

Wichita Downtown Development Corporation *Sponsored*

Wichita Metropolitan Studio



LAR 442 | Site Planning & Design 2013
Landscape Architecture / Regional & Community Planning
College of Architecture, Planning & Design
Kansas State University

Wichita Metropolitan Studio







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Kansas State University. College of Architecture, Planning and Design, Department of Landscape Architecture / Regional and Community Planning, LAR 442: Site Planning and Design

Book Design and Organization Diane Cocchiara
2013

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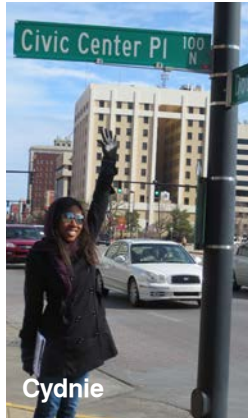
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Cydnée



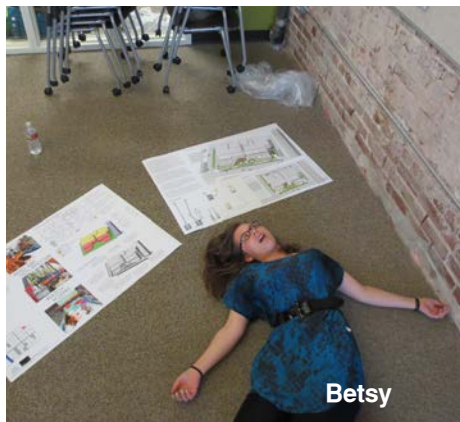
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Abby & Michelle



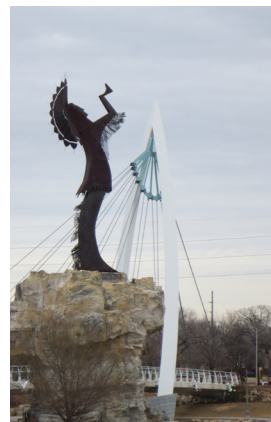
Dale



Betsy

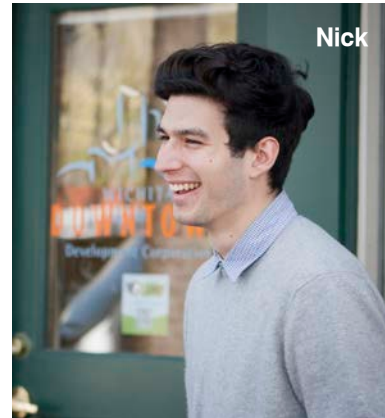


Katie





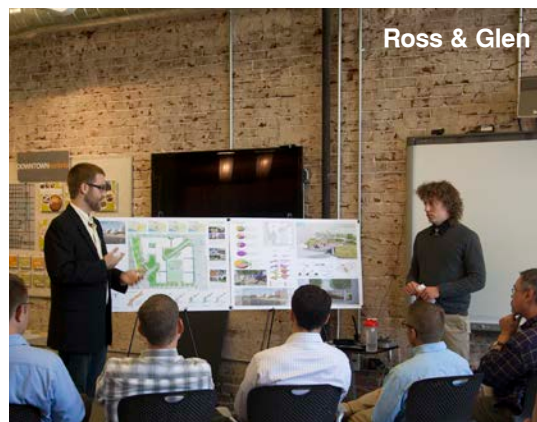
Danielle, Gabby & Benji



Nick



Rebecca



Ross & Glen



Kraig



Natalie



Diane



Ashley



This document presents nine visionary urban site plans building upon the long-range urban framework proposed in the *Wichita Downtown Master Plan, Project Downtown*. These proposals project a future where people can live downtown in unique identifiable districts, in a city with new regional destinations, a range of urban living opportunities, iconic landmarks, compelling civic space, and new economic opportunities.

The work was completed by 17 mid-level students in the Master's of Landscape Architecture program at Kansas State University under the leadership of Assistant Professors Blake Belanger and Jon Hunt in the spring of 2013. The design studio was a collaboration with the Wichita Downtown Development Corporation, led by President Jeff Fluhr and Executive President Jason Gregory. The corporation supported the studio with funding, professional expertise, and logistical coordination of the many Wichita design professionals that contributed to the effort.

In the following nine projects you will see a set of ideas that advance the vision of the Project Downtown Master Plan.

Projects 1 and 2

1st & Waco and *Waco Park* propose alternative mixed-use urban development plans for Catalyst Site C2, at the corner of 1st Street and Waco Street. Both proposals provide urban living opportunities, dining and shopping destinations for visitors as well as residents, and perhaps most significant to this particular site, they propose iconic public space that engages the Arkansas Riverfront and connects to the existing trail system.

Project 3

Activate the Space focuses on the three blocks immediately east of the Century II Performing Arts & Convention Center, within Project Downtown Catalyst Site C3. This mixed-used redevelopment proposal re-establishes the urban street grid, accommodates event parking in integrated parking structures, and provides a variety of outdoor civic spaces and private rooftop gardens.

Project 4

Although not identified as a catalyst site in the Downtown Master Plan, *100Wichita*, located along 1st Street between Wichita Street and Waters Street, leverages its adjacency to downtown's highest density residential block and current surface parking condition as an opportunity for a significant redevelopment. The residential-focused mixed-use plan aspires to make urban living more attractive to newcomers by transforming Wichita Street into a pedestrian mall and providing shared community gardens and a multi-modal transportation plaza.

Project 5

Located at Broadway Street and English Street, halfway between the Century II Performing Arts & Convention Center and the Intrust Bank Arena, *Knightley District* proposes a lively residential/retail development organized around a network of pedestrian alleys and civic plazas. The proposal's anchor, an aeronautically-themed play museum inspired by the St. Louis City Museum, is intended to be a regional destination and is retrofitted into a structurally sound but functionally obsolete parking structure.

Projects 6 and 7

Wichita Live and *The Quad* present alternative proposals for the block immediately south of the recently realized Block1 redevelopment project in Catalyst Site C5. *Wichita Live* envisions leveraging the two-block proximity to the Intrust Bank Arena by proposing a retail/residential program with a significant civic plaza and a major entertainment district intended to become a regional destination. Located on the same site, *The Quad* focuses on increasing downtown residential density housed in contemporary mixed-use buildings, complemented by a sophisticated civic space strategy.

Project 8

Naftzger Green re-images Naftzger Park in Catalyst Site C8, at the corner of Douglas Avenue and St. Francis Street. The proposal calls for a highly-charged park and gathering space framed with both retrofitted and new residential/retail buildings, highlighted by a memorable urban overlook of Douglas Avenue.

Project 9

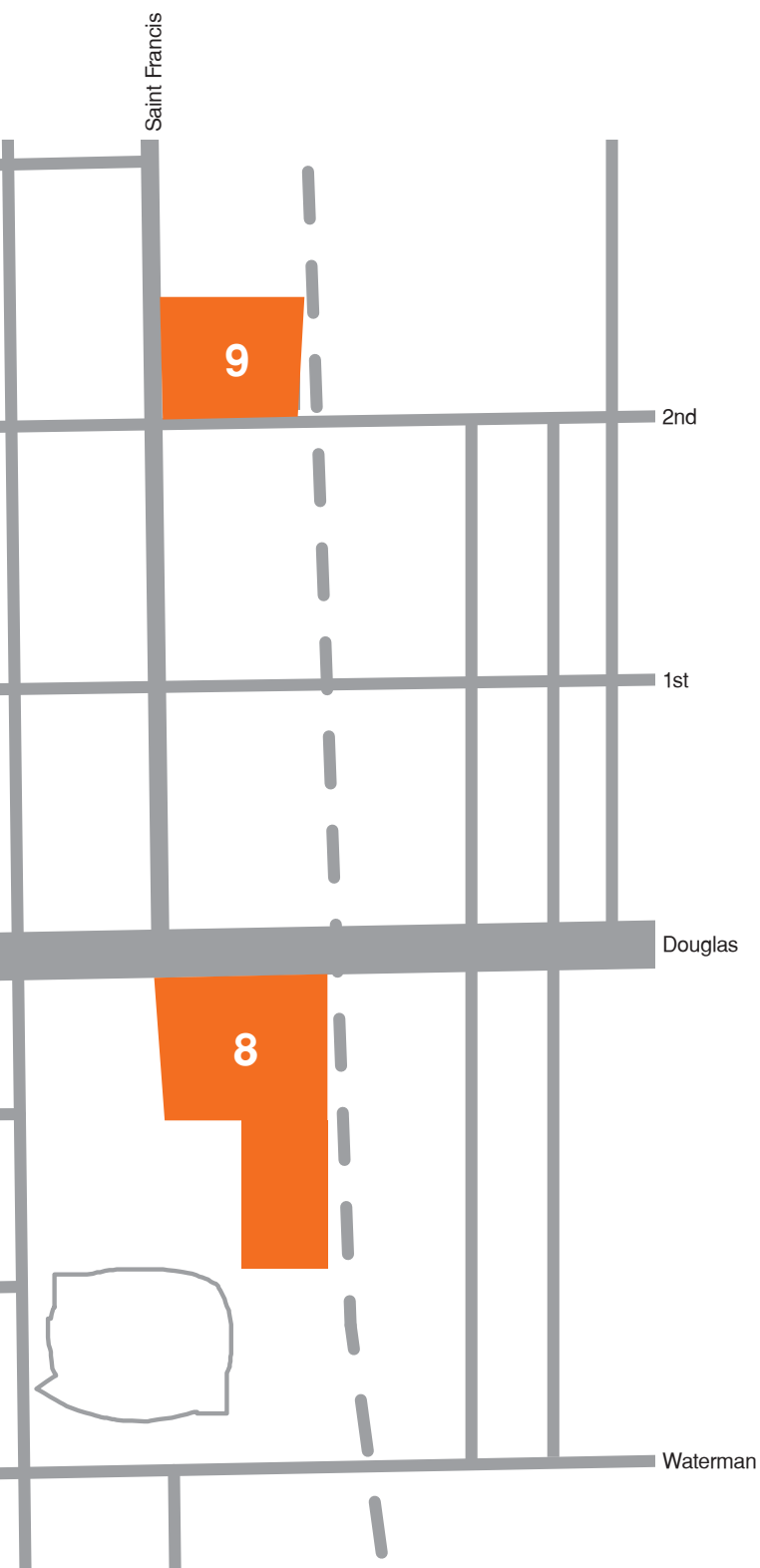
Two blocks north on St. Francis Street, *Coleman North* proposes drawing the vitality of Old Town toward the west with a retail/residential development featuring an activated performance plaza. The design, which advances the initial ideas presented in Catalyst Site C7, is inspired by the historical significance of the Coleman Company and creates a unique identity for the site.

We hope these proposals will provide inspiration for planners, designers, and developers, and we invite you to approach the work with a spirit of creativity and optimism for the future of Downtown Wichita. While we don't claim to have all the answers, we believe these projects each have merit and have the potency to contribute to the emergence of a more urban, more lucrative, and more vibrant Downtown Wichita.

—Studio Professors Blake Belanger and Jon Hunt



Figure 0.10: Full Study Area Site Map



- | | | |
|----------|---|----|
| 1 | 1st & Waco
Glen Jarrett &
Ross DeVault | 2 |
| 2 | Waco Park
Nicholas Mercado &
Dale Bradley | 10 |
| 3 | Activate the Space
Rachel Fox &
Cydnie Jones | 18 |
| 4 | 100Wichita
Katherine Leise &
Ashley Brewster | 28 |
| 5 | Knightley District
Gabriela Weber &
Natalie Webb | 36 |
| 6 | Wichita Live
Kraig Weber &
Benjamin Williamson | 44 |
| 7 | The Quad
Diane Cocchiara &
Yue (Rebecca) Liu | 54 |
| 8 | Naftzger Green
Abigail Glastetter,
Michelle McElroy, &
Danielle DeOrsey | 62 |
| 9 | Coleman North
Elizabeth Haddox | 70 |



Figure 1.01: Buzz of Activity

1st & Waco

a place to call home

The 1st and Waco Project will serve as a focal point to draw new members of the creative class into Wichita, while establishing a unique urban live, work, and play center.

In today's Wichita, transitions from old to new are found nearly everywhere one looks. The city is constantly evolving and is ready to re-define itself as a social center of the midwest. Wichita already acts as an urban oasis in western Kansas, defining the cultural identity of the people and the region alike, but with well planned design interventions could see its influence reach even further.

As one of the last remaining underdeveloped sites along the river, we have the opportunity to create a true destination that marks the crossing of a threshold both physically and metaphorically looking towards Wichita's future.

The site and it's surroundings throughout this project has been refereed to as the nucleus of a developing "nexus." This site is the key to proving to developers and citizens alike that high density development can serve the community for many years to come. We have provided user friendly and aesthetically pleasing public access to the Arkansas River while maximizing potential mixed use riverfront development.

Overall, through design we have provided an identity to an underutilized space and in doing so re-established the connection between downtown and nature.

Questions Asked

What is downtown Wichita missing?

Who would take advantage of this space?

How can we balance creating an attractive and dense mixed use development while providing much needed public civic space?



Project Goals And Objectives

Mixed Use Program

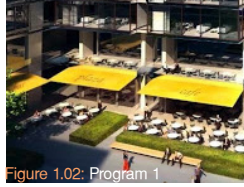


Figure 1.02: Program 1



Figure 1.03: Program 2



Figure 1.04: Program 3



Figure 1.05: Program 4

The site will provide a balance of mixed use features. Close street frontage and easy pedestrian access will be a strategy to attract people to the businesses. The upper floors of the buildings will house residences and offices with river views.

Outdoor Spaces



Figure 1.06: Outdoor Spaces 1



Figure 1.07: Outdoor Spaces 2



Figure 1.08: Outdoor Space 3



Figure 1.09: Outdoor Spaces 4

Mixture of outdoor uses that provide a variety of options for people on the site: shaded cafes, open plazas, native landscapes, small urban parks, civic space for residents and visitors, and interactive water features.

Site Attractions

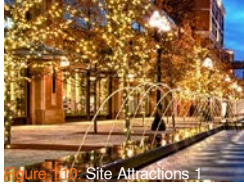


Figure 1.10: Site Attractions 1



Figure 1.11: Site Attractions 2

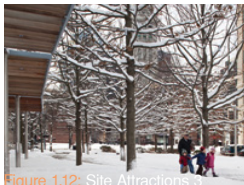


Figure 1.12: Site Attractions 3

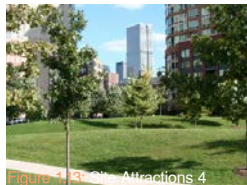


Figure 1.13: Site Attractions 4

The proposed design will be an attraction at all times of the day, every day of the week, and throughout seasonal changes. Lighting will play a big role in night-life attractions. Green space, shade, and an interactive water feature will also be a draw for pedestrians.

- Create a unique identity
- Engage the river and connect to the existing trail system
- Create a "threshold" into downtown Wichita
- Tap into the user-base currently existing in the area, as well as entice new and visiting people to the area
- A balance of mixed use features that support and thrive off one another, offering around the clock activities for users.
- Cater to an upscale market
- Develop a civic space that serves as an "anchor" on the west side of the city

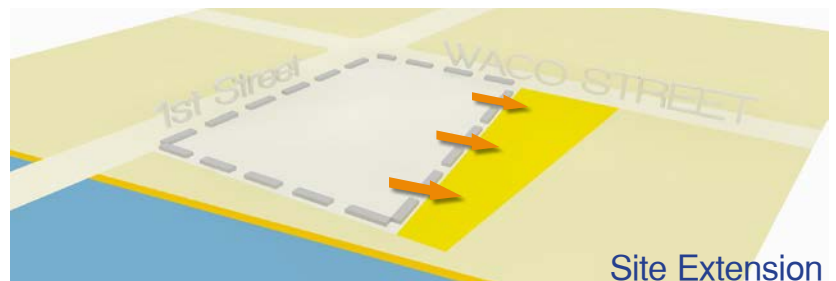


Figure 1.14: Evolution 1

Public land to the south (yellow) was taken to expand site opportunities

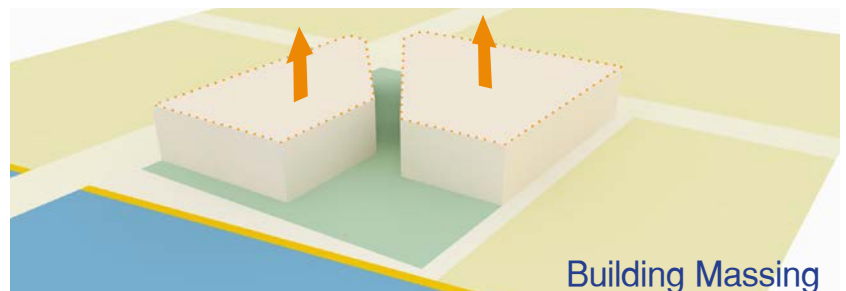


Figure 1.15: Evolution 2

Building form frames a hinged pedestrian promenade towards the river

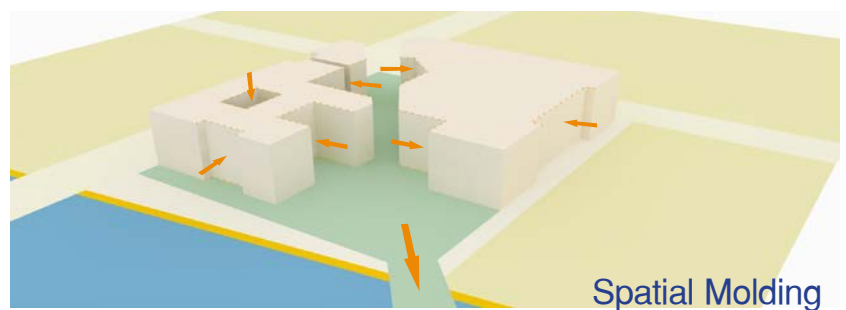


Figure 1.16: Evolution 3

Overlapping, unique subspaces take form from original building mass

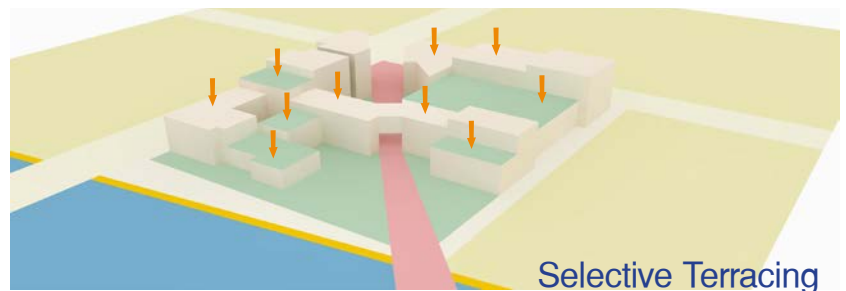


Figure 1.17: Evolution 4

Building forms are manipulated vertically to preserve views to river

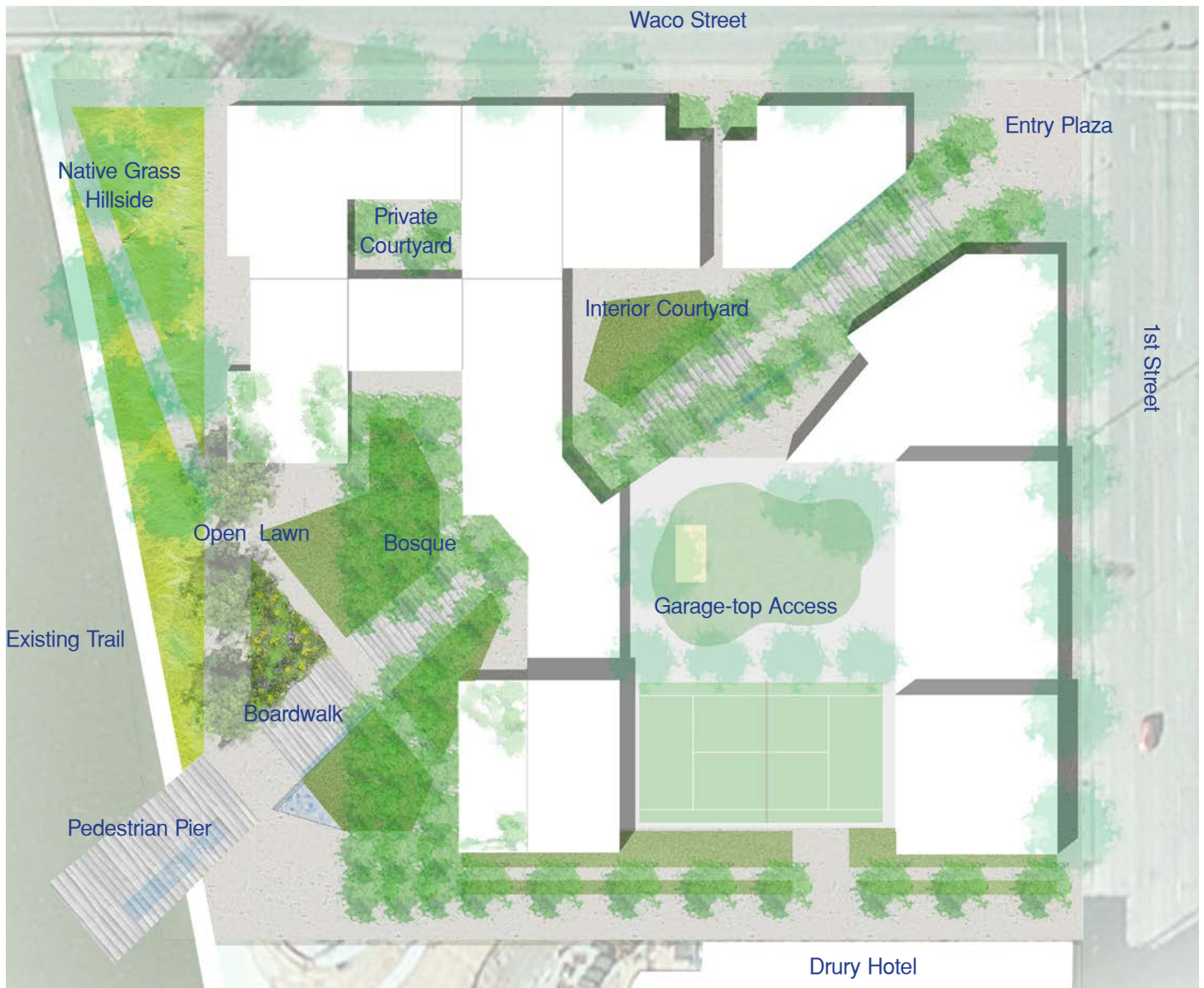


Figure 1.18: Site Plan ↑N



Figure 1.19 Framework



The Site

Throughout the design process, diagrams were used to convey how key site features would relate. The features emphasize a strong "pedestrian thoroughfare" that penetrates the site, becoming a spine which drives the spatial organization. These key elements create diverse and overlapping spaces which provide dynamic entertainment for one time users and everyday users alike. The orientation sequencing of the separate sub spaces allows the site to be extremely flexible for a variety of events.

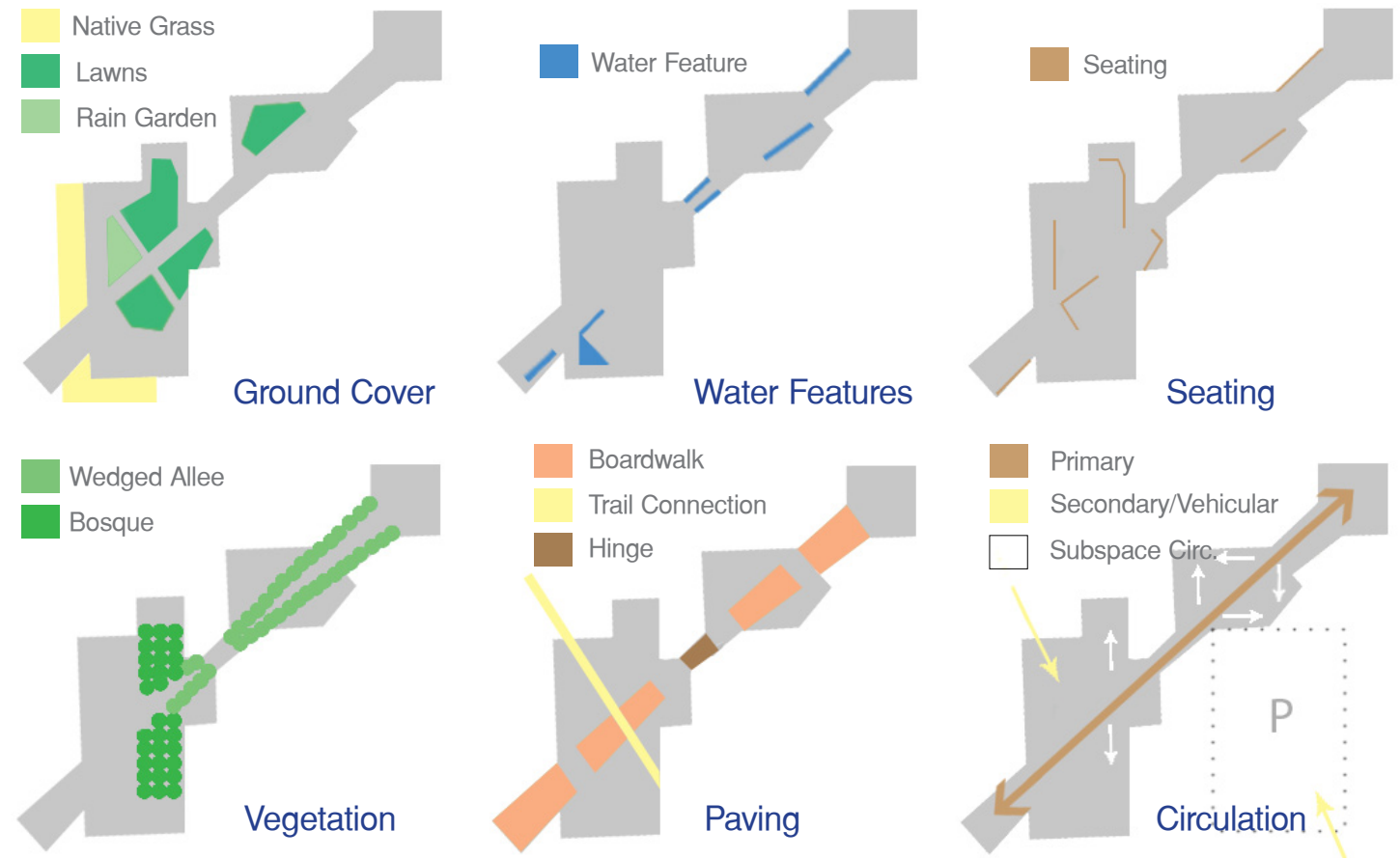


Figure 1.21: Site Feature Diagrams



Figure 1.22: Crossing The Arkansas River Into Downtown Wichita

The Specifics

Inherent with riverfront properties, the value lies within the views and access to the river itself. By stepping back building heights and facades away from the river we not only preserve views, but create accessible rooftop spaces for private use by both residents and office users. The first floor provides a diverse program to engage and attract from a wide and evolving users base of Wichita.

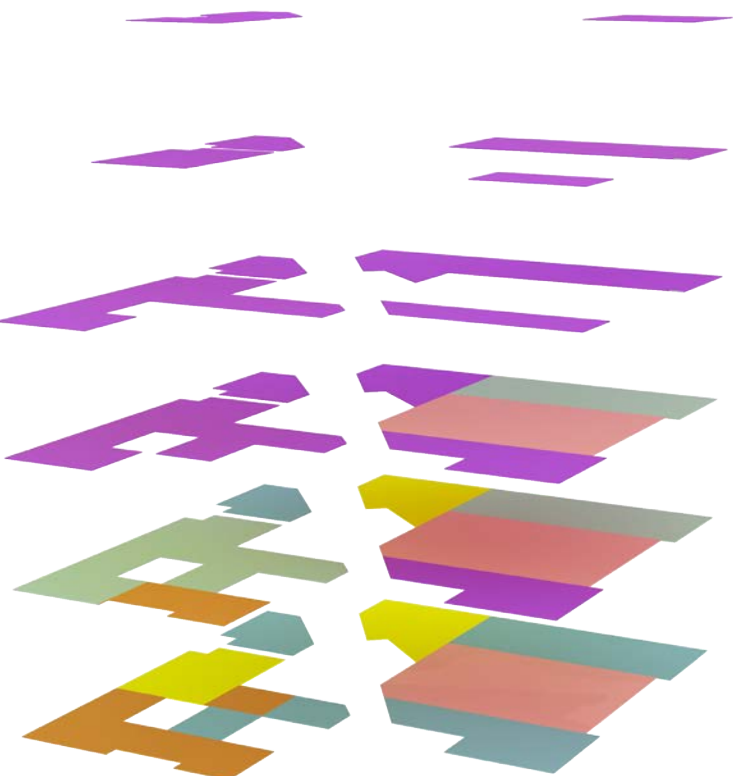


Figure 1.23: Floor Use

- Retail
- Personal Uses (tanning, gym)
- Food Services
- Class A Office
- Residential
- Parking Garage

Site Metrics

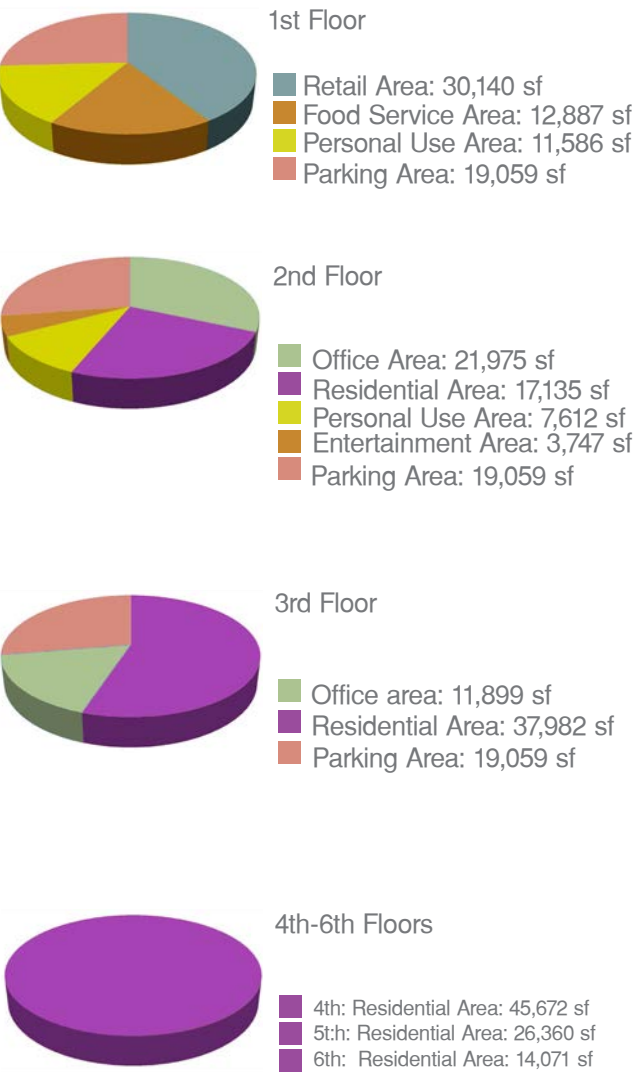


Figure 1.24: Floor Use Metrics



Figure 1.25: "Sunny Afternoon On The Boardwalk"

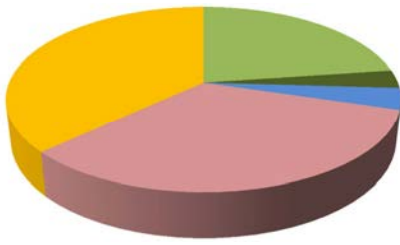


Figure 1.26: Site Metrics

- Circulation Area: 13,992 sf
- Lawn Area: 8,617 sf
- Rain Garden Area: 1,190 sf
- Water Area: 1,430 sf
- Plaza Area: 12,580 sf

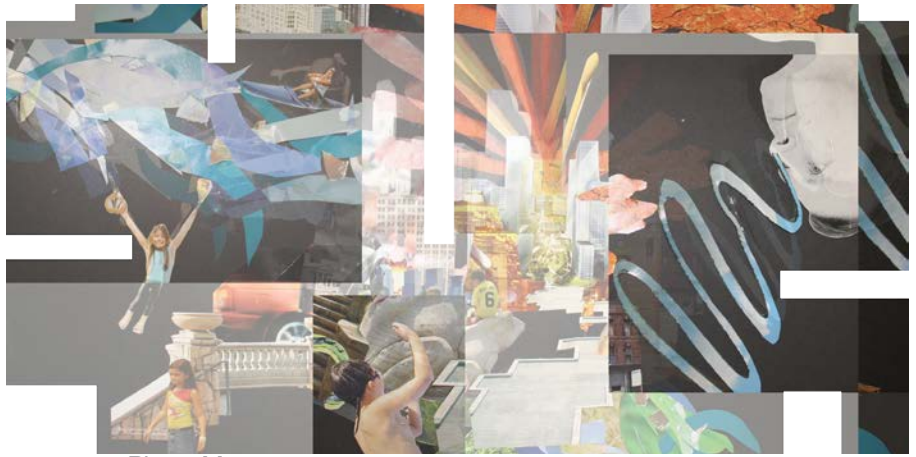


Figure 1.27: Photo Montage

Photomontage was used in order to take a step back and re-examine the

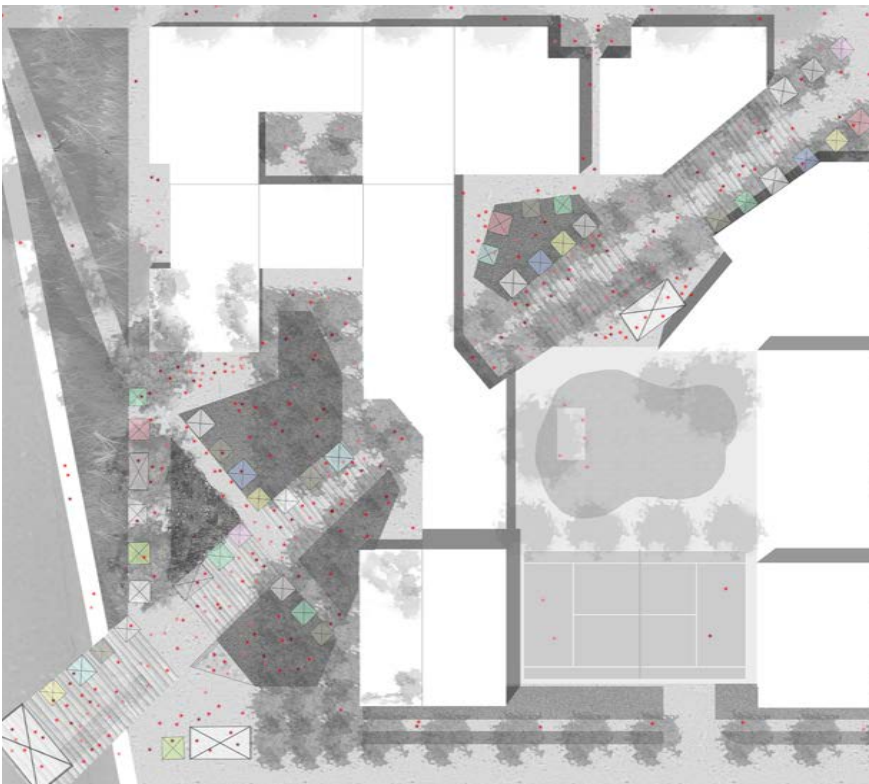


Figure 1.28: Riverfest Setup

River-Fest

After careful site analysis, it was brought it light that our site holds value in its current form as a parking lot in that the space can be used to set up attractions, tents, food trucks, and other amenities for large crowds. The broad uses of this site for River-fest and other similar events have been addressed and strengthened in our design in a more flexible and aesthetic manner. The flexibility of the promenade and arrangement of the lawns lends itself to serve a multitude of uses and users. Thanks to plentiful vehicular access and clear circulation patterns, the site can become an iconic location to hold large scale public gatherings.

