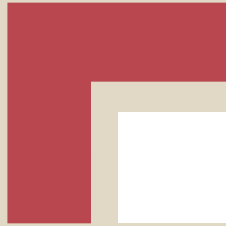


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外滩城市博物馆

PROJECT OF THE BUND URBAN MUSEUM
FOR ONE NEW FORM OF METROPOLIS





ABSTRACT

Shanghai è una metropoli internazionale che è cresciuto rapidamente nel corso degli ultimi 150 anni. Perché la rapida espansione della concessione, ha attirato la cultura e la filosofia occidentale continuano ad affluire al Bund. Dopo l'apertura, Shanghai gradualmente trasformata in una metropoli internazionale, quali il Bund svolge un ruolo importante. Nella pianificazione urbanistica e industria e il commercio hanno incarnato le caratteristiche delle moderne città occidentali. Allo stesso tempo, gli edifici del Bund anche hanno sperimentato tre fasi di cambiamento durante quel periodo. Lo stile architettonico, la struttura ed i materiali anche conservano le caratteristiche architettoniche della integrazione dei cinesi e occidentali, dalla fine del 19 ° secolo all'inizio del 20 ° secolo. Gli edifici del Bund è ormai diventata una cartolina di Shanghai, che rappresenta la storia e le memorie di Shanghai, gli edifici stessi sono i migliori esposizioni storici e culturali. Pertanto, nella zona di Bund con un'alta densità di edifici, vogliamo trovare un modo di presentare questi monumenti culturali alle persone, lasciato la gente meglio si avvicinarono i vecchi edifici, quindi vogliamo costruire un museo nel mezzo del Bund lungo il fiume Huangpu. Di conseguenza, abbiamo estratto tre parole chiave "Bund, Urban, Museum" come il tema del nostro progetto, denominato "BUM".

Speriamo di aumentare gli spazio aperti e pubblici, in modo che questo programma può fornire i servizi per tutta la città. E il nostro museo non è un museo

tradizionale di più, gli edifici intorno sono anche le sue mostre. Abbiamo rotto i confini di blocchi, gli edifici stessi e le strade della città sono comunicati con l'altro insieme attraverso i diversi tipi di passaggi. I blocchi anche non sono i blocchi tradizionali isolati di più, che la gente non può entrare. Il nostro museo con una forma di 'L' anche diventa un passaggio, le persone camminano dentro, e nello stesso tempo, possono visitare e comprendere gli edifici circostanti. Ci riferiamo la forma classica "galleria", quale è prevalente in Europa nel 18 ° secolo, per creare un grande spazio pubblico sotto il tetto di vetro. Anche speriamo di aumentare gli spazio pubblici in direzione verticale, quindi abbiamo creato una piazza scavata, e impostiamo i collegamenti tra la piazza e l'edificio, così il museo ha un sistema di trasporto completo; e abbiamo creato una piattaforma panoramica nel piano ultimo, accompagna la facciata vetrata verso il fiume, per contattare il museo con fiume Huangpu, quando le persone visitano nel museo, si può anche godere il paesaggio del fiume Huangpu e del Pudong da altezze diverse.

Il nostro Bund Urban Museum sarà un passaggio che collega il passato e presente, anche diventerà un nuovo landmark a Shanghai.

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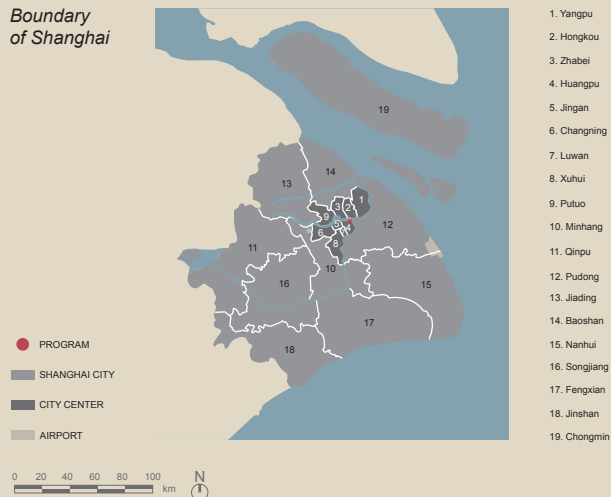
THE SHORT HISTORY OF SHANGHAI

1.1 Shanghai Location

1.1.1 Shanghai's geographical location

Shanghai is one of the most important cities in China. It is a global financial centre. Located in the Yangtze River Delta in East China, Shanghai sits on the south edge of the mouth of the Yangtze in the middle portion of the Chinese coast. It is the most important port in the five ports of China's coastal ports - Guangzhou, Xiamen, Fuzhou, Ningbo and Shanghai. Since Shanghai opened in 1843, immigrants from all over, the bund, become a place of cultural and industrial and commercial. During the period of the Republic of China, Shanghai became the largest city in Asia, mixing Eastern and Western cultures and becoming the largest industrial and commercial center in the Far East.

Boundary of Shanghai

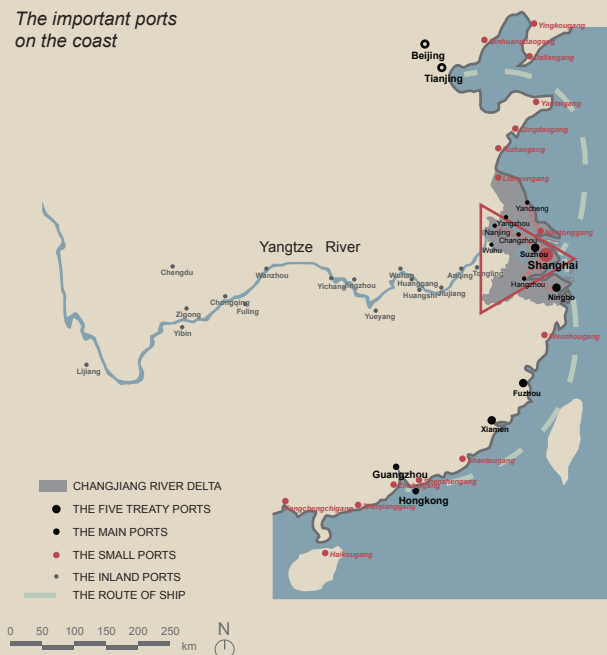


1.1 上海的地理位置

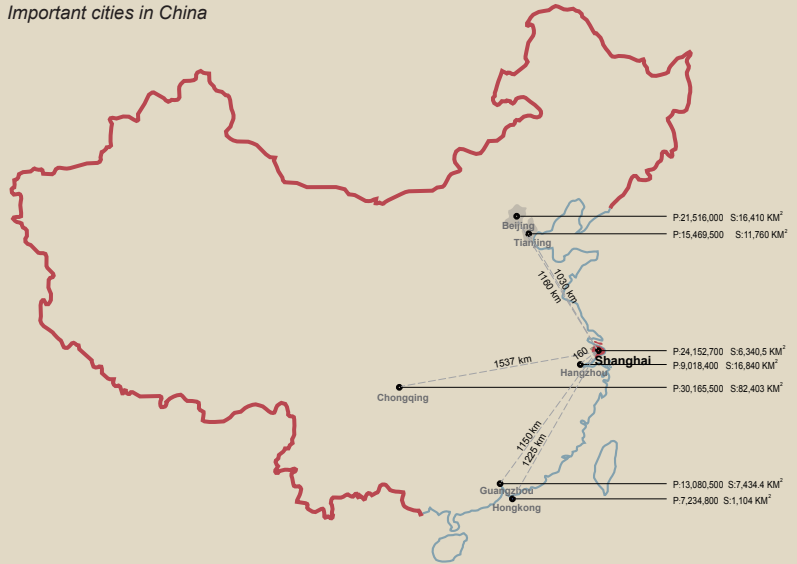
1.1.1 上海在中国的地理位置

上海是中国最主要的城市之一,位于亚洲大陆东海岸,在长江三角洲东部,位于中国南北海岸线的中点。是中国沿海五个通商口岸城市——(广州、厦门、福州、宁波和上海)中最重要的港口。自1843年上海开埠后,移民从各地涌入,外滩成为文化与工商业发展的聚集地。民国时期,上海成为亚洲最大的城市,融合了东方和西方的文化,成为远东最大的工商业中心。

The important ports on the coast



Important cities in China



Location of Shanghai in the Yangtze River



1.1.2 Location of Shanghai in the Yangtze River

Shanghai in the Yangtze River Delta economic circle. Is the largest city in three of the China economic circle. With Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui together form the Yangtze river delta urban agglomeration, become one of the six international urban agglomeration. An area of 35.44 square kilometers.

1.1.3 Shanghai city

Shanghai has 16 municipal districts, with a total area of 6340 square kilometers. Urban center area is Within Outer ring road, an area of about 660 square kilometers. There is a tributary of the Huangpu River into the city, named Suzhou Creek. Is the important river from Shanghai into China's inland.

1.1.2 上海在长江三角洲的位置

上海在长江三角洲地区经济圈内。是中国三大经济圈中最大的城市。与江苏、浙江、安徽共同构成的长江三角洲城市群，成为国际6大世界级城市群之一。区域面积35.44万平方公里。

1.1.3 上海城市

上海有16个市辖区，总面积6340平方公里。上海中心城区范围是上海外环线以内的区域，面积约660平方公。市内有一条黄浦江支流进入，叫苏州河。是上海进入中国内陆的重要河流。

Foto of Waibaidu bridge



1.2 The Natural History Of Shanghai

Shanghai, located in the middle of China's east coastline, is named in a tributary of the Wusong River downstream - Shanghai Pu. About 7,000 years ago, the western Shanghai has formed land, the eastern region was formed in nearly 2000 years.

During the Jin Dynasty (the fourth to the fifth century AD), coastal area that fishermen gathered, and gradually developed into a fishing port and trade town.

Tang Dynasty (618—907), the establishment of Huating County in 751. Range north to Hongkou area, south to the beach, east to Xiasha, this is the beginning of Songjiang City.

During the Song dynasty (960—1279) Shanghai was upgraded in status from a village to a market town in 1074. Named for the town of Shanghai.

From the Yuan dynasty (1271—1368) in 1292 central Shanghai was administered as a county under Songjiang Prefecture.

Ming Dynasty (1368—1644) a city wall was built to protect the town from raids by Japanese pirates in 1554. It measured 10 metres (33 feet) high and 5 kilometres (3 miles) in circumference

During the Qing dynasty(1616—1912),Emperor Kangxi open Shanghai to the east, Shanghai became one of the most important sea ports in the Yangtze Delta region by 1684.

1.2 上海的起源

上海，位于中国东部海岸线的正中间，得名于吴淞江下游的一个支流——上海浦。约7000年前，上海西部已形成陆地，东部地区则为近2000年陆续形成。

晋朝(公元4至5世纪)，松江和滨海一带即有渔民聚，逐渐发展为一个渔港和商贸集镇。

唐代(618—907)751年，设立华亭县，范围北到今天的虹口一带，南到海边，东到下沙，此为松江建城之始。

宋代(960—1279)1074年，上海从村庄变为集镇，定名为上海镇。

元代(1271—1368)1292年，设立上海县，隶属松江。

明朝(1368—1644)1554年，筑起上海城墙来保护日本海盗的掠夺。城墙10米高，全长5千米。

清朝(1616—1912)1684年，康熙皇帝同意上海开放海禁，上海成为当时中国重要的内外贸港口。

City wall in Ming dynasty



Map of Shanghai town in Qing dynasty



1.3 Shanghai Urban Development ,1835 - 2017

In 1835 a British missionary came to Shanghai, found that although Shanghai was only a third-class county, but it was already became the East Coast's largest commercial center, and is close to the city of Suzhou and Hangzhou, located in the Yangtze River estuary and easily enter into the Chinese hinterland.

After the Opium War in 1842, he signed the "Sino-British Treaty of Nanking"

November 17, 1843 British business Gorge Balfour announced the opening of Shanghai, Shanghai has become one of the five trade ports.

In 1845 Balfour and Kung (Shanghai County official) came to an agreement, the British concession was elected in the area near the Huangpu River and Suzhou Creek. This is very beneficial to the British merchant ship docked in the Huangpu River and Suzhou Creek can enter the mainland China. Transportation is very convenient Westerners in Shanghai has also become China's largest residence.

In 1849 British Consulate was established in the Bund, the Bund along the coast also appeared in a number of trading companies and cargo space. Convenient loading and unloading cargo ships coming in here.

1.3 上海1835 - 2017 的城市发展

1835年一个英国传教士来到上海，发现上海虽然只是一个三等县城，但是已经是中国东海岸最大的商业中心，紧邻富庶的苏州和杭州，位于长江入海口方便进入中国腹地。

1842年鸦片战争后，签署了《中英南京条约》

1843年11月17日英国人巴富尔Gorge Balfour 宣布上海开埠，上海成为五大通商口岸之一。

1846年巴富尔与宫慕久（上海县城的道台）达成协议，将英租界选在靠近黄浦江与苏州河的区域。这样十分利于英国人将商船停靠在黄浦江又可以通过苏州河进入中国内地。交通十分便利上海也成为了西方人在中国最大的居住地。

1849年英国领事馆在外滩成立，外滩沿岸还出现了大量的贸易公司和货舱。方便来往船只在此装卸货物

The late 1840s, the British real estate developer reprogrammed street concession to accommodate the port business activities. Since Shanghai is flat, they introduced modern Western urban planning model, the street plan in a checkerboard pattern, each of the horizontal road are connected with the port's dock, to facilitate the transport of goods. Large and small pier along the Huangpu River, the river flooded the city due to the prevention, along the river back into the building were inward, leaving a space open space as the river rose, and between banks and building construction of a road. Along the road by the river became pier, called the Bund.

In 1853 knife uprising in Shanghai, a large number of Chinese people into the concession Duobizhan-luan. (Shanghai population Qing Xianfeng years (1852), Shanghai, China's population 544413 people, the number of very small concession after the Taiping war broke out, residents of neighboring provinces into concession, Tongzhi four years (1865), the International Settlement 92,884 people, French Concession 55,925 people; the Chinese community has little demographic changes, the following year to 543,110 people after the Taiping war, a large number of returnees who fled to Shanghai International Settlement population Tongzhi nine years minimum, to 76,713 people, and every year thereafter rise.

1840年代末，英国地产开发商重新规划租界内的，以适应港口的商业活动。由于上海地势平坦，他们引入西方现代城市的规划模式，将街道规划成棋盘型，每条水平的道路都与港口的码头连接，方便货物的运输。黄浦江沿岸都是大大小小的码头，由于防止江水淹没城市，沿江一带建筑都向内退进，留出了空地作为江水上涨的空间，并在堤岸和建筑之间修建了道路。道路靠江一带成为码头，又叫外滩。

1853年小刀会在上海起义，大量中国人进入租界躲避战乱。（上海人口 清咸丰二年（1852年），上海华界人口544413人，租界人数极少。太平天国战争爆发后，周边省市居民涌入租界，同治四年（1865年），公共租界92884人，法租界55925人；华界人口变化不大，1866年为543110人。太平军战争结束后，逃亡到沪人员大批返乡。公共租界人口至同治九年减至最低，为76713人，此后又逐年上升。

French Concession population, Guangxu five years (1879) to a minimum, to 33,660 people. to Xuantong first year (1909), China's population of 671,866 people. The following year, the International Settlement population of 501,561 people, the French Concession population 115,946 People Republic of China, Shanghai is essentially the same pattern of population growth. In 1914, Shanghai, China's population 1,173,653 people. In 1930, the Shanghai Population 3,144,805 people, 3,814,315 people in 1936, 1945, 3,370,230 people. 1946 - March 1949 , due to the influx of a large number of foreign population, Shanghai 61.86 percent population growth, annual growth rate of 23.9 percent. In 1949, the city's population of 5,029,160 people). Cause tension within the concession and a shortage of housing land. However, the traditional Chinese-style courtyard built consumes a lot of manpower and resources, and therefore the British adopted the British model townhouses, built of cheap and fast, and easy to copy. Geometry townhouses rules also fully integrated into the new rectangular city block, so quickly became popular in the concession, became the "most economical" in Shanghai housing.

In 1859 Britain Embassy Commercial Director, Legation moved from Hong Kong to Shanghai, the Shanghai as a financial center, so the vast majority of the British firm bank chooses Shanghai as a base, other countries are also settled in Shanghai.

法租界人口，光绪五年（1879年）减至最低，为33660人。至宣统元年（1909年），华界人口达671866。次年，公共租界人口达501561人，法租界人口115946。民国时期，上海人口增长格局基本不变。1914年，上海华界人口1173653人。1930年，上海市人口3144805人，1936年3814315人，1945年3370230人。1946年~1949年年3月，因外地人口大量涌入上海，上海人口增长61.86%，年递增率23.9%。1949年，全市总人口为5029160人，导致租界内土地紧张和住房短缺。然而传统的中国式四合院建造消耗大量人力物力，因此英国人采用了英国排屋的模式，建造廉价而且快速，并且容易复制。排屋规则的几何结构也完全融入了新的矩形城市街区，因此迅速在租界内流行起来，成为当时“最经济”的上海住房。

1859年英国将驻华商务总监、驻华公使馆从香港迁到上海，将上海作为金融中心，因此绝大多数英国商行银行选择上海作为基地，其他国家也开始入驻上海（9.1857年外滩建筑）。

Since 1853 Taiping announced to Britain and the United States "to protect foreign traders sail on the Yangtze River" to attract States Merchant Marine, a large number of vessels entering Shanghai, there were many shipyards along the Huangpu River. Western countries, with Shanghai as the center of Chinese expansion radiation. Since the steam engine, Shanghai began China's first "industrial revolution", Shanghai city from a business to a diverse city.

After 1862 years ago, Shanghai has basically completed its rise process.

Huangpu Park built in 1868, Huangpu Park built in 1868, due to the special terrain Suzhou estuary , at low tide, Suzhou Creek and the Huangpu River water flow generated in the estuary of the collision and swirl outside , but in the estuary on the south side of the water is relatively static, constantly sediment precipitate Beach, which for safe navigation and shoreline stability are unfavorable. To improve this situation, to build a permanent Bund embankment , and filling in the shallows south of Suzhou river mouth, estuary becomes Suzhou flared shape is straight , forcing the flow direction of the Huangpu River and Suzhou Creek is consistent, so that it will not whirlpool continues to appear in the estuary and the formation of new shoals.

In 1927 Shanghai municipal government set up special, and the development of "Greater Shanghai Plan". The center of gravity shifted to the north of the city building Shanghai.

自1853年后太平天国向英、美等国宣布“保护洋商在长江上航行”，吸引了各国商船，大批船只进入上海，黄浦江沿岸出现了许多造船厂。西方国家以上海为中心对中国进行辐射性扩张。自蒸汽机出现，上海开始了中国首次“工业革命”，上海从一个贸易城市走向了多元化的城。

1862年前后，上海基本完成了它的崛起过程。

1868年黄浦公园建成，由于苏州河口的特殊地形，在退潮时，苏州河水流和黄浦江水流产生对撞而在河口外形成漩涡，但在河口南侧的水流却相对静止，泥沙不断沉淀成滩，这对于安全航行和稳定岸线都不利。为改善这种状况，构筑外滩永久性的堤岸，并在苏州河口南的浅滩上填土，变苏州河口的喇叭形为直筒形，迫使苏州河的水流方向和黄浦江一致，这样，就不会在河口出现漩涡和继续形成新的浅滩。

1927年上海特别市政府成立，并制定《大上海计划》等。将城市建设的重心转移到上海北部。

1930s Shanghai Far East has become the largest industrial, financial and commercial center, the construction of a more advanced municipal infrastructure Modern.

War broke out in 1937, the Japanese occupation of Shanghai, the Bund to stop the development, the Bund contour shape.

In 1946 the civil war broke out, the Shanghai economy collapsed.

In 1958, 10 counties of Shanghai, Jiading, Baoshan, Songjiang, Jinshan, Chuansha, Nanhui, Fengxian, Qingpu and Chongming were placed in Shanghai, Shanghai's area increased to 5862.88 square kilometers.

In 1990 the Chinese government announced the opening of Pudong, the Bund became the new city tourist area

In 2010 Shanghai Free Trade Zone was formally established, the Shanghai World Expo.

1930年代上海已成为远东最大工业、金融、商贸中，建设了近代较为先进的市政公用基础设施。

1937年抗日战争爆发，日军占领上海，外滩停止发，外滩轮廓定型。

1946年国共内战爆发，上海经济陷入崩溃。

1958年江苏省上海、嘉定、宝山、松江、金山、川、南汇、奉贤、青浦、崇明共10个县划归上海市，10个县的面积有5255.55平方公里，划入上海市后，使上海市的面积增大到5862.88平方公里。

1990年中国政府宣布开放浦东，外滩成为新的城市观光区。

2010年上海自贸区正式成立，上海世界博览会。

Concession area

In 1843, the Qing government signed with the UK, the Shanghai leasing regulations, provisions of the residence land area of about 0.55 sq km. In 1848, with the expansion of Western powers, the concession area has been expanded to 1.88 square kilometers. The same year, the American concession in new about 5.91 sq km, and merged with the original British concession. By 1899, British and American public concession area has reached 22.89 sq km. In 50 years, British and American concessions have expanded by nearly 40 times.

Opened in 1849 the French concession area, about 0.66 sq km. In 1861, extended to 0.75 sq km, in 1899 and extended to 1.42 sq km, to 1914 has expanded to 10.1 sq km.

租界面积变化

1843年，清政府与英国签定了《上海租地章程》，规定英侨居留地面积约0.55平方千米。1848年，随着西方国家势力的扩张，租界面积已经扩大到1.88平方千米。同年，美租界又新辟了约5.91平方千米，并与原英租界合。至1899年，英美公共租界的面积已达到22.89平方千米。50年的时间内，英美国家的租界已经扩展了近40倍。

1849年开辟的法租界面积，约为0.66平方千米。1861年，扩展至0.75平方千米，1899年再次扩展至1.42平方千米，至1914年已经扩大到10.1平方千米。

View of the Bund



1.4 Development Of The Bund

1.4.1 Meaning of The Bund

The Bund was once a shore line from north to south along the Huangpu River (Whangpoo River), called as “the Bund” or “Whangpoo River”, as the adjacent tow path. The signing of *Land Regulations* in 1845 between the British consul Balfour and the Daotai of Shanghai Gong Mujin began concession’s history to the western the Bund ,and the first buildings lined on the west side of it form north to south. The Bund meant not only a road going along a river, but also a pier adjoining into the river.”Waitan” and its English translation was derived from the Anglo-Indian vernacula “Bund”, which means “bank” or “shore”. The riverside avenue was based on the tide line, with a width of 8.3 meters.

The northern-most Bund area was situated at the merging of the Suzhou Creek(Soochow Creek) and the Huangpu River, where the riverbank is concave to the south. The beautiful curve marked the buildings along the Bund.

The British built their consulate here in order to control both domestic and international trade. Soon after, they eapanded the borderline of their settlement to the bank of the Suzhou Creek, making the area the symbolic “Waitanyuan”(origin of the Bund).

1.4 外滩发展过程

1.4.1 外滩的含义

外滩曾是黄浦江边南北向的一片探底，被称为“黄浦滩”、“黄浦路”，曾经作为迁道使用。1845年，英国领事富尔与上海道台宫慕久签订《土地章程》，开始了黄浦滩以西为租界的历史。租界建筑群临江一侧的界面自北而南一字排开。其后“外滩”一词便带有双重含义。其英文译名从印度方言“Bund”而来，意指“堤岸”。外滩滨江道路当时以涨潮水位边线为基准，宽为8.3米。

由于外滩地近苏州河（旧名吴淞江）与黄浦江的交汇处，泥沙淤积和沉淀物使这里形成了凸向两江口的“圆”，再向南凹入，构成蜿蜒的江岸轮廓线。外滩建筑群的优美曲线正是遵循这一特殊的地脉关系形成的。

英国觊觎外滩两江口江海贸易咽喉的战略位置，在此建领事馆，并很快将租界的北端推向苏州河畔，使这里成为具有象征意义的“外滩源”。

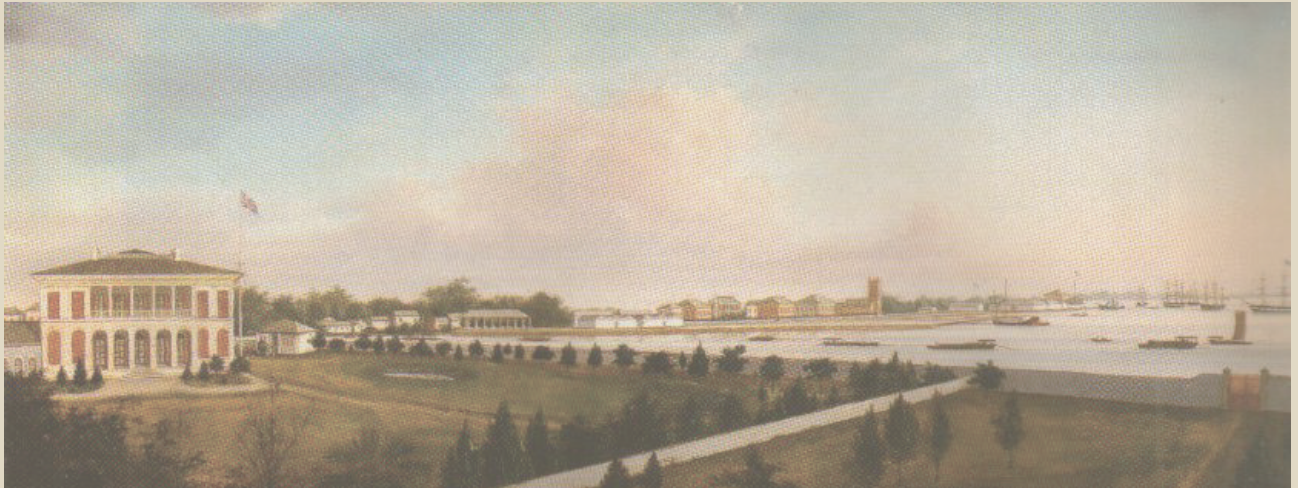
Land regulations



At the same time, a small path running from east to west in the middle of the settlement became extraordinarily important, being the embryonic form of Nanjing Road. After the opening, have been set up by British, American and French concession. Formation and development of concession, to a certain extent, introduced the Western culture. The process of construction and development of the concession is also the process of western culture and urban planning gradually introduced into Shanghai.

