

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.



Contents

- 1 Background
- 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 공헌
- A PARK FOR THE FUTURE**
미래를 향한 공헌
- A PARK FOR EVERYBODY**
모두를 위한 공헌
- A CULTURAL CONNECTION**
문화가 있는 공헌
- A CATALYST TO REVIVE THE CENTER OF THE CITY**
도시 재생성을 촉진하는 공헌

■ 공헌조정 전략 / STRATEGY

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

3. Design Concept

■ DESIGN CONCEPT: Alluvium

Alluvium is the silt deposited by slowly flowing water, as in a riverbed, floodplain or delta. Alluvium is typically very rich and fertile, and encourages new life.

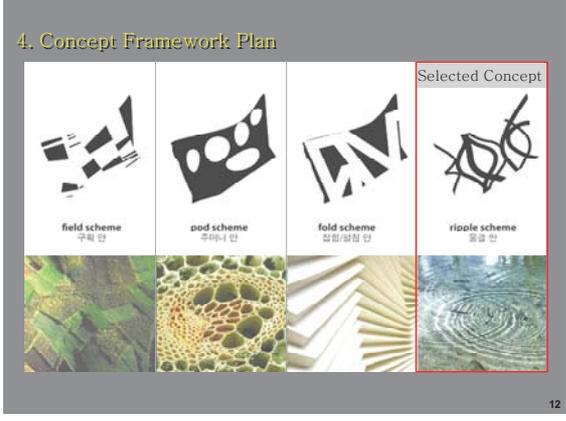
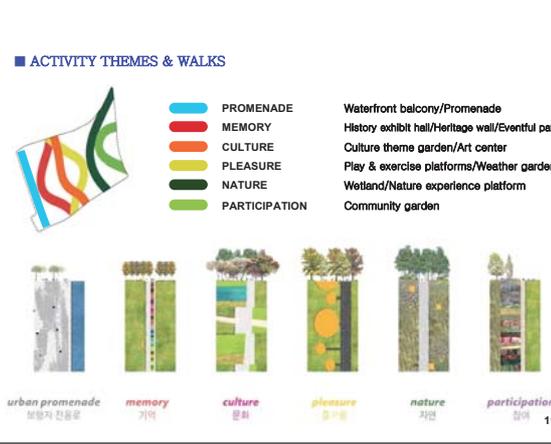
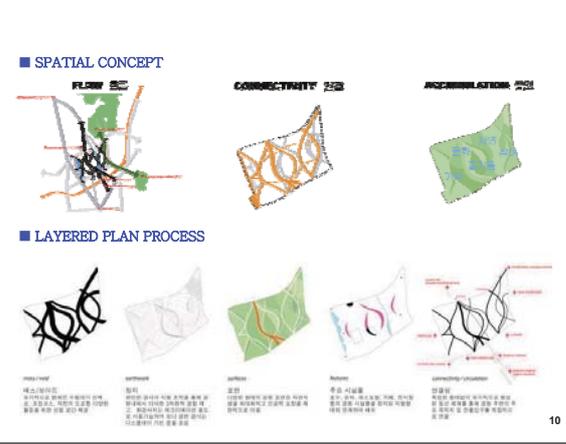
ALLUVIUM
충적지

천천히 흐르는 물에 의해 퇴적되어 쌓여 형성된 지층. 비옥하고 생산력이 높으며, 새로운 생명을 탄생시킬 수 있게 함.

ALLUVIUM

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■ 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



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



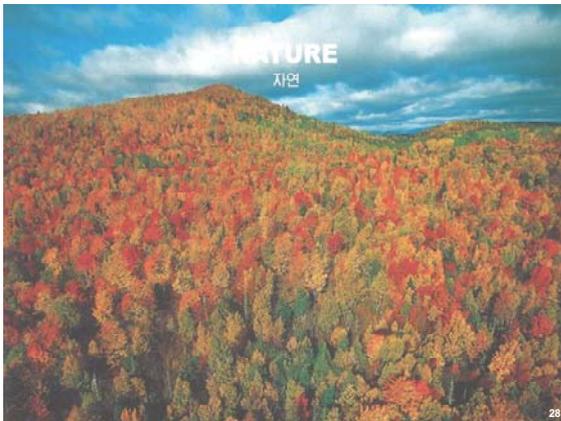
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(2) GWANGYANG

