

2016 Summer Student Program

The hyper-development of Dallas has resulted in a fractured landscape characterized by disconnections in its social, economic, and ecological systems. As designers of urban environments, we recognize the power in uncovering linkages between these systems as a means to catalyze equitable, healthy, and vibrant change.

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Summer Student
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Acknowledgements

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Sean O'Malley, Managing Principal,
SWA Laguna Beach
Andrew Watkins, Associate, SWA Laguna Beach
Natalia Beard, Principal, SWA Houston
Michael Robinson, Associate, SWA Houston





Poster

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2016 SWA Summer Student Program

For nearly 40 years, SWA has offered an eight week Summer Internship Program for graduate students currently enrolled in a masters degree program in landscape architecture, planning and urban design. Each summer, our students spend four weeks in studio focusing on a collective design problem enhanced with speakers and weekly critiques featuring distinguished design professionals, public officials, local stakeholders and residents. Following the studio, each student moves to one of our seven offices for a four-week internship.

The summer program affords students a world class opportunity to engage in a project with individuals ranging from clients to stakeholders, exchanging fresh ideas, knowledge, and perspectives.

Students



Ishaan Kumar

Born and raised in New York, I've always been fascinated with design. Starting from crayons and coloring books to Legos and K'nex in childhood, I have always been exploring the creative process. During my B.Arch degree at NYIT, I coupled my education with several internships at model making and retail firms. For two years out of school, I worked as a Project Architect at a small-scale firm gaining significant exposure and experience, but wasn't able to quiet my consciousness for a need to do more. My thesis project exposed me to the issues of landscape urbanism and witnessing the opening of each successive phase along the High Line captivated my imagination with the power of landscape architecture.

In 2014, I had the opportunity to go on a road trip through 9 countries in South America. Driving through the sublimity of its diverse landscapes, I had the clarity of mind to decide it was time to pursue my degree in Landscape Architecture. I have just completed my first year of the MLA program at UPENN and am excited for the next chapter in my journey at SWA. I hope to design aesthetically rich landscapes and find the life-in-landscape I've come to treasure and love.

Masters of Landscape Architecture, University of Pennsylvania School of Design, 2017

Bachelor of Architecture, New York Institute of Technology



Faranak Khas ahmadi

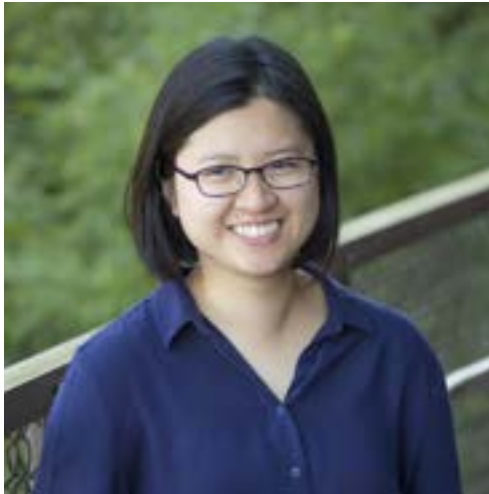
After graduating as a high-school valedictorian student in Iran, I matriculated to the Architecture program at Art University of Tehran. During my undergraduate education, I experimented with different strategies to find my own way of thinking. Taking trips to rural settlements and cities in Iran also gave me the opportunity to spend more time in nature and learn about how it influences architecture. I also participated in international competitions and workshops to hone my team building skills. I am interested in the combination of cultural architecture and urban landscapes, and have professional experience as well as an MArch prior to my current pursuit of the Master of Landscape Architecture degree at UC Berkeley.

I view the SWA group internship as an exceptional opportunity. Although it is commonly understood that cultural barriers and social pressures restrict young women from being an active participant in society, I have been. In SWA approach and practice, I would find the perfect Landscape, where the human, nature, culture and future meet.

Masters of Landscape Architecture,
University of California Berkeley, 2017

Masters of Architecture, University of Art, Tehran

Bachelor's of Architectural Engineering,
University of Art, Tehran



Ho-Ting "Jenny" Lui

My experiences of living in Taiwan, mainland China, Singapore and the United States has led me to explore the role of human-nature interactions in urban ecosystems. I am particularly interested in how design innovation can address pressing challenges, such as global climate change. I am drawn to SWA's practice, for the value it places on incorporating Landscape Infrastructure into urban design and planning.

Prior to my study at Harvard GSD (MLA I Program), I have a background in Ecology (from Macalester College, MN) which included two summers of field research, SCUBA diving in the Mississippi watershed to study impacts of dams on aquatic ecosystems, and resulted in a peer reviewed article. My interest has also extended to theater studies and performances, where I am particularly curious in exploring how the shaping of space shapes power dynamics and behaviors. With great enthusiasm, I am looking forward to sharing with and learning from you at SWA!

Masters of Landscape Architecture,
Harvard University Graduate School of Design, 2017

Bachelor's of Science, Macalester College



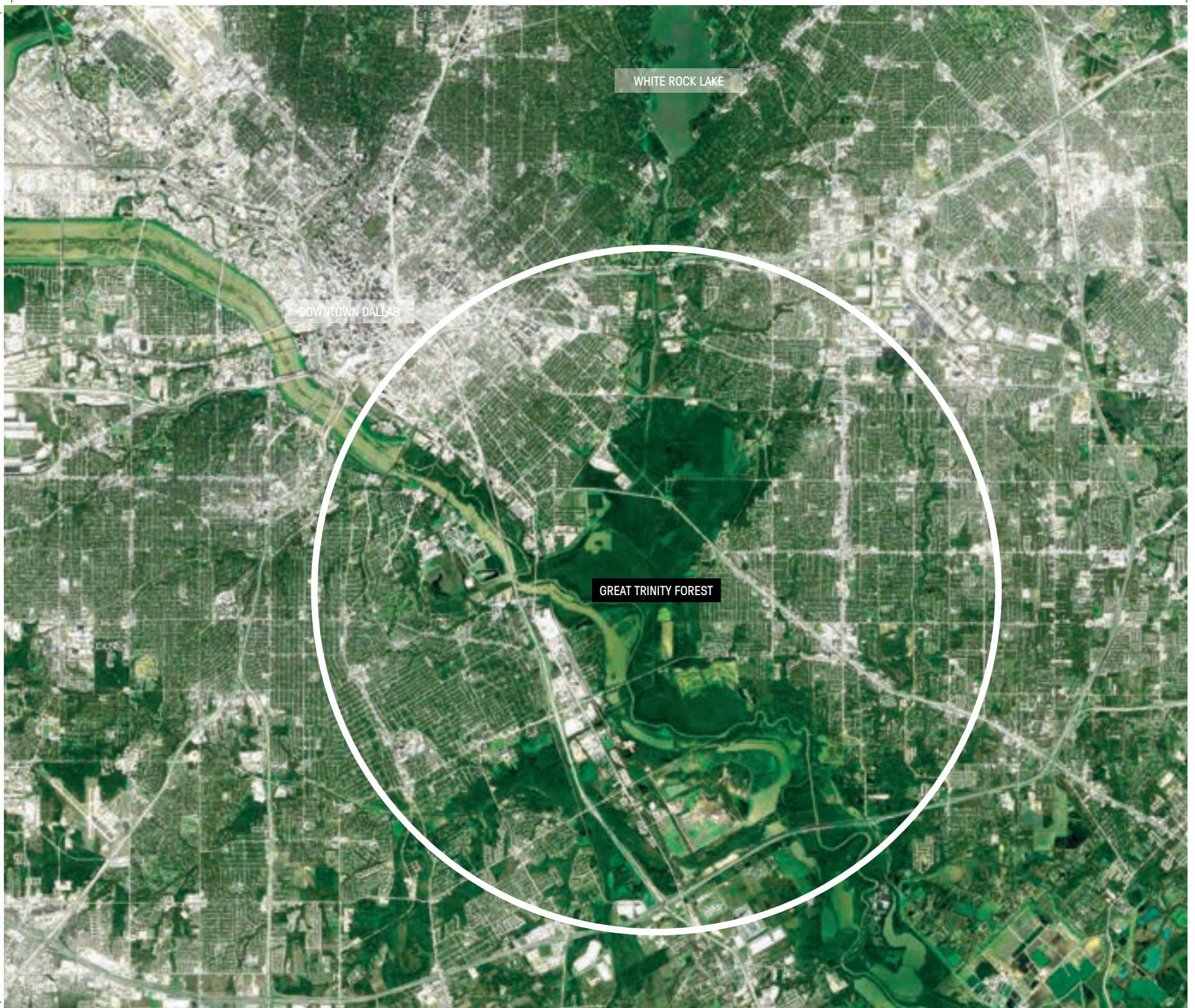
Yiqing "Ethan" Wu

I am a second-year graduate student from the University of Pennsylvania. I studied landscape architecture in China and worked two years in Shanghai prior to my graduate studies. The reason I chose landscape architecture is strongly affected by my parents, who save people from the grasp of death. When I was young, they told me that it is a great honor to help poor people by building a healthy environment for them. My academic studies at Penn focus on uncovering the ecological, culture, and aesthetic potential of landscapes that bring well-designed urban space to every citizen.

I appreciate this opportunity to meet with peers and seniors from diverse backgrounds. I believe the SWA program will not only open my mind to new aspects of the practice of landscape architecture, but also build connections between users, designers, and local governments.

Masters of Landscape Architecture, University
of Pennsylvania School of Design, 2017

Bachelor's of Landscape Architecture,
Beijing Forestry University



Leveraging Lost Linkages: Great Trinity Forest, Dallas TX

The four week Dallas Studio challenged students to explore ideas that promote sustainable and equitable development, economic vitality, conservation, regeneration, and a total re-imagination of The Great Trinity Forest. The Forest functioned as the laboratory for the summer students, where they performed a thorough analysis of its function within the region, and researched potential linkages that can be uncovered to improve its visibility and functionality for the residents of Dallas.

The hyper-development of Dallas has resulted in a fractured landscape characterized by a series of disconnected social, economic, and ecological systems. As designers of urban environments, we recognize the power in uncovering linkages between these systems as a means to catalyze equitable, healthy, and vibrant places. Through a research-based design approach, students honed in on a particular theme, and then developed a design that seeks to heal severed connections and identities through innovative and resourceful design.

Throughout the history of Dallas, Trinity Forest has served many functions: a dumping ground, a material source, a floodway, a green lung, a habitat linkage, hunting grounds, a haven for illicit activity, and a natural respite from the city.

Although the six thousand acre urban forest is located less than five miles from the urban core of Dallas, it is an underutilized resource. Largely inaccessible, the Trinity Forest has existed unnoticed by even those who live on its borders. Its history is one of colonization and retreat, abuse and wonderment.

SWA's Summer Students proceeded to create four distinct strategies for counteracting the present state of the Great Trinity Forest.

WEEK ONE

Saturday 06/25

Student Arrival in Dallas

Sunday 06/26

AM: Orientation at SWA

PM: Greater Forest Tour

Monday 06/27

AM: Trinity Trust HQ, Project Introduction

Guest: Tierney Kaufman Hutchins, Trinity Trust

PM: Trinity River Audubon Center, Bike Ride – Trinity Forest Trails

Guest: Matt Grubisich, Texas Trees Foundation

Tuesday 06/28

AM: Studio Work Session

Guest: Evan Sheets, City Design Studio

PM: Studio Work Session

Wednesday 06/29

AM: Studio Work Session

PM: Studio Work Session

Thursday 06/30

AM: Studio Work Session

PM: Studio Work Session

Friday 07/01

AM: Pin Up/Student Presentation and Assignment of Week 2 Installment

PM: Site and Project Introduction

Week One Objectives & Deliverables: Presentation and Critique

Graphic Assessment and Analysis of Findings

Data Report (written)

Preliminary Big Idea(s) (Creative Response)



