

Green lack area investigation

I Brief introduction about The Green Lake Area

As a provincial capital, Kunming city is one of the indispensable object about research of comfortable city. The famous writer Wang Zengqi said "no Green Lake is no Kunming". Extend north to Yi-er-yi street, est to the Beimen Street and Huashan West Road, west to Qianju Street, south to the Renming road, the study area of Green Lake is about 112 hectares (Figure 8), where embodies the history, culture and civic customs about Kunming. Green Lake area is located in the center of Kunming, which can be seen from the Qing Dynasty topographic map (Figure 10).

In the study area, Green Lack Park is about 21 hectares, the water area of 15 hectares. Before Yuan Dynasty, it named the nine dragon pool because of nine springs in the water, the water inflow to Dianchi Lake. With the ancient flood project and urban construction, the link between Green Lake and Dianchi Lake was cut off. In Green Lake Park, there are rich variety of plants and Animals, lotus as the main aquatic plants.

Area around the Green lack carries the memory of situation and trajectory about history of Kunming city: from the urban development track we can find that she is the core area of Kunming city (Figure 5), the area has a history construction since the Ming Dynasty (Figure 6).In Qing Dynasty the imperial examination about Yunnan was hold here. In 1920s -1940s, students of the school of the military, students of Southwest United University, more than 170 academicians, two Nobel Prize winners were lived here, they left Cultural atmosphere for Green Lake.

The Green lack area is also the most popular place to Kunming people. In morning and evening, many people come to the Green lack park to do fitness activities, different ethnic groups to dance and singing here also. The area is also the favorite destination to tourists in Kunming.

II Research based on the improvement of comfort in the Green Lake Area

The Green Lake area has become the window of Kunming because of its natural, cultural atmosphere, traffic accessibility. It has been a window from which image of the city can be show, but also reflects the living comfort of the public places. Improve the city comfort involves three aspects of problem:

A How to enhance the natural environment?

how to form a green lake as the core of the ecological green corridor, radiation city ?
Whether the water of Green Lake can be restored and re-connect water in Dianchi Lake?
How to restore and protect the water quality?

B How to revival urban culture?

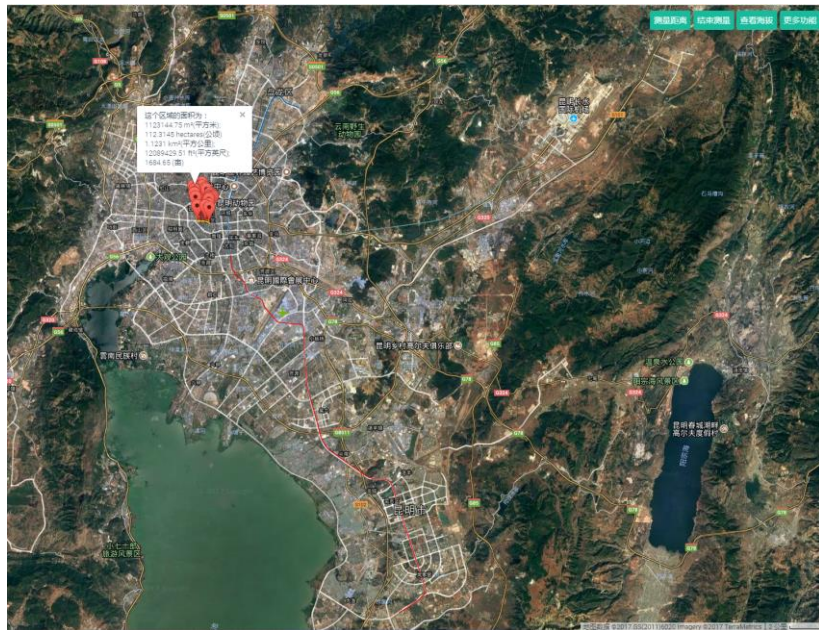
how to form a cultural center of Cuihu District, the core radiation of the city?
In what form the city culture of Kunming can be inherited and innovated?
How to develop a suitable urban culture strategy?
How to promote the public to participate in the construction and construction of Green Lake area of cultural industries and the environment?
Does the number of urban public service facilities need to be increased?
How to change the function of old buildings to meet the need of public service or business facility?

C How to enhance comfort level of social environment?

How to coordinate the relationship between urban governance and public participation in process of transformation and upgrading?
How to coordinate the relationship between developers and the public interest?

III Introduction to research work

As teachers of the School of Architecture and Urban Planning of Yunnan University, Wang Jiequan, Yang Zijiang, Liu Hongbo, Gao Jin, Mo Fei, etc., has guide students of landscape architecture to choose this site as a research and practice object, They began to study the site since 2016. 7 students had finished the research about the area as their graduation design, and for two consecutive years the site was chosen as practice object for students in 3rd grade. In September 2017, it was chosen as object of the "China-Europe Comfort Cities Comparative Study", which co-op with the French Working Group, Martine BOUCHIER, Bernard HAUMONT, Stephane BOUFFLET, professors and researchers in ENSAPVS and the CRH / LAVUE / CNRS Labs. The research is supported by teachers of Yunnan University Cultural Industry Development Institute also. All these teachers has commonly guidance students to investigate the Green Lake Area, they also jointly guide the student design course.



