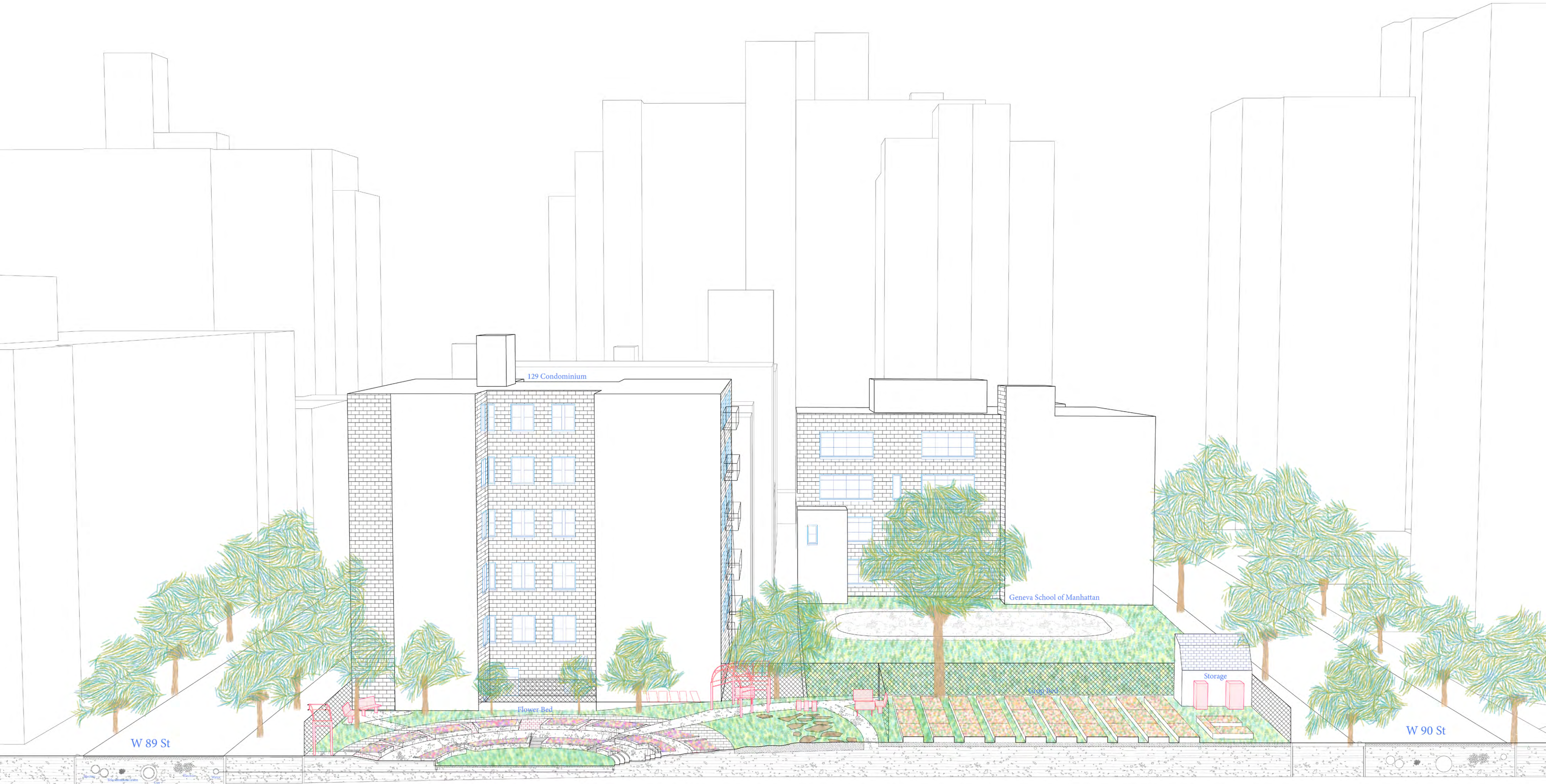
On top of this artificial dichotomy, nature sprawls on its own way, especially in winter, as the plants are less managed. The dialectic between artificial and nature that has been on forever, even in pre-colonial, can be also seen in the facades surrounding the garden and the unmanaged plants.



Site Plan







The dichotomy of private and public and the dialectics between nature and artificial intensifies when the lot is introduced a new housing. While housing is always in shortage in NYC, how can a newly built residence communicate with the existing fabric of community? This project penetrates a new housing in the existing lot of Westside Community Garden, creating a new public pathway underneath, enhanced amphitheater and enclosed community spaces.

In case of dichotomy, the need of daylight and view of a residence conflicts with the need of privacy from the community garden. This project approaches this with buffers by balconies, arcades, and vine arches. While the housings are all uplifted from the ground, enclosed public spaces buffers from outside with arcades that becomes a new public pathway. Then, the raised housings buffers from outside with green balconies. The private crop beds are also intersected with public crop beds, while the crop bed area is filtered from outside by vine arches.

In case of dialectics, the architecture once again introduces the artificial direction to control the nature. This project uses strong formatic languages of grid, axis, and center that tries to shape the vacant lot of sprawling nature to a livable place. However, it also leaves room behind that nature can again sprawl upon - the green balconies and vine arches. After the building is erected and occupied by people, the act of gardening in these area will become the communication between the human and sprawling nature.



Perspective Section
From 89th Street
Showing Community
Kitchen, Orangerie,
Amphitheater, New
Housing Units



Outworn Amphitheater

Circular-shaped type without enough drainage, Wet stains and corrosion along wooden steps, Not enough seating spaces
Semi-circular type with water flow to one side, Orangerie for storing plants during winter and stage background
Flower beds and seatings provided

Amphitheater with Orangerie



Separation of Public and Private

Private gardening area with fenced boundary
Lack of storage spaces causing mess inside fence, Dichotomy with strict boundary without layers
Arcaded public pathway in the center of garden
Vine arches that filters people to private areas
Public and private crop beds intersecting

Buffered Private Garden



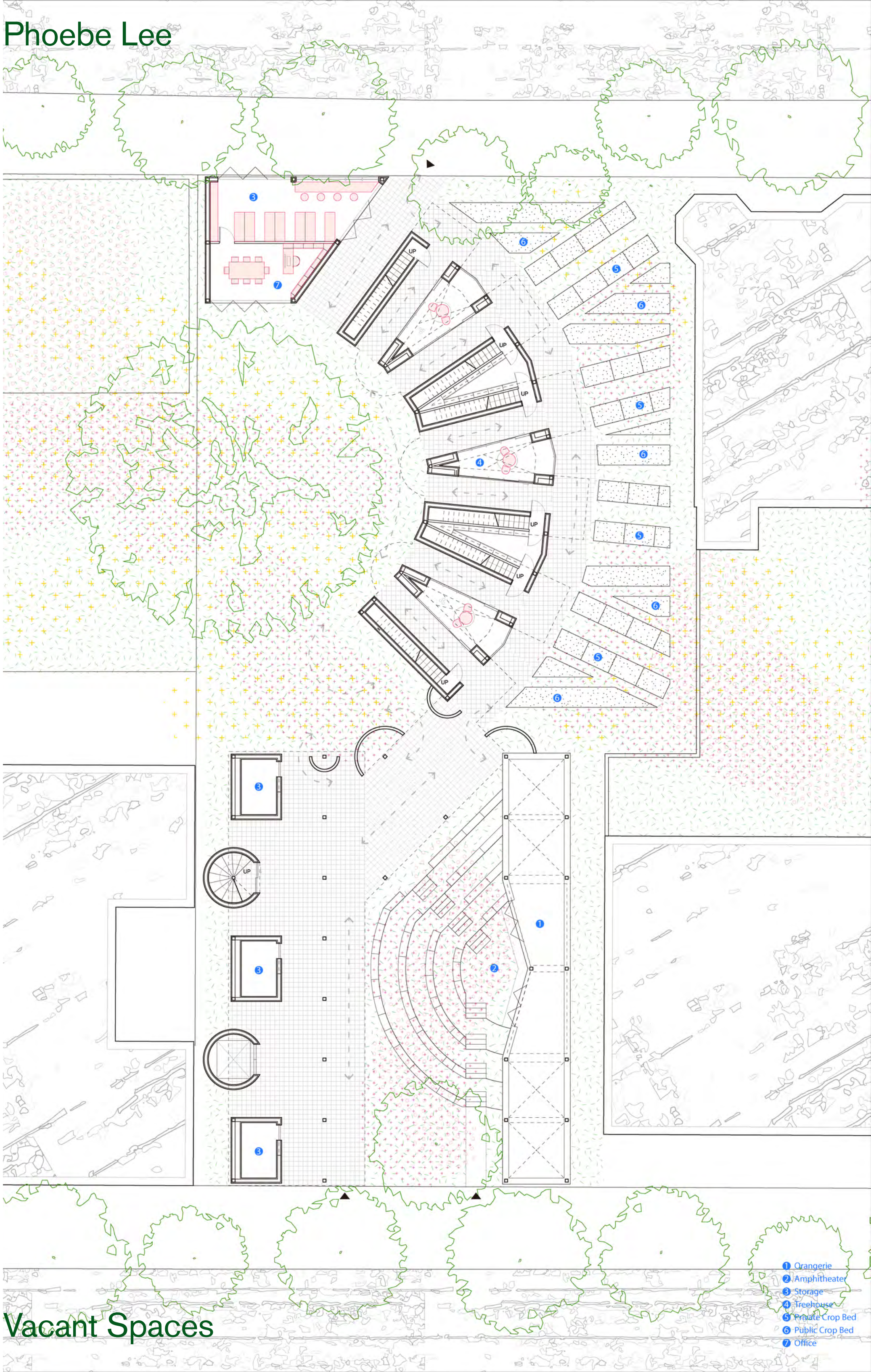
Lack of Community Spaces

Not enough enclosed community, office, and storage spaces

Community Spaces

Public kitchen and seating area for gathering

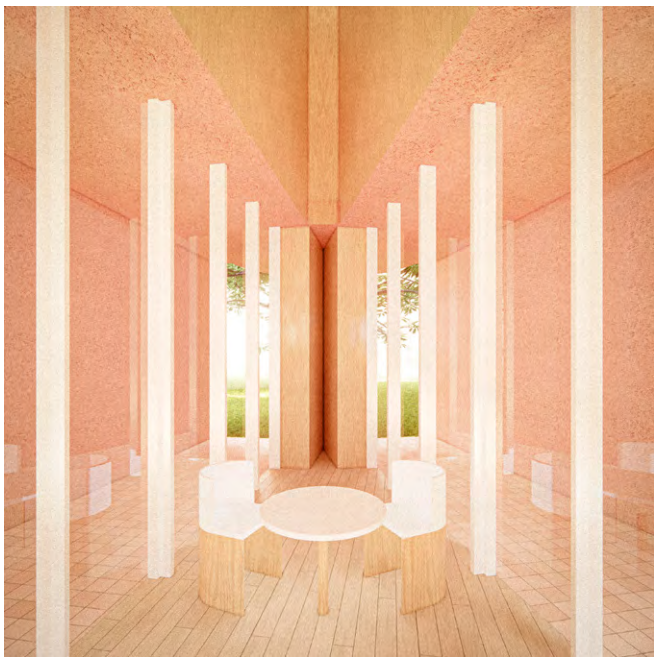




- 1 Orangerie
- 2 Amphitheater
- 3 Storage
- 4 Treehouse
- 5 Private Crop Bed
- 6 Public Crop Bed
- 7 Office



Orangerie



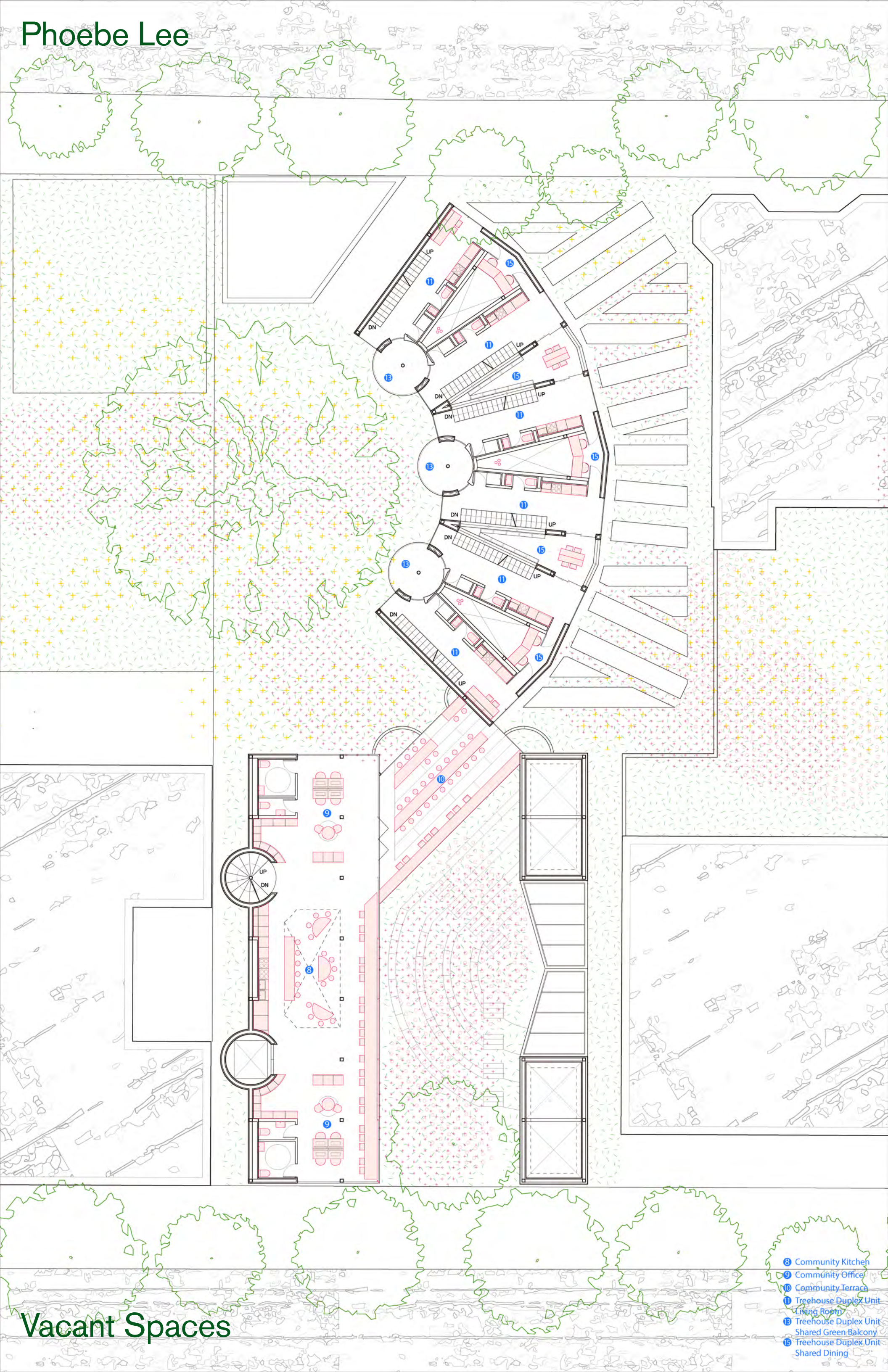
Treehouse Shared
Sitting Area



Treehouse Arcade



Arcade



Treehouse Unit
Living Room



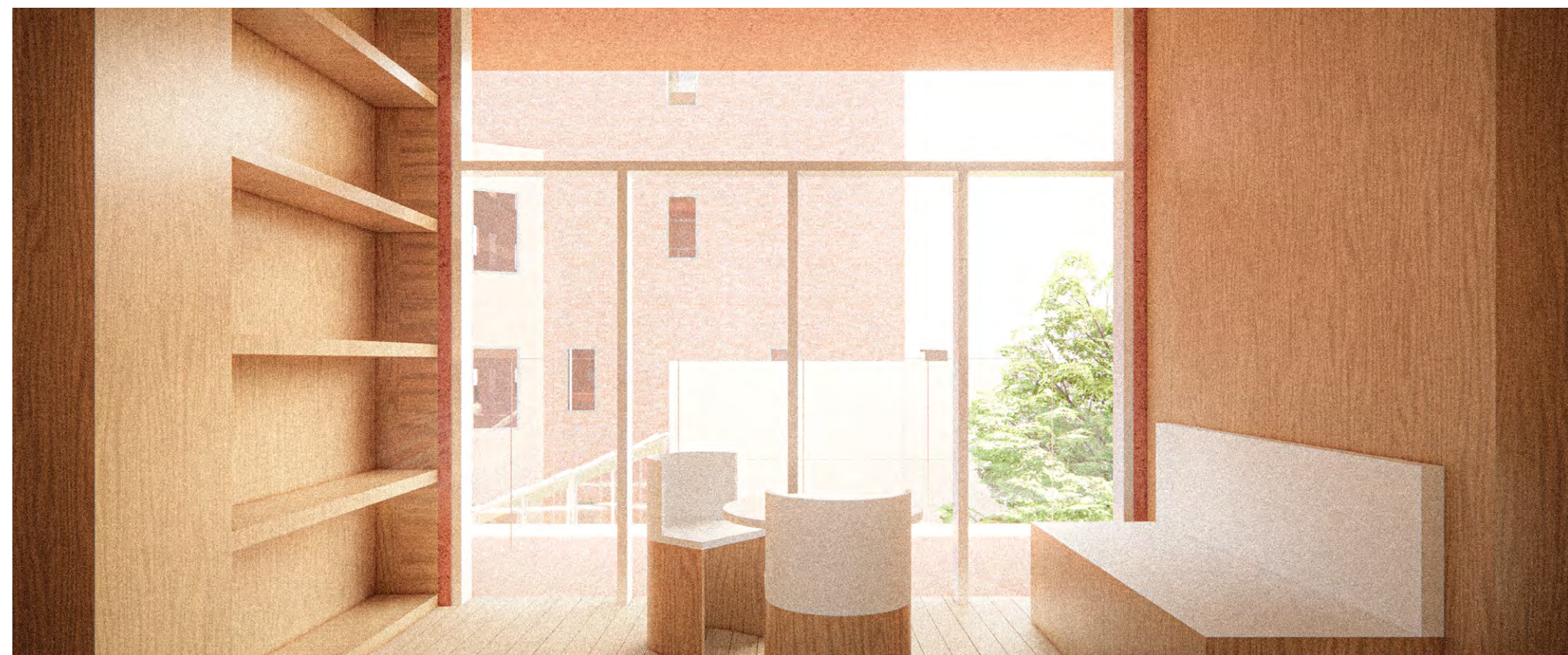
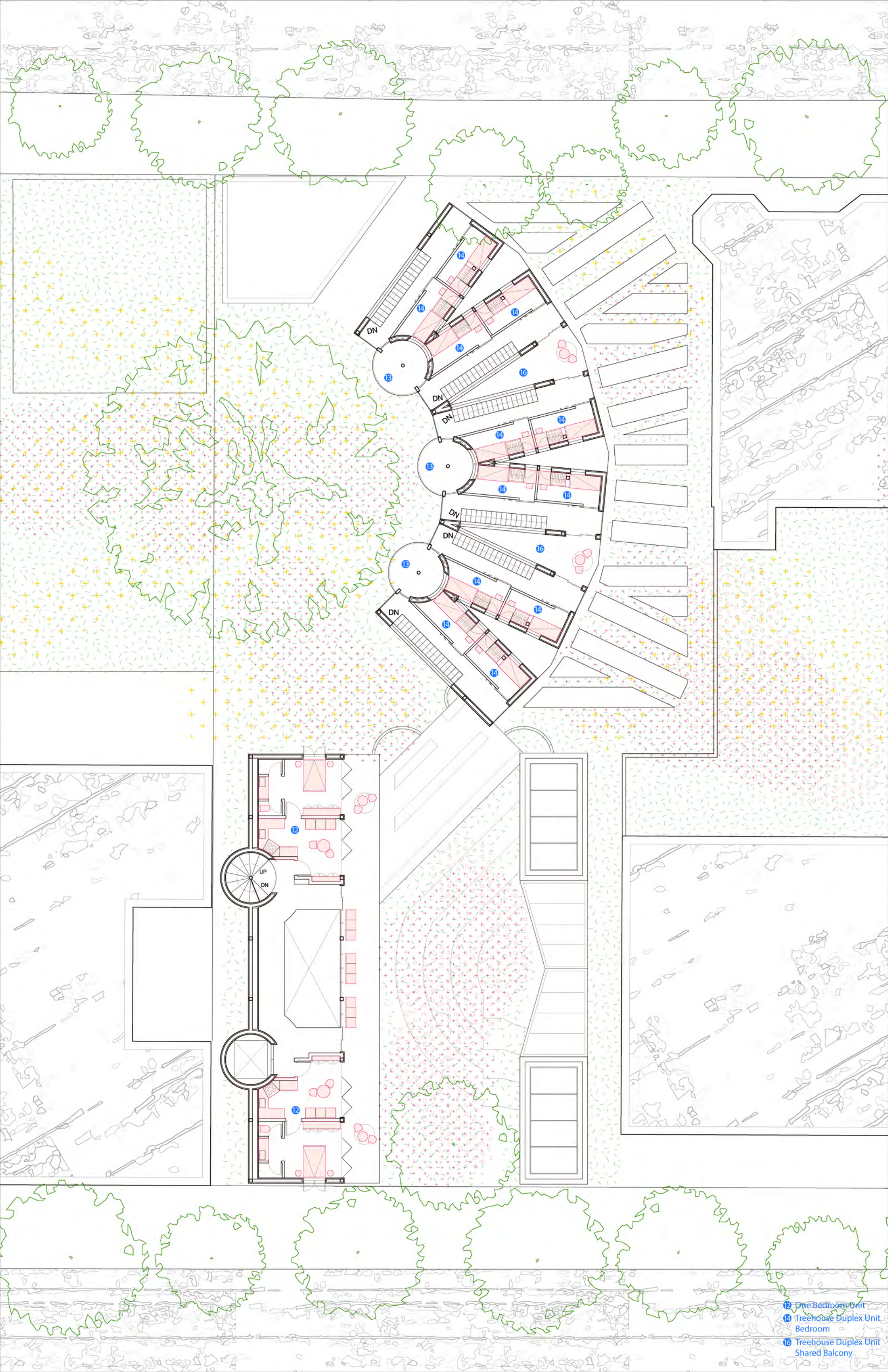
Treehouse Shared
Dining Area