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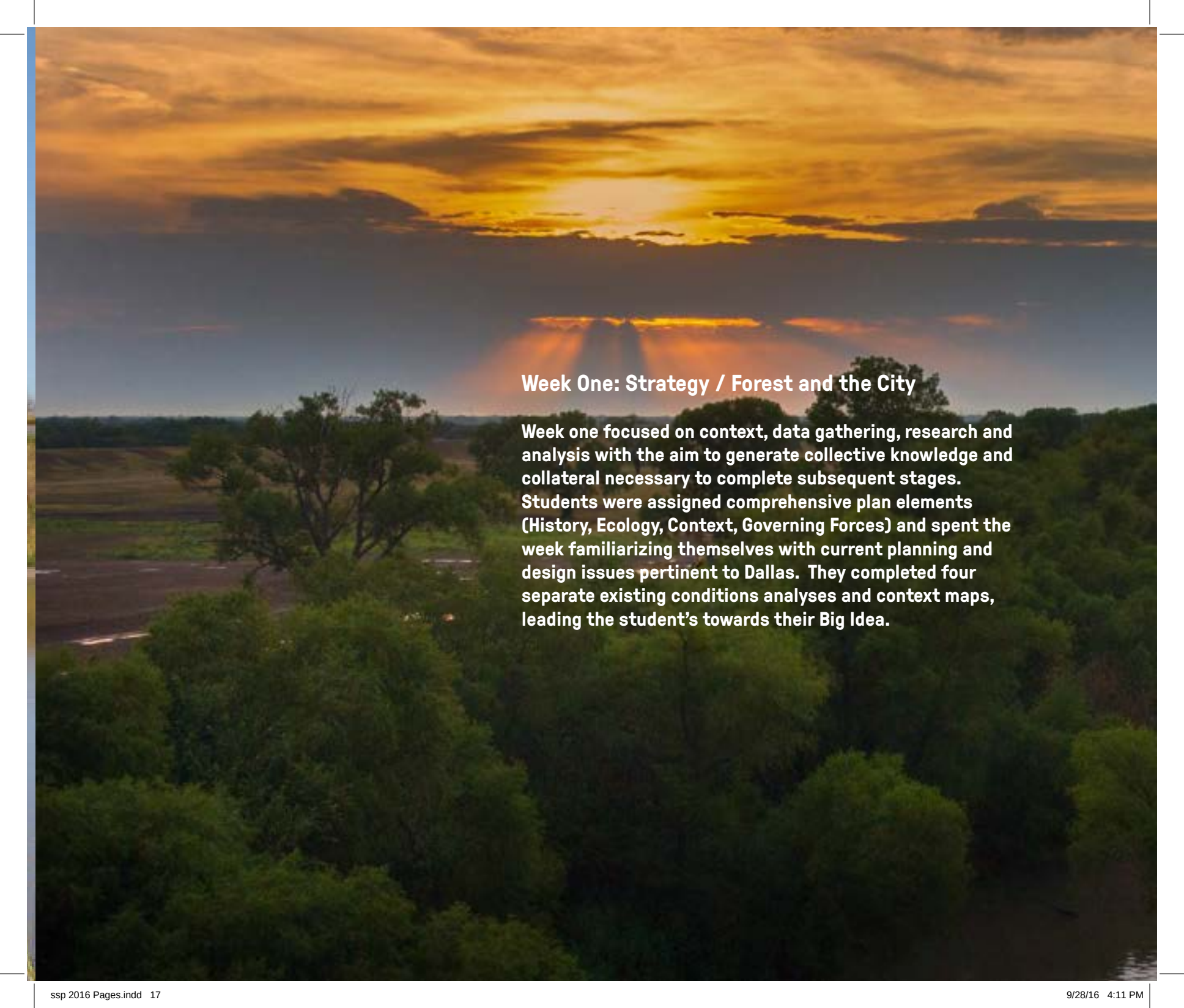




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Week One: Strategy / Forest and the City

Week one focused on context, data gathering, research and analysis with the aim to generate collective knowledge and collateral necessary to complete subsequent stages. Students were assigned comprehensive plan elements (History, Ecology, Context, Governing Forces) and spent the week familiarizing themselves with current planning and design issues pertinent to Dallas. They completed four separate existing conditions analyses and context maps, leading the student's towards their Big Idea.

History



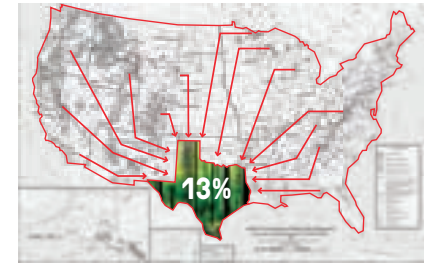
Ishaan Kumar

Prior to designing any project, I believe that understanding the contextual history is a critical design component. As such, this week I dove into the history of the Trinity Forest. Zooming out to a nation-wide understanding of the country's relationship with its forests, I transitioned through various scales into the city of Dallas. Dallas has had a fascination with creating 'icons', throughout its long history of an identity crisis. focusing its attention on the Trinity River while turning its back to the naturally created Trinity Forest. Whereas other American cities such as Vancouver and Portland have celebrated and marketed their forests as assets and tourist attractions, Dallas has used the forest as a dump site and grounds for golf course constructions.

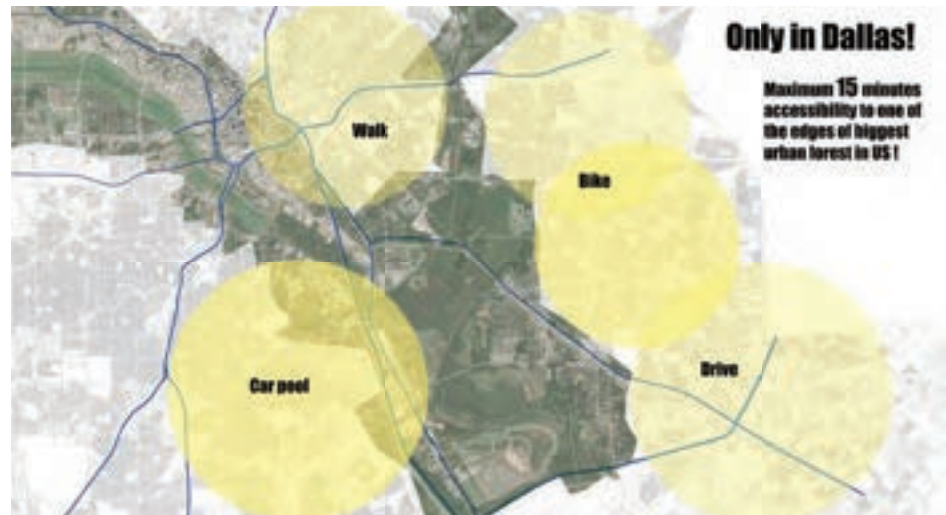
Any future intervention on the Trinity Forest will have to have a greater vision incorporating its historical richness and go beyond traditional small-scale programmatic insertions.



U.S. Largest Urban Hardwood Forest < 10MIN Away
Celebrated Asset? Or Disregarded Dumpsite?



National Forest Area = Area of Texas



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Transportation Study



Steamboat A.H. Harvey Travels Trinity



Trinity River relocated between Levees



Trinity Strand



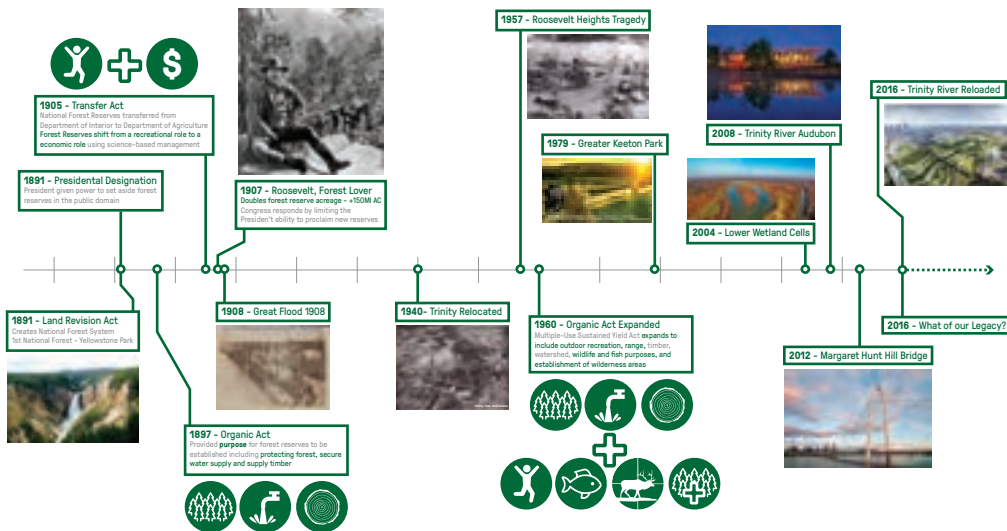
Lock and Dam Number 1



Roosevelt Heights Tragedy



Deep Woods Landfill -> Trinity River Audubon Center



Identity? = "Standing Wave"
4 million dollar kayaking feature



Trinity Forest Golf Club

Transportation/ Demographics



Faranak Khas ahmadi

Trinity forest is located at the heart of a car-oriented city; it is the largest urban forest in North America, and it only takes 15 minutes to move from one edge to the other. Four highways surround the forest boundaries (North-South and West-East) but there is lack of pedestrian and human-scale arteries that take people into the forest. This shortage of bike trails loops and high speeds rail corridors are other important issues in terms of transportation system. According to Yelp website most of social life in the city is distributed downtown Dallas. An increasingly diverse city, Dallas attracts various races and nationalities compared to 50 years ago.

In terms of a demographic analysis, Trinity Forest is a boundary condition that separates a tremendous difference between North and South of Dallas. For instance, more educated people live close by North. Or white majority live in North, Black in South and Hispanic in East and west of the forest. Also the cost of living, median rent and housing values are all higher in North. As a conclusion, I believe that we can consider Trinity forest as a destination to invite diverse people, and let the human-scaled arteries go through the forest. Also by pushing and pulling vibrant neighborhoods toward the forest, the invisible wall around could be teared down. Thus, Trinity forest would be the landscape for social activities and urban life in Dallas.



Transportation Study



Demographic Study

Crises
Ref: <http://www.city-data.com/> 2013

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Social Study

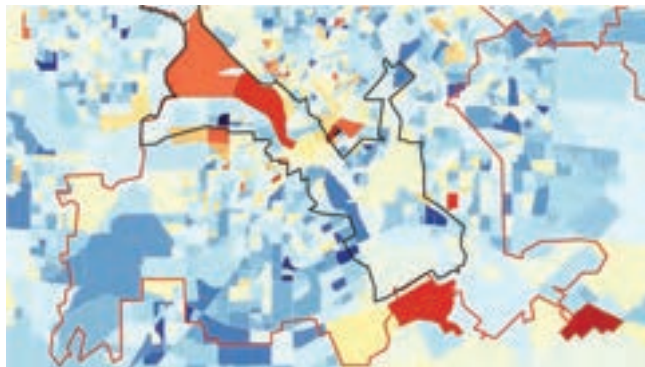
Ref: <http://www.city-data.com/> 2013



Transportation Study

Ref: <http://www.city-data.com/> 2013

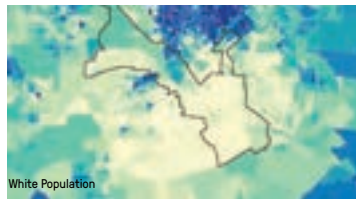
What is the solution for this gap?



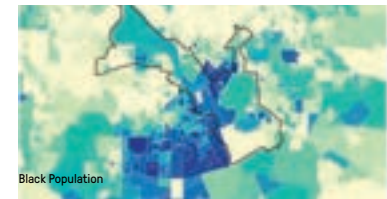
Demographic Study

Gender distribution (female)
Approximately 50%
Ref: <http://www.city-data.com/> 2013

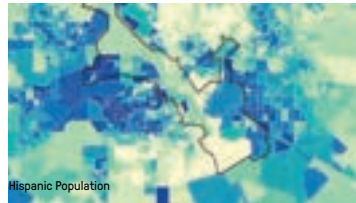
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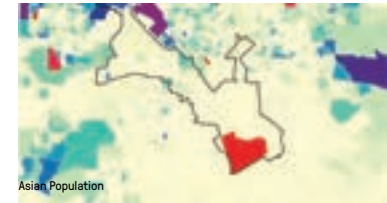
White Population



Black Population



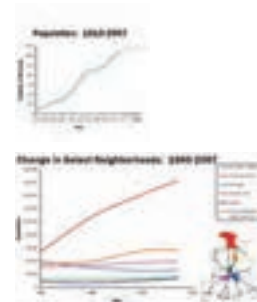
Hispanic Population



Asian Population

Demographic Study

Racial distribution
Ref: <http://www.city-data.com/> 2013



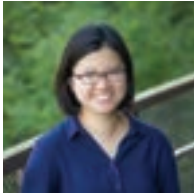
Social Study

Dallas demographics
Ref: Dallas development, atlas by city of Dallas

Can the forest be a landscape for connection, gathering, interaction and urban social life?



Ecology



Ho-Ting "Jenny" Lui

The 6000 acre Trinity Forest is located within a highly developed metropolitan area and has been extensively altered over time. The diverse ecosystems include bottomland hardwoods, wetlands, open water ponds and grasslands. Located in the Blackland Prairie vegetative eco region, the site is dominated by meadow grasses such as little bluestem while tree species such as ash, elm and pecan occur in the bottomland hardwoods found along streams and rivers. Due to its fertile soil, row crop agriculture was dominant in the past; today, less than 1% of the original Blackland Prairie remains is scattered across the region. Preserving meadow in the Great Trinity Forest is of great ecological significance.