Crowd Gathers Around Outdoor Concert

The current trail system and spaces along the river neglect uses catered towards the large crowds of public events. The development at 1st & Waco brings the public realm towards the river while framing a more urban downtown fringe. The arrangement of the buildings and sloping of the ground plan directs focus towards the river. Views of the Keeper of the Plains and downriver serves as an elegant backdrop to the potential creative performances. These may take the form of theater, concerts, art exhibits, or farmers markets.

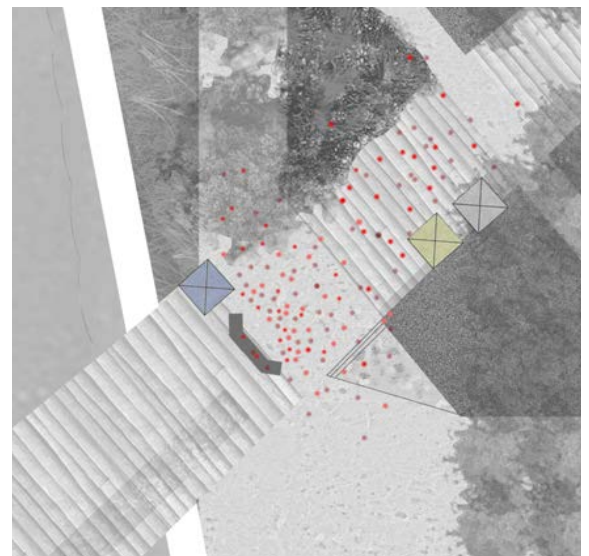
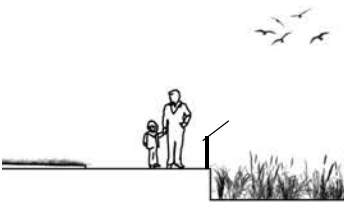


Figure 1.29: Concert On The Pier



Figure 1.30: A Weekend Afternoon in the Courtyard



Rain Garden

Signage along rain garden provides educational opportunities.

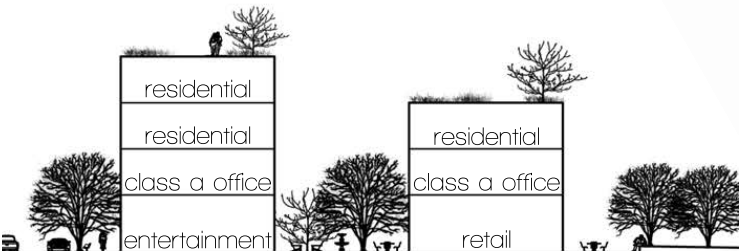


Overhead Pier

A pier extends from the site over the river trail. A veil of water cascades down through the floor, providing interesting noise and visuals to those

Release Towards The River

Landscape and architecture merge to emphasize the hinge point of the site and frame the expansion of the boardwalk to the river. Dual cascading water walls heighten the experience within the hinge.



Site Relationships

The site cascades towards the river to allow for views from all building on the site. The vertical scale is activated with rooftop access to gardens and patios. Trees at ground level provide enclosure and intimacy.

Figure 1.31: Section Studies

Spatial Syntax Ideagram



Figure 1.32: Ideagram

Pedestrian Thoroughfare As Spine

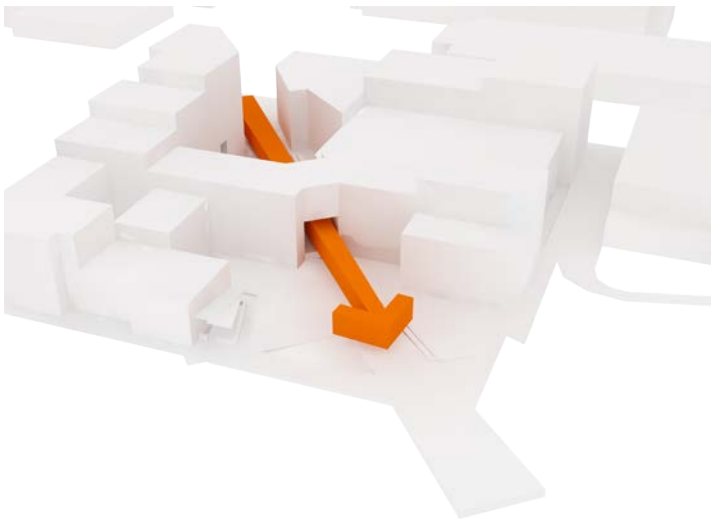


Figure 1.33: Spine

The "pedestrian street" serves as the main spine to the site. It connects the street users to the river in an artistic manner.

Vegetation Connections

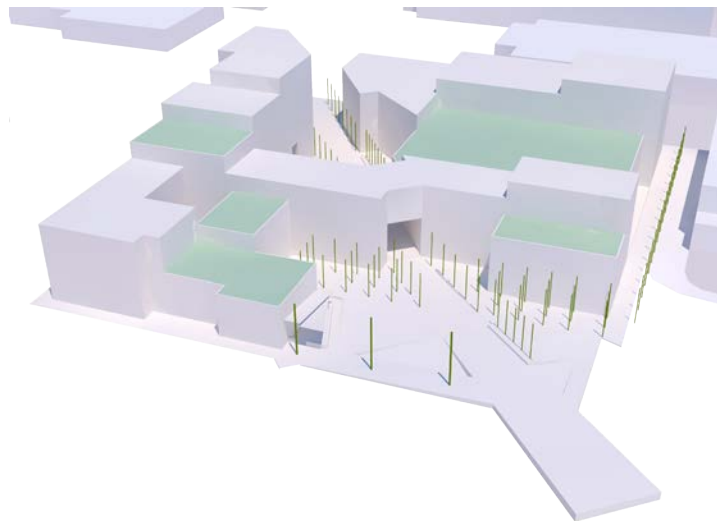


Figure 1.34: Vegetation

Vegetation is used selectively to provide visual connections between spaces on the ground plane and those on rooftops above.



Figure 1.35: Gathering for Pictures on the Pier

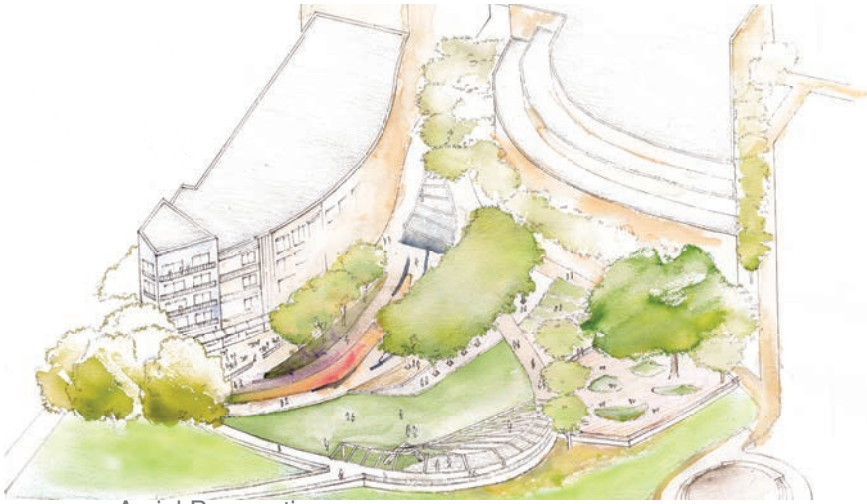


Figure 2.01: Aerial Perspective

Waco Park

The Heart of Downtown

Our proposal looks to develop a unique sense of place along the Arkansas River, strengthening relationships between downtown neighborhoods and stimulating connectivity to the west of the River.

Design Intent

We are looking to create a place that encourages and supports relationship throughout downtown. By creating an attraction that can bridge the gap between downtown and the West museums as well as future construction on the West side of the river we are enhancing this relationship. In addition we want to enhance the urban atmosphere of downtown Wichita by creating a strong urban edge along both 1st and Waco streets. In addition this site will provide a unique amenity for the new base of residents on and around the site.

Important Considerations

Wichita is in need of a stronger base of residents in the downtown area to help entice business and activate the local economy. Our proposal helps to resolve this by creating an amenity for the residents on site and in future nearby sites while allowing businesses to start up on site as well. We are looking to the future where the west side of the river is more developed to help connect downtown across to the west and provide a unique space along the river that will draw people to and from the riverwalk.

We asked ourselves many questions:

How can we create a place that will be exciting and successful now and in the future?

What can entice people and businesses to move downtown?

How can we connect downtown Wichita across the river and create a more whole downtown?

Design Outcome

Our design strives to create a stronger relationship through downtown Wichita and establish a strong urban edge. It creates a sense of place while providing unique amenities to move Wichita into the future.





Figure 2.02: Context Map

Museums and future development on the west side of the Arkansas River is important to the evolution of our design over time. The location in relation to surrounding activities and the river are important aspects in the expression of our design.

Process

After our initial four day trip to Wichita to get acquainted with the city we started more research and analysis. From this research we created opportunities and constraints to help express our concept. By this point we started to define a program. Then using all of our research and ideas we transitioned into the preliminary drawings. After many reviews from peers and professors, including a trip to Wichita for a charette with local professionals, the design evolved to its current form.

Goals

- 1) Improve connection of the downtown and the riverwalk.
- 2) Develop an impressive arts program.
- 3) Enhance the walkability of the site and riverwalk accessibility.
- 4) Orient people to the urban feeling of the city and create a sense of arrival into the city.
- 5) Enhance the experience along the street.
- 6) Create an interesting and engaging experience for both day and night.
- 7) Cater to the new base of residents on site and surrounding the site as well as the City of Wichita.

Objectives

- 1) Create an urban edge on 1st and Waco street to enhance the urban feeling and orient people into the city.
- 2) Provide shade and amenities along the street.
- 3) Establish pedestrian access to strengthen the connection to the riverwalk.
- 4) Construct focalized vantage points to and across the Arkansas River, providing for the display of local art and regionally specific information.
- 5) Incorporate art in the design to continue the culture of Wichita and help connect to the Museums on the West side of the river.

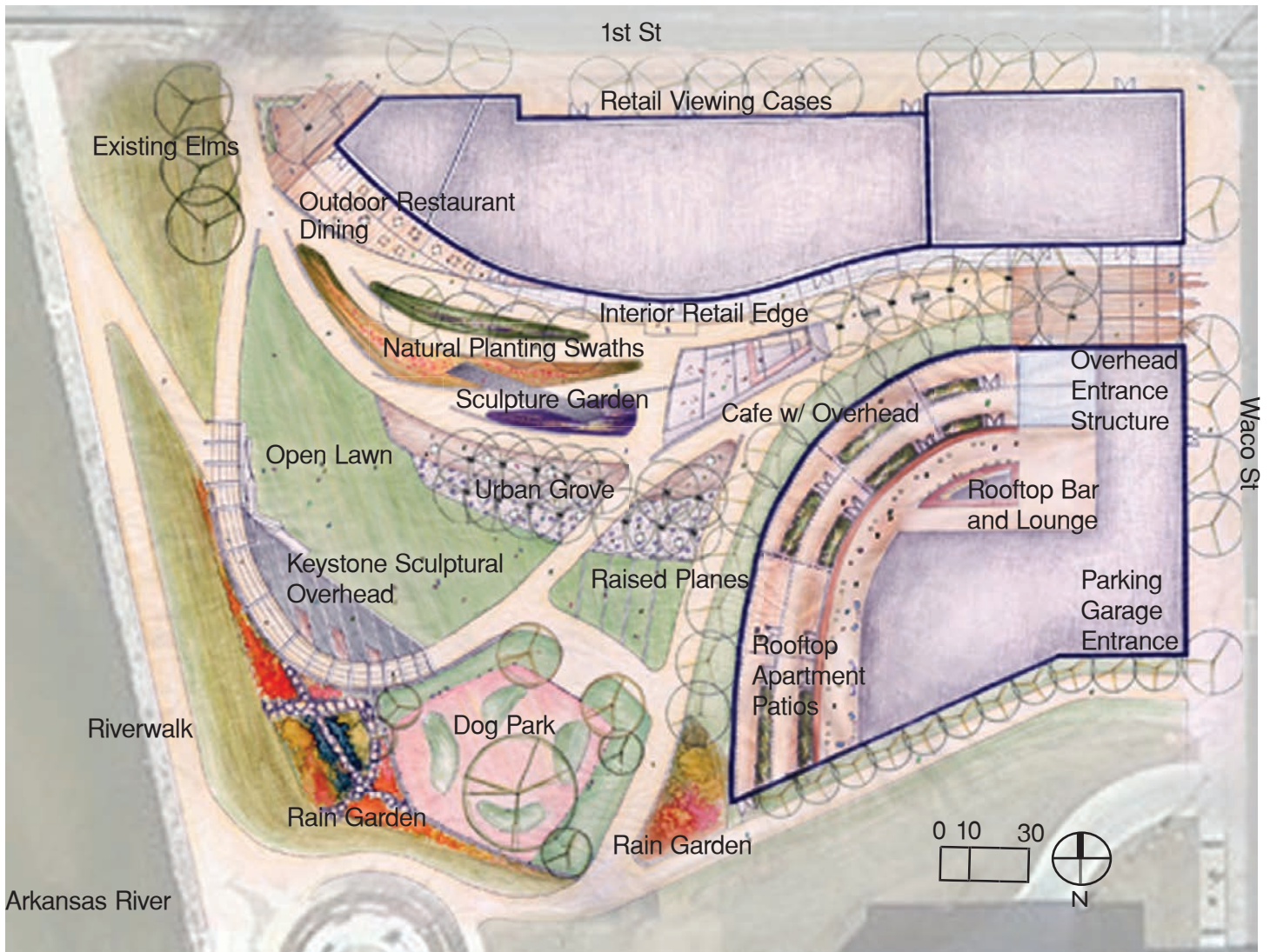


Figure 2.03: Site Plan

Materiality

Our proposal uses materials as a way to help move people through space and add emphasis throughout the design. A simple colored concrete was chosen for the main circulation paths. Inlay stone pavers in the form of sequential bands strengthening the cohesiveness of conceptual zones while aiding the transition between spaces are used throughout. Wood is used at the Waco entrance to initiate access and pedestrian interest. A similar strategy is used on the 1st street entrance around the restaurant to help break the sidewalk up and draw people into the site. The three overhead structures, along the river, over the cafe, and along the building are all finished with brushed aluminum.



Figure 2.04: Site Composition

Site Metrics

After evaluating the desire and demands for a revitalized base of downtown residents we believe a contemporary multi-use park will provide Wichita with a unique riverside green space in downtown now and enhance longevity for this natural and cultural experience. In response to increasing development along the river, our design strives to preserve and enhance green space while accommodating recreational activities beyond the casual stroll. Additionally it will improve the current economy and

downtown. Moreover, it strives to have an ever evolving meaning to downtown Wichita looking into the future. Our design calls for approximately 80 apartments at an average of 1000 sq ft with many opportunities for retail and offices to find a new home. Over half the site is a park and to capitalize on the retail, office, and apartment space we are proposing an underground garage with approximately 230 stalls that connects both buildings.

BUILDINGS

Residential Apartments	80	Units
Storefront retail	18,180	Sqft
Office	35,206	Sqft
Entertainment	5,000	Sqft

CIVIC SPACE TOTAL

Parks	1.9	Acres
Plazas	0.15	Acres

PARKING TOTAL

District parking	100	Stalls
Dedicated parking	130	Stalls

Building Use

Office	35,206 sqft
Retail	18,180 sqft
Entertainment	5,000 sqft

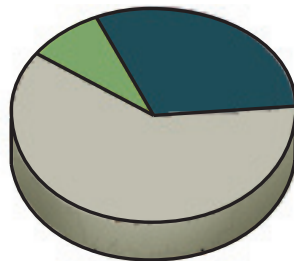


Figure 2.05: Building Use

Land Use by Acre

Building	0.95 Acres
Plaza	0.15 Acres
Park	1.9 Acres

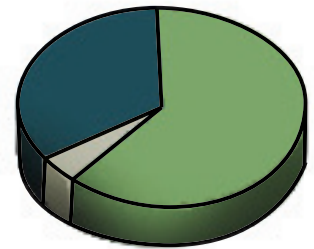


Figure 2.06: Land Use by Acre

Land Use

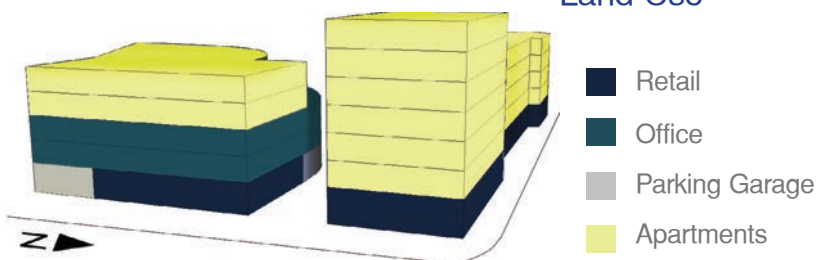


Figure 2.07: Land Use

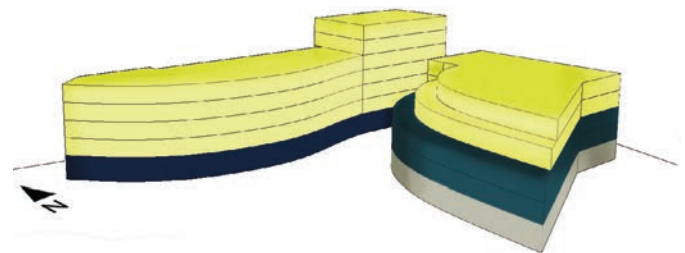


Figure 2.08: Conceptual Photomontage

Photomontaging

This is one method we used to help to expand our thinking early in the design process. It is a good way to step away and try and capture things you envision in an artistic way. It depicts emotions, activities, experience, and elements that we imaged for our design.

Program & Activities



Figure 2.09: Farmers Market



Figure 2.10: Park Concert



Figure 2.11: Cafe



Figure 2.12: Riverfest

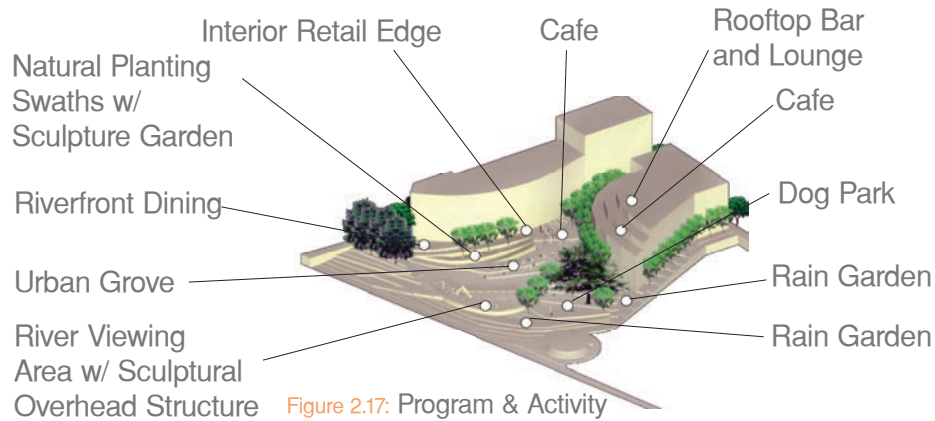


Figure 2.17: Program & Activity



Figure 2.13: Swaths



Figure 2.14: Urban Grove

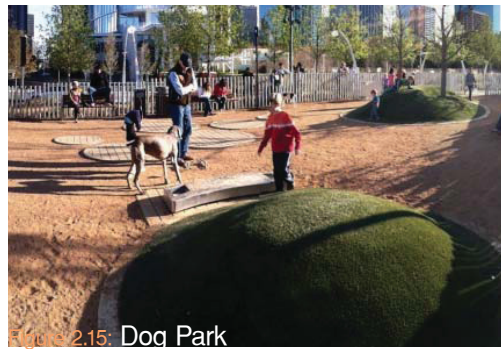


Figure 2.15: Dog Park



Figure 2.16: Rooftop Bar and Lounge

Stacked Axon Floor Plan

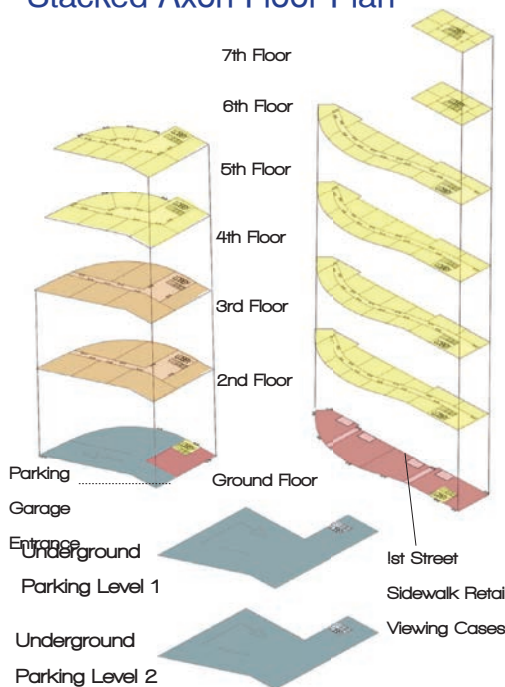


Figure 2.18: Stacked Axon Floor Plan

Building Plan

The two buildings are connected by the underground parking garage and both have access from below. Each floor shows an example layout for each use. The parking garage on the first floor of the southern building and underground two floors connecting the two buildings.

Water Management

Water management is an important part of our design. We included a large rain garden almost the length of the site to help to manage water in a more sustainable way. In addition, precipitation will be collected from the rooftops and harvested at underground cisterns located in the underground parking garage.

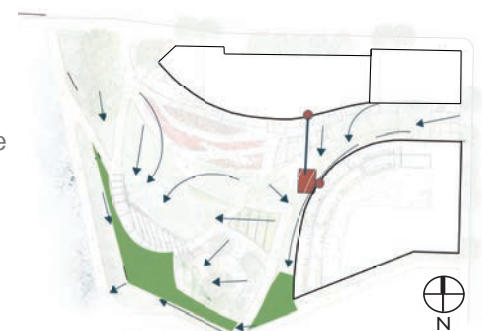


Figure 2.19: Water Management



Figure 2.20: Keystone Overhead Viewing Structure

Intent

The Keystone overhead structure was designed to be a destination in the park. This structural icon will be a polarizing local feature for leisure activities, providing pedestrians of the riverwalk and park a place to relax, converse and enjoy framed views along the river.

The overhead structure is suspended 10 ft above the ground mainly by the 20 ft pointed arch, with an almost equal gap span, that is tilted at approximately a 60 degree angle toward the Arkansas River. It is completely brushed aluminum with an interior steel structure for support. There are 3/4" steel cables supporting each overhead arm running

back to the peak of the pointed arch. Additional support and shade is provided by cables running overhead along the path on the underside of the aluminum arms. Two attached benches on either side of the arch allow people to site and relax. People may walk under the arch while experiencing some of the best views.

Urban Grove + Water Feature

The Urban Grove provides an interactive place for visitors to relax and enjoy the park. The Grove is comprised of two bands, one of which includes a water feature. The water feature is made functional through a stainless steel grille where the water runs. Located on either end of the steps, the water maintains a thickness of a quarter inch - allowing visitors to walk on top of it.

Approximate Length x Width of Urban Grove

Wood Band: 120' x 12'

Paved Band: 110' x 15'



Figure 2.21: Urban Grove + Water Feature

A densely shaded area for Waco Park users to relax and meet.

Perspectives



Figure 2.22: View from Riverwalk Trails ●

Waco Park provides a cool and comfortable destination point for riverwalk trail users.



Figure 2.23: View from the Riverwalk Callout

- Rain Garden
- Dog Park
- Keystone Overhead Viewing Area
- Urban Grove
- Cafe

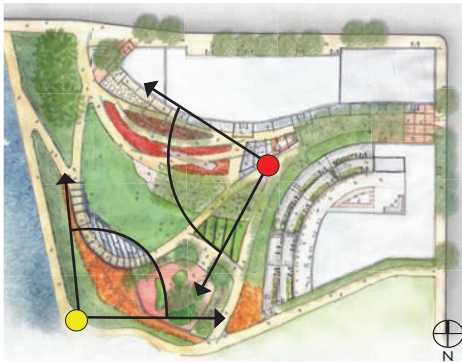


Figure 2.24: Perspectives Callout

- Cafe
- Urban Grove
- Keystone Overhead Viewing Area
- Swaths of Natural Planting

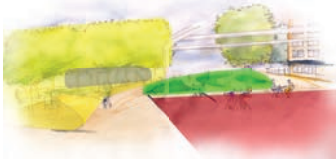


Figure 2.25: Morning Coffee Callout



Figure 2.26: Morning Coffee ●

Sections

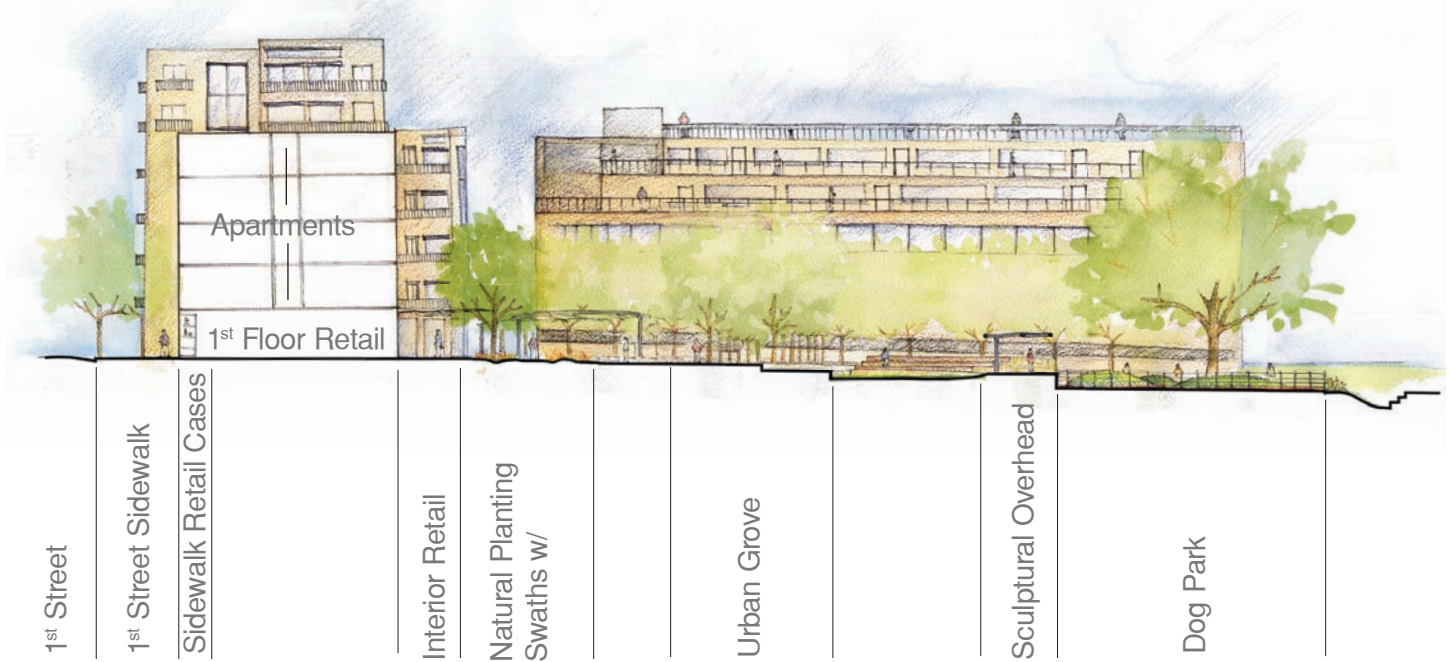


Figure 2.27: Park Section A

Site Topography Description

The site topography generally slopes from the northeast corner down toward the river at the southwest corner. There is a retaining wall on the west side of the site along the Keystone overhead viewing area and the dog park. The dog park is offset lower than the viewing area. The paths in the natural planting

swaths are lower as they move away from the building until meeting the open lawn and urban grove. The urban grove consists of two planes that are offset 1.5ft with a water feature flowing in between the levels. The raised planes between the dog park and the cafe are landforms stepping up at 1ft intervals.

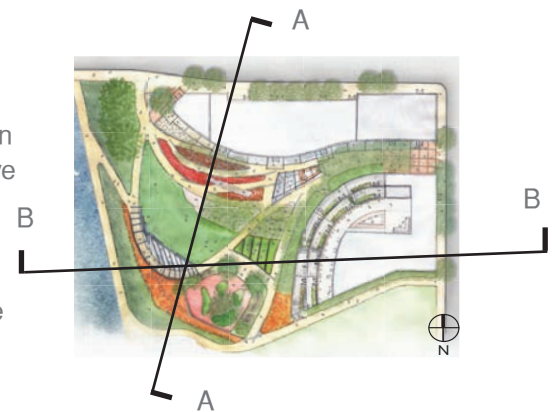


Figure 2.28: Park Section Callouts

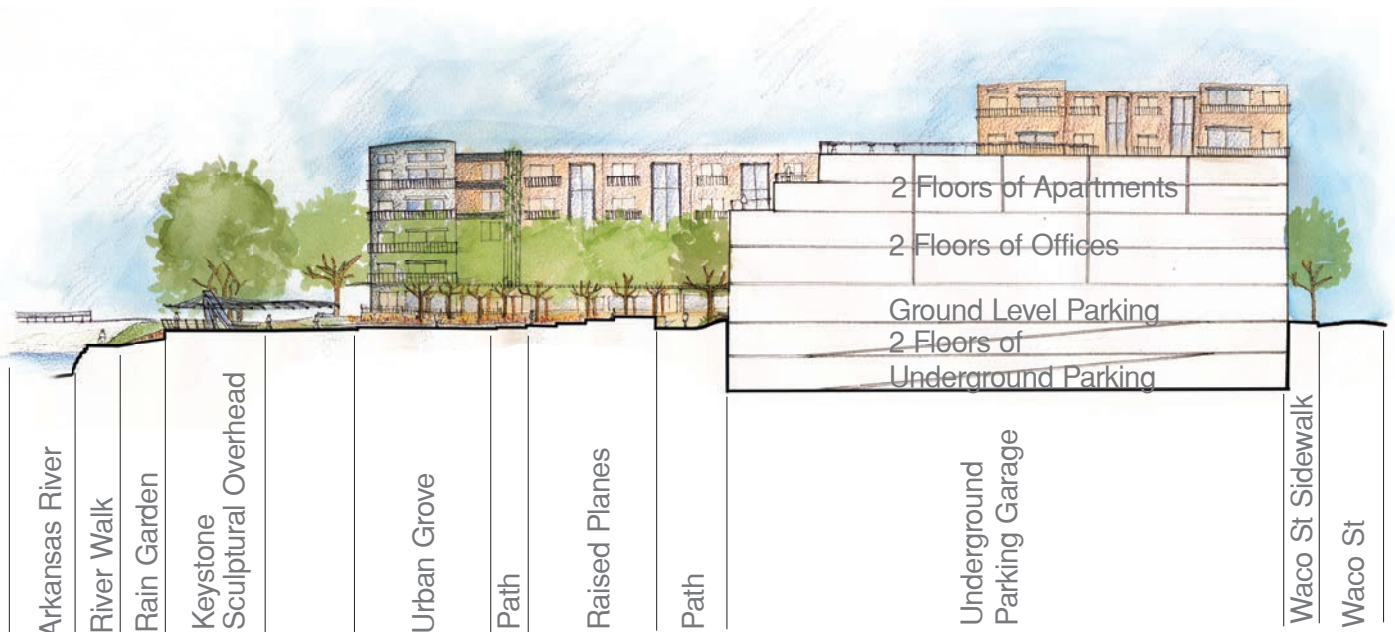


Figure 2.29: Park Section B



Figure 3.01: Eidetic Montage

Activate the Space

A 3 Block Urban Initiative

Revitalizing Wichita through mixed-use development.

Shaping more user-friendly civic spaces.

Pioneering urban cultivation in Wichita.



First Impression

Initially, the main allure to this site was the opportunity to transform or renovate Finlay Ross Park. Currently, the site is underutilized and often occupied by the homeless. After taking a step back and reviewing the potential of this site on a broader scale, the prospect of creating a "Gateway" into the city of Wichita became apparent. With excellent visibility from Douglas and Main, the steady economic support from the convention center visitors, and a potential connection to Waterwalk, the three blocks adjacent to Century II would be activated and made into the iconic heart of the city.

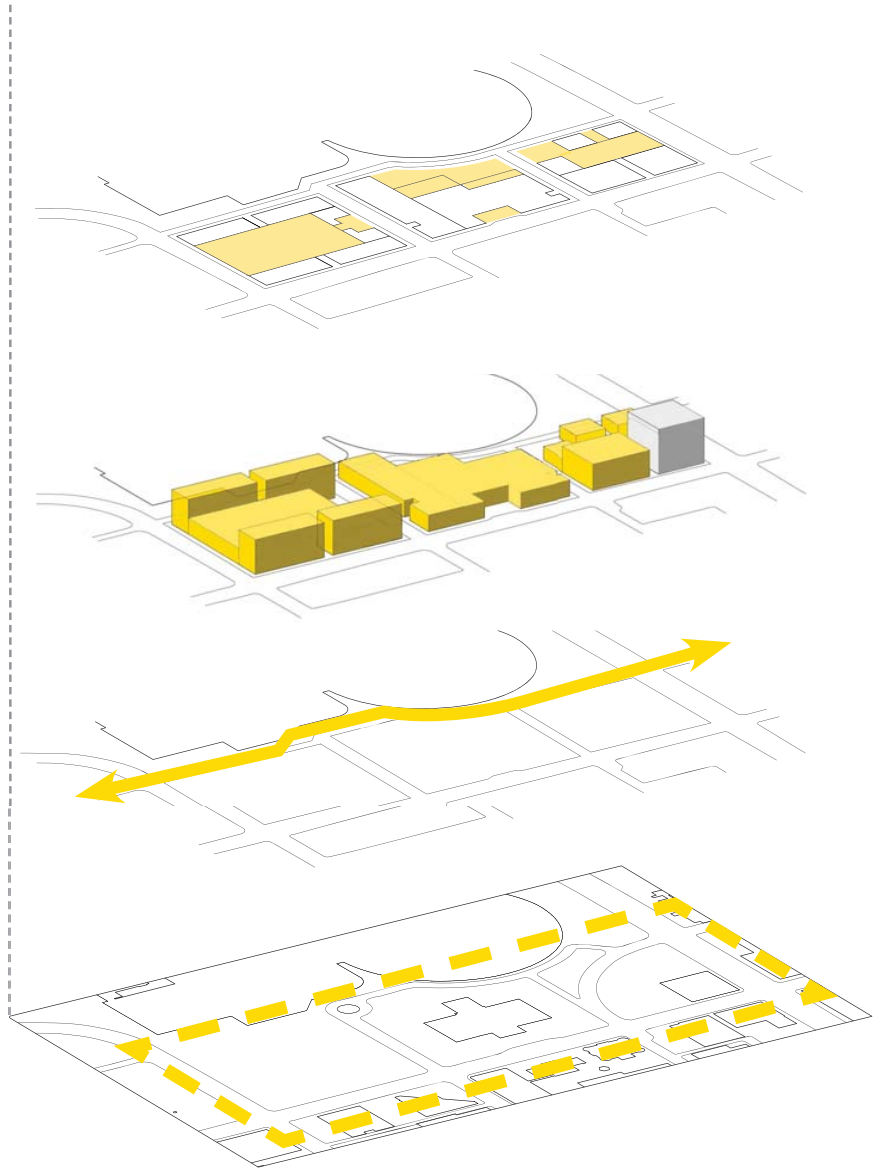


Figure 3.02: Big Moves



Figure 3.03: Aesthetics of Walkability



Figure 3.04 Views Through Site



Figure 3.05: Century II Entryways

Dilemmas, Conditions, + Goals

Dilemmas

- Inefficient vehicular circulation
- Low spatial diversity
- Low visibility from street
- Lack of walkability
- Minimal human comfort amenities

Conditions

- Significant cultural amenities (library, historic city hall, Century II, Waterwalk
- Views into site from adjacent business
- Proximity to Douglas Avenue and Main Street
- Scattered parking lots

Goals

- Focus on Century II entryways
- Sensitivity to existing cultural icons
- Retrofit library + office building
- Develop walkability on Main Street
- Provide active civic spaces
- Screen + condense parking
- Create mixed-use development

Design Response



Main Dilemma:
Inactive Spaces

Figure 3.06: Dilemma

- Existing Context Buildings
- Existing Site Buildings
- Existing Open Space
- Existing Parking

After analyzing human interaction with the site, the spaces are inefficient for walkability and vehicular circulation. Urban edges are non-existent.



