



**Artisanal Collaborative:**  
an art incubator

Changing the Local Economy



# Artisanal Collaboration

A Design Thesis Submitted to the  
Department of Architecture and Landscape Architecture  
of North Dakota State University

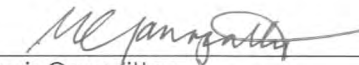
By

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In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
for the degree of  
Master of Architecture



Primary Thesis Advisor



Thesis Committee

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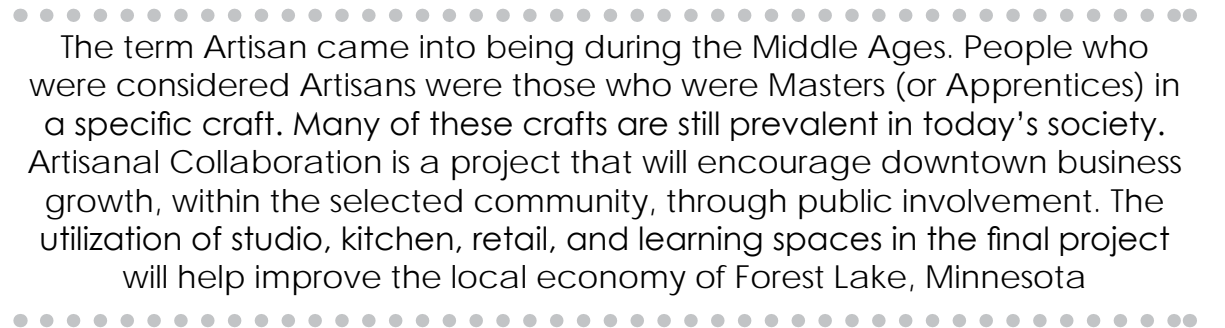
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# Abstract



The term Artisan came into being during the Middle Ages. People who were considered Artisans were those who were Masters (or Apprentices) in a specific craft. Many of these crafts are still prevalent in today's society. Artisanal Collaboration is a project that will encourage downtown business growth, within the selected community, through public involvement. The utilization of studio, kitchen, retail, and learning spaces in the final project will help improve the local economy of Forest Lake, Minnesota

## Narrative

A trend that has become more noticeable in the last few years is the increase of small businesses. This is not completely surprising, since people are more conscious of their consumer habits. Big box businesses are popping up everywhere with their “one-stop-shop” ideal, but more people are understanding that “big business” is not always “better business”. With this understanding people are more drawn to small local businesses, where paying a bit more for a product is justified. More people are willing to spend a little more for better quality and support for the owners. Small business growth has a lot to do with the support of its community. Without that continual support and word of mouth marketing it's hard for a business to get the push it needs to be a contributing part of the local economy. Local community is essential for business survival. “About half of all new establishments survive five years or more and about one-third survive 10 years or more. As one would expect, the probability of survival increases with a firm's age. Survival rates have changed little over time.” (U.S. Small Business Administration 2012)

Starting a business, whether it is a service or product, is a huge investment for the owner and could be a huge gamble for them as well. “Small businesses are financed through owner savings; loans from family, friends, and commercial lenders; bonds; stocks; ownership stakes; and other arrangements.” (U.S. SBA 2012) Renting space for a business usually implies that the business will have no problem paying rent. Sometimes the rentable space is more than a business owner needs when they start out, but continuing to struggle in the confines of their own home is not longer an option. With limited resources and space, how can a business grow and branch out to other communities. This is where a multifunctional facility can be beneficial for the community and its entrepreneurs.

*Artisanal Collaborative*, is a project that combines retail, learning, and business into a cohesive function that will help kick start the economy for local businesses in the downtown of Forest Lake, Minnesota. This building will mend the gap that existed between the community and its downtown infrastructure. This gap was created when the city did a huge overhaul by tearing down the city's historic buildings to build large mixed-use buildings. Existing business were without a location and while many tried to relocate others decided to just walk away. Over the years I've seen business after business fail because of high rent and low visitor traffic. Without the permanence of these small businesses, a shop will be there one day and the next it will be something completely different. After a while in this trend, the shops stay empty. The community isn't given enough time or knowledge to discover a business and because of this pattern over the past 10 years people have stopped caring about what is in their downtown.

A community needs something to be proud about to keep them invested. Without an invested community, how can small businesses expect to succeed in small city environments? The Forest Lake downtown area has great potential, but it is slowly dying and a few blocks away the fast food and big box stores are starting to encroach on the scenic downtown. The scenic downtown should be celebrated, not avoided or ignored. I know many of people who care about the community, but just don't have the resources to do anything to help improve the area. I've talked with a local artist who is very interested to start up a art business in Forest Lake, but its the cost and lack of small businesses that cause slight hesitation amongst new business owners. Not only will this project help businesses like this grow, it will also engage the community through aspects such as providing a learning environment and a retail cooperative where people can discover and learn about local products.



# Project Typology

.....  
This building is a combination of both educational and small  
business start-up spaces, which work together to make one  
functional concept. It will have spaces for crafting, learning, and  
selling.  
.....

# Typological Research

## ARhus Knowledge Center

### Project Type

Knowledge Center

### Location

Roeselare, Belgium

### Design Team

BURO II & ARCHI+I

### Size

7,460 sqm

### Year

2014

### Project Elements

Offices  
Knowledge Library  
Shops  
Exhibition Spaces

### Characteristics

Both Private and Public  
Functions  
Multifunctional Facility  
Open house



Figure 1.0 ARhus Exterior Perspective

## ARhus Knowledge Center

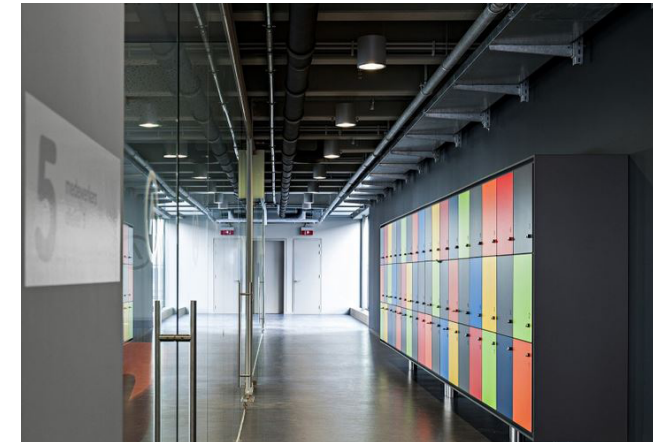


Figure 1.1 ARhus Interior Perspective 1



Figure 1.2 ARhus Interior Perspective 2

Both Private and Public Functions  
Multifunctional Facility Open house. This building was built to improve the city of Roeselare through business expansion and housing.

This building is unique for the main reason that it can adapt to new uses but still keeps the main purpose which is to expand knowledge. The offices, shops, and exhibition spaces will continue to adapt to changing uses but one of the things that will stay the same will be its knowledge library.

The knowledge library provides a space to read or search for needed information from both the public and private entities.

The aesthetics of the building allow for a lot of external light to penetrate through the building into as many spaces as possible. Exterior light is allowed to move into even the most central spaces through the use of glass panels that are used a walls and doors through out the building.



# ARhus Knowledge Center

# ARhus Knowledge Center

■ Geometry    
 ■ Circulation    
 ■ Structural    
 ■ Hierarchy/ Vertical

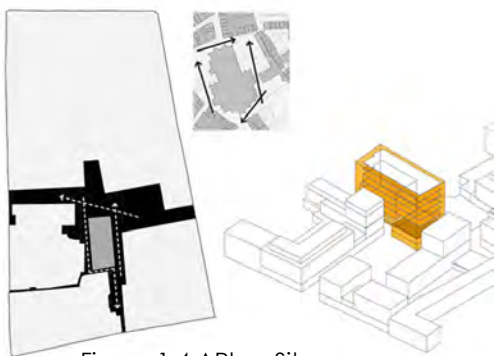
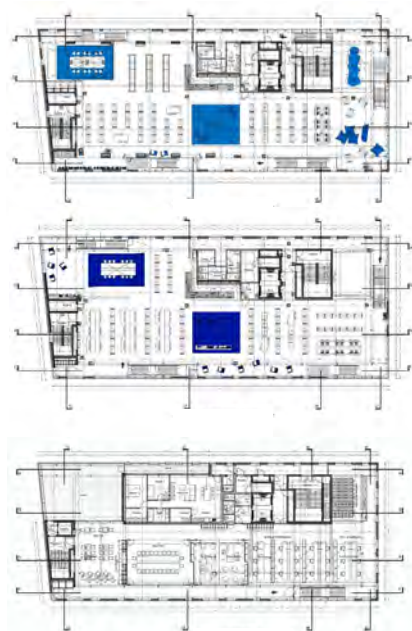


Figure 1.3 ARhus Floor Plans

Figure 1.4 ARhus Site

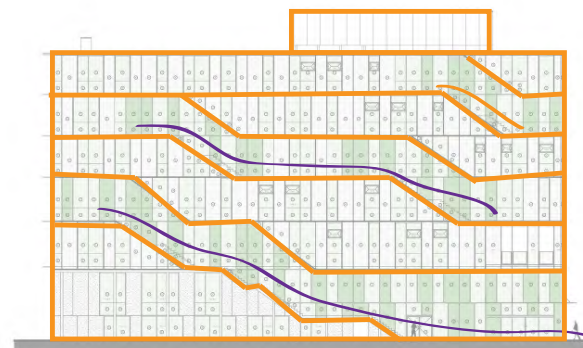


Figure 1.5 ARhus Elevation 1

Figure 1.6 ARhus Elevation 2

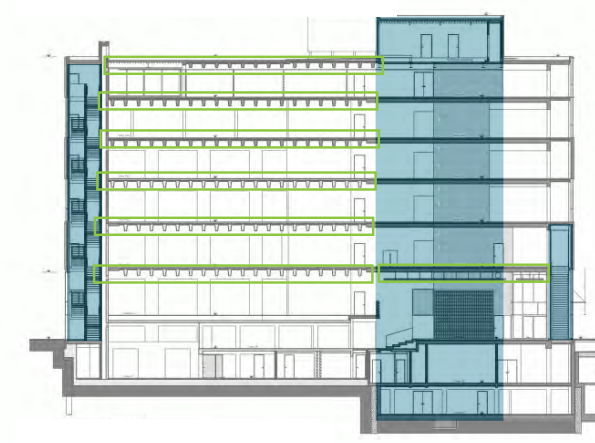
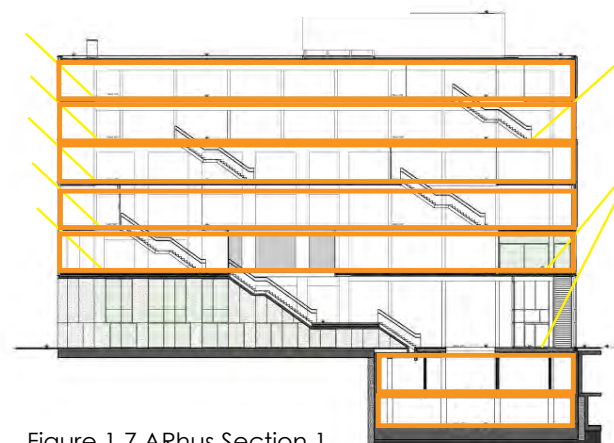


Figure 1.7 ARhus Section 1

Figure 1.8 ARhus Section 2

# Typological Research

## Occupational Activity Center INCE Menges

### Project Type

Occupational Activity Center

### Location

Menges, Slovenia

### Design Team

Jereb in Budja arhitekti

### Size

1 650 sqm

### Year

2013

### Project Elements

Offices  
Workshops  
Kitchen  
Dining  
Library  
Gym

### Characteristics

Institutional Care  
Occupational Therapy  
Community Spaces



Figure 2.0 Occupational Activity Center Exterior Perspective

## Occupational Activity Center INCE Menges



Figure 2.1 Occupational Activity Center Interior Perspective



Figure 2.2 Occupational Activity Center Interior Perspective

This building can be used for multiple uses, but the main purpose of this building was for the use of Occupation therapy. This center provides a place for people to redevelop everyday skills or develop new skills in areas where they struggle. Even though the building has specific spaces for learning the interior building allows for these spaces to adapt and change for different uses.

The exterior of the building was designed specifically for the purpose but also the site on which this building was built. The building is located in a more rural residential setting which is perfect for the purpose of the building. It gives those in therapy a place that feels like home. It looks like a house with it's pitched roof and outdoor deck spaces.

The building functions as a home but also a workplace. Those who use the place for their occupational therapy, are able to feel at easy as if they are not in a hospital or institution. It also functions as a work place for the therapists and facility managers.

# Occupational Activity Center INCE Menges

# Occupational Activity Center INCE Menges



Figure 2.3 Occupational Activity Center Floor Plans

Figure 2.4 Occupational Activity Center Site

- Public Space
- Main Circulation

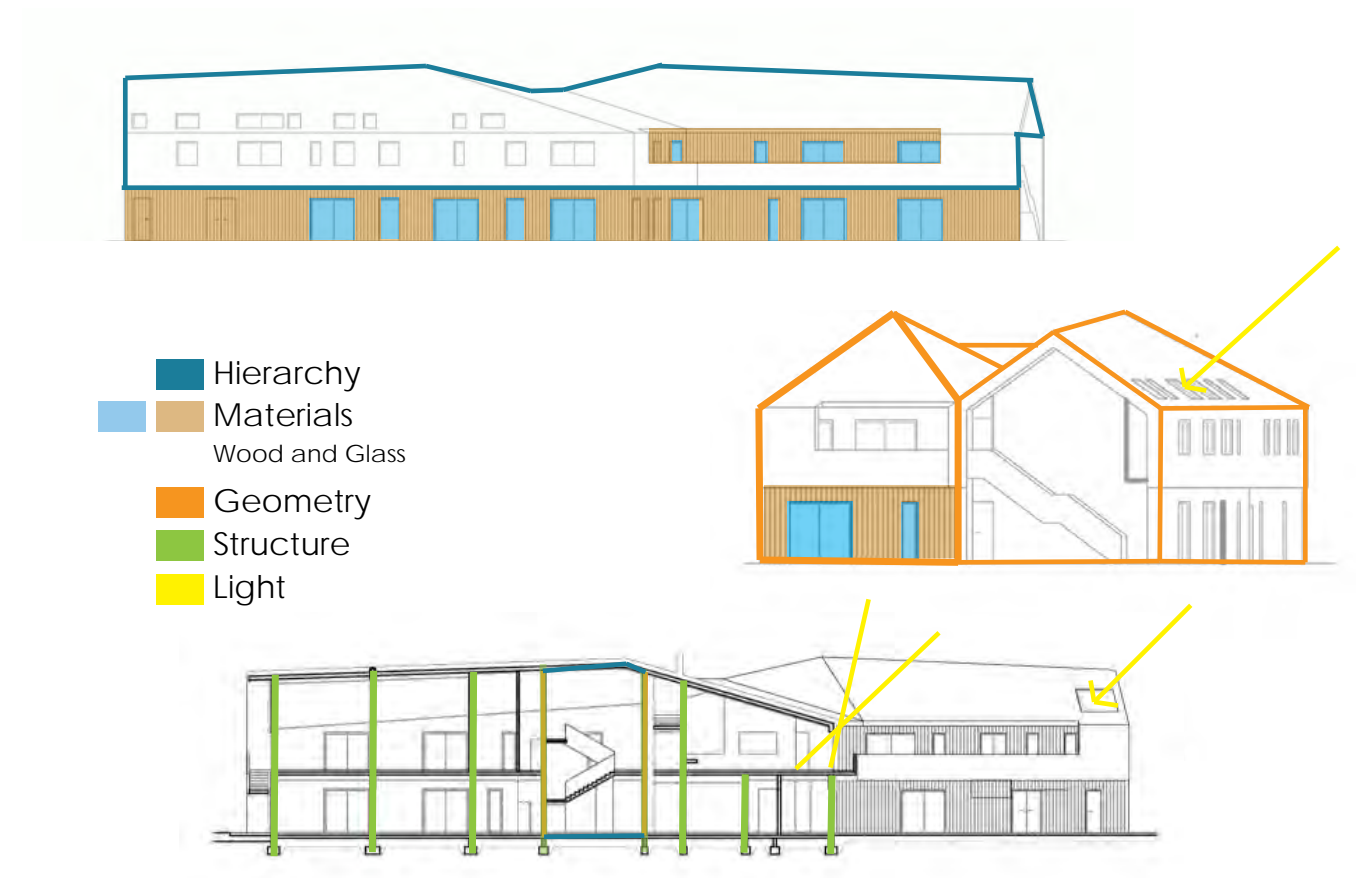


Figure 2.5 Occupational Activity Center Elevations and Section

# Typological Research

## Institute for the Culinary Arts

**Project Type**  
Culinary School

**Location**  
Omaha, Nebraska

**Design Team**  
HDR Architecture

**Size**  
39,000 sq. ft.

**Year**  
2009

**Project Elements**  
Instructional Spaces  
Services Spaces  
Bakery  
Coffee Shop  
Demonstration Lab  
Production Kitchen  
Theory Labs

**Characteristics**  
Institutional  
Unique Materials

"The face of the culinary arts world has changed. Chefs have become household names, cooking shows are taking television by storm, and new and exotic restaurants are replacing the old and mundane."  
(ArchDaily)



Figure 3.0 Institute for Culinary Arts Exterior Perspective 1

## Institute fo the Culinary Arts



Figure 3.1 Institute for Culinary Arts Exterior Perspective 2



Figure 3.2 Institute for Culinary Arts Interior Perspective

This building is a modern take on existing Fort Omaha Campus buildings. The building uses the red bricks that can be seen all around campus, but also incorporates cladding such as glass and copper. These exterior materials are similar to the materials found in the culinary arts. Copper is found in many cookware like pots and pans. Pre-patinated copper panels are used not only on the second level of the building but also used for flashing, gutters, and downspouts. The remainder of the exterior that is not brick or copper is covered in glass.

The glass on the south facade is to encourage a two-way view between students and pedestrians. The glass is also used the same way in the interiors to allow for visual views in each of the learning areas.

4 main spaces in the building include the Demonstration lab, a Bistro, a Production Kitchen, and a few Theory Labs.

# Institute for the Culinary Arts



Figure 3.3 Institute for Culinary Arts Interior Class Space

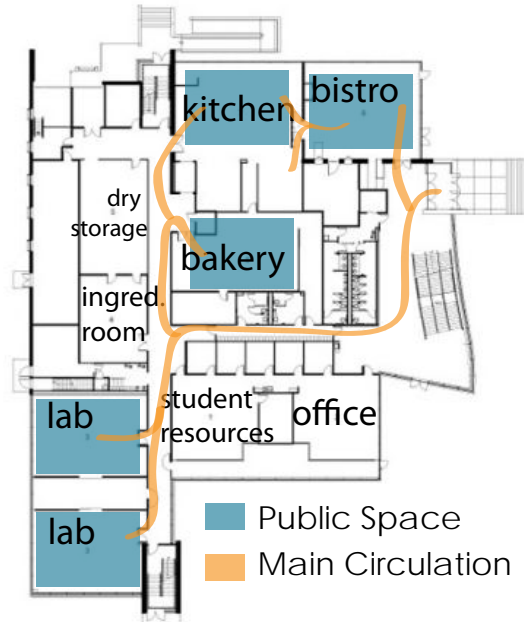


Figure 3.4 Institute for Culinary Arts Floor Plan

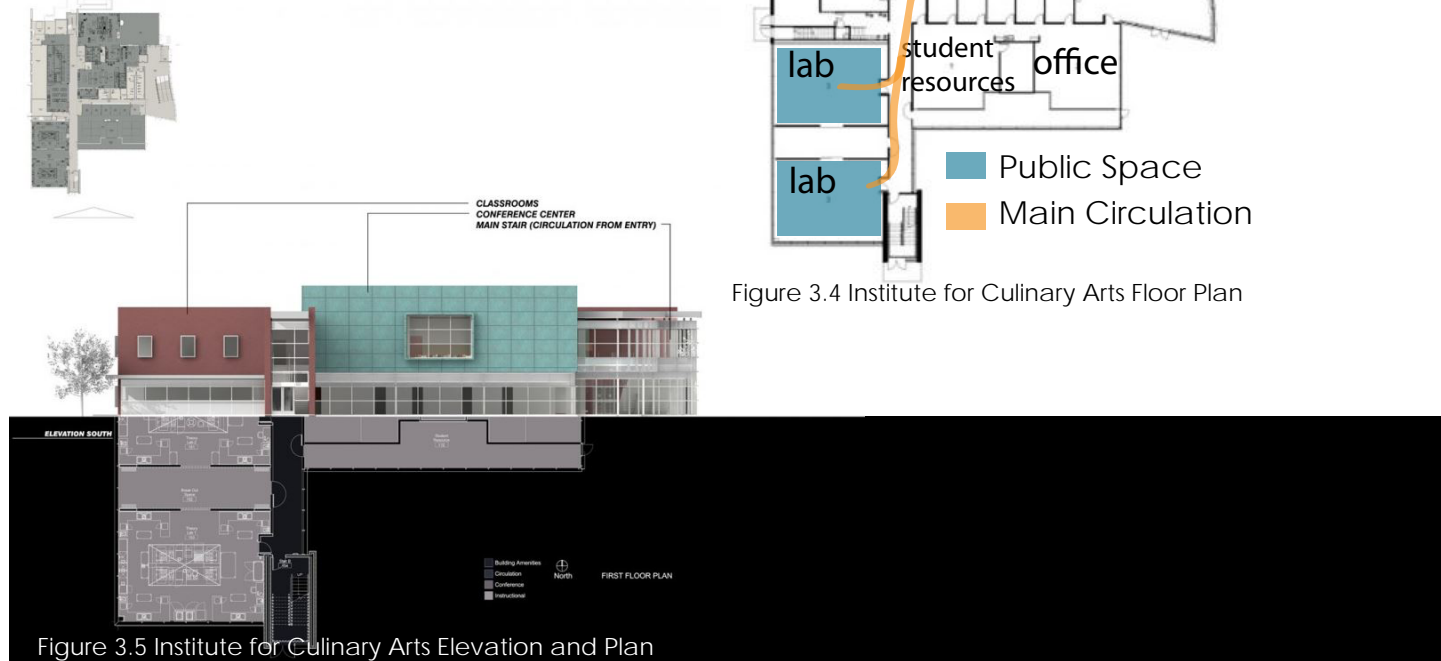


Figure 3.5 Institute for Culinary Arts Elevation and Plan

# Institute fo the Culinary Arts

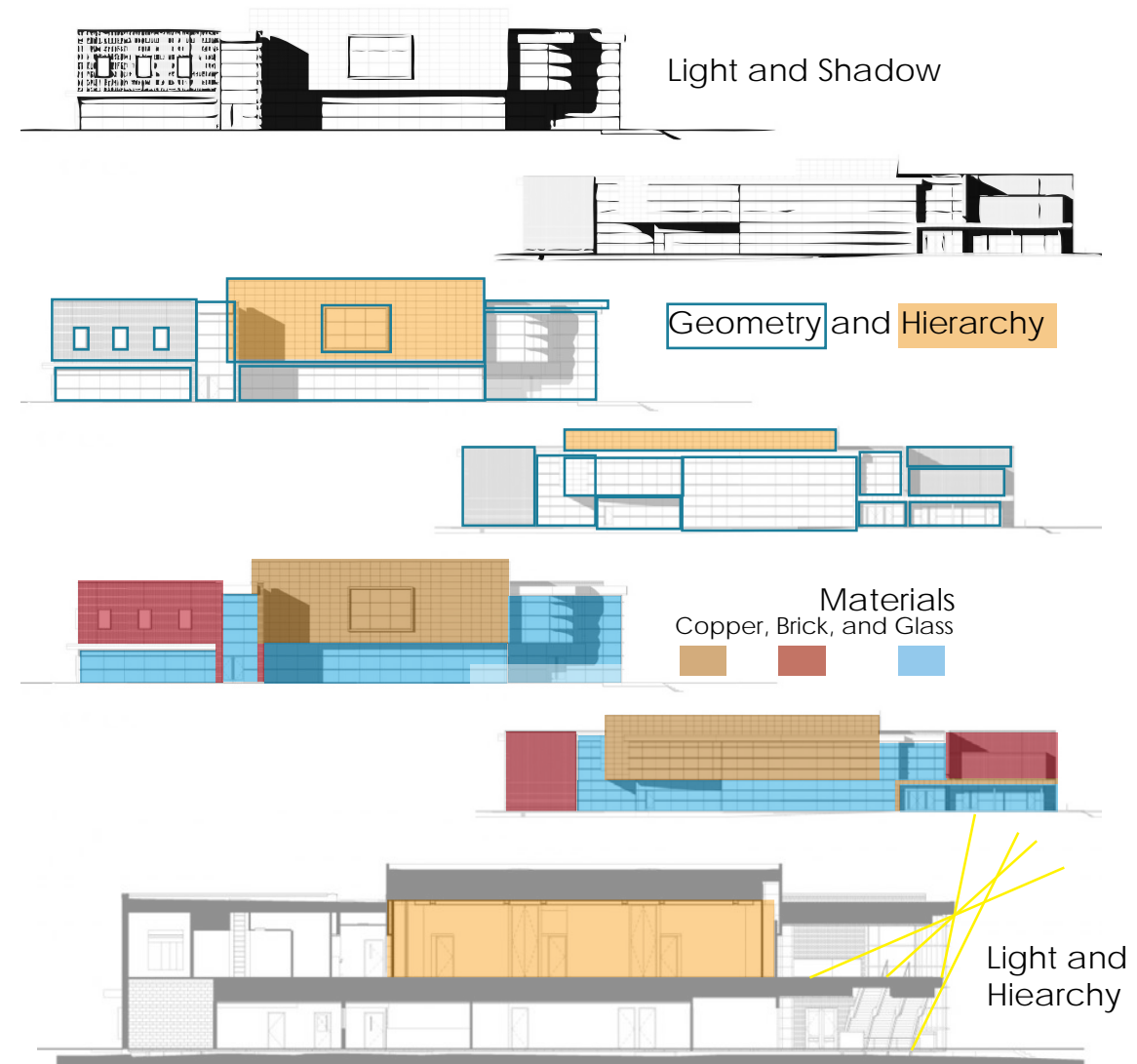


Figure 3.6 Institute for Culinary Arts Elevations and Section

# Typological Research

## Summary

Artisanal Collaboration is a combination of typologies and because of this my approach was to research buildings that had a unique part that was a piece of my own building. I looked into buildings that had kitchen, retail, and learning components. The first building I looked at was the knowledge center which incorporated my main unifying idea. That idea is to encourage small business growth in an area that was lacking businesses. The building incorporated small business space and also a knowledge library, with spaces to learn. This building, even though it had my unifying idea, is lacking many of the spaces that are going to be incorporated in my design. The two other case studies touched on these spaces much better.

