

“A teacher may get good, even astounding results from his pupils while he is teaching them and yet not be a good teacher; because it may be that, while his pupils are under his direct influence, he raises them to a height which is not natural to them, without fostering their own capacities for work at this level, so that they immediately decline again, as soon as the teacher leaves the classroom.” Ludwig Wittgenstein, *Culture and Value*

CLASSROOM





TAIPING BRIDGE RENOVATION PROJECT

TEACHERS







COMMUNITY





COLLABORATION





COLLABORATION





PROBLEM SOLVING





COMPLEXITY



SOCIAL CONTRACT





A black and white photograph of a paved walkway in a garden. The walkway is made of rectangular tiles and is flanked by low concrete walls. On the left side, there are several small, square concrete planters containing various plants. On the right side, there are larger, rectangular concrete planters with plants. A man in a dark jacket and light-colored pants is walking away from the camera on the walkway. A group of children, some wearing traditional hats and clothing, are standing and sitting on the walkway. The background shows a hillside with trees and a stone wall.

RESEARCH





LUK ZUK INTERDISCIPLINARY SUMMER WORKSHOP

FILM









毛泽东同志









WHAT?

THEMES



POLITICS

天高皇帝远

The sky is high and the emperor is far away

China's countryside has been the scene of remarkable changes in the country's history, especially during the latter half of the 20th century.

Today rural society accounts for a half of China's population and, as such, plays a pivotal role in the political organization of the country as a whole.

As one of more than 600,000 Chinese villages, Luk Zuk shares the status of a smallest level administrative unit of the political organization in the People's Republic of China. Anyhow, arguably official village committees do not have much political power; thus it is important to identify and investigate different parallel and possibly conflicting political structures in the village.

In addition to the official administrative structure, family-based divisions play an important role as a framework for political and social organization in Luk Zuk. Thus, in order to understand the political transformation that has taken place, we have to analyze village politics on different levels from macro to meso to micro.



ENVIRONMENT

Being an essential part of rural life, the use of natural resources has been under transformation as urban infrastructure has developed in Luk Zuk Village. By investigating the village's dependency on natural resources, ecological cycle and waste management, we illustrate the village's transforming landscape and environment.



CONSTRUCTION

Our investigation focuses on the transformation and evolution of construction methodologies in Luk Zuk. By comparing old and new constructions on various scales - rural fabric, house type, detailing and construction materials - the research looks into how a village community and family-based household exist in the context of the prevailing building culture.



ECONOMY

The major task is to map out the overall economic situation of the village, including the living standards of the villagers, what they do to earn money, and how they spend money. Based on the collected data and information, we set out to develop a solution for economic sustainability in Luk Zuk. Questions like how we can add or define a productive cycle and bring a self-sustaining model back to the village would further be explored.



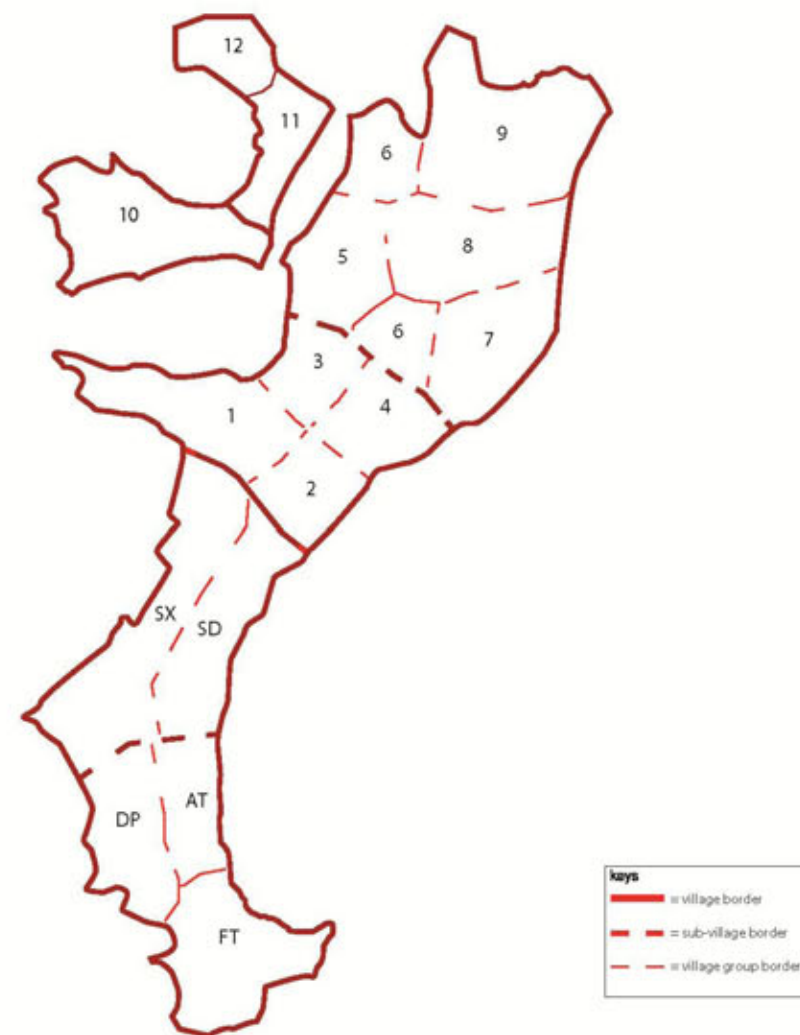
SOCIOLOGY

Luk Zuk Village has experienced some major changes within the past century. Sociological research looks into the changes in the villagers' lives in detail. The most dominate transformation is the abandoning of the old ancestral halls and collective houses and the building of new houses. In part, the change has been enabled by the increased wealth from villagers working outside. Through a series of studies we seek to understand how these changes have affected people's livelihood and how the villagers actually live in Luk Zuk.

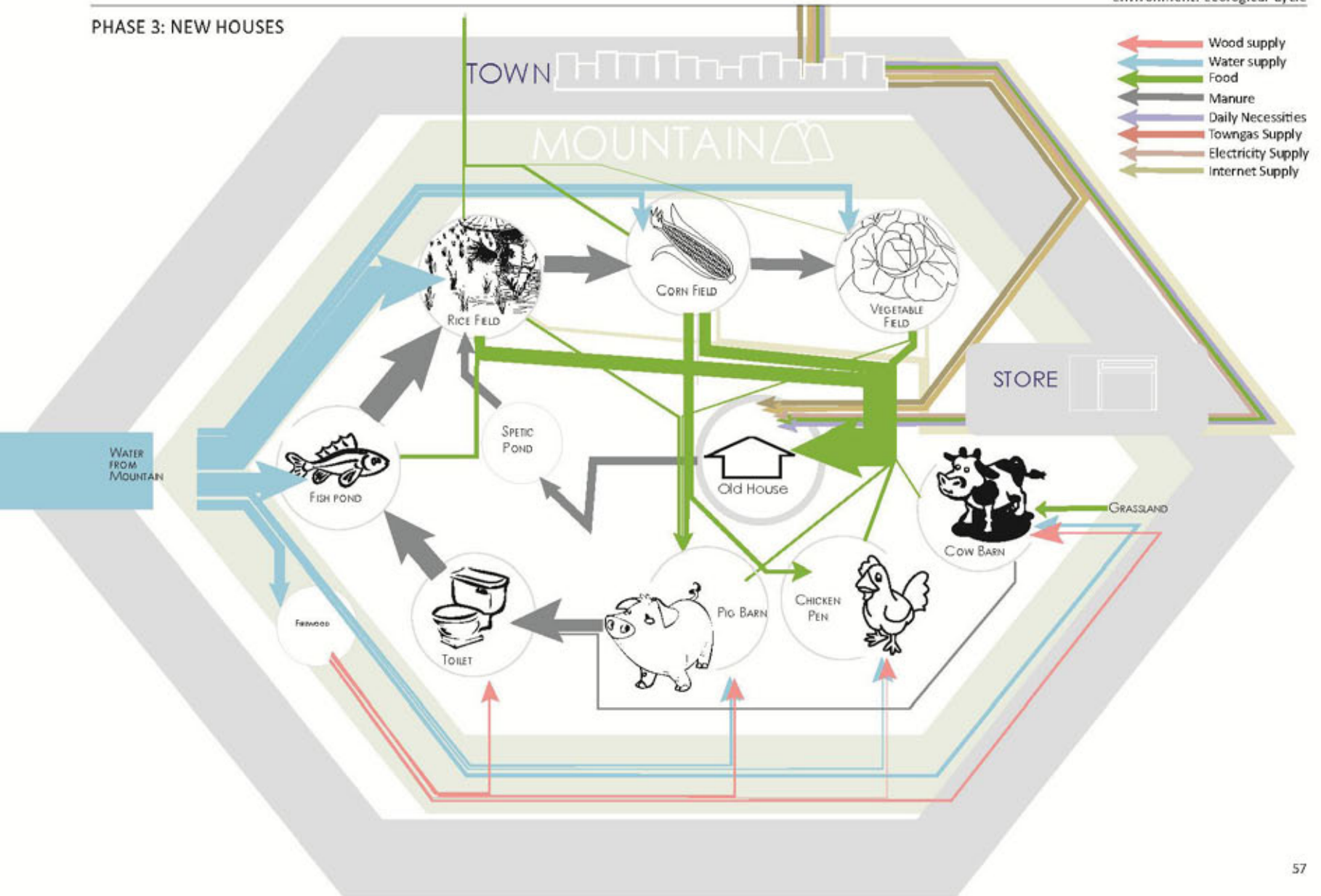


POST-LAND REFORM ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION OF LUK ZUK

