

# GROWTH CENTER: MCELDERRY PARK

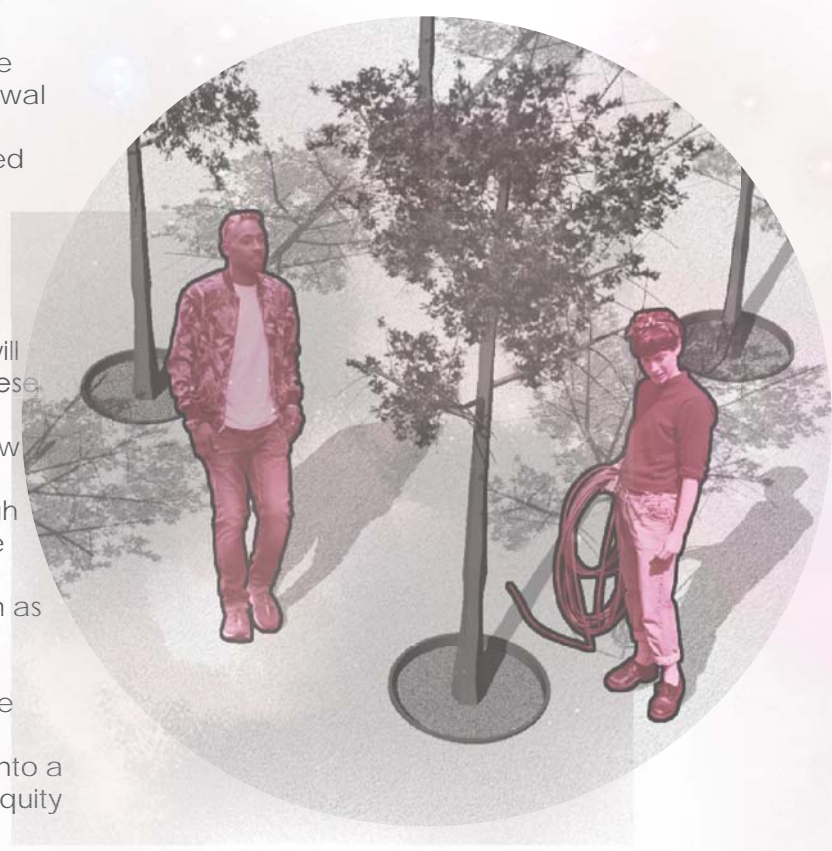
A Study Street Tree Implementation Through Urban Nurseries

