COMMON GROUND

URBAN STRATEGY CHICAGO SOUTHWORKS

P2 PRESENTATION GROUP 1.1

Theme: AR3CP01 Complex Projects
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Future High Speed Rail
220 MPH

Chicago
Detroit
Kansas City
Cleveland
 Toledo
 St. Louis
 Indianapolis
 Columbus
 Pittsburgh
 Milwaukee
 Madison

Airport
HIGH WAY AS A CONNECTION TOOL AND BOUNDARY
A chance to escape the heat -- Calumet Beach

One of the oldest community gardens in Chicago -- Rainbow beach

Provides the best of nature, a vast lake and fine sand -- Jackson beach

South Shore Cultural Center -- Southshore beach

60.98 acres of nature

Bird trail

solarium
formal dining hall
Paul Robeson Theater
Washburne Culinary Institute
the Parrot Cage Restaurant
Dr. Margaret Burroughs gallery
9 hole golf course
tennis courts

gymnasium
fitness center
multipurpose rooms
handball courts

boat launch
artificial-turf soccer field
picnic groves
fields for softball and football
BIG STEEL STRIKE STARTS

Thousands of guards at plants being armed

 extra
PROBLEM STATEMENT
RETHINKING OUR HABITAT
PICTURE OVERCONSUMPTION
How can we design a strategy that rethinks current overconsumption in the U.S.A. today?
RETHINKING OUR HABITAT

social
economic
ecologic

Sustainability
3 MAIN CONDITIONS

UNSUSTAINABLE FUTURE

ISOLATION

FAILED SYSTEM
FAILED SYSTEM

Social Isolation
Spatial fragmented character
property taxes

Property value compared to the loop
ISOLATION
CHICAGO SOUTH WORKS NEEDS COMMON GROUND
2. THE MANIFEST, A STRATEGY FOR COMMON GROUND
Collaboration, awareness and responsibility on environmental, social, and economic sustainability

Our habitat is our common ground.
7 CONDITIONS

- UNSUSTAINABLE FUTURE
- ISOLATION
- FAILED SYSTEM
- VACANCY
- COMMUNITY
- COLLECTIVE MEMORY
- FINAL DEVELOPMENT

7 SPATIAL LAYERS

- ECOLOGICAL INDEPENDANCY
- CONNECTIVITY
- POWER OF THE COLLECTIVE
- DENSITY
- DIVERSITY
- CHANGE COLLECTIVE MEMORY
- FLEXIBILITY
ECOLOGIC // CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

CONSUMPTION

PRODUCTION
PHYSICAL ISOLATION

BOUNDARIES

CONNECTIONS
SOCIAL ISOLATION // FAILED SYSTEM

RETURN BASIC NEEDS
URBAN STRATEGY
THE FRAMEWORK
FRAMEWORK + 7 SPATIAL LAYERS

1. INFRASTRUCTURE

2. CATALYSTS

3. DENSITY

PRODUCTION

CONNECTION

COLLECTIVE

DENSITY

DIVERSITY

EXISTING

FLEXIBILITY
7 SPATIAL LAYERS

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION
EMBRACE THE EXISTING

- point of collective memory
FLEXIBILITY
RULES FOR FLEXIBLE GROWTH

1. BASIC NEEDS
   - FOOD // MARKET & LOCAL FOOD STORE
   - WORK // AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH & RECYCLING
   - HEALTH // DAYCARE & DOCTOR OFFICE
   - EDUCATION // OBAMA LIBRARY

2. METRA & CTA CONNECTION, CYCLE RENT

3. DEVELOPMENT OF CATALYST BUILDINGS
   - On intersection points we propose clusters of buildings with specific program (dance, music, sports, media, safety) combined with education and work. These catalysts are within a generic program divined for every area of the strip.

3. DEVELOPMENT OF PROGRAM IN THE STRIP:
   A. The development can take place between the average of 87.2 meters width.
   B. Building = producing
      - 100% energy efficient
      - 1M² built land = 2.82M² wetland (100%)
      - 1.41 M² agriculture (50%)
      - 0.14 M² infrastructure (5%)
   C. Pay local people for their labor on the cropfields
   D. Don't built on the reserved space for the catalysts buildings, within a radius of 20 meter.
   E. Rules for max. density from area 1,2,3 (FSI: 1,34 _ 2,00 _ 2,50)

4. DEVELOPMENT OUTSIDE THE STRIP
   - After the strip is occupied by 2800 people the leftover space can by used if technology can increase the efficiency of the land.
PROGRAM
CASE STUDIES

CASE STUDY

CATALOGUE

- 18% buildings
- 8% infrastructure
- 13% Public green
- 2% water
- 59% urban agriculture

FREE DESIGN WITH A SET OF RULES

RULES
YONKERS
SCATTERED-SITE PUBLIC HOUSING IN YONKERS

Mix public housing with middle class housing

Make the Public housing unnoticeable by materialization.

