A new version of the urban village, integrated into public space and part of a regional green system.
SHENZHEN SQ — NEW URBAN VILLAGE

The point of departure for this scheme is the urban villages of Shenzhen. Conceptualized into a deployable strategy for the future development of SQ, the scheme acknowledges the villages as vibrant and viable current components of the urban environment. The project proposes “New Urban Villages” (NUVs) as an alternative mode of development in greater Shenzhen, with a detailed testing on the site of Shenzhen. Research into land use, industry and mobility is used to justify the individual moves in the proposal. A focus on the citywide relationship of urban villages to public transit and other mobility modes is combined with projections about economic development and the anticipated impact of the proposed NUVs. The NUVs are integrated into a system of landscape-based public space, part of a regional green system. Visualizations depict the desired urban qualities, and diagrams ground the model for targeted urban development, including information about ownership, phasing and quantitative guidelines for the architecture of NUV buildings.

Jury Comment
This project was appreciated by many of the jury members for its focus on the urban villages of Shenzhen conceived anew. The jury found the research and statements about the project to be comprehensive and particularly appreciated the project’s attention to issues of urban governance. Questions about the exact architectural configuration of an NUV, thought to be reminiscent of dormitories in the visualizations, were raised. While some of the jury voiced caution about a nostalgic or romantic interpretation of the actual conditions of the villages, the students clearly attempted to find an appropriate application of the typology. The integration of the new villages within a green network and the attention to public life were applauded.

Travel Grant
Team 122
Students
Davor Dušanič (UL), Maël Trémaudan (Agrocampus Ouest, France)
Supervising Faculty
Assistant Prof. Darja Matjašec (UL), Biotechnical Faculty Ljubljana, Department of Landscape Architecture, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia (UL)
Prize Amount
US$ 5,000

Land transformation of Pearl River Delta:
From agricultural land to urban metropolis with New Urban Village concept.
DEVELOPMENT OF NEW URBAN VILLAGES ALONGSIDE METRO SYSTEM

URBAN VILLAGE ACCESSIBILITY COEFFICIENT TO MODES OF MOBILITY INFRASTRUCTURE IN A RELATION TO REDUCED TAX FARE FOR BUSINESS ACTIVITY

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF SHENZHEN THROUGH THEMATIC CORRIDORS FORMED BY NEW URBAN VILLAGE
A vision for Sungang Qingshuihe (SQ) with educational clusters connected by public space, transit and a new ground level system of pathways.
THE LEARNING CITY

SQ's Reflexive Transformation into a Knowledge City

The program paradigm of the knowledge city is used in this project to envision a new direction for SQ. This is imagined as connecting the public and the private, and uniting top-down and bottom-up. Eight learning villages and a “highline” with public space and transit boost the image of the area by creating a new identity. Accessibility is enhanced within the area through a network of urban pathways including the aboveground public transit and a new ground level system of pathways. Individual learning clusters are modeled on the current morphology of the city, including traditional courtyard buildings, blocks and villages; each is given a distinct identity, such as the Village of Culture and Arts. A new large urban park makes a landscape corridor in SQ, connecting it with the surrounding intact landscape elements of Shenzhen. The scheme is intended to be replicable, adapted to other areas of the Pearl River Delta.

Jury Comment
The jury felt that the use of learning facilities as the main program element and a catalyst for the future of SQ was largely a good direction for development. While there was some debate about the simplification implicit in the idea of the learning city as a solution for a broad range of issues, the project is rendered clearly and with conviction. Some jurors saw the focus on learning as a bold and relevant move to seed the city and region with transformative elements. The project gives brief outlines that point to the realization of the learning city concept, and jurors commented that the project could be developed further, to add detail and bring further resolution to the scheme.

Travel Grant
Team 330
Students
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Vera Neisen, Carsten Schlösser
Academic Supervision
Prof. Michael Peterek,
Dr. Florian Wiedmann,
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Germany
Prize Amount
US$ 5,000
The Pearl River Delta

The Learning City concept is flexible and adaptable to other cities in the region. It enables the transformation process towards a knowledge based society and creates a new identity for the whole Pearl River Delta.

