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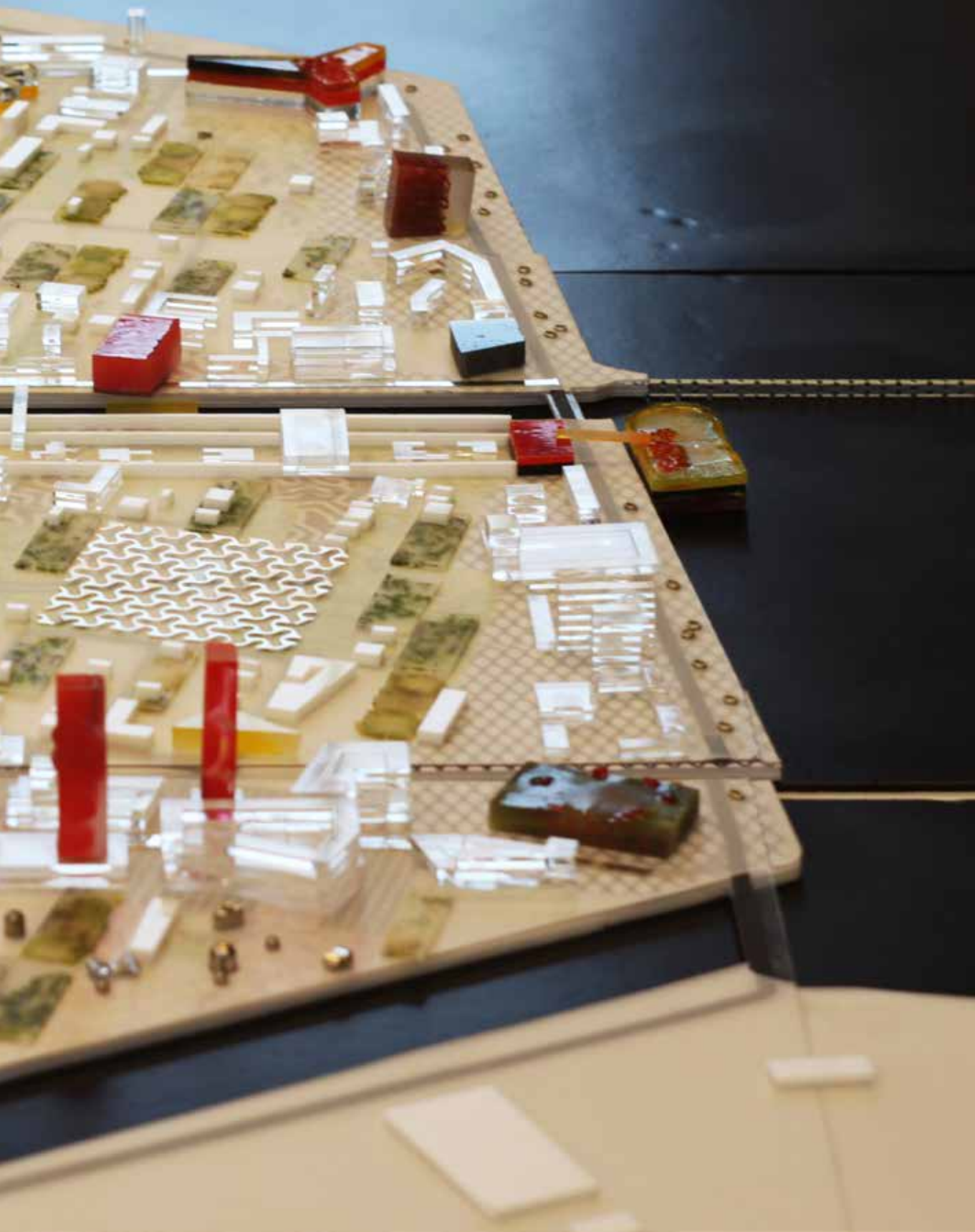
TU Delft Faculty of Architecture
Complex Project Graduation Studio
Academic Year 2013 / 2014

Narine Gyulkhasyan
Marija Mateljan
Hrvoje Smidihen



Content





Since 1980, the number of megacities, cities with a population of at least 10 million people, exploded from 4 to 21.

In this day of “Rapid Urbanization” and “Mega Cities”, Chicago has seemed to have missed the memo: per the 2010 US Census, Chicago was the only ‘major’ United States city to see its population decrease.

While New York and L.A.’s populations reached record highs in 2010, Chicago’s population drops to a low not seen since 1910. In fact, in countries such as India and China, Chicago could not be not be legally defined as a city...

The continued decline of Chicago, specifically the last decade, has undermined and essentially eliminated the growth and resurgence Chicago experienced in the mid 90’s. (2010 US Census)

Conventional “Masterplan’ and Urban Design strategies, both academic & professional, tend to focus on strategies/techniques for rapid urbanization and transformation from cities to mega city. However, areas, which are experiencing the complete opposite, i.e. economic & population decline need a fundamental change in approach to urban development strategies...

...we believe that the Chicago South Works Site is the ideal case study to examine strategies for urban development in areas inflicted with the 'typical' syndromes of rapid decline...



introduction





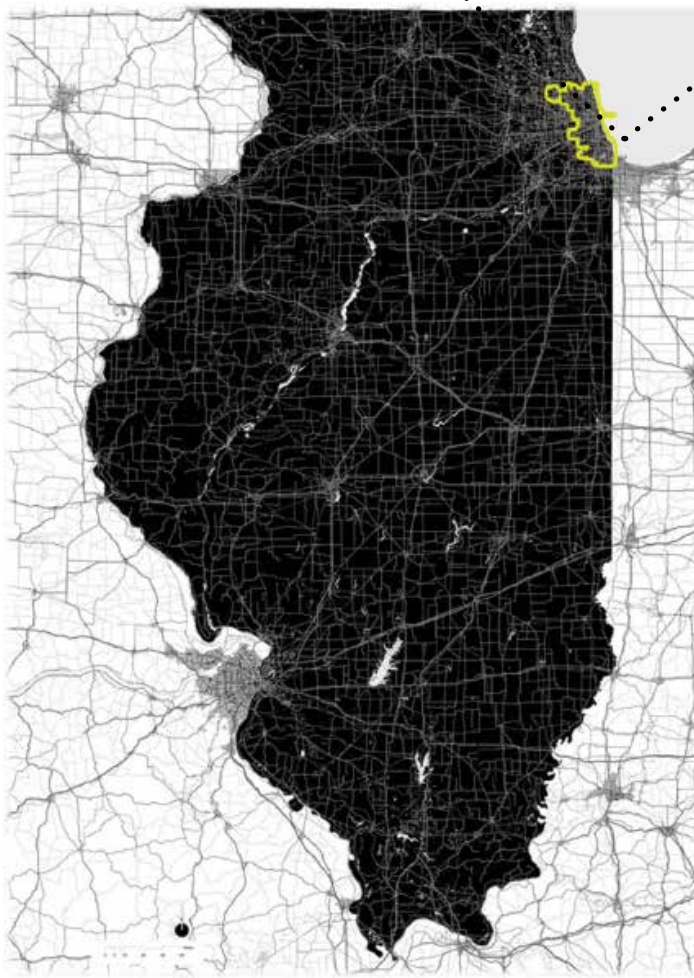
The aim is to develop a strategy which can initiate growth, and provide a dignified and liveable environment for its inhabitant. Most importantly, it should create a framework for reasonable and sustainable growth which in turn can provide hope in areas which simply have none...

cr

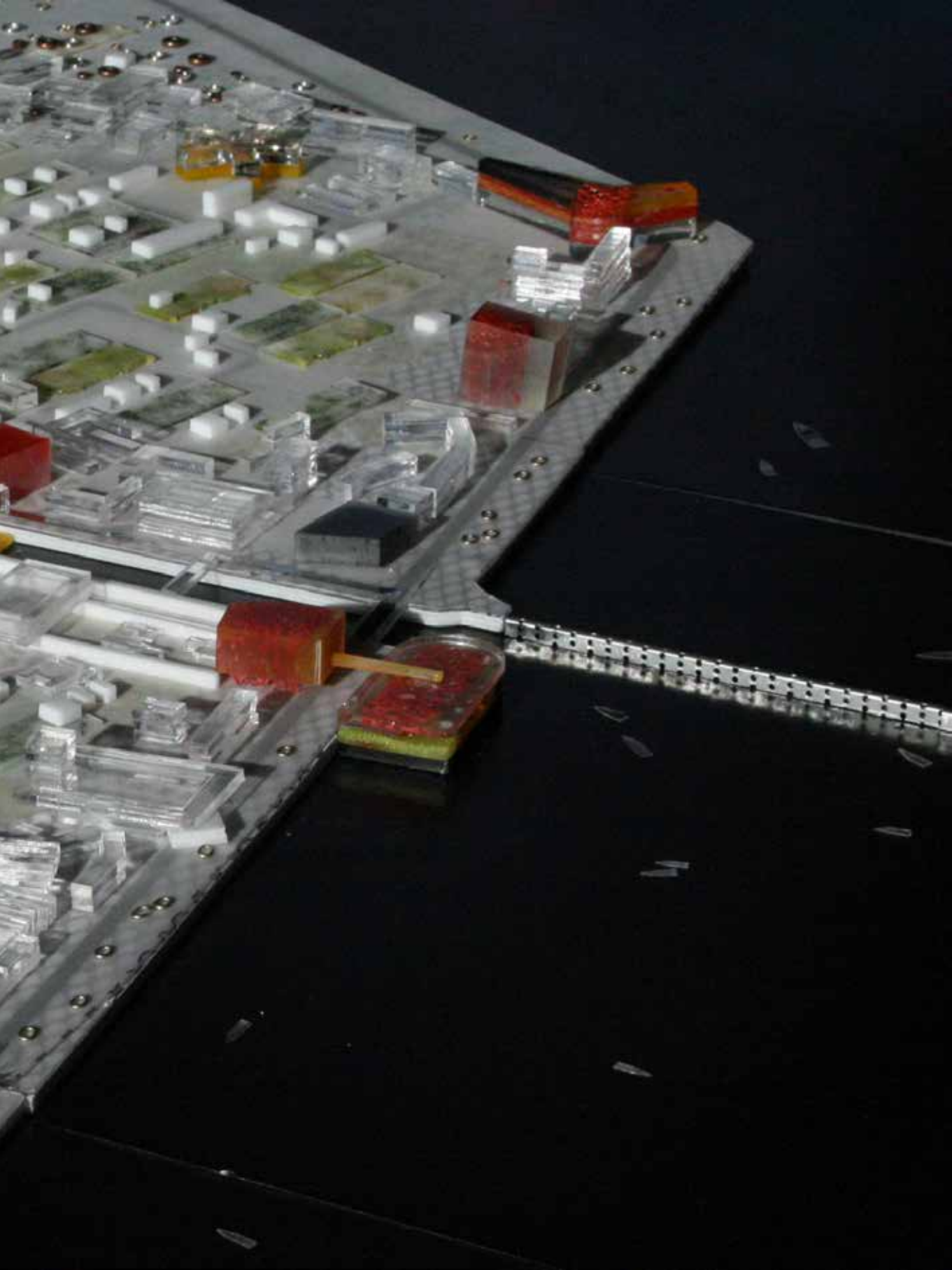
**How to develop a sustainable
(adaptable) and productive strategy
in an area experiencing rapid decline
and recession, without resorting to
traditional, and perhaps antiquated
techniques of Masterplanning?**

question









TIME

MEGACITY

The world's sprawling urban centers are rife with problems — and filled with promise



MEGA CITY

THE WORLD'S LARGEST URBAN CENTERS



MEXICO CITY



Georgetown Journal

of International Affairs



Mega-cities

Crime
Poverty
Governance
Culture
Environment

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE:

Celebrity Diplomacy

ANDREW F. COOPER

Turkey Eyes Iraq

DAVID CUTHELL

Maximizing Microfinance

HOLLY LARD &

Quenching our Global Thirst

JAMES F. KLAUSNER, NATE MITTEN

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



MILLION + CITIES

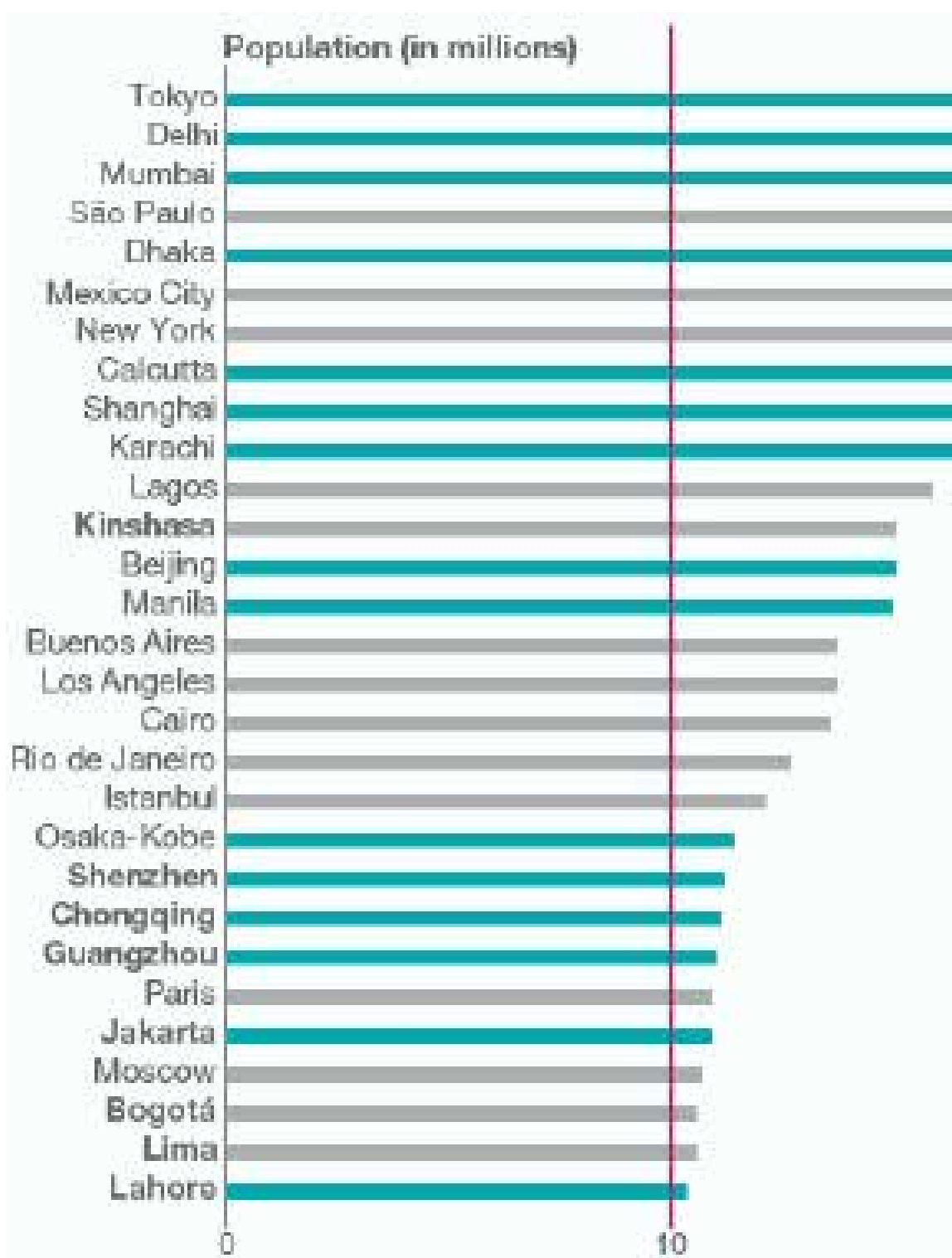
85% of pollution

80% crime and violence

source: mc. Lean Hazel. Mega city Challenges

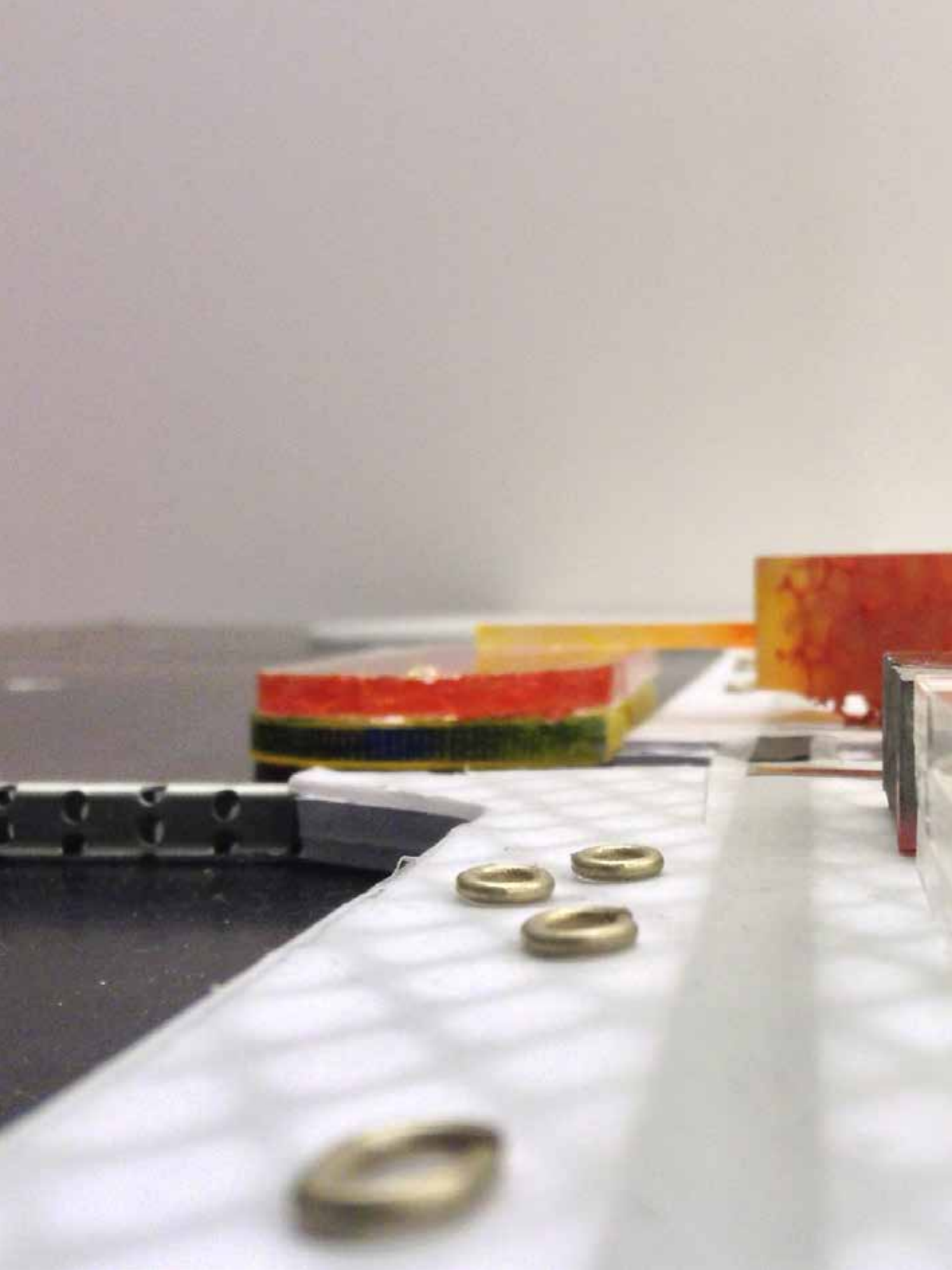


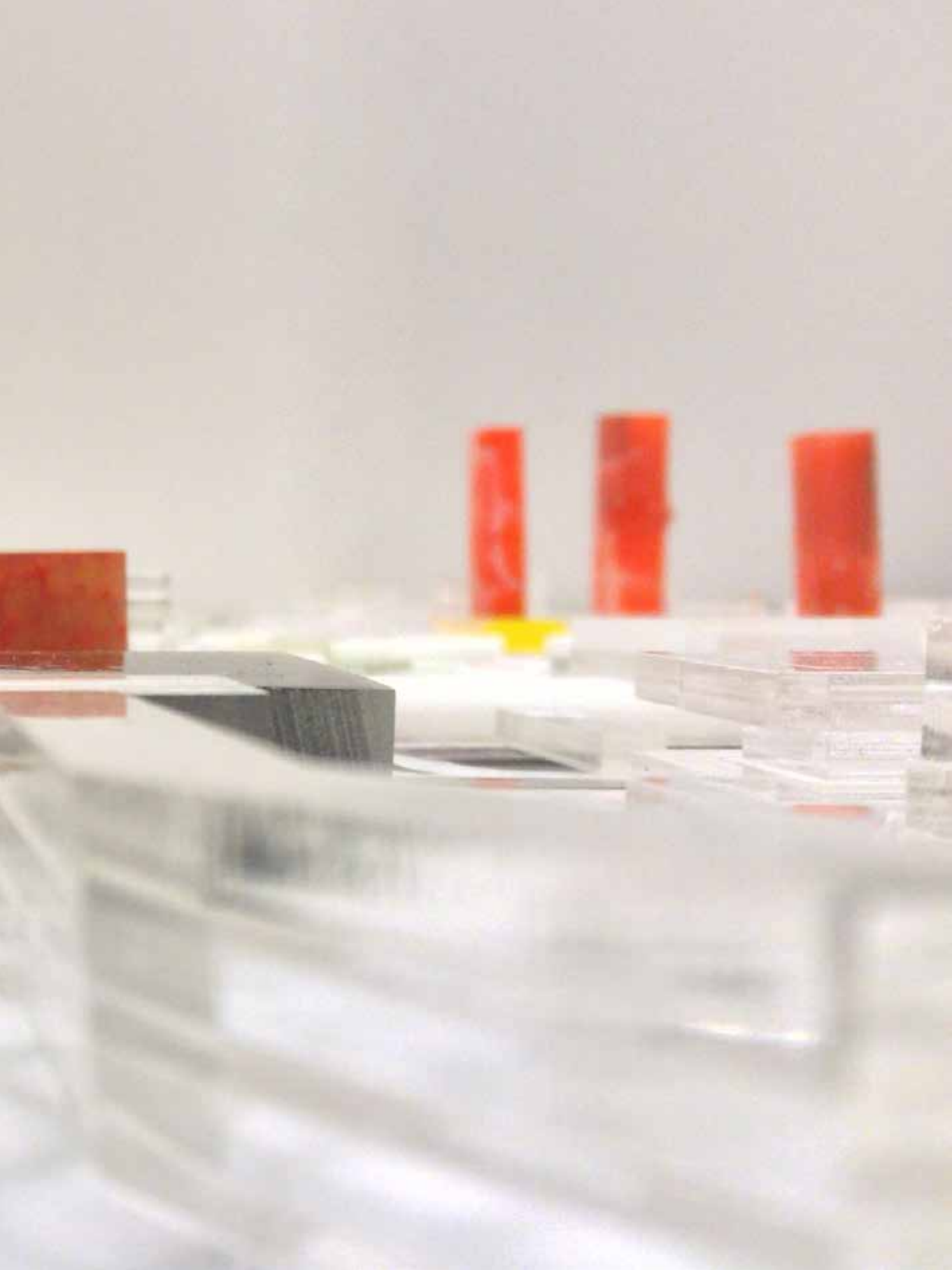
2025



MEGACITY GROWTH





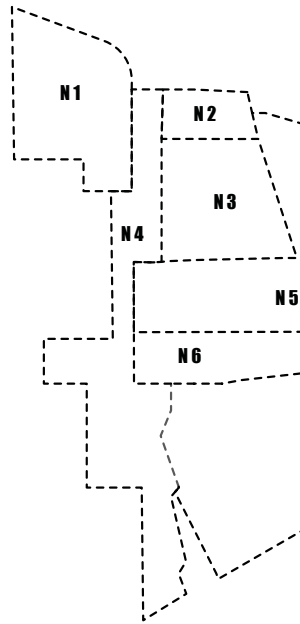
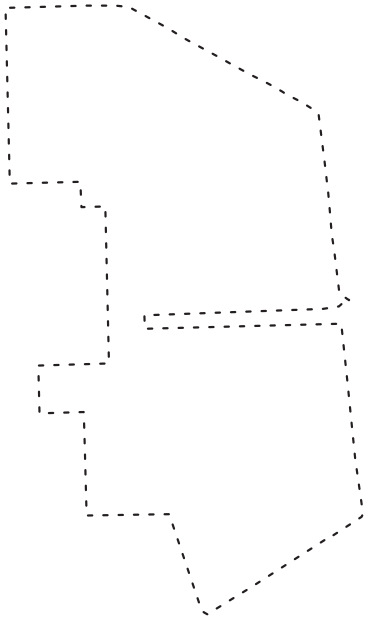




SOM MASTERPLANS

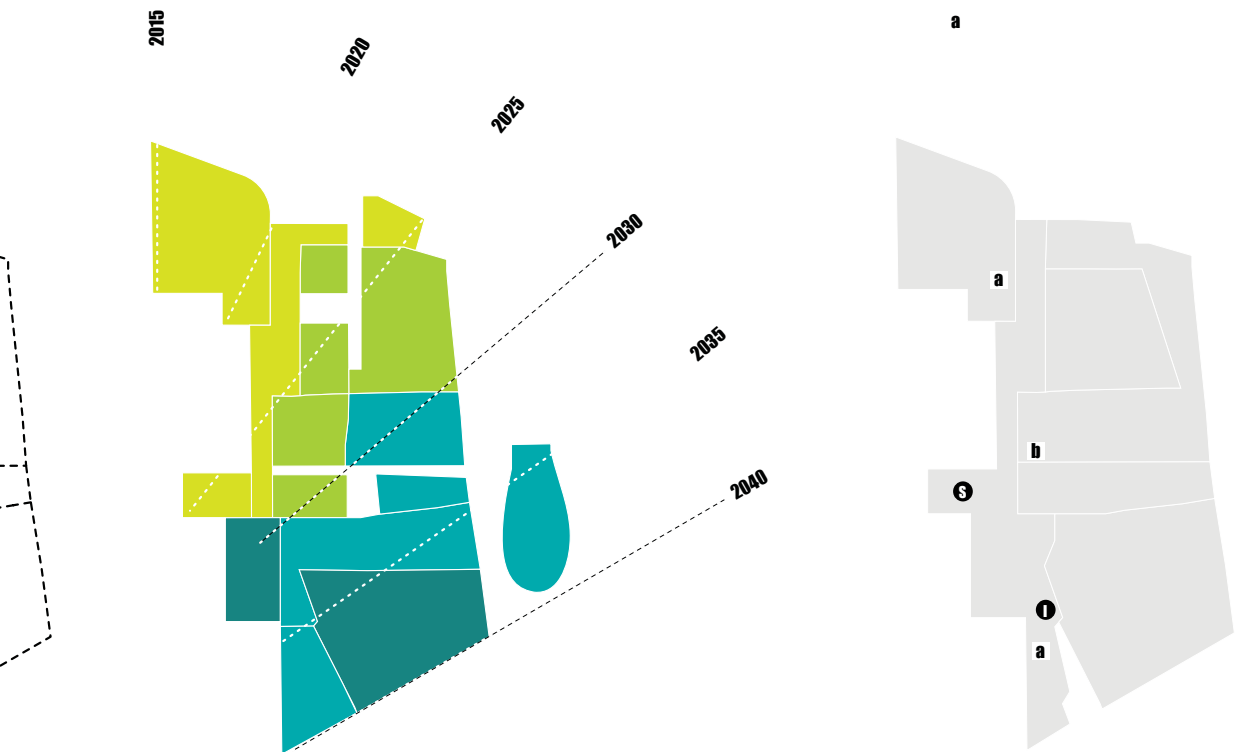
Chicago, Southworks





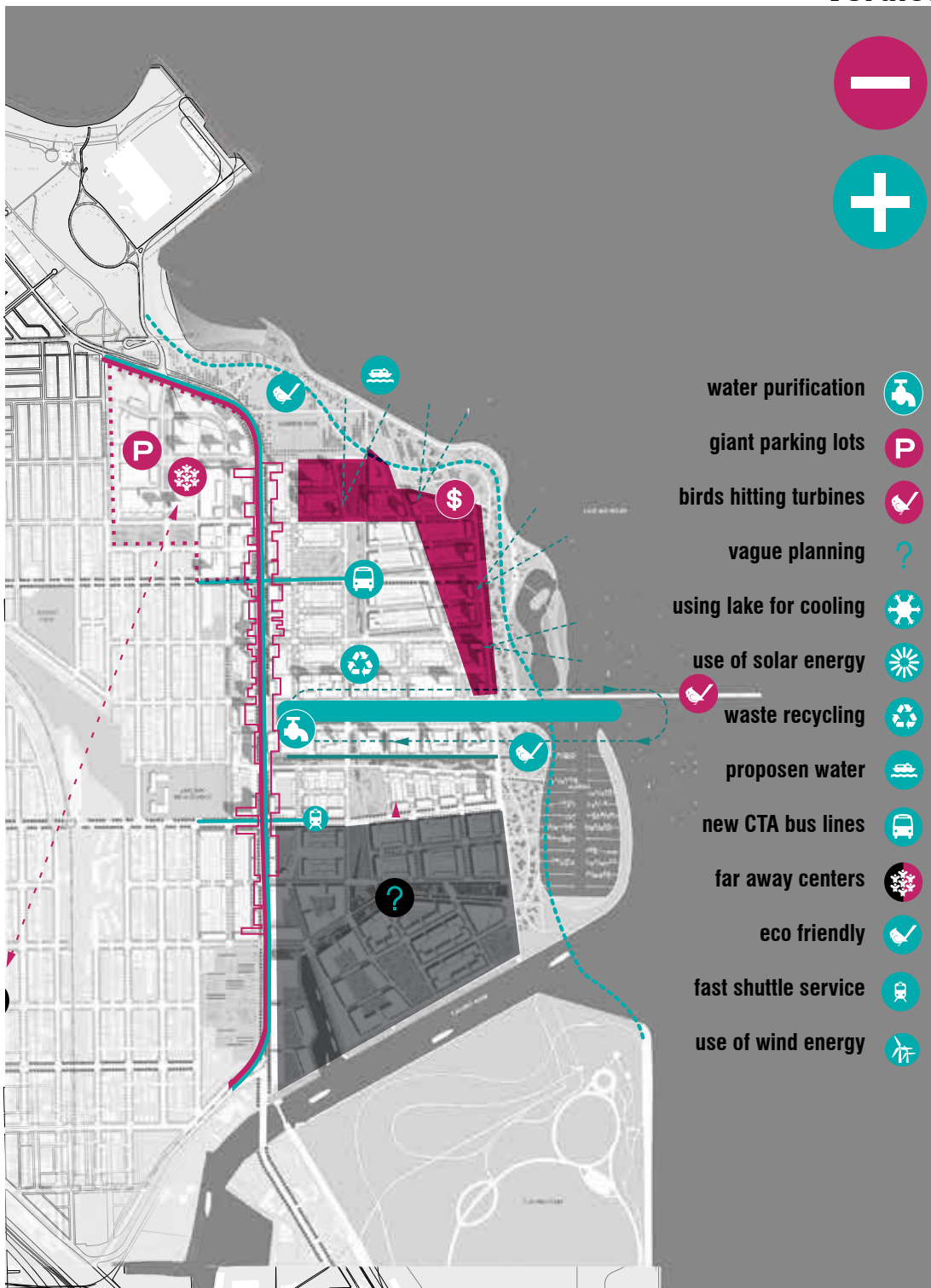
SOM SOUTHWORKS

Masterplan Analysis



SOM SOUTHWORKS

Verdict

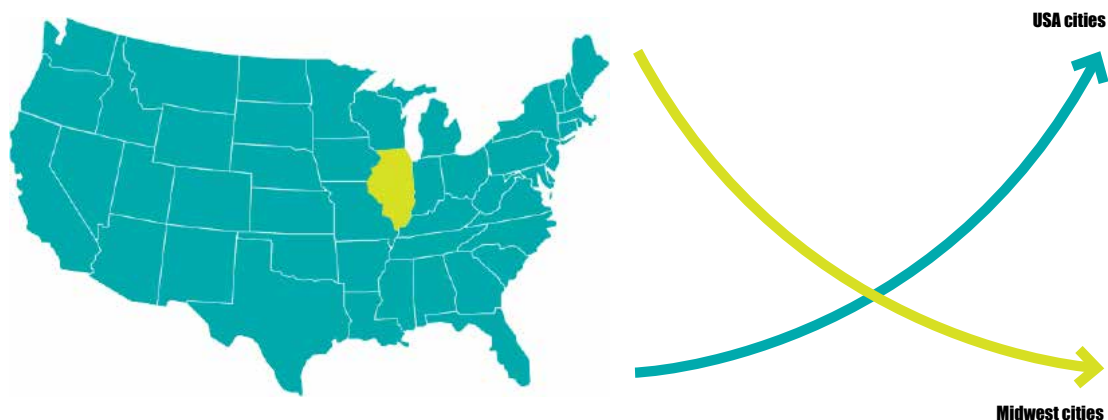




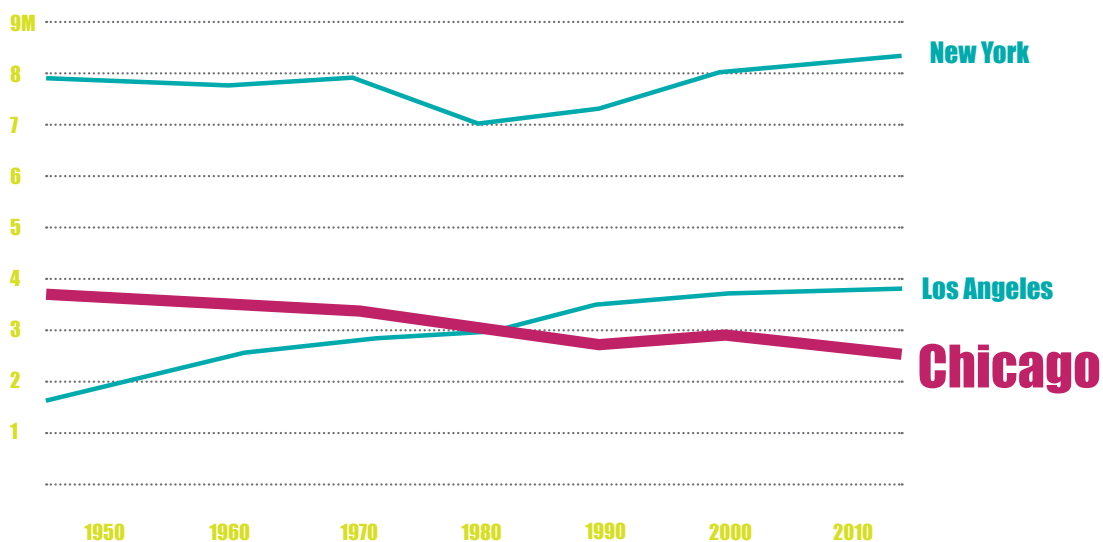


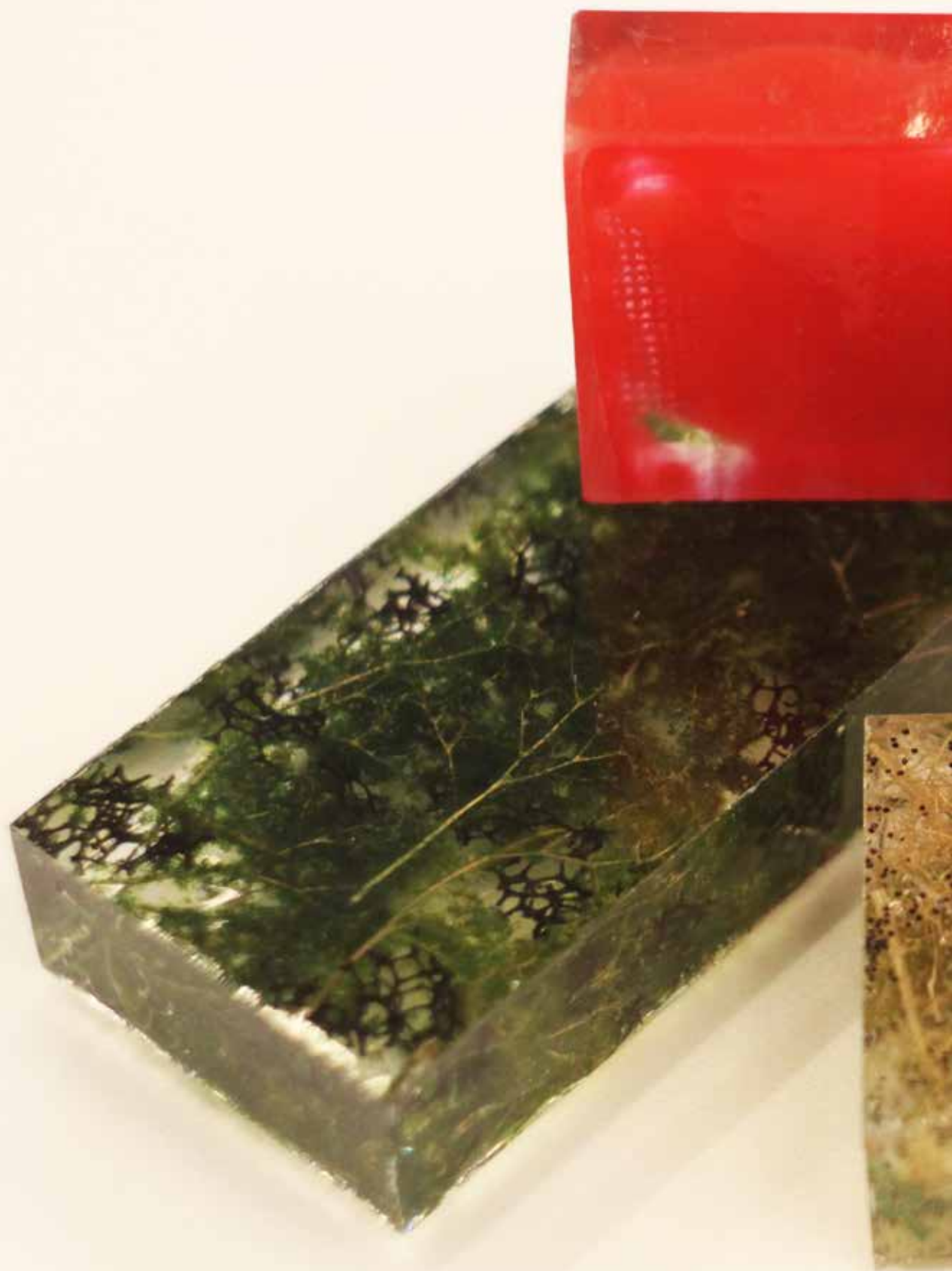


CHICAGO IN DECLINE

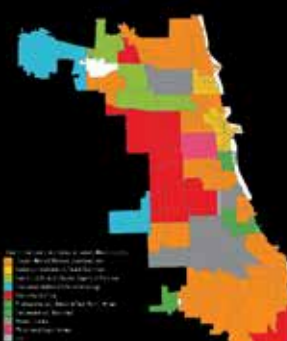
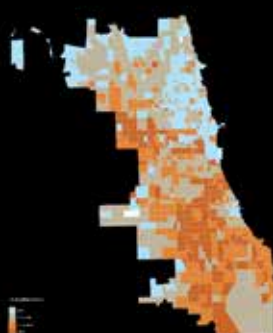


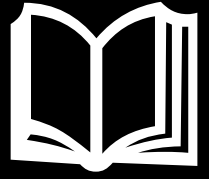
Chicago's population drops to a low not seen since 1910.











“Trying to establish or anticipate an end result in advance no longer works. After five years, a master plan is very often outdated by political and economic reality.”

Urhahn Urban Design, *Spontaneous City*, (Amsterdam: BIS Publishers, 2012)

“It is a scenario for a society in the near future, but not forcedly visionary. (...) Not too utopian, not too dystopian, full of contradictions and inconsequence. It is just like we imagine the future to be. It is selective and random.”

Urhahn Urban Design, *Spontaneous City*, (Amsterdam: BIS Publishers, 2012)

research

L

DEMOGRAPHY

Introduction
Scale
GDP
Population
Racial Diversity
Changes
Education
Economy
GDP
Financial Statistics

INFRASTRUCTURE AND REGIONAL MOBILITY

Rail
Road
Water
Air

ENVIRONMENT

Introduction
Landscape
General
Prairie
Forest
Rivers
Lakes
Production
Pollution
Climate
Energy Opportunities

POLITIC AND CULTURE

Introduction
Constitution
Corruption
Timeline
Downstate vs. Upstate
Unions
Largest Economic Group
Largest Minority Group
Largest Landowner
Cultural Comparison
Musical Money
Downstate Culture

M

CULTURE AND SOCIETY

Architecture
Performing Arts
Visual Arts
Film and Music
Music
Nightlife
Sports
Food and Drinks
Religion
Immigration
A Chicagoan

POLITICS

Government Structure
Public Safety
Public Health
Education

ECONOMY

The Chicago School
Key Industries
Working in Chicago
The State of Chicago Housing
Architecture of Social Tension

INFRASTRUCTURE

City Growth 1850 - Present
Road System
Rail Network
Aviation
Water System
Lakefront Parks and Public Place
Social Infrastructure
Neighbourhood Study
Future Challenges
Ongoing Efforts

RESEARCH BOOKS

S

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population migration
Population in South-Chicago
South-Chicago neighborhood area
South-Chicago household structure

CULTURE AND SOCIOLOGY

Walkthroughs in the area
Local perception
Leisure and activities
Family models
Beliefs
Tourism
Identity
American dream
Global Perception
Gang Culture
Transport related crime

POLITICS

Political system
Segregation and integration

ECONOMY

Overview
Real estate
Vacant property
Foreclosure
Public-private investments

HISTORY

Historical timeline
Evolution of the neighborhood
Industrial history
Industrial heritage

LANDSCAPE

Soil analysis
Present state
Topography
Inventory of parks
Supply systems
Waterfront analysis
Calumet river analysis

ARCHITECTURE AND URBANISM

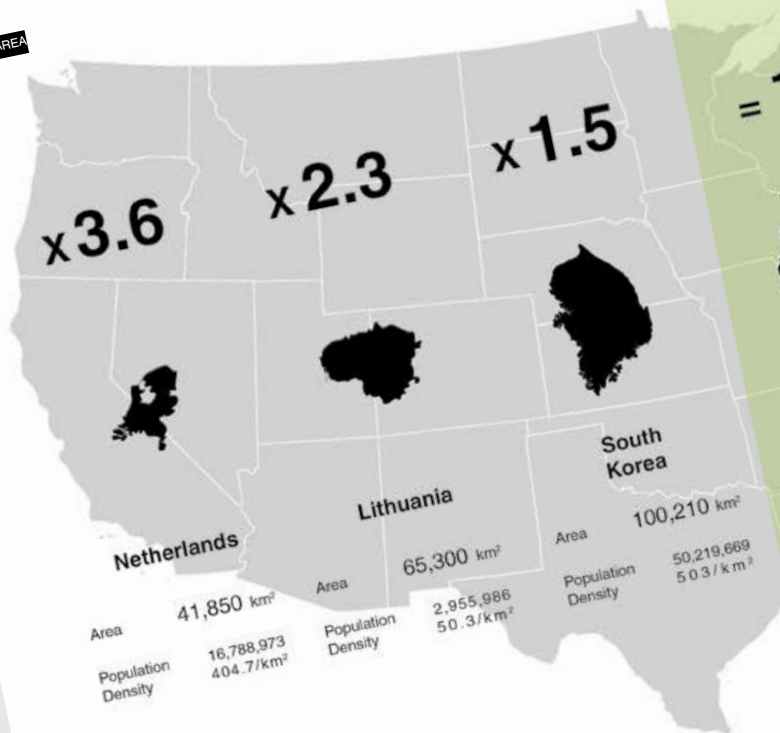
Size comparison
Landuse and housing typology
Public amenities inventory
Features of the existing blocks
Workshops cottage
Zoning regulations
Block density and height study
Proposed plan by SOM

INFRASTRUCTURE

South Works within the city network
Routes and travel time
Accessibility to the site
Public transportation
Street corridors and gateways
Water transport

ILLINOIS VS COUNTRIES

BY SURFACE AREA



RACIAL DIVERSITY 1970-20



L DEMOGRAPHICS 9

x 0.6

2010

ripped b y a
employment climbs

1980-82 The USA suf fers
recession. Inflation reaches
12.5% in 1980. Unemployment
climbs to 11% in 1982

73 en 1979 v onden er
olie-embargo's plaats
EC

millions of African American s,
many well-educated, mo ving to
growing metropolitan areas in the
south. 1980

70s, the Black population has been
growing West Indian American sub-group
Jamaica, Haiti, Trinidad and Tobago, and

1985 The American econo my
recovers and unemployment falls
to 7%

post-industrial societ y

1988 Unempl oymen t in the USA
falls to 5.5% and inflation falls to
4.4%

George H. W. Bush signed the
Immigration Act of 1990,[32] which
increased legal immigration to the
United States b y 40%.

End of Cold war 1991

Gulf War: A war was waged in the Middle East, b y a United
Nations-authoriz ed coalition force from thirty-four nations led
by Britain and the United States , against Iraq. 1991

1980

1990

2000

2010

9,177,877

1,866,414

590,984

861,412

43,963

L DEMOGRAPHICS 31

HARD INFRASTRUCTURE: GRID ORIGIN

pre 1785



1785

PROPOSED
TRANSFERRED
GRID
APPROXIMATE LOCATION
OF THE ORIGINAL GRID

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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1830



1834

1851



Chicago's early growth was largely driven by the fur trade and the arrival of the first settlers. The city's early layout was a result of the need for a grid system to manage the land. The first grid was established in 1785, and it was the foundation for the city's future growth.

In 1830, the city's growth was rapid, and the grid system was expanded to cover the entire city. The grid system was a key factor in the city's success, as it allowed for the efficient use of land and the development of the city's infrastructure.

The grid system was a key factor in the city's success, as it allowed for the efficient use of land and the development of the city's infrastructure. The grid system was a key factor in the city's success, as it allowed for the efficient use of land and the development of the city's infrastructure.

1906 - Burnham's Plan



Burnham's Plan for 1906 was a comprehensive plan for the city's future growth. It included a detailed map of the city and a description of the plan's features. The plan was a key factor in the city's success, as it allowed for the efficient use of land and the development of the city's infrastructure.

