

---

# GRAND TOUR SHANGHAI-HUADONG JOURNEY (GROUP 2 REPORT)

---



---

# CONTENT

---

Ch1: Introduction	P.3
Ch2: Methodology	P.5
Ch3: Literature Review	P.6
Ch4: Photographs Analysis	P.8
Ch5: Findings of the Interviews	P.23
Ch6: Conclusion	P.25
Ch7: Reflection	P.26
Ch8: Bibliography	P.31

# Ch1 Introduction

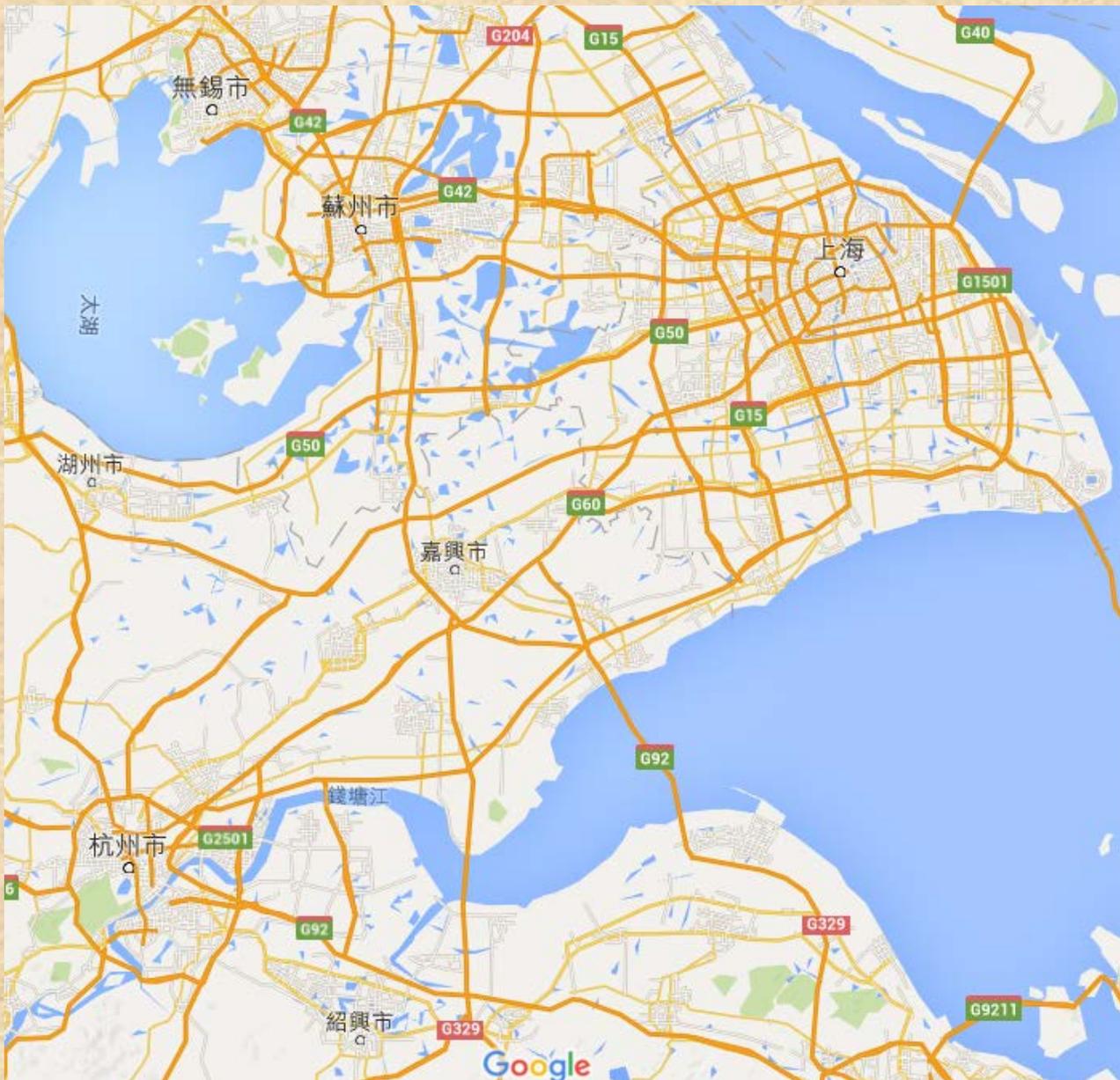


Figure 1 Map of Huadong area

Shanghai is one of the largest cities in China. With the special historical background, it immerses varied culture from different cities and countries. The architectures, there show the development process of Shanghai. Thus, they show the distinctive culture of Shanghai, which combines the western and Chinese traditional culture and they finally create a modern city that connects with international. For example, the shikumen in Shanghai, which is a cultural blend of elements found in Western architecture with tradition Lower Yangtze Chinese architecture and social behavior. So, in this trip, our group mainly focuses on the historical culture and the features of arts in Shanghai and Hua Dong.

The objective of this trip is to be familiar with the Chinese culture, to realize the conserve situations of local culture and history architectures, which helps to know more about the style of different period of the China and development relationship. It is hoped that we can achieve the aim after the trip.

## Ch2 Methodology

The research aims at investigating the style of Hua Dong history architectures and how the government strikes a balance between conservation and economic development of the city. The target group of the investigation is the heritages and architectures, we have visited in this journey. Both first-hand information and second-hand information are used in the research. First-hand information can be obtained by field study and second-hand information can be obtained by content analysis.

### 2.1 Content Analysis

The content analysis will be focused on the conserve policies of historical architectures and heritages of Hua Dong regions. It is expected that the resources will provide valuable historical and cultural insights.

### 2.2 Field Study

The field study will focus on how to strike a balance between conservation and economic development and how it integrates with the locals' life.