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

Mr. Lee Sung-woong

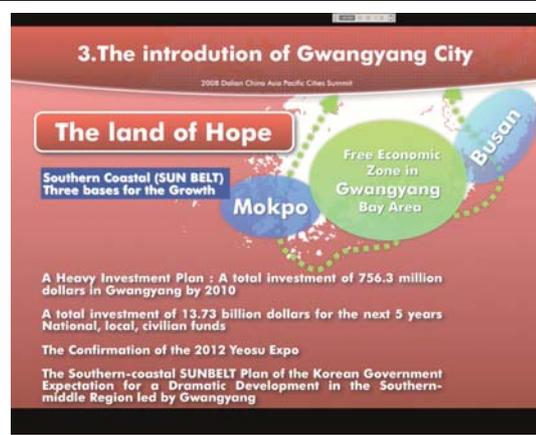
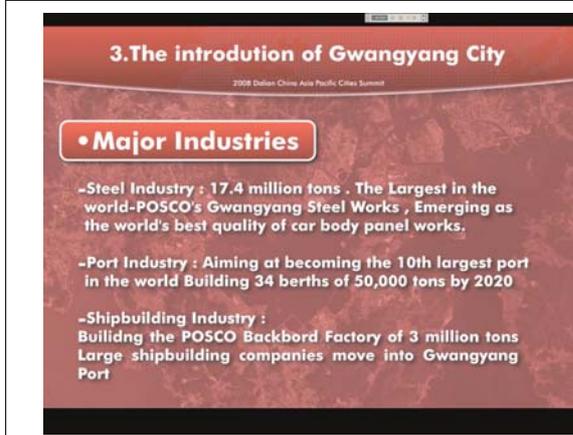
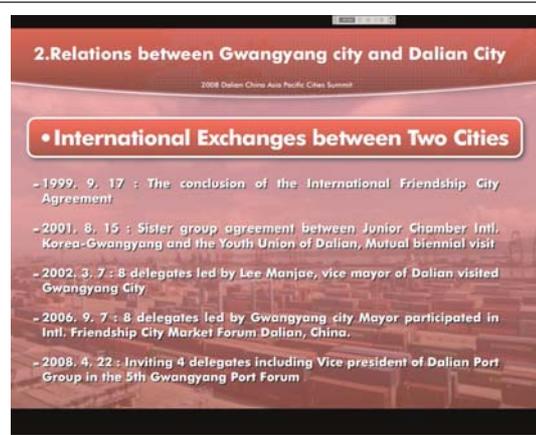
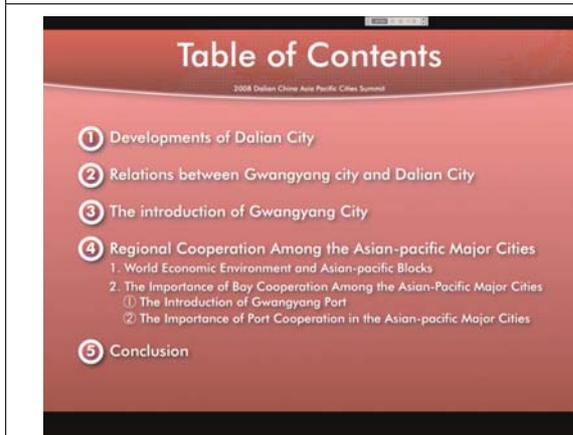
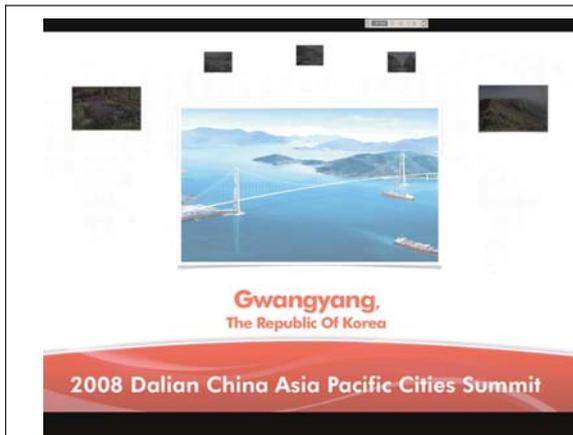
Mayor of Gwangyang City

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.



