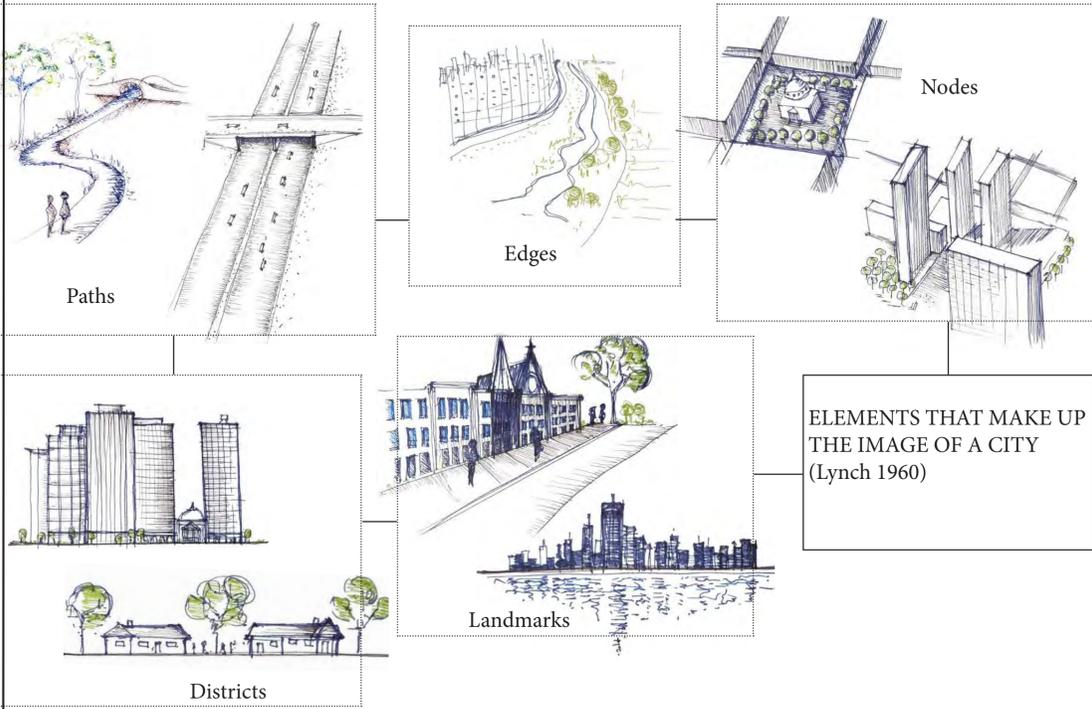


IMAGEABILITY and FOODSCAPES



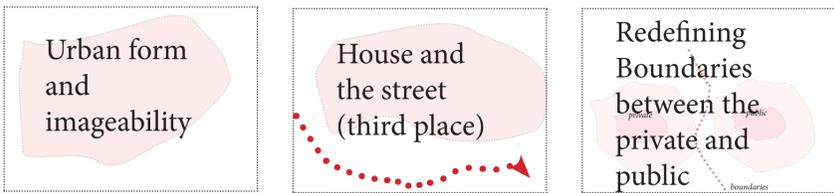
How can Communal food growing increase social cohesion and help to reimagine the image of 'Suburbia'?

Sub-questions -

1) Can foodscaping help in place-making and thus changing the identity of suburbia? answered with the neighbourhood and urban strategy.

2) How does foodscaping help in bringing people together? will be answered with findings from 2nd literature and tested at the architectural scale.

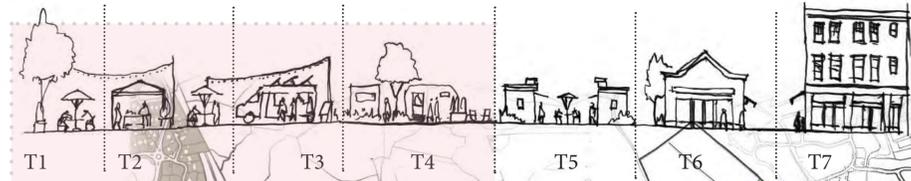
Hierarchy of spaces



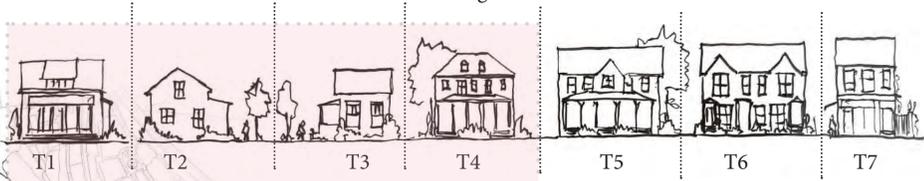
UNDERSTANDING THE SUBURBAN IMAGE

USING THE FOOD TRANSECT

Retail character



Housing character

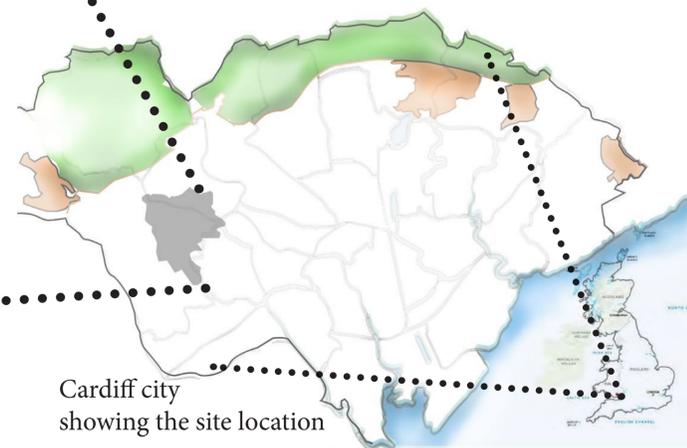


USING THE HOUSING TRANSECT

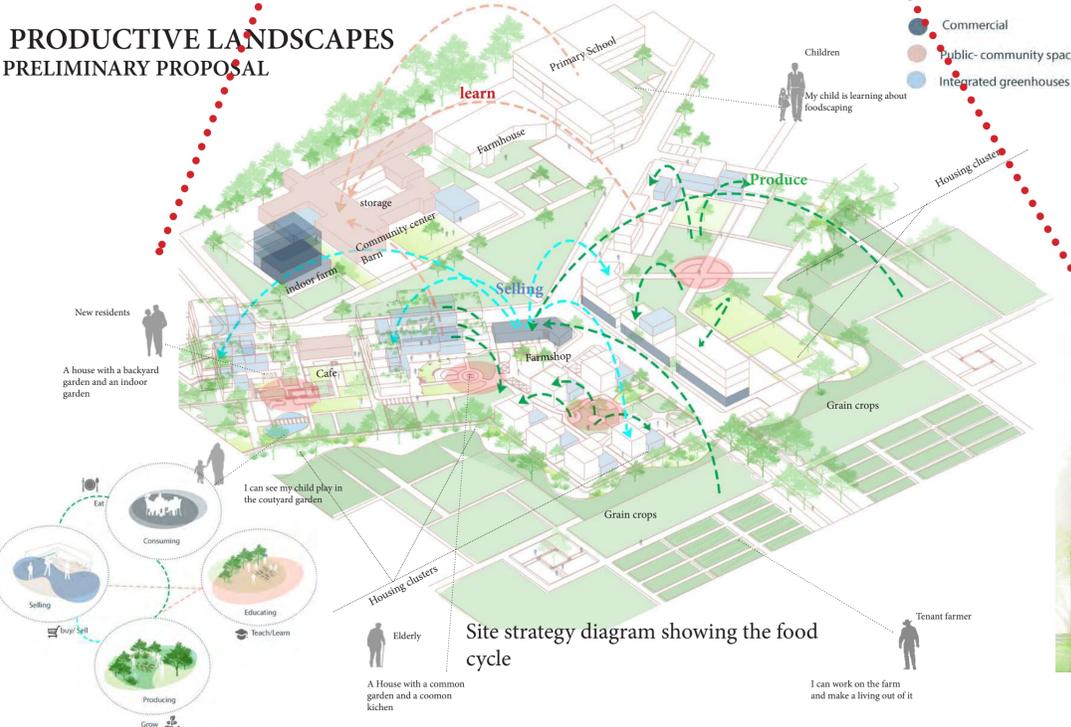


MENTAL IMAGE- COLLECTIVE IDENTITY

Frequency	Path	Edge	Node	District	Landmark
over 75%	—————		●	◼	☆
50-75%	—————		○	◻	▽
25-50%	- - - - -		○	◻	▽
12-25%		○	◻	▽

