INTRODUCTION

RATIONALE

Design is sensitive to change. There are small independent
changes like the raising of a store, large public acts like the
opening of the bridge or a school, and great natural acts like
heavily
changes of climate. The shifting of the river stream. These different
acts mean for changes in architecture. Local, state, and even federal
agencies have plans that will affect the order of things.

Our concern in this kind of study is to become aware of
what it is and what is in change, the process that has taken place
where we are. What have been the deeds of others and what are
consequences of those changes. What are the consequences of
these changes. What are the consequences of these changes.

During the past year, there was a study at Princeton University and
for the Cooperative Congress on Design and Construction. Building
a number of different schemes for the building problem, the
reform, the method of the design and construction. This material is
not for the designing of buildings, but for the study and the
development of a building movement or projects.

Each and every scheme means, however, prepared so that through it
existing situations

Because our students are not yet professional, we believe
that every building need, not its distribution, but it should be
just our students. Our students, aspiring to be architects, can
do it. All of them, and students and architects, can.

(Continued)
FAIRGROUNDS

The future of the Wabasha County Fairgrounds seemed like a good introductory study for our students. The Wabasha County Fair Board had been reviewing the present fair location and wondering how to expand the fair and make it more self-sufficient. Students were asked to consider six locations. They were to select a site and design a fair whose theme and facilities would be appropriate to the neighborhood. Where possible, they were to suggest new uses for the fair that might improve its economic self-sufficiency.

Site 1, on the river, has downtown proximity plus the potential of the river and bridge. Site 2, at the lower marina, is still near downtown and has river and marina possibilities. Site 3, between Wabasha and Kellogg and near the high school, suggests shared community/recreation facilities. Site 4, along Highway 61, presents a good opportunity for facilities requiring large, undeveloped areas. Site 5, atop Coffee Hill, is next to the golf course and has a super view. Site 6, the existing fair site, is close to both downtown and the residential area.

Several project possibilities are described and illustrated on the following pages. The projects are marked with the site number (Site 2) and a project number and name (2 Water Fair). The planning for Sites 1-5 was done during the fall quarter of 1976; Site 6 projects were further developed as a continuation of the town planning work during the winter quarter of 1976.

One of Project Rediscovery's principal goals is to challenge a community to think about itself. Traditionally this goal translates into "Let's work with the adults in town." But one of the most important groups of thinkers and future doers in any town is its young people. To give Wabasha and the collaborative students some fresh ideas for the fair, we asked some high school students to brainstorm about what a new county fair should be like. With Superintendent Bill Sandberg's help we found teacher Dick Nelson and his students. They plotted in enthusiastically with our design students to discuss what the new fair could be.

At the end of the quarter (mid-December) we invited Dick and his students/client to come to the Collaborative Studio in St. Paul for a review of the projects. That meeting proved to be a good session. High schoolers were exposed to university level work and university students were tested on their communication skills with a group of clients.

In January 1976, members of both groups, the Collaborative Studio and the high school students, made a presentation of the fair projects to the Wabasha County Fair Board. The students stressed that the drawings were of possibilities and starting points; they were not refined proposals. The Board, then at the beginning stage of its planning, was enthusiastic about the usefulness of the presentation and the work the students had done.
A second design possibility for the river is to use the islands in the river. Proposed use areas would be close to the river, with access from the island and parking areas on the island. Proposed uses include a river restaurant and a river park. Parking area and a river restaurant would be on the island near the bridge.

This design allows the isles close to the bridge to heavy traffic near the river. Trees are planted in large tracts and are made of protected platforms. The island is topped with water fountains and fountains, such as those used in Antarctica's river condition.

The proposed expansion would be on the site of the river, which in addition to providing access for cars, trucks, and pedestrians, would increase the city's waterfront amenities within an urban area.
SIT n, 3. Hoi, the on the an ross com
stance makes the idea of using the waterways in the Mahatma menstem an interesting proposition. Because of the existing trade potential and the area's rich historical and natural resources, the setting on the river channel provides an ideal site for a concentration of shipping and recreational centers along the river.

SIT n, 4. The EXRE BMA, has been made possible by the extensive use of the facilities. The area has been developed with cultural centers, educational institutions, and recreational centers.

SIT n, 5. The EXRE BMA, has been made possible by the extensive use of the facilities. The area has been developed with cultural centers, educational institutions, and recreational centers.

SIT n, 6. The EXRE BMA, has been made possible by the extensive use of the facilities. The area has been developed with cultural centers, educational institutions, and recreational centers.

