megacities
on the move

your guide to the future of sustainable urban mobility in 2040
6% of earth’s surface
55% of population

75% of economic activity
80% scientific research

85% of pollution
80% crime and violence

source: mc. Lean Hazel. Mega city Challenges
Since 1980 number of the megacities, agglomeration with a population of 10 million and more, grew from 4 to 21.

1980

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Population (in millions)</th>
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<td>Tokyo</td>
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<td>New York</td>
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<td>Mexico City</td>
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<td>São Paulo</td>
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Source: UN, World Urbanization Prospects: 2009
Since 1980, the number of megacities, **agglomeration with a population of 10 million and more**, grew from 4 to 21. However, the growth of megacities is predicted to slow over the coming decade and in 2025 only 5 new megacities are expected.

**2025**

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<th>City</th>
<th>Population (in millions)</th>
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**Source:** UN, World Urbanisation Prospects: 2009
Chicago’s population drops to a low not seen since 1910.
SUBURBAN CONDITION
LACK OF AMENITIES
Extract from article “Fox News on Chicago’s Gang Violence” about gangs and drugs in South Chicago

“It’s mostly drug gangs and they are fighting over smaller and smaller scraps because the economy is bad. And white people aren’t buying as many drugs now. So the profits are down. So they’re trying to fight over turf, property and respect.”
PROBLEM STATEMENT
PROBLEM STATEMENT

How to develop a sustainable and productive strategy in an area experiencing rapid decline and recession, without resorting to traditional, and perhaps antiquated techniques of Masterplanning?
AIM

develop an urban strategy which can initiate growth
provide a framework for reasonable and sustainable progress
create a dignified and livable environment for its inhabitants

... which in turn can provide hope in areas which simply have none...
STRATEGIC INSERTION POINTS
SOUTH WORKS
PERFORMANCE CENTER
The intent is to create a building for a presentation of the contemporary culture in South Chicago.
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PERFORMANCE CENTER

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PERFORMANCE CENTER
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The main question that arises is how to design institutional building that represents activities that normally happen outside of the institutions.

The goal is to create flexible infrastructure that is more a support for the development of the activities rather then stiff box that inadequately represents the need of the culture that is by nature always in change.
ARGUMENT
...the construction of a figurative 'wall' of public housing projects served to isolate, segregate, and concentrate thousands of low-income African Americans..."
TRIP
PROGRAM

commerce
tertiary sector

production
secondary sector

leisure
quarterly sector
COMERCE
1: manufacture mall
crafts stores
crafts production
exhibition space
2: IT store
IT store
technical service
show room
3: market hall
market
restaurant
exhibition space

PRODUCTION
1: reuse factory
reuse factory
outlet store
exhibition space
2: IT factory
IT factory
outlet store
exhibition space
3: packaging factory
packaging factory
outlet store
training polygon

LEISURE
1: performance centre
theatre/music hall
acting/music school
props/ factory
2: visual art centre
exhibition space
workshops
gallery
3: sport centre
sport hall
sport school
sport equipment store
recreational center

Architect: Sorg Architects
Status: Built
Location: Fort Washington, United States
Year: 2013
Area: 3716m²
Program: 600-seat multipurpose room, exhibition spaces and meeting rooms, a gymnasium, suspended indoor track, climbing wall, workout facilities, group exercise areas, large multipurpose room, professional recording studio, kitchen, and classrooms;

combined vocational center

Architect: JHK Architecten
Status: Built
Location: Rotterdam, The Netherlands
Year: 2012
Area: 22000 m²
Program: a vmbo school for preparatory secondary vocational education and an mbo school for senior secondary vocational education. Two schools have diverse and sometimes contradictory ideals. The strength of the designs lies in the collectivity of the two schools and the emphasis on shared functions.

