Social Inclusion Through Art

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I want to thank my thesis advisor, Dr. Arash Soleimani for his unconditional support through the entire project. I especially want to thank my family for the support throughout the entire program, cuz I'm just trying to make my maaaama proud.

Social Inclusion through Art

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My thesis project aims to develop an Art Center, which will provide art and its many forms to the residents of Atlanta’s Westside neighborhoods. The art services will provide the residents with the opportunity to enhance creativity, promote economic growth, and bring people together; allowing themselves and the community to overcome the challenges of segregation and unemployment present in these neighborhoods. Since art is often a non-verbal process, it will also provide individuals the platform to raise awareness about inherent issues in the neighborhood.
Atlanta’s Westside Neighborhoods

Atlanta’s Westside neighborhoods were once the center of the birthplace of leaders in the civil rights movements and is home to four historically black colleges and universities. Even though having such rich history, Atlanta’s Westside now contains some of the poorest neighborhoods in the Southeastern United States. Despite being in close proximity to Atlanta’s sports infrastructure and attractions, the neighborhoods current condition is poor. The neighborhoods suffer from empty plots and abandoned homes, drug dealing, and unemployment.

Art is a medium for human expression and resistance, and within that space of creation and possibility is the opportunity to find ways to fight personal and physical challenges.

1. Art programs can focus on entire communities faced with poverty and provide multiple services and opportunities in terms of gainful employment, a platform of expression for the voiceless.

2. Art can help impoverished children increase their chances of going on to college and obtaining employment by developing fundamental cognitive capacities, critical analytical skills, and providing learning experiences that have a significant impact on children’s educational achievement and social development.

3. Art and creative expression can help provide employment and income for those who are impoverished. Having non-profit programs that help develop artists by providing a more equitable share of profits from sold work, and investing in opportunities for those who are poor to create and thrive as artists.

Can Art empower poor communities?

44% Vacant houses

50% High school Dropout

67% Living below poverty

43% No Health Care

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Art has many functions which can be used in communities faced with poor conditions. There are many underlying challenges poor communities face in their daily lives, the Bodies of Knowledge identify the five key components and their factors for a social inclusion program through Art, these components will be used through case studies and the design process.

**Art**
- **Inventiveness:** Creating art develops a sense of innovation
- **Employment:** Artist can be commissioned to produce art works
- **Mentors:** Local artists can become mentors and inspire people
- **Workshops:** Availability and access to art spaces for creators
- **Non-Profit Program:** These are programs dependent heavily on charity donations and non-profit organizations

**Therapy**
- **General Issues:** Art can help people escape the emotional effects of illness
- **Mental Health and Human Development:** Making factor just talking about it provides opportunities to learn words, shapes, and action
- **Disaster Relief:** Studies show that there is a correlation between art and other achievements
- **Tools need to succeed in college environment**

**Education**
- **Decision Making:** Art education strengthens problem-solving and critical-thinking skills
- **Child Development:** Making factor just talking about it provides opportunities to learn words, shapes, and action
- **Improve Academic Performance:** Studies show that there is a correlation between art and other achievements
- **Life Skills:** Skills that are needed for a productive and efficient growth

**Social**
- **Public Engagement:** Engaging the community in community design can help connect the spaces with the users
- **Cultural Awareness:** Art work in public spaces allows for community identity
- **Programming Initiatives:** Providing spaces for individuals or groups to begin their own activities
- **Communal Spaces:** Availability and access to spaces or areas for any individual or group

**Architecture**
- **Community-Oriented Design with response to surrounding communities and passersby**
- **Public Space:** Social spaces that are generally open and accessible to people
- **Sustainable:** Minimize the negative environmental impact of the building and efficient approach to energy
- **Color Design:** Enhance human and community responsiveness to program or site

**Artwork**
- **Community:** Use to help inmates or former inmates recognize their defense mechanism
- **Market/Shops:** Availability to sell goods in order to promote income and economic growth towards the community
- **Repurposed Site:** Reusing an old site or building for a purpose other than which it was built or designed

