

# Taihu prospects

## 台湖展望

——Peri-urban Development in China:  
Alternatives for the Landscape  
of Southeast Beijing

——中国城乡结合带景观多解规划：北京东南部案例

Kongjian Yu, Peter Rowe, Stephen Ervin, and Mark Mulligan

Edited by Cameron Barradale and Robert W. de Miguel

俞孔坚 彼得·罗 斯蒂芬·欧文 马克·马利根 编著

卡梅伦·巴拉戴 罗伯特·米格尔 编辑

A Studio Research Report from the Harvard University Graduate School of Design  
Departments of Landscape Architecture and Urban Planning and Design, Spring 2011

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俞孔坚 彼得·罗 斯蒂芬·欧文 马克·马利根 编著  
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The Harvard University Graduate School of Design is a leading center for education, information, and technical expertise on the built environment. Its departments of Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Urban Planning and Design offer masters and doctoral degree programs and provide the foundation for Advanced Studies and Executive Education programs.

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# Foreword

by Joan Busquets

前言

琼·布斯克茨

This studio examines the urbanization and development of Taihu, a formerly rural area now being transformed by expansion along the Beijing-Tianjin axis – currently taking shape as one of the strongest axes of growth in the urban system formed around China's capital.

The studio's research serves to highlight some of the major contradictions in the frenetic development of such a dynamic urban system as that of Beijing: for example, the contrast between the model of circular ring roads and the buffer that is the second green belt of parks proposed in the city's master plan on the one hand, and the urbanizing force of the radial axis of infrastructures with the high-speed train and the expressways to Tianjin on the other (both the high-speed rail and expressways are recently built and tending to unbalance the "belt model"). Another issue is the difficulty of preserving areas of high agricultural and ecological value in the face of the new economic and urbanizing dynamic induced by this axis of infrastructures.

The research deals then with contrasts, frequently seen as unsolvable problems or conflicting conditions, that can so often be described as those that make up the Theatre of Memory, resistant to change – though it is change that guarantees their modernization and continuance. Here, the studio's research aims to reconcile contrasts by generating alternatives that show the potential of creative commitment.

A studio such as this one for Beijing serves to discover strategies that prove the opportunities of this location when the right techniques of urbanistic and environmental analysis are employed (as most of the students involved have understood), giving rise to a creative process that works simultaneously at various spatial scales and leads to thought-provoking strategies and projects that are full of innovative nuances. It is in this way that a studio of this kind can serve as a Theatre of Prophecy that offers platforms for innovative thought about proposals, in contrast with positions that are anchored merely in "Memory".

The exercise involved the participation of students from different departments within the GSD and a multidisciplinary team of teachers, ensuring broad-based monitoring of the students' work and a richer body of references and reviews. The participation of Professor Kongjian Yu from Beijing University and Professor Peter Rowe, specialist in urban development in Asia, guaranteed the students a systematic examination of the alternatives they produced. Additional instructors with experience in Asian contexts – Mark Mulligan (Department of Architecture) and Stephen Ervin (Department of Landscape Architecture) – provided continuous support for the development of the studio. The density of the work presented here is not simply a reflection of the enormous effort invested in the studio but also of the valuable experience it represented for participants.

The propositional simulation of studios, even at the territorial scale presented here, serves to validate the capacity of the "project" as a suitable instru-

本次课程探讨太湖镇的城市化和发展，目前正在形成的京津轴线是环首都城市体系中最重要轴线之一，北京沿京津轴线的扩张正改变着太湖乡村地区。

课程重点研究北京动态城市系统在快速发展中产生的矛盾。一方面是环城公路与北京市城市总体规划中提出的第二道绿化隔离带模式的对照，另一方面是京津城际与京津高速辐射轴带来的城市化驱动力（目前在建高铁和高速公路使“带状模型”失衡）。另一个问题是在面对基础设施辐射轴带来的经济发展和城市化动力的同时，保护农业和生态价值高的区域十分困难。

通常被认为是无法解决的问题或博弈的现状，也可以描述为所组成的场所记忆，使人们拒绝去改变，即使这些改变能保证现代化和持续发展，我们将它们进行对比研究。在这里，课程的目标是通过产生具有创新潜力的多解方案去调解这些矛盾。

从运用城市和环境分析等技术寻求论证场地发展机会的策略，上升到一个富有创造性的过程，即同时研究不同的空间尺度，能带来发人深省的策略和充满创新思想的方案。应用这种方法能让课程作为产生创新思想的平台，而不是被过去的思想困住。

本次课程有来自哈佛大学设计学院不同科系的学生和多学科的师资队伍，确保能够广泛地指导学生工作和提供丰富的参考资料和意见。北京大学俞孔坚教授和亚洲城市发展研究专家彼得·罗教授的参与，保证了学生提出的各种方案得到系统的检验。其他导师，如具有亚洲研究背景的来自建筑学系的马克·马利根和来自景观设计学系的斯蒂芬·欧文教授，为课程运行提供持续的帮助。这里提到的工作不仅仅是为课程所投入的巨大努力，也代表参与人员获得的宝贵经验。

即使在这个场地尺度里，课程仍试着模拟验证以“方案”的形式是否能作为产生各种创新方法和改善环境的合适手段，这也是在北京研究课程中出现越来越多的一个重要的问题。



ment for generating innovative solutions and improving the environment, a vital question in the circumstances of exponential growth found in the Beijing Studio.

