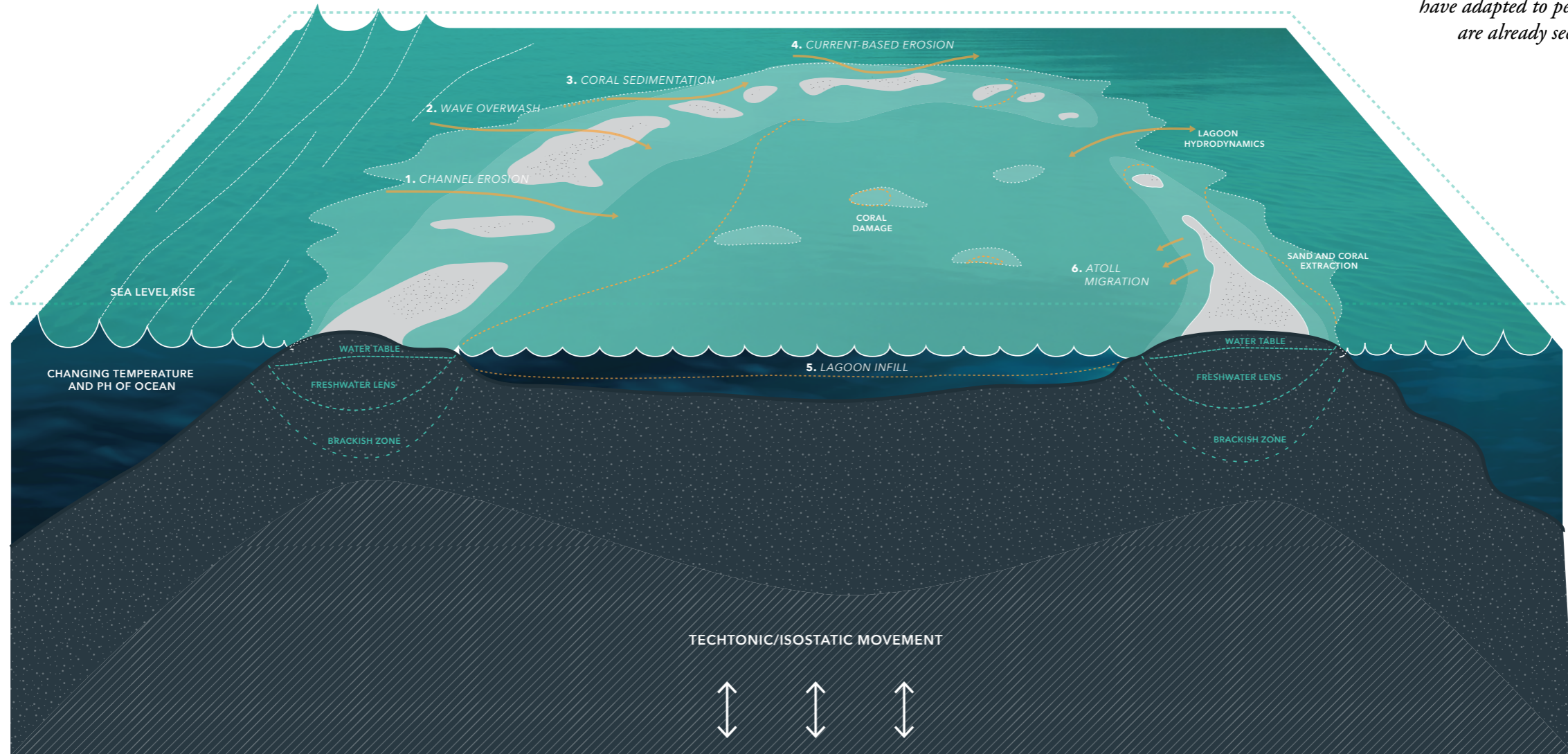


# TRANSLATED UTOPIA

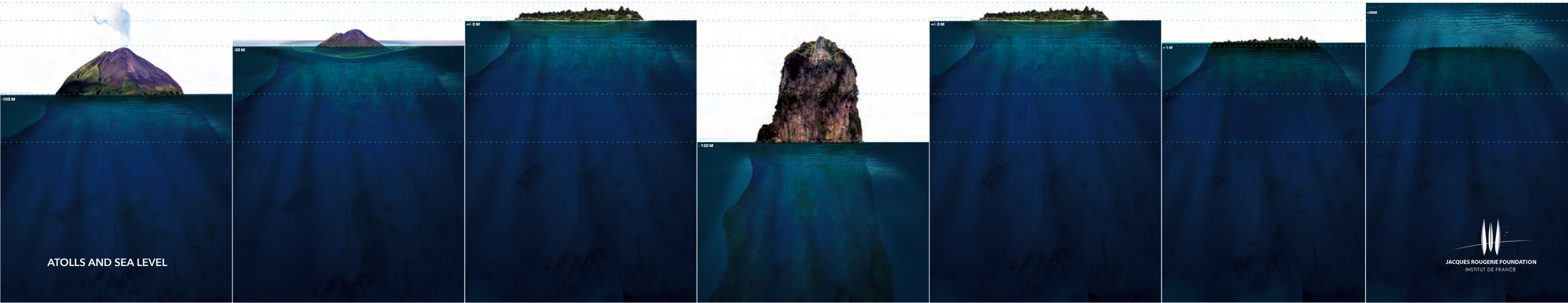
A Tuvaluan Archipelago in Aotearoa/New Zealand

## ATOLLS AT RISK

*Tuvalu's atolls are at risk, vulnerable to sea level rise and other impacts of climate change. While their inundation is not definite (historically atolls have adapted to periods of rising seas) Tuvaluans are already seeking higher ground and other opportunities elsewhere.*



