

4.12 View across the Bund, Shanghai.



The area of the Pudong includes the Finance and Trade Zone (known as Lu Jia Zui), the Free Trade Zone (called Waigaoqiao), the Export Processing Zone, Jingqiao, a High Technology Park, Zhangjiang, a new Port, the new Shanghai Hongqiao International Airport, an Info Port and the Pudong Railway.

The city center in Puxi is also a major focus of renewal efforts. The Municipal Government established five main considerations for the redevelopment of Shanghai, based upon transportation infrastructure, a multi-centered city layout, the renovation of industrial areas, urban housing, and ecological projects. The first transportation infrastructure projects included the construction of the Nan Pu, the Yang Pu, and the Shi Pu Bridges, the Cross Harbor Tunnel, the Inner Ring Road, and the North–South Elevated Road. There are plans to construct a total of 400 miles of expressway around Shanghai. In addition, as part of a comprehensive transportation policy, six miles of new transit line are to be constructed every year.

Urban housing was a major issue in the redevelopment plans and to date 1.5 million people have been accommodated over a period of ten years. These developments include the construction of new housing and the renovation of older areas in the city. Ecological concerns are increasing in importance in Shanghai and the government has initiated several measures to address air pollution, solid waste production, the treatment of wastewater and the greening of urban areas.

The Shanghai waterfront consists of the Huangpu River and the Suzhou Creek. In the period of massive industrial production, Shanghai's waterways were lined with industrial facilities, port operations and warehouses. Because of the lack of pollution containment the water quality of those waterways was very poor. Several measures are changing the nature of waterfronts in Shanghai. The most significant is the relocation of major port functions from the Huangpu to the Yangtze River, allowing for major sections of the Huangpu to be redeveloped.

In 1993, the waterfront on the Bund was reconstructed. This involved the construction of a high embankment wall to protect against flooding which incorporated a pedestrian riverbank three-quarters of a mile long