SUB-VILLAGE	VILLAGE GROUP
Yao Tang 瑶堂, Tong Xiang 桐巷	12
	11
	10
Ma Lu 马路	5
	6
	7
	8
	9
Liu Zhu 六竹	1
	2
	3
	4
Shan Xi 山西, Shan Dong 山东	Shan Xi 山西 (SX)
	Shan Dong 山东 (SD)
Da Ping 大平, An Tang 安塘, Feng Tian 丰田	Da Ping 大平 (DP)
	An Tang 安塘 (AT)
	Feng Tian 丰田 (FT)



PHASE 3: NEW HOUSES

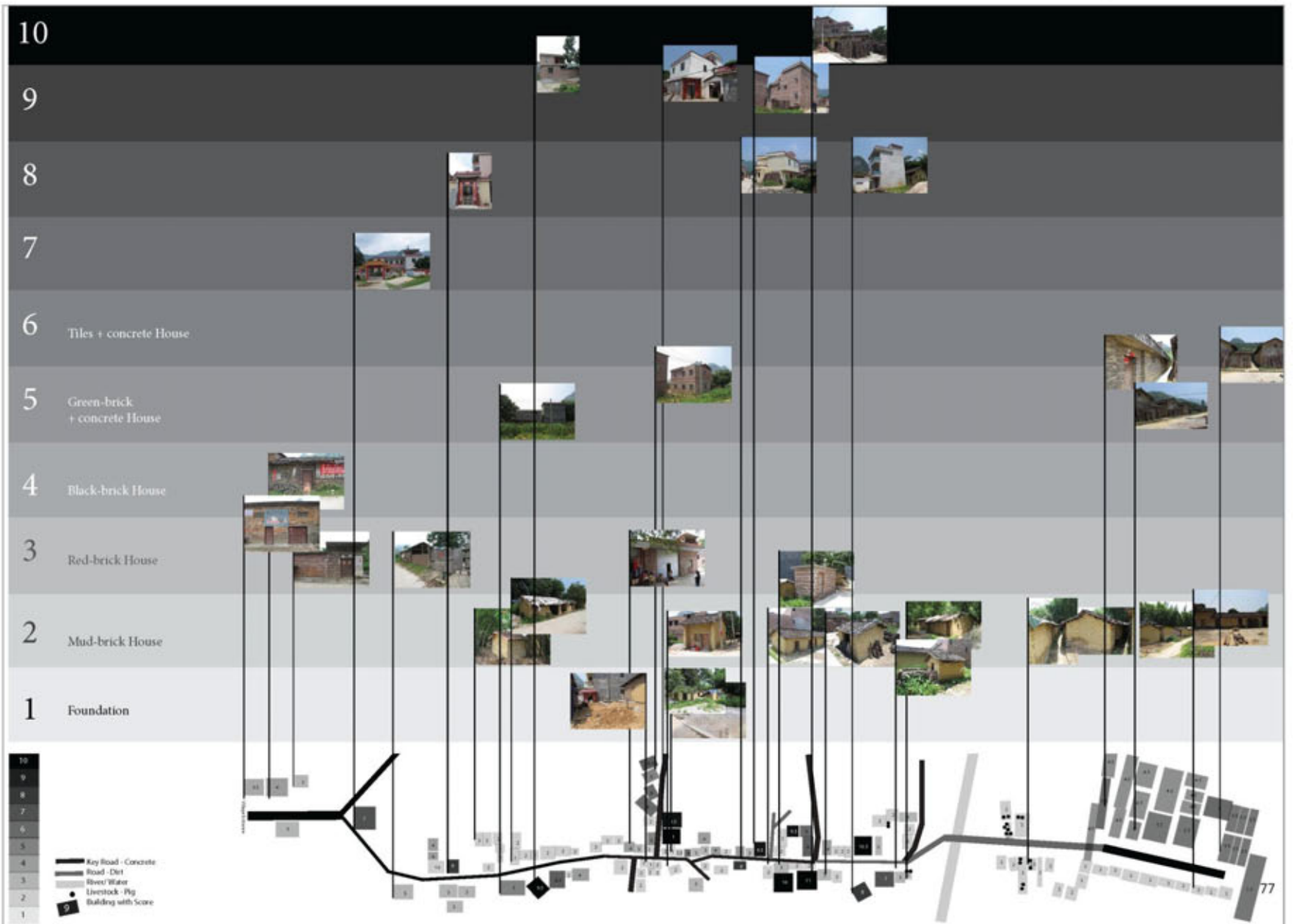




TRADITIONAL, COLLECTIVE
COURTYARD



NEW



INTERVIEWS

Interviews with Luk Zuk residents revealed that selling agricultural products and livestock is the most common way of making money in the village. Most families keep livestock such as pigs, chickens and ducks. In addition most families have a farm. Major products include corn, rice, peanuts, and vegetables.

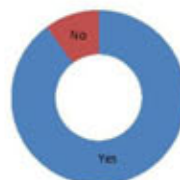
Generally, agricultural produce can meet villagers' basic needs and people can make money by selling over-production. This process forms a few money flow cycles within the village and also between the village and the city. For example, every household with pigs sells pork to the butcher and the butcher sells it back to other villagers and to the city.

By selling farming produce, families can only maintain rather low living standards. In fact, for most families in the village, farming contributes a fairly small portion of their income. Some people also choose to do business. They run grocery stores in the village or shops in a close-by town.

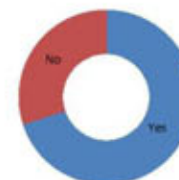
After the launch of Open Door Policy in 1978, people in the rural area started going out to big cities to work and send money back home. The same happened in Luk Zuk. Recently, more and more people have found work opportunities outside their home region. Most of the young people, around one fourth of the population in Luk Zuk, are out in cities right now, leaving the old and the youth in the village. People earn much more by working in cities than farming in the village. They send a lot of money back in order to build new houses.

From the money flow chart, we can see that the economic system relies a lot on the city at this moment. The village is not able to be self-sustainable. To develop the village's economy, one can either bring in new mini-cycles within the village or enhance its connection with the city.

