

A Hostile City, Inequitable Privatization of Public Spaces

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ABSTRACT: Hostile architecture is a term used to describe design strategies that are intended to deter certain groups of people or behaviors in public spaces. While bench dividers and ground spikes are widely recognized examples of hostile architecture, its impact goes beyond these small-scale designs. Hostile architecture is pervasive in areas such as policy, law, and privatization, and it can have serious negative consequences on a community's economy, walkability, and overall environment. To address this issue, one potential solution is parasitic architecture, which is a practice that is not commonly used but is often employed as a response to dysfunctional conditions. Parasitic architecture involves the creation of structures that are attached to or embedded within existing buildings or infrastructure, utilizing underutilized or overlooked spaces. This approach has the potential to combat hostile architecture and empower communities to reclaim their right to public spaces. By repurposing underused spaces, parasitic architecture has the potential to increase the availability of public spaces, reduce the costs of new construction, and foster a sense of community ownership and engagement. Additionally, these structures can be designed to be flexible and adaptable, allowing them to evolve and respond to changing community needs over time. Overall, parasitic architecture represents a promising approach to combat hostile architecture and create more inclusive, accessible, and vibrant public spaces. By empowering communities to collaborate and take ownership of their public spaces, parasitic architecture has the potential to create more livable, sustainable, and equitable cities.

KEYWORDS: Hostile Architecture, Parasitic Architecture, Public Space

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Part 01 : ARGUMENT

1.1 The Hostile Situation

The practice of hostile architecture seeks to discourage certain uses of public spaces through architectural design. It can manifest in various ways, such as bench dividers, ground spikes, strategic placement of street elements, transportation planning, CCTV surveillance, and public regulations. Unfortunately, this approach disproportionately impacts already marginalized groups, including homeless individuals, the disabled, elderly, pregnant women, parents with children, and young teenagers. Removing places of refuge from these groups can make it difficult and even criminal to utilize public spaces. Additionally, hostile architecture reinforces physical, mental, and financial segregation. As a result, it has proven to be an ineffective and discriminatory tactic that requires a more equitable solution.



Figure 1.1: This image depicts an individual sleeping outside on the pavement just below a bench designed with dividers that prohibit people from lying across it. Source: (National Coalition for the Homeless, 2023)

1.2 The History of Hostile Architecture

Hostile architecture was first introduced in Europe during the early 1800s as a means to tackle the poor sanitation habits of the streets. The design elements used, such as wall shelves and rounded structures in the corners of alleyways, were intended to discourage individuals from urinating in public. (Carey, 2019) However, this concept was later adopted in America and misused as a tool to enforce segregation and wealth inequality. Even today, it is still being utilized in many areas in and around cities, with elements like dead-end roads, bollards, and one-way streets being used to restrict travel to and from specific areas. (The Neighborhood Design Center, 2023) Since the lift of segregation, it has become more popularly used as a method to force the people who use public spaces to use them in a particular way.



Figure 1.2: This image depicts the Detroit Segregation Wall which was once a physical barrier between white and black neighborhoods. This wall still stands today. Source: (Einhorn and Lewis, 2021)(See section 4.2 for more images of historic hostile architecture)

1.3 Consumerism of America

The construction of hostile architecture has primarily been commissioned by both the federal and state governments, large corporations, and private business owners to be installed in or around their properties to keep people from loitering or taking refuge around their facilities. This has become a common practice because of the influence of consumerism¹ in the United States. There is an unspoken stigma within the owners of public land in inner cities that discourages open doors and is centered around the status quo. People who do not or cannot partake in consumerism are kept at a distance to avoid the discouragement of the public from entering their business.

1.4 The Rising Cost of Living

It is evident in our current economy that the cost of living is increasing each year. According to the Social Security Administration, the cost of living adjustment (COLA) from 2021 to 2022 was 8.7%. This is the highest COLA we have seen since 1981. The average COLA over the last 20 years (2004-2023) is 2.6%.² (Social Security Administration, 2023) This increase has led to more people becoming homeless or under-housed. The National Alliance to End Homelessness has reported that "Homelessness has been increasing since 2017, with an overall increase of 6 percent. In 2022, the number of individuals (421,392 people) and chronically homeless individuals (127,768) reached record highs in the history of data collection."³ (National Alliance to End Homelessness, 2023) This rise in homelessness also implies that more people are being affected by the hostility of architecture in our cities.⁴

1.5 The Homeless and Under-housed

In recent years, hostile architecture has been focused on the homeless and under-housed communities that reside in public places. Common elements of hostile architecture used for these purposes include ground, window, or ledge spikes, bench dividers and arms, planter boxes, bike racks, light posts, sloped ledges and seating, awning gaps, rocky pavements, boulders or other natural elements, bars, unorthodox seating structures, sprinklers, CCTV cameras, and integrated laws that permit people from loitering or camping in public.⁵ The use of ground, window, or ledge spikes deter people from sitting, leaning, standing, or resting in particular areas. These areas are commonly found along the sides of buildings or under porticos and awnings but can also be found commonly under any type of

¹ Consumerism: the theory that an increasing consumption of goods is economically desirable. (Merriam-Webster, 2024)

² See Appendix A.2 for the full record of COLA data.

³ See Appendix A.1 for more information on homelessness in America.

⁴ See Appendix A.3 for information on the average price of homes since 1994.

