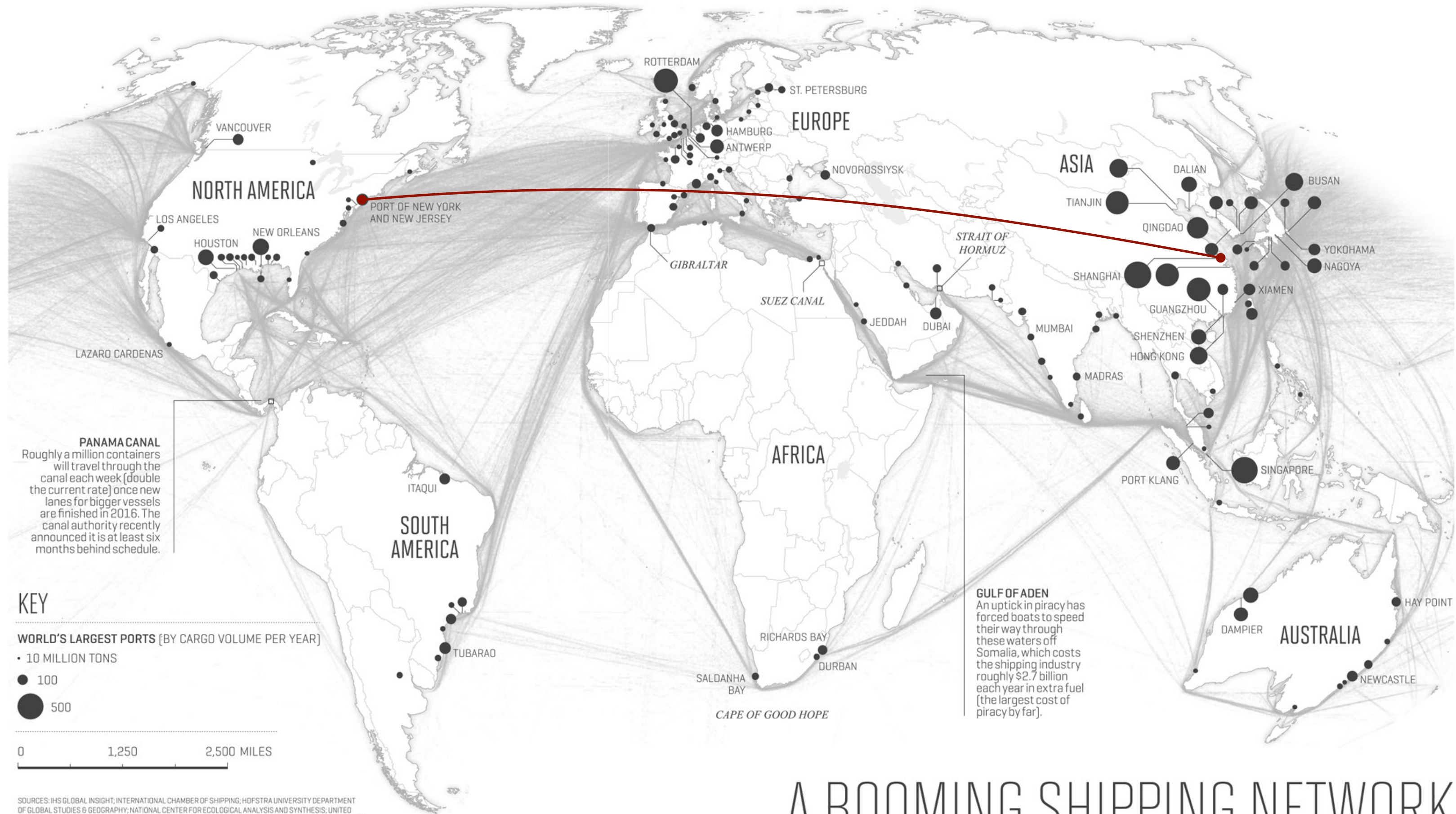


Recombinant Urbanism
Prof. David Grahame Shane

SHANGHAI

Urban Collages & Spatial Strategies

Ziming Wang, Eric Zhu



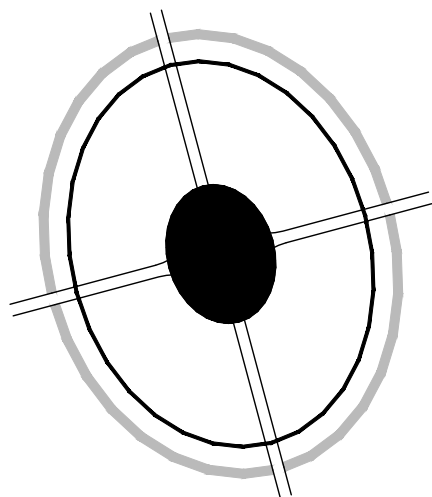
A BOOMING SHIPPING NETWORK

SOURCES: IHS GLOBAL INSIGHT; INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF SHIPPING; HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF GLOBAL STUDIES & GEOGRAPHY; NATIONAL CENTER FOR ECOLOGICAL ANALYSIS AND SYNTHESIS; UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT; CONTAINERISATION INTERNATIONAL; DREWRY SHIPPING CONSULTANTS; JOURNAL OF COMMERCE; WORLD SHIPPING COUNCIL

