



**Portfolio of
Bradley E Angell**

brad@meridiem.org
831/419-9720

PO Box 5586
Santa Cruz, California 95063

www.meridiem.org

Portfolio Design & Production by Diba Pourzandi

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COULSON HOME

/// 30 DIFFERENT ITERATIONS

TYPE: RESIDENTIAL

LOCATION: SANTA CRUZ

YEAR: 2020

ABOUT: Installation of 15' X 30', 450 sf accessory dwelling unit (ADU). No changes to existing residence, garage, or property beyond scope of ADU construction. All mandatory Green Building measures are specified, including satisfaction of the Title 24, Part 6 Energy Code requirements. Major sustainability themes include design "readiness" for Fuel Switch, rainwater catchment system integration, and Zero Net Energy with 34 kWh battery back-up. During construction, the project was planned for Zero Waste (+90% C&D diversion rate), and extensive reuse of high quality construction materials is noted for after project completion. An in-house recycling center and outdoor compost bin are included for project execution. For improved user experience, a whole house chlorine filter will be provided at the site's water supply, and all "paint & paper" materials will be sourced as ultra-low emission/VOC. Employing a cool-roof material and designing with operable windows to natural ventilate the dwelling unit, no air-conditioning system is necessary or specified. The project will have finished concrete throughout the unit, and important for those that wish to age in place, the ADU has at least six Universal Design Components identified for construction.

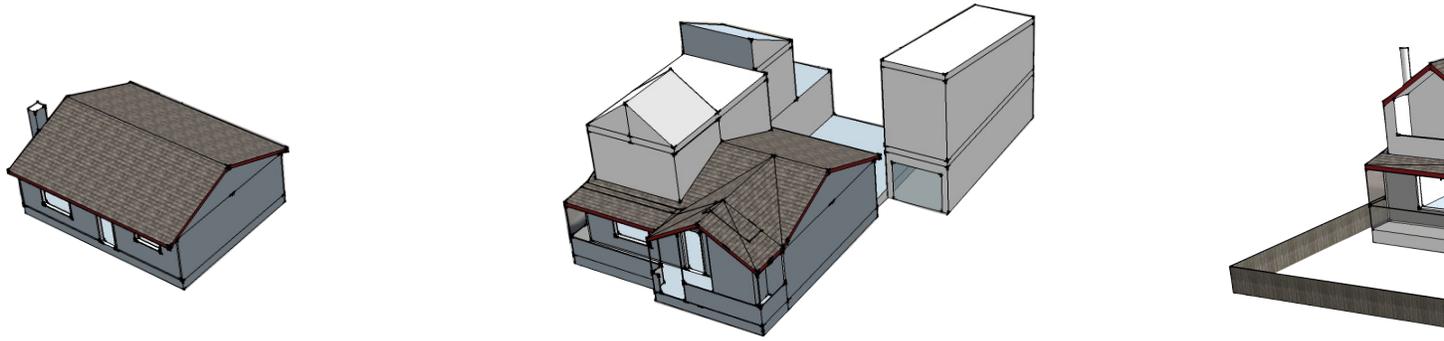




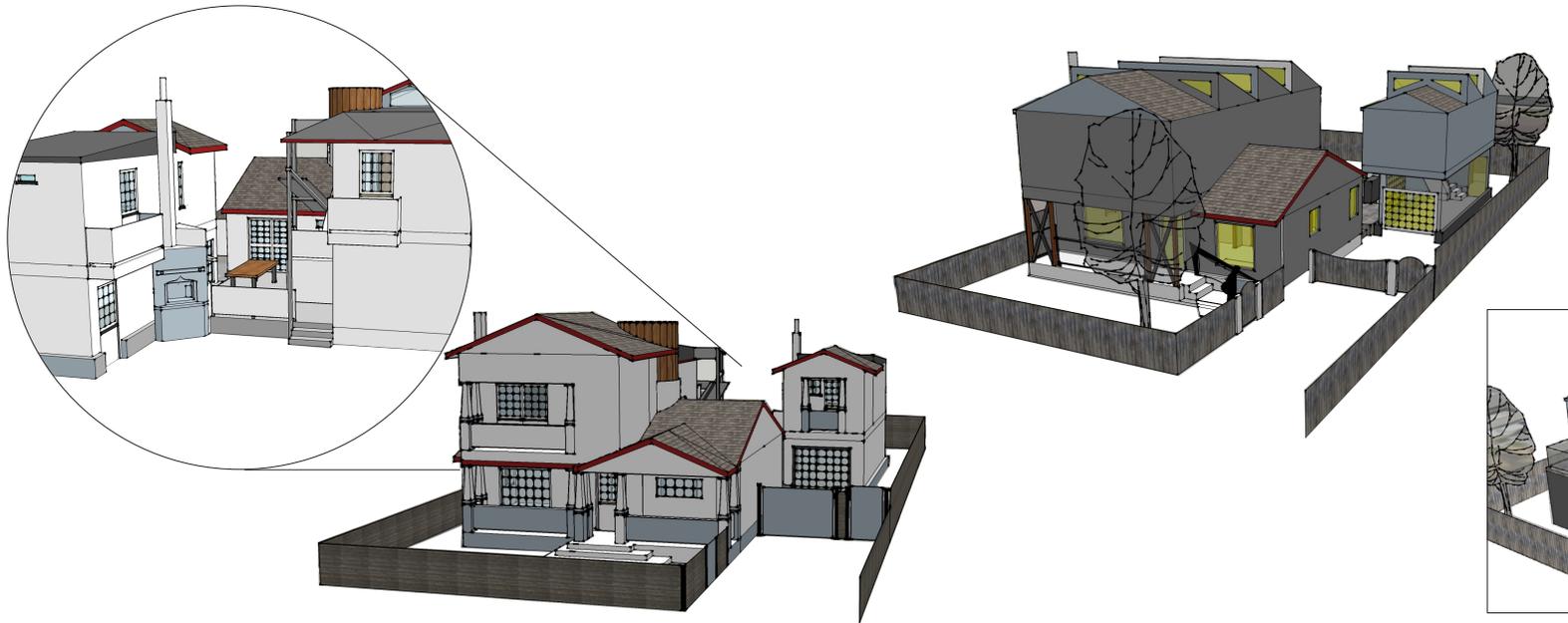
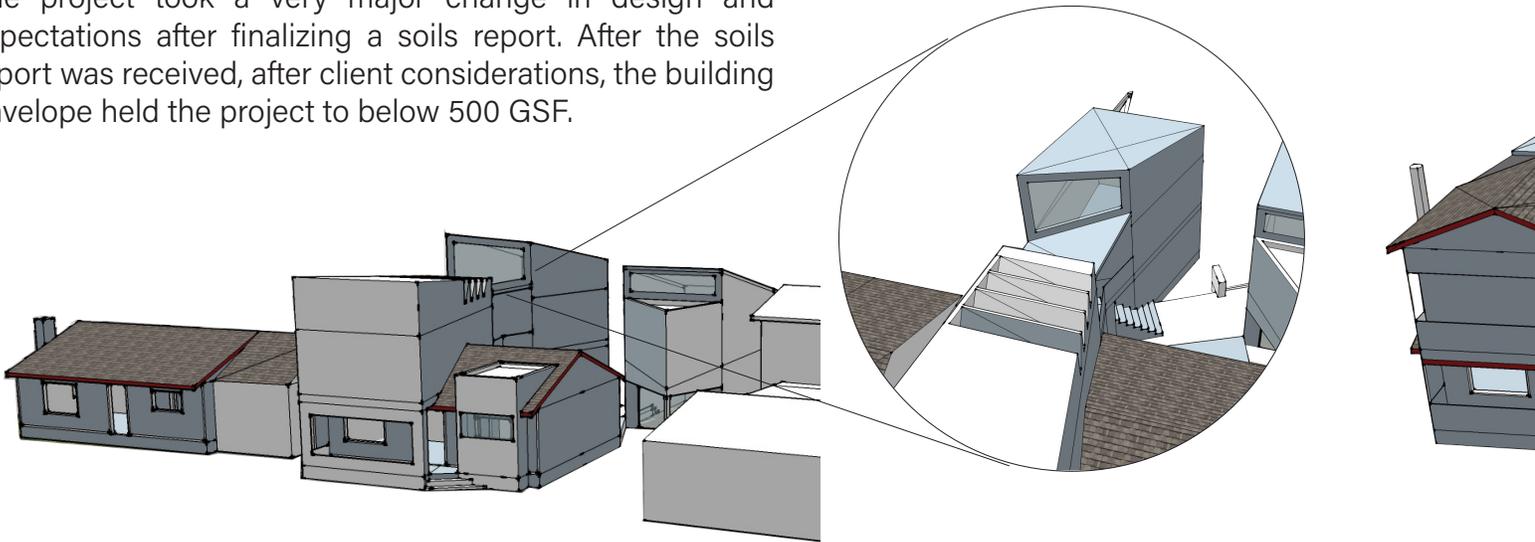
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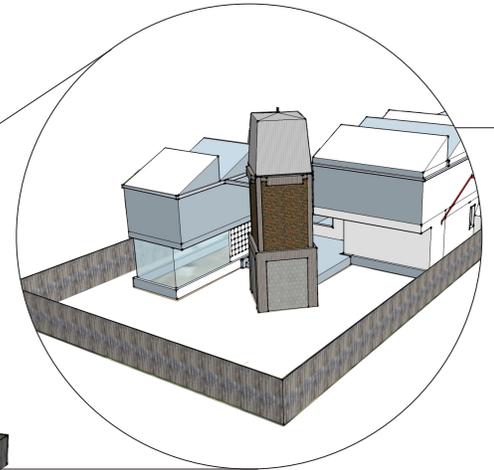
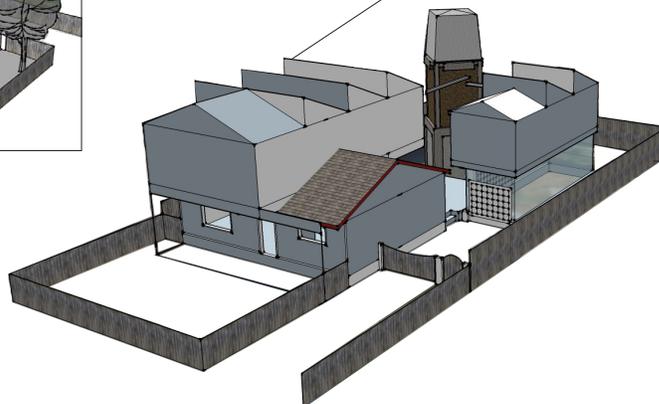
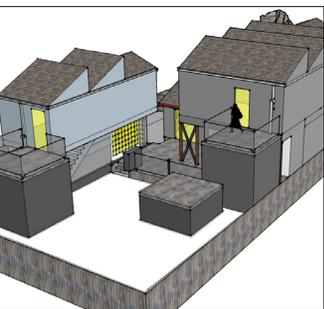
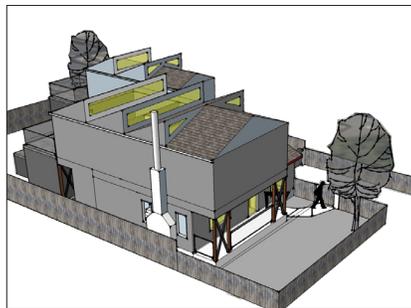
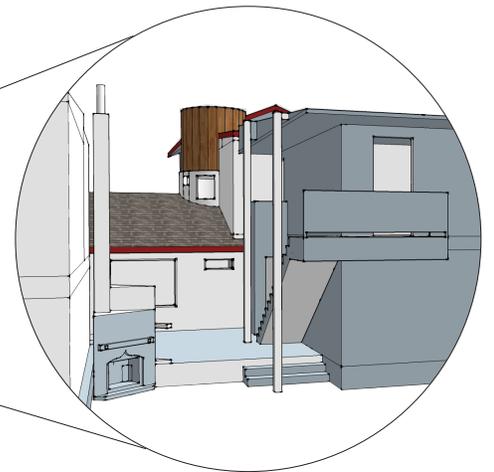
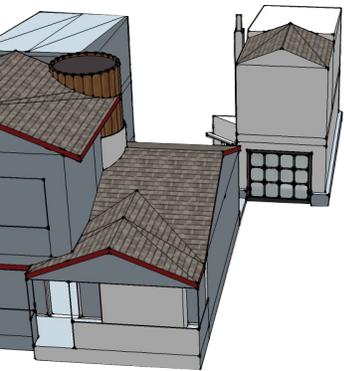
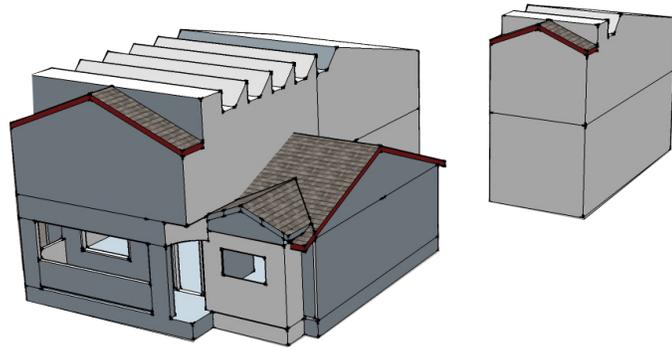
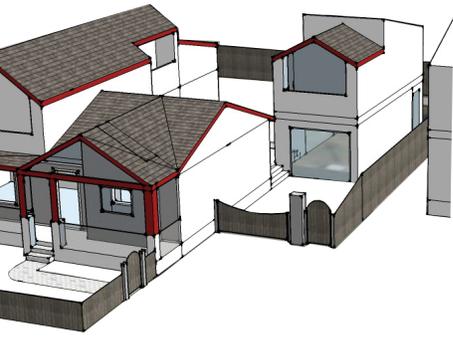
30 DIFFERENT ITERATIONS

Between November 2011 and project submission to the Building Department, over 30 different designs were test fit on the property to achieve a variety of social and sustainability measures. Shown here are multiple views of the project that provided access to natural light all the while optimizing the roof surfaces to harvest photovoltaic electricity.



The project took a very major change in design and expectations after finalizing a soils report. After the soils report was received, after client considerations, the building envelope held the project to below 500 GSF.





In addition to providing ample array space for 100% onsite energy production, the project iterations show ample cistern water capture (30,000 gallons) capacity to provide potable water all year long, even in low rain year events.



ADU interior just after finished floors and walls; spatially exhibiting the high ceilings of the primary habitable space.





ADU exterior with the newly installed lights, just after the final stucco layer has been applied.





REDTAG RENOVAT

TYPE: ACCESSORY DWELLING UNIT / STRUCTURAL AND SERVICE IMPROVEMENTS

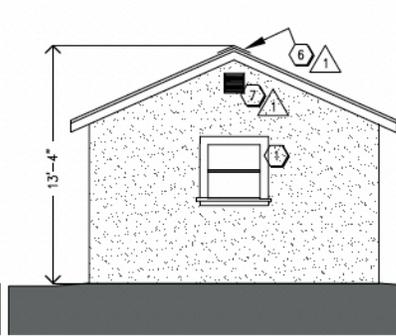
LOCATION: SANTA CRUZ

YEAR: 2017

ABOUT: Upgrade existing accessory dwelling unit (330 GSF) with improved structural foundation, installation of new heating unit, replace wood with stucco exterior, replace west window, replace existing kitchen including plumbing, and re-roof structure with asphalt shingles to match other on-site buildings. No proposed for garage or primary residence. No interior space alterations or additional space is proposed for accessory dwelling unit. All mandatory Green Building measures are specified for the project, including but not limited to meeting Title 24, Part 6 Energy Code requirements, meetings w/ Green Building officials, and employment of certified sustainability design staff. Improved construction waste measures have been implemented, a high efficiency refrigerator, no air conditioning has been specified, durable roofing shall be provided, and renewable flooring materials shall be installed. Finally, a permanent clothes line shall be installed in the back yard of the unit.

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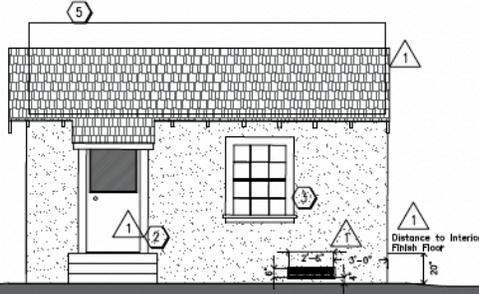
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West Elevation

Scale: 1/4" = 1' - 0"

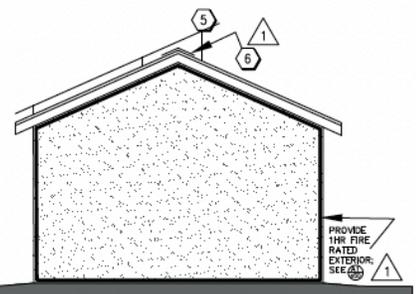
aE4



South Elevation

Scale: 1/4" = 1' - 0"

aE3



East Elevation

Scale: 1/4" = 1' - 0"

aE2

ELEVATION NOTES

- 1 Single Hung Double-Pane 3'-0" W 3'-0" H WHITE Vinyl Window. Owner shall procure prior to installation.
- 2 Standard Exterior Door 3'-0" W 7'-0" H WHITE Half-lite Exterior Door w/ right-side swing. Owner shall procure prior to installation.
- 3 (Existing) Single Hung Double-Pane 3'-0" W 4'-0" H WHITE Vinyl Window. Owner shall verify opening meets 24" clear opening for emergency egress. If required, owner shall procure replacement prior to commencing construction.



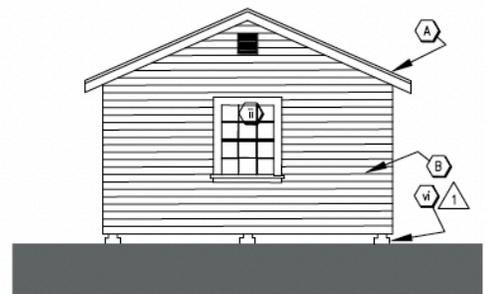
West Demolition Elevation

aE4



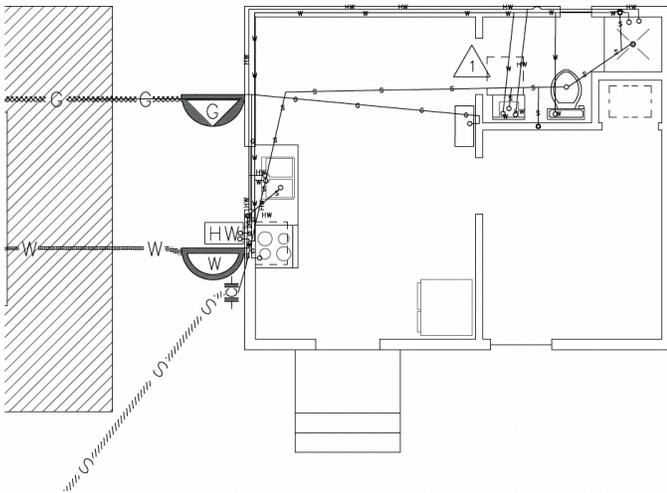
South Demolition Elevation

aE3



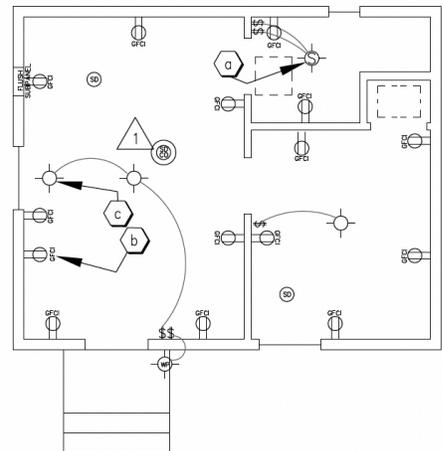
East Demolition Elevation

aE2



Plumbing Plan

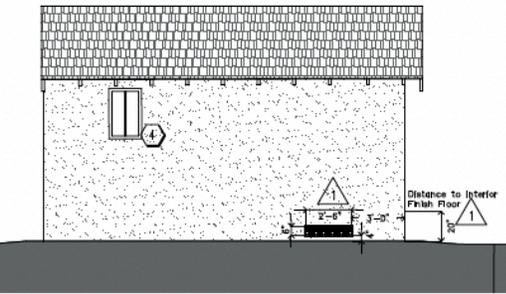
Scale: 1/4" = 1' - 0"



Electrical Plan

Scale: 1/4" = 1' - 0"



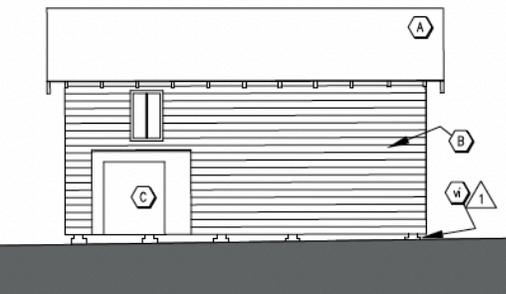


North Elevation

aE1

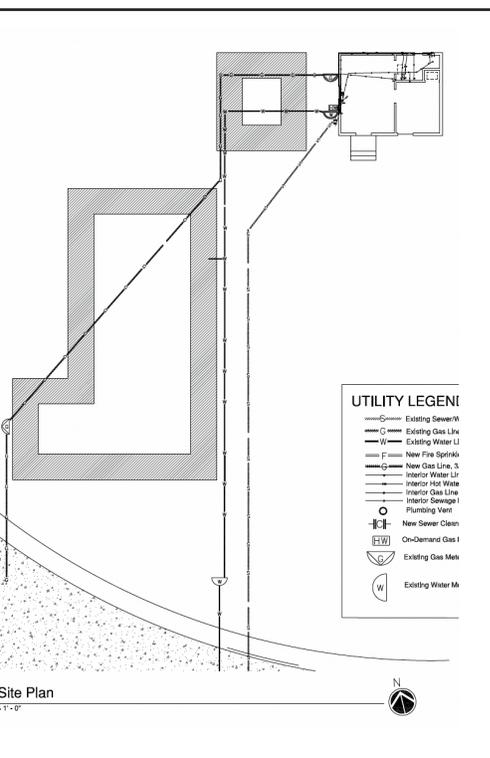
1/4" = 1' - 0"

- 4 (Existing) Side-Single Hung Double-Pane 1'-6" W 2'-6" H WHITE Vinyl Window, frosted and w/ tempered safety glass.
- 5 Outline of 250 sq.ft. of Solar PV Zone for Accessory Dwelling Unit.
- 6 Provide attic ridge vent length of roof as shown.
- 7 Existing louvered attic vent.



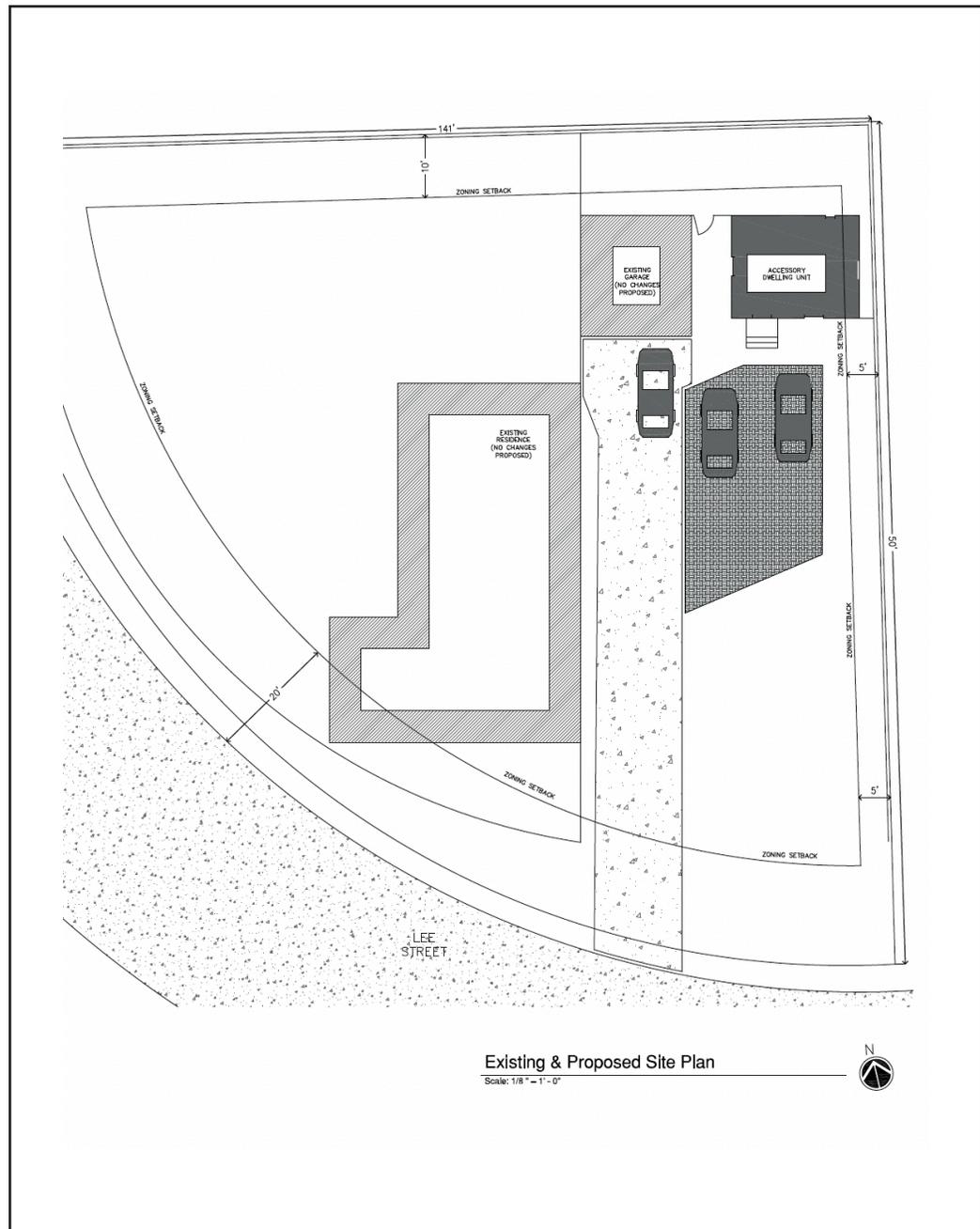
North Demolition Elevation

dE1



Site Plan

1/1" = 1' - 0"



Perhaps a perfect example of affordable housing for Santa Cruz County. This small structure meets California Building Code requirements, but still has a very small footprint that can be provided as a supplement on-site with a single family home. Ample space for privacy, parking, and independent living, this ADU is affordable, healthy, and an important part of Santa Cruz's urban environment.

GRANDPARENTS' C

TYPE: ACCESSORY DWELLING UNIT CONVERSION /
HOUSE RENOVATION

LOCATION: SANTA CRUZ

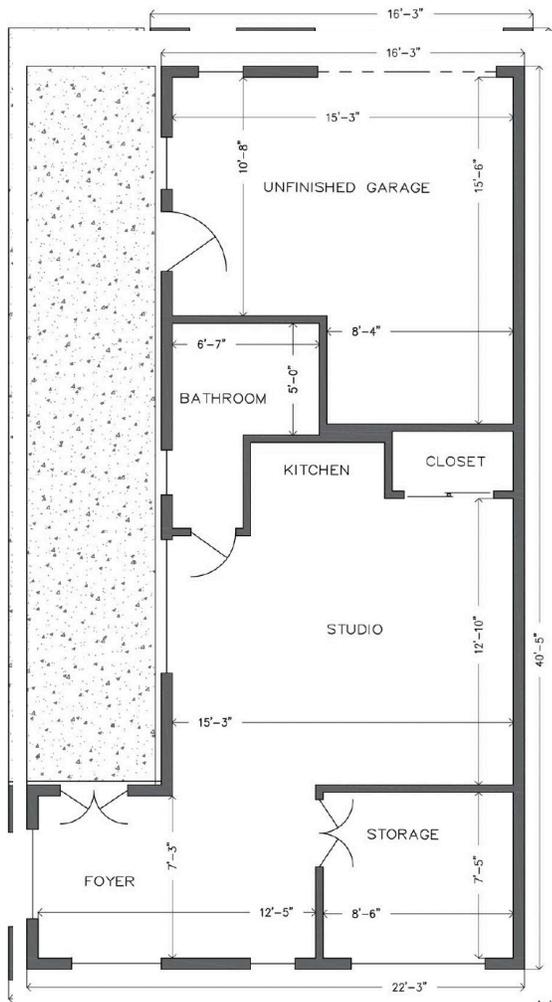
YEAR: 2021

ABOUT: Conversion of garage/art studio accessory building into a dwelling unit. Renovate floor plan and add 150 SF to provide a one-bedroom living unit. No work to be performed on primary residence. All mandatory Green Building measures are specified, including satisfaction of the Title 24, Part 6 Energy Code requirements. Owner-builder proposed that all major appliances be high energy efficiency performance, all windows meet or exceed Title 24 requirements, and a combination of natural daylight and high efficiency light sources illuminate this compact residential conversion.