⁵ See Supporting Materials section 4.1 for images of hostile architecture.

sheltered structures such as bridges and overpasses. The use of bench dividers, sloped seating, unorthodox seating, and other manipulations of resting areas that make it difficult to lie down are also meant to deter people from resting or sleeping. The integrated laws against loitering greatly affect the homeless and under-housed populations for the obvious reason that they do not have a permanent place to reside and therefore must exist somewhere. These people often choose highly populated areas such as cities because of the proximity to shelters where they sometimes stay during the night as well as the greater opportunities that exist for making small amounts of money through panhandling and busking. These laws make it nearly impossible for people who are experiencing homelessness in any capacity to survive or escape their circumstances because they are forced to move their camps regularly making it difficult to have any sense of stability if they were to try and work their way out of their situation and they are also arrested and given tickets for loitering which they likely cannot afford.⁶

1.6 Disenfranchised People and the General Public

To be disenfranchised means to be deprived of a right, privilege, or immunity. (Merriam-Webster, 2024) Any person who is disadvantaged in some capacity within the built environment is considered disenfranchised. Hostile architecture primarily affects those who are homeless or under-housed, but it also negatively impacts disenfranchised people who are disabled or who have mobility issues, elderly individuals, pregnant people, parents with children, and teenagers. People who are disabled or who have mobility issues and those who are elderly or pregnant often need intermittent rest when traveling by foot. Hostile architecture, while making resting places potentially uncomfortable also is expressed in a lack of resting places. This greatly impacts the walkability of these areas to these particular groups. Parents who are traveling with small children also often need to regroup or take care of their children periodically and a lack of seating or areas away from the main path of travel makes this task more difficult to do. Teenagers utilize cities or sidewalks in different ways. This could mean that they are practicing some type of skill set such as skateboarding, busking, or socializing that they will ultimately take with them into their adult life. The antagonistic approach the hostile architecture has taken specifically to teenagers discourages them from these unwanted activities and pushes them into unsafe environments to do them.

Having established that hostile architecture impacts disenfranchised people at a much higher rate than the average individual, that does not assume that there is zero impact. The impact that hostile architecture has on advantaged people is more about the city's overall health, walkability, and appeal. The representation and use of spikes, uncomfortable resting places, and exorbitant amounts of camera surveillance make most people less willing to walk and utilize these public spaces. There is also an element of public surveillance that plays a role in the urban fabric. People who are walking the city and who live in the city want a level of public surveillance as opposed to CCTV surveillance. When the streets are active and full of people, there is a level of safety and comfort that cannot be replicated in other ways.⁷ As mentioned previously, parents with children can be considered disenfranchised people in their relationship to hostile architecture however, they are also a large portion of the general public. This being said hostile architecture makes public places less family-friendly to all types of families.

1.7 Parasitic Architecture

Parasitic architecture is a style of architecture that takes its form in the addition of space onto the exterior of an existing structure. It can be traced throughout history as having a wide range of functions from political statements and small structures that impact communities to highly functional commercial applications. Parasitic architecture is not currently an integrated component of architecture or urban planning but is often used as a reaction to dysfunctional conditions whether that be physical or non-physical. The connotation the name might provoke has little to do with the actual use of parasitic structures. They commonly contribute positively to their "host" structures and surrounding communities. Many examples may be more in line with a typical addition, as one would do to their house but what makes it different is the contrast or the physical opposition these structures have to their host buildings.⁸

⁶ See Appendix A.4 for more information on the Michigan Penal Code for Disorderly Persons.

⁷ In "Architecture as Crime Control" Neal Katyal says, "The most famous exponent of this approach was Jane Jacobs, who reasoned that "eyes on the street" would deter crime. Jacobs argued that if people could be brought out onto city streets, the crime rate would drop. She suggested, for example, that a house near a bar is much safer than one in a remote part of the countryside or city. The bar attracts crowds whose presence and powers of observation may deter crime and draw attention, inducing those shopkeepers and residents who live nearby to watch the activity on the street more often." (Katyal, 2002)

⁸ See Supporting Materials section 4.3 for more examples of parasitic architecture.



Figure 1.3: This image depicts a digital rendering of the project known as Homes for the Homeless by James Furzer.⁹ Source: (Furzer, 2015)

1.8 A Potential Solution

Hostile architecture's main goal is to keep homeless and under-housed individuals from loitering in public spaces, and in doing so, it has created a myriad of problems for the entire population of inner cities and surrounding areas. This proposal suggests that the disenfranchised community take back control of their rights to public space and make a statement against the rising cost of living that continually and disproportionately affects those who are homeless, under-housed, or at risk of homelessness. This proposal will take a parasitic architectural approach to produce a truly public and accommodating series of facilities that attack the existing social structures of the wealth gap and the hostile infrastructure that has been built up over generations. These facilities will attach themselves to existing structures that align with anti-homeless practices and extortionate living conditions to bring visibility and awareness to these issues while providing disenfranchised people with places of refuge and temporary housing.

⁹ See Appendix B.8 for a description of the pictured project.

Part 02 : DESIGN INVESTIGATION

2.1 Primary Design Variable 01

The first primary variable within this design investigation is the parasitic structure and how it is integrated with both its chosen host structure and the surrounding city. This investigation will scrutinize different methods and approaches to the integration of these elements to establish the success and failure of placement, penetration, circulation, and use of resources.

This variable within the investigation is crucial to understanding the limitations and functional outcomes of a program of this nature. The investigation involving placement will determine where on the facade of the existing structure is most suitable for the parasitic element to exist concerning its accommodation to the user group and its visibility to the public. The investigation concerning its penetration into the existing structure will determine the level of penetration that is required to both maintain the parasitic elements' protrusion and visibility on the exterior as well as its societal duty to infringe on the rising cost of living. The investigation regarding circulation will determine if internal or external circulation is appropriate for the manner in which the parasitic element exists. The investigation of the use of resources will determine if the parasitic structures should be self-sustaining or if they should take resources from the existing structure.

