

S O U T H W O R K S C I V I C C E N T E R

P R O F I L E

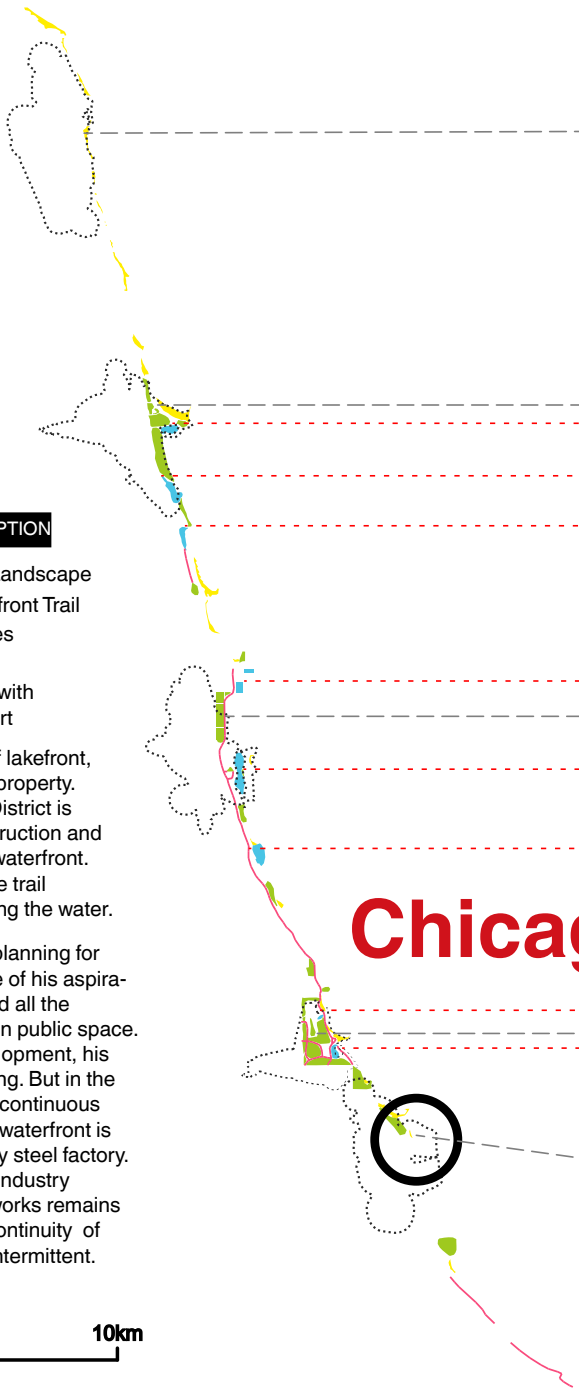
Chicago Loop

Lake Michigan

15 MILES



SITE



LAKEFRONT DESCRIPTION

- Open Public Landscape
- Chicago Lakefront Trail
- Public Beaches
- Yacht Dock
- 25 min. travel with public transport

There are 26 miles of lakefront, all of which is public property. The Chicago Parks District is responsible for construction and management of the waterfront. A pedestrian and bike trail extends 18 miles along the water.

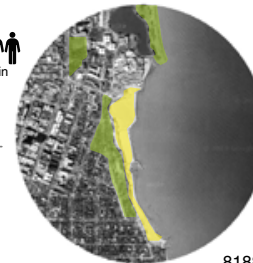
In Burnham's urban planning for Chicago in 1909, one of his aspirations is that preserved all the lakefront area as open public space. After 100 years development, his planning is still working. But in the south work area, the continuous landscape along the waterfront is disrupted by originally steel factory. After the Chicagoan industry shrank, the south works remains desolate, while the continuity of landscape remains intermittent.

Chicago's Last

Lakefront

Dog Beach

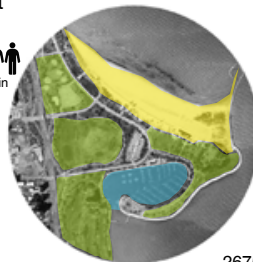
About 60067 have access to it within 25 minutes by public transport



81885m²

Montrose Point Bird Sancturay

About 41601 have access to it within 25 minutes by public transport



267519m²

Northerly Island

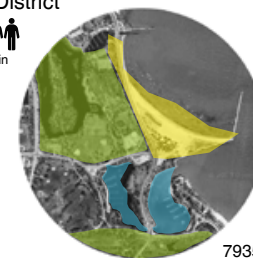
About 36544 have access to it within 25 minutes by public transport



323118m²

S.Lake Shore District

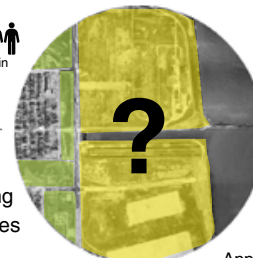
About 28263 have access to it within 25 minutes by public transport



79350m²

South Works

About 64069 have access to it within 25 minutes by public transport



Approx. 216000m²

Distance Between Ferry Stops: 1072m, 5428m, 2696m, 3090m, 4776m, 1462m 2121m

0 200m

- Landscape
- Public Building
- Public Beaches
- Yacht Dock

United States Steel



South Works

1975

Beginning in the 1970s, the facility began downsizing due to a shifting market for steel.

In 1901, New York banker J. P. Morgan engineered the creation of U.S. Steel, the world's largest business enterprise, and Illinois Steel became part of this giant entity.

In 1889, most of the large Chicago-area mills—including North Chicago, South Works, Union, and Joliet—combined to form a huge new entity, the Illinois Steel Company.

1881

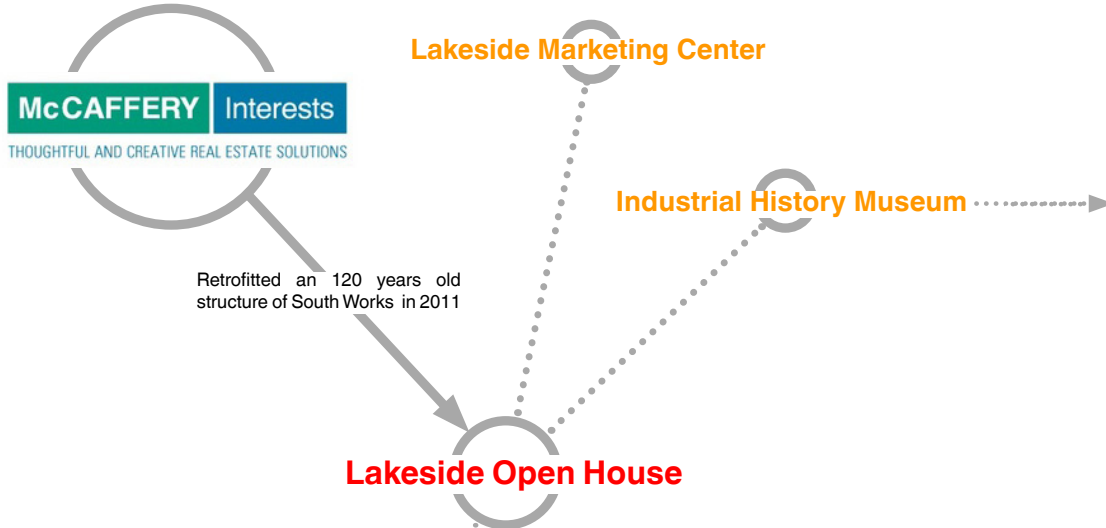
North Chicago Rolling Mill Company opened a sister mill at the mouth of the Calumet River on Chicago's South Side—the famous South Works.

1992

On 10 April 1992, the plant permanently shut down with fewer than 700 people employed at the time of its closing.



LAKESIDE OPEN HOUSE



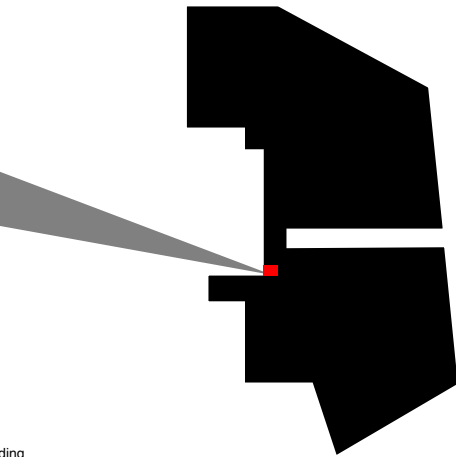
Visitor looking at Sebastian Rut's photographs of industrial landscapes taken around the site.



Shall we do something more than establishing a small informal museum for the industrial history ?



LAKESIDE OPEN HOUSE 2011
RECEIVES LEED-CI SILVER CERTIFICATION
Renovation of former credit union and the Foreign Inspectors Building for US Steel Southworks built in 1890



URBAN DESIGN

A N C H O R

Pros

Downtown and Lakeside view in Chicago

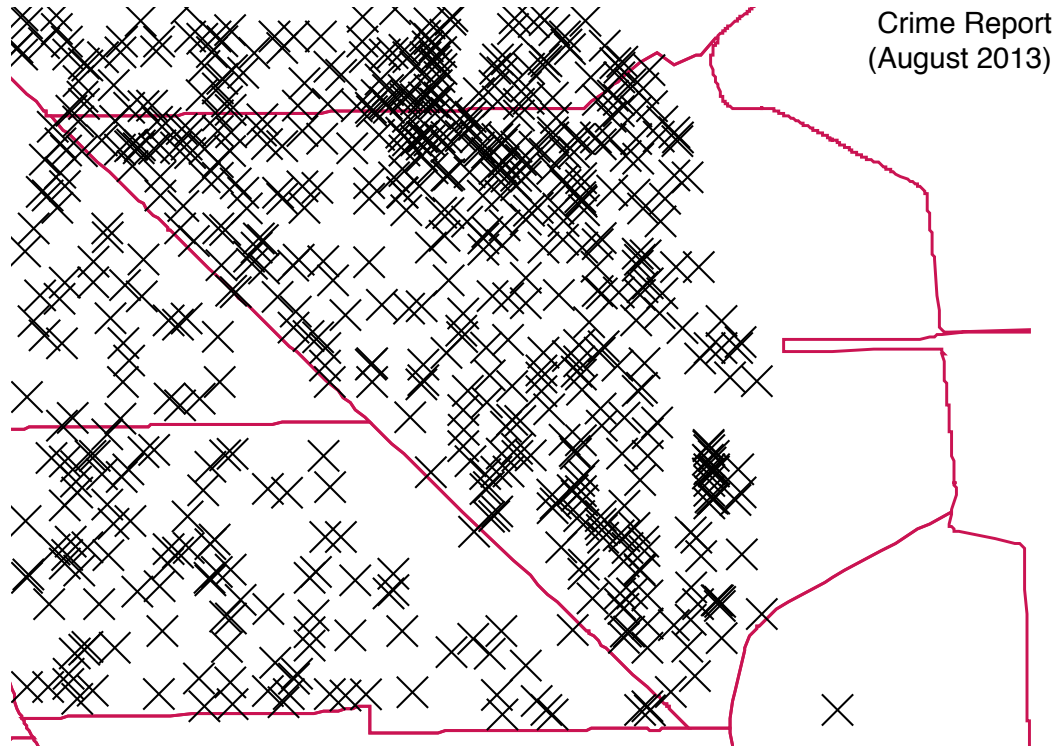
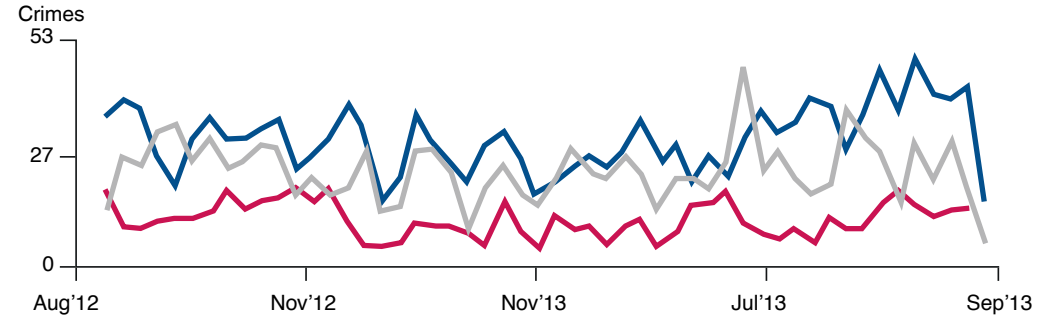
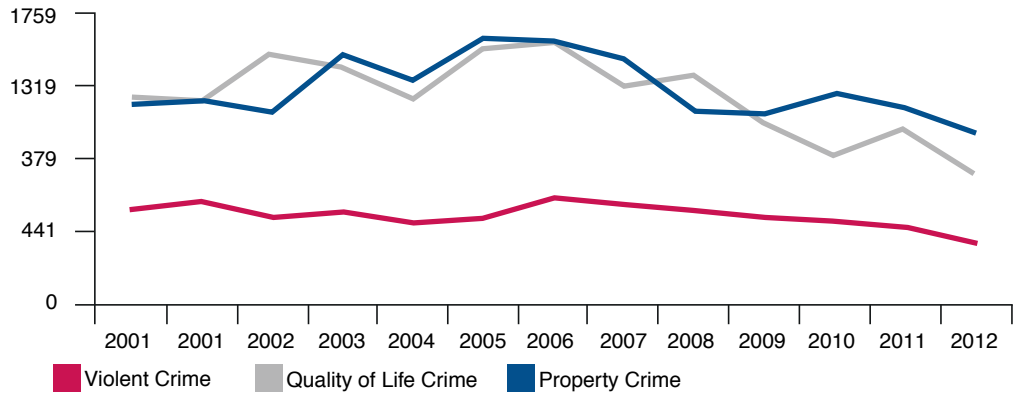


The site has a good lakeside view and even the downtown view which is the only vacancy area in Chicago.

PRO:

The unique breathtaking lakeside view vacancy area in Chicago.

Crime Rate in Neighborhood

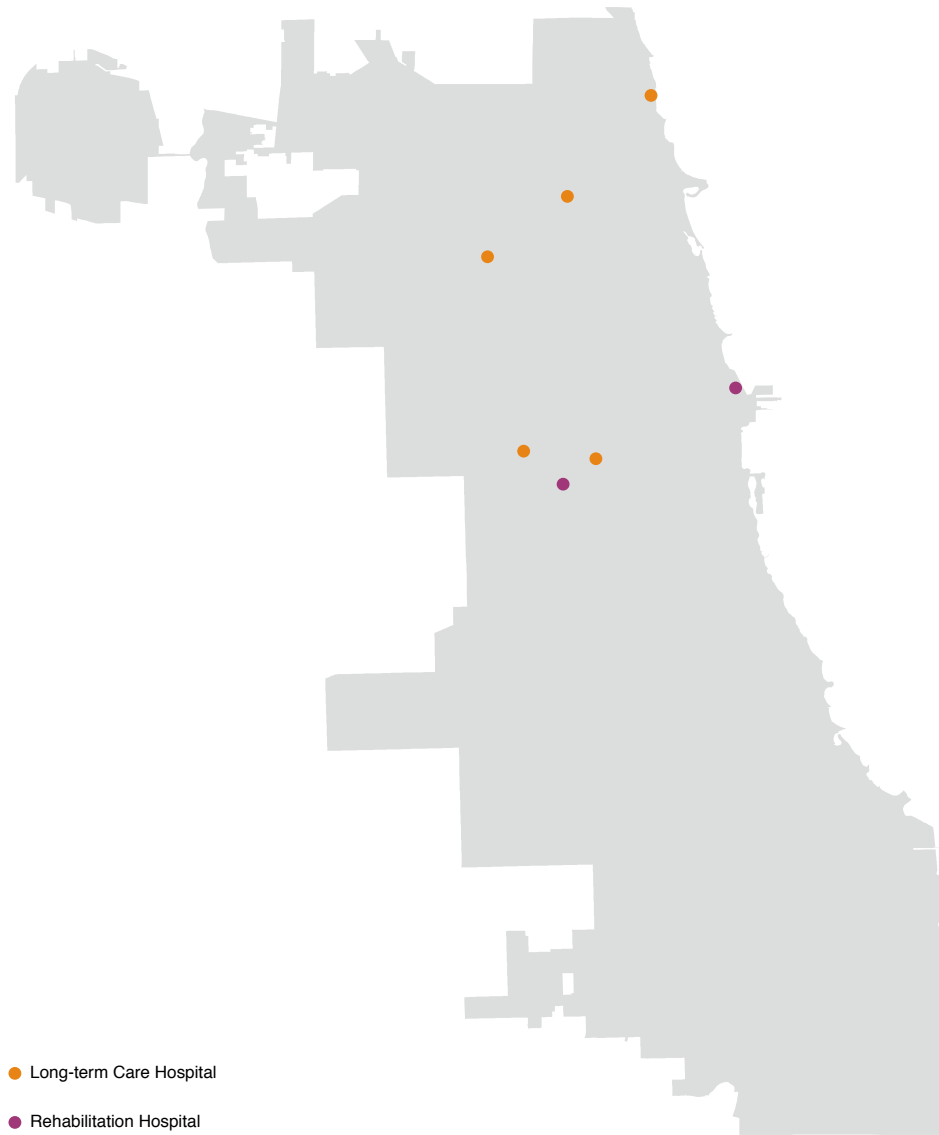


The crime rate around the site is really high.

CONS:

The site is an unsafe place with the high unemployment rate and crime rate where the outsider would not come.

Rehabilitation and long term care hospitals distribution in Chicago



ONLY 2 "LONG TERM ACUTE CARE" HOSPITALS:

RML SPECIALTY HOSPITAL 201Beds

KINDRED HOSPITAL 124Beds

“Long term acute care”: a specialty-care hospital designed for patients with serious medical problems that require intense, special treatment for an extended period of time—usually 20 to 30 days.

The long-term care hospital and rehabilitation hospital distribute all in the northern part of Chicago.

PRO:

Due to the longer life expectance, the need for the long-term (acute) care facilities will be bigger.

Hospital Ranking in Chicago

Nationally Ranked
High-Performing
 Click headers to sort by speciality

Hospital	Metro Rank	Cancer	Cardiology & Heart Surgery	Diabetes & Endocrinology	Ear, Nose & Throat	Gastroenterology & GI Surgery	Geriatrics	Gynecology	Nephrology	Neurology & Neurosurgery	Ophthalmology	Orthopedics	Psychiatry	Pulmonology	Rehabilitation	Rheumatology	Urology
Northwestern Memorial Hospital Chicago, IL	#1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Rush University Medical Center Chicago, IL	#2	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Advocate Christ Medical Center Oak Lawn, IL	#3	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Alexian Brothers Medical Center Elk Grove Village, IL	#3	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Loyola University Medical Center Maywood, IL	#3	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
University of Chicago Medical Center Chicago, IL	#3	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
North Shore Evanston Hospital Evanston, IL	#7	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Cadence Health Central DuPage Hospital Winfield, IL	#8	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
St. Alexius Medical Center Hoffman Estates, IL	#9	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago Chicago, IL	#10	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Advocate Good Samaritan Hospital Downers Grove, IL	#11	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Advocate Lutheran General Hospital Park Ridge, IL	#11	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Presence St. Joseph Medical Center Joliet, IL	#11	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Northwest Community Healthcare Arlington Heights, IL	#14	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Advocate Illinois Masonic Medical Center Chicago, IL	#15	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

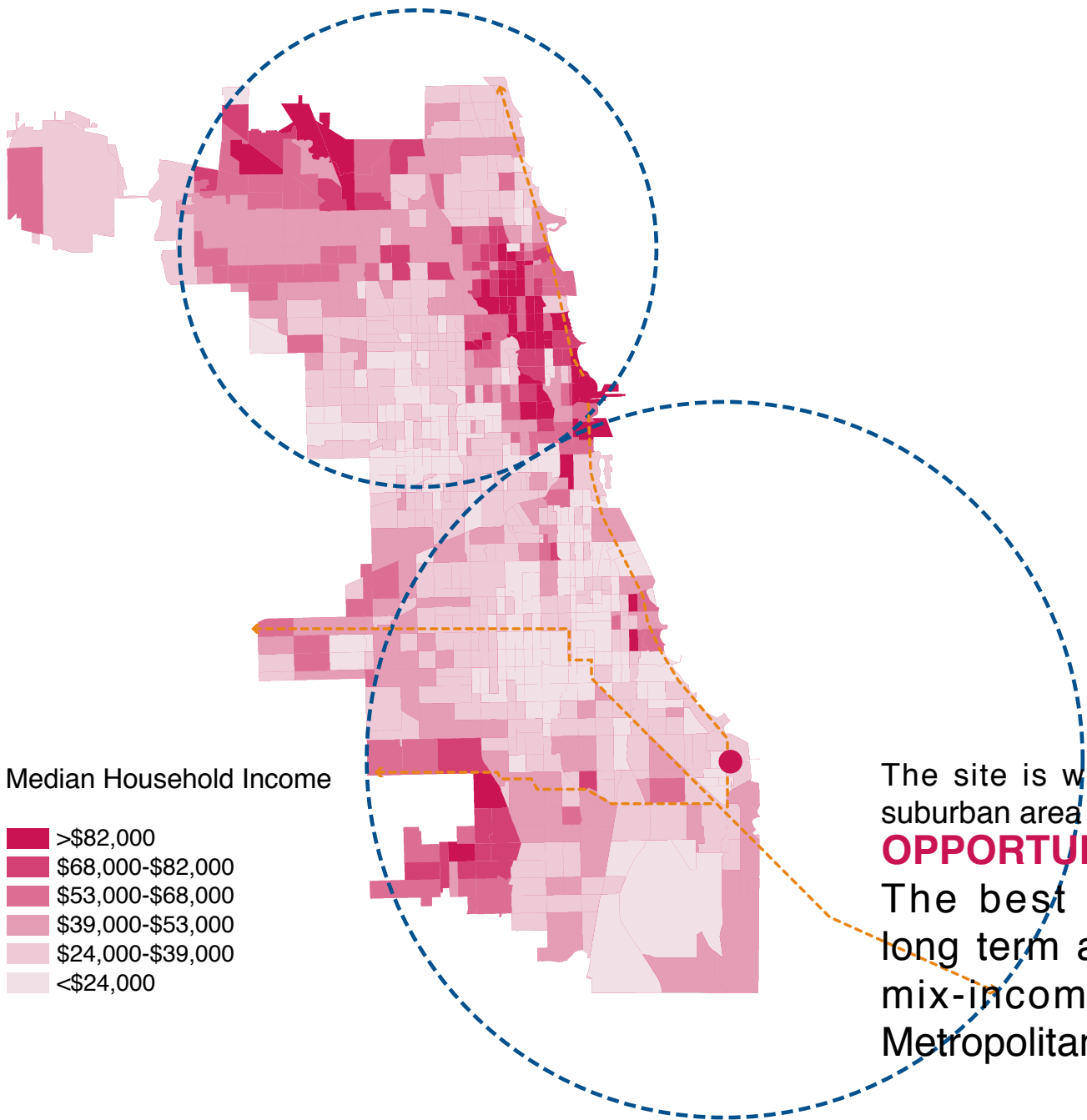
There is only one hospital provide good rehabilitation speciality in the TOP 15 hospitals of Chicago. Neither of the two long term acute care hospitals are in TOP 15.

PRO:
 Good rehabilitation and long term acute care facilities could attract people from other place for special need.

SPECIFICS

- 250 beds acute care
- 60 units of Rehabilitation apartment
- 50 units of Rehabilitation house
- 1 wellness hotel
- 5,000 monthly visits
- 400 Physicians
- 1500 nurses and care workers

- 1000 local nursing job

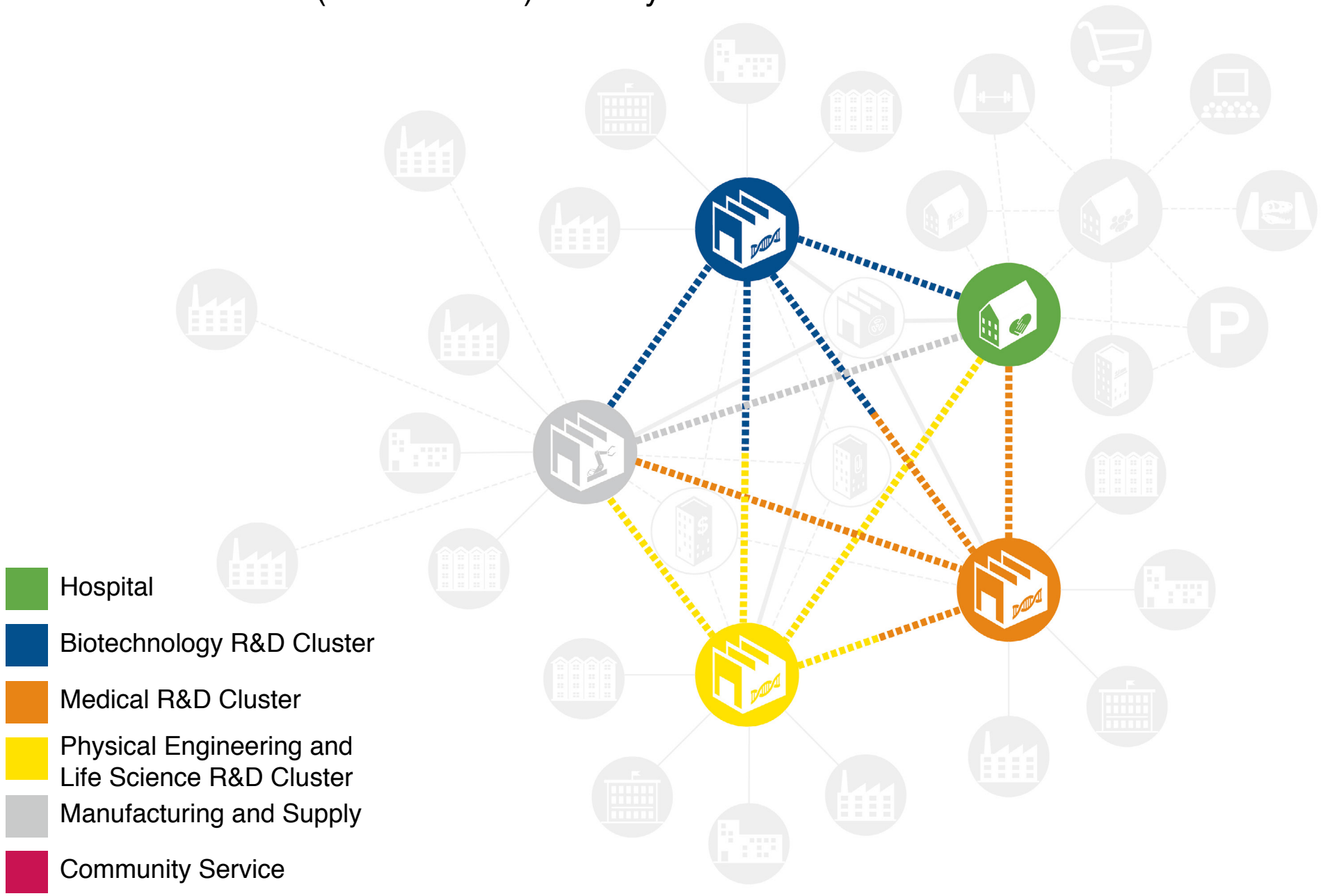


The site is well connected to Chicago downtown and suburban area by the convenient transportation.

OPPORTUNITY:

The best hospital for rehabilitation and long term acute care to attract patients with mix-income, physicians and nurses from Metropolitan Chicago Area.

