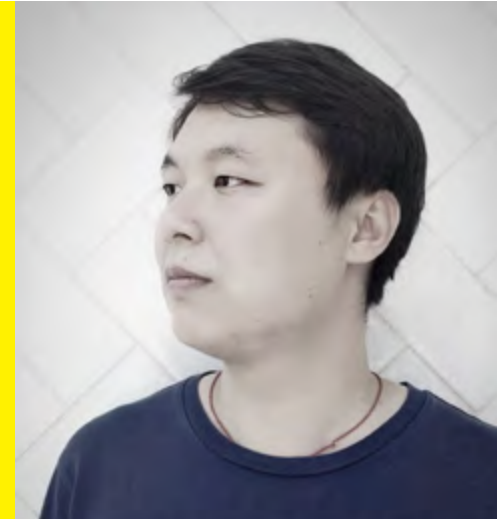


RESUME



DATE OF BIRTH : APRIL/1987
TEL. NO. : +86 138 1038 4776 / +36 70 551 3769
E-MAIL ADDRESS : 463001773@QQ.COM

EDUCATION

- UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION : BEIJING INSTITUTE OF FASHION TECHNOLOGY (BIFT) 2005 - 2009
- GRADUATE EDUCATION : CHINA CENTRAL ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS (CAFA) 2010 - 2013
- EXCHANGE : HOCHSCHULE LUZERN (HSLU) 2012
- DOCTORAL EDUCATION : UNIVERSITY OF PÉCS (PTE) 2015 - 2018

WORK EXPERIENCES

- CHINA BCEL INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO.LTD. 2007
- BEIJING INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTURE DESIGN (BIAD) 2013-2015
- INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTURE DESIGN, CHINA CENTRAL ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS 2016
- INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTURE, FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF PÉCS 2016-2018

MAIN PROJECTS

- CROWNE PLAZA IN SILVER BEACH, BEIHAI
- HOLIDAY INN EXPRESS IN SILVER BEACH, BEIHAI
- HOLIDAY INN, WUXI
- HILTON HOTEL IN CHONGQING
- "BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE" FOR XINGLONG
- DEVELOPMENT OF HERITAGE ZONE IN PÉCS



DLA DISSERTATION

TOPIC : RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRADITION AND MODERN LIFE IN CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE DESIGN

DOCTORAL CANDIDATE : ZHAO DAPENG

DOCTORAL SUPERVISORS : PROF. DR. BACHMANN BÁLINT , PROF. WANG TIE

TITLE : RESEARCH ON THE RURAL REVITALIZATION IN NORTH CHINA

MASTER PIECE : AN ARCHITECTURAL AND LANDSCAPE DESIGN STRATEGY OF NON-HERITAGE VILLAGES IN HEBEI PROVINCE

TYPE : ARCHITECTURE DESIGN

LOCATION : BEIKANZI VILLAGE, XINGLONG, HEBEI PROVINCE, CHINA

AUTHOR : ZHAO DAPENG

CONTENT

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

CHAPTER 3. RESEARCH METHODS

CHAPTER 4. MASTER PIECE

AN ARCHITECTURAL AND LANDSCAPE DESIGN STRATEGY OF NON-HERITAGE VILLAGES IN HEBEI PROVINCE

CHAPTER 5. RESULTS AND CONCLUSION

CHAPTER 6. LINK FROM ACADEMIA TO PROFESSION

CHAPTER 7. REFERENCES

CHAPTER 8. PUBLICATION

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

PREFACE

SINCE CHINA STARTED THE REFORM AND OPENED UP TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIAL ECONOMY AND RICHER MATERIAL LIFE HAVE STIMULATED PEOPLE'S DESIRE TO PURSUE A HIGHER STANDARD OF LIVING, INCLUDING A BETTER ENVIRONMENT AND SPIRITUAL LIFE. THEREFORE, A HUGE NUMBER OF CONSTRUCTIONS WERE BUILT IN THE COUNTRY SINCE THE MIDDLE OF THE 1980' S INCLUDING WELL DESIGNED PROJECTS AND INFERIOR QUALITY ONES. AT THE SAME TIME, MODERN CIVILIZATION EFFECTED TRADITIONAL CULTURE INTENSELY, ESPECIALLY IN THE AREA OF ARCHITECTURE. THERE WAS A TREND THAT BUILDINGS LACKED OF EMOTION AND CONTEXT WERE EXPANDING RAPIDLY. IT IS ALWAYS A SIGNIFICANT TOPIC TO THINK ABOUT HOW TO CREATE THE MEANINGFUL APPROPRIATE STYLE ARCHITECTURES FROM THE ARCHITECTS AND SCHOLARS. THE CHINESE ACADEMIC CIRCLE AND THE THEORISTS PAID ATTENTION TO THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ARCHITECTURE DESIGN AND TRADITIONAL CULTURES, WHILE STUDYING THE THEORIES AND EXPERIENCES IN WESTERN COUNTRY. SOME INITIATIVES WERE INTRODUCED, SUCH AS "NEO-REGIONALISM" , "POSTMODERN-FORMALISM" , "NEW RATIONA LISM" , "DECONSTRUCTION" AND OTHER DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS WORLDWIDE. THESE INITIATIVES SYMBOLIZED A NEW BEGINNING OF THE TRADITIONAL CULTURE PROTECTION IN THE FIELD OF ARCHITECTURE DESIGN.

IN THE RECENT YEARS, CHINA IS TRYING TO TRANSFORM ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT MODE AND THE SPEED OF CONSTRUCTION IS GOING DOWN RAPIDLY COMPARED TO THE LAST THIRTY YEARS. IT IS A NEW PHASE FOR CHINESE ARCHITECTURE AND IT IS A INFREQUENT TIME FOR CHINESE ARCHITECTS TO SLOWLY SUM UP THE EXPERIENCE AND LESSONS RATIONALLY DURING THESE YEARS. BECAUSE OF THE UNCONTROLLED DEVELOPMENT, IT WILL BE A NEW TOPIC TO THINK ABOUT HOW TO DEAL THE OVERBUILT BUILDINGS WITH THE SURROUNDINGS AND TRADITIONS FOR THE ARCHITECTS IN CHINA.

BY STUDYING IN PECS, IT IS POSSIBLE TO INVESTIGATE THE TRACK OF HUNGARIAN ARCHITECTURE DEVELOPMENT AND PREDICT THE FUTURE TREND OF ARCHITECTURE. TEREFORE, THE AUTHOR CAN GET LESSONS FROM INTERNATIONAL ARCHITECTURE DESIGN EXPERIENCES AND METHODS. THE STUDY WILL HELP THE AUTHOR TO DEVELOP A NEW COMPREHENSIVE METHOD REFLECTING CHINA'S ART, HISTORY AND DESIGN CAPACITY.

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

RESEARCH ON THE RURAL REVITALIZATION IN NORTH CHINA

INTRODUCTION

THE “BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE” PROJECT ORIGINATED FROM THE CHINESE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE PURPOSE OF CORRECTING THE IMBALANCE BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS. IN RESPONSE TO THIS NATIONAL POLICY, NUMEROUS POSITIVE VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS FOCUS ON IMPROVING THE TOURISM POTENTIAL OF THE HEBEI PROVINCE. BECAUSE MOST OF THESE RURAL AREAS LACK HISTORICAL HERITAGE AND INFRASTRUCTURE TO SUPPORT TOURISM, A WELL-DIRECTED ARCHITECTURE AND LANDSCAPE DESIGN INITIATIVE WAS ORGANIZED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. THIS IS TO CREATE NEW TYPES OF LIVABLE, HUMANIZED, HIGH STANDARD AND ATTRACTIVE VILLAGES THROUGH GOOD DESIGN. A VILLAGE PROJECT IN XINGLONG WHICH IS LOCATED IN THE NORTHEASTERN PART OF HEBEI PROVINCE IS EXAMINED, WHERE DEVELOPMENT WAS STRONGLY CONNECTED WITH TRADITION, AND METHODS INITIATED TO DEVELOP VILLAGE TOURISM. IN THIS WAY, THE DIRECTION OF THE VILLAGE CONSTRUCTION CAN BE SHOWN AND FURTHER DEVELOPED AND THE REVIVAL OF RURAL AREAS CAN BE REALIZED.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

THE IMBALANCE BETWEEN THE DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN AND RURAL IN TERMS OF THE DEVELOPMENT INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE HAS RESULTED IN CHINA' S ECONOMIC STRUCTURE SERIOUSLY HAMPERING SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. THEREFORE THERE IS A NEED TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE COMPLEXITIES OF URBAN-RURAL CONNECTIONS IN POLICY ACTIONS. BOTH THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF HOTELS IN XINGLONG ARE INADEQUATE. UNTIL THE YEAR OF 2015, THERE WERE SEVENTY FIVE (75) HOTELS INSIDE ITS TERRITORY. MOST OF THE HOTELS WERE OPERATED AROUND THE TOWN CENTER. HOWEVER, IT IS INCONVENIENT TO SERVE THE WHOLE COUNTRY. ALTHOUGH XINGLONG HAS A LONG HISTORY AS A HUMAN SETTLEMENT, FEW ANTIQUITIES WERE KEPT. IN THE PAST DECADES, THE VALUABLE HISTORICAL BUILDINGS HAVE NOT BEEN FULLY EMPHASIZED AND PROTECTED. ACCORDING TO THE RESTRICTIONS OF THE LOCAL ECONOMY, TECHNOLOGY AND THE VILLAGERS' AESTHETIC, CONSIDERABLE TRADITIONAL RESIDENCES WITH ELEGANT FORMS ARE REPLACED BY LOW QUALITY RESIDENCES. THE RURAL CONSTRUCTION SITES ARE THEREFORE CONTROLLED MORE STRICTLY DUE TO THE SCANT ARABLE LAND AVAILABLE FOR THE HUGE POPULATION.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT' S PRIORITY IS TO CONTINUE TO SUPPORT SPENDING AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT. THEREFORE, IN ORDER TO IMPROVE THE CONNECTION BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN LANDSCAPE, THE DESIGNERS AND ARCHITECTS PROPOSED TO PROVIDE A DESIGN SOLUTION TO IMPROVE THE ECOLOGICAL, ECONOMIC, STRUCTURAL AND TOURISM POTENTIAL OF HEBEI PROVINCE. THROUGH CAREFUL DESIGN SOLUTIONS, THE DESIGNERS WOULD BE ABLE TO PROVIDE A MORE LIVABLE AND A HIGHER STANDARD OF LIVING FOR THE VILLAGERS. FINALLY, BY CAREFUL DESIGN SOLUTIONS THE DESIGNERS AND ARCHITECTS WOULD LIKE TO IMPROVE AND STRENGTHEN THE TIES BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

THE PROPOSED DESIGN SOLUTIONS WILL KEEP TO THE PATH OF URBANIZATION WITH TRADITIONAL CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS. FURTHERMORE, THE PROPOSED SOLUTIONS WILL PROMOTE A HEALTHY AND BALANCED DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL TO ENSURE THAT CITIES STIMULATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF SURROUNDING RURAL AREAS. THE STUDY WILL ALSO PROVIDE A POLICY AND ACTION PLAN TO GUIDE MORE SUSTAINABLE AND BALANCED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT. FINALLY, THIS PAPER WILL PROMOTE POSITIVE INTERACTION BETWEEN URBANIZATION AND THE BUILDING OF A NEW COUNTRYSIDE.

CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEWS

RESEARCH ON THE RURAL REVITALIZATION IN NORTH CHINA

LITERATURE REVIEWS

INTRODUCTION

THIS CHAPTER REVIEWS SOME CASE STUDIES, DESIGN CONCEPTS AND APPLICATIONS OF APPROPRIATE SOLUTIONS TO BALANCE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRADITION AND MODERN LIFE IN CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE DESIGN. THE CASE STUDIES PRESENTED HERE ARE IN THE SCOPE OF TRADITIONAL RECOLLECTION WITH FOCUS ON IMPROVING THE REAL LIFE. SOME OF THE MOST INNOVATIVE PROJECTS AND CONCEPTS PRESENTED IN THE SUCCEEDING CHAPTER WAS THE STARTING POINT FOR MY STUDIES PRESENTED HERE.

CASE STUDY 1: XIANGSHAN CAMPUS, CHINA ACADEMY OF ART (HANGZHOU, CHINA)

XIANGSHAN CAMPUS, CHINA ACADEMY OF ART, DESIGNED BY WANGSHU WHO WON THE PRITZKER ARCHITECTURE PRIZE IN 2012, IS A REPRESENTATIVE ACHIEVEMENT AMONG THE EXPERIMENTS MADE BY CHINESE ARCHITECTS WHO ARE EXPLORING THE MOST QUALIFIED SYSTEM FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE ARCHITECTURE IN MODERN TIMES. THE FIRST PHASE OF THE CAMPUS LOCATES IN THE NORTH PART WITH A SIZE APPROXIMATE SEVENTY THOUSAND SQUARE METERS. IT IS COMPOSED OF TEN INDEPENDENT BUILDINGS AND TWO BRIDGES WHICH ARE APPLIED AS THE COLLEGE OF PUBLIC ART, COLLEGE OF FILM AND ANIMATION ART, LIBRARY AND STADIUM. THE SECOND STAGE OF THIS PROJECT IS IN THE SOUTH OF THE CAMPUS AND THE AREA IS APPROXIMATE EIGHTY THOUSAND SQUARE METERS. THERE ARE TEN MAIN BUILDINGS AND TWO ASSISTANT BUILDINGS WHICH ARE THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE, DEPARTMENT OF DESIGN, EXPERIMENT CENTRE, LIBRARY AND STADIUM [1].

THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE CAMPUS CAN BE TREATED AS A COMBINATION OF ARCHITECT' S PERSONALITY AND HUMANISTIC IDEALISM. BUILDINGS ARE ARRANGED AROUND XIANGSHAN HILL WITH A SCATTERED DISTRIBUTION NATURALLY. THE CAMPUS IS FORMED AS A GARDEN CITY UNDER XIANGSHAN HILL WITHOUT CONCENTRATED CENTRE AND ABRUPT ARCHITECTURAL IMAGES TO IMITATE LOCAL WATERY REGION. HUGE AMOUNT OF RECYCLED LOCAL BRICKS AND TILES ARE APPLIED TO RECALL HISTORICAL MEMORIES AND REPRESENT THE ARCHITECT' S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE REALITY. MOST OF THE BRICKS AND TILES WERE PRODUCED IN 1970' S WHEN MASSIVE CONSTRUCTION WERE ORGANIZED IN SOUTH EAST CHINA, HOWEVER THEY ARE ABANDONED DURING THE URBAN INNOVATION NOWADAYS. THE RECLAIM IS A RECOLLECTION FOR TRADITIONAL TECHNOLOGIES WHICH ARE FADING AWAY AND A CRITICAL STRATEGY FOR THE UPHEAVAL SOCIETY AS WELL. MOREOVER, THE PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE DESIGN OF THE CAMPUS IMPLIES AN AMBITION OF ORIENTAL ARCHITECTURE RECONSTRUCTION AND REPRESENTS A MODEL FOR GARDEN CITY AND ARCHITECTURE [2],[3],[4],[5],[6]. THERE IS A HARMONIOUS INTEGRATION BETWEEN CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE CONCEPT AND CHINESE TRADITIONAL SPATIAL APPLICATION TO EXPRESS THE ESSENCE OF CHINESE TRADITIONAL GARDEN AND STUDY IN THIS PROJECT. RECYCLED LOCAL MATERIALS EMBODY THE RECYCLE CONSTRUCTION METHODOLOGY OF CHINESE ARCHITECTURAL PHILOSOPHY AND THE RESPOND THE MASSIVE DEMOLITION AND RECONSTRUCTION IN CITIES.



XIANGSHAN CAMPUS, CHINA ACADEMY OF ART

<https://www.archdaily.com/20523/new-academy-of-art-in-hangzhou-wang-shu-amateur-architecture-studio/500de89528ba0d6625001a8e-new-academy-of-art-in-hangzhou-wang-shu-amateur-architecture-studio-image>

CASE STUDY 2: THE RENOVATION PROJECT IN FUYANG (ZHEJIANG PROVINCE, CHINA)

THE RENOVATION PROJECT IN FUYANG IS ANOTHER WORK FROM WANGSHU FOR VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION. WEN VILLAGE, FUYANG LOCATES IN A TRANSITION ZONE BETWEEN MOUNTAINS AND PLAINS WITH APPROXIMATE FORTY HERITAGE BUILDINGS FROM MING AND QING DYNASTY (1368-1912). THESE FARMHOUSES WERE CONSTRUCTED ALONG THE STREAM BY LOCAL GRAY STONES. EACH BRICK RETAINS DIFFERENT TEXTURES WITH A HARMONY INTEGRATION FOR THE WHOLE VOLUME. AN ORGANIC STRATEGY IS PROPOSED FOR THE RENOVATION OF THE VILLAGE. THE IDEAL FORM OF THE NEW VILLAGE ORIGINATES FROM THE TRADITIONAL IMAGE OF THE HERITAGE VILLAGE. IT IS AN INNOVATION BASED ON THE LOCAL RESIDENTIAL SPACE RATHER THAN AN IMITATION OF THE PAST FORMS. THE NEW VILLAGE IS PLANNED AS A NATURAL EXTENSION OF THE ORIGINAL CONTEXT WITH INNOVATED ARRANGEMENT OF PLAN AND FUNCTION TO REFORM THE CORE SPACE WHICH CONTAINS SPIRITUAL CONNOTATION [7].

GRAY, YELLOW AND WHITE ARE APPLIED AS BASIC COLOURS AND LOAM WALL, ADOBE, GRAY STONE AND CHOP AXSTONE ARE SELECTED AS MAIN MATERIALS FOR THE FACADE OF THE NEW BUILT FARMHOUSES. NEW BUILDINGS ARE EMBEDDED INSIDE THE HISTORICAL TEXTURE BY AN ORGANIC SOLUTION. FUNCTIONAL SPACE WHICH CAN INSPIRE JOYS OF LIFE ARE PROPOSED, FOR INSTANCE THE EXTENSION OF BALCONY, OUTSIDE STAIRCASE AND VERTICAL CONNECTION. INNER SPACE IS FLEXIBLE AND WALLS ARE DISPENSABLE FOR SEPARATING ROOMS, SEVERAL WALLS ARE CONSTRUCTED WITHOUT WINDOWS AND DOORS, SO THAT AN INTEGRATION IS CREATED BETWEEN WALLS AND EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT. DUE TO THE VARIETY SPACE, THE ARCHITECTURE IS NOT ONLY A SOLID INSULATED INDIVIDUAL, BUT ALSO A MEDIUM TO INTERACT WITH THE NATURE. MEMORIES OF PASTORAL LIFE AND FEELINGS OF REAL LIFE WILL BE RECALLED WHILE PEOPLE ENTER OR PASS THESE BUILDINGS [8], [9], [10].

THERE IS A NEW PLANNING FOR WEN VILLAGE THAT CONCRETE ROADS WILL BE REPLACED BY LOCAL STONE PAVEMENT AND THE ANCIENT HYDRO-JUNCTION WILL BE RECOVERED TO CONNECT THE FOUR HUNDRED SQUARE METERS TAIPING POOL, CHANNELS AND OLD BUILDINGS AS AN UNIT.



THE RENOVATION PROJECT IN FUYANG

http://www.sohu.com/a/192052203_706656

CASE STUDY 3: BOOKSTORE ON THE BRIDGE (PINGHE, FUJIAN PROVINCE, CHINA)

THIS PROJECT WON THE AGA KHAN AWARD FOR ARCHITECTURE IN 2010, IS DESIGNED BY PROFESSOR LI XIAODONG FROM QINGHUA UNIVERSITY, CHINA. ON BASIS OF LOCAL NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES, ARCHITECTURE IS APPLIED AS A SOLUTION FOR PROBLEMS IN REALITY. AN INTEGRATION AMONG MODERN MATERIALS, TECHNOLOGIES AND LOCAL ELEMENTS IS ACHIEVED WITH A PEACEFUL AND INTENSIVE EXPRESSION IN THIS PROJECT.

BASED ON TRADITIONAL AND MODERN SITUATIONS, A BALANCE IS ESTABLISHED IN THIS BUILDING. THE BOOKSTORE IS CONSTRUCTED ABOVE THE CREEK AND COVERED BY DENSE WOODEN BARS WITH A LIGHT FOLDING STEEL BRIDGE SUSPENDED BY STEEL CABLES. THE MUDDY COLOUR BUILDING IS BLENDED WITH SURROUNDING EARTH BUILDINGS OF HAKKA TO FORM A MULTIPLE LAYERS SPACE AND BALANCE THE CONTRAST OF SQUARE AND CIRCLE SHAPES APPROPRIATELY. ORDINARILY THE BUILDING IS APPLIED AS A PRIMARY SCHOOL WITH TWO LADDER CLASSROOMS AND ONE LIBRARY. THROUGH THE FUNCTIONAL CONVERSION BY THE REVOLVING DOOR AND SLIDING DOOR AT ENDS OF THE CLASSROOMS, THE OUTDOOR SPACE CAN BE SWITCHED TO A PLATFORM FOR PERFORMANCES AND LECTURES IN PUBLIC.

STEEL TRUSS IS SELECTED AS THE MAIN STRUCTURE AND WOODEN BARS ARE APPLIED AS ENCLOSURE STRUCTURE FOR THIS BUILDING WHICH IS NOT CONFINED BY THE LOCAL MATERIALS. A CORRIDOR IS BUILT ALONG CLASSROOMS AND USED AS A VIEW TRANSITION ZONE BETWEEN ROOMS AND FACADE TO AVOID SIGHT INTERFERENCE FROM OUTSIDE, MEANWHILE THE EXTERNAL SCENE CAN BE SEEN BY STUDENTS. IT IS A CONTRAST TO SOLID EARTH BUILDINGS. THE STEEL BRIDGE BELOW IS DESIGNED WITH A "Z" SHAPE TO PREVENT POTENTIAL CONFLICTS CAUSED BY THESE TWO SQUARES ON BOTH SIDES [11], [12].

THE TRADITIONAL VILLAGE COMMUNITY IS ACTIVATED BY MODERN ARCHITECTURAL CONCEPTS. THE SPONTANEOUS PRIMARY SPATIAL SYSTEM OBTAINS NEW VITALITY. THE SITE IS CONTACTED AND REORGANIZED BY THE BOOKSTORE THAT LINKS TWO EARTH BUILDINGS. A GAP OF SEALED CULTURE IS BROKEN BY SPATIAL EXPLOITATION TO EXPRESS A POSITIVE AND PROGRESSIVE POSTURE [13], [14]. "SURROUNDING LANDSCAPES ARE GATHERED TOGETHER BY THE BOOKSTORE."



BOOKSTORE ON THE BRIDGE

<http://www.huitu.com/photo/show/20160321/225957967600.html>

CASE STUDY 4: MUSEUM OF HANDCRAFT PAPER (XINZHUANG VILLAGE, YUNNAN PROVINCE, CHINA)

THE MUSEUM IS SITUATED IN A BEAUTIFUL LANDSCAPE NEXT TO XINZHUANG VILLAGE UNDER GAOLIGONG MOUNTAIN OF YUNNAN, A WORLD ECOLOGICAL PRESERVE AREA IN SOUTHWEST OF CHINA. THE VILLAGE HAS A LONG TRADITION ON HANDCRAFT PAPER MAKING. TO EXHIBIT THE HISTORY AND CULTURE OF PAPER MAKING, THIS MUSEUM WILL INCLUDE GALLERY, BOOKSTORE, WORK SPACE AND GUEST ROOMS. THE MUSEUM IS CONCEIVED AS A MICRO-VILLAGE, A CLUSTER OF SEVERAL SMALL BUILDINGS. THE SPATIAL CONCEPT IS TO CREATE A VISITING EXPERIENCE ALTERNATING BETWEEN INTERIOR OF GALLERIES AND LANDSCAPE OUTSIDE WHEN VISITOR WALKS THROUGH THE MUSEUM, SO AS TO PROVOKE AN AWARENESS OF THE INSEPARABLE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PAPER MAKING AND ENVIRONMENT.

THE DESIGN IS AIMED AT MAKING A CLIMATE RESPONSIVE AND ENVIRONMENT FRIENDLY BUILDING. LOCAL MATERIALS SUCH AS WOOD, BAMBOO, HANDCRAFT PAPER AND VOLCANO STONE ARE USED FOR EXTERIOR FINISH, ROOF, INTERIOR FINISH AND FLOOR RESPECTIVELY. WITH TIME PASSED, THESE MATERIALS WILL WORN AND FADE INTO A MORE HARMONIOUS COLOR WITH THE LANDSCAPE. THE CONSTRUCTION IS TO MAXIMIZE THE USAGE OF LOCAL MATERIALS, TECHNIQUE AND CRAFTSMANSHIP. THE BUILDING COMBINES

TRADITIONAL TIMBER STRUCTURAL SYSTEM FEATURING NAIL-LESS TENON (SUNMAO) CONNECTION AND MODERN DETAILING. IT WAS BUILT COMPLETELY BY LOCAL BUILDERS [15].

ACCORDING TO THE RURAL SOCIAL AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT, THE CONCEPT OF THE MUSEUM EXPRESSES RESPONSE IN THREE LEVELS. FIRST, NATURAL RESOURCES AND TRADITIONAL TECHNOLOGIES WHICH REPRESENT LOCAL FEATURES ARE SELECTED FOR THIS PROJECT. SECONDLY, PHYSICAL FORMS OF THE VILLAGE FOR INSTANCE ARCHITECTURAL VOLUME, BLOCK SCALE AND MOUNTAIN SHAPE ARE ABSTRACTED TO FINALIZE THE DESIGN CONCEPT. ADDITIONALLY, DISCUSSION ON THE PHILOSOPHICAL LEVEL IS IMPLEMENTED AS FOLLOWED, THE RELATIVITY OF AESTHETICS; FAITH OR AWE TOWARDS THE NATURE BESIDES WISDOM; RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TIME AND PROPERTIES OF MATERIALS; TRADITION EXISTS IN MOVEMENT AND VARIETY; INTERACTION BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS [16], [17]. THIS PROJECT IS A VALUABLE PRACTICE IN THE PROCESS OF WHICH MODERN ARCHITECTURES GROW IN CHINA ORGANICALLY AND A REPRESENTATIVE OF AN INTEGRATION BETWEEN CIVILIAN WISDOM AND MODERN CIVILIZATION [18], [19], [20].