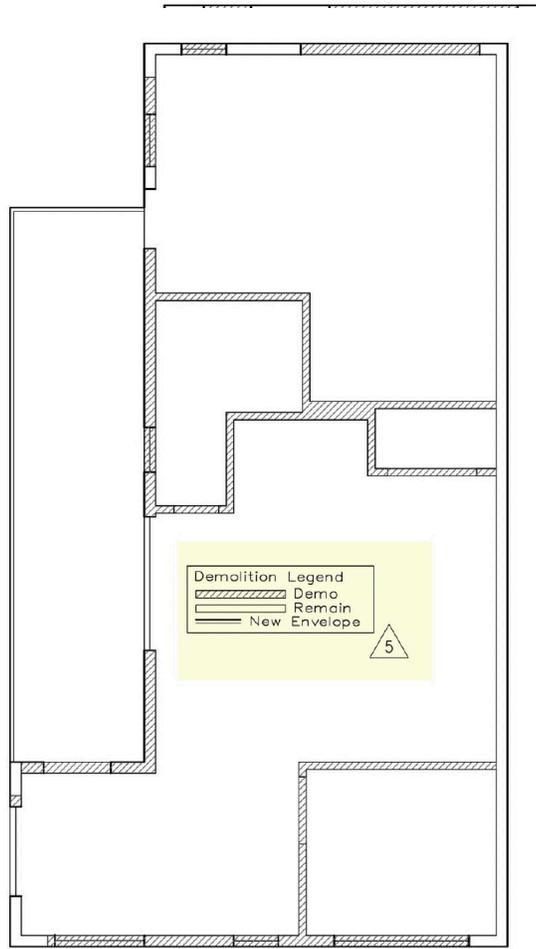
COTTAGE





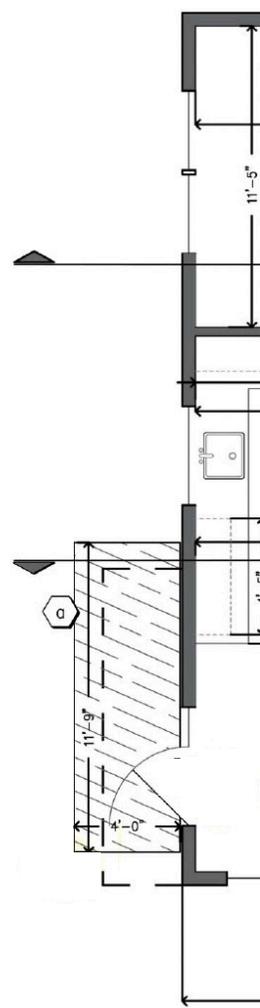
Existing Art Studio Floor Plan

Scale: 1/4" = 1' - 0"



Demolition Plan

Scale: 1/4" = 1' - 0"



Floor Plan

Scale: 1/4" = 1' - 0"

LYNCH GREENHOUSE

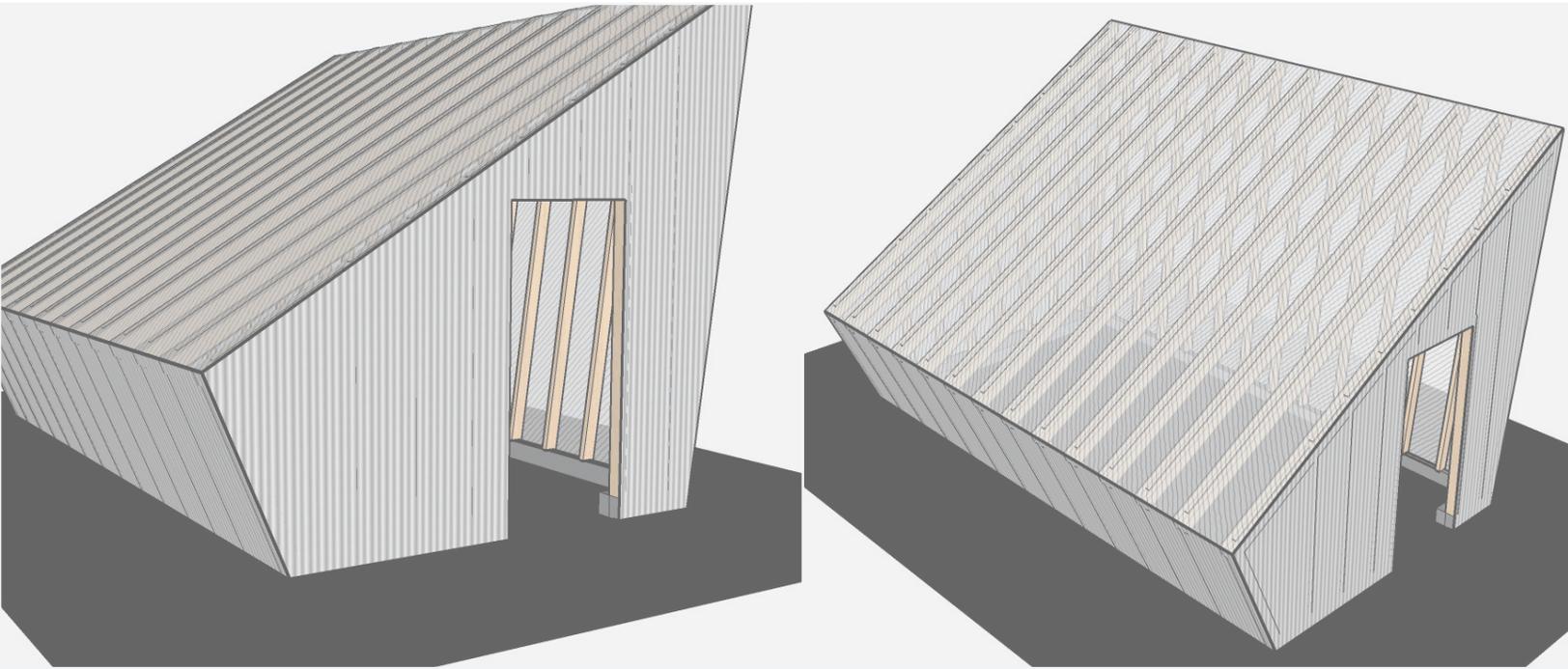
TYPE: ACCESSORY BUILDING / RESOURCE-COLLECTING GREENHOUSE

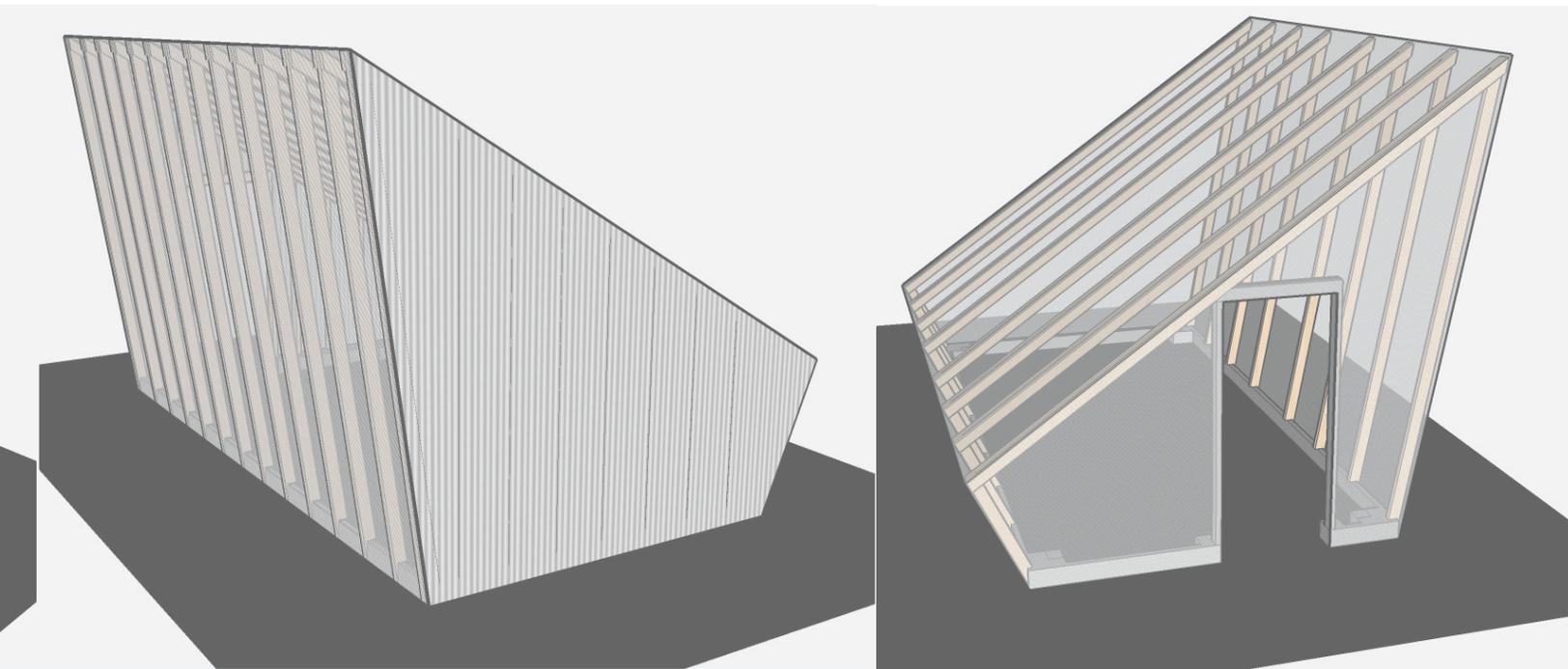
LOCATION: SACRAMENTO

YEAR: 2007

ABOUT:

Designed to be built from off the shelf materials in a single weekend, the Lynch Greenhouse was a explored for a dear friend's Filipino mother on the north side of Sacramento. Mrs. Lynch was an extremely successful gardener, with only small foot-paths of open space between vines, fruit trees, and seasonal fruits and vegetable with which she cooked traditional foods. Project was never built as Mrs. Lynch moved back to the Philippines before construction could begin.





A series of perspectives on the simple, yet striking garden accessory building form.



SELF HELP RENOVATION

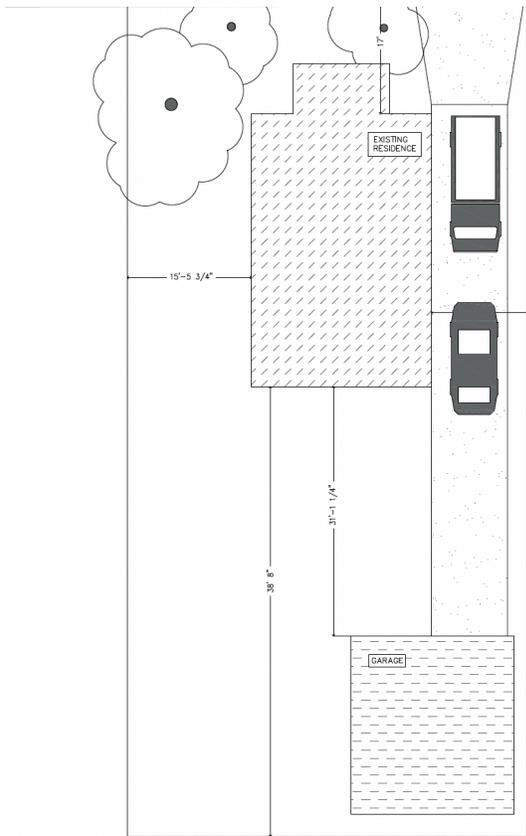
TYPE: RESIDENTIAL
LOCATION: SANTA CRUZ
YEAR: 2020

ABOUT: Renovate existing residence (767 GSF) with proposed addition (888 GSF, lower floor is 801 GSF, upper pantry is 87 GSF) and remodel (622 GSF). Project will convert existing 2-bedroom, 2-bathroom home into a 3-bedroom, 2-bathroom residence. Existing wood shiplap exterior shall be replaced with semi-smooth stucco finish. No changes are proposed for the detached garage. Improved construction waste measures have been taken, reuse of building materials, donation of unused building materials, durable roofing shall be provided, and rapidly renewable flooring materials shall be installed. Under all water appliances drain pans shall be installed. Finally, permanent clothes line shall be installed in the rear yard of the unit.



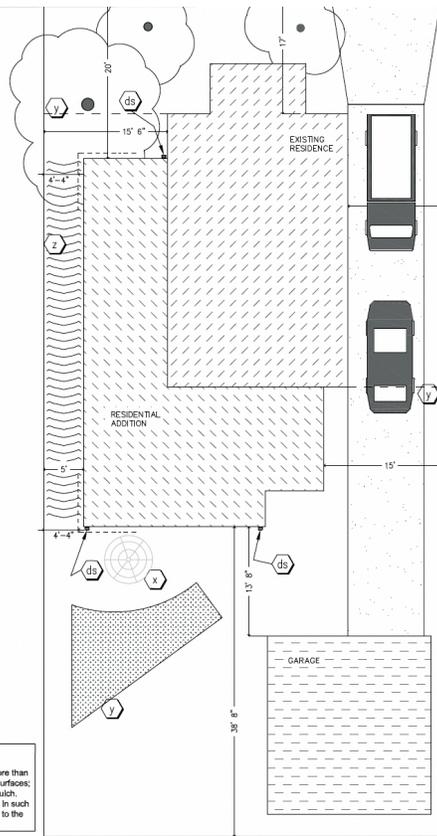
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Existing Site Plan

Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

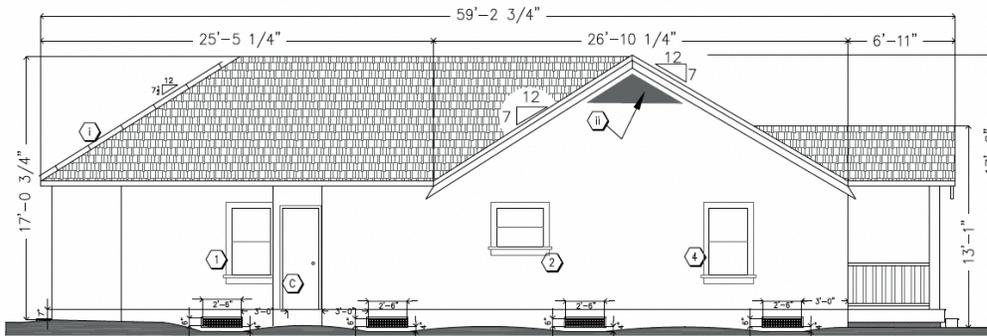


Proposed Site Plan

Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"



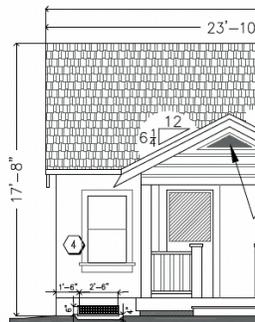
NOTE ON USE OF MULCH:
 As applicable, if using mulch, no more than 3 inches of mulch on exposed soil surfaces; use aged, stabilized, non-floating mulch. Mulch should be located and stored in such a manner that there is no discharge to the storm drain system.



East Elevation

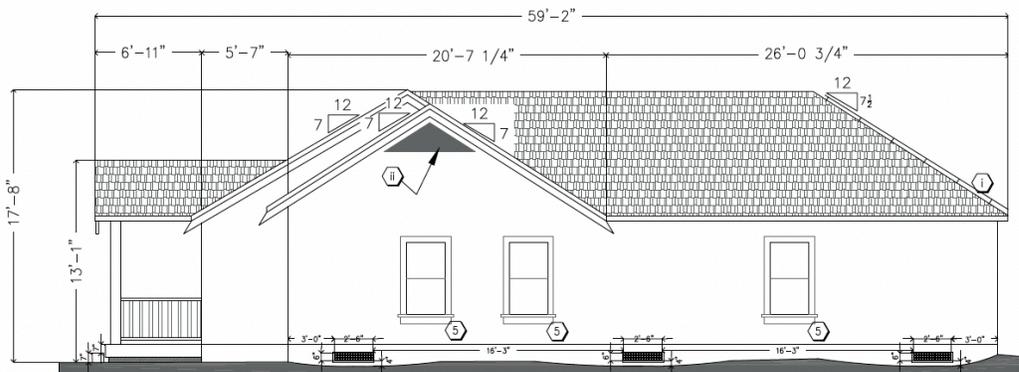
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

aE2



North Elevation

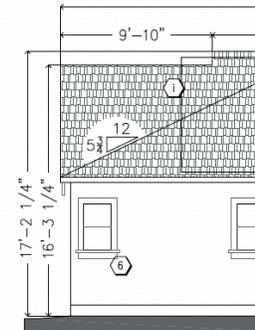
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"



West Elevation

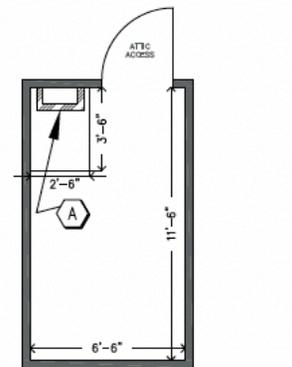
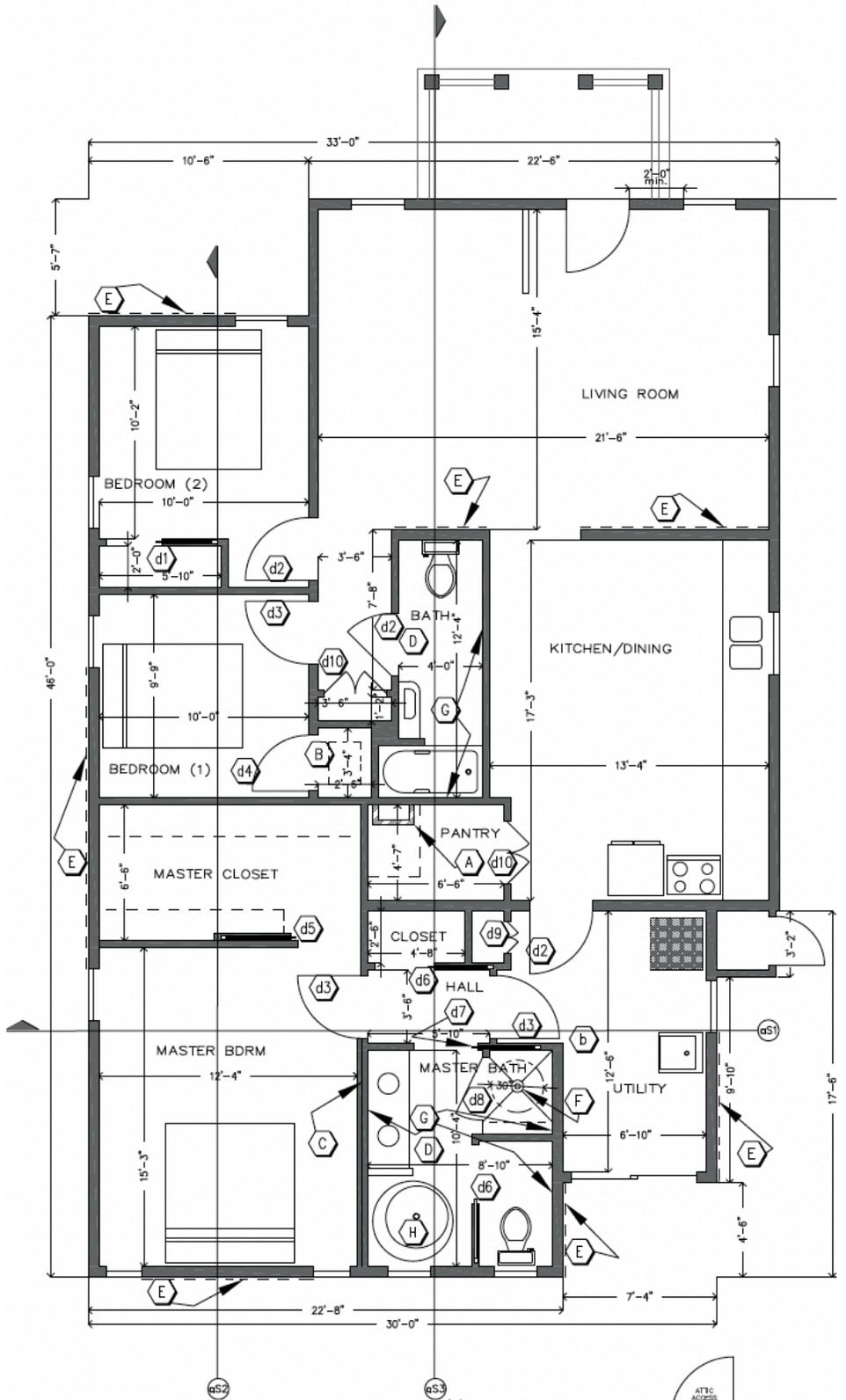
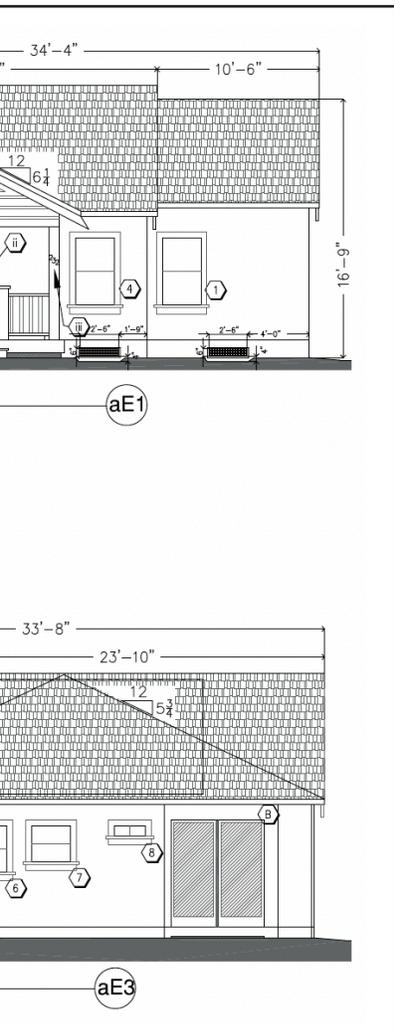
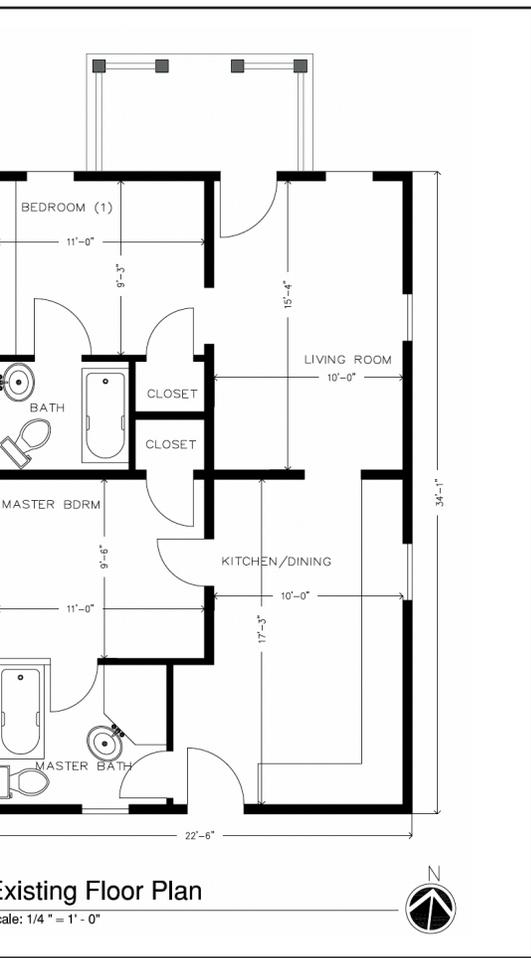
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

aE4



South Elevation

Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"



SOQUEL RENOVAT

TYPE: ACCESSORY DWELLING UNIT

LOCATION: SANTA CRUZ

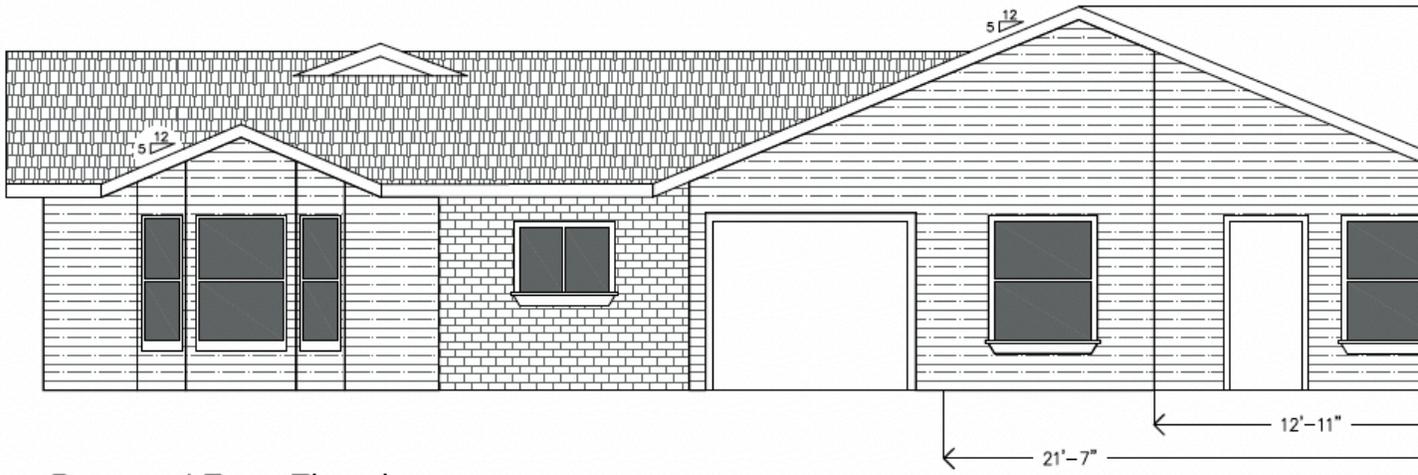
YEAR: 2021

ABOUT: Renovate half of a two-car garage with a major renovation to build a 645 GSF accessory dwelling unit for retired parents to age-in-place alongside their daughter and her rambunctious family. Project invested heavily in universal access principles to assure that the grandparents could feel confident they were safe, secure, and empowered in their grey years.