## CONCEPT

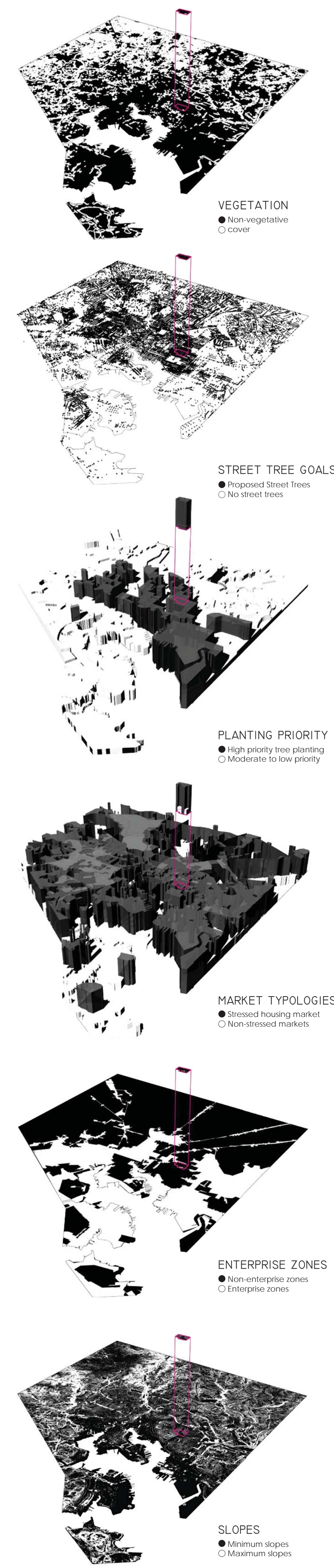
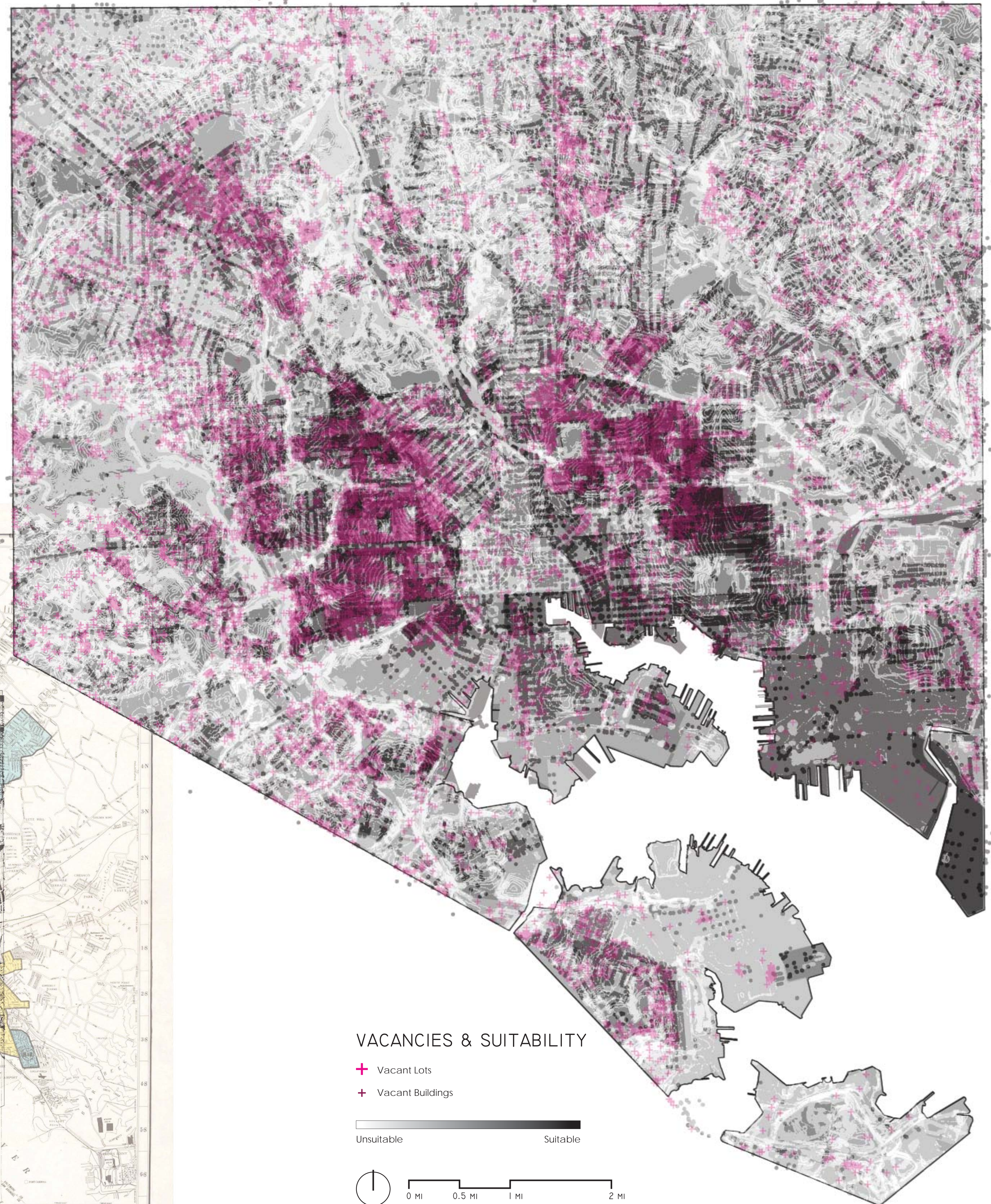
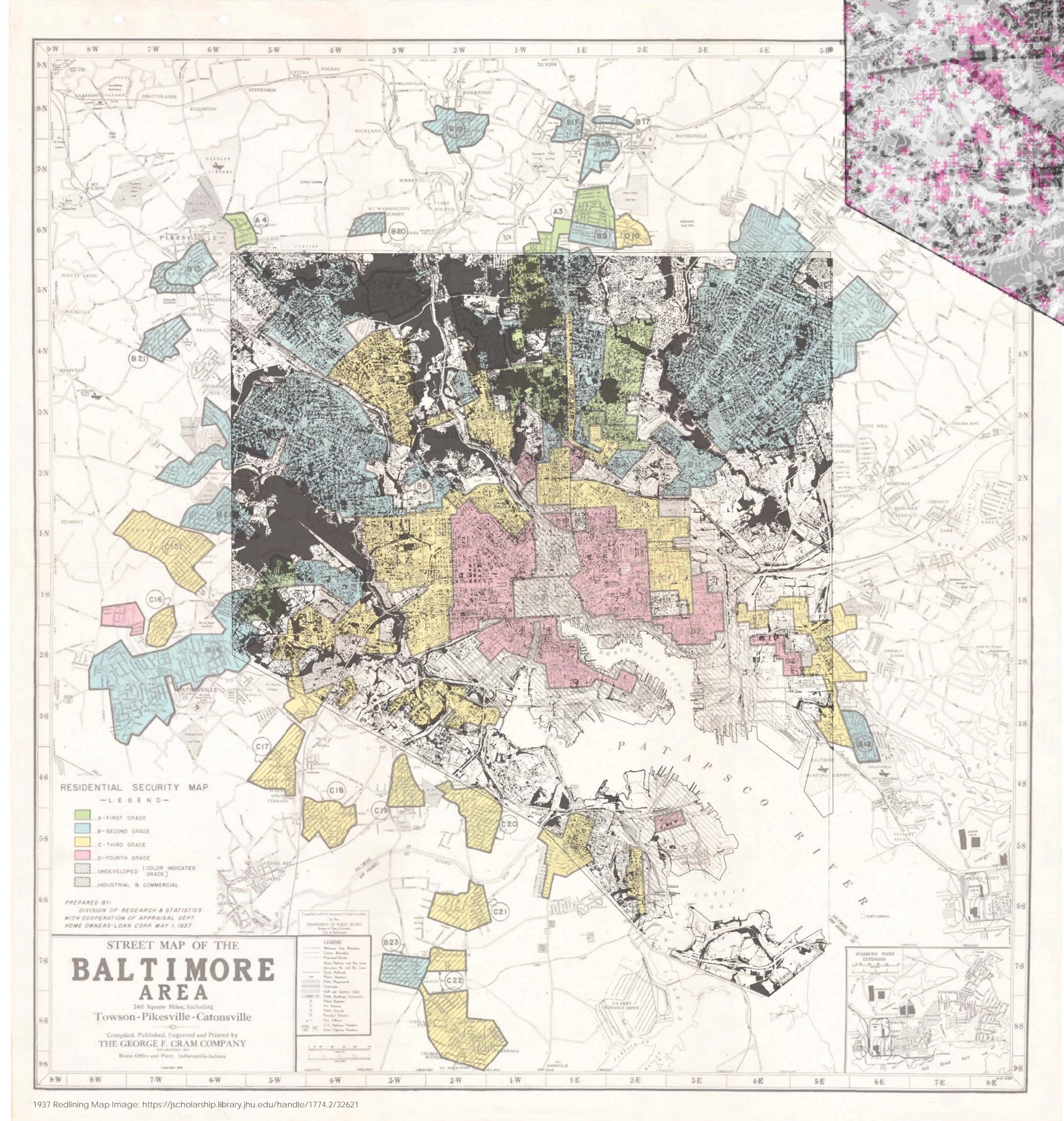
Taking inspiration from the ever-changing cycles of the moon, this project will inspire rebirth, growth, and renewal in the historically disadvantaged neighborhood of McEldeery Park. Community members will be welcomed to take ownership of under-valued and under-utilized areas right beside their own homes to reinvigorate their neighborhood and the city through green entrepreneurship in the realm of urban nurseries.

As production cycles move and change, the space will reflect these shifts through modular, movable units. The units and the trees themselves can be rearranged to meet the community's changing needs as well as draw attention to the ecological processes at play. These spatial movements will reflect phases in growth through interpretive connections to phases of the moon. These phases relate in spatial composition with a sense of wholeness as well as the moment that the trees exist in as part of their life cycle on site.