Target: Historical architectures and heritages of Hua Dong regions

Method: Photos and videos are recorded for reference and further investigation

### 2.3 Foreseeable Possible Problem and Solution

For the content analysis, it is time consuming as time is needed for analyzing the resources. Therefore, pre-tour tasks are done in order to identify the target group of the investigation and contract the research area.

For the field study, the judgment or investigation will be easily affected by the observer bias. Also, equipment (such as digital cameras and smartphones) for recording the data is needed. Therefore, we will prepare enough equipment before we go. Also, we will try our best to eliminate the effects of observer bias from being impartial.

## Ch3 Literature Review

The literature review consists of two main parts. The first part is the “Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China” which shows the conserve policies of historical architecture in China. The second part is the conservation work done on two ancient heritages from Hua Dong region.

### 3.1 “Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China”

The Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China is a conservation charter promulgated in 2000 by China ICOMOS with the approval of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage. It provides a methodological approach to the conservation of heritage sites in China. Some of the articles provide outlines of conservation work in China.

#### **Article 9**

Conservation of heritage sites involves six steps undertaken in the following order:

- (1) Identification and investigation
- (2) Assessment
- (3) Formal proclamation as an officially protected site and determination of its classification;
- (4) Preparation of a conservation master plan
- (5) Implementation of the conservation master plan
  
- (6) Periodic review of the master plan.

#### **Article 18**

Conservation must be undertaken in situ. Relocation may only be undertaken after approval in compliance with the law.

#### **Article 21**

Physical remains should be conserved in their historic condition without loss of evidence. The results of intervention should be unobtrusive when compared to the original fabric or to previous treatments, but still should be distinguishable. Detailed archival records of all restoration should be kept and there should be permanent signage indicating the date of intervention.

#### **Article 24**

The setting of a heritage site must be conserved. Natural and cultural landscapes that form part of a site's setting contribute to its significance and should be integrated with its conservation. Elements in the setting that are potentially hazardous or that may adversely affect the landscape must be addressed.

### **3.2 Examples of Conservation Work**

Zhuozheng Yuan in Suzhou and Yuyuan Garden in Shanghai are two famous heritages in Hua Dong region. They have indicated the effort of the Central Government in protecting the cultural heritages.

#### **3.2.1 Zhuozheng Yuan**

The Zhuozheng Yuan is a renowned Chinese garden in Suzhou. It is the largest garden in Suzhou and is considered by some to be the finest garden in all of southern China. In 1949, the garden is open to the public, and then restored in 1952. In 1997, Zhuozheng Yuan, along with other classical gardens of Suzhou was proclaimed a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

#### **3.2.2 Yuyuan Garden**

Yuyuan Garden, a historical Chinese garden located beside the City God Temple in the northeast of the Old City of Shanghai, and was first conceived in 1559 during the Ming Dynasty.

It suffered damage numerous times during the 19th century. During the Opium Wars, the garden was badly damaged. In 1961, after five years of repairs, Yuyuan Garden was re-opened to the public. However, it was then partly destroyed in the Great Cultural Revolution (1966-1976).

Yuyuan was announced as the Shanghai municipal cultural relics protection units in 1959. Later, it was finally being protected by the state council as a national key cultural relics protection units in 1982.

## Ch4 Photographs Analysis

The photograph analysis consists of two parts. The first part focuses on the cultural and historical aspect of the heritages and architectures. The second part focuses on the conservation works of the heritages and architectures.

Cultural and historical aspect of the heritages and architectures.

Historical background of the heritage



Figure 2 Water Town of Wuzhen



Figure 3 Ancient street in Wuzhen

In the picture, we visit a historic scenic **town** called The Water Town of Wuzhen. This 6500 year-old water town is named as “Venice of the East” and is one of the renowned historical water towns of the Yangtze River. Starting from New Stone Age ago, inhabitants of Wuzhen lived there. Until now, its name, location, lifestyle and system of waterways has remained unchanged. It forms the basis of its own unique historical value. Some buildings and lifestyles there have a story behind. During the Northern and Southern Dynasties (420-581), this town established a historical archway in welcome Crown Prince Liang Zhaoming’ coming to learn, a prince renowned for his Liereracry Selections. Apart from it, indigo-dyed, printed calico

making is part of the history of Wuzhen. In the old days, it was used for curtains, scarves, and tablecloths in every household. Until now, it is usually used to. Many women still run spinning wheels or loom at weaving workshops in the waterfront there in their leisure time. This historically never vanishes.

(<http://www.china.org.cn/english/travel/59084.htm>)



Figure 4 Campus of Shanghai Shibei High School

The Shanghai Shibei High School is famous for its academic performance now. The history, however, told us that it undergoes hard times before being renowned. Its campus was destroyed by bombs thanks to “**January 28 Incident**” in 1932. Five years later, it encountered financial difficulties and in the following two years, the school’s members spare no effort to ensure its safety during the war against Japan. Pacific War followed soon, forcing the school to stop running for a period of time. All these are experiences that seldom schools in Hong Kong come across. Their determination and perseverance shown in overcoming and facing these issues in the past was worth admiring.

([baike.baidu.com/view/722067.htm](http://baike.baidu.com/view/722067.htm))



Figure 5 Tourist activities in West Lake

West Lake is named as it is the lake located at the west of the city. Although West Lake in Hangzhou is only beautiful, seemingly, it played an important role in economic development in the 907 to 960. At that time, its location takes advantage of transportation to coastal areas, facilitating the trade among foreign countries, especially Japan Korea.

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West\\_Lake](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Lake))



Figure 6 The Humble Administrator's Garden



Figure 7 Gardening in The Humble Administrator's Garden

Going to Humble Administrator's garden located at in Jiangsu Province in South China is memorable. Visitors would be impressed by its history. Goes back to the ancient times, fruit trees were prevalent in the garden. The yummy and valueless fruits laid a solid foundation for the prosperous economic development at that time. On the other hand, due to beliefs, it is believed that eating fruits is a sign of having chances to be a god. For Wong's noble, this garden benefits their material and non- material lives.

