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Innovative Metropolitan Mobility Chair

ÉCOLE NATIONALE  
SUPÉRIEURE  
D'ARCHITECTURE  
STRASBOURG



MOBILITÉS  
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INNOVANTES

PARTENAIRES  
CAUP TONGJI UNIVERSITY  
SYSTRA

Participating Academic Institutions

ENSA Strasbourg, CAUP-Tongji, IUAV Venice  
ENSA Paris Belleville, ENSA Paris Malaquais, ENSA Versailles

CAUP Tongji | SHANGHAI | 29.10 - 07.11.2018

IMM CHAIR

# COLLABORATIVE WORKSHOP 2.0

## Shanghai

## SHANGHAI





# SHANGHAI COLLABORATIVE WORKSHOP 2.0

OCTOBRE 29 - NOVEMBRE 7, 2018

CAUP, Tongji University, 1239 Siping Road, Shanghai, 200092. P. R. China

**Collaborative Workshop** organized by the IMM Chair (ENSAS-CAUP/Tongji-SYSTR), in collaboration with ENSA Paris Belleville, ENSA Paris Malaquais, ENSA Versailles (France) and IUAV of Venice (Italy).

The **Collaborative Workshop** will involve a group of 20-25 Master students from CAUP Tongji, ENSAS, ENSAV and IUAV of Venice. The students will share and benefit of different backgrounds (France, Italy and China) and diverse expertise (Architecture, Urban Design, Urban Planning) and will work collaboratively on project proposals at both urban and architectural scales.

## SUPERVISORY TEAM & JURY MEMBERS

Prof. ZHUO Jian, Ass. Prof. GAN Jing (IMM Chair Steering Committee, CAUP-Tongji)

Prof. Cristiana Mazzoni (IMM Chair Steering Committee, ENSA Paris Belleville)

Ass. Prof. Andreea Grigorovschi, Ass. Prof. FAN Lang (IMM Chair Scientific Coordinators, ENSA Strasbourg)

Prof. Margherita Turvani (IUAV Venice)

Ass. Prof. Lucie Morand (ENSA Paris Malaquais)

Prof. Ingrid Taillandier (ENSA Versailles)

Ing. Gabrielle Richard (SYSTR)

### Workshop Coordinator:

Ass. Prof. Andreea Grigorovschi, IMM Chair/ENSA Strasbourg

## KEYWORDS

Innovation & humanistic city, international innovation hub, creative cluster, industrial heritage, equitable metropolitan development, explorative scenarios, innovative and sustainable mobility, ecological & mobility corridors, climate change, energy transition

## STUDIO TOPIC & STUDY AREA

### • Chang Yang Campus (ChangYang - Creative Valley), Yangpu District, Shanghai

Context: «The Changyang Valley, formerly Donghua Textile Factory, is now an innovation campus of 150 leading startups and small and medium-sized tech firms. During an inspection visit in April, Premier Li Keqiang asked that the Changyang Valley be built into an international innovation hub.» (<https://www.shine.cn/news/metro/1808170938/>)

### OBJECTIVES:

Imagine urban development projects of the future Chang Yang Campus by taking into account Shanghai 2040 Explorative Scenarios and Shanghai Master Plan 2017-2035 (this plan seeks to transform Shanghai in a global metropolis and is focusing on several areas of interest: people centred urbanism, urban decentralization, sustainable high density development, information systems and smart city, sustainable urban mobility, urban ecology).

The projects will articulate several scales of reflection : from the metropolitan scale to the architectural and public spaces micro-scale. **The relation of the project site with the mobility system and infrastructures, as well as to the water and green corridors will be an important theme of reflection.**

Students will also be encouraged to develop a personal critical viewpoint and urban strategies with regard to the relation between the *innovation city* and the *humanistic city*.

The final design proposals will present and discuss possible ways to transform the industrial heritage of the former Donghua Textile Factory site, its relations to the surroundings, as well as its metropolitan meaning.

## IMM CHAIR CERTIFICATION

The students attending the IMM Chair Workshop 2018 will be awarded with a certificate of participation and completion released by the IMM Chair founding members : CAUP - Tongji University and ENSA Strasbourg.

