LISA MICHELLE ROCHFORD
A marketplace for Annapolis, Maryland.
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Signature

Date
To my grandparents, Mary and Perry Gage...
ARCHITECTURE SHOULD REINFORCE
THE HUMAN SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXTS IN WHICH IT EXISTS.

LISA ROCHFORD
“Genius of place symbolizes the living ecological relationships between a particular location and the persons who have derived from it and added to it the various aspects of their humaness. No landscape, however grandiose or fertile, can express its full potential richness until it has been given its myth by the love, works and arts of man.”

Rene Dubos
A GOD WITHIN
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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The purpose of this thesis for me, is to investigate one mode of a process, the end of which will be an architectural statement. I do not look upon this thesis as a final culmination of my learning, but as another tool in the process of my learning. The topic I am dealing with is only one in the language of Architecture. I cannot say at this point if I will answer all of my questions on the subject, but I can say that it has opened many channels of thought. I have enjoyed it.
Architecture Should Reinforce The Human Social And Cultural Contexts In Which It Exists
The human expression brought forth in a place, coupled with the natural environment, is what is unique to that place alone. Experiencing the human environment is just as much a need in our lives as the need to experience the natural environment. Often when the two environments are brought together, the results can prove a better environment than either could alone. (fig. 1)

The natural environment, although it can has been manipulated by man, was created without the hand of man. Where man has interjected his influence on the natural environment, there is a part of his human expression, whether it be at a very minimal scale, or at an extreme scale. This human environment contains the essence of the individuals making up that place, and so is like no other.

It is the spirit of that place. In this collection of expressions recorded through the human environment: the arts, literature, music, poetry,
drama, the built environment, one can become exhilerated and touched, just as one can when experiencing the creation of nature, because there is a quality in these human expressions which allow each of us to see and understand our own expressions and lives more clearly.

The feeling I have had to be delighted, in awe, somehow touched by experiencing a mode of human expression, just as I have with the natural environment, is something that like to everyone is an individual and special feeling. If we can somehow encourage and experience this more often, our lives would be enriched with the interaction of other human beings.
CULTURE

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A city is a form of art, reflecting the expression of humankind, the integrated patterns of many human lives, activities, and attitudes. The city records the fact of man's existence and the uniqueness of the human environment, just as literature records man's life and thoughts.

Through its complex orchestration of time and space, life in the city takes on the character of a symphony: specialized human aptitudes, specialized instruments, give rise to sonorous results, which neither in volume nor in quality, could be achieved by any single piece. (1)

These specialized human aptitudes are the subcultures of a city, forming an entire web of human culture unique to a city. Like the pieces of an orchestra, these subcultures form a richer synthesis when combined, when they interact, reinforce, and grow from the other subcultures. Together they build the city into the series of human expressions that it is. The life and magic of the city is due to the variety, individuality, and self expression occurring there.

As a city evolves, these subcultures grow from one another, forming more and more subcultures, enriching the character and variety of the city. If one of these subcultures breaks down, it affects the patterns of the
other subcultures interacting with it, and eventually the entire culture could break down, and cause the city - which is dependent on the culture, to die.

The pattern of a subculture may break down when the needs, functions, or activities necessary for its existence are no longer satisfactorily provided in the city. This could mean the most basic functions or needs, or simply in a lack of ability of expression. Closely following the human needs for shelter and food is the ability and need to express ourselves spiritually and intellectually. (Well being of mind as well as body). (2)

An example of this is when the merchant core of a city moves out as a result of the building of a shopping center outside the city, or when blocks of individual houses are demolished for a large, low-income, homogenous apartment building.

The idea of self expression is inher-
ent in the human spirit. Man will personalize his space, whether it be in the form of graffiti, individual signs and awnings on storefronts, or vast arrays of colors painted on suburban houses. (fig. 2 & 3)

I am dealing in the context of man's previously established environment - the city, rather than at the beginning of the process when man first interjects his influence and expressions on the environment. I am doing this because after experiencing many urban situations in cities such as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Minneapolis, I have seen, on an extreme scale, the importance of these places as generators of culture and human expression, and the danger of these cultures being lost in the confusion and lack of order which can develop in the city.

A culture, like the natural environment, can change in time. Needs and activities of a culture can change...
just as man's technology, economy, and social morals change. These needs and activities must be continuously examined when we are providing for the needs of a culture through the means of architecture, so that a building or space will reinforce and encourage interaction between subcultures.