These ideas will then be able to permeate the Baltimore cityscape. As matured trees are transplanted into the surrounding streetscape, the city will gradually move into a new cycle - setting new hallmarks for environmental equity and socially responsive urban design.

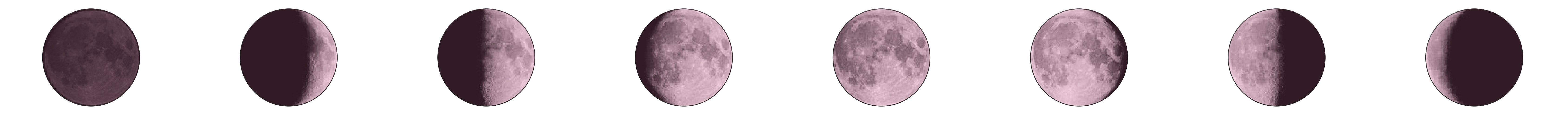
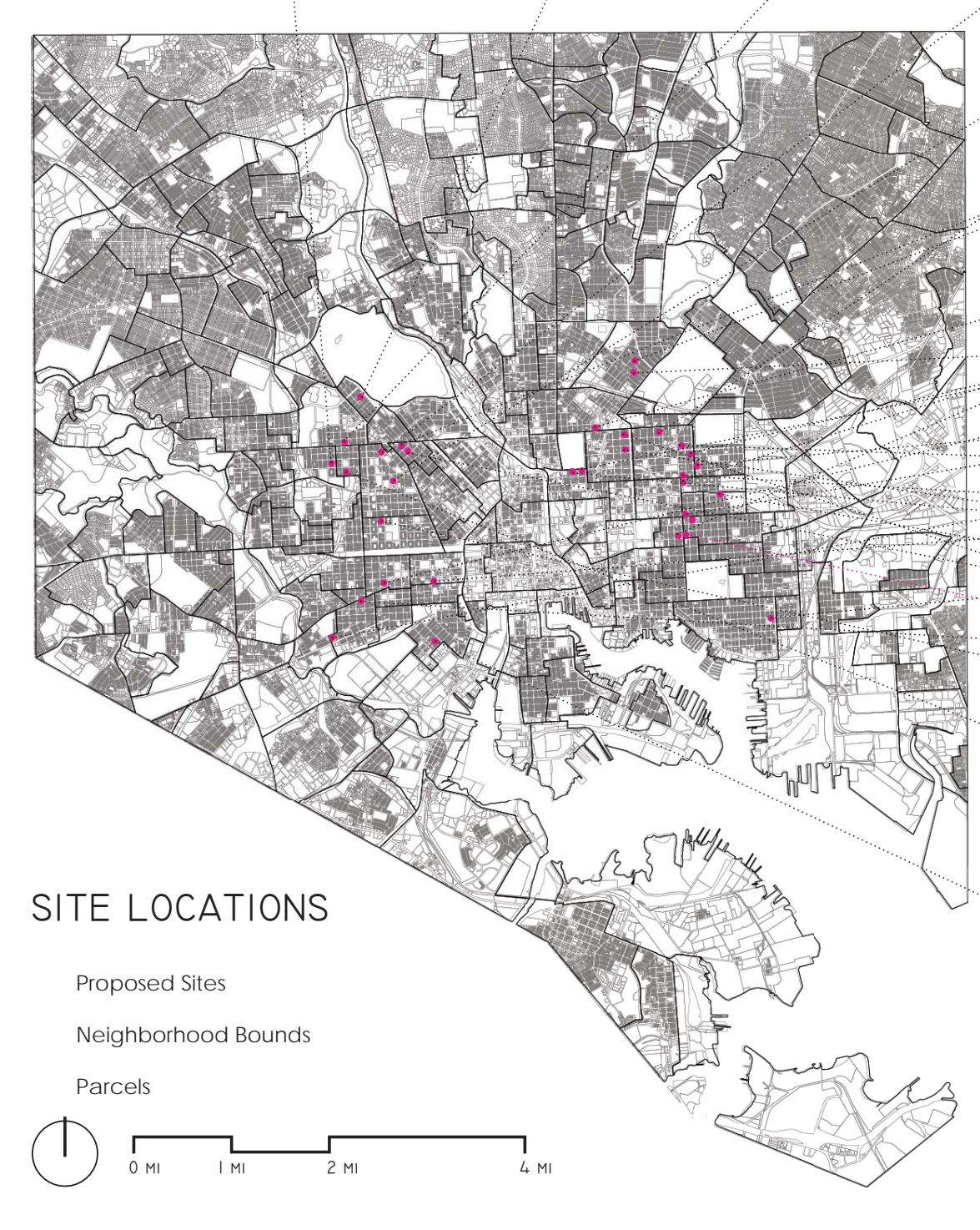


## 1937 REDLINING & 2016 CANOPY COVER



## PROPOSED NURSERY SITES

- Coppin Heights-Ash-Co-E  
1303 N Borealis St
- Parkview Woodbrook  
2322 Whitler Ave
- Mondawmin  
2000-2098 Herbert St
- Sandtown-Winchester  
Paulina Eastport Park
- Broadway East  
1801-1899 N Castle St
- Coldstream Homestead  
1422 Madison Ave
- C.A.R.E.  
400-498 N Madison St
- Sandtown-Winchester  
1718 N Canal St
- Druid Heights  
2323 Division St
- East Baltimore Midway  
1300-1398 Hope St
- Johnston Square  
1326 Wilcox St
- Biddle Street  
1105 N Broadford St
- Broadway East  
1581-1599 Pratt St
- Franklin Square  
2-98 N Vincent St
- Carrollton Ridge  
Catharine Street Park
- Druid Heights  
2217 Ewing St
- Coldstream Homestead  
1300-1398 Hillman St
- Johnston Square  
1300-1398 Hillman St
- Broadway East  
1418 N Mountford Ave
- Oliver  
1618 Lansford Ave
- Berea  
1301-1399 N Rose St
- Canton  
2001 Oak Ave
- Broadway East  
2306 E Biddle St
- Poppleton  
1214 Neusticocke St
- Pigtown  
1214 Neusticocke St
- Eastonwood  
2027 Baker St
- Nadson Park  
823 N Mount St
- Oliver  
1813-1899 N Bethel St
- Madison-Eastend  
1300-1398 E Engle St
- Carrollton Ridge  
2128 W Pratt St
- McEldeery Park  
400 N Mountford Ave
- McEldeery Park  
560-690 N Port St



