This map from the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission shows affordable and accessible housing in University City, with the lighter areas having a low concentration of affordable housing and the darker areas having a higher one. When deciding where to put new housing developments, I generally tried to contain them in those white areas as well as areas in which public transportation is accessible (areas 3 through 8). Sites 1 and 2 coincide with my own personal experiences in the areas and noticing vacant lots, empty structures, and parking lots. Although most sites are planned on empty land or parking lots (2, 4, 8), I tried to preserve the historic integrity of preserving buildings in the instances (1 and 3) where I think the renovation or additional building upon would benefit the neighborhood. In new housing projects, I plan on employing mixed-use development, to blend the residential with the commercial in order to further provide for the needs of the community and encourage small business.

HOUSING

1. S. 40th & Racquet: currently vacant West Philadelphia High School, 59,000 square feet building, no剩父 to the Schuylkill River. This school would be renovated into roughly 300 apartment units at a more affordable price than is currently proposed.

2. S. 40th & Strawberry: currently a parking lot between 50,000 and 75,000 square feet, boasting 9 to 10 stories to blend with neighborhood, ground floor could serve as a grocery store with a restaurant or cafe.

3. S. 40th & Washington: this development would build upon the existing commercial structure, which is currently not utilized, small business, new additional stories, roughly 10,000 square feet could be added.

4. S. 56th & Powelton: currently a vacant lot, could be developed into 2 or 3 apartments, structure between 2,000 and 3,000 square feet total.

5. S. 48th & Chester: currently an empty lot located near Florence Business and Technical Institute, ground floor could contain small coffee shop, ice cream, or shops, near 10,000 square feet.

6. S. 40th & Baltimore: parking lot, developed into a 3,000 square foot residential building with commercial ground floor.

7. S. 46th & Moore: currently an empty lot located near Hahnemann University, hospital, ground floor could contain small medical offices, near 10,000 square feet.

8. S. 46th & Baltimore: currently a 10,000 to 12,000 square foot residential building, with restaurants or shops on first floor.

With disinvestment and rising crime rates in the 80s and 90s, Philadelphia neighborhoods faced an increase in crime, as well as the effects of deindustrialization and globalization. As place-based institutions, medical, educational, and financial centers were under attack to those advertisers.

Many urban educational institutions participated in the urban renewal and neighborhood revitalization fad of the 1950s through the 1970s, as a strategy to return to the city an upper-class market, to also foster their own growing student and family base. As well as foster an economic recovery of the city through the development of public use. Others called "urban universities," schools and entire neighborhoods were destroyed as a result of eminent domain, which displayed years long economic, educational relationships between neighborhoods and centers, and not met with disgruntlement, but as we can see by the Douglas Park of 1966 against the Robert Rizzo University in Cleveland, and the Columbia University Raisin of 1966 in New York City. Penn also took advantage of the federal funds to boost growth and expansion into surrounding neighborhoods, namely Blank Street. This caused anxiety and distrust which would last for decades and result in the term, "Gentrification."