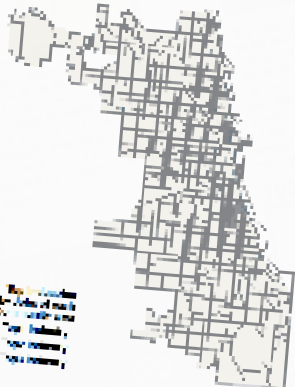
1901

Robert R. McCormick, 1901



Robert R. McCormick was a key figure in the city's history. He was a newspaper publisher and a politician. He was a key factor in the city's success, as he allowed for the efficient use of land and the development of the city's infrastructure.

1906 - Burnham's Plan

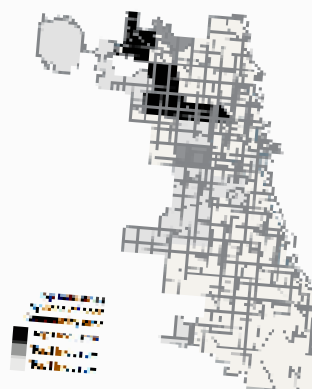
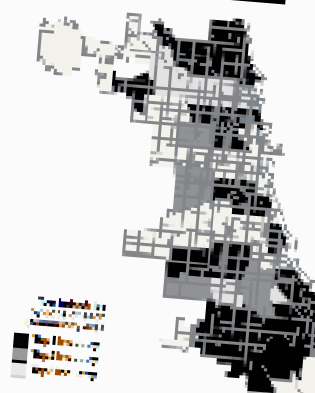
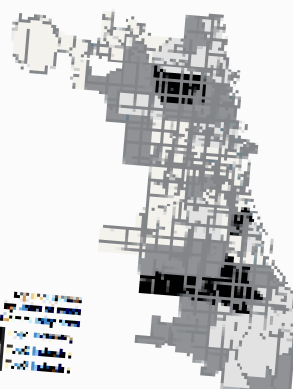
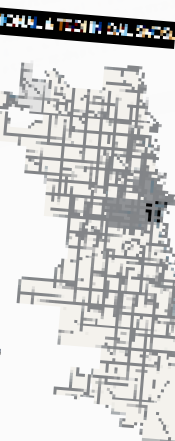


Legend for 1906 Burnham's Plan:
 - 1906 Burnham's Plan
 - 1906 Burnham's Plan
 - 1906 Burnham's Plan

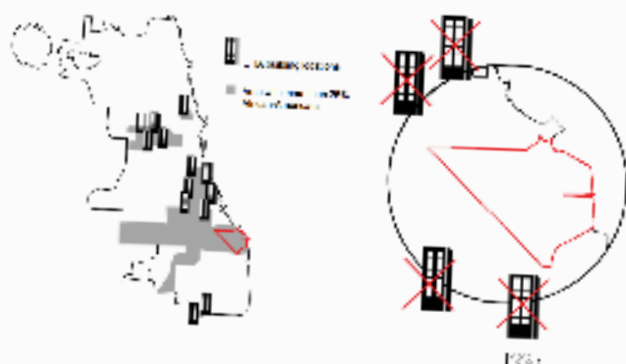
1906 - Burnham's Plan



Legend for 1906 Burnham's Plan:
 - 1906 Burnham's Plan
 - 1906 Burnham's Plan
 - 1906 Burnham's Plan



OVERVIEW: CONCENTRATION OF POOR



All public housing projects are located in the center of the city.



The U.S. government has a long history of building public housing projects in the city center. This is because the city center is the most desirable location for public housing.



Public housing projects are located in the center of the city.

Since housing policies from 1933 to 1954 segregated housing. The Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) was established to provide housing for poor and low-income residents. The CHA built the first public housing project, opened by the mayor, organized to attract a mixture of public and private. At first, people were housed in both white and black areas, but white residents took blocked jobs and better schools. In 1954, the first public housing was built in a poor neighborhood. Superblocks placed in poor neighborhoods. The CHA's policies, to provide housing to the poor by the way of construction and urban renewal. The CHA abandoned racial diversity and began to concentrate the poor in public housing. Segregation of poor is usually a result of public housing. Public housing has been the used to build for poor, and in 1966, the CHA had to the demolition of several projects, such as the Robert Taylor Homes.

"... the construction of a figurative 'wall' of public housing projects served to isolate, segregate, and concentrate thousands of low-income African Americans."

Quoted in *Chicago's Urban Crisis: Segregation and the Chicago Housing Authority, 1933-1966*



U.S. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

URBAN GROUNDPLANS

comparative study of cities

The comparative study of urban groundplans of six cities around the world, enables us to see the different urban typologies. New York and Barcelona represent the most prominent grid plans, while Prague figure-ground diagram illustrates the medieval European town plan. The Moscow diagram is an interesting example of the radial city. In the groundplan of Brussels the merge of different urban patterns is visible.

Chicago, IL
South Chicago
Area 2,905 km²



S BOOK



BARCELONA



MOSCOW



PARIS



PRAGUE



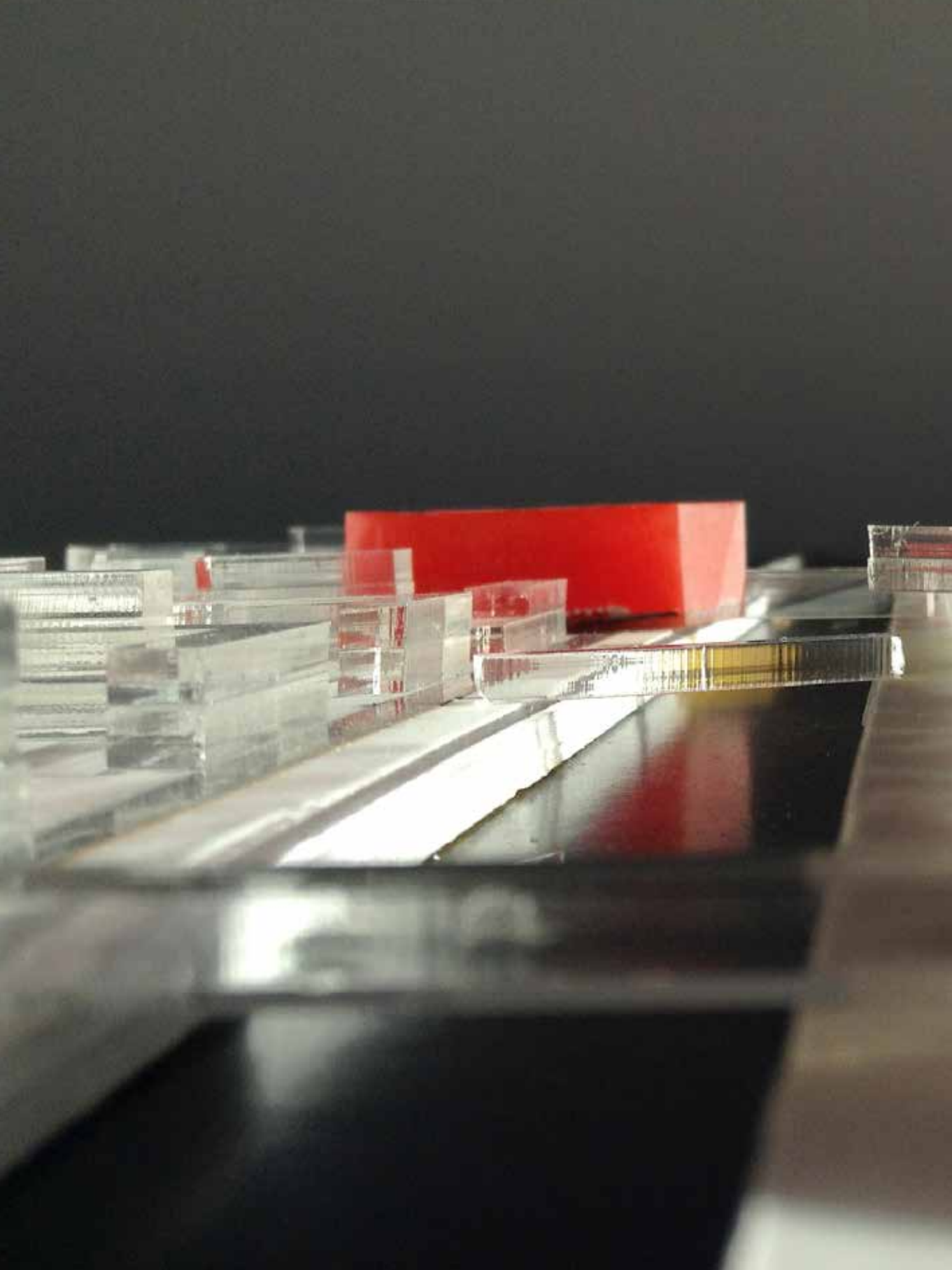
NEW YORK



BRUSSELS

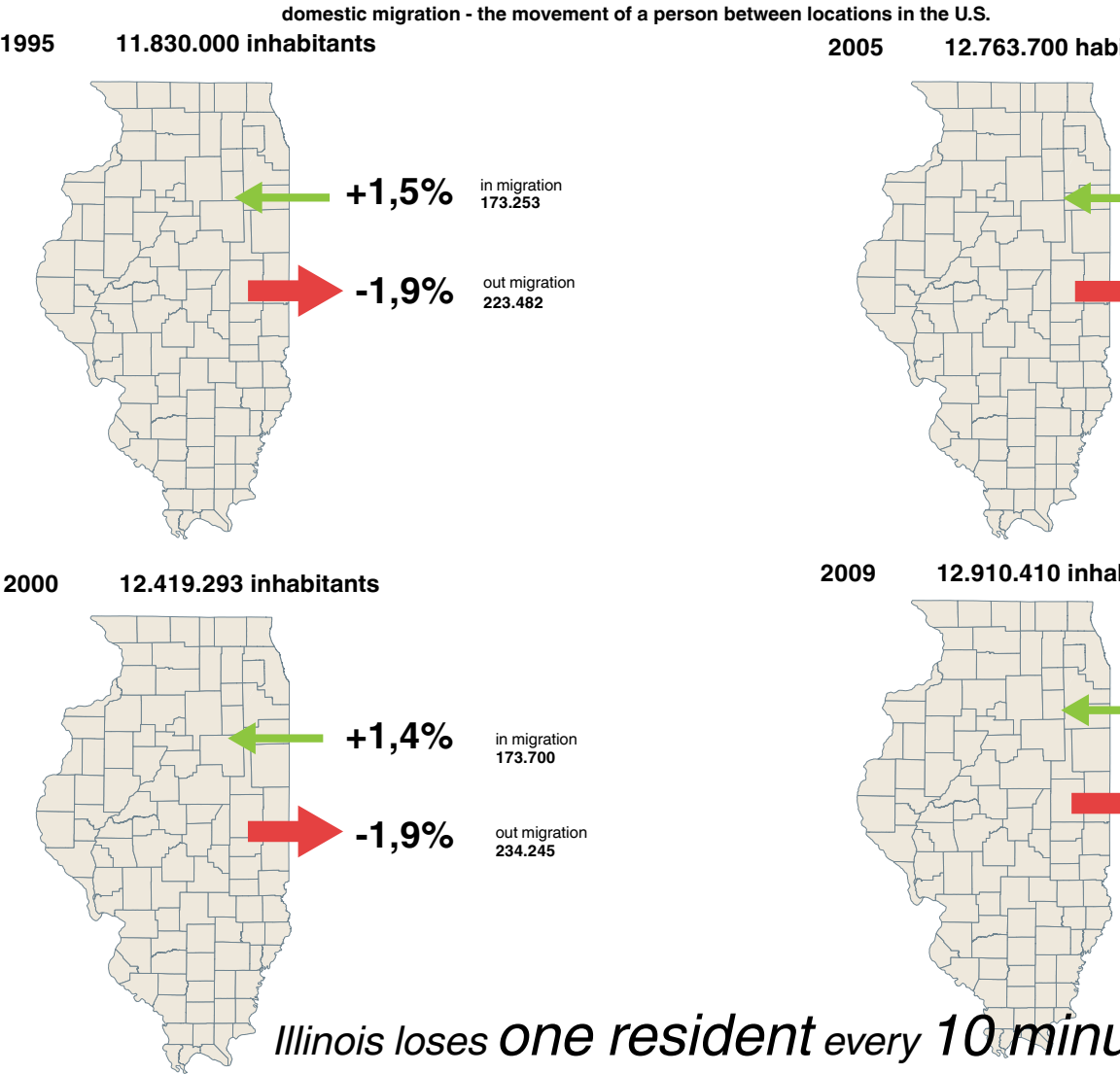








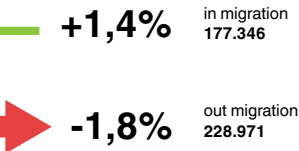
MIGRATION OF ILLINOIS



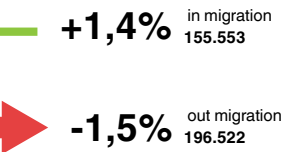
POPULATION GROWTH RATE IN %

COUNTIES IN ILLINOIS

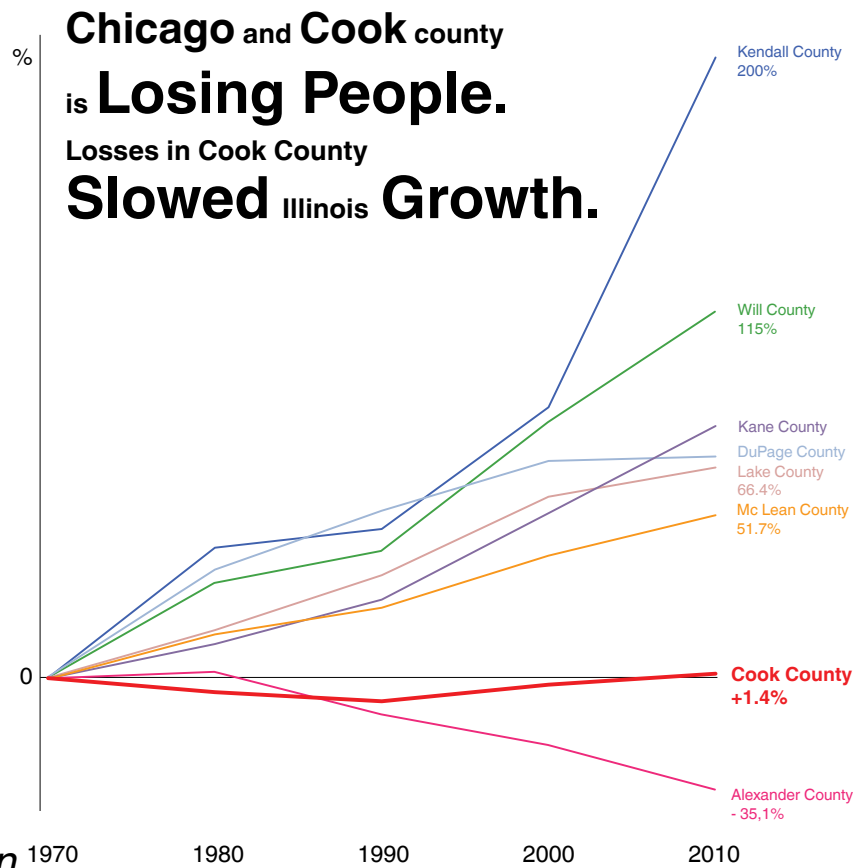
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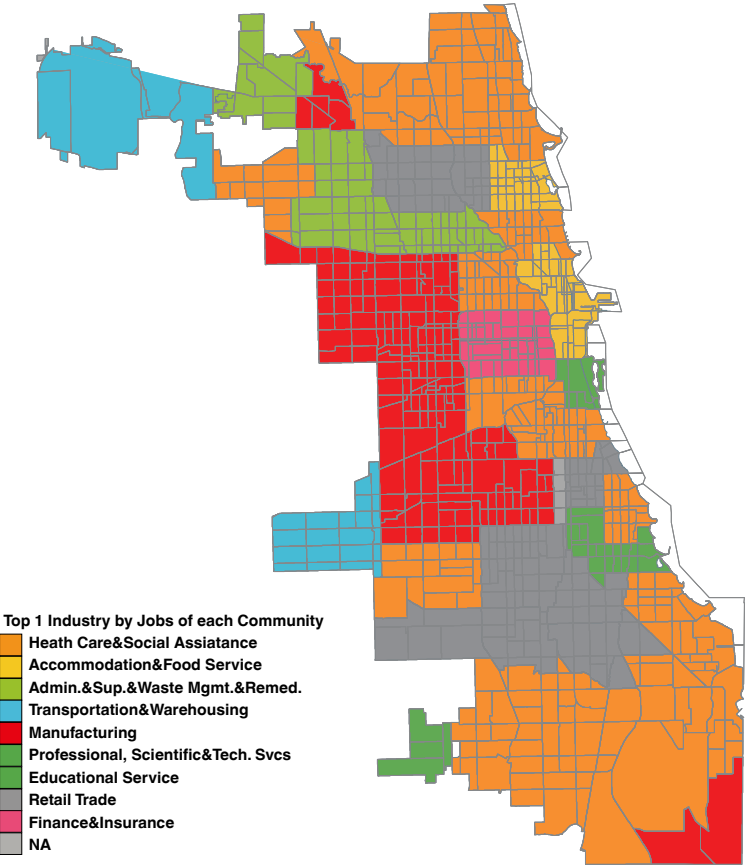


ites to net out-migration

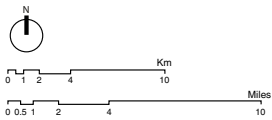
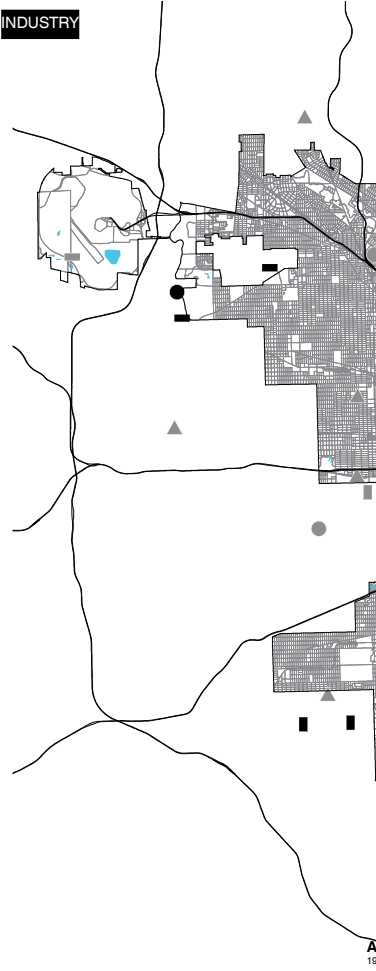


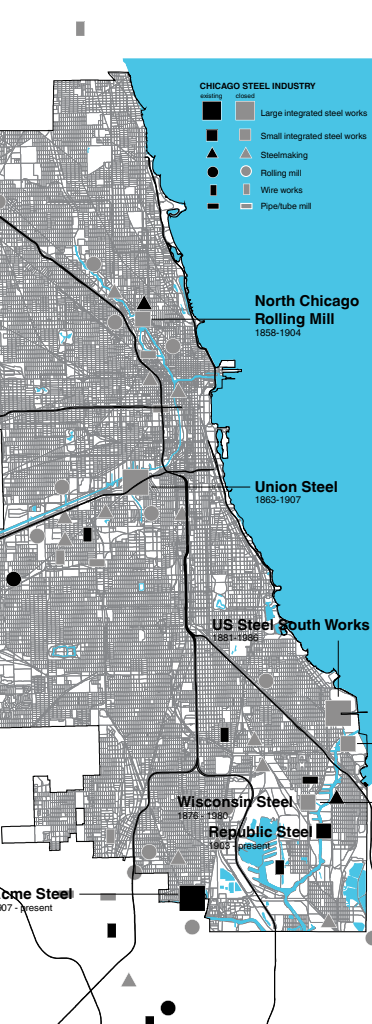
EDUCATION

WELL EDUCATED PEOPLE AND MANUFACTURING

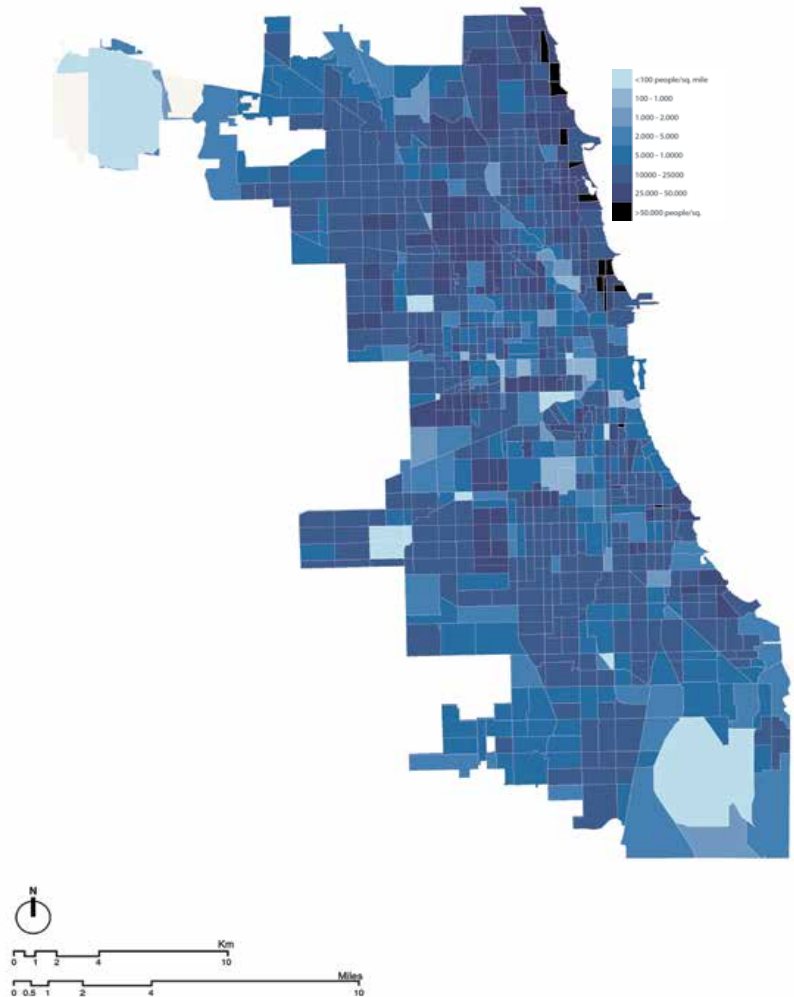


INDUSTRY



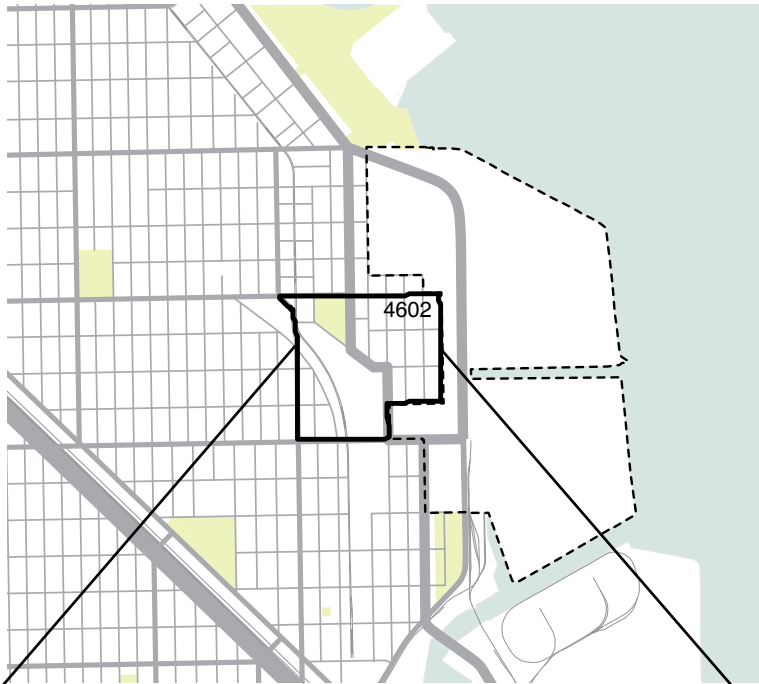


POPULATION DENSITY



HOUSEHOLDS IN SELECTED BLOCK

Typical neighbourhood in South Chicago - Bush community - census tract 4602



CENSUS TRACT - 4602

Population - 2385

African-americans - 47.8%
Latinos - 49.6%
Whites - 2.6%

Gender

Male - 47.7%
Female - 52.3%

Age

Under 18 - 762
20-24 - 198
25-34 - 312
35-49 - 471
50-64 - 371
65&over - 183

BUSH NEIGHBOURHOOD

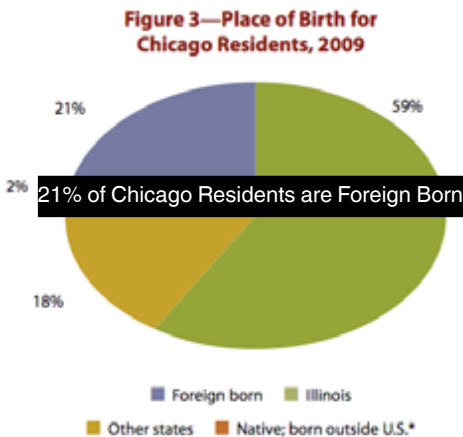
The Bush is part of the neighborhood of South Chicago, Chicago's first Mexican community. Mexican émigrés came to work in Chicago's steel mills during the teens and twenties. Southern and Eastern Europeans also migrated to the Southside.

Racial tensions have always characterized the area.

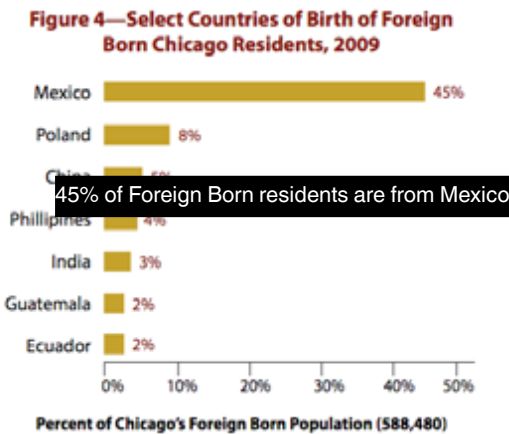
Today, the neighborhood is populated with a majority of working-class and poor African Americans and a minority of Mexican immigrants and second and third generation Chicanas/os.

