

# MOBILITY

In order to reach the various communities with constantly changing needs, projects in Expedition Interim are transportable so that they are more easily accessible.

Additionally, as these projects are able to relocate, it is possible that they even travel between different cities so that multiple places can benefit from different styles of intervention.

# OPERABILITY

These project-designs are an amalgamation of simple machinery which is intended to be unfolded at the human scale. Assembly may only require one or two official facilitators to ensure the projects are set correctly.

# SIMPLICITY

Each of these projects propose temporary structural solutions which rely on no electricity to passively function aside from general transport between locations. Beyond that, readily available materials in manufacturing were used in design, such as aluminum extrusion frames and durable fiberglass composite panels.

# INSPIRED ACTION

Projects might introduce greater or more long-lasting connections during their travel. For example, the proposed project in Seattle plants seeds for urban farming at every visit so that over time, communities are given direct access to healthy/sustainable food options or even supplemental agricultural income.

Conversely, the proposal in New York City would feature individual ID plates which connect each structure to a database of past programs they've been involved in so that users can become more familiar with local resources.

# PRACTICAL AID

With a slightly more intensive program, these projects would set precedent for more direct aid in the city such as traveling clinics, libraries, or food banks.

# INFRASTRUCTURE

Each of these projects are designed as a city-owned resource to communities in need. Ideally these are funded entirely by city-specific taxes or even supplemented by state/federal taxes if the city expresses enough of a need for their intervention.

# PROJECTS ON A JOURNEY TOWARDS EQUITY

# EXPEDITION: INTERIM

## THE HISTORIC ISSUE

### ANCIENT MECHANISM

Ancient populations certainly utilized machines, but they didn't exactly know how or why they functioned. Machines had the ability to charm people with mystery and intrigue given their ability to sway advantage. This is readily apparent to our modern understanding of physics, however during that time there was a lack of common knowledge regarding mechanical logistics. To ancient people, machines were magic.

### POSITIVISTIC CREATIONS

Around the early 1600s, Galileo Galilei developed intensive mechanical studies on materials and proportions which would give rise to the use of formulaic design solutions in the movement of positivism approximately two centuries later. While this would rapidly advance the complexity of the urban environment, it would also create new issues in the way of systematic bias.

### PERVERSION OF SYSTEM

Once society moved into the development of cities and industrialization, various systems became necessary to maintain circulation of population and numbers on paper began to represent those populations. Given the establishment of many laws and regulations during a deeply propogated time, many of the modern-day city's situations still reflect the bias they were built on and within.

## THE MODERN ISSUE

### GENTRIFICATION AND DISPLACEMENT

As these historic injustices have laid the foundation of disadvantaged neighborhoods over many decades, it has opened the door for developers to buy-out property at low cost and replace the present inhabitants one building at a time. As designers of the built environment it's important to recognize the effect of this type of work and aim to find ways in which we can positively affect neighborhoods without displacing them.

