terence riley & Manuel clavel-rojo
present:

SHARE VILLAGE

A more resilient model for the Bahamas

***

University of Miami

Spring 2020

Source: GoogleMaps

01. *Where?*

LAS BAHAMAS

islands

The Bahamas is an archipelago in the Caribbean region of over 700 islands with an estimated population of 389,482. The islands are vulnerable to storms and floods during the annual hurricane season from June to November, frequently impacting on its people. The capital and largest city is Nassau, with a population of 255,000. The Bahamas can refer either to the country or to the larger island chain that it share with the Turks and Caicos Islands. The official language of the Bahamas is English and many people speak English-based creole. Haitian Creole is spoken by Haitians who make up approximately 25 per cent of the total population. On 1 September, **Hurricane Dorian** – a category 5 hurricane – made landfall on the northern islands of the Bahamas and a second landfall on Abaco island as the strongest hurricane in the Bahamas' history, causing extreme flooding as well as power and connectivity outages. The Abaco Islands and Grand Bahama were the most severely affected areas. Initial assessments for Abaco found widespread destruction, with thousands of homes leveled, telecommunications towers down, and water wells and roads damaged. There was very limited or no water, electricity or sanitation. In Marsh Harbour, most of the infrastructure was damaged. The death toll stands at 53 with thousands still missing.

BUT...what if your proposals could be built anywhere?

think about exportable models!

Source: https://www.ellitoral.com

02. *What?*

NOT MORE
Emergency shelters

In this studio we will consider the needs of the very poor and what we can do that can be accomplished in the most economical way possible. **We are not interested in generating more emergency shelters**, which are often as expensive as the kind of housing found in favelas and other places of extreme poverty. Two major questions need to be addressed.

1 The first is the balance between community and privacy in conceiving a Share Village. In communities rich and poor, the more things that are shared reduces the cost for everyone. Furthermore, shared facilities create a great sense of community.

2 The second question involves developing an idea about the relationship between the built environment and the hurricane-prone climate of the Caribbean islands. Without a doubt, the construction of buildings meant to withstand violent storms would be the best solution. But, of course, this would also be the most expensive solution. What if portions – or all – of the structures were very, very inexpensive and if damaged in a hurricane could be replaced at an equally inexpensive cost?

What you have to project...

A A **main central and community structure of great resistance against hurricanes** that will be the basic structure of the proposal. This should be the basic support for the other accommodation units (see B).

B A series of **housing pieces designed in an emergency code**, with materials specially designed for their unique behavior in the face of natural disasters: programmed disassembly, ability to float, transportability,....
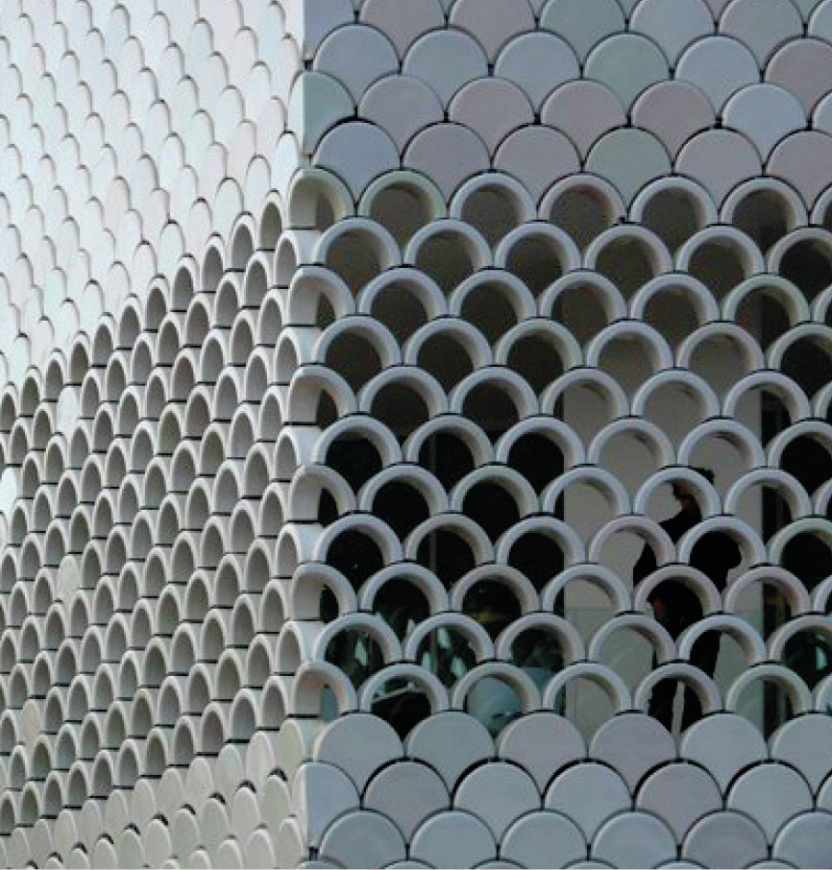
03. *How?*