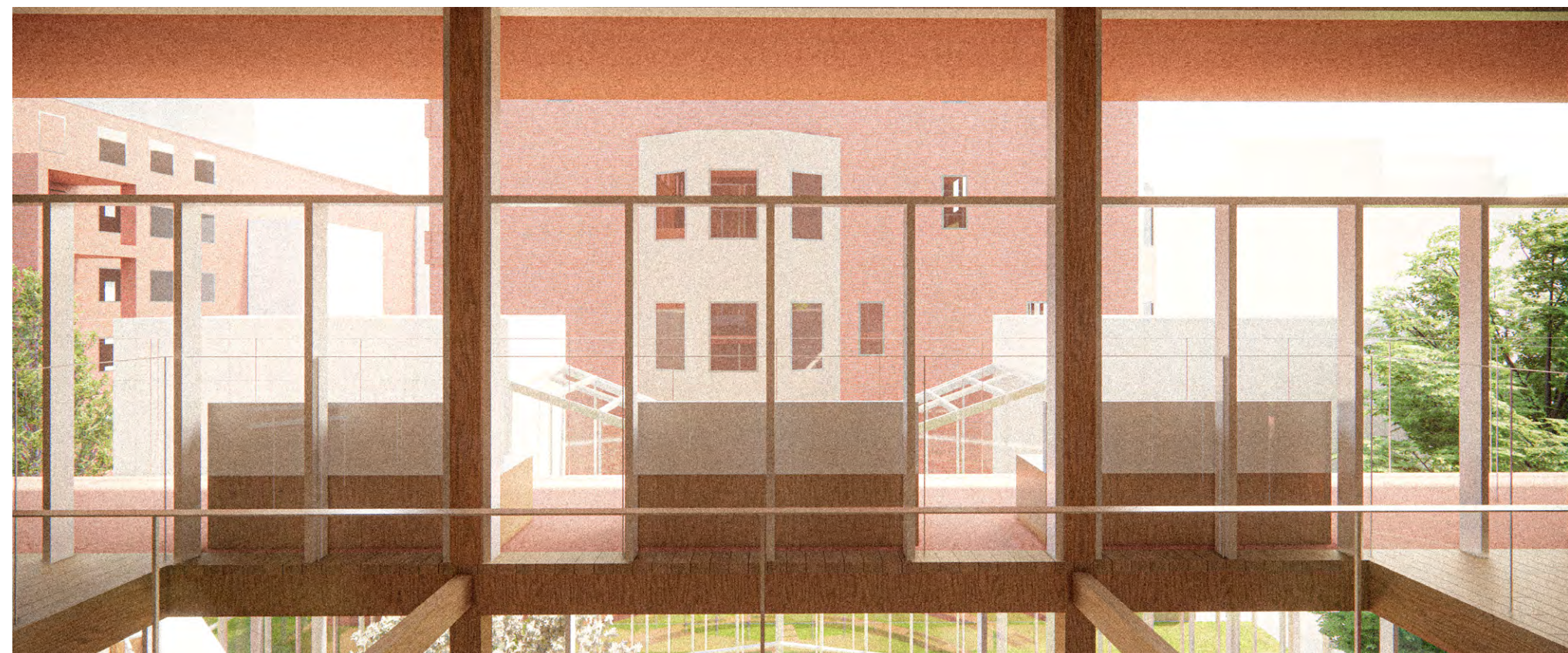
Community Space



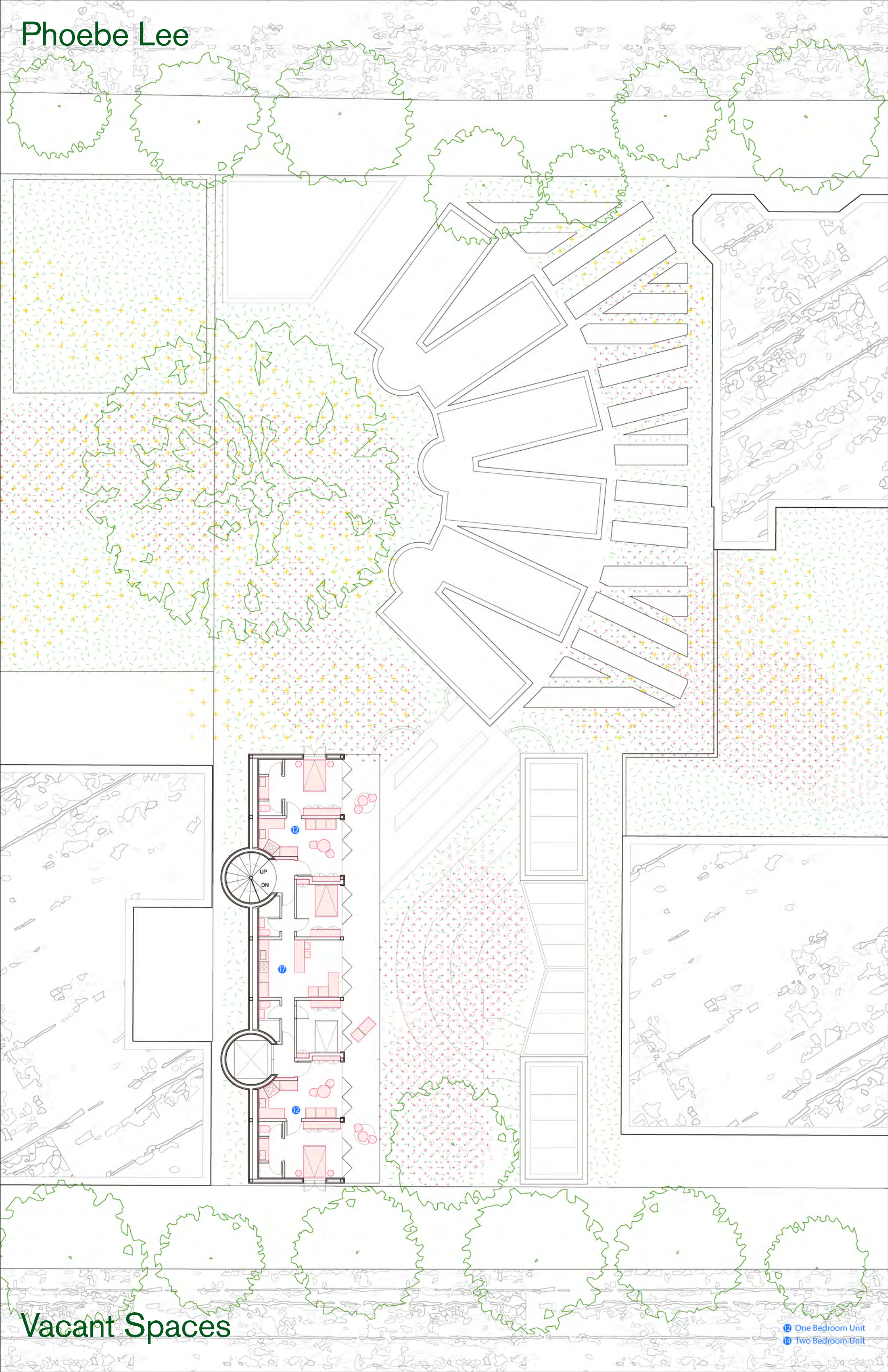
Community Terrace



One Bedroom Unit



Community Space

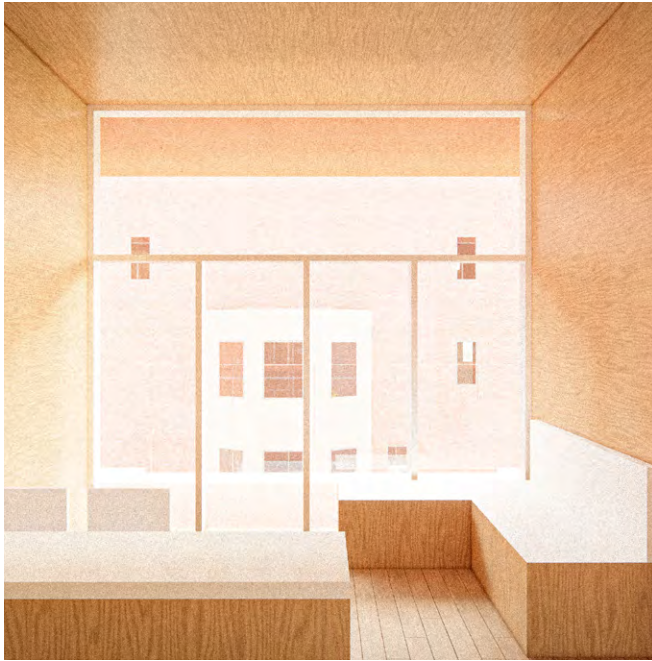


Vacant Spaces

One Bedroom Unit
Two Bedroom Unit



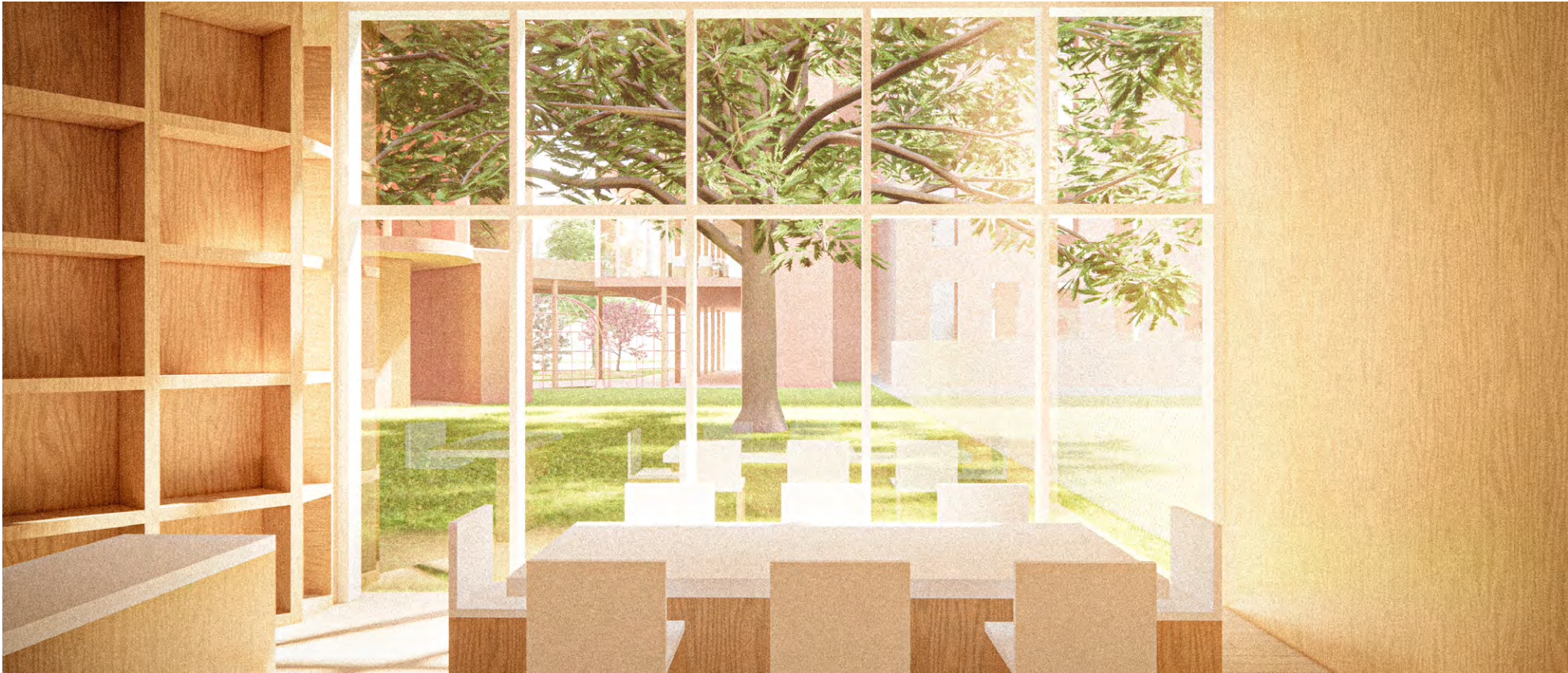
Treehouse Unit
Bedroom



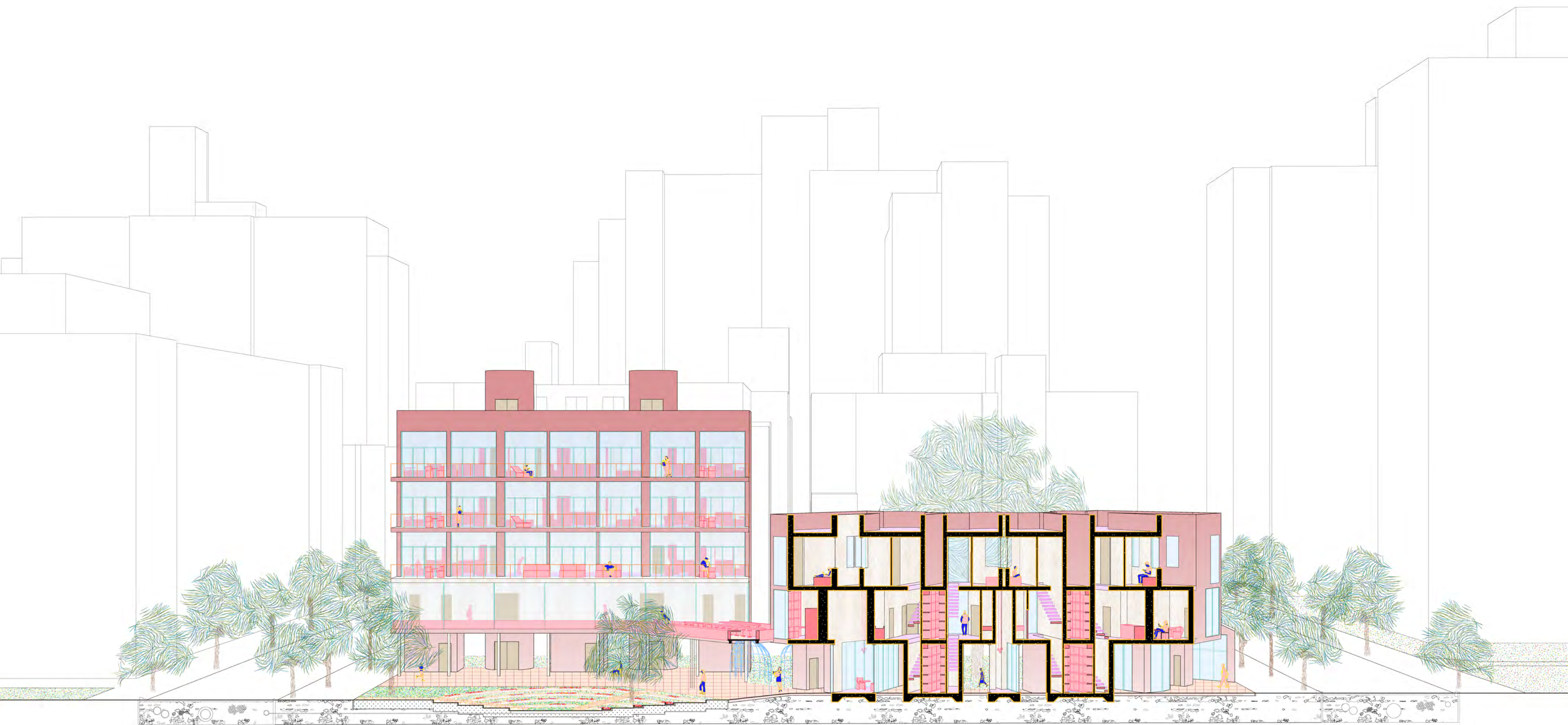
Two Bedroom Unit
Living Room



Treehouse Balcony

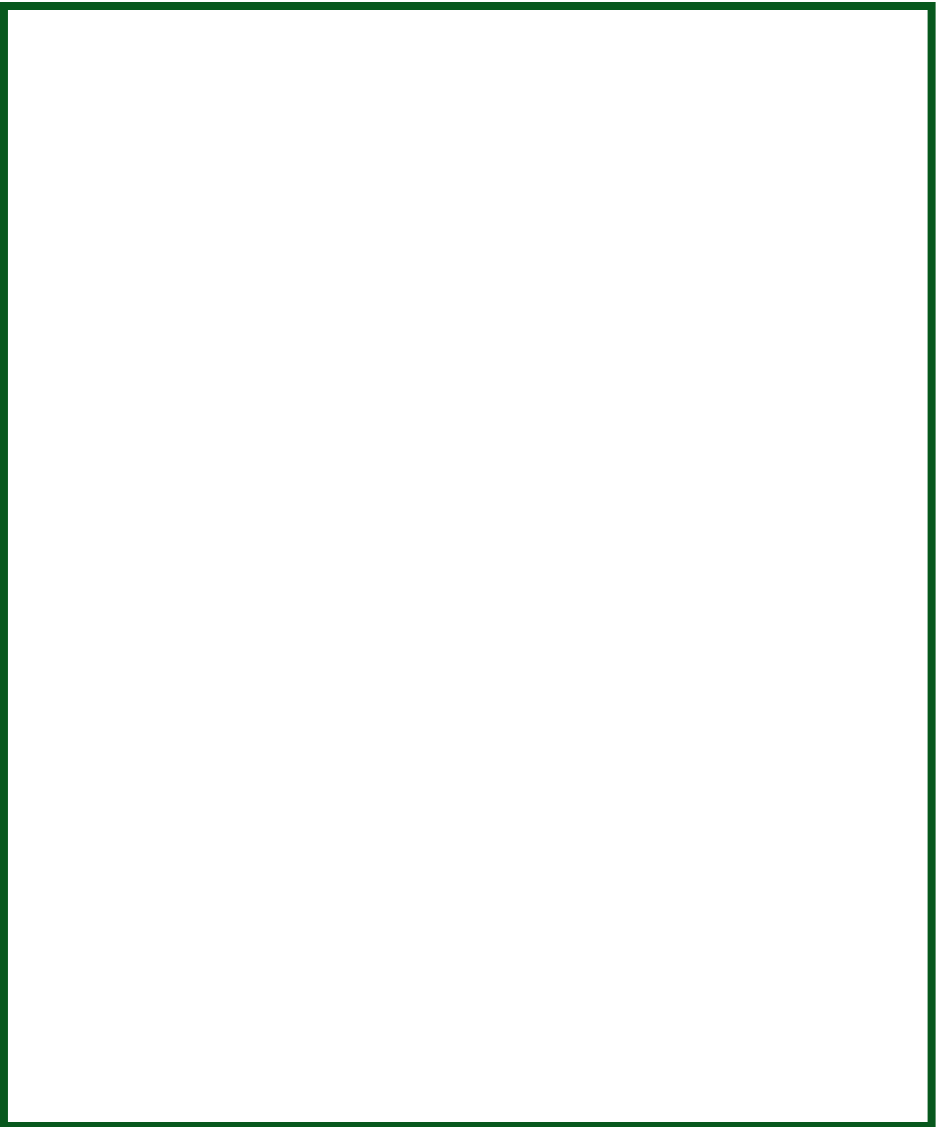


Office









Columbia Secondary School
Community Garden
1195 Amsterdam Avenue, New York,
NY 10027

Nestled within the vibrant cityscape of New York, the Community Garden at Columbia Secondary School blossoms as a hub of learning, exploration, and community connection. Seasonal plants, nurtured in embedded beds, breathe life into the garden with their ever-changing hues and fragrances. Amongst the greenery, an unexpected harmony emerges. The presence of chickens invites an interspecies dialogue, fostering connections between human and animal realms. Here, the boundaries between species blur, creating an enriching experience for all.

Yet, it's not just about cultivation and interspecies dynamic; the garden is a living archive of memories and stories. From potted plants to scattered furniture and DIY art installations, each item carries a narrative, intertwining the personal histories of those who tend to it. And whilst the birds that grace its skies and the plants that sway in the breeze, the garden is a transient tapestry of movement and change. Students come and go, leaving their mark before moving on to new horizons, while the flora and fauna continue their timeless dance of adaptation and renewal.

Columbia Secondary School
Community Garden

the old croton aqueduct gatehouse

1195 Amsterdam Avenue, New York







AMSTERDAM AVE





“FOR
KIDS
BY
KIDS”

a diy community garden by the kids of Columbia
Secondary School



agents

people

agents

animals



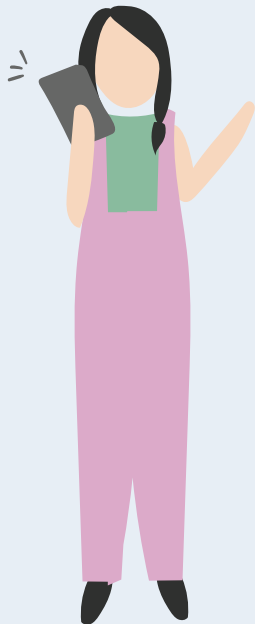
VOLUNTEER



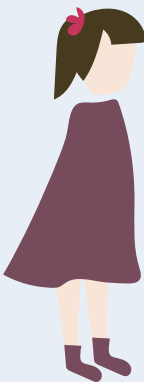
TEACHER



PERFORMER



CU STUDENT

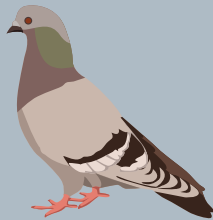


STUDENT
(COLUMBIA SECONDARY
SCHOOL)



