

stba The Contemporary City

Enculture:

A world on the move – tourism / migration

Structure

Transit: World on the Move
temporary forms of global urbanization

Tourism: global North
Tourism, festivals, second homes, retirement communities

Migration: global South
Emigration, diaspora, „natural“ disasters, war, refugees, camps

I Trade

900 b.C. the silk road

12th C Hansa network of port cities

15th C ocean routes – follow the age of Discovery

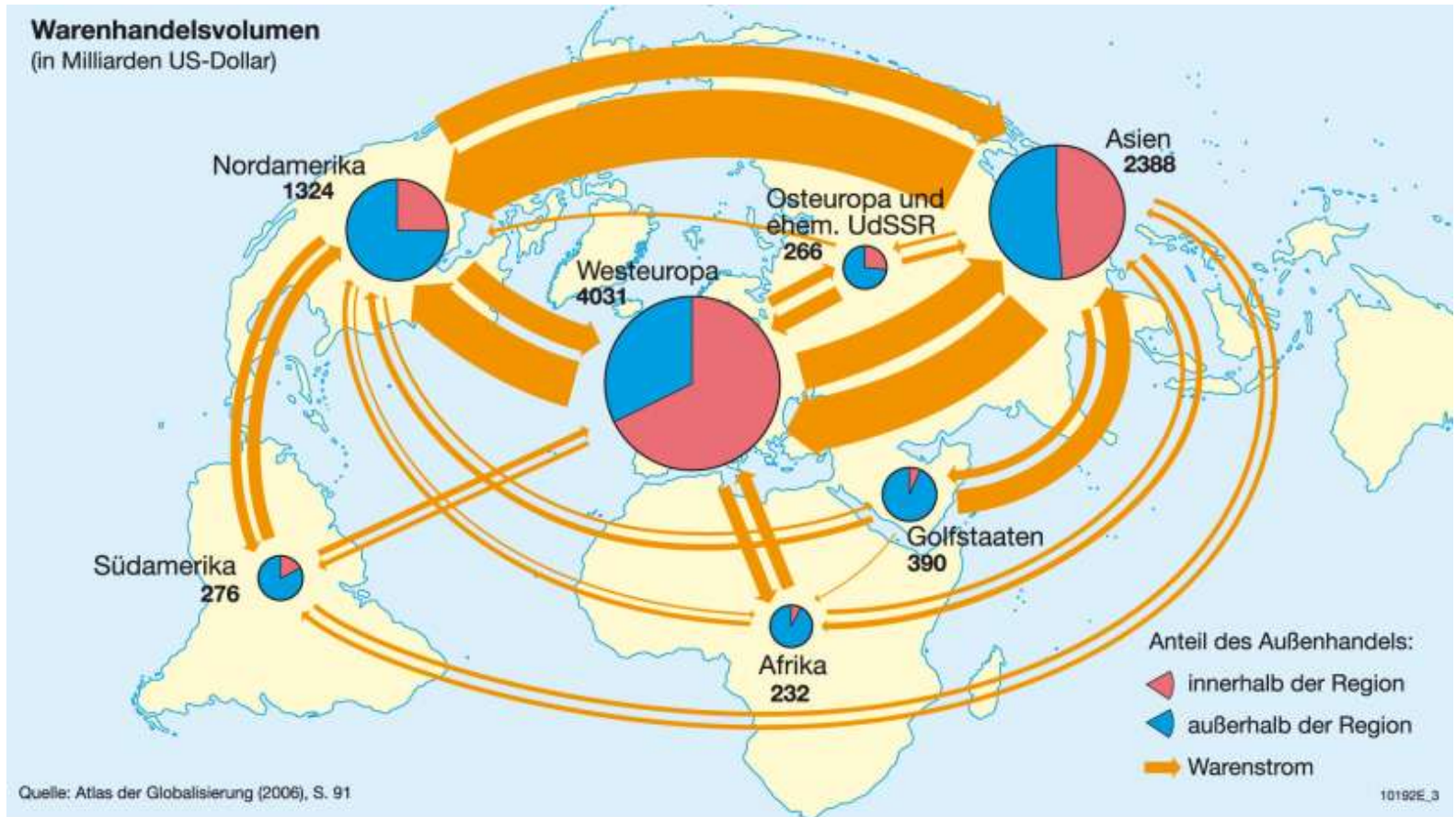
19th C technology to shorten distance

19th C synthesis of trade flows:

breadfruit-Pacific to Caribbean,
slaves-West Africa to Caribbean,
tea-China to India to Britain,
sugar-Caribbean to Britain

20th C container ships and planes,
free trade zones

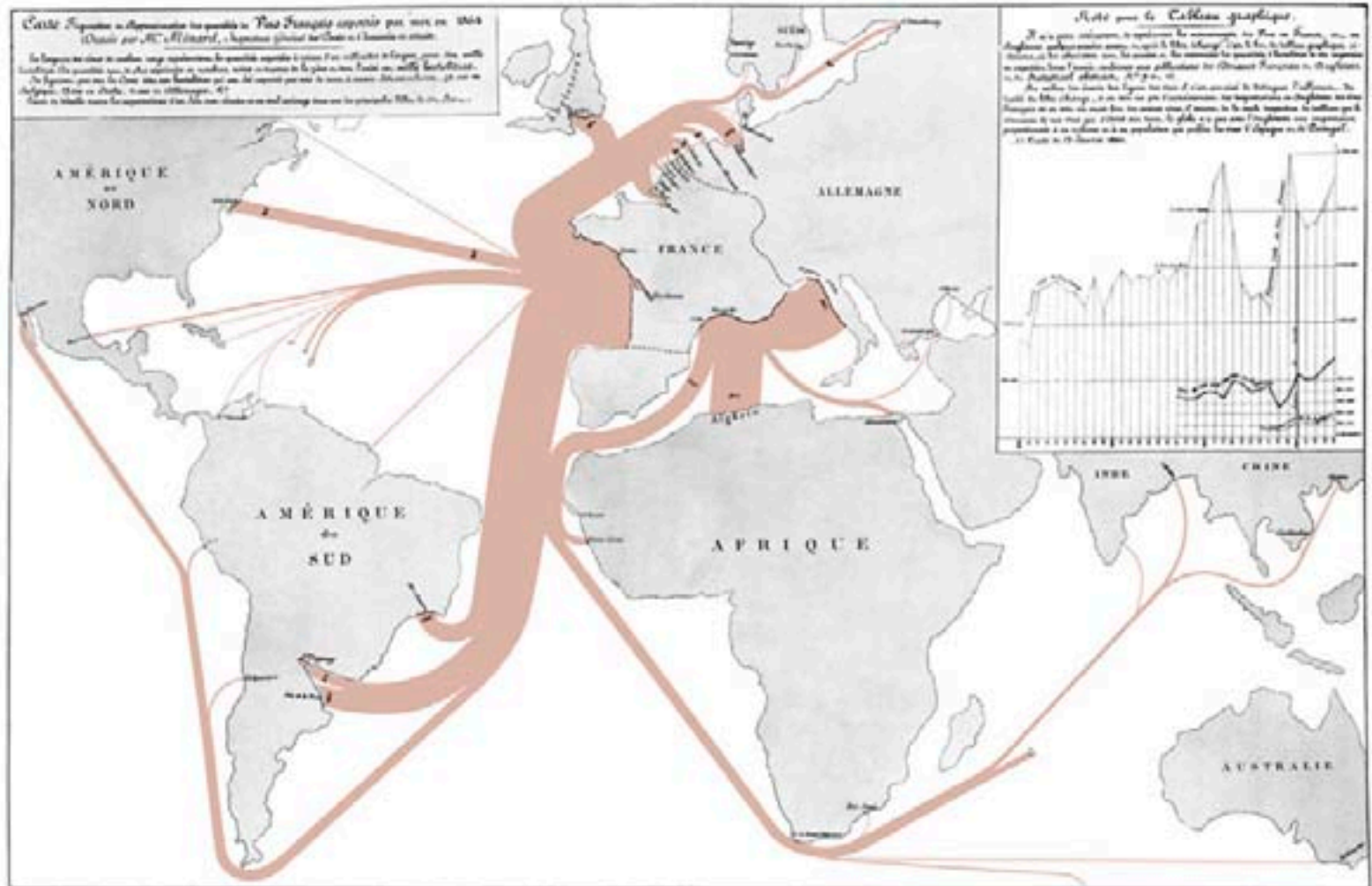
World Trade



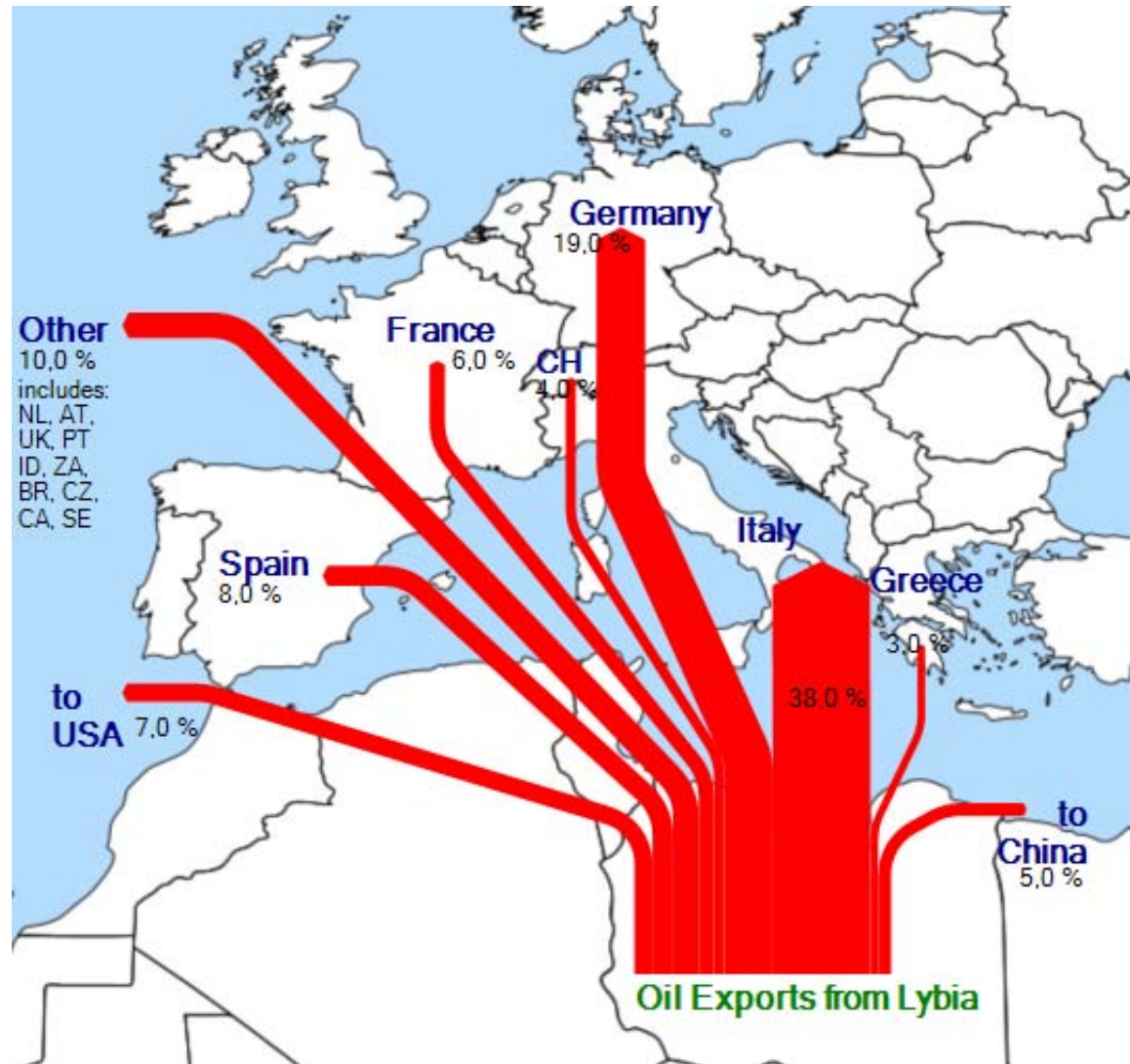
British coal 1864



French wine export 1864



Libyan Oil Exports



An image, lifestyle and expectation from post WWII



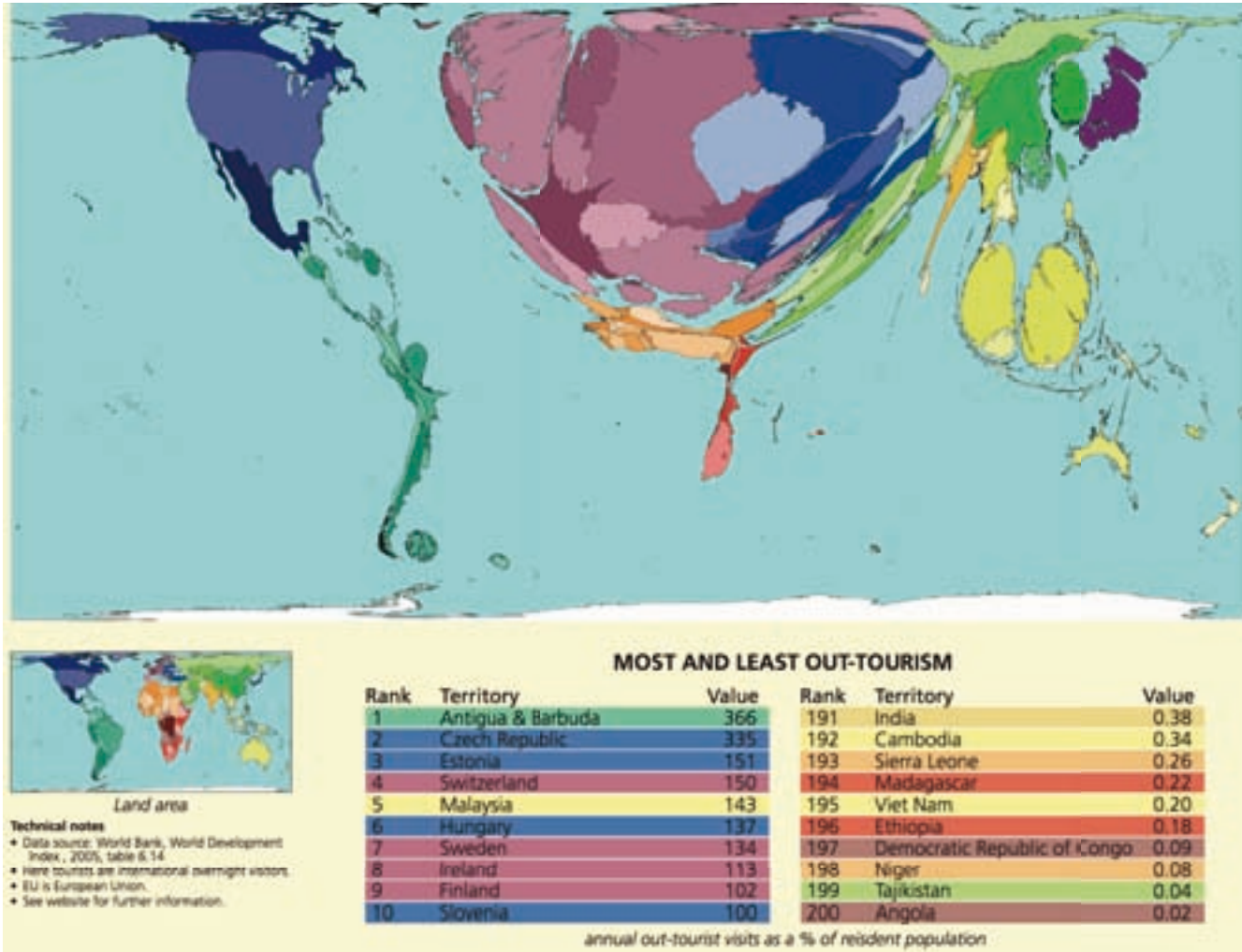
Tourism: global north

Numbers: 880 million arrivals annually : (2,5 Millions arrivals daily)
Tourism including transportation and accommodation accounts for:
4,95 % of worldwide CO2 emissions.
6-8% of the worldwide exports of goods and services