Percentage of families keeping chickens



Percentage of families keeping pigs



Percentage of families keeping ducks



Percentage of family members work outside

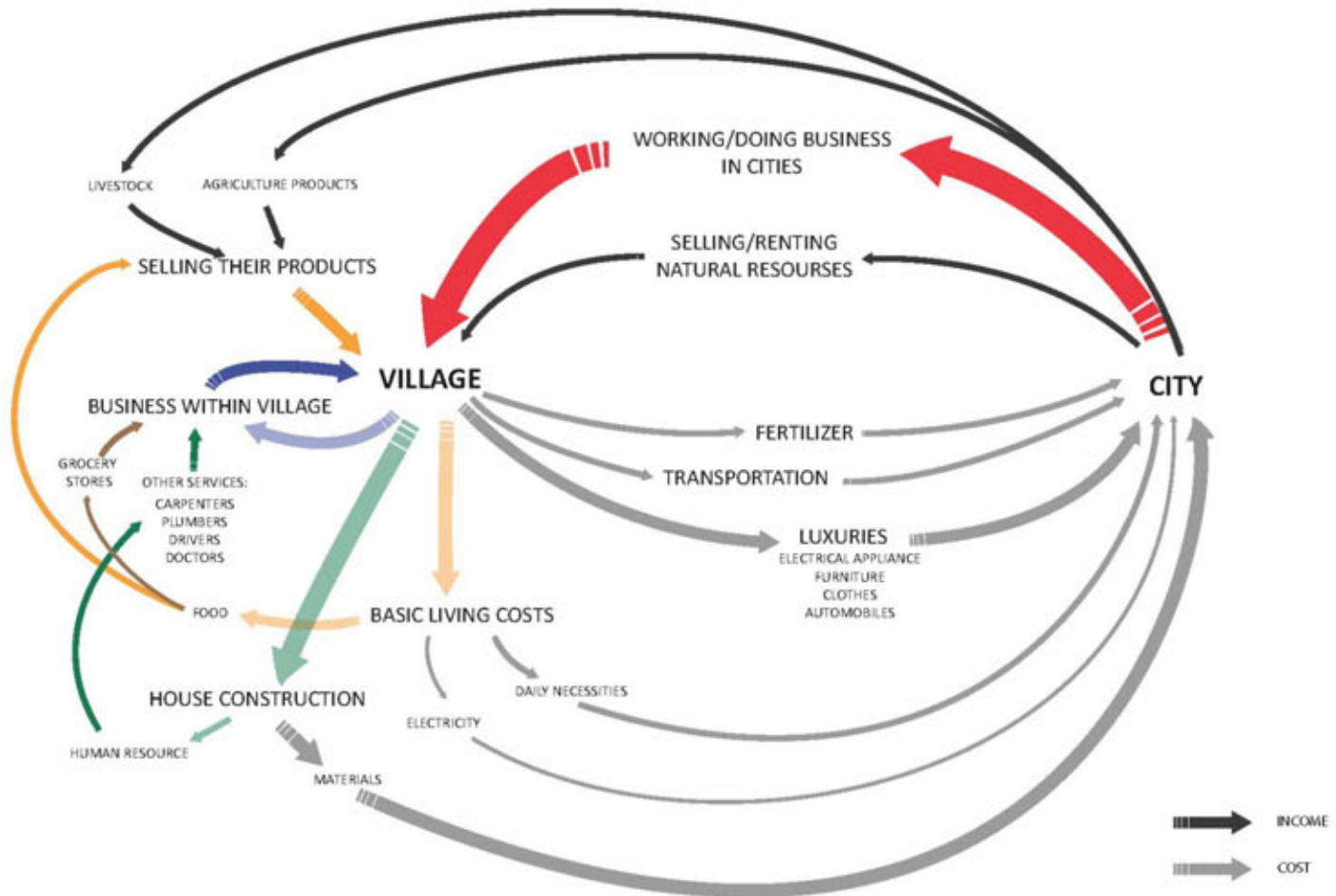


Income of the villagers

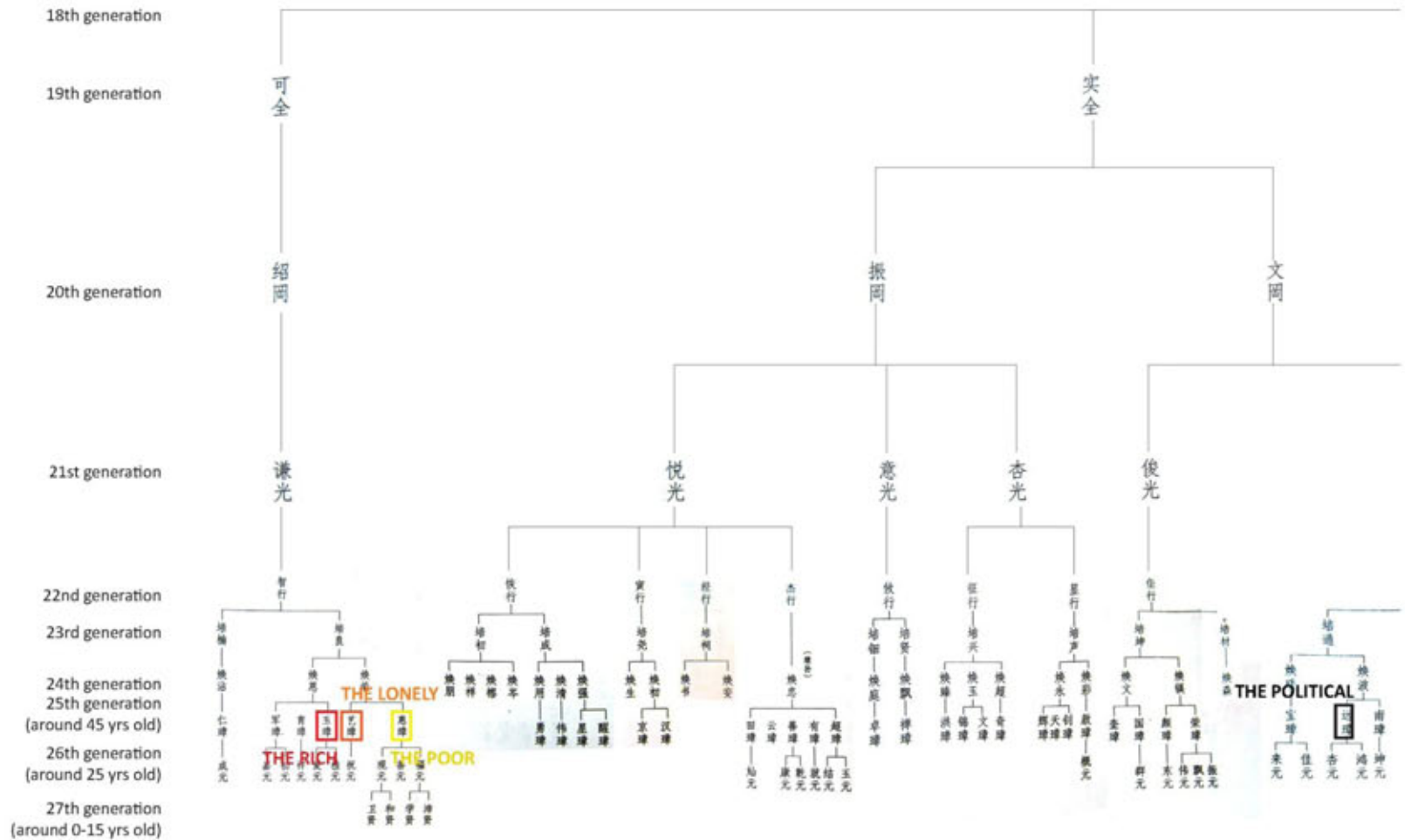


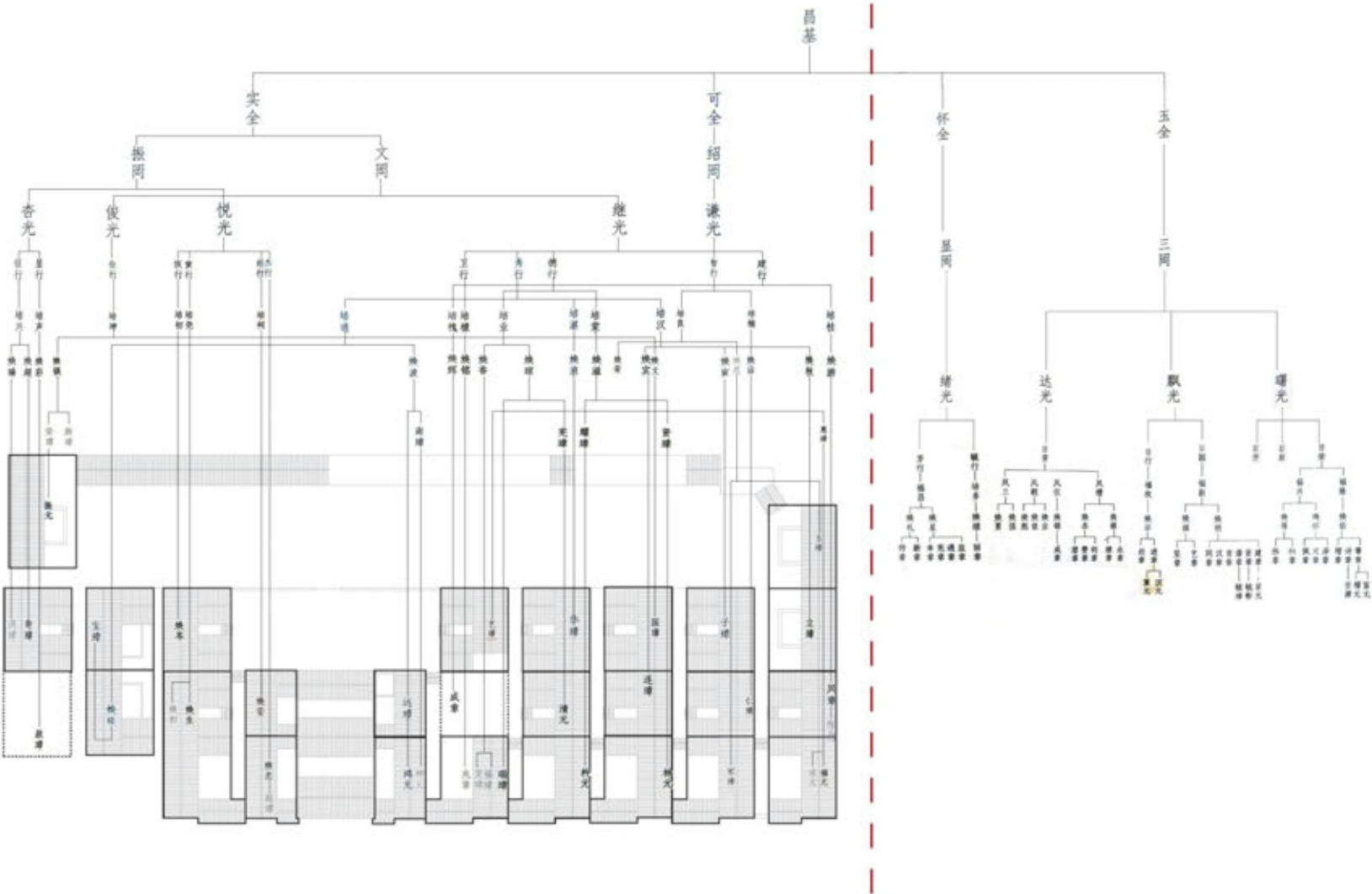
Expense of the villagers





FAMILY TREE OF THE TSUI FAMILY IN LUK ZUK VILLAGE





THE POLITICIAN

Tsui Po Cheung (徐寶章), aged 36, is the only Luk Zuk village committee member in the Tsui Village. He was a Luk Zuk village primary school teacher. He moved from the collective house in 2004. In 2006, he inherited his father's store, which is the third store of the village opened in 2001. In 2007, he won a landslide victory of 2300 out of 2400 votes and became Luk Zuk village committee member.

He is the most politically powerful man in the Tsui Village. As a store owner and a town gas supplier, he is also quite rich. He has a computer, washing machine, two televisions, two town gas water heaters and a septic pond. The new house is self-designed and worth of around \$130,000 RMB.