Health Care Facilities have the potential to be a **core** of Biomedical/Biotechnical (Life Sciences) Industry Cluster

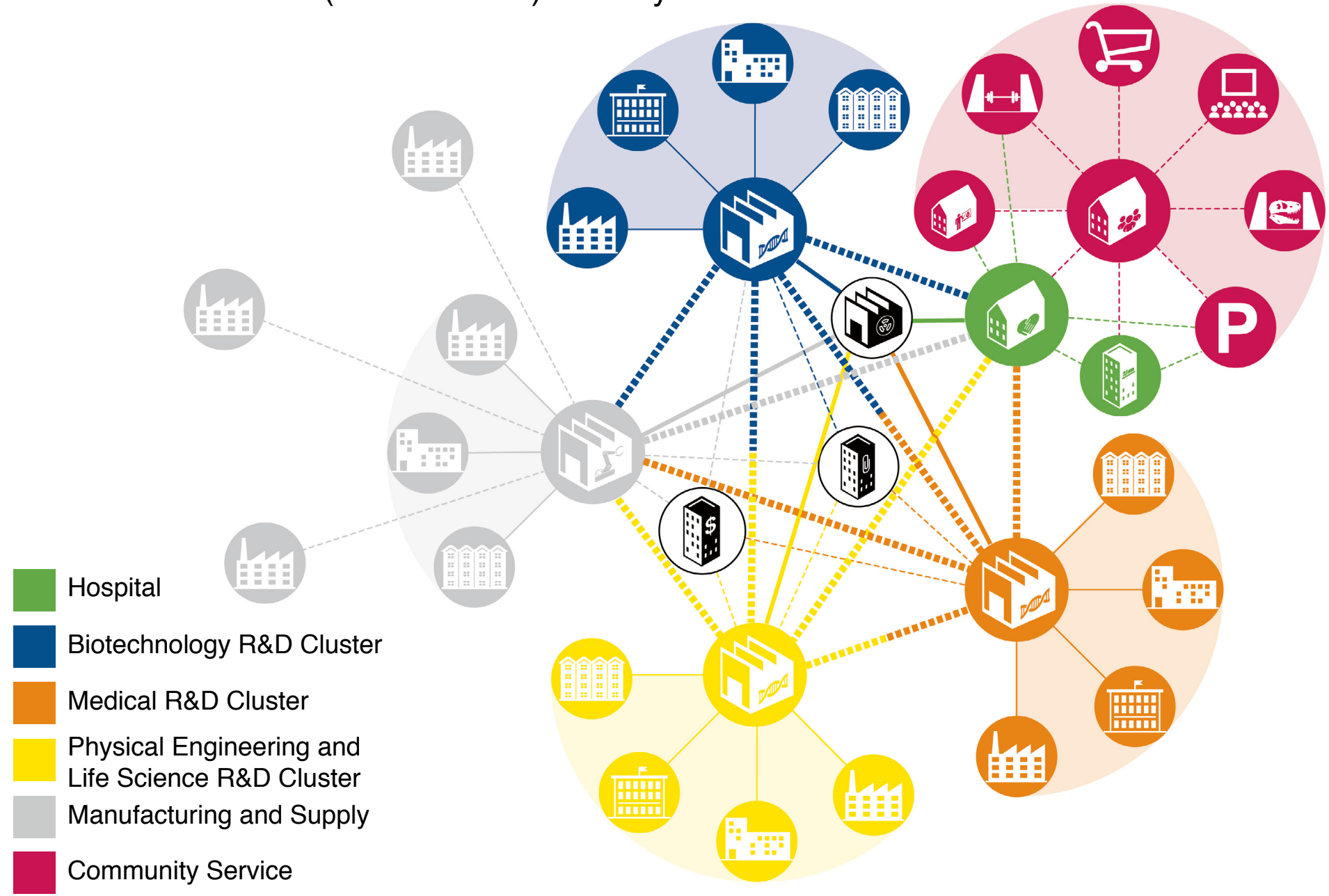


Health Care Facilities provide the start up programs including residence, hospitality, entertaining, etc. for **inviting** of other research companies



- Hospital
- Biotechnology R&D Cluster
- Medical R&D Cluster
- Physical Engineering and Life Science R&D Cluster
- Manufacturing and Supply
- Community Service

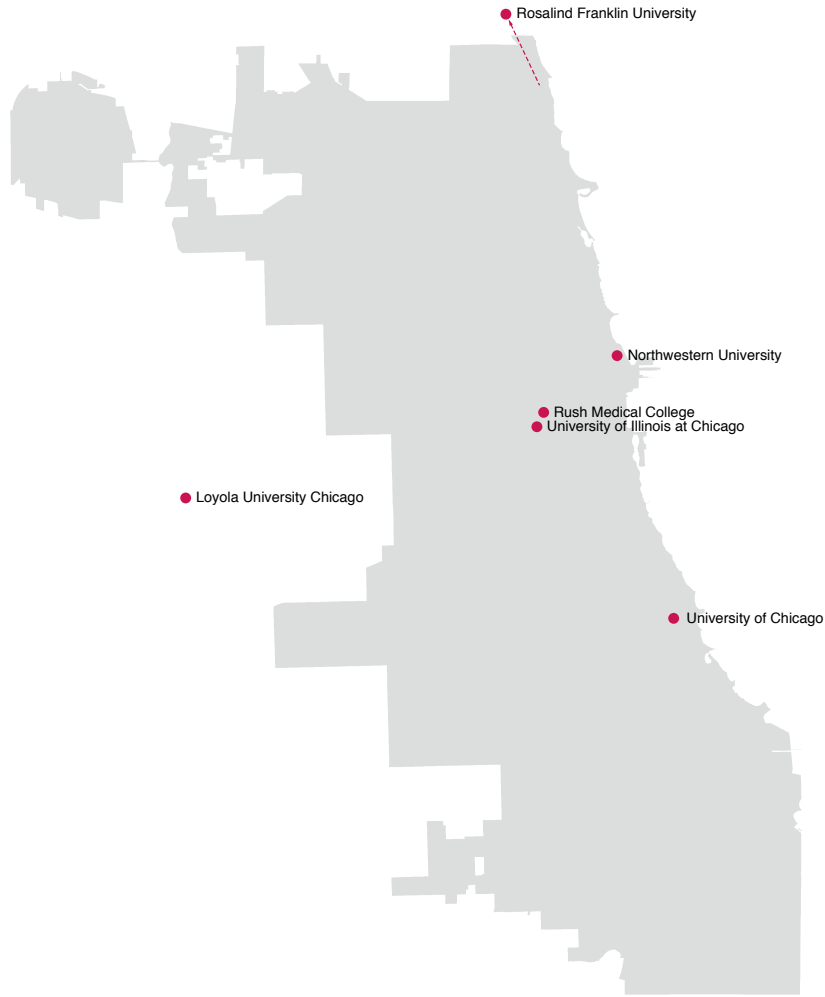
Final programs:
Biomedical/Biotechnical (Life Sciences) Industry Cluster



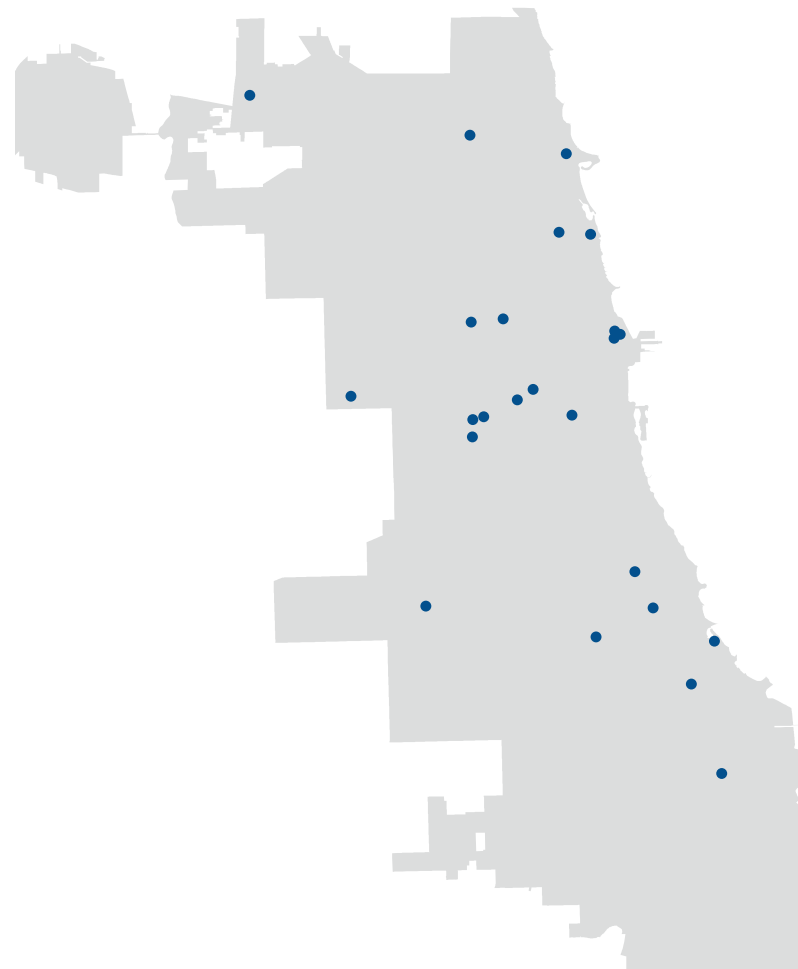
- Hospital
- Biotechnology R&D Cluster
- Medical R&D Cluster
- Physical Engineering and Life Science R&D Cluster
- Manufacturing and Supply
- Community Service

Research ability of Chicago

Medical schools in Chicago



Teaching Hospitals in Chicago



Sources: http://www.scienceparkillinois.com/resources_illinois_science_technology_park

Research ability of Chicago

Medical and pharmaceutical companies in Chicago

BioPharmGuy



Bio-Bridge Science

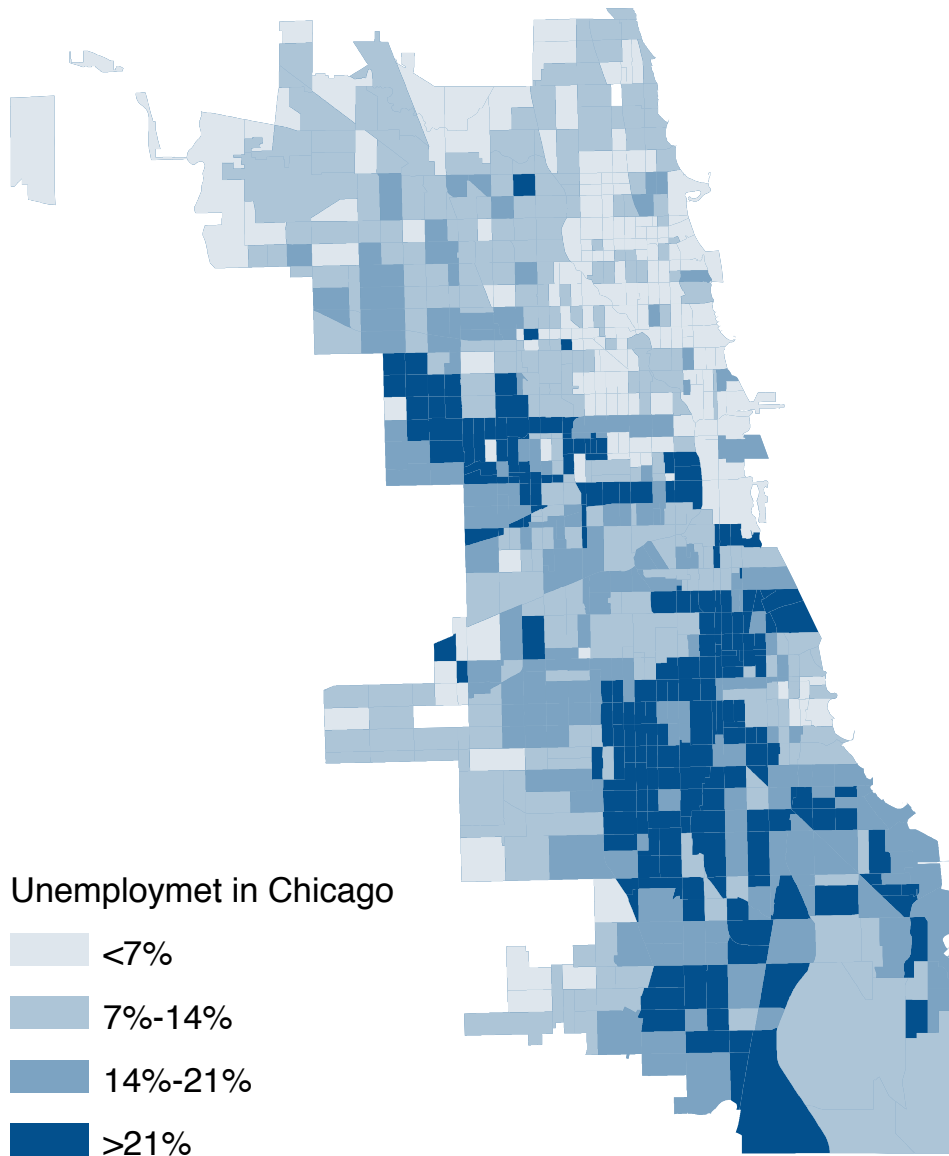


Sources: <http://biopharmguy.com/links/state-il.php>

URBAN DESIGN

BRIDGE THE LOCAL

Unemployment rate in Chicago

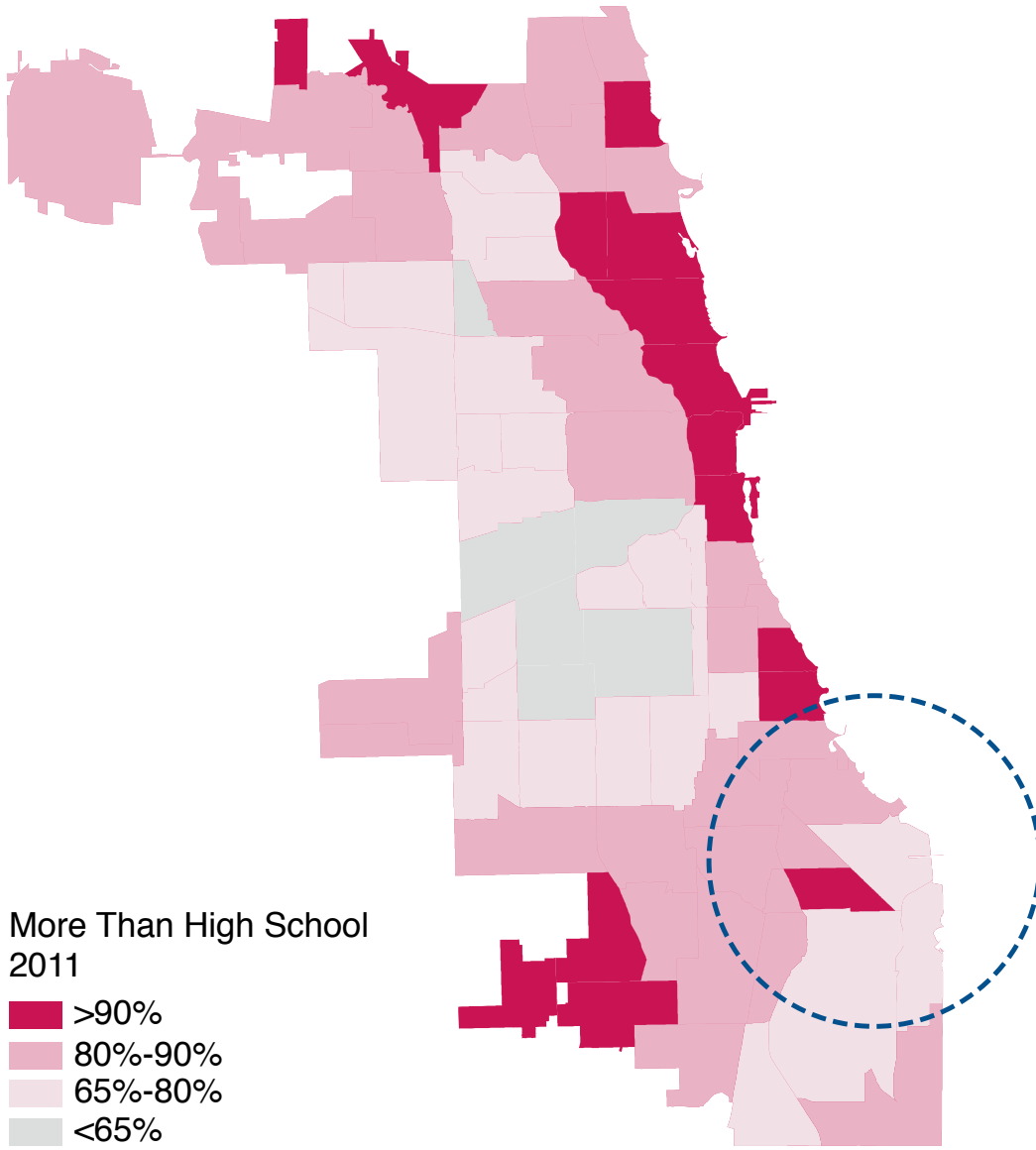


The unemployment rate in the site is relatively high in Chicago with a percentage of 14%-21%.

CONS:

The site is an unsafe place with the high unemployment rate.

High school diploma holder Status in Chicago



With the area of South Chicago neighborhood, 65%- 80% of people hold high school diploma.

OPPORTUNITY:
Unemployed people with high school diploma could find jobs like CNA and nurse to support their living cost.

Demand vs. Supply -- critical career shortages

Occupation/ Occupational clusters	DEMAND	SUPPLY		SHORTAGE	
	2000-2010	2005	2013	2005	2013
Registered Nurses	6595	1600	1965	4995	4630
Licensed Practical Nurses	1385	380	518	1005	867
Technicians & Technologists	1390	583	847	807	543
Therapists	1847	267	590	1580	1257
Medical Records	2444	805	2228	1639	216
Certified Nursing Assistants	2778	2726	4891	52	2113

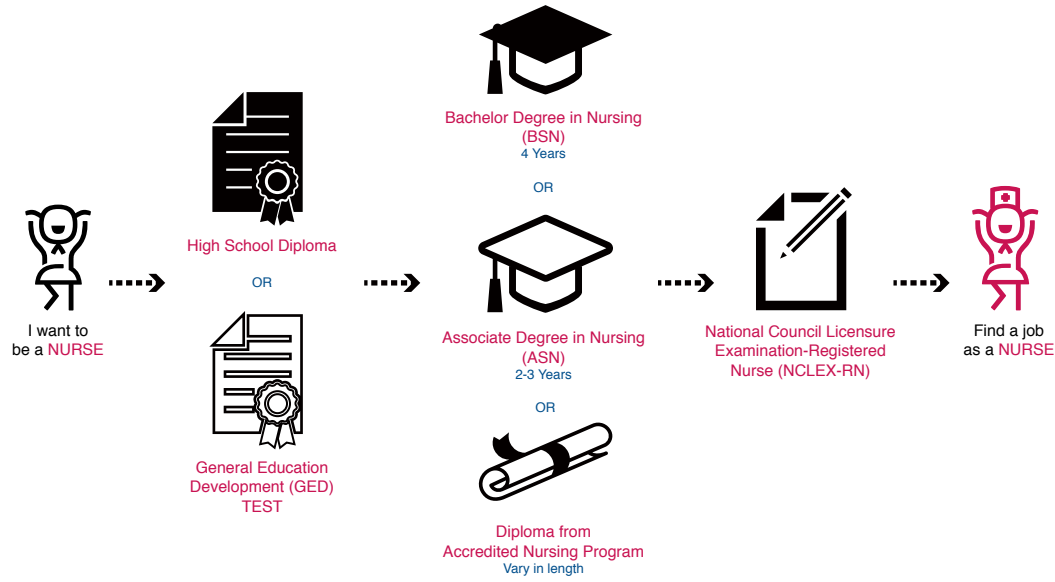
The second largest demand and shortage with a predictable larger shortage.



The largest demand and shortage.

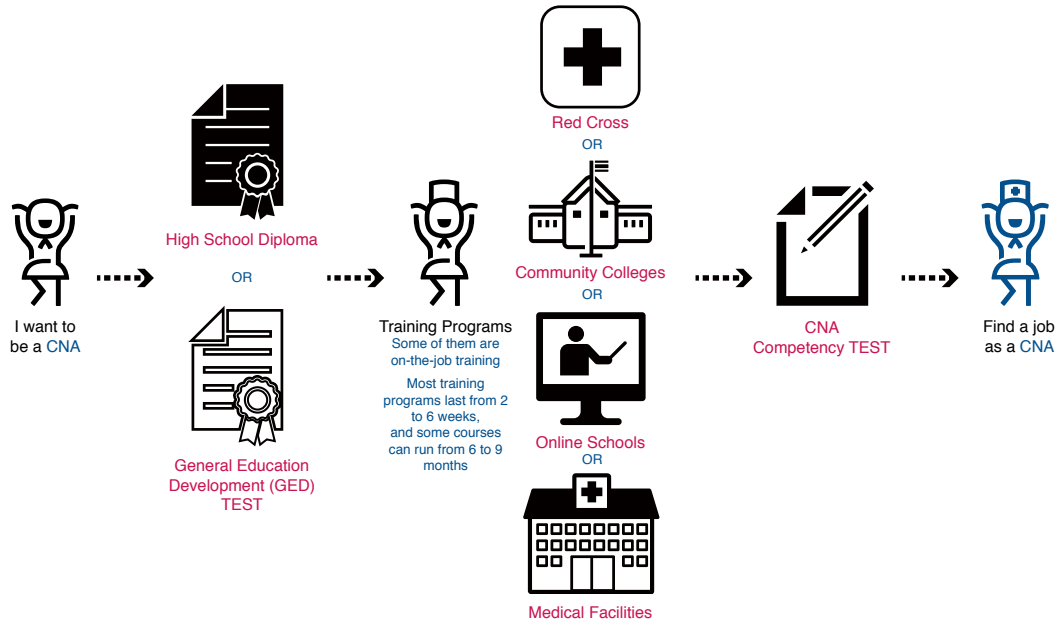
Sources: Healthcare workforce - turning crisis into opportunity, Workforce boards of metropolitan Chicago

The process to be a Nurse



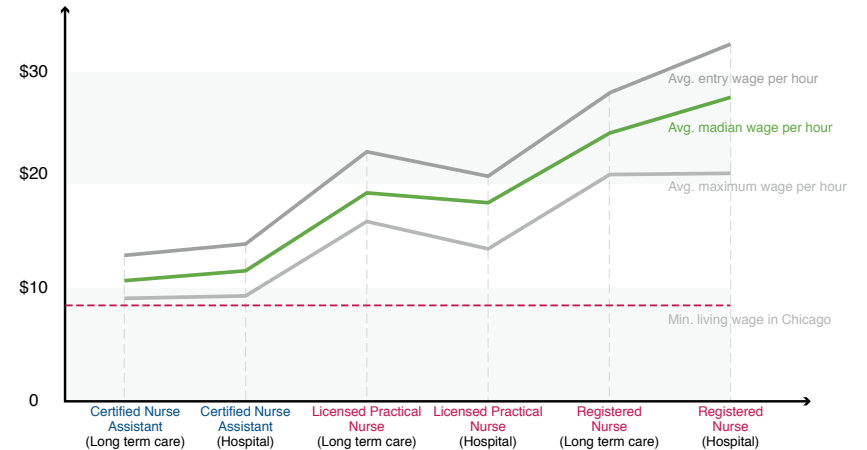
Sources: American Nurses Association

The process to be a Certified Nurse Assistant



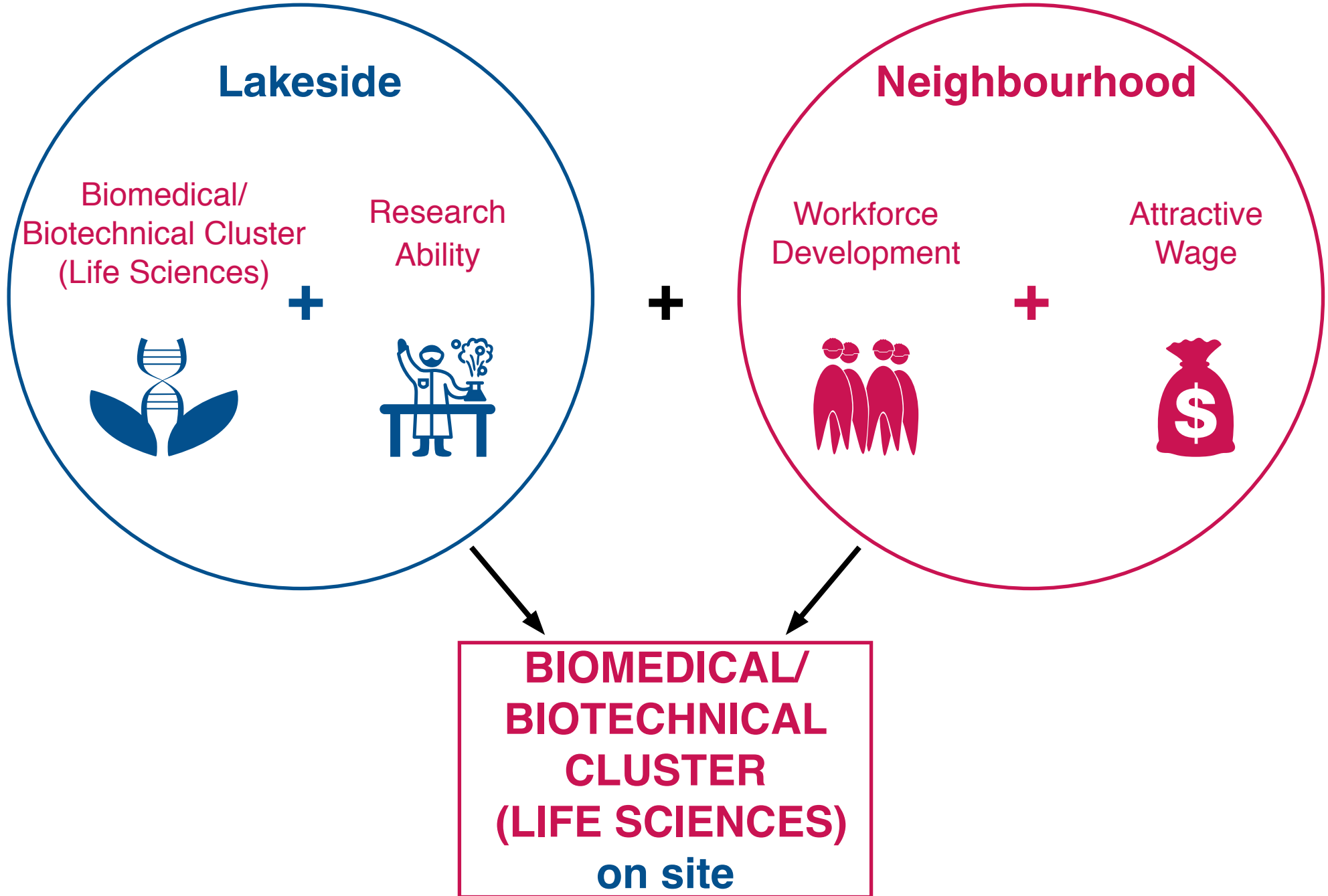
Sources: American Nurses Association

Average Wage of Healthcare workforce, Chicago



BENEFITS: Medical and dental coverage, Life insurance, Pension/Retirement plan, Tuition reimbursement, Paid time off for vacation and sick time.

