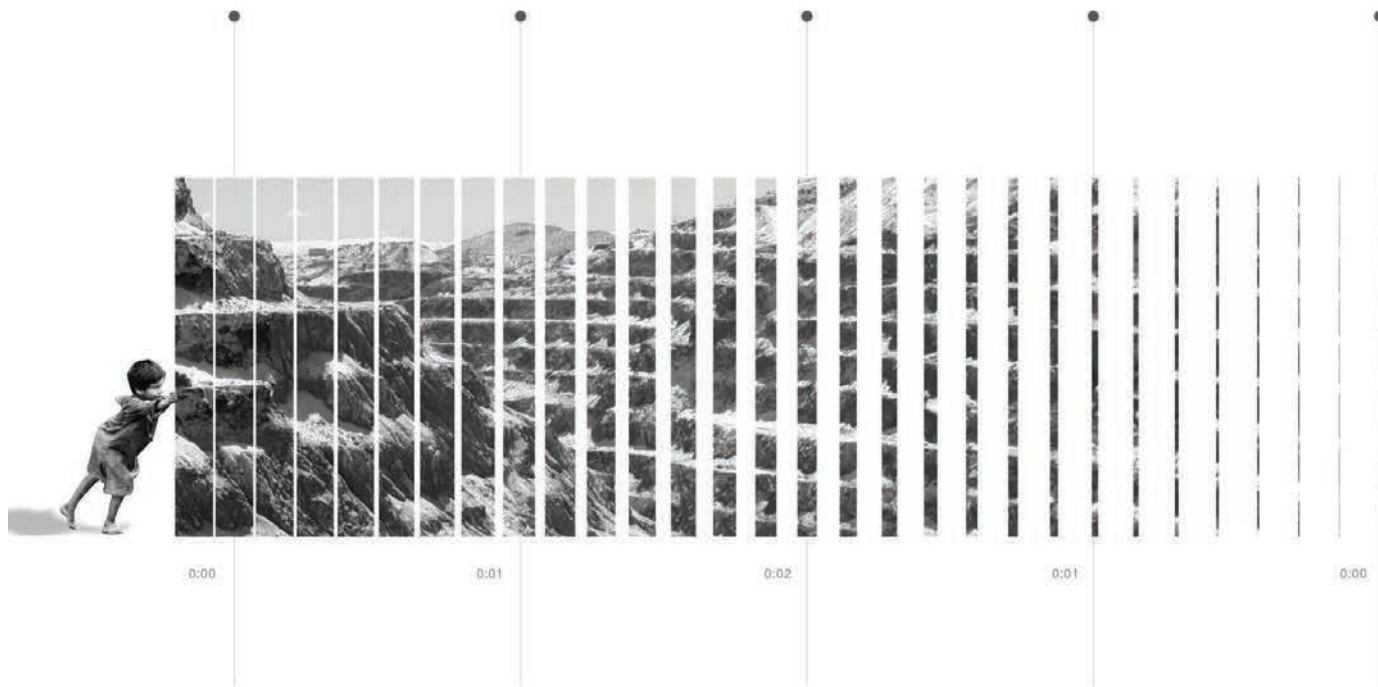


2013 THIRD PLACE

David Kim

LYCEUM

A traveling fellowship in Architecture



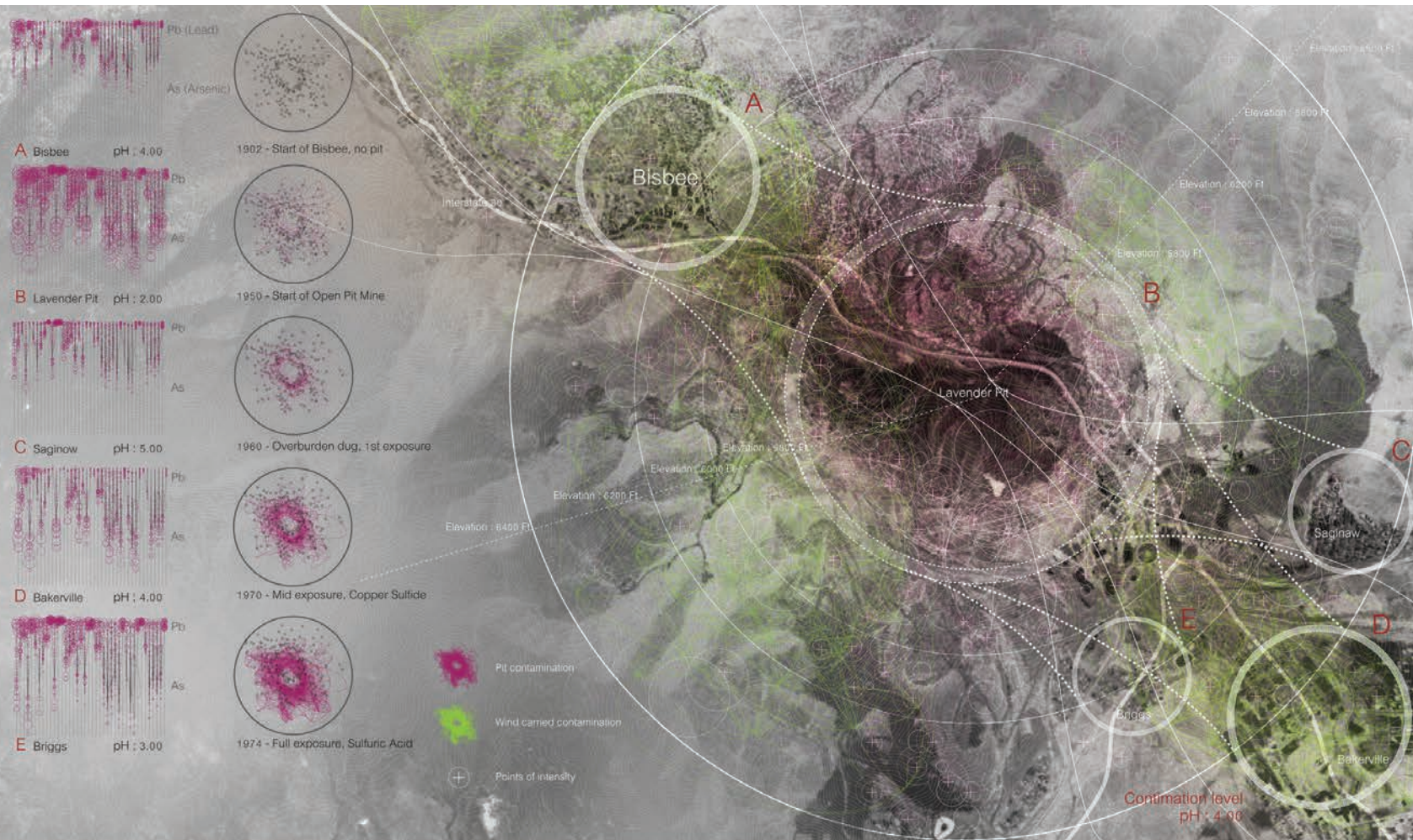
"A mine is a hole in the ground owned by a few"
-attributed to Mark Twain

Contaminated Development : Community for Interpretive Landscapes

Excavating the earth has left mining communities with a giant hole in the ground, along with toxins in the air and soil. The community of Bisbee, Arizona is unaware that the soil is contaminated and that gardening is not healthy. Awareness and agriculture is missing in the community.

Interpret : to represent by means of art : bring to realization by performance or direction

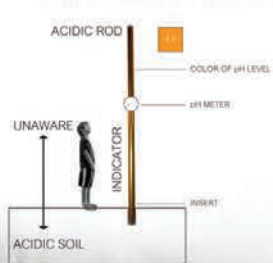
CONTAMINATION



EDUCATION
REDEMPTION
COMMUNITY
CONSERVATION

Most citizens of Bisbee are unaware of the severity of acidic levels in the soil...

Side effects of the Pit - Soil in the town also contaminated.



