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The title to some may be misleading at first, but it is meant to reflect the users of the facility. Most projects of this type are called children's museums for the benefit of the community, but if you talk to the kids themselves they don't speak of children. Kid --"it is a personal word useful for seeing kids as they really are. It is the word kids themselves use." - David Aaron

Chris S. Bruck
Chris S. Bruck
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The American Museum Association's definition of museum is that of "an institution which performs all, or most of the following functions: collecting, preserving, exhibiting, and interpreting the natural and cultural objects of our environment." It also reveals that the museum sets forth a two-fold task of "the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and the enhancement of that awareness which affords pleasure and delight." Traditionally museums have fit the definition given, but only partially fulfilled the goals set forth. The 'advancement and diffusion of knowledge' was treated with much the same philosophy as education, that is; a formally structured sit and listen approach. We often found that museum visits were exponents of that same idea, with ropes keeping us away from exhibits and a tour guide giving us information in prepared form about the exhibit. This made the visit seem useless because the same information could be obtained from any reference material. The object was treated as no more than a point of reference for us to relate the verbal information. Somewhere along the way, the second task of "...enhancement of that awareness which affords pleasure and delight," was lost. More recently the role of the museum in the community began to be questioned. Should it continue to serve as a public display center or should it follow the new trends being developed in the field of education; that is
chicago kid's museum

a more exposed and open learning situation which involves the participant in the process of learning. "...to enjoy and learn more... by direct and involved means." - through experience, audience participation, sensory stimulation. This new way of thinking leads to a more involved approach from the architectural standpoint as well. More input from the client in terms of his view of the problem and more "direct relationship between the architect and the exhibit itself." Jose Bernardo of Museum Planning Inc., involves himself with the ideas of the client through three basic questions: what is going in the museum? are the exhibits going to be static or are they going to be constantly changing? Will they be view oriented or demand some sort of audience participation? Who will the audience be - age group, education level, cultural characteristics? Who, am I, as the architect going to respond to? What is the museum trying to communicate with what they exhibit? How can the architect evoke response and participation from the audience? These questions yield an understanding of the museum and its role in the community. It develops background data about the users and how to achieve architecturally, the ideas set forth by the client. How to make the museum a place of participatory pleasure enriching the community as an educational resource.

quotations from: "The Great Museum Debate"
PA Dec.'69 by C. Ray Smith
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PROPOSAL

With this facility I would like to attract as wide a range of users as possible. The exhibits and information presented would all be within a child's capabilities, but the spaces and activities would be enjoyable to all. A children's museum creates a less than formal approach to museum planning, a more experience oriented situation. This 'hands on' approach is more beneficial to learning and understanding and would be more enjoyable for those children normally uninterested.

I will extend further the facilities to achieve a relationship between the exterior, where exhibits are open at all times, and the interior.

The major reason why I chose a Children's museum was the variation of scale between a child's world and that of an adult. I feel that a reduction of scale to match various age groups would give a personal space identity to the user and, if explored, could become a positive design amenity. Chicago has a series of museums and public institutions which offer great educational experiences to the community, but only one directed specifically towards children.

In choosing my site I relied heavily on existing facilities for children, their activities and their abundance of energy. Lincoln Park provided the optimum area for location. It has activities for children, it is located in a less urbanized area and because of its open space, provides areas for a variety
chicago kid's museum

of unplanned activities.

some problems:

-coordination of site traffic for safety of children

-congestion of parking

-response to heavy influx of noise and traffic from surrounding urban areas.

-site conditions responding to climatic influence of Lake Michigan.

submitted 14 September 1976

[Signature]
The 'hands on' approach to museum planning refers to a loosely structured learning situation where the participants gain knowledge through experience and other sensory responses. Where a child may be shown physical examples of how a pulley system works by stepping up to an exhibit and lifting a 1000 pound weight, and then understanding just how much force he had to exert. Other children might be able to learn about telephones by having giant models which they could examine more closely (as a play sculpture in the Boston Children's Museum). In the Jacksonville Children's Museum visitors learn about health and nutrition by crawling through a large mouth and throat to reach the presentation area. Also in the Boston Museum, a series of kits (MATCH Box) were developed to teach about different cultures or time periods. They contain costumes, filmstrips, tape cassettes, books and other memorabilia of the time. All of the examples here are able to give the children a more meaningful learning experience through their approach to learning. The experiences become like games that are fun to play -- and as we all know, "the games of children are their most serious business." MONTAIGNE 1533-1592

"Aulds(sic) can only come is with a kids permission."

Incorporated with the idea of experience oriented learning, comes an attitude of scale. This applies more to areas that can be viewed as "for kids only" than to the total scope of the project.
The need to explore the relationship between adult visitors and kids, stem from the need for kids to have a place they can claim as their own. A place where, even when adults are present, they can maintain the idea of personal space. "The satisfaction of possession" as described in a passage about the Children's Play Centre,"...the feel they belong to it and have a priveledge."