(<https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E6%8B%99%E6%94%BF%E5%9B%AD>)



Figure 8 Eight diagram Field

Farmland called Eight Diagram Field in the picture was exclusively employed by Emperors to facilitate local agriculture. Traditionally, the king in the past and his officials plow the land so as to demonstrate its people's respect to the sacred land. At the same time, through this act, they expressed their hope for rich harvests in the next year. They're people in that period were really sincere to natural resources in their country, especially farmland.

(<http://www.mildchina.com/hangzhou-attractions/eight-diagrams-farmland.html>)

The historical relationship between the architecture styles of different areas in Shanghai

Shanghai not only has the traditional Chinese style of architectures, but also includes the Eastern architecture styles. There are some examples which are shown below to verify and confirm the statement.



Figure 9 The mixture of western and eastern architectural style

### The Invasion of Western style architectures:

The Shanghai Custom House Building is on the left hand side and lined with Shanghai bank building which is five stories tall. The buildings here are full of western characteristics. We cannot see the Chinese traditional buildings anymore and there are various western classical and modern styles buildings because they were initially belonged to a British settlement which means that it was one of the earliest parts of the British privilege. Later, the British and American settlements were combined in the International Settlement. Those buildings involve the European and foreign styles that many constructions have not been destroyed or demolished because of the valuable and the historical buildings. They are still erected in the Bund. The Bund is a famous waterfront and regarded as the symbol of Shanghai for hundreds of years. The Bund was where the foreign powers that entered Shanghai after the Opium War of 1842



Figure 10 Jiang Hai Custom House

erected their distinct Western-style banks and trading houses.

British-built port area. 13 Bund - Formerly: Jiang Hai Custom House built in 1927 of reinforced concrete.

The clock is modeled after Big Ben in London.

Clock detail below: British-built port area.

Detail - Jiang Hai Custom House

([http://www.buffaloah.com/a/virtual/china/shang\\_bund/bund.html](http://www.buffaloah.com/a/virtual/china/shang_bund/bund.html))



Figure 11 The Palace Hotel

The Palace Hotel, previously the Refuge Assurance Building

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Refuge\\_Assurance\\_Building](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Refuge_Assurance_Building))

This building is listed under the planning which is known as the listed buildings and Conservation Areas. Act 1990 as changed for its special architectural or historic interest.

(<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1219436>)

Other than the foreign style architectures in the Bund, we can still see some Eastern style architectures in the Nanjing Road walkway.



Figure 12 Nanjing Road Walkway

Source of the photo:

([https://hk.images.search.yahoo.com/search/images;\\_ylt=AwrsBnjeTBJXb3gABLC1ygt;\\_ylu=X3oDMTBsZ29xY3ZzBHNIYwNzZWYyY2gEc2xrA2J1dHRvbg--;\\_ylc=X1MDMjExNDcwMjAwNQ RfcgMyBGJjawM4Y3JyOGdkYTIkOTg5JT12YiUzRDQIMjZkTNEYmx0c3k4WnBZRjk1TXZHNNHJ0ZGJpeC5iMEFVLSUyNnMIM0Q0dSUyNmkiM0R6Yi5iYVLCWk2dURRmi41MXRKOQRmcgN5Zn AtdC05MDAaTsEz3ByaWQDaFdyUjFqaEFUbm00TGxjcHIUSUJkQQRtdGVzdGkA251bGwEbl9zdWdnAzAEb3JpZ2luA2hrLmltYWdlcy5zZWYyY2gueWFob28uY29tBHBvcwMwBHBxc3RyAw RwcXN0cmwDBHFzdHJsAzIwBHF1ZXJ5AA05hbmppbmcgcm9hZCB3YWxrd2F5BHRfc3RtcAMxNDYwODE3MTU1BHZ0ZXN0aWQDbnVsba--?gprid=hWrR1jhATnm4LlcpyTIBdA&pvid=ETcYO DI3LjGGb2iDVJalCQNZMTE5LgAAAAD9a45N&p=Nanjing+road+walkway&fr=yfp-t-900-hk&fr2=sb-top-hk.images.search.yahoo.com&ei=UTF-8&n=60&x=wrt#id=9&iurl=http%3A%2F%2F cache4.asset-cache.net%2Fxd%2F97098961.jpg%3Fv%3D1%26c%3DIWASset%26k%3D2%26d%3D0097B5F91B4CA4960178F6C1BCE5989B5145F92974FB5D86E18956D67F77A997B19 3ACD9C146E7A3&action=click](https://hk.images.search.yahoo.com/search/images;_ylt=AwrsBnjeTBJXb3gABLC1ygt;_ylu=X3oDMTBsZ29xY3ZzBHNIYwNzZWYyY2gEc2xrA2J1dHRvbg--;_ylc=X1MDMjExNDcwMjAwNQ RfcgMyBGJjawM4Y3JyOGdkYTIkOTg5JT12YiUzRDQIMjZkTNEYmx0c3k4WnBZRjk1TXZHNNHJ0ZGJpeC5iMEFVLSUyNnMIM0Q0dSUyNmkiM0R6Yi5iYVLCWk2dURRmi41MXRKOQRmcgN5Zn AtdC05MDAaTsEz3ByaWQDaFdyUjFqaEFUbm00TGxjcHIUSUJkQQRtdGVzdGkA251bGwEbl9zdWdnAzAEb3JpZ2luA2hrLmltYWdlcy5zZWYyY2gueWFob28uY29tBHBvcwMwBHBxc3RyAw RwcXN0cmwDBHFzdHJsAzIwBHF1ZXJ5AA05hbmppbmcgcm9hZCB3YWxrd2F5BHRfc3RtcAMxNDYwODE3MTU1BHZ0ZXN0aWQDbnVsba--?gprid=hWrR1jhATnm4LlcpyTIBdA&pvid=ETcYO DI3LjGGb2iDVJalCQNZMTE5LgAAAAD9a45N&p=Nanjing+road+walkway&fr=yfp-t-900-hk&fr2=sb-top-hk.images.search.yahoo.com&ei=UTF-8&n=60&x=wrt#id=9&iurl=http%3A%2F%2F cache4.asset-cache.net%2Fxd%2F97098961.jpg%3Fv%3D1%26c%3DIWASset%26k%3D2%26d%3D0097B5F91B4CA4960178F6C1BCE5989B5145F92974FB5D86E18956D67F77A997B19 3ACD9C146E7A3&action=click))