# IMM Chair Collaborative Workshop 2.0

October 29 - November 07, 2018

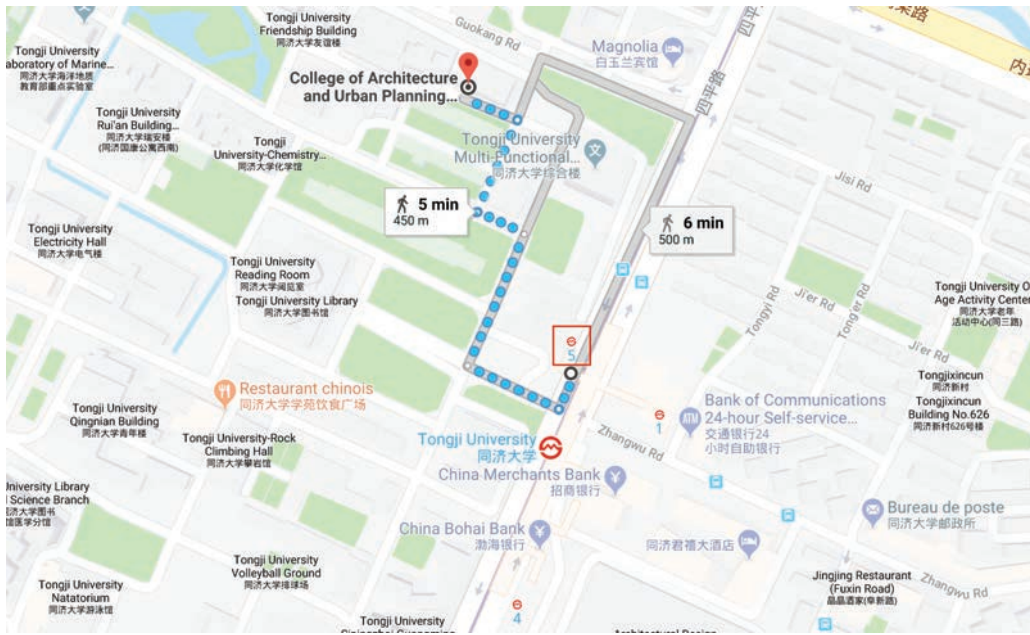
**29th of October 2018**

10h00: Welcoming address

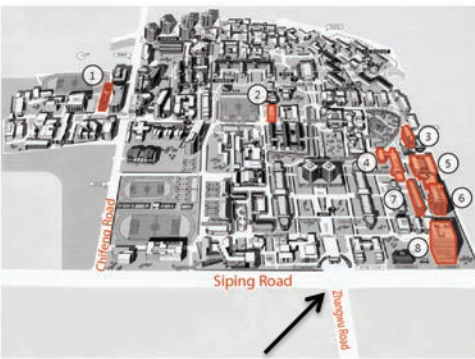
D building, room D3, College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University

*Getting to Tongji University:*

*Address: 1239 Si Ping Road, Yang Pu District, Shanghai*



Metro Line 10  
"Tongji University" Station



- 1.The International School(Language Courses)
- 2.Information Center(Campus Card)
- 3.International Student Dormitory
- 4.CAUP Building A
- 5.CAUP Building B(International Cooperation Office)
- 6.CAUP Building C(Cafe)
- 7.CAUP Building D(Lecture Hall 3)
- 8.Zonghe Building

College of Architecture and Urban Planning  
CAUP Building B - Room 122  
TEL: 0086-(0)21-65983592  
FAX: 0086-(0)21-65986707

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<http://en.tongji-caup.org/>

## IMM Chair Collaborative Workshop 2.0 program

29/10 - 07/11  
CAUP-Tongji

29.10	30.10 - 01.11	2.11	3.11-06.11	07.11
<p><b>Introductory Address</b></p> <p><b>10h00-12h30</b></p> <p>CAUP Tongji (building D - room D3)</p>	<p>Autonomous team work - Field work/Sensory analysis - design project development according to the 4 step method</p> <p>Regular collective meetings : Brainstorming/ Discussions</p> <p>CAUP Tongji (building B - room B411)</p>	<p><b>Mid-term Jury</b></p> <p><b>13H</b></p> <p>CAUP Tongji (building B - room B411)</p>	<p>Focus on the architectural and public space scale*</p> <p>CAUP Tongji (building B - room B411)</p>	<p><b>Final Jury</b></p> <p><b>14H</b></p> <p>CAUP Tongji (building &amp; room will be informed later on)</p>

\* SYSTRA engineers and experts will provide inputs on mobility issues, current/future challenges (remote).

