Invisible Cities: COTTONOPOLIS

A critical reflection on the image of sustainability and the promise of production

> 5134358 - Katherina Bruh -Borders and Territories

network of invisible cities A COTTONOPOLIS

and its negative production externalities.

network of invisible cities A COTTONOPOLIS

its negative production externalities.





The mirror as a heterotopia: "it makes this place that I occupy at the moment when I look at myself in the glass at once absolutely real, connected with all the space that surrounds it, and absolutely unreal, since in order to be perceived it has to pass through this virtual point which is over there."



An artificial oasis, defined by two wind towers 1:200

Narrative





Industry sits on top of life itself 1:200





An image repeated 1:200





A image of reality 1:200









Of a seemly infinite city 1:200



15km of timber creating a boundary 1:200

Research: Invisible cities: Tracing Water, Weaving Power, Sewing Doubt

Global Context
Tracing Water in Xinjiang
Weaving Powers of cotton
Sewing Doubt in practice

Design:

A Visible City

The Image of Sustainability Promise of production 1. The city is visible

- 2. The city is the image of sustainability
- 3. The city is a kit of parts
- 4. The city is a factory line
- 5. The city is the promise of production

A Global Context



China's global cotton monopoly

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-- 2000

A Global Context



T-shirt. PPE Masks. Sanitary Items. Makeup wipes. Pillow Covers. Duvet Covers. Bed Sheets. Coffee Filters. Denim. Flannel. Canvas. Damask. Socks. Underwear. Book Binding. Home Furniture. Curtains. Rugs. Upholstery. Cotton Seed. Fish Nets. Medical wipes. Cotton ear buds. Cotton Balls. Hospital Gowns. Wound Dressing. Insulation. Backpacks. Hats. Oven Mitts. Placements.

Pervasive and Insidious: 1 in 5 cotton products in the world can be traced to the production region of Xinjiang (GlobalData, 2020).



Boarders and Territory

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Paradox: Over a third of the Tarim River Basin faces 'extremely high' water stress (China Water Risk, 2017)



1Tshirt = 2700 litres of water



Modern History of the Tarim River

and will shutter 34 wells by 2020.





Environmental Limits



Following the Cotton: Factories move East to West



Annual Annual











farmland, textile industry & Bingtuan control



BBC BBC

UK business 'must wake up' to China's Uighur cotton slaves

UK business 'must wake up' to China's Uighur cotton slaves ... The call comes in the aftermath of a BBC investigation. ... do not use raw cotton from Xinjiang, while Burberry said they do not use any cotton from China at all. 16 Dec 2020



West using lies to smear Xinjiang cotton - Chinadaily.com.cn

Falsely accusing the Chinese authorities of using "slave labor" for picking cotton in the Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region, some Western ... 4 weeks ago









Programme to lift out of poverty

Research: Tracing Water, Weaving Power, Sewing Doubt

Global Context
Tracing Water in Xinjiang

3. Weaving Powers of cotton

4. Sewing Doubt in practice



Design: A Visible City

The image of Sustainability Promise of production 1. The city is visible

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The city is designed to be **VISIBLE**



Industrial Production & (the Human Element)



Reassembled as a single city: A a single narrative



| OPTIONS | Radius 1 | Total Area | Acres | Hecres | Cotton kg | Water needed litres 180 | water needed per day | Water needed m3 |
|---------|----------|------------|-------|--------|-----------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 1000 | 2356194 | 582 | 236 | 405024 | 3240194272 | 18001079 | 18001 |
| 2 | 1700 | 8293805 | 2049 | 829 | 1425685 | 11405483838 | 63363799 | 63364 |
| 3 | 2500 | 18849556 | 4658 | 1885 | 3240194 | 25921554178 | 144008634 | 144009 |
| 1 FARM | | | | 870 | 1495530 | 11964240000 | 66468000 | 66468 |

15km of city encasing 3x cotton fields

| Cistern Area | Shirts and Jeans | |
|--------------|------------------|---|
| 9001 4224 | 405 1426 | |
| 9601 | 3240 | _ |
| 5539 | 1496 | |

The city is designed as **THE IMAGE OF SUSTAINABILITY**



Modernisation through water infrastructure

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BINGTUAN Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps (XPCC)



XPCC has embarked on a "developing the south" campaign to speed up building cities and factories in southern Xinjiang, where the population has been predominantly Uyghur