Condense Parking +
Create Urban Edges

Figure 3.07: Response

- Existing Context Buildings
- Existing Site Buildings
- Proposed Buildings
- Proposed Structured Parking
- Retrofitted Library Building

To activate the spaces, urban edges have been established to provide mixed-use residential, retail, and office spaces atop condensed parking garages.



Establish a Variety
of Civic Spaces

Figure 3.08: Response

- Existing Context Buildings
- Existing Site Buildings
- Proposed Buildings
- Proposed Civic Spaces

As a result, more intimate, human-scaled civic spaces are created to promote walkability on Main Street and the connection of Water Street to Waterwalk.

Douglas Plaza

Century II
Front Porch

Read and Relax
Transit Rest Area

Activate the Street

Cultivate Wichita

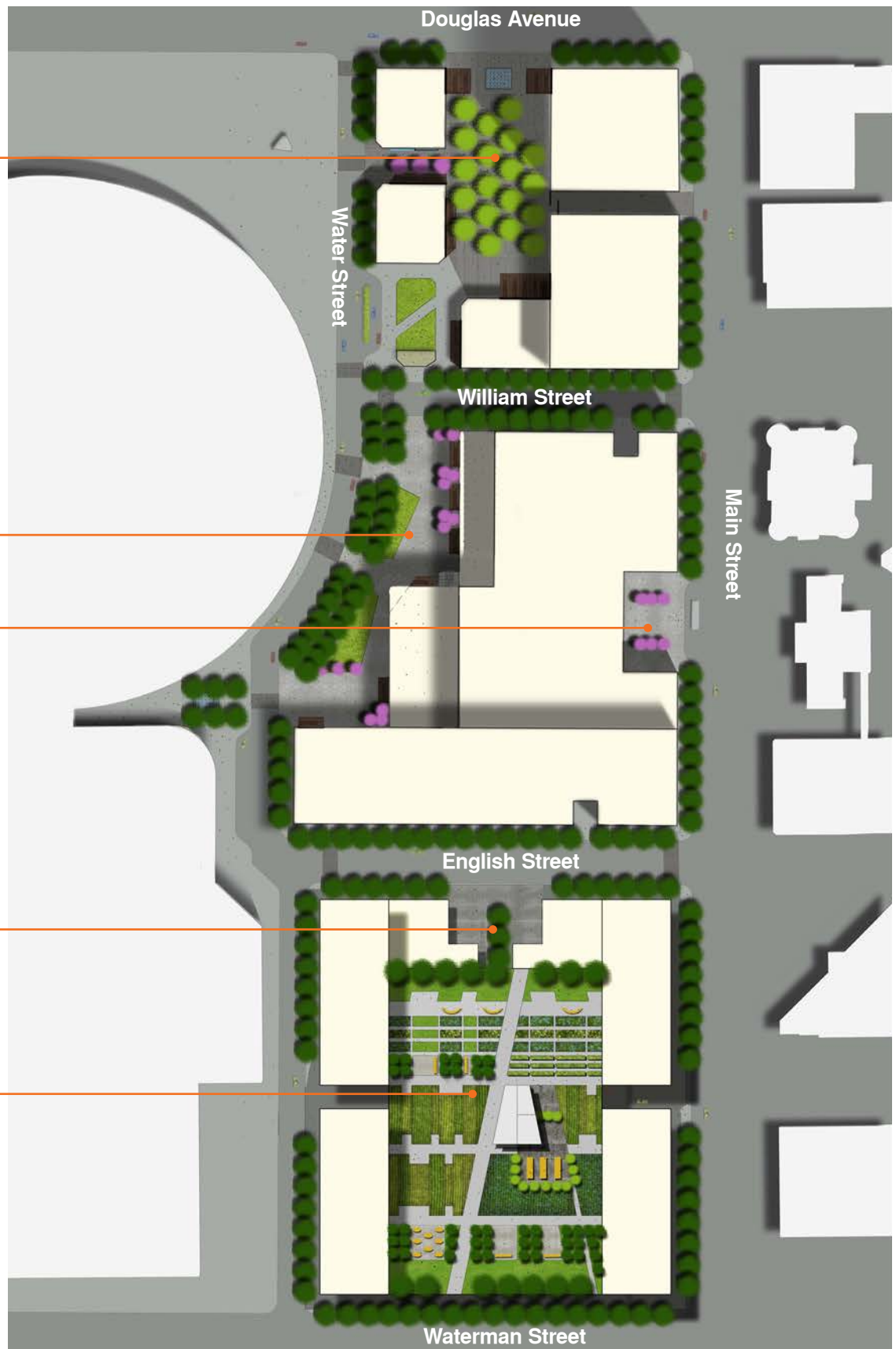


Figure 3.09: Site Plan
Scale: 1" = 150'



Land Use

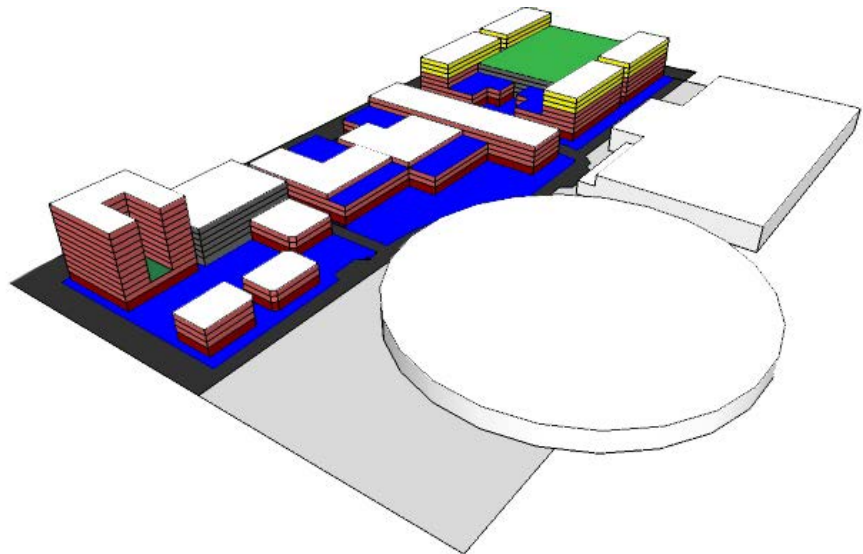


Figure 3.10: Land use--Southeast View

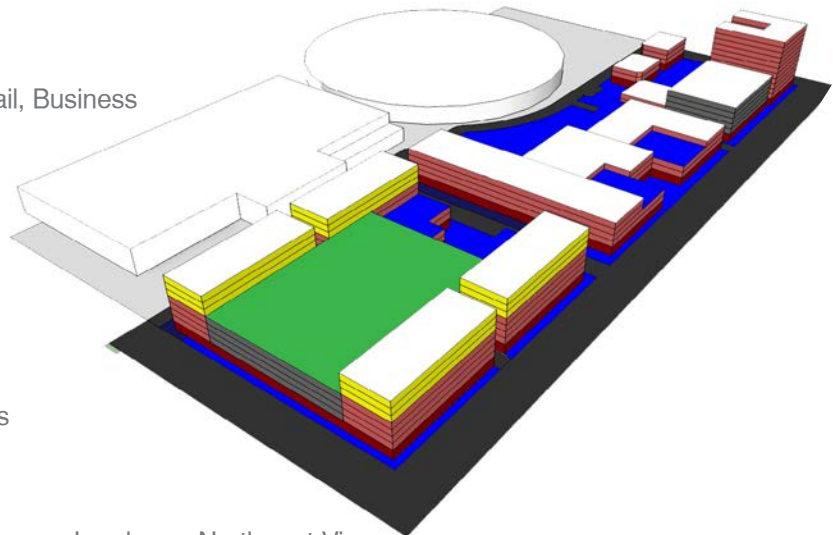


Figure 3.11: Land use--Northwest View

Site Metrics

Retail

103060 ft²

Office

551738 ft²

Entertainment

41868 ft²

Civic Space

2.43 Acres

Parking

925 Stalls

Hotel

175 Rooms

Residential

145 Units

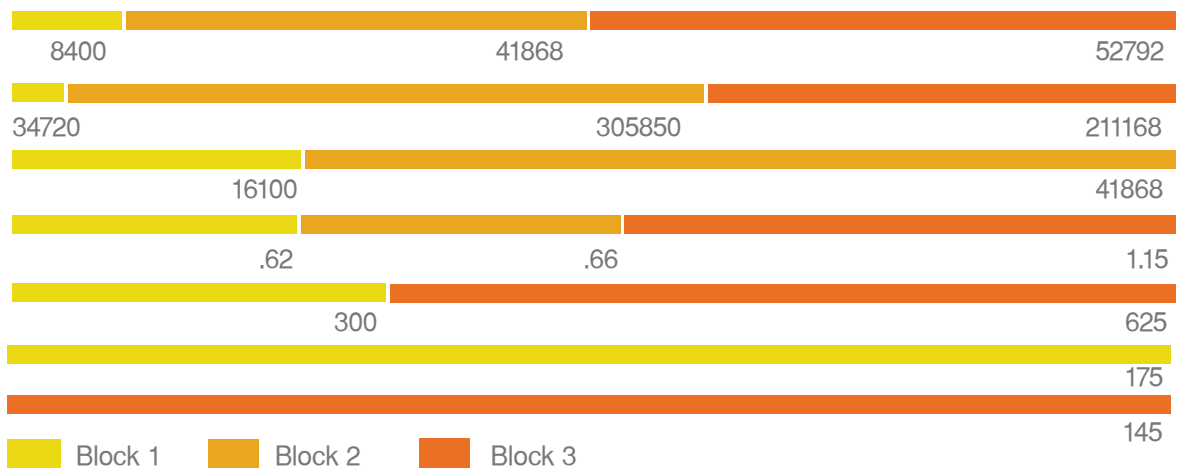


Figure 3.12: Site Metrics



Initially, Block 1 walkability was non-existent. Site visitors were forced to either walk around Finlay Ross Park, or go several feet below street level into the park. With the redevelopment of Block 1,

pedestrian experience is re-established. Visitors are drawn into Douglas Plaza by the brightly painted red tree trunks, restaurant and retail spaces provided continued activity and user interest.



Figure 3.14 Context

Douglas Plaza



Figure 3.15: Spring Stroll Down Douglas Alley

An active transition space into Douglas Plaza from Century II.



Figure 3.16: Winter Dining & Texture Water Feature Experience

Even in cold seasons, the textured undulating walls provide visual allure into Douglas Plaza.



Figure 3.17 Douglas Plaza Red Trunk Tree Bosque

Whether walking, driving, or cycling along Douglas, the intensity of the red tree bosque captivates viewers and draws them back to enjoy this whimsical canopy.



Figure 3.18: Block 2 Site Plan

Scale: 1" = 80'



To intensify the over-arching concept of activating the civic spaces, public ground level, outdoor dining and rooftop dining, allows for the site visitors to enjoy elevated views out of the site along with views down into the more intimate civic spaces. These same civic

spaces allow for larger scale venues to operate--such as a Farmer's Market event or outdoor concert performance. With mid-block crossings provided, walkability from Century II, Douglas Plaza, and Cultivate Wichita is made simply enjoyable.



Figure 3.19: Context

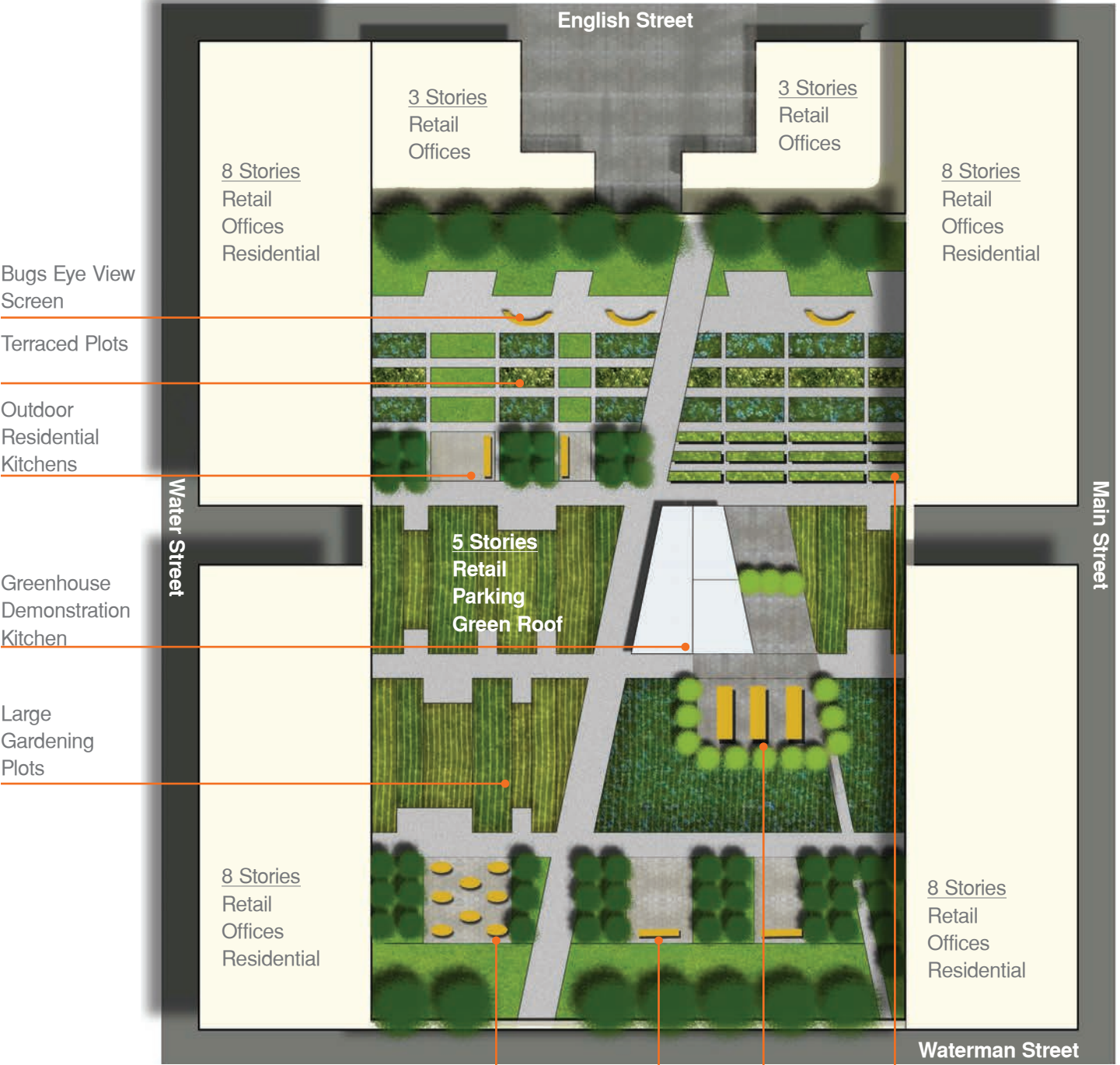


Figure 3.20: Block 3 Site Plan
Scale: 1" = 60'

Hammock
Seating

Outdoor
Residential
Kitchens

Outdoor Event
Space

Raised Planters

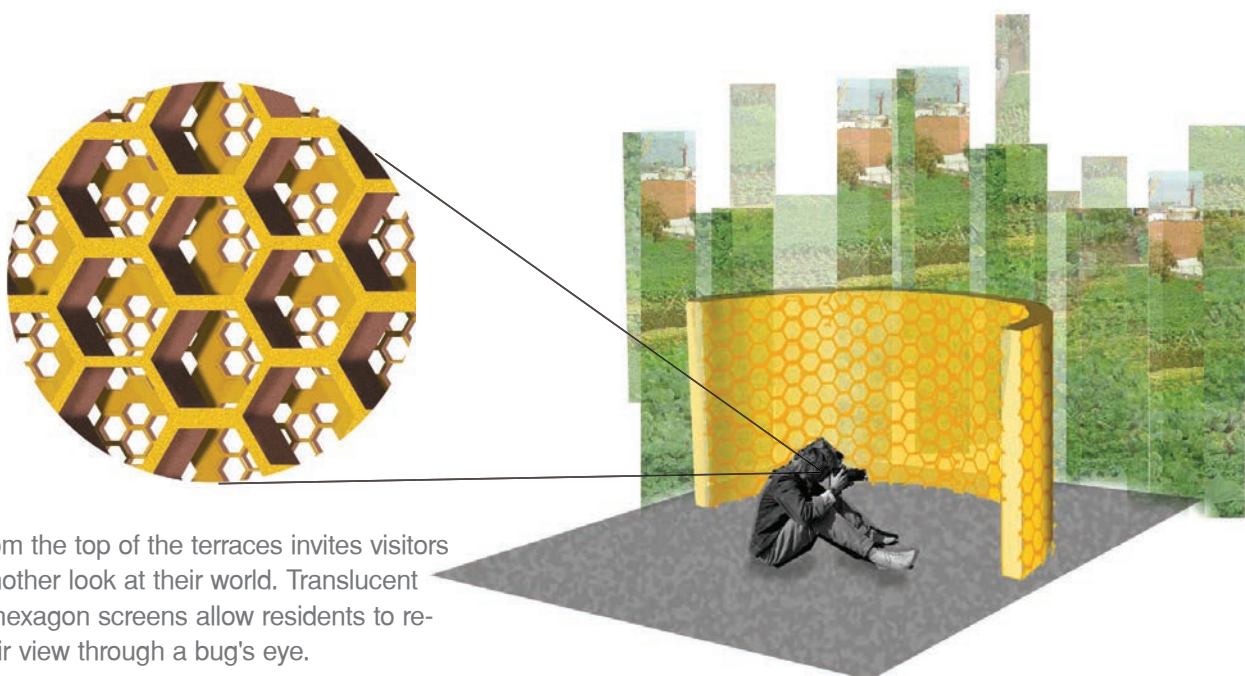


Figure 3.21: Context



Figure 3.22: Preparing for a Saturday Feast

Residents of Cultivate Wichita harvest and prepare their own food alongside Wichita's finest local chefs



A view from the top of the terraces invites visitors to take another look at their world. Translucent layers of hexagon screens allow residents to re-frame their view through a bug's eye.

Figure 3.23: The World within a Bug's Eye View



Figure 4.01: Afternoon Gardening at 100Wichita Community Gardens

100Wichita

Setting New Roots

100Wichita serves a model of innovative ideas to inspire additional downtown improvements by incorporating mixed use buildings, civic spaces, and amenities for existing development.



Background

100Wichita addresses the lack of residential amenities in the area. Because basic needs for residents are outside of a walking distance, the project emphasizes pedestrian use in both spatial organization and the proposed program.

100Wichita considers the difficulty of attracting people to the site while emphasizing walkability and sustainability within mixed-use development. Adapting to existing conditions also drove design decisions throughout the process.

Questions Considered

- What land uses will be most successful at 100Wichita?
- What types of community gardens would attract people?
- Is it feasible to close down Wichita Street without significantly disrupting traffic?

Contextual Conditions

- Retaining wall & service drive to Garvey Center
- Proximity of 100Wichita to downtown attraction points
- Adjacent streets & buildings
- Existing land use

Design Intent

- Strengthen community bonds
- Promote recreational activities
- Civic spaces catering to a variety of activities
- Define the urban edge

Methods of Design

- Site visit, analysis, & inventory
- Diagramming site conditions
- Study & digital modeling
- Final design solution

Outcomes

100Wichita addresses many possible improvements from the Project Downtown Master Plan including mixed used development, increased walkability, creating an urban environment, and catering to the needs of pedestrians. Wichita offers many opportunities for change and 100Wichita presents innovative solutions that can act as a catalyst for future development.

Illustrative Site Plan of 100Wichita

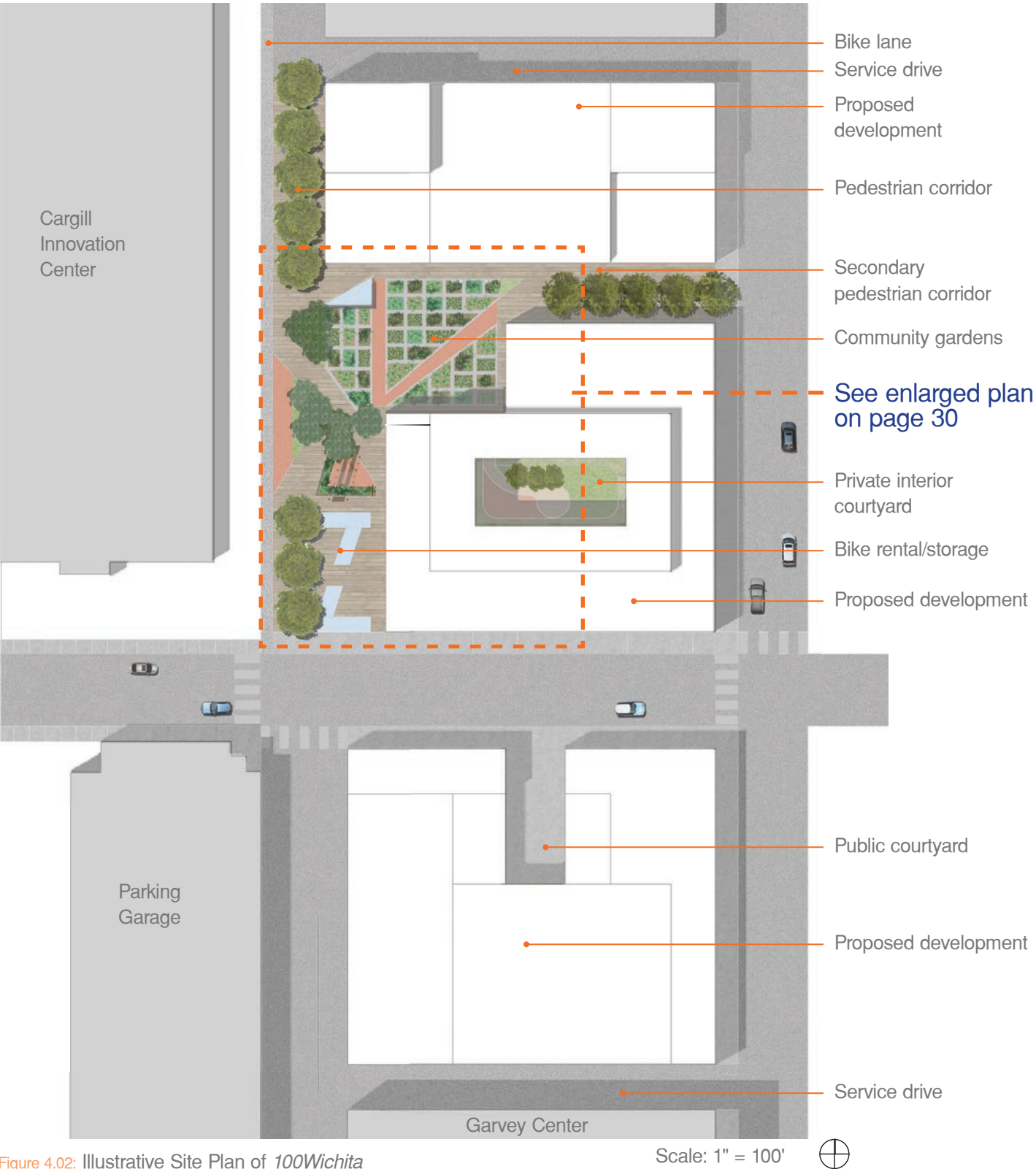


Figure 4.02: Illustrative Site Plan of 100Wichita

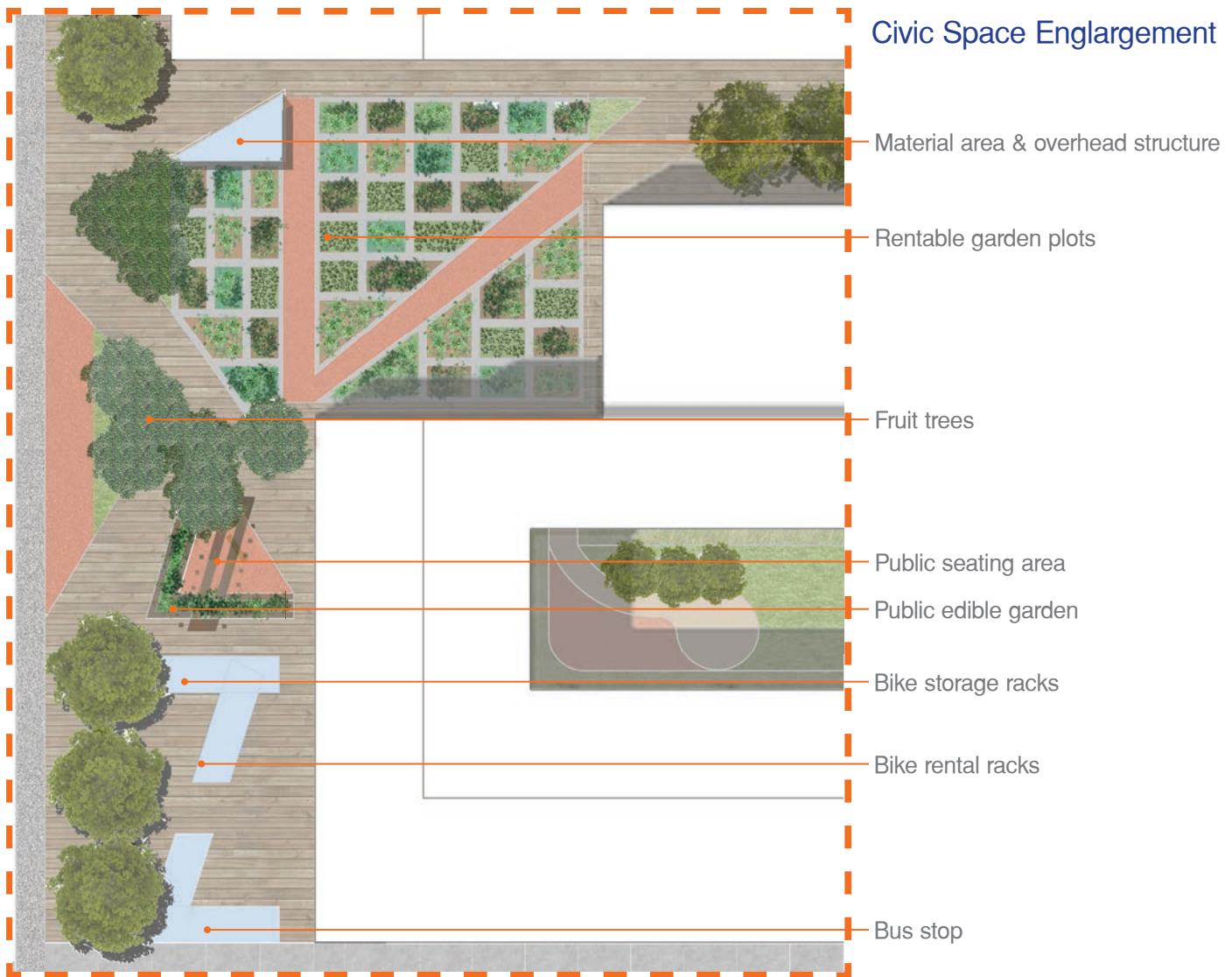


Figure 4.03: 100Wichita community gardens engage residents.

Scale: 1"=50'

Program



Figure 4.04: Improving downtown walkability.



Figure 4.05: Providing outdoor dining.



Figure 4.06: Giving nature lovers a garden.



Figure 4.07: Providing a bike lane.

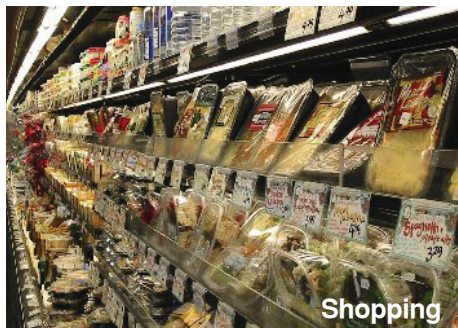


Figure 4.08: Planning for new amenities.



Figure 4.09: Integrating a farmer's market.

The Living Wall

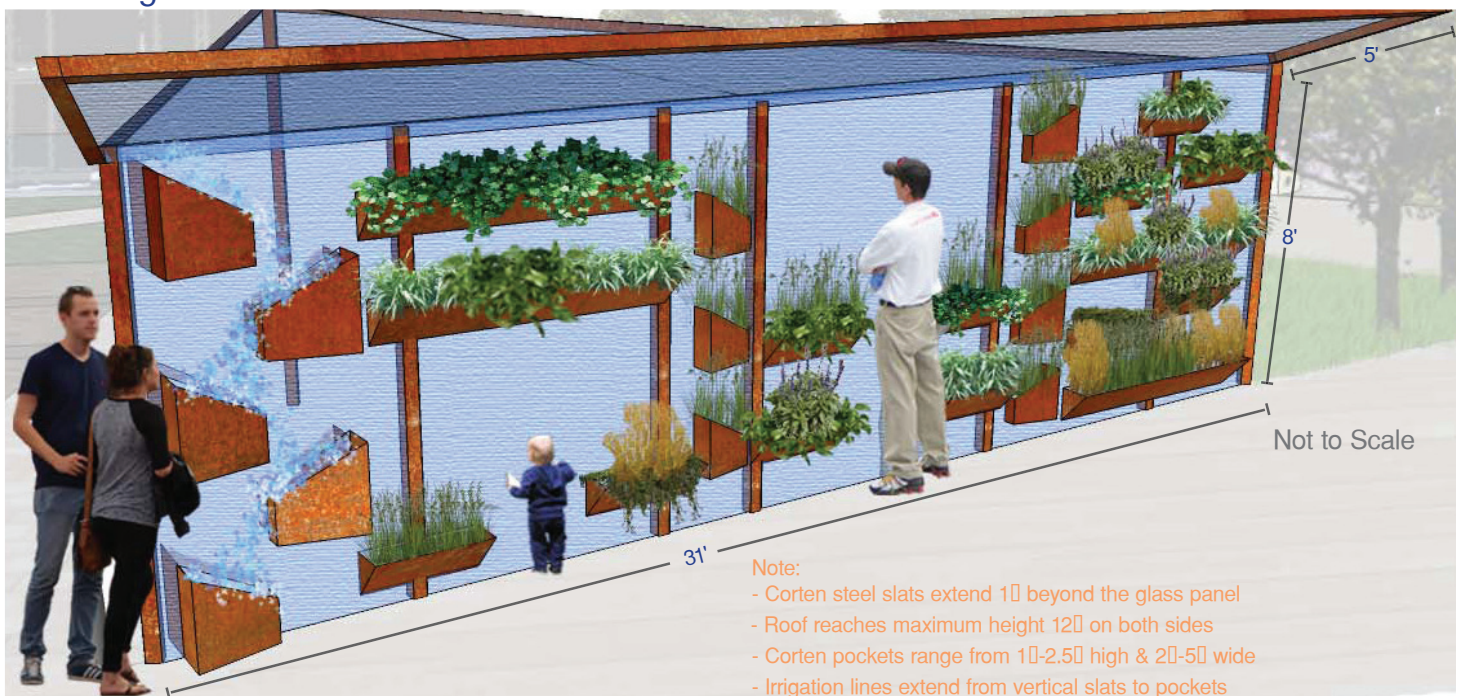


Figure 4.10: The Living Wall engaging pedestrians along the corridor both visually, audibly, and physically.

An artistic screen element engages users on the northwest boundary of 100Wichita Community Gardens. This feature greets visitors traveling south along the pedestrian corridor. Vegetation grows from corten steel pockets, alluding to the garden behind the glass panel. Water trickles through a vertical fountain on one side of

the panel, providing an engaging audible background noise to visitors. A butterfly roof provides shade and captures rainwater for the vegetation and fountain. The vertical corten steel slats in the panel frame views for users, both children and adults. The frame, vertical slats, and pockets for the vegetation and water are corten steel.

The butterfly roof and vertical panel are constructed of colorful photographic paper between two panes of glass, allowing vibrant reflections from the sun through the glass to the ground plane. A pump fits behind a corten steel post to provide water to the vertical fountain and irrigate vegetation pockets when no rain water is present.

The Urban Harvest Fence



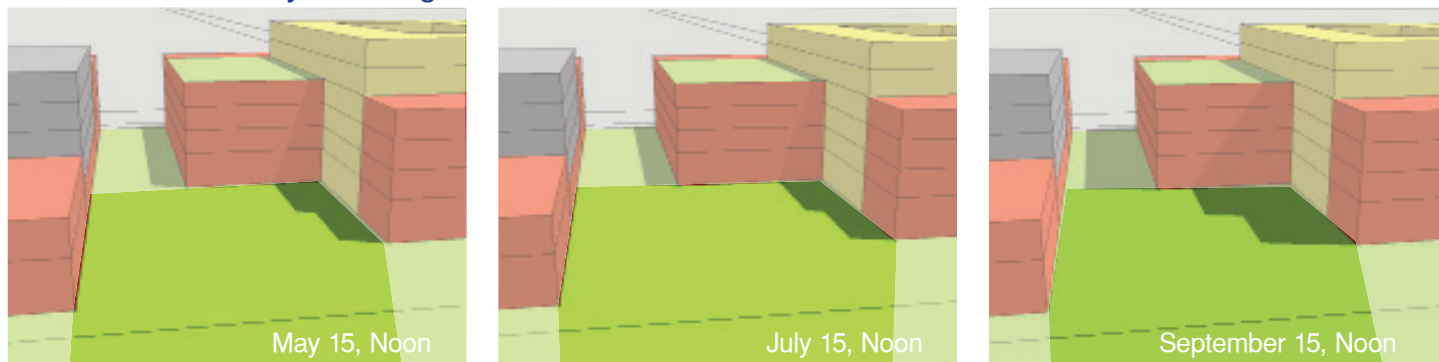
Figure 4.11: Urban Harvest Fence highlighting the gardens and providing a character to the community gardens.

100Wichita proposes community gardens in a public plaza, so implementing a fence was crucial to keep the gardens for private use yet visible to the public. The gardens provide a destination point downtown Wichita currently does not possess. The designed fence allows people of

all heights, ages, and physical abilities to view the plots and encourages visitors to connect with the urban agriculture. Although only plot owners have access to the gardens, the slats are designed to keep the 100Wichita Community Gardens highly visible.

Corten steel is the primary material choice for the fence, creating the slats, gates, and panels. To connect with the green wall overhead structure, colored accent glass panels fit between the corten steel slats. Patterns are cut from the corten steel panels to provide more views into the gardens.

Sun & Shade Study-Growing Season



Figures 4.12-14: The community gardens location has partial to full sun during the growing season (May to September).

Gardens and agriculture require large amounts of sunlight to be successful. The proposed location for the *100Wichita* Community Gardens, a semi-enclosed plaza on the north side of W First Street, was determined as a direct result of sun and shade studies on the entire site.