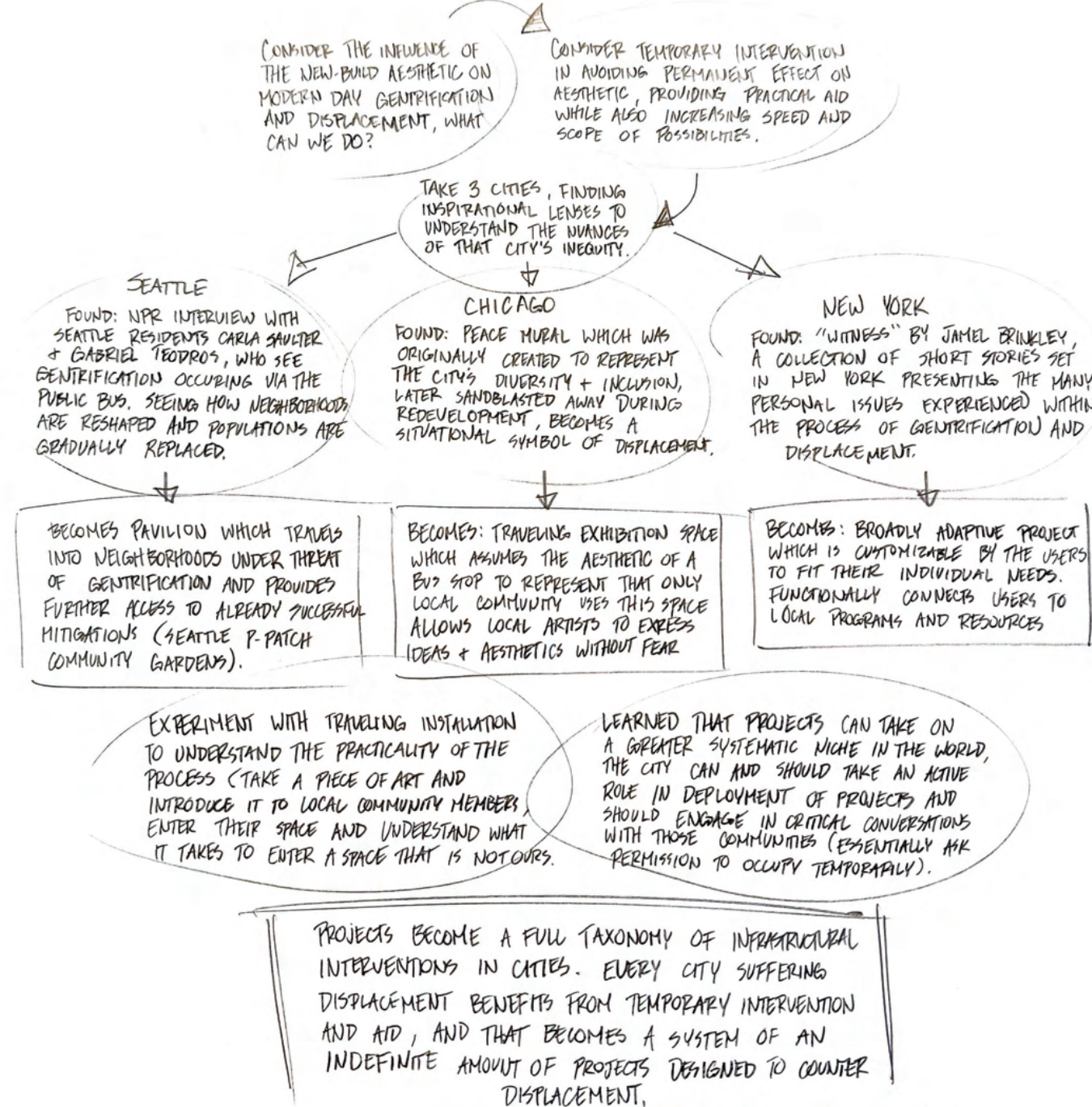