PRE-1840

Walled Town

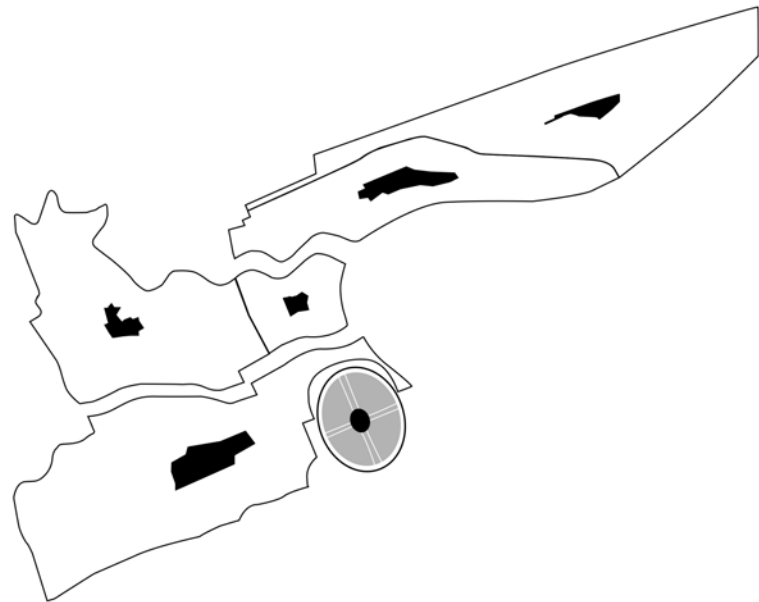
ARCHI-CITTÀ



1840 – 1900

Colonial Settlements

ARCHI-CITTÀs | ASSEMBLAGE

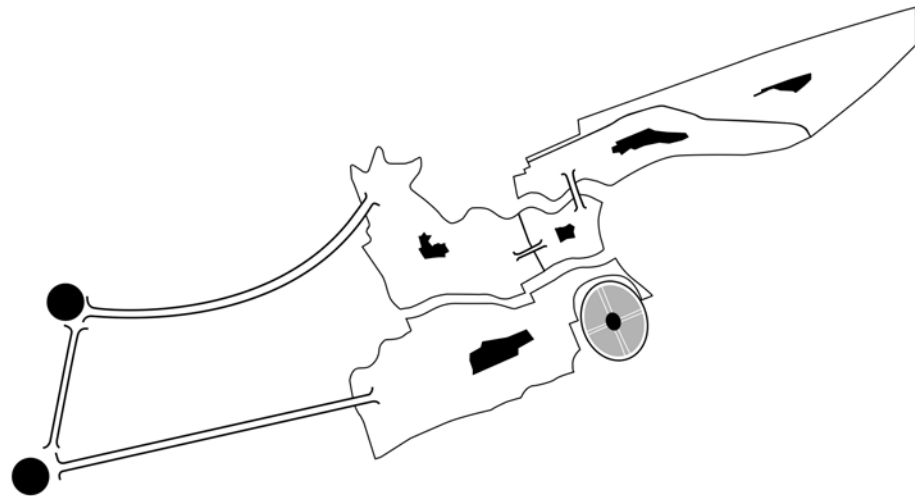


10km
10mi

1900 – 1920

Colonial Settlement Expansion

ARCHE-CITTÀs | BRICOLAGE

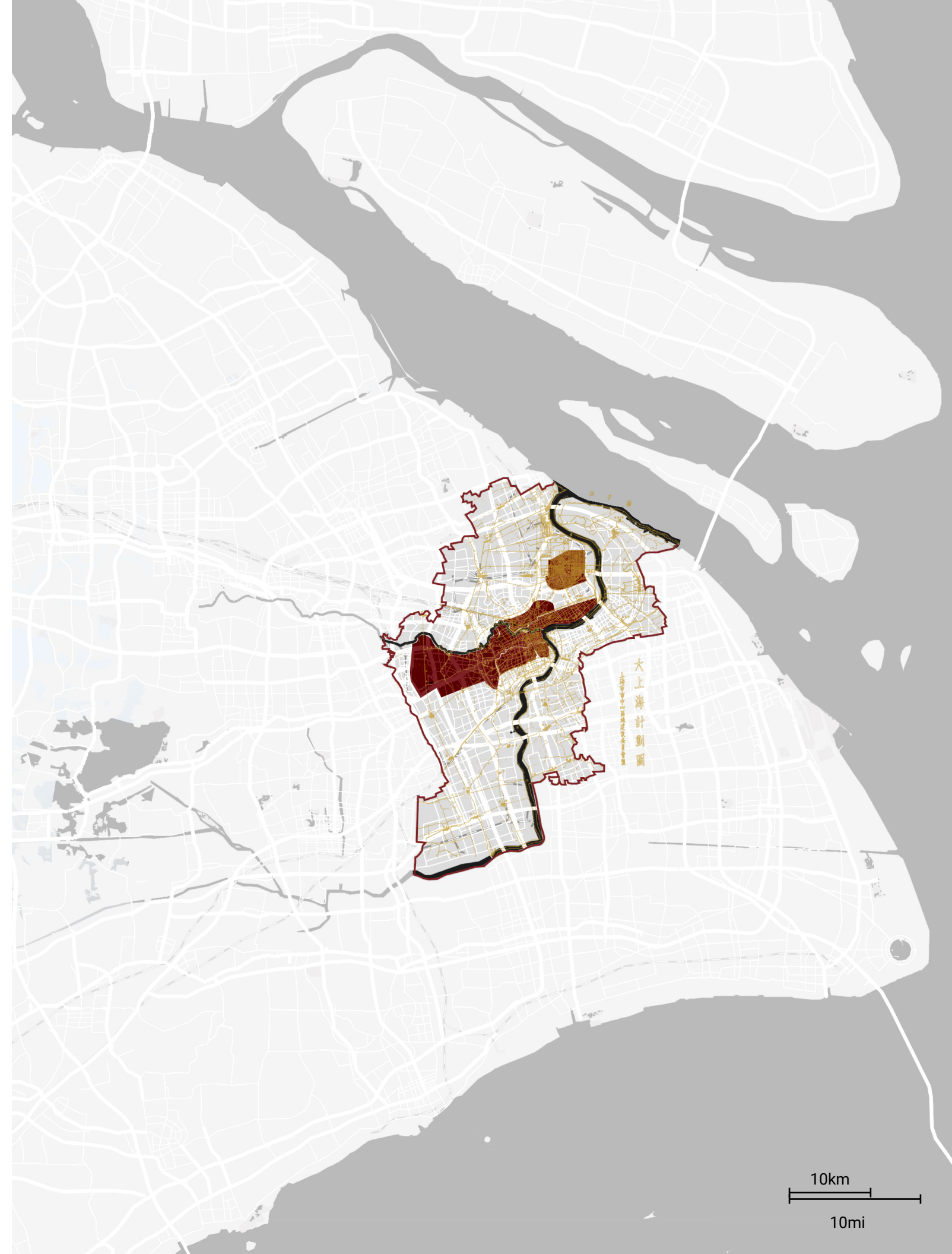
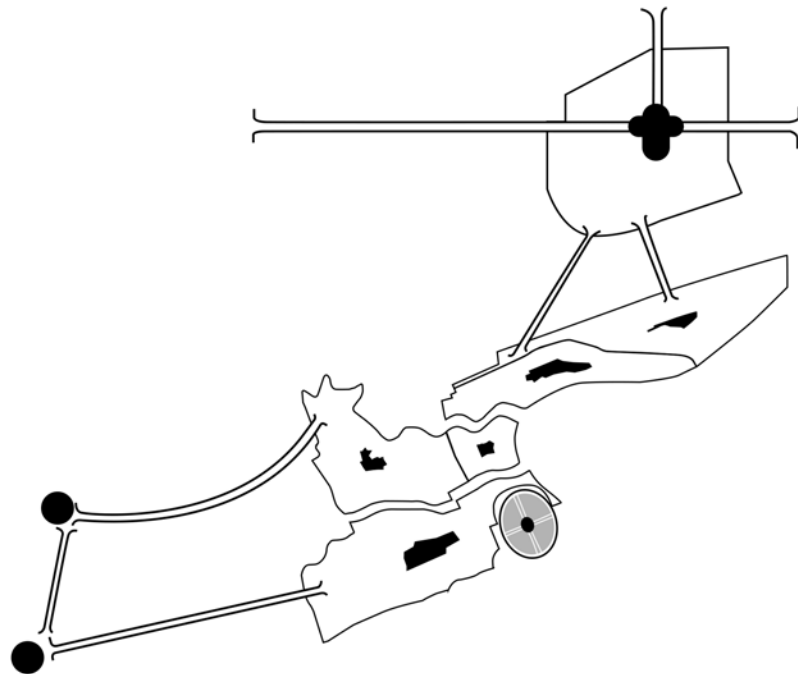


10km
10mi

1920 – 1949

“The Greater Shanghai Plan”

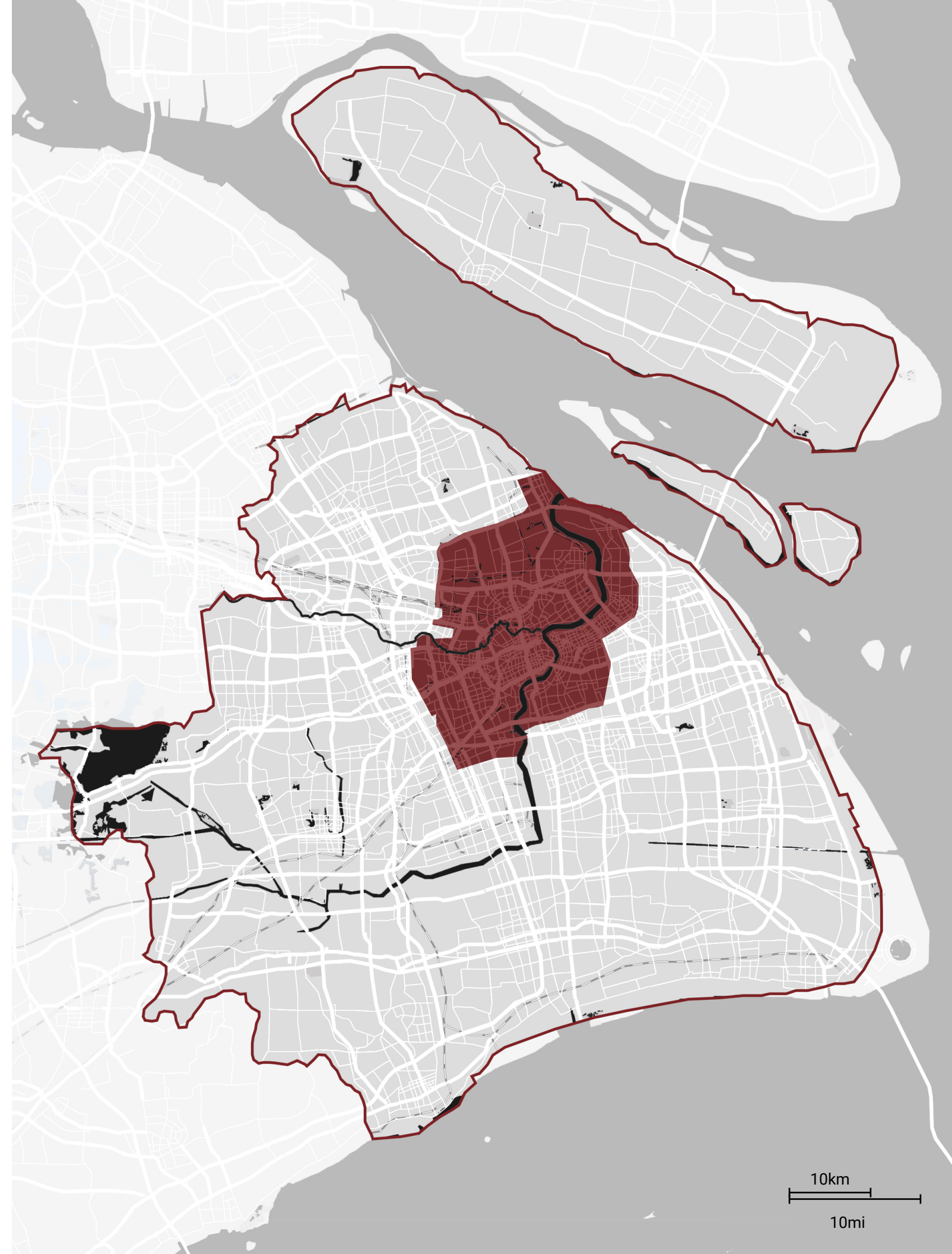
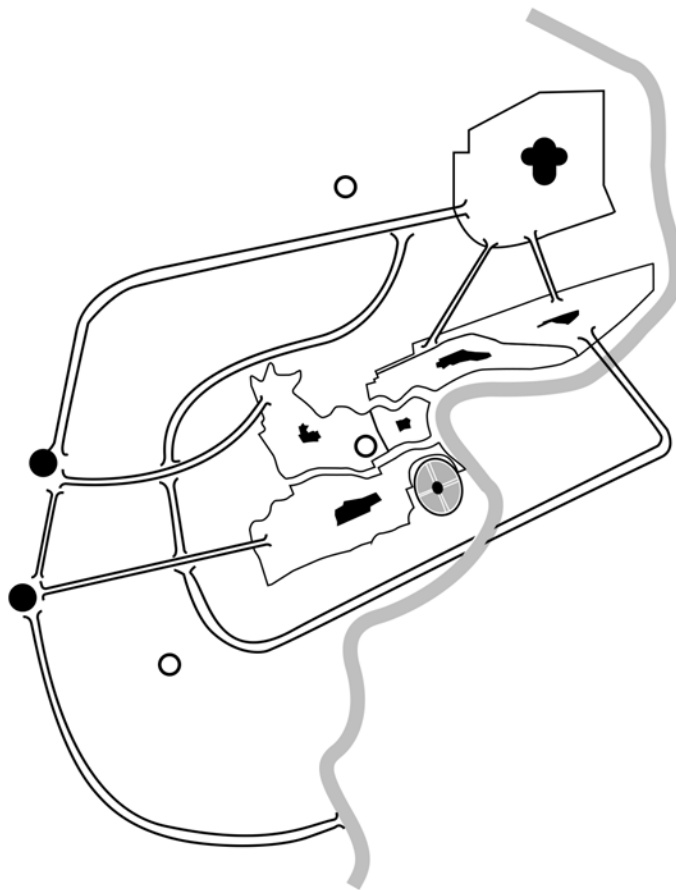
CINE-CITTÀ | BRICOLAGE