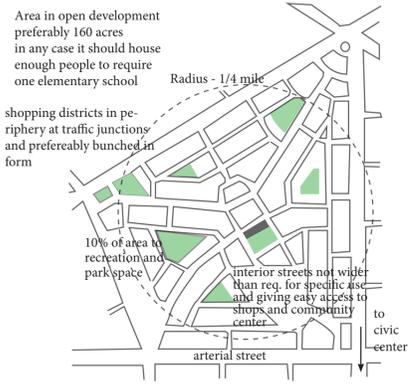


PRODUCTIVE LANDSCAPES PRELIMINARY PROPOSAL

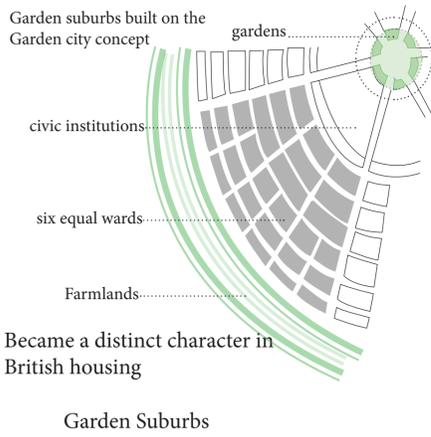


ILLUSTRATIVE CO-HOUSING ELEVATION Not to Scale

1ST LITERATURE



(Perry, C 1929)
The neighbourhood unit

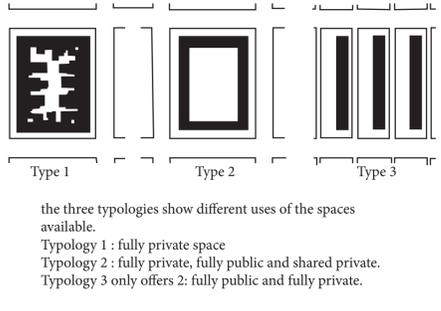
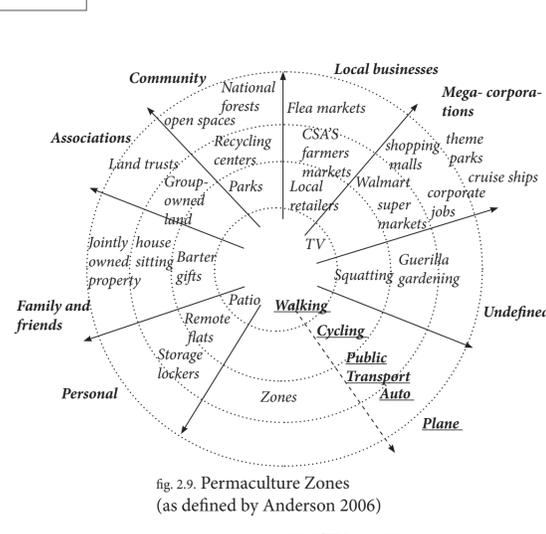
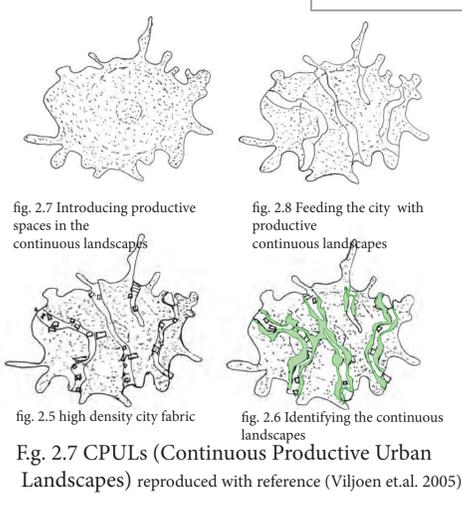
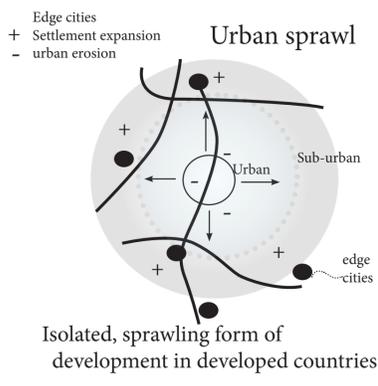
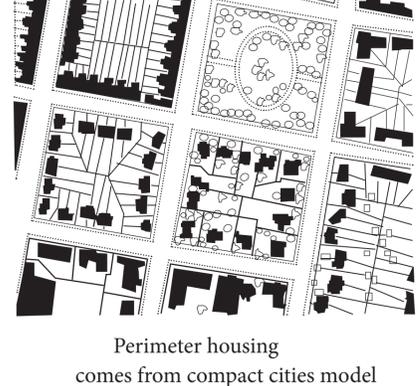
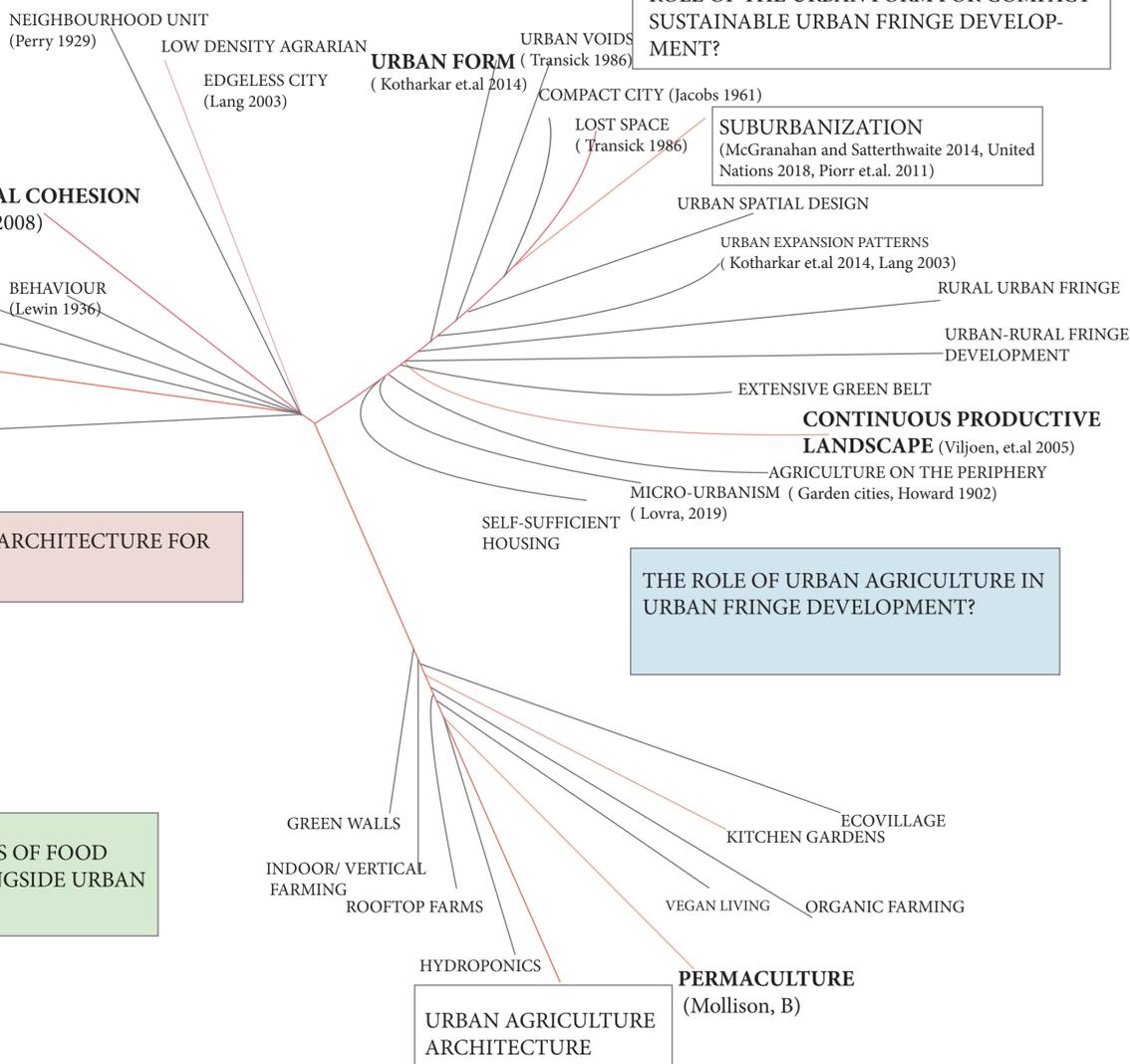


COMMUNAL LIVING THROUGH URBAN FOODSCAPING ?

