Center of Hope, An Architectural Typology for Social Mixing

Jeevan Thapa

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CENTER of HOPE
An Architectural Typology for Social Mixing
DEDICATION

To my wonderful parents:
Krishna Bahadur Thapa and Kalpana Thapa
For teaching me to work hard for the things that I aspire
to achieve.

To my amazing wife:
Priya Kharel
For your endless love, support, and belief in me, even
when I did not believe in myself.
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ABSTRACT

This thesis engages with the issue of homelessness in the city of Memphis. It manifests a realization that the solution to the problem of homelessness is not just providing necessary facilities (to include emergency, transitional, and permanent shelter). Rather, the challenge is to empower and encourage those in homelessness so that social relationships can be strengthened. This thesis proposes an architectural typology for a common place that can inspire social change. It not only serves as a hub for a large network of support, but also encourages social mixing as a platform against segregation, stigma, and exclusion. This is accomplished through a sustainable urban renewal process that includes the economic, environmental, and social redevelopment of a neglected urban neighborhood.
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A usual morning with an unusual incident:

With infinite stress as of a regular student,
I stepped out of my apartment.
I could not walk any further;
I saw a man sleeping on the lobby outside my door (figure 1).

A dirty man with filthy clothes,
shivering and trying to wrap up
in the blanket that is insanely torn.
Cardboard as a bed, no pillow at his head,
afraid and full of hope he looked into my eyes
as if sorry to be there at that moment.
I left for school.

The encounter flashes through my head all day.
I see the man again as I go back to my apartment at night
shivering and expecting someone to open the door (figure 2).

His eyes full of hope
His lips full of frozen words
paint me the picture of the life
he is struggling to live.
I imagine myself as him:
dirty, hungry, lonely, cold.
There is a pain deep inside touched by that invisible soul.

Afraid to take him in,
and sorry to kick him out
I enter the building.
Leaving the door open
I head to my room wondering—
Are they the problem in society,
or the victim of the problems that society had?
The approach to analyze the complexity of the problem of homelessness needs to change now. Architecture and urban planning are the manifestations of social, economic, and political structures in society.1 Having an emotional and cognitive sense of home makes a person or people feel human.2 However, not everyone in society has the luxury of having a home or feel human through the means of physical shelter. Today, homelessness is a significant issue both locally and globally.3 Often misinterpreted and ignored, it is not just a matter of physical space or shelter; there are underlying layers of emotional and mental aspects associated with homelessness, including complex social problems such as poverty, lack of affordable housing, uncertain physical and mental health, addiction, and community and family breakdown. Existing urban structures and civic spaces are not capable of supporting and rehabilitating these urban nomads, because they lack the neutral ground where all people can interact, interact, and blend regardless of social and economic status. Absence of a neutral ground to facilitate such interactions only serves to increase segregation, stigma, and exclusion.4 The approach of this thesis is to find a strong relationship among physical space and civic life, human connection, and social inclusion to reintroduce the dignity of persons in a state of homelessness by connecting them with others in the community through interpersonal, economic, and social empowerment.5

To inspire this sense of social change it is necessary to understand factors and architectural responses to the notion of homelessness. This thesis explores a new public domain as proposed by Maarten Hazer and Oldenburg6 in Search of New Public Domain and has great potential to be a bridge to connect this site has a significant presence of the target user group and can intersect, interact, and blend regardless of social and economic status. This theory holds that a reduction of prejudice and stigma between groups is made possible through contact between members of groups where different hierarchies of interaction can be encouraged through careful spatial configuration and empathic design.7 This thesis explores the idea of creating a place of hope,8 “a new common place,” that serves as a bridge for connection and integrity. It is a home for the homeless and a home away from home for others. A hub of essential facilities provides a network of support and a platform against segregation, stigma, and exclusion through the help of different spatial configurations that facilitate contemplation, care, communication, and connection. In order to create a domain for a wide range of people, the design parameters to create a neutral ground that has a character of openness, low profile, and offers a wide range of activities. The Theory of Community Formation by McMillan and Chwast9 influences the design solution based on social psychology, the notion of membership, integration, fulfillment of needs, influence, and shared emotional connection.10 Finally, Intergroup Contact Theory provides a strong base for an approach against stigma, segregation, and inclusion. This theory holds that a reduction of prejudice and stigma between groups is made possible through contact between members of groups where different hierarchies of interaction can be encouraged through careful spatial configuration and empathic design.11

The design process evolved from the basic understanding of the needs of people in homelessness. Beginning with the notion of providing shelter and support facilities, the process evolved further towards design being the tool for addressing the root causes and offering effective interventions to transform against stigma, exclusion, segregation. To further analyze and derive an effective intervention, meaningful social mixing, both local and global scenarios about the pervasive nature of homelessness were studied.
According to the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), an individual or family is considered to be experiencing homelessness when they:

- Lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence.
- Will immediately lose their primary nighttime residence.
- Are unaccompanied youth under 25 years of age, or families with children and youth.
- Are fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence.

The real situation to the problem of homelessness can be analyzed by the study of different types of support systems available in the community and the way they function. It gives an idea about the general trends of support cycles and helps analyze both positive aspects as well as missing threads, if any.

**CONVENTIONAL SUPPORT SYSTEM**

Different agencies and community partners are working to help people in a state of homelessness by providing a variety of services and support programs, including shelters. Some churches around Memphis run ministries to provide free food and other services. The services being provided to the people in homelessness varies among organizations. Basic services such as food sanitation, health checkup, and emergency shelters are more common services being provided. Job Training, empowerment program, transitional, and permanent housing are being provided by some organizations only (figure 6). There are different layers of shelter or housing services being provided. It starts from basic tent or mobile temporary shelter to a more profound housing with a sense of community (figure 5). Even though all the current support systems are making a huge impact, this thesis identifies and addresses the gaps in existing support systems to derive an effective environment of collaboration with community partners through an holistic approach to the problem of homelessness.

**LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS**

1. Calvary Rescue Mission
2. Case Management Inc.
3. The Salvation Army
4. Midtown Emergency Shelter
5. Door of Hope Memphis
6. Hospitality Hub
7. Memphis Union Mission
8. Memphis Family Shelter YWCA
9. Dorothy Day House of Hospitality
10. Alpha Omegas Veterans Services
11. HOPE Memphis
12. Barron Heights CDC

**SERVICES PROVIDED**

- Food
- Sanitation
- Recreation
- Health/Clinic
- Counseling
- Job training
- Storage
- Postal address
- Spiritual/Chapel
- Emergency shelter
- Transitional shelter
- Permanent housing
HOSTILE ARCHITECTURE

One approach of this thesis is to identify and redefine different components of public place to become more inclusive, convenient, and safe for all groups of people. Hostile architecture (figure 7) is a defensive measure where architectural elements of the cityscape and the public realm are used to control human behavior. It is a controversial urban approach often deemed inhumane because it purposefully limits access to public spaces for certain groups of people. This type of approach raises a concern about the role of architecture towards human dignity and the welfare of the public.

Instead of adopting hostile measures, it is necessary to think and practice ethical and humanitarian approaches while designing public places to encourage a sympathetic and socially-integrated environment. People in a state of homelessness should be co-present in public spaces. This creates opportunities to encourage intergroup contact and interaction, which promotes social mixing.

WHAT IS MISSING?

There are different layers to the conventional support system offered to people in a state of homelessness including those within government, non-profit, and public levels. Though this system addresses the problem, it is not enough to profoundly impact the path out of homelessness. The journey of one homeless person is often defined as street to temporary shelter, transitional housing, and finally permanent housing. This path lacks holistic social intervention to assist with building a supportive community where people can harmoniously coexist and persons in a state of homelessness can continuously receive the support they need (figure 8).

The analysis of existing support systems shows that the communal aspect is not well addressed. Aspects of community support also play a significant role in developing human needs (figure 9). This thesis incorporates the notion of community formation and social integration to inform the basic premise for the design of a new common place, including spatial analysis and organization. The next area of discussion turns to observing relevant architectural precedents.

3. Hu, "Hostile Architecture."
5. Langegger and Koester, "Invisible Homelessness."
PRECEDENT STUDIES

The following precedents exemplify architectural concepts and features that are important to consider when designing for a new common place. The projects are grouped by their topic areas: contemplative spaces, public housing, public places, and modular design. Each project includes a brief description that highlights the important aspects under study for their use within the design development and solution.

CONTEMPLATIVE SPACES

It is important to understand the impact of physical space on healing a person’s mind, body, and soul from isolation, stigma, and sequestration. The following projects, Bruder Klaus Chapel and Refugee Camp Community center, suggest ways that architecture can address contemplative aspects through carefully designed physical space.

BRUDER KLAUS CHAPEL

Mechernich, Germany

Completed in 2007, the Bruder Klaus Chapel reflects the visual manifestation of a building evoking a beautiful silence associated with attributes such as composure, self-evidence, durability, presence, and integrity, with warmth and sensuousness. The authentic and innovative construction methodology (using tree logs as concrete framework and then burning them to reveal a hollowed blackened cavity with charred walls) creates an evocative place with ordinary materials (figure 10).

REFUGEE CAMP COMMUNITY CENTER

Spinelli, Germany

The main idea of this 2017 community center is to provide a quality common space within the desolate surrounding of the refugee camp at the American Spinelli barrack in Mannheim (figure 11). The community center was built by the inhabitants of the refugee camp along with 18 students from the Faculty of Architecture at TU 7. Zumthor, Thinking Architecture.

PUBLIC HOUSING

The idea of studying Michael Maltzan’s housing projects is to analyze his unique approach on public housing, prioritizing the value of good design to create place to live and promote interpersonal and societal healing.

STAR APARTMENTS

Los Angeles, California, USA

The Star Apartments are a six-story, 95,000 sq. ft. building in downtown Los Angeles, which provides supportive housing for people who were formerly homeless. Within the singular stacked mass of the building there are three spatial zones: a public health space on the first floor, a community and wellness program on the second level, and four terraced floors of supportive residential programs at the top level (figure 12).

CARVER APARTMENTS

Los Angeles, California, USA

The Carver Apartments’ 97 units provide supportive housing for people who were formerly homeless, elderly, and disabled residents of downtown Los Angeles. The

Kaiseraulturn, who had developed the design during the previous semester of their studies. The timber structure combines community space and an area of retreat to create a pleasant environment and the perforated walls blur the expansive views of the dull surroundings. 8

THESIS APPLICATION

These projects inspire the creation of an evocative place through the use of material, texture, light, transparency, mass, and void to promote a spiritual sense of place and contemplative healing. This thesis incorporates spiritual spatial engagement through indoor contemplative space and outdoor refuge spaces.

8. Gibson, “Community Centre.”
apartments’ six-story circular form spirals around a private courtyard in the building’s center (figure 13). The courtyard functions as a gathering space and provides natural lighting and views of each unit in all directions. The project is a good example of how well-designed social housing can improve people’s lives. The apartments not only create a place to live, but they also provide a safe and protective space from which to grow.”

**THESIS APPLICATION**

These projects by Michael Maltzan emphasize the importance of aesthetic and active communal space as a part of social housing to evoke a sense of positivity and optimism. This thesis uses an idea of providing different types of communal spaces embedded within the built environment. Also, the idea of mixing residential units with other semi-public and public spaces promotes both personal and communal belongingness.

**PUBLIC PLACES**

The idea of exploring traditional public structures helps one to understand the value and importance of public infrastructures for engaging communities while providing a sense of refuge. Such multi-functional structures should be incorporated within the urban fabric to support diverse activities and communities of people. The pati and the stoa are two examples of public structures that demonstrate these characteristics.

**Pati**

Kathmandu, Nepal

A pati is a small, public, open-air pavilion that provides shelter from the rain and sun and a place to meet, eat, and participate in community activities (figure 14). It is a multipurpose community infrastructure in traditional settlements in Nepal. The pati is an example of cooperative management of public infrastructure, with a centuries-old cultural legacy, located in almost all major street intersections, community squares, and city squares.

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**Stoa**

Agora, Athens

A stoa refers to a freestanding colonade or covered walkway or portico, commonly for public use. The structure created a safe, enveloping, protective atmosphere. The stoa served as an essential built structure of Greek public squares, often surrounded by marketplaces and important sanctuaries forming a public promenade (figure 15).

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**MODULAR DESIGN**

This thesis explores the idea of using shipping container modules as an alternative construction strategy to explore a sustainable and universal solution that can be easily used whenever needed. Studying similar projects is essential to analyze and untold the functional, technical, and aesthetic value associated with this type of modular structure.