CURRENT ACID LEVELS

BISBEE

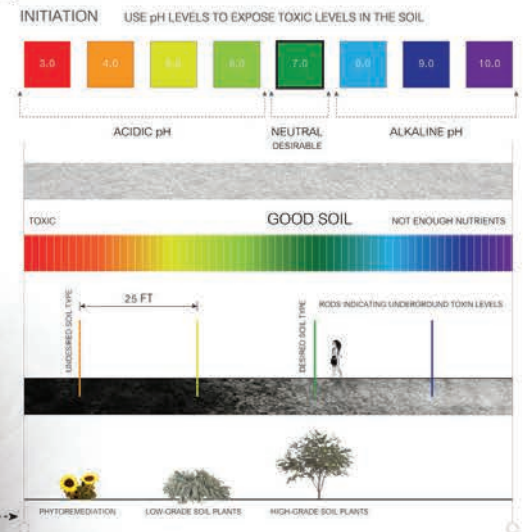
LAVENDER PIT

3.0

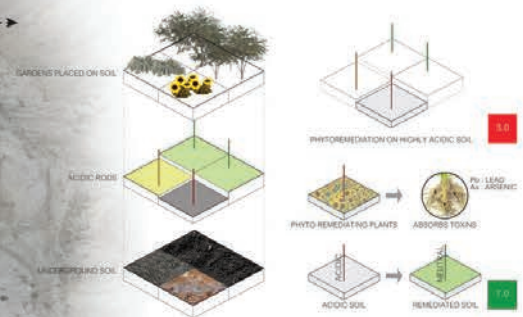
FRAMEWORK FOR ACID RODS

3.0

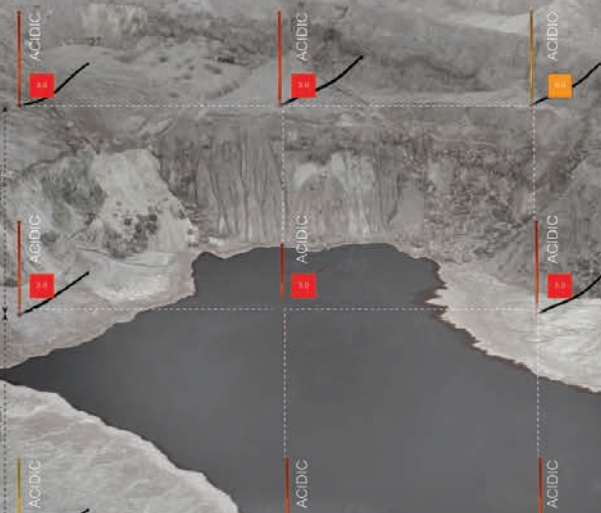
EDUCATE THE COMMUNITY



REMEDATION



EDUCATION



RECOVERY

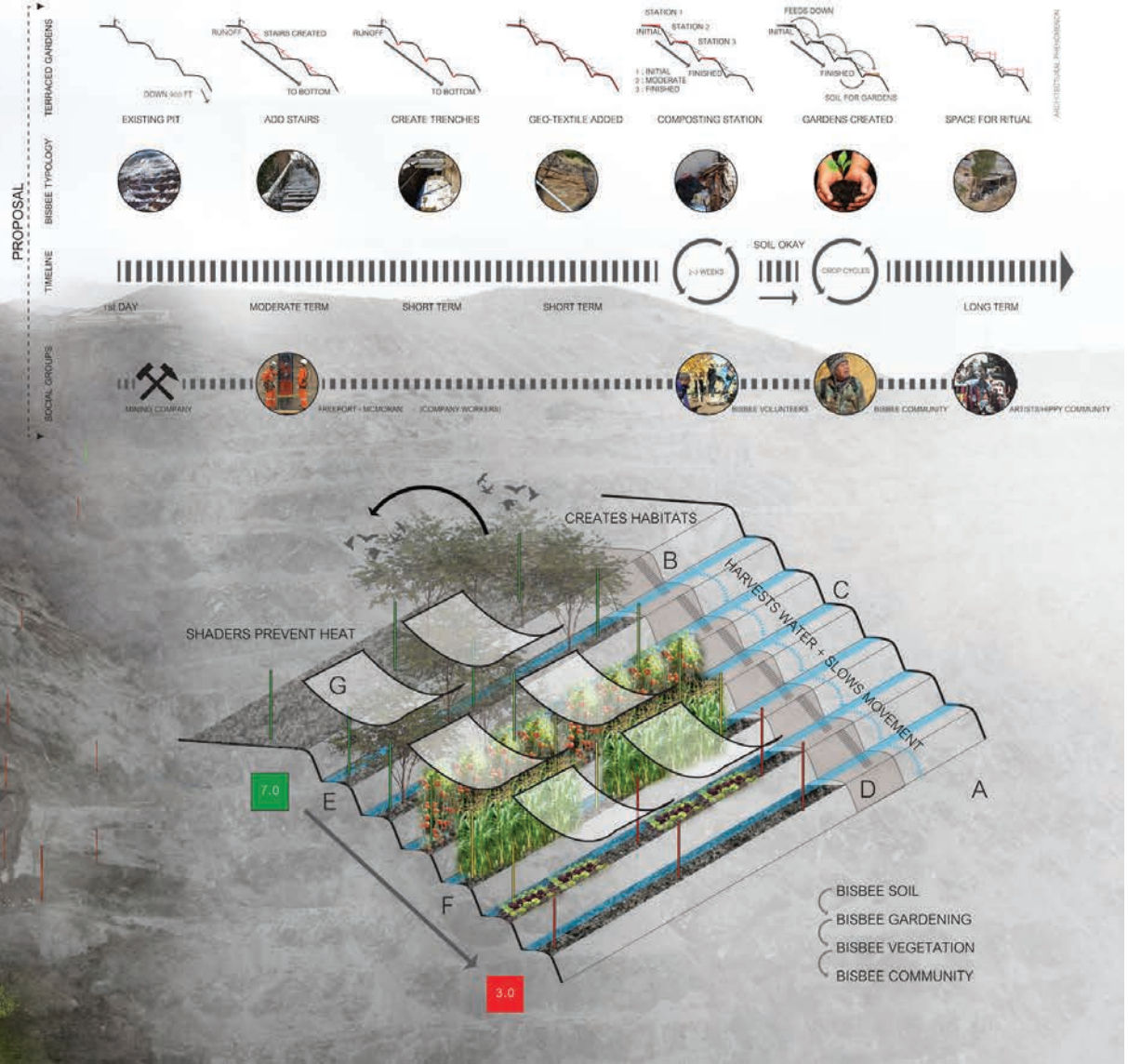
Restoring the Pit requires the community...

The town finally sees greenery.

Programmatic strategies

To stitch together the town of Bisbee and the pit requires a subtle intervention guided by community performance. This process requires several individuals to educate the community in order to raise awareness about the soil acidic levels. This is done by arraying acidic rods and measuring acid levels in the soil below, exposing the hidden information. The final proposal consists of terraced gardens along the surface of the pit. Instead of involving government dollars to reclaim the pit, the proposal seeks out the local community of Bisbee and/or environmental grants to fulfill the project. The community of Bisbee becomes the caretakers of the gardens; therefore the architecture comes with them. People are free to build pavilions, display their art, and sell crops in order to help with their personal life and attract tourists to their spaces.

Comfortable spaces will allow for more enjoyable areas to garden. Water is slowly captured, absorbed, and reused by utilizing the terraces. Fortunately for Bisbee, tourism is successful so the city profits from these services. This proposal will attempt to introduce itself into the economic cycle of Bisbee by feeding the town back with crops, good soil, and education for the community and tourists. There are more opportunities created through this, and the environmental contributions are great. Utilizing the pit brings the community closer to it and lets them understand the unique terraced landscape that allows the gardens to grow. More specifically, the artist community utilizes the expansive landscape to produce their personal work.



Bisbee community reaches out...

Community understands the soil after becoming familiar with it.

