

2. Sub-sessions

(1) BUSAN

Busan Civic Park Construction Project

Mr. Jeong Lakhyeong

Deputy Mayor for Political Affairs, Busan Metropolitan City

1. Background

A series of humiliating memories are engraved in the land slated as the site for construction of Busan Civic Park. It used to be a military post for the US armed forces following the end of Japanese rule. Although the newly planned civic park will serve as a reminder of the past pain and suffering of Busan's citizens, it will also provide an opportunity for Busan to design a brand new future. Taking the importance of this open space in the center of the city into account, the city of Busan has decided to construct a civic park, a landmark which will rival Central Park in New York.

2. Future Directions

The park is intended to become a landmark for internationally recognized metropolitan Busan, for the future, for all people, for the bridging of cultures, and for the revival of Busan's urban center. The park will be developed along the three themes of culture, art and commerce.

3. Design Concept

The integration of change and history will generate new possibilities for the use of this new space. "Flow, Connectivity and Accumulation" will be its main features. The five sub-themes of the space will be "Memory, Culture, Pleasure, Nature and Participation"

4. General Concept

Based on the master plan for Korea, this park, which integrates the landscape of Busan with a Korean-style rippling wave pattern, is designed to provide a space for outdoor activities.

5. Construction Plan

Busan Civic Park will provide a beautiful landscape. A promenade is to be laid out in accordance with its sub-theme, which takes the ecosystem into account. The land will be leveled so that its water system will flow smoothly. Main facilities will be connected to each other by an underground passage, which will bring a sense of unity to the facilities across the park. Park facilities will include a movie theater, an art museum, and a history museum, and will serve as the cultural centers of the park. The park, which reflects its sub-theme, will help Busan's residents overcome their painful past, and will provide them with peace of mind

6. Implementation and Financing

We have encouraged residents to participate in our program as volunteers. We have been working together with experts and relevant institutions, though planning and development is mainly under the charge of the city government. Funds for design and construction will be provided by the city government, while the costs of land purchases and infrastructure will be borne by the central government. The underground space development will be funded by the private sector

7. Expected Effects

Busan Civic Park will not only help boost the local economy, but will also renew the image of the city in terms of its citizens' lives and the functions of the city.

8. Conclusion

With the completion of this project in 2015, Busan will be reborn as a city with a world-class civic park.



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2	Future Direction
3	Design Concept
4	Concept Framework Plan
5	Construction Plan
6	Implementation and Financing
7	Expected Effects



