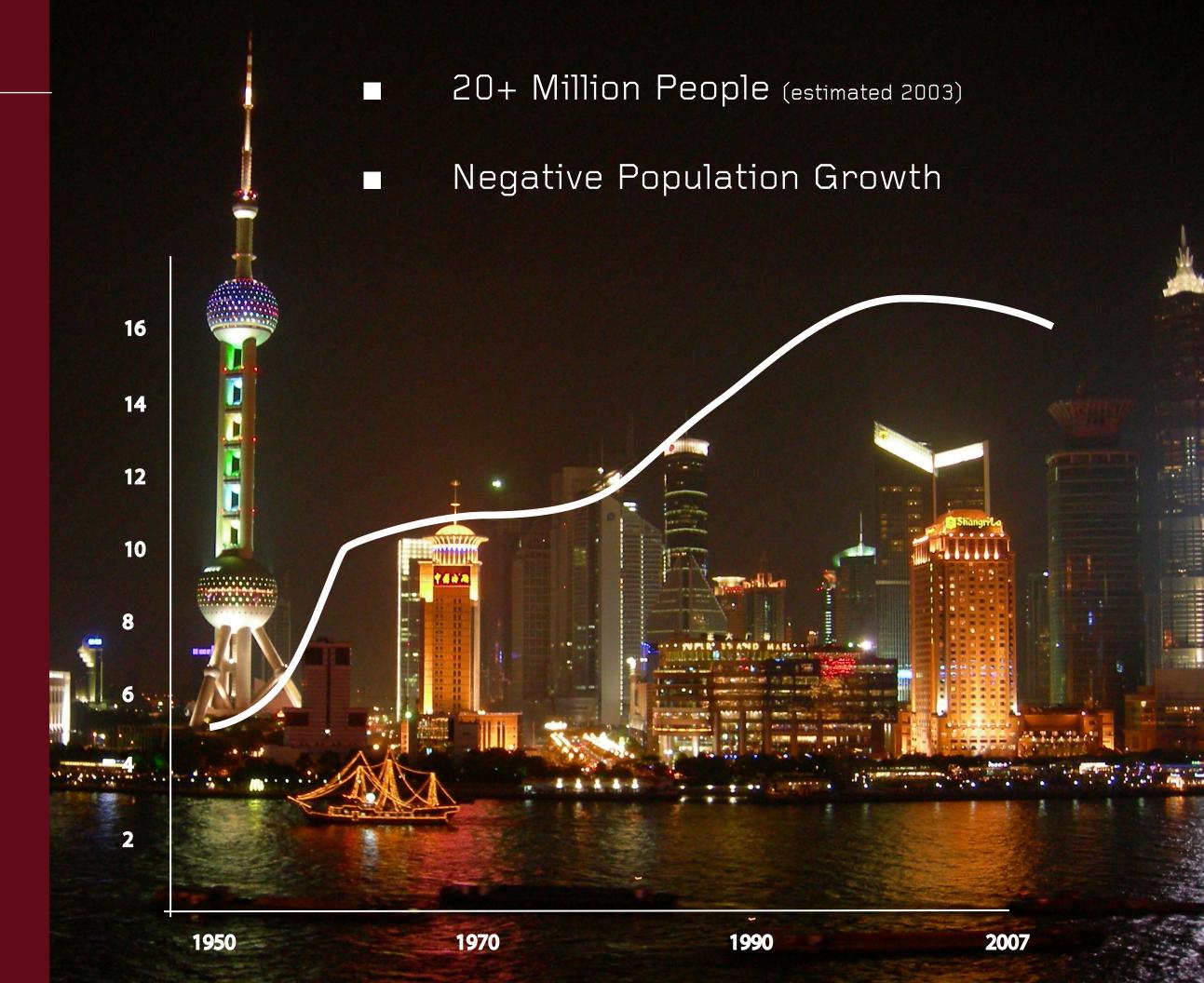
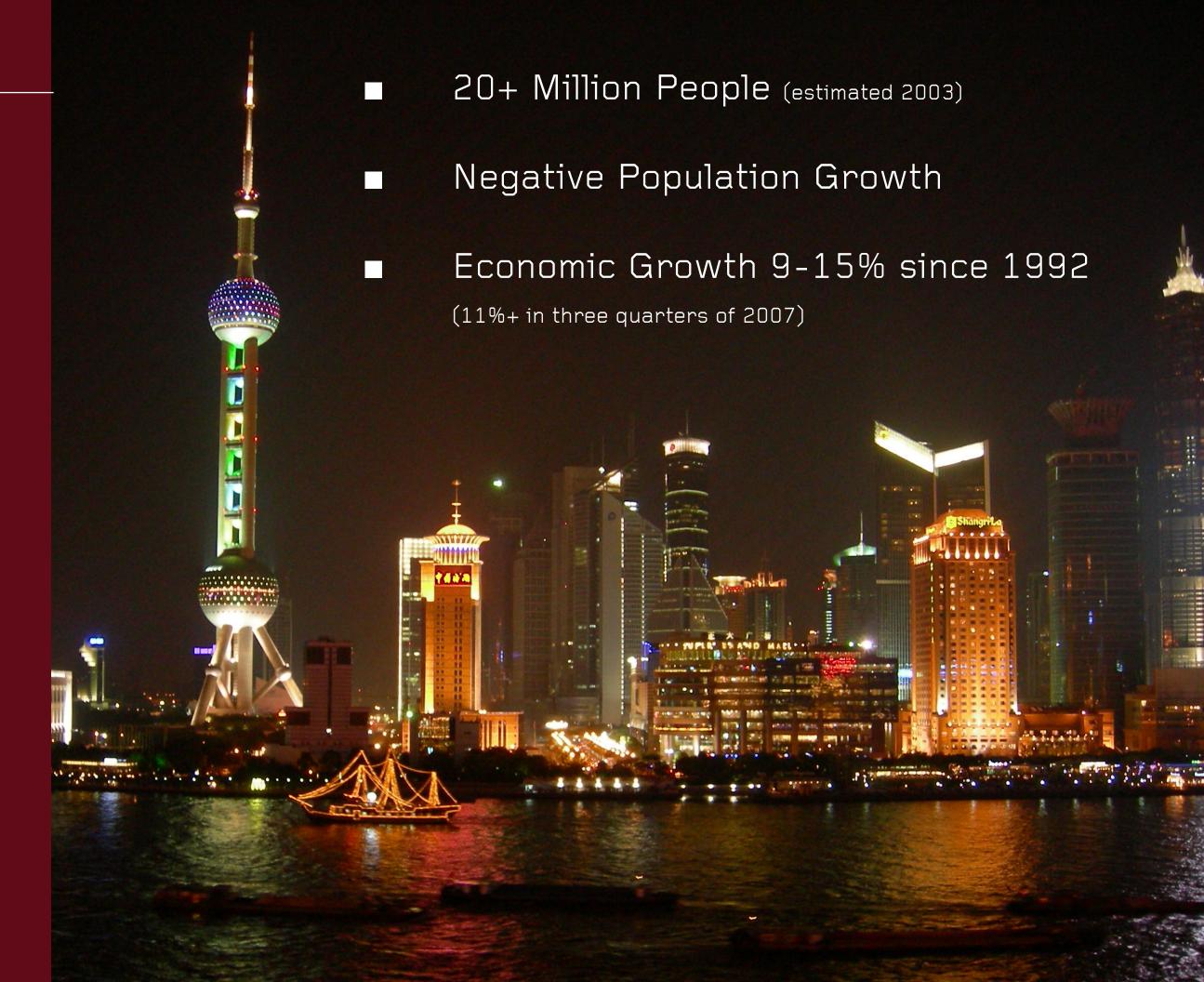




Shanghai







- a fishing Village
- Cotton industry made it the largest city in China in 1800
- Foreign trade allowed British,
- French and American settlers
- 1949 All foreigners lost control

Influenced by Western Culture

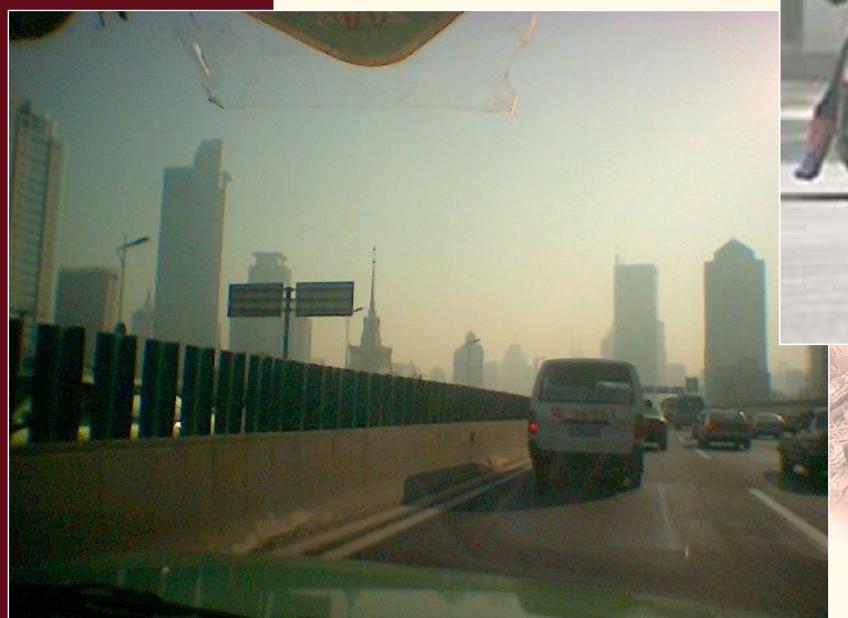
- to communist party
- 1966~1976 Cultural Revolution allowed for reestablishment of trade