2.2 Primary Design Variable 02

The second primary variable within this investigation is the program within the parasitic structure and its functionality to the intended user group. This investigation will scrutinize the parasitic structures' level of accessibility and accommodation to the intended user group as the intended user group consists of a diverse set of qualities that need to be addressed thoughtfully. This investigation will also test the ability of the parasitic structure to accommodate the facilities required to address the end users' needs.

With the inclusion of the homeless or under-housed, disabled, elderly, pregnant people, parents and children, and young teenagers as the intended user group, the programmatic function will require multiple levels of accommodation and functions. The parasitic structure will need to be designed in such a way that is conducive to temporary and extended living, short-term refuge, adequate accessibility for potential wheelchair users, and spaces for the public to do activities such as skateboarding or busking.

2.3 Control Variables

This investigation will take place in the downtown sector of Detroit, Michigan in the United States of America. The host structure that will be utilized as the basis of design is located at 35 W Grand River Ave, Detroit, MI 48226, and hosts a first-floor multi-use program with luxury apartments on the remaining above floors. This building has a total of 10 stories and is a historic building built of brick-and-mortar. The structural integrity of both the host structure before and after as well as the parasitic element will be ignored for this exercise. The potential cost of construction and zoning codes and ordinances will also be ignored. The parasitic structure will host facilities that are conducive to temporary living and places of refuge. The intended user group will consist of homeless or under-housed individuals, people who are disabled, elderly, or pregnant, parents with children, and young teenagers.

The parasitic structure needs to be attached to the host structure in a manner that combats or intrudes on the luxury apartments within it. The parasitic structure needs to accommodate the intended user group functionally and programmatically. The parasitic structure needs to create a visual contrast between itself and the host to bring public attention to the rising cost of living and the discriminatory practices of anti-homeless architecture.

Part 03 : RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

3.1 Results of Investigation

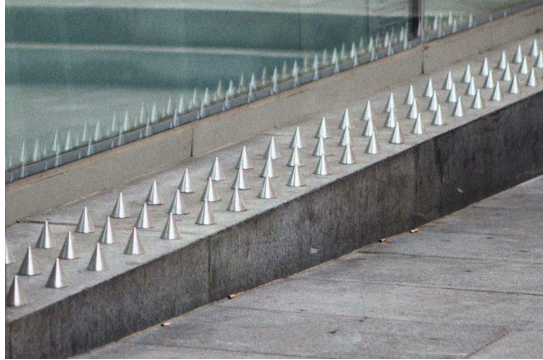
The design approach that will be taken during this investigation will be a bottom-up approach. This essentially means that the design will begin by looking at the specific information and goals gathered during the research phase of the investigation and consequently will produce a series of design choices and general characteristics. The expectation is that this approach will allow for the social and functional matters to take precedence over the built form where the built form will be derived from certain criteria defined by the research. This investigation hypothesizes that the initial inclusion of the proper programmatic functions within the parasitic structure will result in a successful outcome for the primary variable 02. Subsequently, the generation of penetration and building form will be generated from the latter and be consistent with its purpose to dishevel the rising cost of living as well as bring attention to the issues at hand.

3.2 Conclusions of Investigation

The hypothesized conclusions of this investigation are that the luxury apartments utilized as the host structure would begin to fail and the host building would then fall back into the ownership of the public. This would begin the movement of residents from these apartments to new locations. The remaining structure would then be converted into public facilities for people to use whether that be for housing, medicinal care, recreation, etc. Another hypothesized conclusion would be that hostile architecture would become redundant as there would be available places of refuge for the original target population to use instead of the streets for living and resting. The last conclusion hypothesized would be that legislative changes would be made as the statistics decrease with the addition of these structures. Better programs and aid would be available to people to keep them from being at risk of homelessness and to help the disenfranchised achieve equal opportunity in public places.

Part 04 : SUPPORTING MATERIALS

4.1 Images of Hostile Architecture



(Street, 2020)



(Funk, 2022)



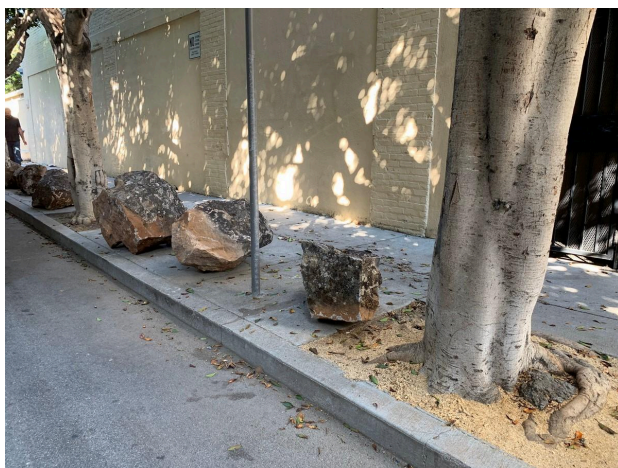
(Anabata Media, 2022)



(Know Your Meme, 2023)



(Cohen, 2018)



(Anabata Media, 2022)



(Echeverria, 2023)

4.2 Images of Historic Hostile Architecture



(Heinzerling, 2020)

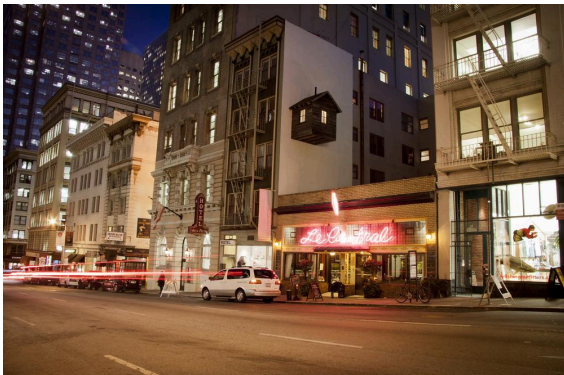


(Carey, 2019)