The occupational center had spaces that are for hands-on learning and at the same time were designed to be flexible. The main thing to admire about this design would be the way the designer created it to blend in to the surrounding community. It is different enough to stand out but similar enough that it doesn't cause a disruption in the community design. My project is about sharing and learning old and new skill, which is the main purpose of this occupational building. It creates a familiar setting (home like building), where people feel comfortable in and not like an institution. Having a learning center that is less institutional can make the environment less stressful. Not only is the overall function and style of the spaces important in design but also the materials of that building.

Materials can make or break a building and the materials used in the culinary building are what makes this building unique. This building uses copper paneling, which has many great qualities. It is durable, low maintenance, light weight, does not need ventilation, anti-microbial, sustainable, recyclable, and cost effective. The exterior of the building reflects the interior activity use of the building. Glass and copper, the main external facade materials, are some materials used in commercial kitchen. One major element of this building that will be incorporated into my own project is the use of glass between pedestrian traffic and the people within. This allows for the community to interact even before they enter the building. It instills curiosity, which may cause more people to stop in on their way to another place.

Through visual analysis, in the previous pages, I was able to visualize the hierarchy, geometry, structure, materiality, and light for each building. The geometry of the building combined with the sun light creates interesting areas of contrast on the building surface, while providing sun protection for some of the spaces. I also saw that the simplicity of multiple rectangle geometry in a building can come together to create a complex overall geometry and with the addition of different materials can make those contrasts stand out even further.

Another major component of the culinary building is it's bistro, a place where the community can interact, even if they are not students. It is also a place where users of the building can shine and show the community their skills. My idea is not specifically a bistro but a place that culinary, artists, and crafters can sell their goods to the community. My design will be set apart like each one of these buildings but also incorporate and celebrate that which is already there.

## Major Project Elements

### Rentable Kitchen Space

Commercial Kitchen Space for multiple business start-ups. This would include enough cold storage for products and ingredients.

### Kitchen Class Room Space

One designated Kitchen Classroom with space to have up to 10 students and one instructor.

### Co-op Retail Space

A space on the main floor where small businesses in the building or in town can sell their products in one local communal space.

### Studio Spaces

Studio that could be used for many types of fine art, artisan, and craft production and storage. (Storage is limited by size of products)

### Multi-use Class Spaces

Many art or crafting classes can take place within these spaces. There will be at least 2 different size spaces.

### Outdoor Eating Space

A small intimate space where people can enjoy a lunch or dinner when weather appropriate.

### Community Garden Space

Integrated with outdoor eating/sitting space.

### Re-configured Round-a-bout

A new configuration that is in favor of pedestrian traffic.

### Bike Rack Storage

Integrated bike storage.

## User/Client Description

### Client: Off Site

#### Local Investors

People who already have investments in the downtown area.

#### Property Management Company

Local management company who will want to increase property value and the possibility of filling up other buildings in the area.

### Users: On Site (the number of users will depend on building code and space sizes. Defined by programming.)

#### Small Business Owners

Usages defined by their rental agreement. There is the possibility of 24-hour access daily.

#### Consumers

During shop hours 9-8

#### Teachers and Students (all ages welcome)

Classes in cooking, baking, art, wood crafting, and misc. Classes would be held anywhere between the hours of 9-9 or depending on availability

#### Building Manager

They would be available on-site from the hours of 8-5 or by phone after hours

#### Co-op Staff

On-Site during shop hours of 9-8 and for cleaning before and after

*\*Off Site Parking. There are many parking lots in close walking distance*

*\*There is also a biking path across the street. There will be on site bike racks to accommodate and promote other modes of transportation*

# Site: Macro

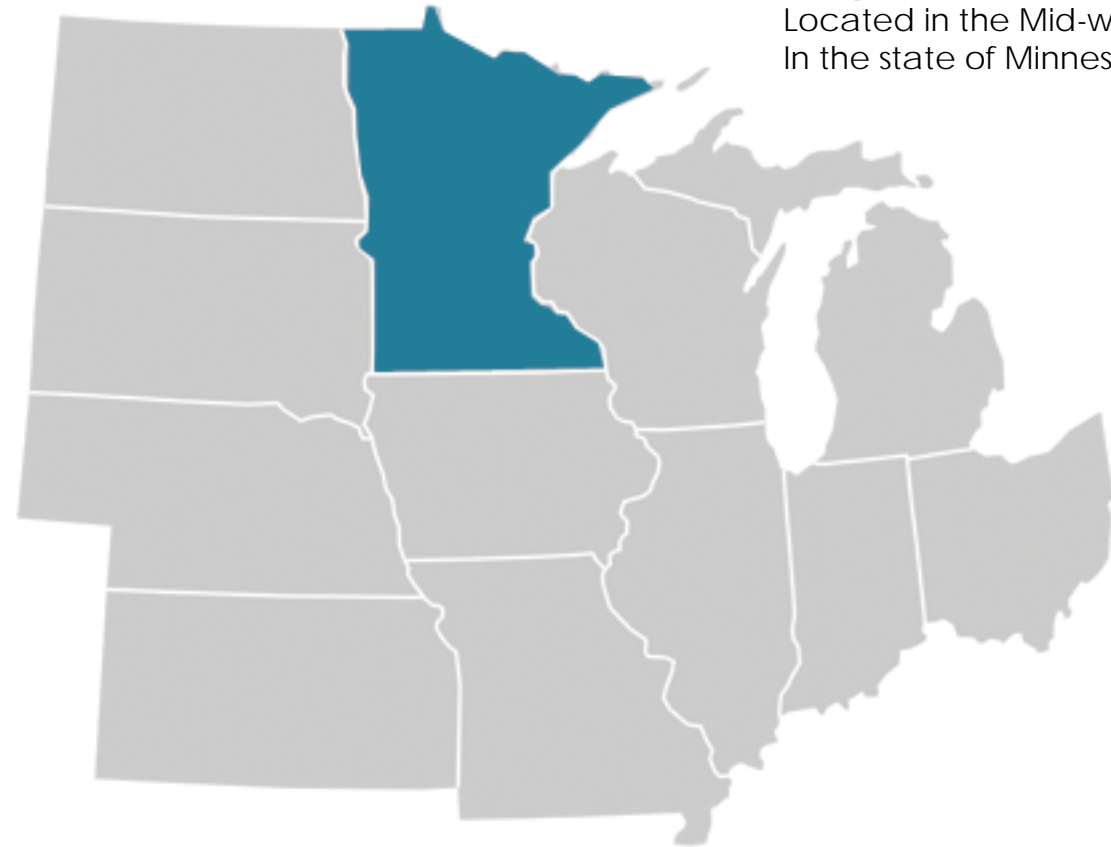


Figure 4.0 Region/State

## Region

Located in the Mid-west.  
In the state of Minnesota.

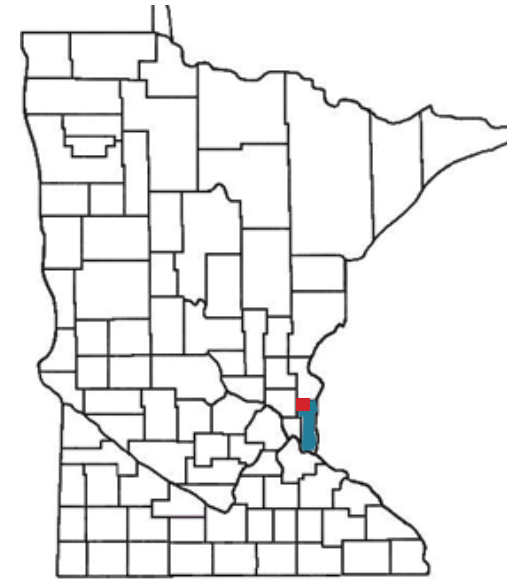


Figure 4.1 County

## County

Washington County. The county is located east of the Twin Cities. The city is located at the top most western area of Washington county.

## City

The City is Forest Lake, MN.  
It is located 35 minutes north of St. Paul. The cities population is around 18,375 (in 2000 it was 14,440), it has been growing steadily over the last decade.

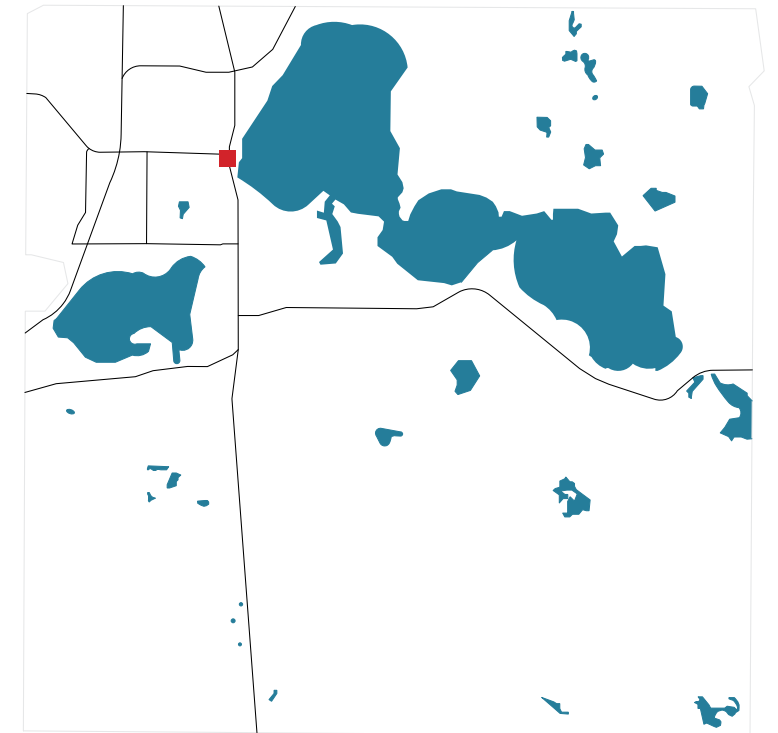


Figure 4.2 City



# Site: Micro

## Site Information

### Address

W Broadway Ave and Lake St S

### Neighborhood

Downtown

### Area

35,300 sq. ft.

### Boundaries

North, East, and West side boundaries are the surrounding roads. South of the site is a coffee shop.

### Zoning

MU-1 Downtown Mixed-Use District

## Importance of the Site

The Site for this Project is located in the downtown area of Forest Lake. One of the things that was lacking in the area was a sense of place. The Downtown area, on Lake Street South used to be a bustling area on the weekends, but has now fizzled out and people are no longer engaging with the built environment. The city has spent money in its urban design, but there is nothing bring people there to enjoy it. My site is most specifically located on one of the main four corners of the downtown area. The corner lot, which used to have two buildings now sits empty. It has great views of the lake, which is the main attraction in the summer months. There is also access to a bike path that can bring many people downtown without the worry of parking. Overall it is a perfect blank canvas for attracting visitors and residents.



Figure 5.0 Site

# Site: Pictures



Figure 5.1 Site from above



Figure 5.3 East of Site

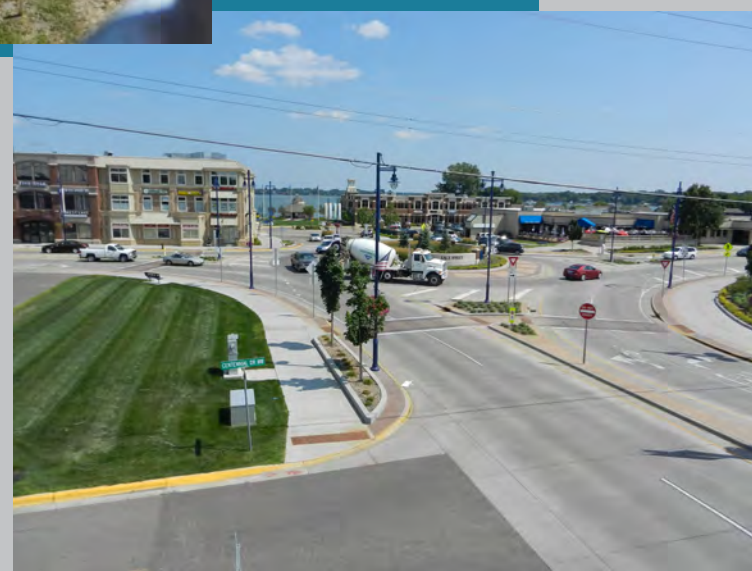


Figure 5.2 North/East of Site



Figure 5.4 West of Site

# The Project Emphasis



Figure 5.5 Roundabout

My projects primary emphasis is to boost the small business economy through community involvement, in the downtown area of Forest Lake. Along with building up community the architecture will provide a space for a new identity of Forest Lake to emerge. The secondary emphasis is to help create a pedestrian safe and friendly environment for increased walking traffic in the downtown area.

# Goals for Thesis

## Academic

- Improving my skills in Revit
- Learning new rendering programs such as 3ds Max
- Staying on task and keeping to my schedule
- Communicate more effectively in both verbal and visual communication
- Update my portfolio with thesis year projects

## Professional

- Learning more about how to research things such as building codes and regulations
- Use the knowledge I gain from my thesis project in my career as an architect
- Use the skills I learn in a professional setting
- Communicate more effectively

## Personal

- Becoming more active in my local community
- Helping local businesses by frequenting them and spreading knowledge of them to others.
- Communication skills
- Seeing things from other points of view

# Plans for Proceeding

## Definition of Research Direction

### Unifying Idea

Research other small cities that have a strong small business economy and good community involvement in their downtown.

### Project Typology

Continuing Research in on other typological projects such as art and kitchen learning centers. Also research on studio layouts for things such as ceramics and wood shop spaces.

### Historical Context

Researching the history of downtown Forest Lake and also the history of my site. Historical context in both Macro and Micro. The project could benefit from historical and maybe even be able to incorporate history back into the site.

### Site Analysis

Researching traffic patterns, views, wind, light, and soil conditions of the site. Check the for the height restrictions for downtown buildings with lake views.

### Programmatic Requirements

Other areas of research and development in structural, MEP, and passive systems.

## A Plan of Your Design Methodology

### Mixed Method Quantitative/Qualitative Analysis

Gather quantitative and qualitative data through local and archival sources. The next step would be to analyze the data which would be a mix of statistical, scientific, direct observation, survey, interviews, and archival searches.

### Graphic Analysis

Discovering the new and existing elements through the means of graphical analysis will be beneficial for further my design. Graphic analysis of site is a major component in the design process.

### Digital Analysis

Digital analysis can be used by making 3d Model in site, building, and design components, with the use of many plug-in components for analysis.

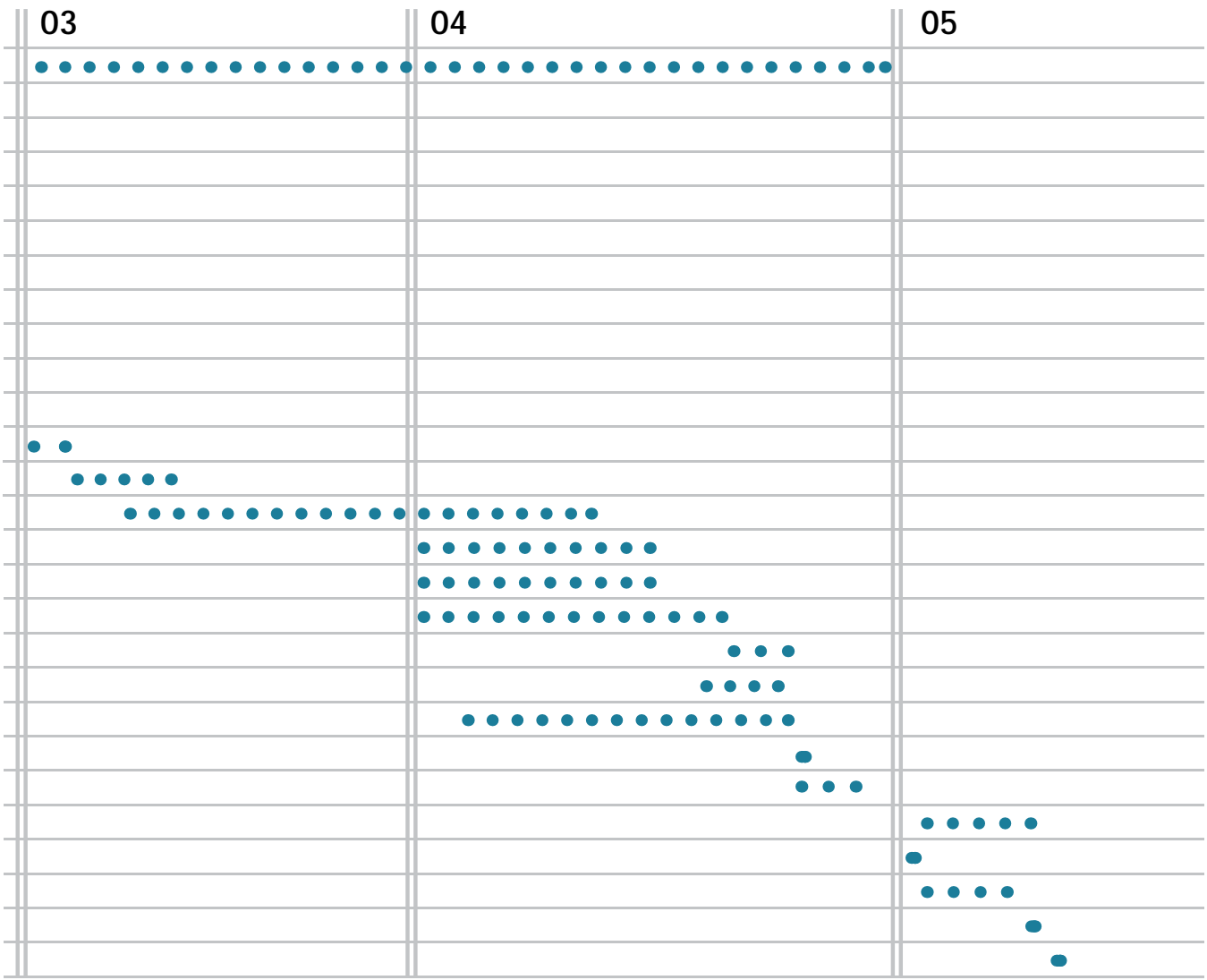
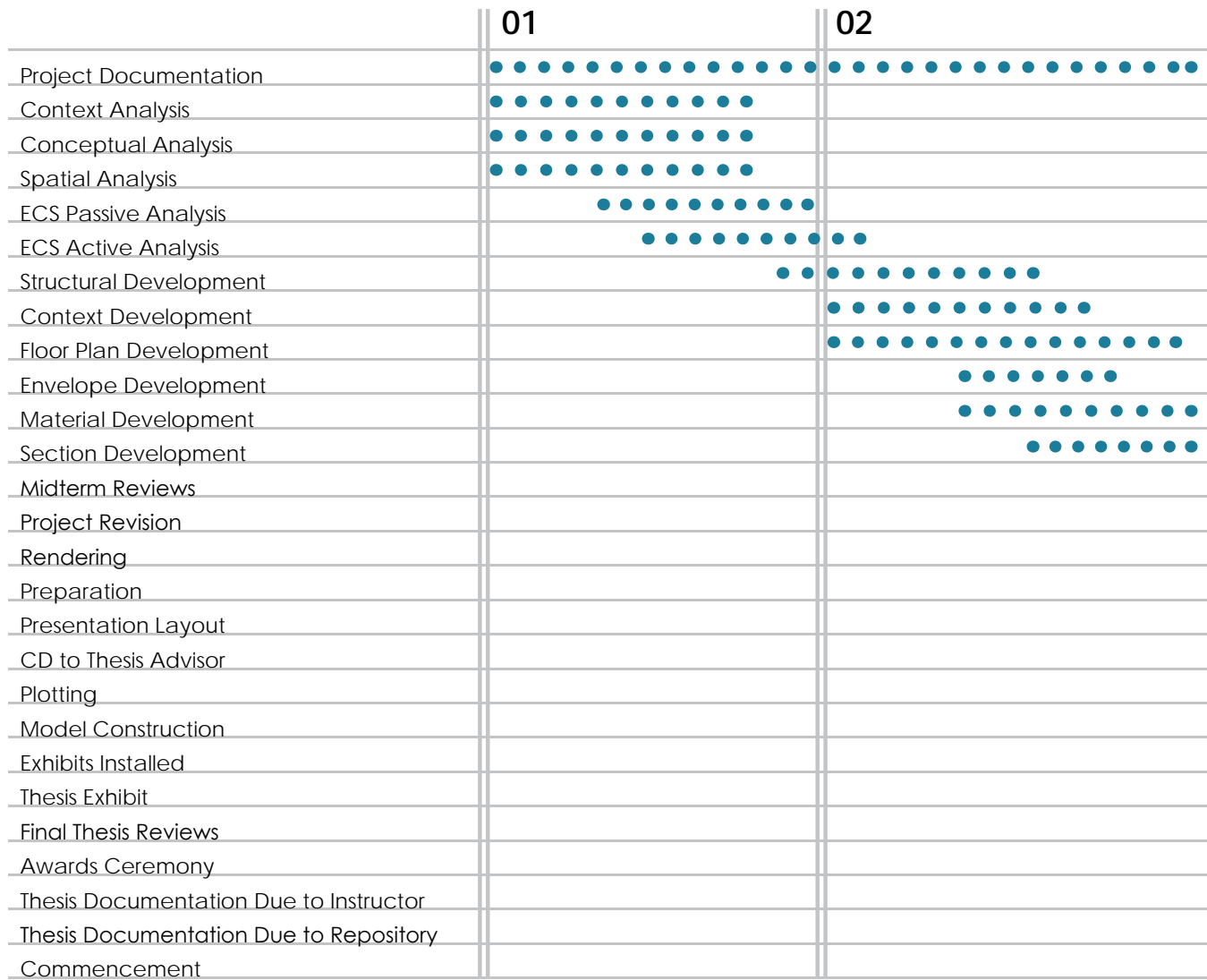
### Interviews

Interviews with community members who could benefit from the projects unifying idea. This would include local artists.