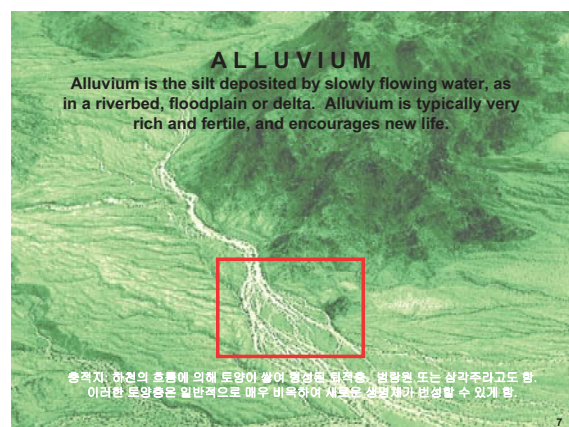
2. Future Direction

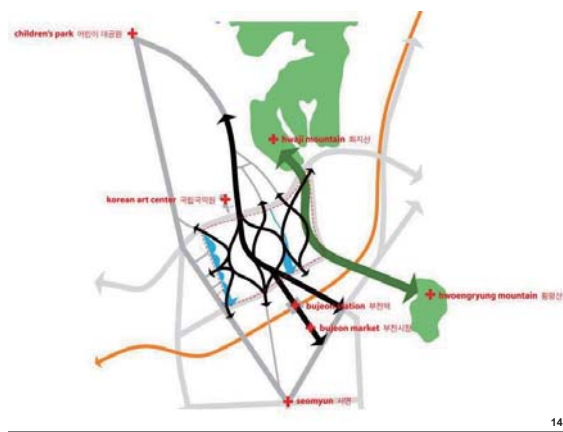
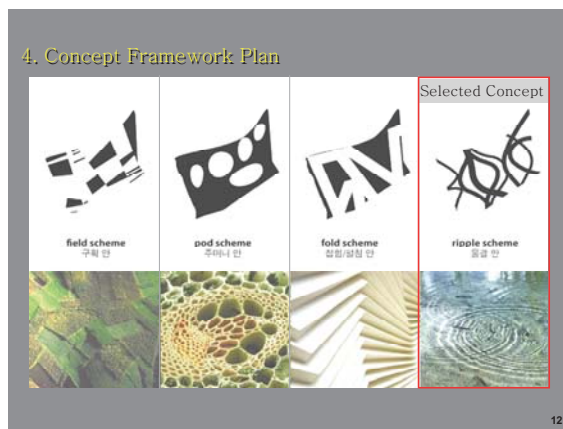
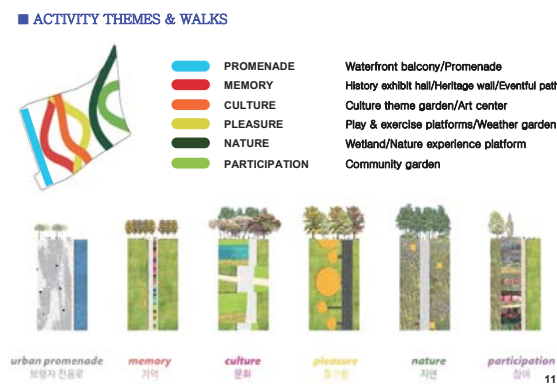
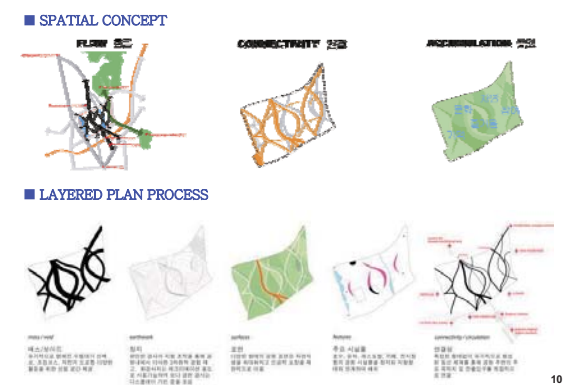
■ 개념설정 / GOAL

- A WORLD CLASS DESTINATION IN BUSAN**
세계도시 부산을 향한 공원
- A PARK FOR THE FUTURE**
미래를 향한 공원
- A PARK FOR EVERYBODY**
모두를 위한 공원
- A CULTURAL CONNECTION**
문화가 있는 공원
- A CATALYST TO REVIVE THE CENTER OF THE CITY**
도시 재성성을 촉진하는 공원

■ 공원조성 전략 / STRATEGY

- To Designate a Culture Belt
- To Establish a Green Network
- To Best Serve the Public Interest





■ Memory / Heritage (기억의 숲길)



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■ Culture (문화의 숲길)

3. 공간별 계획 및 설계



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■ Pleasure (즐거움의 숲길)



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■ Nature (자연의 숲길)



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■ Park Map



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■ Bird's Eye View



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■ View from the Southeast



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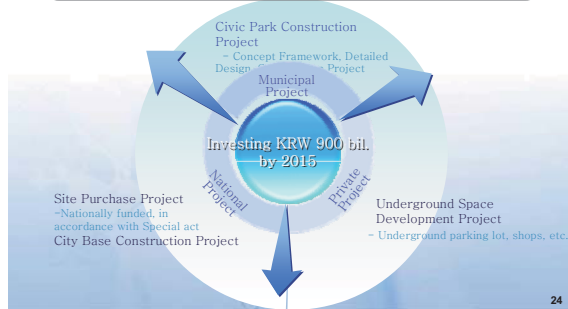
■ View from the Southwest



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6. Implementation and Financing

To be implemented separately as projects funded by the city, the nation or the private sector, depending on the nature of the projects



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7. Expected Effects



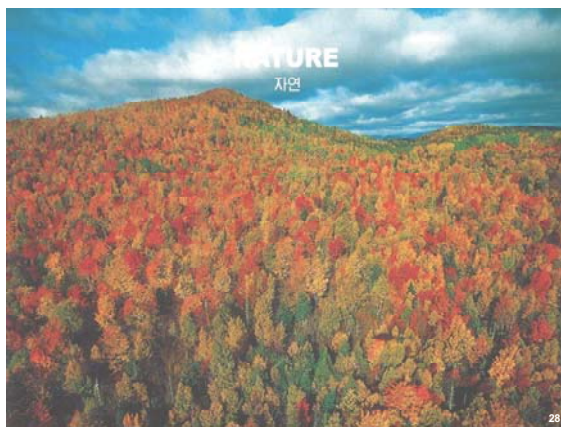
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(2) GWANGYANG