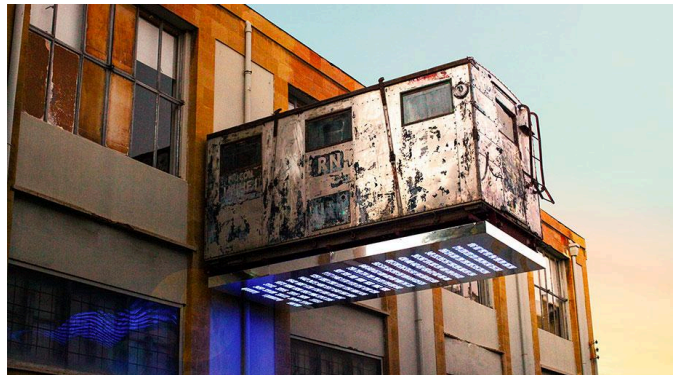


(Grone et al., 2019)

4.3 Images of Parasitic Architecture



Manifest Destiny! (Reigelman, 2016)



Impervasi (Constantinos Kalisperas Architectural Studio, 2015)



Shelter with Dignity (Framlab, 2018)



Pont9 (Malka Studio, 2014)



ParaSITE (Rakowitz, 1998)



War and Architecture (Lebbeus Woods, 1992)



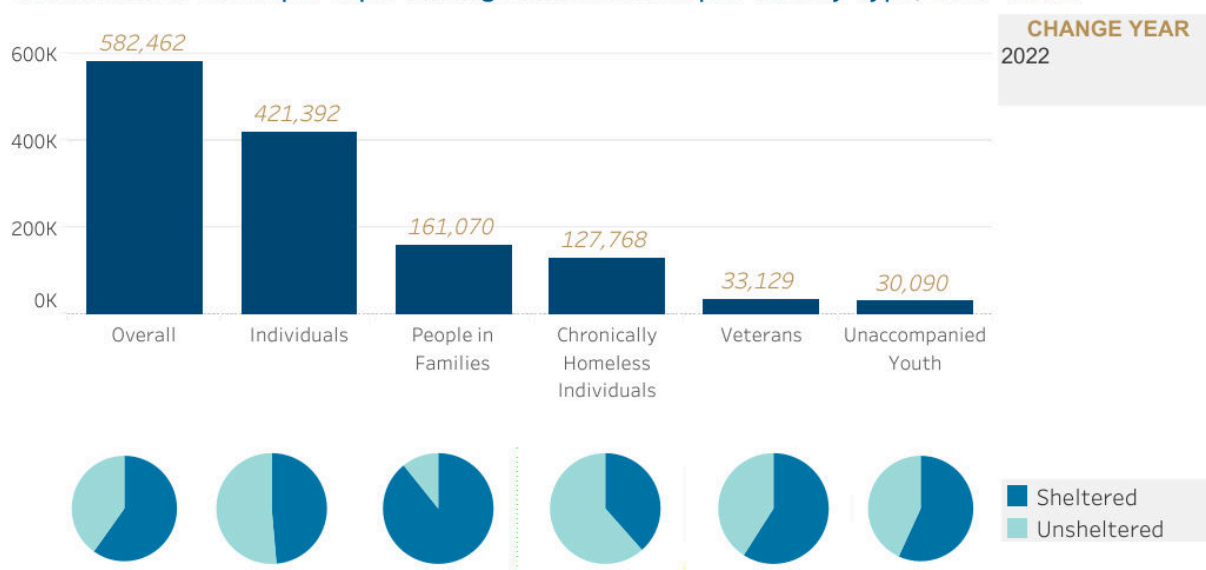
Office Parasite (Za Bor Architects, 2017)

Appendix A

A.1 The National Alliance to End Homelessness

Go to <https://endhomelessness.org/homelessness-in-america/homelessness-statistics/state-of-homelessness/> for more information on homelessness in the United States.

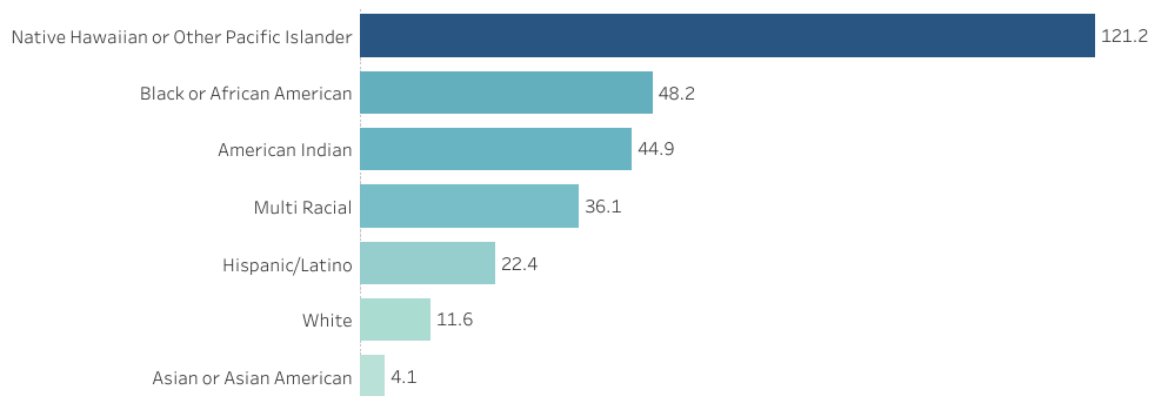
Total Number of People Experiencing Homelessness per Year by Type, 2007–2022



Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2022 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress (AHAR). Note: The Covid-19 pandemic interrupted data collection in 2021 so data for that year is unavailable.

