

Shanghai

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Introduction

Shanghai is the largest Chinese city by population in the world. It is one of the four direct-controlled municipalities in China, with a population of more than 24 million as of 2013. It is a global financial center and a transport hub with the world's busiest container port. Located in the Yangtze River Delta in East China, Shanghai sits at the mouth of the Yangtze in the middle portion of the Chinese coast. The municipality borders the provinces of Jiangsu and Zhejiang to the north, south and west, and is bounded to the east by the East China Sea.

Location



Basic information

Area: 6,340.5 km²

Population: 24,150,000 (2013)

Connurbation: Shanghai consist of 16 districts and one county of Chongming.



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The evolution of the spatial structure of Shanghai

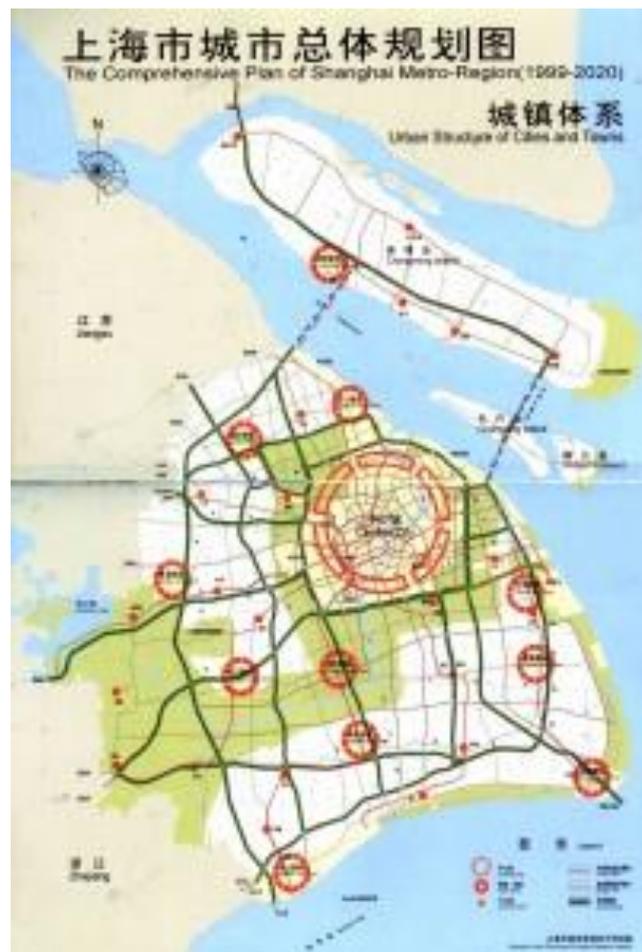
Since the early 1990s, with the development of Pudong area, the regional and urban spatial structure has undergone great changes, which can be seen mainly in the following aspects.

Shanghai can be divided into four parts according to geographical location: the core area, the outer areas, the periphery area and suburban areas.

Since 1990's the transformation of spatial structure in Shanghai is mainly in suburbanization. From 1990 to 2000, the city renovation and the economic growth in Shanghai led to the rapid development of Shanghai and its economic development zones while making Shanghai further accelerate the process of suburbanization.

2000+

Since the year of 2000 with the new changes in social and economic aspects, the spatial layout of Shanghai appears new features. The number of population continues to grow while the trend of suburbanization is more obvious. The number of population in central areas of Shanghai is decreasing: the population in core areas continues to decrease while the population of the outer zone also began to decline. The periphery area continues to be the fastest growing population areas but growth speed is slowed down compared with the 1990s while the population in suburban areas is rapidly growing.



Geographical expansion of urban space

1990+

The core area is the highly concentrated service industry area including Huangpu, Luwan and Jing'an districts. This area has the highest population density and highest employment rate, but in a relatively small percentage in the whole city due to its limited space and the population growth rate is negative in recent years with the trend of suburbanization. The service industry has an important status in this area compared to the manufactory industry.