FAMILY FINANCE

Income: 3000/month

Expenditure: 500/month

Shop at Tsui Village

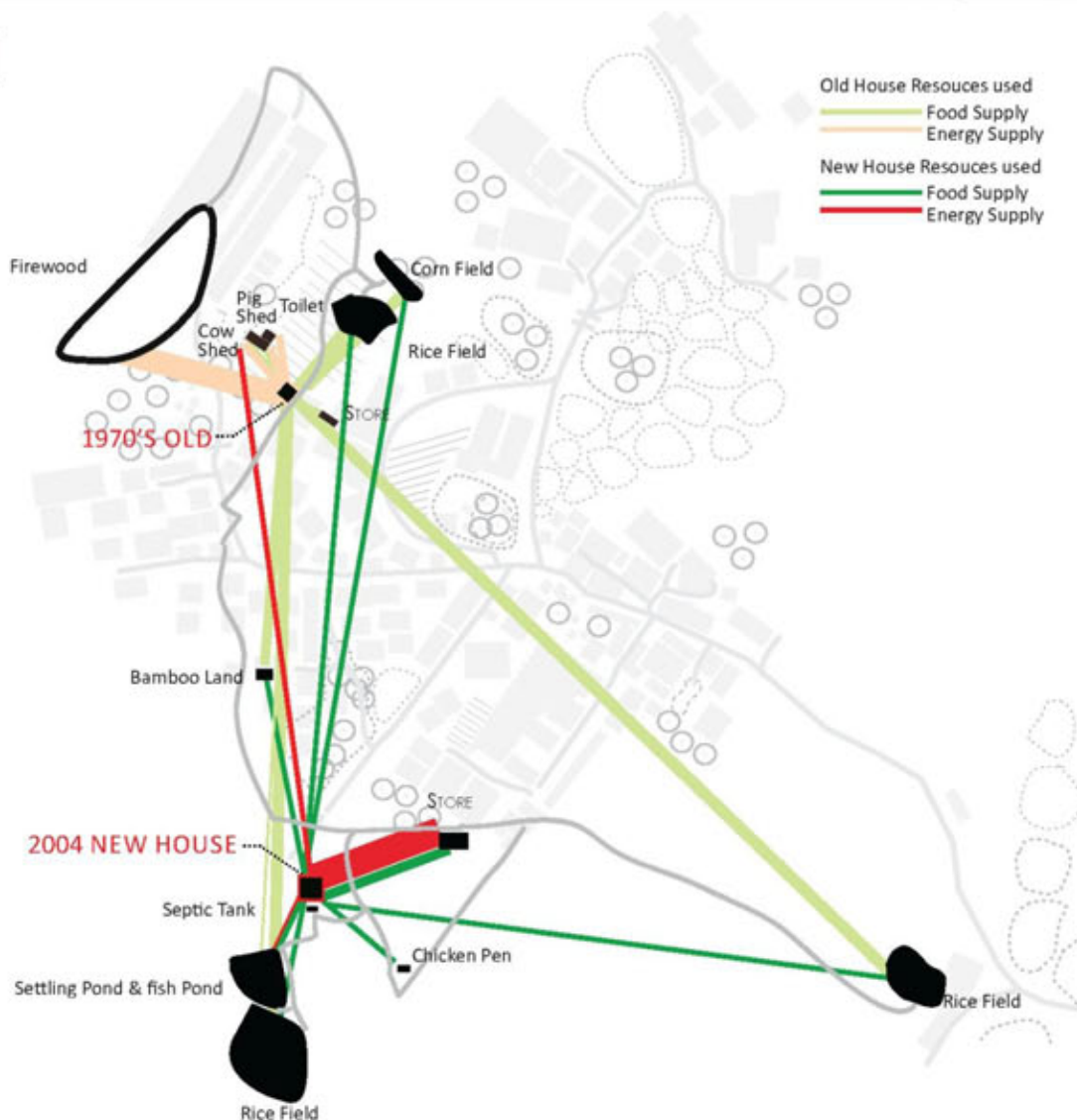
Grow crop and rice

Raise no cattle

1 out of 6 family members work outside

SEWAGE AND WASTE TREATMENT

Manoeuvre and urine is collected in the toilet and directly discharged into the fish pond. Domestic sewage is discharged from the traditional sewage system to Swallow Cave (燕岩). The rest of the nondegradable waste is packed and transferred to the waste-river.





STRATEGY

EDUCATION

EXPERIENCE
ZOOM

PERFORMING
ARTS
CENTRE

EDUCATION
CENTRE

INTERNET
CAFE
(SKY)

PLAYGROUND
(UNDERGROUND)

FARM
(INDUSTRY)

Resort

Resort
appearing
in
China

TOURISM
AGENCY

RECREATION

RECYCLED
BRICKS
FOR CONSTRUCTION

Bamboo Product

FESTIVAL
SPACE

WORKSHOP

LIBRARY

Eco-farm
(new varieties
new techniques)

ENTERTAINMENT
CENTRE

OUTDOOR
CINEMA

Marketplace

OLD
TECHNIQUES
(QUESTION)

WINE

ENVIRONMENT

KIDS
ZONE

PLAYGROUND

WASTE
COLLECTION
POINT

Internet bar
(for young people
and digital culture)