**Box Park**

Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Composed out of shipping containers, Box Park is a unique urban revitalization project that has an effect on encouraging local startups through an active retail and commercial development (figure 16). The tectonic


12. “Revitalizing Traditional Pati.”

SITE SELECTION
The selection of site is crucial in achieving the purpose of this project and has a significant impact on the notion of creating a hub within a wide range of support. For this design, a common place is best served by a location where there are a high concentration of the transient population and existing supportive services around (figures 19 and 20). The site for the design is at the intersection of Poplar Avenue and North Danny Thomas Boulevard (figure 18). There is a significant presence of the transient population in and around this location due to the concentration of support facilities and service providers. Major service providers in this area include Memphis Union Mission, Hospitality Hub, and Ronald McDonald Charity House. The site sits in the middle of two major open spaces: Morris Park to the east and Court Square to the west. The site is within the Memphis Medical District overlay with St. Jude Hospital to the North and Historic Victorian Village to the south. Developing this site as a hub will help to activate this section of Poplar Avenue as an anchor by creating a cohesive sense of place. This thesis also focuses on revitalizing the existing urban environment; this site offers an opportunity to activate a blighted neighborhood that once used to be a dense community (figure 21). The site is surrounded by three different types of the street with different street node environments which helps to develop street plazas with diverse physical and experiential quality (figures 22 and 23).

WEATH GARDEN HOPE APARTMENTS
West London, United Kingdom
Hope Garden is a temporary accommodation for people who have found themselves without secure or long-term housing (figure 17). For many people in west London, it is the last resort before sleeping on the streets. The whole design is for temporary use and has just 7-year site use; after that, the units will be taken to another site. The containers themselves each have a specific number and logbook, which allows future reuses and flexibility of how the containers can be joined together in the future. This also allows these modules to continuously be transported and reassembled to wherever there is a need for transitional and temporary shelter. Having multiple modules as living units allows users more privacy and control over their lives compared to conventional bed-sit style hostels of emergency and transitional shelters. 14

These two examples provide insights for using modular units in an innovative and unique way to create habitable, lively, and optimistic community spaces. They provide direct precedents for the use and organization of shipping containers within the design solution.

14 Jacobs, The Death and Life of Great American Cities.
15 "Emergency Shipping Container Housing."
Figure 20      Site Connection with Existing Supporting Facilities

- Worship/Ministry
- Shelter Services
- Financial Support
- Morris Park

Figure 21      Urban Morphology

- 1938 Intersection at Poplar Avenue, Caroll Street, and High Street
- 1962 Intersection at N. Danny Thomas Blvd. and Caroll Street
- 2018 Intersection at Poplar Avenue and N. Danny Thomas Blvd.

Figure 22      Site Context Photos

Figure 23      Site Access and Street Node
This design approach for a new common place facilitates and initiates different levels of interactions; this starts from the interaction within oneself, then with another in a similar state, followed by an intimate group, and finally with a random person. The continuum of interaction is encouraged through spatial attributes that create a sense of engagement and connection. The challenge is in the mixing of a transient population, who may feel disconnected, with a larger population that may have preconceived thoughts about them. The idea is to create a new center within the existing support to act as a pivot, growing a network based on the three factors of the continuum of engagement: social offerings, openness, and aesthetics.

The journey from a state of hostility to one of hospitality has several stages with different states of mind, emotions, and feelings. This design intends to empathize with people in homelessness through three stages of spatial engagement: collaborate, connect, and contemplate. These three parameters are developed by the synthesis of four main theories of social psychology and urban design that emphasize and support the idea of social mixing: Inter-Group Contact Theory, Theory of Community Formation, A Third Place, and Urban Magnet Theory (figure 25). Key aspects of these theories are analyzed and separated into three groups based on the spatial and experiential aspects that develop the three design parameters (collaborate, connect, contemplate) for meaningful social mixing. These three parameters co-exist and overlap within site to form a holistic project (figure 24). These parameters are integrated strategically on the first floor (figure 28) and second floor (figure 27) through the intermixing of the program, as shown in the spatial layering diagram (figure 26).

16. Sucher, City Comforts.
COLLABORATE

The first design parameter to consider in the project is collaborate. Collaboration starts with a sense of familiarization and is a vital tool to develop empathy and positive feelings towards others. Careful design can encourage both formal and informal communication. This is achieved by creating an integrated platform for collaboration at three levels: support systems adjacent to the site, thoughtful placement of program within the site, and specific facilities within the program to support opportunities for sharing.

COLLABORATE WITH EXISTING SUPPORT SYSTEMS

The main idea of this project is to be a hub for a large number of support facilities that are functioning independently around the site (figure 29). This design collaborates by binding these entities together through strategic site selection, program overlap, and visual and physical connections to surroundings. Program overlap is another important aspect of collaborating with the existing support facilities, which helps to develop and strengthen the support system by adding or avoiding services. Another important aspect of collaborating with the existing support system is to maintain physical and visual connections to and from hub. This is achieved through careful placement of access from adjacent streets. Visual connection is achieved by making the first floor more permeable through a massing strategy and using perforated wooden screens at streetfront refuge spaces (figure 30). This encourages visitors and residents to visually engage with the internal environment and activities happening at the hub (figure 31). This project not only shares a common platform for a wide range of services, furthering a network of support, it also creates a positive social environment.

Figure 29  Collaboration with Existing Support Systems

Figure 30  Massing Strategy for Collaborative Environment

Figure 31  Natural Terrain: Landscape

22 Bell, Hawkins, and Evanics, All Together Now.
COLLABORATE WITHIN THE HUB

There are several programmatic components arranged throughout the site to form different types of mixing environments. The collaboration of such programmatic components is achieved by having a different hierarchy of open spaces, and connecting them to achieve a variety of activity zones within a holistic design (figure 33).