I am studying the subcultures that make up the culture of Annapolis, Maryland, a small scale city on the east coast, in order that I can best deal with and define the problem of the cultural needs.

I have chosen to develop a marketplace in the city, to act as a polarizing element for the subcultures, providing for the needs and functions of a wide range of subcultures and unique human expressions.

As cities have evolved, the street, which used to act as a marketplace and place for social interaction, has eroded in its original character. It has now been taken over by the automobile, so there is a need to provide spaces for this cultural interaction to occur so that they may continue to grow and reinforce one another to keep the culture and the city alive.
Throughout history, human culture has been reflected foremost in the built environment. It is evident in some places which possess a unique character to them which is readily perceivable, that the culture has actually shaped the built environment. Actually, the physical environment of man, especially the built environment, has not and is not controlled by the designer. Whether or not an environment is manipulated by the designer - it will still be adjusted by the users and the culture, until it satisfies most of the cultural, physical, and maintenance requirements. (3)

Yet, this is a two way process. The culture does strongly influence and modify the physical environment, but it is also true that the physical environment can influence and modify the culture. It may be simply a behavioral modification in the way people move through the space, it may control the people whom one comes in contact with, or it may influence the entire cultural cycle - putting it back in pace. This can be seen in revitalized cities such as Baltimore, Philadelphia, Atlanta, where a dying city is brought back to life by the building of a physical environment where the culture of the city is again attracted to that place, to interact, build and thrive once again.
An important point in dealing with a unique culture architecturally, is to realize that a culture is in a constant state of flux. Although the built environment will be modified by the culture to best satisfy its needs, a point can arrive that the architecture may be asked to serve a purpose totally unrelated to its original use - and it may prove to be obsolete. In order for architecture to provide for the needs of a culture, it must allow for positive change and reinforcement. It is important that the culture can maintain its very important right of expression and the ability to further modify the environment. I feel it is important that the marketplace maintain that freedom in a portion of it, for expression, for the individual.

The market must allow for individuals, and satisfy the needs of each of the separate subcultures, but it must also encourage a public feeling where anyone could feel comfortable - allowing for interaction between all of the subcultures.

The balance of settings which allow for normal growth through the life cycle has been breaking down. Contact with the entire cycle of life is less and less available to each person, at each moment in time...make certain that the full cycle of life is represented and balanced in each community. Set the ideal of a balanced life cycle as a principal guide for the evolution of communities. (4)
The human physical environment is interpreted individually. Architecture in itself does not contain meaning - but can only suggest and evolve certain ideas and images, symbols and relationships, to the users and observers, and the observer, with his own individual experiences and cultural background, shaping his ideas, interprets, organizes and gives meaning to the environment that is significant to him. (5)
In studying the culture of the city of Annapolis, I have found five major subcultures which interact in the life of the city. These subcultures evolved with time; the first subculture being the one which began there, feeding on the environment to satisfy its basic needs, which then grew into the other subcultures which have become more and more specialized in time.

The first subculture, where the basis for the culture begins, is that of the fishermen. These people's lives continue to be directly related and dependent on the natural environment - the ocean and the Chesapeake Bay. The fishermen spend their days on the water, catching crab, oysters, clams, mussels, shrimp, and fish, and bring them into town to sell wholesale to restaurants, and retail to seafood connoisseurs. Some of these fishermen are natives of the city of Annapolis so also have other interaction in the city.

The natives of the city make up the second subculture, growing from, reinforcing, and supporting the first subculture of the fishermen. Many of these people are the merchants who run the shops and restaurants in
town, and buy the goods of the fishermen, in turn, supplying them with the goods they need for their life and work. Thus starts the subcultural interaction which becomes not only an economic one, but also a social interaction. The natives of course, experience the greatest interaction with the other subcultures in the town because their entire lives may revolve around the town, living, working, and recreation.

The third subculture is that of the colleges: The U. S. Naval Academy and St. Johns College. This subculture grows from and supports both the natives of the city and the fishermen. Their primary involvement in the city is a social one - and through that, an economic one. Downtown Annapolis acts as these people's temporary home. They go there to socialize, get away from school, meet other people, and in so doing, they utilize and interact with the subcultures of the natives and the fishermen, in their shops and restaurants.

