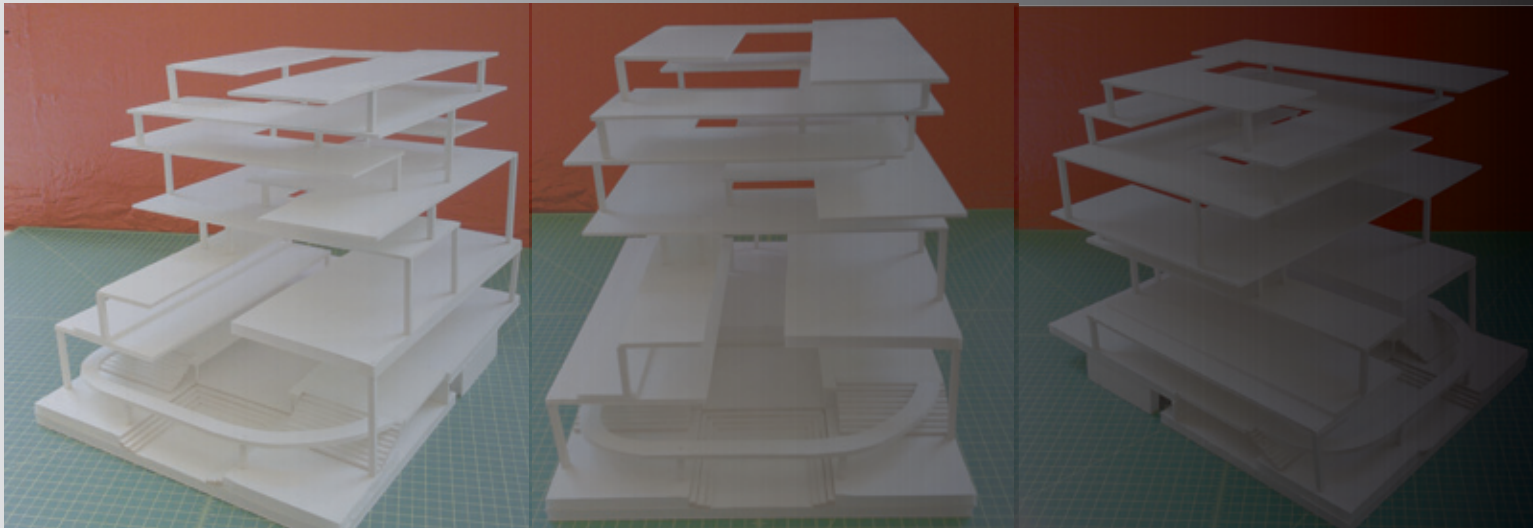


# Multi-Level Park:

## A look into the future park designs



By: Jordan Cabarrubias



# DEDICATION

DESIGN BUILDING FORM TYPES OF PARKS SITE ANALYSIS INTRODUCTION

*I dedicate this project to my **MOM**  
and **DAD** for working hard to  
ensure I lead a meaningful and  
fulfilling life.*

*This project and my degree in  
college belongs to you guys as  
much as it belongs to me.*

*Thank you.*

# ABSTRACT

Metropolitan growth and land price upsurge has resulted in an increased interest in vertical building applications. Apart from commercial buildings, which continue to grow in height, residential buildings are also following this trend. High rise condominiums and apartments exemplify the increasing importance of upward building and are commonly seen in larger cities. With high numbers of residents and not enough land to utilize in larger cities, it is also becoming harder to find adequate space for open spaces and parks. At times the prime location for a park is already taken up by commercial and residential land use, which leaves only a small

pocket of land that can be used for green spaces. Fortunately, by building upwards, these small pockets of land can be best utilize for amenities such as parks rather than converting it to monotonous land use such as such as residential, commercial or industrial.

Upward construction can be used not only for typical building types such as commercial and residential buildings, but can also be used for construction of other land uses such as agriculture, civic buildings, and, most notably, parks. This would ultimately help alleviate the park

shortage dilemma in dense cities, like Atlanta where parkland is most needed (Shelton, 2009). My project seeks to explore the possibilities behind constructing two and a half acre park in a half acre land by building upwards as laid out in a design competition held by a park advocate group, Park Pride. The challenge behind this project is to make this building realistic and useable so people today can see the potential of this project for the future.



Illustration 1:  
Concept buildings with trees integrated.

I would like to thank **Cecilia** and **Gwen** for being such a good friend. I couldn't be any happier and I will forever remember our times together no matter where life takes me.

Thank you **Marc Ceres** for being there through my ups and down and believing in me.

I also thank **Mark Francis**, **Kerry Loux** and **Gerrie Robinson** for pointing me to the right direction with my project and giving me the help I need.

Finally, I would like to thank my **parents** for working hard to send me to college. I am eternally grateful for everything and I will try my best to become a son to be proud of.

# LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Illustration 1: Building with Trees.....	ii
Illustration 2: Housing Price Graph for New York.....	1
Illustration 3: Parks in the Vicinity map.....	8
Illustration 4: Buckhead Context Map.....	9
Illustration 5: Commercial Facade In North End.....	11
Illustration 6: Current Property Picture.....	12
Illustration 7: Horizontal Park: Central Park.....	13
Illustration 8: Section views.....	16
Illustration 9-14: Model Pictures.....	17
Illustration 15: First Floor Plan .....	24
Illustration 16: Second Floor Plan .....	25
Illustration 17: Third Floor Plan .....	26
Illustration 18: Fourth/Fifth Floor plan .....	27
Illustration 19: Sixth Floor Plan .....	28
Illustration 20: Seventh Floor Plan .....	29
Illustration 21: Eight Floor Plan .....	30
Illustration 22: Ninth Floor plan .....	31
Illustration 23: Tenth Floor Plan .....	32



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

DESIGN BUILDING FORM TYPES OF PARKS SITE ANALYSIS INTRODUCTION

Dedication.....	<i>i</i>
Abstract.....	<i>ii</i>
Acknowledgement.....	<i>iii</i>
List of Figures.....	<i>iv</i>
<b><u>Chapter 1</u></b>	
Introduction.....	<i>1</i>
<b><u>Chapter 2</u></b>	
Types of Parks.....	<i>4</i>
<b><u>Chapter 3</u></b>	
Site Analysis.....	<i>7</i>
Parks in the City.....	<i>7</i>
Buckhead as Prime Location.....	<i>9</i>
Opportunities and Constraints.....	<i>10</i>
<b><u>Chapter 4</u></b>	
Design.....	<i>4</i>
Building Form.....	<i>13</i>
Design Overviews.....	<i>18</i>
Floor Plan Designs.....	<i>24</i>
<b><u>Chapter 5</u></b>	
Conclusion.....	<i>33</i>
Works Cited.....	<i>35</i>

# INTRODUCTION

Increase in population, especially in cities, requires the provision of even more public open space. Eighty percent of the world's population lives in a city and, as a result, many individuals are not able to experience amenities like a front or a back yard (Hume 2007) However, one particular feature of a city that seeks to humanize and even congregate citizens of the urban lifestyle is the park. Urban park not only offers communal space for city dwellers who seek to become closer to nature, but also become a pivotal feature of any city that brightens and exhale the beauty of urban lifestyle. The benefits of parks are becoming clear and cities around the world are continuing to implement plans

to renovate and increase the beauty and role of their parks. A park helps economically by increasing housing prices in its vicinity. Take, for example, New York's central park. An independent research site, Zillow.com, prices homes around the park over twice the average home pricing in New York City (New York Real Estate and Homes For Sale 2009). With the average house price of \$430,094 in New York, one can expect to pay around the average of \$871,417 around central park. The economic benefits of parks do not only apply to homes but also to commercial businesses. Parks attract many

individuals and when businesses are set up near these parks, they often benefit from the visitors. For example, Davis Commons has a decent sized green open space in front of the buildings and it is interesting to note how many people go there to socialize. Even those who do not intend to conduct business there are lured by the open-space feel of the business.



Illustration 2: The graph depicts the price between homes around central park and the city of New York

Parks also help ecologically by providing open spaces that are scarce in many dense cities. Often times these parks are a few pockets of green space where water can percolate through without going to the sewer first. This helps with water run-off in cities and, at the same time, cleans harmful particles that could be collecting in sewers. Parks can also provide the nature escape that city dwellers lack. Since most homes do not have backyards or front yards, these parks acts as a nature haven for these people.

A study commissioned by Park Pride and conducted by Schapiro Research Group, Inc done in

Atlanta Georgia indicates that “95% of residents say that parks are an important part of the quality of life in Atlanta, with 77% strongly agreeing with this statement.”(November 2005)

The study also concludes that people who visit parks more often also thinks positively of their neighborhood organization such as police, city government and public libraries. These people are happier about their institution which trickles down to their everyday life. Furthermore, according to PenMet Foundation (May 2009),

*Parks offer opportunities to enrich the quality of life for persons of all ages and abilities. Strong evidence shows that when people have access to parks, they exercise more. Regular physical activity has been shown to increase health and reduce the risk of a wide range of*

*diseases, including heart disease, hypertension, colon cancer, and diabetes.*

A healthier community could lead to greater and better benefits for the city.