Identity
Creating a new identity by setting eight distinct Learning Villages and the SQ-Highline

Accessibility
Linking the Learning Villages through a flexible network of urban pathways

Diversity
Mixing the uses within the Learning Villages and buildings to form a diverse urban environment

Siheyuan
Traditional court-yard residence of multi-generation-family clans

Block
Defining public and private, space, built by individuals, small plots

Urban Village
Dynamic, dense, self-made, vernacular, social inclusive catalyst

Learning City
New sustainable hybrid building forms

Transforming towards a knowledge-based society

Creating a new identity

Experimental Architecture
Connecting people through a multimodal mobility system: The SQ-Highline, Future impressions of the SQ-Highline
Detail plan of a Learning Village
Creative life in old buildings: 
*The Village of Culture and Arts*

Involving the Urban Villages in the learning process: 
*The Village of Humanities*

Rediscovering nature as the source of life: 
*The Village of Environmental Sciences*

Transforming the economy towards high-quality production and knowledge: 
*The Village of Technology*

Future impressions of the Learning Villages, Section through the Village of Technology
Newly activated rooftops, the ground level, transportation systems and natural features are woven into the urban fabric.
WEAVE CITY
An Additional Layer in a Divided City

One organizing principle – the weaving of space and program – is used to guide a phased series of interventions in SQ. Analysis about the position of SQ in a national context, along with its regional relationships and local position, informs a design for spaces that are identified as underutilized in SQ. The primary focus is on rooftops as productive zones for agriculture, in part a reference to the city’s past but also an effort toward a more locally embedded, sustainable future for the industrialized and disconnected site. An added layer of large-scale, mobility-oriented structure connects the newly activated rooftops across buildings, the ground level, transportation systems and natural features. The new system is figured in diagrams which outline a series of typologies that are keyed to specific program synergies, such as those between packaging, processing and training to support new agricultural production. The proposed built elements, generated from the new synergetic relationships, are drawn through the urban fabric of the site in three dimensions. This is then combined to make the warp and weft to weave the future SQ urban fabric.

Jury Comment
The strategy behind this project was thought to be both maximalist and multilayered, as its name implies. Some jurors commented on the totalizing effect of the idea, while others focused on the pragmatic strategy of unifying a range of program and infrastructure elements into one system to address the multiplicity of challenges in SQ. The proposal for new mobility elements, including public transit to span infrastructural barriers, was found to be a good approach to addressing multiple issues through large-scale focused interventions. The jury commended the clear connection between the comprehensive research and the design proposal.

Travel Grant
Team 395
Students
Wenjia Bai, Mingyu Chen, Shida Liu
Academic Supervision
Prof. Xueyang Bu, Tianjin University, China
Prize Amount
US$ 5,000
There are mainly four types of boundary in status quo, this program try to weave them and offer a gradual transition among different parts of the site and a convenient mobility.
Global Schindler Award 2015

**REMOVAL & CONSTRUCTION**
Smooth Transition among Parts of Different Scales

- **Phase 1:** Big Low-quality warehouse Removal
- **Phase 2:** Messy Buildings Removal
- **Phase 3:** Removal for Open Space
- **Phase 4:** Removal for Yau Road

**BLOCKS OF DIFFERENT SCALES**
- Large Scale
- Mid Large Scale
- Mid Small Scale
- Small Scale
A self-sustaining, creative and everlasting productive engine is created through sector definition and targeted programming.
CITY GOING UP

A self-sustaining and productive vision for SQ begins with a “Help Manual” to provide quantitative and qualitative background information about Shenzhen. This includes a detailed breakdown of economic and demographic information, along with diagrams about building density, land use, traffic and redevelopment/development potential. Development strategies are then extrapolated from the data. Defined principles drawn out of the strategic elements support a vision for transforming the SQ site into a self-sustaining creative engine, and an everlasting productive engine. Functional and transportation planning, block cultivation and urban renewal approaches are outlined to accomplish the greater goal. The site is split into sectors with specific program foci, all of which take stakeholders, urban form and phasing into account. The whole is then translated into diagrammatic urban form, including layered plans incorporating buildings, public space, pedestrian and transportation systems, and natural areas. Finally, a narrative of a fictitious inhabitant is used as a frame to present specific architectural scale diagrams for diverse individual urban components, such as a new financial center for SQ, and a creative college.

Jury Comment
This project was praised by the jury for the high quality of its research, which demonstrated both breadth and depth across a range of topics pertinent to the development of an urban design strategy for SQ. The modular toolkit was also held up as a good example of a flexible understanding of urban intervention, one that tried to exceed the perceived limitations of more typical masterplans. The resolution of the specific design moves was questioned in part. The suggestion for multi-level circulation to segregate vehicles from pedestrians and connect the fragmented site stood out to the jury as one of the clearest examples of how extensive analysis and strategic aims could be translated into a clear design proposal.
The Mobility System

Transport, circulation and data will be the channels connecting pedestrian systems in different planes, further helping to form a lush, complex mobile system.