## STREET TREE BENEFITS

Although local perceptions regarding street trees tend to lean toward the negative, most of the actual impacts of street trees are highly positive. Street trees have been shown to have quantitative and qualitative impacts in the realms of health, economics, environment, and sustainability. Some of these benefits are as follows:

**HEALTH**

- Reduce blood pressure
- Improve emotional and psychological health
- Increase recovery time
- Environmental connection

**SAFETY & AESTHETICS**

- Increasing pedestrian safety
- Reducing traffic speeds
- Increasing community pride
- Soften and screen street features

**ENVIRONMENT**

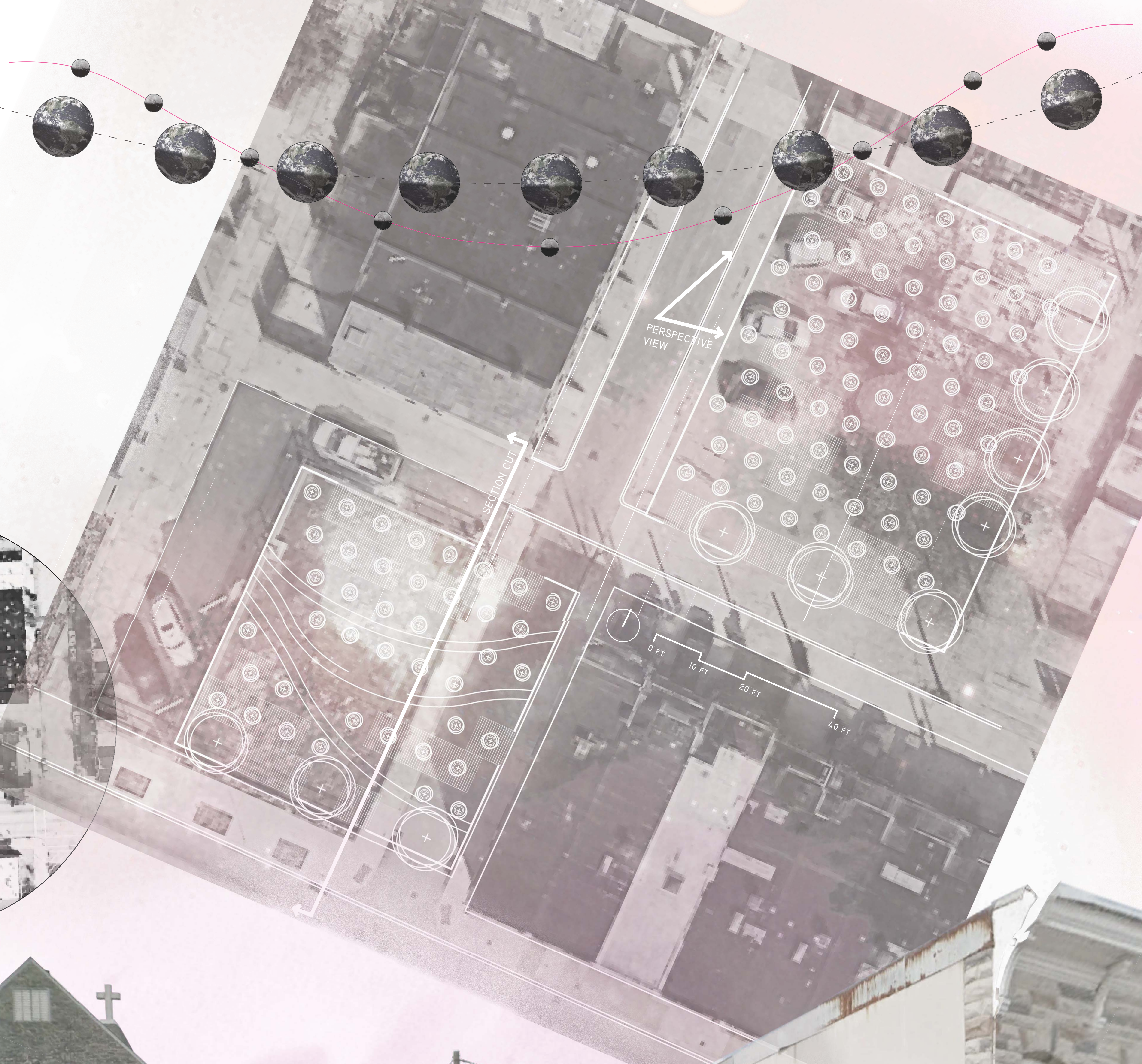
- Absorption of 1st 30% of precipitation (leaves)
- Up to 30% additional precipitation absorption (ground)
- Lower temperature of 5-15 degrees under canopy
- Absorb 9 times more pollutants than more distant trees

**ECONOMY**

- Approximately \$90,000 of direct returns over the tree's lifetime
- 20% higher income streams on tree-lined streets
- 15-35% reduction of household energy bills
- \$15-25,000 increase in home and business value (compared to non-tree streets)
- Increase lifespan of surrounding paving by 40-60%

By not including street trees in the urban fabric of several areas, their populations are being denied these benefits. As shown in the map "1937 Redding & 2016 Canopy Cover", neighborhoods that have been historically discriminated against are still experiencing environmental inequalities. If Baltimore is able to reinvest in these populations through urban implementations, they may be able to rectify other issues of social injustice.

"22 Benefits of Urban Street Trees." Burden, Dan, 2008.