Cities all around the world are realizing and appreciating the many benefits parks have to offer. For this reason, institutions are continually aiming to improve existing parks and open spaces that are available in their cities. New parks are also being built with each new community in new cities. Parks are now an integral part of city planning and will continue to be so in the future. However, as cities continue to grow and prime land becomes scarce, new innovation on how



to build these wonderful parks is needed. An upward construction can provide solution to this undying problem in the near future.

# INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

SITE ANALYSIS

TYPES OF PARKS

BUILDING FORM

DESIGN

A park is a green open space where people can gather and experience nature. However, many people have a limited conception of what makes an urban park. For example, children may simply call neighborhood parks, community parks, and regional parks as simply “park.” Though they have similarities such as green open space and areas for recreation, there are many types that differ in form and function. All cities now categorize parks into several types, some of which are briefly discussed below.

## **NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS**

Averaging from three to five acre in size, this park type is easy accessible via foot, bicycle, or

public transportation. This park type often provides multiple activities. It is influenced by the demographics and culture of the population in the sense that the type of recreational activities and sporting fields meet the need of the specific area. Overall the characteristics of these park highly influence the neighborhoods in which they are located in. Since neighborhood parks are made for informal recreation and easy access, these parks are normally within half a mile radius from each other. Some essential components of parks are benches, doggy-bag dispensary, trash cans, trees, and a field to host at least one activity. (Types of Parks 2009)

## **COMMUNITY PARKS**

A community park can range from twenty acres up to one hundred acres in size. Compared to neighborhood parks, a community park is able to handle formal recreation such as sports fields and community buildings. This is made possible due to its large size and the larger community it serves which can range up to a three-mile radius. In addition, its size requires it to have more support facilities such as parking and restroom. Activities on site can vary but may include: play fields, community buildings, pool in some area, skate parks, as well as large open spaces for informal recreation. (Types of Parks 2009)

## **SPECIAL USE**

Special use parks are less common in many cities. They offer specialized a site for single purpose recreation that may include trap shooting, community theaters and gardens, special event facilities and can even include golf courses. (Types of Parks 2009)

## **GREENWAYS**

Greenways are linear parks that can be found near natural resources such as creeks, rivers and lakes. They can also be used as transportation corridors; bridging ways between parks, schools, and shopping areas. These are less common in older cities but are becoming more

popular with time. They offer various aesthetic as well as ecological advantages allowing them to occur more in newer cities.

## **REGIONAL PARKS**

Vancouver-Clark Washington defines Regional parks as being big, usually bigger than fifty acres in size (Park Development Standards 2009). This type of park may include recreation opportunities, such as intensive trail system, and large picnic areas. However, they are more likely to offer unique features such as a large area for nature; such as rivers and lakes. Similar to community parks, regional parks also need big support facility such

as parking and restrooms. They can serve not only the county they are located in, but also neighboring places.

## **STATE PARKS**

State parks are unlike any parks mentioned before. These parks have unique characteristics that usually define the state as a whole. They can be seen as a treasure for the state since they usually offer features that no other place has. Some examples of these parks in California includes: Angel Island in San Francisco, Clear Lake in Calistoga, Mount Diablo in East Bay and Wilder Ranch north of Santa Cruz. These do not have a particular community to serve; rather, they

offer recreation and facilities that are not easily found in other areas.

## NATIONAL PARKS

National parks are almost similar to state parks but are under federal management rather than state. They have something unique to offer and are sometimes historic. One can say that these parks define what America has to offer as seen in various national parks such as Crater Lake Oregon, Grand Canyon Arizona, and Yosemite California. These parks have unique landscapes that are difficult to find anywhere else and may be visited by tourist from all over the world.

## Parks in the City

Buckhead is a district within the city of Atlanta, Georgia. It has a long history of being one of the city's liveliest districts with its prominent nightlife, shopping, and luxurious lifestyle. Some characterize Buckhead as the "Beverly Hills of the Southeast" (Eaton 2009). Being home to steep housing prices and luxury shopping, it quickly becomes evident that it is a unique site. Nightlife in this district is also very much alive. Having bars and clubs as a big part of its industry, Buckhead is successful in attracting people.

With much of the lifestyle and activity of the district taking place

indoors (shopping and nightlife), Buckhead is reported to be one of the city's most "under-parked" neighborhoods in Atlanta (Shelton 2009). According to a Trust for Public Land report covered in The Atlanta Journal-Constitution, Atlanta still ranks one of the nation's lowest ranking cities for parks. Since 2001, the city only improved from 7.6 acres of parkland to 7.7 acres per 1,000 residents. Currently, only 4.5 % of land is dedicated for public green space in Atlanta. Compared to other cities with similar populations such as Cincinnati (13.8%), Houston (14.2%), Phoenix (12.5%), Portland, Ore. (15.6%), and Raleigh (16.5%), we can see that Atlanta falls

behind in providing green space to its residents. Lack of funding accounts to one of the main reasons why Atlanta fails to deliver an adequate park to its city.

However, public advocacy groups such as Park Pride have been active in promoting the importance of green space, keeping the city from falling even further behind.

(Shelton 2009)

Park attendance in the city varies from site to site. According to Schapiro Research Group Inc (2005), out of the 1,400 residents surveyed about parks in Atlanta, only 7% of the residents have never been to the city park compared to the 84% that have gone the to park in the last six



months. Some of the leading reason why people visit the park include enjoying the outdoors (24%), playing sports, games or exercise (20%), taking children to play (18%) and taking a pet for a walk (14%). Also in the same research, park attendance is highly influenced by how people get to the park.

According to Schapiro Research Group (2005), parking is a main component that determines park success in Atlanta. The survey also concludes that people prefer parks that are easily accessible by car. Regardless of how close people live to the park, most would still prefer driving there. High ratings are given to the

parks that are easily accessible by car in contrast to poorly rated parks that do not have adequate parking. Additionally, although

walking pet to the park is only the fourth main reason to go to the park, attendance is highly affected by this factor.

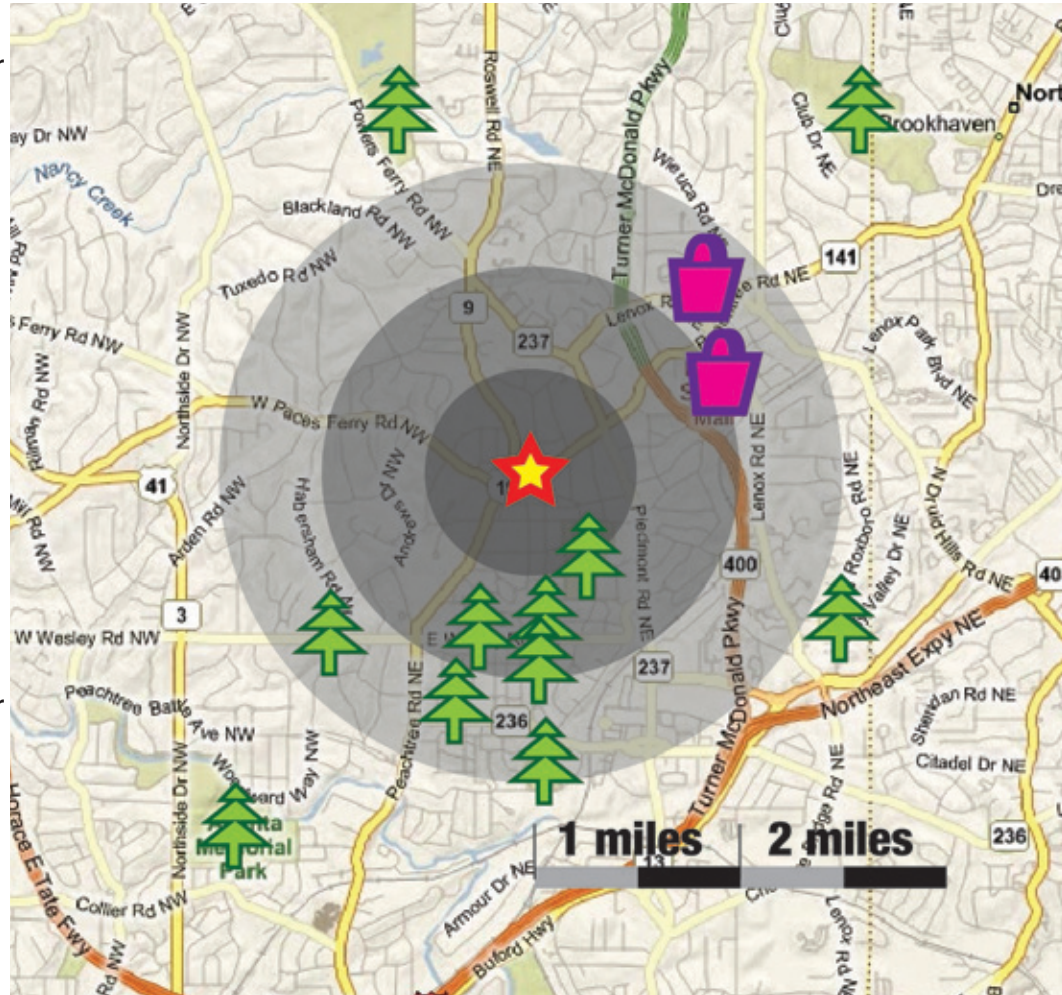


Illustration 3: Map showing the parks and points of interest within one-and-a-half mile radius

### Buckhead as Prime Location

The site chosen by Park Pride for its multilevel park competition is at prime location. Located at

the intersection of Peachtree Road and E Paces Ferry Road , Buckhead park is near the center of the community. The site is within a mile of one of the nation's

best shopping spots, Lenox Square and Phipps Plaza which brings in over a billion dollars annually.