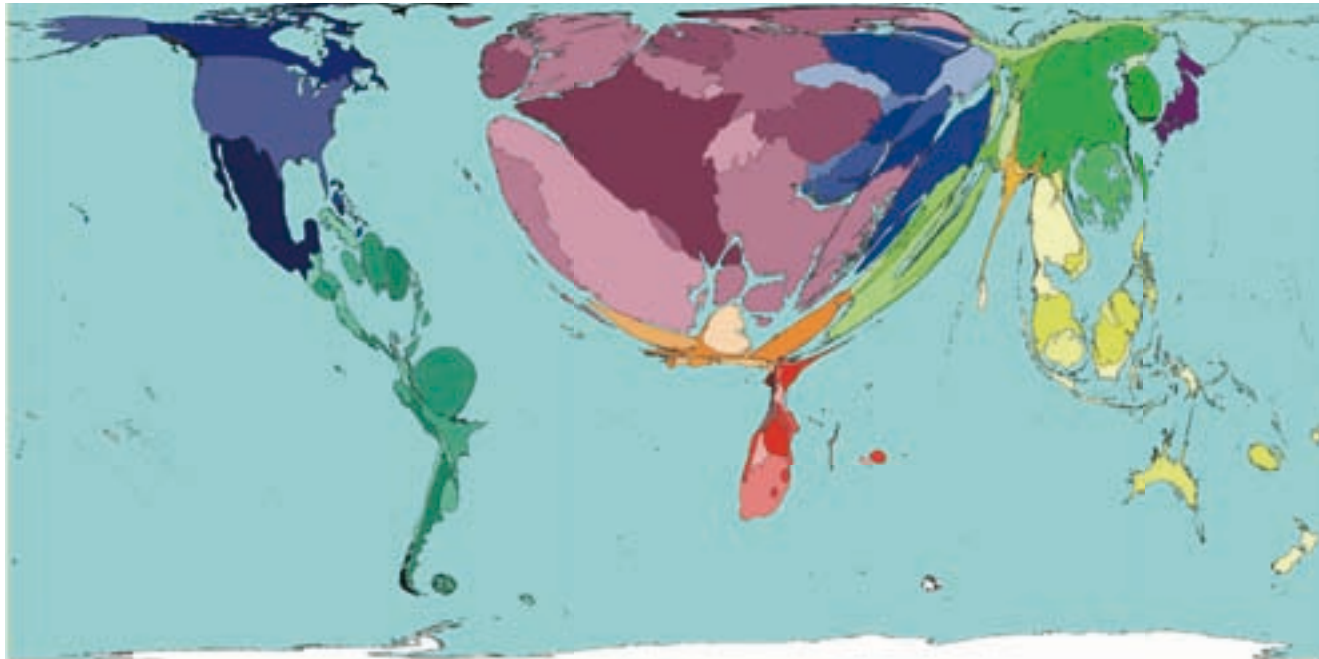
Urbanization: urbanization of coastal and alpine environments in addition to cities
Theme parks and themed cities; world heritage sites;

Berlin: #3 in Eur with 475,000 per day after Paris and London.
475, 000 is 14% of pop of 3,5 mio; tourist spending yields 9% of tax revenues

Tourist Origins



Tourist Destinations



Land area

Technical notes

- Data source: World Bank, World Development Indicators, 2005, table 6.14
- Here tourists are international overnight visitors
- Graph shows total of territories' net in-tourist visits, not a regional figure.
- See website for further information.

MOST AND FEWEST TOURISTS TO RESIDENTS

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Andorra	4548	191	Pakistan	0.32
2	Monaco	688	192	Bhutan	0.27
3	Bahamas	503	193	Central African Republic	0.26
4	Bahrain	422	194	Chad	0.25
5	Palau	340	195	India	0.23
6	Cyprus	288	196	Ethiopia	0.23
7	Malta	282	197	Sudan	0.16
8	Brunei Darussalam	280	198	Bangladesh	0.14
9	Saint Lucia	277	199	Democratic Republic of Congo	0.07
10	Iceland	257	200	Tajikistan	0.06

annual in-tourist visits as a % of population

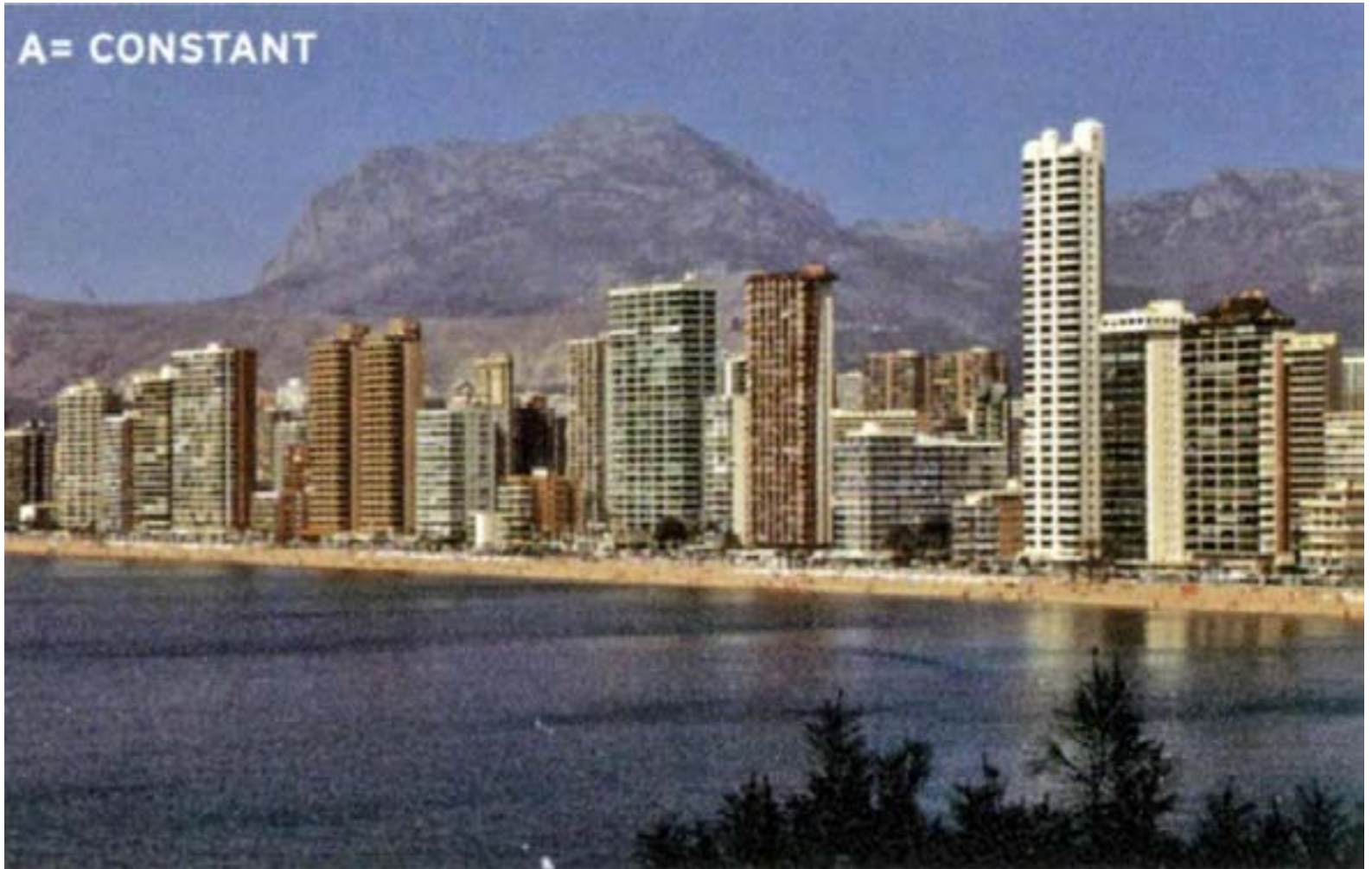
MVRDV, Costa Iberica

Spanish coast the densest „city“ in Europe
Monofunctional, drain on ecologies of coast and hinterland,
no interaction with region
Counterintuitive strategies to exploit contradictions,
to achieve a dense “intelligent” tourism

What should the interaction be between coast and hinterland?

Graphic language for this kind of exaggerated density
Tourism themes conceptualized thro' graphics

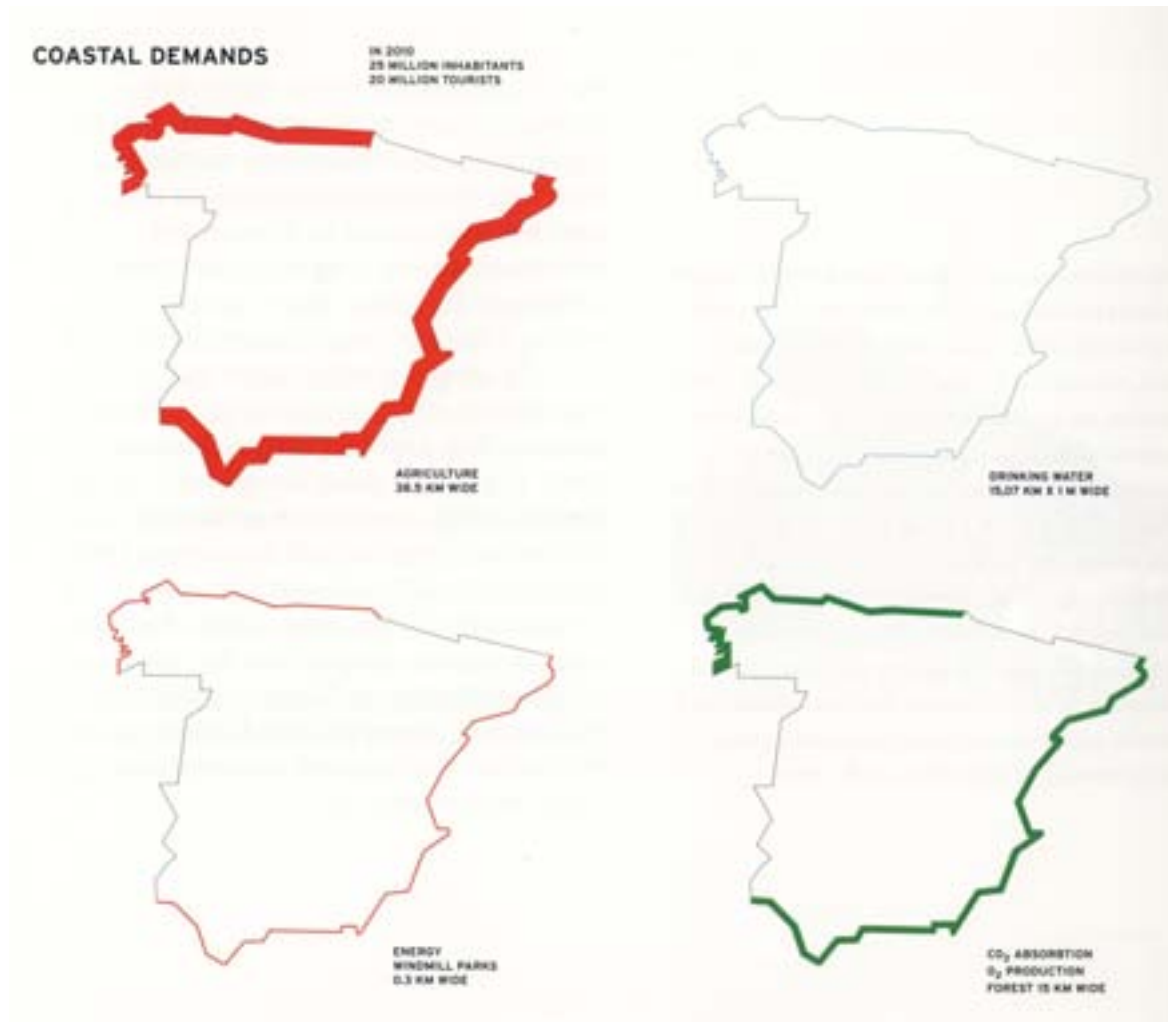
MVRDV, Costa Iberica, Benidorm



Costa Iberian, MVRDV



Costa Iberica



Costa Iberica



Via Artigianale, Agrartourismus, Rimini Rehab (Annelen Schmidt)

via Artigianale

Mass tourism v “authenticity”
Tourist resort v hinterland
Monofunctionality v diverse cultural activity

Question:

Summer – tourism / Winter – no activity

Answer:

Agrarian Tourism

Agrotourism: interest in:

Landscape, agriculture, culture, local food

Mass tourism today:

Beach hotel – Rimini city

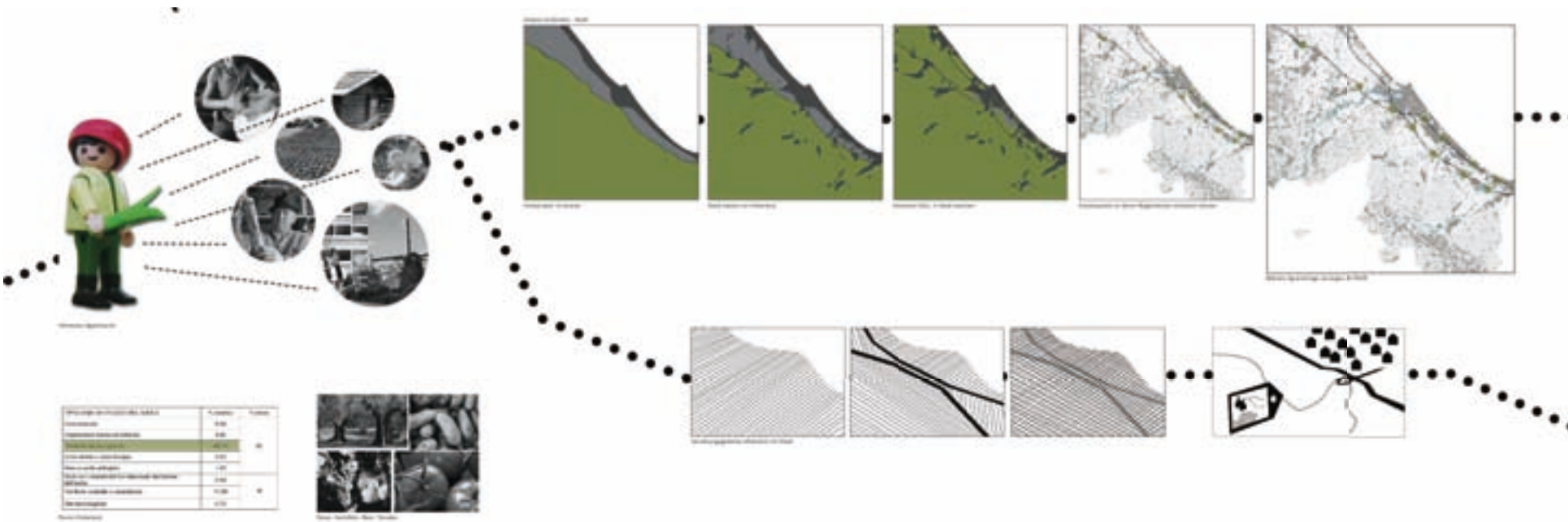
Intelligent tourism tomorrow:

Beach - Rimini city – hilly agrarian landscape to San Marino

Concept:

hybrid: green house-guest house

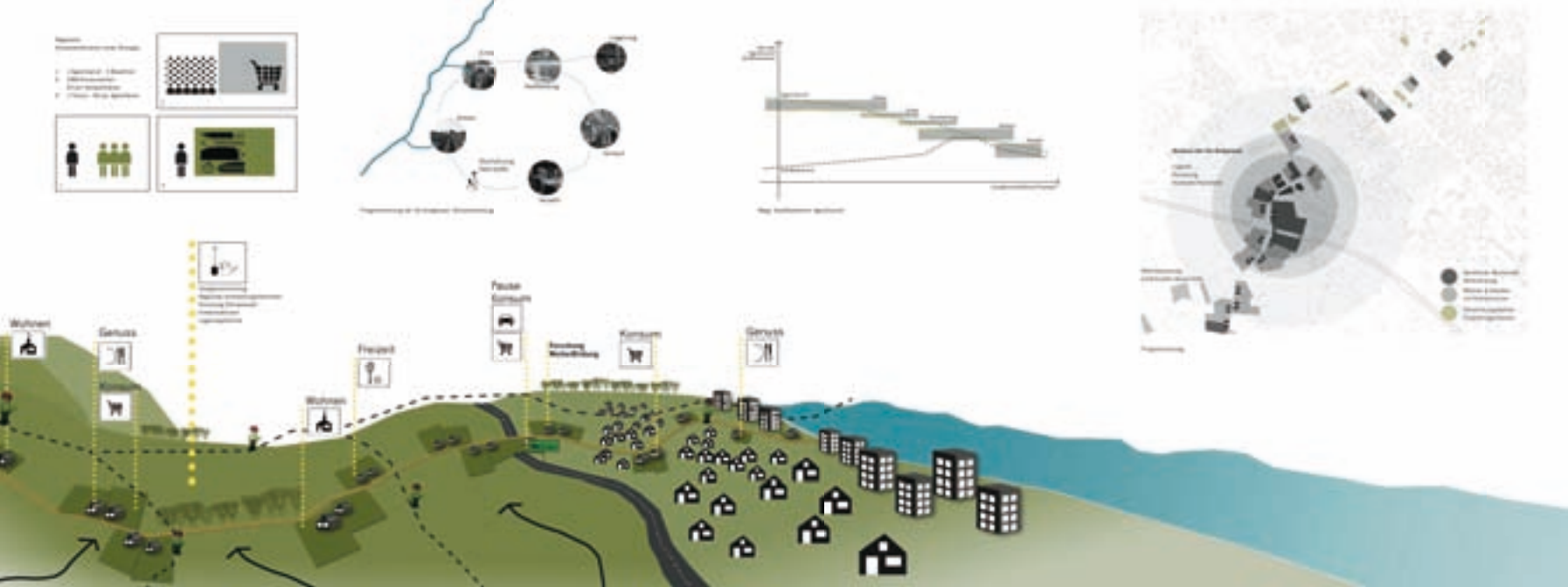
Via Artigianale, Agrartourismus, Rimini Rehab (Annelen Schmidt)



