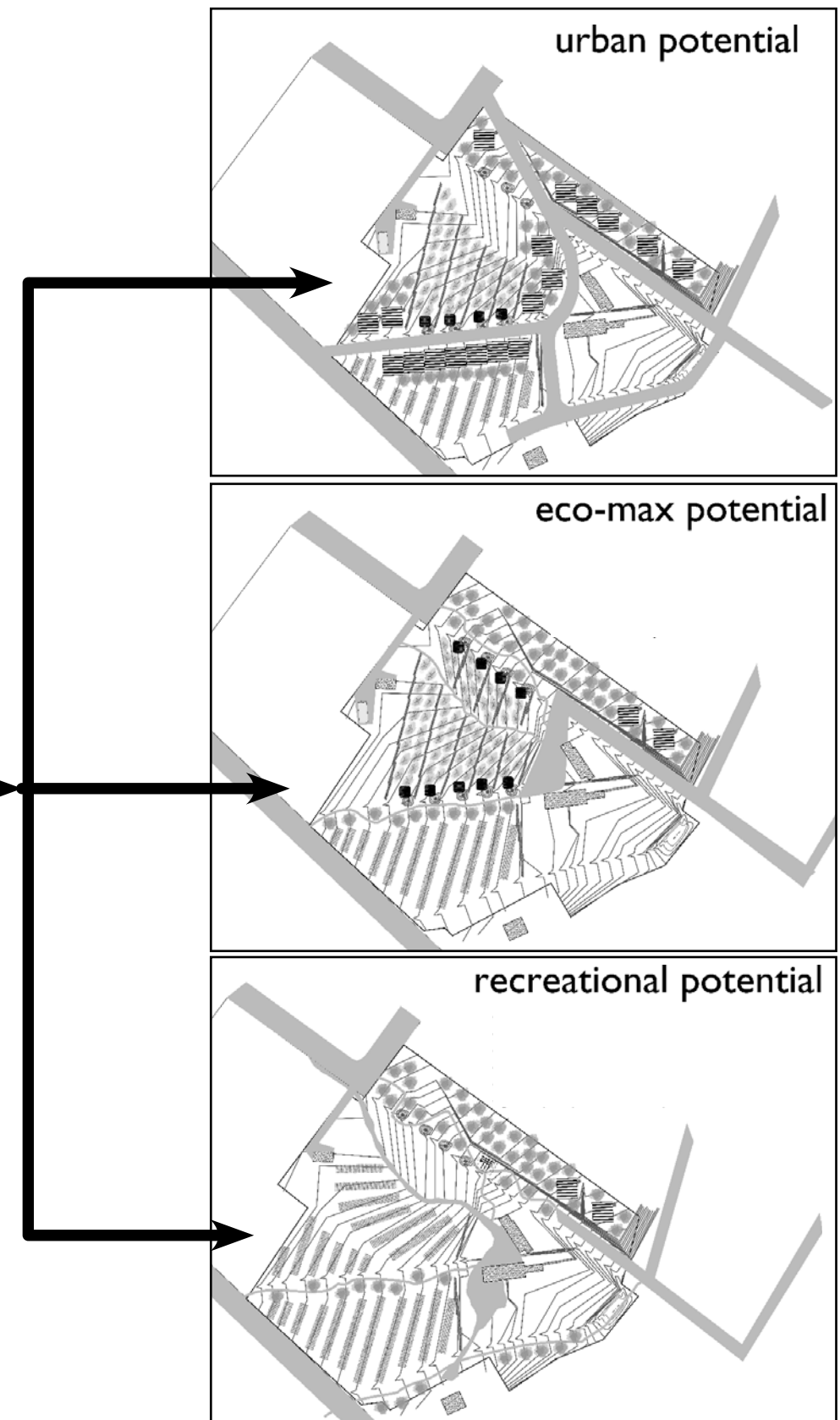


The site currently represents an idealistic and anachronistic rural setting sandwiched into a sub-urban fabric. While there is validity to the impulse to preserve the rural characteristics of the site, it is also necessary to meld it into the contemporary fabric, and beyond that to lay out the archetype of qualities of density and sustainability that development in Chestnut Hill may follow in the future. Achieving this without simply inserting a model that is contradistinctive to its context requires an evolutionary approach to the design of the site. Thus, proposed here is an experiment that juxtaposes different lifestyle typologies laid on a formalistic framework with variable outcomes. Carrying forward, the design creates a laboratory for sorting out what the concepts of sustainable agricultures, residences, and lifestyles might mean in the future.