-D.E.M.Gardner
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<td>Education Department</td>
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Administrative:
The administrative department takes charge of organizing and coordinating museum programs. It establishes relations with the community through publications and multi-media presentations. It presents itself and makes people aware of its activities and services. This area is the center of control for the museum's functions. It serves as meeting area for the museum board and as contact point for members of the community. It should not be a focal point for visitors, but should be visually accessible for those interested. The majority of activities within this department are semi-private and should have some access to shipping, maintenance, collections and exhibit design, through a private circulation path. The relationship mentioned above is more incoming, so the administrative area should have its own support facilities.

Maintenance/Security:
This department deal with the engineering of exhibits, control of the building's environment, general maintenance and building security. It works with the exhibit design department on a semi-regular basis for exhibit construction. The area should be considered private with limited public access for lost and found, but this access should not be a visual one.
Shipping/Receiving:
This is the main service area for incoming and outgoing exhibits and coordination of shipments. It has a strong adjacency requirement with the collections department due to the combined use of storage areas. Other areas include loading dock, and an open area for assembly or packaging. There should be some direct access to exhibition spaces, but no public entry. Space is private visually as well.

Collections:
Collections is the stopping place for all exhibits. Here the exhibits are catalogued and stored. Along with cataloguing and storage, there is a lending office which coordinates the inter-museum loan, or the lending of displays to surrounding educational facilities. Those exhibits to be lent will need separate storage. Also in this department are a conservation laboratory whiches researches, treats and restores exhibits or artifacts, and a photo lab to aid in cataloguing and restoration work. The department has a direct relation with shipping/receiving and through the conservation lab with the exhibit design. It is a private space with no need for direct public access. There is a possibility for museum visitors to watch the restoration of artifacts.
Exhibit Design:
The area directly responsible for museum displays. Here, exhibits are researched in the library, and designed and produced in the work areas. Artists handle the majority of design inputs and have their own work spaces to put together the final product. It also handles public relations demands; posters, publications, photographs - in its print shop. The exhibit design department has a semi-direct relationship with collections, and the administration. Although a private area - it may be considered as a spot for visual access from museum visitors.

Education Department:
The function of this department is to provide a more supervised educational service. Its areas are used for museum programs and spontaneous activities where children will be able to come and learn by participating. There will be staff on duty as supervisors and instructors. Orientation rooms for briefing parents and volunteers on the aspects of the facilities available and other museum activities. There will be areas for crafts, sculpture, painting, photography, macrame, etc. Play centers for activity intended to develop coordination and encourage social interaction. Multi-purpose classrooms are available for special functions and maybe used by educational or community groups. Located in this department are educational staff offices,
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volunteer staff room for storage of personal belongings and support facilities. This area is self-contained with no direct access to other departments, but it should be a focal point for visitors, easily accessible and open to viewing.

Exhibitions:
    This is the major focus for visitors to the museum. It is divided into two types of spaces; permanent and temporary exhibits-each having its own spatial and organizational directions. Permanent exhibit spaces will have more design influences; lighting color, ventilation, etc. according to each exhibits needs. The spaces may be distinctly separated from each other but all are visually accessible to museum visitors. Temporary exhibits are those which are not used on a full time basis, they may be seasonal or travelling to other institutions. This display area will have to be more of a focal point because of their length of stay. The space used for this area will be more anonymous in nature due to the variability of exhibits to be displayed. There is also a need for exhibits which are totally mobile. An area should be provided to accommodate semi-trailers and buses with some degree of shelter from the weather. This space will have to be located so as to provide ease of egress for the exhibits and easy identification for the museum visitor.
Exhibit Topics:
(possible)
- energy/environment: solar, wind, nuclear, nature of the surrounding region

- physical principles: laws of gravity, motion, etc.

- sensory/perception: textures, light, sound, color

- socio-cultural: Match Box series for cities, countries

- personal expression: plays, music, puppet shows

- health/nutrition: giant ears, nose, heart-for child participation

- Americana: perception of our country through the media

- play centers: play sculptures with 'theme' in mind, building blocks of known objects, etc.

Exhibit Design:

Color labyrinth: This exhibit concerns itself with the principles of color. It is a participatory exhibit in which visitors attempt to find their way through a life-size maze. The first phase of the exhibit is an audio-visual presentation on color which will aid tremendously in solving the labyrinth. The second phase of the exhibit is the labyrinth itself, its walls and floors painted with colors found on a typical color wheel. Located at various points along the way are computer quiz games which ask questions, upon request, concerning the subject matter presented in phase 1. When you answer the question correctly, you will receive a clue to aid in solving the maze. The correct path is actually the progression of color around the color wheel as represented in the finishes of the labyrinth. The final phase of the exhibit is the award station, where those completing the maze will have their names written in the permanent exhibit records and will receive badges for display, to show their success.
Exhibit Design:

Solar Energy: This exhibit on solar energy concerns itself with the general principles, their practical application, and the future. There will be a series of presentation areas for different age groups. Adults will be involved more deeply in practicalities and how they themselves can benefit. Kids on the other hand, will see first hand how solar energy works, they will become a part of the system and get a chance to participate in the practical applications of solar energy. Displays will include working examples of energy systems, both water and air. Visitors will be able to feel the temperature difference in the water, before and after it has run through the system or the warmth of the rock storage unit. There will be demonstrations of solar cooking apparatus and lake water will be available for drinking, after undergoing a solar distillation process.
DEPARTMENTAL MATRIX:

NOTE: some departments may have visual access to each other and public; this will be noted in text.