The majority of the Great Trinity Forest is situated in the FEMA floodway. The area is dominated by the frequently flooded Trinity Clay which usually floods from February to May and has a very low permeability. The topography is gently rolling to nearly level and elevations are approximately 400 feet above sea level. The most dominant vegetation type in the forest is mixed ash, typically found in the wetter areas of the forest where small topographic uplifts allow other species to survive.

Mixed elm with associates including hackberry, green ash, pecan, and eastern red cedar is second most dominant vegetation type on site. However, because the forest is all even-aged (less than 50 years on average), outbreaks of Dutch Elm Disease and Emerald Ash Borer will eventually wipe out the whole forest if there is no mitigation effort for replanting. The City of Dallas in 2008 had drafted out a forest management master plan to mitigate this problem.

Gould Ecoregions - Texas

Within 1000 feet from the Great Trinity Forest, the site is in the Blackland Prairie ecoregion. Within 1000 feet from 50% of the forest perimeter, the site is in the Blackland Prairie ecoregion. In addition, the site is in the Blackland Prairie ecoregion.



1. Edwards Plateau
2. South-Central and Northern
3. North-Central
4. South-Central
5. South-Central and Western
6. South-Central
7. South-Central
8. South-Central
9. South-Central
10. South-Central



Past Land Uses



Ecology of Great Trinity Forest

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Next off the pile is almost the laundry of regulatory agencies.

1. **Project:**
 2. **Project ID:**
 3. **Project Name:**
 4. **Project Description:**
 5. **Project Status:**
 6. **Project Manager:**
 7. **Project Start Date:**
 8. **Project End Date:**
 9. **Project Budget:**
 10. **Project Location:**
 11. **Project Team:**
 12. **Project Risks:**
 13. **Project Issues:**
 14. **Project Notes:**
 15. **Project Comments:**
 16. **Project Actions:**
 17. **Project Tasks:**
 18. **Project Milestones:**
 19. **Project Deliverables:**
 20. **Project Stakeholders:**
 21. **Project Sponsor:**
 22. **Project Steering Committee:**
 23. **Project Governance:**
 24. **Project Communication:**
 25. **Project Reporting:**
 26. **Project Monitoring:**
 27. **Project Evaluation:**
 28. **Project Review:**
 29. **Project Closure:**
 30. **Project Archiving:**
 31. **Project Retention:**
 32. **Project Disposal:**
 33. **Project Destruction:**
 34. **Project Recycling:**
 35. **Project Reuse:**
 36. **Project Replication:**
 37. **Project Migration:**
 38. **Project Integration:**
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 40. **Project Compatibility:**
 41. **Project Portability:**
 42. **Project Scalability:**
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 44. **Project Adaptability:**
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 47. **Project Reliability:**
 48. **Project Availability:**
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 50. **Project Efficiency:**
 51. **Project Effectiveness:**
 52. **Project Quality:**
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 55. **Project Confidentiality:**
 56. **Project Integrity:**
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 64. **Project Cooperation:**
 65. **Project Partnership:**
 66. **Project Alliance:**
 67. **Project Consortium:**
 68. **Project Joint Venture:**
 69. **Project Strategic Alliance:**
 70. **Project Cooperative:**
 71. **Project Mutual Benefit:**
 72. **Project Win-Win:**
 73. **Project Synergy:**
 74. **Project Complementarity:**
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References: The Great Triangle Forest Management Plan, 1986 City of Dallas, Texas.



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Numerous local, state, and federal agencies have a stake in managing or improving the Great Trinity Forest, but a two fold problem emerged from my research: 1) lack of funding in improving the forest, and 2) lack of interagency coordination to create a cohesive strategy.

Another interesting thing is that the forest saves 4 million on storm water management and generates 2.5 million on carbon storage. There is also a few ways to gather money from the development by conservation banks or mitigation credits.

A Chain of Wetlands is 3.7 miles long and have an average width of 600 feet. Will add our bank storage capacity for flood waters

5,378 acres of environmental mitigation land within the Mudplains Great Trinity Forest.

Reforestation of 826 acres of bottomland hardwood. 253

This aerial photograph shows a river meandering through a landscape. A color-coded overlay is present, with a vertical color bar on the left side of the image. The colors range from dark blue at the bottom to light blue at the top, indicating a gradient of elevation or depth. The river itself is a deep blue, contrasting with the lighter blue and greenish-yellow areas of the surrounding land.



1996:	"Chain of Wetlands" concept
2004:	low chain of wetland
2013:	upper chain of wetland

- lands" concept
- wetland
- f wetland



Trinity River Corridor
Project Office

1. Reconnect North and South Dallas
2. Establish the role of economic development along the Trinity River
3. Create a vibrant, unified city
4. Establish the Trinity River as a central element of the city
5. Establish the Trinity River as a central element of the city
6. Enhance the city's urban form to increase the appeal of urban life

Dallas Parks and Recreation

The Dallas Parks and Recreation Department's mission is to champion lifelong recreation and serve as responsible stewards of the city's parks.

Balance Vision Plan
@ Great Trinity Forest

The Dallas Parks and Recreation Department's mission is to champion lifelong recreation and serve as responsible stewards of the city's parks.

- 5 Components
1. Flood Protection
 2. Environmental Restoration and Management
 3. Parks and Recreation
 4. Transportation
 5. Connectivity and Economic Development

1. Flood Protection

The DFE Project will create a 30-mile long chain of wetlands through the Great Trinity Forest.

2. Environmental Restoration and Management

A 2,000-acre Trinity Central Park within the Dallas Forests will link a growing system of regional open spaces and as a series of development. The park will provide unprecedented access to the Trinity River for residents of Southern, Oak Cliff, South Dallas and will create a nature reserve in the Great Trinity Forest.

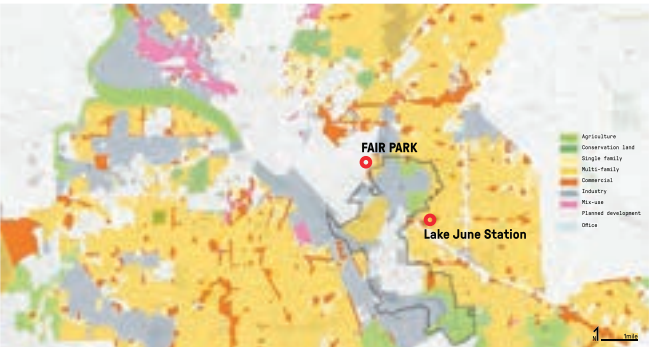
3. Parks and Recreation

Regional open space including the West Park, the Sun Park, the Great Trinity Forest and trail systems such as the Baby, Baby and Baby to Trinity will all be enhanced and enhanced. Environmental activities support other nature-oriented activities such as birding and backpacking. Depending on programming resources, future plans for the park and its lakes could include fishing as well.



A Special Openspace System

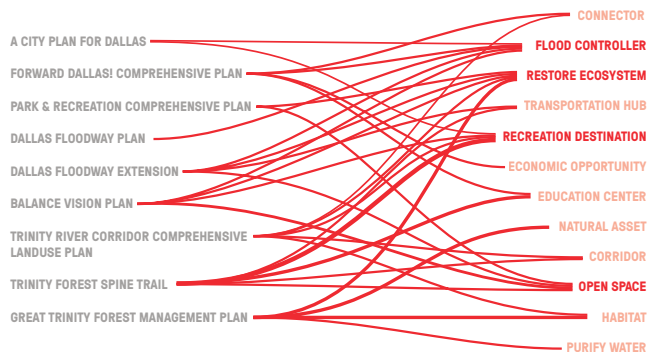
Body Copy 12/16



Surrounding Landuse

Body Copy 12/16

What is Great trinity forest in the future?



1. Wetland Mitigation Credit

The Orange Grove Wetland Mitigation Bank -- Orange Wetbank -- is a permanently protected, 865-acre expanse of ponds, marshes and forest, located along Green and Barbers Bayou in northeast Harris County.



Story 1

Greens wetbank

The Primary Service Area (PSA) for Greens Wetbank includes Harris County, by purchase of the Federally defined West Fort San Jacinto (15000003) and Harris County (15000003) basins. Projects in the PSA may purchase mitigation at a 1:1 ratio.

The Secondary Service Area (SSA) for Greens Wetbank includes Harris County, by purchase of the Federally defined basin adjacent to the West Fort San Jacinto (15000003) and Spring (15000003). Projects in the SSA may purchase mitigation at a 1:1.1 ratio.

For Subdivision B:
Credit price for non-Harris County projects: \$90,000 per acre, with a minimum of \$25,000.

For Subdivision C:
Credit price for non-Harris County projects: \$90,000 per FOU suite, with a minimum of \$25,000.

6000 acres = \$540,000,000



Can we lead the changes?

WEEK TWO

Saturday 07/02

AM/PM: Trinity Forest Site Visit

Sunday 07/03

AM/PM: Free Day

Monday 07/04

AM/PM: Independence Day

Tuesday 07/05

AM: Studio Work Session

Guest: Tania Homayoun, Audubon Texas

PM: Studio Work Session

Wednesday 07/06

AM: Prelim Pinup (basic idea)

PM: Studio Work Session

Thursday 07/07

AM: Desk Crits

PM: Studio Work Session

Friday 07/08

AM: Studio Work Session

PM: Group Presentations

Week Two Objectives & Deliverables: Presentation and Critique

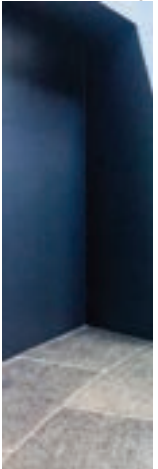
Design Exploration and Supporting Big Idea

Detailed Explanation of Concept

Graphic Expression of Design Vision

Week Two: Framework / Forest in the City

Week Two focused on developing high-level ideas that reflect an understanding of the work completed during Week One. Students worked in pairs and explored design opportunities reflective of the unique conditions of each site.



<26>



Living With Water

ETHAN + FARANAK

In the second week, we aimed to discover large scale strategies for the plan of the Great Trinity Forest based on the research we did in previous week. Our team believes the goal of our proposal should be to engage the Great Trinity Forest into city and attract Dallas urbanites into the forest.

Our strategy is to use “Cut & Fill” to break the original edge between city and nature. Horizontally, cutting means to manage the forest inside the wild forest so that people can get access into it. Filling means creating urban forest and planting street trees to extend forest towards urban area. By filling and cutting, we will enrich edge condition and increase interaction. Vertically, cutting and filling can be used to change topography and create island and pond.

For cutting, we proposed three detail movements, include rejuvenate ecosystem, build city in forest, and open view corridors. For filling, those movements are fostering forest in city, creating trinity water artery, reusing floodways and change traditional city into water city.

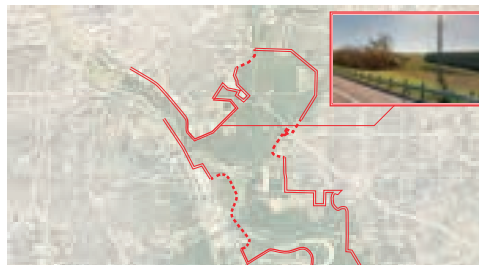
Those movements will overlay each other to be the framework of new Great Trinity Forest.

Annual Flood Water Volume In Great Trinity Forest

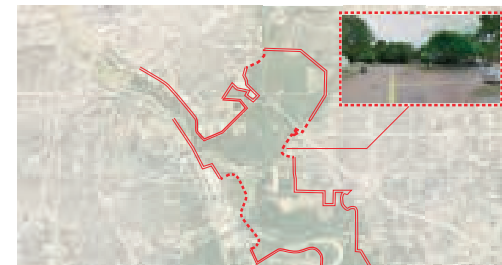
Will covers New York Central park with Height of 170 Feet!!