# IMM Chair Collaborative Workshop 2.0 SHANGHAI

October 29 - November 07, 2018

## WORKING METHOD & POSTURE

The IMM Chair workshop's approach to the project aims to question the manner in which younger generations appropriate architecture, leaving significant space to experimental and innovative themes. These themes are necessarily found, for us, in a scale that goes beyond that of the simple building and which integrates the relationship between the edifice and the city and the territory in their extension. The project must in this way take into account the articulation between different scales: from the architectural scale to the urban and territorial scales. It sets forth as essential the collision, interweaving, and articulation between the architectural object and the landscape space that surrounds it, from the most restrictive to the most expansive. The taking into account of a large vision, which goes beyond the limits of the building and the neighborhood, comes from the evolution itself of contemporary cities and their ways of life: more and more the project's territories are complex and difficult to grasp and require methods of reading and retranscription which cause the very notion of architecture to evolve. By integrating the idea of uncertainty and inductive approaches, the notion of the "metropolitan project" situates itself as well within the articulations of architecture and urban design with other disciplines, especially those of geography, history, anthropology, and psychosociology.

The workshop is conceived as an intensive working session which aims for the students to cross-reference many forms of knowledge stemming from these disciplines, all necessary for the definition of a project approach which would be both subjective and situated in relation to contemporary societal issues.

**The method** of teaching is based on four phases or modes of the project which are articulated between themselves:

- **Cross-referenced research.** (Objective research) This consists of primary research on the major elements of the territory of a project, working from written documents (analyses, testimonies, essays, etc.) and graphic and/or photographic data (films, maps, blueprints and plans, etc.). This activity allows for the emergence of preliminary questions which are both interdisciplinary and structuring on the level of the project.

- **Poetic dérive<sup>1</sup>.** (Sensory immersion) This consists of learning the territory of the project in the poetic exploration of the landscape through the dérive. A loss of pre-established landmarks allows the senses to perceive, capture, and read new elements of the territory following a subjective approach. The architect has always observed, measured and interpreted the sites where his/her project would be situated. It is thanks to a full immersion in the project site that this can be apprehended by all of our senses (sight, hearing, the perception of hot and cold, of light, etc.). Today this dimension is accentuated by new environmental and climate issues: urban forms evolve toward solutions for energy optimization and water management, and the progress of the project must take these dimensions into account as well via the relationship of the body to space. New questions are emerging, therefore, linked to each project site: topographical character, the emergence of landscape, qualities linked to accessibility, forms of mobility, utilization and ways of life, all of which allow us to explore and understand the «genius loci» (spirit of place).

<sup>1</sup> The French term dérive, used by Guy Debord and the Situationists to describe a method for exploration of urban ambiances and the psychogeographical terrain of the city, can be translated as a "wandering" or a "drifting," both of which fail to reproduce important dimensions of the approach, such as its interest in documenting sensory data, and so we choose to retain the original terminology.

- **Conceptualization.** (Theoretical reinterpretation and conceptual framework building) This consists in giving a conceptual sense to the elements encountered during the interdisciplinary observation and following the exploration itinerary. The concepts developed during this phase allow for the construction of project scenarios where the elements take on new coherence and begin to situate themselves at the interior of the territorial mosaic.

To intervene in the city, in the periurban, in the rural with experimental logics, on urban renewal subjects or otherwise, requires us to find the appropriate language which accompanies both the conceptual and formal development of the project.

- **Construction of a «narrative».** (Entering into story) This consists in researching through the project the global synthesis of the process and to draw coherence from it. By «narrative» we mean the rendering into discourse and images of a project development which allies the architectural dimension – from the most technical to the most poetic – to territorial and landscape dimensions.