The study shows that the location of the community gardens take advantage of direct sunlight during the growing season, especially during July, the peak growing month. The location of the garden plots, shown in the Sun-Shade Study diagrams, receives sunlight during July between six and seven full hours per day.

Surrounding buildings provide partial to full shade in the morning and evening hours. These times prove ideal for plot renters to visit their gardens to perform necessary tasks such as watering, composting, or harvesting without being forced to endure direct intense summer sunlight.

Site Metrics & Land Use

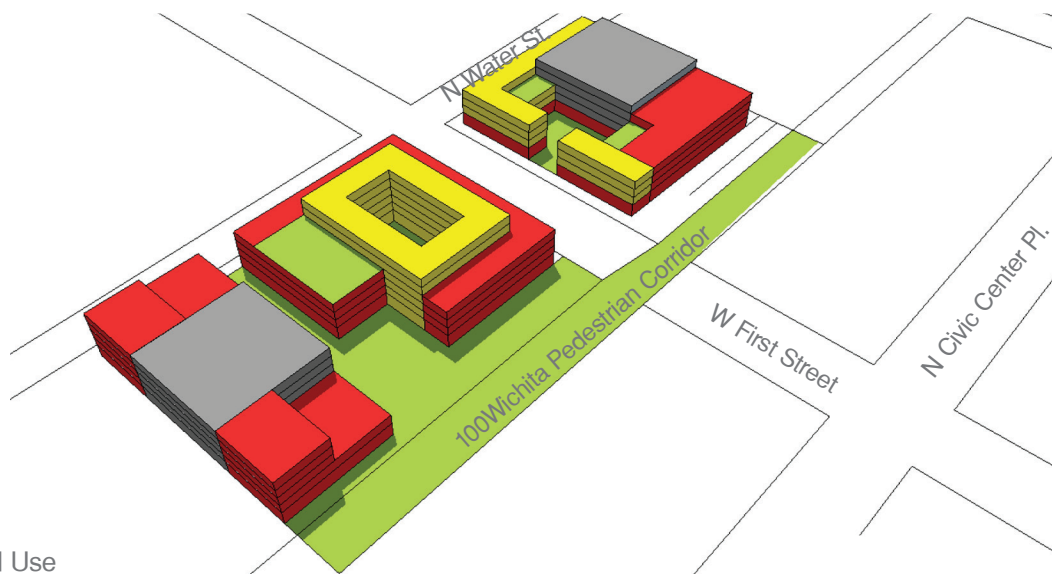


Figure 4.15: Land Use

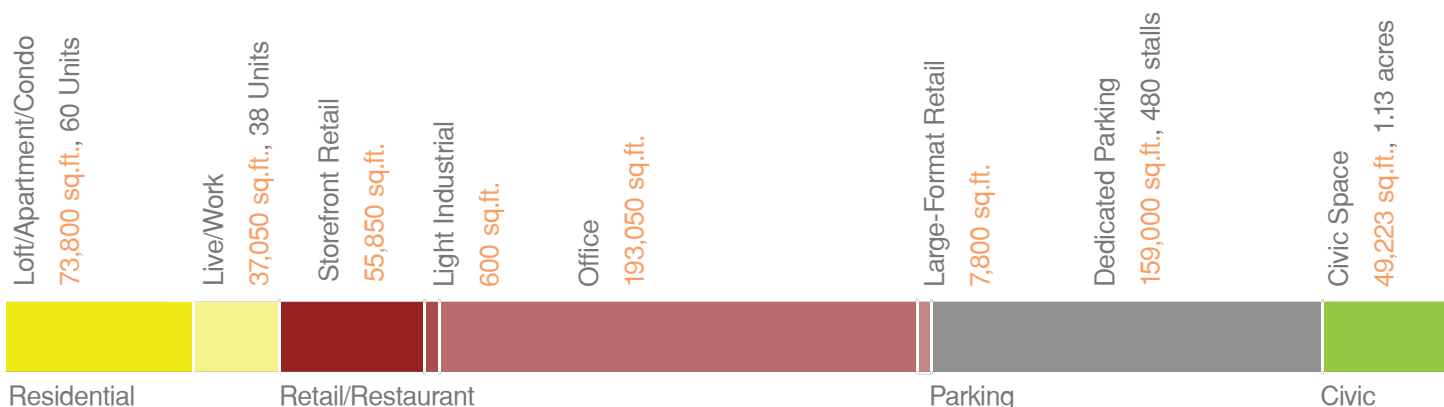


Figure 4.16: *100Wichita* proposes develop integrating a wide array of land use, as proposed in the master plan.

Sun & Shade Study-Peak Growing Month

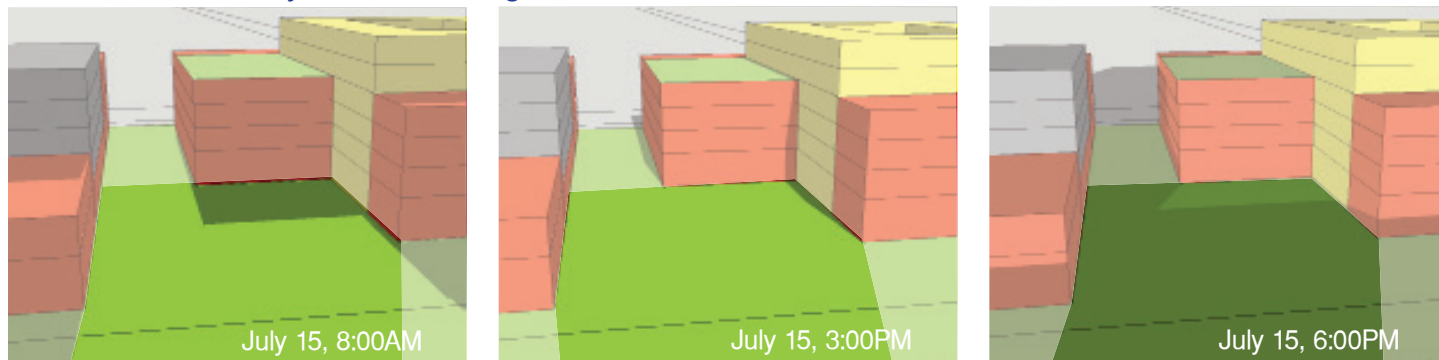


Figure 4.17-19: During July, the peak growing month, the community gardens site has partial to full sun from 8AM to 5PM.

Traffic Routing

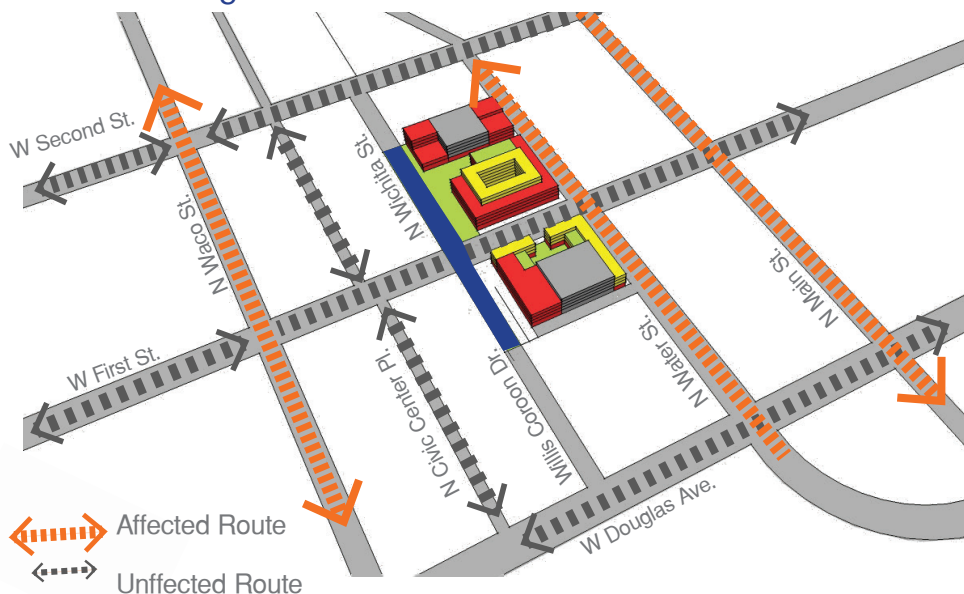


Figure 4.20: Waco, Water, and Main Streets handle traffic from vacated Wichita Street.

Traffic Volume

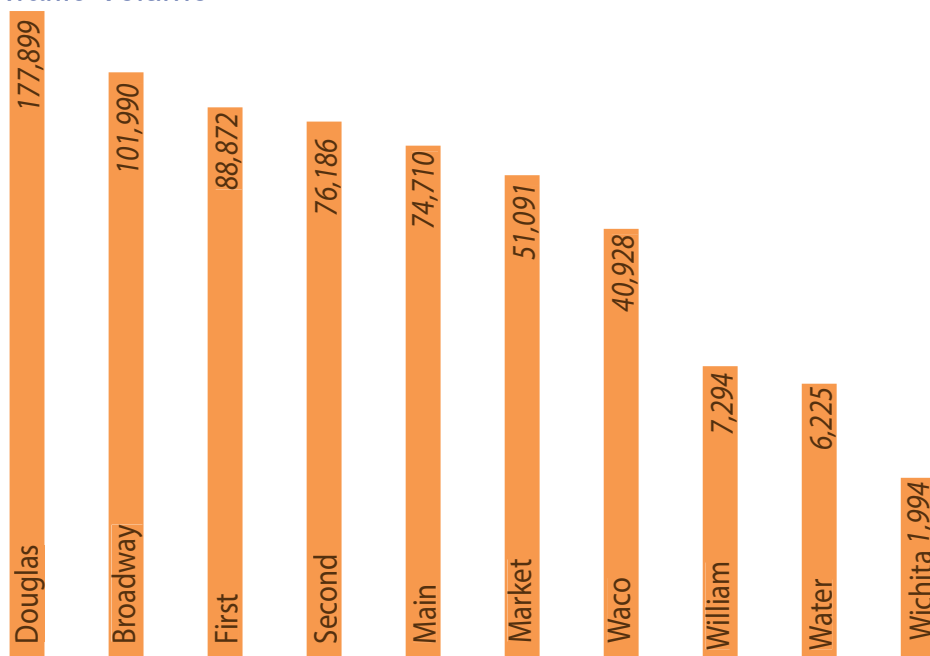


Figure 4.21: Wichita Street has low traffic volume compared to other streets in downtown Wichita. Source data: (Department of Transportation, 2010) (Department of transportation, 2013.)

Intensive studies of the traffic flow and volume of downtown Wichita, particularly surrounding the 100Wichita site, illustrate that vacating Wichita Street is not only feasible, but will also mitigate traffic confusion that Wichita Street with vehicles traveling between W First and W Second Streets.

Existing traffic occupies Wichita Street as a through street between one-way W First and W Second Streets. Traffic volume is significantly lower than several other roads in downtown, as delineated in the Traffic Volume diagram. Therefore, surrounding streets (such as N Waco, N Water, and N Main) can handle whatever traffic must be diverted in order to convert N Wichita Street to a pedestrian corridor. (Department of Transportation, 2010.) (Department of Transportation, 2013).

Proposed traffic flow uses Wichita Street as a pedestrian corridor, activating the 100Wichita block, promoting walkability, and creating a destination point the current downtown does not have. Traffic traveling between W First and W Second Streets can instead utilize north bound Water Street (adjacent to 100Wichita) or two-way Waco Street (two blocks west of 100Wichita).

Gardening on a Warm Saturday Afternoon



Figure 4.22: Afternoon Gardening at 100Wichita Community Gardens

Meandering Along the Pedestrian Corridor



Figure 4.23: The pedestrian corridor provides a sneak peak into the 100Wichita Community Gardens.

Eidetic Montage: Experience Rooted in Community



Figure 4.24: The feeling 100Wichita provides for the image of downtown.

Renting a Bike for a River Ride



Figure 4.25: 100Wichita integrates new transportation for downtown Wichita.



Figure 4.26: Meaningful words to 100Wichita



Figure 5.01: Activated alley during the day

Knightley District

Broadway and English

The *Knightley District* is transformed into a unique and vibrant mixed-use development catalyzed by the retrofitting of an under-utilized alley and an existing parking garage.



Take a closer look...

Knightley District seeks to accommodate the increasing population of downtown users. By retrofitting the existing parking garage on site and proposing mixed-use development, users have the chance to live, work and play within a city block.

The design process has taken three phases: 1) acquiring knowledge about Wichita and the requirements of the project, 2) analyzing site information and provided information in the form of handouts, lectures and meetings, 3) applying the knowledge to create an environment that will support Wichita's future development and the master plan. The final design proposal came from recognizing Wichita's aviation history and the idea of wind. These ideas are carried throughout the design in paving patterns, building forms, balcony and awning forms, as well as sculpture and lighting on site.

The design proposal for the *Knightley District* accomplishes the following

goals: enhance the outdoor experience for downtown users, visually and physically strengthen pedestrian circulation, preserve and extend the unique geometry of the existing Knightley parking garage, increase the site's value and safety, and building upon the success of the Arena and Block 1 developments. These goals will be accomplished through the following objectives: to create pedestrian-friendly walkways, enhanced with amenities, provide a multi-use outdoor space, increase the amount of green space and vegetation on-site, provide day and nighttime activities for users, and incorporate public art installations.

The need for a unique environment usable by both the convention center, arena, and surrounding businesses became a driving factor in the design proposal of *Knightley District*. Since the blocks surrounding the site are mostly comprised of office buildings and parking spaces, the proposal needed to accommodate those who worked

on or around the site. This led to the proposal of mixed-use buildings which included upper floor residential units with private balconies, restaurants that served breakfast, lunch, dinner, and late night crowds, local and chain retail, as well as the addition of smaller office spaces. The block needed an attention-getter, which took the form of a pedestrian alley inspired by the European alleyway. This space would have store frontage along the main streets, as well as facing the alley. Anchoring this pedestrian-oriented alley is *Knightley Park*: a 4,200 square foot open space that would provide seating, shade, entertainment and art to the site. Five sculptural red airplanes are located within the site, as well as scattered along the alley, to reflect Wichita's rich aeronautical history. Adjacent to the alley is the existing Knightley parking garage which has been retrofitted into an indoor playground for all ages made of recycled airplane parts.

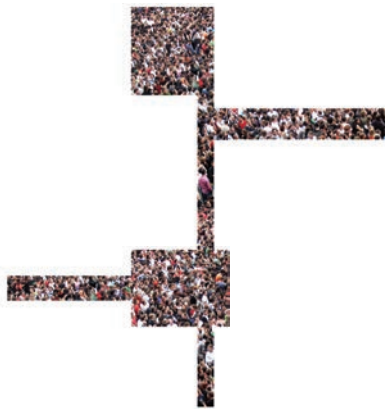


Figure 5.02: Activated Alley

Activated Alley

The vision for the *Knightley District* is similar to the European alley concept: activate the space used for service to create a high density, urban experience. By connecting this space with surrounding streets and providing gathering spaces, this district becomes a new destination point in Wichita.



Figure 5.03: Pedestrian-Building Relationship

Pedestrian-Building Relationship

The sidewalk has been expanded to fifteen feet and includes street trees, storefront awnings, signage, and patio dining space. The sidewalk expansion promotes walkability and pedestrian safety.

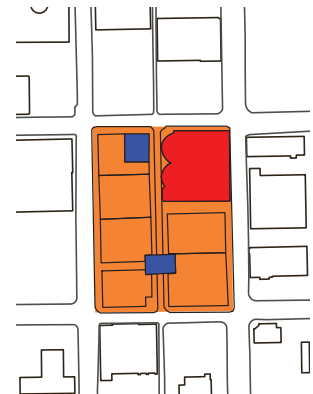
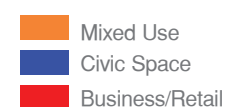


Figure 5.04: Proposed Land Use

Proposed Land Use

Proposed mixed use development on site includes residential, retail, restaurants, office space, and galleries to promote activity throughout the day and into the night.



Experience the Knightley District

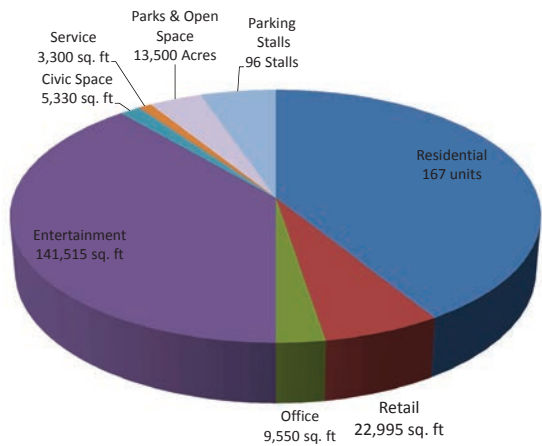


Figure 5.05: Proposed Site Metrics

The proposed site metrics include newly added green space, entertainment, residential, retail, and service space, as well as the reduction of parking stalls and some office space. The addition of these spaces allows for a more active, urban environment. Careful consideration of each building's program has been taken to ensure that people will occupy the *Knightley District* at all hours of the day and night. Such considerations include: restaurants that

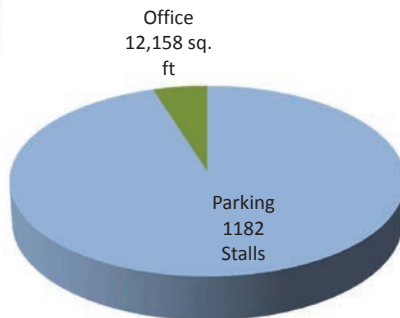


Figure 5.06: Existing Site Metrics

serve breakfast, lunch, dinner and late night hours, offices open during regular business hours, residential units to be occupied at all times, and retail units to bring liveliness to the space even on weekends.

The photomontage below portrays a variety of activities that can take place in *Knightley District and Park*. Activities ranging from playing frisbee on a sunny day to formal event receptions to personal reflection will contribute to the liveliness of the space.



Market

English

Broadway

Waterman

retail,
restaurant,
residential

retail, restaurant,
residential

retail, gallery, restaurant,
residential

retail, restaurant,
residential

indoor playground
composed of recycled
airplane materials

retail, restaurant,
residential

retail, restaurant, parking
garage

Plan

Scale: 1"=50'



Legend

1. Knightley Park
2. Green roof on programmed indoor playground
3. LED wall mural
4. Activated Alley
5. Private balconies for residential units

Figure 5.08: Illustrative Plan

Vibrant & Unique

The Knightly District Experience

Knightley Park activates English Street to provide a downtown urban experience unique to Wichita. Art installations on site include red polycarbonate paper airplanes which

can be found at the south entrance and other areas on site. Another art amenity to the site includes the aluminum tree, which offers a sense of permanence and beauty to the space. The site

offers seating, grassy lawn, and shade to visitors looking to relax in a safe, outdoor environment.



Figure 5.09: Walking along English to Knightley Park
Knightley park provides sun, shade, seating and storefronts that open up to this activity center.





Figure 5.11: Outdoor dining
Patio seating is provided at most restaurant locations to encourage outdoor activity and enhance the urban experience.

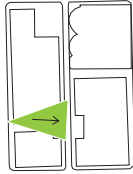


Figure 5.13: Perspective View Diagram



Figure 5.12: Experiencing the moving mural
This LED wall mural provides lighting panels that synchronize to provide a wind effect leading visitors into the alley.

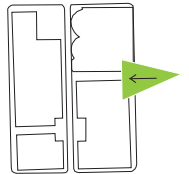


Figure 5.14: Perspective View Diagram

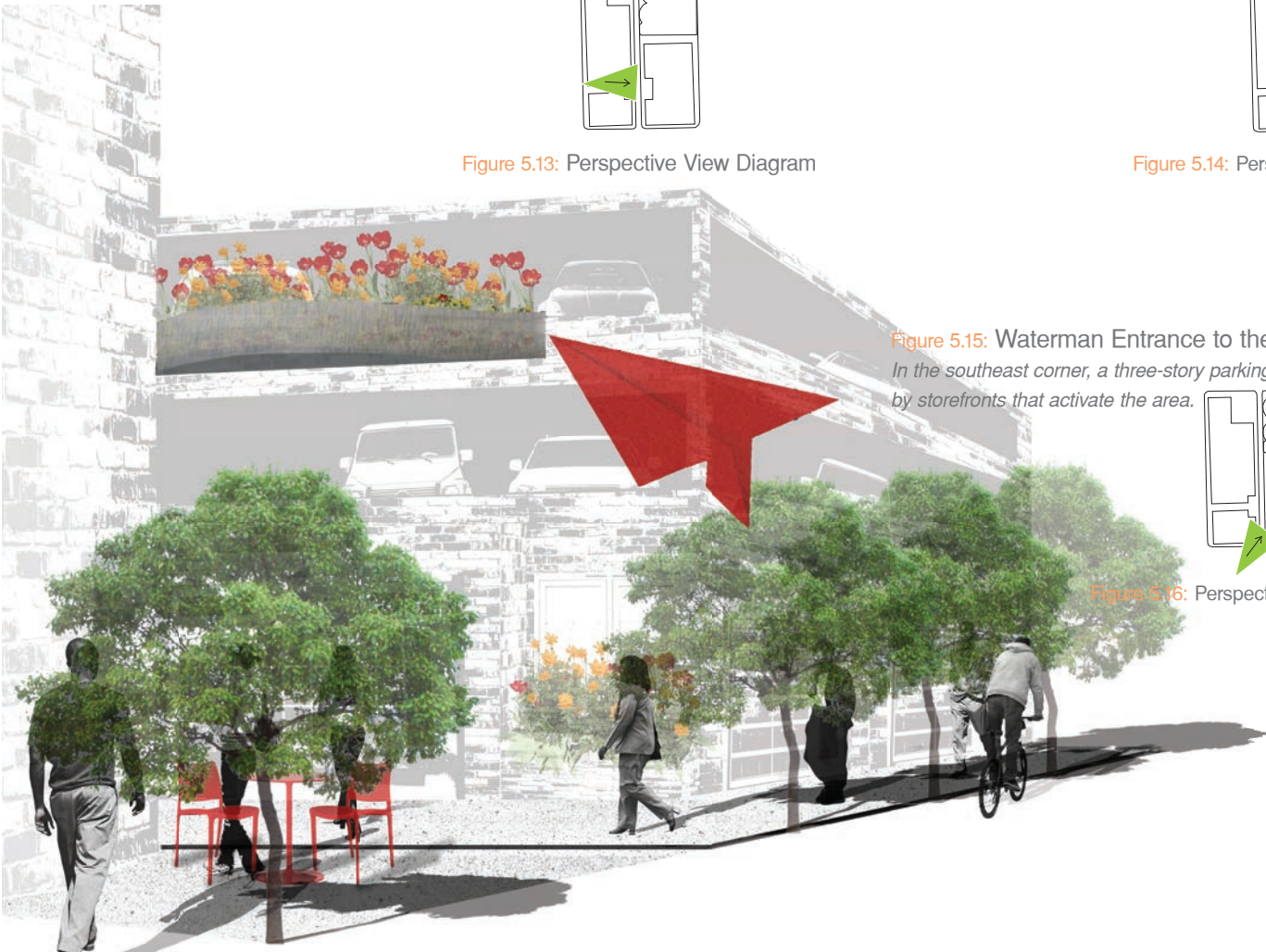


Figure 5.15: Waterman Entrance to the Alley Experience
In the southeast corner, a three-story parking structure is enclosed by storefronts that activate the area.

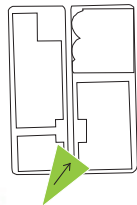


Figure 5.16: Perspective View Diagram

Lighting the Space

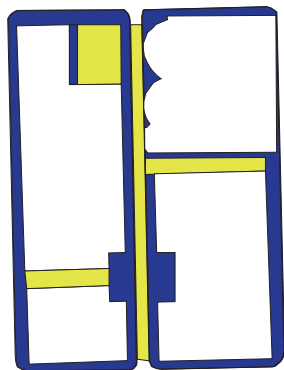


Figure 5.17: Lumen Levels

Lumen Levels

Bright lighting levels create safety at night and are located along streets and civic spaces. Low levels of lighting are used as accent pieces for artistic expression along walkways and facades of buildings.

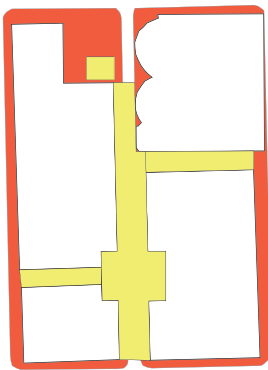


Figure 5.18: Lighting Zones

Lighting Zones

Lighting zones provide functional and artistic elements to the site. Street lights provide safety while uplighting on buildings provide an artistic visual.



Figure 5.19: Light interaction

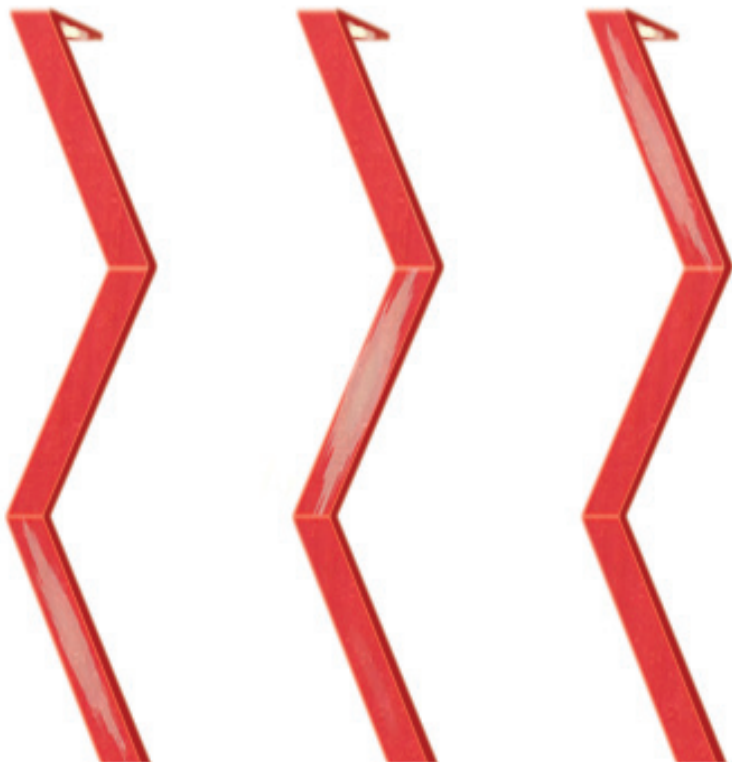


Figure 5.20: Lighting Series

Each lighting element provides safety during the night. As a singular element, each light fixture relates human scale and provides visual interest on site. As wind moves across the fixtures, LED lights are activated and move up and down the structure. Collectively, the light fixtures replicate oscillation patterns found in wind movement.

Custom seating elements are inspired by the red airplane installations on site. Each bench is comprised of four folds and balances on a single, 6-inch point.



Figure 5.21: Folding

The folded benches are constructed out of a red polycarbonate material and anchored in the ground by a 6-inch steel footing reinforced by poured concrete.

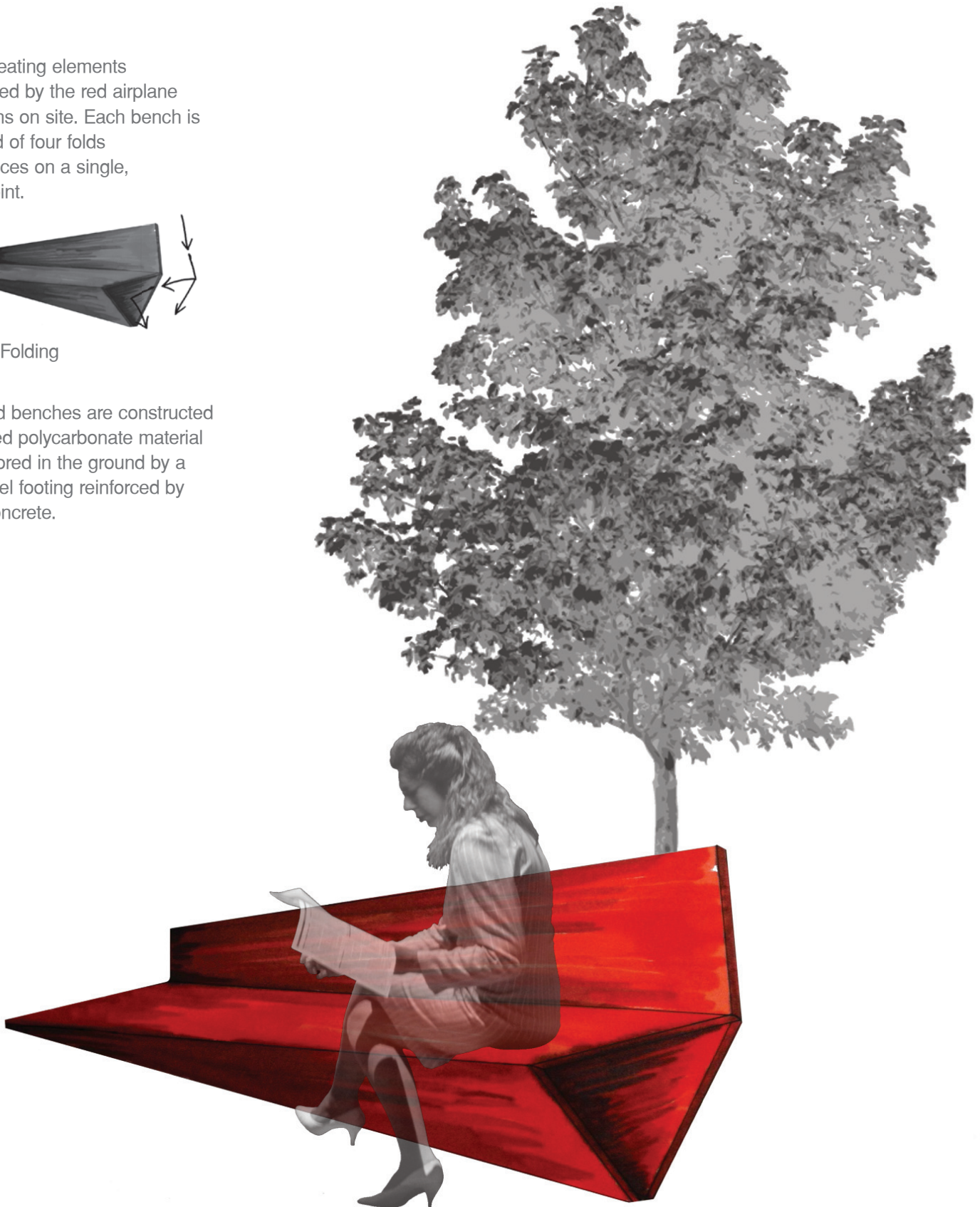


Figure 5.22: Bench Interaction

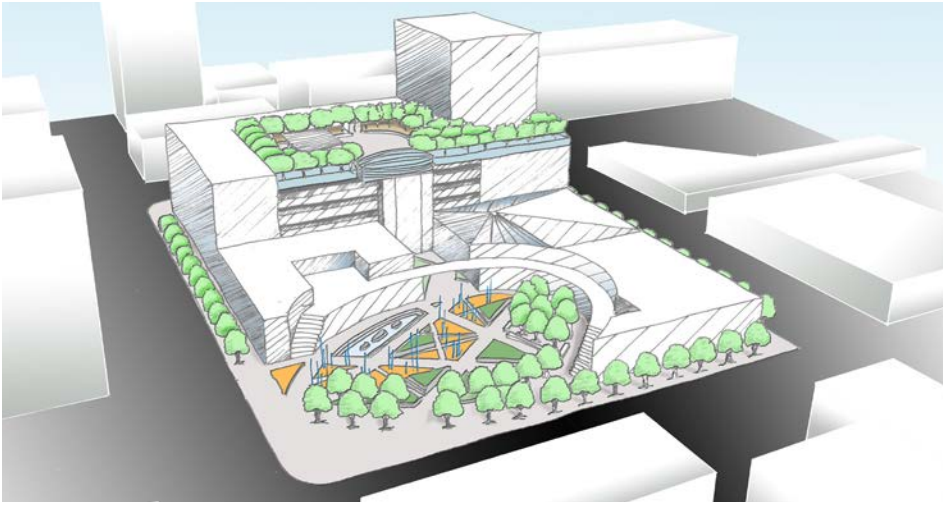


Figure 6.01: What the Bird's See

Wichita Live

Wichita's Downtown Entertainment District at Block2

Reclaiming downtowns vitality through regionalism and design.

Proposal Process

The site proposal for *Wichita Live* at Block2 is the culmination of roughly three months of a comprehensive research, planning and design process. The process began with a client introduction, site visit and design charrette with the Wichita Downtown Development Corporation and additional interested parties. Verbal and visual research was conducted in the form of reading and discussion during and immediately following an initial 4-day visit to Wichita, and repeated throughout the design phase. Next, relational and sequential diagrams were created in order to locate various functions within the provided space. Circulation diagrams were ultimately used to dictate the most suitable pedestrian pathways and provide conceptual zones of retail, entertainment and leisure. This inorganic and repetitive process has led to the final synthesis of all research and diagramming. Through this intuitive design process, multiple solutions have been considered with the most suitable in terms of economic and cultural vitality prevailing.



Design Framework

The Block2 design proposal is a highly concentrated, downtown entertainment neighborhood with suitable business opportunities for a wide variety of economic investment endeavors. The goal of this retail and restaurant entertainment district is to utilize conceptual regionalism while complementing the existing features of Old Town with venues and attractions geared towards the professional and young professional market. Visitors from afar and residents of the Wichita area who travel downtown for events at Century II and Intrust Bank Arena will find *Wichita Live* at Block2 as the ideal place to meet with friends before an event, dine in comfortable indoor and outdoor environments, and reconnect afterwards to discuss their next gathering in Downtown Wichita.

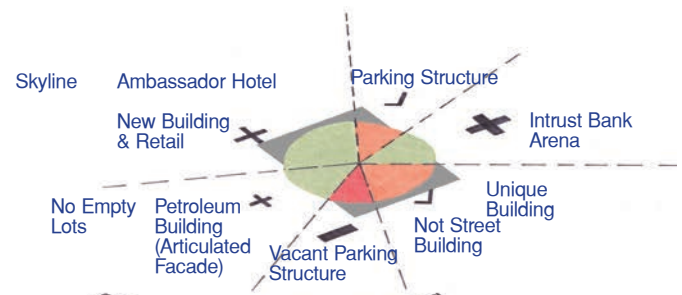
While the *Wichita Live* experience provides an exciting destination prior to and following attractions at nearby entertainment venues, the open space and variety of retail locations available also serve as a destination for office hour lunches and weekend retreats in a walkable environment. Ample parking for the businesses at *Wichita Live* and surrounding establishments is provided at a central, aboveground parking structure, itself directing visitors directly into the plaza. Upon entering the *Wichita Live* plaza from the parking structure and adjacent streets, site users will have immediate visual access to the numerous Block2 amenities, including retail shops, restaurants, an interactive water fountain, native plantings and a variety of leisure spaces. By systematically placing modern light fixtures throughout the central plaza, pedestrians and vehicular traffic on Broadway Avenue will be enticed to enter the space. Utilizing creative, abstract references to the greater Wichita area through extensive lighting and water features, *Wichita Live* will be attractive at all times of the day and week.

The open layout of *Wichita Live* at Block2 enhances interaction through design within public spaces while maintaining a sense of enclosure at the human scale. The curvilinear form of the plaza allows visual access across the space, encouraging distant interaction, drawing visitors from one business to

another and allowing visual recognition from the adjacent walkable streets. The proposal for a small, centrally-located entertainment center will act as a polarizing visual element to engage entrance to the space, providing ambient light into the plaza, supporting a safe and inviting environment.