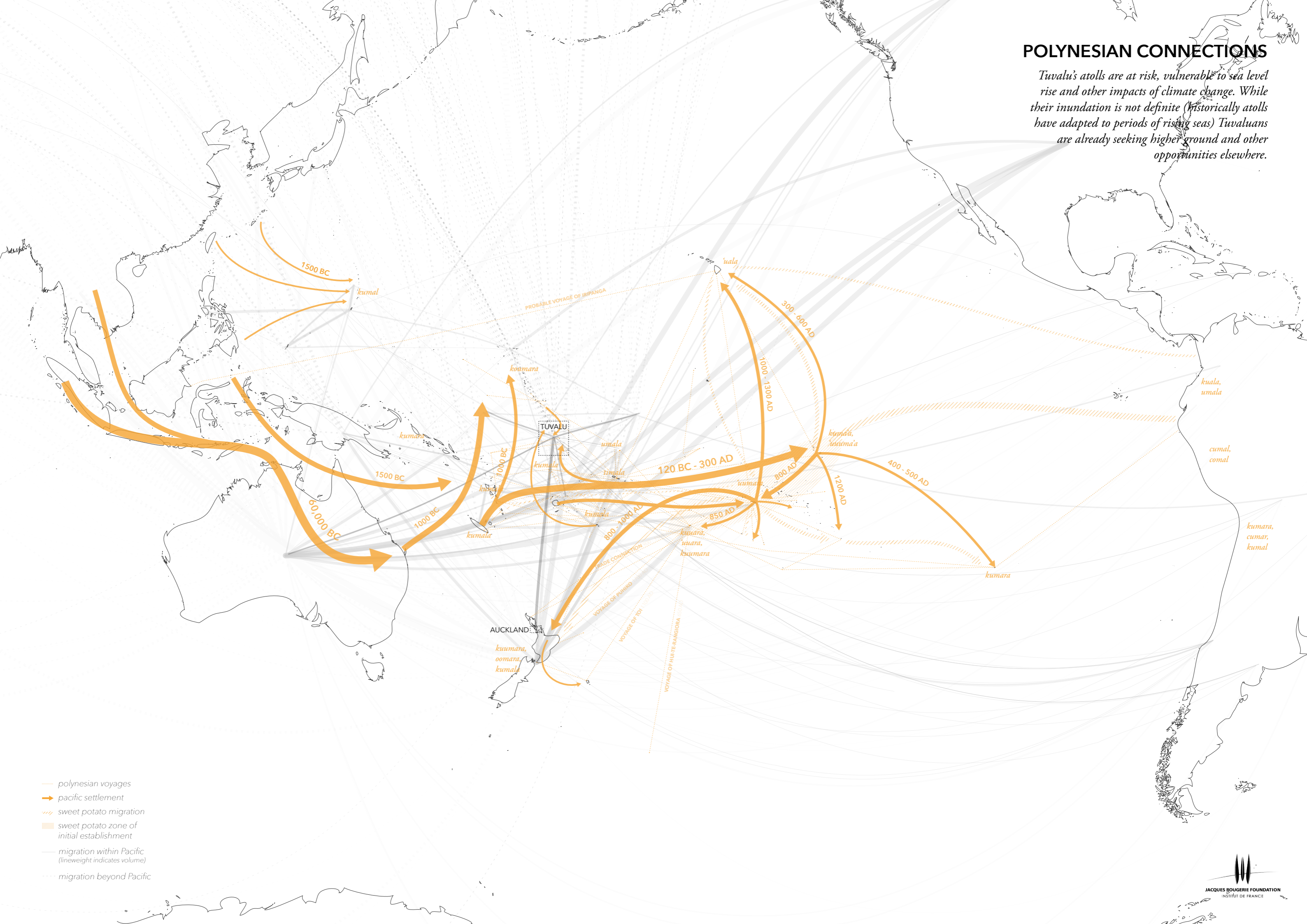
ATOLL HYDRODYNAMICS



ATOLLS AND SEA LEVEL

# POLYNESIAN CONNECTIONS

*Tuvalu's atolls are at risk, vulnerable to sea level rise and other impacts of climate change. While their inundation is not definite (historically atolls have adapted to periods of rising seas) Tuvaluans are already seeking higher ground and other opportunities elsewhere.*



- polynesian voyages
- ➔ pacific settlement
- - - sweet potato migration
- sweet potato zone of initial establishment
- migration within Pacific (lineweight indicates volume)
- ⋯ migration beyond Pacific

