EASTBANK DISTRICT & COMMUNITY CHURCH
RESEARCH & PROGRAMMING

ESPIRITO MELLER

THESIS DESIGN PROJECT
UNIVERSITY OF OREGON
PORTLAND URBAN ARCHITECTURE PROGRAM
MASTER OF ARCHITECTURE
2014
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Thesis

Urban Scale

We need an expansive vision of who we are to become as a city. And we need a new image that represents that vision. What is the image of Portland’s future? This project proposes a vision of Portland as the Best Place to Live in America. A place that is physically and ecologically healthy. A place that is alive with community-based action and entrepreneurial, job-creating, local businesses. A place where small industry can thrive, where creative risk-takers can still succeed, where opportunity can still exist, a place where you can still “Go West” to determine your fate. A place where public and private leaders actively partner to make an amazing urban stage on which life is lived. Sounds like a “city that works.” This project proposes that the new image of that city is a bustling, riverside creative industrial district where people live and work, built at a human scale with a healthy Willamette Riverbank “front yard” in the foreground and Mount Hood in the background.

The project envisions Portland’s Front Yard as the image of the Best Place to Live in America…an amazing healthy riverfront where you can play in the water and catch a salmon on your bike or kayak ride home…all the while being within a stone’s throw of the downtown commercial core.

The project proposes to bring life to that vision by refining a portion of the 1998 Goff-Karman Eastbank Masterplan in a manner that provides robust water recreation and access. The vision will be supported by a new kind of zoning and development policy that makes smaller scale mixed-used (industrial/residential) development financially accessible and required.

Building Scale

The project designs a community church within the district. The design will explore how to site and design a church within the urban form of a belief-diverse city and how the form and design of a church can help its congregation engage with the community around it. The trend toward campus-based church designs generates inherently isolationist destinations that are disconnected from their surroundings. This project breaks the trend towards growth-based mega-church designs and focuses on a relationship-based community design.

The design will explore whether the church should be a “stand-out” icon building, a background building, or a confident, moderate image of a church. The design must also explore concepts of space that support fellowship (humanity) versus space that supports focused worship of God. Spiritual metaphors of water and light will play important roles in the design language.
The vision of recapturing the banks of the Willamette River for use by the citizens of Portland began in the 1960’s. In the 1970’s Portland removed the Harbor Drive Freeway and created the Waterfront Park. In the 1980’s the Willamette Greenway Plan was created and the MAX system was launched. In the 1990s and 2000s the city spent $1.4 billion of city money preventing sewage from entering the Willamette River. The River now has the cleanest water in over 100 years and it is safe for recreation. The 2001 River Renaissance Vision document has progressed into the Strategy of 2004, the Concept of 2006, and is now being integrated into the Central City 2035 and River Plans.

Two of the River Renaissance themes are “Embrace the River as Portland’s Front Yard” and “Create Vibrant Waterfront Districts and Neighborhoods.” The River Concept identifies the central reach of the River through downtown Portland as “The Region’s Gathering Place.” All of these documents identify the central eastside freeway (I-5) as an expensive and difficult barrier to the aspirations of Portland’s citizens for River access and refer to its eventual reconfiguration. In 1993 Hargreaves Associates developed a masterplan of the Eastbank Riverfront Park for the City of Portland, which accommodated the existing freeway. In 1998 two post-professional graduate architecture students developed the Goff-Karman masterplan of the Eastbank District removing the freeway and reclaiming 55 acres of land.

