

analysis[1.1] THE PRESSURE OF shanghai's 22 MILLION PEOPLE

site: xintiandi and dongtai road market

1920's and 1930's residential neighborhoods -Lilongs- feel distant from the City's mainstream growth. In many ways, the people are at the mercy of larger forces. However, such neighborhoods house the people who provide the work and service that run and build the city's growing infrastructure. Still they are the ones under served by it. In such neighborhoods a number of 'informal' responses have emerged from the pressures of city growth.

The Empirical and Observational analysis of 3 sites throughout Shanghai explore a range of infrastructural responses in digestible moments. This analysis contends that the deployment of 'infrastructure' in Shanghai occurs in direct relationship to a growing population.

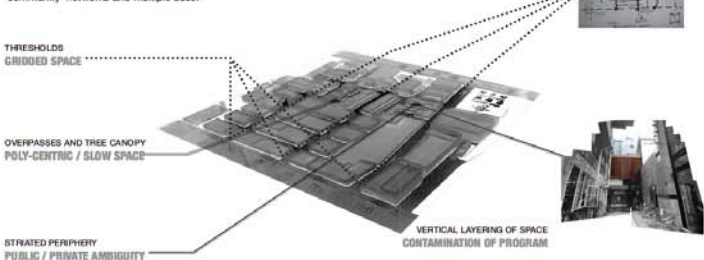
In **COMPARING XINTIANDI AND DONGTAI ROAD** the former can be seen primarily as an ATTRACTOR of the expanding urban pressure in its focus on an economically driven lifestyle and the latter as a RESPONSE, where people tactically alter the use and function of space.



site: talking road

The organizational structure of **TALKING ROAD** is a small scale arts and shopping district. The traditional Lilong urban pattern has been retrofitted and re-purposed to integrate high end retail, restaurants and art galleries into the existing urban fabric. Unlike Xintiandi there is a high degree of contamination between public space and private space.

There is an ambiguous vertical layering of indoor and outdoor space. Numerous overpasses and cantilevers maximizes program. Although disengaged from the ground plane, the vertical layering works to densify the space and foster community networks and multiple uses.

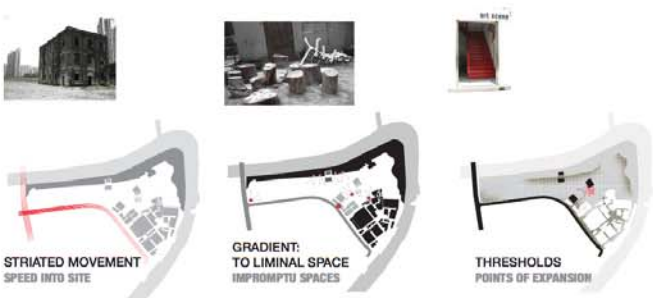


site: m-50 arts district and suzhou creek

M-50 IS THE BURGEONING ART DISTRICT along the Suzhou Creek. Suzhou Creek was once a polluted waterway lined with factories and industrial operations. The city has spent Millions of Dollars cleaning the river and building a riverwalk. The M-50 is complex of old factories that produced garments up through the 1980's.

Currently the area is in a moment of flux. Its urban character and material conditions are open and evolving.

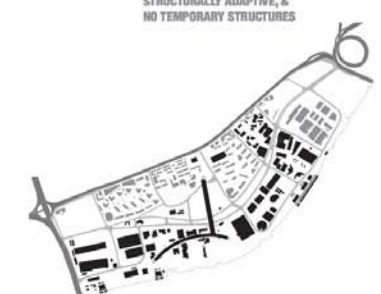
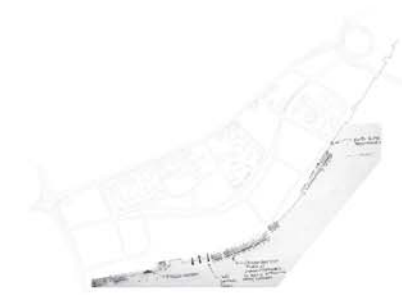
The material conditions, spatial conditions and organization structure of this liminal space between M-50 and the designed River Walk is the subject of this study.



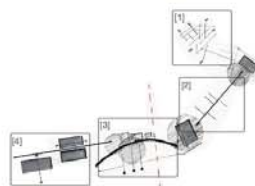
site: shanghai 2010 world expo, areas D & E

THERE ARE 4 DISTINCT AND SEPARATE GRIDS that define the spatial organization of the site. Each grid is at a different scale. The incongruous grains suggest different deployments of future program. The larger the scale, the less coherent the organizational structure and the greater flexibility and opportunity for large scale operations and program types.