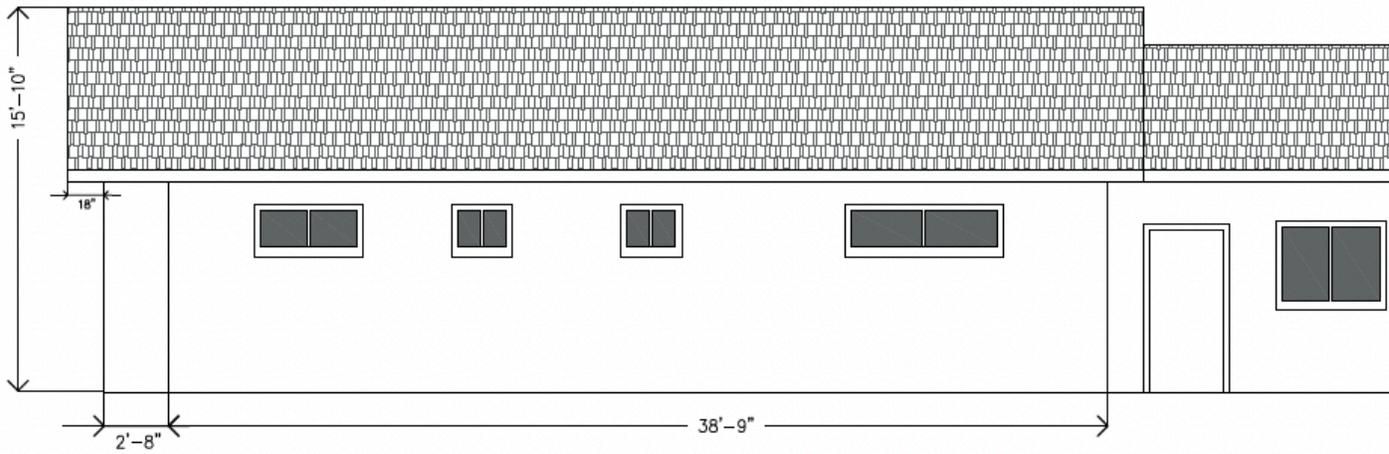
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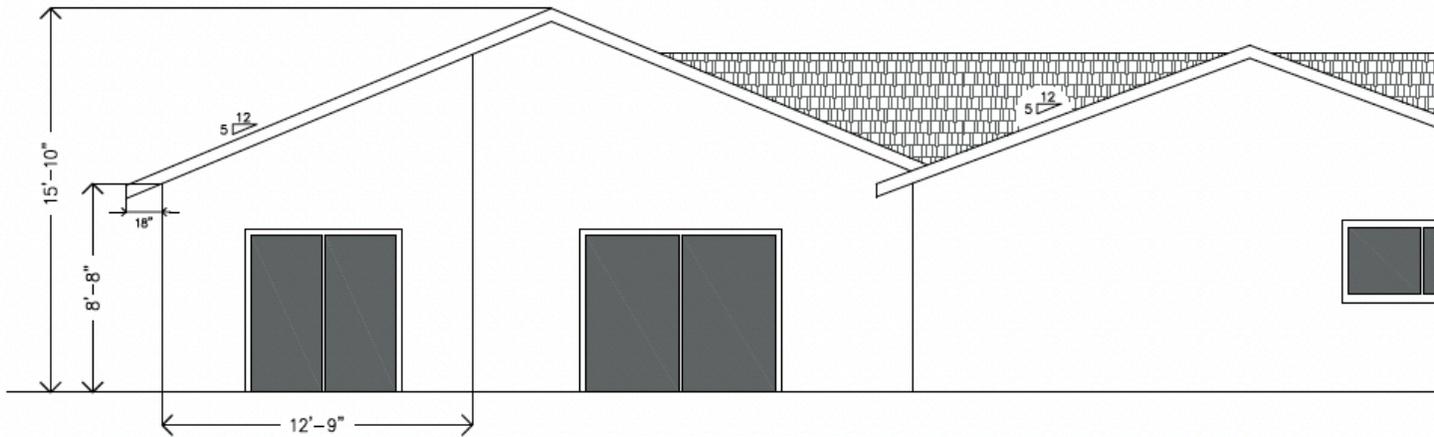
Proposed Front Elevation

Scale: 1/4" = 1' - 0"



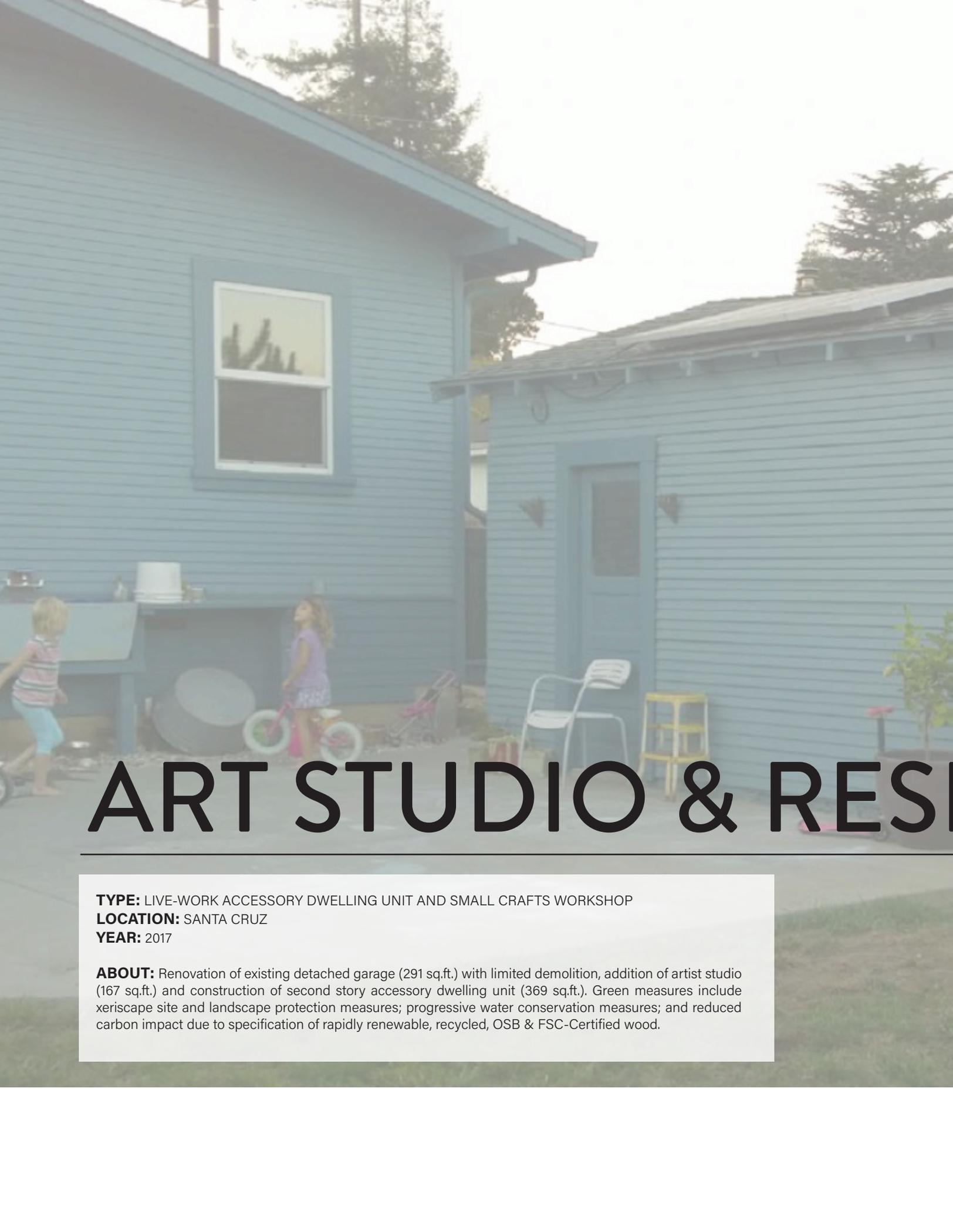
Proposed Side Elevation

Scale: 1/4" = 1' - 0"



Proposed Rear Elevation

Scale: 1/4" = 1' - 0"



ART STUDIO & RES

TYPE: LIVE-WORK ACCESSORY DWELLING UNIT AND SMALL CRAFTS WORKSHOP

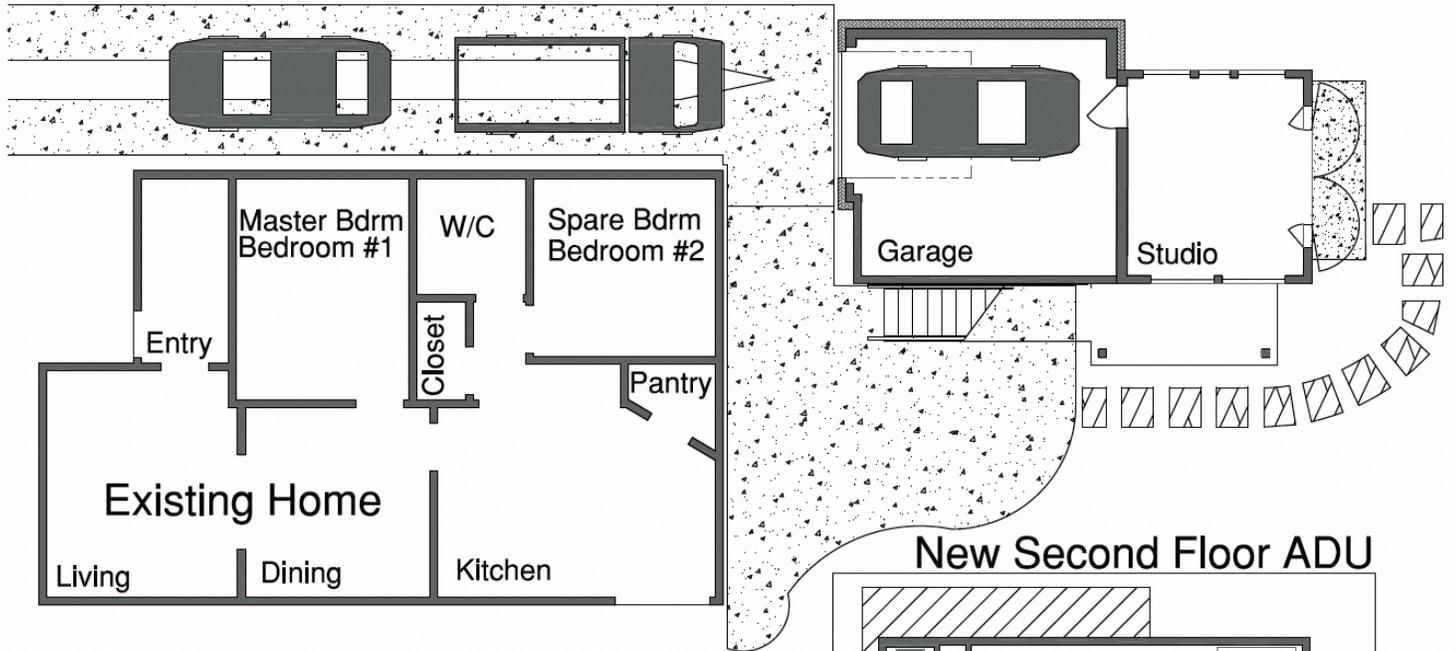
LOCATION: SANTA CRUZ

YEAR: 2017

ABOUT: Renovation of existing detached garage (291 sq.ft.) with limited demolition, addition of artist studio (167 sq.ft.) and construction of second story accessory dwelling unit (369 sq.ft.). Green measures include xeriscape site and landscape protection measures; progressive water conservation measures; and reduced carbon impact due to specification of rapidly renewable, recycled, OSB & FSC-Certified wood.

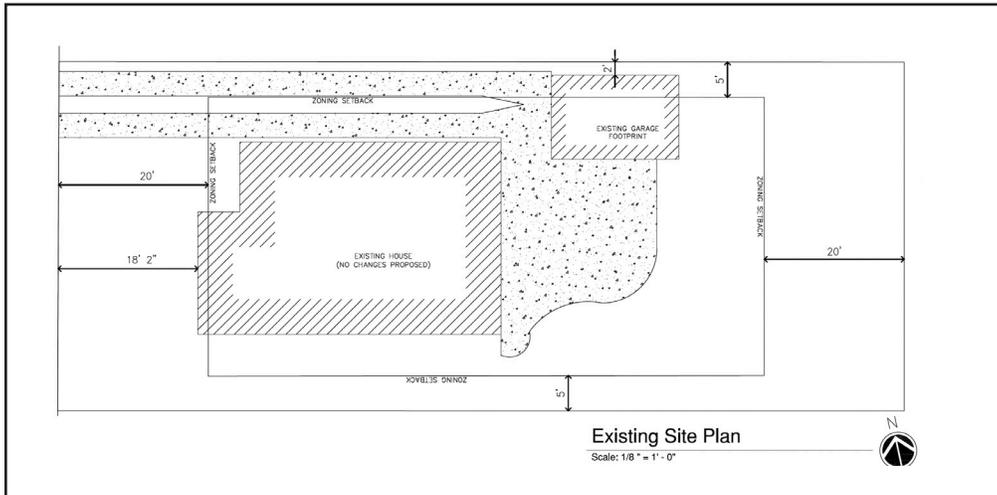
A photograph of a light blue wooden shed with a gabled roof, a wooden fence, and potted plants in the foreground. The shed has horizontal siding and a single door. The fence is made of dark wood with three horizontal rails. In the foreground, there are several potted plants in various colored pots (green, blue, brown). The background shows trees and a utility pole.

RESIDENCE



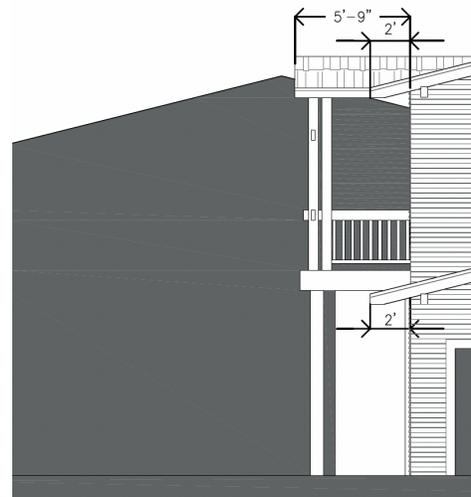
Proposed Parking Plan

Scale: 1/8" = 1' - 0"



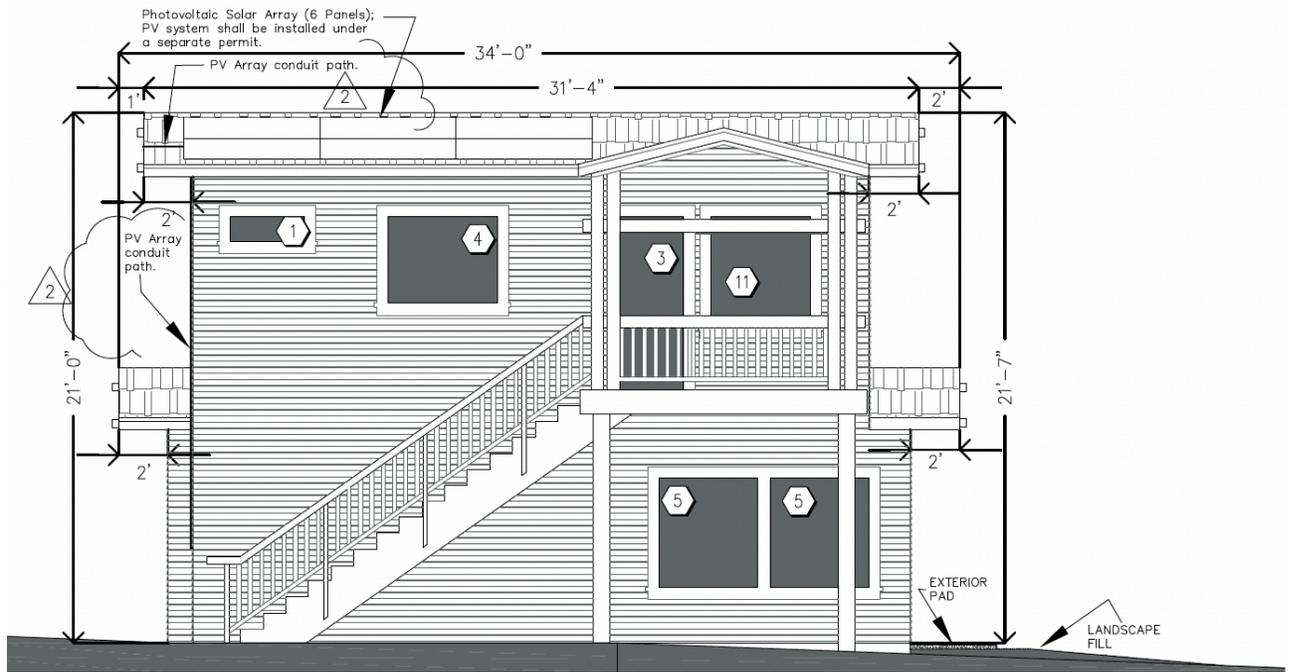
Existing Site Plan

Scale: 1/8" = 1' - 0"



East Elevation: Garage

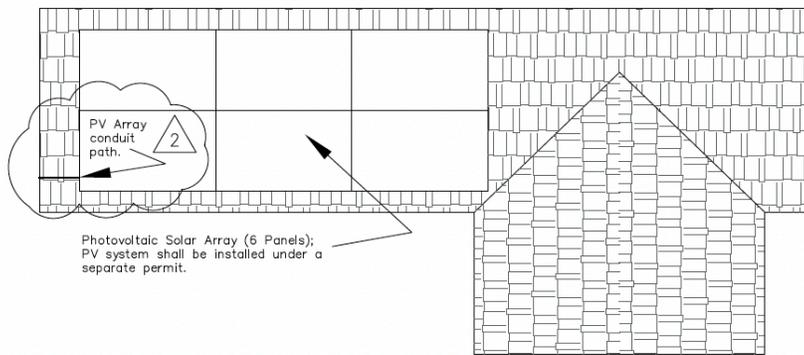
Scale: 1/4" = 1' - 0"



South Elevation: Garage, Studio & ADU

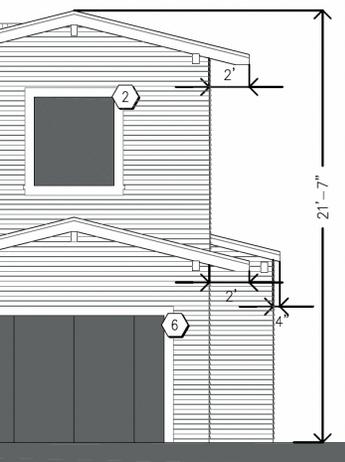
Scale: 1/4" = 1' - 0"

aE1

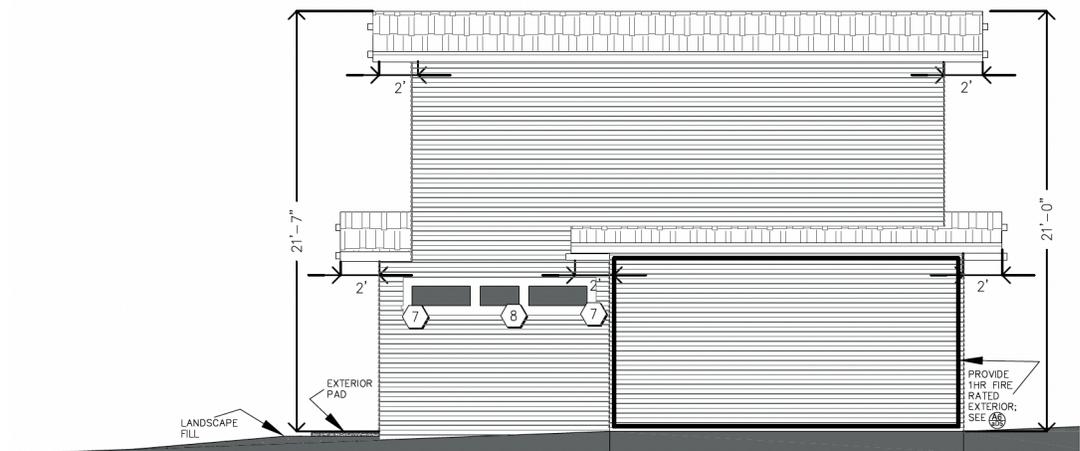


South Face Roof Plan w/ PV Array

Scale: 1/4" = 1' - 0"



Garage, Studio & ADU



North Elevation: Garage, Studio & ADU

Scale: 1/4" = 1' - 0"

SKYPORT

/// A NEW EIFFEL TOWER, SAN JOSE

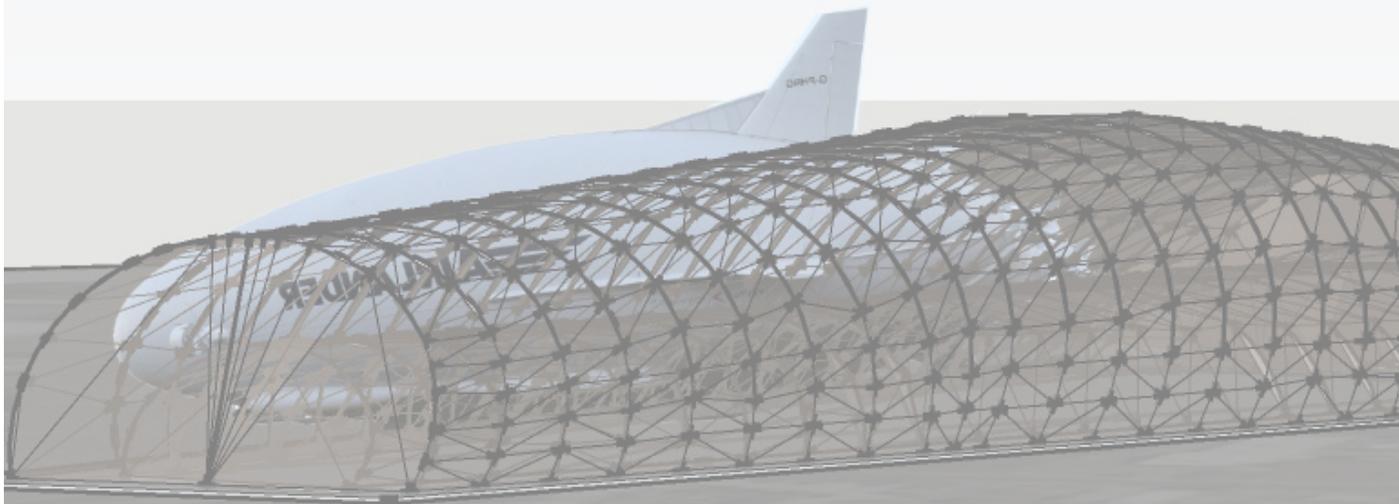
TYPE: DESIGN COMPETITION

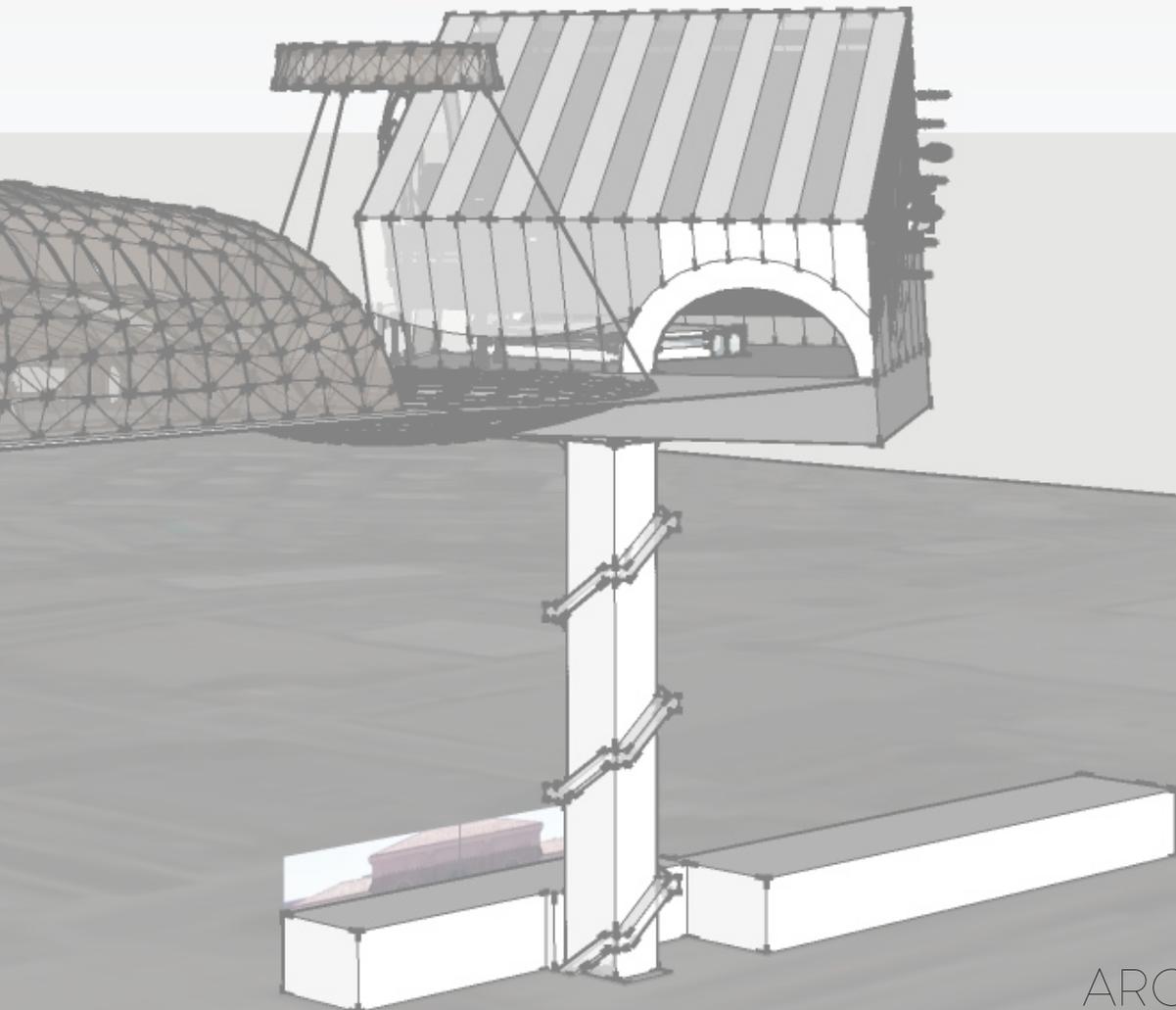
LOCATION: SAN JOSE

YEAR: 2020

ABOUT: Design competition titled the “Urban Confluence Silicon Valley”, the organization envisions an impressive symbolic structure appropriate for this unique region that is recognized as the world-wide center of innovation. This bold destination landmark will provide a major enhancement to downtown San Jose, and be an important catalyst for Silicon Valley culture and long-term regional economic development. With prestigious allure, the internationally respected icon will offer a must-see place of hope, healing, and human connection – creating a compelling world-class experience for tourists and the local community.

Project submission drew upon the Silicon Valley’s major technological, transportation, and strangeness that only San Jose locals can appreciate. These include the Hangar One at Moffett Field that once ported local dirigibles, the Stanford dish, major CIA satellite assemblies, and the hope for contemporary transportation lines coming into downtown San Jose.

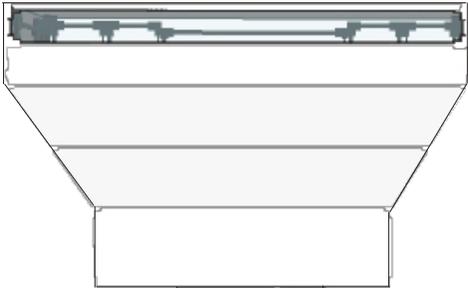
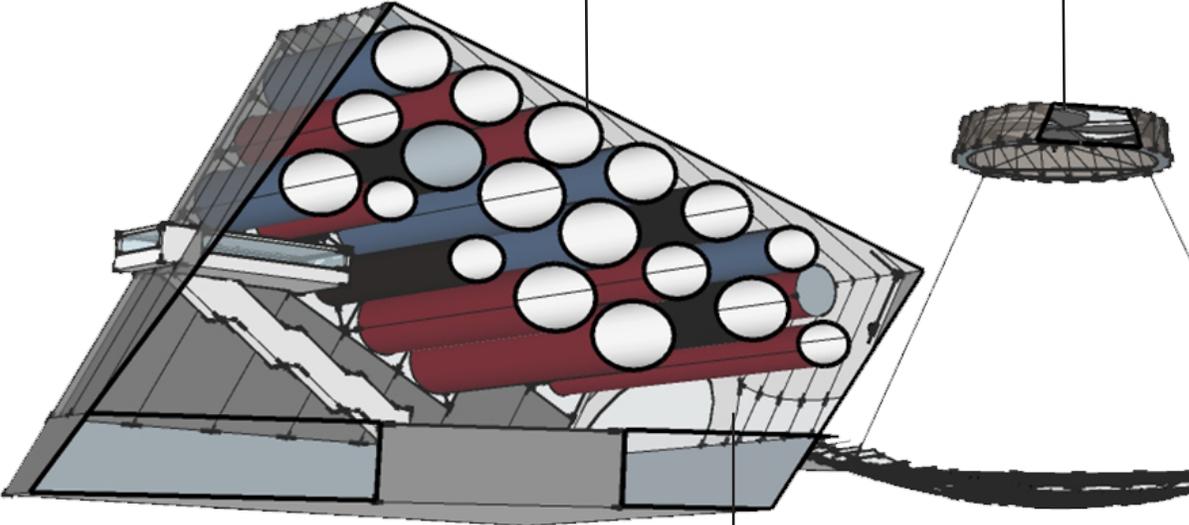




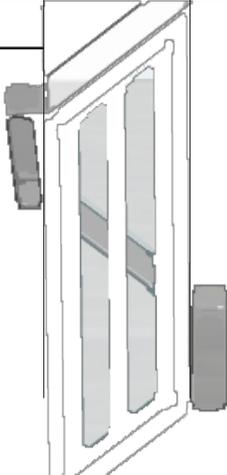
SECTIONAL

Skyport Terminal,
Employing Helium Socks as a Lift Assembly

Main Rotor Assembly

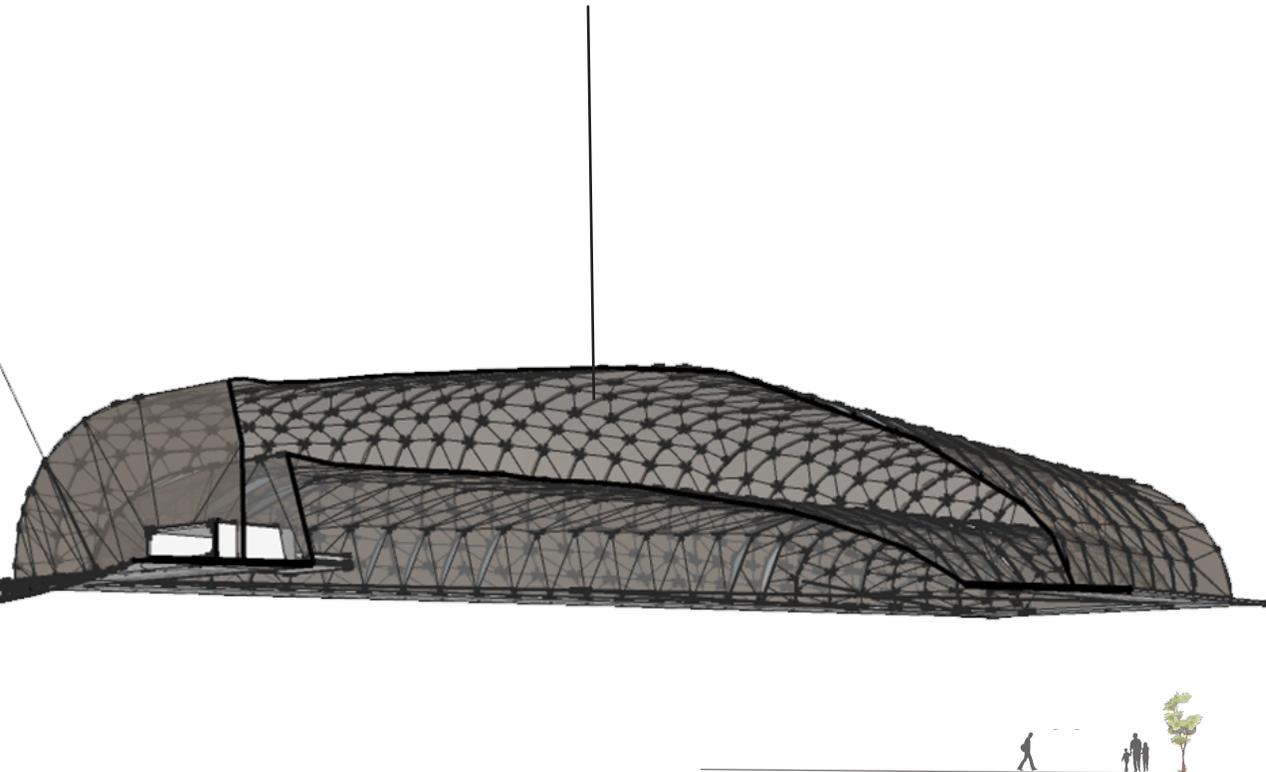


Elevators / Stairs

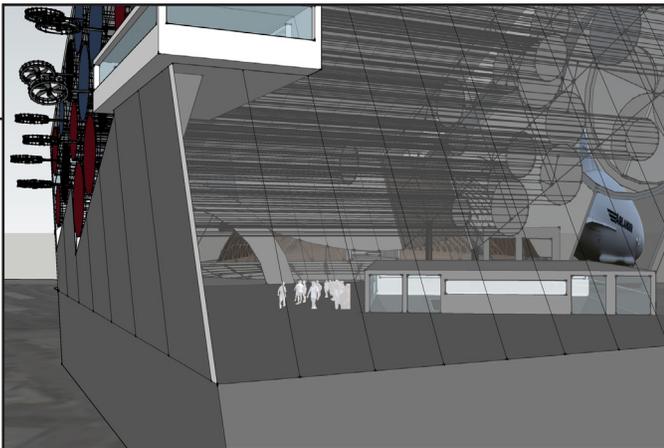


Terminal

Shading System



Project proposes a major double-shelled floating structure that, when docked over the Arena Green provides a major shade device for park users. This shade would be especially beneficial in the hot summer months, potentially useful as a cooling center as temperature rise with climate change. A winged propeller is used to navigate and stabilize the massive floating platform.



