

Academic Exchange Grants 2019

Inter-University Academic Exchange Project Report

***Quantou Village 2050***

***A Sino-Japan Joint Workshop on the Critical  
Region of Xiong'An New Area***

Project Leader: Wanglin YAN

Faculty of Environment and Information Studies

Graduate School of Media and Governance

Keio University

Feb. 28 2020

Summary:

Chinese government has launched the Xiong'An New Area (XNA) at the triangular area of Beijing, Tianjin and Baoding in 2017, in order to mitigate the over-agglomerated urban functions from Beijing and rebalance the regional development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei metropolitan area. XNA is located at the hinterland of Baiyangdian, a famous wetland with rich water resource and well-conserved aquatic culture. This is a challenge to build a modern city in such a traditional rural area prone to flood. This Sino-Japan joint project, initiated by Keio University and Tianjin University, aims to envision the sustainable future of Quantou Village in 2050, the only aquatic village to be conserved for traditional culture in the development plan. A charrette design workshop was organized in Sep 9-11, 2019 and 7 faculties and 24 students joined the 3-days event. Following the story-based workshop style, the team investigated the village intensively by street observation, interview/hearing and drone surveillance, analyzed the strength and weakness of the village in nature, culture, human settlement and industries. Then the team designed the vision and practical solutions for the revitalization of the village along with the threats and opportunities of the XNA. Five proposals were produced which cover the most important aspects in redevelopment: harmonized streets and backyards, nostalgic

tourism, ecological industry and resilient infrastructure. The proposals were presented finally at an open session with stakeholders from local government, companies and communities. The feedback was very positive and expected to be a motivation for reconsidering the urban development and rural conservation.

Keywords: 1. aquatic village, 2. story-based workshop, 3. becher & becher, 4. resilient infrastructure, 5. sustainable development

# Table of Contents

List of Figures .....	ii
List of Tables .....	iii
<b>Chapter 1 – Introduction</b> .....	<b>1</b>
1.1 Background .....	1
1.2 Objective .....	4
<b>Chapter 2 - Chinese Traditional Village review</b> .....	<b>5</b>
2.1 Chinese Traditional Village policy and list.....	5
2.2 Case review.....	5
2.3 Study area – Quantou village .....	7
<b>Chapter 3 - Methods and Workshop Contents</b> .....	<b>11</b>
3.1 Approach .....	11
3.2 Workshop contents.....	11
3.2.1 Preparation and kick-off .....	12
3.2.2 Fieldwork.....	13
3.2.3 Becher&becher and story making .....	16
3.2.4 Group work.....	18
<b>Chapter 4 - Results</b> .....	<b>24</b>
4.1 Group 1 - Courtyard and street: Native residence compounds.....	24
4.2 Group 2 - Culture: Heritages and tourism.....	26
4.3 Group 3 - Industry: Quantou village music festival.....	27
4.4 Group 4 - Ecology: Eco-network.....	28
4.5 Group 5 - Disaster prevention: resilient village .....	29
<b>Chapter 5 - Discussions and Proposal</b> .....	<b>30</b>
5.1 Discussions .....	30
5.1.1 Method of the story based workshop.....	30
5.1.2 Implication of the Quantou village case .....	30
5.2 Proposal.....	31
<b>Acknowledgement</b> .....	<b>33</b>
<b>Appendix</b> .....	<b>34</b>

## List of Figures

Figure 1.1 Participants and supporters .....	2
Figure 1.2 Contents of the academic exchange activity .....	4
Figure 1.3 Conceptual framework of workshop .....	4
Figure 2.1 The 5 batches of Chinese Traditional Village in the list (Source: The Paper News) .....	5
Figure 2.2 Sizai village, Guizhou Province (Source: CCTV website) .....	6
Figure 2.3 Paishao village, Guizhou Province (Source: Weibo) .....	6
Figure 2.4 Left: Xiemaqiao village near Shanghai Right: Wushishan village, Fujian Province (Source: Web) .....	6
Figure 2.5 Shuimokou village, Shanxi Province (Source: Web) .....	7
Figure 2.6 Birds view of study area: Quantou village and Baiyangdian wetland it locates in (Source: Chinese teams) .....	8
Figure 2.7 Quantou village locates in center of the Xiong'An New Area .....	10
Figure 2.8 The satellite image of Quantou village, Quantou town (Source: Google Earth) .....	10
Figure 3.1 Conceptual roadmap for the workshop .....	11
Figure 3.2 Group photo of 31 students and professors from 4 universities .....	11
Figure 3.3 Introduction by the local supporter, XA-GDRI Co. Ltd.....	12
Figure 3.4 Opening remarks by Prof. Chen Tian, Prof. Tianjin Univ, coordinator of Chinese teams .....	12
Figure 3.5 Introduction of this workshop and procedures by Prof. Yan Wanglin, Keio Univ.....	13
Figure 3.6 Information and previous works by Prof. Prof. Hou Xin, Tianjin Univ.....	13
Figure 3.7 Baiyangdian and village settlements (Photo by Nakayama Shun) .....	14
Figure 3.8 Meeting with local officials of Quantou village during fieldwork .....	14
Figure 3.9 street observation and drone surveillance.....	15
Figure 3.10 Aerial photograph by drone (by Prof. Chen) .....	16
Figure 3.11 Becher&becher of all 24 students and 1 faculty of Keio University.....	16
Figure 3.12 Three examples of becher&becher on three topics: Waterfront, Energy source and Streets.....	18
Figure 3.13 Group work.....	19
Figure 3.14 Group 1 Courtyard and street: Native residence compounds .....	19
Figure 3.15 Group 2 Culture: Heritages and tourism .....	20
Figure 3.16 Group 3 Industry: Quantou village music festival .....	21
Figure 3.17 Group 4 Ecology: Eco-network .....	21
Figure 3.18 Group 5 Disaster prevention: resilient village .....	22
Figure 3.19 Stage report of each group.....	23
Figure 3.20 Comments from the professors and local experts .....	23
Figure 4.1 Preparation of final presentation in the Open Session .....	24
Figure 4.2 Main results of Group 1.....	25
Figure 4.3 Main results of Group 2 .....	26
Figure 4.4 Main results of Group 3.....	27
Figure 4.5 Main results of Group 4.....	28

Figure 4.6 Main results of Group 5.....	29
Figure 5.1 Lecture and final presentation for workshop in Open Session (Pic: Tianjin University team) .....	32
Figure 5.2 Group photo in administrative service center of XNA (Sep. 11) .....	32
<i>Figure 5.3 Group photo at the end of Open Session, 11:00 pm. of Sep. 11</i> .....	33

## List of Tables

Table 1.1 Schedule of workshop.....	2
Table 3.1 Story statistics based on individual view from becher&becher .....	17
Table 3.2 27-Story to 5-Group .....	18

# Chapter 1 – Introduction

## 1.1 Background

This is a century of cities (Nature, 2012). More than 56% of the 7 billion people in the world is living in cities in 2012. It is predicted to be 60% by 2030 and most of the increase will happen in Asian developing cities like Beijing, Shanghai, Dakar, and Mumbai etc. The over-agglomerated urban population and functions bring enormous challenges to the sustainability of society. One of the typical regions is the Jing-jin-ji, Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei, the capital city of China and its surrounding area. Combating on the over-crowding in Beijing and narrowing the gap of urban-rural development, the Chinese government has launched the national development strategy of Xiong'An New Area (XNA) in 2017. It is declared a millennium project, searching for a resilient and sustainable model of urbanization in harmony with nature.

XNA is located in the hinterland of Hebei province, about 100km away from Beijing, Tianjin and Baoding, the most populous city in Hebei Province. The administrative zone of XNA is designated above three counties of Hebei: Anxin County, Xiong County and Rongcheng County with 1,047,000 of existing population in total. The development area is planned 100km<sup>2</sup> at first for core zone, 200km<sup>2</sup> in mid-term and 2000km<sup>2</sup> in long-term. Meanwhile, XNA is located in the Baiyangdian lake area, the largest wetland or lagoon in northern China Plain, known as “the Kidney of North China Plain”. The average height above water is less than 3 meters and vast of the region is covered by water and reed. It is a big challenge to build a modern city in such fragile basement prone to flood.

Since the press release of the development project in 2017, the masterplan has been designed, the core area is in construction rapidly and large scale of infrastructure such as water ways, lake banks, power grid and digital network etc. has been constructed or in constructing. Meanwhile, the policy on rural area, especially the aquatic villages in lagoon, is gradually unveiled. While most of the villages will be reallocated, the village of Quantou, an island town in the midst of Baiyangdian with 11500 inhabitants, is to be conserved as the only one in the list of Chinese Traditional Villages (CTV) in XNA. Therefore, this village is expected an important role as a model in development to demonstrate the alternative path toward sustainability, how to harmonize modern city with native nature and culture, how to improve the quality of living conditions in a rural village, and how to engage the residents adapting to rapid urbanization.

Under such circumstances, EcoGIS lab of Keio University and CT Studio of Tianjin University initiated the inter-university joint research project. The purpose of this

project is to bring the knowledge and experience in Japan and China into the field of the millennium development for the sustainable design of the aquatic village of Quantou in 2050. A charrette design workshop was organized in Sep 9-12, 2019. Totally 31 participants, including 7 faculties and 24 students from Keio University, Tianjin University, Hebei University of Technology, and Tianjin Chengjian University joined the 3-day event, with the fully support of Green Development Research Institute (XA-GDRi Co. Ltd.) in local (Fig 1.1.). The schedule is shown in Table 1.1. Following the story-based style of workshop, the team investigated the village intensively by street observation, interview and hearing, and drone surveillance. The features of the town are manifested by 9 photos in concept of becher&becker as an old story of the town expressing the strength of the village in nature, culture, industries and human settlement. Then the team by group worked on the vision and solutions for the revitalization of the village, taking the advantage of the national development project of XNA. Five proposals were presented which cover the main aspects in redevelopment: harmonized streets and backyards, nostalgic tourism, ecological industry, and resilient infrastructure. The proposals were presented finally at the open session with stakeholders from local government, companies and communities. The feedback was very positive. The output is significant for making the redevelopment plan of the village in near future.