Einzelplan	Fläche	Preis
Grundriss	1:500	1.500,-
Querschnitt	1:500	1.500,-
Plan der Anlagen	1:500	1.500,-
Plan der Anlagen	1:500	1.500,-
Plan der Anlagen	1:500	1.500,-
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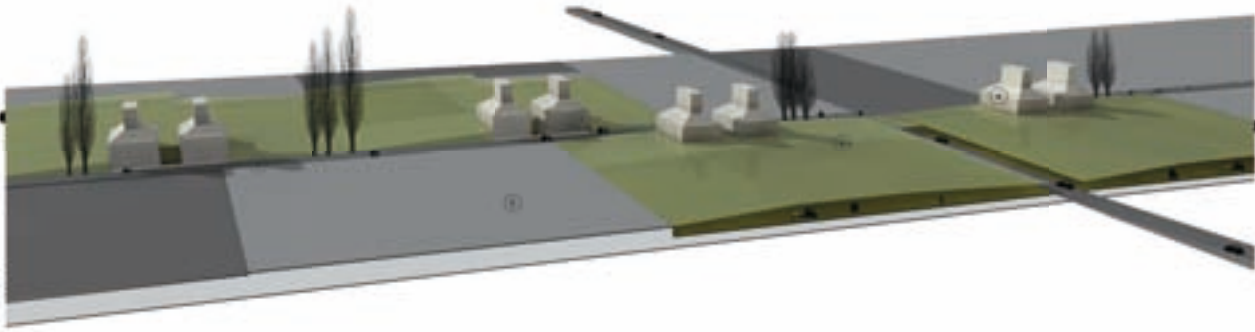
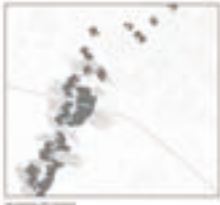
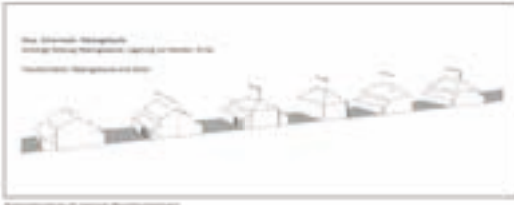
Via Artigianale, Agrartourismus, Rimini Rehab (Annelen Schmidt)



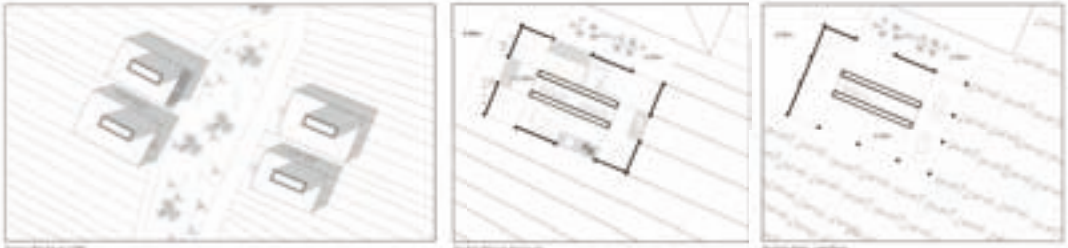
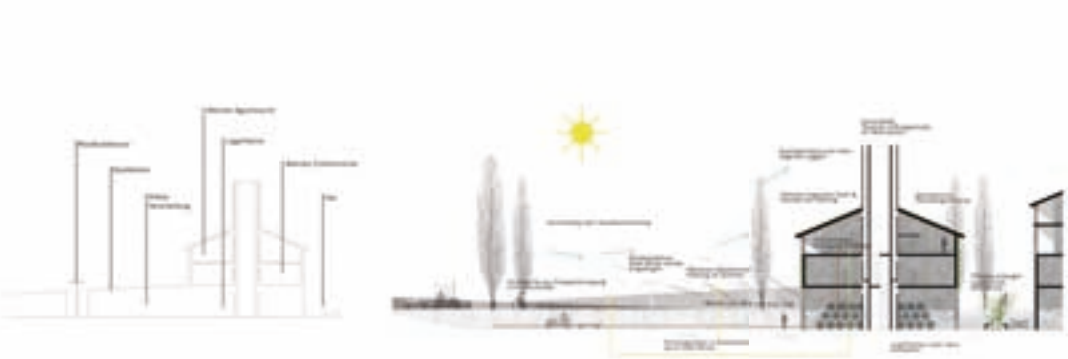
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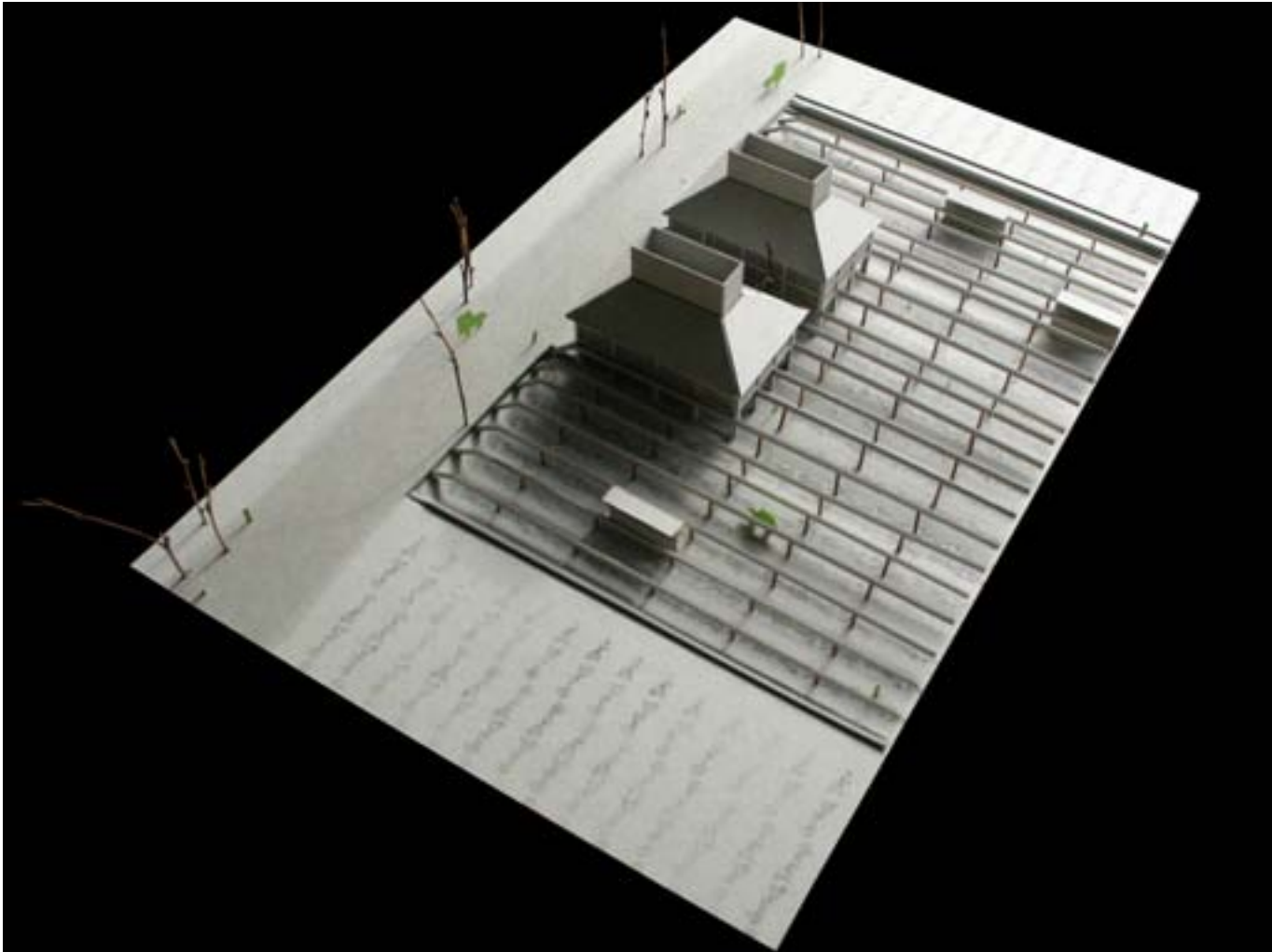
- 1) Standort Urban Reg. Area
- 2) Urban Reg. Area
- 3) Urban Reg. Area
- 4) Urban Reg. Area
- 5) Urban Reg. Area



Via Artigianale, Agrartourismus, Rimini Rehab (Annelen Schmidt)



Via Artigianale, Agrartourismus, Rimini Rehab (Annelen Schmidt)



Via Artigianale, Agrartourismus, Rimini Rehab (Annelen Schmidt)



Playa de Palma, Mallorca, Spain, 2008 (west 8)



Playa de Palma, Mallorca, Spain, 2008 (west 8)



Playa de Palma, Mallorca, Spain, 2008 (west 8)



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Playa de Palma, Mallorca, Spain, 2008 (west 8)



La Granja Escalator, Toledo, Martinez LaPeña/Torres Arquitectos, 2000

La Granja Escalator, Toledo.

Managing flows of vehicles and people around and into the historic center

Autos-pedestrians: auto garage below, escalator to historic city above

New gateway passes under fortifications;

stair and escalator cut into hillside

Form of escalator and roof both follow and contrast with topography

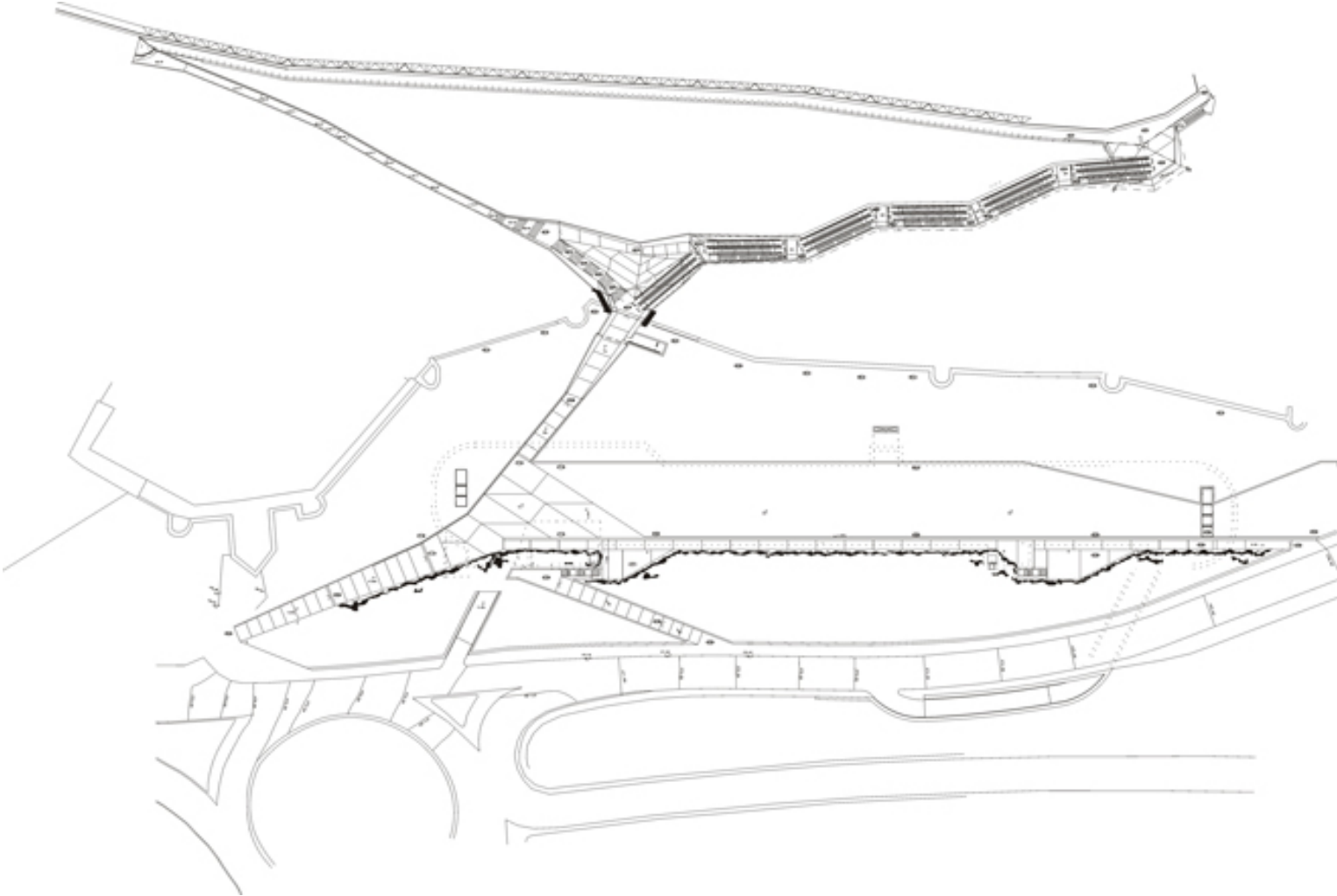
Martinez LaPena / Torres, Toledo



Martinez LaPena / Torres, Toledo



Martinez LaPena / Torres, Toledo



Martinez LaPena / Torres, Toledo



City of Flamenco, Jerez, SANAA

Expand capacity of urban spaces and buildings to serve tourists

Reprogramming urban voids, both historical buildings and a large plaza

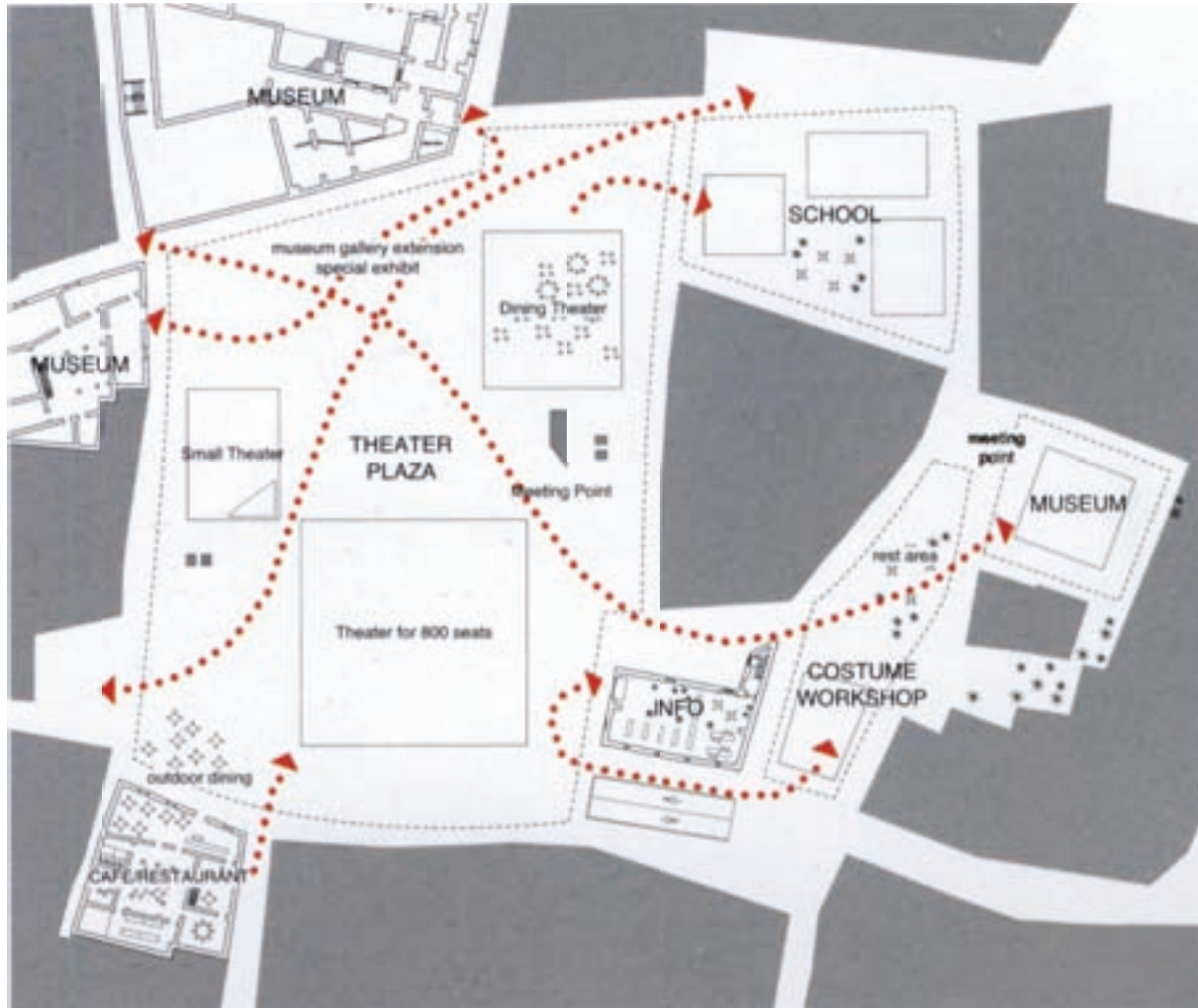
Plaza enhances existing topography to create a flexible arena