PARENT

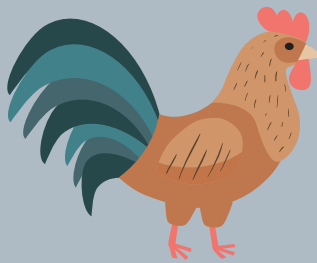
CHILD



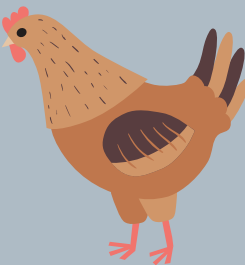
PIGEON



SQUIRREL



CHICKEN



HEN



RAT



DOG



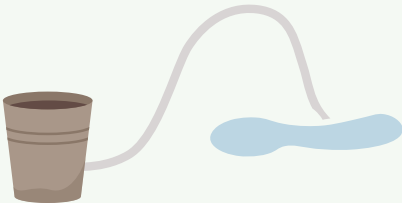
INSECTS

objects

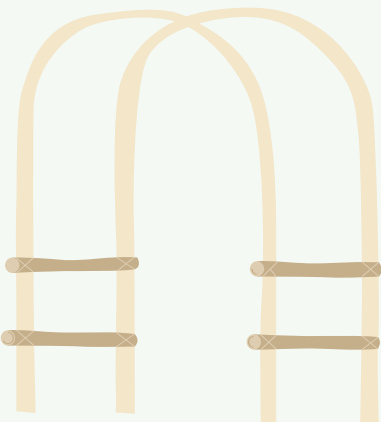
tools



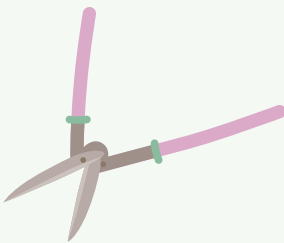
WATERING CAN



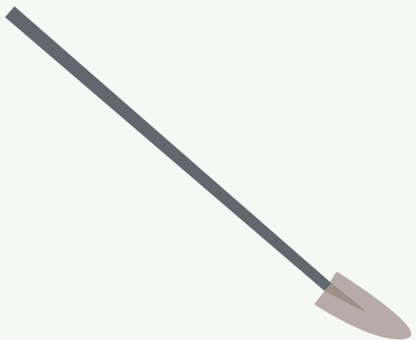
WATER PIPE



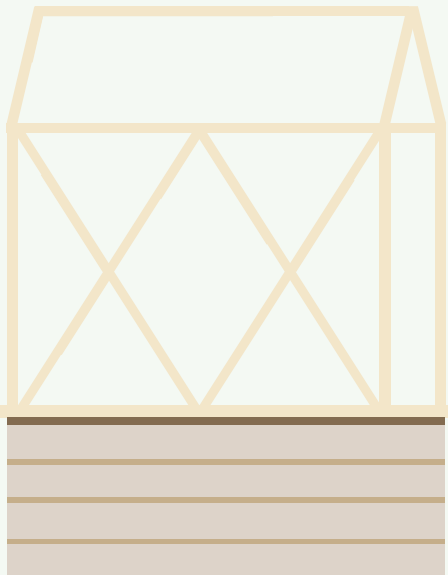
HOOP TUNNEL



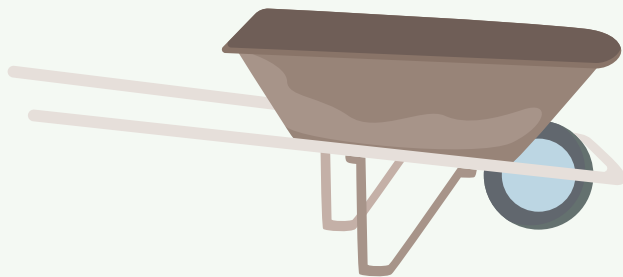
SHEARS



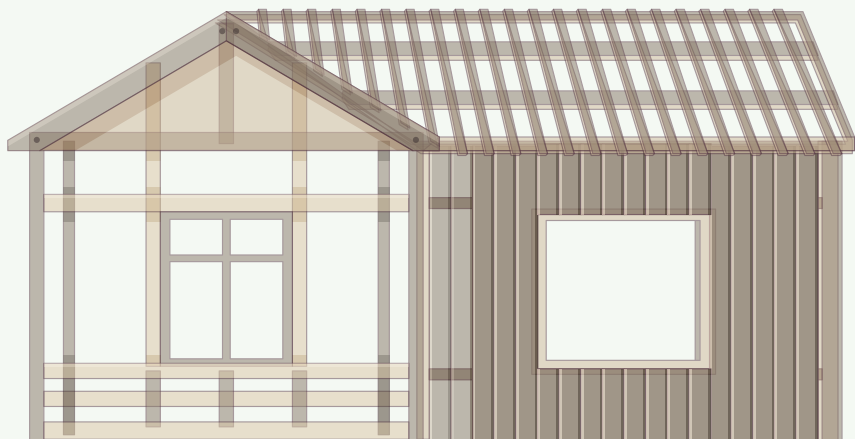
SHOVEL



PLANTER



WHEEL BARROW



SHED

objects

plants

SWEET POTATO



ARUGULA



PARSLEY

GREEN BEAN



CELERY

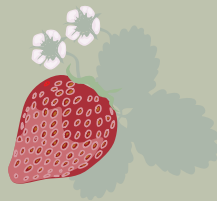
LEMON BALM



BEET

OKRA

KOHLRABI



STRAWBERRY



HOT PEPPER



TOMATO



AMARANT



SQUASH

HIBISCUS



HYDRANGEA



BLACKBERRY



CORN

PERFORM
GATHER

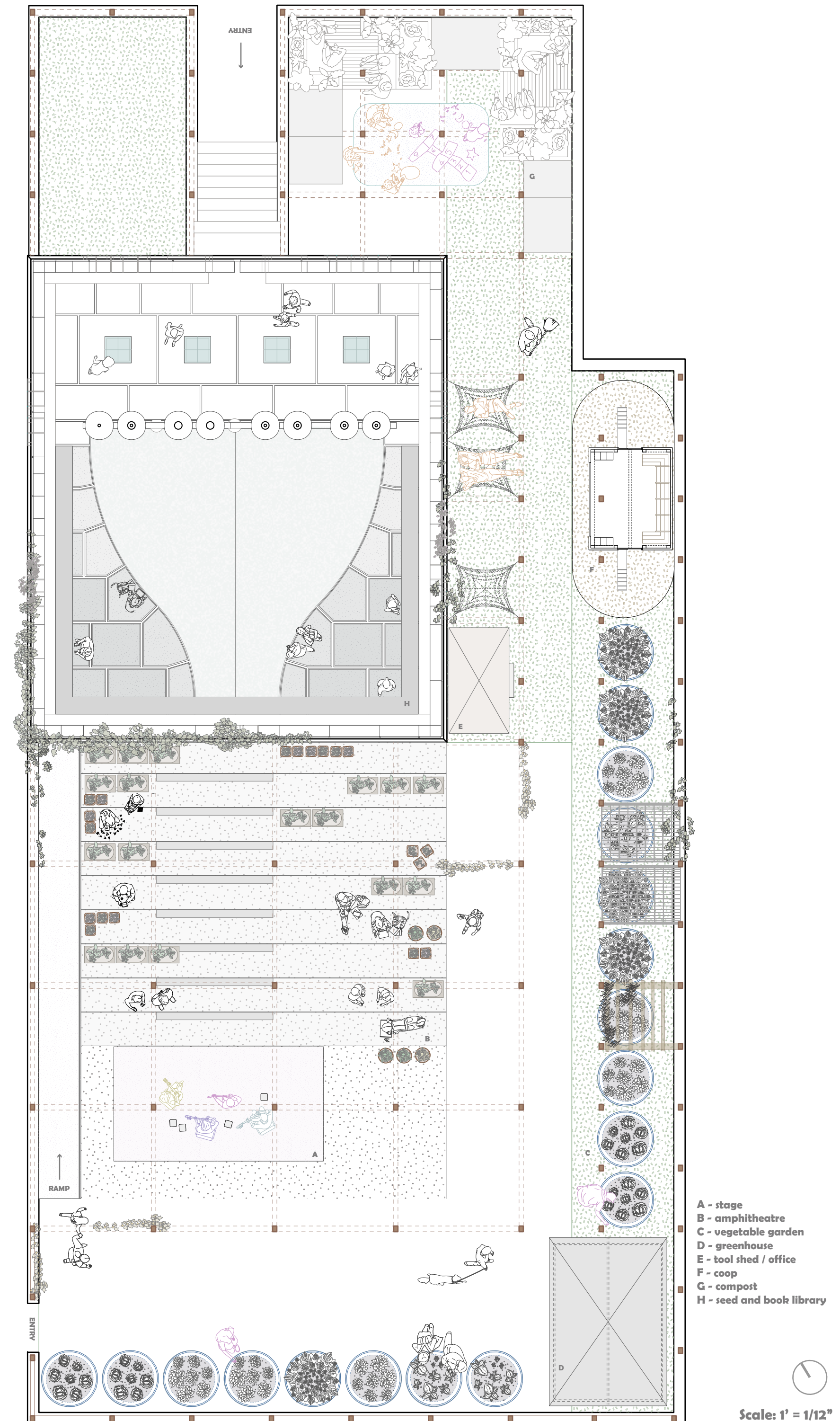
GROW

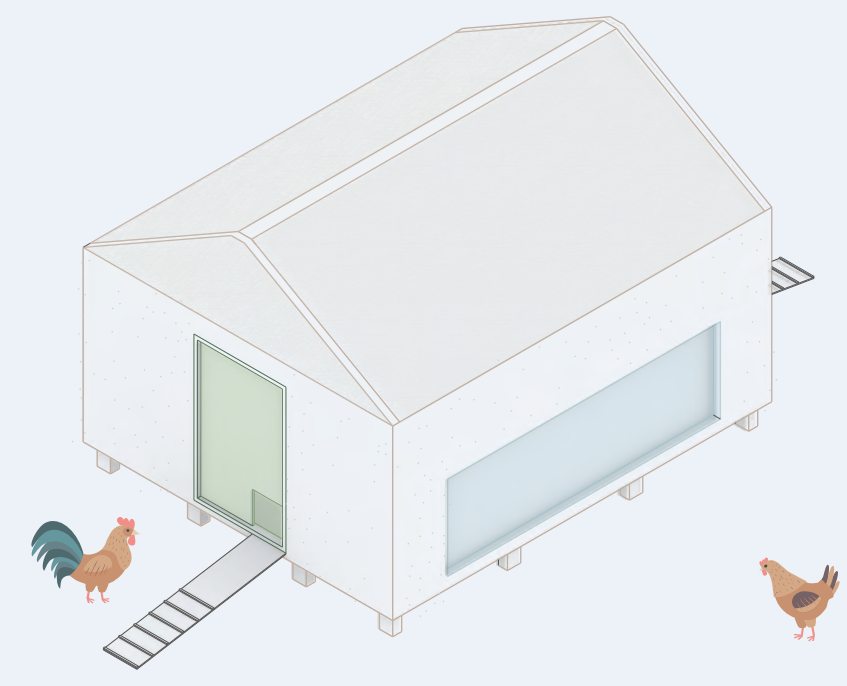
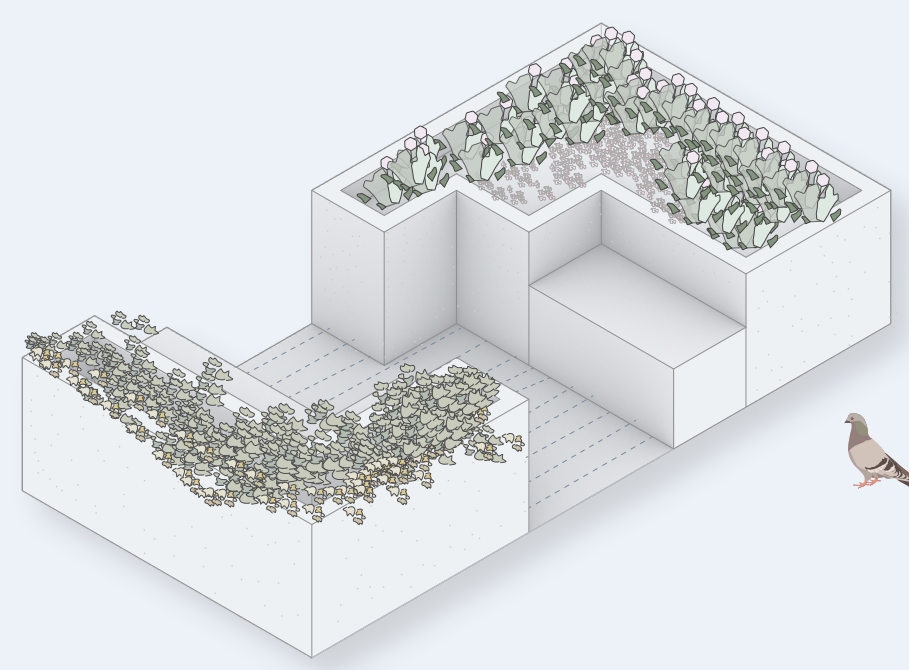
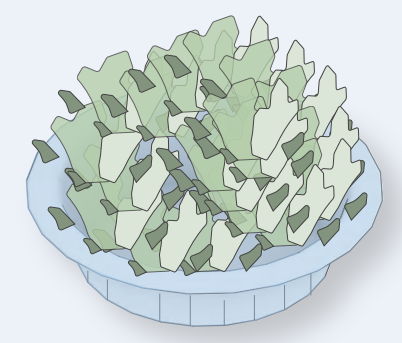
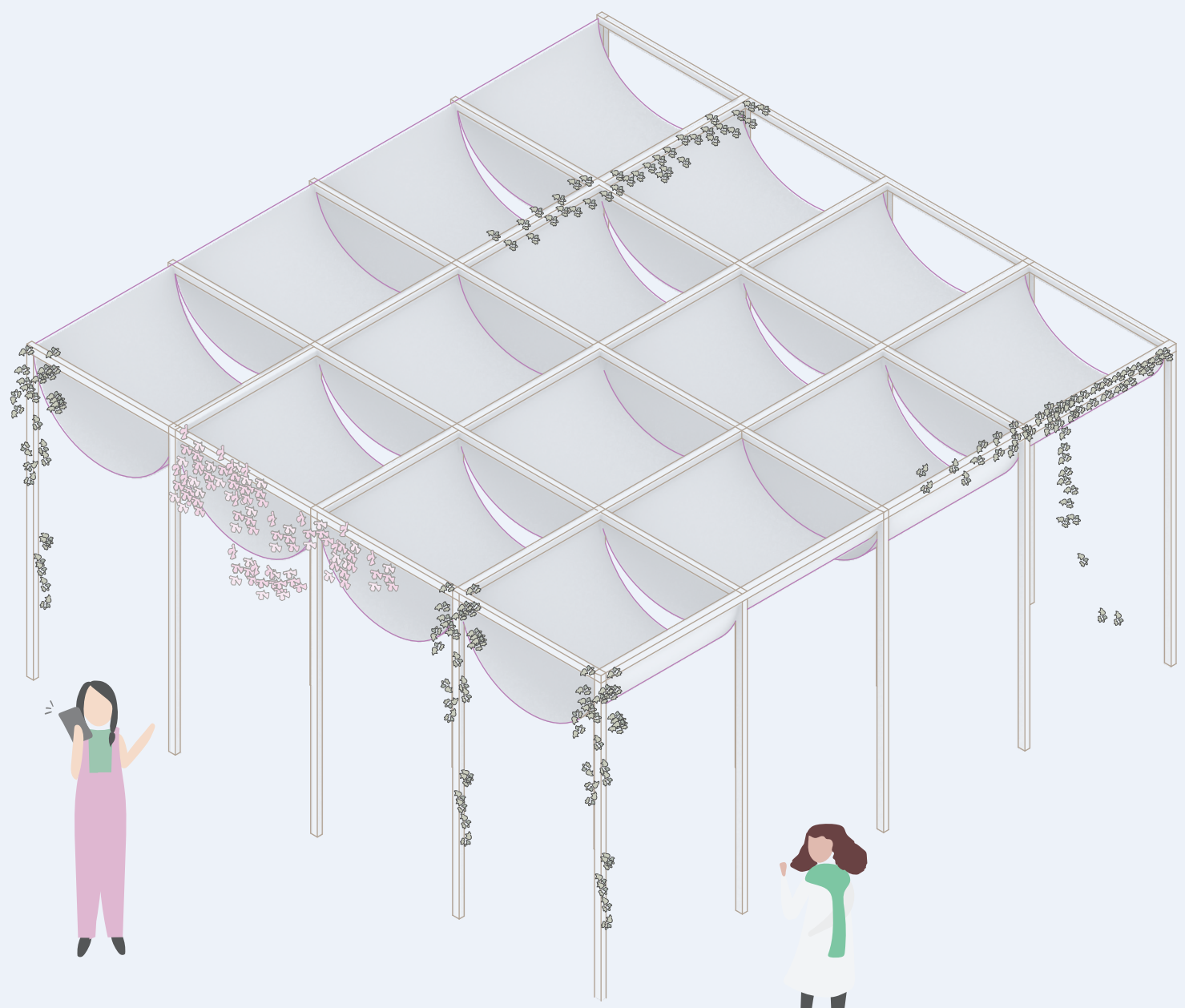
PLAY

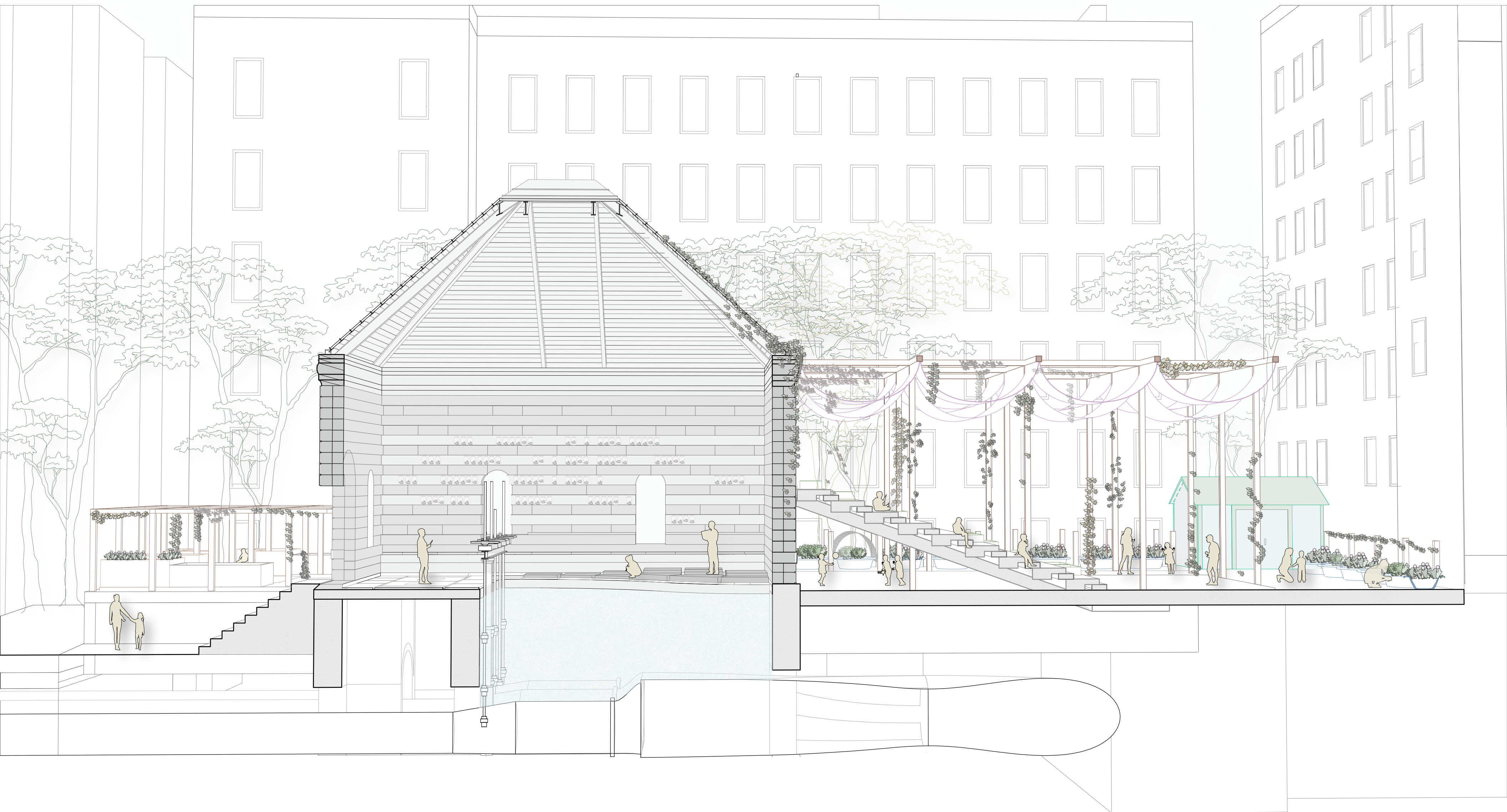
MAKE

REST

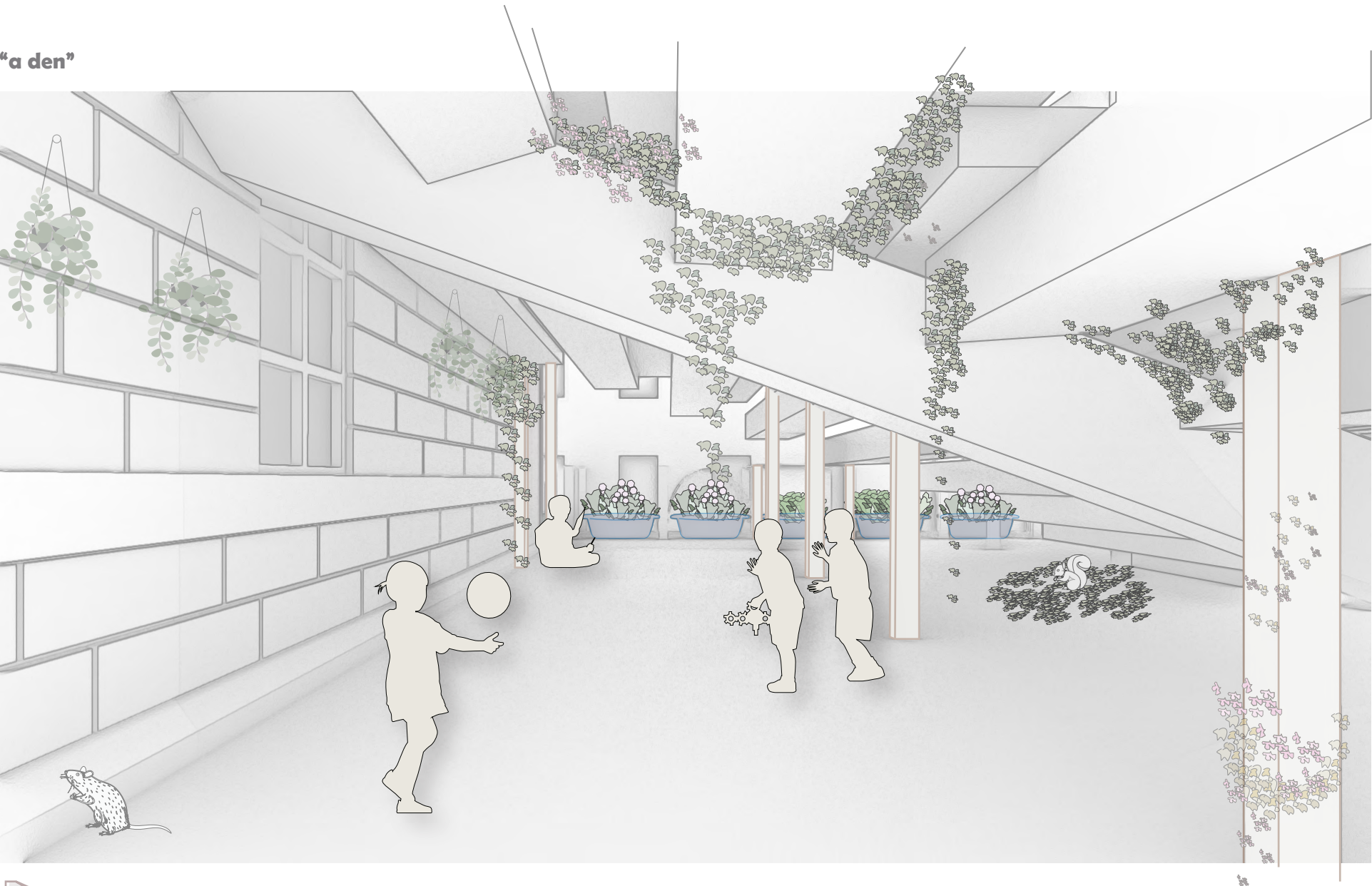
LEARN







“a den”



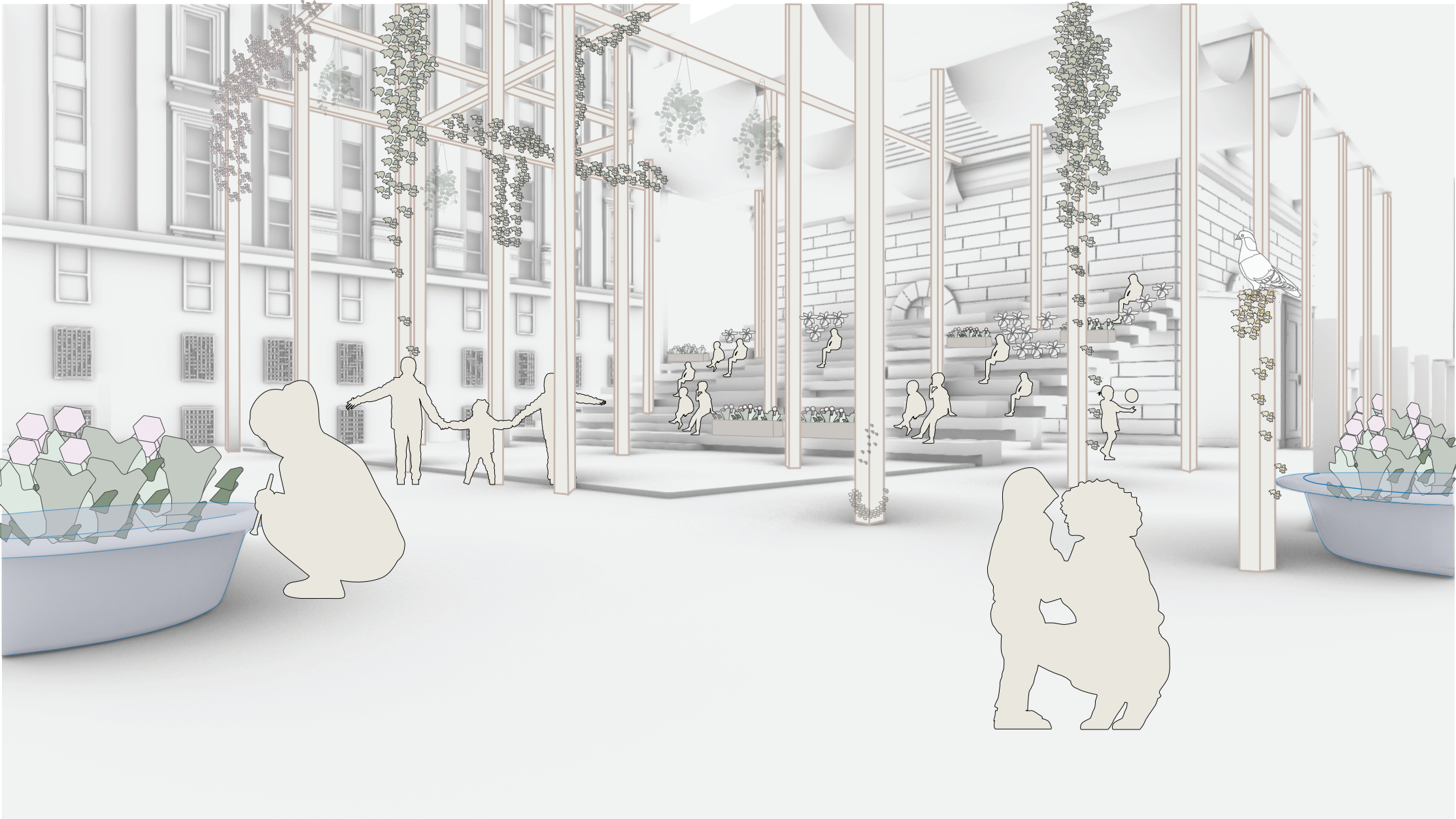
“an alley”



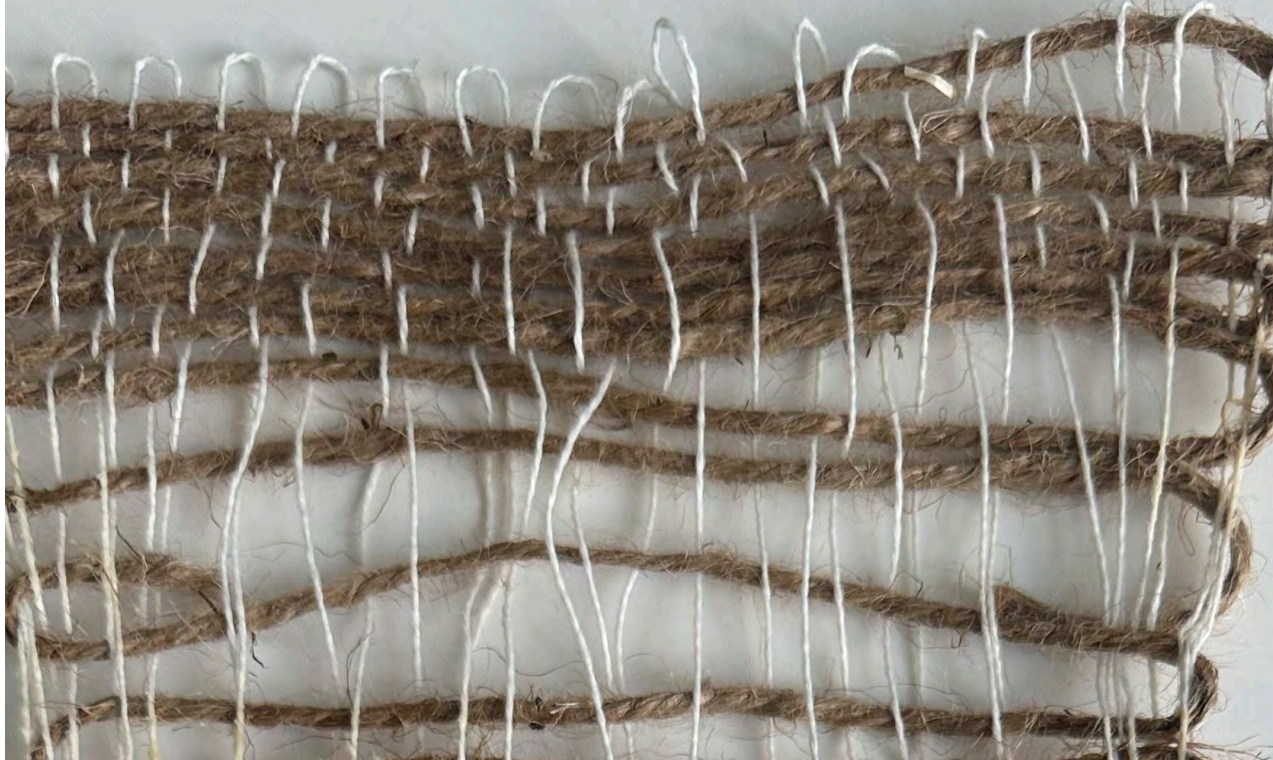
“a library”



“lets build a snowman”



“lets grow some vegetables”





Hell’s Kitchen Community Garden
410 W 40th Street, New York

Name: Hell’s Kitchen Farm Project
Location: 410 W 40th Street, New York

Number of Volunteers:
60 volunteers

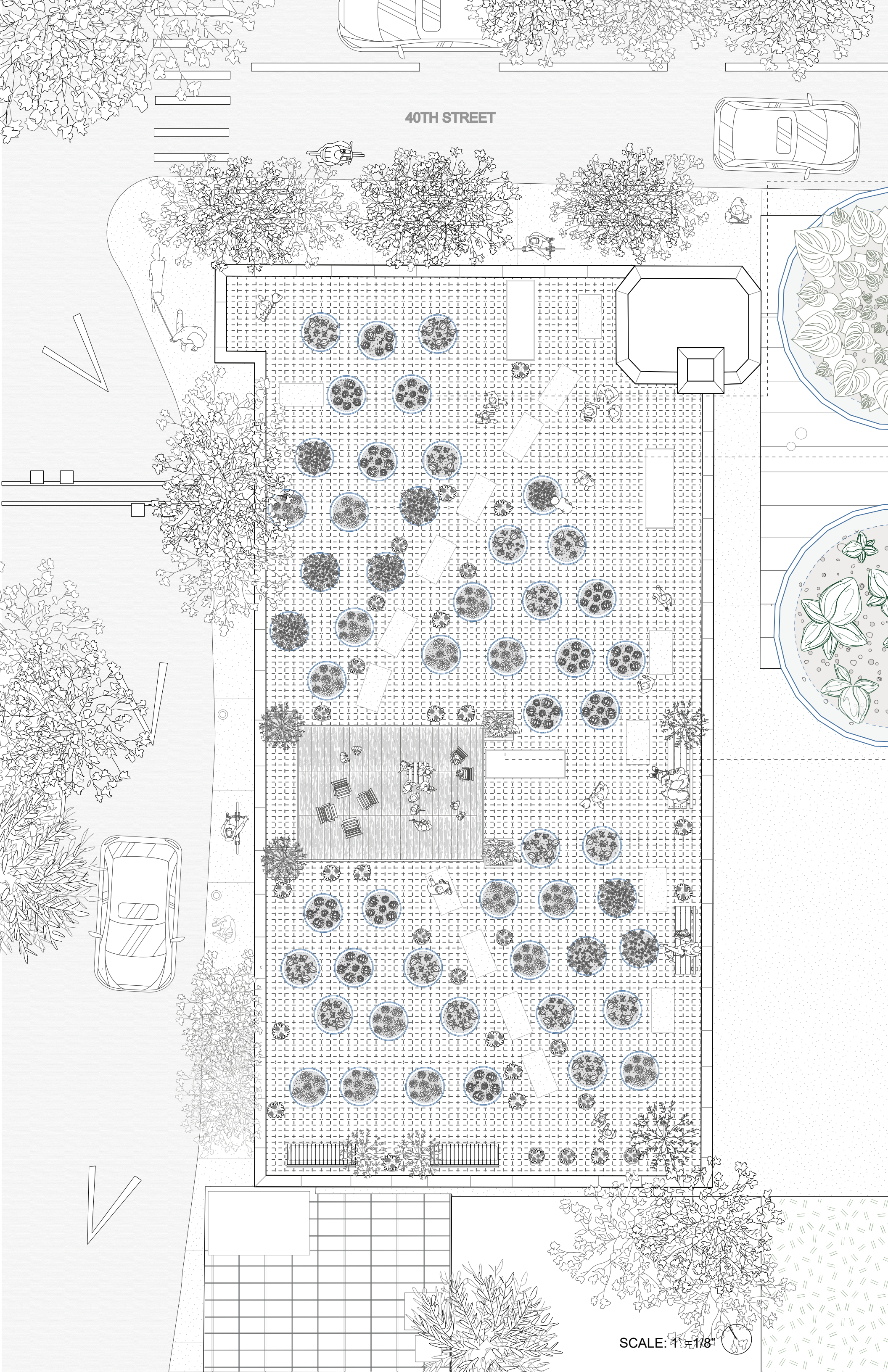
Number of planting beds:
52 kiddies (~1000 sq.ft across the terrace)

Organisations Involved:
Clinton Housing Development Company, Metro Baptist Church,
Rauschenbush Metro Ministries, and Metropolitan Community
Church

- List of vegetables:**
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| basil, | kale, |
| beans, | lettuce, |
| berries, | organo, |
| cherries, | pears, |
| cabbage, | peppers, |
| collard greens, | potato, |
| chives, | radish, |
| cucumbers, | rosemary, |
| eggplant, | scallions and |
| garlic, | tomatoes. |

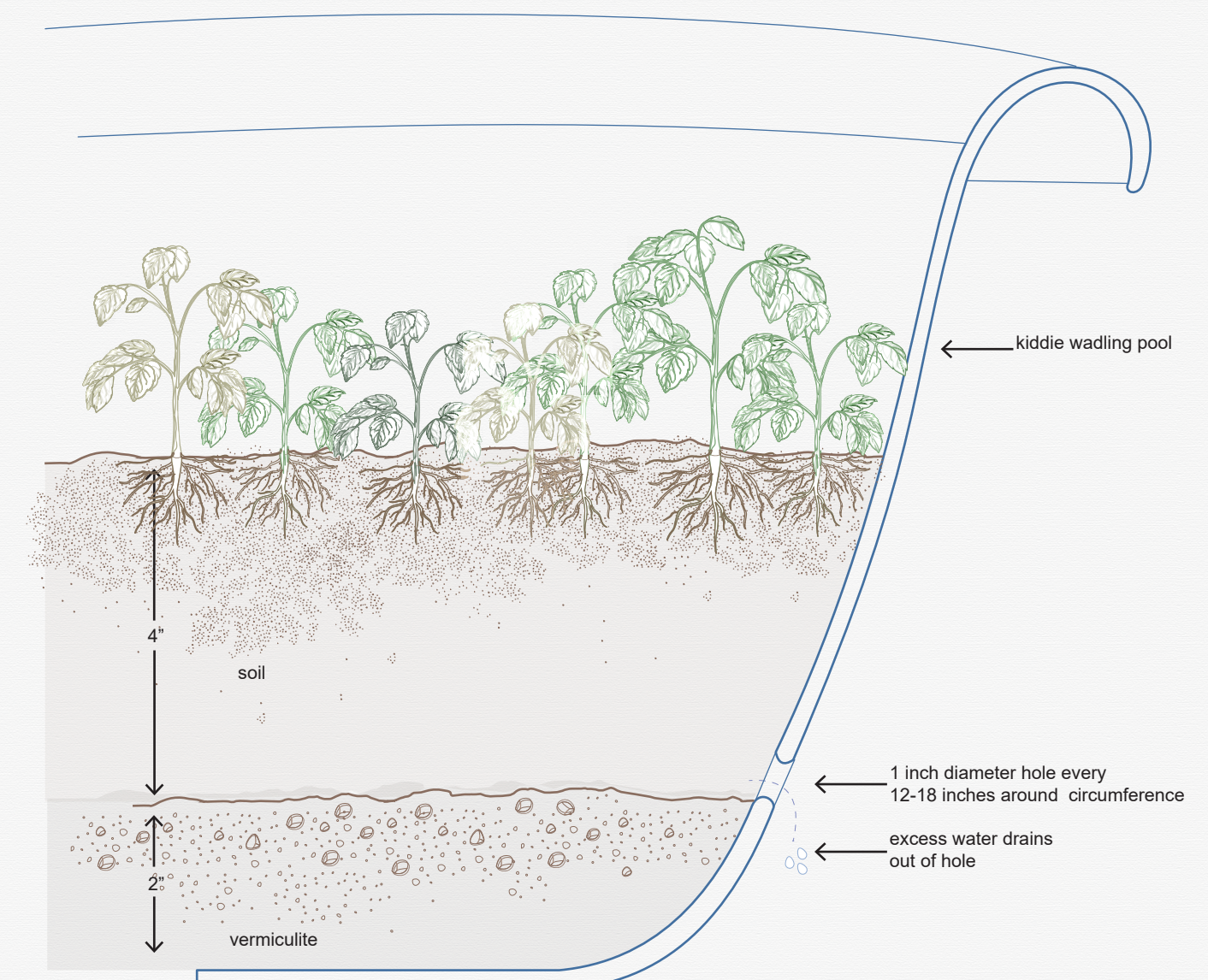
Activities:
Food Production: Making fresh produce available to people in the neighbourhood. (During the 2018 season, over 350 lbs of produce was distributed at the Food Pantry.)
Education and Exploration: Together with Rauschenbusch’s after school program, Page Turners, the farm accommo-
dates a year long program focused on healthful living, grow-
ing systems and the uniqueness of city farming.
Composting: Uses a combination of anaerobic and aerobic
composting on the farm. Food scraps are mixed with
Bokashi bran and sealed in 5 gallon buckets for at least 2
weeks. After which, those food scraps, along with plant
material from the farm, are put into composting tumblers on
the roof.