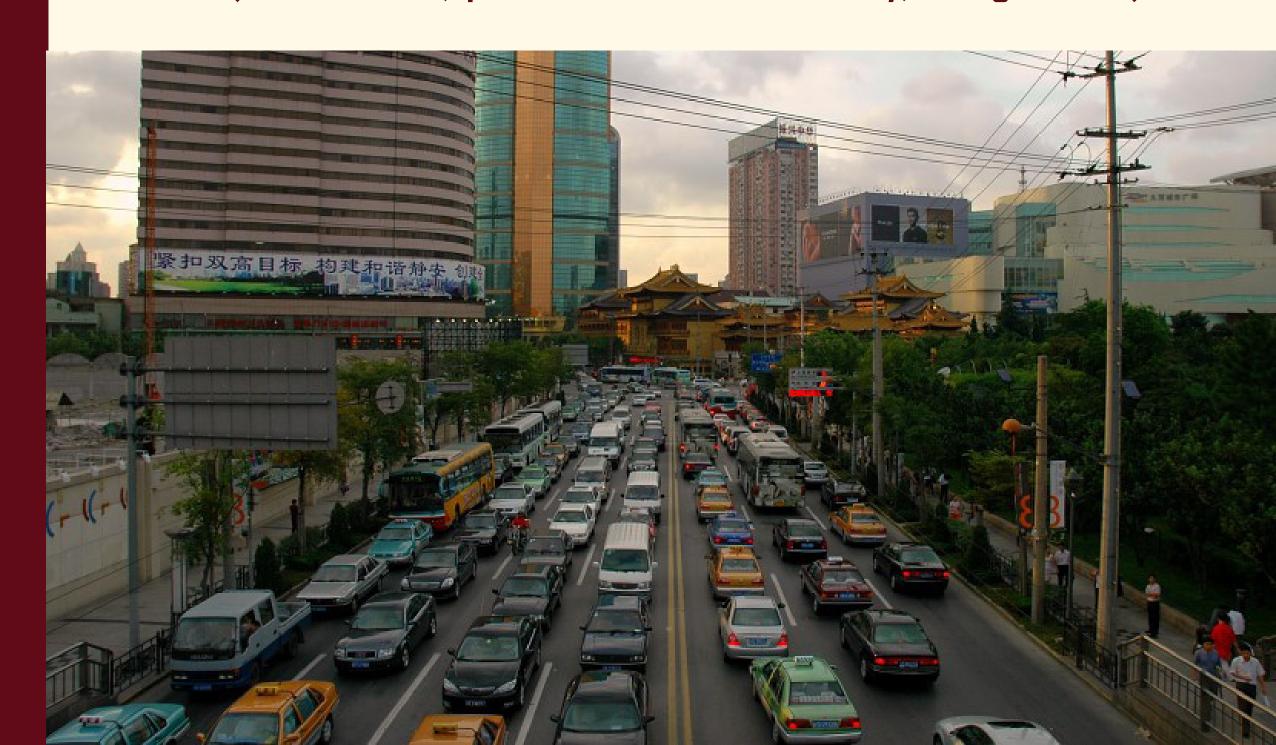


Pollution & Ecology

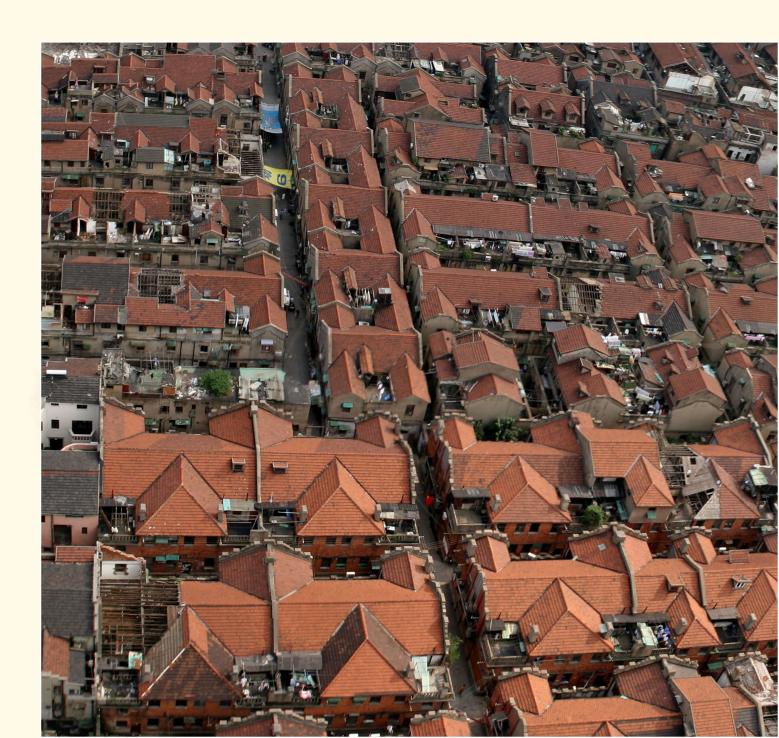




- Pollution & Ecology
- Traffic (inefficient, produce from far away, congestion)



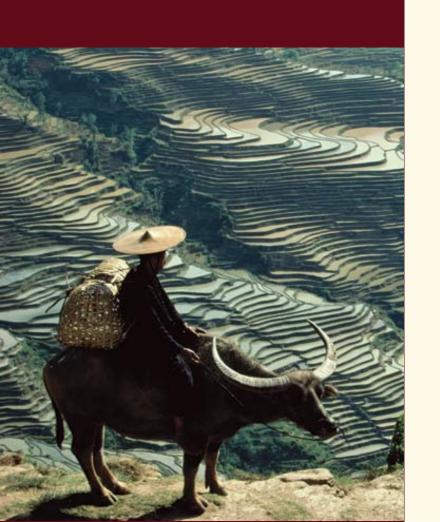
- Pollution & Ecology
- Traffic (inefficient, produce from far away, congestion)
- Lack of Open Space



- Pollution & Ecology
- Traffic (inefficient, produce from far away, congestion)
- Lack of Open Space
- Replacement Housing Need

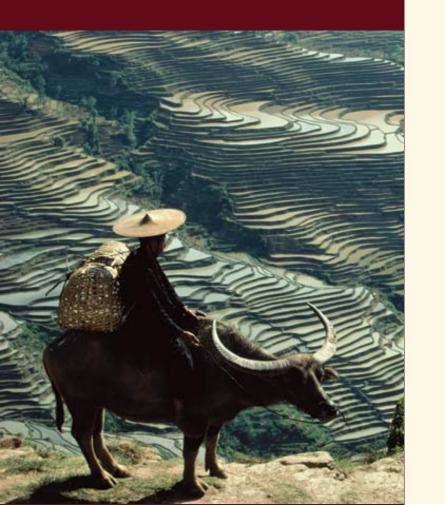


- Pollution & Ecology
- Traffic (inefficient, produce from far away, congestion)
- Lack of Open Space
- Replacement Housing Need
 - Agricultural land shortage





- Pollution & Ecology
- Traffic (inefficient, produce from far away, congestion)
- Lack of Open Space
- Replacement Housing Need
- Agricultural land shortage



"China has lost fertile land equivalent of about the size of Maine each and every year for the past decade. To feed its population adequately, it should be adding that amount."

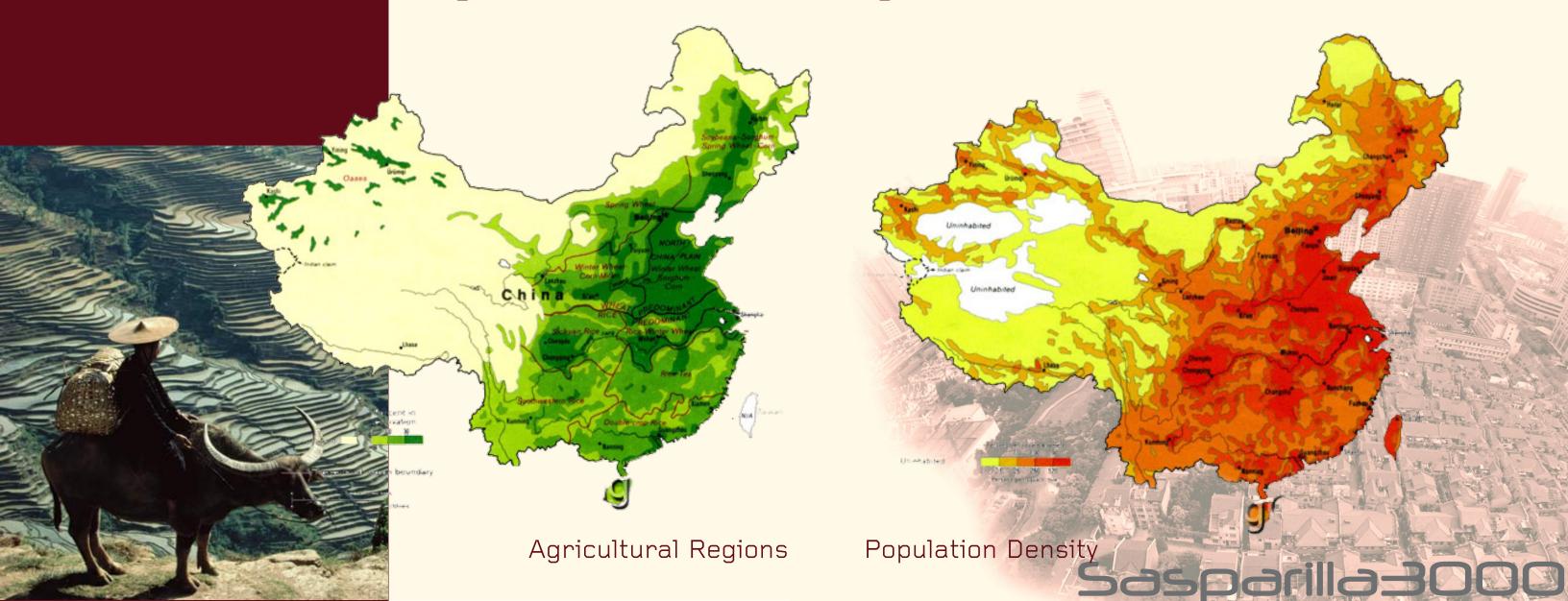
Nicholas Vardy, Hayden Capital Management

"[China's] production of wheat, corn, rice and other food grains dipped from a record high of 512 million tons in 1998 to 431 million tons in 2004, even as the population of 1.3 billion, despite all the controls, gains 11 million people a year."

San Diego Tribune

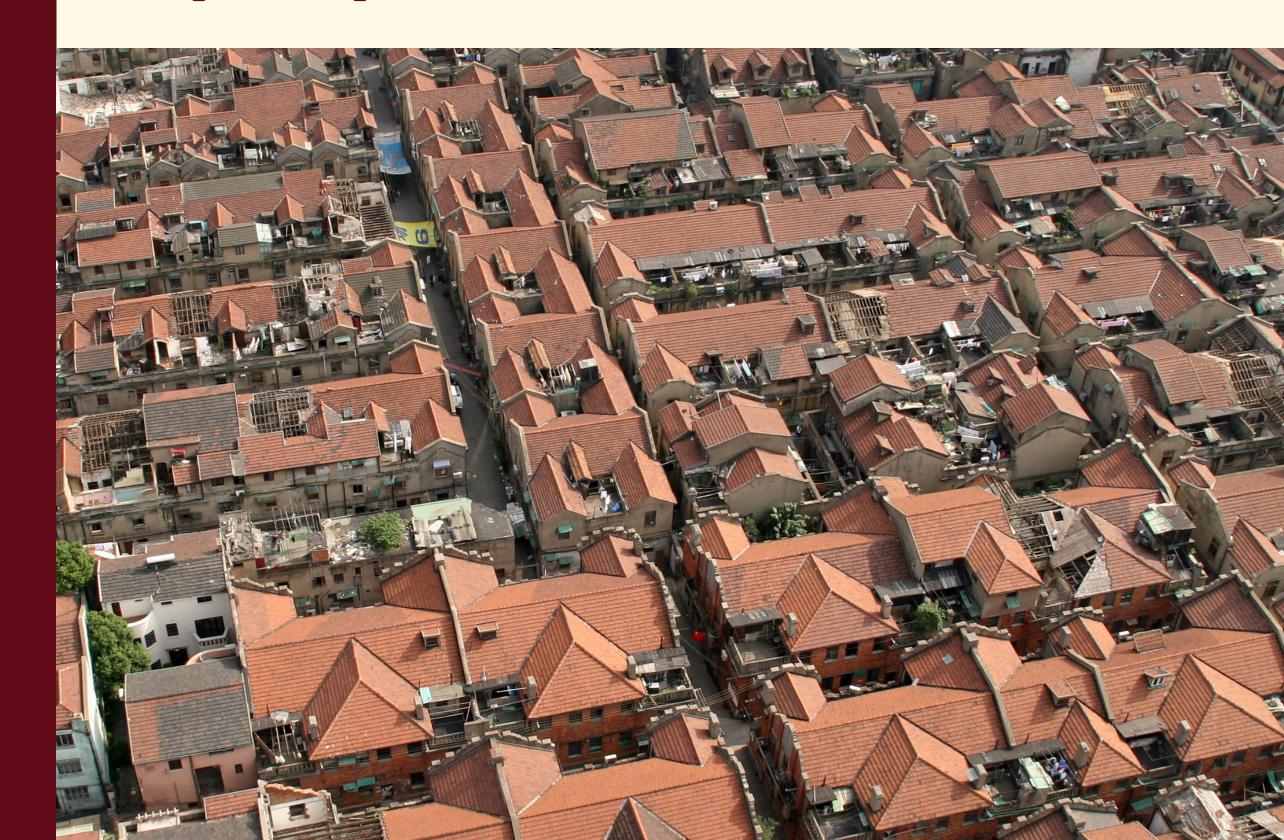
- Pollution & Ecology
- Traffic (inefficient, produce from far away, congestion)
- Lack of Open Space
- Replacement Housing Need