THE FOUR ELEMENTS
of Architecture

In 1860, Gottfried Semper published his work Der Stil, The Style, a text in which he linked the original origin of architecture to the origin of textile techniques. That primitive man capable of intertwining natural stems or fibers, and alternating them producing patterns based on their texture or color, easily went on to braid branches or reeds to build fences or small palisades. According to Semper's theory, under an evolutionary thesis similar to that developed by Charles Darwin, these textile enclosures would incorporate more evolved materials such as wood, stone or ceramics, but maintaining decorative patterns inherited from their textile origin. In a way, Semper establishes the logic of a process according to which it goes from covering the body, to adding another layer that builds a shell in which the body moves freely, to subsequently go on complexing that envelope until formalizing an architecture, which It will always be contaminated by its epidermal and textile origin. In that sense the architecture would always be subject to the symbolic power of the cladding.

The Four Elements of Architecture is a book by the German architect Gottfried Semper. Published in 1851, it is an attempt to explain the origins of architecture through the lens of anthropology. The book divides architecture into four distinct elements: the hearth, the roof, the enclosure and the mound. The origins of each element can be found in the traditional crafts of ancient "barbarians":

hearth – metallurgy, ceramics
roof – carpentry
enclosure – textile, weaving
mound – earthwork

Texts source: NOMU, by Iñigo García Odiaga + Wikipedia

04. *Resources*

Taliesen Student Shelters

https://www.google.com/search?q=taliesin+student+shelters&tbm=isch&source=univ&sa=X&ved=2ahU KEwjnwcfl-9vnAhXJY98KHQUoATAQsAR6BAgLEAE&biw=1816&bih=1251

Favela Proposals by Changemakers

https://www.changemakers.com/sustainableurbanhousing/entries/performance-skin-improving-self-built-favelas-housing

Open City – Valparaiso, Chile

https://www.archdaily.com/775162/radical-pedagogies-school-and-institute-of-architecture-of-valparaiso-1952-1972

Different Ways of Living Together

https://miamirail.org/essays/living-together-architectural-cohabitation/

Palafitos

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stilt_house

10 Inspiring Examples of Post-Disaster Architecture

https://www.archdaily.com/894734/10-inspiring-examples-of-post-disaster-architecture

Disaster relief architecture and design

https://www.dezeen.com/tag/disaster-relief/

And more on the internet about creative architecture and design against natural disasters

<<< Aviary designed by KR in the Dominican Republic. It was designed so that the netting would blow away in a hurricane and the birds could escape.

february 2020

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	INTRODUCTION AND DISCUSSION TR		RESEARCH, ARCHITECTURAL PRECEDENTS, SOCIAL PRECEDENTS, DESIGN GOALS TR			

March 2020

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RESEARCH, ARCHITECTURAL PRECEDENTS, SOCIAL PRECEDENTS, DESIGN GOALS TR					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
SPRING RECESS						
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
SPRING RECESS						
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	DEVELOP CONCEPTUAL SITE PLAN, SECTIONS, CONCEPTUAL DESIGN OF EITHER RESIDENTIAL OR COMMUNAL STRUCTURE MCR					
29	30	31				

05. *When?*

April 2020

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
			1	2	3	4
			SCHEMATIC DESIGN MCR			
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	DESIGN DEVELOPMENT TR					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
			PRESENTATION DEVELOPMENT TR+MCR			
26	27	28	29	30	1	2

May 2020

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			CLASSES END			

06. *Who?*

terence riley

> Architect founder of the international architecture firm K/R Keenen/Riley
> Museum professional
> Professor and critic
> +info: www.krnyc.com