Responsibility and Cooperation between Major Cities in the Asia-Pacific Region

Mr. Lee Sung-woong

Mayor of Gwangyang City

Since the 1990s, the world has entered an era of competition that transcends national boundaries, and many economic blocs have been formed. The Asia-Pacific region is blessed with some of the greatest diversity of all such blocs. At a time when the world faces common challenges such as the environment, energy issues and the financial crisis, the steady growth of the Asia-Pacific region and sharing of responsibilities and cooperation between the region's cities are especially vital. As a port, the City of Gwangyang believes that cooperation between port cities is vital.

Gwangyang Port, a major port in the center of Northeast Asia, is expected to become the 10th largest port in the world by 2020 in terms of size and capacity, with its container handling capacity being 12.45 million TEUs. However, the city is faced with the harsh reality of fierce competition. In order to secure continued mutual prosperity among port cities in the region, each of them needs to search for a way to achieve symbiosis based on cooperation and role-sharing.

Through the conclusion of the International City Friendship Agreement with Dalian and other cities, the signing of the MOU for cooperation with Taicang Port of Suchou, and the building of a cooperation network with Xiamen Port, the City of Gwangyang has been making multilateral efforts to vitalize interactions with other port cities. Furthermore, by making the most of its geographic advantage, the city has constructed a dynamic logistics system that connects the east coast of China to the west coast of the United States.

Mutual prosperity for the region based on collaborative relationships has been highlighted due to growing cooperation and trade between ports in the Asia-Pacific region, including the growing interactions between major ports in Northeast Asia and their counterparts in Southeast Asia. City to city cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region has been observed in a variety of fields, including politics, economics, culture, the environment and energy. It is to be hoped that specialists in each field will work together to build specific and feasible plans, so that everlasting cooperative relationships and friendship in the Asia-Pacific region will be forged.



Gwangyang,
The Republic Of Korea

2008 Dalian China Asia Pacific Cities Summit



• Gwangyang

Lee Sung-woong
The Mayor of Gwangyang City, the Republic of Korea

- Present) Mayor of Gwangyang City, From 2002 to the present(Two consecutive terms)
- Present) Member of Presidential Committee on Balanced National Development
- Past)Professor of Industrial Engineering Department in Jeonnam National University
- Past)Vice President of the Korean Society for Quality Management

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- ⑤ Conclusion

1.Developments of Dalian City

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Quick Developments in various areas such as Economy, Trade, Science Technology, Port, Culture, Tourism

Successful Host of 2007 China "Summer Davos"

Beijing 2008 Olympics and Shanghai World Expo

Expectation for a Dramatic Development of Dalian city and China

2.Relations between Gwangyang city and Dalian City

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•Active international exchanges since the conclusion of the international friendship city agreement in Sept. 1999

2.Relations between Gwangyang city and Dalian City

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• International Exchanges between Two Cities

- 1999, 9, 17 : The conclusion of the International Friendship City Agreement
- 2001, 8, 15 : Sister group agreement between Junior Chamber Intl. Korea-Gwangyang and the Youth Union of Dalian, Mutual biennial visit
- 2002, 3, 7 : 8 delegates led by Lee Manjae, vice mayor of Dalian visited Gwangyang City
- 2006, 9, 7 : 8 delegates led by Gwangyang city Mayor participated in Intl. Friendship City Market Forum Dalian, China.
- 2008, 4, 22 : Inviting 4 delegates including Vice president of Dalian Port Group in the 5th Gwangyang Port Forum

3.The introduction of Gwangyang City

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• Major Industries

- Steel Industry : 17.4 million tons . The Largest in the world-POSCO's Gwangyang Steel Works , Emerging as the world's best quality of car body panel works.
- Port Industry : Aiming at becoming the 10th largest port in the world Building 34 berths of 50,000 tons by 2020
- Shipbuilding Industry : Building the POSCO Backbord Factory of 3 million tons Large shipbuilding companies move into Gwangyang Port