Common places are shaped by the type of programmatic components that surround them (figures 32 and 35). For example, the courtyard, bounded by the private living units and the semi-private kitchen and dining area, has less prominent access, where the size and activity is also limited. In contrast, the central plaza, which is mostly bounded by public services, is more open, has prominent access, and allows for multiple events to happen at one time. The central plaza is designed to function as a common place, supported by mixed-use activities including retail and commercial services (figure 34). The central plaza opens on both ends towards two major street intersections, enabling it to function as a pedestrian walkway. Continuous pedestrian movement through the central plaza keeps it active and engaging.
COLLABORATE WITH PEOPLE

An effective way to reduce exclusion and stigma is by encouraging collaboration between individuals and different groups of people. It helps personal development and provides an interactive platform where people can share their stories, ideas, skill, feelings, and motivations with one another. This creates a positive learning environment with the help of art, music, food, counselling, and job training.23

The hub encourages collaboration through dedicated programmatic spaces for art, music, counselling, job training, and a community garden for fresh food production. The importance and effectiveness of such a facility can be witnessed locally at the Memphis Hart Gallery (figure 36), which began offering art classes for the homeless community. Classes are held weekly at the Door of Hope, St. Mary’s Episcopal Church, and Outreach Housing and Community. The gallery has extended its program for other marginalized populations, such as veterans, people dealing with mental illness and physical disabilities, low-income seniors, and refugees. Testimonies from those who have been involved in the classes showcase the effectiveness and impact of this initiative (figures 37 and 38).24

The hub includes an indoor art gallery to exhibit the art works produced by individuals who are homeless and other marginalized people taking art classes and training there (figure 39). Collaboration with local artists, musicians, service providers, and other volunteers helps create sustainable bonds and a more inclusive social environment.

23 Allport, The Nature of Prejudice.
24 Parham, “Art Gallery.”
The second design parameter to consider is connect. Encouraging meaningful social mixing is a vital part of building a more integrated society. This requires organizing programs to shape the terms of engagement between users and foster the psychological conditions under which positive social bonds are most likely to develop.

The idea of connection works in different layers in this design model (figure 40). It promotes the connection with oneself through contemplation, connection with facilities and services for people who are homeless, connection with the same group through shared physical space, and connection with other groups through mixing programs and designing socially mixed spaces such as a public plaza, community garden, cafe, laundromat, and other services (figure 41). All three levels of connection are complementary and work in unison to create a holistic mixing experience. The refuge space for self connection also supports the connection with other people or small groups. Connection with same group further extends and facilitates the inter-group connection. Street plazas are designed to initiate the interaction and mixing in small groups, which supports and encourages the activities at the main plaza for larger social mixing. Design elements such as seating, pathway, and pavement are strategically placed to focus and encourage the same (figure 42). These levels of connection are facilitated through the thoughtful design of transitional spaces.

25. Bell, Hawkins, and Evans, All Together Now.
TRANSITIONAL SPACE

Transitional spaces provide an option to slowly blend into an active environment, softening the approach rather than dictating people to use a space in a certain way. This type of intermediate space provides a sense of refuge and sometimes acts as a delicate line of control between two different active social environments.

Transitional spaces should have specific spatial characteristics based on the psychological understanding of people in the state of homelessness, to include a sense of boundary, sense of refuge/enclosure, sense of low threshold, sense of feeling safe, sense of warmth, sense of visual connection and sense of emotional connection (figure 43 and 44). The transitional spaces are arranged at the periphery of the active spaces such as the main plaza, community garden, and courtyard (figure 45). These transitional spaces around the active spaces work as a threshold and soften the boundary. They serve as a primary means of circulation for the adjacent services and secondary means of circulation for the main plaza.

Figure 43 Transitional Space between Public and Semi-Private Zone

Wooden screening for spatial separation and visual connection

Maintaining sense of refuge and visual connection within the different layers of transitional spaces

Figure 44 Transitional Space between Semi-Public and Semi-Private Zone

Figure 45 Transitional Space between Street and Plaza
.MAIN PLAZA

The main plaza is envisioned as the primary mixing place for different groups. It is designed to attract and gather a diverse group of people through the arrangement of programmatic spaces, design elements that allow users to stay in the space over a period of time, and visual and physical connections to the surroundings. These design considerations make the plaza an active, cohesive space for interactions among all user groups, as multiple users will need to pass along and through this space to access the amenities.

The main plaza serves as a "front yard," providing direct access to several programmatic components such as retail shops, restaurants, launderette, contemplative center, and community garden. Mixing essential services for residents of the hub with services and amenities for visitors to the hub is key to bringing people together. The inclusion of seating and a water fountain with splash pad within the plaza also helps in attracting users to this space.

It is also important to maintain a visual connection from sidewalk to main plaza and vice versa. This connection is made possible through the use of wood screens. The screens also provide a transitional refuge space along the street edge (figures 46 and 47). Opening a passage between the contemplative center and the community hall connects the east and west street plazas. This allows the main plaza to be used as a secondary street, which helps keep it engaged and active (figure 48).

27. Bell, Hawkins, and Evanics, All Together Now.
CONTEMPLATE

The third design parameter to consider is contemplate. Homelessness itself can be viewed as a traumatic experience, and being homeless increases the risk of further victimization. Contemplation works as self-care and serves as a base for spiritual healing, self-actualization, and socialization. It helps to rejuvenate from the emotional, mental, and social breakdown. This design creates a healing, spiritual experience through spatial engagement. It proposes a non-religious spiritual space that offers multi-sensory engagement, both haptic and intuitive, with the help of material, light, and space evoking the sense of compression and tension.

The contemplative space works as a transitional space to neutralize the physical and emotional harassment of street life and encourage self-realization. The primary design characteristics—an interior volume defined by a submerged plane with water feature and an overhead mass that steps into an oculus above—blur the physically and presence of the user through the interplay of lightness and dark, void and mass, which will help facilitate the interaction among those within the space. The bold and interesting volume carved within the void of the modular form breaks the monotony of continuous street facade and also works as an anchor to connect all the built components together.

28. Rowe and Barber, “Power of Giving Homeless.”
29. Zumthor, Thinking Architecture.
Basic structure of connected container modules, which are shifted slightly to allow for slices of light to enter the space.

Addition of wood screening elements to intensify areas of compression and mystery.

Enclosure system of fiber reinforced concrete panel to allow for an internalized volume for connection to sell.

Figure 53 Contemplative Center—Structure

Figure 54 Contemplative Center—Sectional Details

Figure 55 Contemplative Center—Oculus

Figure 56 Contemplative Center—Skylight Detail

Figure 57 Contemplative Center—Interior
OTHER FORMS OF CONTEMPLATIVE SPACE

Apart from the dedicated and distinctive indoor space for contemplation, there are other spaces that have such spatial characteristics. As contemplation or self-actualization needs more private or isolated space, there are some pockets within the site where people can be more secluded. However, the intention is not to isolate such areas entirely but to maintain a visual connection from the surrounding areas. For example, the base of the tower at the community garden serves as a refuge space or an isolated space within the community garden for contemplation (figure 58). Transitional space within the ramp serves as an intimate refuge space next to the active main plaza, which serves for both individual and small group interaction and connection (figure 60).