Statement:
In the heart of Hell’s Kitchen, amidst the hustle and bustle of New York City’s relentless pace, a beacon of hope emerg-
es: the Hell’s Kitchen Community Rooftop Garden. Situated in an area plagued by food insecurity, where expensive
fare dominates, this rooftop oasis serves as a lifeline for the community.
Here, creativity meets necessity in a remarkable display of resourcefulness. Found objects, repurposed with ingenuity,
form the backbone of this urban garden. Kiddie pools, once destined for summertime play, now cradle rows of thriving
vegetables. Wooden furniture, repurposed and recycled, provides both functionality and charm.
These playful elements, born from necessity, transform the rooftop into a vibrant communal space. They are more than
just objects; they are symbols of resilience and community spirit. Despite the challenges of the urban landscape, this
garden proves that even the simplest materials can foster growth and connection.
Moreover, the garden’s mobility adds an element of adaptability and accessibility. The recyclable nature of the compo-
nents allows for easy rearrangement, ensuring that the space remains dynamic and inclusive.
In Hell’s Kitchen Community Rooftop Garden, the boundaries between play and purpose blur, as residents come
together to cultivate not just vegetables, but a sense of belonging and hope. It stands as a testament to the power of
community-driven initiatives to address food insecurity and transform urban landscapes into havens of growth and
nourishment.

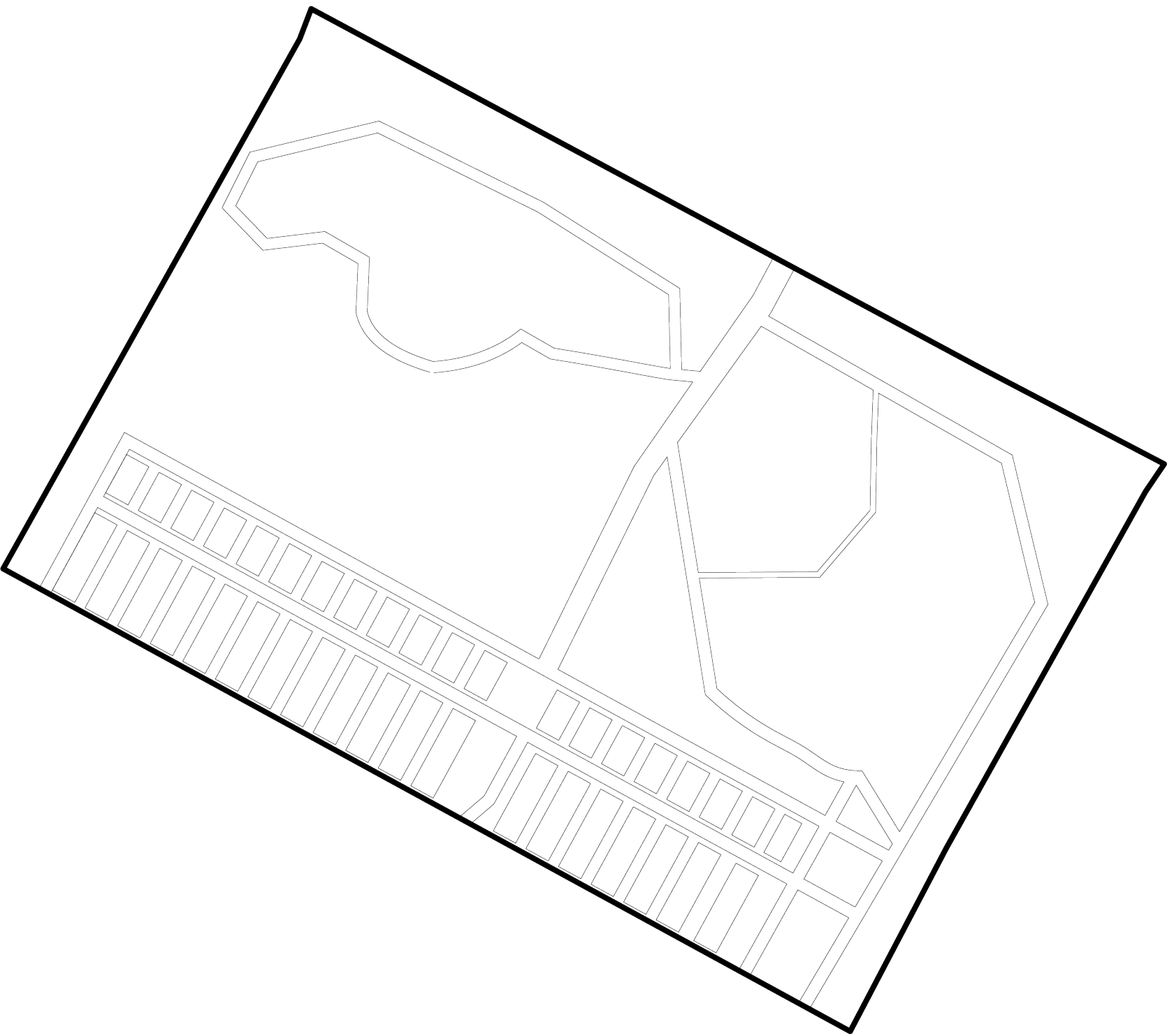


List of vegetables:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| basil, | kale, |
| beans, | lettuce, |
| berries, | organo, |
| cherries, | pears, |
| cabbage, | peppers, |
| collard greens, | potato, |
| chives, | radish, |
| cucumbers, | rosemary, |
| eggplant, | scallions and |
| garlic, | tomatoes. |



SCALE: 1" = 1/8"



Clinton Community Garden
434 W 48th street



1978- Transformation



1980s-1990s Develop

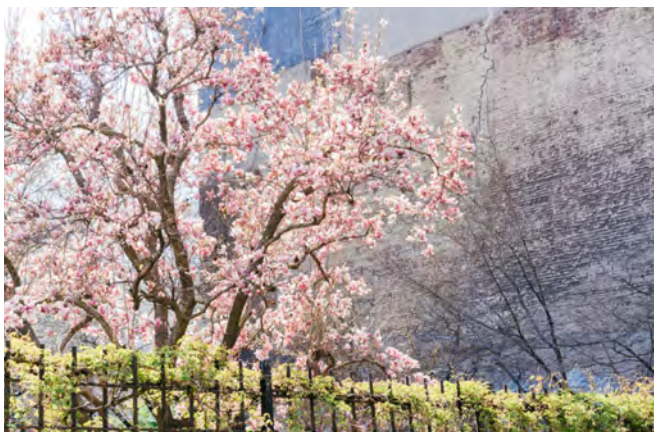


1970s-1980s Grow



1982- CHDC

The Clinton Housing Development Company (CHDC), a non-profit organization dedicated to affordable housing and community development in the area, likely becomes involved in the management and operation of the garden.



2000s-Present

It continues to be managed and operated by the CHDC, serving as a hub for community engagement and environmental management.

Images accessed from
<https://sideways.nyc/discover/1jsYJH39xObdRzZSI27GXb/clinton-garden>

Clinton Community Garden
Square footage: 14520
Location: 434W 48th st

The land where the Clinton Community Garden is located is typically owned by the government, likely the city government of New York. However, the garden is managed and operated by the Clinton Housing Development Company (CHDC), a non-profit organization dedicated to affordable housing and community development in the area.

AREA: The garden covers approximately 1/3 of an acre, which is equivalent to roughly 14,520 square feet or 1,346 square meters.

MEMBERSHIP: Membership in the Clinton Community Garden is open to plot-holders, herb gardeners, beekeepers, front plot gardeners, back patio head gardeners, compost coordinators, and regular key-holder volunteers meeting service hour requirements or sponsored by a Steering Committee mem-

ber. All members must reside within one of the five boroughs of New York City. All members of the Clinton Community Garden must reside within one of the five boroughs of New York City: Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, or Staten Island.

Enhancing the public accessibility/
Green Nexus

Nestled between the bustling streets of New York City, Clinton Community Garden and Oasis Community Garden served as tranquil retreats softly integrated into the urban landscape, blending the serenity of nature with the city’s vibrant energy.

The Oasis Community Garden beckons visitors to wander through pathways made from reclaimed bricks, surrounded by vibrant colors and greenery. It serves as a private community space accessible almost anytime, hosting numerous seasonal events. In contrast, the Clinton Community Garden, a non-profit organization with a rich history, showcases a well-designed flower garden, offers a shed for relaxation, and maintains a clear division between the public garden and private plots. However, it often restricts public access, requiring applications for various activities.

This juxtaposition underscores the varied approaches to community engagement and accessibility within urban green spaces, and how the community react to the public activities. It highlights the importance of understanding the diverse needs and preferences of community members when designing and managing green spaces, as well as the method in which these once vacant space can be served as focus for social interaction, recreation, and cultural exchange.

Clinton Community Garden
Square footage: 14520
Location: 434W 48th st

The project revolves around the creation of a vertical urban green space within the Clinton Garden, aimed at providing a dynamic platform for public activities and installations. By incorporating movable seating areas and performance spaces, we seek to enhance community engagement and visibility of the gardens while seamlessly integrating with the surrounding environment.

Through strategic architectural interventions, such as integrating performance stages within existing tree plots and optimizing limited space like the current facade facing the community garden, we aim to offer panoramic views of the greenery while providing standing seating for performance viewing. Additionally, the introduction of a rooftop planting and resting area transforms this space into a focal point for community gatherings and cultural events,

harmoniously blending nature and culture within the urban landscape.

The design aims to feature the ‘Green Nexus’ involving the neighborhood community and creating a connection between the public spaces.’Through hands-on workshops and collaborative construction efforts, which may involve residents in assembling the installation using scaffolding, the design encourages community members to actively participate in shaping the evolution of the installation, fostering a sense of ownership and pride in their neighborhood.



View from the entrance

Clinton Community Garden
Square footage: 14520
Location: 434W 48th st

In 1984, the Clinton Community Garden made history as the first NYC community garden to secure permanent parkland status, promising a bright future for urban gardening. Its story begins seven years earlier, when residents of West 48th Street rallied to transform a blighted lot into a green oasis. Initially leased from the city in 1979 via Operation GreenThumb, the property was divided into public front gardens and private plots. Over time, the garden expanded, boasting 108 plots, pathways of salvaged brick, and stone benches crafted from recycled materials, providing a sanctuary in the heart of the city.



Image desc:
Clinton Communtiy
Garden Winter



Clinton Communtiy
Garden Spring

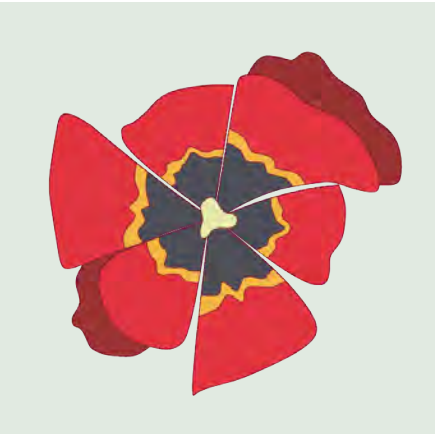


Clinton Communtiy Garden Spring

Plant list



FRENCH ROSE



DIDIER'S TULIP



GARDEN AUBRIETA



LILAC



COTTAGE PEONY



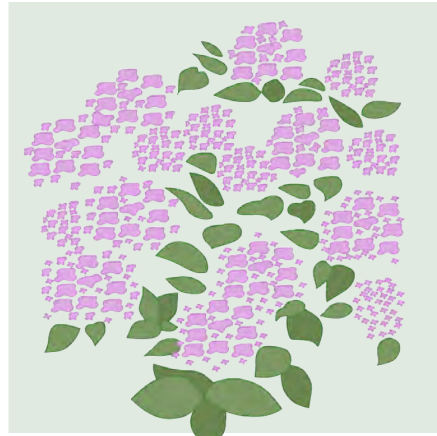
BEARDED IRIS



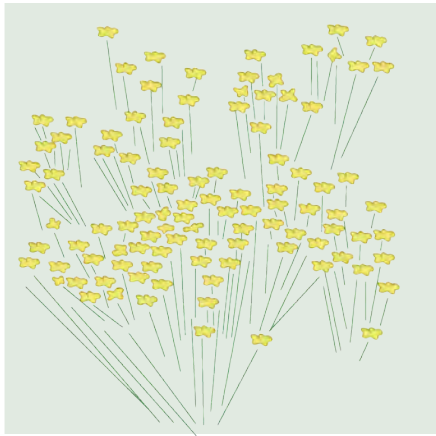
PURPLE CLEMATIS



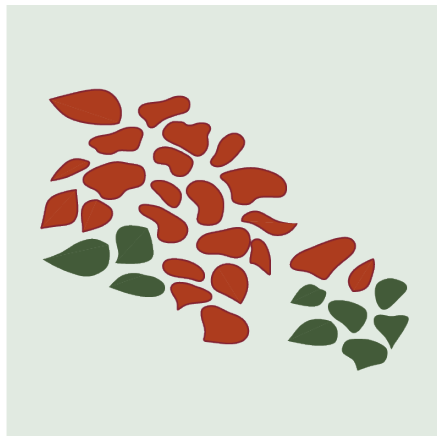
BENGAL ROSE



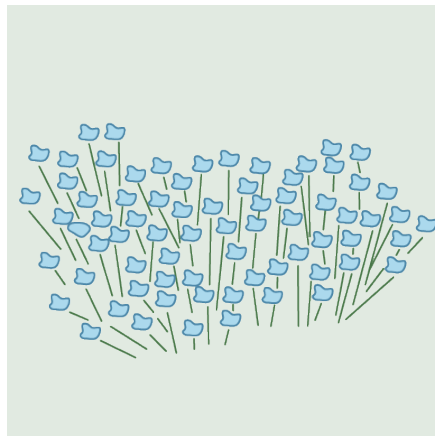
HYDRANGEA



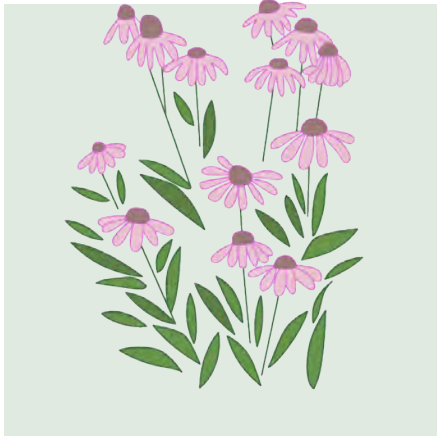
SOUTH AFRICAN RAGWART



PERSIAN TOBACCO



FORGET-ME-NOT



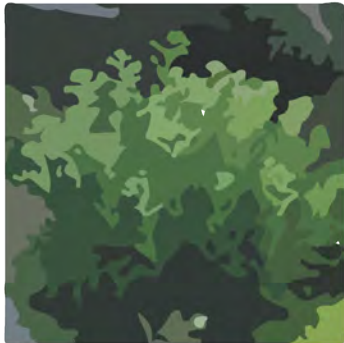
PURPLE CONEFLOWER



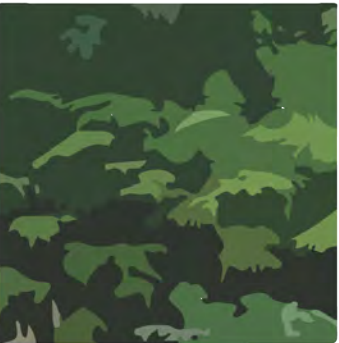
MILKY BELTFLOWER



SOUTH AFRICAN RAGWART



BUTTERFLY STONECROP



OSTRICH FERN



JAPANESE MAPLE



HINOKI FALSE CYPRESS



JAPANESE HOLLY



CREEPING JUNIPER



ROSE OF SHARON



FOUR-O' CLOCK



PERILLA



FOX GRAPE



SWEET CRAB APPLE



ASH



GREAT LEADTREE



EASTERN REDBUD



MAGNOLIA TREE



SERBIAN SPRUCE



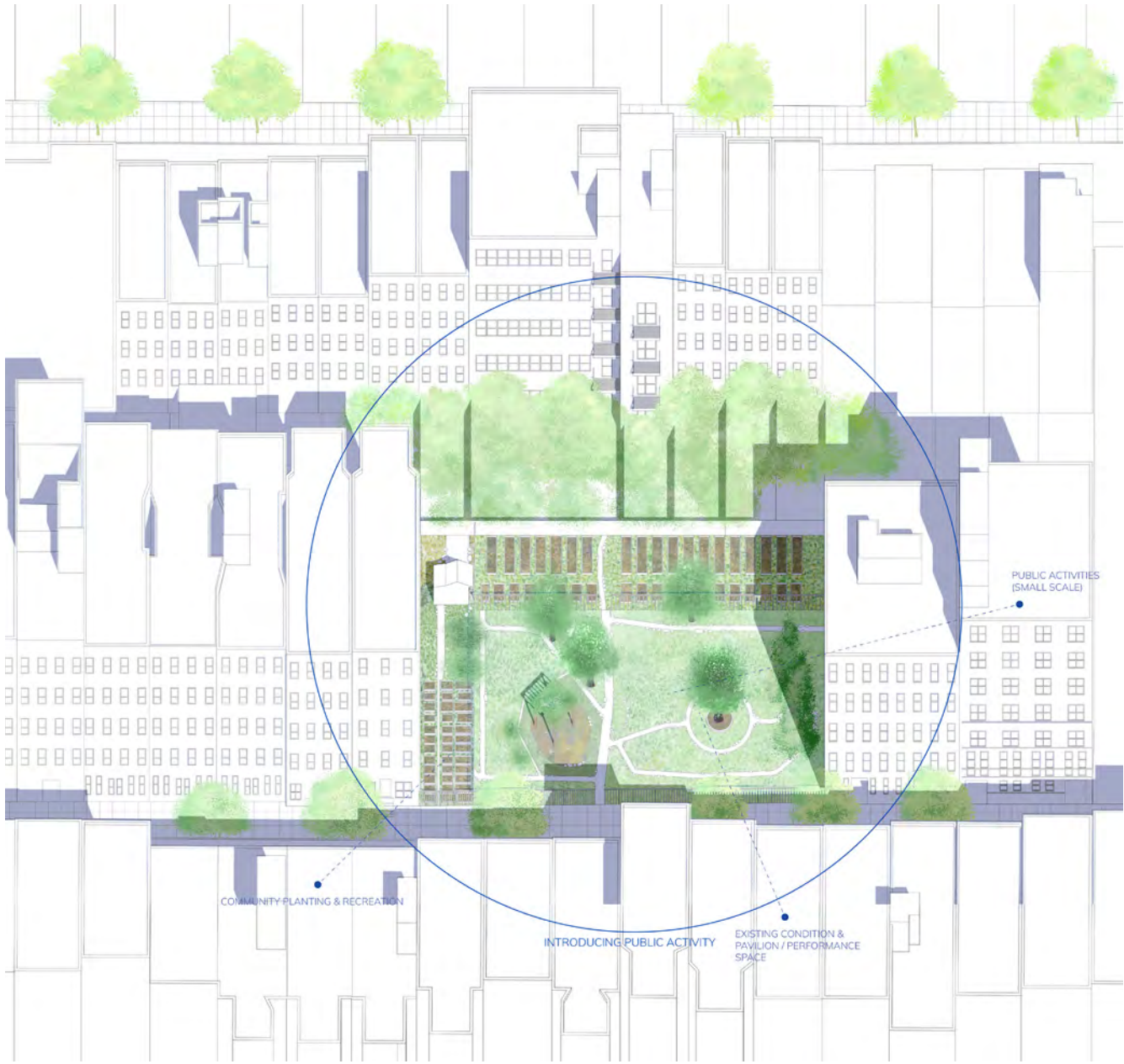
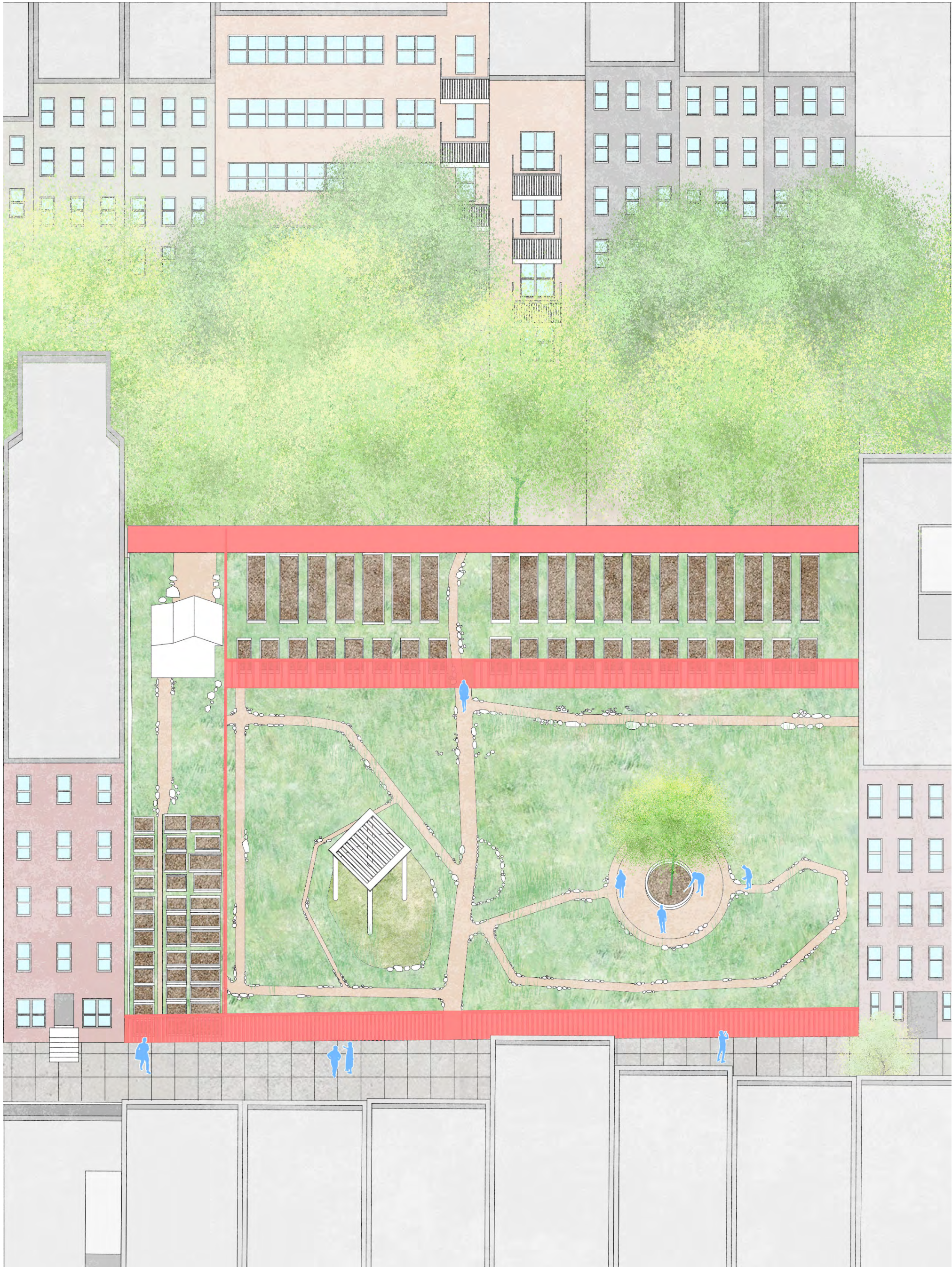
HONEY LOCUST



The Clinton Community Garden, situated near Hell's Kitchen Park on 48th Street, occupies a unique position between the R-9 (residential) and M2-4 (light industrial) zones. This

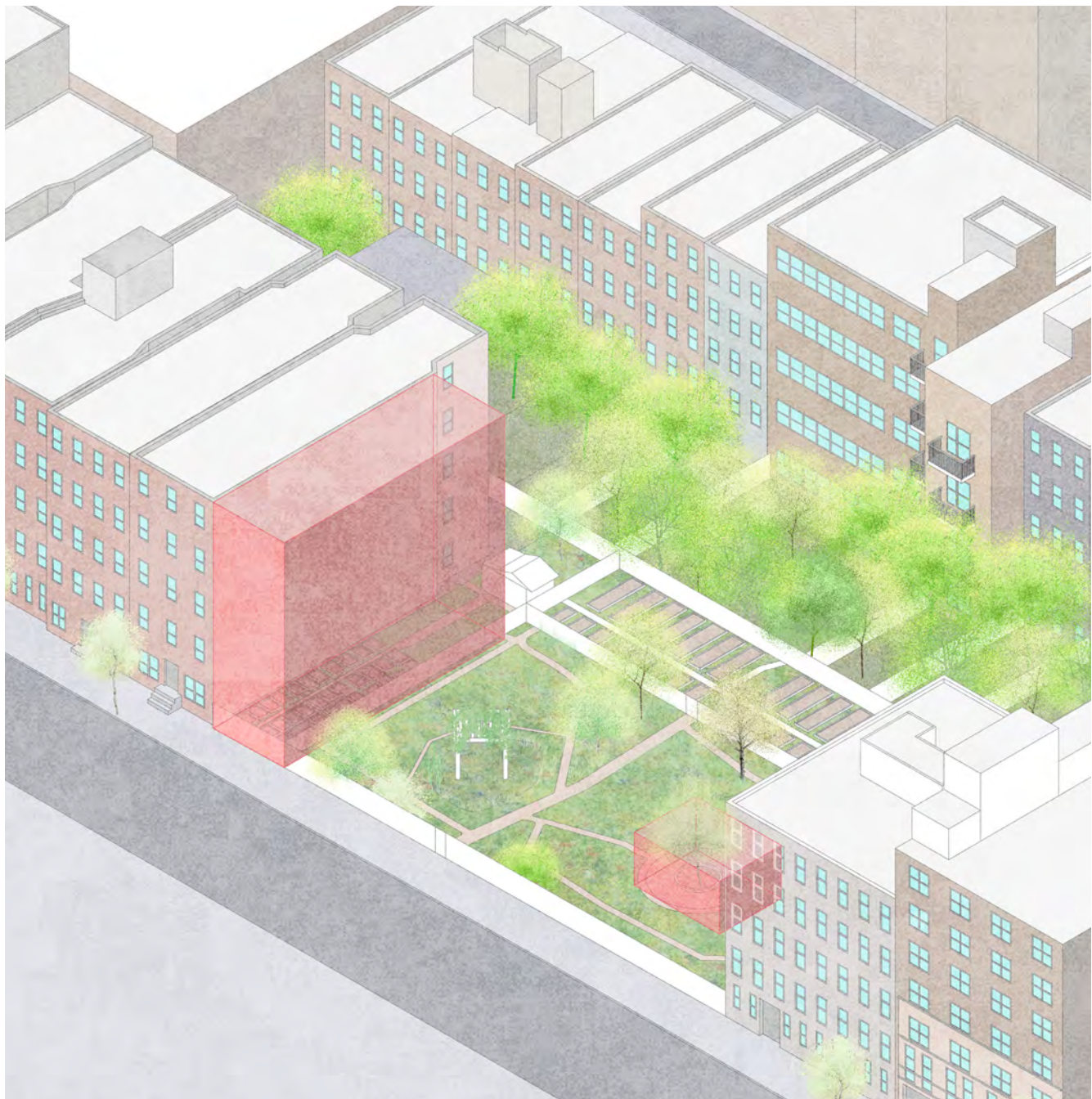
strategic location offers an opportunity for the garden to serve as a vital connection point between the surrounding residential and commercial areas. While the end of the street is bus-

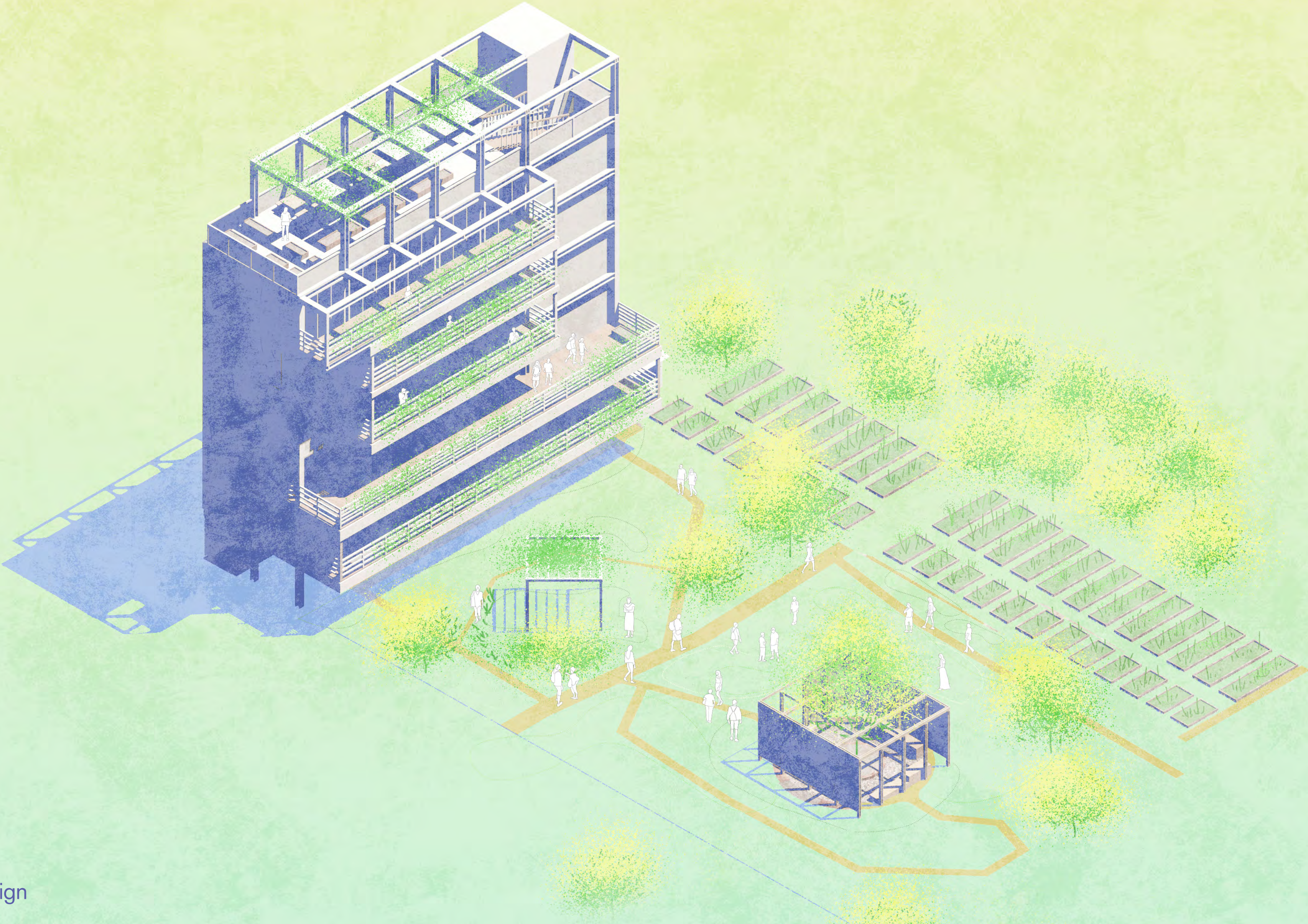
tling with commercial establishments such as restaurants and shops, the garden stands as a critical connector of greenery and community amidst the urban landscape.



