





community center for the northend.





northend

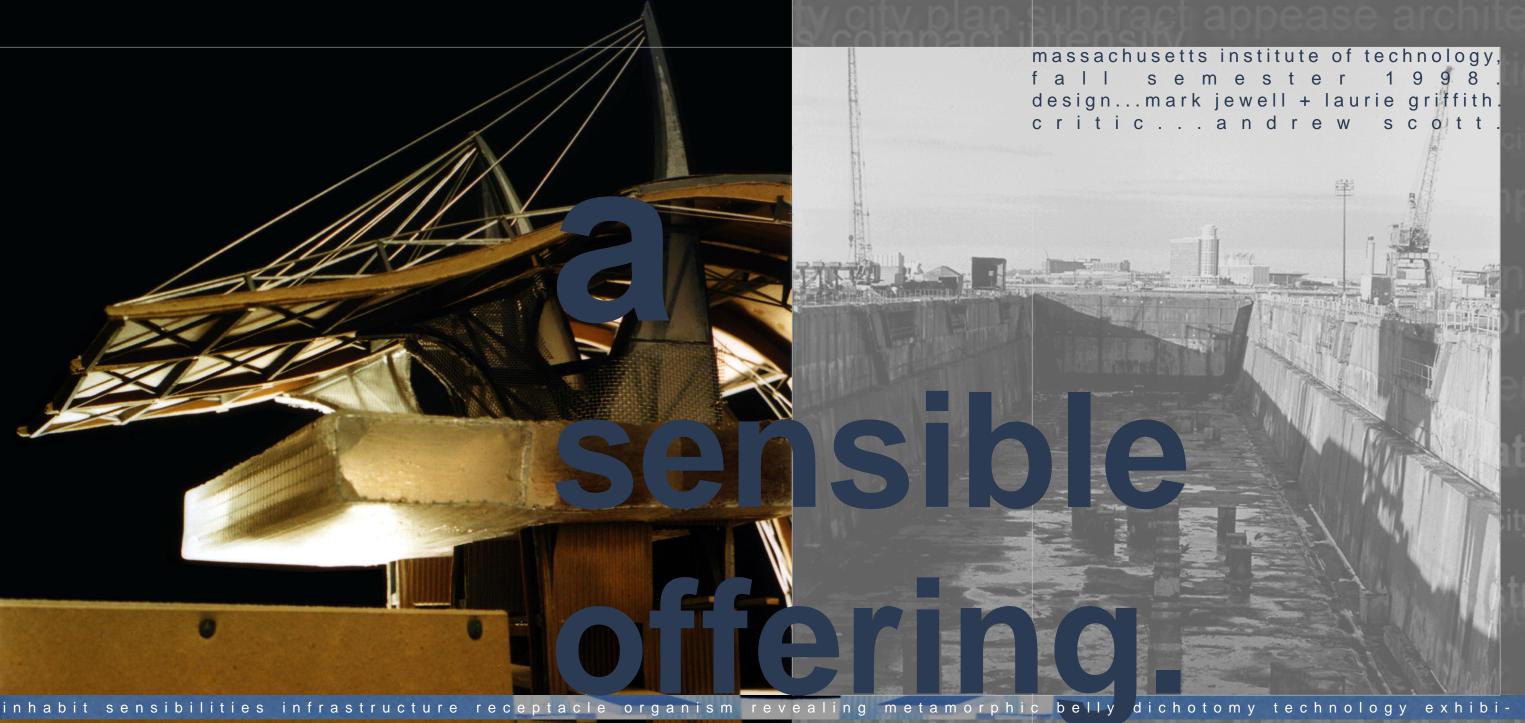
The main public spaces include a cafe, a large meeting hall, and several retail shells. An intimate community theater attracts residents young and old. These elements are placed at street level and skewed to accentuate the intersection of convergent paths. Successive layers of increasingly more private spaces such as housing occur above. The residential block completes the urban prerequisite while exhibiting signs of an internal struggle. The sky zone defies the necessary density and explodes to capture available light.

A strong connection is maintained between the public interior courtyard and exterior spaces. The courtyard begins to peel back revealing a finer grain of public/semi-public spaces while allowing light to penetrate its depths. The center's large meeting hall is cast into the center of a plot deemed virtually unusable by the adjacent ventilation shaft.

The parasitic relationship is exploited to bind several outdoor plazas. The circulation framework stretches to catch sunlight and maintains an openness that allows space to breathe. The North End waits.