COMMUNAL LIVING (Vestbro, 2010)

URBAN AGRICULTURE ARCHITECTURE FOR SOCIAL INTERACTION?

THE AESTHETICS OF FOOD GROWING ALONGSIDE URBAN LANDSCAPING?



(Sonne, W 2009) Progress in Planning
The three typologies of perimeter block - of Walter Gropius 1929

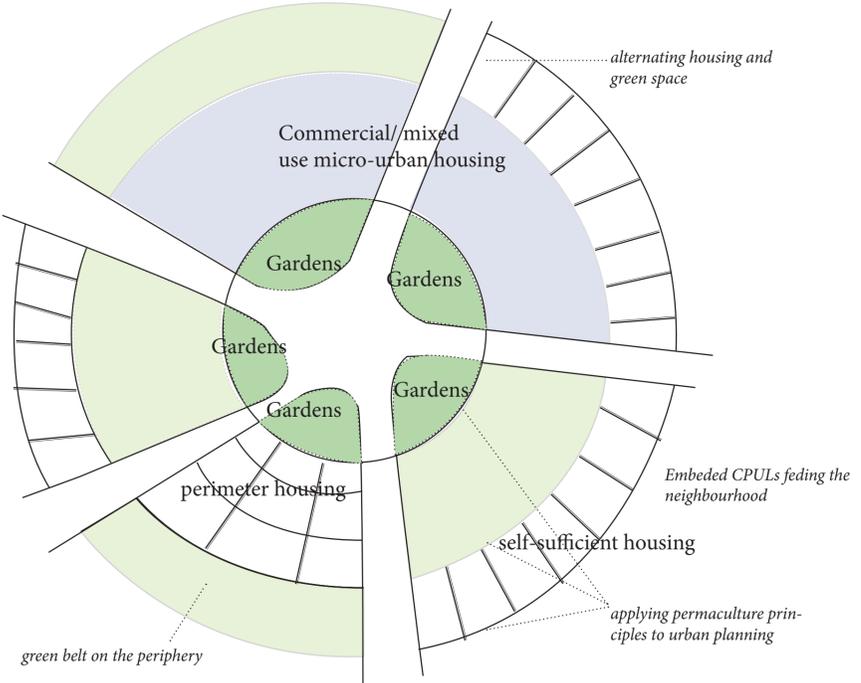
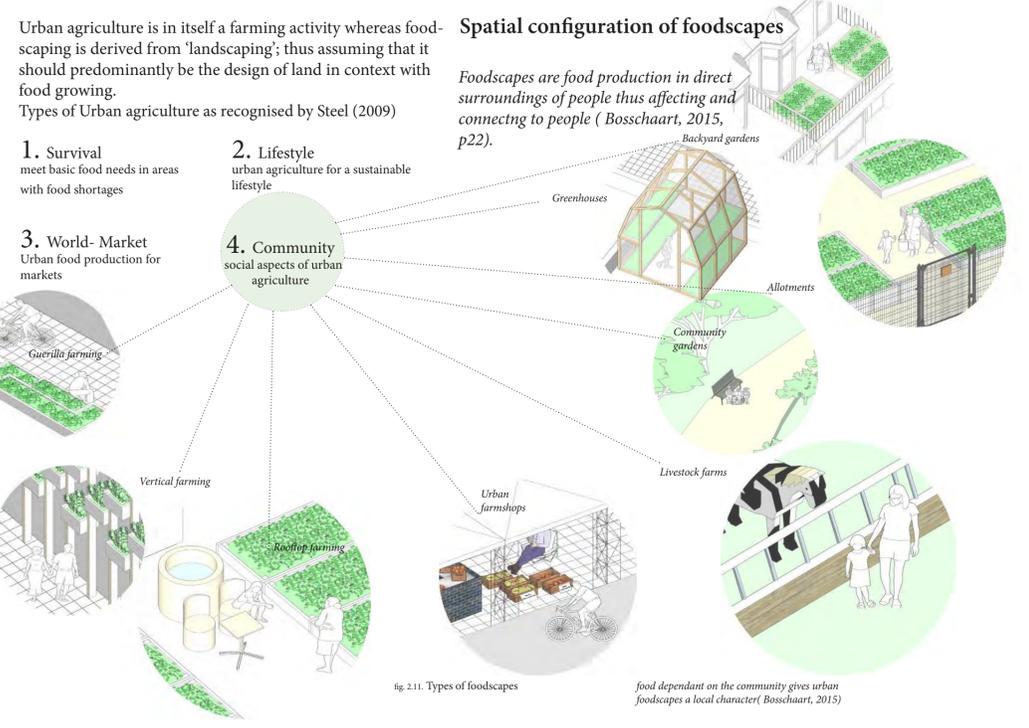
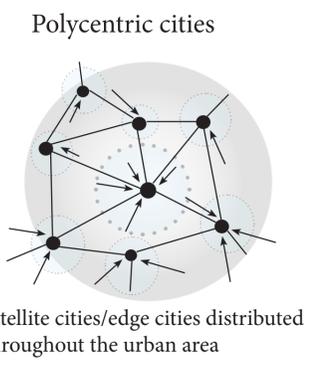


fig. 2.10. Concept for a new paradigm (Using the findings from 1st literature)

1ST LITERATURE FINDINGS SUMMARY

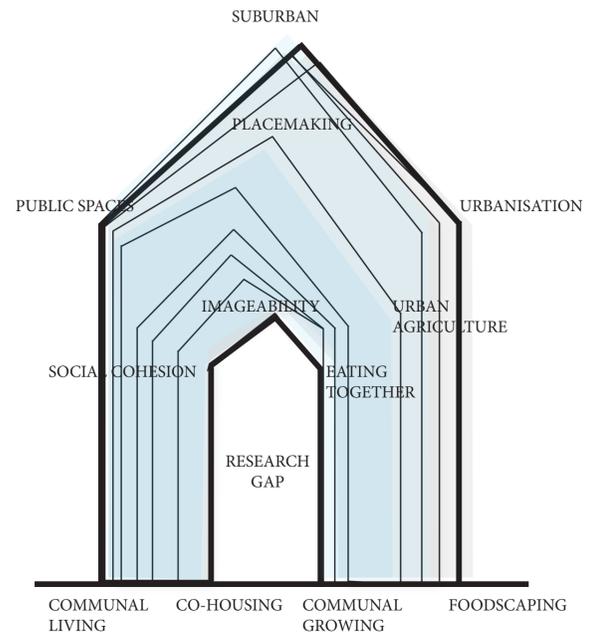
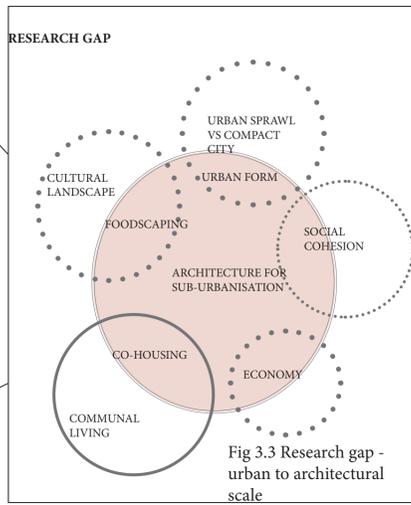
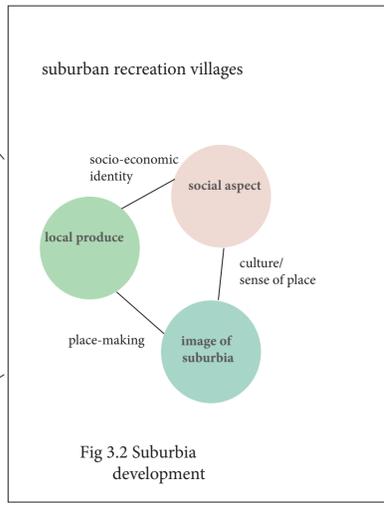
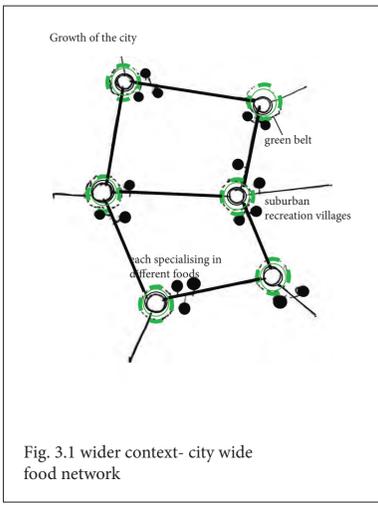
Summary

- Imageability of a foodscape is the perception of that landscape and the measure of the interactions of nature and human factors.
- The image of the city is the sum of the social interactions and the environment therefore perceived as the behaviour of that place.
- Social cohesion contributes to the sense of place and evokes an inviting image thus giving it a cohesive character.
- The housing typologies that these models produce, have an indirect effect on the behaviour of that place and a direct relation to the imageability.
- The interactions between the building and its environment contribute towards developing the socio-spatial character of the place
- Micro-urbanism is a way to exploring the possibilities of boundaries between public and private space by redefining the threshold conditions at a finer grain and enhance interactions between residents
- the green belt agriculture on the periphery and embeded CPULs can create a way for the city to grow with the foodscapes giving way for self-sufficient housing
- Communal living could provide the necessary platform where the boundaries between the urban form and the building create these opportune spaces to harmoniously maneuver the hierarchy of the private - semi-public - communal spaces.