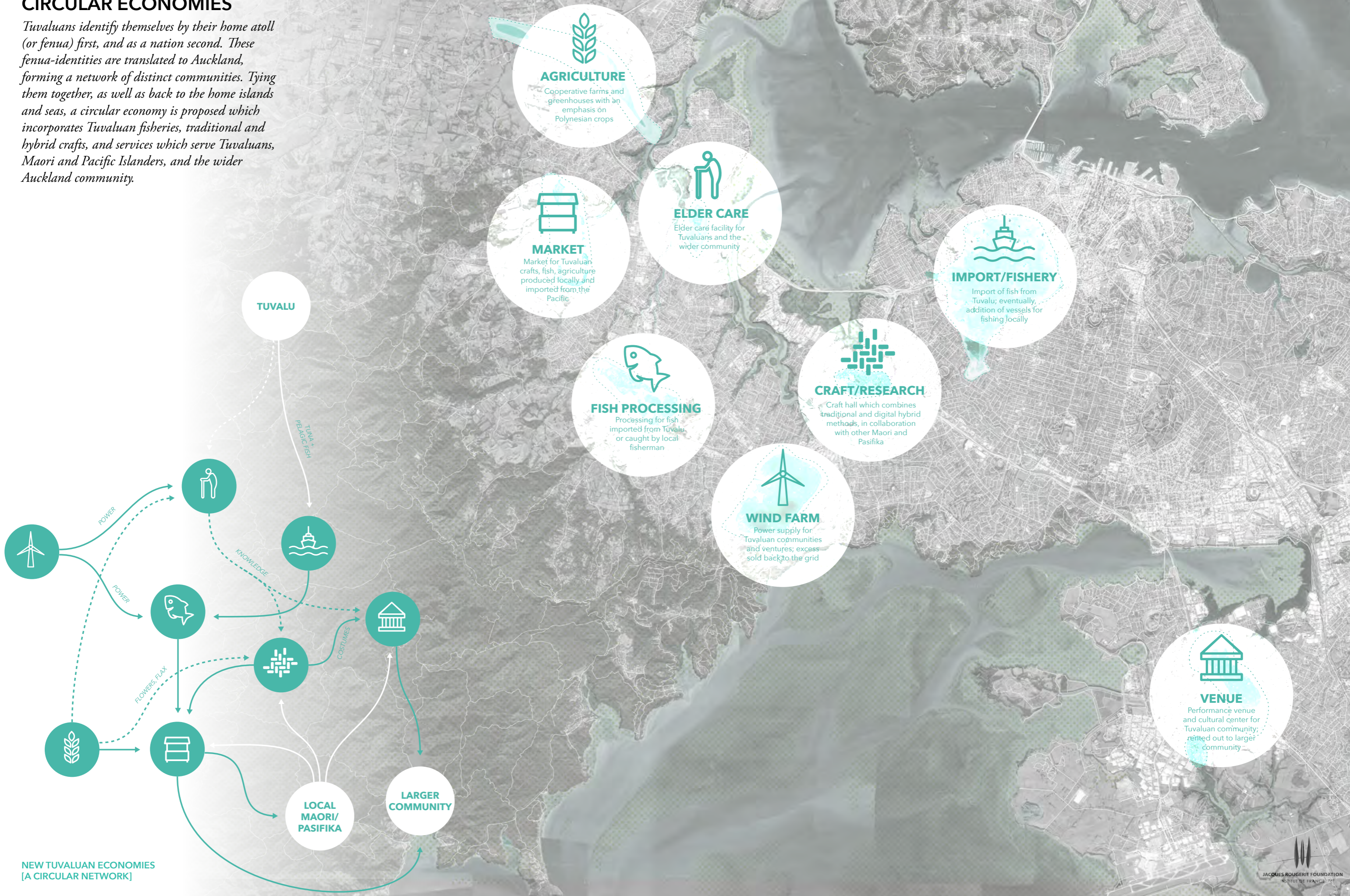
# AUCKLAND ARCHIPELAGO

As the orange dots here show, a Tuvaluan archipelago already exists in Auckland, centered around the Western suburbs of Henderson and Rangi. This project proposes to crystallize this hidden network, establishing a Tuvaluan archipelago in Auckland that can accommodate growing populations as migration increases due to rising seas in the atolls.



# ATOLL IDENTITIES/ CIRCULAR ECONOMIES

Tuvaluans identify themselves by their home atoll (or fenua) first, and as a nation second. These fenua-identities are translated to Auckland, forming a network of distinct communities. Tying them together, as well as back to the home islands and seas, a circular economy is proposed which incorporates Tuvaluan fisheries, traditional and hybrid crafts, and services which serve Tuvaluans, Maori and Pacific Islanders, and the wider Auckland community.





### 2018: STALLED SUBDIVISION

A stalled subdivision in the Ranui suburb of West Auckland. The location at the edge of town provides access to agricultural jobs, and it is already the hub of the Tuvaluan community in New Zealand. This site provides a prime location for a catalyst development for the Tuvaluan community in New Zealand.



### 2025: ATOLL COMMUNITY

In Tuvalu, people identify as their atoll (fenua) first and their nation second. This proposal for transplanting Tuvaluan communities in New Zealand organizes around these fenua, with each development a node in a new urban archipelago, and each performing a unique function in a circular economy. Here, the Nui community develops a community hall (manea-pa), a church, a Tuvaluan language school, and a marketplace that sells local and imported Tuvaluan products to others in this multicultural suburb. A traditional open space (malae) at the center of the community functions can serve as a sports ground or simply a space to gather. Extended Tuvaluan families are constrained by small single family housing, and new extended family housing compounds infill the residential fabric.



### 2050: SUBURBAN RETROFIT

As the Auckland Nui community expands, additional housing compounds are developed by retrofitting existing suburban housing stock. Inner-block shared gardens and paths orient the homes towards one another, shedding the suburb's road-dominant circulation. The Tuvalu market also expands, adding an indoor wing to support the sale of more delicate products including fish imported from the Tuvaluan Exclusive Economic Zone.