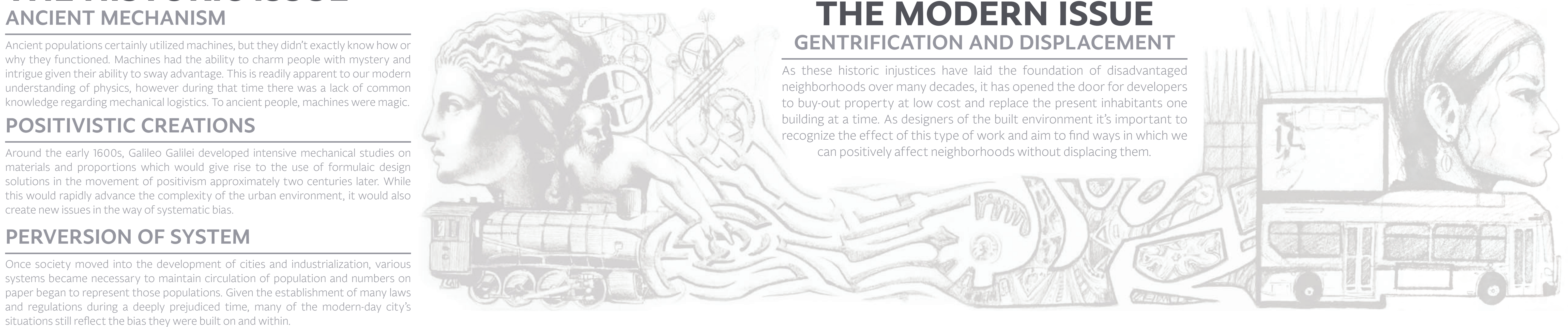
## THE PROPOSAL