Currently, the community garden is enclosed by three layers of fences and subject to regulations that limit access to the public, rather than being inclusive to all members of the community. However, it has the potential to become a more welcoming space that bridges the gap between residents and businesses.

By embracing its role as a connector, the Clinton Community Garden can foster interactions, collaboration, and a sense of unity among diverse stakeholders. Whether through hosting events, offering educational programs, or providing a peaceful retreat in the midst of city life, the garden has the opportunity to enrich the neighborhood's fabric and strengthen its social and economic ties.

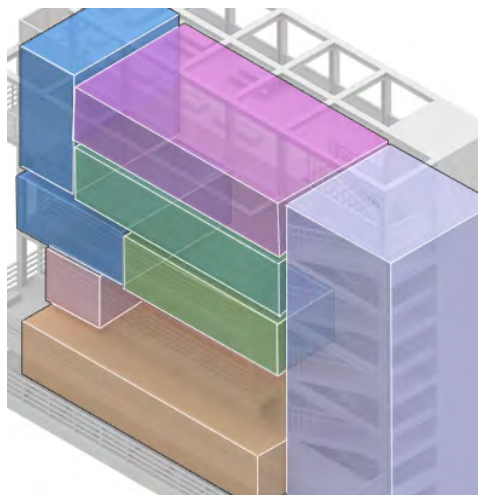




Verticalized urban public green space



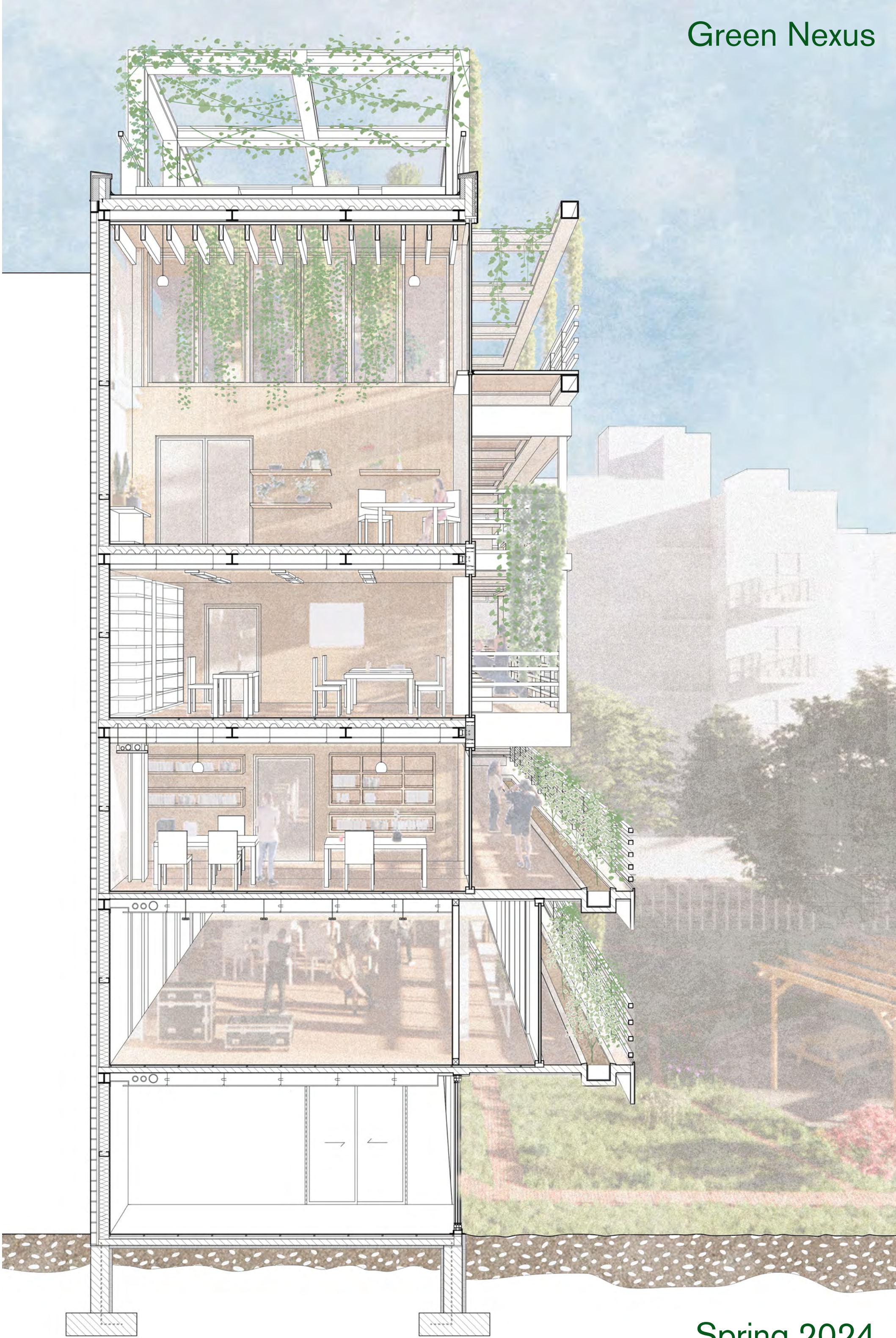
Green Facade



Public Programs

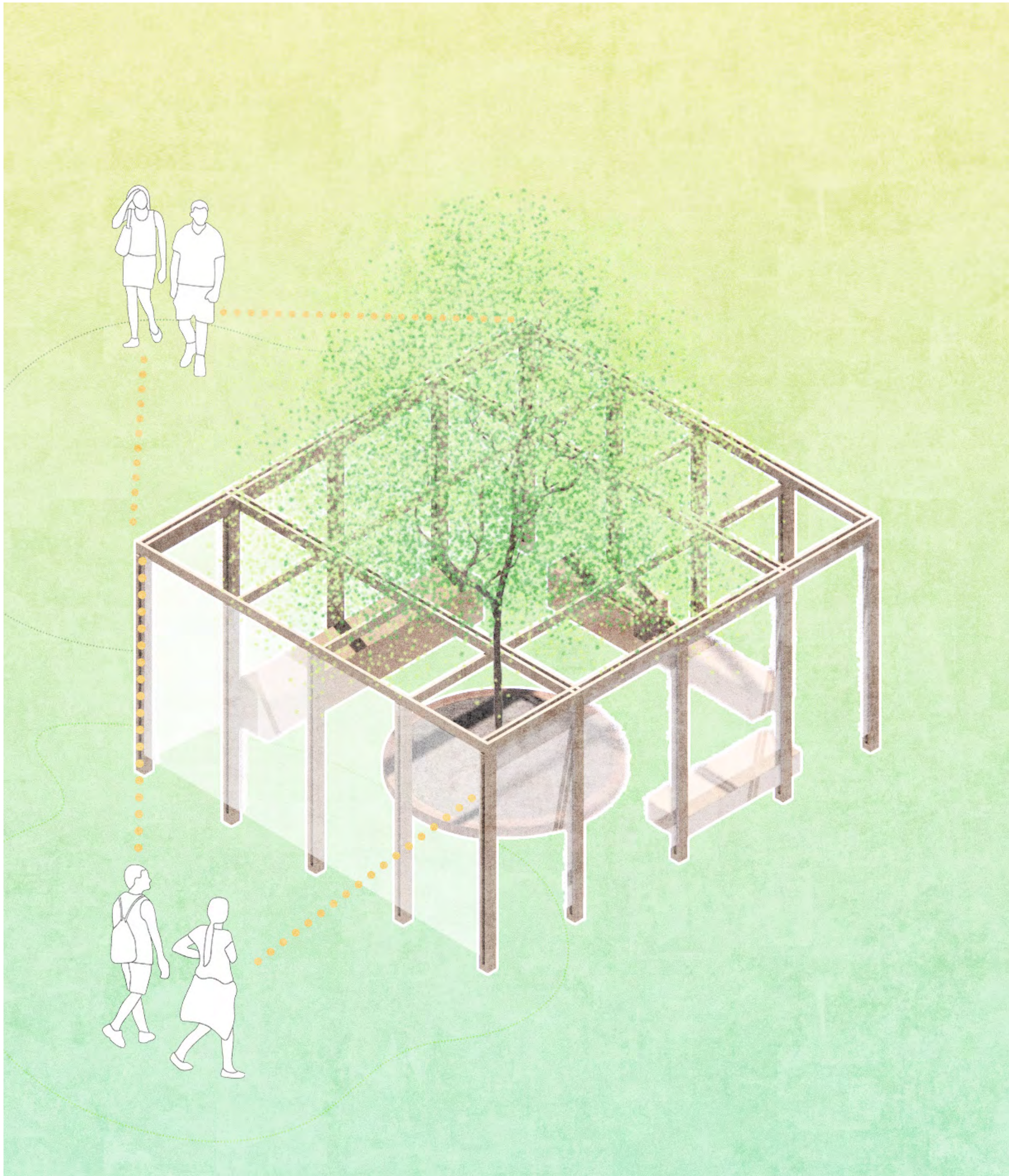


Rooftop Garden









In addition to the public program, the pavilion surrounding the existing tree, known as “Leafy Lounge” served as a versatile installation. It

provided basic outdoor educational functions and furniture, offering a space for small activities that the public could engage with.





Leafy Lounge



Roof Garden

Xinqi Meng

Green Nexus

Clinton Community Garden (Daytime)

Vacant Spaces

Spring 2024

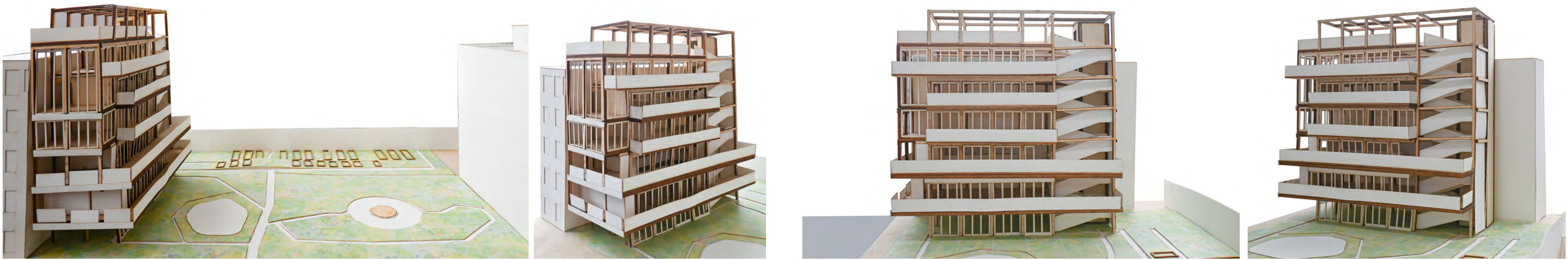


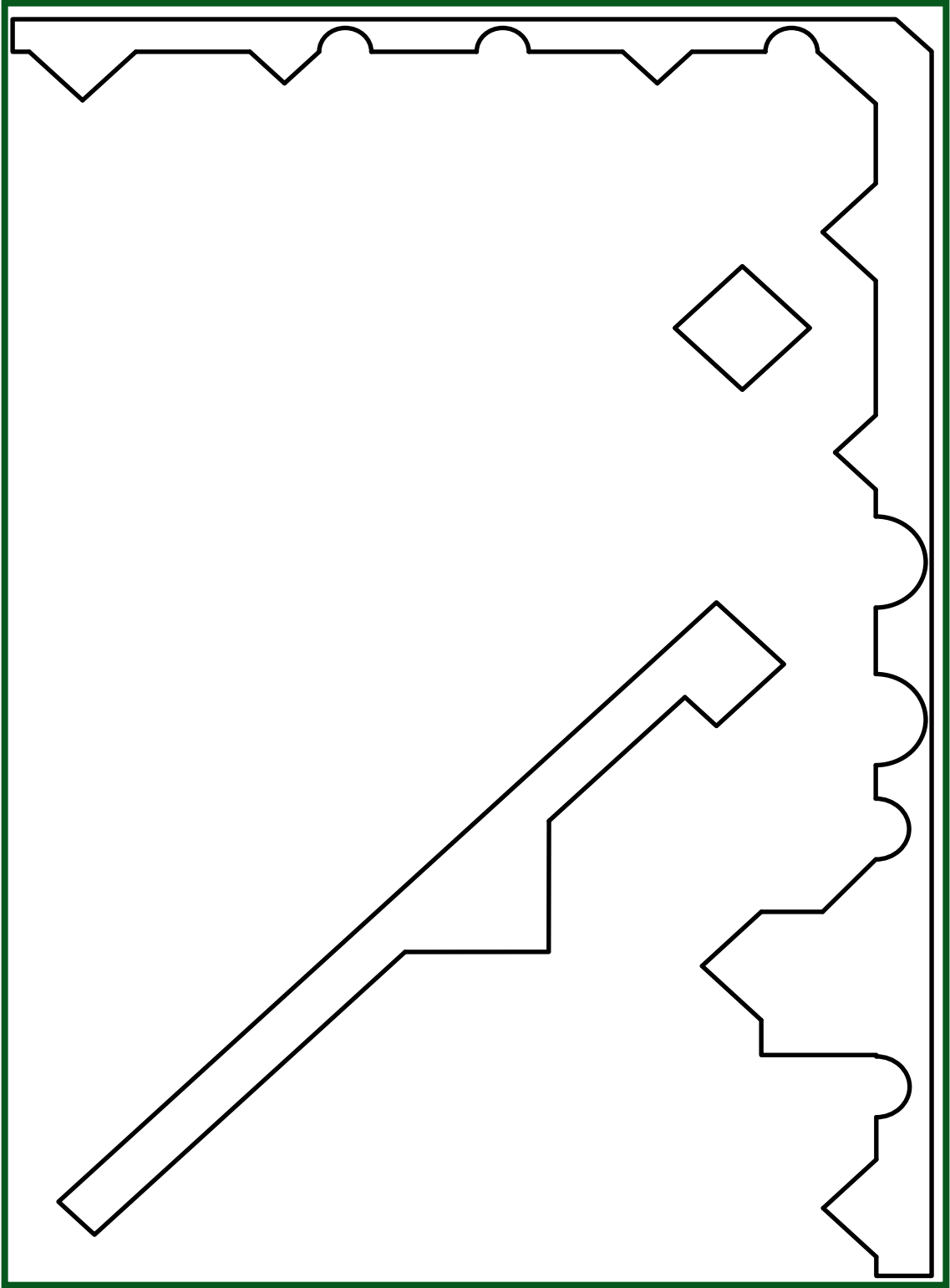


Clinton Community Garden (Night)

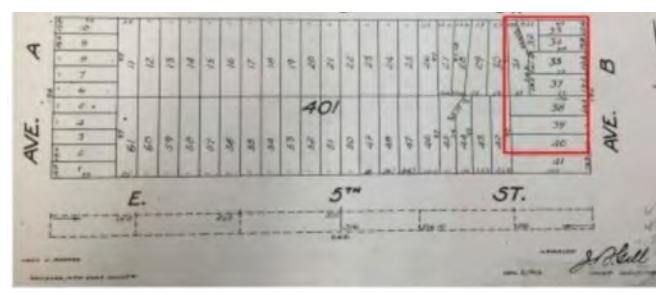


The designs exemplify the dynamic interplay between community engagement, accessibility, and the transformative potential of urban green spaces. By recognizing and accommodating the diverse needs and preferences of community members, these spaces not only serve as venues for social interaction, recreation, and cultural exchange but also foster a sense of belonging and connectedness within the urban fabric. Through thoughtful design and management, once-vacant spaces can become vibrant hubs of activity, enriching the lives of residents and visitors alike.





6b Garden
Avenue B, New York, NY, 10009



1916- Property Lot



1920- Property Lot



1940- Property Lot



1940- Building



1940- Building



1940- Neighborhood



1982- Demolition



1983- Early Garden, The Circle construction



1984- Early garden and stage construction



1986- Early garden thriving



1987- Start of Boros's sculpture "Tower of Toys"



1988- LES ecology center initiated, composting center



1986- Early garden thriving



1991- Annual Rites of Spring Procession

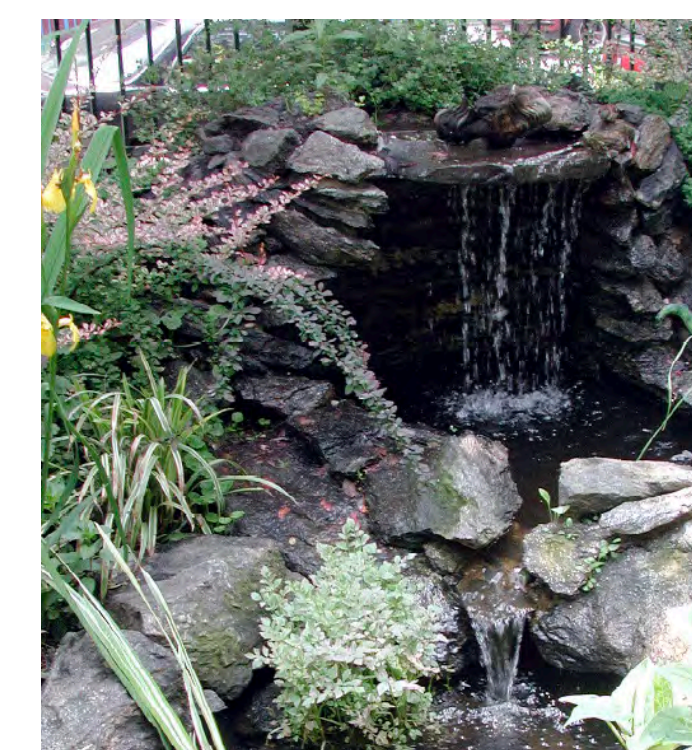
Not for Profit 501c3 Status Achieved



1996- Stage Rebuild



1997- New Fence



2001- Pond build

Source: 6bgarden.org

The genesis of the community garden at 6th Street and Avenue B in the Lower East Side of NYC can be traced back to the urban landscape of the 1970s, characterized by widespread neglect and disinvestment leading to the proliferation of vacant lots. This green enclave emerged as a response to the blight of urban decay, symbolizing the community's resilience and agency in reclaiming and repurposing neglected spaces for collective benefit.

cultural fabric. Amidst threats of development encroaching upon the neighborhood's green spaces in the 1990s, the community mobilized creatively, utilizing art performances as a form of resistance and celebration. These performances, while aesthetically enriching, served a dual purpose of advocating for the preservation of grassroots initiatives and highlighting the intrinsic value of community gardening as a socio-cultural practice.

While the garden serves as a focal point for communal engagement and social cohesion, its semi-public nature raises pertinent questions regarding the dynamics of inclusion and exclusion within urban communities. The adjacency of the garden to Tompkins Square Park and its proximity to other community gardens further underscores its significance as a spatial node within the neighborhood's socio-

This performative dimension extends beyond mere spectacle, permeating the everyday practices within the garden space. From the mundane tasks of cultivation to the communal rituals of shared meals, each act of engagement embodies a performative enactment of communal values and aspirations, reaffirming the garden's role as a site of collective identity and solidarity.

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Furthermore, the garden's operational logic challenges conventional economic paradigms, prioritizing principles of communal stewardship and ecological sustainability over profit-driven imperatives. In this sense, the garden becomes a microcosm of alternative economic practices, grounded in principles of mutual aid and cooperative exchange, thereby transcending the boundaries of conventional urban space to embody a vision of community resilience and solidarity.