Agricultural land shortage



- Pollution & Ecology
- Traffic (inefficient, produce from far away, congestion)
- Lack of Open Space
- Replacement Housing Need
- Agricultural land shortage
- Runaway Development



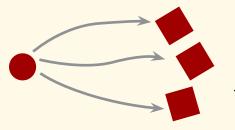






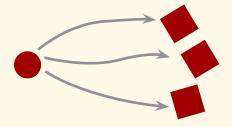






Open Spac



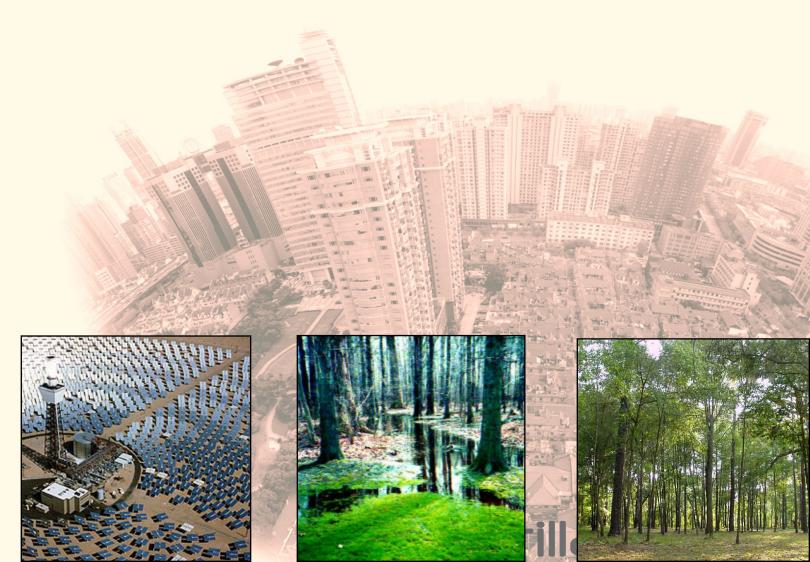


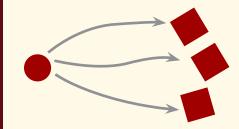
Open Spa

Pollution & Ecology

- Forest (co2 reduction, particulate matter reduction)
- Wetlands (water filtration, particulate matter reduction)
- Solar Plant (renewable energy)
- Urban Agriculture







Pollution & Ecology

- Forest (co2 reduction, particulate matter reduction)
- Wetlands (water filtration, particulate matter reduction)
- Solar Plant (renewable energy)
- Urban Agriculture



Traffic

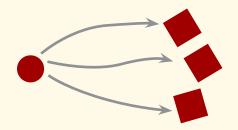
- Promote public transportation
- Car-less development
- Density
- Live-work
- Self contained







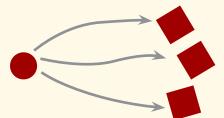




Open Space

- Park
- Urban wetlands
- Rooftop use
- Public, Semi-Public & Private divisions
- Courtyard / Scaled Open Space





Open Space

Park

Urban wetlands

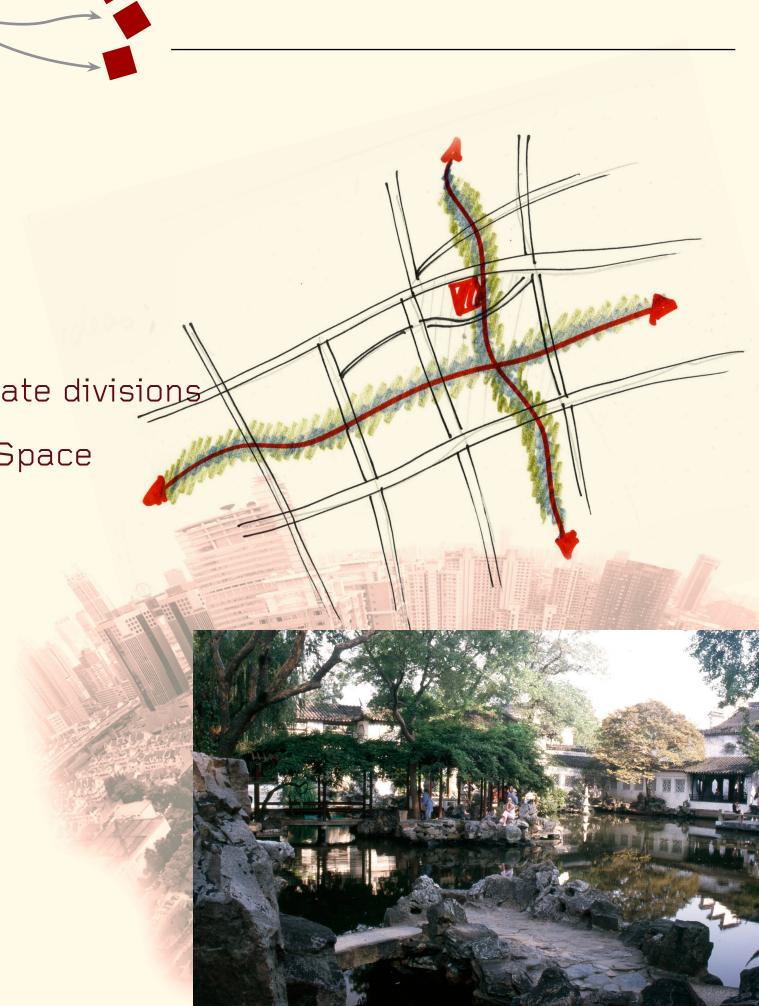
Rooftop use

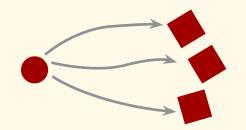
Public, Semi-Public & Private divisions

Courtyard / Scaled Open Space

Runaway Development

Master Plan





Open Space

Park

П

Urban wetlands

Rooftop use

Public, Semi-Public & Private divisions

Courtyard / Scaled Open Space

Runaway Development

Master Plan

Replacement Housing

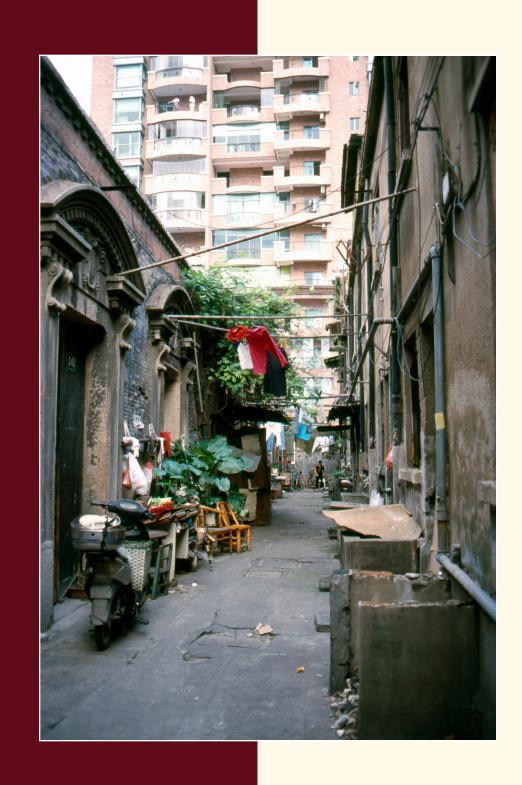
Preserve and maintain Lilongs as residential



