

Transforming Chinese Cities

Dr. Qu Lei
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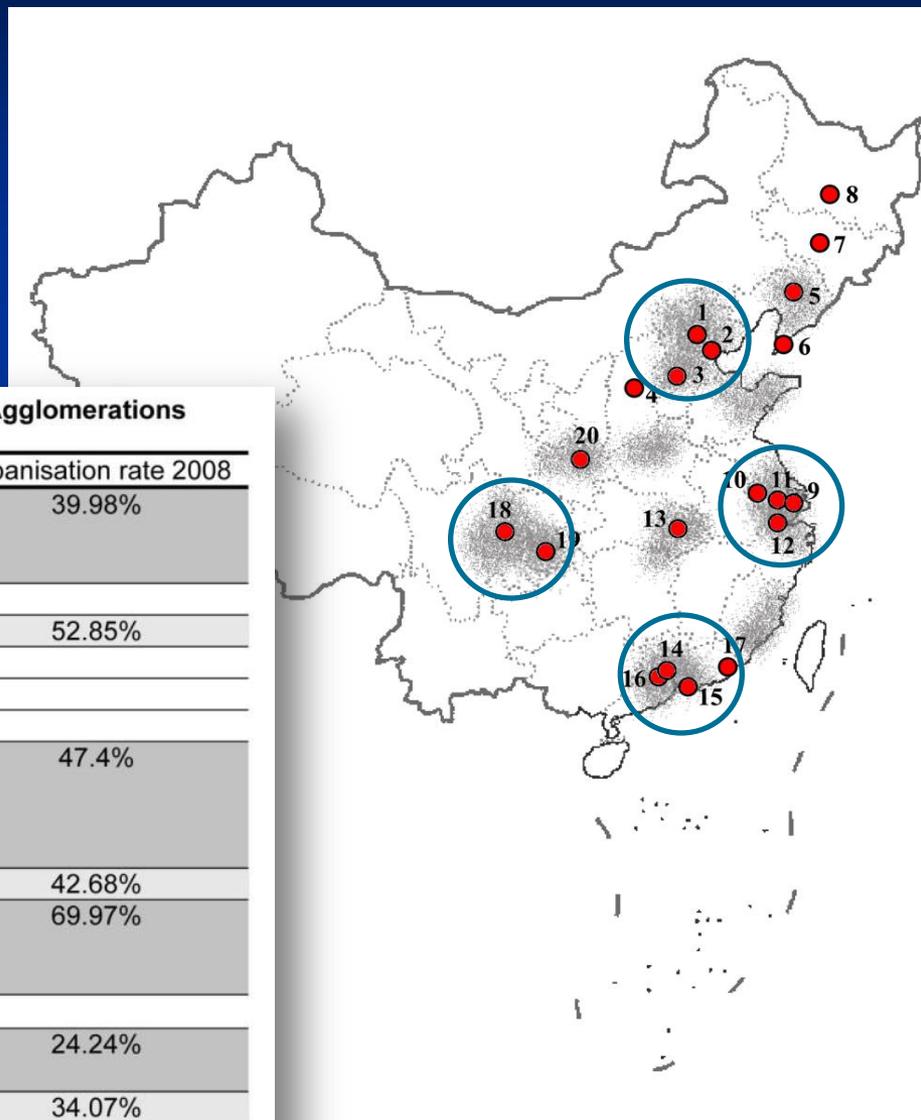
Urban and regional development in China

The growth of big cities and (10) large agglomerations

1/10 Land

1/3 population

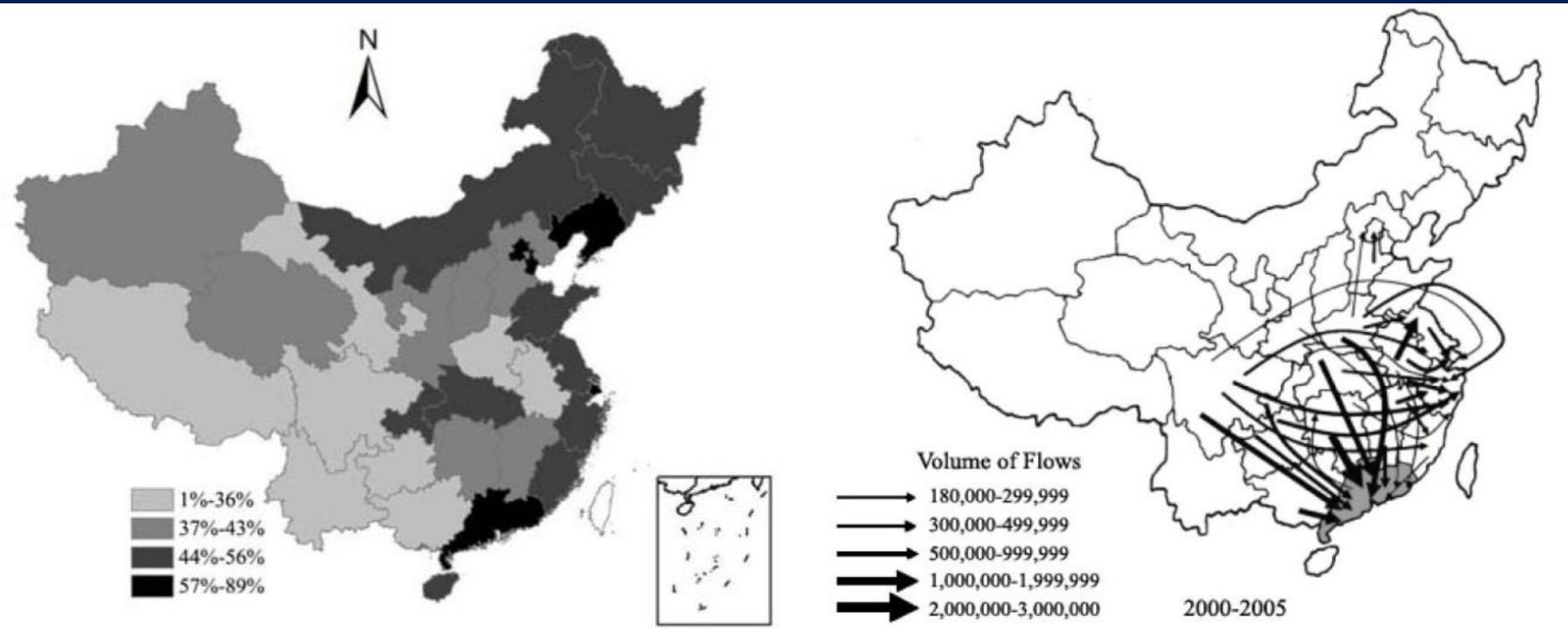
1/2 GDP



Urbanisation Rate of 20 Large/Fast Growing Cities and the Correlated Agglomerations

Cities	Urbanisation rate 2008	Agglomerations	Urbanisation rate 2008
1 Beijing	77.31%	Jing-jin-ji	39.98%
2 Tianjin	60.53%		
3 Shijiazhuang	41.21%		
4 Taiyuan	82.00%	Mid-Liaoning	52.85%
5 Shenyang	64.54%		
6 Dalian	59.62%		
7 Changchun	44.10%	Yangtze River Delta	47.4%
8 Harbin	48.18%		
9 Shanghai	85.71%		
10 Nanjing	82.83%	Wuhan '1+8'	42.68%
11 Wuxi	70.04%		
12 Hangzhou	50.29%	Pearl River Delta	69.97%
13 Wuhan	99.31%		
14 Guangzhou	89.80%		
15 Shenzhen	100%	Chuan-Yu	24.24%
16 Foshan	100%		
17 Shantou	99.10%		
18 Chengdu	54.41%	Guanzhong	34.07%
19 Chongqing	27.86%		
20 Xi'an	47.11%		

Source: Data from 'Report on China's Urbanisation Rate in 2008', by China International Urbanisation Development Strategy Research Committee (CIUDSRC), 2010



Urbanisation Level in China (2005) and the Inter-provincial Flows of Migrants towards Guangdong Province (2000- 2005)

Source: Gu, 2010; Chan, 2008



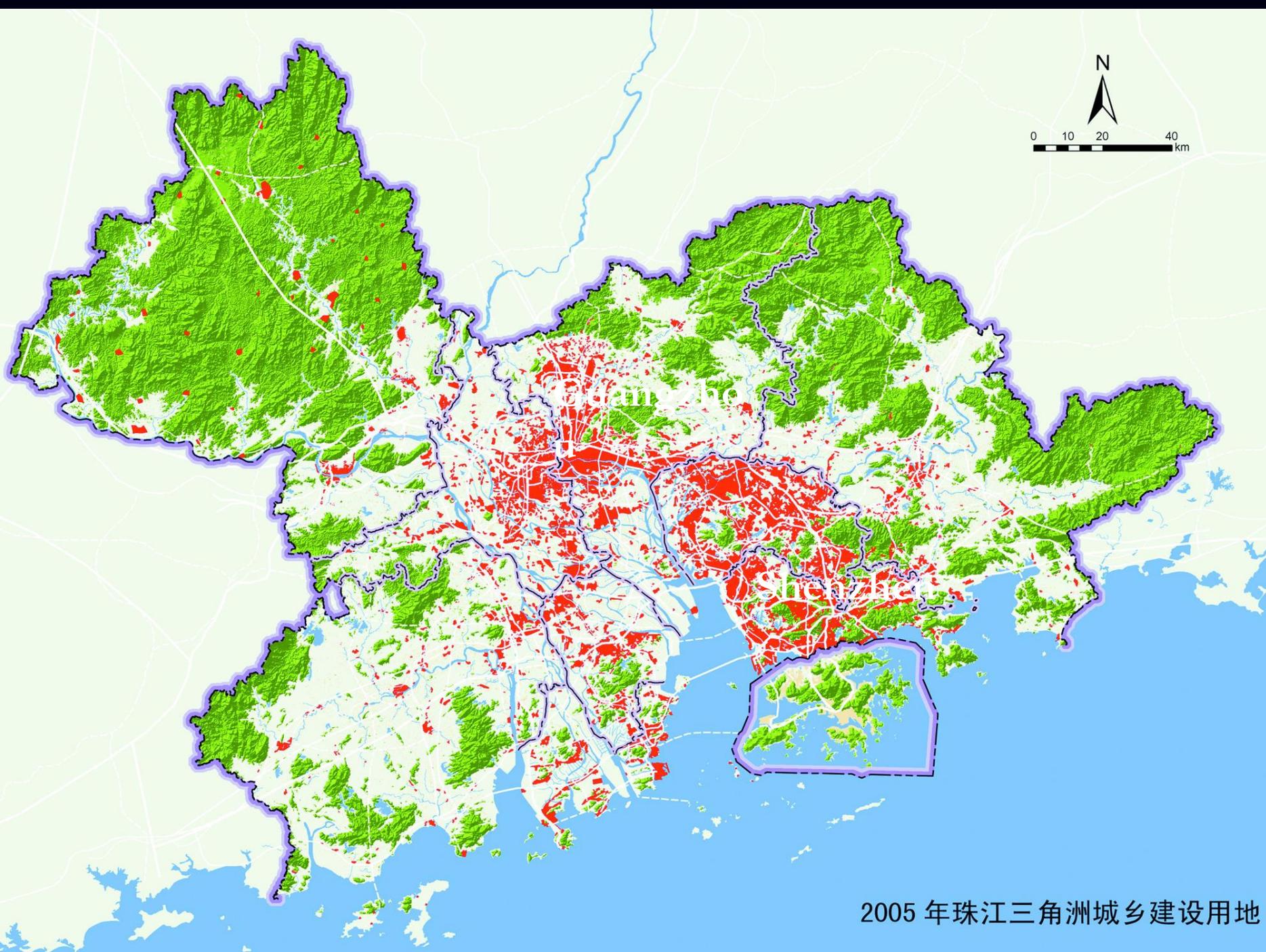
The Population Growth of Cities in GPRD (in 1990, 2000 and 2010)

Data of 1990: registered population; data of 2000 and 2010: total population

Source: Drawing by authors, data from Statistical Yearbook of the cities involved



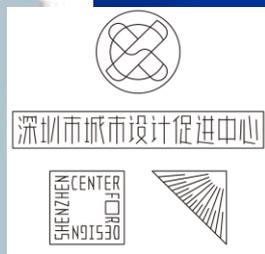
1990 年珠江三角洲城乡建设用地



2005 年珠江三角洲城乡建设用地



INTERNATIONAL NEW TOWN INSTITUTE



Transforming Chinese Cities

Urbanization in China is an on-going process that leads to formation and transformation of city regions with large numbers of migrants.

What are effective planning and design strategies that could ultimately move Chinese cities towards more inclusive and liveable scenarios?

Understanding the correlations between socio-economic conditions, urban form, and governance can help address these challenges.

Chinese cities are experiencing a paradigm shift in urban development by now focusing more on regeneration of existing built-up areas than the construction of new towns/districts.

Urban regeneration is increasingly important in reshaping spatial structures at the city-regional level (and urban form at the neighbourhood level).

Opportunities for improving liveability and urban vitality are needed to make better places for people to live and work in cities.

In looking at current realities, two cities in the Pearl River Delta region will be used as case studies: Guangzhou and Shenzhen.

Learning Goals

At the end of the graduation year, you will be able to do the following:

Explain clearly the transformation processes of Chinese cities from a self-defined perspective, addressing both the social and physical dimensions of related processes.

Map the social and spatial transformation processes in Chinese cities with effective analytical tools and correlated narratives.

Envision desirable and possible futures for sustainable redevelopment in Chinese cities.

Apply socio-spatial design principles to Chinese cities in response to certain research themes.

Reflect on the on-going urban planning and design process in China in relation to the issue of these themes.

Note

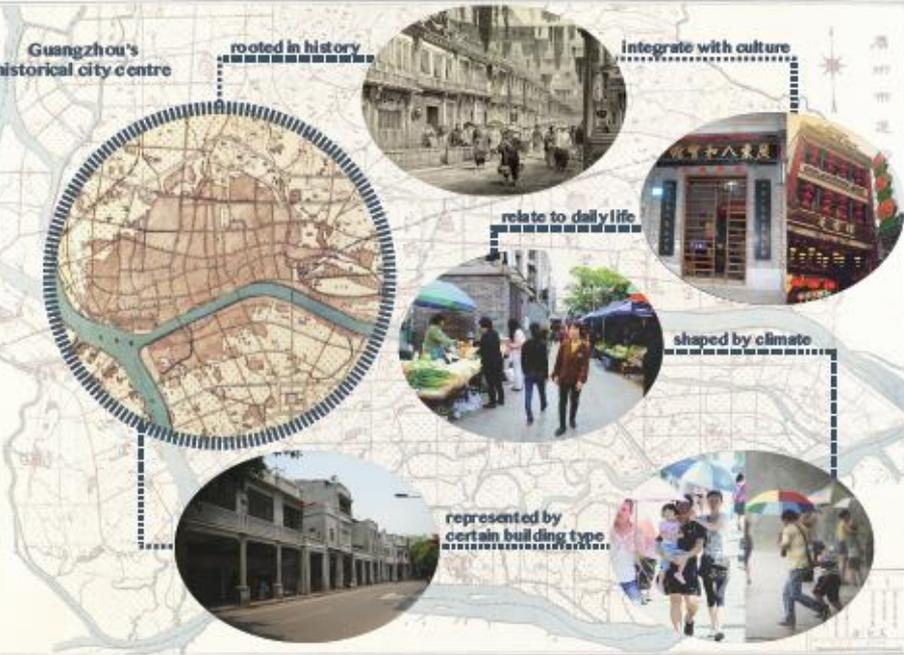
This studio is part of an ongoing collaboration between TU Delft and the South China University of Technology (SCUT), Guangzhou.

