



中国各族人民万岁



世界人民大团结万岁

From **Arrival City** to **Beijing**

Co-transformation of Arrival City and Urban in an Open System

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Graduation lab: Comeplex Cities



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Framework

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Analysis

03

Strategy

04

Reflection

01

Framework

Context

Beijing strategic positioning in new stage

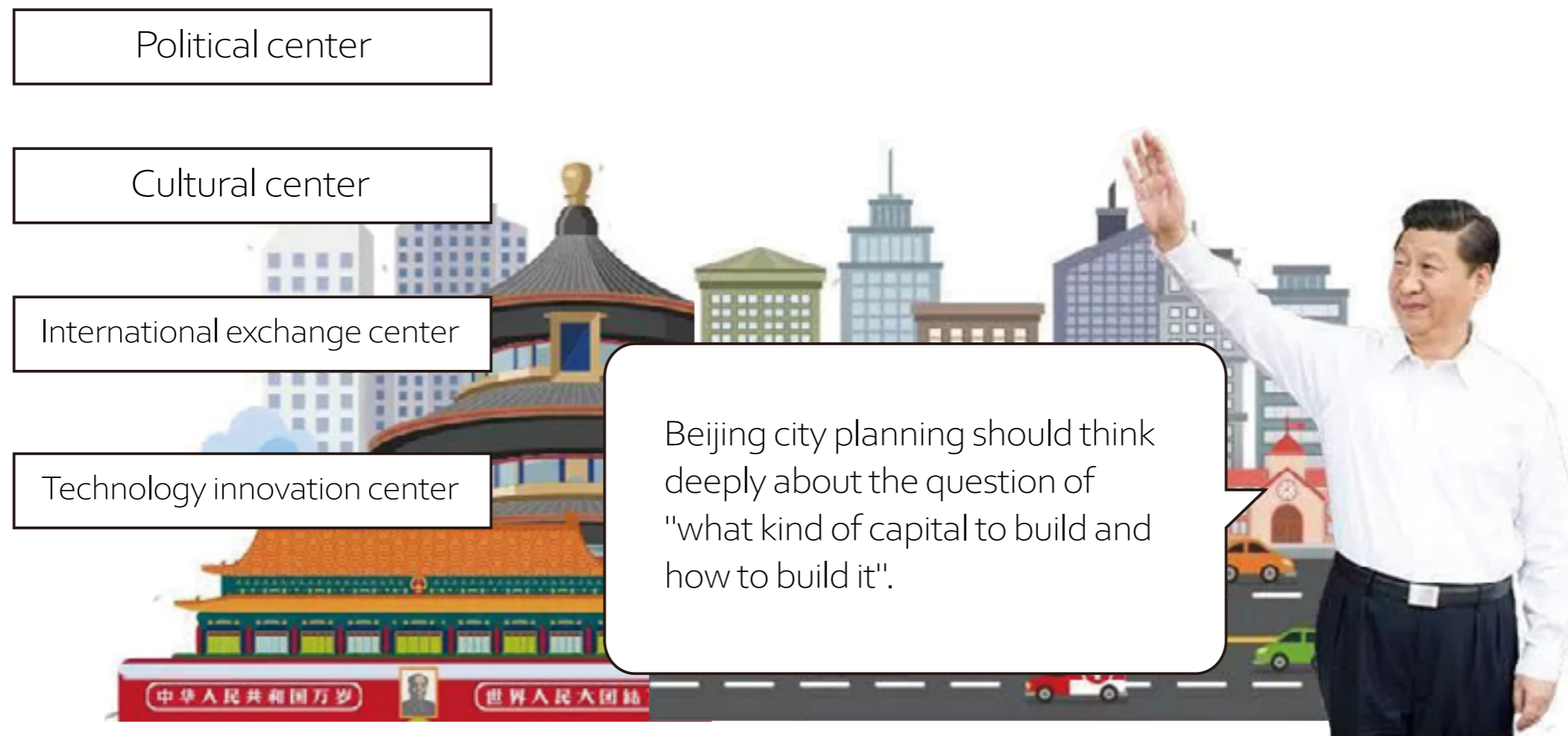


Fig. Beijing strategic positioning: 4 important functions of Beijing

Source: Beijing masterplan (2016-2035)

Retrieved from http://ghzrzyw.beijing.gov.cn/zhengwuxinxi/zxt/bjcsztgh20162035/202001/t20200102_1554624.html

Context

The bottom-up experience of everyday life is lost in planning considerations



Fig. Beijing strategic positioning: 4 important functions of Beijing

Source: Beijing masterplan (2016-2035)

Retrieved from http://ghzrzyw.beijing.gov.cn/zhengwuxinxi/zxzt/bjcsztgh20162035/202001/t20200102_1554624.html