### Shanghai Nanjing Road

It was built in 1851. Nanjing Road was a main road from The Bund to Honan road, playing an important role in the development of the city. It is the main shopping street in Shanghai and it is named as the busiest and the longest shopping street in the world. We could see plenty of advertisements with the neon light and excessive light at night. They are catchy buildings which full of the foreign style. The tallness of these foreign buildings really differs from the traditional one in China since most buildings are shorter in the old period of time.

Yes, most buildings here are swayed with foreign styles, but we could still see some Chinese traditional architecture here since some of them are being protected and haven't destroyed yet. For example, the

stores and shops here are very old fashion. Visitors love visiting and shopping here since there are many older stores and shops here which are full of traditional atmosphere, as well as the eateries and outlets.

(<https://www.travelking.com.tw/eng/tourguide/shanghai/nanjing-road-pedestrian-walkway.html>)

Although there is invasion of the foreign style architecture, there are still conservations for the traditional Chinese buildings in Shanghai.

#### Traditional Chinese architectures in Shanghai:

Yuyuan Garden is one of the examples which maintain its own appearance very well for the consideration of conservation.



Figure 13 Yuyuan Garden

On the way to Yuyuan Garden, we walked along a street which is full of tinges of ancient Chinese architecture and culture of atmosphere from both sides of the streets are traditional buildings.

We have not entered the Yuyuan garden yet, but we can still see that there are lots of buildings which contain elements of Chinese traditional culture. For example, Chinese people always love drinking tea the most since they believed that enjoying a cup of tea is a kind of regimen. In the middle of the photo, there is a fascia of “Tea”. It is a teahouse where provides different species and types of tea-leaves for visitors to taste in a leisurely and carefree way since they can see the fascinating scenes outside the windows.



Figure 14 Yuyuan Garden

The ravishing Yuyuan Garden, Shanghai:

We made our way through the series of pagodas, some little houses, artificial ponds, small pools and gardens. The gardens place for relaxation since there are different kinds of rocks and plants for visitors to admire and enjoy. The conservation here is pretty good since the architectures can still keep intact on the whole. The garden is surrounded by walls, once we entered; there's no longer existed modern buildings and advertisements. It seems that the local people are very value the conservation of the architecture here since the element of the modern buildings are seldom involved in this garden which means that the local people respect the own culture and give weight to the conservation project. We also can realize that the traditional Chinese buildings here are really intense and strong. This is a typical Chinese garden which is enclosed by Chinese traditional buildings, pavilions, and halls. The framework is connected by rolling paths too. Combining all scenes, paintings are unrolled in front of us and the ancient Chinese tang is penetrated the whole garden.



Figure 15 Traditional architectural design



Figure 16 Ancient town along canal

We saw small waterways, dragon wall, rock displays, pavilions, bonsai, bridges, and even rocks are decorated.

On the eaves, some small sculptures were standing there. They called "Zoomorphic Ornaments" or "wenshou". But in Yuyuan Garden, most of them are generals, soldiers since pikes and shields are holding on their hands. They haven't removed by local people since those small sculptures provide them the history of the buildings.



The ancient Chinese latticed windows are used for ventilation at home, which is graced with different kinds of patterns and shapes, such as flowers, knife, leaf, square, rectangle, and vase. Those frameworks are decorated to enhance the visual angle of all pavilions and they are widely used by the architects in the old days since the latticed windows are the representatives of culture over periods of time. The design of lattices is the symbolic of caring for luck, fortune, peace, and longevity, so people in the old days have their individuals' beliefs.



The boundary of the wall in Yuyuan Garden is decorated with dragon's heads and body. Most people called it the "Five-dragon wall" Legend goes like this, when the wall was first completed in the Qing Dynasty, they all had five claws. But then since the feudal ruler regarded it as a sign of irreverence and rebellion, so they cut one of the claws for each dragon.



Qibao Old Town is another place where is also full of the atmosphere of traditional Chinese architectures.

### Qibao Old Town

It is a historic area in the Minhang District of Shanghai, China. There are three arched stone footbridges over the Puhui River (from west to east):

Kangle Bridge

Puhui River Bridge

Anping Bridge

Tea houses line the Kangle River and there are boat rides from a wharf. The tea houses where is in the middle of the photo and those over water villa.

There are many shops selling souvenirs and food, especially street food.

This old town was founded about a thousand years ago; it started gaining prominence only during the last two dynasties, the Ming and Qing. Accordingly, the buildings are characterized by the typical architecture of that period. There are ancient water townships and the buildings are full of Chinese traditional characteristics.

Although this is an old town where involved long period of history, it is still alighting with the traditional memories and everything here are still remain constant since they are the only thing that can keep forever in the deep heart of the local residents.



(<http://gbtimes.com/travel/qibao-old-town-discovering-old-china-shanghai>)

#### Conclusion (History and Heritage Conservation):

As a matter of fact, what should be noted is that the heritage is not only solely retained for appreciation purpose, but also for an array of positive externalities it brought to residents. In other respects, heritage conservation is essential to sustainable development of Shanghai and Huadong Districts as it conduces to tourism and constitutes the uniqueness of the country.