The View Out

Figure 6.02



The View In

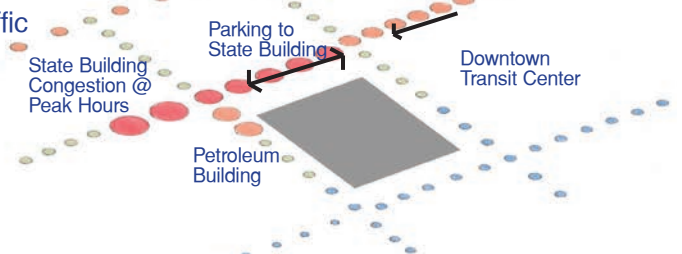
Figure 6.03



Pedestrian Traffic

Figure 6.04

- Heavy Traffic
- Medium Traffic
- Light Traffic
- Sporadic Traffic

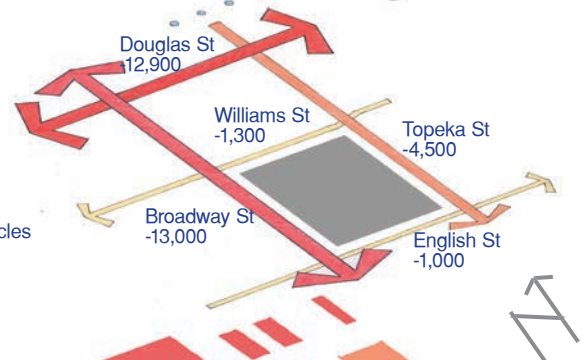


Vehicular Traffic

Figure 6.05

- Heavy Traffic
- Medium Traffic
- Light Traffic

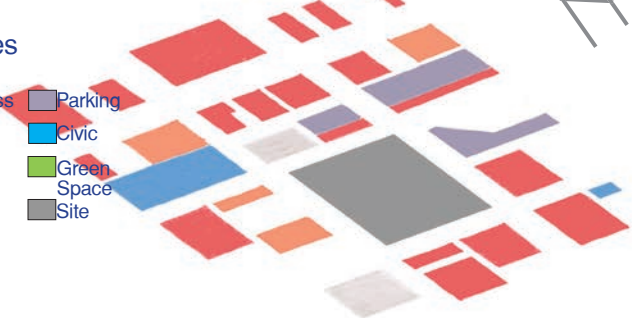
Numbers indicate vehicles



Building Uses

Figure 6.06

- Retail/Business
- Residential
- Mixed Use
- Vacant Buildings
- Parking
- Civic
- Green Space
- Site



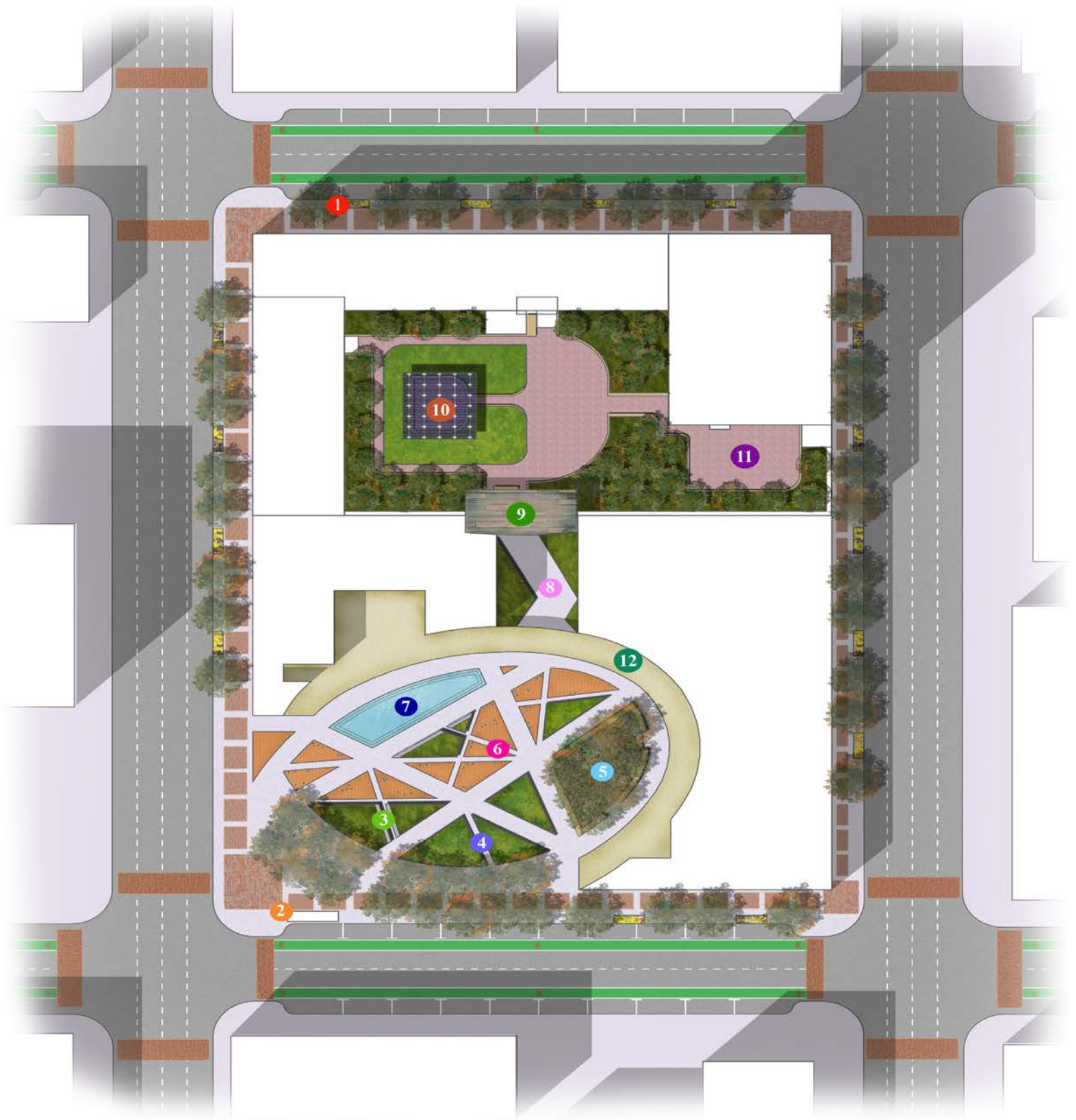


Figure 6.07: Wichita Live

1 Renewed Pedestrian Experience

- As fundamental public spaces, streets require clear access for pedestrians, bicyclists and mass transit. Sustainable stormwater management with native plantings, integrated seating and bicycle storage summarize design at the human scale.



Figure 6.08



Figure 6.09

2 Bike Sharing Network

- Urban bike sharing networks create a convenient, comfortable and economic system of accessing neighborhoods throughout downtown. Bicycles are fully adjustable and perfect for trips too far to walk, but too short to drive.



Figure 6.10



Figure 6.11

3 Native Prairie Vegetation

- These seasonally responsive tallgrass plantings are abstract forms of the Kansas prairie landscape. The use of native plants increases the system longevity while requiring minimal inputs like irrigation and management.



Figure 6.12



Figure 6.13



Figure 6.14

4 Dropseed Leisure Lawn

- Traditional, park-like lawns allow for social interaction, leisure open-space and clear visual recognition across the Wichita Live Plaza.



Figure 6.15



Figure 6.16

5 Oak Savanna Bosque

- This cluster of trees is an abstract representation of the oak savanna landscape found in eastern Kansas. The canopy provides shade for movable seating, enclosed by a low, limestone wall.



Figure 6.17



Figure 6.18

6 Tallgrass Midway

- The centerpiece of Wichita Live, this meandering path is complete with oscillating light poles which glow and fade, reminiscent of the waving motion of the Flint Hill prairie grasses.



Figure 6.19



Figure 6.20



Figure 6.21

7 Limestone Interactive Fountain

- With a smooth finish appealing to both the visual and tactile senses, this limestone sculpture and water element is appropriate for youth and adult interaction. Surrounded by wide steps and containing shallow water, the fountain is safe and ergonomic for all ages.



Figure 6.22



Figure 6.23



Figure 6.24

8 Parking Structure Access (Pedestrian)

- After parking a vehicle within the aboveground structure, pedestrians are directed into the plaza, maximizing foot-traffic for businesses within Wichita Live.

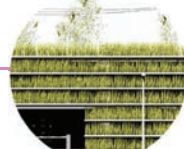


Figure 6.25



Figure 6.26

9 Green House

- This extensive greenhouse will supply the hotel restaurant with unique, niche ingredients in addition to local, seasonal flavors. Hotel guests can visit the space to experience sustainable practices and wonderful views.



Figure 6.27



Figure 6.28

10 Solar Pergola

- A gathering space at the center of the rooftop terrace will be enclosed by a low limestone wall and water feature, sheltered by a pergola fitted with solar paneling.



Figure 6.29

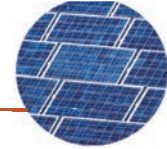


Figure 6.30

11 Terrace Outdoor Dining

- An open-air, outdoor seating space is available for use by the restaurant or formal gatherings hosted at the hotel (weddings, ceremonies, celebrations, etc.)



Figure 6.31



Figure 6.32

12 Wichita Live Esplanade

- Doubling the amount of store frontage, a second floor balcony allows for a variety of alternative uses and views into the plaza below. The 15' balcony can be used as market space, a temporary stage or vantage point for events below.



Figure 6.33

Proposed Materiality

Materials throughout Block2 have been chosen in an effort to enhance the urban fabric of Downtown Wichita. Historic buildings along nearby Douglas Avenue (complete with first floor retail, mixed-use designation on the floors above, and strong urban frontage) are used as a precedent for the retail, office, hotel and residential structures of Block2. Many of these Douglas Avenue buildings are constructed of red or cream brick with various levels of ornamentation, craftsmanship and articulated edges. In contrast, both modern materials and natural materials found within the greater Kansas landscape will be incorporated to enhance the provincial nature of *Wichita Live*. Native tallgrass prairie plantings and locally-sourced limestone will be placed within the ground level plaza and rooftop terrace. While these materials celebrate the existing nature of Wichita, modern LED and fluorescent lighting, stained concrete and pervious pavers will be used to activate the various spaces and practice sustainable design.

Site Metrics

Buildings		
Residential Units		40 Units
Retail		26,400 Sq Ft
Entertainment		25,000 Sq Ft
Green Space		
Plaza Space		.6 Acres
Roof Top Garden		.5 Acres
Parking Total		
District Parking		100 Stalls

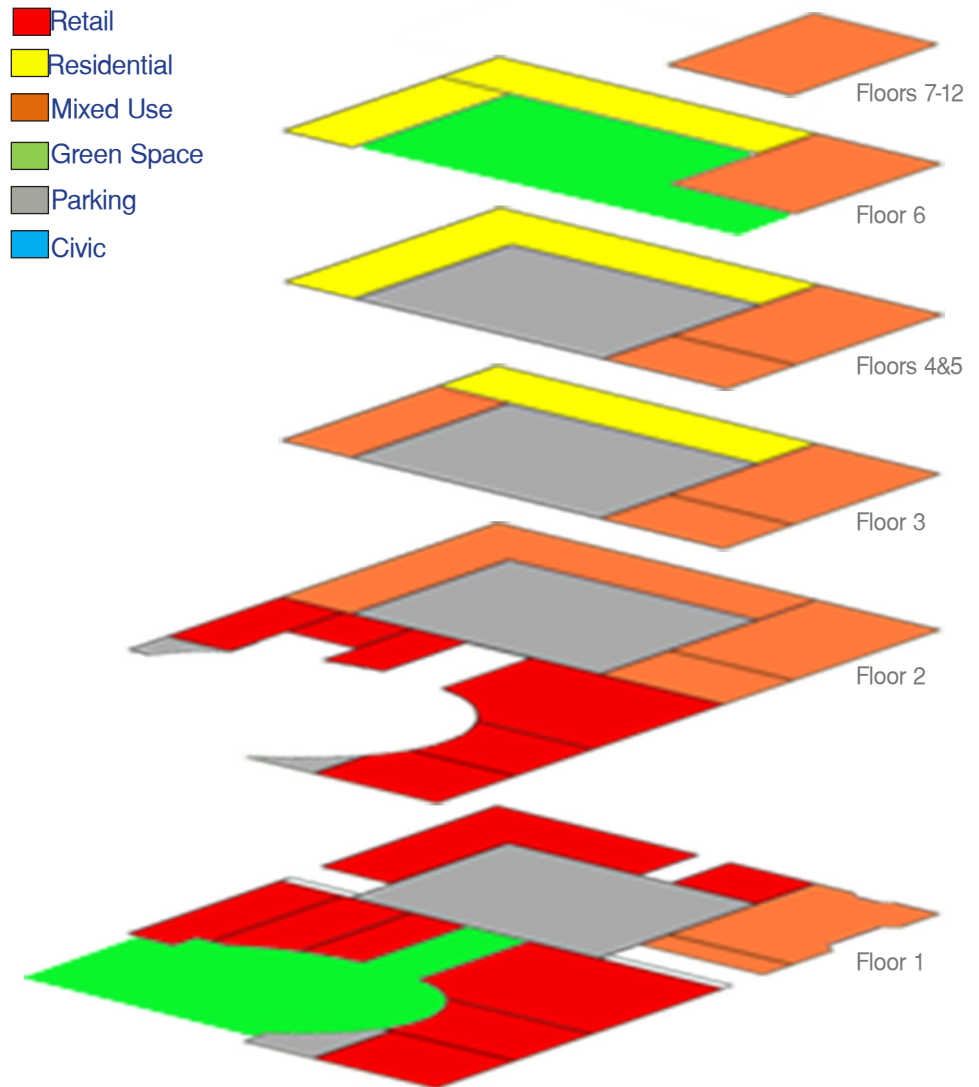


Figure 6.34: Wichita Live Usage

Urban Conflict

Revitalizing cities as functional and productive entities is one of the greatest challenges of urban design today, but when approached correctly, the result can be a vibrant civic identity, strengthened sense of community and collection of attractive

Streets as Public Spaces:

While the streets within every city function as the most fundamental system of public spaces, the system will not be utilized as a placemaking device unless designed for multiple modes of transportation. New walkable street design in direct proximity of Block2 will accommodate on-street parking, bicycles and wide sidewalks in addition to existing vehicular traffic. By designing a streetscape which facilitates slower-moving traffic and pedestrian-friendly features, Block2 can support the interpersonal interactions necessary for establishing a safe environment and sense of community.

Plazas and Open-Space as Multi-Use Destinations:

When paired together, public spaces and major public destinations act as catalysts for the local economy, social interaction and civic pride. Plazas of this nature serve as urban retreats, where people can escape into a safe and enjoyable place from the busy nature of the downtown environment. The potential for *Wichita Live* is escalated as a multiple-use destination that can accommodate a variety of artistic, recreational, leisure and economically stimulating activities.

public spaces. Four concentrations of the Block2 design that aim to stimulate Downtown Wichita include: streets, multi-use destinations, building design, local support.

Supporting Place via Building Design

In order for architecture to perform within the urban context, it must extend beyond the building footprint and permeate onto the street level. By doing so, architecture can enhance and interconnect the urban fabric for the pedestrian experience. The architecture located at Block2 is an investment in the creation of exterior spaces, enhancing social interaction and site identity.

Community Investment

The greatest social obstacle for the success of public spaces is often the lack of a cohesive direction among government, urban institutions and private interests. Cities and public spaces are most successful when the narrow approach of each party is enhanced by a collective citizenship and desire for progress. The Wichita Downtown Development Corporation is the necessary consolidating entity currently engaging urban reformation and reflecting the revitalizing goals of the urban community, without whom this effort would not be possible.

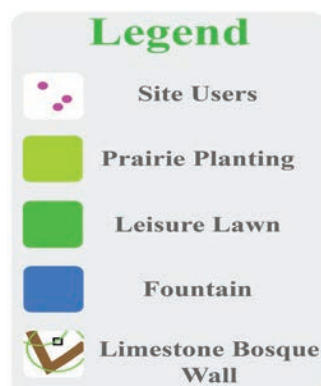


Figure 6.35: Plaza Usage Legend



Figure 6.36: Plaza Usage "Evening"

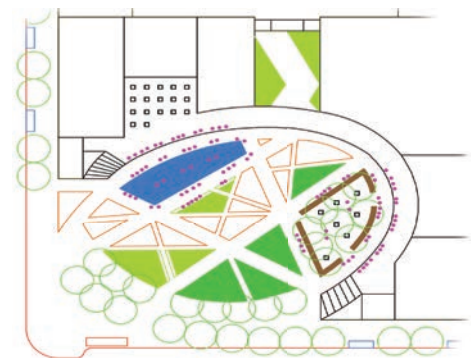


Figure 6.38: Plaza Usage "Winter Events- Ice Sculpting"

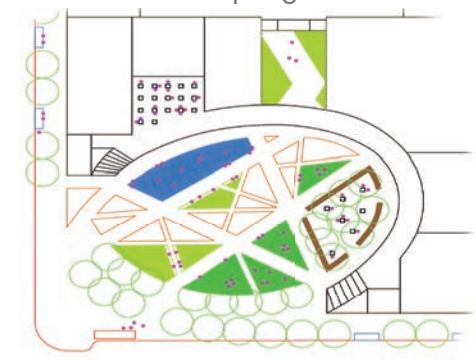


Figure 6.37: Plaza Usage "Week Day"



Figure 6.39: Outdoor Seating in the Plaza

A bosque with heavy canopy and movable chairs provides a comfortable environment for outdoor relaxation during summer months

Wichita Live Plaza

The *Wichita Live* plaza is an adaptable space activated by multiple site users throughout the week and changing seasons. Downtown employees will see *Wichita Live* as a destination for lunch meetings and after-work entertainment. Professionals and young professionals alike will venture the plaza and retail spaces on weekends to enjoy a cleaner, more refined atmosphere complementary to nearby Old Town. Visitors to Wichita for events at the Century II Convention Center and Intrust Bank Arena will utilize the entertainment center as a place to gather before and after shows.

The plaza will be active throughout the seasons by utilizing

lawns and tall vegetation for comfortable, leisure activities during the summer months. Extensive attractions for dining and entertainment will sustain business through winter months in addition to seasonal activities within the plaza.

The lighting and landscape at *Wichita Live* is a modern, colorful, abstraction of the greater Kansas landscape. The goal of the abundant, colorful lighting is to harness the potential connection with Broadway, Downtown Wichita's main arterial vehicular pathway. By attracting maximum attention from Broadway, the site has potential for strong, continual activation through new users.

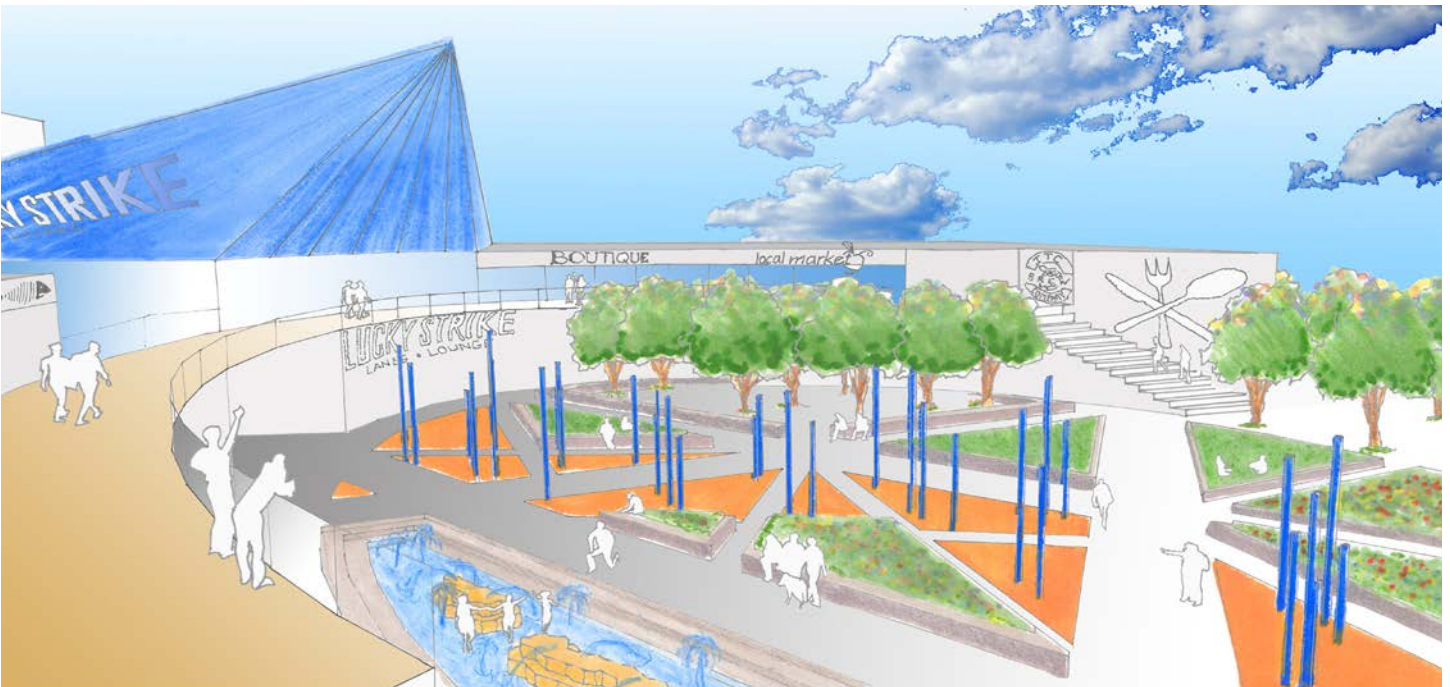


Figure 6.40: Live

View from the promenade overlooking the Wichita Live plaza.

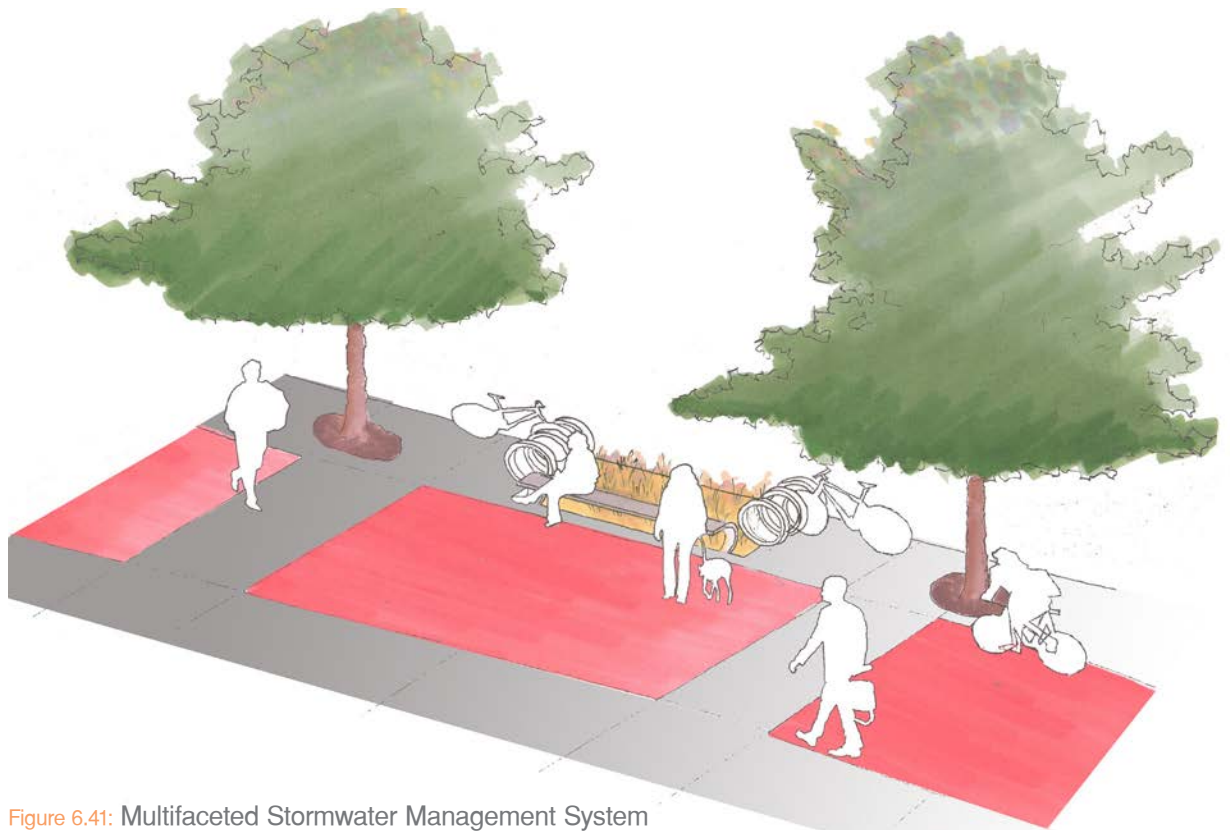


Figure 6.41: Multifaceted Stormwater Management System

Surface water runoff is collected in reservoirs equipped with native plants, pet-friendly seating and bike racks

Stormwater Management

The retention system for surface runoff utilizes native plants to filter toxins from precipitation after removal from the surrounding streets and sidewalks. In an effort to educate

citizens on the potential for stormwater collection, reservoirs have been outfitted with bicycle parking, seating and a hands-free clip for dog leashes.

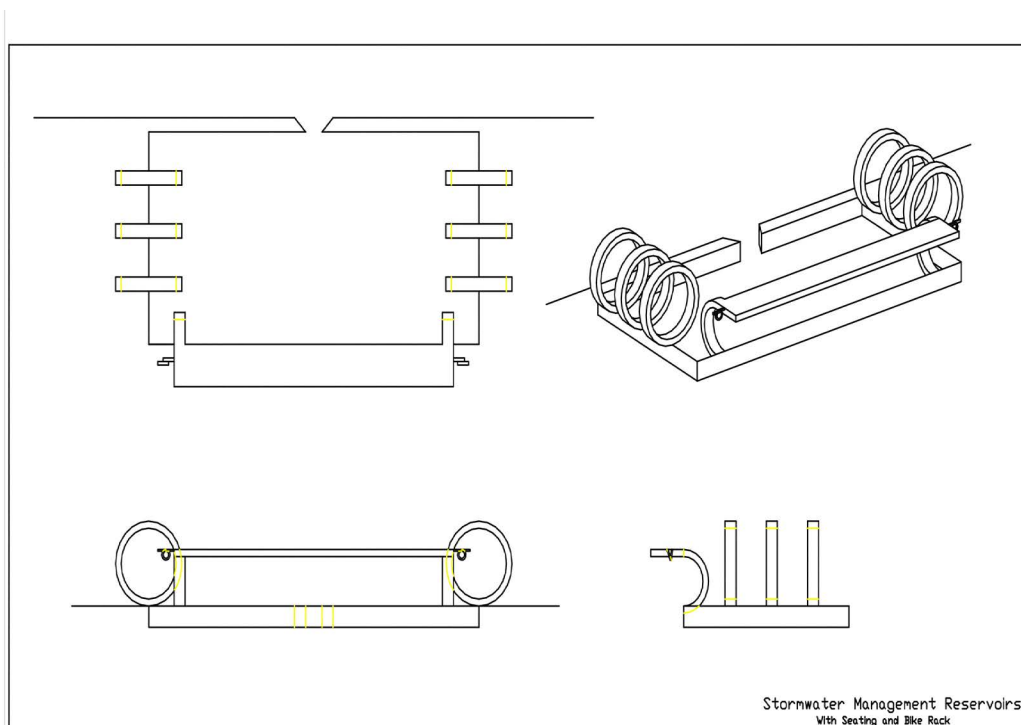


Figure 6.42: Stormwater Retention Basin Hardware

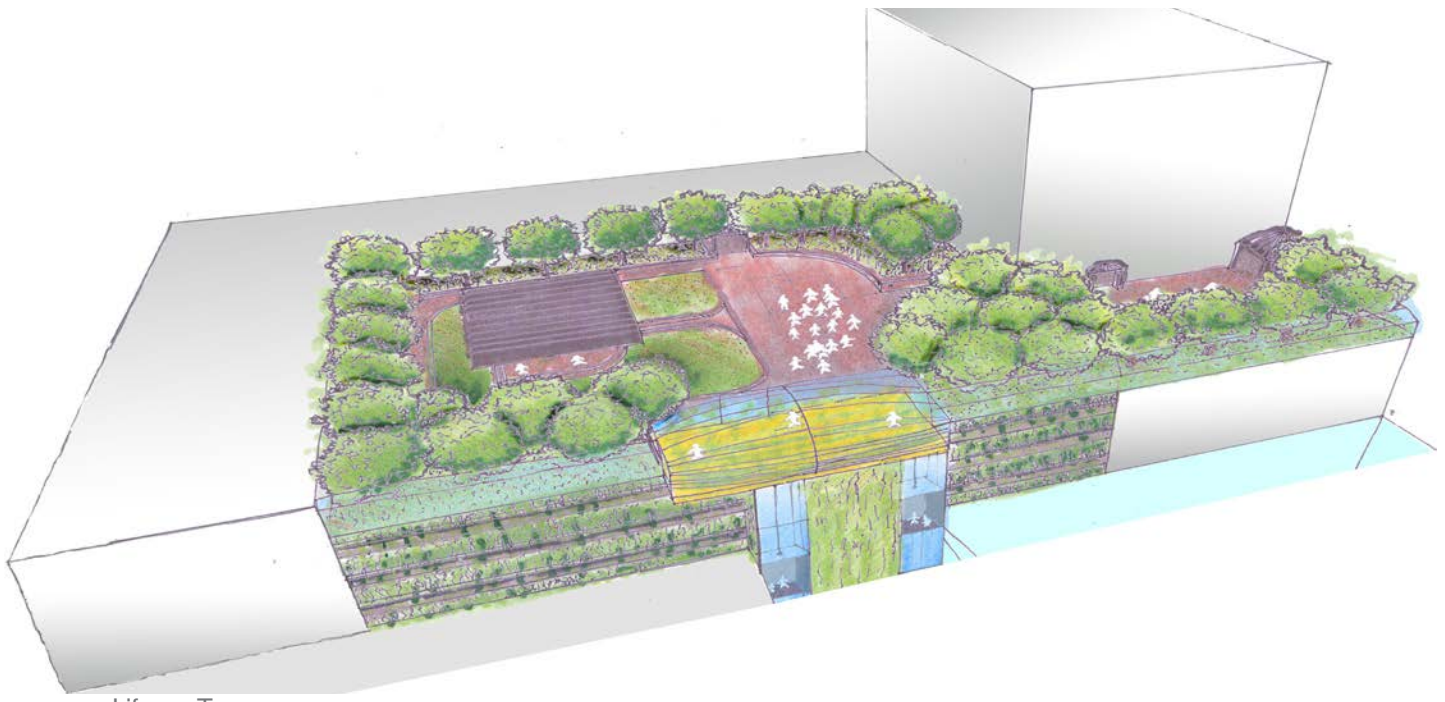


Figure 6.43: Life on Top

Garden in the Clouds

As seen in Life On Top, the roof of the parking structure will be a garden, entertaining space and dining area for the use of the hotel. The entertaining space will be able to support both large and small groups. With a large open area toward the center that will allow for events such as award ceremonies, business meetings and wedding receptions or the Chef's Green House, for smaller assemblies, with a full view of *Wichita Live's* plaza, giving guests a magnificent view of the plaza as well as an elevated view looking over southern Wichita. Apart from the view guests will also be able to see where many of their fresh vegetables are grown for the hotel restaurant. For a more intimate time there is covered seating underneath the Solar Pergola.

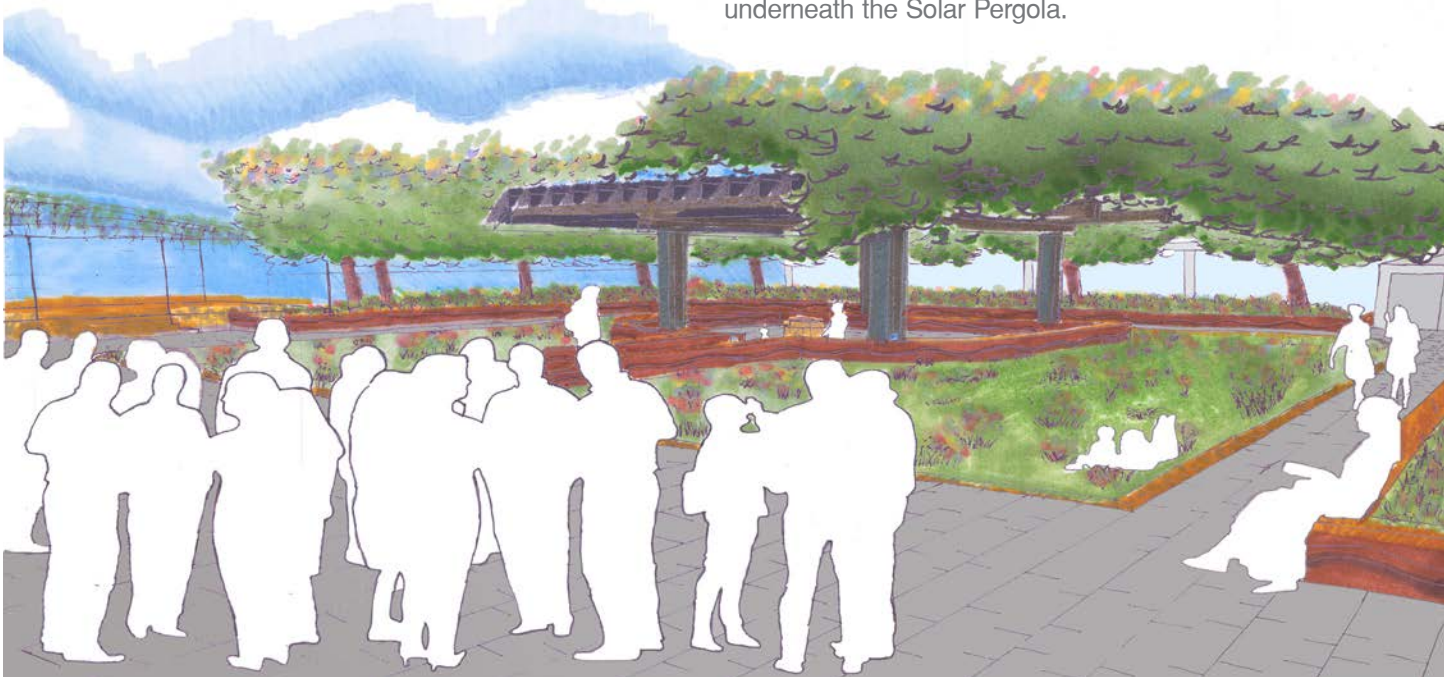


Figure 6.44: Gathering in High Places

Social gathering on the roof. The area is able to be rented out for use.



Figure 6.45: Dining Elevated

Dining in the Clouds

As part of the unique experience provided at *Wichita Live*, guests may dine in comfort on the sixth floor.

All of the roof plantings are a mixture of native grasses and flowers; providing a visual and tactile experience. These plantings will provide a slight buffer from fast pace of life in the plaza.