figur1 Green Lake location map in Kunming

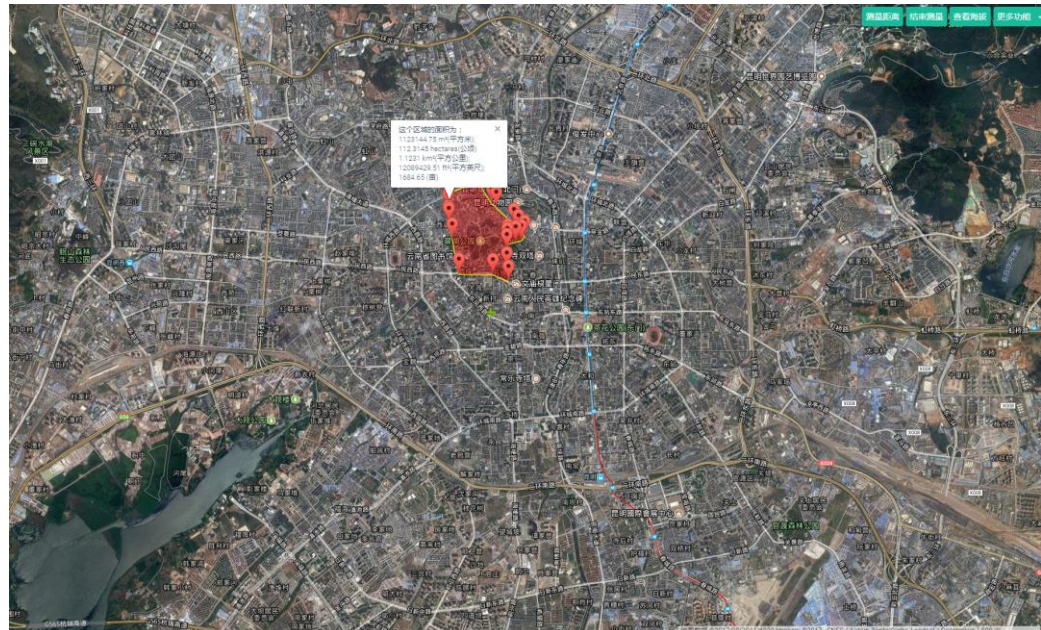


Figure 2 Green Lake in Kunming City, the location of the old city map

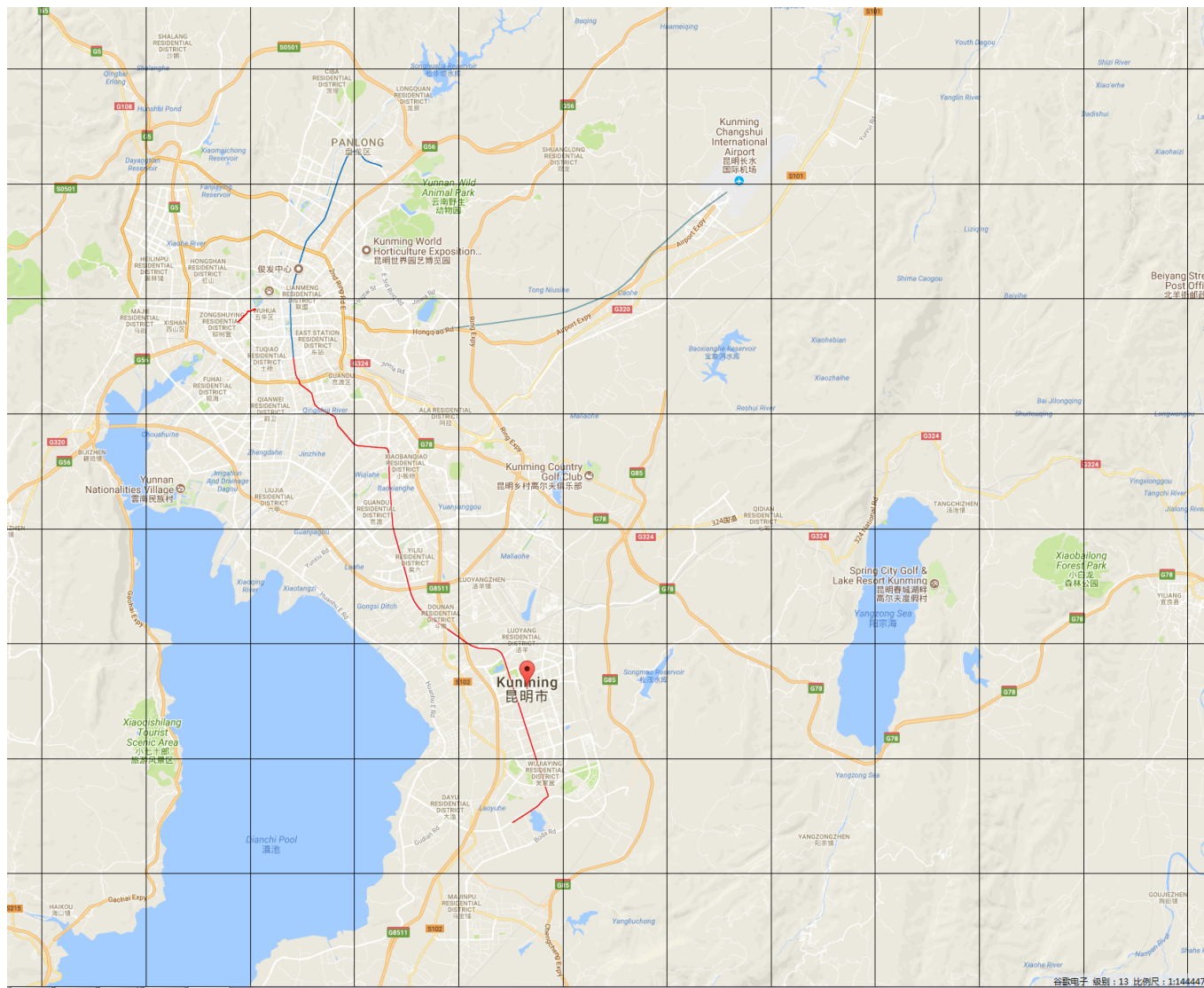


Figure 3 Kunming traffic map

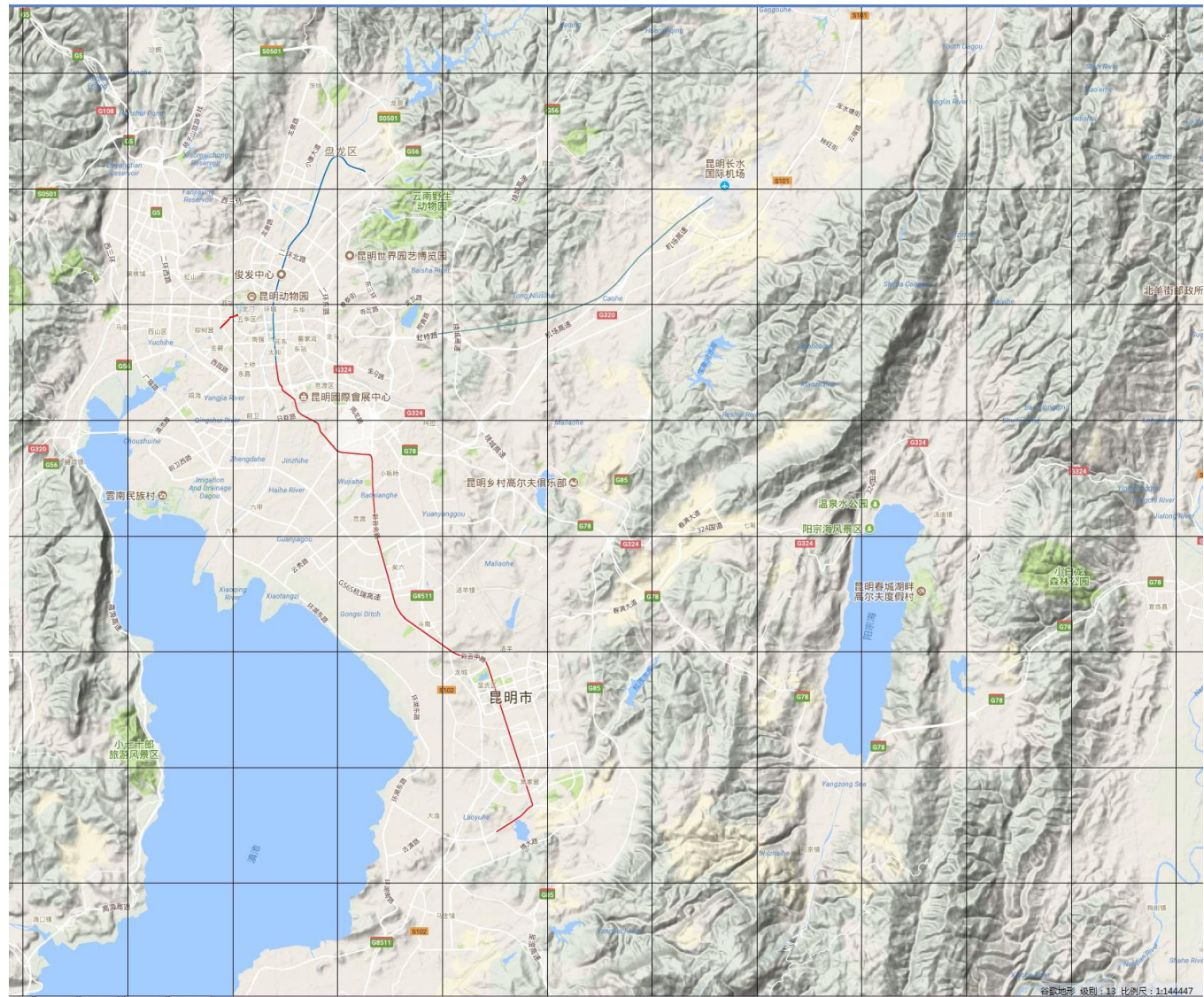