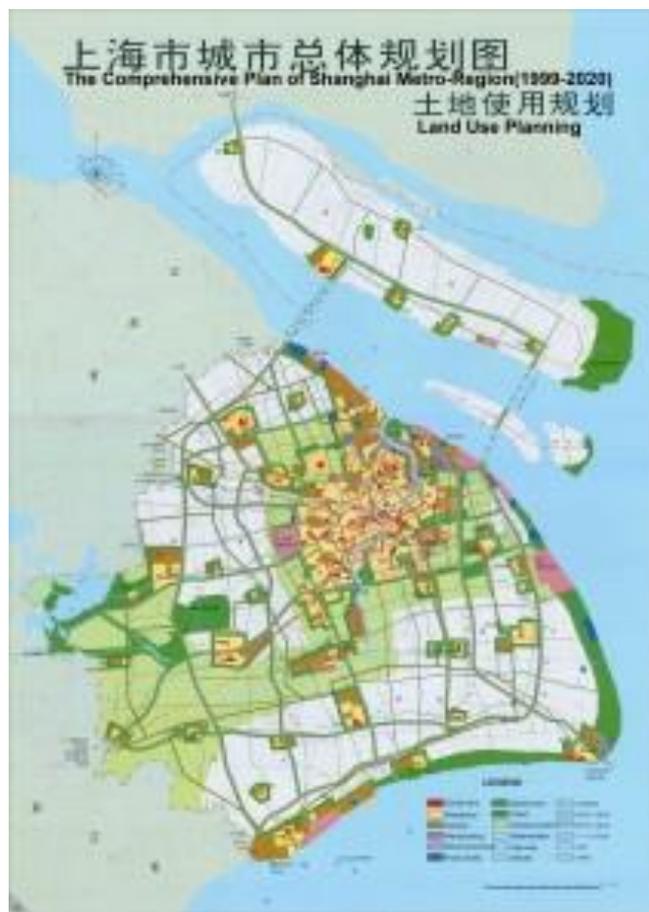
Outer areas

The outer areas are the service industry and residential areas including Hongkou, Xuhui, Changning, Putuo, Zhabei, Yangpu districts. This area with nearly 1/3 of the population of the whole city has a relatively high population density and employment rate. However the population growth has become negative in recent years. And the employment rate in different district has different percentage. For example the employment rate in Hongkou, Xuhui, Changning districts is 60 % more or less while Putuo, Zhabei, Yangpu is around 30%. The amount of employment in manufactory is below 25% and that of the floating population is below 20% Which means that Hongkou, Xuhui, Changning districts have an obvious function as service industry while Putuo, Zhabei, Yangpu are mainly as residential areas.

Periphery

The periphery areas with nearly 1/3 of the population of the whole city are areas of residential, service industry and manufactory industry including Pudong, Minhang and Baoshan districts. Pudong is the base of microelectronics industry and Baoshan is the steel industry production base. Minhang is the fastest growing real estate district and the main manufactory base of integrated circuit. Pudong Lujiazui is an important financial services area. The population in these areas is growing faster than other areas due to the urban transformation and the rapid development of the industry and real estate. More than 40% employment rate indicates that these regions also have a certain amount of residential and industrial functions while the relatively balanced industrial structure reveals the simultaneous development of both service industry and manufactory industry. The floating population of Pudong is 28% and that of Minhang is 42% which means the well-developed industry and real estate provide a good environment for work and live.

areas of Shanghai are the base of Shanghai automobile Industry and IC manufacturing and have a high employment rate (70%) just after that of the core area which shows the status of its production capabilities. The proportion of the industry workers in the whole employments are over 55% in Jiangding and Songjiang districts and 52% in Qingpu district. With the implement of '173' program the rapid development of the manufacture industry attracts a large number of labors from other cities and the proportion of the adventive labors in Jiangding and Songjiang districts is over 40% and that of Qingpu is 37.8% making these three districts becoming the rapid growth of population regions in Shanghai. All these indicate that the industrial development and layout have become the main reason of the distribution of the floating population.



The transformation of the layout of urban functions

Suburbs

Suburbs are the modern industrial development zones including Jiading , Songjiang , Qingpu Districts. These regions as the important industry

The new general planning of Shanghai

In 2014 Shanghai launched a new round of general planning work which is for the period until 2040 and will

guide Shanghai's urban development, construction and management in the next two decades.

The new plan will focus mainly on the following aspects:

- The long-term extending of the compact city groups in eight directions
- Transformation of the reserved land in nine areas
- Develop and complete the road network in Shanghai
- Develop the rail transit network by adding eight new routes



Shanghai Spatial Development Structural Plan 2006-2020

Post Expo

Post Expo Planning areas with the area about 6.68 square kilometers include the boundary Expo zone and the coordinated areas. The 5.28 square kilometers Expo zones are the planning priority zones including the 'five zones and one belt': creative and commercial, trade and office zone, museum and culture zone, international residential zone, exhibition and commercial zone, Houtan expanding zone and ecological and leisure river bank landscape belt.



Five zones and one belt