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adjacency  desired adjacency  direct access  slight accessibility  required

KEY: □□□□□□□□□□□
EXHIBIT PATH: Arrival and assembly, cataloguing and final inspection → Exhibit.
ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT

STORAGE PRINT ROOM LOUNGE

DIRECT

STAY STRONG DIRECT

DIRECTOR

BOARD ROOM

WC

PUBLIC RELATION MEDIA FUND RAISING MEMBERSHIP

LOBBY RECEPTION

FUNCTIONAL GROUPING:

BOARD WC STORAGE PRINT LOUNGE LOBBY

DIRECTOR RECEPTION P/R TEMU

MUSEUM VISITORS PUBLIC

ZONING:
MAINTENANCE - SECURITY

FUNCTIONAL GROUPING

ZONING
FUNCOALION GROUPING — ZONING

COLLECTIONS:

FUNCTIONAL GROUPING — ZONING
EXHIBIT DESIGN:

FUNCTIONAL GROUPING

ZONING:
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

→ DIRECT

⇒ STRONG DIRECT

KITCHEN

MULTI-PURPOSE

STAFF OFFICES

ORIENTATION

STORAGE

W/C

GAME

DARKROOM

CRAFT

KILN

FUNCTIONAL GROUPING

VOLUNTEER

STAFF

ROOM

PRIVATE

ORIENTATION

STAFF

OFFICES

DARKROOM

KILN

W/C

SEMIPUBLIC

PLAY

MULTI-PURPOSE

CRAFT

GAME

PUBLIC

ZONING
The Master Plan for Lincoln Park was furnished by the Chicago Park District. It was helpful in understanding the existing conditions present on the site and the future plans which would influence my project. It gave me a feeling for the atmosphere which the Chicago Park District was trying to create in the development of the plan and I wish to thank them for all of their assistance.
After many years of study, the master plan of the Lincoln Park Zoo was completed by the Chicago Park District in 1964. This master plan was revised in 1967 to incorporate certain ideas suggested in the report by Harry Weese & Assoc., our consultants for this project. This final composite plan solves the immediate problems and incorporates all of the proposed features that will be required in the future. This master plan will give the citizens of Chicago and the adjoining Metropolitan area one of the finest Zoos in the United States.

1. Careful attention has been given to the existing topography so that maintenance, public service and emergency vehicles can readily reach any facility within the Zoo. Special attention has been given to the aesthetics so as to fulfill and carry out the impression of park character that was intended when O. G. Simmons designed Lincoln Park.

2. The following items were taken into consideration in the development of this plan:

A. To upgrade the existing Zoo.

B. To provide the necessary educational media for communicating with student groups as well as the public.

C. To provide more interesting and up-to-date methods of displaying the animals for all year round viewing. This involved considerable research of other Zoos and extensive consultation with Dr. Fisher, our Zoo Director.
D. To provide a greater variety of animals by increasing the selection of species of the animals to be displayed.

E. To distinguish the Lincoln Park Zoo as a Major Regional Facility within Lincoln Park.

F. To provide better access for the public with multiple ingress and egress.

G. To increase the parking areas, so that more visitors can be serviced by the Zoo.

H. To continue the appearance of the Zoo as a zoological garden with open park-like aesthetics.

I. To provide improved circulation for pedestrians, maintenance and emergency vehicles throughout the Zoo.

J. To provide walkways that are properly landscaped, beautified with flowers, sculpture and made interesting with attractive animal exhibits.

INTRODUCTION

Lincoln Park Zoo is one of the most popular Zoos in the country. Through the years it has grown and developed with some order of planning. In the 1930's, under the W. P. A. program, a master plan was drawn up. In those days, the Zoo was a popular attraction but not to the extent and importance that the Zoo plays today in the culture of Chicago.

Today, an upgrading of the Zoo has to take place. This is proposed by reorganizing the Zoo, adding exhibits, changing the circulation to concur with today's mode of transportation and improving the methods of displaying animals.

