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ID 1717 | REGENERATION STRATEGY AND EVALUATION OF SHANGHAI HUANGPU RIVER UNDER THE BACKGROUND OF TRANSFORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT: Shanghai, as China's economic, financial, trade center, as well as national historical and cultural city, is undergoing urban transformation, to the global city forward. Shanghai City Master Plan (2016-2040) put forward the "global city - innovation city, eco-city, the city of humanities," the goal. However, with the development of urbanization, Shanghai has entered the stage of inventory development. Connotative development has become Shanghai 's Development Strategy, including innovation dynamics, city vitality, city regeneration, inventory planning, city character. The research object of this article is the regeneration strategy of the Huangpu River area in recent 15 years. Huangpu River is Shanghai's mother river, 61 km from north to south, through the central city of eight districts. The Huangpu River series has a lot of historical features of the city heritage areas, including the Old City, the Bund, Origin of modern industry, Lujiazui modern financial district, the Expo area, the old dockland. Planning area along riversides is about 144 square kilometers. The leading group for the regeneration of the Huangpu River was established In 2002 by Shanghai city government, overall planning and construction. In this article, the policy analysis, planning interpretation, construction implementation and preliminary evaluation of the regeneration will be carried out by field investigation, interviews, analysis and comparison, and data analysis. This article will focus on Fuxing Dockland area. The dockland is located in south of the Bund and east of the old city, representing the modern inland shipping characteristics. It is a continuous evolution of the cultural landscape. The implementation process is analyzed from the aspects of special study, planning and design, key project advancement and overall reform. The implementation results are evaluated from the aspects of functional transformation, building conservation and reconstruction, historical preservation and human settlement improvement. Also discusses the gentrification, authenticity and continuity. Shanghai is China 's fastest region of urbanization process over 90% urbanization rate. The demand for development represents the aspirations of many cities. Shanghai has promulgated a series of regulations, standards, codes to promote urban regeneration. The government-led integration of business and personal strength system represents the local characteristics of Shanghai. New City Agenda in HABITAT III said, culture is the key source to what makes cities attractive, creative and sustainable. The urban heritage conservation and the scientific development of city will be taken seriously.

1 URBAN REGENERATION UNDER THE BACKGROUND OF TRANSFORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT

1.1 SHANGHAI UNDERTRANSFORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT

With the significant improvement of Shanghai comprehensive economic strength, industrial restructuring and upgrading speeding up, the Shanghai "four centers" construction promoted economic and social adjustment and transformation of the growing demand. 2011 Shanghai Municipal Committee promulgated the "the twelfth five-year" planning recommendations, clearly put forward "innovation-driven, transformation and development" of the general idea. "Shanghai City Master Plan (2015-2040)" outline the Shanghai city vision, "Shanghai: the pursuit of excellence in the global city, an innovative city, eco-city, humanized city." Urban development goals, the completion of the basic construction of the four centers in 2020, a comprehensive global city, international economic, financial, trade, shipping, science and technology innovation center and international cultural metropolis in 2040. "However, comparing with Paris, New York , Tokyo and other global cities, Shanghai's sustainable development capacity and urban innovation capacity still need to be greatly improved. At the same time, Shanghai is facing the negative growth of planning and constructs land, strictly control constraints of the population, the city put forward the "connotation development" model: the implementation of innovation and inspiration, the stimulation of urban vitality, the promotion of urban renewal, shifting to stock planning, enhancing urban quality and Spirit, leading the regional cooperation.

In this context, in order to improve the city's sustainable development capacity, Shanghai actively explore the "gradual regeneration model" based on the land use to meet the future development of space needs, while conserving and inheriting the diversity of urban culture. In the Shanghai development framework (see Figure 1), population, humanities, space, cultural elements constitute the connotation of the development of global cities.