In addition to being a practicing architect for over 30 years, Riley has served as the Philip Chief Curator for Architecture and Design at The Museum of Modern Art (MoMA) and subsequently served as the Director of the Miami Art Museum. Riley played a lead role in the architect selection, programming and design processes for Yoshio Taniguchi's renovation and expansion of MoMA and for a new waterfront building by Herzog + DeMeuron for the Miami Art Museum. Riley studied architecture at the University of Notre Dame and Columbia University. Riley has served on international juries for numerous important projects, including the Reina Sofia National Museum (Madrid), the 9/11 Memorial at the Pentagon (Washington D.C.), the Museum of Latin American Art (Buenos Aires), the International Tourism Complex Competition (Hangzhou, China) and the National Art Museum of China (Beijing). Currently, Riley is developing the architectural programs for a series of museum projects in both China and Spain and will be the Chief Curator for the 2011 Shenzhen & Hong Kong Bi-City Biennale of Urbanism and Architecture.

Manuel clavel-rojo

> Architect founder of the international architecture firm Clavel Arquitectos
> +info: www.clavel-arquitectos.com

Architect (Polytechnic of Madrid). Caja de Arquitectos Grant 2002 in London with FOA. Lecturer at different universities and congresses (Madrid, Valencia, Milan, México DF, Hannover, Munich, Shenzhen, Hunan, Miami...). Jury at GSD Harvard and Parson NY. Visiting Professor at Miami University since 2012. Culture Chief in Murcia Architects Association 2007-2010. Has received more than 100 awards to his work like Contractworld Prize 2011, Public Choice at the Award Biennal of Architecture and Urbanism Shenzhen Hong Kong 2012, Ascer Prize 2011, Finalist at Fad prize 2011, Finalist Próxima prize Caja de Arquitectos 2010 and 2012, Selected at the XI Spanish Architecture Biennale, Highly Commended in AR prize (London), Object Award by Florida American Institute of Architects (AIA) Miami Big Scale Building of the Year 2019 (with K/R/Juergen Mayer/WorkAC/Buffe) London Light Art Design of the Year 2018, Architizer Infrastructure of the year 2019 (with K/R/Juergen Mayer/WorkAC/Buffe) or Continental Tittle of Prix Versailles by UNESCO and the International Union of Architects (UIA). Featured in more than 100 international specialized magazines. Director of the Citizen Participation Project "Aleop!".

> Both of them were professors of the course ARCH DESIGN UPPER LEVEL -codes ARC 407-510, 608-609, ARC Design- at University of Miami in the academic year 2015/16 and 2017/18.

Objectives

> To understand research not only as a speculative activity but as an operational force, a kind of "applied research mechanism" where the reciprocity between research, reality and design is the way to reach innovativation.
> To confront research and reality in a positive mutual feeding process essential for an architect.
> To understand that limitations and restrictions are the best catalyst for creativity and innovation.
> To operate simultaneously in different scales and out of disciplines niches, encouraging a cross-section-thinking.
> To understand that a plot or site extends beyond its limits, is never contained within them. Students need to learn that everything they design is just a part of a vast human fabric, that there is always a context and a relation no matter the scale and nature of the project.
> To understand Architecture as an integrative profession that understands design not as a formal activity, but as an inclusive and holistic way to reread reality into new meanings and answers to problems.
> To understand Architecture could be an exportable model.
> To incorporate public participation in the design process.
> To understand Bahamas's defined sites as a strategical site to develop their projects.

Attitudes

> To research multiple levels of information, in search of insights or and disruptive meanings to things. To unfold hidden needs, hidden clues, understanding that the wrong answer is maybe the right one in search of a different question.
> To reread every piece of information they receive, in order to be able and transform it through a personal and unique student voice.
> To develop an uncomfortable and kind of disobeying attitude towards the reality, not taking for granted any situation, and trying to develop a strong critical thinking behavior.
> To learn and love to fail; to understand failure as a enriching and positive process to progress and succeed.
> To take and embrace risk in life and in the design process.
> To understand that Architecture does not need a big budget to happen, and that so often a sudden cut in the budget is the best gift that a designer could receive. By adapting to that, students will be able to understand the resilience of their projects, the essential and strategic part to be saved.
> To understand that, sometimes, clients are not ultimately sure of their needs, and perhaps some disobedience is necessary to excite and stimulate new horizons for the project.
> To discover that people, their needs, their dreams, their aspirations are the real and only important focus for design. Design is a humanized task or it isn´t design.
> To be able to read social attitudes and behaviors as design sources of inspiration
> To capture accidents as potential strong design ideas.
> To be able to be simultaneously technical and poetic, trying to defend poetic ideas with technical tools and also to defend a kind of poetry in the technical scientific territory for design.