MUSEUM OF HANDCRAFT PAPER

<http://www.t-a-o.cn/ofpce/>

CASE STUDY 5: TWISTING COURTYARD (BEIJING, CHINA)

TWISTING COURTYARD IS LOCATED IN PAIZIHUTONG, DASHILAR AREA, BEIJING AND DESIGNED BY ARCH STUDIO. IT USED TO BE A COURTYARD WITH ONE SINGLE ENTRY. THE PURPOSE OF THE IMPROVEMENT IS TO UPGRADE THE NECESSARY INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDED FOR MODERN LIFE, THUS TURNING THIS TRADITIONAL COURTYARD, WHICH MAINLY SERVE AS A RESIDENCE, INTO AN ATTRACTIVE PUBLIC SPACE OF BEIJING INNER CITY.

THE DESIGN AIMS AT GETTING RID OF THE SOLEMN AND STEREOTYPED IMPRESSION GIVEN BY COURTYARD, AND CREATING AN OPEN AND ACTIVE LIVING ATMOSPHERE. BASED ON THE EXISTING LAYOUT OF THE COURTYARD, THE UNDULATED FLOOR IS USED TO CONNECT INDOOR AND OUTDOOR SPACES OF DIFFERENT HEIGHT. AND IT IS EXTENDED TO THE INSIDE OF THE HOUSE, TWISTING INTO WALLS AND ROOF, THUS CREATING DYNAMIC CONNECTION BETWEEN INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SPACE. WHAT' S HIDDEN WITHIN THE CURVED WALL IS NECESSARY AUXILIARY SPACES SUCH AS KITCHEN, TOILET AND WAREHOUSE; WHILE RECEPTION AND DINNING SPACES ARE SHOWN OUTSIDE THE CURVED WALL AND CONNECT TO THE COURTYARD AS A WHOLE. BOTH INDOOR AND OUTDOOR FLOORS ARE PAVED WITH GRAY BRICK. A HAWTHORN TREE IN THE COURTYARD IS KEPT AND BEING PART OF THE TWISTING LANDSCAPE.

THE SMALL YARD IS MAINLY USED AS URBAN PUBLIC SPACE WHILE MAINTAINING THE POSSIBILITY OF USING AS A RESIDENCE. THE FOUR HOUSES CAN BE RENTED FOR PUBLIC EVENTS FOR PURPOSES SUCH AS RECREATION, MEETING AND GATHERING. MEANWHILE, THEY COULD BE SERVED AS A FAMILY HOSTEL WITH THREE BEDROOMS. INTEGRATED FURNITURE IS USED TO ENABLE THE FLEXIBLE SWITCH OF SPACE SCENES. FURNITURE BOXES ARE INSERTED INTO THE EXISTING WOOD FRAMES OF EAST AND WEST WINGS. WOOD PLATFORM WITH LIFTING TABLE HIDDEN INSIDE COULD BE USED AS TEAROOM OR BEDROOM. BED WALL AND PARTITIVE SOFT CURTAIN ARE ALSO USED IN THE MAIN ROOM ON THE NORTH TO MEET MULTIPLE USE REQUIREMENTS.

FOR BUILDING TYPE "SIHEYUAN" , THE COURTYARD IS THE CORE OF LIVING FUN. "TWISTING COURTYARD" MAKES MICRO-ADJUSTMENT TO RELATIONS BETWEEN THE PARTS TO CHANGE THE TEMPERAMENT OF THE COURTYARD SPACE AND TO MEET REQUIREMENTS OF MULTIPLE USE WITHOUT CHANGING THE EXISTING HOUSING STRUCTURE, MAKING THE TRADITIONAL COURTYARD UP-TO-DATE AND BEING INTEGRATED INTO MODERN URBAN LIFE [21].



TWISTING COURTYARD

<http://www.gooood.hk/twisting-courtyard-by-archstudio.htm>

CASE STUDY 6: SAINT BENEDICT CHAPEL (VILLAGE OF SUMVITG, GRAUBÜNDEN, SWITZERLAND)

THE SAINT BENEDICT CHAPEL, LOCATED IN THE VILLAGE OF SUMVITG, GRAUBÜNDEN, WAS DESIGNED BY THE PRITZKER PRIZE LAUREATE PETER ZUMTHOR IN 1988. THE MODEST, HUMAN-SCALED EXTERIOR OF THE CHAPEL ENCAPSULATES THE BEAUTY AND SIMPLICITY OF ZUMTHOR' S WORKS, WHILE THE INTERIOR SHOWCASES HIS UNPARALLELED CRAFTSMANSHIP.

THE CHAPEL WAS CONSTRUCTED IN THE SMALL VILLAGE OF SUMVITG FOLLOWING A 1984 AVALANCHE THAT DESTROYED THE BAROQUE-STYLE CHAPEL OF THE VILLAGE. THE HILLSIDE SITE FOR THE NEW CHAPEL, WHICH PROVIDES BREATHTAKING MOUNTAINOUS VIEWS, IS PROTECTED FROM FUTURE AVALANCHES BY A SURROUNDING FOREST. ALTHOUGH ZUMTHOR USED MODERN MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUES FOR THIS PARTICULAR DESIGN, THE CYLINDAR-SHAPED CHAPEL BLENDS NATURALLY INTO ITS CONTEXT, WITHOUT OFFENDING THE TRADITIONAL AND HISTORICAL DIMENSION OF THE ALPINE VILLAGE. FOR EXAMPLE, THE CHAPEL IS CONSTRUCTED WITH WOODEN SHINGLES AND SNIPS, SIMILAR TO THE LOCAL TRADITIONAL HOUSES.

THE ROOF OF THE CHAPEL IS REMINISCENT OF THE HULL OF A BOAT. MEDIATING BETWEEN THE EXPRESSIVE ROOF AND THE MORE TRADITIONAL, WOODEN BASE BELOW, IS AN ELEGANT, MINIMAL SOLUTION: A RING OF VERTICAL WOOD COLUMNS AND GLASS PANELS THAT CROWN THE CHAPEL, ALLOWING NATURAL LIGHT TO PENETRATE THE INTERIOR SPACE.

THE SINGLE INTERIOR SPACE CONTAINS MINIMALIST WOODEN COLUMNS, BEAMS AND BENCHES, SHOWCASING ZUMTHOR' S CRAFTSMANSHIP AND HIS DELICATE APPROACH TO MATERIAL AND DETAILS [22], [23], [24].

ARCHITECTURES DESIGNED BY ZUMTHOR ARE DELICATE AND ELEGANT, EMBODYING A HARMONIOUS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE ENVIRONMENT. MEANWHILE, CONCISE AND PURE FORMS ARE EMPHASIZED FROM SURROUNDINGS. IN ZUMTHOR' S OPINION, ARCHITECTURE IS A REPRESENTATIVE OF REALITY AND THE BEAUTY OF ARCHITECTURE IS ONLY ISSUED FROM THE ARCHITECTURE ITSELF. IN THE PROCESS OF EXPLORING THE AUTHENTICITY AND ESSENCE OF ARCHITECTURE, HE EXPRESSES A SPIRIT OF PERSEVERANCE AND PERSISTENCE [25], [26], [27].



SAINT BENEDICT CHAPEL
took by the author

CONCLUSION

THESE LITERATURE REVIEWS HAVE SHOWN US A WINDOW INTO THE NEW ERA OF VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE THAT HAVE THE ABILITY TO RECALL HISTORICAL MEMORIES WITH THE ADAPTION OF THE DEVELOPING SOCIETY. ARCHITECTURE SHOULD RESPOND TO THE NATURAL, TRADITIONAL, HISTORICAL ENVIRONMENT OF ITS LOCATION IN THE SAME WAY THAT A REQUIREMENT OF ADAPTABLE LIVING QUALITY IS EMBEDDED IN ITS SITE, THUS THE PROSPECT OF INNOVATED PRACTICES OF VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE MUST BE PURSUED. ADDITIONALLY, THIS REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE ALSO SHOWS THAT STUDIES ON RURAL VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE IS LIMITED. INNOVATIONS IN VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AS ONE OF THE PRIMARY ELEMENTS FOR THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT IN CHINA. THE RESEARCH INTO VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE HAS GREAT POTENTIAL FOR THE RURAL REVITALIZATION IN A WIDE RANGE OF RESEARCH AREAS. AS SHOWN IN THE SUMMARY OF THE TABLE, THESE DESIGN STRATEGIES CAN BE APPLIED IN RELEVANT INNOVATIVE AND PROSPECTIVE STUDIES WITH MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES.

No.	Case Study	Location	Function	Main materials	Methodology
1	Xiangshan campus, China Academy of Art (Hangzhou, China)	urban	University Campus	•brick •tile •wood •bamboo •concrete	•application of recycled local materials •application of traditional technology and craftsmanship •traditional essence •modern form
2	The renovation project in Fuyang (Zhejiang province, China)	rural	Residential House	•earth •adobe •gray stone •chop axstone	•application of traditional materials •application of traditional technology •traditional essence •modern form
3	Bookstore on the bridge (Pinghe, Fujian province, China)	rural	Primary School	•steel •glass •wood	•application of modern materials •contemporary architectural concept •modern form
4	Museum of Handcraft Paper (Xinzhuang village, Yunnan province, China)	rural	Museum	•wood •bamboo •handcraft paper •volcano stone	•application of traditional materials •application of traditional technology and craftsmanship •traditional essence •modern form
5	Twisting courtyard (Beijing, China)	urban	Public Space	•wood •brick •stone •glass	•application of traditional materials •application of modern technology •traditional essence •modern form
6	Saint Benedict Chapel (village of Sumvitg, Graubünden, Switzerland)	rural	Chapel	•wooden shingles •steel •glass	•application of innovated traditional materials •application of modern technology •traditional essence •modern form

SUMMARY OF THE CASE STUDIES

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODS

RESEARCH ON THE RURAL REVITALIZATION IN NORTH CHINA

INTRODUCTION

SEVERAL METHODS ARE APPLIED FOR THIS RESEARCH, FOR INSTANCE ON SITE INVESTIGATION, TAKE PART IN EUROPEAN PROJECTS AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES. NUMEROUS RELEVANT STUDY CASES AND DOCUMENTS ARE COLLECT, WHILE RELATED EXPERIENCES, ACHIEVEMENTS AND NEW TRENDS WORLDWIDE ARE GATHERED. ALL OF THESE PREPARATIONS ARE SOLID FOUNDATIONS FOR THE STUDY ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN CHINA.

ARCHITECTURE INVESTIGATION AROUND EUROPE

EUROPEAN ARCHITECTS HAVE A HUMBLE ATTITUDE TOWARDS HISTORICAL BUILDINGS. TRADITIONAL ARCHITECTURES ARE PROTECTED CAREFULLY AMONG MAJORITY OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, DURING THE DEVELOPMENT. AS A DOCTORAL STUDENT FROM CHINA, THE AUTHOR VISITED NUMEROUS COUNTRIES TO RESEARCH ON THE CONSERVATION OF HERITAGE BUILDINGS AND CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE DEVELOPMENT, BY TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE OPPORTUNITY TO STUDY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PÉCS AND KEEPING HUNGARY AS THE BASE. DURING ARCHITECTURE TOURS, THE AUTHOR WALKED THROUGH CITIES AND VILLAGES WITH EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCES OF ALTERNATION BETWEEN HISTORICAL AND MODERN TIMES, DIFFERENT STAGES OF HISTORY. IT IS AN INTUITIVE EXPRESSION TO REALIZE HOW LOCAL ARCHITECTS AND INHABITANTS BALANCE THE TRADITION AND MODERN LIFE AND THEIR IDEAS FOR THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT. MEANWHILE, NUMEROUS OTHER PRACTICAL CASES, DOCUMENTS AND THEORIES ARE COLLECT WHICH ARE RELATED TO THE AUTHOR' S RESEARCH TOPIC. SIGNIFICANT REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED FROM THESE MATERIALS.



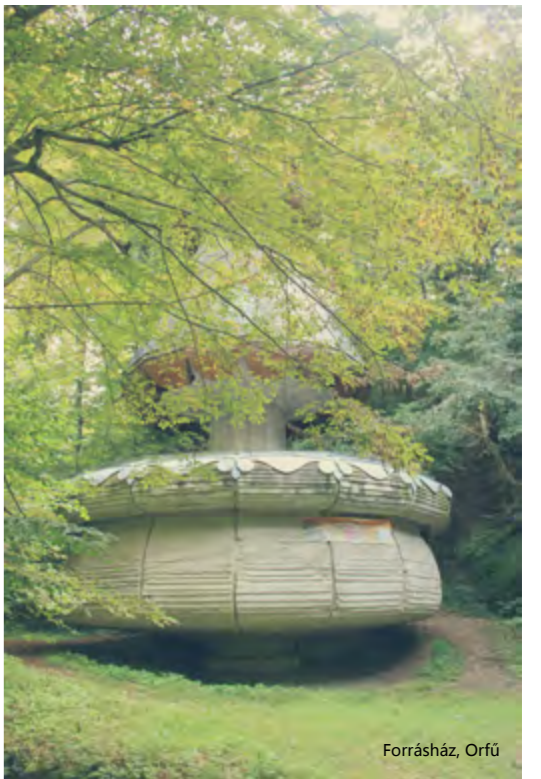
Telenor headquarter, Budapest



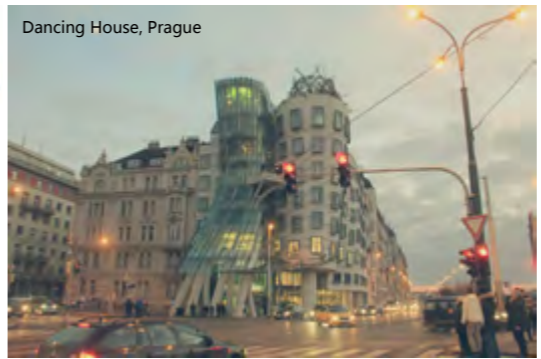
Megbékélés temploma, Beremend



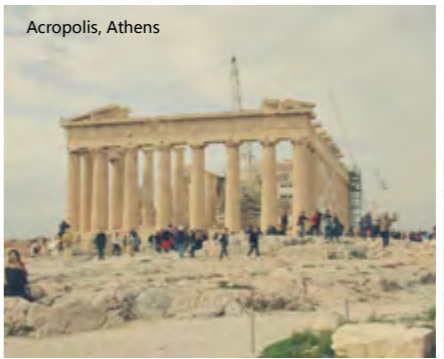
Research Centre of University of Pécs, Pécs



Forrásház, Orfű



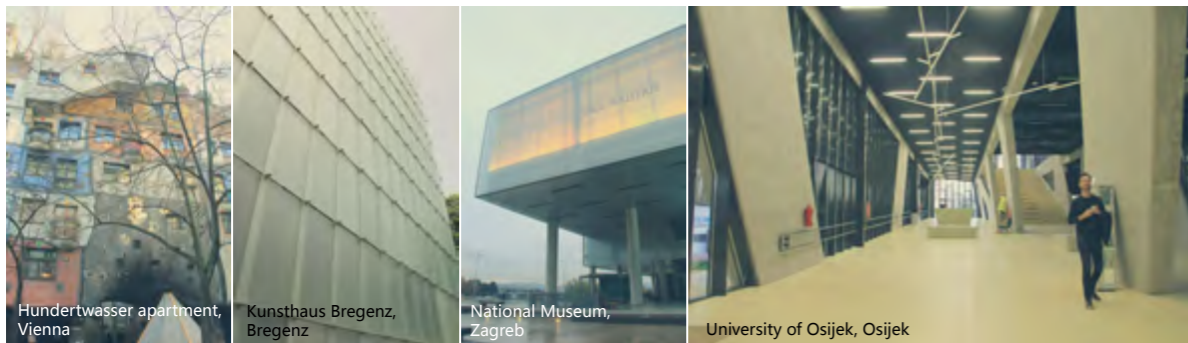
Dancing House, Prague



Acropolis, Athens



City Gate, Mycenaean





City of Arts and Sciences, Valencia



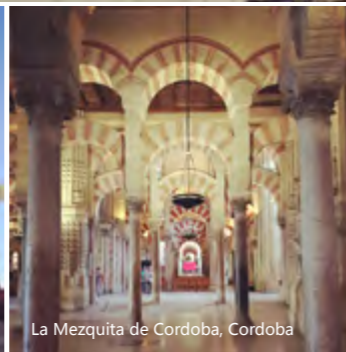
The Aqueduct of Segovia, Segovia



Orient Station, Lisbon



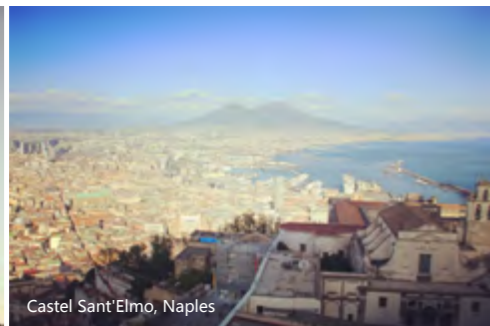
Metropol Parasol, Sevilla



La Mezquita de Cordoba, Cordoba



Basilica di Santa Maria del Fiore, Florence



Castel Sant'Elmo, Naples



EXPO, Millan



Colosseum, Rome



Sagrada Familia, Barcelona



Casa Batllo, Barcelona



Museu Maritim, Barcelona



Alhambra Palace, Granada



Complex, Barcelona



Biennale, Venice



Villa Rotonda, Vicenza

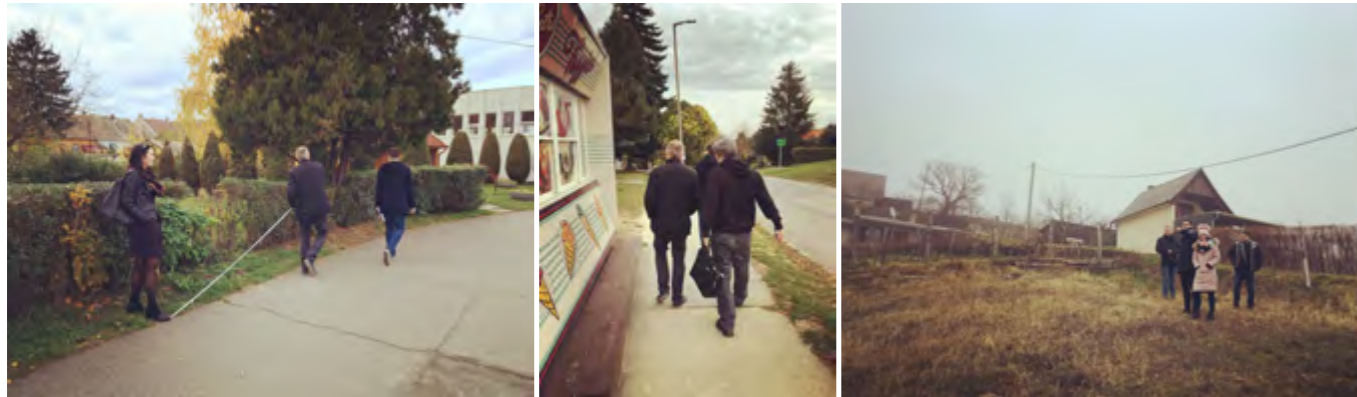


Pompeii Museum, Pompeii



1-3. Site investigation in Pécs
 4. Site investigation in Szigetvár
 5-6. Site investigation in Tamási

1	2	3
4	5	6



PROFESSION IN HUNGARY

DURING THE DOCTORAL STUDY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PÉCS, THE AUTHOR TOOK PART IN SEVERAL LOCAL PROJECTS LED BY MY SUPERVISOR, PROF. BACHMANN BÁLINT. MOREOVER, THE TOPIC OF PROJECTS IS ABOUT THE CONSERVATION OF HERITAGE ARCHITECTURES WHICH IS RELATED TO THE AUTHOR' S STUDY. HUNGARIAN ARCHITECTS HAVE A RIGOROUS VIEW TO TREAT THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CONTEMPORARY AND TRADITIONAL ARCHITECTURES. EUROPEAN DESIGN IDEAS AND WORKING METHODS ARE DIFFERENT FROM THE CURRENT SITUATION IN CHINA, WHICH THE AUTHOR IS INTERESTED IN. IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE ARCHITECTURE DESIGN PROCESS WILL BE INNOVATED IN CHINA IN A FEW YEARS AND ADVANCED EXPERIENCES CAN BE LEARNED FROM HUNGARY. TO STUDY IN HUNGARY IS A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE AUTHOR.

ACADEMIC COMMUNICATION

IN THE PROCESS OF DOCTORAL STUDY, THE AUTHOR HAD NUMEROUS OPPORTUNITIES TO PARTICIPATE IN INTERNATIONAL DOCTORAL SYMPOSIUMS. A LARGE NUMBER OF SESSIONS AND DISCUSSIONS WERE ORGANIZED TO SHARE AND SPREAD BOTH OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCES AND ACHIEVEMENTS AMONG SCHOLARS, EXPERTS, PROFESSORS AND COLLEAGUES. ON BASIS OF THESE ACTIVITIES, HUGE AMOUNT OF LATEST AND ADVANCED INFORMATION AND TREND IN THE FIELD OF ARCHITECTURE DESIGN AND OTHER RELATED DISCIPLINES WERE PROVIDED. THROUGH COMMUNICATIONS, THE AUTHOR RECEIVED ABUNDANT BENEFITS WITH VALUABLE PROPOSALS AND FEEDBACK WHICH ARE GREAT SUPPORTS AND ASSISTANCE FOR THE DISSERTATION.

1		2
3		4
5	6	7



1. Dinner during the International Conference, 2017, Pécs
2. Prof. Bachmann Bálint, the author and other colleagues during the International Conference, 2015, Pécs
3. Prof. Bachmann Bálint, the author and other Serbian colleagues during the International Conference, 2018, Belgrade
4. Prof. Hutter Akos and the author during the International Conference, 2016, Pécs
- 5-7. Certificates of International Conferences from 2015-2017

MASTER PIECE
**AN ARCHITECTURAL AND LANDSCAPE DESIGN STRATEGY
OF NON-HERITAGE VILLAGES IN HEBEI PROVINCE**

ARCHITECTURE AND LANDSCAPE DESIGN OF BEIKANZI VILLAGE

ARCHITECTURE AND LANDSCAPE DESIGN
FOR "BEAUTIFUL CHINA" CONSTRUCTION
IN HEBEI PROVINCE

COMPLETION PERCENTAGE

DESIGN GROUP 100%

ZHAO DAPENG 80%

PROF. WANG TIE 20%
LIU BO



中央美术学院
China Central Academy of Fine Arts

CHAPTER IV

AN ARCHITECTURAL AND LANDSCAPE DESIGN STRATEGY OF NON-HERITAGE VILLAGES IN HEBEI PROVINCE

RESEARCH ON THE RURAL REVITALIZATION IN NORTH CHINA

INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

IN ORDER TO COORDINATE A UNIFIED DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, PROVIDE ECOLOGICAL PROTECTION AND IMPROVE LIVING STANDARDS, THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OF CHINA HAS INCREASINGLY REGARDED RURAL DEVELOPMENT AS AN IMPORTANT ISSUE [28], [29]. IN 2015, XINGLONG COUNTY WAS BROUGHT INTO THE RING OF THE CAPITAL' S ECONOMIC CIRCLE, AND ITS INFLUENCE WAS GREATLY PROMOTED. AS A RESULT OF BEIJING' S MASSIVE CONSUMER MARKET, TOURISM HAS BECOME THE MAIN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY WHICH HEAVILY RELIES ON THE SUPERIOR NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY SIDE. CURRENTLY, WIDESPREAD RURAL AREAS ARE INVOLVED IN THIS STRATEGY AND NUMEROUS PROJECTS ARE BEING CONSTRUCTED, POINTING AT TOURISM WHICH HAS BECOME THE MAIN DRIVER FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT.