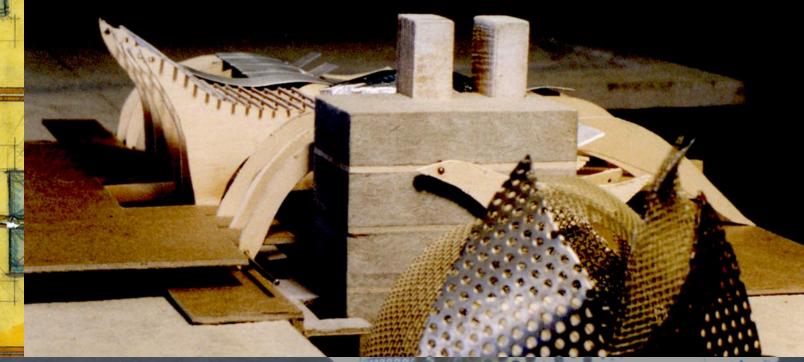




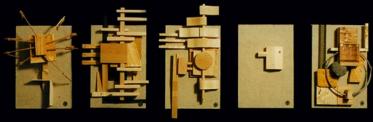


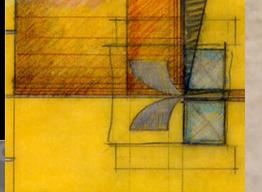
A new museum/exhibition center for Daimler-Chrysler is proposed to inhabit the belly of Boston's Dry-dock #4. In an era marked by run-away consumerism and rapidly depleting resources, the project demonstrates the importance of globally collective sensibilities. The site is chosen for its potential as an adaptive re-use receptacle that will exploit mismanaged and neglected industrial infrastructure. Forgotten buildings and dormant components are collected and redistributed. The center is seen as an educational tool and manifests itself as a functioning of the province. The workshop becomes a central element about which all else is organized and referenced. Furthermore, as a resource, one uses the center to seek out a better understanding of the province of

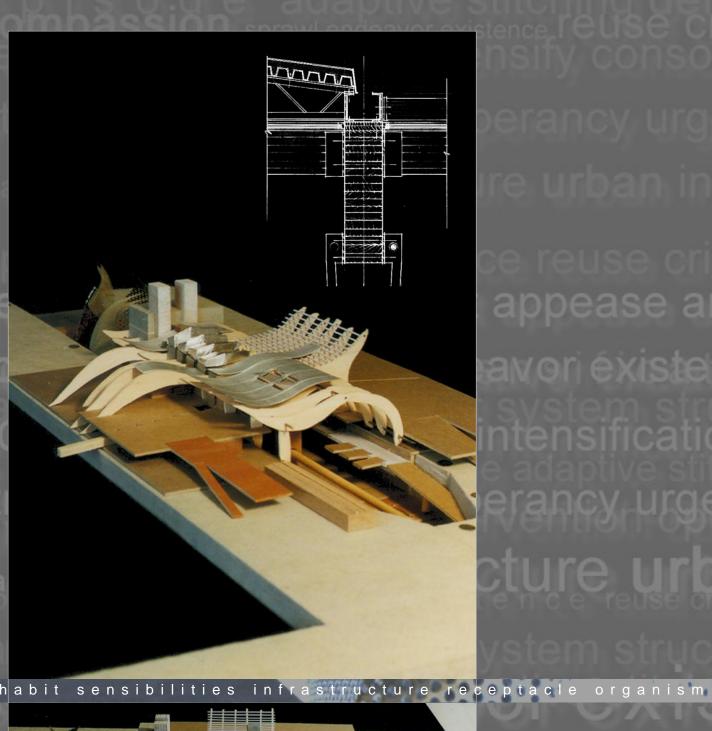
sensible ffering.

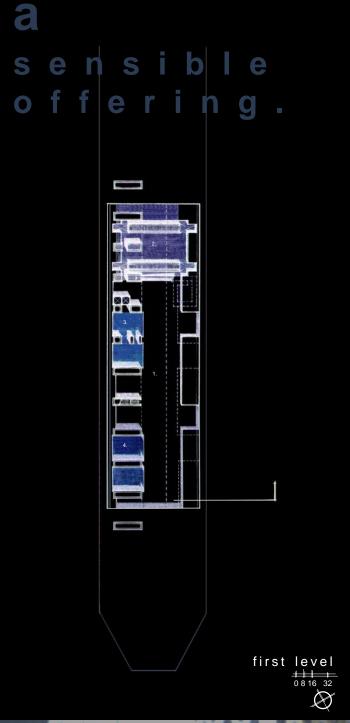


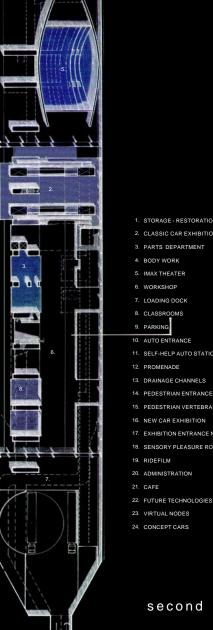












- 1. STORAGE RESTORATION 2. CLASSIC CAR EXHIBITION

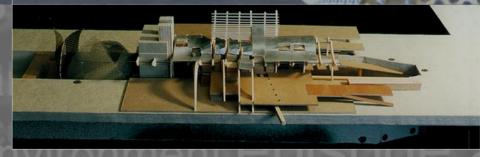
- 11. SELF-HELP AUTO STATION

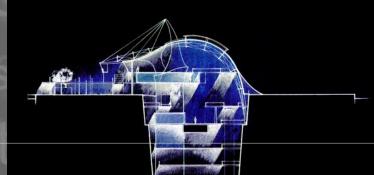
- 15. PEDESTRIAN VERTEBRAE

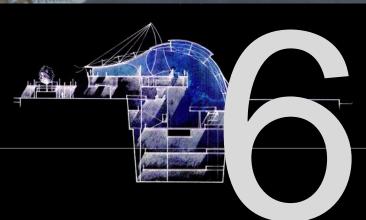
- 22. FUTURE TECHNOLOGIES
- 23. VIRTUAL NODES