Context

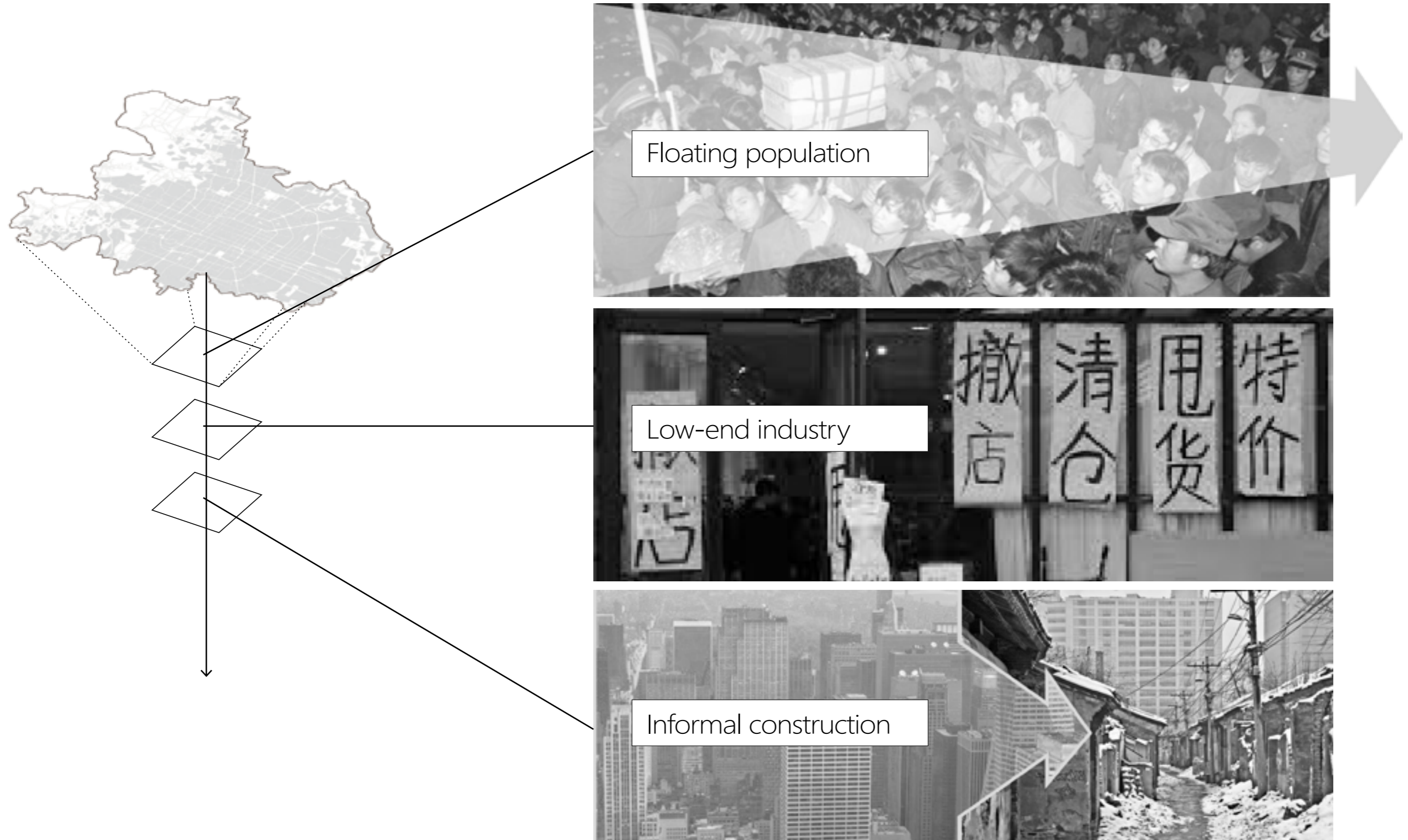
What should be in Beijing?