同时，位居租界中线的小径就变得异常显要起来，此即后来的南京路。开埠以后，相继辟设的英、美、法租界。租界的形成和发展，在一定程度上引入了西方国家的外来文化。租界的建设与发展过程，也是西方文化和城市规划思想逐渐引入上海的实践过程。

British consulate near the Bund



1.4.2 Foundation of site urban

In 1843 Shanghai port, the British concession, the US concession and the French Concession have been set up and continue to expand;

In 1855, The north of Shanghai pidgin foreign residence (concession) plan, put forward the concession area road layout in the form of grid, is the pattern of "checker-board" as a whole. This is the earliest British concession official road planning.

In 1863, the American and British concessions to form a "International Settlement" . French concession Municipal Council was established out of the British and American public concession of public Board and management concession of construction services. As the population grew sharply. Economic prosperity, land tensions, western colonists repeatedly forced the qing government to expand the concession, and constantly "cross-border road". Before the establishment of the international settlement, Britain and the United States has built 12 outside the concession road. They build roads, build docks, first port redevelopment of cities, with the port to drive the city economy. Development from the port to the land ,municipal agency, establish construction laws and regulations, land sales, unified planning and infrastructure. The formation of the western city planning and construction of the general method. It can be said that the Western-style port trade city construction and colonial urban construction model.

1.4.2 路网历史变化图

1843年上海开埠，英租界、美租界与法租界相继成立并不断扩张；

1855年，发布的《上海洋泾浜以北外国居留地（租界）平面图》提出，租界地区道路布局采用方格网形式，总体呈“棋盘式”的格局。这是最早的英租界官方道路规划。

1863年，美英租界合并成立“公共租界”(International Settlement)。法租界则脱离英美公共租界工部局成立公董局，管理租界的各项建设事务。由于人口大幅增长。经贸繁荣，用地紧张，西方殖民者多次迫使清政府扩张租界，并不断“越界筑路”。公共租界成立之前，英美两国在租界外先后修筑了12条马路。他们辟筑道路，修建码头，先港后市，以港兴市。由港区向陆地推进，成立市政机构，制订建设法规，进行土地买卖，统一规划基础设施，越界筑路，形成了西方城市规划及其建设的一般方。可以说，西方式的港口商贸城市建设和殖民主义城市建设模式。

STREET DEVELOPMENT OF SHANGHAI, 1842-2017

The Bund 1840



1842



Section schematic 1842 scale 1:4000



1866



Section schematic 1866 scale 1:4000

In 1895, the Shanghai City Road Engineering Bureau was established, the Chinese started modern urban construction. Chinese traditional urban construction is always the first building and then Street. The concession is to build the road after the first building. This new way directly affects the Chinese city construction concept. Formed a demolition of the city wall, repair roads, bridges, wharf-based transformation of the old city, to change China's urban structure and improve China's urban functions.

In 1905, the old city of Shanghai to build more than 60 roads, repair, demolition and construction of more than 50 bridges, construction, alteration gates 3, dredging the river 9, build the bank building 7, built dock 4. This is the basic model of the initial urban construction, it affect the development of Shanghai city planning and construction in many ways.

1919-1925 road plan formed. The roads of the two concessions are in the form of grid. Many roads in the International Settlement are built by filling rivers and curved. French concession roads are straight, and radiation model was introduced to the grid network of roads.

1895年，上海南市马路工程局成立，上海华界步人近代城市建设时代。中国传统城市建设总是先建房再有街。而租界则是先筑马路后建房。这种改善交通的方式直接影响了华界城市建设观念。形成了以拆城墙、修马路、桥梁、码头为主的老城区改造方式，改变中国的城市结构，提高了中国的城市功能。

1905年，上海老城厢辟建、修筑道路六十多，修理、拆建桥梁50余座，修建、改建城门3个，疏浚滨河9处，修筑驳建岸7个，修造码头4座。这是最初城市建设的基本范型，在多方面影响着上海城市规划建设的发展。

1919-1925年道路规划基本定型。两大租界路网格局整体均呈棋盘形，公共租界内许多道路由填滨筑路而来，线形弯曲；法租界道路大多顺直，并在棋盘路网中引入了放射型道路。

The Bund 1890



1925



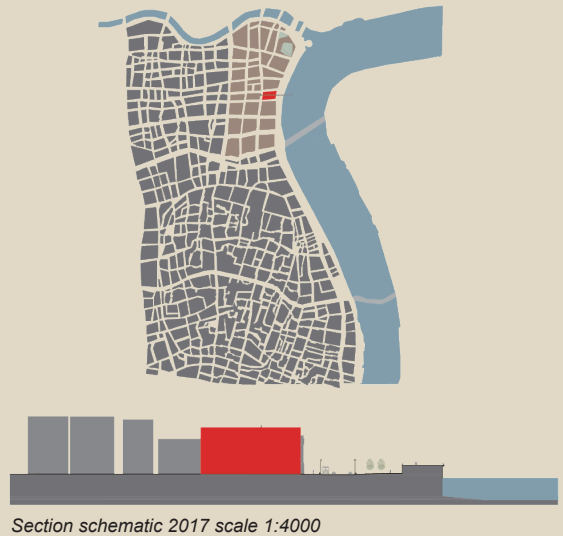
Section schematic 1925 scale 1:4000

1895



Section schematic 1895 scale 1:4000

2017



Section schematic 2017 scale 1:4000

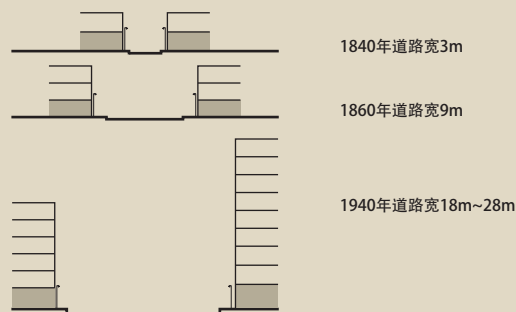
Concession road width

Early concessions roads'width are only 5 to 6 meters, sedan chair as the main transport. In the 1850s, carriage was introduced into the concession, the road width began to use standard modular construction. The width of the International Settlement is 30 feet and 40 feet. In French Concession the exception of the main roads are mostly 42 feet wide. During this period, people and vehicles mixed, traffic chaos. Therefore since 1861 and began to divide the road space, laying sidewalks. In the 20th century, the scope of the concession has been greatly expanded, the economy has been increasingly prosperous, travel distance and travel volume have increased accordingly. The tram has become the main means of public transportation, and the number of cars has been increasing. The original road width has been difficult to meet the needs. The International Settlement gradually widened the roads, and Some detours became straight. By 1938, the width of the trunk roads was 60 feet or more. The French Concession draws 40, 50, 60, and 70 feet as the main road width, and many roads experience road widening. But the widening and straightening of the road, which was primarily implemented in conjunction with the renovation of the building, was not fully realized, and the interface of many streets today was uneven.

租界道路宽度

早期租界道路仅5-6米宽，以轿子为主要代步工具。19世纪50年代，马车被引入租界，道路宽度也开始使用标准模数建设。公共租界道路宽度以30英尺和40英尺为主；法租界除了个别主要道路之外，大多数道路宽42英尺为主。这一时期，人车混行，交通混乱。因此自1861年起开始划分道路空间，铺设人行道，实行人车分流。进入20世纪，租界范围大幅度扩展，经济日益繁荣，出行距离与出行量相应增加，有轨电车成为主要的公共交通工具，小汽车不断增多，原有路幅宽度已经难满足需要。公共租界在多次道路规划中逐渐加宽路幅，部分道路截弯取直，至1938年规划干道宽度达到60英尺及以上。法租界吸取采用40、50、60、70英尺作为主要道路宽度，许多道路都经历路幅加宽。但是道路展宽与取直主要结合建筑更新进行渐进式实施，并没有完全实现，也就早了今天许多街道参差不齐的界面。

Analysis picture of the three time periods of the section of Nanjing Rd
南京路外滩段各时期街道断面



1.4.3 The Bund outline and blocks development

Starting as a broken line, it became a winding line and finally a straight path. The roofline changed from smooth to rising and falling. The buildings changed from four-side sloping roofs to flat roofs with decorated gables and vaults.

The height-width ratio of buildings and streets was also varying continually, the streets were widened, the height of the buildings varied from 2 to 6 floors. The height-width ratios of the street space also changed from the earlier 1:1 to 2:1, and finally in someplace to 3:1.

There are some characters residing in the transforming urban space. At the beginning of the Settlement, the width of the Bund is no more than 10 meters, and the buildings along the river were only two stories, the scale of the road, gardens and buildings were adapted to each other. Till 1929, when the Sassoon House (77 meters' height) was built, width of the Bund was expanded to over 60 meters, the proportion of height to width maintained around 1:1 throughout the time.

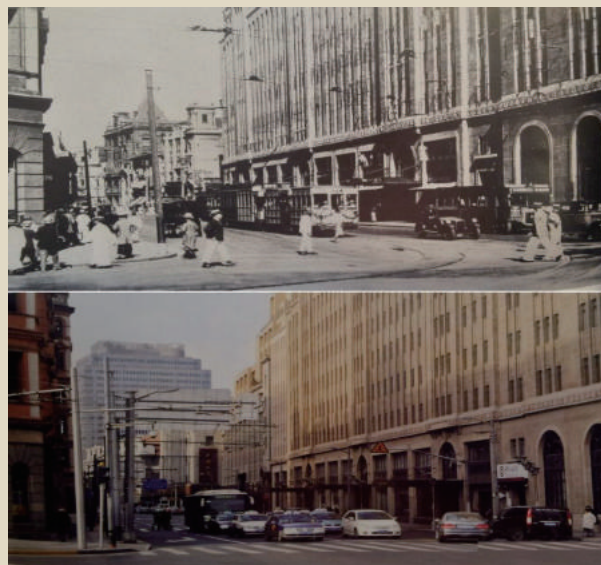
1.4.3 外滩轮廓和建筑各时期变化

外滩道路由折线变成环线，再变成直线。天际线由平坦渐趋起伏，由大多数是四坡屋顶变得带有局部山花和穹隆渐多。

街道高宽比，街道变宽，建筑由2层变成6层以上，由1:1变成2:1甚至有的地方3:1

外滩界面空间转换中城市断面比例的特征。开埠初期的黄浦滩宽度不足十米，沿江建筑也不过二层，道路、花园、建筑尺度相得益彰。待到1929年南京路口沙逊大厦（现在和平饭店北楼，高77米）建成，外滩的宽度也已拓展到60米以上，界面的高宽比始终保持着近似1:1的比例关系。

Nanjing road 1929 - 2017



1840's -1850's The early period of the Port-opening

During this period, the density of the building in the blocks was not high, the distances between the buildings and the Bund were also varied. The buildings were not built up to the building setback line. On the contrary, they withdrew westward to set aside plenty of room for gardens and lawns. This was not only a western custom to set a garden in front of a house, but also a way to avoid tidal invasion from the Huangpu River. Till 1849, the newly constructed foreign firms' buildings were ranged in a row along the Huangpu River. Along with the Customs House set up by the government of Shanghai and the British Consulate finished within the term of the 2nd consul R. Alcock, the earliest borderline of the Bund had taken shape. The earliest buildings of the foreign firms were mostly simple two-storied constructions with sloping roofs in a fashion from South Asia colonial buildings. The preponderate reason to build close to the Bund was for safety --- th a was within the field of the fire of the English warships anchored in the Huangpu River.

1860's-1910's Expanding Phase of the Settlement

During this period the land-value raised constantly, gardens and vacant plots became the new construction sites on after another; some leased lands were divided into smaller pieces for subletting. The building density increased, the border made up of the facades of the buildings along the Bund became more continues, but still uneven. Some big-scaled buildings appeared.

1840-1850 开埠之初

在这一时期，街区内的建筑密度不大，与黄浦江的距离也残次不齐。建筑均未紧贴黄浦路道路的建筑红线，反而向西退出较大距离再作花园、草坪，外滩建筑界面的连线也参差不齐。这除了西方人习惯于住宅之前开辟花园有关，还跟躲避黄浦江的江潮侵袭有关。直到1849年，新建的洋房已在沿江连接成片。加上上海道设立的江海北关（后称新关）和第二任领事阿礼国任内建成的英领事馆，最初的外滩界面形成了。最早一批洋行建筑大都是简易的坡顶楼房，高不过二层，呈现南亚殖民地外廊风格。之所以贴近黄浦江，首先是为了安全——这里在黄浦江英军舰的射程保护范围之内。

1860-1910 租界拓展期

这一时期，低价飞涨，花园和空置的土地被新的建筑占有，租地被划分成更小的面积出租。建筑密度加大，外滩界面更加连续，较大规模建筑出现，并逐渐增多。

1920's – 1940's The Modern Times

This was a period of large-scale rebuilding along the Bund, especially from 1920 to 1930; it's also the beginning of the “modern times” of Shanghai. The capital investment increased with the soaring of the land-value. The banking mansions became the dominating type of the Bund area. The buildings grew in both height and volume, and were built along the west edge of Huangpu Road.

1950's-2017 The Skyscraper Times

From 1949 to 1980, the appearance of the Bund area did not change too much. At the end of the 80's ,began to built many skyscrapers behind the old buildings of the bund, changed the skyline of the bund. All of the docks along The bund were relocated, and repairability and reinforcement of river flood prevention wall. The northern extremity of the Bund built the People's Heroes Monument.

From 2008, the Shanghai Bund, transformed the project of the traffic flow. Bund the original 8-lane, reduced to 4 lanes, increasing the Bund's public walking road and green space, and the Bund's plane down to the original height of the Bund as previous century the, slightly higher than the height of the road.

After the 1990's, the rapid development of Pudong new area on the other side of the Huangpu River, Skyscrapers were built. Now it is the most important International financial center.

1920-1940 摩登时代

这是外滩大规模重建的时期，在1920-1930年期间尤为明显，也是上海“摩登时代”的开始。资金投入与外滩低价飞涨相辅相成。银行大楼成为了外滩建筑的主流。建筑不但在高度还在体量上增长，并且沿着黄浦路的建筑红线建造。

1950's – 2017 摩天楼时代

1949-1980年为止上海外滩区域的外貌基本没有多少变化。80年代末开始在外滩的旧建筑群后面建了许多摩天楼，改变了外滩的天际线。外滩江畔的码头全部被搬迁，并且修复和加固江畔的防汛。外滩最北段建造了人民英雄纪念塔。

从2008年起，上海外滩开展对交通流量改造的工程。外滩原来的8车道，缩为4车道，增加外滩的公共步行道路与绿地空间，并且将外滩水平面降至上世纪外滩原有的高度，略高于路面的高度。

20世纪90年代后黄浦江对岸的浦东迅速发展，高楼林立。现在已经是上海最重要的金融区。

Variation diagram

SCALE 1:12500

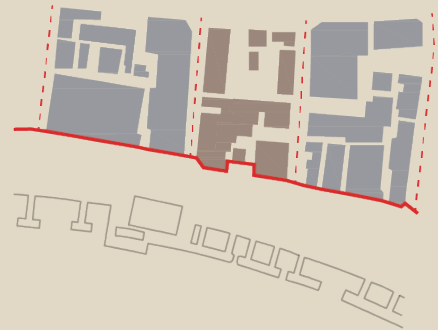


Schematic diagram

SCALE 1:6000



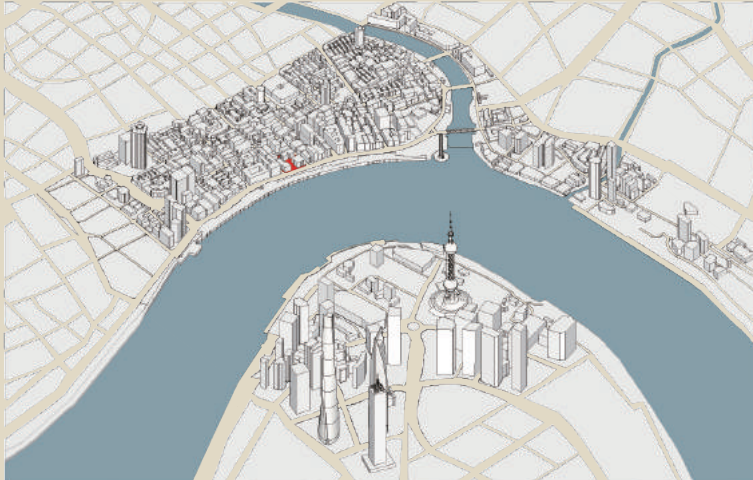
1950's-2016 *The Skyscraper Times*



1920's-1940's *The Modern Times*



Axonomic view of the Bund



2017

Plan of the Bund

SCALE 1:25000



1940



Variation diagram

SCALE 1:12500



Schematic diagram

SCALE 1:6000



1860's-1910's Expanding Phase of the Settlement



1840's -1850's The early period of the Port-opening

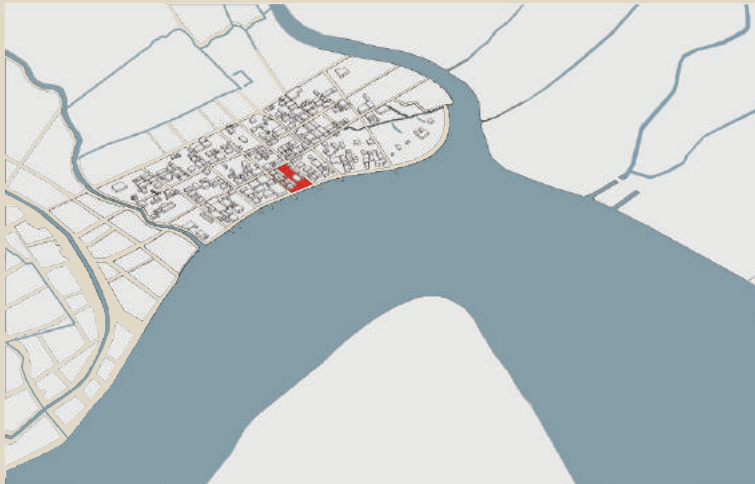
Axonomic view of the Bund



1866

Plan of the Bund

SCALE 1:25000



1855





Foto of the Bund 1855



Foto of the Bund 1866



Foto of the Bund 1940



Foto of the Bund 2017



1.4.4 Old Chinese city

The Old Chinese city is the historical city center of Shanghai. It about 7 km in circumference, 199.72 hectares of the total area. With the opening of Shanghai, concessions to set up. The Old city became a part of the larger modern Shanghai City Centre. It was surrounded by walls. Was demolished in 1912, only two smaller remains, the original wall and the moat converted to a wide ring road, the ring road still marked the old city of the boundary. It has a characteristic of the region are: the old city in the middle of the old town God Temple, classical garden Yu Garden, located in the southwest of Confucian Temple.

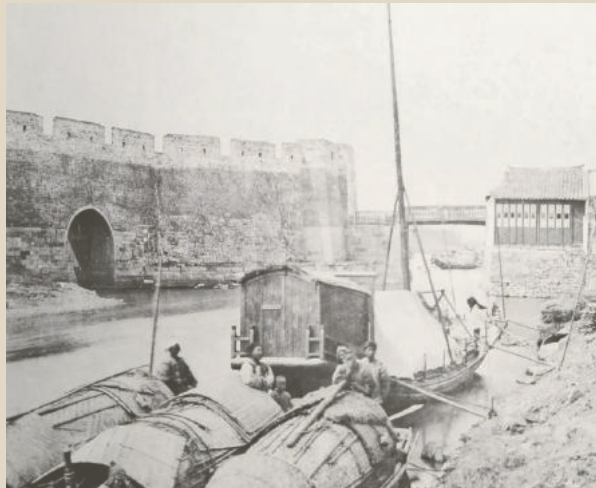
Old Chinese city wall



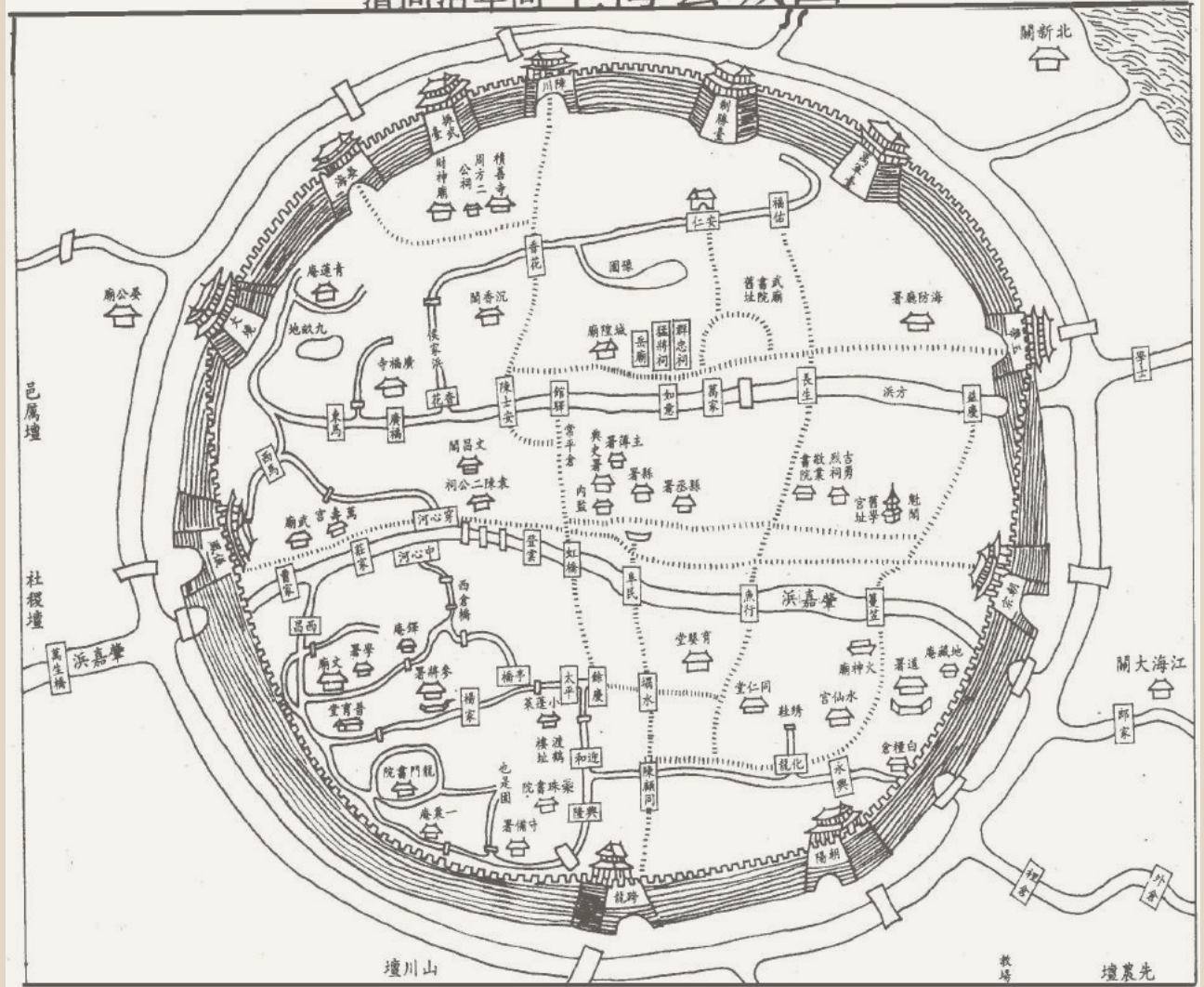
1.4.4 老城厢

老城厢是中国上海的历史城区，是历史上的市中心。老城厢大约周长7公里，总面积199.72公顷。随着上海开埠、租界设立，老城厢成为了更大的近代上海市中心的一部分。历史上曾有城墙环绕。在1912年被拆除，只有较小的两段遗存，原城墙与护城河改建为了宽阔的环形马路，此环形马路至今仍标志着老城厢的地界。老城厢有特征性的区域有：位于老城厢中部的老城隍庙、附近的古典园林豫、位于西南部的文庙等。

Old Chinese city wall



清同治年間上海县城图



1.4.5 Racecourse and Park Lane

In 1850, a park was opened up at the crossing of today's East Nanjing Road and Middle Henan Road, with an area 13 acres, and a horse track was built around it. Then this area was called racecourse. Consequently, the path from the Bund to the racecourse was modified and named Park Lane. The park Lane at that time was just a road .

