

How shipping containers are changing infrastructure

August 29 2016, by Morgan Saletta



German developer Jörg Duske has built student accommodation out of recycled shipping containers. Credit: Holzer Kobler Architekturen

We often take for granted our access to vast quantities of inexpensive goods manufactured overseas. And we often overlook the unassuming innovation that has made this global industrial revolution possible: the shipping container.

While the [shipping container](#) was conceived in the 1950s by American

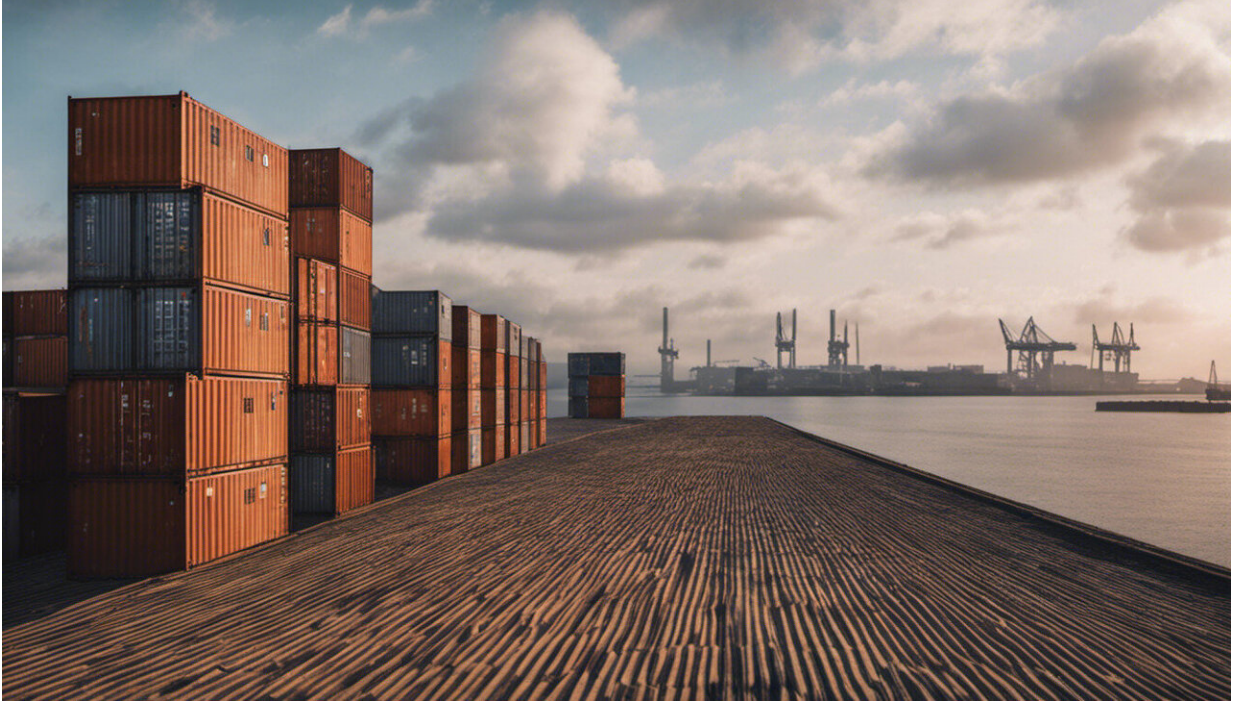
businessman Malcom McLean, it was only widely adopted after the US military used containers to supply its war effort in Vietnam in the 1960s.

After the Vietnam war, container ports were built in Japan and then the rest of the world. Old ports, such as in New York, were devastated, while ports such as Oakland, in California, became the new centres of globalised shipping.

With containerisation went the old wharf-side communities of dockers and labourers, previously employed to hoist cargo with ropes and pulleys. This [fundamentally changed](#) not only the urban fabric of port cities but the very dynamics of [globalisation](#).

With more than [18 million](#) in the global fleet, [shipping containers](#) have become an ubiquitous icon of globalisation.

At the same time, shipping containers have become a surprising part of modern urbanisation, [infrastructure](#) and the built environment. Here, their boxy and bland uniformity has become a tableau for creativity, innovation and experimentation.