COMMUNITY

ENGAGEMENT

Grant Park Neighbors (pp. 19-22)

Too Much Architecture (p. 23)

A photograph of a park with a chain-link fence, trees, and a shopping cart in the foreground. The title 'GRANT PARK NEIGHBORS' is overlaid in large, bold, black letters across the middle of the image.

GRANT PARK NEIGHBORS

TYPE: NEIGHBORHOOD ADVOCACY GROUP

LOCATION: GRANT PARK, SANTA CRUZ

YEAR: 2019 - Present

ABOUT: With an imminent threat to the neighborhood's health and safety, the City was forced to close our park in late 2018. Local residents despaired of the conditions as needles clogged the toilets, drug users practiced in the park, and as regular uncivil, frightening disturbances peaked in direct proximity to the park. In response, a handful of residents met as the Grant Park Neighbors to save the park, together.

A photograph of a park scene. In the foreground, a child wearing a blue jacket and a dark helmet is riding a bicycle towards the camera. In the middle ground, another person is riding a bicycle away from the camera on a paved path. In the background, there is a single-story yellow building with a red roof and two red doors. A large, leafy tree stands to the left of the building. To the right, there is a black metal fence and a dark SUV parked. The sky is clear and blue. The word "IGHBORS" is overlaid in large, bold, black letters across the middle of the image, with a horizontal line underneath it.

IGHBORS





Adopt-A-Park, October 3 2020



Neighborhood BBQ, June 9 2019



uegrass, September 17 2021

After a few years, our group reports the park is beginning to thrive. As we advocate for security, clean up, and improved operations; the neighbors, City, and County have responded with direct support to achieve our key accomplishments:

- Pump Track donated by Intl. Rotary Club
- Adopt-a-Park partnership with City
- Park Picnics
- Crisis Intervention Training
- Visioning Workshop
- Downtown Streets Team, County supported
- Quarterly Health Services Agency meetings
- "Brew Cruz" Fundraiser
- Bi-weekly neighbors meetings held in Grant Park



Adopt-A-Park, March 7 2020



Adopt A Park, June 5 2021



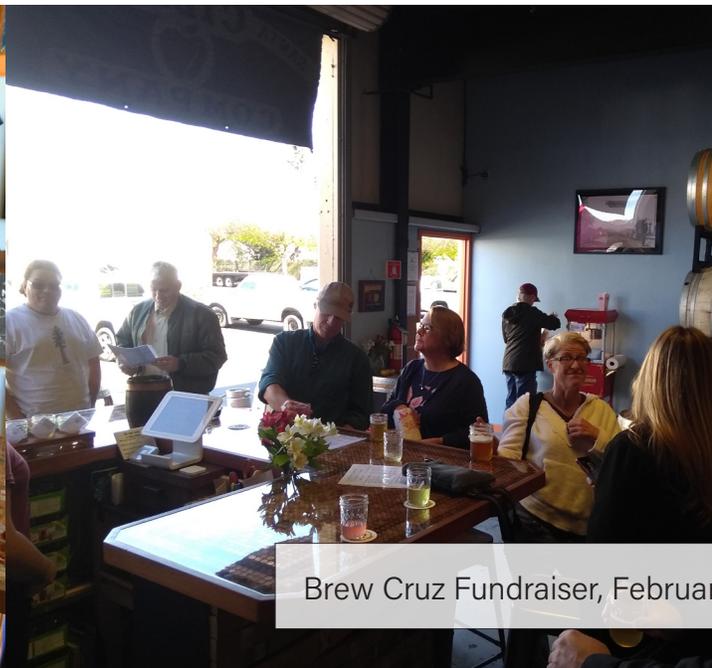
Adopt-A-Park, October 3 2020



Adopt-A-Park, June 2 2019



Brew Cruz Fundraiser, February 15 2020



Brew Cruz Fundraiser, February



Adopt A Park, June 5 2021



Parks Department Workday, Pre-GPN, November 3 2018



Adopt-A-Park, March 7 2020



DST Check Handoff, January 2021



July 15 2020

FOOD TRUCK Event

HOSTED BY
Grant Park Neighbors

FRIDAY AUGUST 6 **GRANT PARK**
SANTA CRUZ, CALIFORNIA
5:00-8:00PM

FOOD + FUN BRING YOUR OWN
CHAIR, BLANKET, AND
YOUR APPETITE!

JOIN US! & ENJOY A MEAL WITH
YOUR FRIENDS & NEIGHBORS!

GRANTPARKNEIGHBORS.ORG

Grant Park Neighbors

MERCH SALE!

- MEN SHIRTS.....\$22
AVAILABLE IN: S, M, L, XL, XXL
- WOMENS SHIRTS.....\$22
AVAILABLE IN: S, M, L, XL
- KOOZIES.....\$5

accepting cash + venmo
@grantparkneighbors

FOOD TRUCK EVENT
FRIDAY AUGUST 6, 2021
5:00 - 8:00PM

GRANT_PARK_NEIGHBORS
 GRANTPARKNEIGHBORS



Pump Track Ribbon Cutting, August 19 2019



Tacos & Bluegrass, September 17 2021



Park Meeting, June 6 2021



Neighborhood BBQ, June 9 2019



Winter Party: Pizza and Ukelele, December 18 2021



Tacos & Bluegrass, September 17 2021



Tacos & Bluegrass, September 17 2021



Tacos & Bluegrass, August 6 2021



Neighborhood BBQ, June 9 2019



Pump Track Ribbon Cutting, August 19 2019



Tacos & Bluegrass, August 6 2021



Adopt-A-Park GPN Group Meeting, February 8 2020

TMA

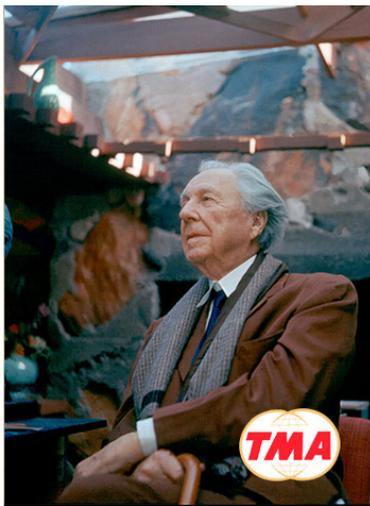
/// TOO MUCH ARCHITECTURE

TYPE: WEB EPISODE SERIES

LOCATION: SANTA CRUZ

YEAR: 2015

ABOUT: Too Much Architecture! is a weekly web series of built projects, design-rich popular movies and architecture books to inform and challenge a passionate audience who can never have TMA!



**EPISODE 1: Frank Lloyd Wright:
The American Architect**

This is the premiere episode of TMA's first season which features The American Architect: Frank Lloyd Wright (FLW for short). With an examination of two of FLW's San Francisco Bay Area projects, Brad points out both the regular flaws and striking beauty of this design hero's work in architectural expression.



**EPISODE 2: Movie Review:
Gattaca (1997)**

In our second episode of TMA's first season, Patrick and Brad undertake our first movie review of the film Gattaca (1997). This film was selected due to its enhanced use of monumental architecture in the visual narrative of the film. The movie employs the Marin County Civic Center, a building featured in Episode 1.



**EPISODE 3: Movie Review:
The Fountainhead (1949)**

In our third episode of TMA's first season, Patrick and Brad discuss with professional integrity their second movie review: Ayn Rand's The Fountainhead (1949). This film was selected due to its unique subject of an architect pressing for a Modern future in a pre-modern world. Love, pain and failure are no barrier to Howard Roark's eventual success in this 22 minute cinematic discussion.



**EPISODE 4: Lebbe
Design Hero**

In our fourth episode of TMA's first season, we feature a review of the American architect Lebbe S. Woods. In review of Wood's work and design subject, we explore why he both enjoys and the critical view of an artist.



Lebbeus Woods:

Episode of TMA's feature a polarizing architect, Lebbeus Woods. His aesthetic origins are discussed, and Brad points out that he is inspired by this monumental



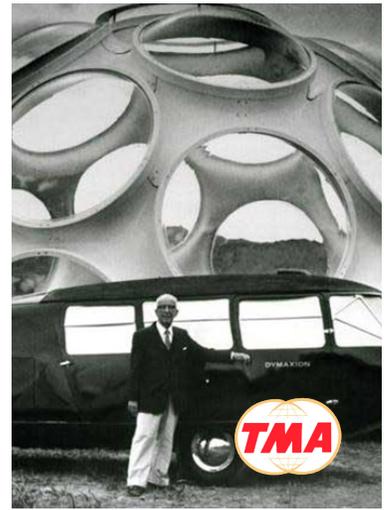
**EPISODE 5: Movie Review:
Twelve Monkeys (1995)**

The most telling movie of Lebbeus Woods work is discussed in this fifth episode of TMA's first season. Time travel and copyright infringement are the two central theme's of Patrick & Brad's movie review of Twelve Monkeys (1995).



**EPISODE 6: Book Review:
ANARCHITECTURE by Lebbeus
Woods (1992)**

In our sixth episode of TMA's first season, Brad gives the series' first book review of ANARCHITECTURE: Architecture is a Political Act (1992). This book was selected to complete our critical discussion of Woods impact and influence on the design trade.



**EPISODE 7: Norman Foster:
London's Design Boss**

For episode seven, Norman Foster's work in London and Hong Kong are reviewed, diving deep into an unspoken yet overriding ethic in his expressive view of architecture.

URBAN I

DESIGN

Smart Dumpster (pp. 25-26)

Recycle Yard (pp. 27-29)

Sustainability Master Plan (pp. 30-31)

Minor Architecture (pp. 32-39)

A photograph of a yellow dumpster overflowing with organic waste like leaves and twigs. A person's hand is visible on the right, holding a small blue electronic device connected to a sensor inside the dumpster. The background shows a wooded area and a body of water.

SMART DUM

TYPE: SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT: INTERNET OF THINGS (IoT Design, Testing, and Deployment)

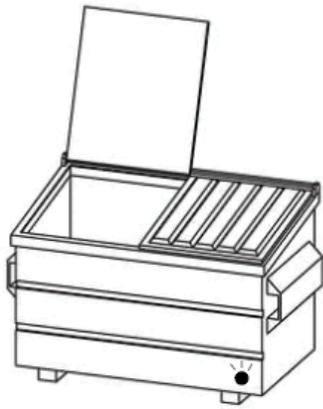
LOCATION: SANTA CRUZ

YEAR: 2014-2018

ABOUT: Smart Dumpster is an advanced waste management technology system that synthesizes volumetric dumpster sensors with weight-based fork scales. Integrating "Internet of Things" (IoT) data with service load readings is proven to deliver the critical real-time information for management to achieve superior operational, economic, and sustainability outcomes. Smart Dumpster allows the adoption of dynamic hauling and weight-based billing, practices that incentivize a focused diversion-centered program, and encourage aggressive procurement practices to meet community Zero Waste objectives.

A man with dark, wavy hair, wearing a dark grey t-shirt and blue jeans, is standing outdoors. He is looking down at a smartphone held in his left hand. His right arm is extended towards a large tree trunk on the left side of the frame. In the background, there is a wire fence, a white building with a 'CAT' logo, and a line of trees under a bright sky. The overall scene is brightly lit, suggesting daytime.

PSTER



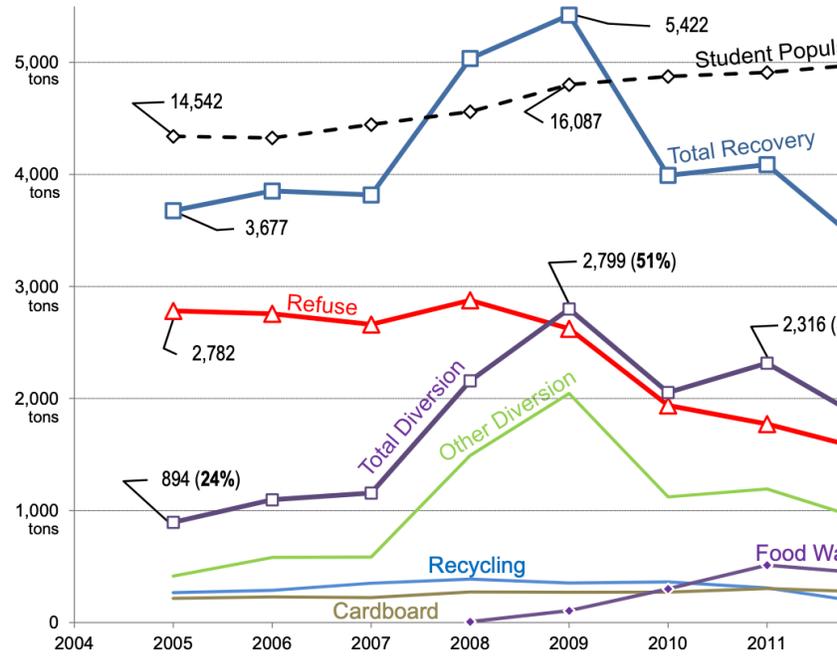
sending sensor signal



python
html



Resource Recovery Trends, UCSC



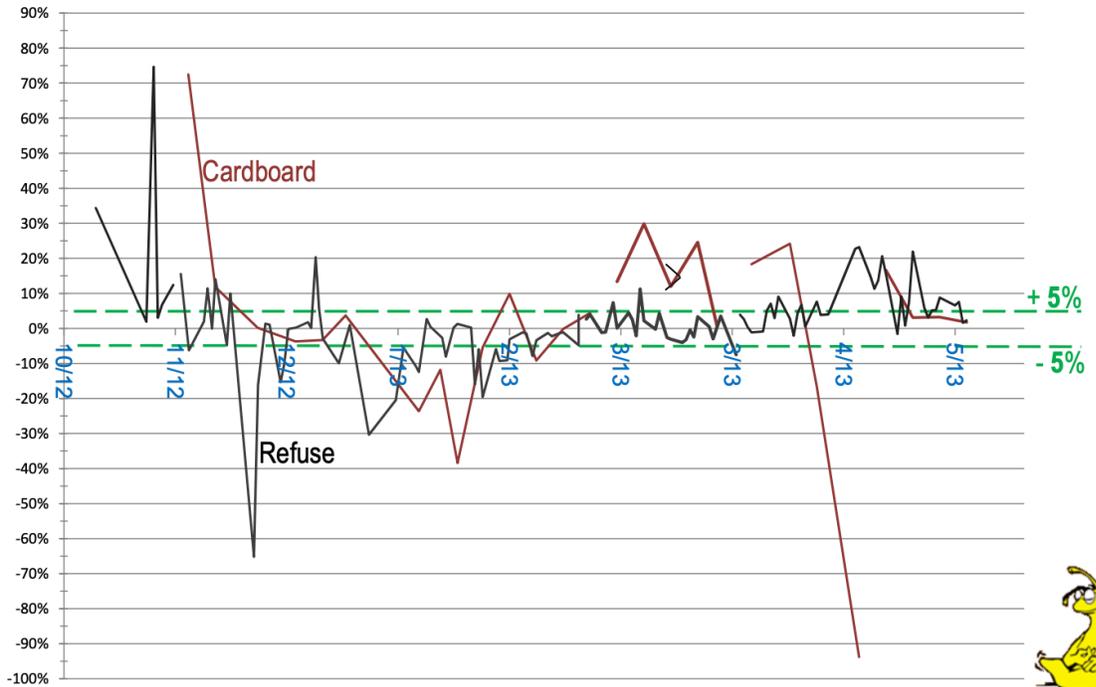
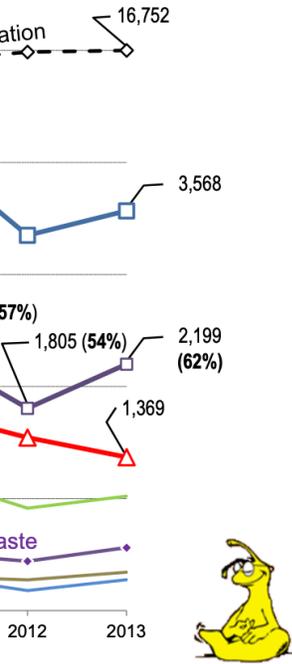
Campus operators used resource recovery records to track the different diversions in contrast to the refuse stream headed for landfill. This information was measured against the growing campus student population to illustrate how recycling efforts were able to bring the campus closer to zero waste.



installed sensor



Error Rates and a Practice in Accuracy



on streams
red against
succeeding

With the goal to reach a +/- 5% error rate, load tags from commercial scales were used to compare to per load readings from the on-board front-load dumpster scale. Over time from November 2012 until May 2013, the error rates were dramatically reduced; this was especially true of the refuse dumpster truck that was used more often on a daily basis. By the time the system was deployed as a weight-based billing system, the fork scales were within the 5% threshold of accuracy.

on-fork scales

scale processor



on-board meter

Over time, iterations of on-board front-load dumpster scales were deployed on the campus. In the final iteration, a mapping system was developed to double-check the weight, volume, and frequency of dumpster services. These redundant systems reduced the error rates, and ultimately, provided a more transparent weight-based resource recovery system that naturally produced a bias towards zero waste operations on campus.



RECYCLE YARD

TYPE: MULTI-BUILDING UTILITY STUDY & DESIGN

LOCATION: SANTA CRUZ

YEAR: 2014

ABOUT: To further the success of current practices and meet the Zero Waste challenge, UCSC commissioned a team of consultants led by the my research and co-authored investigations with my boss, Roger Edberg. As we became versed in campus planning and resource recovery, we assessed the feasibility of establishing an on-campus consolidated material recovery facility. The team was charged with evaluating two pre-vetted sites on the campus in terms of each site's economic and environmental viability to serve UCSC's current and future resource recovery and composting needs. The study detailed UCSC's various waste streams and its current processing systems, then evaluated six waste diversion alternatives. Qualitative analysis of each option's potential to meet UCSC's goals, remain cost effective, improve operating efficiencies, enhance land use, and maximize educational opportunities reveals that centralization of all operations in one consolidated material recovery facility is the best option for the Campus to pursue. The team also developed a conceptual layout for the consolidated resource recovery facility at the "Bowl" site which includes all current and future program elements. An early programmatic cost estimate prepared in December 2013, included in the appendices, estimated that the full construction of the facility and site would cost approximately \$3.5 million.

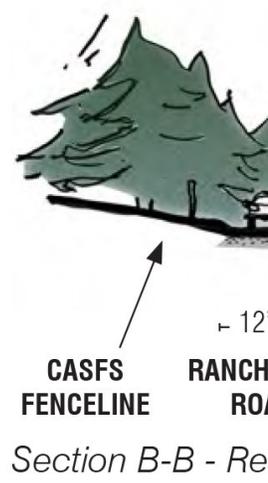


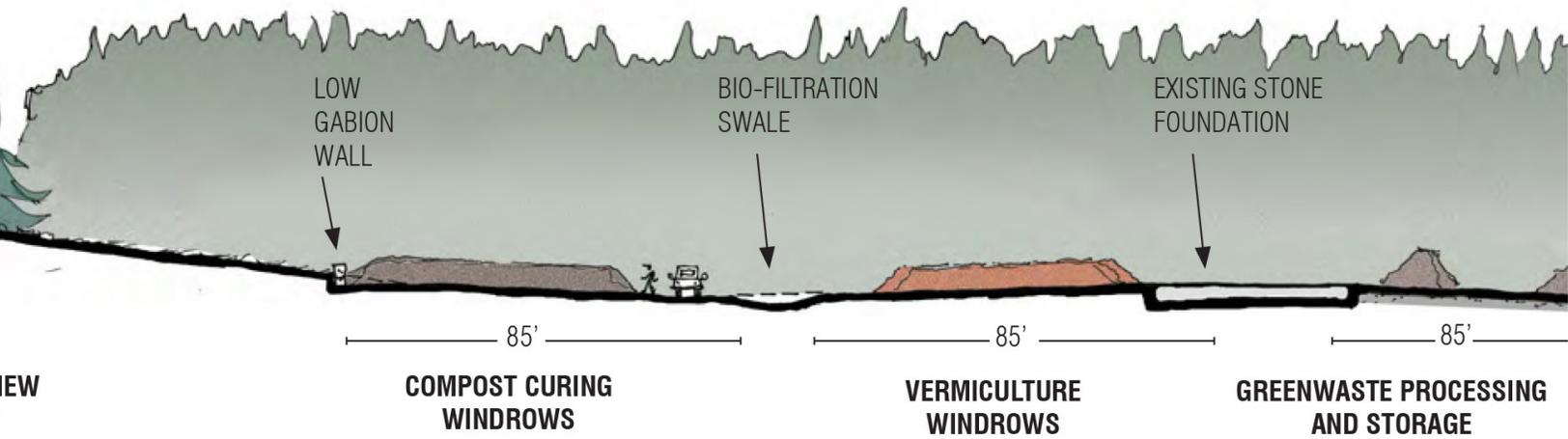
In March of 2013, UC Santa Cruz was gifted a sizable sum to deconstruct and appropriately reconstruct a historic hay barn that is prominent at the university's entrance. At the time of the gift, campus refuse and recycling operations employed the historic barn site to store and manage recyclable materials, a use that would no longer be feasible within months of the donation. Realizing the difficulties involved with operational displacement, campus planners apportioned a fraction of the total donation to investigate, design and permit a new recycle yard that had the potential empower operators to meet arduous Zero Waste sustainability goals set for the campus. That is, UC Santa Cruz is required to meet 95% diversion rates by the year 2020 in order to reach its campus obligations in the UC System.

With only seven years remaining to reach Zero Waste, operators have found the campus must aggressively divert organic materials from the existing refuse stream. Now offered an opportunity to plan a new recycle yard for diversion activities, operational leadership focused directly on the critical path for Zero Waste attainment; that is, a robust greenwaste, food waste and post-consumer organics composting facility. After realizing that composting was the key and funding was provided to plan for 95% diversion, campus agents were faced with the more difficult problem of discovering how to best compost all the campus materials.

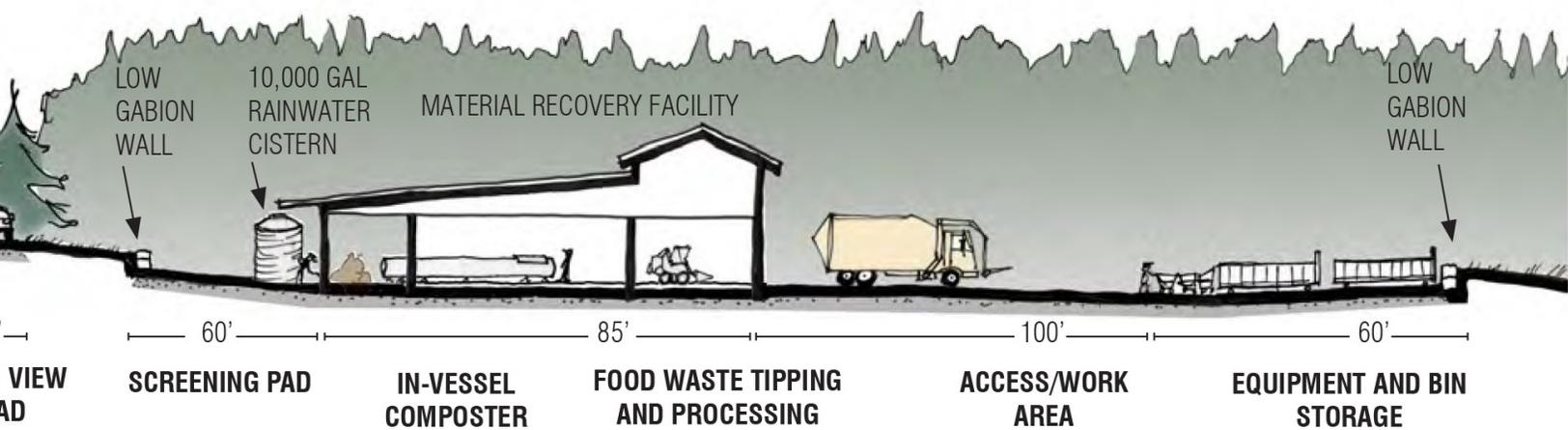
With a multitude of available compost management combinations, operation planners at UC Santa Cruz simultaneously undertook a parallel planning process reviewing the problem from two vantage points. First, an outside design consulting team was hired to investigate and publish a "Consolidated Material Recovery Facility and Compost Feasibility Study." Second, an internal economic study was conducted by the refuse and recycling administration team, a report titled the "Alternatives Analysis for Resource Recovery Operations" that included a Proforma-based economic study titled the "Zero Waste Income, Expense & Capital Expenditure Analysis." As was discovered by both teams, the issues of total composting as necessary for UC Santa Cruz featured a dizzying array of composting options, financing possibilities, and eventual recycle yard design impacts.

After a year of intensive study, both the consulting team and the internal analysis led to a mutual design solution on the feedstock, budget and labor allowances on campus. At a minimum, an in-vessel aerobic composting apparatus was found necessary, sized appropriate to the campus feedstock expected for 95% diversion. Although both teams came to a mutual solution, navigating conflicting campus expectations, issues of operational capacity, and the fundamental question as to campus self-management versus the employment of off-campus vendors to manage the campus's diversion painted a dramatic narrative that speaks to the difficulty faced in every waste-progress community to meet its own vision of sustainable living. This work led our team to win the 2014 Best Management Practices Award in Zero Waste, presented at the California Higher Education Sustainability Conference.