1949 – 1990

The 1959 Masterplan + Model Projects

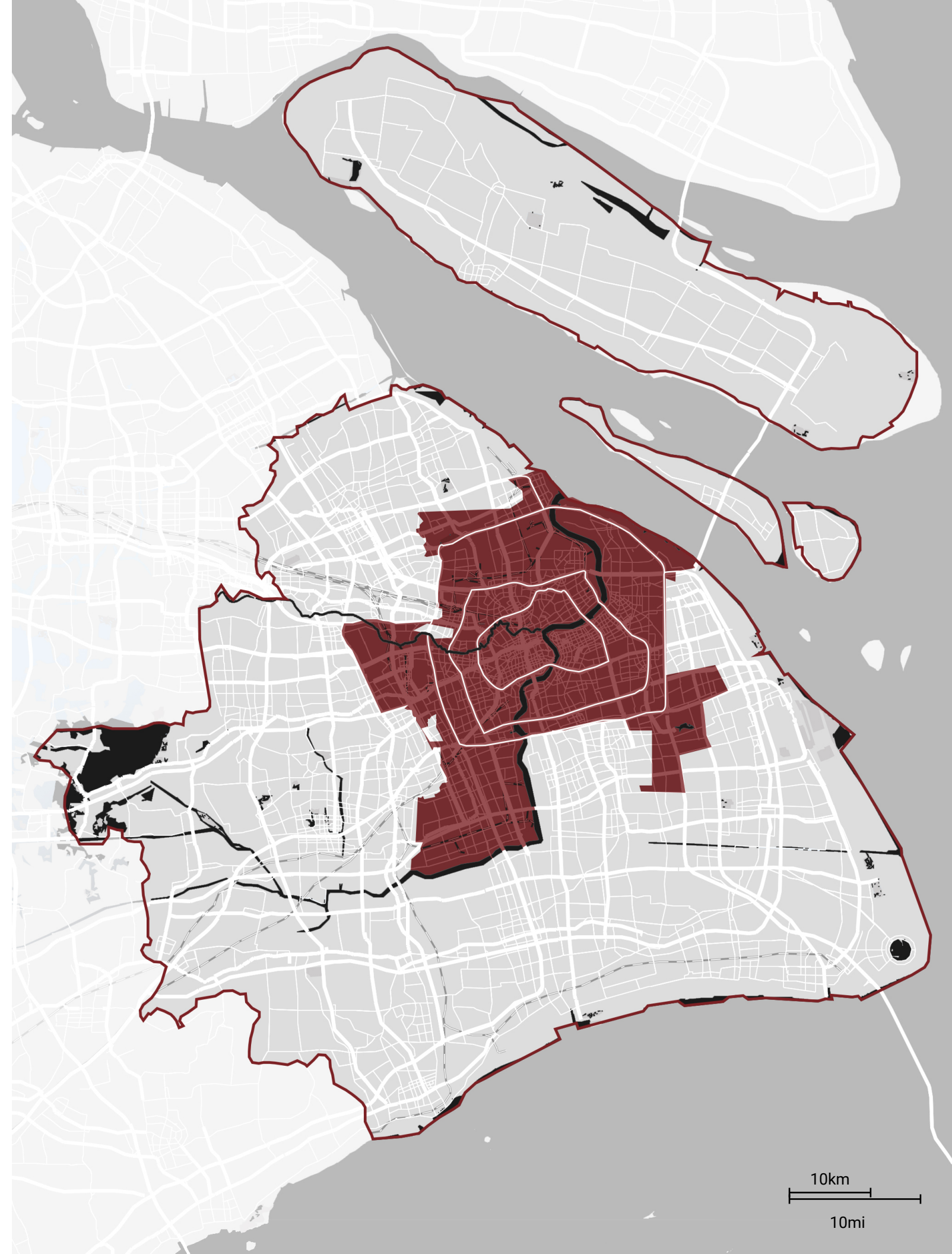
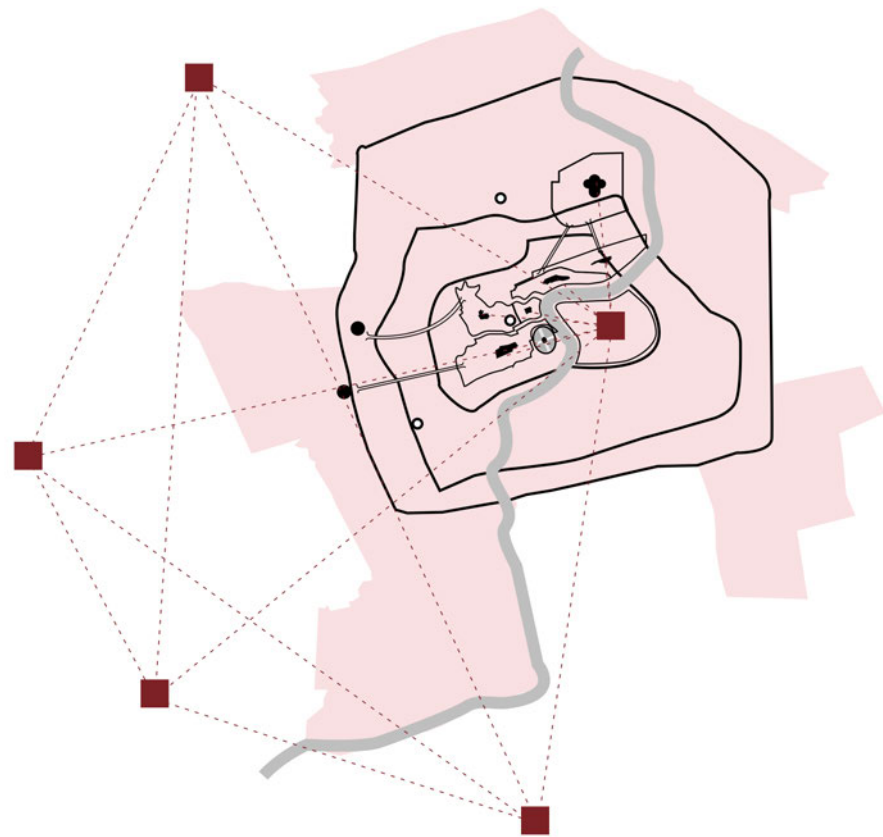
CINE-CITTÀ | BRICOLAGE × PHOTOMONTAGE

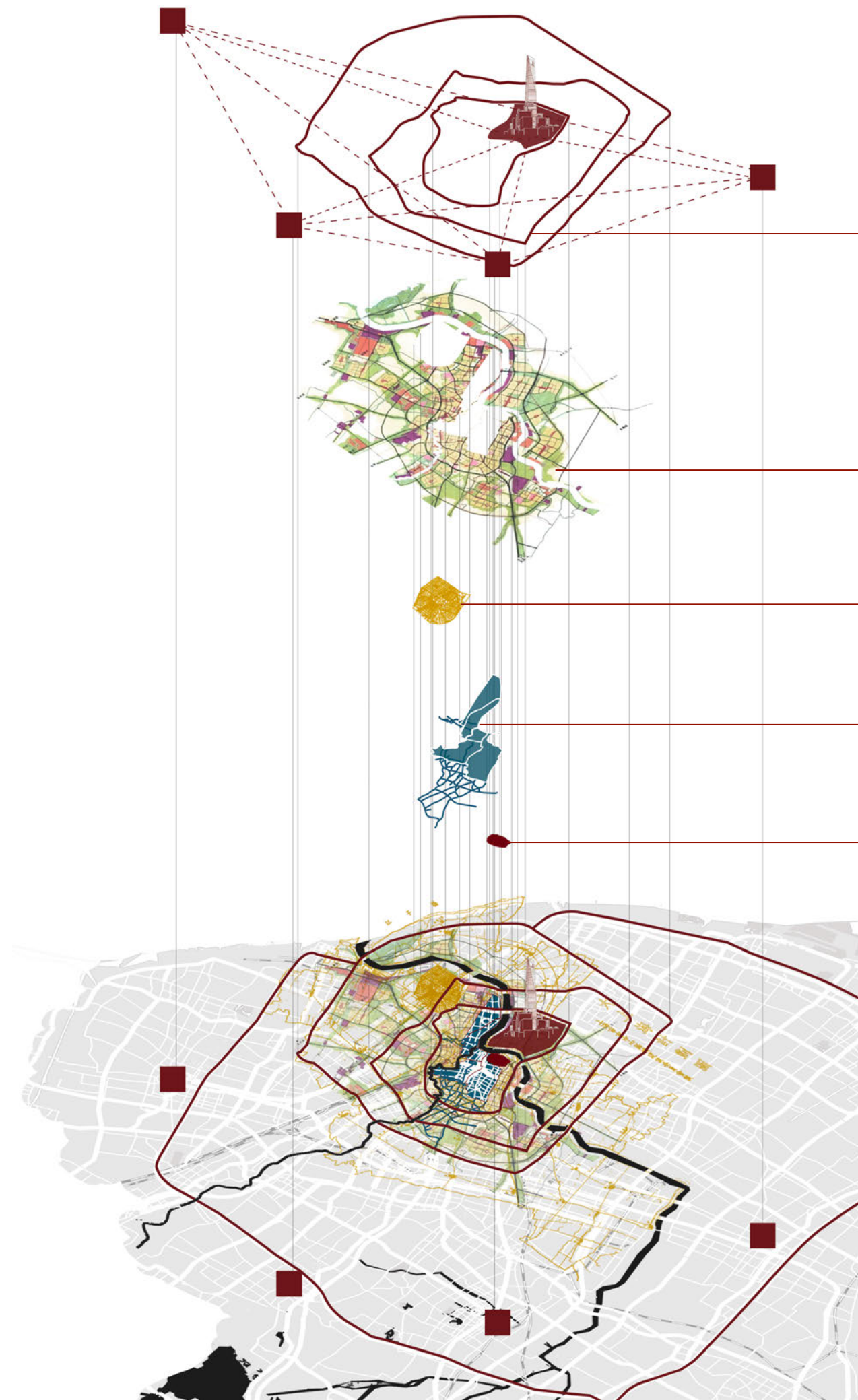


1990 — PRESENT

NEW TOWNS + RING ROAD

TELE-CITTÀ | BRICOLAGE × PHOTOMONTAGE × RHIZOMIC ASSEMBLAGE





1990 – PRESENT

New Towns + Ring Road

TELE-CITTÀ | BRICOLAGE × PHOTOMONTAGE × RHIZOMIC ASSEMBLAGE

1949 – 1990

The 1959 Masterplan + Model Projects

CINE-CITTÀ | BRICOLAGE × PHOTOMONTAGE

1920 – 1949

“The Greater Shanghai Plan” (Chinese Downtown)