The **theory of the project** which follows from this method can be synthesized through five points:

- ARCHITECTURE as part of a multiplicity of elements in dialectical relation with one another;
- the project SITE as the expression of a tension between ARCHITECTURE and this multiplicity of elements
- the PROJECT as DESIRE and DISTANCE
- the PROJECT as both formal and intellectual REPRESENTATION
- the PROJECT as NARRATIVE

The **working approach** is based on this method and on the five points of the theory of the project. The highlights of the Workshop & FabLab intensive work session concentrate in this way on the *dérive* (reading the site in a sensory, poetic manner, with observation of the vernacular), conceptualization (critical ideas and hypotheses to demonstrate) and the construction of a narrative of the project. They presuppose a constant coming and going between these different phases, with an important transversality to be found between the architectural and the territorial scale.

### 1° / A sensory, poetic reading of the site

To feel a place. To develop a poetic vision, to meet, to describe and to live a site as a poet. To inhabit the space with our senses, to work on the expression and the feeling of the space on a large scale. Urban stroll, bucolic stroll: to feel the hidden dimension and the *genius loci*... to work on graphic, film, pictorial and photographic expression.

### 2° / - Landscape observation as a surveyor

To install oneself in a landscape. To watch and live a context. To read a developed territory, in recognizing landscape forms, linked to natural spaces, to spaces colonized by humans, to agricultural spaces, to nature within the city. To identify and make use of landscape forms in order to weave the project foundations... To learn to recognize in vernacular occupations the foundations of the relationship with the environment. On what to base ourselves, from what to free ourselves, what can we ignore, what can we assimilate, what can we reinterpret? This is the first environmental step: to take account of the elements a site offers, to account for a situation, to take account of an evolution.



### 3° / Collision and interweaving of scales

To develop a transversality between the architectural project and the territorial project. As much as the territorial project, the architectural project develops on a certain number of points of reference. In working on transversality, the project becomes all-encompassing. It is coherent when its structuring concepts are transversal and permit themselves to be established and developed on every scale.

The project becomes a narrative which goes from the general to the particular and vice-versa. It defines itself by advancing, it places itself and finds its manifestation in the demonstration that each scale justifies it.

### 4° / Concepts and hypotheses to demonstrate

To work on the reference points of the project. To develop a concept theoretically on the basis of the sensory reading and landscape observation of the site. To define working hypotheses. To understand the relationship between concepts, hypotheses and the program. To define an experimental approach. To establish a process. To work on the development of a type of innovative program, or even to shift a program in regard to a context.

### 5° / Establish the project narrative

To develop a statement of the problem. To document ourselves and set out the stakes of the project through a critical regard, founded on the analysis of the documents found. To elaborate an argument: what are the elements on which we can base ourselves or those which we can refute in order to demonstrate and put in place the project narrative?

### 6° / Supports: graphics, film, writing, models

To find the best visual supports in order to express this transversality: plans and sections on the architectural and landscape scales, accompanied by radar maps, transport maps, annotated itineraries, flash cards, calligrammes, concept models, narrative models, installation concept models, thematic models, films, artistic performances.

### 7° / Discussions

To respond to questions and to help in going farther in the design process: through group or collective discussions, the supervisory team members help the students to identify pertinent questions, themes and concepts, to explore and cultivate a suitable graphic language in relation to the project's objectives, and accompany the students in the process of building both a textual and a graphical coherent "narrative". It is also thanks to the manner in which young generations express themselves on architecture in its relation to the city and to the territory that educational programs can develop an excellence, the diversity and the richness of which give value to the delivered certification.

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This global posture of the metropolitan project demonstrate **the shift from an urbanism of geometry to an urbanism of the sensory city**, the theme which was at the heart of the very first Shanghai workshop in 2011 – «Sensory city. Mobility/Intimity» – the first stone laid in the foundation of the IMM Chair.