3.The introduction of Gwangyang City

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The land of Hope



Southern Coastal (SUN BELT) Three bases for the Growth

Free Economic Zone in Gwangyang Bay Area

A Heavy Investment Plan : A total investment of 756.3 million dollars in Gwangyang by 2010

A total investment of 13.73 billion dollars for the next 5 years National, local, civilian funds

The Confirmation of the 2012 Yeosu Expo

The Southern-coastal SUNBELT Plan of the Korean Government Expectation for a Dramatic Development in the Southern-middle Region led by Gwangyang

3.The introduction of Gwangyang City

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The Development only in 14 years, The Vison of Gwangyang

- Fostering the excellent industries in 14 years since Gwangyang started as a city in 1995, Being an Example to Other cities
- The Increase of the Per Capita Income to 35,000 dollars
- Citizen's welfare, renown education, clean natural environment and top class business environment



4.Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

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1.World Economic Environment and Asian-Pacific Blocks



- The Unlimited Competition of Capital and Technology since the inauguration of WTO in 1990's
- Appearance of the Various Economic Blocks such as EU, FTA, APEC and ASEAN

4.Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

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Meaning of the Asian-Pacific Blocks

•Formation

The Asian-Pacific Region including Korea, China, Japan and the South-east Asian Region

The American-Pacific Region including the U.S and Canada

Pacific Region including Australia and New Zealand

•Characters

Political, Cultural, Racial Varieties

Difference in the Economic Size and the Development Level

4.Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

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World Economic Situation and Prospects



Environmental Pollution, Global Warming, Energy Exhaustion, subprime mortgage crisis of the U.S, instability of the financial market
The Dark Prospects for the World Economy in the diversifying age

4.Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

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The Need for the Economic Cooperation in the Asian-Pacific Region



Mutual Responsibility and Cooperation are important for the Stable Development in the Asian-Pacific Regions

4.Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

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2. About the Importance of Bay Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

The Introduction of Gwangyang Port



Location : Located in the Center of the Northeast Asia. Lying on the Main Shipping Lanes connecting Asia, North America and Europe.

4.Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

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Bay Conditions and Size : A Sea Traffic Route accommodating 300,000 tons of Ships(The Average Sea Depth of 22 meters, Coastal Depth of 17 meters, Port Conditions that can work all the year round)

Prospects for Development : Planning to build 34 berths by 2020 → Handling 12.45 million TEUs

Free Trade Zone in the hinterland complexes, Various SOCs, the state of the art port distribution system.
-Korean Government's strategy to foster this Port

Problems : Severe Competition Among the Asian-Pacific Major Ports, Dark World Economy, → Difficulty in inducing the Cargoes for the Shipping.

4.Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

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The Importance of Port Cooperation in the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

Growing Global Competition among the Bay Cities

- The Increase of the World GDP to 3.5%, the Increase of the World Container Cargo Volume to 9.1 %
- Globalization of the Production results in the Globalization of the Port Distribution
- Port Distribution Economy leads the World Economy

The Change of the Port Competition System



4.Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

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Regional Port Cooperation within the Asian-Pacific Blocks

Domestic Port Cooperation (Between Gwangyang Port and Busan Port)



Gwangyang

Busan

4.Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

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The Strong Points and Weak Points of Gwangyang Port



- The Strong Points
The Newly-Built Port, The state of the art Facilities, Excellent Incentives
- The Weak Points
Not-well known, Difficulty in inducing the shipping Carriers because of the Shortage of the Intl. Regular Carriers

The Strong Points and Weak Points of Busan Port



- The Strong Points
Long History and Well-known
- The Weak Points
Limitation in meeting the new requirements such as lowering the price

The Need for Cooperation : Win-win Development through the role sharing and the mutual supplements

4.Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

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TIANJIN • DALIAN
QINGDAO
LIANYUNGANG
SHANGHAI
NINGBO
SHENZHEN

Port Cooperation in Asia (Port Cooperation between Gwangyang Port and Chinese Major Ports)

The Growing Competition among the Asian Ports
→ Building Cooperation System with the other ports of similar conditions.