1.2 PROFILE OF CHINESE VILLAGES

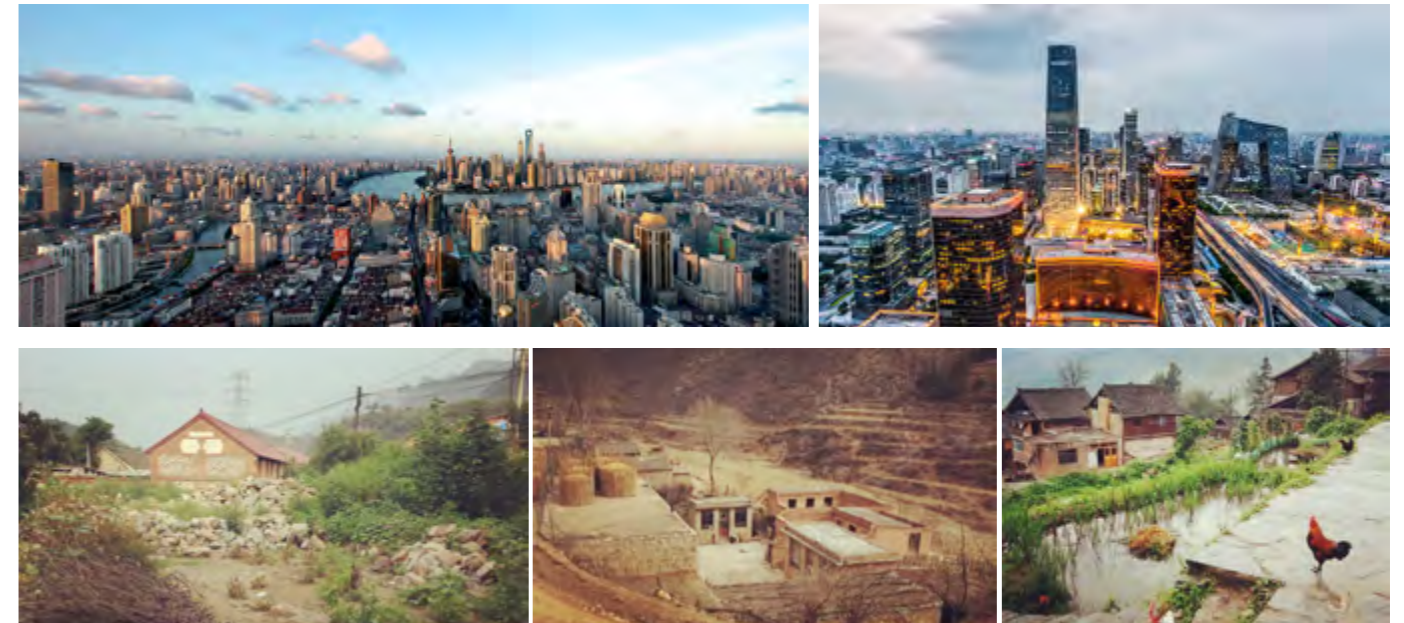
CHINESE CIVILIZATION IS BASED ON AGRICULTURE, THIS MEANS THAT, THE VAST RURAL AREAS ARE THE FOUNDATION OF CHINA. FOR THOUSANDS OF YEARS, THE DEVELOPMENT OF VILLAGES COULD BE TREATED AS A CONTINUATION OF LOCAL TRADITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES AND A REFLECTION OF THE HARMONIOUS RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VILLAGES AND THEIR SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENTS. HOWEVER, BECAUSE OF LARGE-SCALE URBANIZATION IN THE LATE TWENTIETH CENTURY, A LARGE NUMBER OF TRADITIONAL ANCIENT

VILLAGES VANISHED WITH DEVASTATING EFFECTS. ACCORDING TO STATISTICS FROM THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN-RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA AND STATE ADMINISTRATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE, IN 2014, THE NUMBER OF VILLAGES WHICH RETAINED ABUNDANT CULTURAL RELICS, GREAT HISTORICAL VALUES, TRADITIONAL FEATURES AND LOCAL ETHNIC CHARACTERISTICS WAS EXTREMELY LOW [30], [31]. AFTER THIS EVOLUTION OVER THOUSANDS OF YEARS, THE TRADITIONAL RURAL AESTHETIC HAD SUDDENLY DISAPPEARED, TO BE REPLACED BY AN INFERIOR REPRESENTATION OF HASTILY BUILT, LOW COST CONSTRUCTIONS [32].

AS A RESULT OF THE RESTRICTION OF PHYSICAL AND SPIRITUAL CONDITIONS SUCH AS ECONOMY, EXTERNAL CULTURE, RELIGIOUS BELIEF AND MORALITY, A CULTURAL FRACTURE HAS EMERGED THROUGHOUT A MAJORITY OF CHINESE VILLAGES WHICH HAVE BECOME NON-CULTURAL HERITAGE AREAS. FOR THIS REASON, THE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THESE KINDS OF VILLAGES HAS BECOME A PRIMARY OBJECTIVE FOR RURAL CONSTRUCTION IN CHINA. IN THE PAST TWENTY TO THIRTY YEARS, MOST TRADITIONAL ANCIENT VILLAGES IN XINGLONG HAVE GONE THROUGH AN UNCONTROLLED RENOVATION AND ONLY A FEW TRADITIONAL VILLAGES AND ANCIENT BUILDINGS WITH CULTURAL PROTECTION VALUE ARE LEFT. XINGLONG, IN THIS RESPECT, IS A TYPICAL NON-HERITAGE RURAL AREA.

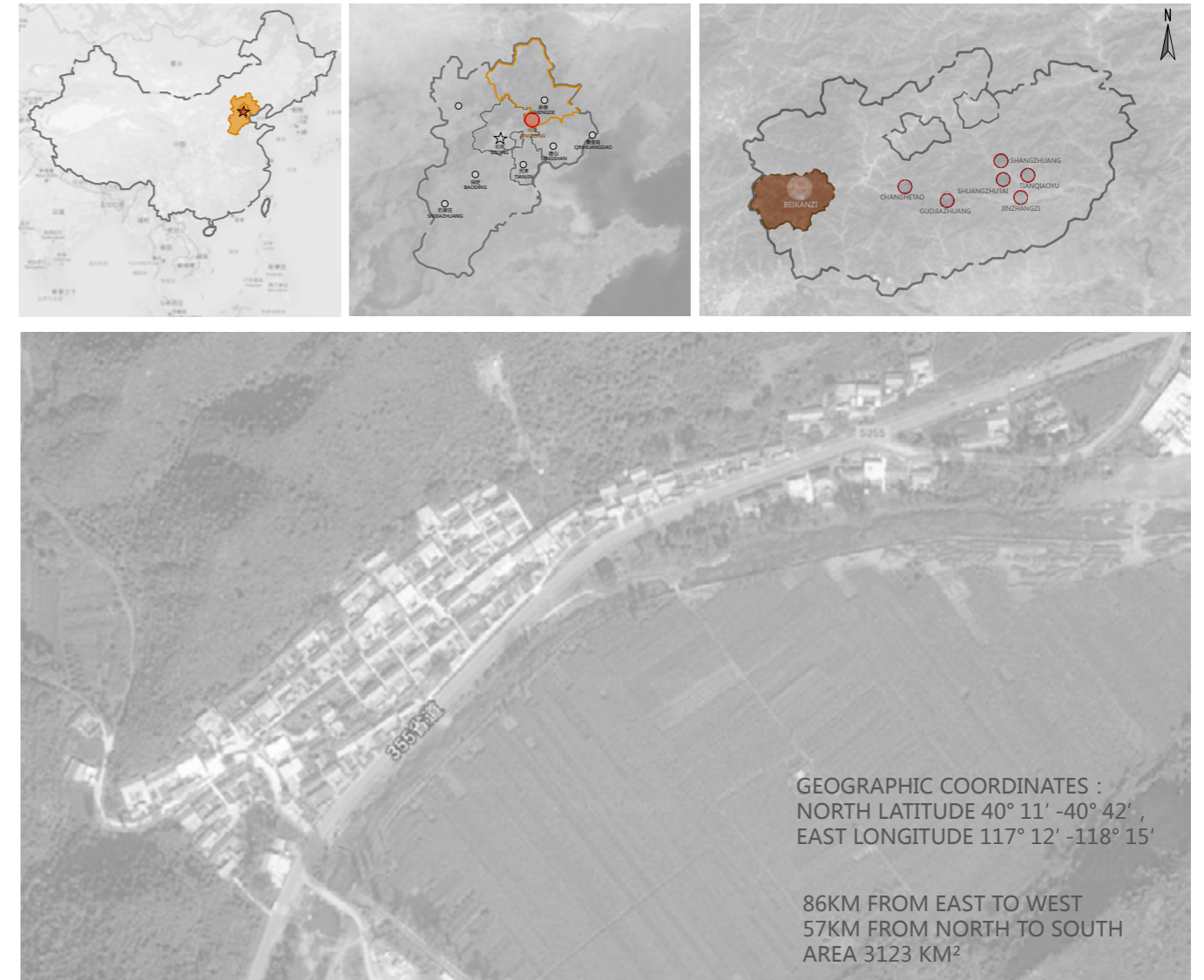
1	2	
3	4	5

1. Shanghai birdview
<http://www.sheynglaozhu.com>
2. Beijing birdview
<https://www.vcg.com/creative/812412936>
3. Village in Hebei province
took by the author
4. Village in Shan'xi province
http://house.hexun.com/2015-03-16/174073561_1.html
5. Village in Guizhou province
<http://Pnance.66163.com/2014-10-16/951920.shtml>



1.3 PROFILE OF CHINESE VILLAGE TOURISM

IN CHINA, NONGJIALE IS THE MOST POPULAR FORM OF RURAL TOURISM [33], [34], AND INVOLVES CITY DWELLERS DRIVING TO VILLAGES INDEPENDENTLY OR AS PART OF A GROUP AND STAYING AT A FARMHOUSE, EXPERIENCING RURAL LIFE AND EATING LOCAL CUISINE. FOR MOST VILLAGERS WHO HAVE A DESIRE TO OPERATE A TOURISM BUSINESS IN THE FUTURE, VILLAGE HOTEL MANAGEMENT IS THE EASIEST AND MOST RELIABLE WAY. IN ADDITION, LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ARE ALSO WILLING TO DEVELOP VILLAGE B&B AS WELL. CONSEQUENTLY, AS AN IMPORTANT PROVIDER OF RURAL TOURISM, THE DEVELOPMENT OF VILLAGE HOSTEL BUILDINGS IS A SPECIFIED TARGET OF RURAL CONSTRUCTION. THE SUSTAINABILITY OF RURAL TOURISM IS DIRECTLY AFFECTED BY THE QUALITY OF BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED.



DESIGN METHODOLOGY

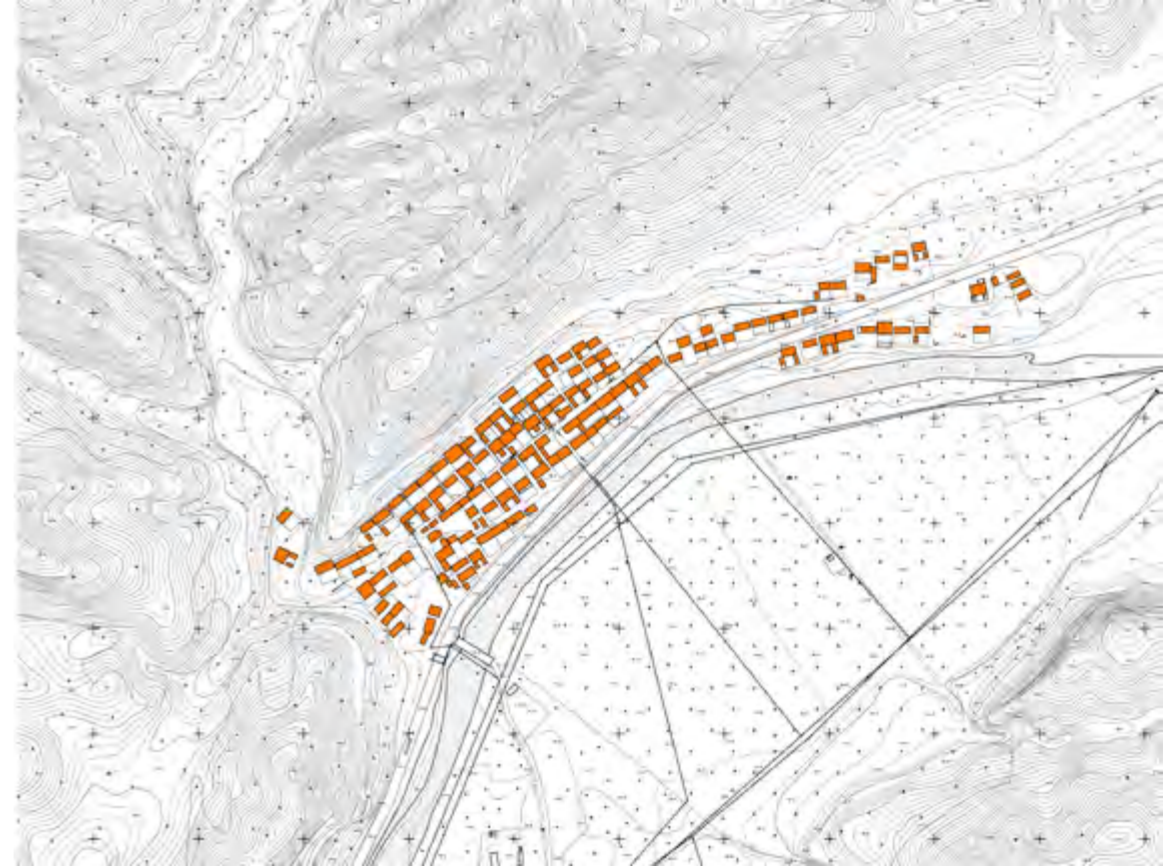
2.1 ANALYSIS OF VILLAGE CONDITION

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE CURRENT VILLAGE SITUATION IS THE BASIS FOR A SERIES OF FOLLOW-UP CONSTRUCTION TASKS. FOR THIS REASON, THE DESIGN TEAM CARRIED OUT NUMEROUS SURVEYS IN THE VILLAGES OVER SEVERAL WEEKS. THE INFORMATION COLLECTED AS PART OF A LONGER TERM SURVEY INCLUDED, THE BASIC LAYOUTS, DISTRIBUTION FORMS AND STREET SCALE OF THE VILLAGES; THE PLANS, STRUCTURES, MATERIALS AND CONDITION OF THE FARMHOUSES; AND FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE PRESENT. BASED ON THE COMPREHENSIVE DATA SURVEYED, THE EXISTING ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF VILLAGES WERE SHOWN. IN ADDITION, THE IDEAL DIRECTION FOR VILLAGE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT COULD BE MADE WHILE TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE TRADITION HERITAGE ALREADY PRESENT.

IN THE FIELD OF VILLAGE SITE PLANNING. ADJOINING NEIGHBOURS WITH A COMMON WALL IS THE TRADITIONAL TYPE OF HOUSING. SEVERAL FARMHOUSES FORM A ROW OF RESIDENTIAL UNIT IN THE EAST-WEST EXTENSION WITH A TWO TO THREE METER STREET BETWEEN DIFFERENT ROWS. THE STREETS ARE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS FOR THE PURPOSE OF TRAFFIC AND COMMUNICATION. THE TRADITIONAL VILLAGE LAYOUT IS INTENSIVE USAGE OF LAND, AVOIDING EXCESSIVE WASTE OF A LIMITED RESOURCE. MOREOVER, IN THE LONG WINTER SEASON, THIS LAYOUT IS ALSO BENEFICIAL FOR THERMAL ENERGY SHARING AND STORAGE, WHICH SAVES ENERGY.

IN THE FIELD OF ARCHITECTURE DESIGN. IN XINGLONG, TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS WITH HIGH SOLID WALLS ARE THE BASIC UNITS. THERE IS AN EMPHASIS ON PRIVACY WHICH MEANS THAT USUALLY THERE ARE NO OPENINGS TOWARDS THE OUTSIDE. OWING TO THE LONG AND COLD WINTER, THE HIGH WALLS ALSO HAVE THE FUNCTION OF RESISTING THE COLD WIND, SO THAT THE COURTYARD IS INDEPENDENT AND CLOSED. THE MAIN BUILDING HAS A SOUTH-FACING SLOPED ROOF AND AN EAST-WEST EXTENSION FACADE IN ORDER TO MAXIMIZE SOLAR GAIN. ADDITIONAL ROOMS ARE ALWAYS BUILT TO STORE TOOLS AND GRAINS. THE PRIVATE BUT SPACIOUS COURTYARDS ARE MOSTLY MANAGED AS VEGETABLE GARDENS OR WITH LIVESTOCK TO SUPPORT THE FAMILIES; DURING THE AUTUMN, THEY ARE USED AS DRYING AREAS; NOWADAYS, PARKING FOR VEHICLES IS AN ADDITIONAL FUNCTION. WITH AN INCREASE IN THE FAMILY NUMBERS AND THE FACILITIES, AN INCREASING NUMBER OF TWO OR THREE STOREY FARMHOUSES HAVE BEEN BUILT OVER THE LAST DECADE. GENERALLY, THE FARMHOUSES ARE ARRANGED TO MEET THE ORDER OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, WITH LOW WASTAGE OF SPACE. WHAT DESERVES SPECIAL MENTION IS THAT IN MANY VILLAGES, IT IS DIFFICULT TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF MODERN TOURISM DUE TO THE LARGE NUMBER OF NEWLY CONSTRUCTED FARMHOUSES WITH CRUDE FORM AND POOR STRUCTURES.

IN THE FIELD OF LANDSCAPE DESIGN. XINGLONG HAS SUPERIOR NATURAL RESOURCES WITH VAST MOUNTAINS AND A LARGE NUMBER OF RIVERS. HOWEVER, LARGE AREAS OF AGROFORESTRY LAND LACKS OF PLANNING, AND AGRICULTURAL FACILITIES WITH DIFFERENT SHAPES AND SCALE STICK OUT IN RURAL LAND; THE RIVER AREAS LACK PROFESSIONAL PLANNING, AND THERE ARE FEW BUILT STRUCTURES SUCH AS WALKWAYS ARE CONSTRUCTED ALONG THE RIVERS. AS A WHOLE, THERE IS AN ABSENCE OF LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS (SUCH AS LIGHTING, BENCHES AND SIGNAGE) TO HELP INTEGRATION BETWEEN AGROFORESTRY LAND AND RESIDENTIAL AREAS.



Original layout of Beikanzi village



CONSERVATION LAND-USE



ENERGY SAVING

2.2 SWOT ANALYSIS OF LOCAL TOURISM

STRENGTH

SUPERIOR LOCATION

XINGLONG LOCATES IN THE HEART OF NORTHERN CHINA. IT IS NEXT TO BEIJING, TIANJIN, TANGSHAN AND CHENGDE WHICH ARE BIG AND SIGNIFICANT CITIES IN CHINA. THE DISTANCE FROM XINGLONG TO EACH CITY' S CENTRE ARE ABOUT ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY TWO KILOMETERS, ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY SIX KILOMETERS, ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY FIVE KILOMETERS AND ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY FIVE KILOMETERS, WITH TWO AND HALF TO THREE HOURS' DRIVE BY CAR.

CONVENIENT ACCESS

THERE ARE MULTIPLE MODES OF TRANSPORTATION INSIDE THE TERRITORY OF XINGLING. THERE IS ONE RAILWAY PASSES THE NORTHERN COUNTRY, CONNECTING HEBEI AND LIAONING PROVINCE; G25 HIGH WAY CAN BE USED TO DRIVE TO TANGSHAN CITY; NATIONAL ROAD G112 LENGTHWISE ACROSS THE COUNTRY; SEVERAL PROVINCIAL ROADS SUCH AS S255, S258, S355 AND S358 LINK EACH INNER VILLAGES INTO THE NET. IN ADDITION, ONE RAILWAY OF FAST TRAIN CONNECTED TO BEIJING AND XINGLONG WILL BE COMPLETED IN THE YEAR OF 2018. THE TRIP DURATION WILL BE REDUCED TO 19 MINUTES.

ABOUND RESOURCES

MOUNTAIN REGION RESOURCES ARE ABUNDANT. THERE ARE FORTY ONE MOUNTAINS WHICH ARE HIGHER THAN ONE THOUSAND METERS, WITH LUXURIANT VEGETATION AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY. WULING MOUNTAIN, THE MAIN PEAK OF YANSHAN MOUNTAIN RANGE, IS THE NATIONAL PARK AND PROVINCIAL FOREST PARK. IT HAS A HUGE POTENTIAL TO DEVELOP TOURISM. SUFFICIENT WATER RESOURCES. LUAN RIVER AND CHAOBAI-JIYUN RIVER WITH CONSIDERABLE BRANCHES PASS THE WHOLE TERRITORY. LAOHUGOU DAM SITS IN HENG RIVER HAS BECOME THE LONGEST WATER DRIFTING BASE OF NORTHERN CHINA.

DUE TO THE UNIQUE MOUNTAINOUS CLIMATE, HIGH QUALITY AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY PRODUCTS CAN BE PROVIDED. THE AMOUNT OF FRUIT TREES IS APPROXIMATELY TWENTY MILLION, AND THE TOTAL OUTPUT IS OVER NINETY THOUSAND TONS.

BESIDES THE LARGE AMOUNT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, XINGLONG OWNS PLENTIFUL CULTURAL HERITAGES, SUCH AS SHADOW PUPPETS, DRUM PERFORMANCE AND YAO TAIJI BOXING, ARE STILL POPULAR AMONG THE LOCALS [35].

WEAKNESSES

THE INSUFFICIENT EXPLOITATION OF THE MOUNTAIN RESOURCES

THE EXPLORATION OF THE MOUNTAIN RESOURCES IS HIGHLY INSUFFICIENT. WULING MOUNTAIN IS MORE DEVELOPED COMPARED TO OTHER MOUNTAINS. THE PRIME PRODUCTS, SUCH AS TIMBER AND FRUITS, LACK ADDED VALUE.

INADEQUATE TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE

BOTH THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF HOTELS IN XINGLONG ARE INADEQUATE. UNTIL THE YEAR OF 2015, THERE WERE SEVENTY FIVE (75) HOTELS INSIDE ITS TERRITORY. MOST OF THE HOTELS WERE OPERATED AROUND THE TOWN CENTER. HOWEVER, IT IS INCONVENIENT TO SERVE THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

SIMILAR DILEMMA WAS MET FOR RESTAURANTS. THE CAPACITY OF MOST RESTAURANTS IS LIMITED TO SERVE TOUR GROUPS. ALMOST NO RESTAURANT CAN PROVIDE HIGH QUALITY LOCAL FOOD.

IT IS SHORT OF BIG SCALE AND PROFESSIONAL MARKET TO TRADE SPECIALTIES AND IT LACKS BASIC TOURISM SERVICE FACILITIES.

REGRESSIVE TOURISM MANAGEMENT

UNTIL 2016, THERE WAS NO COUNTY-LEVEL TOURISM ADMINISTRATION TO PROVIDE PROFESSIONAL GUIDANCE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM. ONLY THREE PRIVATE TRAVEL AGENCY WERE MANAGED DURING THAT TIME.

INSUFFICIENT EXTERNAL INVESTMENT

MAJOR INVESTMENTS MAINLY AIM FOR HUGE SCALE RESORTS. MOST OF THE INVESTMENTS ARE INSULATED FROM THE LOCAL LIFE. IT IS UNLIKELY FOR THE VILLAGERS TO BE INVOLVED IN THESE PROJECTS AND RECEIVE BENEFITS.

DEFICIENCY OF HERITAGE BUILDINGS

ALTHOUGH XINGLONG HAS A LONG HISTORY AS A HUMAN SETTLEMENT, FEW ANTIQUITIES WERE KEPT. IN THE PAST DECADES, THE VALUABLE HISTORICAL BUILDINGS HAVE NOT BEEN FULLY EMPHASIZED AND PROTECTED. WHILE MOST OF THE TRADITIONAL VILLAGES WERE DEMOLISHED AND REBUILT, DUE TO THE WILD DEVELOPMENT. TODAY, THE VILLAGES WERE MAINLY BUILT IN THE RECENT THIRTY YEARS.

LOW QUALITY RESIDENCES

ACCORDING TO THE RESTRICTIONS OF ECONOMY, TECHNOLOGY AND THE VILLAGERS' AESTHETIC, CONSIDERABLE TRADITIONAL RESIDENCES WITH ELEGANT FORMS ARE REPLACED BY INFERIOR CONCRETE BOXES. SPACIOUS AND BRIGHT BIG WINDOWS BECOME THE UNILATERAL PURSUIT, BUT THE CORRESPONDING THERMAL INSULATION REQUIREMENTS ARE USUALLY IGNORED. IT CAUSES DISCOMFORT IN SUMMER AND WINTER; NORMALLY, THE PLANS ARE NOT ARRANGED REASONABLY, WHICH OFTEN LEADS TO THE WASTE OF LAND AND THE INCONVENIENCE OF APPLICATION; NECESSARY FACILITIES FOR DAILY LIFE ARE INSUFFICIENT, FOR PLENTY OF FAMILIES, BATHROOM AND TOILET ARE SEPARATED FROM THEIR HOUSES.

OPPORTUNITIES

NATIONAL POLICY SUPPORT

SINCE 2005, A SERIES OF POLICIES WERE ORIENTED BY CHINESE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT. MORE ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS ARE FOCUSED ON THE RURAL CONSTRUCTION. BASED ON THE ENORMOUS SUPPORT, A GLORIOUS FUTURE CAN BE REALIZED THROUGH THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

IN RESPONSE TO THE NATIONAL STRATEGY, HEBEI PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT FORMULATED THE TACTICS OF RURAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT. SEVERAL COUNTRIES WERE SELECTED AS DEMONSTRATIONS THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE. FINANCIAL SUPPORT IS PROVIDED TO ACHIEVE IDEAL RESULTS, FOR A COMPREHENSIVE IMPROVEMENT.

INTENSE RESIDENTS' DESIRES

IN THE SELECTED VILLAGES OF XINGLONG, THE VAST MAJORITY OF LOCALS REALIZED THE POTENTIAL OPPORTUNITIES TO A BRIGHTER FUTURE OUTLOOK AND TOOK PART IN THE PROJECT ENTHUSIASTICALLY. THEY ARE SEEKING FOR THEIR OWN METHODS TO TRANSFORM THE CONVENTIONAL CAREER FROM AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION TO TOURISM MANAGEMENT.

MASSIVE POTENTIAL MARKET

XINGLONG LOCATES IN THE CORE OF MAJOR URBAN AREAS OF NORTH CHINA. AROUND FIFTY MILLION INHABITANTS LIVE IN THE MEGALOPOLIS. MIGHTINESS SUPPORT AND UNLIMITED POSSIBILITIES FOR THE TOURISM ARE EMERGED BY THE HUGE POPULATION INEXHAUSTIBLY.

THREATS

EFFECT OF THE OTHER SIMILAR INDUSTRIES FROM THE BEIJING SUBURBS

ALTHOUGH THE AMOUNT OF POTENTIAL TOURISTS IS TREMENDOUS, XINGLONG IS NOT THE SOLE AREA WITH ABUNDANT TOURISM RESOURCES IN THIS REGION. THERE ARE QUITE A LOT OF POTENTIAL TOURISM VILLAGES AROUND XINGLONG, ESPECIALLY AROUND THE SUBURBS OF BEIJING. IT IS AN ENORMOUS CHALLENGE TO COMPETE WITH THE TOURISM VILLAGES OF BEIJING AND ATTRACT THEIR CITIZENS TO VISIT THE OTHER AREAS.

SEASONAL DEMAND

IN XINGLONG, THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SEASONS ARE SUMMER AND AUTUMN, DUE TO THE FRIENDLY WEATHER AND VARIETY OF FRUITS. IN CONTRAST, SPRING AND WINTER ARE SEASONS WITH FEW PRODUCTS AND EXTREME WEATHERS. ACCORDING TO THE DATA FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENT, THERE IS A HUGE SEASONAL OTHERNESS ABOUT THE AMOUNT OF TOURISTS. MORE THAN NINETY PERCENT TOURISTS VISIT XINGLONG DURING THE PERIOD FROM JULY TO OCTOBER. VERY FEW TOURISTS COME TO VISIT THIS COUNTRY IN THE REST OF MONTHS.