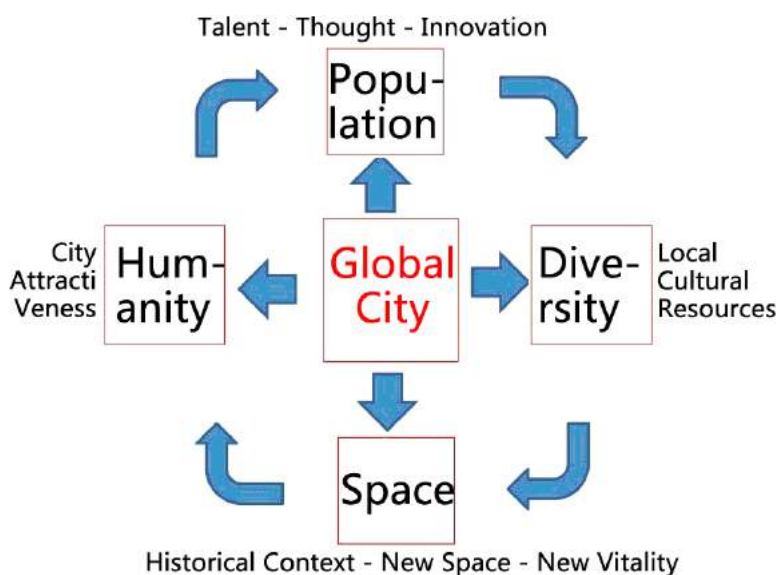


Figure 1 - The Composition of The Elements of The Global City
Source: "Shanghai City Master Plan (2015-2040)" Reports

1.2 REGENERATION OF SHANGHAI CITY

Shanghai's urban regeneration began in the 1980s, with urban housing reform and construction. The 1990s paid more attention to the market value of land and space. After the 21st century, it expanded into the connotative stage by extension, experienced renewal, urban redevelopment and regeneration.

So far, China has not yet a National City renewal, re-development and revival of special laws and regulations. However, some of the city's local regulations have been introduced or to be introduced, such as Shanghai, Shenzhen, Guangzhou and other cities. For example, the "Shanghai Urban Renewal Implementation Measures" was considered in April 2015. The term "urban renewal" refers mainly to the

construction activities of improving the urban spatial form and function of the city's built-up areas, including the improvement of urban functions, the strengthening of urban vitality, the promotion of innovation and development, the strengthening of community services, the improvement of public facilities, To improve the ecological environment, to strengthen the construction of green buildings and ecological blocks; improve the slow line system to facilitate the public life and travel; shaping the city characteristics, the protection of historical and cultural style, improve the urban landscape; improve infrastructure and urban security, To protect the public live and work, as well as the municipal government identified the need to improve the other circumstances. It can be seen that the "urban renewal" referred to in the Shanghai local regulations is close to the connotation of "urban renewal" in Europe and America. This article uses "urban revival", but the local regulations in the "urban renewal" is still using the original term (Renewal).

The scale of planning and construction land should be negative growth, "the transformation of land use mode to reverse the transformation of urban development" requirement, while the face of Shanghai built area of urban energy level is not high, lack of vitality, public space and service facilities are still a large gap, Urban slow-line system facilitation is not high, the city style protection is not enough and so on, urban renewal will become the tight constraints of resources under the conditions of Shanghai city planning the main direction.

2 REGENERATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF HUANGPU RIVER REGION OF BOTH SIDES

2.1 HISTORICAL LAYING PERSPECTIVE OF THE HUANGPU RIVER

Almost all the city is the result of complex processes of layering through time. These processes have both contributed to the shaping of the physical landscape inhabited today and also, much more subtly, created an atmosphere of use, a demarcation of physical and social space and an experience of sense of the city .

Shanghai was due to the ports and Huangpu River area is the city's important development axis. For more than 100 years, as the Shanghai economic center, industrial base, energy and supply base, plays a huge role in the city economy and social life. As the "mother river" of Shanghai, the Huangpu River is an important historical fragment of modern Shanghai. is Shanghai's water transport hub; after opening(1943), along the river's financial trade, port transport, modern industry gradually developed; Due to the development of Pudong in the 1990s, Lujiazui area became a financial and trade center, Shanghai landmarks. At the same time, with the transfer of manufacturing to the periphery of the city, the transfer of goods to the deepwater harbor, the function of the Huangpu River gradually is declining.

2.2 15 YEARS OF HUANGPU RIVER REGENERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

In January 2002, Shanghai Municipal Committee and Municipal Government announced the "comprehensive development of Huangpu River waterfront region", the development of Huangpu River waterfront region officially rose to the city's major strategy. The development of the Huangpu River on both sides of the leading group and the Shenjiang River Development and Construction Investment (Group) Co., Ltd. was established, the municipal level of the Huangpu River development and management of the main body and the development of gradually well-organized. The relevant series of research and plan gradually started, e.g. "Huangpu River waterfront region comprehensive development master plan". "Shanghai Huangpu River development and construction management regulations" and other relevant policies focused on the introduction. In the past 15 years, from the municipal level to the district level, the policies and regulations, development plans, technical guidelines and planning & design of the Huangpu River waterfront region have been gradually perfected.