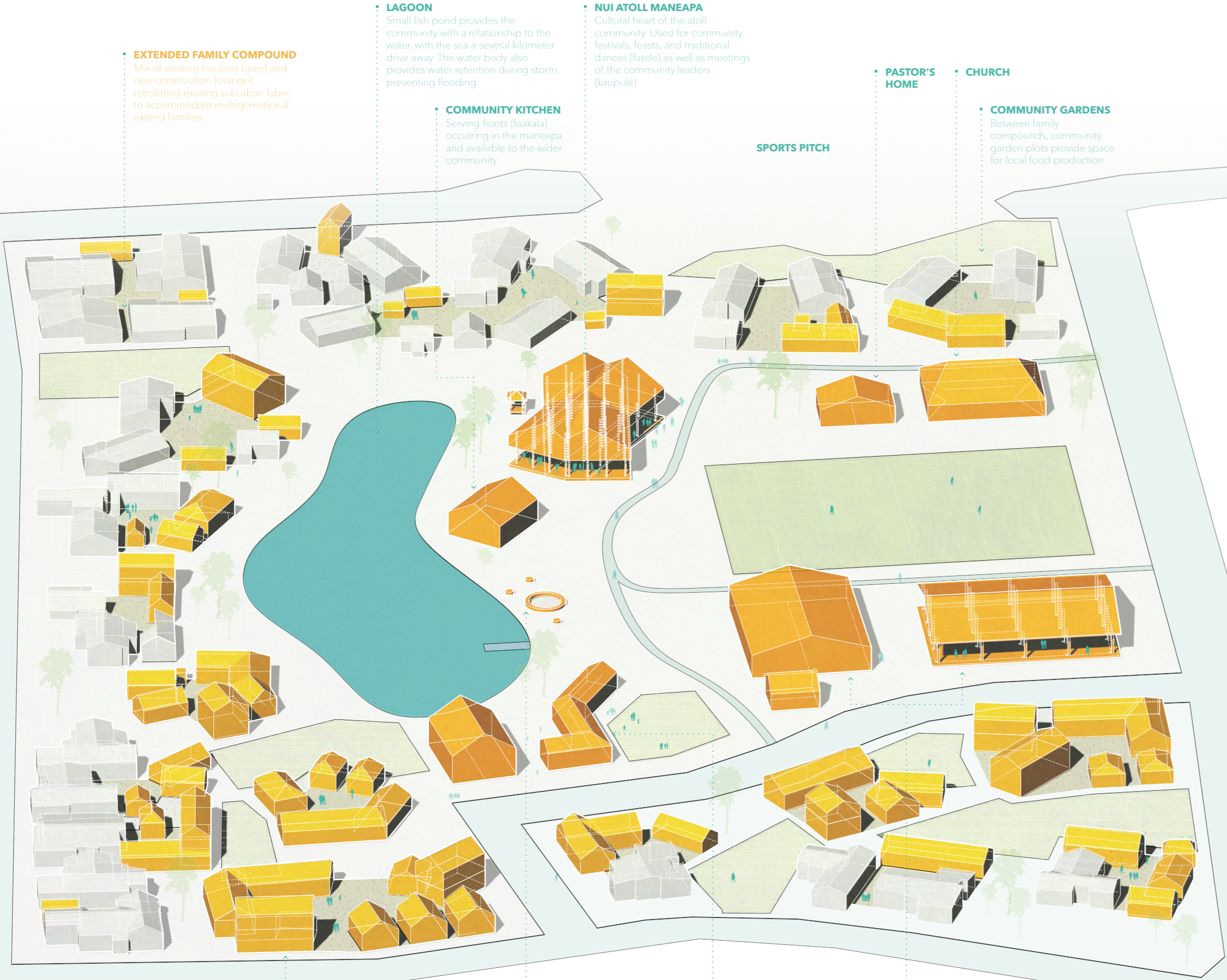
## SUBURBAN RETROFIT

*Today, most Tuvaluans in Auckland live in single family housing, often drafty and cramped, with many cousins sharing bedrooms and sleeping in common areas. Extended family compounds, which translate the way Tuvaluans live in the islands, are proposed through a combination of new construction and appropriating existing buildings. Community buildings support cultural functions both within and beyond the atoll community (in this case Nui) and a Tuvalu market supports the circular economy.*



# THE NEW NUI

*The atoll communities both work as part of a larger system and fulfill the daily needs of the community. Community-oriented functions support the perpetuation of Tuvaluan culture ex-situ, through space to practice the language, traditional cooking, dancing (fatele), crafts, and sports. The ocean is a short drive away, so a 'lagoon' reconnects these ocean-dwellers to water and also serves as a fish pond. Through local agriculture and the larger market, the neighborhood seeks to be as self-sufficient as possible.*



**EXTENDED FAMILY COMPOUND**  
Mix of existing housing (grey) and new construction (orange), retrofitting existing suburban fabric to accommodate multigenerational extend families

**LAGOON**  
Small fish pond provides the community with a relationship to the water, with the sea a several kilometer drive away. The water body also provides water retention during storm, preventing flooding.