**What are the Functions of Art?**

Art has many functions which can be used in communities faced with poor conditions. There are many underlying challenges poor communities face in their daily lives, the Bodies of Knowledge identify the five key components and their factors for a social inclusion program through Art, these components will be used through case studies and the design process.
Art can be used as a social medium to raise awareness of issues or difficulties people may be facing, internally and also within their own environment. Through art, people have the ability to produce art work which challenges people’s perception of society and makes them to question the status quo of their environment. Art can take the form of film, music, theatre, and pop culture, all of which can bring people together.

**Abuse**

Art provides an opportunity to explore, understand, and resolve issues in a person’s life that may not feel comfortable talking about in a regular conversation.

**Discrimination**

Racial classification can be a concrete divider that cultivates perceptions of rigid or inherent difference among the races.

**Political**

Banksy’s works of political and social commentary have been featured on streets, walls, and bridges of cities throughout the world.

**Injustice**

Women Are Heroes tells the stories of females from Sudan, Cambodia, Brazil, Sierra Leone, India, Liberia and Kenya. It honours women devastated by crime, war, rape and many other social and political injustices.

**Crime**

The aim is to revitalise the town where most of the country’s drug cartels are based. Keeping kids and teenagers busy painting all of these houses nearly eradicated violence among youths while it was in progress.

**Culture**

This Mural depicts five faces from five different continents that represent both the five Olympic rings as well as the cultural diversity of the games.
Art therapy can help people explore past, present, and future experiences using art as a form of coping. Art therapy is about expressing feelings and experimenting through art to bridge the gap between pictures and words. When people are experiencing intense feelings and trauma, the emotions and memories get stuck in a part of the brain that is more primal and has less access to words. When a person does artwork, they are working with their hands or body and making artwork that accesses the areas of the brain that do not have words.

Even though students are exposed to art in school, not all have the privilege to continue their experiences outside of school.

Art education can help close the gap between socioeconomic groups. People learn through many different styles and strategies, some of these strategies might be visual, spatial, or sound. Simple creative activities are some of the building blocks of child development. Even though, students are exposed to art in school, not all have the privilege to continue their experiences outside of school.

Art therapy is about expressing feelings and experimenting through art to bridge the gap between pictures and words. When people are experiencing intense feelings and trauma, the emotions and memories get stuck in a part of the brain that is more primal and has less access to words. When a person does artwork, they are working with their hands or body and making artwork that accesses the areas of the brain that do not have words.

Metro Atlanta Task Force for the Homeless

The art studio is located in a 1920s era building in downtown Atlanta. The studio has become a secure place to paint for the residents. To get the studio space, the resident must follow certain rules and stay drug-free. Having access to the studio space provides the residents the opportunity to create and most importantly a means of income.

Figure 7: Metro Atlanta Task Force

Learning through Art (LTA)

LTA is an arts program that enhances students’ creativity by designing art projects that support learning across the curriculum. The program sends experienced teachers into New York public schools, where they collaborate with classroom teachers to develop and facilitate art projects integrated into the school curriculum.

Learning through Art (LTA)
Art programs can focus on entire communities faced with poverty, it can provide multiple services, opportunities in employment, and a platform of expression for the voiceless. Some of the best creative engagements within urban environments are sketching contest, public workshops, murals, and the revitalization of spaces.

Low-income residents are among those who benefit the most from public spaces. Parks can provide a safe space for children to play, and community centers can host civic programs for residents. Squares and plazas can be used for public gatherings and marketplaces, boosting the social and economic quality of life. Architecture can enhance the user experience by designing in regards to different users.

Mural Art has united artists and communities through a collaborative process, to create art that transforms public spaces and individual lives. The process begins with understanding the problems that its residents are facing. As well as listening and understanding everyone's voice. The project connects people who normally do not talk to each other and bridges a dialogue, and celebrates art.