ISOLATION



EDGE CONDITION I

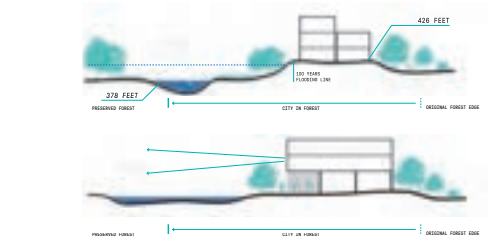


EDGE CONDITION III



ISOLATION

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SECTIONS OF FOREST CITY

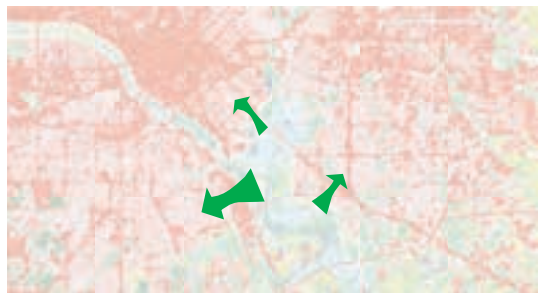
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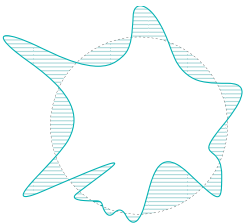
REFOREST AREA/ OPPORTUNITY AREA



PLANTING SPECIES



SECTIONS OF FOREST CITY



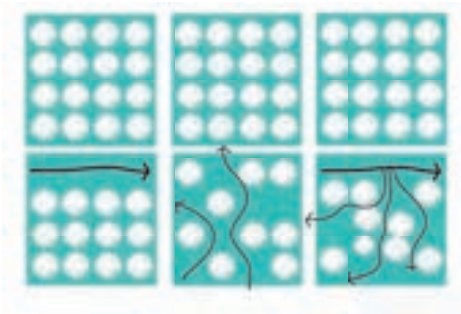
CUT+FILL
[HORIZONTALLY]

- ENRICH EDGE CONDITION
- INCREASE INTERACTION

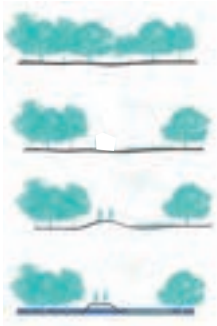


CUT+FILL
[VERTICALLY]

- CREATE TOPOGRAPHY
- INTERACTION BETWEEN PEOPLE & WATER & NATURE



RESTORATION STRATEGY



CORRIDOR SECTIONS

FOREST EDGE LINE

FILL :

2. BOULEVARD

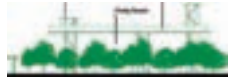


3. TRINITY ARTERY(INSIDE URBAN)



8. BIOFUEL

10. URBAN FOREST

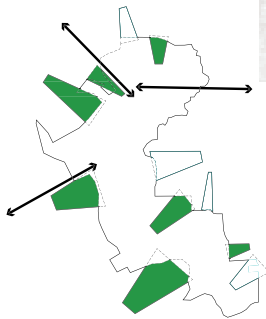


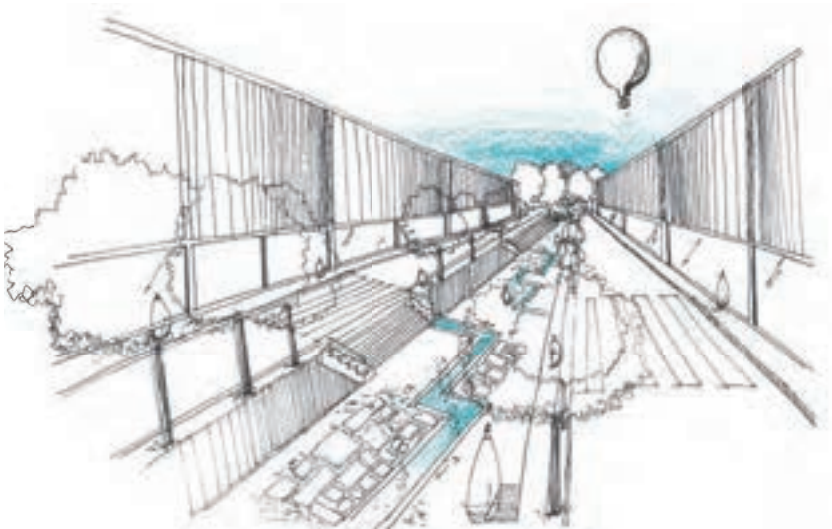
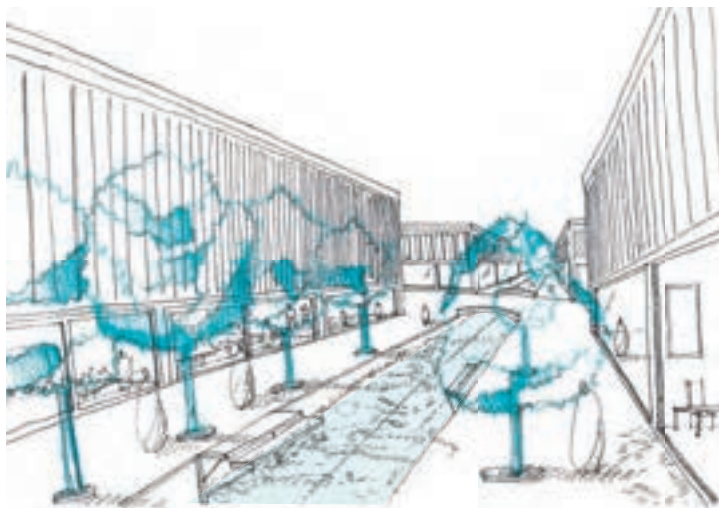
11. FLOODZONE



FRAME WORK

- FOREST
- WATER
- VIEW



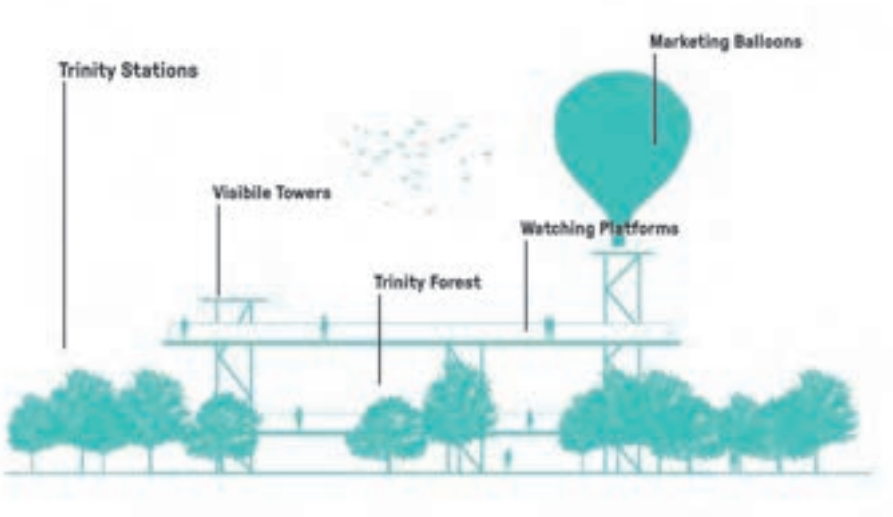
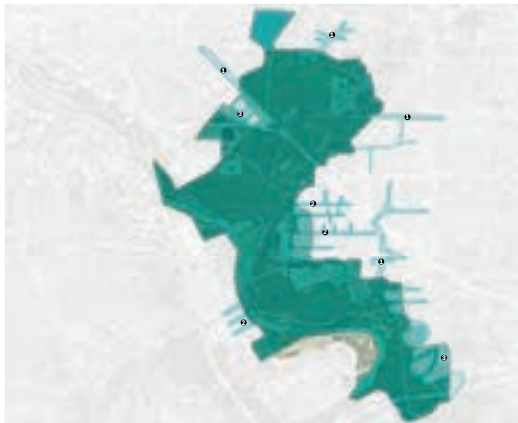


TRINITY ARTERY

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WATER EDGE

- FILL:
- 1. TRINITY ARTERY (INSIDE URBAN)
 - 2. FLOODWAYS



VISUAL STRUCTURES

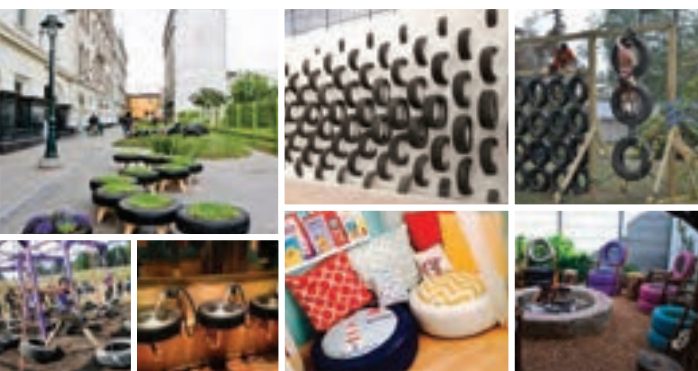
REVEAL | RECYCLE | REVIVE

Jenny Liu + Ishaan Kumar

After gathering our preliminary research as a collective group, our team collaborated on the preliminary design of a master plan for the Trinity Forest, addressing six challenges we identified in the research stage. With the main goal of breaking down the invisible wall between the city of Dallas and the forest itself, our site specific designs tried to find a way to change the perception of the forest and instill a sense of valuing their natural asset. Reproposing the existing found elements throughout the site ranging from waste such as tires and junk cars to large infrastructural corridors in power lines and highways, our project proposed to find ways to extend the forest into Dallas, and invite the city of Dallas into the forest.



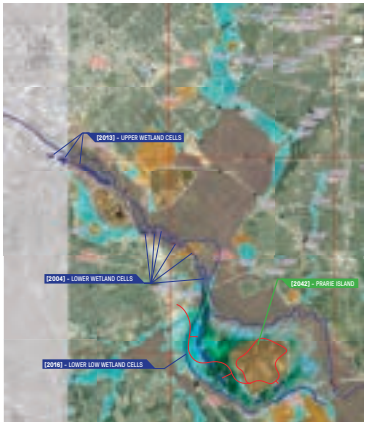
Uniting Factory? Glue?
REVEAL FROM WITHIN - WASTE AS ASSET



Repurposed Tires

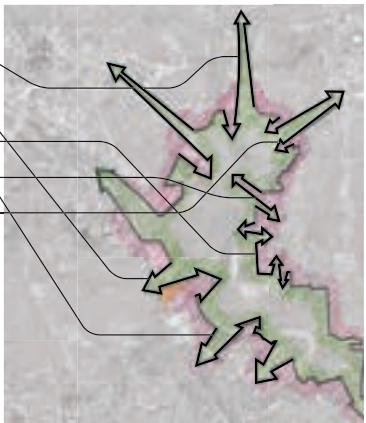
OPPORTUNISTIC CHALLENGES

1. DISCONNECTED COMMUNITIES
2. DEFORESTATION
- 3- FLOODING
LAND SWAP
4. DEVELOPMENT PRESSURE
5. LACK OF MARKETABLE EXPERIENCE
6. MONOFUNCTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURAL ELEMENTS



OPPORTUNISTIC CHALLENGES

1. DISCONNECTED COMMUNITIES
2. DEFORESTATION
3. FLOODING
4. DEVELOPMENT PRESSURE
5. LACK OF MARKETABLE EXPERIENCE
6. MONOFUNCTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

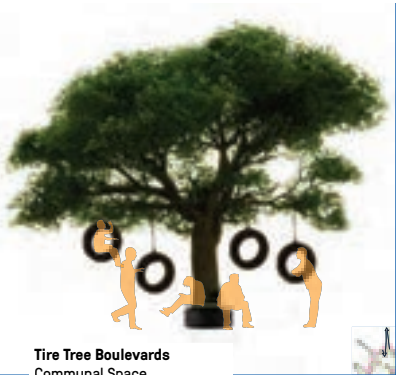




Tire Tree Boulevards
Incite Amenities



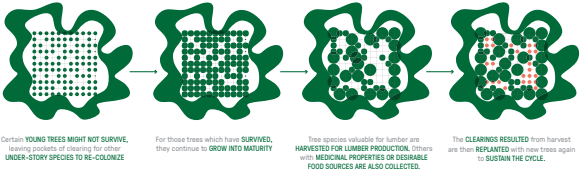
Tire Tree Boulevards
Street Diet - Community Engaged



Tire Tree Boulevards
Communal Space

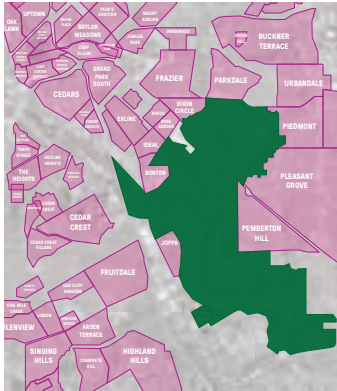


Replanting Strategy



PROPOSED Forest Condition

- OPPORTUNISTIC CHALLENGES**
1. DISCONNECTED COMMUNITIES
 2. DEFORESTATION
 3. FLOODING
 4. DEVELOPMENT PRESSURE
 5. LACK OF MARKETABLE EXPERIENCE
 6. MONOFUNCTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURAL ELEMENTS