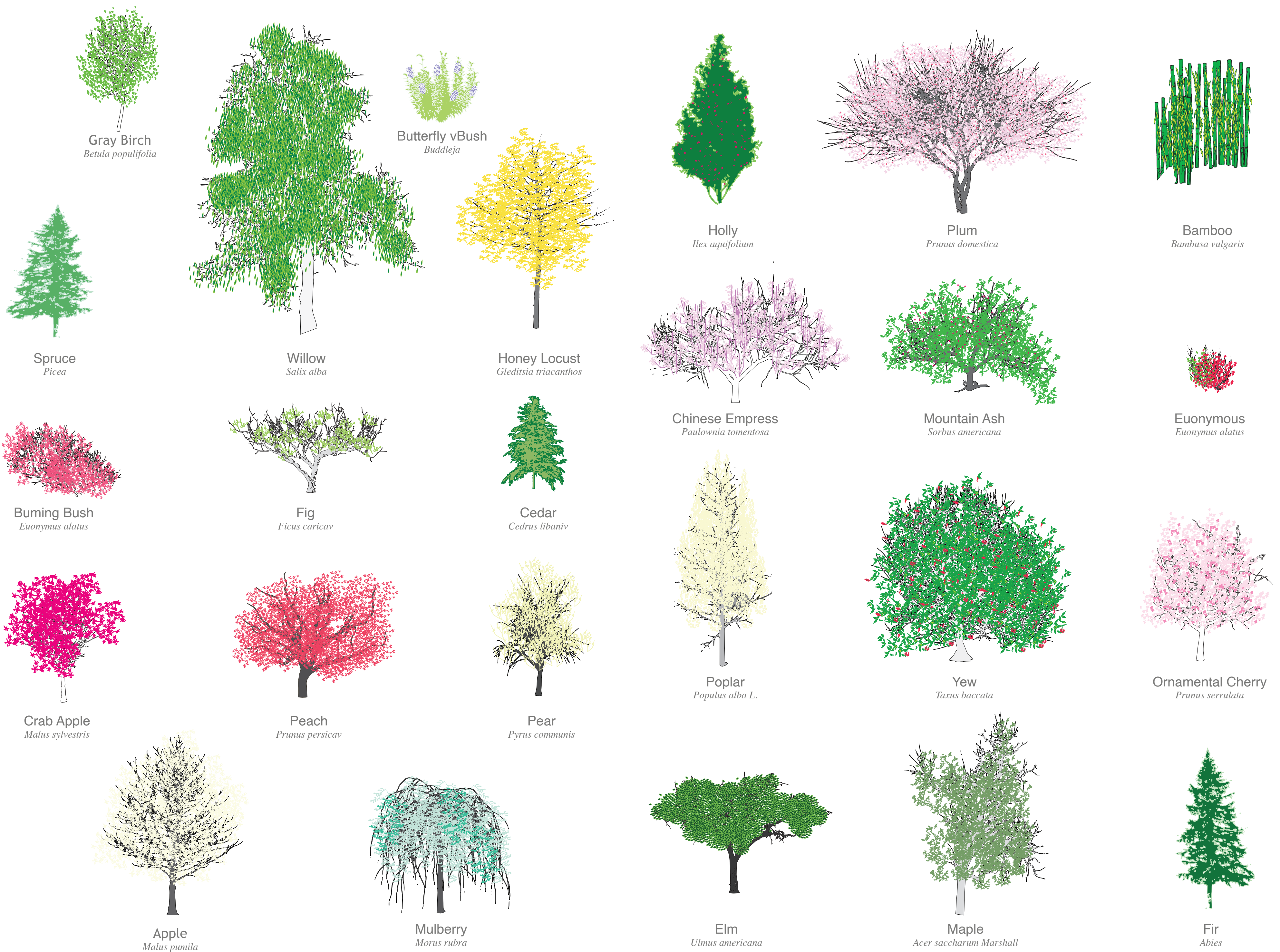


Tasha Akemah

Spaces of performance

Vacant Spaces

Spring 2024





Proposal
Negotiating public private boundaries

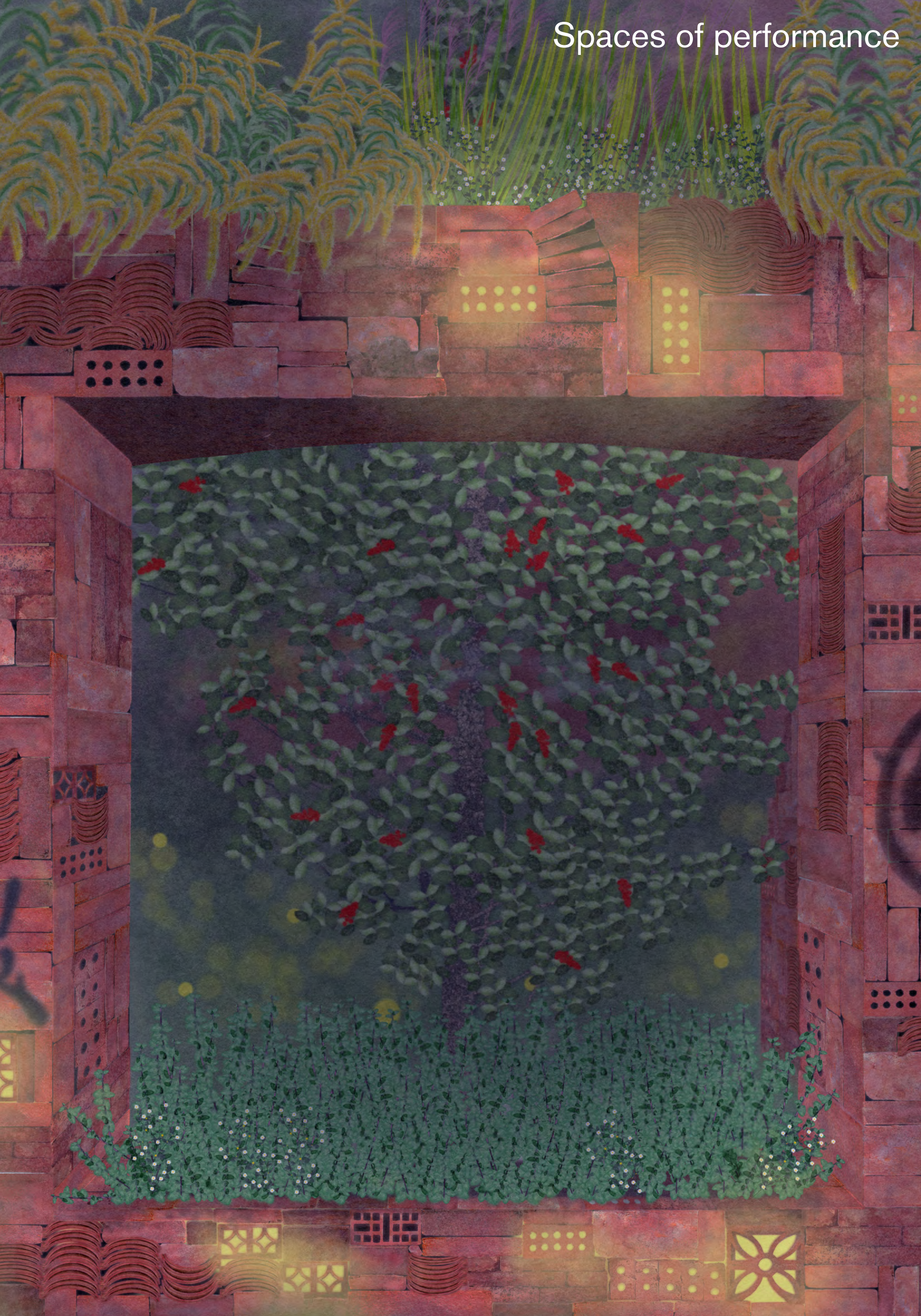






Tasha Akemah

Vacant Spaces



Spaces of performance

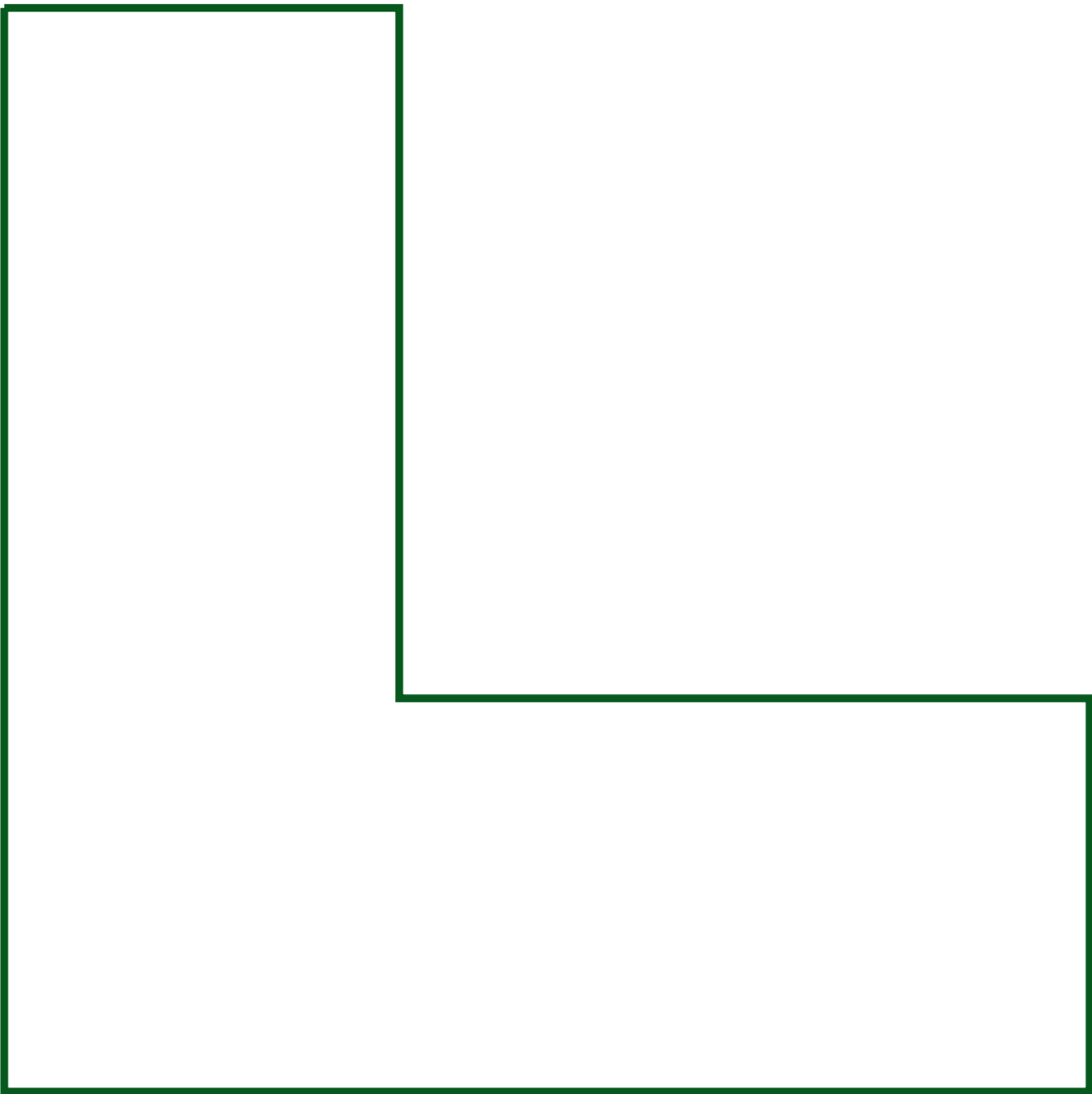
Spring 2024









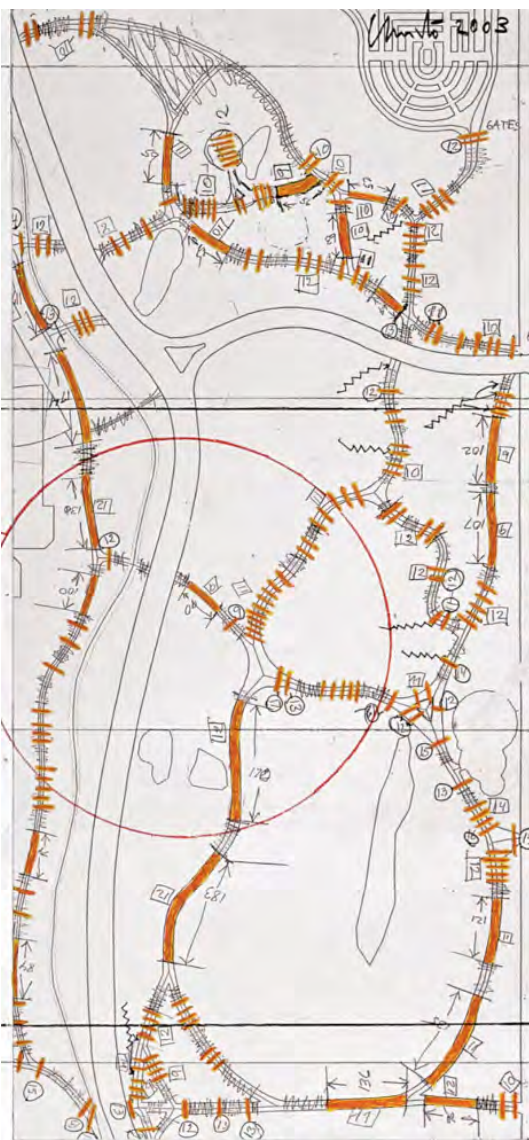
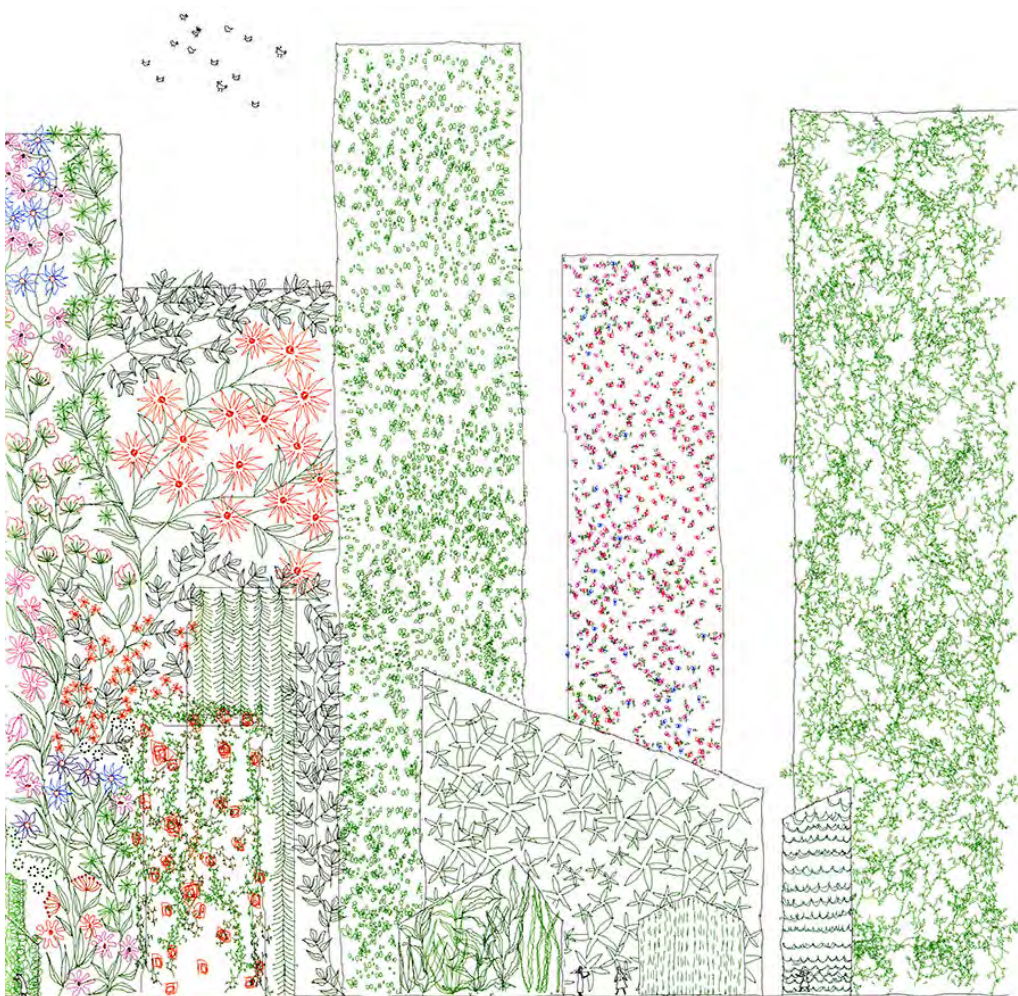


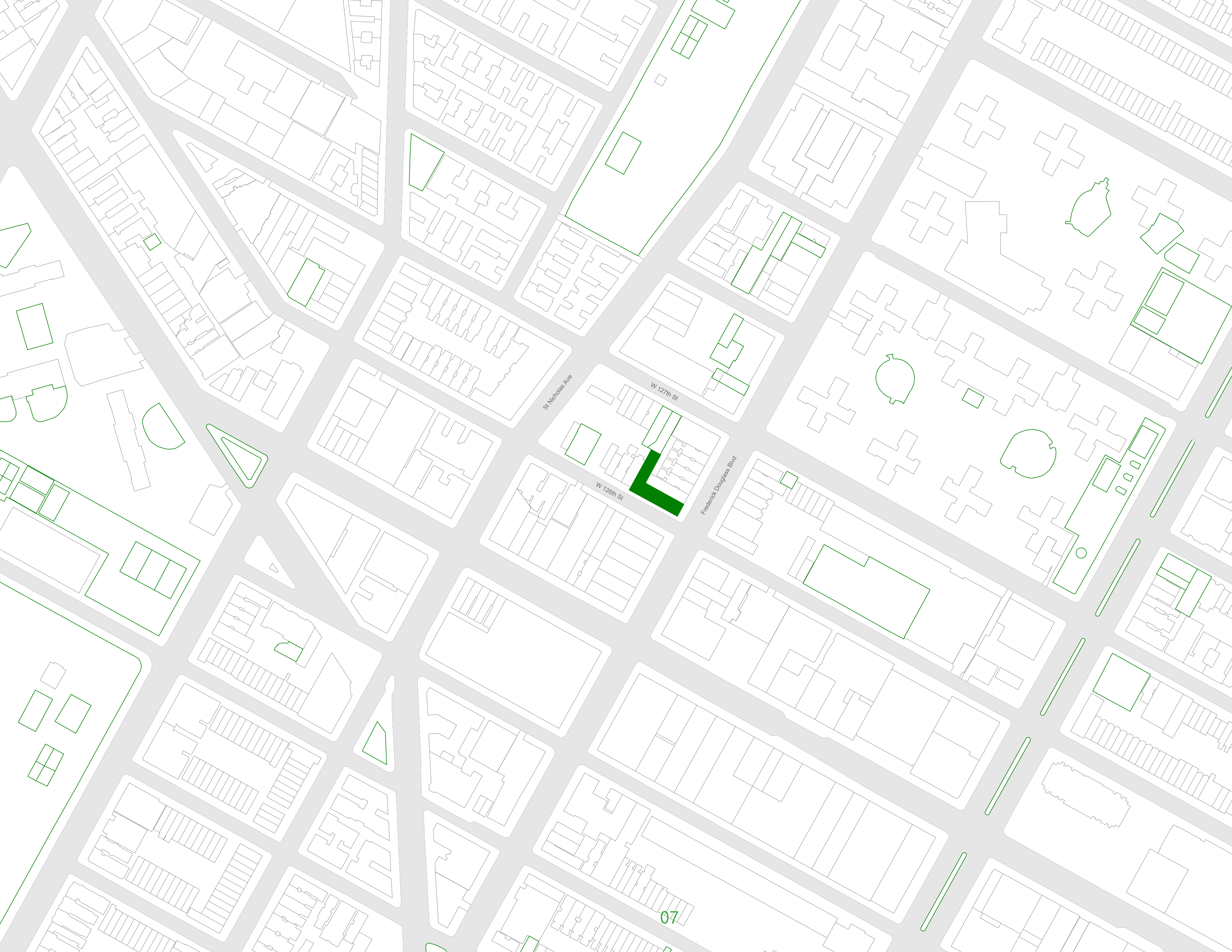
Clayton Williams Community Garden
303 W 126th St, New York, NY

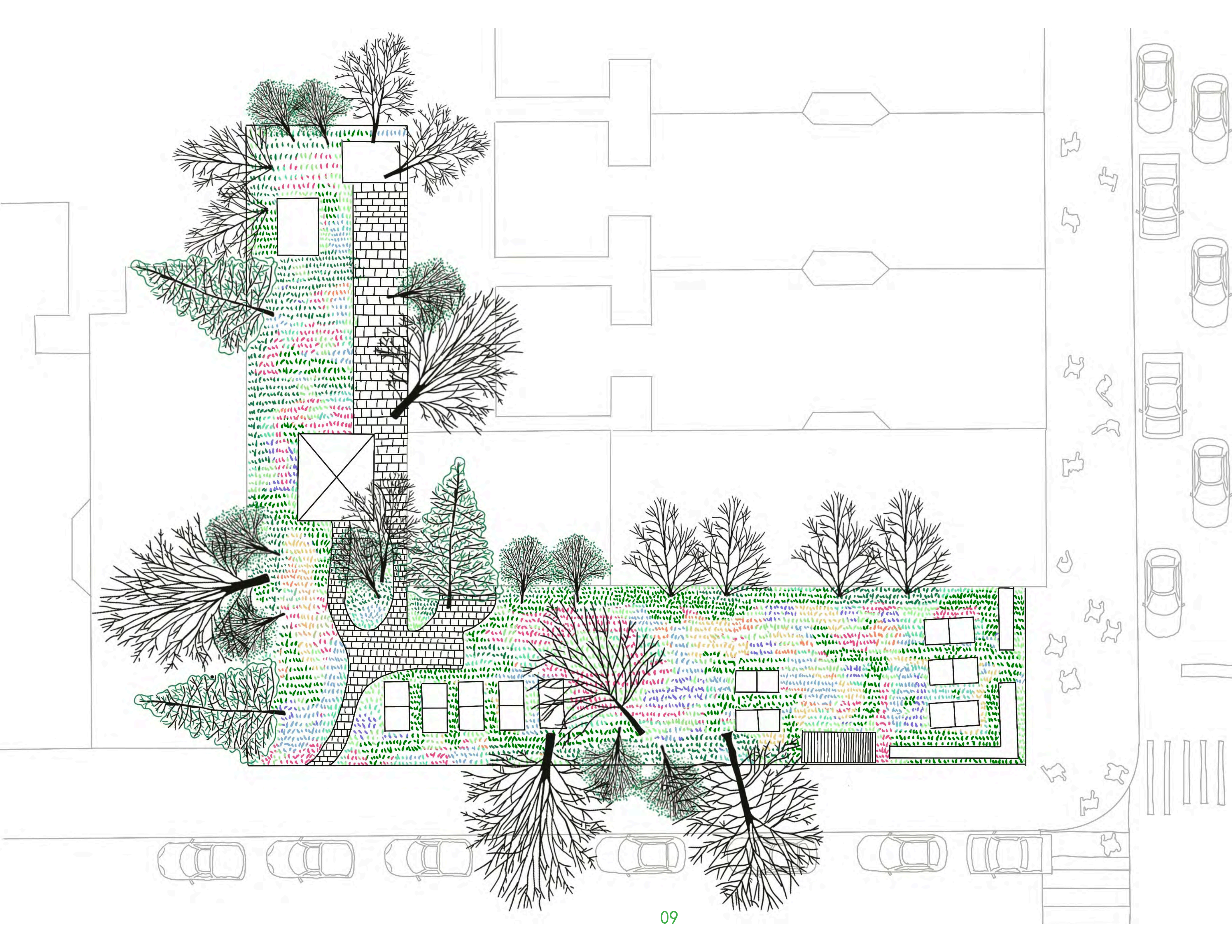


Ira Gershenhorn, a level 8 Google Local Guide and dedicated naturalist, gave Clayton William Community Garden a 2-star rating, noting it as "closed." Located in central Harlem between St. Nicholas Street and Frederick Douglass Boulevard, this community garden has been consistently inaccessible to the public. Despite efforts to reach out to the Manhattan/Bronx Land Trust, the land owner, there was no response to inquiries made via email and phone calls. The issue highlighted by Ira's review reflects a common problem among many New York community gardens. Although these gardens occupy valuable land intended for affordable housing and feature lush vegetation, they often appear closed off to the public. Enclosed by 10-foot black metal fences with locked gates, they typically restrict access from late October to mid-April, excluding the broader community.

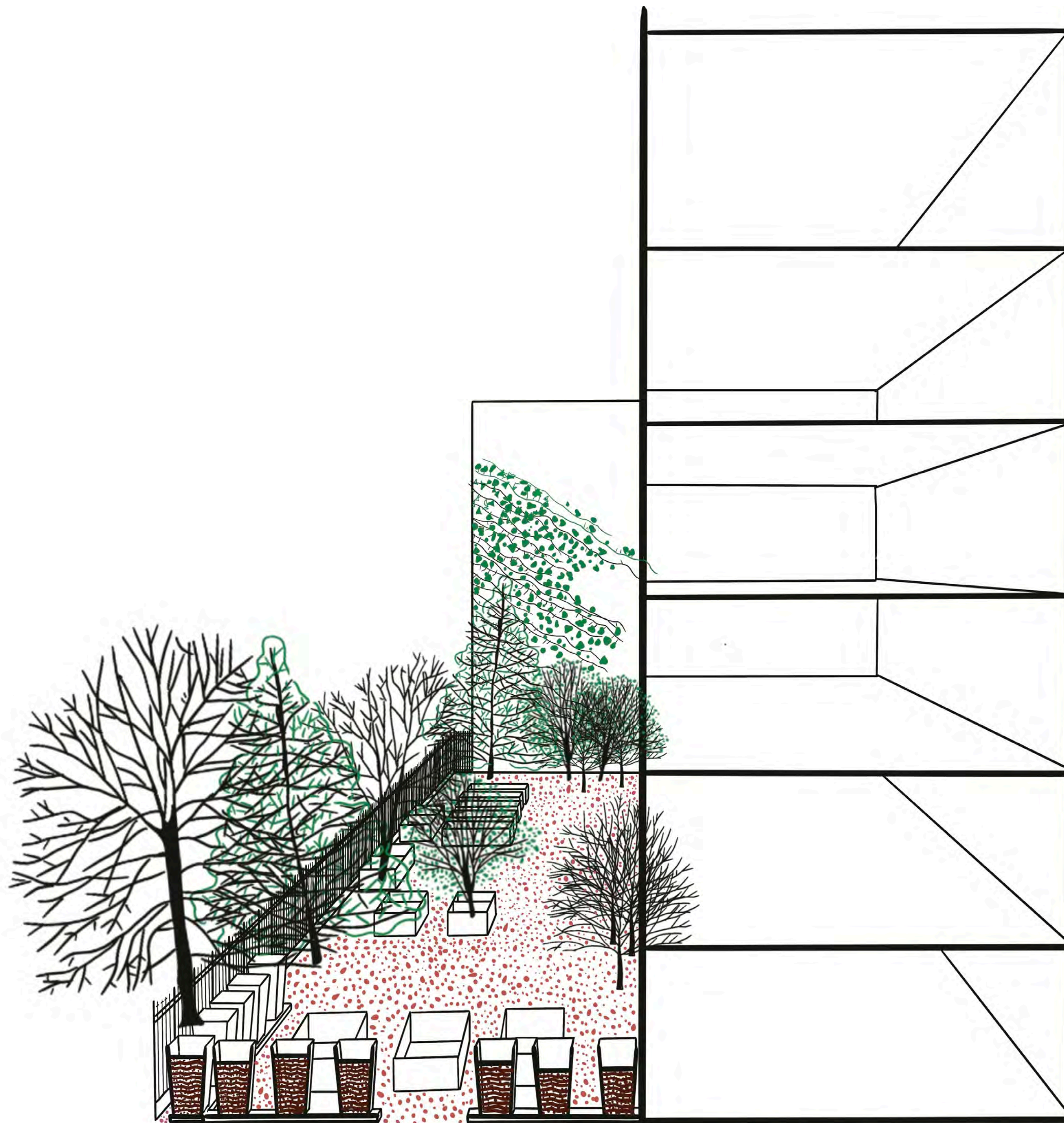
The proposal envisions a dynamic transformation of the Clayton Williams Community Garden, igniting its vibrant community spirit! Picture this: a modest three-story timber shed poised along the bustling street, injecting life into every corner of the garden, round the clock, across all four seasons. The ground level, once secluded, bursts open, welcoming everyone into its embrace, with two elegant curtains cascading down to unveil a captivating community theater. Ascend the charming wooden staircases to the elevated second floor, a verdant sanctuary where members can nurture, cultivate, and harvest to their heart's content. Along Frederick Douglas street, an enclosed oasis awaits, poised to blossom into a lush greenhouse, illuminated by enchanting purple UV lights that dance through the night. This innovative structure acts as a guardian, offering cool respite on scorching summer days and cocooning warmth during chilly winters, fostering a paradise for plant growth both indoors and out, atop platforms and amidst the new architecture.



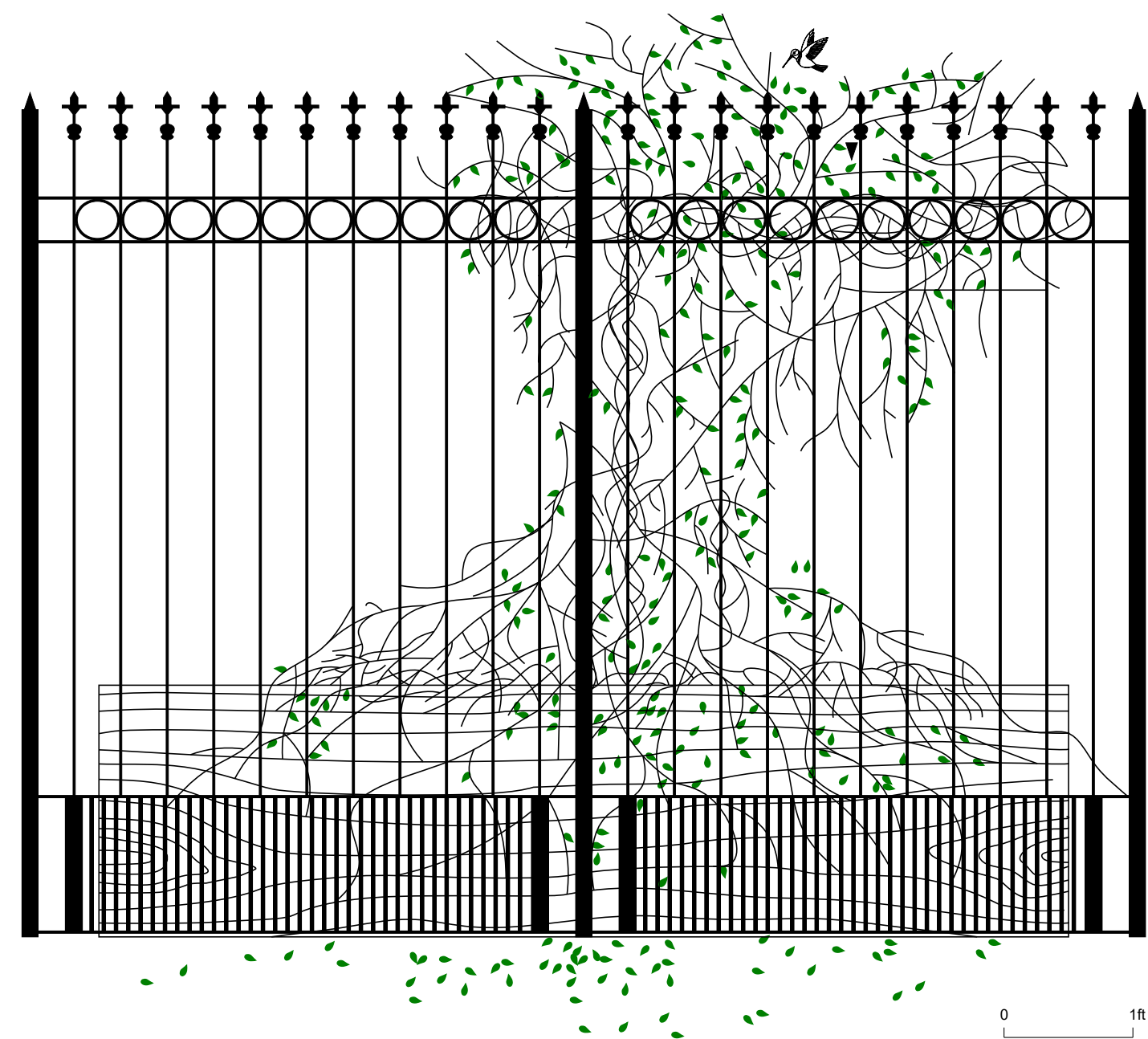
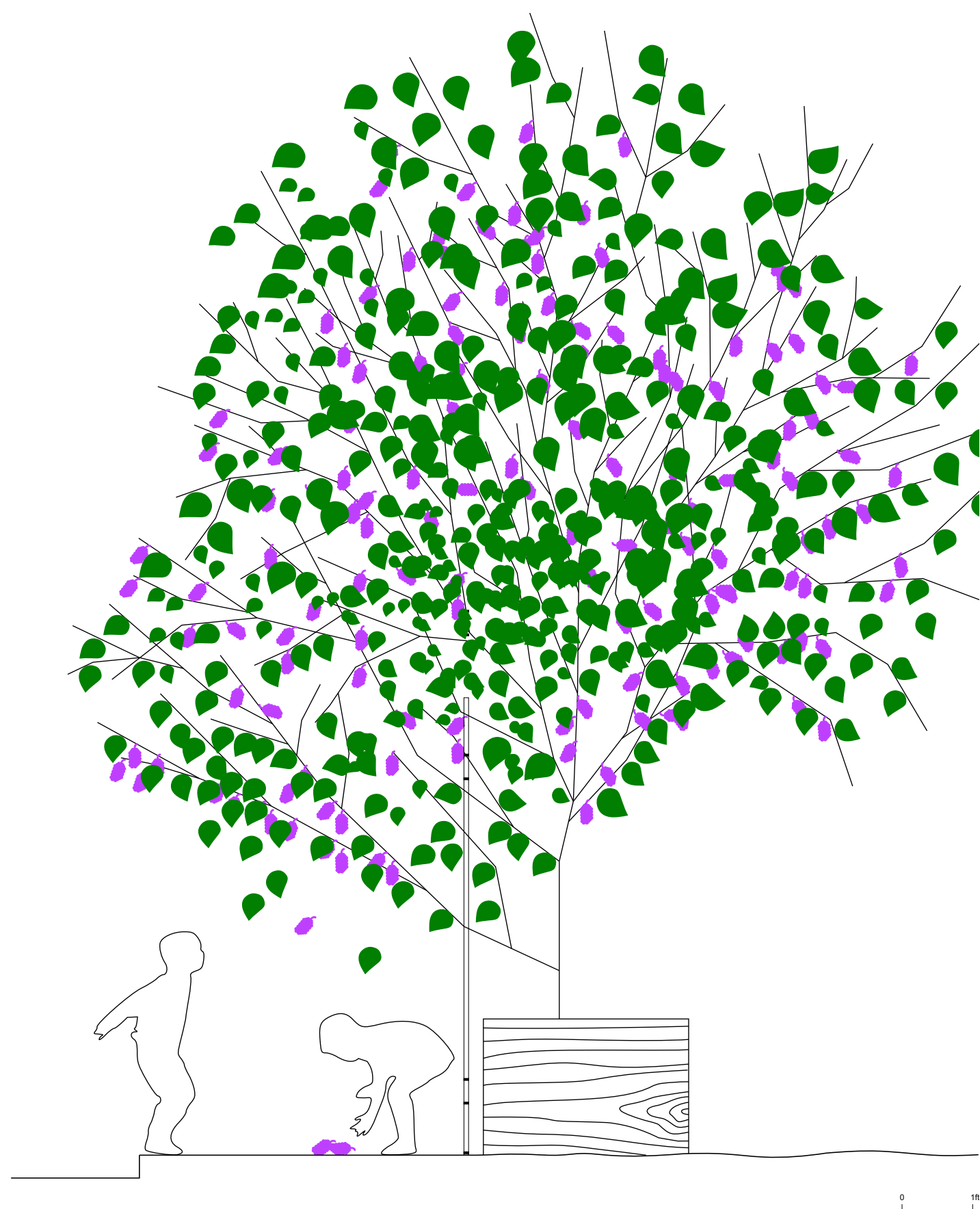