It is, then, a great pleasure to present the publication of this body of work with a view to launching a discussion about ways of designing the great metropolis that aspire beyond the conventional slogans currently besetting planning. This publication should be seen as a breath of fresh air and a proclamation of optimism for a more creative, responsible future.

*Joan Busquets is the Martin Bucksbaum Professor of Urban Planning and Design at the Graduate School of Design.*

我们很荣幸能出版这本书以期展开讨论建设大都市的方法，有志于超越目前困扰规划的传统口号。这本书的出版可视为一缕新鲜的空气和对更富创造性和责任感的未来的乐观宣言。

琼·布斯克茨是哈佛大学设计学院城市规划与设计系的马丁·布克鲍姆教席教授。





# Studio Introduction 课程简介









# Studio Introduction

## 课程简介

Under the auspices of rising populations, improved material standards of living for many, and a significant enlargement of urban functions, cities in China have continued to expand into their hinterlands, often displacing agricultural production and encroaching upon natural and other conservation areas. Over the past thirty years, for instance, the population of Beijing has doubled to around 9.8 million in non-agricultural residents, 12.6 million in urban district dwellers, and probably a total of some 15.5 million counting floating (unregistered) and itinerant populations. During the same period, the built area of the city expanded close to six-fold, from roughly 310km<sup>2</sup> in 1980 to more than 1,800km<sup>2</sup> today. There has also been extensive expansion of Beijing's administrative districts – which at the moment number eighteen – in order to keep up with management issues. As development has pressed forward, significant challenges have emerged particularly towards the outer margins of the city, including environmental degradation (water shortage and water pollution, soil desertification, and poor air quality), diminution of arable land, and an erasure of associated cultural identity. In these general conditions and in many of the particulars, Beijing is not alone. Peri-urban development, with its inherent and unique mixture of urban and rural circumstances, is among the most problematic spatial conditions confronting China as it moves forward in its present round of modernization.

To investigate Chinese peri-urban development, its challenges and potentials, a group from Harvard University's Graduate School of Design undertook research in the spring of 2011 under the leadership of visiting professor Kongjian Yu and GSD professors Peter Rowe, Stephen Ervin, and Mark Mulligan, teaching assistant Har Ye Kan, and visiting scholar Hailong Liu. Twelve graduate students drawn from programs in architecture, landscape architecture, urban planning, and urban design served as primary investigators and designers. The research focused on alternative futures for the town of Taihu (Taihuzhen), situated in the Tongzhou district of southeastern Beijing, some twenty kilometers from the city center. Covering an area of approximately 36km<sup>2</sup>, the town is comprised of 46 villages (of which 25 are located within our study area), as well as spill-over urbanization from neighboring population centers, mainly on the western side of the town. Ad hoc arrangements of factories, typically as part of township-village enterprises (also not an uncommon feature of this kind of landscape in China), are often located next to the villages. As the lowest part of Beijing in elevation, the town of Taihu and its surrounding area also act as a drainage sink, the site of rich wetlands that are high in agricultural productivity, especially its lotus ponds. Much of this area was planned as a "green wedge" in Beijing's Comprehensive Plan, with road, rail, and other infrastructure rights-of-way serving today as green belts traversing through the town. In 2011, there are about 40,000 registered inhabitants in the town and an additional "floating population" of 80,000. Of this number, approximately half (or 60,000) reside within our study area, comprising 9% of the broader Tongzhou District population... though this seems likely to change in the near future. The newly opened Beijing-Tianjin High-Speed Railway traverses the site with a planned station stop (Yizhuang Station) at the center of the town, intersecting with the recently opened Yizhuang Line of the metropolitan transit system, departing from the central eastern

在人口不断增长，物质生活条件改善，城市功能显著扩大的情况下，中国城市向其周边不断扩张，经常侵占农业生产和自然及其他储备的地区。在过去的 30 年，北京市人口翻了一番，非农业人口达到 980 万、城市居民 1250 万、流动人口约 1550 万。与此同时，北京市建成区范围从 1980 年的 310 平方公里到今天超过 1800 平方公里，面积扩大了 6 倍。为了跟上管理问题，北京行政区也在外延扩张。随着发展的不断推进，给北京边缘地区带来许多巨大的挑战，包括环境恶化（水资源短缺和水污染，水土流失以及空气质量恶化）、耕地减少和文化认同感缺失，这种情况并不只发生在北京，城郊是城市与乡村环境固有和独特的混合体，其发展面临中国当前一轮的现代化中最严峻的空间条件。