Junkyard Destinations

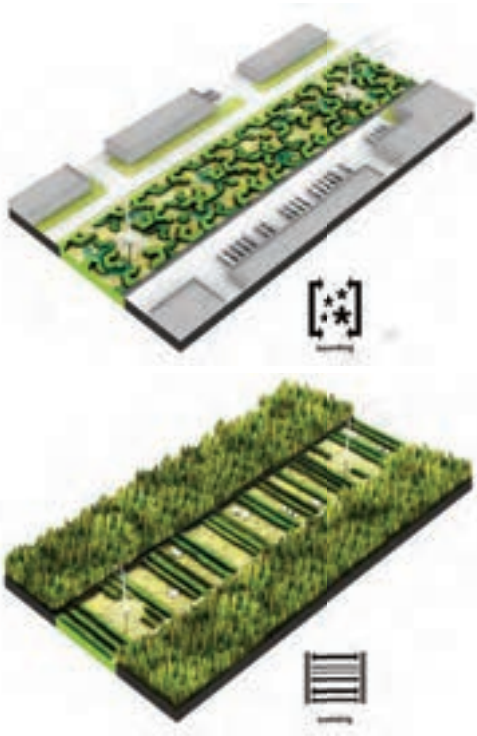
OPPORTUNISTIC CHALLENGES

- 1. DISCONNECTED COMMUNITIES
- 2. DEFORESTATION
- 3. FLOODING
- 4. DEVELOPMENT PRESSURE
- 5. LACK OF MARKETABLE EXPERIENCE
- 6. MONOFUNCTIONAL-INFRASTRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

AMPLIFIED CORRIDORS



Trail as a Multi-functional Space
Meditate | Meet | Work



WEEK THREE

Saturday 07/09

AM/PM: Free Day

Sunday 07/10

AM/PM: Free Day

Monday 07/11

AM: Site and Project Introduction

Guest: Erik Wilson, District 8 Councilman

PM: Site Visit/Field Session

Tuesday 07/12

AM: Studio Work Session

PM: Studio Work Session

Wednesday 07/13

AM: Desk Crits

PM: Studio Work Session

Thursday 07/14

AM: Desk Crits

PM: Studio Work Session

Friday 07/15

AM: Studio Work Session

PM: Internal SWA Pinup/Presentation (All-staff)



Students will study a site preselected for them, located somewhere in the Forest. Each student will be required to develop a preliminary design for the site based on their Big Idea established over the previous weeks. The overall goal is that students will be able to articulate a landscape-based design approach and be able to identify key locations for further development of a detailed design in the following week.





Study Areas

Site 1: Corridor Interface

This site acts as the connective tissue between the Great Trinity Forest to the south and White Rock Lake to the north through the meanders of White Rock Creek. It traverses naturalized park landscapes, recreational fields, electrical infrastructure sites, Parkdale Lake, and is nestled between residential and light commercial development along its periphery. I-30 and Hwy 352 bifurcate the site at the northern and southern boundaries, respectively, and effectively weaken the potential of the connection.

Challenge: How do you leverage the potential of this corridor to transform it into a prominent connector that catalyzes the growth of green infrastructure enabling the linkage of existing systems to create an even larger and more effective system?



CORRIDOR INTERFACE

Site 2: Forest Interface

This site highlights the Great Trinity Forest's inherent 'wildness', while showcasing its disconnect from the surrounding communities and its power over those within its borders. The site is characterized by the historically African American neighborhood "Bonton" - home to one of Dallas' most vibrant urban farms, portions of the nearly 900 acre William Blair Jr. Park, and the former "Roosevelt Heights" neighborhood. The site is bounded by Texas State Highway 310 to the west, the Trinity River to the South, White Rock Creek to the south east, Roosevelt Heights to the north east, and Bruton Road and US Route 175 to the North.

Challenge: How do you preserve and enhance the wildness of the Forest, while providing increased access, amenity, and opportunity for the citizens of Dallas?



FOREST INTERFACE



INDUSTRIAL INTERFACE

Site 3: Industrial Interface

Offering perhaps the most varied and disparate set of conditions of any site in the GTF, Site 3 is comprised of the historic former Freedman community “Joppa”, a large rail yard and associated industrial development, and the newly constructed Army Corp of Engineer’s “Lower Wetland Cells.” Themes of ecology, community development and preservation, and commerce take center stage here. The site is bounded by Interstate 45 to the east, the Trinity River to the north and west, and Loop 12 to the south.

Challenge: How do you bring clarity and cohesion to the disparate uses and histories of the site, seeding the emergence of sensitive, equitable, sustainable, and vibrant development?



MATERIAL INTERFACE

Site 4: Material Interface

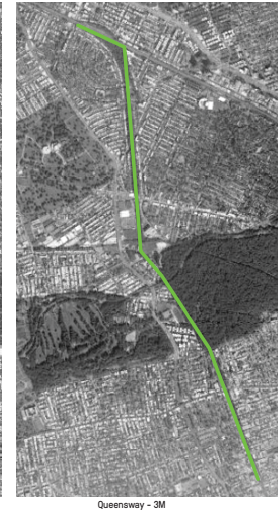
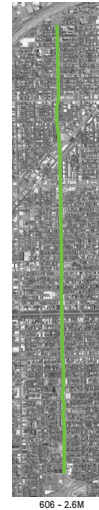
Adjacent to the Trinity River and occupying the southern boundary of the Great Trinity Forest, the McCommas Bluff Landfill presents a unique opportunity for future development. Typical to landfill landscapes, McCommas Bluff is staged to retire within 30 years upon reaching its capacity. Its proximity to a large lake, the Trinity River, trail networks, and the Trinity River Audubon Center mark it as a prime location for an inventive program that transforms the Forest landscape.

Challenge: How do you simultaneously design for both the transformation and future trajectory of a site and its present condition?

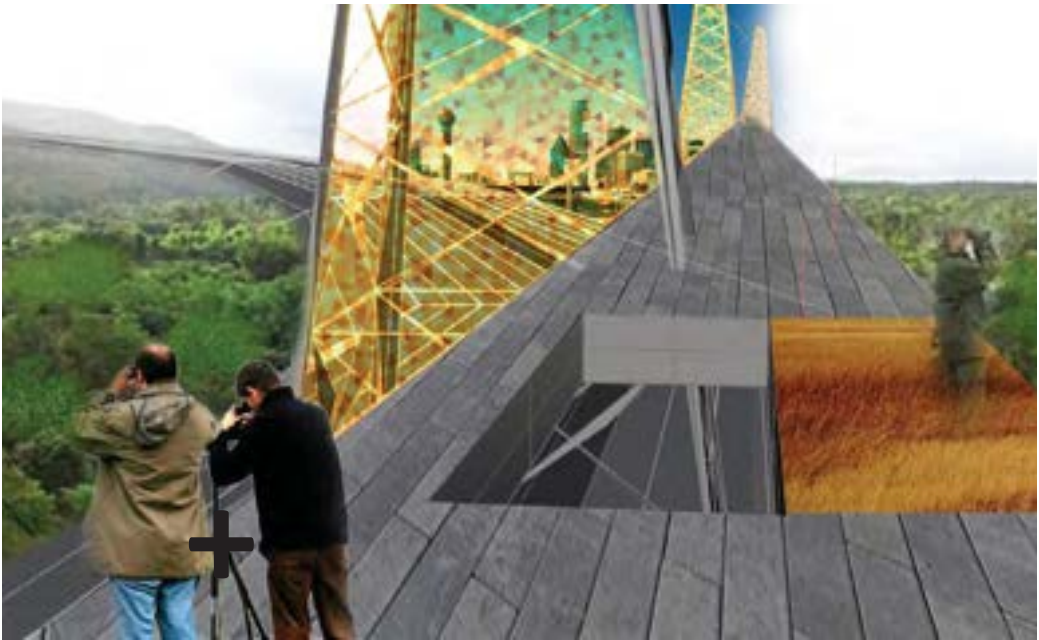
FOLINE

Ishaan Kumar

Breaking into site specific interventions, I chose the central core of the Trinity Forest as my site area to develop the ideas from the Week 2 exploration. Latching on to the need for a marketable experience for citizens of Dallas to engage with and value the forest, I focused my attention on designing the Foline. This elevated structure would not only leverage new vantage points and change the perspective of the forest and, but would enable people to see the deforestation and complexities of the site. Although most of the week was spent trying to compose my argument for the project, I honed in on deciding where and why it should be built as I intended it to be a connective armature between severed communities on the fringes of the forest and the blossoming arts culture in Deep Ellum and the Farmer's Market.



<40>



average Infrastructure Corridors
Farm Strip

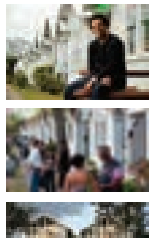
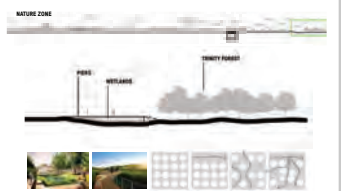
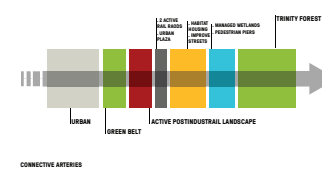
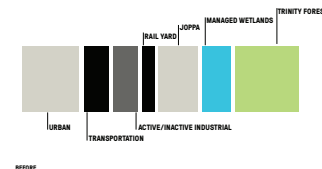


Leverage Infrastructure Corridors
Farm Strip

LOOKING FOR IDENTITY

Faranak Khas ahmadi

2016 Dallas has become very diverse, with mega transportation systems that create a car-centric city. It suffers from demographically separation and lack of identity. Trinity forest separates the north and south of Dallas demographically in terms of race, education, housing and income. The significant character of my site is the historical neighborhood of joppa which is isolated between two barriers: one from the forest with managed wetlands and the other from the city with mega transportation systems. The other important layer of the site is active/ inactive industrial belt where can be an urban hot spot zone potentially. My idea is to weave layers together to create a strong ribbon that traverses the site at many scales. This ribbon creates memorable and usable landscapes and is not just a physical element. It transports and deforms throughout the site. As a transformer ribbon, it can be gathering spaces, bike trails, roof structures, farmers markets, and even houses! In joppa as a cultural landscape, the ribbon provides new housing with traditional architecture built through the habitat for humanity program, a roof for pedestrian friendly streets, and bike trails to the farmers market which becomes part of the ribbon itself. In the industrial belt, specific architecture for designated uses does not need to be built, it just needs to be reconnected, re energized, reconfigured or reprogrammed. As a part of re energizing and reprogramming, the ribbon transforms from flower lands into the tree canopies, installations, and roofs. Also as a part of Dallas nigh life, ribbon will connect these old buildings to the city by providing attractive lighting. Finally, the ribbon dances all the way on the top of wetlands and attaches the forest to the city by creating bridges and piers, bike routes, watching stations. So if you are looking for identity, just follow the ribbon...



- . CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL VALUES
- . SENSE OF PLACE
- . SUSTAINABLE ARCHITECTURE
- . LOCAL URBAN DESIGN
- . LOCAL MATERIALS AND METHODS
- . EMBRACING NATURE
- . HUMAN SCALE



<42>



EXISTING TRINITY FOREST



AND LIVE AND ACTIVE TRINITY FOREST



EXISTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITION



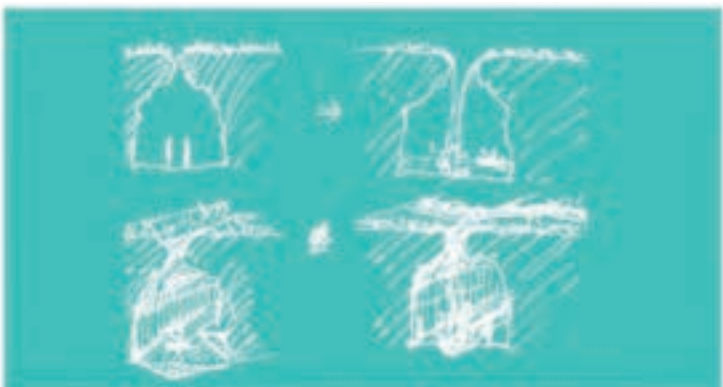
POST INDUSTRIAL LANDSCAPE

HYPER PRODUCTIVITY

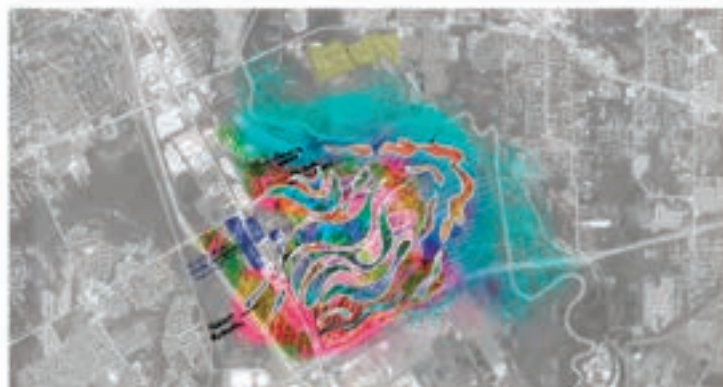
Ho-Ting “Jenny” Lui

Through the collaboration with Ishaan during the second week, I was interested in strategies that may reveal “trash” as a new form of valuable asset. This has led me to a more “land art” based approach to design interventions, hoping to evoke emotions in the viewers through imaging - a series of collage that illustrates spatial and experiential qualities of each intervention. Trash has long been rendered as undesirable, yet it has often served as critical documentation for archaeologists and anthropologists to decipher human innovation, history, and culture from the past. Our exclusion and disengagement with trash has led to operations that cover up landfills, “beautifying” contaminated surface conditions with golf courses and parks to make it invisible.