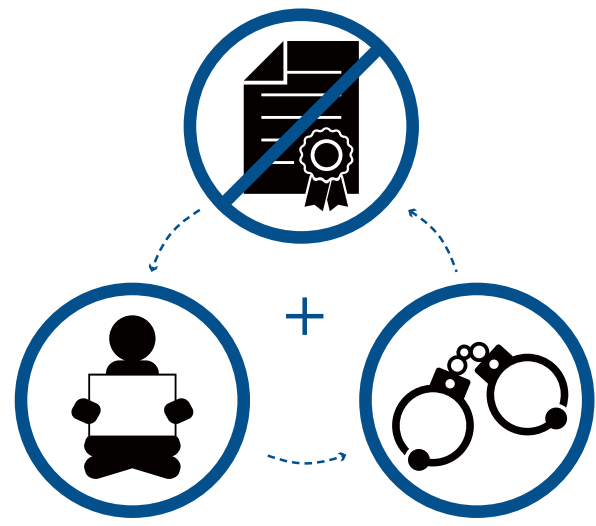
Sources: Healthcare workforce - turning crisis into opportunity, Workforce boards of metropolitan Chicago



Low education

High unemployment

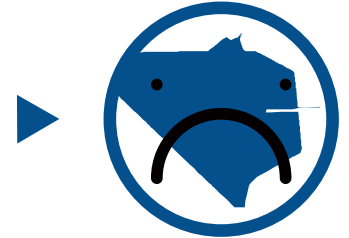
High crime rate



Poor Downtown Connection



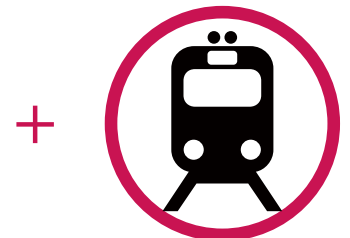
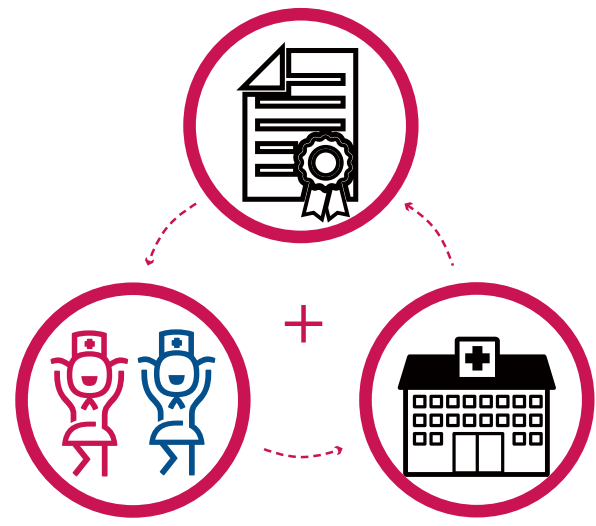
Disconnection to Lakeside



Educa improvement

Professional training

Workforce development

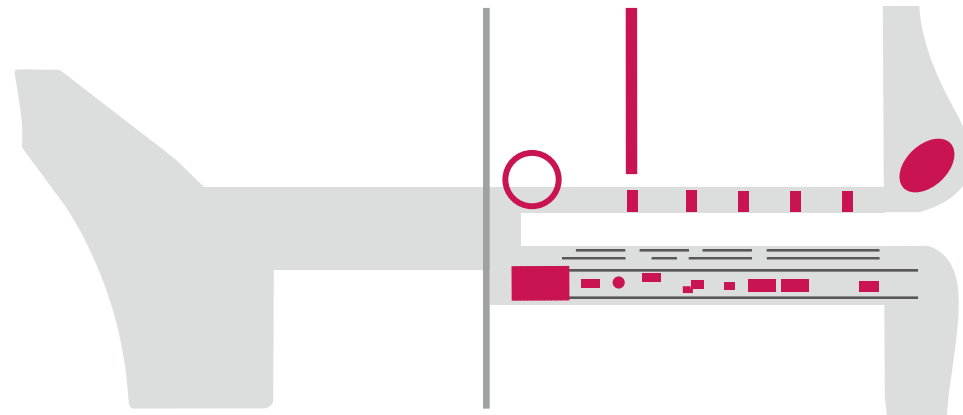


Convenient Transportation



Downtown Lake View





URBAN DESIGN

SPATIAL STRATEGY



to Downtown

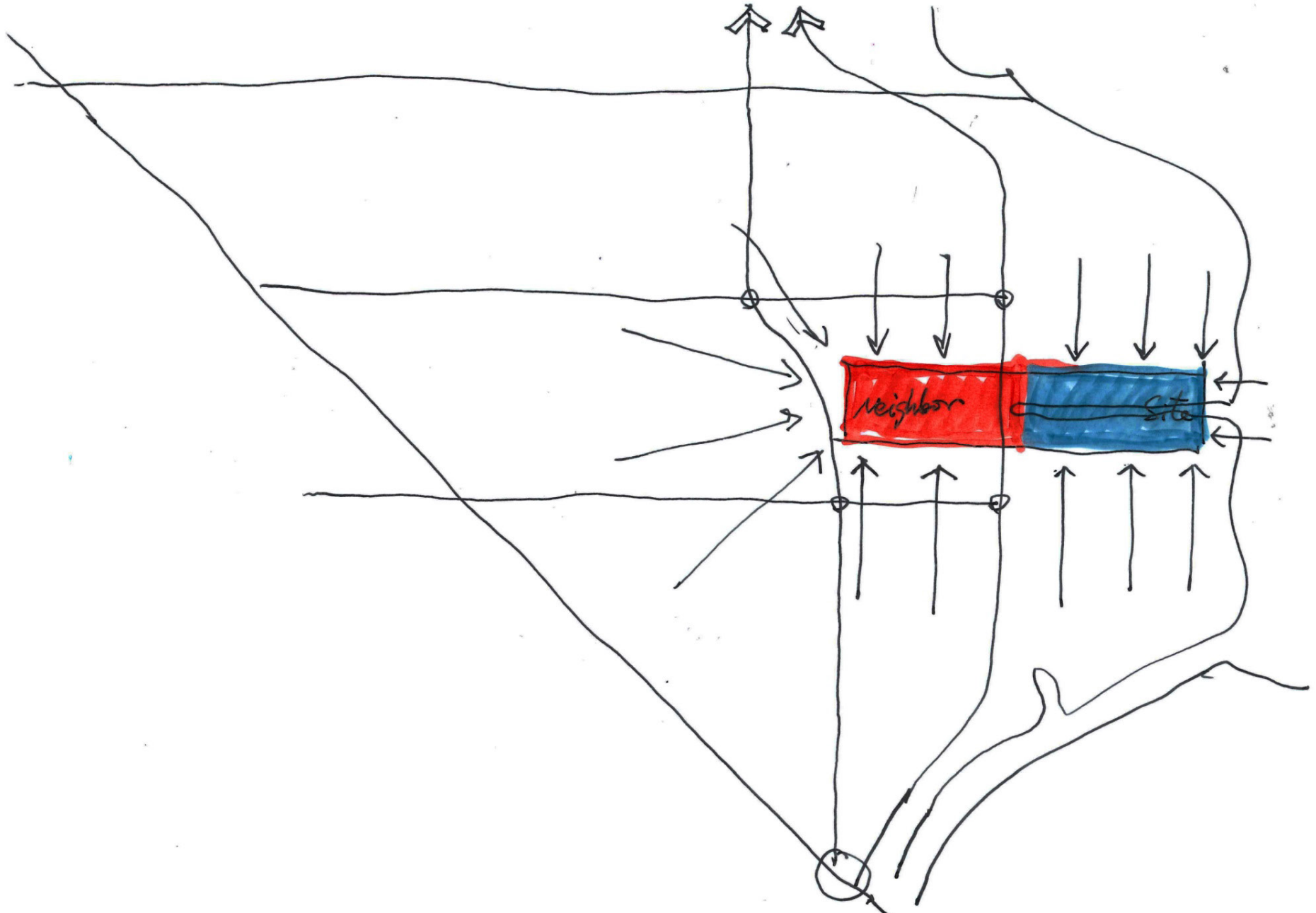
Metra

Lakeshore Drive

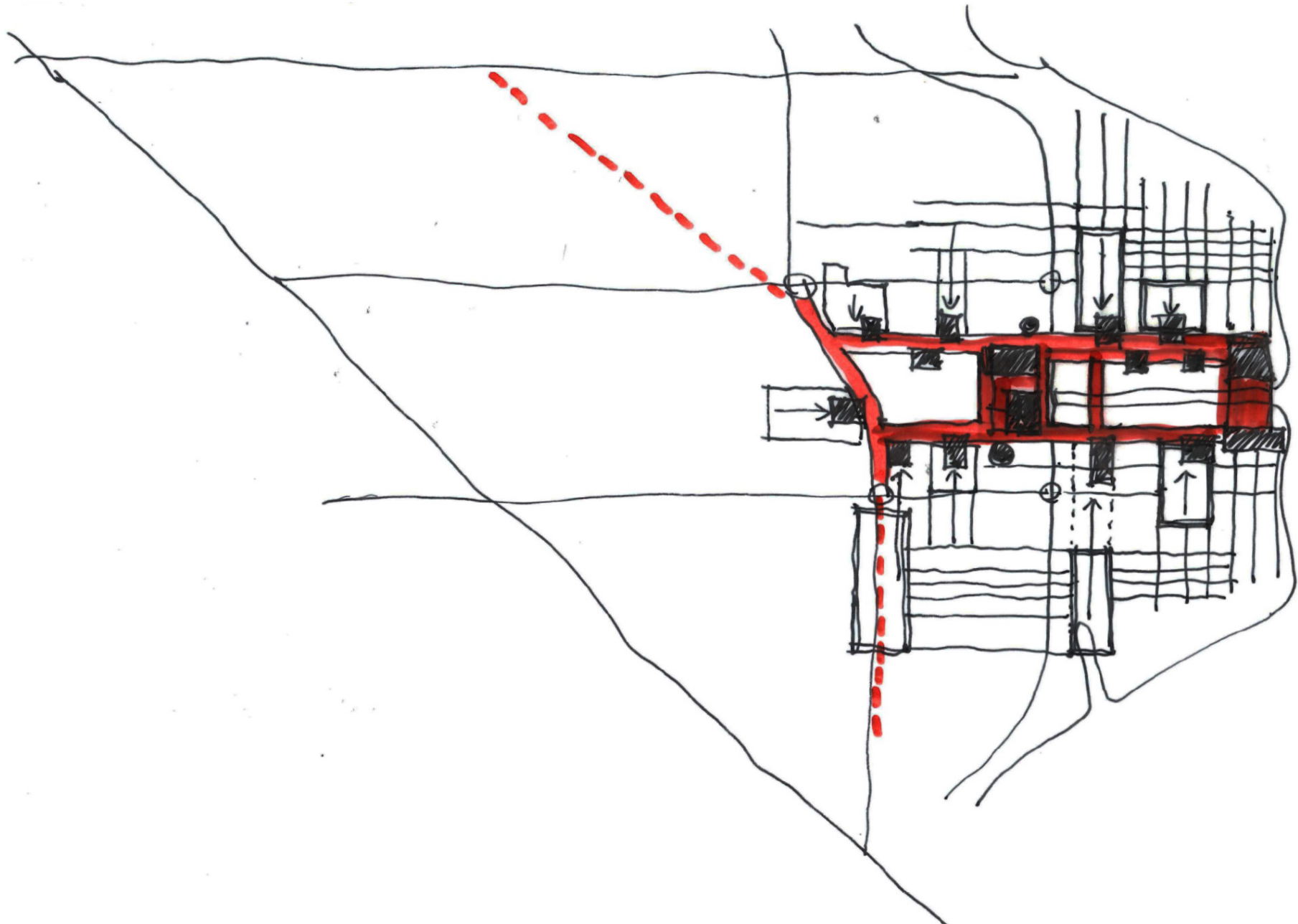
Canel Ore Wall

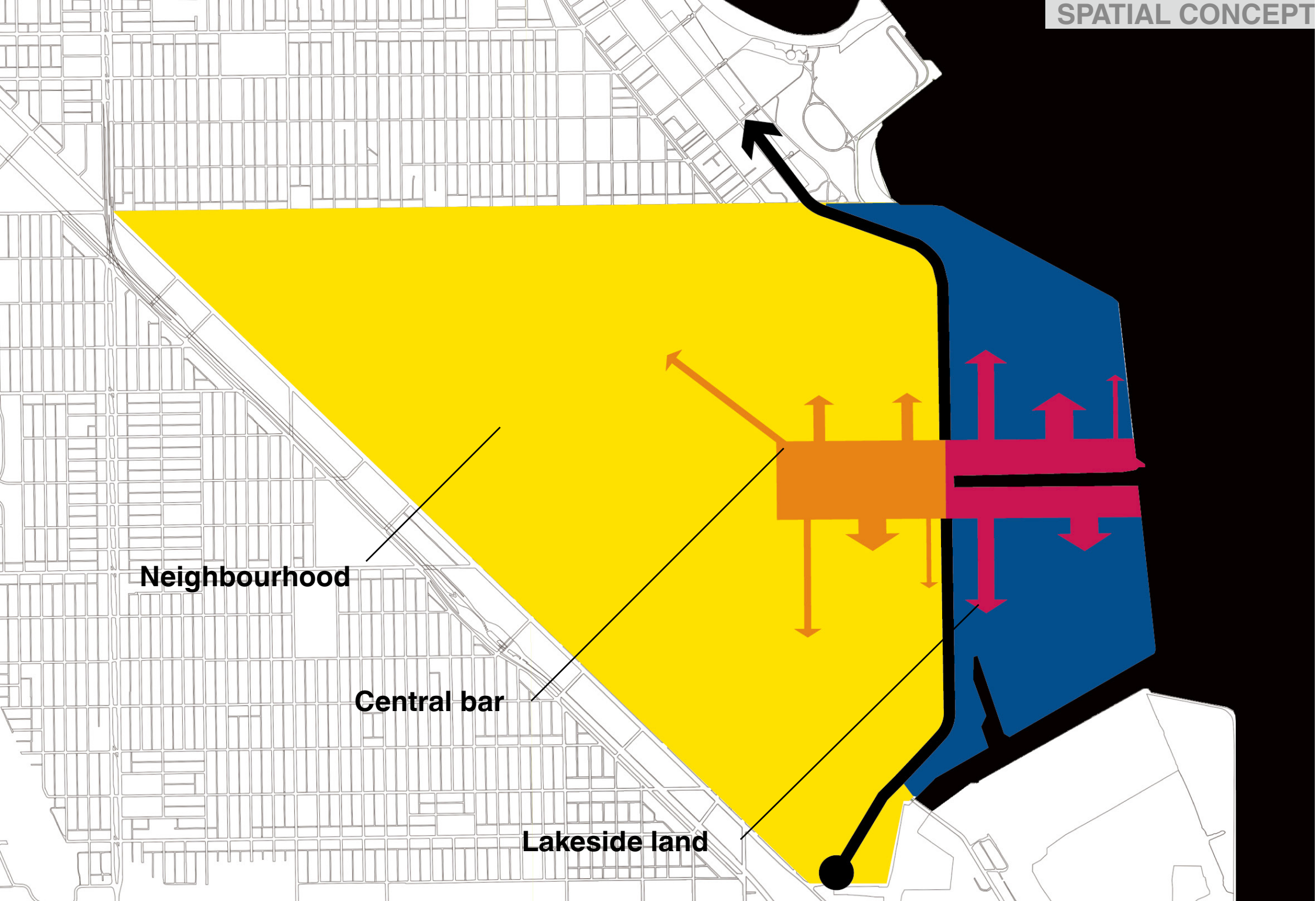
Lakeshore Park

Gathering all the phase 1 catalyst
Creating a strong identity



Primary public space along canal and ore wall
Secondary space grow from the bar





Neighbourhood

Central bar

Lakeside land



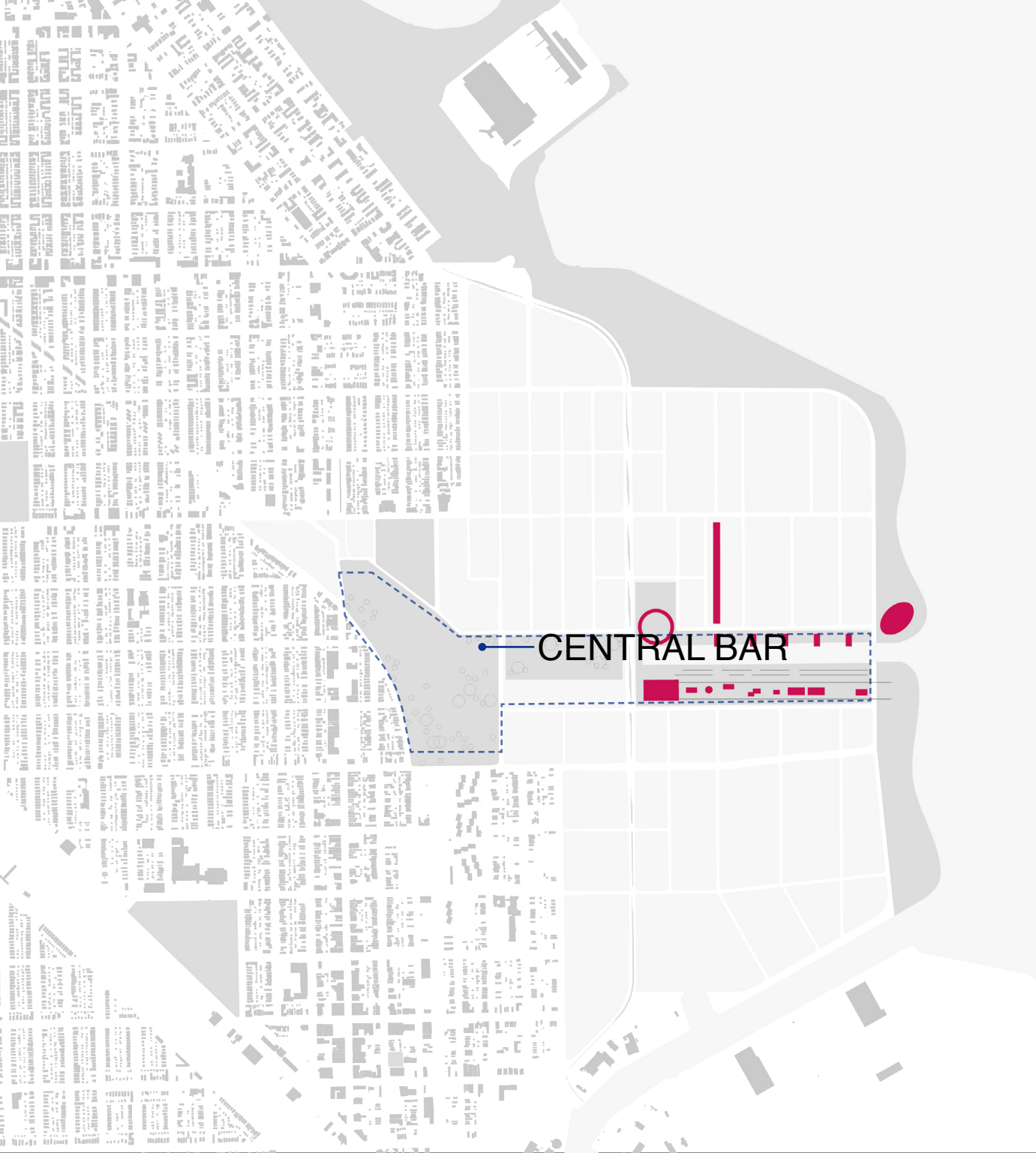
to Downtown

Metra

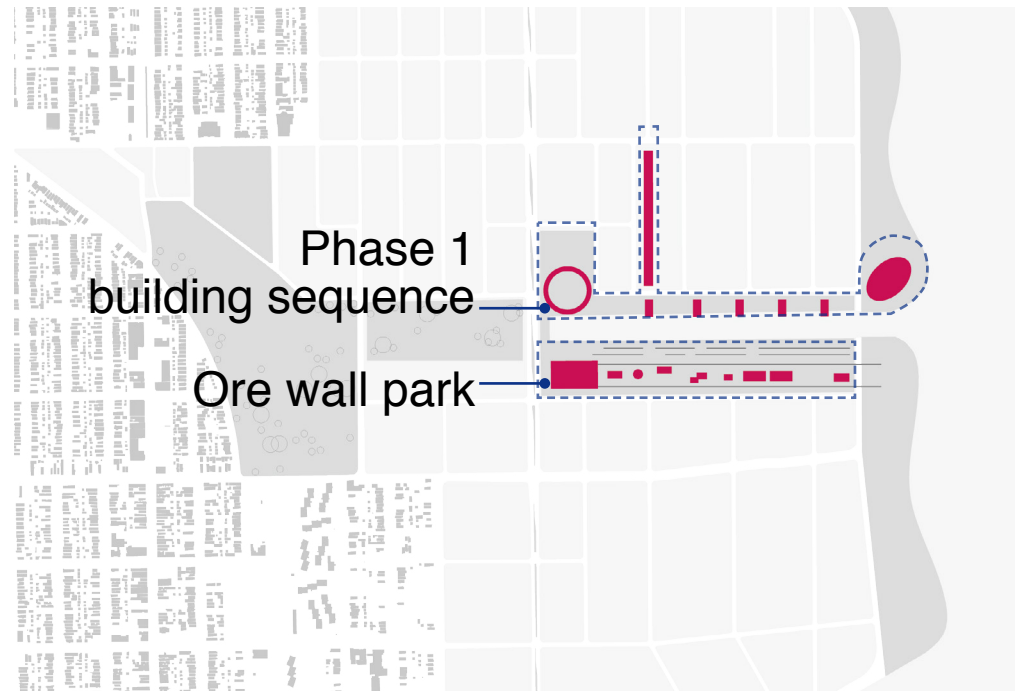
Lakeshore Drive

Canel Ore Wall

Lakeshore Park



CENTRAL BAR



phase 1 urban intervention

Rehabilitation Center

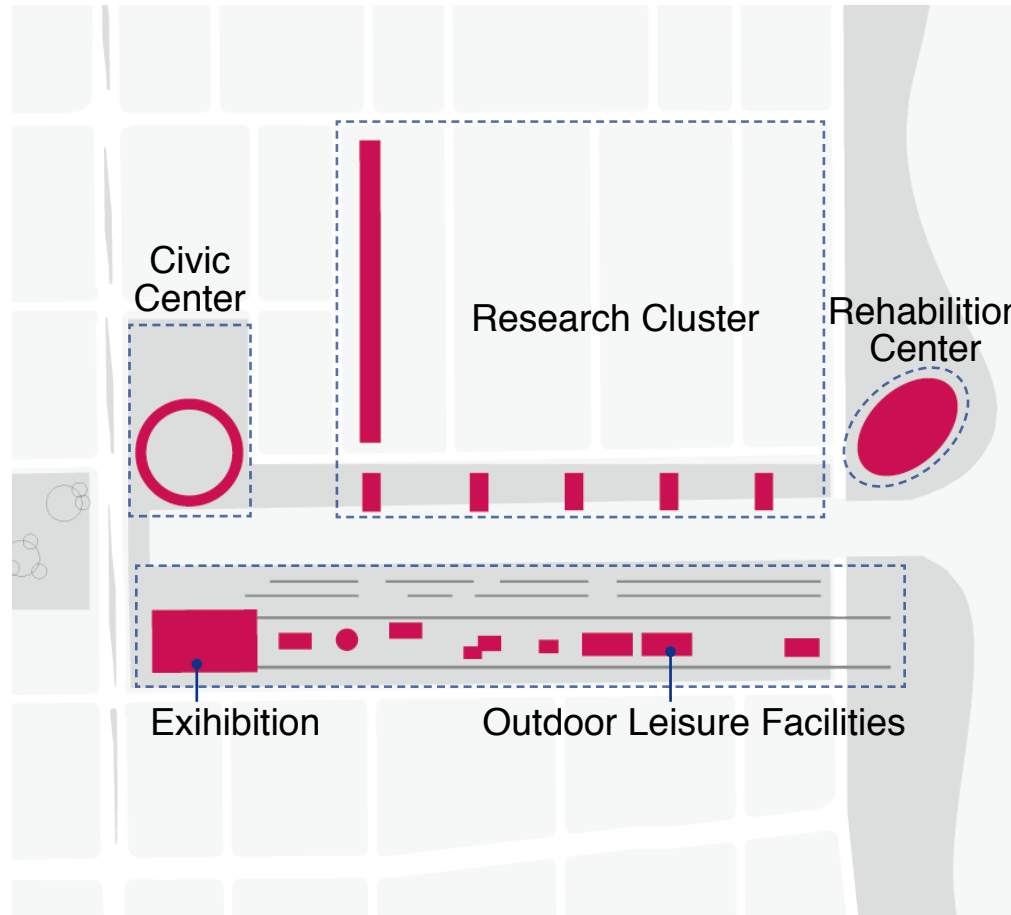
Catalyst program to give the site new identity and attract patient with mix-income and medical staff from Metropolitan Chicago.

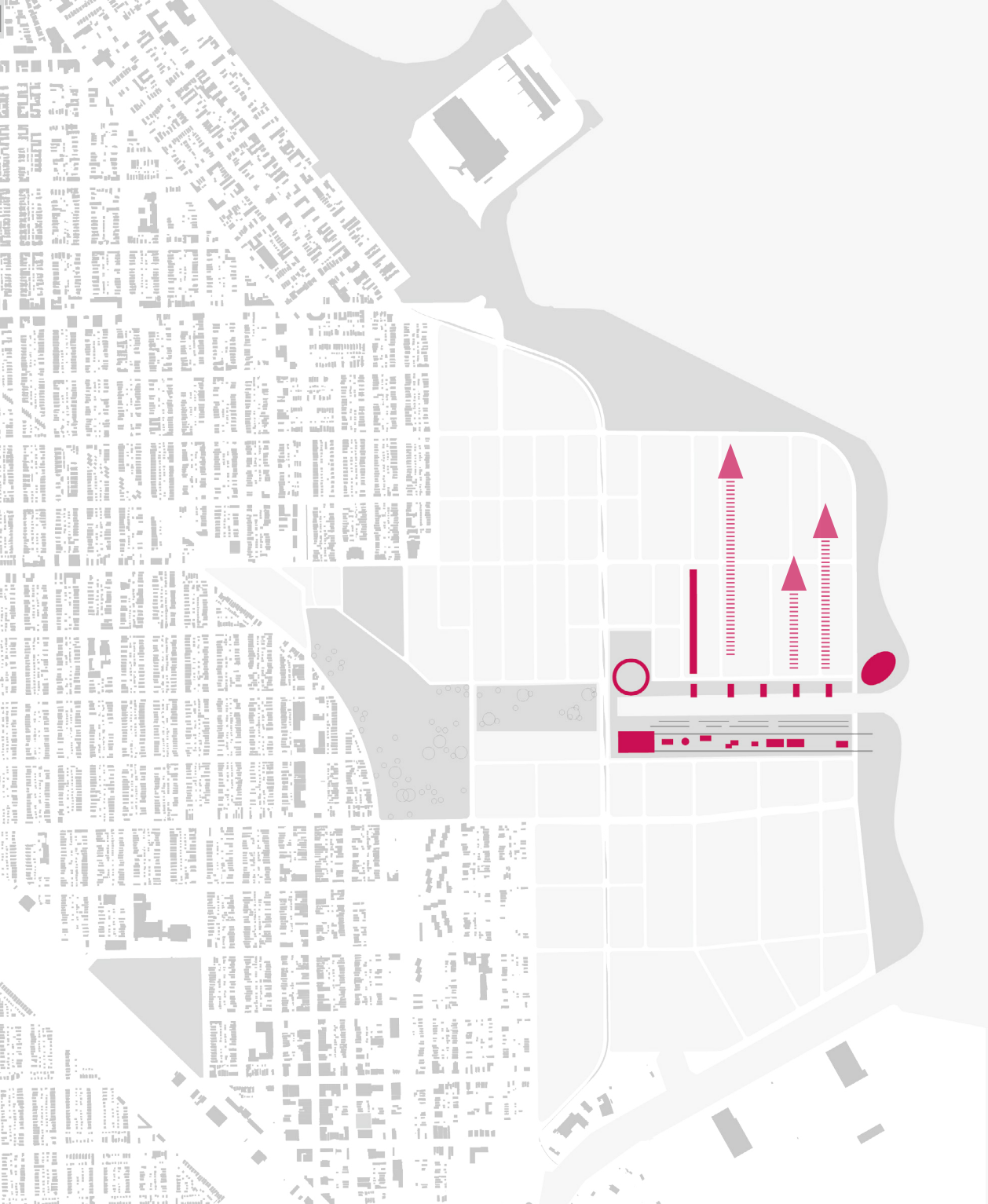
Nursing School

Define the development rules and area for research cluster and place for the medical teaching activities.