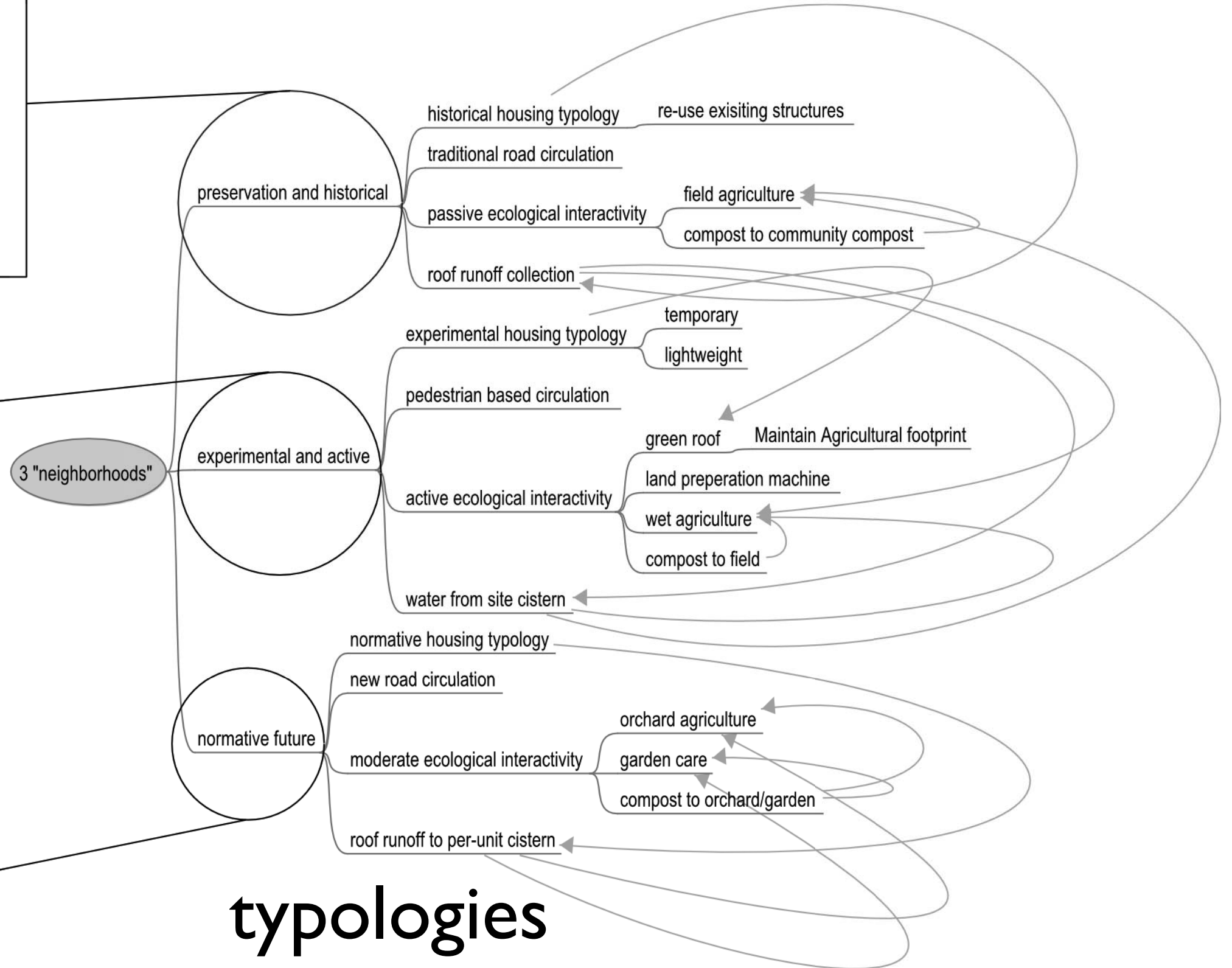
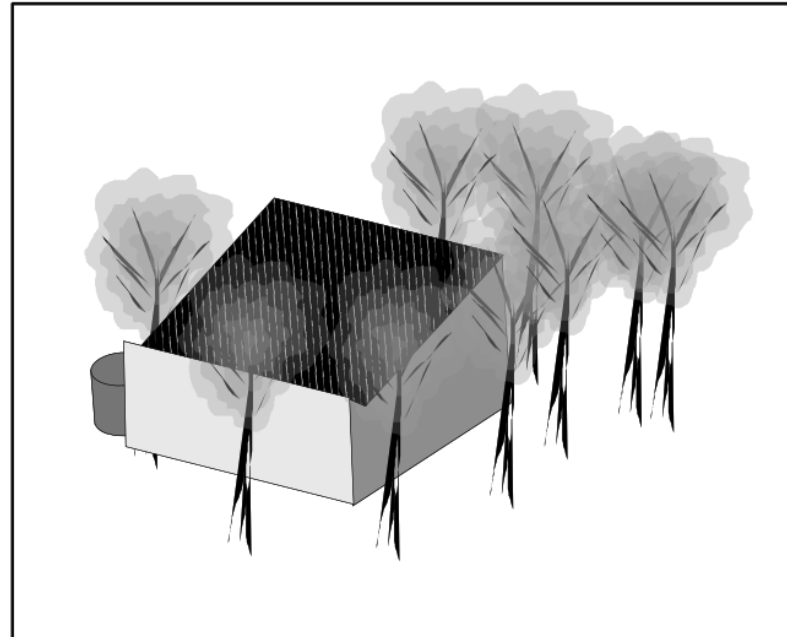