SHORT JOURNEY DURATION

BASED ON THE DOCUMENTS PROVIDED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT, APPROXIMATELY SEVENTY PERCENT (75%) TOURISTS SPEND LESS THAN TWO DAYS IN XINGLONG. ONLY THIRTY PERCENT (30%) OF THE TOURISTS STAY FOR MORE THAN TWO DAYS, WHICH MEANS MOST OF THE TOURISTS DO NOT INTEND TO USE THE HOTELS, OR JUST SLEEP IN THE VILLAGES FOR MAXIMUM ONE NIGHT.

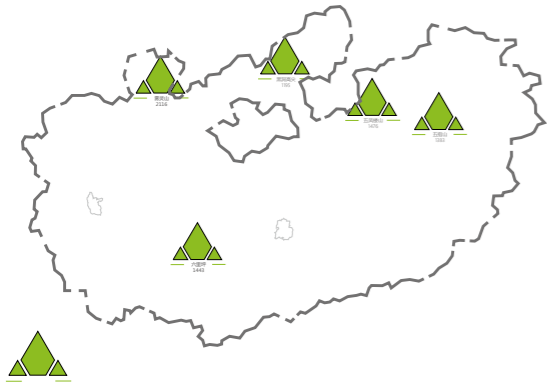
TIGHTENED NATIONAL LAND POLICY

THE RURAL CONSTRUCTION SITES ARE CONTROLLED MORE STRICTLY DUE TO THE SCANT ARABLE LAND FOR THE HUGE POPULATION. ACCORDING TO THE REGULATION OF HEBEI PROVINCE, THE MAXIMUM AREA OF RURAL HOUSE SITE IS TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY THREE SQUARE METERS (ADJUSTMENT WITHIN TEN PERCENT (10%) CAN BE ACCEPTED), WHICH IS SMALLER THAN BEFORE. IT IS NOT SUITABLE FOR TWO OR THREE GENERATIONS LIVING TOGETHER OR OPERATING BED AND BREAKFAST HOTEL BY THE ORIGINAL RESIDENCES.

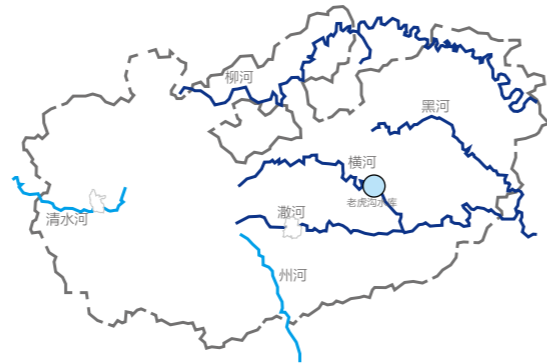
UNDEVELOPED ROAD STATUS

MOST OF THE PEOPLE COME TO XINGLONG BY LAND TRANSPORTATION. HOWEVER, THERE IS ONLY ONE HIGHWAY THAT CONNECTS TANGSHAN. FOR OTHER CITIES, ONLY THE NATIONAL ROADS CAN BE ACCESSED, WHICH CAUSED MUCH INCONVENIENCE. AS A RESULT, THERE ARE MORE TOURISTS FROM TANGSHAN THAN THE TOURISTS FROM BEIJING AND TIANJIN WHICH ARE BIGGER CITIES.

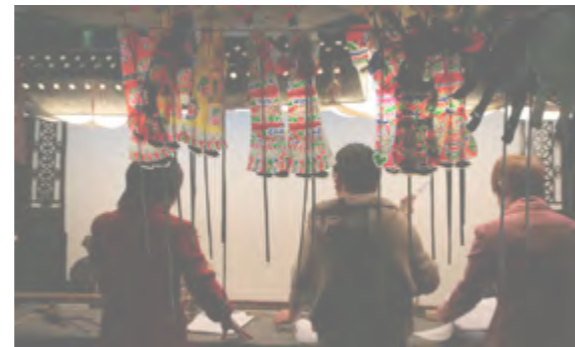
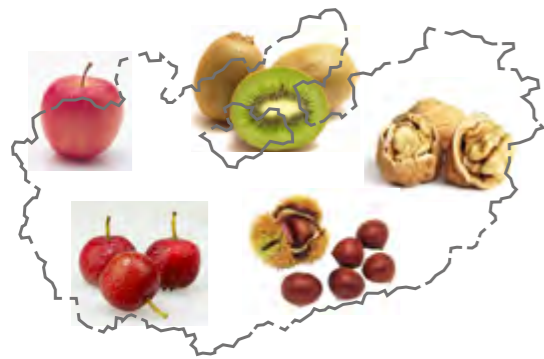
SEVERAL SHORTAGES EXIST ABOUT THE ROAD CONNECTIONS INSIDE THE TERRITORY OF XINGLONG. A LARGE NUMBER OF TURNING ROADS MAY DISCOMFORT THE TOURISTS WHILE THE CURRENT CAPACITY OF INNER ROADS IS LIMITED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT.



MAIN MOUNTAINS IN XINGLONG



LUAN RIVER SYSTEM
CHAOBAI, JIYUNHE RIVER SYSTEM

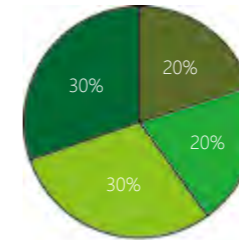


SHADOW PUPPET



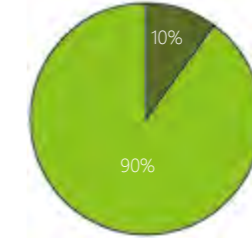
RATE IN GDP OF TOURISM

TOURISM
OTHERS



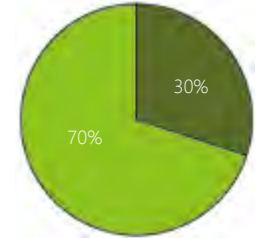
TOURIST DISTRIBUTION

TIANJIN
TANGSHAN
BEIJING
CHENGDE&LANGFANG



SEASON DISTRIBUTION

11-6 AMOUNT OF TOURISTS
7-10 AMOUNT OF TOURISTS



STAYING TIME

MORE THAN 2 DAYS
LESS THAN 2 DAYS

ANALYSIS OF LOCAL TOURISM



TRAVEL AGENCY

INADEQUATE TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE

2.3 AESTHETIC POPULARIZATION EDUCATION

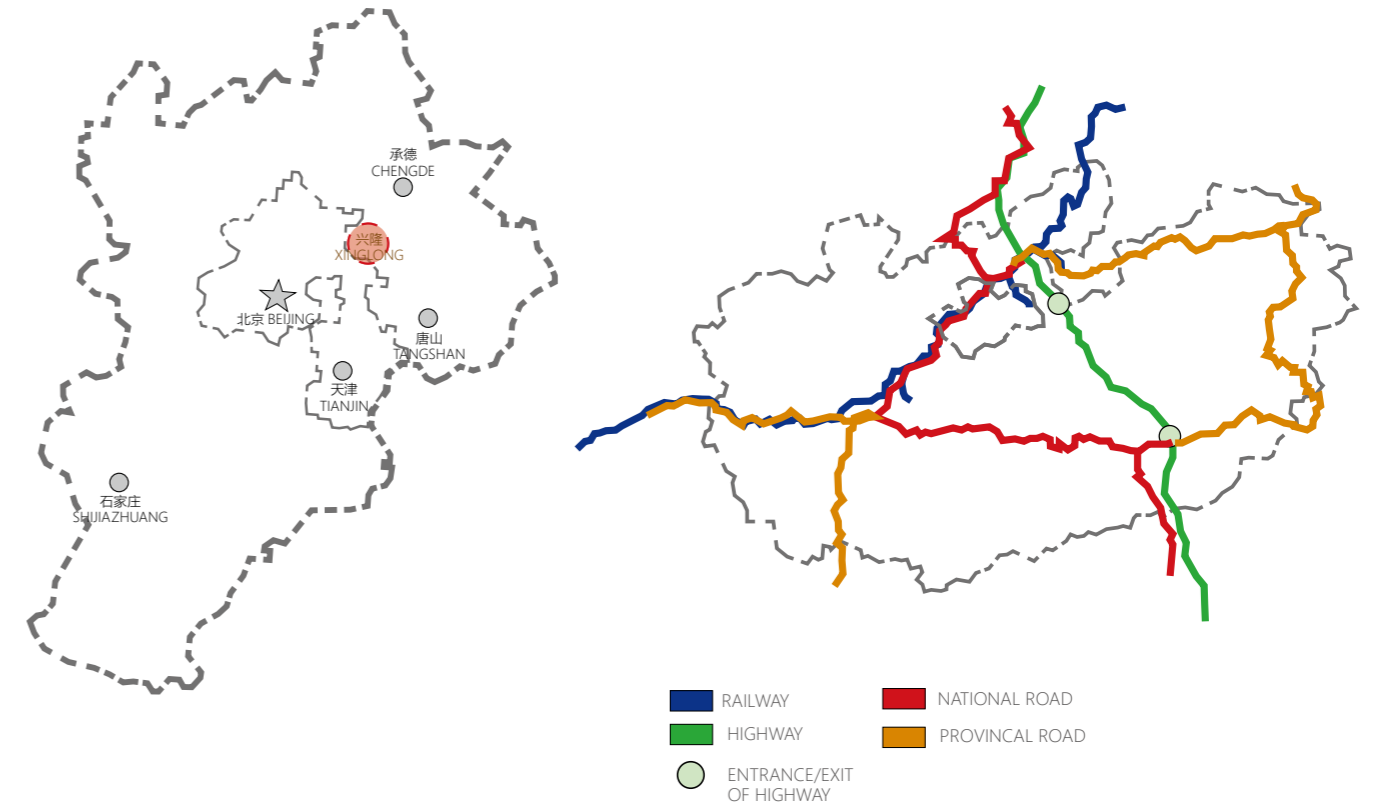
THIS “BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE” PROJECT IN XINGLONG WAS ORGANIZED BY THE HEBEI PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT AND IMPLEMENTED BY XINGLONG LOCAL GOVERNMENT, VILLAGE COLLECTIVES AND LOCAL INHABITANTS. MOST OF THE PARTICIPANTS, FROM THE GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIALS TO THE VILLAGE INHABITANTS, ARE NOT PROFESSIONALS IN THE FIELD OF ARCHITECTURE DESIGN. ALTHOUGH THEY HAVE GLORIOUS EXPECTATIONS FOR THE PROJECT, THESE PEOPLE DO NOT HAVE ENOUGH PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE AND SENSITIVITY TO MANAGE THE SPECIFIC OPERATION PROCESS AND TO EVALUATE THE AESTHETIC STANDARDS, DUE TO LIMITATIONS IN THEIR KNOWLEDGE AND A LACK OF INFORMATION. IN ORDER TO COMMUNICATE SMOOTHLY WITH THE PARTICIPANTS, LECTURES ABOUT ARCHITECTURE AND AESTHETICS WERE GIVEN, THROUGH COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE ARCHITECTURE DESIGN INSTITUTE OF CHINA CENTRAL ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS AND GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES. AFTER THE CLASSES, THESE THREE LEVELS OF PARTICIPANTS COULD EXPRESS THEIR IDEAS MORE CLEARLY, AND UNDERSTAND THE DESIGN CONCEPTS BETTER. IT WAS A SOLID FOUNDATION FOR THE SUBSEQUENT DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION PROCESS [36], [37].

2.4 SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES

IN ORDER TO PROPERLY MEET THE NEEDS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY, THE DESIGN TEAM REACHED OUT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE VILLAGES. SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES WERE SENT IN ORDER TO BE ABLE TO IDENTIFY AND UNDERSTAND THEIR PERCEPTION ABOUT THE PROPOSED PROJECT. WITH THE ASSISTANCE FROM THE LOCAL VILLAGE COLLECTIVE, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY EIGHT QUESTIONNAIRES WERE ISSUED AND ALL OF THEM WERE RECOVERED, OF WHICH ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY SIX WERE VALID. BY USING THIS TECHNIQUE, THE RESEARCH TEAM RECEIVED IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR THE DESIGN. AMONG THEM WERE OPINIONS ABOUT THE GOVERNMENTAL PROGRAM, THE PROPOSED VILLAGE INDUSTRY, THE URGENT UPGRADE NEEDED, THE EXPECTED FINANCIAL INVESTMENT, ARCHITECTURE STYLE AND THE INTERPRETATION OF THE CONNECTION BETWEEN LOCAL TRADITION AND PRESENT-DAY DEVELOPMENT.

2.5 ARCHITECTURE CLASSIFICATION

THE DESIGN TEAM CARRIED OUT A DETAILED INVESTIGATION TO CLASSIFY THE BUILDINGS INSIDE THE PROJECT AREA. THE CLASSIFICATION INCLUDED THE STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY, THE APPEARANCE OF MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND DIFFERENT PROPERTY RIGHTS. THE VILLAGE HOUSES WERE CATEGORIZED INTO THREE CATEGORIES: PRESERVATION, RENOVATION OR DEMOLITION OF THE STRUCTURES. THESE SURVEYS HELP TO DETERMINE THE REQUIREMENTS FOR TOURISM AND HELP FURTHER DEVELOPMENT BE DRAWN UP WHILE RESPECTING THE ORIGINAL VILLAGE LAYOUT, SETTLEMENT TEXTURE, ARCHITECTURAL RHYTHM AND FORM [38]. A VARIETY OF MULTIPLE, FLEXIBLE CONCEPTS NEED TO BE CONSIDERED ACCORDING TO SPECIFIC DIVERSITY OF ECONOMIC SITUATIONS, HABITS, BUSINESS AND AESTHETICS AMONG EACH FAMILY INSTEAD OF APPLYING A HOMOGENIZED APPROACH.



ACCESS ANALYSIS

北坎子美丽乡村建设调查问卷

中央美术学院建筑设计研究院制

日期：2016年 月 日

1. 年龄

2. 性别

男 女

3. 受教育水平

小学 初中 高中 大学 大学以上

4. 职业

农民 工人 政府公务人员 个体户 学生 无业 其他

5. 年收入

0-1000 1000-3000 3000-5000 5000-10000 10000-30000 30000 以上

6. 主要经济来源

果树种植 粮食种植 蔬菜种植 家畜养殖 农家乐 饭店 小商品零售 农产品深加工 文化产品销售 政府 企业工资 外出务工 其他

7. 能够投入改造的经费

0 0-10000 10000-50000 50000-100000 100000 以上

8. 建筑风格喜好

中式 西式 现代 现状 无所谓

9. 室内风格喜好

中式 西式 现状 现代 无所谓

10. 对利用清洁能源（被动节能建筑、太阳能、雨水回收、沼气）的态度

造价高，不接受 长期效益好，愿意使用 不了解，无所谓

11. 希望发展的经营模式

务农 农家乐 饭店 小商品零售 农产品深加工 文化产品销售 政府 企业工资 外出务工 旅游开发 其他

12. 对自家房屋现状态度

满意 一般 不满意

13. 对村落现状态度

满意 一般 不满意

14. 对乡村建筑改造的态度

原址改造 拆除重建 搬迁重建

15. 对村落中传统老房子的态度

历史遗存，造型典雅，希望保留 年久失修，老旧土气，应该拆除 无所谓

16. 希望改进哪些方面

基础设施（卫生间、上下水、垃圾站、路灯） 公共服务设施（诊所、超市、活动中心、村史馆、图书馆、戏楼）

村庄形象（房屋造型、广场形象、沿河景观小品形象） 其他

17. 是否能熟练使用网络

能 一般 不能

18. 与外界（村外）交流的主要方式

电话 网络 直接出行

19. 了解外界的方式

广播 电视 网络 与他人聊天 其他

20. 对此次美丽乡村建设的态度

支持 不支持 无所谓

21. 对此次美丽乡村建设有何意见和愿望（可写在背面）



中式建筑

西式建筑

现代建筑



中式室内

西式室内

现代室内

ORIGINAL QUESTIONARE

QUESTIONARE OF "BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE" PROJECT

MADE BY INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTURE DESIGN, CHINA CENTRAL ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS

date : 2016 month day

1. age

2. gender

male female

3. educational level

primary school middle school high school university above

4. career

farmer industry worker governmental ofPcer business man student no job others

5. annual income (CNY)

0-1000 1000-3000 3000-5000 5000-10000 10000-30000 more than 30000

6. main incomes

fruit grains vegetable livestock hotel restaurant shop factory souvenir shop government enterprise urban labor others

7. amount of money can be applied for the refurbishment/ new residence (CNY)

0 0-10000 10000-50000 50000-100000 more than 100000

8. architectural style

traditional Chinese style western style western style current style whatever

9. interior style

traditional Chinese style western style western style current style whatever

10. attitude towards green energy (passive energy saving building, solar, rainwater collection, methane)

expensive, can not accept long-term benePt, accept no idea about it, whatever

11. expected business mode for the family

farm hotel restaurant shop factory souvenir shop government enterprise urban labor tourism others

12. attitude towards own family house

satisPed no idea dissatisPed

13. attitude towards current village situation

satisPed no idea dissatisPed

14. attitude towards village development

refurbishment on original site demolition and rebuilt on original site relocation and rebuilt

15. attitude towards traditional residential houses in the village

built heritage, elegant forms, should be kept hard to maintain, old and poor, should be demolished whatever

16. which are the expected facilities to be innovated first

inferstructures (toilet, water pipes, rubbish collection station, lamp) public service facilities (clinic, supermarket, activity centre, exhibition hall, library, theater) villagescape (architecture forms, square, river bank landscape)

others

17. ability of Internet application

good middle level no

18. main methods to connect with outside world

telephone Internet travel

19. main methods to know outside world

broadcasting TV Internet conversation others

20. attitude towards this village project

support against whatever

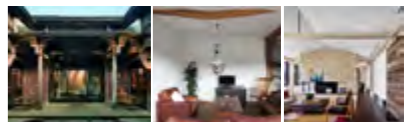
21. further suggestion and expectation of this village project (can be written at backside of the paper)



traditional Chinese building

western architecture

modern style house

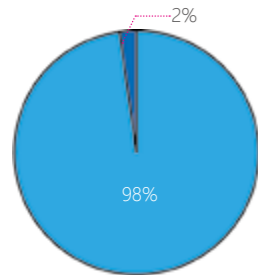


traditional Chinese interior space

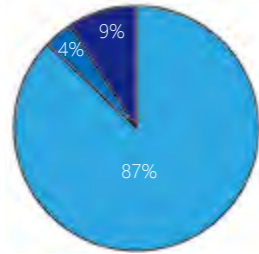
western style interior space

modern interior space

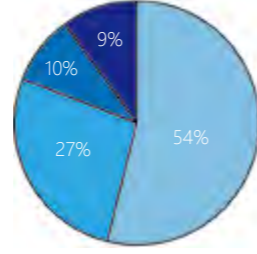
DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS OF INVESTIGATION QUESTIONAIRES



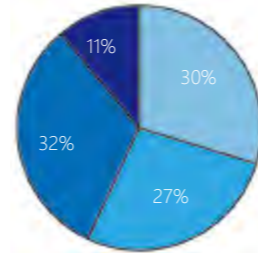
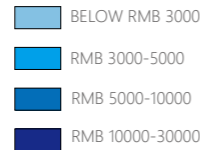
CAREER



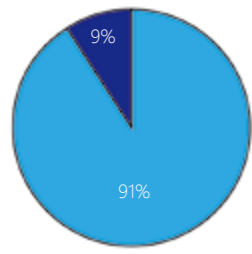
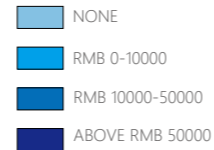
ECONOMIC SOURCES



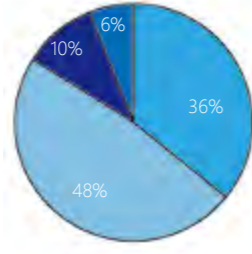
PER-YEAR INCOME



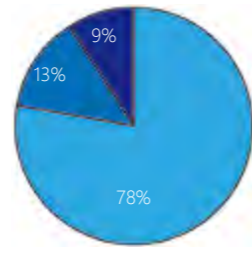
INVESTMENT FOR THE PROGRAM



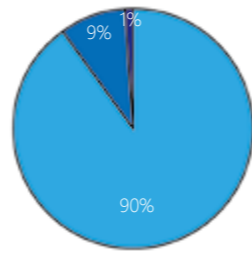
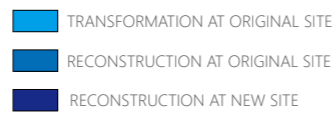
ATTITUDE TOWARDS TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS



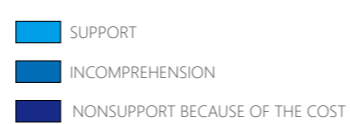
STYLE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION



WAY OF TRANSFORMATION



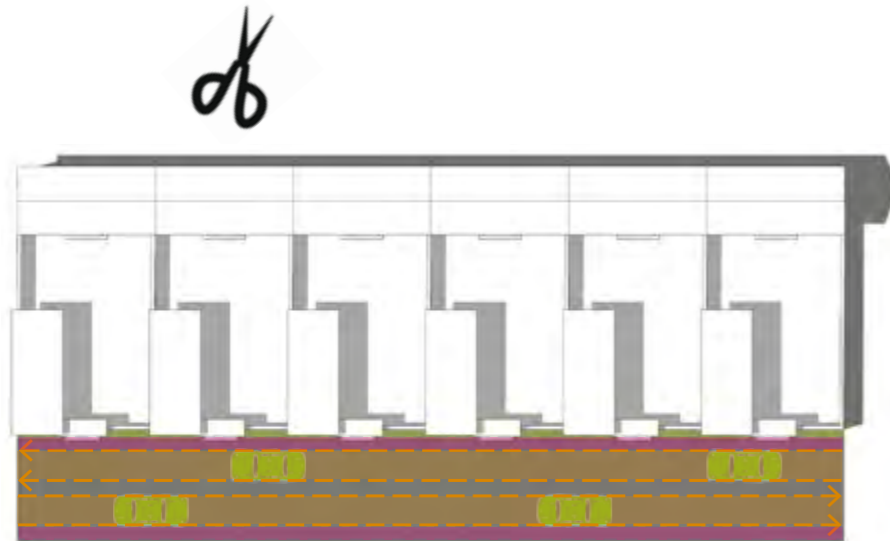
USAGE OF GREEN ENERGY





- RESIDENTIAL AREA
- RIVER
- ARABLE LAND

CURRENT SITUATION - 1



- SPACE FOR PEDESTRIAN
- SPACE FOR CAR

CURRENT SITUATION - 2



1



2



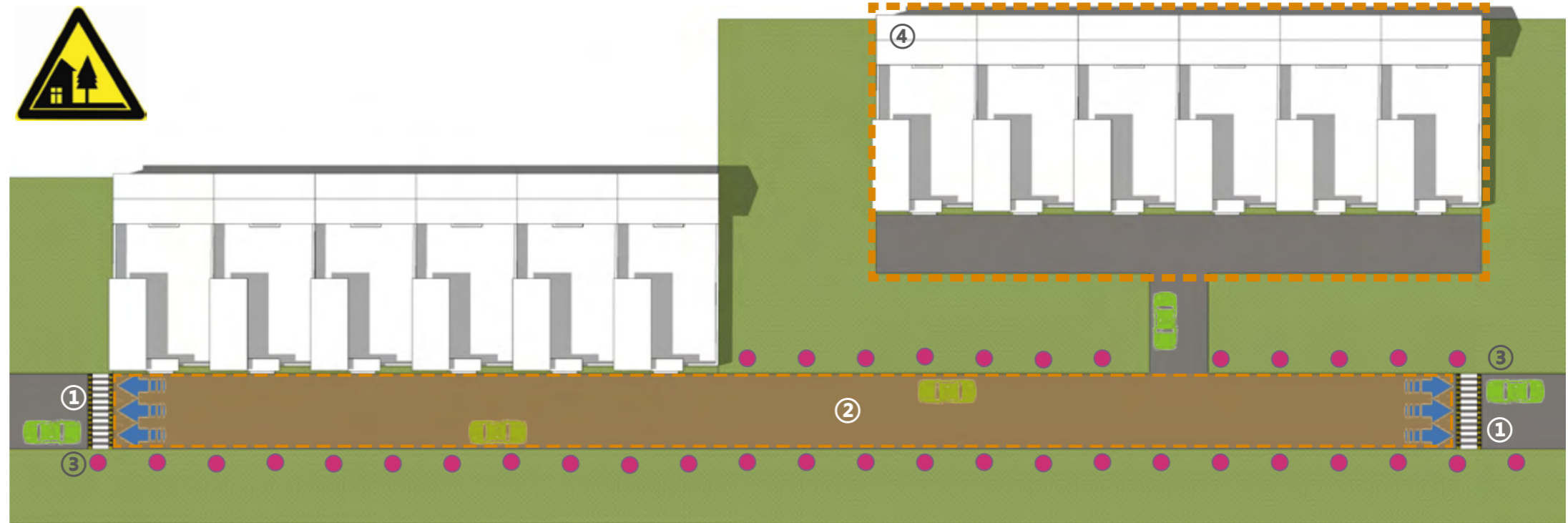
3



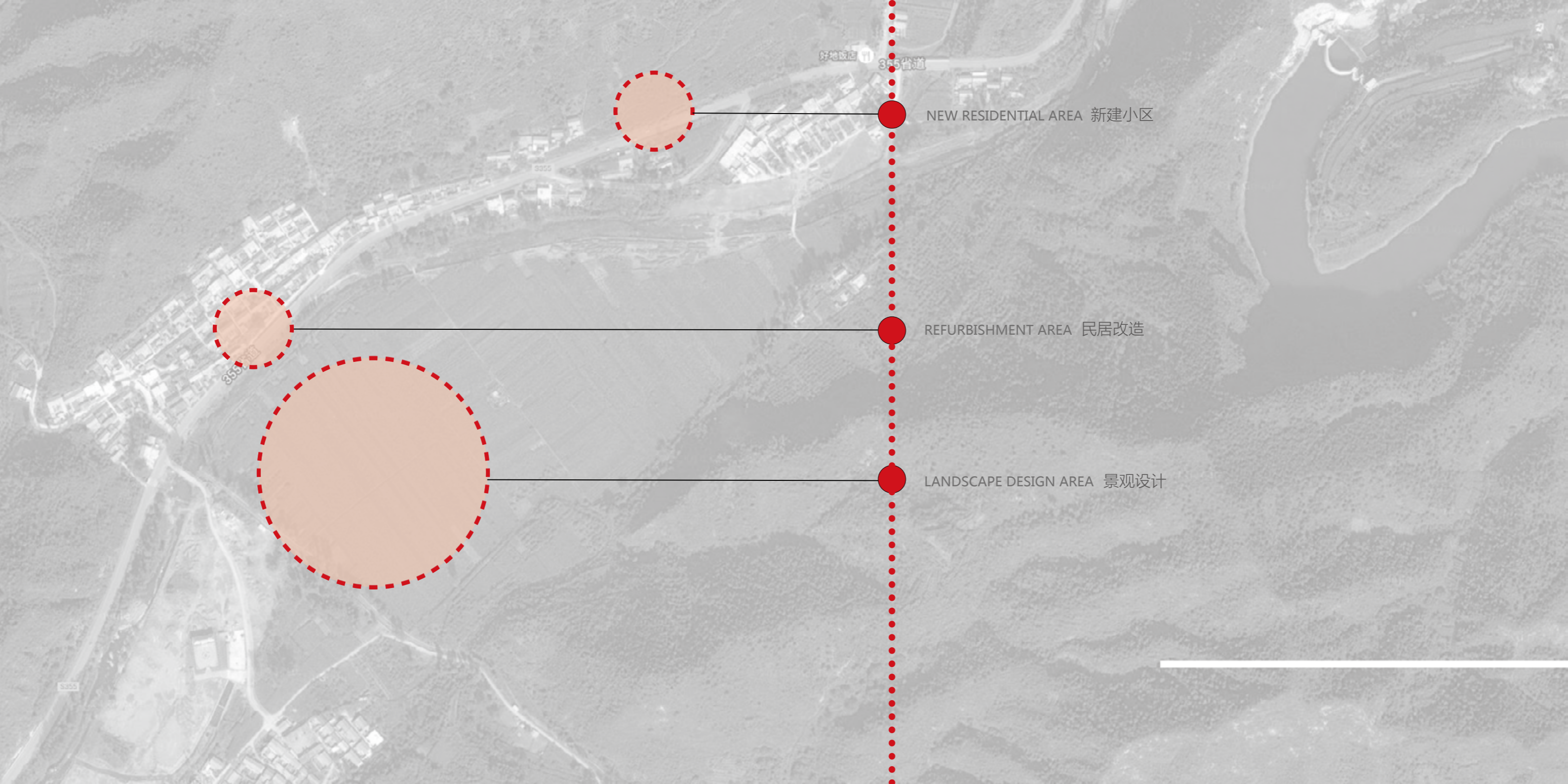
4

THE QINGSHUI RIVER AND MOST TRACTS OF FARMLAND AND FORESTRY BELONG TO THE VILLAGE ARE IN THE SOUTH PART OF THE SETTLEMENT. BEIKANZI IS DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTS BY THE PROVINCIAL ROAD, OF WHICH THE VILLAGERS NEED TO PASS THROUGH FREQUENTLY FOR THEIR DAILY ROUTINE. THE ROAD IS A POTENTIAL SAFETY HAZARD FOR THE LOCAL PEOPLE BECAUSE OF THE NUMBER OF AUTOMOBILE TRAFFIC. WHAT IS MORE, THE ROAD IS ADJACENT TO THE FIRST ROW HOUSES, WITH NO CLEAR DEFINED BUFFER ZONE. ADDITIONALLY, DUE TO LONG-TERM LAG OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION IS SERIOUSLY INADEQUATE. IT HAS BROUGHT GREAT INCONVENIENCE FOR THE DAILY LIFE OF THE VILLAGERS, SUCH AS LACKING OF SEWER SYSTEM, HEATING SYSTEM, GAS SYSTEM, RECYCLING SYSTEM, AMONG OTHERS. FINALLY, PUBLIC SPACES ARE ALMOST NON-EXISTENT AND ONLY THE PARKING AREAS ARE USED AS A COMMUNAL SPACE.

1-4. Current situation between residential houses and the road



- ① DECELERATION STRIP
- ② PAVEMENT
- ③ LANDSCAPE LINES
- ④ LAYOUT OF NEW CONSTRUCTION AREA



好地饭店 315省道

NEW RESIDENTIAL AREA 新建小区

REFURBISHMENT AREA 民居改造

LANDSCAPE DESIGN AREA 景观设计

S255

355



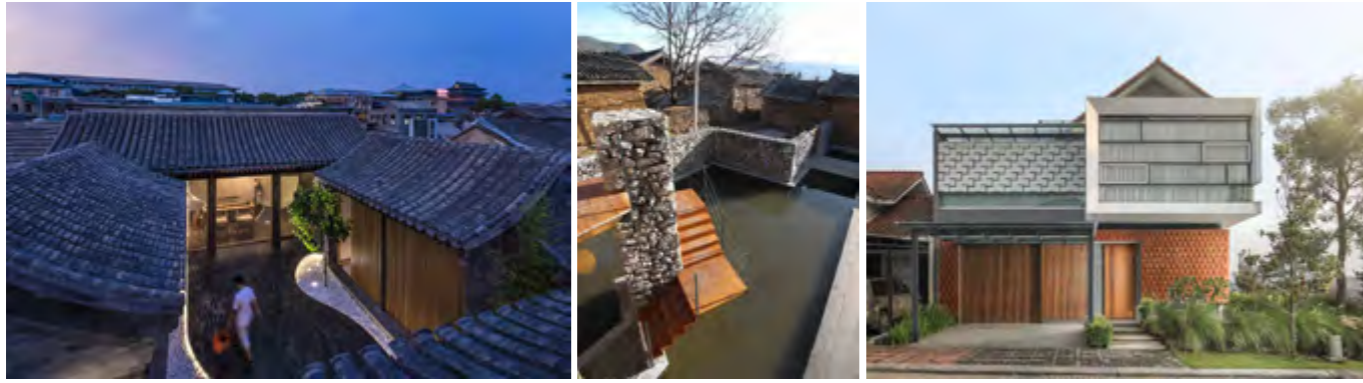
PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS

IN PACE WITH THE CHANGE OF LIFE STYLE, TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM, AND LIVING ENVIRONMENT, THE ORIGINAL SPATIAL PATTERN AND INNER SPACE ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE OF TRADITIONAL VILLAGES DO NOT REACH THE NEEDS OF NEW ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION. THEREFORE, TO IMPROVE TOURISM, IT IS AN IMPORTANT ISSUE TO FIGURE OUT HOW TO SENSIBLY CONNECT RURAL CONSTRUCTIONS AND RELEVANT REGULATIONS OF URBANIZATION; HOW TO CONSTRUCT NEW VILLAGE BUILDINGS WITH MODERN TECHNOLOGY AND SAFETY STANDARDS; AND HOW TO PRESENT THE HISTORICAL, CULTURAL, GEOGRAPHICAL AND ECONOMIC VALUE OF THE ORIGINAL VILLAGE [39].

THERE ARE A LARGE NUMBER OF DETAILED LAWS AND REGULATIONS TO ENSURE THE SAFETY AND STANDARD OF CONSTRUCTIONS IN THE CITY. ON THE OTHER HAND, BUILDING STANDARDS ARE SERIOUSLY DEFICIENT IN MOST RURAL AREAS, WHICH CAUSES THE CHAOS IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT. ACCORDINGLY, URBAN GUIDELINES WERE INTRODUCED INTO THE SYSTEM OF VILLAGE REMODELING AND A CONSTRUCTION GUIDE TO PLAY A POSITIVE ROLE IN THE CONTINUATION AND PROTECTION OF THE HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL FEATURES OF THE VILLAGES. THIS SYSTEM IS BASED ON THE FEATURES OF THE VILLAGES, FOR INSTANCE, THE ENTIRE LAYOUT, SETTLEMENT TEXTURE, SPATIAL ARRANGEMENT AND TYPICAL FORMS WHICH ARE REFLECTIONS OF LOCAL HISTORY, CHARACTERISTICS AND TRADITION. IT IS AN INTEGRATION OF DESIGN ELEMENTS TO REGULATE THE FURTHER PLANNED DIRECTION.

ON THE BASIS OF THE TARGET MADE BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND THE EXPECTATION OF THE VILLAGERS, A NEW TYPE OF VILLAGE WHICH IS LIVEABLE, DYNAMIC, ATTRACTIVE AND CAN BE QUICKLY IMPLEMENTED BECAME THE OBJECTIVE OF THIS PROJECT. THIS WOULD IMPROVE THE RURAL LIVING CONDITIONS AND BOOST THE COMMUNITY' S ECONOMY. MODERN COMFORTABLE LIFE IS THE DREAM OF VILLAGERS AND THEY CONSIDER THE RENEWAL OF THEIR VILLAGES TO BE THE MOST CONVENIENT OPTION TO ACHIEVE MODERN LIVING STANDARDS. THE PROMOTION OF INCREASED LIVING CONDITIONS IS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR TO ATTRACT ATTENTION FROM OUTSIDE AND IS THE MOST PERSUASIVE ADVERTISEMENT FOR TOURISM.

FOR THIS PROJECT, AS DESCRIBED ABOVE, IN THE SITE PLAN, THE REQUIREMENTS INCLUDE SAFETY, UNIMPEDED TRAFFIC AND CONSERVATION OF LAND-USE; IN THE FIELD OF ARCHITECTURE DESIGN, DEMAND WOULD FOCUS ON SOLID STRUCTURES, REASONABLE FUNCTION, MODEST PRICE, SIMPLE CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES, COMFORTABLE ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPED FORM. MEANWHILE, COMPREHENSIVE ARRANGEMENTS SHOULD BE IMPLEMENTED FOR DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF COURTYARD COMBINATIONS, STREET CONNECTIONS, PAVEMENTS, CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, BUILDING COLOURS, ARCHITECTURAL DECORATION, COMPONENT STRUCTURES, MUNICIPAL FACILITIES, SHOP SIGNS, INFORMATION SIGNS, STREET FURNITURE, AGROFORESTRY LAND AND RIVER BANKS [40], [41], [42], [43], [44], [45], [46], [47].



1	2	3
4	5	6

- 1. Traditional architectural form/ Twisting courtyard
<http://www.goood.hk/twisting-courtyard-by-archstudio.htm>
- 2. Traditional materials/ yuhuanxiao
<http://www.ikuku.cn/post/14325>
- 3. Modern spatial structure & livable concept/ RN House
<https://www.archdaily.com/891096/rn-house-rakta-studio>
- 4. Inspiration of inner space/ House in Itatiba
<https://www.archdaily.com/888498/house-in-itatiba-rassini-arquitetura>
- 5. Inspiration of the yard/ MERU House
<https://www.archdaily.com/891380/meru-house-a3-project>
- 6. Inspiration of inner spatial connection/ Un Patio
<https://www.archdaily.com/889507/un-patio-p11-arquitectos>



1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

- 1-3. Traditional forms of local residential houses
took by the author
- 4-8. Local construction materials in xinglong
took by the author



IN THE VAST RURAL AREAS, IT IS A CRUEL FACT THAT THE TRADITIONAL CONSTRUCTION METHODS THAT CONTAIN INDIVIDUAL AESTHETIC VALUE ARE VANISHING. COLLECTION AND ARRANGEMENT OF THESE DISAPPEARING ELEMENTS SHOULD BE OPERATED BY THE DESIGN TEAM AND THEN CREATE THE COMBINATION AMONG TRADITIONAL MATERIAL, TECHNOLOGY AND MODERN CONCEPTION, KEEPING HISTORICAL MEMORIES WHILE DEVELOPING.

3.1 SITE PLAN OF NEW RESIDENTIAL AREA

UNDER THE HOMESTEAD REPLACEMENT PRINCIPLE, AND DEPENDING ON THE NUMBER OF FARMERS PARTICIPATING IN THE PROJECT, THE CORRESPONDING SCALE OF LAND WILL BE DEVELOPED AND UNIFIED AS A COMMUNITY WITH PROFESSIONAL TOURISM SERVICES. THE COMPACT LAYOUT OF THE ORIGINAL VILLAGE WILL BE RETAINED, KEEPING THE SPATIAL SEQUENCE CONSISTING OF VILLAGE ENTRANCE AND STREETS (MAIN STREETS, MINOR STREETS AND ALLEYWAYS). WITH COORDINATION AMONG THE LOCAL FIRE PROTECTION CODE, GREEN REQUIREMENTS AND INDUSTRIAL ZONING, IT IS HOPED THAT A HARMONIOUS COMMUNITY WILL RESULT.

THERE ARE FEW PUBLIC FACILITIES IN THE ORIGINAL VILLAGES TO MEET THE DIVERSE NEEDS OF THE VILLAGERS IN DAILY LIFE, LET ALONE POTENTIAL TOURISTS. IN ORDER TO SOLVE THIS PROBLEM, COMPREHENSIVE FACILITIES WILL BE SET UP WITH FLEXIBLE FUNCTIONS, SIMULTANEOUSLY, TO REACH THE DEMANDS OF VILLAGERS AND TOURISTS ALIKE.

3.2 ARCHITECTURE DESIGN OF NEW RESIDENTIAL HOUSES

AFTER EXTENSIVE PLANNING, A VARIETY OF MULTIPLE, FLEXIBLE CONCEPTS WERE CONSIDERED DEPENDING ON THE ECONOMIC SITUATION, HABITS, BUSINESSES AND AESTHETICS FOR EACH FAMILY INSTEAD USING A STANDARDIZED 'ONE SIZE FITS ALL' APPROACH.

IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE THE GOAL OF ORGANIC DEVELOPMENT, THE ORIGINAL LAYOUT OF THE COURTYARD WOULD BE PRESERVED INCLUDING THE MAIN GATE, HIGH WALL, COURTYARD, MAIN BUILDING AND SIDE BUILDING. AFTER CONSIDERING NUMEROUS MATERIALS, FORMS, COLOURS, PROPORTIONS AND STRUCTURES; THE PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT, THE OPTIMAL "PROTOTYPE" WOULD BE INTEGRATED. FOUR BASIC DESIGNS WERE PROVIDED FOR VILLAGERS.

EACH TYPE OF FARMHOUSES HAS A DISTINCT FUNCTION AND FORM BUT COMBINING THE FORMS COULD BE ACHIEVED BETWEEN EACH DESIGN AND RANDOM DISTRIBUTION COULD BE CARRIED OUT SPECIFIC TO THE SITE PLAN. IT WOULD BE FEASIBLE TO CREATE A NEW COMMUNITY WITH RICH SPATIAL SEQUENCE AND IDENTIFICATION.

WITH THE EXCEPTION OF FUNCTIONAL INTEGRATION AND VISUAL IMPROVEMENT, AS THE BASIS OF THE PROJECT, THE DESIGN TEAM FOCUSED ON INNOVATIVE STRUCTURES AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY USE. IT WOULD BE A GREAT POSSIBILITY TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF RURAL BUILDINGS WHICH TRADITIONALLY HAVE POOR HEAT INSULATION [48]. THIS WOULD MAKE THE WINTER SEASON MORE APPEALING TO TOURISTS AND ATTRACT MORE OF THEM IN THE OFF SEASON.

Object	Number	Unit
New Residential Area	14932.08	Square Meter
Gross Floor Area	7918.11	Square Meter
Covered Area	4886.08	Square Meter
Green Area	5172.25	Square Meter
Plot Ratio	0.53	
Building Coverage Ratio	33%	
Greening Rate	35%	
Parking	62	Piece
Bus Parking	2	Piece
Car Parking	60	Piece
Residential Building	22	Family

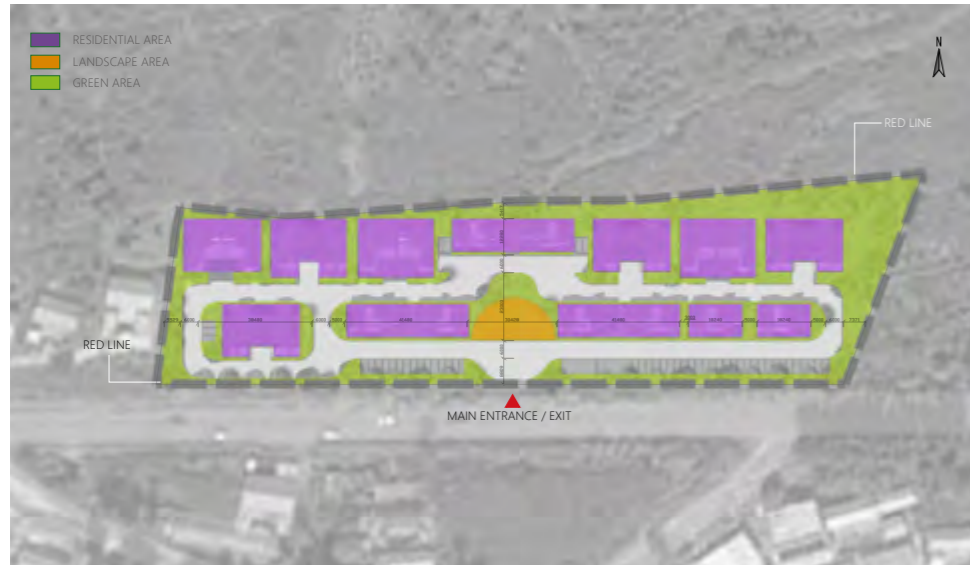


RED LINE

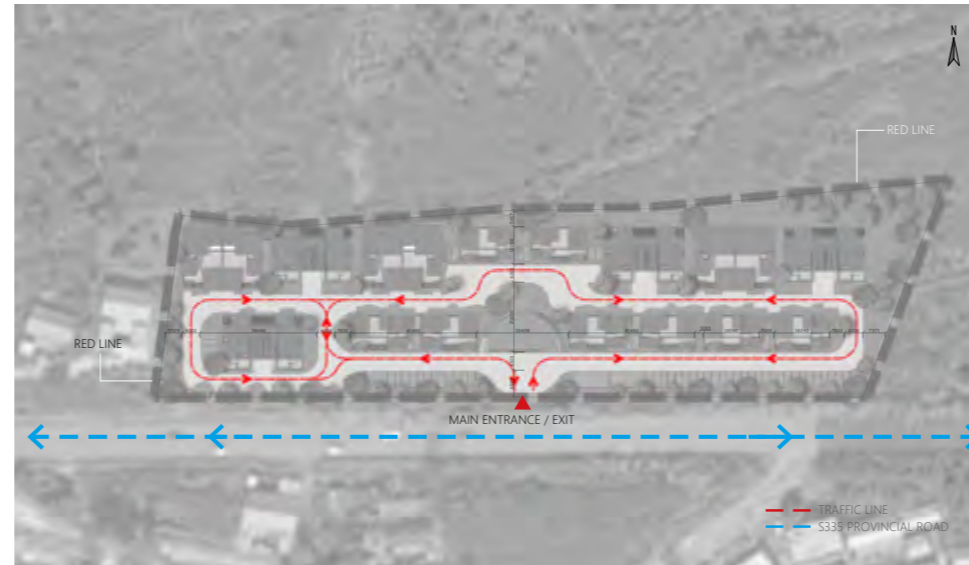
RED LINE



MAIN ENTRANCE / EXIT



FUNCTION ANALYSIS



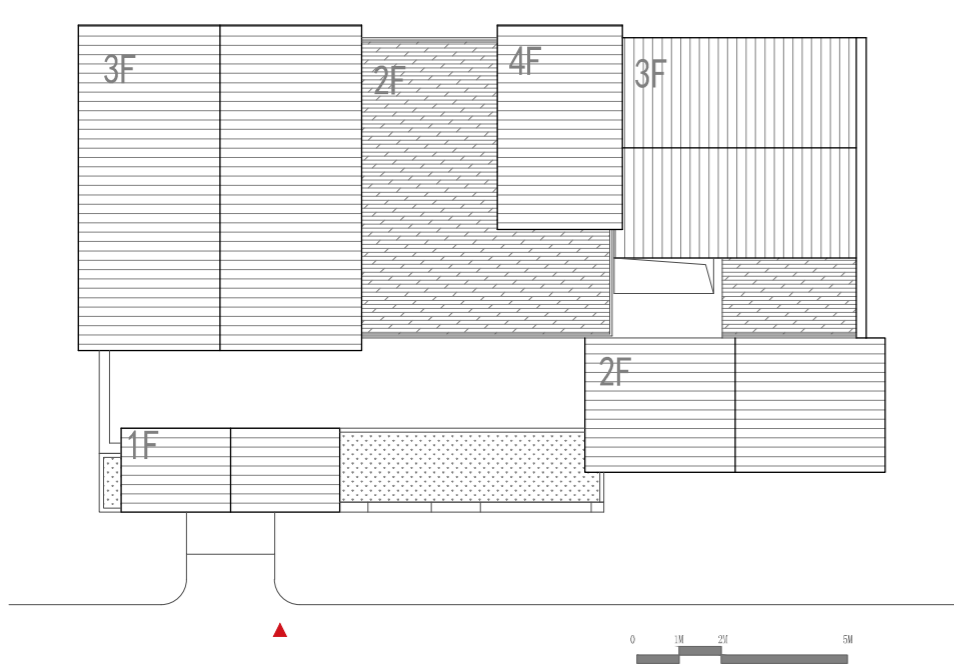
TRAFFIC ANALYSIS



GREEN ANALYSIS

TYPE A

Object	Number	Unit
Covered Area	197.01	Square Meter
Gross Floor Area	421.55	Square Meter
Area of Guest Rooms	263.22	Square Meter
Guest Room Number	6	Room
Average Area of Guest Room	43.87	Square Meter
Maximum Guests Capacity	14	Person
Average Area of Each Guest	18.8	Square Meter



SITE PLAN

TYPE A, OF WHICH COVERED AREA IS ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY SEVEN SQUARE METERS, GROSS FLOOR AREA IS FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY ONE SQUARE METERS, ARE SET SIX GUESTROOMS FOR THE MAXIMUM FOURTEEN GUESTS, BESIDES THE APPLICATION OF TWO GENERATION FAMILY MEMBERS. THIS KIND OF PROTOTYPE OWNS AFFLUENT AREA WITH NUMEROUS INDEPENDENT GUESTROOMS, SO THAT THE INVESTMENT IS HIGH. THIS TYPE OF FARMHOUSE AIMS TO WEALTHY FAMILIES WHO INTEND TO OPERATE B&B HOTEL IN THE FUTURE, AS MAIN TARGET.



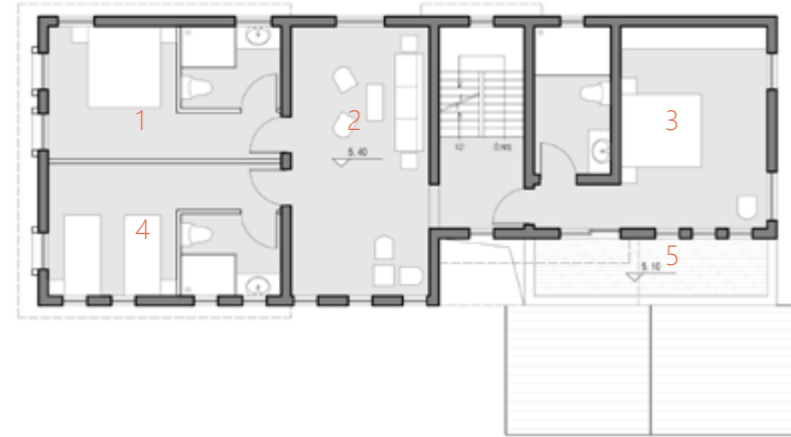
- 1 KITCHEN
- 2 STORAGE
- 3 LIVING ROOM
- 4 BEDROOM
- 5 DINNING ROOM
- 6 BEDROOM

GROUND FLOOR



- 1 GUEST ROOM
- 2 LIVING ROOM
- 3 GUEST ROOM
- 4 GUEST ROOM
- 5 TERRACE
- 6 TERRACE

FIRST FLOOR



- 1 GUEST ROOM
- 2 LIVING ROOM
- 3 GUEST ROOM
- 4 GUEST ROOM
- 5 TERRACE

SECOND FLOOR

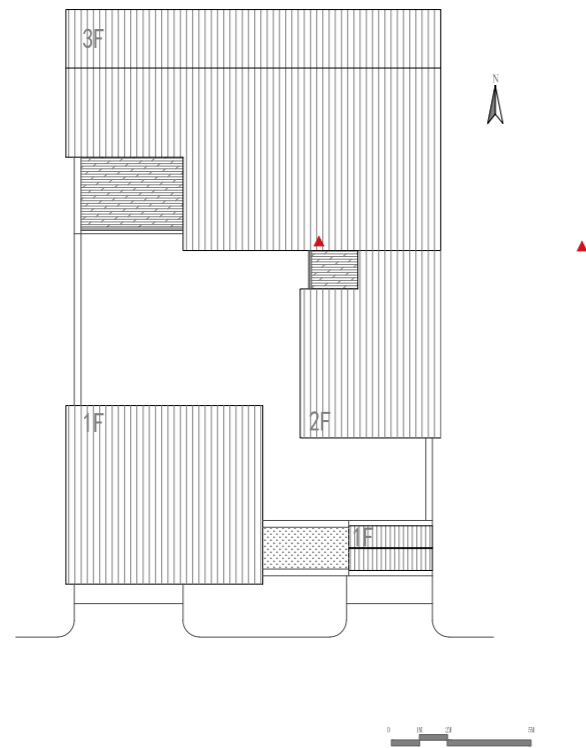


- 1 TERRACE

THIRD FLOOR



Object	Number	Unit
Covered Area	256.8	Square Meter
Gross Floor Area	365.44	Square Meter
Area of Guest Rooms	131.35	Square Meter
Guest Room Number	3	Room
Average Area of Guest Room	43.78	Square Meter
Maximum Guests Capacity	7	Person
Average Area of Each Guest	18.76	Square Meter



SITE PLAN

TYPE B1, OF WHICH COVERED AREA IS TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY SEVEN SQUARE METERS, GROSS FLOOR AREA IS THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY FIVE SQUARE METERS, ARE SET THREE GUESTROOMS FOR THE MAXIMUM SEVEN GUESTS, BESIDES THE APPLICATION OF TWO GENERATION FAMILY MEMBERS. THIS KIND OF PROTOTYPE DOESN' T HAVE ABUNDANT AREA WITH A FEW MULTIFUNCTIONAL GUESTROOMS, SO THAT THE COST CAN BE SUITABLE FOR COMMON FAMILIES. THIS TYPE OF FARMHOUSE AIMS TO THE VILLAGERS WHO INTEND TO DEAL WITH THEIR ORIGINAL CAREERS, IN ADDITIONAL, TAKE PART IN THE TOURISM MANAGEMENT.