<http://bad.eserver.org/editors/2005/mcfarland.html>

Racial self identification in South Chicago 2010

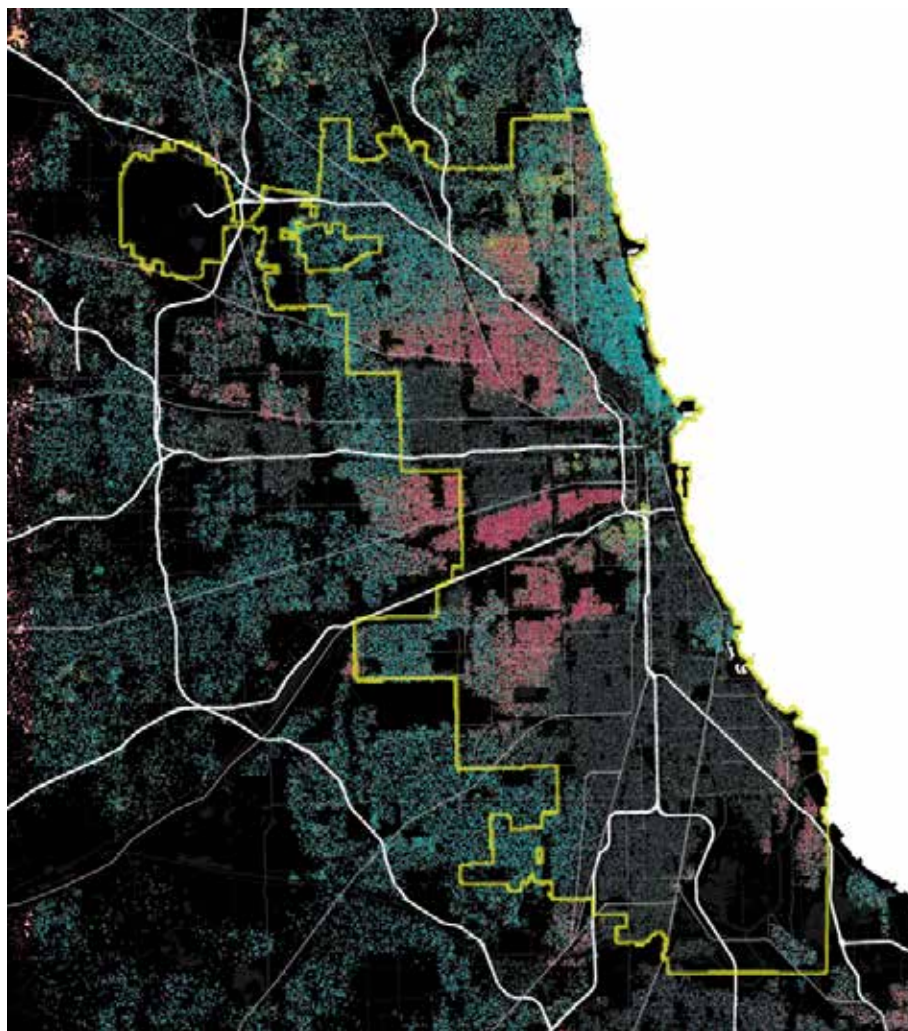


Foreign born population in South Chicago 2005

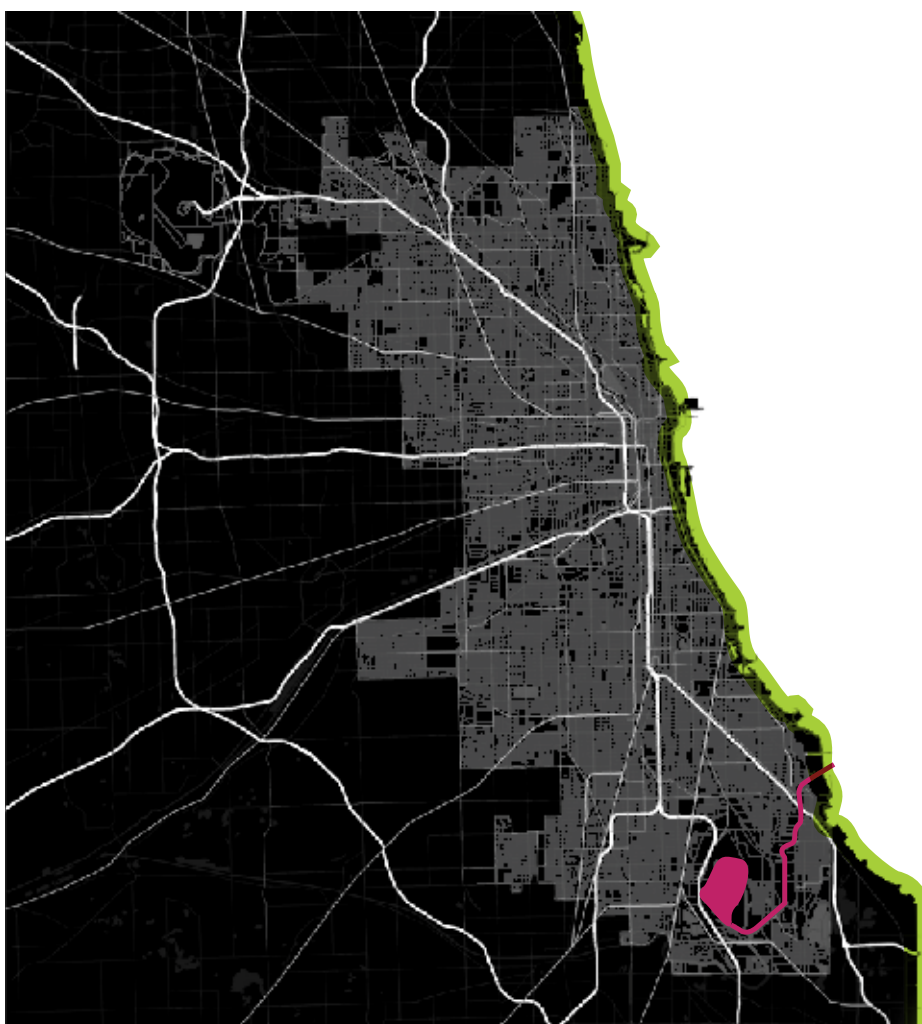


Chicago foreign born population 2009

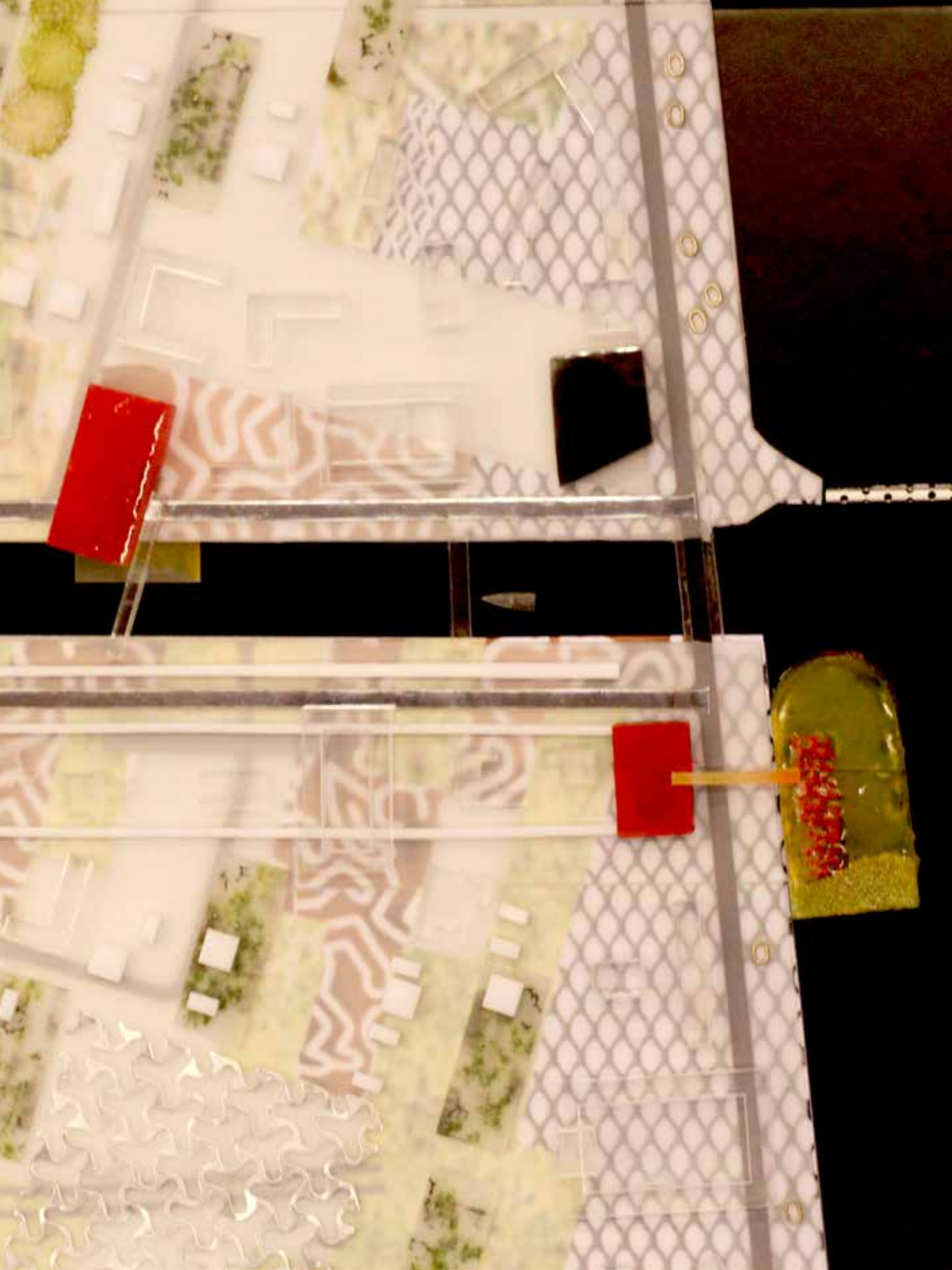
DEMOGRAPHY

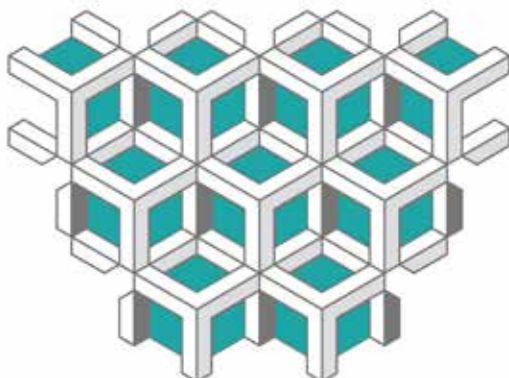


LAKEFRONT

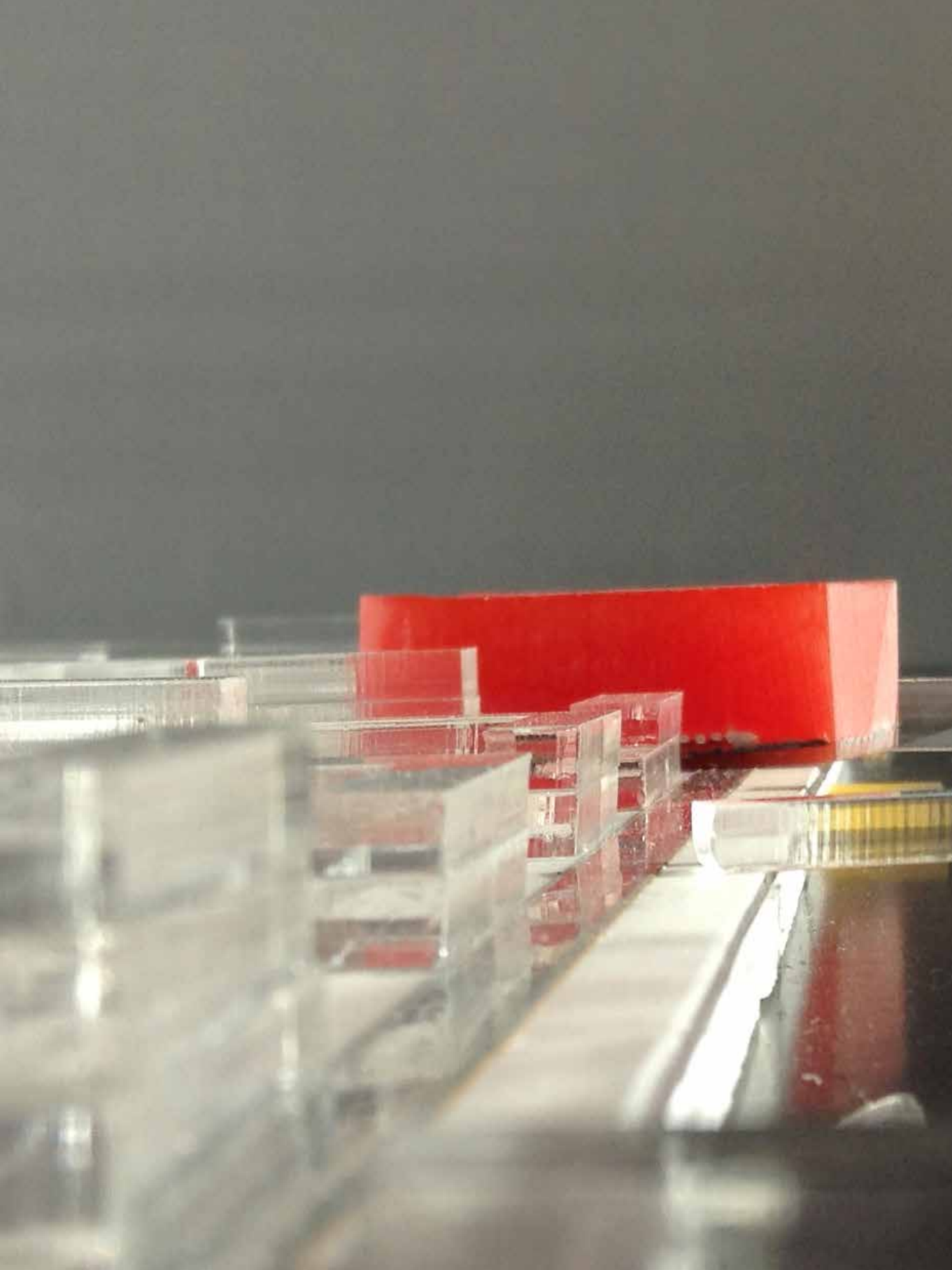


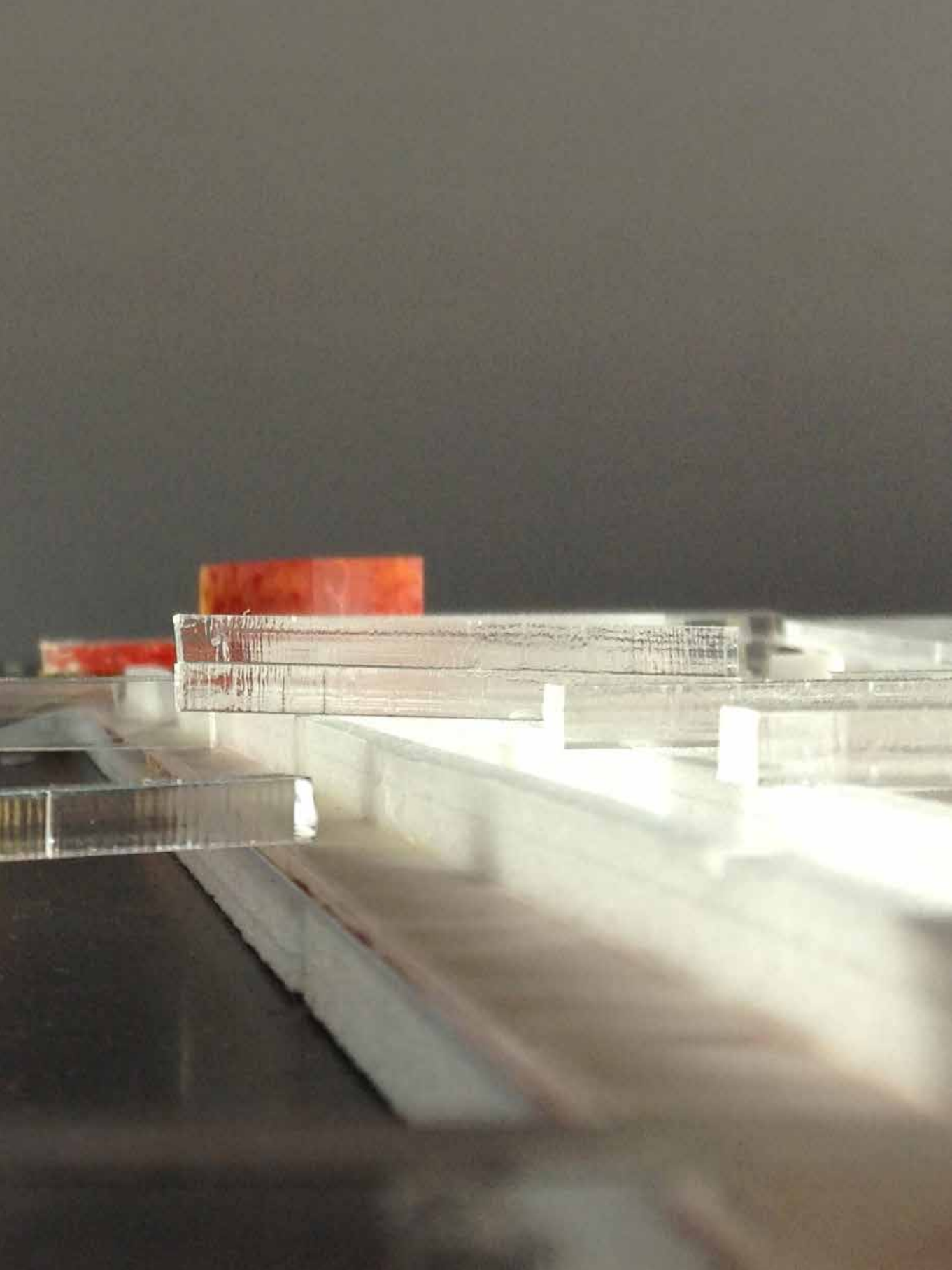


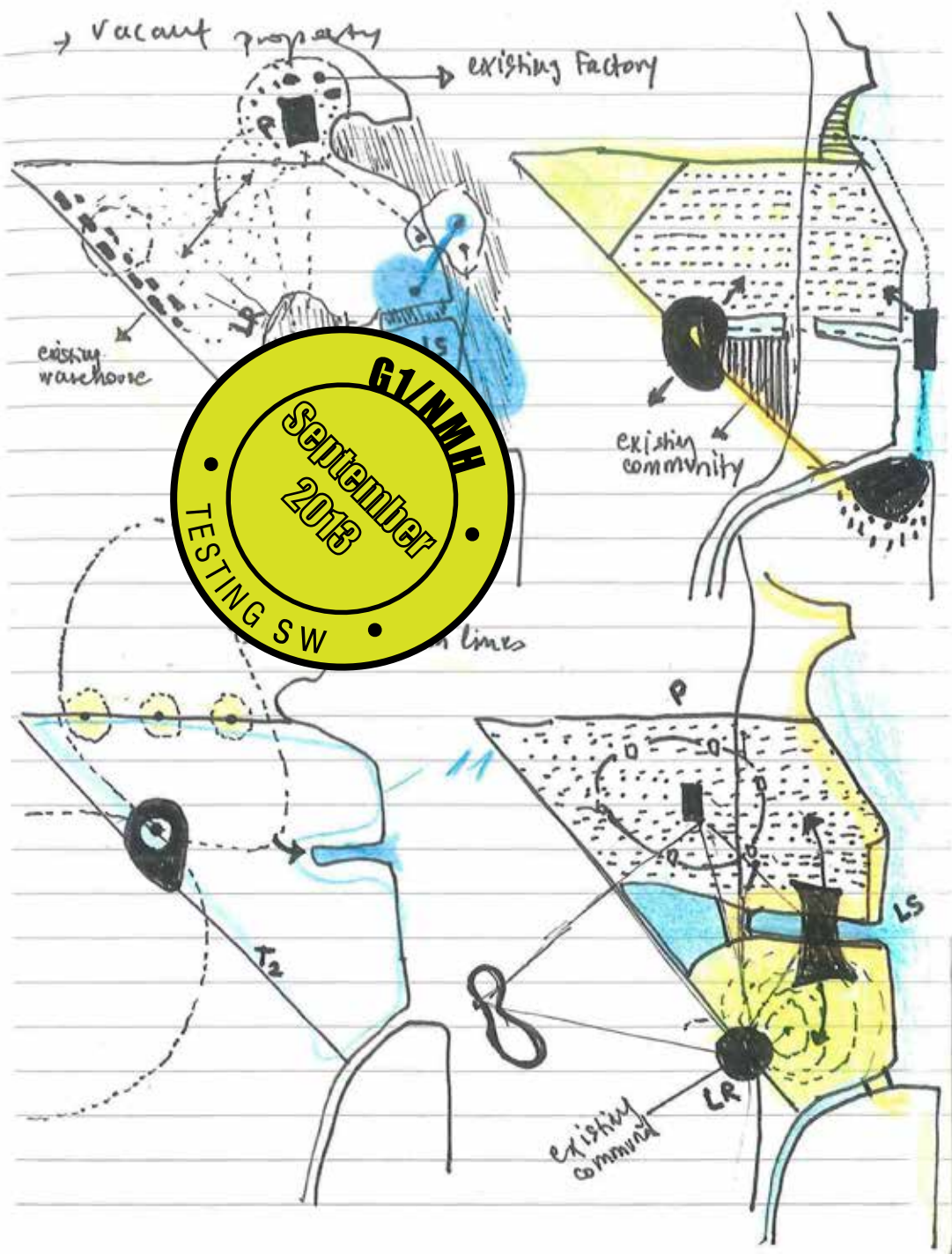


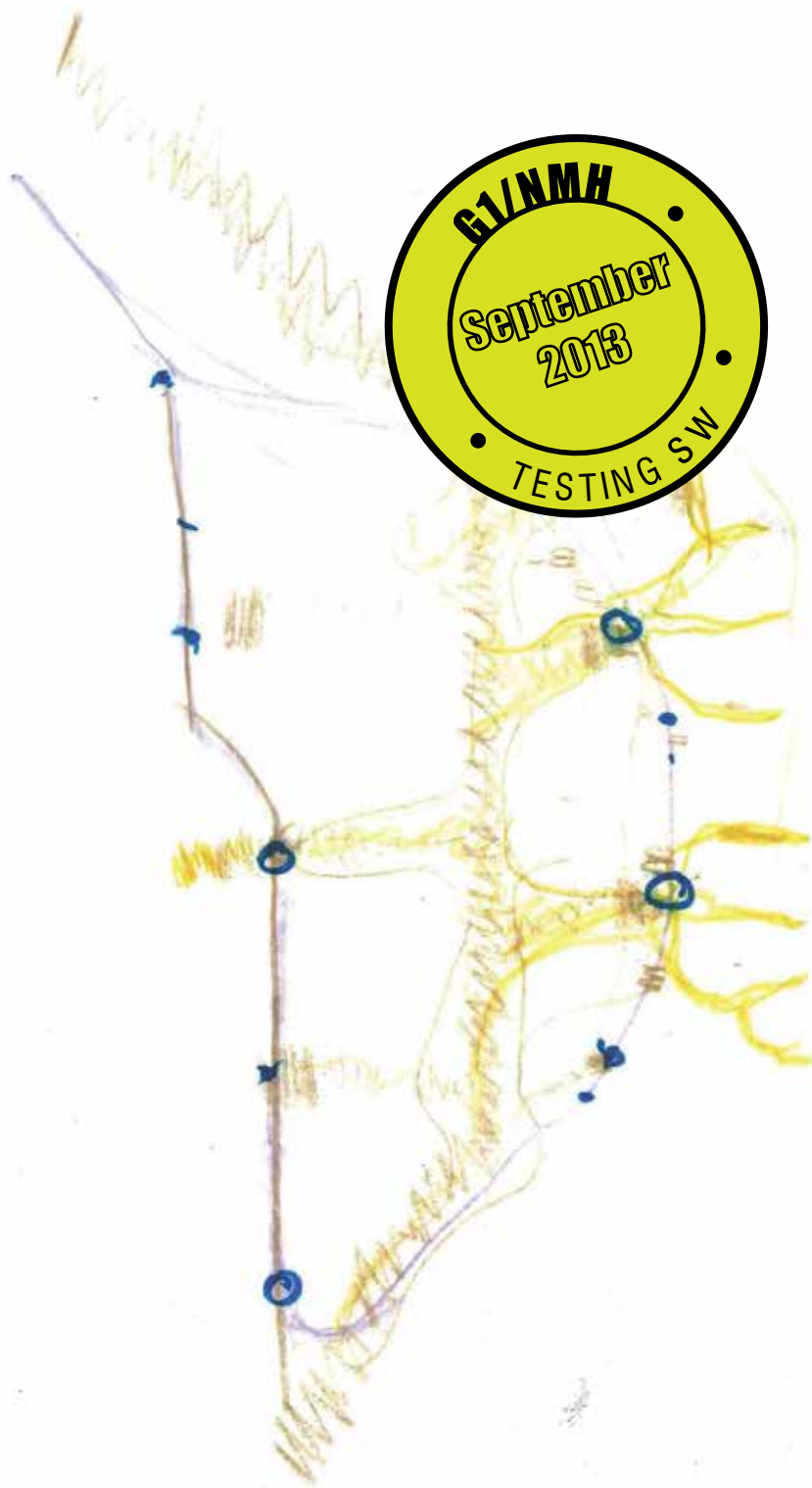


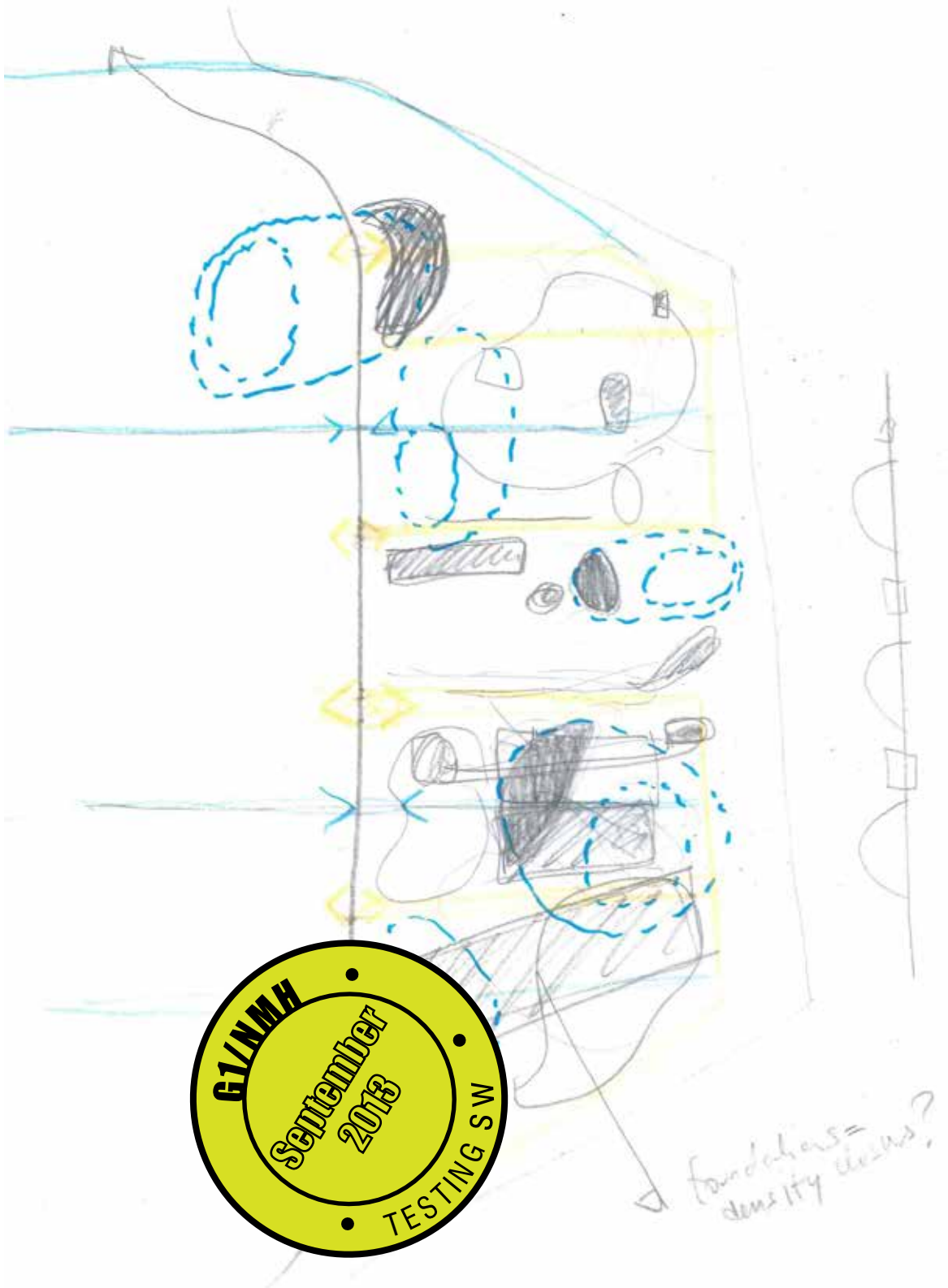


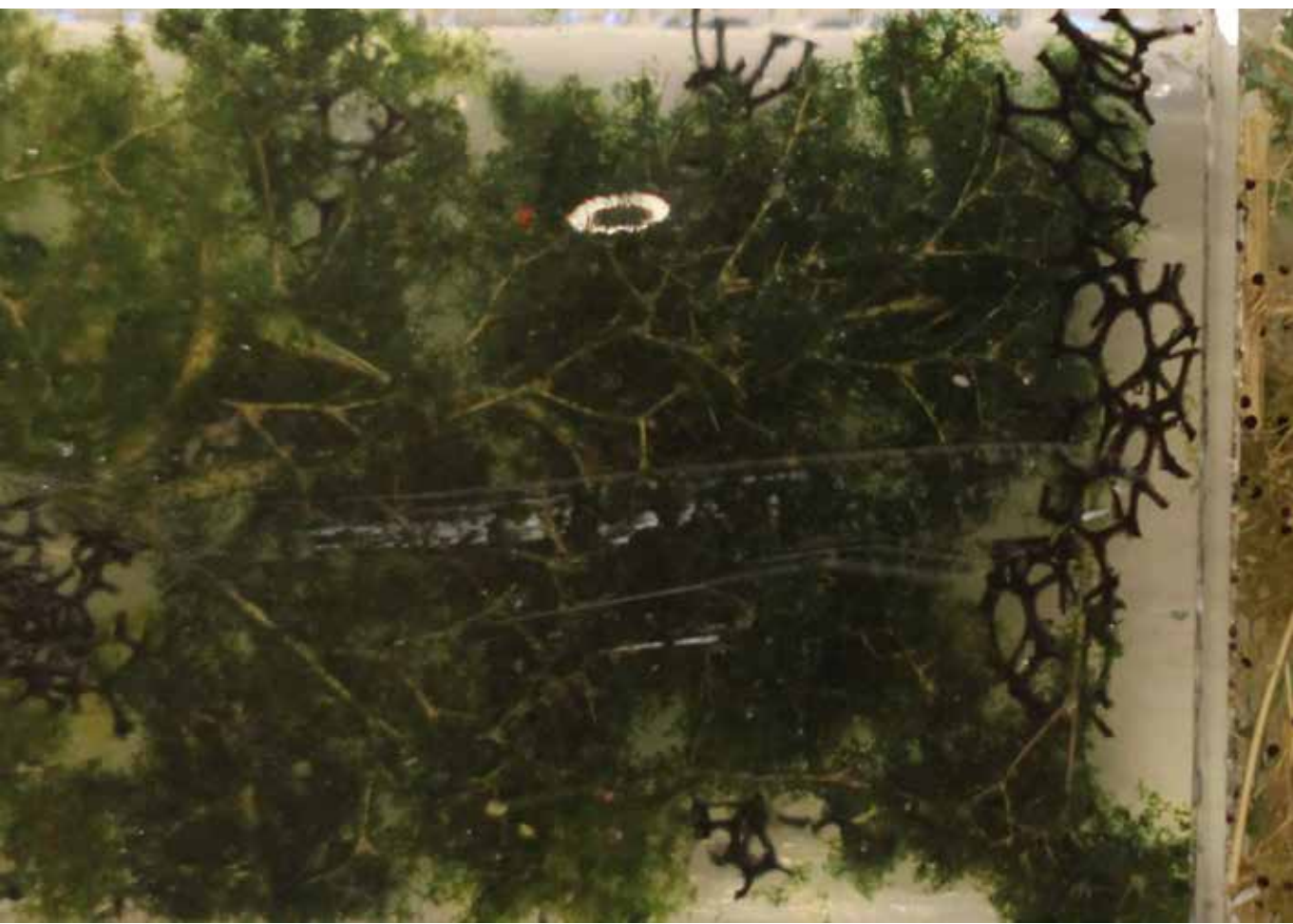


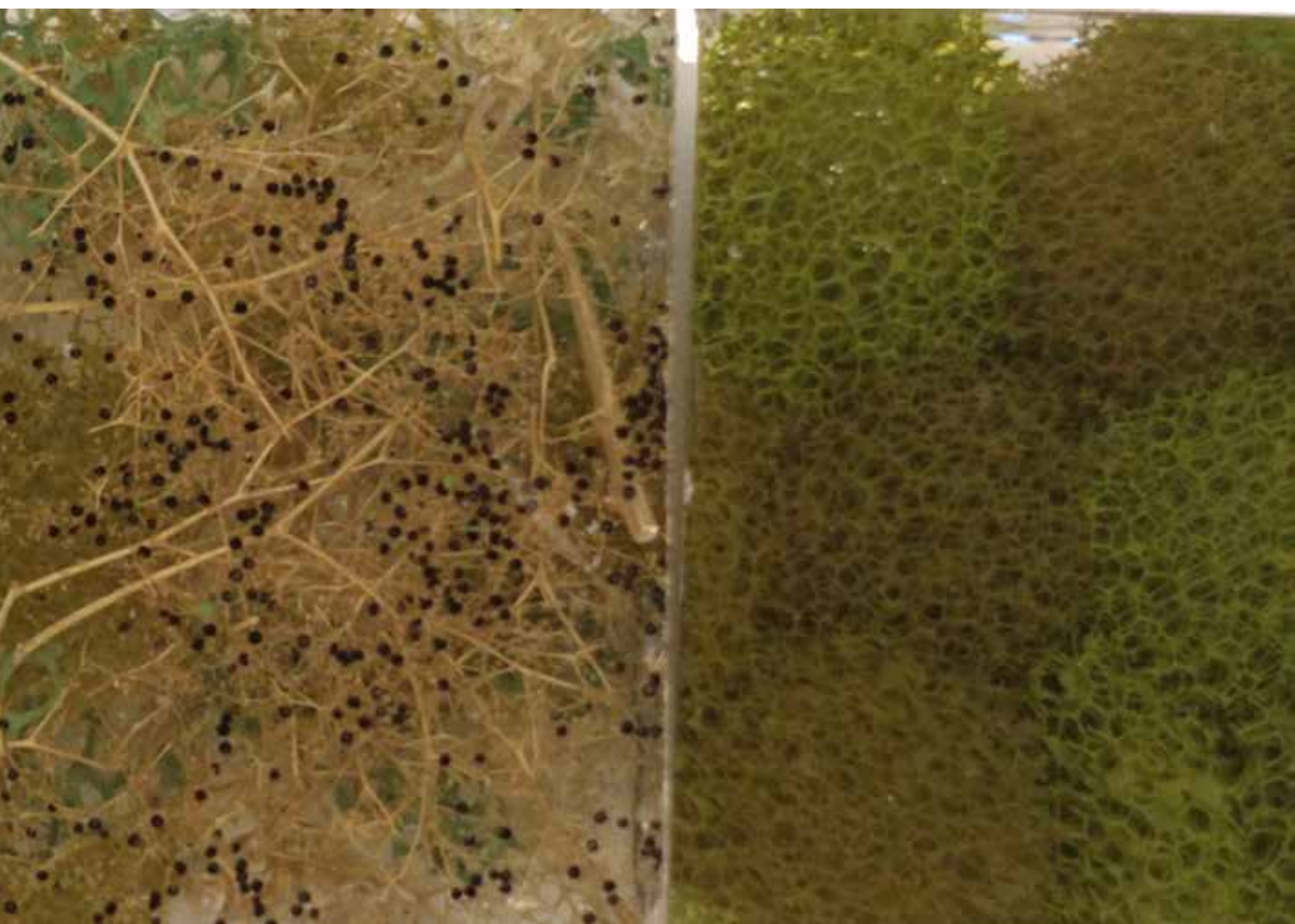












“...a city that was to live by night after the wilderness had passed. A city that was to forge out of steel and blood-red neon its own peculiar wilderness.”

Nelson Algren, Chicago: City on the Make

A stylized map of North America, primarily the United States, rendered in a dark, textured grey. A series of small, bright pink dots forms a curved line that starts from the right edge of the frame and points towards a larger white circle. This white circle is labeled 'CHICAGO' in white, bold, sans-serif capital letters. The background of the entire page is a dark, almost black, textured surface.

CHICAGO

Saturday 05 October

- Everyone arrives in Chicago
- Everyone Meet at Art Institute @ 17.00
- Free Evening

Sunday 06 October

- Explore Hyde Park & U Chicago, 1100 – 1600
- Afternoon Studio Drinks

Monday 07 October

- Morning: site visit & meeting
- Discussion McCaffery & SOM, 0900 – 12.00
- Lunch with Development Team, 12.00 – 13.00
- Afternoon workshop with SOM Team & McCaffery Team
- Brian Lee Lecture at Santé Fe Building
- Evening – M. Dixit lecture at Santé Fe Building, 18.00
- Diner with SOM Team & Teachers



AMSTERDAM

Tuesday 08 October

- Explore Northside and/or work on Project
- Afternoon lectures from Political Science Professors, 1530 – 1730

Wednesday 09 October

- IIT Day – 0900 – 1700 @ Crown Hall 0845
- C. Koolhaas & M. Dixit at Art Institute 09.00 – 12.30
- TU Delft Diner & Part – Perez Restaurant in Pilsen

Thursday 10 October

- Boat Tour
- Frank Lloyd Wright – Oak Park

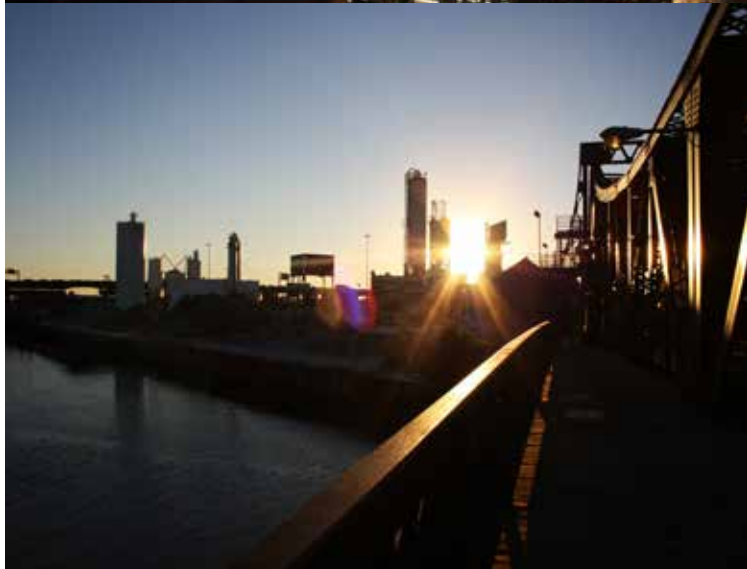
Friday 11 October

- Architectural Tour
- Site-seeing
- Delft Studio Farewell drinks - TBD

trip



TRIP























a. Suburban Condition

b. Infrastructure

c. Lack of Amenities

d. Illiteracy

e. Idleness

f. Crime

g. Food Desert

h. Education

i. Poor Housing

j. Unemployment

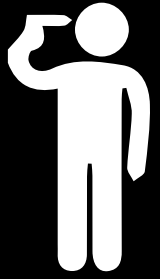
k. Waste

l. Health

“We argue that the spontaneous city should be used as a starting point for urban development in the 21st century. the Spontaneous City is a marketplace, where supply and demand sculpts urban form. The city develops at various paces, in all kinds of directions. What’s more, the Spontaneous City is occupied by producers and limitless future projections. The producers work closely together with residents and businesses, operating in districts and quarters of the city...”

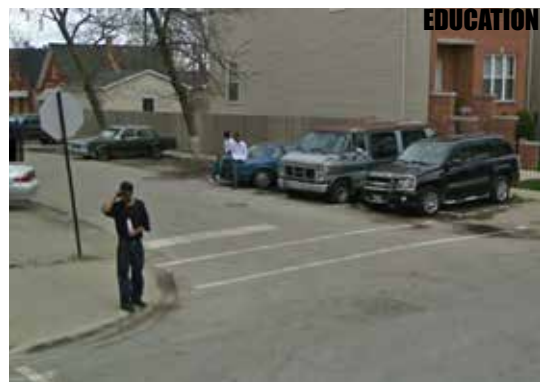
Urhahn Urban Design, Spontaneous City, (Amsterdam: BIS Publishers, 2012)

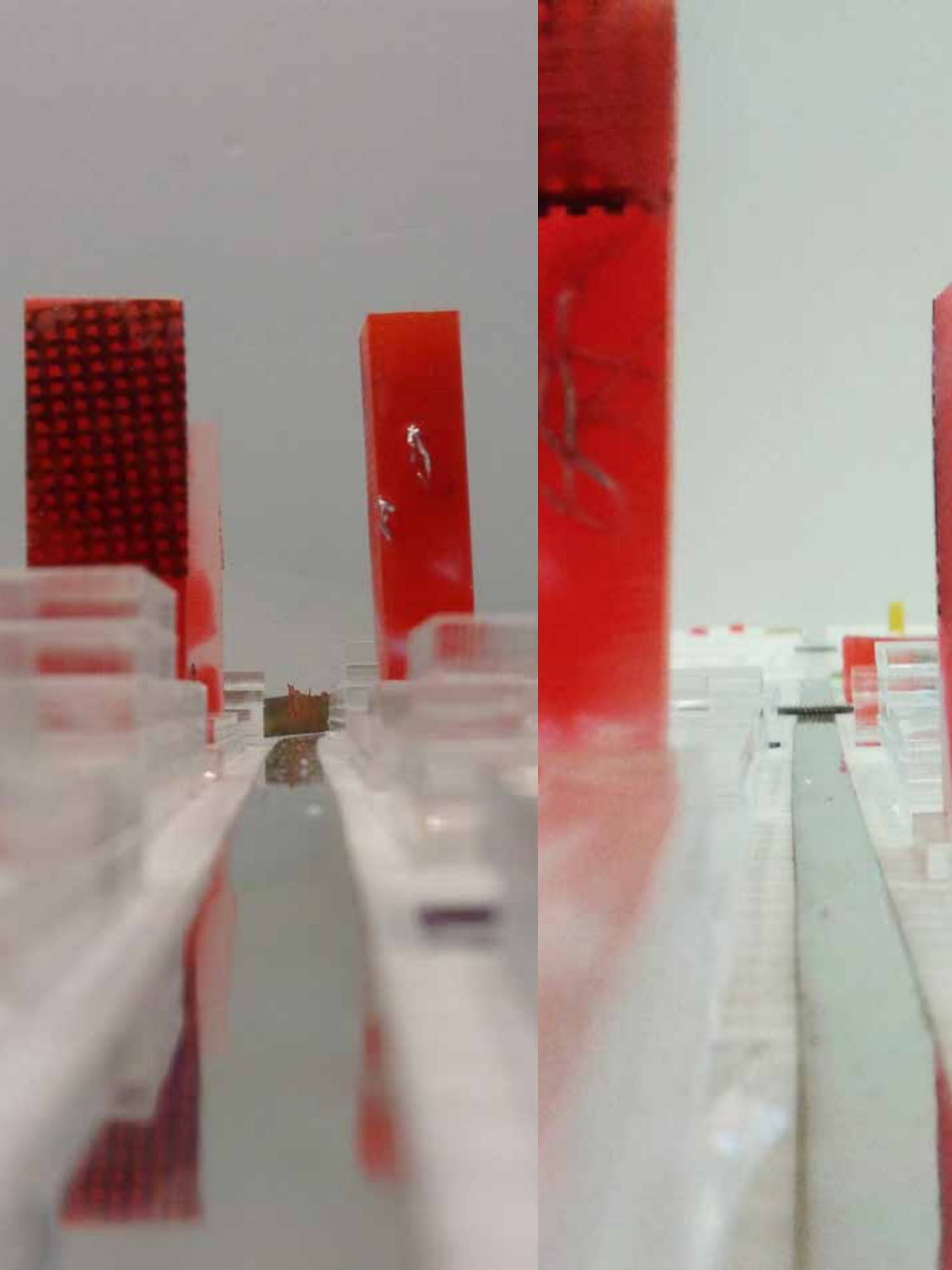
In the specific suburban environment of the South Chicago neighborhood there is a problem of low density which creates an inert living condition characterized by a lack of programmatic and spatial diversity. The project is, also, tackling the issue of the complex socio-cultural framework of the United States, especially the low educational level, lack of employment and the demographic homogeneity of the South Chicago neighborhood.

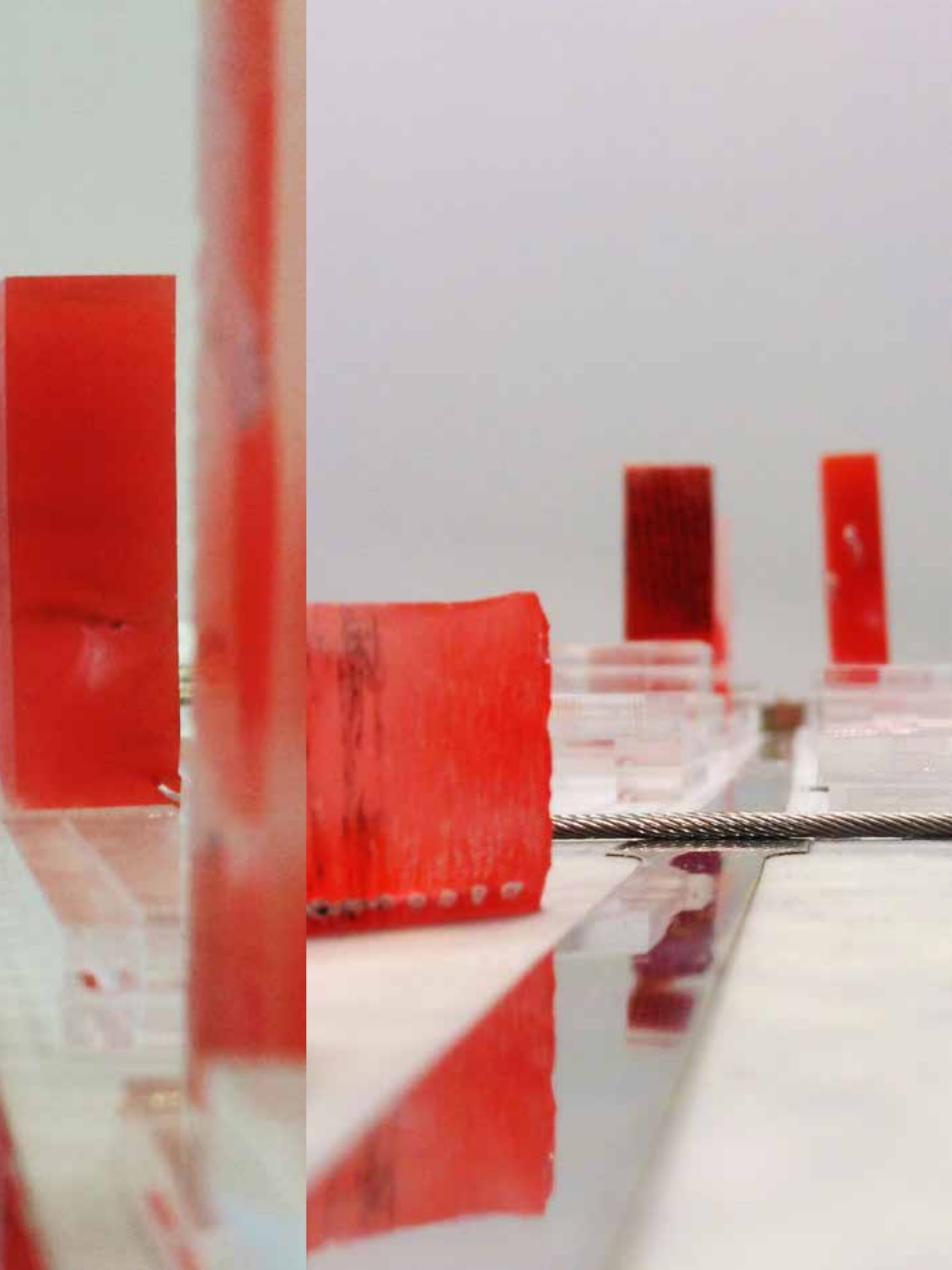


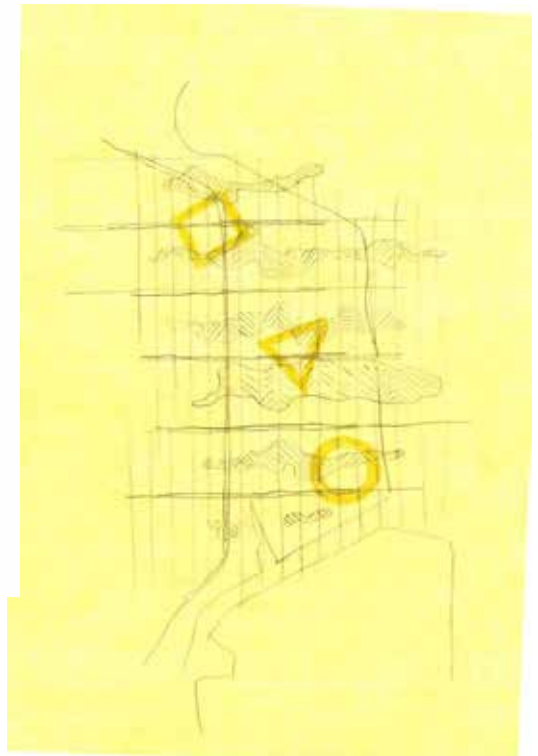
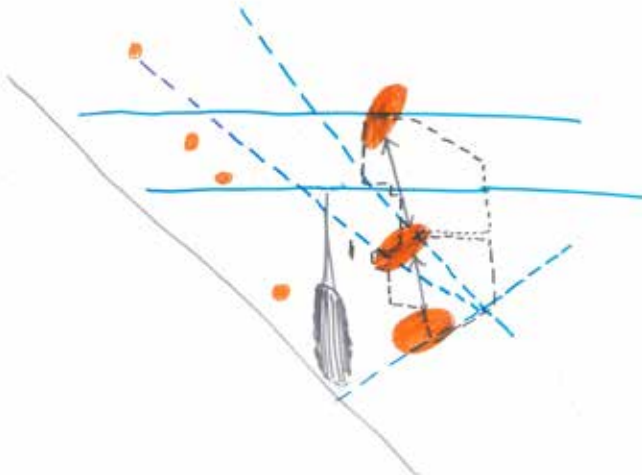
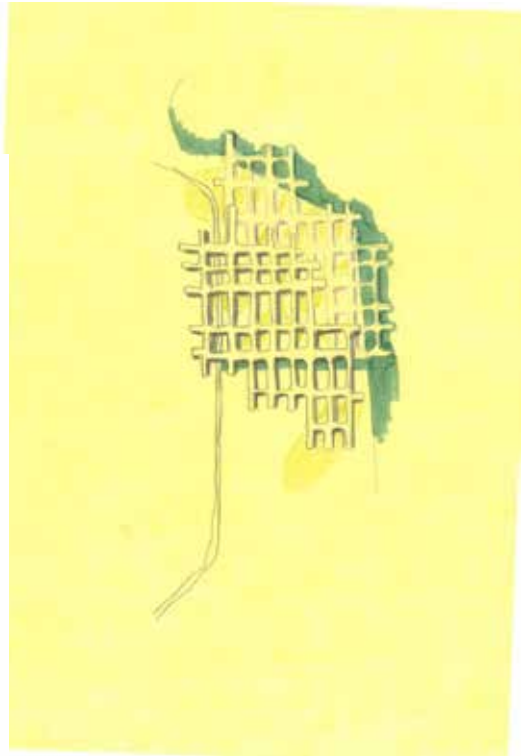
problems

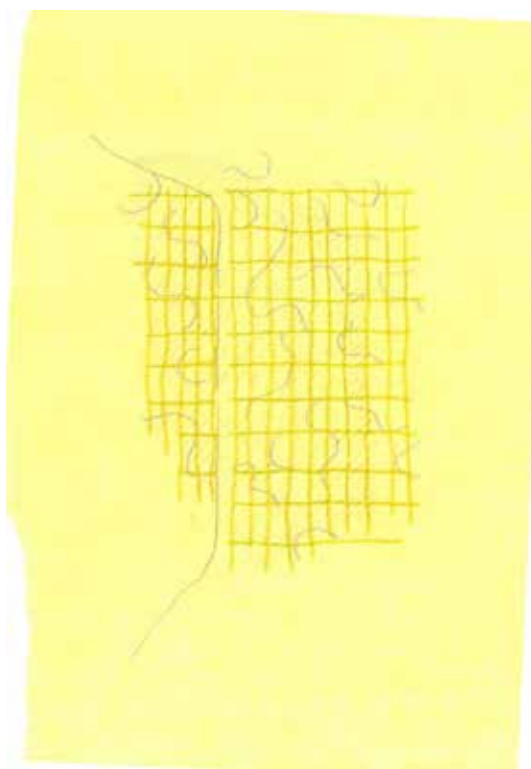
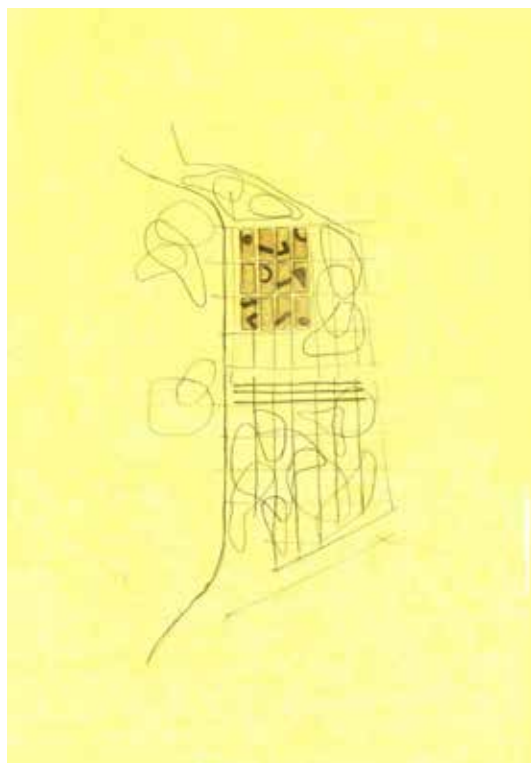
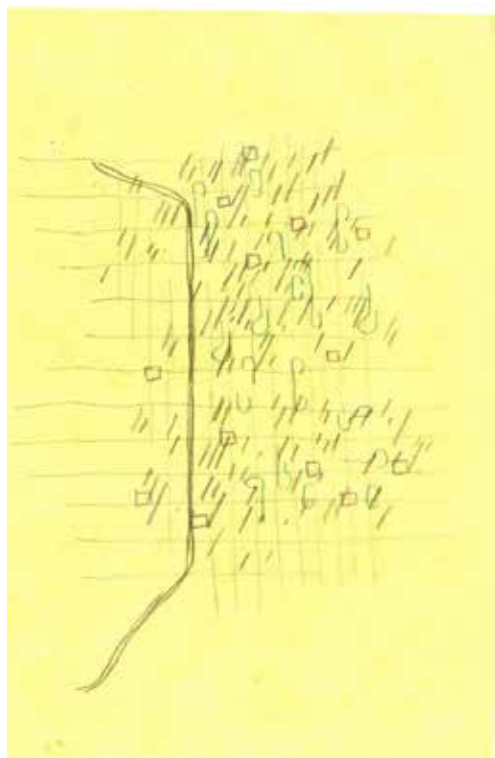






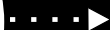
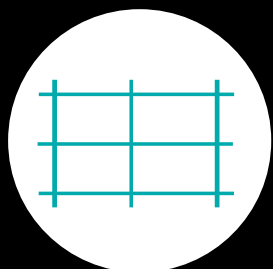




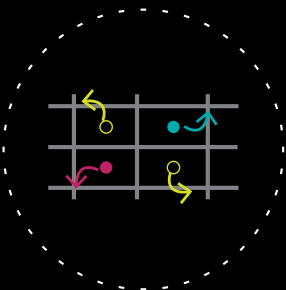
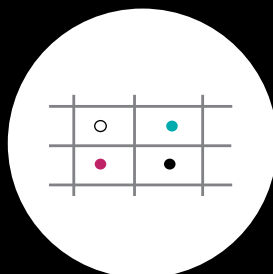
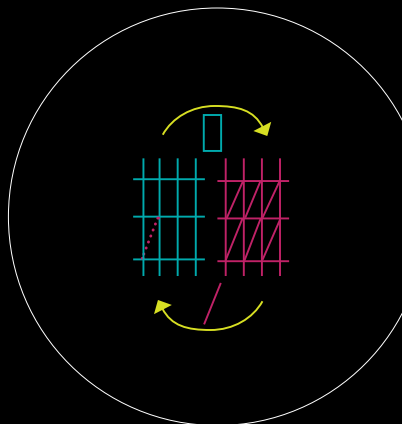




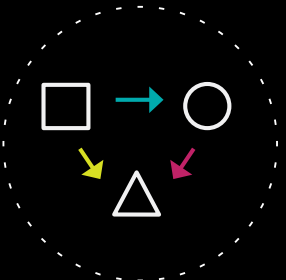
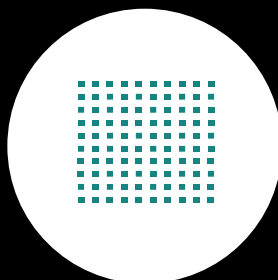
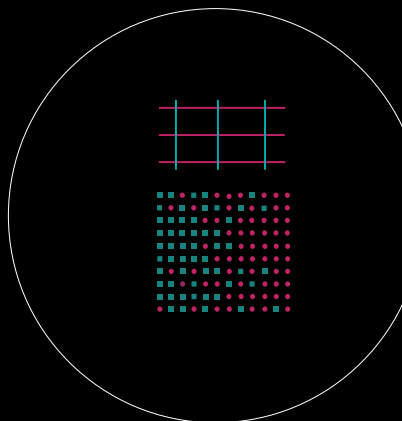




1

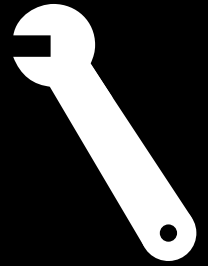


2



3



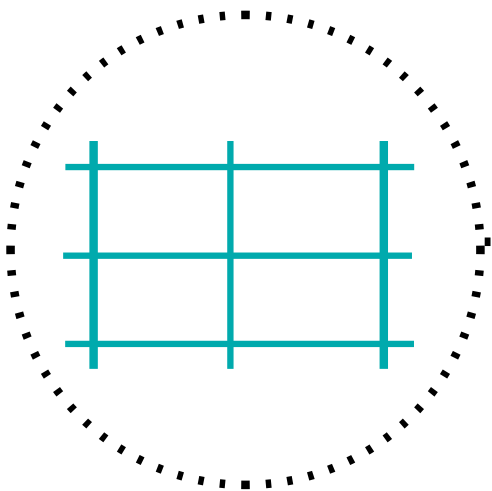


“...it will be the staging of uncertainty; it will no longer be concerned with the arrangement of more or less permanent objects but with the irrigation of territories with potential; it will no longer aim for stable configurations but for the creation of enabling fields that accommodate processes that refuse to be crystallized into definitive form; it will no longer be about meticulous definition, the imposition of limits, but about expanding notions, denying boundaries, not about separating and identifying entities, but about discovering unnameable hybrids; it will no longer be”

Rem Koolhaas, What ever happened to Urbanism?