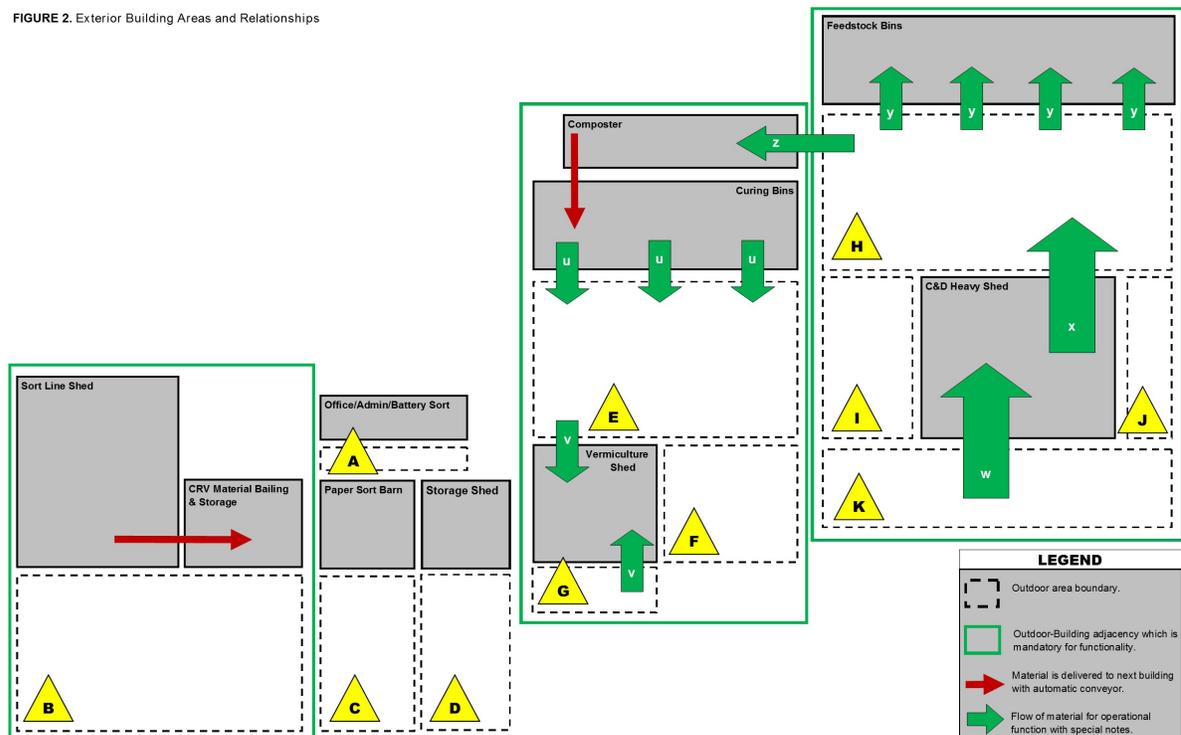


Organic Systems on the Bowl.



Resource Recovery on the Bowl.

FIGURE 2. Exterior Building Areas and Relationships



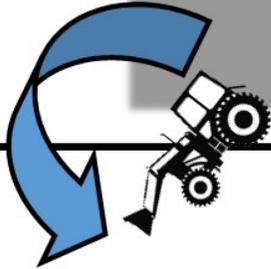
Curing Bins
(shown 30' X 90')
2,700 sq.ft.

Three CMU constructed bins that measure 30' W X 30' D X 16' H.

22' Height

Composter (shown 80' X 18')
1,440 sq.ft.

In-vessel aerobic composting system built to handle between 3 ton (min) and 10 tons of organic material a day. Closed system is preferred by operators.



Vermiculture Shed
(shown 40' X 42')
1,680 sq.ft.

18' Height

Two initial (expandable to four) closed worm bin systems like those at the San Diego Fairgrounds, typically the bins measure 22' W X 8' D X 6' H. These bins should be housed in a shed of 40' W X 21' D X 18' H each.

Building Programming Table

Description	Deep (ft)	Wide (ft)	Max. Height
C&D/Heavy Shed	55	66	30
Feedstock Bins	30	120	27
Composter	80	18	22
Curing Bins	30	90	27
Vermiculture Shed	40	42	18
Sort Line	65	55	30
Bailer Area	30	40	18
Paper Sort Bam	30	32	18
Sundry Storage	30	30	18
Office/Admin/WC/Battery Sort	15	50	12
<i>Office/Admin Space</i>			
<i>Battery Sort</i>	15	10	
<i>Bathroom, single (WC)</i>	10	10	

Total Building

Sort Line Shed
(shown 65' X 55')
3,575 sq.ft.

Sized to permanently relocate existing sort line currently operated in the corporate yard. Must allow interior access of roll-off box truck to unload directly onto conveyor belt. Minimum size is 65' W X 55' D X 30' H.

30' Height

Sized to only house the baler and very limited storage. If more than a week's storage was required indoors, additional space would be necessary. The baler room should be directly connected to Sort Line Shed. Minimum size is 40' W X 30' D X 18' H.

CRV Material Bailing & Storage
(shown 30' X 40')
1,200 sq.ft.

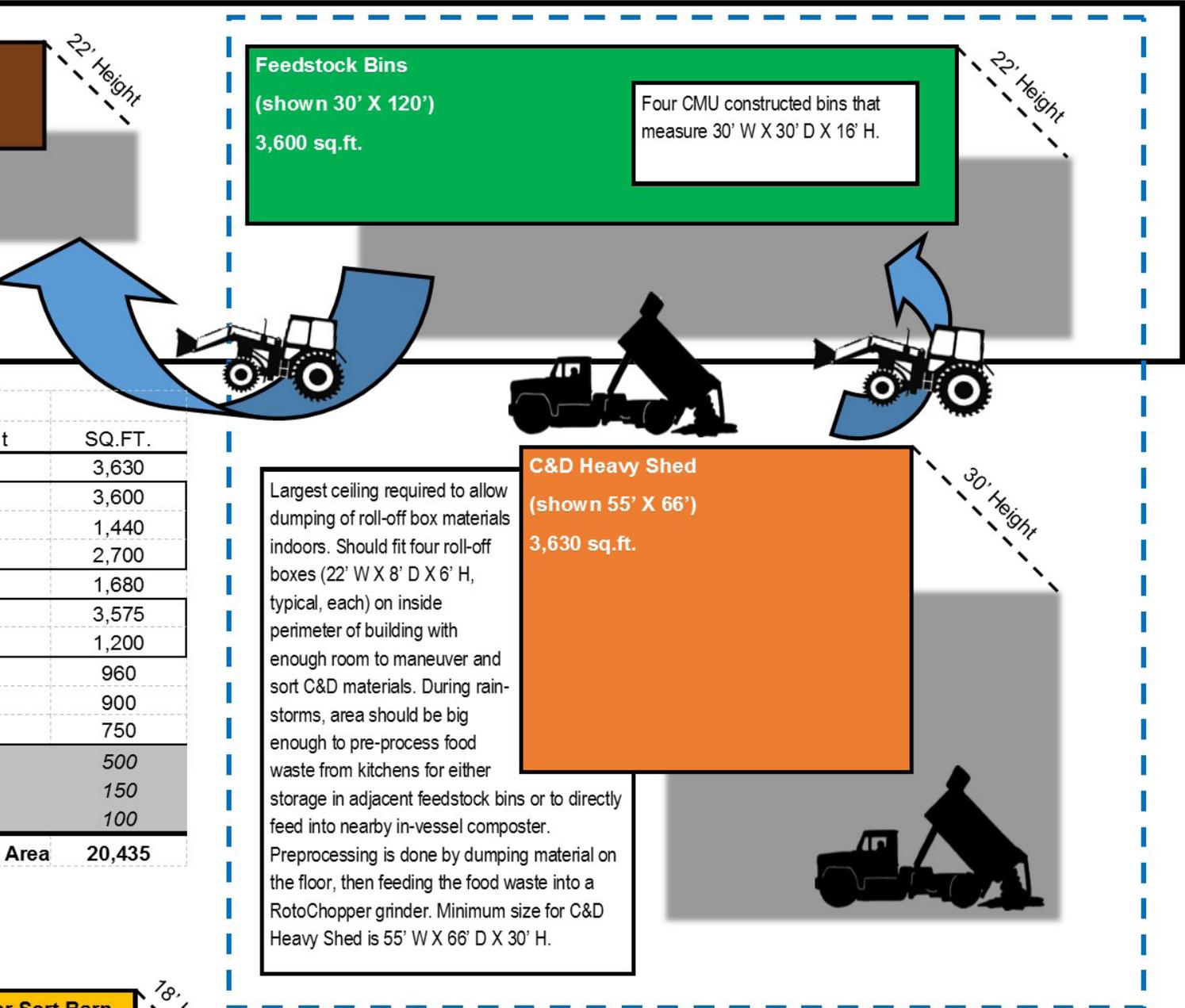
18' Height



Paper Sort Bam
(shown 30' X 32')
960 sq.ft.

Sized to permanently relocate existing temporary paper sorting activities from corporate yard to a permanent, weather-proof space. Minimum size is 30' D X 32' W X 18' H.

Sized to permanently relocate existing temporary paper sorting activities from corporate yard to a permanent, weather-proof space. Minimum size is 30' D X 32' W X 18' H.

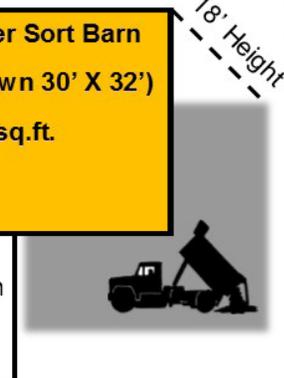


t	SQ.FT.
	3,630
	3,600
	1,440
	2,700
	1,680
	3,575
	1,200
	960
	900
	750
	500
	150
	100
Area	20,435

Largest ceiling required to allow dumping of roll-off box materials indoors. Should fit four roll-off boxes (22' W X 8' D X 6' H, typical, each) on inside perimeter of building with enough room to maneuver and sort C&D materials. During rainstorms, area should be big enough to pre-process food waste from kitchens for either storage in adjacent feedstock bins or to directly feed into nearby in-vessel composters. Preprocessing is done by dumping material on the floor, then feeding the food waste into a RotoChopper grinder. Minimum size for C&D Heavy Shed is 55' W X 66' D X 30' H.

LEGEND

- Building adjacency is necessary for full functionality.
- Building adjacency is mandatory for functionality.
- Material is delivered to next building with automatic conveyor.
- Material is delivered to next building with operator machinery.



provide a single administrator's office for one-two cube spaces. Small storage area, one bathroom, and a sorting workspace. Suggested area is 750 sq.ft. fits on property.

SMP

/// SUSTAINABILITY MASTER PLAN, SANTA CLARA

TYPE: PLAN DOCUMENT / SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

LOCATION: SANTA CLARA

YEAR: 2018

The Sustainability Master Plan for the County of Santa Clara must be:

1. Relevant to County
2. Interdisciplinary & Cross-cutting to Integrate Sustainability Policy across County
3. Balance Ambition with Practical Achievement

In the late 1960s, Stewart Brand, the author of the Whole Earth Catalog, was on a personal mission to publish the first image of the earth as a single planet from space for the public. With the Whole Earth Catalog, he introduced the discipline of cataloging issues to further sustainability with values of self-sufficiency, ecology, holism and scientifically verifiable results. Soon thereafter, a series of man-made and unprecedented environmental catastrophes occurred, including the Santa Barbara Oil Spill, Three Mile Island, and the Cuyahoba River fire, leading to the passing of the National Environmental Policy Act; this dictated an interdisciplinary approach to sustainability planning. In the following year, California introduced a state-version of NEPA, but required substantive environmental safeguarding as part of the planning process. Finally, as sustainability has "professionalized," standards for data collection, analysis, metrics and reporting are a defining characteristic of sustainability planning.

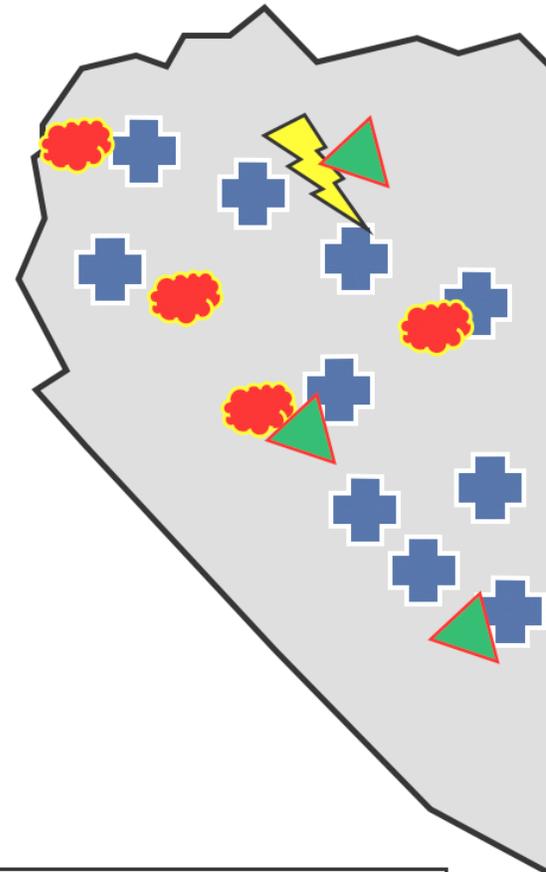
Today, there are three types of SMP's written largely to meet statutory requirements or acquiesce development pressures.

Specific Design Strategies usually reflecting a charrette process that joins design professionals, local residents/stakeholders and the appearance of objectivity.

Climate Change SMPs are written in California in response to climate action requirements; as well, they and are written at Universities and Companies to meet their own GHG emission reduction goals associated with their brands/mission/commitments.

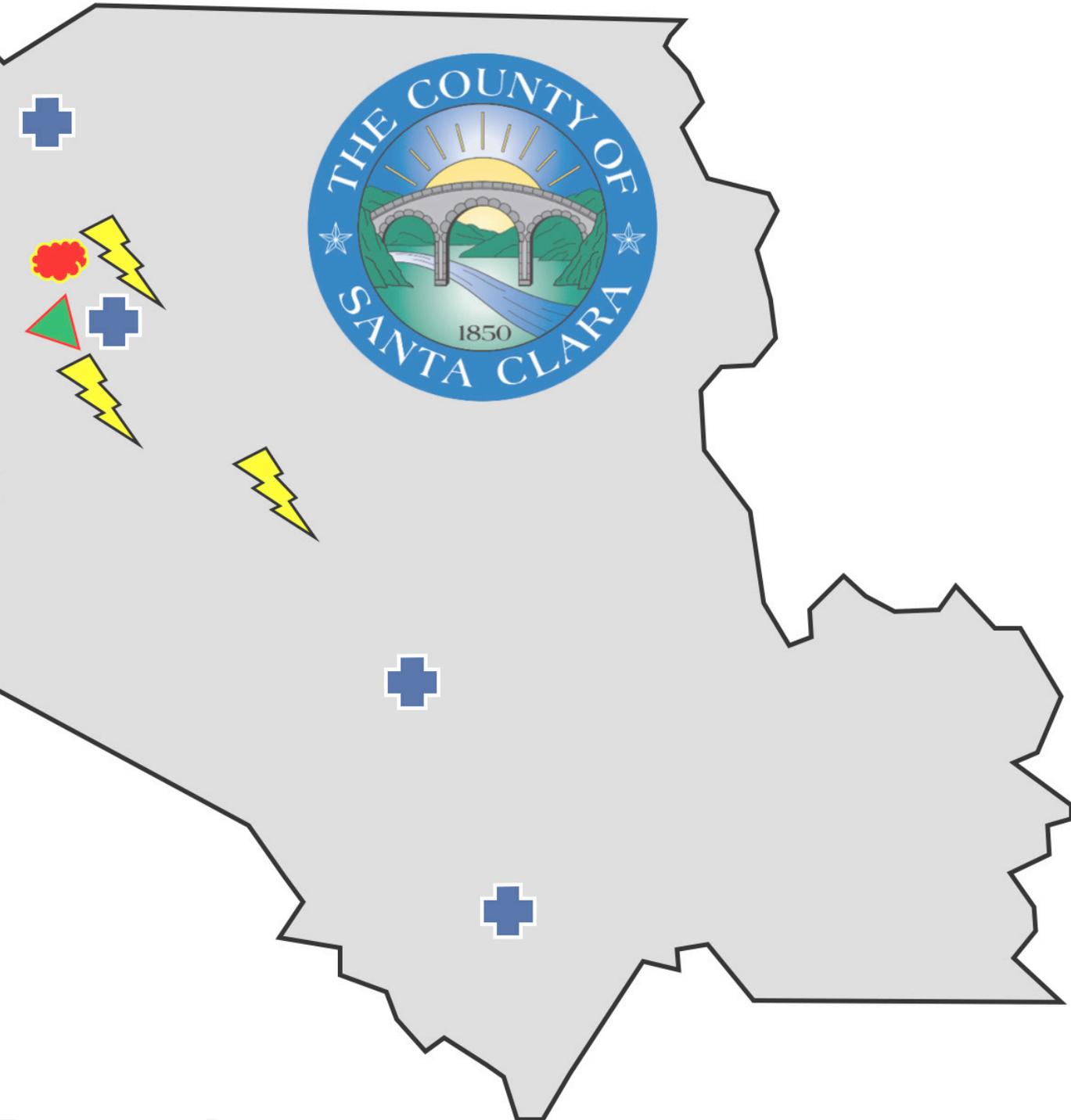
Habitat Conservation SMPs are written typically to avoid or mitigate the taking of endangered species, especially in the development of a region, county, state or special area. Typically they are based on either a pre-defined ecological region, or as preferred, one or more hydrologic watershed units.

Regional Sustaina



County of Santa Clara
Sustainability Master Plan

Ability Reporting Committee



We have been charged to integrate the sustainability efforts of the County as a whole, to be practical and yet practically achievable. We hope the endeavor actually encourages inter-departmental collaboration and aligns our County's efforts toward overall resiliency, health and economy. We do not want this to be a "sustainability" activity.

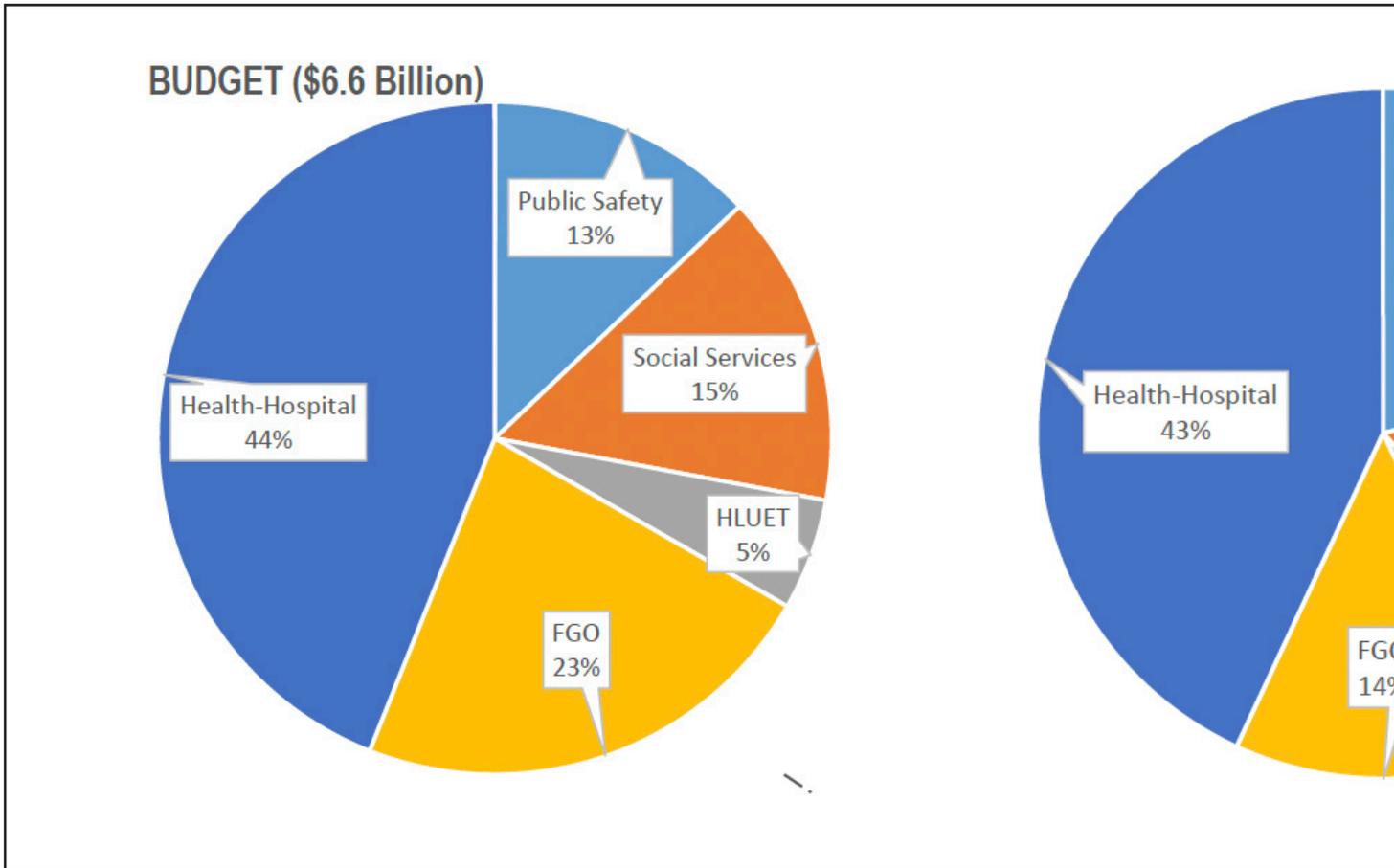
With SMPs there are usually the "greatest hits" of issues to be discussed. These issues are often related to species takings avoidance, or an overall reduction in neighborhood nuisance caused by drainage. We reference back to the core principle of sustainability and approach an SMP with as best as we can, as an administration-wide sustainability, rather than simply a linear problem-analysis-solution-implementation.

To the best of my knowledge, the CEQA checklist used for an initial study has nearly all the same platforms used at all "worldly" scales, beginning with the single building (USGBC & Living Building Challenge), county scale (Santa Clara County, State's DGS, Fed's General Services Admin Region 9), and federal scale. It is comprehensive, and it needed three new categories to truly be holistic in breadth. Those are:

Our own Environmental Stewardship Goals, those goals meant to advance our County's sustainability. We can use these Issues of Concern to identify the following:

- Applicable laws/regulations that impact County sustainability objectives
- Existing County programming that already concerns sustainability
- Current required data, metrics and reporting stemming from this programming/regulation
- Any identifiable threats to the County based on the issue of concern
- Any special opportunities for relevant, interdisciplinary, ambitious yet achievable collaboration

Environmental Stewardship Goals & County Policy. Beyond a review of the Issues of Concern, we will explore a possible alignment of the ESGs with Board Sustainability Policy. As the ESGs were a product of the current Board of Supervisor's Sustainability Policy. We would like to review, reflect and suggest a more comprehensive yet achievable policy and goals for the County's business. ISMP Reporting: Sustainability Scorecard to identify data, information, existing metrics and other record outputs to create a Sustainability Report using the Carbon Disclosure Project for Cities. If we find it helpful, in a later phase of development, we will track and progress.



address interdisciplinary, crosscutting issues with a balanced approach that is ambitious, builds relationships, reduces redundancy, and improves grant-funding opportunities to further become a source of further paperwork that simply becomes an annual clearinghouse of

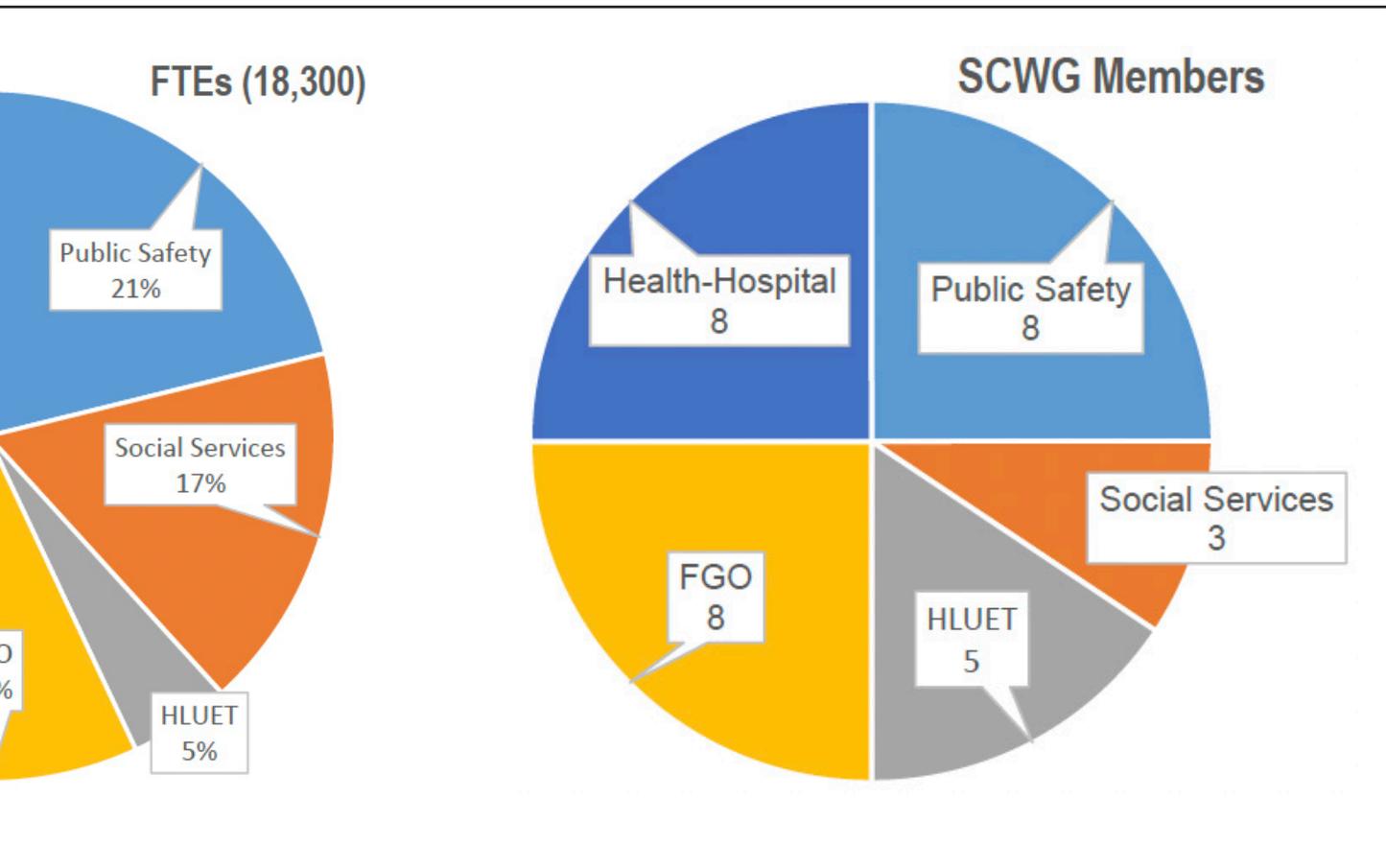
are characteristically defined by the dominant subject of the SMP, that is, GHG reduction, economic local development. I hope to avoid this single-issue paradigm focus. Instead, I hope to provide, where possible, a comprehensive catalog of issues. In this way, the SMP can act as a platform for implementation script.

impacting issues of sustainability. So as to double-check this belief, I surveyed sustainability (Building), then the campus/neighborhood scale (AASHE, CSU & UCOP), then the regional scale, and finally, the international scale (NAFTA & UN). What I found was that CEQA was almost always a concern in Innovation & Education, Procurement & Investment, and Social Justice.

sustainability prerogative, only address 6 of these 20 issues of concern. With the ISMP, I hope

ation

concern, another critical task for SMP and stakeholders, is the updating of the ESGs and the alignment of the Bay Area Climate Change Compact from 2009, they are not entirely aligned with the best a manner in which to update these to provide clearly relevant, interdisciplinary, ambitious scorecard. With the alignment of Board Sustainability Policy with the ESGs, it will be important to update the Sustainability Scorecard. In addition, we could measure ourselves against other cities and counties. For example, a public dashboard/interface could be used to communicate our sustainability efforts



Issues of Concern: Sustainability Factors

	Aesthetics	Ag & Forest	Air Quality	Biological & Ecosystem Resources	Cultural Resources	Geology	GHG & Climate Change	Hazards & EHS	Hydrology & Water Quality	Innovation & Education	Land Use & Planning	Mineral Resources	Noise	Population & Housing	Procurement & Investment	Public Services	Recreation	...	
CEQA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
United Nations		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓				✓
Commission on Environmental Cooperation (NAFTA)		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			
Region 9 (Fed)			✓				✓	✓			✓				✓	✓			
Dept. General Services (CA)				✓			✓	✓							✓				
Santa Clara Co.		✓						✓		✓	✓						✓		✓
UCOP		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓					✓	✓			✓
CSU		✓	✓				✓	✓		✓					✓	✓			
AASHE		✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			
USGBC	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Living Building	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
GHG Resolutions							✓												
Environmental Stewardship Goals		10								11	4 7						9		

& Their Definitions

	Utilities and Services	Transportation	
			Aesthetics
			Agricultural & Forestry Resources
			Air Quality
			Biological, Ecosystem & Habitat Resources
			Cultural Resources
✓	✓	✓	Geology
✓		✓	Greenhouse Gas Emissions & Climate Change
			Hazards: Hazardous Materials, Environmental Health & Safety
			Hydrology & Water Quality
	✓	✓	Innovation & Education
		✓	Land Use & Community Planning
✓	✓	✓	Mining Resources
✓	✓	✓	Noise
		✓	Population & Housing
	✓	✓	Procurement & Investment
✓	✓	✓	Public Services
			Recreation
	8	1	Social Justice
		2	Utilities & Services& Traffic Management
		3	
		5	
		6	Transportation & Traffic Management



MINOR ARCHITECTURE

/// THE POLITICS BENEATH ARCHITECTURE

TYPE: A dissertation submitted to the Office of Graduate Studies of Texas A&M University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

LOCATION: COLLEGE STATION

YEAR: 2012

ABOUT: This dissertation analogically applies a framework of minor literary analysis to uniquely political units of the built environment conventionally understood to be executed per the greatest utility of established communal objectives, an underlying politicization is inherent. One must adhere to dominant norms of development which potentially marginalize those who practice cultural methods outside normative standards. A uniquely architectural method of environmental justice advocacy, select communities facing disenfranchisement react by self-producing urban forms ("UAFs") to protect threatened cultural values from marginalization. Installed to subvert the existing power dynamic, such UAFs are potential enclaves of architecture.