WASTE
COLLECTION
POINT











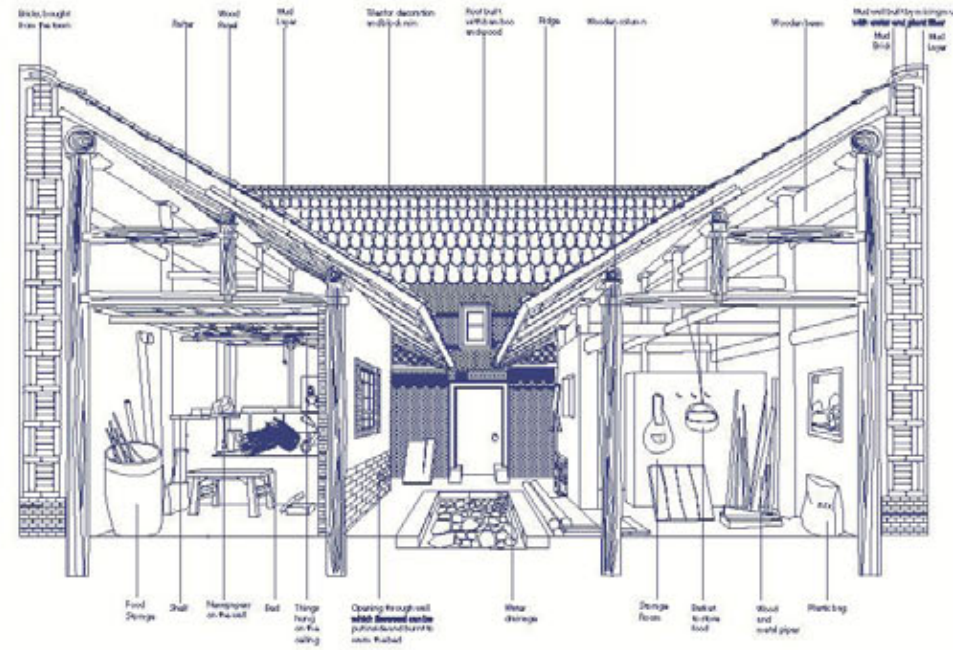
SHIJIA VILLAGE HOUSE PROTOTYPE DESIGN PROJECT











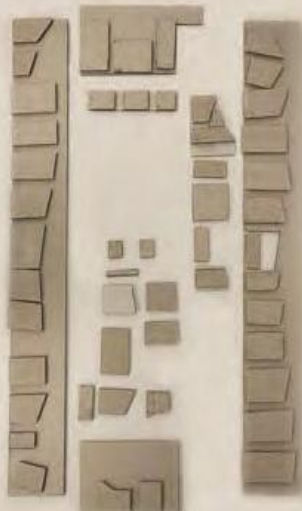
Courtyard



Used to be bedroom



Storage room













YEAR 1 DESIGN STUDIO

FALL SEMESTER

to roll
to crease
to fold
to store
to bend
to shorten
to twist
to dapple
to crumple
to shave
to tear
to chip
to split
to cut
to sever
to drop
to remove
to simplify
to differ
to disarrange
to open
to mix
to splash
to knot
to spill
to droop
to flow

to curve
to lift
to inlay
to impress
to fire
to flood
to smear
to rotate
to swirl
to support
to hook
to suspend
to spread
to hang
to collect
of tension
off gravity
of entropy
of nature
of grouping
of layering
of felting
to grasp
to tighten
to bundle
to heap
to gather

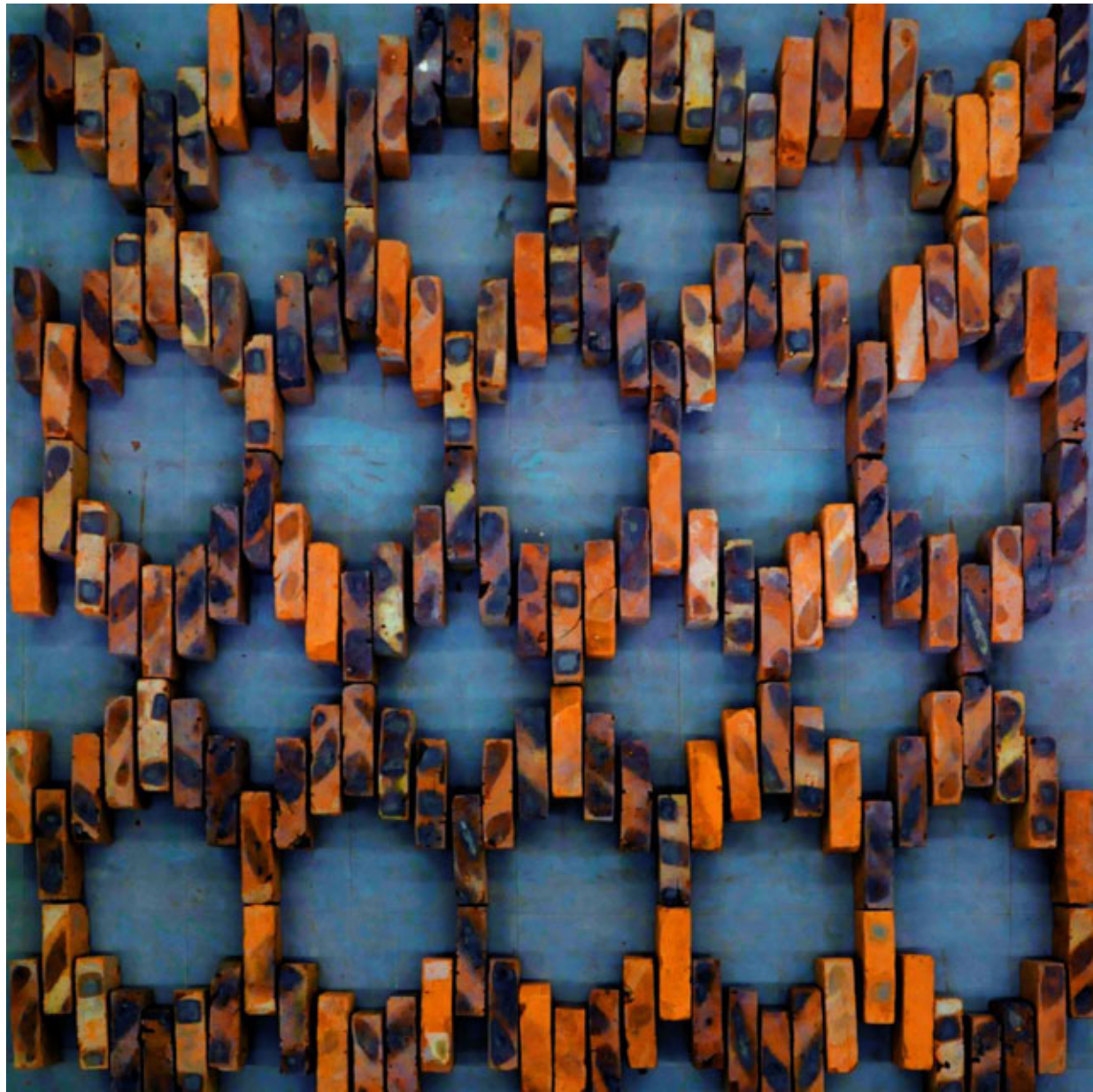
to scatter
to arrange
to repair
to discard
to pair
to distribute
to surfact
to complement
to enclose
to surround
to encircle
to hide
to cover
to wrap
to dig
to tilt
to bind
to weave
to join
to match
to laminate
to bond
to hinge
to mark
to expand
to dilute
to light

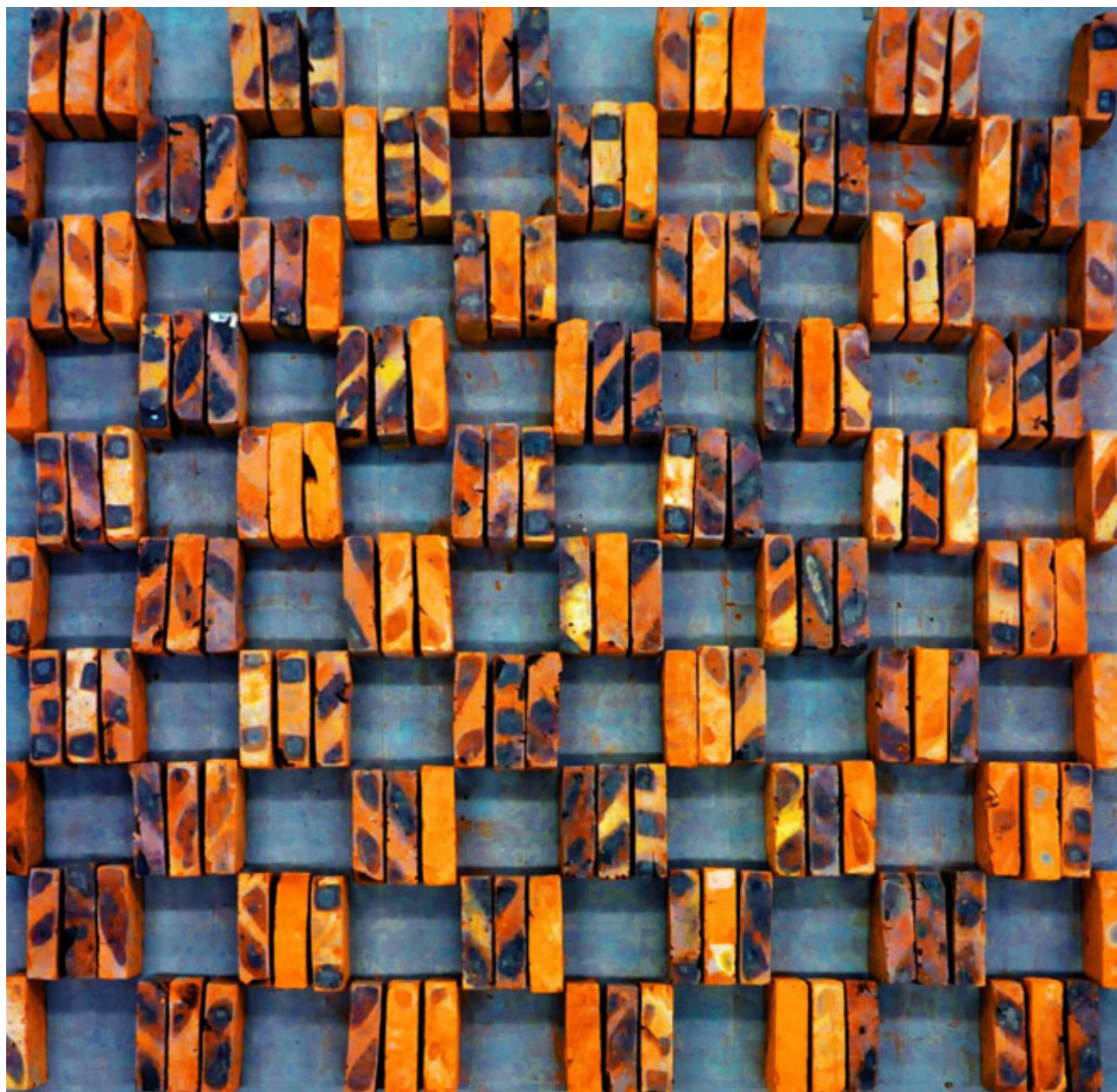
to modulate
to distill
of waves
of electromagnetic
of inertia
of ionization
of polarization
of refraction
of simultaneity
of tides
of reflection
of equilibrium
of symmetry
of fluctuation
to stretch
to bounce
to erase
to spray
to systematize
to refer
to force
of mapping
of location
of context
of time
of carbonization
to continue

