WHAT IF EXISTING WALL SPACE COULD BE ACTIVATED TO PROVIDE SHELTER FOR PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOUSELESSNESS?

**Urban Hoodie**

- **Deploy Cushion Base**
- **Sit**
- **Pull Down Protective Layer**
- **Pull Down Insulation Layer**
- **Lie Down**

It is imperative to produce an emergency shelter that can offer temporary alleviation for those most at risk. By using existing infrastructure, and implementing policy, we can activate currently underutilized wall space and create night refuges for those in need of one. By equipping the city with safe spaces, basic amenities the Urban Hoodie can serve as an important first piece of the transition out of houselessness.

**Other considerations**

- **Partners**
  - Unit is designed to accommodate a pair

- **Personalization**
  - Businesses that sport a Urban Hoodie can personalize it with logos, or graphics pertaining to their line of work

- **Extreme Weather**
  - In cases of emergency another the Hoodie will be sustainable 24/7/365 in wet or extreme weather conditions
WHAT IF TRANSIT STOPS TRANSFORMED INTO MICRO SHELTERS AT NIGHT?

Matthew Carr & Makaveli Gresham

PORTLAND TRANSIT

LIGHT RAIL
530 MILES OF SERVICE IN PORTLAND METRO AREA
97 LIGHT RAIL STATIONS
232,800 FEET OF PLATFORM SPACE
13 NEW STOPS TO BE ADDED

S I R T - C A R
16 TOTAL MILES OF TRACK
66 TOTAL STATIONS
43,560 FEET OF PLATFORM SPACE

B U S S E R V I C E
530 MILES OF SERVICE IN PORTLAND METRO AREA
6,600 TOTAL BUS STOPS

16 TOTAL MILES OF TRACK
66 TOTAL STATIONS
43,560 FEET OF PLATFORM SPACE

WHAT IF TRANSIT STOPS TRANSFORMED INTO MICRO SHELTERS AT NIGHT?

Cut-Tex PRO: cut resistant fabric
Mesh fabric
Steel shelter vessel
Steel column shell
Cushioned sleeping surface
Utility panel with push-on light, sockets and a heater
Transit map with arrival and departure information
Unlock Shelter with Hop Transit Pass

PORTLAND LIGHT RAIL ROUTE

EXPO CENTER
PDX AIRPORT
GRESHAM
HILLSBORO
BEAVERTON
MILWAUKEE
CLACKAMAS
TOWN CENTER
ROSE QUARTER
PORTLAND STATE
GATEWAY
WILSONVILLE

LIGHT RAIL
530 MILES OF SERVICE IN PORTLAND METRO AREA
97 LIGHT RAIL STATIONS
232,800 FEET OF PLATFORM SPACE
13 NEW STOPS TO BE ADDED

Story walkway
Cut-Tex PRO: cut resistant fabric
Steel shelter vessel
Steel column shell
Cushioned sleeping surface
Utility panel with push-on light, sockets and a heater
Transit map with arrival and departure information
Unlock Shelter with Hop Transit Pass

STATION COLUMN

ôn

MICRO SHELTER

RESTORED
WHAT IF PARASITIC ARCHITECTURE BENEFITED PEOPLE SLEEPING ROUGH?

Makaveli Gresham

Parasitism implies a biological relationship between two bodies of harm and benefit, architectural parasitism is a relationship that doesn’t contain harm or appropriation of resources from host.

In this proposal, I create an architectural relationship that is authentically parasitic. Liberating and providing resources to the marginalized and who the state is currently unable or refusing to humanize.

RESIDENTIAL ANALYSIS

UTILITY POLES

LIGHT POLES

PLAYGROUND

URBAN ANALYSIS

GREEN SPACE ANALYSIS

"Standard" Traffic

Disrupted Traffic

People sleeping, or bedded down, in the open air (such as on the streets, parks or in tents)

When deploying interventions in the public realm to help those sleeping rough, taking over space and co-opting it for temporary use is required and useful for larger trend breaking or reclamation.

Utility poles will allow access to power and generate disruption to those attempting to distance themselves from people they deem “undesirable”.