Adopting the analytical standards established by Gilles Deleuze and Felix Guattari for evaluating Franz Kafka's literature, this paper tests six cases to see if a minor architecture is possible under contemporary globalization. Employing an enumerated framework of minor production characteristics, historical analysis is the primary method of judgment regarding each unit's execution of minor architecture. Two secondary tests are undertaken. In addition to the primary findings, the first of which is a physio-logical evaluation that characterizes and measures urban resource utility as per collective minor architecture, a newspaper correlation test is undertaken so as to judge the enunciative effectiveness of each community per issues of minority politics.

Of the six cases examined, two have their source in cinema including "Bartertown" of MAD MAX BEYOND THUNDERDOME (1985) and "The Street" of FIGHT CLUB (1999). The four remaining cases include the Tibetan Government-in-Exile of Dharamsala, India; Student Bonfire of the Night, Texas; Isla Vista Recreation & Park District of Santa Barbara County, California; and the Emergent Cannabis Community of Arcata, California. Of the cases studied, only the Tibetan Government-in-Exile met both the conditions of minor architecture and was validated in terms of practiced urban resource utility as effective representation in mainstream newsprint. Both cinematic cases failed as minor productions of the built environment. Although the validation, the three remaining real-world UAFs each were found on a course of minor architectural expression at varying stages of execution.



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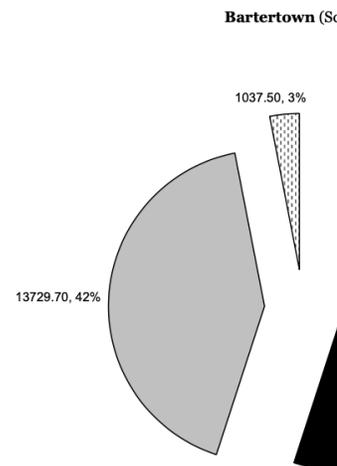
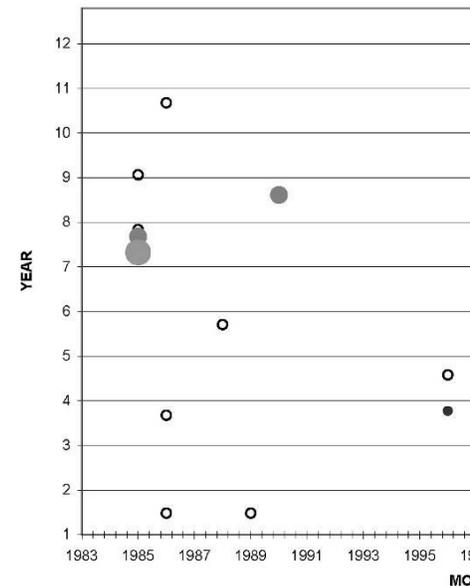
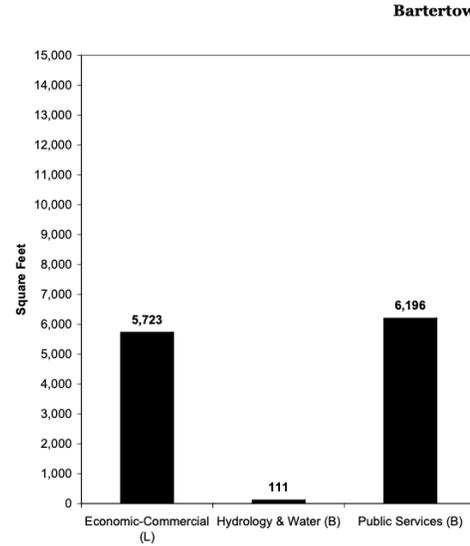
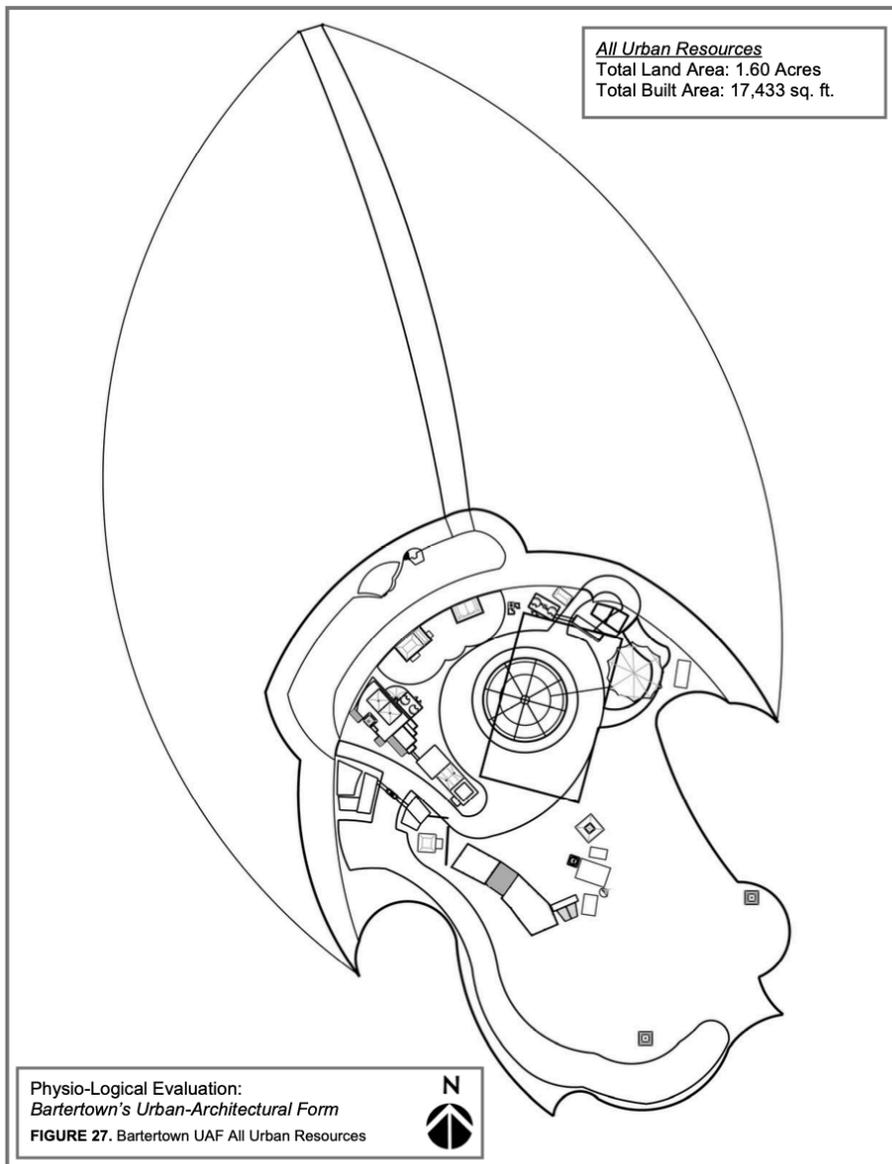
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CASE STUDY #1

BARTERTOWN

The first cinematic case analyzed is Bartertown, taken from the film MAD MAX BEYOND THUNDERDOME (1985). This case exemplifies a pre-analysis research expectation for minor architecture as it portrays a community cobbled together of entrepreneurial survivors on a post-apocalyptic landscape. Bartertown was built from scratch in a former brick yard that had been abandoned just outside Sydney. Today, the address of the former Bartertown set is The Brickpit, Sydney Olympic Park, Sydney 2127, New South Wales, Australia.

Bartertown is a closed site covering 1.60 acres (69,803 square feet). Based on the number of people that can physically fit on the Thunderdome structure, approximately 330 individuals could live in the community at any one time. As embedded in the very name of the cinematic community, Bartertown is an attempted political redefinition of the given post-apocalyptic landscape employing a vehicular category of linguistic expression. As a product of a potential peak oil doomsday, the resultant urban-architectural form realized for collective survival appears to fail to meet the characteristics of minor production as the strongest survive only to exploit those in dire need of the remaining resources.



FIGURE

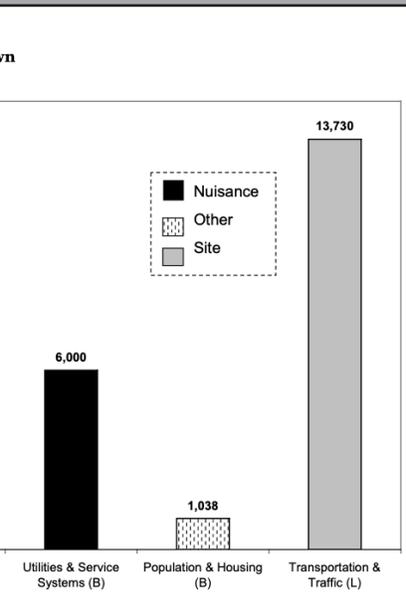
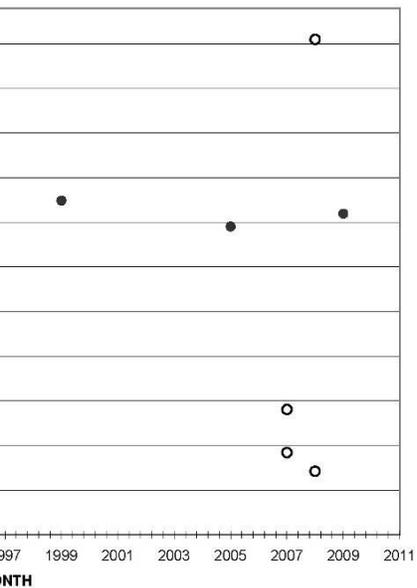


FIGURE 35. Bartertown Urban Resource Utilization



(Ft., Percentage)

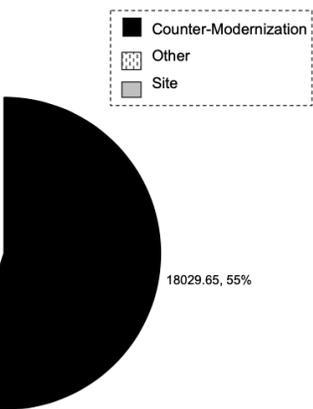
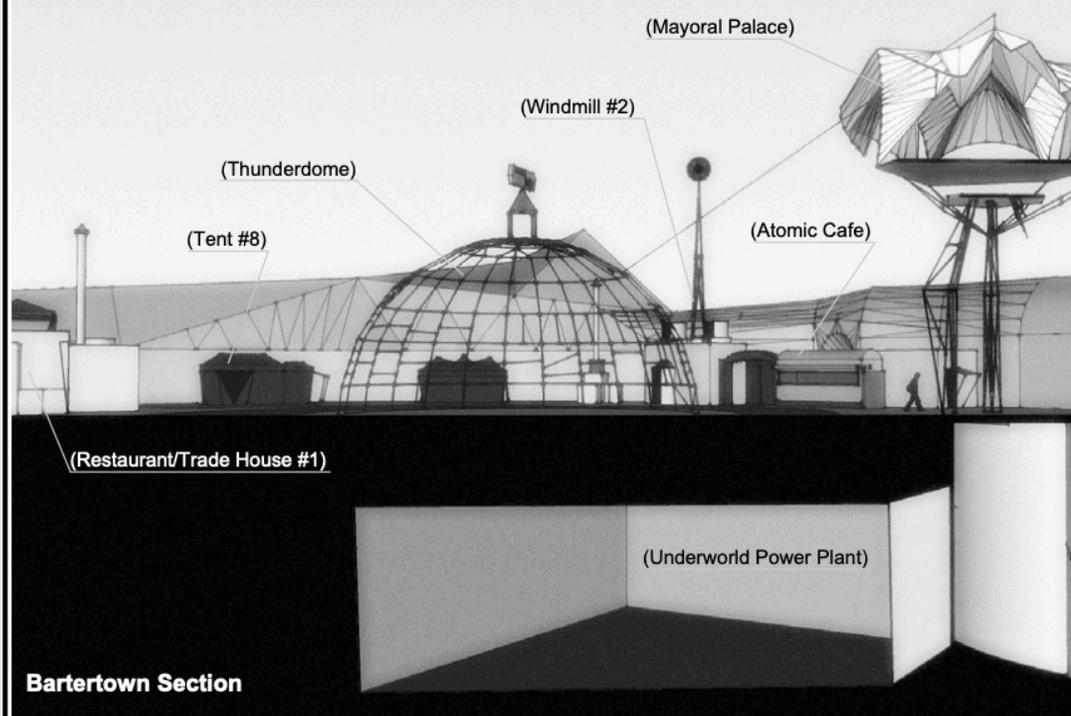
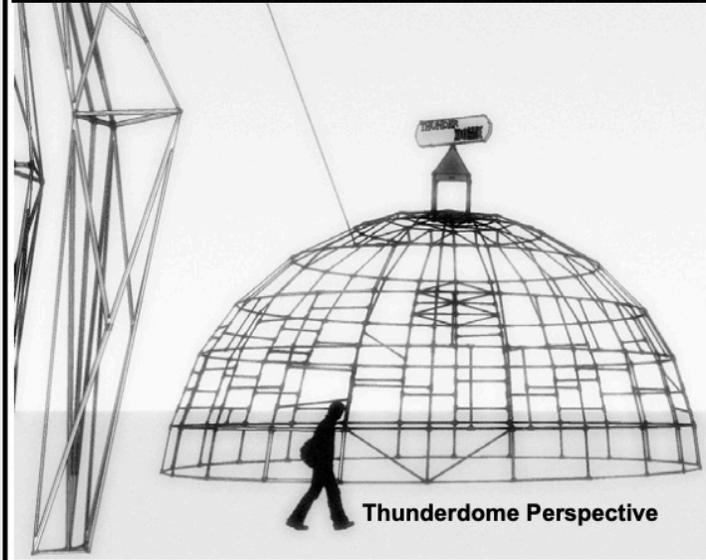


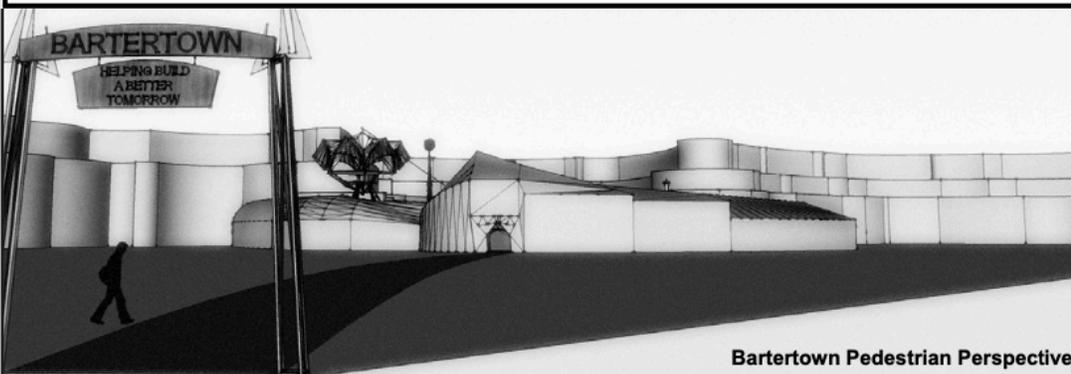
FIGURE 36. Bartertown Proportional Outlay of Urban Resources



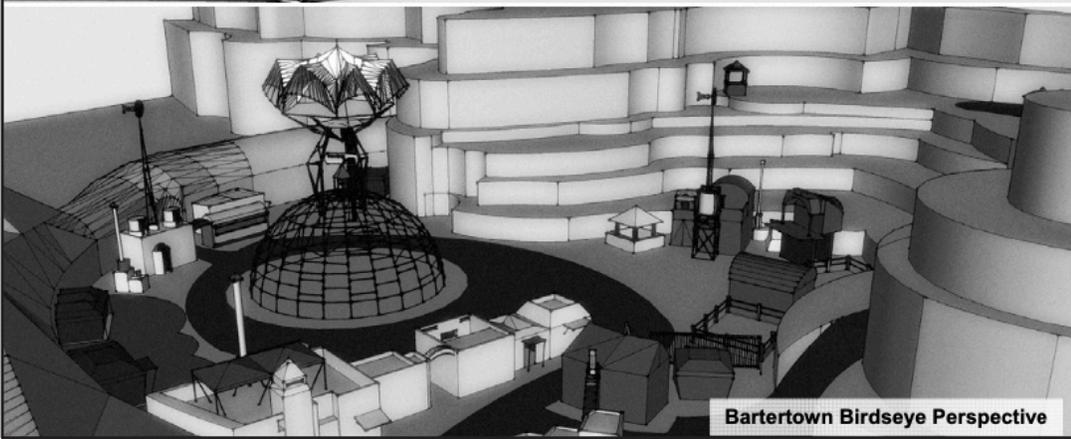
Bartertown Section



Thunderdome Perspective



Bartertown Pedestrian Perspective



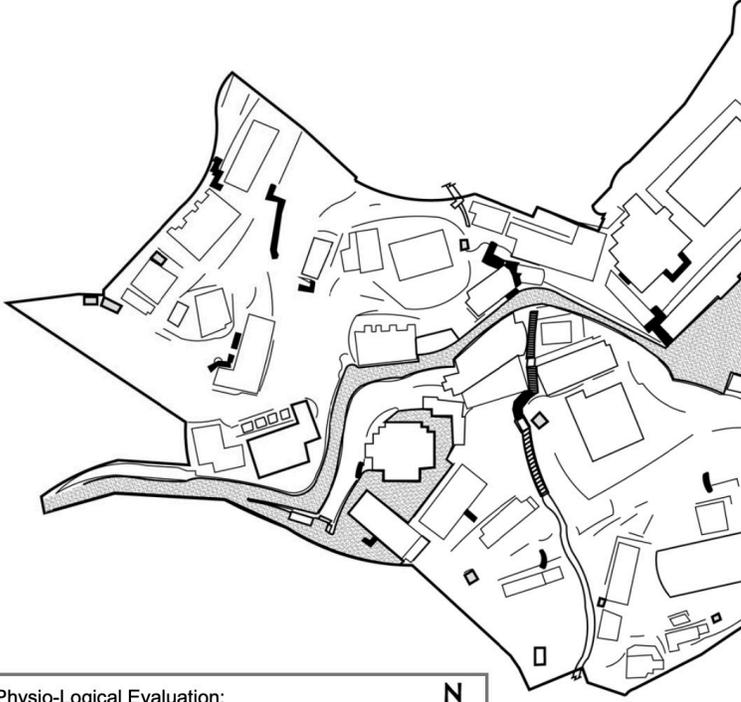
Bartertown Birdseye Perspective

TIBETAN GOVERNMENT IN EXILE

CASE STUDY #2

The village housing the official Tibetan Government-in-Exile is Gangchen Kyishong, Dharamsala, Himachal Pradesh, India. The cluster of sturdy, clean buildings employed for Tibetan nationalism lies a few miles north (uphill) of the Dharamsala city center, and approximately a half-mile south (downhill) from the original Tibetan outpost of McLeod Ganj, another village within Dharamsala's city limits. The Tibetan Government-in-Exile began its operation in McLeod Ganj in late April 1960 under the advisement of the Indian Government so as to begin a long process of communal rehabilitation. There, the Central Tibetan Administration was born and its district bounds grew to an area of 9.7 acres (422,943 square feet) housing an approximate population of 825 Tibetans.

Since the People's Republic of China has enforced a dominant national position over what is now the Tibetan Autonomous Region, the indigenous cultural authorities have reacted with their own vehicular linguistic expression in their exiled urban development in Dharamsala, India. In other words, the former religious rulers of the Tibetan plateau have attempted a commanding redefinition of their own refugee encampments so as to assert an independent political codification of national identity for the Tibetan as separate from Chinese authority. Here, as this loyal faction has followed the guidance and prudence of the 14th Dalai Lama, the Tibetan Government-in-Exile may have proven that the politics of a community can truly merge with their given built environment.

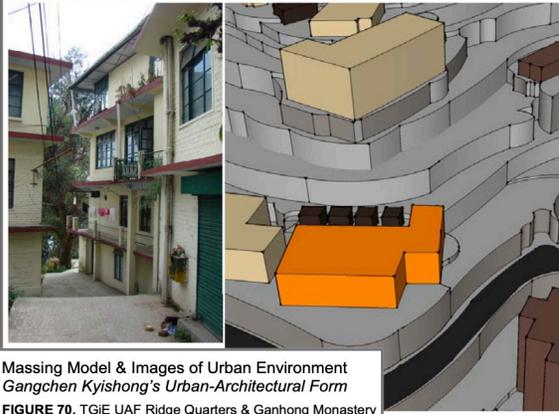
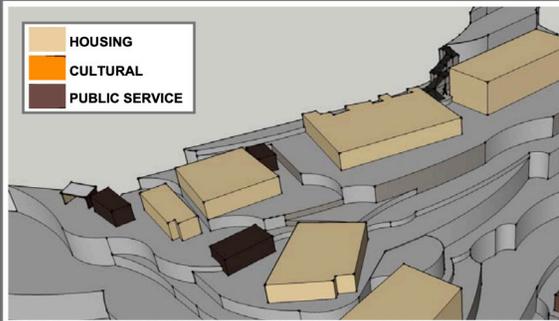


Physio-Logical Evaluation:
Gangchen Kyishong's Urban-Architectural Form
FIGURE 98. TGIE UAF All Urban Resources



Massing Model & Images of Urban Environment
Gangchen Kyishong's Urban-Architectural Form
FIGURE 74. TGIE UAF Village Square & Beyond

TOP RIGHT: Image of Tibetan monk walking towards the Tibetan Parliament-in-Exile in the Village Square. ABOVE: Digital model of the Village Square and beyond towards the gateway.



Massing Model & Images of Urban Environment
Gangchen Kyishong's Urban-Architectural Form
FIGURE 70. TGIE UAF Ridge Quarters & Ganhong Monastery

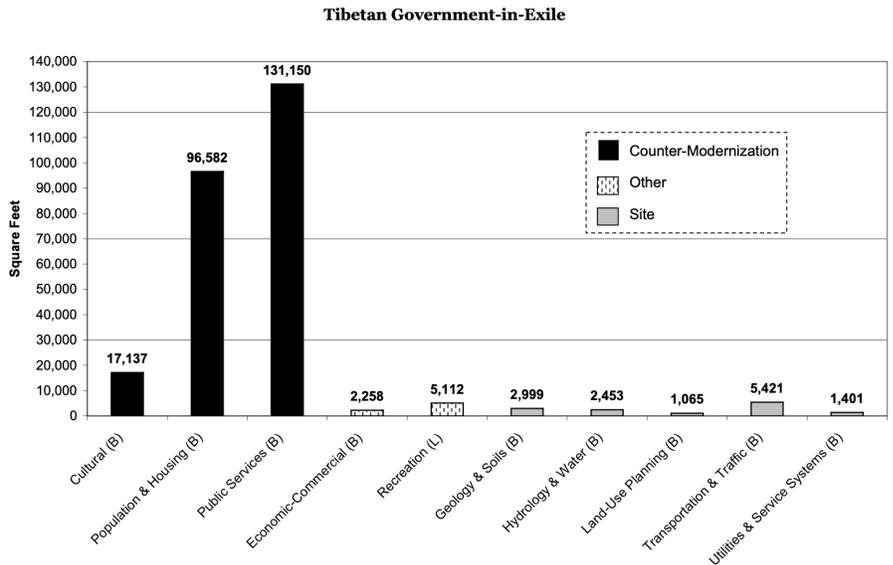
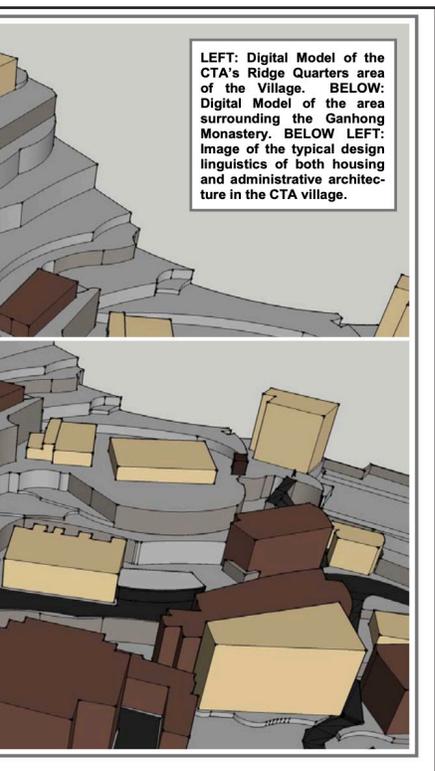
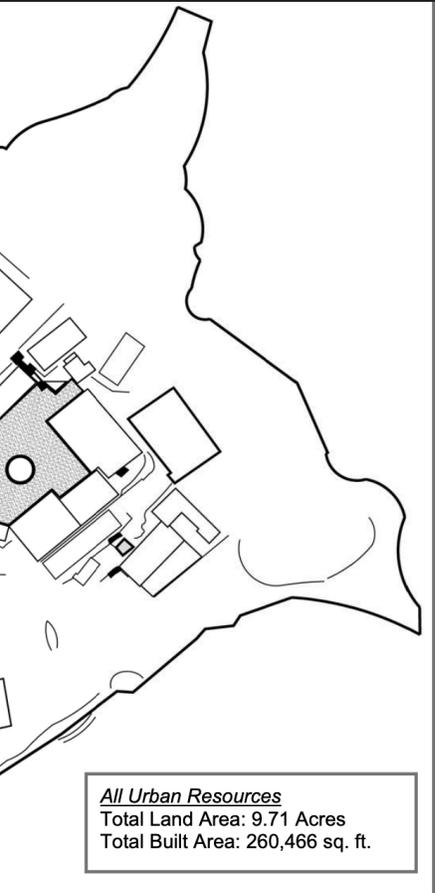