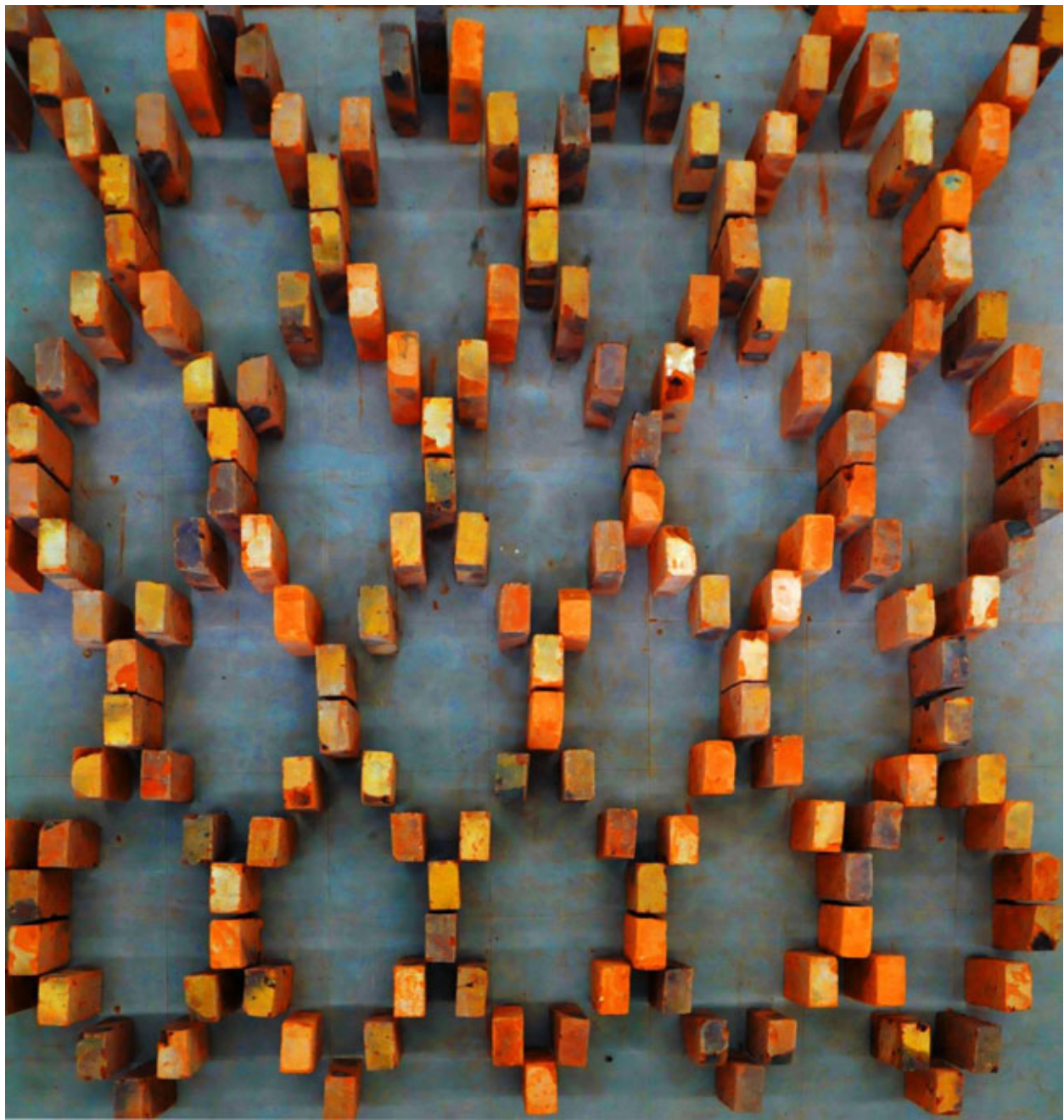


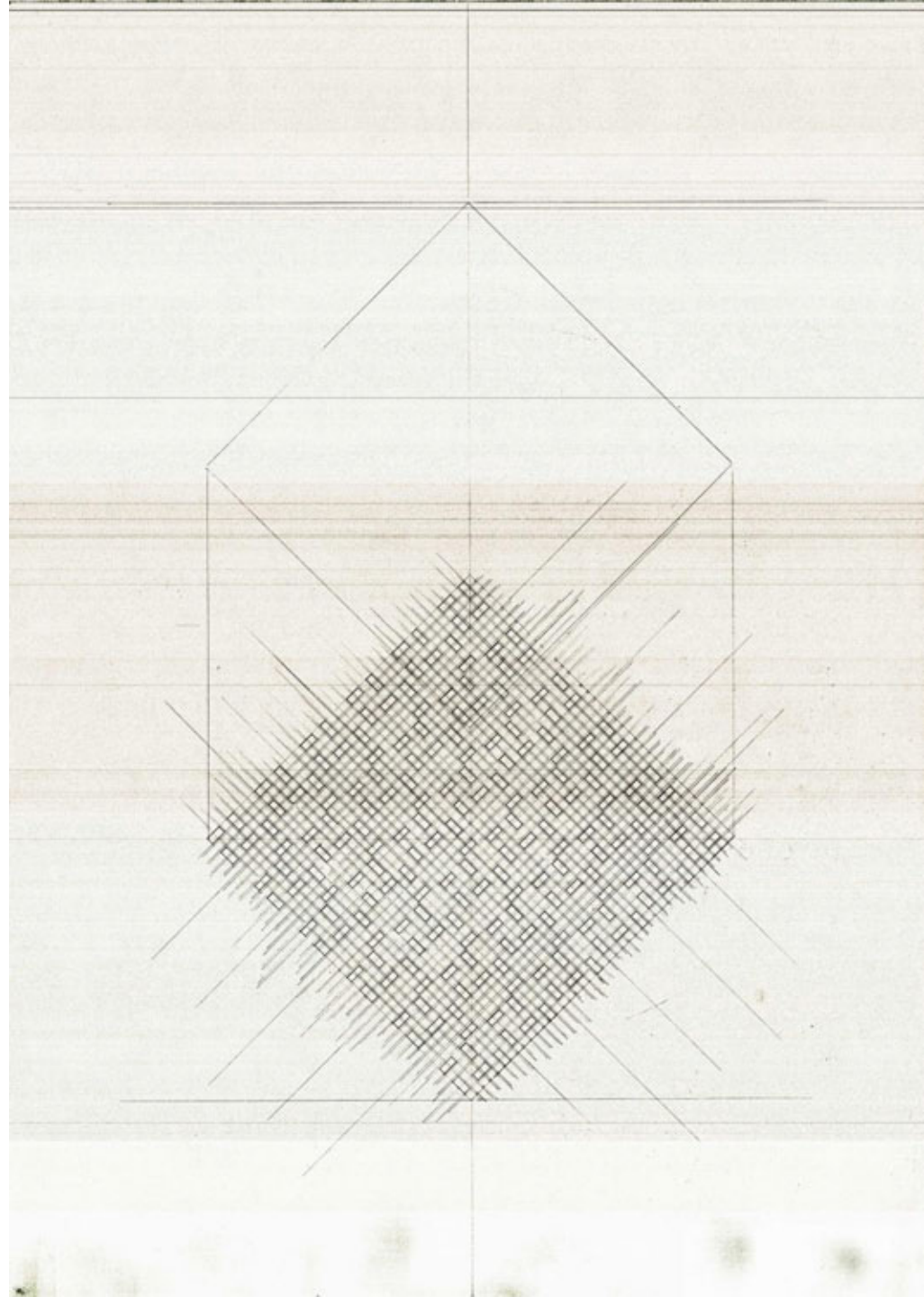
Group 4

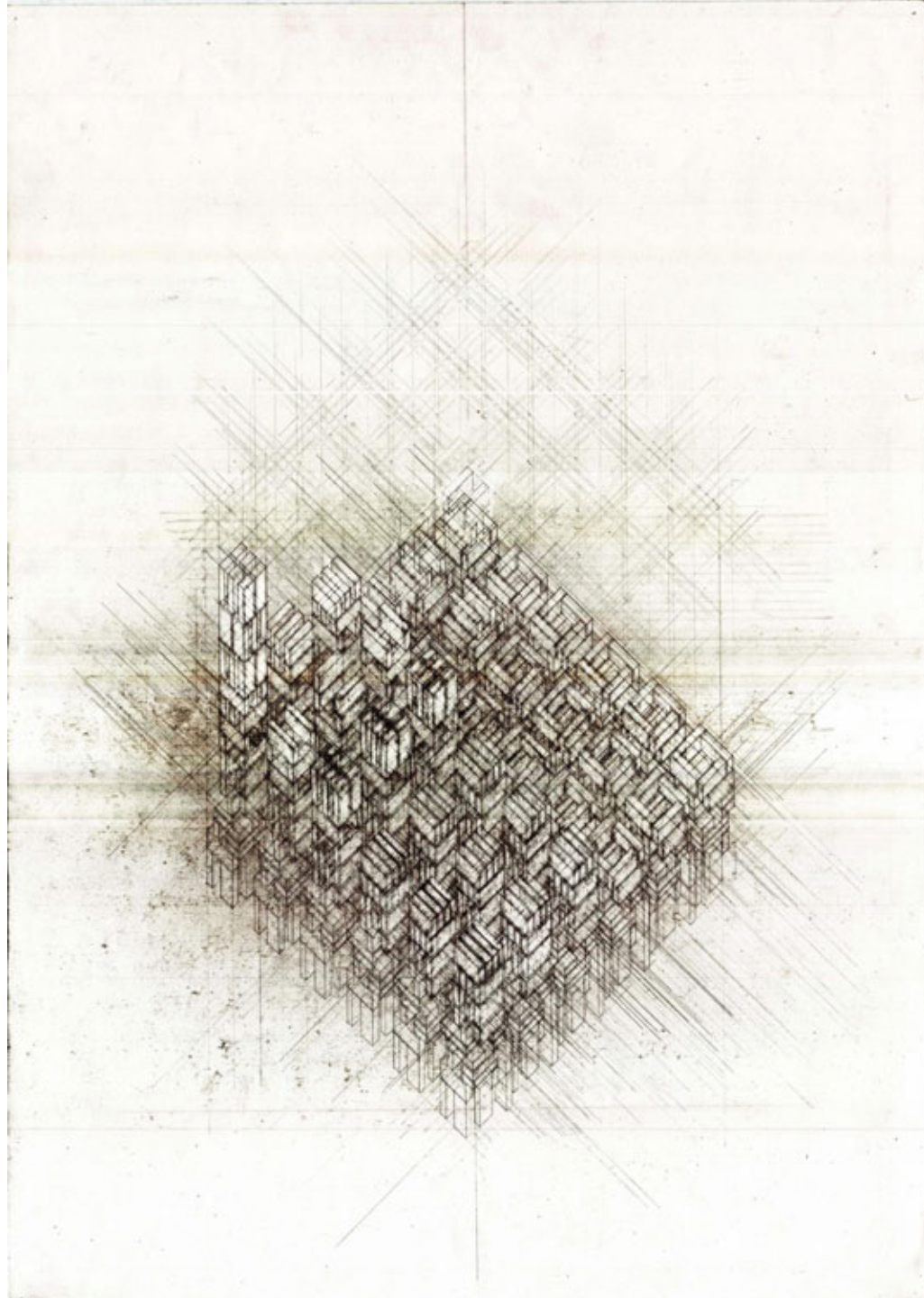
GROUP 1	GROUP 2	GROUP 3	GROUP 4
to dipple	to create	to service	to take
to enclose	to stay	to match	to wrap
of sides	to mark	of symmetry	to fear
to offer	to kind	to split	to stay
of location	to bend	to contribute	to force
to drink	to be	to change	to contribute
of mapping	to light	to change	to contribute
to refer	to support	to flow	to contribute
to light	to flow	to contribute	to contribute
to lead	to lead	to contribute	to contribute