Figure 4 Kunming Topographic map

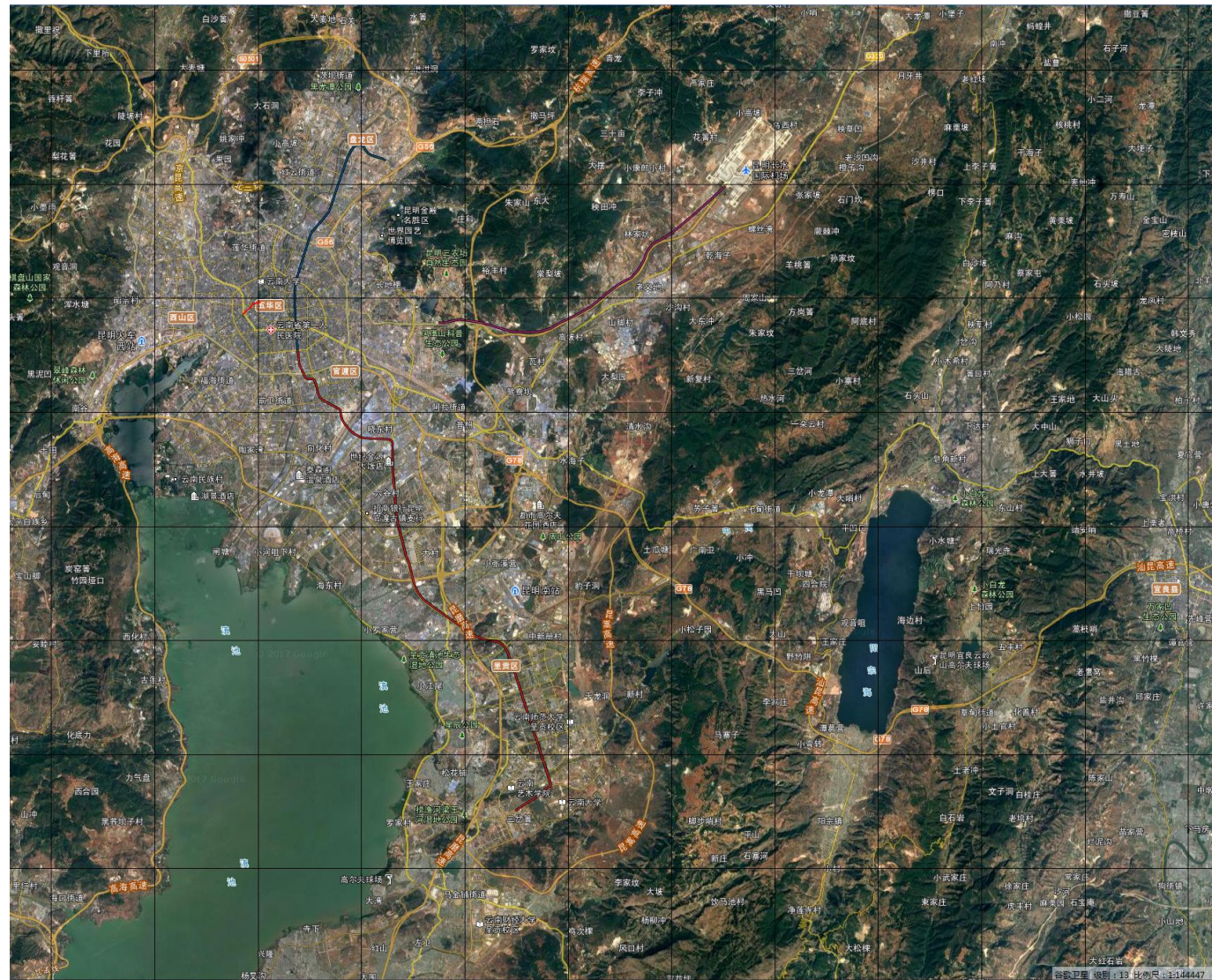


Figure 5 Kunming satellite map

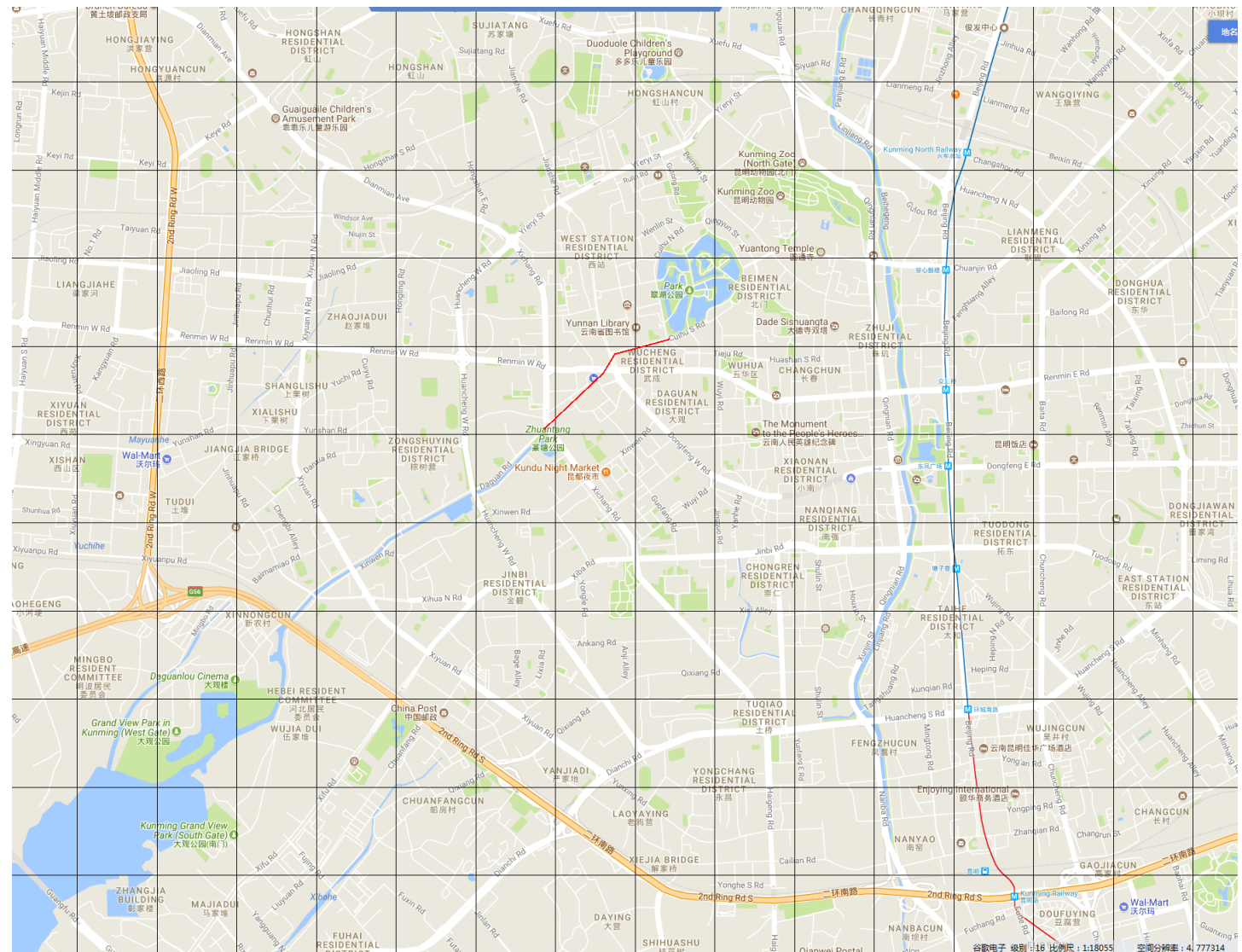


Figure 6 Relationship between Green Lake and Dianchi Lake

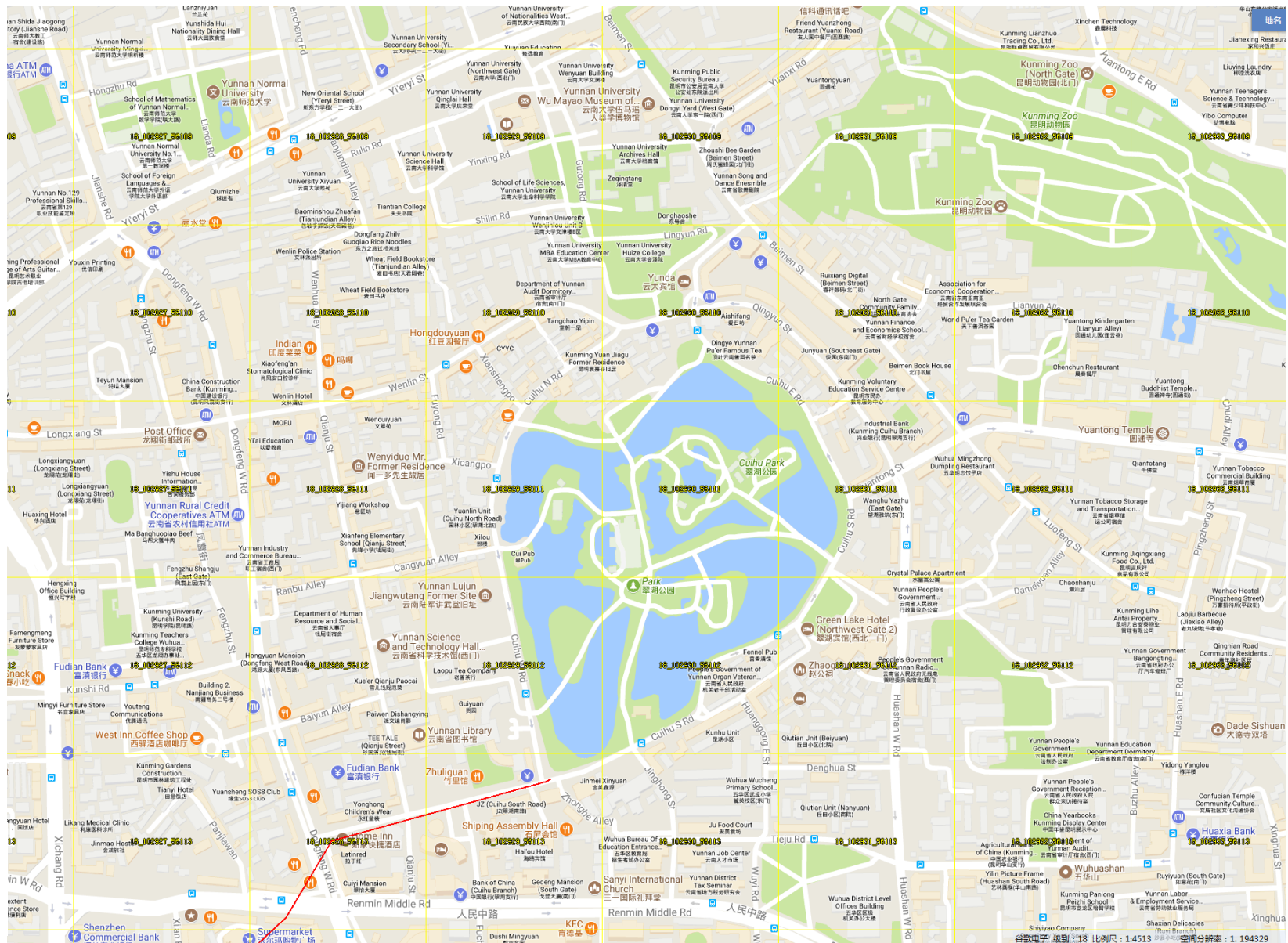