Figure 1.1 Participants and supporters

Table 1.1 Schedule of workshop

Date	Time	Contents	Notes
Sep. 9	09:33	Get together with participants from 4 universities	Tianjin Univ., Hebei Univ. of Technology and Tianjin Chengjian Univ., Keio Univ.
	10:45 – 12:00	Academic exchange kick-off meeting	Introduction and brainstorming

	13:30 – 18:00	Field work and story exploration	Go to the pier by bus and get on the boat to Quantou village
	19:00 – 21:00	Share the result of field work, 9 photos by Becher&becher	Tell the story of the photos and develop our interests about the village
	09:45 – 12:00	Brief on the work last day Group work and Concept building	5 groups based on story of interests, consult with professors
Sep. 10	13:00 – 18:00	Group work on 5 conceptual themes	Group with advises from professors
	19:00 – 21:00	Group presentation	Comments and discussion
	09:45 – 12:00	Visit the administrative service center of Xiong’An New Development Area (XNA)	service center, museum of city planning and various implementations of new technology.
Sep. 11	13:30 – 17:00	Summarizing the work for the night workshop “Quantou Village 2050”	Preparation for open Session
	18:00 – 21:00	Open Session for academic exchange lecture and workshop result.	Lectures and final presentations of the 3-day workshop. Participants includes local officials and residents.
Sep. 12	09:00 – 10:30	Visitation on revitalization practice project sites in Baita Village near the meeting hall	Renewal of community for culture boosting and environment optimize for Small scale start-ups.
	11:05	Leave off Baiyandian Station to Beijing	Got Beijing airport T3 and set off to Tokyo at 15:40

## 1.2 Objective

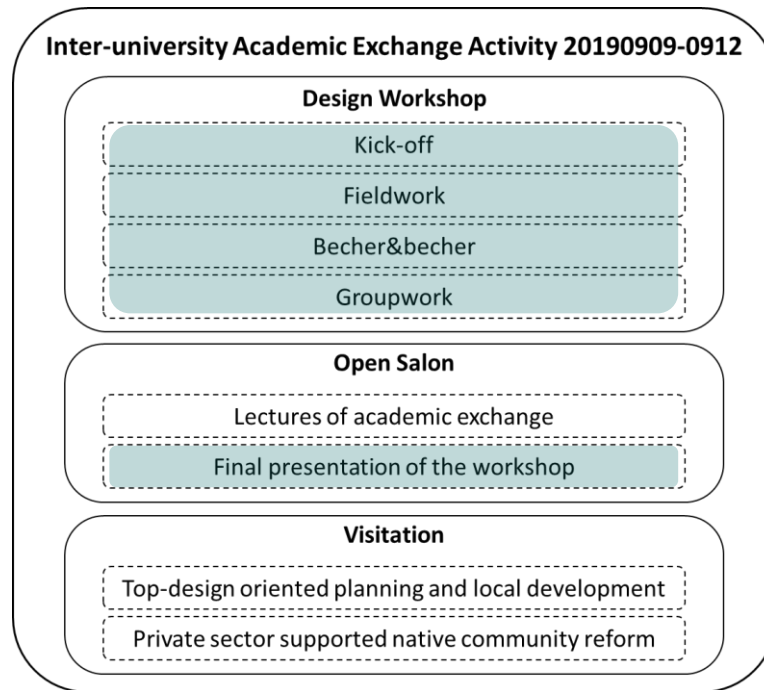


Figure 1.2 Contents of the academic exchange activity

The design workshop is the main part of the whole inter-university academic exchange activity (Fig 1.2). The objective of this workshop is to discuss and design a future vision of town/village, facing rapid development but with high environmental sensitiveness (Fig 1.3).

## QUANTOU VILLAGE 2050

INTER-UNIVERSITY DESIGN WORKSHOP, XIONG'AN 2019

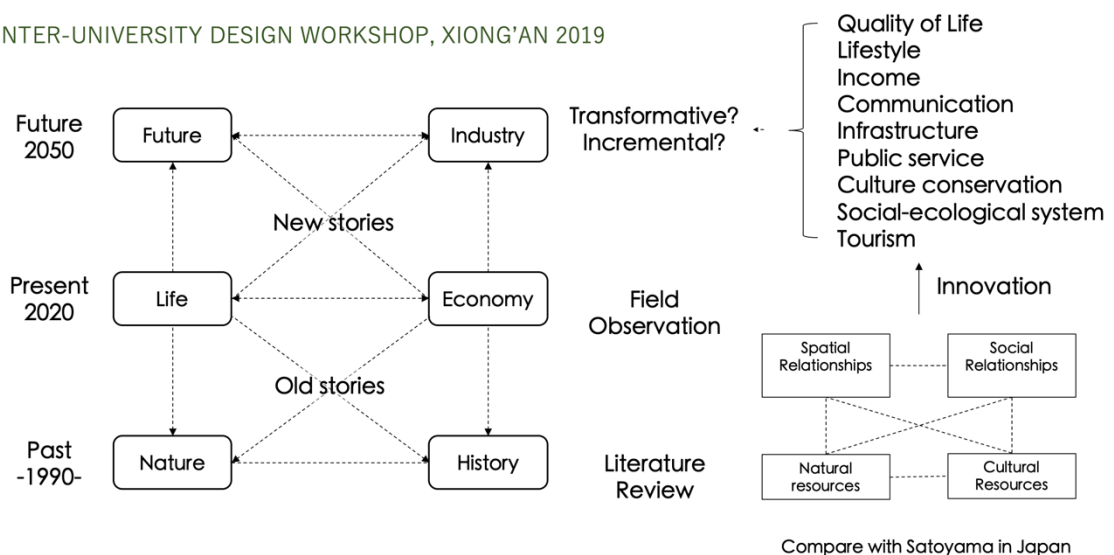


Figure 1.3 Conceptual framework of workshop

## Chapter 2 - Chinese Traditional Village review

### 2.1 Chinese Traditional Village policy and list

The list of Chinese Traditional Villages is the national certification to the villages with unique culture value or ethnic identity. So far there are many CTVs registered, as shown in Fig 2.1. It is legally required that they need extra special plan which clarifies both the development guidance and protection principles.

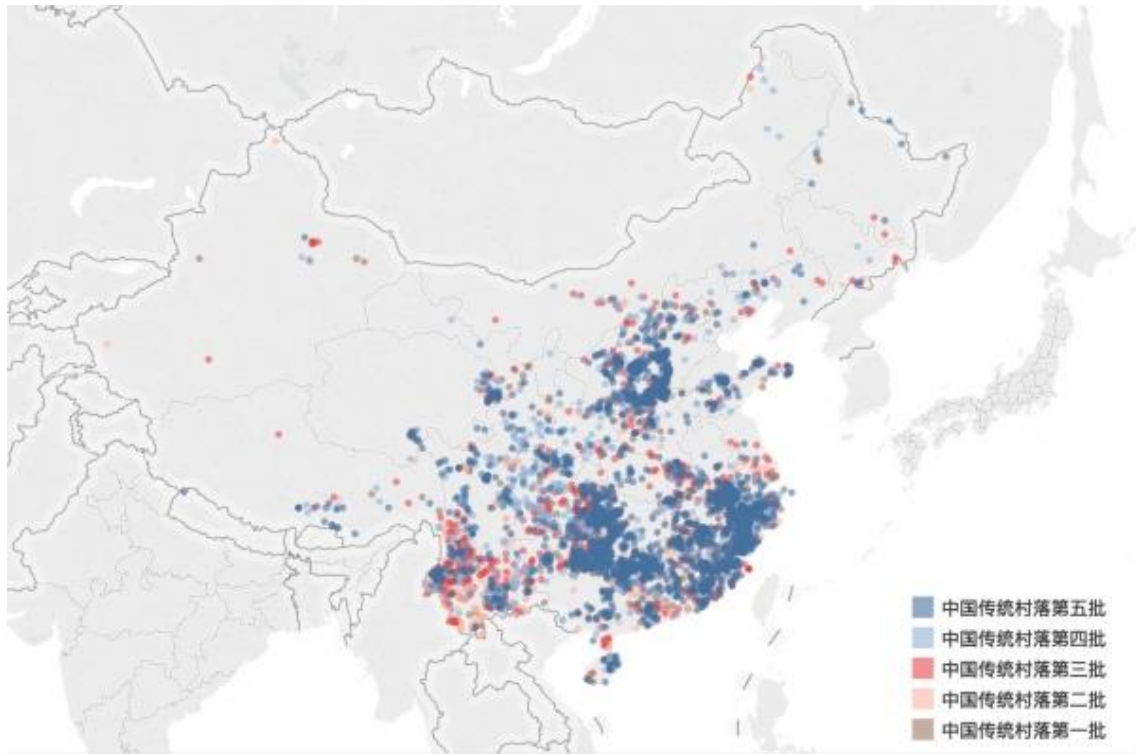


Figure 2.1 The 5 batches of Chinese Traditional Village in the list (Source: The Paper News)

Each village is unique in natural and social foundation. The protection and the development of the CTVs should be place on the understandings of how to conserve and optimize their environmental context. The standards and guidance for the plan and development of CTV contain,

1. Conservation of traditional architecture.
2. Inheritance of traditional craft.
3. Maintenance of historical ethnic identity.
4. Protection of environmental surroundings.

### 2.2 Case review

There are some examples of Chinese Traditional Village:



Figure 2.2 Sizai village, Guizhou Province (Source: CCTV website)



Figure 2.3 Paishao village, Guizhou Province (Source: Weibo)

Guizhou province located in southwestern China and has the most CTVs among the provinces (Fig 2.2 and 2.3).



Figure 2.4 Left: Ximaqiao village near Shanghai Right: Wushishan village, Fujian Province (Source: Web)

There are also many aquatic villages in the CTV list near metropolitan like Shanghai, presenting different feature than those in other region of China (Fig 2.4 left). And also, CTV in the very southeast of China as in Fig 2.4 right.



*Figure 2.5 Shuimokou village, Shanxi Province (Source: Web)*

In northern China, traditional villages appear in a totally different way because of the geographical condition and the food-energy-water interlinkage there (Fig 2.5).

### 2.3 Study area – Quantou village

This time, the region we visit is located in North China Plain, where exists one of the longest agricultural culture in this country and witnessed the most severe wars in

the history. Our study area is Quantou village, Quantou town, Anxin county, Baoding City, Heibei province (Fig2.6).



Figure 2.6 Birds view of study area: Quantou village and Baiyangdian wetland it locates in (Source: Chinese teams)

Quantou Village is enlisted in the 4<sup>th</sup> batch of Chinese Traditional Villages. The village stretches on the highland of the wetland with very high density. The settlement is intensively prone to flood.

The redevelopment of the village will mostly lie on the three sets of relationships:

- Integration of tangible and intangible cultural heritage.

There are traditional architectures, streets, open spaces and waterways in the village inherited from hundreds of years ago. They would not be shiny without the living custom rising above the local craft, music and festival events.

- Residence of traditional structure and dynamic revitalization.

How to revitalize the village by not harming the traditional structure is a common concern in redevelopment of traditional village. Either radical change or conservative modification is a strategy of choice and would varies with local context.

- Community of creation and daily life.

The natives live there, and simultaneously make food and craft from their culture and environment. The balance between creation and daily life is believed important in the overcrowding and poor managed infrastructure. It is expected to be solved in the new growth stage of XNA (Fig 2.7). However, who and how to manage remains a question mark.

Quantou village of Quantou town:

- 11500 residents dwell here. (2018)
- 32km<sup>2</sup> water surface mainly surround the town.
- 13km<sup>2</sup> land (constructed area + arable land).
- Quantou music festival, deriving from nearly 400 years ago, is famous in North China Plain.