In search for new techniques of urban planning some general methods have been found which address contextual specificities of Chicago such as the rigid urban grid, the neighborhood segregation partly caused by large infrastructural lines and the overall programmatic and spatial genericness that can be found throughout the city.

tools



USE OF EXISTING GRID

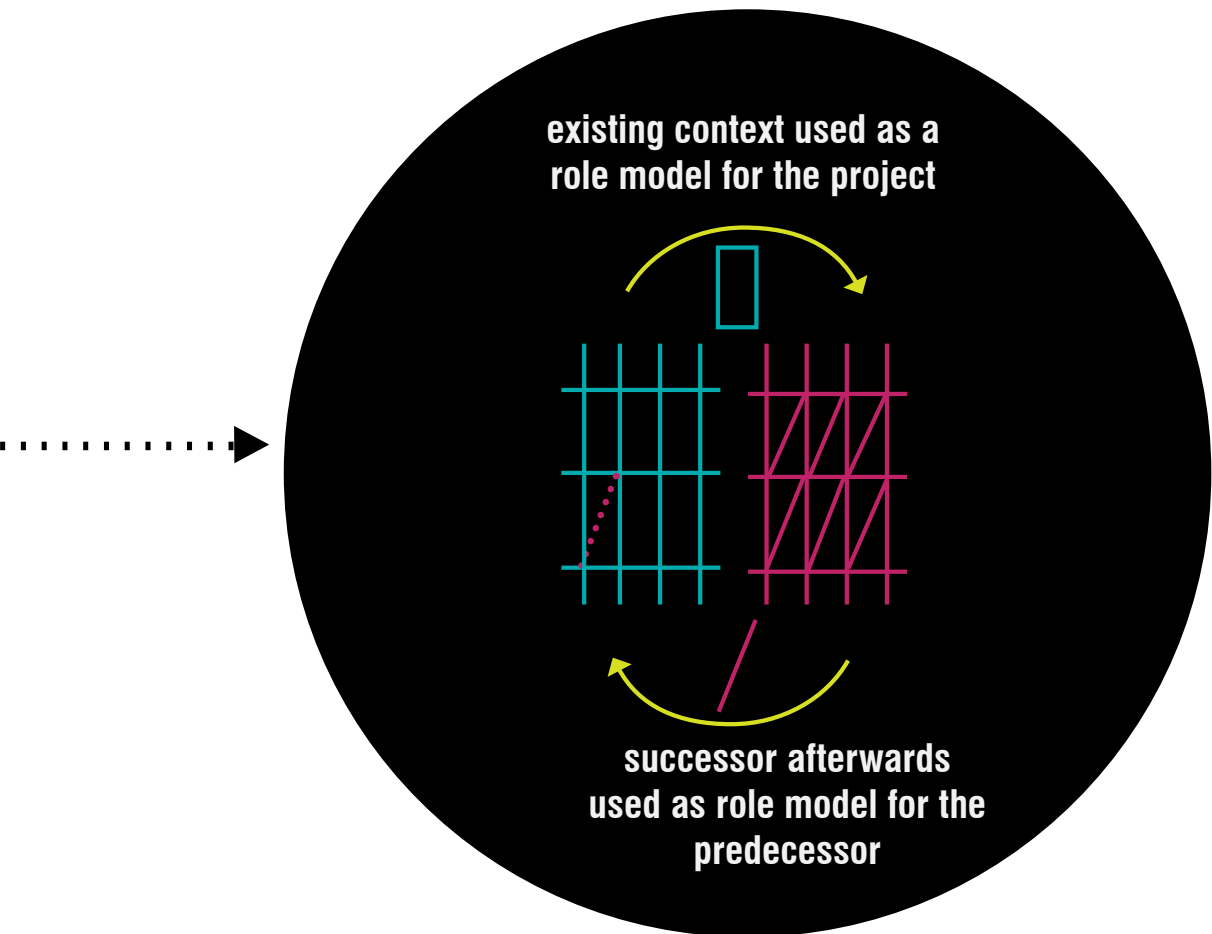
fixed system that encourages
spontaneous activity



EXTRA LAYER

adding additional element
into a existing context

CONTEXT



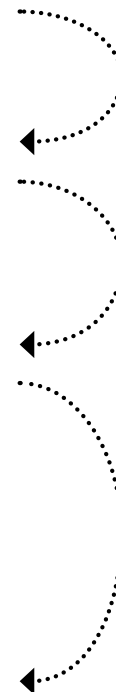


first

second

third

fourth

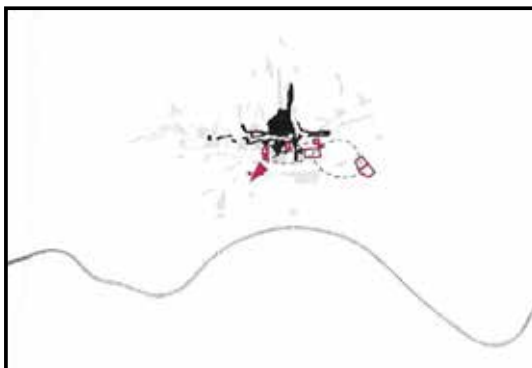


performance of each settlement is analysed in order to inform the design of sub

REFERENCE

Zagreb

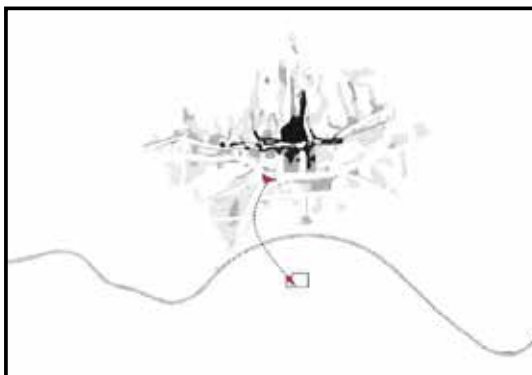
1: tradition of fairground in Zagreb



4: experimental housing is being built



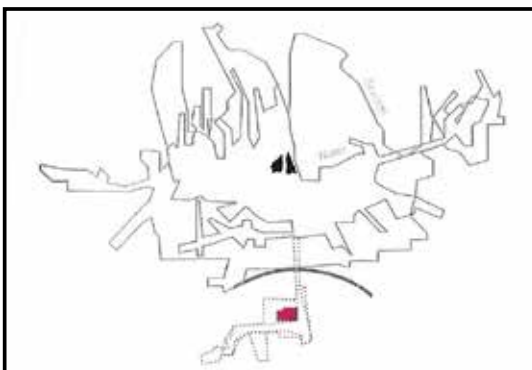
2: fair moves across the River Sava



5: shopping pavilions are deployed in the city

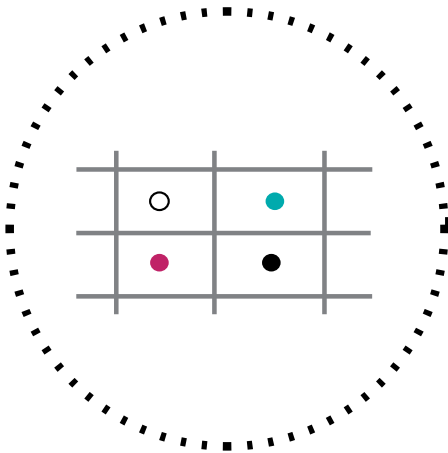


3: fair extended infrastructure across the river

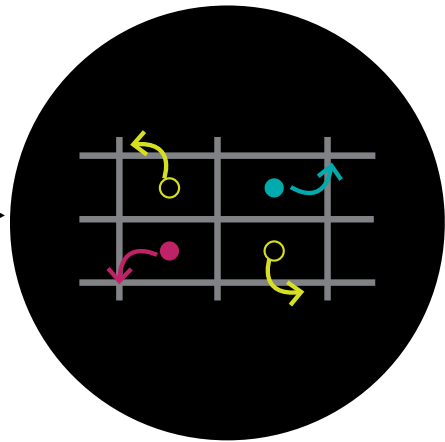


6: self service consumption becomes practice

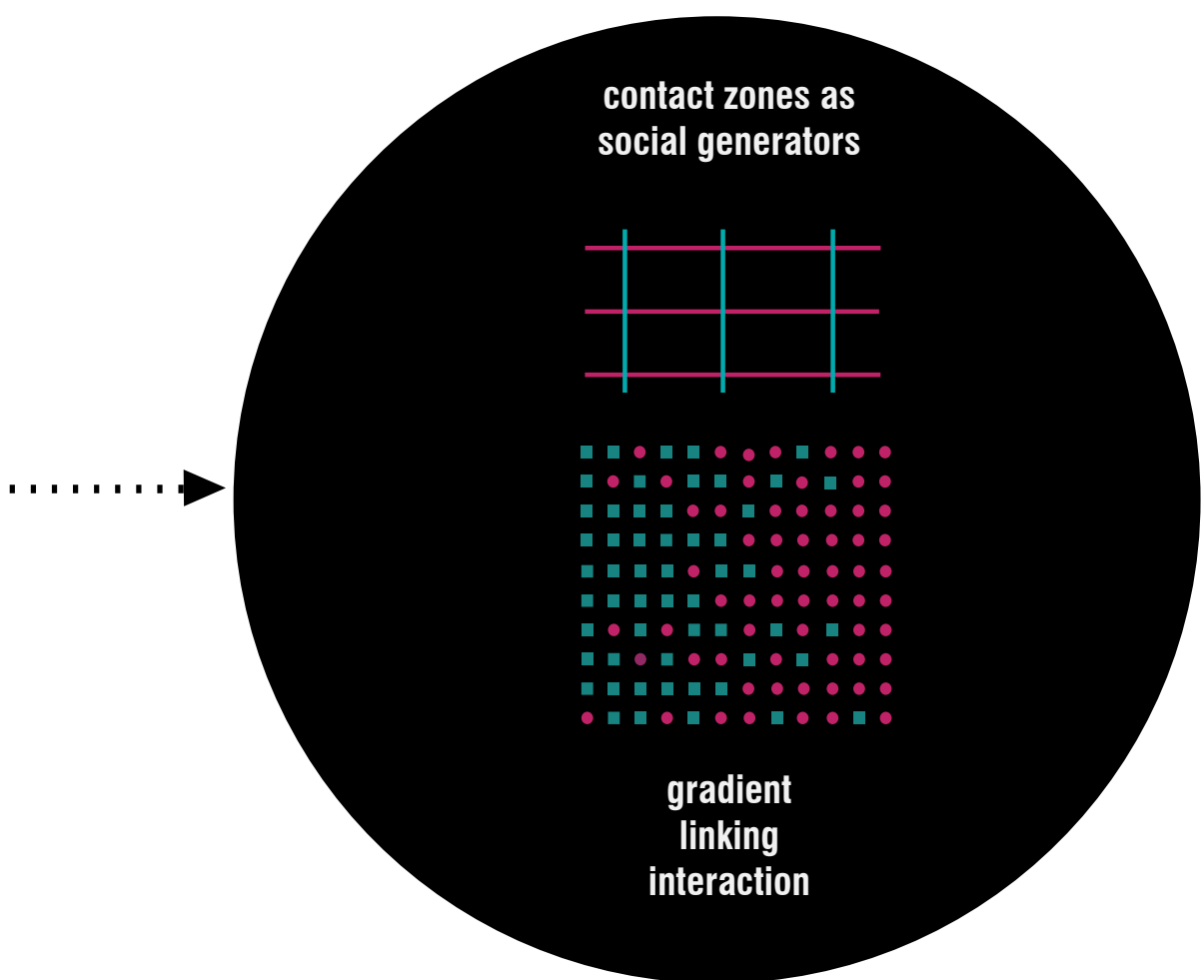


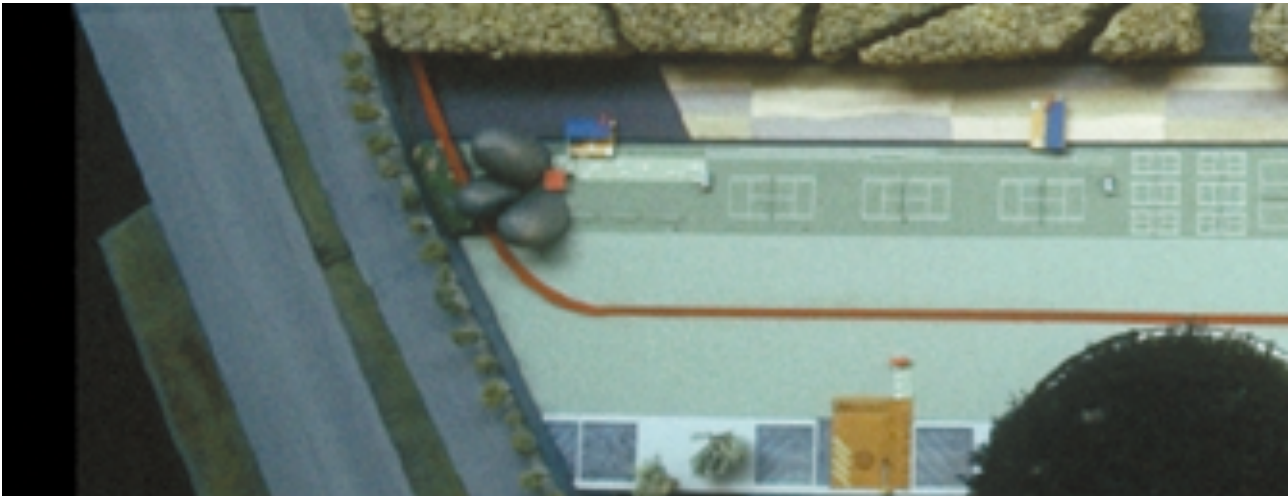


**neighbourhoods are like
introverted villages**



**dislocation of public
functions**





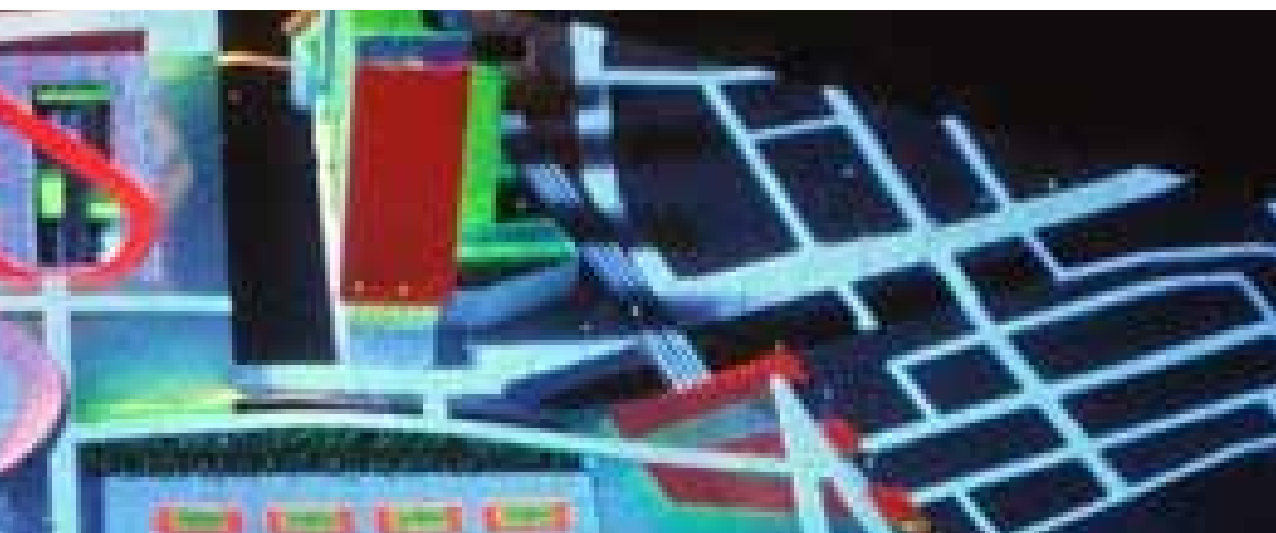
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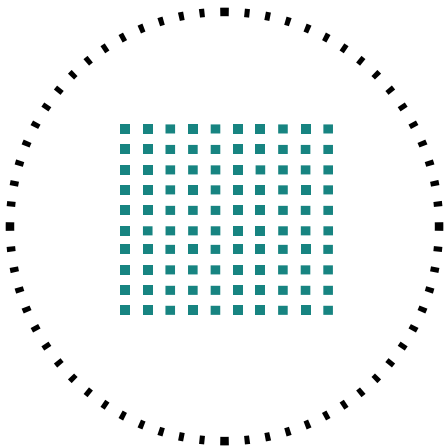
OMA, La Villette



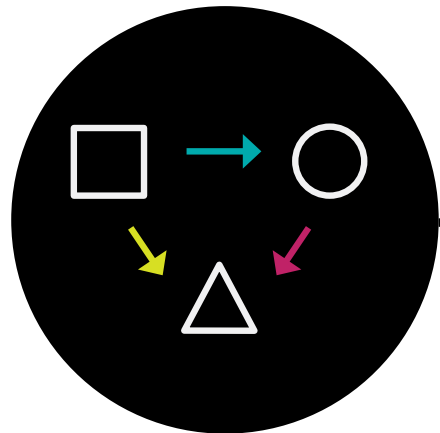
Programmatic Lava



Programmatic Lava

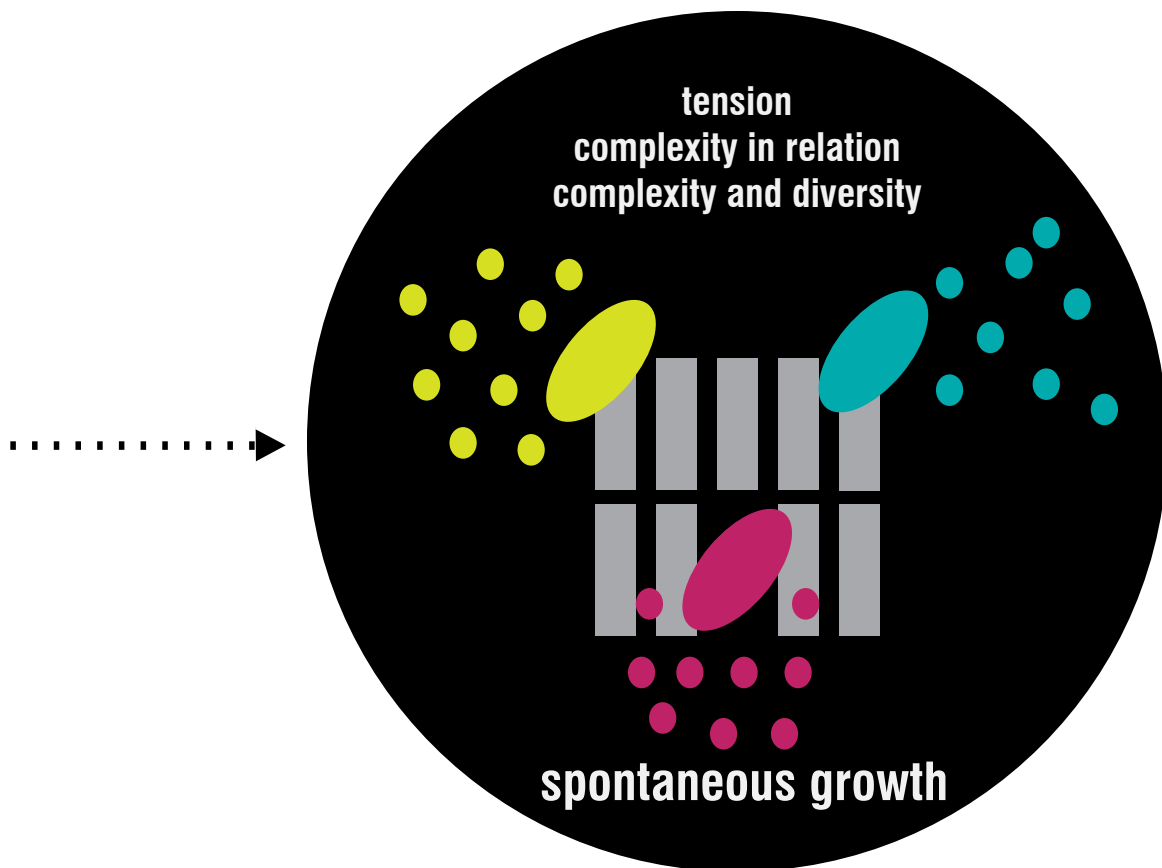


**never ending repetition
of types and views**



**catalyst is the tension
between elements**

GROWTH



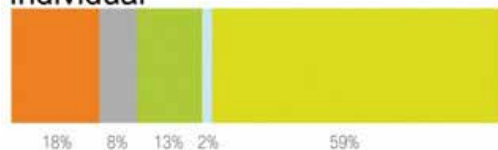


REFERENCE

MVRDV, DIY Urbanism



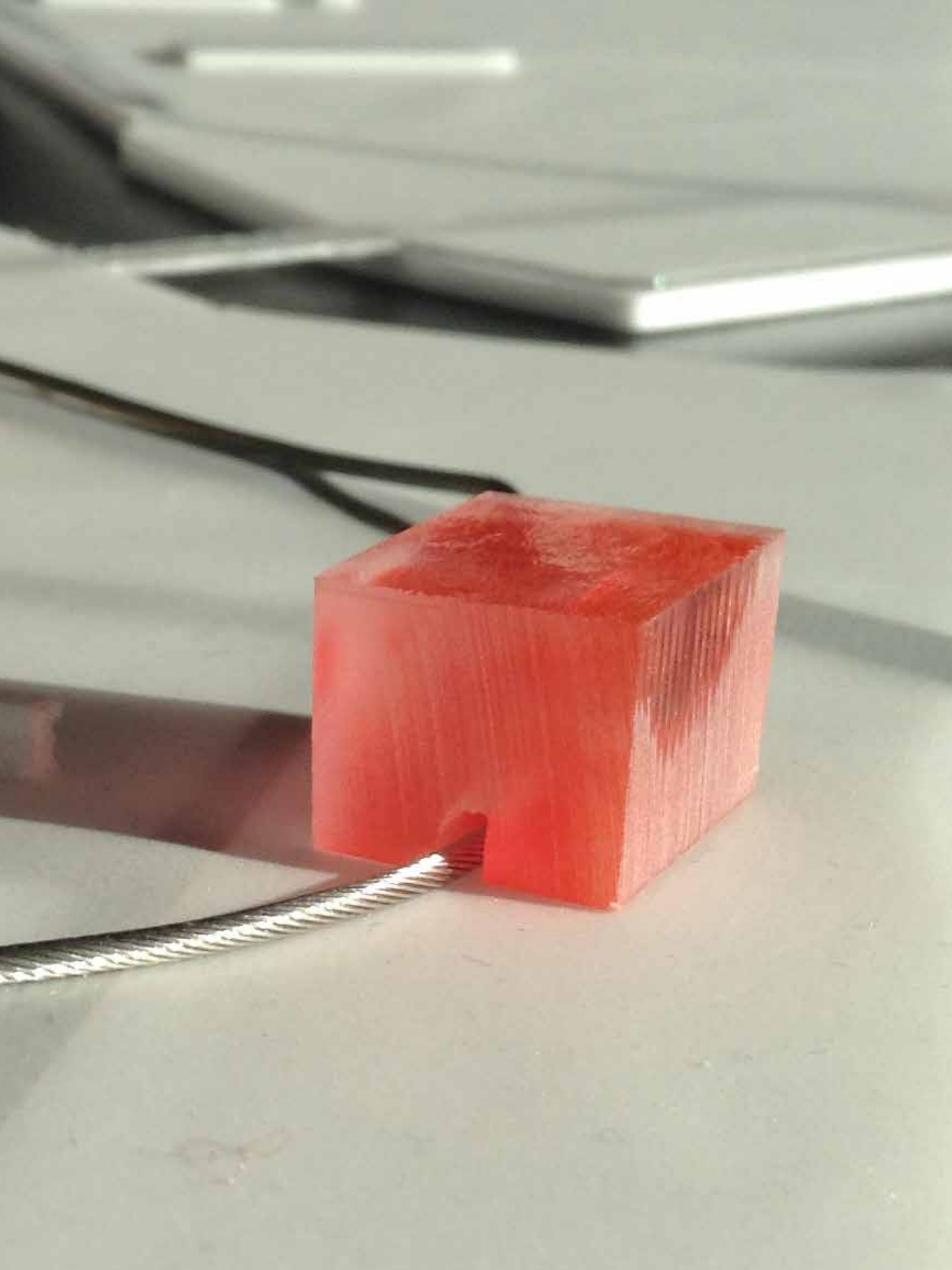
Individual



Collective



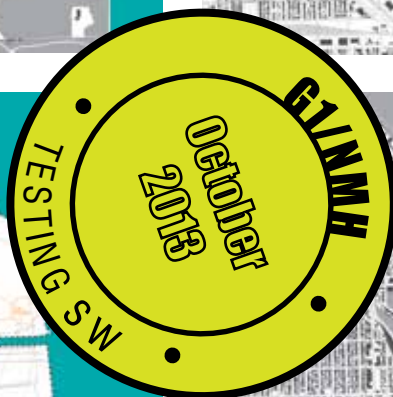


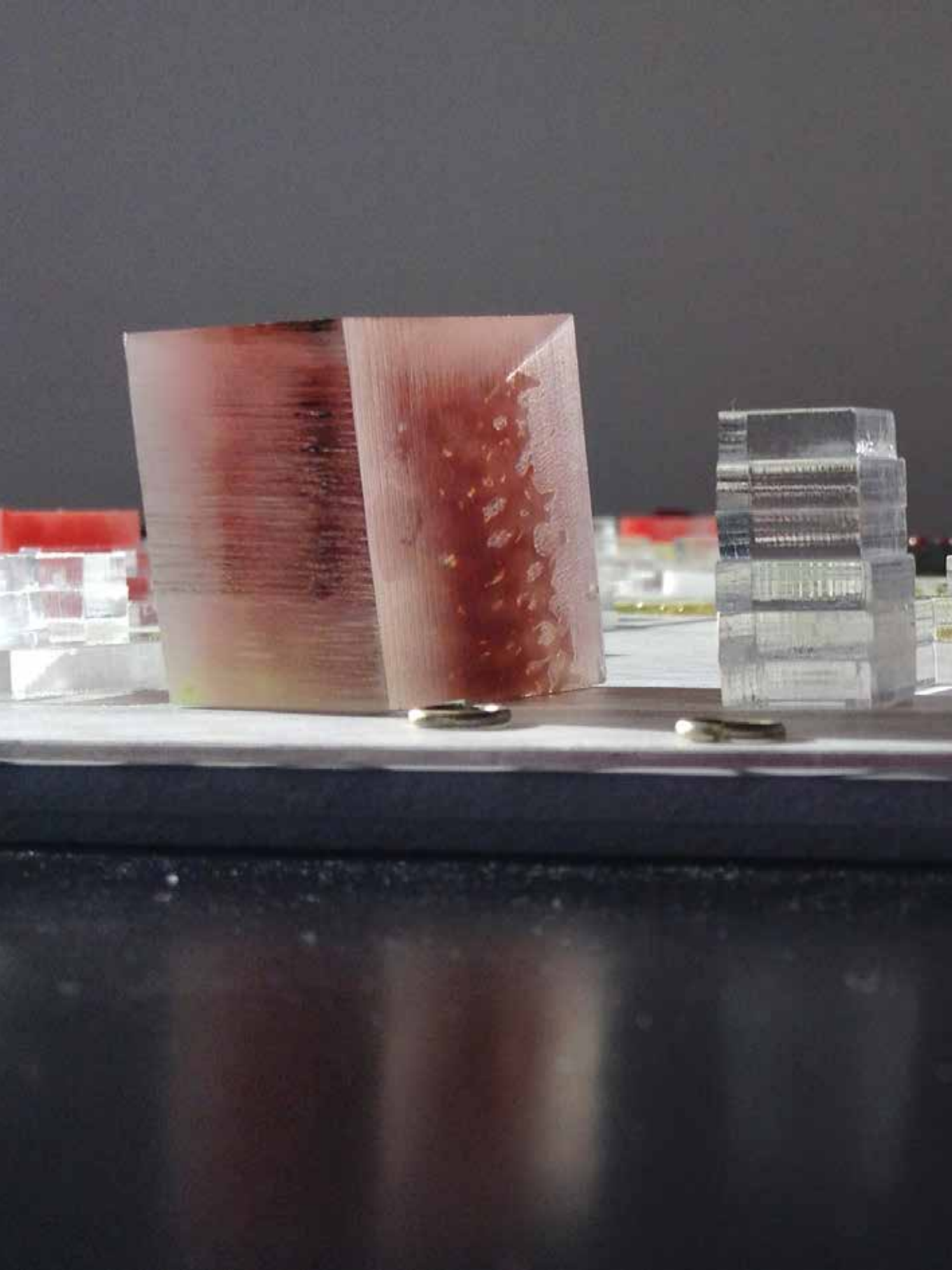


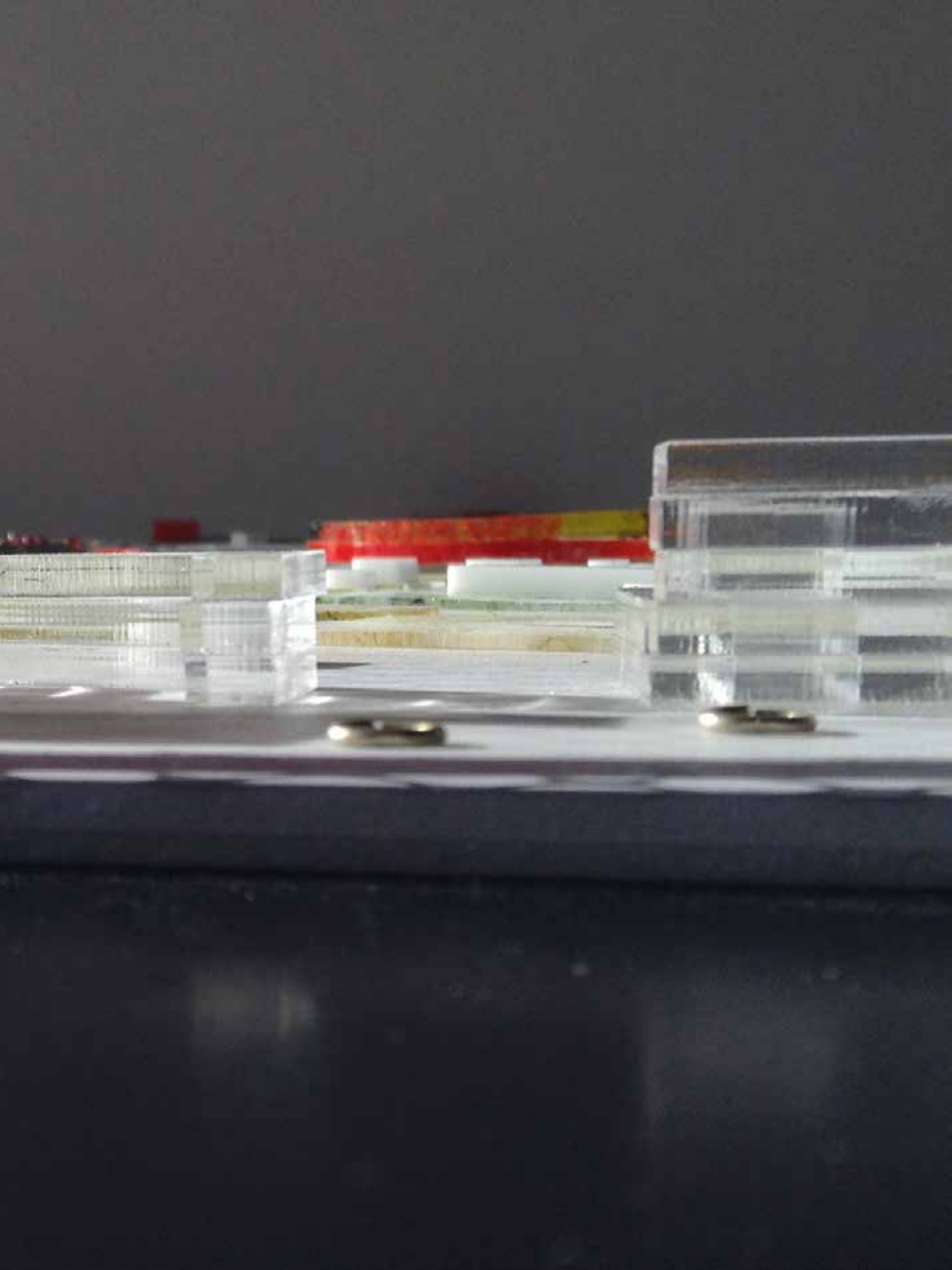












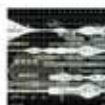
Border Condition

Theory



LA PLAZA
1924
1927

design - planning
mechanism, allowing
a variety of the
architectural style,
allowing freedom within
a controlled urban
label by boundaries



PROGRESSIVE LAUR
Washington Metropolitan
DMA, Washington, Japan

graphical
contemporary
design, modern and
flexible, testing

DAVIDSON

location - planning (space - time shift)
- (distance)
- (social inclusion)
- (physical inclusion) (space - time - location)
- (socially isolated)

CONCEPTUAL CODE (2020)

location, integration, integration
neighborhood-based physical attributes, as China has global
- physical border provided by infrastructure

RESPONSE

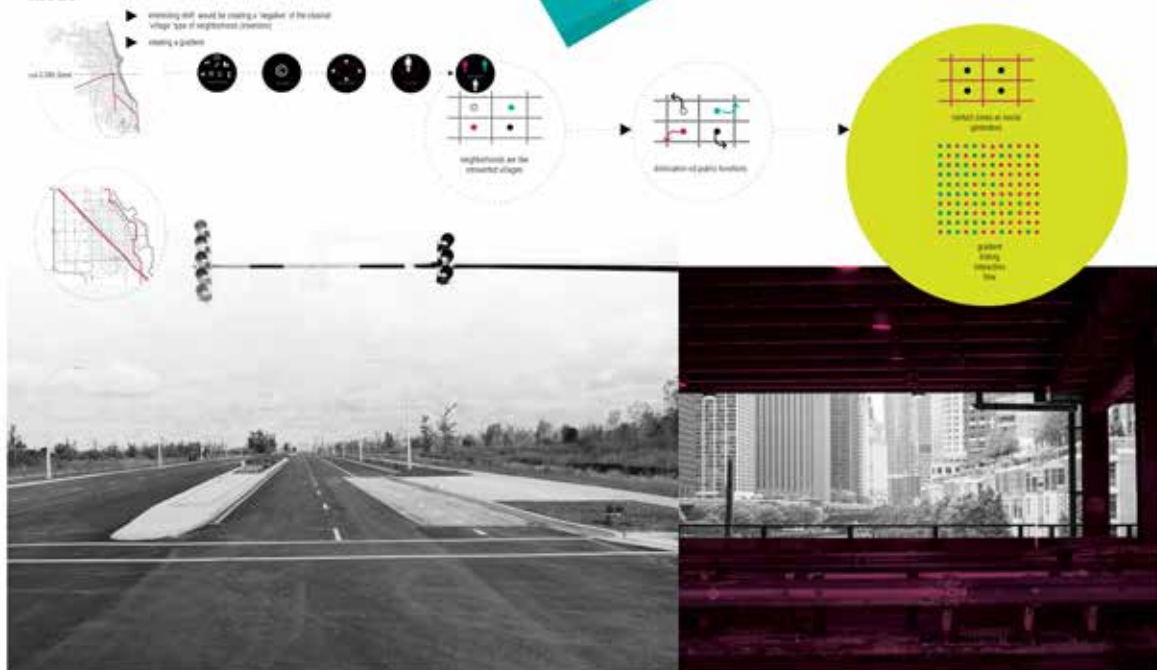
- Programmable low density
- (border village)

commercial development is located
along the main urban corridor
and long-term buildings are designed
around the neighborhood
community center and surrounding
activities are concentrated in the center
of the neighborhood
there is a small border between the
neighborhoods separated with a strip
of industrial facilities

Analysis



Ideas



Program or Function?

Theory

"Form follows function." (Sullivan)

"Program is superior. Architecture as a result of program." (Cohen-Rovinsky)

"Form is superior because it is context. Function is changeable." (Gross-Klein)

"Program underdetermines. Shape comes from systems and relation between them." (Lurie & Fuchs)

"Architecture is to solve for program." (Juss-Ross)

"Architecture is about framing and opportunity." (Kohn)

"Form and function have same importance. Events define function." (Kohn)

OBJECTIVES

- Building
- Urban form / Structure with
- Typology
- Role of an architect
- Planning system (if in urban)

CONDITIONS / REASON

- Programmatic hierarchy
- Scenario - development / urban structure of program
- Logic of relation

RESPONSE

(program and function are different)

Analysis



Ideas

function / program

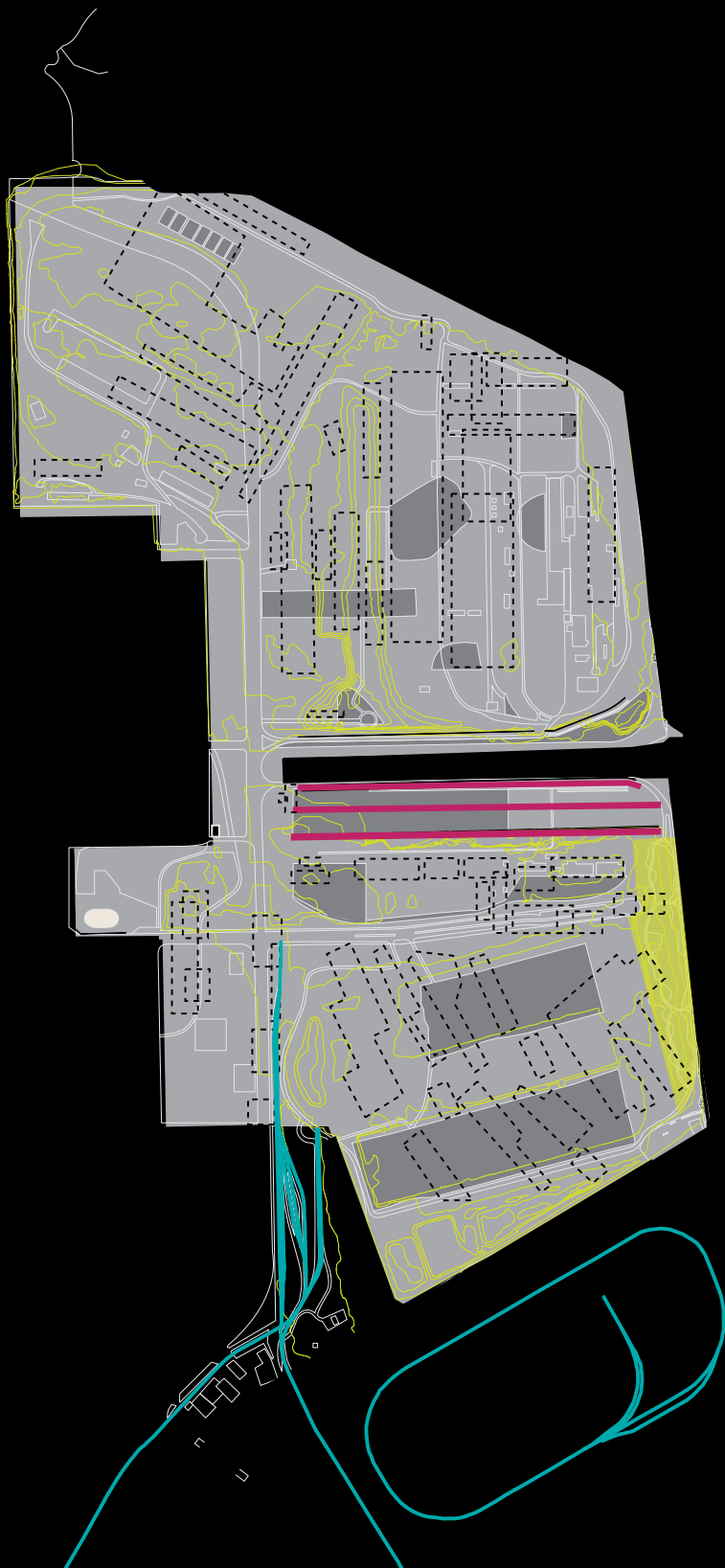


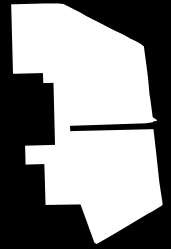












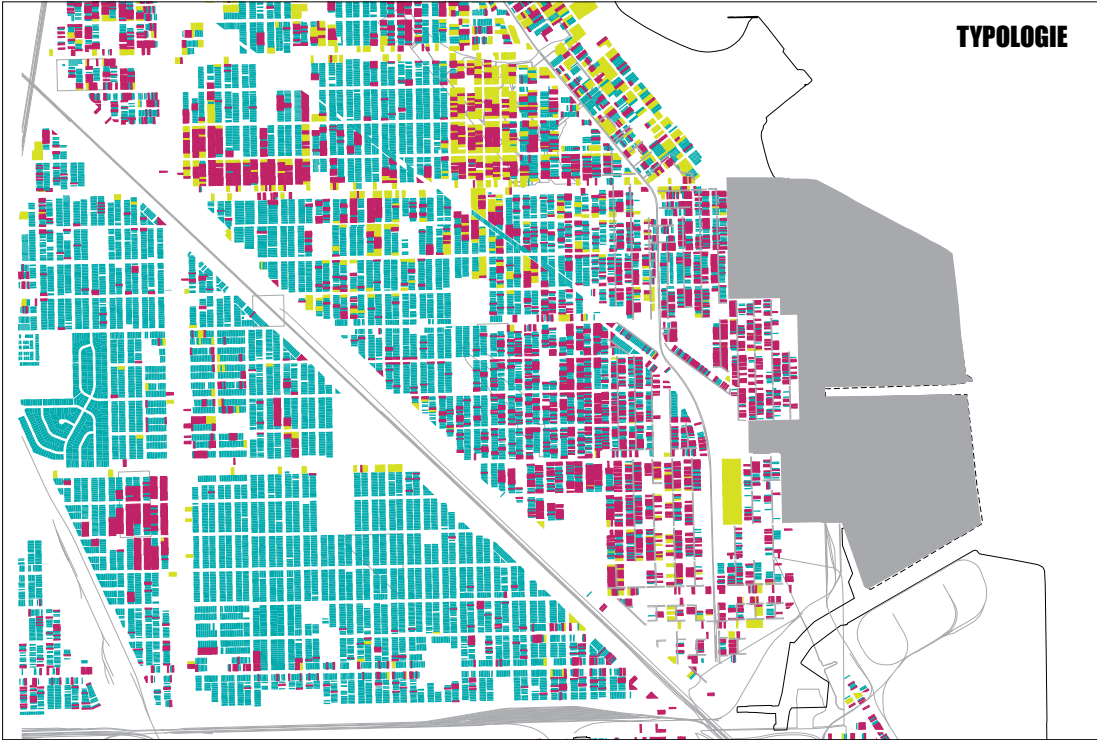
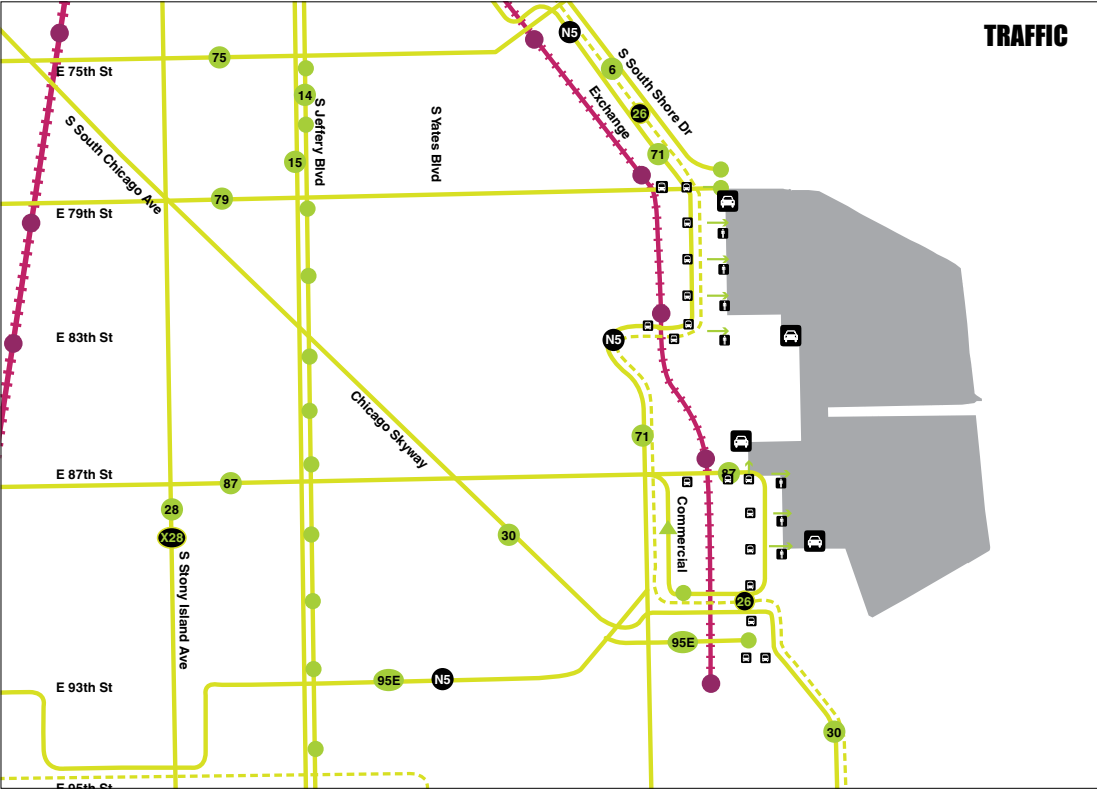
“Since 1875 mill after mill located in here making the Calumet region one of the largest steel making centres in the world. Wave after wave of immigrants poured in to work steel. As the industry developed the workers built their neighbourhoods representing every major ethnic and racial group to settle in America. Shipping, grain, heavy industry, rail lines and refineries - South East Chicago became like a colony of some great nation.” “WRAPPED IN STEEL - The Story of the Neighborhoods of South Chicago“(1984), Youtube

Originally the site of U.S. Steel’s South Works, was first opened in 1882 as the North Chicago Railway Mill Company. The site (2.4 sqkm) is located 15 miles south of the Loop and is surrounded by the Calumet River on the south and Lake Michigan on the east. The neighborhood around the factory, South Chicago, was filled with immigrants of all types who came to the area for the well-paying jobs at the mill. In the 1970s The South Works began a long period of downsizing, before its final closure on 1992. Since then the site has been inactive and several proposals have been introduced. The most important attempt was made in 2010, designed by Skidmore Owings & Merrill LLP (SOM). However, due to the economic crisis SOM’s development has been significantly slowed down. How to intervene in a slow growth environment?