The Zoo, though small in area and compact in size, takes on a rectilinear shape that requires more time for traveling between exhibits than one expects.
Lincoln Park Zoo's attendance of 3 1/2 - 4 million visitors a year is true evidence of its popularity. Its total annual attendance ranks this facility first in the world. It is interesting to note that approximately 2200 - 2400 birds and animals are displayed here, an almost identical number as displayed in the Brookfield Zoo. During the week of Spring vacation, one will find at least 50 school buses a day at the Zoo. During Spring or Summer weekends it is almost impossible to find parking in the area. A survey of the parking facilities indicates that automobiles and buses arrive from the entire Chicago Metropolitan area.

This small acreage, 60, of the Lincoln Park Zoo compared to the overall acreage of 1,185 acres of Lincoln Park indicates the relative small area that this major regional facility encompasses. The balance of Lincoln Park is used for passive and active recreation and minor vehicular circulation.

The small area of Lincoln Park Zoo should have definite boundaries and large open landscaped areas between Zoo buildings to create the park-like garden desired and not an institutional one.

The general character of the Zoo is one of open park-like appearance throughout, except for one area of two low buildings which are about 80 feet apart. The reason these buildings were constructed so close to each other was due to the short-sightedness of the expectations for the growth of the Zoo.

We prefer to allow the greatest amount of space possible between buildings. Today's concept is that as the Zoo grows, the exhibit areas and buildings should be spread out within the Zoo to maintain a park-like atmosphere.
The majority of the existing buildings recall a very interesting traditional period of architecture. Those buildings that have been rehabilitated should be retained, while those that are beyond rehabilitation should be replaced in the future with modern zoo buildings that incorporate the latest concepts of animal presentation and engineering advances. A few additional building sites can be properly located and separated so that the park-like character is maintained. It is necessary to provide places of refuge from sudden changes in the weather in all areas of the Zoo. These major buildings and protected exhibits spaced as shown will provide the visitors this necessary convenience.

The mall was conceived for the following basic reasons:

1. An existing street which also parked automobiles in the center of the Zoo was dangerous and ill-planned.

2. We needed a definite pedestrian walk system that would tie all existing and proposed walks of the Zoo into one circulatory pattern.

3. We required two definite starting places for those attending the Zoo.

Approximately 75% of the visitors coming into the Zoo, enter through the east entrance because this is where the majority of the parking areas are located. About 15% of the visitors entering through the west entrance are local people or those arriving by the public transportation systems. The other 10% arrive at other secondary entrances. The west entrance is more important for identification and recognition than actual use. However, this is the entrance that visitors to the city
and local citizens pass when taking tours or riding through our parks.

The proposed mall has been designed to revive and upgrade the Central portion of the Zoo with live animal exhibits, flowers in raised (exposed aggregates) planters, interesting pavement textures of exposed aggregate with brick stringers that will be adjacent to the large or small exhibit areas and planted with trees that always keep the pedestrians in partial shade and sunlight. There will be seating areas, constructed as an integral part of the planters, along the mall so that the public can view interesting exhibits while resting or waiting. Harmonious lighting will line the mall so that during the winter months when it is dark early in the day, the pedestrians can circulate safely. Two architectural entrance walls of exposed aggregate and ornamental iron gates with automatic counters, planters and identification signs will be used to mark each entrance of this facility. The mall flows past the existing Children's Zoo Building and Outdoor Zoo, the proposed Sea Lion Pool and the proposed outdoor Lion and Tiger Moat. The mall will contain outdoor exhibits of the small birds and animals and Sculptural Gardens and Fountains.

In general, the design of the mall is to call attention to the public that this is the central attractive meeting place of the Zoo and the entrances tell the message that this is a Regional Major facility in Lincoln Park.

Throughout all of the proposed pedestrian walks and the mall area a great profusion of color is displayed in the flower gardens, fountains and sculpture. In the Central Garden, located near the Sea Lion Pool, flags of the United States, the city of Chicago, and the Chicago Park District will be
displayed in an area surrounded by masses of beautiful flowers.

There are two indoor-outdoor exhibit areas proposed. One will be located on south side of the Zoo and one on the north side of the Zoo. The south area will be developed for the hoofed animals, and the north area will be for the Bear, Wolf, and large mammal exhibits. These areas must be designed to fit the existing topography because there are large topographic changes. A house for winter viewing and storage of these animals would be constructed to fit the topography of these areas and serve as a natural backdrop for outdoor viewing areas. These exhibit areas are moated so that no cages will interfere with public viewing.

The existing children's Zoo is on the west end of the mall which encourages most pedestrian traffic to walk past quite a few other outdoor exhibits first. Within the children's Zoo are both indoor and outdoor exhibit areas in which children can actually have personal contact with the animals.

This popular area is located adjacent to the Children's Zoo so that easy transporting of the children and animals can be made from one area to the other. This is a reserved area and is a fine function of the Lincoln Park Zoological Society.
This educational facility will be helpful to the school system for special lectures, exhibits and orientation. There will be a special entrance and parking area for the loading, unloading and parking of school buses which cause a major problem at all entrances of our cultural facilities. This building is located near the main entrance to the Zoo to enable the general public to receive information they desire. It would contain lecture rooms, exhibit areas, and office space for the Zoo Administration.