Crime increases with the number of housing units. The smaller the site the greater the contact, the more middle-class neighbors would be able to exert their values and control.

Make the housing units unnoticeable in the middleclass neighborhoods through materialisation.

Fence off the public backyards as a cluster to get a community feeling and no public access.

Show the individual dwelling by making staggered facades and so identify yourself with your house, give them their private spaces as something to own and take care of, individual garbage disposal in the front yards.
MINI-NEIGHBORHOODS IN FIVE OAKS, OHIO

Making mini neighborhoods each with their own characteristics
Move out the cars
Each house with their own entrance
Condense the public space, get rid of loose space or give each individual their own space.

CLASON POINT EXPERIMENT
CONDENSE PUBLIC SPACE

- Condense the public space, get rid of loose space or give each individual their own space.
- Situation before change
- Reduce the number of pedestrian routes, intensify
- Subdividing all public grounds to control of small groups
- Intensify walking routes by
- Add play and sitting areas
- Allow people to take control outside their dwelling.
- Identify individual units, using various colors, resurfacing materials
OOSTERWOLDE
FLEXIBLE DESIGN MVRDV

Free design and construction will transform an area of 43km². Limits are set to ensure the rural character of the area is maintained: 18% construction, 8% roads, 13% public green, 2% water and 59% urban agriculture.
PROGRAM SITE
CONSIDERATIONS:

- Lake Shore Drive
- Commercial Streets
- Existing grid size
- Strip connection
- Ore walls
- Industry
- Church
- High school
- Metra station
- Water connection
- Green park
- Empty land

**Diagram Symbols:***
- Empty land
- Green park
- Water connection
- Ore walls
- Church
- Industry
- High school
- Metra station
- Metra line
- Lake Shore Drive
- Commercial Streets
- Existing grid size
- Strip connection
CATALYST BUILDINGS
PUBLIC SPACE
Public space study
Rules for the character and diversity of the public space

A. Centerpoint, connect
   Accessibility
   Transport health

B. Accepting the existing
   Gradient transition
   Governmental functions

C. Combine and converge
   Densification
   Sports education

D. The vista
   Viewports towards land
   Small manufacturing

E. Transition
   Converging point
   Agricultural research

F. Monumental ending
   Viewpoints over water
   Leisure and business district

G. Openness
   Flexible infill
   Leisure and commerce

H. Connection: boulevard
   Green axis connecting the strips
   Commerce

I. Industrial linearity: water
   Development next to the water
   Leisure, food and performance arts

J. Industrial narrow walkway
   Strong relation water and harbor
   Industry and Business
MAXIMUM/MINIMUM BUILDING HEIGHT

Catalysts

Average building height

Landscaping strip

Maximum & minimum building height
ALIGNMENT

Rules for the location of buildings in relation to public space
ECOLOGIC PROGRAM

1000 INHABITANTS

BUILT ENVIRONMENT

AREA AGRICULTURE
100% FOOD PRODUCTION

RECYCLING PLANT

ENERGY PRODUCTION

WATER PURIFICATION

TOTAL

Two strips possible with vertical farming 1 floor (hypothetical)

MAXIMUM OF 2800 INHABITANTS

Zmax = 2 * 87.2 m

The area of consumption can be max 157,000 m²

Zmax = 87.2 m

The area of consumption can be max 314,000 m²

Z = 87.2 m

The site can only grow if this first rule can be maintained.

X can only grow if Y increases or X decreases. An equilibrium between consumption and reduction.
5. TIME FLEXIBILITY
PHASE 1 HARDWARE
PHASE 2 CONNECT
PHASE 3 DENSIFY
MULTIPLE SCENARIOS
6. QUALITIES
EXISTING AND NEW
1. First filter under the strip
2. Water storage
3. Agricultural production and waste treatment
4. Reused
5. Second filter as the wetland
6. Eurasia
Inland shipping
Waste-to-energy plant
Education
Storage
Separation
Road transport
Preparation and industrial 3D printing
Selling
Transport of goods
Production and consumption