Furthermore, where the varying grids converge a conflation of spatial logics occurs. The intention of future proposals is to capitalize on the "urban thickening" of these areas that prompt a dialogue between them and requires mediation across scales.



[THE CONVERGENCE OF 4 GRIDS - CONFLATED SCALES]



- [1] **GRID 1:** Is the convergence of three small grids. Organizationally there is high degree of crossover and hybridity.
- [2] **GRID 2:** Is a course grained grid. Taking on a linear nature with secondary axes running perpendicular the central spine. The horizontality and void space is significant.
- [3] **GRID 3:** Is also a course grained grid with a high degree of vertical differentiation. There is also a degree of striation from the repurposed shipping docks and the elevated walkway.
- [4] **GRID 4:** Is the largest scale and highest degree of undifferentiated horizontal surface. The covered overhangs of the large scale buildings begin to blur public private space.

program[1.2] TERRITORY OF production

INFRASTRUCTURE

SHANGHAI'S NEEDS
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS;
CONSUMPTION AND THE
RAPID GROWTH OF THE CITY

TERRITORY OF PRODUCTION

ORGANIZATIONAL LOGICS
THE EXPO SITE HAS A HIGH DEGREE
OF LARGE SCALED AND
UNDIFFERENTIATED HORIZONTAL
SURFACING

The IMMANENT GROWTH and POPULATION INCREASE of Shanghai makes the argument that the 253 Acre expo site should move forward as a **TERRITORY OF PRODUCTION** serving the citizens of Shanghai. It would be a squandered opportunity if the city simply created another development of standard consumption levels. The demand for housing and living density prompts innovative spatial distributions and design that integrates the production of goods, materials, technological innovation, critical thought, education, ecological propagation, potable water, and food.

The **TERRITORY OF PRODUCTION** employs a flexible methodology within a very specific and mechanized framework of land distribution. The site is divided into Long Bands of Program that run perpendicular to the Huangpu River. Every program and user has access to the river. Along each 'Band of Program' lots are divided based on a specific metric appropriate for the



desired program. For example the Developer Driven Housing program has a Lot size of 300'x300' a typical city block, the Fabrication program has a lot size of 500'x300' and so on. The repeating bands of program types are meant to foster radical adjacencies of uses.

Two landscape infrastructures traverse the site, cutting through the Banded programs along the river and along an existing boulevard. The programs of these Transects are: 1.) An urban wetland system and tree canopy producing clean water and air for the site and 2.) Urban agriculture that spans three vertical levels along an undevelopable street median.

These two distinct spatial organizations (the banding and the transects) create a conflation of program and spatial logics that facilitate a process which hybridizes urban elements traditionally kept separate. For example, the **TERRITORY** is to have an Industrial character yet provide Housing and Commercial space. It is to be highly connected and technologically advanced yet be a functional water based ecosystem.

The adjacencies created will allow for a **HIGH DEGREE OF FLEXIBILITY** in the urban environment yet the division land will facilitate **HIGHLY EFFICIENT MODES OF PRODUCTION**.

PRECEDENT: Long-Lots Along the Mississippi River
Early French settlers divided land into long lots perpendicular to the river. Their conception of democratic and equitable distribution of river frontage and the rich alluvial soils. Each shares equally in the system of production. Image from Corner McClain's "Taking Measure Across America".

TYPOLGY OF PRODUCTION

[3]

FABRICATION

PRODUCTION OF MATERIAL GOODS,
CONCRETE, METAL WORKINGS & SMALL SCALE
FABRICATIONS.
LOT METRIC : 500'X300'

[2]

RESOURCE / ENERGY

LOCALIZED WATER PURIFICATION FACILITY
RECYCLING, COMPOSTING & TRASH
INCINERATION.
LOT METRIC : 400'X400'

[3]

HI - TECH INDUSTRY

PRODUCTION OF ADVANCED COMPUTER
TECHNOLOGIES. CAPITALIZE ON PRESENCE
AND MESSAGE OF EXPO.
LOT METRIC : 200'X400'

[6]

DEVELOPER DRIVEN

HOUSING AND MIXED USE COMMERCIAL
DRIVEN BY HOUSING DEMAND.
LOT METRIC : 300'X300'

[4]

TRADE-SCHOOL / UNIVERSITY

PRODUCE OPPORTUNITY TO SUCCEED IN
URBAN CAPITALIST SOCIETY. RESPONSE TO
MASSIVE RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION.
LOT METRIC : 200'X200'

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URBAN AGRICULTURE

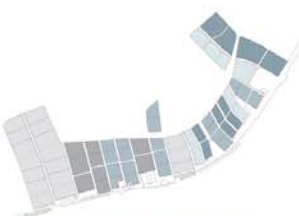
RETURN TO LAND, AMEND SOILS AND
CAPITALIZE ON CLIMATE.