Guangzhou

Guangzhou's historical city centre

rooted in history

integrate with culture



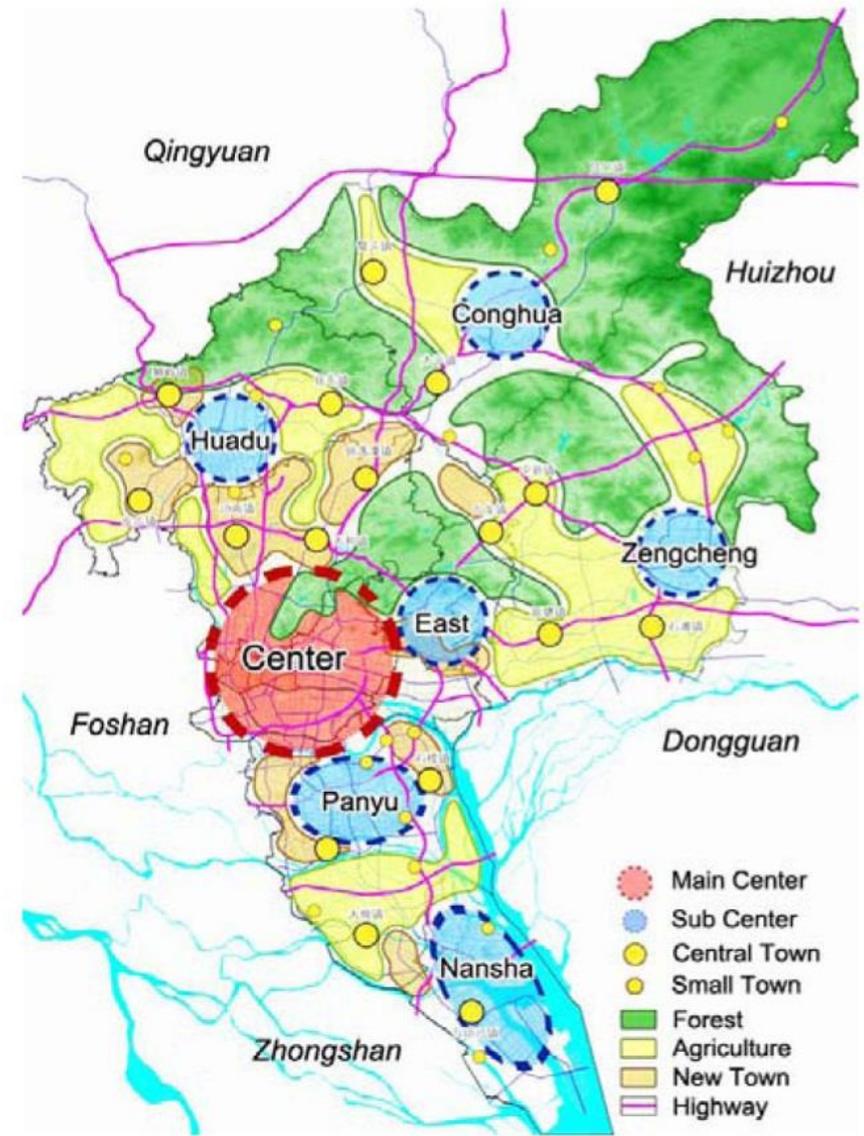
relate to daily life

shaped by climate

represented by certain building type

The old city of Guangzhou

Source: Master thesis of Xuwei He, 2015



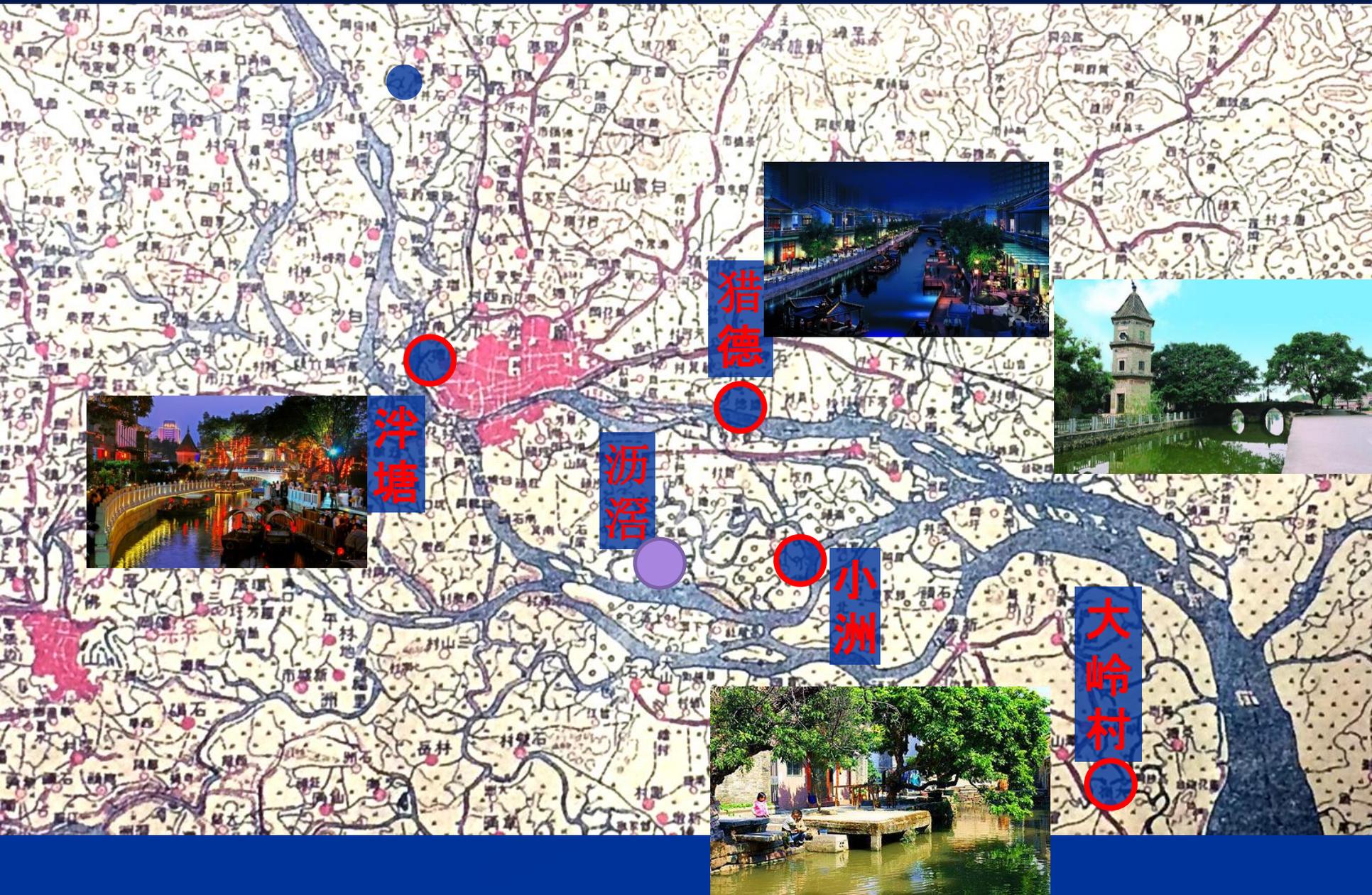
Spatial Structure Plan of Guangzhou (2020)

Source: Overall Development Strategy of Guangzhou 2020, Guangzhou Planning Bureau



Photo © motivetravel.com.au

Study case: Lijiao village 沥滘村







Total area: 173ha

國衛合誌
堂圖記

船塢
水生植物
竹林
陸生植物

彩門
稻田
人行橋
大橋

廟坛
示祠堂

居住区
渡船



珠江源水道



1929



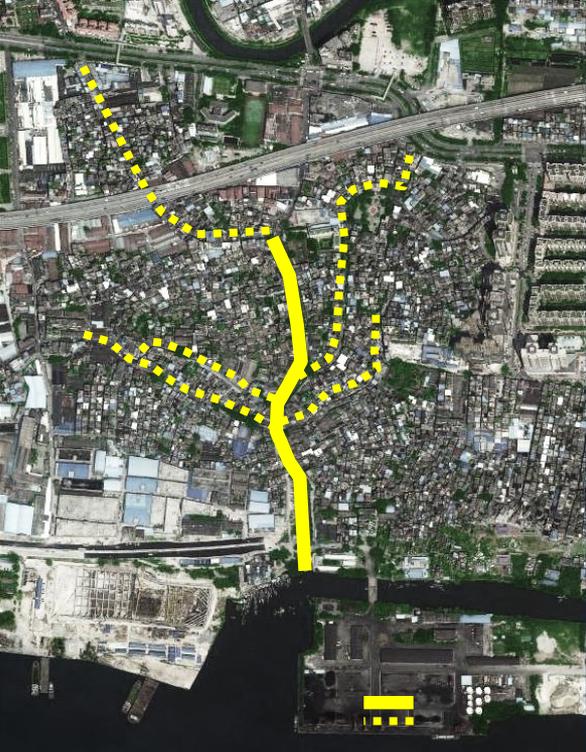
1955



2014



Alternative development models towards a truly green-blue city with economic vitality and socio-cultural continuity?





Field study in December

Meeting People

migrants, planners, designers, and scholars

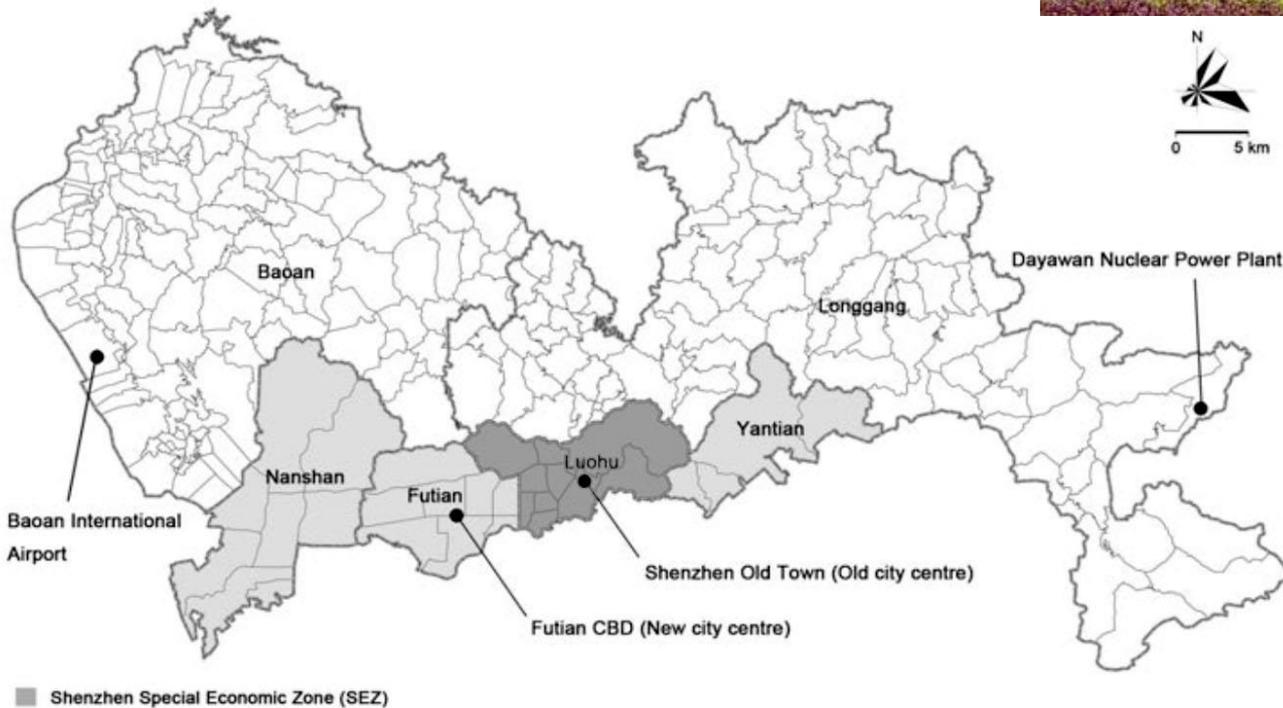
Walking in the city

urban villages, historical areas and waterfront areas

(photo: 'Shenzhen Scenarios' group 2014)

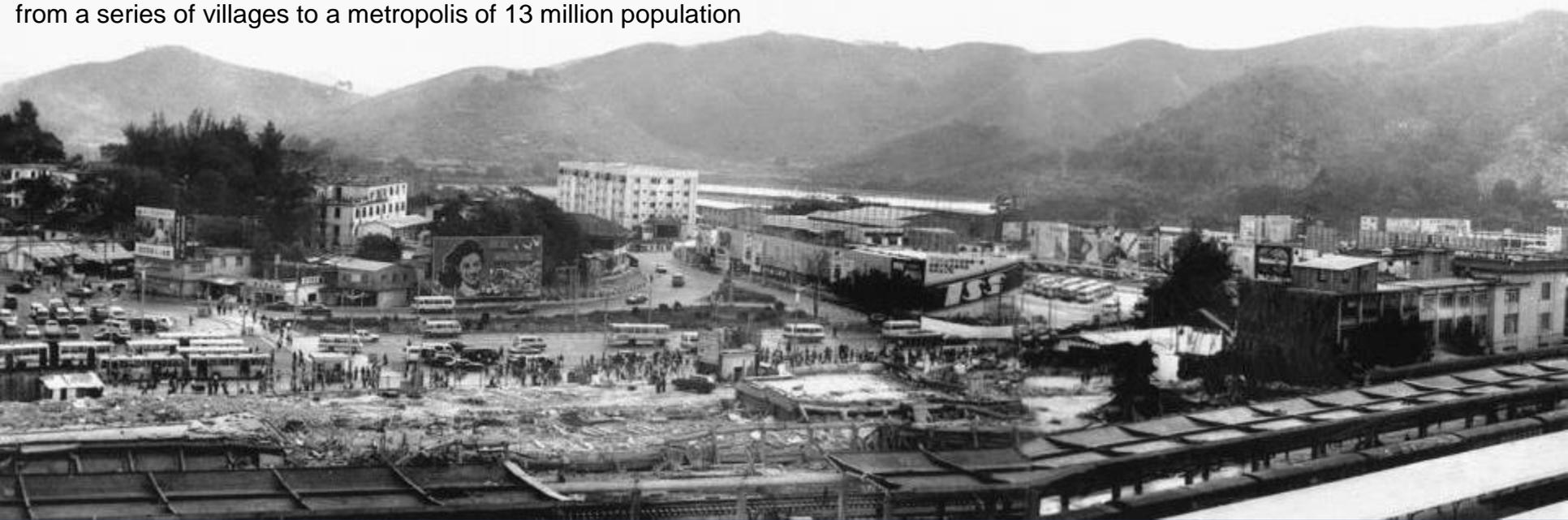
Shenzhen in 1980s

- planning for a Special Economic Zone (SEZ)
- planning for a city at the same time
- starting with infrastructure

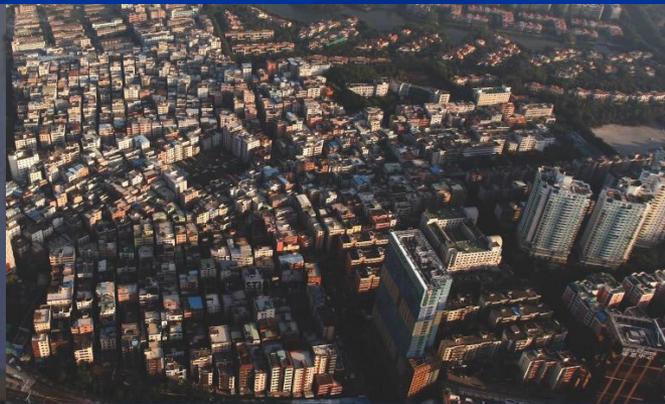


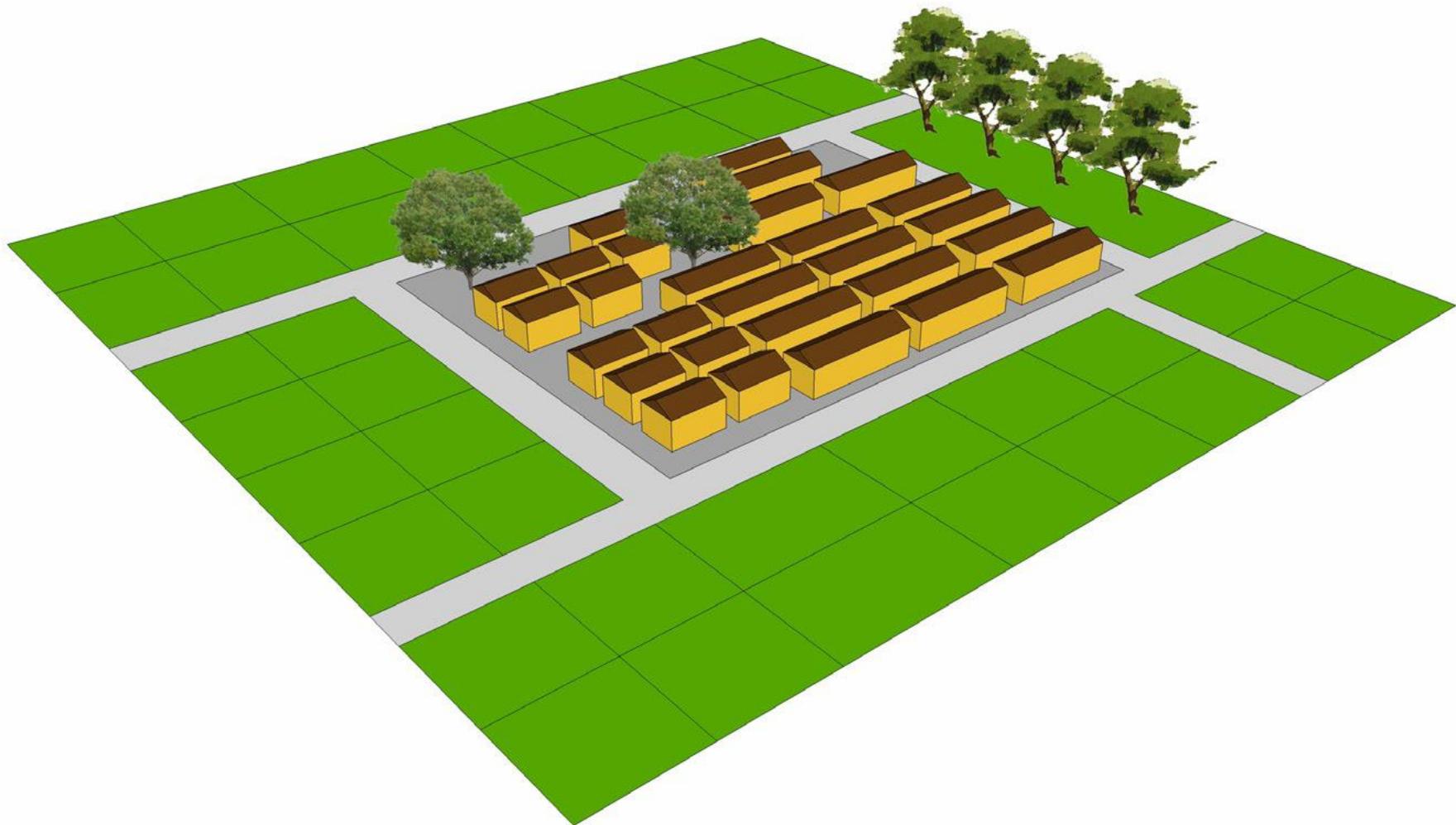
Shenzhen speed: 30 years of development, a miracle of planning