The fourth subculture is comprised of other regional natives such as farmers and natives from the eastern shore, natives of Baltimore, Washington, D. C., and surrounding areas, who may come to Annapolis to work, shop, socialize, eat, dock their boats.
The final subculture is the tourists, an important link in the cultural cycle, for it is through the outside influence of the tourists, and also to some degree through the colleges, that new ideas and ways of life are introduced into the city. The tourists are often visitors of the naval academy, sailors, shoppers, seafood connoisseurs, or historical buffs, so they may interact in a temporary means to some degree with all of the first four subcultures when visiting Annapolis.

All of the subcultures, and so the entire culture is essentially based on the natural environment - the water. The sea and the Chesapeake Bay are the keys to why the city began and why it lives on. It is also important to be aware of the extreme dependence of the subcultures on one another. Just as in the life cycle of the animal kingdom - where one species depends on another, each subculture depends on the other subcultures, and if one fails, the rest of the subcultures will ultimately fail.
SUBCULTURAL PATTERNS
Annapolis is a city amidst an extraordinary natural environment. It is this environment which sustains and enriches the life which takes its roots there.

Located on the Severn River, two miles from where it runs into the Chesapeake Bay, the city is surrounded by water - emphasizing that the city was born of the water and exists by its presence. The entire cultural cycle revolves around the sea and the bay; the fishing industry, sailing, boating, naval academy, and tourism are all dependent on the environment.

Many of the unique qualities of this place are reflected in the city of Annapolis, but the city has been under extreme development pressure because of its close proximity to Baltimore and Washington, D.C. The population of Annapolis has been growing rapidly and now stands at 28,000. The problem with this rapid growth, as in all cities like it, is that it is losing its ability to express the unique character of the place and the culture.

A slowly evolving city possesses a physical clarity because its forms emerged in direct response to relatively simple limited pressures. Cultural continuity and slow technological change combine to establish a building and planning method that relied
on adjustment and refinement through trial and error. This inter­action between the inhabitants, the social purpose, and the manner of building, gave each city its identity. (6)

Annapolis must not lose its unique identity and culture.
across compromise street

across market space

across spa creek

VIEWS
up main street

adjacent building to south

toward severn river

VIEWS
THE HISTORY

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The heritage of Annapolis is strongly Colonial. First settled in 1649, it is rich in historical content. The Colonial Statehouse and St. Anne's Church form the two focal points around which the baroque plan of the city was formed. Around each of these focal points is a circular street, state circle and church circle, off of which radiate the other major streets of the city, many of which come together and terminate at the waterfront by the site.

The Colonial associations are preserved by the names of many of the streets; Prince George, King George, Duke of Gloucester, and Hanover Streets, and also the architecture of the city reinforces the Colonial associations, whether in the authentic Colonial structures, or the modern facsimiles, some more than others.

From the mid 18c. through the Revolution, Annapolis was noted for its wealthy and cultivated society, and had considerable commerce, until in 1788, Baltimore became a Port of Entry.

Brick is the dominate material in the city, following Colonial traditions. Many of the streets still maintain their original cobblestones.
The scale of the city is predominately pedestrian to the north of Market Street, and vehicular to the south of Market Street. This occurs because of the discontinuation of small, intimate buildings and details, and a lack of the rhythm set up on Main Street. There is a large vacant space where the parking lot on the site is, a large, massive building next to it, the Fleet Reserve Club, and the seven story Hilton Hotel next to that.

The city contains one third square mile of national historic landmark district, and many individual national historic landmarks. Annapolis is the only city in the U. S. whose historic ordinances was approved by referendum - reflecting the people's pride and concern of their city. This is a fairly recent development, however. In the 1960's the city council proposed demolishing the old Markethouse for parking on the waterfront. Annapolis now enforces a historic district guidelines for any new construction.
THE SITE

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The site is in downtown Annapolis, where five streets which radiate from state and church circles, terminate at the waterfront. Spa Creek, an estuary of the Severn River, runs into town, held back by bulkheads on three sides. The site is bordered on one side by Compromise Street, on another by Dock Street, another by Market Street, and the other by Spa Creek. The triangular section of the site which is the major buildable area, is presently used as a parking lot and there is one building on it which I am proposing to remove.

The area encompassed by the site is mainly used for shops and restaurants, and the old Market House, which still operates, selling seafood, drinks, hotdogs, and baked goods at a small scale. There is a great deal of vehicular traffic in this area, but even more pedestrian traffic, as people are crossing every which way.