Without history, how can the country of life remain energetic? Without heritage, how can Huadong pursue in the foreseeable future? That means, heritage and history are an indispensable property of a place which can affect the quality of life of the local residents.

## Conservation works of the heritages and architectures

### How the Chinese government conserves the historical heritages and architectures



Figure 17 Conserved historical building

The Photos above show a commercial and residential building built during the period of the Republic of China in Southern Song Imperial Street, Hangzhou. The building was built at least 80 years ago. We felt that the building was built a long time ago as its shows the combination of both western and Chinese building styles. However, it looks like it was a new building as its walls is clean and without any deficiency.

In fact, the Chinese government has done some maintenance work on its appearance and structure. The building was being repaired in the late 1980s. The government tried to maintain its original architectural style and to minimize the damage to the sites nearby. Its clean appearance contributes to the day-to-day management. Nowadays, the building is disclosed to the public for protection.

Not only has the government done the repairing works, but it also tried to conserve the cultural and historical value of the building. To catch up with the technological development, the government inserts a QR-code on the information board. The tourists can know more about the building by using their digital devices. It is a kind of promotion and it can educate the tourists about the history and culture of the building.



Figure 18 Conserved ancient garden

Also, the Chinese government spent a lot of resources on the conservation of ancient gardens. The government has already done research on every single feature inside the gardens, such as walls, roofs, statues, plants and etc... Then, the features were classified into different levels of historical relics. They also have different codes for recording and periodic inspection.

For example, the Magnolia Grandiflora in Yuyuan Garden (on the left) is an old tree which planted a century ago. Nowadays, it is surrounded by the fences for protection. The statue (on the right) was reinforced in structure so it becomes more stable.

### How the Chinese government strikes a balance between conservation and urban development



Figure 19 The Southern Song Imperial Street

It is common to see that the heritages in China are converted into stores by the Chinese Government. The Southern Song Imperial Street in Hangzhou is one of the examples.

The Chinese government started the repairing work on the Southern Song Imperial Street in 2008 and finished within two years. Nowadays, it is a famous commercial pedestrian street.

Unlike Shanghai, there are no skyscrapers in the Southern Song Imperial Street. All the buildings are at most two floors, which is the building style of the Southern Song Emperor. The ground was built with stone to reappear the old style Imperial Street.

There are several kinds of stores on the street. They sell clothes, foods, tea, appearance and etc. Their main target is the tourists. As shown in the photos above, there are numerous tourists visit the street every day. The Southern Song Imperial Street boosts the Hangzhou tourisms and Chinese economic growth.

Someone argues that the stores on the Southern Song Imperial Street damage the historical and cultural value of it. However, the Chinese government cannot stop its plan of rapid economic growth. The Southern Song Imperial Street can conserve the ancient architectural style and contribute to economic growth. Therefore, the government strikes a balance between conservation and urban development as it maintains the original style of the street without hindering the economic growth of China.



Figure 20 The Bund in Shanghai

This is a photo of The Bund in Shanghai, consists of different historical buildings in different old style. We want to focus on the Yokohama Specie Bank Building, which now becomes the ICBC. By using the

neoclassical architecture style, the Yokohama Specie Bank Building built in 1893 and it is the first Japanese bank entered Shanghai. Just after the Second Sino-Japanese War, the Chinese government took over the building back and changed it into the Central Bank. However, the Chinese government didn't remove the old building and build a new one for it, the government keeps the old style but at the same time keep developing The Bund. Just about the Yokohama Specie Bank Building have changed in different usage, but mainly about banking, and once has been the Shanghai Textile Bureau.

The government did a quite good job in the balance between conservation and development, still we can see the style in old Shanghai, but it keeps developing "inside", and now become one of the most important financial center of China.



Figure 21 Integration of tourism & local daily life in The Wuzhen Ancient Water Town

In order to protect the heritage, it is not rare to see that there are turning the heritage into tourist spots in Hua Dong. The Wuzhen Ancient Water Town is one of the successful cases.

In 1998, the Chinese government cooperates with the Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning & Design Institute and starts the repairing work of the Wuzhen Ancient Water Town and reopen it in 2001. The Wuzhen Ancient Water Town was divided into 4 different level protection area in this protection and development

project in order to minimize the damage to the original style of those architectures, and the special atmosphere there.

With the target of “the most deeply protection”, “the most beautiful scenery”, “the most functional and the most scientific management”, the conservation of Wuzhen implemented the three major projects which including the heritage protection project, cultural protection project and the environment protection project, which let the traditional culture of Wuzhen successfully keep and maintain.

Besides, the conservation plan of the Wuzhen Ancient water Town also consider with the economic concern. There are some small stores which selling some clothes, shoes that with traditional craft and also some souvenirs, such as the postcard on the streets and even their houses, which totally special characteristic of the Wu Zhen Ancient Water Town.

The conservation projects of Wuzhen not only let the traditional culture of Jiangnan successfully keep, but also can have the economic development.

Link:

<http://www.tjupdi.com/excellence-detail-pW8cib7fIVaXs8tn.aspx?channelid=pW8c9rCcMRgANwA1>

<http://www.wuzhen.com.cn/cn/bh.aspx>

[http://baike.baidu.com/link?url=Gd0DNORPpG-f7Eey2kbylZ6aH3baNY4K9T99kfbtEkSDW\\_M1fxeTQk4uqC98wXl\\_exRcZyjFI2NkdFEvalbWU\\_](http://baike.baidu.com/link?url=Gd0DNORPpG-f7Eey2kbylZ6aH3baNY4K9T99kfbtEkSDW_M1fxeTQk4uqC98wXl_exRcZyjFI2NkdFEvalbWU_)

## Ch5 Research Results

### 1. Which buildings in Shanghai are worth to visit?

**For shopping and entertainment:** Nanjing Road, Huaihai Road, North Sichuan Road and Xizang Road in Shanghai.

There were the busiest shopping streets in Shanghai and were built during the 19th and 20th century. There were many buildings which had at least 100 years history and had different architectural features. Most of the architectures, there were built in western style, but not in traditional Chinese style. Comparing it to Hong Kong's buildings, the buildings in these roads were similar to Central Police Station in Hong Kong. These buildings showed the history of Shanghai and how the foreign countries' culture, especially western countries' affected Chinese culture.