Additionally, the community can begin to reclaim space and identity in under-served areas (e.g. 22nd + Gresham).

Each of these interventions have a different tectonic consideration for affixing to the existing infrastructure of the city.

The tensile structures utilize the same method of opening and closing to essentially generate an umbrella at a higher scale. Utilizing the tectonic language of runners, top and bottom notches, stretchers and ribs.

The Permeable and Impermeable proposals share a structural system. Utilizing a hypothetical 3D printed top notch and bottom notch that can be affixed to poles of any size to expand the stretchers which double as the ribs to cut down on weight and thickness.

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In the city center the potential for parasitic interventions is heightened. The proposed interventions will hinder vehicle and pedestrian traffic, forcing new patterns and disorientation.

Through challenging the idea of “public space” and who is allowed to utilize them, these conceptual interventions give resources directly to the marginalized. Giving power to those who are forced to utilize “temporary” spaces as a static condition to do so more easily and fully.

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WHAT IF A NIGHT MARKET MODEL WERE APPLIED TO HOUSELESS SERVICES?

WHY NIGHT MARKETS?

Night Markets are street markets that operate after dark. They usually offer eating, shopping, and entertainment. The event is made up of a collection of vendors and services, can be held in an open-air or indoor venue, and offer a safe gathering space at night to the community. Some markets are held in residential areas, providing nighttime gathering spaces outside of urban cores, while some remain in city centers. The night market’s ability to organize a group of diverse vendors in a way that isnomadic, efficient, and inviting makes the night market a compelling model to explore towards providing services to unhoused communities.

PROPOSAL

 tiempo

The night market’s ability to organize a group of diverse vendors in a way that is nomadic, efficient, and inviting makes the night market a compelling model to explore towards providing services to unhoused communities.

After most public spaces and services have closed for the night, many of the remaining options require money (ie, coffee shops, diners, laundromats).

Unhoused folks are highly susceptible to being criminalized for existing in public spaces, indoors, and outdoors.

Many services are open only during standard weekday business hours. Outside of these hours, spaces to safely occupy become incredibly limited.

After most public spaces and services have closed for the night, many of the remaining options require money (ie, coffee shops, diners, laundromats).

MONEY

TIME

CRIMINALIZATION

MARKET OPENS WITH SERVICES

POST-DINNER REST & GATHERING

QUICK GATHERING & SLEEPING

Market Implementation

Pre-existing markets and fairs in Portland will be given the option to leave behind their infrastructure (ie, canopies, electricity hook-ups, port-a-potties, etc.) for several days after their event to host the “Night Service Market” in exchange for benefits from the city such as expedited permits, decreased event fees, etc. The breakdown and return of equipment can then be done by the service market crew and returned after the event.

Moriah Iverson
Comfortable Temperature

Humans aren’t really good with fluctuating temperature, our range of comfort and habitable climate is quite small. Adding to this, extreme temperature are only livable for a short period of time, continuous exposure to high or low temperature can be very harmful even deadly. Something houseless people are more at risk to experience as cold and hot seasons sets in.

Psychometric chart

Our comfort zone generally ranges between 64°F and 81°F. We go into shock around 103°F. Below 95°F we are comfortable, above we start to feel hot and start sweating.

Design Proposition

As the weather fluctuate, walking from a pod to the Village amenities or using gathering areas becomes more of a challenge. With this modular “shell”, we could create spaces that can adapts to all weather throughout the year.

Movable Patio Shell

Placed on a rail system and wheel, this structure can move to accomodate different use and protection against the weather.

Locked position:
- Fully closed common area
- Allowing gathering and freedom of movement during cold harsh weather.
- Storage area can either be used for storage or living space.

In Movement:
- Freedom to regulate the position
- Can be used as private pato or extra isolation
- Storage area can either be used for storage or living space
WHAT IF A VILLAGE WAS A HEALING GARDEN?

**Turning Trauma into Triumph**

The common perception that homelessness is the result of poverty is not wholly inaccurate, but it does not include the many other circumstances that can impact a person’s living situation. Physical, sexual, and emotional trauma can also impact an individual’s likelihood of experiencing homelessness. In addition, during a period of homelessness, a person is often subject to severe trauma. In looking for solutions to the homelessness crisis, it is essential to create healing spaces which bring a sense of security, nourishment, and stillness. Overall, housing and healing must be the focus of any environment seeking to address trauma within.