In 1853, the racecourse was moved westward, its former site was sold in small piece for profits. In 1854, the second racecourse was opened up in the area to the east of Middle Xizang Rd, west of Hebei Rd, north of Beihai Rd, with an area 28 acres; Park Lane was extended accordingly.

In 1862, the rise of the land-value forced the racecourse to move westward again, and it was rebuilt at the site of the People's Square today. Park Lane was prolonged for second time, and renamed Nanjing Road after the city Nanjing of China. The reason for the Shanghai Municipal Council to use "Nanjing" as its name was to memorize the significance of Treaty of Nanking sign in 1842.

Foto of Park Lane



1.4.5 跑马场和花园弄

1850年英商跑马总会在现南京东路、河南中路交界，以低价租了80亩土地辟作花园，环绕花园开辟了第一个跑马场，俗称老公园。并将外滩通往跑马场的小道叫做花园弄。

1853年小刀会占领上海县城，数万华人避居，造成地价飞涨，跑马场西迁。1854年，跑马总会将老公园卖出。第二个跑马场在今西藏中路东，湖北路西，北海路北一带建成，圈地170亩建造了第二个跑马场称新公园，并把花园弄延长。

1862年，地价飞涨使跑马场第三次异地辟造，进一步西迁至今天的人民广场处，花园弄长度再度延长，同期以中国城市重新命名为南京路。为了纪念1842年的中英《南京条约》对租界的重要意义，取名为南京路。

Map of Park Lane



Foto of Park Lane



ARCHITECTURAL FORM ANALYSIS

2 ARCHITECTURAL FORM ANALYSIS

A century and a half of development, modern architecture in Shanghai has experienced from Western retro style to modern style, and ultimately to be famous for a large number of decorative arts architecture .In this process, the Chinese traditional style has also been a revival, but whether vintage or modern styles, these two styles in the history of modern architecture is the process of two cultures collide in the West and EAST.The earliest "Chinese and Western" building is the "comprador-type" bungalow.

2 建筑形态分析

一个半世纪的发展中 近代上海建筑经历了从西方复古风格走向现代风格的过程，并最终以大量装饰艺术派建筑闻名于世。在这一过程中，中国传统风格也得到了复兴，但是不论是复古还是现代，上海近代建筑史中这些风格的产生是中西方两种文化相碰撞的过程。最早期的“中西合璧”建筑就是“康白度式”的洋房。



Built in China's building materials and construction way of western style architecture. With the influx of western culture, building in Shanghai have begun to accept the application of new technology, new material. Added modern style to retro style. In the late 1920s, with Chinese architects' admiration for Chinese traditional architecture and partly influenced by Western eclecticism, the emergence of traditional Chinese architecture with new materials. Influenced by the history of modern Shanghai, Chinese and western (styles) combined, it became the most important feature of modern architecture in Shanghai.

用中国的建筑材料和建筑方式建造的西方样式的建筑。随着西方文化的不断涌入，上海的建筑开始接受对新技、新材料的应用。在复古的形式中加了摩登的式样。20年代末期，随着中国建筑师对中国传统建筑的推崇还有一部分是受西方折衷主义思想的影响，出现了用新材料建造的中式传统建筑。受近代上海历史的影响，中西合璧成了上海近代建筑的最大特征。

The Group of buildings of the Bund in 2017



2.1 The Group Of Buildings Of The Bund

The Group Of Buildings Of The Bund on the west bank of the Huangpu River is four kilometers long from the north to the south and is an important symbol of Shanghai. North from the Waibaidu Bridge, South to Jinling East Road, this part is the essence of the Bund buildings. This building is located in the eastern end of Nanjing Road, most of the 100 to 120 years of history, are the excellent typical buildings in Shanghai, mostly are eclectic style and Baroque style in the early 20th century. Most of these buildings have a classical column, facade lines is distinct and decorative carving delicate, become a classic.

2.1万国建筑群分析

万国建筑群位于黄浦江西岸的外滩南北全长4公里，是上海的重要象征。主要是在上海外滩北起外白渡桥，南抵金陵东路，这一段是外滩建筑群的精华所在。这一片建筑位于南京路的东端接外滩，大多具有100到120年的历史，都是上海的优秀典型建筑，多为20世纪初的折衷主义风格和巴洛克风格。这些建筑大多都有古典柱式，立面线条鲜明和装饰雕刻细腻，因此成为经典。



The Group of buildings of the Bund in 1935





2.1.1 Architectural styles

2.1.1 建筑风格

Architectural styles not only indicate the forms of buildings but also refer to the variety of cultures, regions and histories etc. It is influenced by the politics, society, economy and material technology of different times. The group of buildings on the Bund is evidently like the World's Fairs of architectural styles.

The architectural styles of the buildings on the Bund are changed in response to the economic development and ethos, which are represented the most obviously in the process of style to Neo-classic style and to Eclectic style. Since Shanghai became the commercial port in 1843. The architectural styles on the Bund have changed three times and finally turned to the present style.

建筑风格不仅仅是指建筑的形式，同时涉及文化差异、地域差异等，在不同的时代会受到政治、社会、经济和建筑技术的影响。外滩建筑群就是一个明显的万国建筑风格的博览会。

在上海近代建筑的转型中，从早期的殖民地外廊式建筑到西方古典风格的转变，再到折衷主义、新古典主义、装饰艺术派的建筑风格，这一切在外滩表现得最为明显。从1843年上海开埠以来，外滩建筑经历了三次变迁，最终形成现在的风格。

Foto of British Consulate 1875



The building in “Colonial Veranda Style” were actually the combination and compromise of buildings in European and Local Colonial style, which appeared earlier in the tropical and subtropical British Colonies, for example, in Ameerica, Africa and Australia etc.

“Veranda style” was their typical characters. The architectural style on the Bund at that time was merely the copy of this “Colonial Veranda Style” style.

The colonizers earlier made drawings by themselves and only local materials, the buildings are very simply and almost no difference in style. The typical types of buildings had office space on the lower floor and bedroom space on the upper floor, with veranda outside the rooms, and surrounded by a large open space, in general the whole space was not carefully arranged. But later it was influenced by the western local architecture, Classical and lavish decorative ambience was applied gradually to the simple Veranda style.

“殖民地外廊式”建筑实际上是欧洲建筑与殖民地地方建筑的融合和折衷，最早出现在热带与亚热带的英国殖民地，如南亚、非洲、澳大利亚等，外廊是其主要特征。

这一时期的外滩建筑也都移植了这种“殖民地外廊”的形式。

早期来华的商人和传教士自己绘图，就地取材，在建筑形式上非常单一，差别不大。典型的安排就是楼下办，楼上卧室，房间外有外廊，且建筑周围有大片空地，空地间比较松散。后来，受本土建筑的影响，简洁的外廊特征糅合进了古典的元素作为装饰，如连续半圆券额、古典柱式、红砖清水墙、三角形山墙、堆垒的山花等。

Colonial Veranda Style

外廊式建筑



Sinan mansion banquet hall:
Well-preserved old
Shanghai corridor conjoined
residential building

思南公馆宴会厅：
保存完好的老上海外廊式联
体住宅建筑外貌

The external form is designed in a Renaissance style of British Victorian period, typical East Indian Veranda style. The veranda is inside the walls while the rooms are inside the veranda, the function is that it could be warm in winter and cool in summer. The central composition of the facade is the continuous arches, there are five semi-circular arches at the centre of the first floor, and the flat arches on either of them, the flat arches are at the centre of the second floor, and semi-circular arches are beside them. The roof is a hip roof, and Chinese butterfly shaped tiles are used, the walls are faced with red bricks. According to the characters of the low-lying land on the Bund, designers constructed a taller basement. The Consulate Building is in the centre of the big lawn, and surrounded by green trees, it appears very elegant and beautiful.

建筑外形具有英国维多利亚时期的文艺复兴风格，也是典型的外廊式建筑。外墙内有宽敞的游廊，内测才是房间，居室因而有冬暖夏凉的作用。建筑立面以连续的券廊为构图特征，底层中部为五孔券廊，两侧为平券，二层中间为平券，两侧为拱券。屋顶为四坡顶，使用中国蝴蝶，墙面用清水砖墙。根据外滩地势低的特点，设计师做了较高的台基。领事馆位于一英式庭院的中央，建筑被绿树环绕，显得典雅秀丽。

British Consulate Building

33, Zhongdshan East No.1 Rd.

英国领事馆

中山东一路，33号



British Consulate Building 1872

Construction Time: 1872

建造时间：1872

Architect: Grossman and Beuys

建筑师：格罗斯曼和鲍伊斯

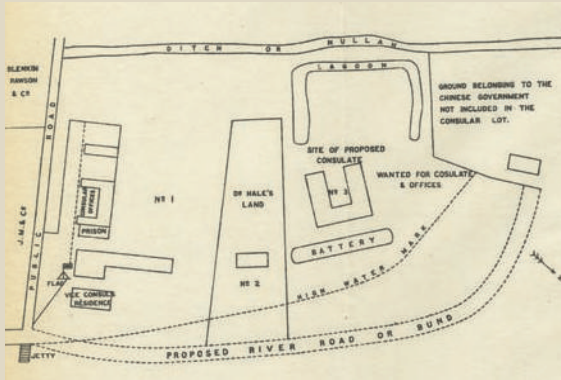
Number of floor: 2

层数：2

Structure: Brick-wood structure

结构：砖木结构

The map of the British Consulate



The facade of the British Consulate



The foto of the British Consulate



9, Zhongshan East No.1 Road on the Bund is formerly the office of American Russell&Co.and was purchased by Merchants Bureau founded by Li Hongzhang after 1867. The new building is built in 1901, designed by Morrison, G.James, the floor area is 1460 sqm, it is a three-storied and a brick and wood structure building.

Merchants Steam Navigation Building is the only building in Colonial Veranda style of British Post Victoria times on the Bund. There are obviously cornices between each story and the outer wall on the first floor is masonry. Both sides of the main door are blanked by Corinthian orders. Other doors and windows are all semi-circular arches. The second and third floors of the east facade faced to the Bund were decorated by Tuscan and Corinthian orders before. The material of outer wall is red granite,the basement, cornice and the roof is constructed by blue bricks.Both the roofs of south and north sides on the facade to the east are gable walls in British Classic Revival style.

外滩中山东一路9号旧址原来是美商旗昌洋行所在。1877年被李鸿章创办的招商局收购。新大楼建于1901,由英商玛礼逊洋行设计,建筑面积1460平方米,是一幢高三层的砖木结构建筑。

轮船招商总局大楼时外滩建筑群中唯一一座英国维多利亚时期摄政时期的北美殖民地风格建筑。各层间都有明显的腰线,底层是石砌的外墙。正门两侧装饰有柯林斯柱。门和窗均为拱形。朝向外滩的东立面二至三层前装饰有塔斯干和柯林斯柱式的敞廊。外墙采用红色花岗岩石料,基、檐口及屋顶部分使用青石。东面南北两翼屋顶为英国古典复兴风格的山花。

Merchants Steam Navigation Building

9, Zhongshan East No.1 Rd.

轮船招商局大楼

中山东一路, 9号



Merchants Building in history

Construction Time: 1901

建造时间: 1901

Architect: Morrison , G. James

建筑师: 玛礼逊洋行

Number of floor: 3

层数: 3

Structure: Brick-wood structure

结构: 砖木结构



The facade of the Merchants Steam Navigation Building

The plane of the main body is over fifteen meters wide, and the building is supported by 8 steel columns and outer brick walls. The internal staircase is curved with a delicate carved wooden hand-rail and balustrade. The basic structure of the floors is a wood beam with flooring board.

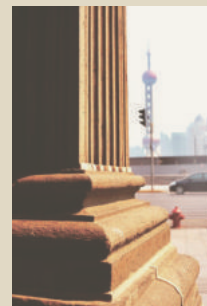
主体平面为五开间，内用八根钢柱与外圈砖墙承重。内部楼梯结构曲折，木扶手和栏杆雕花都十分精致。楼层基本结构为木梁，地坪也为木地板。



The facade of the Merchants Steam Navigation Building



Details of the facade of the Merchants Steam Navigation Building



Neo-classicism movement started in the late 18th century, and attempted to establish a rational Classic Law, to create a rational prototype and ideal architecture. The rational Classic architectural prototype is to pursue philosophic structure and aesthetic fact, and the most faithful for the classic law.

Among the buildings on the Bund in Shanghai, the western Neo-classic style has become a leading architectural style, and has the same Classic architectural language with European Neo-classic style of the 19th century. After the second opium war, with expansion of the lease, the western colonizers led by Britain started a reconstruction boom on the Bund, so the architectural style which was very popular in Europe at that time was introduced into the Bund.

新古典主义运动开始于18世纪下半叶，这一运动试图改变巴洛克和洛可可艺术的繁文缛节，重新建立理性的古典法则，创造理性的古典建筑原形追求在哲学上的结构和审美的真实，及对古典法则的最高忠实。

在上海外滩的建筑中，从1870年代开始，各种各样的西方古典复兴形式逐渐成为主导的建筑风格，这些建筑与19世纪的欧洲新古典主义建筑有着共同的建筑语言。以后随着上海租界财力的增加，以英国人为首的西方商人，开始大规模翻造外滩地段的建筑，将当时欧洲流行的建筑形式——引入。

Neo-classical and Renaissance Style

新古典主义和文艺复兴风格



Historic Site Building

沙美银行大楼

From 1870s-1920s, the buildings on the Bund was rapidly changed from the buildings in early Colonial style to the buildings in Post Colonial style, and replaced gradually by the buildings in European Neoclassic style. It mainly represented a late British Victoria style, Queen Annie Revival style and Eclecticism style.

In this period, because of the rapid development of the real estate industry and the introduction of the new materials, such as the cement, nearly half of the Bund buildings were rebuilt. The main structures of the buildings are changed from brick-wood structures to the reinforced concrete structures, also the number of floors are increased, generally 3 to 6.

主要为英国维多利亚时代晚期的建筑样式和安妮女王复兴风格及折衷主义。至1920年代，外滩新建的建筑逐渐采用欧洲新古典主义。

这一时期，随着房产的迅速发展和新材料的引，比如水泥。外滩几乎一半的建筑都是由水泥建造的。主要结构由砖木结构向混凝土转变。建筑楼层也在增高，变成3-6层。

Asiatic Building was designed by Moorhead & Halse, and built by Yu Changtai Construction Co., it is a 7-storied building and reinforced concrete structure, the floor area 11984 sq m and total land surface 1739 sq m. It represents the Eclectic style, for various architectural styles and details are applied to the building. The front facade is in Baroque style, 4 Ionic orders blank at the main door, with the two of them on each side. Some small Ionic orders also flank the inner door, the lintel of the main door is decorated in Baroque style. The façade to the east and the south is arranged asymmetrically with the main door as an axis, by three horizontal and vertical sections. The section from the third to the fifth floors is precessed behind balconies with semi-circular steel balustrades. It is also decorated by Ionic orders on the upper five stories. The building represents a Neo-classic style and mixes a classic Baroque style into it as well as completely a new attempt.

中山东一路1号曾经是英商亚细亚火油公司所在地，人称“外滩第一楼”，是因它建成于1916年，是当时外滩最高的一幢建筑。

亚细亚大楼由马海洋行设计，裕昌泰营造厂施工，钢筋混凝土框架结构，占地面积1739平方米，建筑面积11984平方米，高7层。建筑呈现折衷主义的风格，融入了多种建筑文化元素。正立面为巴洛克式，主入口两侧爱奥尼双柱，内门又有小爱奥尼柱，门楣处以变形的巴洛克涡旋图案为装饰，入口处又有装饰，充分显示出巴洛克艺术的繁复。以建筑转角处中轴线，东、南两立面形成对称，均为横三段、竖三段式构图，三至五层凹进部分有阳台，半圆形铁栏，五层以上又有爱奥尼柱装饰。建筑体现出华丽的商业风格是一种全新的尝试。

Asiatic Building

1, Zhongdshan East No.1 Rd.

亚细亚大楼

中山东一路，1号



Asiatic Building 1916

Construction Time: 1916

建造时间：1916

Architect: Moorhead & Halse

建筑师：马海洋行

Number of floor: 7

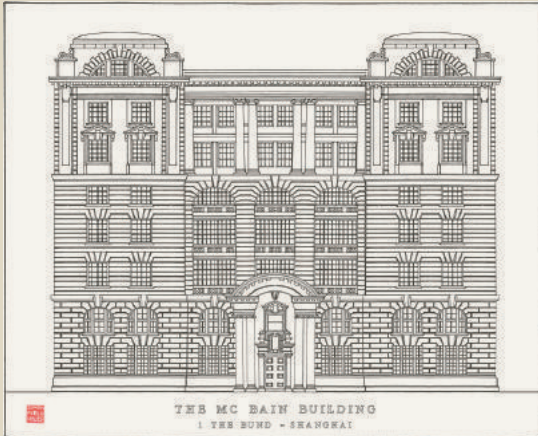
层数：7

Structure: Reinforced concrete

结构：混凝土结构



The facade of the Asiatic Building



The facade of the Asiatic Building



Shanghai Club is also called British Club, the present Shanghai Club Building was completed in 1910, and designed by H. Tarrant who was the member of the Society of British Royal Architects, it is the earliest building which is a reinforced concrete skeleton structure in Shanghai. Five stories are on the ground and one story is underground, with 1800 sq m total land surface and 9280 sq m floor area.

The external appearance represents a British Classic style, built its decoration has Baroque characters. The whole building is divided into three sections, and arranged symmetrically with the main door as an axis. The two decorative Tuscan orders flank the side entrances on both sides of the main door. 6 Classic columns in Ionic style on the central section are running through the third and the fourth floors, so they are the visual center of facade, it is a kind of traditional methodology. There are delicate relief ornaments on the eaves of the second and the third floors. The sightseeing towers with semi-circular arches in Baroque style are built at the north and south corners on top of the building, thus the building appears taller and more magnificent. A stereoscopic effect is created by using the Mansard roof.

上海总会又称英国总会，现存的伤害总会大楼建设完成于1910年，由英国皇家建筑师学会会员——塔兰特设计，是上海较早的钢筋混凝土框架结构的建筑。建筑地上5层，地下1层，占地1800平方米，建筑面积9280平方。

大楼外观呈英国古典风格，带有许多巴洛克风格的装饰细节。整个建筑分为三段式，以主入口为纵轴线，左右严格对称。两侧的辅助入口通往底层，各有一对塔斯干立柱作为装饰，三、四层中部有通贯两层的六根爱奥尼立，采用复古主义形式，构成立面的视觉中心，左右方壁柱上方有精美的花饰浮雕。顶层南北两侧建有巴洛克风格的半圆券额式塔亭，使建筑更加显得气势宏伟、高大。屋面采用变形的孟莎式屋顶，增强了建筑的立体视觉效果。

Shanghai Club Building

2, Zhongdshan East No.1 Rd.

上海总会大楼

中山东一路，2号



Shanghai Club Building 1910

Construction Time: 1910

建造时间：1910

Architect: H. Tarrant

建筑师：塔兰特

Number of floor: 5

层数：5

Structure: Reinforced concrete

结构：混凝土结构



The facade of Shanghai club Building



The facade of Shanghai club Building

The granite stairs from the main entrance of the Shanghai Club lead to the hall, 8 Ionic orders 17.9 feet high are on the both sides of the hall, the round orders support the lintel and arches. The ceiling is arch shaped glasses.

上海总会的主入口由花岗岩台阶引至大厅。大厅两侧有八对高约5.5米的爱奥尼圆柱，圆柱支持着楣构和拱。顶部是拱形玻璃天棚。



Union Building is a rebuilt office building on the old place of Adamson & Bell. The present building was rebuilt in 1916. The former three storied brick and wood structure building was replaced by a 6-stories building. The English name is "Union Building" sometimes it is translated as "LIAO BAO DA LOU", but generally as "LIAN HE DA LOU" in Chinese.

The reconstructed building which is the first building designed by Palmer&Turner in Shanghai is very remarkable, it is also the first building of a steel skeleton structure, occupied 2241 sq m, the floor area is 13760 sq m. It was "the largest and the highest building in the newest style, and the equipment used in the building was the most advanced on the Bund" at that time. The lot for construction is trapezoid, the short side to the east is only about 30 meters and the long side to the north is about 70 meters, the facade to the Bund is also a main facade, and therefore the building has two main facades. The designer Mr. Morrison has applied the Eclectic design method to the building, which is 6 stories.

有利大楼是在原来天祥洋行旧址上于1916年新建的办公大楼，按英文名称直译为“联合大楼”或因投资方联合保险公司而意译为“联保大楼”，后又因英资有利银行长期入驻，通常称为“有利大楼”。

有利大楼是公和洋行在上海设计的第一个作品，也是上海第一座采用钢框架结构的建筑，占地面积为2241平方米，建筑面积为13760平方米。在当时，也是外滩规模最大、楼层最高、样式最新、设施最先进的建筑。由于建筑基地呈梯形，朝东只有30余米，朝北约有70米，因此，大楼有东面和北面两个主要立面，转角处设置的塔楼则正好形成建筑的视觉焦点。建筑师威尔逊整体上采用了折衷主义的设计手法，建筑高6层。

Union Building

3, Zhongdshan East No.1 Rd.

有利大楼

中山东一路，3号



Union Building 1916

Construction Time: 1916

建造时间：1916

Architect: Palmer&Turner

建筑师：公和洋行

Number of floor: 6

层数：6

Structure: steel skeleton

结构：钢框架结构



The facade of Union club Building



The main facade are symmetrical and divided to three sections according to a Neo-classic style, the Baroque scrolled patterns are on the wall surface, the window frames and many other places. The building is arranged symmetrically to the main door as an axis. Ionic fluted orders flank the main door; the arch shaped French windows on the first floor are very gigantic, the window frames are decorated by the spiral patterns, by all these treatments the building appears magnificent. The distinct vertical lines on the main facade are clear and simple, the architectural method of Modern and Contemporary times are applied. The outer walls are granite veneer. The balconies on the fourth and fifth floors have delicate black steel balustrades and sculptures enchased on both sides.

The changed Classic columns are applied to a small tower on the top, and a couple of which on the four sides support the dome, about 4 meters high. The tower, sculpture, cornice and attached columns are all in Baroque style.

立面按照古典的三段式构图，均衡对称，墙面、窗框多处采用巴洛克式的涡旋图案。以入口为中轴左右对称。大门两旁有爱奥尼立柱装饰，柱上有凹槽；底层高达拱形落地长窗，窗格饰以旋转式图案，增添了建筑恢弘的恰。标准层立面明显的垂直线条，明快而简洁，借鉴了现代建筑的手法。外墙采用花岗岩贴面。四、六层的阳台有精美的黑色栏杆，两侧镶嵌雕塑。

转角处顶部有一小塔楼，四面用双立柱支撑圆顶，高度约有4米。塔亭、雕塑、檐口、壁柱等都是巴洛克风格。

Japan&Taching Bank Building was built by Japan Nishin Company(The Nishin Navigation Company)in 1921, and completed in 1925. The Nishin Navigation Company was developed to a powerful monopolized group which dealt with the rivers in China and inshore navigation.

The building is designed by Lester, Johnson & Morris, 6 stories and the reomforced concrete structure. The total surface land is 1280 sq m, the floor area is 5484 sq m. Its facade is divided into three sections in a Neo-calssic style. But it is mainly vertical lines, and represents the Western style of Japanese contemporary times. The first and the second floors are well decorated, a couple of Ionic orders flank both the main door and square windows on the first floor which made the building appear more magnificent.

日清大楼1921年由日清汽船株式会社投资兴建，1925年建设完成。日清汽船株式会社是经营中国近海及内河航运的大型轮船公司。

日清大楼由德和洋行设计，6层钢筋混凝土结构，占地面积1280平方米，建筑面积5484平方米。建筑立面采用古典三段式构图，中轴对称。一、二层装饰考究，入口处及底层方窗各有一对爱奥尼式石柱；二层采用半圆形拱券，增加来了立面的变化。六层也有巨大的圆弧形窗，其他楼层的门窗则基本采用了方形。三至五层设通贯的方壁柱，5-6层有较深的挑檐，檐下设齿形装饰，窗框具有凹凸。设计中采用了多种手法，如顶部山墙的断檐处理即为巴洛克的手法，表现出日本近代西洋风格建筑的特点。

Japan&Taching Bank Building

5, Zhongdshan East No.1 Rd.