## A Plan for Documenting the Design Process

Documentation will be done by the use of folders for each area of research. Links and information for figures will be saved in the properties for each figure. Each project interval will be saved with completion date that will correspond with the project schedule.

# Schedule





.....Programming.....

# Theoretical Premise/Unifying Idea Research

This artisanal collaborative could easily be considered an incubator which is a common term among many. An incubator that focuses on the art trades, not necessarily business or technology like a majority of incubators around the globe. Senior Advisor of the United Nations Development Programme, stated the purpose of an incubator quite well, "The incubator helps overcome bureaucratic obstacles and provides affordable space and shared facilities, thus reducing gestation time and startup cost" (Lalkaka 270). Even though my idea loosely reflects what an incubator entails, it does have the same purpose that is stated in that short article quotation. Businesses have a better chance of making something of themselves when there is something that provides that initial support and cost. Rent costs and support may be kept low in comparison to other business rental properties, because incubators provide services that business need, but by themselves couldn't afford at the start up.

With cheaper cost doesn't mean that the actual building is lacking in aesthetics or functionality of specific businesses. Incubators tend to focus on a specific field, such as technology or business and the building is designed accordingly. Lalkaka lists Facilities as number three in importance of success stating, "The layout and design must be highly flexible, with good floor-load capability, loading docks, and wet labs as needed, together with good security and after-hours access for tenants. Utility systems may call for individual air conditioning, good ventilation for fume hoods, fire protection, compressed air and steam connections, and systems for disposal of hazardous waste...The entrepreneur doing creative work needs a pleasant but businesslike setting with spaces to meet, communicate, and relax" (Lalkaka 276-277).

With well-designed facilities at a lower rental cost small-businesses don't have to be a "home" business, nor do they need to find their own investors right away. With these advantages for entrepreneurs the better it is for the small business economy. It gives people a chance to produce and market their innovations, designs, or services. When it comes to small towns or cities incubators can be very beneficial.



Figure 6.0 NMIT Arts & Media Exterior

*NMIT Arts & Media is well-known as an arts incubator. The building is comprised by 3 levels of art teaching and 1 level of studio/media facilities. The building was designed for a competition to feature the structure which is comprised of heavy timber construction.*

**Architects:** Iving Smith Jack Architects  
**Location:** Nelson, New Zealand  
**Built:** 2010  
**Area:** 2,900 sqm



# Theoretical Premise/Unifying Idea Research

Incubators of course can't ensure business success. Success is still dependent on the individual or group. With incubators, like schools, businesses graduate and leave the incubator. An incubator is not supposed to be a permanent space for these entrepreneurs it is just a starting point, they are to break free and establish their own permanent location to continue to grow their business. This is where my idea diverges from this incubator title. Ideally the building will be a place where people can market their product and establish a consumer following, so they can branch off and continue to grow in the community but at a larger scale, at a different location in the downtown area. The downtown area is currently full of unoccupied storefronts. That is just one way the building will be utilized, but for people who want to keep their business small, and continue to market their product through the co-op will be able to continue to do so, for however long as they see fit.



Figure 6.1 NMIT Arts & Media Teaching Studio

*"The creative economy is revitaliz[ing] manufacturing, services, retailing, and entertainment industries. It is changing where people want to live, work and learn – where they think, invent and produce. The creative economy is based on a new way of thinking and doing. The primary inputs are our individual talent or skill. These inputs may be familiar or novel; what is more important is that our creativity transforms them in novel ways. In some sectors the output value depends on their uniqueness; in others, on how easily it can be copied and sold to large numbers of people. The heartlands are art, culture, design and innovation."*

-John Howkins

John Howkins is from the United Kingdom so when heartlands is described it is not necessarily talking about the United States, but those in the United States would refer to the Midwest as being the heartlands. If this statement is true that means that there is promise for those in art, culture, and design to succeed economically in this region. There are many people who believe and have done research on this idea of Creative Economy and it's relationships with art in the rural areas. People may not think of rural areas being great incubators for the arts but in a case study done by Rachel C. Fleming in *The Geographical Review* it was shown that artists and their art can, in fact, succeed. Many government and academic groups consider artistic and cultural production as a crucial part of modern economies (Fleming 2009). Richard Florida talks about the arts encouraging a socially receptive atmosphere and reinvigorated downtown that will attract the creative class and education-based workers (Fleming 2009).

# Theoretical Premise/Unifying Idea Research

The attraction in general will bring more people in from the existing community, whether that community is rural or not. Big cities have many art galleries or art installations that are attended by many in a higher economic class or other artists, but may not always attract the middle class. This could be because art in a bigger city can be just about anything and with many different cultures in a dense population there are many varieties that may only appeal to a small grouping of people. Unless one is an art patron or an artist they probably don't know much about the artists in these big cities. With smaller communities big artists setting up gallery spaces in their towns would probably not interest the people, but if it is someone they know, most of the town will probably show up. There is a larger sense of community in rural or small towns.

The smaller the town and community the more likely everyone knows each other and are more likely to support each other. If a local artist has a showing in a neighboring town there is a good chance many would attend and it would become a community event. Community support for businesses and arts could be seen as a sustainable development. "Art Projects are often put forth as examples of sustainable development because they improve community collaboration, learning outcomes for children, and civic participation, bridge ethnic and class divides, and contribute to environmental sustainability through connections with nature and "clean" industry" (Fleming 2009). Interesting enough Fleming goes on to talk about how artists, even though big cities have more opportunities for creative economics, find themselves moving to the rural communities because of the cost of living. The cost of living is much lower just outside of the city limits, in the more rural communities, plus there are more attractive

landscapes to draw inspiration from for many artists. Even with many studies showing that arts and design fields can help with the economy of most communities, even the rural ones, doesn't mean that it doesn't come with some uncertainty about the exact role or size of role it has on the economy.



Figure 6.2 Cheers Pablo

# Theoretical Premise/Unifying Idea Research

To understand the role of art in the small communities that Rachel Fleming was looking at, for her case studies, she interviewed art supporters in that community and asked for their thoughts. Many of the responses were that art was greatly beneficial in areas such as enrichment, participation, and being an inclusive community for all backgrounds and ages. All those interviewed agreed that preserving a high condition of life is an important role in economic development. They also stated there needs to be a controlled advancement and one way would be in education opportunities. Everyone should have the benefits of the economic growth not specific people with in the community. Another thing is not to develop the area too fast by pushing for things to happen all at once like, keeping character in the area, push for the need of small businesses, reducing the commuting to other towns, and encouraging tourism (Fleming 2009). These things mentioned are all beneficial for the community but there is a time and place for all of these things to happen and that is not all at once or in a short period of time. There are towns that are far more ready to develop these areas and there are some that still need time to slowly incorporate these ideas in small ways. Small business can be great, but it should be done the right way. It needs to happen in an organized way without overdoing it. The community members who stated their opinion are not necessarily business people with a lot of specific knowledge in town economics, but they are able to see both positives and negatives that can arise when things get too much of a push.

If a community is not struggling in their inclusivity then there is no need to push for more art outlets or small businesses. There are towns that are struggling and with the feedback from community members there is a definite want for a creative outlet. Many ages can benefit with a creative outlet, most being those with a lot of time on their hands. One of these age communities would be the elderly, the elderly who still live in a house, and those who are living in elderly care facilities. There has been a big increase in the amount of elderly care facilities popping up all over. Many of these facilities tend to be in medium size communities located outside of the large cities where there isn't a lot to do in the community, because those who can still drive are traveling to the cities for their entertainment and activities. Most of the arts are easy and enjoyable to those who may not be able to function as quickly and well as they used to. The other major age group would be youth and young adults who are still in the grades k-12. Many communities don't have places for the youth to hang out that are within walking/biking distance of schools or homes. With many schools cutting their arts programs many students have lost the opportunity to participate in the arts.

# Research Summary

Through my research I concentrated on the economics of small businesses in communities and community involvement in the arts. I started my research with a more general view on economics in situations such as incubators. My project is similar to a business/technology incubator but there are still many things that don't fit with my typology. I provide more than one type of space unlike incubators which concentrate on one field of study and business. I have three different areas of concentration: Learning, Food, and Art. There is a lot of good information to study about the use of incubators such as how they are very successful in more developing cities/countries. Even though the examples I read about in the articles don't have much to do with art, they do tie into this idea of Creative Economy. The technology incubator is definitely a part of the Creative Economy idea. I discovered that Creative Economy is where my idea falls into. I'm establishing a place where creative energy can be harnessed to discover and create new things. Innovation is a form of art and design. The idea typically comes for a more analytical mind space but the creation of the product is all about the design and form. There may still be precise equations and analysis behind the creation view. Innovation may not belong in the fine art category, but that doesn't mean it's not an art form.

## **Art** *noun*

: something that is **created** with imagination and **skill** and that is beautiful or that **expresses important ideas** or feelings. (Webster Dictionary)

Art is defined by the viewer and creator. One person's definition of art may not be the same as the other persons. The final part of my research

was about community inclusivity when it came to art, design, and innovation. There is a wanting for arts in communities. It's not always on the forefront of people's priorities, but when asked, they believe that art has a major role in community togetherness and participation. Artisans, no matter what inspired works they are creating, need a place where they can collaborate. Collaboration makes the communities more involved with the work, which in return affects small town businesses. Just like art, small businesses can improve and continue to grow if they are getting participation and feedback from the community. The community is the pulse that allows for expression amongst small town business entrepreneurs and local artists. Through my thesis, not only will the community be involved with all these artists and business starters, they themselves will be given an opportunity through shared space, to create a network amongst themselves. This is important in creative communities. They may be competing, but their best advice to get is from a fellow artisan. Kuhn and Galloway said it best, "Regardless of artisan entrepreneurs' motivations, joining organized peer networks (in this context, seller teams) allows them to network with like-minded peers and foster stronger ties. Seller teams are voluntarily formed on the basis of common interests, typically have clearly state objectives, and a framework conducive to the development of trust. Thus, artisan entrepreneurs who join seller teams may not only report receiving more peer assistance overall, as would be expected from networking theory, teams may be an especially effective way to receive better quality and/or trusted advice and support" (Kuhn & Galloway 2013). With my artisan collaboration idea, which loosely stems from that of an incubator idea has great potential to work in the town that I have chosen.

# Project Justification

The project is important to me because it is a place that has impacted my life multiple times. For 10 years of my life I grew up in the city of Forest Lake. I may have grown up in the town but I spent most of my time in St. Paul. There is nothing in the city that anchors it and facilitates community involvement for all ages. The only main community activity has to do with sports, grade school to high school sporting events, which only involve a small portion of the Forest Lake population. Since Forest Lake is close enough to the cities for commuting, people tend to drive to other cities to seek what Forest Lake lacks. There are many cities that are known for their small businesses. People will drive from up to 20 miles away just to visit these shops. These cities, like White Bear Lake and Stillwater, have hit their population equilibrium. They may no longer be able to continue to increase substantially with their population, but they are able to keep people interested to stay in the city.

With a stable population they are able to work on community level making their city a place to be proud of. Forest Lake may not exactly have a stable population for it has increased dramatically over the last 14 years, but still has the potential to shape the community and the city. Forest Lake is barely a stop for people in the continuous motions of entering and leaving. Yes, people have homes there and there are places to shop, but it's in an environment where people are not taking the time to see what their city has to offer other than fast food and large big-box stores.

We are living in a time where everything is go go go, but people are becoming more conscious consumers. With social media people are exposed to the possibilities of their hobbies and passions. People are constantly selling homemade crafts and sharing recipes. They are inspired by each other's passions and are willing to learn and share with each other.

A growing community is the perfect catalyst to encourage these passions in the form of small businesses and classes. Forest Lake is going to continue to grow until it runs out of land to develop on, but there needs to be something that keeps people in the city. Something that makes Forest Lake a destination for out-of-towners and for those, like me who lived or live in this community.

The project itself is a big idea fit into a small to medium size building. Because of the size it will allow for better design development of the spaces and systems that make up the functional aspects of the building. It's small enough that it will be able to showcase much of my knowledge. Knowledge from previous studios, classes, internship, and the continuing knowledge that I've gained from researching for this project.

# Historical, Social and Cultural Context of the Thesis

## Historical and Social Context of the Forest Lake

Forest Lake was one of the last townships to be settled in Washington county because it was the farthest away from the St. Croix river and because the land quality didn't lend to agricultural needs. Forest Lake is a wooded and marshy area that has very limited farming land. Between 1855 and 1863 a stage line was created from St. Paul to Duluth which 47 families that farmed on the 511 acres of land. Forest Lake also established the first school in the area which took place in the school teacher's home. The increase of migration to Forest Lake, which at the time was called Forest Lake Village, was when the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad (later known as the Northern Pacific) used the township as a fuel stop. Because of the railroad Michael Marsh opened the first store in 1867. It burnt down but that didn't stop Marsh from opening another store, hotel, post office and boat landing, along the shore of the lake.



Figure 7.0 Forest Lake 1900



Figure 7.1 Forest Lake 1907



Figure 7.2 Forest Lake 1919

## Historical and Social Context of the Forest Lake

Forest Lake soon became a travel destination for vacationers and weekend getaways for people in St. Paul. By 1897 the train ran daily from St. Paul. During the rest of the 19th century the town continued to grow and establish businesses. Up until the completion of freeway 35 Forest Lake was a place for summer homes and tourism, but when the freeway was created Forest Lake started to get more year-round homes. They also turned to more industrial and commercial growth near the interstate and less concentration on small businesses. The population continues to climb dramatically since 1980. The site for the thesis is along the main business strip that was established as the downtown a century earlier (Washington County Historical Society).



Figure 7.3 Forest Lake 1938



Figure 7.4 Forest Lake 1950

# Historical, Social and Cultural Context of the Thesis

## History of the Site (and downtown) and Social Context

The history of my site through personal observations goes back about 12 years. When I first moved to Forest Lake there were 2 buildings on my site a Taco Johns and a gas station. They both were in use at the time but Taco John soon boarded up its windows and another handful of years later the gas station did the same. Since then the downtown has reconfigured the sidewalks and streets and with this took a way a chunk of the site. These businesses failed around the time many of the old buildings were demolished and replaced by a 3 story/mixed use building. The face lift of the downtown area was abrupt and caused many regular visitors of the downtown area feeling displaced. The history of Forest Lake showed that the towns core focus at its start was visitors and locals having a place to slow down and enjoy their time/vacation.

When many of the storefronts and diners in the area were suddenly displaced they never reestablished themselves elsewhere. Big events ,like Fourth of July, are the only times that people are in the downtown area anymore. Once a vibrant downtown with many visitors is now a place that people don't even give a second look. The community is scattered out in clusters and there is no longer a central core for the community.

***There is nothing that makes the community unique, there isn't a place or thing that Forest Lake is known for.***

## Similar Ideas and projects throughout History

The term Artisan (even the concept) has been around for centuries. Before the Industrial Revolution Artisans were the main producer of all consumer products. There was skill and craftsmanship that one can't replicate through mass assembly line production. The time of producing was cut in to a fraction of the time but because of production being about more product more money, the quality tends to be become lower. Just because of the Industrial Revolution took the majority of the main production, doesn't mean that there were not Artisans still practicing their craft. It just meant that less and less people were learning many of these crafts. The terms master and apprentice doesn't have much of a place anymore. These Artisans made a living off of their craft, it wasn't considered a hobby. Today most artisan work starts as a hobby which is developed at that persons own speed and if they choose to they can make it their job or make money off of their products.

The word artisan has a connotation the evokes a sense of love for ones work. Inspirational work. It doesn't evoke negative emotions or hatred of one work. There is a sense of pride. Choice to do what you want to do. Back then that was sole source and only option of income, people just did it because they had to. To put food on the table for their families. Today people have a choice to do what they want with their skills and talents, because there are so many opportunities. Having a place for all artisans similar or different, to come together in an inspired place to create amazing works of artistry, is a perfect way to demonstrate community through craft.

# Historical, Social and Cultural Context of the Thesis

## Thesis link to Social Trends in our Society

There have been major trends in the media that support my thesis. From physical buildings to internet sites, Artisan work is everywhere. People are discovering new products everyday. Since we live in a culture with plastic cards as monetary representation, more people spend money, even money they don't have on things they don't necessarily need. Spending money you don't have is not exactly a good thing but buying things you don't need or didn't know you would need is actually good for the market. It keeps the flow of money moving. When people stop spending money, markets dip and people tend to lose money.

Through the internet more people are able to market and sell their products to a larger audience. This has spawned many website markets and communities like Etsy, Society 6, Deviant Art, etc. There are also stores that specialize in artisan work. Many of these places stemmed from craft fairs. There is nothing really new about craft fairs, but one of the differences is the age groups and people that are attending. There are more young people attending these, because the wider range of products that are produced and considered sellable crafts. Many craft fairs 20 years ago were a majority of older women selling their quilting, crocheting, and knitting goods. Over the last decade, especially the last half decade, there has been a wider range, and variety of products. People can find things ranging from handmade body soap to dog bow tie accessories. Many cities have street fairs, which are full of new businesses marketing their products.

Why is this crafting/making culture so pronouce now? I believe a huge marking point would be the creation of Pinterest. Pinterest is a website that allows people to share their ideas and "how too's" for the public to replicate. Many people in the Pinterest community start using one person's ideas and start replicating and soon start making their own products. There are also many people who love these ideas but are not very crafty, or lack the time and patience to make, so they buy instead. Pinterest isn't specifically for women, even though that is the majority of the audience. There are also other sites that are more geared towards male interests that have to do with artisan works. There are replica makers, wood crafters, and metal artists. There are many options for people to explore new ideas.

Sometimes the exploration of these ideas has to do with the learning experience. A trend that has become huge in the last few years is this idea of canvas and wine classes. These classes are set up for a night on the town with friends, family, or a date. People can pay for a class where they can express their creativity and sip wine at the same time. The majority of these focus on painting. There are many of these businesses in the twin cities that have become so popular that many are sprouting up all over. I know someone who works in one of these studios and is thinking of opening one near Forest Lake area which goes to show that there is a want for these creative places outside of the cities.



# Site Analysis Narrative

The site is a place that is quite overlooked by many. There used to be buildings on the location, but even those went out of business overtime. This could be because of the safety and walkability that was lacking to get to that side of the street. The site is technically two separate land lots that were bought by a local property management company for \$500,000 each. As it stands now the property is only worth a fraction of that cost. They are both sitting around \$150,000 each. This is a great example of the how the downtown is hemorrhaging money. The property values of downtown lots are usually the highest, not the ones that instantly loose value after being bought. There are not any signs on the property that say it is for sale, or that there are any plans for that location. It is a corner property and would be considered a prime location in any other town. If it was safer for people to walk to the location there might be more foot traffic to that side of the street. The majority of the parking is down by the beach which is across a busy street. The road and round-a-bout have many semis and car frequently traveling through at high speeds, without any regard to people who might want to cross.

Increasing the safety of foot traffic is not the complete solution to the downtown economy issue; it is definitely something that is important in helping with the flow of people and money from one location to another. The site has potential for a lot of good views from the Northeast to the Southeast. There are not any major view obstructions after the first ten feet in height. Through the following analysis in this section one will notice that there are not many drastic things happening on the site or affecting the site. The site is mostly level; with an even spread of grass

cover and some planting units on one end. The sidewalks that wrap around the North and East sides of the site are well lit with lamps about every 50 feet and closer at the North end near the round-a-bout.

The climate of downtown Forest Lake is like most of the Minnesota Metro. There are 4 seasons, with winter being the longest. Forest Lake is known for many lakes, marshes, ponds, and tree cover which equate too many mosquitos and a high humidity. This will be very important to consider design choices and the indoor/outdoor connection. Another important aspect near to my site is the Hardwood Creek Trail. In recent years the city built a bridge over Broadway (which runs parallel to the downtown business strip with a street between) for the trail to continue over the heavy traffic, making it safer for people to use. They created a safe path for continuing on the trail but there is no distinct connection of the downtown to the trail. The entrance to the trail is on the other side away from the downtown area. This doesn't make much sense since the city spent so much money on the downtown park area. The only way people go to the park currently is by car because there isn't a nice bike/walking path to get down there.

# Site Analysis Qualitative Aspects

## Views or Vistas



## geometric relationships

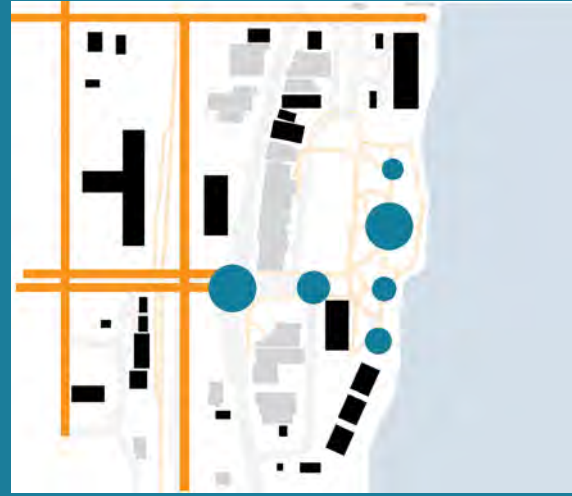


Figure 8.0 Geometric Relationships

Figure 8.1 Views and Vistas

## shade and shadow



Figure 8.2 Shade and Shadow

# Site Analysis

## Qualitative Aspects

### Built Features on Site

There are no built features, such as structures, of any kind on this site. There is a small planting area on the one end towards the round-a-bout.

### Lighting Quality

There are no major structures disturbing the light quality of the site. The site receives direct light from all four sides. The only structures that might effect the light quality are the bridge and the coffee shop.

