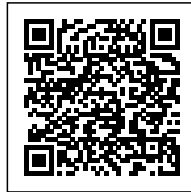


Migrational Fields: Farming and the Chinese Urban Village.

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MIGRATIONAL FIELDS: FARMING AND THE CHINESE URBAN VILLAGE

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Authorship: Essay by Elizabeth Nguyen, Liu Peng, Marissa Cheng, Neeraj Bhatia, Yang Jiang, excerpted from [Bracket 1: On Farming](#) by Mason White and Maya Przybylski, published by [Actar Publishers](#).

To be an urban or rural citizen in China carries vast distinctions in rights and duties. The hukou system was implemented by the Chinese Government as a means to register and classify each citizen as either rural (nonghu) or urban (chenghu), effectively polarizing the populace into lower-class farmers and upper-class urban citizens. The establishment of stringent policies to deter rural citizens from acquiring urban status and the associated benefits has resulted in grave tensions that culminate in the formation of an 'urban village.'

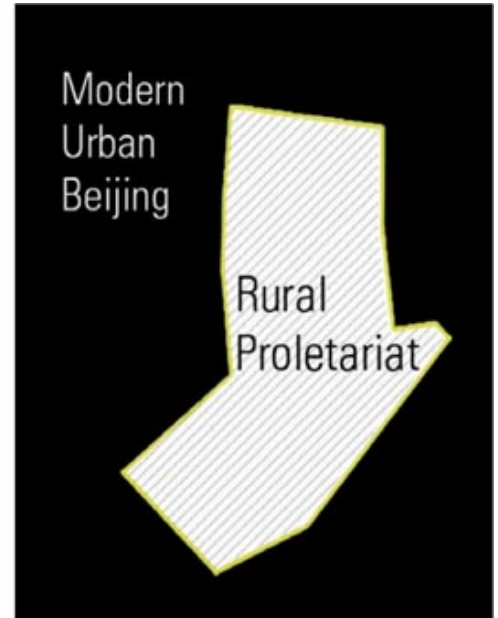
Unique to China, urban villages are rural villages that once occupied the periphery of large urbanized settlements. Post-1978 sprawling urban metropolises eventually encircled these villages, detaching them from their agrarian source of income. Surrounded by a wall of skyscrapers and infrastructure, villagers are forced to acquire 'urban' jobs but cannot do so legally due to their rural citizenship. A census taken in 2000 revealed that 3.8 million rural-urban migrants were living in over 300 urban villages within Beijing. Unregulated and untouched by centralized urban planning, infrastructure construction, and public policy, these urban villages have become de facto independent enclaves of informality. Commonly associated with overcrowding, inadequate infrastructure, social problems and illicit activity, urban villages have become proletariat sponges, soaking up a 'floating' populace of rural workers (liudong renkou) to provide cheap labor in urban agglomerations.

Developers are not eager to transform urban villages, as compensation for 'agricultural' land is lower than residential land and resettlement costs are too decadent. Governments have bestowed blame on urban villages for stigmatizing urban development and more recently have encouraged demolishing and replacing the villages, often relocating residents to new peripheries hundreds of kilometers away. The proposed urban design project attempts to foster a symbiotic relationship between urban and rural citizens, creating an interface for exchange as a design template to address the critical issue of the urban village. At the core of the proposal resides a productive landscape that serves to gather the dividing populace.

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Typical Urban Village (left) and Sun Palace Urban Village (center): Urban islands of the rural proletariat surrounded by modern China.

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1. Existing circulation; 2. Existing textural form—reveals rice paddy configuration and irrigation canals; 3. Proposed circulation—hierarchy of primary, secondary and tertiary routes based on the farming structure; 4. Proposed textural form and civic structure—textural form is integrated into the rice paddy module while the public civic structure links the existing north-south axis with the new transport station.