Figure 2 - The Development focusses in Thirteenth Five-Year Plan Source: Thirteenth Five-Year Plan

Policy and development plans for the past 15 years:

- 06/ 2003, "Shanghai Huangpu River development and construction management regulations"
- 03/ 2006, "Eleventh Five-Year Plan of Huangpu River waterfront region" (2006–2010) Fuxing□Dock□Land□
- 07/2012, "Twelfth Five-Year Plan of Huangpu River waterfront region" (2011–2015)
- 03/2015 "Three-year Action Plan for Public Space Construction of Huangpu River waterfront region(2015-2017)"
- 11/ 2016, "Thirteenth Five-Year Plan of Huangpu River waterfront region" (2016–2020)
- 03/2017, "Guidelines for Huangpu River waterfront region of the public space construction &design " Nearly 15 years of master plan and program:
- 2000, "Huangpu River waterfront planning international competition"
- 2002, "Huangpu River waterfront region comprehensive development master plan"
- 2002, "Huangpu River area planning optimization program"
- 2005, the "Huangpu River North extension of regional structural planning"
- 2005, "Huangpu River Southern extension of regional structural planning"
- 2016, "Huangpu River waterfront region of the public space conceptual planning "

Shanghai municipal government to 5 years to do the strategic development and deployment, Huangpu River from the concentration of infrastructure construction period, has made a total of three rounds of development planning. Combing the three rounds of planning, from the planning scope, strategic thinking, the development of key points of view, the Huangpu River region to implement a positive conversion function, stimulate the city vitality, protect the waterfront environment, enhance the quality of public space, the continuation of the historical context of the guiding ideology.

Development Plan	Time period	Planning rang	Strategy	Planning objectives	Development focusses
Eleventh Five-Year Plan of Huangpu River waterfront region	2006-2010	Both sides region between Yangpu Bridge - Lupu Bridge	—	In terms of functions, the initial construction of modern service industry gathering zone; In terms of space landmarks, the initial formation of the Riverside landscape belt; In terms of cultural characteristics, the Chinese and Western cultural characteristics of the bloom.	Expo area; Shilipou - Dongchang Road area; North Bund - Shanghai Shipyard Surroundings.
Twelfth Five-Year Plan of Huangpu River waterfront region	2011-2015	Wusong mouth to Minpu II bridges between the Huangpu River, planning control area of about 144 square kilometers.	Enhance development; Coordinated development; Compound development; Orderly development; Sharing development; Green development; Continuous development.	Shanghai important core functional area; world - class riverside development zone; public high quality experience area of public activities.	Expo and surrounding; "Bund - Lujiazui - North Bund" area; Xuhui waterfront area.
Thirteenth Five-Year Plan of Huangpu River waterfront region	2016-2020	Wusong mouth to Minpu II bridges between the Huangpu River, planning control area of about 144 square kilometers.	People - oriented, the benefit of the people; Function first, to strengthen co-ordination; According to local conditions, classification promotion;	Significant improvement in public space quality; Infrastructure security gradually improved; Focus area to show functional image.	Huangpu South Bund; Xuhui Riverside; Front beach Expo area; Xin (Hua) Min(Sheng) Yang (Jiang); Yangpu Riverside.

Table1 - List of Five-Year Plans of Huangpu River Waterfront Region

2.3 HUANGPU RIVER WATERFRONT REGION REGENERATION STRATEGY

2.3.1 SUSTAINABLE SOCIO-ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES

Huangpu River waterfront of the regeneration and development is not just urban space, urban spatial structure development, but based on the promotion of urban energy level, promote urban economic development and improve the financial level, while improving people's livelihood, increase employment opportunities and urban economy development closely. In the process of urban regeneration, it aims to achieve urban sustainable development.