**In low-income neighborhoods, even the best-designed parks and community centers go to waste if no one uses them**

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Color is an integral element of our world, not just in the natural environment but also in the man-made architectural environment. The environment and its colors are perceived, and the brain processes and judges what it perceives on an objective and subjective basis. Psychological influence, communication, information, and effects on the psyche are aspects of our perceptual judgment processes. Color design in an architectural space is not relegated to decoration alone.
Wheel of Emotions

Robert Plutchik’s psychobiological theory of emotion has considered there to be eight primary emotions—anger, fear, sadness, disgust, surprise, anticipation, trust, and joy. Plutchik proposed that these basic emotions are biologically primitive and have evolved in order to increase the reproductive fitness of the animal. Plutchik argues for the primacy of these emotions by showing each to be the trigger of “feuter” with high survival value, such as the way fear primes the fight-or-flight response.

Primary Emotions

1. Anger
2. Fear
3. Sadness
4. Disgust
5. Surprise
6. Anticipation
7. Trust
8. Joy

Opposites

- Opposite Emotions: Anger to Joy
- Opposite Emotions: Fear to Trust
- Opposite Emotions: Sadness to Joy
- Opposite Emotions: Disgust to Trust
- Opposite Emotions: Surprise to Trust
- Opposite Emotions: Anticipation to Joy
- Opposite Emotions: Trust to Joy

Color Experience Pyramid

To perceive color is to experience it consciously or unconsciously. Mahnke has systematized the experience of color through a Color Experience Pyramid.

- Personal Relationship
  - An individual response with respect to likes and dislikes towards a particular color or colors.
- Influence of Trends, Fashions, and Styles
  - Color changes associated with fashion and consumer products.
- Cultural Influences and Mannerisms
  - Color associations that are characteristic of specific cultures, regions or religions.
- Conscious Symbolism or Associations
  - The impressions and associations made at conscious level.
- Collective Unconsciousness
  - They are archetypes or original patterns, predigested for responding to or experiencing our world in the same manner our ancestors did.
Color in the Environment

Color in the environment can lend an aesthetic quality that would otherwise be unobtainable. Color’s unique contribution, if applied intelligently and sensitively, cannot be obtained through any other means. Each architecture project must be evaluated as to its locale and surrounding before the introduction of color.

The following fundamentals should be considered:

1. Color can modulate a building and bring it in harmony with its surroundings.
2. It can differentiate elements; it can contain, unite, accentuate, underline, or draw attention to proportions.
3. In their coloration individual buildings may appear pleasant or oppressive, well proportioned or distorted, stimulating or monotonous.
4. Buildings that exhibit the same or similar design can be given individuality through color detailing.

Harmony with its Surrounding

Collective sense to individual buildings

Individually through color for building with similar design

Color’s Historical Misconception

Many scholars had thought that early Greek architecture used little applied color. A white-marble ancient Greece is a misconception, most buildings were painted in symbolic and sometimes cosmetic colors. Ancient Greeks believed that the natural colors of wood, marble, stone, and ivory were not substitute for the creation of the city as a total art form. Architecture was in fact covered with colored washes.

During the Renaissance, color moved indoors. Artificial color on exterior was abandoned in favor of natural colors. During the Reformation, color was considered unseemly, uncontrollable, and vulgar. Due to the ravages of time eroded the rich environmental colors and exposed the natural surface of buildings. Historians and architects accepted these surface color of ancient buildings.

The influence of the Roman Empire extended over almost all of western Europe, and later, medieval architecture forms were covered with color. The coloring of medieval churches often was much brighter on the exterior than the interior. During this period, rich color was applied to the interior as well as to the exterior of other important buildings.

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Color reactions in interior spaces

The location (top, sides, bottom) of a color within the interior space can make a great deal of difference in influencing a room's character, the way it is perceived psychologically, and subsequent reaction to it. A particular hue that is perfectly suitable on the floor may give off an entirely different reaction when applied to the ceiling.