**For visiting:** Yuyuan Garden, The Bund, Oriental Pearl Radio & TV Tower and Qibao Old Town.

Yuyuan Garden and Qibao Old Town were tourist attractions with traditional Chinese architecture. Yuyuan Garden showed the elements of Chinese classical gardens. If the tourists wanted to know more about Chinese culture, it would be a must to visit Chinese classical gardens because the building styles of Chinese classical gardens showed the Chinese culture and intelligence of Chinese people in the past. Qibao Old Town showed how well the Chinese government had done to protect the Chinese traditional architectures and culture. Comparing it to Hong Kong, Hong Kong government paid lack of attention on protecting our local culture. By visiting the Yuyuan Garden and Qibao Old Town, tourists could know more about and appreciate the traditional Chinese architectural characteristic.

The Bund housed 52 buildings of various architectural styles, such as Eclecticist, Romanesque Revival, Gothic Revival, Renaissance Revival, Baroque Revival, Neo-Classical, Beaux-Arts styles and Art Deco styles. It showed the impacts of Shanghai being a French concession. Oriental Pearl Radio & TV Tower was a distinct landmark in Shanghai and was the tallest structure in China from 1994 to 2007.

### 2. What are the most historic buildings in Shanghai?

**Buildings at The Bund**, such as The HSBC Building, Bank of China Building.

The Bund housed the headquarters of many of major financial institutions operating in China by the 1940s. Most of the buildings which were related to financial institution operating in China had over 60 years history. The buildings not only were recording the history and change in Shanghai, but also showed the influences of western culture in Shanghai. The Bund was a projection of Hong Kong in the past. After 20 years, Shanghai was still keeping many historic buildings with western building style, but we could not find many historic buildings or the buildings with western building style.

### 3. What are the most typical buildings in Shanghai?

**Oriental Pearl Radio & TV Tower, HSCB building and Shanghai Tower**

Oriental Pearl Radio & TV Tower was one of the famous landmarks and typical building in Shanghai. Someone said that it was based on a verse of the Tang Dynasty poem Pipa Song by Bai Juyi about the wonderful sprinkling sound of a pipa instrument, like pearls, big and small falling on a jade plate. However, it was only a guess without proof.

The HSBC Building in Shanghai was built on the corner of The Bund with Nanjing Road in 1926. This building was designed by the British architecture firm Palmer & Turner, who also designed other

buildings on The Bund, including the Yokohama Specie Building, Yangtze Insurance Building, and Bank of China Building. This building was built in classical architecture.

Shanghai Tower was a mega-tall skyscraper and a new landmark in Shanghai. It was currently the tallest building in China and the second-tallest in the world. It was designed by the American architecture firm Gensler. The building style was very special because the outer layer of the building twisted as it rose.

4. Oriental Pearl Radio & TV Tower and Shanghai Tower are skyscrapers, and HSBC building is the building without Chinese building style. In people's minds, the most typical buildings in Shanghai are not related to Chinese building style. It showed that the Chinese government did a great job of protecting Chinese historic buildings and traditional architectures, but they should promote more Chinese traditional culture to Chinese citizens and introduce more Chinese culture to foreigners.

## Ch6 Conclusion

The five-day Grand Tour in Shanghai and Huadong ended with unforgettable collective memories. We have attained our objectives in these five days.

We are more familiar with the Chinese culture through visiting the heritages and architectures in Shanghai and Huadong. Nevertheless, we know more about the history of China from the ancient architectures. For example, we know that the dragon statues on the roofs of the walls symbolized power and luck. We also heard some of the interesting story from our tour guide which enhanced our knowledge of Chinese culture.

We know how the Chinese government protects the heritages and how it strikes a balance between conservation and development. The Chinese government has implemented the “Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China” which provided a guideline to protect the heritage. Also, the government strikes a balance between conservation and development by turning the heritage into tourist spots while making minimized damage to their original style. For example, the Zhuozheng Yuan in Suzhou and Yuyuan Garden in Shanghai. The architectures integrated with the modern city and being conserved. Through interviewing with locals, distributing questionnaires to Shanghai students, it was realized that Shanghai people have the awareness towards preservation of heritages and historical architectures. Although Shanghai is an economy-oriented city, still the people there have the sense to preserve their culture and historical architecture. Hong Kong people should learn it and try our best to protect our own culture as well.

## Ch7 Reflection

Grand Tour is a remarkable trip for all of us, not only we visited many featured touring spots in Shanghai, Hangzhou and Suzhou, but we also left a lot of unforgettable memories there with all our classmates.

### D-1

Since it was the first day of the trip, we were supposed to be very excited. We did have this kind of feeling, but at the same time, the early gathering of 6:30am in Hong Kong International Airport made all of us tired and sleepy. Unfortunately, the airplane also delayed out of our expectation. However, from the experience of delaying airplane, we all realized that the life is not a bed of rose, but on the contrary, full of unanticipated incidents, challenges, ups and downs. Human cannot forecast any incident to be happening in the future. So, the thing that we can do is to change our attitude, from negative to positive. Then, we believed that any challenges or difficulties can be successfully solved with the positive attitude and method.

### Spot Description

Yuyuan Garden is a prestigious classical garden located in Anren Jie, Shanghai. It was completed in 1577 by a government officer of the Ming Dynasty named Pan Yunduan. Pleasing and satisfying, this is a meaning of Yu Garden and the aim of building this garden is for Pan's parents as a place for them to enjoy a happy time in their old age.