from a series of villages to a metropolis of 13 million population



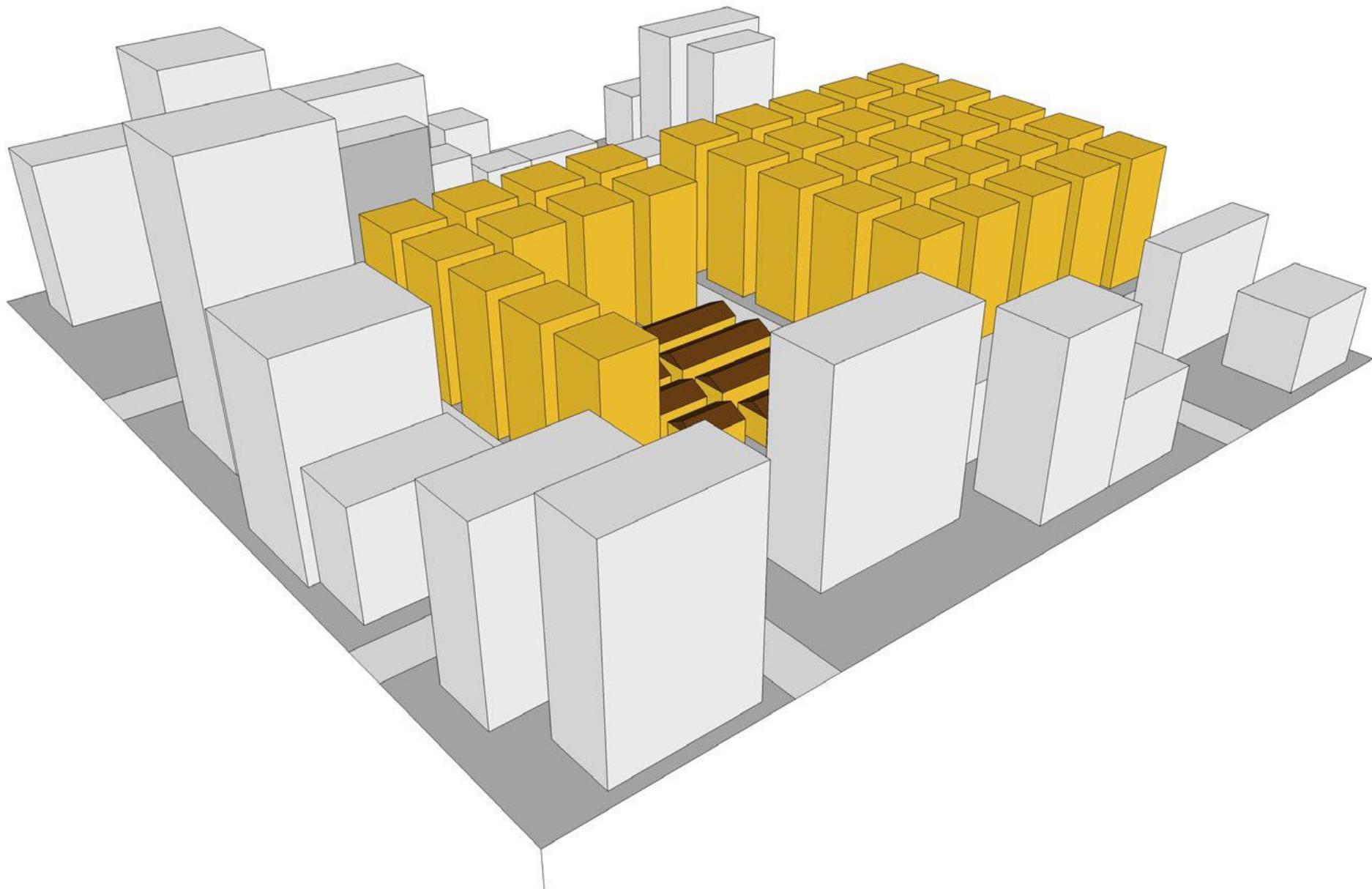
Photos from Weiqun Huang



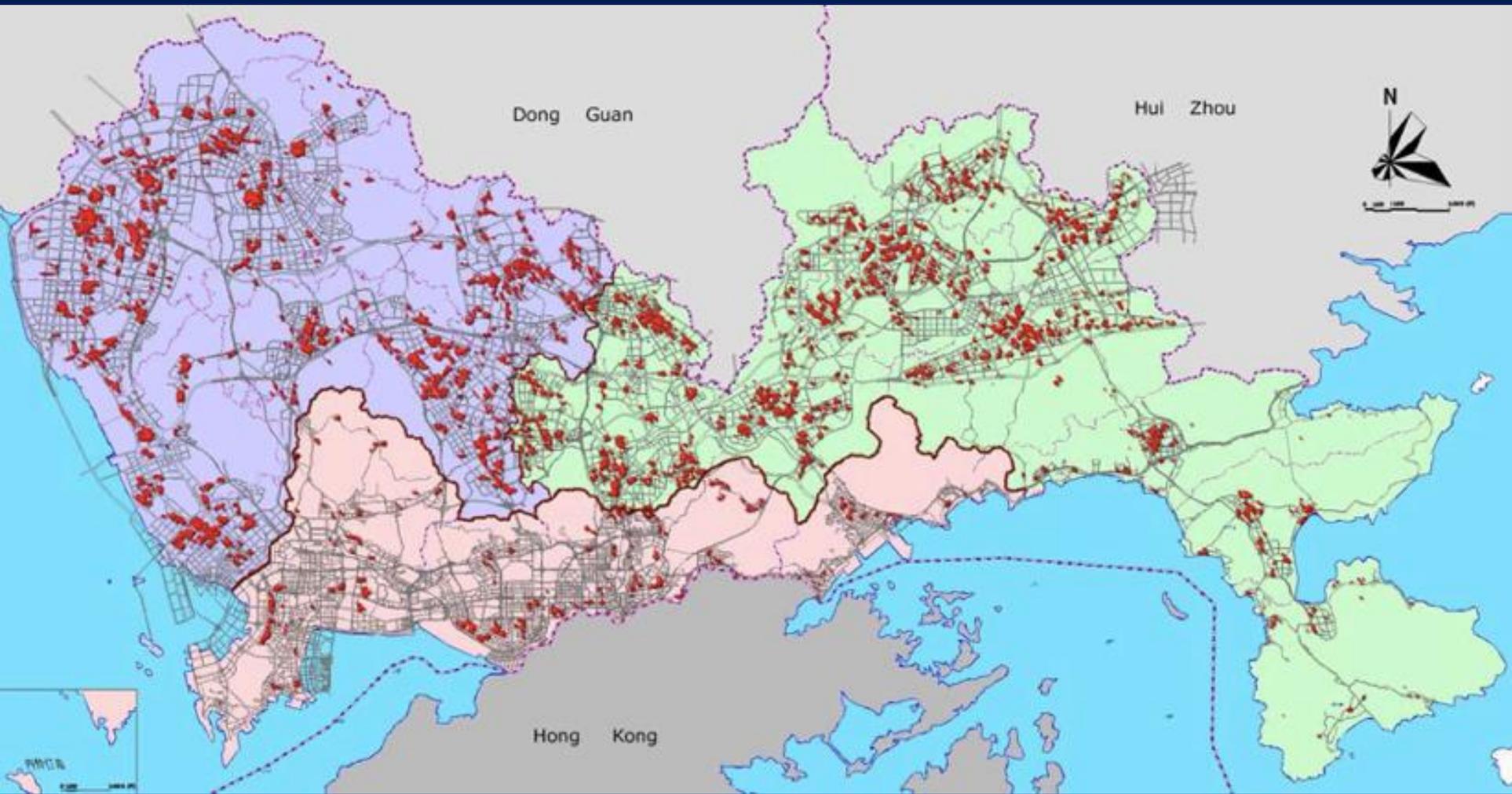


The formation process of urban villages in Shenzhen and the image of Hubei village.

Source: drawings from Zhang, F., 2013: P.24, P.25



The formation process of urban villages in Shenzhen
Source: drawings from Zhang, F., 2013: P.24, P.25

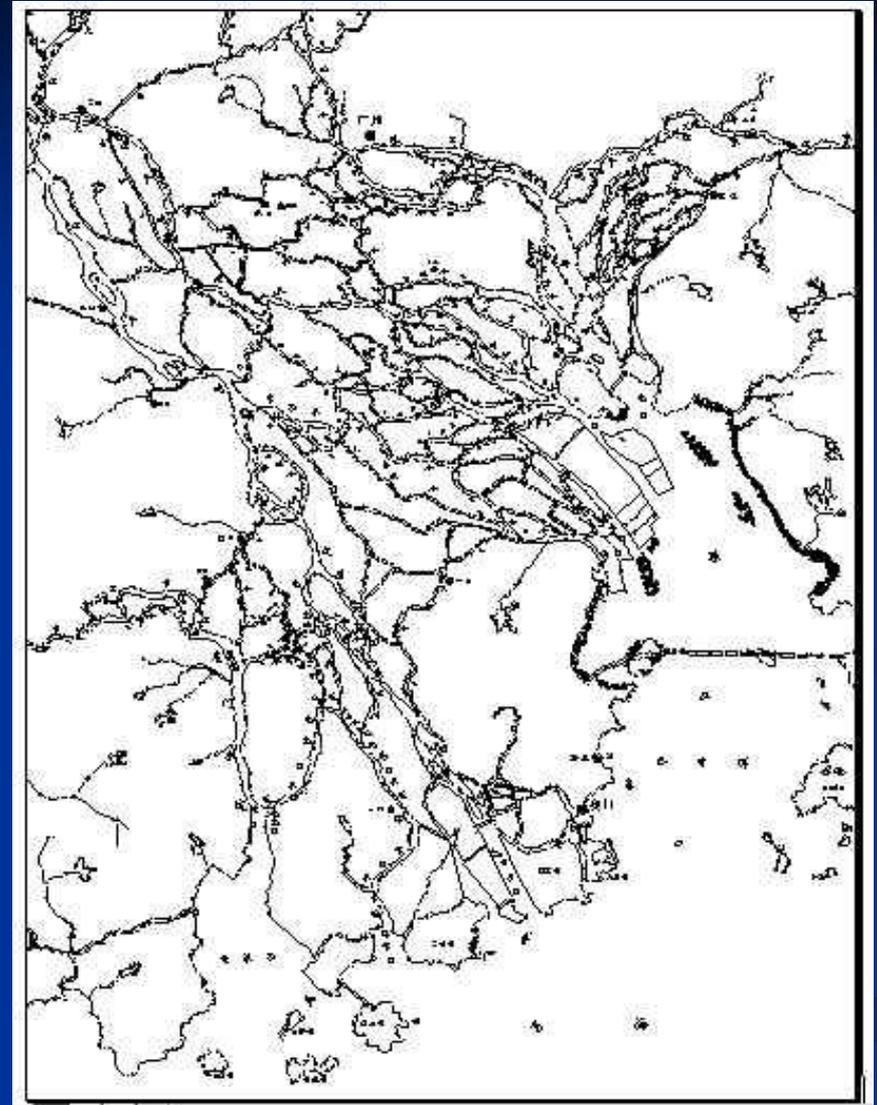


Locations of urban villages in Shenzhen, most of which are concentrated in peripheral districts
(Source: Urban Planning & Design Institute of Shenzhen)

Rural industrialization and its impacts on the natural environment

Water system

Mangroves



Shenzhen- from the “world factory” to an “international city”



Trends Large urban projects

1 Qianhai Water City



2 Universiade Sports Center



3 Creative gateway Urban regeneration of Sungang and Qingshuihe areas



4 Masterplan for the Honghe Project



5 Longgang city center masterplan



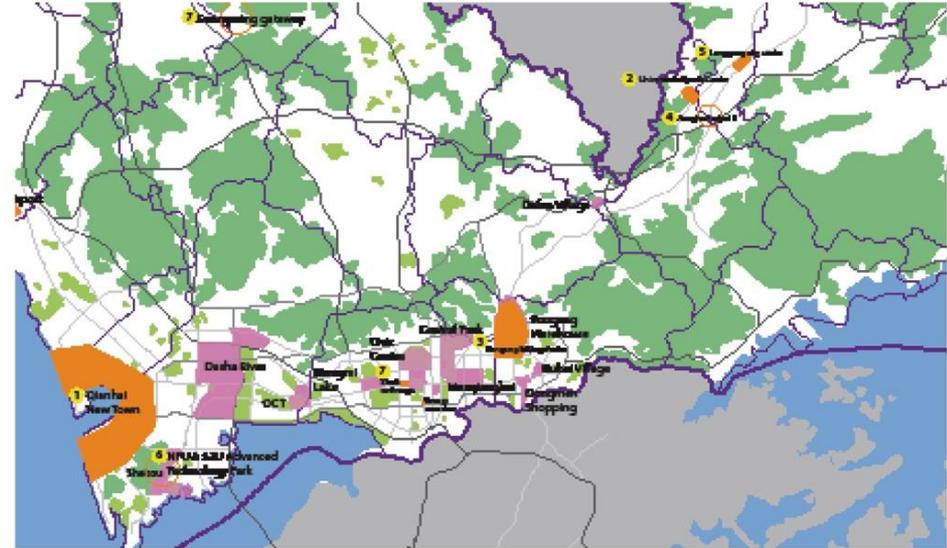
6 NPU & SZU Advanced Technology Park



7 Guangming Gateway Area Development



8 Shenzhen Stock Exchange by OMA





图例
图 地图图 1

未命名地图
图 未命名地图图 1

© Google earth
图 未命名地图图 1

图 未命名地图图 1



SHENZHEN

FROM FACTORY OF THE WORLD
TO WORLD CITY

C

网吧

隆江猪脚饭 原味汤粉王

N

A

Scenario building

“What is being argued for here is a **locally based**, in-depth exploration of strategic issues of urban development under different sets of assumptions or ‘**scenarios**’ as a way to assess potential outcomes and their effect on local populations, the economy and the ecology of cities. It is a way of probing the future in order to make more intelligent and informed decisions in the present. The object of these studies would be **not to produce ‘plans’** (not even strategic plans), **but insights into prospective change** to encourage and promote public debates about them” (John Friedmann 2004: 56)

Shenzhen Scenarios: **A platform of research and education**

to explore alternative ways of development, from the perspective of planning and design strategies.

In the past 4 years:

25 **students** enrolled: 8Dutch, 1Australian, 1 Lithuanian, 1Indian, 14 Chinese

11 **Mentors** of Spatial Planning and Strategy/ OTB:

Stephen Read/ Diego Sepulveda/ Lei QU/ Verena Balz/ Fransisco Columbo/ Vincent Nadin/
Akkelies van Nes/ Marta Relats/ Marcin Dabrowski/ Evert Meijers/ Leeke Reinders

10 **Mentors** of Urban Design/ Environmental Technology and Design/ Landscape Architecture:

Machiel van Dorst/ Luisa Calabrese/ Maurice Harteveld/ Daan Zandbelt/ Henco Bekkering/
Arjan van Timmeren/Frank van der Hoeven/ Birgit Hausleitner/ Taneha K. Bacchin

INTI program director: Linda Vlassenrood

**INTERNATIONAL
NEW TOWN INSTITUTE**

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Shenzhen (China)

intro
Transformation



PARTNERS IN SHENZHEN:



Shenzhen is a young city of great ambitions. Since 2012, the New New Town program has aligned with the innovative forces in Shenzhen, as the New Town aims to make a massive transition from a factory- to a creative city. The INTI research aims to identify which social, economic and environmental factors need to be improved to strengthen the city's potential. What planning concepts and new strategies can be proposed for a sustainable transformation of the city? INTI focuses on unravelling new values that are related to intrinsic Chinese urban and social qualities, which move beyond economic benefit alone. The outcomes of INTI's activity in Shenzhen will be published in the publication **Shenzhen: From Factory of the World to World City, expected in July 2016.**



Shenzhen's latest master plan (2009-2020) is focused on compact urban development within a spatial network. The network consists of development belts and cluster centers.

* Lying adjacent to Hong Kong in the Pearl River Delta, Shenzhen used to be an area filled with small fishing villages. It became a New Town when in 1980 the central Chinese government gave it the status of Special Economic Zone and planned a city on the location. In only thirty years, the number of inhabitants has grown from 30,000 to an unofficial count of almost fifteen million, of which 82% are immigrants. In its urge for expansion the city has swallowed up hundreds of villages, the so-called 'urban villages'. This rapid expansion has led to a thriving economy, but also to many problems such as increasing floating population





Pull-out supplement

theFocus



New Designs for Asia

**Student Work from the Architecture Faculty,
TU Delft, The Netherlands**

Asia's rapid and remarkable economic and political growth, and the region's increasing importance in the world has led some to believe that future historians will be calling the twenty-first century the 'Asian Century'. We are already beginning to see a shift from the centuries-old Atlantic-centred *weltanschauung* to an increasingly Pacific-centred one. One of the most important factors fueling Asia's remarkable growth is the region's rapid urbanization. As a result, urban studies, and its sister science architecture, are important disciplines for anyone interested in trying to pragmatically direct this growth, and improve people's lives in the process.

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Redefining the Hong Kong typology

The concept of the global city is taken to extremes in Hong Kong. In many ways the city epitomizes the definition of what one might consider a truly global city in the contemporary context. Despite the highly global nature of Hong Kong, there remains a strong sense of the local that provides contrast and friction to some of these globalizing forces.

Ben Popler



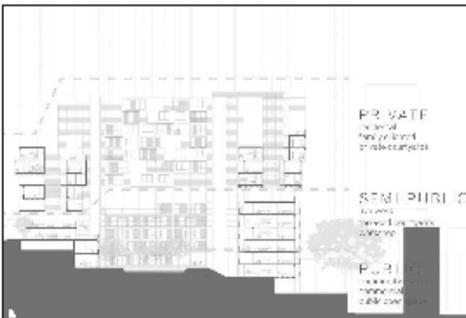
MOST PRIVATE

MOST PUBLIC



Fig. 1 is the site-specific traditional Chinese courtyard layout reinterpreted for the International Office of the author's building. The public/private relationship is managed along a central vertical axis and allows a clear to different levels of privacy.

Fig. 2 is a diagrammatic relationship of the public/private relationship of the building. The public/private relationship is managed along a central vertical axis and allows a clear to different levels of privacy. The public/private relationship is managed along a central vertical axis and allows a clear to different levels of privacy.



PRIVATE

QWENTY-NINE political and economic changes that have taken place in Hong Kong since the 1980s, the built environment has become a private enterprise of the conditions under which the city operates. In its form, Hong Kong Culture and the Politics of Consumption, Andrew King discusses some of these conditions as a "culture of consumption" which he asserts is a direct consequence of rapid globalized globalization. Consumption and speed can also be applied broadly with respect to change and development in the urban scale, as he examines the sense of permanence in Hong Kong in contrast to the rapid urbanization and development of the city landscape.

Today, Hong Kong's urban environment can be said to be a product of the changes and both since it has been subject to through industrialization, capitalism, modernization and the technological forces of the late twentieth century. Although many of the major structures and buildings appear either as a global style, these structures and their site have played significant roles in the built environment of the city. Therefore, understanding how these global forms have been shaped by the local environment of Hong Kong was a key component in the research methodology.

The increase in luxury sector real estate in the center of Hong Kong, combined with the redevelopment of older neighborhoods, and increasing market value, has led to a growing separation of development within the city. As an example, in the last thirty years, significant gains in the Land Development

Authority (LDA) have been seen in the urban environment. In many ways the city epitomizes the definition of what one might consider a truly global city in the contemporary context. Despite the highly global nature of Hong Kong, there remains a strong sense of the local that provides contrast and friction to some of these globalizing forces.

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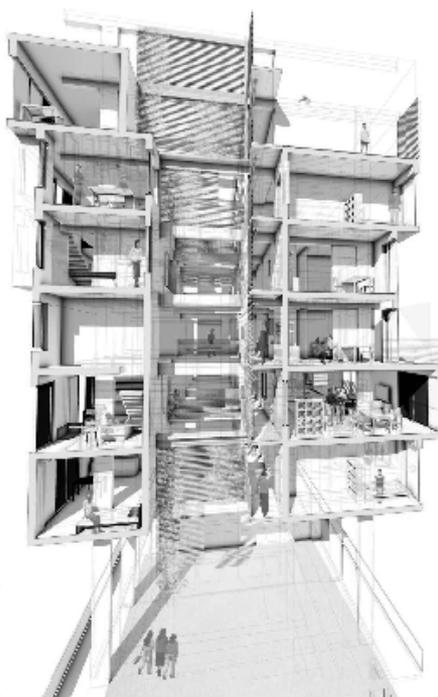
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Alternative thinking within the neoliberal framework

With the rise of Neoliberal policies, cities, especially global cities, are experiencing large-scale urban regeneration. During this process, specific social groups are absent from the decision-making processes. There is exclusion of people and territories that, from the perspective of the dominant interests of global capitalism, shift to a position of social irrelevance. Is there an alternative urban solution for the development of these 'black holes'? Kowloon City, one of the urban 'black holes', will be a case study in the Hong Kong context.

Thuy Hoa



Governance beyond the state
 Coalescence of market forces, deregulation of financial institutions, and the privatization of public services are all signs of the rise of neoliberal policies, and are also trends observed in global cities. Along with globalization and the liberalization process there is the emergence of a constellation of transnational practitioner governance within a generic neoliberal form. In essence is the neoliberal notion of governmentality: power residing in networks. Finance and local authorities adapt a more proactive and entrepreneurial approach aimed at identifying a viable open market and seeking private investors to take advantage of them. In doing so, more nodes across networks governmentality, including public agents, designers, architects, planners, non-governmental organizations, civil society groups, corporations, and so on. This new urban governance is defined by tripartite systems in Coasean beyond the State.

Advances in information changed capital accumulation and the world market. Decision making does not necessarily have to be in the architect location but can be situated in better places, with more favorable circumstances. Cities are trying to find their competitive position in the context of rapidly changing global conditions. Political leaders/citizens are inclined to be engaged in edge local or subnational to the requirements of the international economic system. In other

words, when policy shifts away from social objectives (the welfare, environmental and democratic provision) towards neo-economic policies (the more market-oriented approach) aimed at providing neo-market protection and competitive residential high. Under this policy a series of important urban development projects are implemented by a constellation of public and private-sector interests.

Urban regeneration is perceived as an opportunity to change economic hierarchies and reposition the city on the map of the global landscape. The city's elites include public leaders in devising a rational image of the 'good business climate' for the outside investor, developer, businessman, or charitable sector, and sell the image of being a cultural center and tourist destination. With this new intention in addition to urban governance that has taken place in several capital cities, the 'managerial' approach as typical of the 1980s, has steadily given way to 'entrepreneurial'.

'Neoliberal' governance or 'Neoliberal' culture in the Hong Kong story
 Neoliberal policy-oriented, market-oriented reform of different sectors, the building of cultural institutions, and more efforts to raise urban regeneration. Is it really so perfect? Hong Kong, being synonymous with liberalization, can be a case study.

Above mentioned urban movements in various city development in the neo-liberalism to provide a viable and the economic growth opportunities, plus cultural, and urban residential facilities.