### MOBILIZED INTERVENTION

This thesis' concept of traveling intervention is born as a counter to gentrification's gate-keeping of access to quality infrastructure. Too many communities are barred from the quality of life which our total resources should be capable of providing. By design, this proposal reappropriates spaces and resources in a way that directs aid towards the communities which need it.

As these projects travel across the city's zones and break through their unspoken economic borders, they work to dismantle specifically the systems which continue to segregate class and community.

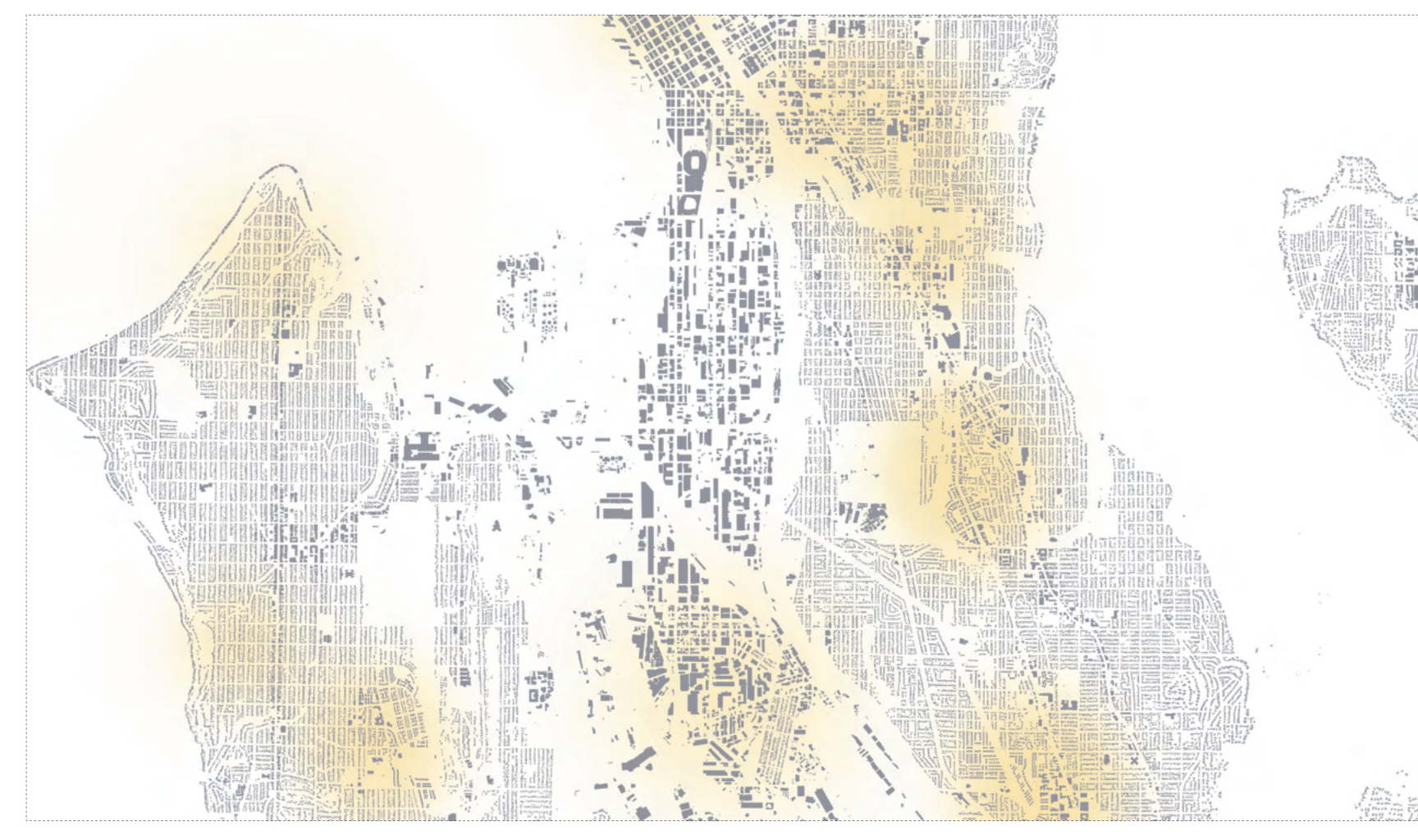
For reference, the city bus is a necessary piece of the city's function and particularly benefits those who are reliant on it to access necessities like their source of income, food, and medicine; these projects aim to occupy that same stratum in our cities' functional structure.