3.The introduction of Gwangyang City

2008 Dalian China Asia Pacific Cities Summit

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

2008 Dalian China Asia Pacific Cities Summit

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

2008 Dalian China Asia Pacific Cities Summit

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

2008 Dalian China Asia Pacific Cities Summit

World Economic Situation and Prospects



Environmental Pollution, Global Warming, Energy Exhaustion, sub-prime 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

2008 Dalian China Asia Pacific Cities Summit

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

2008 Dalian China Asia Pacific Cities Summit

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

2008 Dalian China Asia Pacific Cities Summit

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

2008 Dalian China Asia Pacific Cities Summit

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

Hub Port system → Multi-poles Port System

The Competition by Heavy Investment in the Facilities → Growing need to increase efficiency in Port Cooperation and Port Operation

4.Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-pacific Major Cities
2008 Dalian China Asia Pacific Cities Summit

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
2008 Dalian China Asia Pacific Cities Summit

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 Cargoes 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
2008 Dalian China Asia Pacific Cities Summit



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
2008 Dalian China Asia Pacific Cities Summit

- **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
2008 Dalian China Asia Pacific Cities Summit

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



4.Regional Cooperation Among the Asian-pacific Major Cities
2008 Dalian China Asia Pacific Cities Summit

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
2008 Dalian China Asia Pacific Cities Summit

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
2008 Dalian China Asia Pacific Cities Summit



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

新活力



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

——广州新河浦历史街区保护与更新简介
Xin He Pu Historic District Conservation and Renewal Project, Guangzhou

新活力

- 广州是一座具有悠久历史的中西融汇的文化名城。
- 从公元前214年（秦始皇33年）建造“任嚣城”开始，广州至今已有2222年历史。
- 广州是岭南三朝（南越国、南汉国、南明国）古都所在地，历代留下了众多的文物古迹和辉煌文化。
- Guangzhou is known as a historic city where China meets the West.
- Guangzhou boasts a history of 2222 years dated back from 214 BC (the 33rd year of Emperor Qinshihuang) when "Renxiao City" was built.
- Guangzhou is the home to the ancient capital of three dynasties of Ling Nan (Nanyue Kingdom, Nanhan Kingdom and Nanming Kingdom). The history has left Guangzhou lots of historic sites and splendid culture.



南越国宫殿及御花园遗址
Site of the Nanyue Kingdom Palace and Royal Garden




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

新活力

- 广州是经久不衰的外贸名城。中国古代著名的通往欧亚的“海上丝绸之路”起点城市就在广州。
- Guangzhou is a famous and unfading city of foreign trade. It is the starting city of the famous "Maritime Silk Road" of ancient China that leads to Europe and other Asian countries.



明清时期海上丝绸之路示意图
Schematic Diagram of the Maritime Silk Road



海上丝绸之路示意图
Schematic Diagram of the Maritime Silk Road

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

新活力

- 2000多年以来广州城不断扩大但城址基本不变，城市中心一直在现今越秀区北京路、广卫路一带。
- The city site remains unchanged basically though Guangzhou City has kept expanding through more than 2,000 years. The city center still remains in the area of the current Beijing Road and Guangwei Road of Yuexiu District.

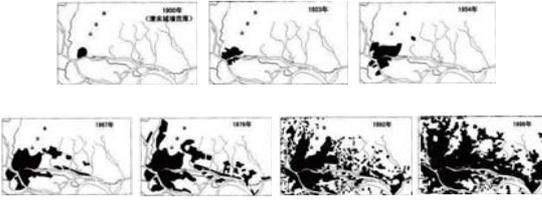


广州历代城址变迁图
City site evolution map of Guangzhou through the ages

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

在宋代城址上长大的清代广州城
Guangzhou City in Qing Dynasty built in the city site of Qin Dynasty

新活力



1900年 1920年 1940年 1960年 1980年 1998年
The urban development and construction of Guangzhou from 1901 (first years of Qing Dynasty) to 1998

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

新活力

- 广州现有国家、省、市三级文物保护单位219个，是中国首批24个历史文化名城之一。
- As one of the first 24 famous historic cities in China, Guangzhou has 219 historic sites of the national, provincial and municipal level.

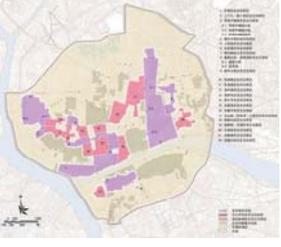





创造历史文化名城的新活力
Revival of A Historic District

新活力

- 广州划定了位于中心城区约20平方公里的历史城区范围，在历史城区划定了22片历史街区并开展了积极的保护与更新工作。
- Guangzhou has designated the historic urban area of about 20 square km in the central city area and 22 historic districts in the historic urban area, and conducted proactive conservation and renewal efforts.



历史城区及历史街区分布
Distribution of historic urban area and historic district

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

新活力

- 新河浦历史街区位于广州中心城区越秀区（原东山区），这里具有广州市现存规模最大的中西结合的低层院落式传统民居群。
- Xin He Pu Historic District is located in Guangzhou's central Yuexiu District (formerly Dongshan District). It is the currently preserved largest low-rise courtyard traditional residential complex and historic district in Guangzhou City that integrates both Chinese and western features.