From the positive neo-liberalization of the 1970s to the liberalization of the twenty-first century, Hong Kong has experienced neo-liberalism-off due to liberalization. The large-scale construction of physical infrastructure and large commercial facilities has enabled Hong Kong to offer its infrastructure greater capacity to compete. The city has become a paradise for investors. In 1979, the first government opened and then the first department store, Old World was demolished, and a number of new infrastructures sprung up like retail malls, libraries, hotels, the city, housing program of that highly controlled city area is a large population being administered in progressively low-standard communities and with lower housing quality. The so-called shift from controlled, controlled, low-cost, hierarchical, top-down planning in development, balanced, flexible, bottom-up and bottom-up planning approaches are coming to level-to-level with increasing urban inequality.

In traditional Hong Kong areas, commercial life spills outside the shops, with restaurants on the streets. Various street markets and landmarks under the street life more dynamic. Sellers often sell the heavy commercial atmosphere. Regain and return allow lanes and narrow and very closely neighboring building relationships. People are involved in a larger network of social relationships, including family and friends, which regardless of family as well as obligations. By comparison, between 'business district', market often found in areas slowly empty have the regulations and into one from dominated by official controls, establish and reuse physical controls built. Taxes, impact regulations, the importance of pricing structure and the pressure on small business business tax-grant. Only the entrepreneur based urban have the ability to locate in certain places.

In this situation, specific social groups, the time with low-income, racial minorities, immigrants, and certain types of workers, are absent from the city center or other 'developed' areas. There is a number of people and territories which, from the perspective of the dominant interests of global capitalism, shift to a position of social irrelevance. Hence in the constellation of what Manuel Castells calls the 'black holes of international capitalism'. The beautiful pictures described by the social theorists include in the neoliberal framework are based on an increasing inequality in the liberalized environment.



Updating Shanghai: life from the ground up

This project is located in Shanghai, China's biggest city, and the fastest growing city in the world. The social structure of two common but opposed housing typologies has been researched: the old alleyway neighbourhoods of Shanghai, and the contemporary residential high-rise tower. This project aims to use the good characteristics of the alleyway neighbourhood and apply them to residential high-rise design, while also trying to maintain the alleyway neighbourhood's social structure and its architecture.

Barthelme

It was difficult to begin in 1949, after the first Opium War ended with the signing of the Treaty of Beijing (1860). Shanghai became one of the treaty ports where the British were allowed to establish the Chinese租界 (leijie) territory. Shortly afterwards, the French and American signed similar treaties, also setting up their own concessions, or zones for international business. Original colonial of these separate areas was Old City Centre, the French Concession, and the International Settlement. The Yikang Suburban (1920-1930) was great numbers of Chinese live in the vicinity of the foreign concessions. In order to house all these refugees, thousands of wooden tenements were built in rows. Some of these houses numbered (they were used to be the tenements and later community membership), but they were not as prepared for the difficulties of types of alleyway houses which combined elements of Chinese, British, and French styles; in many ways, the Shanghai model, with its disarticulating of elements.

Three major types of alleyway houses can be distinguished: the East to Midtown, the Later Midtown, and the New Middle Street. In addition to a particular type of alleyway houses, while a block is a cluster of them—which may or may not be built at once. From the 1970s to the late 1990s thousands of these houses were built, giving houses to local Shanghai and migrants from the surrounding province. They also slowly changed to their present.

Shanghai's development was halted by the Second World War which started in 1937 in China, and this was followed by nearly three decades of control by the Communist government in Beijing after 1949. Shanghai was stuck in a developmental bubble or an urban island until the 1990s and Deng Xiaoping's Open Door policy, afterwards China Shanghai has been in the grip of a construction boom of unprecedented proportions. In 2009 Shanghai had approximately 8,300 buildings of eight stories or taller, this number grew to over 20,000 by 2014, with nearly 4,000 of them being 20 stories or more. A large number of them have been built in the former foreign concessions, and that need to support alleyway neighbourhoods. In the alleyway houses all late Chinese, high-rise towers maintain the preferred housing typology for both the Shanghai as well as foreigners.

A typological analysis in recent decades, millions of square metres of alleyway houses have been destroyed to make way for high-rise towers. In this process, not only the buildings but also the streets and social structure of the neighbourhoods have been destroyed. Research into the social structure of both the alleyway neighbourhoods and residential high-rise towers was carried out, using four aspects of environmental psychology: 1) Distance in time, 2) Territoriality, 3) Privacy, and 4) Environmental Appraisal and Assessment (see below). G. Gilroy's Environmental Psychology.

Fig. 1 & 2
The alleyway houses pattern from former Chinese neighbourhood and a small residential high-rise apartment, although share the amount of people can see consider to compare to the difference in which they are constructed. The systems of differences is also displayed.

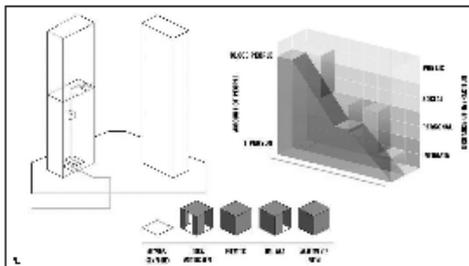
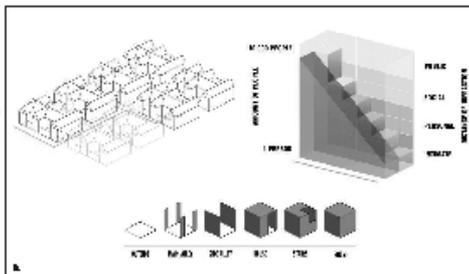


Fig. 3
The high-rise adjustment to the residential change is seen from the public space.

Fig. 4
The redesigned program introduces some from a nearby block. The three commonality includes the residential design to increase the user base, while analyzed the public surrounding morphology.

Fig. 5
The comparison of building height in different public space.

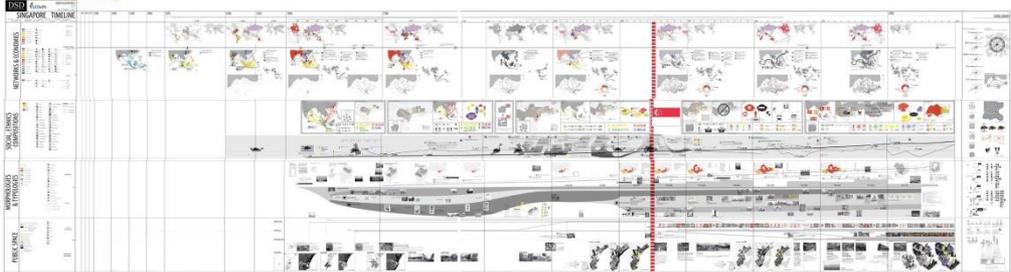




timeline

new land

Defti School of Design / Urban Asymmetries Program / TU Delft // Student: Tades Jonauskis // Track: Urbanism



singapore timeline

site survey

marketplace + community



The site has two different controversial activities. Marketplace which is well empowered by the market and historic routes and variety of local communities which occupies different spaces.



A marketplace in the square, actual or metaphorical, in which a wider audience.

Geographic communities range from the local neighborhood, ethnic, religious, those of only origin, nation or even for planet as a whole. These range to Communities of culture: range from the local clubs, sub-culture, ethnic group, religious, recreational or political organization, or the global community culture of today. This may be made as a community of interest or identity such as disabled persons, or food and sport groups.

Community organizations: range from informal family or friends networks, to more formal incorporated associations, political, religious, sporting, recreational, cultural, educational, or professional associations or a small, national or international scale.

market



restaurants that average ground floor and use outdoor for tables.

inside market building small spaces are used for outdoor goods to be sold.

touristic street market. Temporary stalls and outdoor goods from B&B, cafes, trendy and trades in Foreign street.

Neighborhood shops. Close already for 20 years. They do central shopping and works as healthy services. Most of goods are delivered directly to customer homes.

Small factory. Open already for 20 years. The owner says that because of their views deteriorate and have another shop in the area of shopping table which is much more successful.

Every month has market occupies at streets in Chinese complex.

community



Community and people often activities for all Singaporeans. Community in the 1970s community which are from all around the island.

Different activities and small community are structured mostly to succeed and they work when place are not best for commercial activities.

Small shared development is attracting elderly Chinese to spend their spare time together playing Chinese chess.

Family and friends often occupy all empty public spaces in the evening.

Chinese community every month occupies the house, barbed wire from small communities.

Other non-commercial activities controls the house, barbed wire from small communities.

10 year commercial activities controls the house, barbed wire from small communities.

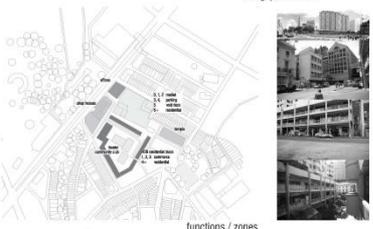
analysis



singapore island

central area

historic china town



functions / zones

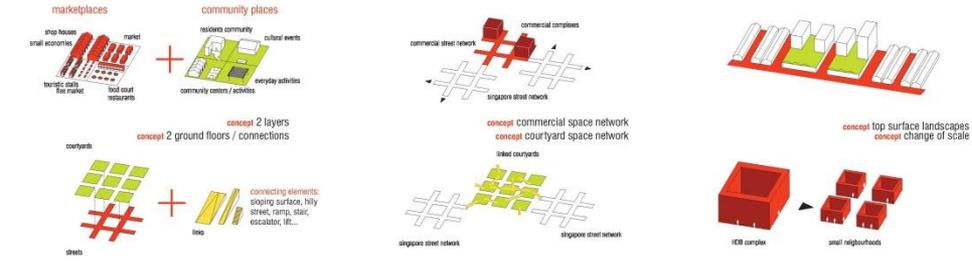


ground floor use



accessibility

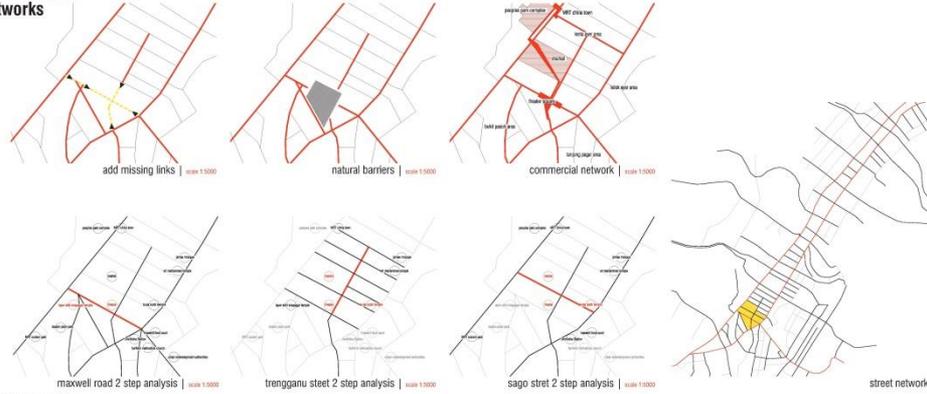
concept



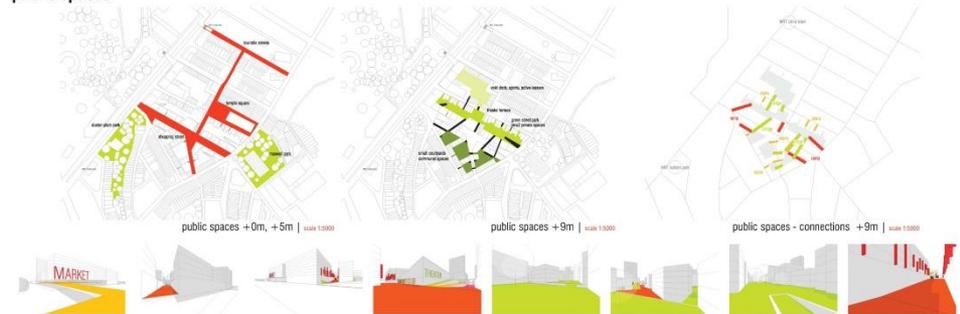


strategy / layers

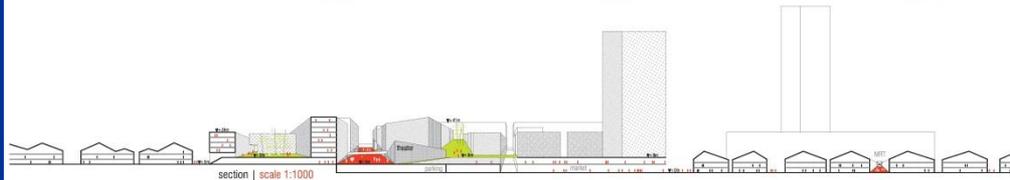
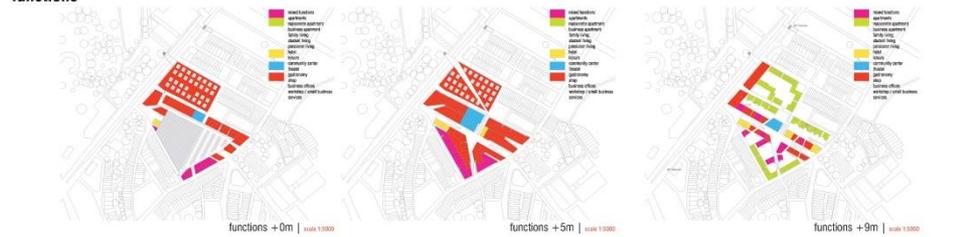
networks



public spaces



functions



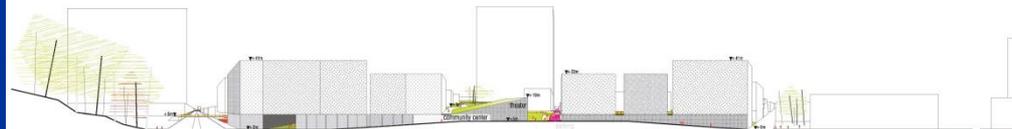


strategy / layers



Streets will be used as commercial zones which will be well connected with other street network and will be well accessible by public transport. Public courtyards will be separated only by vertical differences and will create communal places where different activities can take place. This second level will be well connected with the street level and will create possibilities for alternative economies, events, cultures to appear.

site plan | scale 1:1000



ROUTLEDGE CONTEMPORARY CHINA SERIES

The Shanghai Alleyway House

A vanishing urban vernacular

Gregory Bracken



上海

里弄房

The Shanghai Alleyway House

Gregory Bracken

孙娴 粟志敏 吴咏蓓 译
「爱尔兰」格雷戈里·布拉肯 著

上海里弄房

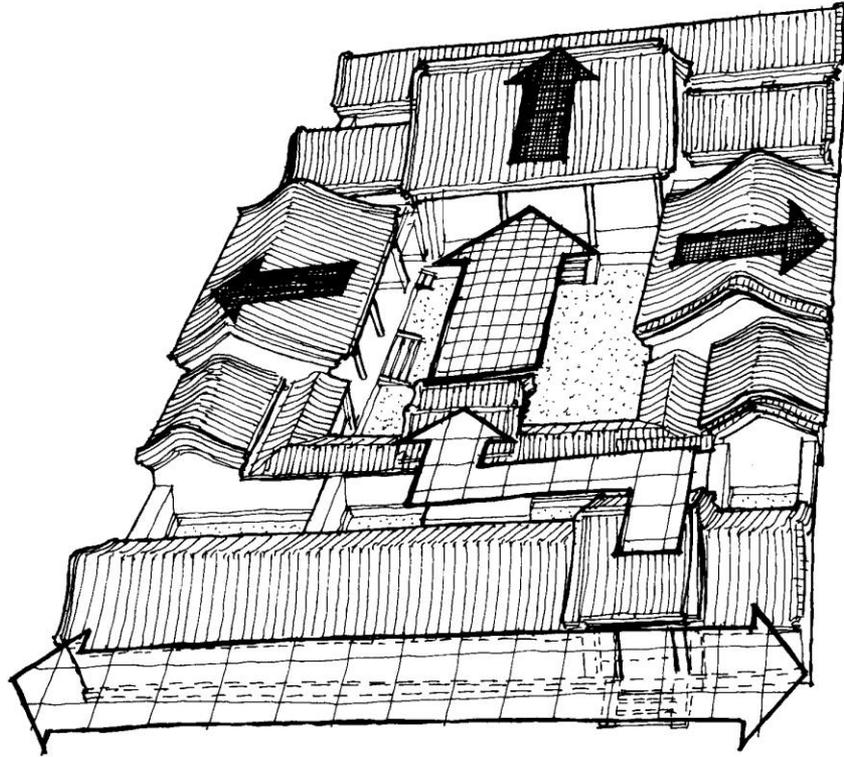


上海社会科学院出版社
Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences Press

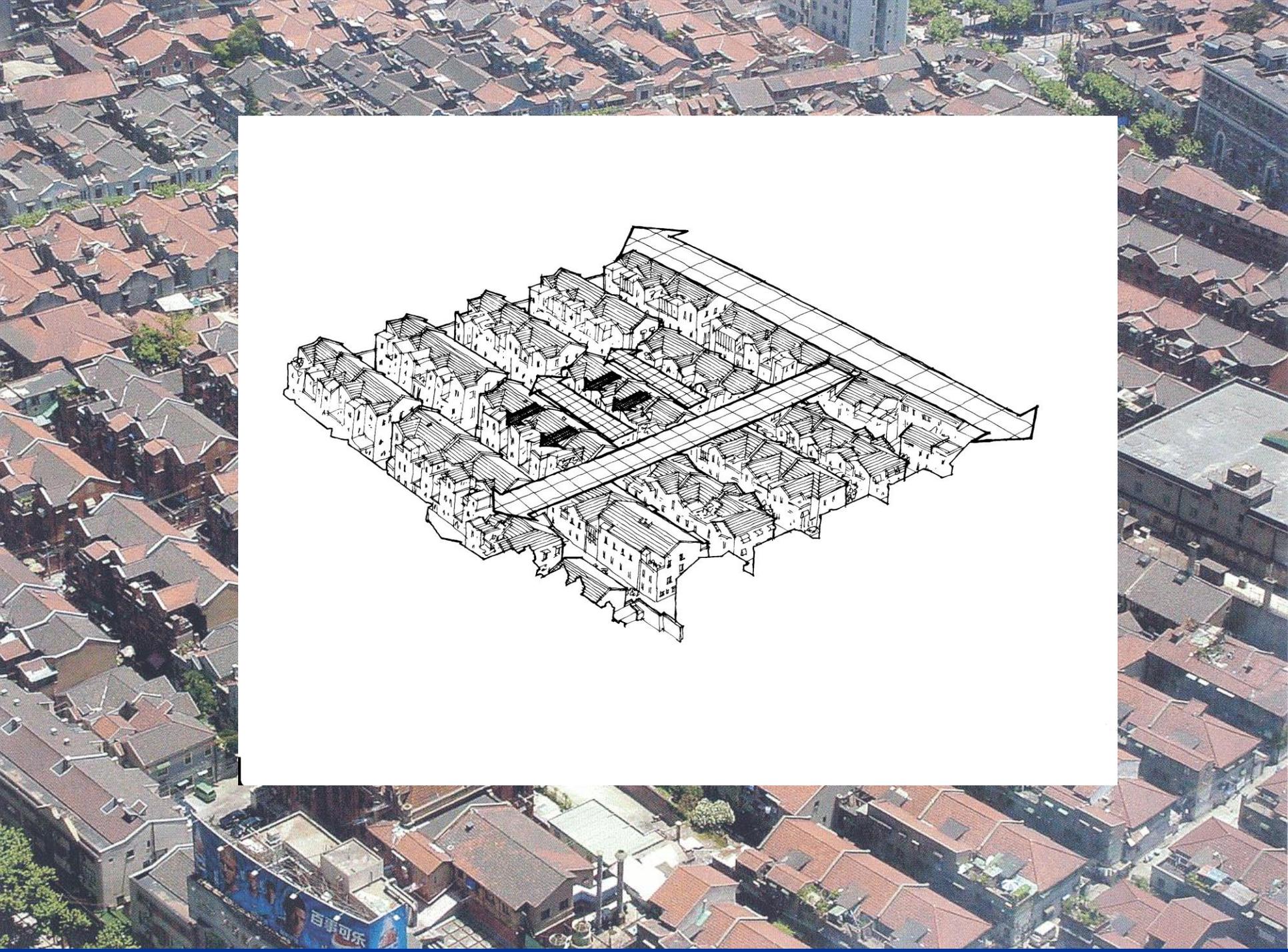














家

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好

水

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西

山水

风水

东西

好

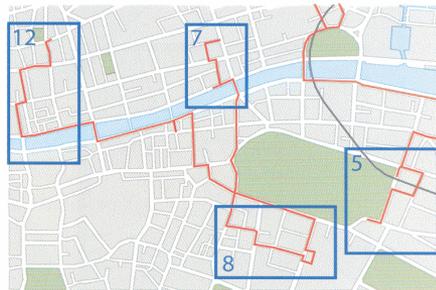
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Leopold Bloom's 'Mobility of Avoidance'

A note on Leopold Bloom's usage of Dublin's street network in James Joyce's *Ulysses*

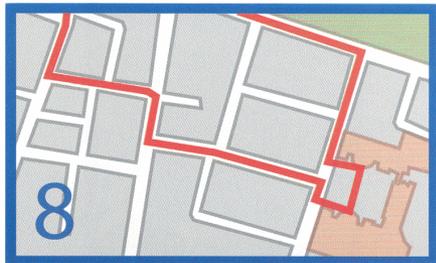
By Gregory Bracken



existence, so basic in fact that we tend to take them for granted, assigning them common-sense, everyday meanings. David Harvey, in *The Condition of Postmodernity*, describes the panic of the generals during World War I who didn't have enough time to think through their decisions, they had only hours in which to make up their minds. We have even less time now, everything happens so fast, our decisions must be instant, there isn't even time for reflection: the problem of simultaneity has become the problematic of the age. Which brings us back to the notion of space, which Harvey claims is "in some ways more complex than time – it has direction, area, shape, pattern and volume as key attributes, as well as distance – we typically treat it of as an objective attribute of things which can be measured and thus pinned down".