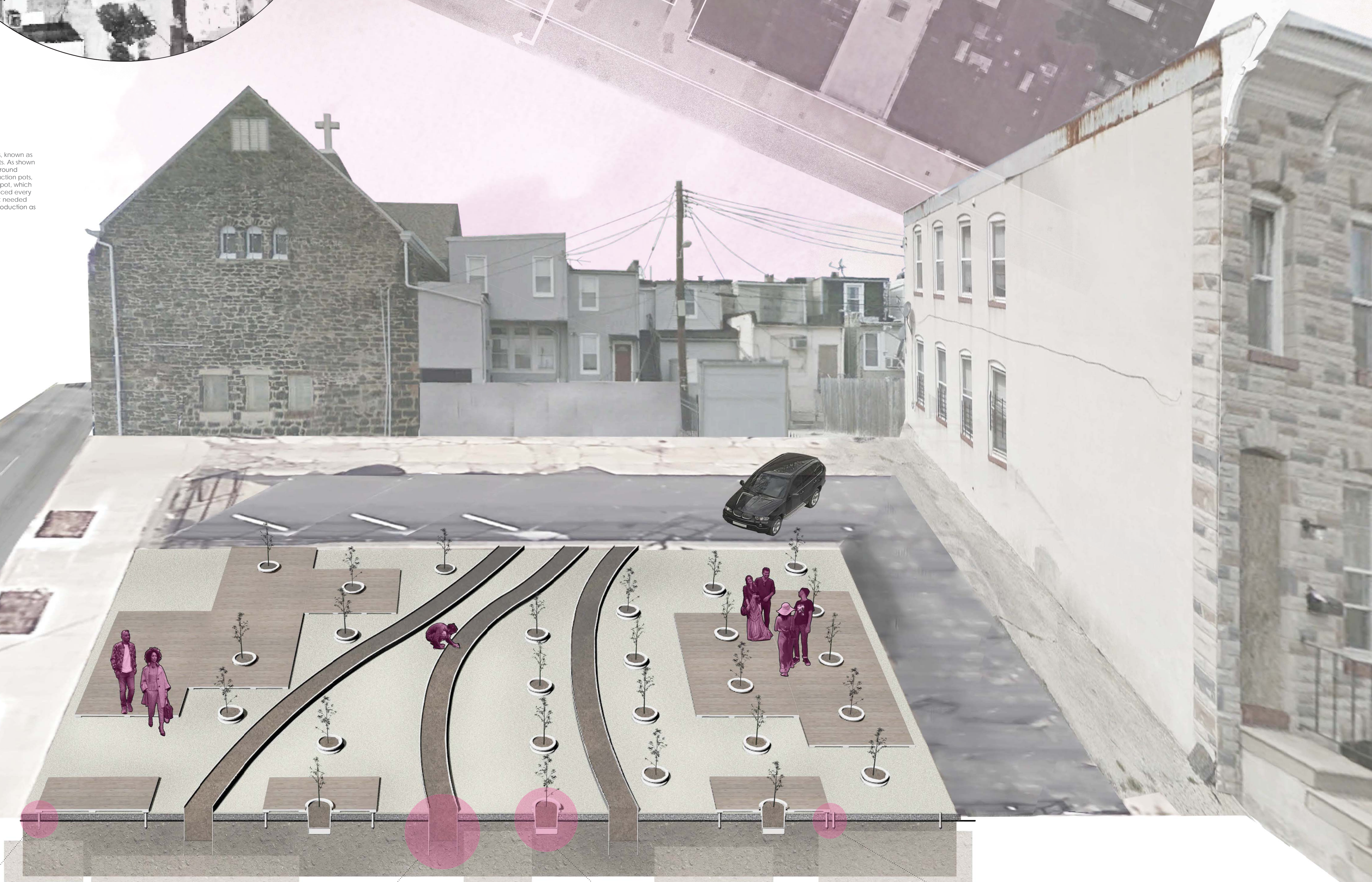


## POT-IN-POT NURSERY

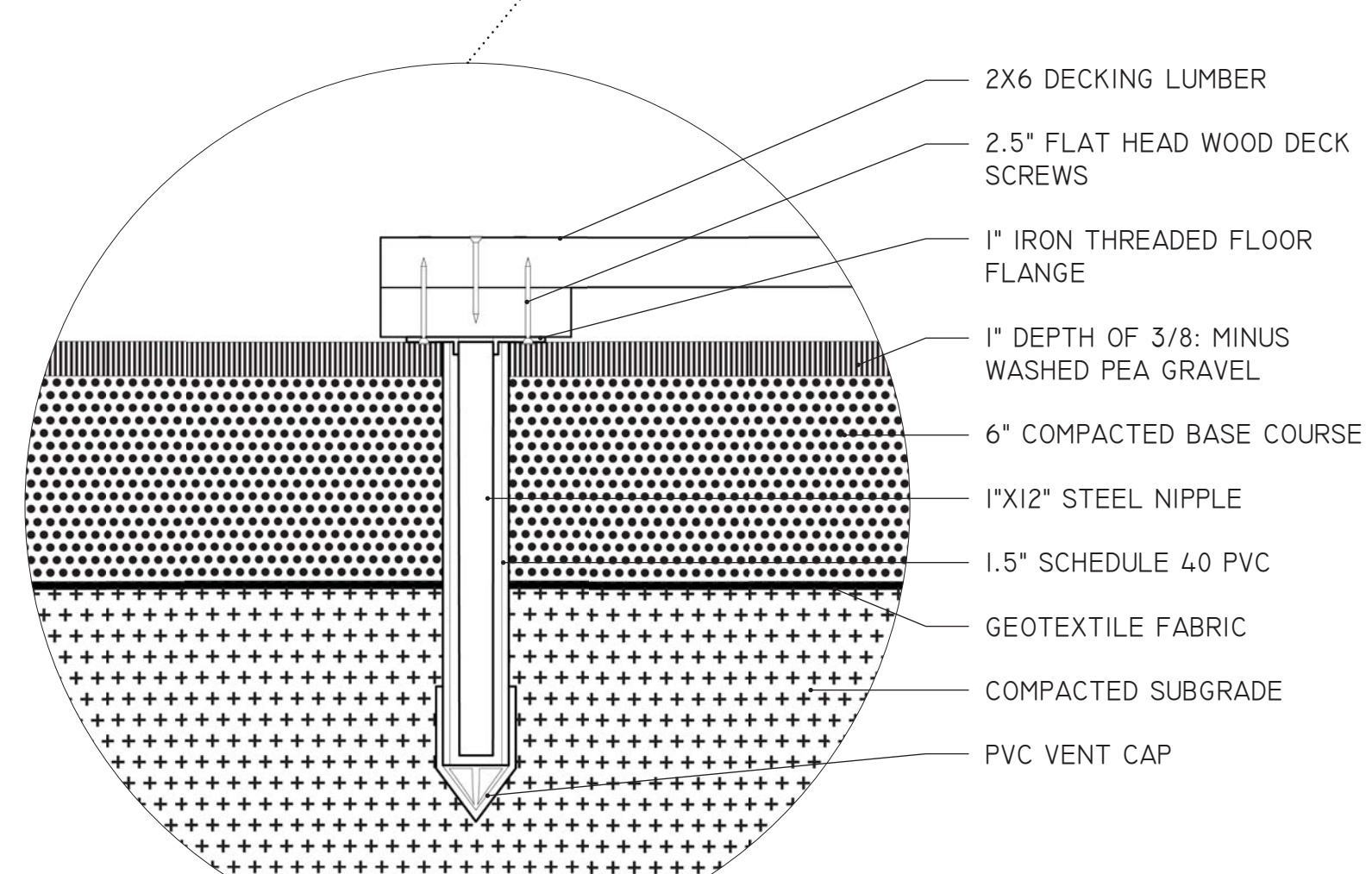
This nursery production method involves permanent in-ground containers, known as socket pots, and mobile removable containers, known as production pots. As shown in the lower image, the socket pots are installed in fixed positions in the ground which allows for permanent organization of the nursery space. The production pots, where the trees are actually grown, are designed to sit within the socket pot, which allows for easy removal. Unlike other nursery systems which must be replaced every season, this system has a lifespan of 10 to 15 years. Thus, reinvestment not needed very frequently. Ultimately, this system has many of the benefits of field production as well as the flexibility of container production.