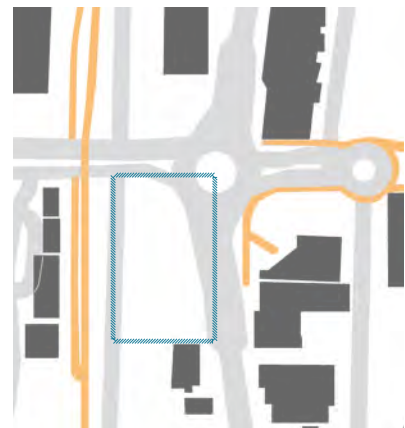


Figure 8.3 Buildings near Site

### Wind

There is a two built features that will affect wind flow. The major obstacle is the Hardwood Creek Trail bridge, that is located north of the site. The smaller obstacle is the two story coffee shop at the south west side of the boundary. Below: Estimated wind paths for Northwest (winter) and Southeast (summer) winds.



Figure 8.4 Wind and Site interaction map

### Human Characteristics

The only human interaction as of the last few years has been the landscaping on the East side of the site, north west corner of the round-a-bout.



Figure 8.5 Human Characteristics

### Distress

One half of the site is known as a brownfield site, and that side of the site is patchy grass. The grass does not grow as well on the site.



healthier grass

patchy grass at the north end of site

Figure 8.6 Distress

# Site Analysis

## Quantitative Aspects

### Soils

Dominant Soil Order: Alfisols  
Percent Alfisols: 40%  
Dominant Soil Suborder: Udalfs  
Percent Udalfs: 40%  
Farmland Class: Not Prime Farmland



Figure 8.7 Soil Map

*"Alfisols* are moderately leached soils that have relatively high native fertility. These soils have mainly formed under forest and have a subsurface horizon in which clays have accumulated. Alfisols are primarily found in temperate humid and subhumid regions of the world"

*"Udalfs* - Alfisols of humid climates" (McDaniel).

### Utilities

My site is located in a downtown area where there are many other buildings in the area that are currently using utilities. It would be easily assumed that there are most all utilities under the street. My site also had two other buildings on the site that were demolished so there still should be water, electricity, sewer, telecommunications, and natural gas readily available for the new project. There is also outdoor lighting for security purposes along the sidewalk and street. There are also storm sewers near by to allow for water drainage away from the sight.

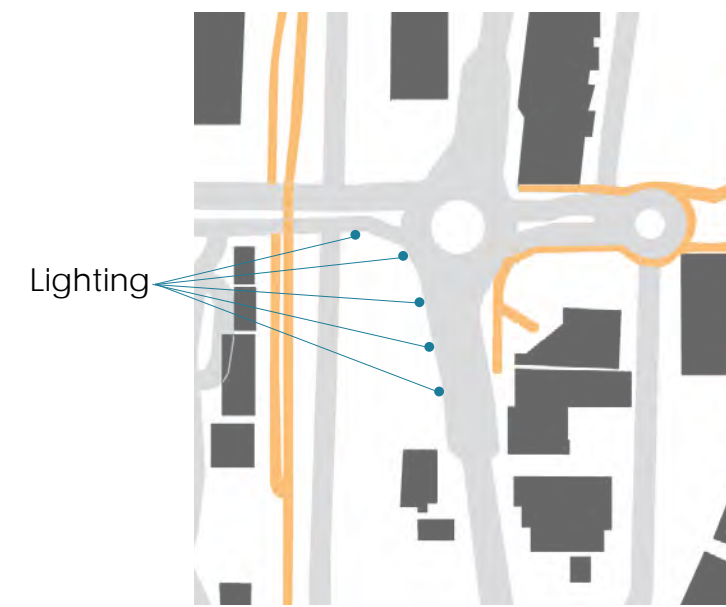


Figure 8.8 Utilities

### Site Character

The site's character is better than it was before. It is less of an eye sore, but it is also not much to look at. There is a definite lack of character in the site itself. When looking at the surroundings of the site, there is potential to create character. The city has spent money to polish up the sidewalks and added many planting units, but there is a disconnect with the site.

# Site Analysis

## Quantitative Aspects

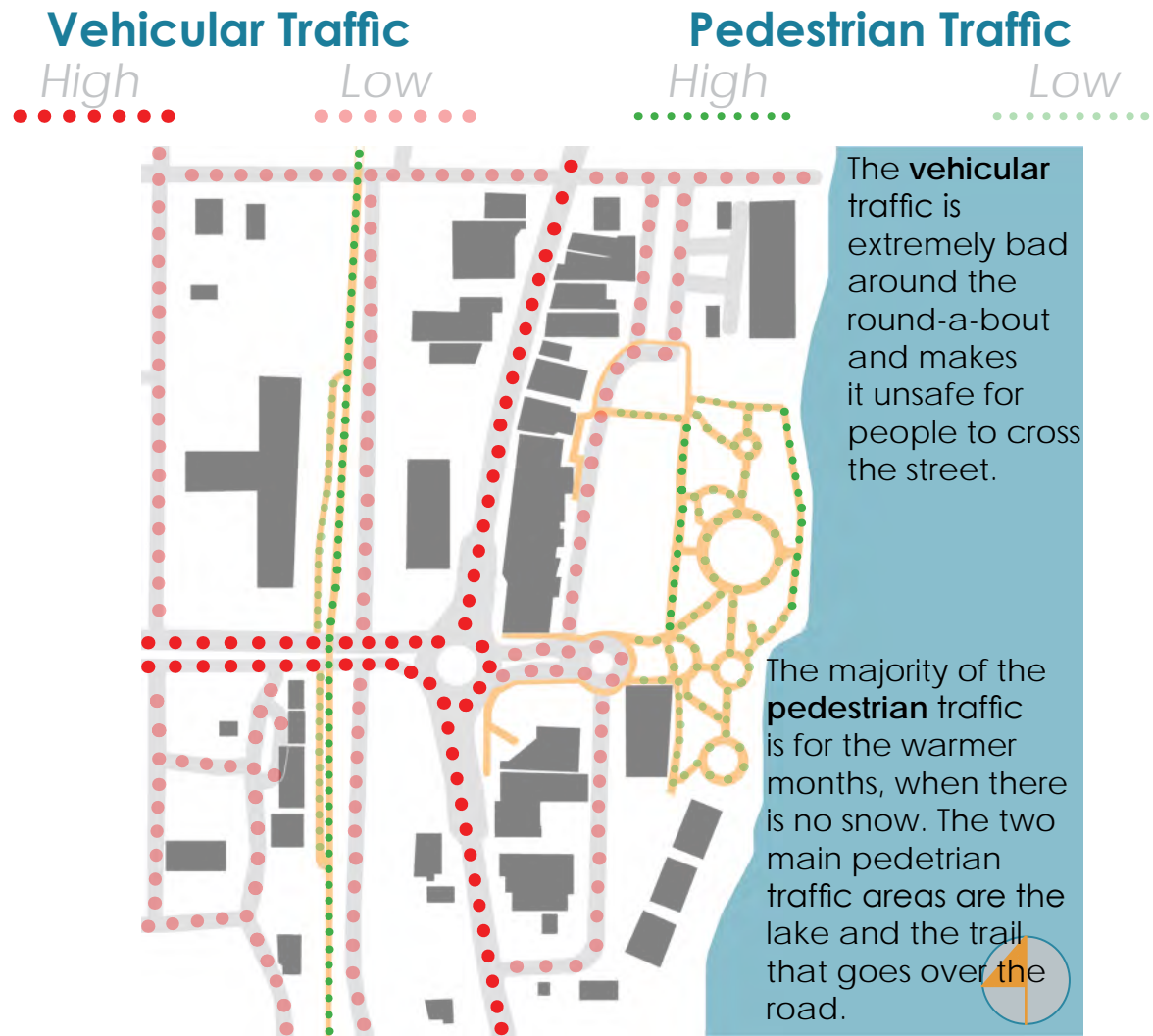


Figure 8.9 Traffic Map

## Topographic Survey

### Elevation Data

Elevation:	WGS 84 Coordinates	NAD83 UTM 15
277.80 meters	Latitude: 45.27877	Easting: 501134.85
911.43 feet	Longitude: -92.98553	Northing: 5013919.60