Figure 7 Map of the Green Lake Area

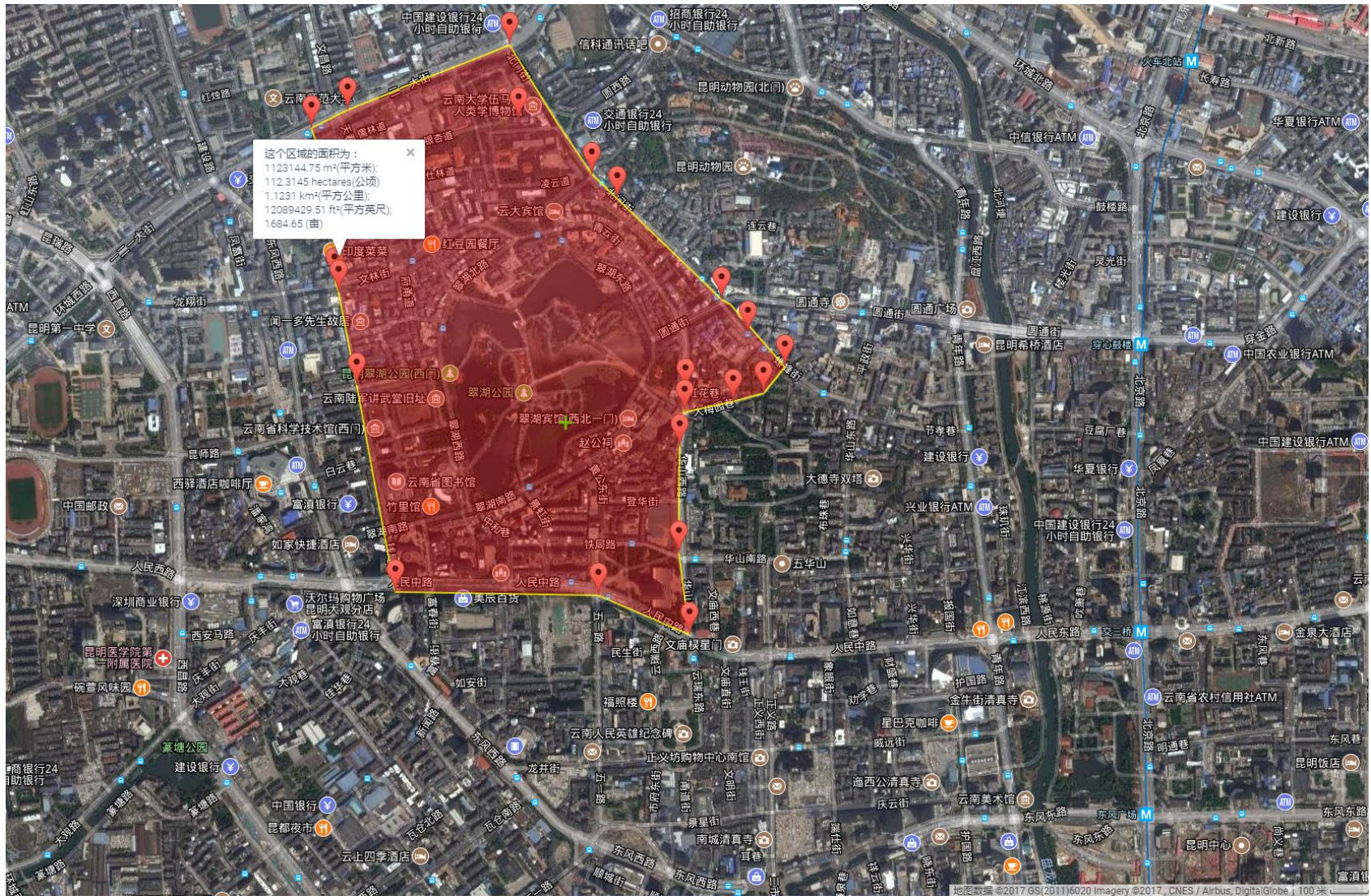


Figure 8 Cuihu area map

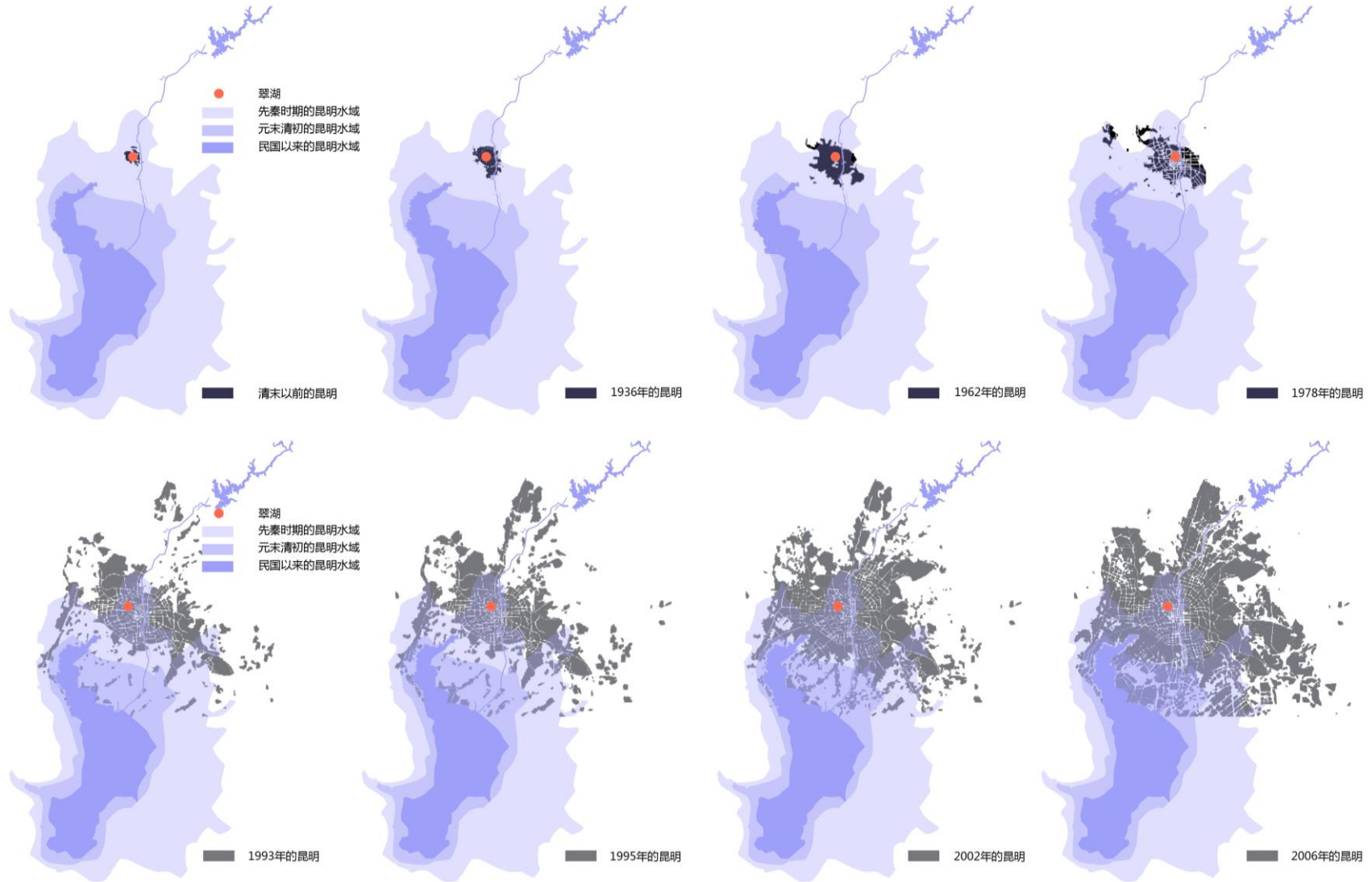


Figure 9 relation between Cuihu area and city evolution

Draw by Wangjiequan , Xu xiaoyang,Peng Di,Cheng xi, Yuxinxuan,Jing Haowei, Dou Youbo