Buckhead is not only home to the shoppers but it is also home to high-rise buildings. Over a fourth of the city's high-rise buildings are located in the Buckhead neighborhood making it a prime place for a vertical park. In addition, the site can benefit from the addition of the vertical park which can set a green theme to future infrastructure that will be built on the site. According to Park Pride, this site will continue to get high-rise buildings in the future which will allow the vertical park to fit right in as well as fill the void for



Illustration 4:  
Context map showing the location of the site relative to the main road.



park shortage.

Buckhead has very limited parks that surround the area. There is only Bagley Park, within half a mile radius of the site. This community park is a twelve acre facility that includes: seven diamond fields, four tennis courts, community buildings, and large amount of parking. The next closest parks on site are West Boiling Point Park, Sunny Brook Park and Alexander Park. These three neighborhood parks are approximately three-fourth of a mile away from the site which is far from the normal one neighborhood park per half a mile radius.

All of the parks listed above are located south of the proposed Buckhead vertical park, but the north end of the site is even worse when it comes to the number of parks. The next available park to the north is approximately 1.75 miles away and four other parks are more than 2.5 miles. Overall, there are only seven parks within a mile and a half radius from the site which clearly indicates the park shortage of the site as seen in Fig 2.1

### **Opportunities & Constraints**

According to Park Pride, the number of high-rise building is expected to grow in Buckhead district in the future. This is an opportunity that allows the vertical

park to fit in with the rest of the neighborhood. However this can also be a constraint because the success of a vertical park lies heavily on how much light the site will get. With too many high-rise buildings next to each other, sunlight may be blocked for the park which can make the park unusable. Acquiring air rights to ensure sunlight for the park is essential and can be done with the help of the government. Since this park can be a pilot project for vertical parks and has the potential to be an iconic part of the city, ensuring the success of the park is a priority.

Existing buildings around the site can be opportunities or

constraints. These buildings can limit the overall form of the park as well as help the construction. The properties east and west of the site limit the building form on the sides. However, the commercial building north of the site is a big opportunity to my project. The quarter acre air right that can be obtained above the commercial

3142 Peachtree Rd NE, Atlanta, GA, United States  
Address is approximate

building will allow me to form floors that are longer than the property itself. This will also make the park visible both from the North end and the South end. Building the vertical park on top of the commercial building can also be beneficial for the business because it can attract visitors to the site.

The location of the site is ideal. It runs along one of the main roads of the neighborhood which allows easy access to the site. However, this is also a disadvantage because much success of a park is tied to safety. According to Robert Moores' Playing at the Crossroads, a chapter in Public Places and Space, many of



Illustration 5:  
The commercial face on the north end where I am constructing part of the park on.

children accidents in parks correlate to traffic accidents (Altman, Zube, and Moore 84-85 1989). If this can be addressed in the park, the main road access will be highly beneficial to the site.

Existing infrastructure on the site is also a constraint. Since the property is small and is located in a commercial dense location,

parking will be a big problem. Putting parking underground can solve the problem; however it will also increase the already steep construction price. In addition, the electric lines and poles on the site are currently above ground. This is a big hazard to a vertical park, thus, putting this underground is also essential to ensuring safety and success of the park.



Illustration 6: The current state of the property with the power lines above ground and the buildings around.



## **BUILDING FORM**

Building form is a major component of any project. It is an important factor that influences the dynamic and activities of any park. As architects, many have to consider this component with every feature. In a conventional horizontal park, the property lines dictate the shape of the park, which leaves the placements of elements and circulation up to the landform and its surroundings. In my multilevel park, the activities shape the “landform” but, at the same time, the landform dictates the activities. These two come hand in hand and need to be balanced to make a successful park.



Illustration 7:  
Central Park New York is a good example of a horizontal park.

The building form is very important in a vertical park because it dictates the activities, circulation, and the whole dynamic of the park. Unlike horizontal parks where the property shape is determined by its property lines, a multi level park does not have this limitation. It is true that there are still a multitude of factors that are tied to vertical parks; such as regular property lines and air rights, but these can be easily handled once parameters are overcome. After air rights are acquired around the property, the subsequent story of the building can take on any shape and

form. The property lines then act merely as a foundation for the park. Subsequent story would not have to abide by the property line limitation which gives designers the freedom to create unique “landforms.” Ultimately, air rights and uneven floor construction allows the park to take on a unique shape, as you will see with my project.

The first level of my project will be highly influenced by property lines to develop the park’s foundation. This foundation is essential to the park’s success because it will be the first landscape that will be seen and it will determine if the park is inviting or not. The biggest obstacle for this floor is the twenty

foot tall commercial building that runs along the back of the property. Due to this building, the second story of the park will have to be greater than twenty feet to accommodate this large wall. Since the property is only 140 feet deep, I want to create an illusion of the park being bigger than the actual property itself. The first floor will then consist of stairs and terracing platform to create the illusion and allow me to transition from ground level up to twenty feet high where I am expanding the park construction on top of the commercial building.

By building on top of the commercial building, I am able to gain almost a quarter of an

acre “space” that I can build on for the subsequent stories of the park. Taking advantage of gained air rights is a big advantage to designing the park because this allows the minimal number of stories for the park. In addition, by utilizing this unused air space, I am able to build story that are longer and narrow with higher ceilings. I am also able to stay away from normal vertical form where each floor is maximized without concern for light and usage, unlike my original design.

This design approach did not work as well for the park, as stated by my advisors, because of the lack of connectivity from each floor. Also this design approach did not

set the park apart from the other buildings on site. By doing a split level park design, the building is able to stand out more and take on its unique characteristics. I took advantage of lighting as a major component to building form which guided me in forming each floor to take on unique shapes.

A major advantage of vertical parks is the exclusion of some limitations with acquisition of air rights. Unlike horizontal parks, each floor within the vertical park does not necessarily take on the shape of the property line. The area of each story varies significantly which allows maximum amount of light throughout the park. In addition,

the sky can be visible from the majority of the park area due to the split level design approach that I have used. This design approach also gives views to either the floor above or below providing feedback to what it is the visitor can get to. There is also a central view clearance to the first floor from each of the stories which gives the users a sense of how high they are from the ground and what is happening below them.

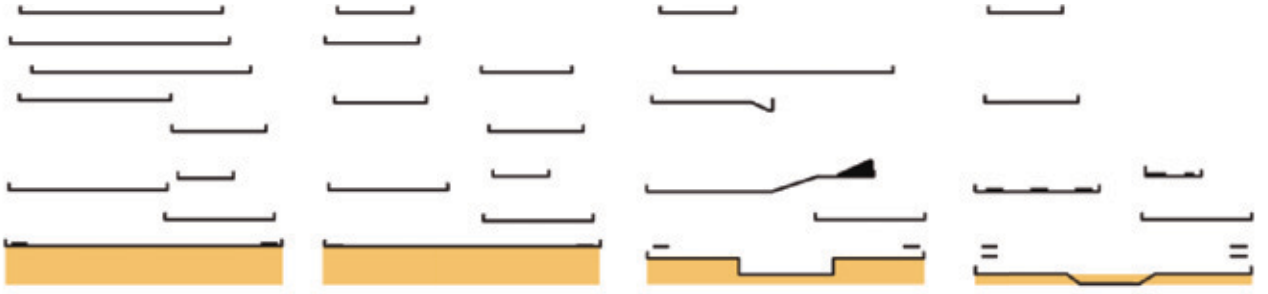
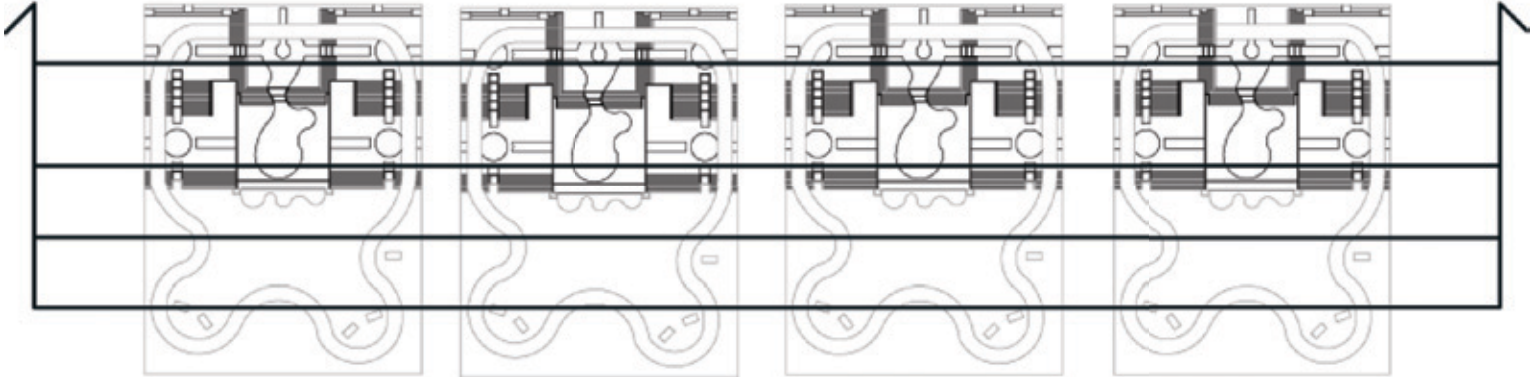
The overall building form of my vertical park can be considered asymmetrical. From the terracing facade on the south end to the irregular setbacks on the north end, the park is unlike any other