The burial or removal of the central eastbank freeway is the next major investment required to achieve the vision of recapturing the Willamette Riverbanks for people. The project has been a proposal for over 30 years. What can be contributed to quicken this action? What will build political will? What will energize people?
The Eastbank Waterfront District will be bounded east of Water Ave by the newly branded “Produce Row” incubator district that is identified as an industrial sanctuary jobs district by the city. It is anchored on the north by the Rose Quarter and Oregon Convention Center and the south by OMSI and PCC. The district will be fed from the the south by the Springwater Corridor and from the east by pedestrian-oriented streets that connect east side neighborhoods to Portland’s “front yard.” The district is served by MAX rail at the north and south ends and Streetcar on the Martin Luther King/Grand Blvd couplet.
The site between the Morrison and Hawthorne Bridges encompasses eleven blocks around a Goff-Karman proposed marina. There is an assortment of older industrial buildings and warehouses around the site. Most of the site is vacant, with the exception of a few low quality, single-story structures east of Water Ave and the new Fire Station 21 currently under construction under the elevated I-5 freeway. The vacant land is currently being used as surface parking and to recycle concrete. The Portland Development Commission has solicited developer interest for the 4.3 acres west of Water Ave.
Program

Proposed Client

The Well Community Church is a local Christian congregation that meets in the historic Mt Olivet Baptist Church building near NE 1st and Broadway. The diverse congregation has weekend attendance of 350-400. The congregation has a number of internal ministry programs as well as external service ministries to a number of underserved communities, including the HIV+/AIDS community and the developmentally disabled community. The design will be developed to support their needs, values, and vision as a congregation.

Client Values

Truth – the teaching and application of it in large and small gatherings
Community – for the growth and encouragement of believers
Mission – deploying individual gifts in service to others

The church loves its current facility because it is approachable and humble, even though the 1907 facility presents numerous challenges to the life of the congregation (inadequate classrooms, kitchen, circulation, lobby/information, social, restroom, and outdoor spaces). The church appreciates beauty, but would be uncomfortable in an ostentatious or extravagant building. The church desires a facility that will support their work reflecting the life and power of Christ as a community, both internally and externally. The cycle of church life involves repeated gathering and dispersing. Gathering for teaching, worship, fellowship, and service. Dispersing to live out their lives and callings in the local community. The facility must support the internal life of the congregation as well as welcome the new and the curious in the local community. To make such an investment in a new facility, the design would have to communicate strongly the values below.

Reconciliation and Restoration – relationally and environmentally
Beauty – echoes of the Holy
Community – internal and external
Life – encouraging and equipping individuals to pursue personal vision and calling

Site

The church’s site will be in the master-planned Eastbank District with some connection to water. This will allow some public expression of the spiritual metaphors of water as a symbol of life, cleansing, and death.
## Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity Space</th>
<th>Area SQ FT</th>
<th>Occupancy</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>ECS Requirements</th>
<th>Spatial Relationships</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lobby/Entrance</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Transition zone, socializing, circulation node.</td>
<td>Buffer zone for climate controls and light adjustment.</td>
<td>Between front door and sanctuary. Connection to classrooms and office helpful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanctuary</td>
<td>6255</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>Ambience that supports corporate and individual spiritual experience, teaching, music, prayer.</td>
<td>High lighting control. Daylight and ambience very high importance. AV system.</td>
<td>Awareness of both vertical and horizontal axes (both of procession and lateral dispersion).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seating ADA</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Wheelchair accessible seating as part of the congregation.</td>
<td>Conditioned space.</td>
<td>Some on main level--able to use without elevator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage</td>
<td>1150 480</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Viewable by congregation.</td>
<td>Stage lighting and AV projection.</td>
<td>Minimum perceived barrier between stage and seating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sound equipment, musical instruments, communion supplies.</td>
<td>Conditioned space.</td>
<td>Unobtrusive connection to stage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altar zone</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Where communion and prayer are usually administered.</td>
<td>Conditioned space.</td>
<td>Support the experience of leaving the mundane and moving toward the holy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baptismal</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Waist deep water for public submersion--visible by a large group.</td>
<td>Water temperature control.</td>
<td>Possibly outside.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Poster/video viewing, literature pickup, sign-up lists.</td>
<td>Electric and ethernet connection.</td>
<td>In lobby.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beverages</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Beverage service.</td>
<td>Possible sink/electric service.</td>
<td>In lobby. Near kitchen a bonus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AudioVisual</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Control booth for sound board, etc.</td>
<td>ECS, sound, and lighting controls located here. Internet access.</td>
<td>In sanctuary, best at audiological center.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classrooms</td>
<td>3830</td>
<td></td>
<td>Age appropriate rooms for instruction, praise, and fellowship.</td>
<td>Conditioned and daylit.</td>
<td>Varies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle School</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>6-8th grade.</td>
<td>Sound insulation. Daylight.</td>
<td>Some separation from kids rooms. Connection to outdoor lounge or gym.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>9-12th grade.</td>
<td>Sound insulation. Daylight.</td>
<td>Some separation from kids rooms. Connection to outdoor lounge or gym.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Requirements (continued)