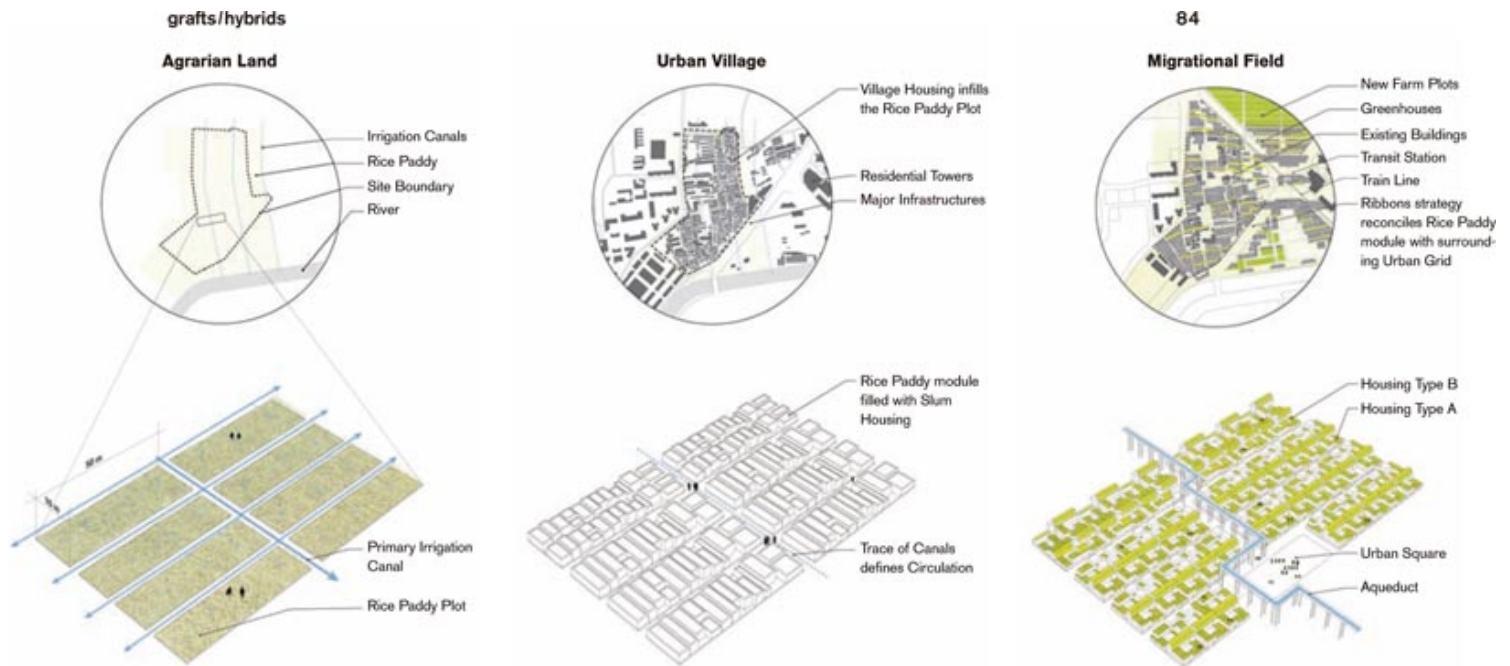
The planned greenbelt at Beijing's once peripheral zone marks a unique transition between urban and rural landscapes. This outer ring is sprinkled with urban villages that are quickly being encroached upon by new high-rise developments. The urban village located at the intersection of the planned Sun Palace transport station, the greenbelt, and the Bathe River is emblematic of several urban villages, imbued with a tenuous future as the reality of modern infrastructure construction threatens to destroy the settlement. The proposal begins with modifying Beijing's regional greenbelt plan, differentiating the vast landscape into productive zones — areas to farm clean water, air, food, and energy. These inject productive characteristics into the land that can be monitored, maintained and harvested by rural citizens. The re-establishment of productive land is further explored in the urban village. The morphology of the village as it urbanized reveals traces of its past — dimensions of the rice paddy fields established a critical planning block. Moreover, irrigation canals that once ran transversely through the fields have been replaced by circulatory streets. The proposal utilizes a series of 'ribbons,' which mimic the location and scale of the rice paddy configuration, to run throughout the site and mutate to link into the adjacent contemporary block configurations as well as the productive greenbelt. This framework is cut transversely by elevated irrigation canals that organize a series of public streets and plazas into a civic structure of major and minor axes. Laudable existing buildings are given new public functions and incorporated

into this hierarchical framework. Three new housing typologies are developed that integrate rooftop farming, high-tech green- house farming, photovoltaic energy farming, and living quarters around traditional courts. These types are dimensioned to the block pattern and can be combined in numerous ways to create a series of topographic conditions — reminiscent of the terraced farms in rural China. The morphology of the settlement hybridizes the natural and artificial, the productive and consumptive, the living and working. One iconic moment, the transport station, serves as a civic indicator of the project, housing a large greenhouse, education, and research center.