And it is a site with specialties:

- Interlinkage between natural environment and human settlement

Baiyangdian wetland area is the historical and cultural core of Xiong'An New Area (XNA), and Quantou village locates in the central area of Baiyangdian.

- Typical architecture pattern and fixture of traditional constructed area

The village has large scale of traditional architectural space, such as ancient residence courtyards and streets.

- Folk custom, craft and industry

The village itself with high density of local culture faces gap between interesting resource and employment making.

- Tourism potential
- Pollution and poor infrastructure

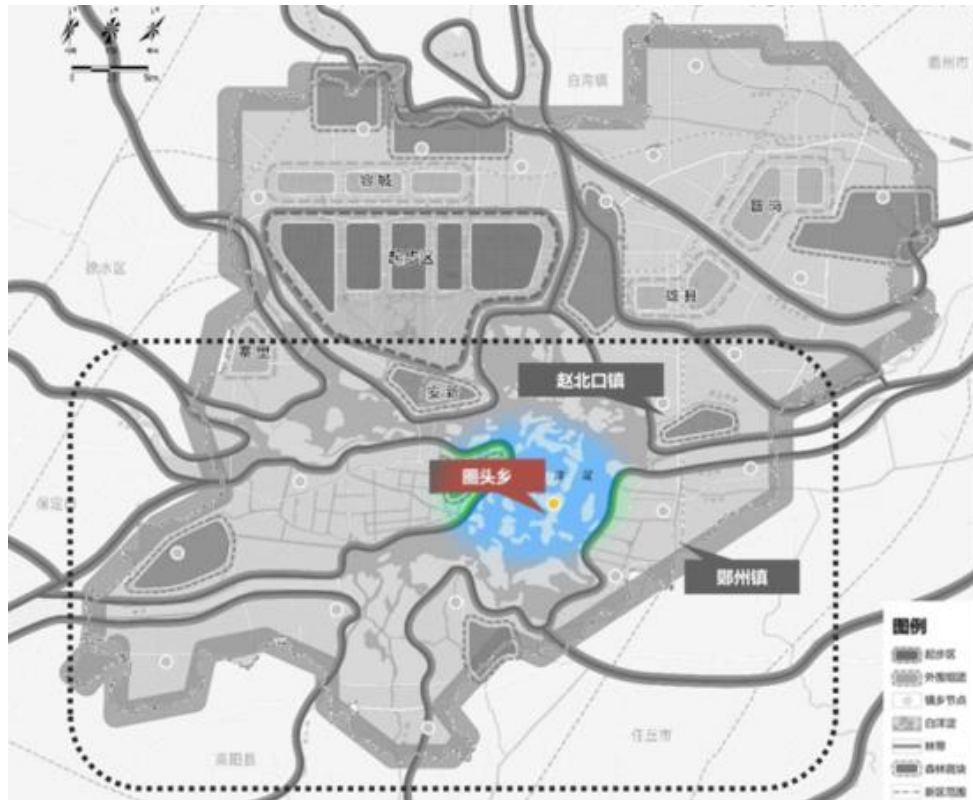


Figure 2.7 Quantou village locates in center of the Xiong'an New Area



Figure 2.8 The satellite image of Quantou village, Quantou town (Source: Google Earth)

## Chapter 3 - Methods and Workshop Contents

### 3.1 Approach

We located the workshop procedure on individual interests, freeing out every participant's ideas on living environment, for deducting a bottom-up proposal of redevelopment in the future. Many development projects in China, no matter urban or rural area, are mostly led by policy of top down. This new perspective was enlightened from Kogengaku, a field observation based architectural exercise. This is first introduction to the charrette design workshop in China. The procedure is illustrated in Fig 3.1.

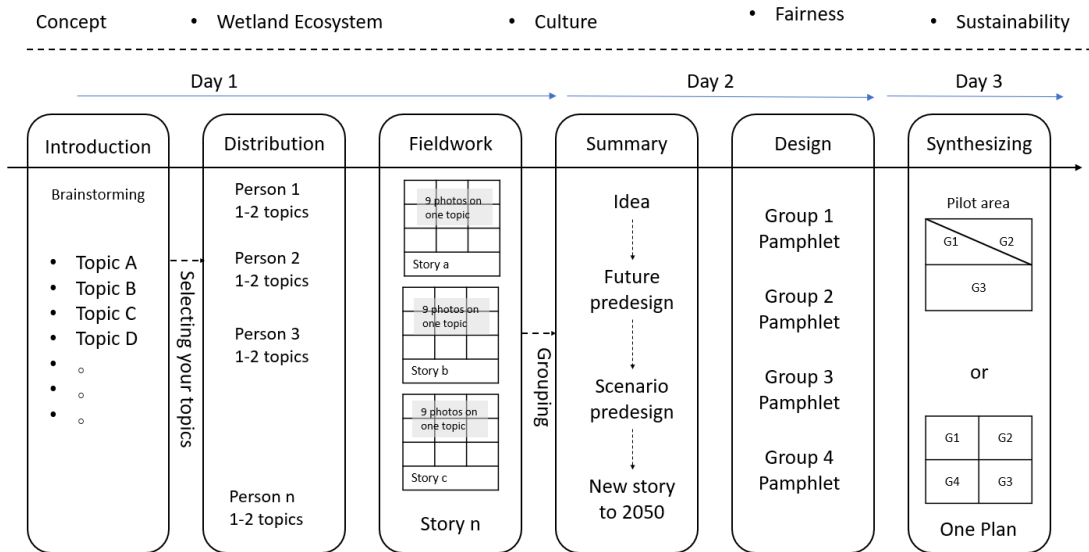


Figure 3.1 Conceptual roadmap for the workshop

### 3.2 Workshop contents

The workshop was divided into 4 parts: Preparation and kick-off meeting, field work, problem mapping and becher&becher (9 photos taken from the site about special interest), and group work.



Figure 3.2 Group photo of 31 students and professors from 4 universities

### 3.2.1 Preparation and kick-off

Materials and program were prepared before the field visit. We got into kick-off meeting soon after the gathering at Baiyangdian Station. (The CHR station just named after the big wetland which is the core area of the region where we visit this time). Team members from China introduced the basic information. Keio team introduced the framework and flow of the entire workshop (Fig. 3.3 – 3.6).



Figure 3.3 Introduction by the local supporter, XA-GDRI Co. Ltd.



Figure 3.4 Opening remarks by Prof. Chen Tian, Prof. Tianjin Univ, coordinator of Chinese teams



Figure 3.5 Introduction of this workshop and procedures by Prof. Yan Wanglin, Keio Univ.



Figure 3.6 Information and previous works by Prof. Prof. Hou Xin, Tianjin Univ.

### 3.2.2 Fieldwork

The study area is about 25km away from our base, and in the heart of Baiyangdian wetland. The bus and boat trip to it allows us to deepen our understandings of the environment of this village. As Fig 3.7 shows, the hydrographical condition could be guessed and the aquatic environment is outstanding, but they are not conserved well and the condition of water body is poor.



*Figure 3.7 Baiyangdian and village settlements (Photo by Nakayama Shun)*

During the fieldwork, we were honored to take part in an interview with local officials and asked questions in the meeting about history, concerns of residents. This improves our knowledge on natural, cultural and political context and the attentions of the village to some extent. The rich natural and cultural accumulation in the village motivated us very much (Fig 3.8).



*Figure 3.8 Meeting with local officials of Quantou village during fieldwork*

31 students and faculties got into the village, start with street observation individually, to looking for specific spots and clues in terms of future vision of the village. Then they mark them by photo or words on site. Because the workshop is expected to be highlighted with bottom-up design based on enormous site engagement, embedded thought and individual experience, these preliminary works would be the foundation of discussions in story making stage and the key starting point of each participant in the groupwork later. And drone surveillance was utilized to observe the bird view of the village (Fig 3.9).



*Figure 3.9 street observation and drone surveillance*

Finally, the core area of Quantou village surrounded by waterway was decided as our workshop target next step (Fig 3.10).



Figure 3.10 Aerial photograph by drone (by Prof. Chen)

### 3.2.3 Becher&becher and story making

Came back to our base from the site, participants dig into his/her own specific topic by a method called becher&becher. Each person selects 9 photos to narrate a story in the village, and we had 27 stories, Fig 3.10. These stories were categorized into 12 aspects shown in Table 3.1.

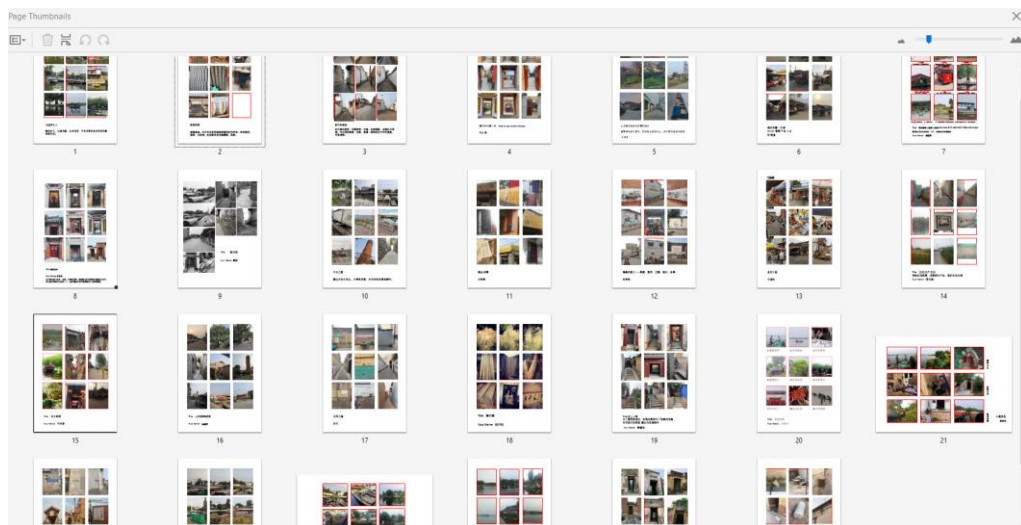


Figure 3.11 Becher&becher of all 24 students and 1 faculty of Keio University

Table 3.1 Story statistics based on individual view from becher&becher

No.	Story category	Frequency
a	Living environment	2
b	Waterfront	2
c	Energy resource	1
d	Street/open space	3
e	Space between front and backyard	4
f	Historical heritage	1
g	Ecosystem service-Green/wetland	2
h	Food stands/street vendors	2
i	Spatial feature of living space	2
j	Aquatic craft/industry	5
k	Commercial marks	1
l	Walldrawing/Info. wall	2

The most concerned story is about aquatic craft and industry in the village, then about the Space between front and backyard. Three persons observed the open spaces. Three becke&becker, we could look into the village deeply and figure out the strength and weakness in hard aspect of built environment and the soft aspects of people's life.



Figure 3.12 Three examples of becher&becher on three topics: Waterfront, Energy source and Streets

We presented and discussed our stories for the village in a row. This process taught a lot about the local context and made a concrete foundation toward next step.