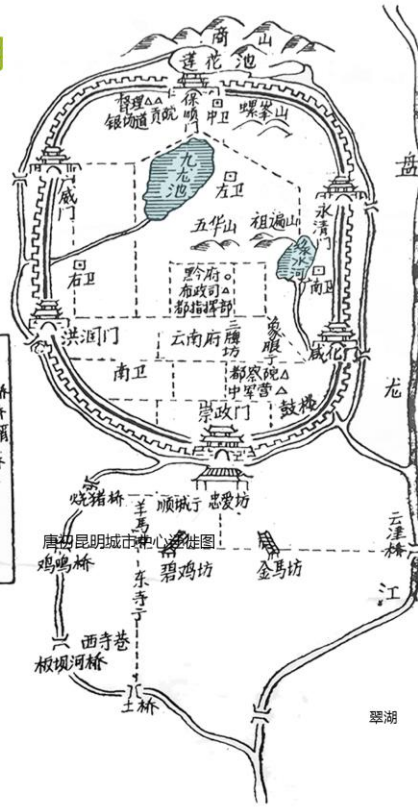
唐



昆明城市的地形地貌特征是三面环山，一面临水。这是一个易守难攻，建立城池的绝佳之地。

唐昆明山水格局历史地图

明



明代昆明城郊形势图

早在3万年前的旧石器时代，滇池东岸就有远古人类繁衍生息。公元前三世纪楚将庄蹻率二万将士入滇，“变服从俗”，并在滇池地区建立了统一国家。公元前109年汉武帝派郭昌以兵威服滇王，建立益州郡，郡治所滇池县（今晋城）。从唐初开始，滇池流域的开发的重心逐步转向滇池北岸。唐永泰元年(765年)，地方政权南诏国在今城区范围内筑拓东城，成为南诏东都，后改称鄯阐城，实际上就是南诏国的陪都，大理国亦如此这段历史长达490年。

元代至元十一年，改鄯阐城为中庆路，成为行省府城，首任平章政事赛典赤·赡思丁明代改中庆路为云南府，并在洪武十五年，将城址移动并改筑砖城(今圆通山东北角，尚留有城墙残段)。自此，昆明成为云南省的政治、经济、文化中心。

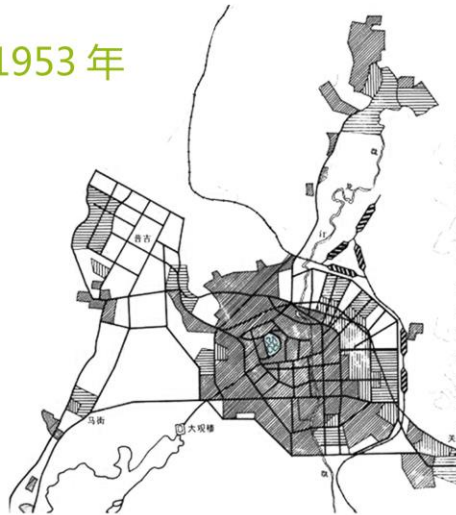
民



民国昆明县志图

昆明城市从南诏拓东城，其“山水城市”的空间格局趋于完善与稳定直到清末民国初年。民国时期城址规划城市格局有了进一步规划。

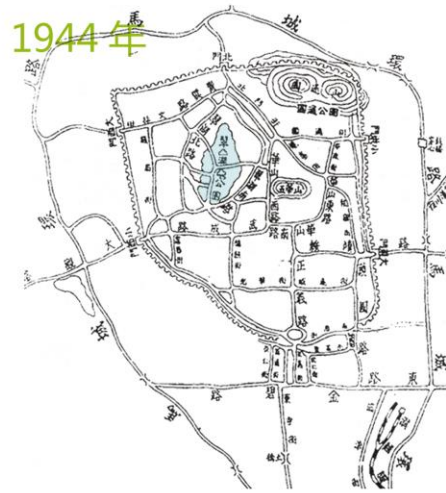
1953年



1953年昆明市总体规划图

此为中华人民共和国成立以后首版城市总体规划，城市发展形态仍以依托老城同心圆式的向外扩充但扩充空间远较1943年规划为小，规划用地从现状7KM2扩大至36KM2，明确绘出城市向东、向北、向西发展，规划首次提出城市发展形成组团式，以红山高地形成绿化隔离空间。

1944年



1944年昆明市中心街道图

1919—1937年，昆明开展了“南市区开发建设”活动。抗战时期滇缅公路、滇越铁路中印公路、驼峰航线等交通设施的进一步建设，使昆明成为抗战物资进出的集散中心和战时的国防保障与经济文化中心。