4.Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

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- Conclusion on the Intl. Friendship City Agreement with Dalian, and Yingkou City of China
→ Diversifying Efforts to activate Port Exchanges
- Concluding MOU for Cooperation with Taichang Port, Suzhou City, China
- Building the Intl. Stone Processing Center in the Gwangyang Port hinterland complexes
→ Inducing Stone Material Companies of Fujian Province in China
→ Building Cooperation Network with Xiamen Port
- Port Cooperation between the Asian Region and the Pacific Coastal Region

4.Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

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Port Cooperation between the Asian Region and the Pacific Coastal Region

LA/LB(Los Angeles/Long Beach)
Ports cover 40% of the total U.S Trade

Major Trading Partners in Asia - China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and Thailand

Asian Container Cargoes cover two-thirds of the total Container Cargo Volumes

Utilizing Geographical Advantages → Building a Dynamic Distribution System connecting the east coast of China to the west coast of the North America



Los Angeles

Long Beach

4.Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-Pacific Major Cities

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Port Cooperation Between the North-East Asian Region and the South-East Asian Region



Strengthening the Cooperation among the Major Ports of the North-east Asia and the South-east Asia(Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines)

5. Conclusion

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Expectation for developing the concrete methods and the business cooperation models by experts



- Cooperation of the Asian-Pacific Regions includes various areas such as politics, culture, economy, environment and energy
- Expectation for developing the concrete methods and the business cooperation models by the experts

Thanks and Wishes

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Thank You!

(3) GUANGZHOU

Revival of a Historic District

Xin He Pu Historic District Conservation and Renovation Project

Ms. Li Yi Zhong

Vice President, Design Office, Guangzhou Urban Planning Bureau

Guangzhou boasts a 2222-year history, dating back to 214 BC (the 33rd year of Emperor Qinshihuang) when it was built as Renxiao City. It was also the ancient capital of the three Ling Dynasties. History has left Guangzhou with an abundance of historic sites and a splendid culture. Furthermore, it was the starting city of the famous “Maritime Silk Road” of ancient China that leads to Europe and other Asian countries. These maps reflect the urban development and construction of Guangzhou from 1900 to 1998. One of the 24 most famous historic and cultural cities in China, Guangzhou has 219 historic sites at the national, provincial and municipal level.

Guangzhou has designated an historic urban area of about 20 square km in the city center, including 22 historic sites, and has conducted proactive conservation and renovation efforts. Of these, the Xin He Pu Historic District is located in Guangzhou’s central Yuexiu District. It is currently the largest preserved, low-rise, traditional courtyard residential complex and historic district in Guangzhou City, and it integrates both Chinese and Western features.

The noted Garden Houses are mainly concentrated in the Xin He Pu area. Most buildings in this area were constructed in the 1920s and 30s, mainly for residential purposes. They are characterized by red brick walls, exposed aggregate finishes and western architectural styles. Dongshan District used to be a suburb of Guangzhou during the Qing Dynasty. According to records, the opening of the Guangzhou-Kowloon railway was followed by a boom in house construction for foreigners and wealthy local residents who built their homes in Dongshan District. This drove up land prices, and the whole area flourished. Today, some of these buildings have been removed while others still exist with a renovated appearance.

The Xin He Pu Residential Complex is an example of a large-scale new-style residential community and an important sign of multiculturalism in modern Guangzhou. In June 2000, the Guangzhou Municipal Government recognized it as one of the first Historic Districts to be conserved through the formation of conservation planning. Xin He Pu boasts abundant historic resources with one provincial historic site and 485 historic buildings. The crucial goal is to preserve the historic heritage while promoting social and economic development and improving the living environment.

This can be summarized in the following four points:

- (1) Conserving the overall historic features that reflect the characteristics of the Xin He Pu area.
- (2) Coordinating conservation and development while balancing historic conservation, social progress,

economic development and improvement of the living environment, and conducting reasonable development and utilization.

- (3) Observing the principles of restoration of original appearance and preservation of original materials in conservation and renovation.
- (4) Decentralizing the population as much as possible and forbidding any additional or new building construction.