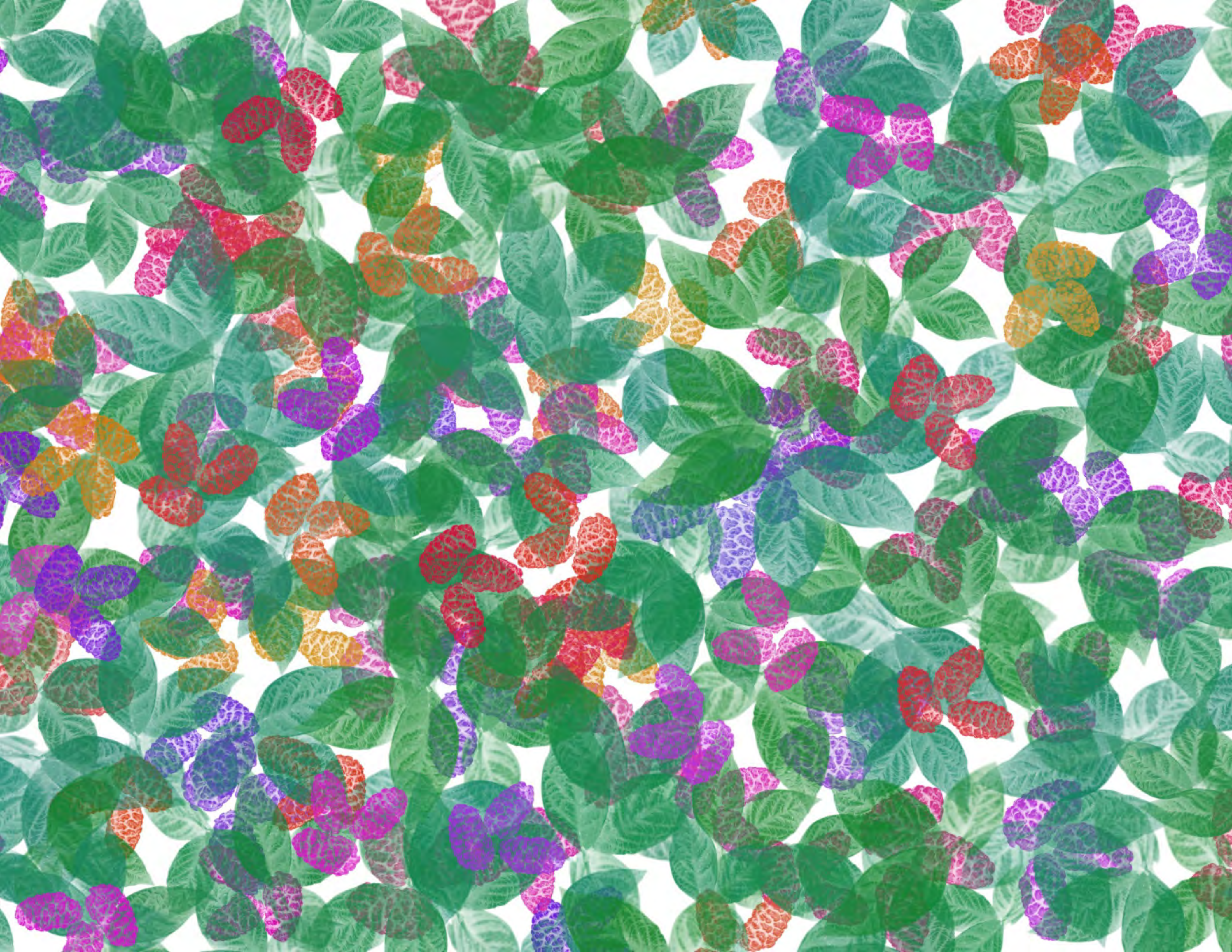


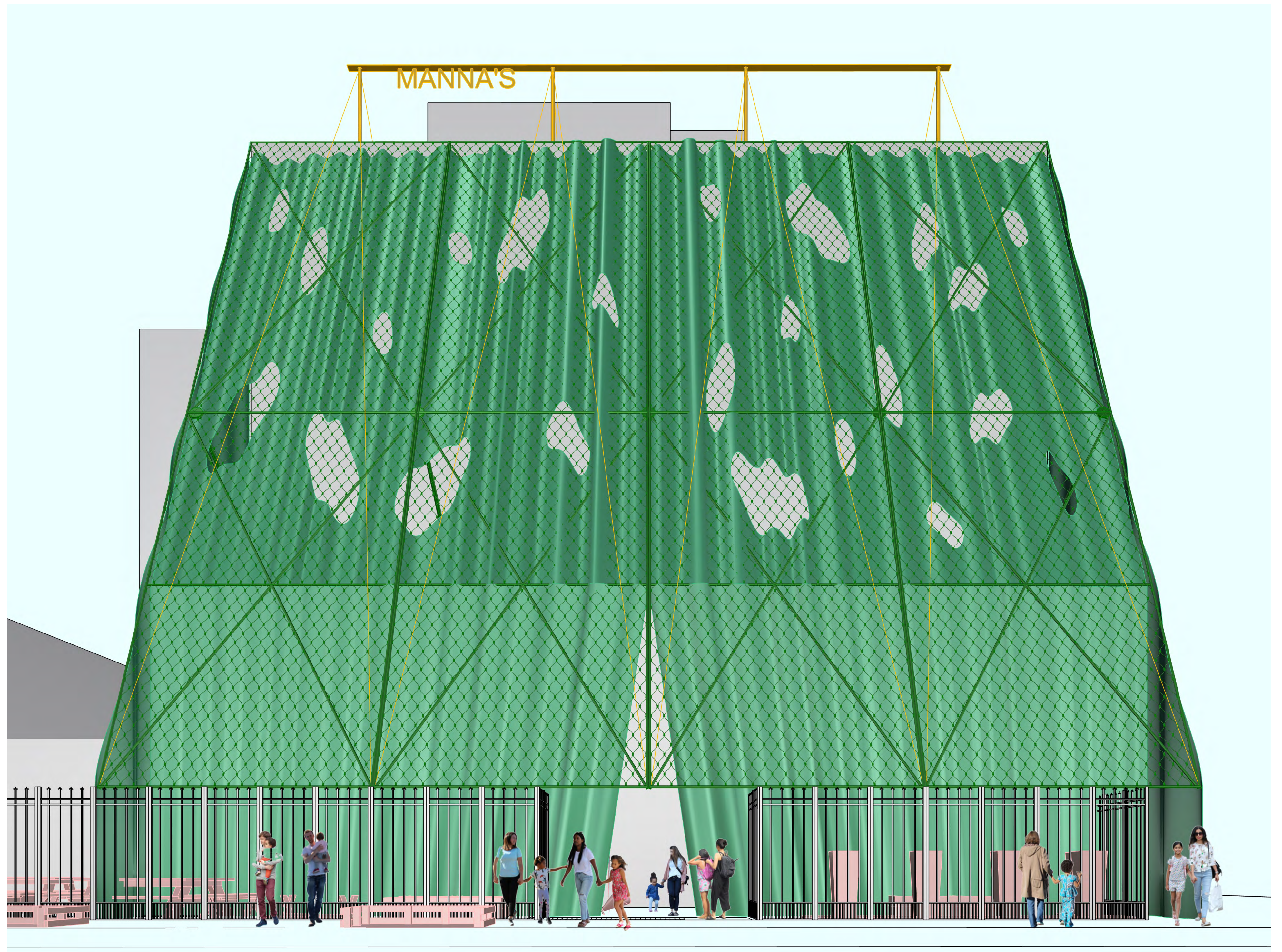


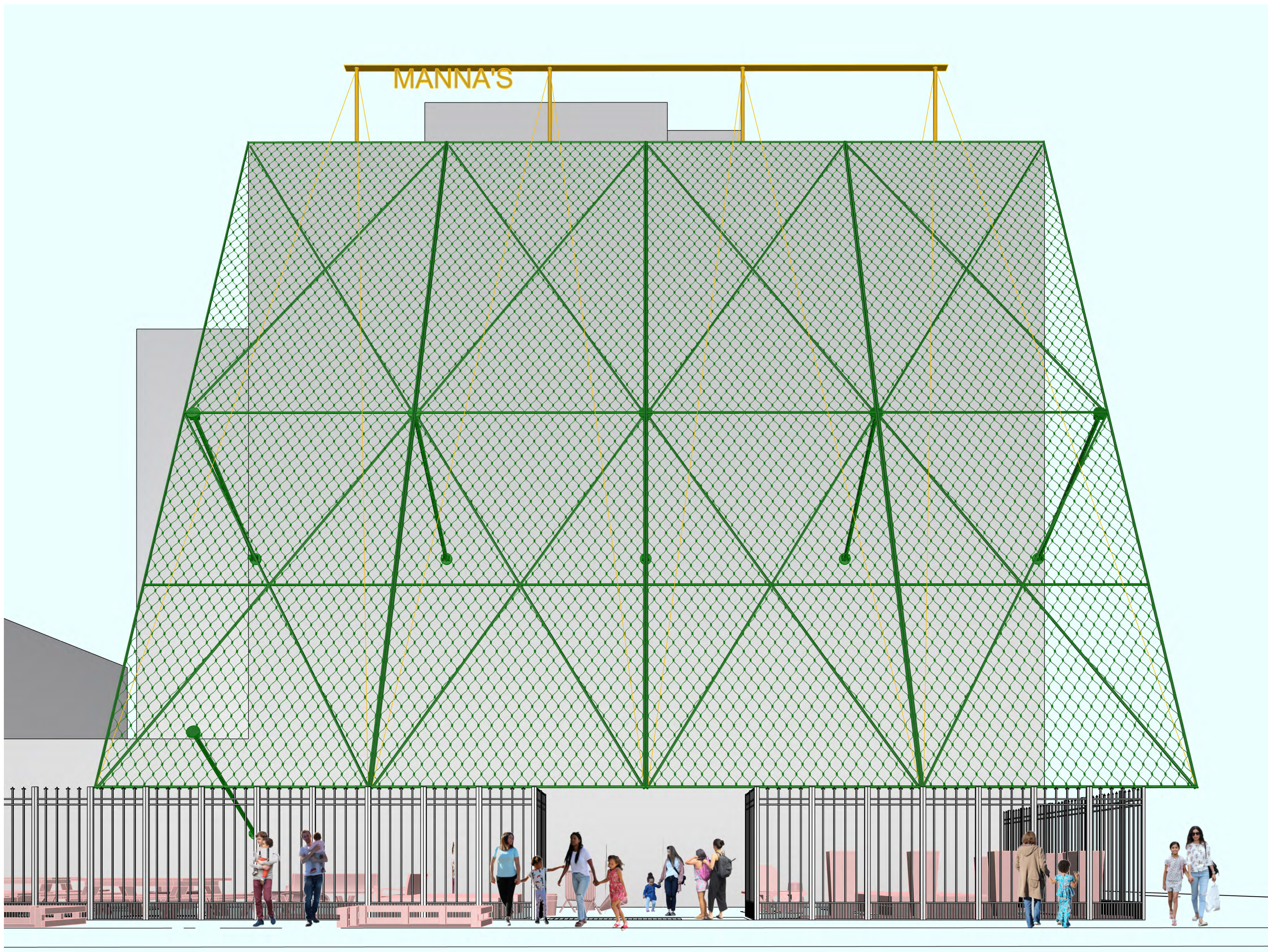


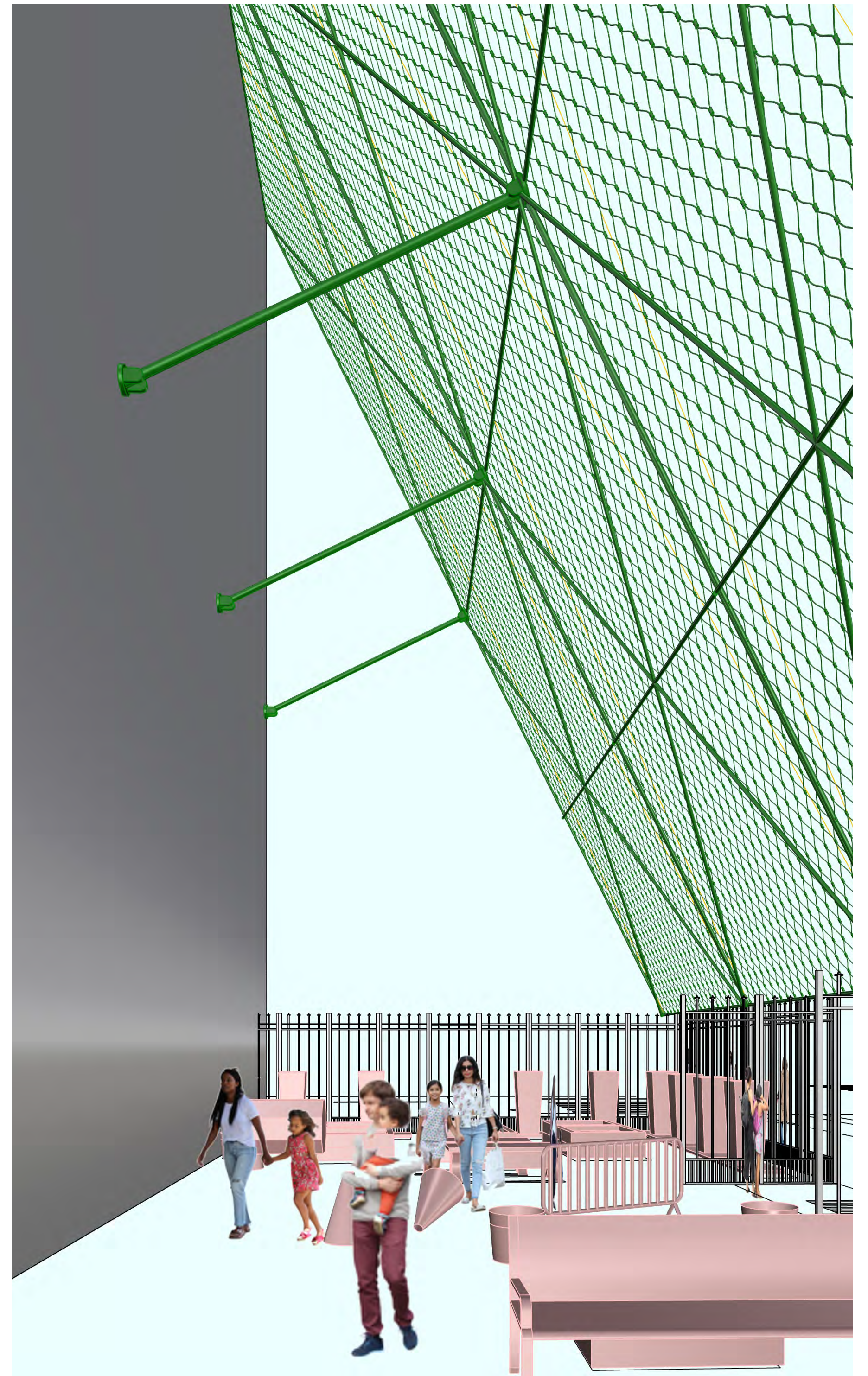
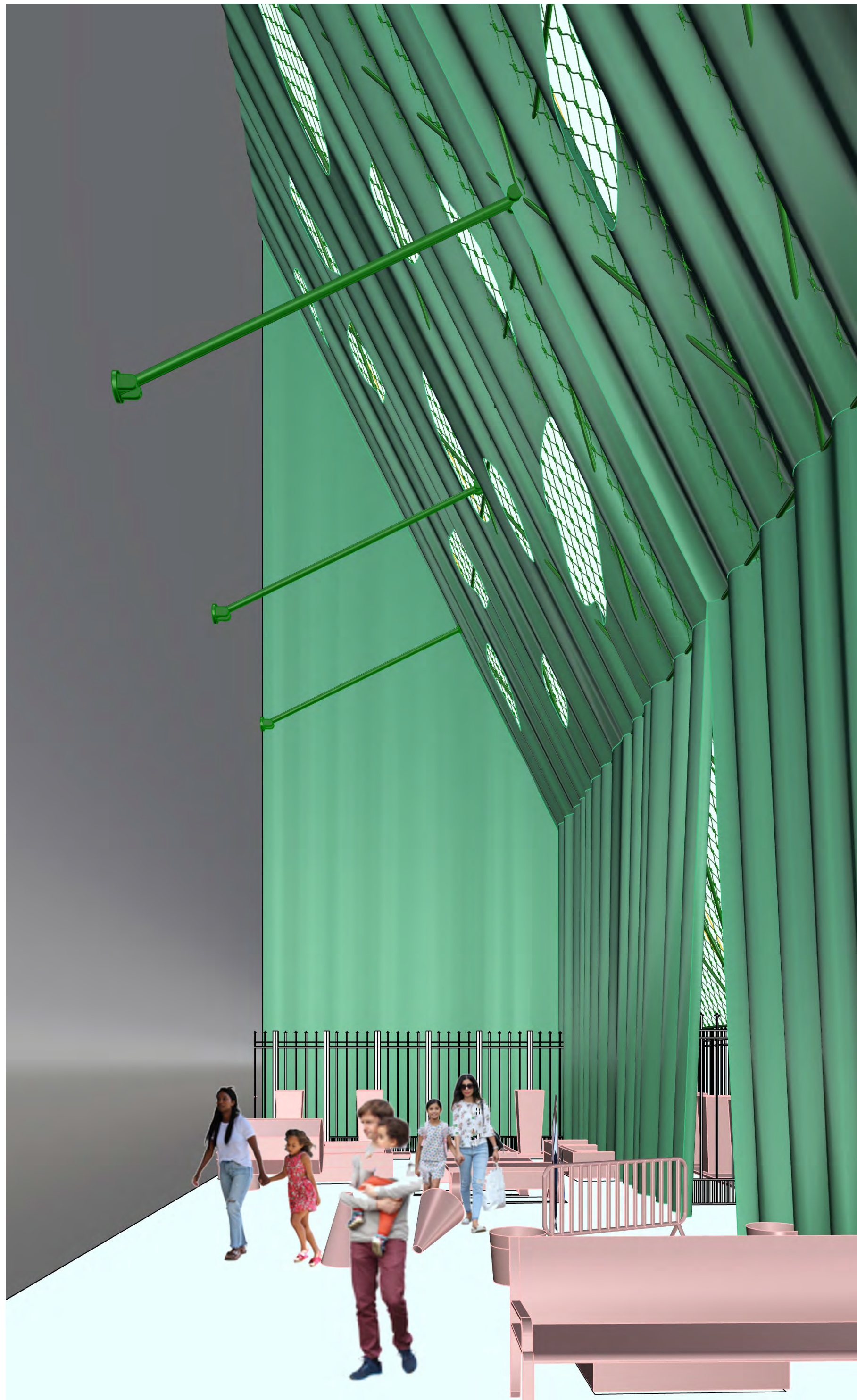




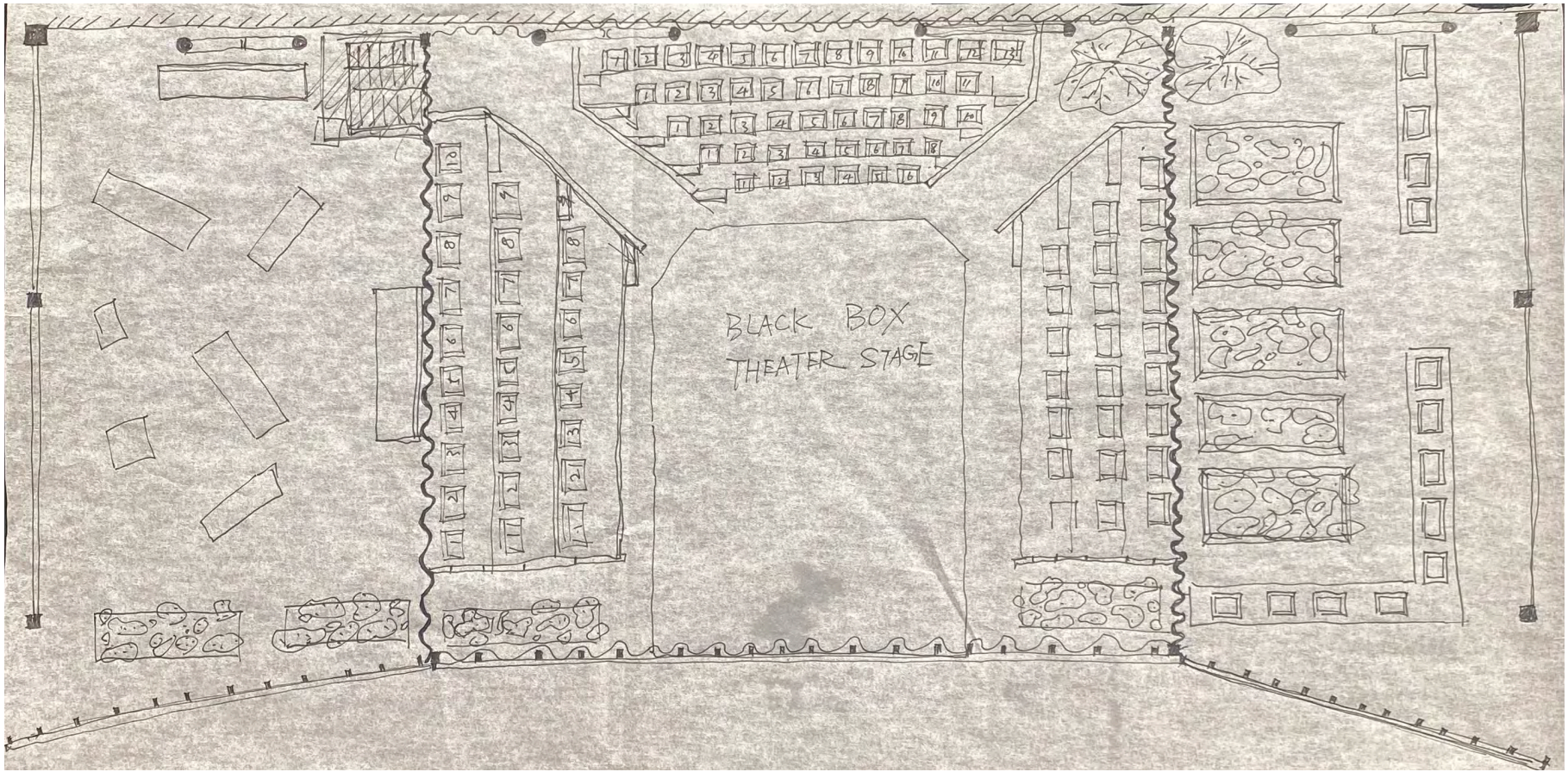
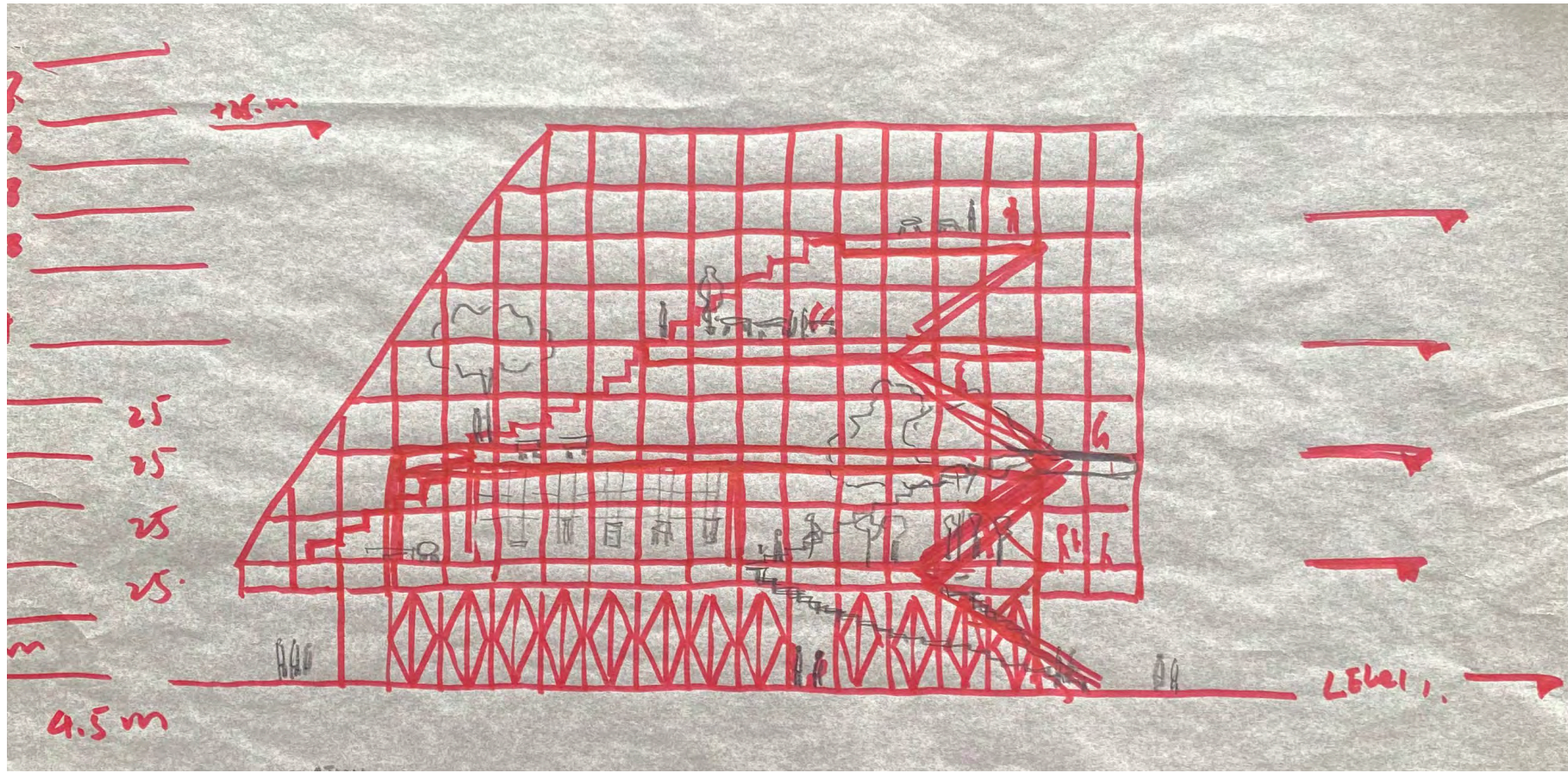