Civic Center

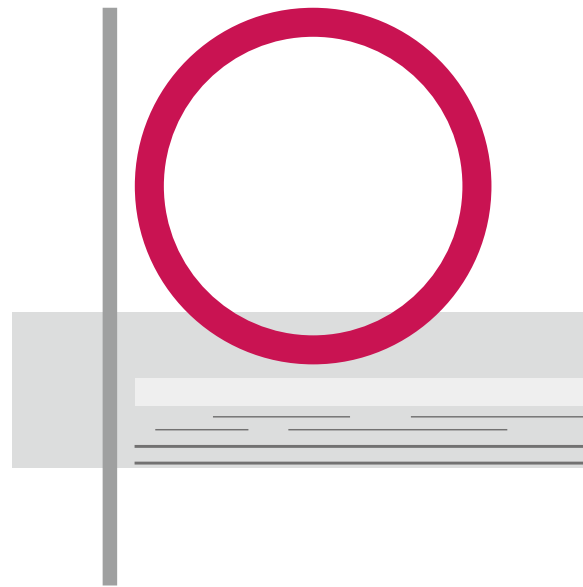
Improve and attract social activities on urban scale which inject new vitality to Southworks.











ARCHITECTURE INTERVENTION



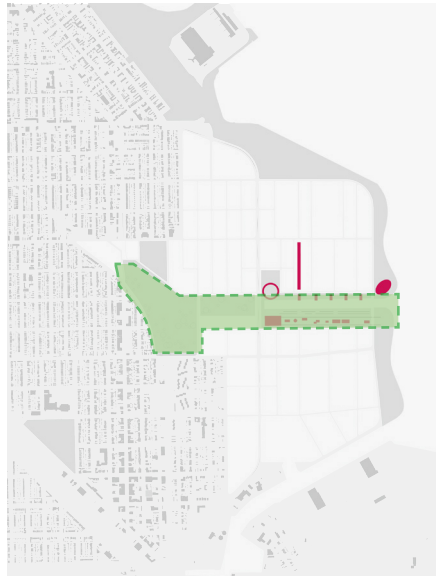
Lakeshore Drive



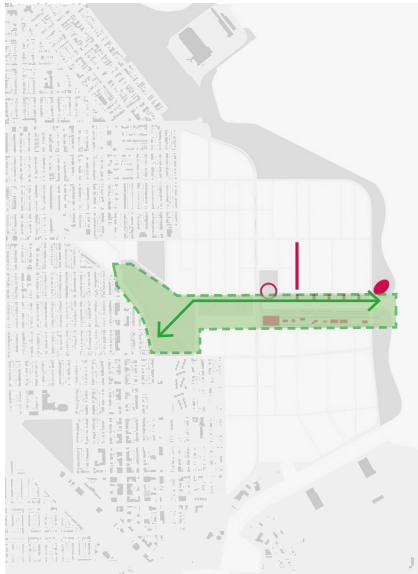
Lakeshore Drive
+
Canal



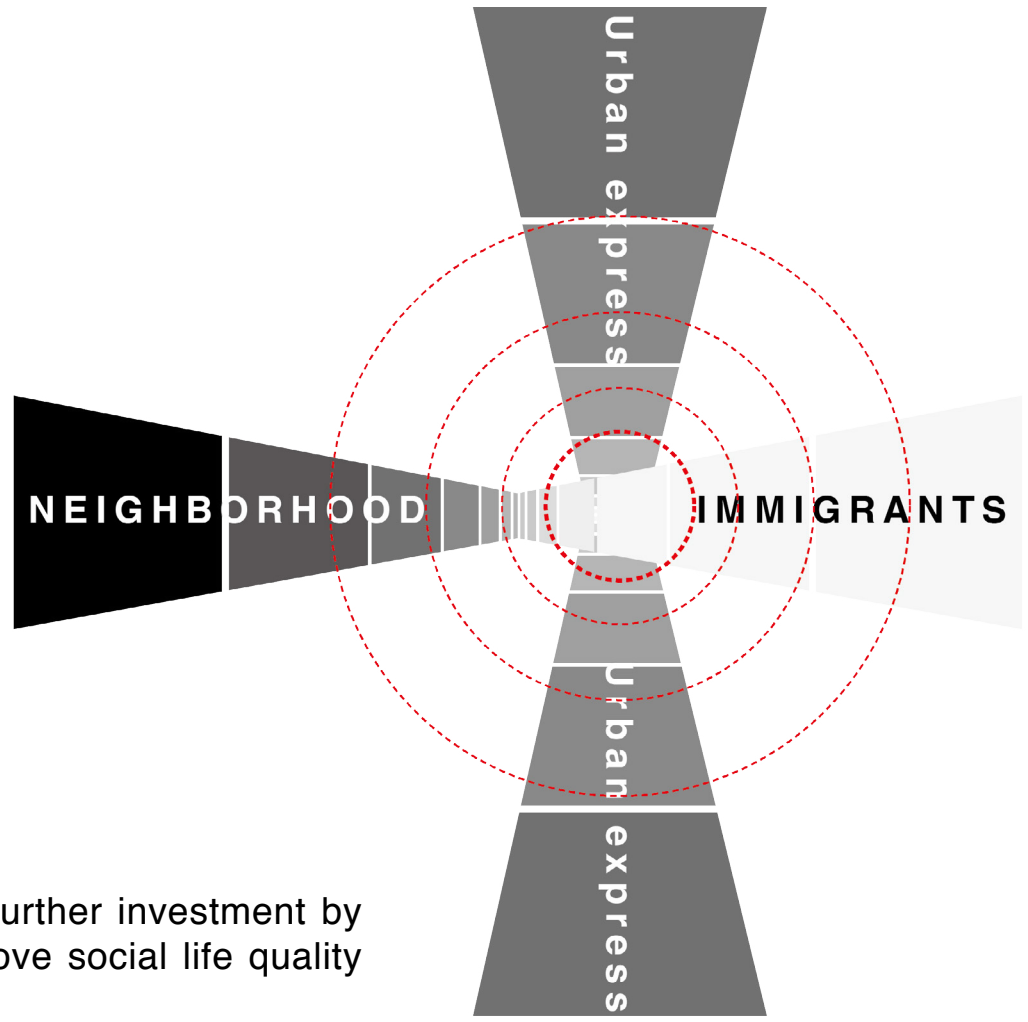
Central Bar



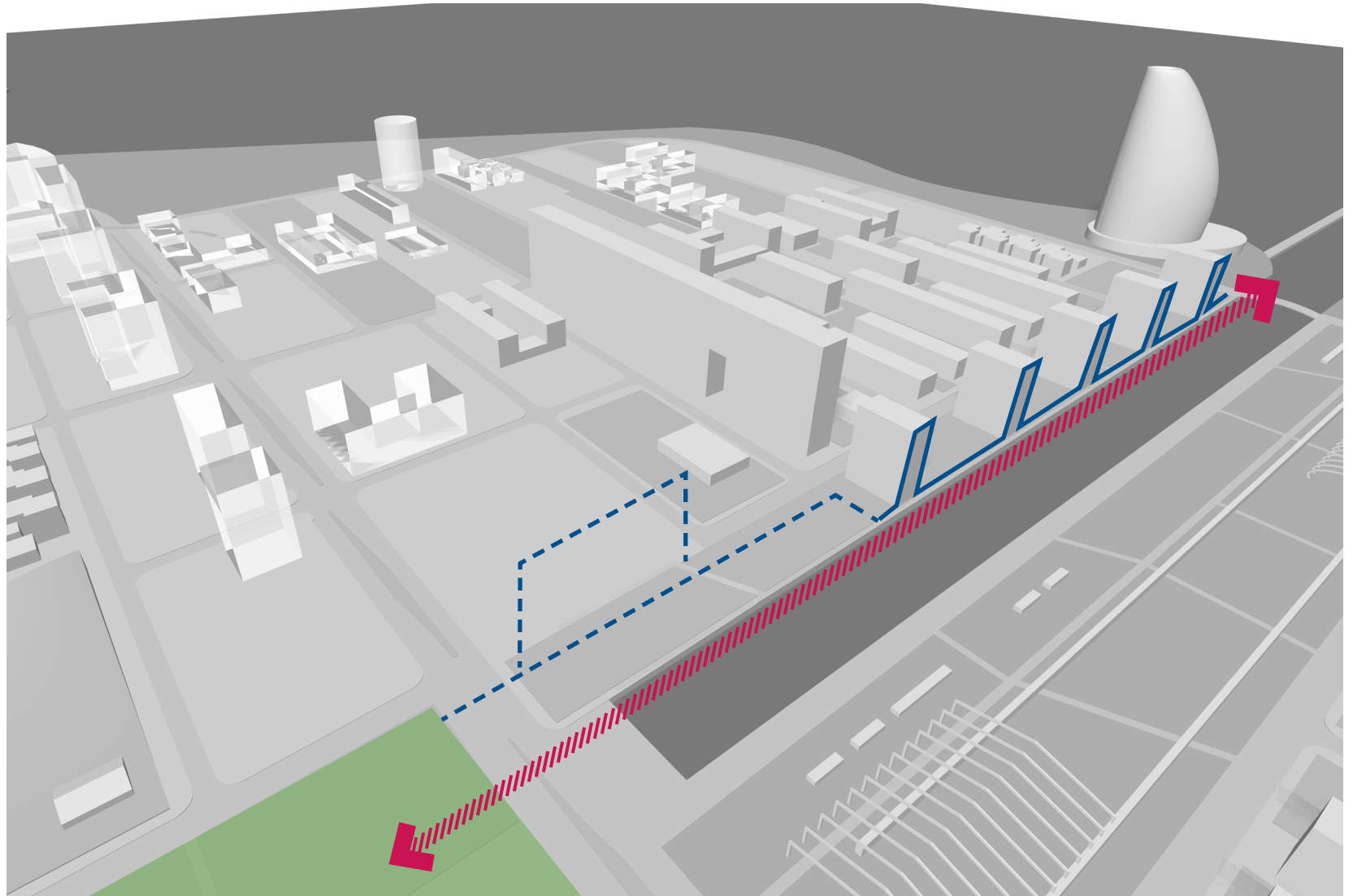
Central Bar
+
Main
pedestrian route



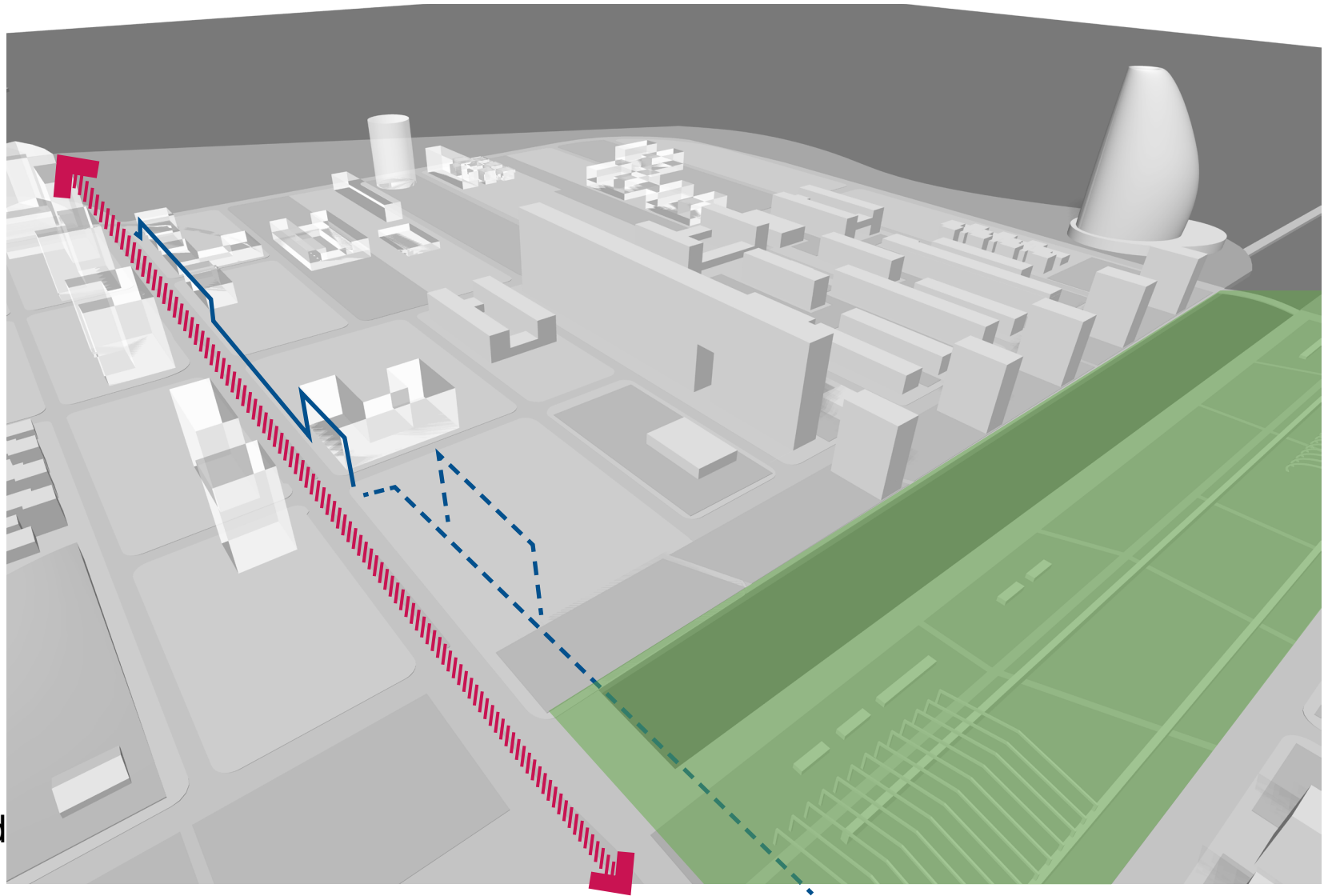




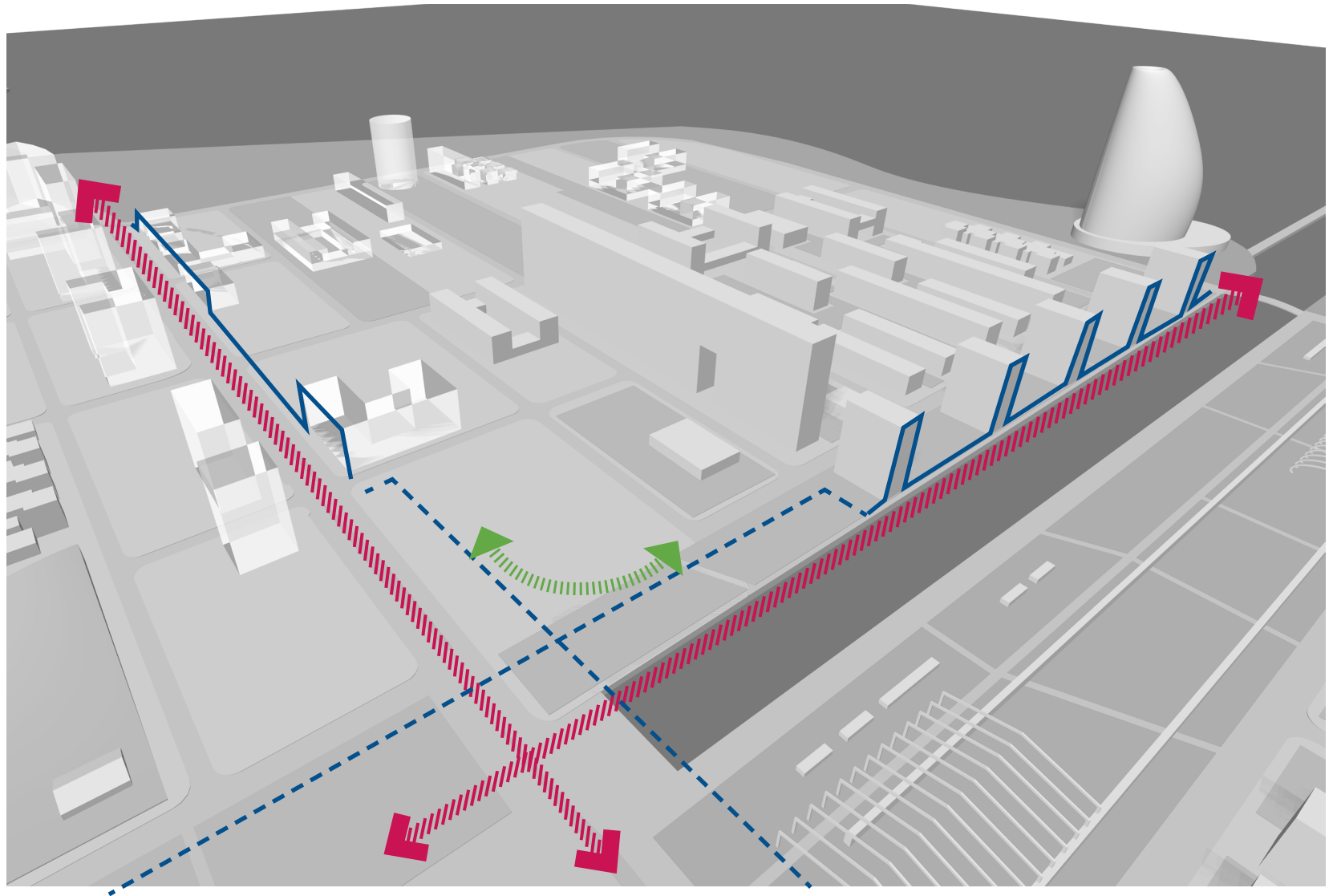
Redefine Southworks and attract further investment by architecture intervention that improve social life quality and diversify the public activities.



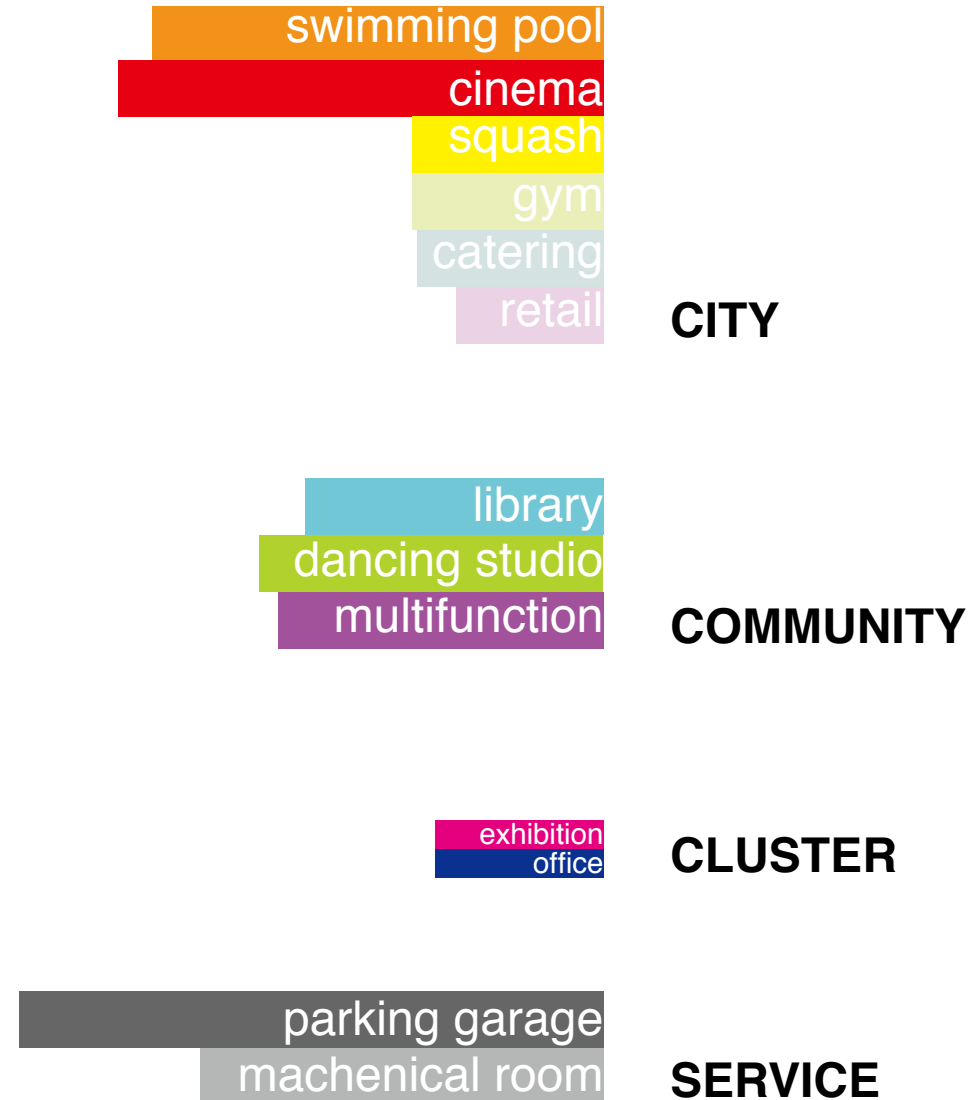
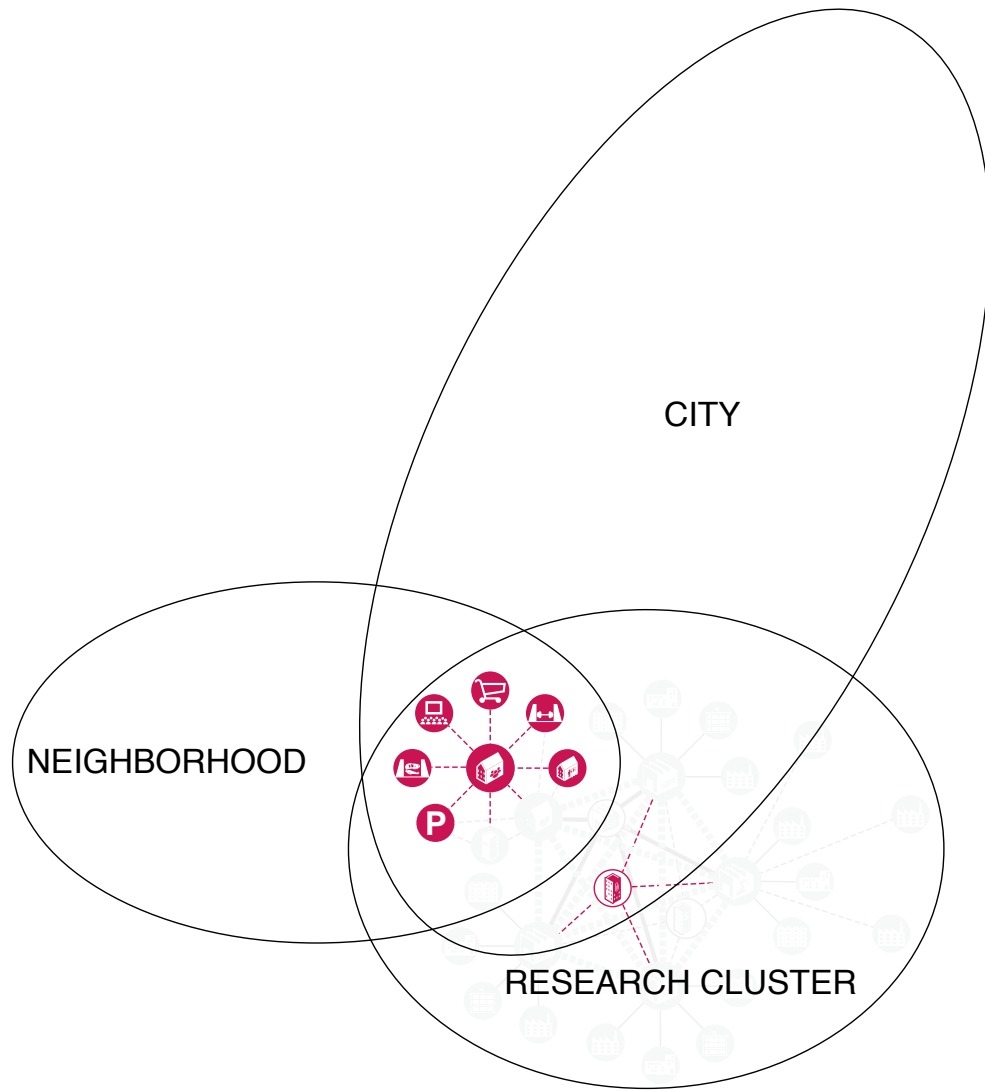
transition area from
urban park to new
building sequence