site







AMENITIES



SITE



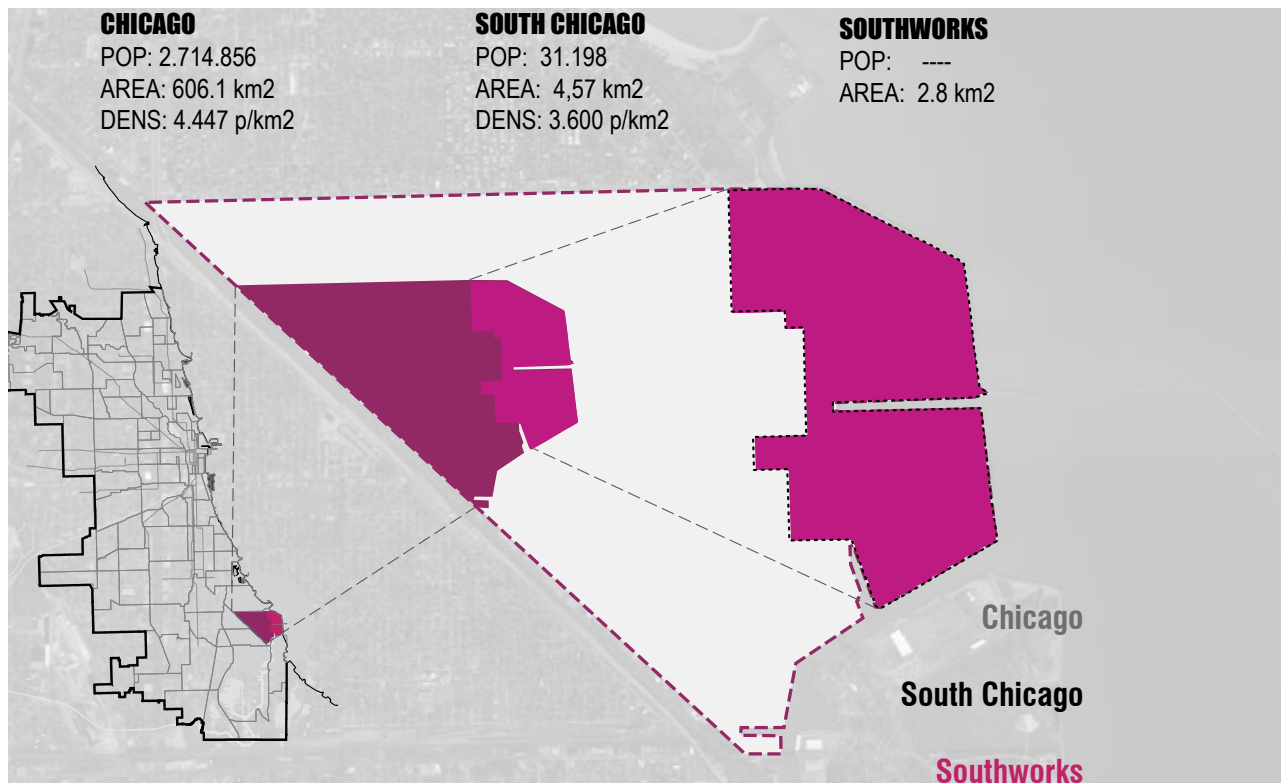




144444



NUMBERS







A. Sailboat Sales Co



B. Paket Corporation - Outsourced Packaging



C. Chicago Ward 10 offices



D. Sims metal management limited



E. International Port District



F. Victory Centre of South Chicago-Assisted Living Facility



G1. Elementary School



G2. Elementary School



H. Chicago fisheries



I. Religious building



J. Electric plant



K. Car supplies



L. North American Salt company



M. Occupational high school



N. Waste treatment warehouses



O. Community academy

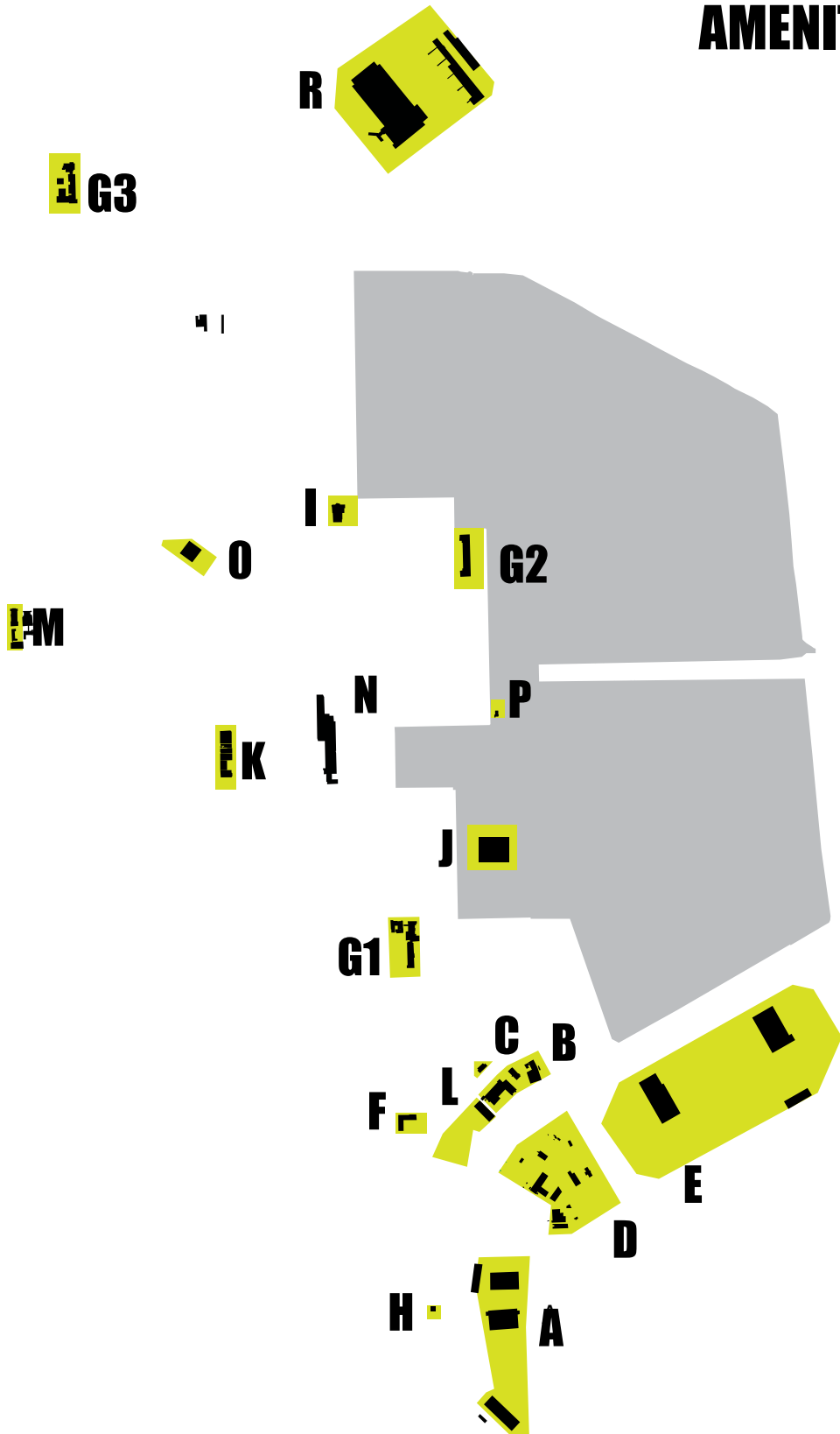


P. Lakeside promotion pavillion



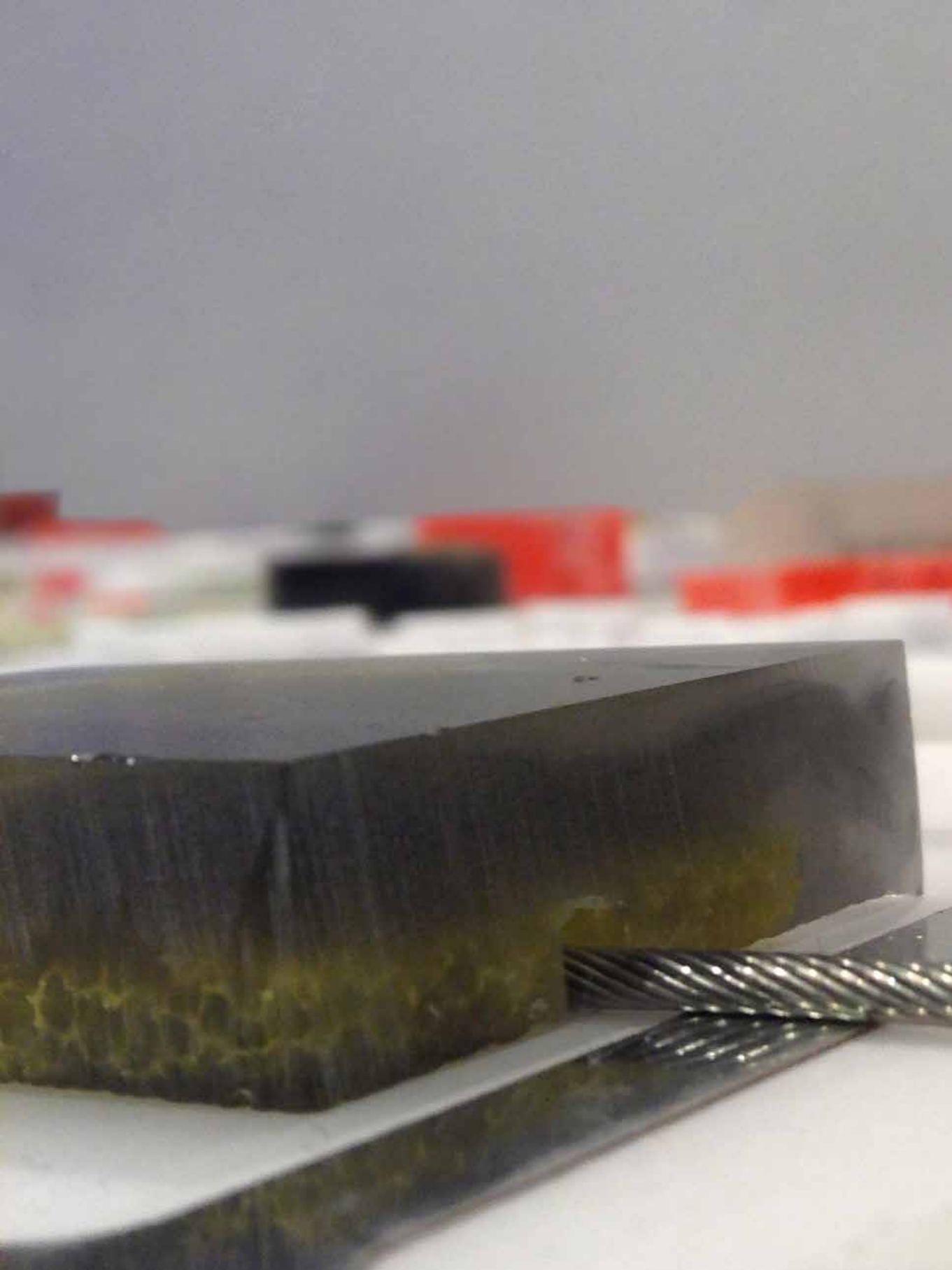
G3. Elementary school

AMENITIES





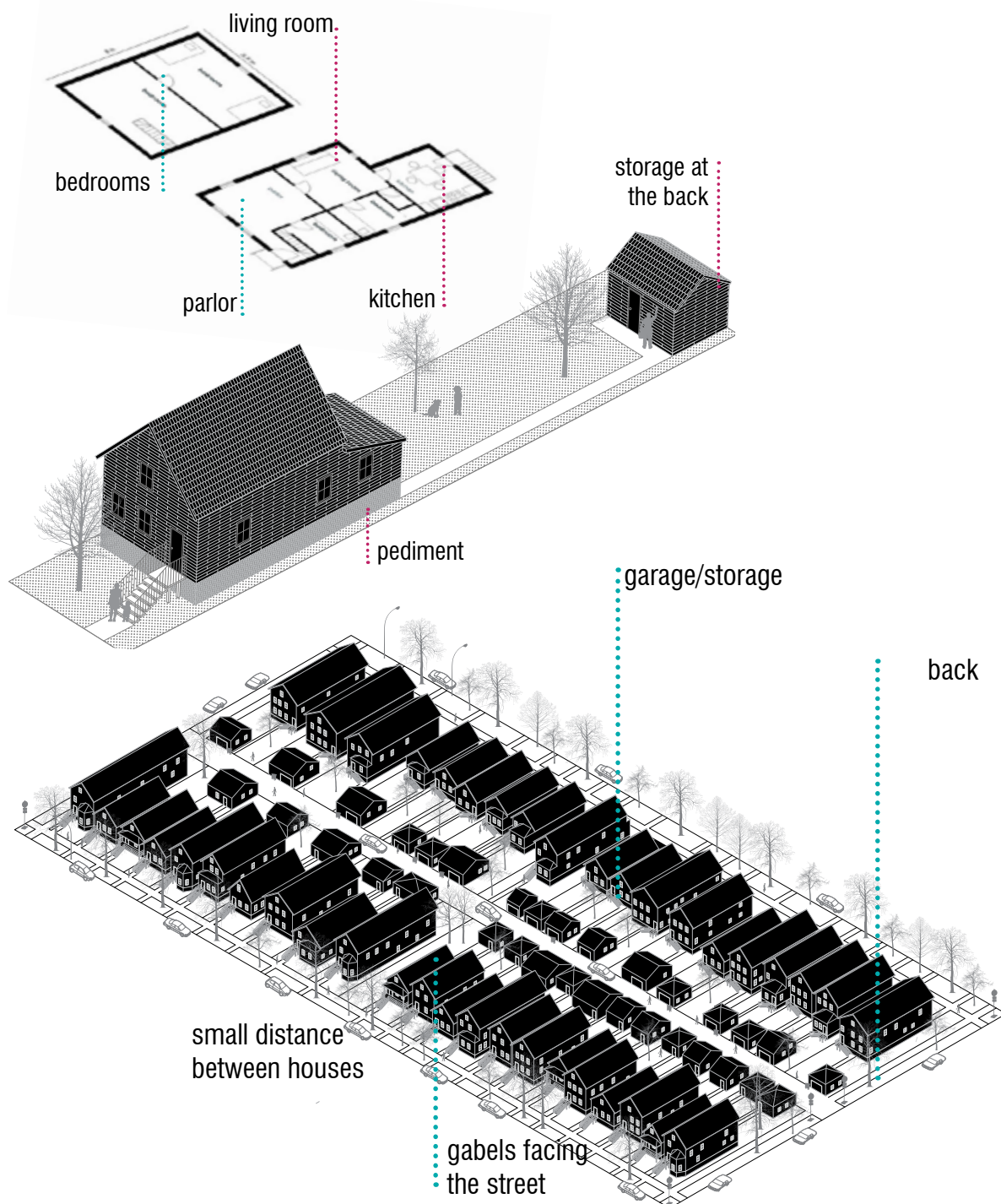


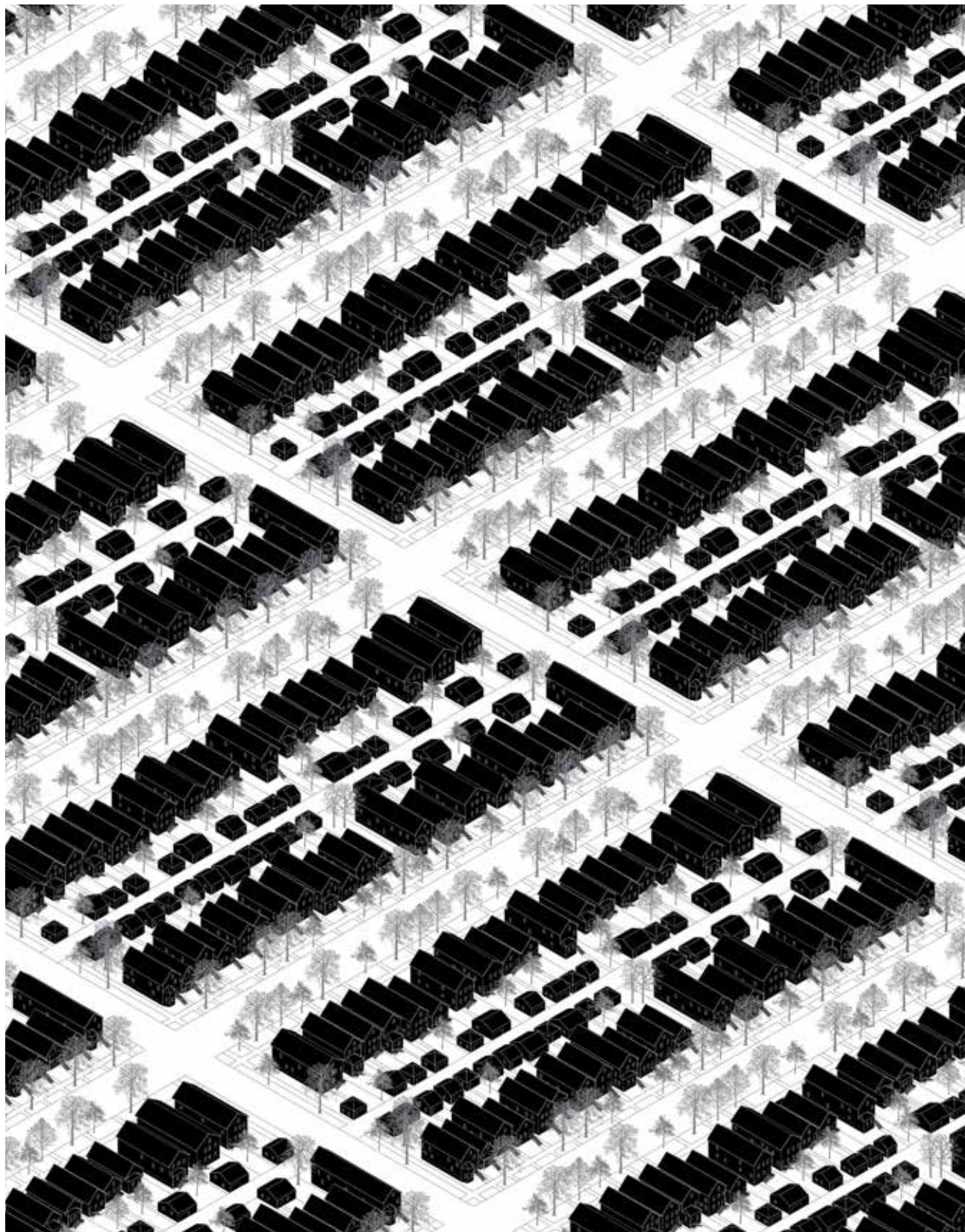


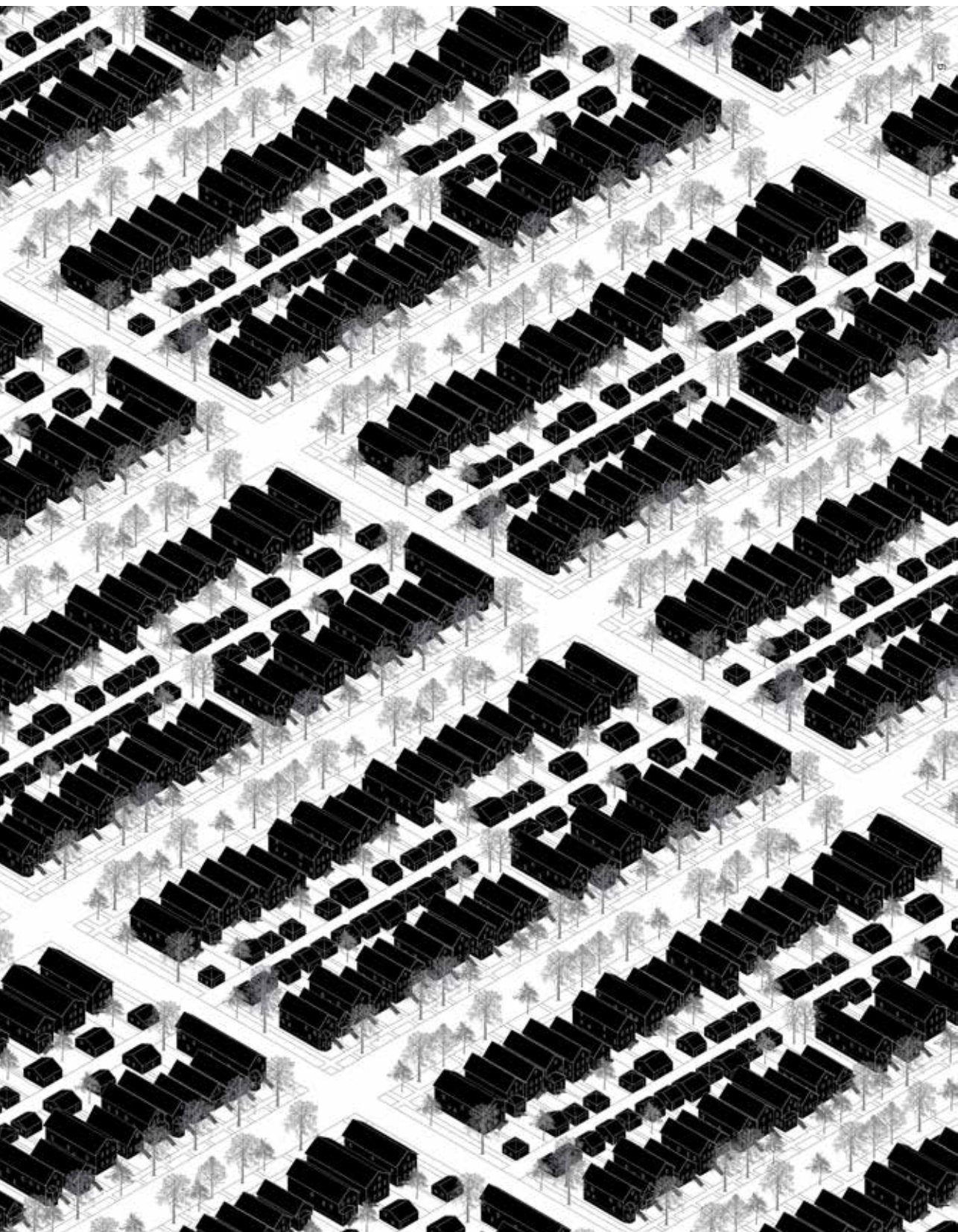




WORKERS COTTAGE











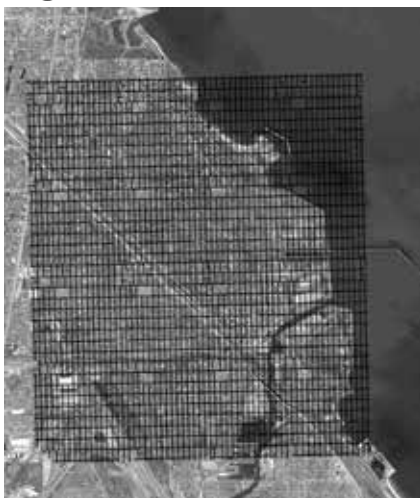




CP

SW

G1

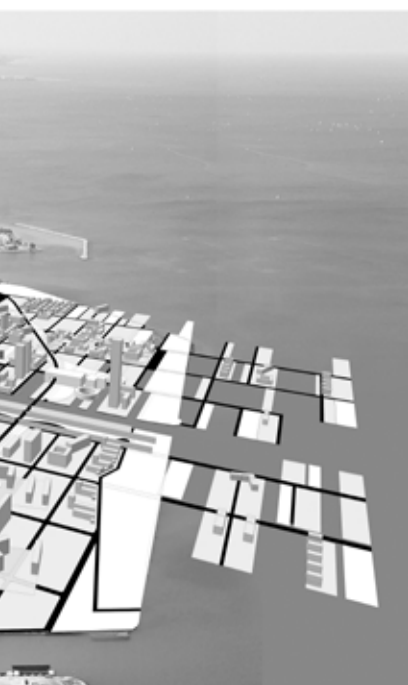


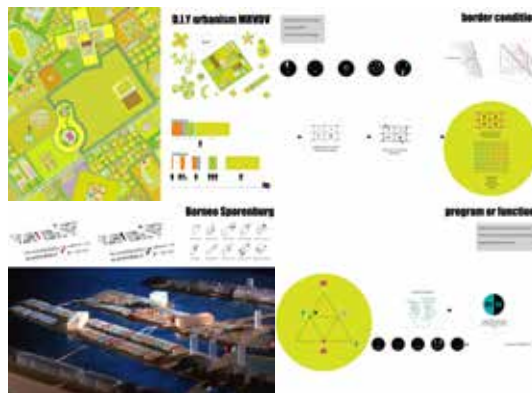
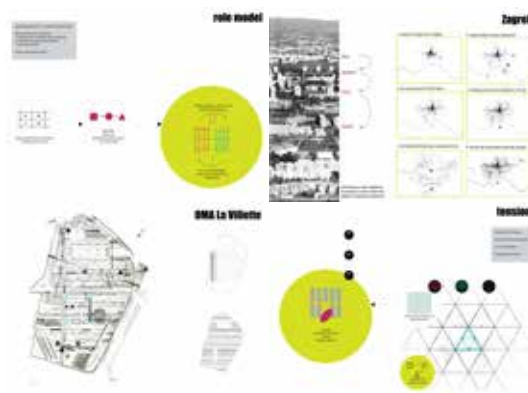
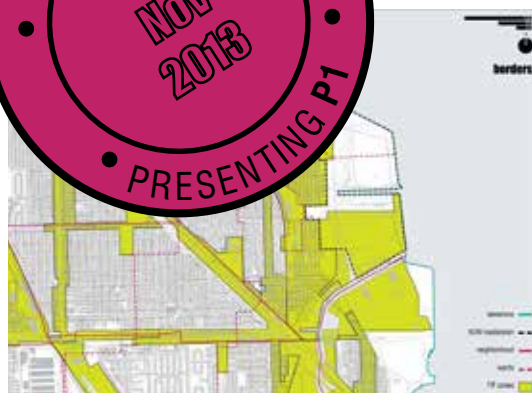
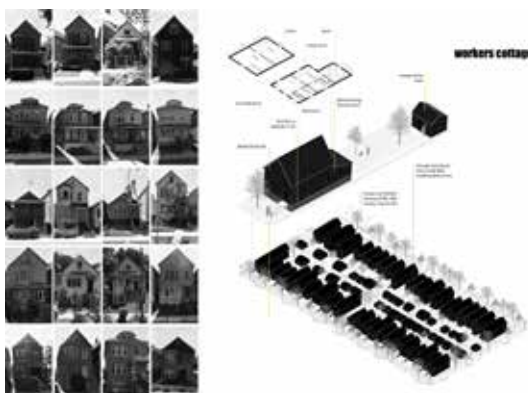






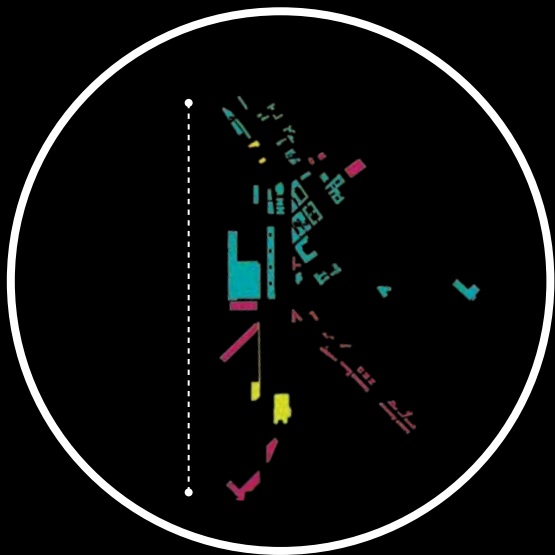
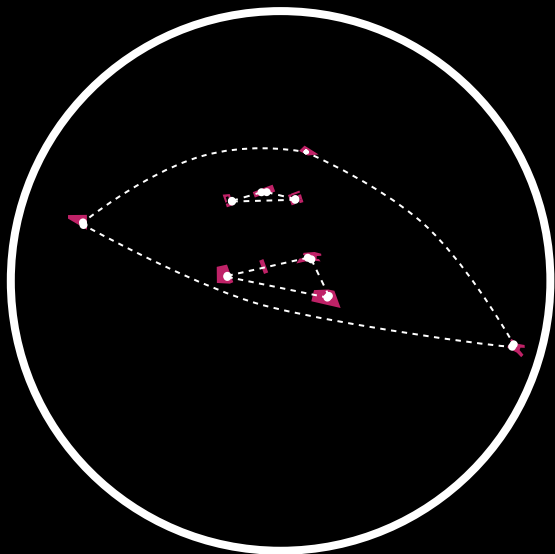
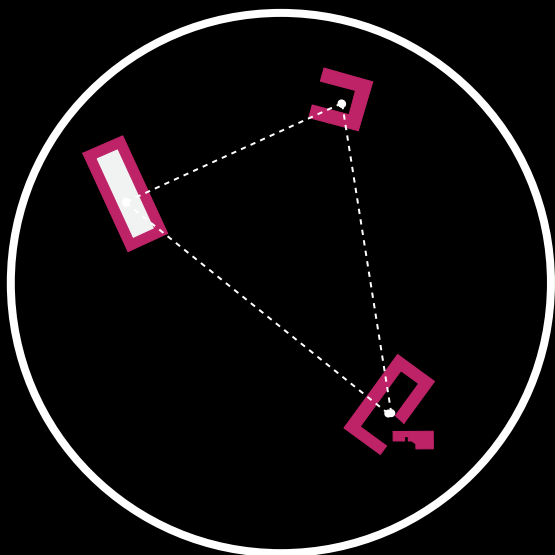












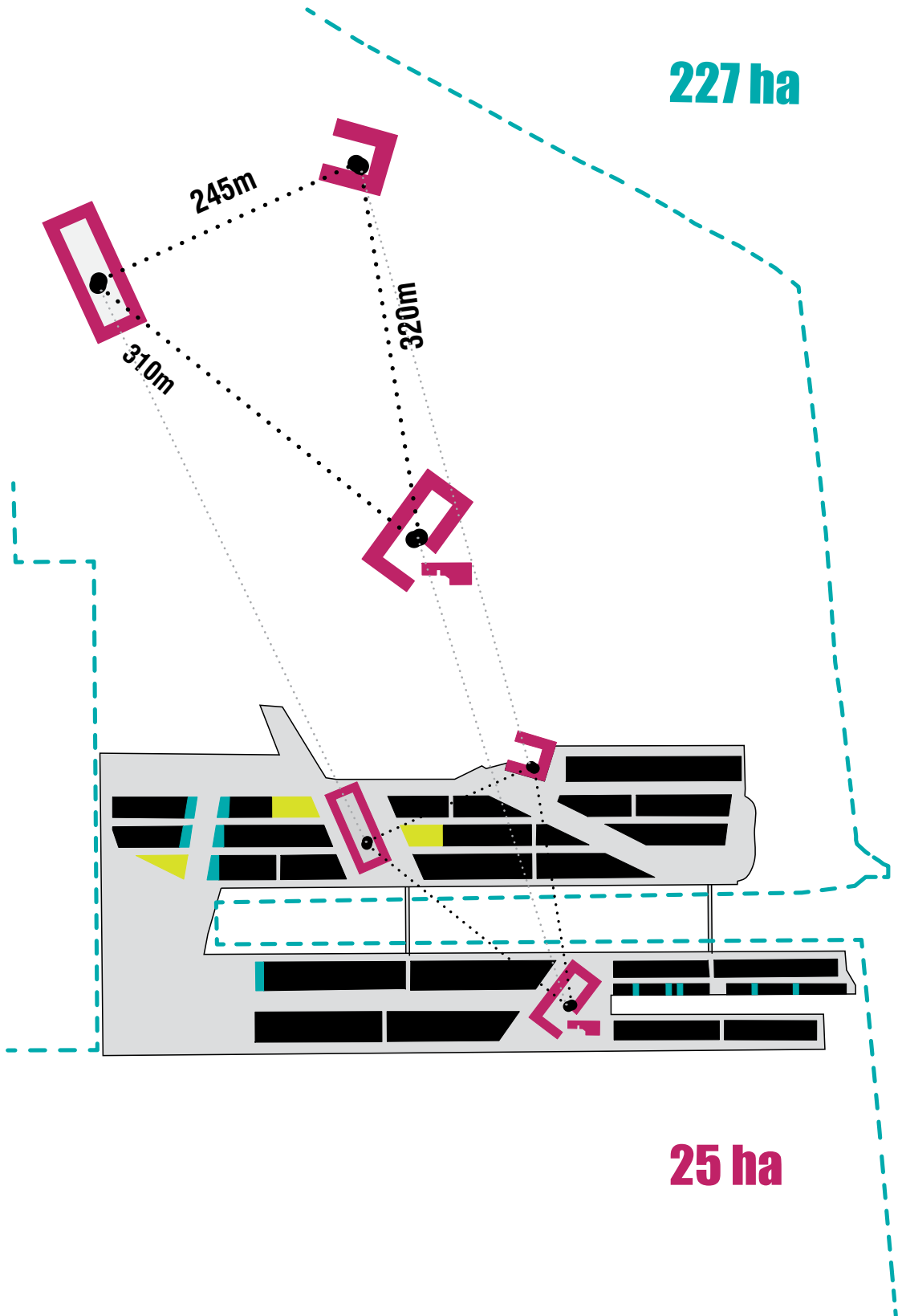


“the biggest challenge for urban design in the 21st century is finding a balance between matters of common importance and creating freedom”

Urhahn Urban Design, Spontaneous City, (Amsterdam: BIS Publishers, 2012)

references

Three Case Studies have been chosen to investigate the urban parameters of the city in three different scales. They have been compared and overlayed with the South Works site. Urban parameters such as physical and visual distances between iconic buildings, programmatic linearity and other relevant data have been analyzed in order to inform the urban strategy for the South Works site.

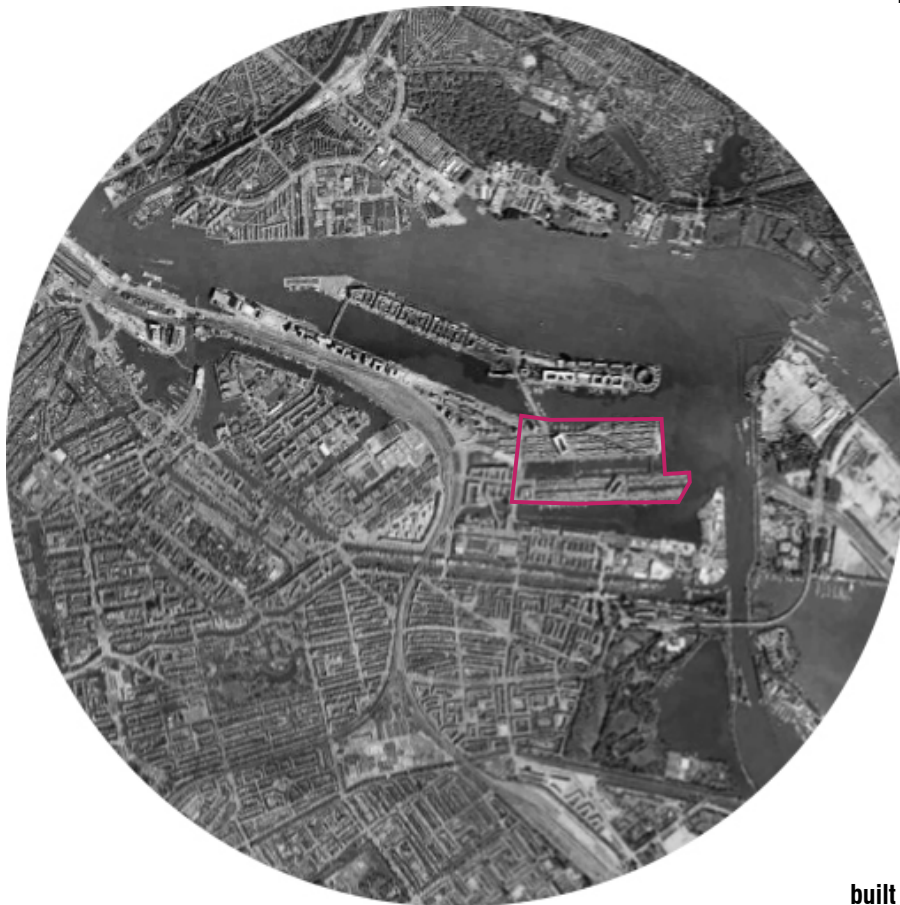
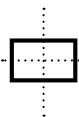


BORNEO SPORENBURG

amsterdam netherlands 1993-97

investor new deal

architects west 8



site area 25 ha
built area 50 000m²



residences 7.500
jobs 500



residence units 2.500
workspaces 300

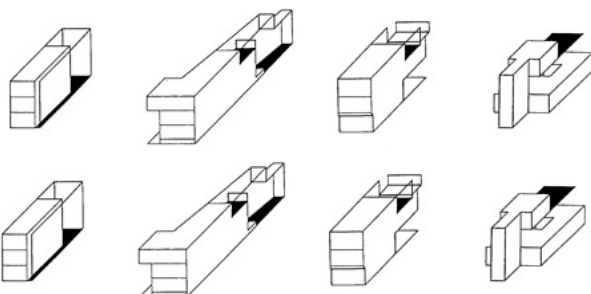


Retail

Office

Public Amenities

Working:Living=1:12

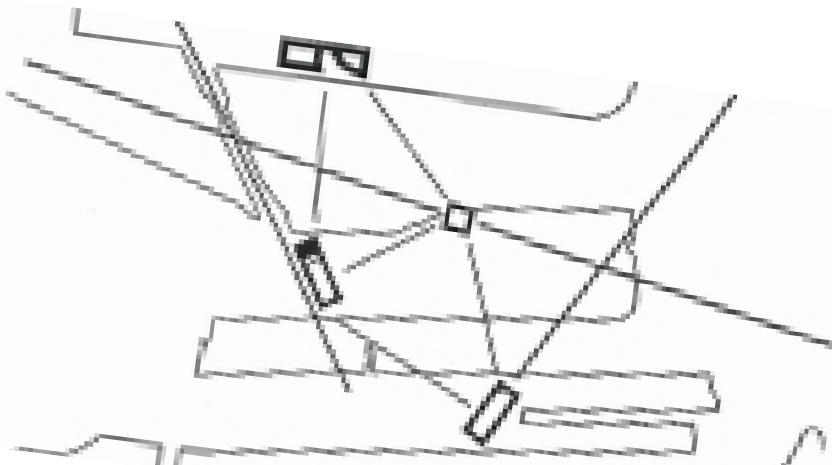


SOUTHWORKS SOM
224 ha / 31 000 people
SOUTH CHICAGO
570 ha / 32 000

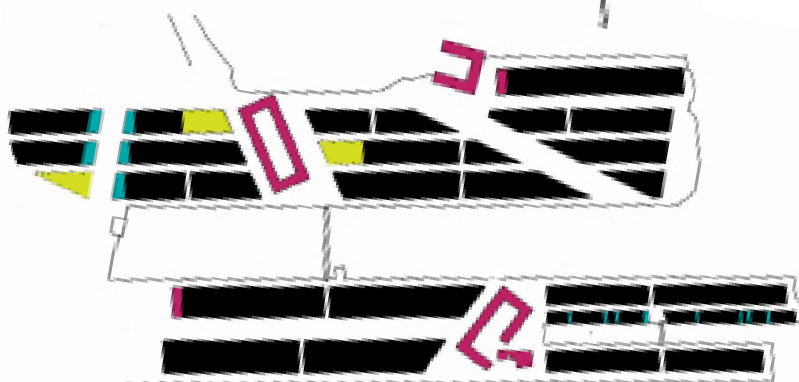




BORNEO SPORENBURG



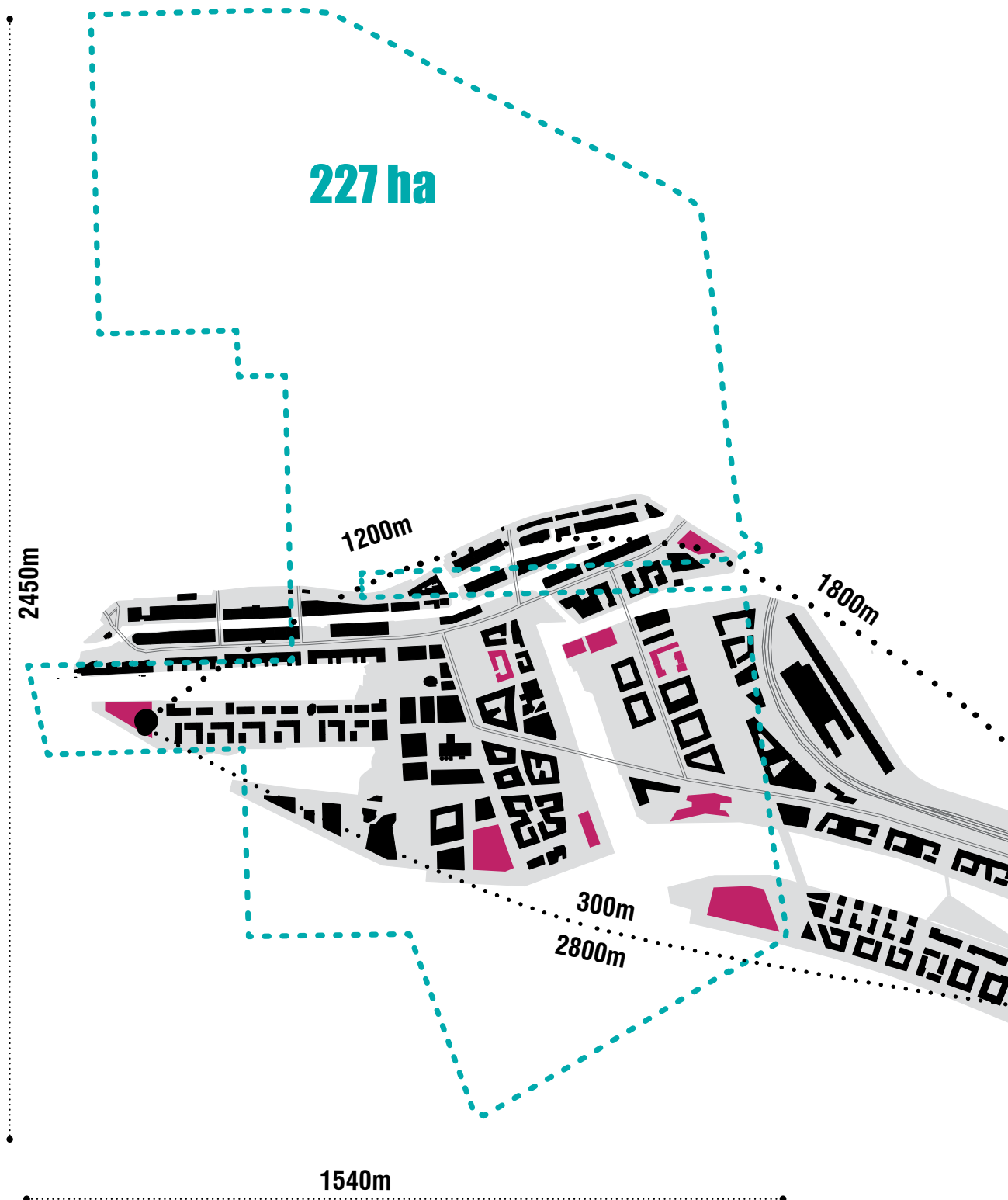
POSITION OF THREE
BIG HOUSING BLOCKS



PROGRAM DISPOSITION
RETAIL, OFFICE, PUBLIC

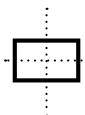


PUBLIC VOIDS



HAFEN CITY

hamburg germany 2000
investor Hafen City GmbH
architects KCPA



site area 165 ha
built area 2 000 000 m²



residences 15 000
jobs 60 000

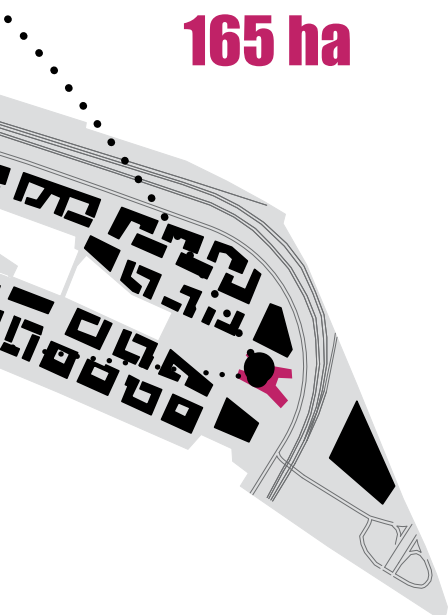


165 ha

residence units 5.800
workspaces 45.000
Elbphilharmonie Pavilion
Kesselhaus Info Center
Primary School
Spiegel Headquarters
Elb PhilharmoniC Hall
HafenCity University
Cruise Center
Science Center
Intelligent Quarter
working : living = 4 : 1

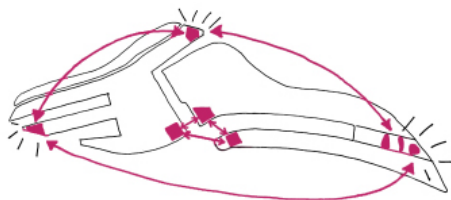


SOUTHWORKS SOM
224 ha / 31 000 people
SOUTH CHICAGO
570 ha / 32 000





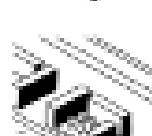
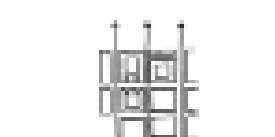
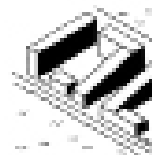
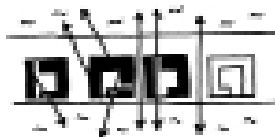
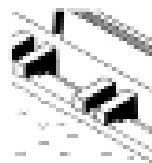
HAFEN CITY



POROSITY



ICONIC BUILDINGS



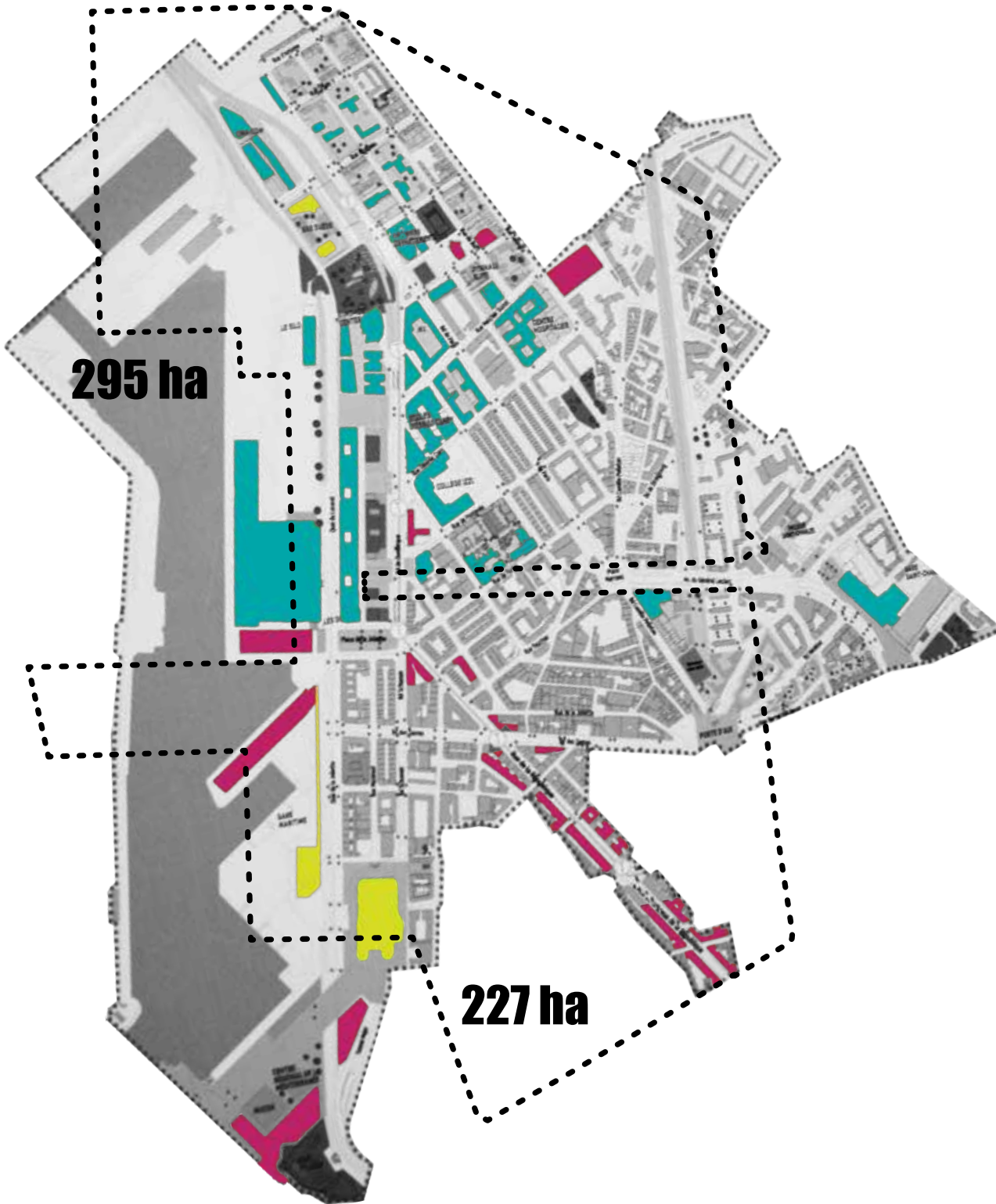
ARSENAL

1540m

2450m

295 ha

227 ha



EUROMÉDITERRANÉE

marseille france 1995 - 2013
investor City of Marseille



area 295 ha
built surface 3 600 000 m²
added built area 100 000 m²



existing population 20 000
added jobs 10 000
residences 15 000



2 000 000 m²
4000 new housing units
6000 renovated housing units
500 000 m² working space
100 000 m² public facilities
100 000 m² retail space
200 000 m² public spaces
working:living= 1:1

