

Housing the Majority: Shangmeilin Village

GSAPP Summer Workshop - Studio X Beijing

Jeffrey Johnson and Adam Frampton
August 3- August 31 (TBC)

Context

Shenzhen

Shangmeilin 上梅林

Futian

Hong Kong
New Territories



Shenzhen's Urban Villages



Image: Sze Tsung Leong



Image: Wang Yubo via Flickr



Image: Cane Jason



Image: Eric Bunge



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Partners

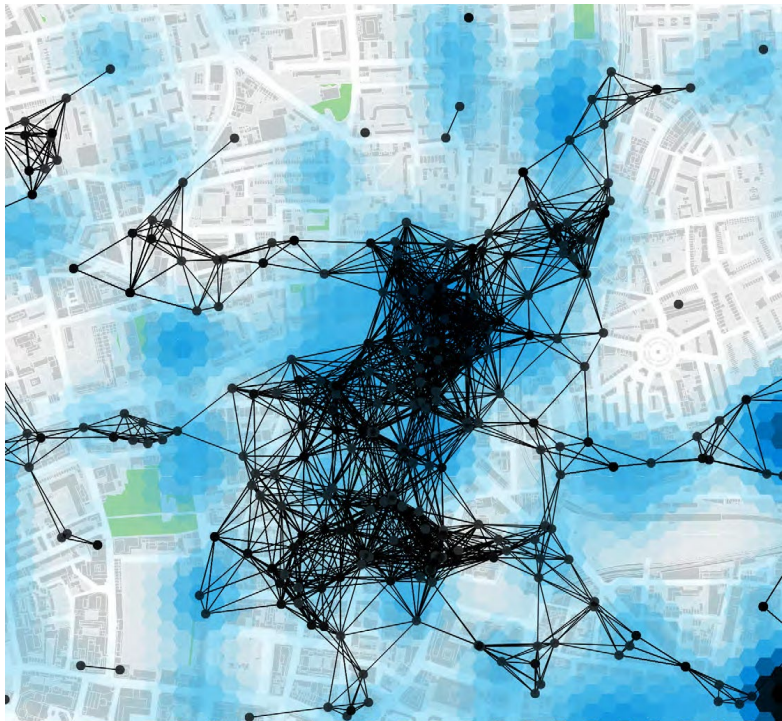
Woods Bagot

Shenzhen Design Center / Future +

Academic: Shenzhen University, Hong Kong University,
and/or Chinese University Hong Kong (TBC)

Collaboration with Woods Bagot

Woods Bagot SUPERSPACE is building a computational modelling framework for mapping the relationship between social organisational systems and their coincident, morphologically equivalent spatial systems. The algorithmic modelling of this homological relationship may open the way to a rigorous computational evidence based design for design solutions that meet the socially sustainable viable communities within the urban context.



Woods Bagot SUPERSPACE will bring to this collaboration with GSAPP Studio X a platform to study and match social structures with spatial configurations in housing, through ethnographic mapping and transposition into systems that can be tested in a Workshop case study context.