汇丰日清大楼

中山东一路，5号



Japan&Taching Bank Building 1925

Construction Time: 1925

建造时间：1925

Architect: Lester,Johnson & Morriss

建筑师：德和洋行

Number of floor: 6

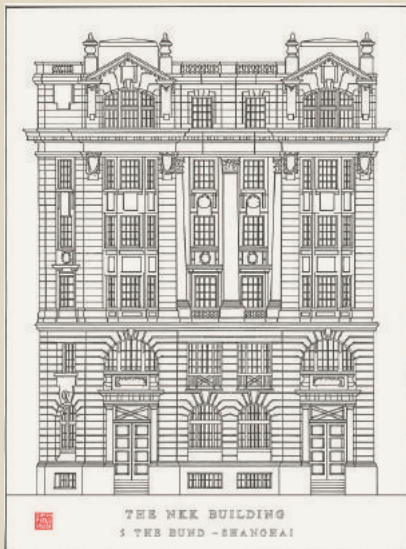
层数：6

Structure: reomforced concrete

结构：钢筋混凝土结构



The facade of Japan&Taching Bank Building



The facade of Japan&Taching Bank Building

The building looks more tender by using semi-circular arches on the windows of the second floor, and more flexible by also using the big arch shaped windows on the sixth floor, while the windows on the other floors are generally square. The columns are running through the third to the fifth floors, the eaves between the fifth and the sixth floors are rather deep, the window frames under the eaves are decorated by jags. Anyway many architectural methods are used in designing. e.g. the broken eaves of the pediment on the top are designed by Baroque method which shows the architectural features of western style in Modern Japan.

二层采用半圆形拱券窗，增加来了立面的变化。六层也有巨大的圆弧形窗，其他楼层的门窗则基本采用了方。三至五层设通贯的方壁柱，5-6层有较深的挑檐，檐下设齿形装饰，窗框具有凹凸感。设计中采用了多种手法，如顶部山墙的断檐处理即为巴洛克的手法，表现出日本近代西洋风格建筑的特点



It was rebuilt by China Capital Bank in 1906, and designed by British company Morrison, G.Jame. The floor area of the reconstructed building is 4541 sq m.and the total and surface is 1698 sq m, 3 stories, if including the top floor on the roof, it is altogether 4 stories. The building is a brick and wood structure,its façade is Gothic Revival style. The decorative characters are the use of European religious architectural colors and British Vitoria Gothic Municipal architectural style.The pinnacle at the top of the porch over the entrance is clearly influenced by Roman style. The forms of the windows from top floor to the ground floor are pointed arch,flat arch, circular arch and semi-sircular arch.The different sizes,big or small columns flank every window frame. The roof to the south is a flat stage which could contain a hundred persons, it is a good sightseeing place to see the tidewater on the Huangpu River. The wall of the facade wall faced formerly by blue and red bricks.

1906年，中国通商银行拆旧建新，由英商马礼逊洋行设计。新建的大楼占地面积为1698平方米，建筑面积为4541平方米，建筑高3层，加上屋顶为4层，砖木混合结构，立面为哥特复兴风格，有英国维多利亚哥特式市政厅建筑的特点，建筑上部的装饰性小尖塔带有欧洲宗教建筑色彩，入口券柱廊则带有罗马风的影响。各层窗洞自上而下分别用尖券、平券、弧券、半圈券，每层窗框边都有大小不一的柱式。楼顶南面为平台，可容百人，是观光黄浦江潮水的好地方。建筑立面为青、红砖镶砌的清水墙。

China Capital Bank Building

6, Zhongdshan East No.1 Rd.

中国通商银行大楼

中山东一路，6号



China Capital Bank Building 1906

Construction Time: 1906

建造时间：1906

Architect: Morrison,G.James

建筑师：马礼逊洋行

Number of floor: 4

层数：4

Structure: Brick-wood

结构：砖木结构



The facade of China Capital Bank Building



The facade of China Capital Bank Building



7, Zhongshan East No.1 Rd is formerly the address of Dah Bei Telegram Company, it was built in 1906, and completed next year. The building in a late Renaissance Revival style was designed by Atkinson & Dallas, Ltd., it is 4 stories, if including the partial story on the top, 5 stories and a reinforced concrete and brick structure.

The unity and symmetry are very much concerned on the facade. It is divided to three vertical and lateral sections which was the principle of the Renaissance style, the window frames at the central facade are decorated by circular and pointed arch style lintels. Classic columns flank the windows on the second to the fourth floors, they are rather flexible, some have a supporting effect, but some are only for decoration. The simple scrolled Ionic orders blank the windows on the third and the fourth floors. The cornice is shallow with delicate ornamental patterns, and simple lines on it. There are two black symmetrical domes on the two ends of the top building, the design of the recessed facade at lower parts and decorative gable is a typical Baroque style. The distinct contrast between black domes and white walls strikes the eye very much, thus the building appears more dignified and elegant.

外滩中山东一路7号为大北电报公司行址，1906年动工，次年建成。大楼有英商通和洋行承担设计，总体呈法国晚期的文艺复兴式风格，楼高4层，假5层，砖木结构。建筑立面非常注重统一、对称、遵循古典建筑法则，采用横、竖三段式划分。中立面窗框上饰有圆拱形与尖角形窗楣，二至四层的窗的两侧都采用了古典风格的柱式，富有变化，有的具有承重作用，有的只作为装饰。三、四层的窗框两侧均为类似带有比较简单的漩涡形饰的爱奥尼柱。檐口较浅，装饰图案精美，线条简洁。顶部两段有对称的黑色穹窿顶，下部内凹的设计与山墙装饰为典型的巴洛克风格。黑色的穹窿与白墙形成了鲜明的对比，非常醒，也更体现出建筑的庄重和优雅。

Dah Bei Telegram Company Building

7, Zhongdshan East No.1 Rd.

大北电报公司大楼

中山东一路，7号



Dah Bei Telegram Company Building in history

Construction Time: 1907

建造时间：1907

Architect: Atkinson & Dallas, Ltd.

建筑师：通和洋行

Number of floor: 4

层数：4

Structure: Brick-wood structure

结构：砖木结构

Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Building was completed in June 1923, the total land surface is 9338 sq m and floor area is 23415 sq m for construction. The building was designed by Palmer & Turner Architects and Surveyors, and built by Taylor Carl Co., it is the representative designing work of Palmer & Turner Architects and Surveyors. The style of Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Building is thought as the Western Classical Neo Hellenic style, its dignity is represented by the simple lines and perfect proportion, the trivial details are given away, and some kind of practical characters of Modern architecture are showed instead. The facade is strict Neo-classic style, the three vertical and horizontal sections harmonize with one another. The building is a steel skeleton structure with bricks filled in and masonry wall surface. The entrance consists of three semi-circular arches which are in a Roman masonry arch style, and 6 leaves of exquisite flower ornamental metal gates. The bronze doors are all decorated with delicate patterns. A couple of bronze lions who are made vividly are on the right and the left sides of the arch shaped gates. The dome above the fifth floor has become a symbol of Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Building.

汇丰银行大楼于1923年6月竣工，占地面积9338平方米，建筑面积23415平方米，是外滩建筑中占地面积和建筑面积最大的一幢。委托公和洋行设计，英国德罗·可尔洋行承建，建成后成为公和洋行在上海的代表作品。外滩汇丰银行大楼是西方新古典主义建筑在东亚的典范。新古典主义强调用简约的线条和完美的比例去体现作品的尊贵气质，繁琐的装饰必须被摒弃。整个立面采用严谨的新古典主义的构图法则，横、竖三段的处理相当和谐。大楼为钢框架结构，砖墙填充，石材贴面。大楼的主入口有散的半圆形拱券门廊组成，为罗马石拱券式。六扇花饰细腻的铜质大门，上有精美的图案。入口处左右两旁还有一对铜狮，造型生动。五层上面的骡马市圆形穹顶成为汇丰银行大楼的标志。

Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Building

10-12, Zhongdshan East No.1 Rd.

汇丰银行大楼

中山东一路，10-12号



Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Building in history

Construction Time: 1923

建造时间：1923

Architect: Palmer & Turner

建筑师：公和洋行

Number of floor: 5

层数：5

Structure: steel skeleton

结构：钢框架结构



The facade of Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Building



The Customs Building is located in 13, Zhongshan East No.1 Rd., and it is one of the landmark buildings in Shanghai since completed on December 19, 1927, designed by Palmer & Turner,Architects and Surveyors and constructed by Sin Jin Kee & Co. The building is a reinforced concrete construction .It is 11 stories, the upper three stories are bell tower,and it was the highest building on the Bund at that time.The erect,stately and tall Customs Building and the beautiful and elegant H.K. and Shanghai Banking Corporation Building beside it represent the most magnificent and splendid part on the Bund.

The style of the Shanghai Customs Building has combined the various of architectural arts in all over the world. The main facade faces to the Bund, the first and the second floors are the base faced weith rough stone,the porch at the main entrance is combined by 4 Greek Doric orders.The stone columns are running through the third to the seventh floors,appearing vertical lines and faced with red bricks and inlaid bronze board. It represents the practical features of Modern official buildings.

位于外滩中山东一路13号的海关大楼由公和洋行设,新仁记营造厂承建,大楼经历了近30个月的施工,于1927年12月19日建成,自那以来一直是上海的标志性建筑之一。海关大楼为钢框架结构,高11层,顶部为3层高的方形钟楼,这在当时已刷新了外滩建筑的高度。雄伟挺拔的海关大楼与雍容典雅的汇丰银行大楼齐肩而立,构成了外滩建筑群里最辉煌的一部分。

海关大楼糅合了当时古今中外的多种建筑艺术,其朝向外滩的一面是主立面,一、二层作为基座层,条石粗斫墙面,入口处门廊四根纯粹的古希腊多立克柱式构成,那是对英国新古典主义建筑理念的实践;三至七层为标准层,贯以石砌立柱,竖向线条,窗裙用青铜镶板嵌入,体现了近代办公建筑务求实用的特点。

The Customs Building

13, Zhongdshan East No.1 Rd.

海关大楼

中山东一路, 13号



The Customs Building 1927

Construction Time: 1927

建造时间: 1927

Architect: Palmer & Turner

建筑师: 公和洋行

Number of floor: 11

层数: 11

Structure: Reinforced concrete

结构: 混凝土结构



The facade of the Customs Building

The top of the building is a square tower retracted gradually with the height which presents the volumes and erectness of the whole building. The Customs Bell that was inlaid into the tower was the largest and earliest Customs Bell in China at that time.

顶端采用中国古建中的须弥座造型，则又为建筑注入了中华文化的元素。所以整体而言，海关大楼带有明显的折衷主义倾向。钟楼嵌入的海关大钟是当时在中国最大和建造最早的海关大钟。



The Russo-Chinese Bank Building is designed by Becker & Baedecker, the chief designer was German architect Heinrich Becker, constructed by Zao Mow Kee & Sons, completed in 1905. The building is in the earliest Western Classic style and is also the earliest typical building in Shanghai that the columns were used based on Western Classicism methodology.

It is a 3-storied building and a reinforced concrete construction, its total land surface is 1460 sq m and floor area is 5643 sq m. The external form is symmetrical. It is characterized by three vertical and horizontal sections, the building is a symmetrical construction with the main entrance as an axis. There are a double Tuscan orders, and also two arch shaped windows on each side of the main entrance. The outer wall on the second and third floors is faced by ivory-white glaze bricks and marble with harmonious colors which are looked rather splendid. The outer wall on the first floor is a Suzhou granite plinth. The central façade is Ionic orders running through the second and the third floors.

华俄道胜银行大楼由德商培高洋行设计，主设计师即德国建筑师海因里希·贝克尔，茂记营造厂施工，1902年建设完成。大楼时上海早期的西方古典主义建筑，也是上海最早按照西方古典主义章法使用柱式的典型建筑。楼高3层，钢筋混凝土结构，占地面积1460平方米，建筑面积5643平方米。外观对称，立面构图为典型的横、竖三段式。以正门为中轴线形成对称结构，底层大门两旁饰塔司干式双柱，大门两边各还有2个券窗。二、三层外墙贴乳白色釉面砖与大理石，色调醒目却不失和谐。底层外墙用苏州产花岗岩勒脚。正立面中部有通贯二、三层的爱奥尼式巨柱，柱顶均饰有古代神话人物头像浮雕。楼顶饰简化的希腊式山墙及像座。入口处两侧柱式顶部原有一对精美的青铜人物雕像，现不复存在。

The Russo-Chinese Bank Building

15, Zhongdshan East No.1 Rd.

华俄道胜银行大楼

中山东一路，15号



The Russo-Chinese Bank Building 1902

Construction Time: 1902

建造时间：1902

Architect: Becker & Baedecker

建筑师：培高洋行

Number of floor: 3

层数：3

Structure: Reinforced concrete

结构：混凝土结构



The facade of Russo-Chinese Bank Building

The top of the orders are decorated by the relief which is the head of the figures in the ancient Mythology. The corners to the south and the north are decorated by the small mushroom shaped towers. There were formerly a couple of delicate bronze sculptures on the columns beside the entrance.

楼顶饰简化的希腊式山墙及像座。入口处两侧柱式顶部原有一对精美的青铜人物雕像，现不复存在。



16, Zhongshan East No.1 Rd. is formerly the place where Japanese invested Bank was located. The early Taiwan Bank Building was a 4-storied building including the partial story on the top. It is in an “East Indian style” and a brick wood structure, designed and constructed by Morrison, G. James. It was rebuilt by Taiwan Bank and designed by Lester, Johnson & Morriss in 1924 and completed in 1926. The building is 3 stories, and is a reinforced concrete construction. It faces to the east, the total land surface is 969 sq m. It is in a Japanese Modern Western style, but the architectural merits of many countries are absorbed at the same time, so that various styles are combined to one building. It is similar on the form with the Japanese modern architecture in Osaka and Hiroshima.

The external form is in an old Greek Temple style, the facade is supported by 4 mixture styles of round and huge columns that are running through the first to the second floors, the square wall posts that are also in the mixture styles are on the other three facades. e.g. on the facades to the east and the south are in a Classic style.

外滩中山东一路16号，原为日资台湾银行所在地。早期的台湾银行大楼是一幢假4层的后期外廊式砖木结构建筑，由玛利逊洋行设计。

1924年，台湾银行拆除重建，由德和洋行设计，1926年建设完成，楼高四层，钢筋混凝土结构。建筑坐西朝东，占地面积969平方米，建筑面积为4008平方米。大楼具有日本近代西洋建筑风格，同时又广泛吸取了各国建筑的长处，集合多种建筑风格为一体。在形式上，与日本的大阪和横滨的近代建筑有相似之处。外观呈简化的古希腊神庙样式建筑主立面由4根贯通两层的混合式圆柱支撑，其余三面为方形壁柱，也是混合柱式。

Merchants Bank Building

16, Zhongshan East No.1 Rd.

招商银行大楼

中山东一路，16号



Merchants Bank Building 1926

Construction Time: 1926

建造时间：1926

Architect: Lester, Johnson & Morriss

建筑师：德和洋行

Number of floor: 4

层数：4

Structure: Reinforced concrete

结构：混凝土结构



The facade of Russo-Chinese Bank Building

The upper parts on the second and the fourth floors are decorated by simple molding, there is a deep cornice on the third floor. It is worth to be mentioned here is that the scrolls on the capital of the orders on the façade is not in a typical Ionic style anymore, it is actually changed to a kind of fret patterns, this usage has been developed and applied widely to the buildings on the Bund, it presents the spirit of Neo-classic style.

The building was taken over by the municipal real estate department after liberation. It was acquired by Shanghai art and craft import & export corporation after 1955, it has ever been called “art and craft building”. The building was taken over by Merchants Bank after 1990s when the Bund had been renovated functionally.

二、四层上部饰以简洁的线脚，三层有较深的檐口。值得一提的是，柱头两端本应采用的涡卷却采用了由直线构成的回纹，体现了东方艺术的特征。

解放后，大楼被政府房管部门接管。从1955年起，由上海市工艺品进出口公司使用，所以曾经被称为“工艺大楼”。20世纪90年代后期，外滩进行功能置换，这幢大楼成了招商银行行址。

The North-China Daily News Building was built in 1921, completed in June 1923, and designed by Lester, Johnson & Morriss, built by American Trading Co., the total land surface is 1043 sq m, the floor area is 9043 sq m. Including the top partial story, the building is 9 stories, there is a 1-storied basement. It was the highest building in Shanghai at that time. - For the architectural style, it is a “skyscraper” of Modern times which represents the perfect Eclecticism style.

The facade is divided to three sections. The double towers, symmetric Roman arch shaped windows and the basement faced with rough stone all present a restrained Baroque style. 8 male Atlantes sculptures under the cornice show a common decorative method in Baroque Art. There are Doric orders blanking the entrance, and rectangular windows arranged in order on the center of the facade from the third to the seventh floors, the design method is simple. The figures on the relief is as large as life, various elements concerning about the Newspaper business are represented vividly.

字林西报大楼兴建于1921年，于1923年6月竣工，由英商德和洋行设计，美商茂生洋行承建。占地1043平方米，建筑面积9043平方米。建筑计算顶层的夹层共9层，设有地下室1层，在当时，是上海最高的建筑物。在建筑风格上，这座近现代的“摩天楼”采取的是折衷主义的形式。

整个立面仍然采用古典的三段式处理，然而其双塔双入口的立面构图则表现出了巴洛克风格的影响。檐口下方有作为象征性支托的八座男性阿特兰特雕像，更是巴洛克艺术中常见的装饰手法。入口处两旁有多立克柱式，中部立面三层至七层排列规整的长方形窗格，手法简洁。一至二层之间装饰有文艺复兴风格的浮雕。浮雕人物如真人一般大小，用寓意性的画面表现新闻业的诸多要素。

The North-China Daily News Building

17, ZhongdashaZd.

字林西报大楼

中山东一路，17号



The North-China Daily News Building 1923

Construction Time: 1923

建造时间：1923

Architect: Lester, Johnson & Morriss

建筑师：德和洋行

Number of floor: 9

层数：9

Structure: reinforced concrete

结构：钢筋混凝土结构



The wall of the basement is a marble stucco finish mixed with thin masonry which appears rough yet rather elegant. The upper section of the facade is an independent unit by three blocks of marble for each, and are very well carved. The decoration fully indicates that the designers applied skillfully in the Western Classic architectural language to the building. The top of the buildings is also a special unit, it is symmetrical and the exterior construction is quite distinct. There are symmetric arch shaped long windows on the two sides, and the symmetric orders in the middle. Each dome of the top towers are supported by 8 round columns which makes the building appearing more tall and stately.

墙面采用粗琢与平整条石间隔垒砌的工法，粗犷中不失华贵。建筑顶部又构成一组独立的单元，同样的对称严谨，构图丰富。两边为对称的角亭，上饰罗马式高拱及希腊式山墙，中部是双立柱装饰的内廊。楼顶上又有对称的两个塔楼，每一座都由8对立柱支持圆形穹顶。带有穹顶的塔楼使整个建筑显得更加高大、雄伟。

The Chartered Bank of India,Australia and China Building was designed by Palmer & Turner, Architects and Surveyors and built by Taylor Carl Co.in 1922.The architect who was mainly in charge of the designing was Wilson. The building was completed in 1923. The total land surface is 1755 sq m and the floor area is 10065 sq m,it was a five-storied building before but now it is six stories, and a reinforced concrete construction.

The external construction of the building is a Neo-classic style of Renaissance times. It is divided to three sections, the surface of the wall on the first section is marble with neat and wide joints. A carved metal gate is in the middle, and a Greek pediment above it.The two Ionic orders are running through the second and the fourth floors on the central section. The third section is the fifth floors upward.The two ornamental palm leaves are on the two sides of the wall. The cornice on this section is very wide and has a jagged decoration under it.

1922年，麦加利银行新大楼开工兴建，负责大楼设计的是公和洋行建筑师威尔逊，承建商是英国著名的特罗洛普·柯尔思公司，1923年竣工。建筑占地1755平方米，建筑面积10065平方米，楼高六层，钢筋混凝土框架的结构。建筑呈新古典主义希腊风格。立面三段式构图，底层外墙以齐整的宽缝花岗石作贴面，中央是雕花大铁门，门洞上方有希腊式山花。二至四层中段贯以两根爱奥尼式石柱。五层以上形成第三段，横向两侧有棕榈叶形的浮雕装饰，上段檐口较宽，檐下饰古典齿形装饰。

China Capital Bank Building

18, Zhongdshan East No.1 Rd.

麦加利银行大楼

中山东一路，18号



China Capital Bank Building 1923

Construction Time: 1923

建造时间：1923

Architect: Palmer & Turner

建筑师：公和洋行

Number of floor: 6

层数：6

Structure: reinforced concrete

结构：混凝土结构



The facade of China Capital Bank Building



The former south building of the Peace Hotel was the famous modern hotel in Shanghai, Palace Hotel. Palace Hotel was completed in 1908 and designed by the engineer Walter Scott from Morrison, G. James, the total land surface is 2125 sq m, the floor area is 11697 sq m. It is 6 stories and a brick and concrete structure. It was the highest building in Shanghai at that time, it is one of the two brick and concrete structure buildings that existing at present on the Bund, another one is Merchants Steam Navigation Building.

The external wall of the first floor is made of stone, and white facing bricks on the second floor upward. It is rather distinctive that all the window surrounds, horizontal decorative bands, ornaments are red bricks and the cornices are outlined by red bricks. The building is in the typical Queen Annie Renaissance style in Shanghai.

和平饭店南楼的前身是近代上海著名的汇中饭店。1908年，由英商马礼逊洋行建筑师斯科特设计，重新建造的汇中饭店新楼落成，占地面积2125平方米，建筑面积11697平方米。6层砖混结构已是当时上海最高的建筑物，现在则是外滩仅存的两幢砖混结构建筑之一，另一幢是轮船招商局大楼。

建筑外墙底层石砌，东面和北面入口处均采用巴洛克风格的构图。二层以上外墙均以白色面砖饰面，所有的窗框、水平饰带和壁柱则用红砖砌筑，精细的砖工勾勒出建筑的线脚，非常醒目而有特色，是英国安妮女王复兴风格在上海的典型案例。

Palace Hotel

19, Zhongdshan East No.1 Rd.

汇中饭店

中山东一路，19号



Palace Hotel 1908

Construction Time: 1908

建造时间：1908

Architect: Morrison, G. James

建筑师：马礼逊洋行

Number of floor: 6

层数：6

Structure: brick and concrete

结构：砖混结构



The facade of Palace Hotel

There was formerly a roof garden which was the earliest roof garden in Shanghai on the top of the sixth floor, and two towers in Baroque style at the east and the west end. Nanjing Road and the Bund could be overlooked from it. The roof garden and towers were burned by a fire accident in 1914. Two different sized towers are rebuilt above the facade to east after that.

六层顶上原辟有花园，是上海最早的屋顶花园，东西两端有对称的巴洛克式塔楼，东南角上还有一座体量稍大的塔楼，因此其东立面呈不对称构图。在这里可以俯瞰南京路和外滩。1914年火灾过后，屋顶花园和塔楼被毁，后来在东立面顶部复建了两座塔楼。



24, Zhongshan East No.1 Road is formerly the address of David Sassoon Sons & Co. It was purchased by Japan Yokohama Specie Bank and rebuilt by them in 1923. The building was designed by Palmer & Turner, Architects and Surveyors and built by Taylor Carl Co. It was completed in August 1924 and remained until now.

The reconstructed building is 6 stories and a reinforced concrete construction, the total surface land is 2500 sq m and the floor area is 18932 sq m. The façade is Neo-classic style, arranged strictly vertical symmetry with the main entrance as an axis, and divided to three horizontal sections, faces to the Band. The Surface of the wall on the first floor is marble . The columns running through the second to the fifth floors are in an Ionic style, a Japanese face with a helmet carved on the two capitals. The naked wall posts are on the two sides of the colonnade of the main façade with flutes on the top. The main façade is made more profuse by the splendid copper made weather shed of the oriel windows on the two sides of the wall posts. The building has an oriental taste for the use of keystone under the window, which is decorated by marble carved head of Buddha.