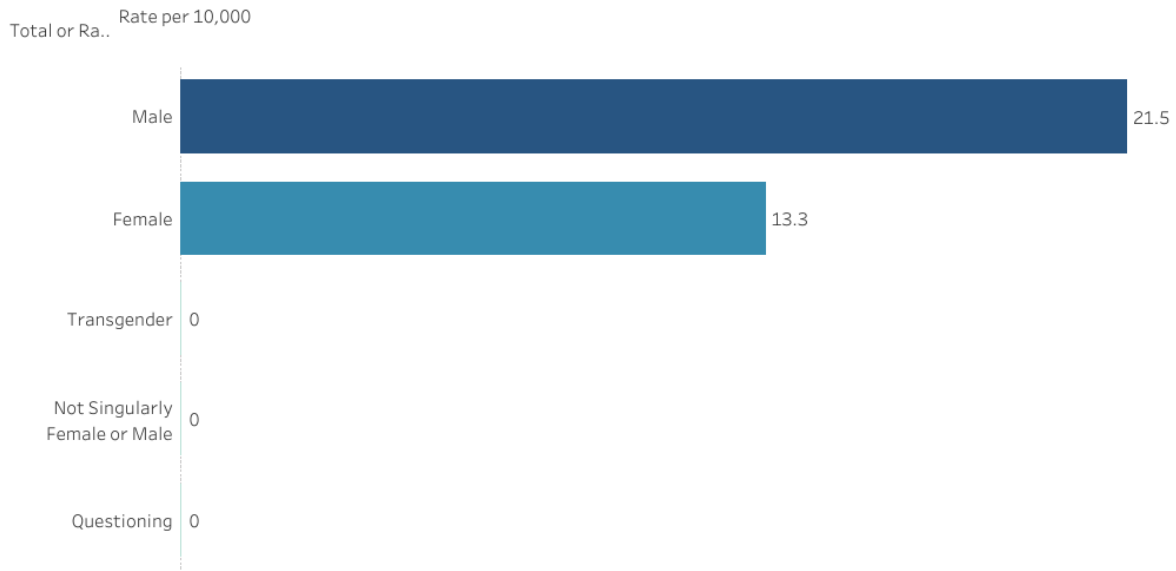
Counts and Rates by Race / Ethnicity, 2022

Total or Rate
Rate Per 10,000



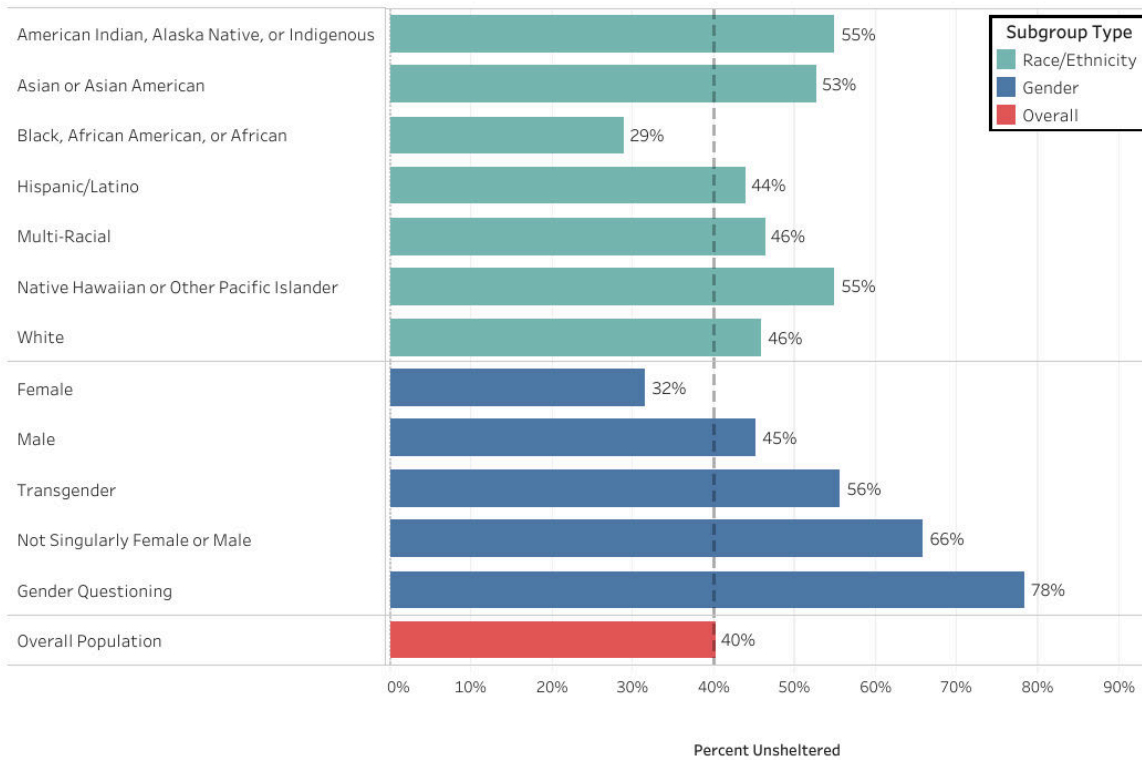
Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2022 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress (AHAR); U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 Population Estimates.

Counts and Rates by Gender, 2022



Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2022 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress (AHAR); U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 Population Estimates. Note: Rate information is unavailable for people who are Transgender, Not Singularly Female or Male, or Questioning.

Share of Subgroup Living Unsheltered, 2022



Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2022 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress (AHAR).

A.2 Social Security Administration

The figure below documents the previous cost of living adjustments since 1975.