Nature also facilitates the aspect of contemplation. An outdoor garden is created utilizing the natural topography on the northern side, which connects the north street intersection with the community garden. The provision of both grass and concrete seating under the dense trees render an essence of being in nature. This garden space serves as a place to sit under the tree and as a stage for the activities happening in the outdoor job training area and community garden (figure 59).

URBAN RENEWAL APPROACH

This thesis focuses on revitalizing the urban environment by activating site surrounding through different urban renewal strategies such as; live local love local, unique built environment, something for everyone, sense of place, and aesthetic of streetscape (figures 61-67). These strategies are implemented in overall site development and detailing of building elements, which is further elaborated in sections and elevations.

31. Ibid.
32. Sucher, City Comforts.
Main plaza with interactive water fountain and splash pad

Semi-enclosed walkway connecting north street corner to community garden

Shipping container double stack interlocking system

Recycled composite panel screen

Colored LED panel for light box

Custom wind chime

Concrete footing for structural load distribution

Stairs carved within modular form with different layers of seating and plant box form a unique and interesting place to promote upper plaza use and social interaction

Main plaza with interactive water fountain and splash pad

Figure 68 Section through Main Plaza

Figure 69 East Elevation, Carol Street Front

Figure 70 Typical Wall Section

Figure 71 Light Tower Detail
Light tower functions as bus stand with wind chime for pedestrian engagement.

Community garden and outdoor job training area for residents and visitors.

Zen garden, courtyard, outside kitchen/dining facility, and family living units.

Refuge space for contemplation and small gathering bounded by accessible ramp providing access to upper plaza.

N. Danny Thomas Boulevard

Figure 72 Section through Contemplative Center

Figure 73 Section through Community Garden
This project focuses on using modular units—composed in a special way—to create an intimate space that has a unique social quality. The street facades are composed of two distinctive layers: a commercial base is achieved with retail shopfronts using glass and steel frames for openness, and residential at the second level with recycled composite slatted screens to provide translucency (figures 68-75). The material palette is limited and focused on sustainable material and construction techniques to have more flexibility of expanding or reducing program. This type of project has potential to evolve over time; having flexibility to transform and become mobile adds significant value to the project.

In respect to the immediate building context, datum references are pulled from the adjacent building's lintel and parapet bands to achieve a continuous street character (figure 76). Prioritizing the building's relation to the street is essential for the street experience, therefore, this project implements some basic principles of urban design: building to the sidewalk, promoting pedestrian experiences, and building permeability and access from the street (figures 77-81). These interventions influence the environment of the internal plazas by engaging people on the street front and encouraging them to access the inner plazas.

FACADE CONCEPT AND MATERIALITY

Sucher, Oyi Comaris.
Translucent lighting incorporated within the contemplative block harvests diffused daylight during daytime and creates an unique street experience at night.

Perforated wooden screens between street side plaza and internal community garden maintain visual connection and add warmth and aesthetic value in the presence of both daylight and artificial lighting.

Different spacing of vertical composite slats for screening system define the transparency and opacity of the facade adding variable depth and tone during the day and at night.

Light tower with Memphis base color light panels to evoke sense of place, mimic the bell tower of a church, embodying the notion of faith and hope.

Figure 77 South Elevation Night Rendering
Figure 78: Front Plaza View from Carroll Street

Figure 79: Poplar Avenue Front at Night
LIVING UNITS

The idea of providing living units is driven by connecting people experiencing homelessness to a place to go where they feel safe and protected. The solution to the problem of homelessness is not just providing permanent housing; the need for temporary, transitional, and permanent housing still exists. Due to the lack of affordable housing, people in a state of homelessness are likely to cycle in and out of this problem. In that process, most of the people are likely to find a place in emergency shelters.

Even though emergency shelters provide a place off the street, there are many underlying concerns (safety, low living standard, health issues, psychological stress). Incorporating living units in the program provides decent, safe, and affordable transitional and long-term rentals for individuals and families in the state of episodic and chronic homelessness. These living units will be provided in collaboration with surrounding support facilities and the rent could be paid by volunteering in day-to-day facility and jobs at retail shops within the hub (figure 86).

There are three types of living units: (figure 82) single bed units, appropriate for individuals who use a common kitchen/dining area and sanitary facility; studio and two-bed units, appropriate for families. The living unit module is placed with the provision of a common outdoor area (figures 84 and 85), which gives a sense of intimate community living, while a shaded entrance provides a sense of porch (figure 83). This housing scheme provides a sense of ownership and belongingness, which cannot be achieved in group shelters.

34. Davis, Designing for the Homeless.
35. Wasserman and Clair, “Housing Patterns of Homeless People.”
36. Rowe and Barber, “Power of Giving Homeless.”
SHIPPING CONTAINER MODULE

The idea of using a high cube shipping container module (figure 87) for this project is to explore a reliable, quick, and cost-effective option to create a unique built environment. Shipping containers offer various aspects, such as prefabricated module, sustainable, transformative, universal, economical. 37 There is a significant number of shipping container yards scattered in and around the city of Memphis (figure 90). Shipping containers are becoming more popular in commercial developments across the city, integrating into the urban fabric. Examples of repurposed shipping container developments in Memphis include Railgarten, BOX LOT, and Shab Chic Marketplace (figures 91-93).

Apart from the above listed rational attributes for repurposing a shipping container as a building component, this thesis also recognizes a metaphorical sense for these objects associating them with the state of homelessness. In particular, this involves breaking stigma by salvaging a discarded and unwanted object. There is always hope that helps bring life back and this is conceptually linked with the large idea of this thesis to restore dignity, faith, and hope for people in a state of homelessness.

This thesis is an exploration of a missing thread in the conventional support system for homelessness. The main intention of this thesis is to propose a new support system that serves as a step beyond conventional homeless service facilities through programmatic spaces that encourage and nurture intergroup interaction and social mixing. This new approach seeks to connect and collaborate with existing service providers to create a unique blend of aesthetics and empathy is successful, the heat will help to prevent spatial disintegration in this area. Also, as the main plaza is the primary space for intergroup mixing, it is important that the space is occupiable throughout the year incorporating additional facilities that encourage and nurture intergroup interaction and social mixing. This new approach seeks to connect and collaborate with existing service providers to create a unique blend of aesthetics and empathy is successful, the heat will help to prevent spatial disintegration in this area.