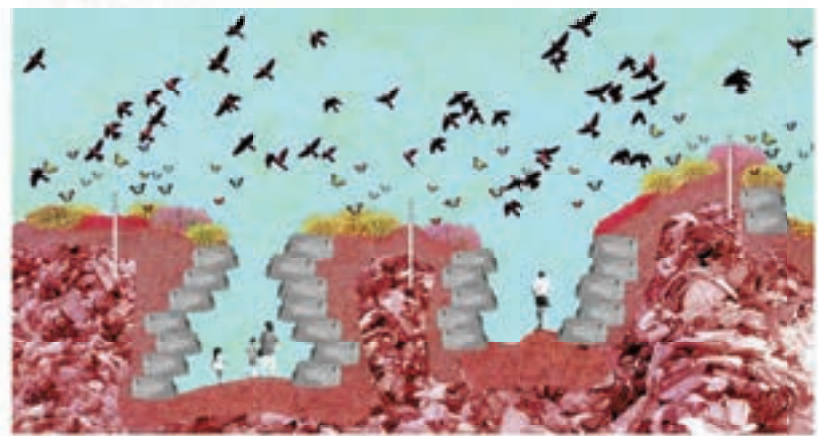




Existing Single Land Use



Conceptual Sketch - Vegetation + Program



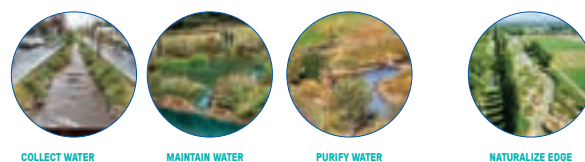
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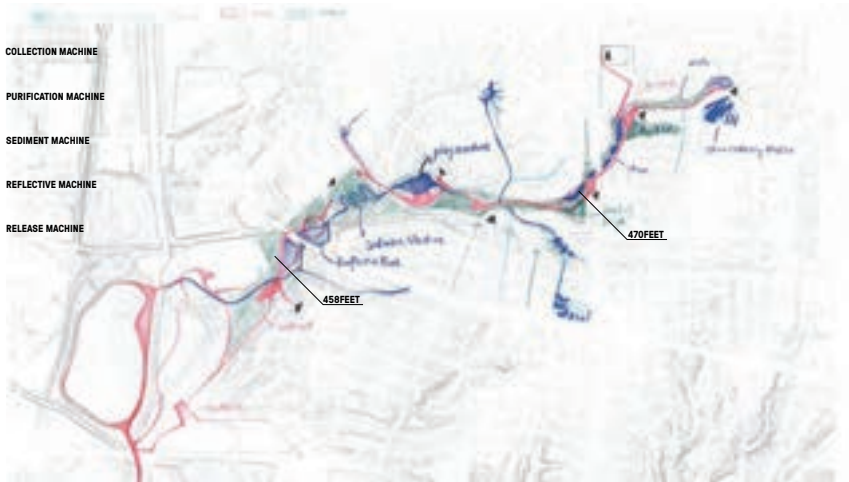
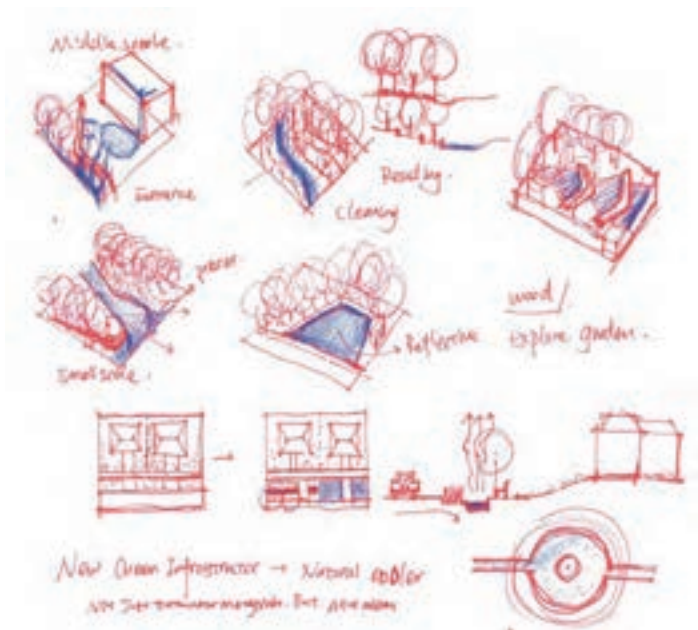


Wildlife / Pollination Infrastructure

Yiqing “Ethan” Wu

I proposed a system of water, traffic, and social infrastructure base on the flood zone to change it into the blue network of Dallas. It is easy to build a system, but it is hard to change people's perception of the Great Trinity Forest and the flood zone. My strategy starts with children because they are easy to accept new knowledge and they love nature. Around the north entrance of the Trinity Forest, there are seven elementary schools and they are within all 5 mins walking distance from flood zone.

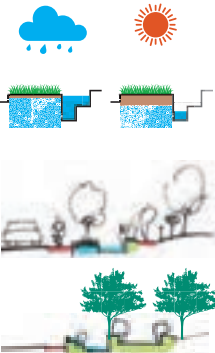




OUTDOOR CLASSROOM

<47>

SPONGE SIDEWALK



FOLLOWING WATER



GATEWAY TOWARDS TRINITY FOREST

A photograph of four students (two women and two men) standing behind a chain-link fence. They are all smiling and looking towards the camera. The background is a blurred green field. The text 'WEEK FOUR' and 'FINAL PRESENTATION' is overlaid on the left side of the image.

WEEK FOUR

FINAL PRESENTATION

During the final week of the program the students will prepared detailed designs for their concepts prepared previously and refine all work based on critique provided in preparation for a comprehensive presentation at week's end.

Week Four: Intervention - Forest City Part II

Saturday 07/16

AM/PM: Free Day

Sunday 07/17

AM/PM: Free Day

Monday 07/18

**AM: Review Final Presentation Requirements/
Studio Work Session**

PM: Desk Critiques/Studio Work Session

Tuesday 07/19

AM: Studio Work Session

PM: Desk Critiques/Studio Work Session

Wednesday 07/20

AM: Studio Work Session

PM: Studio Work Session/Mid-week Pinup

Thursday 07/21

**AM: Prepare and Layout Drawings for Final
Presentation**

PM: Final Studio Work Session/Print Final Drawings

Friday 07/22

AM: Prepare for Final Presentation

PM: 12:30pm Set-up for Final Presentations:

Location TBD

2:00pm Student Presentations

4:00pm Reception

5:30pm Clean-up

Saturday 07/23

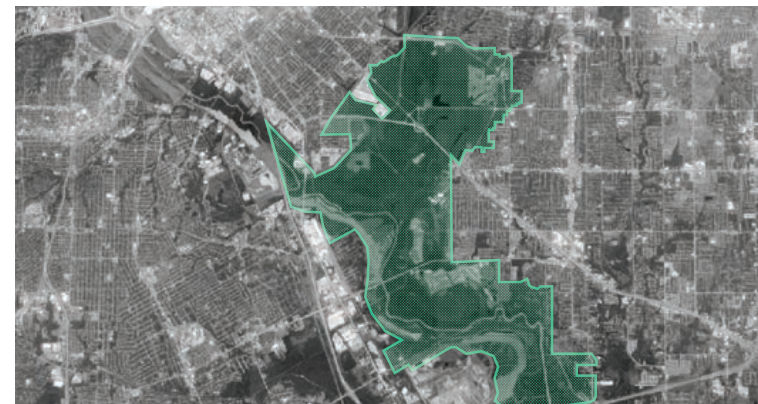
**AM/PM: Students depart for internship positions
at SWA offices.**



FOLINE

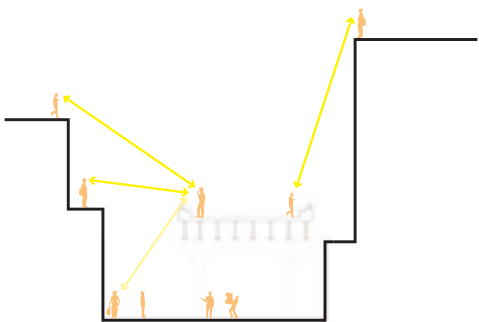
Ishaan Kumar

For the final week of the program, I zoomed in to further detail to develop the Foline. As an elevated 3-mile long corridor, I knew the experience had to be rich and diverse to function as a draw to the forest. Choreographing a series of 6 diverse interventions, I explored how to engage the resources of the forest onto the Foline and leverage the views and ecological cycles as design take-off points. Integrating three local schools, artists, and blending forestry, ecology and education, the Foline leverage the fact that the Trinity Forest doesn't need design to become iconic. Iconic by its own nature, it just needs a change in perspective.

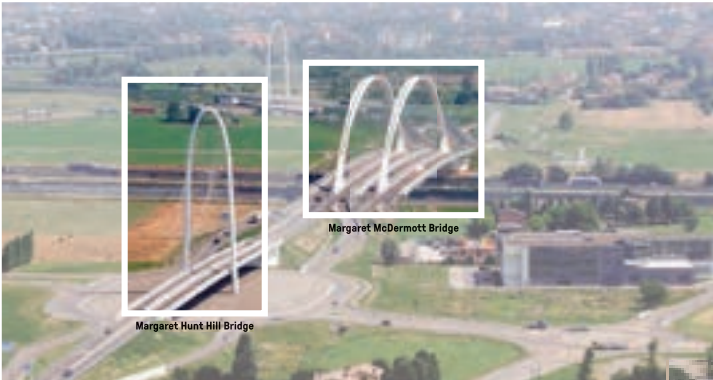
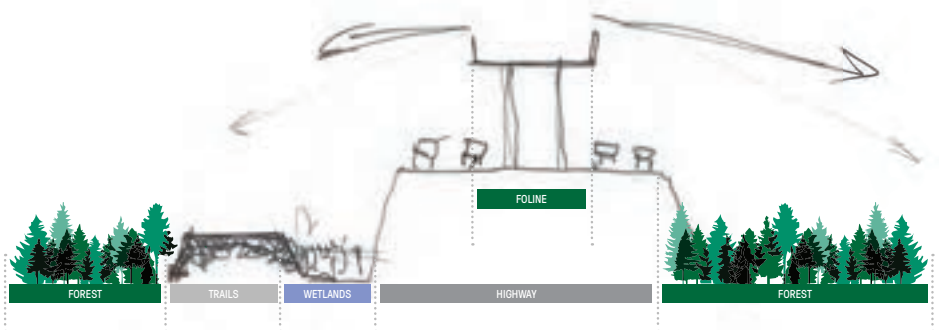


NOT ENOUGH
Vastness of the Forest = Incomprehensible

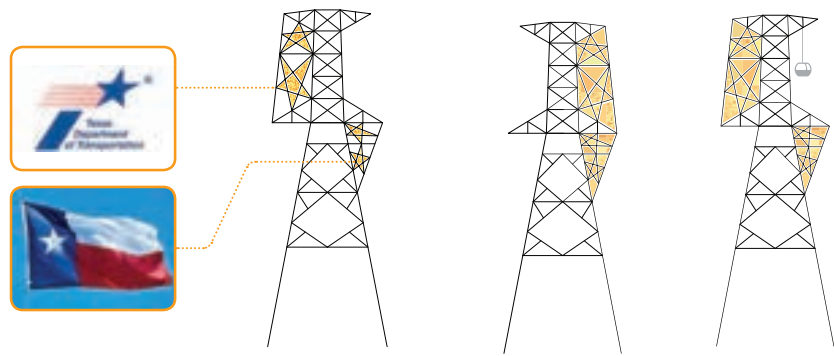
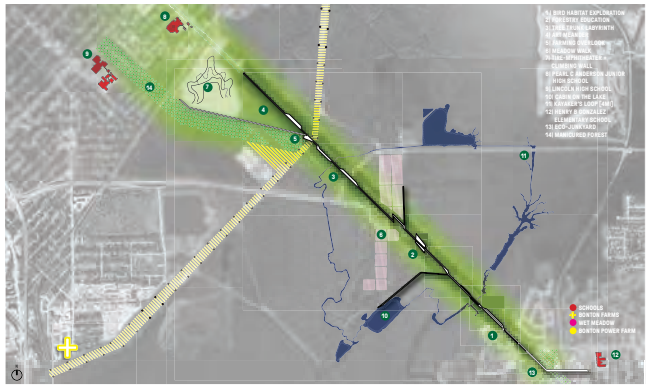