2.3.2 REASONABLE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Urban regeneration as an important means of spatial reorganization, provides an opportunity for the reconstruction of urban space structure. There are a lot of functional recession or structural recession areas on both sides of the Huangpu River. From the perspective of economy, when the value of the surrounding land is higher than the value of the region, the necessity of regeneration is produced. From the perspective of the overall structure and function of the city, it is necessary to configure the city's major public service facilities, urban comprehensive functional areas, and generate new urban landmark areas. Such as the Expo area, by virtue of the opportunity to carry out urban renewal, to promote the Shanghai city function transformation and the surrounding area of the function of the upgrade, after the meeting to become a large enterprise global or regional headquarters, international cultural exchange center, cultural and creative base, international tourism exhibition center.

2.3.3 LOCAL CULTURAL DIVERSITY STRATEGY

In the context of globalization, local cultural diversity is the embodiment of the characteristics of the global city, historical resources is an important cornerstone of sustainable development. Huangpu River on both

sides of the rich historical layering, carrying Shanghai since the city since the unique cultural elements: China's first modern shipyard, Shanghai's first power plant, Shanghai's first trade port. Protect the historical resources, to maintain the historical features of the area, heritage local cultural diversity is one of the foundations of regeneration and development.

3 REGENERATION STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FUXING DOCK LAND

3.1 BASIC SITUATION OF FUXING DOCK AREA

Shanghai Fuxing dock land is the focus of the development of the Huangpu River waterfront area, from its own historical conditions, functional positioning, features and other aspects of view, the Fuxing dock land has a significant strategic significance. It covers an area of 16.40 hectares. It located in the Huangpu River West Bank, in north of the Bund, west of Shanghai old city, east of the Expo are across Huangpu River. As the premier freight terminal of Shanghai City, the birthplace of Shanghai urban industry and the concentration of historical relics of Shanghai Docks, It is the products of modern development of inland shipping of Shanghai.

After the regional recession of the function in the 1990s, the Fuxing dock land was once a large fruit wholesale market and officially launched to regeneration in 2004.

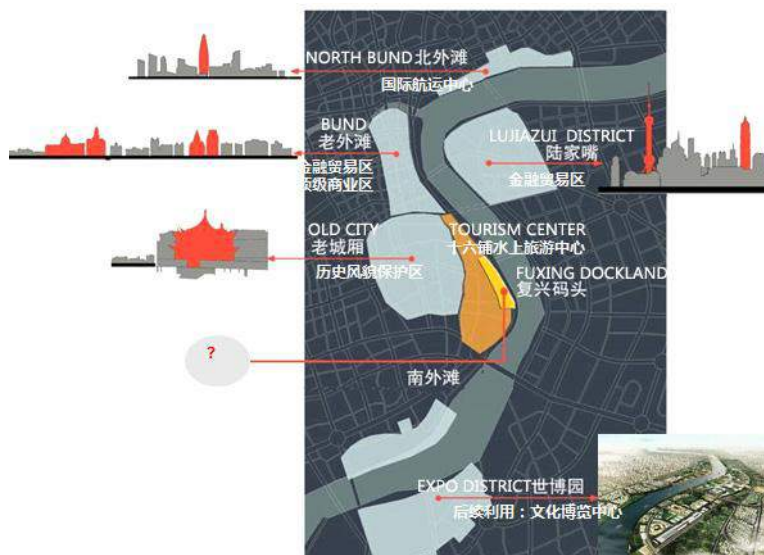


Figure 3 -Location Map of Fuxing Dock Land
 Source: Research on Conceptual Planning of Shanghai Fuxing Dock Land



Figure 4 -Historical Pictures in 1990-1930
 Source: Research on Conceptual Planning of Shanghai Fuxing Dock Land

3.2 REGENERATION STRATEGY OF FUXING DOCK LAND

3.2.1 REGENERATION BASED ON THE CONSERVATION



Figure 5 –Planning Concept

In order to extend the historical context, to conserve the existing historical buildings, "fish bones" street space, to maintain the atmosphere of the Shanghai dock land, from the creative lead, function upgrades, space combing, the authenticity of place, the plan aims to build the Shanghai characteristic historical area on the basis of integrity construction. From the perspective of space and life regeneration, to achieve protective development intentions.

3.2.2 INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION AND FUNCTION UPGRADING

The terminal area will replace the original function of warehouse and fruit market, retain part of the traditional residential, add boutique hotels, business club, cultural show field, entertainment facilities. The function of the block has a mixed and flexible use, the specific function of the plots is not sure, but some single building with important significance is guided for certain functions. For example, the function of the seven warehouses in riverside is recommended for landscape restaurants, specialty hotels, cultural exhibitions and trade centers, folk art shops, galleries, themed bars and so on.