intersection of
Lakeshore drive and
central bar area



widen the visual connection from lakeshore drive to central bar area





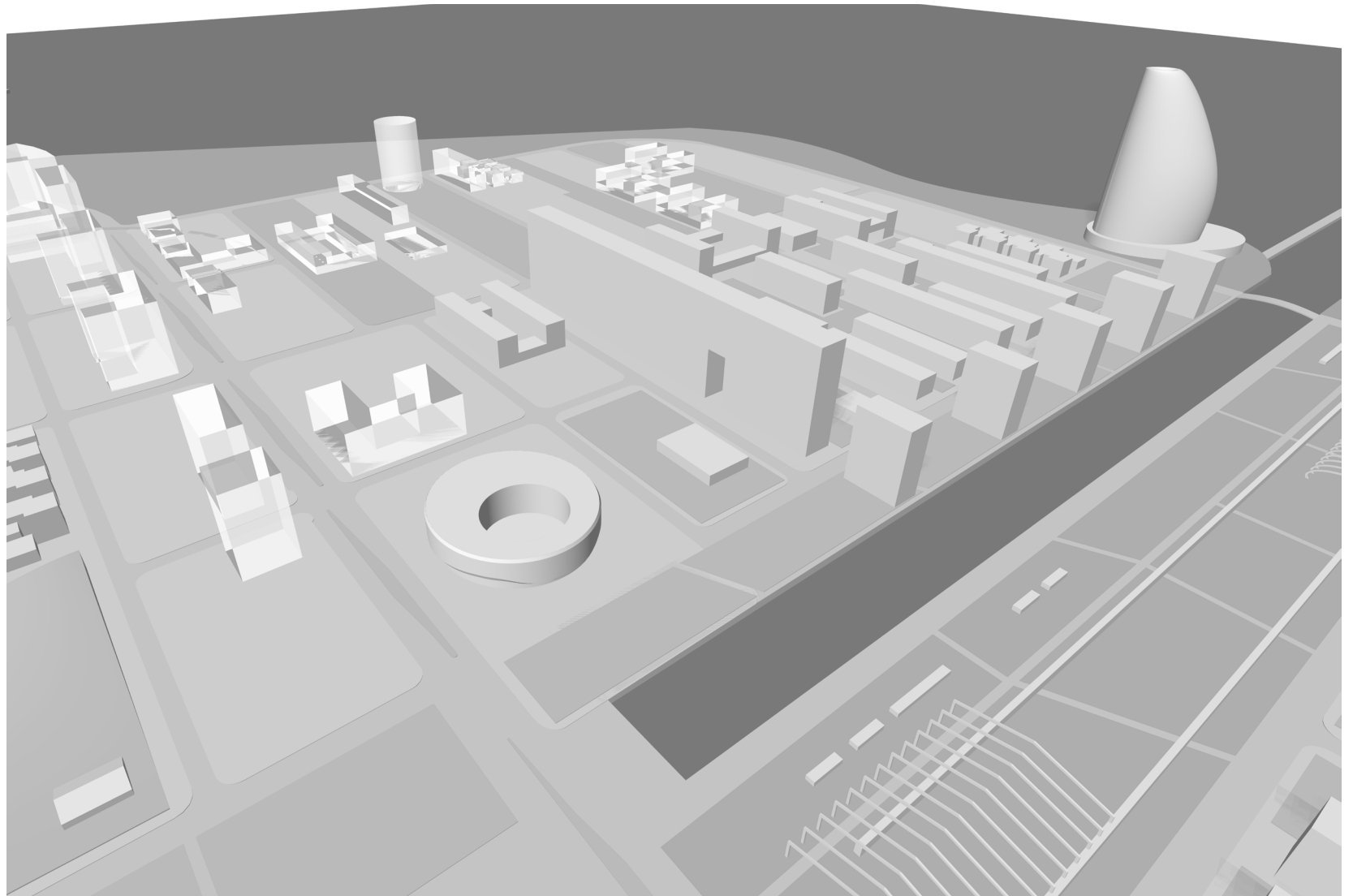
liner program arrangement

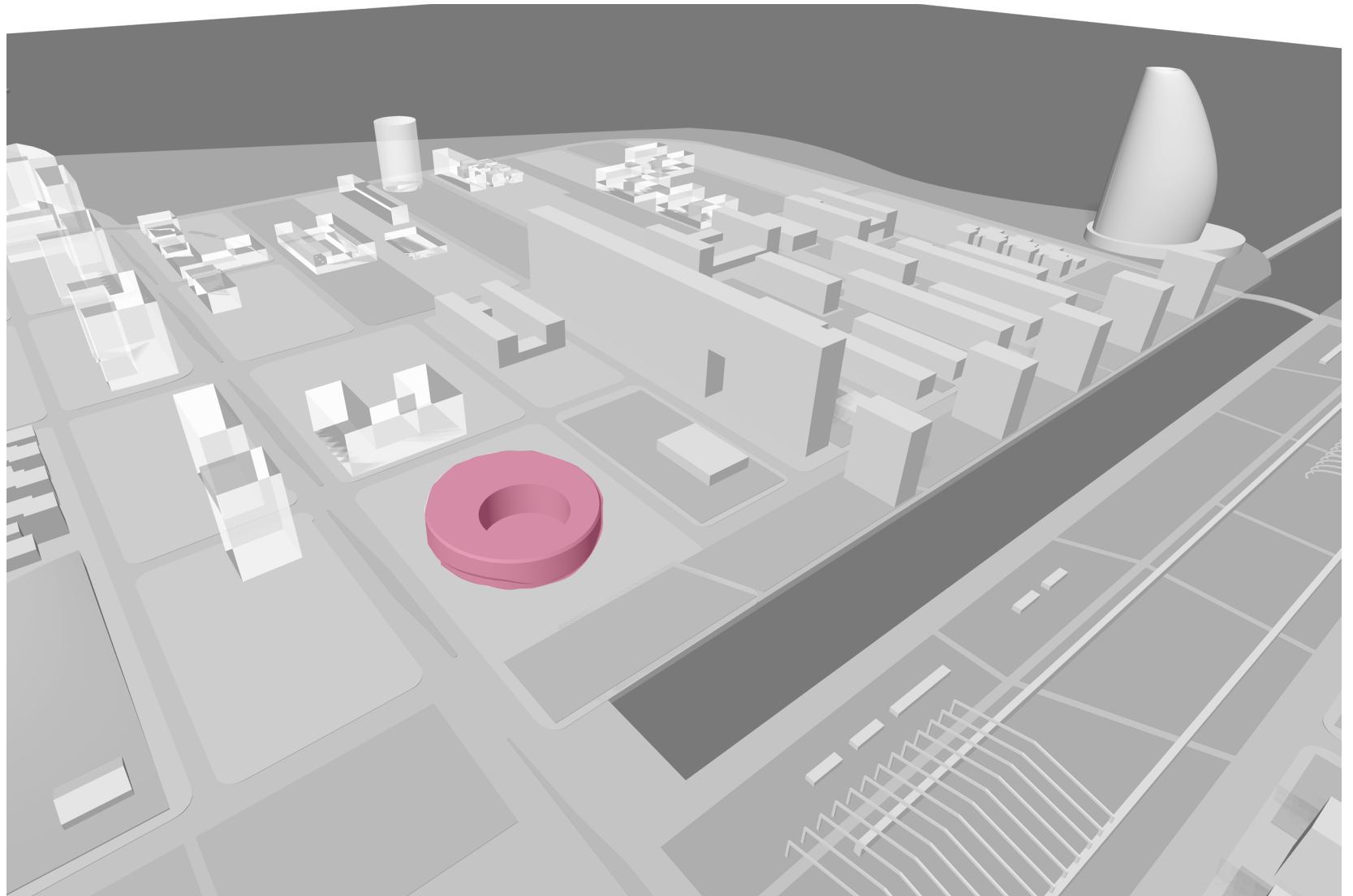


liner program arrangement



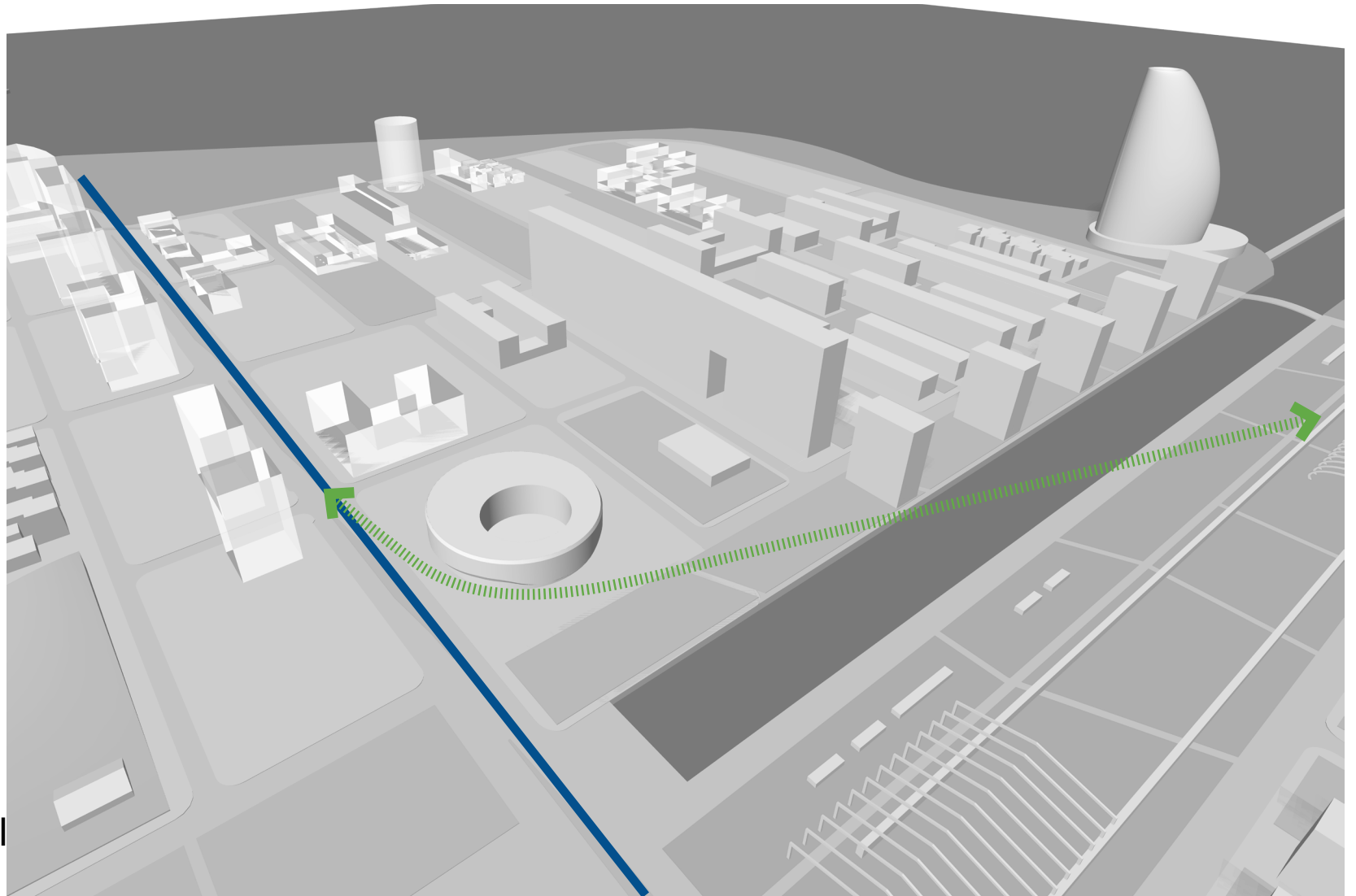
enclosed program arrangement
which forms centralized common space



**ICONICAL**

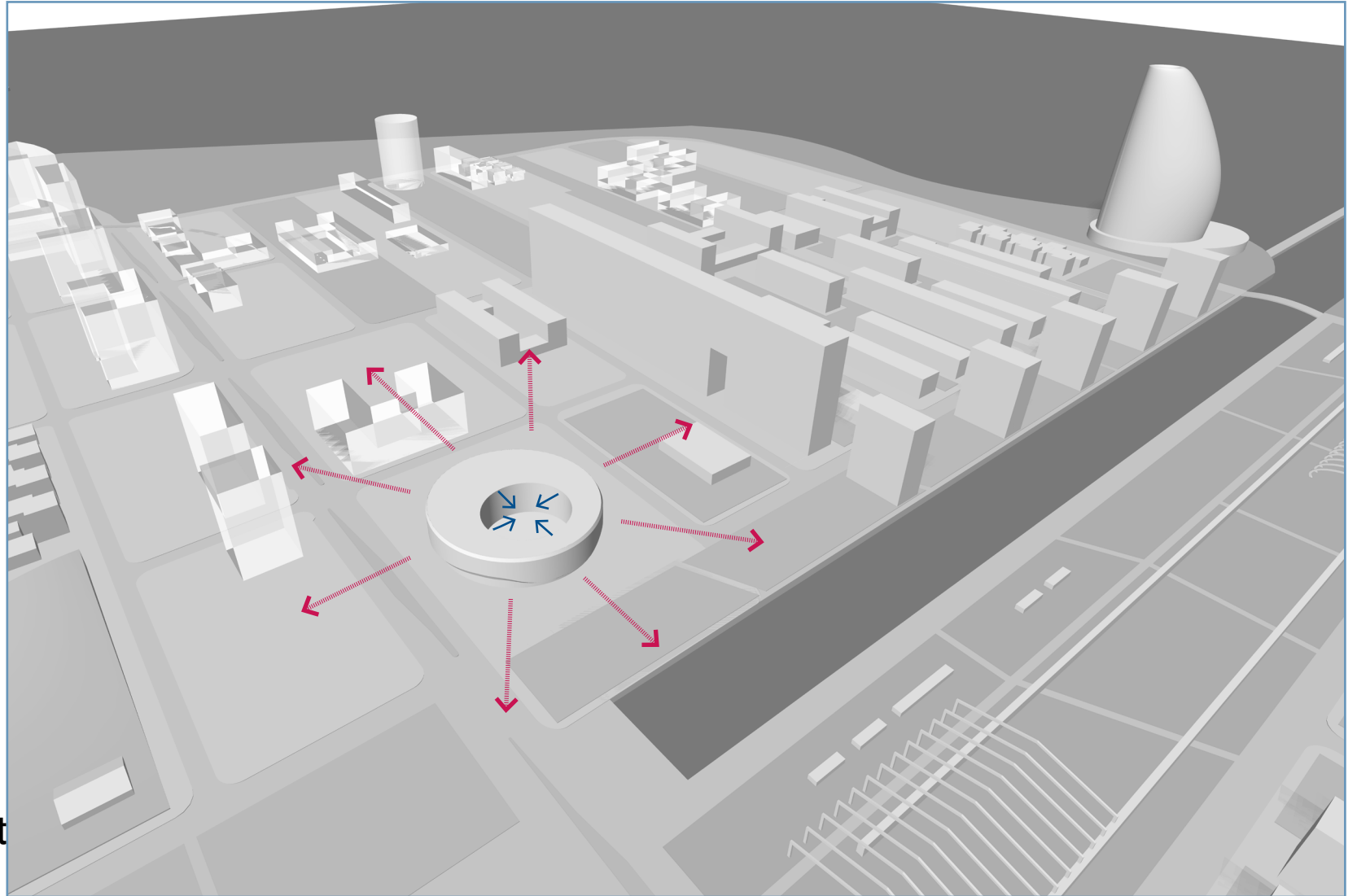
In contrast with the other building typology and urban fabric, stand out from the central bar building sequence.

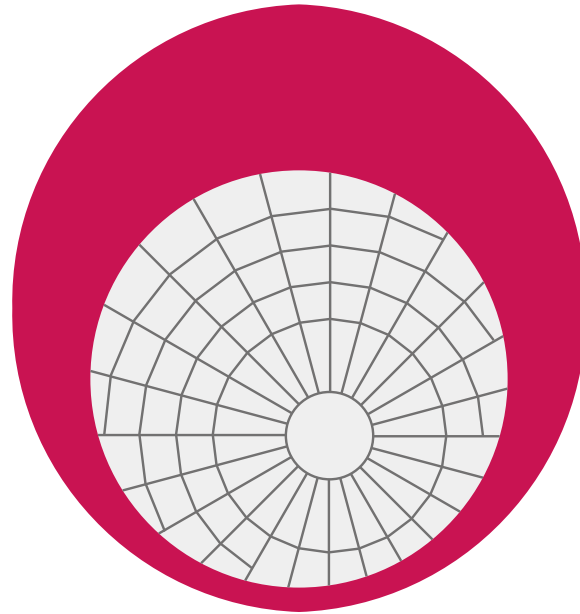
WIDEN CONNECTION
the circular building
could attract more
attention from the
lakeshore drive and
the continuous curved
surface enhance the
opportunity of visual
connection to the central
bar area



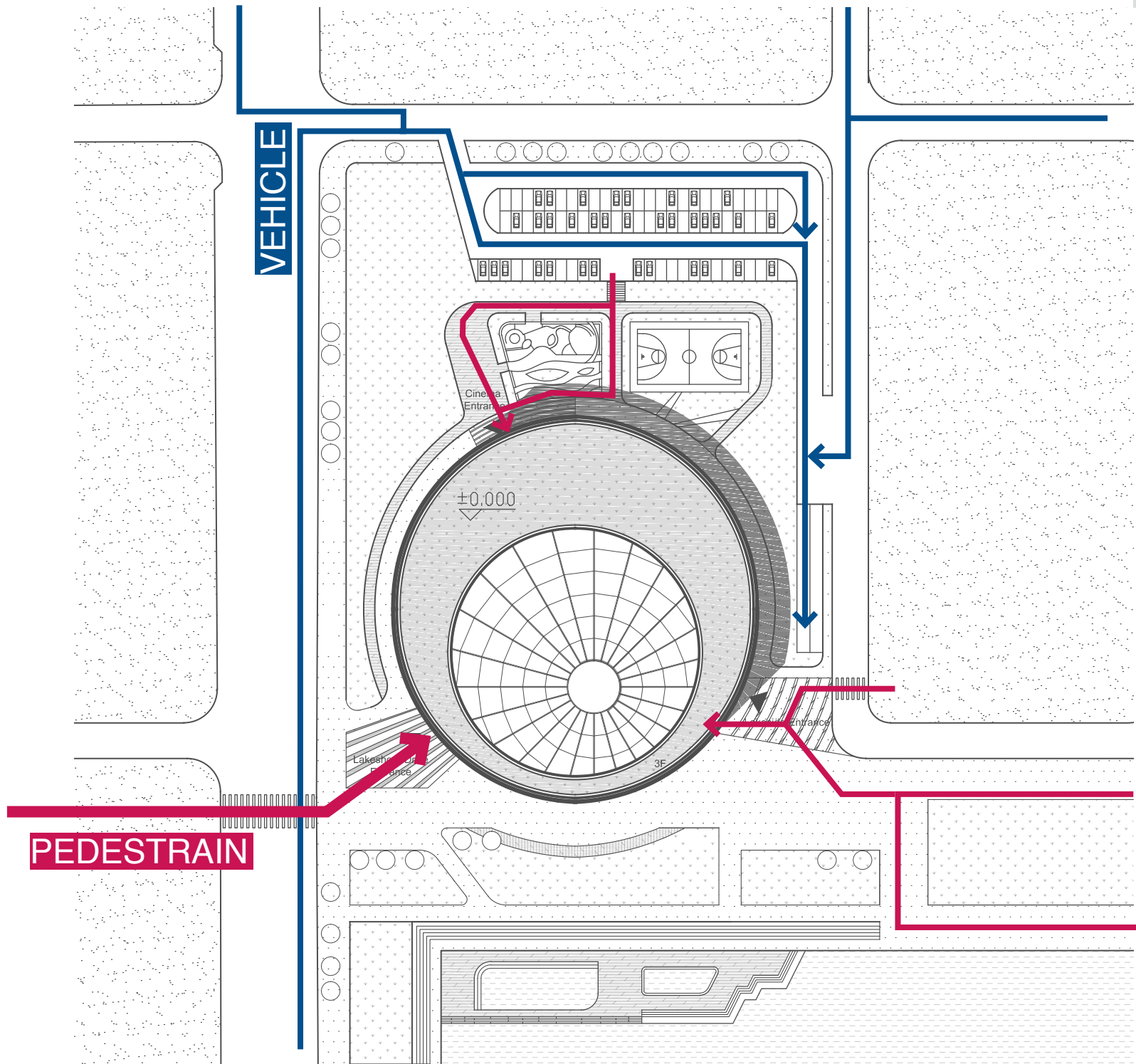
**INTROVERT /
EXTROVERT**

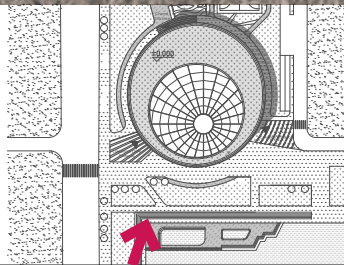
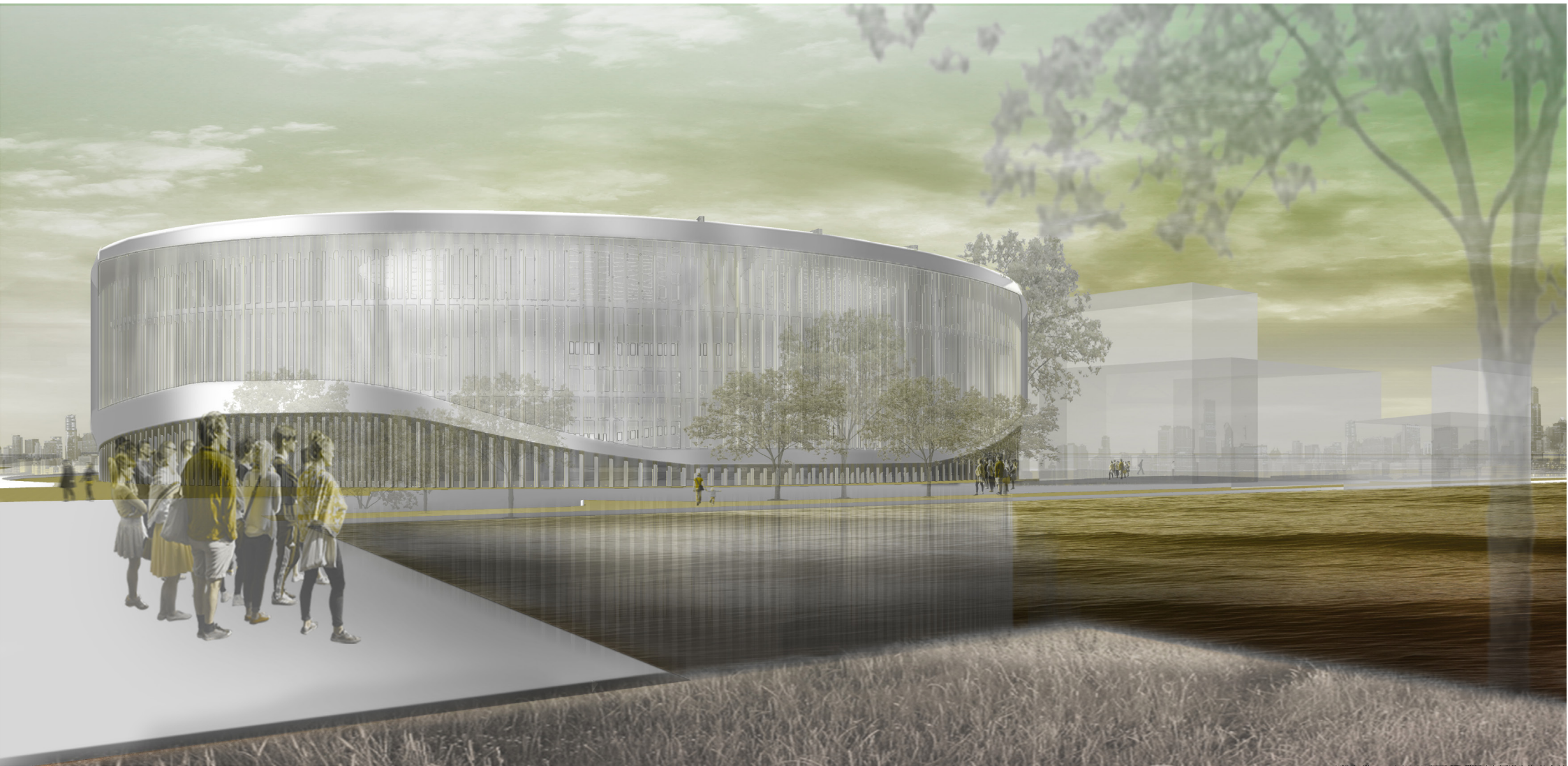
The enclosed program arrangement enhance the public realm in the center of the building while at the same time enlarge the outer influence by its extrovert facade.