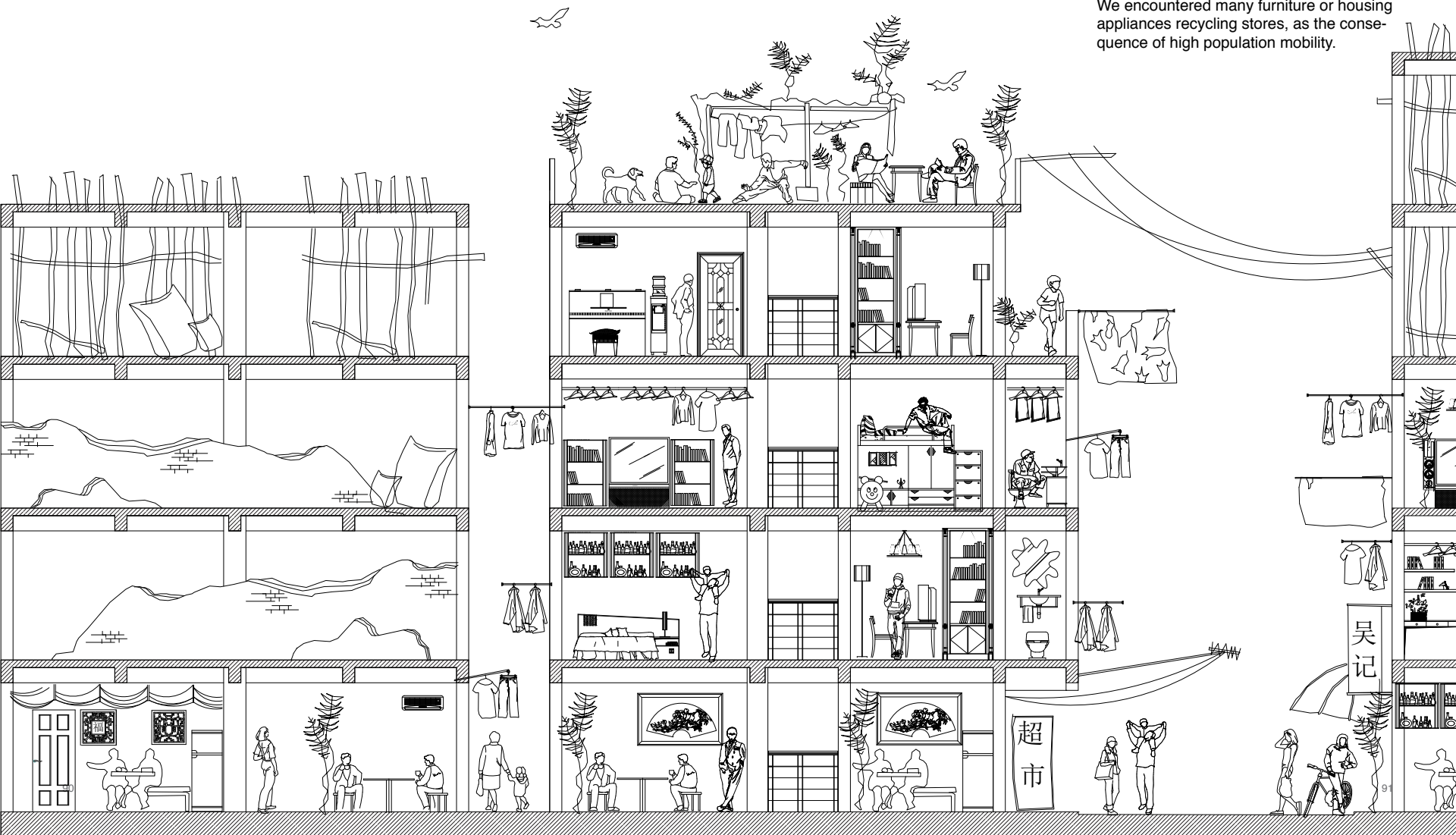
The study will be On-Site in rural and urban locations, related to one or more of GSAPP Studio X urban locations that are Beijing, Istanbul, Johannesburg, Mumbai, New York, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago and Tokyo.

The outcome will be new design propositions for medium to high density development responding to the mass urban migration challenge, in a more socially and environmentally sustainable way.



坪地城中村楼与楼之间间距很小，而当地居民从多个角度都利用了“低碳”，比如随处可见的晾衣杆，比如人们在屋顶种植蔬菜，甚至巧妙地利用未完成的房子底层停车或者养鸡。在这里几乎每条街都能看到二手家具家电回收，这样的经济模式源自于当地人口高流动性。

Buildings in Pingdi are close to each other. We can see 'Low Carbon' here and there: clothes rack to use natural driers; roof vegetation to provide comfortable space or daily vegetables; and even making use of the ground floor of these half-built buildings as parking lot or chicken farm. We encountered many furniture or housing appliances recycling stores, as the consequence of high population mobility.



Pingdi Low Carbon City- GSAPP Workshop Summer 2015

Pingdi Food Economy

坪地的食品产业

Farm

Gross output value of agriculture decreased 15.9% in Pingdi:
22.6 million (2014)
26.8 million (2013)

农场

坪地的农业总产值同比下降15.9%
2260万元 (2014)
2680万元 (2013)



Low Carbon Transportation

Transfer farm products using bicycles and tricycles

低碳运输

自行车和三轮车来往运输农产品

Mobile Food Cart

High mobility and creative form
Provide factory workers cheap food and take-away

路边摊

高度的灵活性和适应性，为工厂员工和周围社区人员提供了便宜而方便的食物



Restaurant

Community demand and employment opportunities

餐馆

回应了社区的需求同时提供了就业

Waste Disposal

Shenzhen planned to build an incineration plant (5,000 ton/day) in Pingdi but under controversial circumstances since 2001

垃圾处理

深圳市自2001年便计划在坪地东部建立日处理量五千吨的垃圾焚烧厂，但一直未果，饱受争议



Go through composting process and come back to private gardens and farms as organic fertilizer

经过堆肥过程变成有机肥料回到农田和自家种植院里



Private Garden

Small pieces of cultivated land beside personal housing

种植小院

在独立住宅旁开辟的花园用于种植蔬菜瓜果



Food Waste Collector

食品废物收集



Food Consumption

Family/ Factory Canteen/ Outdoor Dining

食物消费

家庭 工厂餐厅 路边排挡

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