Compromise Street is a busy vehicular street, as it is the only one which leads across the creek to Eastport, a section of Annapolis where many businesses, offices, and boatyards are located. Traffic is often backed up on Compromise Street as the drawbridge opens to let the sailboats through.
Along Spa Creek there is heavy water traffic, sailboats, fishing boats, dinghies, rowboats, skipjacks, etc.

I chose this site for the Marketplace because I feel the most important feature of the city - the water - belongs to all of the people of the city, not to a parking lot, and buildings which turn their back on the water.

The site is the other focal point at one end of a strong perspective axis drawn up Main Street to the other focal point at the end of that street, St. Anne's Church. The view from Main Street to the water is very important, and the view's relationship with the site, which is in a direct line to the water.
THE CLIMATE
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The climate of Annapolis, like its culture, is influenced by the ocean and the bay. It is extremely hot and humid in the summer and fall, and fairly mild in the spring and winter. It seldom snows enough for the natives to get used to it. Although the tourist industry is seasonal - occurring mainly in the summer and autumn, and the colleges are active ten months out of the year, the fishing industry is continuous - carrying on every day, rain or shine, for all four seasons.

Storms come up quickly on the bay. Hot summer days often end in thunderstorms in the late afternoon, clearing up in the evening.

Annapolis lies at 38 degrees north latitude, its elevation is approximately 10 feet above sea level, although the bulkhead upon which the site is, is on the average, 5 feet above the waterline of the river. The prevailing winds are westerly, but most of the winter winds are from the northwest.
CLIMATE

summers

winter winds

winter sun

summer sun

winter storms

CLIMATE
The Seafood Market is where interaction between the fishermen and the community will occur. It will provide docking space for the fishing boats, unloading areas, wash, preparation, and cooking areas, wholesale and retail areas, and both indoor and outdoor eating areas, near the water. The Fish Market should be sheltered enough to provide for use year round, as the fishing industry is not seasonal. It will be an informal area, and must be easily hosed down for cleanliness. There will be both pedestrian and vehicular traffic - pedestrian for the retail section and vehicular, which will be primarily used in the early morning when restaurants buy their seafood off the boats for the day.

The Fish Market will be used by the fishermen for the townspeople, regional natives, college people, and tourists. It will be a busy, colorful and casual area, filled with the smells of the sea and the sounds of boats and barter.
space: SEAFOOD MARKET

activities: Docking, unloading, preparation, retail sales, wholesale eating

environment: Outdoors, shelter for bad weather

relationships: Adjacent to water and docking, access for wholesale vehicles

character: Informal, bustling, colorful, shields, interaction

requirements:
- Docking: for 5 boats
- Unloading
- Preparation: 10 @ 100 sq. ft.
- Retail selling: 100 @ 100 sq. ft.
- Wholesale 5 trucks @ 300 eating
- 15% circulation: 832 sq. ft.

- 150 linear ft.
- 1500 sq. ft.
- 1000 sq. ft.
- 1200 sq. ft.
- 1500 sq. ft.
- 200 sq. ft.
- Total area: 5550 sq. ft.
- Gross area: 6382 sq. ft.
The Produce Market is where the farmers, many from the eastern shore come to sell their goods, both wholesale and retail. The wholesale market will occur early in the morning, as the seafood does, and will involve mainly vehicular means. This is when restaurants, food cooperatives, and stores come in to buy for resale.

The retail will occur during the rest of the day, on a seasonal basis, dependent on what the farmer has to sell, and will involve the farmers and the rest of the community who are there buying groceries. This mode will be a pedestrian function.

The Produce Market can be either indoor or outdoor, but requires some shelter from the weather and especially from the hot summer sun which could spoil the produce.

The Produce Market will be colorful and busy with the many different fruits and vegetables on display.
produces market
space: PRODUCE MARKET

activities: WHOLESALE & RETAIL PRODUCE SALES, CLEANING & PREPARATION OF PRODUCE

environment: CURTAIN BUT CHAINED TO PROTECT PERISHABLE FOOD SHELTER FOR BAD WEATHER

requirements:
- RETAIL STANDS: 10 @ 150 sq. ft.
- WHOLESALE, VEHICULAR: 15 @ 200 sq. ft.
- PREPARATION: 10 @ 50 sq. ft.
- 15% CIRCULATION 1050

relationships:
- ACCESS TO VEHICULAR CIRCULATION

character:
- VARIETY, COLORFUL, BUSY, NOISY, INTERACTION, INFORMAL

1500 sq. ft.
5000 sq. ft.
500 sq. ft.