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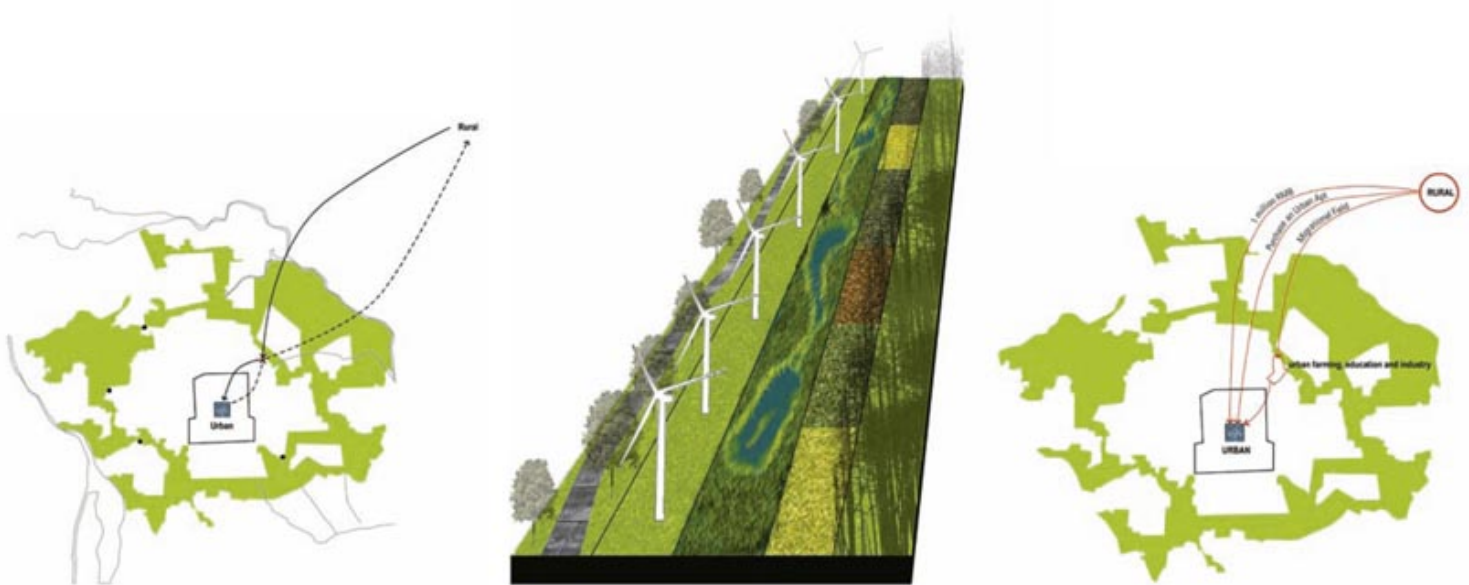
Evolution of the site from agrarian fields to urban village (left to right). The proposed scheme hybridizes the productive landscape with the urban structure to create a migrational field of exchange.

New forms of farming and education provide a venue for migrant workers to increase their skills, inviting their potential urbanization. Urban citizens are able to consume the products of the farmers while scientists and horticulturalists learn from those who have vast intuitive knowledge of the land. The urban village is reinvented as a Migrational Field, a place of symbiotic exchange between traditional and contemporary methodologies, production and consumption, natural and artificial, and past and future. China's growing population requires massive amounts of water, energy, and food — and there is no reason why this cannot be done within the rural villages that have survived the sprawl of modern cities.