Space-time compression always exacts a heavy toll on our capacity to grapple with the realities unfolding around us. Joyce was acutely aware of this as he was immensely interested in contemporary theories of physics, which were resulting in new ideas about time and epistemology, as well as speculations about the status of physical reality and matter. It is a tempo-spatial analysis that is the key to understanding Episode 10 of *Ulysses*, *Wandering Rocks*, in many ways the geographical crux of the novel. But other issues are explored in the novel as well, including space-time compression, particularly at issue here would be Bloom's misperception of the time when he sees that the ball has dropped on the Ballast Office in Episode 8, *Lestrygonians*, making him think it's after 1pm, (which it would be in Greenwich because the Ballast Office ball was kept on UTC or Universal Time Co-ordinated – now known as GMT or Greenwich Mean Time) Dublin, in 1904, was on Dunsink Time, which was 25 minutes later, and it is only later that Bloom realises his mistake.

As the novel progresses, Bloom's behaviour appears more and more erratic. In Episode 5, *Lotus Eaters*, after collecting his letter at the post office on Sir John Rogerson's Quay, instead of heading straight down Westland Row towards Lincoln Place, he heads around via Great Brunswick Street (now Pearse Street)



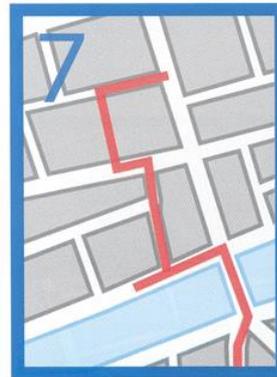
Episode 8: Lestrygonians

ULYSSES



Episode 5: Lotus eaters

and into South Cumberland Street before going into the back of All Hallows' Church. In Episode 7, *Aeolus*, after the group of funeral coaches has brought the mourners back from Glasnevin Cemetery, instead of going via Middle Abbey Street into the newspaper offices with the others, Bloom separates from the group and slips in through the back entrance on Prince's Street. Then in Episode 12, *Cyclops*, instead of heading straight up Capel Street after leaving the Ormond Hotel, which would seem to be the most direct route to Kiernan's of Little Britain Street, where he is meeting the people who will take him back out to Sandymount, Bloom wanders around Pill Lane (now Chancery Street) and Greek Street and up through the markets, where he has time to look at the fish. But it was back in Episode 8, *Lestrygonians*, when, after having had his lunch at the now much-visited Davy Byrne's, Bloom actually makes a beeline for the library on Kildare Street and runs headlong into the very man he's been trying to avoid: Blazes Boylan. He swerves to the right and enters the Leinster House complex through the museum gate. Boylan, of course, is looking into the sun and misses seeing him, but in typical Joyce fashion, humorously and not a little slyly, this is our clue to understanding what's been going on all day: Bloom has been busy avoiding Boylan, and by slipping down odd streets, and entering buildings by the rear, he has been engaging in what could be termed a 'mobility of avoidance'.



Episode 7: Aeolus

People arrange to meet at specific times, in specific places, 3 o'clock at Bewley's bar, or "under the clock at Cleary's", this is what Reinjndorp and Heier refer to in their book *In Search of New Public Domain* as negotiating an "archipelago of enclaves"; meeting the people we want to, when and where we want to. With the advent of the mobile phone, of course, these places of encounter have become increasingly mobile themselves, as have our networks of negotiating them – but that is a whole other issue. Equally, we can avoid the people and places we don't want to see, what Reinjndorp and Heier refer to as "mobility of avoidance", and it is this which helps make sense of Leopold Bloom's movements in *Ulysses*, the erratic nature of which has long been puzzling. And as for Bloom himself, despite the tortuousness of his routes, he invariably manages to run into the very people he's been trying to avoid, something which happens time and time again in the novel, but that's just Joyce's genius in so accurately portraying Dublin life.



Episode 12: Cyclops

Ulysses perfectly captures a day in the life of a city, life in all its facets, funny odd and sad. Joyce's inherent understanding of people and the instinctive way in which they make use of a city's networks can help make sense of what is going on in the city today. Cities aren't buildings and streets – cities are people, and their networks of interaction. People don't go to a lively area like Temple Bar for the buildings, they go there for what goes on in them. Architects can all too easily get sidetracked by the buildings in a city, especially a city such as Dublin, which is full of such pretty ones, but what we need to concern ourselves with, as did Joyce, is the larger scale. We need to see the warm life of the city, not only its cold geometries of stone.

SHERIFF ST & NORTH WALL ROADS AREA

DUBLIN PORT NOT
DIRECTLY LINKED
TO DOCKLANDS AREA

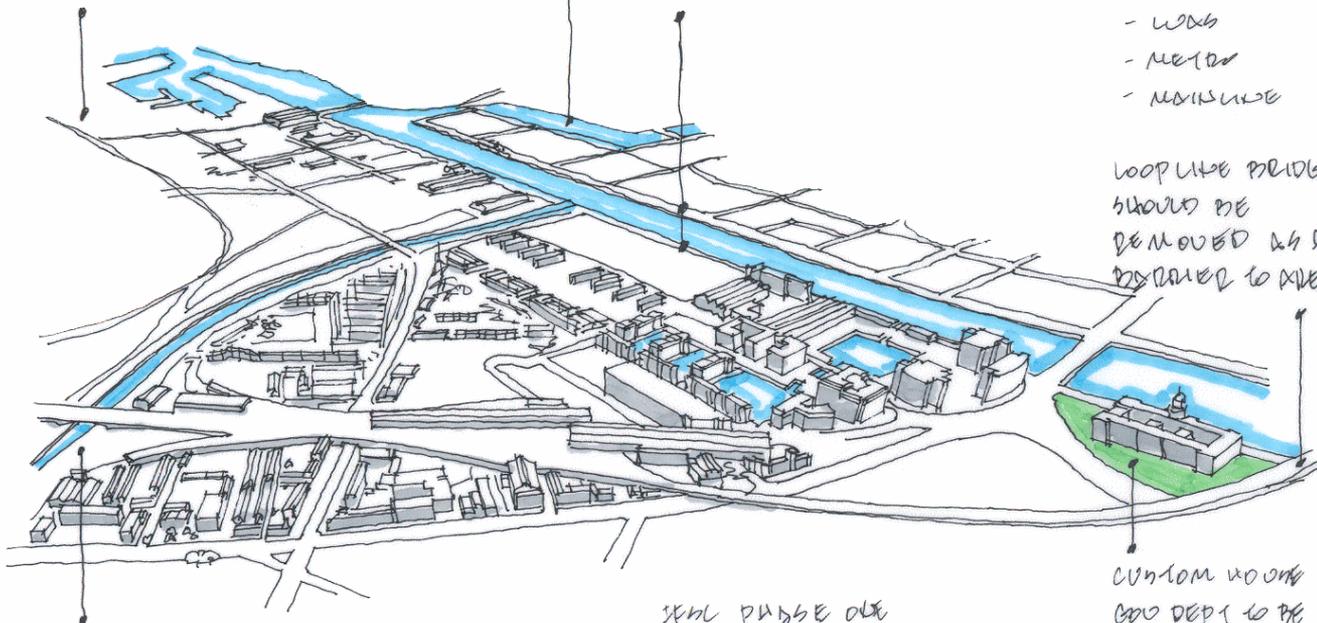
NEW TUNNEL TO
MOTORWAY TO THE
SOUTH

GRAND CANAL TO
BE UPGRADED

CANALS ALONG
LIFEY CORRIDOR
BENEFIT OPERATED
AS WALKWAYS

NEW PUBLIC TOURS
ITEMS WITH BRIDGES
& UNDERGROUNDS
WILL COLLECTOR
MAYBE THE AREA
WITH MARSHES
- DIRT
- WOOD
- METAL
- MANSURE

LOOP LIKE BRIDGE
SHOULD BE
REMOVED AS A
DISRUPTOR TO AREA

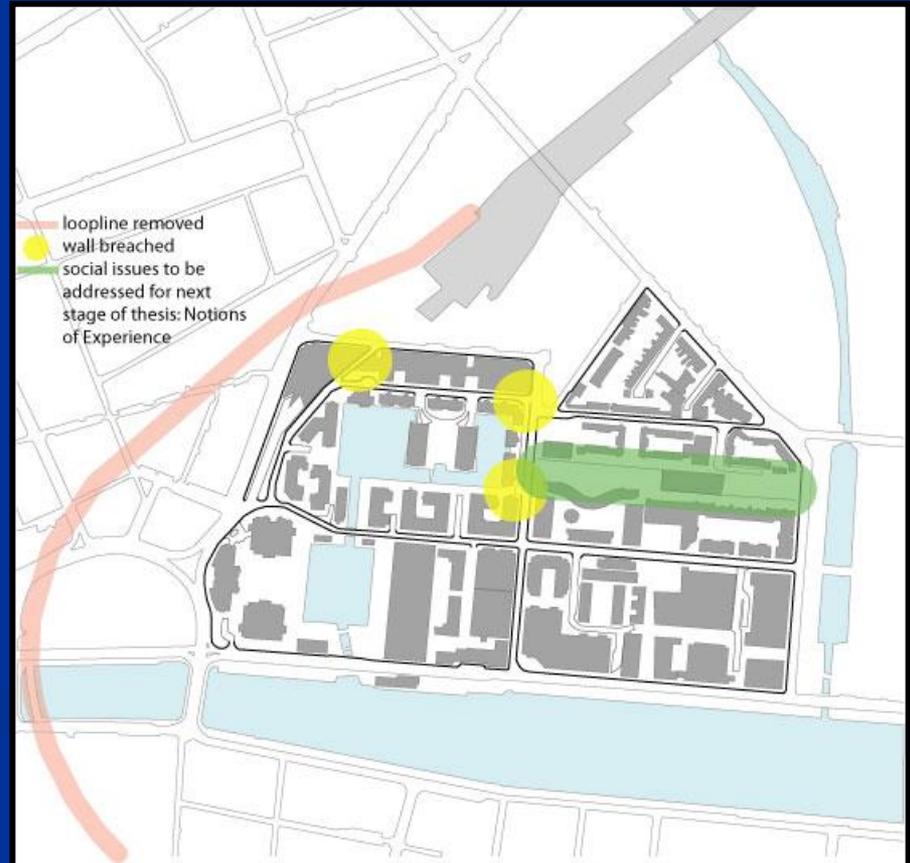


BOYM CANAL TO
BE UPGRADED &
PARK WALKWAYS
ALONG EITHER
SIDE OF IT

SEAL PUSSE ARE
COMPLETED.

AREA SHOULD
SHERIFF ST HAS
ALSO BEEN DONE

CUSTOM WOODS
COULD BE TO BE
MOVED TO CO.
WEXFORD. WOOD
FREE FOR NEW
USE, POTENTIAL
FOR A MUSEUM



Summary of DDDA Interventions

INTERVENTIONS

6 new bridges
3 for cars
2 for trams
3 for pedestrians
1 potential icon (by Calatrava)

17 new streets
(including continuing
Mayor St, Sheriff St &
Misery Hill)

5 new squares
2 with tram stops
1 waterside/cultural square

Waterfront walkways

Spencer Dock
Grand Canal Dock
River Liffey

Railway Station
(Luas/Arrow interchange)

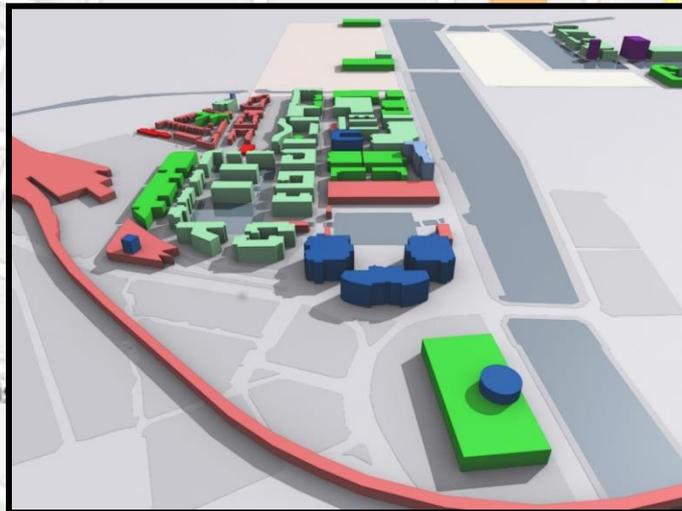
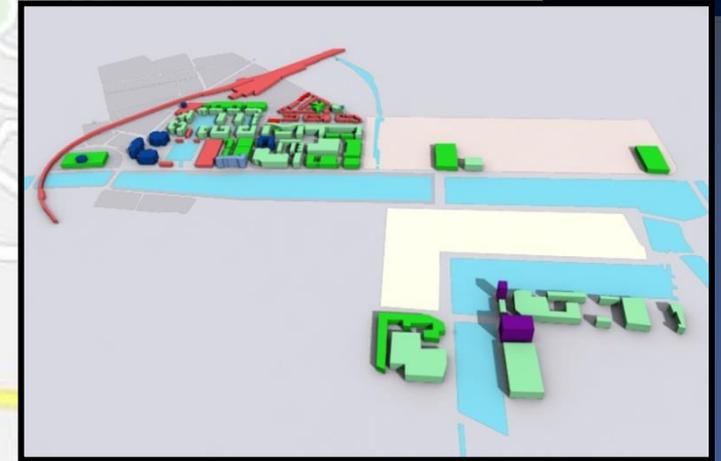
Conference Centre