### 3.2.4 Group work

- Group making and concept construction

Based on the result from becher&becher, 24 students were grouped to 5 teams by individual interests. The mission of each team is to design a vision and implementation solutions for the revitalization of the village along with the threats and opportunities of the XNA. (Table 3.2)

Table 3.2 27-Story to 5-Group

No.	Group theme	Story support
1	Native residence compounds	c, e, h
2	Heritages and tourism	d, f, k, l
3	Quantou village music festival	a, h, j
4	Eco-network	a, b, g, i, j
5	Resilient village	e, d, i, j

- Intensive group work and stage report

Then followed by the theme deepening work by groups.



Figure 3.13 Group work



Figure 3.14 Group 1 Courtyard and street: Native residence compounds

Discussions in Group 1:

As the typical space order in the village, the relation between residence courtyard and street is expected to be more productive and clearer than the current situation in terms of village revitalization. More interaction through private space, transitional space and public space is expected in future. The discussion of the team was mainly on:

- The special arrangement of the courtyards is very unique. The interaction between courtyard and street is significant to community prosperity. It has potential for new social use or business opportunity.
- The low qualified streets with poor managed food stands and street vendors need to be improved for amenity and economic benefits.
- The expected interaction lies on two key issues: one is the design of gate space of courtyards as physical factor, another one is the stewardship of house owners to community.



Figure 3.15 Group 2 Culture: Heritages and tourism



Figure 3.16 Group 3 Industry: Quantou village music festival



Figure 3.17 Group 4 Ecology: Eco-network



*Figure 3.18 Group 5 Disaster prevention: resilient village*

- Group presentation and discussion

At the evening after a quick dinner, it was the time to present result of each group and receive comments from faculties.



Figure 3.19 Stage report of each group



Figure 3.20 Comments from the professors and local experts

## Chapter 4 - Results



*Figure 4.1 Preparation of final presentation in the Open Session*

It came to the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of this academic exchange activity. Besides visitation event in the administrative center of XNA in the morning, we were preparing the final presentation for the Open Session evening. Students were working hard to elaborate their ideas and designs based on discussion and comments in group presentation (Fig 4.1). In the evening of the 3<sup>rd</sup> day, the ending open session, each team presented their proposal respectively. For the detail of the proposals, please see the Appendix.

### 4.1 Group 1 - Courtyard and street: Native residence compounds

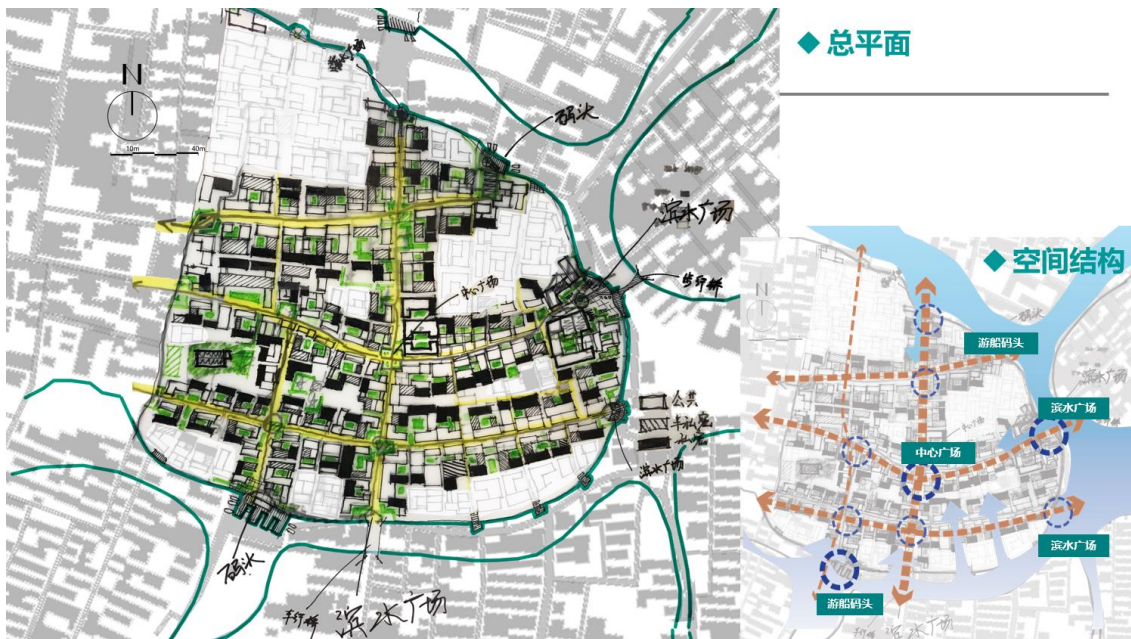
The most unique construction in Quantou village is dwelling unit. Each unit is a compound of houses, yard, a reflection wall, doors and the front of a street. People move from inside of each residence courtyard to the door then to the streets. This is a transition from private to semi-private, semi-public and then to public. We believe this spatial and special layout makes opportunity for revitalization.

The goal of this group is to make Quantou village 2050 as a frontier of innovation of village management and development close to big city. Stewardship of residence is encouraged and designed in this theme to construct a sustainable yard-street

management pattern with participation of multiple stakeholders. It emphasizes on sharing space, space reform and new function inserting.

背景: 资源—门内·门外

设计理念: 创建城市周边乡镇管理新样板



主要内容: 表一街道空间

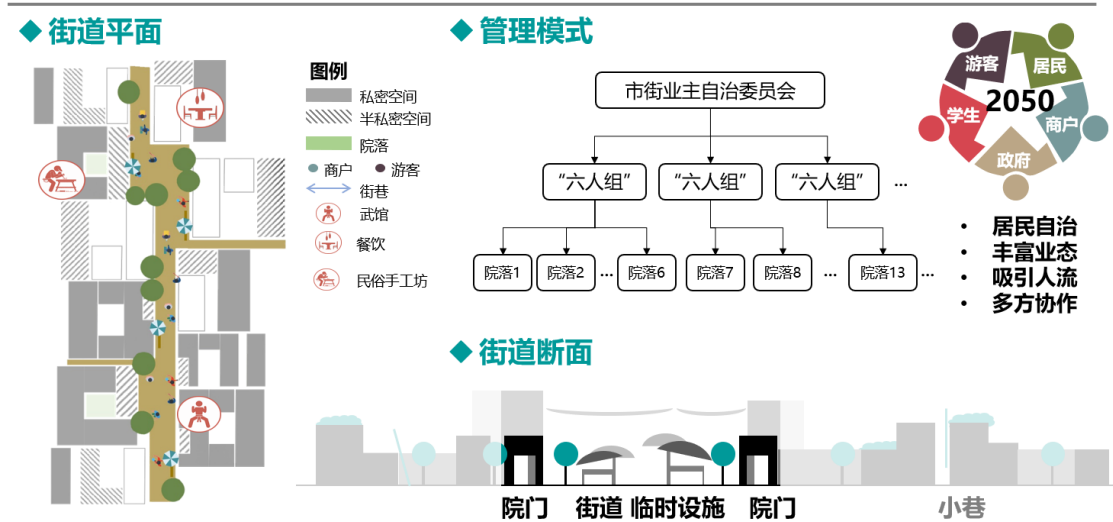


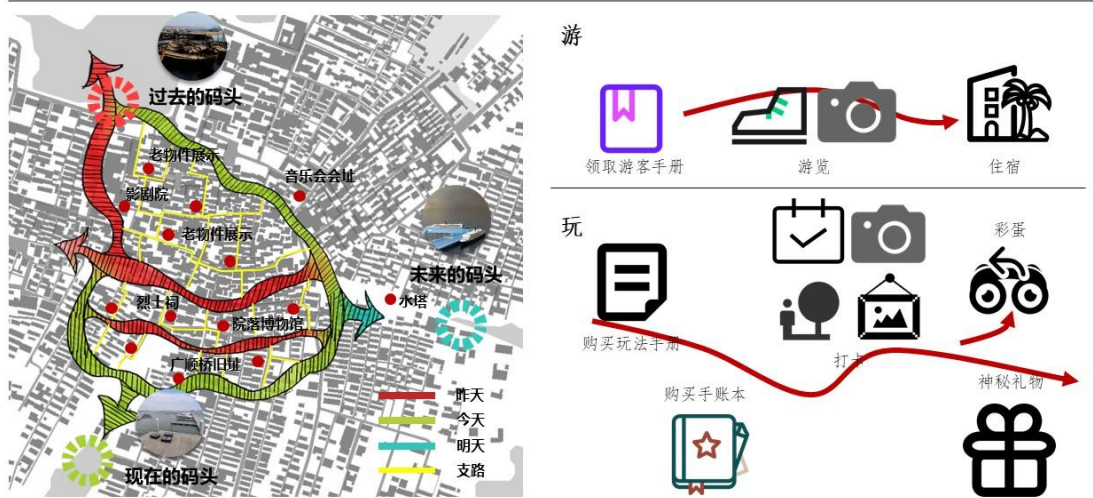
Figure 4.2 Main results of Group 1

## 4.2 Group 2 - Culture: Heritages and tourism

The goal of this group is to improve attraction for the tourists by optimizing its historical and cultural resources and tourism planning. By linking up the material heritages, they show us a continuous cultural atmosphere within the core area of the village. Three tour routes are designed along interesting spots of each time era: route back to the past, route at present and route to the future.

It emphasizes on clear guidance of the main streets where culture event happens including overall cultural styles of the village.