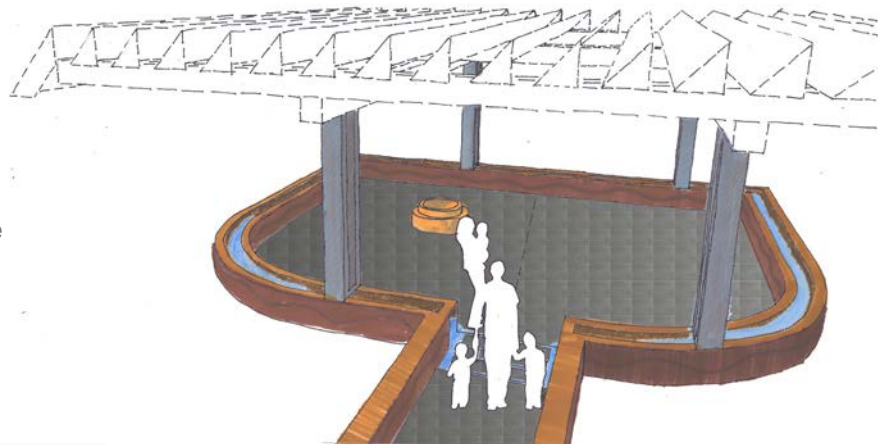


Figure 6.46: Water Flows Down

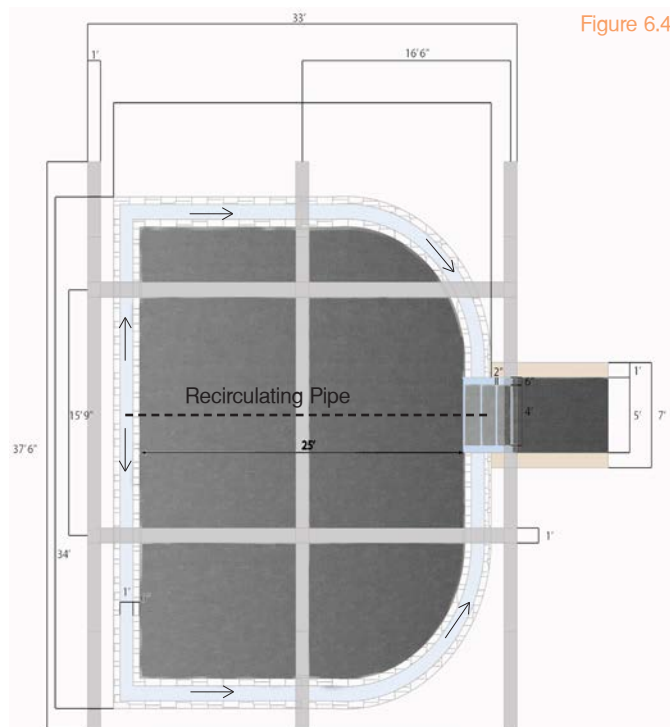


Figure 6.47: Pergola and Water Feature Dimensions

Water and Sun

As an added amenity of the roof there are two small water features. One near the entrance to the garden and the other as you cross the threshold into the pergola. The water feature is a simple system of recirculating water in an enclosed environment. Near the entrance water will only travel a few feet as it is pumped up into the path walls and then spills back to the ground plane. The pergola water feature contains a similar system and also has a "river" as the water is pumped to the far side and then flows within the wall to the entrance and is splashed out for a lovely ambient noise.

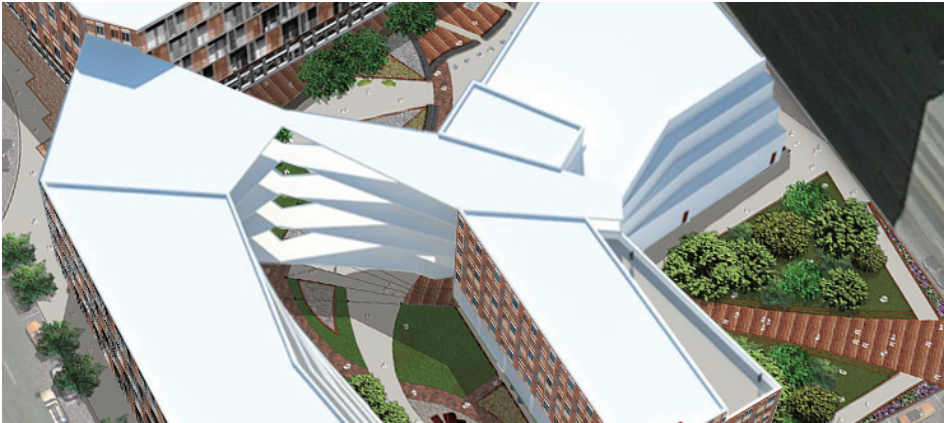


Figure 7.01: The Quad Aerial Snapshot

The Quad

One Place. Two Axis. Three Dimensions. Four Elements.

One place to reinvent the city, rejuvenate the heart of downtown, and reinvigorate the people.

Within the heart of Wichita is The Quad. A new development off the most traveled road in the city, a block away from Douglas centrally located, and right next to the newly developed Block1. This existing infrastructure provides the site with a basis to become the new icon of the city.



Figure 7.02: Earth

Goals

- A new destination for the residents of greater Wichita
- Mixed-Use development
- Parking garage for residents, public, and employees
- Day and evening uses
- Redefine streetscapes
- Multiple civic spaces for different activities
- Private and public spaces
- Stronger connections to the arena and convention center
- New residential neighborhood
- Vertical design integration
- Promote local art & culture
- Maintain the urban edge



Figure 7.03: Water

Objectives

- Integrate a small park within the site
- Art integrated into permanently designated space
- Vertical integration of outdoor space
- Circulation system connecting buildings and civic spaces
- Ease of access to the site
- A new main walkway off the outer edge
- Nighttime features
- Interactive features
- 360 degree building facade
- Semi-hidden parking garage



Figure 0.01: Site Location Map



Figure 7.04: Wind

Design Intent

The Quad is a place that makes a statement. It strongly contradicts the existing grid by twisting and turning into a bold, strong movement meant to reinvent the city Wichita.

Two strong axis bring the urban street edge into the site making for a busy, lively experience anywhere people travel. With destinations in the buildings and in all the civic outdoor space, the four unique spaces allow The Quad to cater to people of all ages. All the spaces are designed as separate elements that give the everyday users of the site different memories, experiences, and places to go within the boundary of one block. The design brings together four elements, three dimensions and two axis together into one cohesive space people will remember as part of their home in Wichita.

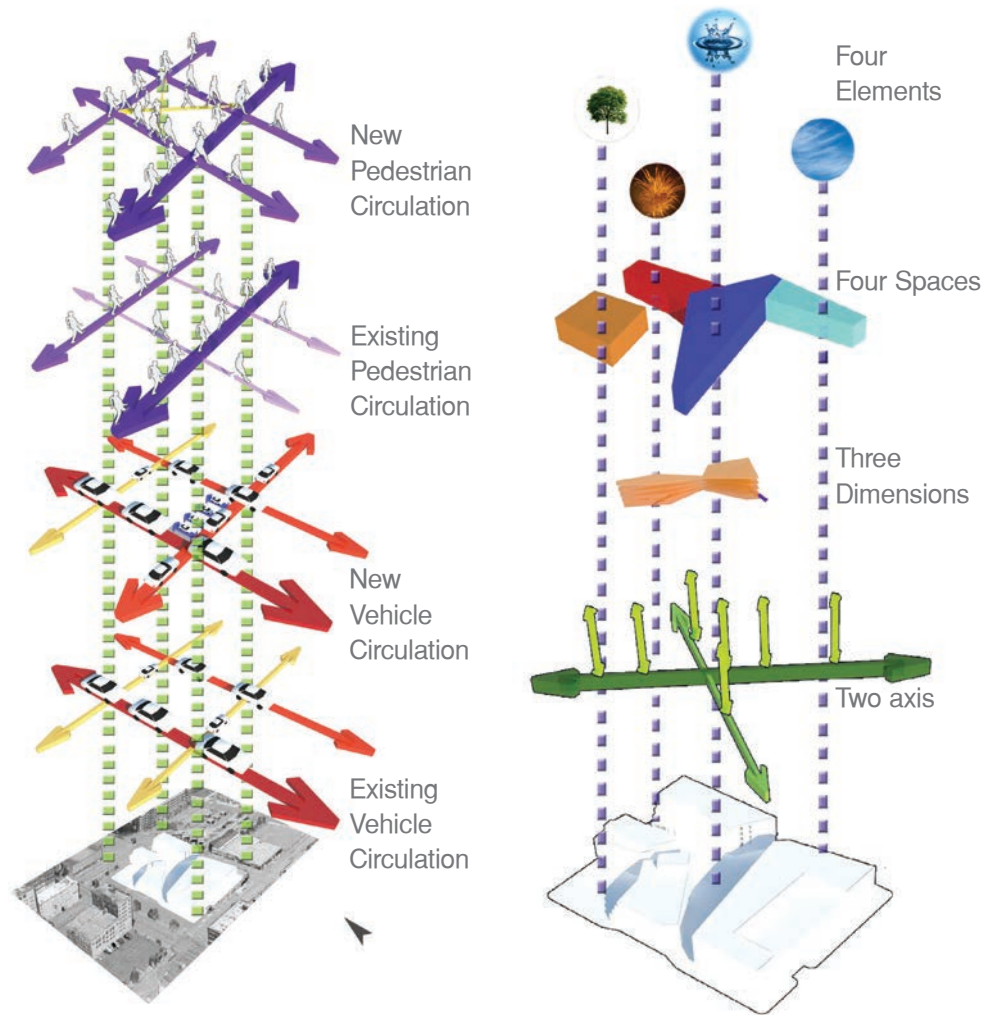


Figure 7.06: Old vs. New
Existing pedestrian and vehicular circulation versus the proposed.

Figure 7.07: Quad Diagram
The key design factors that became The Quad



Figure 7.05: Fire

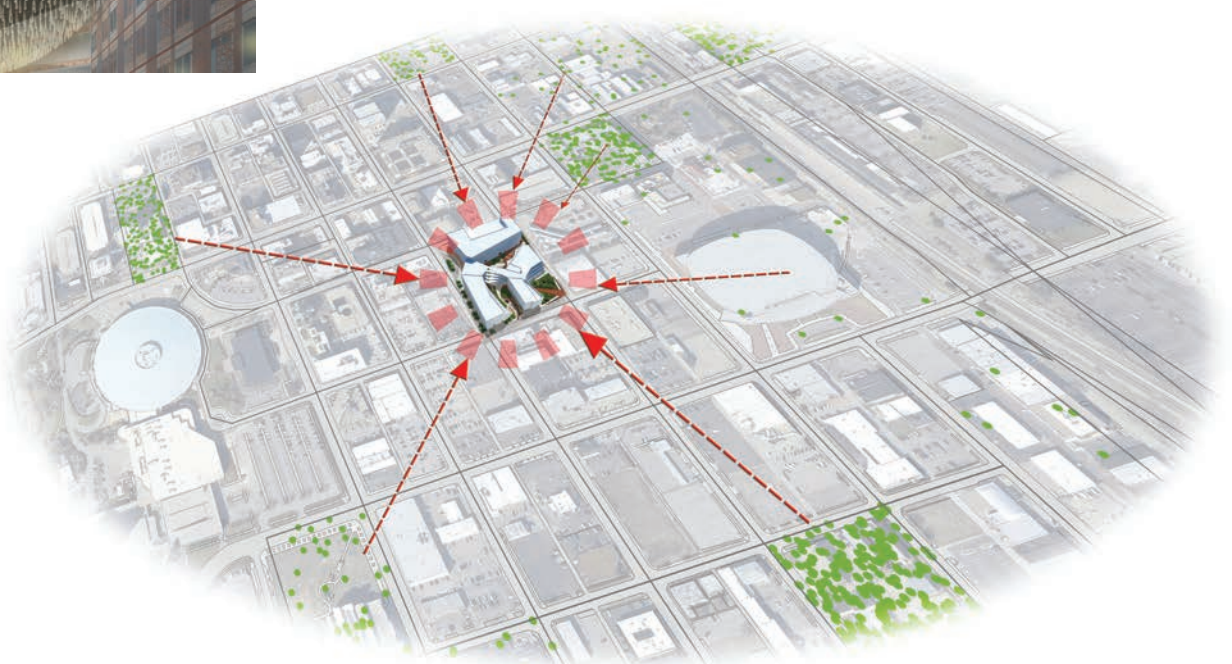


Figure 7.08: Population Moves to The Quad
The Quad proposes a new residential complex amid the existing neighborhoods.

Four Elements



Figure 7.09: The Quad Site Plan



Form & Space

A twist on the modern grid created a unique interior and exterior environment. The ground plane is rotated off the grid and continues this rotation vertically throughout the entire site. The negative space between the forms broke down perfectly into four elements. Each one has a unique geometry influence from the surround building forms and the elements of earth, wind, water, and fire. In the midst of all the chaos is the architectural vertical circulation system being at the heart of it all.

Function

The main function of The Quad is the experience of buildings, circulation, and civic space designed as one place in three dimensions. The site functions as multiple parks systems catering to all people of all ages: tenants, office workers, children, and the entire public in general. Every circulation core is placed in the center of the site and all connected by the walkway system for consolidated and simplistic circulation in the interiors and exterior. Each element uniquely functions as a relaxing, contemplative, recreational, interactive and transportation space.

Sustainability

This site is designed to be self-sustaining, sustainable development inside and out. Large amounts of water can be collected from rain events or condensation of air conditioning units. This can be stored in cisterns and used to irrigate and replenish the fountains on site and be recycled into the buildings as well. The design of modern buildings provides the perfect set up for modern LEED certified buildings to complement the site. A self-sustaining complex allows The Quad to stand as an icon of beauty and sustainability.

Site Metrics

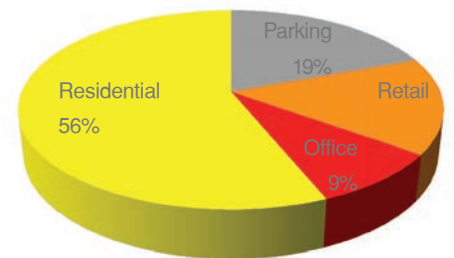
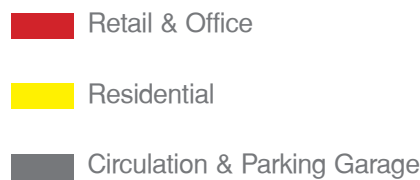


Figure 7.10: Land Use Allocations

Parking Garage

47,596 sq.ft.
(158 spaces)

Retail

38,170 sq.ft.
(7 units)

Office
21,786 sq.ft.

Residential

137,787 sq.ft.
(Excluding mechanical & circulation)
91-196 Units
(700-1500 sq.ft. units)

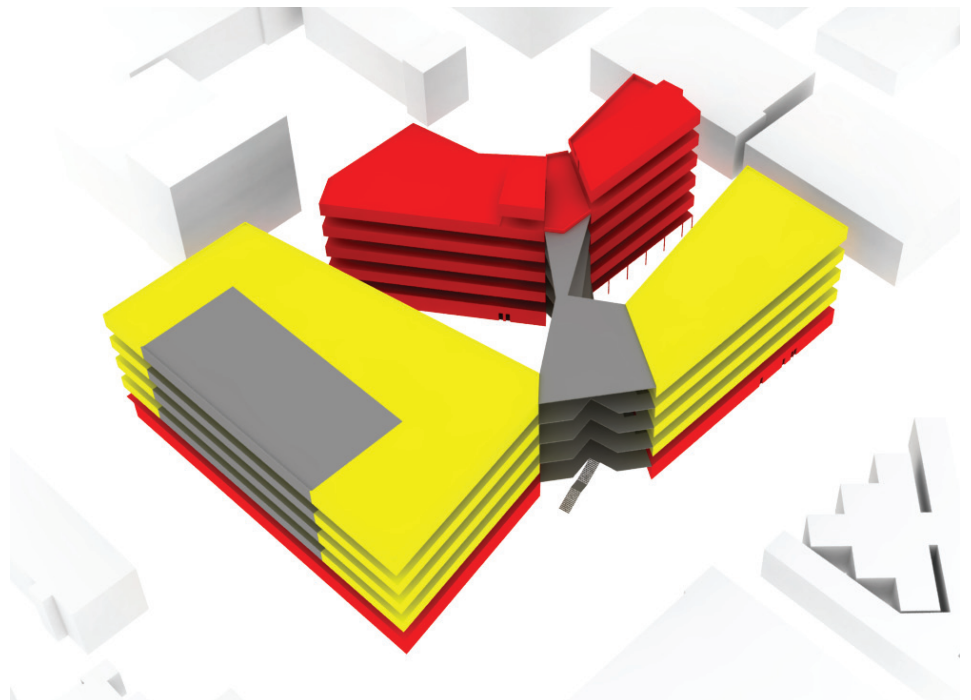


Figure 7.11: Land Use by Floor

The Park

The Park is a representation of the element of the earth. The high percentage of vegetation promotes a high amount of interaction with the users and ground, grass, plants, and trees.

Two small steps give the user a transition into the oasis in the middle of downtown. They are given the

opportunity to sit, eat lunch, and mingle in the park with the simplicity of just a lawn and trees. The placement of trees allows for ample amounts of shade in the summer and more sun in the winter months for year round usage. Lastly, the park is strategically located in the northwest corner to invite the surround office workers with the appeal of a lush park.

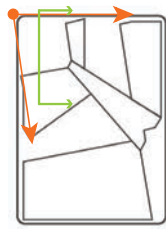


Figure 7.12: Park Map

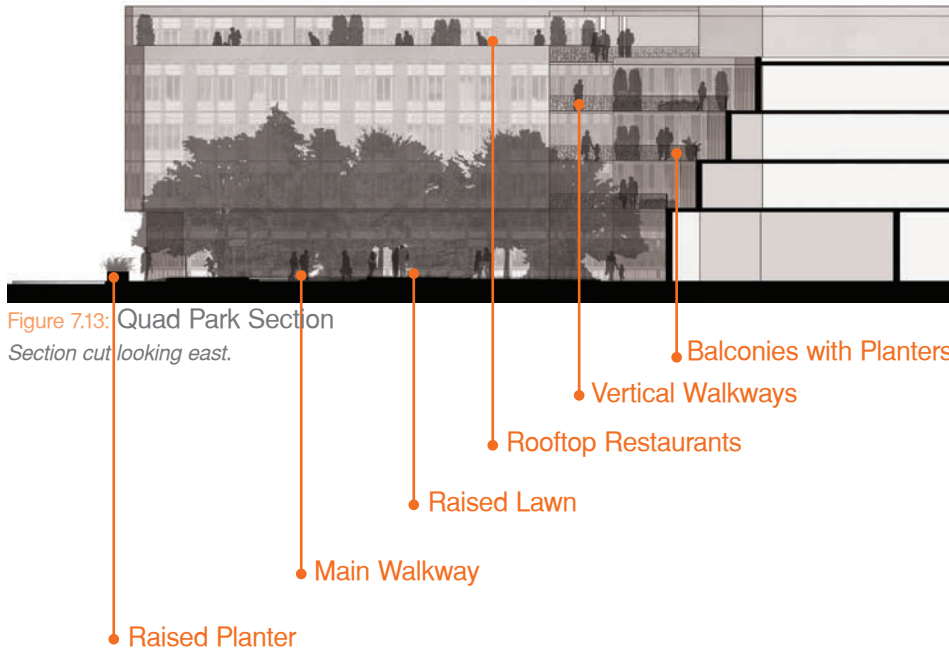


Figure 7.13: Quad Park Section
Section cut looking east.

The Court

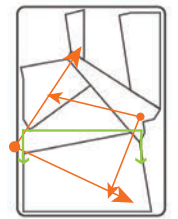


Figure 7.14: Court Map

The Court's main element is water. It is scattered throughout the space in multiple forms. Interactive fountains allow for children to play in the summer months and the sounds of running water to fill the air. One small reflection pool sits near the fountains for people to walk in or sit around. Lastly, there are more elevated pools scattered through area enclosed by the wall for interaction and cooling effects in summer months. A play on some terrace grass areas gives families and friends somewhere to hang out and be in the middle of all the action in a semi enclosed space.



Figure 7.15: Northwest Entry into Quad Park

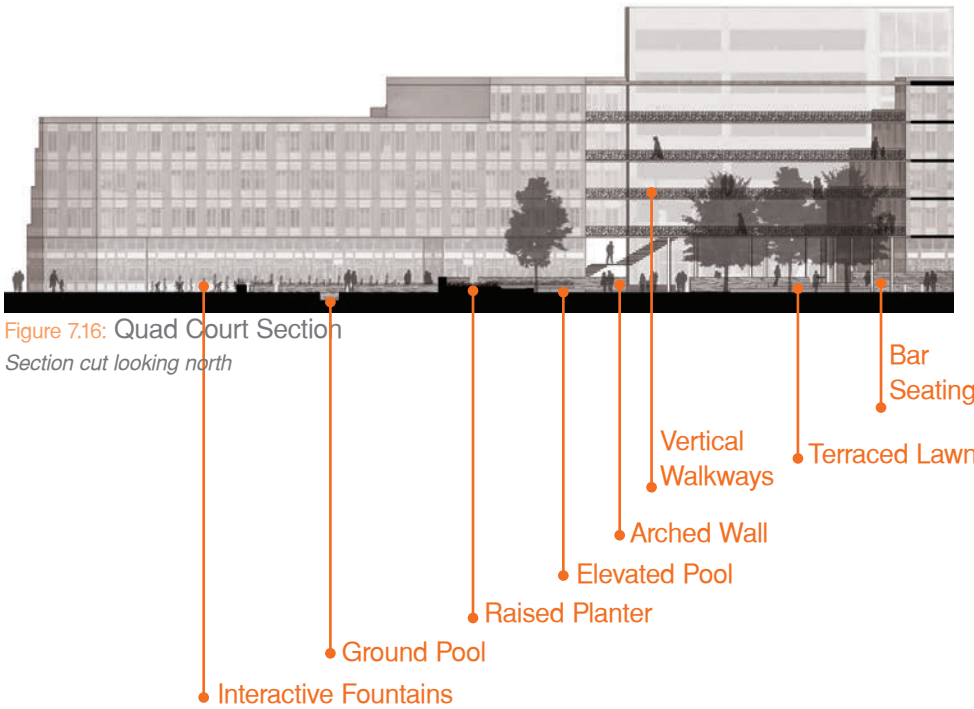


Figure 7.16: Quad Court Section
Section cut looking north

Design Concept

The water feature plays a major role in the center plaza of the site allowing people to have different experiences as the time changes, and forms the concept for the water feature design.



Figure 7.17: Pool in the Winter

Dry garden

By taking inspiration from a dry garden, people are able to draw their own patterns on the pebble base when the water is gone. To experience a different culture is to have a different visual experience.



Figure 7.18: Pattern of Fountain

Pattern

The curve lines and circles resemble the pattern of water flow. The pattern of corten steel continuously travels through the whole site on the wall, providing a link between pools and fountains.



Figure 7.19: An Afternoon at Quad Court

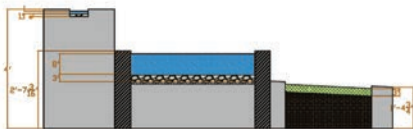


Figure 7.20: Section cut of Pool

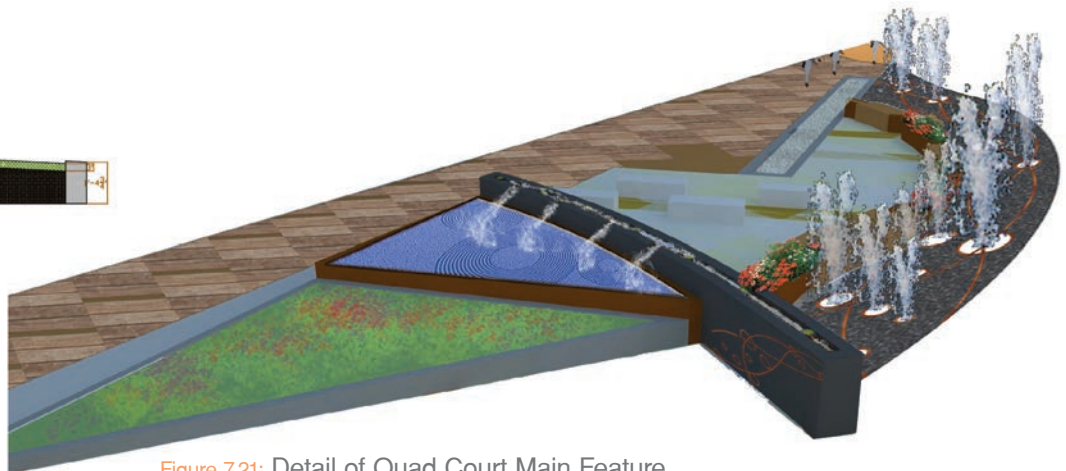
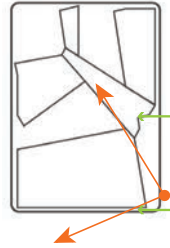


Figure 7.21: Detail of Quad Court Main Feature

The Corner

Figure 7.22: Corner Map



The corner is inspired by wind. The idea is that the people use the space mimicking the random patterns of wind while the space functions mostly as a short term activity space. Being next to the main vehicular drop-off, 50% of the space is covered by a modular structure that curves down the side of the building to the stairs that enter

into the vertical space. This structure allows for a place people can wait for a ride, seating for the retail space, and a walkway for people to walk under if they so choose. The predominate feature is the prefabricated metal panels that make up the structure and bleed and merge throughout the rest of the site and up onto all the buildings.

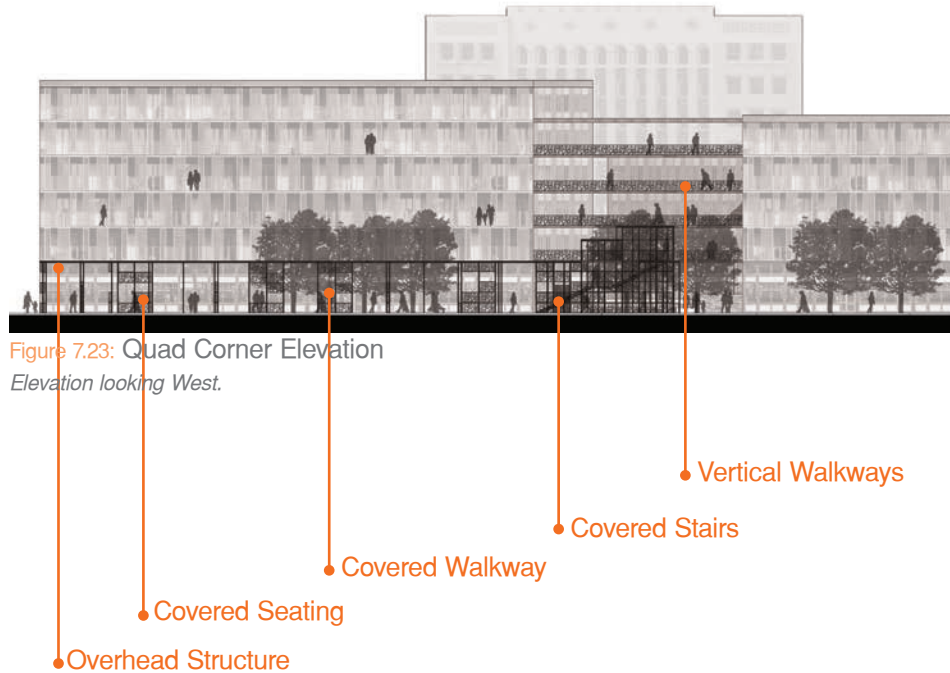


Figure 7.23: Quad Corner Elevation
Elevation looking West.

The Panel

A linear and curvilinear design combine to form the coreten prefabricated panel. the panel abstractively represents the inspirational elements of the four spaces: earth, wind, water & fire.

The Application:

The panel makes a statement at The Corner and begins to scatter into the rest of the site forming a cohesive design element in the four space as well as making a distinct, unique the building facade for each building.



Figure 7.24: The Quad Corner Busy After an Event



Figure 7.25: The Linear Prefab Panel Design

Sculpture Garden

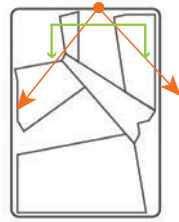


Figure 7.26: Sculpture Map

The Sculpture garden is inspired by the idea of fire. This transformed directly into the main feature: an overhead sculptural chandelier. The entire space caters to local art and cultural with a designated space just for art in the center of the garden. Meandering walkways go through the garden of art. Multiple seating spaces surround this

area for the retail stores on the first floor with a large covered lounge area that belongs to the office building to rent out or use for large events. People have the options to walk down the paths, take a detour through the art pieces, or sit around on elevated lawn spaces to relax and take in the art or chandelier.

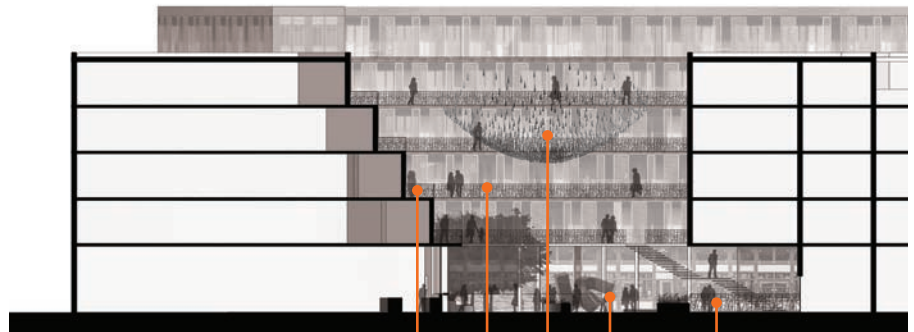


Figure 7.29: Sculpture Garden Section
Section cut looking South.

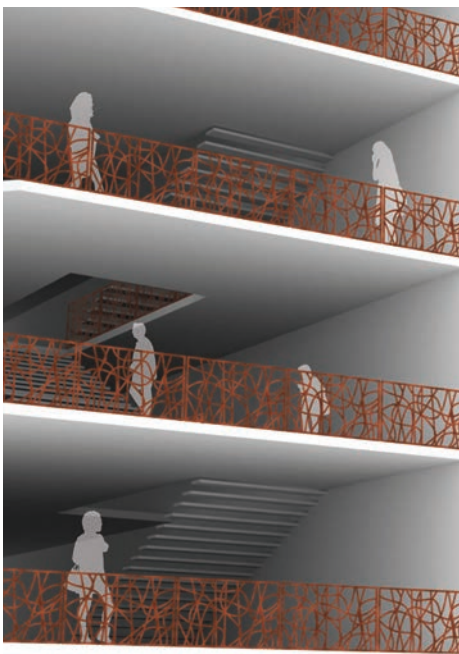


Figure 7.27: Railing Application

The panels can easily be placed on their sides for the perfect railing height.



Figure 7.28: Facade Application

Two panels make create a movable screening device for the units with balconies.



Figure 7.30: A Night Under the Light



Figure 8.01: Envisioning Possibilities

Naftzger Green

A New Vibrant Downtown Civic Space

The Naftzger Green proposal leverages the regional economic draw of the Intrust Bank Arena, the upcoming Saint Francis corridor, and the Old Town District to create a catalytic civic space and urban mixed-use development.

Wichita is a physically, economically, and culturally growing urban city. Therefore, it needs adequate green and civic spaces to accommodate residents and visitors. Naftzger Green has the potential to serve as downtown Wichita's iconic urban green space. With the location just north of the Intrust Bank Arena and slightly west of Old Town, our site is in a high traffic area. This traffic flow will pull everyday users, as well as event goers into our site and ultimately along Saint Francis with the proposed pedestrian corridor. Recognizing the site's high profile location the proposal capitalizes on that value. Currently, Naftzger Park is a popular hang out for the local homeless. Developing a more open site plan for Naftzger Park could reduce the area's undesirable population.

Urbanizing the space in the most resilient way is also a high priority. The opportunity and responsibility to revamp and expand the green space on site is critical. Surrounding the site is mixed-use buildings including residential with diverse demographics. Catalyst Site 8 already exhibits a unique social atmosphere comprised of everyday and occasional patrons. This is an exciting chance to bring together an expanded sense of community. Opportunities are also available where the existing Spaghetti Works building stands and its adjacent surface parking. The vision for this area is to serve as a retail, restaurant, social hub attracting the entire city of Wichita while providing increased residential opportunities and amenities.

