THE FARMSTEAD 200 OCCIDENTAL AVENUE

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Building Farm + Kitchen Food Market Family Rooms Apartments

THE FARMSTEAD

INTRODUCTION

PROJECT PARAMETERS

Inter-generational Living:

Intergenerational living is a form of living that encourages people from different generations to live together in a mutually supportive way. The ideal is to create a sustainable model of living where people of all ages can grow together. The project parameters include designing mixed use urban housing in downtown Seattle.

Site Location:

The site is located in the historic Pioneer Square District of downtown Seattle, Washington. Adjacent to the site on the west side sits Occidental Park, a large open plaza space that is home to weekly and monthly community events. The district is well known as an artist community and is comprised of four to six story brick buildings retrofitted to house modern day retail, offices, restaurants, and galleries. To the north of Pioneer Square are the skyscrapers of downtown, to the west is the large bay area of Puget Sound, to the south are the professional baseball and football stadiums, and to the east is the International District.





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Images from Google Earth

VISION STATEMENT:

5 GUIDING PRINCIPLES: At Various Levels of Scale

Designing a sustainable living environment that improves the quality of life of its occupants in order to create a flourishing inter-generational community.

Improve Quality of Life

Engage

Surrounding Area

BACKGROUND: My Intergenerational Home

ERAS.	

Family	Grandma
Benefits:	Benefits:
Supportive Relationship	Active Environmen
Shared Wisdom	Supportive Relation
	Quality Care
Problems:	Problems:
Inability to Provide Care Needed	Inability to Age in P
	Inactive Lifestyle

nt nships Place

My grandma lived with my family of seven for eight years before she moved into an assisted living community. She had her own apartment which was connected to our family kitchen, the most active and lively part of our home. She spent half of her time with our family and was invited to our family dinner every night. The arrangement was mutually supportive and very successful. Grandma always talked about how she loved living in our home, and we loved having her. Unfortunately, as she aged there were problems that that began to keep her from a healthy supported lifestyle.





Promote Lively Environments





RESEARCH FOCUS

ABSTRACT:

Food for Thought:

Improving the Quality of Life for Inter-Generational Living through Design

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Growing, preparing, and consuming are three facets of food that contribute to enhancing inter-generational community living. Food has the ability to operate as a tool for increasing the health of individuals, communities, cities and even regions. It can bring vitality and conviviality to urban life encouraging social exchange and interaction (Franck, 2005).

This research explores the three facets of food; growing preparing, and sharing; through literature review of concepts and ideas that contribute to the designed environment. Each study is then analyzed using psychologist Abraham Maslow's study of the hierarchy of human needs for individual generations as well as a mixed group of generations. Maslow' study identifies the necessary elements that increase human satisfaction. In an example of this study, Love and Belonging, one of Maslow's needs, can be achieved by a study shown to have improved relationships by eating dinner together every night for people of all ages. From this exploration and analysis, one can determine design elements and/or design solutions for inter-generational community living that improve the quality of life.

The significance of this research is to provide designers with a tool that can be used to promote healthy environments that strengthen community life for inter-generational living and provide opportunities for multiple generations to grow and flourish together.

METHOD:

Hierarchy of Human Needs

In psycholgist Abraham Maslow's Theory of Human Motivation, he states that there are five categories of basic human needs. The idea is that starting with the satisfaction of the lowest level of needs (Physiological) the next category of needs emerges (Safety) until all the needs are met. He makes the claim that, "People who are satisfied in these needs are satisfied people."

- 3. Love & Belonging the need for affection
- 4. Safety the need for safety, order, predicablility
- 5. Physiological the need to maintain homeostasis

Self-Actualization Esteem Love/Belonging Safety **Physiological**

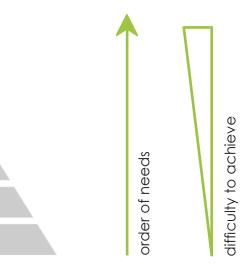
Works Cited: Franck, Karen A. Food + Architecture. Chichester, West Sussex: Wiley-Academy, 2002. Print. Franck, Karen A. Food + the City. Chichester: Wiley-Academy, 2005. Print. Maslow, A. H. "A Theory of Human Motivation." Psychological Review 50.4 (1943): 370-96. Print.