**COMMUNITY KITCHEN**  
Serving feasts (faakala) occurring in the maneapa and available to the wider community

**NUI ATOLL MANEAPA**  
Cultural heart of the atoll community. Used for community festivals, feasts, and traditional dances (fatele) as well as meetings of the community leaders (kaupule)

**SPORTS PITCH**

**PASTOR'S HOME**

**CHURCH**

**COMMUNITY GARDENS**  
Between family compounds, community garden plots provide space for local food production

**EXTENDED FAMILY COMPOUND**  
Part of a vacant lot in a planned subdivision, new construction appropriates the suburban model to accommodate multigenerational extend families

**COOKING PIT (LOVO)**  
Accommodates traditional buried cooking methodologies. Can be shared with other local Pasifika communities

**KURA KAUPAPA TUVALU**  
Borrowing from the Kura Kaupapa Māori, a Tuvaluan language immersion school to keep the native language thriving into the next generation

**TUVALU MARKET HALL**  
Indoor and outdoor market halls help to provide an economy for th Nui atoll community. The indoor hall sells fish imported from the atolls by the Tuvaluan fish company, and the outdoor hall sells Pacific Islands produce grown by other atoll communities as well as locally produced crafts.





## NUI: COMMUNAL HOUSING

*A system for cooperatively owned collective housing as an alternative to the Western suburb, which accommodates extended families and kinship networks. The housing draws on Polynesian architectural typologies, which disperse functions across a shared compound; families with young children and the elderly can maintain some independence while enjoying the benefits of shared resources and family support. The central courtyard creates space for communal Tuvaluan activities: meals, weaving, and traditional or modern games.*





## NIUTAO: HYBRID WORKSHOP

*The workshop, hosted by the Nui community but available to all Tuvaluans and others in Auckland (the largest Polynesian city in the world), provides a space for traditional and traditional-hybrid craft production, such as weaving, carving, and the creation of traditional outrigger canoes (vaka). Cultural knowledge combined with new tools can create new art forms and methodologies, allowing traditional crafts to evolve in this new context.*