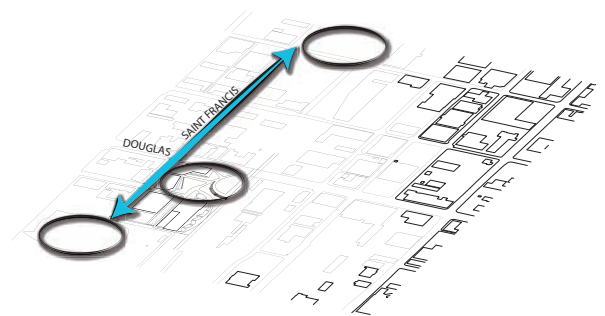


Figure 8.02: Saint Francis Anchors

Goals

- Create an iconic urban green space
- Use site as a destination point within the city of Wichita
- Connect Intrust Bank Arena to Old Town
- Provide spaces for interaction and community gatherings
- Create a pedestrian corridor along Saint Francis St.
- Develop a functionally diverse space
- Increase opportunities for urban agriculture and local markets
- Improve urban quality of life

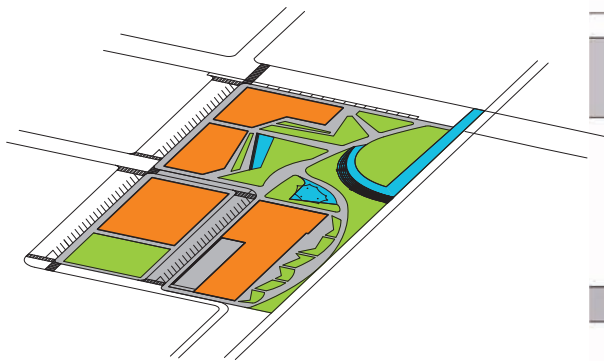


Figure 8.03: Land Use

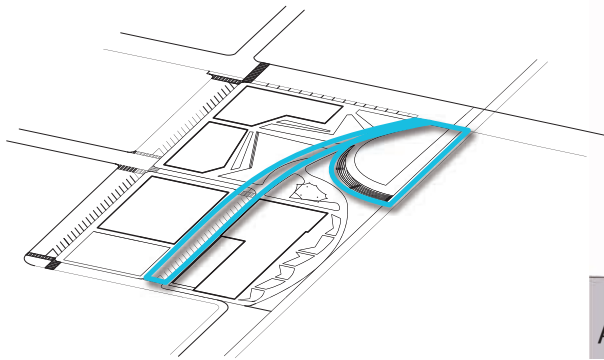


Figure 8.04: Site Framework

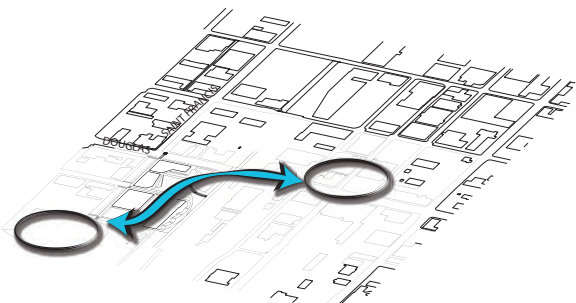


Figure 8.05: Old Town Expansion



Figure 8.06: Busy Site On A Festival Day

Parks	Plazas	District Parking		
1.9 AC	0.1 AC	127 Stalls		
Residential	Storefront	Office	Entertainment	
74 Units	45,203 SF	132,535 SF	31,408 SF	

Figure 8.07: Site Metrics

Objectives

- Revamp the existing Naftzer Park and open it up to the surrounding buildings and streets
- Propose mixed-use buildings that offer first floor retail/ restaurants that engage pedestrians within the site
- Connect the site to Catalyst Site 9 along St. Francis Street by proposing a cohesive streetscape improving the street as a pedestrian corridor
- Use space to influence development of Saint Francis St.
- Use Catalyst Site 9 and Intrust Bank Arena as anchors for a pedestrian corridor
- Offer various plaza and green spaces that provide opportunities for people to gather
- Give event goers a place to occupy before and after programs
- Design a space to evoke thought and emotion
- Create a space that adequately adapts, changes, and evolves with the surrounding city
- Design a space that interacts with nature and allows visitors to subconsciously experience urban wilderness
- Create a space that adequately adapts, changes, and evolves with the surrounding city

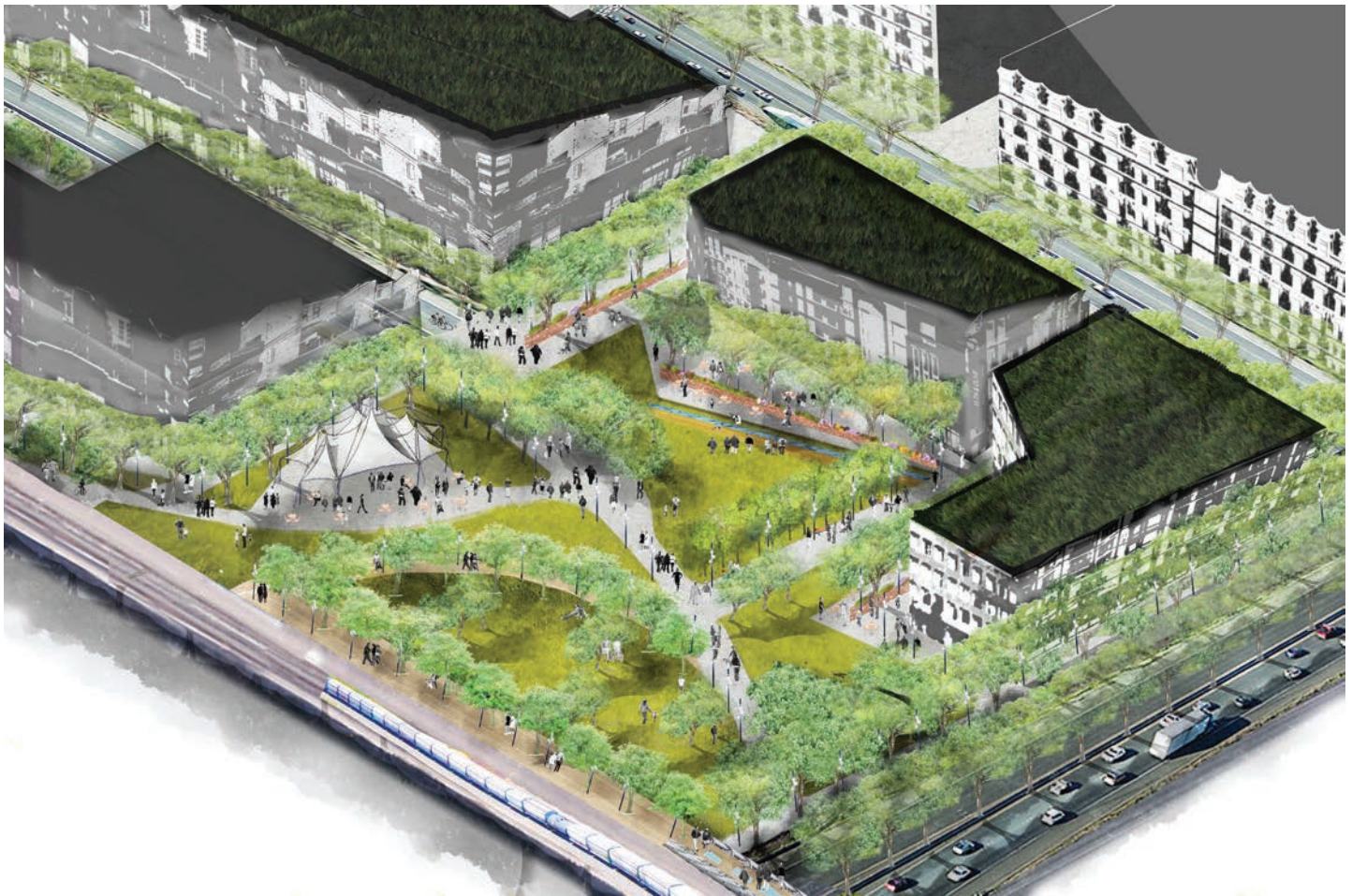


Figure 8.08: Typical Day At Naftzger Green

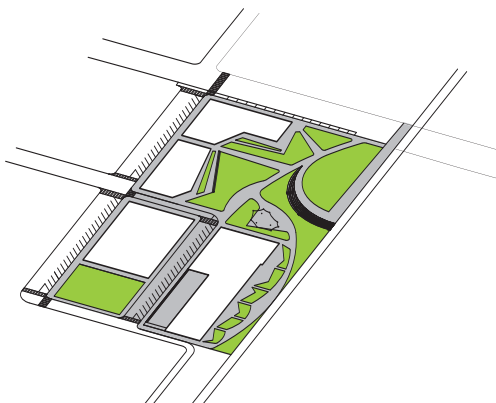


Figure 8.09: Surface: Paved vs Vegetative

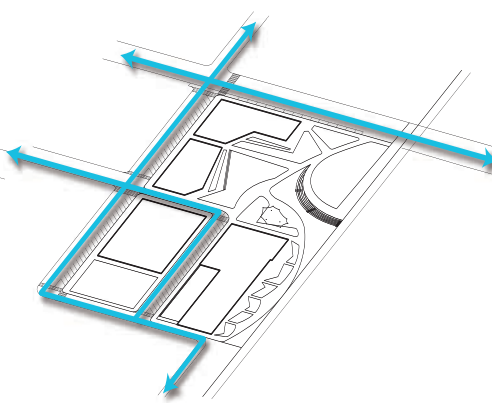


Figure 8.10: Vehicular Circulation

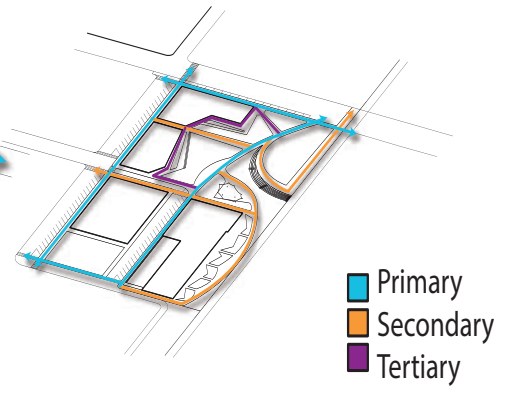


Figure 8.11: Pedestrian Circulation

Phase 1

Naftzger Green's Phase 1 process would focus on the retrofit of the existing Naftzger Park. The corner of Douglas and Saint Francis would be reinforced with mixed-use, five story buildings. First floor would offer plenty of retail space for offices, restaurants, small business, cafes, specialty shops, or small gyms or grocers. Street appeal would increase due to the influx in pedestrian level opportunity. The second floor could accommodate more office or loft space for local businesses and residents searching for a safe neighborhood with nice views. Third, fourth, and fifth stories would be for residential use. Various size apartments and lofts would be offered to residents for preferential size and location within the building. This type of building organization would be similar to both proposed buildings on site. Residents would benefit from the green roof located on the top story as well as the vast amount of green outside their window. Phase 1 would also include the implementation of the Douglas overlook as well as a new amphitheater space, pavilion, art walk, and water feature. The old Spaghetti Works building would be retrofitted to accommodate the street improvements made along both facades.



Figure 8.12: Saint Francis Revitalization

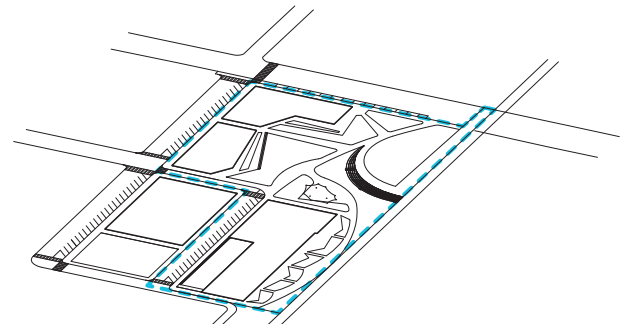


Figure 8.13: Phase 1

Phase 2

With increased amounts of people on site comes the issue of parking. In order to adequately accommodate the park, residents, and visitors another mixed use building is proposed to include a parking structure. The building would have more retail space on the first and second floor. While the third, fourth, and fifth would be additional residential space. This development would emphasize the social atmosphere in the street between the proposed building and old Spaghetti Works.

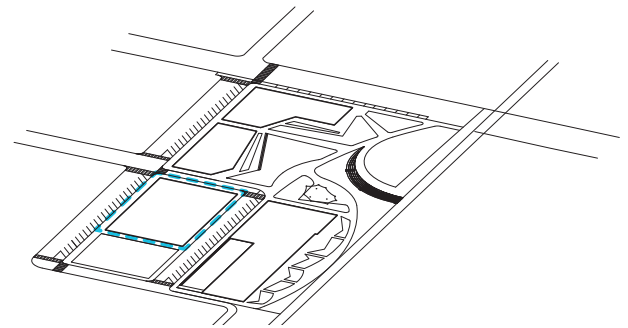


Figure 8.14: Phase 2

Phase 3

Phase 3 would include improvements along Saint Francis and an added green space directly north of the Intrust Bank Arena. Reinventing Saint Francis to appeal to a larger variety of people would improve economic, retail, and residential growth in downtown Wichita. Developments would begin to link Naftzger Green and the Intrust Bank Area to the downtown and Old Town districts. This corridor would be supported by pedestrian level attractions all down Saint Francis and continuing down Douglas and into Old Town. With an extension of green space added to the north of the Arena, event goes will be more likely to enter the site and circulate through the entire site and potentially follow Saint Francis. All these phases are important to the urbanization and revitalization of downtown Wichita. Improvements made at the pedestrian level increase land value and social interaction.

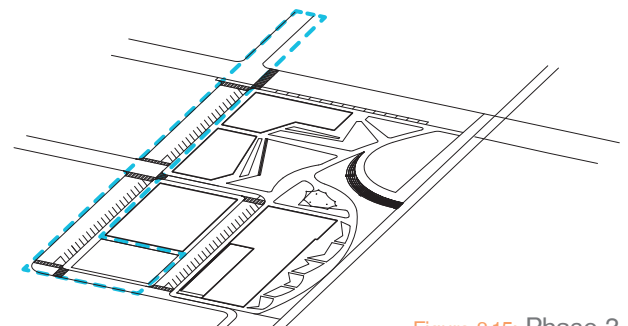


Figure 8.15: Phase 3



Figure 8.16: Walking On The Moon

Art Walk

The proposed art walk running parallel to the existing railroad retaining wall offers visitors an opportunity to enjoy more private outdoor spaces. Art installations would vary from permanent to temporary depending on the artistic mediums and concepts. Revolving art would be incorporated into the original corridor design for an eclectic and evolving environment; therefore, residents and frequent visitors will always be provided new experiences and spaces. The idea of interchangeable installation space will continue to bring visitors back to the park. Also located along this corridor would be private patio space allotted to businesses located in the old Spaghetti Works complex. The multi-functioning space gives a lively and diverse environment encouraging social interaction and exploration.

Reinventing Saint Francis

Developing and improving Saint Francis Street to act as a gateway into Old Town would provide Wichita a cultural corridor. The vision for the avenue is to include spaces such as art galleries, small businesses, boutiques, cafes, restaurants, and a variety of other unique destinations for residents and visitors. This development scheme would finally link the Intrust Bank Arena to downtown and Old Town, both high profile destinations. The corridor also creates a higher level of value to the surrounding context. Property values would continue to rise as a greater number of people begin to gravitate towards the area. Saint Francis would be the creative link that unites the city.

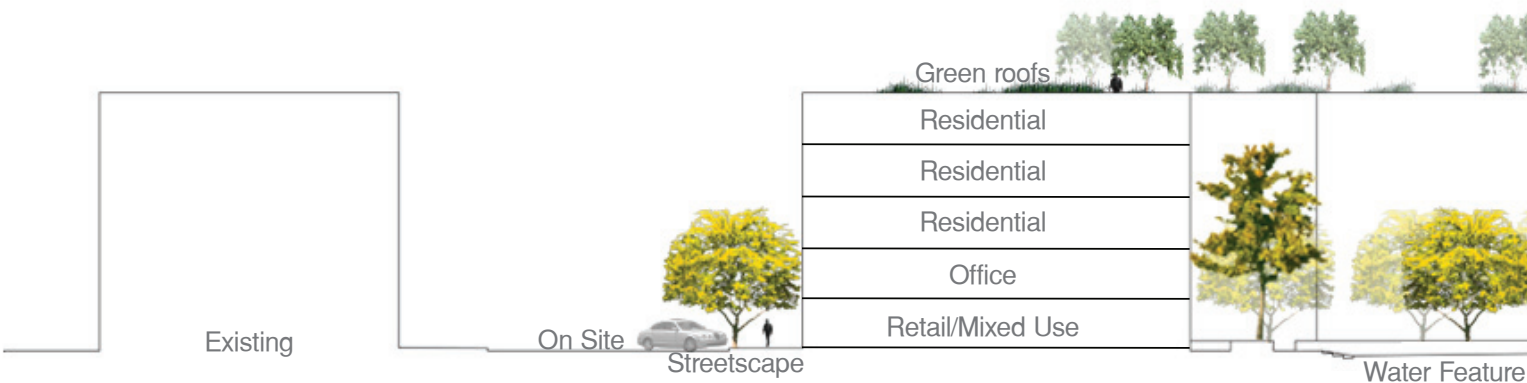




Figure 8.17: A Summer Day At Naftzger Green

The Stream

The in-ground water feature running along the eastern facade of the proposed mixed-use building is intended to give park users a place of refreshment. Patrons would have an opportunity to sit in shade next to the shallow channel while enjoying the views of Naftzger Green. Visitors will be encouraged to sit and play in the shallow, still water channel on warm afternoons. Wood decking would be placed directly on either side of the channel to help erosion and deterioration of vegetation. Water would collect from the grassy terrace to the left of the channel and sloping lawn to the right. Natural methods would be used for initial water treatment to reduce use of chemicals on site.



Figure 8.18: Art Is In The Air



Figure 8.19: East to West Section Facing North



Figure 8.20: Shadows Of The Night

Pavilion

The pavilion was designed as a dynamic form to create interest while also providing an area for small concerts and various outdoor gatherings. The tensile structure contrasts the surrounding buildings, creating a unique space for users. The structure is made up of steel posts, cable, and white tensile membrane fabric for the roof. The white fabric used for the roof of the pavilion will block out the majority of the sun's rays during the day, and create an opportunity to utilize interesting lighting patterns and colors against the fabric during the night. With a pavilion comes many opportunities for the people of Wichita to utilize the space in different ways. From a Friday night concert, to a Saturday outdoor market, the pavilion is something park visitors will use on a regular basis.

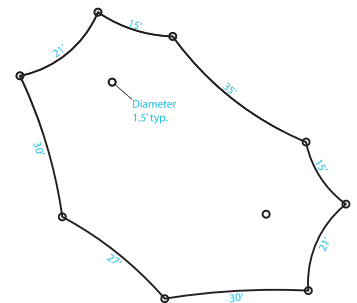


Figure 8.21: Pavilion - Plan

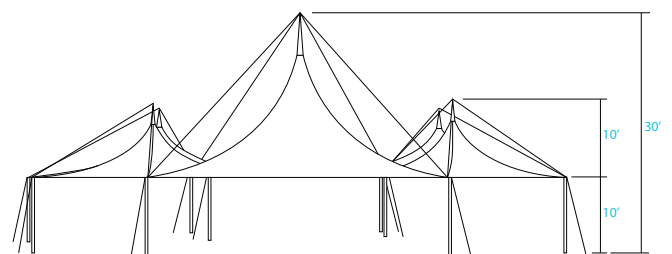


Figure 8.22: Pavilion - Front View

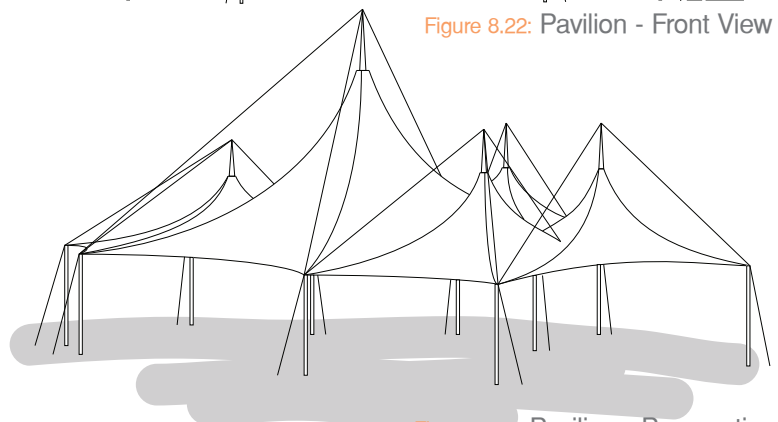


Figure 8.23: Pavilion - Perspective



Figure 8.24: Reaching New Heights

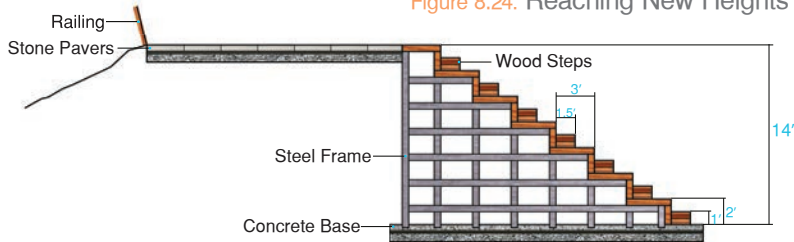


Figure 8.25: Step Structure

The Steps

This element within our design was implemented with ideas of social interaction in mind. Peeling off of the path, each two foot wooden step serves as seating while three rows of one foot intermediate steps are provided for accessibility. During the day The Steps serve as a comfortable and relaxing space for outdoor dining and leisurely activities. It provides access to the Lookout Walk and eventually to The Overlook. This space directly faces our proposed pavilion, creating a strong connection between the two spaces. These spaces respond to each other, causing The Steps to transform into amphitheater during day activities or during night time entertainment. These spaces act as the by providing various spatiality and encouraging social interaction.

Douglas Overlook

The Overlook is all about views. The proposed sky-walk overlooks Douglas Avenue providing the people of Wichita a place to appropriately appreciate the growing downtown views. The structure is made of vertical and horizontal steel beam supports attached to the existing railroad overpass. Convex glass walls attach to the underside allowing users to experience a full range of views to downtown Wichita. With glass panels also inserted into the floor plane of the overlook users are able to watch traffic below and experience an almost floating aesthetic. Lights of various colors, directions, and density are surrounding and being integrated into the structure. This dual purpose proposal allows people of Wichita to gather and appreciate the urban lights of Wichita at night. Originally, The Overlook was inspired by the idea of improving the quality and value of the existing bridge. Adding a destination and light to the space makes the area a more welcoming and inviting space.



Figure 8.26: Celebrating Douglas



Figure 8.27 Under The City Lights

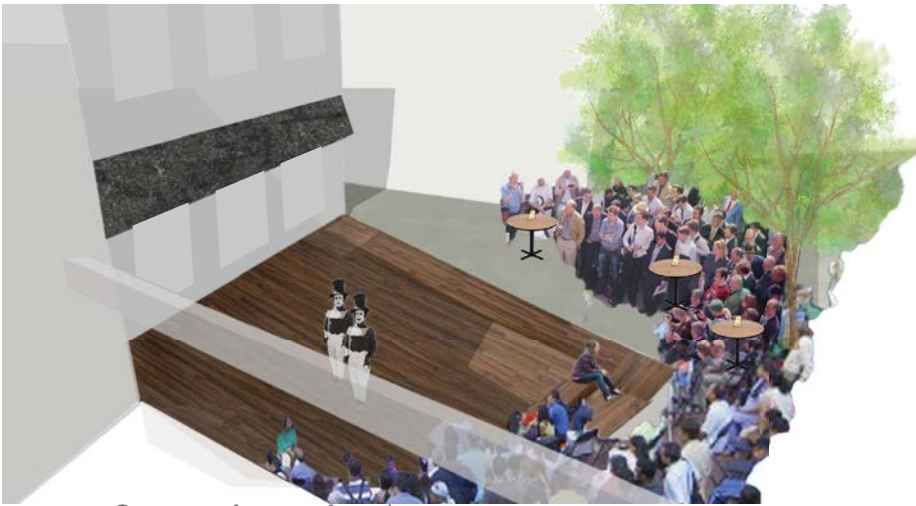


Figure 9.01: Stage act from roof garden

Coleman North

Rediscovering Identity

Coleman North recovers the identity and use of a currently vacant parking lot in a reaction to the contamination and destruction of the urban fabric left by the Coleman plant across the street.



Introduction

Background

The site was used as parking for the Coleman factory, historically located across the street to the south. Contamination at the factory site is so severe that future use of the land has been restricted to parking only. This inspires consideration of the effects of industry, of anthropocentric development? How has past development affected natural systems? How do we balance efficiency and individual identity? This outlines the paradox of designing places for an individual, but suffering destruction of the environment and identity through efficient processes.

We translate these ideas to the site by considering the effects that industry and development have had on the site and in Wichita. The city is dominated by the automobile. How can we encourage a slower lifestyle that focuses on walkability instead? How can we design a space that speaks the unique history of the site? How can we encourage site users to interact with and change the environment?

We can detail spaces that foster interaction with the site and other site users. We can adopt strategies that make the streets more attractive to pedestrians and cyclists, vary programming to create destination sites, and incorporate environmentally sound practices.

Importantly, Coleman North works with the guidance of the Project Downtown master plan to address the needs of Wichita as it develops in the next 20 years into "a place that enables people to live, work, shop, play, and learn, all within a short walk of each other" (Goody Clancy, 2010, 4.1).

Goals

The intent of the design of Coleman North was to find a way to

- restore a sense of unique identity to the site, especially through an expression of site history,
- give back to the site its ability to heal itself, and
- encourage site users to affect change in their own environment.

Methods

The methods used in the design of Coleman North were cyclical and reflective in that the research and diagramming that was done in the beginning was never abandoned, and in fact was expanded upon even in the final weeks of design. A deep understanding of the site resulted from this working and reworking of information.

Outcomes

Coleman North gives the site an individual identity. A deep understanding of site context and history informs the detailing, and allows us to tell the story of the site to site users. Urban design considerations and an aggressive programming strategy ensure that site users will come to Coleman North many times, making it a place, and not just a space. Overall, identity and agency are given back to the site and the site users in Coleman North.



Figures 9.02-4: Become. Watch/Switch.

Programming Recommendations



Figure 9.05: Programming Recommendations

- ① Successful nearby residential development >> Expand on **residential development**
- ② Visible to daily commuters along 2nd Street >> Orient retail **towards commuters**
- ③ Adjacency to vibrant and walkable Old Town district >> **Build off of energy** with similar programming, unique site features
- ④ St. Francis Street developing into pedestrian corridor >> **Create destination** at north end of walkable spine

Transit Improvements

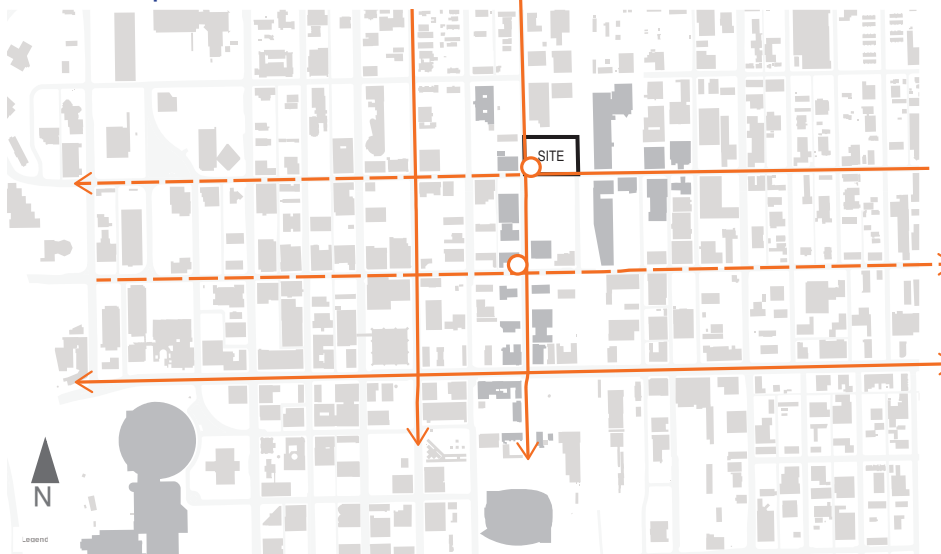


Figure 9.06: Transit Improvements

Existing transit routes pass the site and Project Downtown proposes further transit development is proposed along 2nd and 1st Streets. This will likely increase the number of people traveling to or by Coleman North every day. It is recommended that the southwest corner of the site include a city bus shelter to foster the use of the transit system by site users (residents, employees, and visitors alike).

- > Existing route
- > Proposed route
- Proposed transit stop

Bicycle Improvements

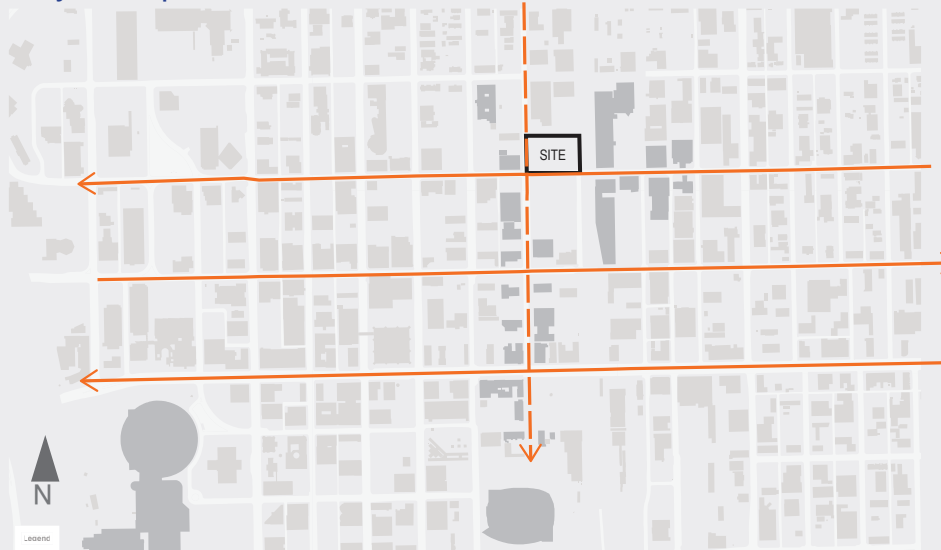


Figure 9.07: Bicycle Improvements

Wichita is trying to develop a web of bike lanes in concert with walkability improvements and dense development. 1st and 2nd Streets are both identified as streets that will eventually include a dedicated bike lane. St. Francis Street has been identified as an important north-south bicycling connection where cars and bikes will share lanes. The site is, therefore, placed at the intersection of two bicycle corridors. Bicycle racks should be considered as a site amenity.

- > Proposed shared lane
- > Proposed dedicated lane

Urban Design Rationale

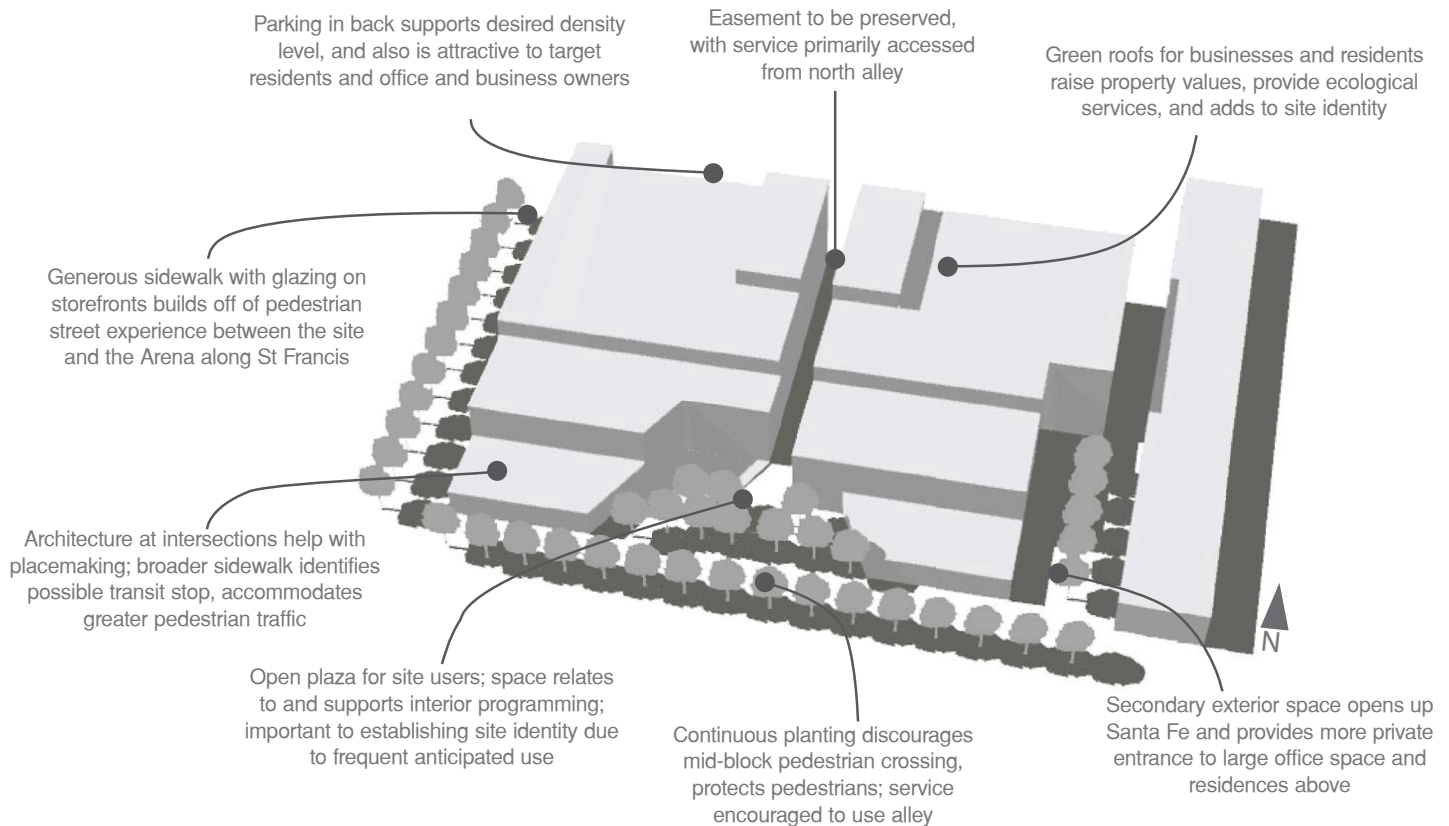


Figure 9.08: Urban Design Rationale

Design decisions such as building form were dictated by urban design principles. Some strategies used include:

- glazing
- shade
- seating
- enclosure
- related interior and exterior programming
- multifunctional space
- generous sidewalks

Sun and Shade

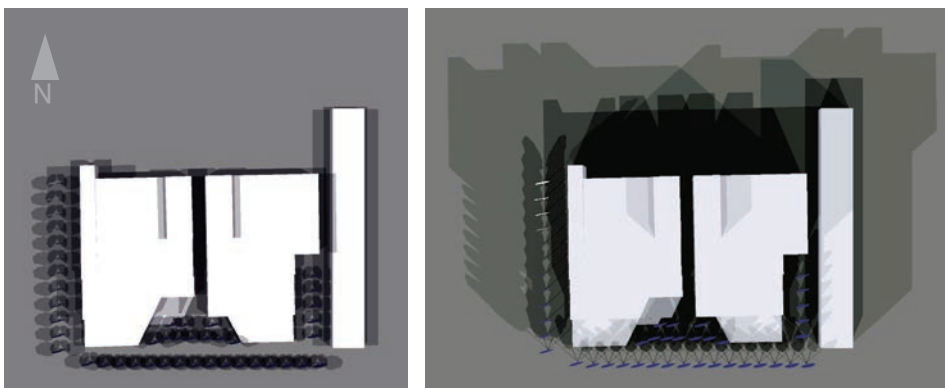


Figure 9.09: Sun and shade at summer and winter solstice
Diagrams show shadows at 9am, 11am, 2pm, and 4pm on each solstice.

In the summer, which is when the site will be used most, trees are required to help shade the plaza spaces. In the winter, solar access is limited by dense canopies and a low sun angle.

Program

At Coleman North, we envision an ever-increasing flow of pedestrian and bicycle traffic, as well as the clear demarcation of a transit stop to be phased in along with transit development at the southwest corner of the site. This traffic would primarily be comprised of those heading to Old Town from their residence, or heading from Old Town to the Arena. This traffic would be lesser in the mornings, and experience growth throughout the day as people go to the restaurant and shops and continue to Old Town or the Arena. On weekends our program supports activity all day long. On week days, some of the traffic on site would be commuters, primarily in the mornings and evening. Site users will always be circulating through our site to shop, eat, go to work, or head home.

Aside from pass-through traffic, we envision that the interior programming of Coleman North would support the use of the exterior spaces, especially the larger plaza facing 2nd Street. Moveable furniture in that plaza space that supports outdoor dining and lounging, for patrons and passersby alike, can be maintained by the restaurant and retail businesses. The plaza space also has a stage area built into it to encourage the use of the plaza for live music, slam poetry, presentations, art displays, and even events like campaign speeches.

Since many of the programmed spatial activities ask users to stay a while in the space, it is likely that the main plaza would be most heavily used in the summer months. However, deciduous street trees with good solar access are proposed for the site to accommodate use of the plaza on more temperate winter days.

BUILDINGS	
Loft/apartment/condo	24 Units
Storefront retail	18,502 Square feet
Office	59,707 Square feet
Entertainment	17,342 Square feet
CIVIC SPACE TOTAL	
Plazas	0.20 Acres
Pedestrian streets	0.19 Acres
PARKING TOTAL	
Dedicated parking	17 Stalls

Figure 9.10: Site Metrics

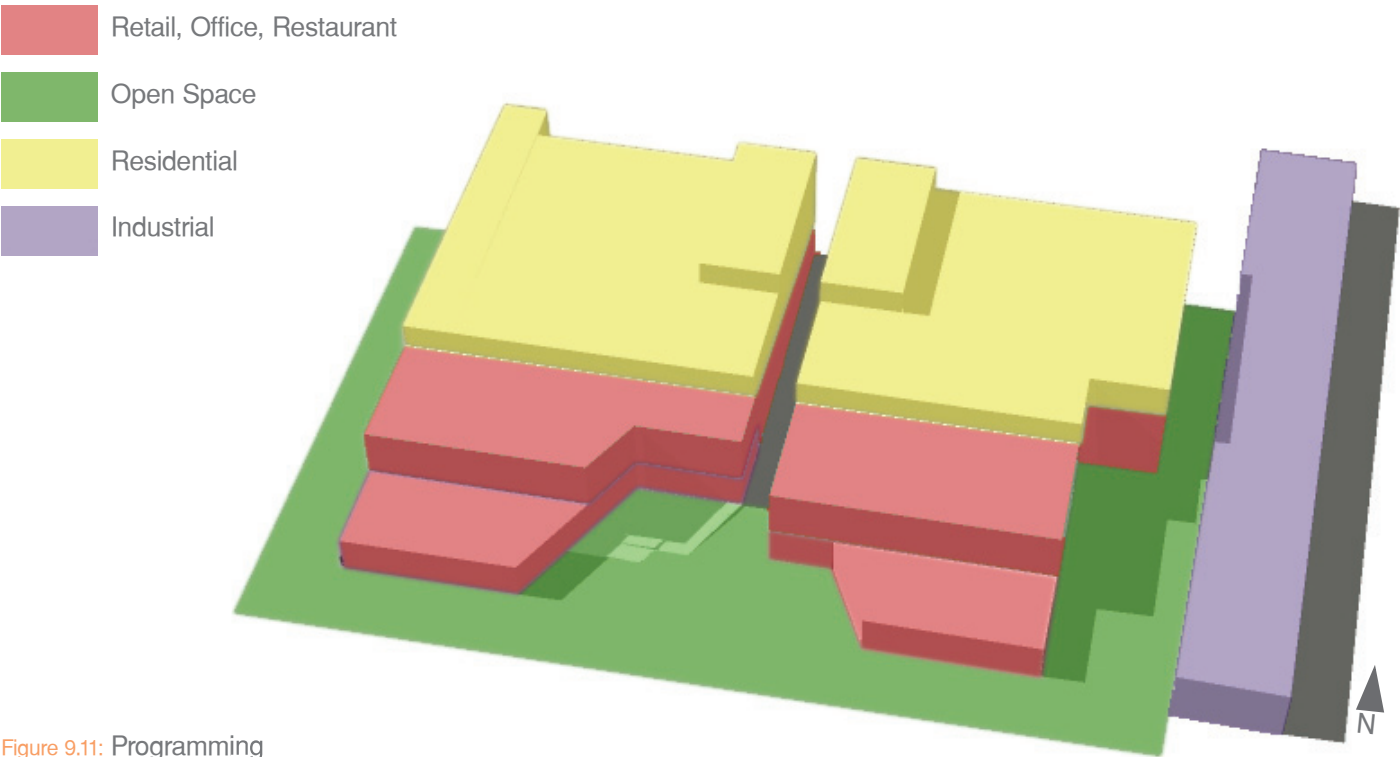


Figure 9.11: Programming



Figure 9.12: Coleman North Site Plan 1" = 80'

Lighting System

The two objectives driving the design of the lighting system at the site are:

- to relate the lamps to the Coleman lanterns, and in doing so relate the site to its history, and
- to cause site users to be slightly uncomfortable, to cause them cognitive dissonance, especially with regard to the site history.