GENERATIVE FORCES

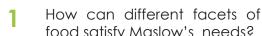
1. Self Actualization - the need to become every thing that one is capable of

2. Esteem - the need for recognition, attention, importance, appreciation



METHOD: CONTINUED

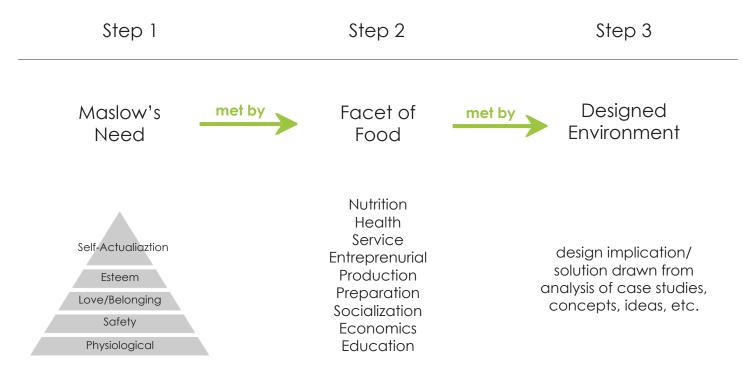
Two Questions



2 food satisfy Maslow's needs?

How can the built environment satisfy Maslow's needs?

Framework for Solution



FINDINGS:

Self-Actualization



Improvement: fulfillment and pursuing inner talent Facet of Food: entrepreneurship, economics, socialization Case Study: Pike Place Market, Seattle Designed Environment: Food Market

Esteem



Improvement: achievement, respect for/ by others, self-confidence, recognition Facet of Food: socialization, preparation, education Case Study: Le Cordon Bleu Designed Environment: Classroom Kitchen

Love/Belonging



Improvement: friendship, family Facet of Food: socialization Case Study: Ronald McDonald Houses of Chicago Designed Environment: Community Dining

Sources:

http://www.pikeplacemarket.org/ http://www.chefs.edu/Programs/Chefs-Series http://rmhccni.org/meals-lurie/



Safety



Physiological

Improvement: stability, freedom from fear, health Facet of Food: service, nutrition, health, socialization Case Study: Meals on Wheels Program Designed Environment: In-House Food Delivery

Improvement:



food, strength, health Facet of Food: production, health Case Study: The Peterson Garden Project, Chicago Designed Environment: Vegetable Garden

http://www.mowaa.org/about http://www.petersongarden.org/index.html

GENERATIVE FORCES

BIOCLIMATIC CONDITIONS:

Summer Sun/Shade:

North





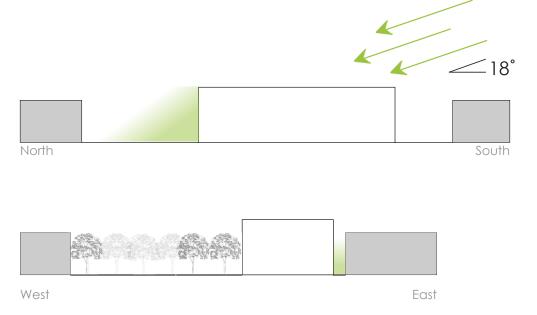
Pacific Northwest Growable Produce:

Different Fruits and Vegetables

Cloud Cover:



Winter Sun/Shade:



INTRODUCTION

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South

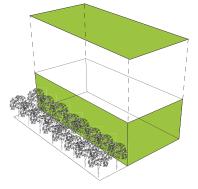
the most amount of natural daylighting

Form Generated:

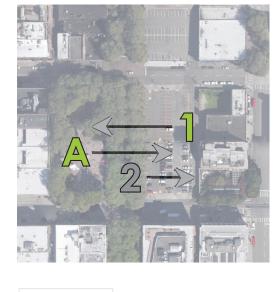
Accessing Sun/Natural Light

SCHEMATIC PROPOSAL

The highlighted areas show the surfaces of the building that receive



SITE CONDITIONS:



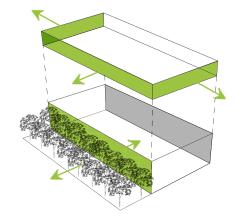
Levels 1-4

Views to Site:

From Occidental Park

Generated Form:

Framing Views

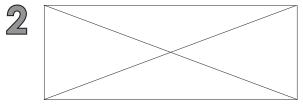


Views from Site:



4

Occidental Park



View into Alley



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RESEARCH FOCUS

GENERATIVE FORCES



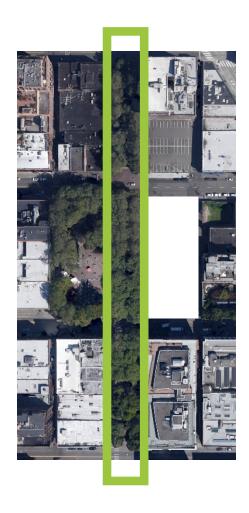
BUILDING COMPONENTS

SITE CONTEXT: Existing Amenities:

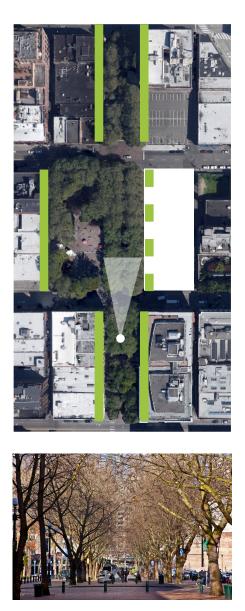


Groceries_2 small scale/uninviting Restaurants_30+ established food area Schools _ 0 no place for children/teens Fitness Centers_1 only one option Galleries_15+ artist community Hotels_2 3 Star

Park Defining Edge:







pedestrian view

BUILDING COMPONENTS

SITE CONTEXT: CONTINUED Urban Condition: Historic District



block form

height - 60ft levels - 4



bay repetiton width - 16ft

PRECEDENT:

Design Concepts

1. Community Garden Willowsford Farm Ashburn, Virginia



2. Visiting Chef Restaurant Gather by D'Amico Minneapolis, Minnesota

3. Campus Restaurant Cultivate University of Washington



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GENERATIVE FORCES

farmed land + food stand + cooking classes

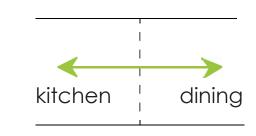
visiting chef 🕇 museum restaurant



PRECEDENTS: CONTINUED Designed Environments



1. Chef's Kitchen Restaurant Bar Sajor Pioneer Square District, Seattle







2. Classroom Kitchen Dormitory Dining Hall University of Washington



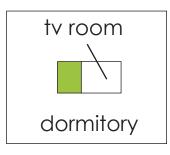




INTRODUCTION

3. Communal Kitchen

Alder Hall Dormitory University of Washington



4. Multi-service Kitchen

Seniorenresidenz Spirgarten Zurich, Switzerland



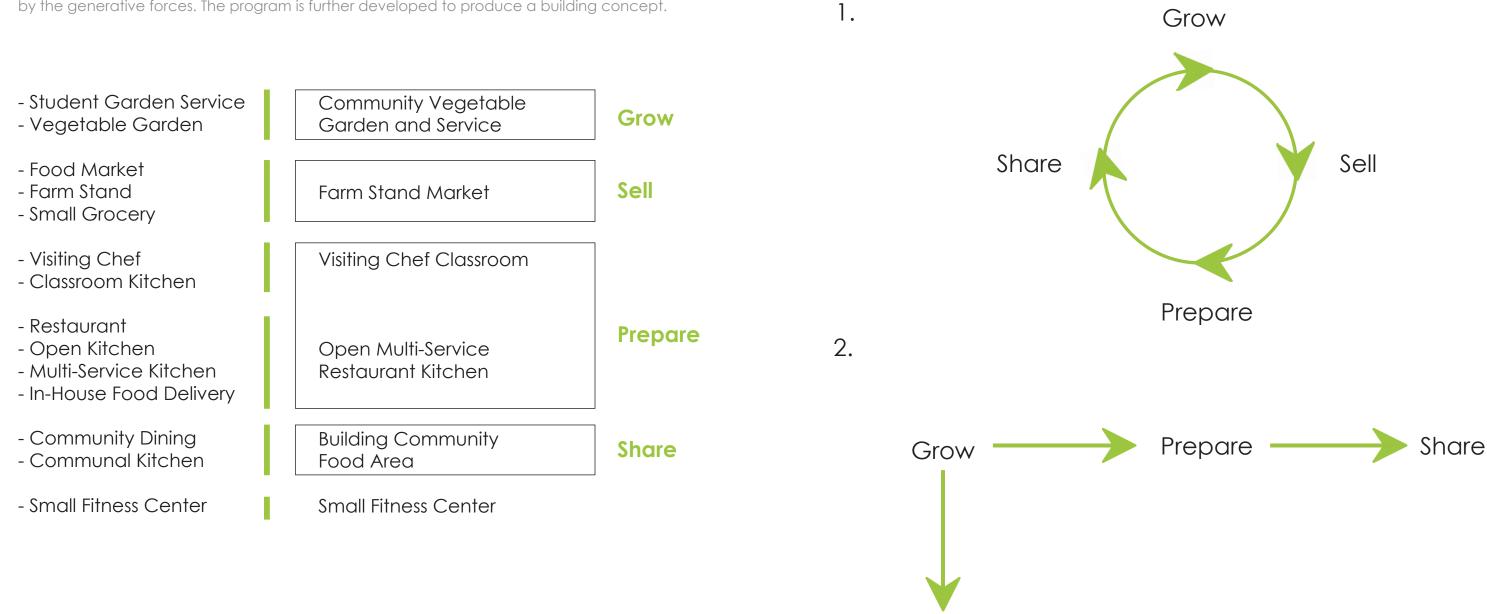
BUILDING COMPONENTS

PROGRAM/CLIENT:

Program from Generative Forces

The building program is formed through the compilation and simplification of the program generated by the generative forces. The program is further developed to produce a building concept.

Development of Concept:



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Sell

Inter-generational Community



Babyboomers/Empty Nesters

Residents

Elderly Couples



Single Elderly/Assisted

Community Benefits:



* Members that live in Community

R



Chef

Chef C



Students

S



Farmers

Farmers F

Community Support:



Shares Grows Knowledge Food for

Provides

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with





- own restaurant
- fresh/on-site ingredients
- open kitchen
- residency
- program

- own business
- no plant shading
- full access to sunlight
- unique opportunity within city
- business office

Shares Meals for Community Labor for with



Gives Financial Stability to

Program + Client

Farm:

The Farm will not only house the plant beds for the growing of produce for the market and kitchen, but also offer an element of fitness for the residents. There must be ample access to sunlight with minimal amounts of shade for the growing of both fruits and vegetables.

Market:

The Market will use the majority of the annual produce from the farm and will be run by the farm business. This space should be easily accessible to the public, both physically and visually. There also should be a few small scale kitchenette stalls for temporary sales of cooked produce provided by local community members or volunteers.

Kitchen:

The Kitchen is a transformative space that acts as a restaurant, classroom, and service kitchen depending on the time of day or day of the week. This is where a portion of the fresh produce will be transformed into healthy, mouthwatering meals by the owner chef. The restaurant portion of the kitchen will be open to the public during the lunch hour offering an interactive experience for both the chefs and guests with an open kitchen design. After the lunch hour the kitchen transforms into a service kitchen, with culinary students and chefs preparing daily dinners for the building residents. Lastly the chef will have the opportunity to offer cooking classes to the public, teaching and promoting healthy ways of eating.

Family Rooms:

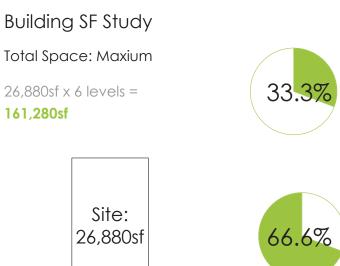
The Family Rooms are located within the residential realm to bring the residents out of their individual apartments to socialize with other members of the community. Each family room will have a dining portion and a living portion. The dining portion is important because dinner will be served by the culinary students on a nightly basis, giving the residents a daily opportunity to interact with each other as well as eat a healthy meal. The living portion should offer a relaxing place to sit down and relax as well as offer access to the outdoors.

Resident Apartments:

The Resident Apartments should provide flexibility in order to accomidate an aging population and should be adjacent to a Family Room. Each apartment will have a small scale kitchen to encourage community dining for the major meal of the day. Additionally, each apartment should have access to private out space.

Student Dormitory Apartments:

The Student Dormitory Apartments will house multiple culinary students within one apartment. Each student wil have their own room and bathroom with a shared kitchen. To encourage more use of the Family Room space, the Student Dormitory Apartment will not have a living room space.