vocational school

Architect: Durisch + Nolli Architetti
Status: Built
Location: Gordola, Switzerland
Year: 2004-2010
Area: 9,328 m²
Program: The volume containing the workrooms and teaching rooms is designed to be simple, flexible, and functional. Somewhat like an industry building where students and teachers can experience a professional environment.

co-working spaces

Location: Berlin, Germany
Year: 2012
Area: 8,500 m²
Program: co-working space for startups
"I thought that if you could condense [...] all of the dynamics, the serendipity, the surprises and intensity [...] and accelerated the ways people build up relationships in the community, then it could become an interesting engine to help the whole community to develop faster, and for more businesses to thrive..."
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**Furniture Factory**

**Architect:** Wiel Arets  
**Status:** Built  
**Location:** Breda, the Netherlands  
**Year:** 1995 - 1999  
**Area:** 6,230 m²  
**Program:** Housing a furniture factory, offices and showroom

**Workshop**

**Architect:** phal Architekten  
**Status:** Built  
**Location:** Zurich, Switzerland  
**Year:** 2006  
**Area:** 30 m² + 40 m²  
**Program:** Set in front of the two listed youth centre buildings, the mushroom-shaped pavilion asserts itself as an autonomous object and has a confident appearance on the Limmat promenade. The construction and material of the building take up the theme of metal and its treatment.

**Recycling Plant**

**Architect:** Selldorf Architects  
**Status:** Under Construction  
**Location:** Brooklyn, New York, USA  
**Year:** 2011  
**Area:** 11,600 m²  
**Program:** Facility for recycling and education

**Energy Station**

**Architect:** Alday Jover Arquitectura y Paisaje  
**Status:** Built  
**Location:** Zaragoza, Spain  
**Year:** 2006  
**Area:** ?  
**Program:** Facilities related to producing and transforming energy with a high level of technical and urban demand; building is a Tri-generation plant that provides heating and cooling to all new buildings in the Meander in addition to co-generating electricity for the urban network.
recycling plant

Architect: Selldorf Architects
Status: Under Construction
Location: Brooklyn, New York, USA
Year: 2011
Area: 11600 m²
Program: Sunset Park Materials Recycling
Factory is a facility for recycling and education
**performance theatre**

Architect: Jean Nouvel  
Status: Built  
Location: Minneapolis, Minnesota  
Year: 2006  
Area: 25,500 m²  
Program: Three theaters (1,100, 700, and 250 seats), with administration, education and production program spaces

**mediateque**

Architect: Toyo Ito  
Status: Built  
Location: Sendai, Miyagi Prefecture, Japan  
Year: 1997 - 2005  
Area: 21,682 m²  
Program: Seven levels of facilities offer a range of services including a conventional book-lending library, an extensive collection of film and audio recordings with stations for both viewing and editing, a theatre, and a cafe and bookstore.

**harbour terminal**

Architect: ?  
Status: Built  
Location: Rotterdam, Netherlands  
Year: 1960  
Length: 500 m  
Width: 100 m  
Area: 25,500 m²  
Program: Container cargo terminal, additional facilities, temporary warehouse

**hybrid building**  

Architect: Jean Nouvel  
Status: Built  
Location: Lucerne, Switzerland  
Year: 1993-2000  
Area: 35,000 m²  
Program: 1900 seat symphonic hall, 900 seat multipurpose hall, 300 seat congress hall, committee rooms, museum, restaurants, cafeteria, dressing rooms, administrative and service areas
performance theatre

Architect: Jean Nouvel
Status: Built
Location: Minneapolis, Minnesota
Year: 2006
Area: 25,500 m²
Program: three theatres (1 100, 700, and 250 seats), with administration, education and production program spaces
INFRASTRUCTURE
LANDSCAPE
front of the house 7500 m² 40%
house 2000 m² 10%
back of the house 6500 34%
technical 4200 22%

REFERENCE
GUTHRIE THEATRE
Jean Nouvel
Minneapolis, Minnesota 2006.