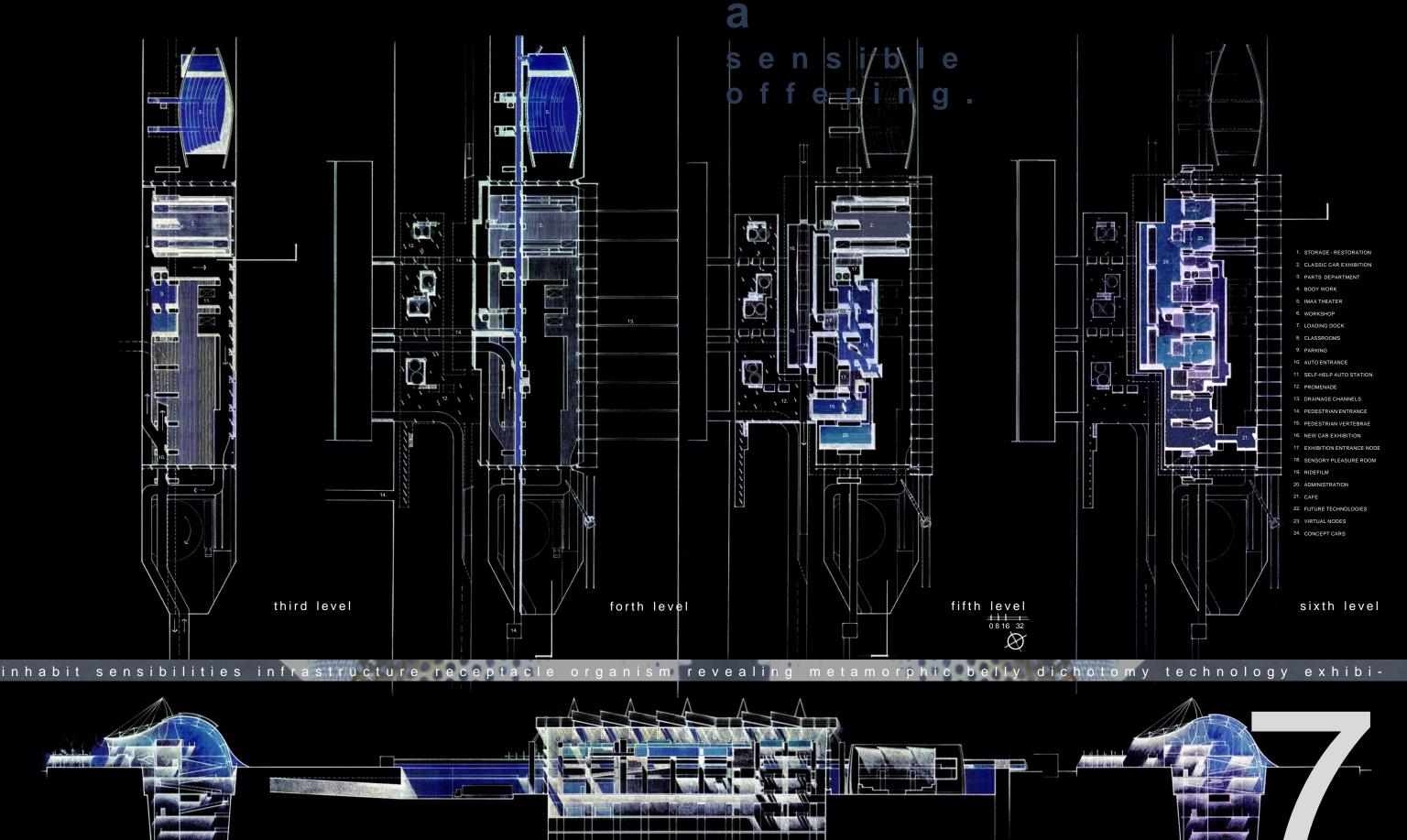
second level

inhabit sensibilities infrastructure receptacle organism revealing metamorphic belly dichotomy technology exhibi-