This outdoor moated area is to be on the north side of the lion house adjacent to the mall. It would be developed so that both the Lions and Tigers would be safely viewed by the public at all times of the year. During the winter months special recessed heat lamps would be provided to keep these animals warm. A system of transfer cages would be used to feed and service these animals. Planting of trees is not recommended because it is extremely dangerous because cats can climb trees and this would present a security problem. The backdrop will be of artificial stone, creating a natural setting.

This new facility is required because our existing ape collection needs larger quarters. This house will have cages electrified for protection and furnished to form natural environments for these animals. The public will circulate through this house. A large central cage will be provided for one especially attractive Ape for entertainment purposes. An outdoor moated area will be serviced by transfer cages that will travel through underground tunnels connected to the interior central cages.
This area backs up to the Ape House and is an outdoor moated exhibit area which allows any of the great Apes to be exhibited during the Spring, Summer and Fall months.
The south pond should remain but the banks and berms should be rehabilitated and planted. Any water fowl within the area will be pinioned and restricted to certain special moated areas along the pond. In this way, the existing security fence can be removed from this area.
The glass house in this area will prevent rare tropical birds from being injured by changes in the weather. This house will be located so that it is placed out in the pond on an island that would be connected to the shore by a bridge.
The predatory birds would be in a circular cage complementary to the glass house in form. This also will be located on an island reached by a bridge.
The bird island will be similarly treated to those above but give the Zoo a chance to display the very unusual birds not housed on the previous mentioned islands.
This exhibit is one of the most popular exhibits in any Zoo. A special air conditioned building must be provided for these animals. It will be designed to create a natural environment for the Penguins and include a glass tank so that one can actually see the Penguins swim under the water.
This has traditionally been the main attraction of the Zoo. It must be reconstructed so that the public can view the seal lions from the edge of the exhibit and enable them to see the sea lions swimming and playing at all times. The
island in the center of this exhibit should be designed to take advantage of the colorful and playful antics of these creatures. This exhibit is one of the major features adjacent to the fall.

This building should be isolated from other zoo buildings because of the possibility of contamination. It should be placed in an inconspicuous location easily reached by service vehicles, away from the congestion of the main entrance. One level of this building will be glassed so that people can see certain animals in their latter stages of recuperation.

This service building should also be placed in an inconspicuous location since this is only used for the storage and preparation of food. This building must also be easily accessible to service and maintenance vehicles and be located away from the main entrance.

This existing charming area is being rehabilitated at present, but will return mainly to a garden area that it was intended for with just a few decorative birds from the Zoo.

The concession stand that has been a landmark in the Lincoln Park Zoo is to be moved from out of the main north-south circulatory walk to an area surrounded by picnic tables just off this walk. Therefore, the public who are eating and those that are lined up for refreshments do not interfere with the pedestrian traffic.

Other small refreshment stands will be provided throughout the Zoo, but none will be in the center of any of the walks.
Cafe Brauer should be returned to a quality restaurant. The new hoofed animal area across from the Cafe will provide an unusual and interesting changing panorama for the patrons.

As stated earlier, the largest number of persons enter the Zoo from the east side because of the proximity of the parking area.

Yet, considerable number of people enter on foot and by public transportation from the west side.

The east and west entrances to the mall are equally important so we feel that there should be two main entrances to the Zoo. All other entrances are minor and should be treated as such.

There are two major entrance gates designed for public use, one on the east end of the mall and one on the west end of the mall. These denote that Lincoln Park Zoo is a regional facility operated by the Chicago Park District within Lincoln Park. These entrances are designed to be aesthetically attractive; to direct, control, and count the public access to the Zoo; to provide identification of the facility; and to provide a terminal point for the existing chain link security fencing away from public walks. These entrances consist of architectural precast concrete walls with exposed aggregates, ornamental iron gates and automatic counters. Each entrance is handsomely signed "Lincoln Park Zoo". These walls aesthetically fit into the total concept of the mall because compatible materials are used for the construction of the raised flower and feature planters.

The most suitable types of security separations for the Zoo are:
A. Ornamental iron fences where needed within the Zoo when viewing of exhibits is necessary.

B. A chain link security fence that will surround the Zoo will be heavily planted when used.

C. Within the Zoo area low ornamental railings will be used to keep pedestrians from entering exhibit areas. Barriers for animals shall be cages of bars or wires, moats (water or dry), electrified plate glass and other systems, as required.

D. Electric Eye Detection system to be used where the appearance of other types of fencing is not acceptable and where security is not a serious problem.

It is agreed that mass transportation systems will increase the public accessibility to the Zoo. However, the convenience of having an automobile available is so commonplace that it must be recognized that the majority of patrons will continue to use this form of transportation within the foreseeable future.