ACIDIC RODS

- ARTIST INSTALLATION
ART
- READINGS OF SOIL
EDUCATION



HIPPIE ARTIST COMMUNITY CURRENTLY IN BISBEE

HIPPIE/ARTIST POPULATION
BISBEE

LAVENDER PIT

PIT BUILDS COMMUNITY

ARTISTS EVENTUALLY ENGAGE

SOCIAL GROUPS



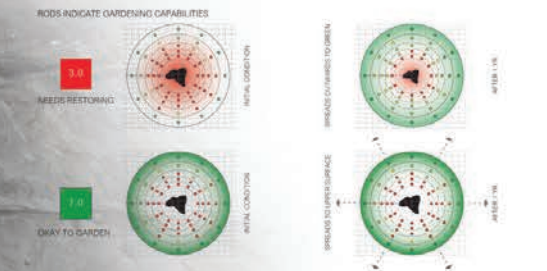
MINERS



HIPPIES/ARTISTS



TOURISTS



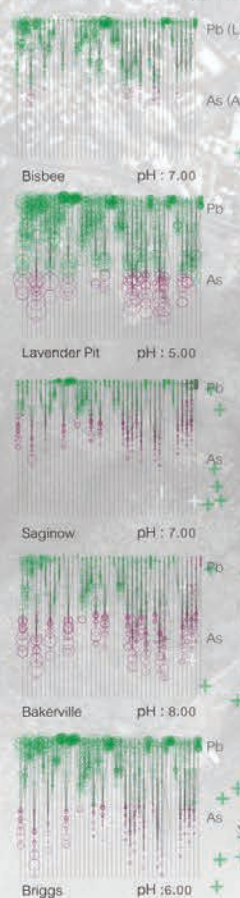
COMMUNITY

DEVELOPMENT

Mapping the Expansion of surrounding soil through acidic rods

Progress of the community.