buildings on the site. By terracing the facade of the building, I am able to plant larger trees not only in the first level but on subsequent story as well. This allows my building to look more like a green open space and have the characteristics of a park rather than just another building on the block. Furthermore, each floor is shaped according to its uses and its relation to the rest of the building which makes this building unique. The terracing building facade and the irregular setbacks on the north end of the park combined with the split level construction of each floor give many benefits to the overall usability of the park as later explained in the design chapter of



# BUILDING FORM

DESIGN BUILDING FORM TYPES OF PARKS SITE ANALYSIS INTRODUCTION



# BUILDING FORM

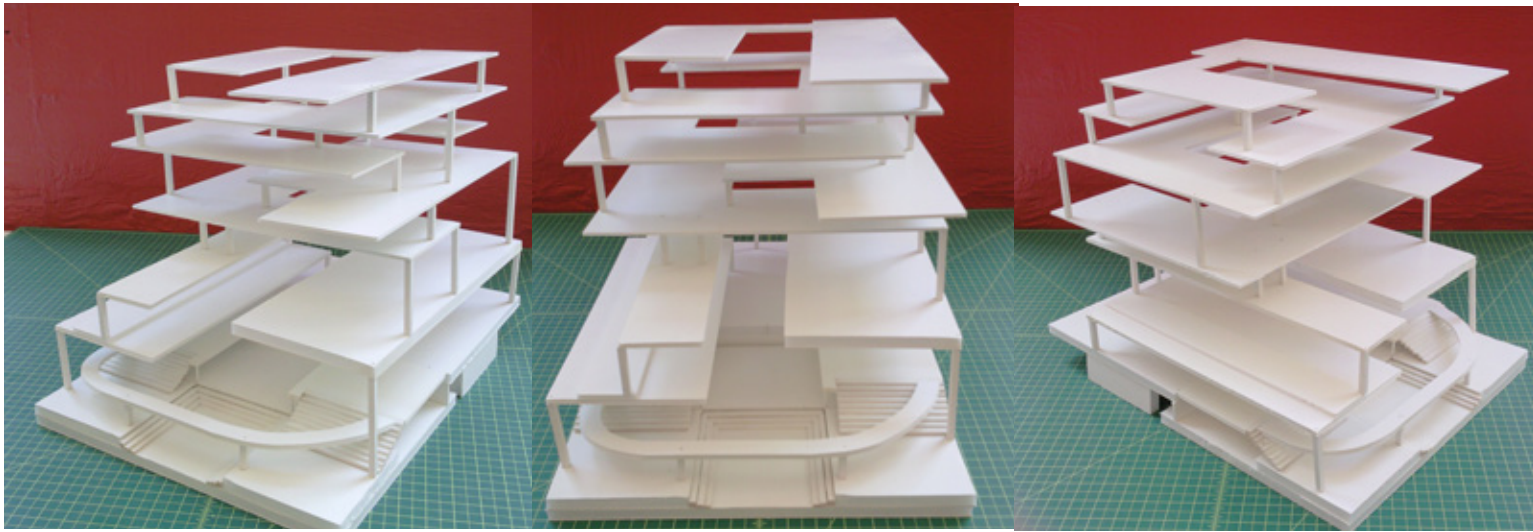
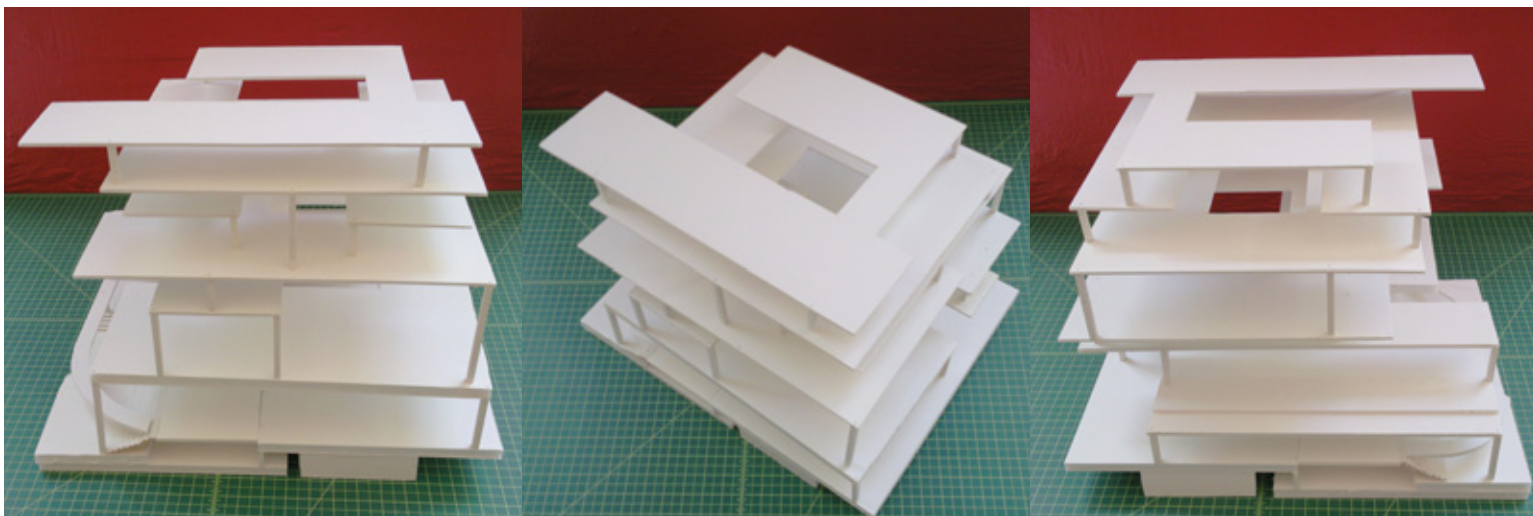


Illustration 9-14:  
Building a model have helped me visualize what the floors would look like. Also it helped me come up with an overall building form that works well with the site elements as well as the activities that I have proposed for the site.





Buckhead vertical park is similar to a neighborhood park both in its size and amenities. In my park design I plan to capitalize on the community as a driving force to develop the activities that will happen in each floor. Although Schapiro Research Group Inc concluded that the park amenities are not the driving force for people to visit a park, I think there is a need to have a strong concept that revolves around the need of people. For example, my original design did not have parking nor a dog park involved with it. However, further studies on the needs of Atlanta residents indicate there is a need for these elements in order for the park to be a success. Designers cannot omit

the needs of the people who will use it, but can suggest amenities that can improve the community as a whole.

My design tries to put together all the things I have learned while I am at school in University of California, Davis. I will try my best to conjure an overall design that will show my sincerity to making a better community through my park.

## UNDERGROUND PARKING

Parking is an essential element of parks that the residents of the city cannot live without. Research findings concluded that although people live near parks, they are

more inclined to visit the park if there is parking. Putting this element underground is the best solution so that it will not have to take space in an already small property. This will allow the first level to be completely used by people rather than allocating space for cars.

## FIRST FLOOR ELEMENTS

Community based museum  
This facility can showcase the community's creativity as well as promoting it to the public. By putting works that the residents of the community made themselves, they are more inclined to gain pride in the park.

# DESIGN OVERVIEW

Children and adult programs can also be run in this facility in which they have the freedom to create their own art. Promoting creativity is a good way to cultivate their interest in trying something new and seeing things in a new perspective. Furthermore this will pull the children out of their house or the streets and have them do an activity that is safe and fulfilling.

**Gift shop**  
The residents are also given the option of setting up a gift shop in this facility. They can sell local good; such as products they have created themselves or products that symbolize their community. This is one of a few ways to create

revenue for the park. This revenue will be used for setting up various activities to involve the community.

**Central meeting place**  
This is an open space that directly connects to the street. Unlike other sections of the park, this does not have any floors above it. Although it is only a small space compared to the whole park itself, it is an important element of the park because it's the first element that the people will actually get to stand on. It is inviting and pulls people deeper into the park.

**Waterfall**  
This element is a focal point in the back of the park. It is an element that invites people to go deeper

in the park as well as an element that diffuses the intimidation of the park being different from all other parks.