Vast roof creates habitable space, a new city room

City of Flamenco, Jerez, SANAA



City of Flamenco, Jeres, SANAA



City of Flamenco, Jeres, SANAA



City of Flamenco, Jeres, SANAA



Migration I

Migration: global South: Emigration, diaspora, „natural“ disasters, war, refugees, camps

Economic Emigration to the „walled“ world

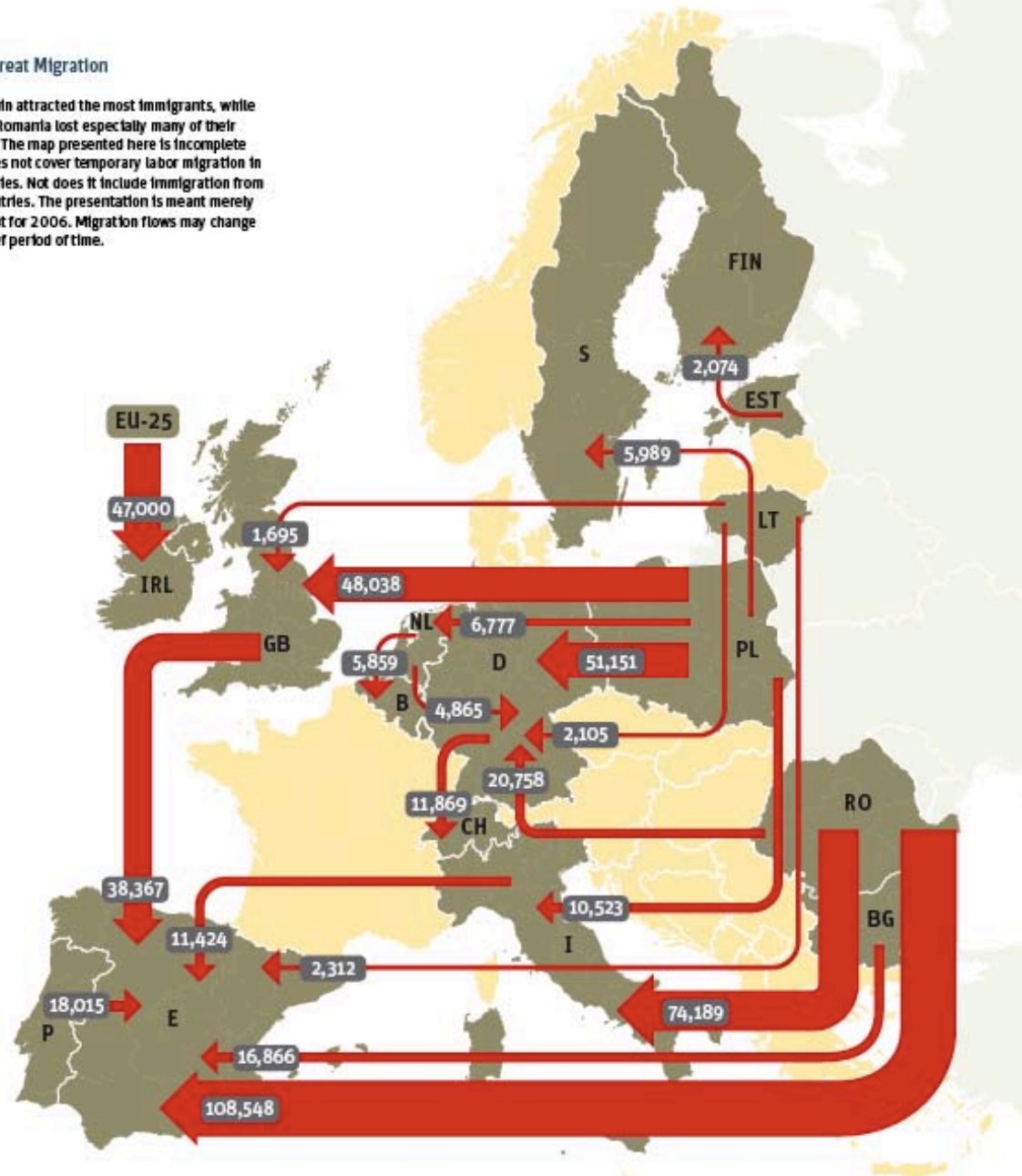
Political-cultural emigration/refugees

Refugees from disasters, wars

Migration

The new Great Migration

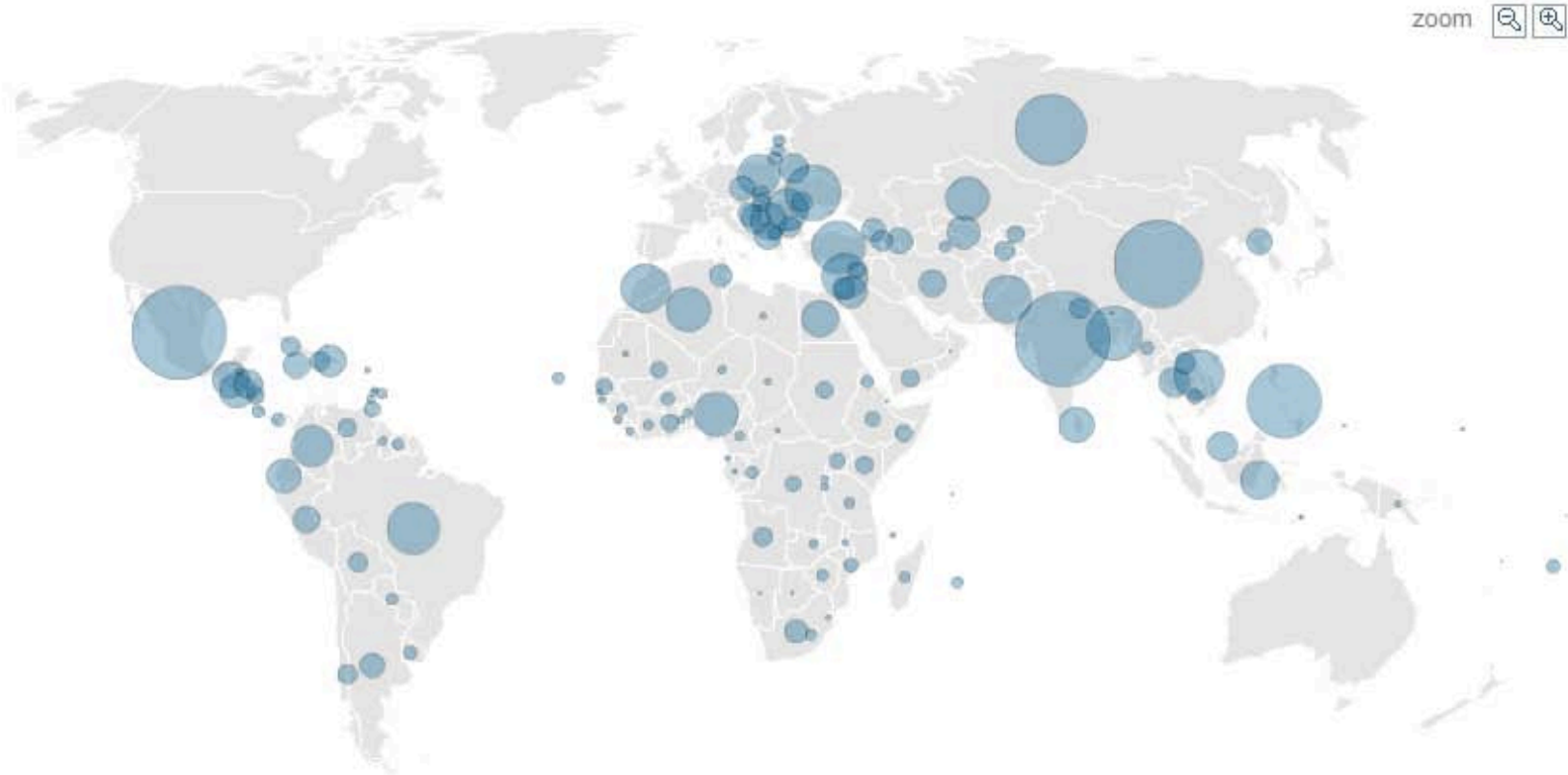
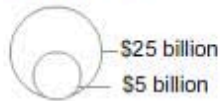
In 2006 Spain attracted the most immigrants, while Poland and Romania lost especially many of their inhabitants. The map presented here is incomplete in that it does not cover temporary labor migration in these countries. Not does it include immigration from non-EU countries. The presentation is meant merely as a snapshot for 2006. Migration flows may change within a brief period of time.



Migration, The Global Scale of Migrant Money Flows, Remittances per country

Remittances per country

Circles are sized according to the amount sent home by migrants.



Internal migration: China



*"Eight central provinces
Sichuan, Guizhou, Guangxi,
Hunan, Hubei, Henan, Anhui
and Jiangxi - contributed
81 percent of cross-province
migrant workers"*



*"Seven cities and provinces
- Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai,
Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Guangdong
and Fujian - have absorbed
82 percent of cross-province
migrant workers"*

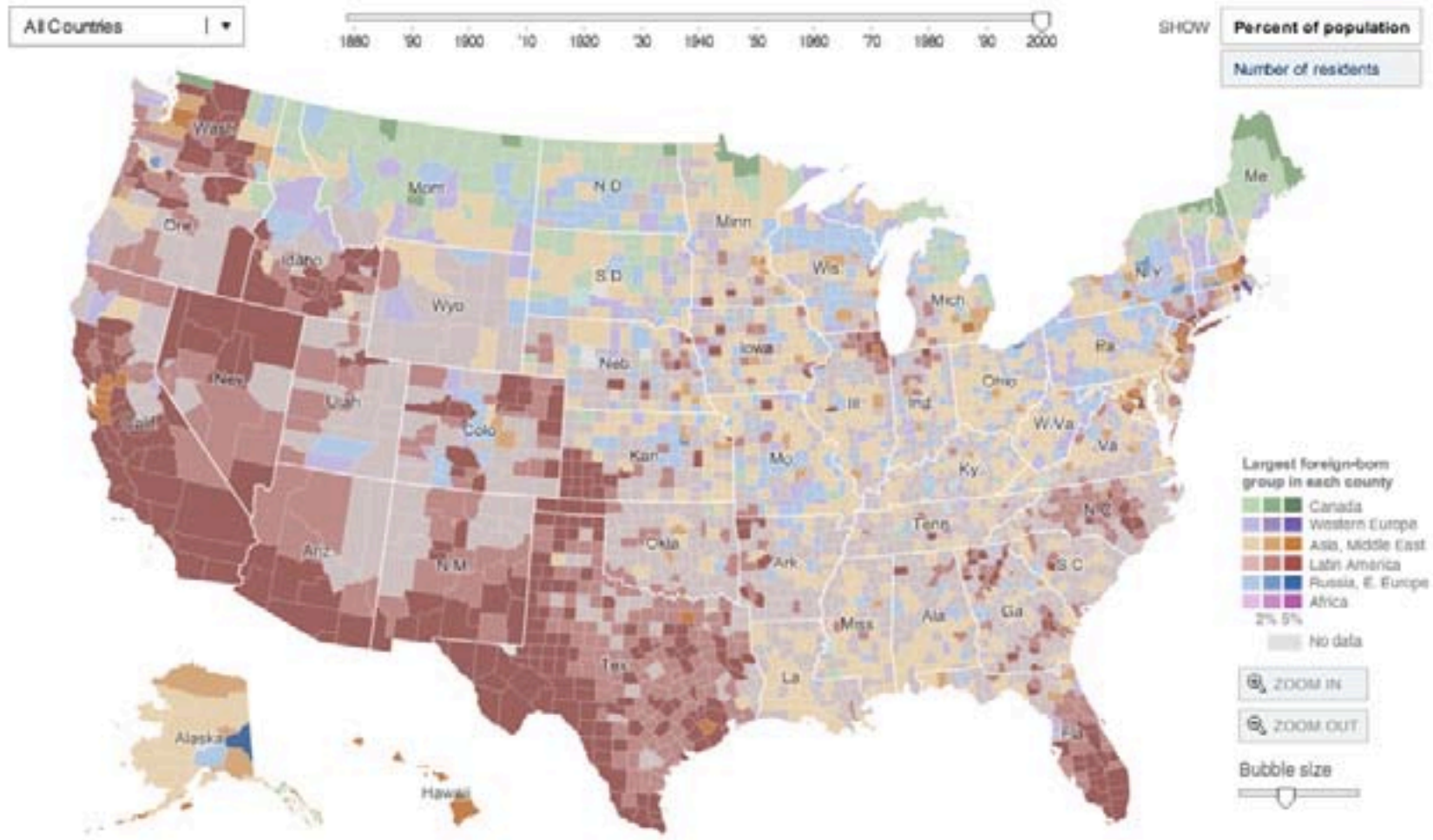
China urbanization, 2005



China urbanization, 2020



Migration, largest foreign-born groups in each US county

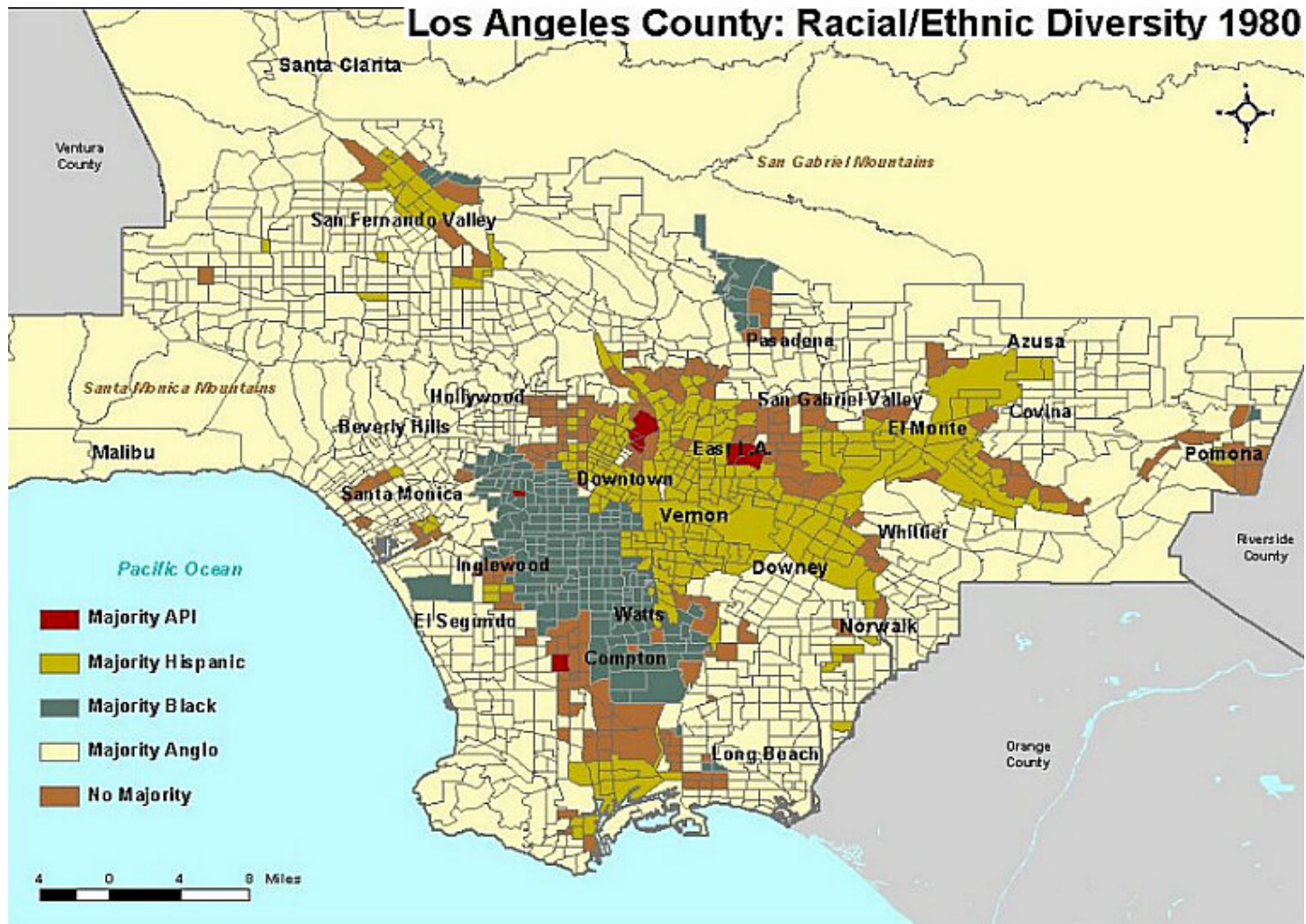


Note: Due to limitations in the Census data, foreign-born populations are not available in all areas for all years.