Soil Content after Development



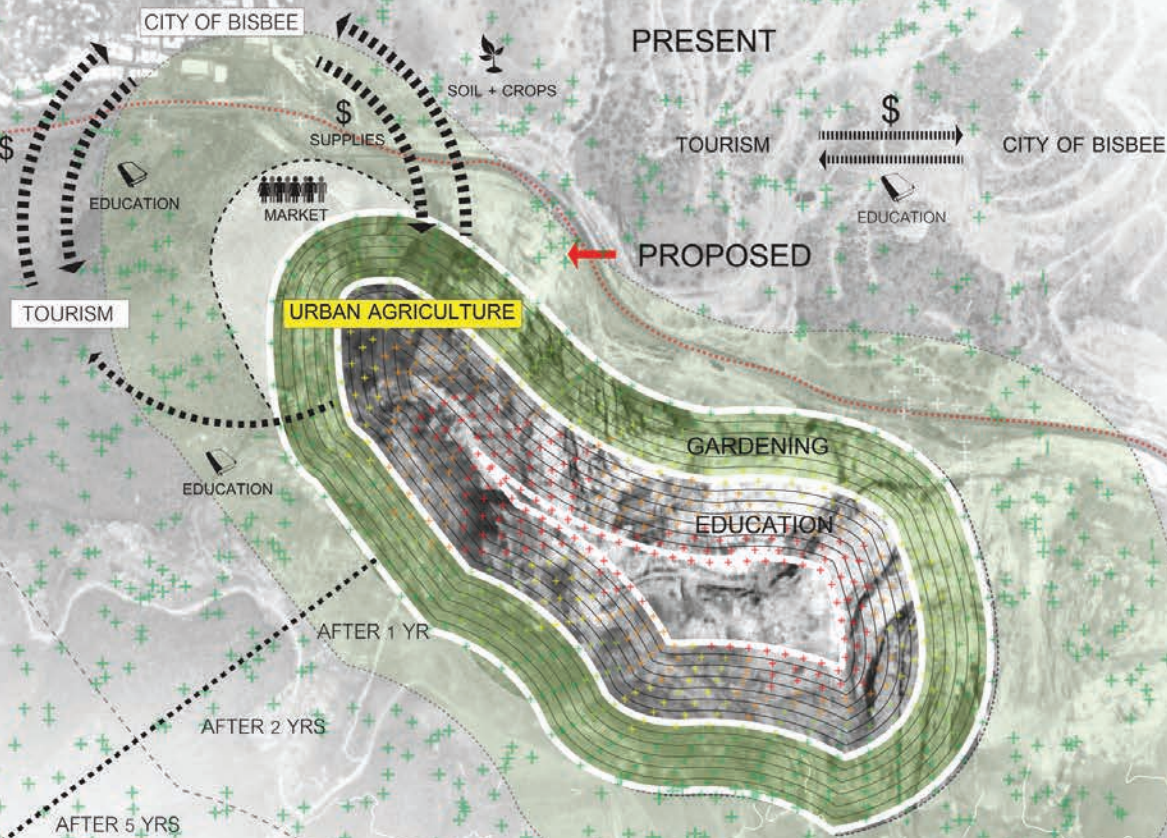
SOCIAL



ECONOMIC



ENVIRONMENTAL



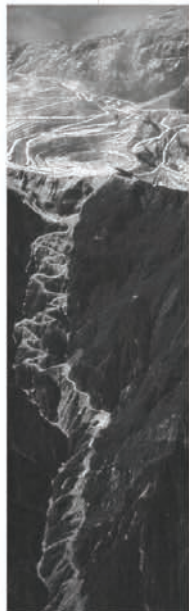
EXPERIENCE THROUGH BISBEE



WANDERING THROUGH BISBEE, THE RODS BECOME MARKERS (AN INDICATOR)

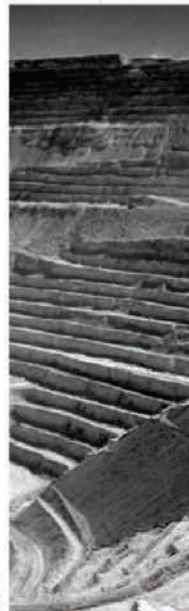


Indonesia



0:00

Chile



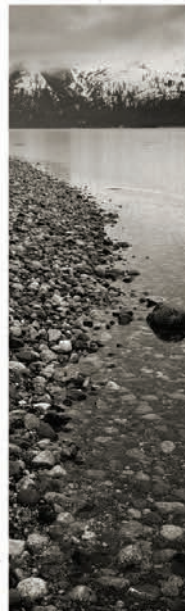
0:01

Peru



0:02

Alaska, US



0:03

Democratic Republic of Congo



0:04

Future prospects

The cultures of mining towns differ from place to place. It depends on the economy of the country itself, the influence of mining companies, as well as traditional values. These cultural differences are not understood until one understands the communities around the pits. It is hard to understand how a mine affects the world, how materials travel to make products, and how much humans are reliant on resources. I am interested in the industry of mining, but more interested in the communities that are affected by mining. How does each community differ in their way of living because of the pit? Do countries with stronger cultures have stronger mining communities?

I wish to cross borders because I do believe mining communities elsewhere are definitely going to be quite different than the ones in the US. The copper mines in Chile, Peru, and Indonesia are especially interesting because they are very active at the moment. Most of the world's copper is coming from these three locations. Pebble beach in Alaska is at risk of losing fishing communities because of potential mine operations. The fact that one mine can easily take over a 100 year industry makes me want to understand how the people of the fishing communities are responding to these extreme situations. The Democratic Republic of Congo is appealing because it is also a potential site for a large deposit. Congo has some of the richest soil and it is at risk because of the pit.

Mining is going to keep happening in the future so it is important to confront the issues associated with it. Because the mining industry is so hard to compete against, I believe it is more important to propose possible solutions for the environment and for social groups that surround it. Contamination is going to keep growing not just in mining but other industries as well. It is important to be aware of these issues and to prepare for ways to mediate the coming problems. Education is going to play a bigger role than before in keeping communities environmentally safe and up to date with the mining industry.