- 1 STORAGE
- 2 KITCHEN
- 3 LIVING ROOM
- 4 LOBBY
- 5 DINNING ROOM
- 6 GUEST ROOM
- 7 GARAGE
- 8 STORAGE

GROUND FLOOR



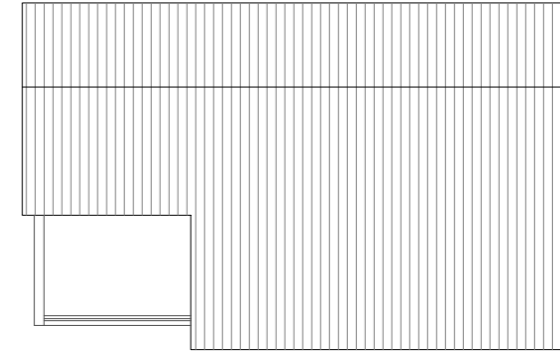
- 1 BEDROOM
- 2 BEDROOM
- 3 TERRACE
- 4 LIVING ROOM
- 5 TERRACE
- 6 GUEST ROOM

FIRST FLOOR



1 TERRACE
2 GUEST ROOM

SECOND FLOOR

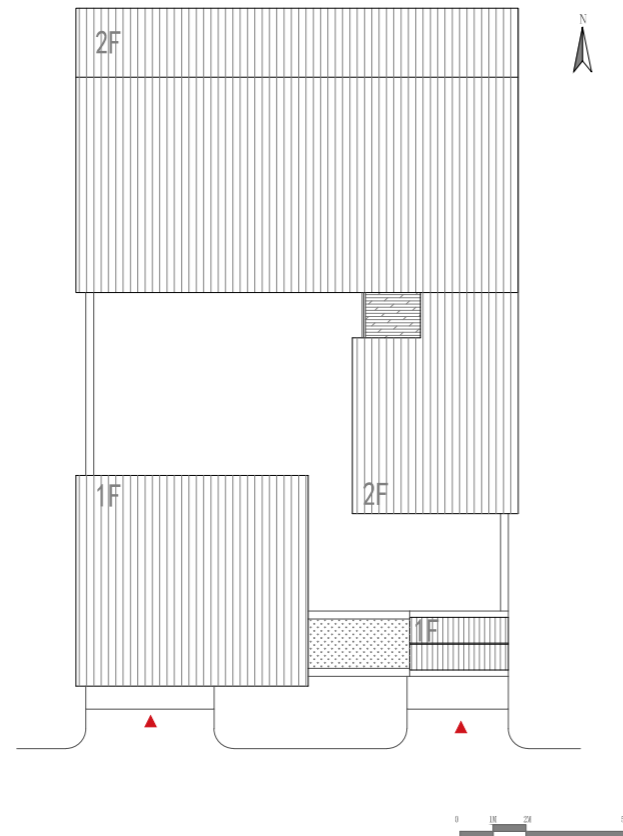


ROOF





Object	Number	Unit
Covered Area	256.8	Square Meter
Gross Floor Area	298.57	Square Meter
Area of Guest Rooms	64.48	Square Meter
Guest Room Number	2	Room
Average Area of Guest Room	32.24	Square Meter
Maximum Guests Capacity	5	Person
Average Area of Each Guest	12.9	Square Meter



SITE PLAN

TYPE B2, OF WHICH COVERED AREA IS TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY SEVEN SQUARE METERS, GROSS FLOOR AREA IS TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY EIGHT SQUARE METERS, ARE SET TWO GUESTROOMS FOR THE MAXIMUM FIVE GUESTS, BESIDES THE APPLICATION OF TWO GENERATION FAMILY MEMBERS. THIS KIND OF PROTOTYPE CONTAINS THE SAME IDEA AS TYPE B1, BUT ONE LEVEL LESS. THIS TYPE OF FARMHOUSE TARGETS TO THE LESS WEALTHY VILLAGERS WHO INTEND TO DEAL WITH THEIR ORIGINAL CAREERS, IN ADDITIONAL, TAKE PART IN THE TOURISM MANAGEMENT.



GROUND FLOOR

- 1 STORAGE
- 2 KITCHEN
- 3 LIVING ROOM
- 4 LOBBY
- 5 DINNING ROOM
- 6 GUEST ROOM
- 7 GARAGE
- 8 STORAGE



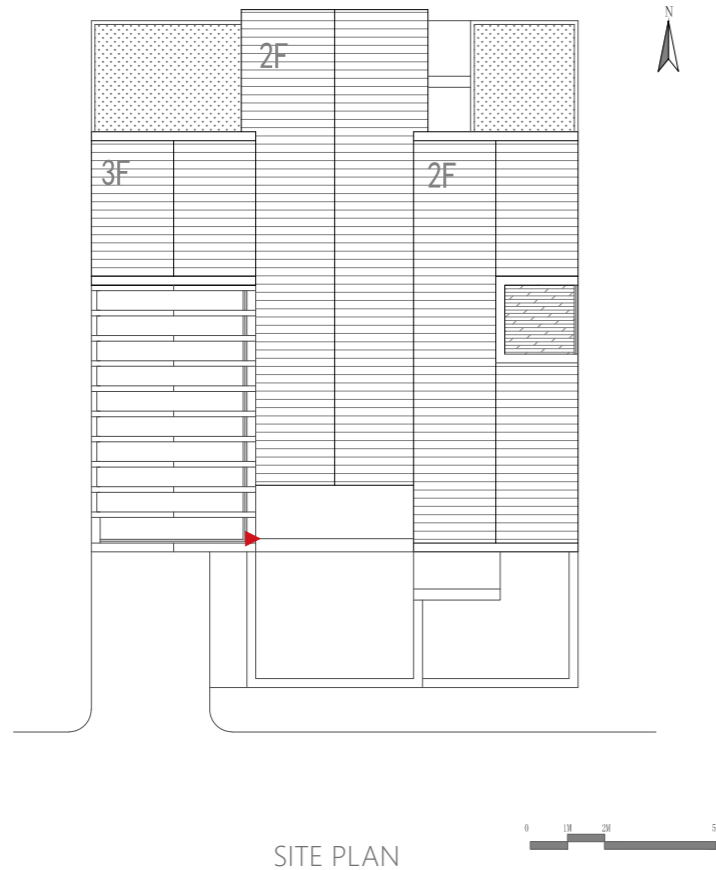
FIRST FLOOR

- 1 BEDROOM
- 2 BEDROOM
- 3 TERRACE
- 4 LIVING ROOM
- 5 TERRACE
- 6 GUEST ROOM



TYPE C

Object	Number	Unit
Covered Area	221.15	Square Meter
Gross Floor Area	319.21	Square Meter
Area of Guest Rooms	166.84	Square Meter
Guest Room Number	5	Room
Average Area of Guest Room	33.37	Square Meter
Maximum Guests Capacity	10	Person
Average Area of Each Guest	16.68	Square Meter



TYPE C, OF WHICH COVERED AREA IS TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY ONE SQUARE METERS, GROSS FLOOR AREA IS THREE HUNDRED AND NINETEEN SQUARE METERS, ARE SET FIVE GUESTROOMS FOR THE MAXIMUM TEN GUESTS, BESIDES THE APPLICATION OF TWO GENERATION FAMILY MEMBERS. THIS KIND OF PROTOTYPE HAS MODERATE AREA AS THE EXISTING THREE-FLOOR FARMHOUSES IN THE VILLAGE, WITH AMPLE GUESTS CAPACITY. THIS TYPE OF FARMHOUSE ALSO AIMS TO AFFLUENT FAMILIES WHO INTEND TO TREAT B&B HOTEL MANAGEMENT AS MAIN GOAL.

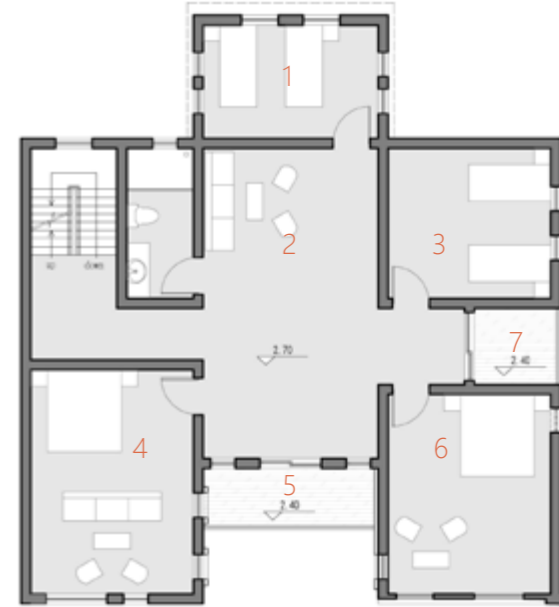
A



- 1 KITCHEN STORAGE
- 2 DINNING ROOM
- 3 STORAGE / GUEST ROOM
- 4 BEDROOM
- 5 LIVING ROOM
- 6 BEDROOM
- 7 LOBBY

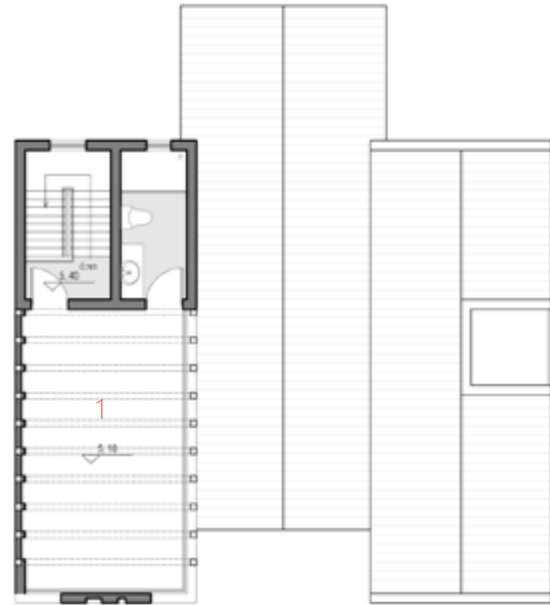
A

GROUND FLOOR



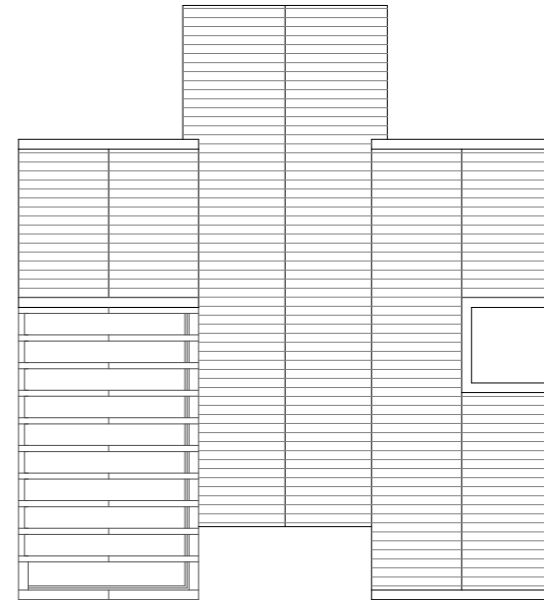
- 1 GUEST ROOM
- 2 LIVING ROOM
- 3 GUEST ROOM
- 4 GUEST ROOM
- 5 TERRACE
- 6 GUEST ROOM
- 7 TERRACE

FIRST FLOOR



1 TERRACE

SECOND FLOOR



ROOF









3.3 REFURBISHMENT

THE IDEA OF THE REFURBISHMENT IS CONSISTENT WITH THE NEW CONSTRUCTION BUILDINGS. THE PURPOSE OF THIS TASK WAS TO PROMOTE THE VISUAL IMPRESSION OF THE VILLAGE BY RENOVATING THE MAIN FACADE OF THE VILLAGE BUILDINGS. THEREFORE, ACCORDING TO DEADLINE AND BUDGET, THE DESIGN TEAM DIVIDED THE TASK INTO THREE PRIORITIES. FIRST, DESIGN FOR THE MAIN FRONT ELEVATION OF HOUSES AND WALLS ALONG THE MAIN ROAD; SECOND, CONCEPTS FOR THE EXTERIOR OF BUILDINGS INSIDE THE COURTYARDS AND THE ARRANGEMENT FOR THE YARDS; THIRD, COMPLETION OF THE REMAINING FACADES.

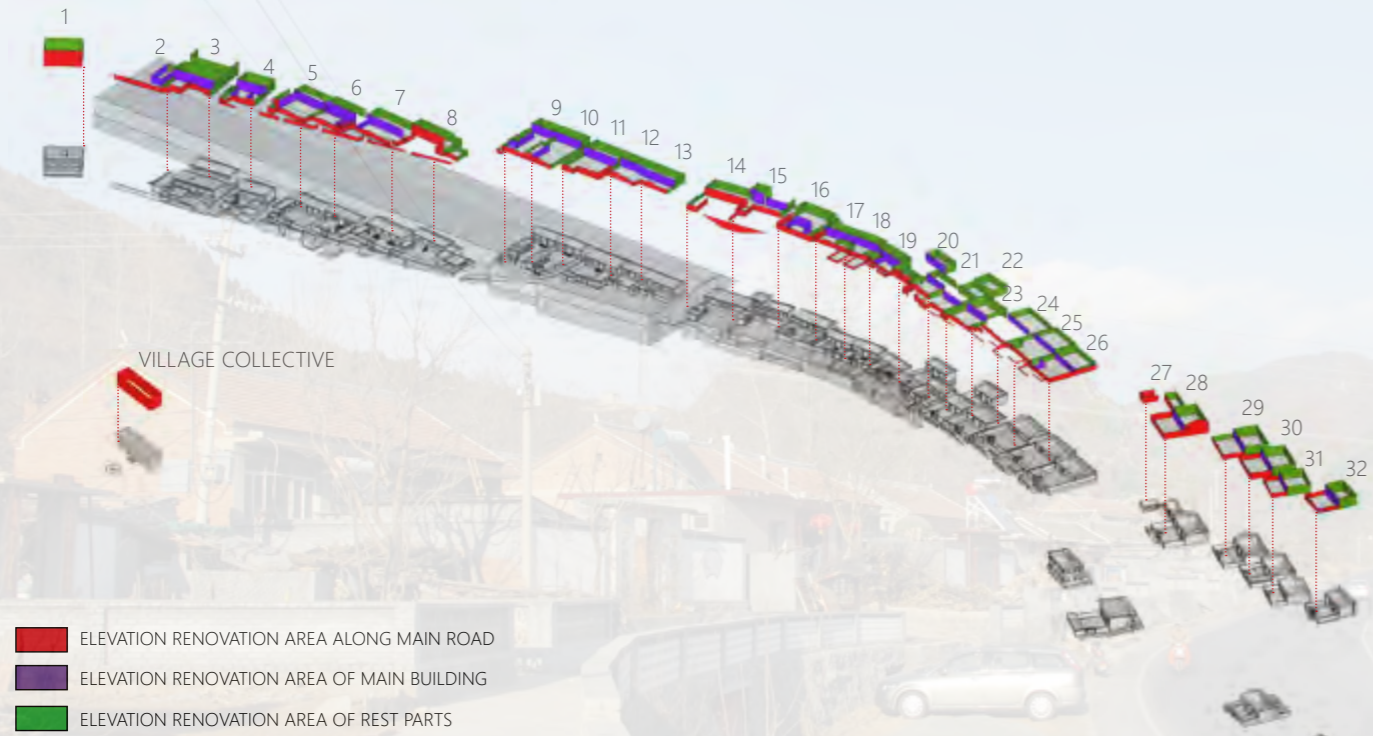
TO REDUCE COST, THE DESIGN TEAM MANAGED TO ACHIEVE A BALANCE BETWEEN USING TRADITIONAL MATERIALS, CRAFTS AND MODERN FORMS. THESE PLANS SHOULD RELATE TO THE INHABITANTS DAILY LIFE WITH CERTAIN FUNCTIONS, SUCH AS COMBINING THE FUNCTION OF THE WALL WITH STORAGE. IT IS NOT ONLY A FUNCTIONAL ENCLOSING WALL WITH ADDITIONAL USES, BUT ALSO PROVIDES DECORATION AND MAKES UP THE APPEARANCE OF THE VILLAGE.

FOR THE VILLAGERS WHO WERE RELUCTANCE TO RELOCATE TO THE NEW COMMUNITY, PREFERRING TO OPERATE B&B HOTELS FROM THEIR ORIGINAL HOUSES, THE DESIGN TEAM PROPOSED, AFTER EXTENSIVE COMMUNICATION, THAT THEY CONCENTRATE ON THE INTERIOR SPACE WITH A FEW TRANSFORMATIONS TO IMPROVE THE SPACE UTILIZATION AND FULFIL THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE FUTURE.

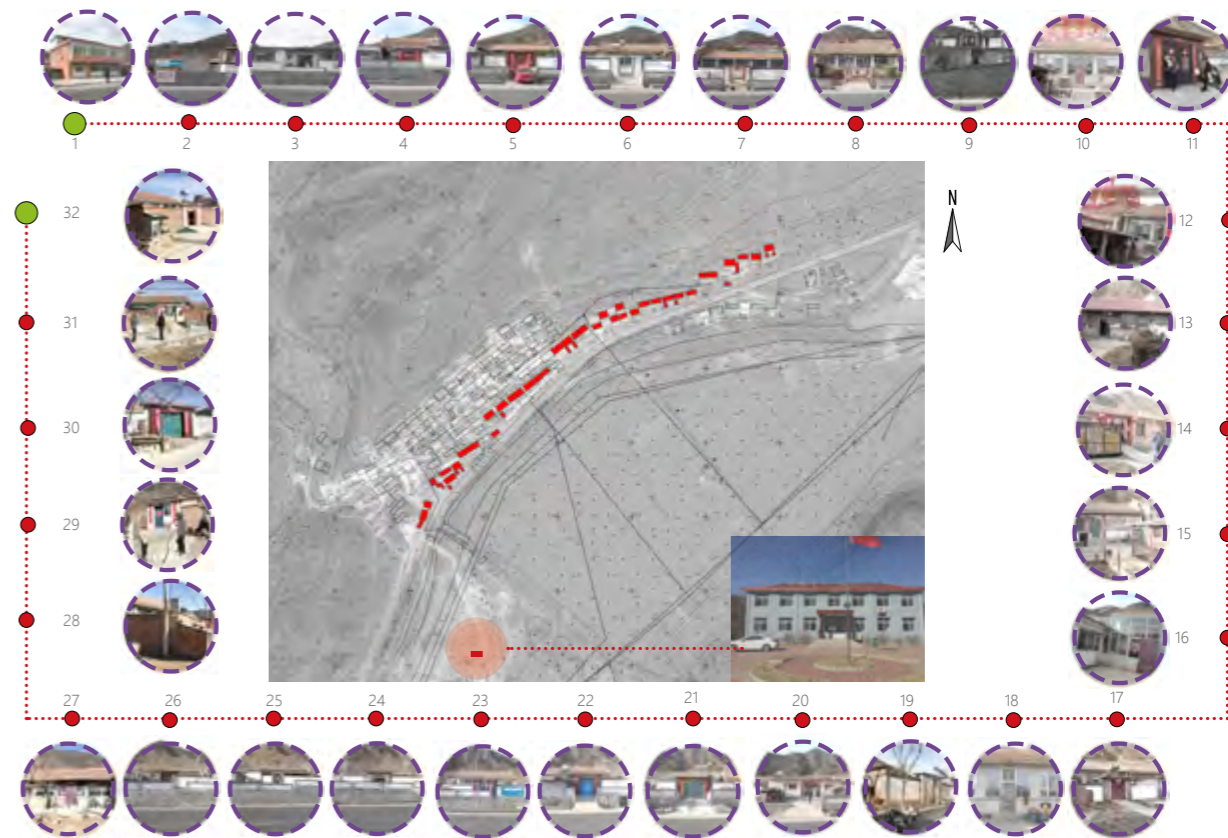
3.4 INTERIOR RECOMMENDATIONS

THE DETAILED INTERIOR DESIGN PROPOSAL WILL EVENTUALLY BE COMPLETED ACCORDING TO THE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND PREFERENCES OF DIFFERENT FAMILIES, FOR THIS REASON THE DESIGN TEAM DID NOT MAKE A UNIFIED PLAN. HOWEVER, IN ORDER TO ENSURE THE HIGH QUALITY COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT, MANY RECOMMENDATIONS AND PRINCIPLES WERE PROVIDED.

BUILDING COMPONENTS AND RECYCLING FROM DEMOLISHED HOUSES WAS SUGGESTED, ALONG WITH THE CREATIVE ORGANIZATION OF FUTURE INTERIOR FURNISHINGS; LOCAL HANDICRAFTS WERE RECOMMENDED INDOORS TO CREATE A UNIQUE ATMOSPHERE [38]; RELEVANT FACILITIES SHOULD BE ARRANGED WITH REGARD TO THE TRADITIONAL CUSTOMS AND BEHAVIOUR OF THE VILLAGE INHABITANTS. BY PRESERVING TRADITIONAL CUSTOMS SERVES TO MAKE A VILLAGE MORE ATTRACTIVE TO TOURISTS. AS A PRECONDITION FOR INHERITING THE TRADITIONAL ESSENCE OF THE BUILDINGS, MODERN CONCEPTS AND REGIONAL FEATURES COULD BE INTEGRATED TO FORM A UNIQUE INNOVATIVE LIFE STYLE WHICH IS STILL BASED ON LOCAL CULTURES [49], [50].



THREE STEPS OF REFURBISHMENT OF LOCAL RESIDENTIAL HOUSES



SELECTED RESIDENTIAL HOUSES FOR THE FIRST STEP REFURBISHMENT

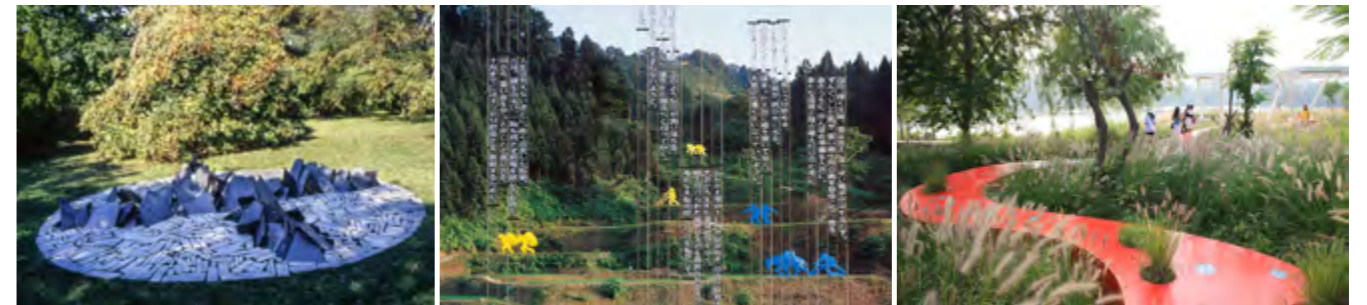
3.5 LANDSCAPE RECOMMENDATIONS

IN ORDER TO REDUCE THE EFFECT OF THE DEVELOPMENT ON THE LOCAL AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY PRODUCTION, THE DESIGN TEAM PROPOSED TO ARRANGE THE PRESENT FIELDS WITH SMALL SCALE, INCONSPICUOUS AND FUNCTIONAL LANDSCAPE FEATURES. IN THE FIELDS, THE JUMBLED AGRICULTURAL FACILITIES WOULD RE-EMERGE AS LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS. THIS WOULD NOT ONLY BE AN IMPROVEMENT OF THE VISUAL EFFECT OF THE AGROFORESTRY LAND, BUT ALSO COULD SYMBOLIZE THE BOUNDARIES OF VARIOUS FARMLANDS BELONGING TO DIFFERENT FAMILIES. THE RIVERS AND RIVER BANKS WOULD BE REGULATED AND SEVERAL WOODEN FOOT BRIDGES WOULD BE BUILT. THE LANDSCAPE FACILITIES INSIDE THE PROJECT SITE WOULD BE INTEGRATED TO CONNECT THE VILLAGE AS AN ENTIRETY. MEANWHILE, IT IS EMPHASIZED THAT THE NEW LANDSCAPE FACILITIES SHOULD PLAY A VARIETY OF FUNCTIONS DURING THE FOUR DIFFERENT SEASONS TO ENHANCE THE POTENTIAL OF VILLAGE TOURISM MANAGEMENT THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.