Site selection for this project plays a crucial role in creating a connection between the user group and the services, which allow this project to evolve to function as a hub within a large network of support systems. However, there is still an opportunity to further explore the evolution of changing program in relationship to forthcoming proposals for additional support facilities in this area. Also, as the main plaza is the primary space for intergroup mixing, it is important that the space is occupiable throughout the year incorporating additional natural and artificial shading to cope with the summer heat will help to prevent spatial disintegration in this area. Although the sites of creating a sense of place through a unique blend of aesthetics and empathy is successful, there is still an additional scope for analysis on individual and societal behavior for spatial engagement considering different aspects of age group, gender, and culture.

CONCLUSION

This article is about the challenges in the process of social integration and possible interventions to overcome that developed by one of the UK’s leading social integration charity organisations, “The Challenge.” The organization proposed a model known as “Mixing in Motion,” for developing an integrated society with three main principles: establish a socially mixed space; create active and intense mixing experiences; and foster sustainable bonds. Richard Bell is associated as a head of public affairs, policy and research, Antony Hawkins as a head of strategy, and Radmila Evanics as a strategy and impact manager at The Challenge.

The authors effectively outline the problem, analyze the aspect of disconnection, and propose design principles for meaningful mixing—a strategy and impact manager at The Challenge. The intergroup interactions under these four criteria helps to reduce the prejudice.

The thesis incorporates the idea of bringing people together, promoting a more positive intergroup attitude, through the careful structuring of program and space. Collaborative design measures such as mixing programs, incorporating a community garden, retail and office spaces, and places for diverse activities, are used as mechanisms to facilitate the criteria of Intergroup Contact Theory.
programs. classes, work opportunities in hub, and startup office community. This influences the provision of the following of empowerment through creating a sustainable This thesis adopts the idea of promoting a cycle more empathy and positive feelings towards each other.

This thesis avoids such hostile measures and incorporates preventing people from occupying elements in a certain way. The author explains that hostile design includes not providing a place to sit, or using a prominent wall, fence, or metal spikes embedded in seating and pavements to prohibit people in the state of homelessness to sit and rest in public places. The thesis argues that such measures are inhumane.

This book offers a framework for designing public spaces for architects, planners, government bodies, and organizations based on theoretical and practical problems. Moreover, it reveals a planner and political scientist, as well as a Professor of architecture and urbanism at the University of Arizona, Arnold Reijndorp is an independent researcher and publicist active at the forefront of planning, architecture, and urban culture.

The authors argue that there is a difference between public space and public domain. The public domain demands additional requirements because the spaces are positively valued by the public. The public domain is the extension of cities. It is essential to consider the physical–spatial characteristics of public spaces. However, the authors argue that there is a difference between public space and public domain, and not every public space is a public domain. The public domain demands additional requirements because the spaces are positively valued as places of shared experience by people from different backgrounds or with different interests. The thesis advocates for dense mixed-use development and cities that serve all.

This article outlines the impact of hostile design in public spaces. It discusses how these spaces influence the image and attractiveness of cities. It aims to consider the physical-spatial characteristics of public spaces. However, the authors argue that there is a difference between public space and public domain, and not every public space is a public domain. The public domain demands additional requirements because the spaces are positively valued by the public. The public domain is the extension of cities. It is essential to consider the physical–spatial characteristics of public spaces. However, the authors argue that there is a difference between public space and public domain, and not every public space is a public domain. The public domain demands additional requirements because the spaces are positively valued as places of shared experience by people from different backgrounds or with different interests. The thesis advocates for dense mixed-use development and cities that serve all.

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This article discusses the effects of design on homelessness and the role of various types of spaces in supporting individuals experiencing homelessness. It highlights the importance of designing spaces that serve multiple functions, such as housing, health services, and social interactions, to provide a comprehensive approach to addressing homelessness. The article references the Skid Row Housing Trust in Los Angeles, which has implemented diverse functional components to support homeless individuals, including neighborhoods, retail spaces, and open terraces. The design principles discussed in the article include the importance of active visual engagement, which helps to heal and recover from the problem of homelessness. Effective design encourages physical and social well-being, and helps create a better community and better city. Ultimately, the article argues that a more diverse set of activities can engage people continuously and make the place lively, which also helps to engage people within close proximity. The mixed-use aspect provides a more diverse set of activities to engage people positively and make the place lively. This thesis incorporates retail, institutional, recreational, educational, and other services to achieve active visual, physical, and social interaction.


This article is about the Star Apartments in Los Angeles by Skid Row Housing Trust, which is home to 100 homeless individuals struggling to rebound from lives on the street. Kilston explains the initiation of the Skid Row Housing Trust to provide housing for the people in the state of homelessness. The unique design solution and striking buildings have raised the design profile of Los Angeles and redefined the conversation about how to build affordable housing in place. Lyra Kilston is a writer and 4th-generation Angeleno. Her writing has appeared in Architect, Los Angeles Review of Books, Time, and Wired, among other publications.

Kilston explains that this building typology can participate in the life of the city and help to establish social equity and balance. This article influences the thesis with an idea of designing and creating the best possible environment for the user group, which helps to heal and recover from the problem of homelessness. Effective design encourages physical and social well-being, and helps create a better community and better city.


Bermúdez refers to contemplation as a mode of profound self-reflection that is often used in a non-religious context. The physical design responsible for contemplation can be a range of contexts, from sacred spaces such as religious buildings, to calming gardens, to spaces of refuge in vibrant urban centers. Rebecca Kinnie further highlights that the human connection with nature or vegetation has a beneficial effect on physical and psychological health which is not just an intuitive understanding but has empirical evidences from natural and social sciences to support. Rebecca Kinnie is a multimedia artist, working in sculpture, installations, and site art. She holds degree in fine arts and landscape architecture and also works as a professor of landscape architecture at University of Minnesota.


