<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>introduction</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>research</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>trip</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>problems</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>tools</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>site</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>reference</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>concept</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>program</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>proposal</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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...
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…
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 Masterplannig?
The world’s sprawling urban centers are rife with problems—and filled with promise.
Georgetown Journal of International Affairs

Megacities

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE:

Celebrity Diplomacy
ANDREW F. COOPER

Maximizing Microfinance
HOLLY LARD &

Turkey Eyes Iraq
DAVID CUTHILL

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
85% of pollution
80% crime and violence

source: mc. Lean Hazel. Mega city Challenges
Since 1980 number of the megacities, agglomeration with a population of 10 million and more, grew from 4 to 21. However the growth of megacities is predicted to slow over the coming decade and in 2025 only 5 new megacities are expected.
SOM SOUTHWORKS
Verdict

- water purification
- giant parking lots
- birds hitting turbines
- vague planning
- using lake for cooling
- use of solar energy
- waste recycling
- propose new water
- new CTA bus lines
- far away centers
- eco friendly
- fast shuttle service
- use of wind energy
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.”


“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.”

RESEARCH BOOKS
The USA is gripped by a recession. Unemployment climbs to 8.5%.


In 1973 and 1979, two oil embargos placed on the OPEC nations.

Millions of African Americans, many well-educated, moving to growing metropolitan areas in the south.

1980

Starting in the 1970s, the Black population has been bolstered by a growing West Indian American sub-group with origins in Jamaica, Haiti, Trinidad and Tobago, and Barbados, et al.

1991

Post-industrial society

End of Cold war 1991

1985 The American economy recovers and unemployment falls to 7%.

1988 Unemployment in the USA falls to 5.5% and inflation falls to 4.4%.

George H. W. Bush signed the Immigration Act of 1990, which increased legal immigration to the United States by 40%.
1970 The USA is gripped by recession. Unemployment climbs to 8.5%.
1975 Tussen 1973 en 1979 vonden er twee olie-embargo’s plaats van de OPEC.
1976 The Black population has been growing in metropolitan areas in the south. 1980
1985 The American economy recovers and unemployment falls to 7%.
1988 Unemployment in the USA falls to 5.5% and inflation falls to 4.4%.
1991 Gulf War: A war was waged in the Middle East, by a United Nations-authorised coalition force from thirty-four nations led by Britain and the United States, against Iraq.

post-industrial society

millions of African Americans, many well-educated, moving to growing metropolitan areas in the south. 1980

millions of African Americans, many well-educated, moving to growing metropolitan areas in the south. 1980

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

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Post-industrial society

millions of African Americans, many well-educated, moving to growing metropolitan areas in the south. 1980
HARD INFRASTRUCTURE: GRID ORIGIN

1906 - Burnham's Plan

1801 - Cone's Master Plan

PRE 1785

1785

1830

1854
... the construction of a figurative "well" of public housing projects served to isolate, segregate, and concentrate thousands of low income African Americans."

- The comprehensive study of urban ground plans of cities around the world enables us to see the different urban typologies. New York and Barcelona represent the most prominent parts, while Prague, Tokyo, and London illustrate the richest European urban gran. The Moscow diagram is an interesting example of the radial city in the ground plan of Moscow. The image of different urban patterns is visible.

Chicago, IL
Area: 2,066 km²
MIGRATION OF ILLINOIS

domestic migration - the movement of a person between locations in the U.S.

1995: 11,830,000 inhabitants

-1.9%
  in migration 173,253
  out migration 223,482

2000: 12,419,293 inhabitants

+1.4%
  in migration 173,700
  out migration 234,245

2005: 12,763,700 inhabitants

-1.9%
  in migration 173,700
  out migration 223,482

2009: 12,910,410 inhabitants

Illinois loses one resident every 10 minutes.
Chicago and Cook county is Losing People. Losses in Cook County Slowed Illinois Growth.