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ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITY

PRODUCE A MODEL OF GREEN
INFRASTRUCTURE, CREATING AN URBAN
WETLAND SYSTEM AND UNBROKEN TREE
CANOPY

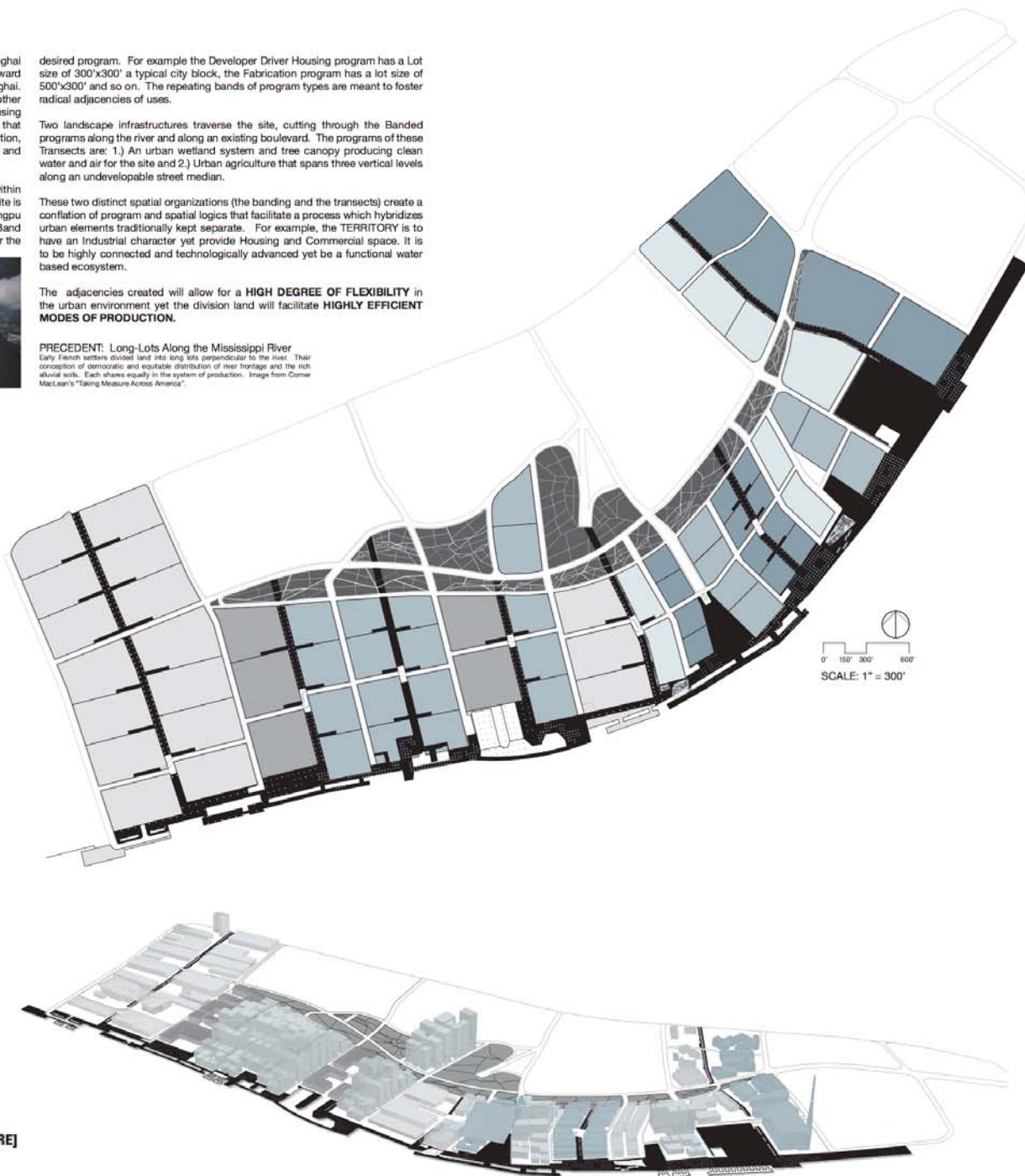
SPATIAL ORGANIZATION OF TERRITORY



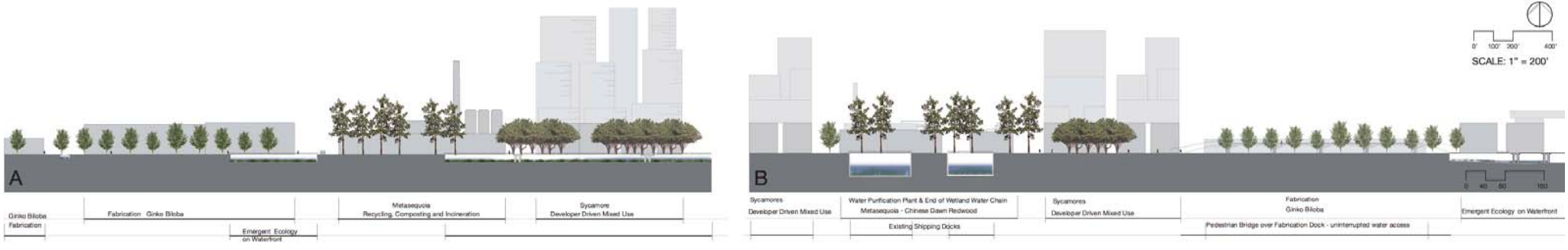
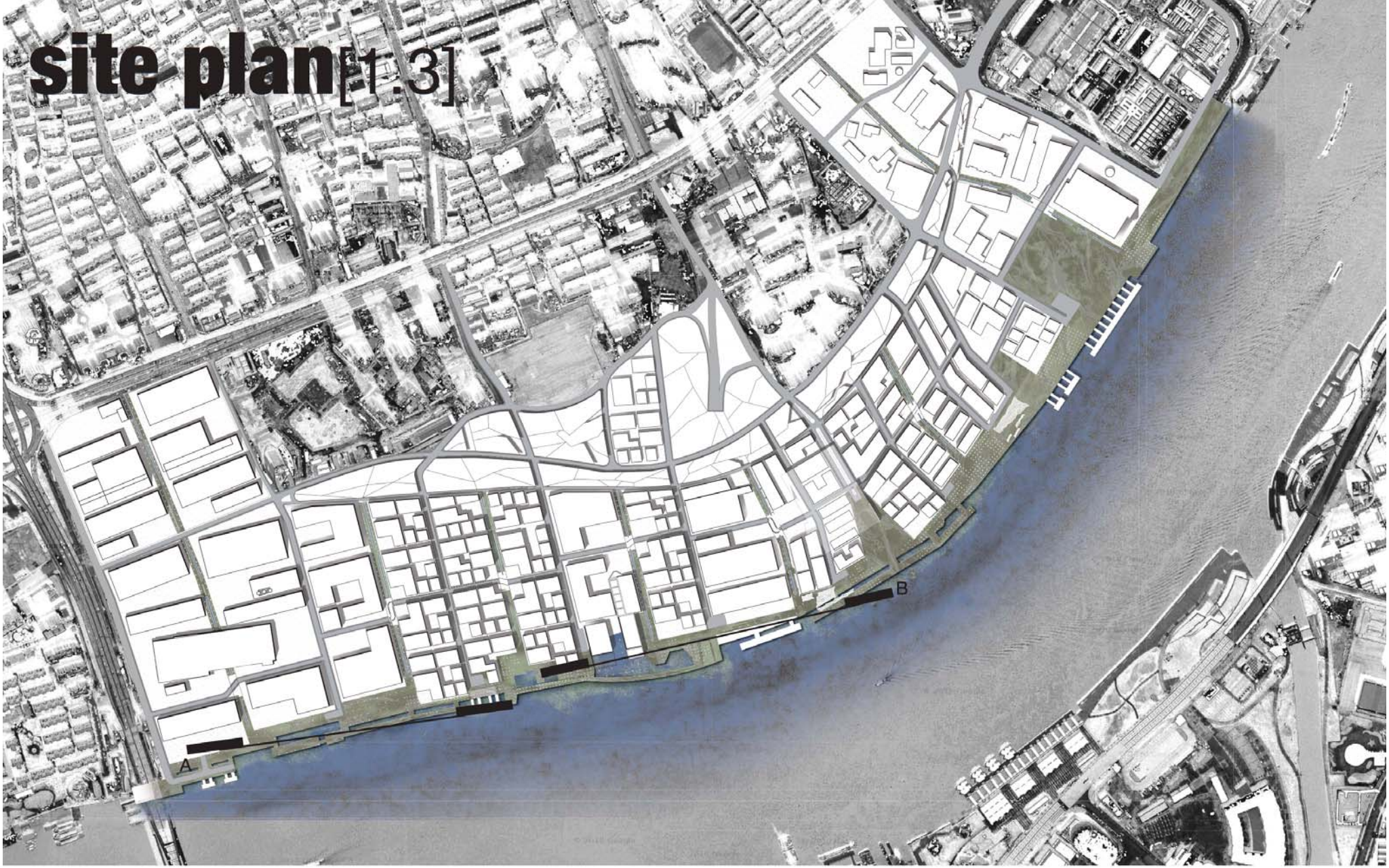
[REPEATING BANDS OF PROGRAM]
BANDS