A dual entrance drive is proposed to take traffic from the parking area to the main N. entrance and exit drive at Fullerton and the south exit drive. A new entrance and exit should be worked out at the south end of the Zoo, so that there are two major exits and entrances to the Zoo.

The proposed parking would take place above ground and underground between the entrance drives and the south lagoon. Parking for a minimum of 2,000 cars should be provided to accommodate visitors to the Zoo as well as the other recreation facilities located nearby.
The existing parking area creates congestion because the entrance drive is routed through the parking area. All parked vehicles must back out of the parking spaces directly into the circulation drive; thereby stopping traffic. A common sight is a traffic jam that backs up north of Fullerton Avenue and to the exit drives of the Outer Drive on weekends during the Spring, Summer and Fall months.

The mall is the main east-west central pedestrian access. From the mall, two "U" shaped walks circulate the public through all of the Zoo exhibits both north and south. At no time are there difficult grades or steps to encounter. The mall has been designed to be compatible with the existing topography. It permits the access of emergency and maintenance vehicles, as well as pedestrians with carriages, strollers and wheel chairs to negotiate any walk.

All entrances to existing and proposed buildings will receive brick plazas with either sculpture or fountains surrounded by flower beds.

A trackless rubber tire train will be used to circulate the public throughout the Zoo with convenient stops at various designated areas. This will enable all park patrons to view all the exhibits and to visit those that he considers most interesting in a limited amount of time. Operating cost and/or charges for this service will be determined by future policy.

Public rest room facilities will be constructed in all new facilities.
An information booth will be maintained in the visitors center and Zoo guide books can be purchased there. Additional information booths will be located in all major buildings where Zoo curators will be on duty. During the Summer months information booths located in the Kiosks will be operated by the teenagers from the Lincoln Park Zoological Society. Delivery vehicles will be kept out of the Zoo proper. A separate entrance off the Zoo entrance drive will allow deliveries to the Commissary and Hospital.

Signs identifying the Zoo will be located on the two entrance walls that occur on both ends of the mall. Smaller signs will be placed at secondary entrances.

These directional signs should be on kiosks placed strategically throughout the Zoo showing the public where they are, and where other exhibits are located.

There are many areas within the mall and along other major walks that sculpture will be displayed.

Landscaping throughout the Zoo will be used to create interesting long and short vistas. The public will focus their eyes toward the main exhibits. Certain views will be blocked to provide surprises throughout all of the circulatory walks. The planting shall provide shaded areas for sitting, viewing and strolling.

Flowers and ground covers will be placed in raised planters so that they will not be trampled by the public.

**STAGING OF THE EXHIBITS**

1. The mall would be the first redevelopment to take place within the Zoo.
2. Areas adjacent to the mall; the Lion Moat, Sea Lion Pool, concession area, the sculptural fountain area and the visitors center, the Hospital and the commissary and the Children's Birthday Party Area should be included in the second stage of development.

3. The hoofed animal area can be developed next and then the large mammal house developed to finish the third stage of construction.

4. The ape house with its outdoor area, and the penguin house and bird areas should be developed in the fourth stage of development.

5. The future expansion of the Children's Zoo area and any remaining amenities will be finished within the fifth and last phase of construction.

The total development of the Zoo as outlined in this report will be possible with the continued support of all interested parties; when completed our Zoo should be an inviting place for this visitor to view animals displayed in a natural environment.
REPORT ON A STUDY OF THE LINCOLN PARK ZOO MASTER PLAN

Conforming with our authorization from Mr. Robert A. Black, Chief Engineer, dated June 12, 1963, we have spent several days observing daily use and operation of the Zoo. We have had several conferences with Park District personnel including Zoo Director Dr. Fisher, and studied the following data:

1. Comprehensive report for the Lincoln Park Zoo Master Plan, plans and model now under construction, prepared by Chicago Park District.

2. Topographic survey at 1" equals 50' prepared by Brady Land Surveying-Air Maps Inc.


Our critique of the Chicago Park District Master Plan, including comments and suggestions, follows.

Factors such as:

- Existing topography
- Existing plant material
- Retention of certain existing facilities
- Linear form of facility
- Comparatively small Zoo area for exhibition of inmates
- Density of use required to provide proper space allocations for existing and desired additional facilities
- Required control and directional flow of visitors in a readily discernible route passing all exhibits

all became interrelated in different ways as our analysis progressed. Consequently, in making our comments, we have considered them both individually and collectively as they pertained but not in an orderly format.

Comparatively small acreage of the Lincoln Park Zoo results in compounding some of the problems requiring solution in evolution of a redevelopment scheme. Simultaneously, it forces the design to capitalize on the advantages of small scale intimacy in a zoo that enjoys one of the highest attendance ratings.

Park District files reveal the long period of time spent in exploration of various plans for updating and rehabilitation of this excellent facility. Completeness of the two recent Master Plans and Reports obviates our restatement of planning criteria, objectives or basic concepts. With Chicago Plan Commission approval of the general design as a sufficient basis for an overall plan, we have directed our study to analysis of circulation, pedestrian and motorized movement, including service access.