RESEARCH QUESTION

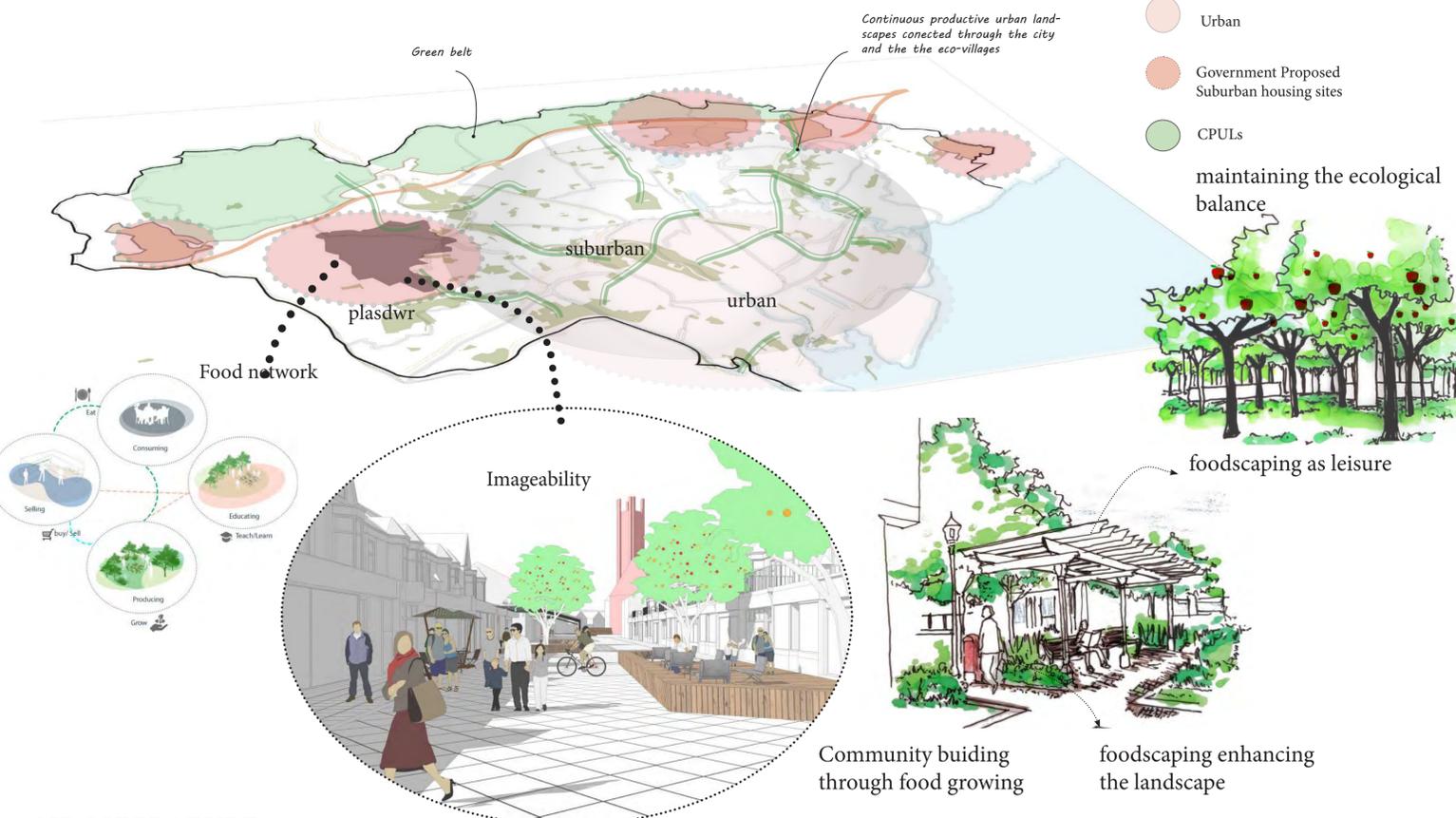
Role of *communal growing* for social cohesion to reimagine the 'Image of Suburbia'

Conceptual ideas on wider context - to identify the research gap

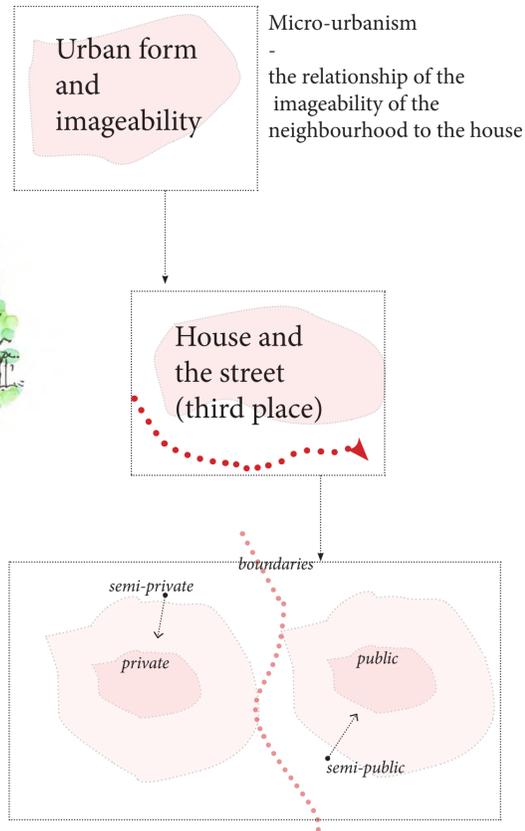


TESTING THE CONCEPT AT DESIGN STRATEGY LEVEL

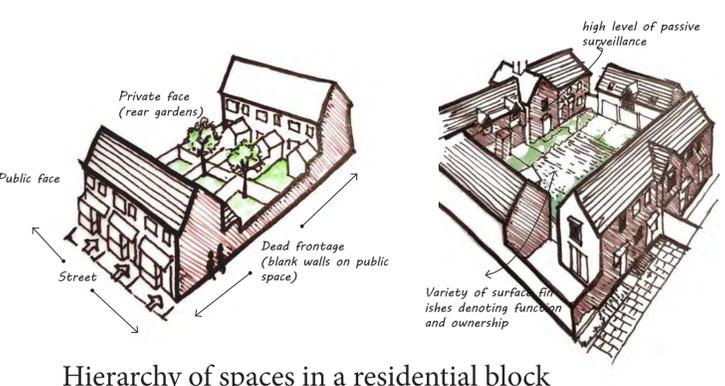
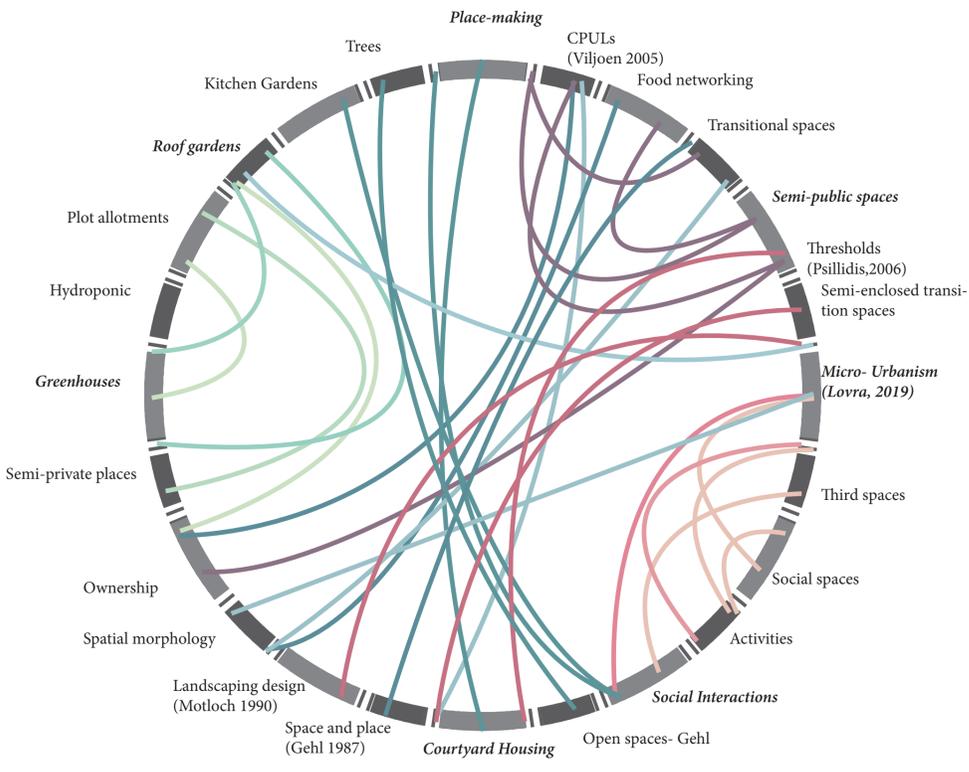
AN OVERVIEW OF THE URBAN STRATEGY