### 主题：昨天 · 今天 · 明天



圈头村2050

### 时空 · 元素



圈头村2050

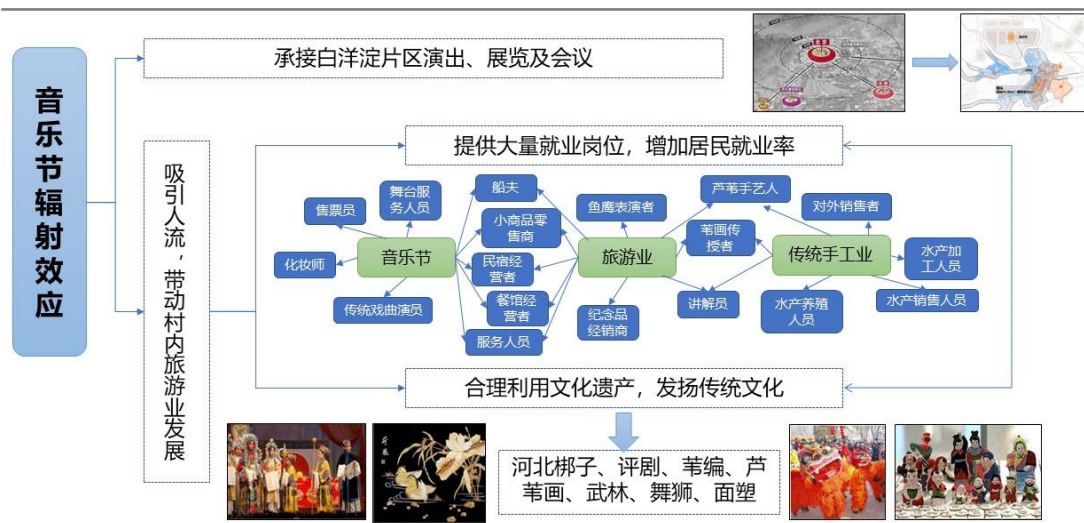
Figure 4.3 Main results of Group 2

### 4.3 Group 3 - Industry: Quantou village music festival

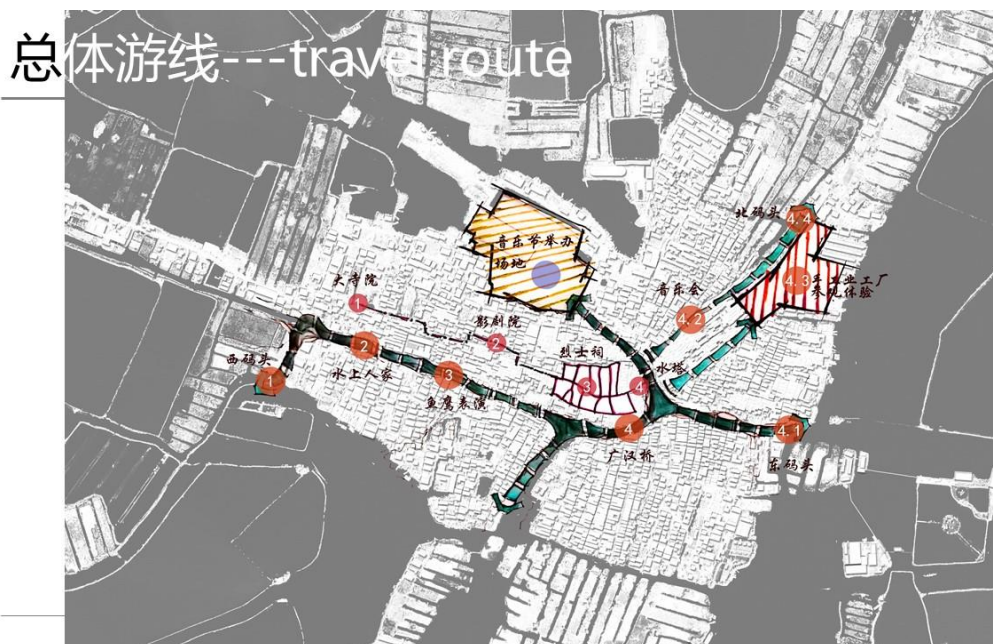
The goal of this group is to construct an industry landscape of the village around the famous Quantou music festival. The huge popularity that Quantou village enjoy in North China Plain helps to enhance the existing craft studios and to attract services. They planned a village industry belt where music and craft related business could embed. And the festival is commoditized, and as different product lines serve to different groups such as animation music festival and traditional music festival.

It emphasizes on job supply, space creation, and big scale event arrangement.

## 辐射效应---Radiation effect



圈头村2050



圈头村2050

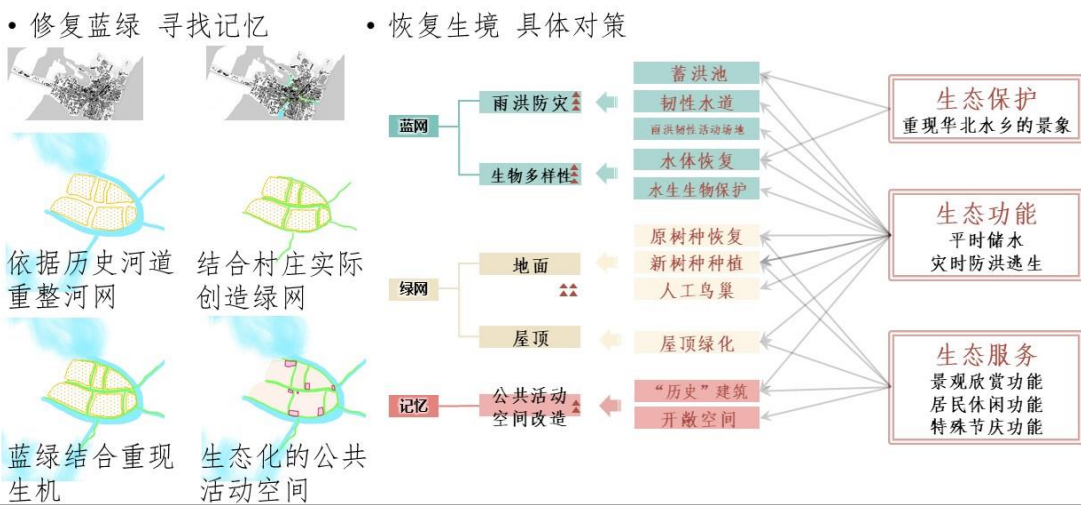
Figure 4.4 Main results of Group 3

#### 4.4 Group 4 - Ecology: Eco-network

The goal of this group is to improve the infrastructure in the village and stimulate positive interaction between the green/waterway and residents/tourists. They recovered the water ways around the core area and proposed a main green corridor along the existing main axis and three new green corridors vertically to the small parks in the waterfront.

It emphasizes on ecosystem service of the water ways and green corridors, landscape, and interaction between us and the environment.

### 设计理念: 修复蓝绿 寻找记忆



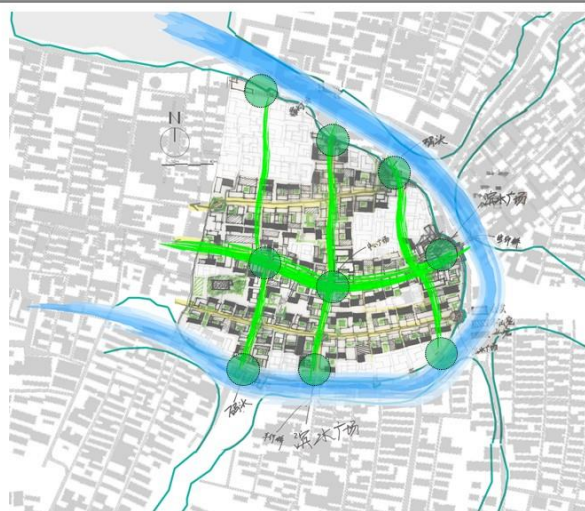
圈头村2050

### 生态系统: 蓝绿网络

一廊: 综合生态水廊

四带: 水乡景观绿带

多节点: 景观生态节点



圈头村2050

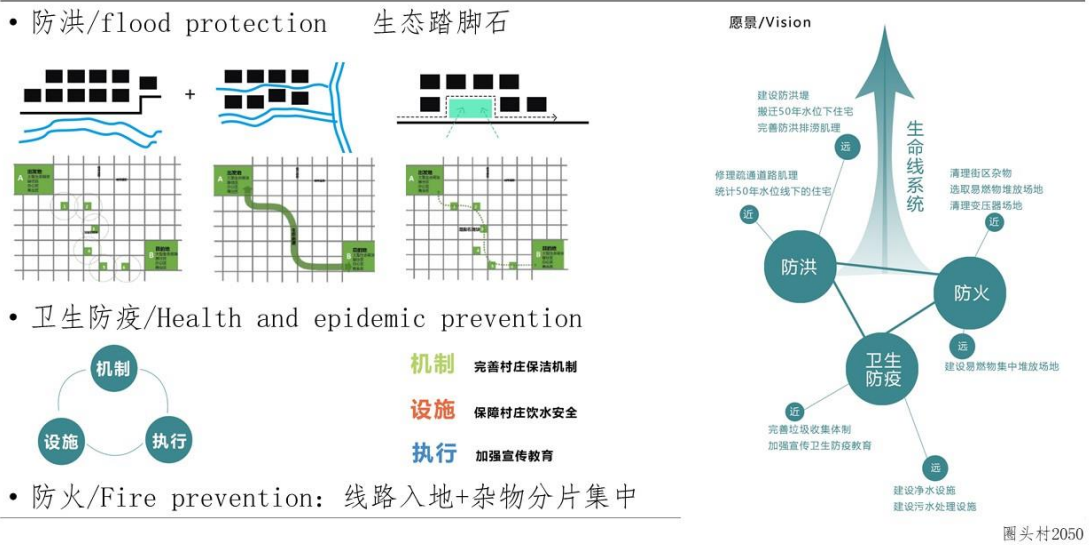
Figure 4.5 Main results of Group 4

#### 4.5 Group 5 - Disaster prevention: resilient village

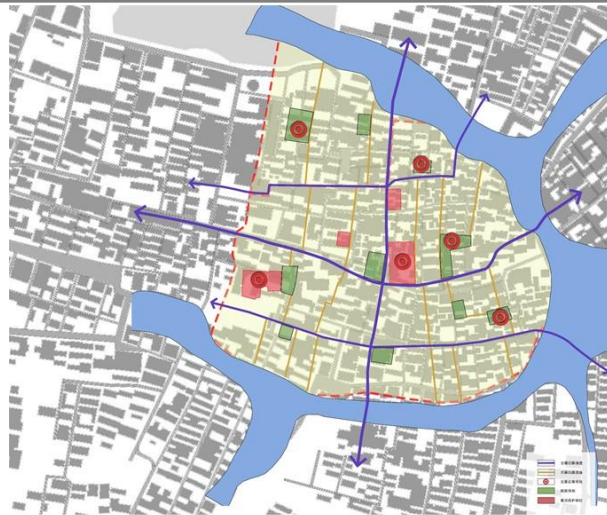
The goal of this group is to create a disaster risk reduction system for the aquatic village where residents often climb up to the rooftops when flood comes since the ancient time. They planned one horizontal and three vertical evacuation passages on which evacuation squares and essential constructions are organized. Flood, fire and epidemic are considered in their design.

It emphasizes on resilient facility, systematical construction of the evacuation space.

### 设计理念: 韧性安全的圈头2050



### 主要内容: 整体方案



圈头村2050

Figure 4.6 Main results of Group 5

## Chapter 5 - Discussions and Proposal

### 5.1 Discussions

#### 5.1.1 Method of the story based workshop

- High efficiency

Workshop is about diversity and consensus. Diversity comes from every individual view and thought, while the consensus brings everyone together and gets sublimation in the final results. Traditional procedure of workshop in design education lasts weeks or months as it takes time to balance these two aspects. Method of story-based workshop applied in this charrette workshop shows high performance on handling such a complicated issue. The diversity is supplied through individual observation and endless self-questioning in the fieldwork, while the intensive communication and well scheduled stage report during the groupwork helps consensus making.

- Promising universality

The method allows dozens of participants to join, and there are chance to express everyone self and time to do teamwork in a very short period. It is suitable for kick-off a program nowadays when everyone is busy with something and the time cost could be unexpected high. Going directly to the main focus of each problem, then conducting to the final proposal step by step, it can be used in not only academic workshop but also international cooperation and even business field. The stage result could be also upgraded easily because the integration of individual thoughts and efforts.