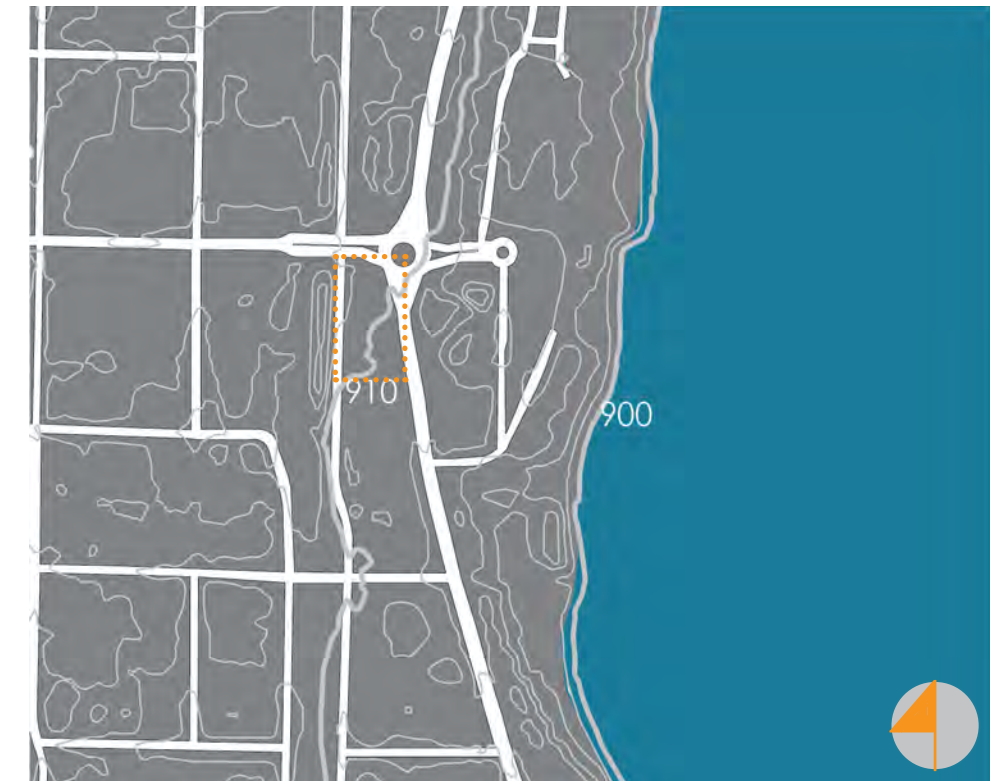


Figure 8.10 Topography Map

# Site Analysis

## Quantitative Aspects

### General Map



Figure 8.11 General Map

### Site Reconnaissance

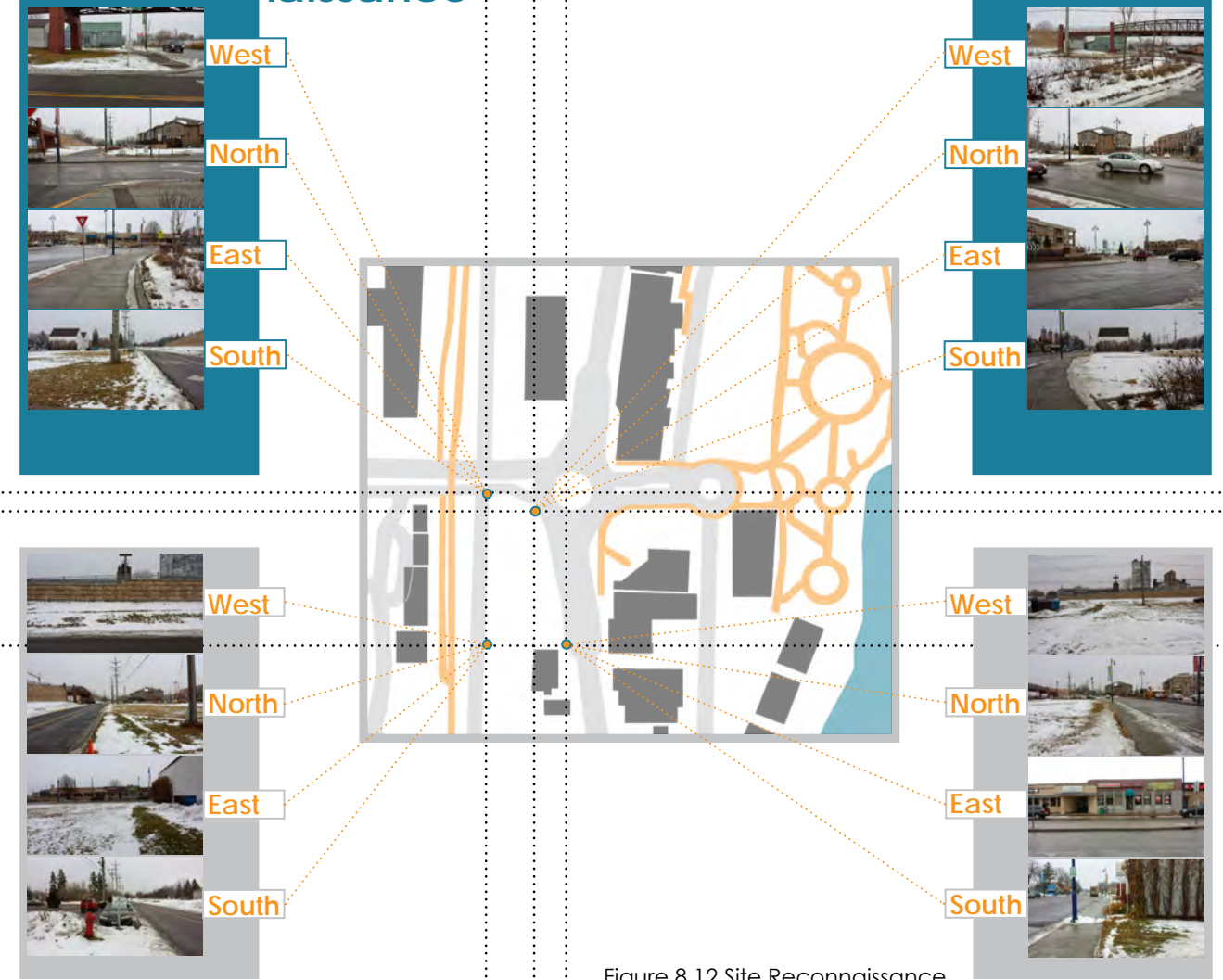


Figure 8.12 Site Reconnaissance

# Site Analysis Quantitative Aspects

## Climate Data

### Temperature

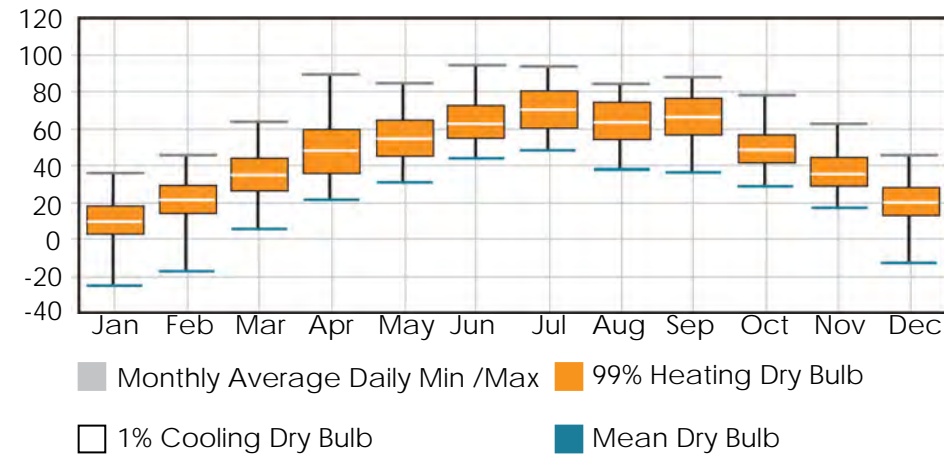


Figure 8.13 Temperature Graph 1

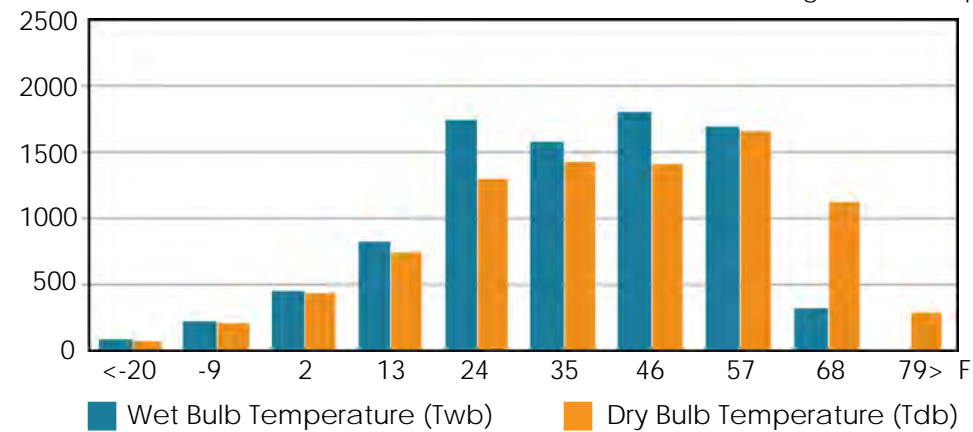


Figure 8.14 Temperature Graph 2

### Humidity and Precipitation

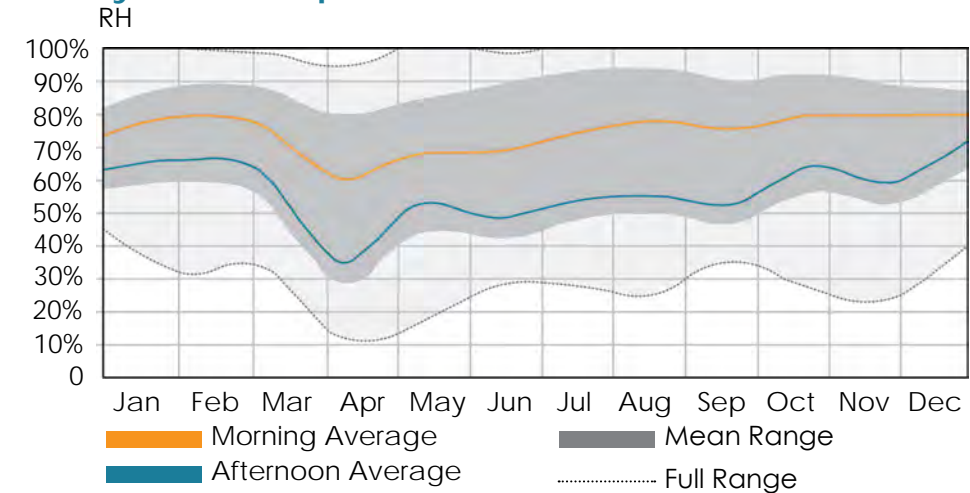


Figure 8.15 Humidity Graph

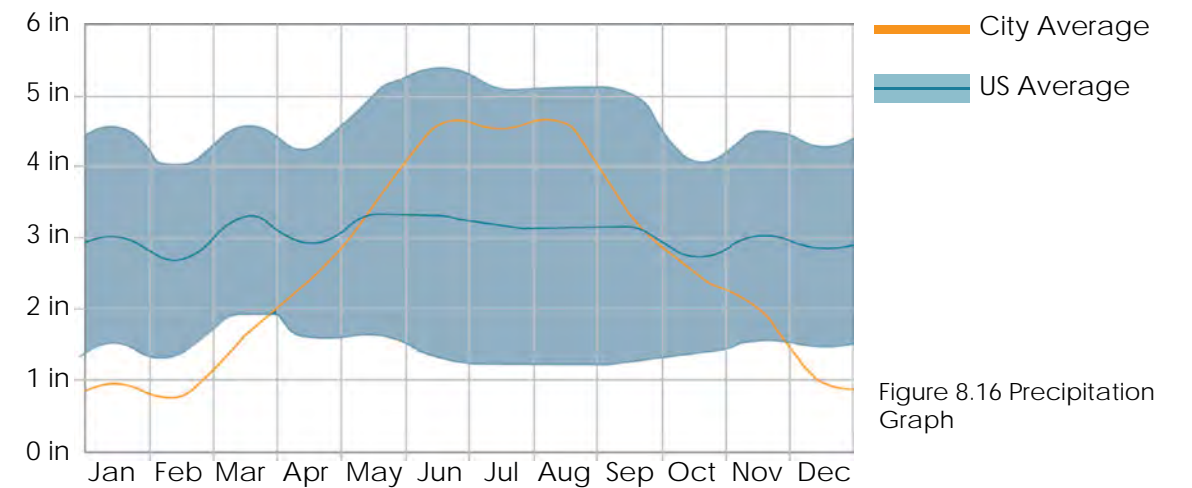


Figure 8.16 Precipitation Graph

# Site Analysis

## Quantitative Aspects

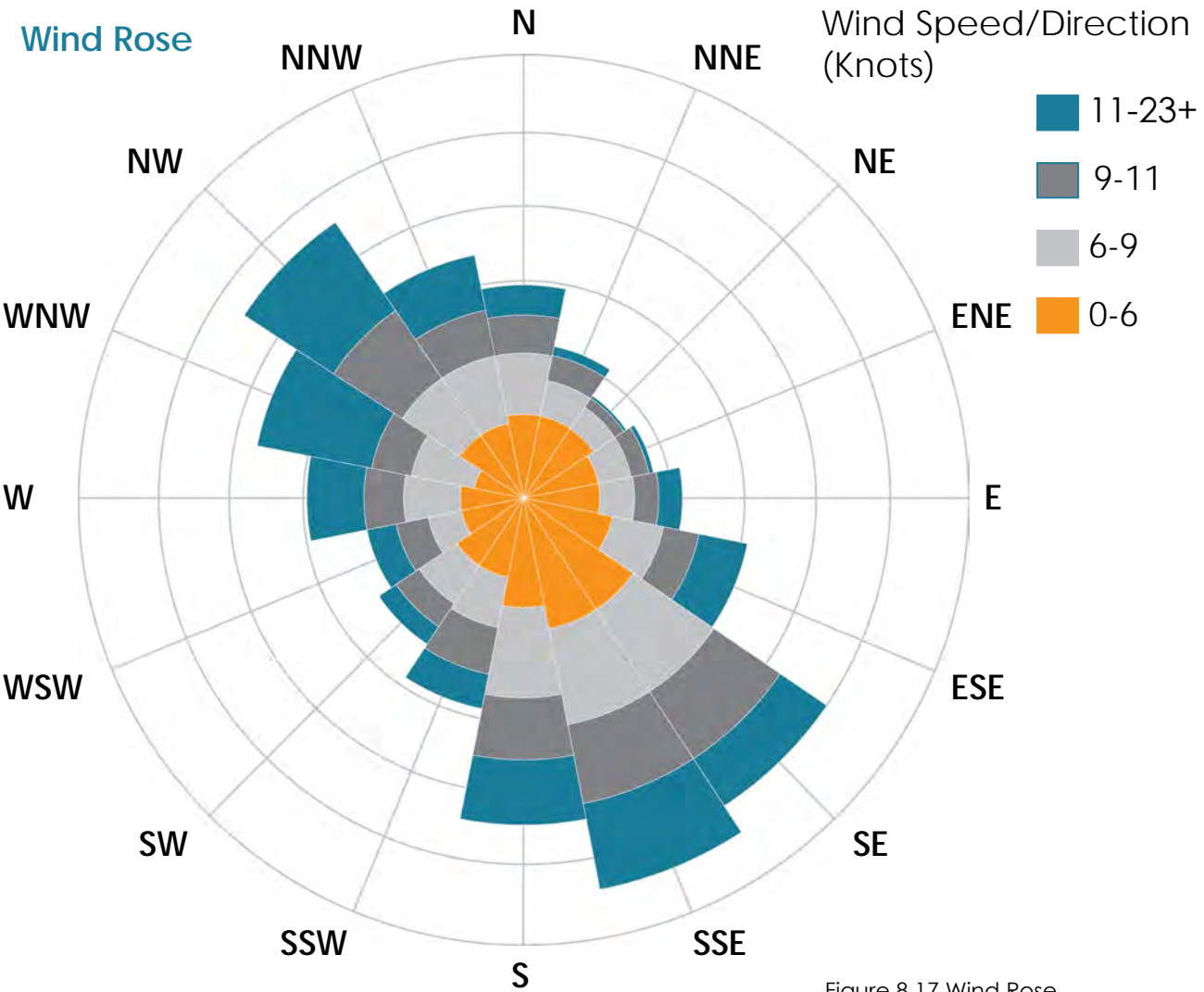


Figure 8.17 Wind Rose

### Cloudy Days

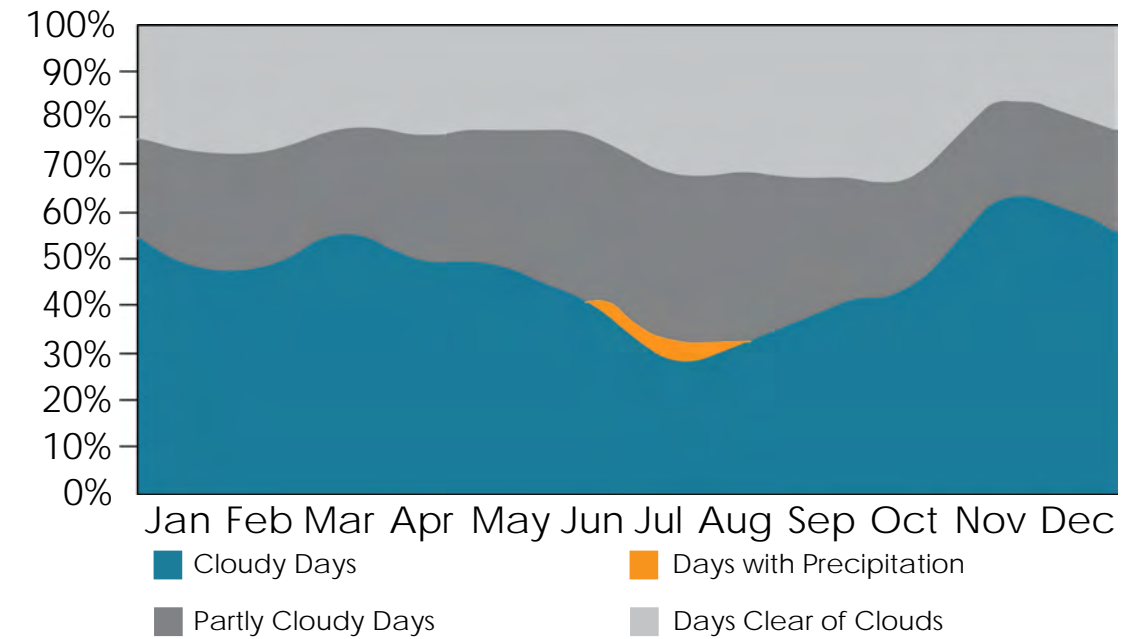
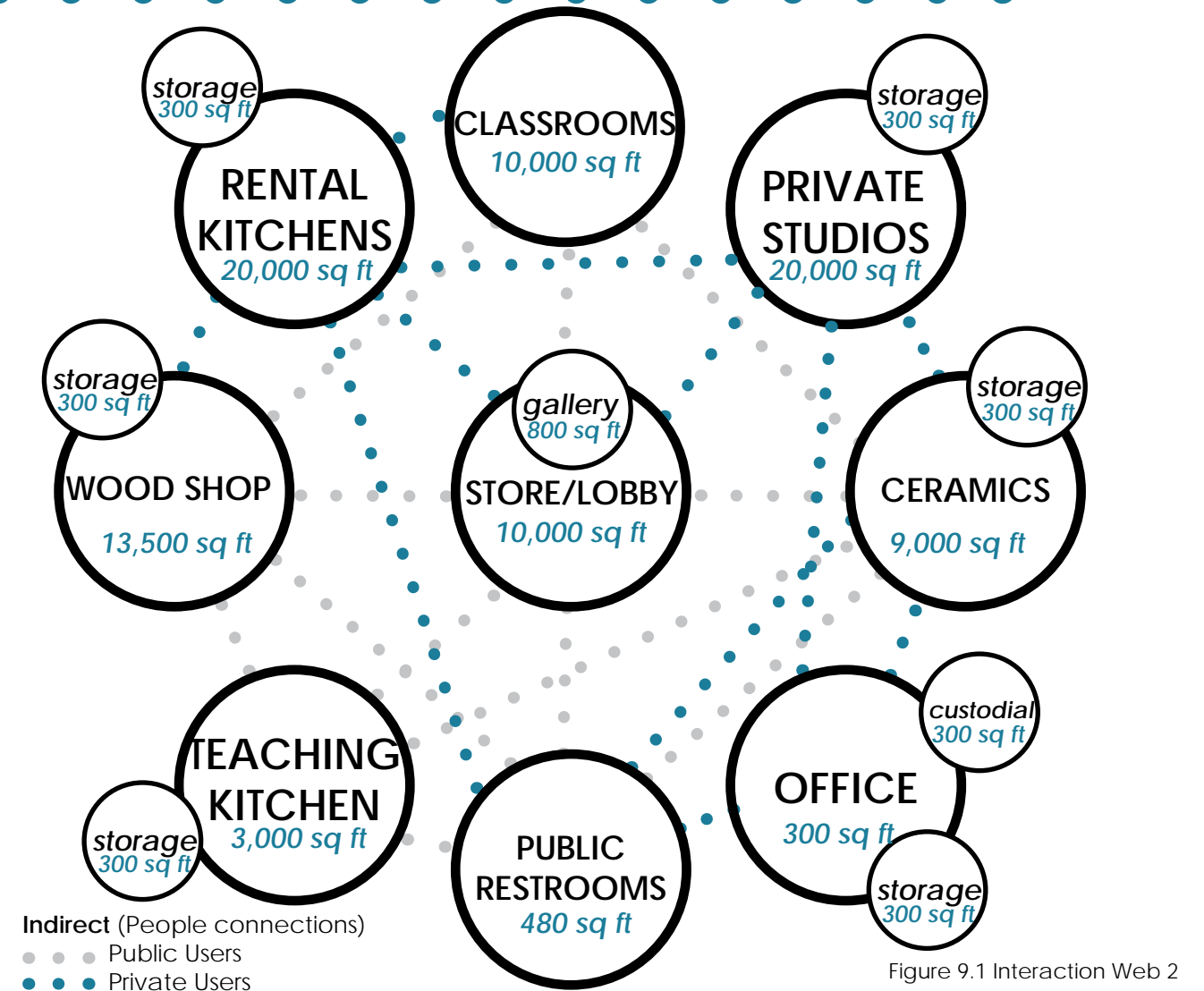
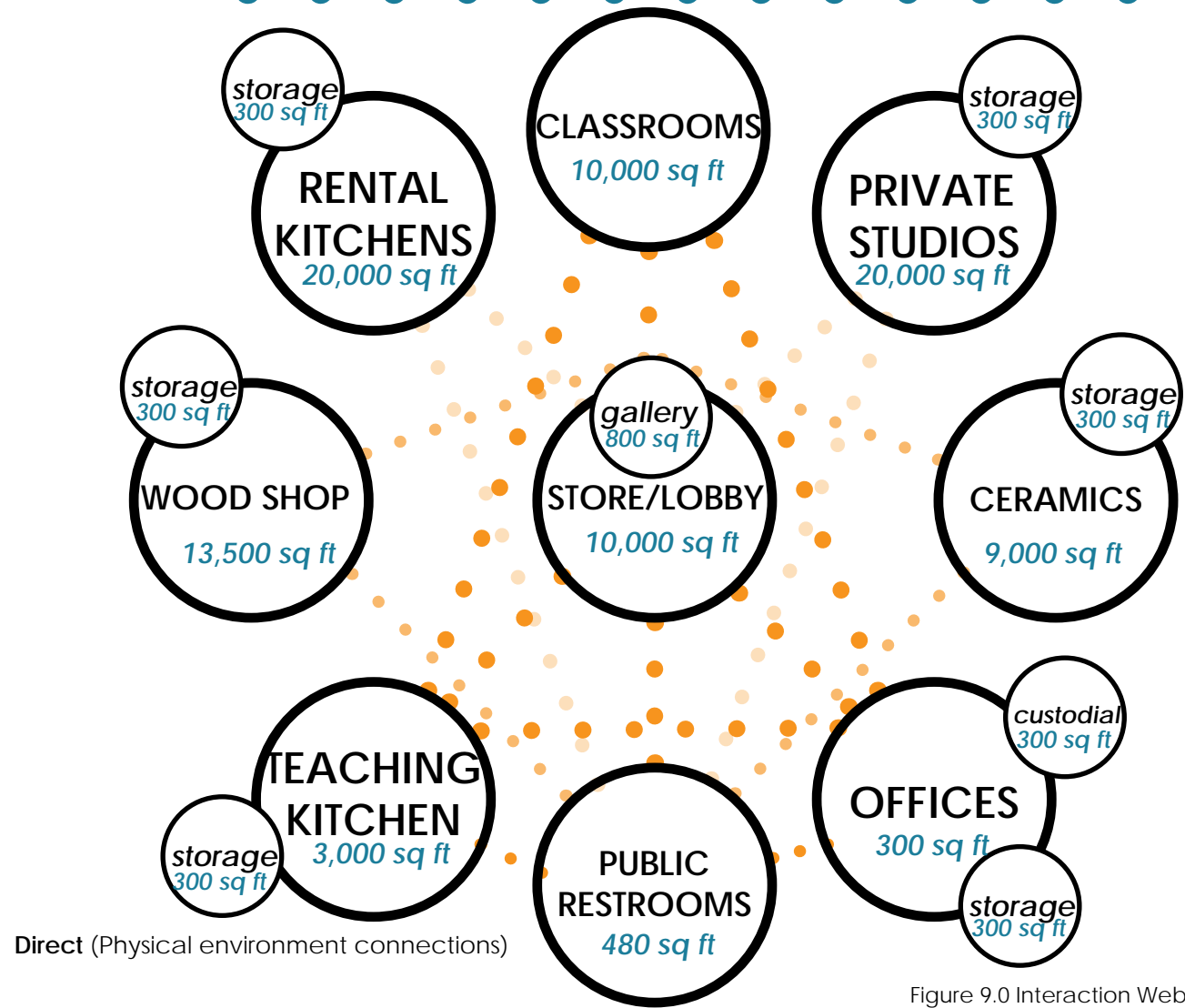


Figure 8.18 Cloudy Days



# Final Building Program Space Allocation



# Final Building Program Space Allocation

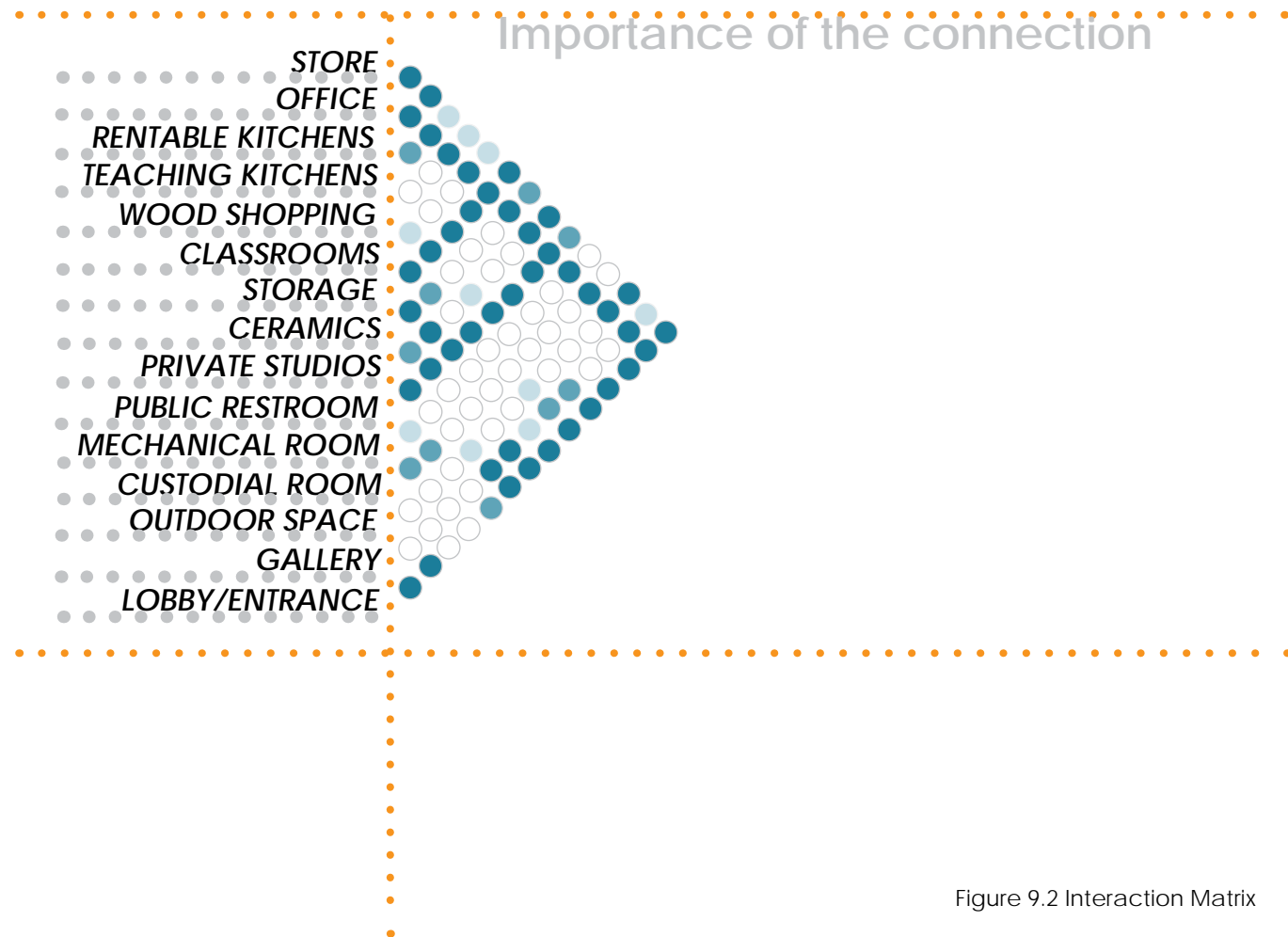


Figure 9.2 Interaction Matrix

## hierarchy of spaces

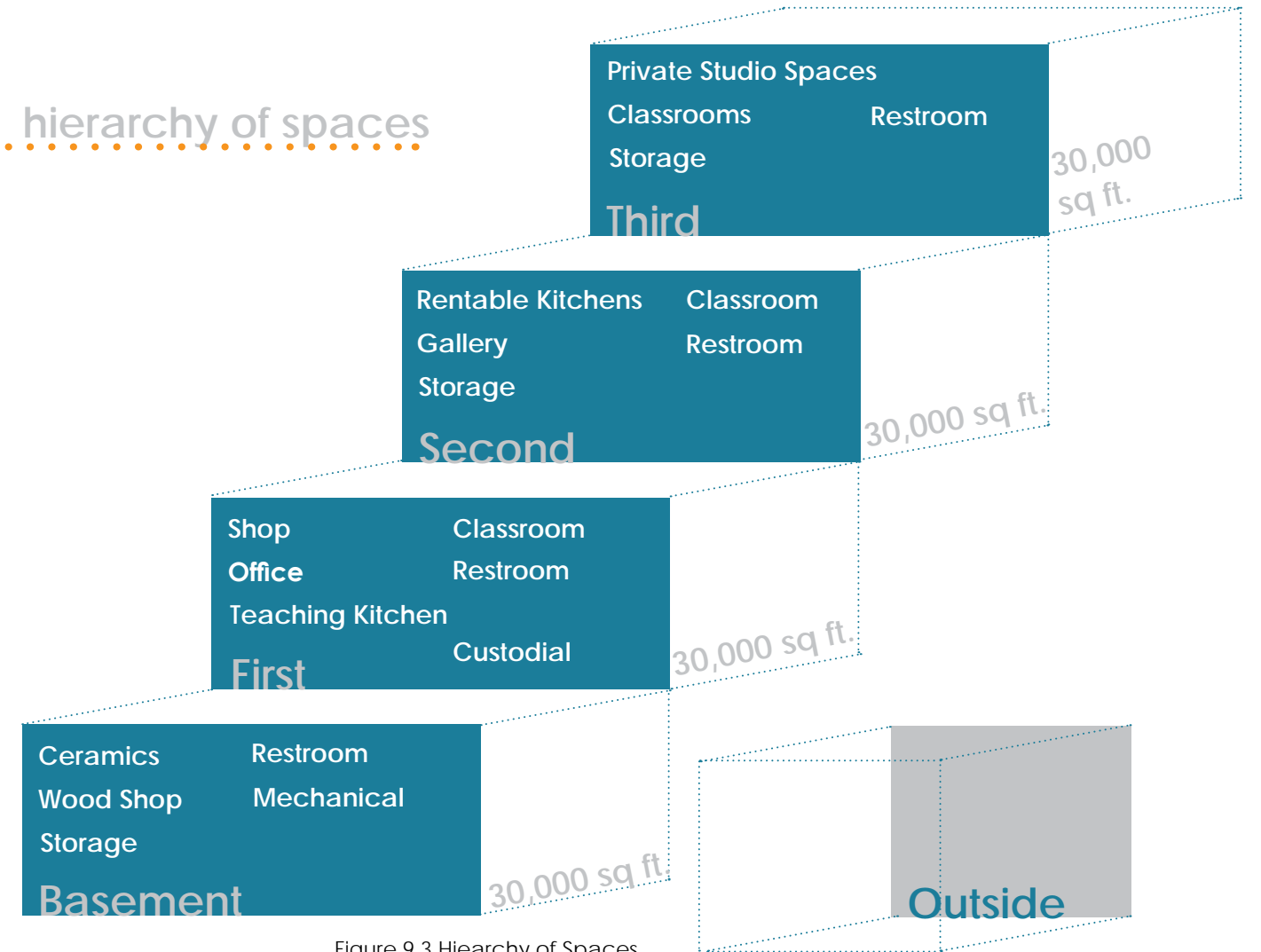


Figure 9.3 Hierarchy of Spaces

# Program Appendix

## Interview with Local Artist

Deb Magelssen

Questions:

1. **What is the average class size for Cheers Pablo?** 45 (this is still being established with the new franchises that are currently being developed. And, this can also be different with demographics.)
2. **What mediums of painting are taught?** Acrylic.
3. **Is it one type or is there a few different?** No, one 16x20 canvas is used. **Is it one style of painting or are there a few different styles?** Several different styles. **Would any of these depend on the teacher?** No, teachers use steps that are predetermined and prepared.
4. **Is there a specific way Cheers Pablo is spatially arranged? (Example is it one large room with cleaning space provided with in or is the place broken up into multiple spaces?)** We have one large room that can seat up to 80 customers and one party room that seats up to 30. We have a kitchen/bar area, two restrooms, one office, one storage room with cleaning sinks for brushes, etc.
5. **What are the necessities that are needed for a functional teaching space?** A raised platform for the instructor, a demo tv monitor overhead for the artist, tables with stools for the customers, small console for the mic, music, etc. A side table or cabinet for paint storage.
6. **What are the necessities needed for a personal studio space used by one artist?** Most artists who rent space have their own supplies. It would be good to have some inventory for those who forget some of their supplies for classes. It would be nice to have a demo space with either a overhead mirror-so passé nowadays-or a tv monitor or projector that can project what the artist is doing while teaching. Good lighting, windows are essential so one doesn't feel closed in. The student table should be a least 36" wide so the have a decent work-space. Small class size is nice...up to 20 students is wonderful.

7. **Do you believe that these art classes are a short lived trend or a lasting trend?** At this point, I'm not sure but with the trend, it is increasing. Our hopes are that it lasts. It has been popular in the south and it is now moving north. We want to be a safe place for families to come and have fun and not set up and meet in bars like some of the other venues. **What are your thoughts about this art movement?** I love this art movement simply because it appeals to people who just want to do something fun and different with their family and friends and to those that want to try to learn about art and painting in a non-threatening, no pressure atmosphere. As an artist, I am able to share with those who would never consider doing anything artistic and encourage them to do so in a fun, relaxing way. It also gets art into the community and brings people together.