The major contents and implementation measures of the Xin He Pu conservation plan are:

1. Define the conservation scope, classify building types by their conservation value, and propose conservation requirements
2. An effective conservation control system is proposed to better preserve the overall features of the area and to meanwhile maintain the individual characteristics of each preserved building, thus facilitating planning administration and implementation.
3. Importance has been attached to the feasibility of the planning and the effectiveness of conservation measures while the Xin He Pu Conservation Plan is being integrated into the urban planning administrative information platform of Guangzhou. This is to strengthen daily planning administration and to enhance the control and rationale of effective implementation.
4. A micro-circulation renovation mechanism featuring a step-by-step process, partial renovation and change shall facilitate the organic renovation of the Xin He Pu area





<div data-bbox="643 212 742 268">新河浦</div> <div data-bbox="231 253 478 374"> <p>■ 新河浦地区的历史文化资源丰富，包括1处省级文保单位（即中共“三大”会址）和7处市级文保单位。</p> <p>■ Xin He Pu boasts abundant historic and cultural resources with one provincial historic site (Site of the 3rd CPC Congress) and seven municipal historic sites.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="210 409 489 546">  </div> <div data-bbox="489 311 775 568">  <p>现存历史文化资源分布图 Distribution plan of existing historic resources</p> </div> <div data-bbox="403 582 576 613"> <p>创造历史文化名城的新活力 Revival of A Historic District</p> </div>	<div data-bbox="1249 212 1348 268">新河浦</div> <div data-bbox="845 253 1096 389"> <p>■ 除了8处文物保护单位以外，区内总共还有485栋历史保护建筑，其中保存完整的有401栋，需要进行整治的有84栋。</p> <p>■ Besides the above-said eight historic sites, there are 485 historic buildings in the area. Among them 401 are preserved intact and 84 require renovation and maintenance.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="817 533 1096 613">  </div> <div data-bbox="1121 280 1345 568">  </div> <div data-bbox="1010 582 1182 613"> <p>创造历史文化名城的新活力 Revival of A Historic District</p> </div>
<div data-bbox="643 669 742 725">新河浦</div> <div data-bbox="231 663 491 707"> <p>新河浦保护规划的主要思路 The main conception of Xin He Pu conservation plan</p> </div> <div data-bbox="231 721 738 985"> <p>■ 保护地区历史遗存的总体规划格局，恢复人文景观特征，协调地区历史风貌，保证地区的历史价值。具体来说，包括下面四点：</p> <p>(1) 保护反映新河浦街区特色的整体历史风貌；</p> <p>(2) 协调好保护与发展的关系，既保护好历史文化遗产，又促进社会进步、经济发展和生活环境的改善，进行合理的开发和利用；</p> <p>(3) 保护和更新中要“整旧如故”、“以存其真”；</p> <p>(4) 尽量控制疏散人口，不再加建、新建。</p> <p>■ To conserve the overall planning pattern of the original Historic District, restore its characteristics of historic and cultural views, coordinate the historic features of this area and preserve its historic value. Four aspects are stressed in particular:</p> <p>(1) Conserve the overall historic features that can reflect the characteristics of Xin He Pu area.</p> <p>(2) Coordinate the conservation and development, balance the historic conservation, social progress, economic development and improvement of living environment, and conduct reasonable development and utilization.</p> <p>(3) Observe the principles of “restoring to original appearance” and “preserving the original” in conservation and renovation.</p> <p>(4) Decentralize the population as much as possible and forbid any additional or new building construction.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="210 972 489 1061">  </div> <div data-bbox="403 1028 576 1059"> <p>创造历史文化名城的新活力 Revival of A Historic District</p> </div>	<div data-bbox="1249 669 1348 725">新河浦</div> <div data-bbox="841 663 1217 707"> <p>新河浦保护规划的主要工作内容和实施措施 Major contents and implementation measures of Xin He Pu conservation plan</p> </div> <div data-bbox="845 710 1096 992"> <p>■ 1、划定保护范围，将建筑根据保护价值进行分类，提出保护要求</p> <p>■ (1) 保护范围划分</p> <p>■ 新河浦历史文化保护区</p> <p>■ 核心地段、建设控制地区、环境协调区</p> <p>■ 不同的空间分区对应相应的建筑高度、街巷保护等规划管理政策。</p> <p>■ 1. Define the conservation scope, classify building types as per the conservation value, and propose conservation requirements</p> <p>■ (1) Definition of conservation scope</p> <p>■ Xin He Pu Historic District</p> <p>■ Core area, Construction control area, Environment coordination area</p> <p>■ Different spatial zones correspond to the respective planning and management policies such as the policies on building height and street & lane conservation.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1106 725 1370 1005">  <p>建设控制地区 Construction control area</p> <p>环境协调区 Environment coordination area</p> <p>保护范围划分图 Conservation Scope Division Map</p> </div> <div data-bbox="817 972 1096 1061">  </div> <div data-bbox="1010 1028 1182 1059"> <p>创造历史文化名城的新活力 Revival of A Historic District</p> </div>