外滩中山东一路24号原是老沙逊洋行行址，1923年由日本横滨正金银行购得后，开始拆除旧屋建新大楼，由英商公和洋行设计，特罗洛普·柯尔公司承建，1924年8月，新楼竣工，保存至今。

新大楼高6层，钢筋混凝土结构，占地面积为2500平方米，建筑面积为18932平方米，建筑风格为带有日本特征的新古典主义。以正大门为纵横轴，两侧严格对称，采用横三段构图手法。正立面朝向外滩，墙面底层宽缝花岗岩贴面，二至五层有两根爱奥尼克式巨柱，柱头上雕刻有戴头盔的日本人头像。正面廊柱两侧为无装饰的壁柱，仅有顶部有凹槽。而两边凸肚窗的楣构上方饰有铜质的华盖，窗下的锁石是石雕的菩萨头像造型，使建筑带上了东方文化的韵味。

Yokohama Specie Bank Building

24, Zhongshan East No.1 Rd

横滨正金银行大楼

中山东一路，24号



Yokohama Specie Bank, 1924

Construction Time: 1924

建造时间：1924

Architect: Palmer & Turner

建筑师：公和洋行

Number of floor: 6

层数：6

Structure: reinforced concrete

结构：钢筋混凝土结构



The facade of Yokohama Specie Bank Building

The building on 26 Zhongshan East No.1 Road was formerly the office building of Yangzi Assurance Co., Ltd., so it is named Yangzi Building or Yangzi Assurance Building. The company was established by the directors of Russell & Co. in 1862, but it actually broke away with Russell & Co. later and summed sole responsibility for its profits. By 1891, Yangzi Assurance Co., Ltd. became independence from Russell & Co. after Russell & Co. had closed down. Yangzi Assurance Building was built in 1918, designed by Palmer & Turner, Architects and Surveyors and completed in 1920. The total land surface is 639 sq m, and the floor area is 4374 sq m, the building is seven stories and a reinforced concrete construction.

中山东一路26号的大楼原是美商扬子保险公司投资兴建的办公楼，所以被简称为“扬子大楼”。扬子保险公司于1862年由旗昌洋行的董事创办，后则在实际上脱离了旗昌洋行，自负盈亏。1891年，旗昌洋行倒闭后，扬子保险公司就正式独立出来。1918年兴建的大楼由公和洋行设计，1920年竣工。大楼占地面积639平方米，建筑面积4374平方米，高7层，钢筋混凝土结构。

Yangzi Assurance Building

26, Zhongshan East No.1 Rd

扬子保险大楼

中山东一路，26号



Yangzi Assurance Building, 1920

Construction Time: 1920

建造时间：1920

Architect: Palmer & Turner

建筑师：公和洋行

Number of floor: 7

层数：7

Structure: reinforced concrete

结构：钢筋混凝土结构



The facade of Yangzi Assurance Building



The façade is Eclectic style. The wall surface of the first to the second floors is rough rock which looks rather rugged; it is the quern stone seamed surface from the third to the fifth floors, and it is separated with the upper sections by the eaves cornice with tooth like decoration. The entrance is flat arch, the windows on the second floor are semi-circular arches, the decoration on the details of the lintel of the central windows are very sophisticate, it is the visual center of the façade on the second floor. The façade on the third to the fifth floors are decorated by wall posts. The windows on the third and the fourth floors are simple rectangular, and those on the fifth floor are semi-circular arches with different relief ornaments on both sides. The building is characterized as a Neo-classic style by the Ionic orders on the sixth floor. The roof on the top seventh floor is a mansard roof.

建筑设计采用折衷主义风格。作为基座的一至二层外墙使用粗砾石，造型粗犷；三至五层为磨石对缝墙面，与上段部分分隔处有带齿形装饰的挑出腰线。大楼左右对称的入口处为平梁式，二层为半圆形券窗，中部拱券门上部饰有巴洛克式的山花，是二层立面视觉的中心。三至五层装饰有通贯壁柱，三至四层的窗子则为简洁的长方形，五层为半圆形窗并在两边有浮雕装饰。六层中部的内阳台饰有爱奥尼克式双立柱，顶部七层为孟莎式屋顶。

The building on 27 Zhongshan East No.1 Road was formerly the office building of Jardine Matheson & Co., completed in Nov. 1922. Jardine Matheson & Co. established its Shanghai Branch in 1843, it was a British countryside style house at the earliest time, by 1861, Shanghai Jardine Matheson & Co. has rebuilt it for the third time, a building in East Indian style was reconstructed at the same place. Because of the reconstruction has taken place again on the Bund after the 20 century, Jardine Matheson & Co., did not want to be left behind, rebuilt it again in 1920, designed by Moorhead & Halse, and constructed by Yu Chang Tai & Co., completed in 1922. It was formerly a 5-storied building(now 7 stories, added 2 stories in 1983), with a total land surface 2100 sq m and floor area 14300 sq m, it is a reinforced concrete construction.

中山东一路26号的大楼原是英商怡和洋行的办公楼，于1922年11月建成完工。英商怡和洋行于1843年在上海设立分行，是最早在外滩建房子的几家外国商行之一。至1861年，上海怡和洋行已是第3次翻造房屋，在原地重建了一幢英国文艺复兴式的建筑。进入20世纪以后，外滩新一轮旧楼翻建工程非常兴盛，怡和洋行也不甘于人后，1920年又拆旧新建。新楼由思九生洋行设计，华商裕昌泰营造厂施工。1922年建成。建筑原高5层（现为7层，1983年加建两层），占地面积2100平方米，建筑面积14300平方米，钢筋混凝土框架结构。

Jardine Matheson & Co. Building

27, Zhongshan East No.1 Rd

怡和洋行大楼

中山东一路，27号



Jardine Matheson & Co. Building, 1922

Construction Time: 1922

建造时间：1922

Architect: Moorhead & Halse

建筑师：思九生洋行

Number of floor: 7

层数：7

Structure: reinforced concrete

结构：钢筋混凝土结构



The facade of Jardine Matheson & Co. Building

The plane of the building is recessed to the west, the façade to the east is divided to the three sections, it imitates the British Renaissance style. The wall surface on the first and the second floors is the marble stucco finish, but due to its skillful craftsmanship it produces a visual effect as if the wall is a real rough marble. 4 huge marble Corinthian orders on the center of the third to the fifth floors, its capital and base are all square, it made the building appear more solid, elegant and stately.

这幢大厦的建筑平面呈凹字形，西面凹进，朝东立面为三段式构图，有新古典主义特征，局部做巴洛克式的处理。一至二层外砌粗琢的花岗岩条石，工艺精湛。三至五层中部贯以四根巨大的科林斯式复合柱，增强了建筑的典雅和庄重。



Glen Line Steamship Co. Building on 28 Zhongshan East No.1 Road is invested by Glen Line Steamship Co., designed by Palmer & Turner Architects and Surveyors, completed in 1922. It's a 7-storied building and a reinforced concrete construction, total land surface is 1951 mq m and the floor area is 12825 sq m.

The external appearance is Eclecticism style with distinct lines. The wall surface from the base to the second floors is marble, the joints are so deep that it looks like the real marble blocks. The design of the tower and the horizontal cornice with gradations of colors is looked like the upper part of a steamship, the whole façade is designed simply and smoothly.

格林邮船大楼由业主格林邮船公司投资建造，公和洋行设计，于1922年3月设计完工。大楼高7层，钢筋混凝土结构，占地面积1951平方米，建筑面积12825平方米。

建筑外观为折衷主义形式，线条清晰。从地面勒脚至2层的外墙均用花岗岩做贴面，沟缝很深。外滩立面塔楼的设计与立面各层深浅不一的水平腰线使整座建筑看起来仿佛是轮船的上层，整个立面设计流畅。

Glen Line Steamship Co. Building

28, Zhongshan East No.1 Rd

格林邮船大楼

中山东一路，28号



Glen Line Steamship Co. Building, 1922

Construction Time: 1922

建造时间：1922

Architect: Palmer & Turner

建筑师：公和洋行

Number of floor: 7

层数：7

Structure: reinforced concrete

结构：钢筋混凝土结构



The facade of Glen Line Steamship Co. Building



Banque de l'Indo-chine Bank was rebuilt in 1910, completed in 1911, it was the representative designing work of Atkinson & Dallas Architects, a 3-story building, the total land surface is 1236 sq m and the floor area is 2772 sq m, a reinforced concrete construction, the surface of the wall is granite.

The building obviously has a French Baroque taste based on Classicism. The broken pediments, scroll pediments and big orders etc. are used for the decorative details on the lintel of doors and windows. It is the typical French Baroque Artistic style.

东方汇理银行1910年重建，1911年建设完成，是当时通和洋行设计的代表作品。建筑3层，占地面积1236平方米，建筑面积2772平方米，钢筋混凝土框架结构，花岗岩墙面。建筑在古典主义的基础上带有明显巴洛克风格，在门楣、窗楣等西部装饰方面，采用了断檐山花、卷涡山花、古典柱式等，是典型的法国巴洛克艺术表现手法。

Banque de l'Indo-chine Bank Building

29, Zhongshan East No.1 Rd

东方汇理银行大楼

中山东一路，29号



Banque de l'Indo-chine Bank Building, 1911

Construction Time: 1911

建造时间：1911

Architect: Atkinson & Dallas

建筑师：通和洋行

Number of floor: 3

层数：3

Structure: reinforced concrete

结构：钢筋混凝土结构



The facade of Banque de l'Indo-chine Bank Building

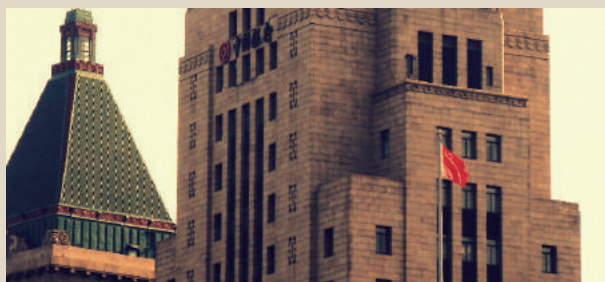


Moderistic Architecture Movemont that is full of creative spirits has spread in the architecture field of the Cccident since the late 19th century, due to the new technology and materials brought by the industrial revolution. The earliest Neo-artistic Movement emerged in Europe. Those who had new ideas tried to seek the architectural decoration which could represent the Modern style, therefore, the Modernist architecture appeared. The earliest "Art Deco" has come out of French, its inspiration was obtained from the exoticism of the Afican and Oriental art. It also combined the art of the futurism characterized by representing a sense of speed, and cubism characterized by representing a sense of geometry, so that the style has not only a dramatic decorative effect, but also a modern effect and it represent a sense of geometry and speed.

由于欧洲工业革命带来的新技术和新材料的广泛的使用，从19世纪后期开始，富有创新精神的各种建筑探索运动在欧美社会蓬勃展开。这一切都在上海的近代建筑中或多或少地有所表现。然而，真正对上海建筑界产生影响的则非装饰艺术派莫属。装饰艺术派起源于法国，它从非洲和美洲土著文化及东方艺术中获得灵感，并与表现速度为特征的的未来主义学术、表现向度和几何感为特征的立体主义艺术相融合，创造出了既具戏剧性装饰效果的，又非常能够体现几何感和速度感的现代效果。

Modernist and Art-Deco Style

现代主义与装饰艺术



The Bank of China Building
中国银行

Till the completion of Sassoon House in 1929, Palmer&Turner, Architects and Surveyors had broken away with Neo-classicism, a masterpiece of a modernist and Art-Deco style was completed,thus it guided the architectural mainstream in Shanghai after that.

到了1929沙逊大厦建成，公和洋行已经摆脱了新古典主义的羁绊，完成了向装饰艺术派的现代转型，并引领了后来上海的建筑主流方向。

"Art Deco"spread to America and was developed to a very popular style,especially the combination with the skyscraper. The building professions in Shanghai before the end of 1920s has not been influenced by the new thoughts, the building on the Bund or even in Shanghai was still Western Classic style. However, the largest and eldest Architects' office in Shanghai at that time,Palmer&Turner, Architects and Surveyors, was seeking for some new and different. It was known as Neo-classic style in designing. Although the appearance of the new Customs Building completed in Dec.1927 was Classic style, seeking for the new style could be seen in designing. The tower that recessed gradually from bottom to top demonstrated the sense of Modernist geometry.

装饰艺术派传到美国后，与纽约商业社会的摩天大楼相结合，发展成一种非常流行的建筑式样。在20世纪20年代初期的上海，新的建筑思潮还未产生真正的影响，外滩乃至上海的主要建筑依然是西方古典形式的天下。而上海当时规模最大、资格最老的建筑事务所——公和洋行却在求新求变。公和洋行设计风格原来以擅长新古典主义著称，但在1923年落成的汇丰银行内部装饰中，就引入了装饰艺术风格的青铜吊灯，1927年12月落成的海关大楼虽然底层还是严谨的古典主义，但对新风格的追求却已在设计中显露，大楼顶部层层收分的钟楼表现出了现代艺术的几何感。

Located on 20 Zhongshan East No.1 Road, the north Building of Peace Hotel is Sassoon House built by Victor Sassoon and completed on Sept.5, 1929. Sassoon House gorgeous and magnificent, it's the first 10-storied building in Shanghai, the most advanced technology was used, and it is named as "The Number One building in the Far East". Sassoon House is one of the main landmark building that represent the Bund in Shanghai.

Sassoon House was designed by Palmer & Turner Architects and Surveyors, and built by Sin Jin Kee & Co. It is a reinforced concrete construction, the total land surface is 4617 sq m, including the tower on the east, it's 13 stories, other part of the building is 9 stories, with a basement 77 meters high. The building is a typical Modernist and Art-Deco style. The plane of the building is like letter 'A', the external construction is generally vertical, the geometrical forms are used on the cornice and the molding of the base etc., so it appears rather simple, the wall surface is granite, and that on the ninth and the top floors are Magnesite bricks, the roof of the east façade is a pyramid shaped roof. The copper roof is dark blue and 19 meters high. The pyramid and obelisk etc. are all the decoration elements which are very popular in 1920's.

Sassoon House

20, Zhongshan East No.1 Rd

沙逊大厦

中山东一路，20号



Sassoon House, 1929

Construction Time: 1929

建造时间：1929

Architect: Palmer & Turner

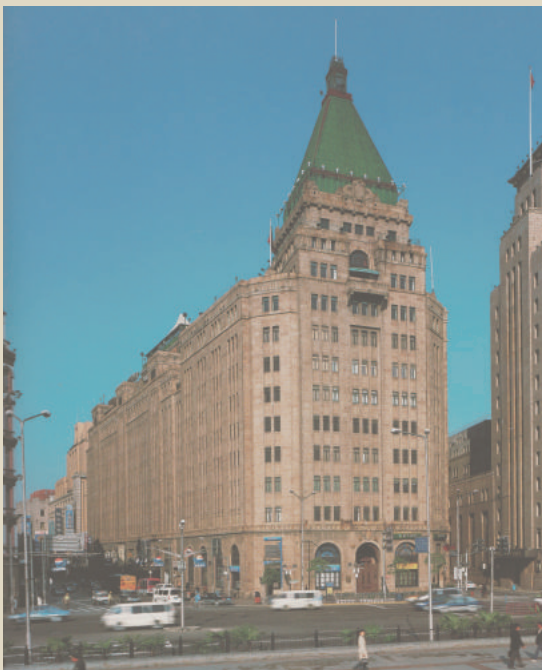
建筑师：公和洋行

Number of floor: 13

层数：13

Structure: reinforced concrete

结构：钢筋混凝土结构



The facade of Sassoon House



现位于中山东一路20号的和平饭店北楼是1926年由新沙逊洋行投资兴建的，取名沙逊大厦，至1929年9月5日才全部落成，沙逊大厦豪华气派，是上海第一座10层以上高层建筑，采用了最新技术，被称为“远东第一楼”，所以沙逊大厦一直以来都是代表上海外滩的主要标志性建筑之一。

沙逊大厦由英商公和洋行设计，华商新仁记营造厂承建，钢筋混凝土框架结构，占地面积4617平方米，东部带塔楼部分高13层，其他部分9层，带有地下室，总高77米。大厦属于典型的现代装饰艺术派风格，建筑平面呈“A”字形，以垂直线条构图为主，檐部和基座线脚等也都采用几何图形，简洁明朗，外墙均以花岗石贴面，东立面屋顶为方锥体造型，瓦楞紫铜皮饰面，呈墨绿色，高约19米，金字塔及方尖碑等都是20世纪20年代建筑界流行的装饰元素。



The Bank of Communications Building was designed by C.H.Gonda and built by Tao Fu Kee & Co., and completed in Oct.1948. It is the last building that was built on the Bund. The total land surface is 1908 sq m and the floor area is 9485 sq m. It is 6 stories, but two stories are added to the top of the central facade, which looks like a tower. It is a reinforced concrete construction and in the late Art-Deco style, the facade is quite simple, distinct and the lines are very clear. The sense of cube is showed obviously by the vertical lines. The building is symmetrical with a strict proportion. The wall surface on the first floor and the entrance are black marble, other parts are the brush finish of white concrete.

交通银行大楼，由鸿达洋行设计，陶馥记营造厂施工，于1948年10月竣工，是外滩最后落成的一幢大楼。大楼占地面积为1908平方米，建筑面积为9485平方米。主楼高6层，中间部分加2层，为8层，形成塔状造型，钢筋混凝土框架结构。建筑风格为后期装饰艺术派，故趋向简洁。整个建筑以垂直清晰的线条突出立体感，中轴对称，比例严谨。底层及入口采用黑色大理石贴面，其余墙面均以浅色水泥粉刷，色彩对比强烈。

The Bank of Communications Building

14, Zhongshan East No.1 Rd

交通银行大楼

中山东一路，14号



The Bank of Communications Building, 1950

Construction Time: 1948

建造时间：1948

Architect: C.H.Gonda

建筑师：鸿达洋行

Number of floor: 6

层数：6

Structure: reinforced concrete

结构：钢筋混凝土结构



The facade of The Bank of Communications Building



Located in 23 Zhongshan East No.1 Road, the Bank of China Building was built in 1934, it is the only building on the Bund in Shanghai that was designed and built by Chinese. The building was designed by Palmer & Turner Architects and Surveyors, the chief designers are Wilson and Chinese architect Lu Qianshou, and it was built by Tao Gui Kee & Co. The land surface of the new building is 5075 sq m and the floor area is 32548 sq m. The building has two parts, one part is at the front and another at the back, due to the land for construction is long yet narrow, the one part at the back is only 4 stories, and a reinforced concrete construction, the main part at the front faced the Bund is 17 stories, including 2-storied basement.

The style of the Bank of China Building Chinese traditional style. The design of the roof is a Chinese style: a pavilion roof, wide cornice, gentle slope, dark green glass tiles and the stone capitals are decorated under the eave. The exterior construction is mainly characterized by the vertical lines, it is decorated by a large-scale balustrades of Chinese style and the relief etc., the rectangular windows from bottom to top are in order, and two lines of hollow Chinese character “shou”(longevity) patterns.

The Bank of China Building

23, Zhongshan East No.1 Rd

中国银行大楼

中山东一路, 14号



The Bank of Communications Building, 1950

Construction Time: 1948

建造时间: 1948

Architect: Palmer & Turner

建筑师: 公和洋行

Number of floor: 17

层数: 17

Structure: reinforced concrete

结构: 钢筋混凝土结构



The facade of The Bank of Communications Building

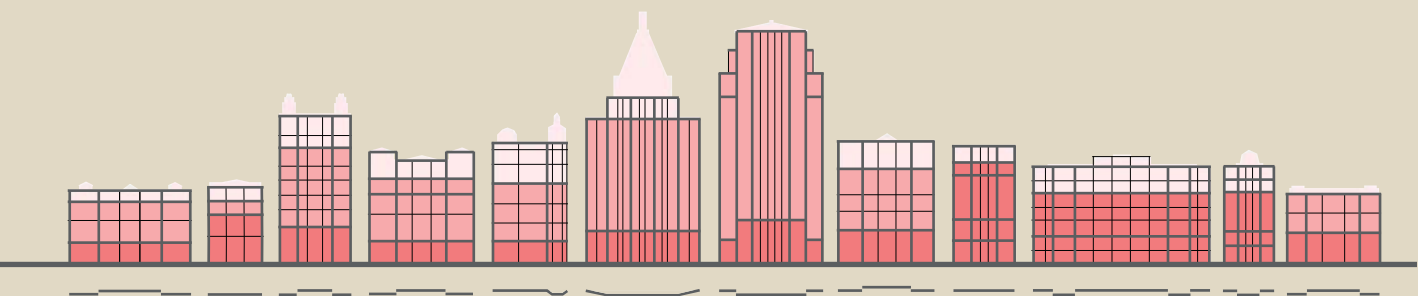
位于外滩中山东一路23号的中国银行大楼建于1934年，是外滩众多建筑中唯一一栋由中国建筑师参与设计的大楼，1937年竣工。大楼由公和洋行设计，主要设计师是威尔逊和中国建筑师陆谦受，陶桂记营造厂承建。新楼占地面积5075平方米，建筑面积32548平方米。钢筋混凝土结构，外滩主楼高17层，包括地下两层。

中国银行大连为装饰艺术派与中国传统风格相结合。其屋顶部分设计具中国传统风格，坡度平缓四方攒尖顶，盖浅蓝色琉璃瓦，檐口下饰石斗拱造型浮雕。建筑立面以垂直线条为主要构图特征，装饰有大量中式栏杆，浮雕图案等。上下排列整齐的方形窗口，两列镂空的寿字图案。



2.1.2 Elevation analysis

2.1.2 立面分析，分段的基本原则





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B U M

外滩城市博物馆

PROJECT OF THE BUND URBAN MUSEUM

FOR ONE NEW FORM OF METROPOLIS

大都会

新形式

通道



YU QIAN

CANDIDATES: LI GANLIN LIU JINGYAO

THESES OF MASTER DEGREE

A.A. 2016 / 2017

INGEGNERIA DELLE COSTRUZIONI

SCHOOL OF ARCHITETTURA URBANISTICA

POLITECNICO DI MILANO

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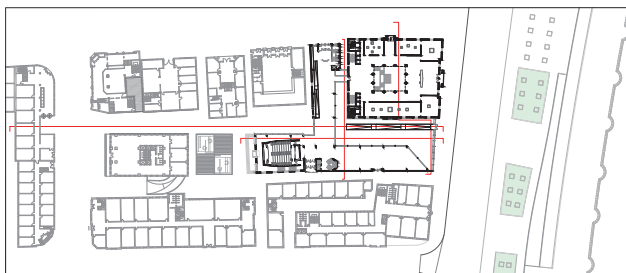
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3.1 Space Form Analysis

3.1.1 Space form of the Bund area

Comparison of Construction Mode between the Bund Area and Lujiazui Financial District. Two different construction modes, The Bund area adopts multi-storey and high-density development mode, with multi-storey and small high-rise buildings as the mainstay, with high building coverage, and provides a complete and continuous critical interface through the street space. But the afforestation rate is low, in addition to green space of the British consulate, as well as the large area of green space of the people's square. No other large areas of green space for nearly 20 years. Although the Bund is not only the transformation of the flood control dams, while in the vertical direction to increase the more public space. But the high density of the building is still lack of urban public space.



3.1 空间形态分析

3.1.1 外滩地区的城市空间

外滩地区和陆家嘴建设模式比较。两种截然不同的建设模式，外滩地区采用多层高密度开发方式，以多层和小高层建筑为主，建筑覆盖率高，通过建筑限定出街道空间，提供完整、连续的临界界面。但是绿化率低，除了英国领事馆的绿地，以及人民广场的大面积绿地。近20年没有其他大面积的绿化空间。虽然外滩观光区的改造不仅是防汛堤坝，同时在垂直方向增加了更多的公共空间。但是高密度的建筑间依然缺少融入城市的公共空间。

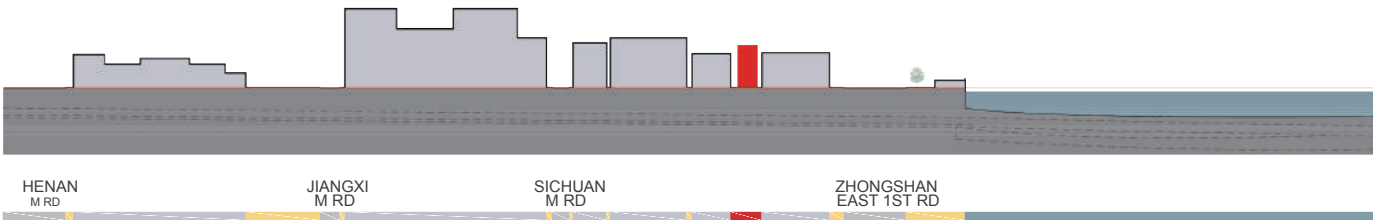
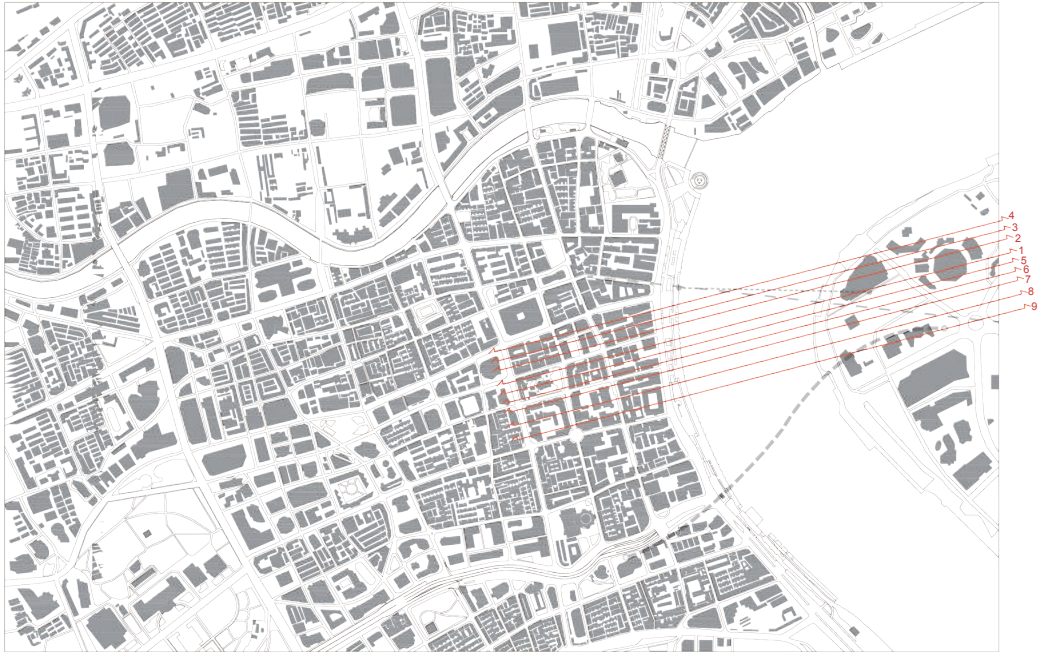
3.1.2 Space form of Lujiazui financial district

Lujiazui area on the other side of the Huangpu River adopts the development mode of high-rise and low-density, mainly with high-rise buildings and super high-rise buildings, with low building coverage and more green space. Street space scales are large, but without continuous interface.