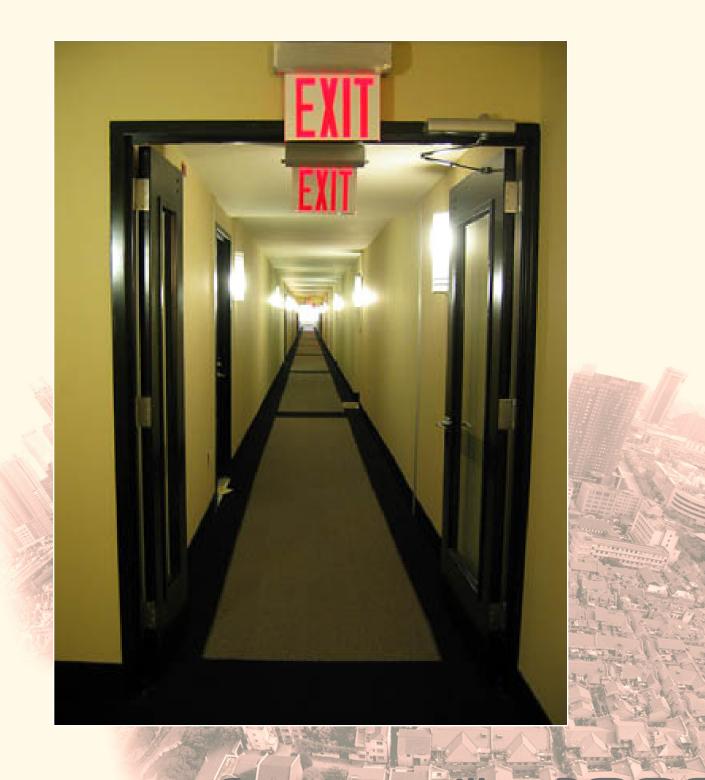




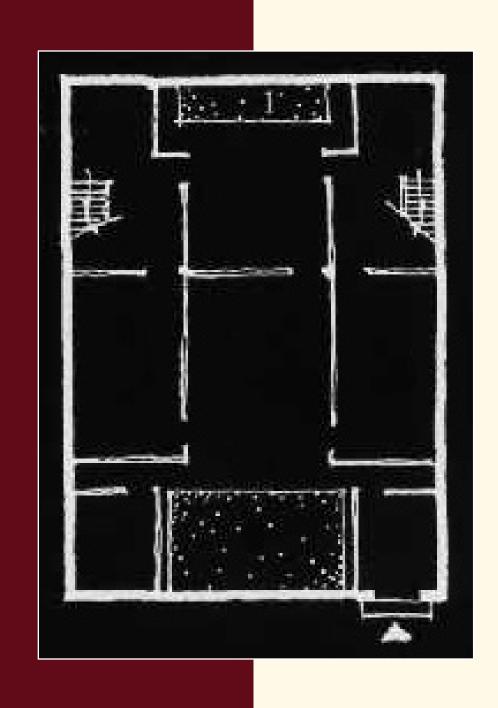
Quality v. Quantity



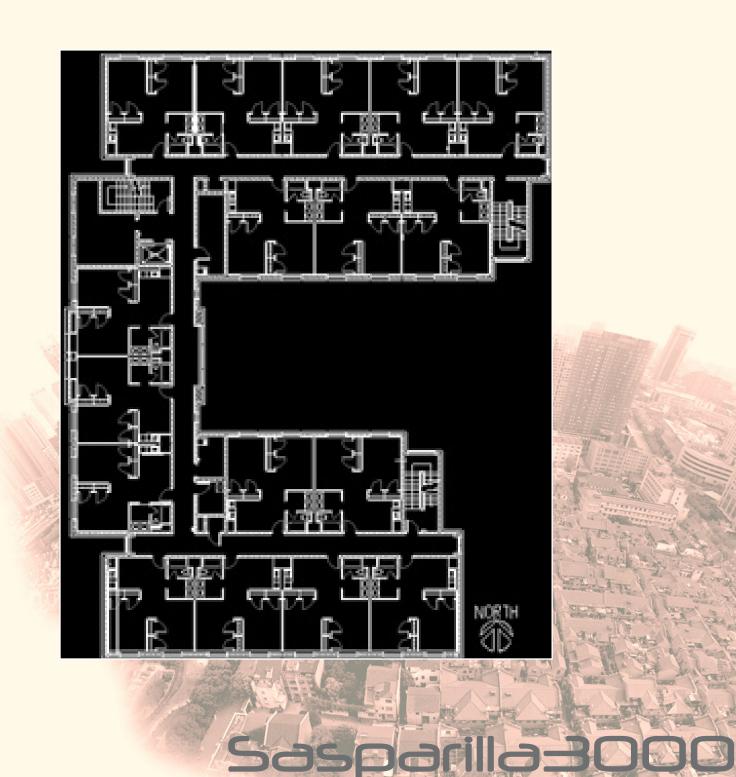
V.



Community v. Isolation



V.



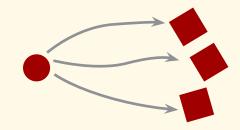
Small v. Big Economies



V.



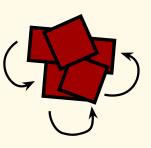
Solutions for the Site



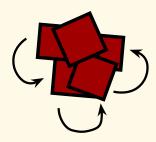
Community v. Isolation

- Informal Markets
- Small stores
- Designated shop space reserved for locals





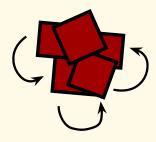




City scale:

- Re-establish viability of Lilongs
- Guide speculative development in a formal and value sense
 - Establish a sustainable foundation for existing and future growth



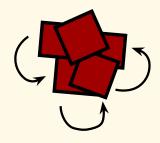


City scale:

- Re-establish viability of Lilongs
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Block Scale:

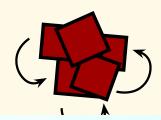
- Open up lilongs from the inside to generate open space
- Provide space for speculative development and maintain lilongs
 - Create pedestrian and bicycle thoroughfares
 - Provide local centers with cultural, civic, employment and retail



Street Scale:

- Provide high quality pedestrian and bicycle amenities
- Use channels and waterways to connect centers mid-block
 - Reduce traffic by providing local food sources
 - Create a more varied street scape with mixed residential, retail,

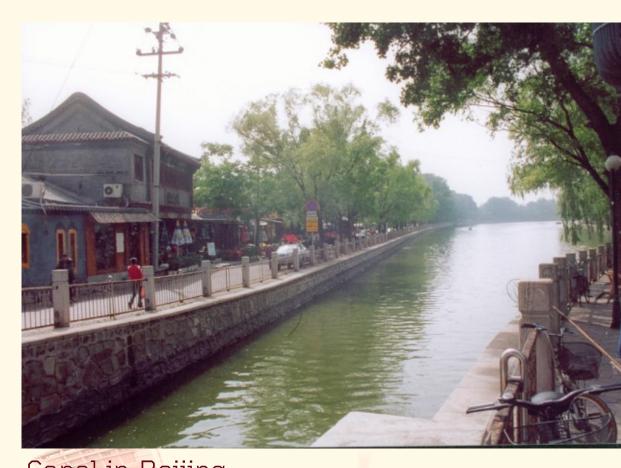
food & entertainment, production and parks & open spaces





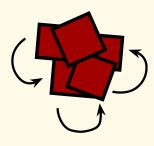
Canal in Suzhou
Painting of old Shanghai Canal