Automatic Cost-Of-Living Adjustments received since 1975

July 1975 -- 8.0%	January 2001 -- 3.5%
July 1976 -- 6.4%	January 2002 -- 2.6%
July 1977 -- 5.9%	January 2003 -- 1.4%
July 1978 -- 6.5%	January 2004 -- 2.1%
July 1979 -- 9.9%	January 2005 -- 2.7%
July 1980 -- 14.3%	January 2006 -- 4.1%
July 1981 -- 11.2%	January 2007 -- 3.3%
July 1982 -- 7.4%	January 2008 -- 2.3%
January 1984 -- 3.5%	January 2009 -- 5.8%
January 1985 -- 3.5%	January 2010 -- 0.0%
January 1986 -- 3.1%	January 2011 -- 0.0%
January 1987 -- 1.3%	January 2012 -- 3.6%
January 1988 -- 4.2%	January 2013 -- 1.7%
January 1989 -- 4.0%	January 2014 -- 1.5%
January 1990 -- 4.7%	January 2015 -- 1.7%
January 1991 -- 5.4%	January 2016 -- 0.0%
January 1992 -- 3.7%	January 2017 -- 0.3%
January 1993 -- 3.0%	January 2018 -- 2.0%
January 1994 -- 2.6%	January 2019 -- 2.8%
January 1995 -- 2.8%	January 2020 -- 1.6%
January 1996 -- 2.6%	January 2021 -- 1.3%
January 1997 -- 2.9%	January 2022 -- 5.9%
January 1998 -- 2.1%	January 2023 -- 8.7%
January 1999 -- 1.3%	January 2024 -- 3.2%
January 2000 -- 2.5% ⁽¹⁾	

The figure below documents the previous National average wage indexes since 1951.

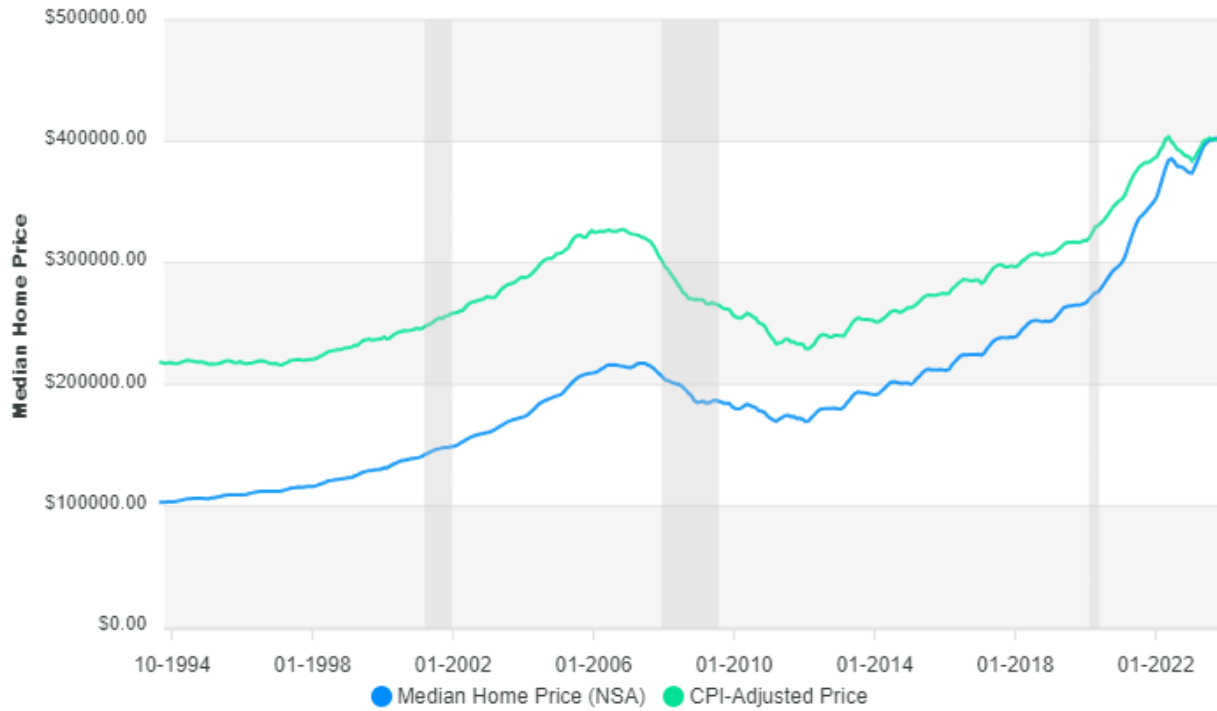
National average wage indexing series, 1951-2022

Year	Index	Year	Index	Year	Index
1951	2,799.16	1976	9,226.48	2001	32,921.92
1952	2,973.32	1977	9,779.44	2002	33,252.09
1953	3,139.44	1978	10,556.03	2003	34,064.95
1954	3,155.64	1979	11,479.46	2004	35,648.55
1955	3,301.44	1980	12,513.46	2005	36,952.94
1956	3,532.36	1981	13,773.10	2006	38,651.41
1957	3,641.72	1982	14,531.34	2007	40,405.48
1958	3,673.80	1983	15,239.24	2008	41,334.97
1959	3,855.80	1984	16,135.07	2009	40,711.61
1960	4,007.12	1985	16,822.51	2010	41,673.83
1961	4,086.76	1986	17,321.82	2011	42,979.61
1962	4,291.40	1987	18,426.51	2012	44,321.67
1963	4,396.64	1988	19,334.04	2013	44,888.16
1964	4,576.32	1989	20,099.55	2014	46,481.52
1965	4,658.72	1990	21,027.98	2015	48,098.63
1966	4,938.36	1991	21,811.60	2016	48,642.15
1967	5,213.44	1992	22,935.42	2017	50,321.89
1968	5,571.76	1993	23,132.67	2018	52,145.80
1969	5,893.76	1994	23,753.53	2019	54,099.99
1970	6,186.24	1995	24,705.66	2020	55,628.60
1971	6,497.08	1996	25,913.90	2021	60,575.07
1972	7,133.80	1997	27,426.00	2022	63,795.13
1973	7,580.16	1998	28,861.44		
1974	8,030.76	1999	30,469.84		
1975	8,630.92	2000	32,154.82		