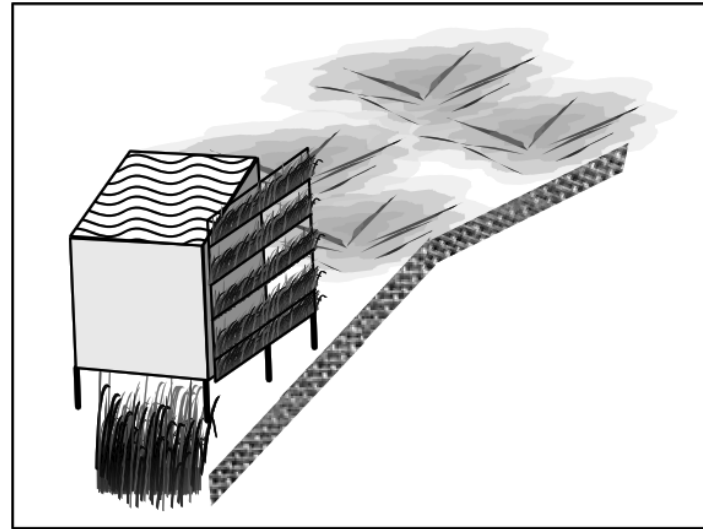
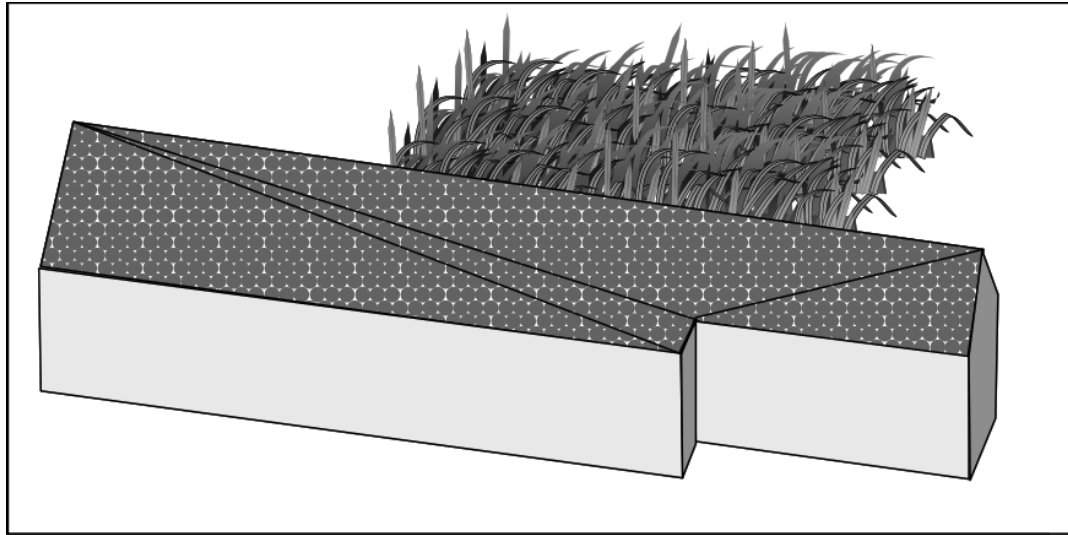
2 Miles