## ECONOMIC RETURNS

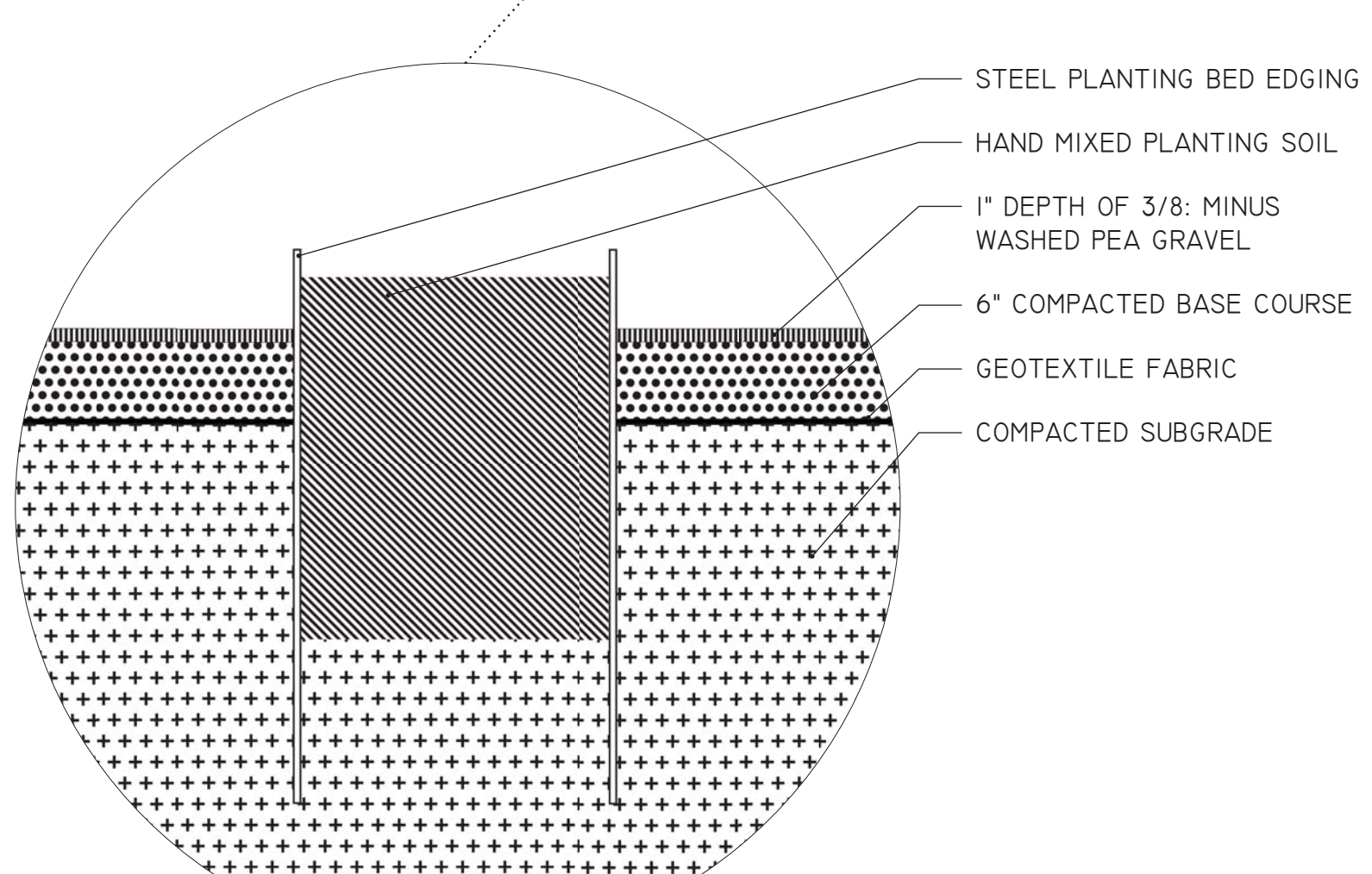
Installation and Materials	\$20 / TREE
115 POT-IN-POTS	\$2,260
Initial Start Up	\$2,260
"Shift" (movement) Cost	\$20 / TREE
Annual Maintenance	\$10 / TREE
Growth Cost	\$60
Selling Price	\$100 - \$150
Profit	\$40 - \$90