CINE-CITTÀ | BRICOLAGE

1840 – 1920

Colonial Settlements

ARCHI-CITTÀs | ASSEMBLAGE × BRICOLAGE

PRE-1800

Walled Town

ARCHI-CITTÀ

SHANGHAI:
SPATIAL STRATEGIES 1800 – 2020

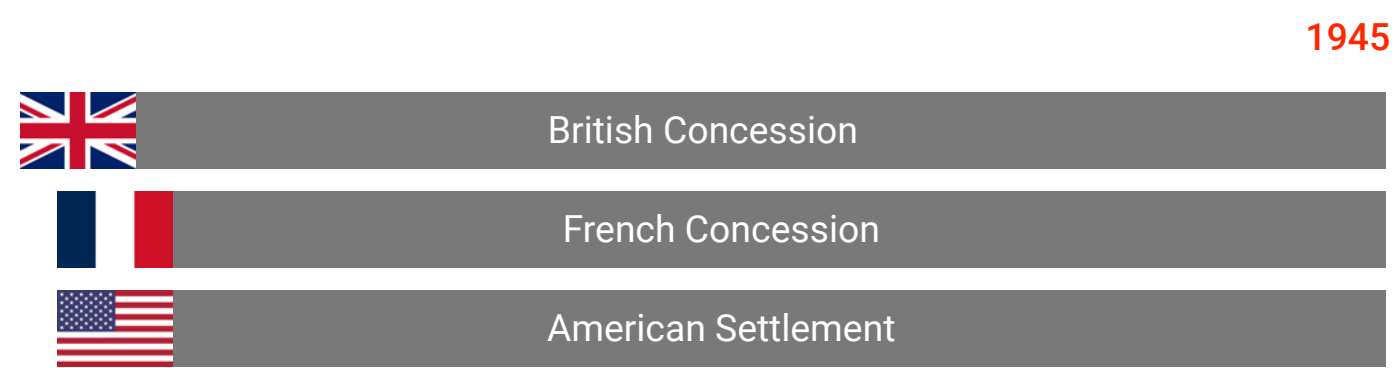
URBANSCAPE



GOVERNMENT



COLONIAL SETTLEMENTS



MAJOR WARS

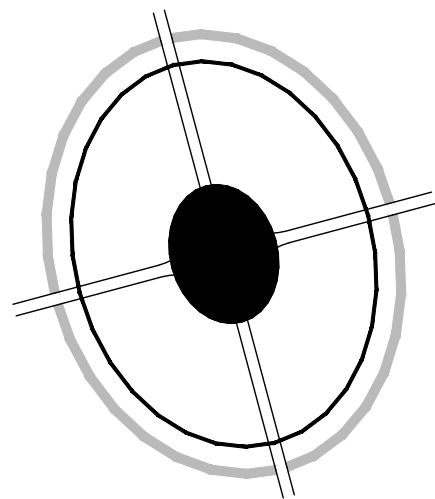


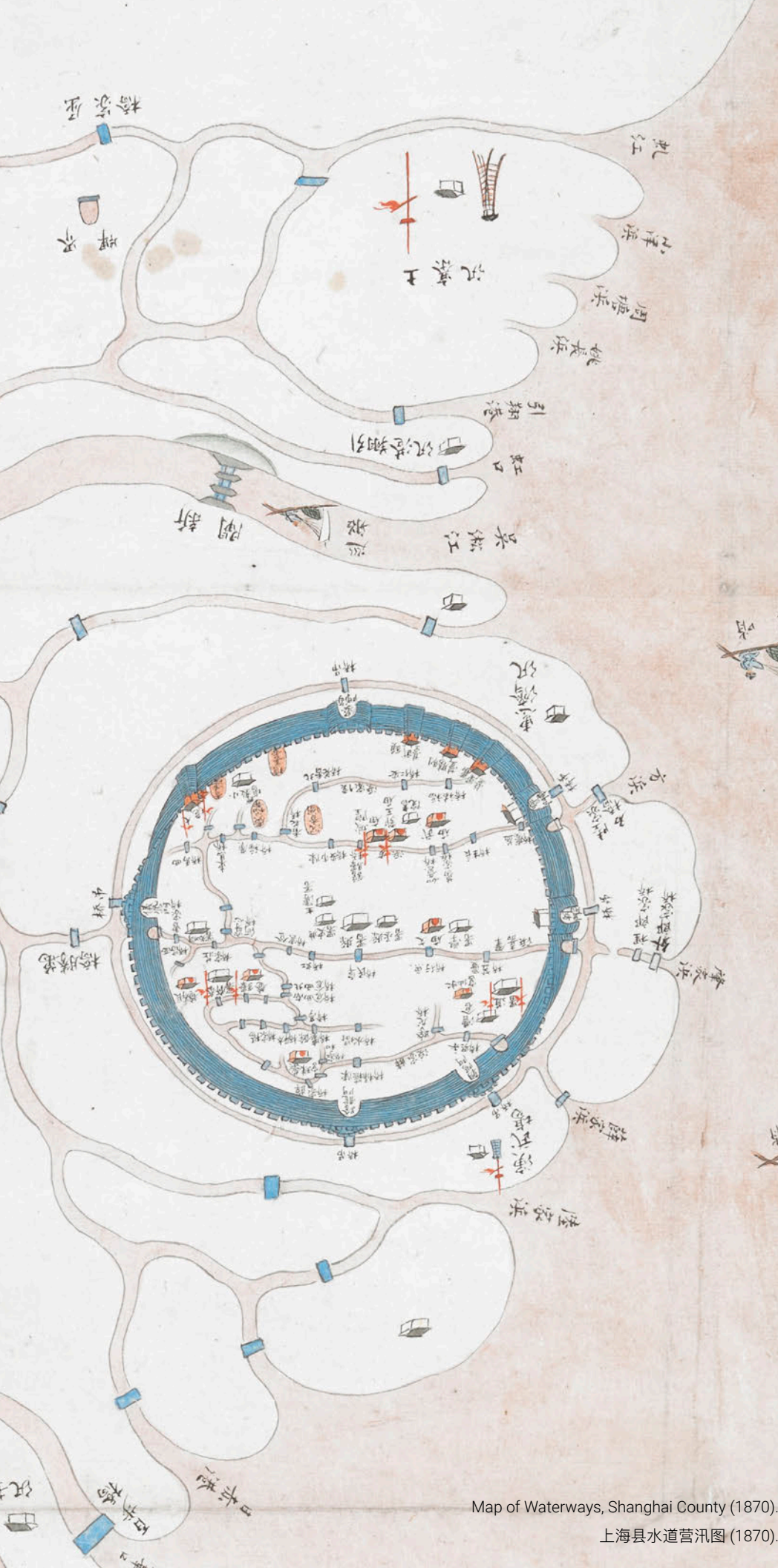
SHANGHAI:
AN URBAN TIMELINE

PRE-1840

Walled Town

ARCHI-CITTÀ





Map of Waterways, Shanghai County (1870).
上海县水道营汛图 (1870).

WALLED TOWN

SHANGHAI [上海] emerged as a waterfront town that can be traced back to late 13th Century.

In the 16th Century, a city wall with moats was constructed by local people to defend against pirates.

Many roads in the old town are formed through subsequent fills of historic waterways.



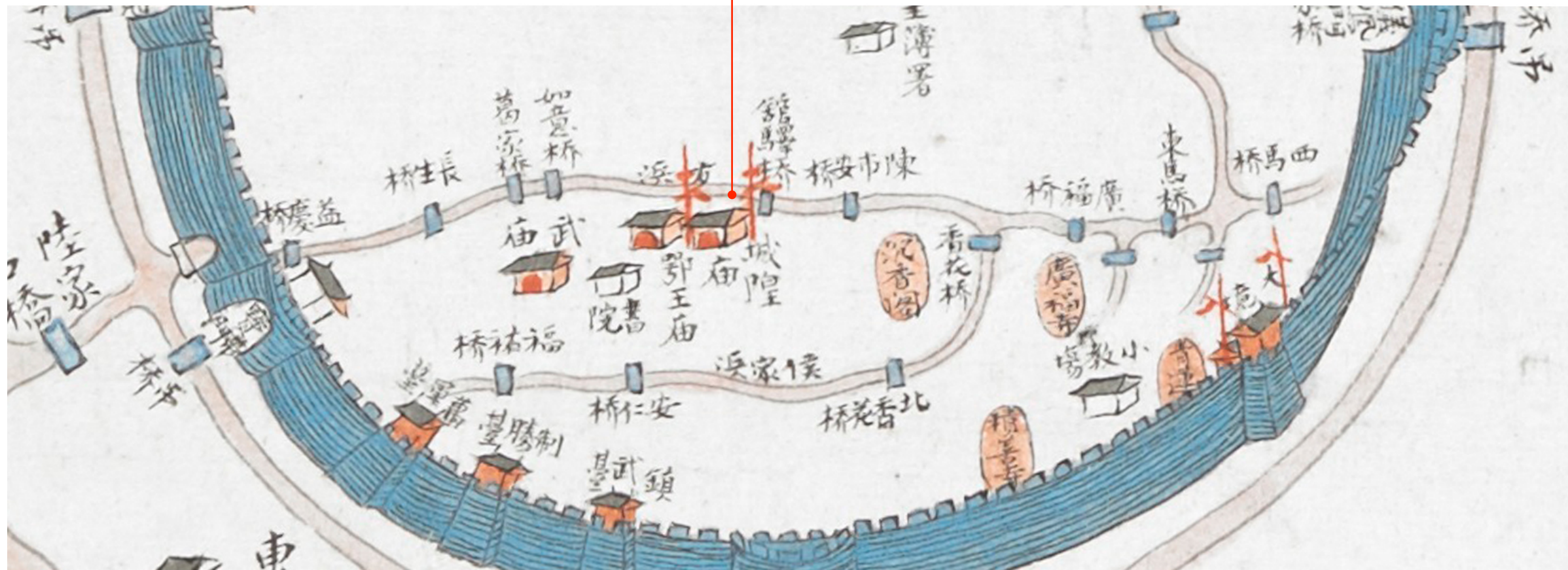
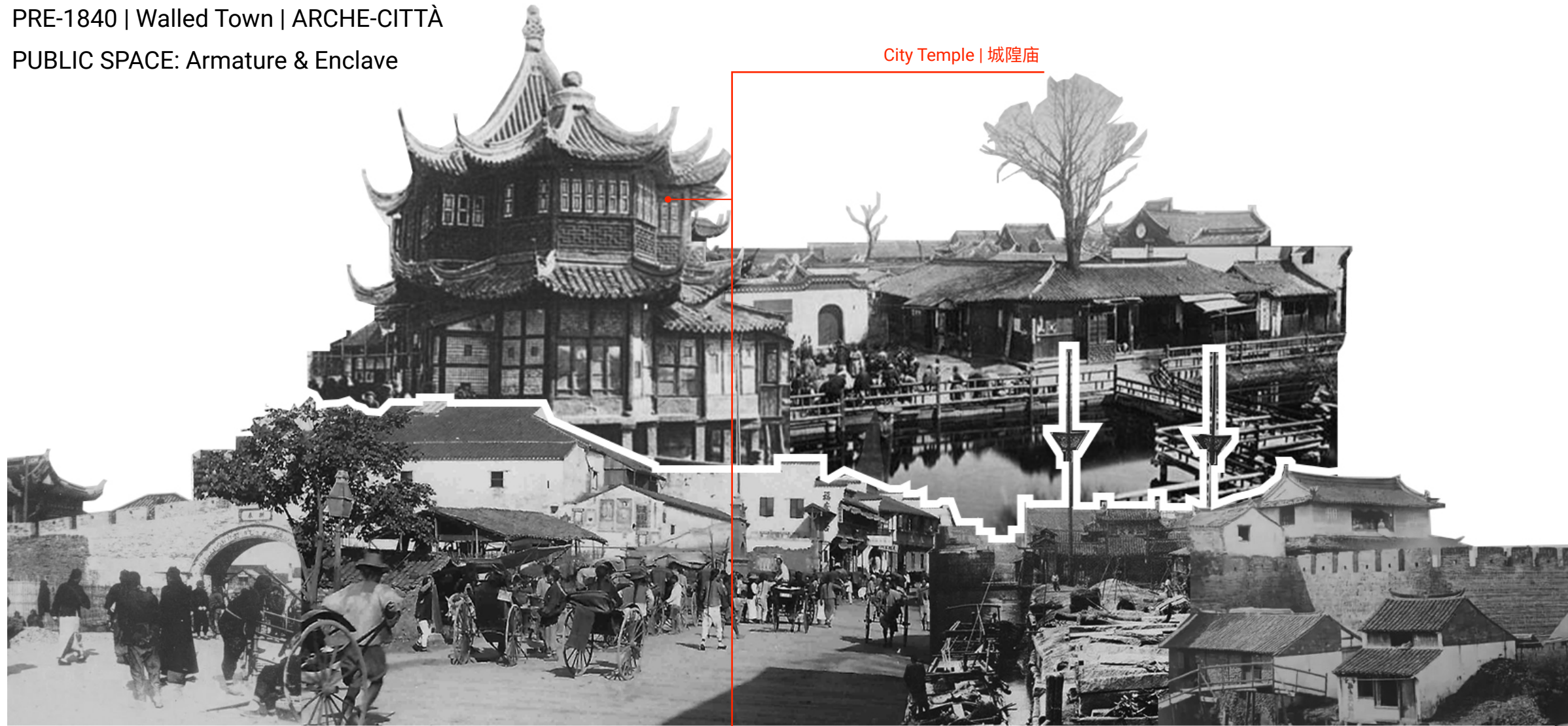
Ziming Wang, based on Zhou Zhenhe: Historic Atlas of Shanghai (1999).
基于周振鹤：上海历史地图集 (1999).