TOTAL AREA: 7000 sq. ft.
GROSS AREA: 8050 sq. ft.
The Food Market will consist mainly of prepared food sales of many varieties, and some sale of non-prepared foods. Some of the kinds of foods will be: coffee and tea, bakery goods, meats, poultry, dairy products, spices, ice cream, liquor, and ethnic foods. The circulation through the food market will be only pedestrian, and delivery will occur in one common place, accessible by all of the food stands. Each retailing area will be provided with a preparation area for cooking, refrigeration, and storage, and a display area, counter and serving area. There will be common, informal eating spaces intermixed among the stands.

The Food Market will have an informal, busy atmosphere as the merchants running the stands interact with the townspeople, fishermen, regional natives, college people, and tourists, who will all be coming together or an intimate lunch, enjoying the variety of smells, sights, and tastes.
### Space: General Food Market

### Activities:
- Prepared Food Sales, Preparation, Eating, Retail Foods

### Environment:
- Enclosed, both indoor and outdoor eating

### Relationships:
- Access to delivery of goods

### Character:
- Informal, interaction, variety, shells, colors.

### Requirements:
- Retail Stands: 15 @ 100 sq. ft.
- Prepared Foods: 15 @ 100 sq. ft.
- Eating
- Delivery
- 15% Circulation: 675 sq. ft.

- 1500 sq. ft.
- 1500 sq. ft.
- 300 sq. ft.
- 1200 sq. ft.
- Total Area: 4500 sq. ft.
- Gross Area: 5175 sq. ft.
The non-food retail area is where the merchants of the town may sell a variety of items in permanent, enclosed shops, or temporary stands. Some of the shops will include: fabrics, ceramics, artwork, jewelry, boat supplies, t-shirts, plants, sporting goods, sportswear, books, cards, and toys. Some of the temporary stands will include newstands, flower stands, information booths. These retail shops will have a semi-formal atmosphere, not as casual as the food markets.

These areas will not have the degree of activity that the food markets do, as the amount of barter and interaction is less. They will be busy, colorful, and full of various artworks and merchandise.
space: NON-FOOD MARKET

activities: SALE OF NON-FOOD ITEMS, IN PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY SHOPS.

environment: ENCLOSED OR OPEN

relationships: ACCESS TO DELIVERY

character: SMALL SCALE, INTIMATE, VARIETY, INTERACTION

requirements:
12 STOPS @ 200 sq. ft.
STORAGE: 12 @ 500 sq. ft.
DELIVER: 1200 sq. ft.
15% CIRCULATION @ 030 sq. ft.

2400 sq. ft.
600 sq. ft.
1200 sq. ft.

TOTAL AREA: 4200 sq. ft.
GROSS AREA: 830 sq. ft.
The restaurants will be a semi-formal area to eat, as alternative to the informal food market areas. These will be enclosed but have a seating area outside with a good view. The restaurants will provide a more formal, sit-down meal, attractive to many tourists, college dates, out of towners, and natives, especially for evening use. There will be dining areas with both public and intimate areas, for all types of groups of people. There will be a kitchen with access to delivery, restrooms, a waiting area, and cashier.

Interaction between groups will be minimal here, occurring perhaps only between members of a party and with a waiter or waitress.

The atmosphere in the restaurants will be relaxed, quiet, private and lightly illuminated.
space: RESTAURANTS

activities: PREPARATION, SERVING, AND EATING MEALS.

environment: ENCLOSED, BOTH INDOOR AND OUTDOOR EATING.

relationships: VIEWS, ACCESS TO DELIVERY

clearance: SEMI-FORMAL, QUIET, PRIVATE, COMFORTABLE

requirements: (2)

SEATING FOR 40-80
WAITING, CACHIER
KITCHEN
RESTROOMS: 2 @ 100 SQ. FT.
DELIVERY
15% CIRCULATION 210 SQ. FT.