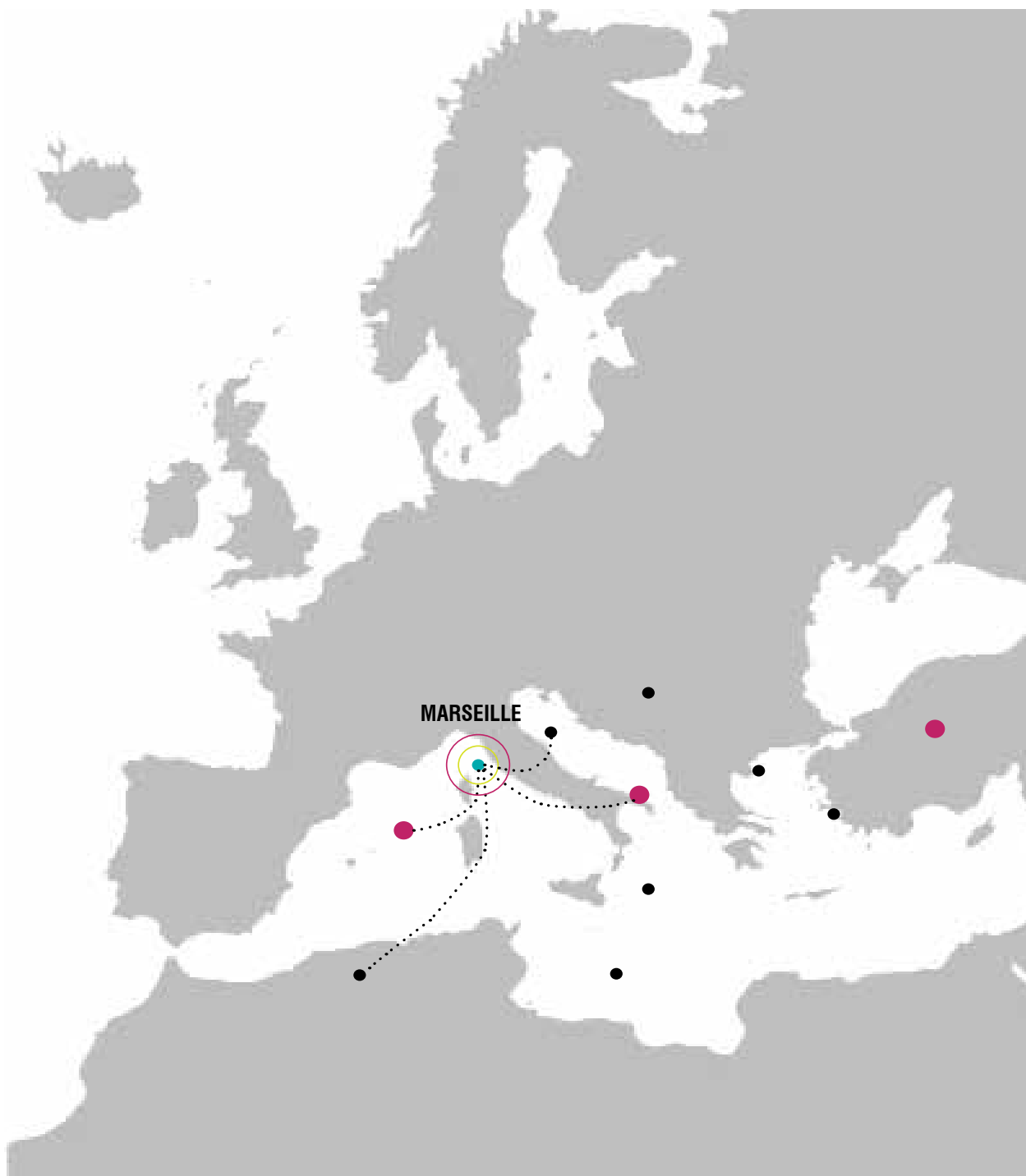


SOUTHWORKS SOM
224 ha / 31 000 people
SOUTH CHICAGO
570 ha / 32 000





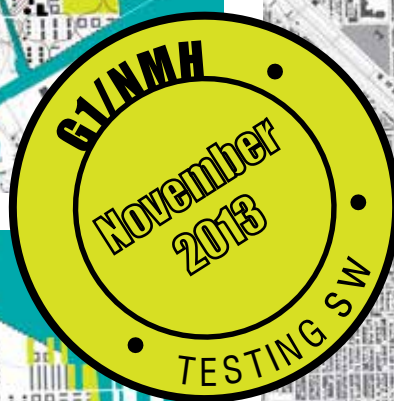
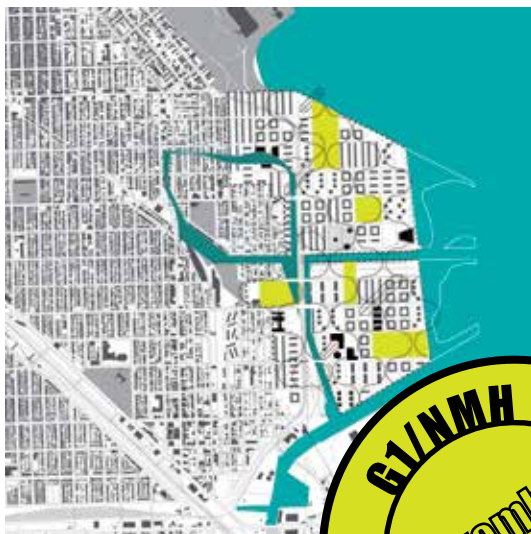
EUROMÉDITERRANÉE

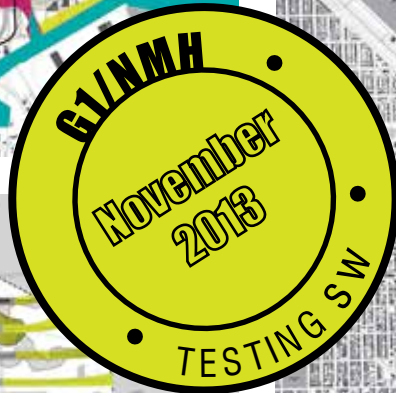


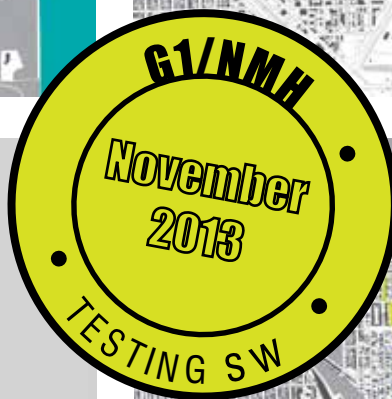
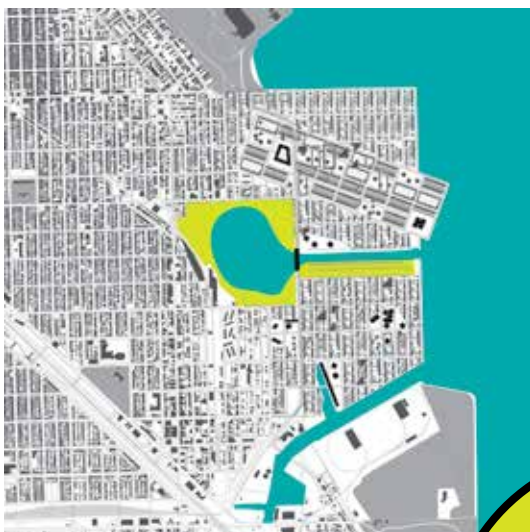






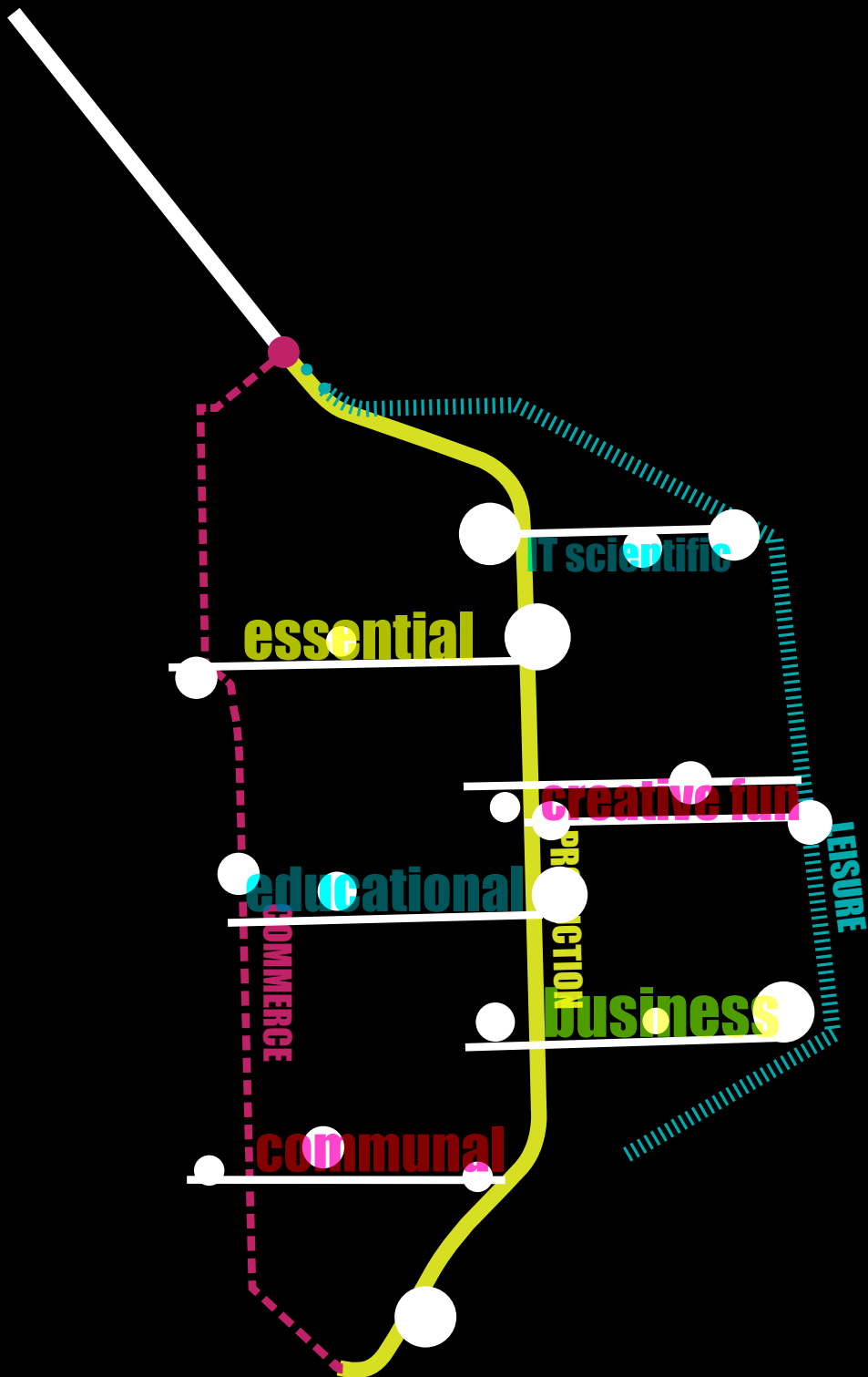




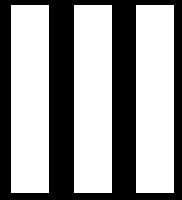








Yushi Uehara, Village in the city, from Hunch magazine, The Berlage Institute 2007 ,pp. 64-66

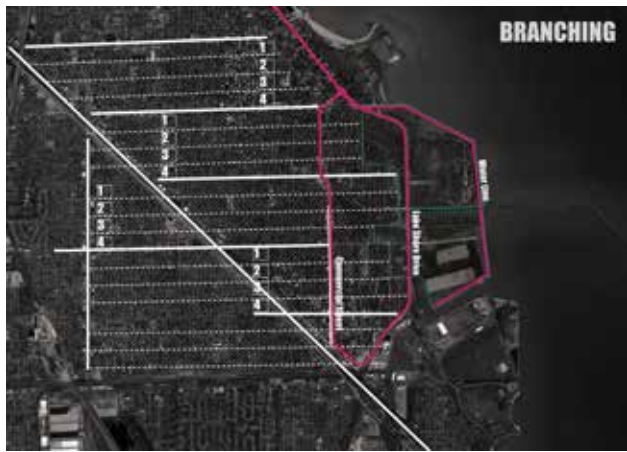


“What has been theorized by philosophers such as Deleuze, Virilio and Habermas: The idea of freedom within restrictions, the magnitude of chaos within control, that’s is what we have found in Village in the City. It is a project that extracts the cores and structures of dynamism and then examines how the dynamism evolves and tries to implement itself in a limited suburban condition to create an active area allowing rapid transformation.”

With the sustainable use of the existing infrastructure and with the emphasis on linearity of Chicago urban tissue, the program is strategically inserted with an intention to create relative tensions generating further urban growth. INSERTION POINTS are strategically placed, First insertion points are each well defined, while, further growth is unpredictable but controlled. SPINES evolve because insertion points generate fluid program [non-monofunctional] sharing facilities between them. Placing the program which does not conventionally go together next to each other creates tension as a potential for generation of new urban conditions, as opposed to conventional planning which avoids tension. Between the insertion points, along the spines LINEAR CLUSTERS emerge which generate further growth in-between them.

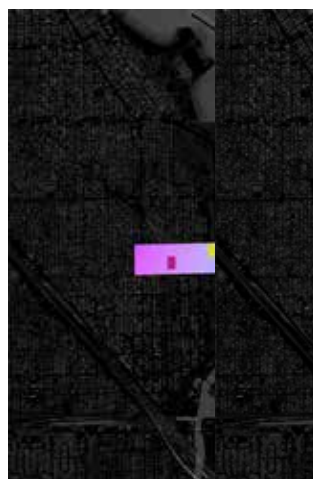
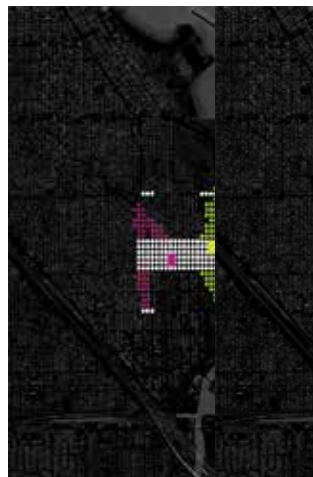
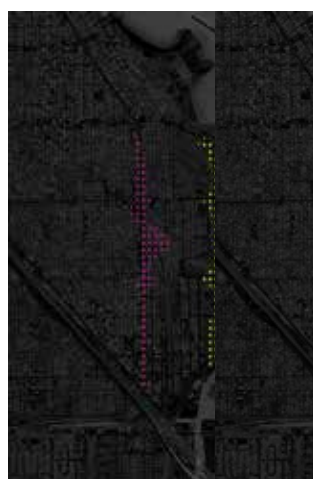
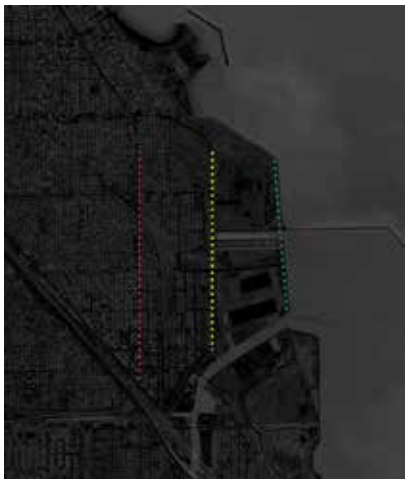
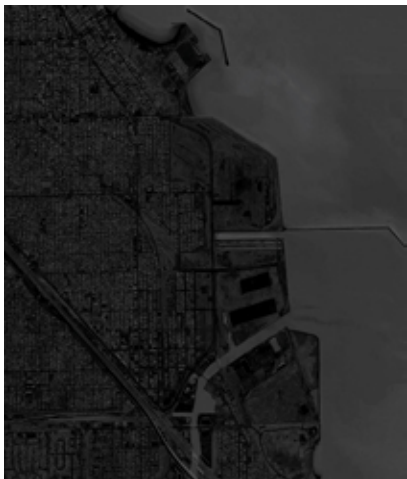
Connector

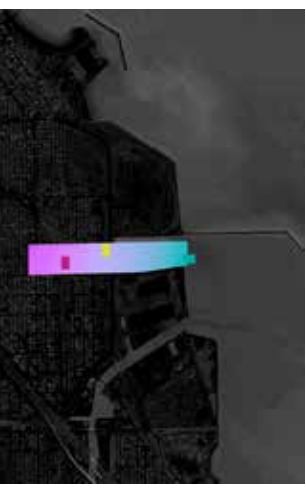
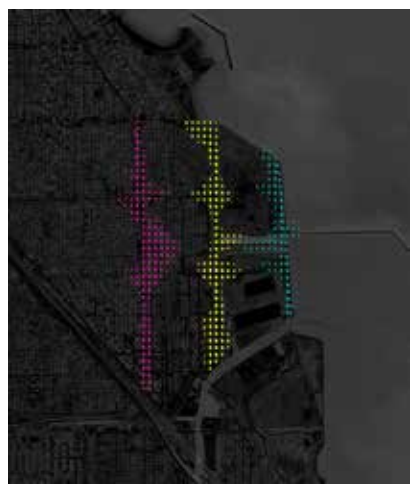
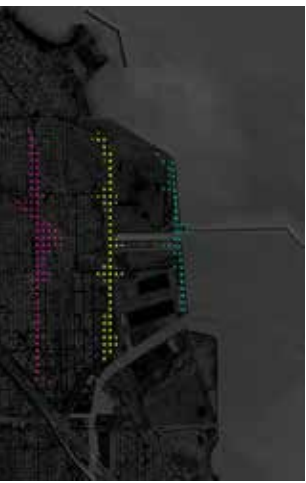












TRIPLE STIPPLE



G1

PROGRAM

production
productive water



leisure
recreational water



learning
quality water



QUESTION

How to intervene in slow growth environment?

Economic crisis and the decrease of city's population makes structural densification not an option?

How to deal with low density which creates inert condition?

SCENARIO



METHODS

Primary policy of system encourages further development which is open for diverse, but guided future scenarios. The system is flexible and a low density of some (up to 100 g/m²) allows the system to become more resilient.

The goal is to create both functional and spatial complexity.

The system is based on spatial synchronisation of different functions: **production** **learning** **leisure**.

Utilised, existing infrastructure – expansion of 80% street
wood community – generating job opportunities, raising local skills, food availability, free time management

Water strategy – N-G: permeable expansion

new housing types, improvement of existing (with required) profits

a attracted interaction with local community

water area follows – 20% street food street, free street

runway, the quality increased

from areas with excessive housing patches in between remain as public interest and possibilities of life-quality, highly skilled workforce

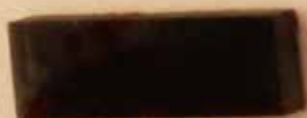
G1/NMH
06
Dec
2013

PRESENTING P1

59









COMERCE

crafts stores
crafts production
exhibition space

IT store
technical service
show room

market
restaurant
exhibition space



PRODUCTION

reuse factory
outlet store
exhibition space

IT factory
outlet store
exhibition space

packaging factory
outlet store
training polygon



LEISURE

theatre/music hall
acting/music school
props/ factory

exhibition space
workshops
gallery

sport hall
sport school
sport equipment store



“...it is so tempting to make plans in which overlap occurs for its own sake. But overlap alone does not give structure. It can also give chaos... To have structure, you must have the right overlap, and this is for us almost certainly different from the old overlap which we observe in historic cities. As the relationships between functions change, so the systems which need to overlap in order to receive these, relationships must also change...”

Christopher Alexander, City is not a tree

Program is divided in three categories which overlap, creating hybrids. Commerce is related to the existing Commercial Street, the backbone of the South Chicago neighborhood. Production creates opportunity for direct employment while Leisure improves the life quality of the people from the surrounding area. This programmatic choice covers the secondary, tertiary and quarterly economic sectors providing diversity of employment while requiring diverse working skills and educational level as well as attracting various investments and people from wider Chicago area and beyond.

Program

production

secondary sector

leisure

tertiary sector

<p>manufacturing sportswear manufacturing sport gear testing/production of new materials (i.e. D30)</p>	<p>smaller sport playgrounds international sport events artificial rafting polygons ('exotic') exhibition of new materials / sport summits</p>
<p>production of movies / plays / concerts producing elements for the stage design / costumes manufacturing music instruments smaller music studios (to rent) advertisements (making posters/commercials)</p>	<p>theatre / cinema / concert hall festivals theme parks (western/sci-fi) auditions</p>
<p>waste sorting (local + city) recycling laboratories waste treatment veterinary laboratories</p>	<p>bird observatory zoo eco-park</p>
<p>simple manufacturing assembly gardening (recreational, but growing something that can be sold)</p>	<p>spa / wellness facilities therapeutic gardens swimming pools (therapeutic baths)</p>
<p>beehive farm agricultural production (fruit and veggies) other food production packaging catering services</p>	<p>farmers market food festivals cooking workshop events</p>
<p>producing medicines / drugs producing cosmetics hardcore toxic chemicals' disposal testing laboratories</p>	<p>science workshops for kids / youth testing new products park of science</p>
<p>production of elements (i.e. solar panels) production energy algae factory powerplant</p>	<p>green energy expo DIY experimental tryouts</p>
<p>manufacturing smaller household objects producing furniture producing typical house units / parts of units material distribution center</p>	<p>household fair (lifestyle trends) eurocity theme park alternative US theme park DIY experimental tryouts gardening festival</p>
<p>production of hardware assembly of elements production of software storage for servers</p>	<p>IT expo</p>
<p>manufacturing vehicle pieces production of trams making electric cars toy factory</p>	<p>car-motorcycle ground racing polygon car exhibition / shopping industrial park</p>

learning

quarterly sector

PROGRAM

vocational school for manufacturing sport stuff
studying new materials
school for physical education
vocational schools for judges / coaches
schools for training different sports

sport

school of acting / film
music school
school for PR & management
art / graphic design school
training for stunts
cultural center

art

school of ecology
center for environmental awareness
researching recycling technologies
veterinary institute

ecology

vocational school for physiotherapy
school of psychiatry / medicine
social care services
rehabilitation center
distribution point for addicts

health

vocational school (packaging / catering)
gardening school
culinary school
food-related research (GMO etc.)
learning about eating healthy

food

vocational school for assembly line
school for chemistry / pharmacy / medicine
research center

chemicals

vocational school (assembly line)
school of energetics
research of new technologies

energy

vocational school to learn the craft (i.e. woodwork)
vocational school for assembly line
school for product design
learning how to improve your house/garden

household infustry

vocational school (production / assembly)
IT info center (local + city)
school of IT for kids / youth
research center

IT tech

vocational school for manufacturing
school for mechanical engineering
school for industrial design
green transportation tech. research center
driving school

hard industry

shopping mall

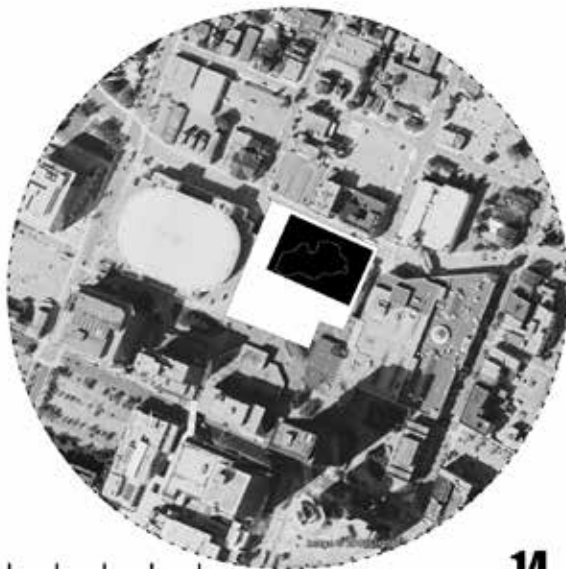
Architect: David Chipperfield
 Status: Built
 Location: Innsbruck, Austria
 Year: 2010
 Area: 58.000 m²
 Program: shopping mall



13

hybrid building farmer's market/library

Architect: RDH Architects Inc. with David
 Premi Architects
 Status: Built
 Location: Hamilton, Ontario, Canada
 Year: 2010
 Area: 200 m²
 Program: market hall and city public library



14

market hall

Architect: Marie-José Van Hee, Robbrecht & Daem
 Status: Built
 Location: Ghent, Belgium
 Year: 2012
 Area: 200 m²
 Program: open market hall



15

0 50 200

fish market hall

Architect: Eder Biesel Arkitekter
 Status: Built
 Location: Bergen, Norway
 Year: 2012
 Area: 4260 m²
 Program: fish market

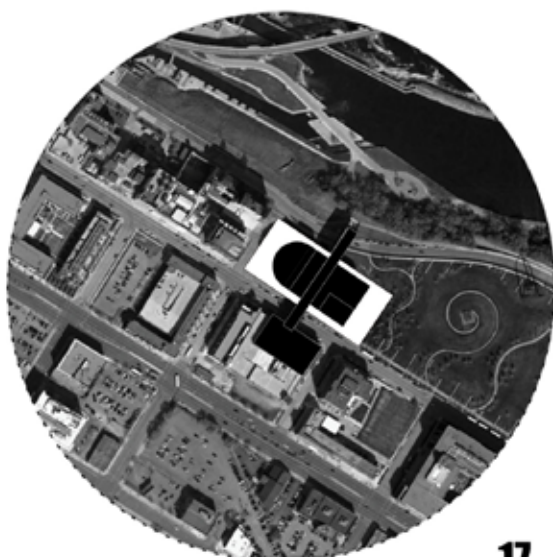


16

0 50 200

performance theatre

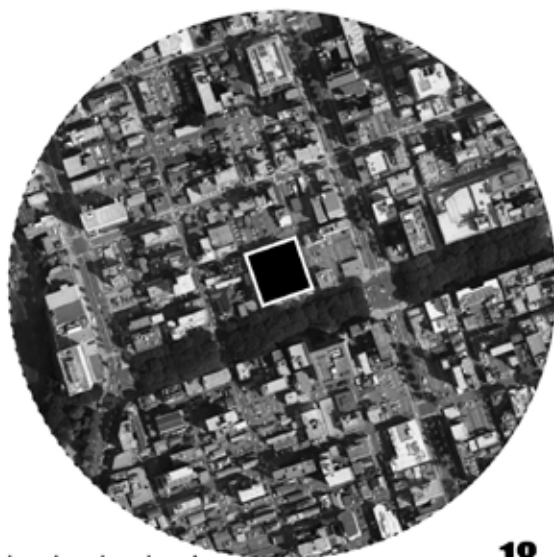
Architect: Jean Nouvel
 Status: Built
 Location: Minneapolis, Minnesota
 Year: 2006
 Area: 25,500 m²
 Program: Three theaters (1,100, 700, and 250 seats), with administration, education and production program spaces



17

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, to a cafe and bookstore.



18

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

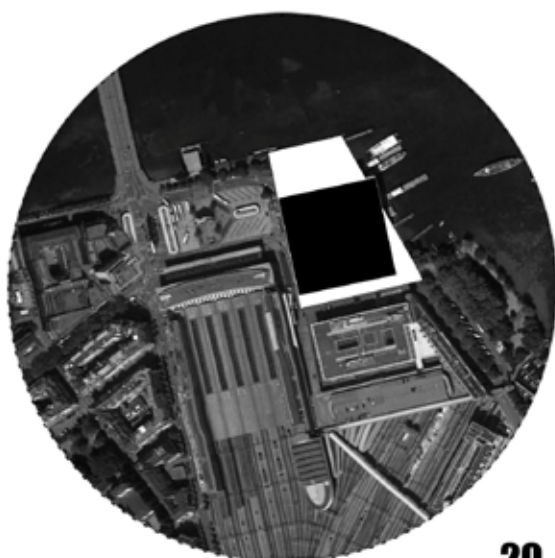


0 50 100 200

19

hybrid building cultural center/congress center

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



0 50 100 200

20

casino

Architect: b720 Fermín Vázquez Arquitectos
 Status: Built
 Location: Loret de Mar, Spain
 Year: 2007 - 2010
 Area: 31,123.38 m²
 Program: casino; a range of services and complementary uses including the restaurant, kitchens, car park, conference room, and slot machine area



21

0 50 100 200

swimming pool

Architects: PLOT = BIG + JDS
 Location: Copenhagen, Denmark
 Constructed Area: 2,500 sqm
 Project year: 2003
 Capacity: up to 600 people
 Program: outdoor and indoor swimming pools for sport and recreation. accommodates more interactive and playful activities



22

0 50 100 200

meditation unit | rehab

Start design: 2009
 Start building: 9/2011
 Opening: 6/2012
 Gross Area: 465 m²
 Building costs: ca. €650,000 ex. VAT
 Design: bureau SLA
 Client: Metta Vihara
 Address: Hengstdijkse Kerkstraat 36, Hengstdijk, The Netherlands
 Program: 13 bedrooms, meditation hall, library and dining hall


23

rehab center

Client: Barwon Health
 Services Engineer: AHW Waterman
 Structural Engineer: Irwinconsult
 Project Manager: Aurecon
 Quantity Surveyor: Sweett Group
 Building Contractor: Rendine Constructions

<http://www.archdaily.com/431771/belmont-community-rehabilitation-centre-billard-leece-partnership/>


24

convention centre

Architects: Coop Himmelb(l)au
Location: Dalian, China
Area: 117,650 sqm
Year: 2012

The project combines the following functions within one hybrid building with synergistic effects of functionality and spatial richness.

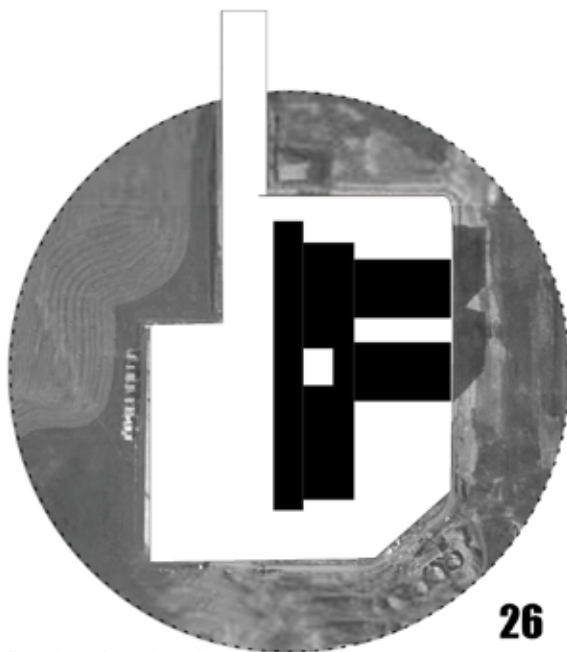


25

logistic centre

Architects: C.F. Møller Architects
Location: 6100 Haderslev, Denmark
Year: 2012
Area: 48,000 sqm

supplies all of the clothing company Best-seller's boutiques, across Europe. The planned layout provides the most flexible arrangement, and allows for a possible future expansion of the logistics centre to triple size, i.e. 150.000 m².



26

logistic centre

Architects: group8
 Location: Geneva, Switzerland
 Client: International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
 Project Area: 11,500 sqm
 Project Year: 2008-2011

The logistic complex is dedicated to pharmaceuticals' and medicine's storing, as well as orthopaedic devices and food. These materials will be shipped to the ICRC's delegates positioned around the world, in order to help endangered populations in humanitarian crisis' zones.



27

0 50 100 200

data centre

Architects: Albert France-Lanord Architects
 Location: Stockholm, Sweden
 Program: Datacenter
 Construction Area: 1,200 sqm
 Project year: 2008

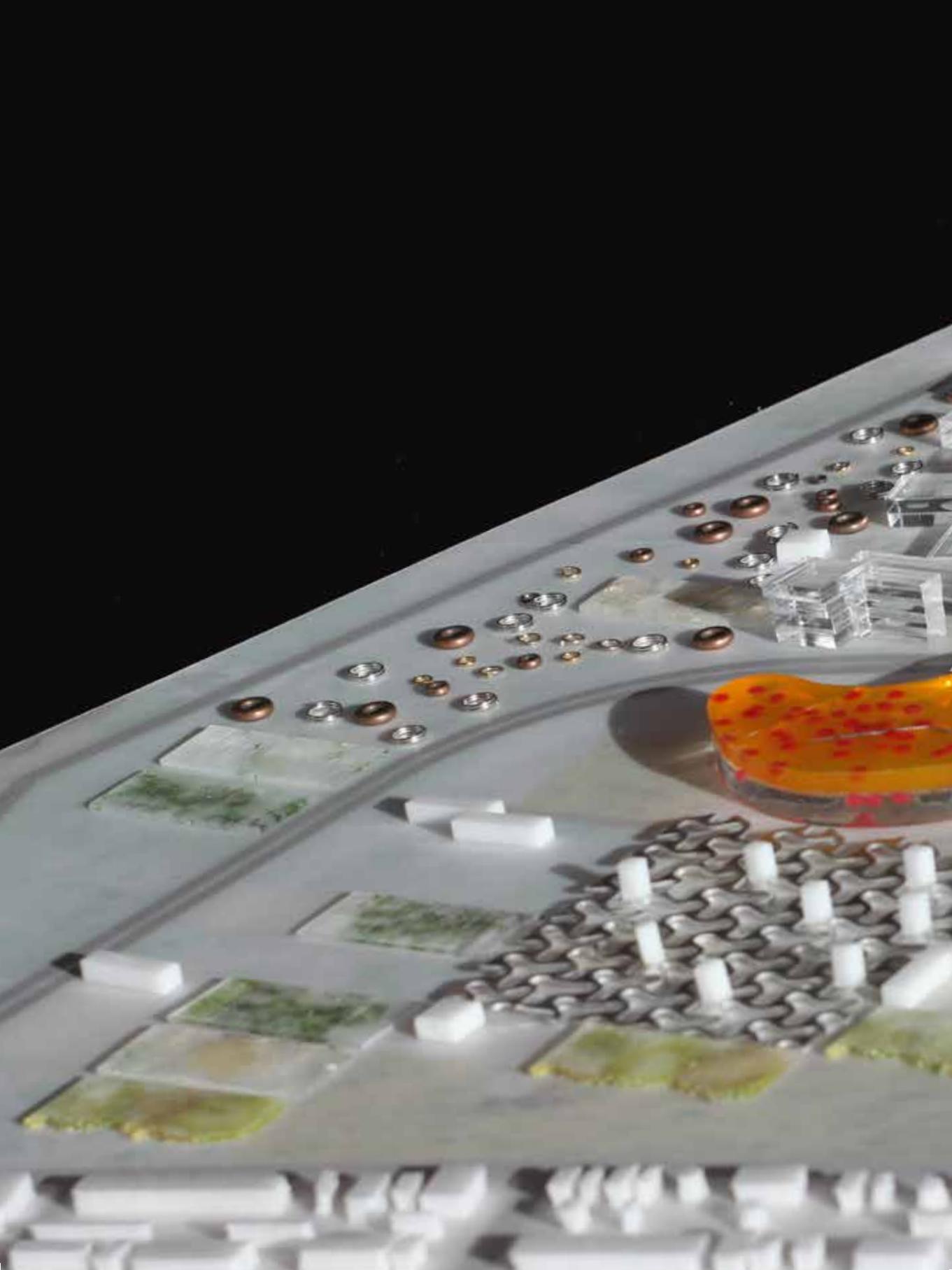
housed in a former 1,200 sqm Cold War bunker (originally built as a World War II bunker); an amazing location 30 meters down under the granite rocks of the Vita Berg Park in Stockholm.



28

0 50 100 200







data storage

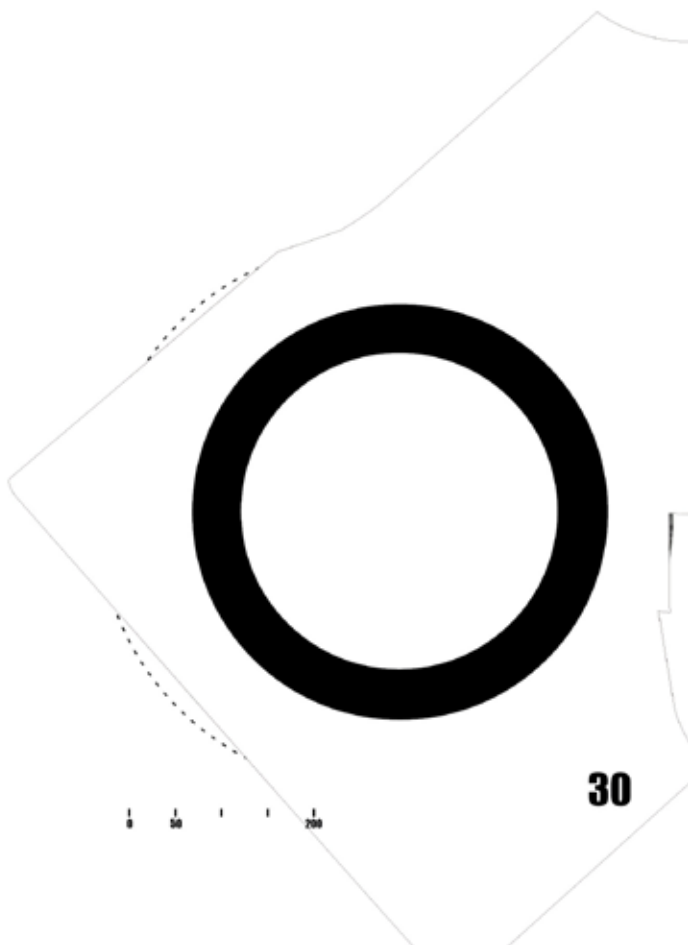
Architects: Sheehan Partners
Location: Prineville, Oregon, USA
Year: 2011
Area: 332,390 sq ft



29

it research centre

Architect: Foster + Partners
program: an office, research and development building [2.8 million square feet for up to 13,000 employees]
a 1,000 seat corporate auditorium, a corporate fitness center, research facilities [300,000 square feet], a central plant and associated parking



30

creative incubator

Architect: Studio Daniel Libeskind

Status: Built

Year: 2011

Area: 273,000ft²

Program: multipurpose theatre, laboratories, classrooms, studios, library, study areas, exhibition spaces, and a cafe and restaurant, 2 sound stages, 2 THX screening rooms, one with dubbing facilities, 3 additional screening rooms, Virtual reality immersive research lab, Box-in-box sound recording studio, Television studio, Computer labs and classrooms for production and research, Wood /metal shop, Electrical shop, Restaurant, Café, Landscaped garden

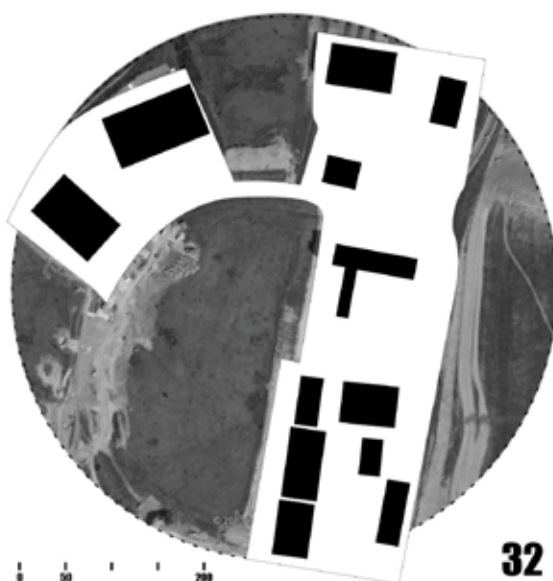


0 50 100 200

31

manufacturing park

The Advanced Manufacturing Park (AMP) is a 100-acre (0.40 km²) manufacturing technology park in Rotherham, South Yorkshire. Technologies on the AMP centre on materials and structures, covering metallic and composite materials, typically used in precision industries including; aerospace, automotive, sport, environmental, nuclear, and energy, oil and gas, defence and construction. Technology developed on the AMP is already being utilised in leading edge projects, such as within Formula



0 50 100 200

32

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;



01

0 50 100 200

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 design lies in the collectivity of the two schools and the emphasis on shared functions.



02

0 50 100 200

vocational school

Architect: Durisch + Nolli Architetti

Status: Built

Location: Gordola, Switzerland

Year: 2004 – 2010

Area: 9,328 m²

Program: The volume containing the work-rooms 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



03

co-working spaces

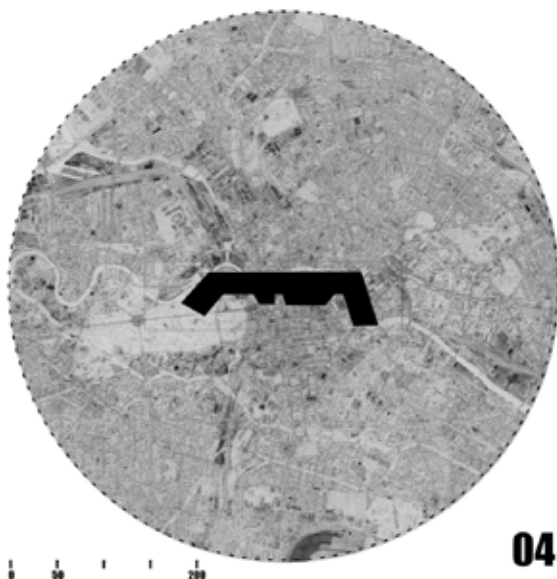
Location: Berlin, Germany

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.."



04

science center

Architect: AART architects
 Status: Built
 Location: Bjørnstadveien 16, Sarpsborg,
 Norway
 Year: 2011
 Area: 7,000 m²
 Program: science center for research and fun



0 50 100 200

09

combined function research/production/headquarters

Architect: Foster + Partners
 Status: Built
 Location: Woking, Surrey
 Year: 2011
 Area: 34,500 m²
 Program: advanced manufacturing, production
 and research



0 50 100 200

10

combined function

showroom/museum/headquarters

Architect: Coop Himmelb(l)au
 Status: Built
 Location: Munich, Germany
 Year: 2003-2007
 Area: 25,000 m²
 Program: multipurpose showroom for automobile industry

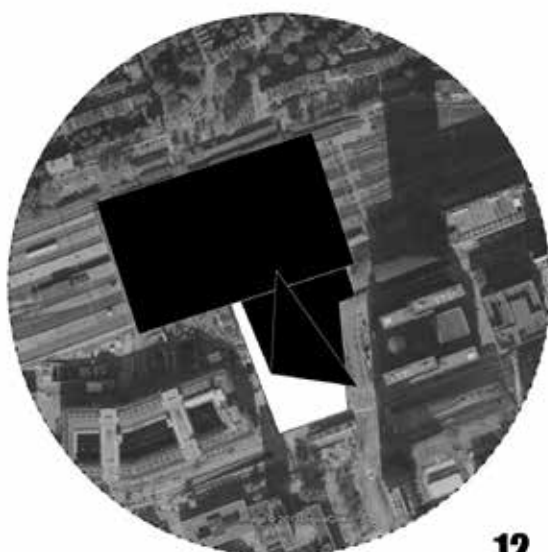


11

0 50 100 200

rail transport hub

Architect: West 8, Benthem Crouwel Architects, MVSA
 Status: Built
 Location: Rotterdam, The Netherlands
 Year: 2013
 Area: 50,000 m²
 Program: train station



12

0 50 100 200

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: phalt Architekten
 Status: Built
 Location: Zurich, Switzerland
 Year: 2008
 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:



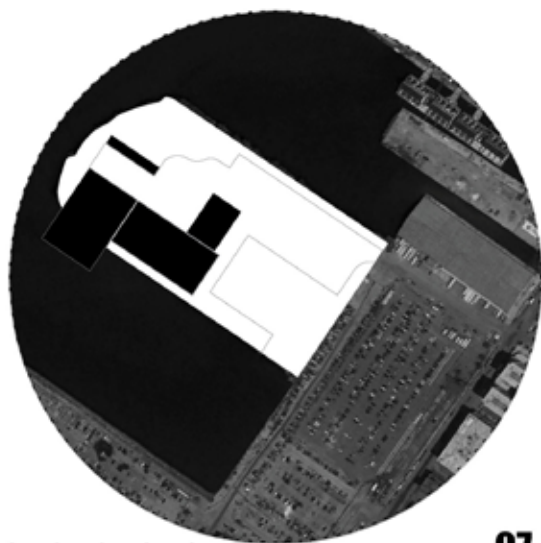
05



06

recycling plant

Architect: Selldorf Architects
 Status: Under Construction
 Location: Brooklyn, New York, USA
 Year: 2011
 Area: 11600 m²
 Program: facility for recycling and education



07

energy station

Architect: Alday Jover Arquitectura y Paisaje
 Status: Built
 Location: Zaragoza, Spain
 Year: 2008
 Area: ?
 Program: facilities related to producing and transforming energy with a high level of technical and urban demand; building is a Trigeneration plant that provides heating and cooling to all new buildings in the Meander in addition to co-generating electricity for the urban network.