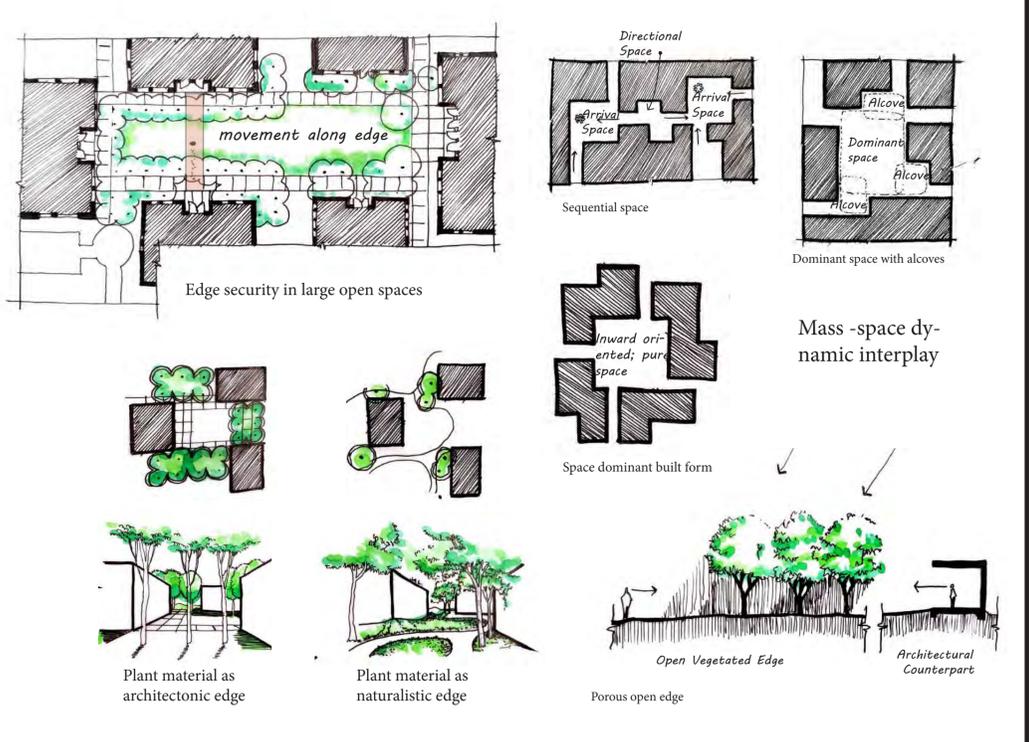
Finding the Research Gap



2ND LITERATURE



DISCUSSION
Defining edges with the plant material therefore brings out more possibilities for a porous enclosure and a legibility that can bring out the spatial hierarchy for the threshold spaces between the inside and outside of the building. As landscaping elements define the architectural fabric to create an active and cohesive space. The courtyard then becomes the third space, where edges, alcoves and props like seating and trees become the fourth spaces for opportune chance happenings.