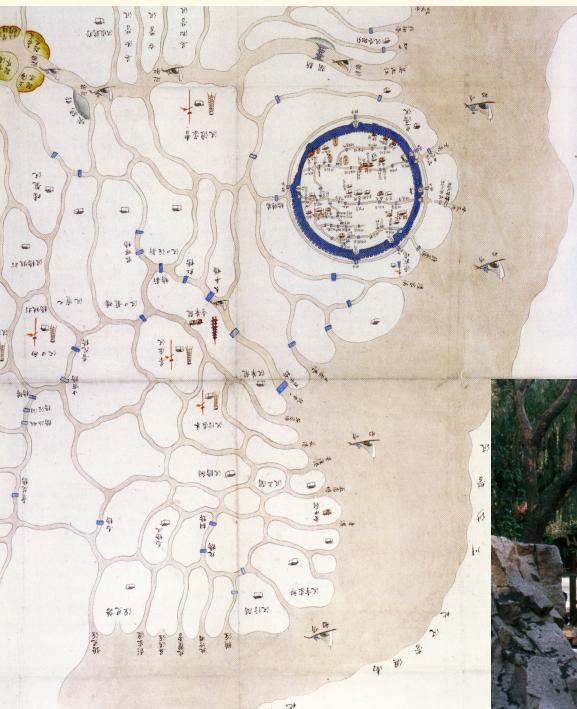




Canal in Beijing
Painting of old Shanghai Canal



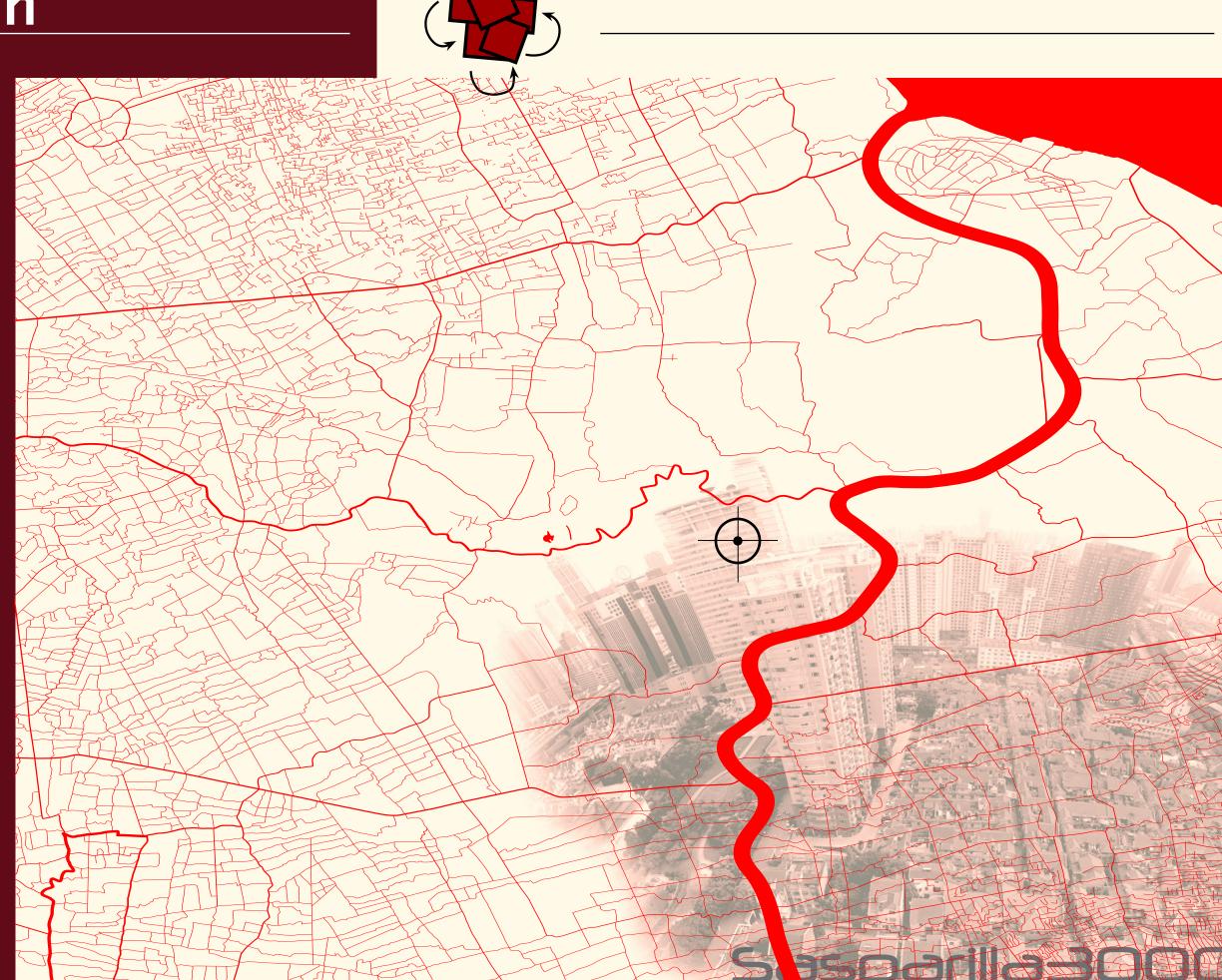




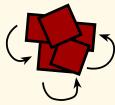
Map of previously exisitng Canals

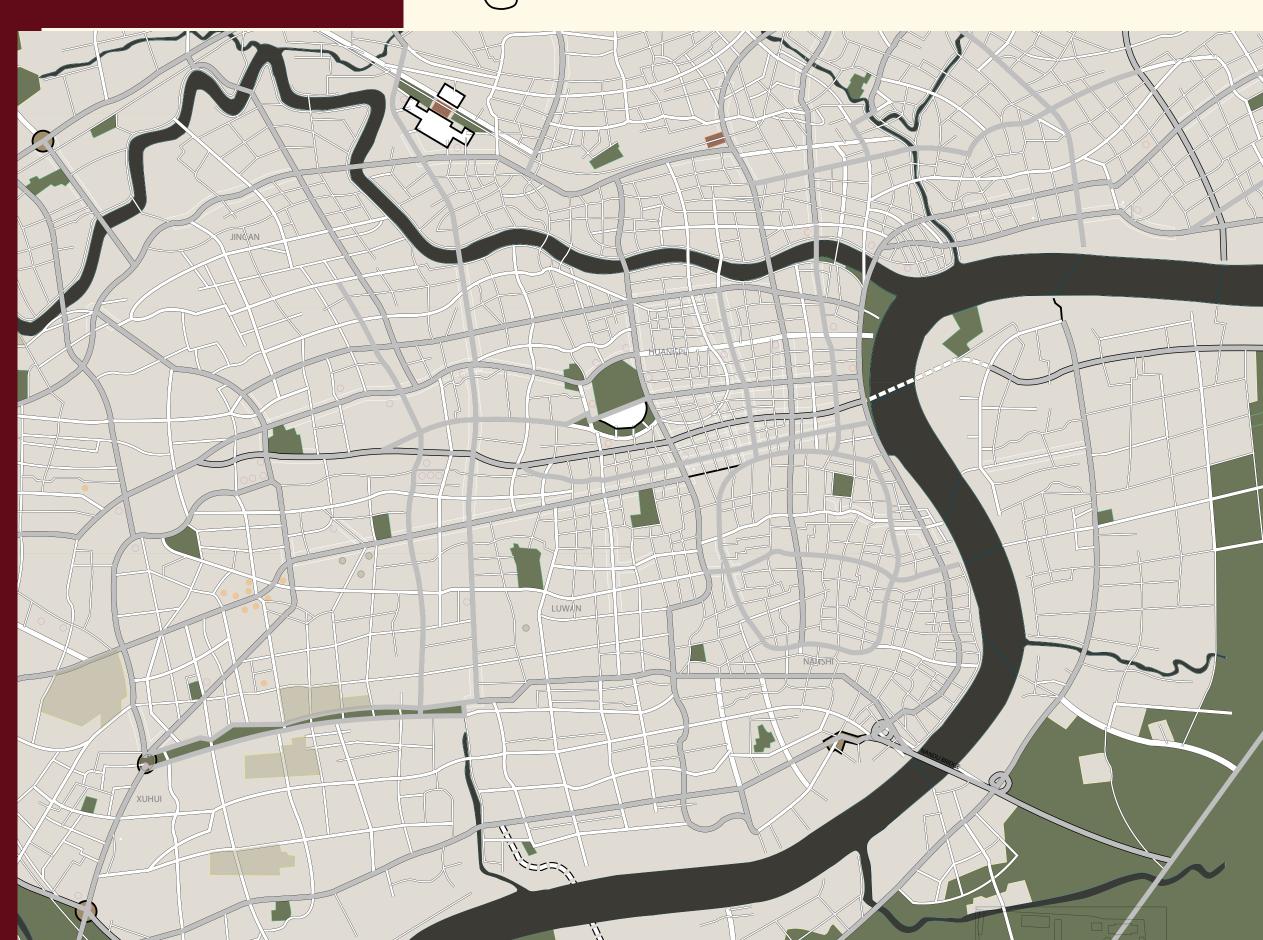
Traditional water usage

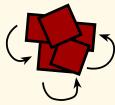


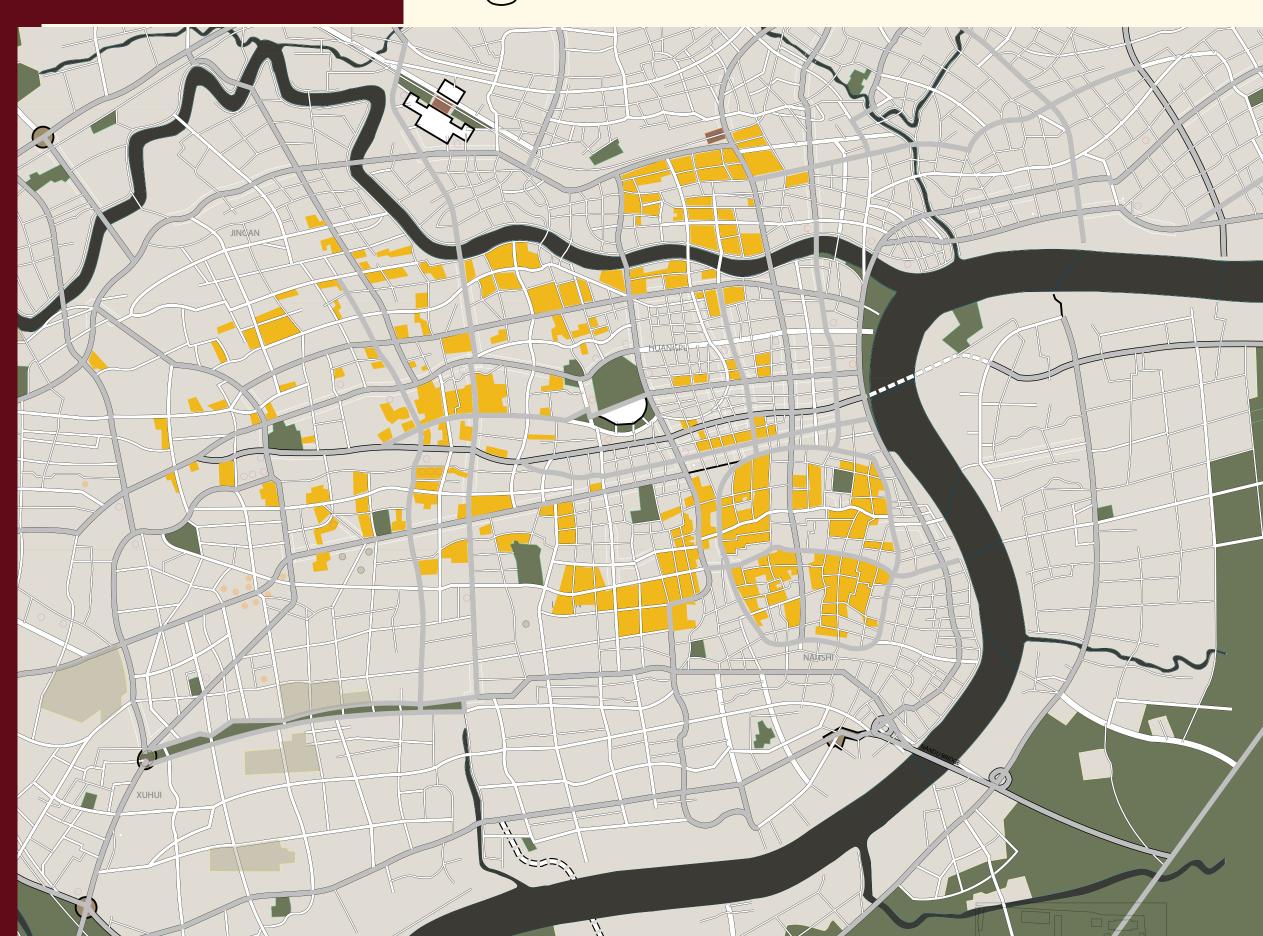