POPULATION GROWTH RATE IN %

COUNTIES IN ILLINOIS

-1.8%  out migration 226,971

+1.4%  in migration 177,346

-1.5%  out migration 196,522

+1.4%  in migration 155,533

+1.4%  in migration 155,553

-1.8%  out migration 228,971

+1.4%  in migration 177,346

-1.5%  out migration 196,522

+1.4%  in migration 155,533

-1.8%  out migration 226,971
WELL EDUCATED PEOPLE AND MANUFACTURING

Top 1 Industry by Jobs of each Community
- Health Care & Social Assistance
- Accommodation & Food Service
- Admin., Sup., Waste Mgmt., & Remed.
- Transportation & Warehousing
- Manufacturing
- Professional, Scientific, & Tech. Svcs
- Educational Service
- Retail Trade
- Finance & Insurance
- NA

CHICAGO STEEL INDUSTRY
1863-1907
Union Steel
North Chicago
Rolling Mill
1858-1904
US Steel South Works
1881-1986
Youngstown Steel
Iroquois Works
1890 - 1967
Wisconsin Steel
1876 - 1980
Republic Steel
1903 - present
Youngstown Steel / LTV
1918 - present
Inland Steel
1902 - present
Acme Steel
1907 - present

SOFT INFRASTRUCTURE INDUSTRY

190

BOOK M
CP SW G1

Hispanic experience is fundamentally different from that of blacks. The Hispanic experience remains bound up with immigration. Dynamics of immigration must be explicitly considered in studies of Hispanic family patterns.

Hispanics differ from blacks in that their experience is influenced by their use of the Spanish language. Hispanics are characterized by familism or a strong commitment to family life that is qualitatively distinct from that of non-Hispanic whites.

FOREIGN BORN POPULATION IN SOUTH CHICAGO

According to the 2009 data from the U.S. Census, 21% of Chicago residents are foreign-born. Among these, 45% are from Mexico.

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

- Population: 2,385
- 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

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.


Most popular first names:
- Jose: 8
- Juan: 5
- Maria: 3
- Guadalupe: 2
- Blanca: 2

Most popular last names:
- Lopez: 6
- Avillo: 4
- Anderson: 4
- Garcia: 3
- Lorios: 3

CENSUS TRACT - 4602 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.


Racial self-identification in South Chicago 2010

21% of Chicago Residents are Foreign Born

45% of Foreign Born residents are from Mexico
“...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

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
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
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 sculpt 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...”


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.
SUBURBAN CONDITION

INFRASTRUCTURE

UNEMPLOYMENT

POOR HOUSING
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.

“...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?
USE OF EXISTING GRID
fixed system that encourages spontaneous activity

EXTRA LAYER
adding additional element into a existing context
existing context used as a role model for the project

successor afterwards used as role model for the predecessor
first

second

third

fourth

performance of each settlement is analysed in order to inform the design of subsequent
1: tradition of fairground in Zagreb
2: fair moves across the River Sava
3: fair extended infrastructure across the river
4: experimental housing is being built
5: shopping pavilions are deployed in the city
6: self service consumption becomes practice
neighbourhoods are like introverted villages

dislocation of public functions
contact zones as social generators

gradient linking interaction

BORDERS
catalyst is the tension between elements

never ending repetition of types and views
tension
complexity in relation
complexity and diversity

spontaneous growth
**Border Condition**

**Theory**
- Zoning
- Urbanism
- Landscape
- Architecture

**Analysis**
- Site analysis
- Urban conditions
- Physical boundaries
- Neighborhoods

**Ideas**
- Creating new neighborhoods
- Linking areas
- Enhancing connectivity

**Conditions Addressed**
- Segregation
- Inequality
- Physical barriers
- Neighborhoods

**Responses**
- Programmatic
- Planned actions
- Existing facilities
Tensions

OBJECTIVES
- Mixed use grid
- Pedestrian Link
- Live work

CONDITIONS
- Low density
- Livelihood by landform

RESPONSE
- Programmatically but simply

Analysis

with consistent community participation. TFT can be a tool for implementing a community based revitalization plan through encouraging pedestrian access across the site. Expanding paths on streets, laying down bike lanes, placing walkable lands in popular areas, using walking paths, and making safer local walks.