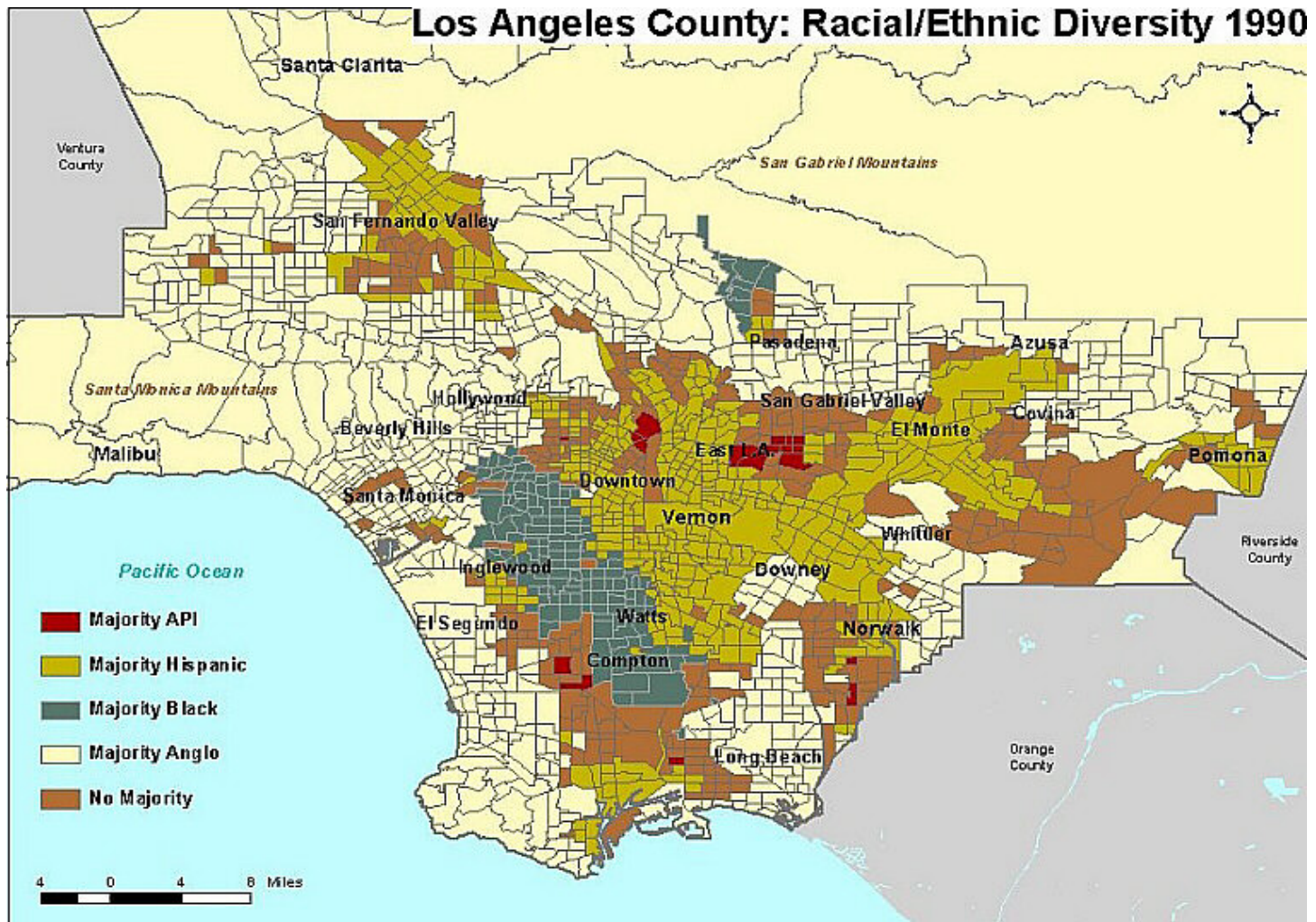
Sources: Social Explorer, www.socialexplorer.com; Minnesota Population Center; U.S. Census

Matthew Bloch and Robert Geberloff/The New York Times

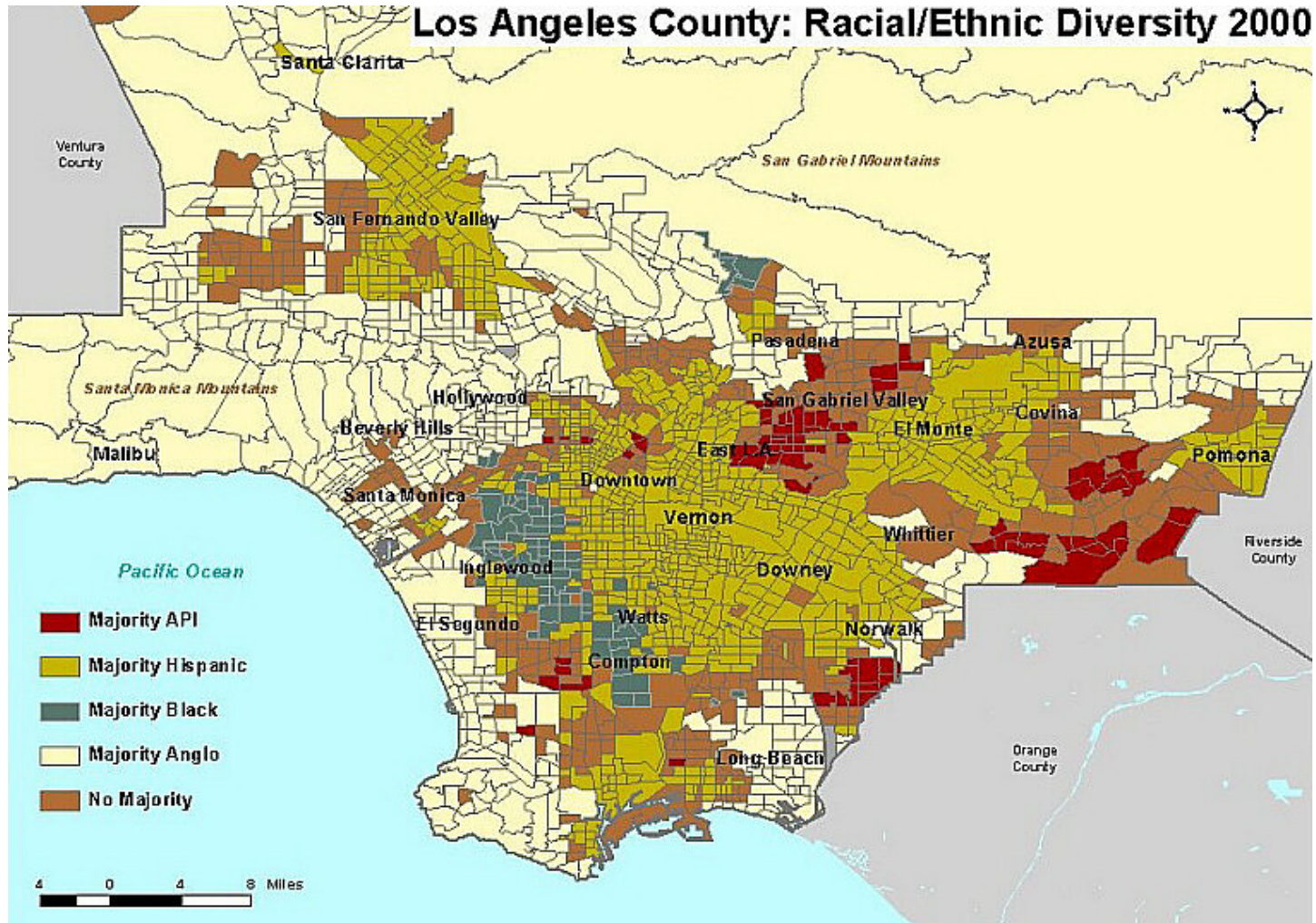
City as place of Ethnic + cultural diversity



City as place of Ethnic + cultural diversity



City as place of Ethnic + cultural diversity



Kopenhagen, Nørrebro – a typical multi-cultural urban quarter

Competition for sport and recreation area

BIG/Topotek propose together with the local inhabitants urban furniture to acknowledge/represent 57 nationalities

Brazilian telephone kiosk, english waste containers, and turkish seating area

Creating Identity for all inhabitants in 3 areas: asphalt (black) marketplace, green park, and pink sport areas

Kopenhagen, Nørrebro



Kopenhagen, Nørrebro


 Objekt: Neon-
 röhre
 Land: Japan
 Material: Neon-
 gas




 Objekt: Street-
 sign
 Land: England
 Material: Metall




 Objekt: Waffe
 Land: USA
 Material: Eisen




 Objekt: Leuchte
 Land: China
 Material: Metall




 Objekt: Telefon-
 kabin
 Land: Brasilien
 Material: Glas/
 Holz




 Objekt: Meer-
 schlange
 Land: Niederlan-
 de
 Material: Neopren




 Objekt: Leiter
 Land: Spanien
 Material: Metall




 Objekt: Bank
 Land: Portugal
 Material: Eisen




 Objekt: Telefon-
 kabin
 Land: China
 Material: Metall




 Objekt: Bank
 Land: Schweden
 Material: Holz/
 Metall




 Objekt: Bank (ig-
 stube)
 Land: Italien
 Material: Beton




 Objekt: Upplyft
 Land: Rumänien
 Material: Eisen




 Objekt: Spring-
 vand
 Land: Kina
 Material: Eisen




 Objekt: Bord (ig-
 stube)
 Land: Türkei
 Material: Beton



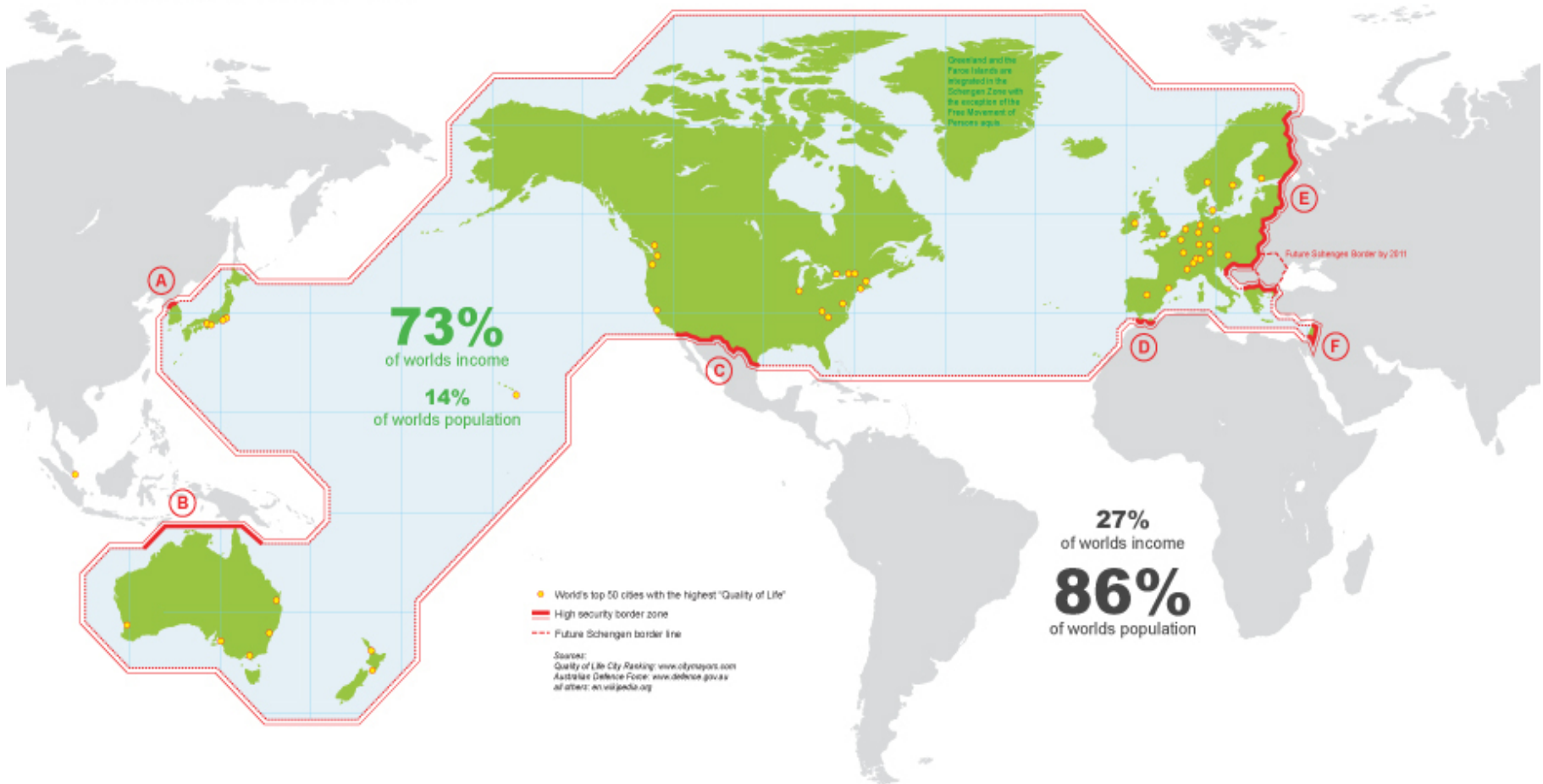

 Objekt: Bank
 Land: Spanien
 Material: Beton




 Objekt: Bank
 Land: Spanien
 Material: Beton



Walled world



Migration II



Migration II

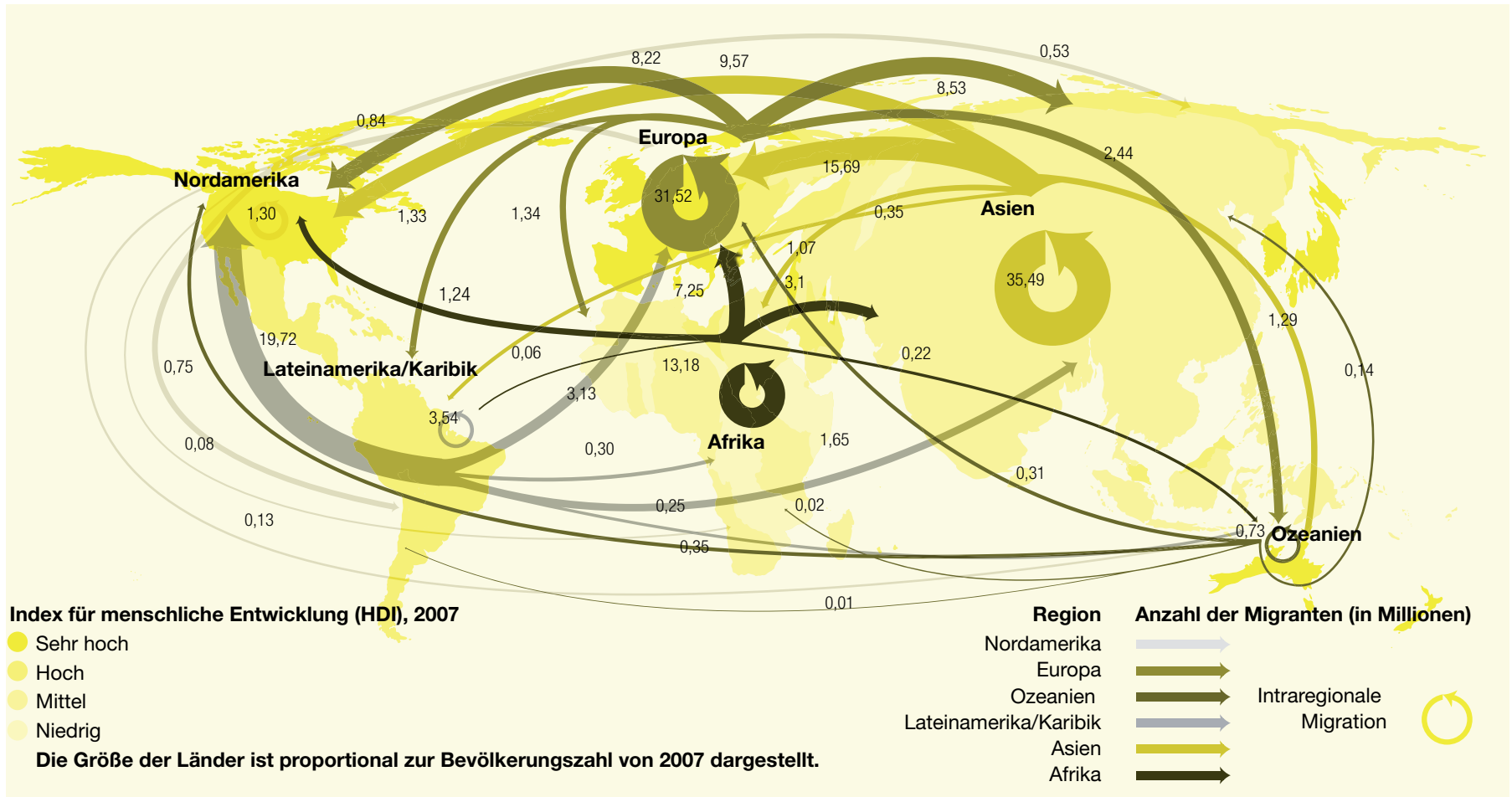
Migration: global South: Emigration, diaspora, „natural“ disasters, war, refugees, camps