IMM Chair Collaborative Workshop

October 29 - November 7, 2018

# 工业用地的城市更新

## 上海杨浦区“长阳创谷”及周边地区城市设计

Urban renovation of Industrial Land  
Shanghai Yangpu Dist. Chang Yang Campus and neighborhood area city planning

### 1 选题背景 Project Background

#### Urban Development in China at a renovation and upgrade stage

- Development Purpose: diversity, sustainability
- Industrial Transformation: innovation, entrepreneurship, new business form
- Public governance: public participation, community
- Technology Upgrade: smart-city, AI
- Refined design

#### Central Yangpu Promotion Project

- Yangpu: century-old history of university, industry, governance
- the area with the highest density of high-schools/universities in Shanghai and is also the birthplace of the contemporary industry in China
- Thirteenth Five-Year Plan: Western Core Area + Central Promotion Area + Eastern Strategic Area

### 我国城市发展转入存量更新提质阶段

- 发展目标：多元化、可持续
- 产业转型：创新创业、新业态
- 公共治理：公共参与、社区
- 技术进步：智慧城市、人工智能
- 精细化设计

### 上海杨浦区中部提升计划

- 杨浦：百年高校、百年工业、百年市政
- 上海高校最集中的地区，也是中国近代工业发祥地
- 十三五战略：“西部核心区+中部提升区+东部战略区”



## 2 基地概况 Site Overview

### Chang Yang Campus

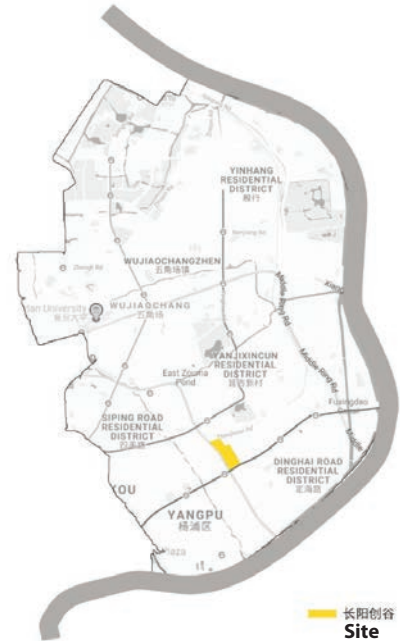
- important entrepreneur ecology community in future Yangpu
- demonstration project of the National entrepreneurship and innovation Center
- successfully hosted the 3rd National entrepreneurship and innovation Week in 2017

### Historical Context

- formerly the Donghua Fabric Factory built in 1920
- became the largest textile weaving machine manufacturer in China, the China Textile Machinery Factory. it had witnessed the change of Yangpu's century-old industrial civilization

### Early transformation

- with the concept of "green, light, rust and combination" to carry out this urban renewal project. Based on the original old factory, efforts were made to ventilate sunlight and natural air into the building to create an intimate and comfortable space experience for the knowledge workers.