The passionate in our heart were inspired again after we had arrived Yu Garden in Shanghai, where is the first touring spot. It is an excellent model of classical Chinese gardening, architecture which was built during Ming Dynasty. The aims of this trip are to study Chinese culture and the conservation of the buildings in Huadong district, we had paid high attention to the introduction of the Yu Garden by our tourist guide, Mr. Gao. Just mentioned before, was built during Ming Dynasty was built in Ming Dynasty that had 457 years of history. But then, from the quaint architectures in Yu Garden, there is no doubt that the Shanghai government had put tremendous effort to protect and conserve this heritage. It is important that not only the Hong Kong government, but also the citizens should learn from the Shanghai government of its preservation works.

### **Spot Description**

Qibao Ancient Town situated in the center of Minhang District of Shanghai, only 18 kilometers from the downtown area, it can fulfill our curiosity about ancient water townships without the trouble or the rush of crowds. It is a tourist attraction with traditional Chinese architecture, museums and street food.

Walking in the town gave us a feeling that we were in the ancient time, we almost immersed ourselves into this ancient world not until the teachers asked for leaving. It was really an enjoyable place. Moreover, Qibao Ancient Town also represents local value, local culture and local people. This is what we can observe during the trip. Upholding the principle of preserving our heritage is crucial, simply because we love and respect our own culture and values. There are plenty of historical sites and heritages in Hong Kong, so when we visit it, we would definitely slow down our steps, learn the background information and its history seriously and appreciate the great contribution from ancestors.

## **D-2**

### **Spot Description**

Shibei Middle School, a school with a long history, it has been established over 100 years since 1915. Over the past few years, and there were academic exchanges between King Long College and Shibei Middle School. On this trip, we were so fortunate that the opportunity had been provided for us to have a close communication with the local students in Shanghai.

### **Reflection**

We wake up after the dawn for having a visit to Shibei Middle School, perhaps it was the most memorable and significant itinerary throughout the whole journey. Our group was sent to have a Chinese lesson with Form four students. We were deeply impressed and infected by the active attitude of Shibei students for answering a teacher's question and the uplifting atmosphere during their lesson. In contrast, reviewing our performance, not only were we so passive during the lesson in Shibei Middle School, but also we were always unwilling to answer teachers' questions in our school too.

Participating enthusiastically in the activities of the lesson is a kind of respecting the teachers. It is believed that, if we do so, not only the atmosphere of the lesson can be more cheerful, but our learning efficiency will be enhanced as well. For all of us, learning not to be too 'quiet' in the lesson is vital.

After the visiting, not only did we experience the difference of the education system between Hong Kong and Shanghai, but the friendship between Shibei students and we were also established within this short time visiting. This invaluable experience will be forever reserved.

### **Spot Description**

The most well-known touring spot in Shanghai, the Bund, was our last destination. It is a famous waterfront and regarded as the symbol of Shanghai for hundreds of years. The most attractive sight there is the 26 various buildings of different architectural styles including Gothic, Baroque, Romanesque, Classicism and the Renaissance. The band was ours.

### **Reflection**

As one of our key learning, touring spots, we all looked forward to visiting the bund. By appreciating those historical buildings, not only did we experience different architectural culture, but we also discovered the transformation of the usages of the buildings. We felt pleased with the consummate conservation work of those buildings done by Shanghai Government, which shows the respect to the history. Hopefully more historical building can be valued and protected by the people.

On the other side of the buildings, it was the sea. Having a lot of excitement, we song 'Beach of Shanghai' together while facing to the sea. It might be comic, but we all enjoyed that moment.

Last, we took a photo on the Nanjing Road nearby. Hopefully, time passed, but our invaluable and precious memories can be reserved as a gift for ourselves in the future.

### **D-3**

#### **Spot description:**

In the morning, car accidents happened in the Shanghai-Suzhou highway suddenly, but luckily, no one was injured. The Humble Administrator's Garden was our first touring spot in Suzhou. It is a renowned Chinese garden which proclaimed as UNESCO World Heritage Site. Again, we were like entering the ancient time with those Chinese traditional style buildings and gardens surrounded us. Gao introduced the history and also the conservation of the Humble Administrator's Garden, it would be a useful reference for our project. Then, we went to Wuzhen. It is a historic, scenic town located in northern Zhejiang Province.

#### **Reflection:**

Happening car accident was unexpected, but we had learnt a lesson from this accident. We should be more careful when we were crossing the streets and had a ride on the highways in China. When we were waiting the police coming after the car accident happened, we observed that Chinese drivers didn't have habits to line up during the traffic jams and to make way for pedestrians to cross the streets. We realized the importance of watching out cars and looking both ways before we cross the streets everywhere. We

should also be careful when the vehicle was driving on highways because of the vehicle speed. For the safety reasons, we must always buckle our safety belt in cars and other transports.

Then, we went to the Humble Administrator's Garden in Suzhou. At that time, we suddenly knew why many Chinese poets in the past longed for living in the Humble Administrator's Garden. We really appreciated the one who designed this garden because this garden contained not only the basic elements of classical Chinese gardens, but also some new elements which could not see in other Chinese gardens. However, we felt a little bit disappointed because there were very crowded and many noises. Many Chinese tourists kept making noises, so we could appreciate it in serenity.

. Our last touring spot of day 3 in Suzhou was Wuzhen. We could see how the local people lived there and what their traditional belief was. Until now, we still remember the peace of the town: people chitchat between the alleys, washed clothes in the riverside, nicely greeted to visitors. Unlike the fast-speed atmosphere in Hong Kong, we all felt calm and relaxed when walking in the town. Hopefully, we can experience this peaceful atmosphere someday in Hong Kong. We also thought that we should respect and show our tolerance to others' beliefs, but not unlike too many Hong Kong people respecting to others' beliefs.

#### **D-4**

##### **Spot description**

On the fourth day of the trip in Hangzhou, we visited the West Lake in 1000. After two hours, we walked to the Zhejiang museum and Yue Fei Temple. Then, we ate lunch in Shan Wai Shan. After we restored the energy, we went to the Eight Diagram Field.