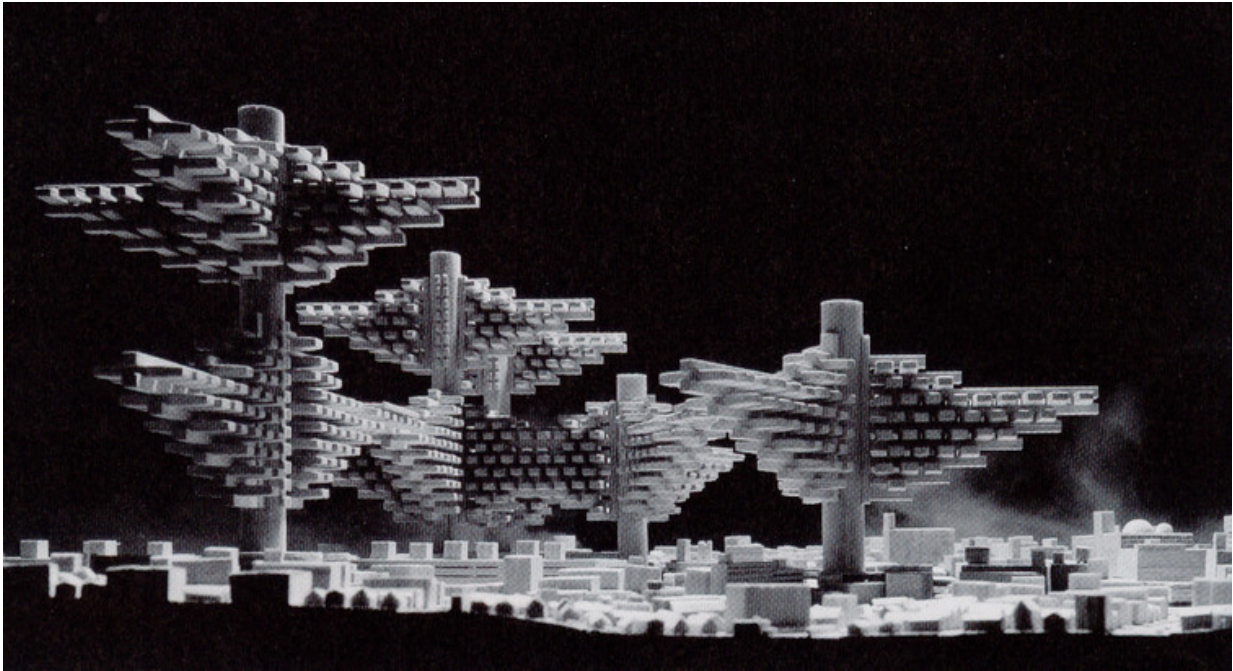
Credit: AI-generated image ([disclaimer](#))

Plug-in cities

Container architecture has [roots](#) in both mid-20th-century modernism and an entirely different approach to architecture and urbanism that emerged in the new millennium.

Antecedents to today's container architecture can be seen in Yona Friedman's [La Ville Spatiale](#), the work of Japanese [Metabolists](#), such as Arata Isozaki, and the [Plug-in City](#) of Peter Cook and the Archigram Group.

These architects imagined vast mega-structures to support countless mobile, transportable and containerised units.