Public Space: Maximum Values

 $26.880 \text{sf} \times 2 \text{ |evels} =$ 53.760 sf

Private Space: Maximum Values



26,880sf x 4 levels = 107,520sf - 10% circulation = 96.768 sf 96,768sf / 1000sf per unit = 96 units (24 units per level) 96 units x approx. 2 residents per unit = 192 residents

Analysis of Program: Farm

Location Study:



SF:

Required Plot Size: daily serving of fruits and vegetables for 1 person for 1 year = 100 sf plot Annual Servings: daily serving for 1 person x 365 days = 365 servings per person = 365 servings per plot Full Site Potential: (26,880 sf site - 10% circulation) / 100 sf plot = 240 plots = 240 servings per day

Program Needs:

Daily Community Dinners

240 servings per day - 100 daily servings for community dinners (approx.) = 140

Chef's Restaurant

140 daily servings leftover - **70 daily servings for restaurant** (approx.) = 70

Food Market

70 daily servings leftover = 70 daily servings for food market

Analysis of Program: Market

Location Study:



SF:

Supermarket Data:

Wall Unit for fruits and vegetables (with two shelves):

Supermarket Size	Small	
(entire store)	up to 4200 sf	
Length of Wall Units	21 ft (16ft - 26ft)	

Analysis of Program: Family Room

Location Study:



SF:

Total Space Required for Dining Room

1.4 - 1.6 m sq / place at the table = 4.5 - 5.2 ft sq / place at the table

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Medium 5300 sf - 6400 sf

24 ft (22ft - 26ft)

Large 10,100 sf - 20,000 sf

35 ft (30ft - 41ft)

Analysis of Program: Kitchen

Location Study:



SF:

Analysis for a Small Restaurant (<100)

Total	1.6 - 2.1 m sq / pers	son = 5 - 6.5 ft sq / person
Staff Equipment	0.4 - 0.58	
Dishwasher	0.10 - 0.12	
Ambient Storage	0.25 - 0.31	
Chilled Goods Storage	0.04 - 0.31	
Supplies/Waste Disposal	0.15 - 0.21	
Kitchen Area	0.60 - 0.80 +	sf for cooking classes

Analysis of Program: Resident/Student Apartments

Location Study: Adjacent to Family Rooms



SF:

Small Kitchen

Single Counter Kitchen: Length = 1.9 + 3 + 1.9 + 1.9 + 1 = approx. 10 ft

Dining Area Required Space: 2.6 m sq for four diners = 8 sf per four people = 2 sf per person

Bedroom: 2.5 clearance around bed

Bathrooms: ADA accessible

Works Cited:

Neufert, Ernst, Peter, Neufert, and Johannes Kister. Architects' Data. Chichester, West Sussex, UK: Wiley-Blackwell, 2012. Print.

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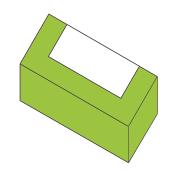
INTRODUCTION

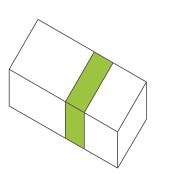
RESEARCH FOCUS

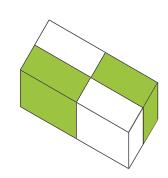
GENERATIVE FORCES

ORGANIZATION/FORM:

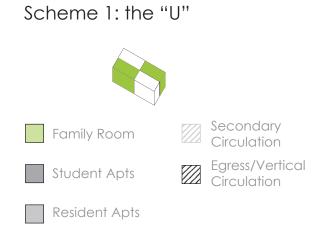
3 Schemes







the "REVERSE"



the "U"

the "LINK"



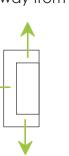
Centralized Community Space: Units Face Away from Alley:



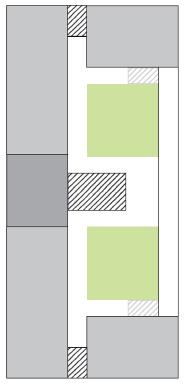




Public

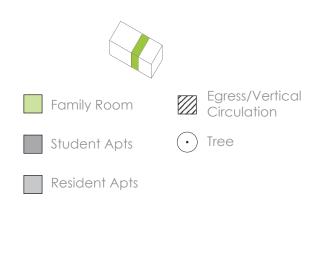


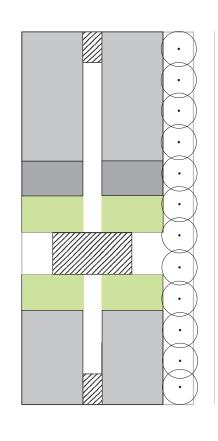
Responds to Park:



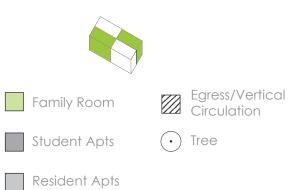
ORGANIZATION/FORM: CONTINUED

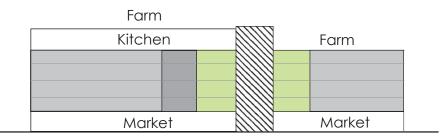
Scheme 2: the "LINK"



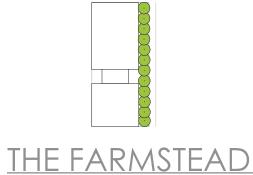


Scheme 3: the "REVERSE"

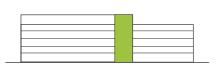




Alley View Buffer:



Visual/Physical Link between Produce and Market:



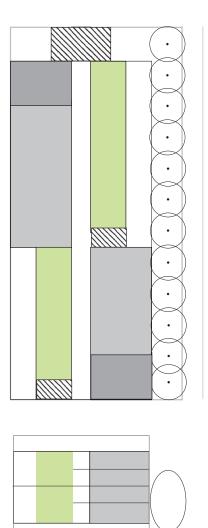
Kitchen Adjacent to Farm:





Engaged Corners: Program Transparency: Apartr

INTRODUCTION



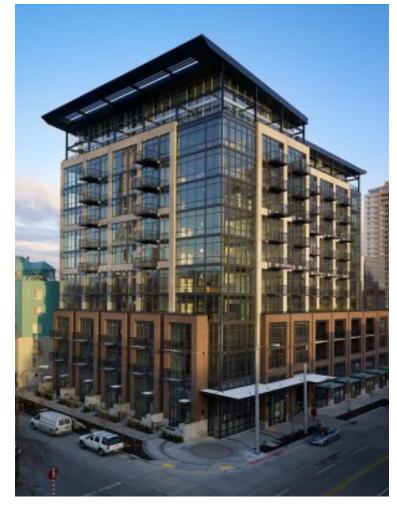


Seperated from Private Realm:

Farm/N	Narket
ments	Family Rooms
Kitch	nen



CONSTRUCTION/MATERIALS:



Mosler Lofts

Architect: Mithun Architects

Location: Seattle

Construction:

- concrete foundation

- steel structure

Materiality:

- brick veneer

- stone veneer

- steel

- glass

Note: LEED Silver





Perkins+Will's Atlanta Office

Architect: Perkins + Will

Location: Seattle

Construction:

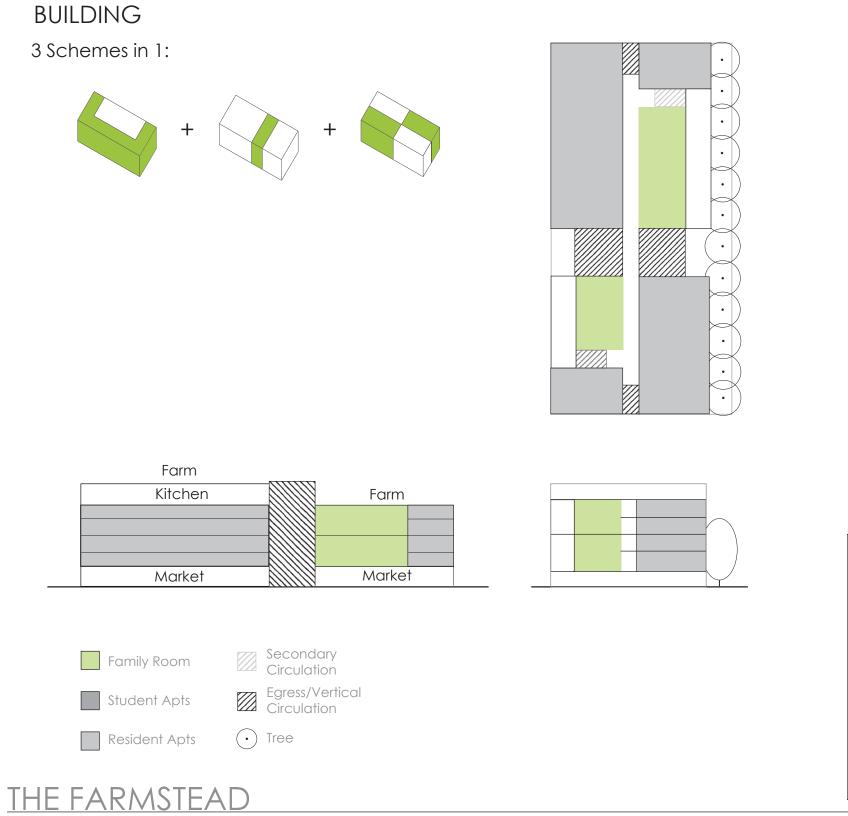
- concrete foundation
- cast-in-place concrete
- steel structure