Red
Ceiling: Intruding, disturbing, Nancy
Walls: aggressive, advancing
Floor: overbearing, alert, perhaps pompous
Pink
Ceiling: delicate, comforting
Walls: aggression-inhibiting, b ooded
Floor: too delicate
Orange
Ceiling: stimulating, attention-seeking
Walls: warm, luminous
Floor: exciting, motion-oriented
Brown
Ceiling: oppressive and heavy (if dark)
Walls: secure and assuring (if wood)

Yellow
Ceiling: light, luminous, stimulating
Walls: warm, exciting to irritating
Floor: elevating, diverting

Green
Ceiling: protective (reflection on skin can be unattractive)
Walls: cool, serene, calm, relatable, irritating if glaring
Floor: relaxed (up to a certain point), soft, relaxing

Blue
Ceiling: cerebral/stark, heavy and oppressive (if dark)
Walls: cool and distant (if light), encouraging (if dark)
Floor: inspiring feeling of effortless movement of light

Purple/Violet
Ceiling: disconcerting, subduing
Walls: heavy, overpowering
Floor: freeing, magical

Grey
Ceiling: shadowy
Walls: neutral to boring
Floor: neutral
Niños Conarte by Anagrama Architects
The goal of this project was to design a contemporary reading and cultural center while preserving the ruins of a historic factory on the outskirts of Monterrey, Mexico. Inspired by the organic shapes of the Sierra Madre foothills, Anagrama created a winsome, fluorescent space that respects the integrity of the original structure.

Ivanhoe Grammar Senior Years & Science Center
The building's dark facade and circular shape is dramatically contrasted with the angular geometry and colorful surfaces in the central courtyard.

Kuggen Building by Wingårdh Arkitektkontor
Located on the southwest coast of Sweden in a city called Göteborg in the University of Technology. A colorful Kuggen Building, which was completed in March 2011, is comprised of six different shades of red and two shades of green that wrap around the structure is stunning effect.

Sugama Shinkin Bank by Emmanuelle Moureaux
Tokyo-based architect Emmanuelle Moureaux designed the Sugano Shinkin Bank. Rising in Nakano, Japan, the pix-elated grid is an excellent addition to the architect's Pantone-inspired oeuvre. The building is formed from intersecting walls and encased planters that evoke depth, vibrancy, and expression.

Color Application Studies
Color applied on these designs vary from the color and application on the design. Because color is subjective and personal, it is difficult to study it. Although, these designs have managed to associate their application of color towards an emotion, symbol, and surrounding environment.
Each of the case studies selected have provided a solution for their user groups through art and its many forms. In some of these cases, the user groups are situated in areas of crime, low income, and cultural diversity. The use of art has provided the user groups with education, employment, and social connectivity.
Artists For Humanity’s mission is to bridge economic, racial, and social divisions by providing under-resourced urban youth with the keys to self-sufficiency through paid employment in art and design. Their mission is built on twin philosophies: engagement in the creative process is a powerful force for social change, and creative entrepreneurship is a productive and life-changing opportunity for young people and their communities.

**Impact**

Artists For Humanity offers a wide range of fine art and design services for hire. Teen artists collaborate with professional mentors across multi-media studios to create fine art and design solutions, offer curated exhibition services and tailor artful interactive experiences for both the business community and individuals.

- **54%** Youth living in crime-infested neighborhoods
- **84%** Youth are from low and very-low income families
- **35%** Youth dropping out of high school
- **$1.511,000** total sales of fine art & design
- **274** Youth Employed
- **723** Commissioned projects
- **100%** of youth seniors graduate high school
- **95%** Matriculate to college
The EpiCenter is a simple, functional building that achieves the highest levels of sustainability on a tight budget. The building uses energy and water efficiently, incorporates recycled materials, makes full use of natural daylight, and promotes the health of its occupants.