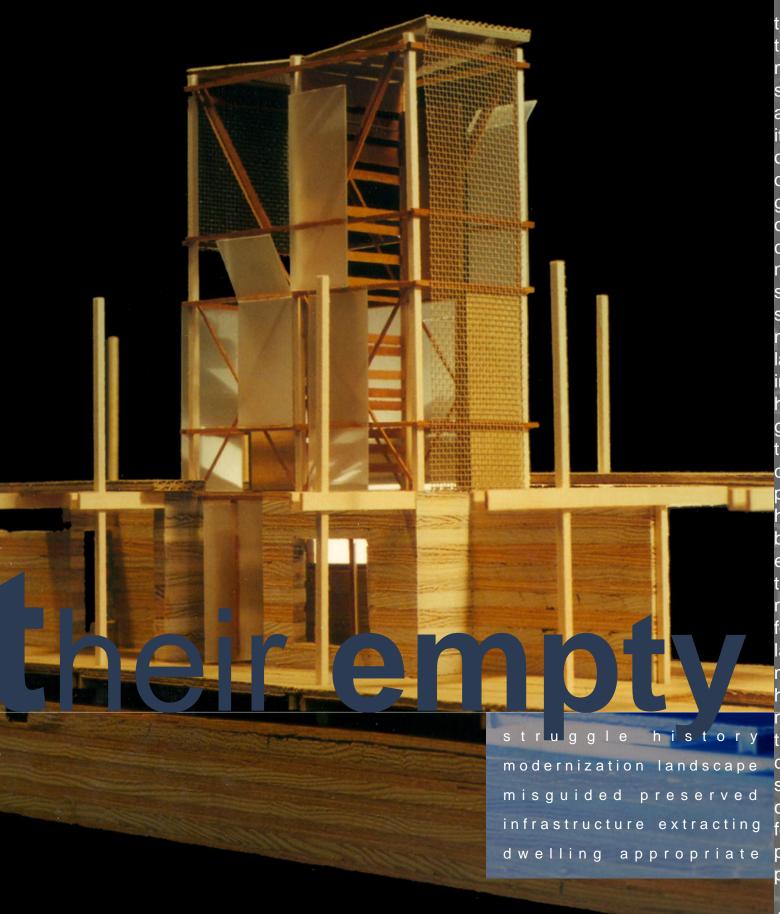








The center is seen as a light organism hovering above the dock's edge, yet very much grounded in the belly of the dock (similar to a ship displaced from water...propped up on concrete and timber blocks). Conceptually, the clustering of program pieces is displaced from the dry-dock...revealing the "workshop world." The project's skeleton responds to existing conditions. The shell's simple lines shift to deflect prevailing winds. Its photovoltaic metamorphic cladding allows sunlight to penetrate the cavity's depths and exhaust to drawn by boat, train, car and foot into the center's nervous system: Circulation becomes the spectacle. An enormous vending machine cycles pristine classic carcass to and m the catacombs. The latest models roll directly from trucks through the showroom into the checkout aisle. The uppermost level is dedicated to convincing consumers that sha blogy is greener than high technology. Within the center, the dichotomy between the interactive workshop world and the clustering of exhibition spaces attempts to evoke a deeper of our constructed world.



"More than ever, I feel and see the struggle between the his-

tory and the rising tides ofmassachusetts institute of technology, modernization and progress. Af all semester 1999. spine of life cuts across Oshiodesign...mark jewell. critic...shun kanda.

and houses - homes - cling to it as if they may fall into the ocean. The deliberate density of the neighborhood and geographical divisions are telling of a simple life once concerned only with family, sustenance, and happiness. To the south is a vast empty landscape inviting neglect and mismanagement. "Bumps" on the landscape are already visible in the form of a golf course, high rise, or a lost and misguided pumping station. I feel that there has been some recent gross international transplanting legislation imposed. I have always loved the ocean, but here I only smell the presence of industry perched patiently nearby. The people are more real to me than ever before. My evenings are spent in laborious episodes of fragmented exchange with my host family. I found nothing more rewarding than spending time with the Yutanis. Their compassion and sincerity has shown me something that we can only attempt to emulate. I feel the changes and I see the people. I am worried for this place in our future."

A strategy of sensible development is employed for Oshio-

t heir empty landscape.