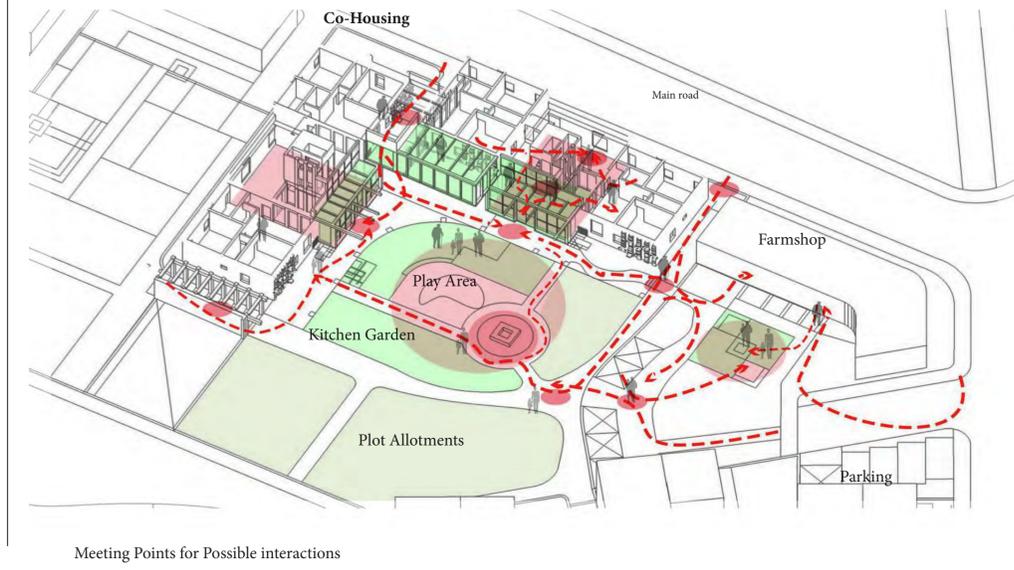


MINDMAPPING THE 2ND LITERATURE



INTERACTIONS BETWEEN RESIDENTS

ANALYSING ADR PROPOSAL



Meeting Points for Possible interactions

4.6 SUMMARY

2nd Literature review Findings

Types of spaces

In-between spaces - third spaces = transitional spaces

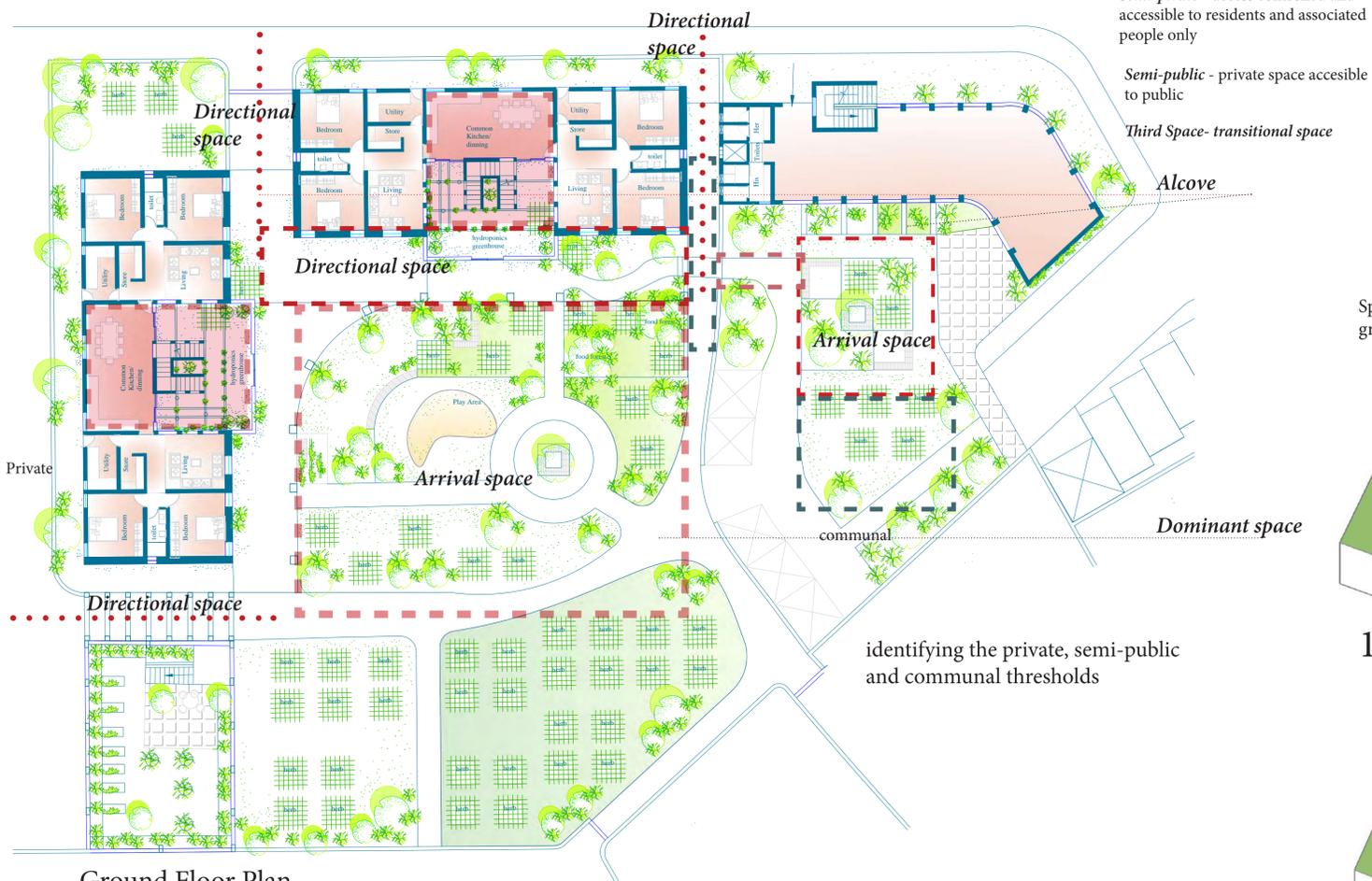
Courtyard Housing -

Spatial morphology of mass and space

Plant material as a design Element

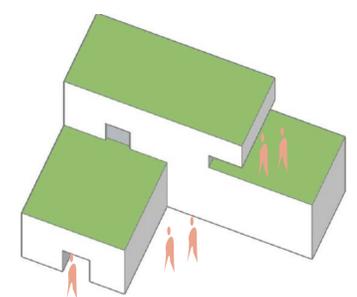
Landscape design

Testing the design

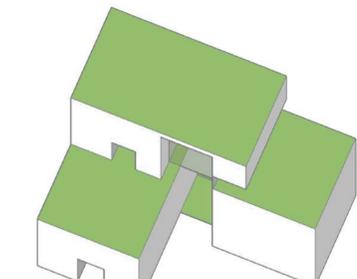


Ground Floor Plan scale :1:100

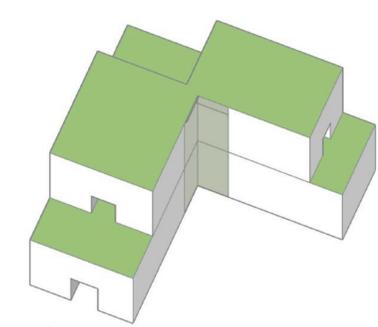
Spatial Morphology of Communal growing



1. Semi-private Roof gardens

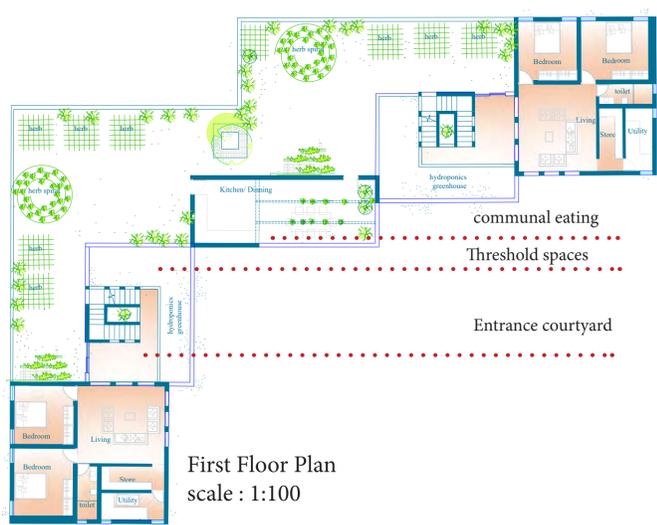


Semi-public - Creating threshold spaces as the core



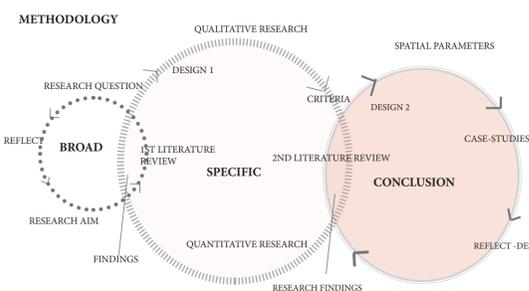
Stepped gardens for visual connection and interactions at different levels

identifying the private, semi-public and communal thresholds



First Floor Plan scale : 1:100

6. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND FRAMEWORK

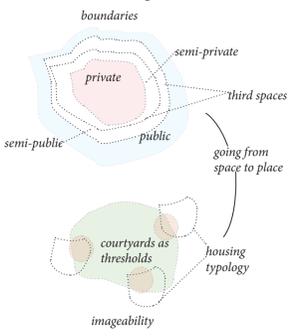


FRAMEWORK

1 Site Study
- Neighbourhood image
- Collective identity



2 Theoretical Background



- Neighbourhood image
- Collective identity

3 Tools of Analysis

- physical parameters

- distance
- eye level
- noise level

- communication

- activity level
- light

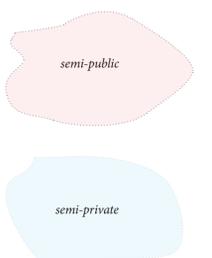
- spatial organisation

- green elements
- furniture

- collective identity

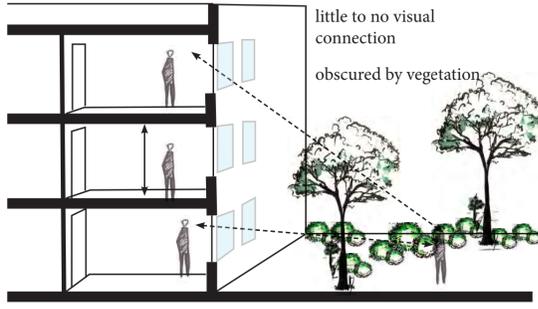
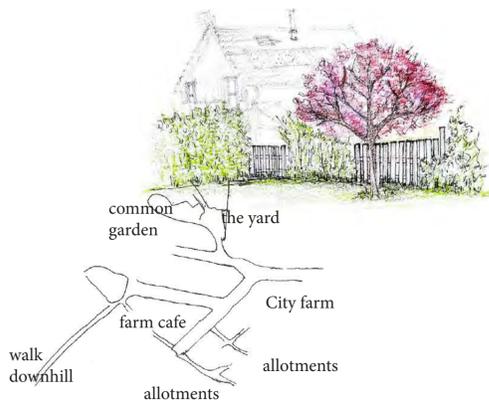
- paths
- edges
- nodes

4 Design Tests



Physical parameters communication spatial organisation

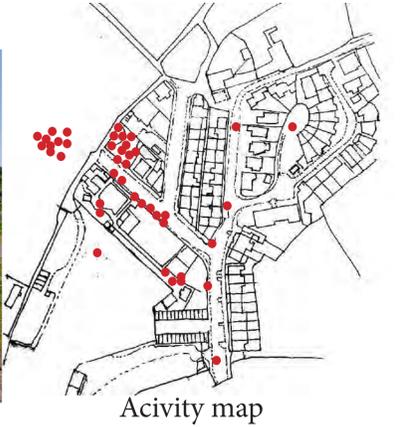
Ashley vale, Bristol - UK



'Image' based on interviews

good access to green space
pleasant
like it very much
nice atmosphere
community
City Farm
The yard
common garden

The cafe
lighthouse park
playground



Findings

A city farm in a residential setting attracts more people than it would on the outskirts

Gardens when used as a means of semi-private spaces invite people from other areas as well - thus making it a place

visual connections to the growing spaces are necessary to attract people by means of different activities in and around these spaces.

Agrocite, Gennevilliers, Colombes - Paris -

AgroCité is designed to introduce and support the dynamics of urban agriculture and provide support for the cultural and educational activities related to the R-URBAN project, currently emerging in the city of Colombes.