## SECOND FLOOR ELEMENTS

**Running track**  
Exercising is the second reason why people go to a park and is available not only in this level but in other subsequent levels as well. This floor will focus on running and walking, thus the track is created. This element is a unique element that is visible from the street. It can be intriguing to those who have not been to the park and at the same time useful to the regular attendees of the park.

Picnic area

What is a park with no picnic area? It is an essential element that allows people to gather and have a place for celebrations.

Barbeque grills and multiple tables will be set up in this area.

## THIRD FLOOR

Community garden

As previously stated in my introduction, the lack of space to find nature is more apparent in larger cities. This space is allocated for the community to engage in some sort of planting for themselves. Vegetables and flowers can be planted here and residents who want a space here can reserve their spot. The size of this area is good enough to

allow a decent amount of people to have their own planting bed. It is also located on the west side of the structure to maximize sunlight for the plants.

## THREE AND A HALF

Viewing platform

This is a platform for visitors to watch basketball games or a movie using a projector and a rollable white screen that will come down from the 6th level of the park. This can be an activity that will be enjoyed by the residents and bring them together (much like the one in Davis central park).

## FOURTH FLOOR

Basketball court

This floor is largely taken up by the full size basketball court. It is located on the east side to provide shade for the players during hot days. Fences surrounding this floor will have vines growing in them to provide a cooling effect. This is a great place to put vegetation because it takes advantage of elements such as the fence that will already have to be put up anyway.

## FIFTH FLOOR

Doggy park

Walking pets to the park is the fourth leading reason why people go to the park. By incorporating this need into this vertical park, I will be able to attract a broader audience and will help bring in the

community together.

## SIXTH FLOOR

### Technology garden

This is a garden that showcases the different technologies that we have at the moment. It can be very entertaining as well as educational for the visitors. For example, small wind turbines and solar panels can educate children and adults about the importance of green technology. The type of elements on this floor can be replaceable through time and does not have to be permanent. It can act like the museum in the first level of the park, but rather than community made, it can showcase the technologies that the community can benefit from.

This floor can also be a place for learning such as bringing kids in to teach them how to plant with seeds.

## SEVENTH FLOOR

### Green house

This is a place where people can look at plants from different places. The types of plants will reflect the residents' interests and surveys should be done to find out what people would want to see in this greenhouse. This will let all sorts of plants grow in the park through the different seasons.

The small opening on the west side will allow sunshine to come in and allows an outdoor place

for this level. This is helpful for the design because it ties the greenhouse together with the real outdoors.

## EIGHT FLOOR

### Restaurants and Cafe

This floor is intended to attract people to go upstairs because food and views goes well together. A combination of indoor and outdoor eating will be available, all which will take advantage of the views.

## NINTH FLOOR

### Viewing dock and energy

This will be the main place for solar panels and wind turbines for electricity. Much seating will be arranged in this floor which



# DESIGN OVERVIEW

DESIGN BUILDING FORM TYPES OF PARKS SITE ANALYSIS INTRODUCTION

will take advantage of the views of the city. Overall, this is a place to socialize similar to the second floor. The only difference is that this will have more vegetation because of the direct sunlight that it will get.



# FLOOR PLANS

INTRODUCTION

SITE ANALYSIS

TYPES OF PARKS

BUILDING FORM

DESIGN

Illustration 15:

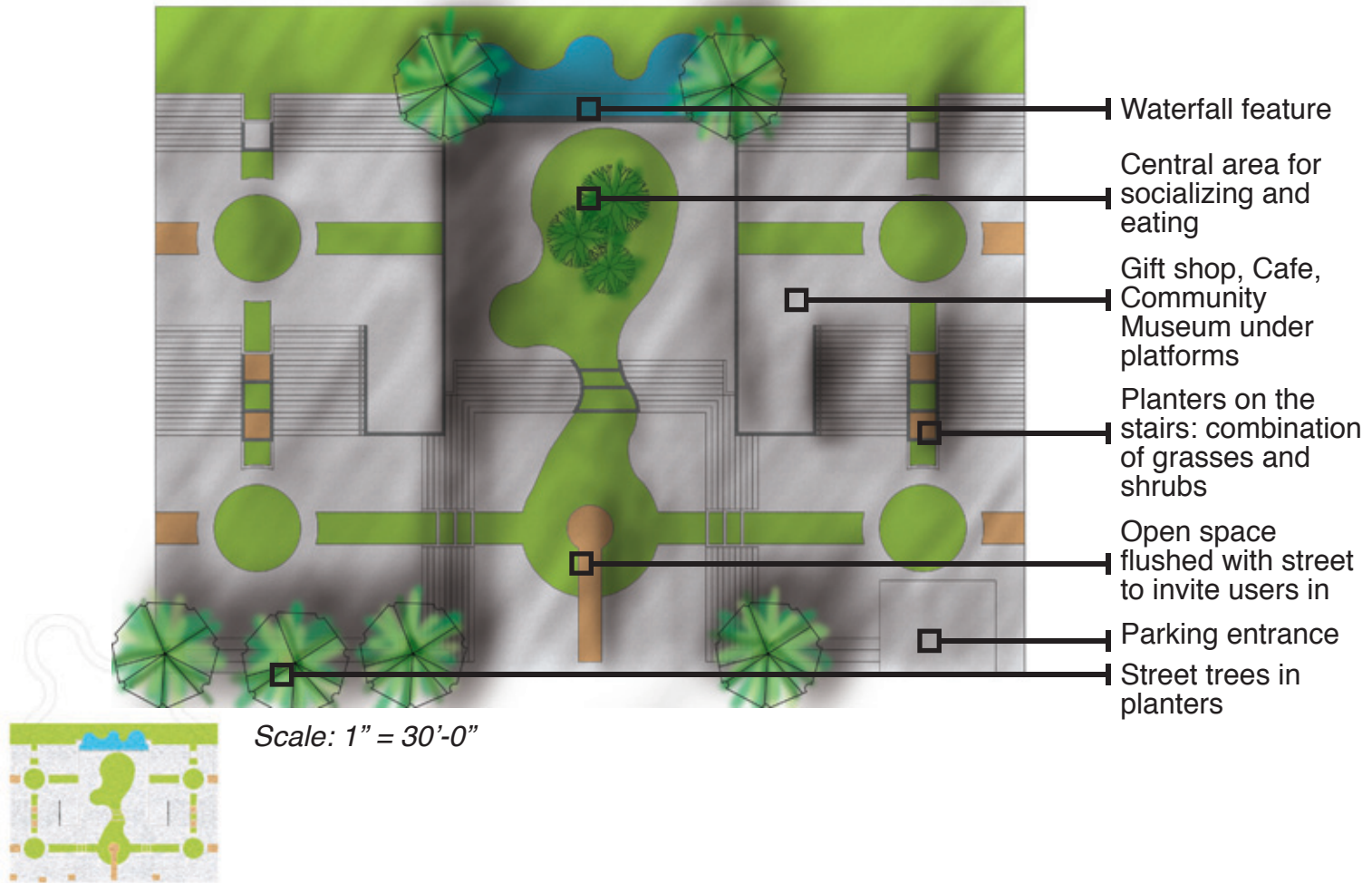
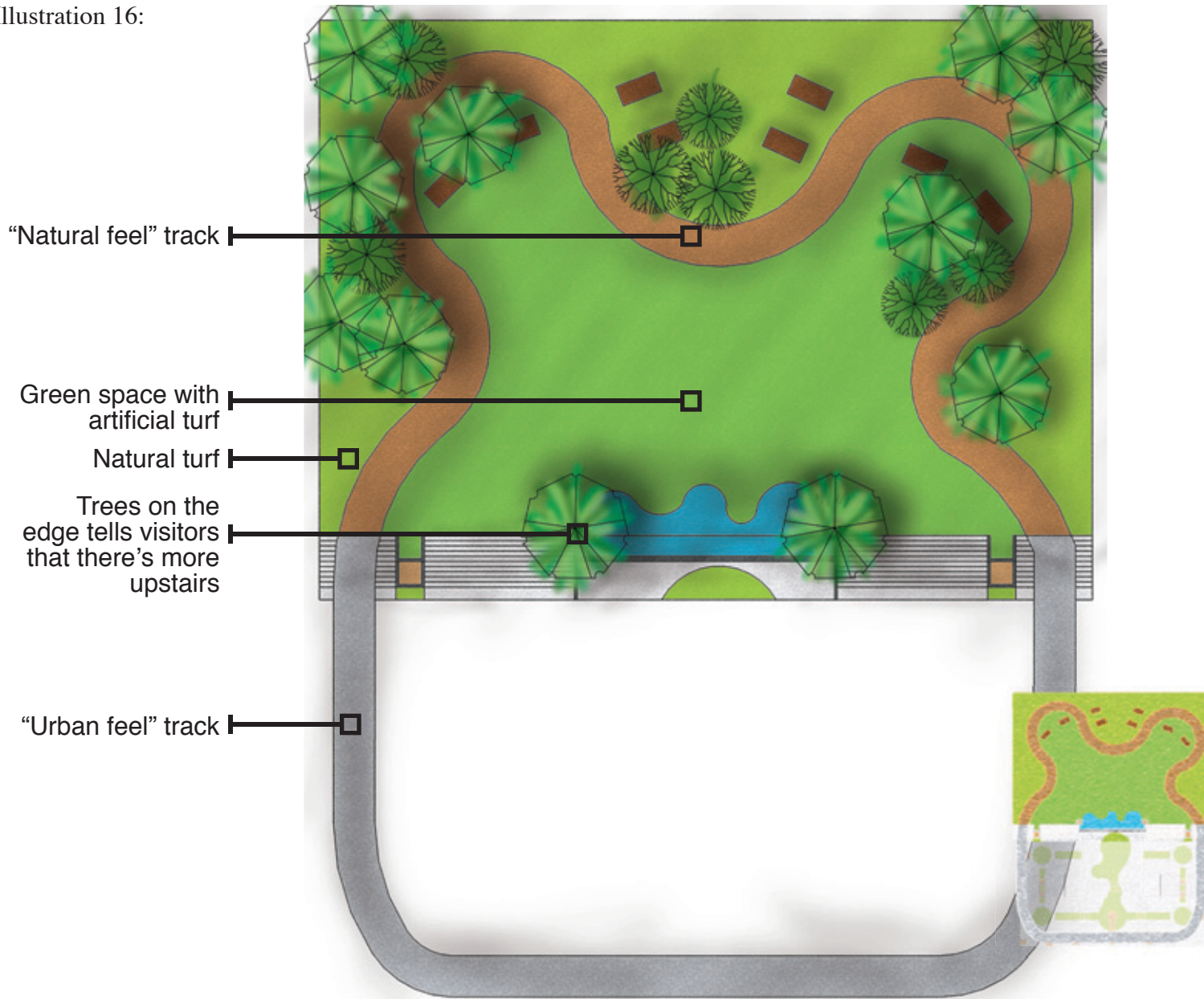