## SEATTLE

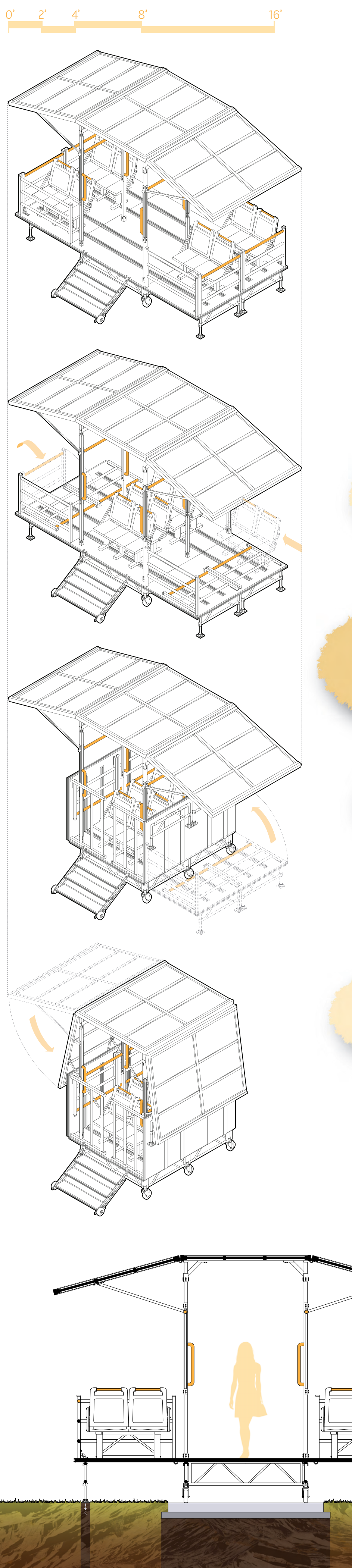
### ASSEMBLY AND FOLD-UP

The Seattle project is comprised of multiple folding elements to make construction of the project as quick and efficient as possible. Bench seats may unlock from their position to slide into the center walkway. Then, the outer railings are able to fold flat against the floor system. Finally, the outside floor system and sun-shades are able to fold perpendicular to the central base trailer which can then be transported to the next location.



### SITE ZONES

Cross referencing historic redlining maps with current day rent affordability reveals areas in which disadvantaged neighborhoods may be at risk of near future gentrification. Places of note include the Seattle Chinatown-International District, the Rainier Vista area, Holly Park, High Point, and White Center.