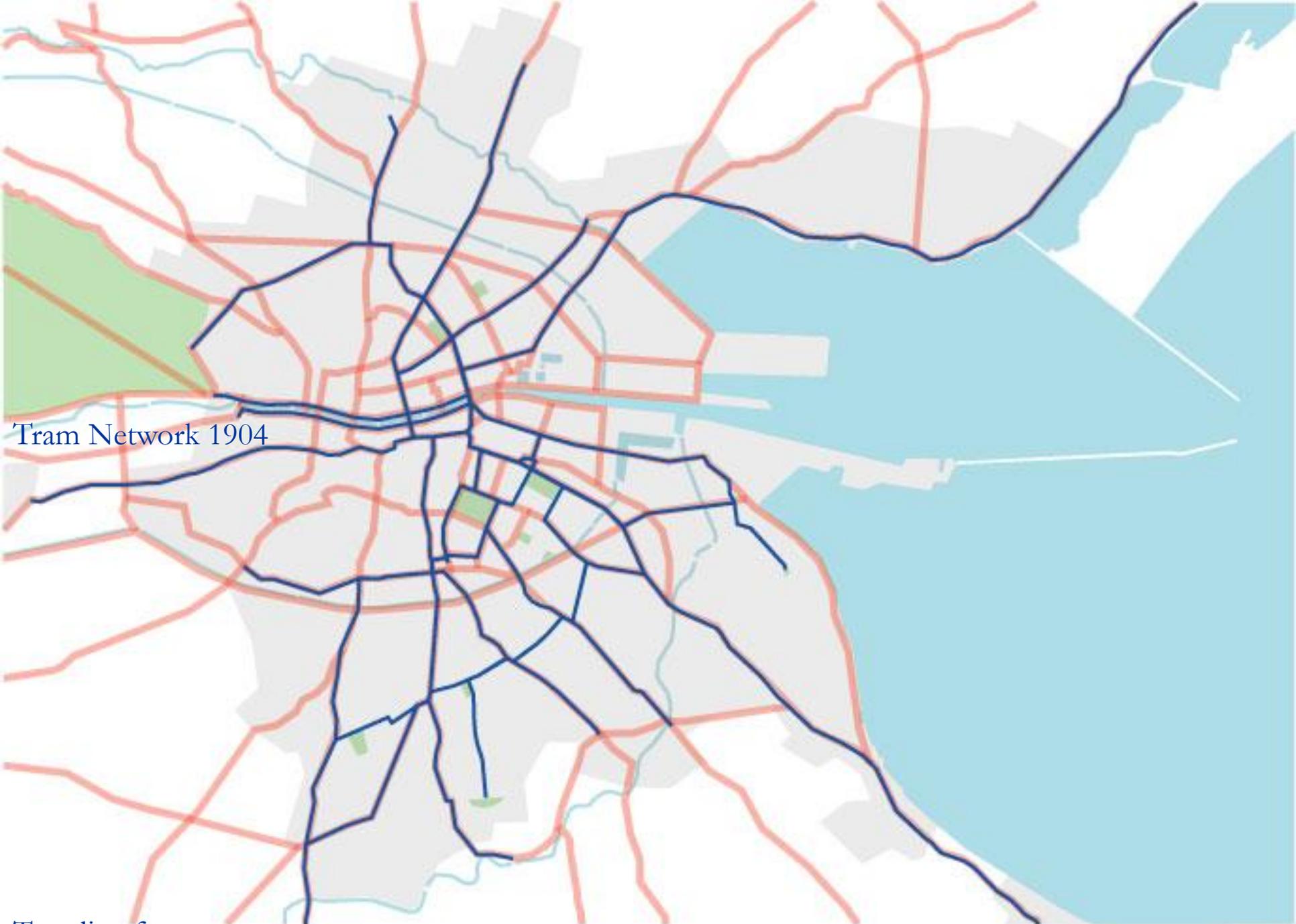
Concert Hall

2 skyscrapers

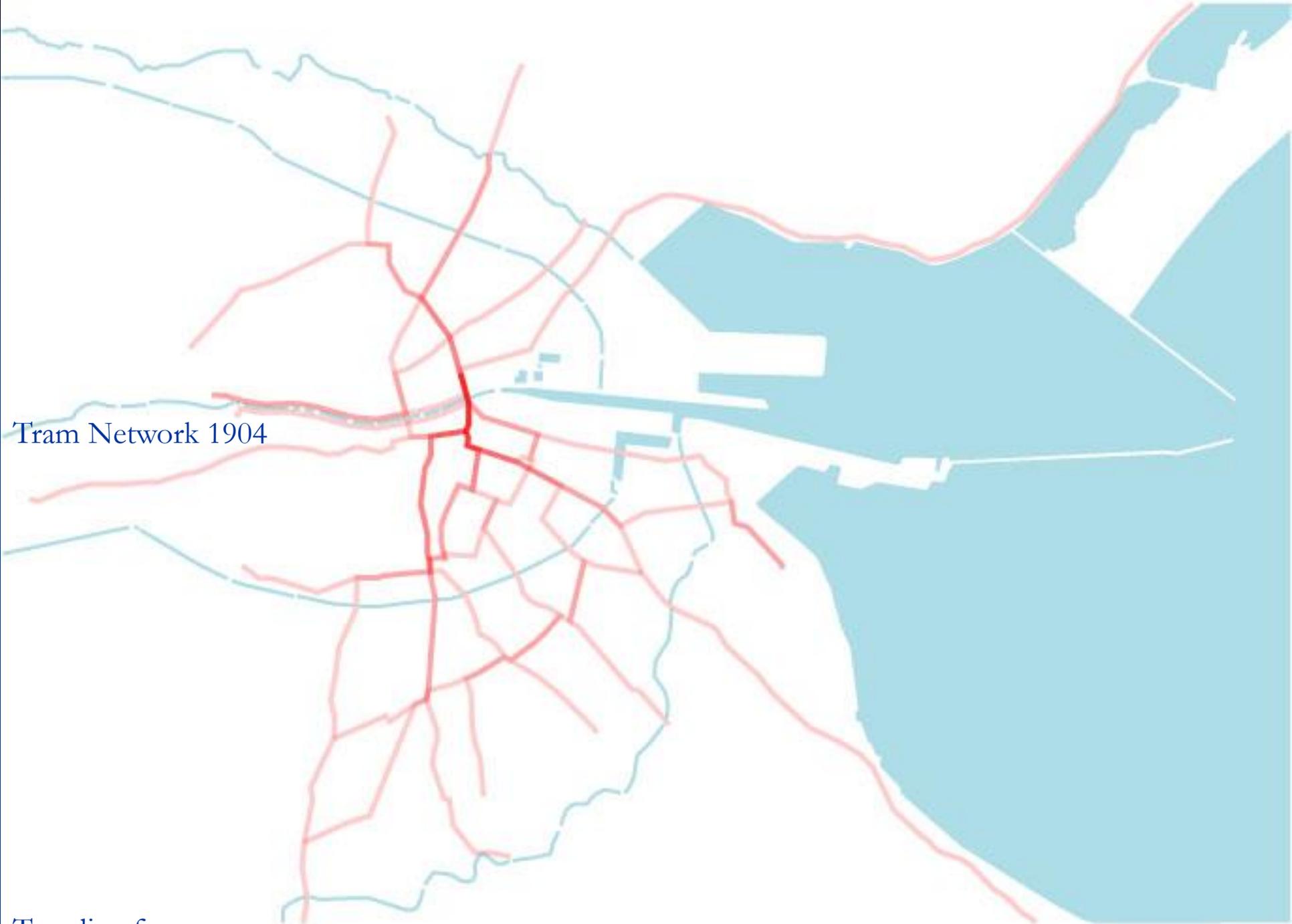
Office Tower on Mayor St axis

Recording Studio at
confluence of waterways

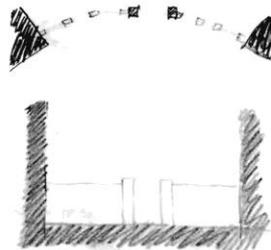
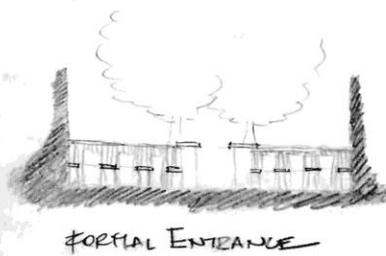
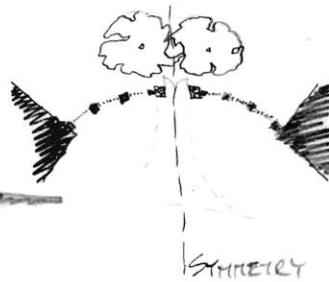
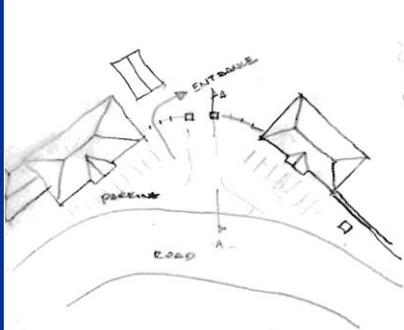




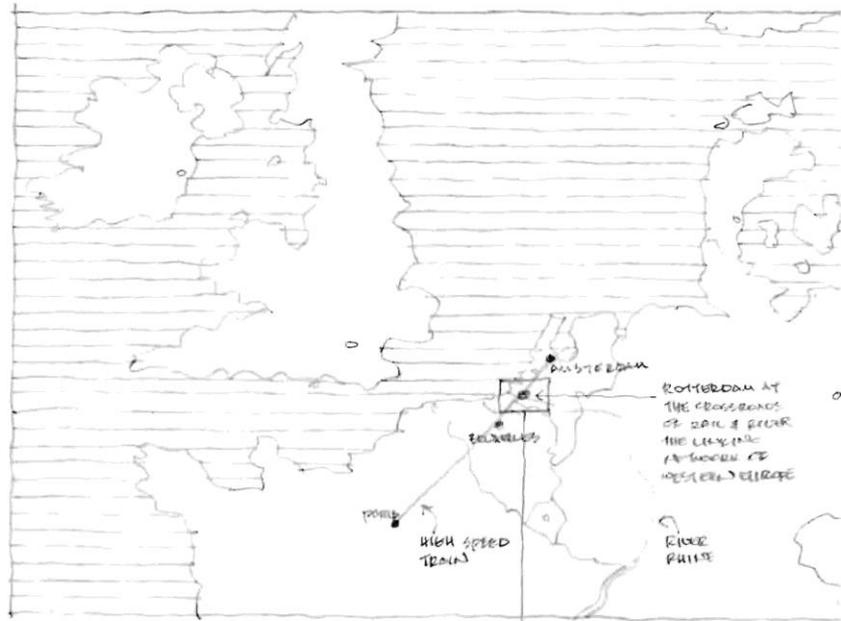
Tram Network 1904



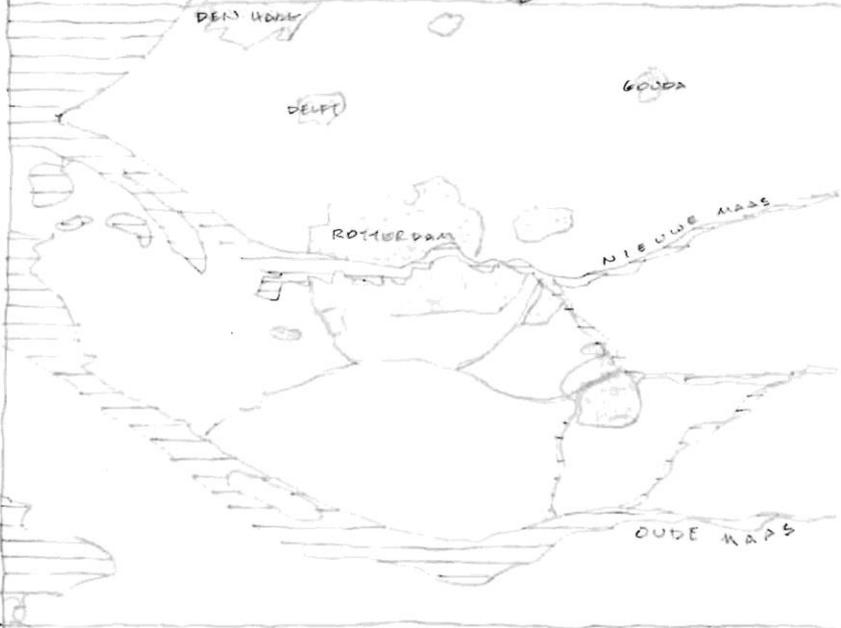
Tram Network 1904



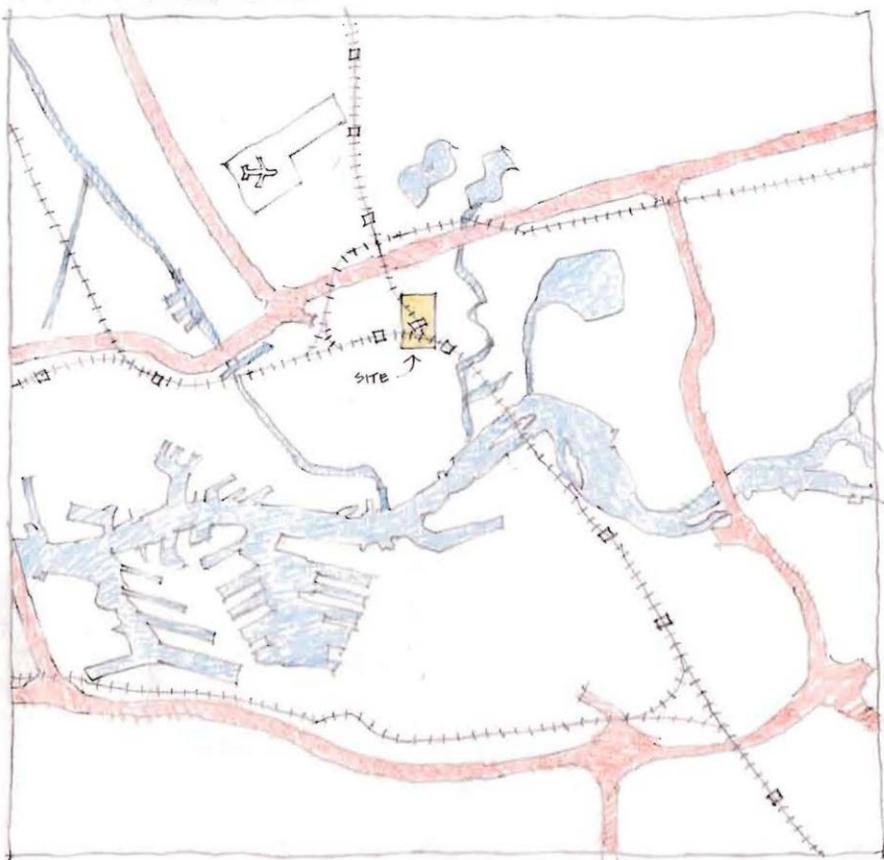
NORTH WEST EUROPE



SOUTH WEST NETHERLANDS



ROTTERDAM



Rotterdam - Analysis

Show where things have no relationships - analytical
The flows that contribute to the area. Cars do not -
at least generally.

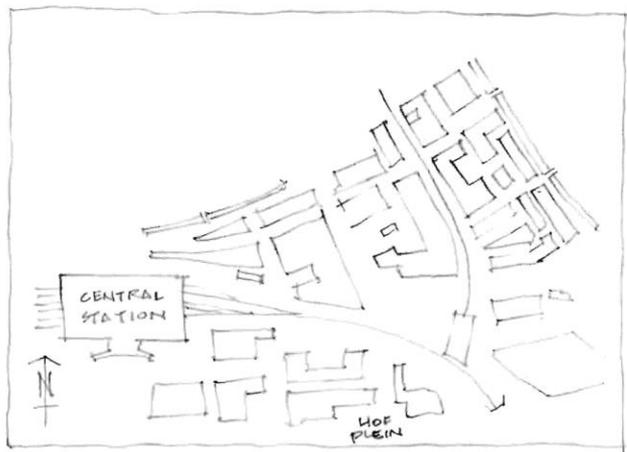
School area busy by day, gym/aerobics area busy
by night - what about clubs? Coca-cola etc?
OMA office - international - the school serves the region
the can repair places - where do they advertise? at least
in the Rotterdam media area. District codes,
relating to the scale of Rotterdam area which
close to center but the land is cheap!

How people come here, + why?
How locals go out, + why?

Surrounded by traditional urban fabric, this is a
chaotic - there are reasons for everything. What are the
scales?

Some blocks designed to be public, functions changing, &
to what's on the inside + change to the fabric outside
the shape + size is determined by its function but the
use is changing it. Some people here may not have
access to the internet. Turtles have their own network
the un-built fabric of the area - people. Category - a
complex layering (of combinations). Space is a set
of connections, boundaries cease to exist. Flows + the
intensity. The "machine" of the High St. Side & hold
in a pipe. Flow larger than the local area.

Cluster of things that feed off one another, like office HQ's
Corporations, they have all their specialized services
around them, feeding off one another. Can park area
service - offices. Syntactic of a set of function
shown on the maps / diagrams often, use, height,
directions - all "stories" to be graphically represented
not project - but sedimentation, the activity led to
the drops not the other way around.



ROTTERDAM CENTRAL

Don't have to stay within the site limits. In fact you'll more than likely have to leave and drive.

MASTERPLAN APRIL 2001

(By ALROP Architects)

- Generation of a city through infrastructure
- Creation of delight, surprise + joy in the experience of the city.
- people
- New connections (for transport + people).
- Joy of arrival, sorrow at departure.
- Keeping dry
- Creation of wealth
- Future



AGNESE BOURT

Microscopic century industrialisation + railway contracts caused a huge division in the old city while connecting it to other cities + countries - causing the reorientation of the city centre towards the Canal Ring. WWII erased the historical context of the city centre, basically making it a clean slate architecturally. The function as a port has dominated the function of the city. This was the edge of the centre, bordering major arteries + rail infrastructure. Repairs connect the city fabric + the urban quarters. The social symbolism of the port was important in the rebuilding efforts. It was supported + incorporated. There was an urgency to transform. Gradually the port moved out of the city centre leaving us with a new reality. Is there a future for Rotterdam separated from its port? The future of the city centre is now dominated by the River. The shadow of the port!

1847 - Rail connection between Rotterdam + Amsterdam.

1877 - Viaduct thro' the city + over the river linking it to Den Haag + Paris.

c1920 - Berlage's masterplan for Hogeplein + the Delftsepoort.

1900 - Expansion plan by de Jong + the establishment of the Boulevard system.

1940 - City centre destroyed. Hogeplein wiped off the map. Delftsepoort station is also destroyed.

1990 - New urban development, the rebuilding of the city centre.

Economic, cultural + social relationships no longer restricted to the boundaries of the traditional city. Business locations are increasingly large, varied + international.

The effective working of the city depends on the perception + use of infrastructure by inhabitants + visitors.

Rotterdam Central Station is the gateway to Schiphol + to the high-speed railway.

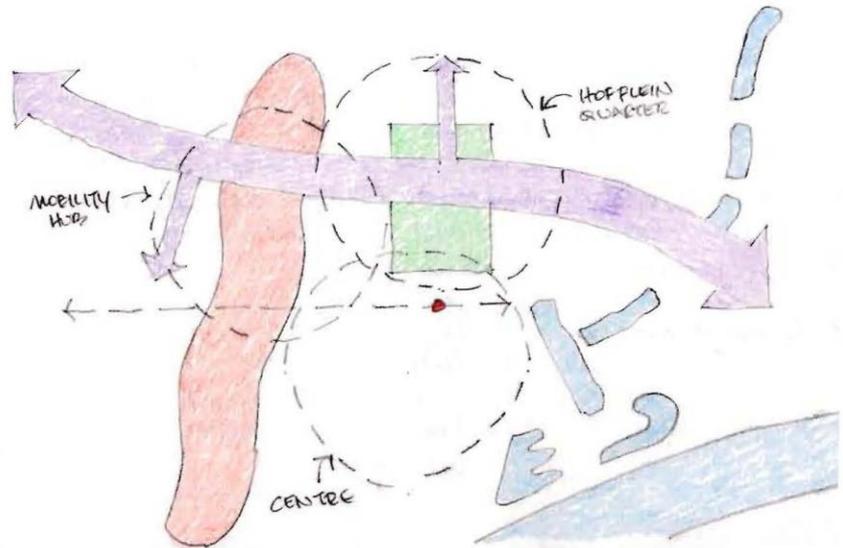
Aims:

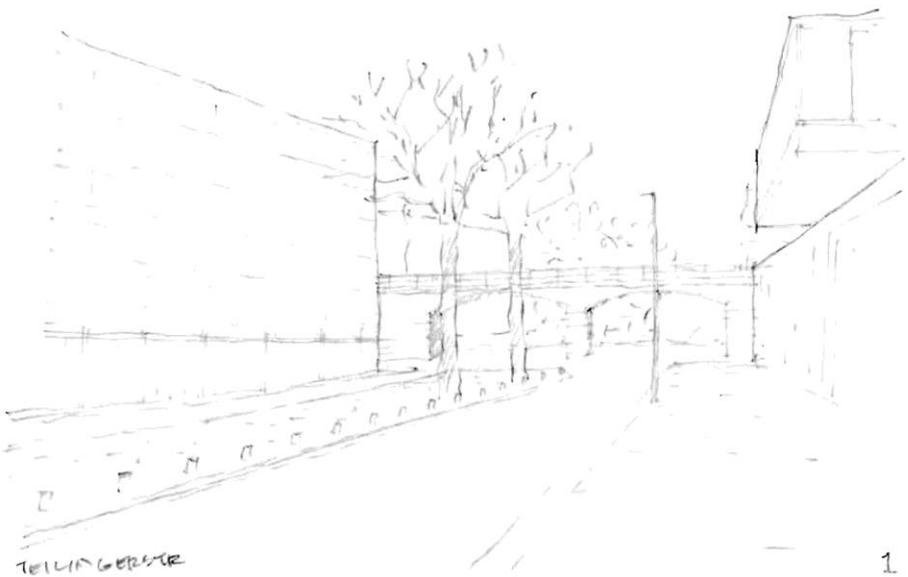
Integral development of areas around the station into multi-modal public transport junctions prime locations for living, working + amenities + intense use of space. The key to the Delta, the cohesion thro' infrastructure.

- Network economy + society. Routine activities vs. staying ones leading to exchange of information, personal interaction, creativity, service provision + urban culture.

- Robust centralised functions, current population 28,000 in the city centre, expected + hoped to grow to 40,000 soon. (no time scale known/indicated).

- facilities for the travelling public (destination + from?!)