Sustainable ecological system can never be regarded as a well-functioned city. Thus, our design, with green initiatives, into the idea of a global urban integration. We hope that the construction of ecological system will regulate the operation of the system, to fill the concept to the creative engine.
DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES  WHAT DO WE DO TO REALISE OUR VISION?

DESIGN CONCEPT

BEFORE DESIGNING SQ, WE’VE BEEN THINKING ———
1. What’s the development path of SQ and which is planned as kind of resources?
2. What role should the designated competition sites of SQ?

THE ANSWERS TO THE ABOVE QUESTIONS IS ———
1. Turn SQ into a SELF-SUSTAINING CREATIVE ENGINE
2. Turn SQ into an EVERLASTING PRODUCTIVE ENGINE

Current Problems

LAND USES
- Residential
- Commercial
- Industrial

BUILDING DENSITY
- Low Development density and urban functions

TRAFFIC
- Accessible for residents

STABILITY
- Simple infrastructure to accommodate

FUNCTIONAL PLANNING
TRANSPORTATION PLANNING

STRAATEGIES
CREATE DIVERSE THIRD PLACES

CITY GOING UP

First places
NECESSITY OF EVERY SINGLE PERSON
ENDS CONVERGENCE OF CIVILIZATION IN THE WORLD

Second places
RESEARCH CENTERS

Third places
LEISURE FACILITIES

INVESTMENT

Innovation, finance and creative production will form a design economic cycle which is self-sustainable.
Integration of the intensively built up industrial areas and remnant green spaces, connected by a horizontal mobility tube system.
GREEN IS THE NEW BLACK

Green Redesign

A new network of mobility infrastructure and green space connects existing conditions with new interventions in this project. Analysis of land use and circulation hierarchies was juxtaposed with the consideration of density and built space. This led to the conclusion that the site would benefit from the better integration of its intensively built up industrial areas and remnant green spaces. The natural areas were also reframed with the idea of establishing them as recreational areas, not passive and disconnected landscape elements. Future development areas were defined through their potential for adaptive reuse, including warehouses, urban villages and intact landscape areas. The new mobility options suggested for SQ were chosen with the aim of sustainability. This includes an idea about horizontal elevator-like mobility tubes designed as a public transit option, at a scale suited to the individual and aimed at pedestrians.

Jury Comment

This scheme was found to be pragmatic and realistic, and there was a feeling that it could be sensibly implemented. The jury debated the project intensely, focusing on the meaning of “green” in the scheme, and the extent to which the project addressed the challenges of the site through the chosen means of intervention. Some of the jurors noted and commended the use of green space as usable space, and not simply as observed, passive areas. The project’s proposed tools to effect urban transformation, to augment masterplanning and more traditional methodologies, were both lauded and questioned. The potential for the successful large-scale adaptive reuse of the existing building typologies within the scheme’s new paradigm of green was deemed a strong aspect of the proposal, especially as both are seen as absent from past planning efforts in the city.
CONCEPT

FUTURE?

Man of the future is a man in constant movement

but in what kind of surrounding does he move?
how does he feel in the city?
where does he go and where does he stop?

MAKE IT BETTER AND MORE GREEN

by making open spaces better
with more richer green areas that give a man
the opportunity to really enjoy in his own city
and be connected with his surrounding

comfort for people in the city,
making green and comfortable open places and
public spaces as a way for having happy and
satisfied citizens

GREEN IS THE NEW BLACK

CONNECTIONS TYPOLGY

TYPE A
connecting housing and old warehouses

TYPE B
connecting different housing blocks

TYPE C
connecting housing with the east-green zone
and the junction point on the north with the
other housing zone nearby

On-ground adaptations of existing
streets - A and D
Reuse and redesign of existing
overpasses - E
New high infrastructures - B
Pedestrian-only routes - B, D and E
With use of Schindler tracks - D and E
Pedestrian + Bicycle routes - A and C

TYPE D
connecting the north junction point with the
old warehouses

TYPE E
connecting the junction point to the hills
FUTURE DEVELOPMENT AREAS

warehousing
Unique low structures, zonally used spaces with a potential to become an urban part of the area, well connected, a lot of free spaces.

green zone
Beautiful green areas that are not used well enough can become recreational and leisure centres of the city. Too needs more well designed green spaces.

urban village
Overcrowded housing areas with high population density and not enough green spaces make this part of the locus not well for living.

CONNECTION HEIGHTS
DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1–PROGRAM

**Culture**
- Cinema
- Concert halls
- Workshops
- Music hall
- Provides new culture for visitors and a way for local artists to perform and collaborate.