McMillan and Chavis define a sense of community as “a feeling that members of a group have of belonging, a feeling that members of one group share a mutual interest, and a shared faith that members needs will be met through their commitment to being together” (5). The new definition for the model of community formation, McMillan and Chavis have four elements: membership, influence, the fulfillment of needs, and emotional bonds. Membership refers to a defined and clear boundary that identifies that the new law significantly impacts people’s every day, and marginal public places—the authors identify that the new law significantly impacts people’s use of every day and marginal public places. It fororses people in the state of homelessness to be anonymous or invisible, which further disconnects them from necessary services like coffee, showers, restrooms, and other amenities. This article emphasizes four exposure types, such as information, observation, interaction, and active membership to encourage regular and sustained contact. This article contributes to this thesis by providing a framework for contact and exposure and as it has a significant impact in turning invisible people to visible. Positive exposure reduces prejudice toward another group. The four exposure types help develop design parameters for this thesis and are incorporated within connection and collaboration. These four exposure types influence the idea of creating refuge and transitional spaces.

Olderberg, Ray. The Great Good Place: Cafes, Coffee Shops, Bookstores, and Other Hangouts at the Heart of a Community. Philadelphia: Da Capo Press, 2005. Throughout the text “third place” as public places where people can gather outside of their home and work (their first and second places). He emphasizes that the third place has a distinct role in forming a community’s social vitality. A third place facilitates informal public life, which is essential for the health of
In this article, Paraham highlights the role of Memphis Hart Gallery and other local art programs to promote artwork by providing art training classes and a gallery to exhibit homeless artists who benefited from the program to get out of homelessness and other psychological and financial burdens. Wesley Morgan Paraham is a Memphis native. He is currently attending the University of Memphis and seeking a degree in Public Relations.


In this article, the author also shares the story of former homeless artists who benefited from the program to get out of homelessness across the United States. Peters explains one project by R&A Architecture and Design in Los Angeles, which proposed to develop vacant land into a community for people in the state of homelessness in 90 days. Adele Peters, who is a staff writer at Fast Company, focuses on solutions to some of the world's most substantial problems, from climate change to homelessness. Previously, she also worked with GOOD, BoL, and the Sustainable Products and Solutions program at UC Berkeley.

Explaining the project by R&A, Peters highlights the importance of easy and fast construction noting that modular design can provide a potential universal solution to the problem. Based on that aspect, the design by R&A uses a shipping container as a resource that can be easily turned into a comfortable shelter. The containers are arranged in such a way that they evolve an essence of community and living together. Another important design is the central community garden, which acts as a "zipper" to connect the housing with the surrounding area.

The idea of using the shipping container as a building module is incorporated in this thesis. Also, provision of a common ground as a "zipper" is incorporated in the places and community of the thesis of the evokes a sense of community.


In this article, Petrovic highlights a commercial development on Al Wasl road, Dubie as Bisopark Bisopark is a retail complex composed of over 200 repurposed shipping containers which has a mix of boutique stores and food and beverage outlets. Box park is inspired by urban renewal projects that combine the contemporary architecture with the aesthetic of warehouses containers. The use of multicolored container modules and provision of colorful illumination along the street edge creates an inviting engaging environment. Petrovic further explains that the modular design allows both indoor and outdoor space to flow and change when needed. Marina Petrovic works as an editor for commercial interior design magazine.

"Revitalizing Traditional Pati (Info Falcha): An Innovative Collaboration between MIT, LUMANT, and Community." Lampant Support Group for Shelter is a member of the Community of Practice (CoP) of the NGO Disaster Preparedness Program of GovtNepal and IFRC. It is a non-government organization dedicated to reduce urban poverty in Nepal through an integrated approach to improving shelter conditions.


This thesis highlights the very crucial and delicate aspect that the problem of homelessness is not merely providing a physical home. Physically ending a state of homelessness does not necessarily mean that for that person is more complicated. The authors' analysis of that aspect is based on studying cases of homeless populations in New Haven, Connecticut, for around 20 years. Michael Rowe is a professor of psychiatry and Yale University, and Charles Barber is a visiting writer at Wesleyan University.

As researchers in mental health and criminal justice, the authors studied the cases of the New Haven outreach team to analyze and identify the possible causes for psychological dissatisfaction which turns experienced homelessness, even after having a safe and secure place to live, to a new and more alien environment to people in conventional shelters and housing services are proving to be a new and more alien environment to people in the state of homelessness as they feel more secluded and disconnected in shelter facilities. The authors suggest that there is a need to create a formal mechanism to promote a sense of belongingness and citizenship among the society's outsiders. The authors Citizens Project in New Haven define the project through a person's connection to the "Five Rs"—rights, responsibilities, role, resources provided by society through different institutions, and relationships with people and social networks.

This thesis raises an important question about the success of support systems in the society. The thesis is an exercise to explore a new approach where fundamental needs and support systems resonate with psychological needs. This thesis incorporates different mechanizes like contemplation, counseling, job training, empowerment, art, and music, and a sense of ownership in the living units to engage the user with oneself and community to enhance a sense of belongingness.
Sucher describes three ‘rules’ of urban design: build to a city that provides the intimacy and connection of a real-life examples that address specific problems. David Sucher uses the metaphor “urban village” to refer to such examples. He was also a member of a city where people engage with themselves and others, building relationships and loyalty to the place and a true sense of community. This thesis incorporates these urban magnets in the program and the synthesis of design parameters.


The principle behind the Urban Magnet Theory is that people define the success of the place, not the physical form. Urban Magnet Theory proposes five key factors for a successful urban mix that include: Retail, Production/Manufacture, Educational, Programming/Events, and Unique Urban Form. Urban magnets help to create a place where people engage with themselves and others, building relationships and loyalty to the place and a true sense of community. This thesis incorporates these urban magnets in the program and the synthesis of design parameters.


In this article, the authors analyze the political and economic aspects of people who are homeless, among other groups, who are most vulnerable to urban renewal initiatives. The authors explain how people in the state of homelessness, who are often considered as undesirable, are key stakeholders in urban communities with smaller goals, concerns, and interests as others in the community. Jason Wasserman is a professor with Kansas City University of Medicine and Biosciences, and Jeffrey Clair is a professor with Kansas City University of Medicine and Biosciences.


In this article, Shen summarizes the different ideas about how architecture can help solve the homelessness crisis through creative and innovative design. She also explores how the homelessness problem is complex and has various structural factors and individual circumstances. She further describes how large cities around the world are affected by the problem, typically responding with defensive and hostile solutions. Yiling Shen works as an architect in ArchDaily.