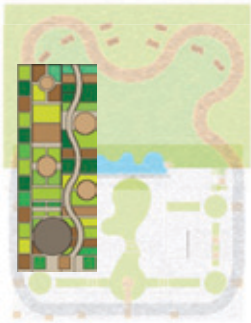
Illustration 16:



Scale: 1" = 30'-0"



Illustration 17:



Open spaces for interaction  
Different land plot sizes to accommodate garden users

Curvilinear path

Demonstration open space

Smaller planter for trees

Scale: 1" = 30'-0"

# FOURTH/FIFTH FLOOR

Illustration 18:

Trees on the edge tells create a green facade

Conventional play equipment

Maze-like seating

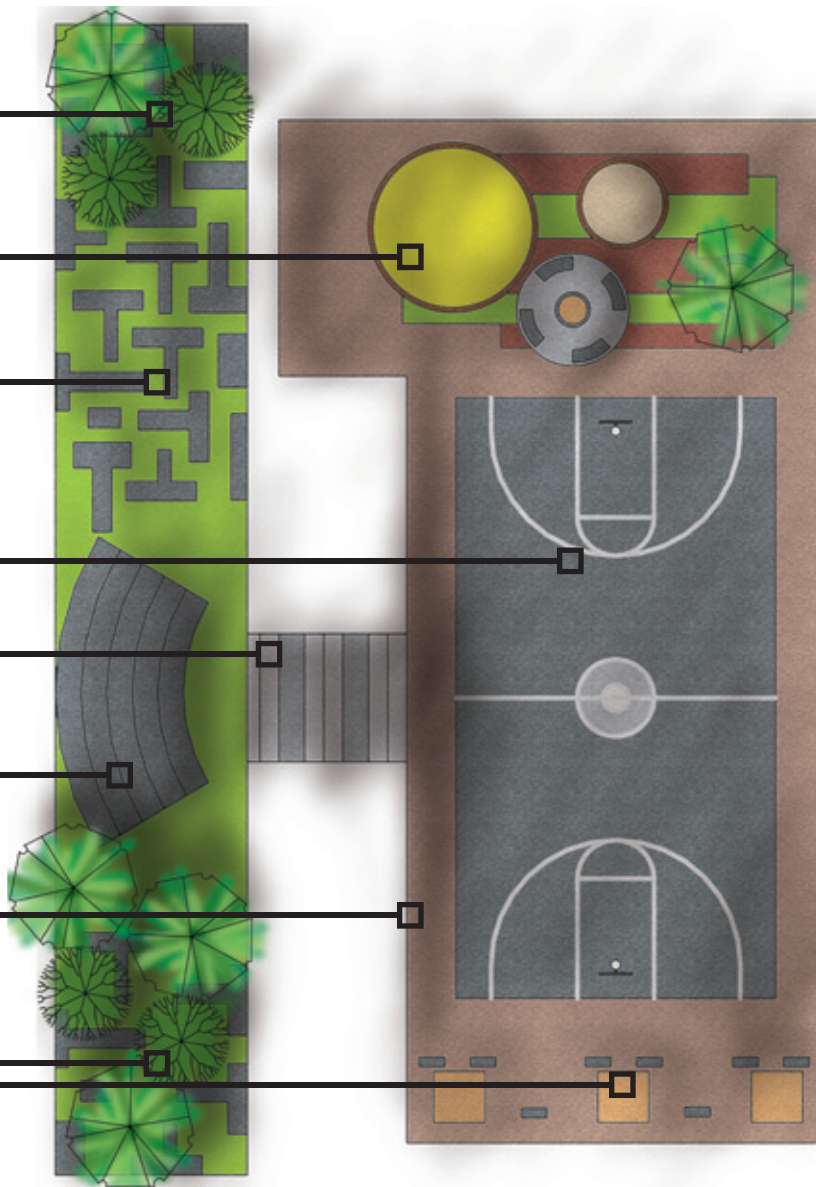
Basketball Court

Stairs for viewing basketball games and movies

Amphitheater seating for community movie nights

"Natural feel" track

Trees on the edge tells create a green facade



Scale: 1" = 30'-0"

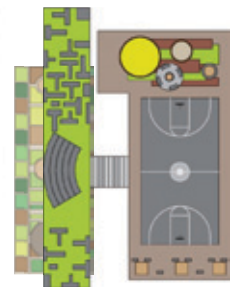
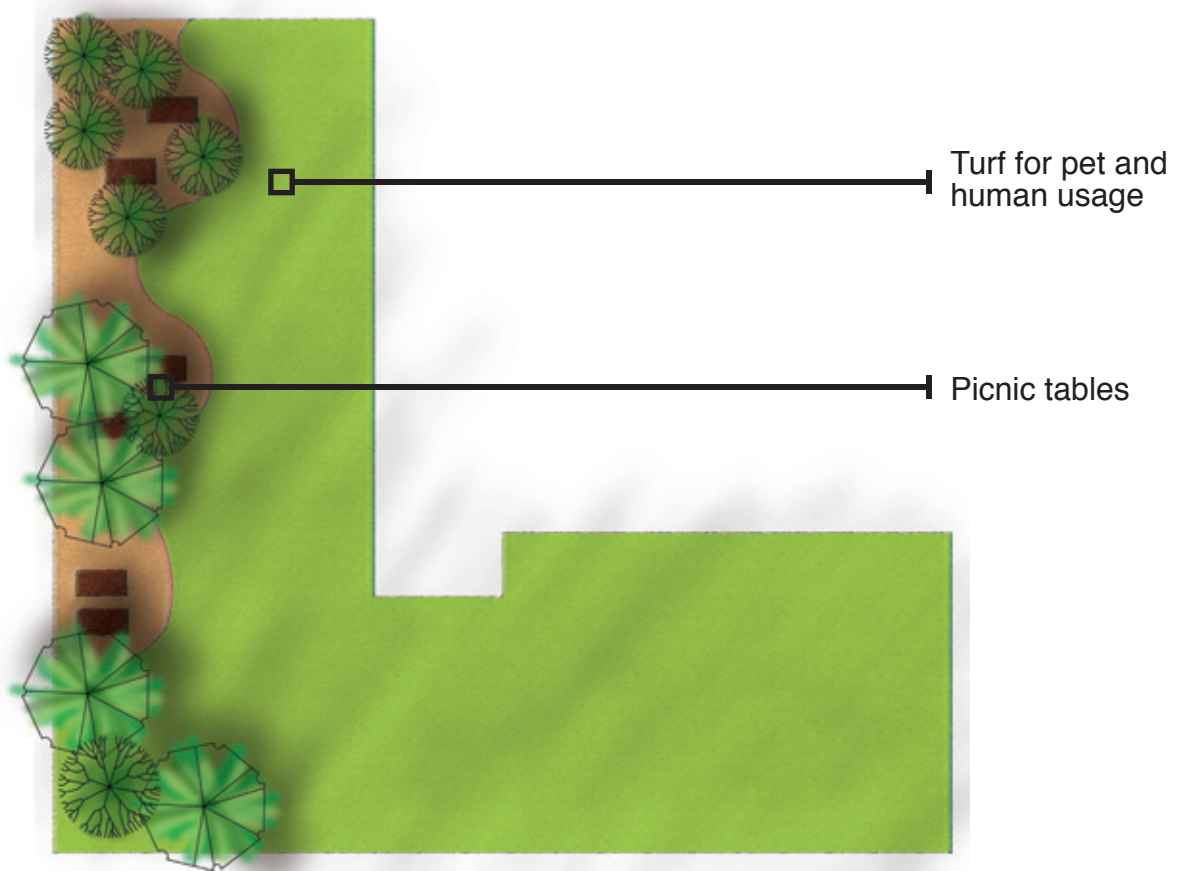