SIT n, 7. The EXRE BMA, has been made possible by the extensive use of the facilities. The area has been developed with cultural centers, educational institutions, and recreational centers.

SIT n, 8. The EXRE BMA, has been made possible by the extensive use of the facilities. The area has been developed with cultural centers, educational institutions, and recreational centers.
Further is the pool, the enlarged marina, separated from the public area by the hump. The area is planned to provide more for structures. Much of the land is known to be bright colored. The area is designed for additional structures. Additional structures are clustered along the lake.

Following the main line, and extending the marina, a studio is located. This studio is designed for artists and musicians. The studio is surrounded by tall trees and foliage. The artists and musicians use the studio for research and relaxation. This area is designed for artists and musicians to be connected to the public area.
SITE 2: The out-of-town location of the new Wabasha High School reflects its use by students from a wide area. Area-wide use of the same site for recreational and community activities also makes sense. Site 3 is central to both Wabasha and Kellogg.

The location of site 3, near the river, suggested the idea for this fair design possibility. The student designer notes: "The Mississippi River is a source of stabilization for all plant and animal beings interacting with it. The environmental cycle has sustained itself for thousands of years and will hopefully continue forever. The unpretentious clam is one animal that is dependent on the river for its existence and also furnishes a vital supportive function to the environmental cycle. By consuming polluting organisms in the river, the clam plays an integral role in the maintenance and prolongation of the river system. In honor of this essential function and the clam's simplicity in whelkism and structure, an abstraction of its shell and the water around it were used as my two basic building forms."

A pneumatically covered area is the focus of the fairgrounds that would stretch from the high school to the river. This facility, available for county-wide use, would offer the school space for sports and special functions like riding and rodeo activities. The facility also could provide the community with a place for the markets, dances and other social activities, town meetings and auctions, and, of course, for the fair.
1. The surrounding area.
2. Pavilions for fair activities and community social events.
3. An area for accommodating fair-time amusements.
4. A permanent fair building devoted to teaching skills and displaying craft.
5. A fair pavilion for review of animals and machinery.
6. A fair pavilion for review of animals and machinery.
7. An office for agricultural extension services.

Diagram details:
- A large tent structure
- A Ferris wheel
- Various booths and stalls
- A walkway with trees
- Farm service area
- Horse and cart
- Various agricultural equipment
SITE 6: The final fair location is the site of the existing fairgrounds. Located between the Old Zembro and downtown, the area is in an excellent position to serve the immediate recreational needs of the town's major residential areas. The site presently includes an outdoor skating rink, field lights, livestock pavilions, tennis courts, and bleachers. A variety of concepts, ranging from park pavilions to large community facilities, were developed for this site.

Site 6/1 Existing Fair

The first proposal creates a permanent community park on the site and shifts the present fair activities to the south. Bridge Street again serves the bridge and becomes a highway, crossing the Old Zembro just north of Hiawatha Drive.

Would the whole town benefit from a park like this or just those living around it?

Are there other sites where the techniques of mounding and planting used here would be effective?
The materials on Market Street provide good community access. A large open area at the entrance to the building. The entrance area and adjacent areas are at the right of the entrance, with retail facilities, shops, and storage areas to the left. Beyond these are the market, public spaces, and other community centers. The materials of the site are developed for community recreation and use.
The final five project buildings were based on four major themes: accessibility, community, environment, and sustainability. The buildings were designed to be energy-efficient, with solar panels and green roofs, and to have open spaces for community gatherings and events. The buildings were also designed to be adaptable, with movable walls and flexible spaces to accommodate different uses.
DOWNTOWN

Wabasha, with its long river tradition, is one of the few river towns that is not separated from the river by any major railroad tracks or highways. Its bridge has long provided a crossing from Wisconsin and an entrance to Minnesota. Since location of a new bridge is a major issue facing the community we wanted to investigate the problems and potentials presented for this town set beside the river. Although our students did not deal directly with this problem, we encouraged them to make suggestions about the bridge location and its impact on the community.

The present bridge, besides its importance in linking the two sides of the river and its economic importance, lends character to the downtown area. Its unique and sometimes treacherous approach is notorious. Any new bridge will have a significant impact on the future life of the central business district. There will be a great temptation to locate the bridge either far to the north or far to the south of town, thereby minimizing conflicts with major structures and property owners. But this may prove to be shortsighted if the location chosen moves activity away from downtown Wabasha and helps to create a scattered string of commercial developments that are unrelated to each other or to the existing town.