.25 Miles



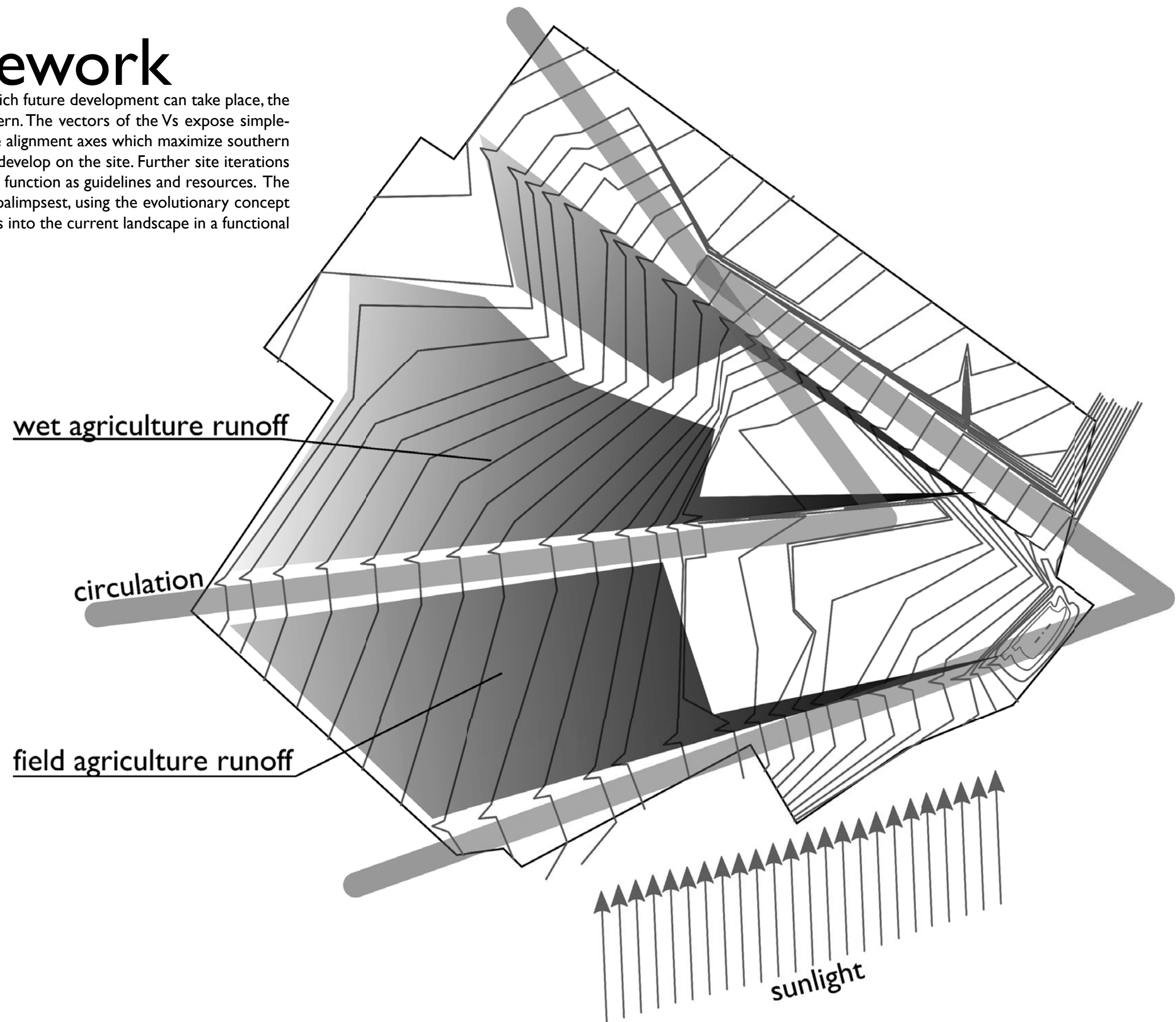
commercial
commuter rail
park with bike trail