Economic Emigration to the „walled“ world

Political-cultural emigration/refugees

Refugees from disasters, wars

Migration



Refugee Camps: cities in dust and dirt

Growing population

30 million people in ca. 1000 camps in over 60 nations

Together with climate change risks, migration is seen as potentially destabilizing – a security risk - for the global north

UNHCR “Handbook for Emergencies” (UN high Commission for Refugees)

Minimal attention to a problem which goes beyond logistical and conflictual...it's consequences are social, cultural, political, and collective

UNHCR Camp

16 tents are 1 camp cluster / 16 clusters make 1 camp block

4 camp blocks is a camp sector / 4 camp sectors make a camp for 20,000

Camps

As of 1 January 2007, UNHCR reported a total of 21 018 589 individuals falling under its mandate.

Breidjing Camp, east of Chad, hosting approximately 250,000 refugees from the Darfur region in Sudan

Camps in the south of Chad, hosting approximately 50,000 refugees from Central African Republic

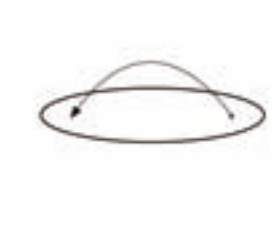
Buduburam refugee camp, home to more than 12,000 Liberians
Camps for Sri Lanka Tamils, 110,000 in India in 1998, and more than 560,000 internally displaced

Definition

REFUGEE



INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSON



An internally displaced person (IDP) is someone who is forced to flee his or her home but who remains within his or her country's borders. They are often referred to as refugees, although they do not fall within the current legal definition of a refugee.

Refugees / Internally Displaced People



GESAMTZAHL FLÜCHTENDE
BINNENVERTRIEBENE

DAVON
DAVON

20,8 MIO WELTWEIT
8,4 MIO WELTWEIT
5,0 MIO PALÄSTINENSER
1,0 MIO IN GAZA

2011 1.167.361

Refugees / Internally Displaced People



Camp Cities – tent city



Burundi



Thailand



Algerien



Macedonien



Iridimi



Lampedusa

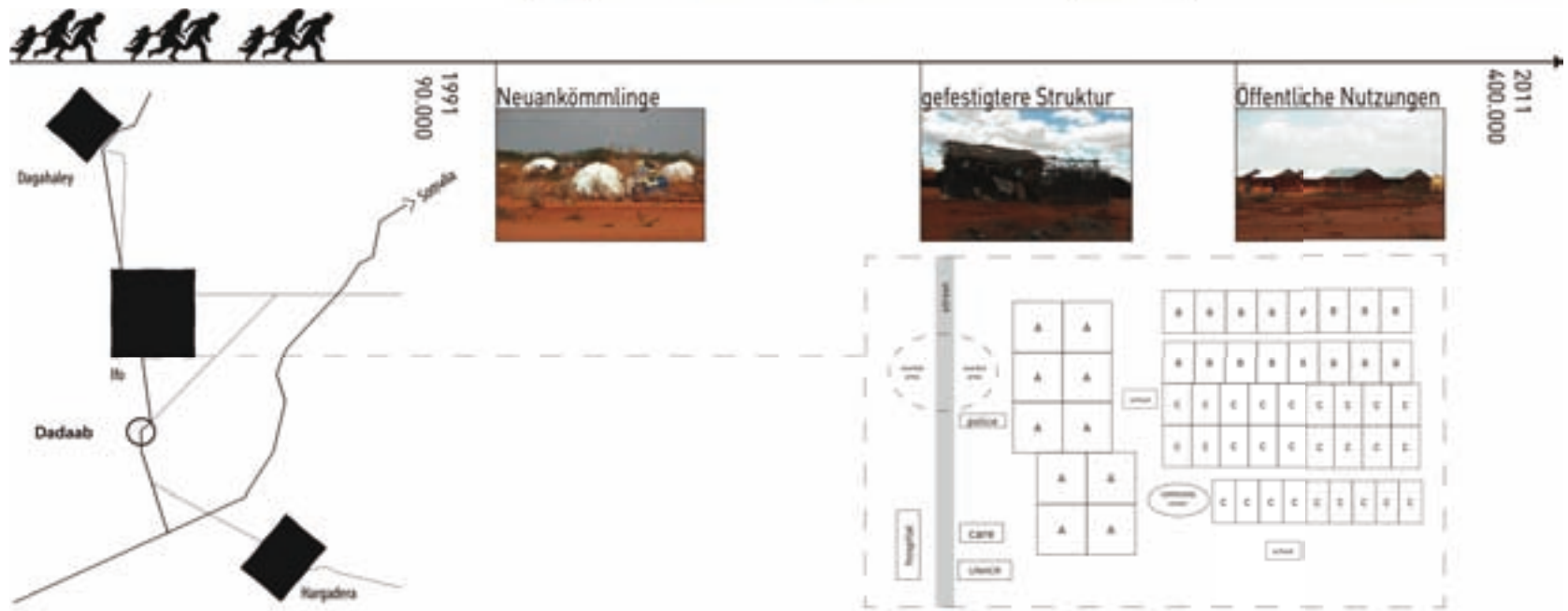


Darfur



Lybien

Dadaab, Kenia



Gaza, Palästina



Shati Beach



Shati Beach



Shati Beach



Dayr Al Bahr



Flüchtlingslager 2009

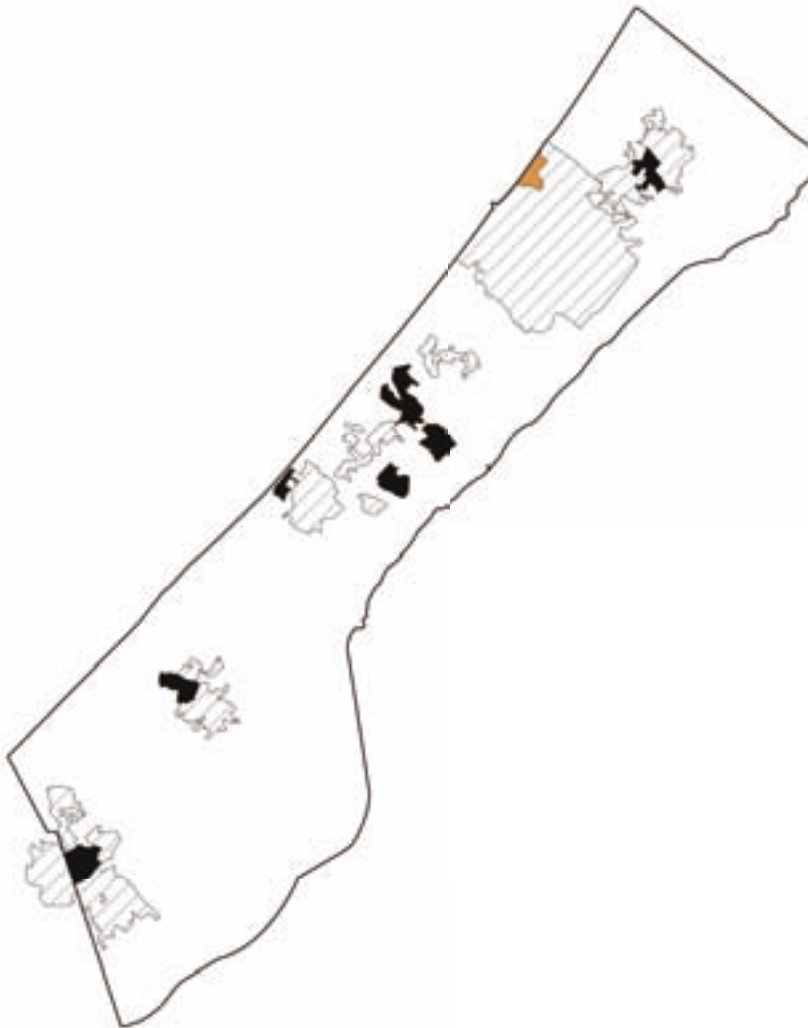


Flüchtlingslager 2009



Jabaliya Square

Al Shati Camp (Beach Camp), Gaza



Statistics

Over 82,000 registered refugees
29 schools, 13 running on double shifts
One food distribution centre
One health centre

Major problems

High unemployment
High population density
Access to adequate water supplies
Camp infrastructure maintenance

Type Refugee Camp (from 1949)

Area

Jurisdiction 727 dunams (0.7 km² / 0.3 sq mi)

Population (2006)

Jurisdiction 87,158

Al Shati Camp (Beach Camp), Gaza



District

Al Shati Camp (Beach Camp), Gaza



AL SHATI CAMP
Nutzung

- Health
- Hotel
- UN
- Religion
- Bildung

Al Shati Camp (Beach Camp), Gaza



Al Shati Camp (Beach Camp), Gaza



Al Shati Camp (Beach Camp), Gaza



Natural disasters

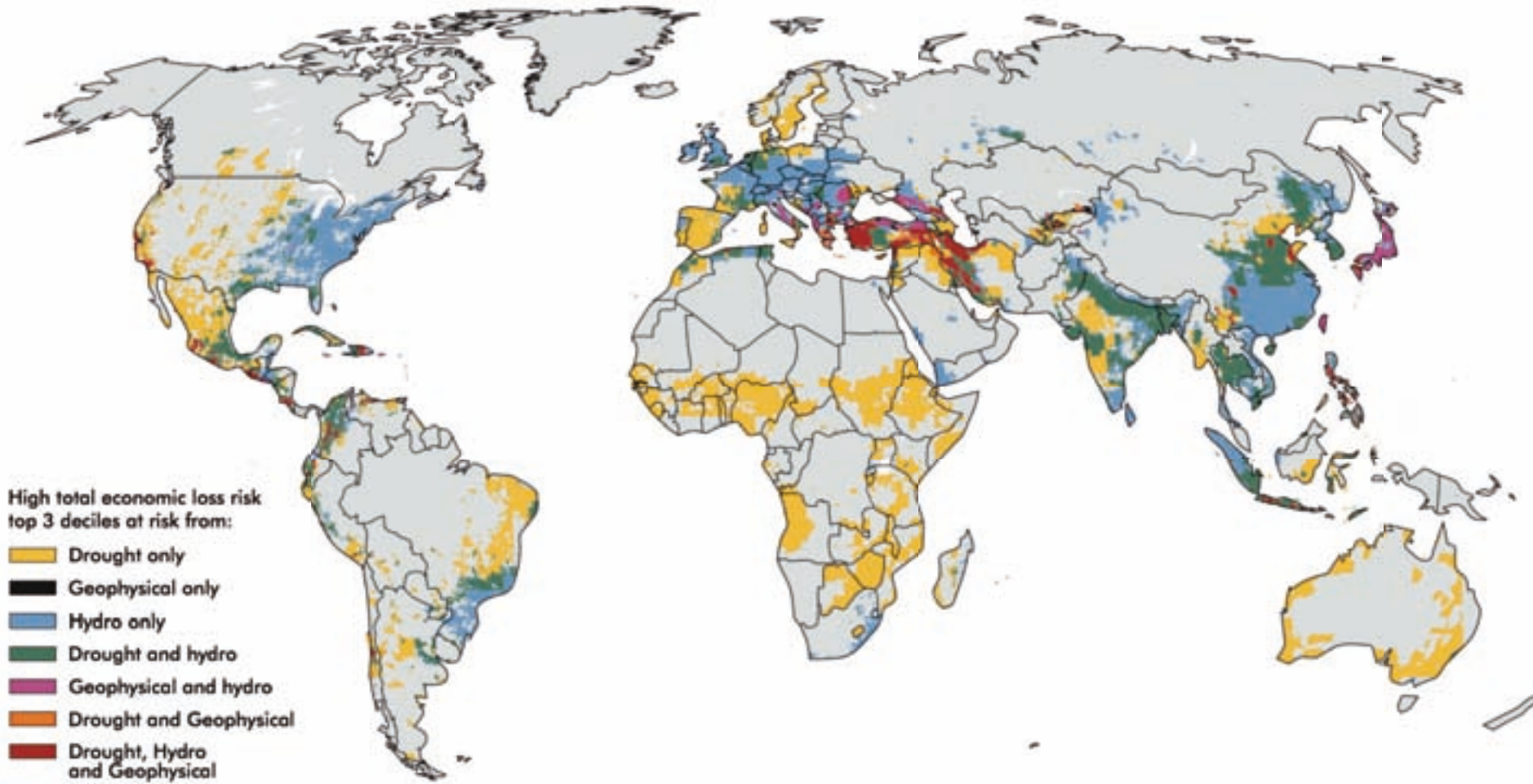
Refugees

In 2005, ca. 9.2 million refugees fled armed conflict, natural disaster, famine or persecution, Refugee camps

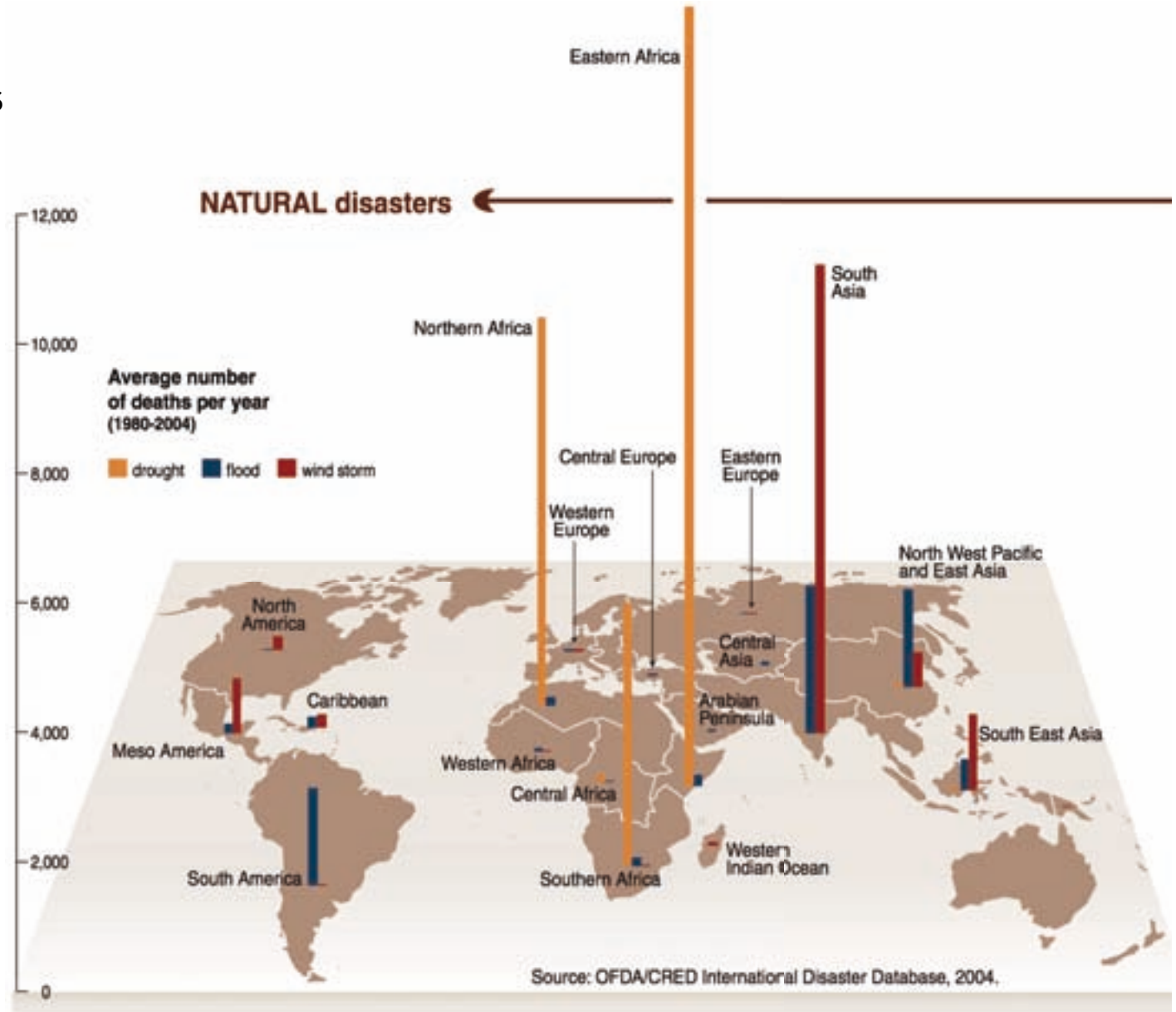
Disasters and War

Tsunami	Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India,
Earthquakes	Japan, Iran, Turkey, China, Italy
Fires	USA (Southwest), Australia, Russia
Floods	Pakistan, Bangladesh Central Europe, USA
Drought	Sahel, (Sudan)
War	Iraq, Lebanon, Palestine, Afghanistan, Mexico* (drugs), Central Africa* (precious metals, earths)
War	Tunisien, Ägypten, Lybien, Syrien, Jemen ... ?