BUILT: 2006.
BUDGET 130 million euros
PROGRAM: 18,000m²
- 1100 seat hall
- 700 seat multipurpose hall
- 250 seat hall
- administration
- education

BUDGET 125 million euros
PROGRAM

FRONT OF THE HOUSE
4500 M² 31%

HOUSE
2800 M² 21%

BACK OF THE HOUSE
3200 M² 22%

TECHNICAL SUPPORT
3600 M² 26%

cca 15 000 m²
WATER AND ORE WALLS

1.9 ha + 2.4 ha WATER
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LAKEFRONT SPINE
WATER AND ORE WALLS

1.9 ha + 2.4 ha WATER

LAKEFRONT SPINE

APPROACH TO THE SITE
WATER AND ORE WALLS
1.9 ha + 2.4 ha WATER
LAKEFRONT SPINE
APPROACH TO THE SITE
VIEW TOWARDS THE LAKE
REFERENCES
TYPOLOGIES

ARENA STAGE
1. EARTH THEATRE IN MORAY
   Unknown, Peru BC 1500
2. LITTLE THEATRE IN THE ROUND
   Norman Bel Geddes, 1922
3. PHILHARMONIE BERLIN
   Hans Schuman, 1922, Berlin
4. CHIESA DE LONGARONE
   Giovanni Michelelli

PROSCENIUM
5. THEATRE IN EPIDAUROS
   Unknown, 3rd century BC, Epidaurus
6. ODEON OF AGRIA
   Unknown, 15-13 BC, Athens
7. TEATRO OLIMPICO
   Andrea Palladio, 1580-1589, Vicenza
8. GLOBE THEATRE
   Unknown, 1599, London
9. AUDITORIUM OF OTO
   Akar Alto, 1555 near Helsinki

FRAMED STAGE
10. PROJECT FOR PRINCELY HOUSEHOLD
    Joseph Furtanbach 1965
11. ALTES RESIDENZTHEATER
    Francois Cuvelles the Elder 1751-53
12. PARIS OPERA
    Charles Garnier, 1867-1871, Paris
13. RUSKOV WORKERS CLUB
    Konstantin Melnikov 1927
14. OPERA HAUS
    Akar Alto, 1983-88, Essen

SPACE STAGE
15. JACQUES-DALCROZE INSTITUTE
    Heinrich Tessenow, 1911, Helverau
16. SPHERICAL THEATRE
    Andor Weininger, 1927
17. TOTAL THEATRE
    Walter Gropius, Erwin Piscator 1927
18. THE ENDLESS THEATRE PROJECT
    Friedrich Kiesler 1924
19. SCHAUTBHEU HAUS
eliminate elitism and segregation

multi-form theatre
proscenium, thrust, traverse, arena, studio,
and flat floor

presence of iconic building

balconies are presence of social stratification

interaction vs observation

people tend to look other people

paradox of theatres
the space where the event is consummated
is overwhelmed by the accommodation in which the spectacle is produced

theatre is a place intended for creation of the virtual
the classical model is still repeated exhaustively even though it no longer corresponds to the contemporary cultural and social trends.

front and back of house > many different faces
the experience of visiting an event

creates a space of creative collaboration

stages are themselves showcase
showcase in which people are exposed to each other

stage is a factory

the proliferation of front-of-house and back-of-house
spaces threatens to strangle the auditorium itself

theatre used to be hermetic container

important separation on public and production

braking down the barriers
between stage and auditorium
between auditorium and foyer

important division - between factory and auditorium
unnecessary separation - between auditorium and foyer

I firmly believe in a search for a fusion between ‘art’ and life.

I’m starting this theatre so that new energies can get intertwined and young people can fortify the walls of this fortress of art with their creativity and vitality.” Radić Šarindoja

participation of spectator

performance is energy
between performers and spectators
CONCEPT
BORDER
PROPOSAL
GROWTH
GROWTH
GROWTH
GROWTH
GROWTH
GROWTH
GROWTH
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