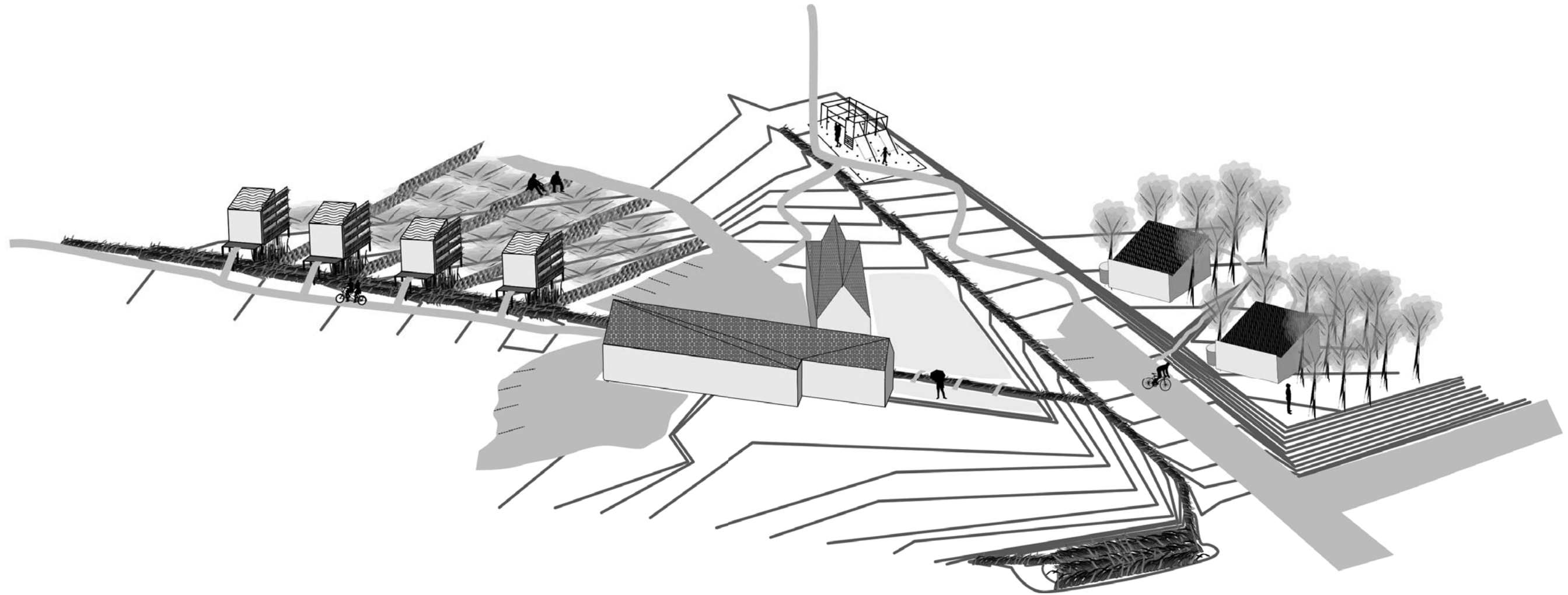


To accommodate various potentialities not just as a physical design level but also at a cultural level, three lifestyle typologies are proposed: "historical," "experimental," and "normative." Each has specific associated relationships to agriculture and infrastructure, each represents a potential cultural type of sustainable future, and each has distinct physical characteristics and functions of units.

formal framework

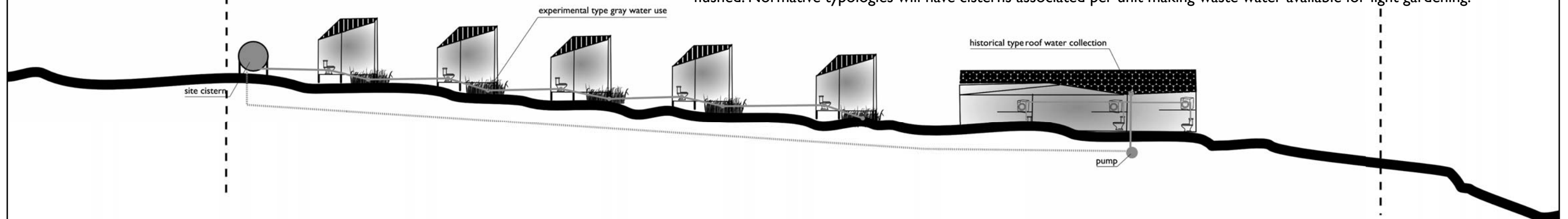
In order to provide a simple structure upon which future development can take place, the site is graded in an over-lapping double-V pattern. The vectors of the Vs expose simple-to-follow channels for water runoff and provide alignment axes which maximize southern sunlight for agriculture and other features that develop on the site. Further site iterations should incorporate these axes maintaining their function as guidelines and resources. The topography must have the nature of a reverse palimpsest, using the evolutionary concept of “preadaptation” to write the potential futures into the current landscape in a functional way.