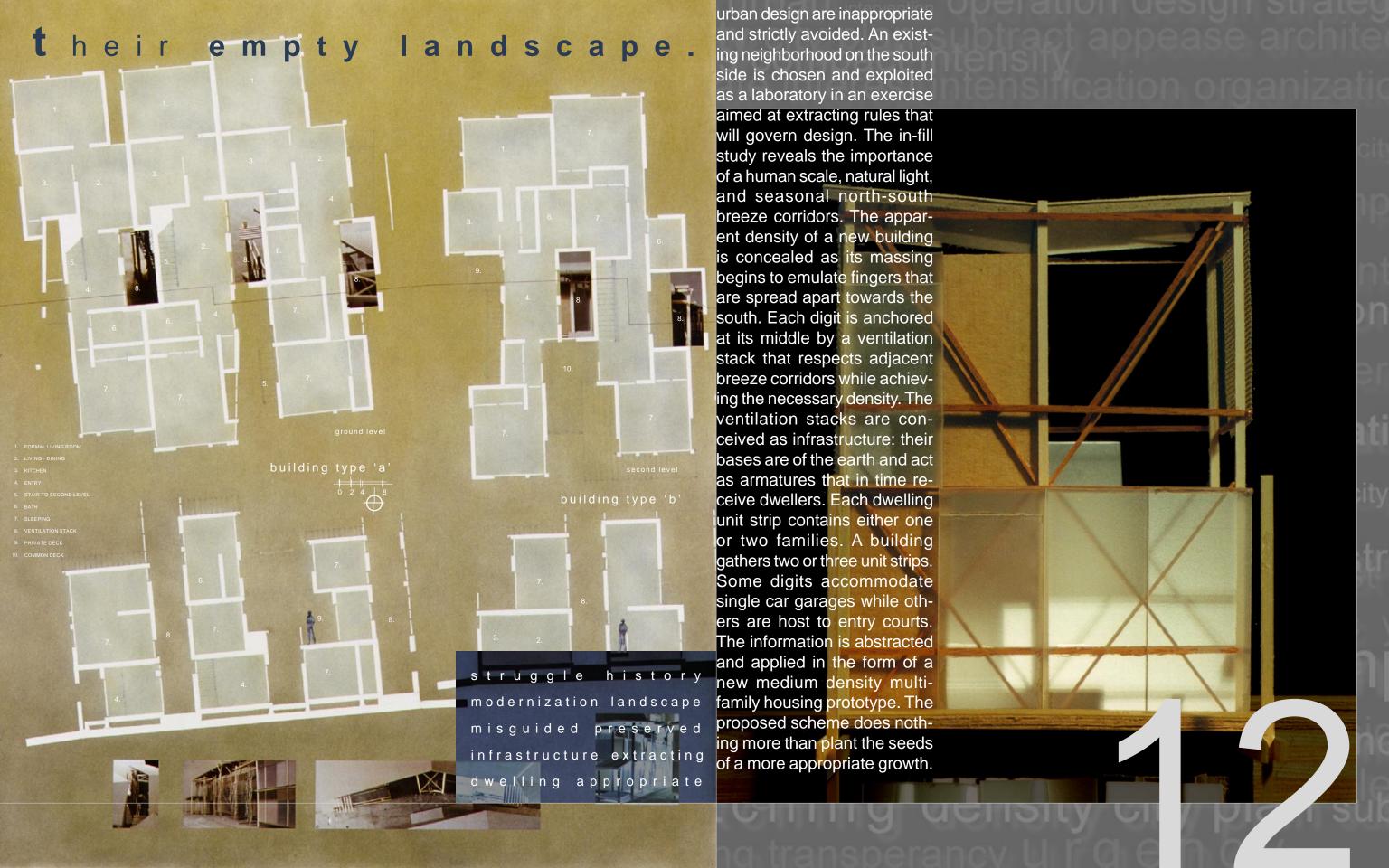






struggle history
modernization landscape
misguided preserved
infrastructure extracting
dwelling appropriate







the first and aggressively confronts the later. What does it mean to make a museum for a contemporary artist? What does it mean to propose public museum space on a And finally, what are the complications manifested by the artist's own distaste for object art? Barbara Kruger is best known for her politically charged work during the 60's are referred to as both a social commentator and a political agitator. Her work directly and aggressively confronts the issues of equality, consumerism, big-brother, and femi style exploits the juxtaposition of simple and provocative imagery with unexpected text. Through this combination, a new message that questions our socially acce existence emerges.

The directive to create a museum for an artist of interest is potentially a text-book design exercise. Furthermore, one may stumble into discourse charged with defining 'art'. This project avoids campus? , 0's. S₁ nas been m. Her in ur-face tructed ed and c massachusetts institute of technology,