Theory

Ideas

结论 is not only one part with sale impact. Instead, it is the core of the theory that guides the conceptualization of the overall space. to concrete and current exchange of goods. In reality, however, the materiality and density is unhelpful to consumers.

Understand the essence is more important than mere text (see CP)
Program or Function?

Theory

Analysis

Ideas

G1/NMH

October 2013

TESTING SW
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?

“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
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 pavilion
G3. Elementary school
WORKERS COTTAGE

- bedrooms
- living room
- parlor
- kitchen
- pediment
- storage at the back
- garage/storage
- small distance between houses
- gables facing the street
- back
“the biggest challenge for urban design in the 21st century is finding a balance between matters of common importance and creating freedom”


Three Case Studies have been chosen to investigate the urban parameters of the city in three different scales. They have been compared and overlaid 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**: 50 000 m²
- **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 people
**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

**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
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
“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.
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?
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.

“...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
## Production (Secondary Sector)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manufacturing sportswear</th>
<th>Smaller sport playgrounds</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing sport gear</td>
<td>International sport events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Testing/production of new materials (i.e. D30)</td>
<td>Artificial rafting polygons ('exotic')</td>
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<tr>
<td>Producing medicines / drugs</td>
<td>Exhibition of new materials / sport summits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Producing cosmetics</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hardcore toxic chemicals' disposal</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Testing laboratories</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Production of movies / plays / concerts</td>
<td>Theatre / cinema / concert hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Producing elements for the stage design / costumes</td>
<td>Festivals</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manufacturing music instruments</td>
<td>Theme parks (western/sci-fi)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smaller music studios (to rent)</td>
<td>Auditions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advertisements (making posters/commercials)</td>
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<tr>
<th>Waste sorting (local + city)</th>
<th>Bird observatory</th>
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<tr>
<td>Recycling laboratories</td>
<td>Zoo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waste treatment</td>
<td>Eco-park</td>
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<tr>
<td>Veterinary laboratories</td>
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<tr>
<th>Simple manufacturing</th>
<th>Spa / wellness facilities</th>
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<tr>
<td>Assembly</td>
<td>Therapeutic gardens</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gardening (recreational, but growing something that can be sold)</td>
<td>Swimming pools (therapeutic baths)</td>
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<tr>
<th>Beehive farm</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural production (fruit and veggies)</td>
<td>Farmers market</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other food production</td>
<td>Food festivals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packaging</td>
<td>Cooking workshop events</td>
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<tr>
<td>Catering services</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Producing medicines / drugs</th>
<th>Science workshops for kids / youth</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Producing cosmetics</td>
<td>Testing new products</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hardcore toxic chemicals' disposal</td>
<td>Park of science</td>
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</tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Production of elements (i.e. solar panels)</th>
<th>Green energy expo</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production energy</td>
<td>DIY experimental tryouts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Algae factory</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Powerplant</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manufacturing smaller household objects</th>
<th>Household fair (lifestyle trends)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Producing furniture</td>
<td>Eurocity theme park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Producing typical house units / parts of units</td>
<td>Alternative US theme park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material distribution center</td>
<td>DIY experimental tryouts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gardening festival</td>
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</tbody>
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<th>Production of hardware</th>
<th>IT expo</th>
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<td>Assembly of elements</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Production of software</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Storage for servers</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<th>Manufacturing vehicle pieces</th>
<th>Car-motorcycle ground</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production of trams</td>
<td>Racing polygon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making electric cars</td>
<td>Car exhibition / shopping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toy factory</td>
<td>Industrial park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROGRAM</td>
<td>learning sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>vocational school for manufacturing sport stuff</td>
<td>sport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>school for physical education</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vocational schools for judges / coaches</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>schools for training different sports</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>school of acting / film</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>music school</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>school for PR &amp; management</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>art / graphic design school</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>training for stunts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cultural center</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>school of ecology</td>
<td>ecology</td>
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<tr>
<td>center for environmental awareness</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>researching recycling technologies</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>veterinary institute</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vocational school for physiotherapy</td>
<td>health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>school of psychiatry / medicine</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>social care services</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>rehabilitation center</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distribution point for addicts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vocational school (packaging / catering)</td>
<td>food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gardening school</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>culinary school</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>food-related research (GMO etc.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>learning about eating healthy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vocational school for assembly line</td>
<td>chemicals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>school for chemistry / pharmacy / medicine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>research center</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vocational school (assembly line)</td>
<td>energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>school of energetics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>research of new technologies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vocational school to learn the craft (i.e. woodwork)</td>
<td>household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vocational school for assembly line</td>
<td>industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>school for product design</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>learning how to improve your house/garden</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vocational school (production / assembly)</td>
<td>IT tech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT info center (local + city)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>school of IT for kids / youth</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>research center</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>vocational school for manufacturing</td>
<td>hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>school for mechanical engineering</td>
<td>industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>school for industrial design</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green transportation tech. research center</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>driving school</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
shopping mall