### IMPACT ON SITE

This specific project demonstrates the ability to collapse and transport projects quickly while minimizing negative impact on a given site. Majority of load in this project would be distributed to a pathway or sidewalk in order to prevent extensive disruption to the grass below. While the outer supports would only deteriorate small patches of grass, this effect is only temporary and actually aids the growth of the crop seeds planted in the process.

### URBAN AGRICULTURE

Apart from its passive functions, the pavilion takes inspiration from Seattle's already successful 'Pop-Up Gardens' which provide residents with healthy food options and access to supplementary income through agricultural practice in an urban environment. As the structure is assembled within a community space, the stands sow seeds of either hardy crops or locally thriving horticulture. This effectively leaves a print of the pavilion as time passes and the crops begin to sprout throughout various Seattle parks.

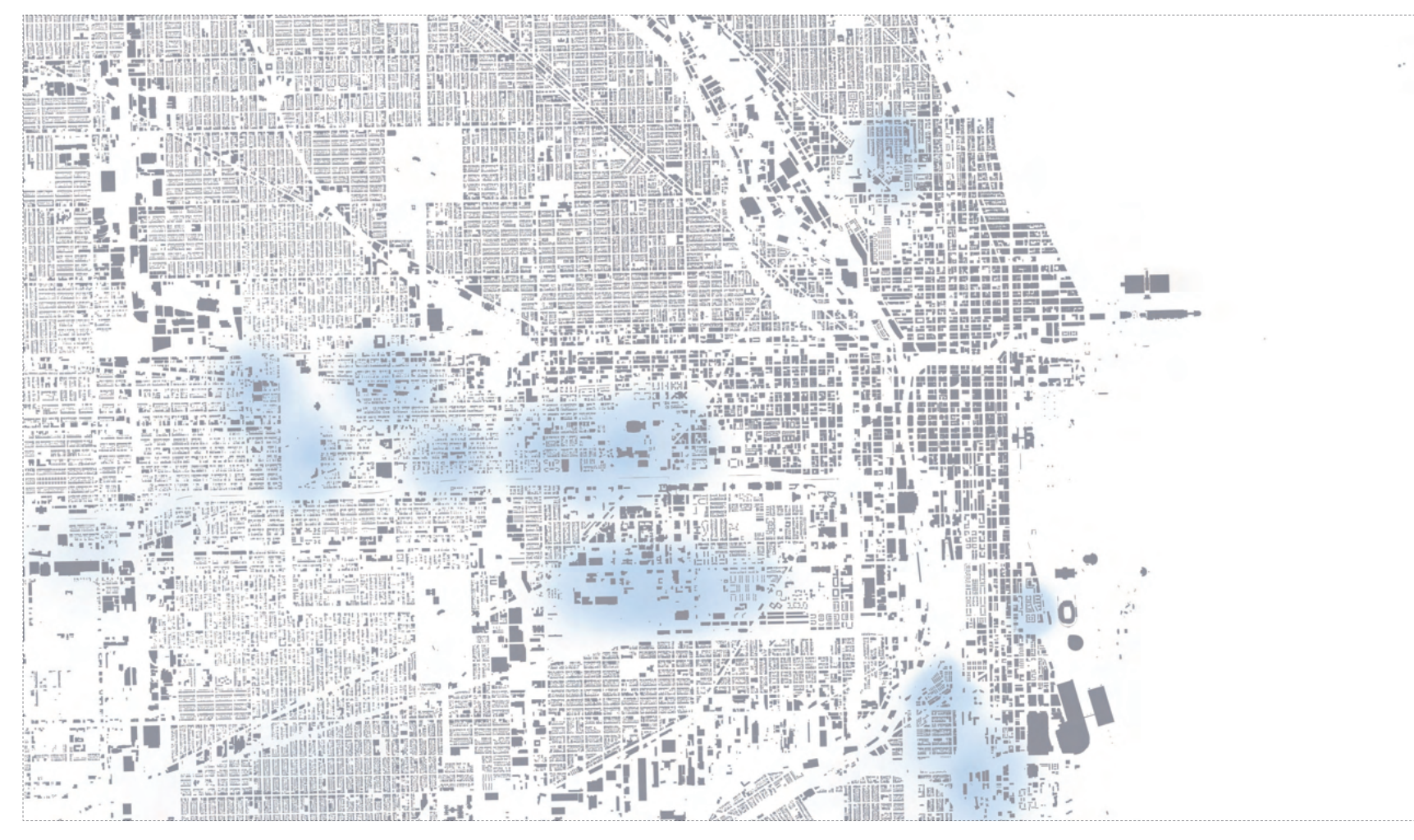
## CHICAGO

### ART IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD

The Chicago project takes the social role of the ordinary bus stop. A regular stop would be a waypoint only for people who need to be there, and the Chicago project is a traveling exhibition space where only members of the neighborhood are meant to display work.

This creates a temporary conduit for local artists to communicate their message, claim visual ownership over their space, and contribute to conversations between neighborhoods.

Where traditional art galleries can harbor distance and exclusion, the Chicago project aims to deliver the public square directly back to the sidewalk of any neighborhood that might welcome it.