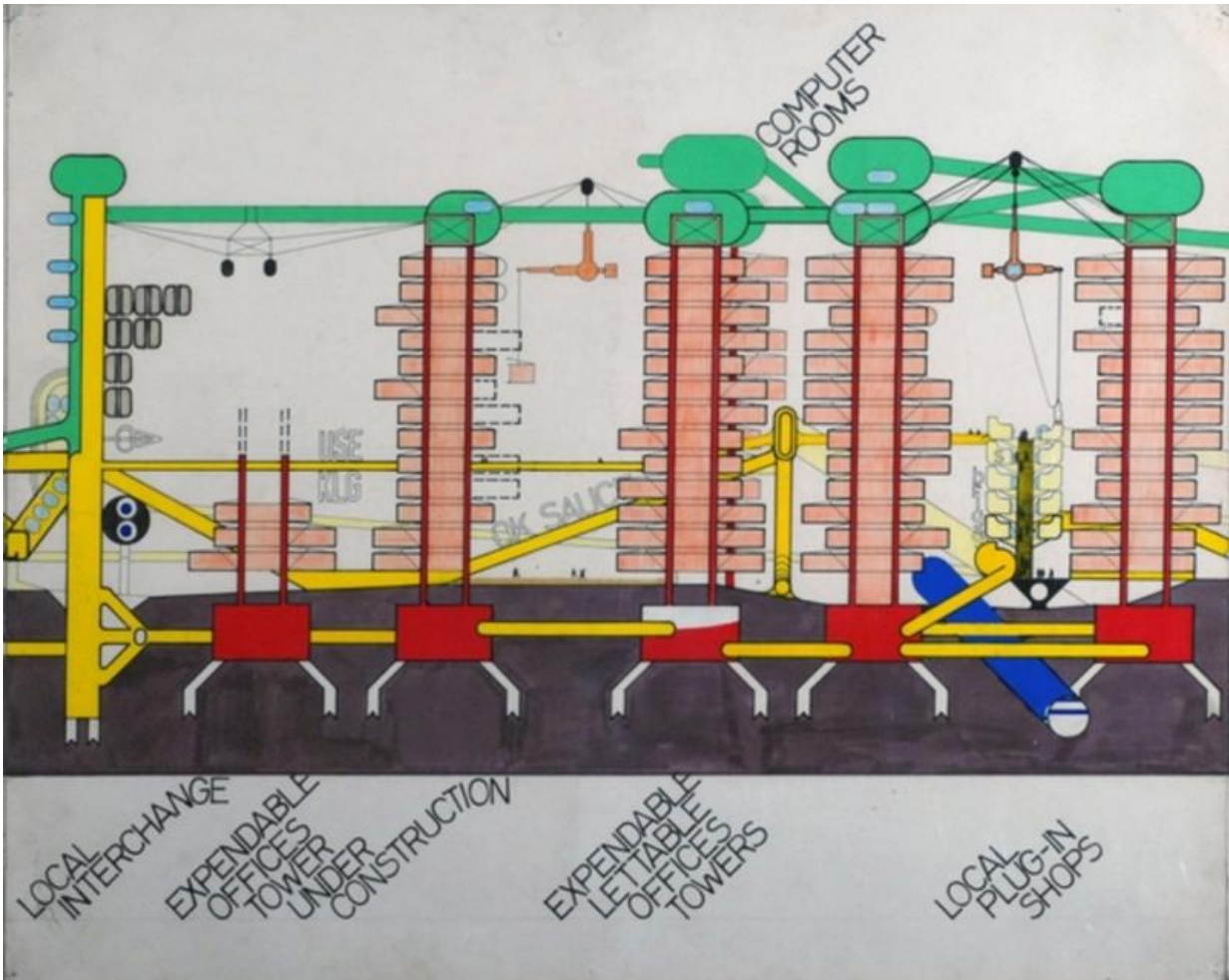


Cities in the Air. Credit: Arata Isozaki 1960.

In the early 2000s an entirely different approach to architecture and urbanism was emerging. This DIY and experimental approach had more in common with [Christopher Alexander](#) – architect and father of the [Pattern Language](#) movement in design and construction – than high modernism.

It is also extremely diverse, including [parklets](#), [tactical urbanism](#) and the [pop-up retail](#) phenomenon.

The shipping container slotted into this movement nicely. Whether it's a [container bar](#), a pop-up retail shop or [beer garden](#), a garden shed, a [prepper's bunker](#) or [entire university dorms](#), the shipping container has become a common feature of the modern built environment.



Europa Lon-S 50 Plug-In City study – Peter Cook, 1964. Credit: Peter Cook via Archigram Archives

Plug-and-play infrastructure

Much has been made of the use of [containers in architecture](#), even though their suitability for long-term living is widely debated. Less explored is the way containers and containerisation have been transforming infrastructure.

There is great need for easy access to infrastructure, from medical facilities to water treatment around the world. The shipping container is an appealing option, being rapidly deployable, scaleable, transportable, plug-and-play and a [turn-key](#) solution.

Again, the military has been at the forefront of many of these [innovations](#), as have the oil, gas and mining industries, where containers are used for housing, sanitation, cooking and power generation.



The Hermes Silk Bar pop-up in Hong Kong. Credit: Fernando A. Gros

But innovative approaches to containerised infrastructure are rapidly expanding outside the military and energy sectors.

Interest in containerised green energy is growing. In fact, fully containerised biogas plants using methane generated from landfill or

[agricultural waste](#) are a [mature industry](#).

Containerised solar and wind power generators are also generating a lot of interest. [Green Tech Africa](#), for example, is aiming to provide solar power to sub-Saharan Africa through systems including containerised solar power and storage systems.

At least two companies – [Uprise Energy](#) and [Natural Power Concepts](#) – are developing portable wind turbines that deploy from containers. This, in turn, has attracted interest from [Oshkosh Defense](#) and the military.



A containerised folding wind turbine, being developed under licence by Oshkosh Defense. Credit: Natural Power Concepts

All in a box

Innovative approaches to containerised infrastructure have expanded outside the energy sectors.

[Clinic In A Can](#) builds fully equipped, customisable, solar-powered containerised clinics. These clinics have been deployed in the developing world, remote areas and in disaster relief missions.

At least [one hospital](#) in the US purchased Clinic In A Can's isolation unit to cope with potential patients infected with Ebola or another highly infectious disease.



Inside a Freight Farms container. Credit: Chris Rank/Bloomberg

A more surprising use of containers is food production. Motivated by the farm-to-table ethos, the owners of The Farmery, a food truck in North Carolina, partnered with [Williamson Greenhouses](#) to develop the [Crop Box](#).

This is a complete hydroponic growing system using super-efficient LEDs. It can produce the equivalent of one acre of lettuce inside a single container. Students at Stony Brook University are using a similar system, built by [Freight Farms](#), to grow over a thousand heads of lettuce a week for the campus.

[Farm From a Box](#) offers a different business model and vision. They have packaged the core components and tools needed to set up the equivalent of a two-acre farm in a single turnkey farm kit in a shipping container.

Water purification and sewage treatment are another two infrastructure services that have been containerised, with systems on offer from many companies.

Residential-scale treatment facilities such as one offered by [Biokube](#) seem like they might offer an attractive solution to cities such as Rio de Janeiro with [well-publicised](#) sewage treatment problems.

Containers are also providing scalable solutions for digital infrastructure as well, from [solar-powered internet cafes](#) in refugee camps and developing cities to the [rapidly growing market](#) for data centres in the developed world.

These are just some of the innovative and emerging infrastructure services that are being containerised and deployed, not only in the developing world, but in our own backyards.

This isn't the containerised vision imagined by Archigram or the Metabolists, but it certainly is reminiscent of it, in a [Through the Looking Glass](#) way. Not a plug-in city built around a centralised infrastructure, but plug and play infrastructure providing real solutions for a rapidly urbanising planet.

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