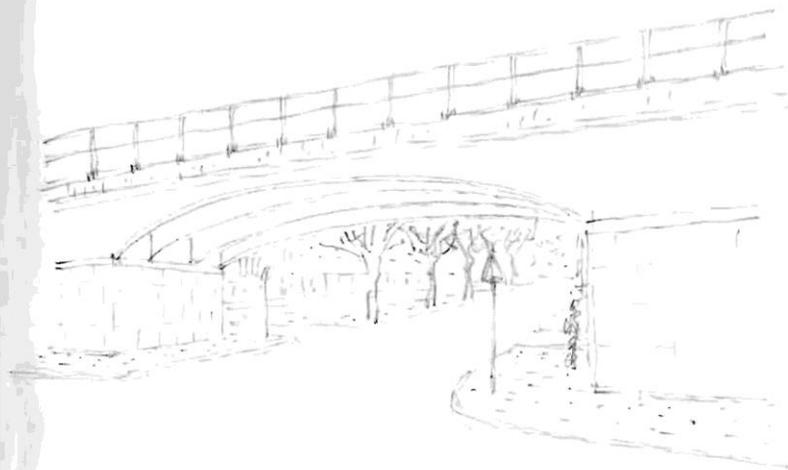
TEILINGERSTR

1

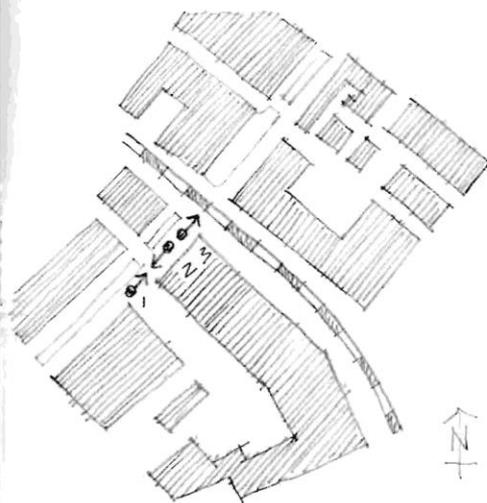


TEILINGERSTR

2



TEILINGERSTR AT ROBERTHOFSTR



Notes:

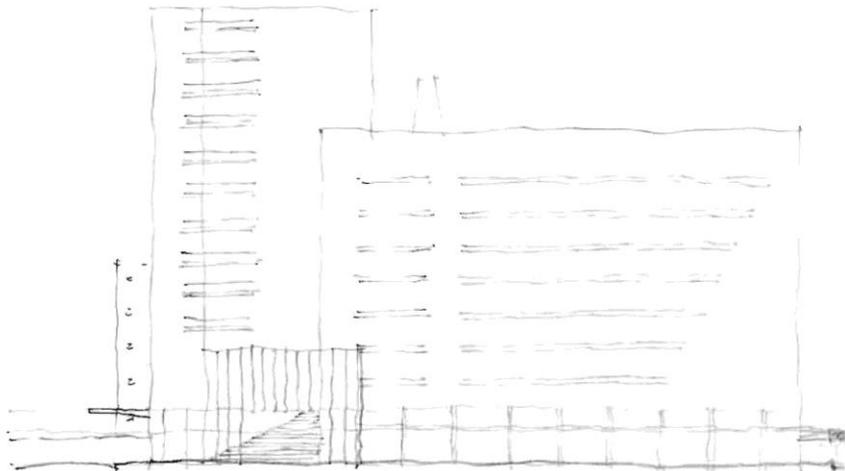
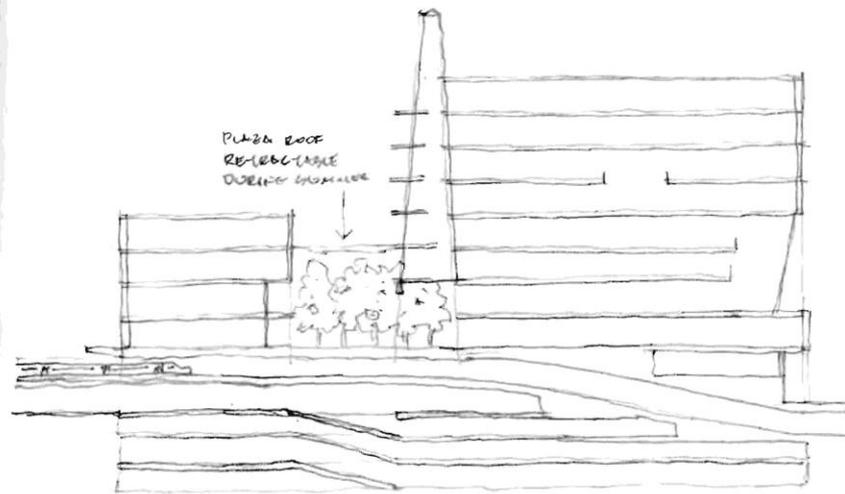
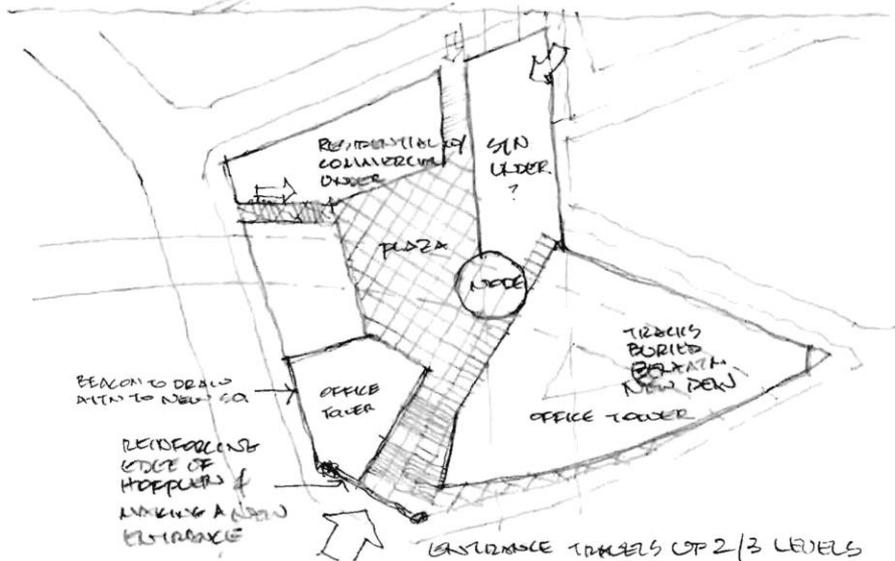
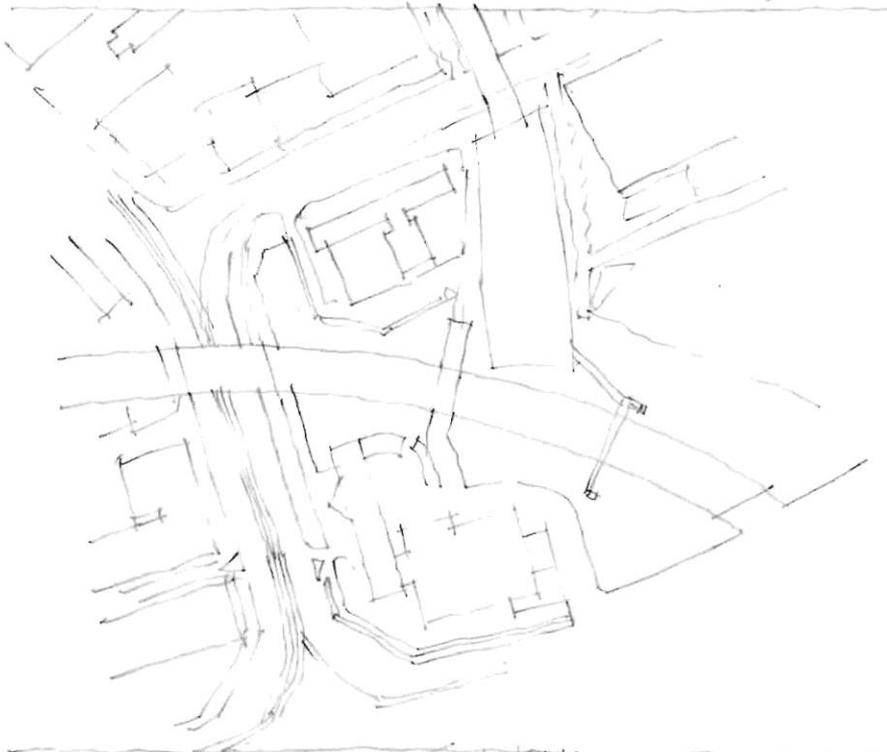
North side of Teilingerstr. are a number of shops and offices. This is a + generally specialised South an education institutes, larger scale buildings taking up whole blocks.

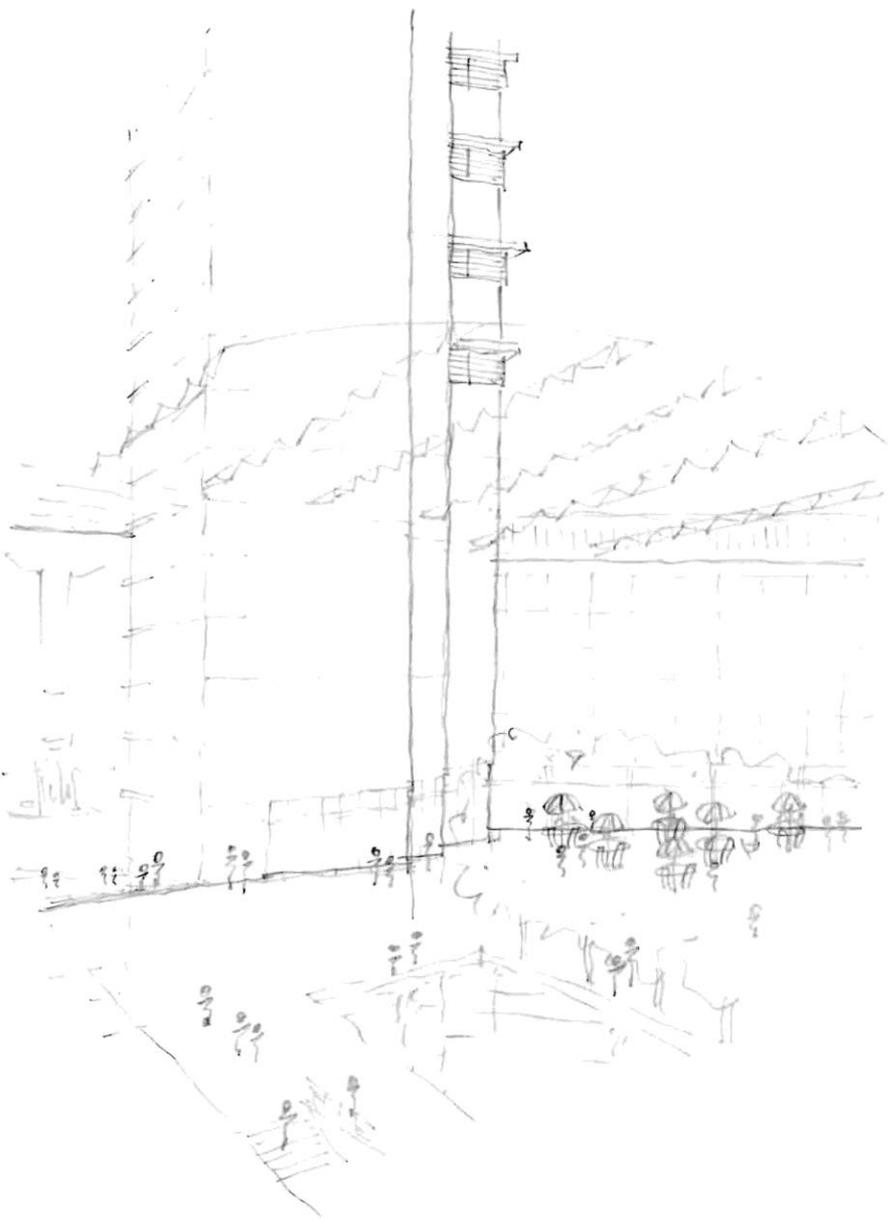
(Green strip + paved down the middle with 2 rows of mature trees)

Railway bridge, which is elevated, divides the street (+ area) in two

Teilingerstr area.

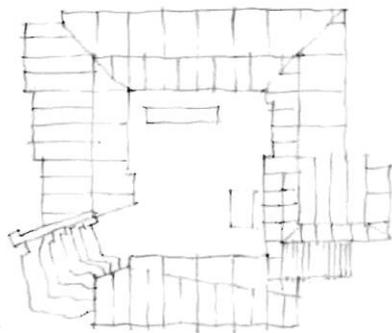
REGENERATION HOPPLEIN II -





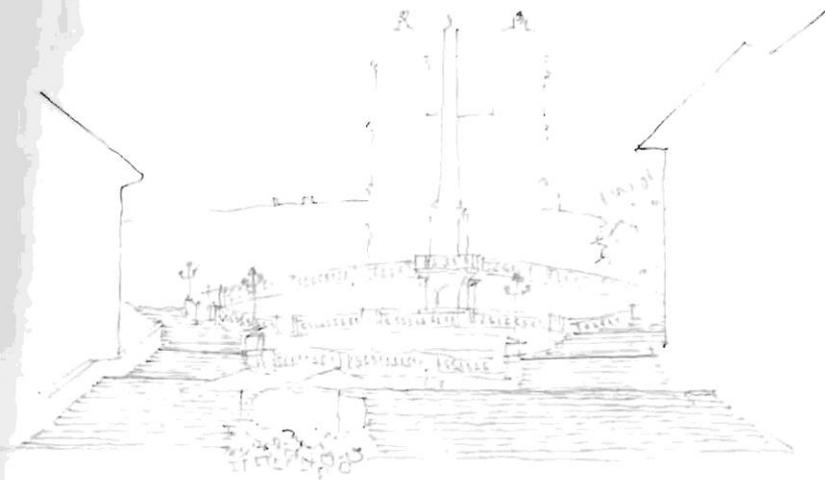
HOPPLEIN PLAZA II. (LOOKING TOWARDS HOPPLEIN FOUNTAIN).

REFERENCES

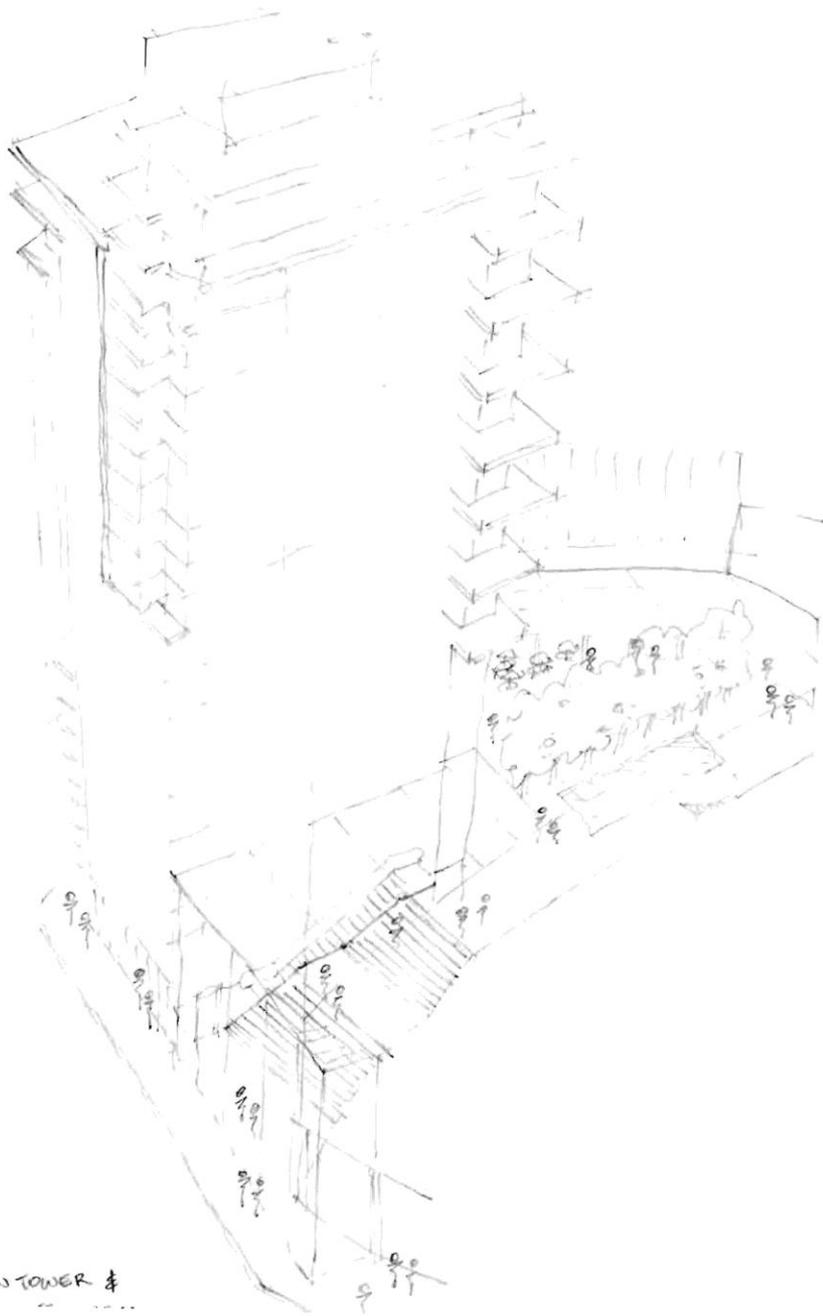


Town Hall at Säynätsalo
Alvar Aalto 1929-32

Civic space, elevated
above surrounding
area. attractive
staircase. This
uses the natural
contours of the site



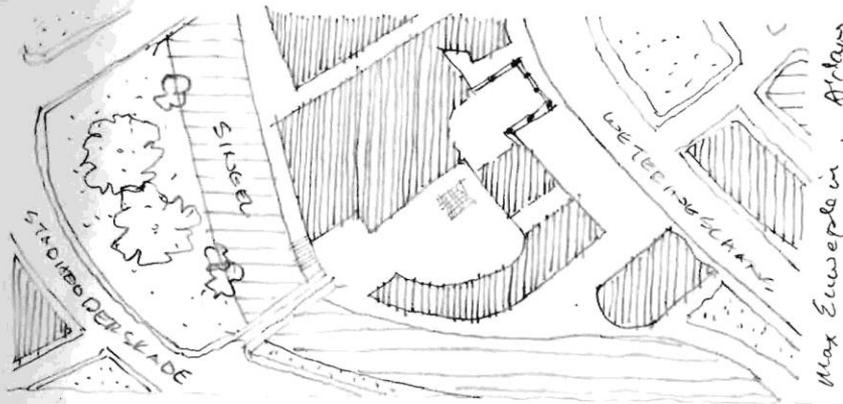
The Spanish Steps, Rome
1721-25, started by
Alessandro Specchi to
connect the piazza di Spagna
with the Trinita dei Monti
Completed by Francesco
de Sanctis.