These proposals or possibilities for Wabasha focus on the waterfront area of the downtown, where we felt the greatest potential lies. Student projects began with fairly general planning suggestions and progressed to individual building solutions.
The final section of the plan suggests that the existing areas should be expanded to include new developments near the riverfront. The area proposed is not suitable for development, but a new section could be added at the north end of the riverfront. This area could include a new residential district, offering new homes and apartments. The north area would also include a new commercial district, with new businesses and restaurants. The riverfront would be developed with new parks and recreational areas, providing new opportunities for leisure and recreation. The proposed development would also include new transportation options, including new bridges and access routes, improving connectivity and accessibility. The new development would be designed to be environmentally sustainable, with new green spaces and energy-efficient buildings. The overall plan envisions a vibrant and dynamic riverfront area, offering new opportunities for residents and visitors alike.
I. A New Bridge

The opportunity to incorporate the new bridge into a design scheme is a major part of this feasibility. As with the old bridge, the new ones provide an opportunity to enhance the environment. The approach is at grade along River Street, and the site is at the intersection of a major arterial as it crosses the river. The design and construction approach provides a great pedestrian view of the river and riverfront.:

...
A previous plan suggested a new bridge hereon and a major introduction path stretching around lower Main Street and terminating at Second Street. This possibility may have suggested further. If the completion of the proposed Third Street Several years ago, various new roads have been improved here where a new bridge may be built. In some respects to the present truss should be built. This personal assumption this suggestion and structure epitomizes a model housing in and around the existing bridge plans. Natural.

Threlf Bridge Improvement, it would form a backdrop for new development along the river and for scenic beauty and park areas. It would be developed at the south end of the property between 1st and 2nd Bridge. In addition to housing, the new bridge would include a park and a monument. Retaining the old bridge monument would help to establish the original site of the bridge. pedestrian. As the historical center of bricks and would make an accessible point to be appreciated. This unique piece of Whistler's history would become a focal point for the future.
8. Lining the Parkway

Another administrative planning that was suggested supports a linking of parkways. This project would route traffic through a large park area along the Old Zumbro. This approach to the Great River would improve the pedestrian flow along the trail, which would be part of a large public area. The parkway would continue along the full length of the park area, and a pedestrian bridge would provide access to the park. The land would include park levels around the perimeter and a major road that would service the Old Zumbro, with a park area. The Parkway Plan includes a large area with islands, pedestrian and vehicle traffic.
6. Main Street on the River

A further development of the previous plan would emphasize the connection between the river and Main Street at its junction with Falmouth. A river park and green space would form the continuation of Falmouth to the river. Set in the mouth would be a new view of the river that would continue the commercial development along Falmouth. Larchmont Boulevard would be allowed to extend along the east bank of the riverfront but, as in previous plans, the level of traffic and density would be limited. The new park would provide a unique setting along the riverfront not the buildings would be the same. The river park would include the existing Mill Race, preserving the natural features of the area.
7. House Mound

Instead of the small lawn or the grassy area, this land could potentially be used for a multi-level parking area, or a combination of retail and commercial facilities. Along this street, both potential parking and commercial facilities could be considered. A multi-level parking area could be developed on this site, with the potential for a pedestrian-friendly environment. This would allow for a better integration of the commercial area and the residential area.

8. Office Mound

The area of development lies in the service area, the service center of museums.

9. Shopping Center

The shopping center is a multi-level retail and commercial facility along the street. A multi-level parking area is provided between the building and the commercial area. The potential for a pedestrian-friendly environment on this site could include a combination of retail and commercial facilities. A multi-level parking area could be developed on this site, with the potential for a pedestrian-friendly environment. This would allow for a better integration of the commercial area and the residential area.
RENOVATIONS AND ENERGY CONSERVATION

Building renovation and energy conservation are important when the small town like Ventura. Although the town is small and beset with financial and energy independence issues, there is a big impact.

Renovation, which makes use of existing materials and structures, is environmentally friendly and economically feasible. Reconstruction, on the other hand, can be expensive and environmentally destructive. Even in building on an existing structure, it is usually less expensive to build an addition than to design and build a new structure.

Unless a building is to be reused as a residence, renovation also means rearranging the interior. With nobody's plans, it is usually less expensive to build on an existing structure. The addition of second story, on the other hand, may be relatively low-cost.
The project is for the construction of a new city hall. The site for the new city hall is adjacent to the old city hall structure, located on the corner of the current business district. The new city hall will replace the existing building and will house the city council, administration offices, and a new police department. The new building will be designed to include a central atrium, a conference center, and a library. The design also includes a green roof and energy-efficient systems to reduce the building's environmental impact.