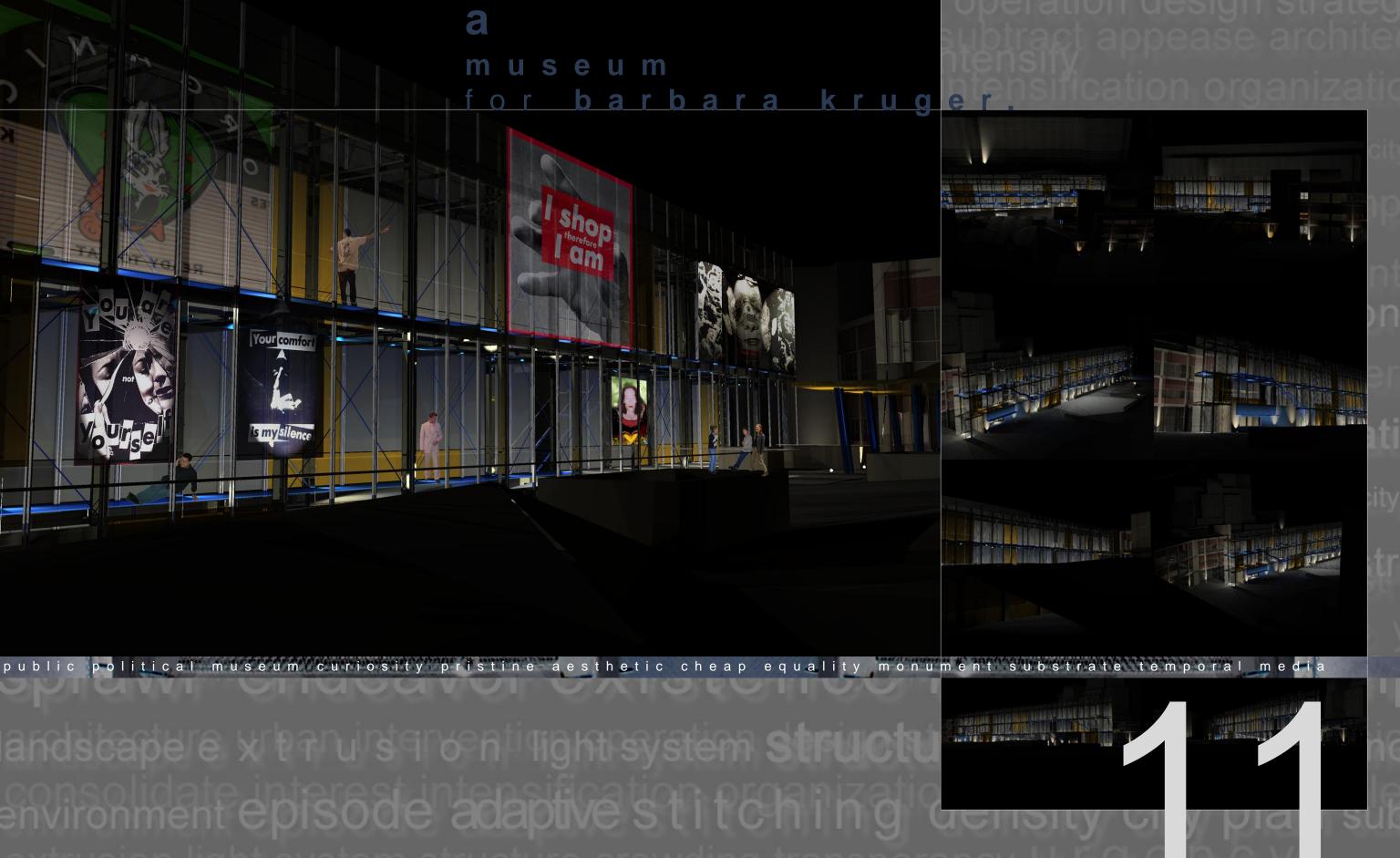
spring semester 2000 design...mark jewell. critic...michael mckinnel

rbara ground level second level third level

public political museum curiosity pristine aesthetic cheap equality monument substrate temporal media

The museum begins as a series of containers that are strung together by the extension of a campus corridor. The shiny packaging of these containers pokes fun at the excessive nature of an adjacent architectural icon as well as stimulates curiosity about its contents. The pristine exterior suggests the holding of precious objects within. Inside the 'vaultatione discoverage than alleyway aesthetic plastered with cheap posters. These battered spaces are host to Barbara Kruger's work.

The project ends in a reevaluation and rapid departure from the pho-character of the constructed ruins. The museum's reliance on irony as its stimulus begins a competativith Kruges work and is thus abandoned. Any project nested within a campus environment must foremost serve its students and faculty. Consequently, any museum for a single and t necessary ly limits the rowth







public political museum curiosity pristine aesthetic cheap equality monument substrate temporal media

public and institutional media device. A museum for Barbara Kruger is little more than a wall.

of cultural capital. The museum directive is at odds with the designer's ideology. Compromise demands that this museum give directly to the student body. A large student lounge is proposed while setting provisions for the future addition of a dozen classrooms. A giant wall-like scaffold is erected along the corridor's length. The structure is both an offer and a mor political and social activism. The use and abuse of the wall is free to all. Barbara Kruger's work serves as its initial substrate suggesting the temporal nature of her wo of her is expect that mu work will vanish in time, much like the passing of an antiquated value system. The scaffold skin panels pivot about their centers to provide unfettered access by stings. Some areas a more difficult to access, which ensures the gradual transformation of the wall. The information wall is activated by its inhabitants and hinges on their participation. Th s both roposed wall serve

massachusetts institute of technology the densification of our existfall semester 2000 ingurban centers. The investhesis...mark jewell advisor...paul lukez tigation then becomes how to



This thesis is based on premise that a need exists for the densification of our exist ing urban centers. The invesput more stuff in less space. The objective, however, is not technical optimization exerse, but rather the pursuit of palatable set of ideas that nable densification. This preposes an essential net gain from the trading of personal space for 'architectural value.' Consequently, the thesis is a quest for alternate pro cesses that will lead to unconventional built form. The project outlines a set of episodes that attempt to abstract or develop criteria that can then be executed in the creation of more compact and rewarding environments. Each episode has its own focus and a limited dependency on the criteria of the others.