## 2 基地概况

### 长阳创谷

- 杨浦未来重要的创客生态社区。
- 国家动能转换双创中心的示范性项目，
- 2017年成功主办了第三届全国双创活动周。

### 历史演变

- 基地前身是建于1920年的东华纱厂
- 后为全国最大的织布机制造企业中国纺织机械厂，见证杨浦百年工业文明的变迁。

### 前期改造

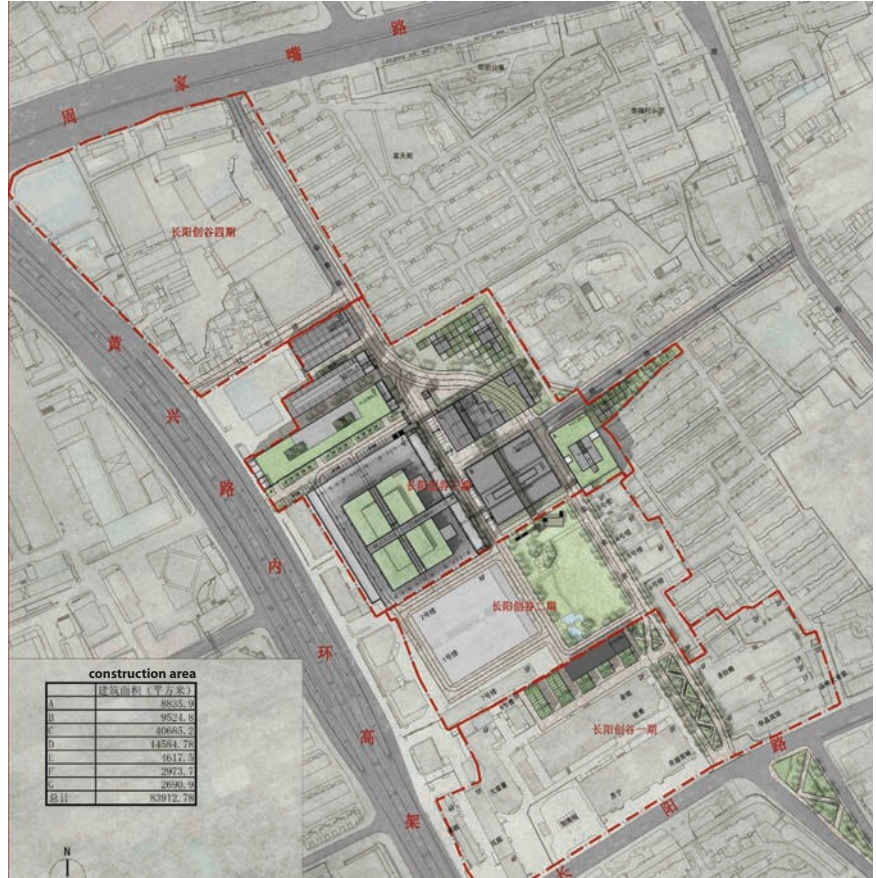
- 已改造地块按照“绿、光、锈、合”的理念，开展城市更新项目的设计，在原来老厂房的基础上，努力将自然阳光、自然空气引入建筑物内，为知识工作者创造亲切舒适的空间体验。





## 2 基地概况 Site Overview

- Fourth Phase
- Third Phase
- Second Phase
- First Phase



1.3 策略
策略 | 定位策略

### Focused Problem

**Identity - Make good use of the existing park environment advantages, create a area with distinct culture and strong industry linkage.**

作为杨浦区距离内环最近的产业园区，坐拥 7000m<sup>2</sup> 中央绿地，如何利用自身优势，打造独树一帜的标杆园区。  
As the industrial park in Yangpu District that's closest to the center area, with 7000m<sup>2</sup> green space. How to take good use of this advantage and create a unique area.

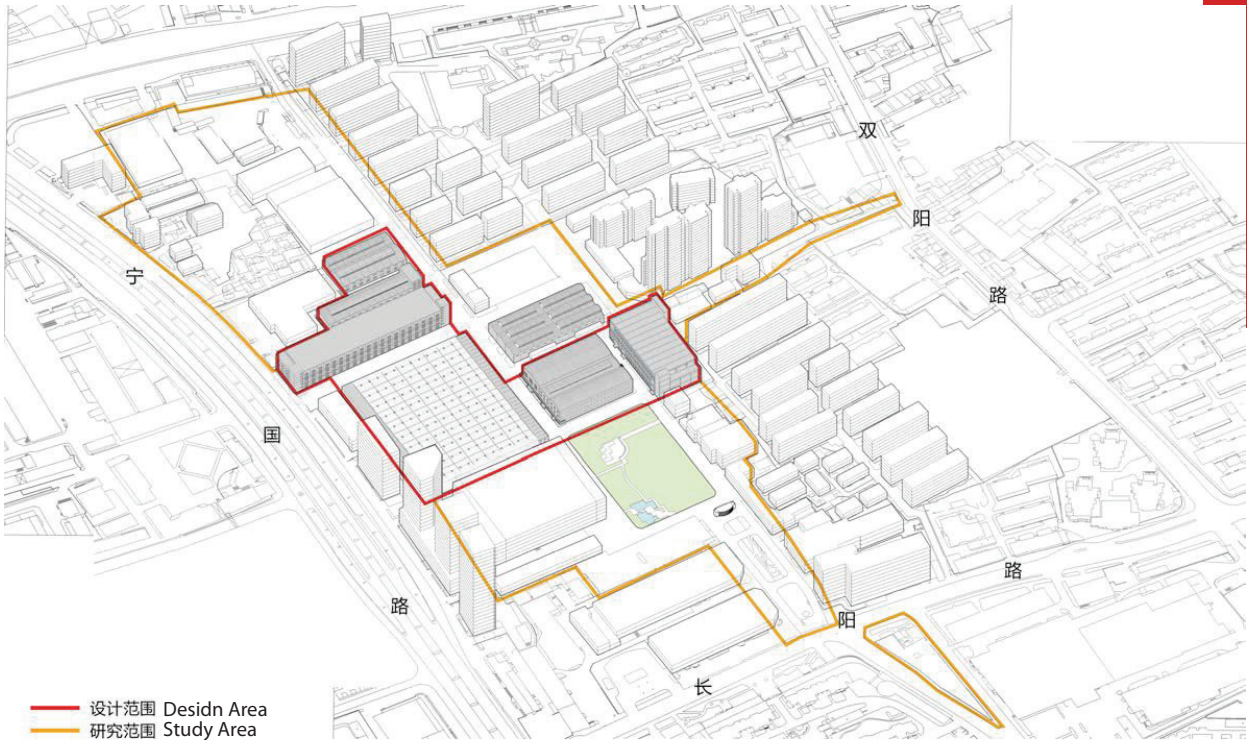
**Historical - with the value of unique industrial heritage, find a reasonable balance between historical preservation and urban renovation.**