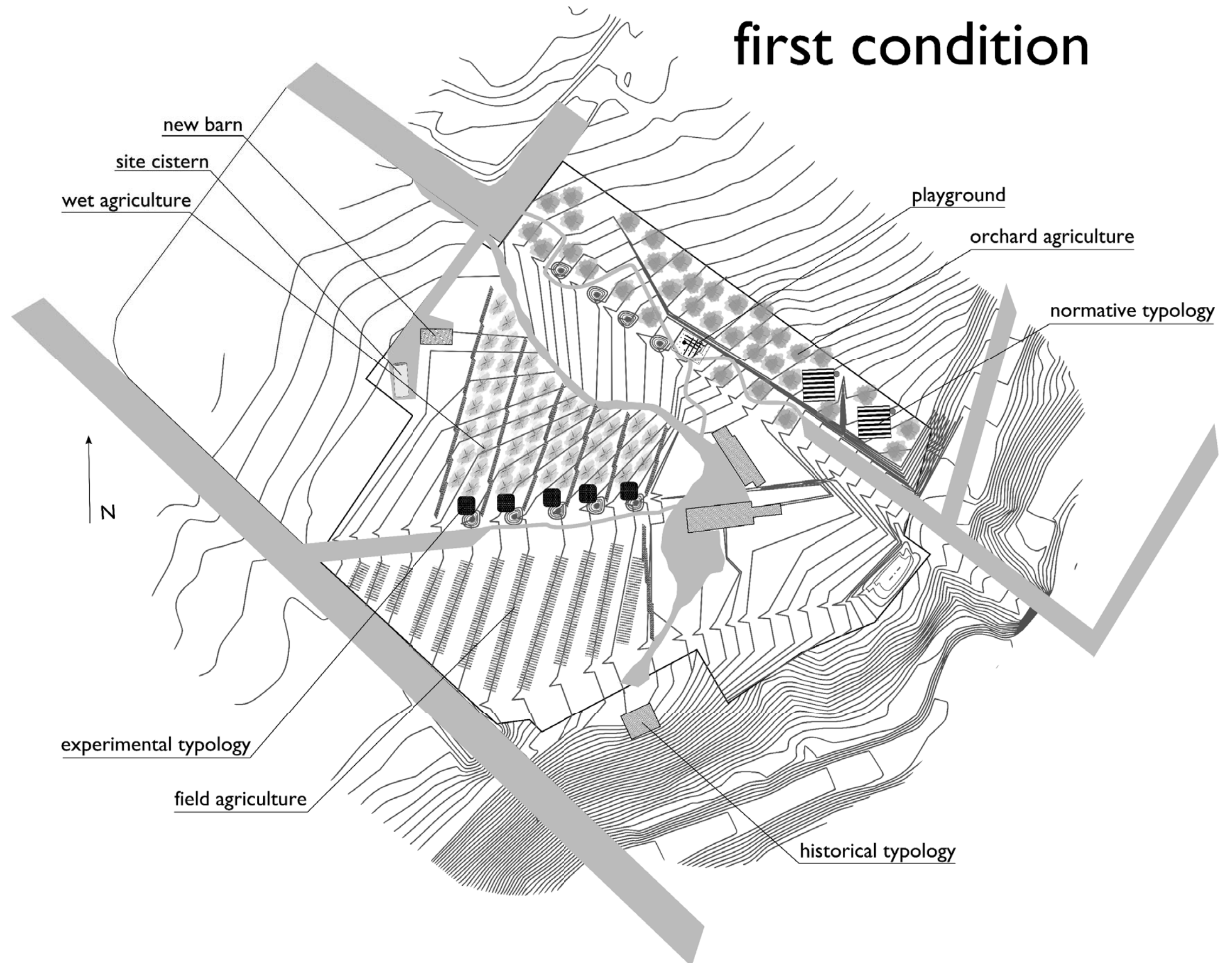
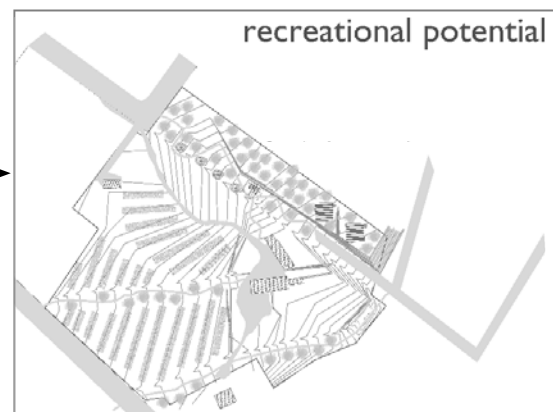
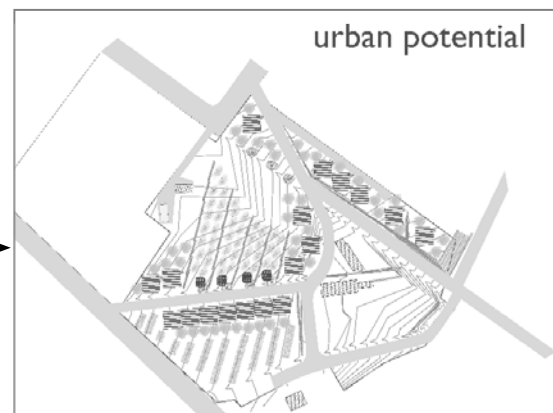
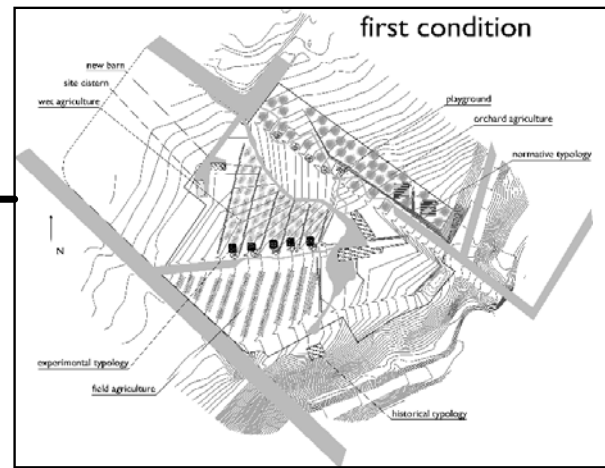