The EpiCenter is filled with items scrounged from basements, trash piles, and thrift stores and re-purposed by enthusiastic, artistic endeavor. The guardrail system is fabricated out of window shields from junked police cars and taxis. These examples reinforce AFH’s mission to teach students that they can transform the everyday objects around them into art.

Educational programs
- STEAM: College Readiness, Tutoring, academic improvement

Event Space
- The rental fees of the event space are used to further provide employment and service to the public.

Sustainable Design
- LEED Platinum

Natural Ventilation

Services
- A range of fine and multi-media studios
- Gallery
- The sale of art work is provided to the public within the program.
The project aims to celebrate diversity, through one of the most ethnically diverse and socially challenged neighborhoods in Denmark. Superkilen is a half mile long urban space consisting of objects found globally from 60 different nationalities of people inhabiting the community. Color plays an important role in the public space, it is used to identify the programming of three zones and as a symbolic meaning.

Superkilen is a creative and diverse public space that not only reflects the neighborhood’s cultural diversity, but also benefits local residents across different ages, gender, religions and cultures. The program assignment was to generate an innovative urban space for the future matching international standards, offering a new mix of passage functions, open-air activities and recreation.

Impact
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Challenges

32% Crime, violence, and gang activity
Cultural and social problems
Disconnectedness of the area from the rest of the city

Impact

Vandalism has reduced in the area
Public participation in the design
Better connectivity for the surrounding neighboring areas
The park is divided into three basic parts, stretched over a strip of half a mile long. The first two are characterized by two different shades of color: the western one in shades of red and the central one in black and dark gray, alternating with white bands. The third part is the more traditional area with greenery landscape.
Dubai Design District (d3), is dedicated to fostering the growth of the Emirate’s design, fashion and luxury industry. It offers businesses, entrepreneurs and individuals a creative community that will be at the very heart of the region’s design scene. Phase 2 of the project will be providing an incubator for emerging local designers and artists, as well as bespoke environment for art galleries and studios wanting to showcase their pieces.

By providing a dedicated home for the region’s community of architects, interior designers and artists this enables them to meet, inspire and collaborate. Through its integrated design and cutting edge technology d3 encourages the sharing of ideas and the cross pollination of creativity, enabling designers to propel the creative industry forward.

**Dubai Design District**

**Program:** Art Community

**Location:** Dubai, United Arab Emirates

**Impact**

- Adaptable workshops
- Flexible contemporary offices and communal working facilities
- Pedestrian streets and outdoor event spaces
The co-working communal facilities are designed to stimulate collaboration amongst creative disciplines, with clusters of offices centered around courtyards and open spaces, all connected by walkways. By the sharing of space, these facilities enable the community to interact.

Workshops
The workshop unit is made of adaptable components for different types of designers.

Series of units
The intervention of offices caters to both the needs of the community by providing spaces that are adaptable for use, space, arrangement, and location.

Shading
Exterior shading and double high windows are offered to prevent sunlight and reduce the temperature in the space.

Figure 26: Design District Plan
Figure 27: Design District Diagrams
Figure 28: Design District
English Avenue, Vine City, and Castleberry Hill are part of Atlanta’s Westside neighborhoods. Historically, English Avenue and Vine City were once the home for many civil rights leaders and a meeting place for the Civil Rights Movement. Unfortunately, the neighborhoods have experienced a great amount of drugs and crime over the past years. Additionally, many abandoned homes are located throughout the neighborhoods due to unemployment and the economic crisis.
English Avenue and Vine City Timeline

1891 - A large group of landowners, predominantly African Americans, moved south, known as Vine City

1909 - Mayor James W. English Jr. bought the undeveloped land known as English and Vine and developed it into a white working-class community

1910 - Alonzo F. Herndon, founder of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, built his home in Vine City. It is now listed on the National Register and open to visitors

1912 - Despite violence and bombings trying to prevent African Americans from moving north across Simpson Road