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Left. Transform urban and rural lifestyles. The site acts as an incubator for the integration of urban and rural lifestyles. It provides a forum for city residents (i.e., artists, sociologists, ecologists, etc.) and migrant workers to share aspects of their lifestyles (economic and social), creating a hybrid between rural and urban forms of living and working.

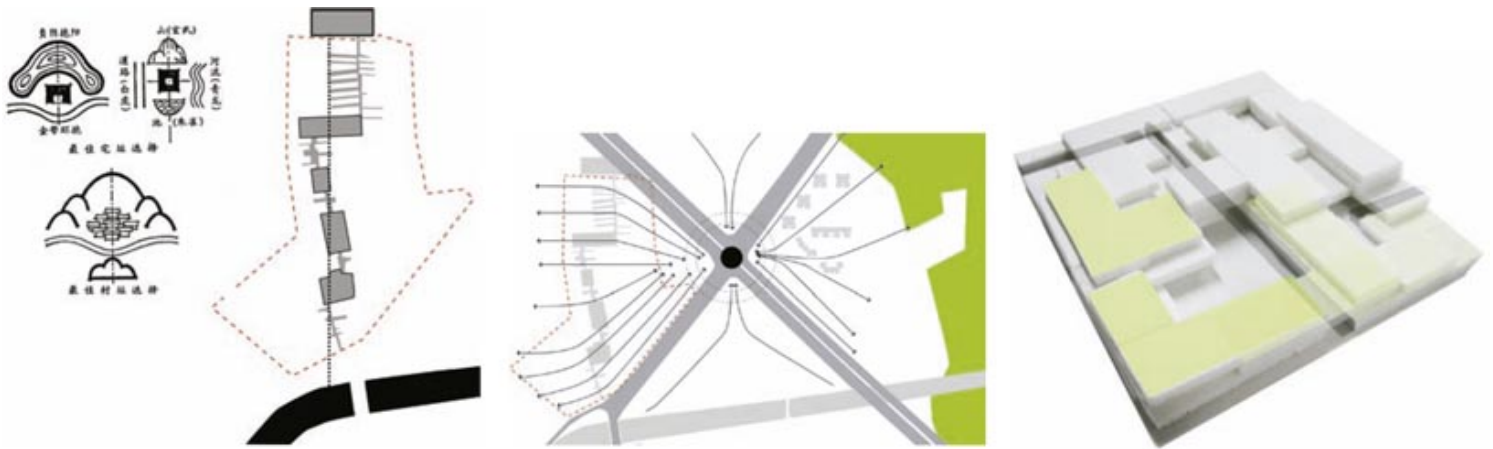
Middle. Sustainable infrastructure. The site is part of a larger system of sustainable infrastructure tied to the greenbelt, which has the potential to be productive—providing space to farm food, water, air, and energy. The site draws on the greenbelt, the canal system, the wetland, and housing, to maximize that potential. These systems are integrated into the housing typology at the unit, cluster and neighborhood scales.

Right. Phasing and renewal. Phasing of people entering and leaving the site: The site offers an alternative route for the urbanization of rural families. Through a process of “urbanization”—business education, light manufacturing and selling of goods—the economic activities of the city become available to the rural migrant.

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Left. Redefine the axis. Formerly, a north-south axis linked temples within the site and aligned with the Temple of the Sun. The excavation of this axis and the reinvigoration of several existing buildings along it re-establish a local public way that becomes the central armature for the local community, containing a library, school, health care facilities, shops and restaurants. A series of fountains emphasize the aesthetic and productive value of water along the main axis, distributed from a high-rise water tower at the top of the axis to the rooftop farms via an aqueduct.