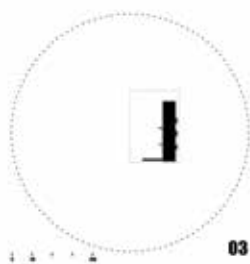
08



01



02



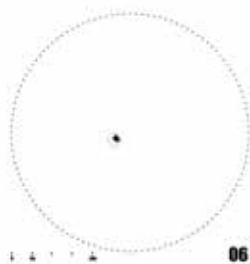
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04



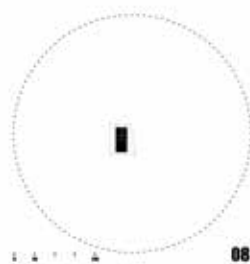
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06



07



08



09



10



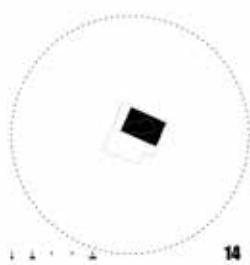
11



12



13



14



15



16



33



34



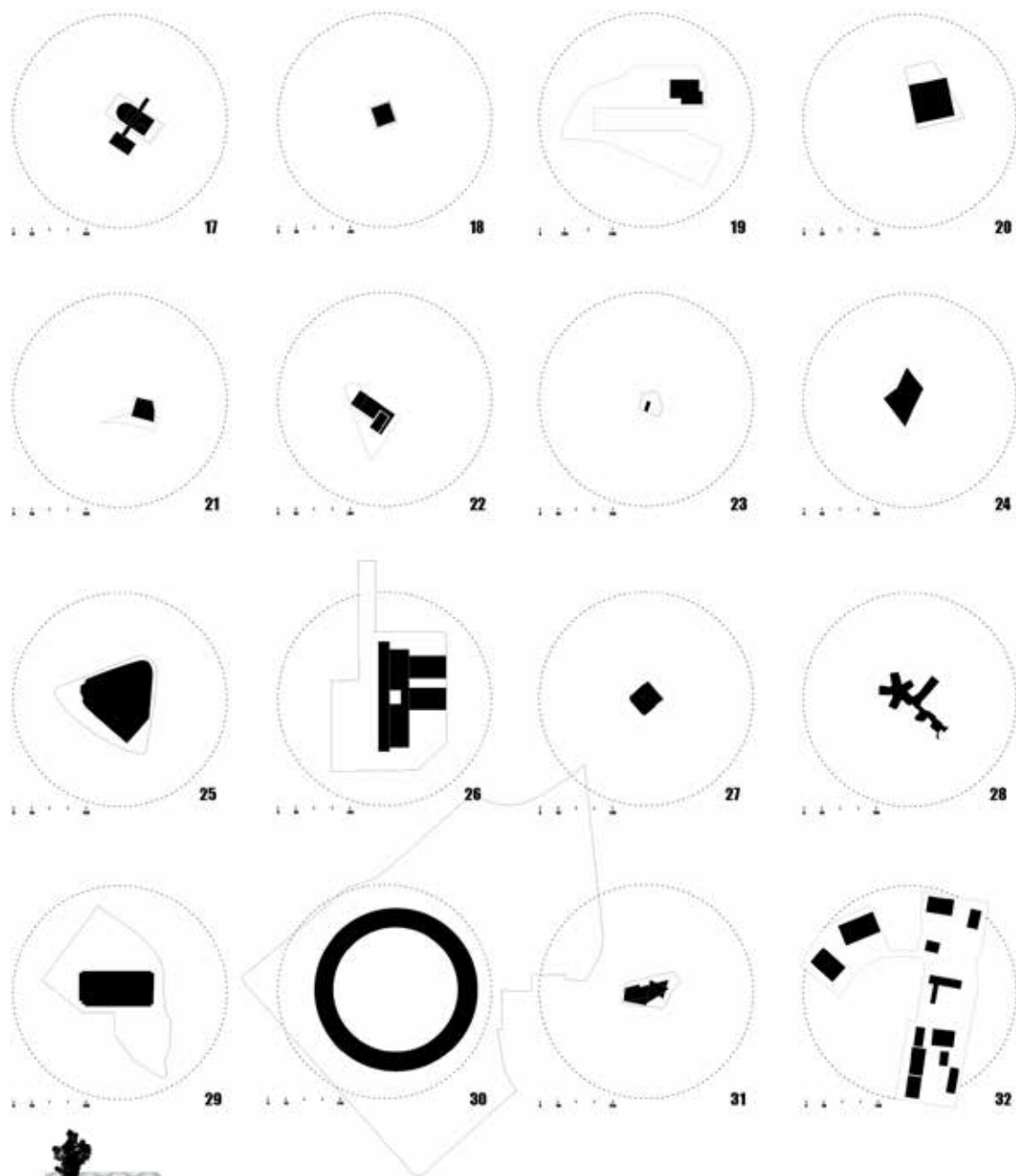
35



36



37



public park

appearance: green area,
mostly lawn with pedestrian
pathways
activities: dog walking,
running, picnic, camping



33

public garden

appearance: green area
with urban furniture,
pedestrian pathways,
playgrounds for kids
activities: sitting, kids
playing, socializing



34

oxygen forest

appearance: dense
green area with oak
trees as oxygen pro-
ducers, pedestrian
pathways, biking paths,
environment suitable for
some smaller animals
activities: walking, bik-
ing, observing wanimals

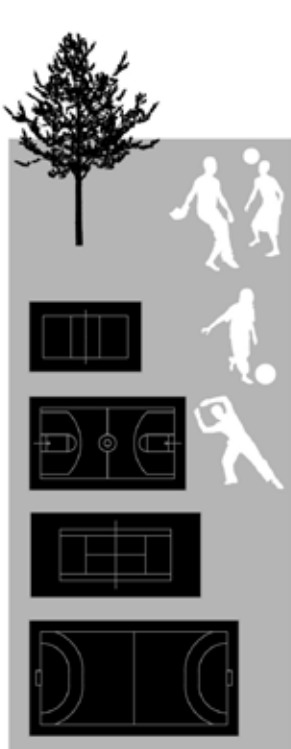


35

playground

appearance: green area
partly paved with spe-
cial pavement for sport
activities

activities: sport activi-
ties, socializing



36

DIY garden

appearance: green area
in the DIY housing dis-
trict, personalized gar-
dens

activities: sitting, gar-
dening, barbecue



37

urban parterre

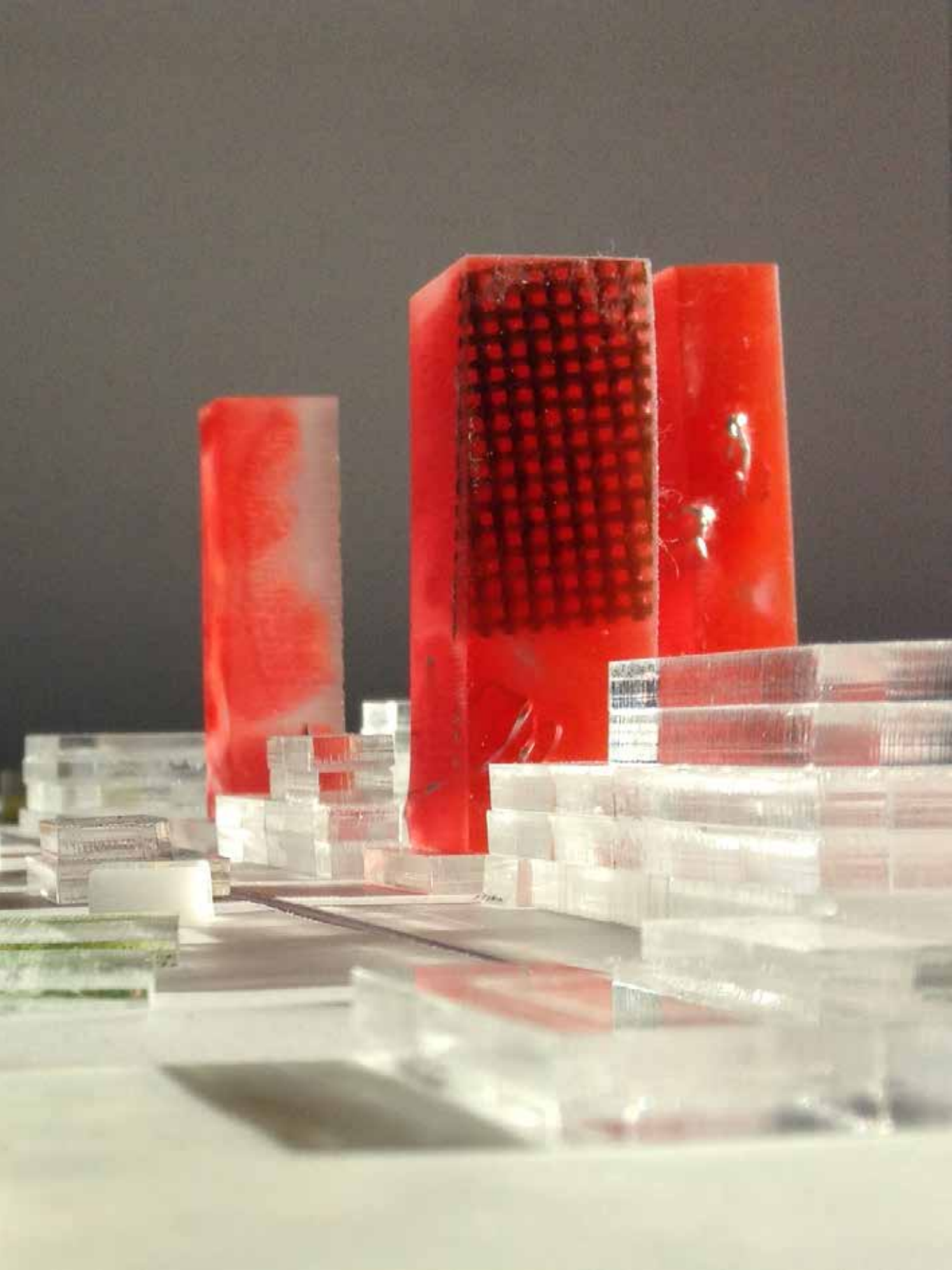
appearance: mostly
paved urban surface
with smaller designed
green islands

activities: socializing,
biking, rollerskating



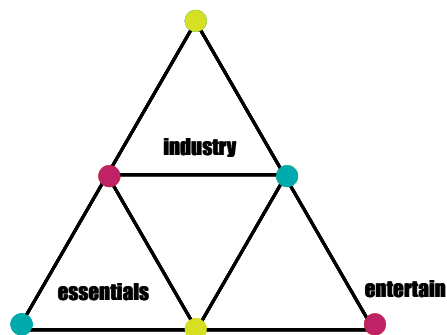
38





PHASE 1

PRODUCTION LEISURE LEARNING



ESSENTIALS

1: food center

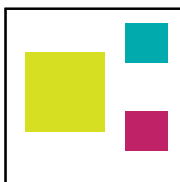
market hall
cooking school
food production

2: energy centre

energy park
energy school
wind- turbines

3: health center

hospital
medical school
health appliance production



ENTERTAINMENT

1: performance centre

theatre/music hall
acting/music school
props/ factory

2: art centre

musium hall
art school
workshops space

3: sport centre

sport hall
sport school
sport equipment factory



INDUSTRY

1: household industry

production hall
exhibition hall
crafts school

2: IT industry

production hall
testing polygon
IT school

3: chemical industry

production hall
testing polygon
IT school

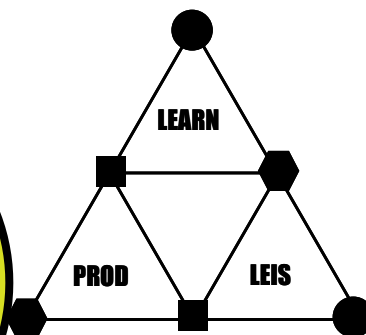


PHASE 2

■ ESSENTIAL

● ENTERTAINMENT

⬡ INDUSTRY



PRODUCTION

1

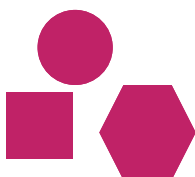
sport equipment
household
art suppliance

2

IT
chemical components
hard industry

3

food production
energy production
waste recycling



LEISURE

1

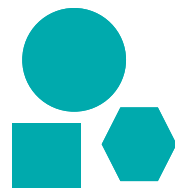
soccer field
museum
performing hall

2

IT fun park
laboratory park
technical park

3

food market
energy exhibition
art and craft museum



LEARNING

1

sport school
art school
music school

2

IT school
chemical school
technical school

3

cooking school
ecology school
craft school



production

primary sector



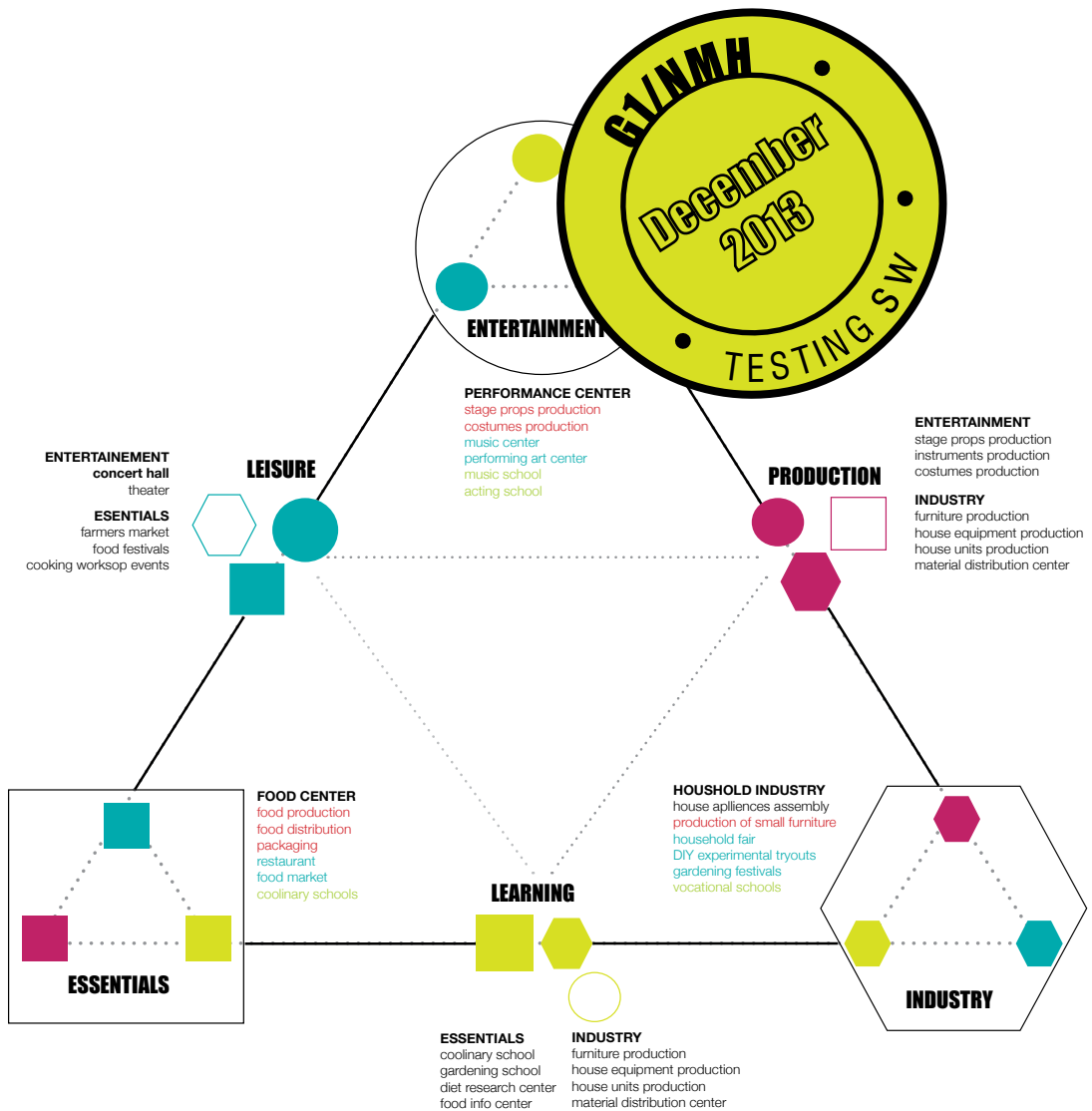
leisure

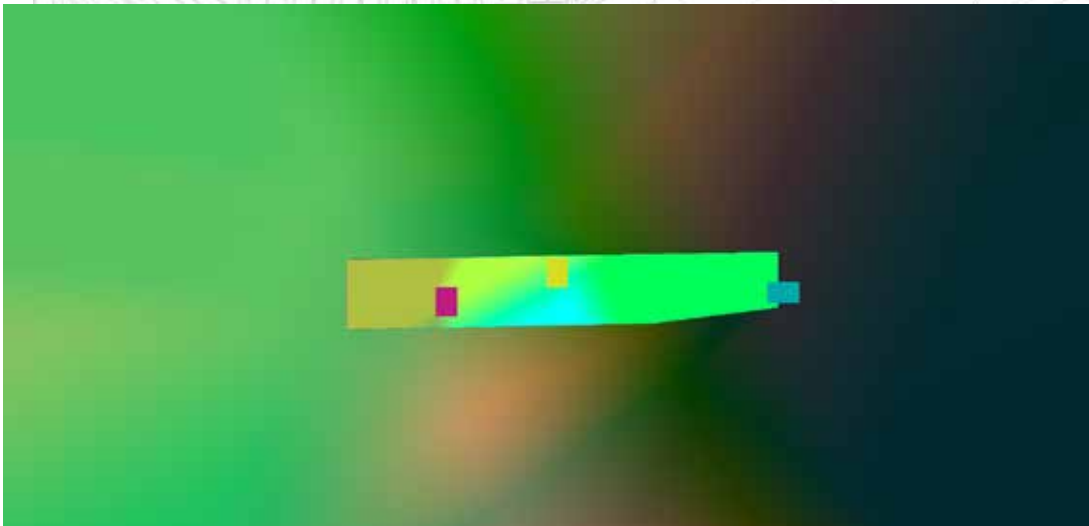
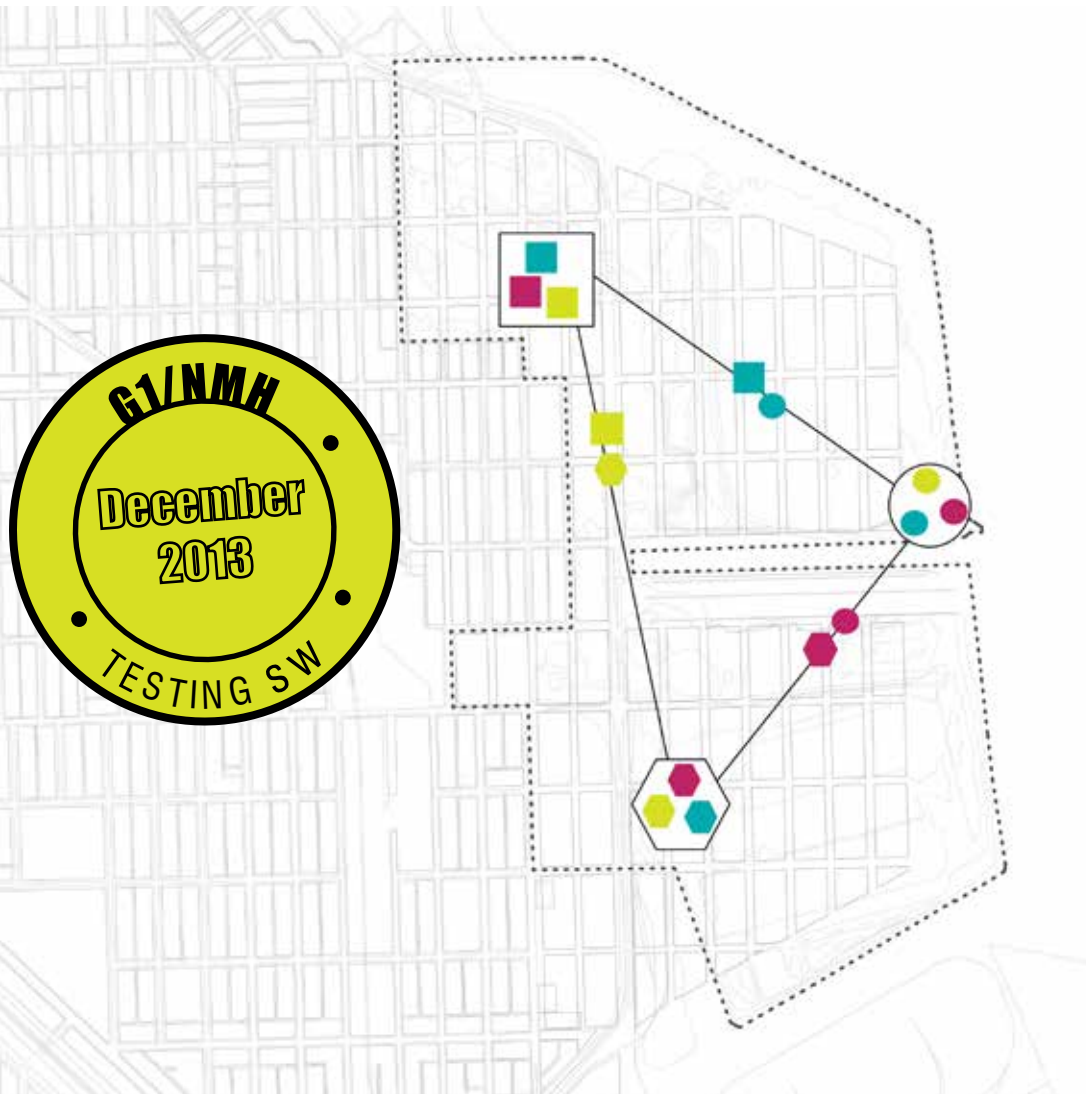
tertiary sector

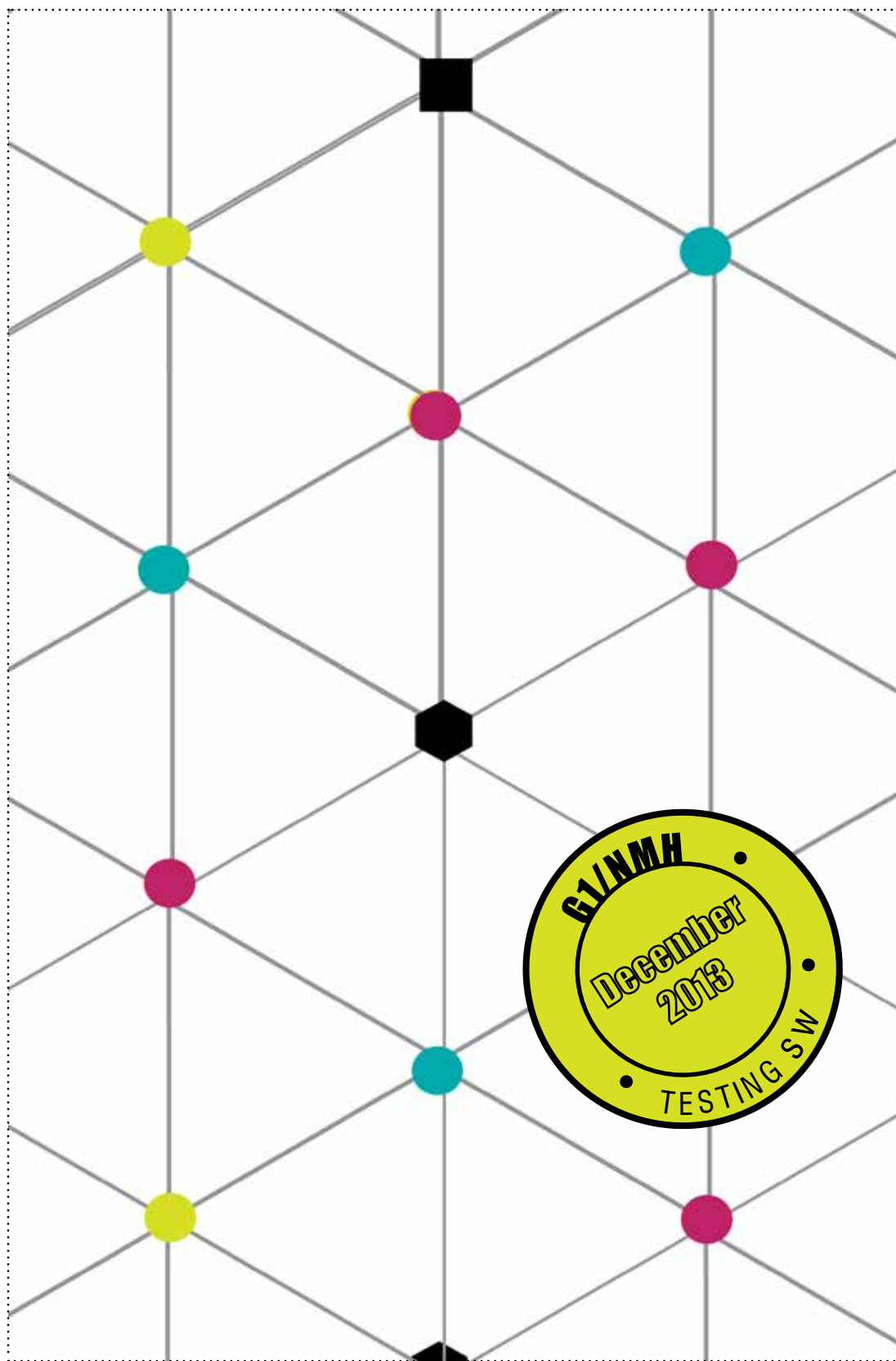


learning

quarterly sector



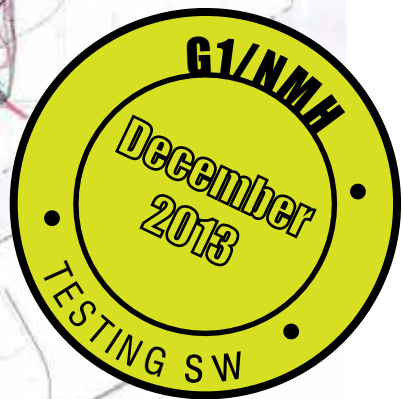
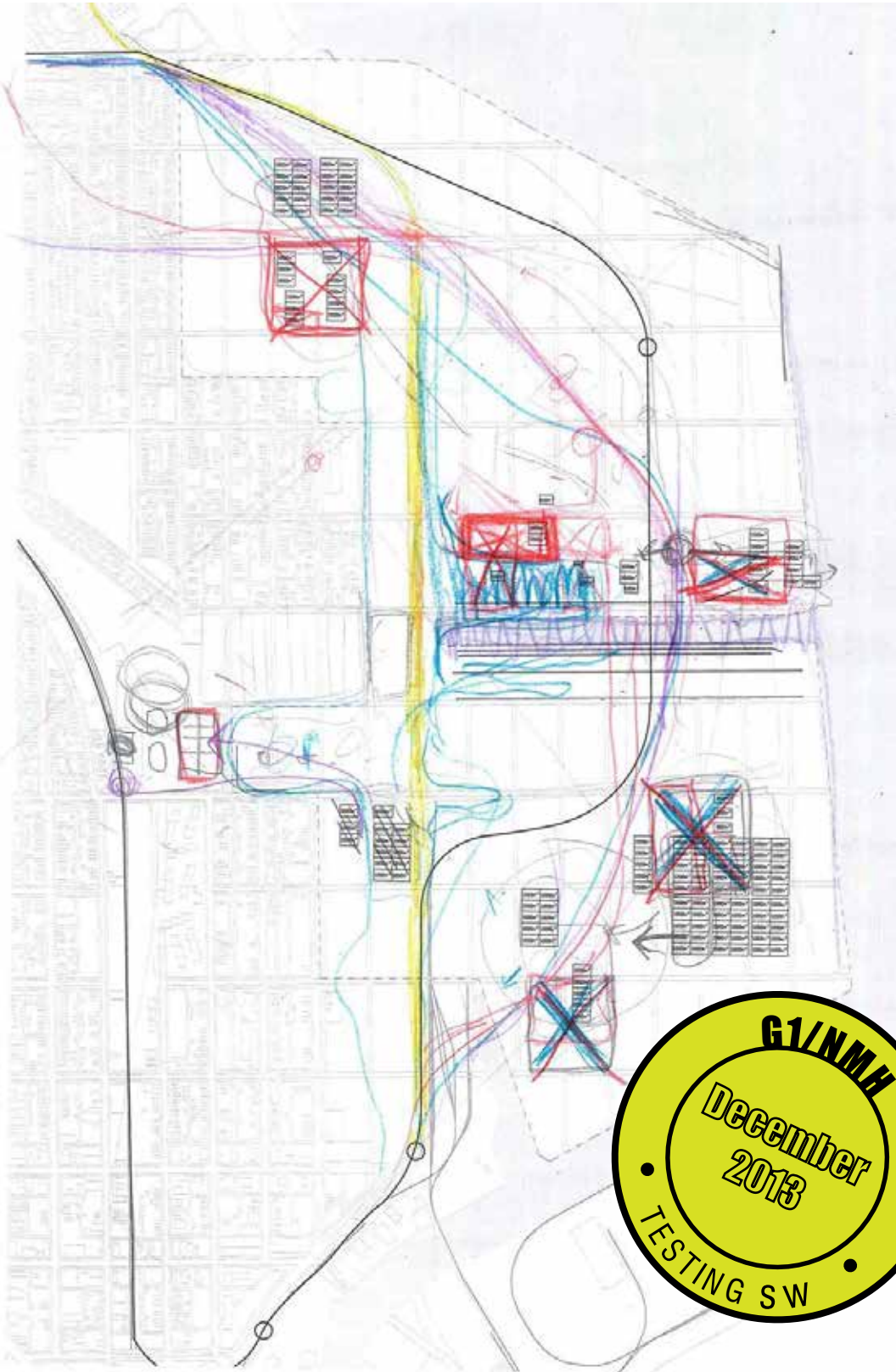


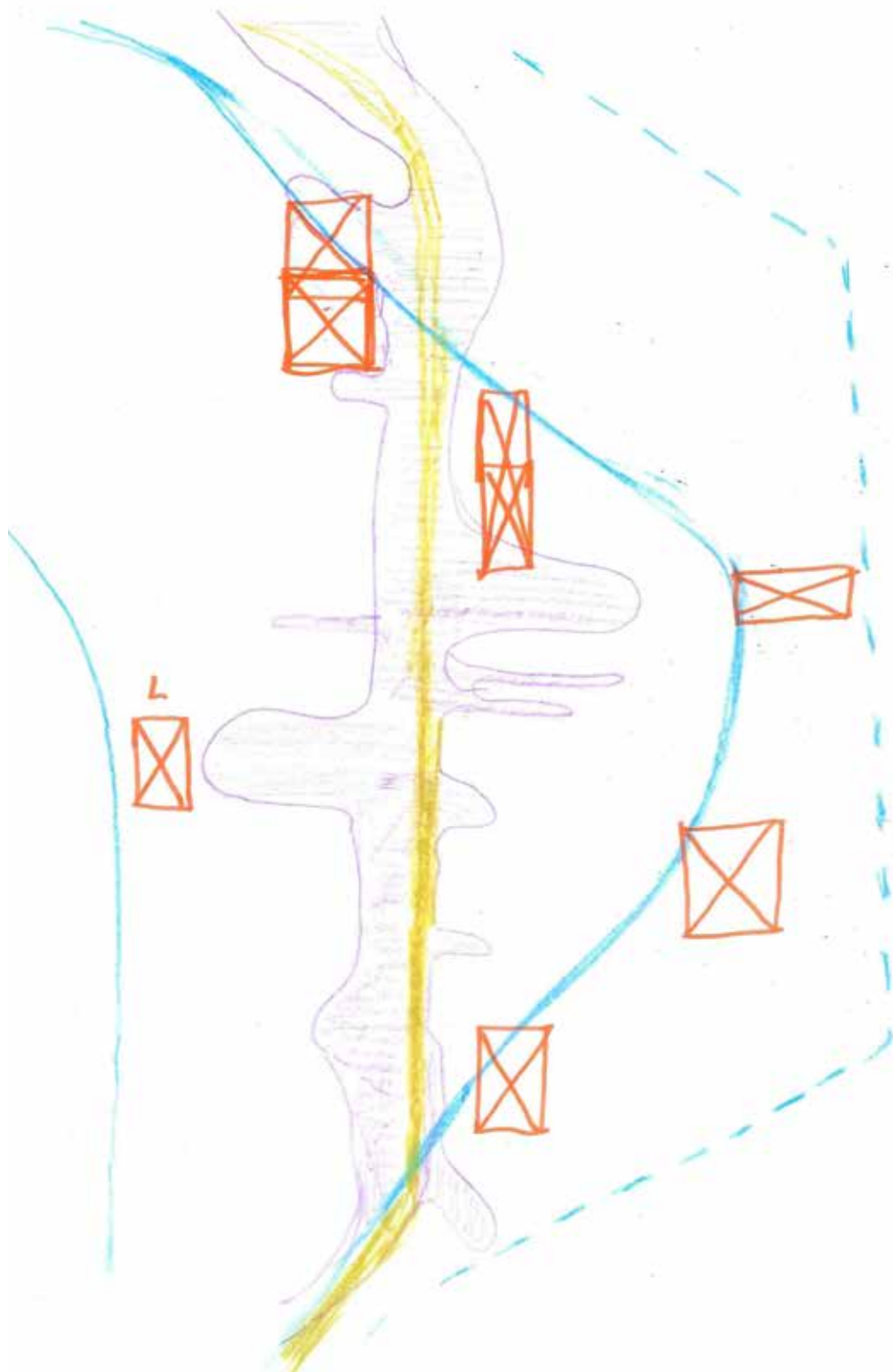


CP

SW

G1









GOAL

What is our Goal?

- A. regenerate suburban neighborhood
- B. supplement and extend the city activities

How do we reach it?

by creating:

- A. Selfsufficient Regenerator
- B. Supplementary Subcenter

QUESTION

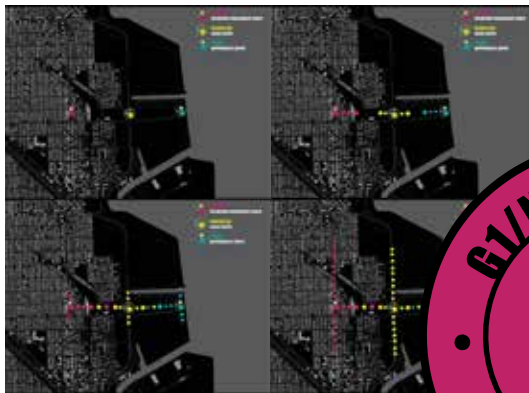
How to intervene in slow growth environment?

Economic crisis and the decrease of city's population makes structural densification not an option?

How to deal with low density which creates inert condition?

	production primary urban	regeneration secondary urban	renewal tertiary urban
goal	regenerate suburban neighborhood regenerate suburban neighborhood	regenerate suburban neighborhood regenerate suburban neighborhood	regenerate suburban neighborhood regenerate suburban neighborhood
int.	regenerate suburban neighborhood regenerate suburban neighborhood	regenerate suburban neighborhood regenerate suburban neighborhood	regenerate suburban neighborhood regenerate suburban neighborhood
strategy	regenerate suburban neighborhood regenerate suburban neighborhood	regenerate suburban neighborhood regenerate suburban neighborhood	regenerate suburban neighborhood regenerate suburban neighborhood
tool	regenerate suburban neighborhood regenerate suburban neighborhood	regenerate suburban neighborhood regenerate suburban neighborhood	regenerate suburban neighborhood regenerate suburban neighborhood
characteristic	regenerate suburban neighborhood regenerate suburban neighborhood	regenerate suburban neighborhood regenerate suburban neighborhood	regenerate suburban neighborhood regenerate suburban neighborhood
strategy	regenerate suburban neighborhood regenerate suburban neighborhood	regenerate suburban neighborhood regenerate suburban neighborhood	regenerate suburban neighborhood regenerate suburban neighborhood
historical context	regenerate suburban neighborhood regenerate suburban neighborhood	regenerate suburban neighborhood regenerate suburban neighborhood	regenerate suburban neighborhood regenerate suburban neighborhood
if tool	regenerate suburban neighborhood regenerate suburban neighborhood	regenerate suburban neighborhood regenerate suburban neighborhood	regenerate suburban neighborhood regenerate suburban neighborhood
tool	regenerate suburban neighborhood regenerate suburban neighborhood	regenerate suburban neighborhood regenerate suburban neighborhood	regenerate suburban neighborhood regenerate suburban neighborhood
strategy	regenerate suburban neighborhood regenerate suburban neighborhood	regenerate suburban neighborhood regenerate suburban neighborhood	regenerate suburban neighborhood regenerate suburban neighborhood

BASIC TOOLS



VOCATIONAL SCHOOL



Mietz School, Dordrecht
Education Center

Kangan Batman Institute, Melbourne

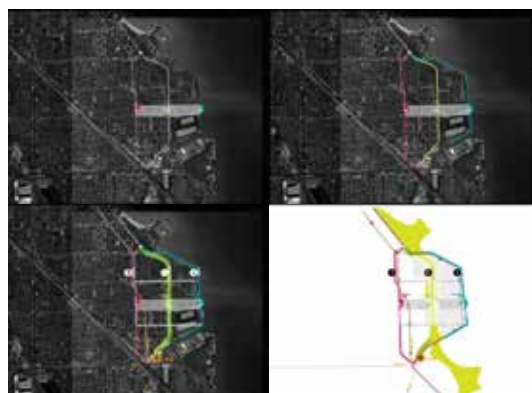
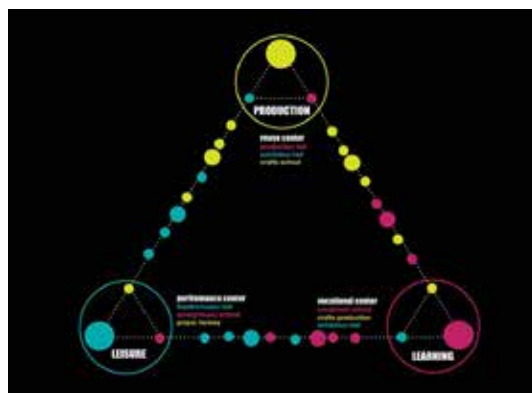
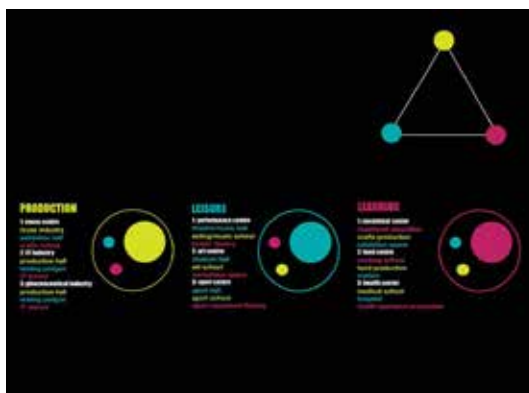
Vocational



Semperoper, Dresden

Opera House, Oslo

Palace, Rotterdam

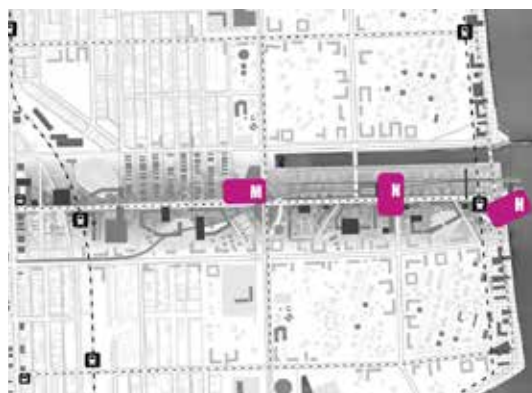


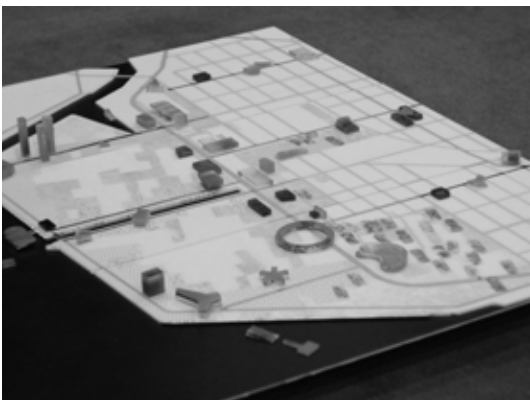
SUPERSTRIP is diverse

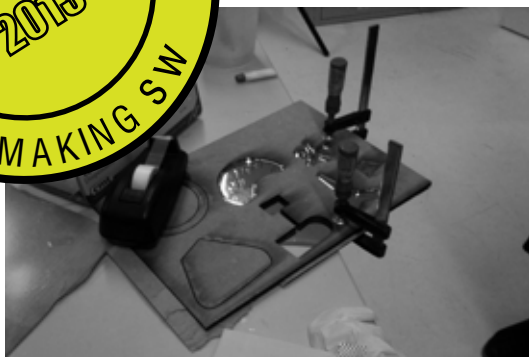
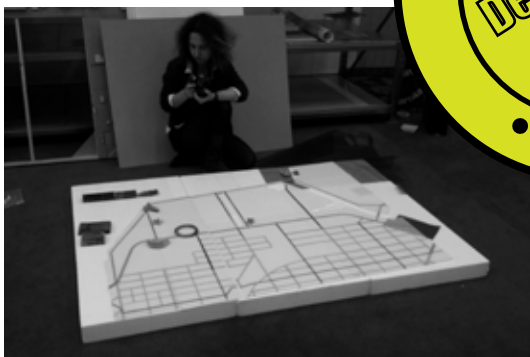
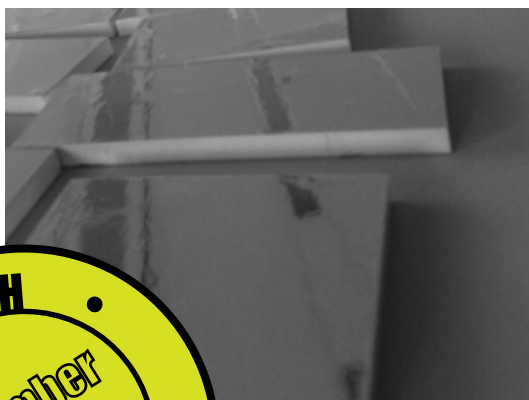
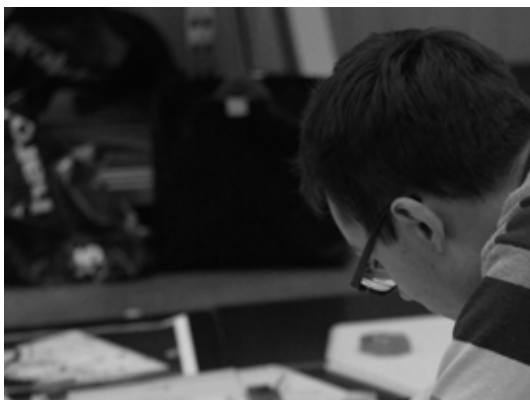
SUPERSTRIP is resilient

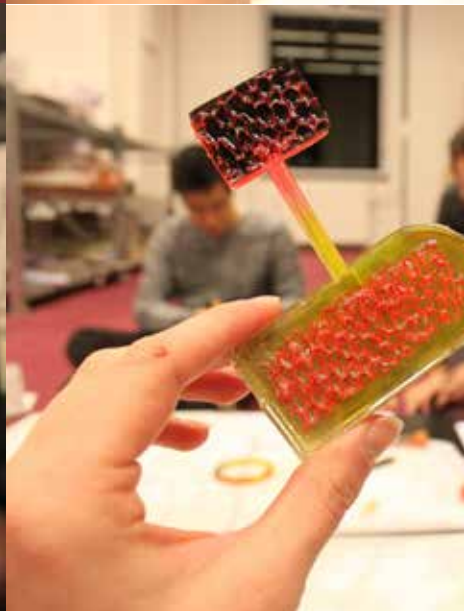
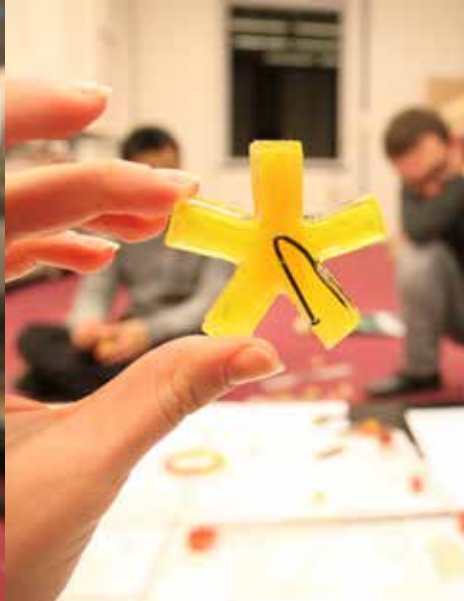
SUPERSTRIP is an initiator

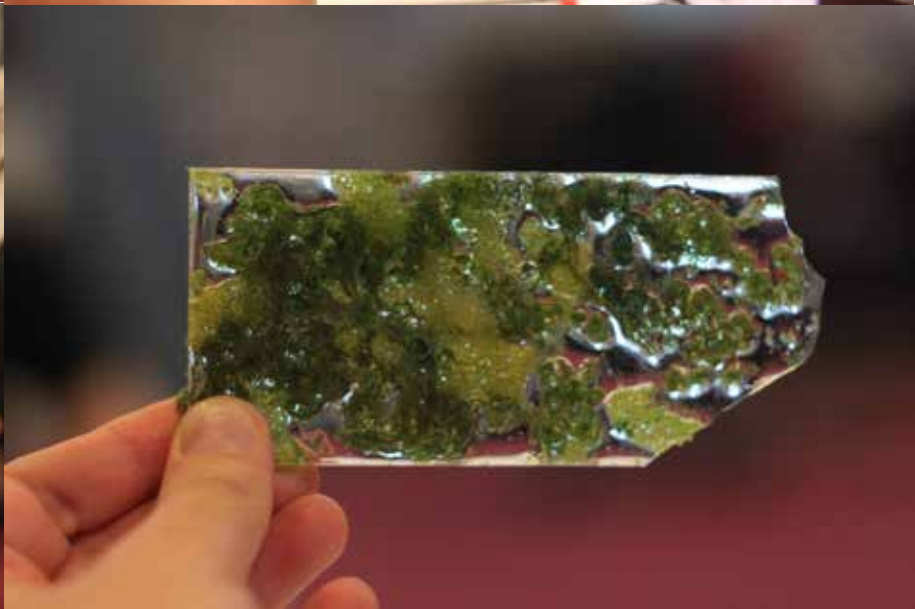
SUPERSTRIP is hybrid





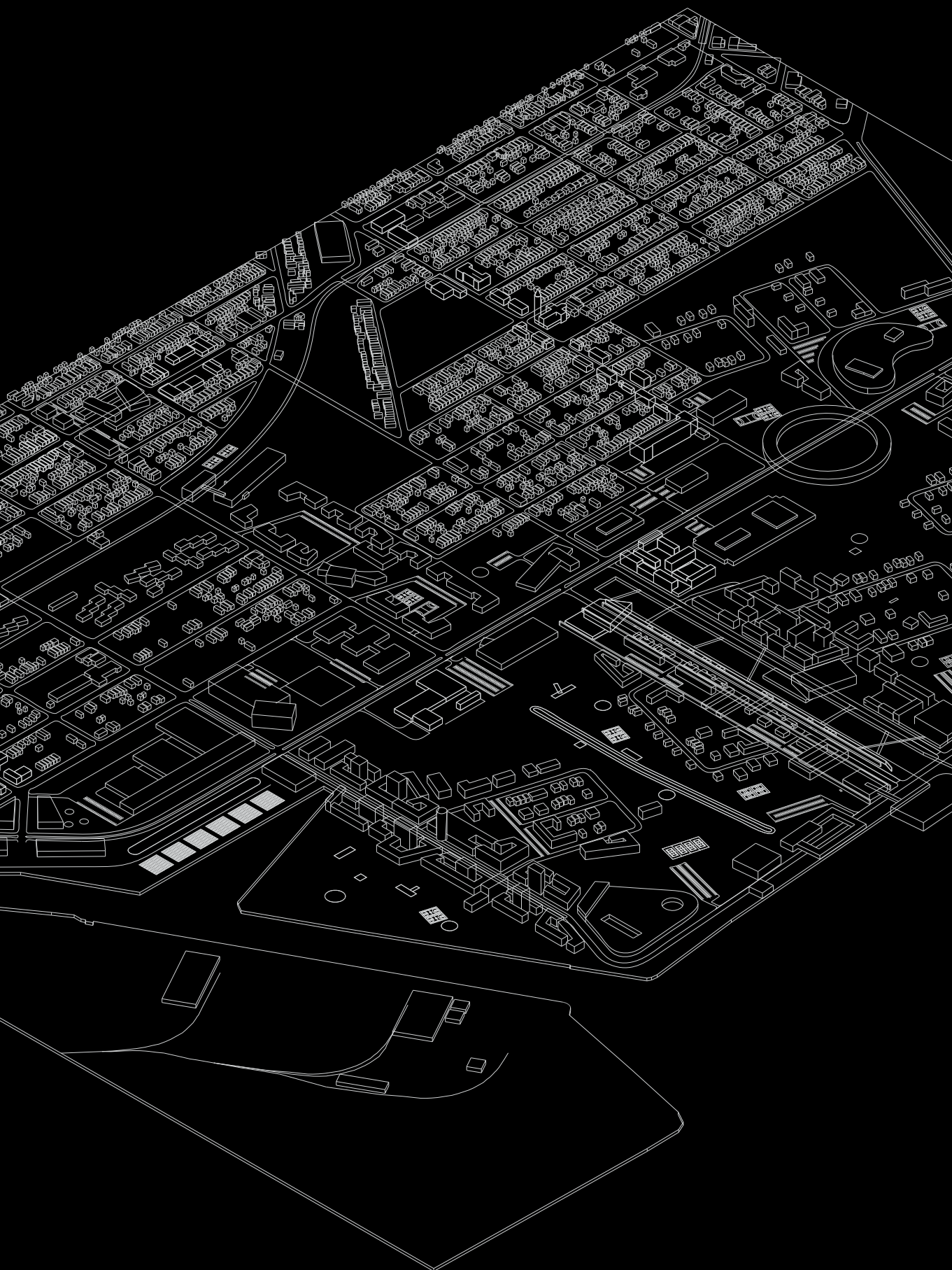


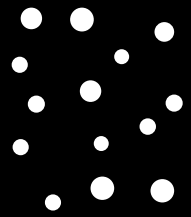
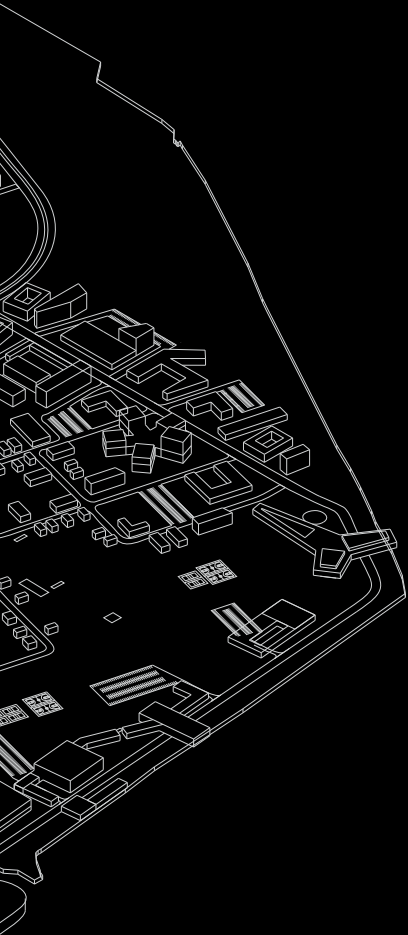












...flexible and adaptive urban growth...
...extending rather than adding...