Architect: David Chipperfield  
Status: Built  
Location: Innsbruck, Austria  
Year: 2010  
Area: 58,000 m²  
Program: shopping mall

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
market hall

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

fish market hall

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

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

mediateque

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

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

**hybrid building**

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

Architect: b720 Fermin Vazquez 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

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
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

rehab center

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

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 synergetic effects of functionality and spatial richness.

logistic centre

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

supplies all of the clothing company Bestseller’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.
**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.

**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.
data storage

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

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
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

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
recreational center

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

combined vocational center

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

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

co-working spaces

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

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
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

rail transport hub

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

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

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.
public park

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

public garden

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

oxygen forest

appearance: dense green area with oak trees as oxygen producers, pedestrian pathways, biking paths, environment suitable for some smaller animals
activities: walking, biking, observing wanimals
playground

appearance: green area partly paved with special pavement for sport activities
activities: sport activities, socializing

DIY garden

appearance: green area in the DIY housing district, personalized gardens
activities: sitting, gardening, barbecue

urban parterre

appearance: mostly paved urban surface with smaller designed green islands
activities: socializing, biking, rollerskating
PHASE 1

PRODUCTION

1. household industry
   - production hall
   - exhibition hall
2. IT industry
   - production hall
   - testing polygon
3. chemical industry
   - production hall
   - testing polygon
   - IT school

LEISURE

1. sport school
2. art school
3. cooking school

LEARNING

1. soccer field
2. museum
3. performing hall

PHASE 2

PRODUCTION

1. sport equipment
   - household
   - art supplies
2. IT
   - chemical components
   - hard industry
3. food production
   - energy production
   - waste recycling

LEISURE

1. art and craft museum
2. laboratory park
3. technical park

LEARNING

1. art school
2. music school
3. ecological school
   - craft school
GOAL
What is our Goal?
A. Regenerate a declining neighborhood
B. Implement and extend the city activities

How do we reach it?
by creating:
A. Self-sufficient Regenerator
B. Supplementary Sub-inventor

QUESTION
How to intervene in a slow growth environment?
Economic crisis and the decline of the city's population makes structural densification not an option.
How to deal with low density which creates an inert condition?

BASIC TOOLS

13 Dec 2013
PRESENTING SW

VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

Metro School, Detmold
Education Center
Kangan Bheim Institute, Melbourne
Vocational
Spreepark, Dresden
Opera House, Oslo
Path, Rotterdam
SUPERSTRIP is diverse
SUPERSTRIP is resilient
SUPERSTRIP is an initiator
SUPERSTRIP is hybrid
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.

...flexible and adaptive urban growth...
...extending rather than adding...
G1/NMH

December
2013

TESTING SW
PROBLEM STATEMENT

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

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

... which in turn can provide hope in areas which simply have none...