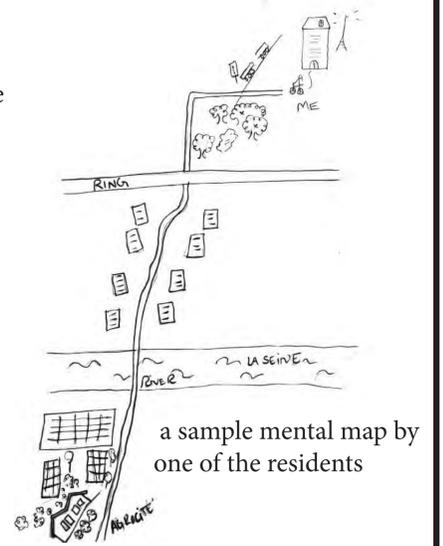
an area for activities related to nature and agriculture



workshop space



an area for cooking



a sample mental map by one of the residents



an area for community gardening



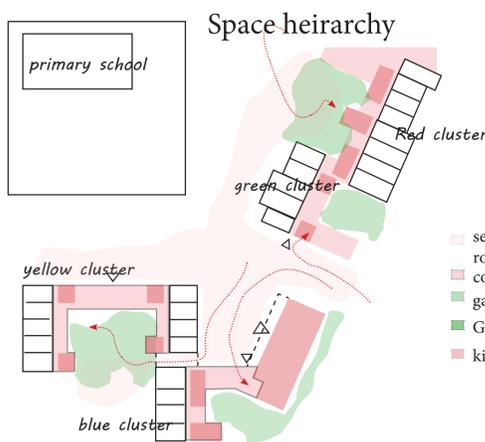
Findings

A strategically placed community garden can attract people from far away places

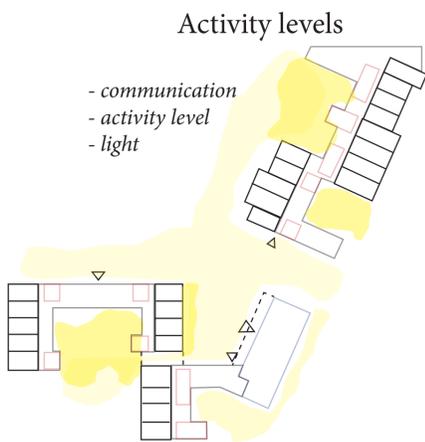
People tend to occupy the edges of the boundaries to interact

Cooking spaces next to growing spaces create opportunities for high level activity

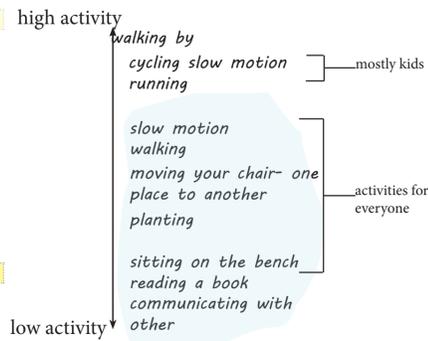
Centraal Wonen- Delft- Rooterdam, Netherlands - Cohousing project with 4 clusters grouped around garden spaces



Space hierarchy



Activity levels



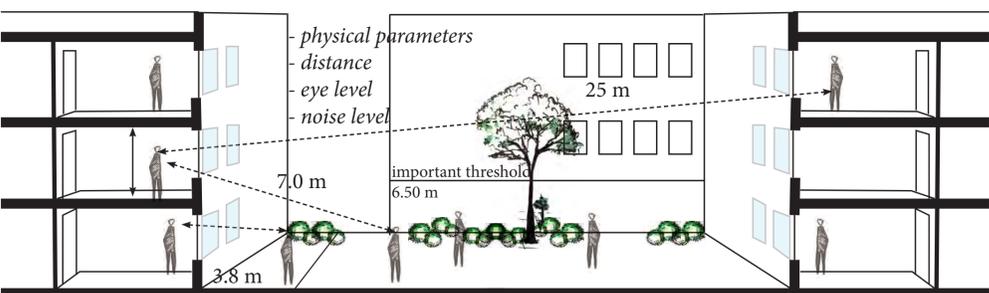
Findings

Visual connection to the growing spaces from the communal spaces is necessary

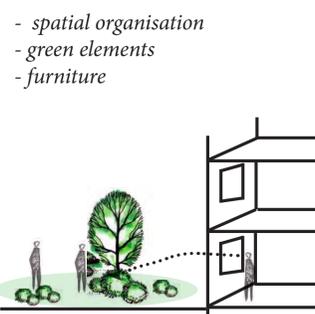
Courtyards regulate the flow and the degree of privacy

visual connections to the growing spaces are necessary to attract people by means of different activities in and around these spaces.

play areas add to the safety of the image by bringing a friendly environment and changing the behaviour of the place



physical parameters

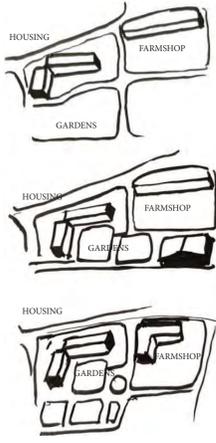
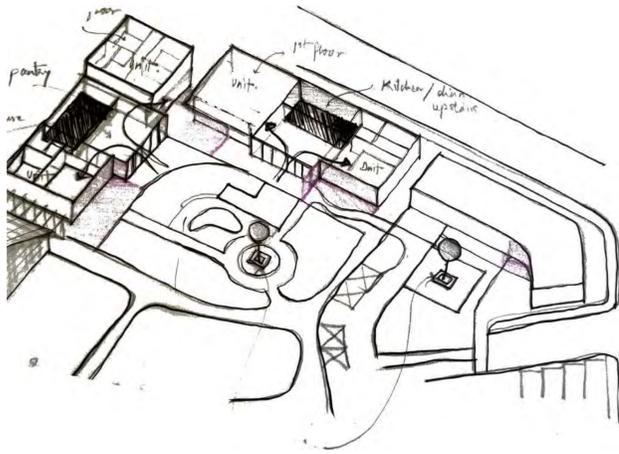


spatial organisation
green elements
furniture



flexible seating
Green spaces
Growing spaces
kitchen/dinning

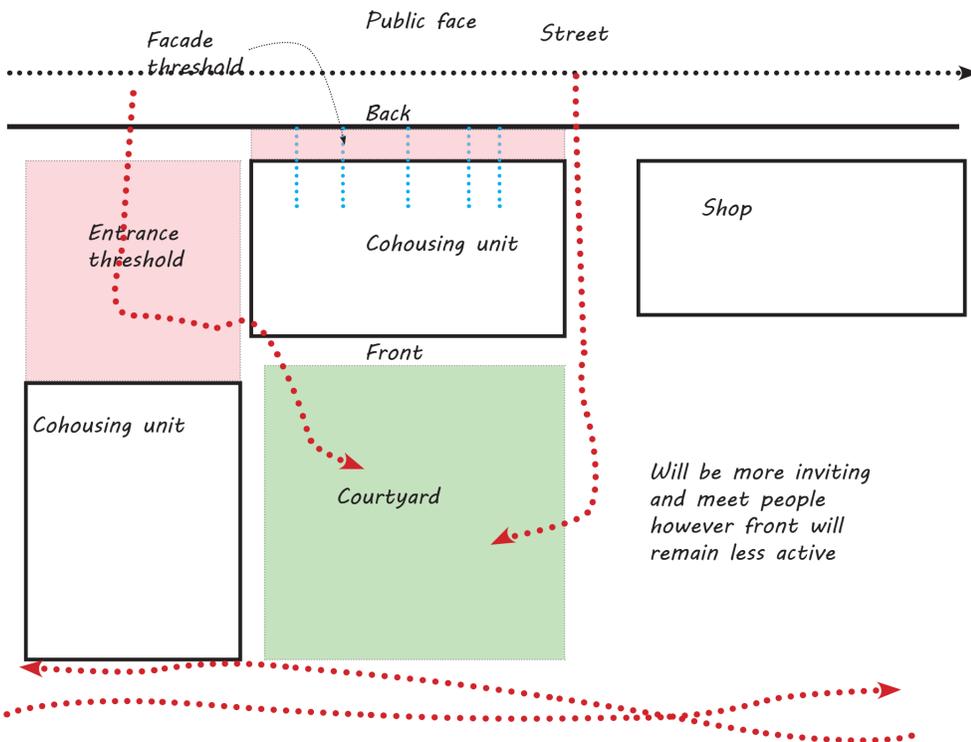
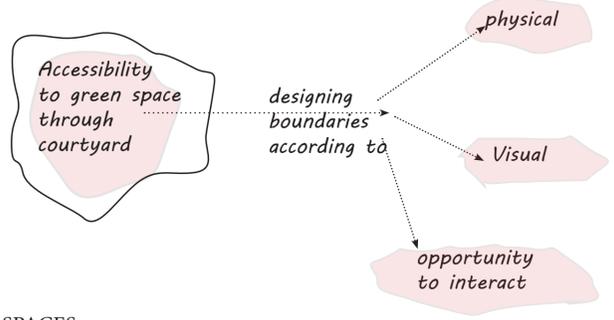
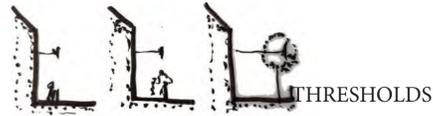
DESIGN TESTS