Project operates simultaneously on the local level of the neighborhood, integrating the existing community within the new development, and on the global level, establishing the interaction between the site and the city center. Project also tends to address the low educational level and the demographic homogeneity of the South Chicago neighborhood as well as deal with the reduced quality of life which comes as a result of an overall lack of programmatic and spatial diversity.

proposal



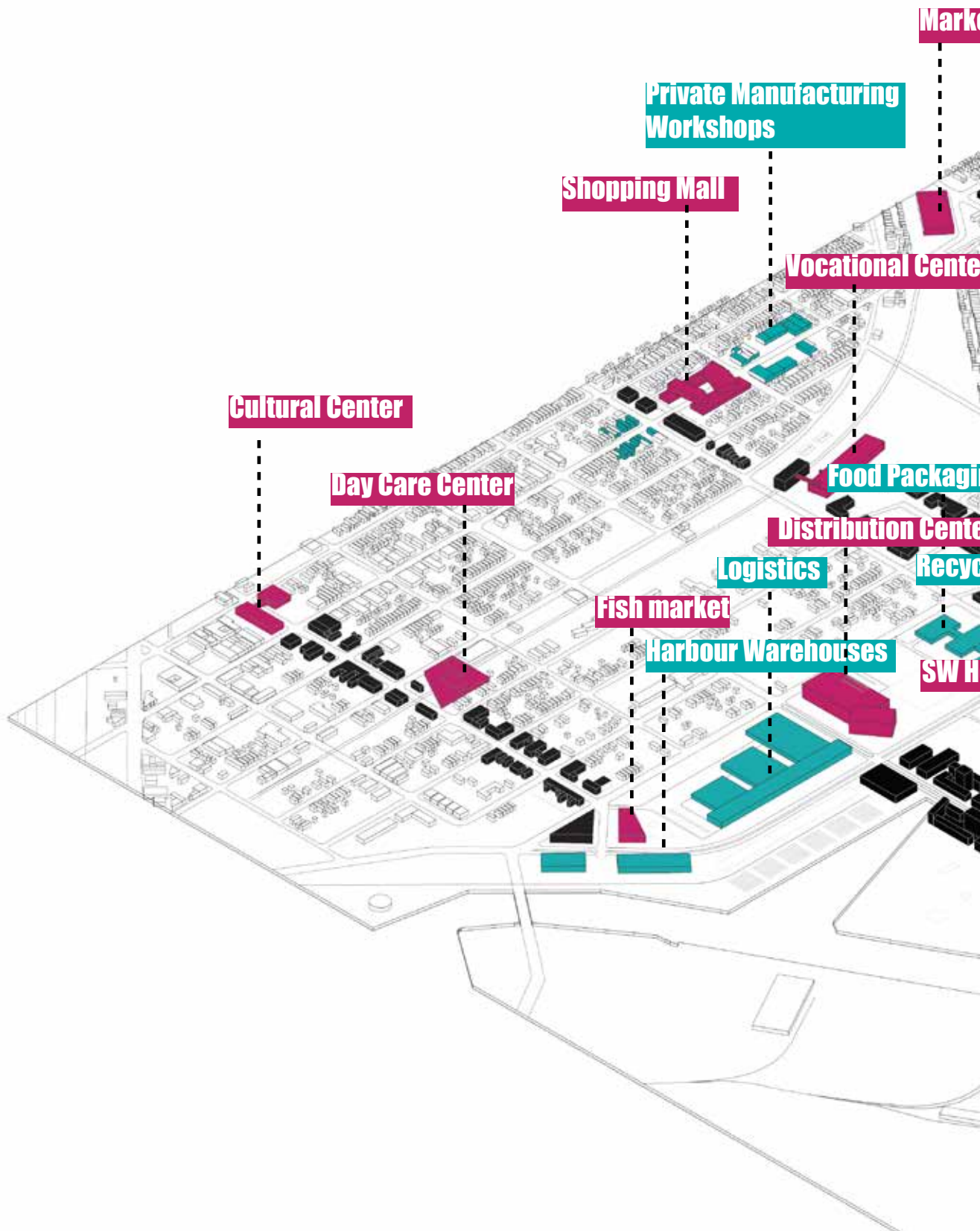
LANDSCAPE



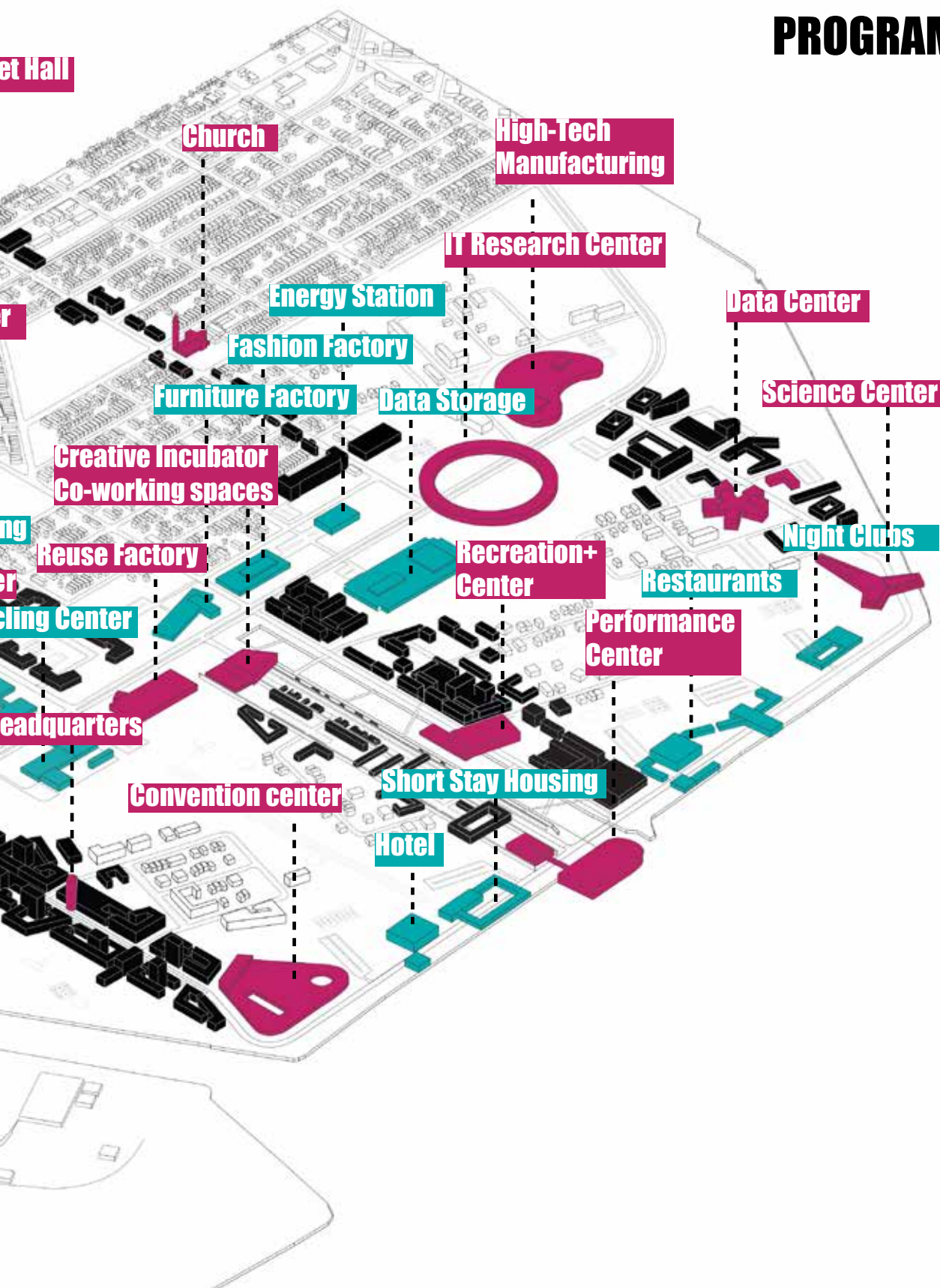


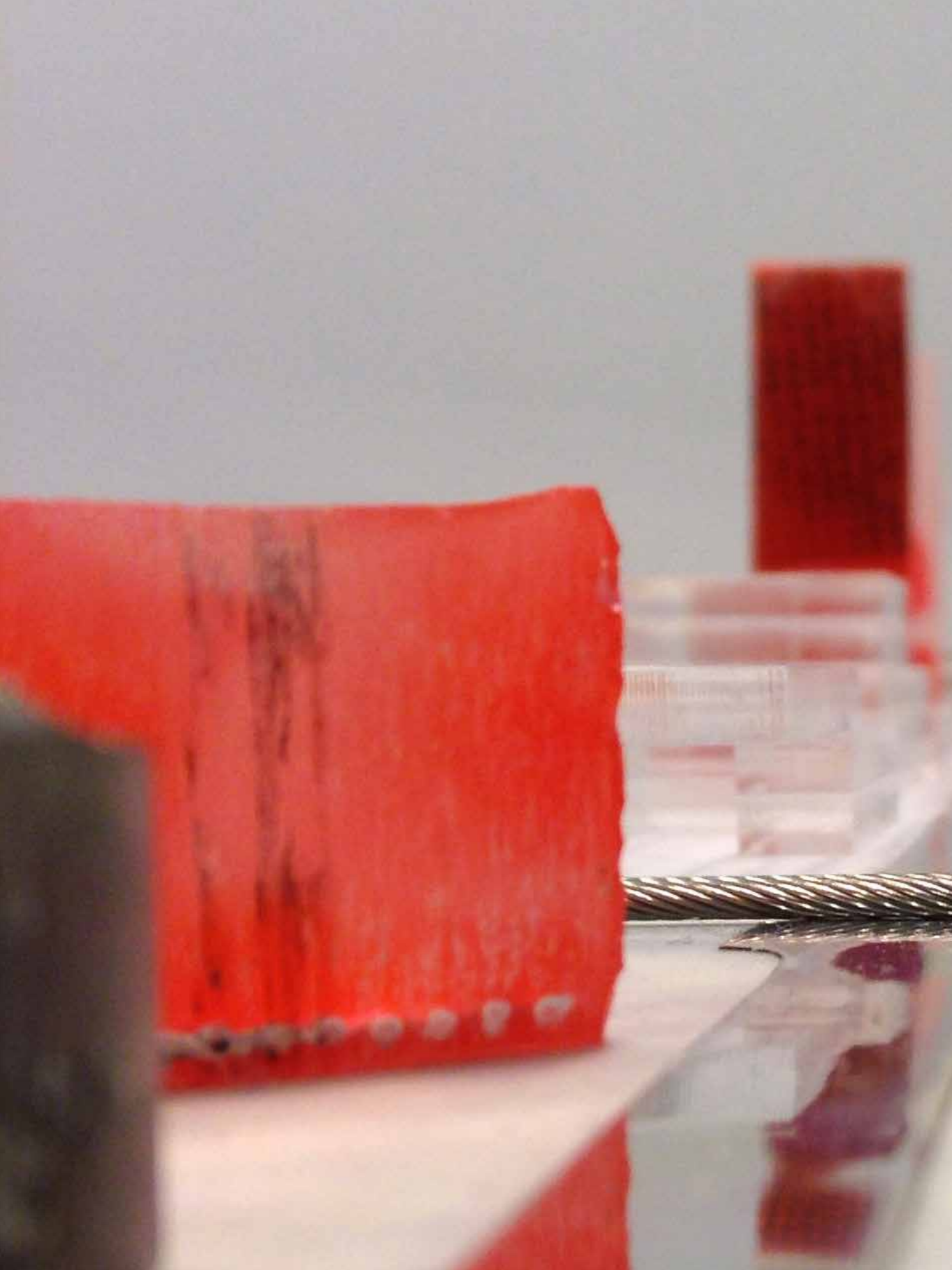
CONCEPT

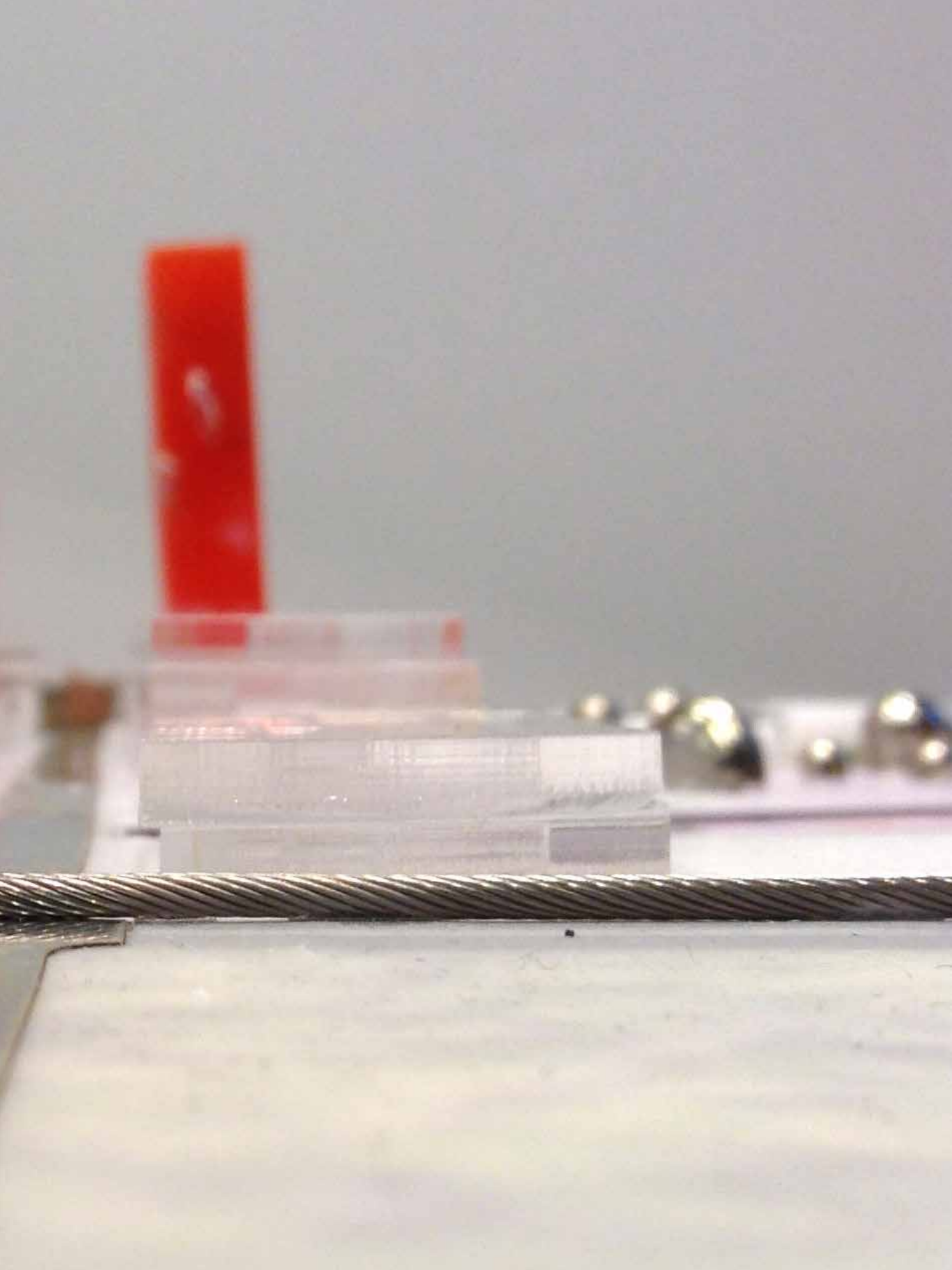




PROGRAM

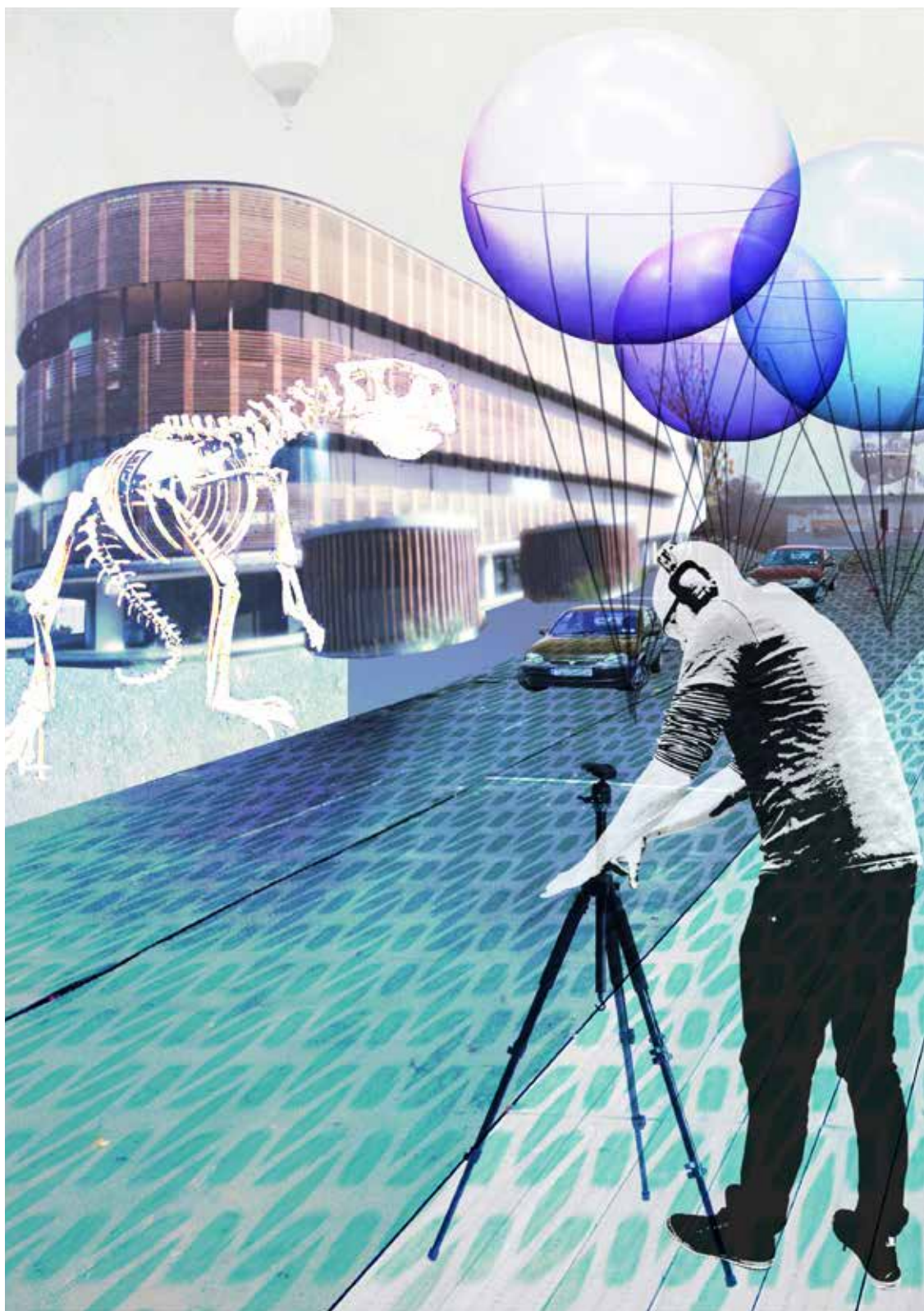




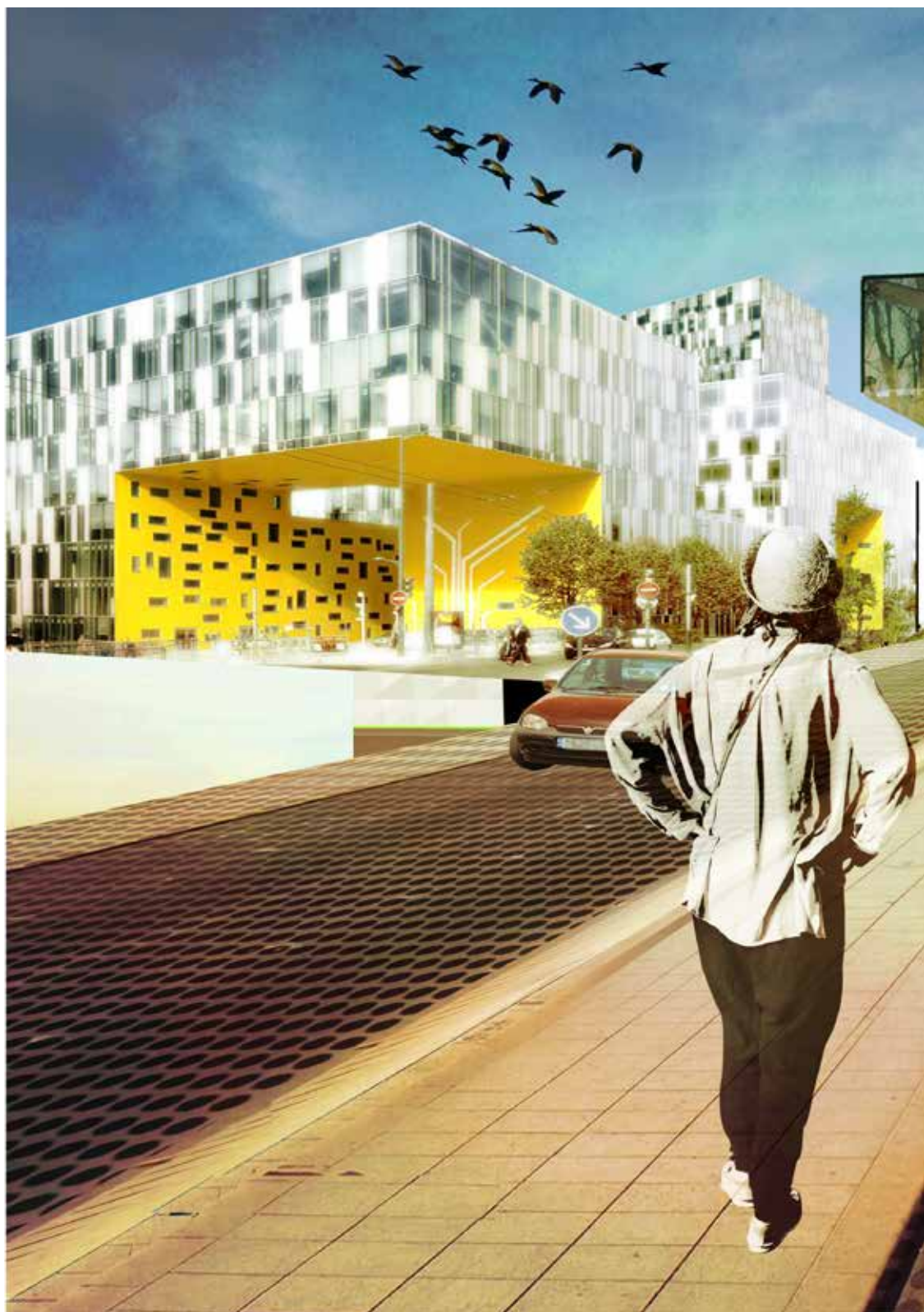
























PLAN









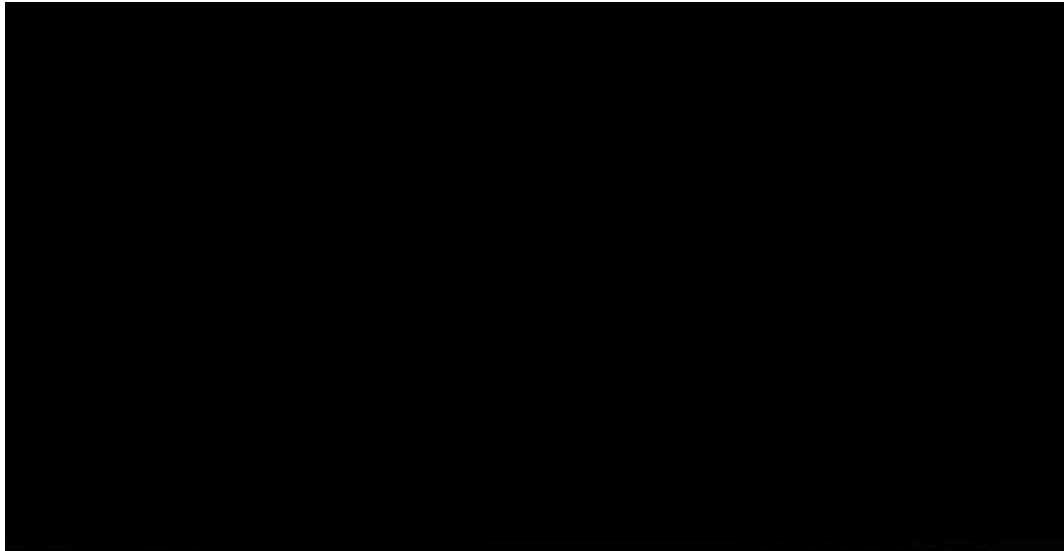






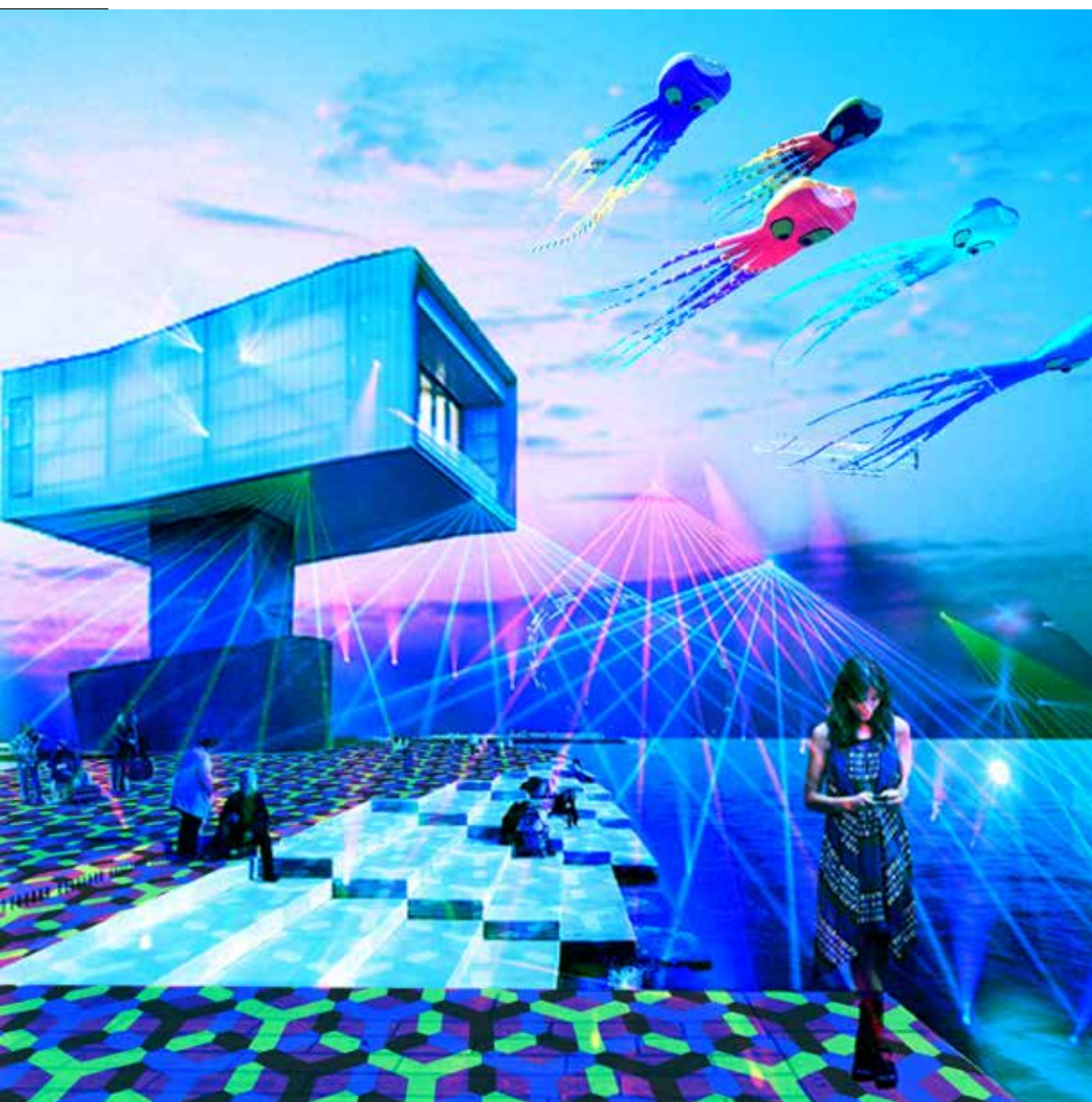














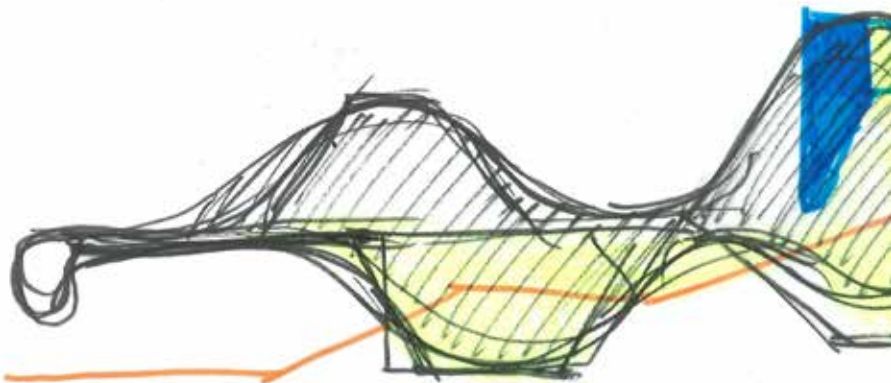
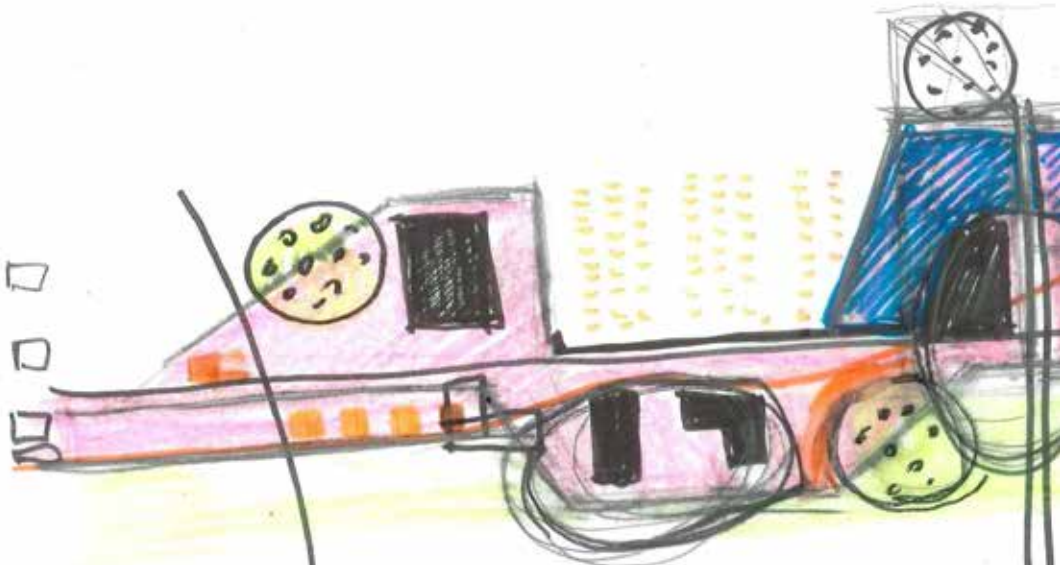


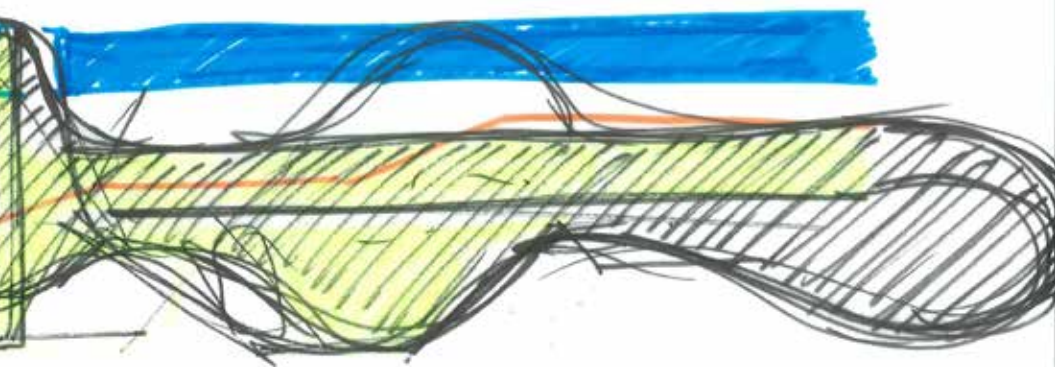
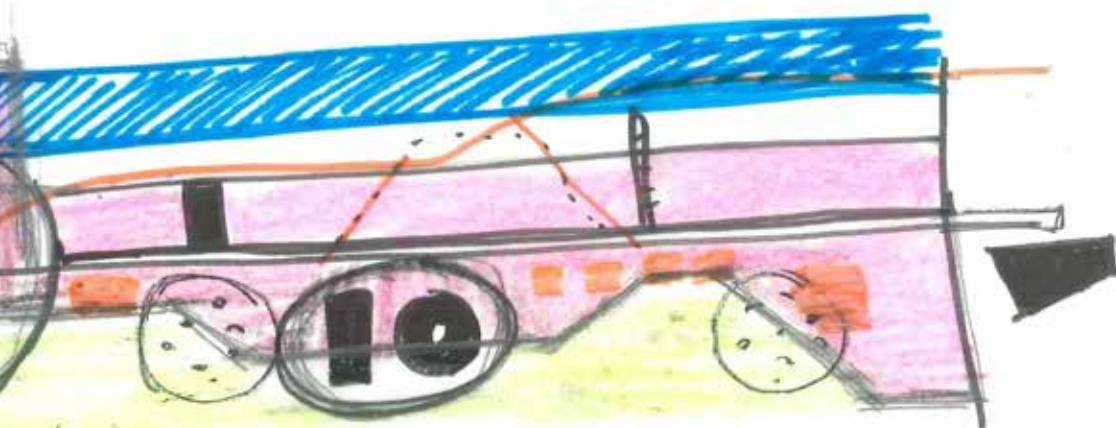
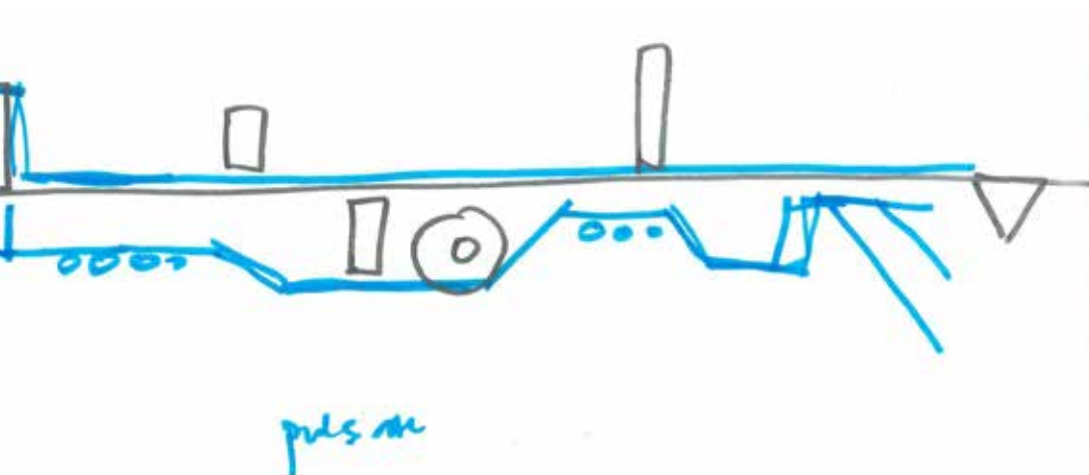






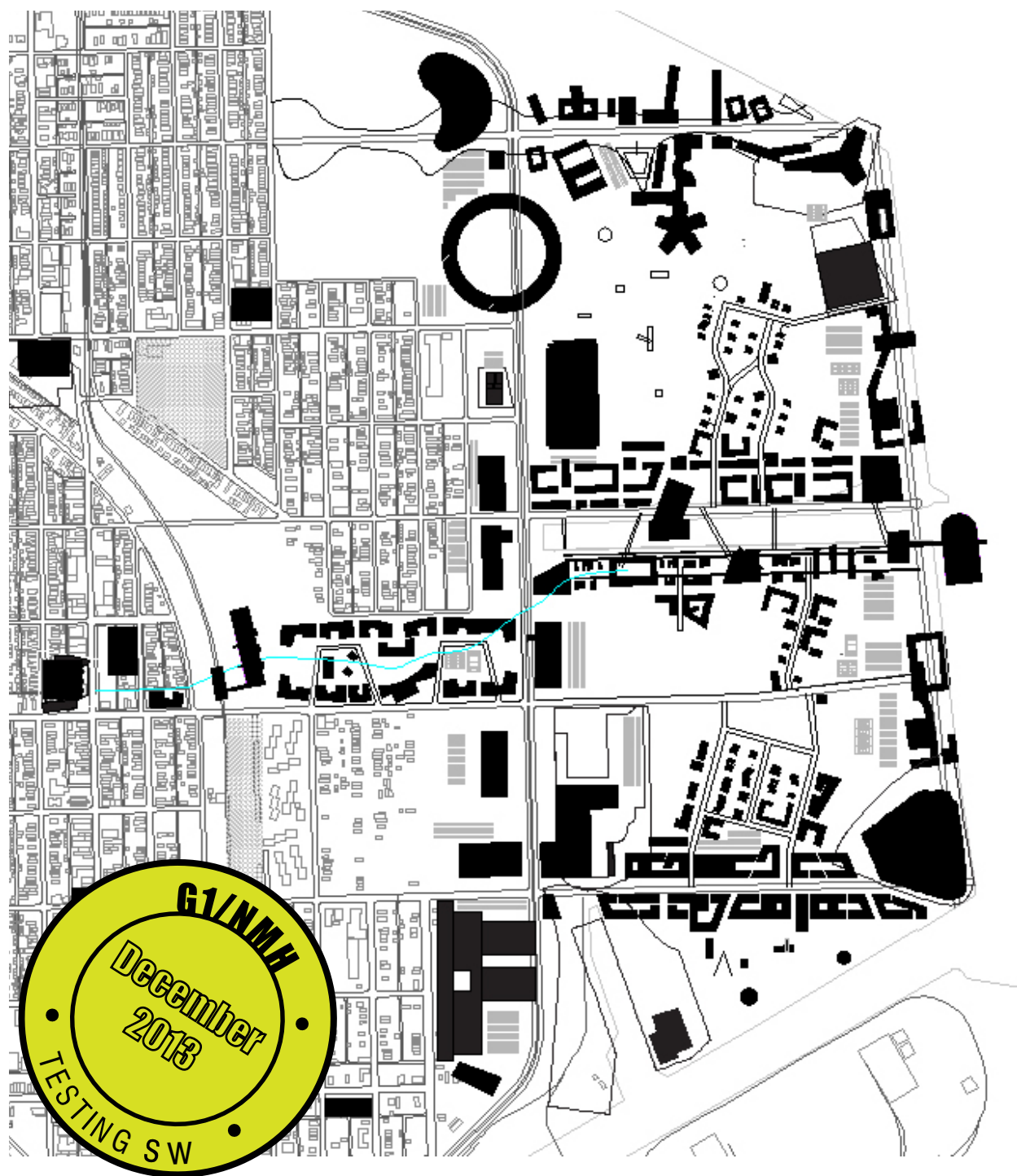












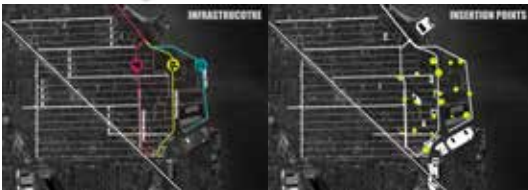




MILLION+ CITIES



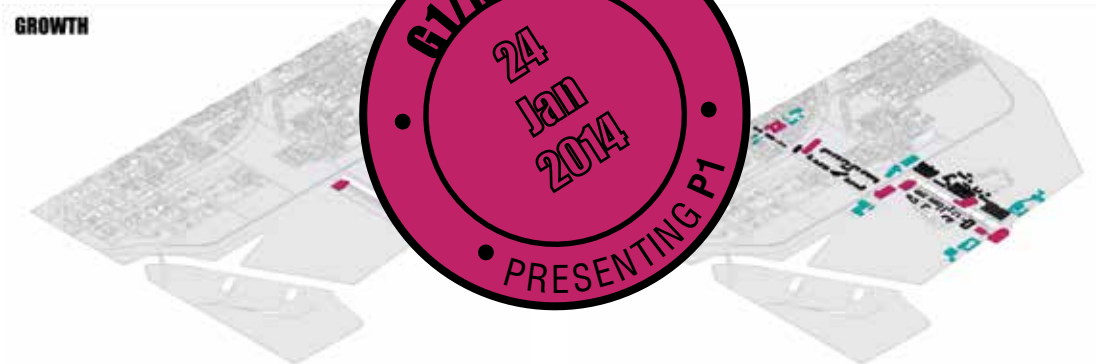
MEGACITY GROWTH



GROWTH



GROWTH



GROWTH







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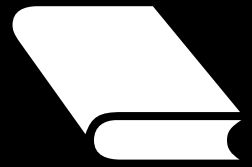
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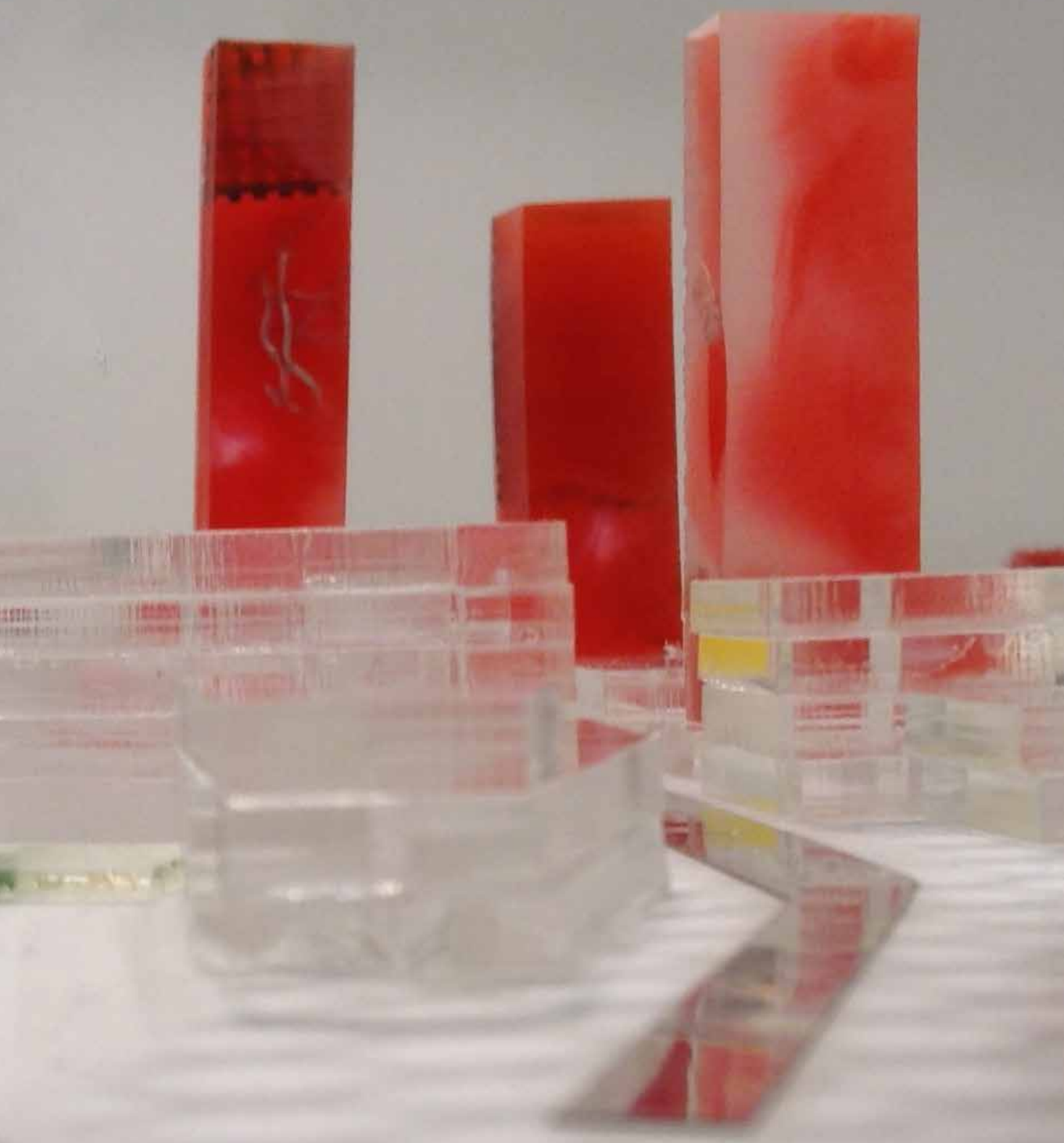
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literature













Complex Projects Graduation Studio 2013

CP

South Works / Chicago / Illinois

SW

N. Gyulkhasyan / M. Mateljan / H. Smidihen

G1