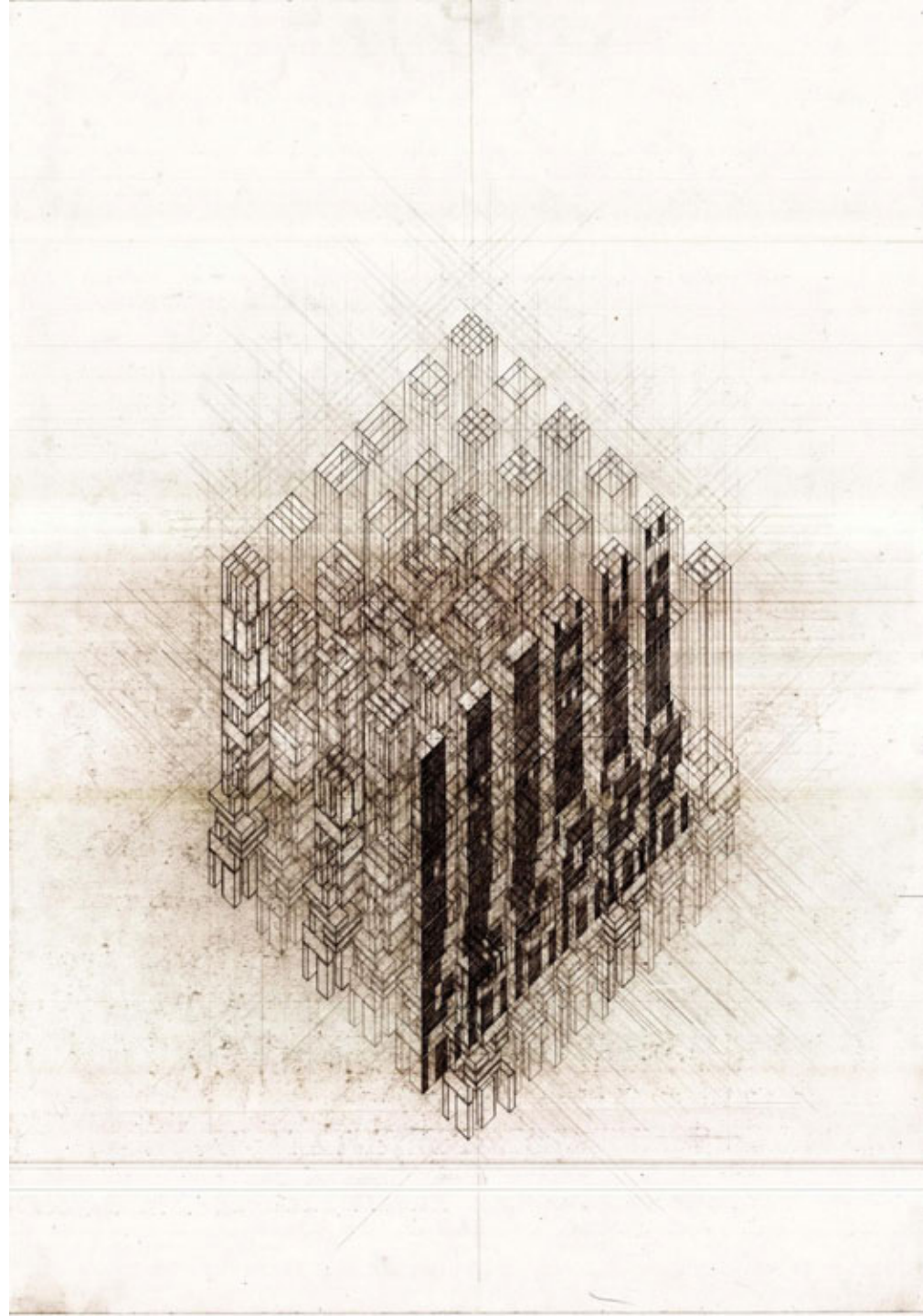














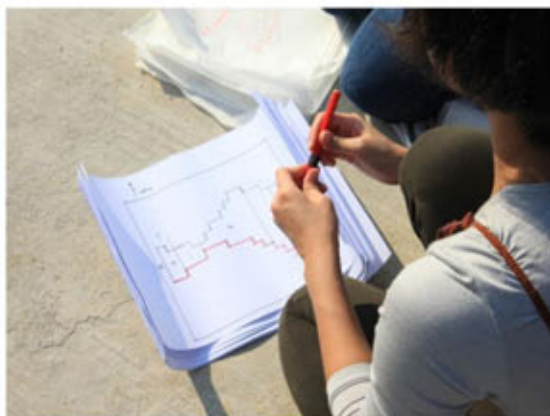


















YEAR 1 DESIGN STUDIO

SPRING SEMESTER





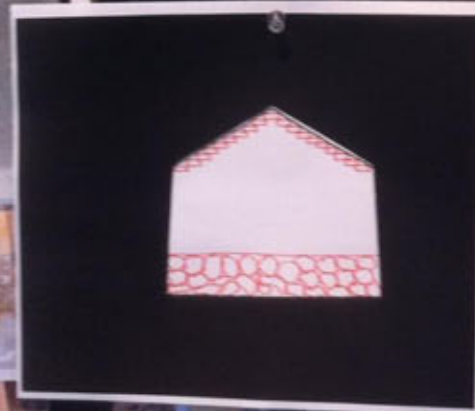
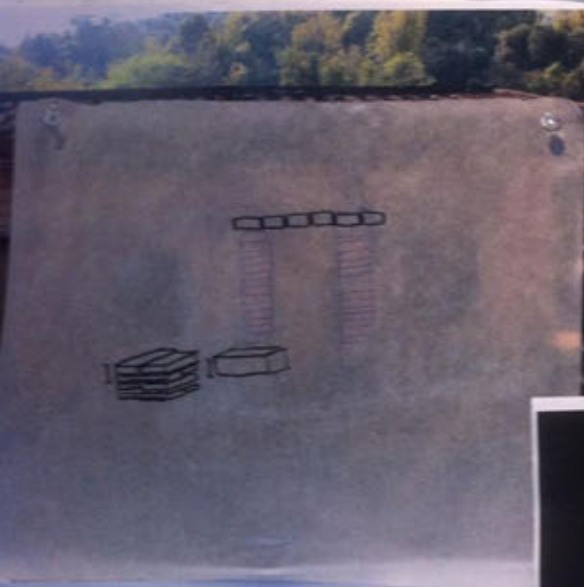
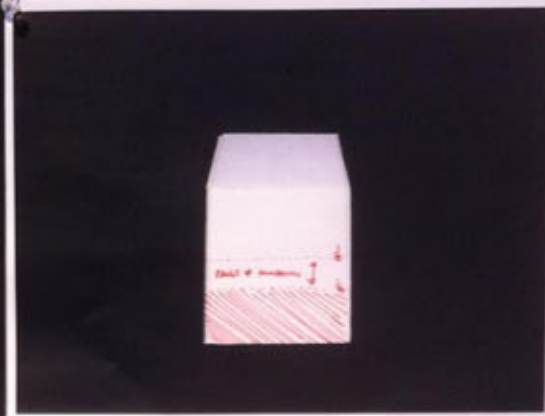
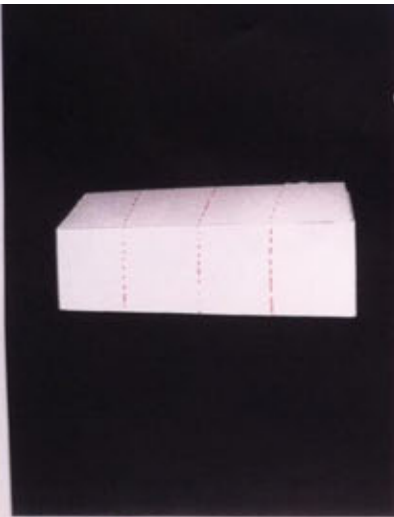






HOUSES





1:12.5

1:25

1:50

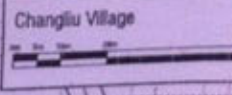
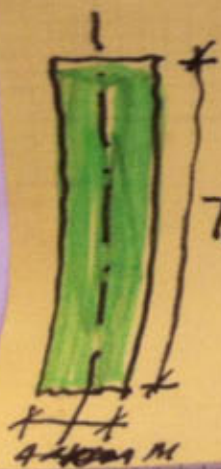
1:75

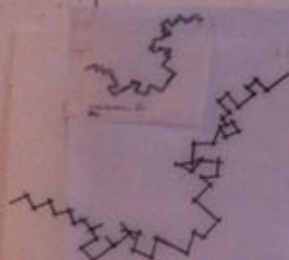
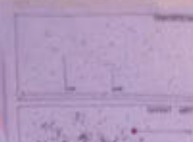
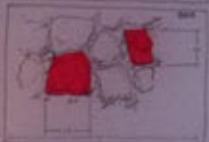
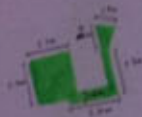
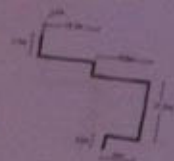
1:100

1:200

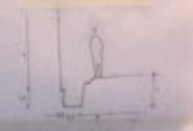
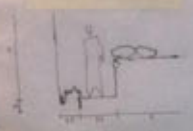
DIRECTIONAL
MOVING

7M

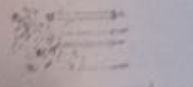




AL



CEMENT SET
1. Cement
2. Sand
3. Gravel
4. Water



CEMENT SET
1. Cement
2. Sand
3. Gravel
4. Water



CEMENT SET
1. Cement
2. Sand
3. Gravel
4. Water



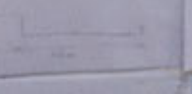
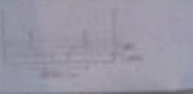
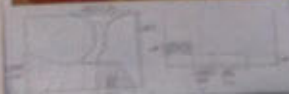
CEMENT SET