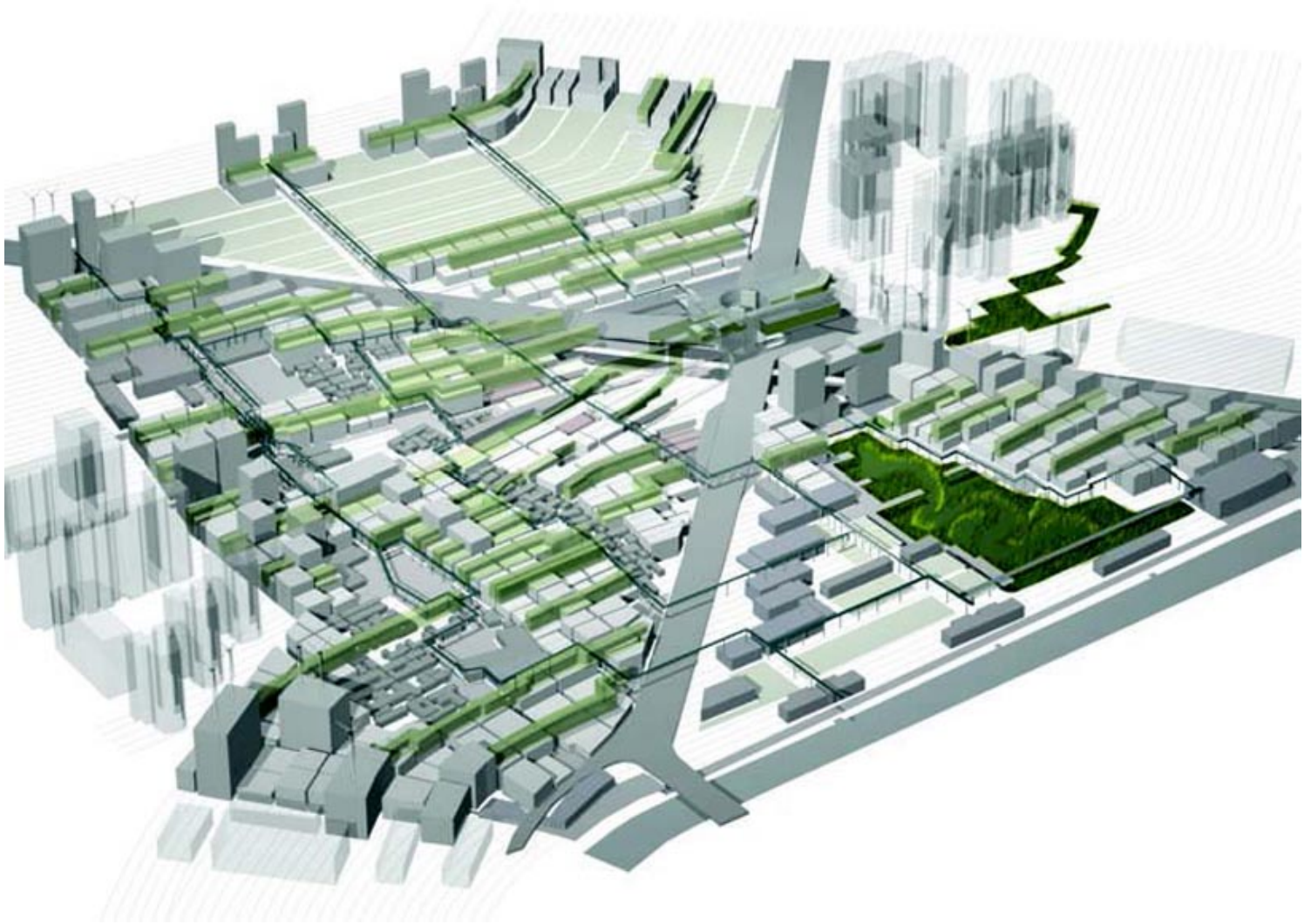
Middle. Station as collector and distributor. The station is an essential exchange point, drawing and distributing traffic to and from the road and subway systems, parks, water, historic axis, and local community. A market area linked to light industry mediates the space between the station and housing. The educational center and greenhouse located above the station create a regional marker and densify activity at the transport hub. The roads are lifted to allow the fabric and key layers of the project to flow through the station. This allows natural light and activity to occur in close proximity to the train platforms, embedding the station into the farming community.

Right. Reinterpretation of the low-rise, high density housing typology. The site's existing housing will be replaced with low-rise and high-rise housing, integrated into the grain of existing housing and organized into linear "ribbons." The housing typology allows for flexibility and growth, while providing variability. Sustainable infrastructures—farmland, aqueducts, and greenhouses—are integrated into each unit.