The new city hall will be an example of modern architecture and will serve as a symbol of the city's commitment to sustainability. The design includes the use of green building materials and energy-efficient systems to reduce the building's carbon footprint. The project will also include community spaces to promote social interaction and engagement.

The construction of the new city hall will have a significant impact on the surrounding area. The project will create jobs and stimulate economic growth in the region. The new city hall will also serve as a cultural hub, offering a range of community events and activities.

The project team is committed to ensuring that the new city hall is a symbol of the city's commitment to the well-being of its citizens. The design will include features such as accessible entrances and public art installations to promote inclusivity and cultural diversity. The project will also include green spaces and outdoor amenities to enhance the quality of life for residents and visitors.

The construction of the new city hall is expected to take approximately four years, with the building scheduled to be completed by the year 2025. The project is estimated to cost $500 million, which will be financed through a combination of state and federal funding, as well as private donations.

The new city hall will be a defining feature of the city's skyline and will serve as a symbol of the city's commitment to the future. The project is expected to have a positive impact on the city's economy, environment, and quality of life for generations to come.
6. Redesigning the Museum Building

Across from City Hall in the Museum Building, constructed in 1966, it has long been the home of the Museum, Gallery, Library, and as well as the Museum. Over time, the facility has been expanded so

that the use is being retooled to this day. The design proposal is

aimed at improving the usage and the available environment for the

paper, the viewer, and the Museum. It would allow for increased reading

and exhibition in larger spaces for greater efficiency. The design

provides a rearrangement of the newspaper, library store, and

Restoration and expansion of this building is needed with facilities that are

adjacent to the public space of the Museum Building.

Revised plans, such as these, have been

stated that were not used.
A residential development was proposed for the site to accommodate a mix of residential and commercial uses.

The site had a potential to be developed into a residential development, taking advantage of the existing infrastructure and proximity to public transportation. The design focused on creating a sense of community and providing amenities for residents.

A series of small parks were proposed along the perimeter of the building, providing green spaces and recreational areas for residents. These parks were designed to integrate with the surrounding landscape and encourage outdoor activities.

The ground floor would house commercial spaces, including shops and restaurants, to enhance the live-work-play environment. The design aimed to create a mixed-use development that would cater to the needs of both residents and visitors.

The upper floors would consist of residential units, offering a variety of floor plans to accommodate different family sizes. The design focused on maximizing natural light and views to create a sense of openness and connection with the outdoors.

The project aimed to create a sustainable neighborhood, incorporating green building practices and materials to minimize environmental impact. The design also incorporated elements to enhance the livability and quality of life for the residents.
The community center was approached as an education, recreation, and residential area. The building would be open to the public and to encourage community involvement. Its unique curved form would make it readily recognizable, although the building's external structure would include features and materials that would complement its function. 

The focus on the community center might be on an open, bright, and flexible interior that could be divided into areas for different uses. On the eastern end of the building, a practical and functional layout would provide areas for active and passive use. The central space would be open to the public for events and gatherings. 

The building's layout would emphasize accessibility and flexibility, with large glass areas and easy access, allowing the community to use the space for various activities. The building's design would be open to the public, allowing for easy access and participation.
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A Business Bank and Entertainment Center

The first floor will be devoted to the business bank... a central focus for the building's activities. The first floor will feature the bank's main branch, with additional facilities for the convenience of customers. The design incorporates a variety of seating options, including banks, couches, and armchairs, to create a welcoming environment.

The business bank will be located in the center of the building, with easy access to the surrounding areas. The design includes a prominent entrance, with large windows and a glass door, to attract passersby and encourage foot traffic.

The first floor will also feature a small retail space, which can be used for a variety of purposes, including a cafe or a gift shop. This area will be located near the main entrance, providing easy access for customers.

The building's second floor will be devoted to entertainment and recreational facilities. This area will feature a multipurpose room, which can be used for a variety of events, including concerts, lectures, and meetings. The room will be equipped with state-of-the-art audiovisual equipment to accommodate a wide range of activities.

The second floor will also feature a small restaurant, which will provide a casual dining option for customers. The restaurant will be located near the entrance, providing easy access for visitors.

The building's design incorporates a variety of materials, including glass, steel, and wood, to create a modern and timeless look. The building's facade will feature large windows, which will allow natural light to flood the interior spaces.

The building's overall design is intended to be welcoming and inviting, with a focus on providing a comfortable and enjoyable environment for customers and visitors.