3.1.2 陆家嘴金融区的城市空间







黄浦江对岸的陆家嘴地区采用高层低密度开发方式，以高层和超高层建筑为主，建筑覆盖率低，留出较多地面绿化空间，街道空间尺度大，但是无连续界面。

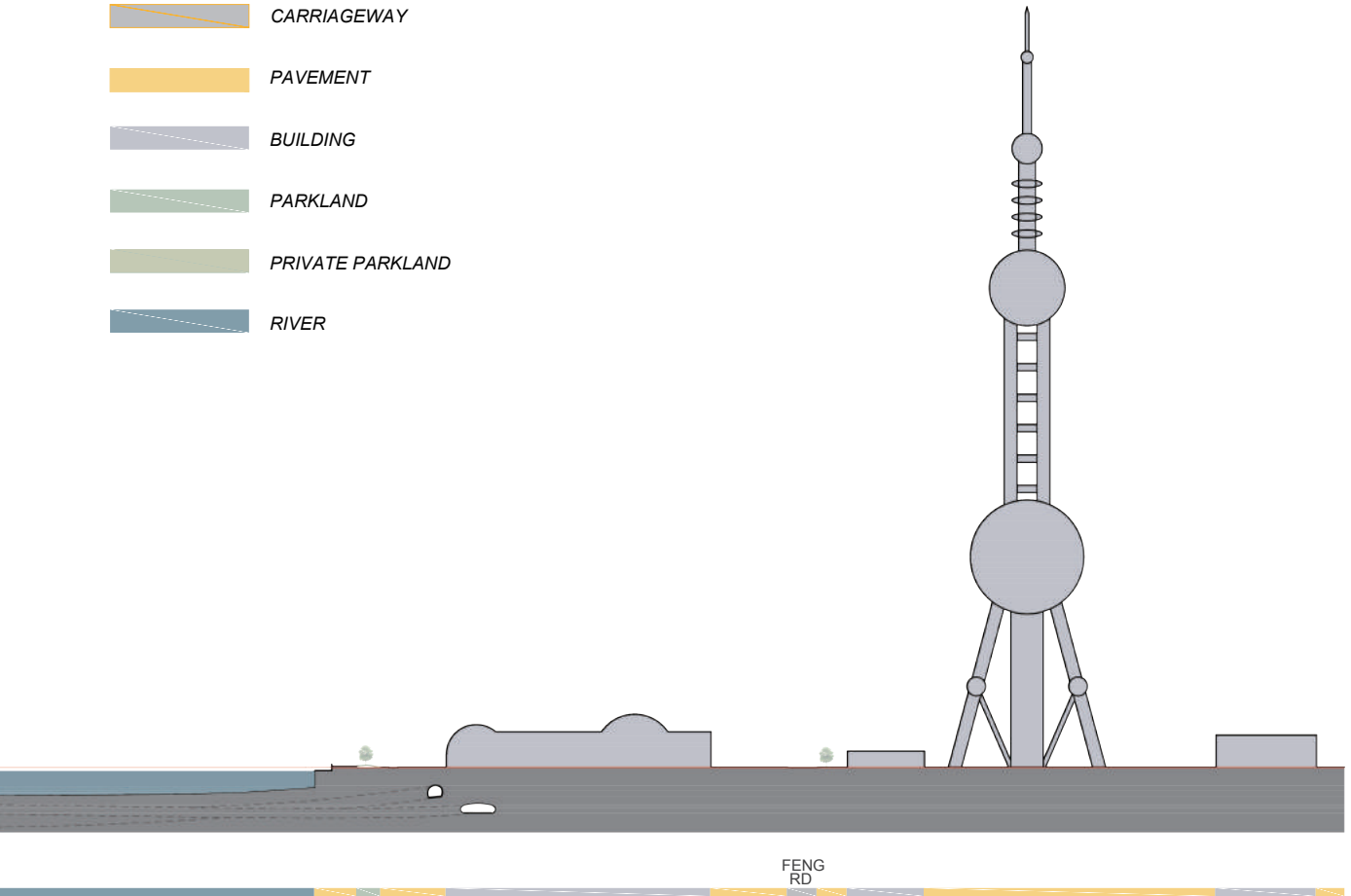




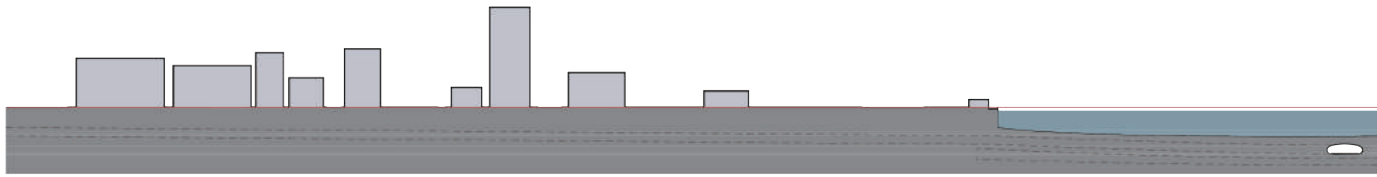
The rhythm of the bund buildings

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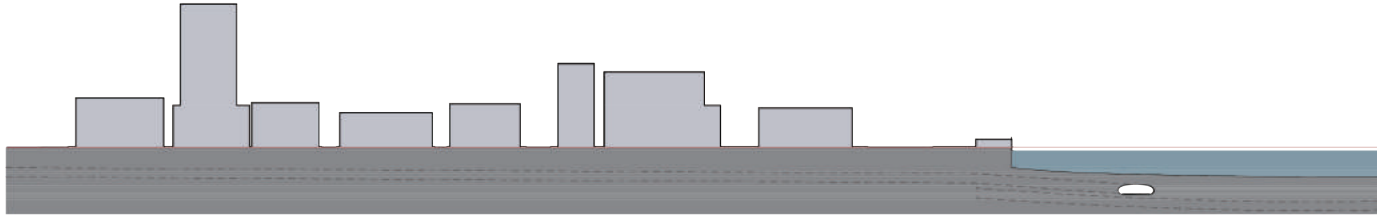
-  CARRIAGEWAY
-  PAVEMENT
-  BUILDING
-  PARKLAND
-  PRIVATE PARKLAND
-  RIVER



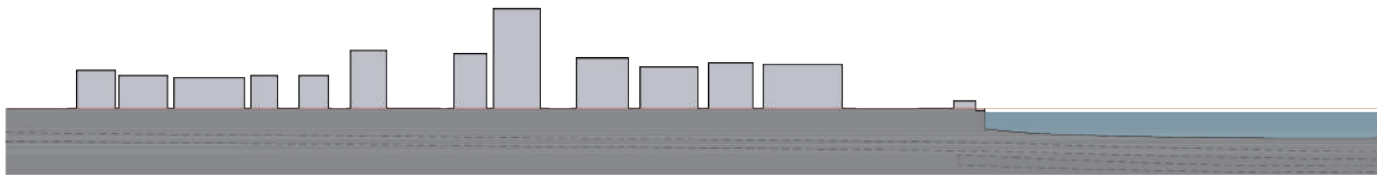
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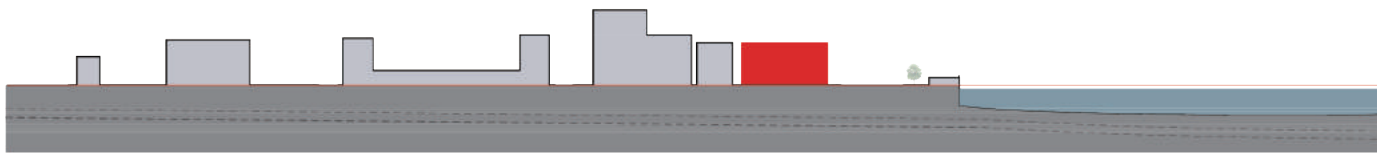
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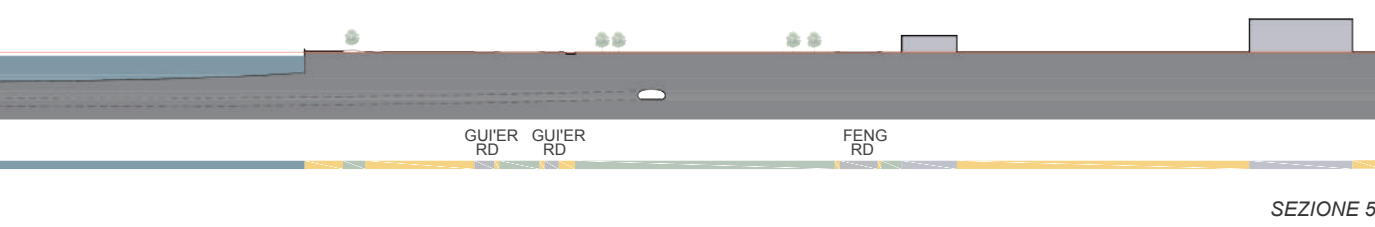
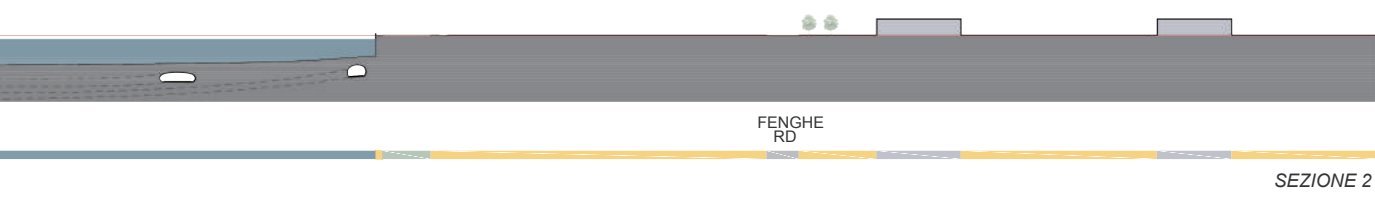
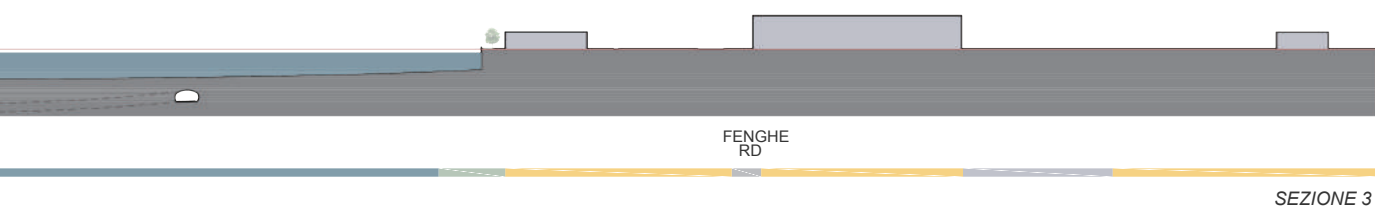
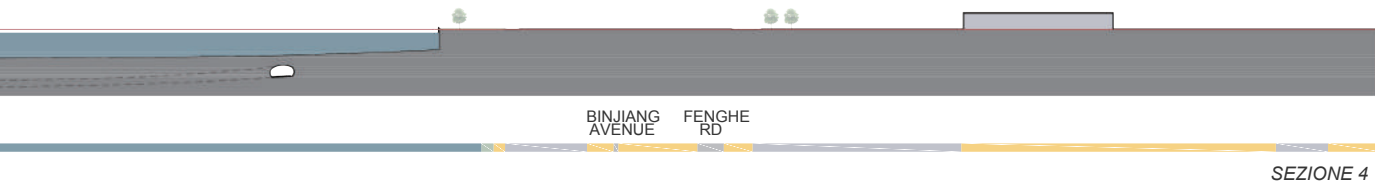


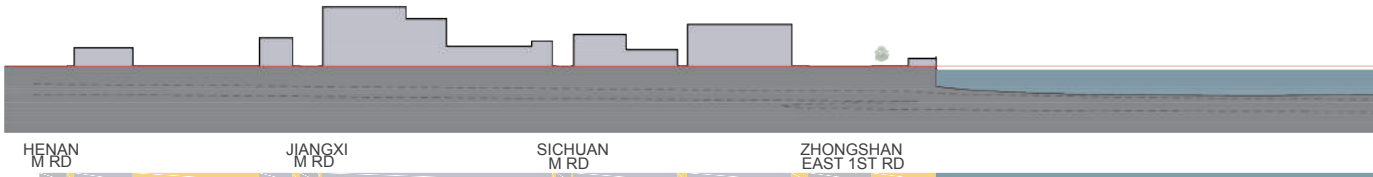
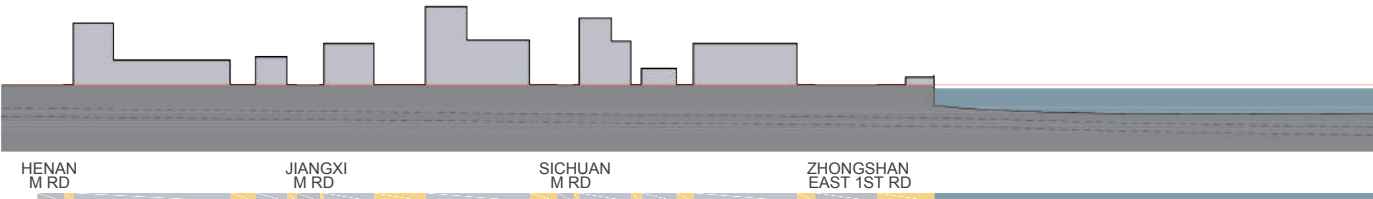
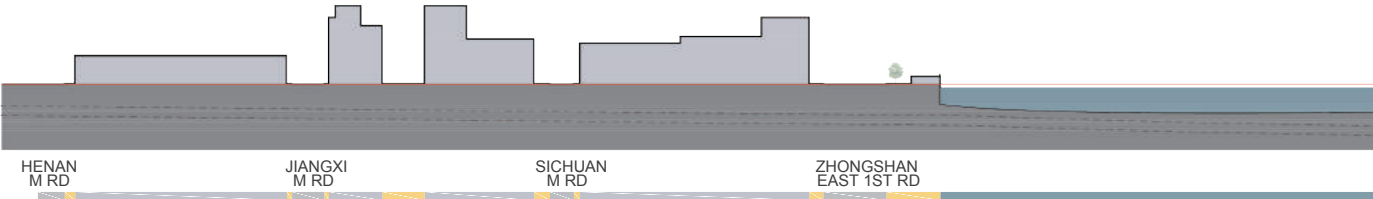
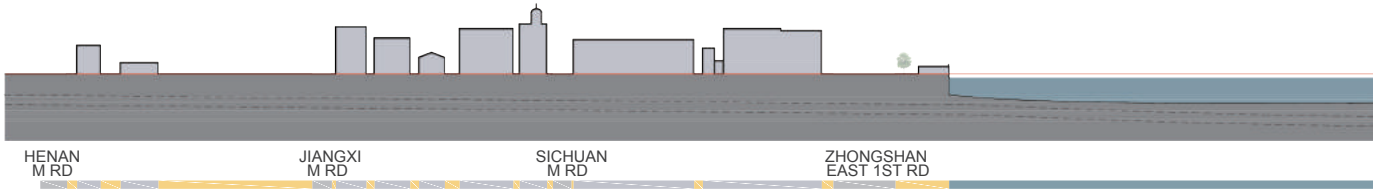
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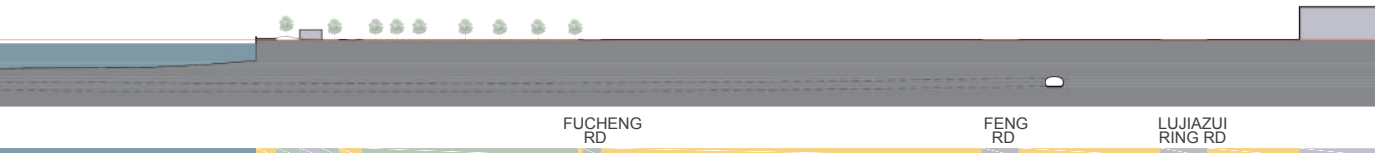




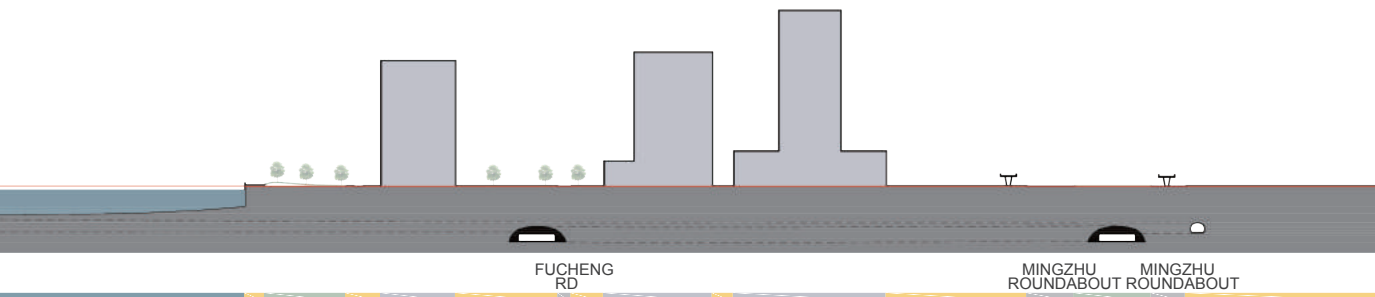
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SEZIONE 13



SEZIONE 14



SEZIONE 15

3.2 The Site Project

The program is located in the Bund Historical and Cultural Preservation Zone, in the middle of the exotic building clusters along the Yangtze River; On the other side of the Lujiazui financial center; is a passage into the old city center, constitute an important part of the Bund skyline.

With the development of Shanghai excessive pursuit of economic, people lack of the demand for culture. In recent years, the cultural facilities such as museums, libraries, theatres of lower utilization. The new program is located in the Bund area, surrounded by most of the commercial and office buildings, the lack of cultural space and public space. Bund architecture is an important part of Shanghai's history and culture. It combines the characteristics of Chinese and Western architecture, is a unique form of buildings in the world, and is also a memory of old Shanghai. Due to the uniqueness of the new program location and the large volume of people, it can guide visitors to understand the culture and history of the Bund and increase the utilization rate of cultural space. While providing public space to stay. To make up for the Bund District high-density commercial district of a single function.

3.2 项目基地

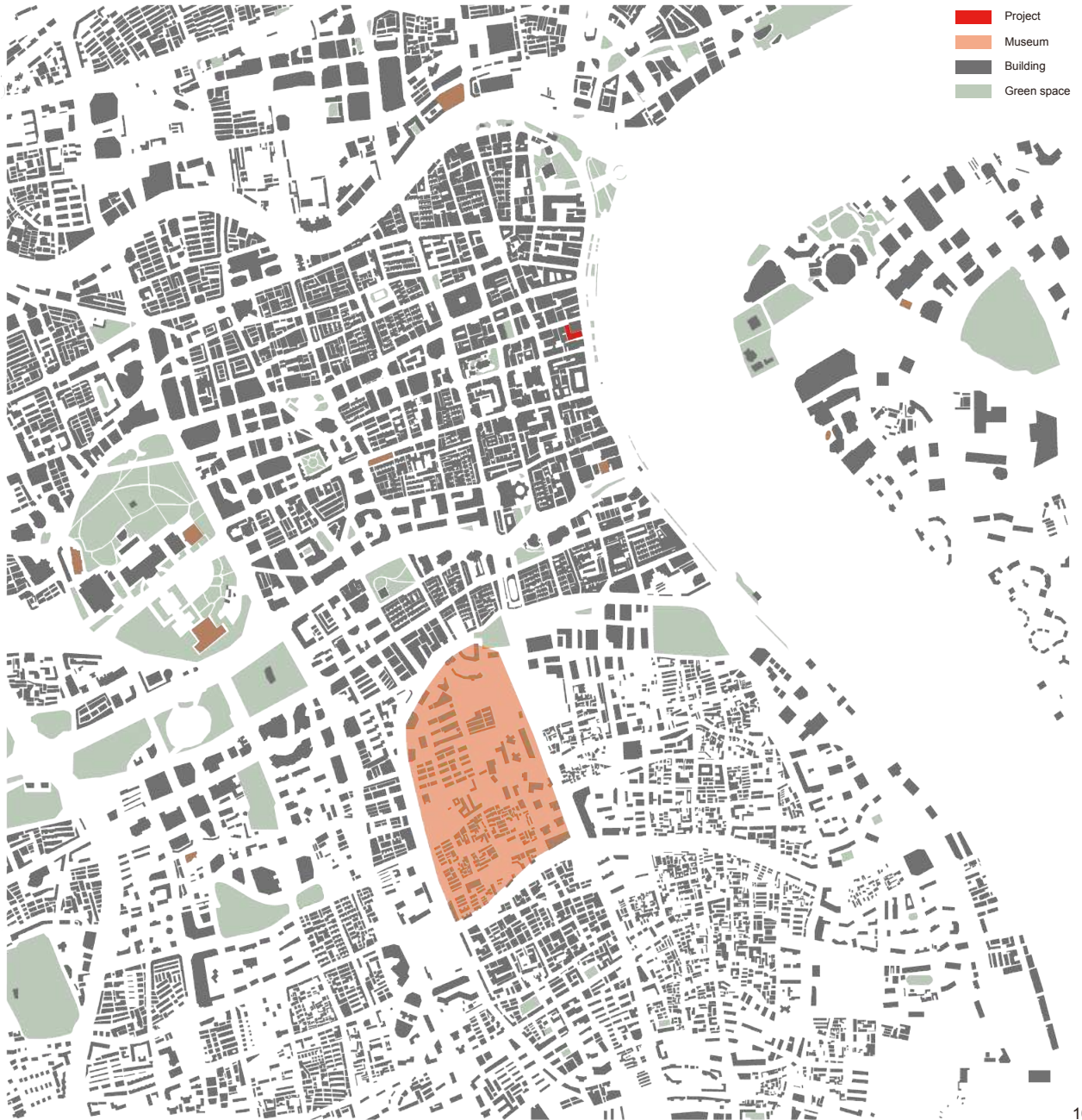
方案位于外滩历史文化保护区，在沿江万国建筑群的中心点；与陆家嘴金融中心的对望；是进入上海老城区的通道，构成外滩天际线的重要部分。

随着上海过度追求对经济的发展，人们缺失了对文化的需求。近几年上海的博物馆、图书馆、剧院等文化设施的利用率降低。新的方案位于外滩区域，周围大部分是商业和办公建筑，缺少文化空间和公共空间。外滩建筑是上海历史文化的重要部分，混合了中西方建筑的特色，是世界上独一无二的建筑群形式，也是人们对老上海的回忆。所以我们希望在外滩正中建一座博物馆，借由它地理位置的独特性和较大的人流量，可以引导游客了解外滩的文化和历史，提高文化空间的使用率。同时提供停留驻足的公共空间。弥补外滩街区高密度商业区的功能单一。

Urban framework



Texture of city

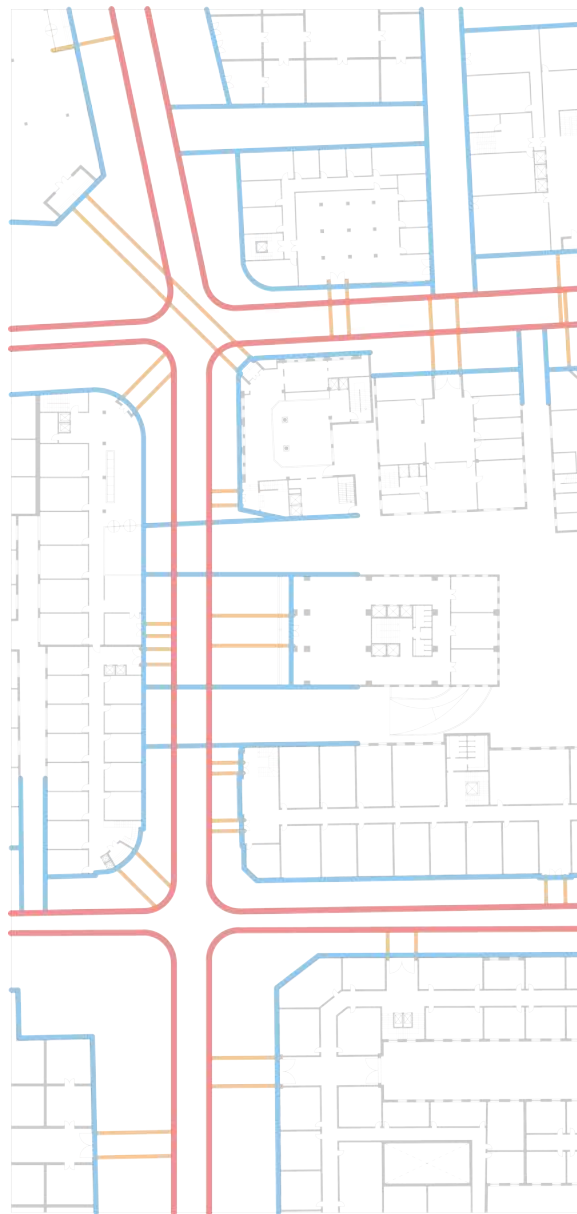


3.3 Street Analysis

Shanghai traffic density, pedestrian space is narrow , the streets were occupied by the lane, especially the road planning of Bund area, Still keep the pattern of the end of the 20th century. No longer meet modern mode. At the same time, the street is the most intensive public open space. Should allow the traffic space to change into the walk space. The bund as a historical culture protection, city streets need to convey to the people more cultural characteristics.