This study automatically involved building placement and certain aspects of the plan. Building placement, as indicated on the Park District Master Plan,
serves proposed pedestrian, motorized and service requirements very well. Comments pertaining to these items follow as they apply to specific situations.

The major feature of the plan is comprised of two impressive new controlled pedestrian entrance gates at east and west ends of a stylized central mall which is the core of the Zoo.

At the west gate, we suggest further detailed study to develop definite design relationship with Eli Bates formal garden. Integration of the recessed west gate entrance area and the formal garden development must unify the Zoo entrance with the Conservatory. This opportunity to continue and expand the original zoological garden concept should not be neglected. Containment of the formal garden must be achieved by creating an honest and positive separation of zoo from the garden's east limit. But the recessed West Gate entrance area design should become integrated with the Eli Bates Garden.

East entrance gate treatment is excellent as indicated.

The two main entrance gate developments are of prime importance and will orient the public with this special feature within the total park. Dramatic impact of these two entrances will create positive zoo identification.

The central east-west mall develops a strong central axis with ample pavement width, seating, color and warmth. The dominant mall will enable first time visitors to proceed through the entire zoo from a central core which provides a pleasing transitional approach into the natural character of north-south exhibit loops. Simplicity of the loop system affords controlled, orderly traffic flow past all exhibits.

In our study of traffic circulation we excluded all private vehicles from the zoo interior. To clarify route circulation for each type of traffic which will at certain times be in use simultaneously, we established:

Type 1 - Animal servicing vehicles including tractor-train and other motorized equipment.
* Permitted on any zoo route

Note: Under type 1 traffic we suggest checking of required radii for all proposed equipment and access to Children's Zoo.

Type 2 - Visitor's zoo operated tractor-train
* Not permitted on east-west mall except at north-south loop crossings; permitted on all other zoo routes.

Note: Under type 2 traffic we suggest consideration of a possible bypass west of Cafe Brauer. Concentrated pedestrian activity at lower level east side concession stand plus boating and heavy traffic between Farm and Children's Zoo appears to create hazardous condition. Area, as now indicated between Cafe and Pond, must accommodate all 3 types of traffic. Loop intersection northeast of Cafe west of Pond should be restudied.
Type 3 - Pedestrian

* Permitted on all public zoo routes.

Note: Under Type 3 traffic we suggest emphasizing main route from Farm to Children's Zoo.

Other traffic route suggestions are as follows:

a. Possible increase in width of proposed pavement on east, south and west sides of new sea lion pool.

b. Possible development of paved area or plaza treatment around fountain feature at east end of mall.

c. Retention of flexibility at northeasterly arc of the north loop to facilitate future extension or secondary loop to the Rockery. This exceptional area and space is too precious to lie dormant and be fenced out of use.

d. Possibility of providing a shuttle bus service from parking lot and mass transit bus stops to main gates.

In a discussion of building placement with staff personnel we concluded:

1. That there were some advantages in developing a building group for the Hospital-Commissary and Visitor Center-Educational Facility at the east end of the mall. However, the buildings dispersed, as their locations are indicated on the Plan, offered the following benefits:

a. There will be much better separation of traffic by providing for Hospital-Commissary service at the north, zoo visitors in the center, and school and organization busses docking on the south.

b. Commissary development will afford visitors' close range observation of zoo food preparation from the east side of north loop. Public viewing of this operation will be a new attraction of great interest to many visitors and will furnish an essential facility.

c. Hospital development will permit privacy at the lower level and public viewing of exhibited recuperating animals from the north loop.

d. Both structures can be provided with a large common service area directly off Cannon Drive without being involved with East Gate or school bus traffic.

e. Visitor Center-Educational Building with bus dock will provide an organized area for all bussed groups. We recommend that a special bus parking area be allocated in the parking lot to facilitate convenient bus parking, minimize bus recirculation and simplify bus call-up for loading.

f. A feasibility study should be made for a secondary bus dock area on Stockton Drive near the East Gate to serve bussed groups primarily interested in the Children's Zoo.
Other items pertinent to updating the zoo have been developed in the course of our study and we include them for your consideration.

Total parking capacity for the zoo and adjacent service area should be re-studied. Increasing private auto use, increasing population density and escalation of zoo use which will be generated by improvement of this facility might well mean that the 2000 car capacity indicated in the report is inadequate.

We are definitely adverse to cutting new drives through the zoo. However, in studying the existing south exit off Cannon Drive, we find it a rough recirculation problem to head west and then back north on either Stockton Drive or Clark St. We recommend a feasibility study for a minor east-west drive south of South Pond.

The desire to rehabilitate Cafe Brauer as a "quality restaurant" is most commendable. Such an improvement, however, will require more parking space and complicate the zoo tractor-train traffic.