| Offices | 570 | | Administrative area. | Internet access. | Near library. Bonus if near lobby. |
| Staff | 150 | 3 | Administrator, teaching pastor, bookkeeping. | Daylight. Internet. Phone. Sound insulation. | In office cluster. |
| Meeting | 120 | 12 | Small group meetings. | Conditioned. Sound insulation. | In office cluster. |

**Subtotal - Activity**: 11330

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUPPORT SPACE</th>
<th>AREA SQ FT</th>
<th>OCCUPANCY</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>ECS REQUIREMENTS</th>
<th>SPATIAL RELATIONSHIPS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Janitor</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td>Supplies storage and mop sink.</td>
<td>Hot water.</td>
<td>Near bathroom, kitchen or service entrance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage (distributed)</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
<td>Classroom supplies, chairs, dishes.</td>
<td>Conditioned.</td>
<td>Varies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Circuit breaker box, service entry.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
<td>HVAC equipment.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Based on distribution strategy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Subtotal - Support**: 685

**TOTAL**: 12015

Divided between 2 levels 6008
Divided between 3 levels 4005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTDOOR SPACE</th>
<th>AREA SQ FT</th>
<th>OCCUPANCY</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>ECS REQUIREMENTS</th>
<th>SPATIAL RELATIONSHIPS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Louning</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td></td>
<td>A comfortable place to sit and socialize.</td>
<td>Consider solar access, shading, rain cover.</td>
<td>Ability to supervise children playing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social / Play</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td></td>
<td>A plaza for mixing, running, playing.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Dual use as entry forecourt. Connection to lounging area and protection from vehicle traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meditative</td>
<td>600</td>
<td></td>
<td>Contemplative garden setting for quiet reflection/prayer.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Buffered from play area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parking</td>
<td>918</td>
<td>6 spots</td>
<td>Staff parking. Others off-site.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Near entrance/offices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circulation</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
<td>Site circulation.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total - Outdoor**: 13218
Program Diagram

Relative sizes and adjacencies of main program elements.
APPENDIX

URBAN PRECEDENTS

Hammarby, Stockholm – Eco-District, transit, government-owned land

Bilboa, Spain – Large vision of future of city, economic niche, regional hinge-point, city image making

Riverwalk - Milwaukee, Wisconsin – Riverfront industrial district revitalization

Westhafen, Frankfurt, Germany – Waterfront reuse, marinas

Hafencity, Hamburg, Germany – Waterfront development

Sluseholmen, Copenhagen, Denmark

Thea Foss Waterway, Tacoma, Washington – Industrial waterfront revitalization

Copenhagen Harbor Baths, Denmark – Public water recreation

FREeway REMOval / Submersal Precedents

Alaskan Way Viaduct, Seattle

Cheonggyecheon River Restoration, Seoul

Harbor Drive Freeway, Portland

Embarcadero Freeway, San Francisco

Big Dig, Boston
Hammarby, Stockholm – 1990 to Present (Eco-District)

The lakefront eco-district was formerly an industrial harbor district. The city-led redevelopment was intensely focused on achieving high urban environmental sustainability through district-level utilities, high-density housing, mass transit connectivity. The city was able to exercise a high degree of control over the development plan and design code because most of the land was government-owned. The city also applied life-cycle cost analysis to investment decisions rather than typical pro forma ROI requirements.
Bilbao, Spain – 1980’s to Present (Economic Revitalization & City Image Making)