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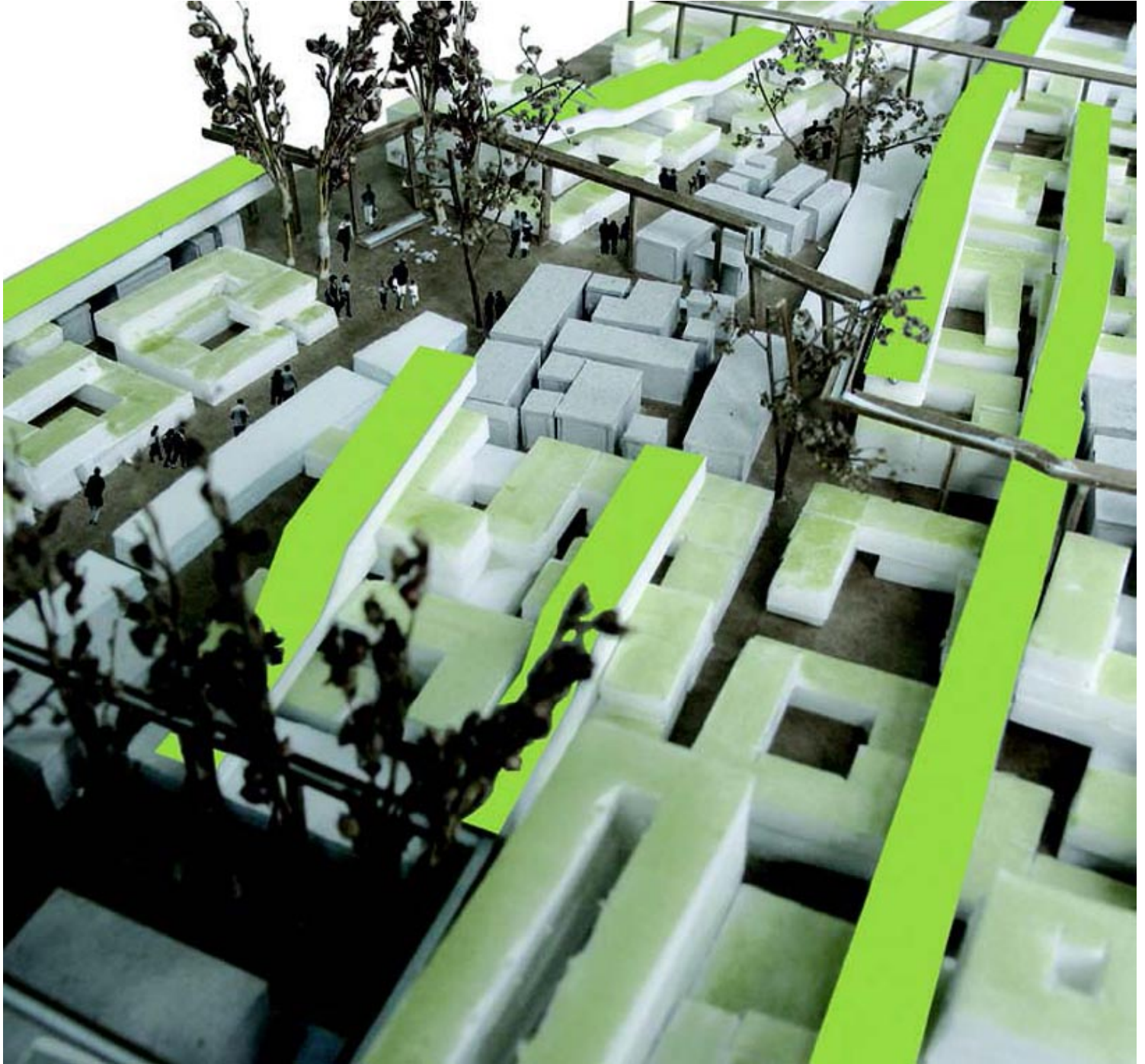
Full build out of the site, showing the relationship between the farming and public infrastructure.