1/4km
1/4mi

PRE-1840 | Walled Town | ARCHE-CITTÀ

PUBLIC SPACE: Armature & Enclave

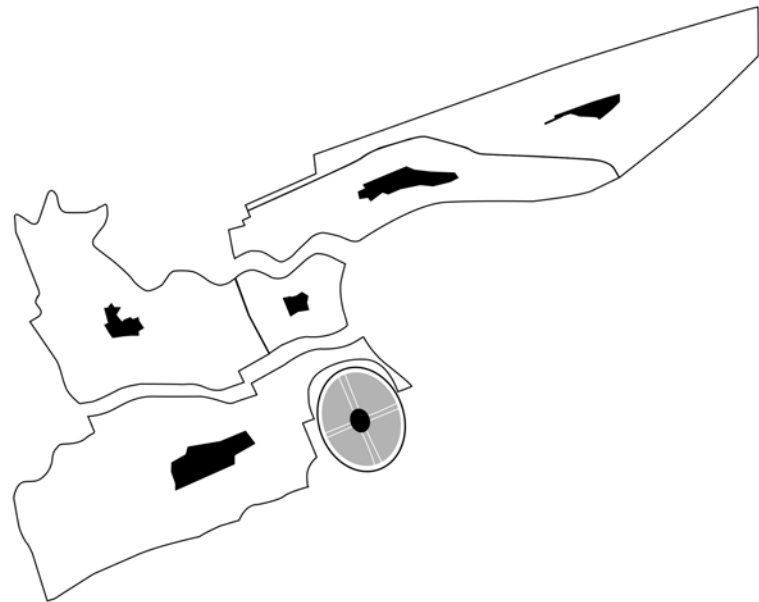
City Temple | 城隍庙



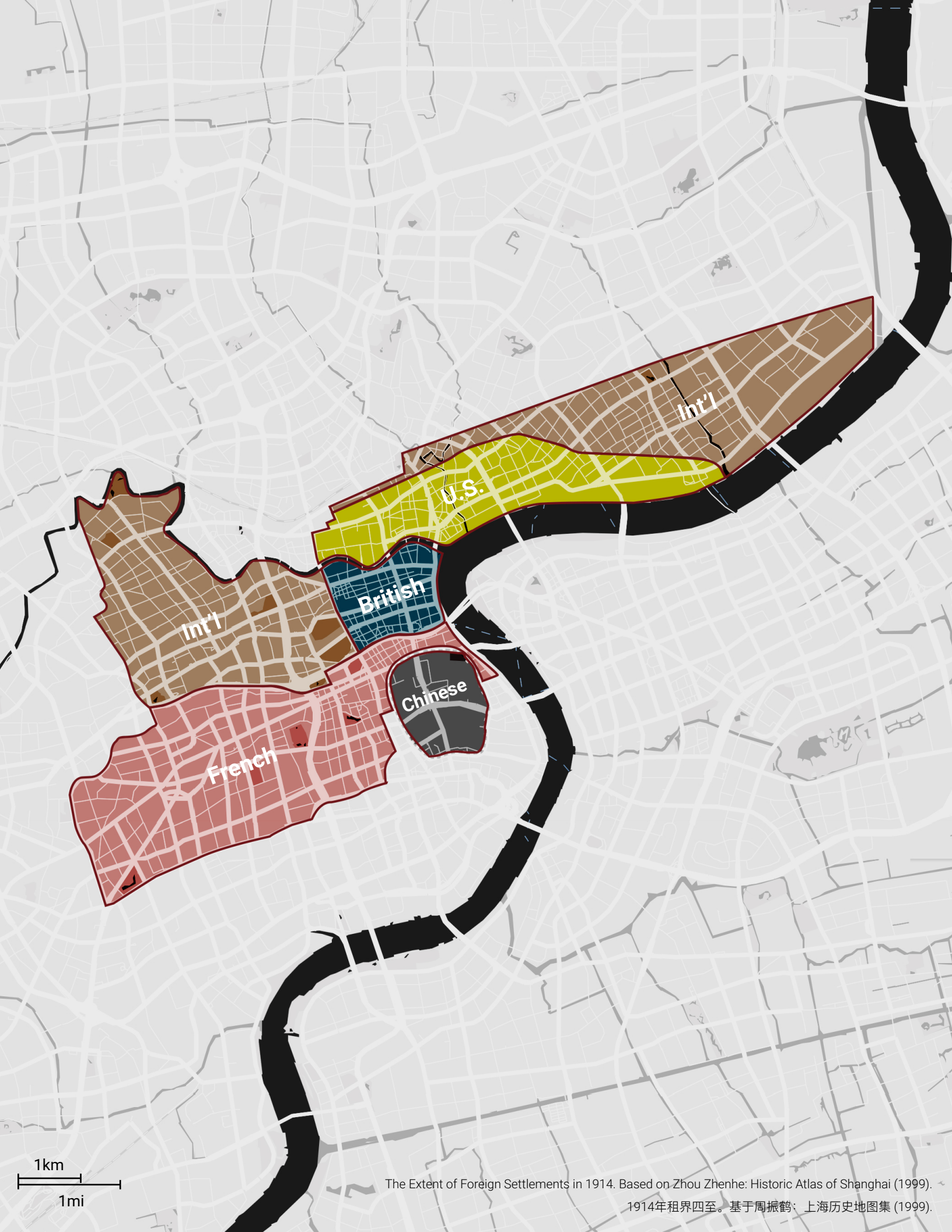
1840 – 1900

Colonial Settlements

ARCHI-CITTÀs | ASSEMBLAGE



10km
10mi



COLONIAL SETTLEMENTS

After Qing Empire was defeated by the British Empire in the Opium War of 1840, Shanghai was forced to open as a treaty port.

France and the U.S. followed the British Empire in seizing lands and developing colonial settlements in Shanghai.

Before the British and U.S. Concessions merged into the International Settlement in 1863, each settlement — as well as the Chinese City — had its own government.

Shanghai became an assemblage of Archi-Cittàs (or Enclaves).

The Extent of Foreign Settlements in 1914. Based on Zhou Zhenhe: Historic Atlas of Shanghai (1999).
1914年租界四至。基于周振鹤：上海历史地图集 (1999).



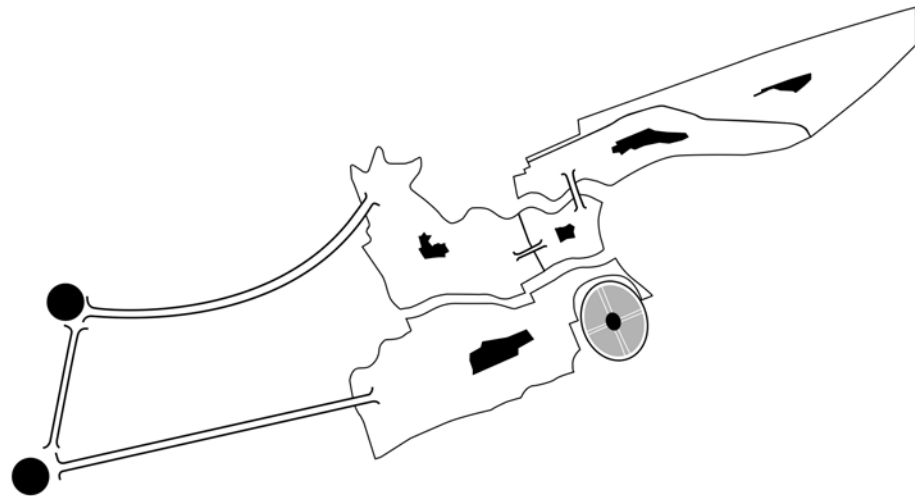
1840—1900 | Colonial Settlements | ARCHE-CITTÀs | ASSEMBLAGE

PUBLIC SPACE: Mixed / Segregated Urbanscapes

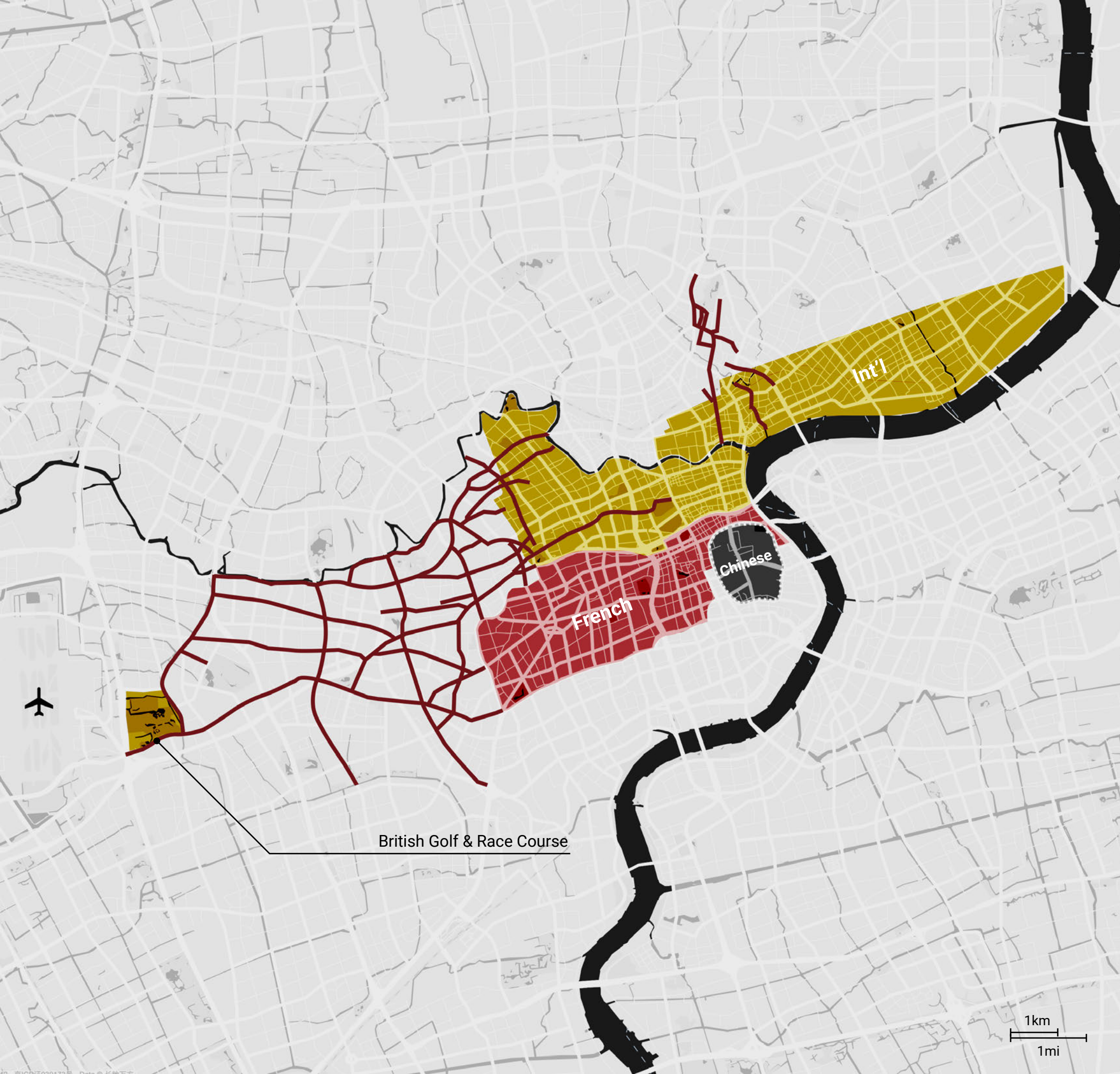
1900 – 1920

Colonial Settlement Expansion

ARCHE-CITTÀs | BRICOLAGE



10km
10mi



COLONIAL SETTLEMENT EXPANSION

Since the late 19th Century, the International Settlement – under the direction of its Municipal Council – started a massive movement to construct roads beyond its boundary as defined in the Land Charter.