Risk by hazard, world



Natural disasters



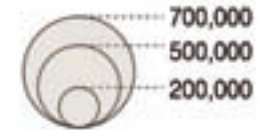
Industrial disasters

how should we count?

deaths	direct	indirect	projected
Chernobyl	31 ¹	125,000 ²	100,000 to 500,000 ³
Bhopal	3,800 ⁴	20,000 ⁵	

¹ WHO / IAEA, ² Ukrainian government, ³ De Bartillat/Retallac,
⁴ Union Carbide, ⁵ Bhopal Medical Appeal

Top 10 accidents by number of people affected (killed, injured, homeless)

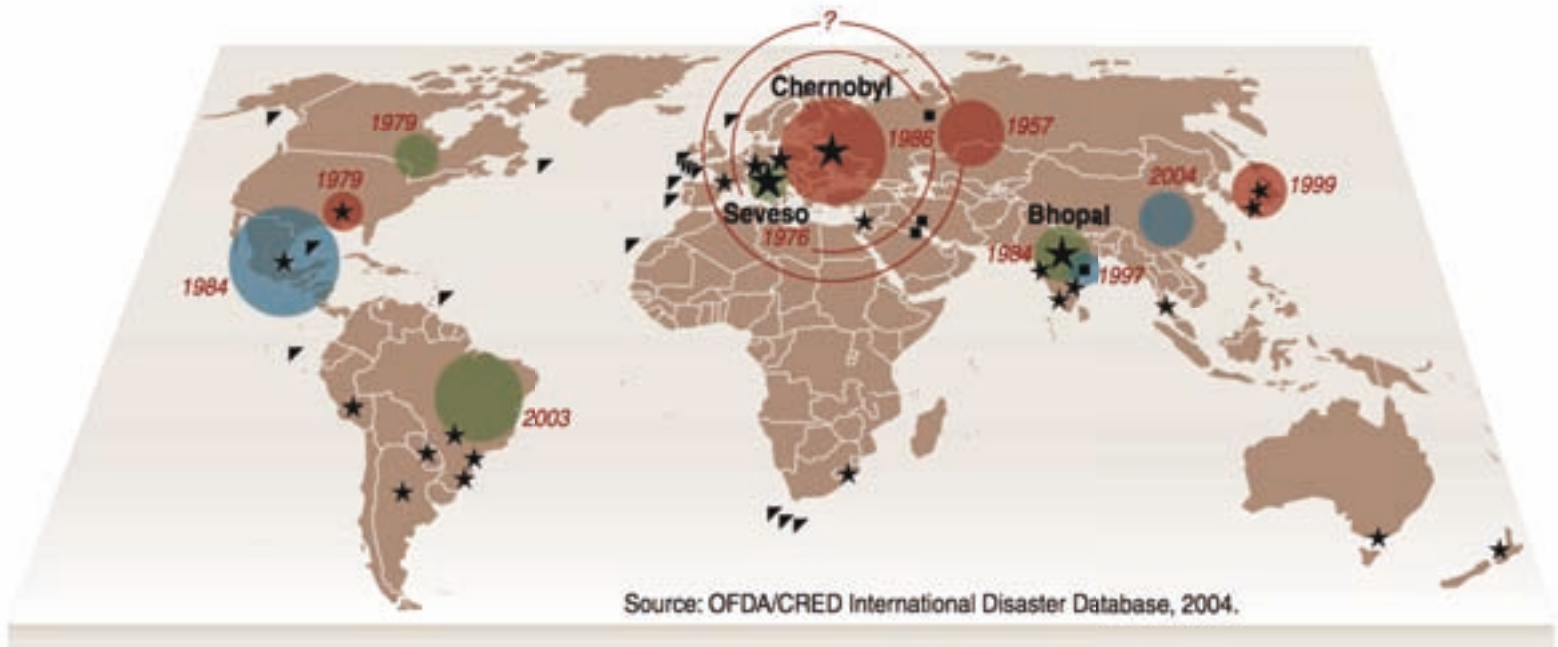


year in red

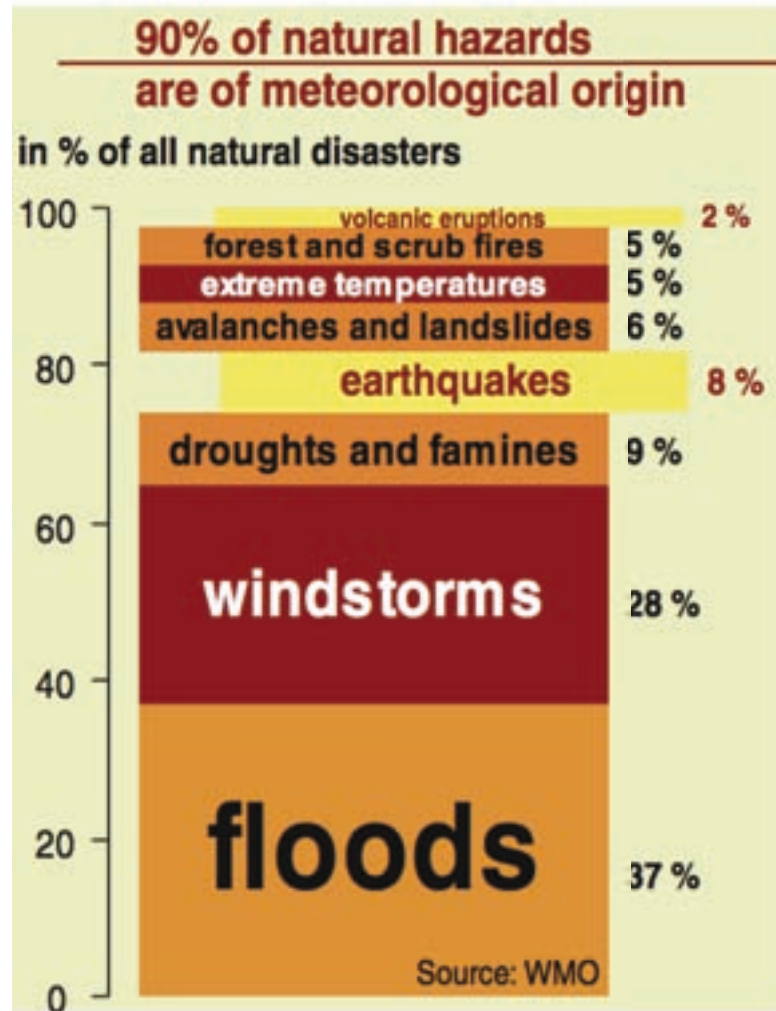
■ nuclear ■ chemical ■ oil and gas

Major industrial accident ★ ★

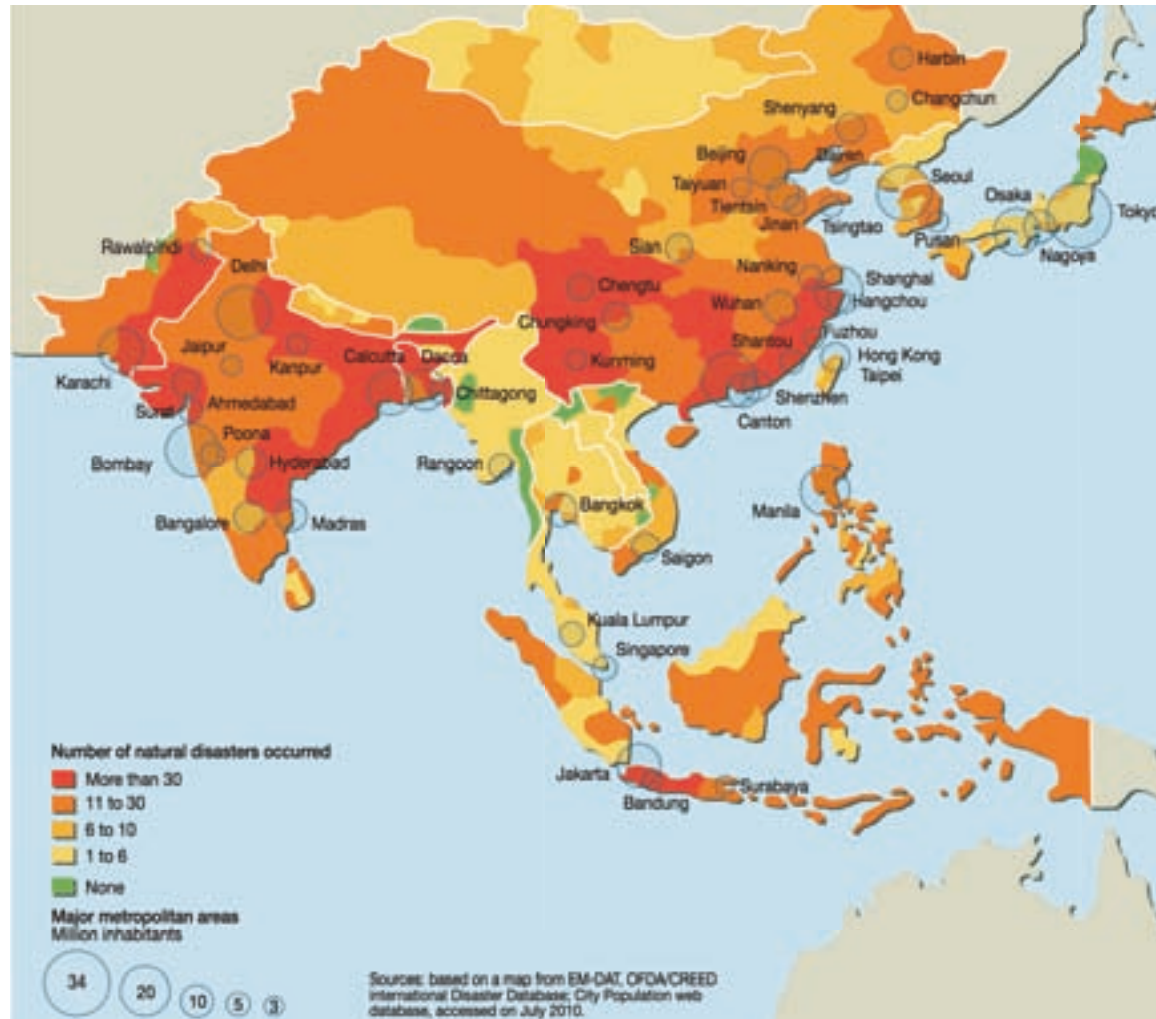
Major terrestrial oil pollution ■ Major oil spills ▾



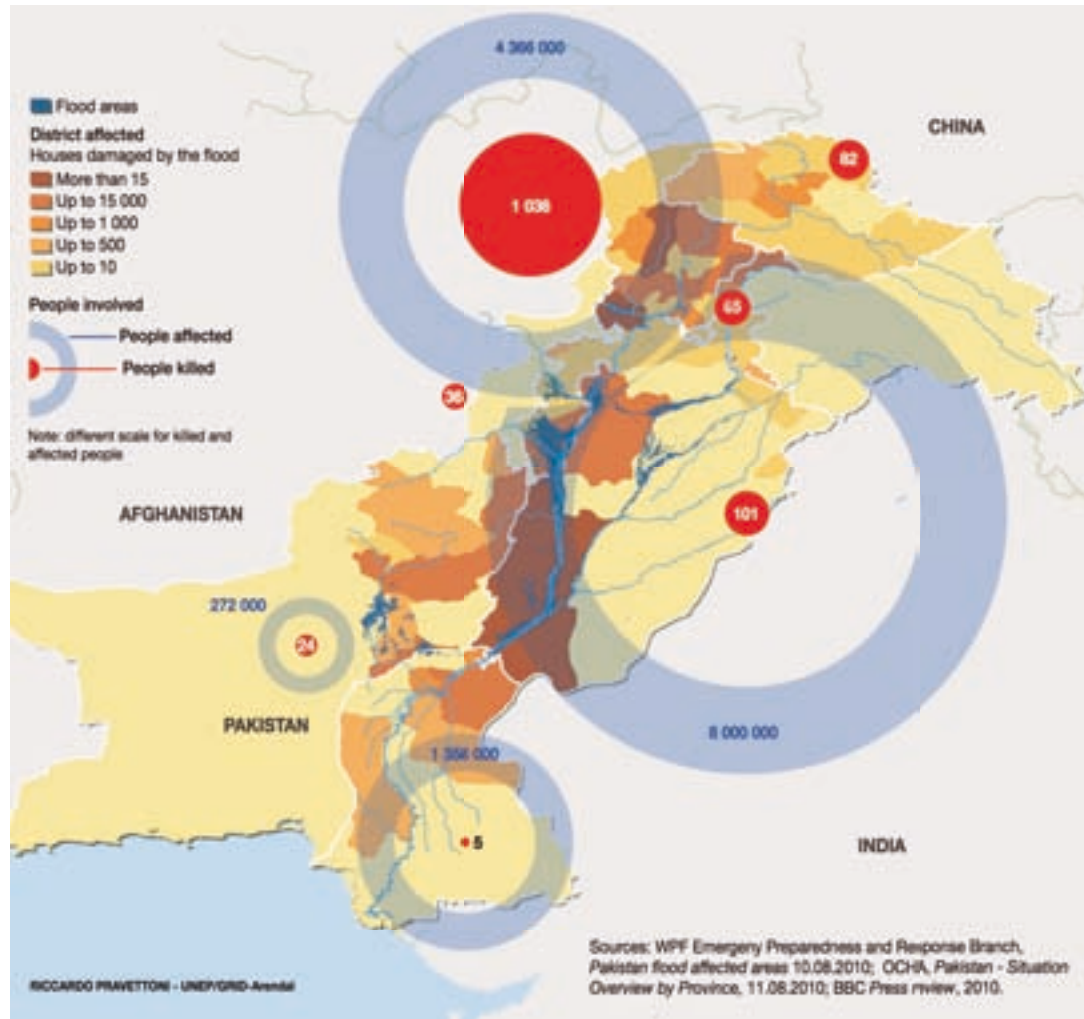
Hazards



Southern Asia natural disasters between 1975 and 2004



Victims and affected people in Pakistan flood, August 2010



Victims and affected people in Pakistan flood, August 2010

Sukkur More than half a million people have come here, one of the province's largest cities, to take shelter in sprawling tent cities, like the ones shown below.