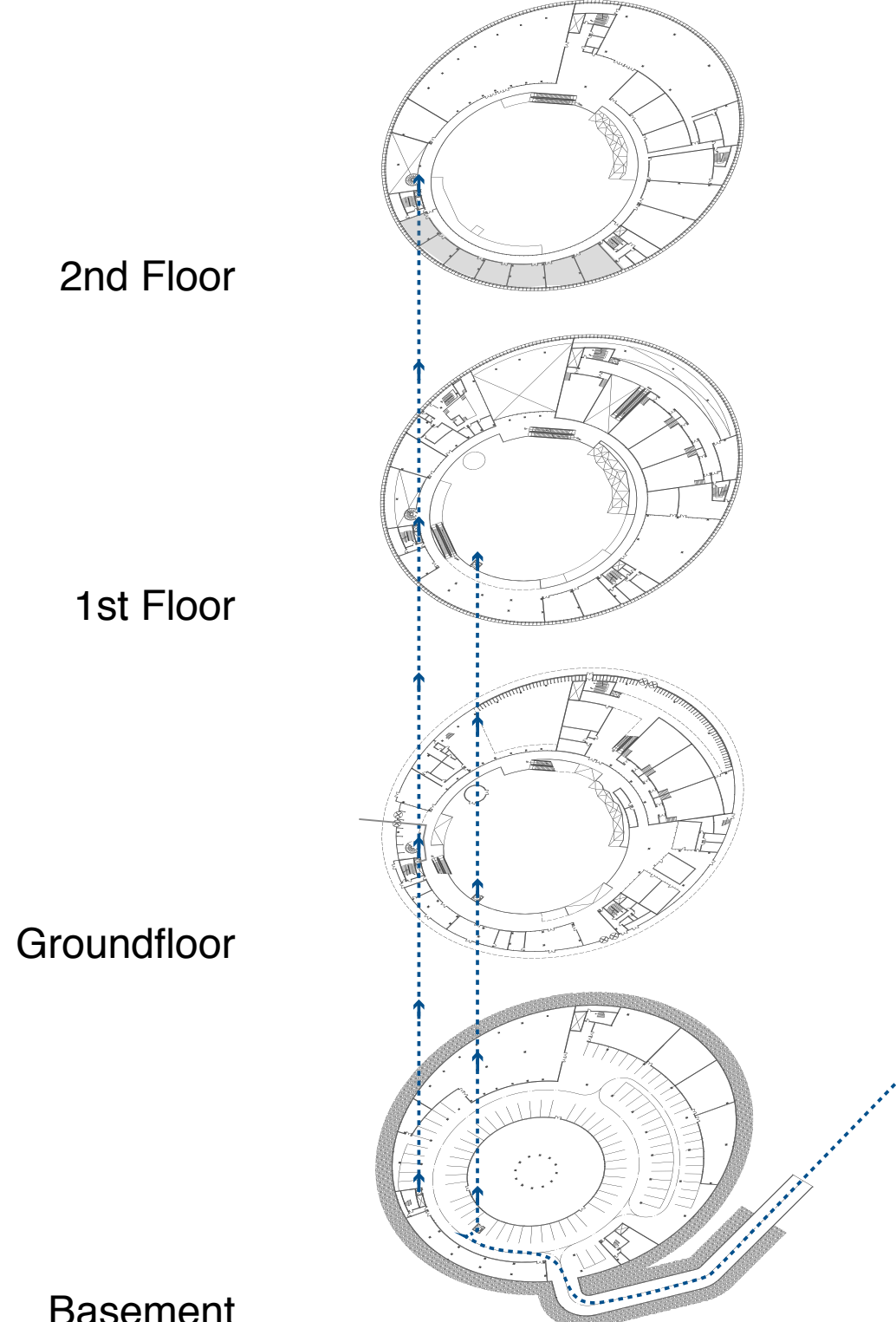




ARCHITECTURE DESIGN







2nd Floor

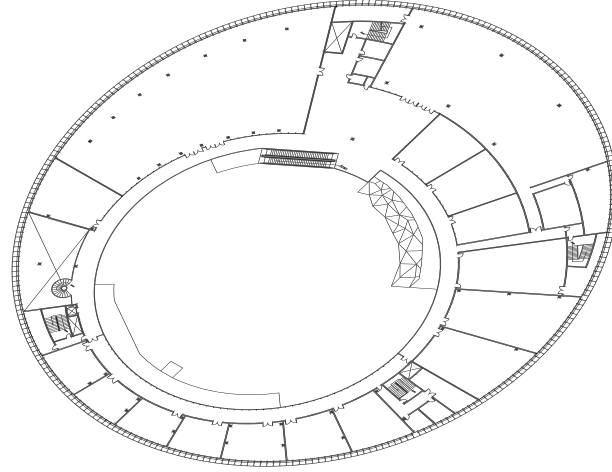
1st Floor

Groundfloor

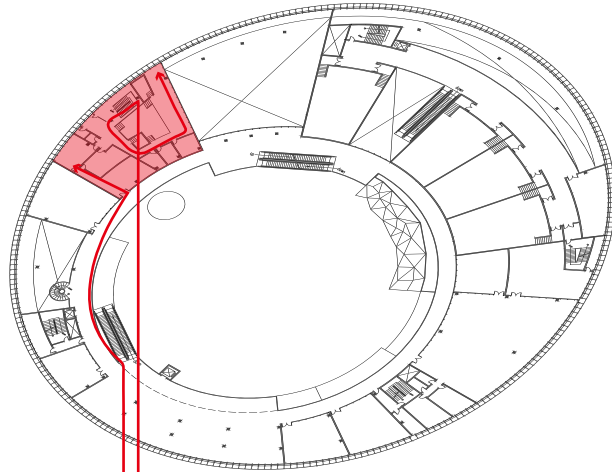
Basement

Accessibility from the underground garage
Route to Exhibition/ Office

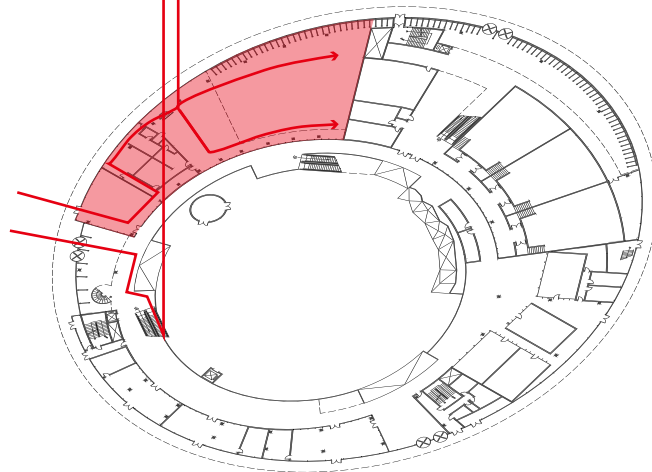
2nd Floor



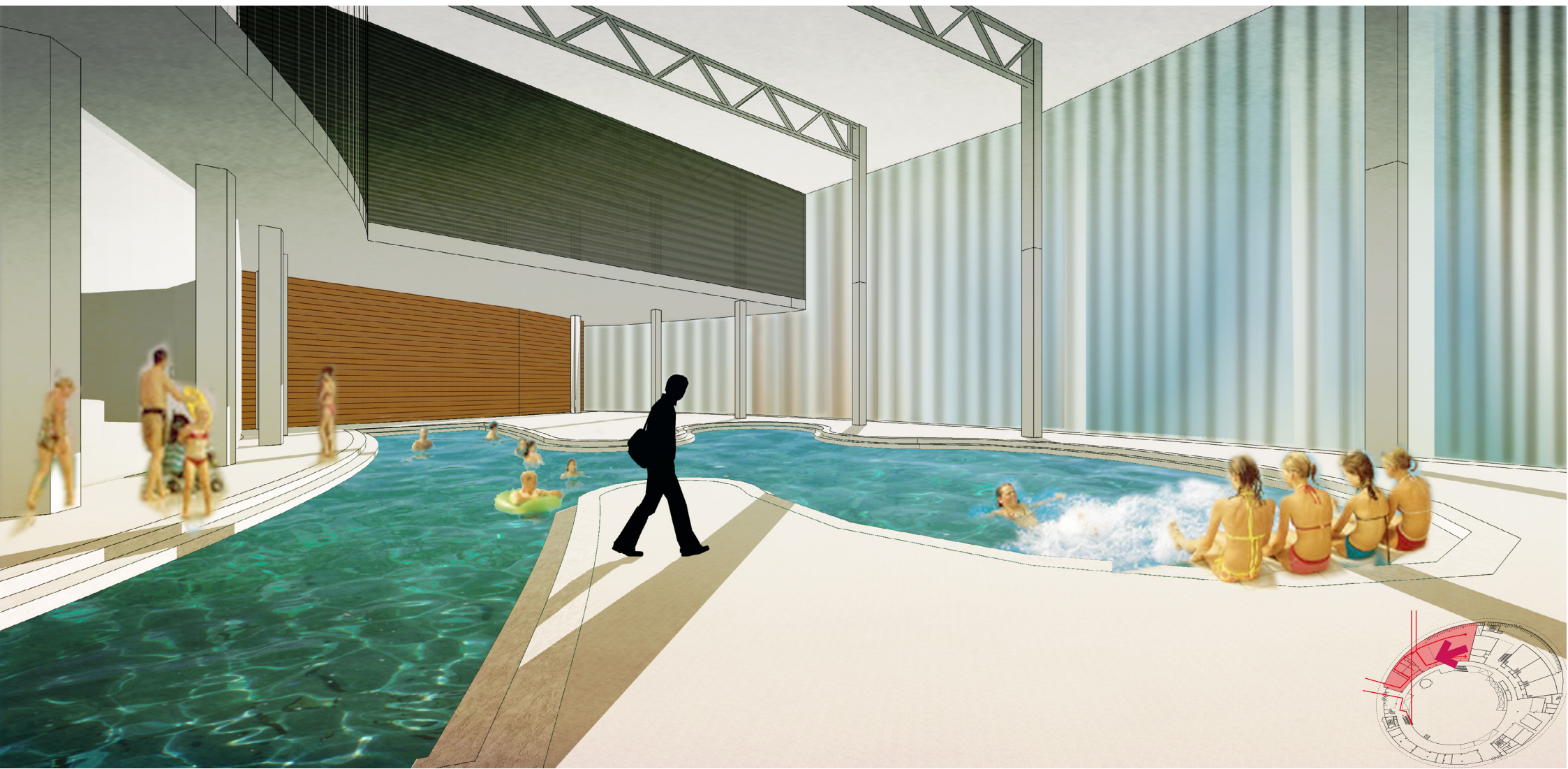
1st Floor



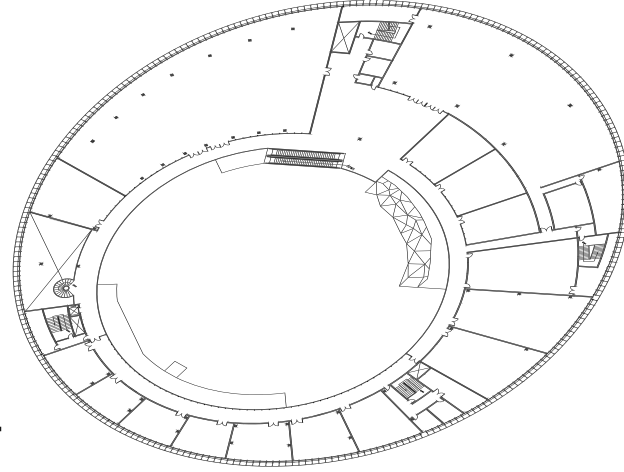
Groundfloor



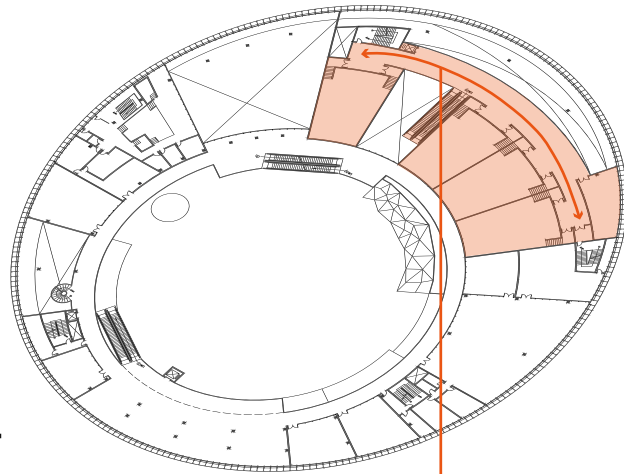
Route to Swimming pool & bath



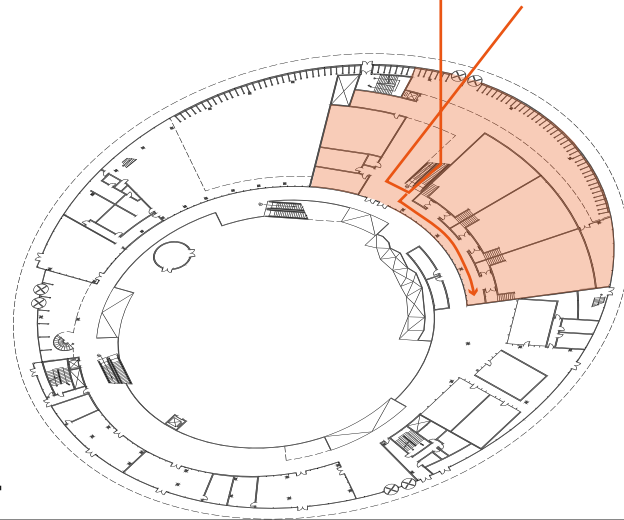
2nd Floor



1st Floor

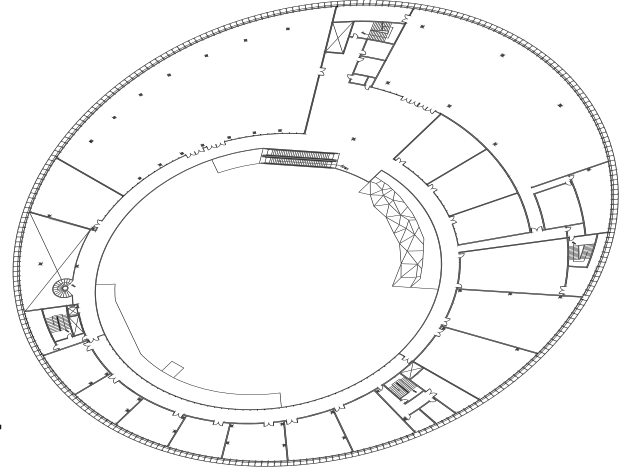


Groundfloor

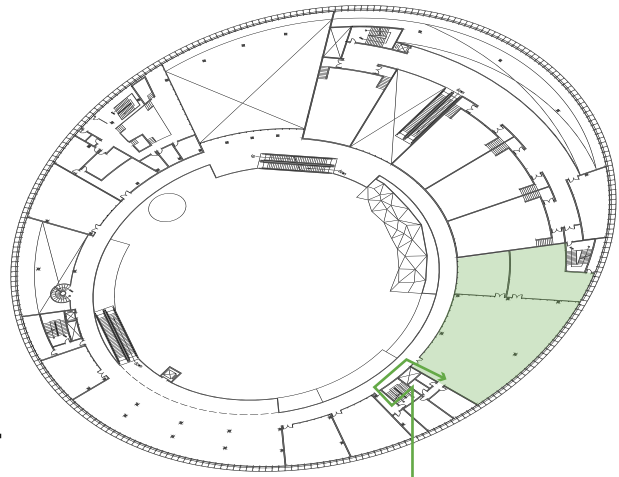


Route to Cinema

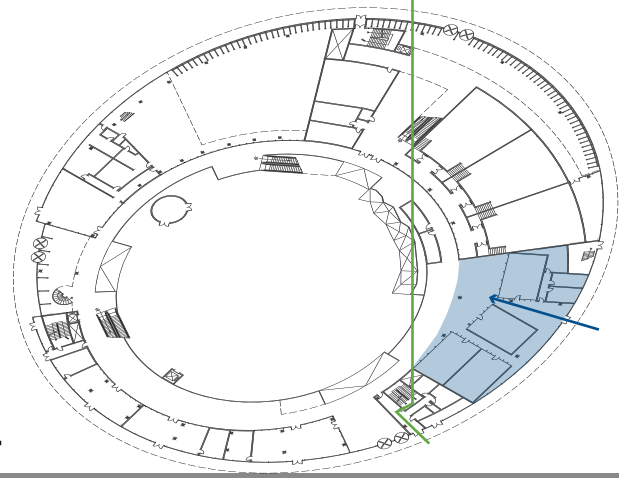




2nd Floor



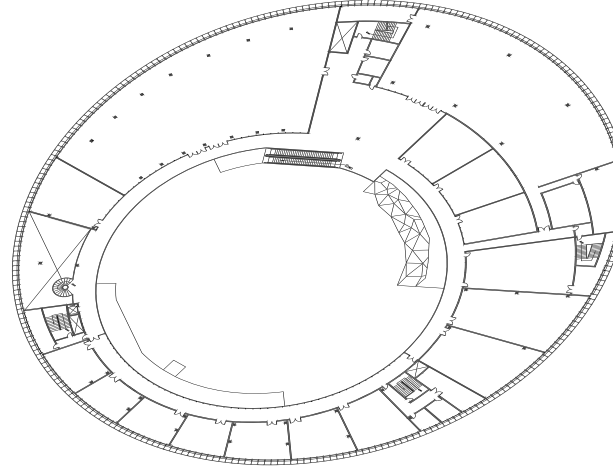
1st Floor



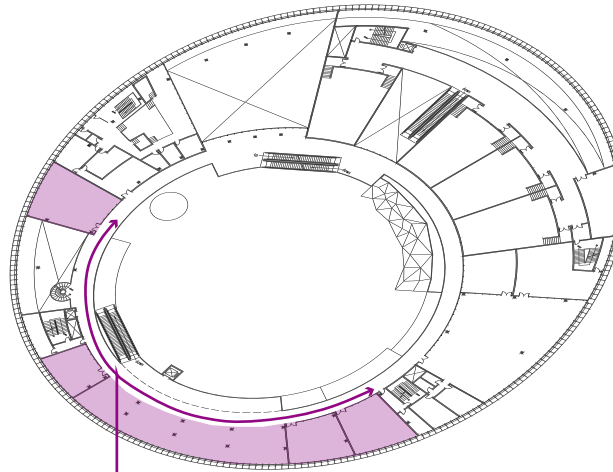
Groundfloor

Route to Squash & Fitness Club

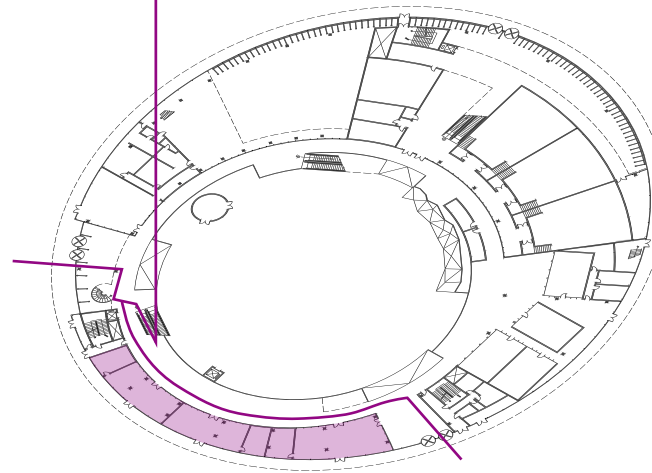
2nd Floor