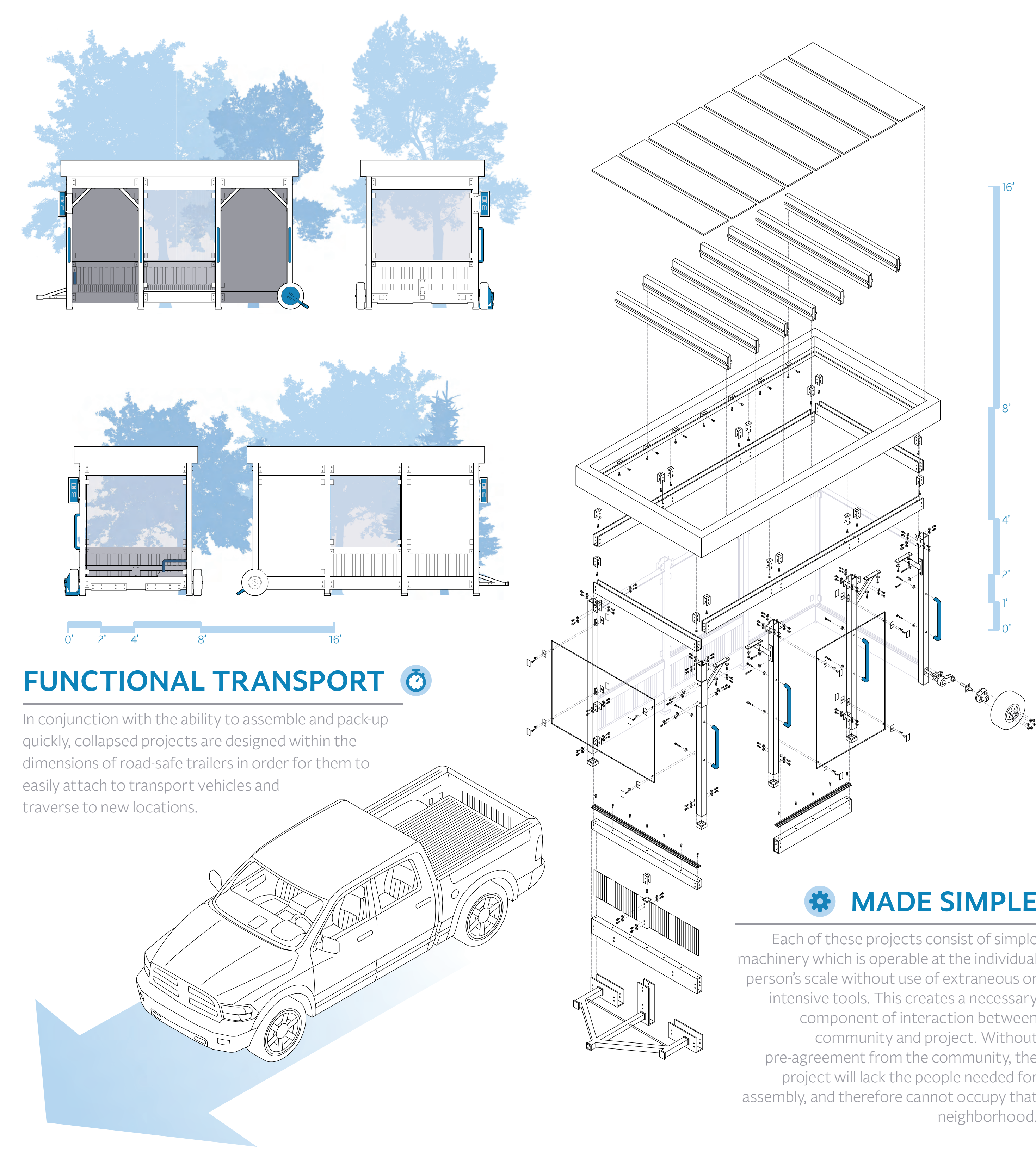


### SITE ZONES

Cross referencing historic redlining maps with current day rent affordability reveals areas in which disadvantaged neighborhoods may be at risk of near future gentrification. Places of note include areas west of the Near West Side, and neighborhoods like Austin, South Lawndale, and Douglas.

### FURTHER SITE CONSIDERATION

While there are more affordable neighborhoods near the I-290, these areas are often passed over in the process of gentrification given their proximity to a busy interstate which lacks the traditional aesthetic of luxury. While these neighborhoods are less under threat to gentrification, they could still benefit from projects which provide direct aid to disadvantaged areas. So neighborhoods like Chinatown, East Garfield Park, and Fuller Park are still considered priority locations in the project.



### FUNCTIONAL TRANSPORT

In conjunction with the ability to assemble and pack up quickly, collapsed projects are designed within the dimensions of road-safe trailers in order for them to easily attach to transport vehicles and traverse to new locations.

### MADE SIMPLE

Each of these projects consist of simple machinery which is operable at the individual person's scale without use of extraneous or intensive tools. This creates a necessary component of interaction between community and project. Without pre-agreement from the community, the project will lack the people needed for assembly, and therefore cannot occupy that neighborhood.

