The Waterfront Regeneration and the Urban Development in Shanghai

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The water towns in Shanghai
1848

British Settlements  英租界  1845
American Settlements  1848  In 1899, combined as International Settlements  公共租界
French Concession  法租界  1849
The British Settlements and the Huangpu River
The earliest map of Bund
外滩最早的地图
1855
1850s

The early waterfront of Bund

1858~1862
American Settlement and the German, Austrian, American and Japanese Consulate in Shanghai along the waterfront.
The waterfront of Huangpu River in the 1900s
After the completion of Broadway Mansions in 1934, the skyline of Bund is nearly formed except the Bank of China Building.
A map of 1931. Most part of the waterfront was occupied by shipping and industrial areas.
Shipyards and machinery factories

Power plant

Airport

The industries along the waterfront
Suzhou Creek is the mother river of Shanghai  苏州河是上海的母亲河
The buildings along the Suzhou Creek
Preservation planning of the cultural and industrial heritages along the Suzhou Creek
The threatens of flooding, tide and typhoon in Shanghai

台风、潮水 一直对城市构成威胁
The Huangpu River Program and the Great Eastern Habour Program
The Great Shanghai Plan and the harbor in the 1930s
大上海计划和虬江码头规划
The New Civic Area and the Foreign Settlements, a Japanese master plan in 1939
The Japanese Great Asia Construction Plan 1942 大东亚纪念工程
Since 1843, Huangpu River is the witness of the development of modern Shanghai, the river has been undergoing a fundamental transformation, both in the industrial sense and urban space sense.
Urban area 82 km²

Urban area 600 km²

The expansion of the urban area
After Shanghai has selected different directions for the development in the history, into north, south and southwest, finally, in 1990s, Shanghai has selected to develop into east due to the construction of post-industrial society and to form a multi-centric urban structure. It has initiates a re-urbanization course in Shanghai.
Nanpu Bridge, the first bridge over the Huangpu River in the city
The Urban Design of Pudong CBD 1993
The Pudong development since 1990 has initiated a course of re-urbanization in Shanghai which is a restructure of the urban space and industry, and also an experiment for Chinese rapid urbanization.
Pudong and Puxi, its past and today
Shanghai Centre
上海中心
580 m
Huangpu River
Waterfront Program
黄浦江滨水空间规划
Since 2001
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The land category</th>
<th>Space area hm²</th>
<th>Percentage %</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential I</td>
<td>48.64</td>
<td>2.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Residential II</td>
<td>775.62</td>
<td>34.31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>66.56</td>
<td>2.95</td>
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<td>Commercial</td>
<td>155.14</td>
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<td>Cultural &amp; Entertainment</td>
<td>69.43</td>
<td>3.07</td>
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<td>Education &amp; Research</td>
<td>27.79</td>
<td>1.23</td>
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<td>Road &amp; Square</td>
<td>410.05</td>
<td>18.14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>124.38</td>
<td>5.50</td>
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<td>Green space</td>
<td>558.42</td>
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<td>Water surface and others</td>
<td>24.54</td>
<td>1.09</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>2260.57</td>
<td>100.00</td>
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The land use of Huangpu River waterfront
Better City, Better Life
Shanghai EXPO 2010
The Site for EXPO 2010: 5.28 km²
The enclosed area is 3.22 km²
(Pudong 2.60 km², Puxi 0.62 km²)
上海船厂改造规划

Shanghai Shipyard regeneration project since 2001
Today, there are 5 bridges and 6 tunnels across the river.

今天黄浦江上已经有5座大桥，6条越江隧道
The East Bund project since 2003
The 16th Pier Project

十六铺规划
Jiangwan Airport regeneration

Since 2001

军用机场改造为新江湾城
The waterfront of Suzhou Creek
苏州河滨水空间规划
The waterfront of Suzhou Creek is under the transformation as a public open space.
In 1993, the Bund was transformed as a traffic artery and just an urban infrastructure. Its cultural and heritage value was neglected.
The Bund End project since 2003 by Vittorio Gregotti
The Bund CBD Project
2002～2003  101ha.

外滩历史文化风貌区保护规划
The Waterfront of Bund, urban design in 2007
Bund 15  外滩15号上海信息中心
New Watertown Planning International Competition  2005
新江南水乡国际设计竞赛
Chongming Island

Dongtan Ecological Town

The ecological development plan of three islands 2003
零排放交通
水处理和再循环
低交通噪音
光污染控制
无垃圾掩埋
景观中的生物多样性

Zero emission traffic; recycling of the water; low noisy traffic; the control of lighting pollution; no buried garbage; variety of species
The Master Plan of New Harbor City

New Harbor City
296 km²

The manmade lake 5.4 km²

Since 2003
THANK YOU 谢谢