- Limitations

It needs numbers of participants to join. It requires a talent to manage the diversity of members, difference in disciplines, and tight schedule. The output is actually an exercise of students. It can't be implemented directly. On the other hands, this is just the advantage of this bottom up approach. Fresh ideas from students and the collective works could look at the issue comprehensively without any pressure. It could provide knowledge accumulation for official planning and design.

#### 5.1.2 Implication of the Quantou village case

- Value and possibility

The town where the village is has above 30,000 residents, and the village itself inhabits more than 11,000 residents. For the well-being in future, the population is believed to decrease in the core area of the aquatic village. It brings chance to rethink about the land use in this town. This method of workshop showed its value in planning for depopulation. The ideas stemmed from direct observation in field. The

bottom-up strategy design procedure would be more sensitive to micro situations among residents at the community level than the administrative top down design as usual would be to. We call this idea of planning as subtraction-based planning, opposite to the addition based concept that population would grow forever and expansion of built-up area is always be needed.

## 5.2 Proposal

The proposals were presented finally at the Open Session with stakeholders from local government, companies and communities. The feedback was very positive and expected to be a motivation for reconsidering the urban development and rural conservation in XNA area (Fig. 5.1).

Based on this ultimate principle, five proposals were generated which cover the most important aspects in redevelopment: harmonized streets and backyards, nostalgic tourism, ecological industry and resilient infrastructure. They overlaped together, picturing a future image of traditional village in Xiong'An New Development Area:

- Typical architecture pattern and texture of traditional constructed area is to be optimized and utilized for community revitalization.
- Tourism potential is to be connected and reformed for attraction.
- Folk custom, craft is to be integrated and well planned around music festival industry for local employment promotion.
- Lowlands and former waterway are selected to be recovered, and green corridors are to be created for environment promotion and mediation proposal to high density.
- Infrastructure like flood, fire evacuation passage and space, and epidemic prevention facility is to be planned for resilience capacity building.

Finally, our approach is expected to be a contribution to regional development. The thought of the story based workshop could be applied everywhere, but special interest in urban-rural development in XNA.

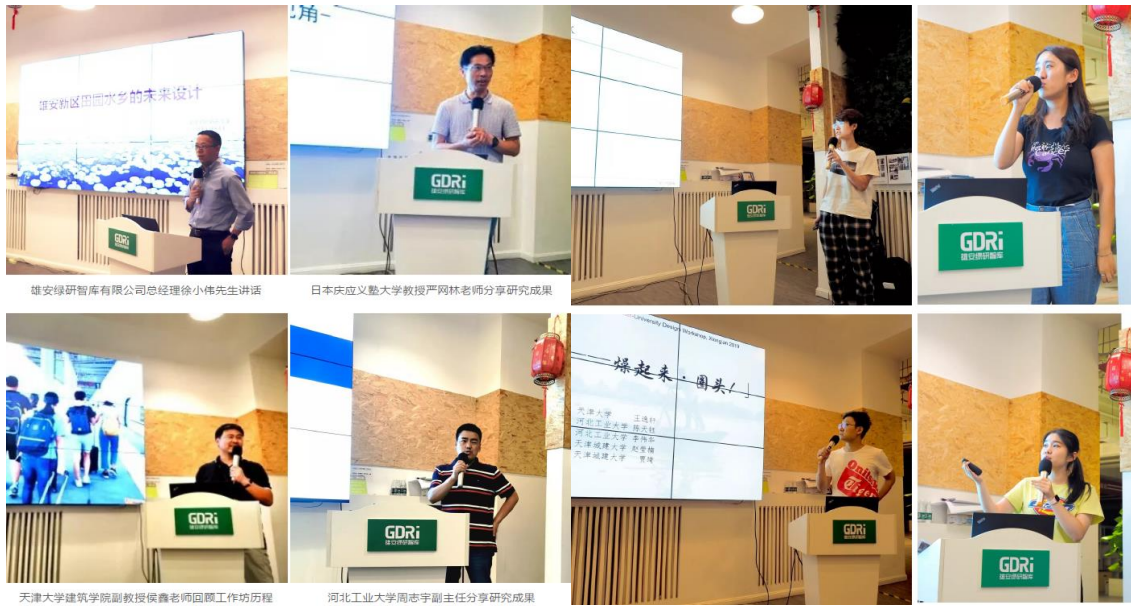


Figure 5.1 Lecture and final presentation for workshop in Open Session (Pic: Tianjin University team)



Figure 5.2 Group photo in administrative service center of XNA (Sep. 11)

## Acknowledgement

We sincerely gratitude to Keio Academic Exchange Grants 2019. We are grateful to Professor Chen from Tianjin University for the coordination. We greatly thank for the contribution of Ms. Zhao Xinying, XA-GDRI Co. Ltd. and all staffs for the participation and support of all students and professors from Tianjin University, Heibei University of Technology and Tianjin Chengjian University. Finally, thanks to all of the people who contributed to the workshop.



Figure 5.3 Group photo at the end of Open Session, 11:00 pm. of Sep. 11

# Appendix

## Group 1 - Courtyard and street: Native residence compounds

Quantou Village 2050 Inter-University Design Workshop, Xiong'an 2019

### 「表·里·市·家」

天津大学 王佳煜  
 天津城建大学 王圣婷  
 庆兴义塾大学 中山俊  
 庆兴义塾大学 张锐逸

背景：资源—门内·门外

#### 市·家



换位逻辑：市·家  
 Sector: 管理产业、人口  
 张锐逸

#### 影壁之内



墙之中的空间 How to use inside of house  
 中山俊

#### 记忆的大门



记忆的大门  
 门牌、户名、门内开闢建筑文物，大门是民居的门面代表，通过大门不仅可以看到整个院落居住的人家情况，同时也可以了解整个村落的历史，是开启了记忆的大门，展现这样的门门以想村寨未来的村寨生活，引领近景人的想象之旅。

#### 院门内外

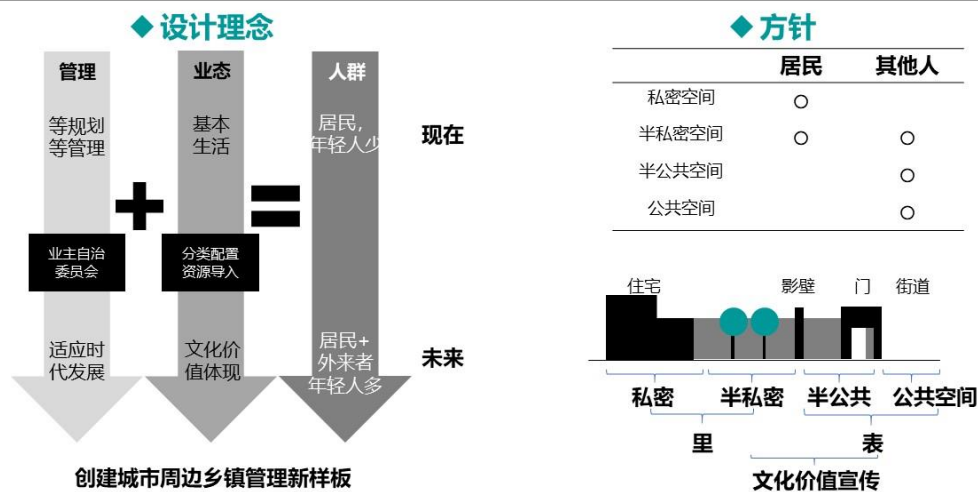


Title 院门内外  
 Your Name 王佳煜  
 由不同的“形式、材质、开闢建筑”展现对传统民居生活及村寨未来生活的想象可以成为一一，由此的想象成为“管理产业、人口”管理。