<div data-bbox="643 1117 742 1173">新河浦</div> <div data-bbox="231 1111 611 1155"> <p>新河浦保护规划的主要工作内容和实施措施 Major contents and implementation measures of Xin He Pu conservation plan</p> </div> <div data-bbox="231 1160 505 1388"> <p>■ (2) 建筑保护分类</p> <p>■ 将新河浦的全部建筑根据保护价值总分共分为历史保护建筑、非历史保护建筑两大类，再细分为5小类。</p> <p>■ A类：文物类建筑，不得改变原状。修复前要进行详细测绘，修复过程要采用“可逆性”原则，修旧如故。</p> <p>■ (2) Classification of building conservation</p> <p>■ All buildings in Xin He Pu are classified into two categories according to the conservation value, i.e. historic buildings and non-historic buildings, which are further divided into 5 sub-categories. Among them, Historic buildings are divided into 3 sub-categories.</p> <p>■ Type A: Buildings of historic sites: the original appearance cannot be changed. Surveying and mapping shall be carefully done before restoration. The process of restoration shall observe the “reversible” principle and restore to the original appearance.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="513 1184 761 1404">  <p>A类：文物类建筑 Type A: Buildings of historic sites</p> </div> <div data-bbox="210 1420 489 1509">  </div> <div data-bbox="403 1476 576 1507"> <p>创造历史文化名城的新活力 Revival of A Historic District</p> </div>	<div data-bbox="1249 1117 1348 1173">新河浦</div> <div data-bbox="841 1111 1217 1155"> <p>新河浦保护规划的主要工作内容和实施措施 Major contents and implementation measures of Xin He Pu conservation plan</p> </div> <div data-bbox="845 1160 1117 1328"> <p>■ (2) 建筑保护分类</p> <p>■ 历史保护建筑分为三类：</p> <p>■ B类：保护类建筑，以修缮为主，必须维持原有的空间布局 and 传统建筑形式，保护外部面貌，其内部可以进行现代化改造。</p> <p>■ (2) Classification of building conservation</p> <p>■ Historic buildings are divided into 3 sub-categories:</p> <p>■ Type B: Buildings of conservation: such buildings will mainly be maintained and renovated. The original layout and traditional architectural form must be maintained. The exterior appearance shall be reserved while the interior can be renovated with modern facilities.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1142 1164 1361 1442">  <p>B类：保护类建筑 Type B: Buildings of conservation</p> </div> <div data-bbox="817 1420 1096 1509">  </div> <div data-bbox="1010 1476 1182 1507"> <p>创造历史文化名城的新活力 Revival of A Historic District</p> </div>
<div data-bbox="643 1565 742 1621">新河浦</div> <div data-bbox="231 1559 611 1603"> <p>新河浦保护规划的主要工作内容和实施措施 Major contents and implementation measures of Xin He Pu conservation plan</p> </div> <div data-bbox="231 1608 505 1762"> <p>■ (2) 建筑保护分类</p> <p>■ 历史保护建筑分为三类：</p> <p>■ C类：改善类建筑，可以进行修缮和翻建，适应现代的生活方式。其翻建建筑必须维持原有的空间布局 and 传统建筑形式。</p> <p>■ (2) Classification of building conservation</p> <p>■ Historic buildings are divided into 3 sub-categories:</p> <p>■ Type C: Buildings of improvement: renovation or reconstruction can be done to adapt to modern lifestyle while the reconstructed building must maintain the original layout and traditional architectural form.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="513 1612 761 1877">  <p>C类：改善类建筑 Type C: Buildings of improvement</p> </div> <div data-bbox="210 1868 489 1957">  </div> <div data-bbox="403 1924 576 1955"> <p>创造历史文化名城的新活力 Revival of A Historic District</p> </div>	<div data-bbox="1249 1565 1348 1621">新河浦</div> <div data-bbox="841 1559 1217 1603"> <p>新河浦保护规划的主要工作内容和实施措施 Major contents and implementation measures of Xin He Pu conservation plan</p> </div> <div data-bbox="845 1608 1010 1762"> <p>■ (2) 建筑保护分类</p> <p>■ 非历史保护建筑分为两类：</p> <p>■ D类：保留类建筑。</p> <p>■ E类：更新类建筑。</p> <p>■ (2) Classification of building conservation</p> <p>■ Non-historic buildings are further divided into 2 sub-categories:</p> <p>■ Type D: Reserved buildings</p> <p>■ Type E: Buildings for renewal.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1037 1632 1367 1852">  <p>D类：保留类建筑 Type D: Reserved buildings</p> <p>E类：更新类建筑 Type E: Buildings for renewal</p> </div> <div data-bbox="817 1868 1096 1957">  </div> <div data-bbox="1010 1924 1182 1955"> <p>创造历史文化名城的新活力 Revival of A Historic District</p> </div>