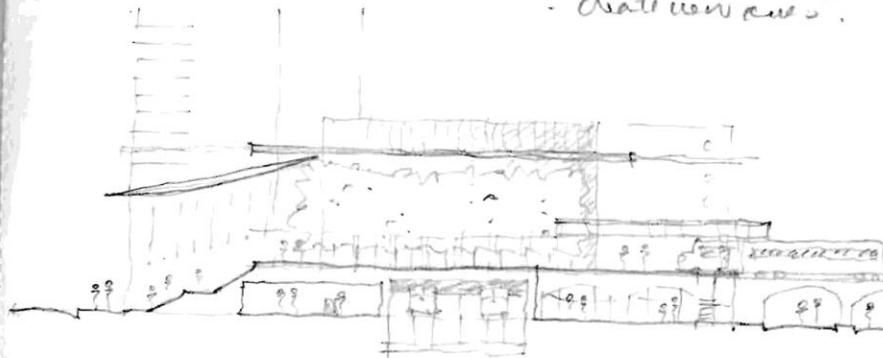
BEDON TOWER &

REFERENCE

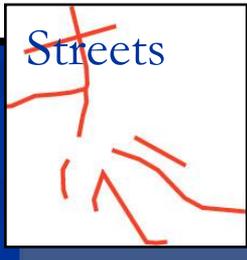
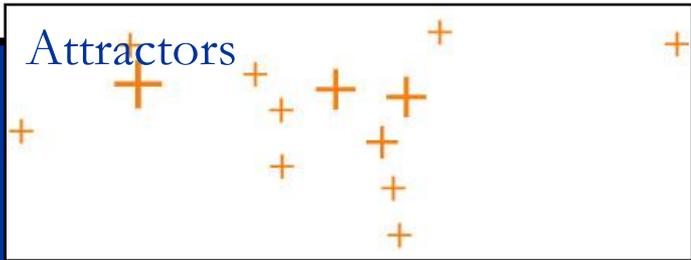
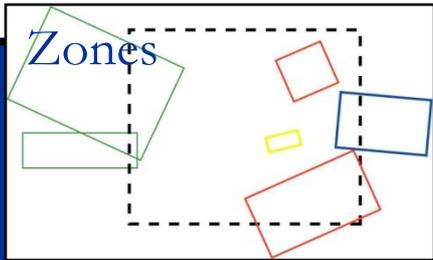
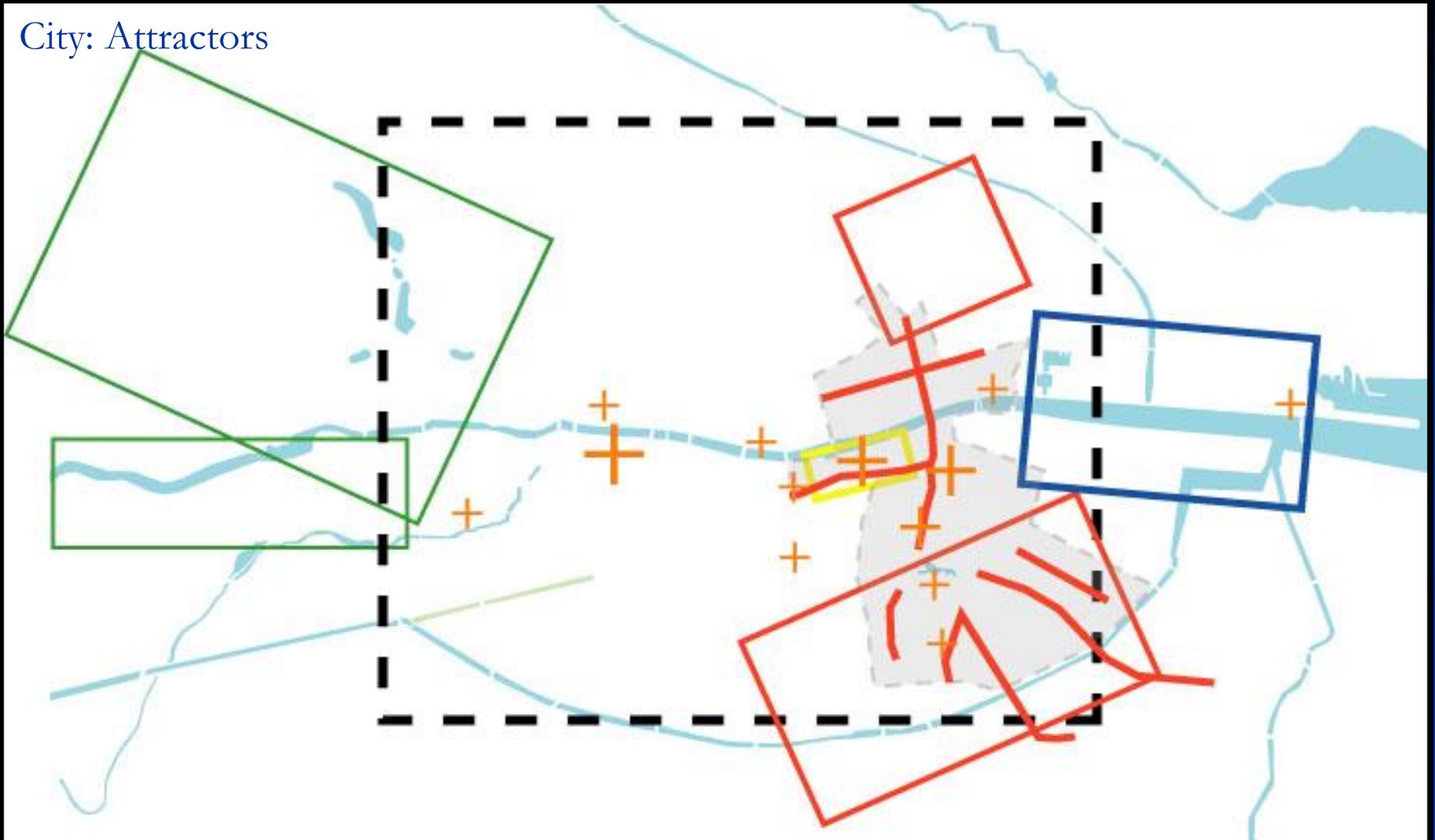
Max Euweplein, Amsterdam. former prison now a pleasant courtyard with apartments, bars, restaurants + shops, + even an outdoor chess game. busy day + night as it allows routes from the south to the Northwest + Northeast.



- Strategic development location.
- local interventions for improvement.
- two locations role(s) - 2 distinct areas + roles.
- the allocation of urban functions
- relationship with other areas, near + far.
- specific qualities emphasized.
- specific problems dealt with.
- quality of public open spaces - improve existing and - what new ones.

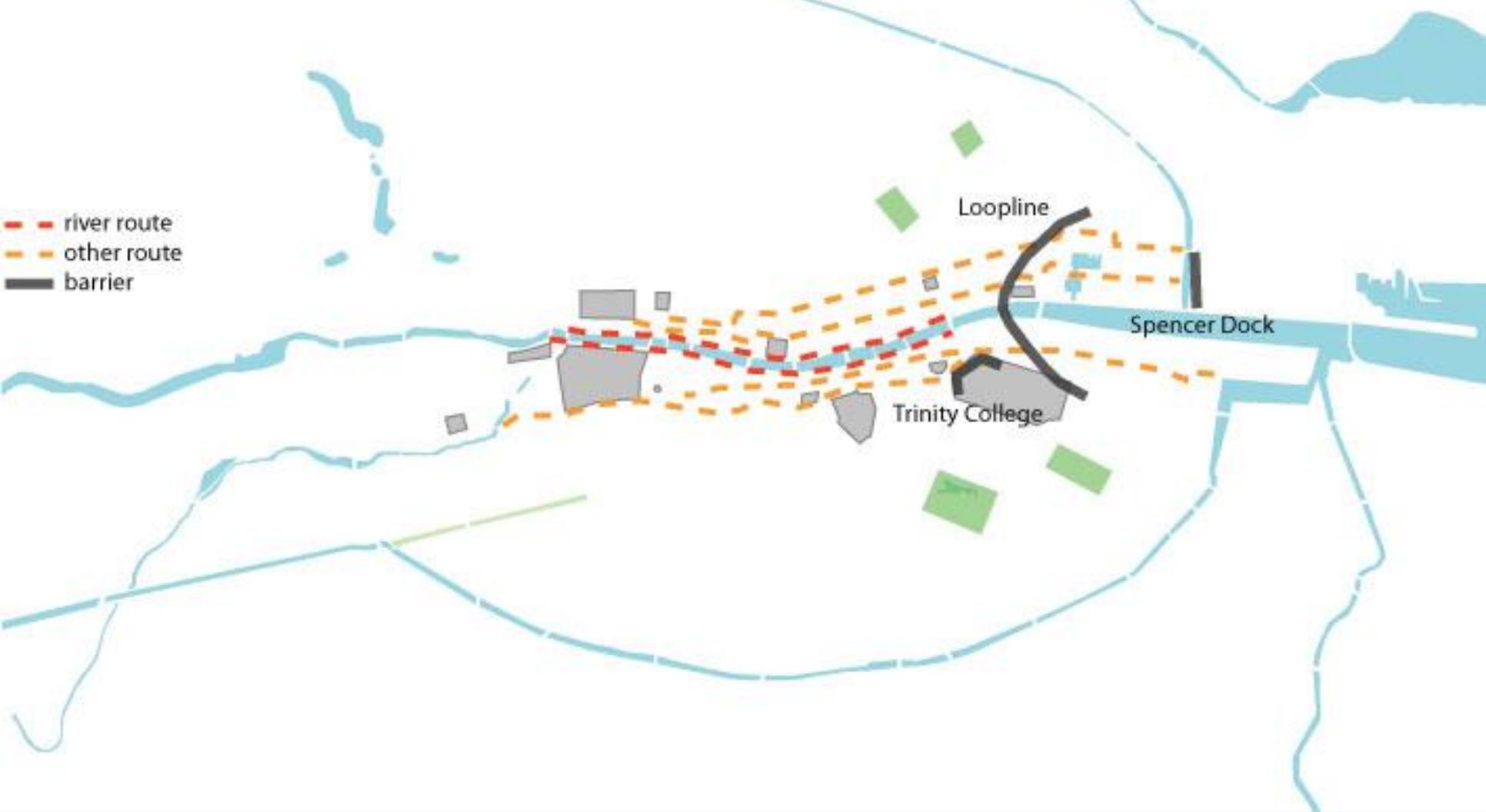


City: Attractors

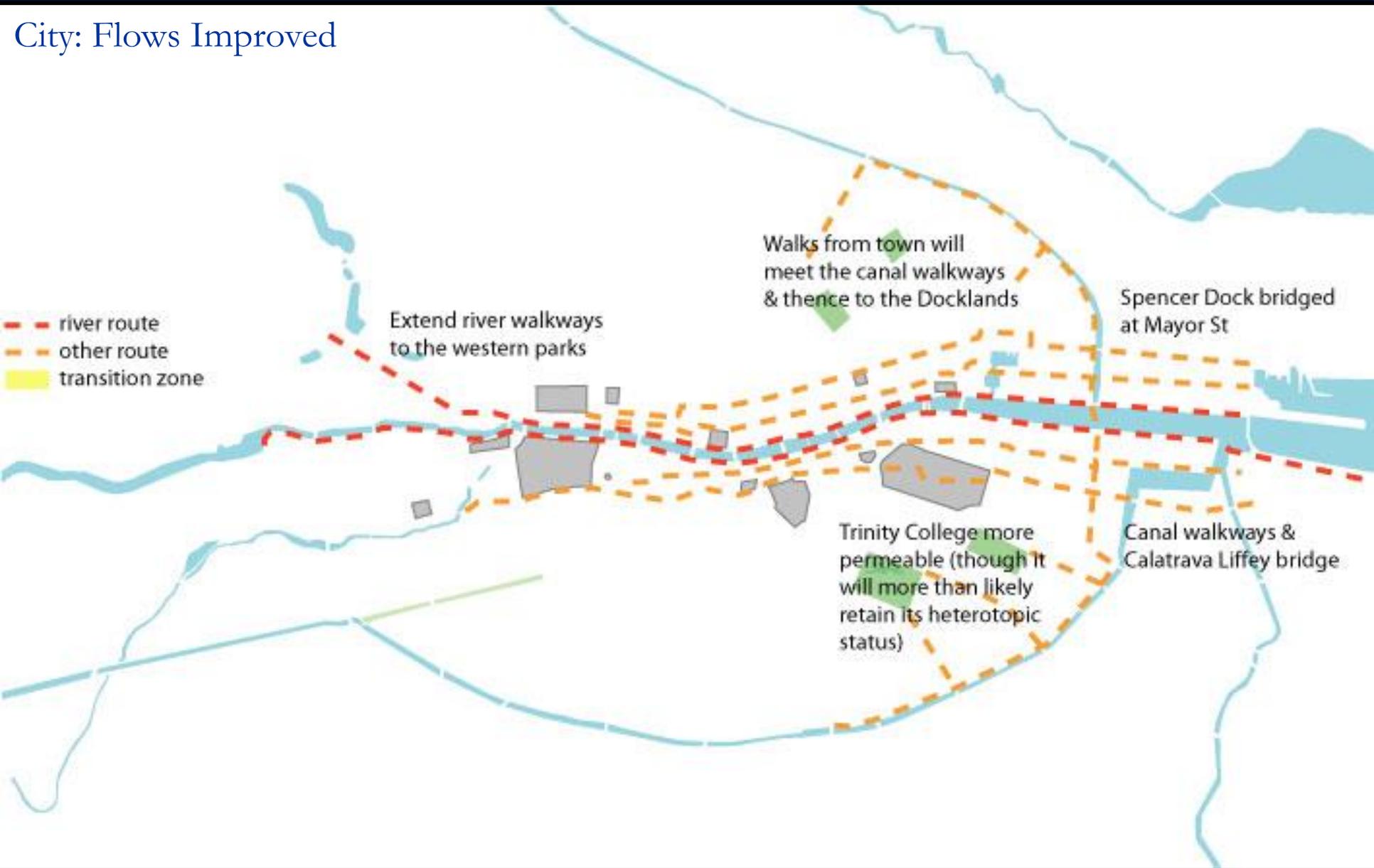


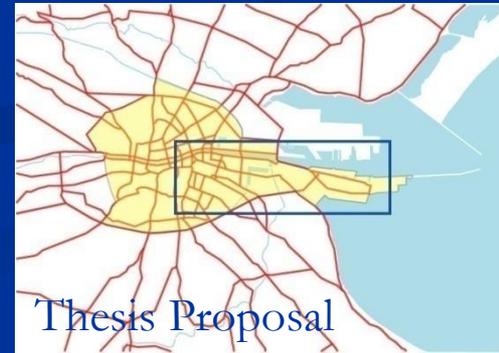
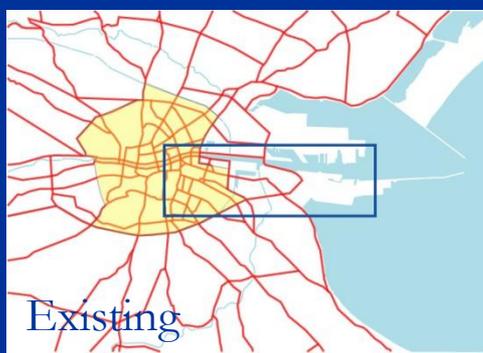
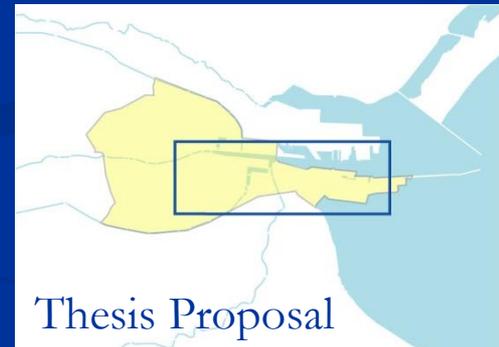
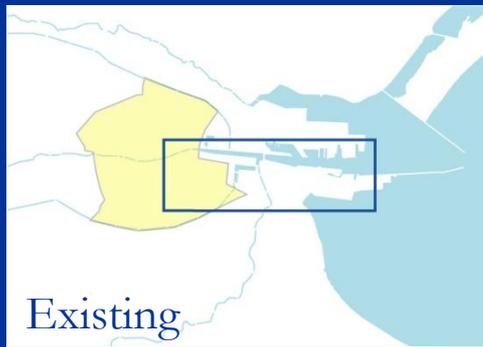
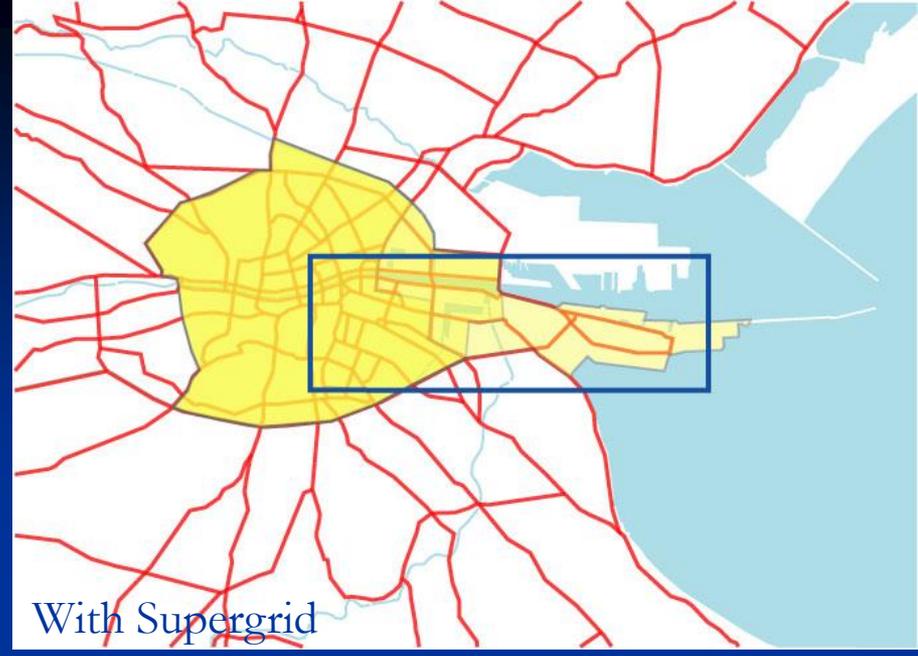
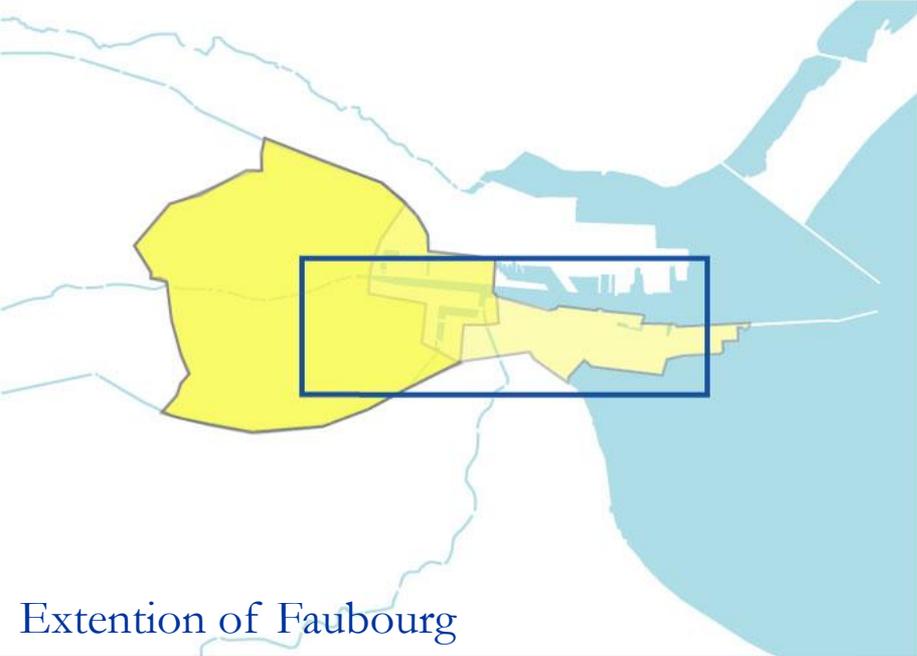
City: Flows & Barriers

(after DDDA drawing)



City: Flows Improved







Poolbeg Peninsula: Public Transport





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