Illustration 19:



Scale: 1" = 30'-0"



Illustration 20:

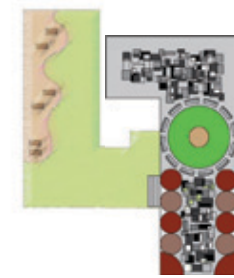
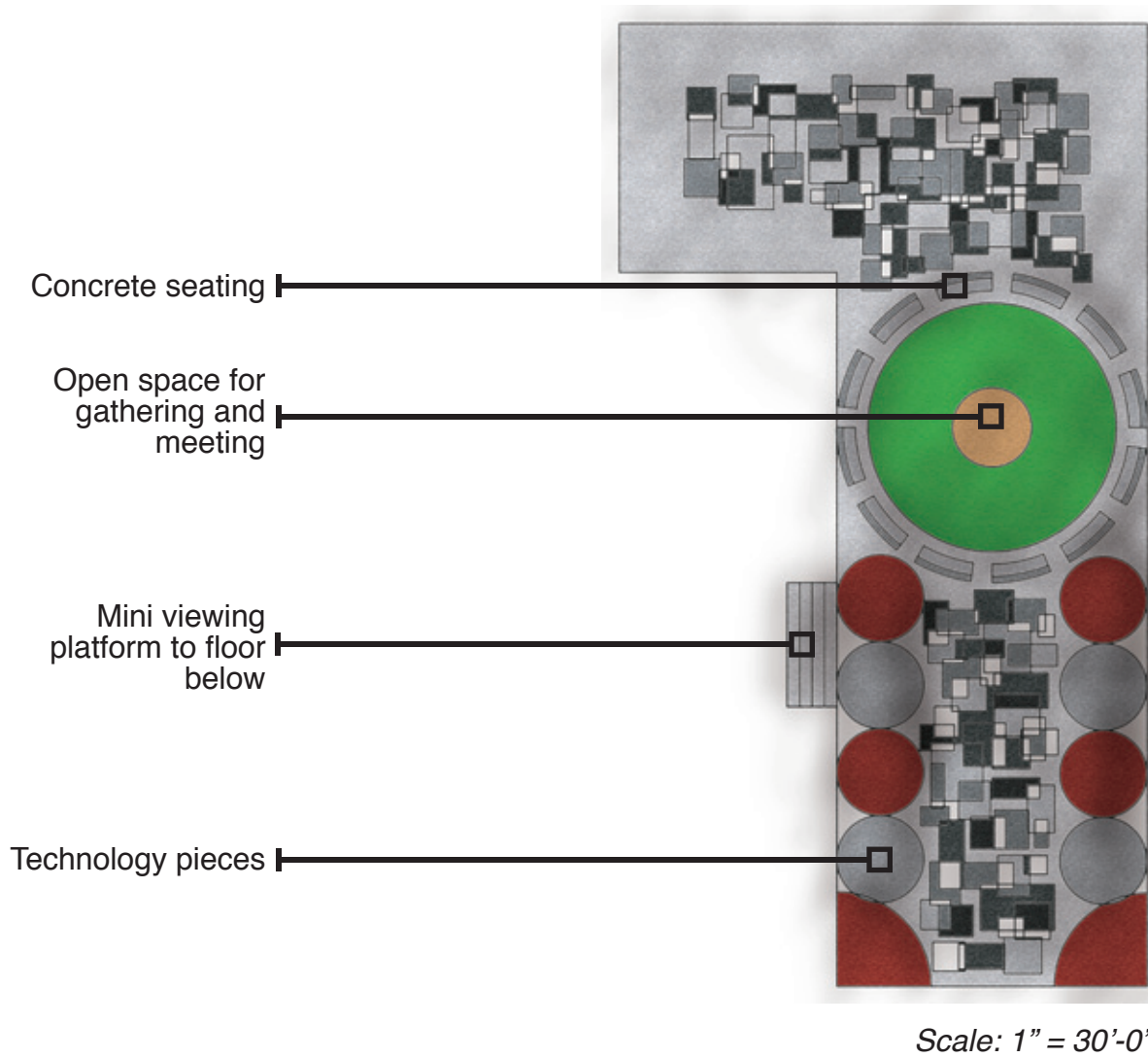
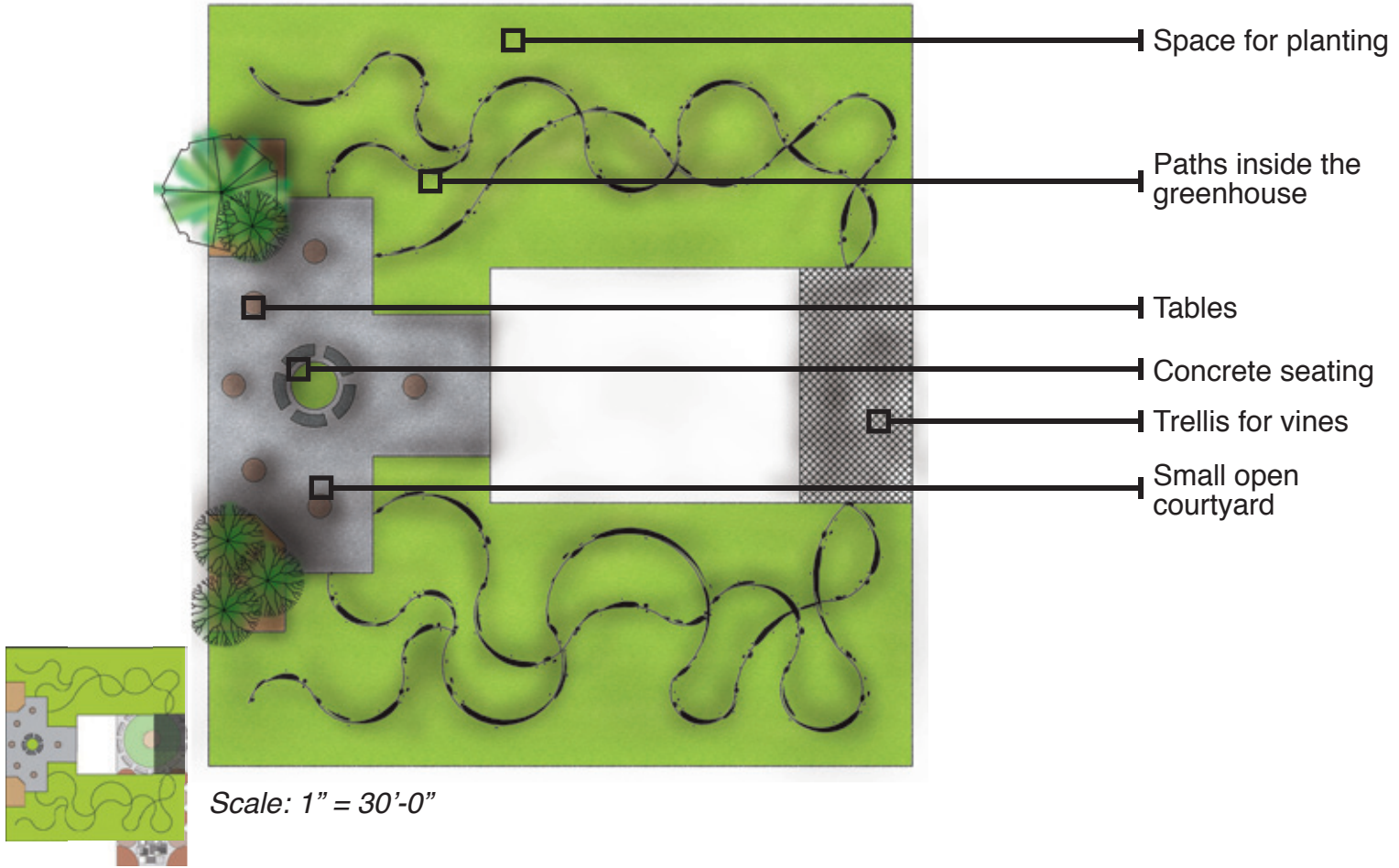