新河浦历史街区
Xin He Pu Historic District

新河浦历史街区区位图
Location Map of Xin He Pu Historic District

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

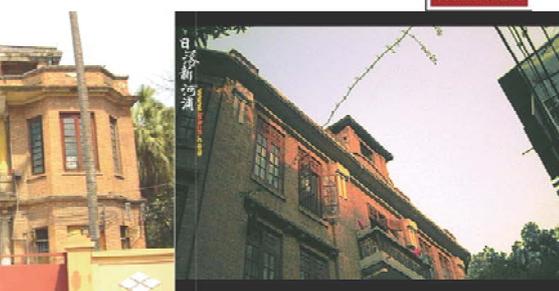
新河浦

- 广州曾有“富西关，贵东山”的说法。东山的小别墅俗称为“东山花园洋房”，尤以新河浦地区为主要地段成片集中分布，建于二十世纪二三十年代，以居住功能为主体，以清水红砖墙、民国水刷石、西洋式风格为主要建筑特色。
- It is an old saying in Guangzhou that the wealthy live in Xiguan while the potentes live in Dongshan. The so-called Dongshan Garden Houses are mainly concentrated in Xin He Pu area. Most buildings in this area were built in 1920s and 1930s mainly for residential purpose and characterized by red-brick wall, exposed aggregate finish and western architectural style.



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

新河浦



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

新河浦

- 东山地区直到清朝都是广州城郊。据载，自宣统3年（1911年）广九铁路通车后，外国人和本地富商在东山择地大建住宅，才使“地价日境，屋宇日盛”。
- Dongshan District used to be Guangzhou's suburb area in Qing Dynasty. It is recorded that ever since the opening of Guangzhou-Kowloon railway in the 3rd year of Emperor Xuantong (1911), the foreign and local wealthy people built their residences in Dongshan District and made the land price in this area more and more expensive and the whole area more and more flourishing.



1930年代的广州地图
Guangzhou Map of 1930s

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

新河浦

- 民国初年，不少华侨汇资回乡建住宅，主要集中在东山新河浦一带。
- In the beginning of Republic of China, many overseas Chinese remitted money back home to build their residences, which were also concentrated in Xin He Pu area of Dongshan district.

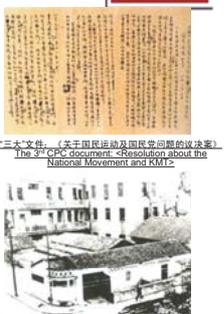


1920年代的透园
Kuli Yuan of 1920s

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

新河浦

- 新河浦曾居住过国共两党著名的人物，如毛泽东、廖仲恺等，也曾见证了历史上著名的事件，如“中共三大”。而今，这些有着历史意义的建筑，有的已灰飞烟灭，湮没于历史长河中，有的则旧貌换新颜，仍散发着昔日的光彩。
- Several renowned elites of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and Kuo Min Tang (KMT) used to live Xin He Pu, such as Mao Zedong and Liao Zhongkai. This area also witnessed some important historical events such as the 3rd Congress of CPC. Nowadays, some of these buildings have been removed while some still exist with new look.



“三大本”文件：《关于周恩来同志及国民党四届的决议案》
The 3rd CPC Document: <Resolution about the National Movement and KMT>

中共“三大大”遗址
Site of the 3rd CPC National Congress

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

新河浦

- 新河浦民居群是近代中国人兴建大规模新式住宅区的范例，印证了近代广州多元文化并存的重要事实，于2000年6月被广州市政府列入首批“历史文化保护区”，通过编制保护规划进行重点保护。
- Xin He Pu Residential Complex is an example of large-scale new-style residential community built by modern Chinese people, and an important evidence of multi-culture in modern Guangzhou. It was recognized as one of the first Historic Districts by Guangzhou Municipal Government in June, 2000 to be conserved through the formulation of conservation planning.

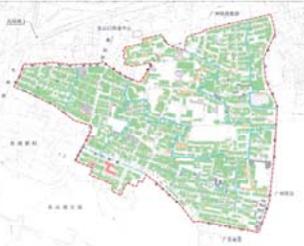


新河浦保护规划总平面图
Master Plan of Xin He Pu Conservation Plan

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

新河浦

- 新河浦北侧为东山口商业中心区，南侧为东山湖公园，东北角紧邻五羊新城，西侧及西南角为东湖新村等住宅区。
- 现在居住人口总共约2.5万，人口密度比较大。
- Xin He Pu has Dongshankou commercial area to the north, Dongshanhu Park to the south, Wuyang New Town to the Northeast and residential areas such as Dong Hu Xin Cun to the west and southwest.
- Currently, this area is densely inhabited with a population of 25,000 residents.