figur 10 Green Lake area history map source: Kunming History map



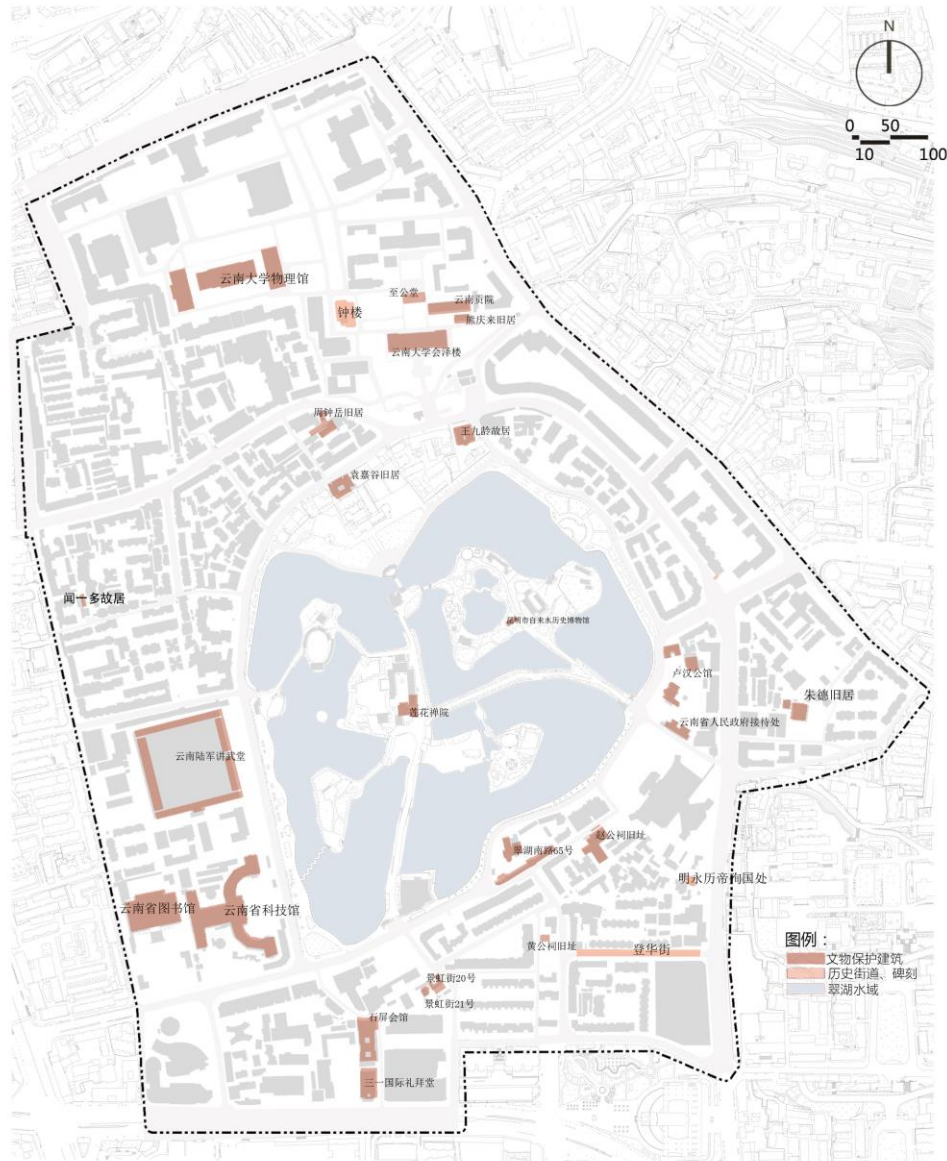
翠湖公园

云南师范大学

云南大学

重点设计片区

圆通山

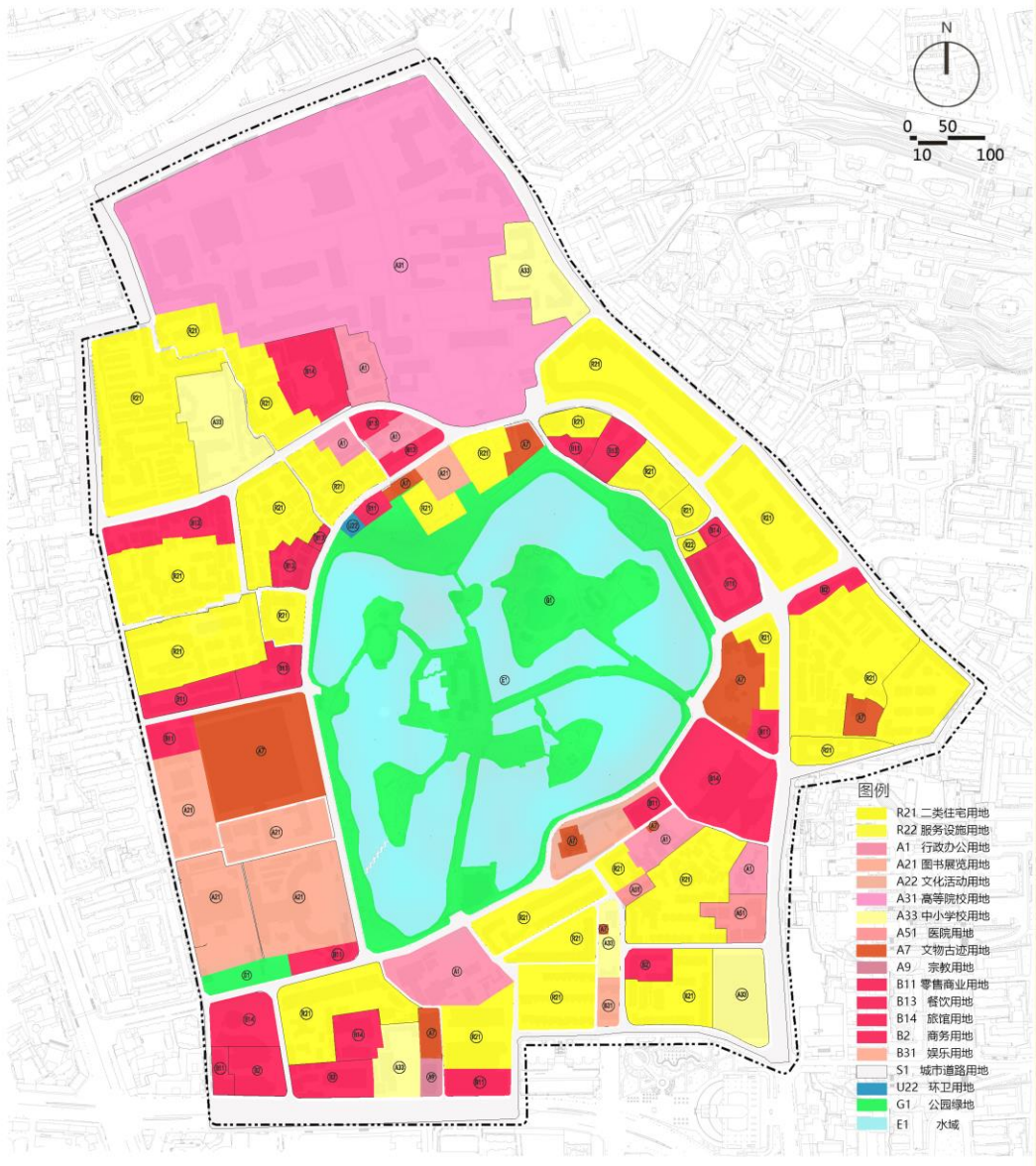


翠湖周边文物建筑表格及图片示意：

编号	地址(门牌号) 名称	建造年代	建筑属性 建筑高度 建筑结构 建筑层数	建筑面积	初始功能	现有功能	保存状况
1	翠湖北路3号 (王九龄故居)	1920年	7.6米 砖木 两层	552㎡	居住	餐厅	房屋大部分维持了原样,只是重新粉刷过
2	翠湖北路51号 (袁嘉谷旧居)	1911年	7.5米 砖木 两层	756㎡	居住	餐厅	保护情况良好,是昆明市级文物保护单位
3	西仓坡6号 (闻一多故居)	40年代初	/	/	/	/	现已被拆除,仅闻一多先生的作品部分留存
4	翠湖西路22号 (云南陆军讲武堂)	1909年	13米 砖木 三层	总建筑面积7000多㎡	军事院校	全国重点文物保护单位	现今保护良好
5	景虹街20号 (省委办公厅)	1920年	7.8米 砖木 两层	1030㎡	居住	闲置	部分遭到破坏
6	景虹街21号 (省委办公厅)	1920年	7.6米 砖木 两层	2600㎡	居住	闲置	破坏,损毁严重
7	中和巷24号 (石屏会馆)	1911年	11.2米 砖木 两层	1660㎡	居住	餐厅	保护情况良好
8	黄公祠 (黄公祠)	1918年	11米 砖木 两层	面积不明	居住	闲置	部分破坏严重
9	翠湖南路19号 (赵公祠)	民国初年	7.5米 木 一层	30㎡	牌楼	标志物	现已被拆除,仅有入口处牌楼保留
10	翠湖南路65号 (省政府办公厅)	1940年	8.1米 砖木 两层	1300㎡	居住	老年活动中心	保护情况良好
11	翠湖南路4号 (卢汉公馆)	1931年	11.6米 砖木 两层	1280㎡	办公	公共	保存较为完好
12	圆通街1号 (李公朴殉难处)	1946年	2.1米 碑刻	15㎡	纪念李公朴先生	保护文物	保存完整
13	人民中路188号 (三一国际礼拜堂)	1903年	25.8米 砖石 7层	4018㎡	由内地会云南办事处建造,纪念该事件	云南省基督教“两会”事工中心以及教堂	经过1997年的拆除重建
14	华山西路7号旁 (明永坊殉难处)	1912年	190厘米 石	30㎡	祭奠明永坊	保护文物	保护情况良好
15	位于翠湖北路18号 周忠总旧居 (省文化厅老干部活动室旁)	民国初年	12.5米 砖木 三层	471㎡	居住	餐厅	保护情况良好
16	北门街23号 (北门书局) 莲花牌院	40年代初	7.5米 砖木 两层	180㎡	北门书局出版社	文物保护单位	今房屋基本保持原貌
17	(位于翠湖公园内)	不详	7.2米 木结构 2层	不详	神像	纪念品销售	保存良好
18	熊庆来故居 (位于云南大学内)	1937年	7.8米 砖木 两层	616㎡ (占地308㎡)	居住	办公	保护状况良好,现在作为研究机构使用
19	云南贡院 (位于云南大学内) 古建筑	明清	8.1米 砖木 两层	1765㎡	科举考试	办公	保护情况良好
20	云南大学会泽楼	1924年	8.5米 砖石 三层	4000余㎡	教学、办公	办公、接待	会泽楼建筑室阔,60年来还依旧完好
21	云南大学至公堂	1499年	8.9米 木结构 约32米	564㎡	科举考试 乡试院	办公、接待	1988年,至公堂按照原样修复
22	云天钟楼	1923年	3米 砖石	/	指挥中枢	标志物建筑	保护情况良好



Figure 12 Draw by Xu xiaoyang, Peng Di, Cheng xi, Yuxinxuan, Jing Haowei, Dou Youbo



城乡用地汇总表

用地代码			用地名称	用地面积 (hm ²)	占城乡用地比例 (%)
大类	中类	小类			
H	H1		建设用地	94.25	86.71
			城乡居民点建设用地	94.25	86.71
		H11	城市建设用地	94.25	86.71
E	E1		非建设用地	14.45	13.29
			水域	14.45	13.29
			城乡用地	108.70	100.00

城市建设用地平衡表

用地代码			用地名称	用地面积 (hm ²)	占城市建设用地比例 (%)
大类	中类	小类			
R	R2		居住用地	26.79	28.42
			二类居住用地	26.79	28.42
		R21	住宅用地	26.70	28.33
		R22	服务设施用地	0.09	0.10
A			公共管理与公共服务设施用地	33.07	35.09
	A1		行政办公用地	2.86	3.03
	A2		文化设施用地	5.67	6.02
		A21	图书展览用地	5.01	5.32
		A22	文化活动用地	0.67	0.71
	A3		教育科研用地	19.98	21.20
		A31	高等院校用地	15.96	16.93
		A33	中小学用地	4.02	4.27
	A5		医疗卫生用地	0.55	0.58
		A51	医院用地	0.55	0.58
A7		文物古迹用地	3.85	4.08	
A9		宗教用地	0.15	0.16	
B			商业服务业设施用地	10.69	11.34
	B1		商业用地	8.97	9.52
		B11	零售商业用地	2.92	3.10
		B13	餐饮用地	2.32	2.46
		B14	旅馆用地	3.74	3.97
	B2		商务用地	1.53	1.62
B3		娱乐康体用地	0.19	0.20	
	B31	娱乐用地	0.19	0.20	
S			道路与交通设施用地	0.00	0.00
	S1		城市道路用地	13.13	13.93
U	U2		公用设施用地	0.06	0.06
			环境设施用地	0.06	0.06
		U22	环卫用地	0.06	0.06
G			绿地与广场用地	10.51	11.15
	G1		公园绿地	10.51	11.15
H11			城市建设用地	94.25	100.00