[LANDSCAPE AS INFRASTRUCTURAL ARMATURE]
TRANSECTS

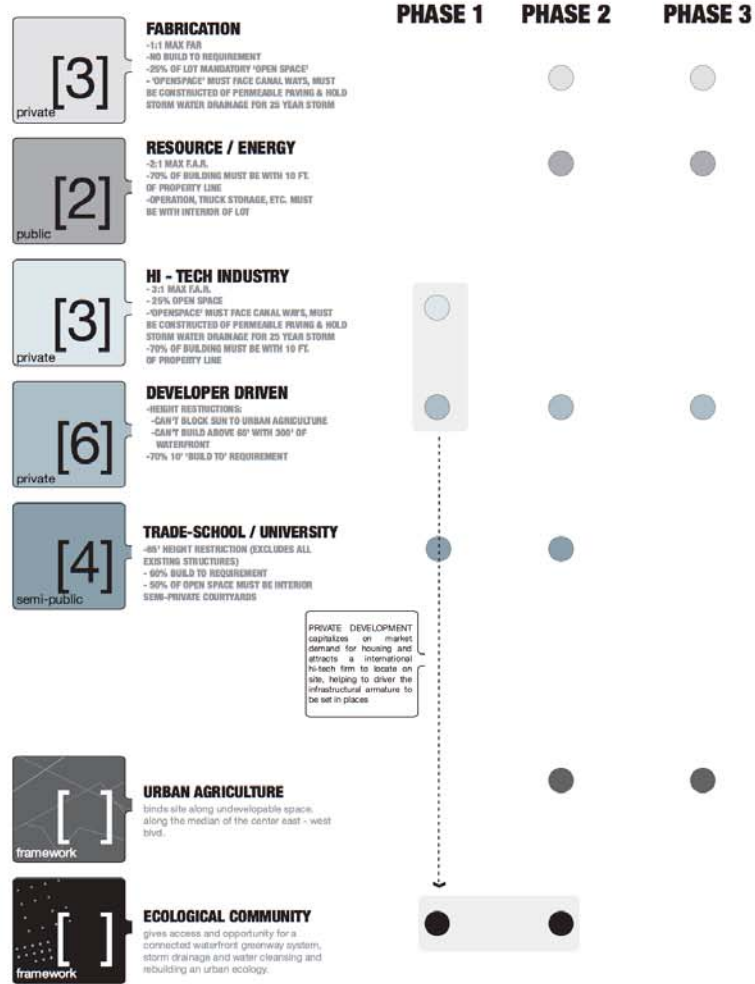


site plan [1.3]

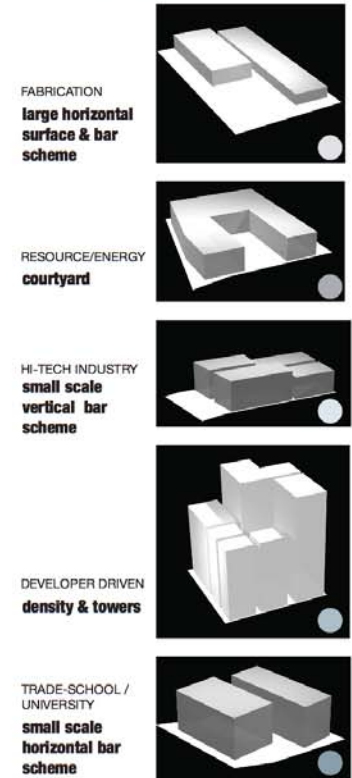


regulation [1.4] CHOREOGRAPHING territory of production

REGULATORY MECHANISMS



FORMAL REGULATION / BUILDING TYPOLOGY



PHASED RELEASE OF LAND

PHASE 1



PHASE 2



PHASE 3