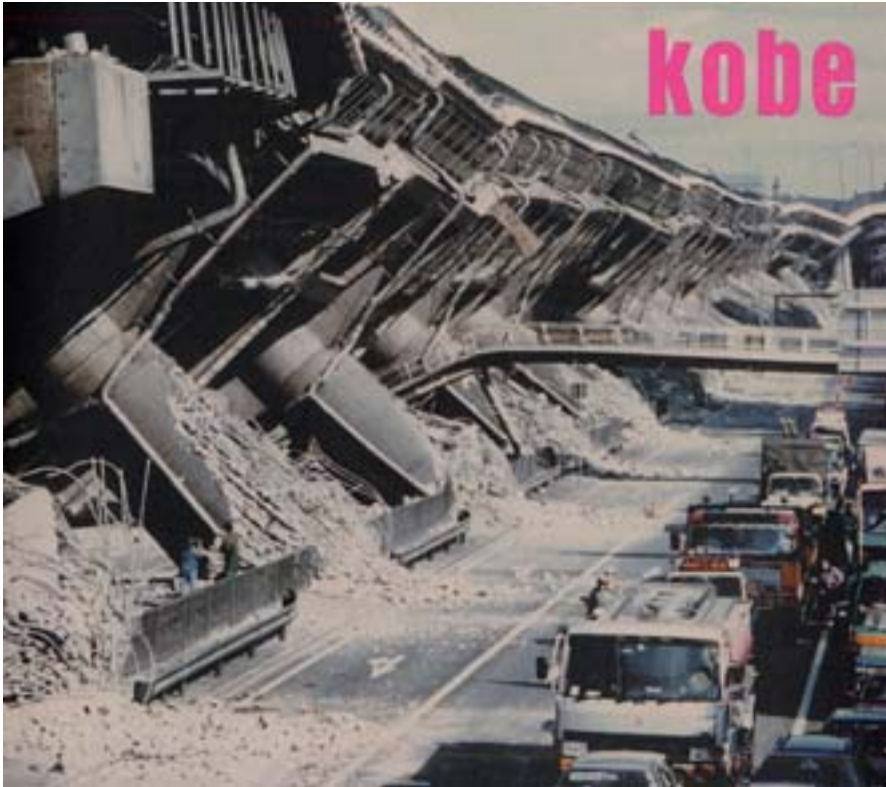
Wildfires, CA



Los Angeles Fires and housing of the rich



Kobé



Shigeru Ban, Kobé

Paper Log Houses

Location Nagata-Riu, Kobé, Japan
Date 1995
End client Displaced families
Design firm Shigeru Ban Architects
Major funding Donated materials and labor
Cost \$2,000
Area 542 sq. ft./52 sq. m

below left
In Kobé, Japan, Paper Log House foundations were built from beer crates, which are durable and not susceptible to water damage.
Shigeru Ban

below right
Interior of a house in Kobé
Shigeru Ban

bottom left
In Gujarat, India, the barrel-roof structure was made from plastic sandwiched between locally woven mats.
Shigeru Ban

bottom right
In the colder climate of Turkey, tarp roofs were built without the side vents that were designed for the warmer climate of Kobé.
Shigeru Ban



Emergency Architecture, The Sun and Rain Tent, Tham + Videgård

Planning strategy

Rescue operations require an urban strategy

Position and structure with respect to regional ecology

Time: no such thing as temporary – camps most often evolve into towns...

Thus planning for common places and institutions is necessary

Tham + Videgård

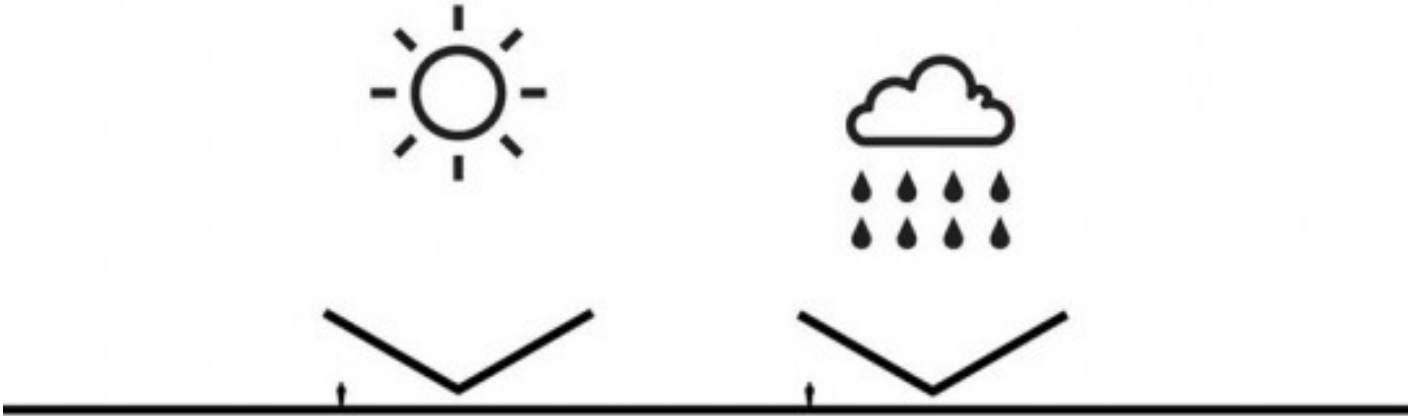
Integrate public spaces as site for future institutions

Sun and Rain tent structure

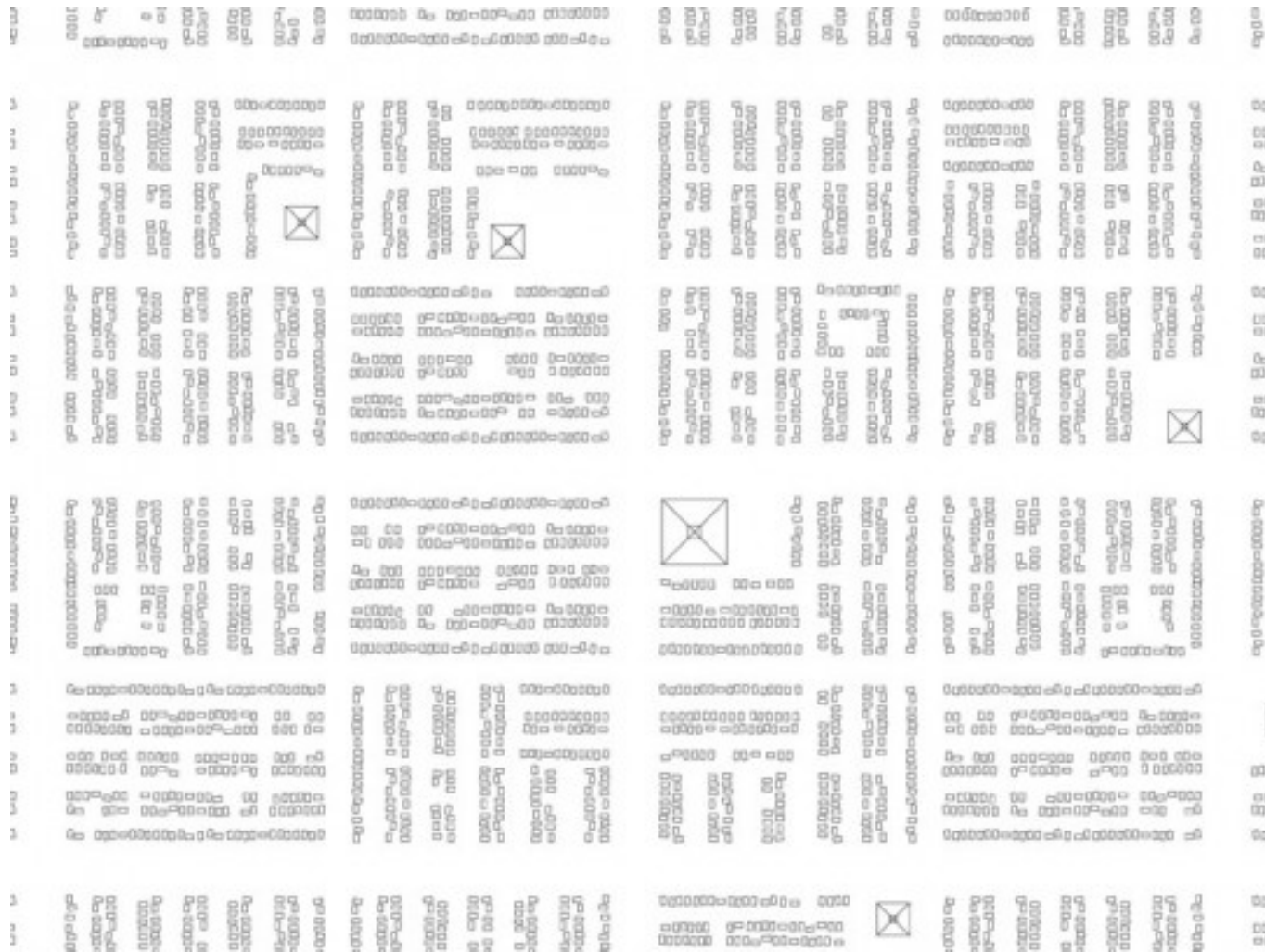
Inverted pyramid shelters sun and rain to form a public space

Pre-fabrication enable S+Rtents to be erected with first shelters

Emergency Architecture



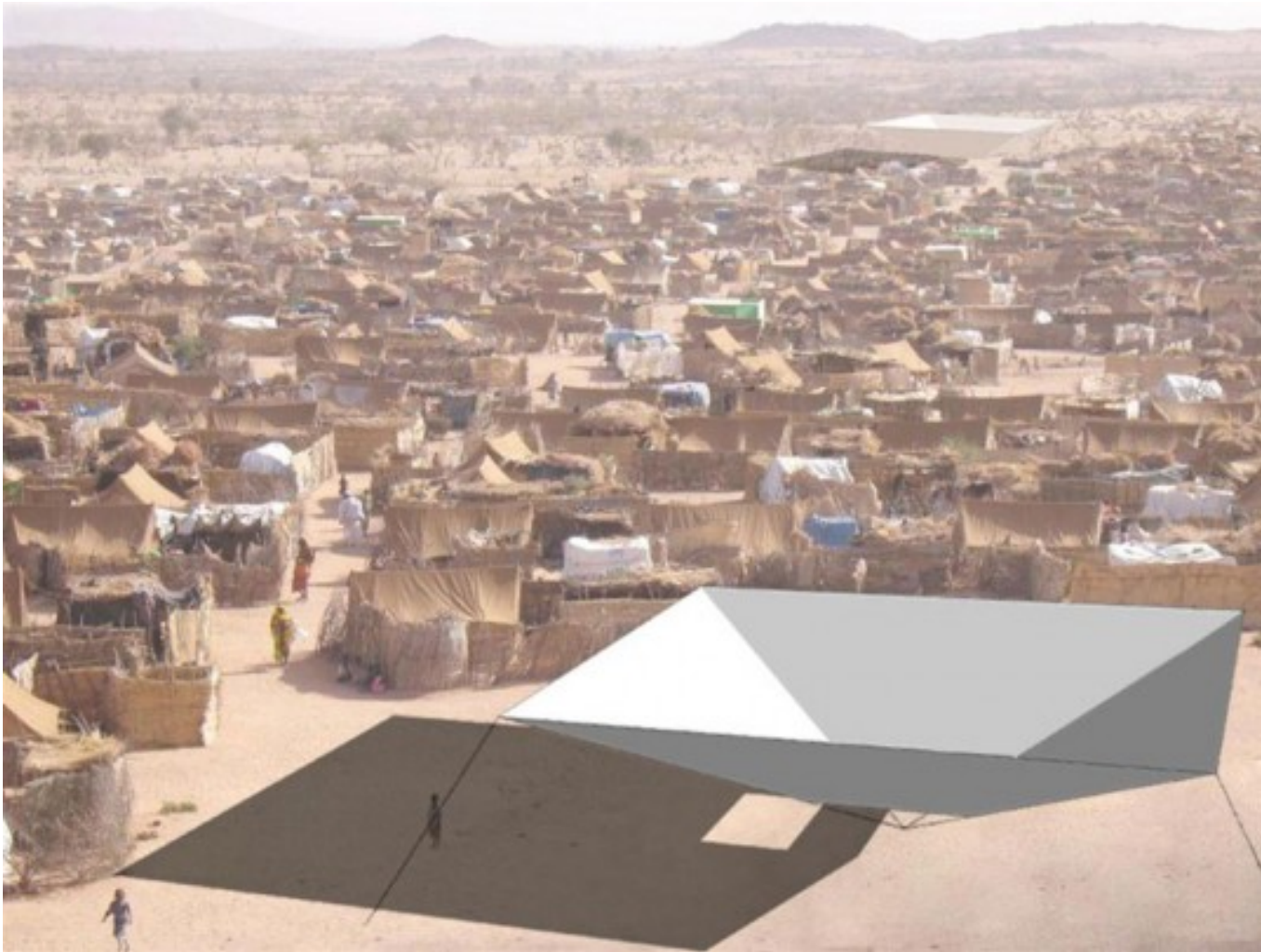
Emergency Architecture -The Sun and Rain Tent, Tham + Videgård



Emergency Architecture



Emergency Architecture



Integration through education

Idea Stores, Tower Hamlets London. David Adjaye
(Poplar, 2004, Whitechapel, 2005)

Public engagement – dissolving barriers – encourage permeability
Body and mind

15 languages spoken in TowerHamlets
Library + adult education + physical fitness
automobile mechanics, flower arranging, dance classes

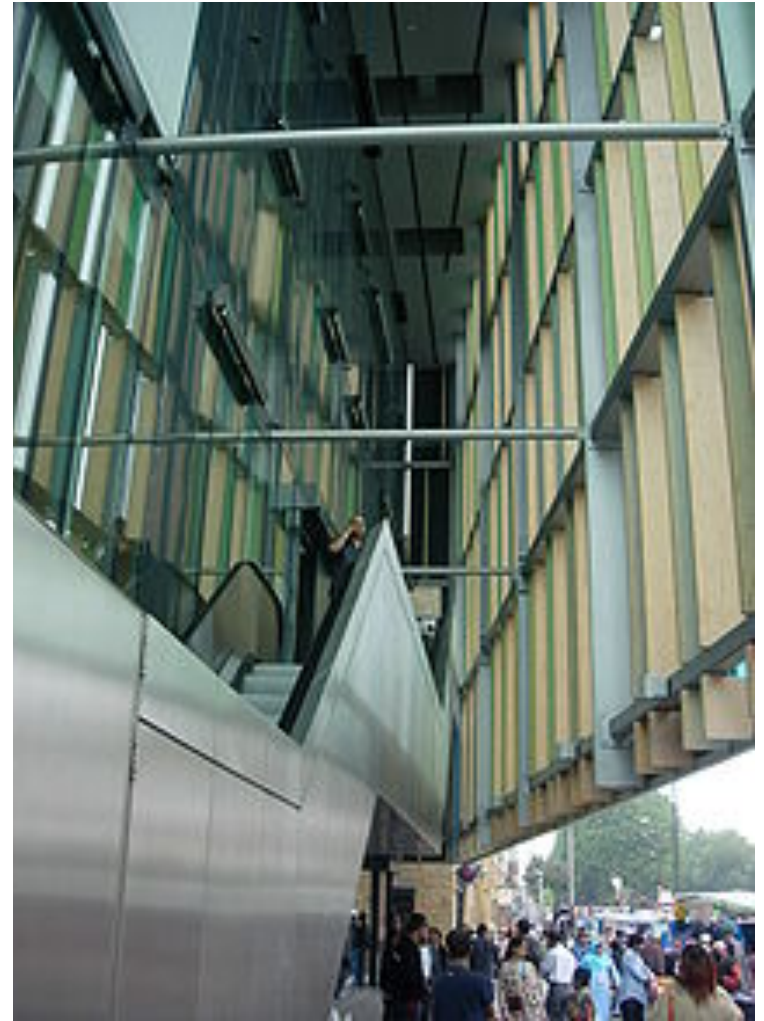
Idea Stores, London (David Adjaye)



Idea Stores, London (David Adjaye)



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Idea Stores, London (David Adjaye)



Idea Stores, London (David Adjaye)



Activist architecture and urbanism for a world in transit

Expanding Architecture – Design as Activism

Gap between what many people need and what current housing provides
Inadequate services, unaffordable housing and unsafe neighborhoods...

Architect's only directly affect about 2-5% of all that gets built, yet most of the need for architectural services exists among billions of the working poor.

What would a new profession of publically interested architects look like?
there are precedents, Medecin sans Frontiers, Vocations in their own right...

We need a public interested architecture (PIA) that has its own educational requirements, practice models, financial support, and client base.

SEED Network (Social, Economic and Environmental Design), a similar organisation to LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design).