8. **Is there anything that would make Forest Lake a good place to have such an environment (arts incubator) for the community?** If so could you elaborate/give an example. Yes, I do. There are so many artists that need to make a living by not only their art, but by teaching, so having and renting spaces for them to teach is an excellent idea. Some places such as the Bloomington arts Center and Hopkins center for the arts charges a high fee but they also help with marketing so it's worth it. However, there are some places like up at Madeline Island they don't charge for marketing and it's up to the artist to get their students and that can be difficult. In Forest Lake and surrounding area, there's really a good arts community but there really isn't any place for classes and where people can meet up and do art.

9. **What types of art spaces/classes do you think would do well in Forest Lake? (As of now there will be art studios, classrooms, small retail, rentable kitchen spaces, and teaching kitchens.)** You may want to consider having a small gallery space but within that space also have places for people to sit and lounge. I visit these large rooms (galleries) with walls for paintings but no places to sit. If you get a chance go down to Edina arts Center. They are doing pretty well down there. There's also a place up in Maple Grove that you might want to visit and be able get some ideas from too. I'll try and remember the name of it.

10. **As a resident of Forest Lake, would you go downtown more if there were more small local businesses or an arts incubator?** I found when I'm applying for city licenses that really no one knows about the concept of sip and painting. It's an education for most. That's okay. I believe people can be informed about the arts and getting community to come together as so many have preconceived ideas no thanks those artists that are elitist. The answer: no, I wouldn't have to.

# Program Appendix

## Interview with Local Artist Continued...

**Deb Magelssen**

Questions:

11. *What would be something you would like to see happen in the downtown area? (This can be anything. It doesn't have to be related to my project.) I really like the development of the Blaine Village. I wish we had something like it in Forest Lake. It's quaint, small, compact and have a lot of things that appeal to me. Big stores but mixed with smaller venues and laid out in a community setting. I don't have to drive all over the place to get some of the things I want, or a decent place to eat, or meet up with people. I was very close in opening a Cheers Pablo in this area. I still may do so if Coon Rapids takes off. I also would like to see more walking parks in the area. Places where one could walk in a wooded area away from town.*

12. *Do you feel as though it is safe to walk around down there with the round-a-about? If no, what do you think would make it safer? Oh yes, the roundabout...people still don't know how to drive on that. I do sometimes walk downtown and it's not so bad. I think downtown FL is still small and spread out. If they want people to come downtown by the lake they need to clean it up more. Maybe better restaurants than some of the dives. To me, it's a bar town and not really for families, especially at night. All the 20+ years I've lived here and I still haven't gone to the farmers market in the summer, nor the events that take place under the park pavilion. So, I think a fun artsy place on the corner, would be an awesome addition.*



Design Solution .....