3.3 街道分析

上海车流密集，人行空间狭小，街道主要被车道占据，尤其是外滩区域的道路规划，还是20世纪末的格局。不再满足上海现代化的模式。同时街道是城市活动最密集的公共开放空间。应该让车行交通空间向步行化空间回归。外滩作为历史文化保护区，城市的街道更需要向人传达文化特色。





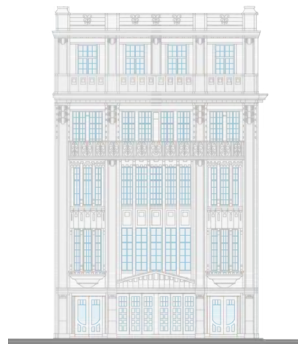
3.4 Surrounding Buildings Analysis

3.4 基地周边建筑分析



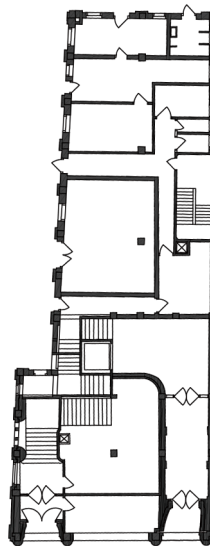
Sumitomo Bank

Jiujiang Road 33, was built in November 29, 1916. Site in Jiujiang Road on the 1st. Sumitomo Bank, Ltd. is one of Japan's largest commercial banks. In 1945 the Japanese surrender, Was designated by the Chinese government to take over the Central Trust Bureau.



住友银行

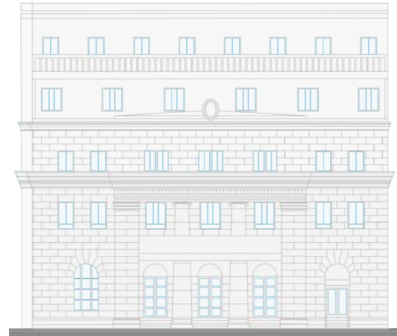
九江路33号 建于1916年11月29日。原址在九江路1号。住友银行是日本的大商业银行之一。民国1945年日本投降后，被中国政府指定中央信托局接管。





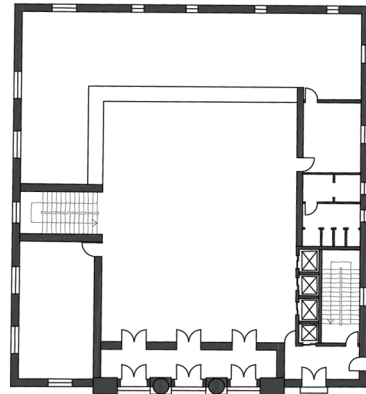
Huaxi Building (Shanghai Securities Co., Ltd)

Jiujiang Road 41-45 was built in 1935, Citibank removed the original building, built a new five-story building. This is a steel-reinforced concrete structure, neo-classical style, facade three-stage, both ends of the protruding, the central recessed, two huge Ionic stone pillars through the four floors, an increase of elevation of the sense of space, The top is the fifth floor. The building is not too much decoration, has begun to take the embryonic form of modernism. The exterior is marble. Now the main function of the building office.



花溪大厦（上海证券有限责任公司）

九江路41-45号 建于1935年，花旗银行将原建筑拆除，新建了高五层的大楼。这是一座钢混结构的建筑，新古典主义风格，立面三段式，两端凸出，中部凹进，两根巨大的爱奥尼克石柱贯通四层，增加了立面的空间感，檐口上方为第五层。建筑并无过多装饰，除巨大的石柱外已初具现代主义的雏形。外墙是大理石。现在大楼的主要功能为办公。



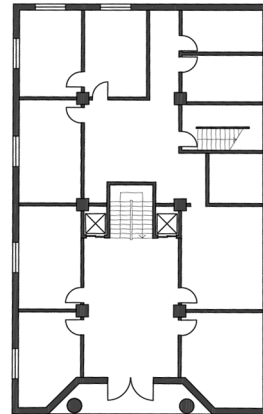
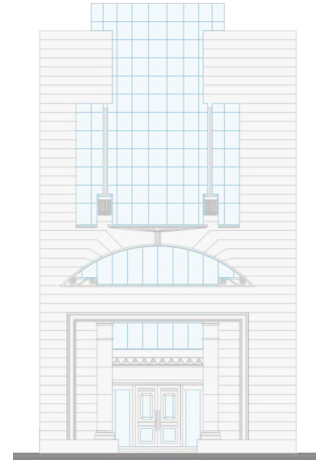


Shanghai Finance Securities Building

Jiujiang Road 53, is located in the Bund business district, is a modern six-storey office building.

上海财政证券大楼

九江路53号，地处外滩商圈，是6层现代化高级办公楼。



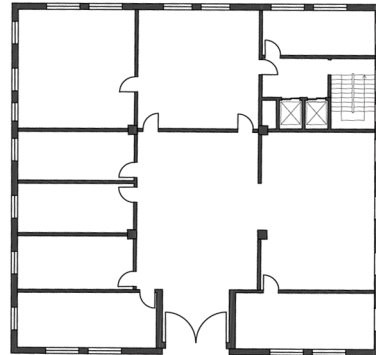
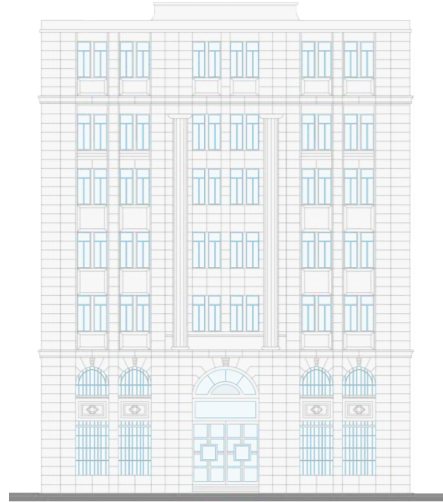


Guxiang Building

Jiujiang Road, No. 53-69, “Zhongsi Building”, three mixed structure, construction area of 1789 square meters. 1936 built, in July 1955 managed by the housing management department, was the first printing and dyeing company in Shanghai Printing and Dyeing Center laboratory, Huangpu District, building management companies and other units to use. Now as the “Guxiang Building”, B grade office buildings, a total of 7 floors.

古象大楼

九江路53-69号，中四大楼坐南朝北，三层混合结构，建筑面积1789平方米。1936年建造，1955年7月起由房管部门管理，曾经是上海第一纺印公司印染中心试验室、黄浦区大楼经营公司等单位使用。现为古象大楼，乙级写字楼，共7层。





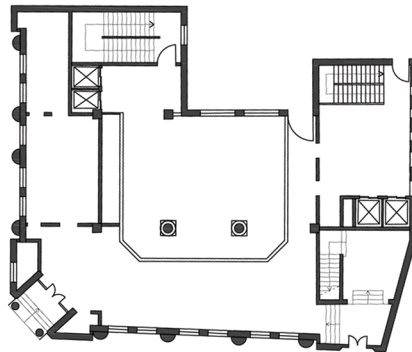
Jiangchuan Building

Jiujiang Road 89, completed in 1916. reinforced concrete structure, neo-classical style. Facade is in the granite finish, no basement, have the three-tier Corinthian column, the entrance of baroque-style mountain flowers. 1988 to build two layers. Formerly Germany and China Bank. After World War II, the Chinese government took over, changed to Jiangchuan building. After the liberation of material supply station. The city is now the pharmaceutical supply company.



江川大楼

九江路89号 1916年竣工。钢筋混凝土结构，新古典主义风格。立面为花岗岩饰面，无基座，采用贯通三层的科林斯柱式，入口处饰巴洛克式山花。1988年加建两层。原为德华银行。二战后中国政府接管，改为江川大楼。解放后为物资供应站。现为市医药供应公司。



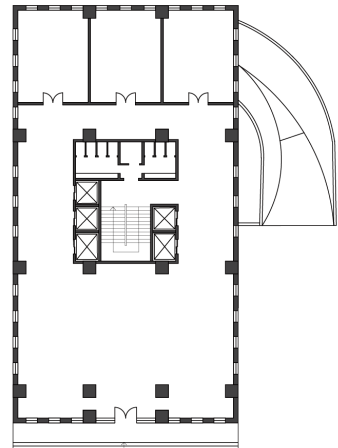
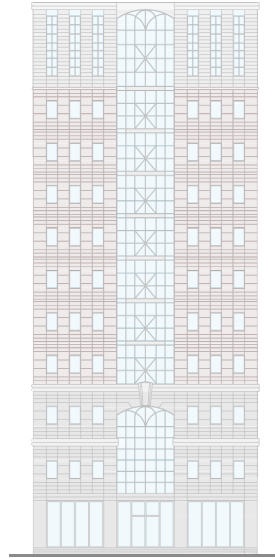


New Huangpu Building

Middle Sichuan Road No. 276, built by the new Huangpu group. Project construction area is 12000 square meters, 11 floors above ground, 1 floor under ground.

新黄浦大厦

四川中路276号，由新黄浦集团投资建造。工程建筑面积12000平方米，地上11层，地下1层。





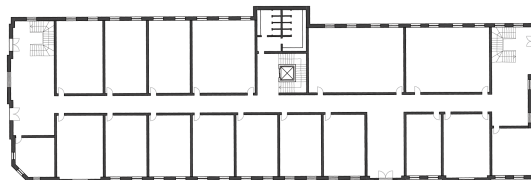
The site of Daqing Bank

Hankou Road No. 3 , the original site of the Qing Bank. On February 5, 1912, the Bank of China was proclaimed,Brick and concrete structure, built in 1908. Classical style, rigorous facade composition, Vertical three-stage division clear. The decorations are centered on the entrance and the corners, with Baroque features.



大清银行旧址

汉口路3号 原为大清银行旧址。1912年2月5号，中国银行在此宣告成立。砖混结构，1908年建。古典主义风格，立面构图严谨，纵向三段式划分明确。装饰集中于入口和转角部位，具有巴洛克特征。



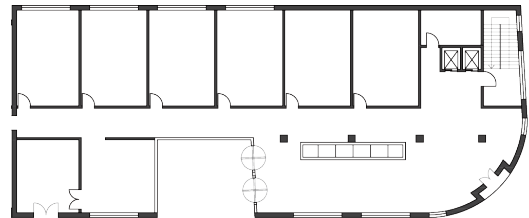
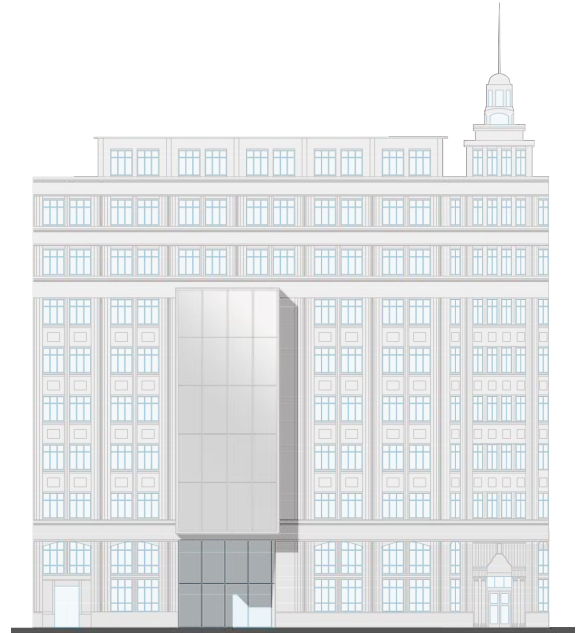


East Asia Building (Bank of East Asia, Hong Kong)

Sichuan Middle Road No. 299 , reinforced concrete structure, 10 floors. Completed in 1926. Art Deco style. Facade simple, corner of the Department of Tasigan type main entrance of the main column, the top set of pillar towers. Bottom hall wall for the line pattern decoration.

东亚大楼（香港东亚银行）

四川中路299号，钢筋混凝土结构，10层。1926年竣工。装饰艺术派风格。立面简洁，转角处设塔司干式双柱的主入口，顶端设柱廊塔楼。底层大厅墙面为线条图案装饰。



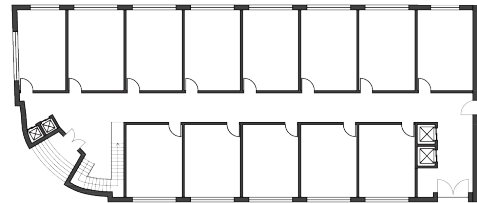


Amway Building

Sichuan Middle Road 320, Jiujiang Road, 80, completed in 1907, here was the Amway business. Amway is the predecessor of the Swiss firms in mind. Seven-story reinforced concrete structure. Facade is in red water brick I, three-stage composition. Use the white waistline to increase the level of the elevation effect.

安利大楼

位于四川中路320号，九江路80号，1907年建成，当年这里曾是安利洋行的所在地。安利洋行的前身是瑞记洋行。七层钢筋混凝土结构。外观为清水红砖墙，三段式构图。用白色腰线增加立面的水平效果。

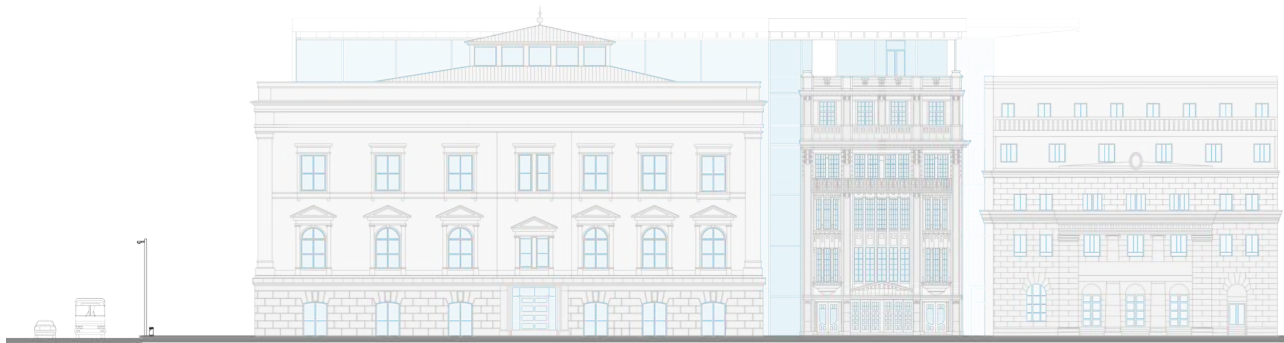




ELEVATION OF SICHUAN MIDDLE RD 1:500



ELEVATION OF SICHUAN MIDDLE RD 1:500





ELEVATION OF JIUJIANG RD 1: 500



ELEVATION OF HANKOU RD 1: 500

4 PROJECT DESIGN

4 方案设计

There need be no conflict in sharing a passion for structures from the past with a pleasure and anticipation for the architecture of the future. Old and new can coexist with integrity and without apology. The history of our cities is the history of change- each age produces its own vocabulary and makes its own mark. Similarly, in buildings that have evolved over time the original layers of history can often be understood more readily when seen alongside the new. Sometimes we have to explore the past to find inspiration for the future.

享受过去结构与预期未来的结构两者并不矛盾。新老建筑可以通过相互制约而共存。我们城市的历史就是每段产生自己的语汇和标志的历史。类似地，随着时间的推移，随着时代的发展，当与新时代比较着一起看时，经常可以更容易地理解原始的历史建筑。有时我们必须探索过去，为未来寻找灵感。



4.1 Relations With The Surrounding Environment

4.1.1 Museum and the Bund

The relationship between the museum and the surrounding environment:

1. the direction of the first row of building along the river
2. The direction of the first block along the river
3. With the People's Heroes Monument and Shanghai International Passenger Center to form a triangle
4. Facing the Oriental Pearl Tower

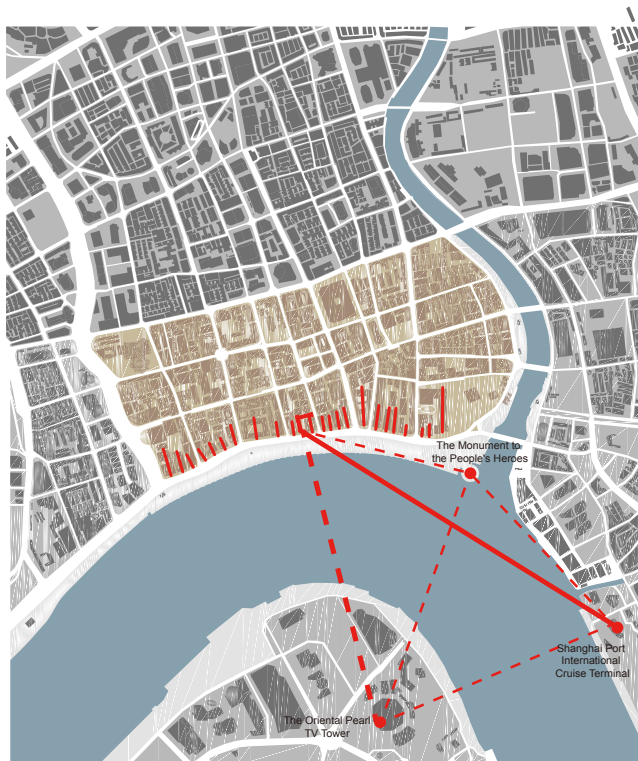
4.1 方案与周围环境的关系

4.1.1 博物馆与外滩的轴线的关系

博物馆与周围环境的关系：

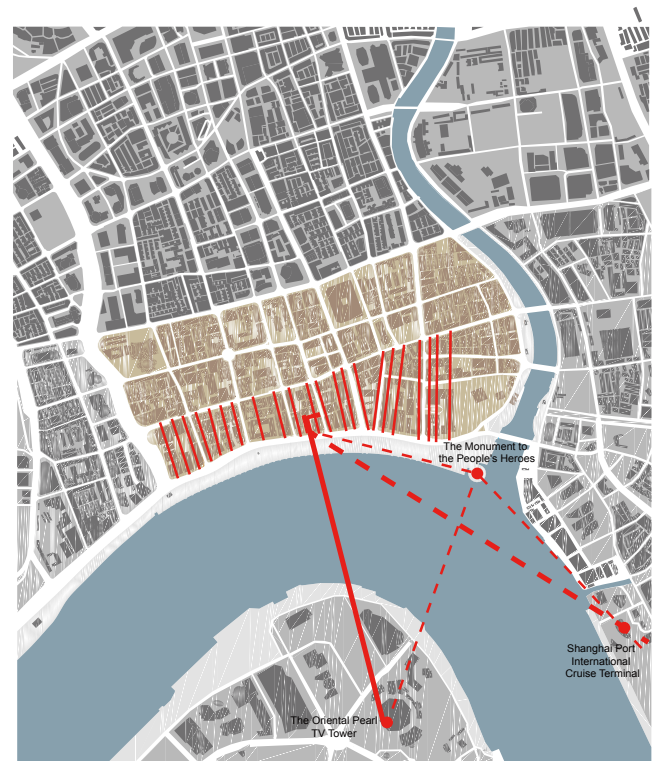
- 1.沿江建筑每个面的朝向
- 2.沿江第一个街区的走向
- 3.跟人民英雄纪念碑和上海港国际客运中心形成三角形
- 4.正对东方明珠塔

Orientation of the buildings



Orientation of the first blocks

SCALE 1:30000



4.1.2 Streets and buildings

The relationship between blocks and streets: narrow streets, small building spacing, through the pavement to identify the main entrance of the building and the road. There are better guidelines. Through different pavement will be interspersed with each other to be a system. Re-organization of pedestrian and car space. Breaking the original block concept. Increase all horizons to a consistent, efficient planning of street space. For example, jiujiang road will be designed as the landscape of a pedestrian street. In the process of walking can visit old buildings, watching the other side of the new building across the Huangpu River. The city streets and green space unified planning, into a system of leisure and cultural space.

4.1.2 街道与建筑的关系

周围街区建筑与街道的关系：街道狭窄，建筑间距小，通过铺地标识出建筑主入口和之路。有更好的指引性。通过不同铺地将路网相互穿插，形成一个体系。重新组织人行和车行空间。打破原有街区的概念。将所有地平线提高到一致，有效规划街道空间。以九江路为例设计了景观步行街。在步行的过程中可以参观老建筑，观赏浦江对岸的新建筑。把城市街道和方案绿地统一规划，变成一个系统的休闲文化空间。



4.2 Design Concept

4.2.1 The B.U.M like

BUM: BUND URBAN MUSEUM

BUND

1. Identity Architectures → Keeping up with the surrounding facade style.
2. Cultural Heritage - Bund buildings remain on the 1920s, 1930s western architectural style. It kept a piece of history and memory → The museum will be the key to understanding the bund buildings, to provide people with a better understanding of the Bund and the Bund buildings.
3. Financial Center - Evolution of the functions Bund.
The port (1842 - 1860's) → Financial Centre (1860's - 1940's) → The municipal government office (1950's - 1990) → Financial Centre (1990 - present). Today the Exchange, banks, accounting firms and other tertiary industries to settle here again, the Bund become a financial and commercial center. And the other side of Pudong Lujiazui financial district and supplement each other, in addition there are a lot of luxury shops, high-grade hotels, Restaurant. In addition to a large number of tourists, there are many workers gathered here → So make public space for the staff of the service.

4.2 设计理念

4.2.1 BUM 的定义

外滩Bund

1. 建筑风格和谐 → 立面风格保持与周围统一。
2. 文化遗产 - 外滩建筑保留上世纪20、30年代西方的建筑风格。他保留了一段历史和回忆 → 博物馆将成为了解这些建筑的钥匙，促使人们更好的了解外滩和外滩的建筑。
3. 金融中心 - 外滩功能演变 港口(1842-1860' s) → 金融中心(1860' s - 1940' s) → 市政府办公地(1950' s - 1990) → 金融中心(1990 - 至今)。如今交易。
所、银行、会计事务所等第三产业重新来此落户，让外滩重新成为金融商业中心，与对岸浦东陆家嘴金融区相辅相成，除此之外有很多奢侈品店，高档酒店、饭店。除了大量游客，还有很多工作人员在这里聚集 → 因此博物馆附近的街区的公共空间可以为工作人员服务。
4. 游览中心 - 外滩有滨江公共空间，夜晚灯光，夜晚也有大量人流 → 建筑底层架空作为一个通道吸引江边的人流进入建筑街区内部，让街区更开。
5. 国际化 → 吸引各国人来此参观，让中国了解世界也让世界了解中国。
6. 城市名片 - 建筑位置处在外滩沿江立面的正中心，是整个外滩的“门”，引导人们进入城市。

4. Public Space - The Bund waterfront public space, the evening light show, nights also have a large number of people → Ground floor overhead .as a passage to attract visitors enter into the building blocks, make the blocks open.

5. Internationalization → Attract people from all over the world to visit, let China know the world, let the world know China.