作为城市持续进化更新的重要节点，应当如何定位自身的特有价值，将历史遗产纳入城市动态更新步骤。  
As an important node for the continuous evolution of the city, it's important to recognize the unique value of this area, incorporate historical heritage into urban renovation steps

**Locality - meet various functional needs of the present, and adapt to future diversified space requirements of uncertain industrial developments.**

作为利用工业遗产改建的产业园区，应当如何优化物质空间的构成，适应快速转型，飞速发展的产业结构调整。  
As an industry park reconstructed from industrial heritage, How to optimize the composition of the concrete space, to well adapt with the fast changing and developing industrial transformation.





结合设计范围进行研究，明确本次设计研究范围，形成长阳谷整体改造开发策略  
Take consider of the study area in this design, and develop an nverall transformation and development strategy of Chang Yang Campus



## 2 基地概况 Site Overview





## 2 基地概况 Site Overview





## 2 基地概况 Site Overview





## 3 设计任务 Design Purpose

### Base on analysis of “Central Yangpu Promotion”

- From the location in the grand traffic plan and characteristics of Yungpu, study and analyse the functional positioning and development strategies.
- Learning from international experiences and combining policies related to the transformation of industrial blocks in Shanghai, develop a renewal model and the redevelopment steps for Changyang campus.
- Analysis the relationship between Changyang Campus and Yangpu District Central Promotion Plan, with Changyang Campus as a trigger point to promote the functional transformation and quality improvement of surrounding neighborhoods
- Combining the development characteristics of smart cities and innovative entrepreneurial cities, looking into the future spatial characteristics of Changyang Campus

### Urban Design Contents for Block Scale

- Integration of Changyang Campus and surrounding neighborhoods (transportation system, functional configuration, public service facilities, public space)
- The overall space improvement of Changyang Campus (industrial elements value reproduction)
- Detailed design of the first phase of the Changyang Campus
- Detailed design of the fourth phase of the Changyang Campus
- The quality promotion of the space elevated along Huangxing Road

## 3 设计任务

### 基于杨浦中部提升战略的研究分析

- 从大交通区位并结合杨浦区特点，研究分析长阳创谷地块的功能定位和发展策略；
- 借鉴国际经验，结合上海工业地块改造相关政策，研究长阳创谷的更新模式和再开发步骤；
- 综合分析长阳创谷和杨浦区中部提升计划的关系，以长阳创谷为激发点，促进周边街区的功能转型和空间品质提升；
- 结合智慧城市、创新创业城市的发展特征，展望未来长阳创谷的空间特征；

### 街区尺度的城市设计

- 长阳创谷与周边街区的整合联动（交通体系、功能配置、公共服务设施、公共空间）；
- 长阳创谷园区的整体空间提升（工业要素的价值再现）；
- 长阳创谷园区的第一期改造详细设计；
- 长阳创谷园区的第四期改造详细设计；
- 黄兴路高架沿线空间品质提升；