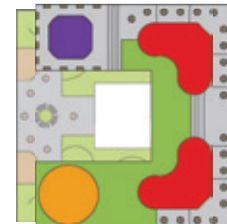
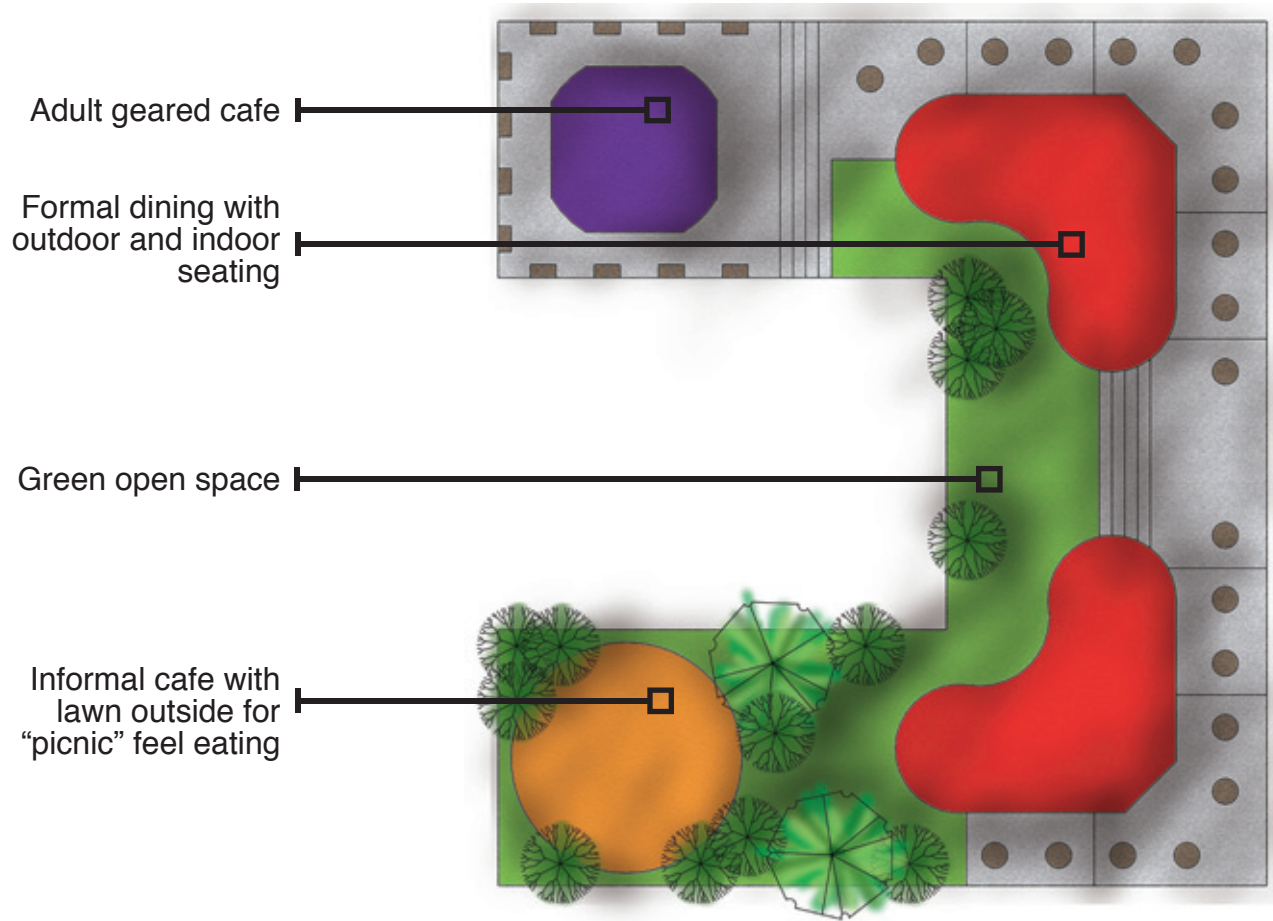


Illustration 21:



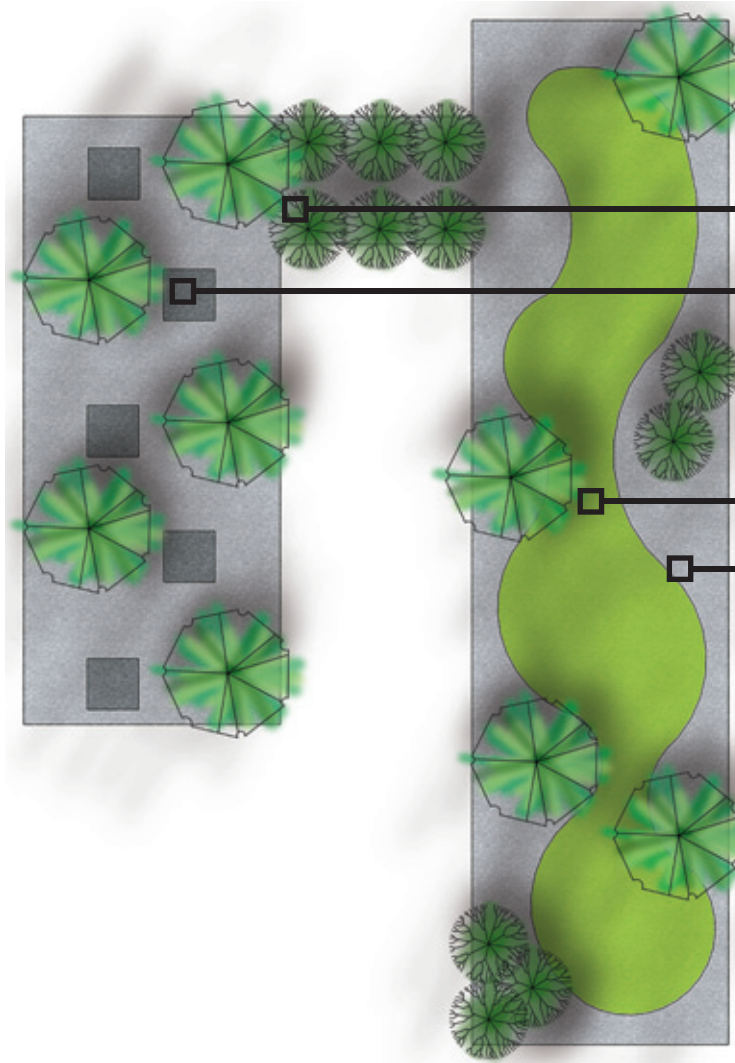
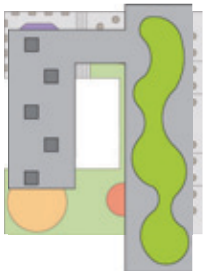
# NINTH FLOOR

Illustration 22:



Scale: 1" = 30'-0"

Illustration 23



Trellis and trees walkway

Wind Turbines

Turf for recreation

Planting and viewing



*Conceptual project, such as mine, are important in help developing innovative ways in landscape architectures. In the past there have been few designs willing to take on the task of a multi storey landscape. Even more rare is finding trees atop buildings and high rises. But now, a new generations of designs are coming about.*

*My project is one of such designs. With a multi storey park dedicated and designed to meet the needs of Buckhead Community, or any community for that matter, the future holds no limits. I believe that this concept, though theoretical, are needed in order to move a step further into future*

*development.*

*There are too many benefits to ignore such a bold task. From smart land usage, to sustainable parks within dense urban environment, my design is just what the future needs.*

*Taking Buckhead, Georgia into context, this park will be a much valued amenity to be added.*

*Additionally, it will seek to solve the lack of parks surrounding the area. Furthermore, this design concept will not only save the land for further growth, but also provide a sustainable infrastructure that will bring in both revenue, in terms of visitors, and activities.*

*In essence, then, with the design put together, only technology will tell whether my conceptual project will be put in to play. Vertical parks can be the new social hub and valuable amenities to any cities.*



# ILLUSTRATION CREDITS

DESIGN BUILDING FORM TYPES OF PARKS SITE ANALYSIS INTRODUCTION

Illustration 1: Building with Trees.....	<a href="http://www.inhabitat.com/wp-content/uploads/cooprevis-ed01.jpg">http://www.inhabitat.com/wp-content/uploads/cooprevis-ed01.jpg</a>
Illustration 2: Housing Price Graph for New York.....	<a href="http://www.zillow.com/local-info/NY-New-York/Central-Park/">http://www.zillow.com/local-info/NY-New-York/Central-Park/</a>
Illustration 3: Parks in the Vicinity map.....	By Author
Illustration 4: Buckhead Context Map.....	By Author
Illustration 5: Commercial Facade In North End.....	Google Earth Image
Illustration 6: Current Property Picture.....	Google Earth Image
Illustration 7: Horizontal Park: Central Park.....	<a href="http://www.visitingdc.com/new-york/central-park-picture.asp">http://www.visitingdc.com/new-york/central-park-picture.asp</a>
Illustration 8: Section views.....	By Author
Illustration 9-14: Model Pictures.....	By Author
Illustration 15: First Floor Plan .....	By Author
Illustration 16: Second Floor Plan .....	By Author
Illustration 17: Third Floor Plan .....	By Author
Illustration 18: Fourth/Fifth Floor plan .....	By Author
Illustration 19: Sixth Floor Plan .....	By Author
Illustration 20: Seventh Floor Plan .....	By Author
Illustration 21: Eight Floor Plan .....	By Author
Illustration 22: Ninth Floor plan .....	By Author
Illustration 23: Tenth Floor Plan .....	By Author

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