TOTAL AREA 1800 SQ. FT.
GROSS AREA 2070 SQ. FT.
Public space will be an undefined space in which many various activities may take place. The culture of the city will shape this area, to fulfill any cultural needs, functions, or desires. The area should provide both indoor and outdoor, public and private, sheltered and open areas. It should be part of the city floor - continuing the activities taking place elsewhere near the site, and should also have a strong relationship to the water.
space: PUBLIC SPACE

activities: GATHERING, PERFORMANCES, EATING, SITTING, INTERACTION

environment: OPEN & ENCLOSED, SUNNY & SHADED

relationships: ADJACENT TO WATER AND TO STREET.

canacter: OPEN, VIEWS, INTERACTION, EXCITEMENT.

requirements: MINIMUM SPACE

500 sq. ft.
Support areas are those items needed to make the rest of the spaces work. It includes parking, which may or may not be located on the site itself, and includes handicap parking, mechanical areas, circulation throughout all spaces, including both horizontal and vertical, especially for the handicapped, toilets and drinking fountains, and delivery and service, accessible to all of the functions, with adequate space for trucks.
**space:** SUPPORT

**activities:** SERVICE, DELIVERY, TOILETS, PARKING, MECHANICAL, ELEVATORS

**environment:** ENCLOSED

**relationships:** ACCESS TO VEHICULAR TRAFFIC
ACCESS TO PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC

**character:**

**requirements:**
- RESTROOMS: 4 @ 200 sq. ft.
- MECHANICAL: AS REQ'D
- ELEVATORS: (1 freight, 1 passenger) (if multi-load)
- PARKING: 200 sq. ft./CAR
- DELIVERY: 1200 sq. ft.

15% sq.ft. area = 8093 sq.ft. 
140 sq. ft.
24,000 sq. ft.
1200 sq. ft.
TOTAL AREA: 35,433 sq. ft.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Market</th>
<th>Docking</th>
<th>Selling Stands:</th>
<th>Preparation:</th>
<th>Unloading Area:</th>
<th>Wholesale Selling:</th>
<th>Eating Space:</th>
<th>Delivery:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SEAFOOD MARKET</strong></td>
<td>150 Linear Ft. Waterfront</td>
<td>10 @ 120 Sq. Ft.</td>
<td>10 @ 100 Sq. Ft.</td>
<td>1000 Sq. Ft.</td>
<td>5 Trucks @ 300 Sq. Ft.</td>
<td>1500 Sq. Ft.</td>
<td>1200 Sq. Ft.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>GENERAL FOOD MARKET</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail</td>
<td>15 Stands @ 100 Sq. Ft.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepared Food:</td>
<td>15 Stands @ 100 Sq. Ft.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eating Space:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delivery:</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRODUCE MARKET</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Stands:</td>
<td>10 @ 150 Sq. Ft.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation:</td>
<td>10 @ 50 Sq. Ft.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale Vehicular:</td>
<td>15 @ 200 Sq. Ft.</td>
<td></td>
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### NON-FOOD RETAIL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shops</td>
<td>12 @ 200 Sq. Ft.</td>
<td>2400 Sq. Ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage</td>
<td>12 @ 50 Sq. Ft.</td>
<td>600 Sq. Ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delivery</td>
<td></td>
<td>1200 Sq. Ft.</td>
</tr>
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### RESTAURANTS

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<th>Category</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Area</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seating</td>
<td>60-80 @ 20 Sq. Ft./Person</td>
<td>1200 Sq. Ft.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waiting/Cashier</td>
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<td>200 Sq. Ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen</td>
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<td>400 Sq. Ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrooms</td>
<td>2 @ 100 Sq. Ft.</td>
<td>200 Sq. Ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delivery</td>
<td></td>
<td>600 Sq. Ft.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SUPPORT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Restrooms</td>
<td>2 @ 200 Sq. Ft.</td>
<td>400 Sq. Ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical</td>
<td>15% of Area</td>
<td>4097 Sq. Ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vertical Circulation</td>
<td>1 Freight, 1 Passenger</td>
<td>140 Sq. Ft.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PUBLIC SPACE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minimum</td>
<td>500 Sq. Ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Area (Sq. Ft.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seafood Market</td>
<td>5400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Food Market</td>
<td>4500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Produce Market</td>
<td>5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Food Retail</td>
<td>4200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restaurants</td>
<td>1800 EACH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support</td>
<td>5037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Space</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Area Required</strong></td>
<td>27,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site Area</strong></td>
<td>31,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Usable Area</strong></td>
<td>22,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Area</strong></td>
<td>54,100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INWARD

FOCUS
PROGRESSION

radiating focus

progression of scale
THE DESIGN

78
CONCLUSIONS


Rapoport, Amos, The Mutual Interaction Of People And Their Built Environ­


Steinbruek, Victor, Market Sketchbook, Seattle, Wash., University of

Venturi, Robert, Complexity And Contradiction In Architecture, N.Y., The


ILLUSTRATION CREDITS

Figure #3 -- *Townscape*, Gordon Cullen, Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, London, 1961.