The lamps themselves are reminiscent of lanterns because of the wires wrapping the fixture. Cognitive dissonance was explored through a rusting material on both the fixtures and the ground plane, and the slant of the light poles to distort the site user's sense of up and down.

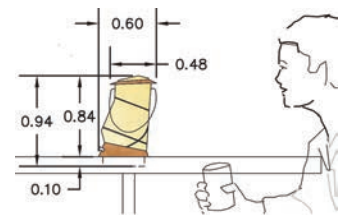


Figure 9.13: Interactive table lamp

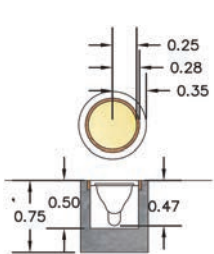


Figure 9.14: In-grade lamp

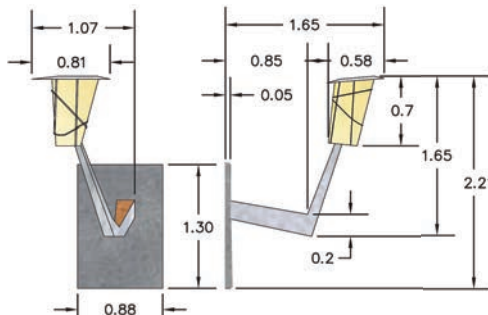


Figure 9.15: Wall-mounted lamp

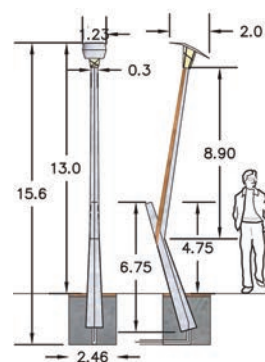


Figure 9.16: Lamp post

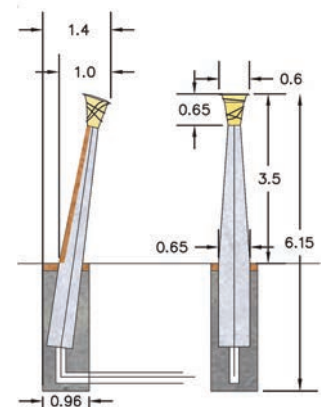
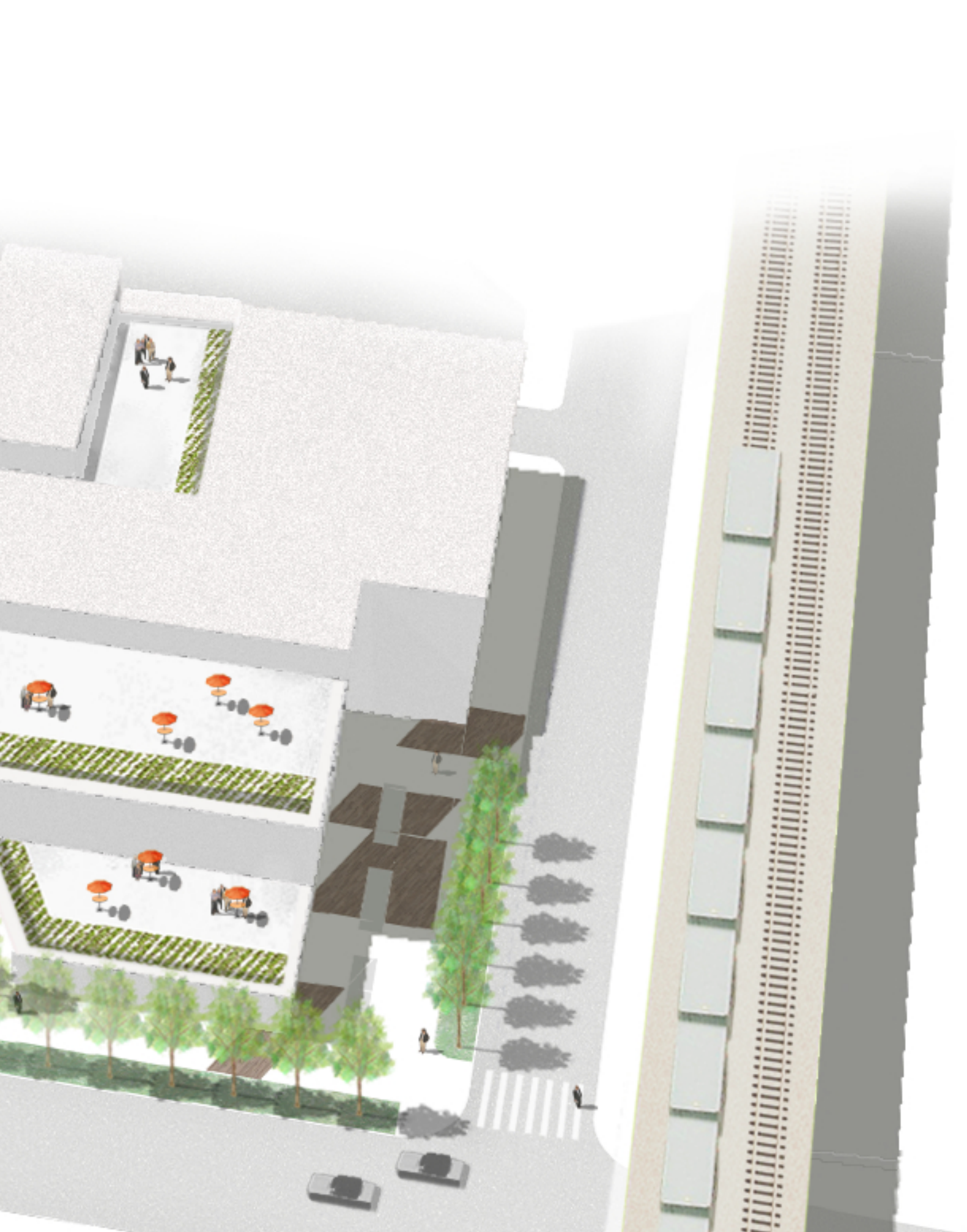


Figure 9.17: Bollard lamp



Figure 9.18: Coleman North



References

Front and Back Cover Image
Cocchiara, Diane. 2013. Simple Section. Illustrator.

Images on pages II-IX all courtesy of faculty and students, 2013.

Figure 0.10 Cocchiara, Diane. 2013. Site Location Map of Full Study Area. Adobe Illustrator Diagram & GIS. Source data: "Tiger2010_Census_Block," "Aerial Photos." <http://www.wichita.gov/CityOffices/it/gis/>. March 01, 2013.

Chapter 1: 1st & Waco

Figure 1.01
Jarrett, Glen. April 2013. Buzz of Activity. Digital Media
- Entourage Figures gathered from Gobotree.com
- Textures gathered from CGtextures.com
- Background Context Image Taken by Jarrett, Glen. April 2013

Figure 1.02: Mixed Use Program 1
"use-+Condo+Central+Plaza+Image-1." 03/13/2008. Photograph by Lauren. Courtesy of DCMud. Accessed 3/10/2013. Reproduced from "Old Convention Center Site, New Designs," http://2.bp.blogspot.com/_ucB-cYO0R27w/R9hNckth6RI/AAAAAAAAABw/FQ7O-Vq9-lo0/s320/use-+Condo+Central+Plaza+Image-1.jpg

Figure 1.03: Mixed Use Program 2
"03a-ActiveFacade-SanJose-Taecker." 11/22/2010. Photograph by Matt Taecker. Courtesy of Centers and Edges. Accessed 3/10/2013. Reproduced from "Pedestrian-oriented streets and architecture in San Jose.," <http://centersandedges.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/11/03a-ActiveFacade-SanJose-Taecker.jpg>

Figure 1.04: Mixed Use Program 3
"Mjsa-9." n.d. Photograph by Scott Zimmerman. Courtesy of Scott Zimmerman Photography. Accessed 3/12/2013. Reproduced from "Preserved building with urban mixed use by MJSA Architects," <http://www.scot-zimmermanphotography.com/images/Mjsa-9.jpg>

Figure 1.05: Mixed Use Program 4
"building." 6/22/2007. Photograph by Garrett. Courtesy of Equity Green. Accessed 3/12/2013. Reproduced from "VEER Lofts Take Aim At LEED Certification," <http://equitygreen.typepad.com/photos/uncategorized/2007/06/22/building.jpg>

Figure 1.06: Outdoor Spaces 1
"DSC_0042-550x366." 9/25/2010. Photograph by "Kevin." Courtesy of findwell. Accessed 3/10/2013. Reproduced from "Lake Union Park – Seattle Things to Do #62," http://cdn.seattle.findwell.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/DSC_0042-550x366.jpg

Figure 1.07: Outdoor spaces 2
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Figure 1.08: Outdoor spaces 3
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Figure 1.09: Outdoor spaces 4
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Figure 1.10: Site Attractions 1

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Figure 1.11: Site Attractions 2
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Figure 1.12: Site Attractions 3
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Figure 1.13: Site Attractions 4
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Devault, J. Ross. April 2013. Evolution 1: Site Extension. Digital Media

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- Background Context Images Taken by Jarrett, Glen. April 2013

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- Entourage Figures gathered from Gobotree.com
- Textures gathered from CGtextures.com
- Background Context Image Taken by Jarrett, Glen. April 2013

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- Images gathered from Landscape Architecture Magazine, various issues

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- Entourage Figures gathered from Gobotree.com
- Textures gathered from CGtextures.com
- Background Context Image Taken by Jarrett, Glen. April 2013

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- Entourage Figures gathered from Gobotree.com
- Textures gathered from CGtextures.com
- Background Context Image Taken by Jarrett, Glen. April 2013

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Bradley, Dale & Mercado, Nick. 2013. Site Plan. Mixed media.

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Bradley, Dale. 2013. Site Composition. Digital Media.

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Bradley, Dale. 2013. Building Use. Digital Media.

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Bradley, Dale. 2013. Land Use. Digital Media.

Figure 2.08
Mercado, Nick. 2013. Conceptual Photomontage. Digital Media.
- "Gramercy on the Park." n.d. Photo by Mesa Design Group. Courtesy of Mesa Design Group. Accessed March 20, 2013. Reproduced from,
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"Farmers Market." 2001. Photo by Robin Rogers. Courtesy of solaripedia. Accessed March 20, 2013. reproduced from "solaripedia," http://www.solaripedia.com/13/378/5274/blacksburg_farmers_market_park.html

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"Jazz in the park Milwaukee." n.d. Photo by unknown photographer. Courtesy of penny pinch boutique. . Accessed March 20, 2013. Reproduced from "penny pinch boutique," http://www.pennypinchboutique.com/2012/05/30/free-summer-music-series-guide/jazz_in_the_park_milwaukee_6062/.

Figure 2.11

"Allure of the Seas - Park Cafe on Central Park" n.d. Photo by Unknown photographer. Courtesy of About.com. Accessed March 20, 2013. Reproduced from "About.com," <http://cruises.about.com/od/Allure-of-the-Seas/ig/Allure-of-the-Seas---Outdoors/Park-Cafe-on-Central-Park.htm>

Figure 2.12

"Wichita River Festival." n.d. Photo by adeauville6. solutionsmx.com. Courtesy of Examiner.com. Accessed March 18, 2013. Reproduced from "Examiner.com," <http://www.examiner.com/article/volunteering-at-the-wichita-river-festival>

Figure 2.13

"View of 'welcome garden.'" n.d. Rendering by West 8. Courtesy of Design Boom. Accessed March 18, 2013. Reproduced from "Design Boom," <http://www.designboom.com/architecture/west-8-sagrada-linear-park-winning-design/>.

Figure 2.14

"An open plaza provides free movement between the city and the harborside." n.d. Photo by Charles Mayer Photography. Courtesy of Archtype Source. . Accessed March 20, 2013. Reproduced from "Archtype Source," <http://archtypesource.com/projects/915-urban-grove>.

Figure 2.15

Mercado, Nick. 2013. Dog Park. Photograph.

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Mercado, Nick. 2013. Rooftop Bar and Lounge. Photograph.

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Bradley, Dale. 2013. Program and Activity. Digital Media.

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Bradley, Dale. 2013. Stacked Axon Floor Plan. Digital Media.

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Bradley, Dale. 2013. Water Management. Digital Media.

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Bradley, Dale. 2013. Keystone Overhead Viewing Structure. Digital Media. *Scale figures gathered from Gobotree.com

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Mercado, Nick. 2013. Urban Grove + Water Feature. Digital Media.
 - Scale figures gathered from Immediateentourage.com
 - Textures gathered from cgtextures.com

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Mercado, Nick. 2013. View from Riverwalk Trails. Mixed media.

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Bradley, Dale. 2013. View from the Riverwalk Callout. Digital Media.

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Bradley, Dale. 2013. Perspectives Callout. Digital Media.

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Bradley, Dale. 2013. Morning Coffee Callout. Digital Media.

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Mercado, Nick. 2013. Morning Coffee. Mixed Media.

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Bradley, Dale. 2013. Park Section A. Mixed Media.

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Bradley, Dale. 2013. Park Section Callouts. Digital Media.

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Bradley, Dale. 2013. Park Section B. Mixed Media.

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Figure 3.01

Fox, Rachel. 2013. Eidetic Montage. Adobe Photoshop Rendering.
 Collage composed by images from
 - "Hello again." 2010. Photograph by flickr user jeffreyw. Accessed May 2, 2013. Reproduced from flickr, <http://www.flickr.com/photos/jeffreyw/4508340223>
 - "A bowl of strawberries." 2008. Photograph by wikicommons user Jon 'ShakataGaNa'i' Davis. Accessed May 2, 2013. Reproduced from http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bowl_of_Strawberries.jpg
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Figure 3.02

Fox, Rachel. 2013. Big Moves. AutoCAD and Adobe Illustrator. From the City of Wichita Geographic Information Services (<http://www.wichita.gov/CityOffices/it/gis/>): 1 and 2 foot contours, building footprints, bus routes, land use, parking, roads, sidewalks, and zoning

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Jones, Cyndie. 2013. Aesthetics of Walkability. Photograph.

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Jones, Cyndie. 2013. Views Through Site. Photograph.

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Jones, Cyndie. 2013. Century II Entryways. Photograph.

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Jones, Cyndie. 2013. Dilemma (Main Dilemma: Inactive Spaces). AutoCAD and Adobe Illustrator. From the City of Wichita Geographic Information Services (<http://www.wichita.gov/CityOffices/it/gis/>): 1 and 2 foot contours, building footprints, bus routes, land use, parking, roads, sidewalks, and zoning

Figure 3.07

Jones, Cyndie. 2013. Response (Condense Parking + Create Urban Edges). AutoCAD and Adobe Illustrator. From the City of Wichita Geographic Information Ser-

vices (<http://www.wichita.gov/CityOffices/it/gis/>): 1 and 2 foot contours, building footprints, bus routes, land use, parking, roads, sidewalks, and zoning

Figure 3.08

Jones, Cyndie. 2013. Response (Establish a Variety of Civic Spaces). AutoCAD and Adobe Illustrator. From the City of Wichita Geographic Information Services (<http://www.wichita.gov/CityOffices/it/gis/>): 1 and 2 foot contours, building footprints, bus routes, land use, parking, roads, sidewalks, and zoning

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Jones, Cyndie; Fox, Rachel. 2013. Site Plan. AutoCAD and Adobe Photoshop. From the City of Wichita Geographic Information Services (<http://www.wichita.gov/CityOffices/it/gis/>): 1 and 2 foot contours, building footprints, bus routes, land use, parking, roads, sidewalks, and zoning

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Jones, Cyndie, Fox, Rachel. 2013. Land Use Modeling Southeast View. Google Sketchup and Adobe Photoshop. Source Data From the City of Wichita Geographic Information Services (<http://www.wichita.gov/CityOffices/it/gis/>): 1 and 2 foot contours, building footprints, bus routes, land use, parking, roads, sidewalks, and zoning

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Jones, Cyndie, Fox, Rachel. 2013. Land Use Modeling Northwest View. Google Sketchup and Adobe Photoshop. Source Data From the City of Wichita Geographic Information Services (<http://www.wichita.gov/CityOffices/it/gis/>): 1 and 2 foot contours, building footprints, bus routes, land use, parking, roads, sidewalks, and zoning

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Fox, Rachel. Site Metrics. 2013. Microsoft Excel and Adobe InDesign.

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Jones, Cyndie. 2013. Douglas Plaza (Block 1 Site Plan). Adobe Photoshop.

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Jones, Cyndie. 2013. Douglas Plaza (Context). Adobe Photoshop.

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Jones, Cyndie. 2013. Spring Stroll Down Douglas Alley. Adobe Photoshop Rendering.
 Rendering composed by images from:
 - "Slate." n.d. Photograph by TileStones. Accessed May 3, 2013. Reproduced from http://st.houzz.com/simags/3cf1abac0ca73d6_15-5209-floor-tiles.jpg.
 - "Eastern Redbud." n.d. Photograph by Kerry Wilken. Accessed May 3, 2013. Reproduced from http://www.arborday.org/trees/graphics/trees/detail/Eastern-Redbud_1.jpg
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 - "BrickLargeBlocks0026." n.d. Image Texture by CGTextures. Accessed May 3, 2013. Reproduced from <http://cgtextures.com/textview.php?id=40834&PHPSESSID=0d88rie1e69343to863n6e3>
 - "Parkland Tree Grate." 2010. Photograph by UAP

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- Jones, Cyndie. 2013. Wichita Office Building. Photograph.

Figure 3.16

Jones, Cyndie. 2013. Winter Dining and Texture Water Feature Experience. Photoshop Rendering. Rendering composed by images from

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- Jones, Cyndie. 2013. Wichita Office Building. Photograph.

Figure 3.17

Jones, Cyndie. 2013. Douglas Plaza Red Trunk Tree Bosque. Photoshop Rendering.

- Rendering composed of images from "Slate." n.d. Photograph by TileStones. Accessed May 3, 2013. Reproduced from http://st.houzz.com/simsg/3cf1abac00ca73d6_15-5209/floor-tiles.jpg.
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tree-grate/parkland-tree-grate

- Jones, Cyndie. 2013. Wichita Office Building. Photograph.
- Jones, Cyndie. 2013. People Waling. Photograph.
- Jones, Cyndie. 2013. Children Playing. Photograph.

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Jones, Cyndie. 2013. Century II Front Porch (Block 2 Site Plan). Adobe Photoshop Rendering.

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Jones, Cyndie. 2013. Century II front Porch (Context). Adobe Photoshop.

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Fox, Rachel. 2013. Cultivate Wichita (Block 3 Site Plan). Adobe Photoshop Rendering.

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Jones, Cyndie. 2013. Cultivate Wichita (Context). Adobe Photoshop.

Figure 3.22

- Fox, Rachel. 2013. Preparing for a Saturday Feast (Cultivate Wichita) Adobe Photoshop Rendering. Rendering composed of Images from
- "Example of Urban Agriculture in Lisbon." n.d. Photograph. Courtesy of Earthzine. Accessed April 2013. Reproduced from "Cultivating the city mapping and characterizing urban agriculture with satellite imagery," <http://www.earthzine.org/2009/11/26/cultivating-the-city-mapping-and-characterizing-urban-agriculture-with-satellite-imagery/>
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Figure 3.23

- Fox, Rachel. 2013. The World within a Bug's Eye View. Adobe Photoshop Rendering. Rendering composed of Images from
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Chapter 4: 100Wichita

Figure 4.01

Leise, Katherine. 2013. Afternoon Gardening at 100Wichita Community Gardens. Digital Photomontage.

- "Girl gardening." 2013. Photograph. Reproduced from "Organic Gardening," <http://www.thriftyfun.com/Organic-Gardening.html>
- "Building." 26 April 2013. Photograph. Courtesy of Brian Blank. Accessed 30 April 2013. Reproduced from "Friday Smorgasbord: Algae apartments, ocean currents and more," <http://reefbuilders.com/2013/04/26/friday-smorgasbord-28/>
- "Fruit Trees." 2013. Photoshop PNG File. Courtesy of Goffaux Denis. Accessed 30 April 2013. Reproduced from "deviantart," <http://www.deviantart.com/more-likethis/182830564>
- "People." PNG Files. Courtesy of KSU Maya Folder. Accessed 22 April 2013. Reproduced from "Landscape Entourage."
- "Orange Plant." 13 February 2012. Photograph. Courtesy of Sean Williams. Accessed 3 May 2013. Reproduced from "Fruit Trees, Family-Sized," <http://farmscapedesigns.com/blog/fruit-trees-family-sized>
- "Monkey Grass." 3 September 2009. Photoshop PNG File. Accessed 3 May 2013. Reproduced from "Dianella," <http://plants.swtexture.com/2009/09/dianella-revoluta.html>
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- "Grasses." 27 May 2011. Photograph. Accessed 3 May 2013. Reproduced from "Supplier Details," <http://www.sampleboard.com/boarddetail/1722>

Figure 4.02

Brewster, Ashley. 2013. Illustrative Site Plan of 100Wichita. Adobe Photoshop Map & AutoCAD.

Figure 4.03

Brewster, Ashley. 2013. Civic Space Enlargement. Adobe Photoshop Map & AutoCAD.

Figure 4.04: Walking

"People Walking." Photograph. Courtesy of Peter Griffin. Accessed 23 April 2013. Reproduced from "People Walking," <http://www.publicdomainpictures.net/view-image.php?image=17477&picture=people-walking&large=1>.

Figure 4.05: Dining

"Rouge Outdoor Dining." 11 August 2010. Photograph. Courtesy of Marketing @ Atacan Group. Accessed 23 April 2013. Reproduced from "Philly Outdoor Cafes Have grown 209% since 2001!" <http://www.centercityrealestate.com/tag/philadelphia-outdoor-dining/>.

Figure 4.06: Gardening

"Volunteer at USDA Garden." Photograph. Courtesy of Lance Cheung. Accessed 23 April 2013. Reproduced from "Using SNAP Benefits to Grow Your Own Food," <http://blogs.usda.gov/tag/people-garden/>.

Figure 4.07: Biking

"Bike Lane 2." 23 August 2012. Photograph. Courtesy of Falco. Accessed 23 April 2013. Reproduced from "Does This Bicyclist Seriously Think There Are Single-Issue Bike Lane Voters Out There?" <http://ihatebicyclists.wordpress.com/2012/08/23/does-this-bicyclist-seriously-think-there-are-single-issue-bike-lane-voters-out-there/>.

Figure 4.08: Shopping

"Trader Joe's grocery store in Albuquerque, N.M." 28 January 2008. Photograph. Courtesy of MCT. Accessed 23 April 2013. Reproduced from "Trader Joe's: Can emails bring grocery chain to R.I.?" <http://shenews.projo.com/2008/01/trader-joes-can.html>

Figure 4.09: Interacting

"Savor the flavor of the season." Photograph. Courtesy of The Village of Deerfield. Accessed 23 April 2013. Reproduced from "Deerfield Farmers Market," http://www.deerfield.il.us/residents/farmers_market/.

Figure 4.10

- Leise, Katherine. 2013. The Living Wall. Adobe Photoshop & Google SketchUp.
- "Grasses." 27 May 2011. Photograph. Accessed 3 May 2013. Reproduced from "Supplier Details," <http://www.sampleboard.com/boarddetail/1722>

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Figure 4.11

Brewster, Ashley. 2013. The Urban Harvest Fence. Adobe Photoshop Map & AutoCAD.

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Fig.6.33

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Fig 6.34

Williamson, Benjamin. 2013. Wichita Live Usage. Created using Sketchup and Adobe Photoshop.

Fig 6.35

Weber, Kraig. 2013. Plaza Usage Legend. Created using Adobe Photoshop.

Fig 6.36 - 6.38

Weber, Kraig. 2013. Plaza Usage "Evening", "Week Day", and "Winter Events- Ice Sculpting". Created using Adobe Photoshop.

Fig 6.39

Weber, Kraig and Benjamin Williamson. 2013. Outdoor Seating in the Plaza. Pen and Marker on Marker Paper. Created with Adobe Photoshop and Sketchup Model.

Fig 6.40

Weber, Kraig and Benjamin Williamson. 2013. Live. Pen and Marker on Marker Paper. Created with Adobe Photoshop and Sketchup Model.
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Fig 6.41

Weber, Kraig and Benjamin Williamson. 2013. Multifaced Stormwater Management System. Pen and Marker on Trace Paper. Created using Adobe Photoshop and Sketchup Model.

Fig 6.42

Weber, Kraig. 2013. Stormwater Retention Basin Hardware. Created using AutoCAD.

Fig 6.43

Williamson, Benjamin. 2013. Life on Top. Pen and Marker on Marker Paper. Created using Adobe Photoshop and Sketchup Model.

Fig 6.44

Williamson, Benjamin. 2013. Gathering in High Places. Pen and Marker on Marker Paper. Created using Adobe Photoshop and Sketchup Model.

Fig 6.45

Williamson, Benjamin. 2013. Dining Elevated. Pen and Marker on Marker Paper. Created using Adobe Photoshop and Sketchup Model.
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Fig 6.46

Williamson, Benjamin. 2013. Water Flows Down. Pen and Marker on Marker Paper. Created using Adobe Photoshop and Sketchup Model.

Fig 6.47

Williamson, Benjamin. 2013. Pergola and Water Feature Dimensions. Created using AutoCAD and Adobe Photoshop.

Chapter 7: The Quad

Figure 7.01

Cocchiara, Diane and Liu, Yue. 2013. The Quad Aerial Snapshot. Digital Media.
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Figure 7.02

Cocchiara, Diane & Yue Liu. 2013. Earth. Digital Media.

Figure 7.03

Cocchiara, Diane & Liu, Yue. 2013. Water. Digital Media.

Figure 7.04

Cocchiara, Diane & Liu, Yue. 2013. Wind. Digital Media.

Figure 7.05

Cocchiara, Diane & Liu, Yue. 2013. Fire. Digital Media.

Figure 7.06

Liu, Yue. 2013. Old vs. New. Digital Media. Site map: <https://maps.google.com/maps?hl=en&tab=wICars> and people models by Sketchup: <http://www.sketchup.com>

Figure 7.07
Liu, Yue. 2013. Quad Diagram. Digital Media. <http://www.volusia.org/core/fileparse.php/4157/urlt/water2.jpg>

Figure 7.08
Cocchiara, Diane & Liu, Yue. 2013. Population Moves to The Quad. Digital Media & GIS. Source data: "Tiger2010_Census_Block," "Aerial Photos." <http://www.wichita.gov/CityOffices/it/gis/>. March 01, 2013.

Figure 7.09
Cocchiara Diane. 2013. The Quad Site Plan. Digital Media & AutoCAD.

Figure 7.10
Cocchiara, Diane. 2013. Land Use Allocations. Digital Media.

Figure 7.11
Cocchiara, Diane. 2013. Land Use by Floor. Digital Media & Rhinoceros 4.0

Figure 7.12
Cocchiara, Diane. 2013. Park Map. Digital Media.

Figure 7.13
Cocchiara, Diane. 2013. Quad Park Section. Digital Media.
Image Cited:
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Figure 7.14
Cocchiara, Diane. 2013. Court Map. Digital Media.

Figure 7.15
Cocchiara, Diane & Liu, Yue. 2013. Northwest Entry into Quad Park. Digital Media.
Images Cited: "nobel-signalhuset-foto-02-jens-lindhe." 27 May 2008. Photograph. Accessed April 2013. Reproduced from, <http://www.archdaily.com/1416/signalhuset-nobel/>
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Figure 7.16
Cocchiara, Diane. 2013. Quad Court Section. Digital Media.
Yue, Liu. 2013. New Block1 Parking Garage. Photograph.
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Figure 7.17
Liu, Yue. 2013. Pool in the Winter. Digital Media.

Figure 7.18
Liu, Yue. 2013. Pattern of Fountain. Digital Media.

Figure 7.19
Cocchiara, Diane & Liu, Yue. 2013. An Afternoon at Quad Court. Digital Media.
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Figure 7.20
Liu, Yue. 2013. Section of Pool. Digital Media.

Figure 7.21
Liu, Yue. 2013. Detail of Quad Court Main Feature. Digital Media.

Figure 7.22
Cocchiara, Diane. 2013. Corner Map. Digital Media.

Figure 7.23
Cocchiara, Diane. 2013. Quad Corner Elevation. Digital Media.
Images Cited:
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Figure 7.24
Cocchiara, Diane. 2013. The Quad Corner Busy After an Event. Digital Media.
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Figure 7.25
Cocchiara, Diane. 2013. The Linear Prefab Panel Design. Digital Media.

Figure 7.26
Cocchiara, Diane. 2013. Sculpture Map. Digital Media.

Figure 7.27
Cocchiara, Diane. 2013. Railing Application. Digital Media.

Figure 7.28
Cocchiara, Diane. 2013. Façade Application. Digital Media.
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Figure 7.29
Cocchiara, Diane & Liu, Yue. 2013. Sculpture Garden Section. Digital Media.
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Figure 7.30
Cocchiara, Diane & Liu, Yue. 2013. A Night Under the Light. Digital Media.
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Chapter 8: Naftzger Green

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McElroy, Michelle. 2013. Site Metrics. Created using Adobe Illustrator.

Figure 8.08.
Glastetter Abby. 2013. Typical day at Naftzger Green. Created using Adobe Photoshop. Copyright ©Herb Lingl/aerialarchives.com. aerial photograph highway 37, Napa County, California. <http://aerialarchives.photoshelter.com/image/I0000GPXA9h70t2l> Hess Alan. San Jose Mercury News. Sunday, December 15, 2002. http://www.ellerbebecket.com/success/newsitem/166/San_Jose_Mixed_Use_Parking_Structure_Opens_to_Critical_Acclaim.html
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McElroy, Michelle. 2013. Phase 1, Phase 2, Phase 3. Source data: City of Wichita Geographic Information Services. "1 and 2 foot contours," "building footprints," "roads," "sidewalks." <<http://www.wichita.gov/City-Offices/it/gis/>>. Accessed January 8, 2013. Created using Adobe Illustrator.

Figure 8.16.

Glastetter, Abby. 2013. Walking on the Moon. Created using Adobe Photoshop. Photograph Courtesy of Abby Glastetter KSU Entourage Student Library
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McElroy, Michelle. 2013. East to West section facing North. Created using Adobe Photoshop.

Figure 8.20.

DeOrsey, Danielle. 2013. Shadows Of The Night. Source data: City of Wichita Geographic Information Services. "1 and 2 foot contours," "building footprints," "roads," "sidewalks." <<http://www.wichita.gov/City-Offices/it/gis/>>. Accessed January 8, 2013.
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McElroy, Michelle. 2013. Pavilion - Plan, Pavilion - Front View, Pavilion - Perspective. Created using Adobe Illustrator.

Figure 8.24.

DeOrsey, Danielle. Reaching New Heights.
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Chapter 9: Coleman North

Figure 9.01: Stage act from roof garden

Haddox, Betsy. 2013. "Stage act from roof garden." Adobe Photoshop. Rendered using the following images:

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Figure 9.02: Become. Watch/Switch. (Frame 1)

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Figure 9.03: Become. Watch/Switch. (Frame 2)

Haddox, Betsy. 2013. "Watch/Switch1." Adobe Photoshop. Rendered using the following images:
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Figure 9.04: Become. Watch/Switch. (Frame 3)
Haddox, Betsy. 2013. "Watch/Switch2." Adobe Photoshop. Rendered using the following images:

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Figures 9.05-7: Programming Recommendations, Transit Improvements, Bicycle Improvements
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Figure 9.08: Urban Design Rationale
Haddox, Betsy. 2013. "Urban Design Rationale." Google SketchUp.

Figure 9.09: Sun and shade at summer and winter solstice
Haddox, Betsy. 2013. "Sun and shade at summer and winter solstice." Google SketchUp.

Figures 9.10: Site Metrics
Haddox, Betsy. 2013. "Site Metrics." MS Excel.

Figures 9.11: Programming
Haddox, Betsy. 2013. "Programming." Google SketchUp. Modified in Adobe Photoshop.

Figures 9.12: Coleman North Site Plan
Haddox, Betsy. 2013. "Coleman North Site Plan." Adobe Photoshop. Rendered using the following images:

- "AsphaltCloseups0048." CG Textures. N.p., n.d. Web. 5 May 2013. <<http://www.cgtextures.com/texview.php?id=8294&PHPSESSID=4qlm3f6pojdm3but30e8v1gv65>>
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- "GrassDead0059." CG Textures. N.p., n.d. Web. 5 May 2013. <<http://www.cgtextures.com/texview>

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Figures 9.13-7: DesignedLights-Linework: Interactive table lamp, In-grade lamp, Wall-mounted lamp, Lamp post, Bollard lamp
Haddox, Betsy. 2013. "DesignedLights-Linework: Interactive table lamp, In-grade lamp, Wall-mounted lamp, Lamp post, Bollard lamp." AutoCAD Civil 3D. Rendered in Adobe Photoshop using the following textures:

- "WindowsBacklit0045_1_thumblarge." CG Textures. N.p., n.d. Web. 5 Apr. 2013. <<http://www.cgtextures.com/>>.
- "Gravel0132_thumbhuge." CG Textures. N.p., n.d. Web. 5 Apr. 2013. <<http://www.cgtextures.com/>>.
- "BronzeCopper0034_11_thumblarge." CG Textures. N.p., n.d. Web. 5 Apr. 2013. <<http://www.cgtextures.com/>>.
- "MetalBase0081_3_thumblarge." CG Textures. N.p., n.d. Web. 5 Apr. 2013. <<http://www.cgtextures.com/>>.

Figures 9.18: Coleman North
Haddox, Betsy. 2013. "Coleman North." Adobe Photoshop. Rendered using the following images:

- "AsphaltCloseups0048." CG Textures. N.p., n.d. Web. 5 May 2013. <<http://www.cgtextures.com/texview.php?id=8294&PHPSESSID=4qlm3f6pojdm3but30e8v1gv65>>.
- "AsphaltCloseups0094." CG Textures. N.p., n.d. Web. 5 May 2013. <<http://www.cgtextures.com/texview.php?id=41190&PHPSESSID=4qlm3f6pojdm3but30e8v1gv65>>.
- "Farmland0045." CG Textures. N.p., n.d. Web. 5 May 2013. <<http://www.cgtextures.com/texview.php?id=52977&PHPSESSID=4qlm3f6pojdm3but30e8v1gv65>>.
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