1. Cement
2. Sand
3. Gravel
4. Water



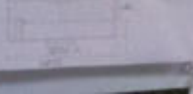
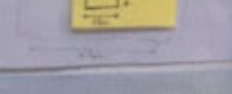
CEMENT SET
1. Cement
2. Sand
3. Gravel
4. Water



CEMENT SET
1. Cement
2. Sand
3. Gravel
4. Water



CEMENT SET
1. Cement
2. Sand
3. Gravel
4. Water



CEMENT SET
1. Cement
2. Sand
3. Gravel
4. Water



PRIVATE

Individual houses



Livestock



Storage



INTERMEDIATE PRIVATE

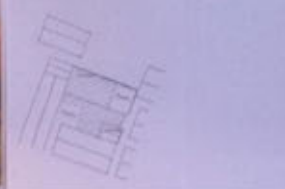
Kitchen



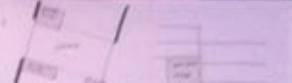
Toilet



Livestock



Storage



Laundry



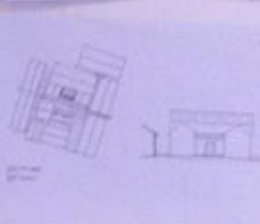
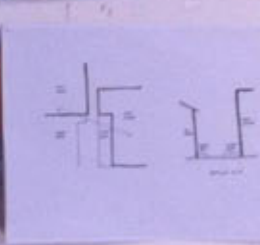
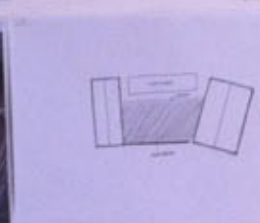
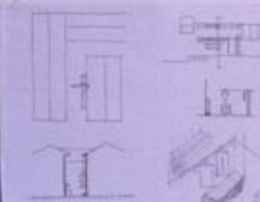
Vegetation



Private courtyard space



Alley



KEY

PRIVATE

- INDIVIDUAL HOUSES
- CLUSTERED HOUSES
- STORAGE
- LIVESTOCK

INTERMEDIATE PRIVATE:

- LIVESTOCK
- VEGETABLE GARDEN
- STORAGE
- LAUNDRY
- PRIVATE COURTYARD/SPACE
- SHARED KITCHEN/WASHROOM

INTERMEDIATE:

- LIVESTOCK AREA

PUBLIC:

- STORE/OFFICE/ACTIVITY CENTRE
- CAR PARK
- INFRASTRUCTURE
- COMMUNAL AREA
- ABANDONED HOUSE/RUIN
- MAIN ROAD