A.3 DQYDJ

The figure below documents the trend in the price of homes in the United States from 1994 to 2022. The average price of a home in 2022 according to this graph is \$402,049.24. Comparatively, the average price of a home in 2012 was \$180,192.18. (DQYDJ, 2022)

Median Home Price in the United States (DQYDJ)



A.4 Michigan Legislature

The figure below is from the Michigan Legislature defining who constitutes a disorderly person.

Section 750.167

 [friendly link](#)
 [printer friendly](#)

THE MICHIGAN PENAL CODE (EXCERPT) Act 328 of 1931

750.167 Disorderly person; subsequent violations by person convicted of refusing or neglecting to support family; breastfeeding or expressing breast milk exempt.

Sec. 167.


- (1) A person is a disorderly person if the person is any of the following:
- (a) A person of sufficient ability who refuses or neglects to support his or her family.
 - (b) A common prostitute.
 - (c) A window peeper.
 - (d) A person who engages in an illegal occupation or business.
 - (e) A person who is intoxicated in a public place and who is either endangering directly the safety of another person or of property or is acting in a manner that causes a public disturbance.
 - (f) A person who is engaged in indecent or obscene conduct in a public place.
 - (g) A vagrant.
 - (h) A person found begging in a public place.
 - (i) A person found loitering in a house of ill fame or prostitution or place where prostitution or lewdness is practiced, encouraged, or allowed.
 - (j) A person who knowingly loiters in or about a place where an illegal occupation or business is being conducted.
 - (k) A person who loiters in or about a police station, police headquarters building, county jail, hospital, court building, or other public building or place for the purpose of soliciting employment of legal services or the services of sureties upon criminal recognizances.
 - (l) A person who is found jostling or roughly crowding people unnecessarily in a public place.
- (2) If a person who has been convicted of refusing or neglecting to support his or her family under this section is charged with subsequent violations within a period of 2 years, that person shall be prosecuted as a second offender or third and subsequent offender as provided in section 168, if the family of that person is then receiving public relief or support.
- (3) A mother's breastfeeding of a child or expressing breast milk does not constitute indecent or obscene conduct under subsection (1) regardless of whether or not her areola or nipple is visible during or incidental to the breastfeeding or expressing of breast milk.

History: 1931, Act 328, Eff. Sept. 18, 1931 ;-- Am. 1939, Act 84, Eff. Sept. 29, 1939 ;-- CL 1948, 750.167 ;-- Am. 1956, Act 110, Eff. Aug. 11, 1956 ;-- Am. 1964, Act 144, Eff. Aug. 28, 1964 ;-- Am. 1969, Act 328, Eff. Mar. 20, 1970 ;-- Am. 1974, Act 340, Eff. Jan. 1, 1977 ;-- Am. 1977, Act 109, Eff. Jan. 15, 1978 ;-- Am. 2014, Act 199, Imd. Eff. June 24, 2014

Former Law: See section 1 of Act 264 of 1889, being How., § 1997a; CL 1897, § 5923; CL 1915, § 7774; CL 1929, § 9090; and Act 35 of 1927.

The figure below is from the Michigan Legislature defining the standard penalty for being convicted of being a disorderly person.

Section 750.168

 [friendly link](#)
 [printer friendly](#)

THE MICHIGAN PENAL CODE (EXCERPT) Act 328 of 1931

750.168 Disorderly person; penalty.

Sec. 168.

- (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), a person convicted of being a disorderly person is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 90 days or a fine of not more than \$500.00, or both.
- (2) A person convicted of being a disorderly person under section 167d is guilty of a felony punishable as follows:
- (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), by imprisonment for not more than 2 years or a fine of not more than \$5,000.00, or both.
 - (b) If the person was previously convicted of violating section 167d, by imprisonment for not more than 4 years or a fine of not more than \$10,000.00, or both.

History: 1931, Act 328, Eff. Sept. 18, 1931 ;-- CL 1948, 750.168 ;-- Am. 1965, Act 320, Eff. Mar. 31, 1966 ;-- Am. 2006, Act 150, Eff. Aug. 22, 2006

Former Law: See section 2 of Act 264 of 1889, being How., § 1997a-1; CL 1897, § 5924; CL 1915, § 7775; CL 1929, § 9091; Act 190 of 1895; Act 82 of 1909; and Act 35 of 1927.

Appendix B

B.1 The Baby Cage

The Baby Cage, invented by Mrs. Robert C Lafferty, became popular in the early 1900s as an attempt to combat widespread tuberculosis. It was thought that exposure to fresh air would prevent an infant from becoming infected with the disease. The actual structure was a box shape with chain-link-like sides and top and was meant to be secured to the outside ledge of a window. Here an infant could sit completely outside of a residence similar to a window-sized second-story patio.

B.2 CN Tower Reimagination

The CN Tower reimagination was proposed by Quadrangle in 2017 to revitalize the tower by adding desirable condominiums onto the main stem. The tower had previously lost its attraction and the goal was to utilize its location and views to attract attention to the tower once again.

B.3 The CUBE

The CUBE by Park Associati was first installed in 2011 and it is a demountable and transportable restaurant that can sit atop most buildings. The idea behind this was to create a tourist and commercial enterprise where people could eat at the top of some of the most desirable locations in the world.