1941 - The infamous Pacheco’s restaurant was opened in the community and served as a meeting place for civil rights leaders during the 1950s and 1960s. This gives English Avenue the rich history of the Civil Rights movement were planned at this restaurant

1950 - The area experienced notable pro- and anti-Black Power riots and English Avenue Elementary was dynamited

1947 - The community was serviced by two railway trolley: the Atlanta Railway Trolley and the Chattahoochee Railway Trolley. These trolley lines defined the community racially, with the whites residing within the area bounded by the trolley lines and the African-American residents living in the areas just outside the trolley lines

1960-1962 - Eagan Homes and Herndon Homes public housing projects opened and as a result, the African American population in the area increased. African America owners began to start businesses

1967 - The area was a middle class African American Neighborhood

1970-1990 - Suburbanization started draining the area’s vitality. Over the following decades, it attracted buyers and sellers of heroin and was characterized by large numbers of abandoned, boarded-up houses. Which caused the crime rate to soar

1995 - English Avenue Elementary school closed

2000-2006 - Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. moved into Vine City

2008 - Forest City real estate bought the neighborhood. Many of the streets contained more houses are boarded up than are lived in

2010 - Tenants cause major LInear areas of Vine City

Was ranked as one of the most dangerous neighborhoods in the United States. "No-knock raids" in search of drug dealers which caused hatred towards police
Tamera
Local Resident
Age: 63
Q: What do you think the neighborhood need?
A: “We need houses instead of parks because I heard the city is planning to build a big park. The people in this community have been living in houses falling apart”

Cory
Local Resident
Age: 15
Q: What do you like about the neighborhood?
A: “I don’t really like much about it, there is a lot of vacant homes and trash on the streets”
English Avenue, Vine City, and Castleberry Hill are part of Atlanta’s Westside Neighborhoods. Even though these neighborhoods are close to one another, English Avenue and Vine City are distinctively different from Castleberry Hill. English Avenue and Vine City both face similar challenges such as high crime, massive amount of vacant homes, and unemployment. Due to these challenges, the neighborhoods offer the local residents support services such as job training and after school programs. Public transportation is very important in these neighborhoods because it is one of the main services of transportation for the residents. Most of the pedestrian traffic is along the bus routes. Unlike English Avenue and Vine City, Castleberry Hill contains many art galleries, lofts, and businesses. The local residents are mostly artist and the neighborhood hosts a public art exhibition once a month.
Population Demographics
- Total Population: 79,864
- Male Population: 40,832
- Female Population: 39,032
- Median Age: 27

Number of Households
- Total Households: 26,694

Household Income
- Average Household Income: $14,000

Education
- No High School: 2,811
- Some High School: 5,757
- Some College: 8,702
- Bachelor’s Degree: 1,274
- Graduate Degree: 572

English Avenue neighborhood was historically a white working-class neighborhood until around 1917. Violence and bombings erupted to prevent African Americans from moving into the neighborhood. Currently, English Avenue faces many challenges such as unemployment, crime, and drugs. The Crime rate in English Avenue is above the national average.

English Avenue Neighborhood Analysis

Services
- Community Patrol
- Counseling
- Food Pantry
- Conflict Resolution
- Career Services
- Culinary Arts

Greater Vine City Opportunity Program Services
- Community Center
- Education
- Job Training
- Health and Wellness
- Senior Services

Community Services

Atlanta Community Improvement Association Services
- Environmental Education
- Green Jobs
- Waste Management
- Political Advocacy

Street Art

Joseph E. Boone Blvd
Donald Lee Hollowell Pkwy
Joseph E. Boone Blvd
Vine City neighborhood was historically a predominantly African American neighborhood but with a few white subdivisions, schools, and churches. Public housing projects were built in 1941, which led to a greater number of African Americans within the neighborhood. Currently, due to the economic crisis many home foreclosures occurred leading to many vacant homes. Similar to English Ave, Vine City faces the same challenges as English Ave.