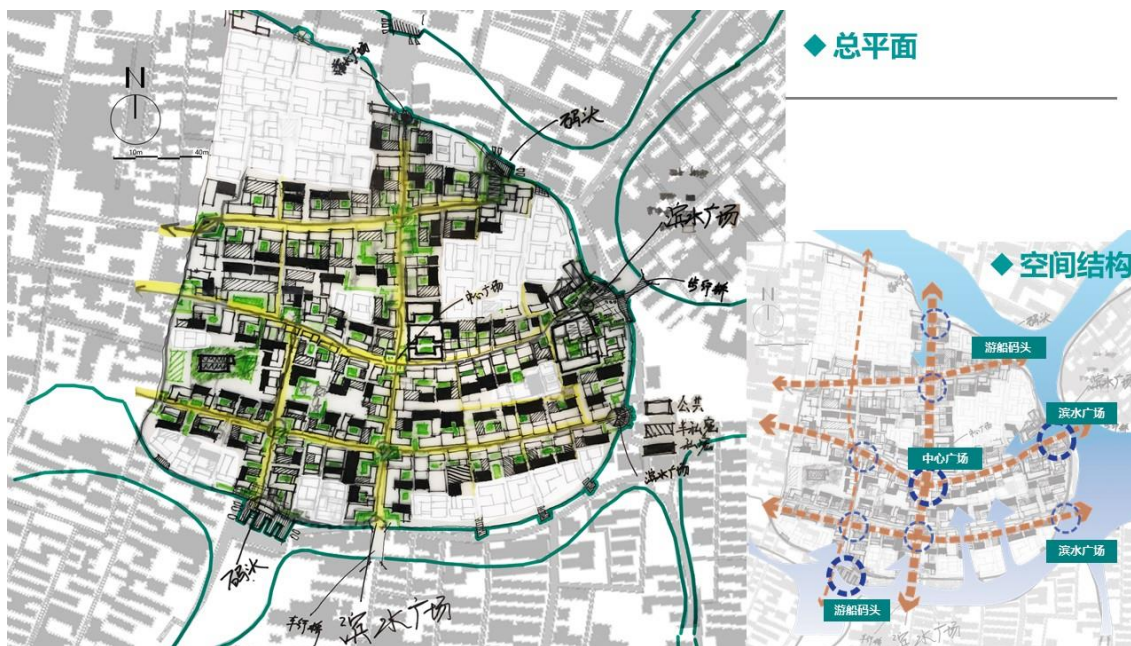
“考现”：资源捕捉、聚焦

圈头村2050

# 设计理念: 创建城市周边乡镇管理新样板

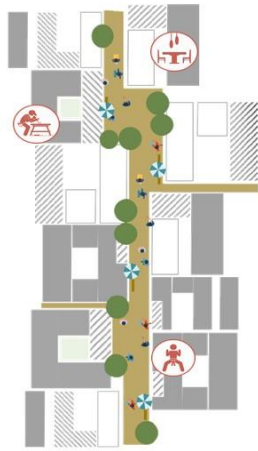


圈头村2050

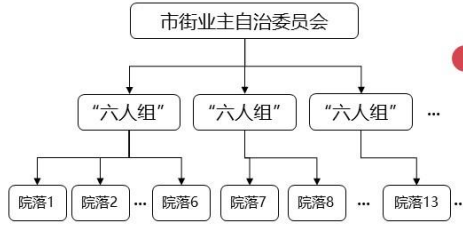


## 主要内容:表一街道空间

### ◆ 街道平面

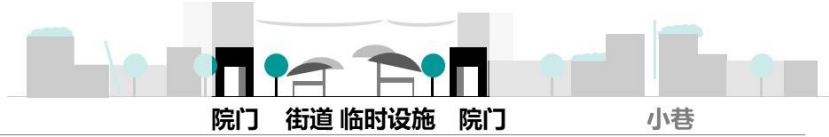


### ◆ 管理模式



- 居民自治
- 丰富业态
- 吸引人流
- 多方协作

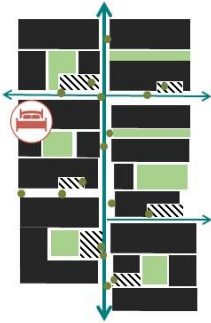
### ◆ 街道断面



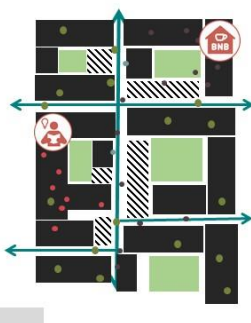
圈头村2050

## 主要内容:里—院落空间

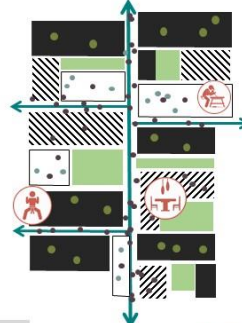
### ◆ 自住型院落



### ◆ 半开放型院落



### ◆ 店铺型院落



自住型院落

院门

街道临时设施

院门

半开放型院落

小巷

店铺型院落

圈头村2050

# 主要内容: 概念设计

**◆ 概念性平面**

**◆ 实施**

- 建立街道自我管理组织
- 利用新区品牌聚集智慧
- 以信息技术创网络生态

通过新媒体技术, 打造线上管理运营平台, 包括VR、大数据功能, 实现圈头村智能管理模式, 根据服务人群不同进行个性化设计。

圈头村2050

## Group 2 - Culture: Heritages and tourism

Quantou Village 2050 Inter-University Design Workshop, Xiong'an 2019

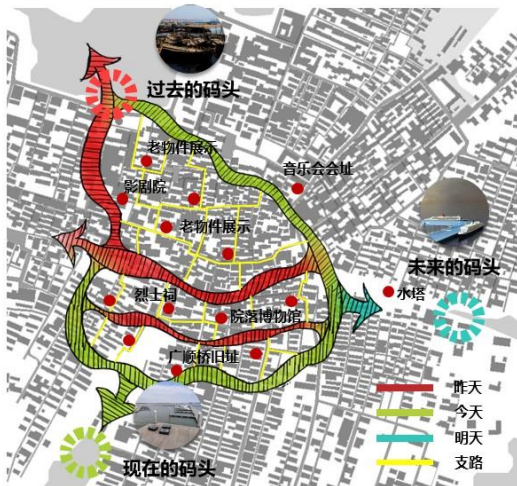


# 背景：承古 · 通今 · 启后



圈头村2050

# 主题：昨天 · 今天 · 明天



游



玩



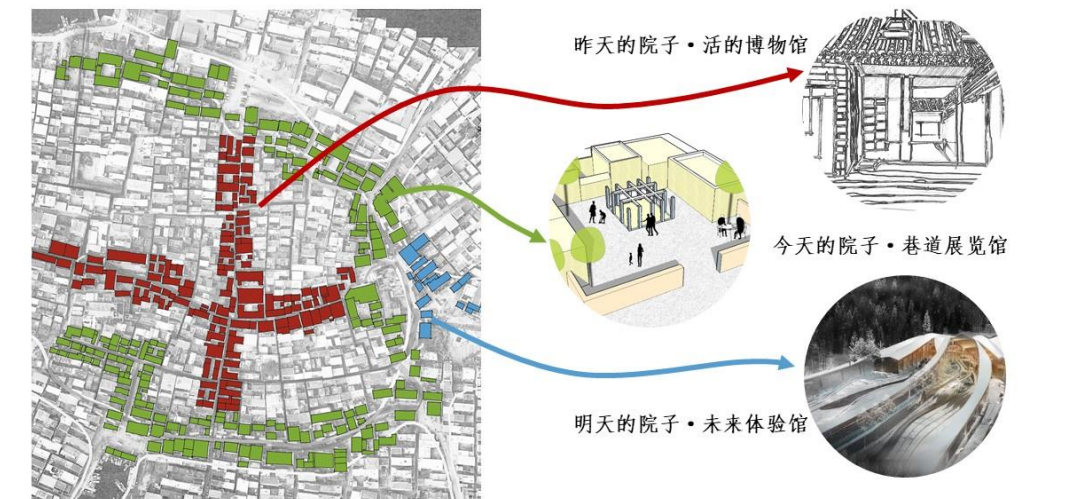
圈头村2050

# 时空·元素



圈头村2050

# 时空·院落



圈头村2050

# 时空·码头

- 参观游览路线的起终点是三个码头，分别打造成怀旧风格、现代风格和未来风格



圈头村2050

## Group 3 - Industry: Quantou village music festival

Quantou Village 2050 Inter-University Design Workshop, Xiong'an 2019

# 「圈头2050——燥起来·圈头！」

天津大学 王逸轩  
河北工业大学 陈天钰  
河北工业大学 李伟华  
天津城建大学 赵莹楠  
天津城建大学 贾琦

# 规划定位---Planning and positioning



## 集民俗资源

- 集中民俗资源，打造音乐旅游产业
- 融合开发，提供就业机会

## 扬地方文化

- 武术文化、音乐文化、庙会文化
- 通过音乐节的举办发掘地方文化

## 塑生态环境

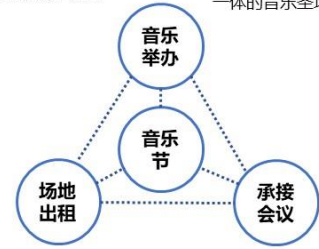
- 生态先行
- 音乐节场地规划过程中，发扬生态功能，塑造和谐的自然关系

## 创音乐圣地

- 建设圈头乡音乐圣地
- 集民俗音乐、流行音乐、儿童音乐于一体的音乐圣地

### 【规划定位】

**白洋淀旅游综合服务中心，全域游客集散地**  
**全域旅游背景下的白洋淀音乐之乡**



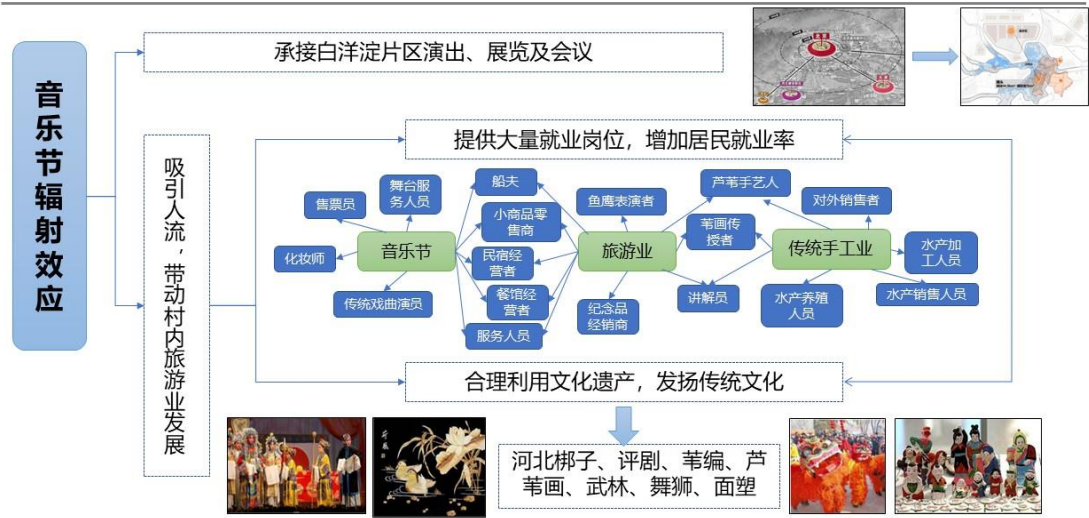
圈头村2050

# 人群主题---Crowd theme

<p><b>老年人 (60岁及以上) :</b> 老年人公共文化消费形态涉及<b>剧院戏曲</b>、茶馆相声、书画、民俗、广场舞、街头曲艺及书本阅读等多种形式。</p>	→		<p>《打狗劝夫》 《农民泪》 《沙家浜》 《红灯记》</p>	→	<p>邀请兄弟剧团，策划<b>“戏剧音乐节”</b></p>
<p><b>中年人 (45-59岁) :</b> 中年人公共文化消费形态涉及<b>红色歌曲</b>、体育健身、茶馆相声等多种形式。</p>	→		<p>笙、管子、 笛子、云锣、 鼓、镲、铙、</p>	→	<p>征集网络红人、民间歌手，策划<b>“红歌音乐节”</b></p>
<p><b>青年人 (18-44岁) :</b> 青年人公共文化消费形态涉及<b>流行音乐</b>、文艺手工、娱乐场所、网络文化多种。</p>	→	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">?</div>	<p>邀请or培养 →</p>	→	<p>邀请民谣歌手、摇滚乐队，策划<b>“民·摇音乐节”</b></p>
<p><b>幼儿 (5-17岁) :</b> 幼儿公共文化消费形态涉及<b>动漫</b>、连环画、杂志等多种形式。</p>	→		<p>荷花节、庙会</p>	→	<p>引进先进技术，播放<b>“动漫音乐节”</b></p>