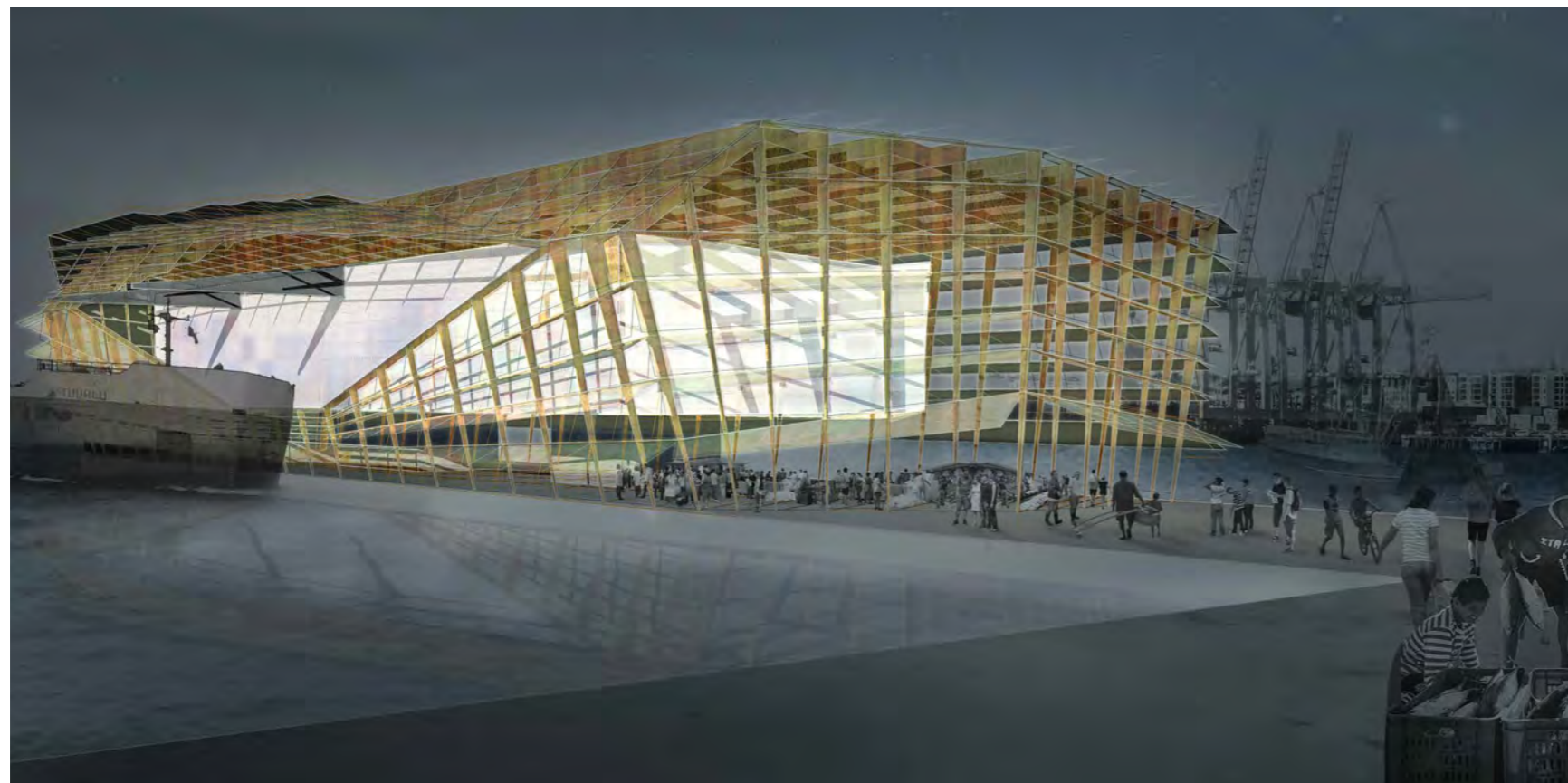






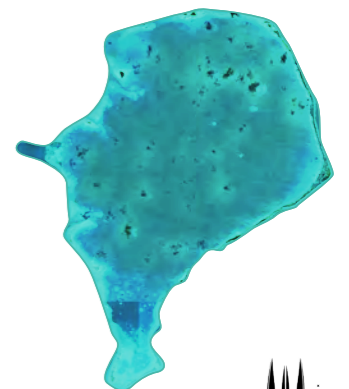
## NUKULAEAE: CULTURAL VENUE

*Tuvalu's Nukulaelae atoll community hosts a Pasifika cultural venue in South Auckland, the heart of the city's Pacific Islander community. Nukulaelae is known for their beautiful fatele (dance) and the space is used for large performances and feasts that bring the different atoll communities together. It can also be used by other Pasifika groups for cultural events, helping fund the operation of the space and supporting this atoll community.*



## FUNAFUTI: TUVALU FISHERY

*Funafuti is Tuvalu's capital atoll and its most urban, and the siting of the Tuvaluan community in central Auckland allows it to operate a Tuvaluan fishery, operated out of a currently vacant pier in Auckland's harbor. The fishery imports tuna and other pelagic fish from Tuvaluan waters, helping stitch the old community together with the new. As a logistics hub, it can also be used in the future to transport food, freshwater, and goods back to Tuvalu when climate change threatens food and water security.*





## NANUMEA: POLYNESIAN AGRICULTURE

*Many Tuvaluans come to New Zealand to work in the agricultural sector. Hosted by the Nanumea community, this cooperative farm network puts that economy into the hands of Tuvaluans, allowing not only increased self-sufficiency, but also the possibility of growing island foods not easily available in New Zealand. Large greenhouse structures, as shown here, can be used to cultivate tropical fruits, and can also become spaces for Tuvaluans to soak up the sun and pandanus when Auckland winters become cool.*