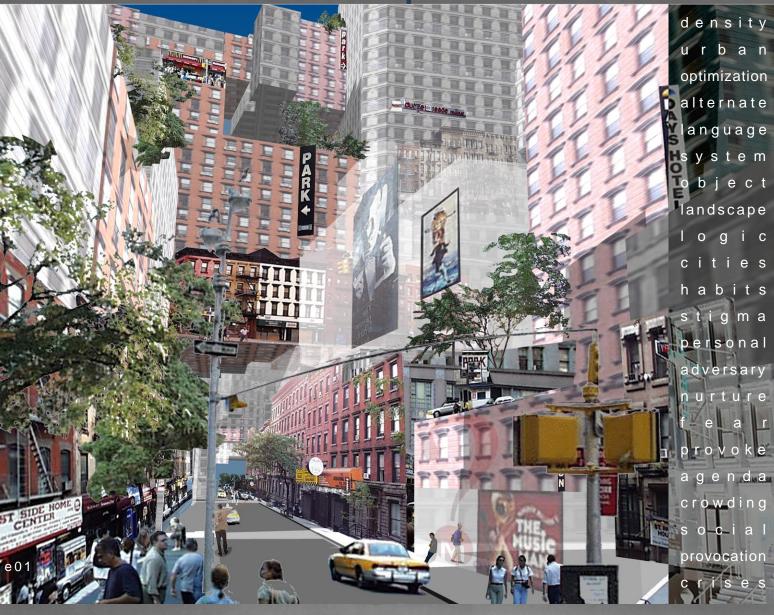
Episode01 proposes a redistribution of 'already claimed space.' What formal language will emerge from a simple exercise in displacement? Episode02 is an attack on object architecture as a means to diversify our formal palette. This exercise attempts to avoid our inclinations towards a disposable built environment by generating new form that is conscious of its context. Must the city be composed of architecturally preconceived extru-



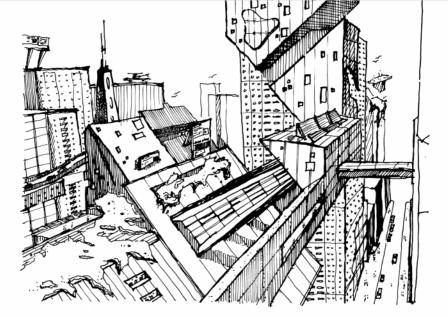


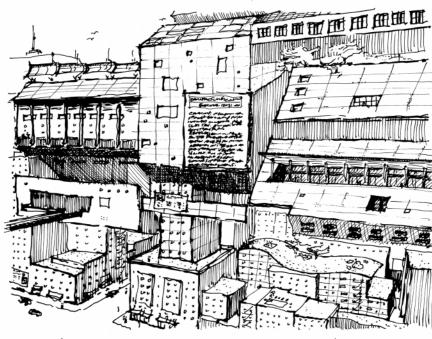
sions? Episode03 assumes the existing urban ground plane to be near its capacity. Therefore, a new 'constructed landscape' is offered within existing environs as a means to liberate a burdened fabric while nurturing an eventually more dense system. What are the formal qualities of a public network needed to support the landscape? How does this ar-🎇 mature receive programmatic bits over time? *Episode\_n* attempts to explore directly the interaction of the ideas abstracted from the first three episodes. What is the logic that binds these tools together? Furthermore, episode\_n is interested in the interaction of these new tools with a more traditional design sensibility.

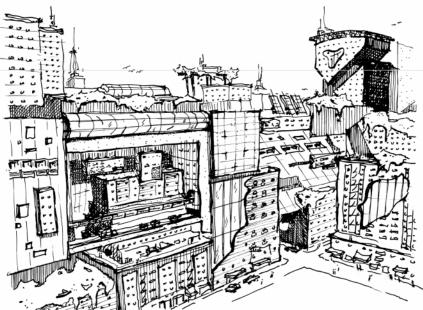
How do we actually begin to densify our cities if that becomes part of our agenda? What are the rules that govern our actions and where do they come from? What formal e01 language will emerge from the compaction of existing urban fabric? How do we appease the stigma associated with density and over-crowding? The questions provoked by each episode lead to formal strategies that have very real architectural implications. How can these begin to work together to create value that outweighs the reduction of a proposal for the inhabitation of space...