The expanded areas were subject to the Internal Settlement's police, tax, and judicial regulations.

The west end of the newly constructed roads was the golf & race course owned by British merchants.

Through this expansion, the BRICOLAGE effect started to happen, which also marks the emergence of the “City-as-a-Machine.”

Hung-Jao Golf Club
西郊公园



XuJiaHui
徐家汇



HungJao Rd. 虹桥路



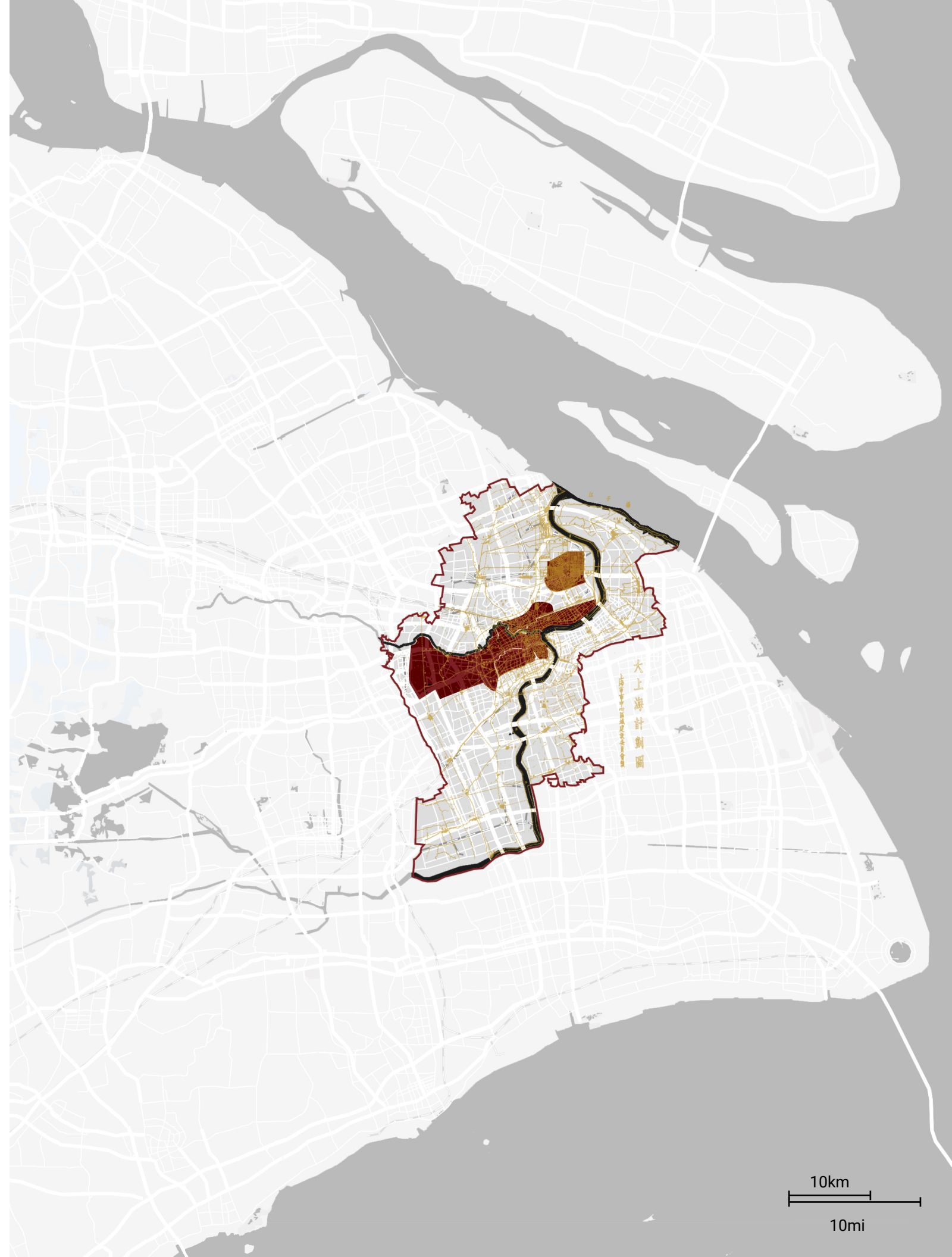
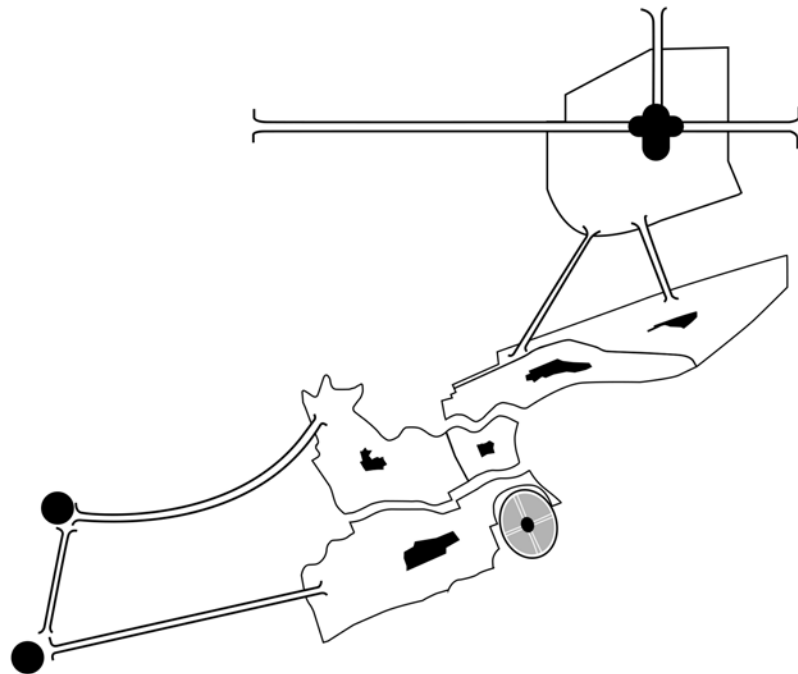
1900—1920 | Colonial Settlement Expansion | ARCHE-CITTÀs | BRICOLAGE

PUBLIC SPACE: The Huangpu River Armature

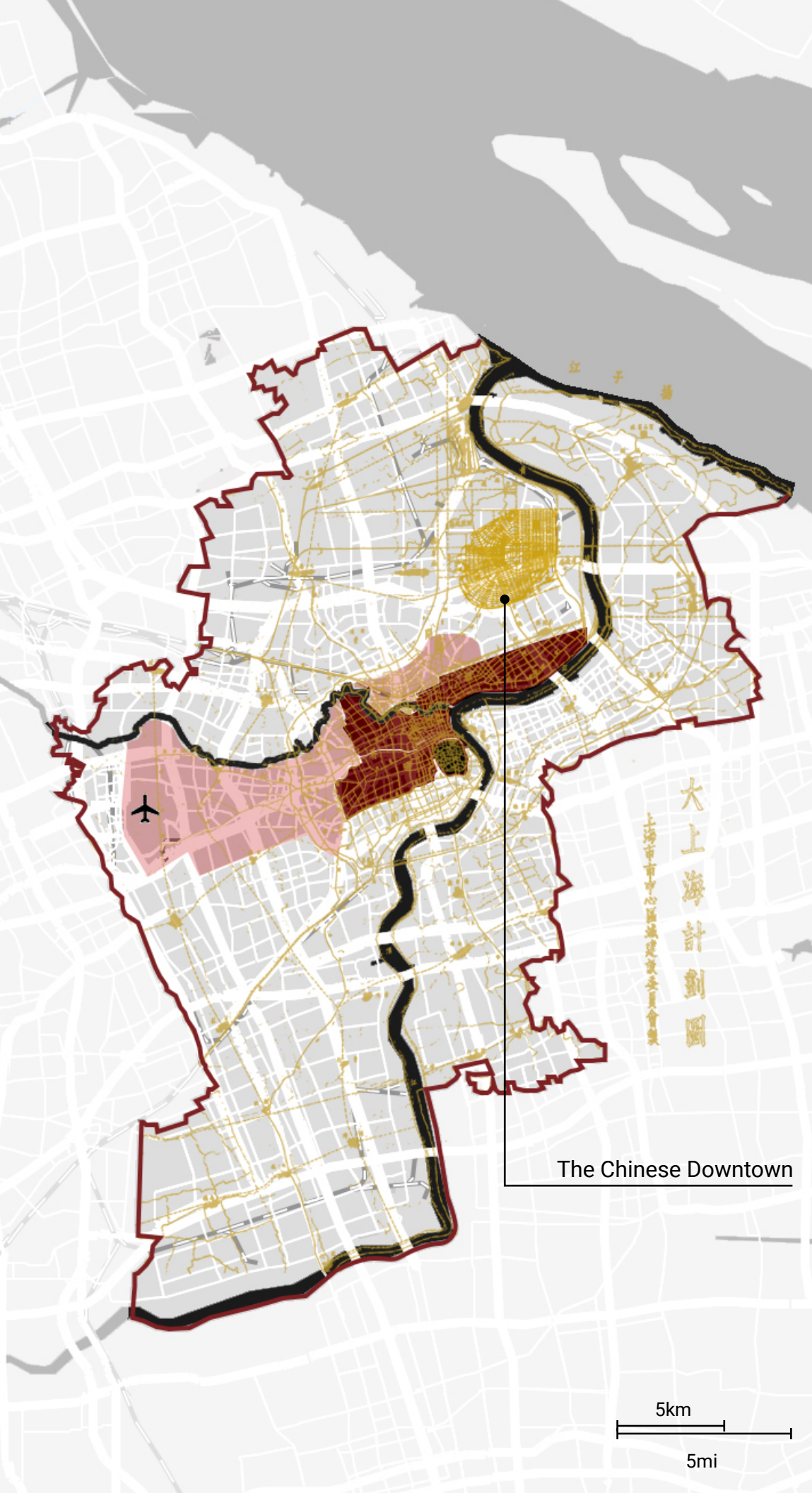
1920 – 1949

“The Greater Shanghai Plan”

CINE-CITTÀ | BRICOLAGE



10km
10mi



The Chinese Downtown



THE GREATER SHANGHAI PLAN

As the Nationalist Government (Republic of China) takes office, it put forward a masterplan known as The Greater Shanghai Plan in 1929 with an intention to create a modern Chinese downtown that is able to compete with foreign settlements.