A former industrial powerhouse, the city experienced harsh economic decline in the 1960s and 1970s. In the 1980s the city began strategic planning to reestablish economic vitality. Uniquely, its leaders were able to cast a common vision across multiple levels of government from neighborhood to regional. This teamwork bore much fruit, including the redevelopment of an industrial river harbor into the new image of a gleaming, tourist attracting city center. It has also become a center of the European tech economy. It also used a starchitect strategy, investing in high-profile iconic buildings and urban design.
A former industrial harbor and warehouse district, the Third Ward was isolated from the city by the river and freeway system and crime ridden. In the 1980s business leaders banded together and formed a Business Improvement District to lobby and levy taxes. The district was placed on the National Register of Historic Places and the Milwaukee Institute of Art and Design relocated to the district. In the 1990s the River Walk was extended into the district with a 1.5-mile long concept my artist Mary Miss. Nearly every building in the district has been renovated and converted to mixed uses. The Milwaukee Public Market opened in the district in 2005.
In 2001 a transportation planner shopped a study on this freeway removal to mayoral candidates. The study said removal of the freeway with a few modest improvements to surface streets and transit would improve traffic flow in the city core. One candidate made it his platform, won election, completed the project, and was elected President of South Korea. The project did improve traffic. But its real success lies in restoring the soul of Seoul. The Cheonggyecheon River had a glorious past in the city’s history and its restoration has sparked an urban renaissance.
Building Precedents — Presented

Jubilee Church, Rome
Saint François de Molitor Church, Paris
Temple Beth Shalom, Elkins Park, Pennsylvania
Brasilia Cathedral, Brasilia

Building Precedents — Not Presented

Bagsværd Church, Copenhagen
Church of Light, Ibaraki, Japan
Church on the Water, Tomanu, Japan
Oakland Cathedral, Oakland
Unity Temple, Oak Park, Illinois
USAF Academy Cadet Chapel, Colorado
USAF Academy Center for Character and Leadership Development, Colorado
Water Temple, Hompukuji, Awaji, Japan
A small parish church in a neighborhood of apartment buildings, yet sited with room to be an icon of community gathering. Superb daylighting from above combined with large, white surfaces creates a light-filled ambience day and night. At night interior lighting beckons through the glazing making the church a lantern in the community. Three freestanding, concentric concrete sphere fragments make a unique and delightful form.
Saint François de Molitor Church, Paris, AREP, 2005

A small parish church tucked into a dense, mixed-used residential neighborhood. Respects established building heights at street. Sanctuary is placed on an axis between garden and city, and strongly day lit from the garden and from above. Congregants face each other across the axis from entry to garden, with the communion altar at center. Glazing is fritted in a vertical gradient to diffuse light and provide privacy from upper levels of neighboring apartment buildings.
TEMPLE BETH SHALOM, Elkins Park, Pennsylvania, Frank Lloyd Wright, 1953-1959

The building embodies a rich, layered depth of religious symbology. Wright’s primary metaphor is Mount Sinai, where Israel watched Moses enter the glory of God. This can be seen in the building’s form and in multiple sketches showing light (glory) emanating from the building. Wright achieved this through a two-layer, translucent corrugated fiberglass roof and some exterior lighting. The roof provides strong daylighting to the sanctuary. In plan the building and roof form are only a slight modification of the Star of David. The roof form provides a strong axis mundi drawing the eye skyward. The sanctuary utilizes almost the complete main level, with support spaces tucked below on a split-level site. Wright used the triangle symbol prolifically throughout the design and ornament.
This modernist utopian cathedral embodies several core ideas in its simple composition. The building and sanctuary are circular in plan and sunk into the ground. The sunken plan allows the bulk of the building to be hidden from view while requiring that congregants descend into the earth (grave) and through the waters of baptism (death) to humbly enter a magnificent, light filled sanctuary with such a strong axis mundi that there are angels ascending and descending on Jacob’s Ladder over the congregation. In this automobile utopia vehicles arrive and park on a long submersing circle drive. Pedestrians arriving at the ground plane are encouraged and exhorted by statues of the Four Evangelists.
In Brasilia, the capital of Brazil, Le Corbusier's vision for a modern city was realized. The city was designed to be a symbol of the country's aspirations for progress and progressivism.