*5-24million people are estimated to suffer from PTSD due to the stress and trauma of experiencing homelessness.*

![Diagram](image)

**Housing + Healing**

50% less likely to suffer a stress induced inflammation in the body when exposed to the bacteria *M. Vaccae* which is found in dirt. Studies have shown that *M. Vaccae* increases Serotonin levels in the brain.

![Diagram](image)

**90mins**

Walking in a natural environment for 90 minutes is shown to decrease activity in the brain associated with feeling depression.

![Diagram](image)

*36.3% of people experiencing homelessness have also been victims of domestic violence.*

In the design proposal, the individual and collective greenhouses are meant to be a resource for the residents where they can find healing through connecting with the earth. Many studies have shown gardening to be an active form of therapy which helps in reducing depression or anxiety. The larger site is meant to bridge the divide between the harshness of a city block or busy intersection.

*50% less likely to suffer a stress induced inflammation in the body when exposed to the bacteria *M. Vaccae* which is found in dirt. Studies have shown that *M. Vaccae* increases Serotonin levels in the brain.*

*Studies have shown a definite connection of the brain activity associated with feeling depression.*

*5-24million people are estimated to suffer from PTSD due to the stress and trauma of experiencing homelessness.*

*36.3% of people experiencing homelessness have also been victims of domestic violence.*

**WHAT IF A VILLAGE WAS A HEALING GARDEN?**

Elle Collins

*Portland Point In Time report 2019*
WHAT IF PARKS COULD SHELTER HOUSLESS INDIVIDUALS AND BENEFIT PARK USERS

WHY PARKS?

Project Overview

Parks provide several amenities for public users such resources are indispensable for individuals that are experiencing homelessness. Correspondingly, designing an intervention that is placed in nature nourishes the soul. “Nesting Haven” is a proposal that is envisioned to provide people comfort, care and a home away from home. “Nesting Haven” is a shelter that nurtures one’s soul and self-dignity, it also carries a valuable message that rest is treasured considering that’s when the mind is at ease.

Nestig Haven

Light
Outlet
Storage
Partition
Heating System
Light
Nestig Haven
WHAT IF INFORMAL ENCAMPMENTS WERE PROVIDED RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT?

In cities experiencing the homeless epidemic, communities of houseless individuals construct encampments in the urban environment. These informal encampments are vital to creating community for the vulnerable demographic. Although these encampments benefit their occupants, complaints from surrounding neighborhoods lead to the city performing camp sweeps. These sweeps, costing the city of Portland $3.7 million in 2018 and displacing many individuals, are ultimately counterproductive as the encampments often relocate to nearby sites.

In using unsanctioned houseless communities as a foundation for developing successful transitional housing villages, these communities will advance groups of connected and supportive individuals. Through providing encampments with an address and other essential services, the community’s occupants will be better able to reconnect with society. Various Portland villages, created through different processes, demonstrate how basic services benefit the development of transitional housing communities. Without fear of a camp sweep, the community can focus on transitioning residents into permanent housing.

Beginning with case studies, this design proposes the implementation of services throughout the phases that are typically subject to the community of houseless individuals. Once a site is occupied, the encampment will be provided with an address, and basic services will begin. Diverting funds for sweeps towards the creation of deployable service units will enable informal encampments to grow as a part of the greater community.

Regardless of city regulation, an informal houseless encampment will occupy a site to preserve the safety of the individual and the houseless community. Using the funds allocated for informal camp sweep, a third party will provide the community with a restroom, kitchen, as well as water, trash, and other basic services necessary for survival and prosperity.

With basic services available to the community, the encampment will be encouraged to develop in order to improve the quality of life for members of the transitioning community. Once the village has been developed, individual members will be able to focus on the advancement of oneself, ultimately resulting in a transitional community that is more effective in preparing individuals for permanent housing.

Paths to Development (Case Studies)

Current Response

1. Site Occupation
   Beguiled by city regulation, an informal houseless encampment will occupy a site to preserve the safety of the individual and the houseless community.