6. City Card - our building location at the center of the Bund on the facade, like the "gate" of the whole Bund to guide people enter the city.

URBAN

1. Urban Culture - Through the bund changes to understand the history of Shanghai city.
2. communication - people to people , people to buildings.

MUSEUM

1. Exhibition → Exhibition, in addition to inside the museum exhibits, the old buildings of the bund also is a part of the exhibition.
2. Explain → Explain the development and evolution of the Bund from the past to the future.
3. Protection → The collection protection, sorting and repair of the cultural heritage.
4. Recreation → Entertaining space, open-air concert hall, top floor observation deck, library, gift shops, bookstores, seminars.

城市Urban :

- 1.城市文化 → 通过外滩了解上海城市的历史变迁
- 2.交流——人与人，人与建筑，人与物的交流。

博物馆Museum :

- 1.展览 → 除了博物馆内部的展品以外，外滩的老建筑群也是展览的一部分。
- 2.解释 → 讲解外滩从过去到未来的发展和演变。
- 3.保护 → 对文化遗产的收藏，保护，整理和修复。
- 4.休闲娱乐 → 寓教于乐空间，露天音乐厅，顶楼观景台，图书馆，纪念品店，书店，讲座。

4.2.2 A new type of "Passage"

Because the program is "L" shape land between the Jiujiang Road and ZhongShan east road. Building space is very narrow. This form of space is very similar to "LI NONG", also as well as the old streets of the Bund. So we use the "pasage" concept in our design. The passage connects the road with our museum, and the passage connects the past with the present. The passage connects the old and new buildings together.

1. Museum is located in the middle of the building along the river, is to enter the city's entrance, facade is folded inside, formation of a triangular space guiding people. Building facades, half part is the building entity, half part is open space. through the open space to see the back layers of historic buildings. The new building will be visually connected with the old building.

4.2.2 新形式的“通道”

因为方案是处于九江路和中山路之间的“L”型地块，建筑空间很狭长。这个空间形式与上海的里弄空间很类似，也与旧上海的老街道空间相仿。因此我们采用“通道”的概念贯穿到我们的设计中。用通道将道路与我们的建筑结合起来，通道将过去与现在结合起来，通道将新老建筑结合起来。

1.博物馆位于沿江建筑群中点，是进入城市的入口，立面向内部折入，形成三角形空间将人引入建筑。建筑外立面，一半是建筑实体，一半是开放空间，透过开放空间看到后面层层叠叠的历史建筑。在视觉上将新建筑与老建筑连接起来。

2. Museum plan is a special "L" shape, different from the rectangular plans of the surrounding building. The building acts as a passage connecting between two streets.

3. There is a landscape axis underground, contact the building and the Huangpu River as a landscape passage.

4. Strengthen the concept of passage within the exhibition hall, with the vertical grille density, to create a different lighting effects. Walking in the passage, having a different time and space feel.

5. Building internal steel columns, with a special aspect ratio, the formation of the feeling of the colonnade.

2.博物馆特殊的“L”形态，不同于周围其他建筑的矩形平面。建筑作为一个通道将两个街道串联在一起。

3.底层绿化，有一条景观轴，联系建筑与黄浦江的景观通道。

4.展馆内强化通道的概念，用立面格栅的疏密，来营造不同的光影效果。行走在通道，给人不同的时空感受。

5.建筑内部钢柱，用特殊的长宽比，形成廊柱的感觉。

4.3 Introduction Design Presentation

4.3.1 Function

In order to allow all classes to visit the building. The museum will be most of the space free of charge, the temporary exhibition hall will be charged in Russo-Chinese Bank Building. Mainly including cultural and recreational themes. It is not only the Bund Museum, is also an open space. The museum set up a variety of art exhibition, the Bund exhibition hall both in the bottom and top. The north and west side retain the original facade of Sumitomo Bank, and keep the continuity of facade of Jiujiang Road's historic buildings, also corresponds to the historical theme of the Bund exhibition. The top floor serves as an excellent viewing platform and restaurant. South part of Huaxi Building rebuild like a theater, library and office, As a secondary function of the museum. Sinking space and green space to form a public space, through different forms of access from the external street. There is a landscape from the Bund into the main axis, which set up a number of landscape nodes. In order to also keep the continuity the facades of the historical buildings at night , some part of the museum keep open with lights.

4.3 设计介绍

4.3.1 建筑功能

为了可以让各种阶层的人都可以到建筑中参观。博物馆将大部分空间免费开放，将收费的临时展厅放在了相对封闭的上海外汇大楼内部。主要包涵了文化和休闲娱乐两个主题。它不仅是外滩博物馆，也是一个开放空间。建筑底层以及内部设置了各种艺术展厅、外滩展厅；北面和西面保留了住友银行的原始立面，保持了九江路历史建筑沿街立面的延续性,也对应了外滩历史主题的展览；顶层作为视角极佳的观景平台和餐厅。花溪大楼南楼改建成剧院、图书馆和办公室，作为博物馆的辅助功能。下沉空间和绿化空间组成公共空间，可以通过不同形式的通道从外部街道进入。有一条从外滩引入的主要景观轴，其间设置了一些景观节点；为了符合外滩建筑群立面的完整性，建筑在夜晚也有部分对外开放的功能，在夜间形成不同层次的灯光效果与周围建筑形成统一。

4.3.2 Elevation

According to different functions, the main building facade is divided into three parts. In line with the Bund architecture influenced by classical style facade features of three sub-type. Using the rust-proof steel plate which colour is similar to the facade of red water brick wall of Huaxi building. Using large-scale of glass, reducing the heavy sense of the building itself. Forming an entrance into the city. The modern facade of the building is transparent and luminous. Modern exhibition hall facade of the rust-resistant steel grille, from sparse to dense. Is the transition between the old and modern buildings and closed buildings. History Hall of the facade is relatively closed. Sumitomo Bank retained the north and west original facades, keeping a sense of history.

4.3.2 建筑立面

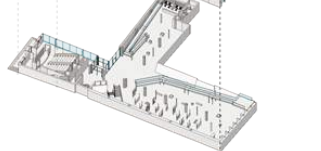
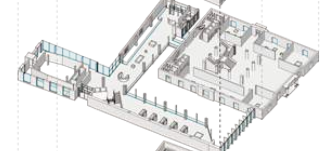
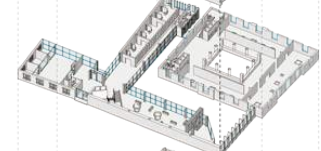
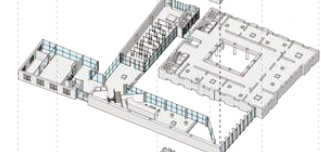
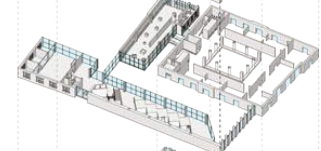
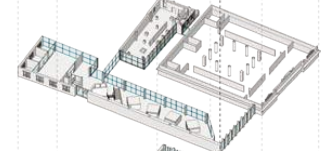
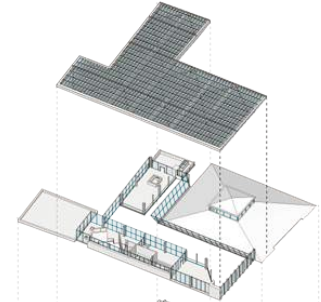
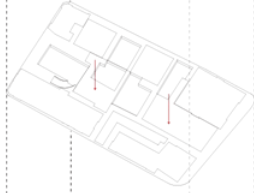
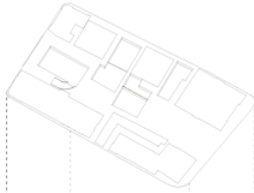
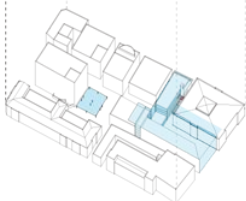
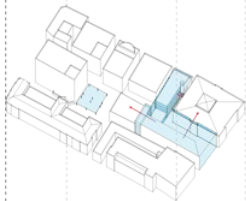
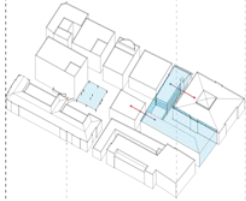
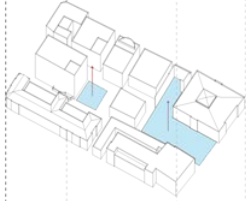
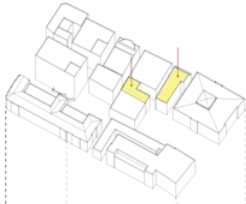
建筑根据功能不同，将建筑主体立面横向分成三部分。符合外滩建筑受古典主义风格影响立面分三段式的特点。用花溪大楼立面的清水红砖墙颜色相似的耐锈钢外挂板。大面积使用玻璃，减少建筑本身的厚重感。形成一个进入城市的入口。建筑内部现代展区的立面通透明亮，有充足光照。现代展馆外立面的耐锈钢格栅，由疏到密。是现代建筑和封闭的老建筑之间的过渡。历史展馆的立面相对比较封闭。保留了住友银行的北面和西面墙体，形成历史的厚重感。

The facade close to the open space is dense to sparse, through the light changes, from dark to light representing the history from the present. The underground of Huaxi Building transformed into the theater. Facade with external rust resistant steel plate, similar to the color of red brick. New north elevation according to the laws of the original building window to break up, also have a strong sense of rhythm and continuity.

The transformation east facade of East Asian building, build the protruding mirror glass windows on the original facade, the scenery of the Bund is reflected on the facade glass, so when people walking in the street can enjoy the landscape of Huangpu River . The bottom of the entrance to do a small hall, is the end of the landscape axis.

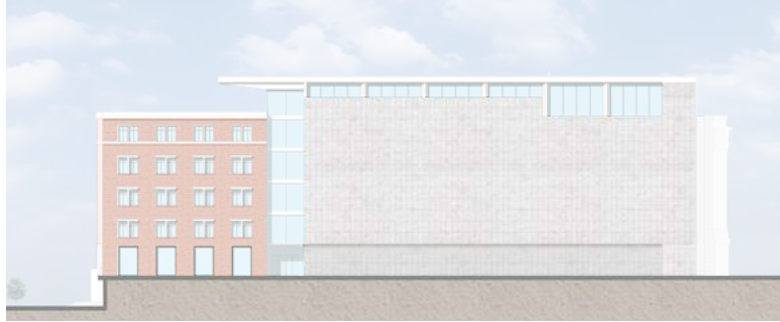
靠近开放空间的立面是由密到疏，通过光线的变化，代表由历史走向现在。将花溪大楼的地下层改建为剧院。立面用外挂的耐锈钢板与建筑立面的红砖颜色统一。新加的北立面也根据原有建筑开窗规律来分割，有很强的韵律感和延续性。

改造了第二排街区的东亚大楼立面，在原有立面上加建了凸出的镜面玻璃，通过将外滩的景色倒映在立面玻璃上，让行走在街道内人也可以欣赏黄浦江的风景。底层入口做了内凹的小广场，与整个景观轴形成统一。

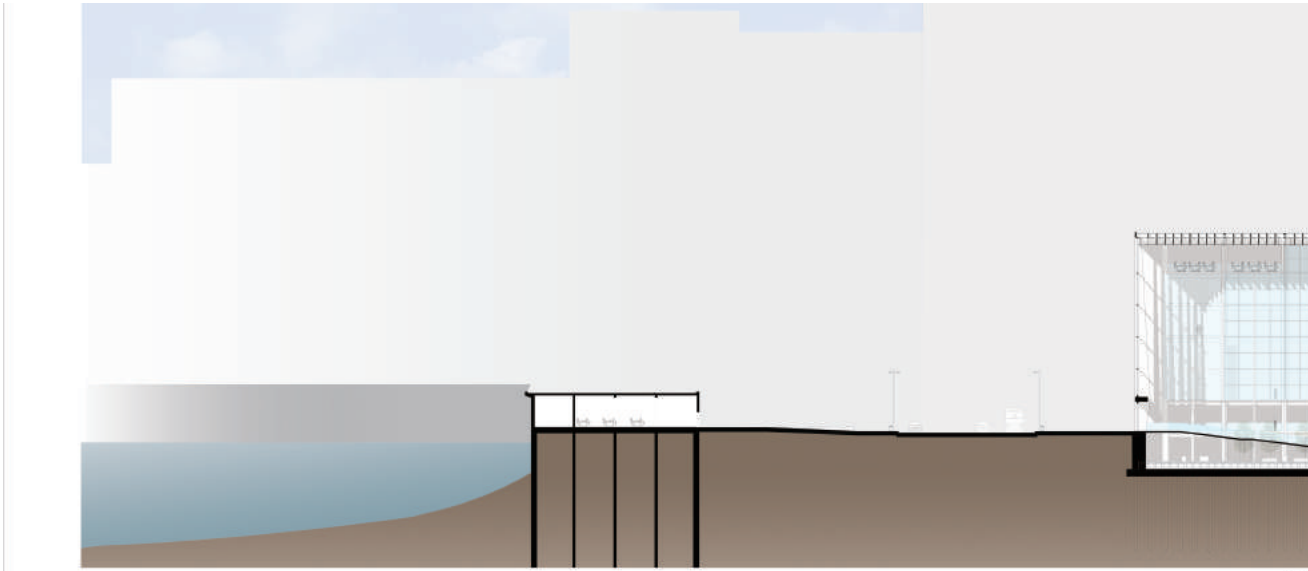




North elevation 1: 1000



South elevation 1: 1000

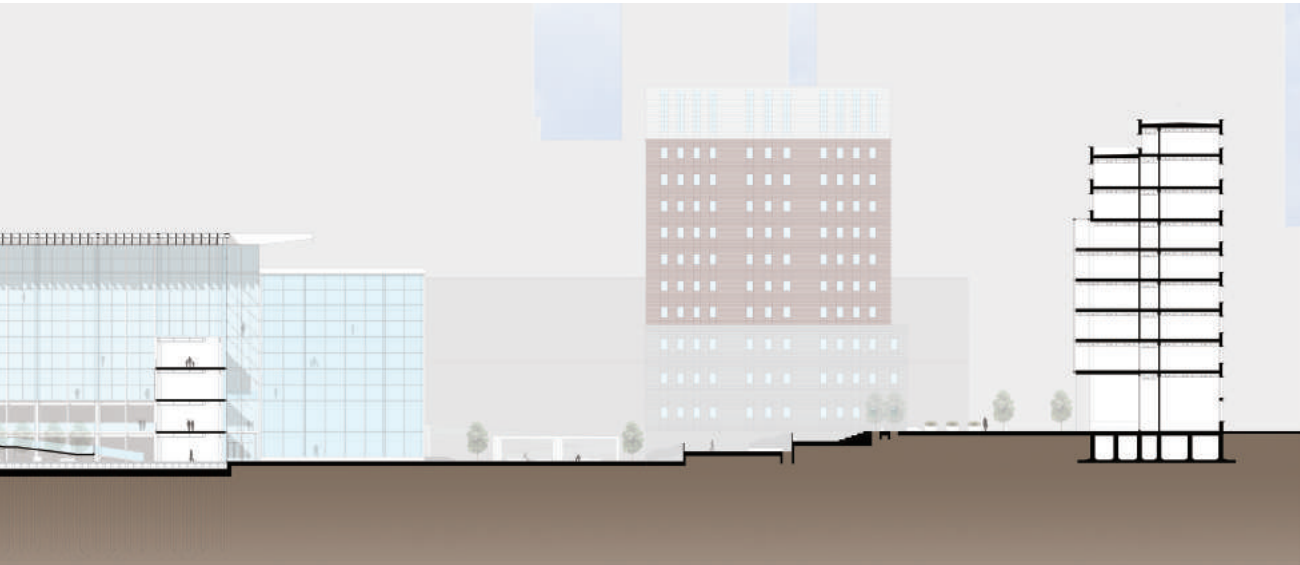




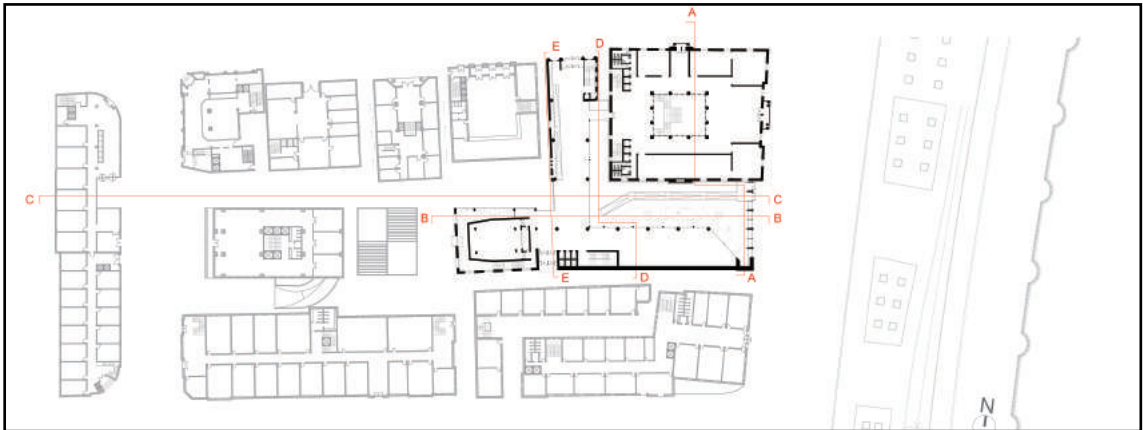
East elevation 1: 1000



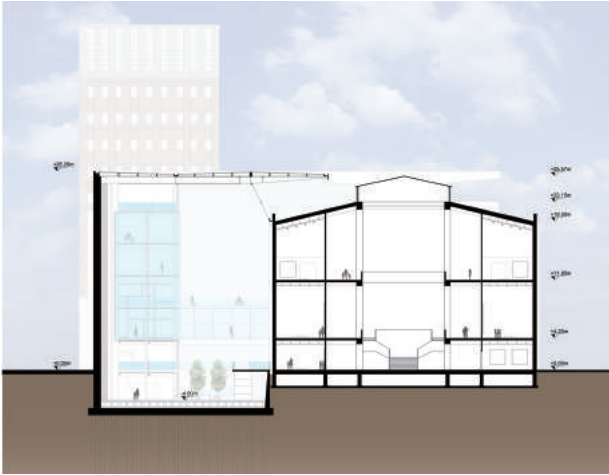
West elevation 1: 1000



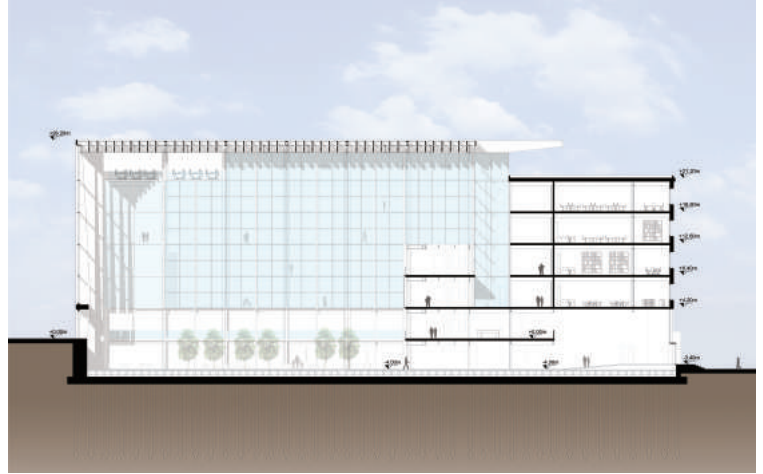
Section C-C 1: 1000



Ground floor 1:2000



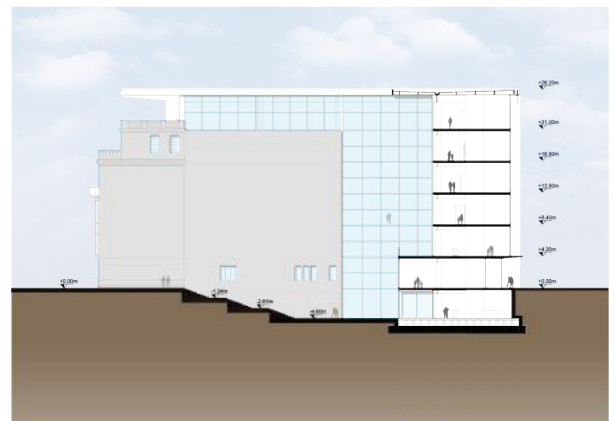
Section A-A 1: 1000



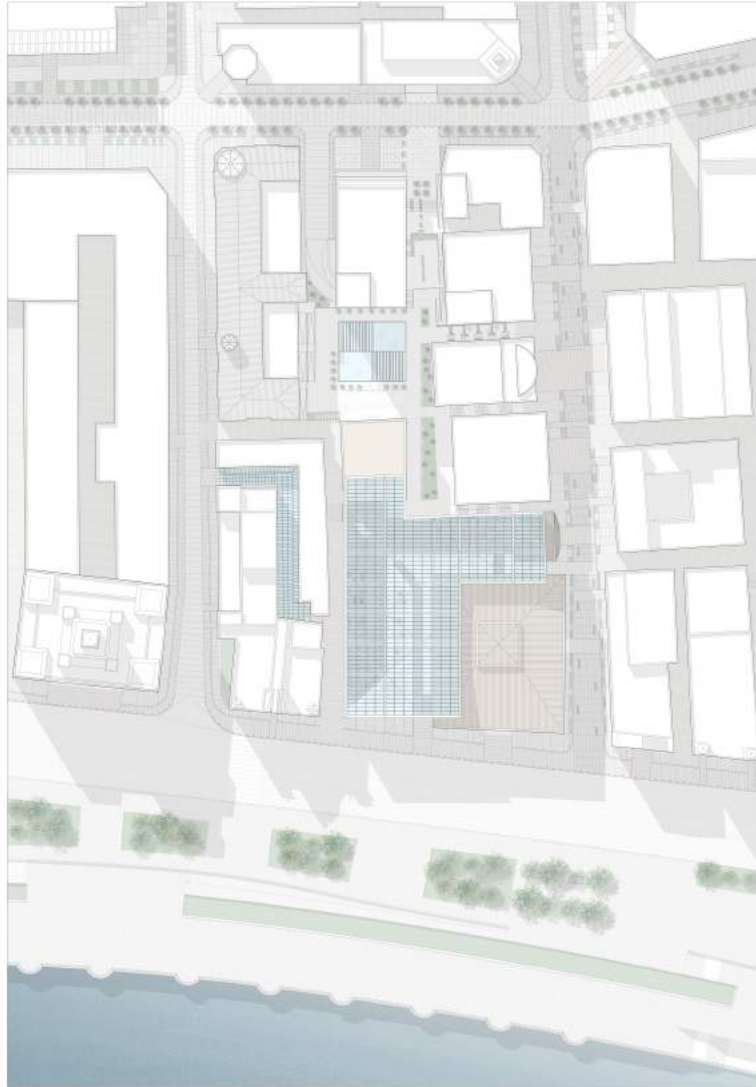
Section B-B 1: 1000



Section D-D 1: 1000



Section E-E 1: 1000



Master plan 1: 2000



Ground floor 1: 2000

4.3.2 Plan

UNDERGROUND PLAN

- 1.TEMPORARY EXHIBITION
- 2.SUNKEN PLAZA
- 3.AUDITORIUM
- 4.CLOAKROOM

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

- 5.RECEPTION
- 6.AUDITORIUM
- 7.TEMPORARY EXHIBITION

1st FLOOR PLAN

- 8.Permanent Exhibition - History of the Bund
- 9.Permanent Exhibition - Present of the Bund
10. CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT CENTER

2nd FLOOR PLAN

- 11.Permanent Exhibition - Future of the Bund
- 12.Permanent Exhibition - History of the buildings
- 13.LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES

3rd FLOOR PLAN

- 14.TEMPORARY EXHIBITION - Project of the Bund
- 15.PERMANENT EXHIBITION - History of the Concessions
- 16.RESTORATION WORKSHOP

4th FLOOR PLAN

- 17.TEMPORARY EXHIBITION
- 18.PERMANENT EXHIBITION - History of the Concessions
- 19.OFFICES

5th FLOOR PLAN

- 20.RESTAURANT
- 21.CAFFEE SHOP

4.3.3 建筑平面

地下一层平面

- 1.临时展馆
- 2.室内广场
- 3.剧院
- 4.衣帽寄存处

零层平面

- 5.前台
- 6.临时展馆
- 7.剧院

一层平面

- 8.外滩历史馆
- 9.外滩现代馆
- 10.儿童娱乐中心

二层平面

- 11.外滩未来馆
- 12.外滩历史建筑馆
- 13.图书馆

三层平面

- 14.外滩学生作品馆
- 15.外滩租界历史馆
- 16.修复办公室

四层平面

- 17.临时展厅
- 18.外滩租界历史馆
- 19.办公室

五层平面

- 20.江景餐厅
- 21.顶层咖啡厅

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