Change in Perspective
See and Be Seen

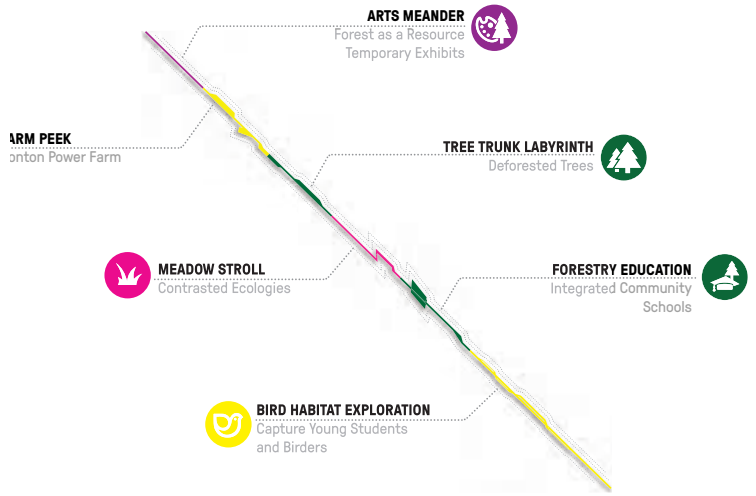


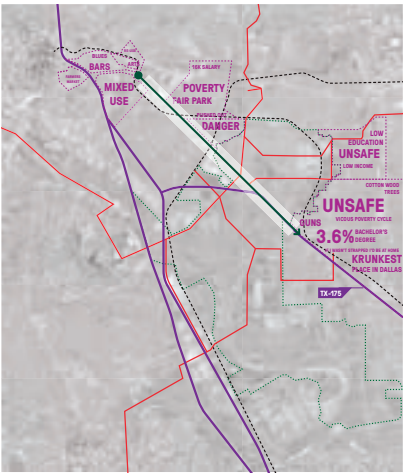
Reggio Emilia Bridge Italy



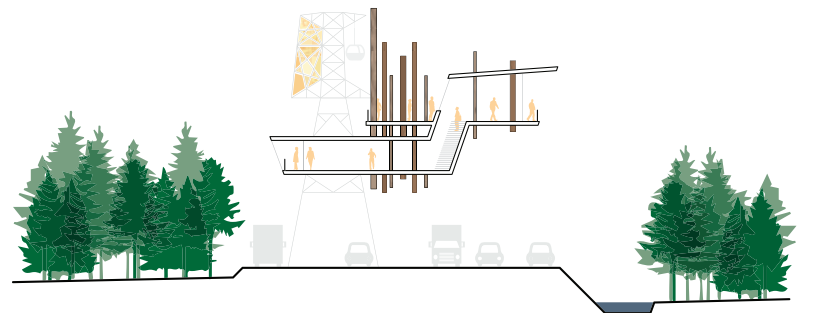
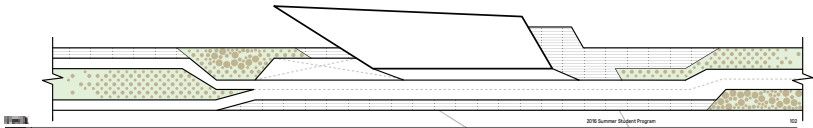
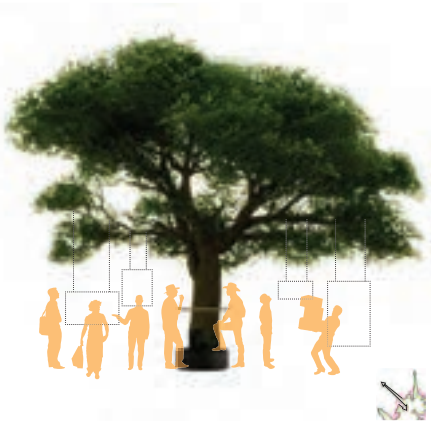
Potential Powerline
Move Power → CREATE Power

<51>





Tire Tree Boulevards
Art Vendors



Forestry Education

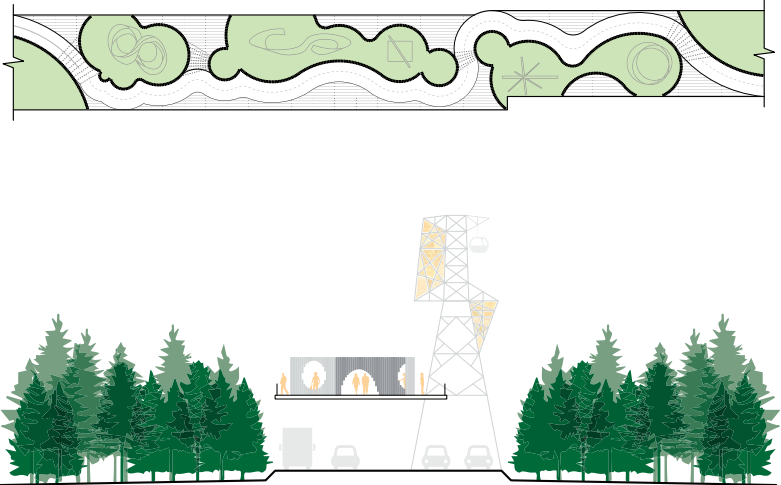
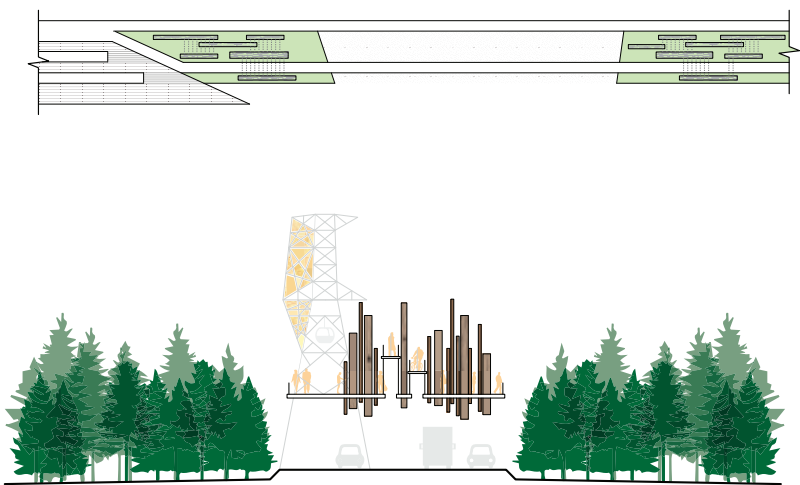


Tire Tree Boulevards
Weekend Arts Strip



Bird Habitat Exploration





Tree Trunk Labyrinth



Tree Trunk Labyrinth



Art Meander



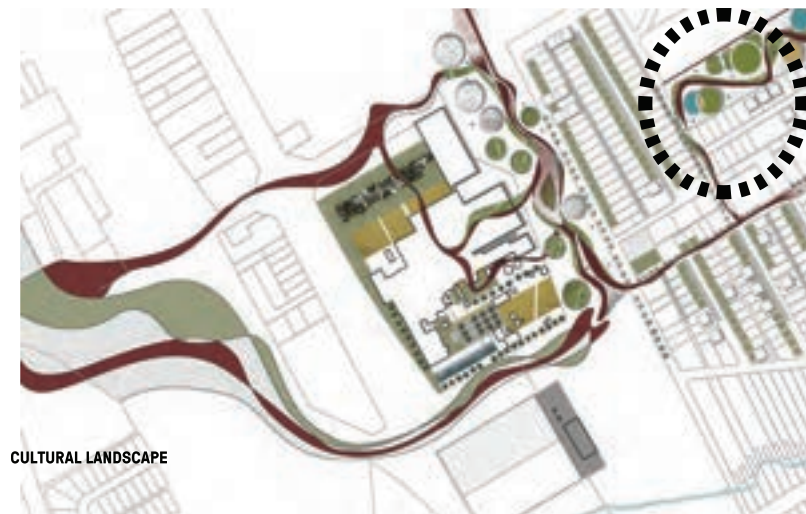
Tree Trunk Labyrinth



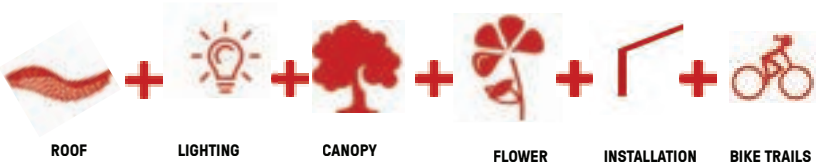
TRANS - FORMER RIBBON

Faranak Khas ahmadi

2016 Dallas has become very diverse, with mega transportation systems that create a car-centric city. It suffers from demographically separation and lack of identity. Trinity forest separates the north and south of Dallas demographically in terms of race, education, housing and income. The significant character of my site is the historical neighborhood of joppa which is isolated between two barriers: one from the forest with managed wetlands and the other from the city with mega transportation systems. The other important layer of the site is active/ inactive industrial belt where can be an urban hot spot zone potentially. My idea is to weave layers together to create a strong ribbon that traverses the site at many scales. This ribbon creates memorable and usable landscapes and is not just a physical element. It transports and deforms throughout the site. As a transformer ribbon, it can be gathering spaces, bike trails, roof structures, farmers markets, and even houses! In joppa as a cultural landscape, the ribbon provides new housing with traditional architecture built through the habitat for humanity program, a roof for pedestrian friendly streets, and bike trails to the farmers market which becomes part of the ribbon itself. In the industrial belt, specific architecture for designated uses does not need to be built, it just needs to be reconnected, re energized, reconfigured or reprogrammed. As a part of re energizing and reprogramming, the ribbon transforms from flower lands into the tree canopies, installations, and roofs. Also as a part of Dallas nigh life, ribbon will connect these old buildings to the city by providing attractive lighting. Finally, the ribbon dances all the way on the top of wetlands and attaches the forest to the city by creating bridges and piers, bike routes, watching stations. So if you are looking for identity, just follow the ribbon...



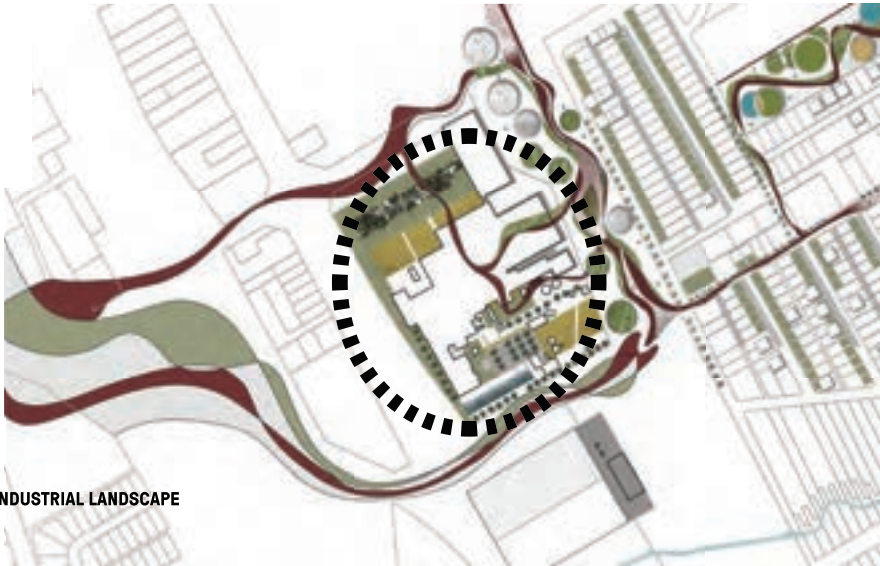
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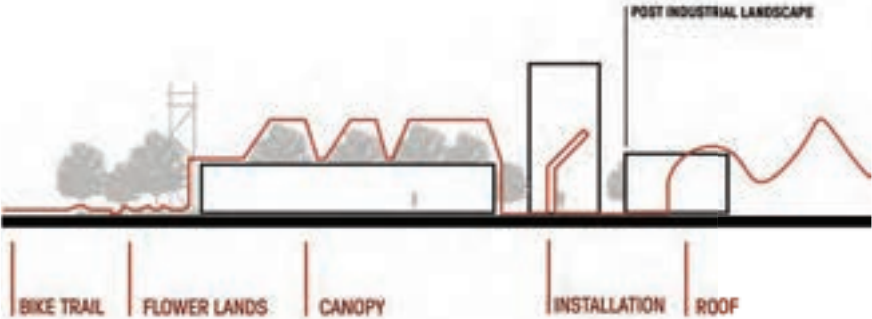
- . RE-ENERGIZING
- . RE-CONFIGURING
- . RE-CONNECTING