Although never fully executed due to the WWII, this plan marks the beginning of the city's CINE-CITTÀ era. Architectural and urban design in the Greater Shanghai Plan era is influenced by both Beaux-Arts traditions and the rise of Chinese Modernism.



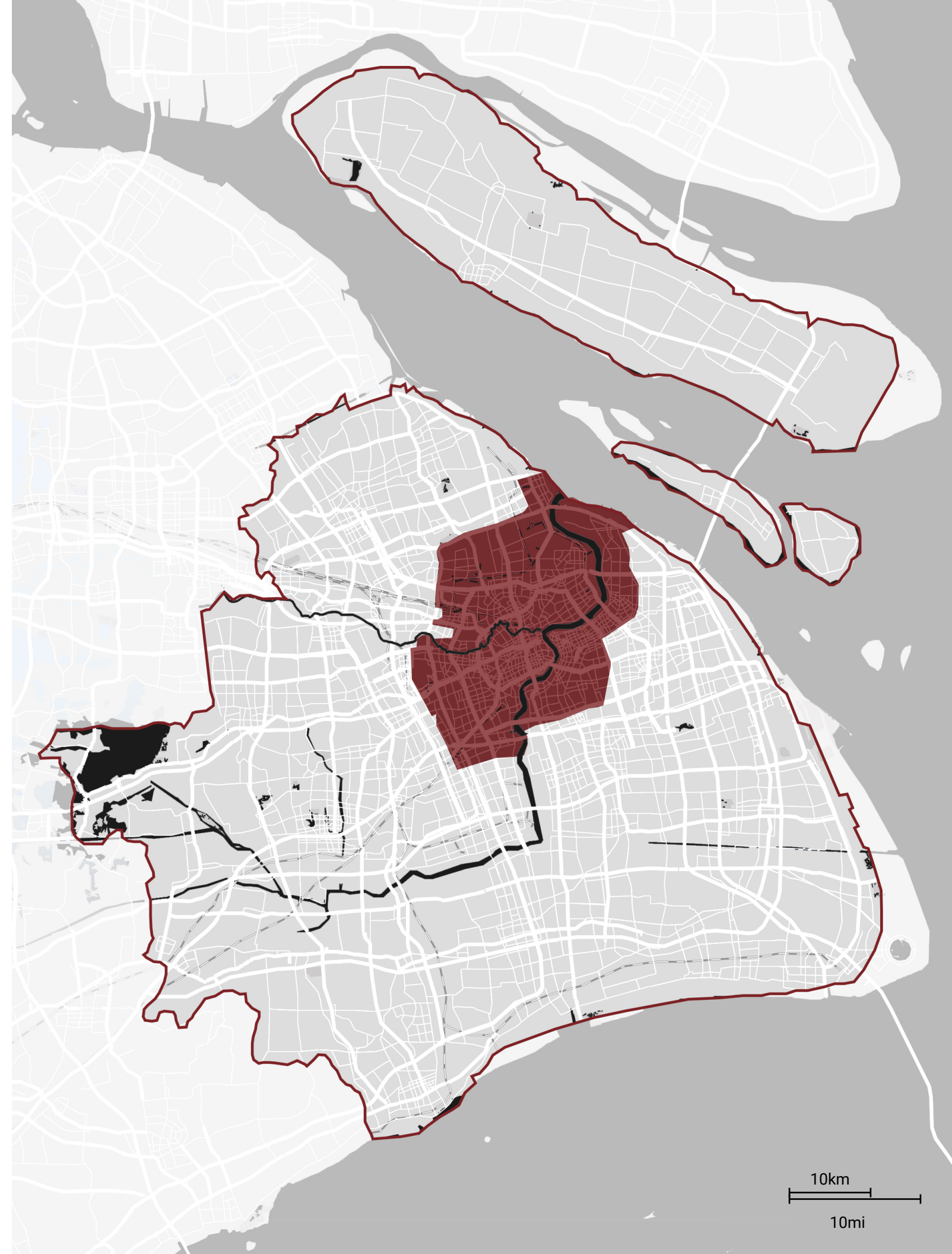
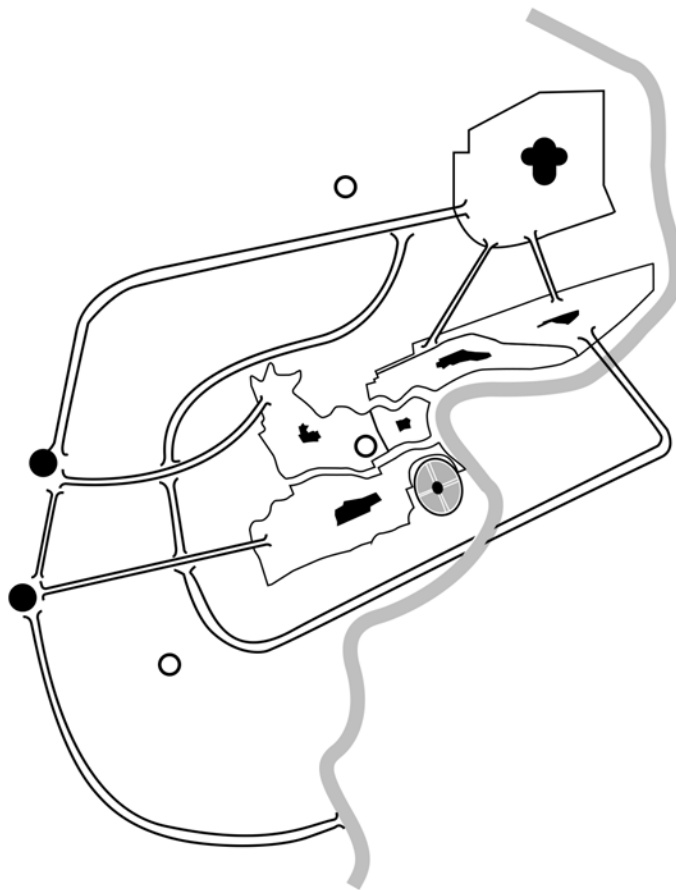
1920—1949 | “The Greater Shanghai Plan” | ARCHE-CITTÀs | BRICOLAGE

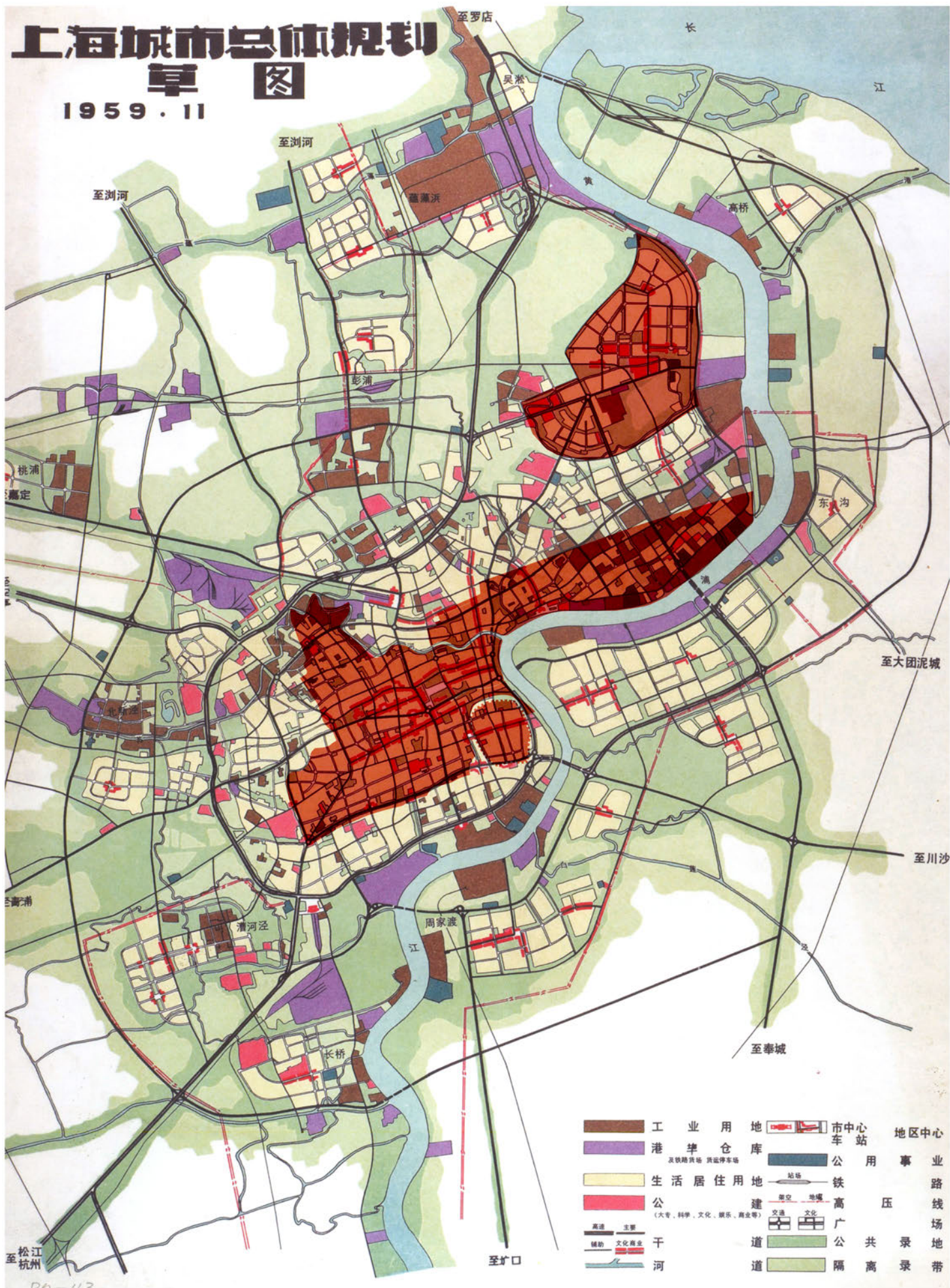
URBAN ELEMENT: Heterotopias

1949 – 1990

The 1959 Masterplan + Model Projects

CINE-CITTÀ | BRICOLAGE × PHOTOMONTAGE





MASTERPLAN + MODEL PROJECTS

The next major masterplan of Shanghai happened in 1959, with planners of the Soviet Union serving as consultants. This masterplan is largely contextual in nature, with an intention to bring different built sections of Shanghai together into a more homogenous texture through the implementation of Ring Roads.