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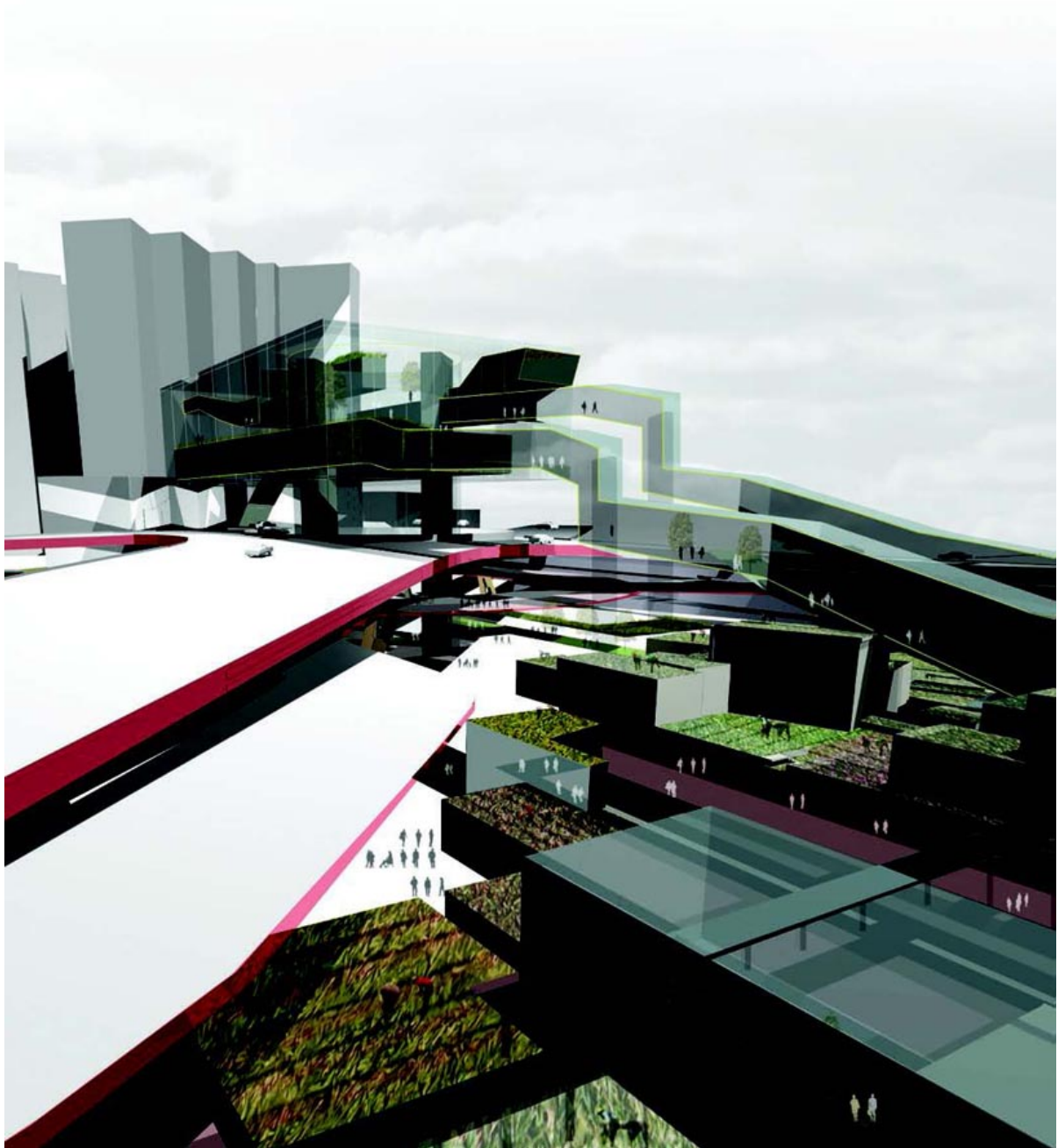
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The weaving of new housing, retained buildings, greenhouses and irrigation canals into a new landscape.

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View of transport station and research center with farming housing terraces in foreground.