新河浦现状建设图
Existing Construction Diagram of Xin He Pu

创造历史文化名城的新活力
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新河浦

- 新河浦历史街区的范围为：东起达道路，南临东华东路、新河浦涌和东湖公园，西至均益路，北接庙前西街、庙前直街、寺贝通津和广州铁路局用地。总用地面积为62.9公顷。
- The scope of Xin He Pu Historic District begins in the east from Dadao Road and ends at Junyi Road in the west, with Donghua East Road, Xin He Pu Canal and Donghu Park to its South and Miao Qian Xi Jie, Miao Qian Zhi Jie, Sibeitongjin and Guangzhou Railway Bureau site to its north, with a total site area of 62.9 hectares.



新河浦航拍图
Aerial photo of Xin He Pu

创造历史文化名城的新活力
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新河浦

- 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。
- 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.

创造历史文化名城的新活力
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新河浦

- 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。
- 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.

创造历史文化名城的新活力
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新河浦保护规划的主要思路
The main conception of Xin He Pu conservation plan

- 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：
 - (1) 保护反映新河浦街区特色的整体历史风貌；
 - (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；
 - (3) 保护和更新中要“整旧如故”、“以存其真”；
 - (4) 尽量控制疏散人口，不再加建、新建。
- 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:
 - (1) Conserve the overall historic features that can reflect the characteristics of Xin He Pu area.
 - (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.
 - (3) Observe the principles of "restoring to original appearance" and "preserving the original" in conservation and renovation.
 - (4) Decentralize the population as much as possible and forbid any additional or new building construction.

创造历史文化名城的新活力
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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

- 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
 - (1) 保护范围划分
 - 新河浦历史文化保护区
 - 核心地段、建设控制地区、环境协调区
 - 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。
 1. Define the conservation scope, classify building types as per the conservation value, and propose conservation requirements
 - (1) Definition of conservation scope
 - Xin He Pu Historic District
 - Core area, Construction control area, Environment coordination area
 - Different spatial zones correspond to the respective planning and management policies such as the policies on building height and street & lane conservation.

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新河浦保护规划的主要工作内容和实施措施
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- (2) 建筑保护分类
 - 将新河浦的全部建筑根据保护价值总共分为历史保护建筑、非历史保护建筑两大类，再细分为五小类。其中，历史保护建筑分为三类：
 - A类：文物类建筑，不得改变原状，修复前要进行仔细测绘，修复过程要采用“可逆性”原则，修旧如故。
 - (2) Classification of building conservation
 - 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.
 - 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.

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新河浦保护规划的主要工作内容和实施措施
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- (2) 建筑保护分类
 - 历史保护建筑分为三类：
 - 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。
 - (2) Classification of building conservation
 - Historic buildings are divided into 3 sub-categories:
 - 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.

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新河浦保护规划的主要工作内容和实施措施
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- (2) 建筑保护分类
 - 历史保护建筑分为三类：
 - 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。
 - (2) Classification of building conservation
 - Historic buildings are divided into 3 sub-categories:
 - 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.

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新河浦保护规划的主要工作内容和实施措施
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- (2) 建筑保护分类
 - 非历史保护建筑分为两类：
 - D类：保留类建筑。
 - E类：更新类建筑。
 - (2) Classification of building conservation
 - Non-historic buildings are further divided into 2 sub-categories:
 - Type D: Reserved buildings
 - Type E: Buildings for renewal.

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新河浦保护规划的主要工作内容和实施措施

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(2) 注意与周边环境相协调

- 会址的建设与周边街区整饰同时进行，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.



春园后街
Chun Yuan Hou Jie After Refurbishing



煦谷园街
Xu Gu Yuan Jie After Refurbishing



瓦窑后街
Wa Yao Hou Jie After Refurbishing

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(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

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(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



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

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



- 新河浦保护规划在编制过程中征询了各相关政府部门、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

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实施情况

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规划方案公示
Public Notice of Planning Scheme

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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
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建筑修缮前
Buildings Before Renovation



建筑修缮后
Buildings After Renovation

创造历史文化名城的新活力
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新恒博



建筑整治前
Buildings Before Renovation

建筑整治后
Buildings After Renovation

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新恒博



整治前
Before Renovation

整治后
After Renovation

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

新恒博



整治前
Before Renovation

整治后
After Renovation

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街道整治前
Streets Before Renovation

街道整治后
Streets After Renovation

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街道整治前
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汇报结束，谢谢！
End of presentation. Thanks!



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