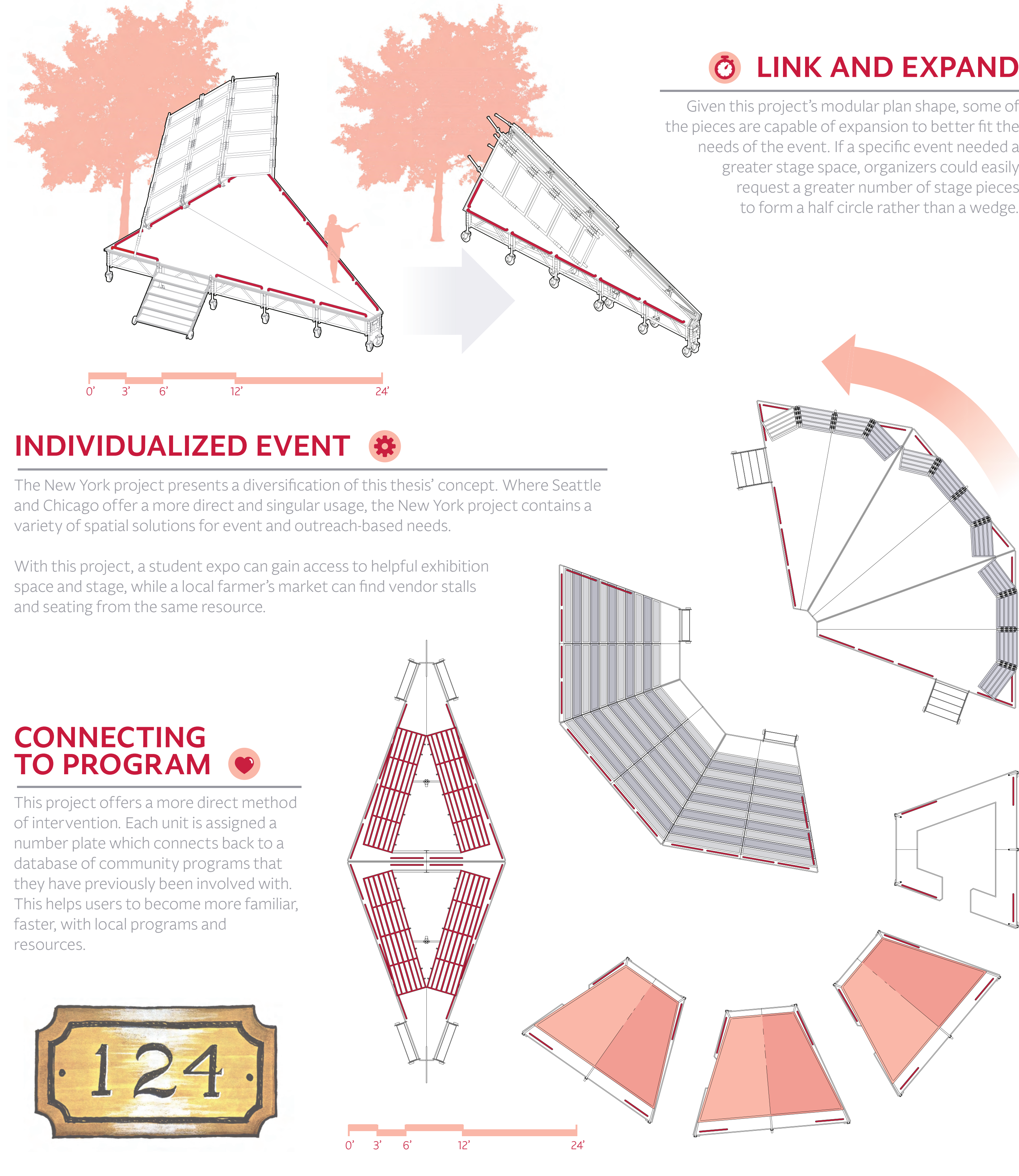
## NEW YORK

### LINK AND EXPAND



### SITE ZONES

Cross referencing historic redlining maps with current day rent affordability reveals areas in which disadvantaged neighborhoods may be at risk of near future gentrification. Places of note include Lower East Side Manhattan, the majority of the neighborhoods between Harlem and the Bronx, areas between Clinton Hill and Williamsburg, and given proximity, certain areas of Jersey City could be visited by the same project.



### LINK AND EXPAND

Given this project's modular plan shape, some of the pieces are capable of expansion to better fit the needs of the event. If a specific event needed a greater stage space, organizers could easily request a greater number of stage pieces to form a half circle rather than a wedge.

### INDIVIDUALIZED EVENT

The New York project presents a diversification of this thesis' concept. Where Seattle and Chicago offer a more direct and singular usage, the New York project contains a variety of spatial solutions for event and outreach-based needs.

With this project, a student expo can gain access to helpful exhibition space and stage, while a local farmer's market can find vendor stalls and seating from the same resource.

### CONNECTING TO PROGRAM

This project offers a more direct method of intervention. Each unit is assigned a number plate which connects back to a database of community programs that they have previously been involved with. This helps users to become more familiar, faster, with local programs and resources.