Figure 10.0 Final Exterior Perspective

# Process

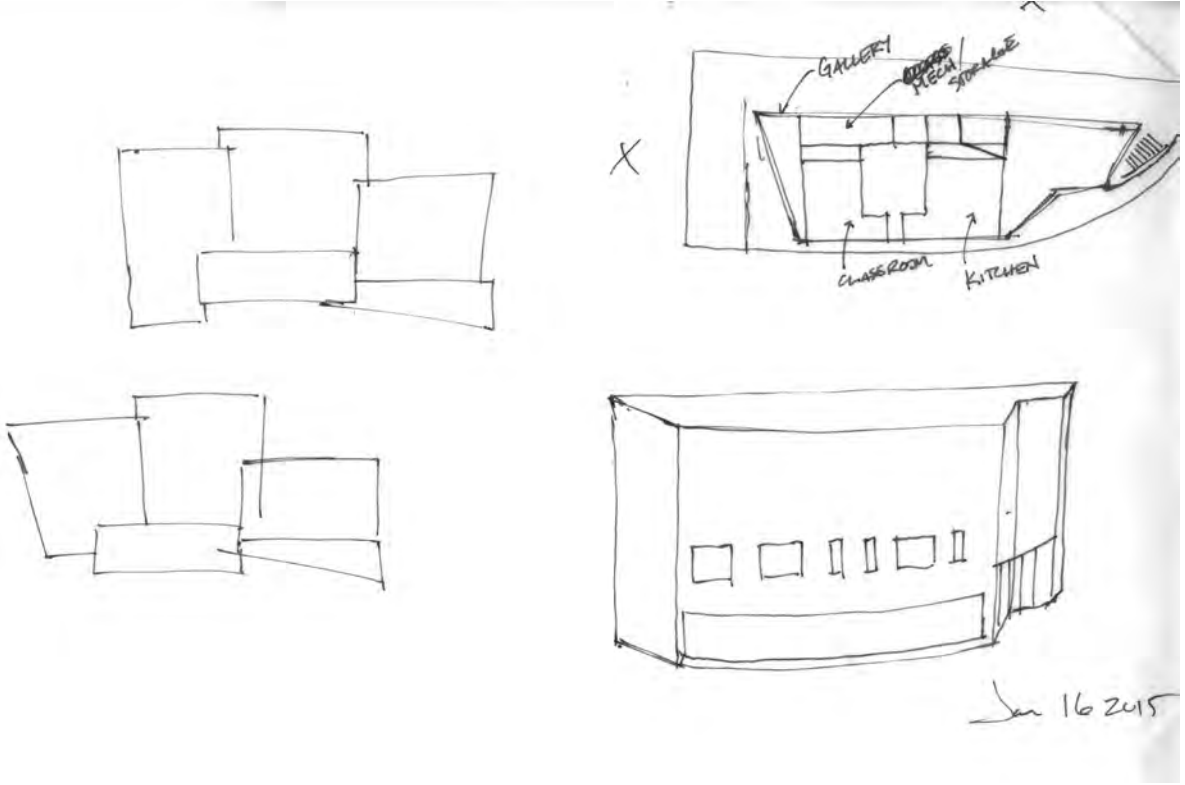


Figure 10.1 Process Sketches 1

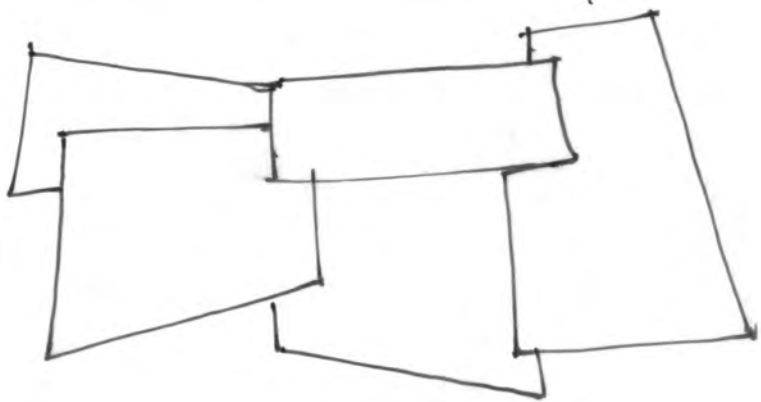


Figure 10.2 Process Sketches 2

# Process

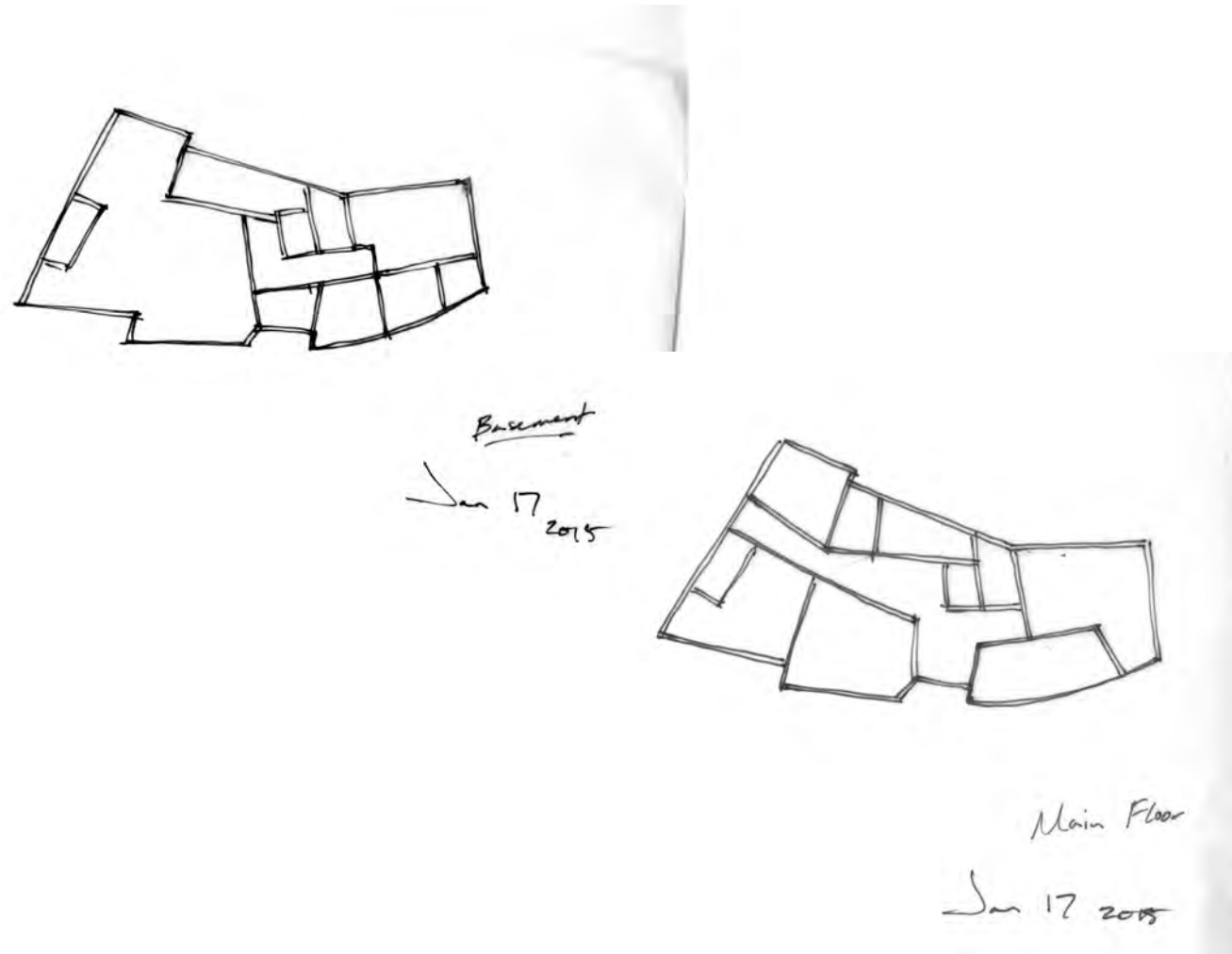


Figure 10.3 Spatial Sketches 1

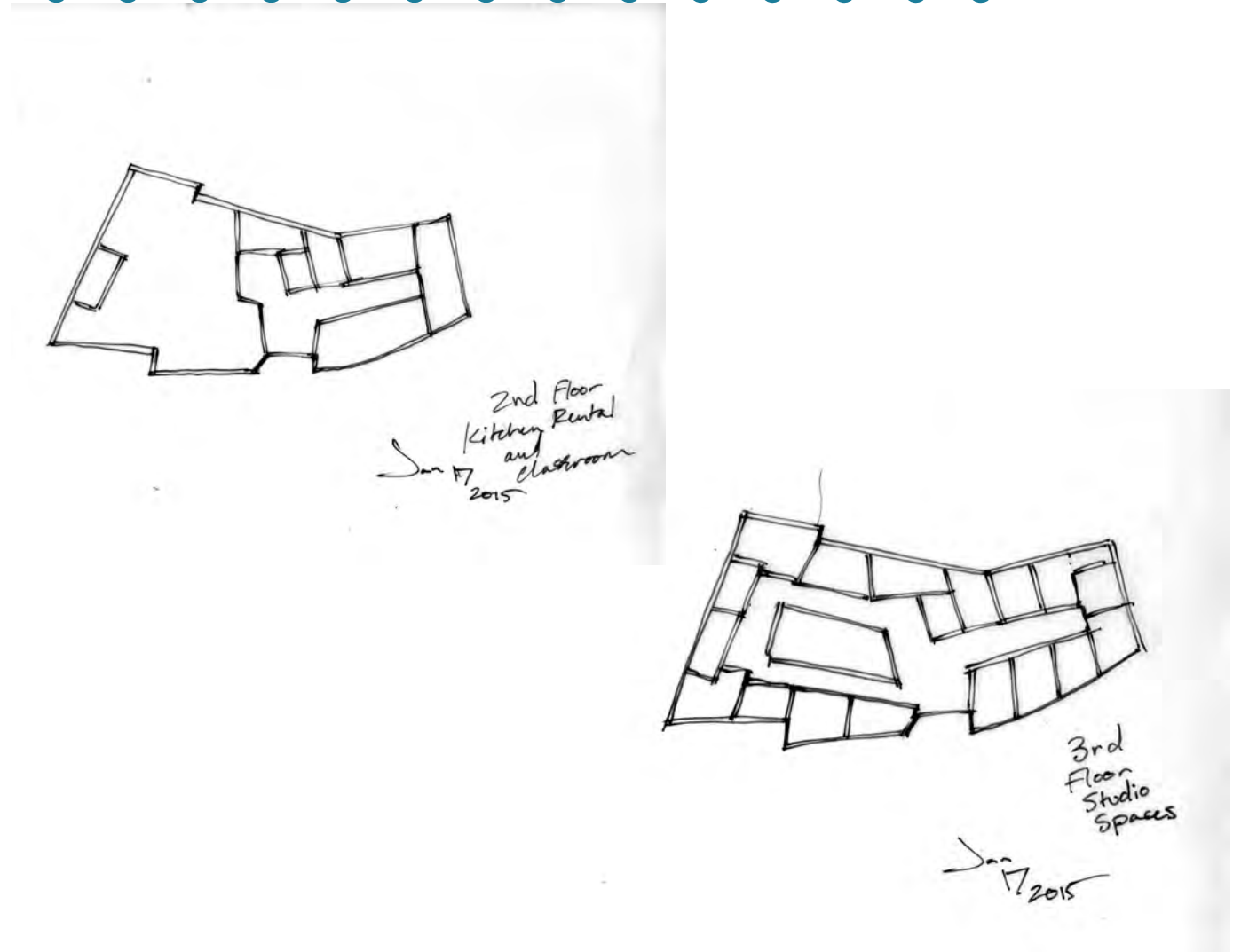


Figure 10.4 Spatial Sketches 2

# Process

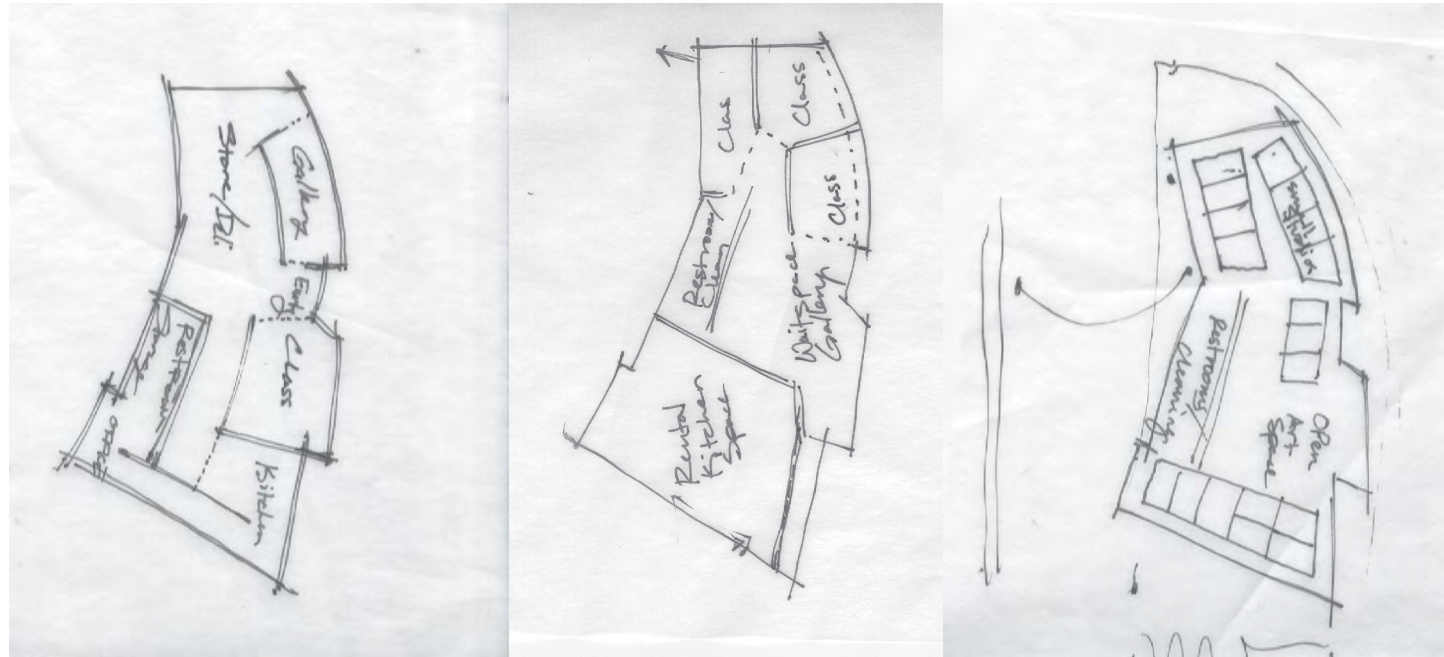


Figure 10.5 Spatial Sketches 3

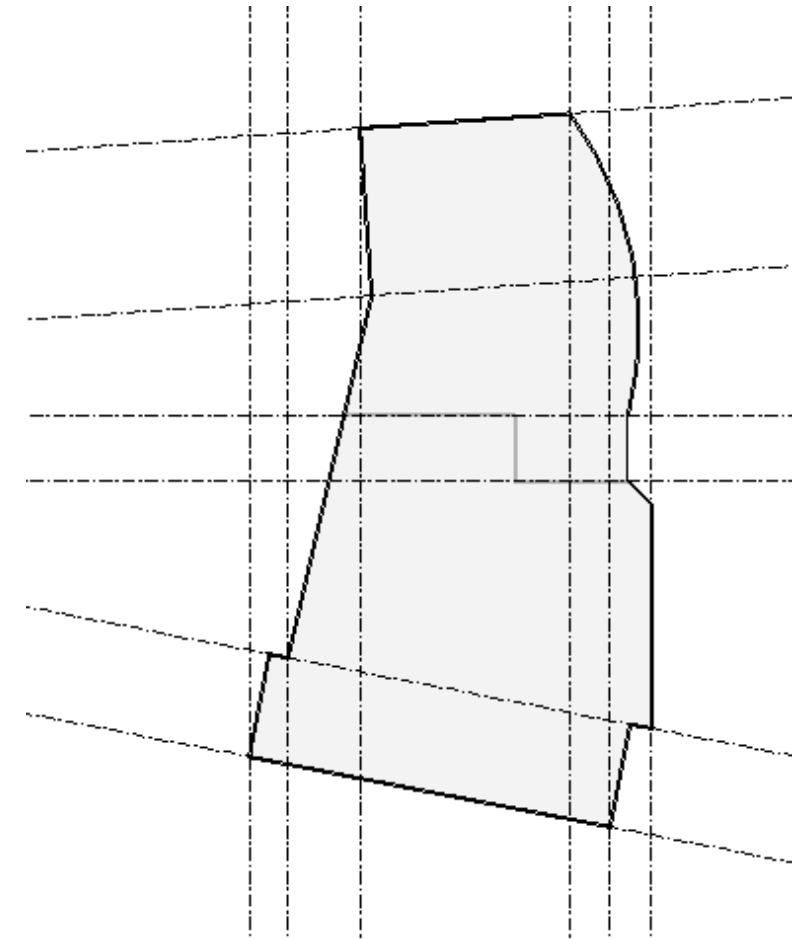


Figure 10.6 Preliminary Revit Model 1



# Process



Figure 10.7 3D Model in Context 1



Figure 10.8 3D Model in Context 2



Process

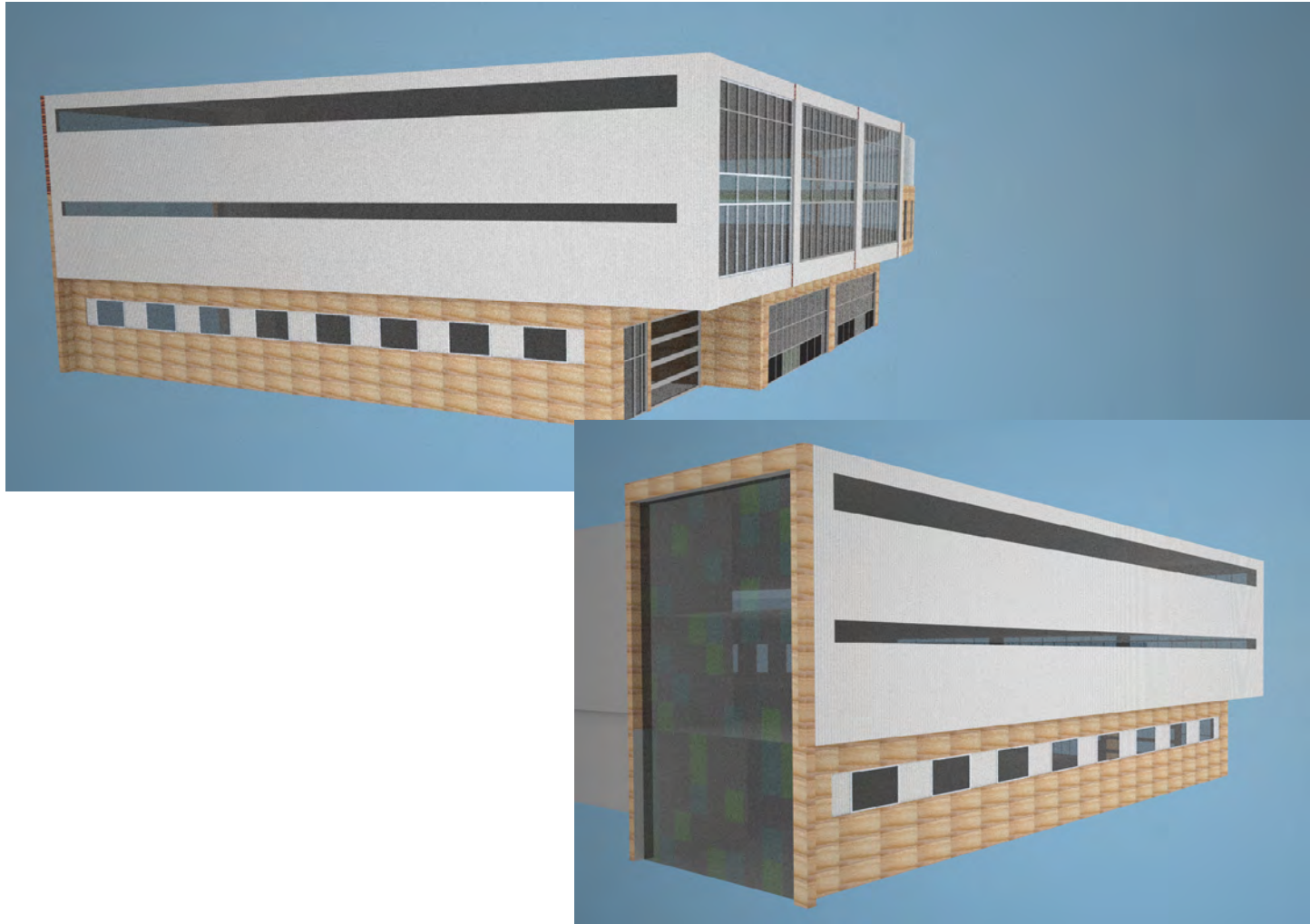


Figure 10.11 Preliminary Design 2 Exterior

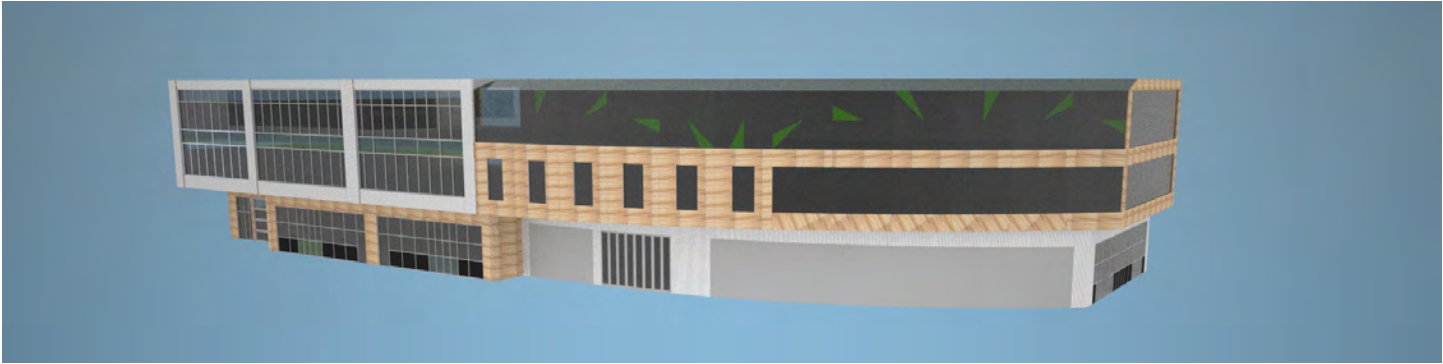


Figure 10.12 Preliminary Design 2 Exterior

# Process

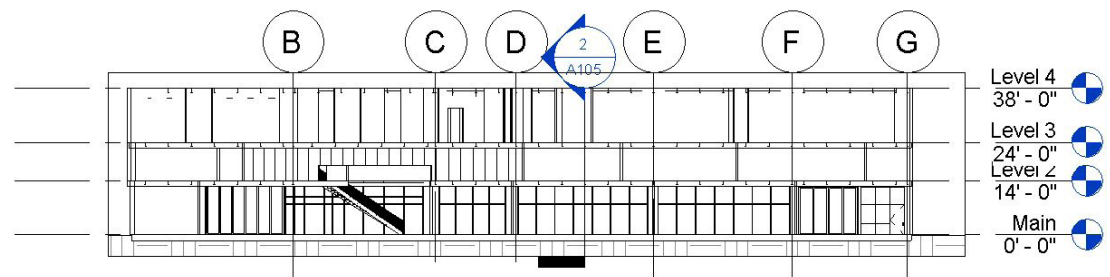
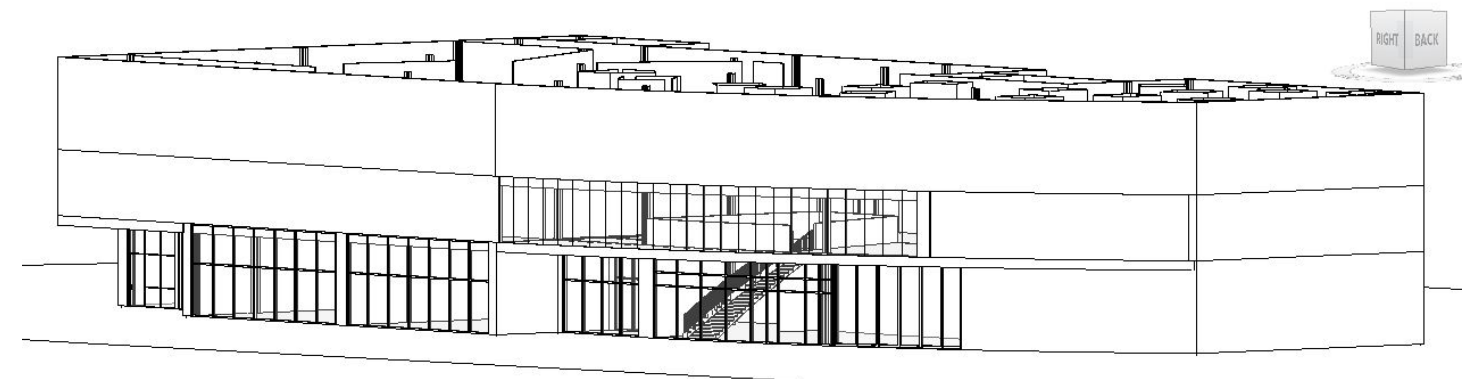
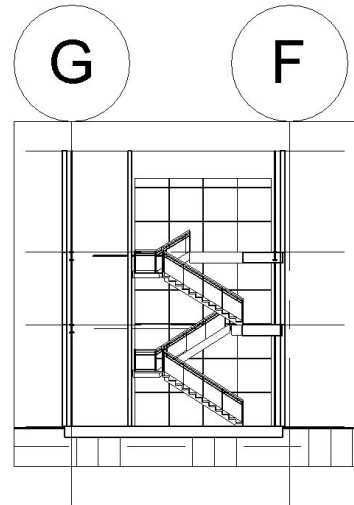
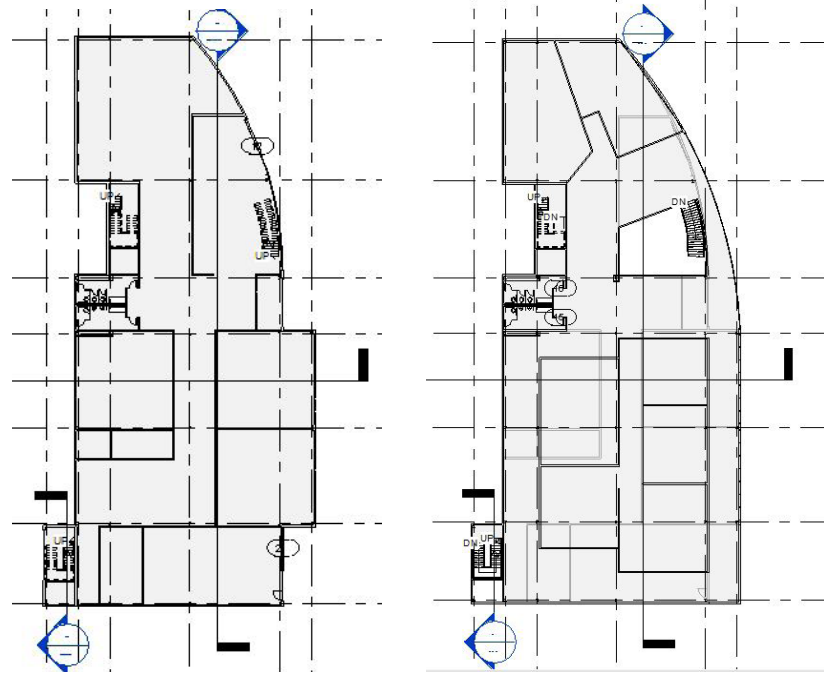


Figure 10.13 Preliminary Design 3

Figure 10.14 Preliminary Design 3

# Midterm

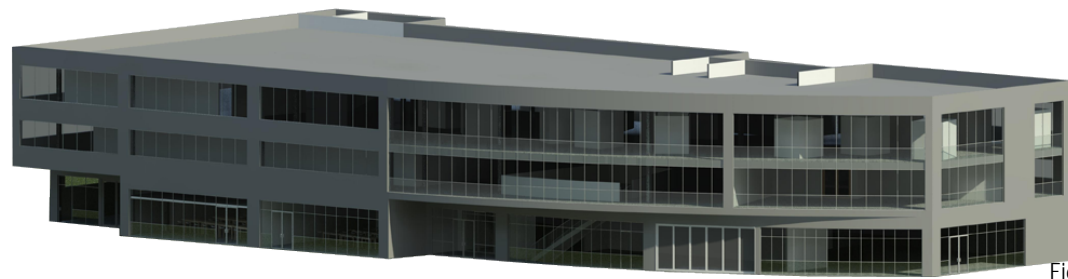


Figure 11.0 Midterm Process

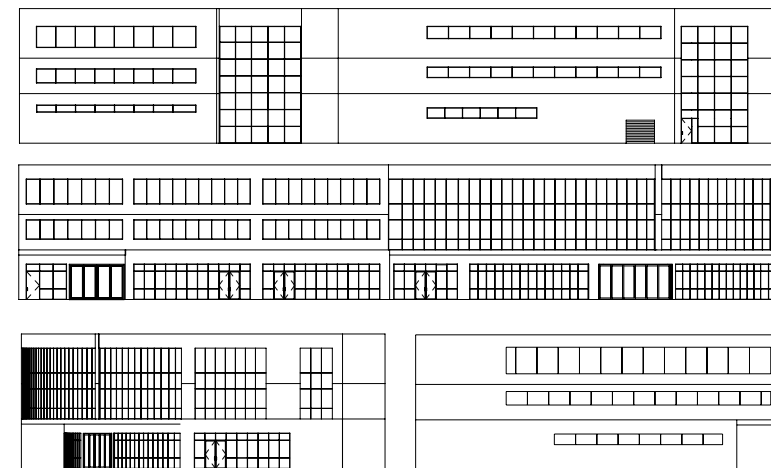
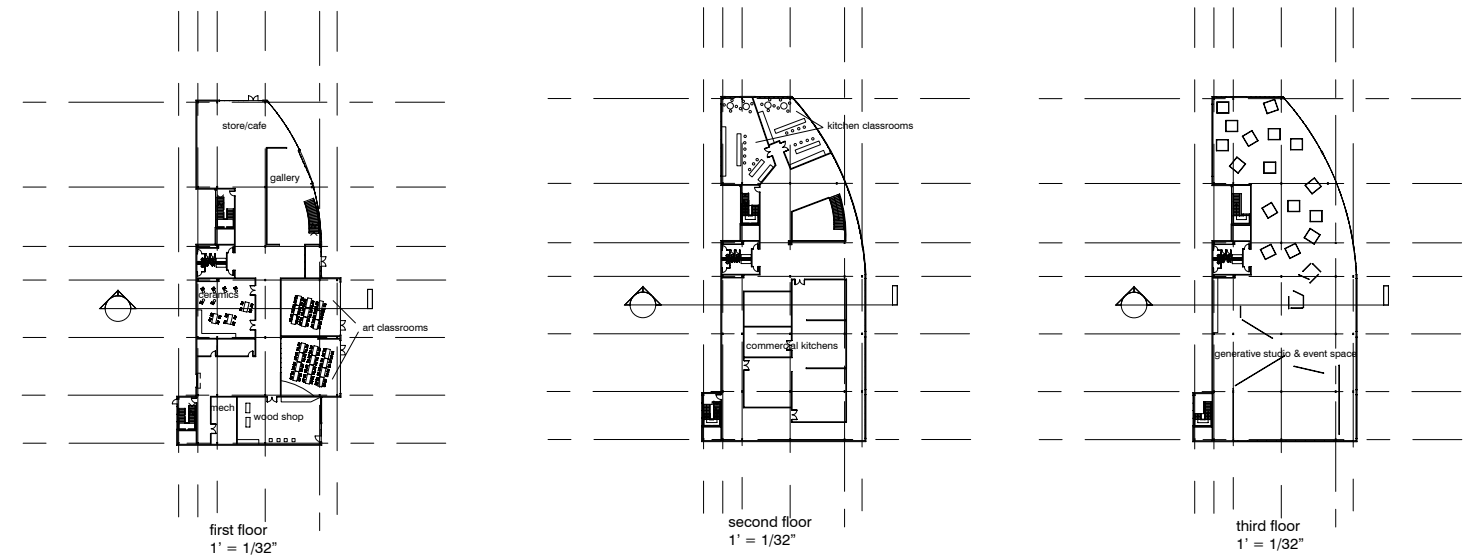


Figure 11.1 Midterm Process

# Process after Midterm

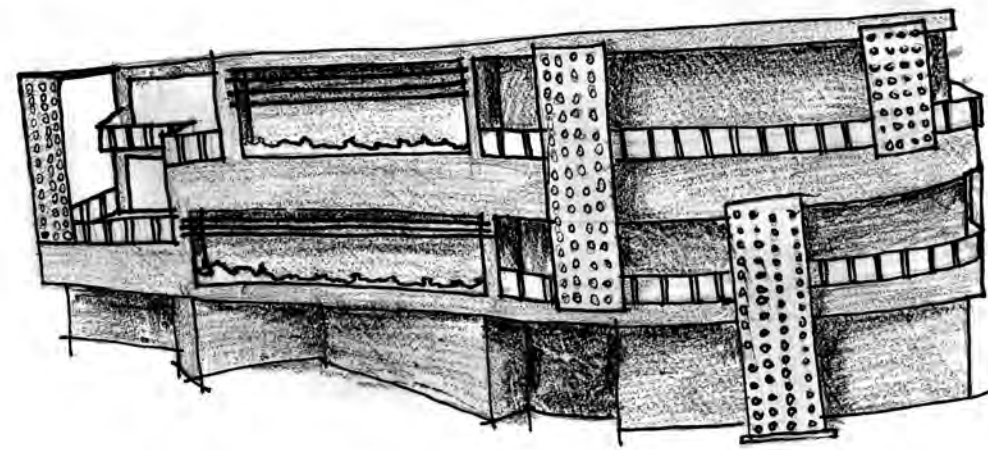
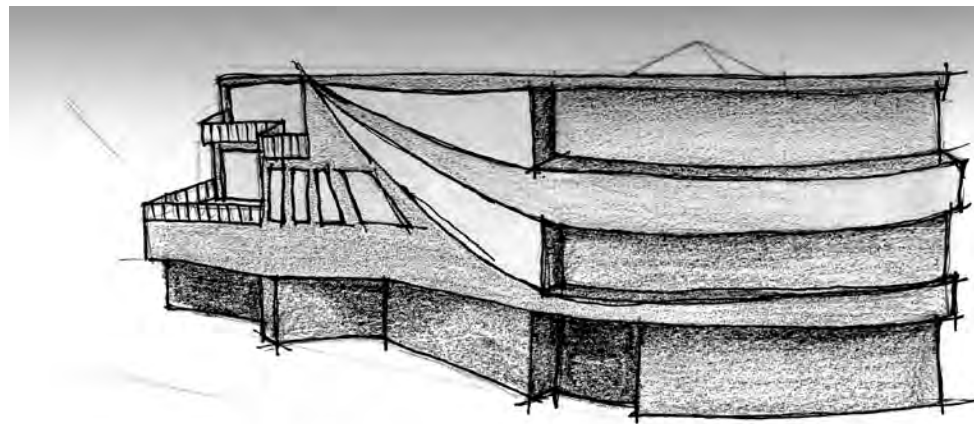