**JK Memorial**

Inaugurated in 1967, the JK Memorial was built to honor the former President Juscelino Kubitschek, whose vision for Brasilia is celebrated. The memorial is a striking example of modernist architecture, with its smooth, sculptural forms and grand scale.

**View of Brasilia**

From the air, Brasilia appears as a vision of the future, with its monolithic buildings and open spaces. The city's layout is based on a grid system, which gives it a sense of order and rationality.

**Brasilia Cathedral**

The striking, white cathedral dominates the skyline of Brasilia. Its design is inspired by traditional Brazilian architecture, with a focus on simplicity and symmetry.

**Palace of Justice**

The Palace of Justice is another iconic building in Brasilia. Its design combines modernist elements with traditional Brazilian motifs, creating a unique architectural expression.
Previous Planning & Investments

1973 Lower Willamette River Management Plan – In 1972 the State received applications to fill 53 acres of the river and cover another 35 acres downstream of the Sellwood Bridge to create land for industrial and other uses. Since 1853 approximately 14% of the study area river had been filled. In the face of accelerating fill requests the State Land Board chartered this study to look at the lower river and Portland Harbor as a system and involve all stakeholders. Among other items, the plan identified beneficial uses by zone, including recreation and preservation. The central eastside waterfront (freeway footprint) was designated for recreational use.

1987 Willamette Greenway Plan (Part of 1988 Central City Plan) – In response to a Statewide Planning Goal, this plan was developed to “protect, conserve, maintain, and enhance the scenic, natural, historical, economic, and recreational qualities of lands along the Willamette River.” The objectives include:
- Restore the river and its banks as a central axis and focus for the City and its neighborhoods and residents…that maximize public use and appreciation of this diverse urban waterway.
- To increase public access to and along the river…a continuous recreational trail extending the full length on both sides.
- To provide an attractive quality environment along the Willamette River.
- To reserve land within the Greenway for river-dependent and river-related recreational uses.

The plan identified the central eastside freeway as transitional and focused on encouraging “natural, recreational, housing, retail, and office land use activities.” The plan included design guidelines for the greenway.

1991-2011 Portland Big Pipe Project – A 20-year investment of $1.4 billion Portland ratepayer funds has achieved 95-99% reduction in combined sewer overflows into the Willamette River. 2011 was the first summer the bacteria levels in the water tested safe for recreational use, sparking a big river float event each summer since to increase awareness of the river’s newly achieved health.

1994-2001 Eastbank Riverfront Park Master Plan – The Hargreaves Associates plan was commissioned by the city to implement the Greenway Plan and improve public access to the riverfront. The plan was made in a manner that accommodated the waterfront freeway, while allowing for its eventual removal. The trail portion and a small dock were implemented between 1998-2001.

1998 Eastbank 2040 Masterplan – Produced by two post-professional graduate architecture students at the University of Oregon’s Portland campus. A thorough study and proposal based on the removal of the eastbank waterfront freeway. Reclaims 55 acres.

2001 River Renaissance Vision – a powerful 50-year visioning document created with public input. The citizens envision the Willamette River as Portland’s “front yard,” with robust water access and water recreation, including reconfiguring the I-5 freeway to bring together both sides of the Central City and to revitalize the central eastside waterfront.
2004 River Renaissance Strategy – a 120-page strategy execution plan, which included two action items to continue to study the reconfiguration of the I-5 central eastside waterfront freeway.

2007 to Present Central City Plan 2035 – The process is ongoing, and divided into three segments (North reach, South reach, Central reach), the latter that just began in 2013. Thus far, the process seems to be ignoring the imperative to reconfigure the central eastside waterfront freeway.

2012 Eastside Streetcar Line – The new line crosses the Broadway Bridge and loops down Martin Luther King and Grand Boulevards to the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry (OMSI).