The article further explains that the social responsibility the architecture profession can bring to society through creative and innovative design. She also describes how social responsibility in architecture can solve the problem permanently. Providing different examples and interesting concepts of short-term and temporary solutions, Shen shows how cities are dealing with the problem. Most often, designers fail to analyze the complexity and impact of the new building environment. She analyzes some of these building designs and their effects on the environment, including: participatory architecture by Michael Rakowitz’s project, Framlab, French architect Stephane Malka’s project, and various cases studies for the concept of social housing like Crest housing in LA by Michael Malbin, and tiny home villages in Australia.
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RESEARCH QUESTION

PURPOSE

TAINABLE URBAN RENEWAL PROCESS?

HOW COULD ARCHITECTURE INSPIRE SOCIAL MIXING AS A PLATFORM REGARDLESS OF THEIR SOCIAL, GENDER, ECONOMIC STATUS. WHERE ALL PEOPLE CAN INTERSECT, INTERACT AND BLEND TOGETHER PROVIDE BASIC FACILITY, A NETWORK OF SUPPORT AND PLATFORM. A HOME AWAY FROM HOME FOR OTHERS. IT'S A PLACE TO GO WHICH FOR CONNECTION AND INTEGRITY. IT'S A HOME FOR HOMELESS AND PROBLEM

THEORY OF COMMUNITY FORMATION

• THEORY OF COMMUNITY FORMATION
• INTERGROUP CONTACT THEORY
• URBAN MAGNET THEORY

THEORY OF SOCIAL MIXING

Or the victim of the problems that society has?

Are they the problem in society?

I head to my room wondering—

Leaving the door open

I enter the building.

And sorry to kick him out

Touched by that invisible soul.

There is a pain deep inside

Dirty, hungry, lonely, cold

Paint me the picture of the life

His lips full of frozen words

I see the man again as I go back to my apartment at night

The encounter flashes through my head all day.

I left for school.

As if sorry to be there at that moment.

Cardboard as a bed, no pillow at his head,

In the blanket that is insanely torn.

A dirty man with filthy clothes,

I saw a man sleeping on the lobby outside my door.

I could not walk any further;

I stepped out of my apartment.

A usual morning with an unusual incident:

An Unheard Voice

MANIFESTO

CONVENTIONAL SUPPORT SYSTEM

2018

1938

40,056

40,799

95,419

184,661

150

348

Community alliance for the homeless Inc.

Unsheltered

Veteran

Family

Youth

Cyberloafing Services

• EMERGENCY SHELTER
• KITCHEN
• POSTAL ADDRESS
• HEALTH
• STORAGE
• FOOD
• BARRON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
• ALPHA OMEGA VETERANS SERVICES
• MISSIONARIES OF CHARITY
• DOROTHY DAY HOUSE OF HOSPITALITY
• MEMPHIS UNION MISSION
• HOSPITALITY HUB
• GRACE HOUSE
• TRINITY COMMUNITY COALITION OUTREACH
• FRIENDS FOR LIFE
• SHIELD, INC.
• THE SALVATION ARMY
• CASE MANAGEMENT INC.
• ROOF IN THE INN
• CALVARY RESCUE MISSION

SERVICE PROVIDED

ORGANIZATION INVOLVED

Point in time Survey-2018

Do you Know?

HOMELESSNESS IN MEMPHIS/SHELBY COUNTY

Community alliance for the homeless Inc.

INTERSECTION AT N DANNY THOMAS BLVD. AND HIGH ST. (NORTH WEST CORNER)

INTERSECTION AT POPLAR N. DANNY THOMAS BLVD. (SOUTH WEST CORNER)

553,742

408

150

87

240

348

72

73
A small, public, open-air pavilions provide shelter from the rain and sun, and a place to meet, eat and participate in community activities. Located in almost all major street intersections, community squares and city squares.

The project is about creating a pleasant place within the sadness of the refugee camp and activating the potential of the inhabitants at the same time. It was designed and planned by a group of 18 students of the Faculty of Architecture of Technische Universität Kaiserslautern from April to August 2016 under supervision of the departments of Timber Construction.

A covered walkway or portico, commonly for public use. Early stoas were open at the entrance with columns, usually of the Doric order, lining the side of the building; they created a safe, enveloping, protective atmosphere.

The new Star Apartments contain the six story, 95,000 sf building that provides the supportive housing for formerly homeless people in downtown Los Angeles. Within the building are three spatial zones stacked into one mass: a public health space on the first level, a community and wellness program on the second level, and four terraced floors of supportive residential programs at the top level. The building has an on-site medical clinic, Health and Wellness Center, and the new headquarters of the LA County Department of Health Services' (DHS).

Breathing new life into the city, Boxpark is an urban lifestyle destination in Dubai offering a selection of unique retail experiences and quirky dining concepts from around the world in a dashing setting to appeal to the city's eclectic community.

The whole design is for a temporary use; it has a 7-year site use, at which point the units will be taken to another site (the current agreement is for a 23 day dismantle of the site to completely remove the buildings and the services). The containers themselves each have a specific number and log book, which allows future reuse and flexibility of which containers can be joined together in the future (this helps with logistics and turn around time in the future).

The project's 97 units provide supportive housing for formerly homeless elderly and disabled residents of downtown in order to support the chronic homeless population. The apartment's six-story circular form looks like a spiraling shape and has a private courtyard in the building's center. The courtyard can provide natural lighting and views of each unit in all directions. The project is a good example of how good social housing design can improve poor people's lives. Adjacent to kitchens, a dining room, and other living spaces are "medical and social service spaces," creating an interactive network of communities connected to each unit and to the city as a whole. The apartments not only create a place to live, but they also provide a safe and protective space from which to grow. According to Mike Alvidrez, an executive director of the trust, people can discover "the therapeutic value of good design" in the apartments.
APPENDIX 2: PROCESS PIECE

HAVE YOU EVER FELT INVISIBLE?

The idea of this process piece is to bring the invisible soul of a person to the forefront, to compel the viewers to think deeply about the problem and people in the state of homelessness (figures 108 and 109). We are so used to seeing people in the state of homelessness in tattered clothes, sometimes with a sign standing, sometimes pushing a shopping cart on the street, or beside abandoned buildings, that our mind has developed a subconscious sense to ignore them.

Often we judge people from their appearances based on our prejudice and associated stigma without trying to understand their reality. So this process piece tries to reflect the idea that even beneath the filthy, torn, and discarded outer layer and appearance, lies a light of hope that animates the soul of people suffering. It is essential to generate a sense of empathy and humanity to see beyond the stereotype of a stigmatized group of people.

Figure 108 Process Piece—Invisible Soul

Figure 109 Process Piece—"A Way of Seeing"