FIGURE 109. Tibetan Government-in-Exile Urban Resource Utilization

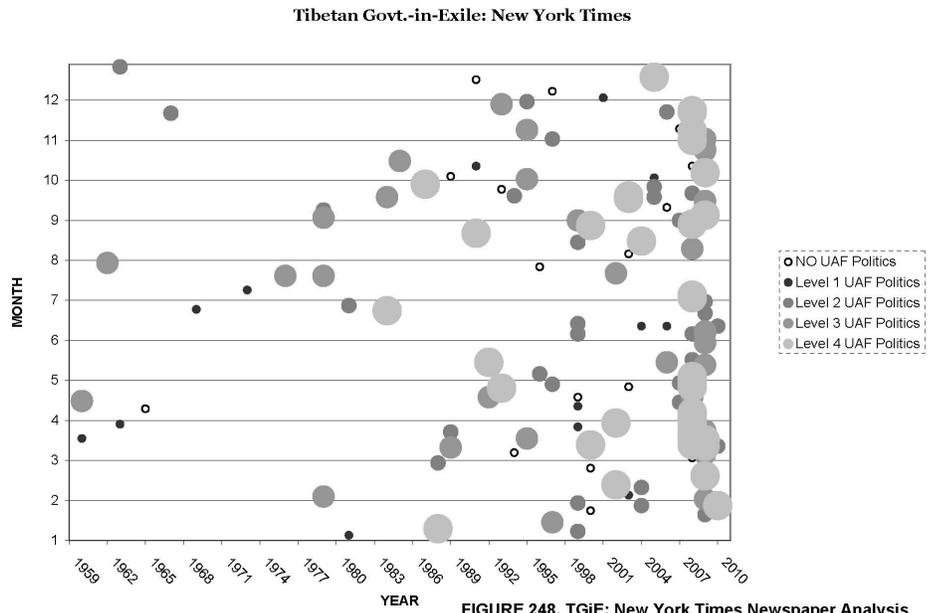


FIGURE 248. TGI: New York Times Newspaper Analysis

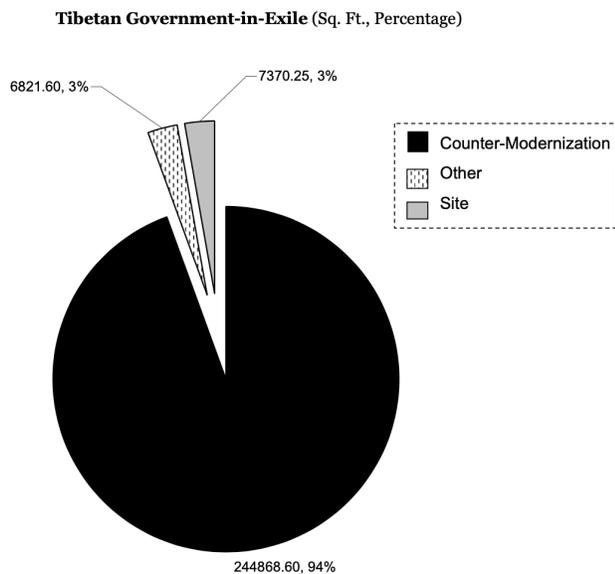
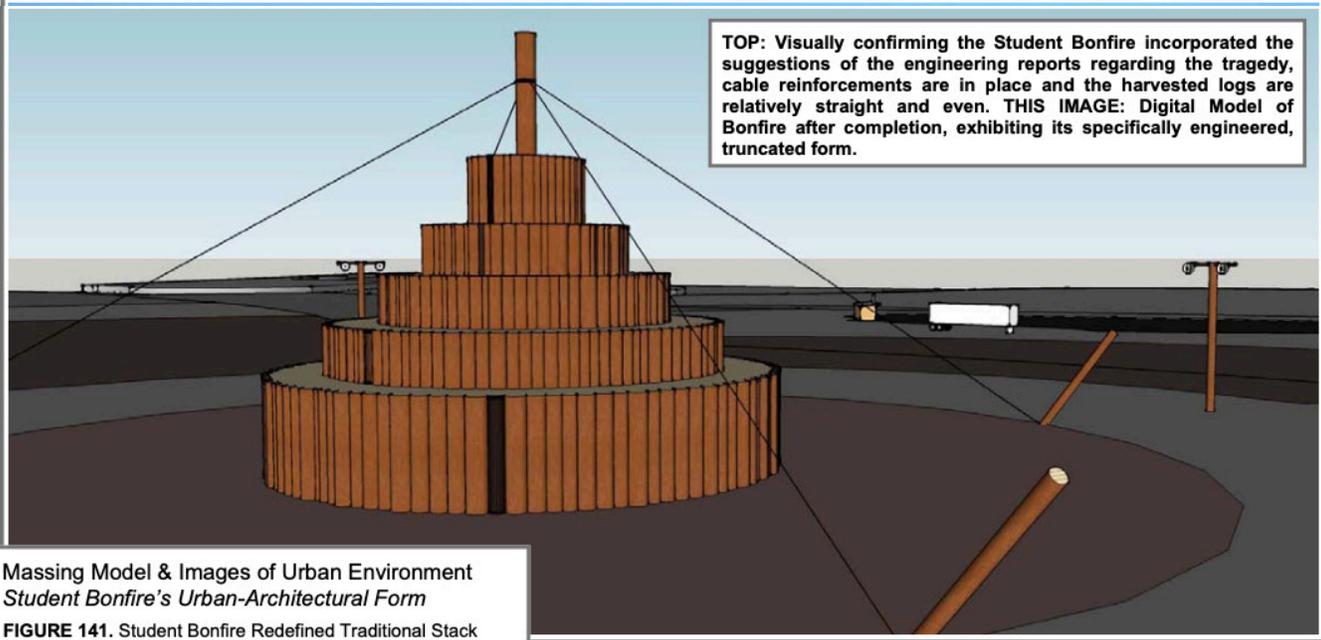
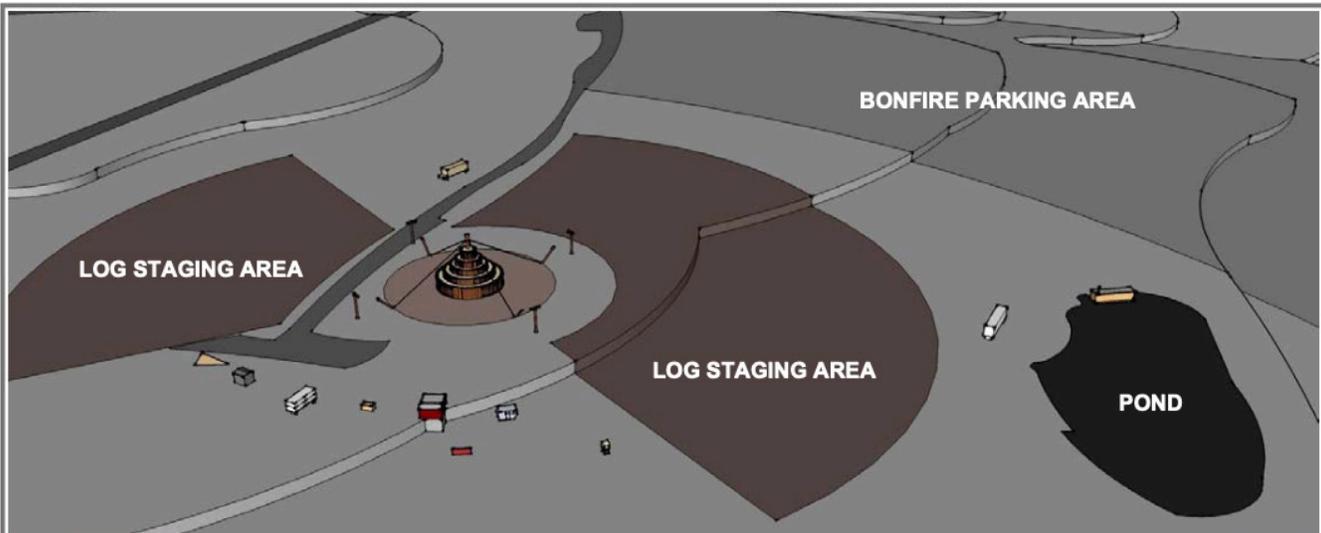
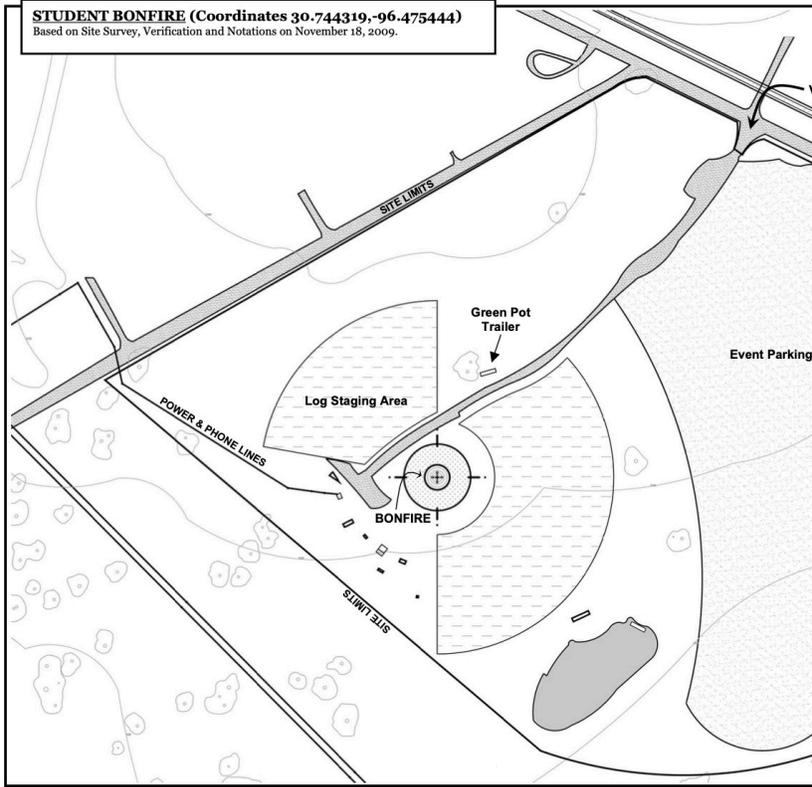


FIGURE 110. Tibetan Government-in-Exile Proportional Outlay of Urban Resources

CASE STUDY #3

STUDENT BONFIRE

As the Aggie Bonfire collapse of November 18, 1999, produced a wave of litigation, cultural rehabilitation, and administrative negotiation between those who wished to continue the enterprise and those rightfully opposed to such an endeavor, a unique design paradox emerged without clear collective direction. In 2005, a committed group of Aggie Bonfire enthusiasts created a non-profit corporation to rehabilitate and continue the century-old tradition off-campus. Although this group has continued the tradition in either Robertson or Brazos Counties of Texas over the years, today the Student Bonfire is located on the illegible border between the two counties. Existing without an address in a rural no-man's land endemic of Central Texas, the Bonfire Stack is now built off the Old Hearne Road precisely located simply by its geospatial coordinates: 30.744319, -96.475444.



TOP: Visually confirming the Student Bonfire incorporated the suggestions of the engineering reports regarding the tragedy, cable reinforcements are in place and the harvested logs are relatively straight and even. **THIS IMAGE:** Digital Model of Bonfire after completion, exhibiting its specifically engineered, truncated form.

Massing Model & Images of Urban Environment
 Student Bonfire's Urban-Architectural Form
FIGURE 141. Student Bonfire Redefined Traditional Stack

As recent as 2009, S...
 in "Cut" and "Stack"
 of live trees and the
 rough lumber acco...
 It is estimated that
 Bonfire's "Burn" ev...
 likely an under-ap...
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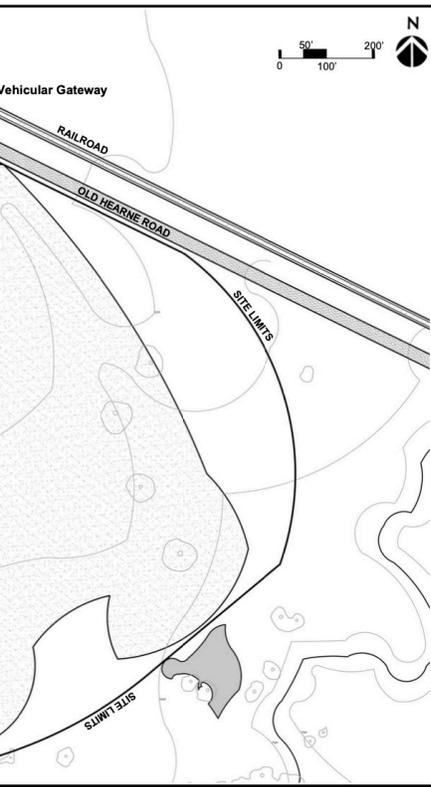


FIGURE 132. Site Plan of Student Bonfire

Student Bonfire had over 1,500 participants, formal events that entail first the harvest and thereafter, the assemblage of such harvested materials according to contemporary engineering plans. Over 8,000 spectators attended Student Bonfire in 2005, but such a census is most likely an approximation as the number of "Burn" has increased over the years. Today, spectatorship is limited by available parking space near the site rather than communal interest. As the bonfire approaches just after dark, cars are often held up by the lack of space for parking on the site and nearby county roads. The current Student Bonfire site has an area of 43.9 acres (1,912,145 sq. ft.) and is led by 13 student leaders: four Senior Redpots and five Brownpots.

"There's a spirit can ne'er be told..." the built environment of Student Bonfire is an apparatus of an annual event of "effervescence", an event that admits to the sacred, intersubjective, social world of the students. The built environment created by the Student Bonfire expresses a mythic linguistic structure that potentially proves a non-profit approach to the built environment.

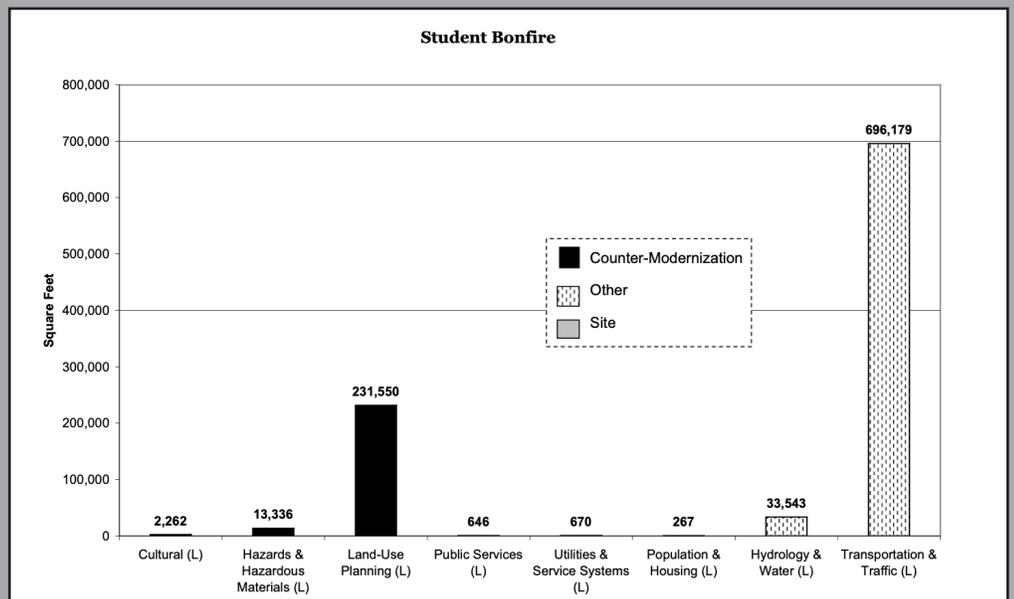
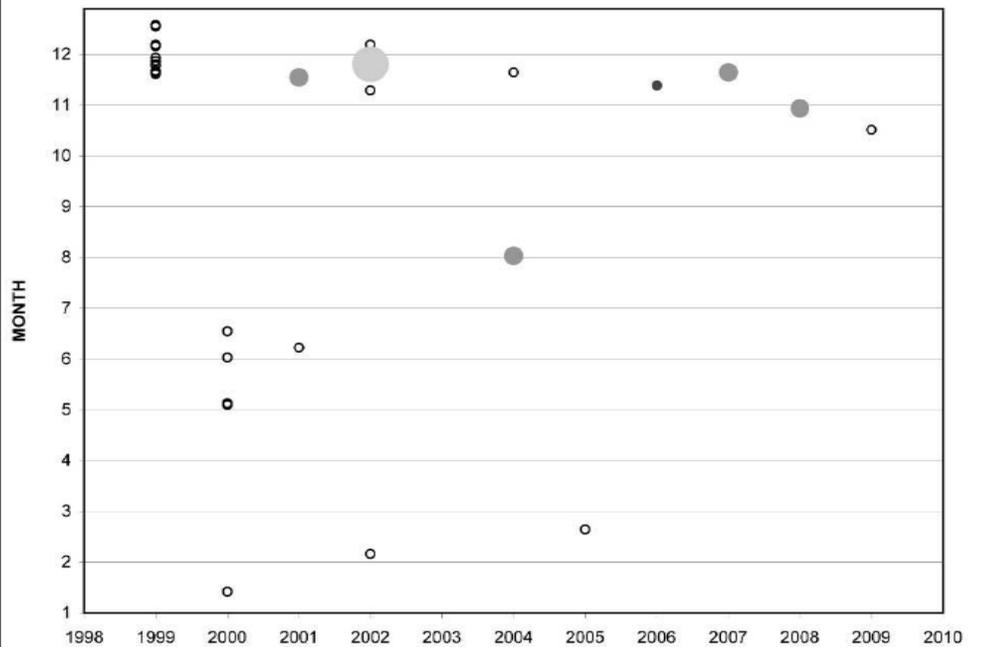


FIGURE 155. Student Bonfire Urban Resource Utilization



Student Bonfire (Sq. Ft., Percentage)

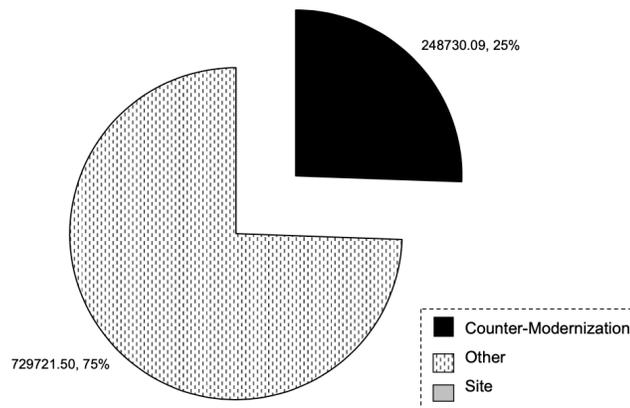


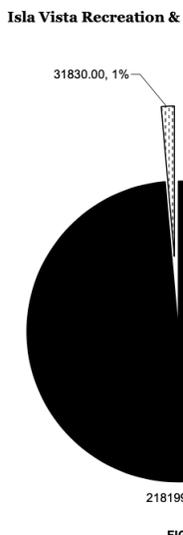
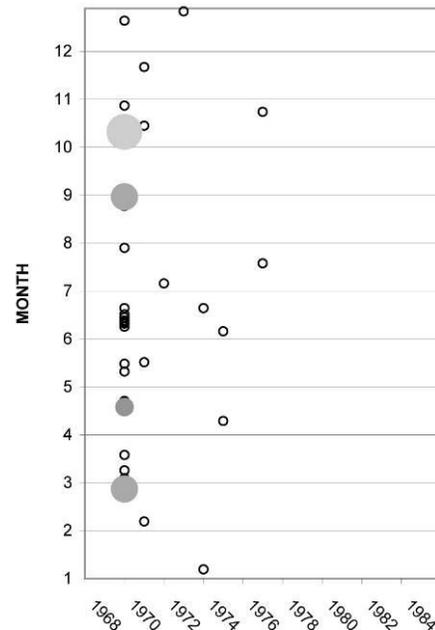
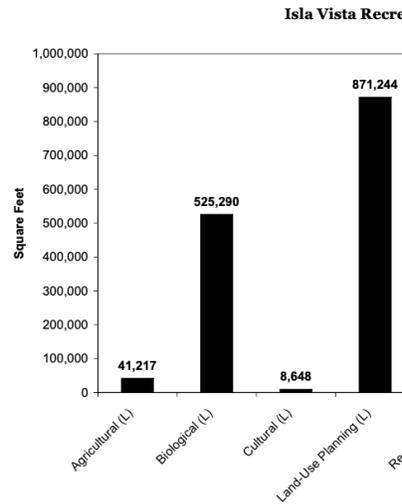
FIGURE 156. Student Bonfire Proportional Outlay of Urban Resources

CASE STUDY #4

ISLA VISTA RECREATION & PARK DISTRICT

Isla Vista, California, is an unincorporated beach community surrounded on three sides by the University of California, Santa Barbara, and on the fourth side, the Pacific Ocean. Within the roughly 1/2-mile square community there reside an estimated 22,751 Isla Vistans, 82% of which are between 18 and 24 years of age. Although the County of Santa Barbara has estimated the size of the community at 320 acres, my own analysis of the Isla Vista Recreation & Park District's purview measures at 344.5 acres (15,003,739 square feet).

In spite of (or due to) the unincorporated nature of this youthful beach community, the Isla Vista Recreation & Park District was formed by election in 1972 as a less threatening alternative to actual cityhood. The special district is still to this day the only local government jurisdiction specifically representative of the population intentionally exiled by both the profiteering off-site property owners and the surrounding university institution. Progressively developing the remaining open space within the District's boundaries as parks of cultural significance, the Recreation & Park designers have endeavored with measureable success to redefine the student ghetto with a vernacular linguistic expression of urbanism.



FIG

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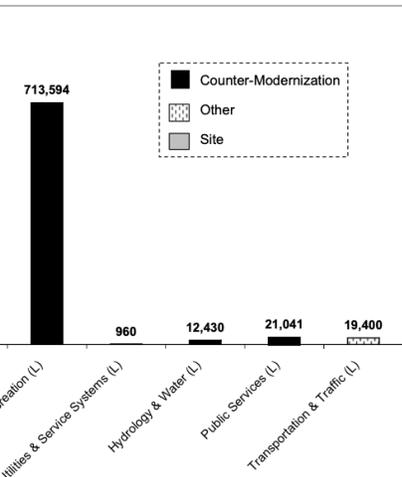
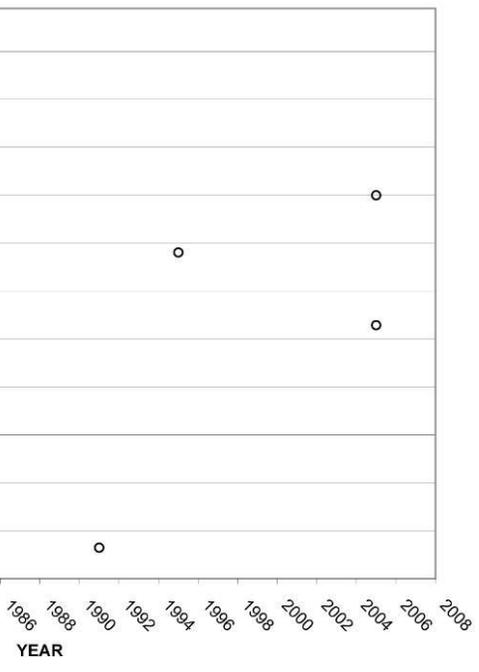


FIGURE 229. IVRPD Urban Resource Utilization



Park District (Sq. Ft., Percentage)

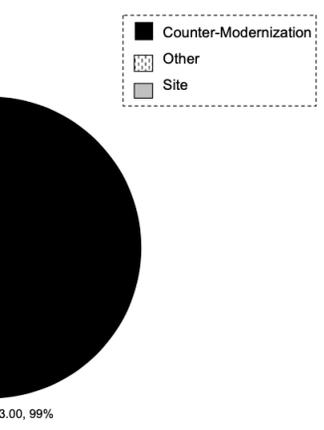
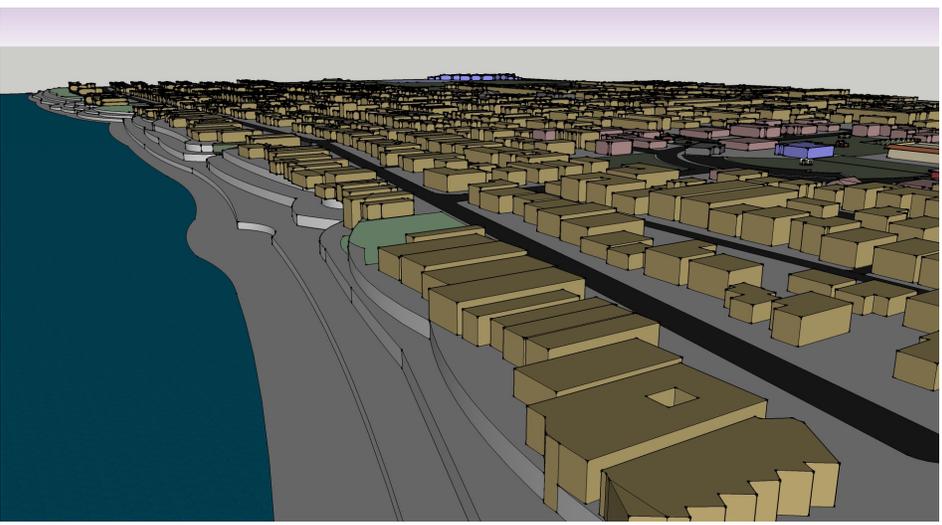
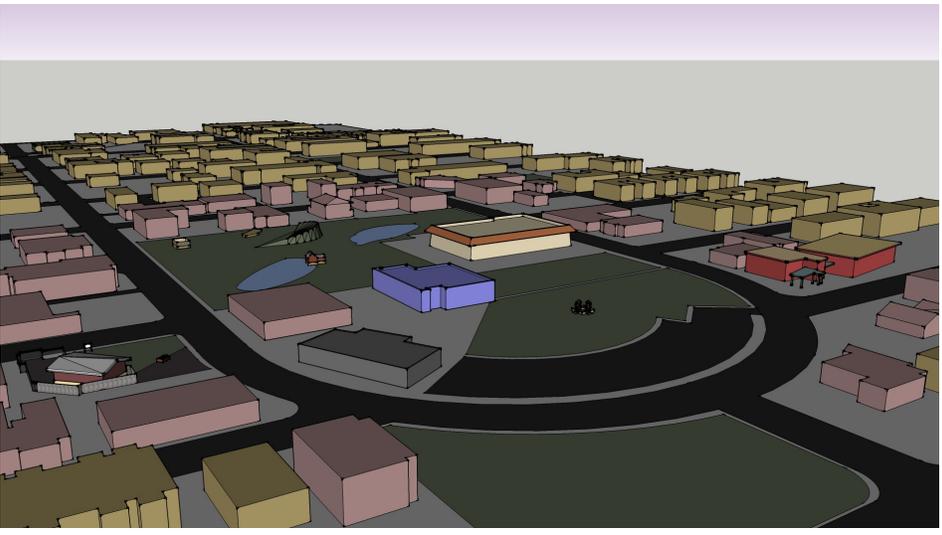
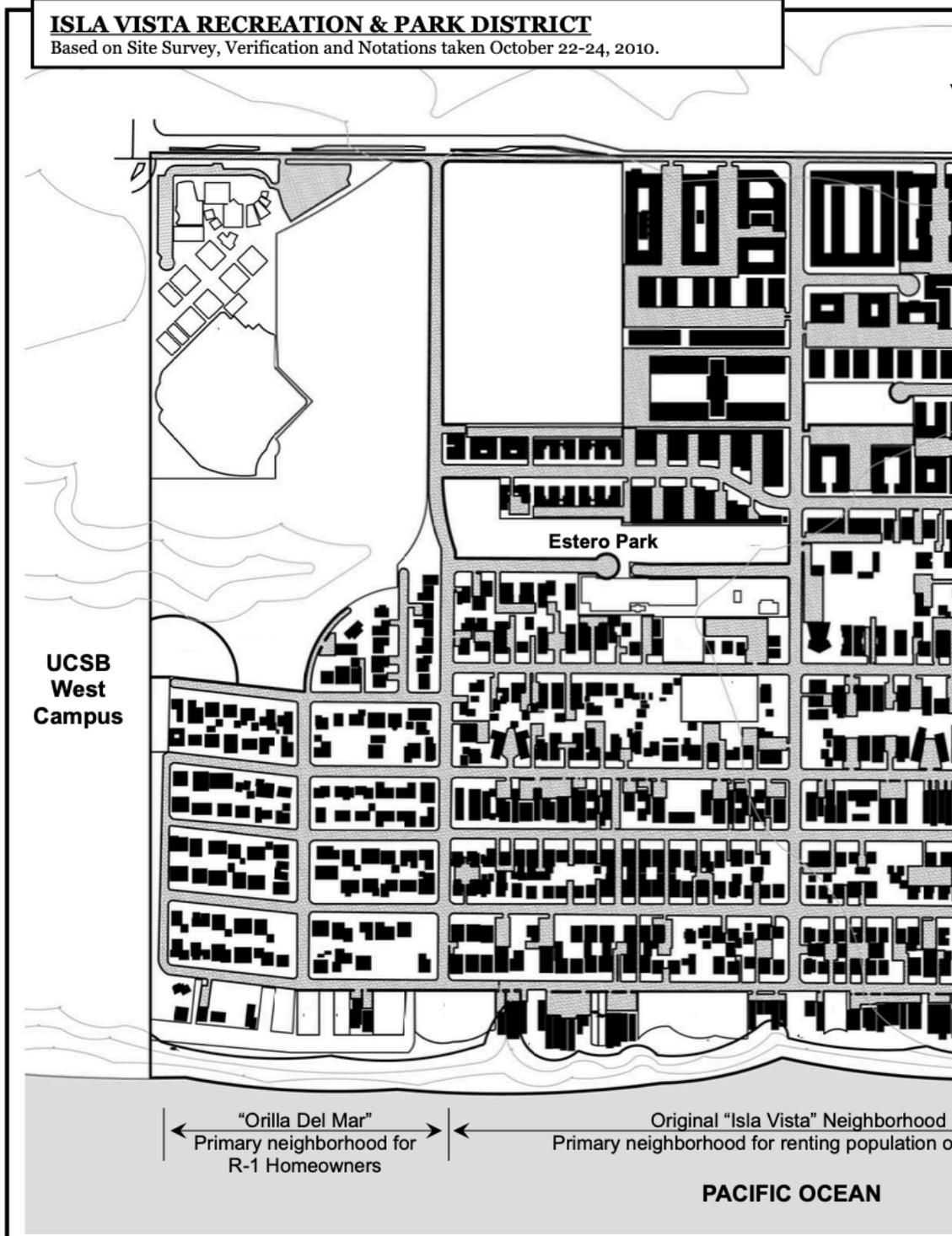


FIGURE 230. IVRPD Proportional Outlay of Urban Resources



ISLA VISTA RECREATION & PARK DISTRICT

Based on Site Survey, Verification and Notations taken October 22-24, 2010.