3.2.3 RESERVATION THE HISTORICAL SPACE ELEMENTS

Waima Road, Dock Street, Riverside Warehouse, river customs Building and other architectural relics, constitute a unique feature of the plot. Planning retains the "bund", "store", "warehouse", "block" as a feature of space elements for the continuation of the place space texture.



Figure 6 –Conservation of Space Texture
Source: Research on Conceptual Planning of Shanghai Fuxing Dock Land

3.2.4 CONTINUATION OF AUTHENTICITY

"Naked City: The Death and Life of Authentic Urban Places" said: "If the city can create a kind of origin of the experience, it is the original. The approach is to conserve the historical buildings and neighborhoods, to encourage the development of small boutiques and coffee shops and to achieve the unique cultural identity of neighborhood community ". Regeneration work start from small plots and construction based on the respect for the site historical information, in a sense, with progressive update content. "True urban places" should be in the context of a reasonable social change dynamic development, rather than being kidnapped for some reason to carry out certain mode and direction of development.



Figure 7 -Masterplan of Fuxing Dock Land
 Source: Research on Conceptual Planning of Shanghai Fuxing Dock Land



Figure 8—Space Diagram of Fuxing Dock Land
 Source: Research on Conceptual Planning of Shanghai Fuxing Dock Land

3.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF FUXING DOCK LAND PLAN

3.3.1 OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF PLANNING IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of the regeneration area concentrated in the Riverside warehouse area, Jiqingli lane and along the build group along Zhongshan South Road. The plots in the neighborhood are being updated. The dock land has been initially set up a set of characteristics of commercial, cultural exhibitions, boutique hotels, urban tourism, riverside leisure functional system; It has been initially formed a convenient traffic, secured a strong infrastructure system; It has been initially promoted the riverside ecological environmental restoration and public environment enhancing; It has been the new landscape and new landmarks of the international metropolis, to attract urban public activities.

3.3.2 EFFECT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF REGENERATION

1. To conserve the history of buildings and space texture

Construction and implementation conserves the warehouse, traditional residential and other historical buildings, retains the street texture. The historical buildings and the reserved plots were all preserved and conserved, and the original intention of protection was well achieved.

2. Follow the planning guide for functional updates

Riverside warehouse area, Jiqingli lane well meet the planning requirements in the functional guide. 1,2,3 old warehouse along Huangpu River transformed into "Wofu 1846", features a unique bar, cafes, theme restaurants, high profile restaurants, garden clubs and so on. No. 1warehouse is for the boutique club, No. 2 warehouse is for the music bar, No. 3 warehouse is for the whirlpool culture theme area. Jiqingli neighborhood composed of more than 20 buildings was renewed overall for the "old dock land creative park" by combination of creative office, commercial and leisure creative park. Built as a boutique hotel, music bar, senior clubs, high-end restaurants in the gathering place, the old dock land becomes a new landmark.

3. Create the Shanghai dock style area

Fuxing dock land has become a rich Shanghai dock style fashion landmark. City Music Week, Creative Market, International Beer Festival and other city festivals gathered a lot of popularity, creating a community atmosphere.



① waterfront NO.1 warehouse
 ② waterfront NO.2 warehouse
 ③ waterfront NO.3 warehouse
 ④ waterfront NO.4 warehouse
 ⑤ waterfront NO.5 warehouse
 ⑥ international beer festival
 ⑦ architecture along the road
 ⑧ dockland creative industrial park

Figure 9 –photo After the implementation
 Source: http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_770136e401016n2n.html

Note: " Research on Conceptual Planning of Shanghai Fuxing Dock Land " is planned by the Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute. The author is one of the main members of the project. Thank the project team and partners.

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ID 1728 | WINTER BUZZ AND SUMMER SIESTA IN ZAGREB - PERCEPTUAL DIFFERENCES IN SOUNDSCAPE OF THE SEQUENCE OF URBAN OPEN SPACES

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1 INTRODUCTION

What makes a good public space? There are many answers to this question, but no definite ones. This ongoing research focuses on perceptual differences within sequences of urban open spaces in the historical city centres of Zagreb, in Croatia, and Sheffield, in the United Kingdom, in the hope of providing some new insights. A harmonious historical setting is perhaps one of the most recognisable visual factors,