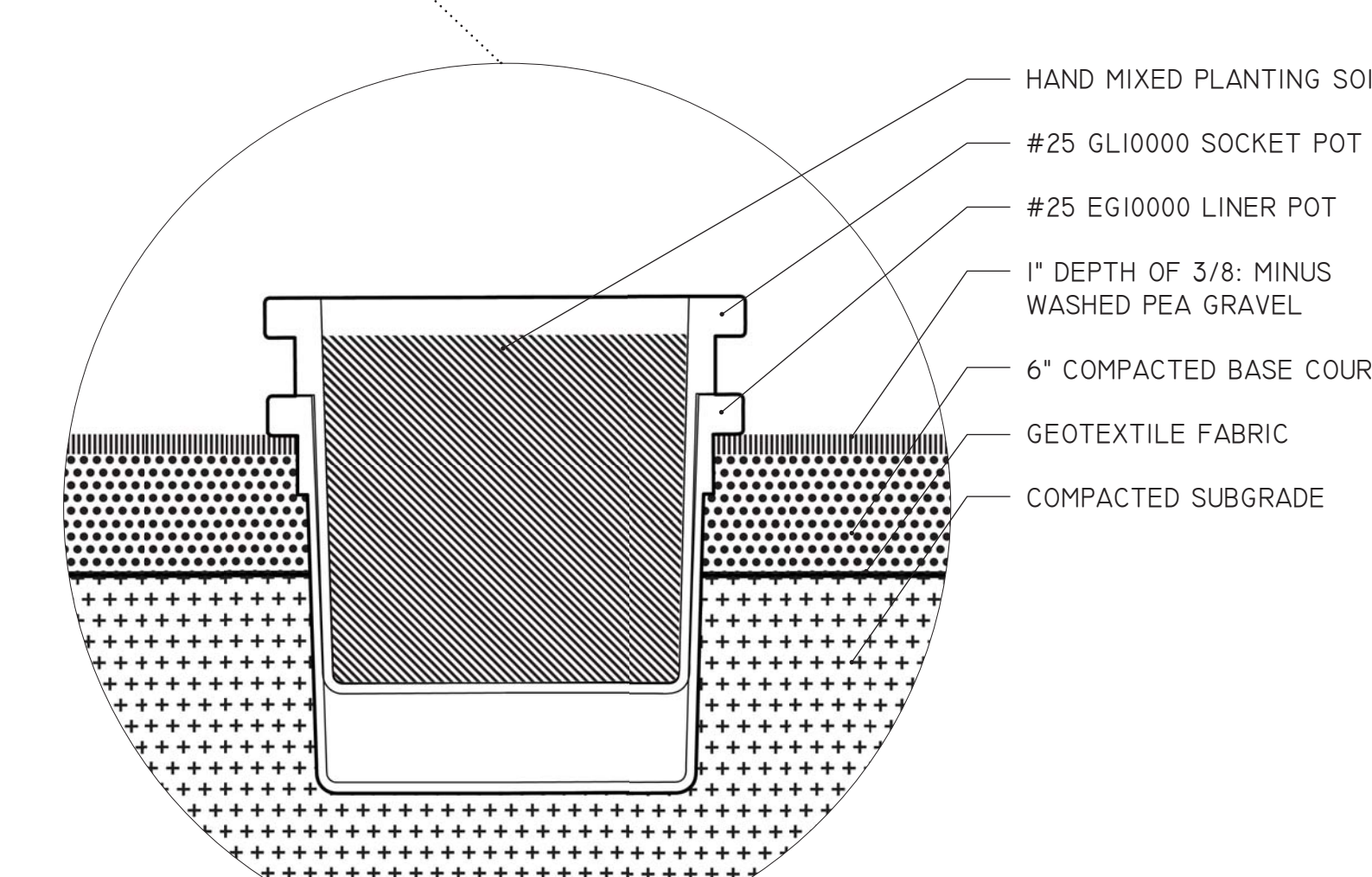
SECTION PERSPECTIVE  
SCALE: 1" = 3'-0"



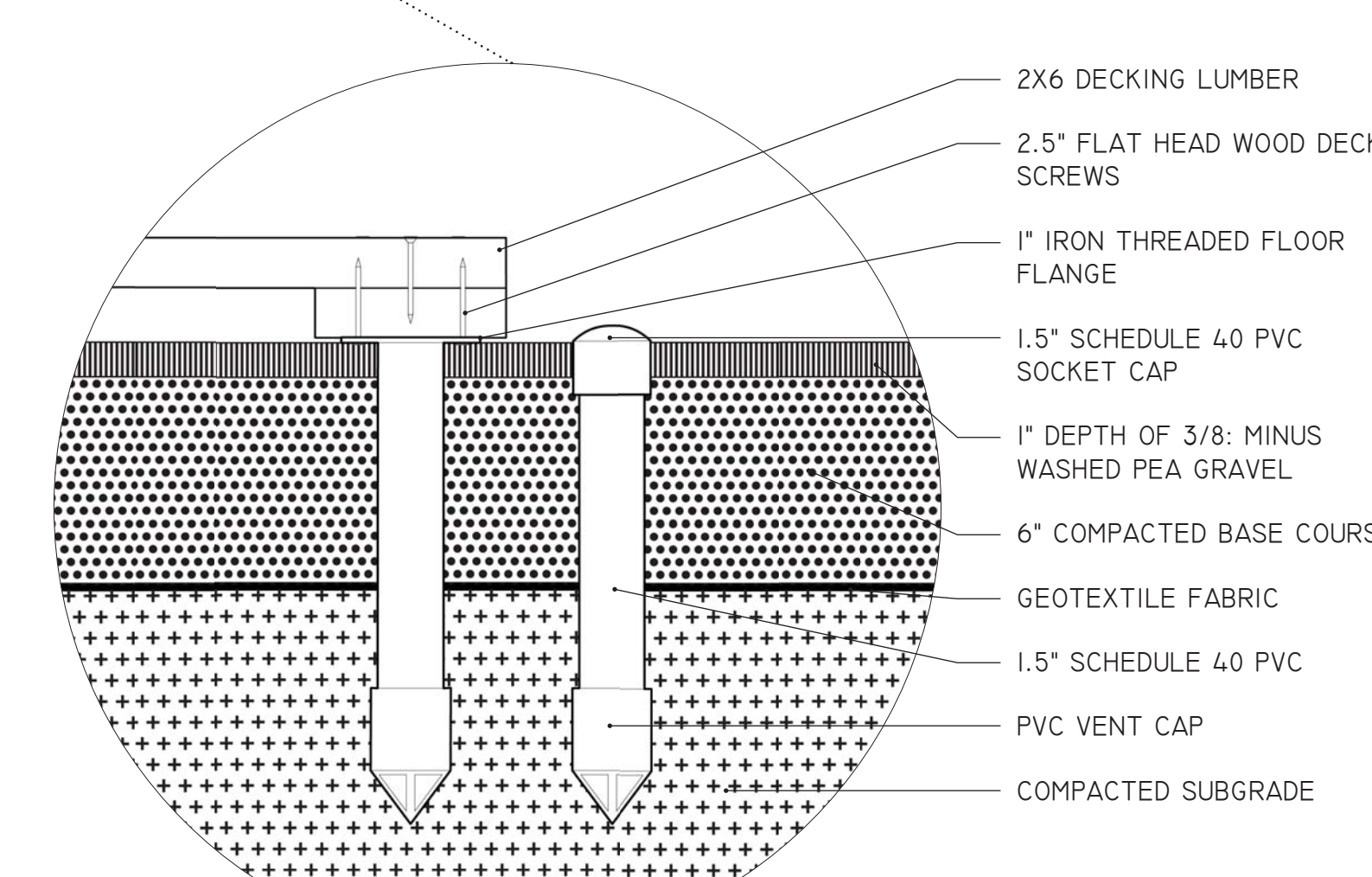
DECKING STABILIZATION  
SCALE: 1/4" = 1"