为了探讨中国城郊发展、挑战和潜力，客座教授俞孔坚和哈佛大学设计学院教授彼得·罗、斯蒂芬·欧文和马克·马利根、助教简夏仪和访问学者刘海龙，带领哈佛设计学院一支研究队伍于 2011 年春天接受研究任务。来自建筑、城市规划和城市设计系的 12 位研究生作为主要研究人员和设计师，研究关注台湖镇不同的未来。台湖镇位于北京东南部的通州区，距离市中心大约 20 公里，面积约 36 平方公里，由 46 个村庄组成（其中 25 个位于我们的场地），来自相邻人口密集区外溢的城市化人口主要集中于台湖镇西侧，工厂尤其是乡镇企业位置紧邻村庄。作为北京海拔最低处，台湖镇及其周边地区犹如排水槽，拥有丰富的湿地，特别是荷塘具有高农业生产力。北京市城市总体规划中将台湖大部分地区划为“绿楔”的一部分，当前的道路、铁路、公路和其他道路基础设施作为绿化带穿越城镇。2011 年，台湖镇约有 4 万居住人口和 8 万流动人口，将近一半（约 6 万人）在我们研究的场地内居住，占通州区人口的 9%，然而在不久的将来人口数量很可能会改变。

新开通的京津城际横贯场地并于镇中心设有停站点（亦庄站），与最近开通的亦庄地铁线相连，地铁线计划从北京中心东部地区扩展延伸到台湖镇域。这些改进将大幅促进场地的城市化发展，给农业和生态保护带来更大的压力。台湖镇出台了各种方案吸引





CONGESTED STREET WITHIN TAIHU TOWNSHIP

太湖镇拥挤的街道

side of the city and scheduled to continue on through Taihuzhen. These improvements will substantially enhance the urban-oriented accessibility of the area, bringing further pressure to bear on its use for agricultural and conservation purposes. The town authority is entertaining various schemes to attract international investment, including the construction of a 4-km<sup>2</sup> "new community" or, alternatively, a tourist-oriented and recreation-oriented townscape. In short, a number of competing claims are being brought to bear on Taihuzhen, requiring consideration and possible resolution.

Our research objectives for the study were twofold: the first was to develop a broad urban district-level proposal, involving landscape, urban and architectural strategies within the broader Beijing Metropolitan Region (and considering the relatively close proximity to neighboring Tianjin to the southeast); the second was to formulate and develop site-specific proposals within the scope of the broader district level plans that could appropriately amplify and particularize strategic dimensions and/or contextual conditions of those plans. Student participants were encouraged to adopt particular points of view, aimed at resolving competing claims in Taihuzhen. Among the targets of opportunity were 1) development intended to improve the quality of life of local residents; 2) conservation of local cultural assets and productive agricultural lands; and 3) interpretation and implementation of the "green wedge" and "greenbelt" strategy envisioned the Beijing Municipal Commission's plans.

We began with study area analysis and representation of critical development and preservation issues, including abiotic and biotic aspects of the physical environment; socio-economic factors and proposed improvements; building and landscape typologies supporting inhabitation and productive use; and likely interests and values associated with relevant position-taking and decision-making. Within socio-economic features, this included approaches to value capture, for instance, or property-rights transfers. In the domain of habitation and use, preferred typologies and evolutionary patterns of settlement have been investigated. Scenarios for administratively and politically navigating competing claims were pursued. Following an eight-day (February 18-26, 2011) field trip to explore conditions on the ground in Taihu, the initial analytical phase was followed by group proposals for district-level strategies for the Taihu study area; this phase was then followed by site-specific proposals and projects, which both illustrated details of and served as proof-of-concept for the district-level proposals.

国际投资, 包括建设 4 平方公里的新社区和以旅游休闲为主导的城镇景观。总之, 太湖镇的发展涌现了许多问题, 需要仔细考虑和寻求可能的解决方案。

我们研究的目标是双重的: 一是在大北京都市区域下 (并考虑东南部相对邻近的天津) 提出一个包括景观、城市和建筑策略的大城市区级方案。二是在大区规划下制定和提出场地特定的方案, 可适当地放大或注重那些规划的策略层面或环境条件。鼓励学生采取特定的观点解决太湖镇的发展问题。目标是: (1) 提高当地居民的生活质量; (2) 保护当地文化资产和具有生产力的农地; (3) 诠释和实施北京市城市总体规划中提出的“绿楔”和“绿带”策略。

我们从场地分析和陈述关键的发展和保护问题开始, 包括非生物和生物方面的物理环境、社会经济因素和改进的建议、支持居住和生产使用的建筑和景观类型与定位和决策可能相关的利益和价值观。在社会经济特征层面研究包括价值获取的方法和财产权的转让, 在居住和使用层面, 研究居住区的合适类型和演化模式, 寻求从行政和政治上引导问题的愿景。在接下来 8 天 (2011 年 2 月 18-26 日) 场地调研探查太湖的地面状况, 分析的初始阶段以小组形式提出太湖研究范围的区级策略, 接下来是具体场地的提议和方案, 需要阐述方案细节和验证区级方案的概念。





COLLECTING AND CLEANING RUBBLE FROM A RECENTLY RAZED VILLAGE

从新拆迁的村庄收集和清理废砖