Vine City Neighborhood Analysis

Population Demographics
Total Population: 22,069
Male Population: 10,661
Female Population: 11,408
Median Age: 27

Number of Households
Total Households: 3,441
Average Household Income: $32,424

Education
No high School: 624
Some Highschool: 2,249
Some College: 2,699

Household Income
Average Household: $32,424

Families First
Services - Adoption Service
- Foster Care
- Parent Classes
- Counseling Service
- Education Support
- Housing

West Side Works
Services - Job Training

Street Art

Neighborhood Union
Health Center
Services - Health Center Department
- Workforce Department
- Life Skills
- Counseling Services
Population Demographics
- Total Population: 13,303
- Male Population: 8,266
- Female Population: 5,037
- Median Age: 25

Number of Households
- Total Households: 3,585
- Average Household: 3.94
- Median Household Income: $59,375

Education
- No High School: 167
- Some Highschool: 785
- Some College: 750

Castleberry Hill was historically a factory neighborhood producing terra cotta, building materials, and warehoused cotton. Currently, many of the warehouses were converted into lofts, business, and art galleries. Every second Friday of the month, the neighborhood organizes a free art stroll.

Centennial Olympic Park Dr

Community Services
- Atlanta City shelter
- Rescue Mission
- Food Pantry

Art Galleries
- 1-4 Art Galleries in Castleberry Hill

Street Art

Cenesthetic Olympic Park Dr
The intent of the Art Center is to provide an opportunity for any individual with services to overcome difficult situations. Art can be used to inform and persuade without the need of words. In order to create this type of environment, a collaborative work is needed between the artist and future artists to create a colorful world.
Even though these neighborhoods are at close proximity to the biggest attractions and urban infrastructure in Atlanta, rarely do pedestrians or tourists enter these historically rich neighborhoods. My urban design intent is to place different types of art forms along the streets within the neighborhoods. These art forms will not only lead people into the neighborhoods but it will also guide pedestrians to local businesses, museums, parks, and other local services. As a result, income and jobs will increase in the neighborhoods and local residents will benefit from these opportunities.
The art center is designed to bring together local residents and passersby based on the surrounding pedestrian traffic. A series of connections between the access points into the site will create the main circulation.

Art Center Program
The art center provides an opportunity for the residents of Atlanta’s Westside neighborhoods to create artwork and sell it. The supplies of art center will be provided by the art center and non-profit organizations, providing the future artist with the proper tools. In order to maintain the art center, a small commission percentage will be directed toward the art center.

Art Program
- Art Center
- Organization / Charity
- Supplies
- Artwork
- Sold
- Profit
- Commission
- Artist

Color Choice
- Pink: communicates romance, compassion, innocence and fragility. It is also useful to create calming effects or diffuse a potentially volatile subject.
- Turquoise: the color of communication, self-awareness, and initiative. Turquoise is used for healing and maintaining emotional stability in many cultures.

Ceiling: Delicate, Conforming
Walls: aggression-shielding
Colorful entries indicator to draw people into the site and affect the mood.

Circulation is in alignment with existing entries and paths.
Height of building in respect to surrounding home.
Open public space oriented towards neighborhood for easy access.

Design Process
Designing a space which brings different groups together.
The ground plan is open to the public and artists, to allow them to circulate the art center freely at any time of day. The main corridors known as the art boulevards, allow the artist to display their art work such as paintings and sculptures to the public. Studios are also located on the ground level which are available for rent to any artist. The studios located along the inside of the art center can open to the public, creating an art stall, to allow the artist to sell their art works. The lower level of the art center contains the art gallery, youth workshop, and art class rooms, which are more private.
Outdoor Art Zone

The outdoor art zone is an open space located towards the back of the Art Center. The art zone is available for any artists or creators who would like to display their artworks to the public, such as sculptures, wall murals, paintings, and furniture.

Public Art Exhibition

The ground level of the Art Center is designed as an open art exhibition to allow the public to circulate freely throughout the open spaces. The public art exhibition consists of different art forms, open art studios, and art sale.