New constructions are limited in number until the 1990s. The most notable constructions in this era are model housing & public projects photomontaged into the city's existing fabrics.



1949—1990 | Masterplan + Model Projects | CINE-CITTÀ | BRICOLAGE × PHOTOMONTAGE

PUBLIC SPACE: PHOTOMONTAGE



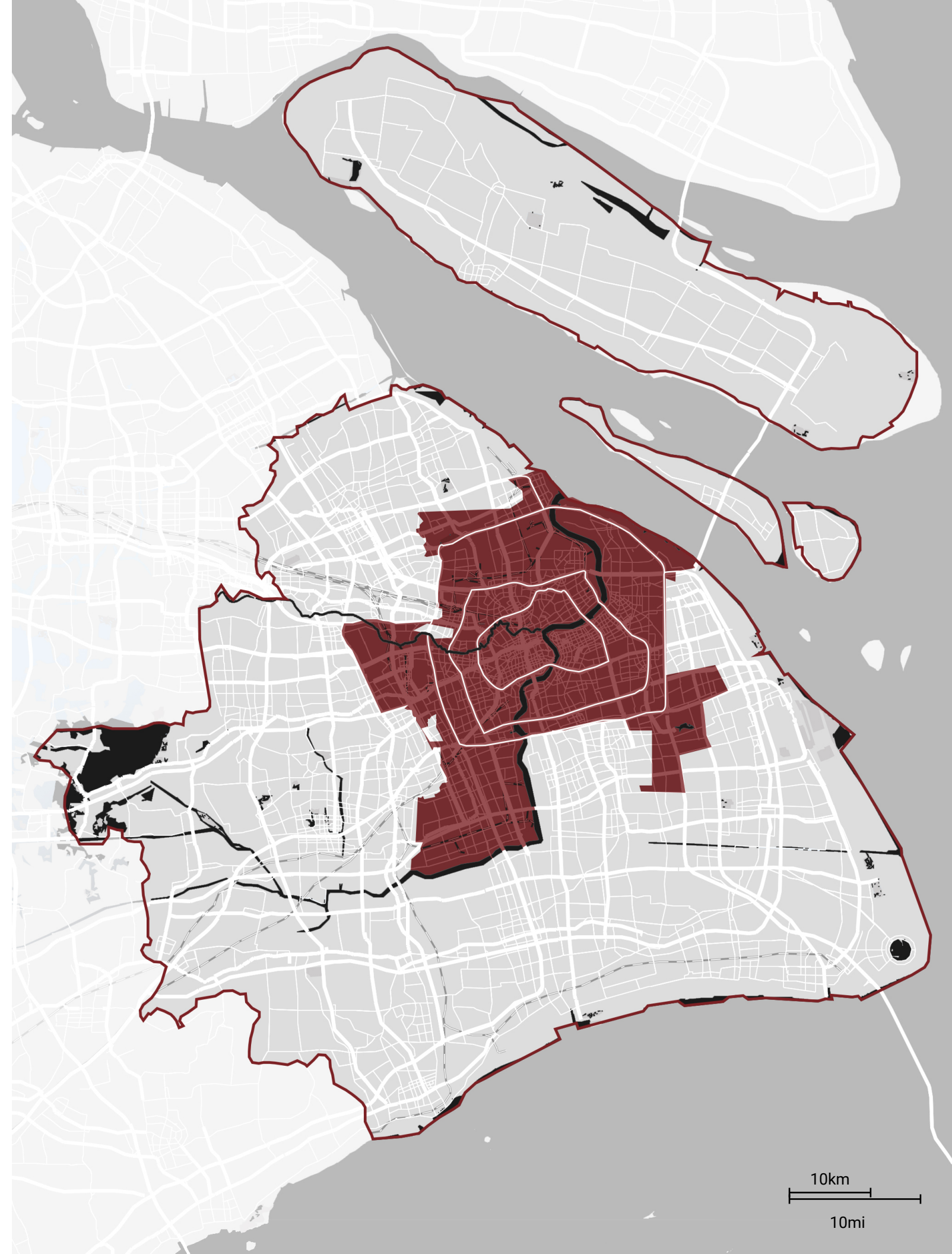
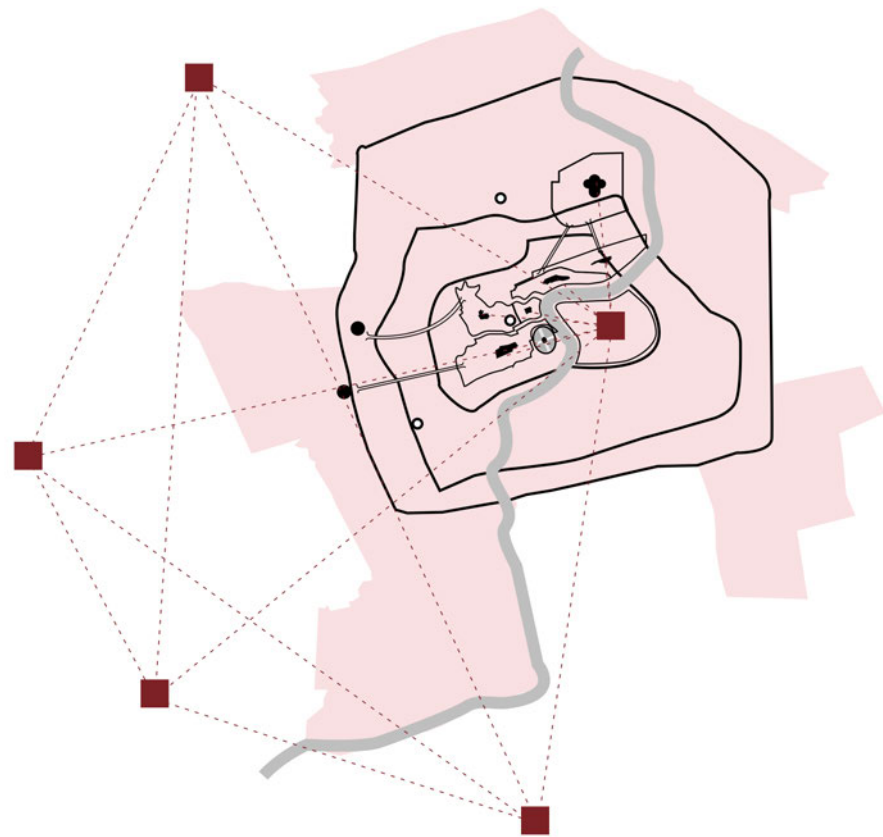
1949—1990 | Masterplan + Model Projects | CINE-CITTÀ | BRICOLAGE × PHOTOMONTAGE

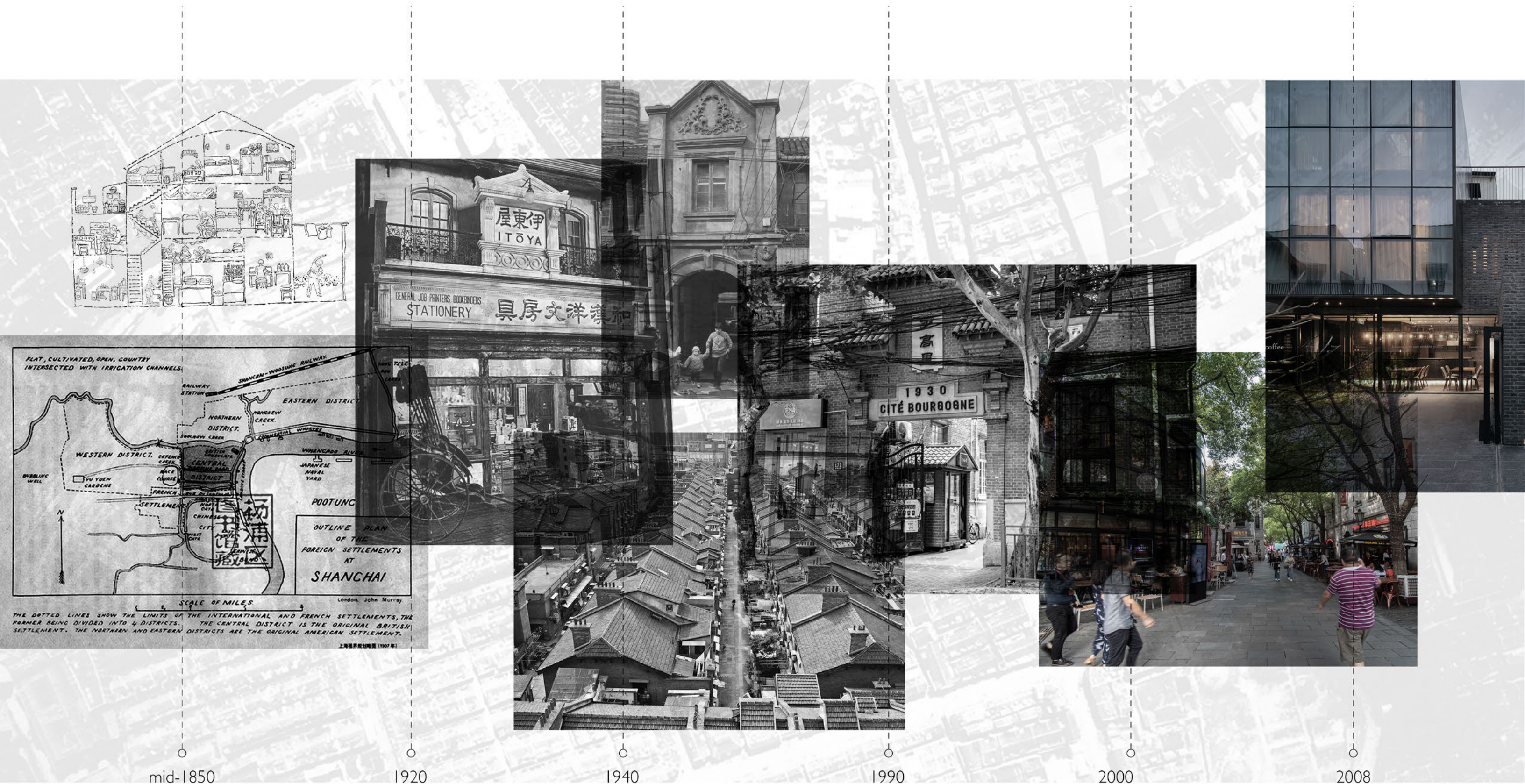
PUBLIC SPACE: PHOTOMONTAGE

1990 — PRESENT

NEW TOWNS + RING ROAD

TELE-CITTÀ | BRICOLAGE × PHOTOMONTAGE × RHIZOMIC ASSEMBLAGE





1850—PRESENT | Mapping of Longtang Housing [弄堂]
Timeline of Longtang's Development as a Representative Residential Form of Shanghai