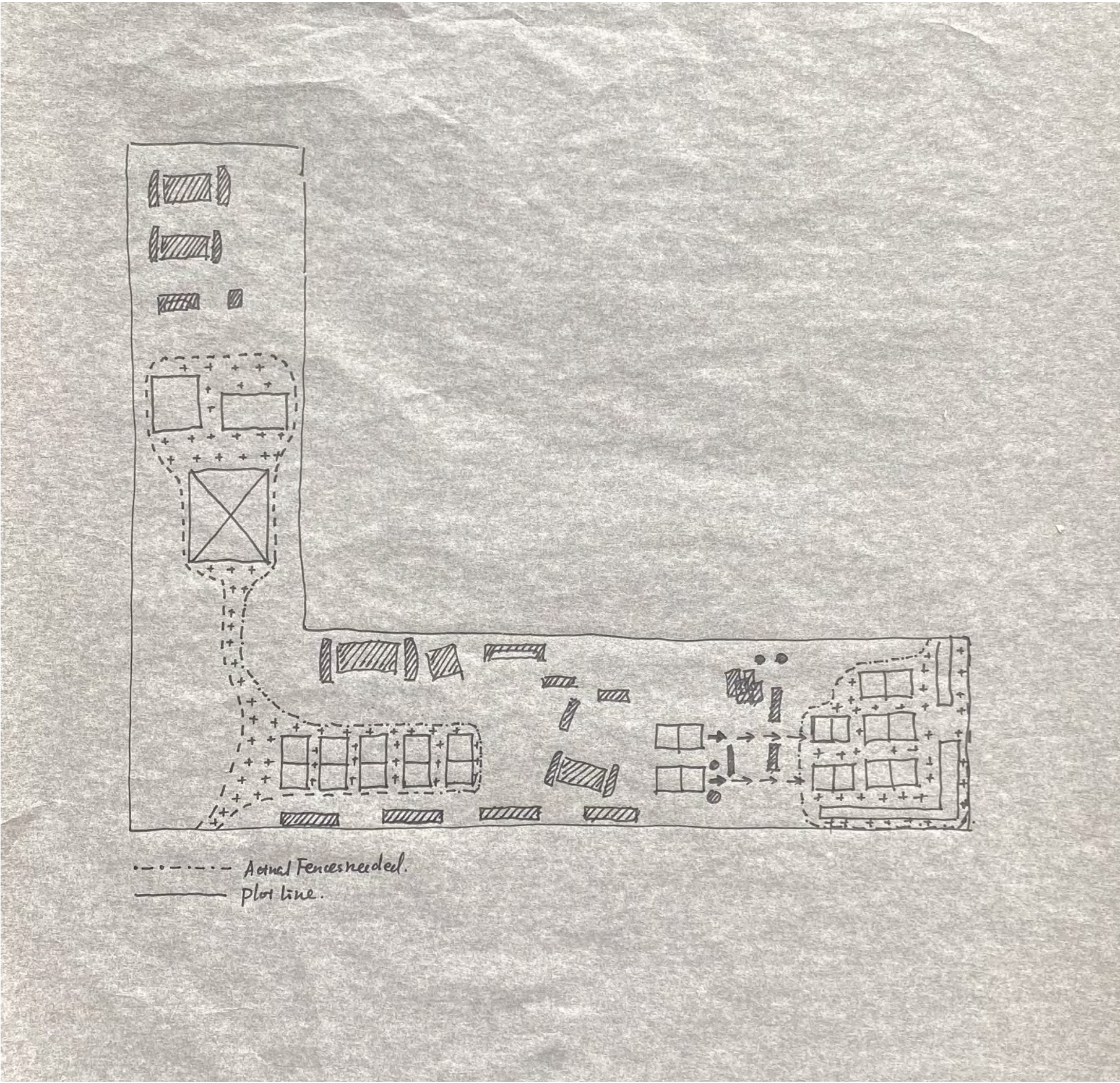
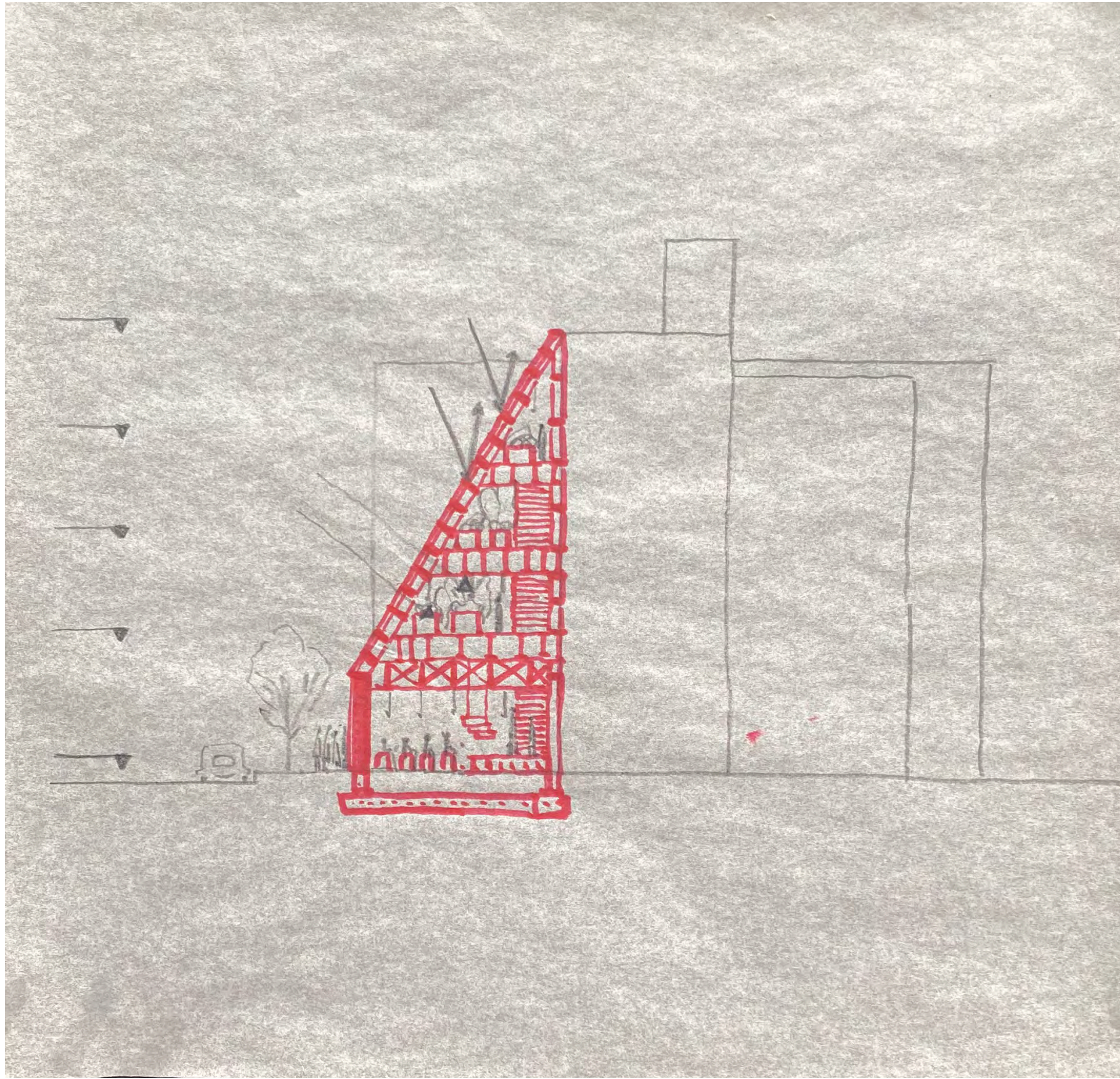




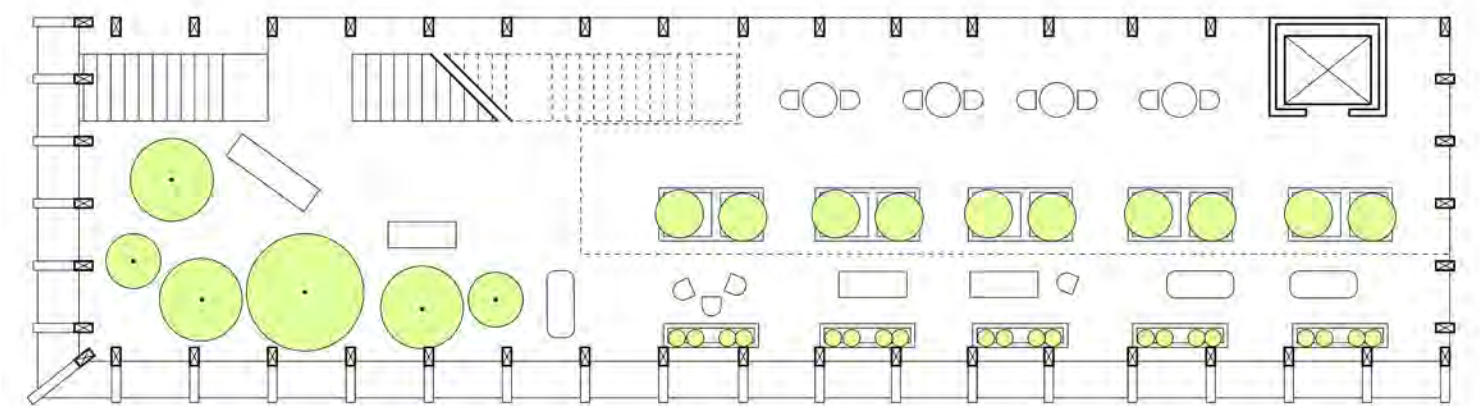
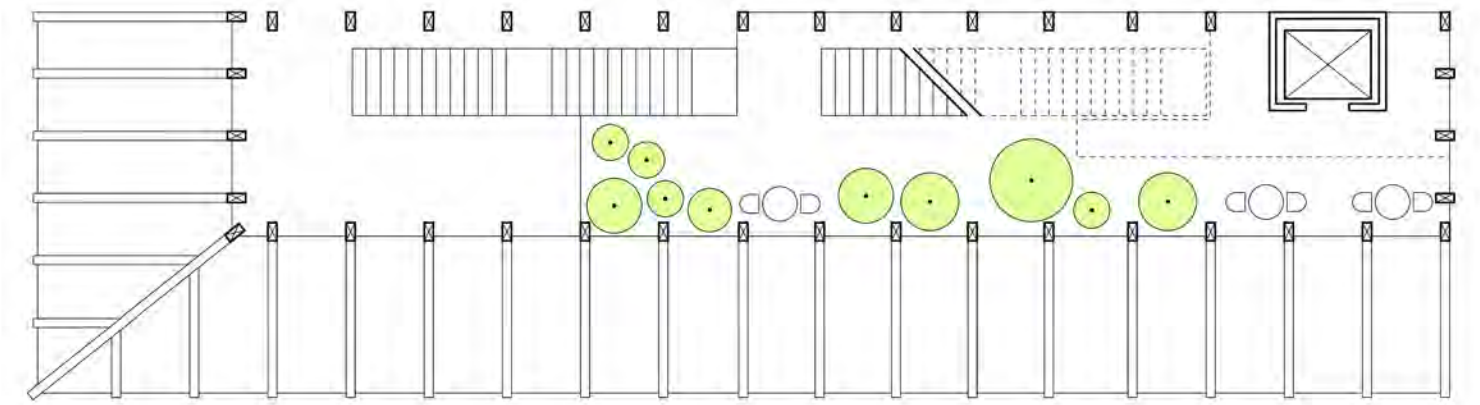
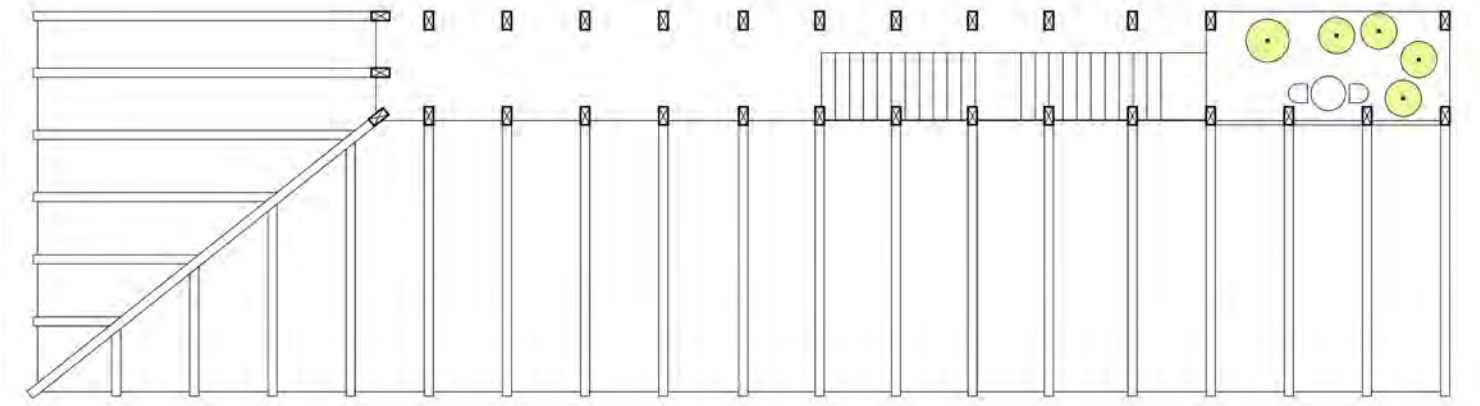
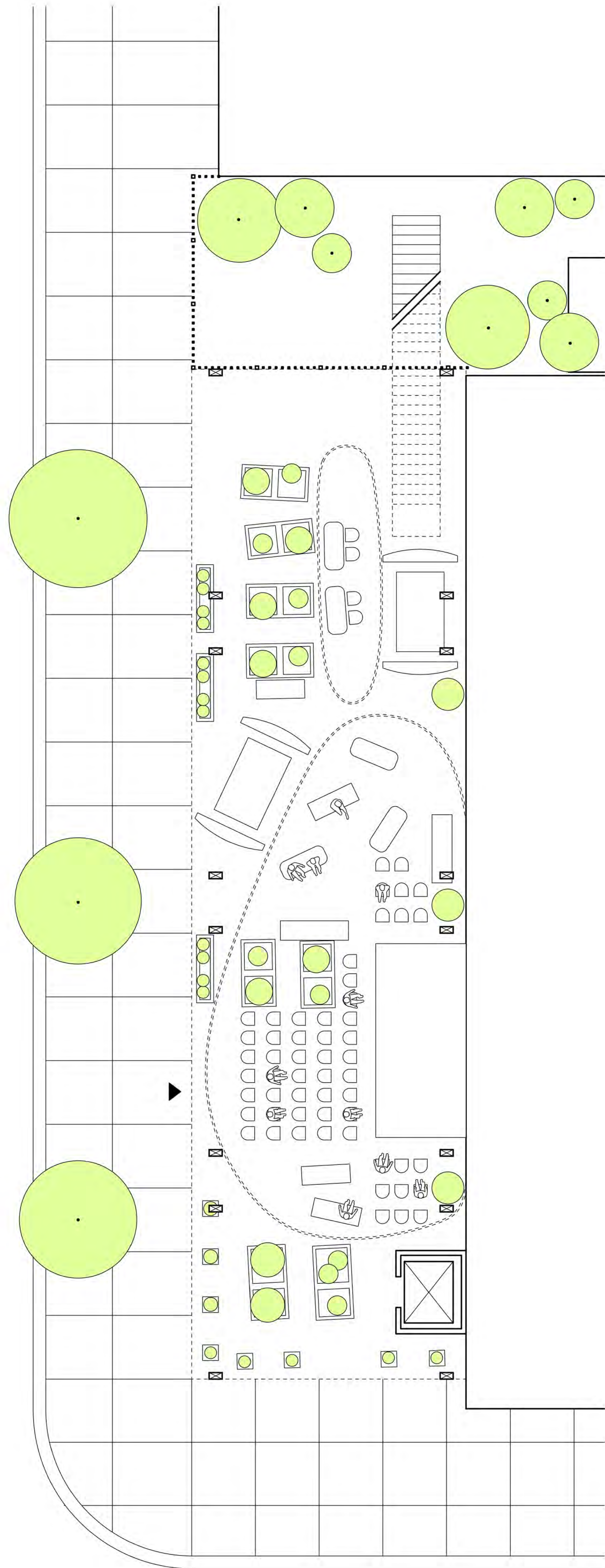




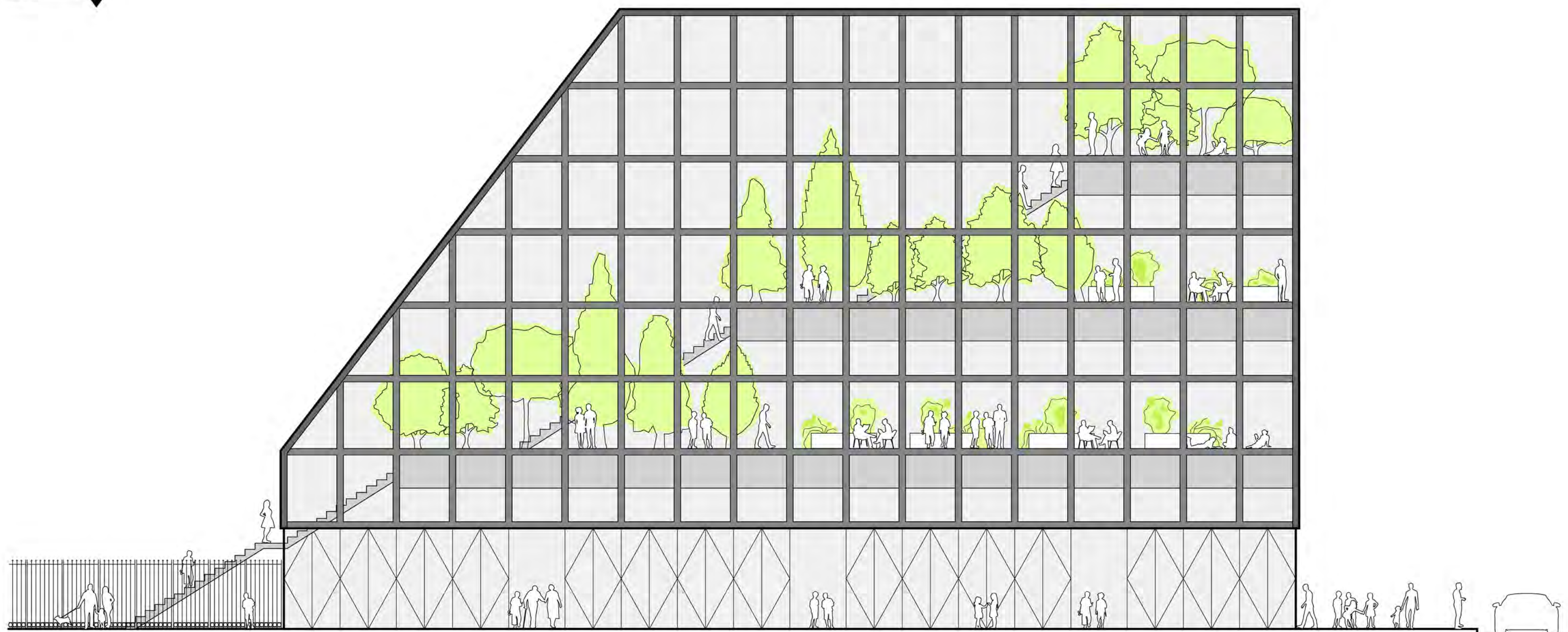






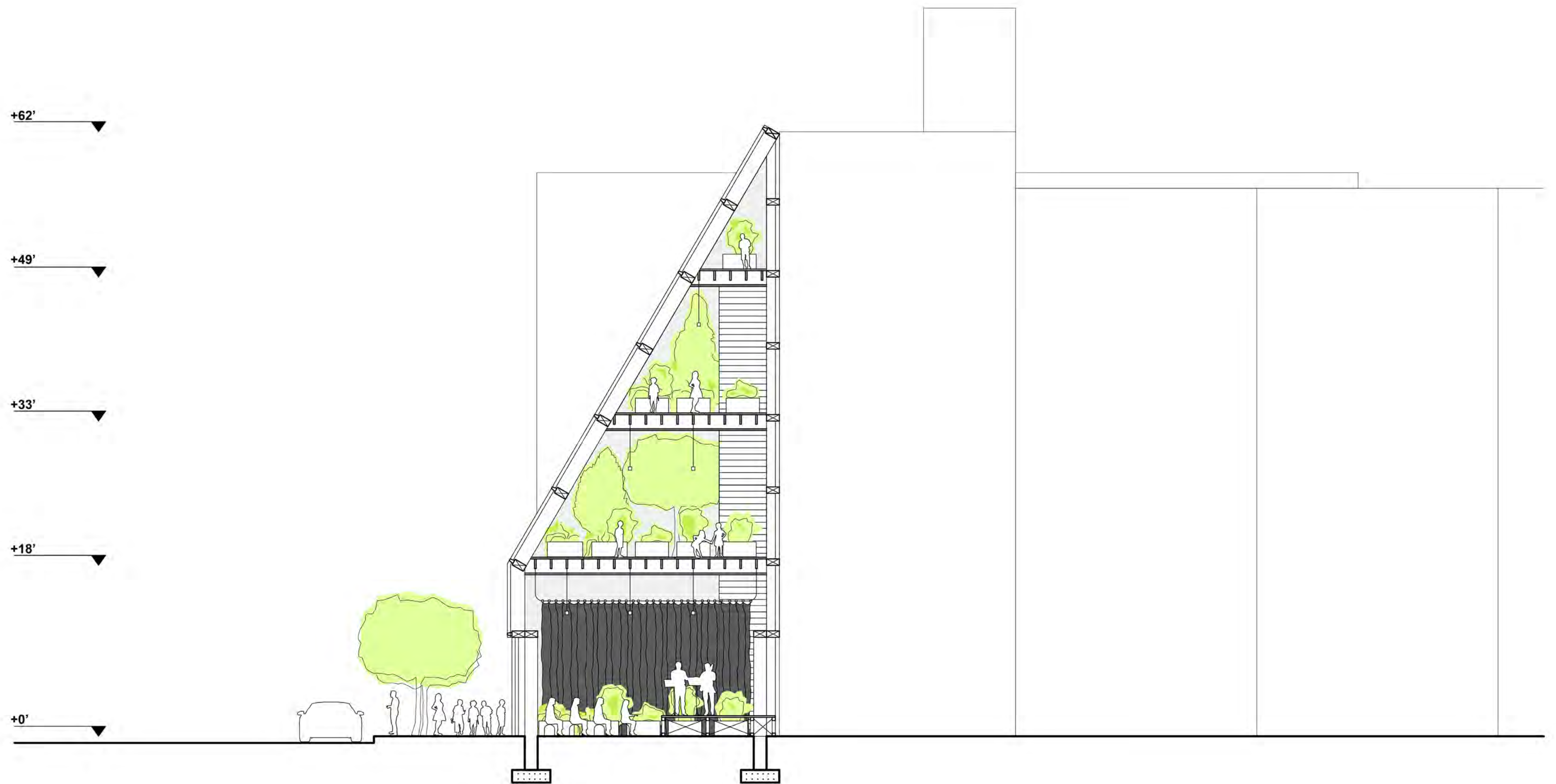


+62'



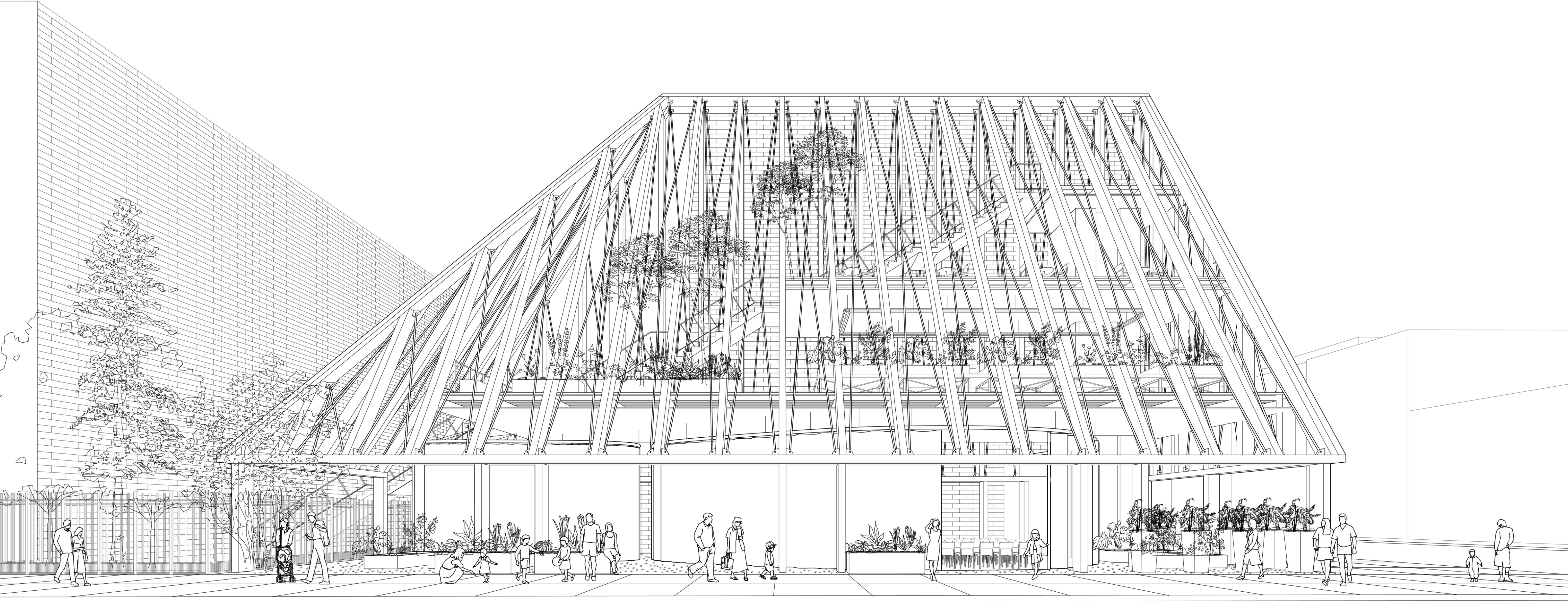
SOUTH ELEVATION

3/16" = 1'



EAST SECTION

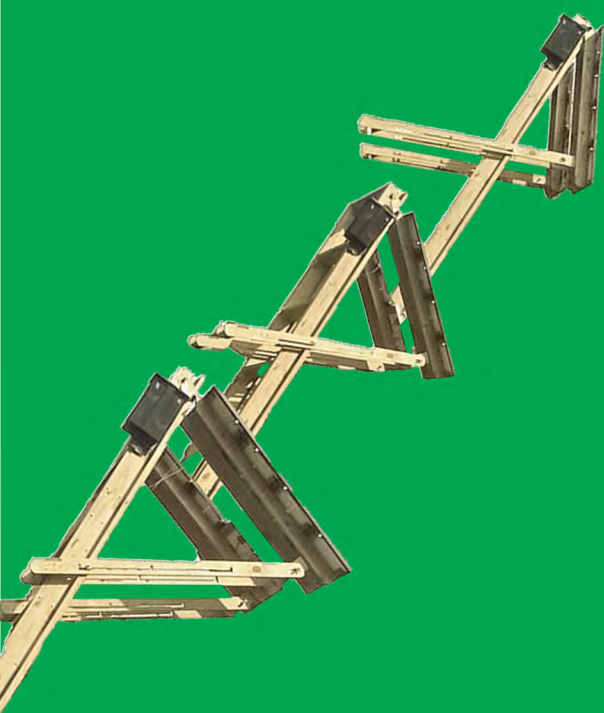
3/16" = 1'







Tasha Akemah, Mingjia Hu, Mohamed
Ismail, Maithili Jain, Phoebe Lee, Yian
Liu, Xinqi Meng, Joonbae Seo, Chiao
Yang, Haihui Zhu, Cohaul Chen, and
Prof. Hilary Sample



Spring 2024

Columbia GSAPP