INDUSTRIAL LANDSCAPE



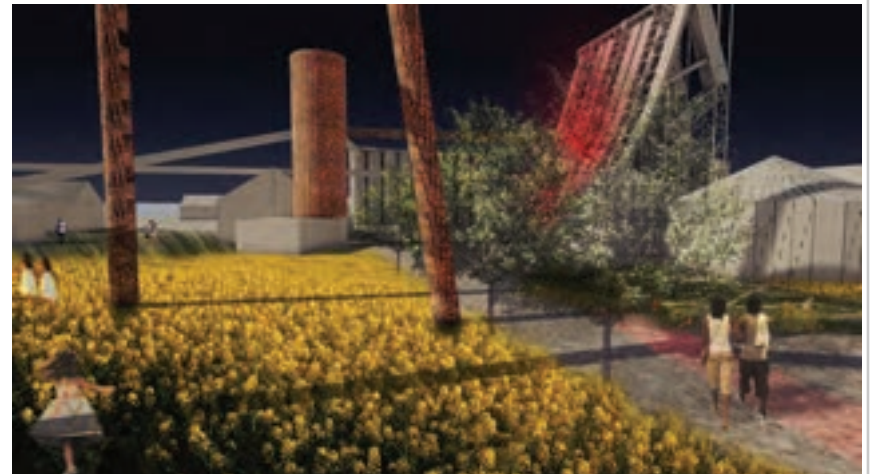
INDUSTRIAL LANDSCAPE



INDUSTRIAL LANDSCAPE

INDUSTRIAL LANDSCAPE







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PLAN



Reminiscing Remnants

Ho-Ting “Jenny” Lui

Challenging the conventional approach to landfill reclamation, my project aims to re-imagine the future of McCommas Bluff Landfill in the City of Dallas after its closure in 2042. By revealing strata of trash and utilizing it as a new material for sculpting landforms, a landfill could be transformed into an educational and recreational facility that helps reveal the past, engage with the present, and imagine what the future could entail.



Site / McCommas Bluff Landfill and Adjacent Area



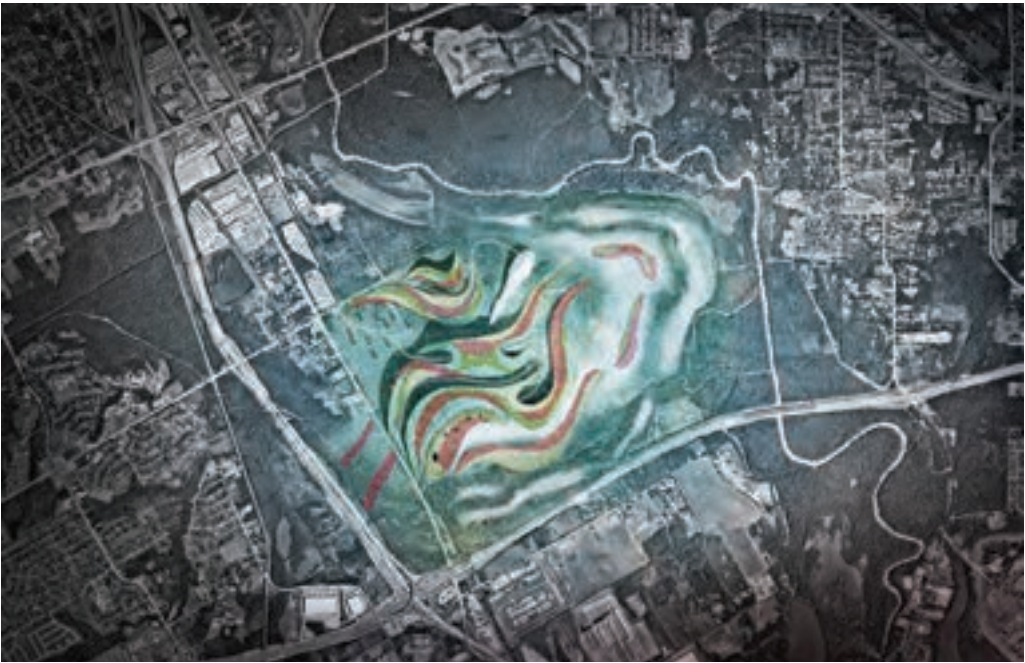
McCommas Bluff Landfill

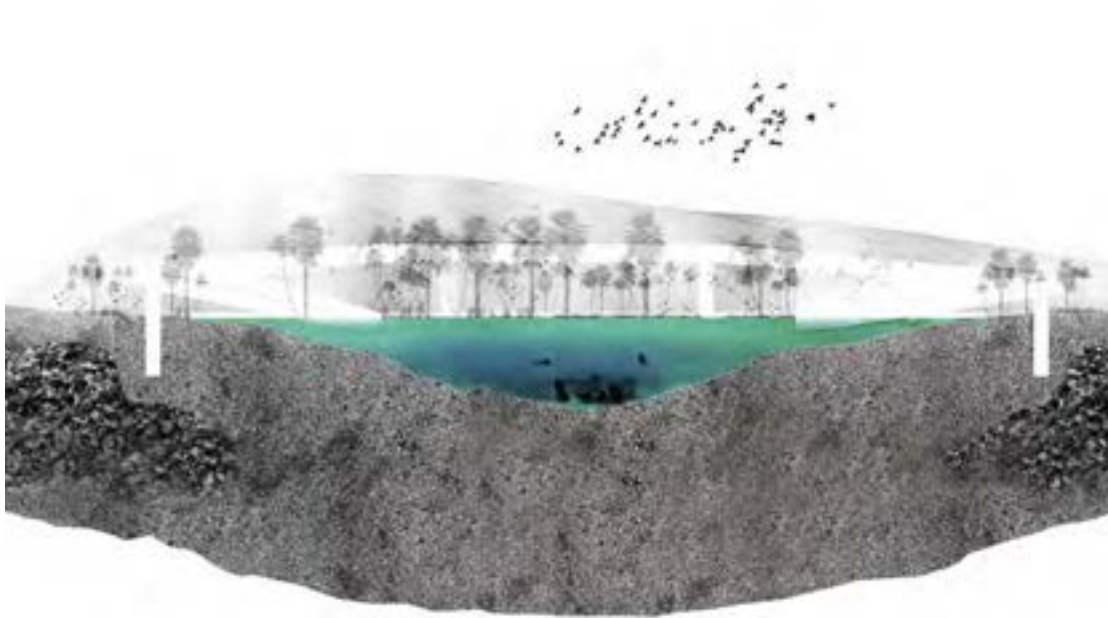


Present / Challenges for landfills



<58>







IN WATERLAND

Yiqing “Ethan” Wu

Inspired by the story off Alice’s adventures in Wonderland, what I propose is an Alice trail in Waterland. Children will follow water and get inside the Great trinity Forest. In the process, they will not only learn about water treatment knowledge, they will also start to understand the story by experience different gardens. All those gardens will be connected by water, traffic, and social infrastructures.

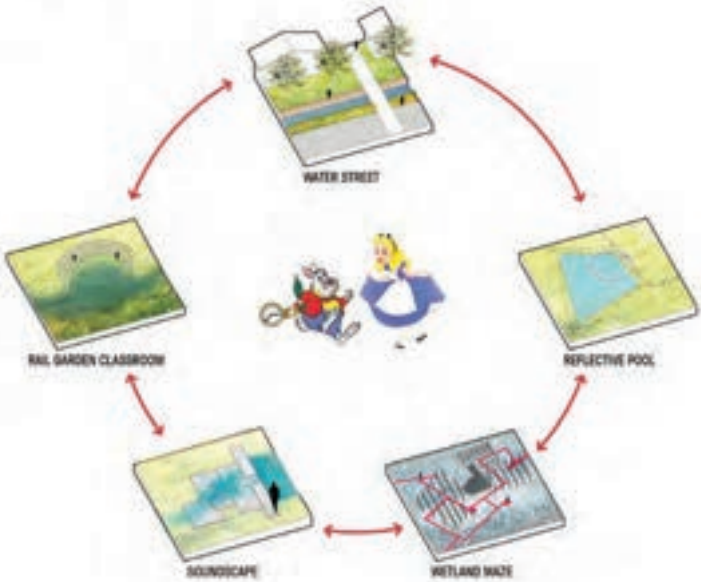
When kids leave school, they will following the bio-swale set along the street. Although it is a green infrastructure, I will pull the water out into a canal so that people can actually touch it. Trees and water will cool down the temperature in summer and bring street life back. Following the water, kids will experience the sense of being lost in dream in the wetland garden. It is a boardwalk system above the construction wetland. But after a storm, high water level will merge most trail, but after that, there are more options. Following the maze garden, it connects the habitats. With down trail and up trail, animals can be observed at three different levels. Time garden is about sediments and hydrology, where kids can play water and sands inside. Before being released into the white rock creek, water will flow into a retention basin. As a collection of water, I propose a reflective pond. People will walk on a circle bridge and look at themselves and landscape in the water. The final destination is so called Rabbit Hole. The boring power tower could be changed into a rabbit like tower and being lighted at night. It will be the landmark of the entrance and represent the starting point of the wonderland.



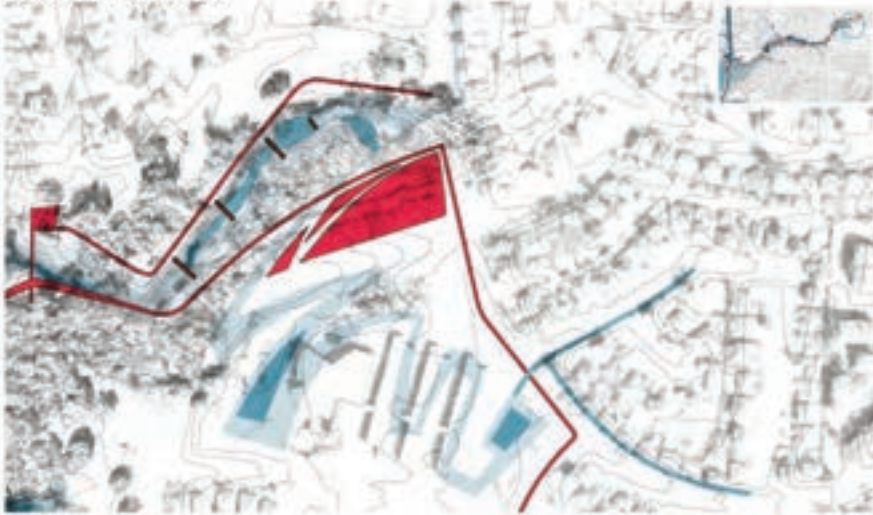
**ALICE IN WATERLAND:
PLAYGROUND AND CLASSROOM**



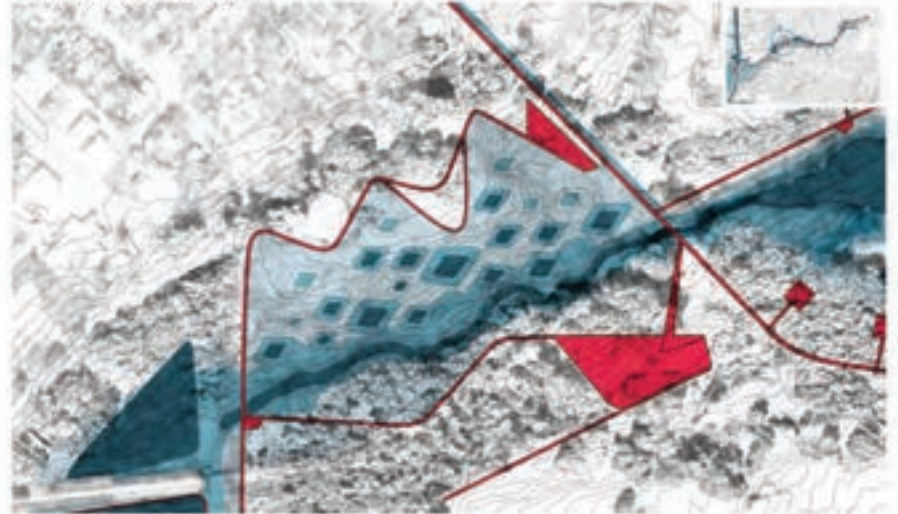
FLOODWAY TO FRAMEWORK



FOLLOWING WATER/ BIOSWALE



TIME GARDEN/ SEDIMENTATION



FOLLOWING WATER/ BIOSWALE



TIME GARDEN/ SEDIMENTATION