Figure 12.0 Midterm Sketches

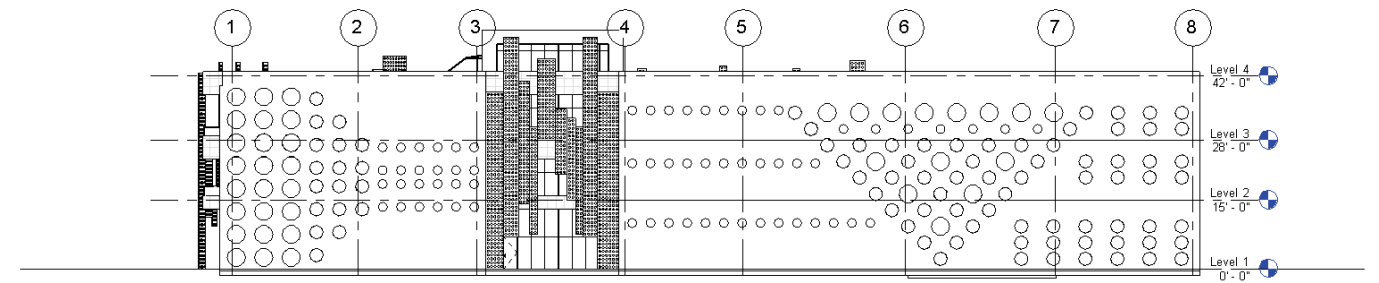


Figure 12.1 Post-Midterm Process

# Structure

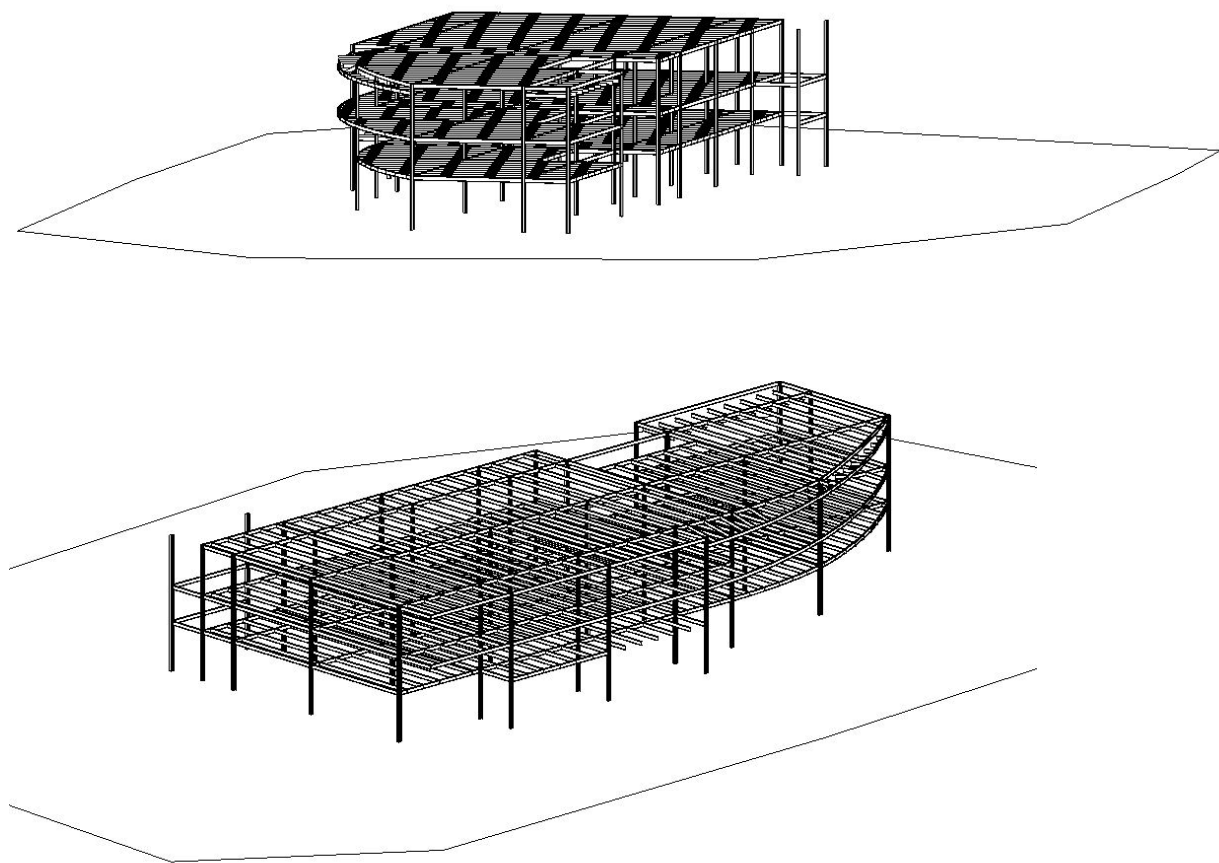


Figure 13.0 Digital Structure

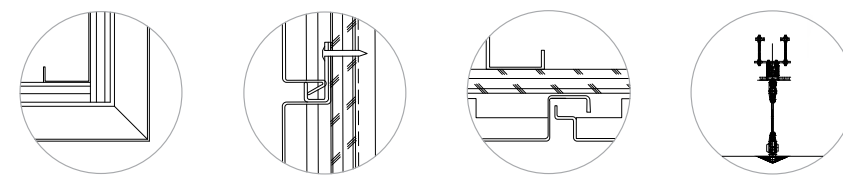


Figure 13.1 CAD Details

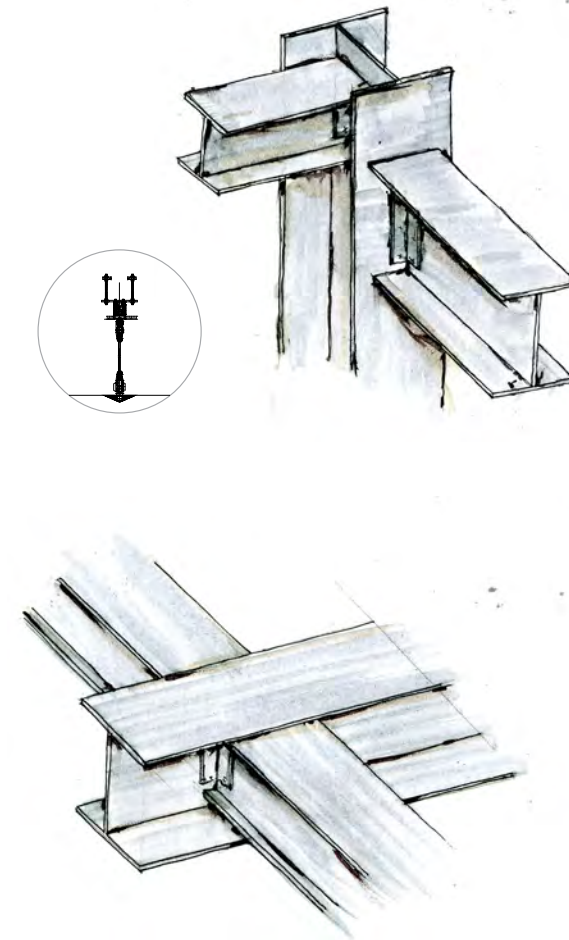


Figure 13.2 Detail Sketches

# Models

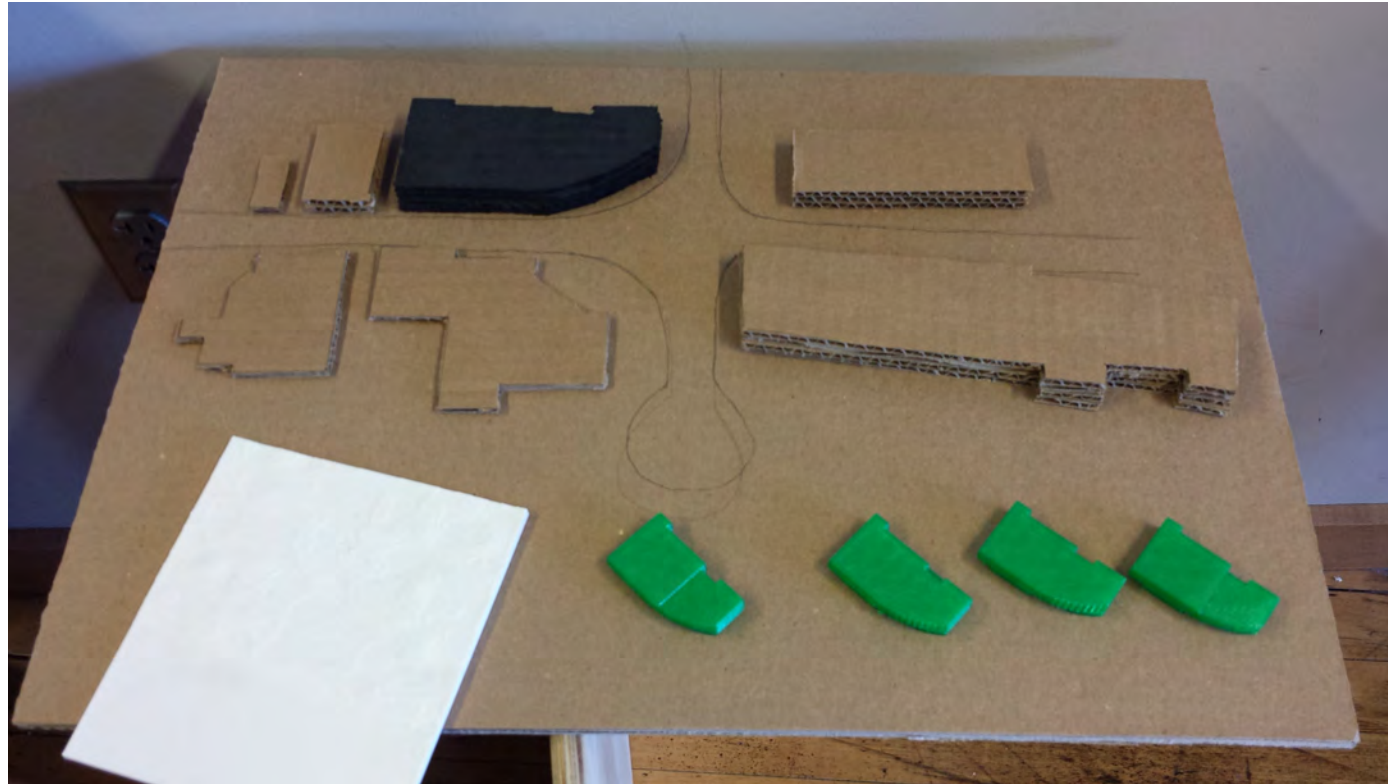


Figure 14.0 Process Models

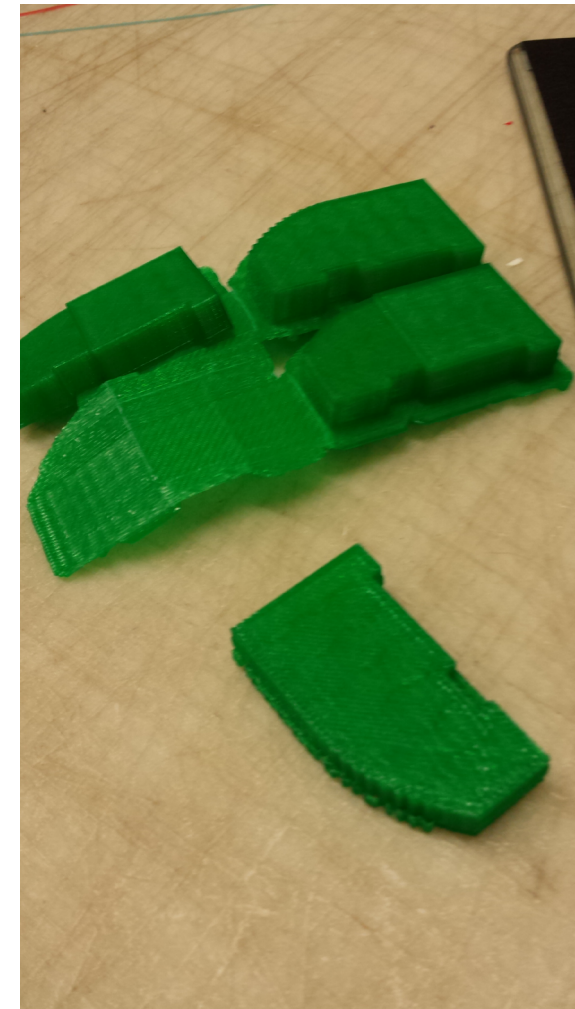


Figure 14.1 Process Models



# Models



Figure 14.2 Final Model 1



Figure 14.3 Final Model 2

# Final Program

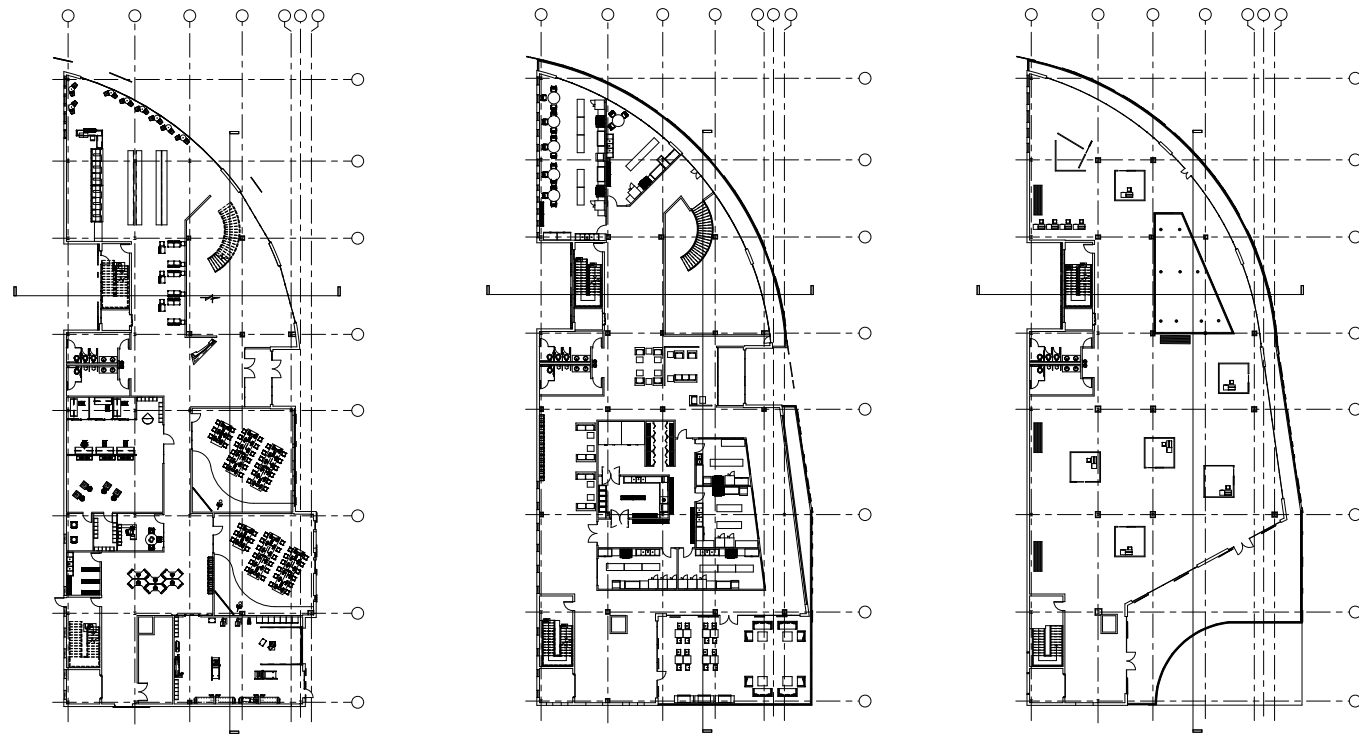


Figure 15.0 Final Program

# HVAC

# Plumbing

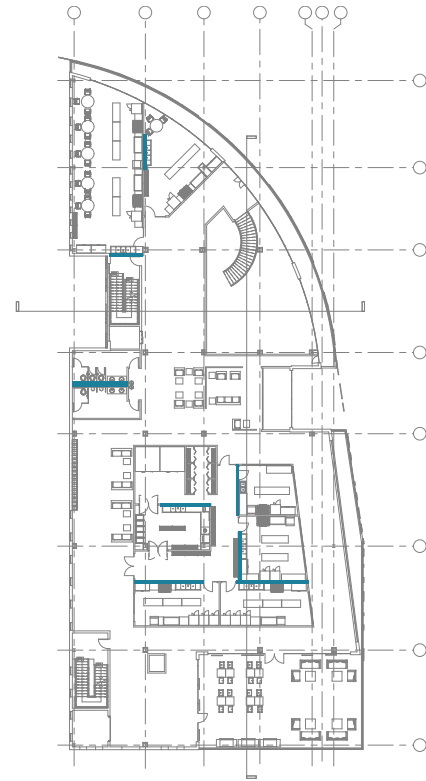
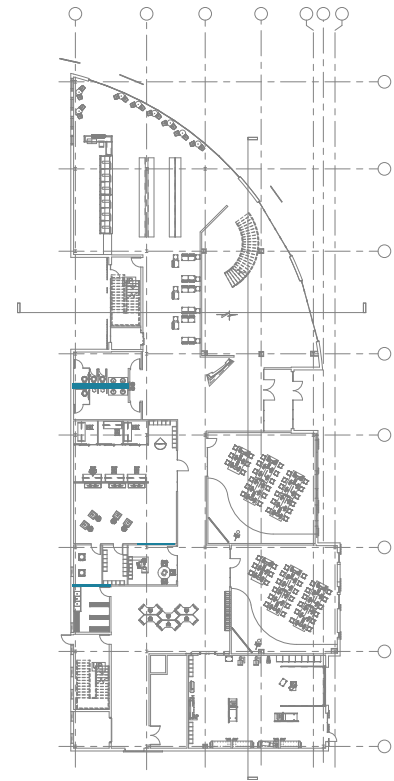
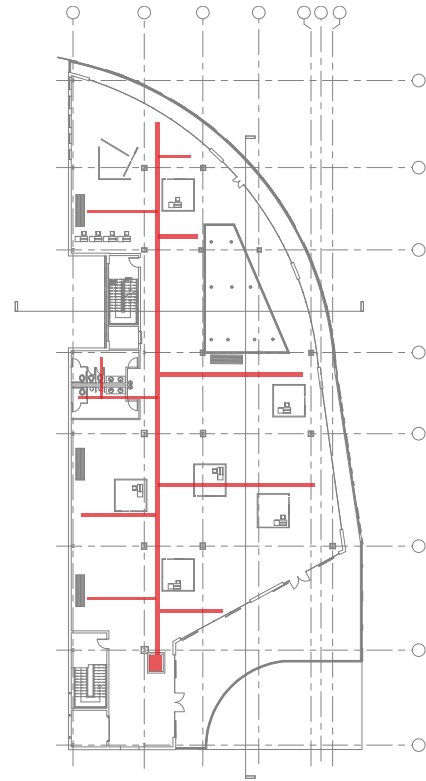
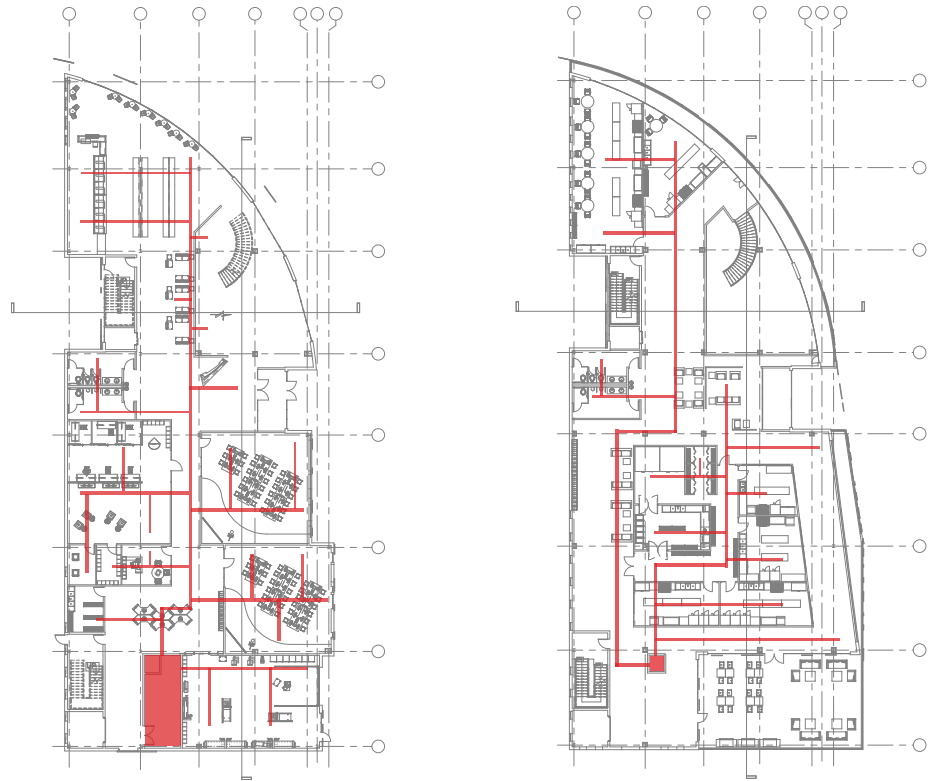


Figure 15.1 HVAC

Figure 15.2 Plumbing

# Lighting

# Life Safety

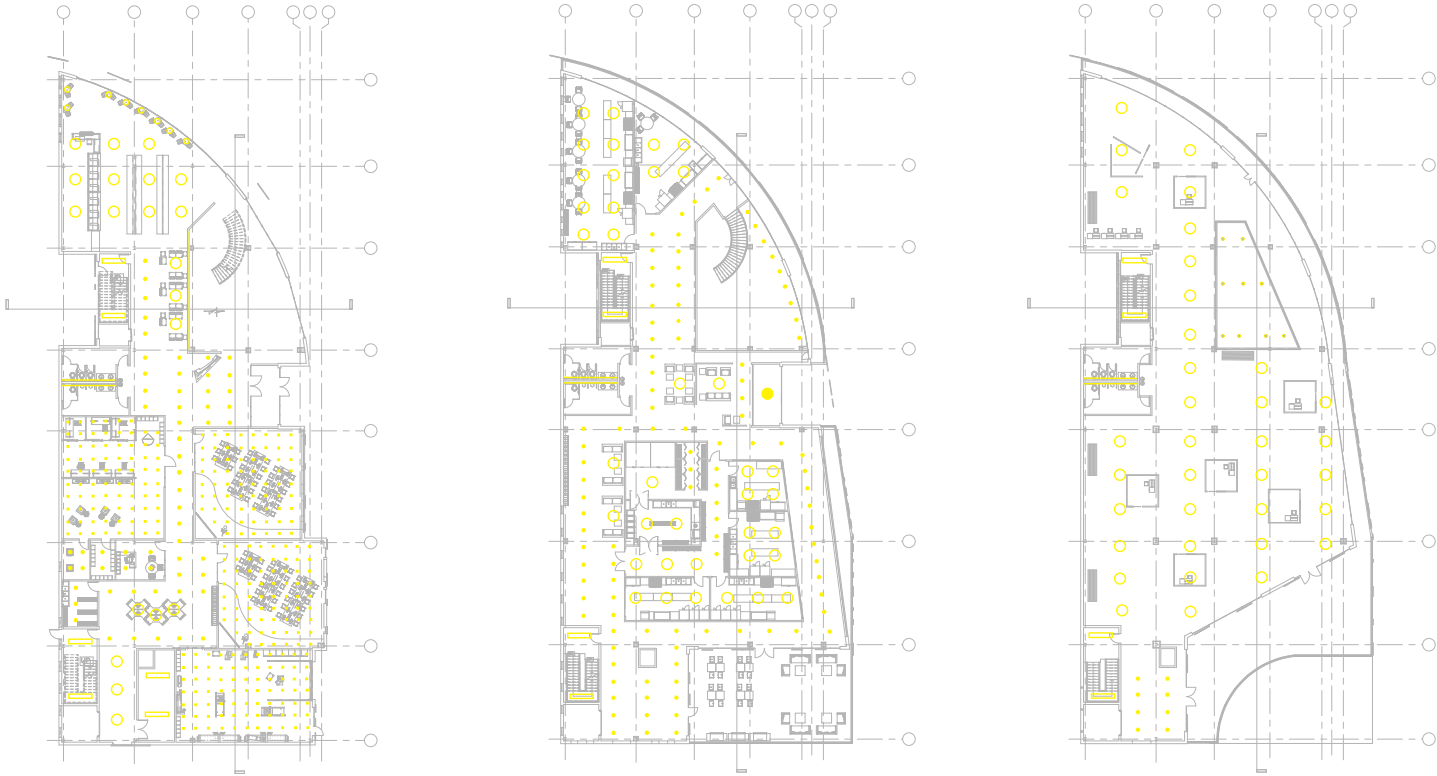


Figure 15.3 Lighting

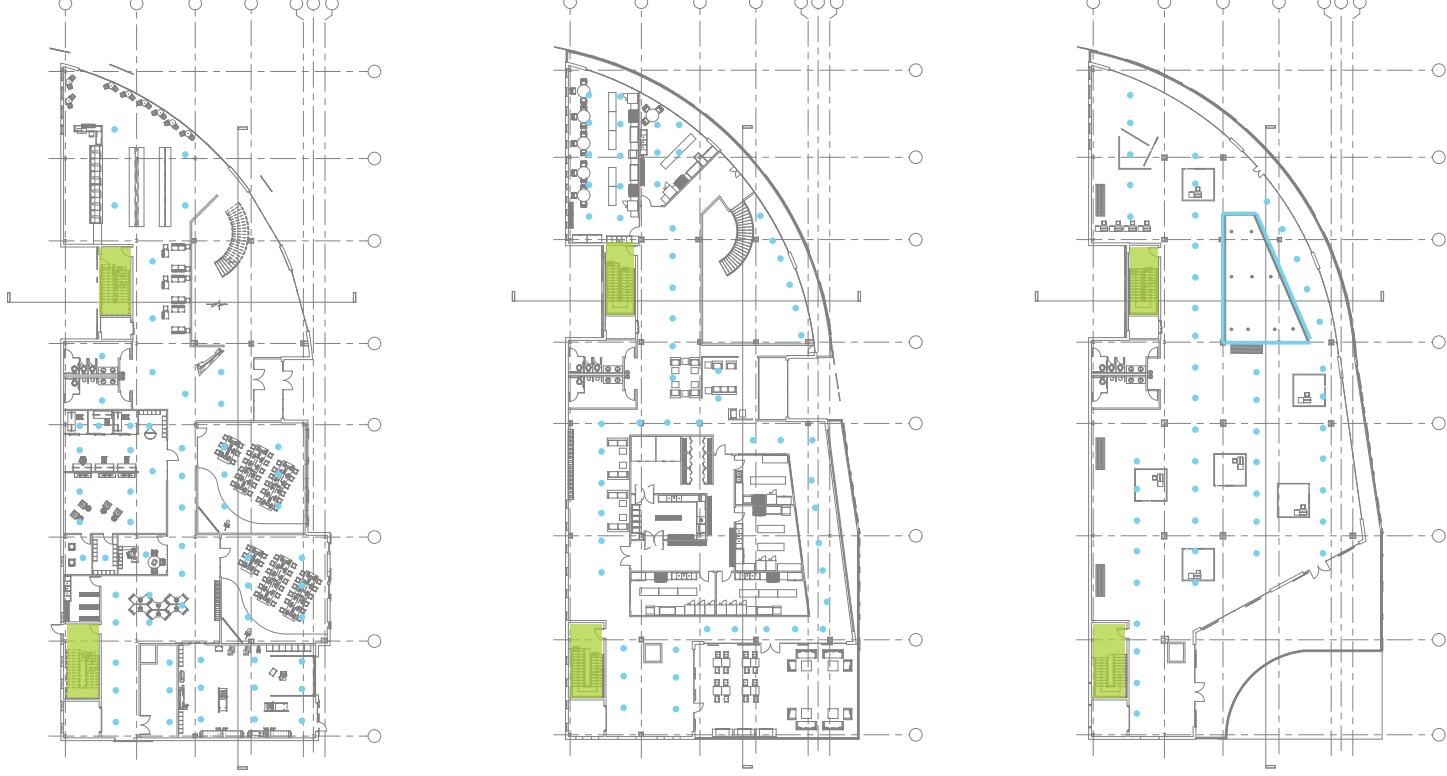


Figure 15.4 Life Safety

# Model in Context



Figure 16.0 Final Model in Context

# Elevation Studies



Figure 17.0 Elevation Studies

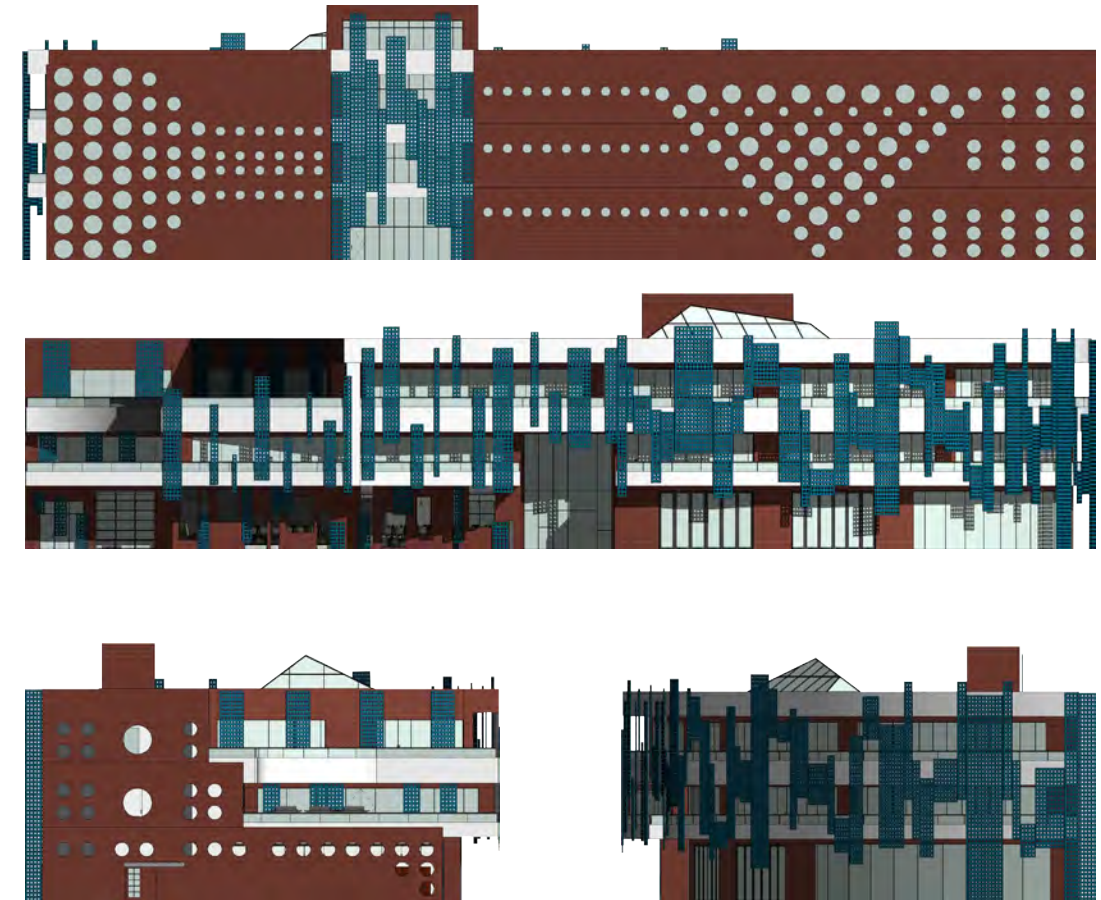


Figure 17.1 Final Elevations

# Process Renderings



Figure 18.0 Process Renderings

# Final Renderings



Figure 19.0 Gallery



Figure 19.1 Woodshop



# Final Renderings



Figure 19.2 Ceramics Studio



Figure 19.3 Art Classroom

# Final Renderings



Figure 19.4 Catering Kitchen



Figure 19.5 Teaching Kitchen

# Final Renderings



Figure 19.6 Generative Studios



Figure 19.7 Generative Studios

# Final Display and Presentation



Figure 20.0 Final Presentation

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# Previous Studio Experience

## 2nd Year

### **Darryl Booker**

**Fall:** Tea House Project  
Boat House Project

Learned new ways of representation other than drawing. Using material representation for my physical models helped discover design solutions in new ways. I used process of material research to understand the material choices for my thesis.

### **Stephen Wischer**

**Spring:** Relapse: A Twin House Project

Intrinsic Resonance: Center for Early Music

Understanding the needs of a client or designing a building particular to a group of people/community. Designing the specific details was very important in this studio.

## 3rd Year

### **Frank Kratky**

**Fall:** Church Renovation: Faith United Methodist Church

The main thing learned in this studio is material precedent and making design choices that work with the existing material of existing or surrounding buildings.

### **Steve Martens**

**Spring:** City Hall: Fargo North Dakota

Designing for Western North Dakota:  
Prehistoric Fossil Conservation Center

Learned ways to incorporate learning/gallery spaces for people of all ages.

## 4th Year

### **David Crutchfield**

**Fall:** Convergent Communities Tower: High Rise

Designing with mixed use spaces in mind. Also incorporating passive design systems that work cohesively with active systems.

### **Steve Martens**

**Spring:** History and Heritage Learning Center of North Dakota:

Historical Preservation of St. Mark's Lutheran Church

Creating a place for education and discovery that is specific to historians, North Dakotans, and those interested in the past.

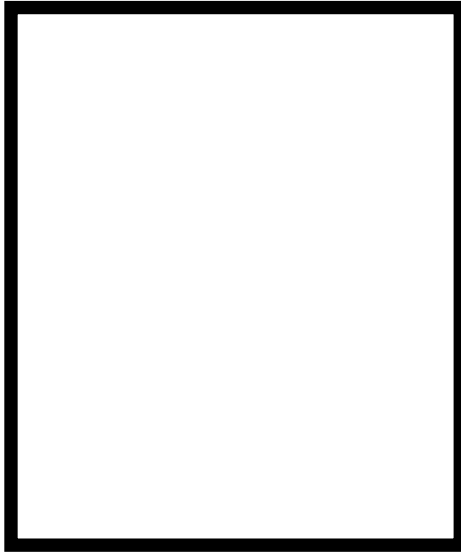
## 5th Year

### **Mike Christenson**

**Fall:** Oil Patch: Designing Residences for 1000 people

Creating functional space to house many people without creating sprawl and unneeded construction.

# Personal Information



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