Figure 12 Draw by ,Xu xiaoyang,Peng Di,Cheng xi, Yuxinxuan,Jing Haowei, Dou Youbo

Shangri-La City investigation

The word Shangri-la (Shangri-la) in Tibetan means "the heart of the sun and the moon". Shangri-La city is capital of Diqing Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture in Yunnan Province. The city was formerly known as Zhongdian, and changed the name to Shangri-La at 2001. It is located at the edge of three provinces, Yunnan, Sichuan, Tibet. It is also scenic location of the world's natural heritage "Three-river parallel". At the average elevation of 3459 meters, the landscape can be divided into the form of mountain, plateau, basin, valley. The temperature keep little difference with no summer, the average temperature if 5.5 °C. At the end of 2011, the total population of Shangri-La is 175 000people. In addition to the main ethnic Tibetan, there are Han, Naxi, Yi, Bai and other 20 ethnic groups live in Shangri-La.

Shangri-La appear in famous novel "Lost Horizen " written by the British writer James Hilton's at 1930s. The story is run at Shangri-La City. Wu Liangyong, a Chinese famous architect, describe landscape of the city in this sentence, Du ke zong in the Tibetan language means moon, Ni wang zong in Tibetan means sun, If see towards Song zan lin(Ni wang zong) Temple from ancient city(Du ke zong), the city's main street Long-March Avenue just put them together.

The investigation is done by Martin BOUCHIER and WANG Jiequan. The main purpose of the survey is to understand the national culture in the embodiment of the city in Yunnan Province. We have studied Songzan Lin Temple with Tibetan culture and religious beliefs, new regional and repair areas in ancient city after fire disaster, the Kang zang commerce center as well as to adapt to the development and construction of contemporary time. Most of local habitants have kept their beliefs and traditional customs, they ofent go to the temple for worship and walk around the mountains at night. A few new form appear in Tibetan houses because of the use of new materials such as glass, acier, as well as the use of solar energy. Resident sanitation and heating equipment has been modernized. due to the improvement of living facilities, living comfort has been improved. The style which has a column in the middle of livingroom in traditional houses has been kept, the column symbolizes wealth and status. The relationship between residents is harmony because of their preservation and traditional customs.

Befor the survey, Wang Jiequan guided six students in their graduation design in 2012. The graduation design won the second prize of National Academy of Landscape Architecture for graduate design. In 2011, Wang Jiequan work as main architect designed Kang Zang commerce center projects at the crosse between Long March Avenue and Yunnan Tea Horse Road. This buiding was constructed in 2014.