Materiality:

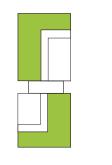
- concrete
- steel
- glass

Note: LEED Platinum

SCHEMATIC PROPOSAL



"Link" with "Reversed U":



Food Cor	C
Prepare	

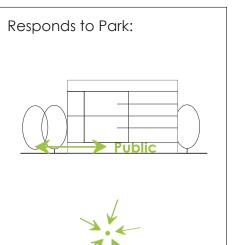
Share

Alley View Buffer:

Program Transparency:

	\sim	
	3	
	$\mathbf{\tilde{\mathbf{b}}}$	
Ş	\sim	
	4	
\rightarrow		
	$\overline{\mathbf{x}}$	
	4	
\$	3	

Apartme



Park

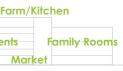
BUILDING COMPONENTS

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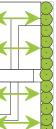
Visual/Physical Link between Produce and Market:

Kitchen Adjacent to Farm:

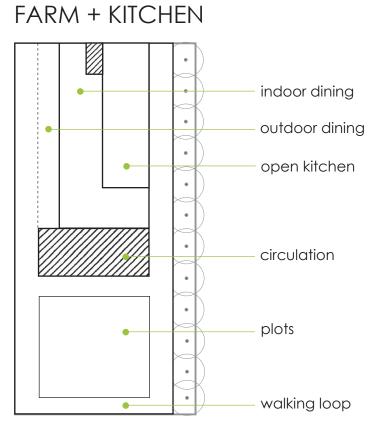


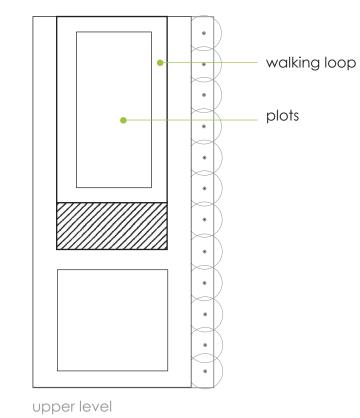


Views to Nature:

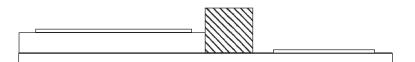




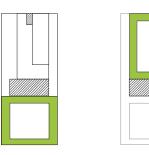




lower level







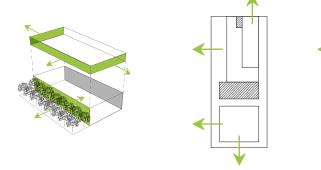


Outdoor Dining 200 Occidental Mithun Architects



Walking Loop NPS Podium Roof Garden PLANT Architect & Perkins+Will Canada

Notable Views:







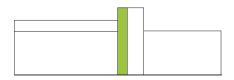
Rooftop Vegetable Garden Gary Comer Youth Center Hoerr Schaudt Landscape Architects