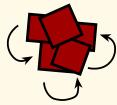
Map of previously exisitng Canals

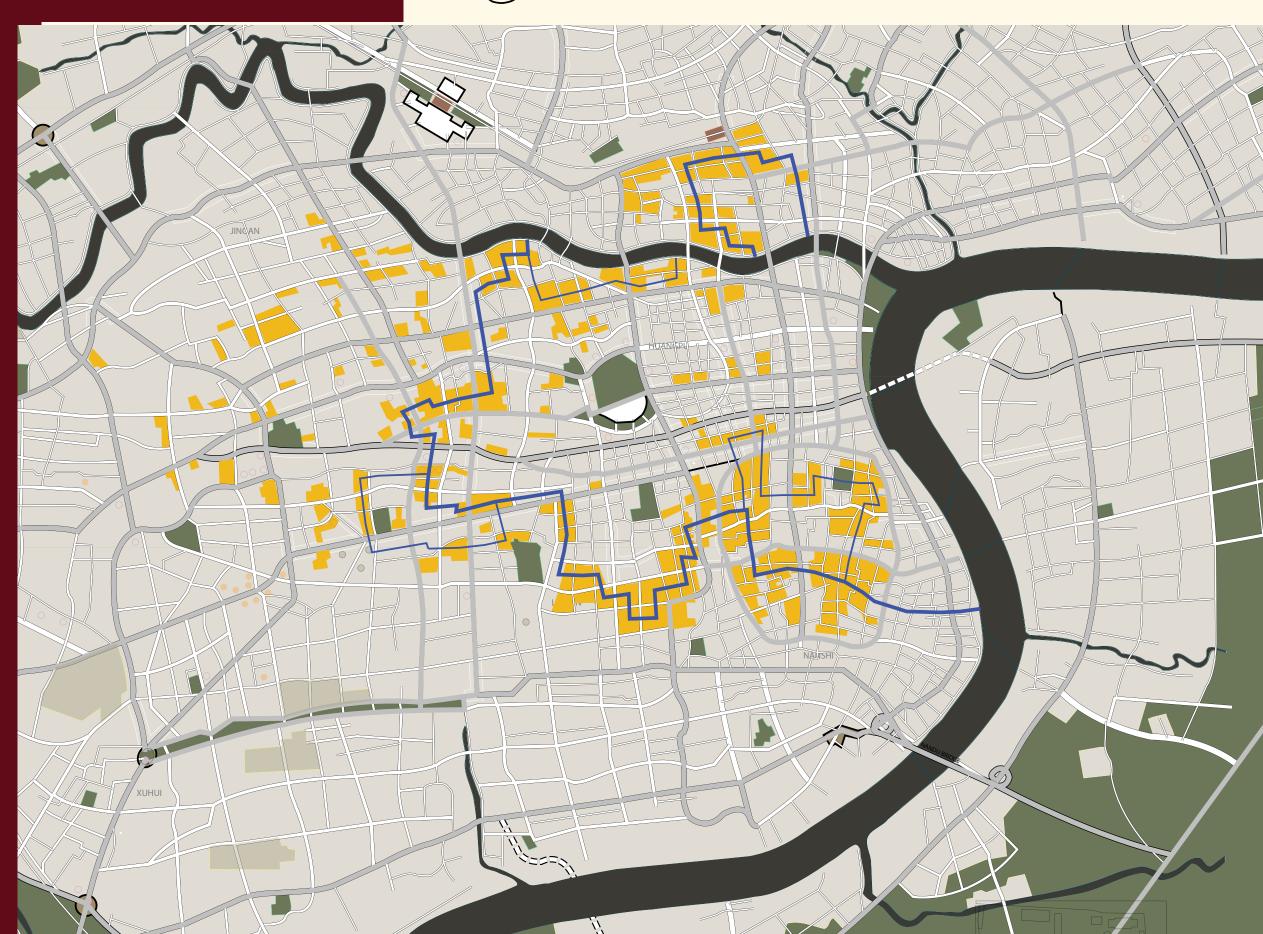


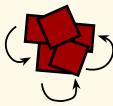


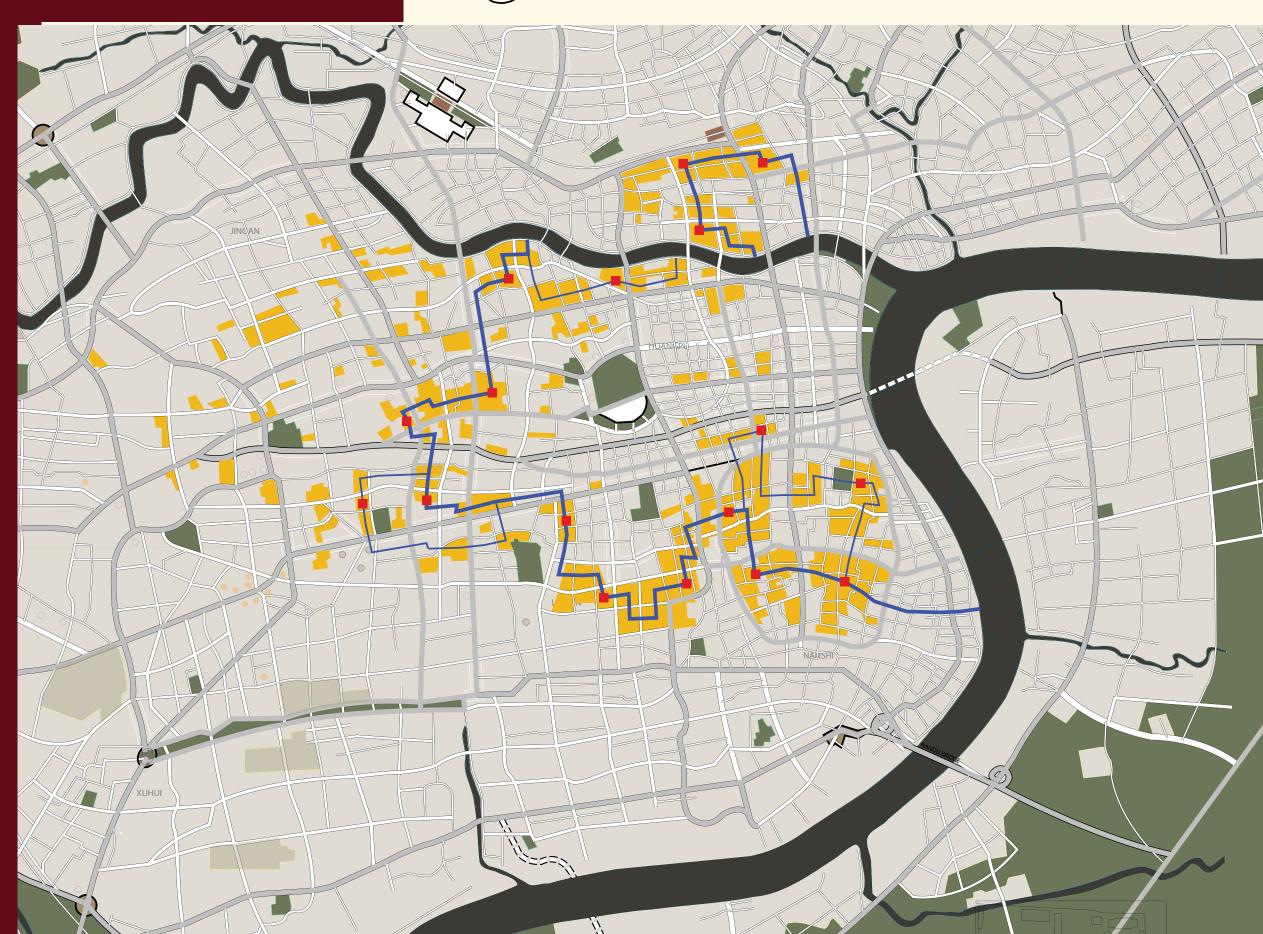


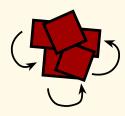






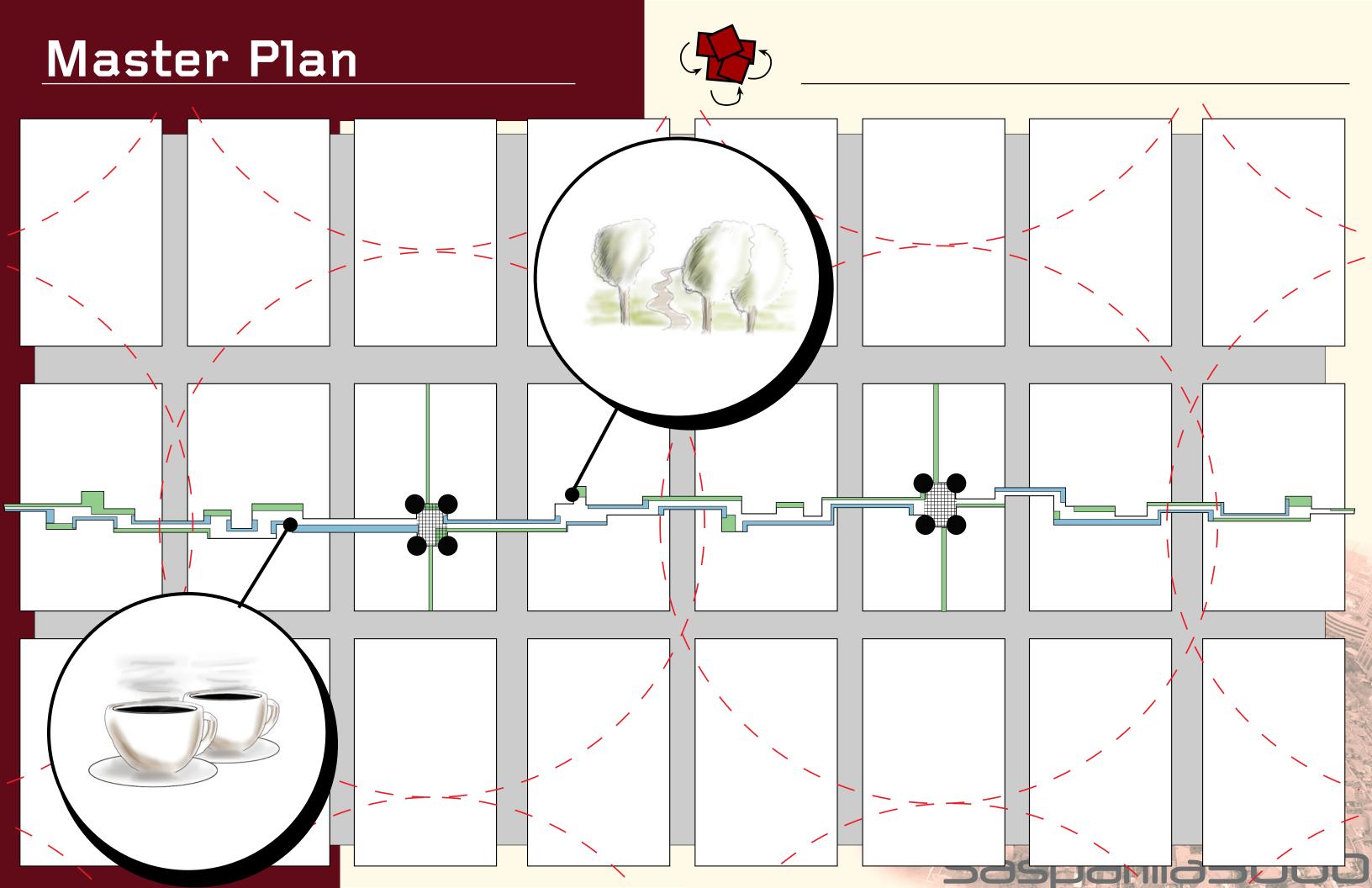


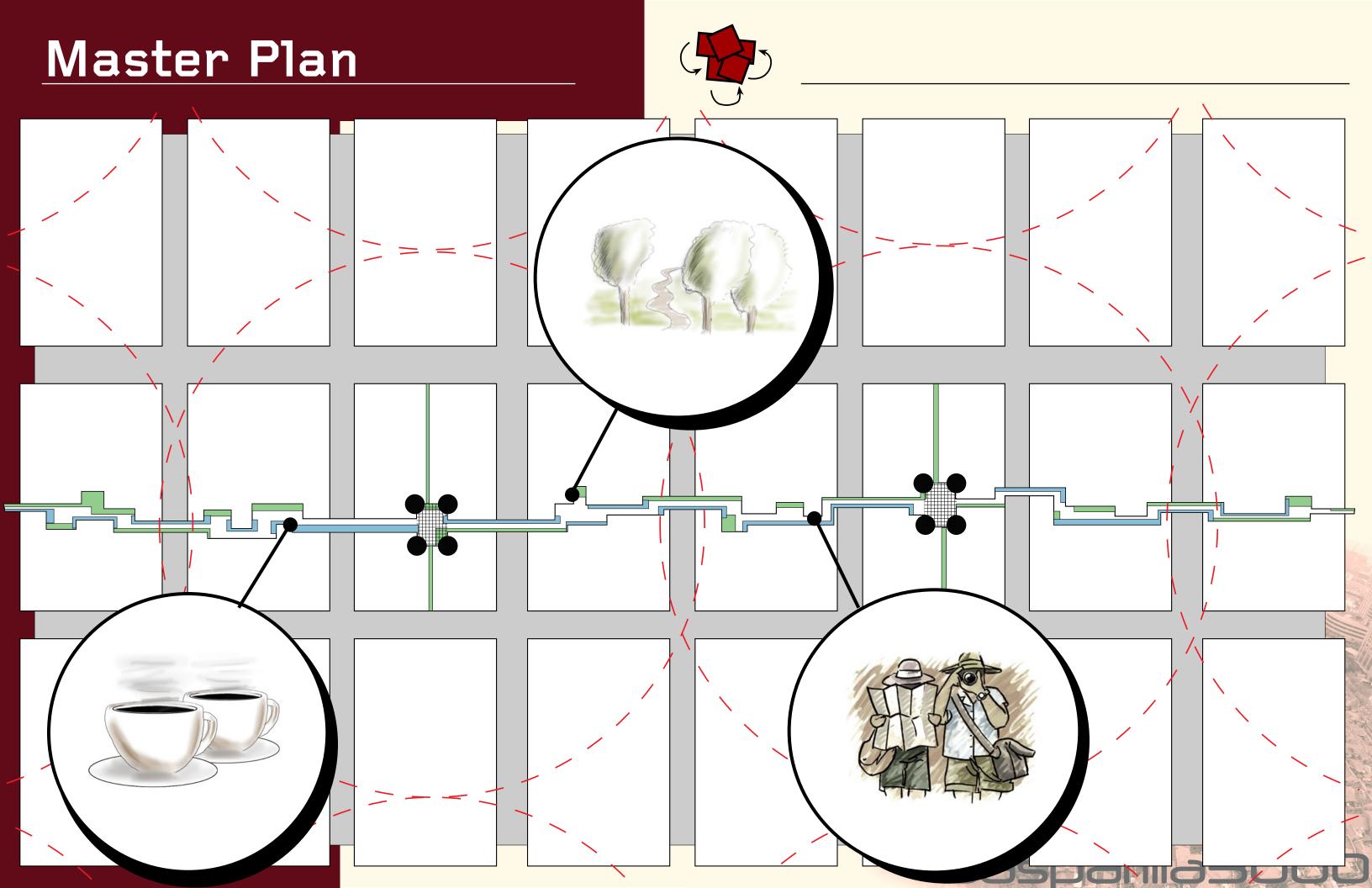


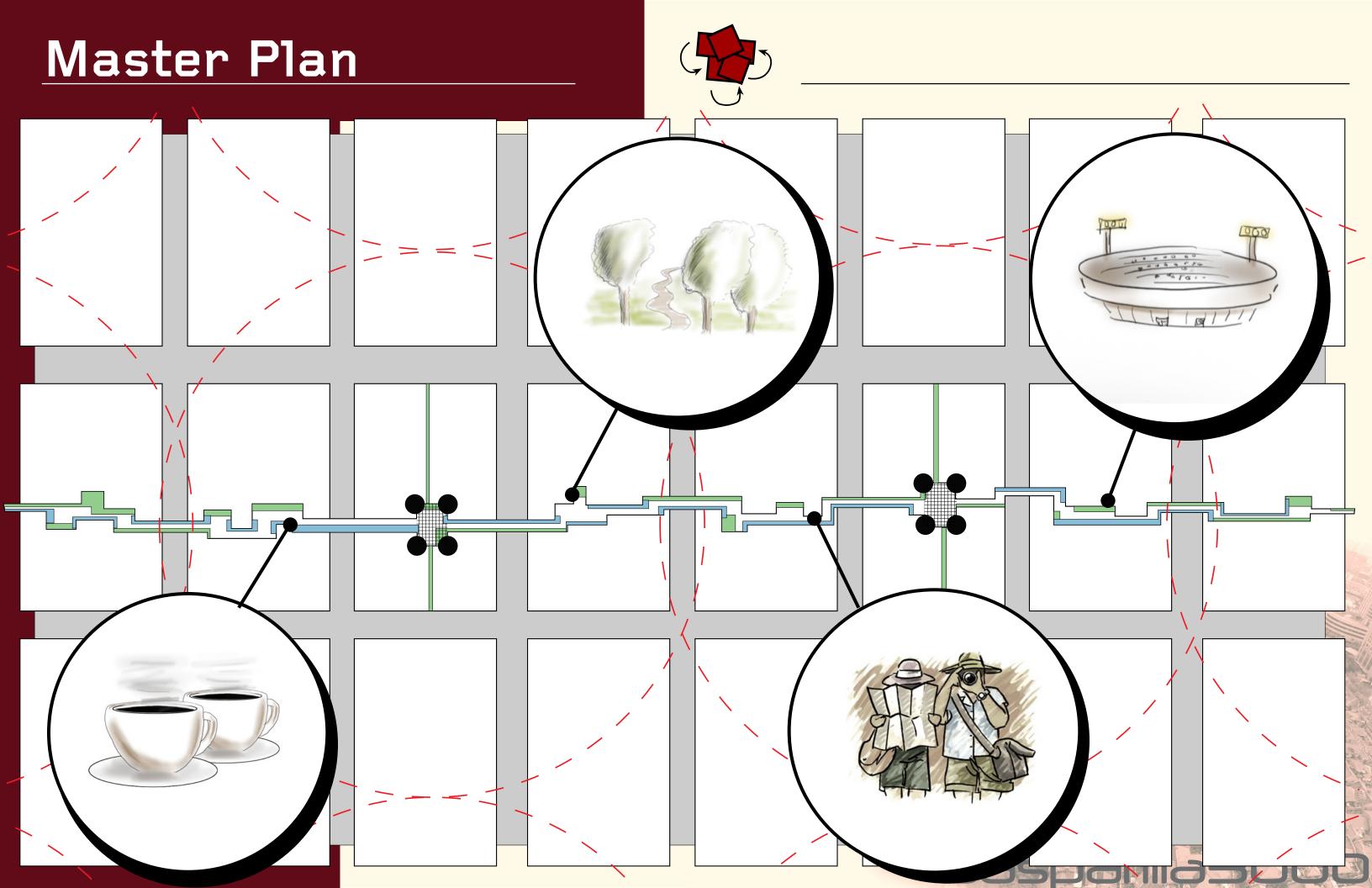