Inefficiently sustaining agricultural industry







Narrative





recharges into karez, so once more water flows through the undergorund system











but flying above the a circle of water





creeping into the desert

it looked like it forever...

would have gone on desert, you could see encased by city its true form cirlcing back on itself

mmm





1:10000

Utilise the ancient Karez system









Many possible sites

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City is bound by water



Retains, Recycles, Releases



Tugai Forrest



1:200 Site Section demonstration water cycle







demonstrating water cycle



The Chinese producer group reported the use of drip irrigation and a reduced water use from around 12,000 m3 to 150 m3 per ha (a saving of 79 percent).

https://www.veronicabateskassatly.com/read/shaking-hands-with-the-devil-sustainable-cotton-and-the-xinjiang-production-and-construction-corpatible of the state of the state





Site Section demonstrating water cycle



View From the bay into cotton fields





1:200 Water Influence on the architecture



1:200 Diagram of water flow of gutter Micro Scale





1:10 1st Floor Detail Plan Column, Gutter and wall build up



1:10 Section of Roof meeting Gutter

1:10 Section of Roof meeting Gutter

The city is designed as **A KIT OF PARTS**

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The city is... A kit of parts



typical cotton factory









Stage 1 - Stage 2 - Stage 3 Building foundations and aqueduct excavated for blue and grey water, tracks laid to bring in building material



Stage 1 - Stage 2 - Stage 3 Concrete prefabricated Wind Tower and Aqueduct units placed on site





the shortest day is December 21, with 9 hours, 12 minutes of daylight

 $\bigcirc 0-2 \text{cm of rain}$

8.5 kilometers per hour

 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} z_{i}$ 5. solar energy possible with intergrated solar thermal panles in the roof







Stage 1 - Stage 2 - Stage 3 Aqueduct walls cast in place connecting the units

Stage 1 - Stage 2 - Stage 3 Precast triangular beams placed for the living bay

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Stage 1 - Stage 2 - Stage 3 Exterior Barrior protects exterior road from sand erosion and stepped facade added onto the living bay.



Stage 1 - Stage 2 - Stage 3 Bay Element added onto Wind Tower units







69



Prefabricated wooden vierendeel Bays are loaded onto prefab Wind Tower units



SIP Panel Bamboo and Cotton fiber

window Timber roof

window

Wood Truss


Roof and External Facade



Varitations



The city is designed as a **AFACTORY**





Automated Bays

Automated Storage Wall







1:200 Ground Floor Plan Cotton from the fields is brought up into the factory



Visible - Sustainable - Kit of parts - Factory line- Promise 23.8m 5.3m 5m street Ł X 8m aa Z 25.3m factory floor factory floor **8** factory floor ø ø æ -. 4.8 23.6m 23.6m 4.8 4.8

1:200 Ground Floor Plan Cotton from the fields is brought up into the factory









1:200 Second Floor Plan Finished goods are brought up the Bay and transported across to the automated storage unit on the external face of the city











^{1:200} Ground Floor Plan Cotton from the fields is brought up into the factory





1:200 Section through factory





^{1:200} Section through a factory





^{1:200} Section through a factory



Variation of the border condition

The city's **PROMISE OF PRODUCTION**

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Reassembled as a single city: A a single narrative

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Hi Kat,

Glad that you can use the information I gathered and sent.

Regarding your final question, my personal view is that China probably has at least 10 to 20 years to go in maintaining or even dominating the textile industry. China has the history, the experience, the technology and the manpower to sustain a leadership position. The only area which may continue to post some pressure and a question mark is manpower. Like any other developed countries, people go for higher end jobs and grow tired of industrial work. China is no exception. The more developed coastal provinces in China have already experienced a shortage of industrial workers for some years. The majority of workers in our own factories are from inland provinces. Those who are well trained and have gained experiences want to be bosses themselves. They established their own cottage factories but are hard pressed in getting skilled and willing labour themselves as young people in inland provinces become better educated and abandon any desire to invest their future in factories.

However, other developing countries such as Bangladesh, Vietnam, Cambodia, India and African countries are political unstable and are far behind in catching up to the production efficiency of China. I personally cannot see any of them to be a threat to China's dominance in textile manufacturing, at least not in the near future of 10-20 years,

James

Interview with Chinese Textile Factory Owner



LIFE CYCLE

Zones









11 section





sections
bays
boarder bays

TOTAL: 12 factories



farmer



factory workers



engineer



progress around the board. points are recorded in





Producing over the game cycle





100





















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