1. inspiration of bridges for the river bank/ bookstore on the bridge
<http://www.lvshedesign.com/archives/18013.html>
2. inspiration of sidewalk for the river bank/ Chinese "square and circle"
<https://www.turenscape.com/project/index/1.html>
3. inspiration of sidewalk for the river bank/ binjiang park
<https://www.turenscape.com/project/index/1.html>
4. inspiration of landscape facilities for the farmland/ MONT BLANC CIRCLE
http://www.richardlong.org/Sculptures/2012/mont_blanc.html
5. inspiration of landscape facilities for the farmland/ The Rice Field
http://www.echigo-tsumari.jp/eng/artwork/the_rice_peld
6. inspiration of landscape facilities for the farmland/ Tanghe park
<https://www.turenscape.com/project/index/1.html>

1	2	3
4	5	6



CONCLUSION

THE PAST NEVER RETURNS. NEVERTHELESS, SIGNIFICANT REFERENCES FROM THE PAST COULD BE REDISCOVERED IN THE FIELD OF ARCHITECTURE DESIGN. HISTORY IS A PROCESS OF DYNAMIC DEVELOPMENT. VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE OF DIFFERENT PERIODS AND REGIONS ALWAYS REPRESENTS AND ADAPTS TO HUMAN DEMANDS AND LIFESTYLE. THROUGH DIFFERENT TIMES, THERE SHOULD BE VARIOUS STRATEGIES FOR VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT. BASED ON HISTORY AND CULTURE, THE TARGET IS TO MATCH THE CURRENT DEMANDS WITH THE RELEVANT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL AREAS. WHILE PRESERVING TRADITIONS, HERITAGE AND CULTURE AND TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION MODERN DEMANDS A STRATEGY OF ORGANIC INTEGRATION BETWEEN MODERN AND HISTORICAL ELEMENTS COULD BE CREATED WHICH CHANGES AS REQUIRED OVER TIME.

THE "BEAUTIFUL VILLAGES" PROJECT IS A COMPREHENSIVE AND HIGHLY COORDINATED PRACTICAL PROJECT, INCLUDING ARCHITECTURE, AGRICULTURE, ECONOMICS, ECOLOGY, SOCIOLOGY AND MANY OTHER DISCIPLINES AND FIELDS. THE VILLAGE PROJECT IN XINGLONG WHICH THE AUTHOR PARTICIPATED IN, IT IS DOMINANTLY THE WORK OF ARCHITECTS WHO AIMED TO INTEGRATE A SCATTERED AND CHAOTIC RURAL RESOURCE AND SEEK INNOVATIVE ELEMENTS TO SUPPORT TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN THE FUTURE.

THE STUDY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY IS A LONG-TERM CONTINUOUS PROCESS. IT IS AROUND ONE AND HALF YEARS SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE PROJECT, AND THE CONSTRUCTION IS UNDER PREPARATION. COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND THE DESIGN TEAM IS ONGOING TO REFINE THE DEVELOPING PROCEDURE; CONNECTIONS WITH THE MUNICIPAL UTILITIES ARE STILL WORKING TO NEGOTIATE THE MUNICIPAL PIPE NETWORKS. MORE RESEARCH ACHIEVEMENTS AND RENEWED CONCEPTS WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED WITH FURTHER STUDY OF VILLAGES AND WIDER COOPERATION WITH FOREIGN COLLEAGUES. AS A RESULT, XINGLONG WILL BE CREATED AS A LANDMARK OF NEW STYLE CHINESE VILLAGES WITH THE OPTIMAL ORGANIZATION AND THE CONFORMANCE OF DEVELOPMENT, REVIVING THE VITALITY OF THE VILLAGES WITHIN ITS BORDERS.









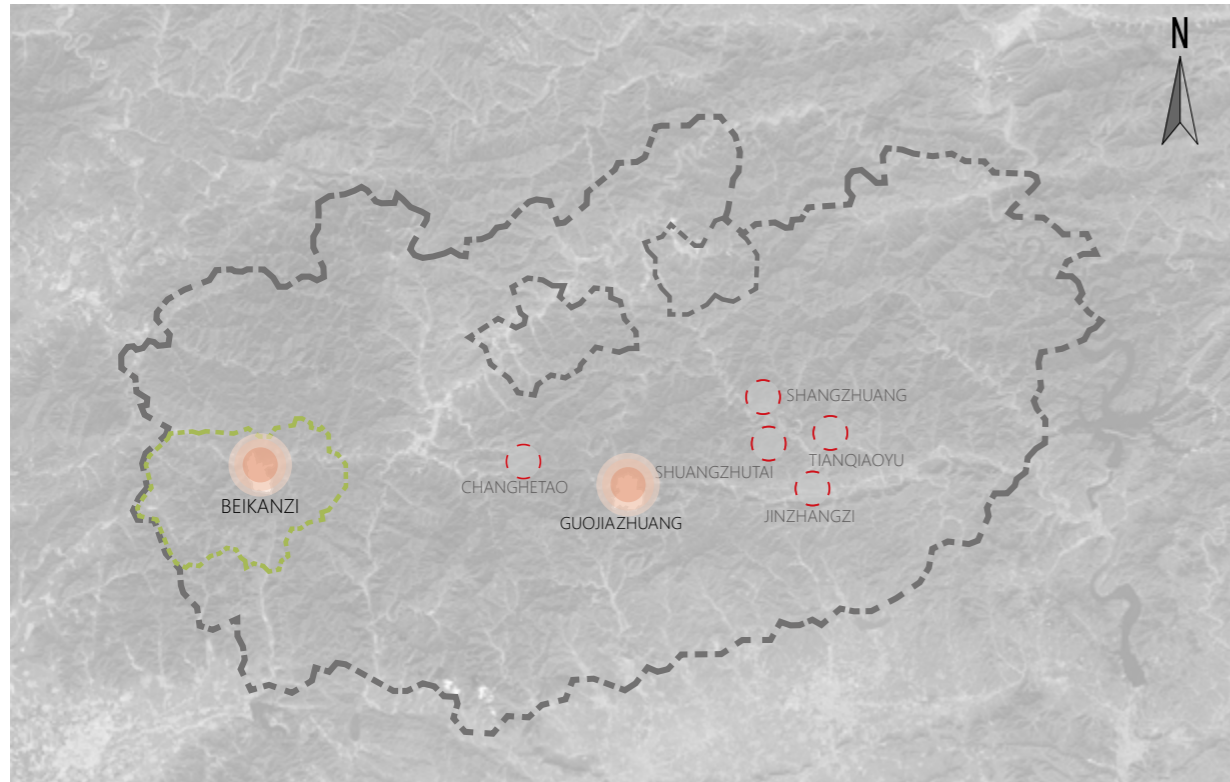


CONSTRUCTION SITE IN GUOJIAZHUANG VILLAGE

LEADER ARCHITECT : PROF. WANG TIE

AFFILIATION: ARCHITECTURE RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF CHINA
CENTRAL ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS

FUNCTION: ART ZONE (NANTIAN BOYUAN) , VILLAGE COMPLEX



1	2	3
4	5	6

1. Opening ceremony for the art zone in Guojiazhuang Village
 2. Panorama of the art zone in Guojiazhuang Village
 3. Birdview of the art zone in Guojiazhuang Village
 4. Construction site of the art zone in Guojiazhuang Village
 5. Interior space of a studio in the art zone
 6. Construction site of the Village Complex in Guojiazhuang Village
- Photos (1-6) are taken by Architecture Research Institute of China Central Academy of Fine Arts



CHAPTER V
RESULTS AND CONCLUSION

RESEARCH ON THE RURAL REVITALIZATION IN NORTH CHINA

THESIS 1

AN INTERNATIONAL VIEW IS THE FOUNDATION OF AN ARCHITECT TO DEVELOP THE VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE. (CHAPTER 3)

I STUDIED AND WORKED IN EUROPE FOR SEVERAL YEARS. NUMEROUS DOCUMENTS AND EXPERIENCES OF RELEVANT EUROPEAN PROJECTS WERE COLLECTED AND LEARNED THROUGH PARTICIPATING IN HUNGARIAN PROJECTS AND INVESTIGATING ARCHITECTURE SITES. DUE TO MY EDUCATIONAL AND PRACTICAL GAINED IN XINGLONG, HEBEI PROVINCE, CHINA, **I FOUND THE FUNDAMENTAL WAY OUT FOR CHINESE RURAL DEVELOPMENT LIES IN A COMBINATION OF LOCAL CULTURE AND MODERN LIVABLE AND SPATIAL ELEMENTS. A NEW FEATURE OF VILLAGES WITH TRADITIONAL ROOTS IS THE SOLUTION AS IT IS SHOWN ON EXAMPLES OF RELEVANT PROJECTS. (CHAPTER 4)**

THESIS 2

MODERN MATERIALS ARE SIGNIFICANT COMPONENTS FOR MEMORIAL FORMATION. (CHAPTER 4)

DUE TO THIS MASSIVE CONCRETE PRODUCT IN CHINA DURING THESE YEARS, THE COST OF CONCRETE IS EVEN LOWER TO COMPARE WITH BRICKS, STONES AND TIMBERS WHICH ARE LOCAL MATERIALS IN NORTH CHINA. THE PROPERTY OF CONCRETE IS QUIET SUITABLE FOR VILLAGE HOUSES IN XINGLONG COUNTRY WITH A SOLID VOLUME. THEREFORE, CONCRETE IS WIDELY APPLIED AS A MATERIAL OF MAIN STRUCTURES TO REDUCE THE BUDGET AND THE NEW BUILDINGS CAN BE KEPT FOR A LONGER TIME WITH RELIABLE QUALITY. NEW FARMHOUSES WHICH REPRESENT HISTORICAL PHENOMENON ARE DESIGNED WITH AN APPROPRIATE AND ECONOMICAL MODERN MATERIAL.

THESIS 3**INNOVATED MATERIALS ARE REMINISCENT OF LOCAL TRADITION AND HISTORY. (CHAPTER 4)**

TAILING SAND BRICKS AND TILES WHICH ARE PRODUCED BY A LOCAL FACTORY IS SELECTED AS MAIN ENCLOSURE MATERIALS IN THIS PROJECT. THE SIZE OF THIS MATERIAL IS EQUAL TO THE COMMON BRICK AND THE COLOUR IS ACCORDANT WITH LOCAL TRADITIONAL ENVIRONMENT, MOREOVER, THE QUALITY IS RELIABLE AND IT IS SUSTAINABLE. ON BASIS OF LOCAL TRADITION, A NEW AND INNOVATED VILLAGE SPACE IS CREATED WITH A COMBINATION BETWEEN DEVELOPED NEW MATERIALS AND TRADITIONAL ELEMENTS.

THESIS 4**IT IS AN INDISPENSABLE DESIGN PROCESS TO STIMULATE CLIENTS' ENTHUSIASM. (CHAPTER 4)**

WITH A COMBINATION OF LECTURES, INVESTIGATION AND QUESTIONNAIRES, EXACT AND COMPREHENSIVE IDEAS AND NEEDS WERE COLLECTED TO GUIDE THE FURTHER DESIGN. THE APPLICATION OF A CERTAIN ARCHITECTURAL REPRESENTATION AS COMMUNICATION MEANS, THAT COULD BE ATTRACTIVE AND WELL UNDERSTOOD BY THE COMMUNITY, CAN ENCOURAGE PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, DISCUSSION AND GENERATION OF IDEAS, BY THIS ENSURING THEIR COLLABORATION DURING THE PLANNING AND DESIGN PROCESS, AS ACTIVE PARTICIPANTS AND WELL-INFORMED CITIZENS. IN THIS WAY, THE CONCEPT OF RECALLING HISTORICAL MEMORIES IS FINALIZED TO DEVELOP RURAL TOURISM.

THESIS 5**AN ORGANIC, MODIFIED AND LIVABLE MODERN SYSTEM IS THE SOLUTION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NON-HERITAGE VILLAGES IN NORTH CHINA. (CHAPTER 4)**

ACCORDING TO THIS DISSERTATION, I FOCUS ON THE VAST AREAS WHICH ARE NON-HERITAGE VILLAGES WHICH IS NOT A POPULAR TOPIC FOR MOST OF ARCHITECTS AND SCHOLARS. AN ORGANIC, MODIFIED AND LIVABLE ARCHITECTURAL PROTOTYPE IS CREATED FOR VILLAGES WHERE HISTORICAL AND TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS ARE NON-EXISTENT. THEREFORE, A VALUABLE REFERENCE IS PROVIDED FOR CHINESE VILLAGES WHERE TRADITIONAL INFLUENCES ARE DECLINING WITHOUT A NEW CULTURAL FORMATION.

THESIS 6**THROUGH DIFFERENT TIMES, THERE SHOULD BE VARIOUS STRATEGIES FOR VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT. (CHAPTER 4)**

BASED ON HISTORY AND CULTURE, THE TARGET IS TO MATCH THE CURRENT DEMANDS WITH THE RELEVANT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL AREAS. WHILE PRESERVING TRADITIONS, HERITAGE AND CULTURE AND TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION MODERN DEMANDS A STRATEGY OF ORGANIC INTEGRATION BETWEEN MODERN AND HISTORICAL ELEMENTS COULD BE CREATED WHICH CHANGES AS REQUIRED OVER TIME.

6 A

AN ELEMENT OF THE STRATEGY FOR THE FUTURE RURAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT ALSO REQUIRES THE INTEGRATION BETWEEN MODERN ELEMENTS AND TRADITIONAL FEATURES WHICH IS THE BASIC SOLUTION. (CHAPTER 4)

IN PACE WITH THE CHANGE OF LIFE STYLE, TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM, AND LIVING ENVIRONMENT, THE ORIGINAL SPATIAL PATTERN AND INNER SPACE ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE OF TRADITIONAL VILLAGES DO NOT REACH THE NEEDS OF NEW ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION. THEREFORE, TO IMPROVE TOURISM, IT IS AN IMPORTANT ISSUE TO FIGURE OUT HOW TO SENSIBLY CONNECT RURAL CONSTRUCTIONS AND RELEVANT REGULATIONS OF URBANIZATION; HOW TO CONSTRUCT NEW VILLAGE BUILDINGS WITH MODERN TECHNOLOGY AND SAFETY STANDARDS; AND HOW TO PRESENT THE HISTORICAL, CULTURAL, GEOGRAPHICAL AND ECONOMIC VALUE OF THE ORIGINAL VILLAGE.

6 B

THE STUDY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY IS A LONG-TERM CONTINUOUS AND MULTIDISCIPLINARY PROCESS. (CHAPTER 4)

THE 'BEAUTIFUL VILLAGES' PROJECT IS A COMPREHENSIVE AND HIGHLY COORDINATED PRACTICAL PROJECT, INCLUDING ARCHITECTURE, AGRICULTURE, ECONOMICS, ECOLOGY, SOCIOLOGY AND MANY OTHER DISCIPLINES AND FIELDS. THE VILLAGE PROJECT IN XINGLONG, WHICH I PARTICIPATED IN, IS DOMINANTLY THE WORK OF ARCHITECTS WHO AIMED TO INTEGRATE A SCATTERED AND CHAOTIC RURAL RESOURCE AND SEEK INNOVATIVE ELEMENTS TO SUPPORT TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN THE FUTURE.

MORE RESEARCH ACHIEVEMENTS AND RENEWED CONCEPTS ARE BEING ACCOMPLISHED WITH FURTHER STUDY OF VILLAGES AND WIDER COOPERATION WITH FOREIGN COLLEAGUES.

PUBLICATIONS RELATED TO MY THESIS STATEMENTS:

- **zhao dapeng**, bachmann Bálint, wang tie, Investigation of Human Settlement Environment - Architecture and Landscape Design for Beikanzi Village, Pollack Periodica, ISSN 1788-1994 (to be published)
- **zhao dapeng**, bachmann Bálint, wang tie, 'BEAUTIFUL China' PROJECT: A development proposal for NON-HERITAGE rural areas IN north china, Pollack Periodica, ISSN 1788-1994 (to be published)

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS RELATED TO MY THESIS STATEMENTS:

- **Zhao Dapeng**, the mandala prototype schema in modern architecture design , 11th Miklos Ivanyi International PHD/DLA Symposium
- **Zhao Dapeng**, Development of World Heritage Zone in Pécs , 12th Miklos Ivanyi International PHD/DLA Symposium
- **Zhao Dapeng**, Bachmann Bálint, Wang Tie, Investigation of Human Settlement Environment - Architecture and Landscape Design for Beikanzi Village, 13th Miklos Ivanyi International PHD/DLA Symposium
- **Zhao Dapeng**, Bachmann Bálint, Wang Tie, An Architecture and Landscape Design Strategy for Non-Heritage Villages in Hebei Province, 5th international academic conference— places and technologies, Belgrade

WORKSHOPS RELATED TO MY THESIS STATEMENTS:

- **Four Four workshop 2017**, Topic: Research of Living Environment in Tourist Zone and Rural Construction
- **Four Four workshop 2018**, Topic: Research on Living Environment and Rural Architecture Design

LINK FROM ACADEMIA TO PROFESSION

PROGRAMS DURING DOCTORAL STUDY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PÉCS

UNIVERSITY OF PÉCS
CHINA UNIVERSITY UNION
BEIJING INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTURE DESIGN



INTRODUCTION

INTEGRATION BETWEEN ACADEMIA AND PROFESSION IS A MOMENTOUS ISSUE FOR THE AUTHOR TO BUILD A SOLID FOUNDATION OF THE COOPERATION BETWEEN HUNGARY AND CHINA.

ON BASIS OF THE ACADEMIC ISSUES, THE AUTHOR WORKED AS A CONSULTANT TO GUIDE THE INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS FOR SEVERAL SEMESTERS. NOVEL AND INTERESTING IDEAS ARE REPRESENTED WHILE FORMER AND CURRENT RURAL SITUATION ALL OVER THE WORLD ARE SHOWN VIA THE COMMUNICATION WITH STUDENTS.

THE TOPIC OF 4×4 WORKSHOP OF RECENT LAST TWO YEARS FOCUS ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT. NUMEROUS DOCUMENTS AND MATERIALS ARE PROVIDED VIA THE ORGANIZATION AND COMMUNICATION WORKS TO SUPPORT THIS RESEARCH TOPIC.

COOPERATION WITH PROFESSIONAL PARTNERS FROM ACADEMIC VIEW IS A SIGNIFICANT EXTENSION FOR MY RESEARCH. WITH THE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNIVERSITY OF PÉCS (PTE) AND BEIJING INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTURE DESIGN (BIAD), A HIGH STANDARD PLATFORM IS SUPPLIED TO THE PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS FROM PTE. IN PACE WITH THE FURTHER COMMUNICATION, APPROPRIATE PROJECTS WITH COMMON INTEREST CAN BE SELECTED. THROUGH ABUNDANT RESOURCES AND FABULOUS OPPORTUNITIES PROVIDED BY THE CHINESE COMPANY, A HIGHER LEVEL OF RESEARCHES CAN BE ACHIEVED.

TEACHING ACTIVITIES

COMPLEX DESIGN

NAME OF COURSE: COMPLEX DESIGN
COURSE CODE: PMRESNE057A
SEMESTER: 9TH
NUMBER OF CREDITS: 8
ALLOTMENT OF HOURS PER WEEK: 4 PRACTICAL LESSONS /WEEK
EVALUATION: SIGNATURE (WITH GRADE)
PREREQUISITES: COMPLETED BUILDING CONSTRUCTIONS 5, BUILDING DESIGN 7
INSTRUCTORS: ÁKOS HUTTER DR, PROFESSOR ; GABRIELLA MEDVEGY DR., ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR

BUILDING DESIGN 6

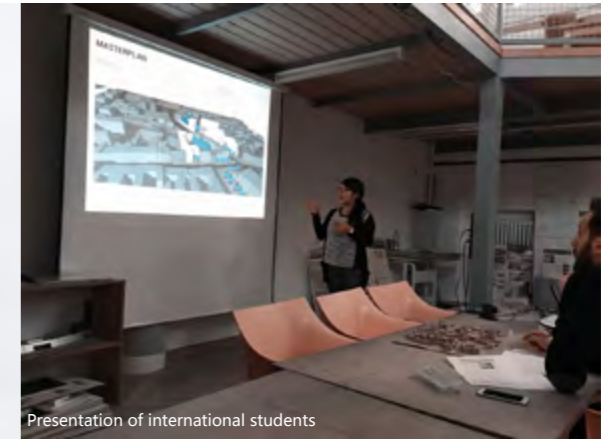
NAME OF COURSE: BUILDING DESIGN 6.
COURSE CODE: PMRTENE022A
SEMESTER: 8TH
NUMBER OF CREDITS: 6
ALLOTMENT OF HOURS PER WEEK: 3 PRACTICAL LESSONS /WEEK
EVALUATION: SIGNATURE (WITH GRADE)
PREREQUISITES: NONE
INSTRUCTORS: BETTY ZOLTÁN DR., ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR ; ÁKOS HUTTER DR., PROFESSOR

BASICS OF ARCHITECTURE MODULE C

NAME OF COURSE: BASICS OF ARCHITECTURE MODULE C
COURSE CODE: PMRESNE010A
SEMESTER: 1ST
NUMBER OF CREDITS: 3
ALLOTMENT OF HOURS PER WEEK: 2 LECTURES/PRACTISE/WEEK
EVALUATION: SIGNATURE (WITH GRADE)
PREREQUISITES: -
INSTRUCTORS: DR ÁKOS HUTTER, PROFESSOR

BUILDING CONSTRUCTIONS I.

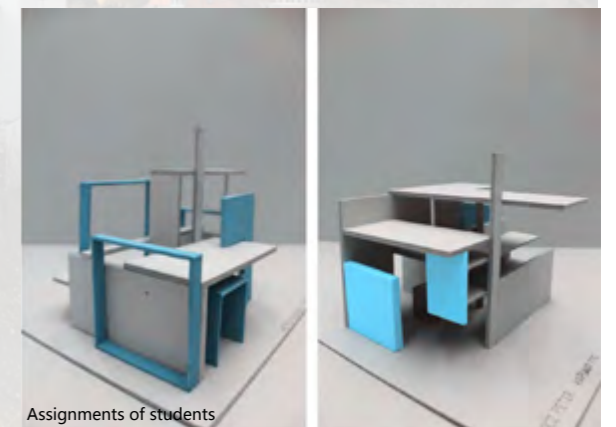
NAME OF COURSE: BUILDING CONSTRUCTIONS I.
COURSE CODE: EPE108AN
SEMESTER: 1ST
NUMBER OF CREDITS: 6
ALLOTMENT OF HOURS PER WEEK: 3 PRACTICAL LESSONS AND 1 LECTURE / WEEK
EVALUATION: SIGNATURE (WITH GRADE)
PREREQUISITES: -
INSTRUCTORS: BALÁZS KOKAS, ASSISTANT LECTURER



Presentation of international students



Lecture to international students



Assignments of students

4x4 WORKSHOP

ACADEMIC COOPERATION BETWEEN HUNGARY AND CHINA

"FOUR-FOUR WORKSHOP" IS THE MOST AUTHORITATIVE PRACTICAL TEACHING ACTIVITY IN CHINA UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF PROF. WANG TIE, WITH A PURPOSE OF COMMONWEAL. THE BEST CHINESE UNIVERSITIES OF ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN ARE INCLUDED IN THIS EDUCATIONAL GROUP, SUCH AS CHINA CENTRAL ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY, TIANJIN ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. THE WORKSHOP HAS A GOAL TO CONNECT THE ACADEMIA WITH THE LABOR MARKET, SO THAT STUDENTS CAN WORK IN A PROFESSIONAL WAY. THIS WORKSHOP HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY APPLIED FOR CHINESE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, NATIONAL RESEARCH PROJECTS.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, THE UNIVERSITY OF PÉCS BECAME THE ONLY EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY WHICH WAS INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS WORKSHOP SINCE 2013. IT CAN BE REGARDED AS THE FIRST STEP OF COOPERATION BETWEEN CHINESE AND HUNGARIAN ARCHITECTURAL HIGHER EDUCATION FIELD. AMONG THESE FIVE YEARS, SEVERAL STUDENT FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF PÉCS WON AWARDS DUE TO THEIR OUTSTANDING WORKS.



	1	
2	4	5
3		

1. Awarding ceremony of the workshop & The Belt and the Road Alliance of City Culture Research opening ceremony in Pécs, 2017
 2. Final presentation of the workshop in Beijing, 2016
 - 3-4. Awarding ceremony of the workshop, 2016
 5. Meeting of further cooperation between Prof. Bachmann Bálint and Prof. Wang Tie in Pécs, 2017
- Photos (1-5) are taken by the committee of Four & Four workshop



THE "FOUR-FOUR WORKSHOP" PROVIDES A WIDE COMMUNICATIVE PLATFORM, EXCELLENT ACADEMIC RESOURCES AND ABUNDANT PRACTICAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR PARTICIPANTS. WITH THE EXTENSION OF THE WORKSHOP, SEVERAL ACTIVITIES WERE HOLD BOTH IN CHINA AND HUNGARY IN 2017. THERE WERE MANY VALUABLE COMMUNICATION AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THE CHINESE GROUP AND THE UNIVERSITY OF PÉCS. IT IS AN IMPROVED METHOD TO ENLARGE THE PERSPECTIVE AND MIND OF THE PARTICIPANTS WITH CONSIDERABLE ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE END.

AS A MEMBER OF THIS WORKSHOP, THE AUTHOR SERVED FOR THIS ACTIVITY FOR THREE YEARS SINCE ENTERING MARCEL BREUER DOCTORAL SCHOOL. ORGANIZATION AND CONNECTION WORKS WERE MANAGED BY THE AUTHOR.



1	2	3
4	5	6

1-3. Activities of the workshop in Beijing, 2016.
 4. Opening event of the Four & Four workshop in Guojiazhuang village, China, 2018.
 5-6. Activities of the workshop in Beijing, 2016.
 Photos (1-6) are taken by the committee of Four & Four workshop



1	2	3
4	5	6

1. Opening ceremony for the art zone in Guojiazhuang Village
 2. Architecture Tour in Shanxi province, China, 2018.
 3. Meeting of further cooperation between University of Pécs and Shandong Normal University, Pécs, 2016.
 4. Architecture Tour in Komolo, Hungary, 2017.
 5. Architecture Tour in Orfú, Hungary, 2016.
 6. Architecture Tour in Pingyao heritage city, China, 2018.
 Photos (1-6) are taken by the committee of Four & Four workshop



ACADEMIC AND PRACTICAL COMMUNICATION

BIAD 4A3 DEPARTMENT & UNIVERSITY OF PÉCS

BIAD 4A3 DEPARTMENT IS A FULLY REINFORCED STATE CONTROLLING ENTERPRISE WHO HAS A GOOD RELATIONSHIP WITH MANY FOREIGN ARCHITECTURE DESIGN STUDIOS AND DOMESTIC UNIVERSITIES. THE MAIN TARGET OF COOPERATION WITH THEM IS AIMING AT THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWING DESIGN OF THE PROJECTS AND THE TRAINING OF TALENTS FOR THE COUNTRY. HOWEVER, BIAD 4A3 DEPARTMENT LACKS OF CONTACT WITH FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES TO KNOW THE LATEST TRENDS, RESEARCHES, DEVELOPMENT AND ACHIEVEMENT IN THE ACADEMIC FIELD. THEREFORE, BIAD 4A3 DEPARTMENT WANTS TO GET THE SAME AND DIFFERENT POINTS FROM UNIVERSITY OF PÉCS, FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTURE, MARCEL BREUER DOCTORAL SCHOOL IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION AND ARCHITECTURAL RESEARCH THROUGH THIS OPPORTUNITY TO SEEK THE POSSIBILITY OF COOPERATION AND COMMUNICATION.