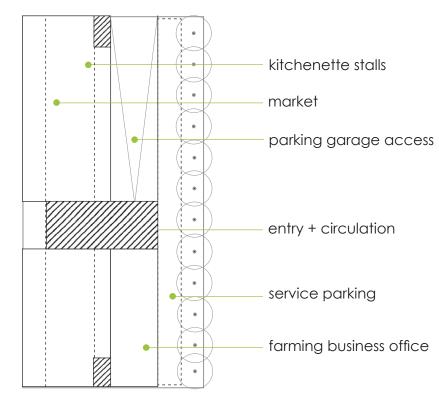
Open Kitchen Sailendra Restaurant - JW Marriott Hotel



Private vs Public Circulation:



MARKET

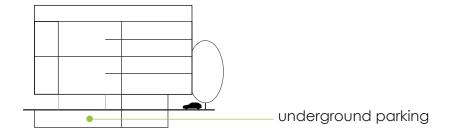




Parking: Grasscrete

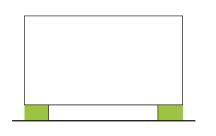


Market Kitchenette Stall:

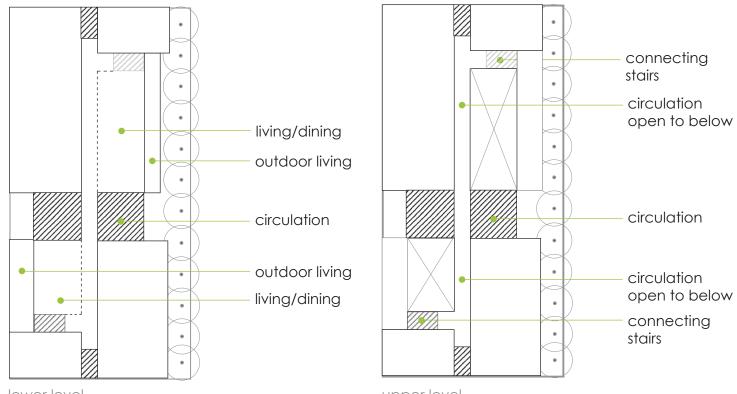




Covered Exterior Space:



FAMILY ROOMS



lower level



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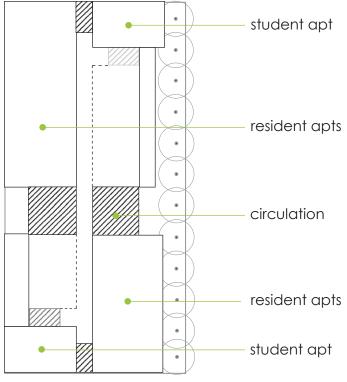
GENERATIVE FORCES

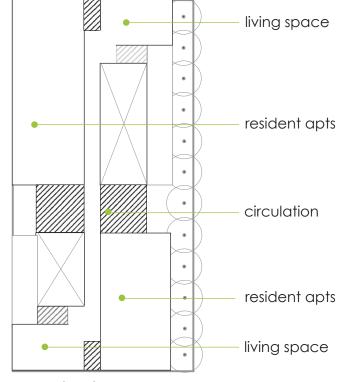
upper level

Living/Dining:









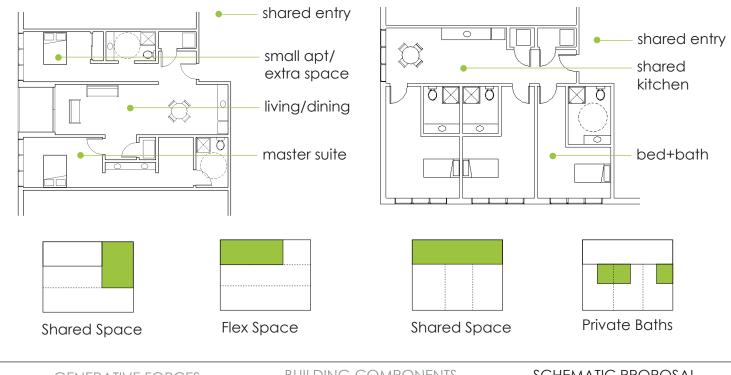
Small Kitchen:

Opens to Exterior:





Resident Apartment

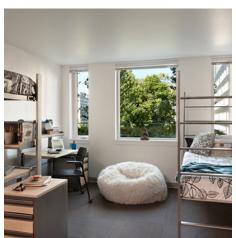


lower level

upper level

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Dorm Room:



Poplar Hall, Mahlum Architects

Student Dormitory Apartment

BUILDING COMPONENTS