**Business**
- Urban farming and small-scale stands can produce food and work for people.

2–PROGRAM

**Culture**
- Museum
- Restaurant cafe
- Visual arts center
- Can be used to curate and stage events or programs on them.

**Agriculture**
- Urban farming and small-scale stands can produce food and work for people.

3–PROGRAM

**Park**
- Green zone
- Play area
- Picnicking
- Relaxation area
- Can accommodate a social life.

**Cinema**
- Can be a location for an event or a café.

4–PROGRAM

**Park**
- Green zone
- Play area
- Picnicking
- Relaxation area
- Aromatic field
- Lets you experience plants for relaxation, rest, and activity.

**Leisure/zen zone**
- Relaxing, relaxing, looking for the view.

**Pedestrian and bicycle lanes**
- Walking, walking, engaging the view.

**Tools**
- Furniture
- New glass roof
- Mobile equipment
- Green roof
- New floorings
- Softfoam walls
- Automatic panel movement
- Torsion light panels
- Concrete blocks
- Equipment for farming

**Plant and seeds**
- Grass, flowers, vegetables, herbs, peas, beans, etc.

**Soil**
- For the bicycle track

**Materials**
- Urban design furniture
- Handmade
- Natural materials

**Signage**
- For the bicycle track
Demolition and destruction enable positive transformation and a new topographic condition with urban cores.
REESTABLISH SHENZHEN

Productive Landscapes

A future vision of partial civil collapse is the starting point of this narrative-focused proposal. The story of the coming 30 years of the site’s future is imagined as one of radical change, including environmental degradation, climate change effects, and the fragmentation of the urban environment. Three main catalysts are highlighted: waste, demolition and climatic trauma, to arrive at a scheme of radical terraforming and condensing of the urban environment. This is connected to current regimes of waste management, the short lifespan of buildings in contemporary Shenzhen and environmental concerns. The competition theme of “City as a Resource” is applied literally, as buildings are dismantled and used to create a new landscape of hills in the city. The SQ site is dramatically reconfigured, clearing large swaths of the site to make way – and material – for a new landscape, urban clusters and vision of a future Shenzhen.

Jury Comment

This project was one that provoked strong reactions from the jury. The evocative graphics, including buildings mid-demolition and wreathed in clouds of dust sinking into rubble piles, generated both amusement and critique. This also had the effect of making the project seem like a “one liner”, albeit an effective one. The jury appreciated the attention to waste and waste management, while remaining skeptical of the project’s ambitions. The feeling was that the project ended up somewhere between a concept and commentary on the current situation in the city. The proposed “neo-nature” was seen by some as an amusingly critical-cynical example of urban development, going from removing mountains to creating mountains, and in support of a poetic notion of the tabula rasa – blank slate – way of approaching urban design.

Travel Grant
Team 676
Students
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Academic Supervision
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Martin Mackowitz,
University of Liechtenstein, Liechtenstein

Prize Amount
US$ 5,000
Creating water channels allows the city to be productive landscapes and incorporating new technology into the economy, culture and ecology of Shenzhen.

Furthermore it emphasises the importance and priority of posing a threat to the liveability of Sungang-Quingshuihe. Starting a future vision is based on the concept of developing new spaces for the city. This means that the life stability of the city is in danger.

Flooding is a severe reality and storms and river flooding are already a problem, with lacking infrastructure allowed the city to be promised in case of flooding disaster. Poorer areas such as the urban areas are already a problem, simple water management allows the city to be especially massive pace and is piling up not only imported waste from other countries. Recycling is not properly managed and is not properly disposed of posing a threat to the environment.

Waste management in China is not properly managed. Waste of posing a threat to the environment. Of posing a threat to the environment. Waste of the city is in danger. Waste of the city of posing a threat to the environment. Waste of the city is in danger.

The future of Shenzhen is severely neglected. Despite the incredible rapid development of the city, the concept of managing demolition waste becomes organized into a negative phenomenon for the city. This process of demolishing is not properly managed and is piling up not only imported waste from other countries. Recycling is not properly managed and is not properly disposed of posing a threat to the environment.

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Identifying the Issues

Waste of the city of posing a threat to the environment. Waste of the city is in danger. Waste of the city of posing a threat to the environment. Waste of the city is in danger.

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Waste of the city of posing a threat to the environment. Waste of the city is in danger. Waste of the city of posing a threat to the environment. Waste of the city is in danger.
The city becomes a resource for itself, transforming the landscape taking a new urban, cultural and technological shape.