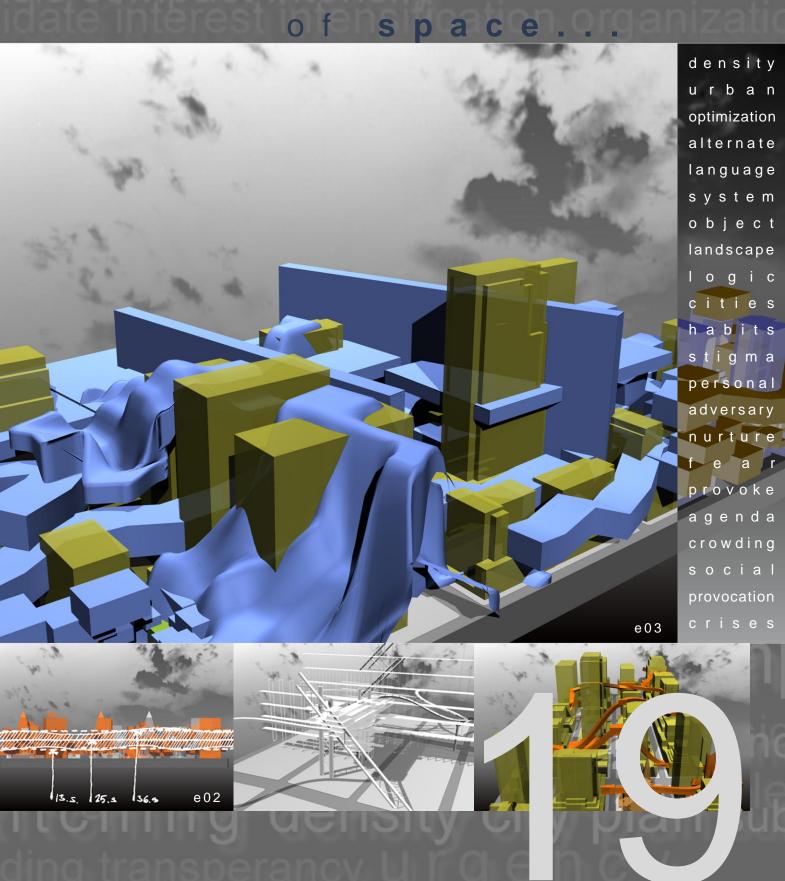


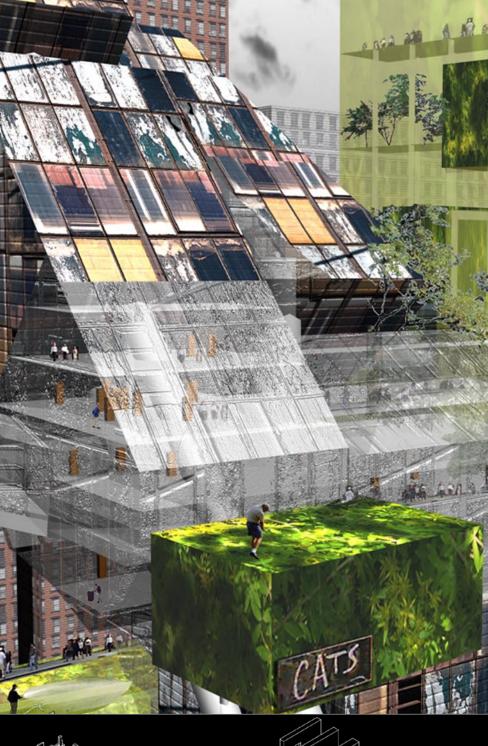
personal space?

This thesis has been met with a range of response. Most query why we would want to make cities more dense. While this thesis is not directly interested in 'the why' of densification, it is not completely free of such reasoning and accountability. Therefore, the [omitted] sections attempt to encapsulate the thoughts and frustrations of a process that became much more absorbed in 'the how' of densification.

Two existing preconditions need to be noted at this point. The first is that this thesis is reactionary towards the american tendency to 'wipe the slate clean' within our current economic model. It is the author's intention to seek new ways of negotiating the conflict between the old and the new one does not preclude the other. The second is to reinforce that this thesis is not a technical optimization exercise. Necessity demands that an exercise in densification vield environments with a net gain in 'architectural value.' That is, a trade must be realized that supplements the sacrifice of less personal space with a rewarding urban enterprise. Consequently, this thesis has become a search for alternate modes of creation and their subsequent form. A suspension of conventional

a proposal for the inhabitation of space...

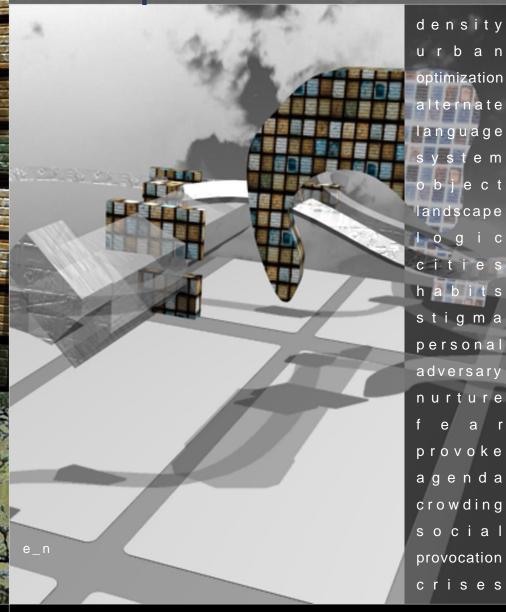


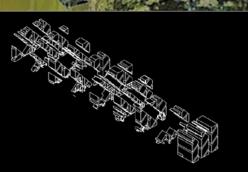


design technique allows ideas to look beyond their current limitations.

This thesis does not present a comprehensive exploration into the concept of density - nor does it try to. Fears of overcrowding are still linked to imagery of the industrial revolution and will not fade in the immediate future. It is only through constant provocation and testing that more dense urban environments will become a reality. The formal strategies presented in this thesis are necessarily radical and controversial. Taken together with conventional processes, it is hoped that these alternate modes of creation can inspire an expanded vision of our cities and their future. We must continue to work towards the creation of convincing environments that trade the reduction of personal space for exciting and rewarding opportunities. An overwhelming social preference for suburban and single family living is a daunting adversary. However, in the face of a potential environmental crises, this thesis urges each of us to reconsider our spatial habits and tendencies by demanding a better inhabitation of that space which we have already claimed. The complete text and presentation can be found at http:// www.mjewell.com.







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