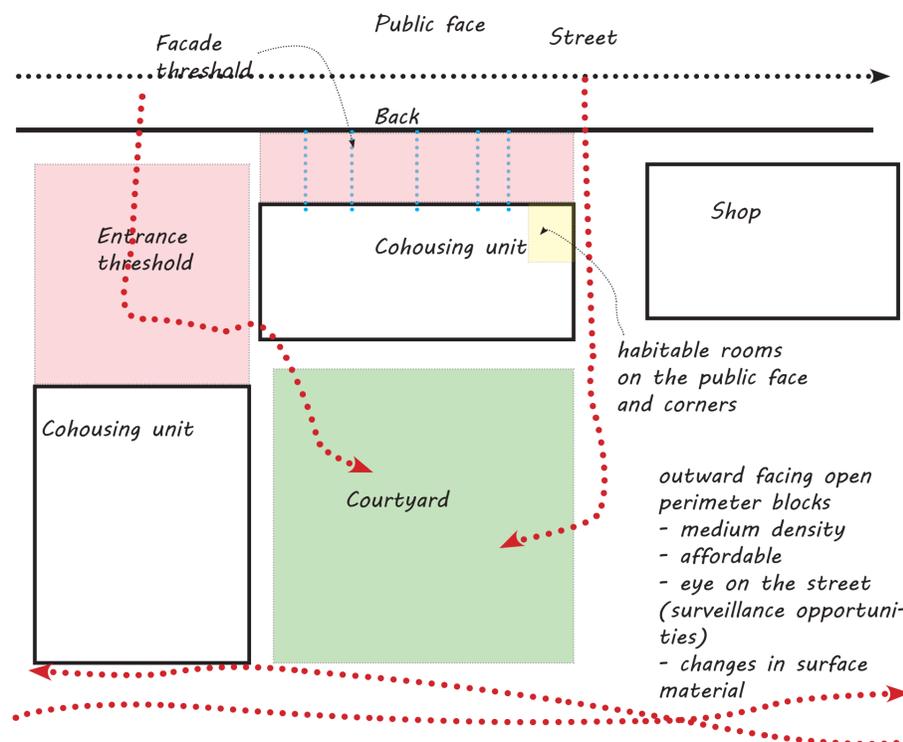
visual connections/ connecting to the surroundings from the outside



THE INTERFACE : EFFECT ON PRIVATE SPACES
For the public/private interface to make private life richer, instead of destroying privacy altogether, it is vital that its degree of permeability is under the control of the private users.

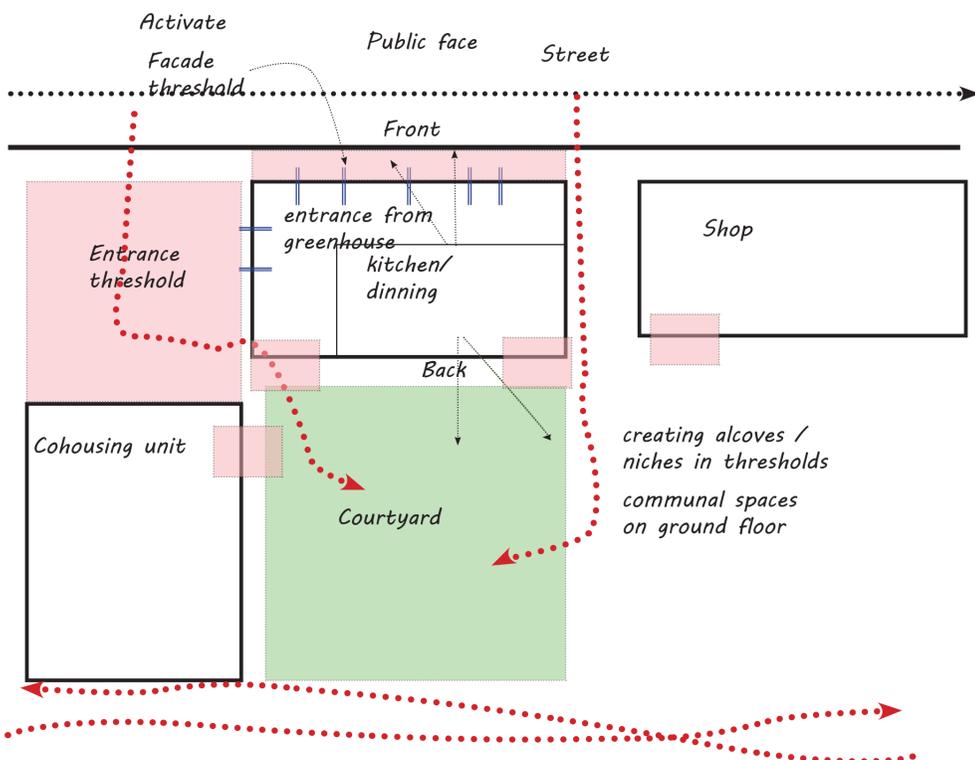


SKETCH PLAN 1

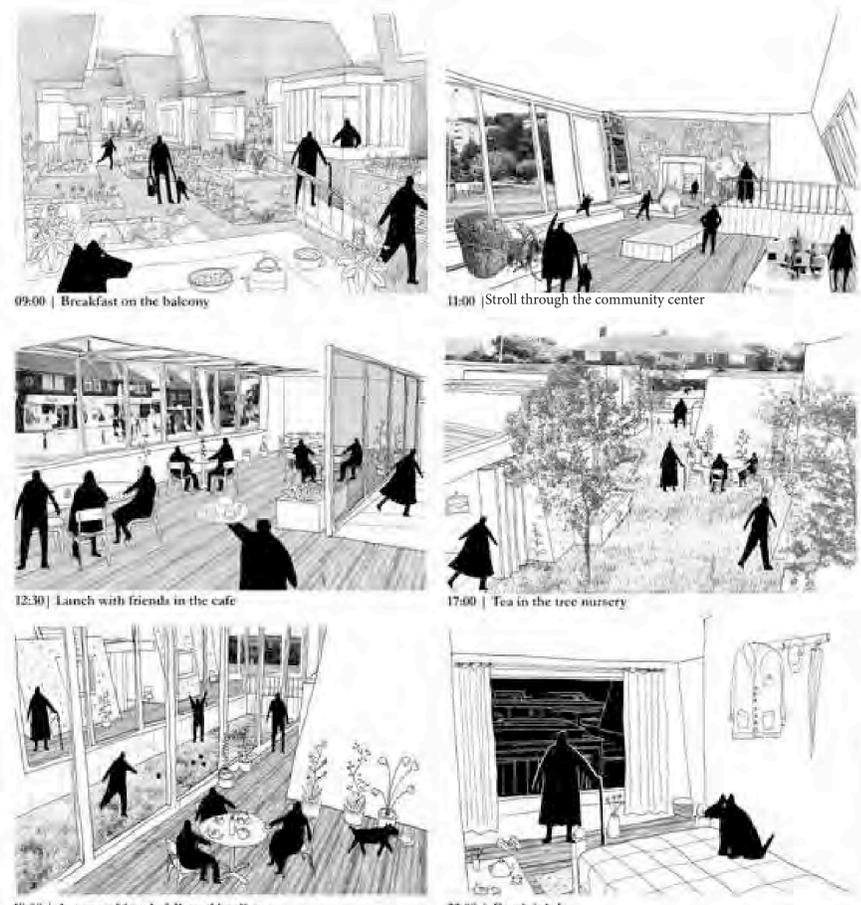


SKETCH PLAN 2

CHARACTER OF THE NEW IMAGE



SKETCH PLAN 3



*Reference ideas