UCSB
West
Campus

Estero Park

← "Orilla Del Mar"
Primary neighborhood for
R-1 Homeowners →

← Original "Isla Vista" Neighborhood
Primary neighborhood for renting population of →

PACIFIC OCEAN

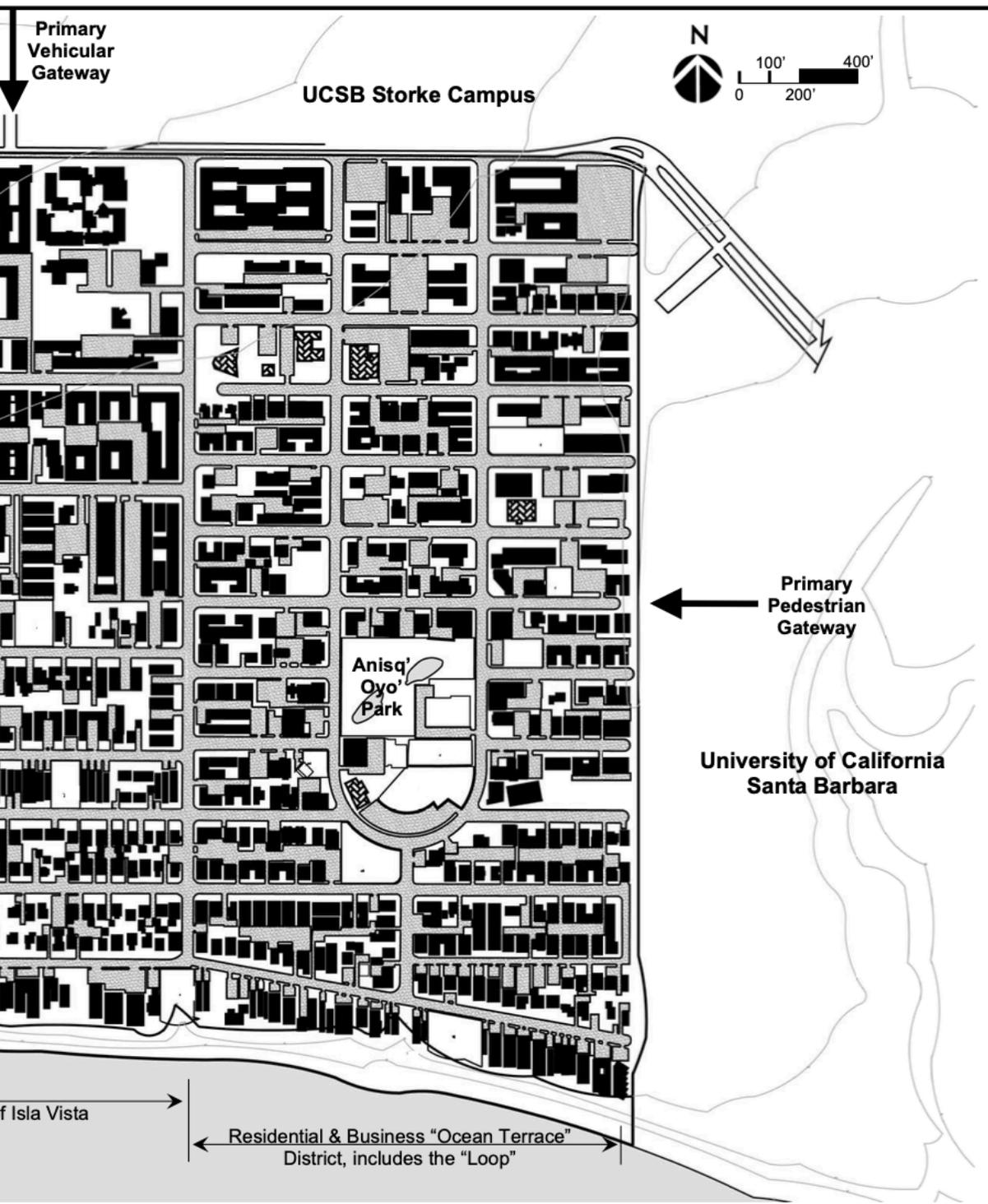


FIGURE 197. Site Plan of IVRPD

CASE STUDY #5

EMERGENT CANNABIS COMMUNITY OF ARCATA

Arcata, California, is a small college town of Humboldt County serving as the intellectual nexus and cultural heart for this environmentally sensitive "Lost Coast" of Northern California. Arcata has a population of 17,014 residents, spread over an area of 5,424 acres. The city endeavors to act as a civil model of environmental stewardship with its own pristine community forest, a wetland-based sewage treatment system, an abolition of all genetically modified foods within the city limits, and most important for this study, a pioneering local permitting system for medicinal marijuana production and distribution.

Once medicinal marijuana became legalized in California in 1996 with the passage of Proposition 215, Arcata's own civil leadership took dramatic steps to embrace this gray market opportunity to develop sustainable marijuana commerce. Early on, appointment-only clinics signified the nation's first successful attempts at legally dispensing cannabis, employing non-profit organizational structures that today are fundamental to the California dispensary model.

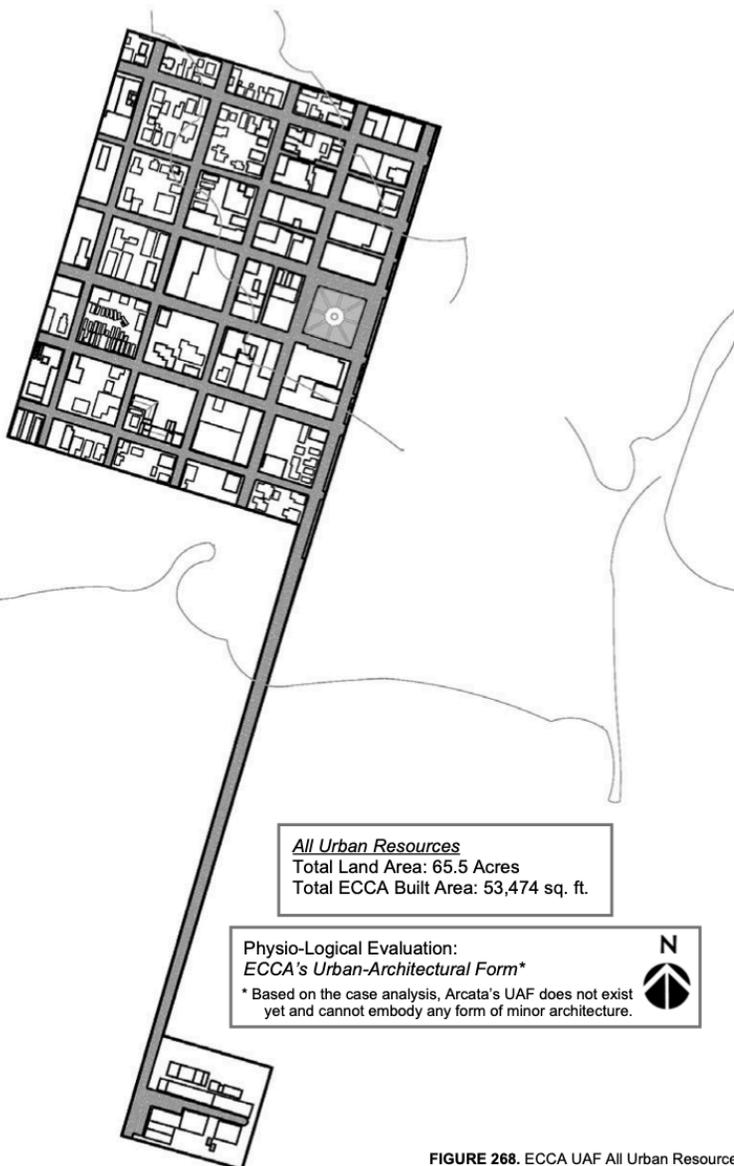
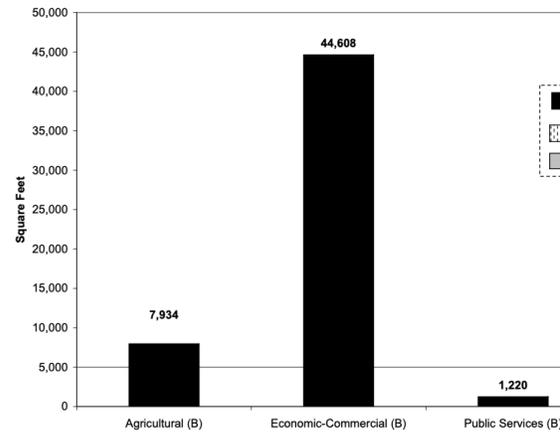
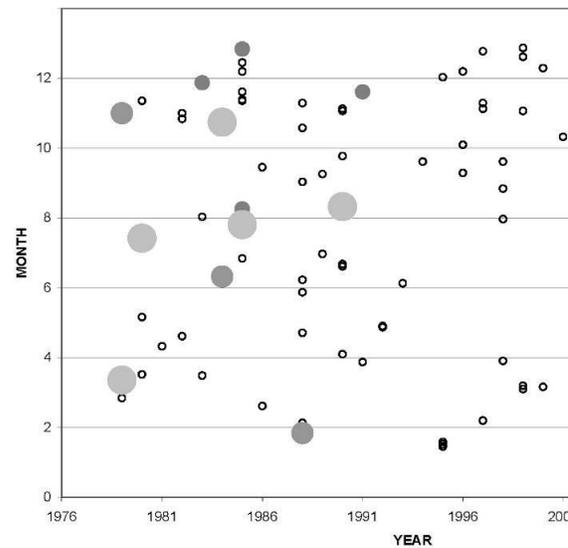


FIGURE 268. ECCA UAF All Urban Resources

Emergent Cannabis Community of Arcata



FIGURE



Emergent Cannabis Community of Arcata (Sq. Ft., Percentage)

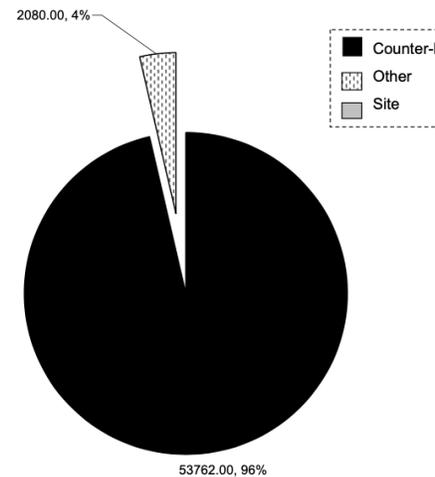


FIGURE 275. ECCA Proportional Outlay of U

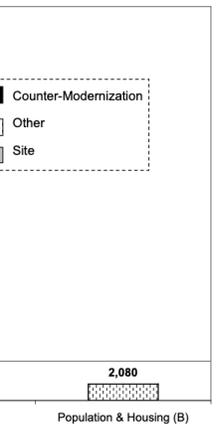
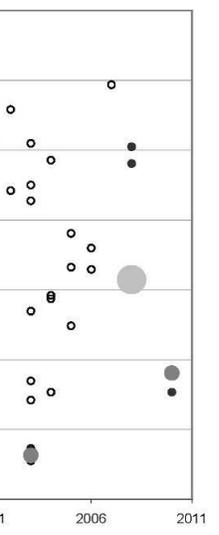
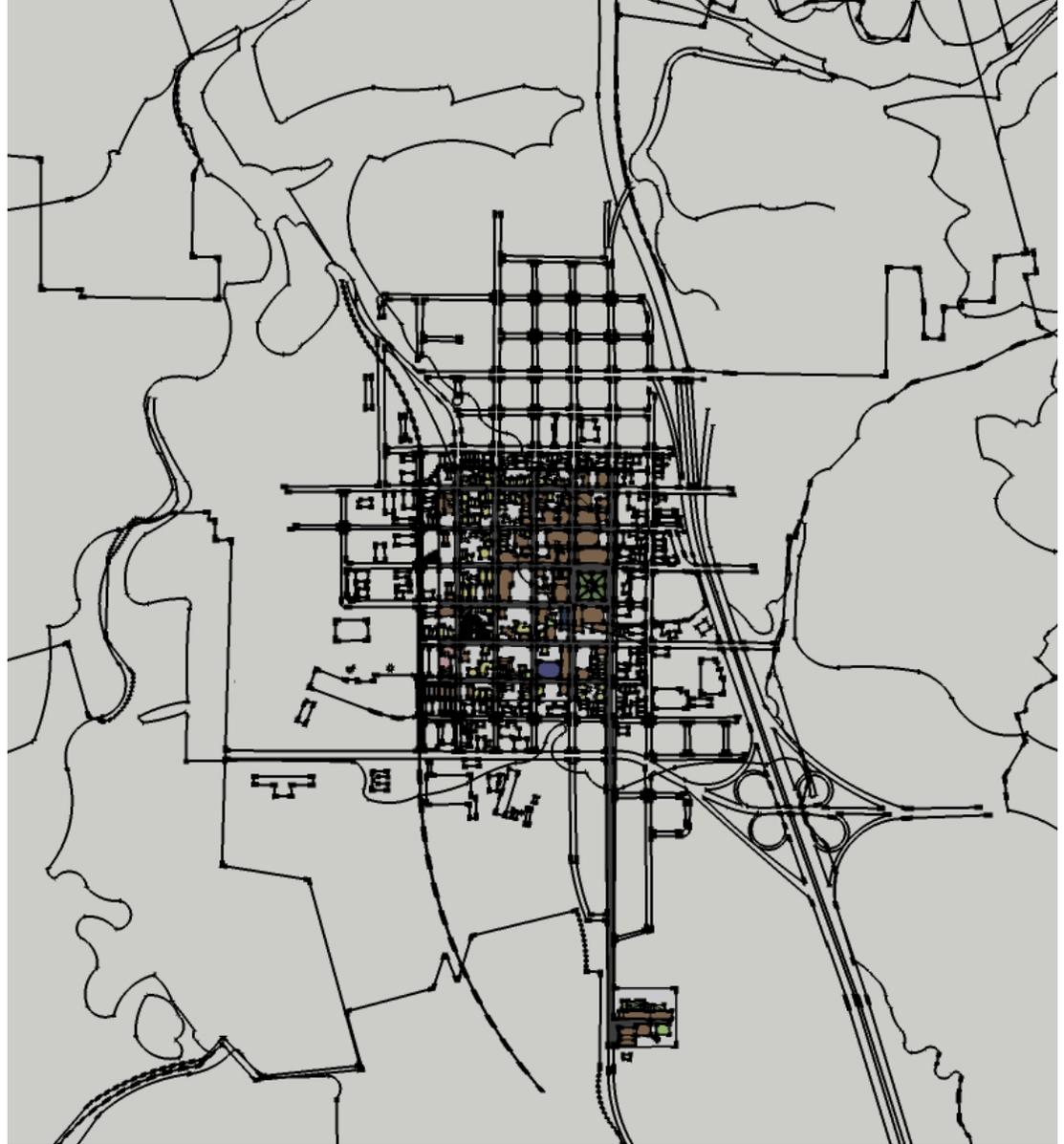
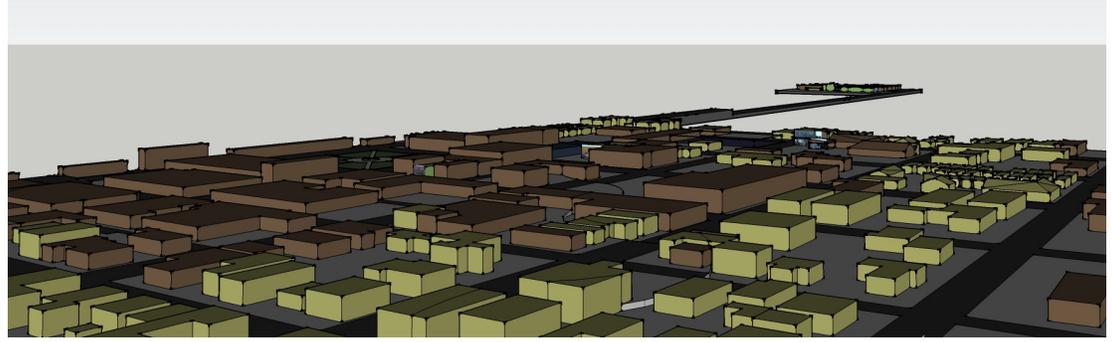


FIGURE 274. ECCA Urban Resource Utilization



Modernization

Urban Resources



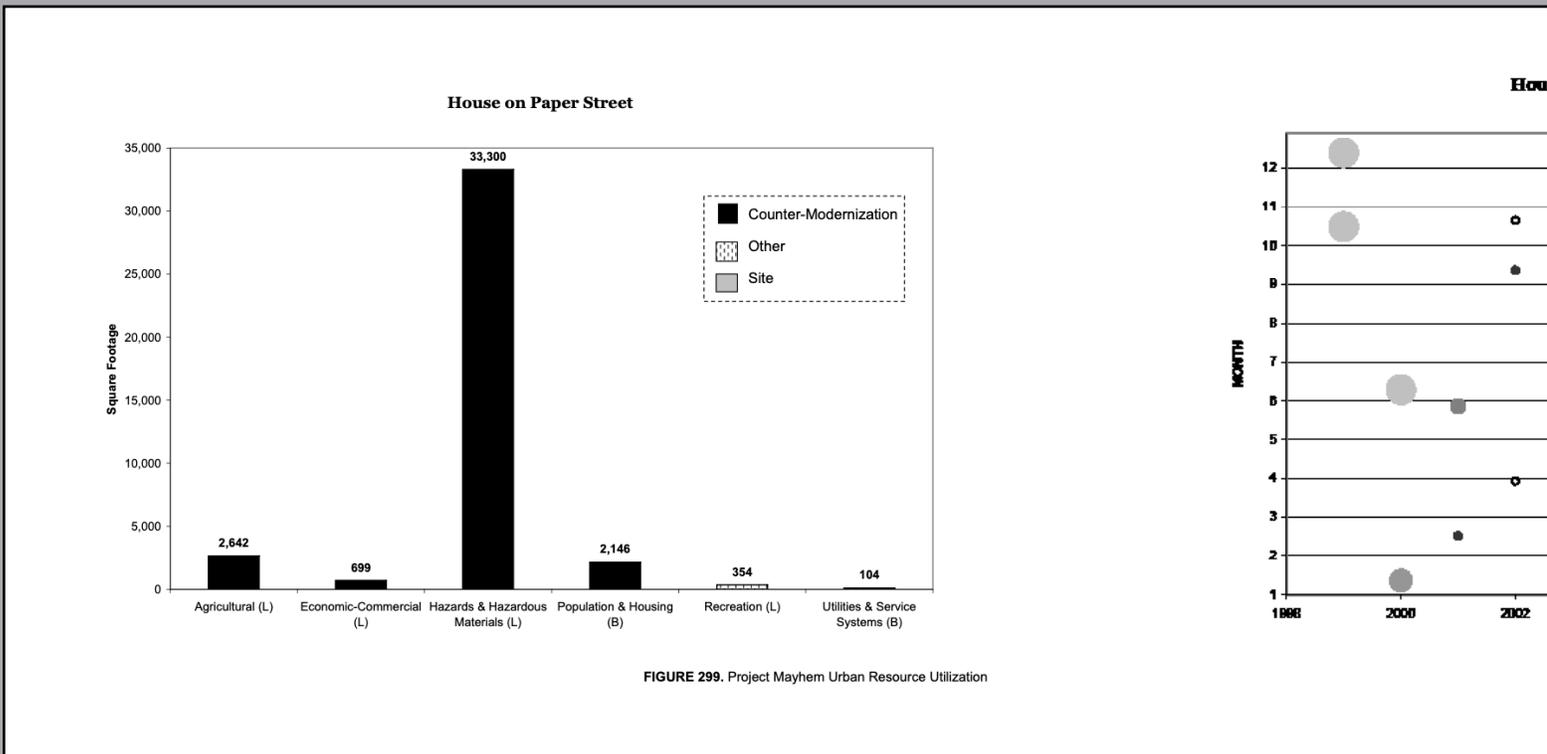
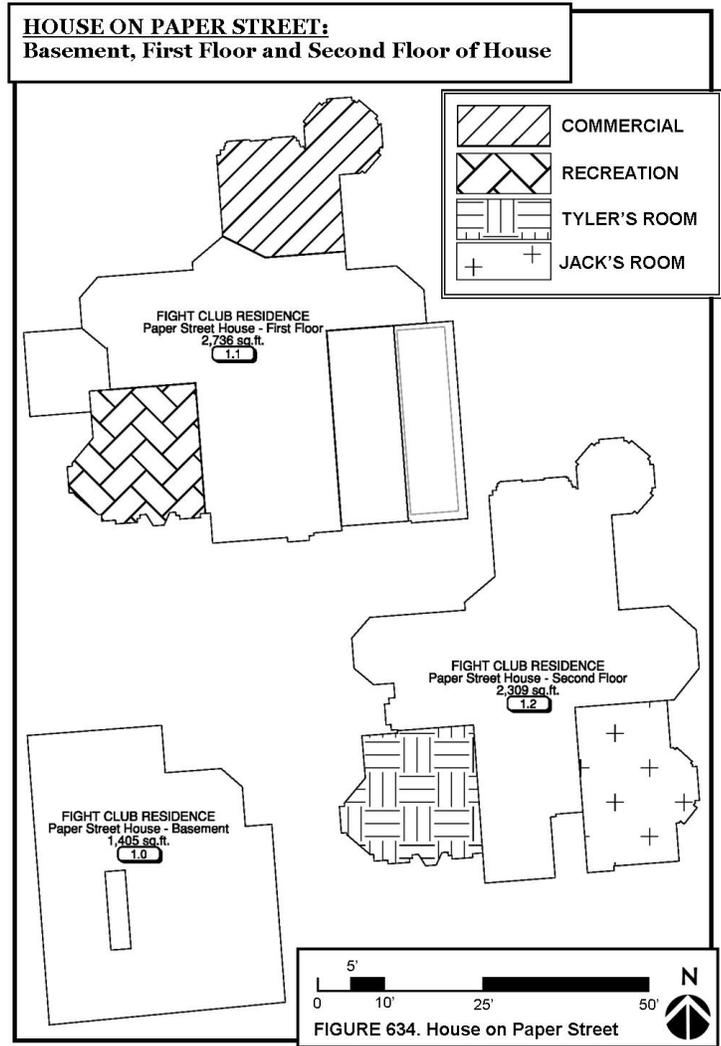
Today, the pot industry is undeniably the lifeblood of Arcata's commerce. Located within a 65.5 acre (2,852,469 square feet) sphere of commercial influence, this small community supports four dispensaries, two head shops, two large-scale hydroponic-specific specialty stores, and a hydroponic manufacturing facility. As the referential linguistic category of the built environment is concerned with conveying a particular "sense and of cultures", here, the redefinition of Arcata's land use code signifies the boundaries of a unique political zone openly defying the federal mandate of cannabis criminalization.

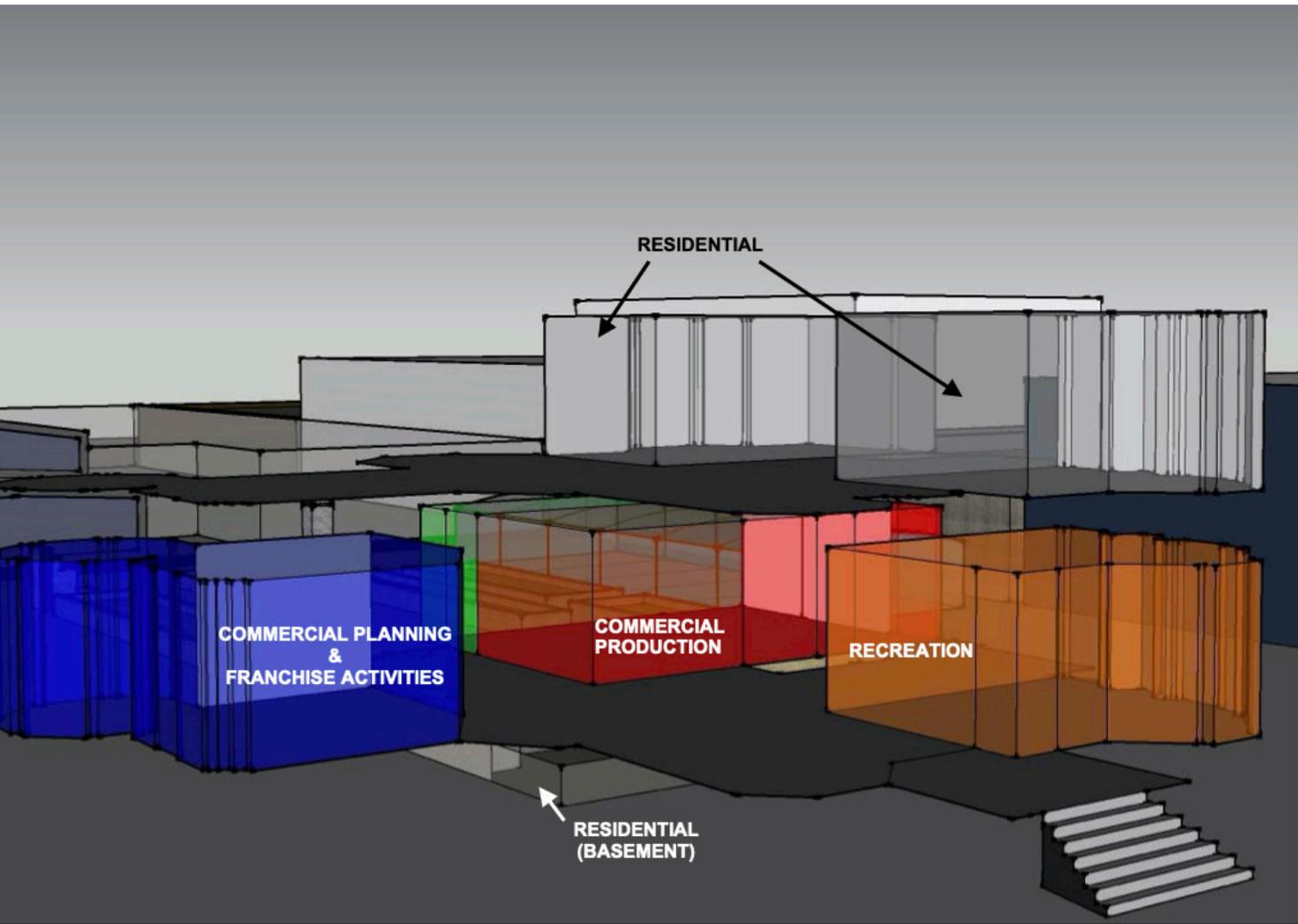
CASE STUDY #6

HOUSE ON PAPER STREET

The second cinematic case evaluated is the "House on Paper Street," taken from the film FIGHT CLUB (1999) directed by David Fincher. This film was adapted from a book of the same name, written by Chuck Palahniuk and published in 1996. The book's architectural subject is located in Wilmington, Delaware; to be exact, a dilapidated house located at 5123 NE Paper Street, Wilmington, DE 19886. Ironically, although Wilmington was never mentioned in the film, the "House on Paper Street" was built as an expressly dilapidated Victorian home in Wilmington on a parcel of 1.25 acres. Wilmington, California, that is.

Southern California's Wilmington is a small community within the growing breadth of the Port of Los Angeles. This house, indicative of its character in both the book and film, embodies the built language of non-lethal self-destruction and prescribed pain for the characters as they reject their own consumerist tendencies. Eventually, the "House on Paper Street" becomes a living part of Project Mayhem, a 73 member community of punkish revolutionaries. The focus of the FIGHT CLUB story is one of cultural malaise in terms of the inevitable success of globalization. In reaction, the story's characters employ a vernacular linguistic expression against global commerce, providing a harrowing fable regarding the impacts of inequity unaddressed in contemporary capitalism.





House on Paper Street - New York Times

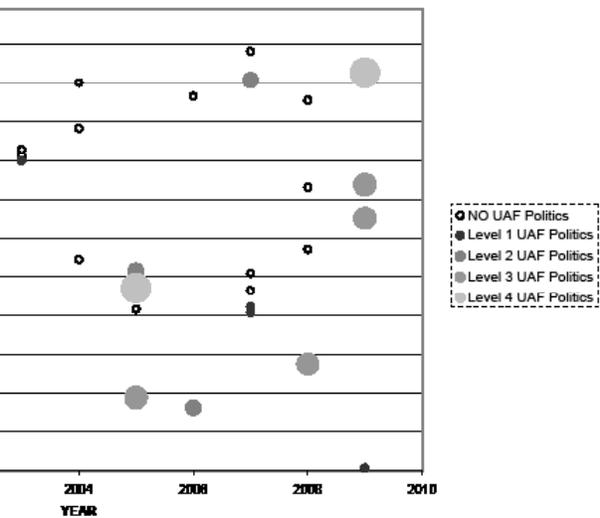


FIGURE 651. Fight Club: New York Times Analysis

House on Paper Street (Sq. Ft., Percentage)

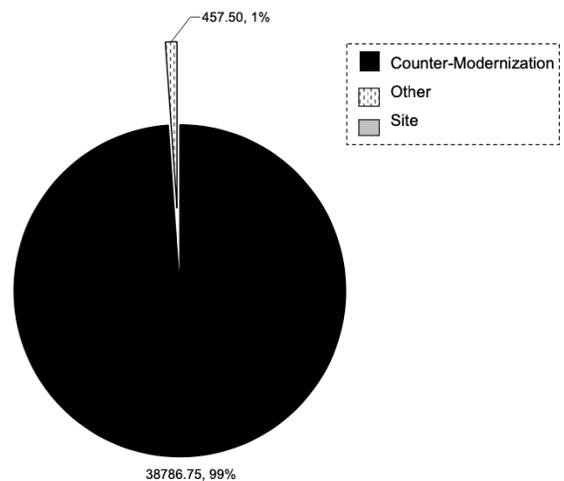


FIGURE 300. Project Mayhem Proportional Outlay of Urban Resources



Taken from FUTURE WORK section of dissertation:

Design Practice. Beyond simply bolstering the general applicability and synthesizing the findings of this [dissertation] report, it is important to undertake first-hand design practice in minor production of the built environment. By coordinating politically active communities with invested design professionals, a more active creative method of environmental activism is possible in the re-enfranchising of space for a defined collective of users. Revisiting the pre-Modern role of the architect as a Master Builder, a reimagined role as architect-developer is possible for the design so as to actively engage political norms in favor of alternative, experimental expressions of urban-architectural design.