1st Floor



Groundfloor



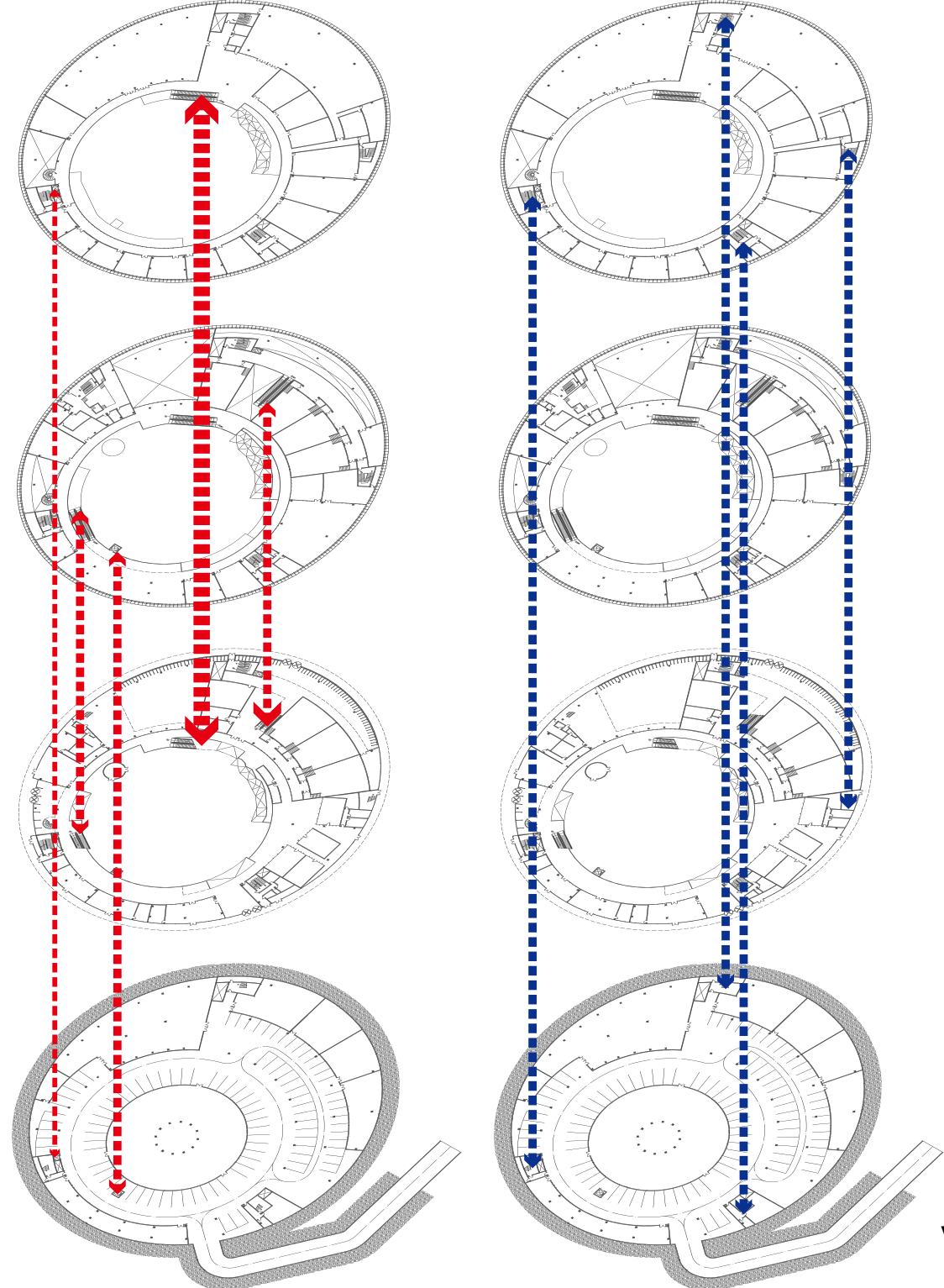
Route to Catering & Retail

2nd Floor

1st Floor

Groundfloor

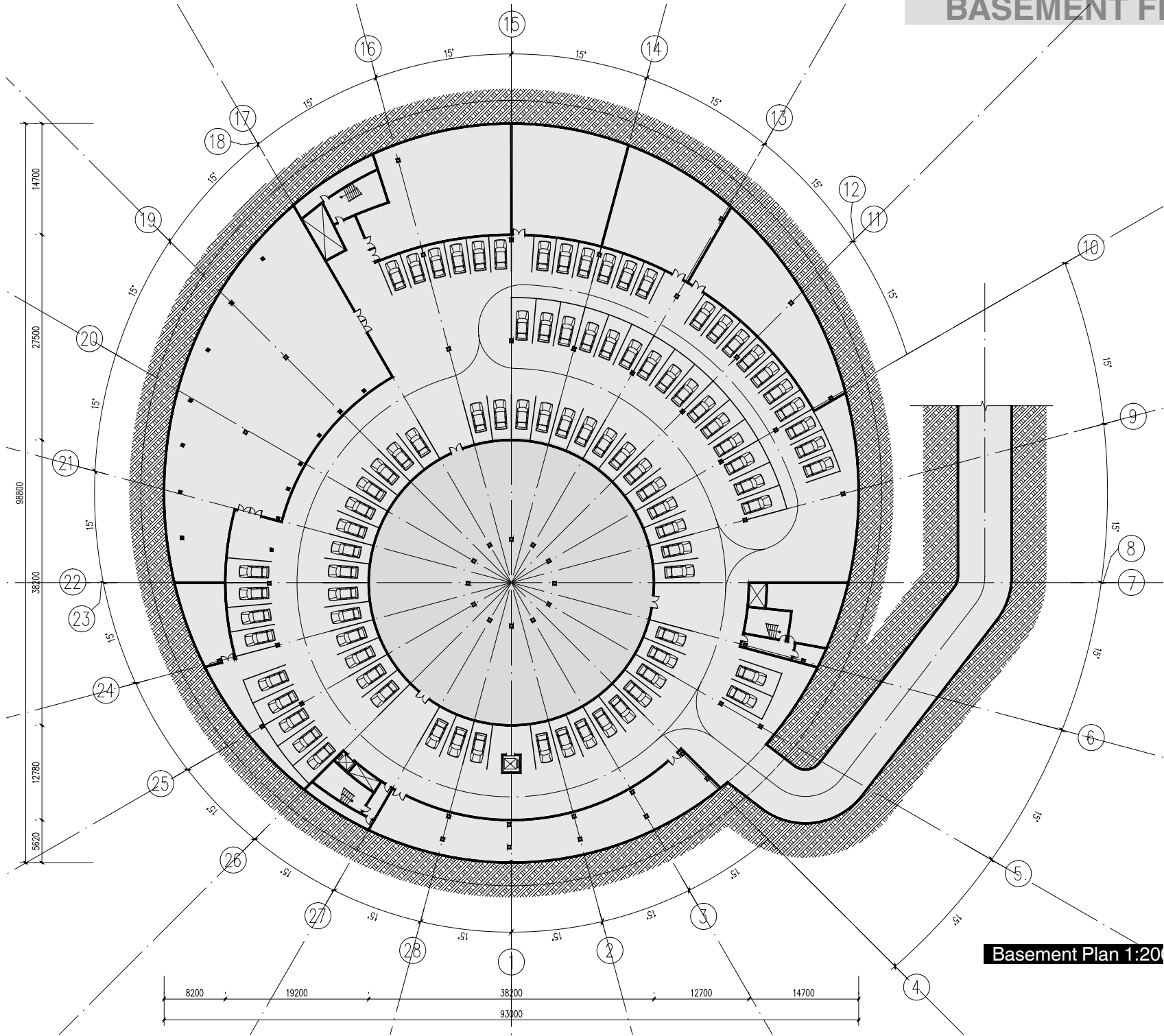
Basement



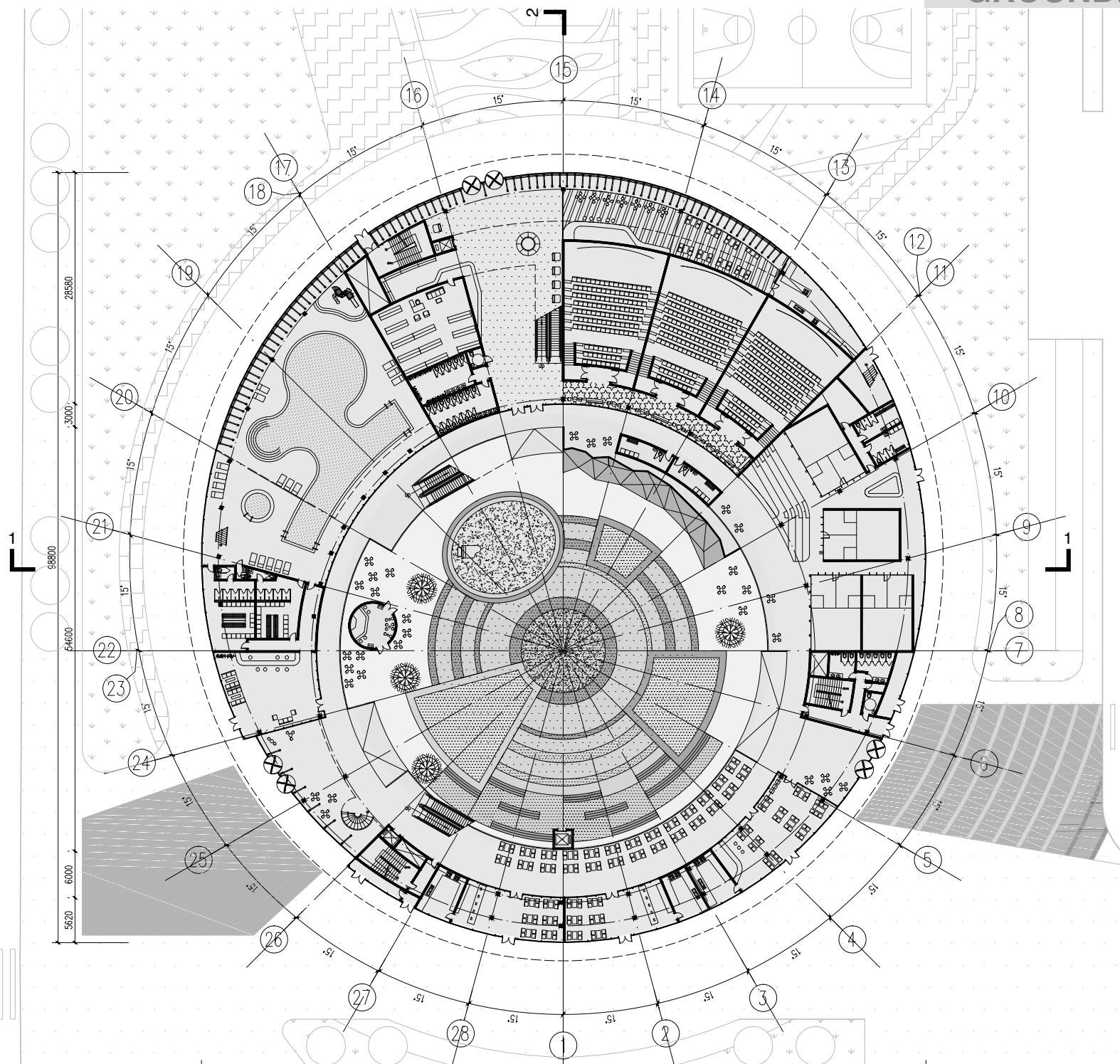
Vertical Circulation

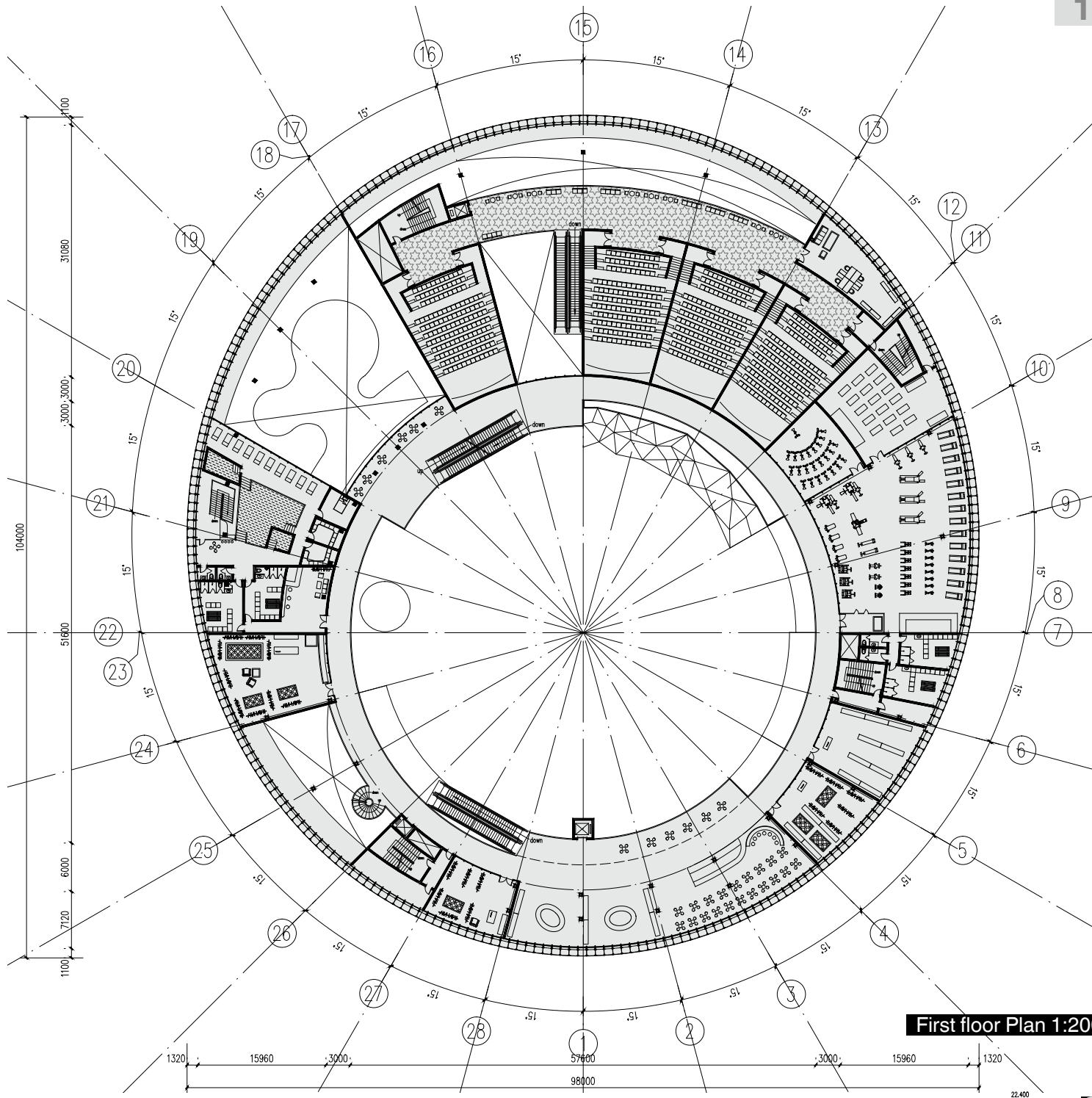


BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

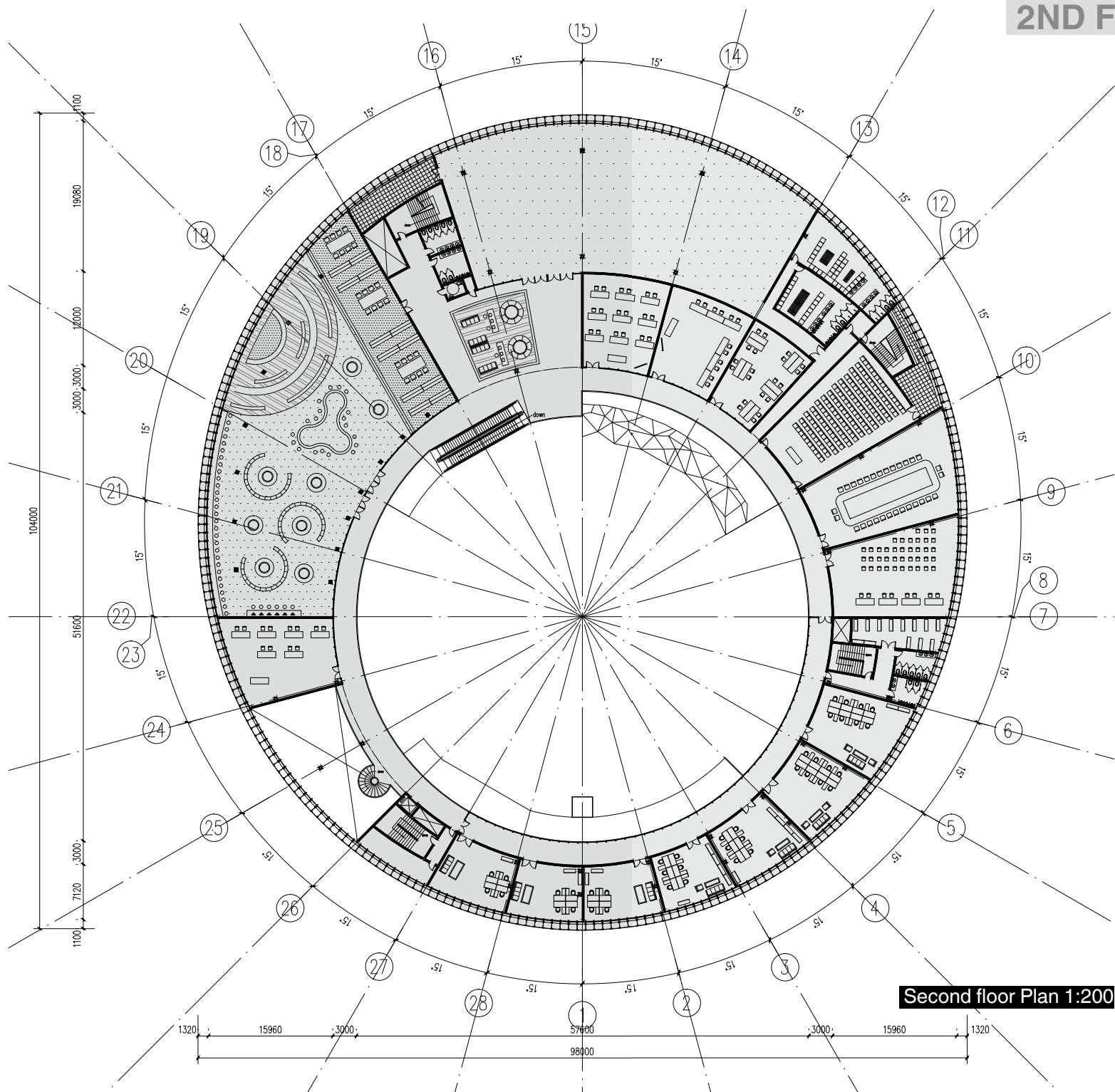


Basement Plan 1:20



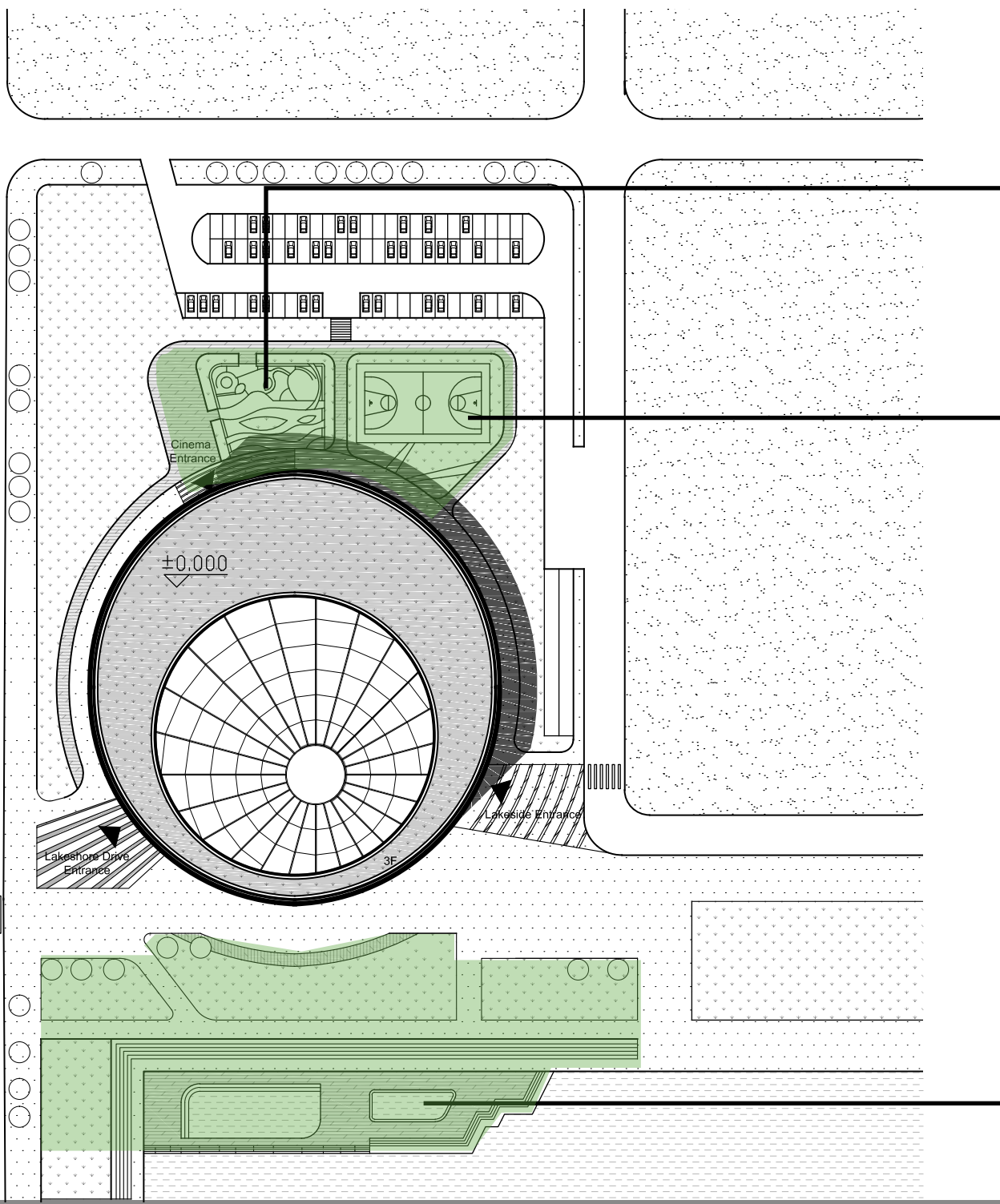


First floor Plan 1:200

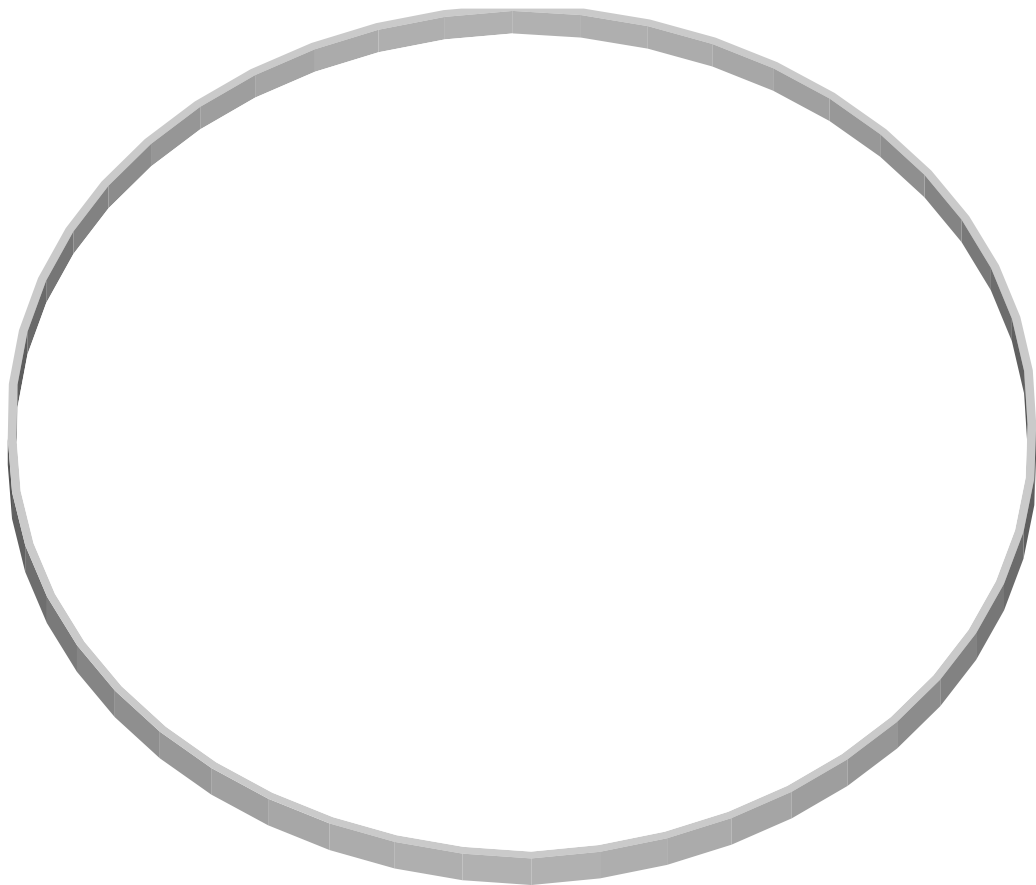


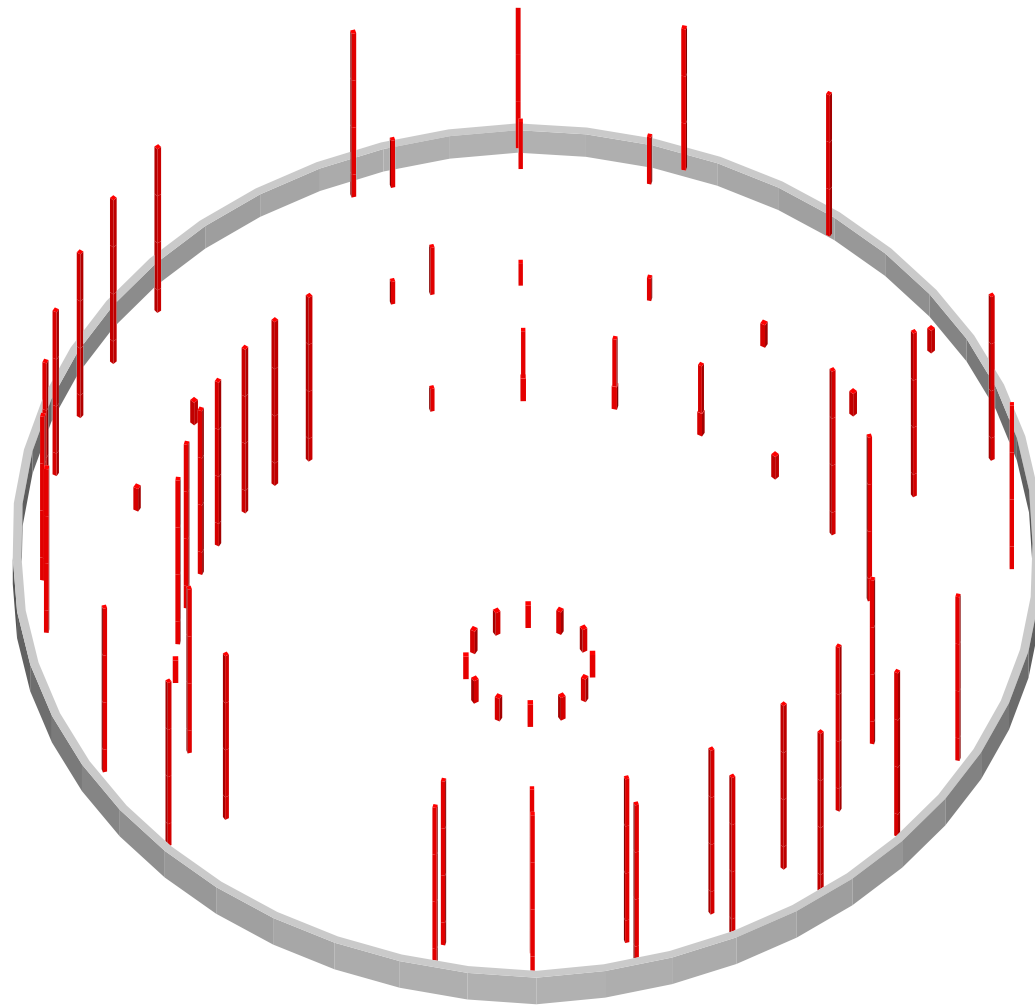
Second floor Plan 1:200

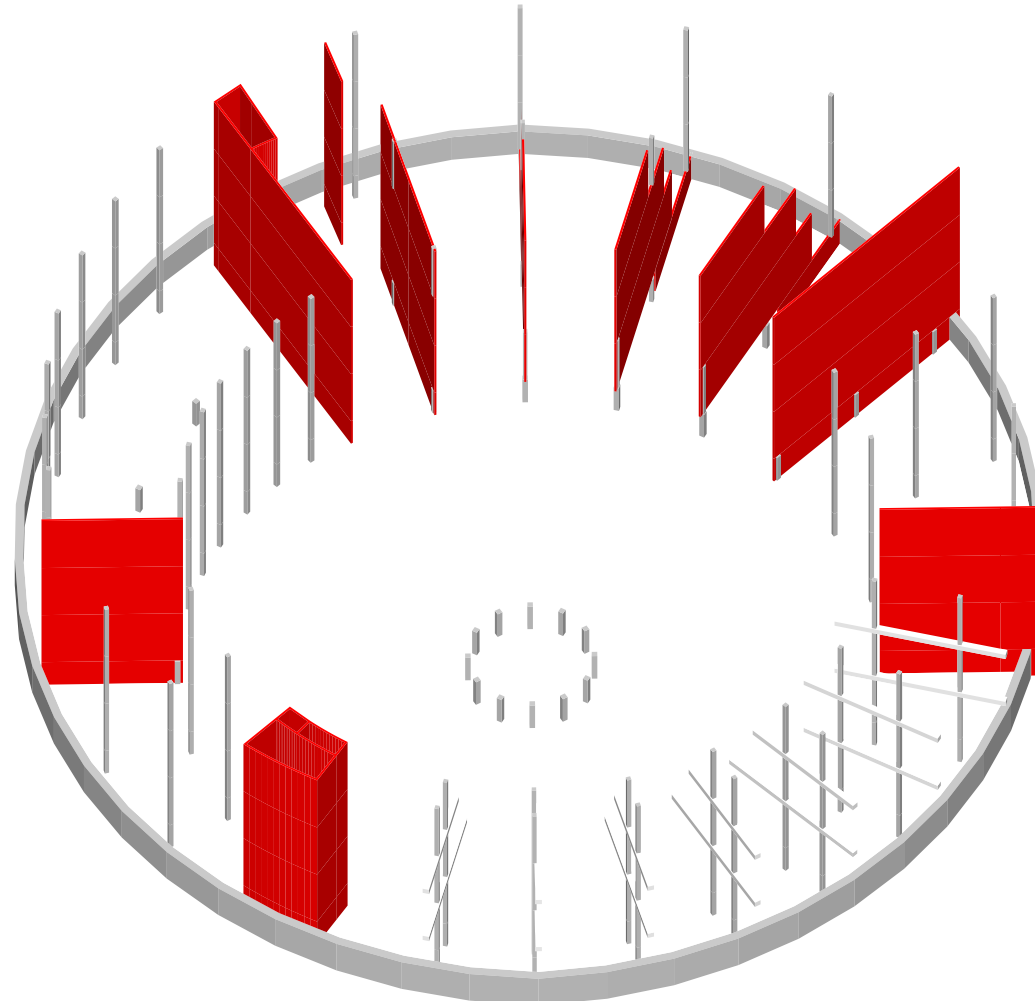
OUTDOOR PUBLIC SPACE

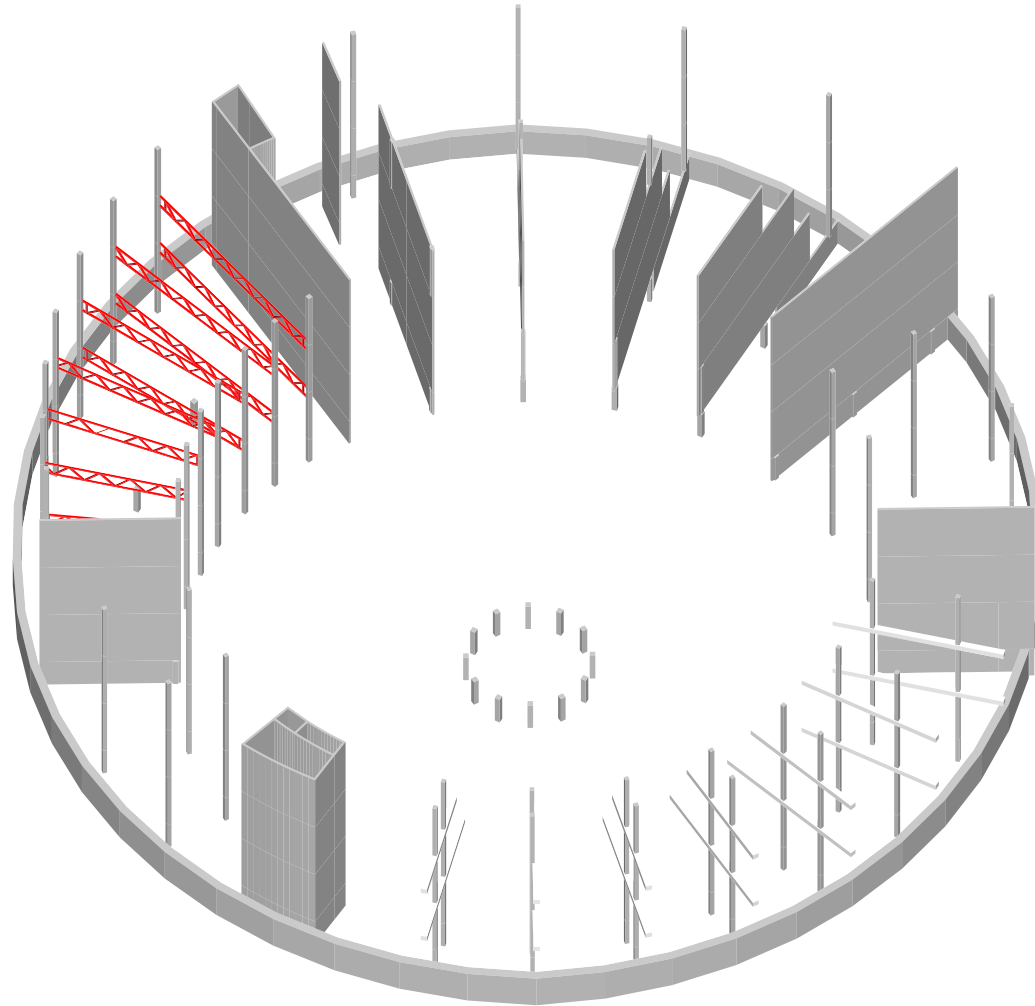


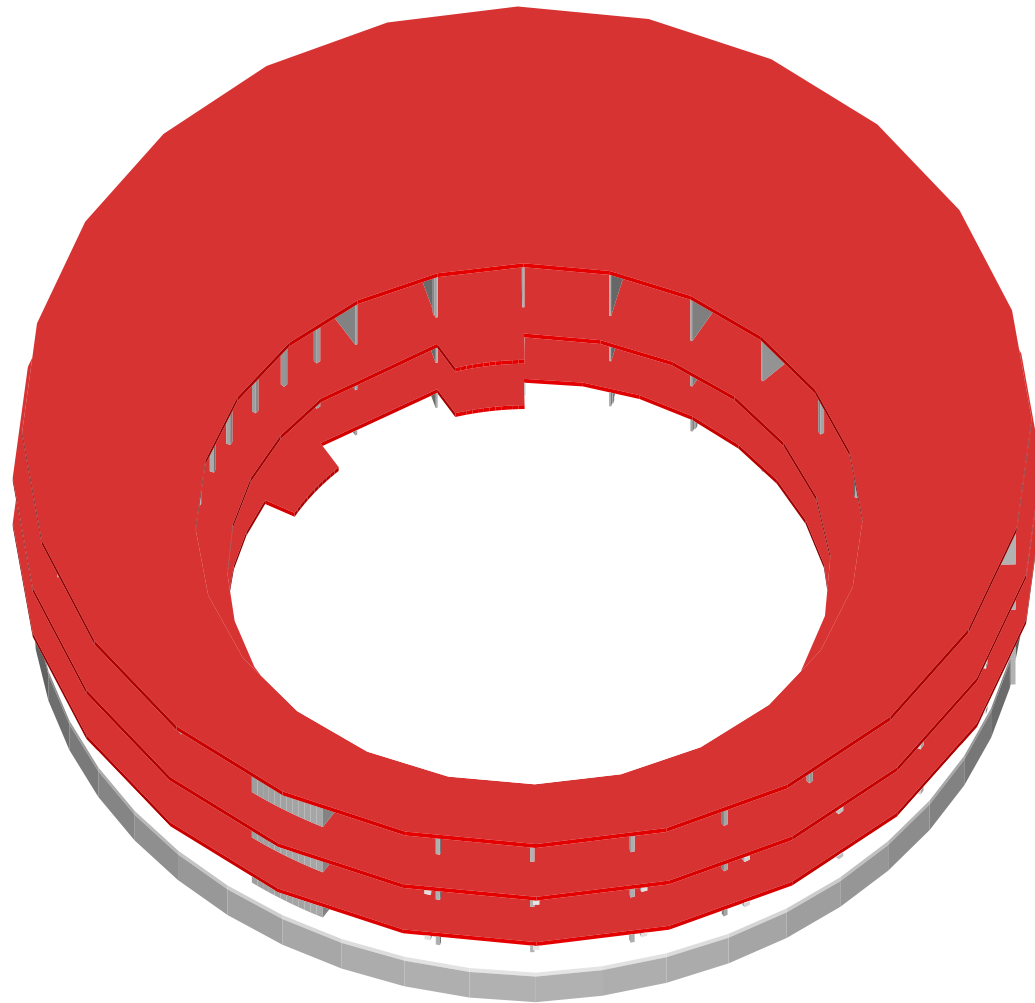
S U S T A I N A B I L I T Y D E S I G N

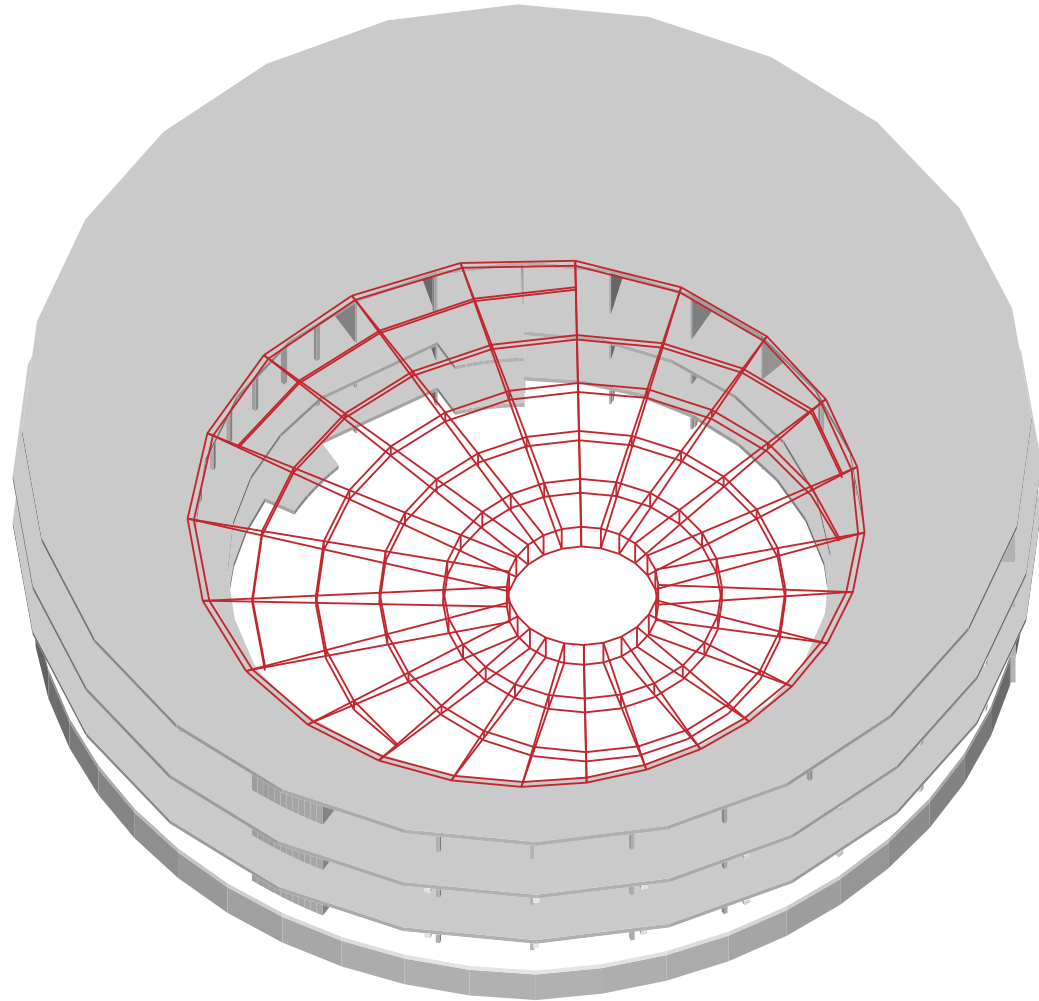


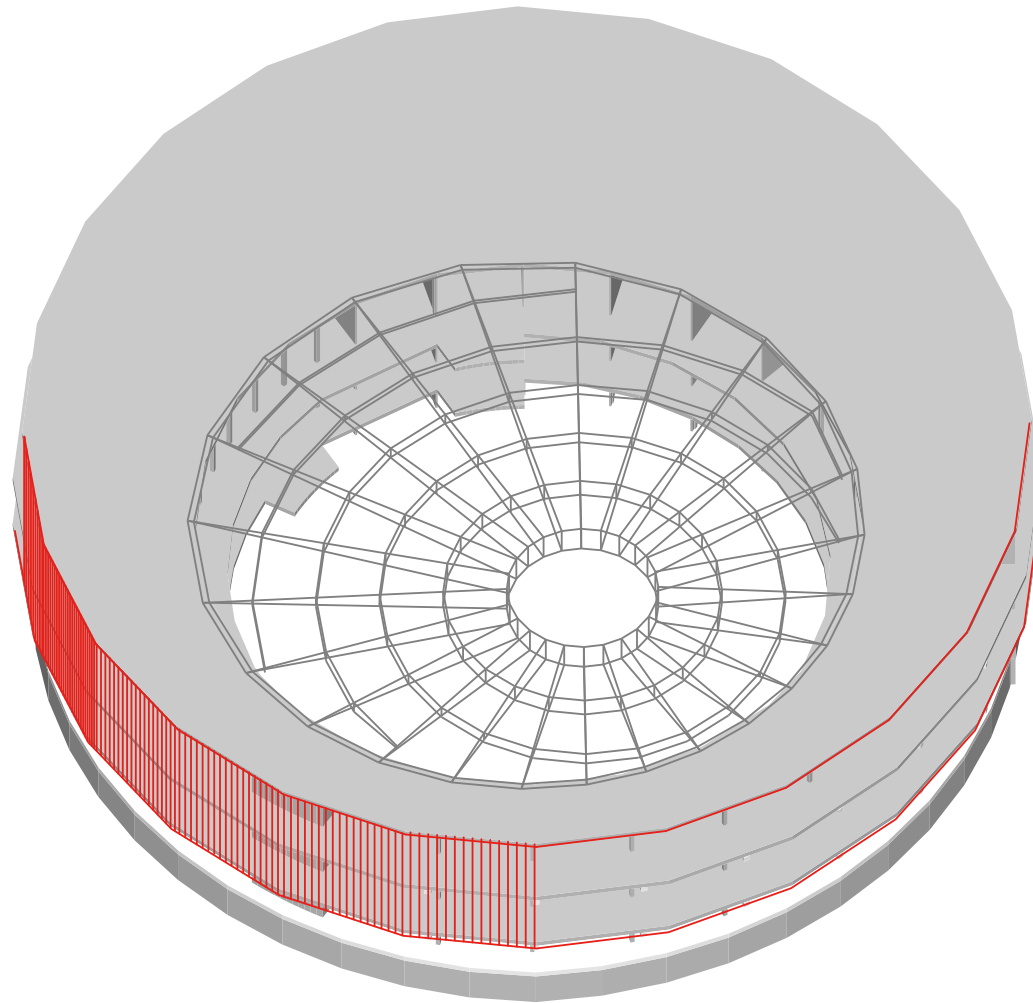




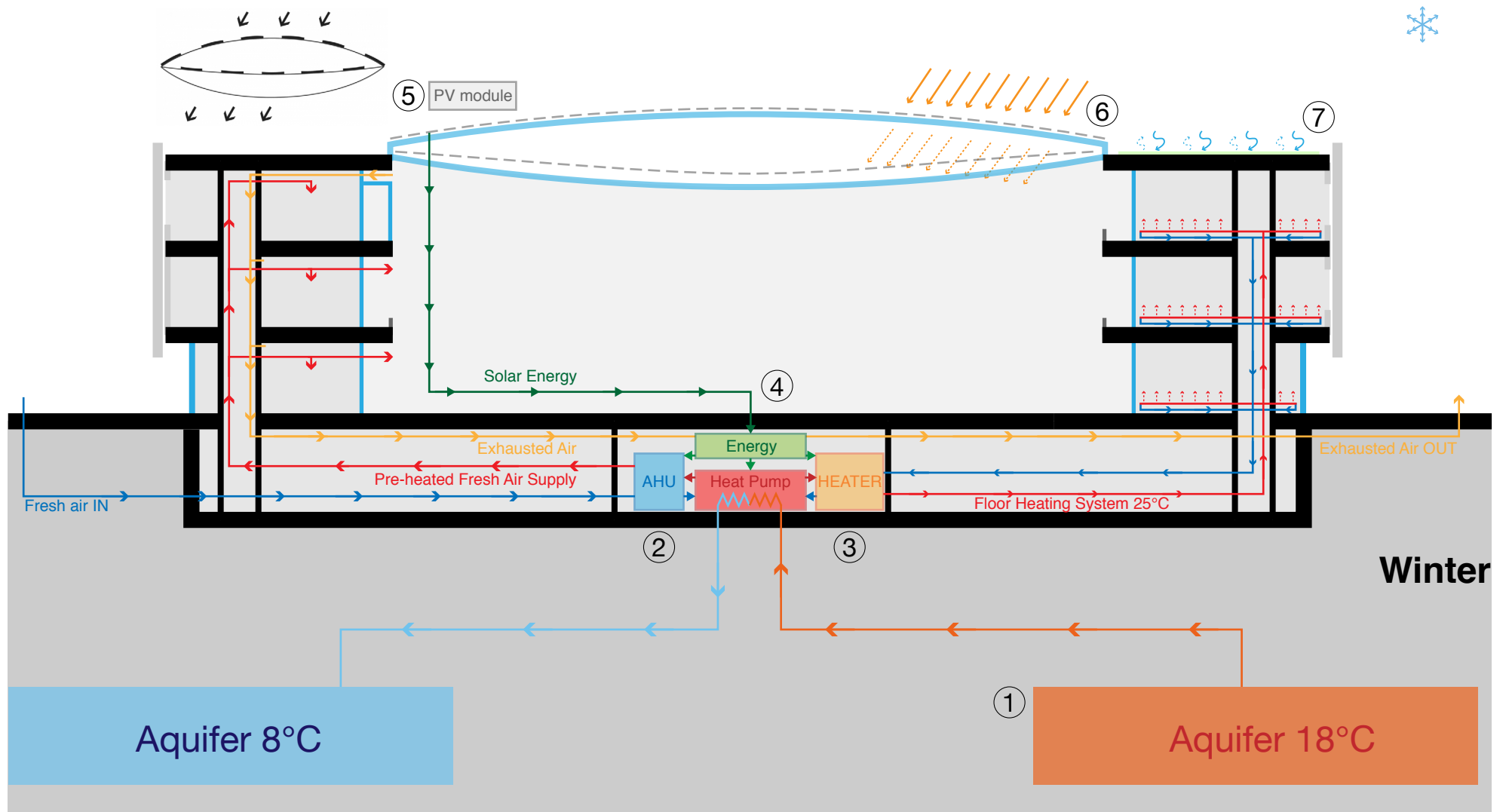




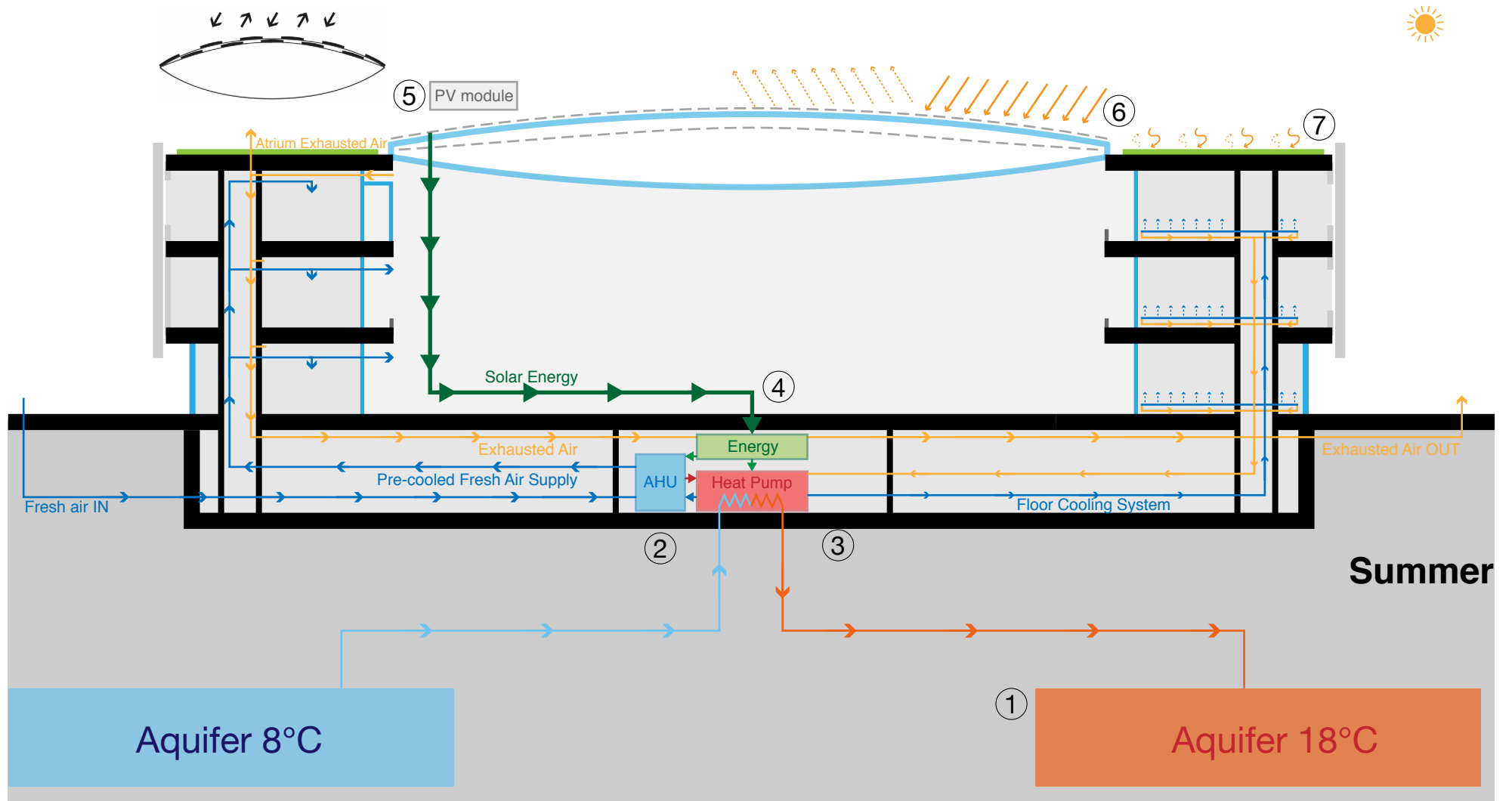