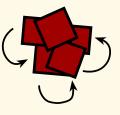
Channels

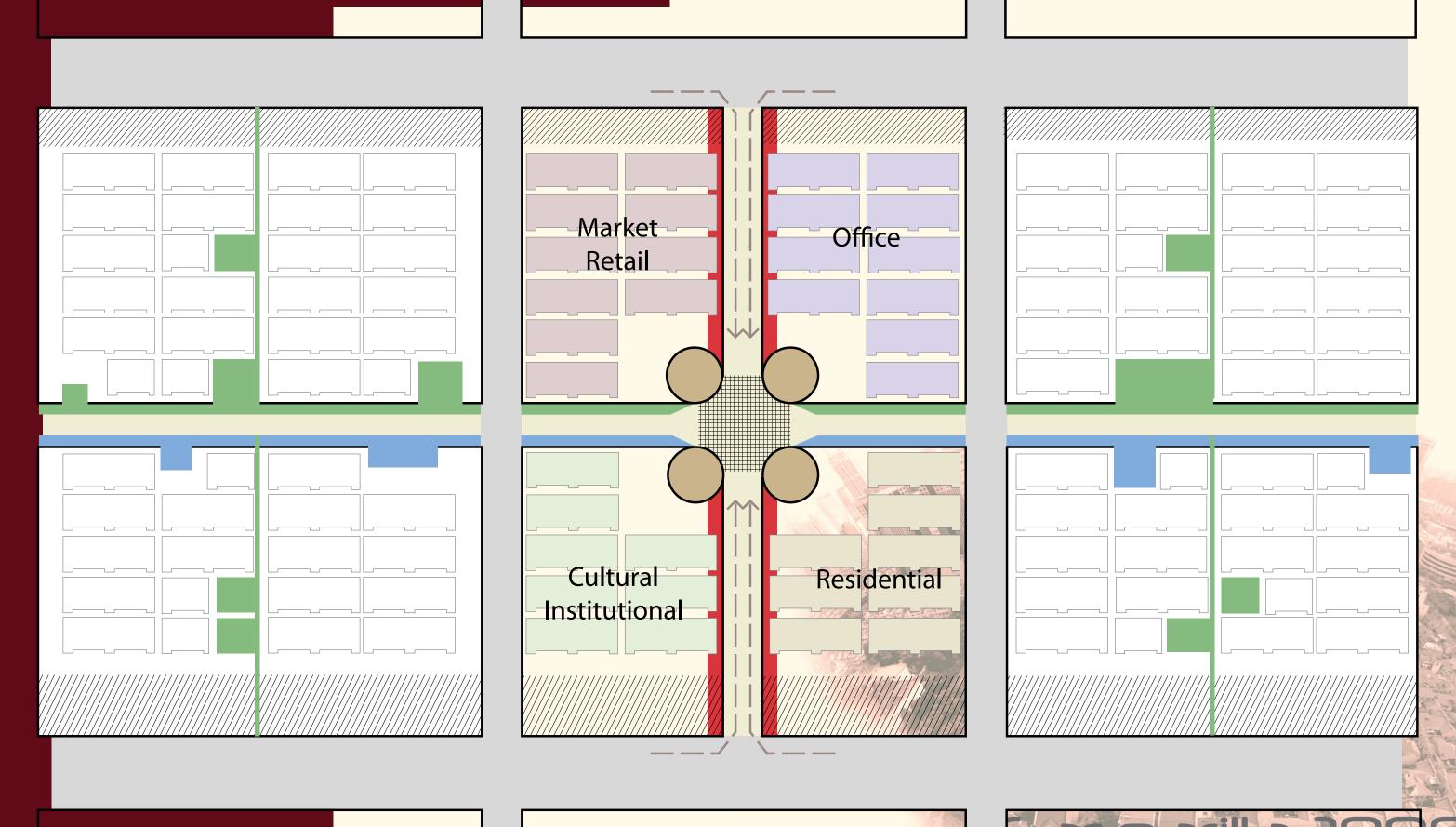
- Create a framework of open space and new development
- Generates pedestrian and bicycle routes
- Supplies water to core and new infrastructure
 - Traditionally relevant
- Increases value of surrounding land
- Functions as storm water runoff (instead of sewer overflow)