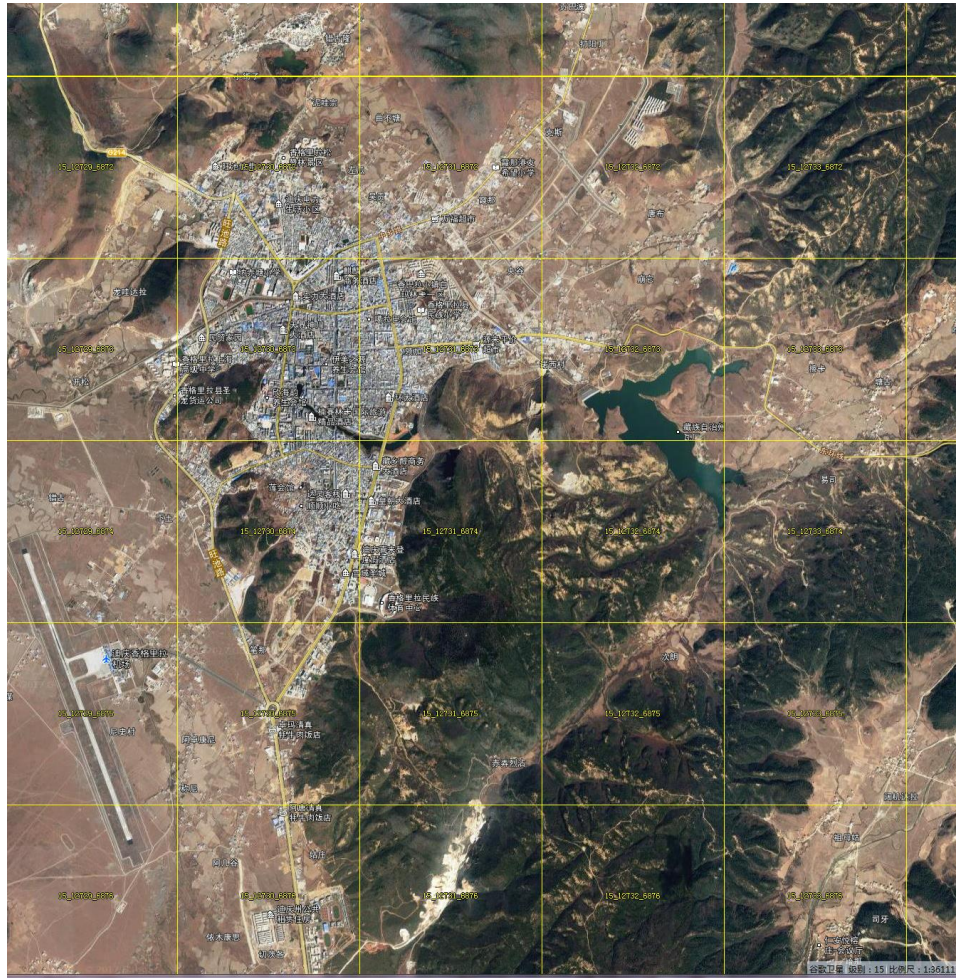


Figure 1 Shangri-La city satellite map

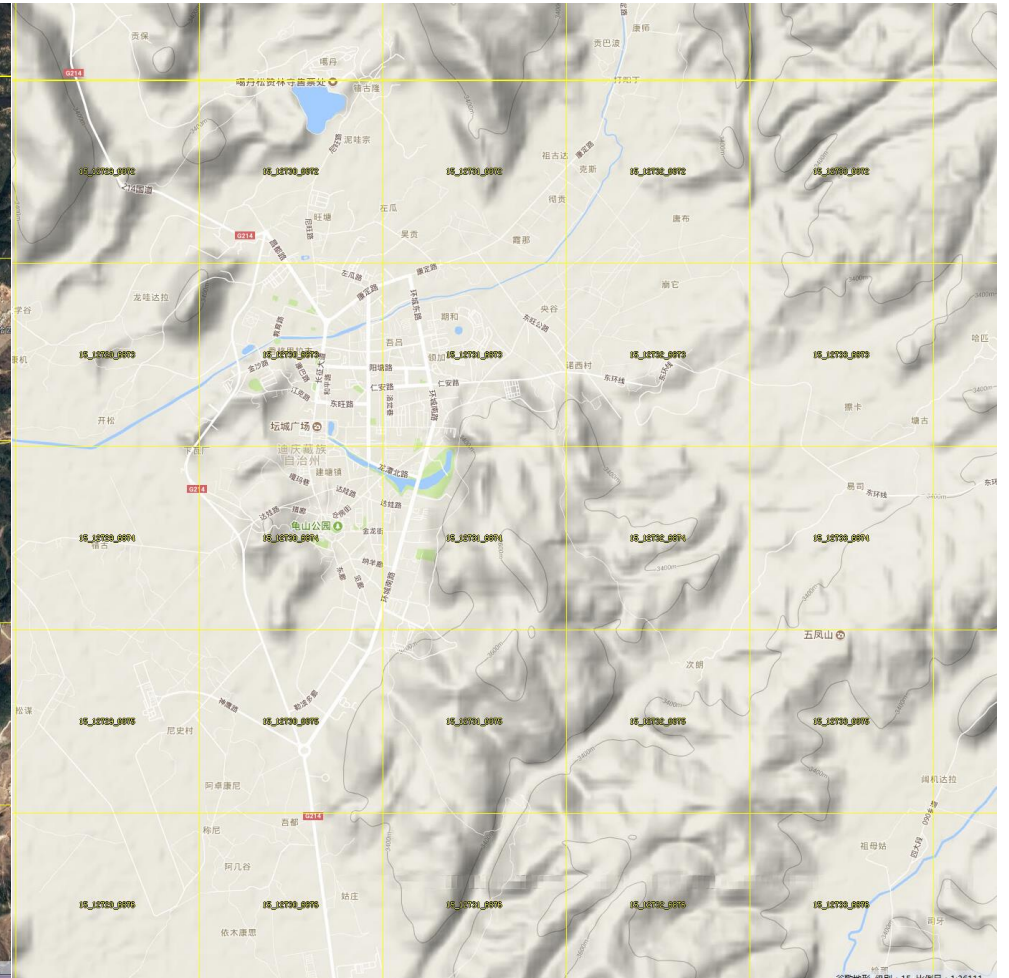


Figure 2 Shangri-La Topographic map

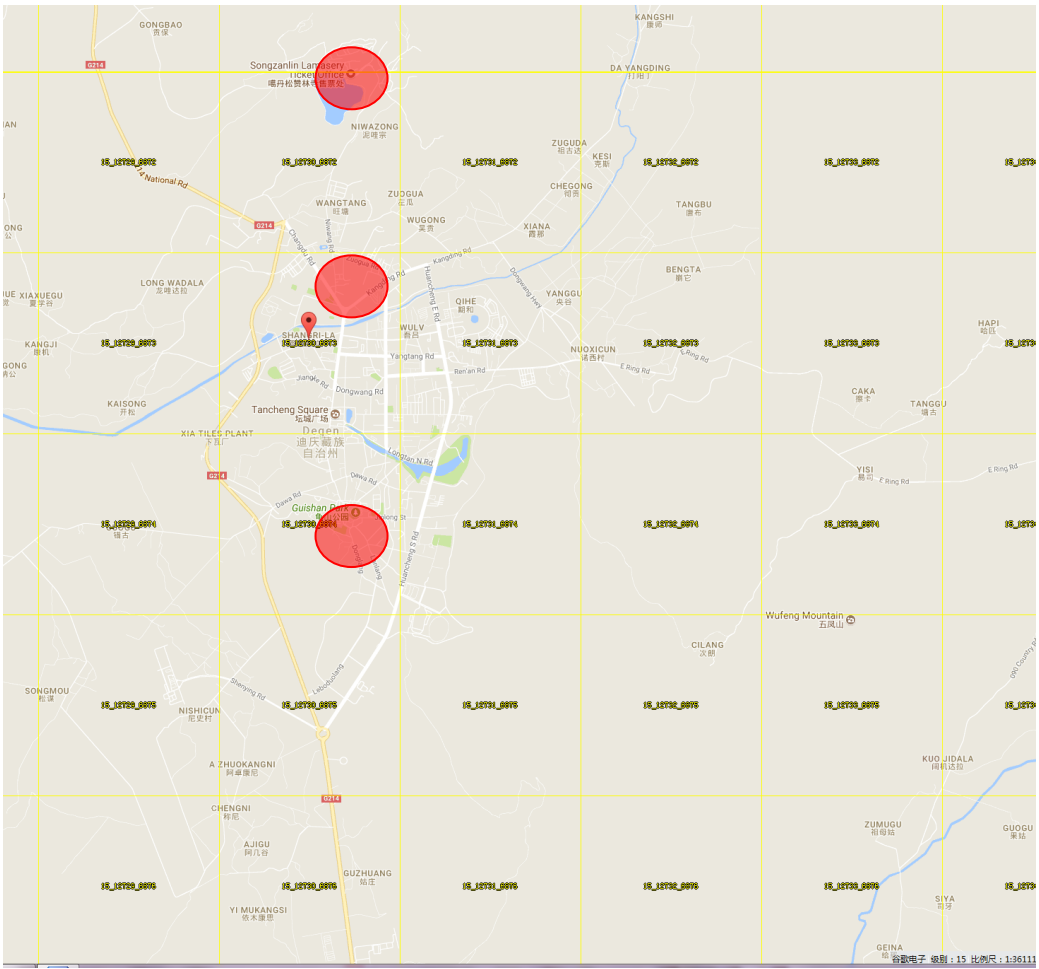


Figure 3 Location of the survey site

梦境·太阳城

香格里拉城市景观规划设计 The construction of detailed planning of Shangri-la city area

建筑年代分析图

长征路被规划为香格里拉县城市主干道，此路沿街建筑基本都是新建建筑



香格里拉图书馆位于长征大道旁，是近两年新建的。



坛城广场是城市新建的，原来的地造后新建道路，此路改造也完了，周边建筑都是新建的，不长



独克宗古城内建筑，除了明清时期建筑，民国时期的老建筑



白鸡寺始建于清代，在香格里拉本地，香火旺盛，是独克宗古城的历史重点保护建筑



松赞林寺于藏国第十一年(公元1679年)兴建，于阴铁鸡年(公元1681年)竣工。五世达赖喇嘛亲赐名“噶丹松赞林”。



松赞林寺周边建筑，原为碉房，后改造加铺水，只是利于排水上改造，少有新建



尼旺宗原址古建筑已经几乎不付存在，现状可以看见的是后期居民新建的现代建筑，用料新颖，传统建筑在周围村落里比较少见



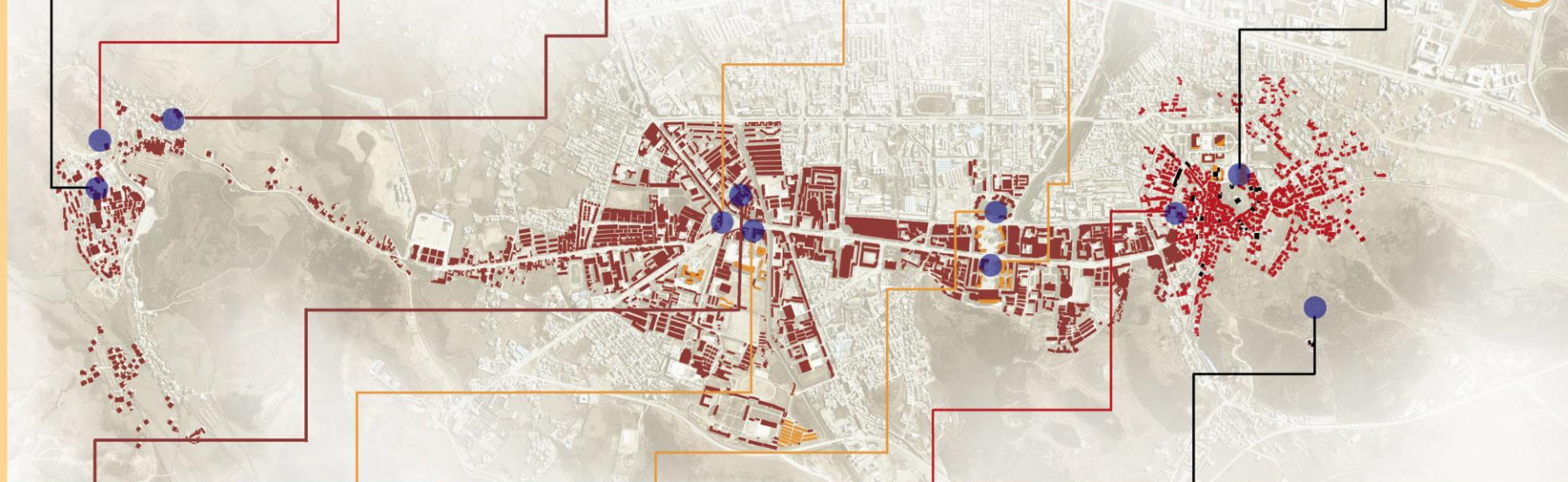
香格里拉县体育馆是香格里拉城市重新规划后，配合城市景观节点，塑造新城市文化脉络而新建的建筑。在县城主干道旁，位置显眼，是现代建筑



香格里拉县文化中心位置主要在县城主干道广场上，是近两年城市改造出现的建筑，但是在建筑装饰形式与颜色装饰方面都沿用藏族传统建筑特点



寺庙位于独克宗古城内，游客可以轻松地找到它。此寺庙是保护性建筑，庙宇被翻修过，看起来如同新建，但它却是经历过沧桑历史的。



图例

- 近两年新建建筑
- 现代建筑
- 民国时期建筑
- 明、清时期古建筑



楚雄·太阳城

香格里拉城市景观规划设计 The construction of detailed planning of Shengri_le city area

城市肌理图



香格里拉的公共空间，主要沿着长征大道分布的广场群分布，收放与内向型、外向型的城市功能结合，节奏韵律明显。相较肌理，主要集中在老城区和新城东北面比较密集，以居住性建筑为主。而西面以行政办公的建筑较集中。

城市公共空间肌理



城市建筑肌理