2. Service Implementation
   Once the village has been developed, individual members will be able to focus on the advancement of oneself, ultimately resulting in a transitional community that is more effective in preparing individuals for permanent housing.

3. Village Development
   With basic services available to the community, the encampment will be encouraged to develop in order to improve the quality of life for members of the transitioning community.

4. Transitional Village
   Using the funds allocated for informal camp sweep, a third party will provide the community with basic services, as well as water, heat, and other basic services necessary for survival and prosperity.

Phases of Village Development

- **Site Occupation**
  - Urban Vacant Lot
  - Community Outreach
  - Community Services Relocation
  - Community Development

- **Service Implementation**
  - Urban Wooded Site
  - Community Outreach
  - Community Services Relocation
  - Community Development

- **Village Development**
  - Urban Wooded Site
  - Community Outreach
  - Community Services Relocation
  - Community Development

- **Transitional Village**
  - Urban Wooded Site
  - Community Outreach
  - Community Services Relocation
  - Community Development

Services Benefiting Village Development

- Clothing
- Food
- Water
- Solar Energy
- Bike Share
- Winter Kit
- Garbage
WHAT IF VILLAGES WERE DESIGNED AROUND PEOPLE’S PASSIONS?

CURRENT VILLAGE MODEL
- Villages are being designed around homelessness without taking into consideration the unique passions each person has.

NEW VILLAGE MODEL
- Common passions
- Create synergies
- Building a community

CASE STUDIES
- Milepost 5, Portland, OR
- Milepost 5 is an intersection focusing on providing dedicated spaces for people working in arts of all disciplines.

- Olympus, Orlando, FL
- A community that will give athletes a one-of-a-kind dedicated environment to train, compete as well as live.

- Bluebonnet Studios, Austin, TX
- Affordable housing for low-income musicians as well as those experiencing homelessness.

MILEPOST 5
LOCATION: PORTLAND, OR
ALBERTA ARTS DISTRICT

OLYMPUS
CRENSO, FL

BLUEBONNET STUDIOS
AUSTIN, TX

VILLAGE PROPOSAL:
To design a village that celebrates art

LOCATION: PORTLAND, OR
ALBERTA ARTS DISTRICT

SITE
ART GALLERIES/SHOPS
SITE PLAN
WHAT IF BIKE VILLAGES REPLACED INFORMAL CAMPSITES?

WHAT IS AN INFORMAL CAMPSITE?

An informal campsite is called by many names and defines many representations of shelters and their forms. They function as an escape against the city and self-govern. These camps are groups of house-less living being apart from the system of shelters. With their personal belongings and making a home alongside public spaces like sidewalks, trails, and highways.

WHY BIKE TRAILS?

Bike trails are a part of Portland urban growth, stretching out 86 miles of non-motorized trails that are used every day for commuting and to recreational use. Bike trails and surrounding areas have also been used as unhindered homes for the houseless population of Portland. Tasks provide amenities from the rest of mobility of residents and housemates who don’t prefer to have an informal campsite near them. Many cyclists and the houseless don’t live on the trail, but with the lack of overnight shelters, public spaces and the growing population of houselessness, space is limited.

WHY BIKE PODS?

Bike pods are a convenient public form of transportation, since these trails don’t allow any motorized vehicles. Bike pods are able to provide a person with more durable material than a tent, but still being small and portable for transportation from village to village. Trails provide an area away from the scrutiny and safety of residents and businesses who don’t prefer to have an informal campsite near them. Many cyclists and the houseless don’t live on the trail, but with the lack of overnight shelters, public spaces and the growing population of houselessness, space is limited.

WHY DO PEOPLE CHOOSE TO RESIDE IN CAMPSITES RATHER THAN EMERGENCY SHELTERS OR TRANSITIONAL?

There are many reasons why people choose to reside on informal campsites rather than shelters. It can be due to personal reasons, mental health, risk of losing property due to theft, and first come- first serve services. Shelter’s don’t allow pets, couples are harder to place in a shelter, and there can be a lack of community. The lack of community and the lack of permanence makes living on an informal campsite more reliable.