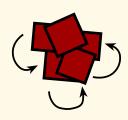


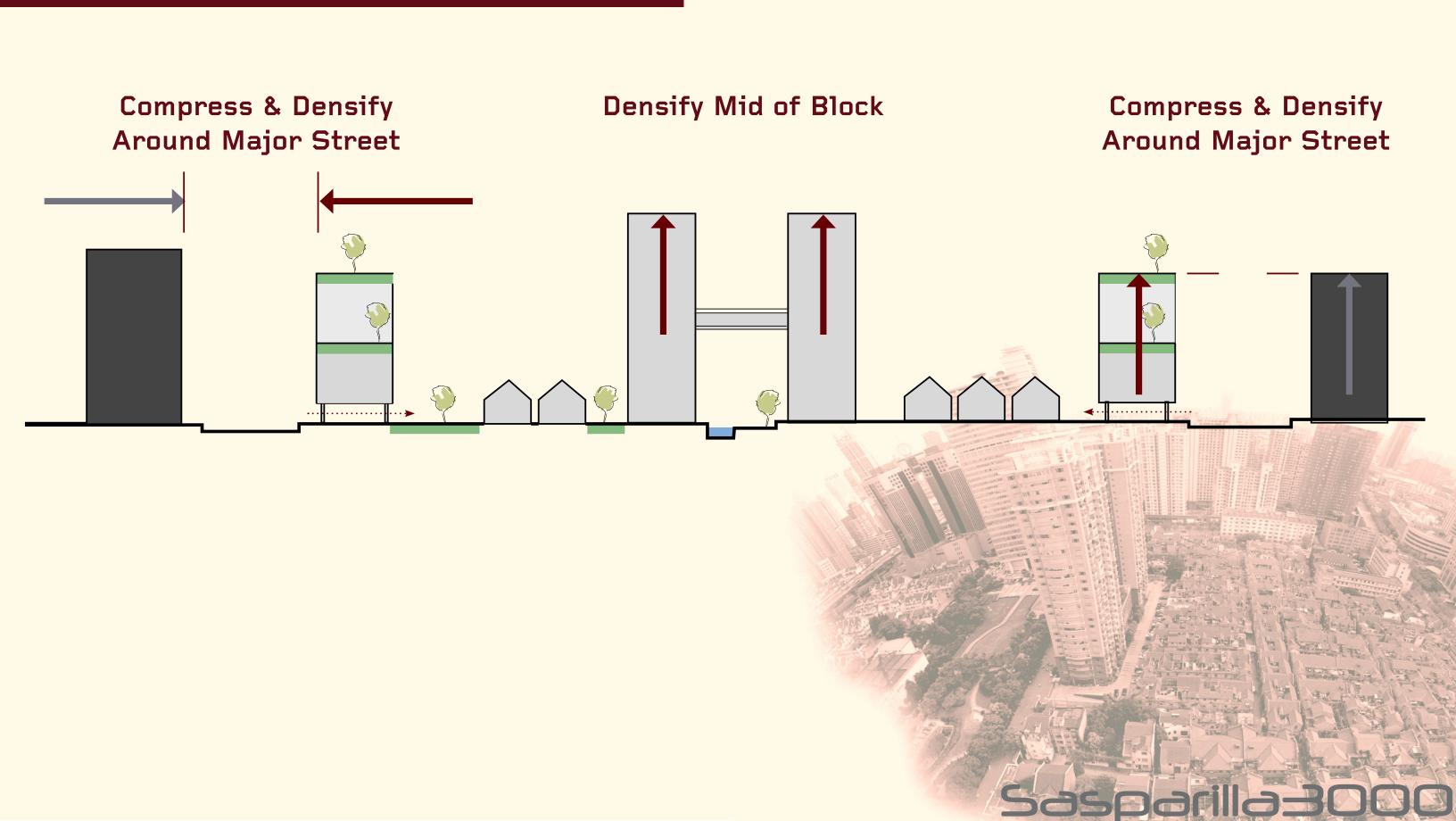


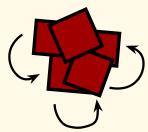


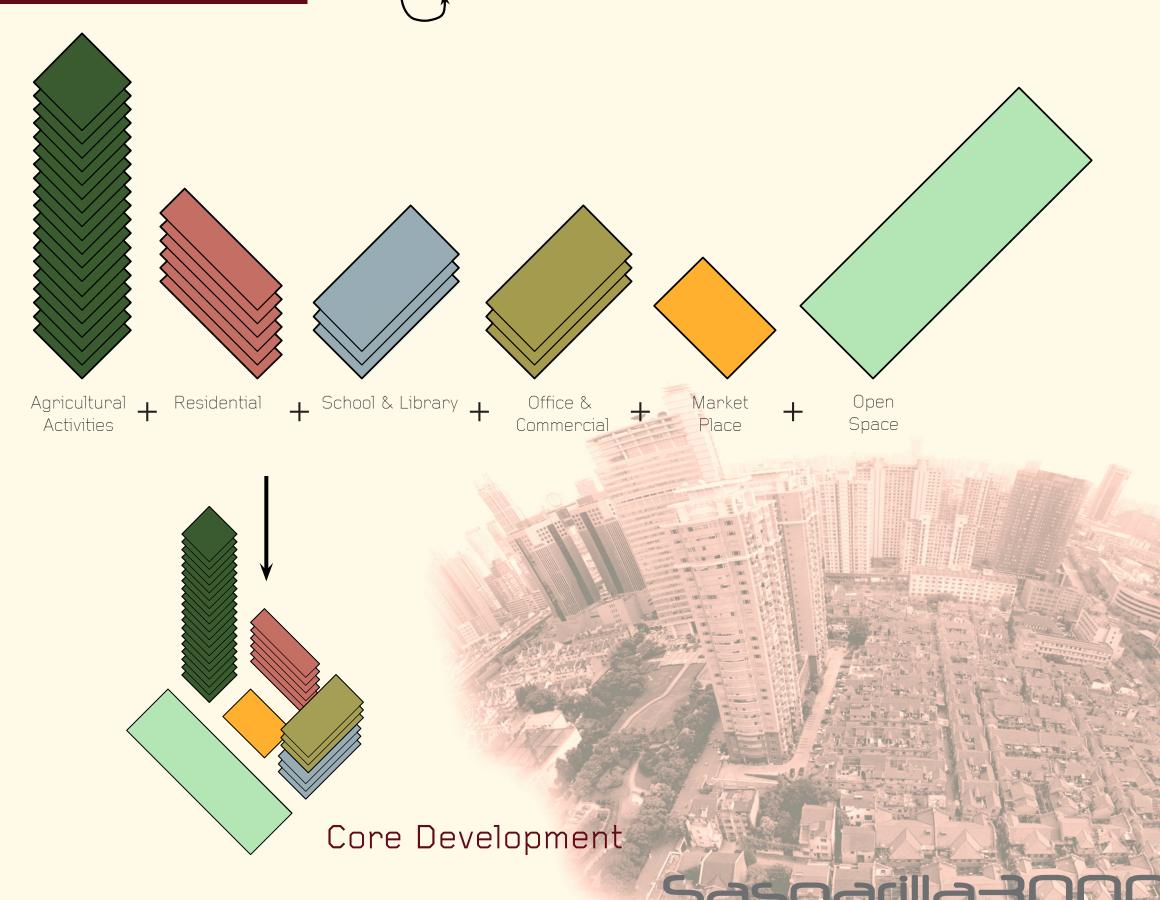


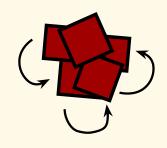












Urban Agriculture

Sustenance for 50.000 People (60%)

Strong Traffic Reduction in City

Sewage & Waste Management

Regulate city growth

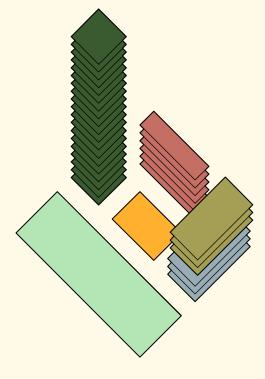
Stimulate local markets & distribution

Employment & Education

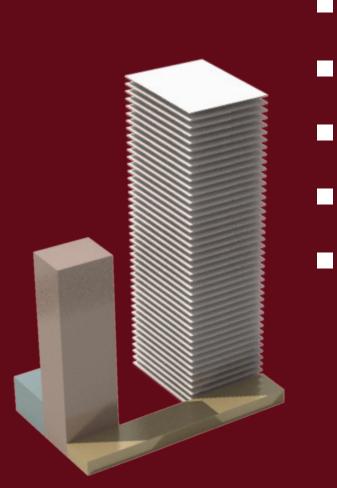
Open Space creation

Visible Reconnection of Sustenance flows

Enables Sustainable City Growth

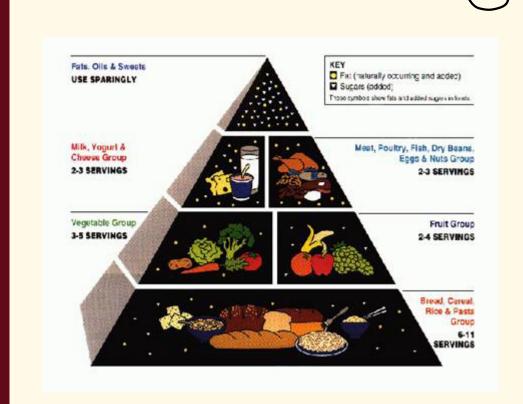


Core Development



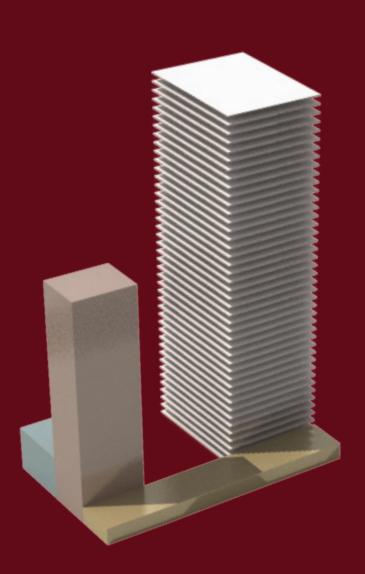
Hydroponics

5x as effective as traditional agriculture





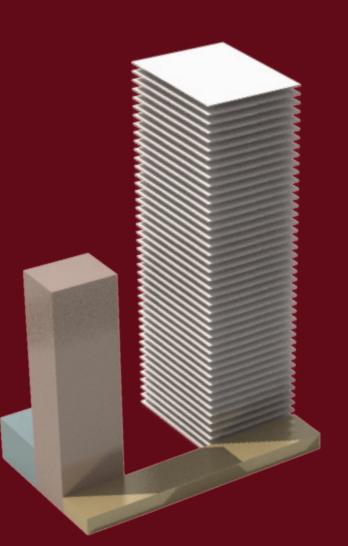
Urban Agriculture

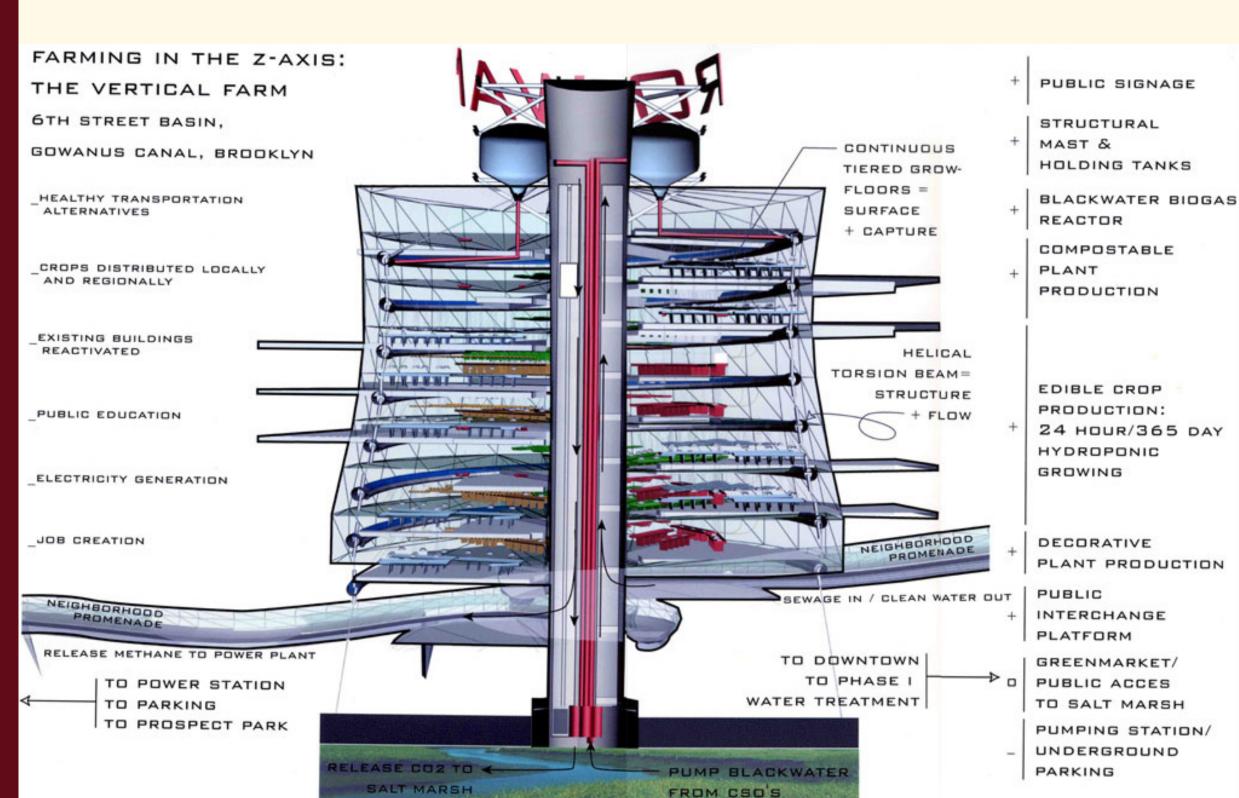






Urban Agriculture





RECLAIMED SALT MARSH