AQUIFER THERMAL ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM

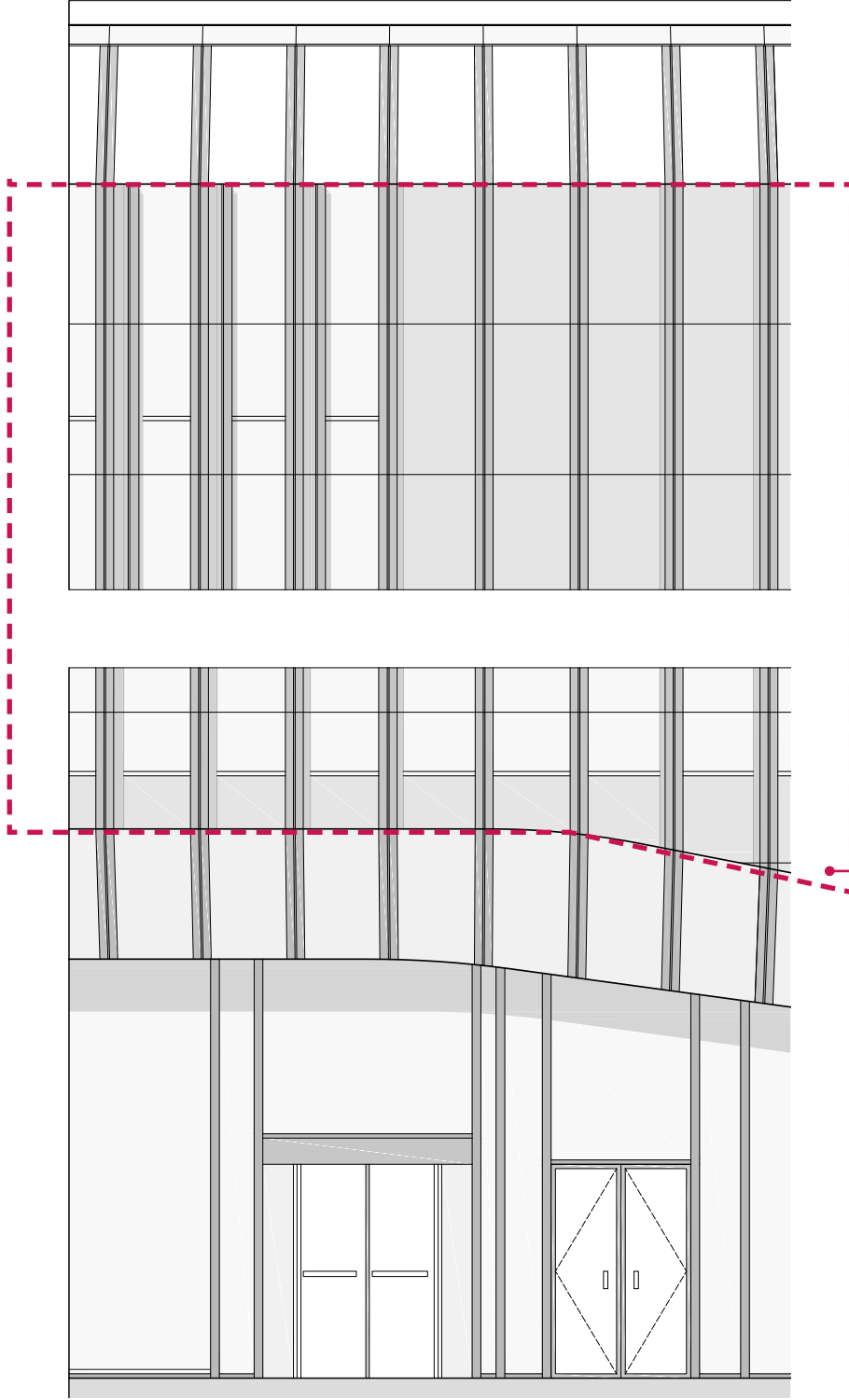


AQUIFER THERMAL ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM



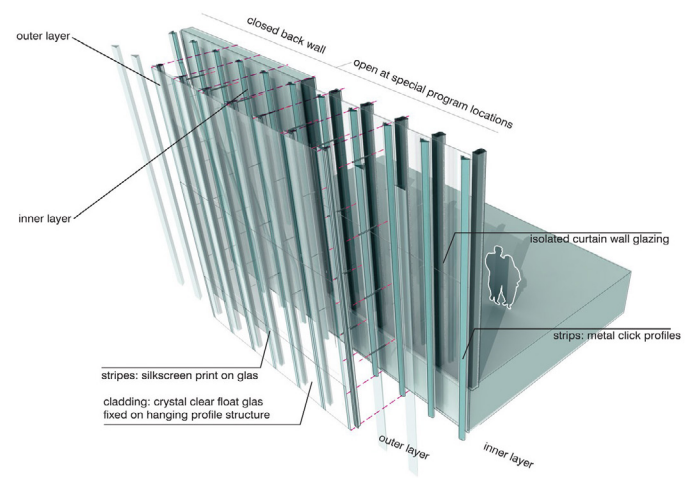
Summer

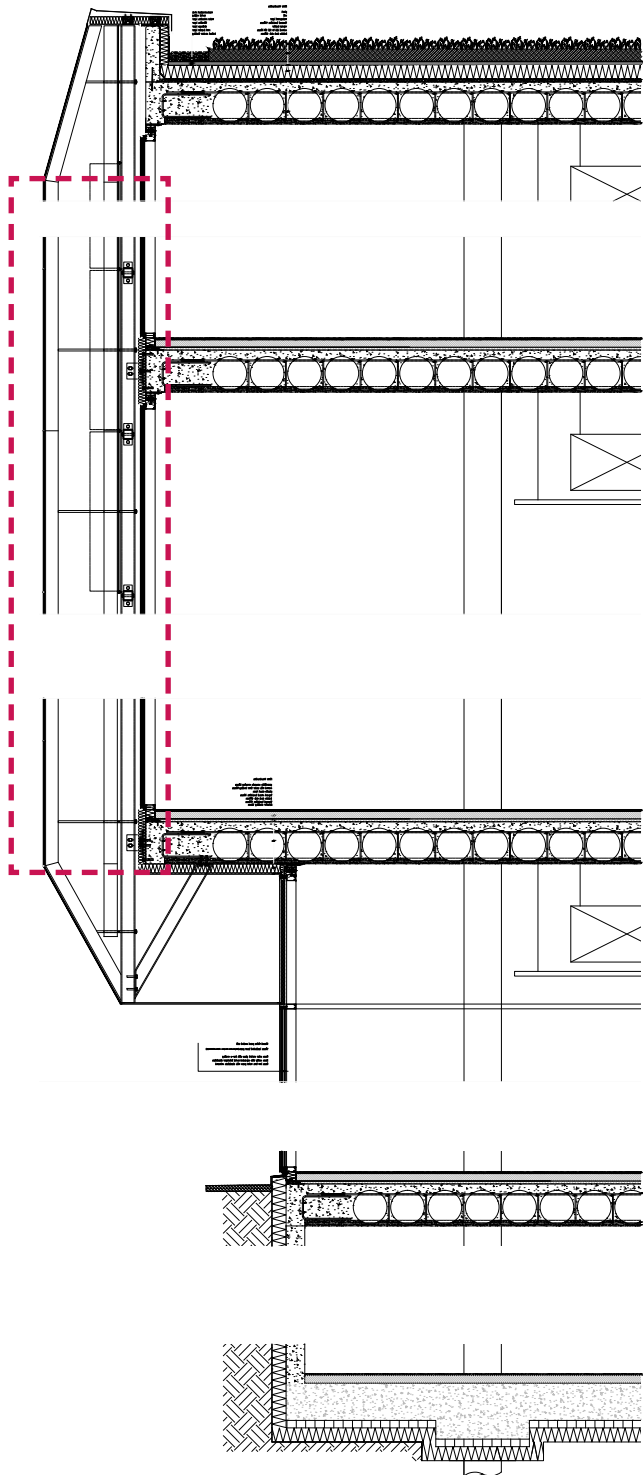
INTERACTION DESIGN



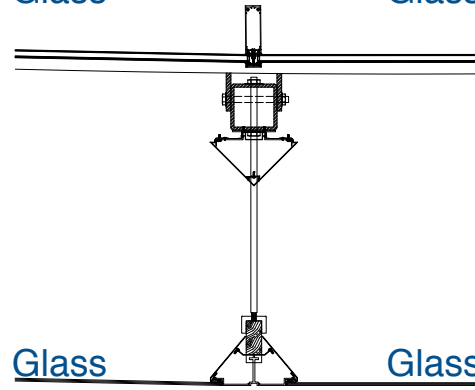
Media Facade

Reference

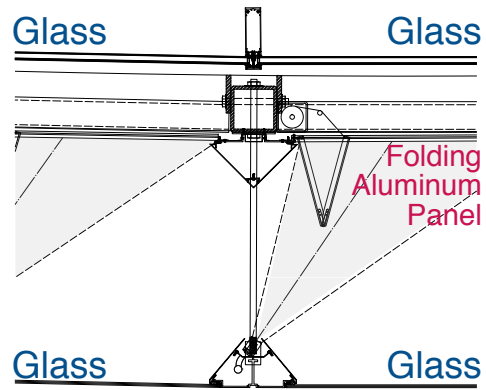




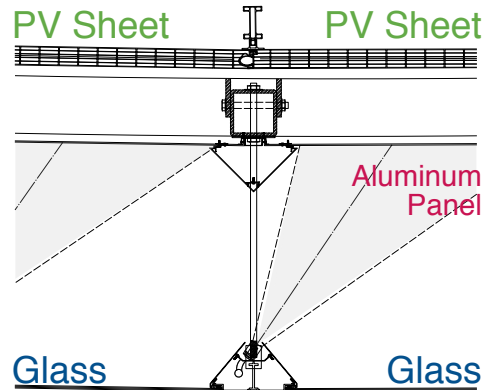
Glass Glass



Glass Glass



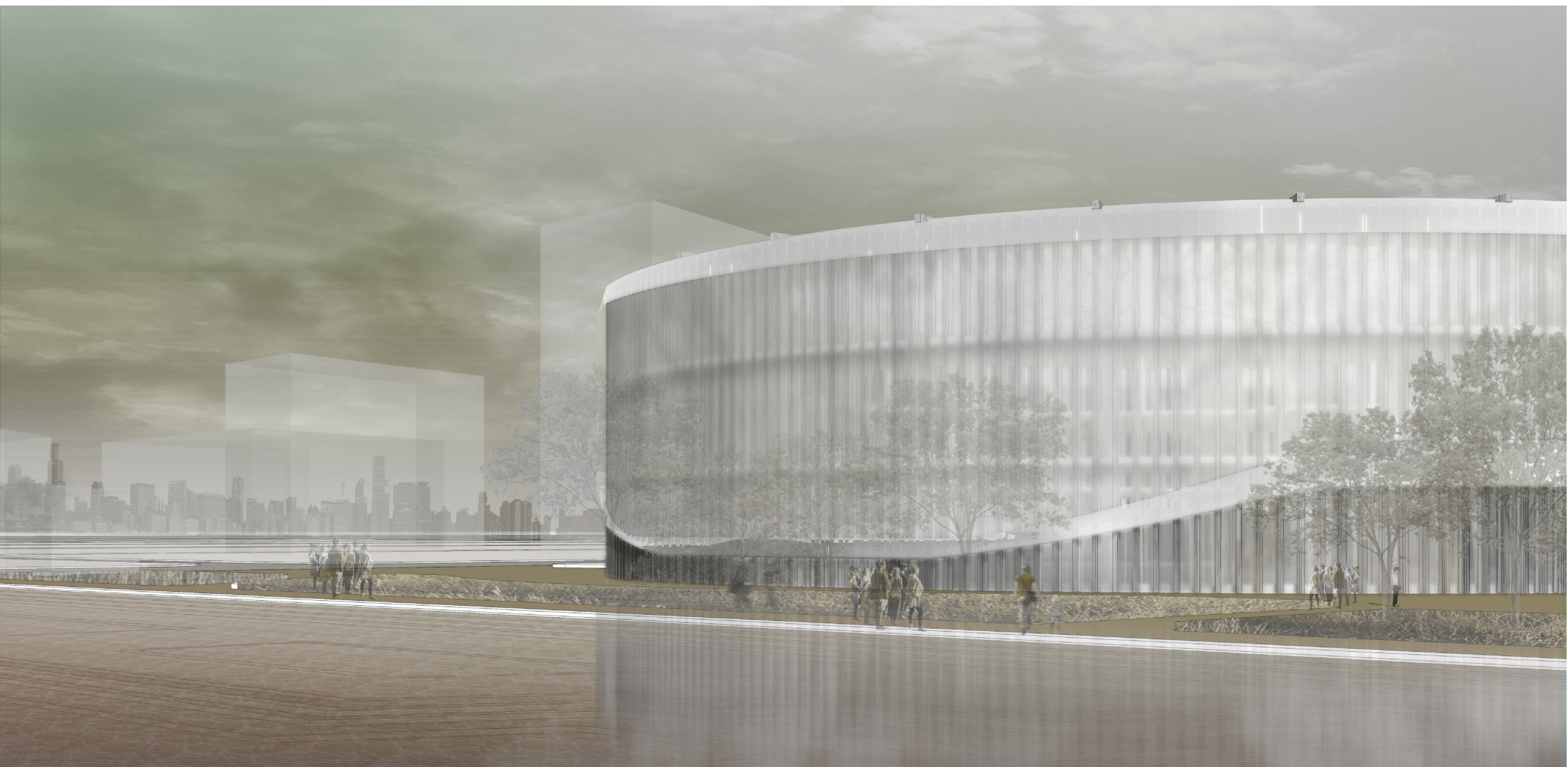
PV Sheet PV Sheet



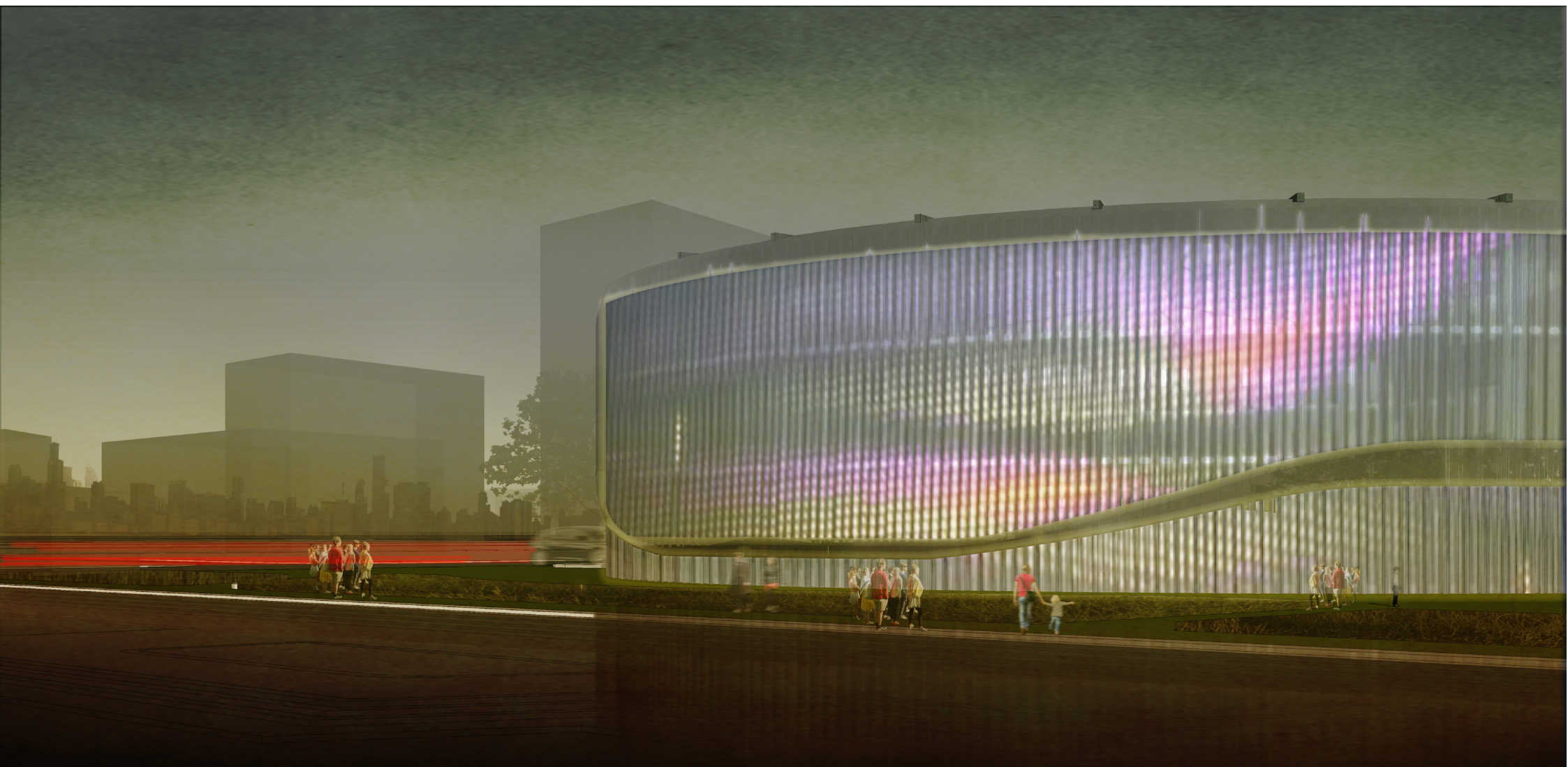
transparent glass as the inner facade
no inbetween reflective facade

transparent glass as the inner facade
folding aluminum panel as
inbetween reflective facade

translucent PV sheet as the inner facade
aluminum panel as inbetween reflective facade



Daylight view from ore wall park



Night view from ore wall park

T H A N K Y O U