B.4 Derelict Mexico City House Addition

The Derelict addition was done by Architects Francisco Pardo and Julio Amezcua to add a mixed-use co-working space onto an existing historic residence. The existing residence was once home to a wealthy local family but after natural disasters changed the area's dynamic, the family left it abandoned and the home remained dormant for many years. This addition was meant to reinvigorate the area and attempt to preserve the local history.

B.5 Excrescent Utopia

Excrescent Utopia is a conceptual project by Milo Ayden De Luca that envisioned small demountable structures attached to light posts to house homeless individuals. The structures imagined were a series of box-like forms suspended sporadically up a public light post and supported by suspension cables connected to adjacent structures. This project was influenced by De Luca's commute to his university at very early hours of the morning where he would travel through the empty central of London and see the many homeless individuals asleep on the streets. His goal was to try to improve their living conditions.

B.6 Green Exhibition House

The Green Exhibition House was part of an exhibition located in a previously functional warehouse where the architect, Korteknie Stuhlmacher, wanted to showcase the advantages of prefabricated and tailor-made design. The structure sits atop the warehouse roof and utilizes the existing elevator shaft for its structural support. With the popularity of this project and the advancements made in prefabrication, this project went on to influence new prefabrication projects in the Netherlands.

B.7 Haus Rucker-Co

Haus Rucker-Co was a Viennese group founded in 1967 by Laurids Ortner, Günther Zamp Kelp, and Klaus Pinter, later joined by Manfred Ortner. Their projects focused on architecture through installations in an attempt to alter normative perceptions of space and investigate the potential of experimental utopian cities. Their work remained small in scale and involved different forms of disposable and prosthetic elements creating a sensory experience.

B.8 Homes for the Homeless

James Furzer created Homes for the Homeless which was an attempt to provide temporary homes for homeless individuals in London. His design consisted of single-unit, modular structures that would be affixed to the exterior walls of existing buildings.

B.9 Ipervasi

Ipervasi by Constantinos Kalisperas and Nikos Kouroussis was an installation to bring attention to the economic, political, religious, ethnic, and social corruption and crisis that arose after the 9/11 terrorist attacks and the 2008 stock market crash. The suspended protrusion hung over the sidewalk and displayed an array of numbers continuously changing to insight panic and bring to light the realities of governmental influence.

B.10 Keret House

The Keret House was designed by Jakub Szczesny and was influenced by the seemingly narrow and unusable space that exists between buildings. He started to think about how the space could be utilized as housing and realized that, due to the narrowness of the site, the person living there would have to be a "hermit" and therefore dedicated the space to traveling writers as a temporary place to reside.

B.11 La Bulle Pirate

La Bulle Pirate was created by Architect Marcel Lachat as a temporary addition to his condominium. After his wife had given birth to their first child, he realized that their condominium was not big enough to accommodate the growth of his family and therefore constructed a nursery that protruded to the exterior of the building through a window.

B.12 Landscape Hall Facade

The Landscape Hall Facade addition was done by Architect Bailo Rull and served as a new entry and means of circulation for the City Hall Building of Manresa. This addition was done primarily for better function of the existing building but what made this addition interesting was its form. Instead of attempting to match the style of the existing structure, Rull designed the form to be opposite to the original form and instead matched the color of the exterior walls to show their connection.

B.13 Light House

Light House by All(zone) was an installation meant to showcase architecture created from less solid materials. The structure was created from lightweight materials so it could be easily packed up and moved to prove that architecture can be of the same principles as utensils and clothing.

B.14 Manifest Destiny!

Manifest Destiny by Mark Reigelmen and Jenny Chapman is a small birdhouse-like structure placed purposely on an unusual site within the city to express the idea that "urban explorers" have a right to claim unoccupied and unclaimed parcels of space. This installation also nods to the idea that our already dense urban areas have untapped potential for new structures to reside.

B.15 NET

NET by Numen is a public art installation created to be used by the public. It is a large network of nets that create one large suspended maze for people to walk and crawl through. The installation refers to biomorphic architecture and urban dream images from previous decades.

B.16 Recetas Urbanas

Recetas Urbanas is a design collective of Architects, Lawyers, and Social Workers which is known for a series of projects meant to draw attention to the legalities behind the occupation of public space. They have worked on projects all over the world hoping to insight change in how public spaces are shared. Their projects are self-built and encourage community participation both during construction and as a functional element afterward. All project materials are locally sourced, recycled materials. The specific projects that were utilized by their collective are Andamio Sevilla, built in 1998, and Kuvás S.C. Sevilla, built-in 1997. Andamio Sevilla was a project tackling the lack of workspace in an office building and was influenced by a rising graffiti problem in the city. They utilized a city-provided scaffold to extend extra office space out of a second-story window. Kuvás S.C. was a project targeting the lack of public areas for children and therefore a seesaw along with other play equipment was created from discarded construction materials.

B.17 A Temporary Studio

A Temporary Studio by Fernando Abellanas is a structure similar in construction to scaffolding that is positioned within the lips of the underside of an overpass. The suspended structure operates similarly to a rail and trolley system where there are wheels that allow it to move back and forth along the underside of the bridge. Abellanas designed this structure as a quiet place where he could go to work and is also inspired by the underutilized and neglected spaces.

B.18 War and Architecture

War and Architecture by Lebbeus Woods was a proposal done in 1993 as a response to the bombing of Sarajevo. This historical and devastating event left many buildings in the city beyond repair and Woods was outraged but also fascinated by both the war and the mindless destruction of cities. His proposal was both an attempt to repair the devastated city as well as a protest against the war. His designs consisted of partially dilapidated buildings with extreme and opposing protrusions coming out of the destroyed areas.

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