2015 Portland-Milwaukie Light Rail Bridge – The new cable-stayed bridge is under construction and will connect rail, bus, bicycle, and pedestrian traffic from the South Waterfront to OMSI.
1993 Eastbank Riverfront Park Master Plan by Hargreaves Associates
The plan is well researched and presents a strong case for developing the central eastbank of the Willamette River. It provides visualization of what could be if the freeway were removed from its at- and above-grade condition. A model of this master plan was placed in City Hall by then-Commissioner Charlie Hales (now Mayor). The plan reclaims 55 acres of land for development from the I-5 footprint and vastly improves the development potential of an additional 50 acres. A similar footprint of land on the west side of the river was assessed as 137 times more valuable ($25.5 million vs. $3.5 billion), potentially generating incredible property tax revenues.

The plan leans toward intensive development around civic amenities over riparian habitat restoration. It includes 6,000 residential units, a community center and plaza, a 3+ acre marina and boathouse, a large crescent park (from the Hargreaves park master plan), an expansion of the Portland Community College (PCC) campus, an expansion to the Oregon Convention Center (OCC) with hotel, a high speed rail station, a daylighting of the spring fed Sullivan’s Gulch Creek into a riparian wetland park, a public market, a grocery store, a theater, and a church. It envisions Water Ave as a north-south commercial retail street with streetcar (although this has been overcome by the streetcar loop that opened in 2012 on the Grand/Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevards) crossed by five pedestrian friendly streets connecting the east side neighborhoods to the river front (Holladay, Couch, Stark, Taylor, and Hawthorne).

The plan includes a long-proposed transit bridge that is now under construction and scheduled to open in 2015. It connects the South Waterfront district to OMSI and will support streetcar, bus, pedestrian, bicycle, and the Milwaukie MAX line.
**Selected Bibliography**


Great architectural analysis of the history of symbol and arrangement of religious spaces.


Ecology of watershed and rivers for healthy fish habitat, necessity of flood plain capacity, resting habitat and shading for water cooling.


Thumbnail of a contemporary church’s master-planned campus. Renovation of 8-story office building, expansion plans, large courtyard with baptismal pond.


Encyclopedic presentation of a range of projects where architects are using their services to benefit the community.


Two year study of Portland’s I-5/405 central city freeway loop. Recommends immediate development of a master plan, alternatives analysis, and funding pursuit for freeway improvements. Strong emphasis on returning east bank to community use.

City of Portland. Too many documents to list today.


A serious, thorough academic study of urbanity, urbanization, and the church’s call to urban ministry. 525 pages.
Brief, effective review of three churches in Part I. Brick churches of late modernism. Plan, Section, Images.

Collection of essays by experienced leaders on various models of urban ministry.

Portfolio of projects. Relevant: Bathing Harbor, Copenhagen (Vinterbad Bryggen); Skuru Parkbridge, Nacka, Sweden [inhabits overpass]; Tallinn Town Hall, Estonia [submerges highway]; Superkilen, Norrebro, Copenhagen [three zone strip district]; lots of landform buildings, public roofs.

Masterplan based on removal of I-5 between south waterfront on west side and I-84 interchange. I-405 redesignated I-5. Really good work.

One page. Huge fountains. River walk path. Flood control measures.

#1 of books reviewed on this topic. Very insightful, succinct, primer. 193 pages.

A lobbying proposal to study Portland’s central city freeway loop using alternatives analysis.

Seven pages, many images. Beautiful church interior, light, and materiality. Many precedents in Saarinen’s MIT Chapel.
   Clear, sound call to the practice and study of urban ministry. Academic author with long ministry experience in Hispanic barrios.

   One page write up on a Washington DC church’s innovative and forward looking vision of partnering with private developers and government agencies in the development of a parcel within the DC Mall zone. Good precedent.

   Panel included senior leaders from Ports of Portland and Vancouver, Gramor and Zidell development companies, and the Director of the Portland Development Commission.

   A series of essays discussing the development of Amsterdam’s north industrial waterfront neighborhood, including a competition. Interesting history of social engineering and the tendency to relocate undesirable people through various social and economic development policies.

REFERENCES TO BE REVIEWED


Interviews. Various with client representatives, church leaders from other congregations, architects, neighborhood representatives.