UNIVERSITY OF PÉCS IS ONE OF THE OLDEST UNIVERSITIES IN EUROPE WHO HAS A PROFOUND CULTURE. FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY CONTACTS MANY FAMOUS UNIVERSITIES ALL OVER THE WORLD. IT WILL BE A NEW EXPLORATION AND DIRECTION IF THE COOPERATION CAN BE BUILT WITH BIAD 4A3 DEPARTMENT. AN OPPORTUNITY CAN BE CREATED FOR BOTH PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS TO GAIN MORE CHANCES TO PRACTICE AND ENHANCE THEIR PRACTICAL ABILITY; IT WILL BE AN OPPORTUNITY FOR UNIVERSITY OF PECS TO EXPAND INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS AND INFLUENCE AS WELL.

UNDER THE ORGANIZATION OF THE DOCTORAL STUDENT ZHAO DAPENG FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF PÉCS AND WU YINGSHI WHO IS THE VICE DIRECTOR OF BIAD 4A3 DEPARTMENT ON JUN 17TH 2016, A MEETING WITH THE PURPOSE OF ACADEMIC COMMUNICATION WAS HOLD AT THE MEETING ROOM OF BIAD 4A3 DEPARTMENT, BEIJING. BOTH BIAD 4A3 DEPARTMENT AND UNIVERSITY OF PECS EXPRESSED THEIR OWN DESIGN IDEAS AND METHODS BY INTRODUCING THE PROJECTS FROM EACH SIDE. AFTER THE MEETING, MORE ADEQUATE UNDERSTANDING AND RECOGNITION WERE FORMED TO EACH OTHER AND A STABLE RELATIONSHIP THROUGH THIS OPPORTUNITY WAS PLANED TO BE ESTABLISHED, SO THAT A FURTHER WIN-WIN SITUATION COULD BE ACHIEVED.

PROCEDURES

STEP1

1.WORKSHOP ORGANIZATION-THROUGH A SHORT TIME DESIGN TASK, PUSH ALL TO THEIR FULL POTENTIAL. IN THE COMMON DESIGN, TO COMPARE THE DIFFERENT IDEAS AND PROMOTE EACH OTHER.

2.COMPETITION ARRANGEMENT-THROUGH CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION, TO ACHIEVE THE PURPOSE OF INTEGRATION OF RESOURCES, TRAINING THE TEAM, TO STRENGTHEN UNDERSTANDING, BUILD THE FOUNDATION FOR THE NEXT STEPS.

3.ACHIEVEMENTS COMMUNION-ENHANCE MUTUAL PROMOTION AND CONSOLIDATE THE BASIS FOR THE COOPERATION BY SHARING THE ACHIEVEMENTS IN EACH FIELDS OF EXPERTISE

STEP2

1.INTERNSHIP-IMPROVE EFFICIENCY THROUGH THE FACE TO FACE COORDINATION ; LET THE HUNGARIAN STUDENTS FEEL THE WORK ENVIRONMENT OF CHINESE ARCHITECTURE DESIGN COMPANY AND EXPERIENCE THE CHINESE CULTURE DIRECTLY ; BIAD 4A3 DEPARTMENT WISHES TO GET SUPPORTS FROM DIFFERENT IDEAS FASTER.

2.SHORT TERM COURSE-TO IMPROVE THE ACADEMIC STANDARDS OF THE ARCHITECTS FROM BIAD 4A3 DEPARTMENT, EXPAND THEIR IDEAS. PROVIDE AN OPPORTUNITY TO THEM TO EXPERIENCE EUROPEAN CULTURE

STEP3

1. THE HEADS OF BIAD 4A3 DEPARTMENT VISIT UNIVERSITY OF PÉCS

2. REPRESENTATIVES OF BIAD 4A3 DEPARTMENT TAKE PART IN THE INTERNATIONAL DOCTORAL SYMPOSIUM HOLD IN UNIVERSITY OF PÉCS

3. BIAD 4A3 DEPARTMENT HIRES PROFESSES OF UNIVERSITY OF PÉCS AS EXPERT ADVISORS TO TAKE PART IN CHINESE PROJECTS

4. UNIVERSITY OF PÉCS INVITES BIAD 4A3 DEPARTMENT TO TAKE PART IN HUNGARIAN PROJECTS

5. TO BUILD WORKSTATIONS BOTH IN BEIJING AND PECS FOR LONG-TERM COOPERATION



FOUNDATION : 1949
BUSINESS : URBAN PANNING, INVEST-PLANNING, MASSIVE PUBLIC ARCHITECTURE DESIGN, CIVIL ARCHITECTURE DESIGN, INTERIOR DESIGN, LANDSCAPE DESIGN, BUILDING, INTELLIGENT SYSTEM ENGINEERING DESIGN, PROJECT COST-ESTIMATED COMPILATION, LOW VOLTAGE ELECTRICAL CURRENTS ENGINEERING, DECORATION CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL CONTRACTOR .ETC
EMPLOYEE : 4000
BRANCH : 13
ACADEMIC COMMUNICATION : TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY, CENTRAL ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS .ETC



CHINA NATIONAL PETROLEM CORPORATION HEADQUARTER
2003



CROWN PLAZA IN BANNA
2007



VANKE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING IN SHENZHEN
2014



FANGCAODI COMPLEX
2003



PHOENIX CENTER
2008



WUKESONG BASKETBALL STADIUM
2005



CROWN PLAZA IN BANNA
2007



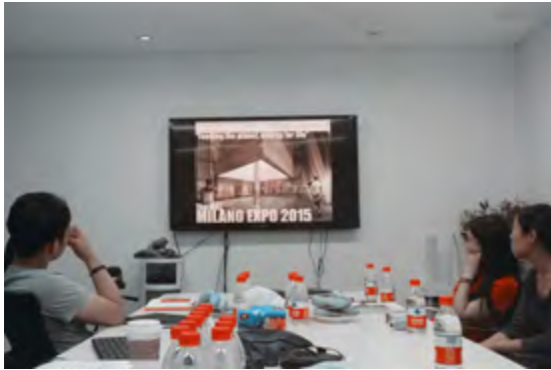
COMPLEX IN CHONGQING
2014



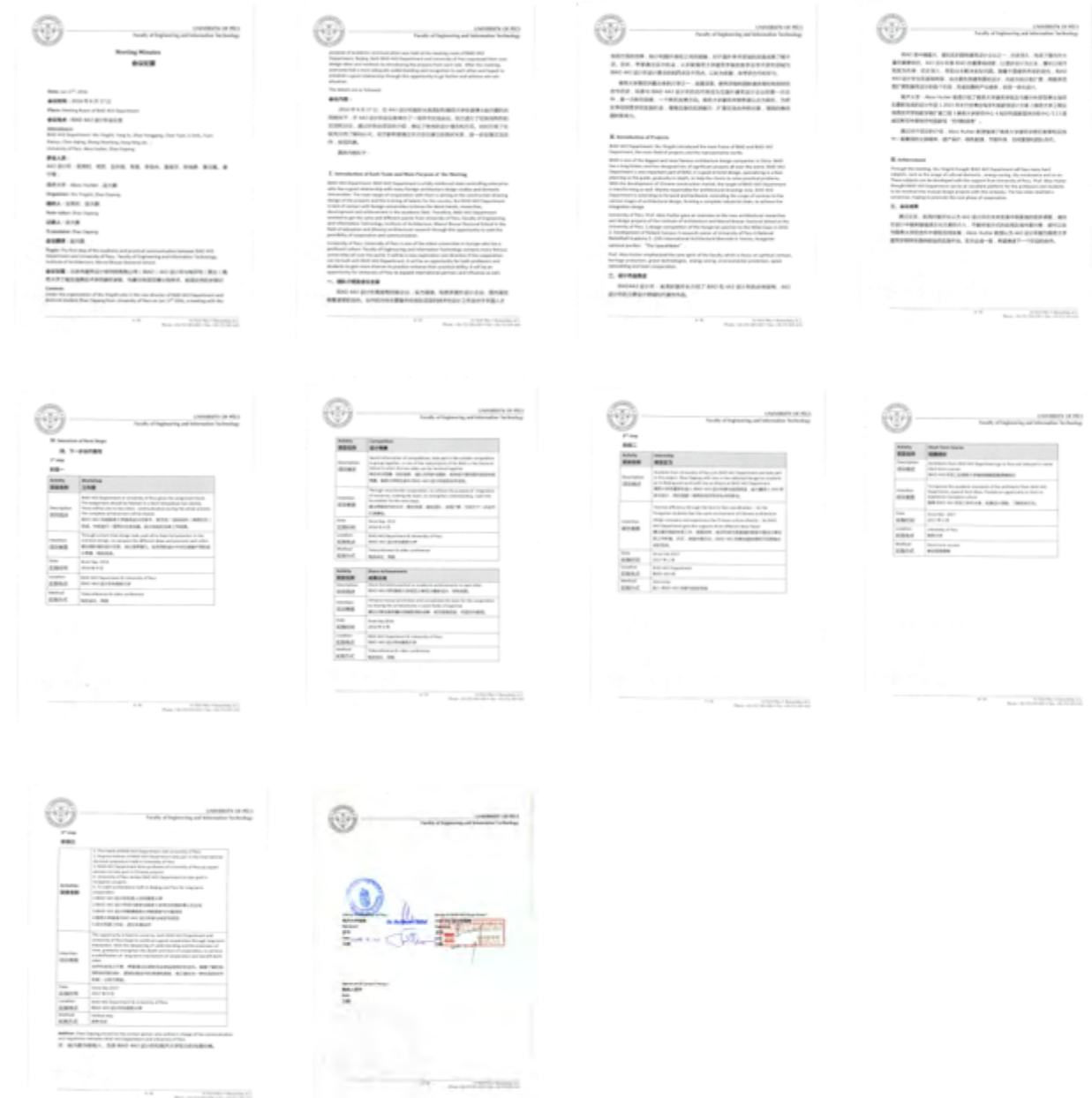
HEADQUARTER IN CHONGQING
2010



RESORT PLANNING IN GASA, YUNNAN
2010



Lecture given by Prof. Hutter Akos at BIAD 4A3 Department



Common Agreement for the further cooperation

REFERENCES

- [1] Li Kaisheng, Calligraphy form and fabric city: Xiangshang campus as method and concept, *world architecture*, Vol. 5, 2012, pp.34–39.
- [2] Jin Qiuye, On Wang Shu: Also on the contemporary “literati architects” phenomenon, the modern transformation of traditional architectural language and other problems, *the architect*, Vol. 161, No.1, 2013, pp. 6–14.
- [3] Tong Ming, Composing and Depicting (1): An analysis on the text and architecture of Wangshu, *the architect*, Vol. 162, No. 2, 2013, pp. 6–19.
- [4] Fang Hai, The Pritzker Architecture Prize and contemporary architectural trends: and some thoughts on Chinese architect Wang Shu who won the prize 2012, *the architect*, Vol. 162, No.2, 2013, pp. 20–33.
- [5] Tong Ming, Composing and Depicting (2): An analysis on the text and architecture of Wangshu, *the architect*, Vol. 163, No.3, 2013, pp. 16–26.
- [6] Tong Ming, Composing and Depicting (3): An analysis on the text and architecture of Wangshu, *the architect*, Vol. 164, No.4, 2013, pp. 46–59.
- [7] Lai Delin, The Architecture of Wang Shu in the Discourse of the Picturesque, *Architectural Journal*, Vol. 4, 2013, pp. 80–91.
- [8] Build the house, Wangshu, Hunan Fine Arts Press, 2016
- [9] Yu Chuang, Zhang Zhen, Wang Sa, Recurrence and Superposition: The study of the — Native architecture elements of Wang Shu’s architecture, *the architect*, Vol. 187, No.3, 2017, pp. 67–76.
- [10] Liu Lingzhi, Sun Mengjie, Research on Regional Expression of Contemporary Architecture-Analysis of Wang Shu’s Architecture, *Architecture & Culture*, Vol. 11, 2017, pp.114–116.
- [11] Zhou Rong, From the Chinese space to cultural “Bai sema”: Probing into the architectural thinking and practice of Li Xiaodong, *world architecture*, Vol. 9, 2014, pp.33–35.
- [12] Du Zhaohui, The bookstore on the bridge—a novel building activating the traditional community, *Architecture & Culture*, Vol. 8, 2011, pp.68–71.
- [13] Li Xiaodong, Yang Jiangshan, *Chinese Space*, China Architecture & Building Press, 2007.
- [14] Li Xiaodong, Hua Li, To Perceive Villages Through the Essence of Architecture—Dialogue Between Li Xiaodong and Hua Li, *Urban Environment Design*, Vol. 6, 2015, pp.158–159.
- [15] <http://www.t-a-o.cn/museum-of-handcraft-paper>, (last visited March, 4, 2017).
- [16] Hua Li, Zhu Jingxiang, Place plus Product: a Dialogue between Hua Li and Zhu Jingxiang, *Time+Architecture*, Vol. 4, 2013, pp.48–51.
- [17] Zhang Jie, Practice and thinking of wooden structure architecture, *Architecture Technique*, Vol. 8, 2016, pp.32–42.
- [18] Zhang Jie, Talk about the renewal and transformation of the old city from split courtyard house, *Architecture Technique*, Vol. 12, 2016, pp.20–27.
- [19] Hua Li, Lightness in Architecture, *architectural journal*, Vol. 7, 2017, pp.28–31.
- [20] Chengshi Bijiren, Notes on City: (no.24) : Zoom in and zoom out: Hua Li’s views on landscape as a building site, *the architect*, Vol. 177, No. 5, 2015, pp. 104–115.
- [21] <http://www.goood.hk/twisting-courtyard-by-archstudio.htm>, (last visited March, 7, 2017).
- [22] <https://www.archdaily.com/418996/ad-classics-saint-benedict-chapel-peter-zumthor>, (last visited March, 7, 2017).
- [23] Peter Zumthor. *Thinking Architecture*. Basel:Birkhäuser Publishing Ltd, 1999.
- [24] Zuo Jingnan, Zhouqi, Peter Zumthor’s material concept, *the architect*, Vol. 155, No. 1, 2012, pp. 91–99.
- [25] Zhang Zao, Sieve: A view on Zumthor’s works, *the architect*, Vol. 163, No. 7, 2013, pp. 40–47.
- [26] Zhang Junjie, Zhang Xuegang, Forming reality: review on works of Peter Zumthor, *Architectural Journal*, Vol. 2, 2010, pp. 159–161.
- [27] <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lufVOqRWpLQ>, (last visited March, 8, 2017).

- [28] Kan K. The transformation of the village collective in urbanizing China: A historical institutional analysis, *Journal of Rural Studies*, Vol. 47, Part B, 2016, pp. 588-600.
- [29] Guo Z., Sun L. The planning, development and management of tourism: The case of Dangjia, an ancient village in China, *Tourism Management*, Vol. 56, 2016, pp. 52-62.
- [30] Yang G. The study of distribution and characteristics of traditional villages in Beijing - A case study of Yanqing County of Beijing, *Beijing University of Civil Engineering and Architecture*, 2014.
- [31] Shanshan S. Comparison between Chinese traditional and modern rural landscape vocabulary, *China Academy of Art*, 2009.
- [32] Xiaoyu L., Beisi J. Living sustainably: Transformation of the built environment in Xiaqiao village, China, *Procedia Engineering*, Vol. 142, 2016, pp. 48-55.
- [33] Guo Q., Liu M. Discussion of planning and operating of Chongming Qianwei Village' s Nongjiale tourism site, *Physics Procedia*, Vol. 24, Part C, 2012, pp. 1649-1654.
- [34] Ling S. J. R., Bibu W., Jinah P., Hua S., Morrison A. M. Women' s role in Sustaining Villages and rural tourism in China, *Annals of Tourism Research*, Vol. 43, 2013, pp. 624-650.
- [35] Shan Z., Qingsheng W. *Xinglong County Gazetteers*, Xinhua Publishing House, 2004.
- [36] Jakupi A., Jashari-Kajtazi T. Architectural drawing as a medium of communication, education and interaction with the community: Case study Prishtina, Kosovo, *Pollack Periodica*, Vol. 13, No. 1, 2018, pp. 237-246.
- [37] <http://www.iicc.org.cn/Info.aspx?ModelId=1&Id=349>, (last visited March, 05, 2018).
- [38] Zhang T., Hiroatsu F., Hu Q. Analysis on traditional Gully Village's sustainable development methods in Gully Region of Loess Plateau, *Social and Behavioral Sciences*, Vol. 216, 2016, pp. 87-96.

- [39] Hajnaj D., Hoxha O. Wood in the urban environment in Albania, *Pollack Periodica*, Vol. 12, No. 3, 2017, pp. 117-128.
- [40] Jiaping H. Study on the conservation planning technology of historical and cultural small towns and villages, *South China University of Technology*, 2014.
- [41] Jacobs J. *The death and life of great American cities*, Random House Trade Publishing, 2006.
- [42] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Athens_Charter#The_Athens_Charter, (last visited December, 15, 2017).
- [43] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Venice_Charter, (last visited December, 15, 2017).
- [44] <http://www.iicc.org.cn/Info.aspx?ModelId=1&Id=289>, (last visited March, 10, 2018).
- [45] <http://www.iicc.org.cn/Info.aspx?ModelId=1&Id=328>, (last visited March, 10, 2018).
- [46] <http://www.iicc.org.cn/Info.aspx?ModelId=1&Id=352>, (last visited March, 10, 2018).
- [47] <http://www.iicc.org.cn/Info.aspx?ModelId=1&Id=350>, (last visited March, 10, 2018).
- [48] WuHong F., XiaoQing Z., Yuan L., Li L. Analysis of physics environment in urban village building, *Procedia Engineering*, Vol. 205, 2017, pp. 2026-2033.
- [49] Balan M., Burghelea C. Rural tourism and its implication in the development of the Fundata Village, *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, Vol. 188, 2015, pp. 276-281.
- [50] Gao J., Wu B. Revitalizing traditional villages through rural tourism: A case study of Yuanjia Village, Shaanxi Province, China, *Tourism Management*, Vol. 63, 2017, pp. 223-233.

PUBLICATION

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH RELATED TO THE TOPIC

UNIVERSITY OF PÉCS



- 2015 - **Dapeng Zhao**, Gabriella Medvegy dr., Akos Hutter dr., Donat Retfalvi dr., Jie Wang, Bo Liu, Rowell Ray Shih, Xiaohui Chu. The Green Loop, <http://phidias-cooking.pro/?portfolio=entry-16>
- 2015 - **Zhao Dapeng**, the mandala prototype schema in modern architecture design, 11th Miklos Ivanyi International PHD/DLA Symposium Abstract Book, ISBN 978-963-624-876-1, pp 126, 2015
- 2016 - **Zhao Dapeng**, Development of World Heritage Zone in Pécs , 12th Miklos Ivanyi International PHD/DLA Symposium Abstract Book ISBN 978-963-429-094-0, pp 128, 2016
- 2017 - **Zhao Dapeng**, Bachmann Bálint, Wang Tie, Investigation of Human Settlement Environment - Architecture and Landscape Design for Beikanzi Village, 13th Miklos Ivanyi International PHD/DLA Symposium Abstract Book, ISBN 978-963-642-780-1, pp 146, 2017
- 2017 - **Zhao Dapeng**, Beautiful Village Project: An Architectural And Landscape Design Strategy of Non-Heritage Villages in Hebei Province, 13th Miklos Ivanyi International PHD/DLA Symposium Abstract Book, ISBN 978-963-642-780-1, pp 145, 2017
- 2018 - **Zhao Dapeng**, Bachmann Bálint, Wang Tie, Investigation of Human Settlement Environment - Architecture and Landscape Design for Beikanzi Village, Pollack Periodica, ISSN 1788-1994 (to be published)
- 2018 - **Zhao Dapeng**, Practice of "the Belt and Road" , the Practice of Education, inside and out side - 2017 chuang foundation. 4 & 4 workshop. experiment project, ISBN 978-7-112-21522-5, pp 108-112
- 2018 - **Zhao Dapeng**, Bachmann Bálint, Wang Tie, 'Beautiful China' Project: A development proposal for NON-HERITAGE rural areas IN north china, Pollack Periodica, ISSN 1788-1994 (to be published)

Copyright Transfer Statement

Author
Name: Zhao Dapeng
Address: Boszorkány u. 2, H-7624 Pécs, Hungary
E-mail address: 463001773@qq.com

Publisher
Akadémiai Kiadó Zrt.
Budapest, Hungary
Do not send the signed Statement directly to the Publisher; use the Editor's address instead.

Article Information
Title: Architecture and Landscape Design for Bekand Village in China: An Investigation of Human Settlement and Environment
Journal Title: POLLACK PERIODICA
Co-authors: Baint Bachmann, Tie Wang

I. Transfer of copyright
By execution of the present Statement Author transfers copyright and assigns exclusively to Publisher all rights, title and interest that Author may have in the subject matter... (text continues)

II. Rights and Obligations of Publisher
The Publisher's rights to the Article shall especially include, but shall not be limited to:
- making the Article freely accessible through the official Website of Publisher online for an unlimited period of time
- selling the Article...
- transferring to and selling the Article through any electronic format
- publishing the Article in the printed Journal as listed on the official Website of Publisher
- transferring the copyright and the right of use of the Article into any third party
- transferring the Article

III. Rights and Obligations of Author
The Author warrants and represents that he/she is the exclusive author of the Article... (text continues)

IV. Use of third party content as part of the Article
When not including any co-authors in the present Statement Author confirms that he/she is the exclusive author of the Article... (text continues)

V. Other Provisions
Subject to the present Statement the Article shall be deemed as first published within the Area of the Hungarian Republic... (text continues)

Author:  Date and place of Signature: Pécs, 12 April 2018



POLLACK PERIODICA
An International Journal for Engineering and Information Sciences
Editors: P. Iványi, A. Iványi, Founded by M. Iványi
Faculty of Engineering and Information Technology, University of Pécs
Boszorkány u. 2, H-7624 Pécs, Hungary
E-mail: ivanyi.peter@mik.pte.hu, aramis@mik.pte.hu
www.akademiai.com

Ms/Mr. Dapeng ZHAO

Marcel Breuer Doctoral School
Faculty of Engineering and Information Technology
University of Pécs, Boszorkány u. 2, H-7624 Pécs, Hungary

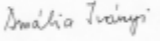
e-mail: 463001773@qq.com

Pécs, 12 April 2018

Dear Ms/Mr. Dapeng ZHAO

on behalf of the Editorial Board of Pollack Periodica you are cordially informed that your paper, submitted on 22 march 2018 to the Pollack Periodica for publication, entitled as 'BEAUTIFUL CHINA' PROJECT: A DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL FOR NON-HERITAGE RURAL AREAS IN NORTH CHINA' by the authors Dapeng ZHAO, Baint BACHMANN, Tie WANG, has been sent for review.

Sincerely yours


Dr.-Habil. Amália Iványi, PhD, DSc,
one of the Editor of Pollack Periodica

PRACTICE OF "THE BELT AND ROAD", THE PRACTICE OF EDUCATION

ABSTRACT

Abstract: Expert professionals are the core premise of revitalization of Chinese nation, and then to realize the China dream. High quality educational system is the foundation of elite training which is a hard subject. Especially in the field of university education, it is a decisive guide for further development of the young generation. The "Four Four" workshop provides a wide communicative platform, excellent academic resources and abundant practical opportunities for the participants. With the extension of the workshop, several activities were hold abroad in the year of 2017. There were many valuable communication and cooperation between the Chinese group and the foreign university. It is an optimized method to enlarge the perspective and mind of the participants with considerable achievements in the end. Along with the constant optimization of the workshop, international communication will be a matured individual, meanwhile, more elites with international perspective will emerge.

Keywords: China Dream, University Union, Elite Education, International Perspective, International Communication, Further Development

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I DO APPRECIATE FOR THE CARE AND HELP FROM PROF. BACHMANN BÁLINT AND PROF. WANG TIE WHO ARE MY DOCTORAL SUPERVISORS. MY PERSPECTIVE OF OBSERVATION AND THE SKILL OF WRITING ARE RISING DURING LEARNING AND WORKING WITH THEM. IT IS ADMIRABLE FOR THEIR RIGOROUS ACADEMIC ATTITUDE AND THERE IS A GREAT INFLUENCE ON ME.

MANY APPRECIATIONS FOR CHINESE AND HUNGARIAN COLLEAGUES AND FRIENDS WHO KINDLY PROVIDED ME SUPPORTS AND ENCOURAGEMENTS. MANY THANKS FOR THE MORAL SUPPORT FROM MY FAMILY.

I AM GRATEFUL FOR THE SIGNIFICANT ASSISTANCE FROM THE EDUCATION SECTION, EMBASSY OF P. R. CHINA IN HUNGARY, CONFUCIUS INSTITUTE, UNIVERSITY OF PECS AND HUNGARIAN - CHINESE ART AND CULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

MANY THANKS FOR THE FINAL SUPPORT SUPPLIED BY CHINA SCHOLARSHIP COUNCIL AND STIPENDIUM HUNGARICUM FOUNDATION.

WITH YOUR PRICELESS HELP AND ENCOURAGEMENT, I CAN RECEIVE THIS ACHIEVEMENT AND EFFORT TOWARDS A GLORIOUS FUTURE.