water systems

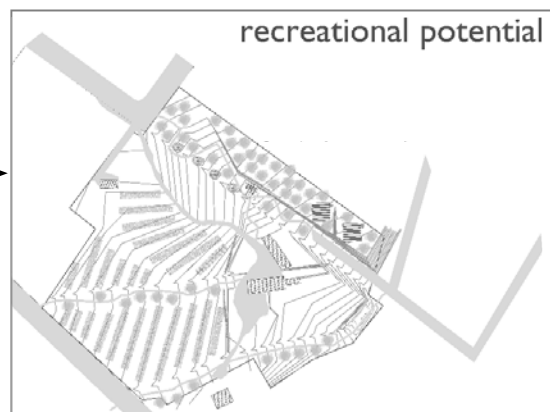
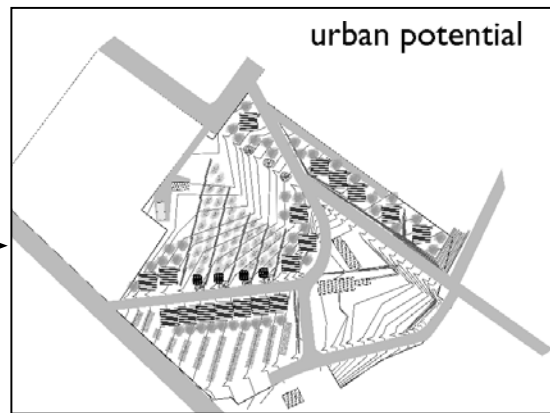
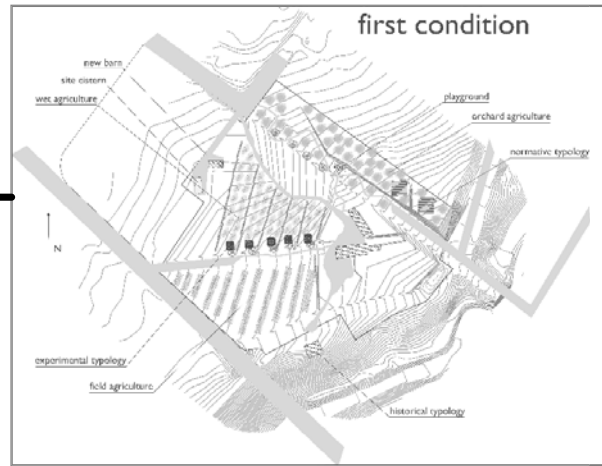
In order to create an interwoven relationship between the historical typology and the experimental typology, a gray water system is installed which collects water off the historical mode buildings and pumps it to a gray water cistern at a high point on the site. The water is then made available to the experimental typologies so that wet agriculture may be created or toilets flushed. Normative typologies will have cisterns associated per unit making waste water available for light gardening.

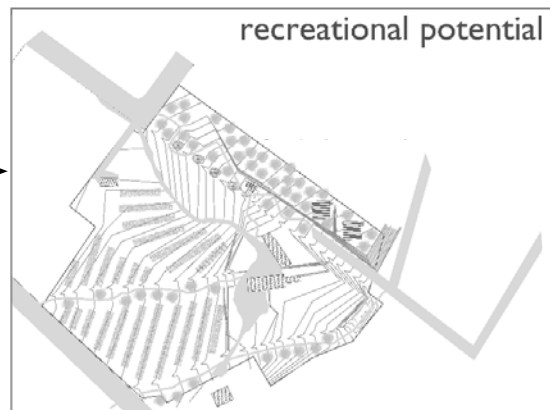
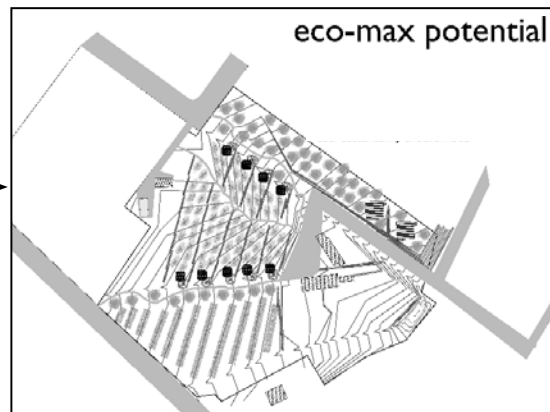
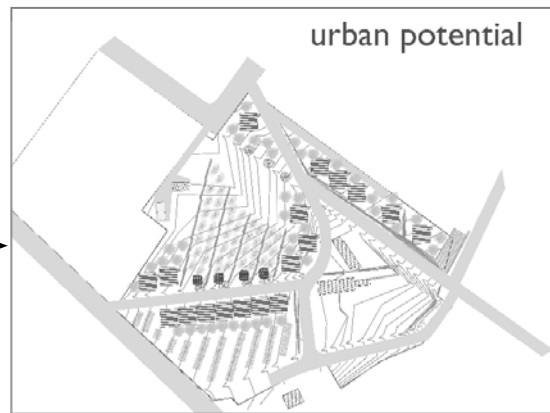
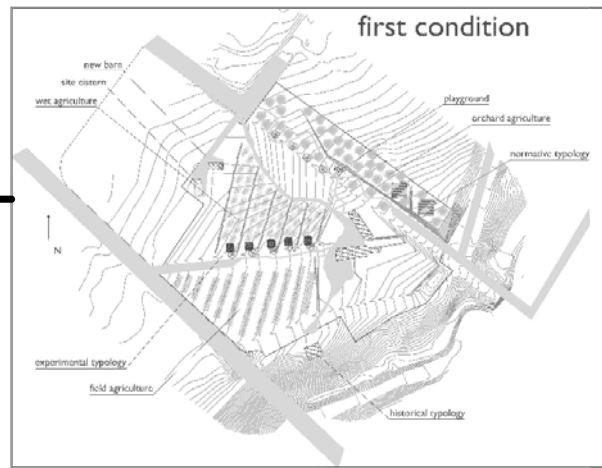