圈头村2050

# 辐射效应---Radiation effect



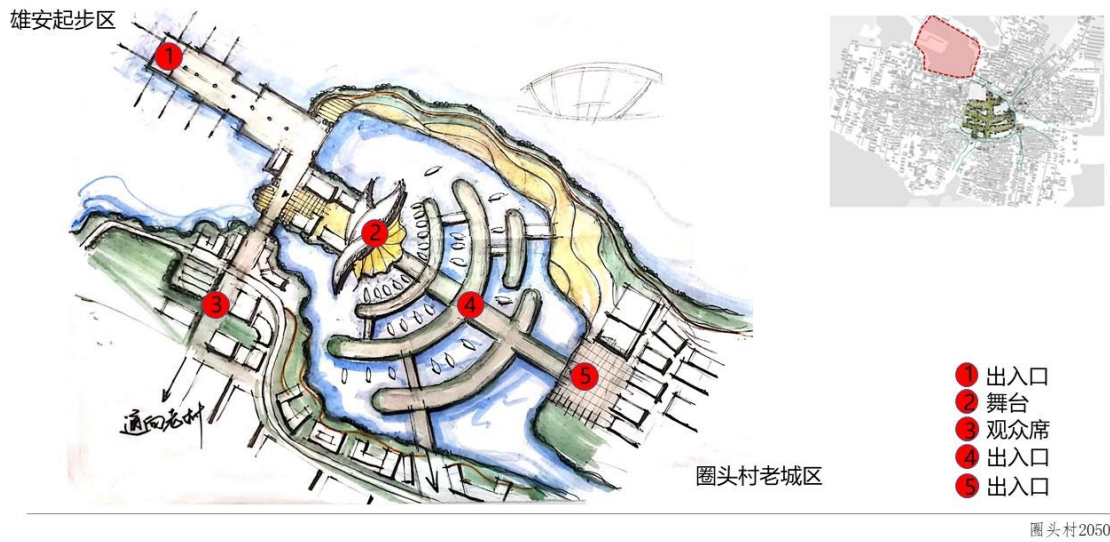
圈头村2050

# 总体游线---travel route



圈头村2050

# 平面推导---Planar derivation



## Group 4 - Ecology: Eco-network

Quantou Village 2050 Inter-University Design Workshop, Xiong'an 2015

### 「淀中绿谷·人水共生」

天津大学 石路  
天津大学 刘君男  
天津大学 焦娇  
庆应义塾大学 刘汉宇  
天津城建大学 王一丁

## 背景: 昔日水乡 入城不见水



- 如何创新人水关系，实现和谐共生是本次方案的核心要义。

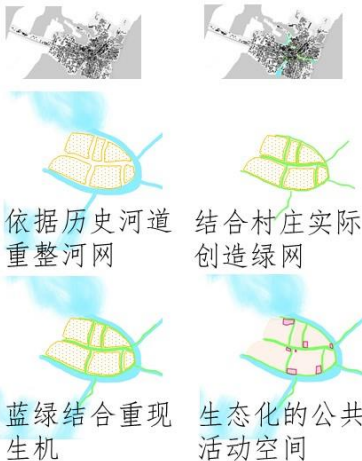
- 问题：如何恢复生态、保证不同气候条件下对水的适应性？
- 初步对策：构建适应各气候条件的系统。



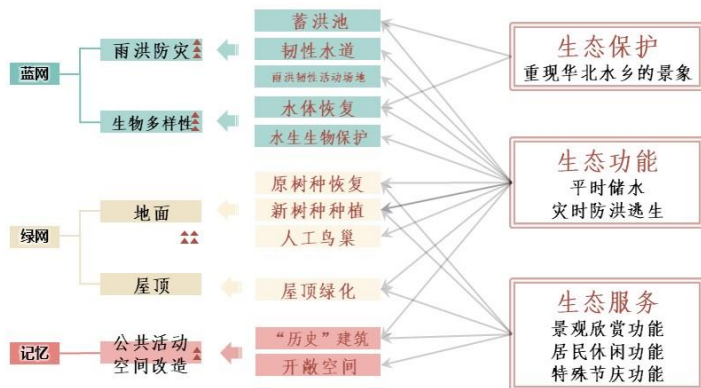
圈头村2050

## 设计理念: 修复蓝绿 寻找记忆

- 修复蓝绿 寻找记忆



- 恢复生境 具体对策



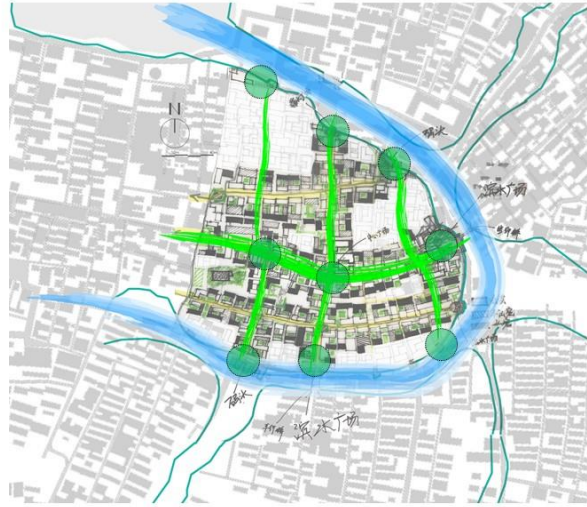
圈头村2050

# 生态系统: 蓝绿网络

一廊: 综合生态水廊

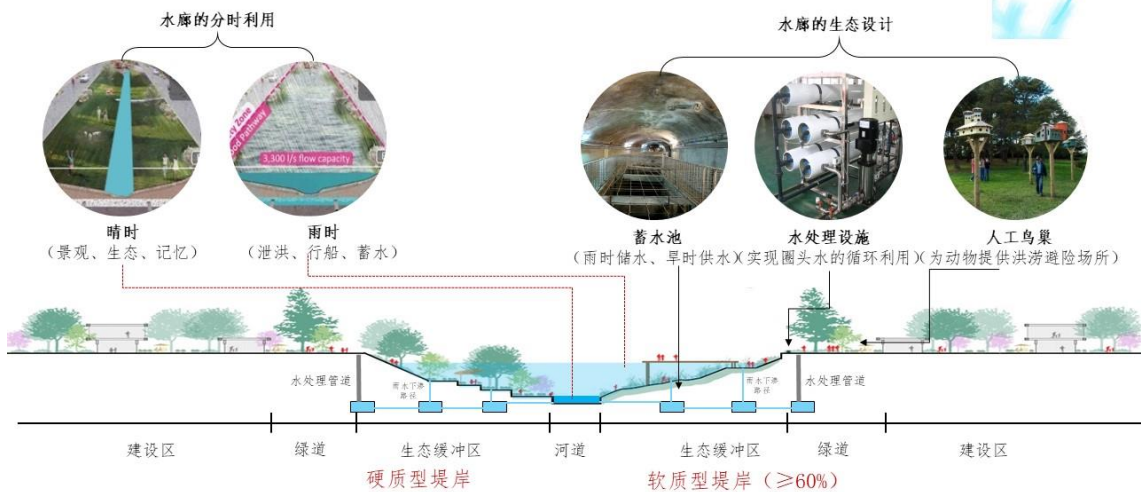
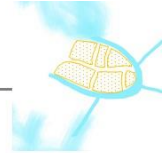
四带: 水乡景观绿带

多节点: 景观生态节点



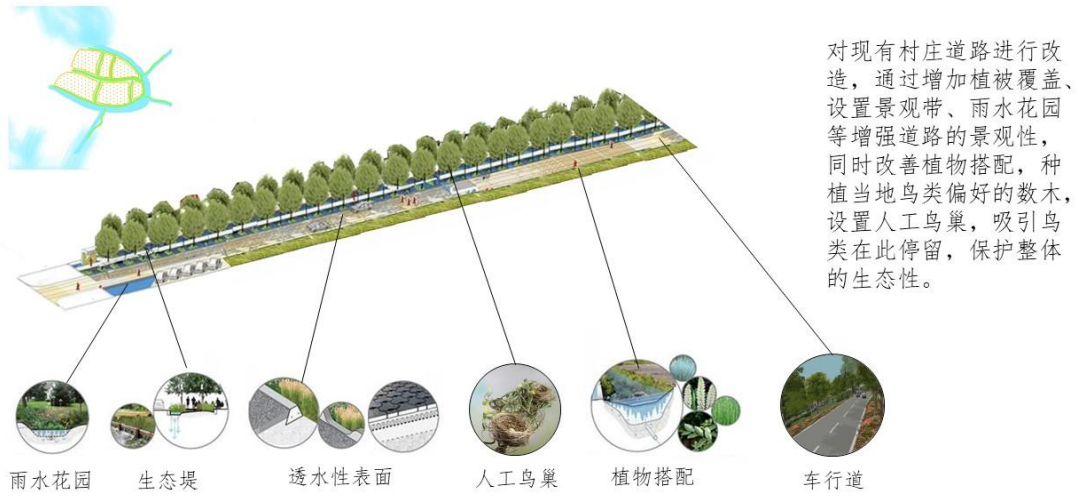
圈头村2050

# 生态系统: 综合生态水廊



圈头村2050

## 生态系统：水乡景观绿带



圈头村2050

## 生态系统：景观生态节点

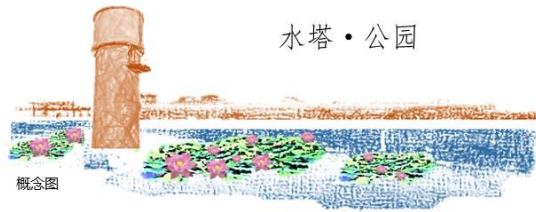


- 野餐
- 音乐会
- 垂钓
- 芦苇荡
- 荷花池
- 果树

建设湿地公园，提供生态服务功能。同时作为洪涝的缓冲地带，增加乡村的弹性。

圈头村2050

# 生态系统:景观生态节点



水塔·公园

结合当地地标建筑，建设圈头村生态公园，将水引进圈头村，重建水乡特色。

- 荷花
- 绿树
- 芦苇



- 人工鸟巢



环村绿廊

圈头村2050

## Group 5 - Disaster prevention: resilient village

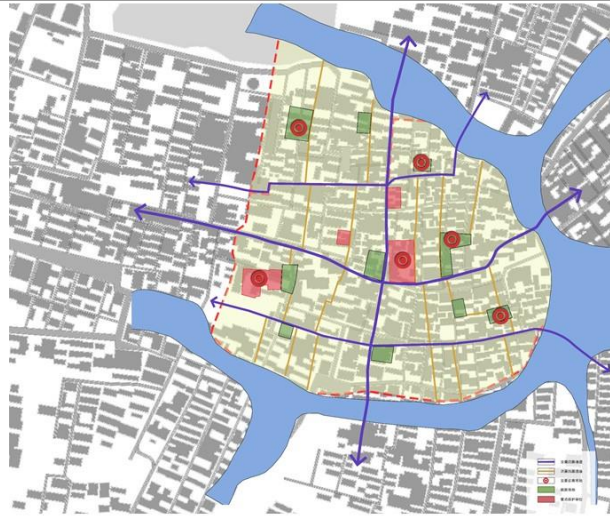
Quantou Village 2050 Inter-University Design Workshop, Xiong'an 2015

### 「防灾篇」

河北工业大学 马晓宇  
河北工业大学 顾德华  
河北工业大学 蔡银坤  
天津大学 湛玉赛



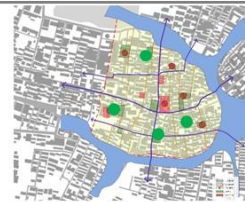
## 主要内容:整体方案



圈头村2050

## 主要内容:细部节点

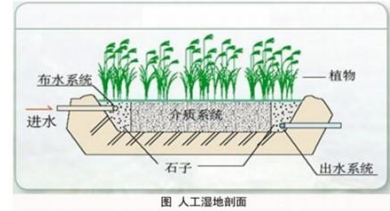
兼具绿化与休闲功能的广场空间



圈头村2050

# 主要内容:细部节点

兼具蓄水与防灾的生态广场空间



圈头村2050