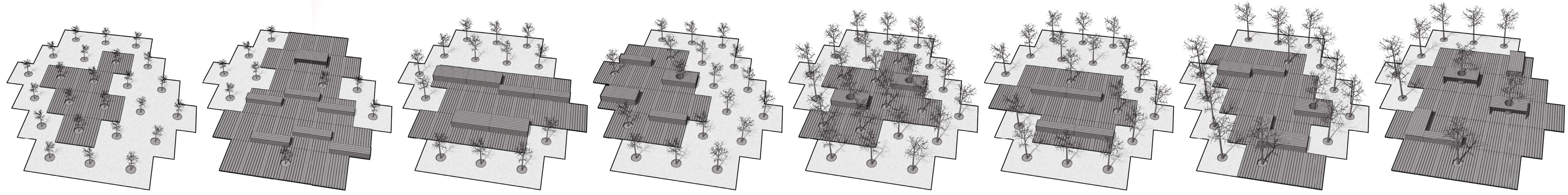
PROPAGATION PITS  
SCALE: 1/12" = 1"



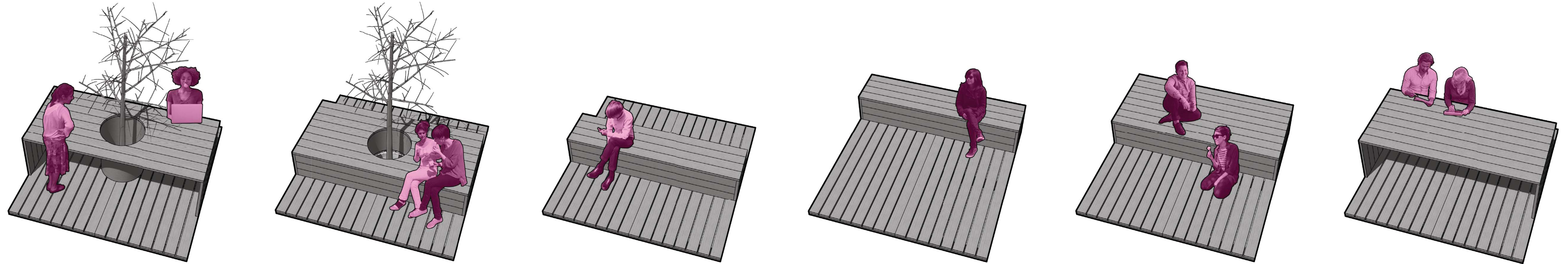
POT-IN-POT SYSTEM  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1"



DECKING STABILIZATION  
SCALE: 1/4" = 1"



**NEW MOON** 100% tree fill Height: > 4 feet  
**WAXING CRESCENT** 30% tree fill Height: > 4 feet  
**FIRST QUARTER** 50% tree fill Height: 4 - 6 feet  
**WAXING GIBBOUS** 70% tree fill Height: 4 - 6 feet  
**FULL MOON** 100% tree fill Height: 6 - 8 feet  
**WANING GIBBOUS** 70% tree fill Height: 6 - 8 feet  
**LAST QUARTER** 50% tree fill Height: 8 - 10 feet  
**WANING CRESCENT** 30% tree fill Height: 8 - 10 feet



**WRAP-AROUND TABLE**      **WRAP-AROUND 4' BENCH**      **2' MIDDLE BENCH**      **2' EDGE BENCH**      **4' EDGE BENCH**      **TABLE**

**MODULAR UNITS**

This modular system allows for an adaptive use of the nursery park space. Installed in an in-ground plug system, these units will sit on top of the pea gravel ground cover and allow for a variety of programming opportunities. All materials can be purchased from local hardware stores and construction and installation is designed to require minimal training.

**POT-COVER MODULAR UNITS**  
 When socket pots are not filled with production pots, these modular units cover the in-ground socket pots to ensure public safety while also creating spatial programming opportunities. The modular base consists of two 4 by 8 foot decking units that snap together to form a solid 8 by 8 foot piece. These can be layered with small (2 by 8 foot) benches, large (4 by 8 foot) benches, and tables. Tables should be surrounded on all sides by additional decking units to allow for safe integration of movable seating.

**AROUND-TREE MODULAR UNITS**  
 When socket pots are filled with production pots, decking units can be incorporated around the trees to integrate them into spatial programming. The modular base, like the solid unit, consists of two 4 by 8 decking units that snap together, allowing for them to be installed around the tree. Unlike the solid units, these have a 24 inch hole in the center to accommodate the production pot. These can be layered with large (4 by 8 foot) benches and tables. Like the bases, these furniture units will snap together in the center to allow for installation around existing trees.

