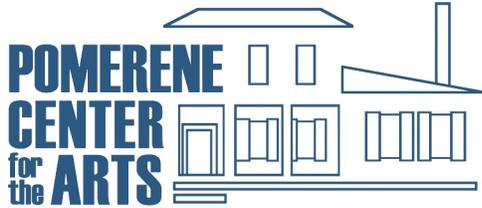


artPARK design
a COMMUNITY STUDIO project of



The Pomerene Center for the Arts is working with a team of 5 community members and [Tim Frank](#) to design an artPARK for 325 Main Street, Coshocton, Ohio. Referencing the history of the space as the site of the Park Hotel 1880-2005, the team is charged with designing a succession of outdoor rooms for comfort and compelling habitability. The artPARK will serve as a place to display temporary public works of arts, show movies and present performances as well serve as an anchor for the revitalization of downtown Coshocton.

Three spatial schemes were developed over the weekend of March 21, 2014 under the direction of Designer Tim Frank: Scheme #1 LAYERED SPACES, Scheme #2 CLUSTERED ROOMS and Scheme #3 WINDING PROMENADE.

DESIGN TEAM MEMBERS led by **Anne Cornell**—THE COMMUNITY STUDIO Artist, Artistic Director Pomerene Center for the Arts
Geni Devens – Graphic Designer, Interior Decorator
Byron Brenneman – Sophomore at Otterbein University, downtown historian
Jon Cotterman – CHS Tech Prep Teacher, Musician, Craftsman
Connie Miller – Head Gardner Roscoe Village, Coshocton is Blooming
Leah Bashover-Nichols – Mechanical Engineer, Artist
Mike Stiers – Graphic Artist, Masotherapist

The artPARK design process is supported in part by a National Endowment for the Arts OUR TOWN grant awarded to the Pomerene Center for the Arts in partnership with Coshocton City. Through OUR TOWN, the NEA supports creative placemaking projects that help transform communities into lively, beautiful, and sustainable places with the arts at their core.

artPARK Potential Use In hierarchical order defined and rated by the artPARK Design Team

ART EXHIBITIONS: PUBLIC ART

- Temporary installations
- Temporary printed vinyl murals
- Video projections
- Temporary Sculpture
- Interactive mural wall
- Snow sculpture
- Festival of trees

Scheme #1, Scheme #2 & Scheme #3 were all perceived as having ample space suited to display temporary public works of art, Scheme #1 was seen as having slightly more capacity. In all schemes, the front half and the walls of the lot were perceived to offer more opportunities to present art than the back half and the center of the lot. **Tim Frank notes that scheme #3 does not allow for adaptability of space for the display of 3-dimensional art installations.** However it may be the most amenable to an Arts & Crafts Fair along the wide promenade.

PERFORMANCES

- Small audience, small ensemble concerts
- Parade Announcing (4th of July , Canal Days, Christmas...etc.) & larger audience or ensemble concerts oriented to the street
- theater with space for blankets
- Movie screening
- Outdoor community classes: educational space

All schemes provide a street oriented stage for parade announcement and larger ensemble performances and crowds. **All schemes lack acoustically designed space.** Scheme #2 was perceived as offering the least performance space. Scheme #3 provides multiple small spaces for individual performers i.e. balloon artists/jugglers/etc. & private performance i.e. sitting with friends and playing the guitar. It lacks a space for small ensembles that typically draw a maximum crowd of 60 people in Coshocton. The front half of the lot is perceived almost exclusively as the performance area. In scheme #1 and #2 performance areas are predominately in the center. **Scheme #3 stands alone in most performance areas identified on the west side of the lot taking advantage of the evening shade during the summer performance season.**

SOCIAL SPACE

- Eat/snack: picnic area
- Conversation area
- Beer Garden

Scheme #1 & Scheme #3 were seen as the most social spaces with Scheme #3 identified as having an infinitesimal edge. Scheme #2 was perceived as the least socially amenable space however the difference is negligible. **Tim Frank notes in Scheme #3 there is a redundancy in the space types, with too many being of the same size.** In all three Schemes the front was seen as a more social space than the back. Scheme #1 was perceived as more social in the center leaving people exposed to the highest amount of sun and wind throughout the day. In Scheme #2 social activity was perceived as taking place against the walls with the east wall being more popular than the west. In Scheme #3 social activity is located west and central to the lot. In the summer this orientation renders Scheme #3 more socially hospitable on summer evenings or cooler mornings whereas **Scheme #2 offers spaces with equal shade (for summer comfort) or sun (for cooler days) throughout the day.**

REPOSE/REFLECTION

All schemes offer shaded and private areas for repose and reflection.

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

- Dog park
- Ice skating/water play
- Thai Chi /Yoga
- Children's play

All schemes were perceived as equally amenable to physical activity and play with large open spaces being identified as play spaces. In Scheme #1 most play space was appropriated to the back of the lot, in Scheme #3 the reverse was true, in Scheme #2 physical activity space was equally divided between the front half and back.

AGRICULTURAL

- Community gardens: raised bed, picking gardens
- Rain Garden

Scheme #1 offers the most potential for gardening, Scheme #3, the least. **A rain garden was seen as an essential component of the artPARK,** a community garden may be better suited to other open green space in the city.

COMMERCIAL

- Flea markets
- Food wagons
- Farmers market
- Art & Craft shows

Scheme #2 was seen as the most advantageous scheme for commercial use. Scheme #3 was seen as the least. **All schemes include a front stage and market platform allowing the artPARK to become part of larger inclusive Main Street market initiatives.** This area is best suited for mornings as it is fully exposed to the sun.

Over all, Scheme #3 was perceived as the most inviting space. However it turned out to be the scheme with the least amount of identified occupiable space. Scheme #1 was seen as a marginally more occupiable space than Scheme #2. **When considering just the top 4 desired use categories, Scheme #2 was identified as offering more occupiable space.**

In Scheme #1, slightly more activity space was identified in the back of the park over the front of the space. Whereas in Schemes #2 and #3, over twice as much activity space was identified in the front half as in the back. **This renders Scheme #1 as the most amenable to winter activity.**

In Scheme #1 more activity was placed in the east central portion of the lot, in Scheme #2, activity was decidedly placed to the east and in Scheme #3 activity was placed evenly over the east/west axis but showed slightly more activity on the west. This means, as perceived, **in the summer, Schemes #1 & #2 are more suited to morning activity with Scheme #3 being more tailored to evening activity.**

Tim Frank notes, if the intention is to integrate the artPARK into the existing streetscape, Scheme #3 is the least appropriate. **If the intention is to create a space that is detached from the surrounding context, Scheme #3 is the most successful.**

Schemes in order of least to most expensive #2, #1, #3.

LIST OF COMPONENTS

BUILDING ELEMENTS

- Staging/platforms
- Landscape Walls
- Ramps
- Planters
- Overhead canopy
- Green screen (fencing)

FIXTURES, FURNISHING & EQUIPMENT

- Hanging system for vinyl murals
- Water feature fountain
- Fire Pit
- Dog waste collection
- Waste receptacles (recycling)
- Drinking fountain

INFRASTRUCTURE

- City water for drinking, restrooms & irrigation?
- Water collection/storage/filtration system for water feature
- Electric Power (for food trucks and performances)
- data (exists)

PARKING

- Vendor

SERVICE

- Restrooms

SIGNAGE

- Entry signage
- Information area for community news/data: like a billboard
- Curatorial
- Invitational – come play