urban potential

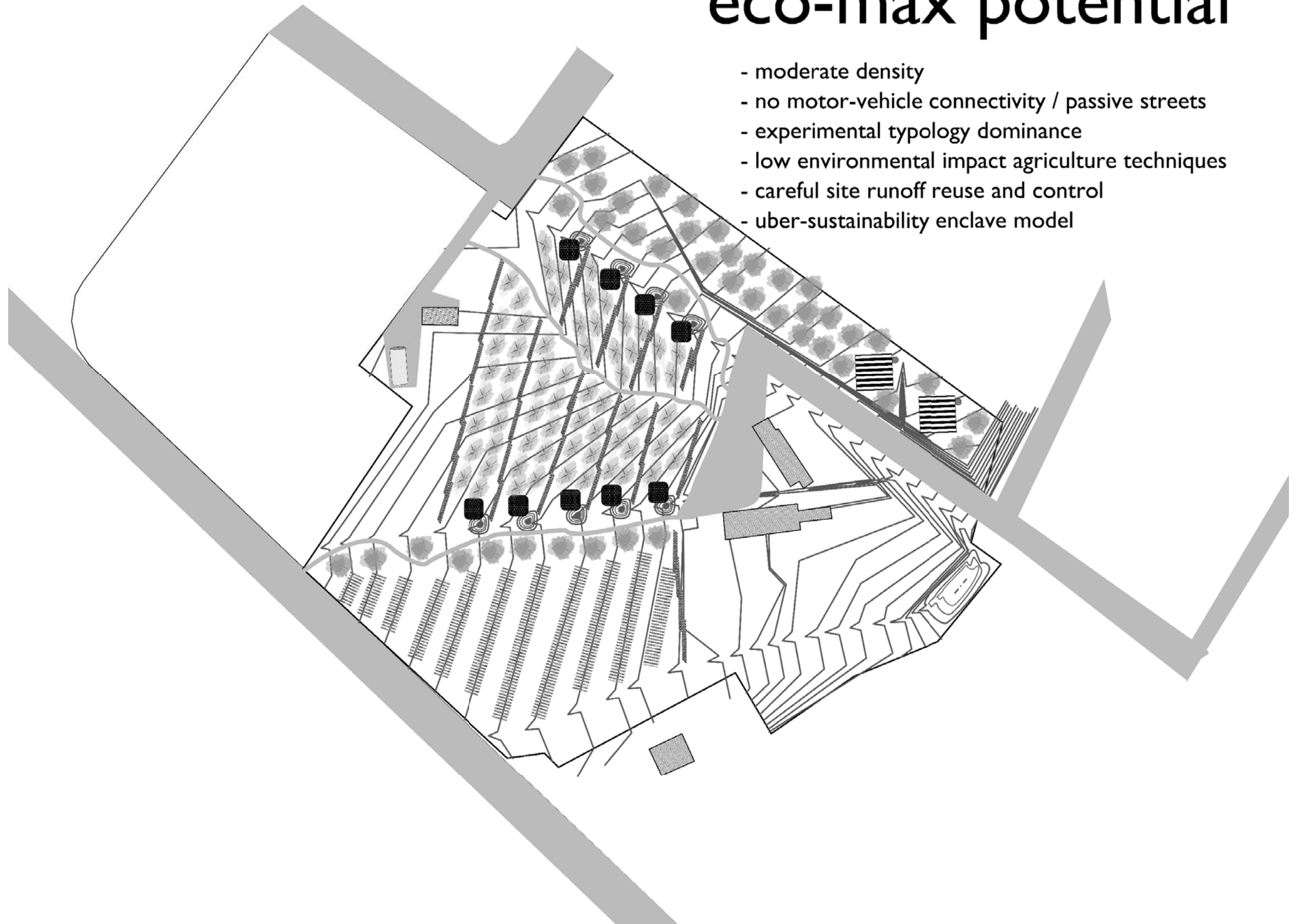
- higher density
- thorough connectivity / active streets
- normative typology dominance
- urban agriculture techniques
- urban sustainability model





eco-max potential

- moderate density
- no motor-vehicle connectivity / passive streets
- experimental typology dominance
- low environmental impact agriculture techniques
- careful site runoff reuse and control
- uber-sustainability enclave model



recreational potential

- low density
- low motor-vehicle connectivity / passive streets
- small scale field agriculture techniques
- park-like recreation opportunities
- agriculture as pleasant experiential landscape
- green open space sustainability model