After the visiting the field, we ate dinner in Hangzhou. We end this day in the hotel.

##### **Reflection**

After the unlucky day, we went to the West Lake with hope for good luck and be careful of the surroundings. When we arrived West Lake, the fascinating views had made us fall in love with it. The large sky-blue lake with lots of willows, this picture put me into the paradise. Next, we took the boat for visiting the most popular viewpoint in West Lake. When I saw the San Tang Yin Yue, I cannot imagine how the engineers could build this wonderful art without the modern technology.

Then, we moved to the Zhejiang museum to look the vases and the ancient porcelains. Those arts are very special and beautiful, I wonder that the ancient Chinese handicraft maker is clever and smart.

After visiting the museum, we went to the Yue Fei temple. In there, I have heard the introduction of this temple and the history of Yue Fei. I was extremely proud of Yue Fei because he did a good example of

what is loyalty and bravery. He was killed by the selfish emperor and the black sheep in the councilor.

What a tragedy!

We ate some delicacy and famous dishes in Shan Wai Shan, then we moved on to the Eight Diagram Field. This field is formed by the chrysanthus. We decided to organize the fashion of the catwalk in the field. The show just perfectly with someone slips down on the field that is me! At that moment, I feel embarrassed and my teammate was laugh at me.

After the dinner, we went to the hotel. It is no doubt that tonight is a wonderful and interesting night because Miss Ma has organized and joined a room game with the most classmate! We play, we laugh and we leave the unforgettable memory forever.

## **D-5**

### **Spot description**

A last touring spot of our journey was a shopping street with traditional Chinese style shops, and also it got an interesting street design too. We spent around 2 hours there to buy souvenirs for friends and families.

### **Reflection**

Five days passed, we would like to deliver our gratitude to our tourist guide Mr. Gao. His introductions of all touring spots made our visiting more meaningful and unforgettable. If we did not have Gao to guide us, we may visiting different spots without knowing anything of their history.

Besides, we would like to say thanks to our driver. He was friendly and nice. He always reminds us to be careful whenever we went down from the bus, and ask us whether we had the meal or not. All of these made our heart so warm.

Last but not least, we would like to thank all teachers and Mr. Fund, our captain. Without their caring, our journey would be that safe. Even when we encountered the car accident, they comforted us to be calm and promised us that everything will be alright. The success of the Grand Tour is all attributed to the caring of them, thank you again.

## Ch8 Bibliography

1. Neville Agnew and Martha Demas (2002), Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China, issued by China ICOMOS
2. <http://www.bung18.com>
3. Anonymous (3 April 2016), Yu Garden, Retrieved from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yu\\_Garden](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yu_Garden)
4. Anonymous (3 April 2016), Nanjing Road, Retrieved from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nanjing\\_Road](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nanjing_Road)
5. Anonymous (10 December 2015), Huaihai Road, Retrieved from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nanjing\\_Road](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nanjing_Road)
6. Anonymous (11 August 2015), North Sichuan Road, Retrieved from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North\\_Sichuan\\_Road](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Sichuan_Road)
7. Anonymous (4 December 2014), Middle of Xizhang Road, Retrieved from <https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E8%A5%BF%E8%97%8F%E4%B8%AD%E8%B7%AF>
8. Anonymous (3 April 2016), the Bund, Retrieved from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The\\_Bund](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Bund)
9. Anonymous (8 February 2016), Oriental Pearl Tower, Retrieved from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oriental\\_Pearl\\_Tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oriental_Pearl_Tower)
10. Anonymous (4 August 2015), Qibao Old Town. Retrieved from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qibao>
11. Anonymous (28 February 2016), HSBC Building in the Bund, Retrieved from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HSBC\\_Building,\\_the\\_Bund](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HSBC_Building,_the_Bund)
12. Anonymous (3 April 2016), Shanghai Tower, Retrieved from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shanghai\\_Tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shanghai_Tower)
13. Anonymous, Yu Yuan Garden Shanghai, Retrieved from <http://www.tourchina.com/travel-shanghai/yu-yuan-garden.htm>
14. Anonymous, Yuyuan Gardens, Retrieved from <http://journeymart.com/de/china/shanghai/yuyuan-gardens.aspx>
15. Anonymous, Yuyuan Garden, Retrieved from <http://www.warriortours.com/cityguides/shanghai/yuyuan.htm>
16. Anonymous, Shanghai Nanjing Road, Retrieved from [http://tripstoshanghai.com/Nanjing\\_road.html](http://tripstoshanghai.com/Nanjing_road.html)

17. Anonymous, Humble Administrator's Garden, Retrieved from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humble\\_Administrator%27s\\_Garden](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humble_Administrator%27s_Garden)
18. Anonymous, Humble Administrator's Garden, Retrieved from <http://www.orientalarchitecture.com/china/suzhou/humble-administrator.php>
19. Anonymous, Humble Administrator's Garden (Zhuo Zheng Yuan), Retrieved from [https://www.travelchinaguide.com/attraction/jiangsu/suzhou/humble\\_garden.htm](https://www.travelchinaguide.com/attraction/jiangsu/suzhou/humble_garden.htm)
20. Anonymous, Shanghai to wuzhen day tour, retrieved from [http://tripstoshanghai.com/Shanghai\\_to\\_wuzhen\\_day\\_tour.html](http://tripstoshanghai.com/Shanghai_to_wuzhen_day_tour.html)
21. Anonymous, Wuzhen, Retrieved from <http://www.chinesetimeschool.com/en-us/articles/wuzhen/>
22. Mr. Wat's photo collections  
[https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B0-QOo8fpA60U19pcXQyTU01c00&usp=drive\\_web](https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B0-QOo8fpA60U19pcXQyTU01c00&usp=drive_web)