Present minimal use area south of Ridge Connection Drive and east of South Pond is not indicated for specific improvement on the Master Plan. Shielded from the lake wind by a ridge, this area has a splendid west exposure and view of the Farm across South Pond. It would be an ideal area for certain small or special zoological exhibits but clearance must be obtained from the Dept. of Agriculture for permissible proximity to farm animals.

Retention of adequately scaled open spaces beyond the designed circulation routes through this intimate and intensely used zoo prohibits the construction of minor walk systems. Additional paths will dilute control and directional quality will be lost. Under normal traffic loads the designed routes indicated will suffice and under peak loads nothing less than total pavement will be required.

In conclusion, our study finds the Master Plan is well conceived. It provides for good access, circulation, interest and control in a workable manner.

The minor changes, recommendations and suggestions submitted herein do not require changes in the Master Plan. Revision of details and innovations can be picked up in the preparation of working drawings.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. E. ROSE & ASSOCIATES

Wm. A. Dean, Associated Landscape Architect

WAD:di
COMPREHENSIVE REPORT FOR
LINCOLN PARK ZOO
MASTER PLAN

A PROPOSAL BY THE CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT

LINCOLN PARK & LINCOLN PARK ZOO
Dwg. #1

MASTER PLAN
Dwg. #2
ZOO MALL PLAN
Dwg. #3

AERIAL VIEW OF ZOO MALL
Dwg. #4
ENTRANCE GATE
Dwg. #5

PLANTER & CONCESSION AREA
Dwg. #6
PLANTER DETAILS
Dwg. #7

FEATURE PLANTER
Dwg. #8
SEA LION POOL
Dug. #9

LION & TIGER MOAT
Dug. #10
LION & TIGER MOAT
Dwg. #11

WATER FOWL & BIRD EXHIBITS
Dwg. #12
EDUCATION FACILITY
Drg. #15

HOSPITAL AND COMMISSARY
Drg. #16
PICTORIAL DETAIL OF THE WEST ENTRANCE
Dwg. #19

VIEW OF MALL AND PORTION OF EXISTING ZOO
Dwg. #20
SITE ANALYSIS
LOCATION: The site is approximately 2 miles north of the Chicago Loop on Lake Michigan. The specific area decided upon was the south park between Fullerton and North Avenue.

DEMOGRAPHIC STUDY: The neighborhood which surrounds the park to the north and west is predominantly white, middle income, low-rise apartment dwellers. 40% of the population rely on automobile transportation to reach work. Of the total populus, 20% are under 17 years of age; of which 85% attend elementary school. This figure has substantial implications on the neighborhood use of my proposed facility. The neighborhood to the south also has similar implications because of census data. This tract, however is quite different in income and racial mix. The area to the south of the park is more commercial oriented with the majority of housing being high rise. It is an upper class neighborhood with an even racial mix. Unlike the area to the north, only 25% of the population rely on the automobile as a means of transportation to work.

The existing site facilities are open year round and are free to the public. They attract a wide range of users from throughout the metropolitan area, so the neighborhood provides only a small portion of potential users.
NEIGHBORHOOD IMPLICATIONS: The site is divided into two segments by Stockton Drive running north and south. The section west of Stockton becomes a narrow strip of park blocking the majority of the active park areas from the noise of the surrounding urban area and also limits the views into this district. Located in this strip of park is the Academy of Science and its Administration building. The contours of the site, along with existing vegetation, protect the site from the breezes coming off of the lake and the rise in elevation along the east cuts off views to the lake and Lake Shore Drive. The walkways do have an observation bridge for views to the east.

SITE TEXTURE: The existing types of recreational facilities lend themselves to a pattern or flow of circulation because of the differences in each area and their need for separation. The zoo and children's zoo must separate certain animals from others and different areas of the park may serve better than others for these purposes. The 'farm in the zoo' also has a distinct separation of parts ie(horse building, main barn, poultry, sheep).

Along with the Conservatory and the Field house, the entire site is a series of activities linked by pedestrian walkways, gardens and monuments. The activities within my proposal may also be seen as a series of units which could continue to present the feeling of movement existing in the park.
The movement created in the park appears to follow a particular pattern as you move from one activity to another. Starting with the parking area adjacent to the zoo off Fullerton avenue (north), one passes through the zoo, to the children's zoo on the west bank of the South Pond. This pond then creates a unifying factor as you move further south to the cafeteria and field house and finally to the 'farm in th zoo'. Here, activities seem to spill out into an open park area rather abruptly. Since this beginning of open park space is the particular section I will be dealing with, I saw two possibilities for continuing the pattern of movement through my project.

1. By continuing the movement pattern back to the north along the east bank of the pond. This would allow for a greater use of the pond as a focal point and design factor. The building form would then open more in response to the pond.
2. The second possibility would be to continue the pedestrian movement into the open park, but on a gradual basis. Again by stringing building units to the south and slowly incorporating more park space into the unit. This would seem to indicate a building form which responds to both sides of the structure.
Land use/soils