新河浦保护规划的主要工作内容和实施措施

Major contents and implementation measures of Xin He Pu conservation plan

■ (2) 注意与周边环境相协调

- 会址的建设与周边街区整治同时进行，并注重与周边民居环境、风貌、建筑风格等相协调，形成统一有序的历史文化街区。
- (2) Pay attention to the coordination with the surrounding environment
 - The construction of the site should run parallel with the refurbishing of the peripheral districts, and coordinate with the residential environment, features and the building style etc. of the peripheral area, so as to form a uniform and orderly historic and cultural district.



整治后的春园后街
Chun Yuan Hou Jie After Refurbishing



整治后的徐家院子
Xu Gu Yuan Ri After Refurbishing



整治后的五羊后街
Wu Yao Hou Jie After Refurbishing

创造历史文化名城的新活力
Revival of A Historic District

新河浦保护规划的主要工作内容和实施措施

Major contents and implementation measures of Xin He Pu conservation plan

■ (3) 会址保护推动街区有机更新

- 新建用于文物和历史资料展览的“三大”纪念馆。
- 修缮街区的保护建筑。
- (3) The conservation of the site drives the organic renovation of the district
 - Build a new memorial for the 3rd CPC National Congress for historic site and data exhibition.
 - Renovate the conserved buildings in the district.



中共“三大”纪念馆
Memorial of the 3rd CPC National Congress



春园修缮前
Chun Yuan Before Renovation



春园修缮后
Chun Yuan After Renovation

创造历史文化名城的新活力
Revival of A Historic District

新河浦保护规划的主要工作内容和实施措施

Major contents and implementation measures of Xin He Pu conservation plan

■ (3) 会址保护推动街区有机更新

- 增加广场和绿化，新增一个大型停车场，优化周边交通，兼顾了会址保护与街区的需要。
- (3) The conservation of the site drives the organic renovation of the district
 - Provide more plazas and green land, build a new large parking lot and optimize the peripheral traffic. Attention has been paid both to the site conservation and the requirement of the district.



街区生活环境改善
Improved living environment of the district



规划方案
Planning Scheme

创造历史文化名城的新活力
Revival of A Historic District

新河浦保护规划的主要工作内容和实施措施

Major contents and implementation measures of Xin He Pu conservation plan



创造历史文化名城的新活力
Revival of A Historic District

核心区保护与更新效果图
Rendering for the conservation and renewal of the core area

实施情况

Summary of project implementation

- 新河浦保护规划在编制过程中征询了各相关部门、公众等的意见，经过多次协商、修改和完善，并进行了公示和新闻发布，之后正式公告实施。
- In the process of formulating the Planning, relevant authorities and public have been consulted for comments and the Planning has been redrafted and revised for several times. The final version of the Plan Set was officially released for implementation through public notice and news release.



规划方案公示
Public Notice of Planning Scheme

创造历史文化名城的新活力
Revival of A Historic District

实施情况

Summary of project implementation

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Public Notice of Planning Scheme

创造历史文化名城的新活力
Revival of A Historic District

实施情况

Summary of project implementation

- 新河浦的保护与更新工作实施以来，在社会、环境、经济等方面取得了良好的效益。
- Since the implementation of Xin He Pu conservation and renovation efforts, favorable results have been achieved in terms of social, environmental and economic benefits etc.



新河浦保护与更新实施照片
Implementation photos of the conservation and renewal of Xin He Pu

创造历史文化名城的新活力
Revival of A Historic District



建筑整治前
Buildings Before Renovation



建筑整治后
Buildings After Renovation

创造历史文化名城的新活力
Revival of A Historic District