Fig. Beijing strategic positioning: 4 important functions of Beijing
Source: Beijing masterplan (2016-2035)
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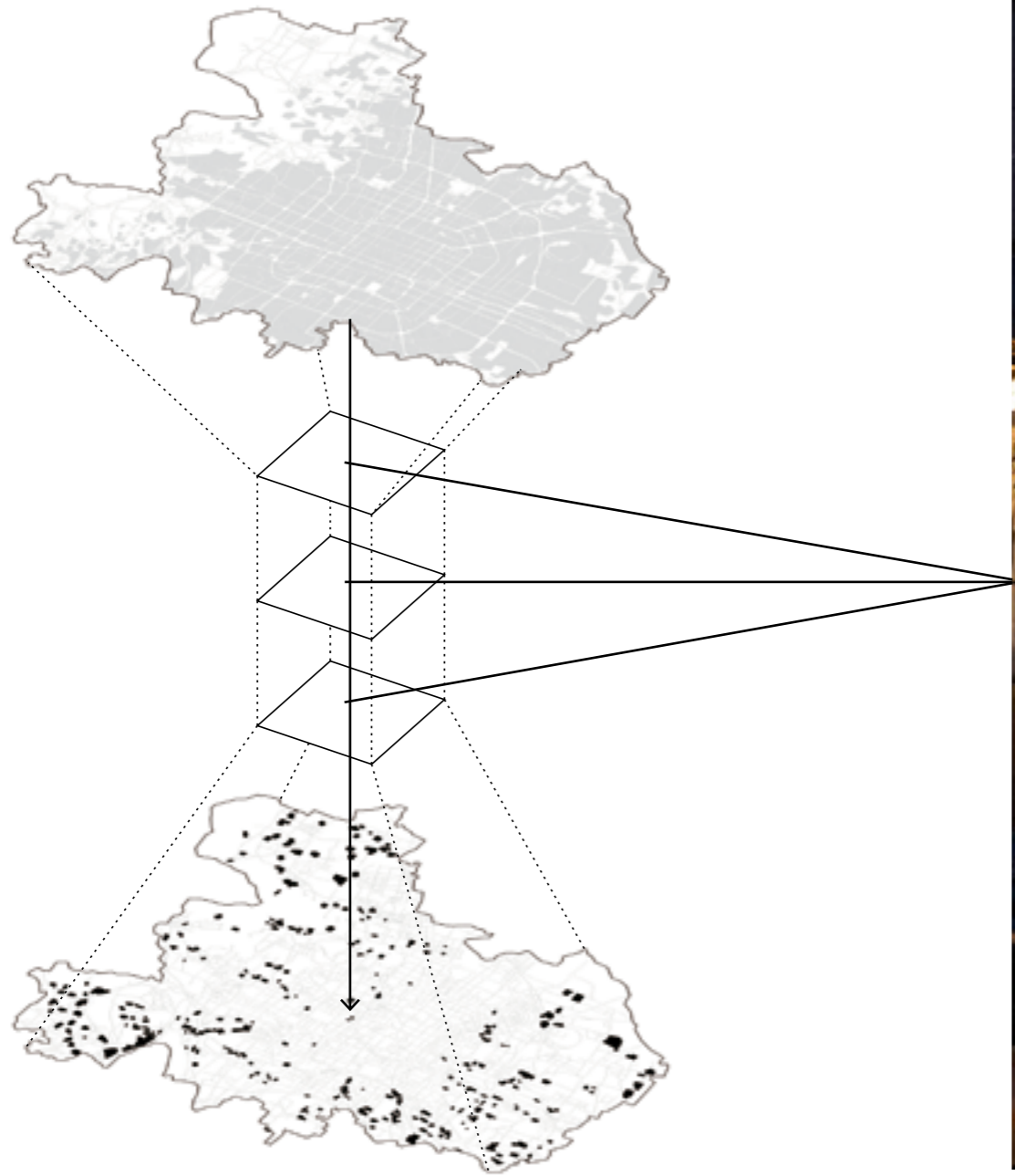
Problem Focus

The urban content evacuated in Beijing



Problem Focus

Arrival city as the main contradiction space



Problem Focus

Arrival city



Floating population

Village developing

Urban planning

Low quality of life and low income in hometown

Lose arable land and transform livelihoods within limited land

Absence of management of urban non-central areas

Urban land expansion
Lack of funds

Conversion of rural agricultural land, not construction land

Urban construction needs
Urban performance requirements

Develop urban industry

Lack of urban construction in non-important industrial areas

House renting

Become migrant workers in city

Diverse and flexible employment situation

Self-development informal economy

Leasing economy coexists with industry and housing

Fierce industrial competition, appears informal industrial chain

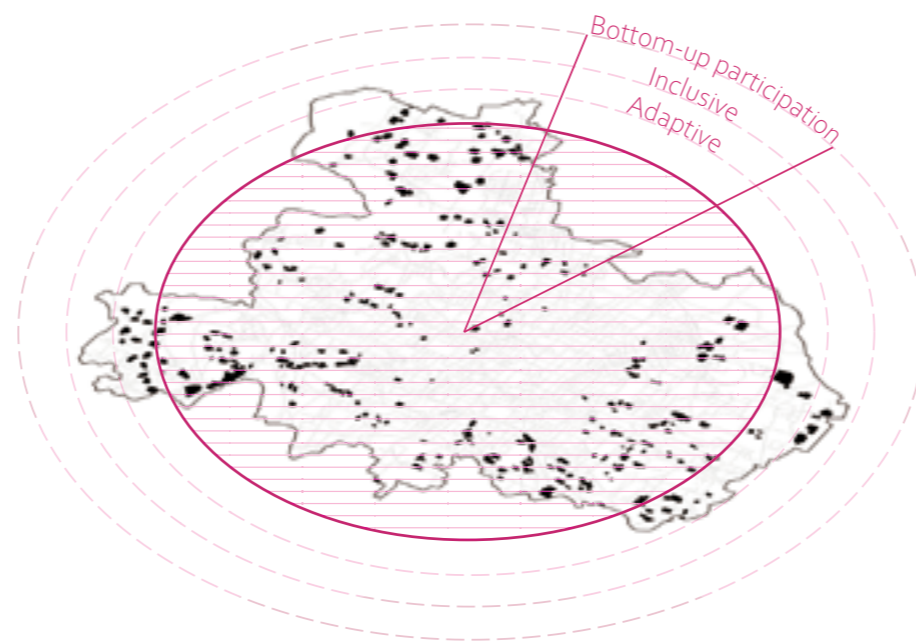
Arrival city



Problem Field

The Open City

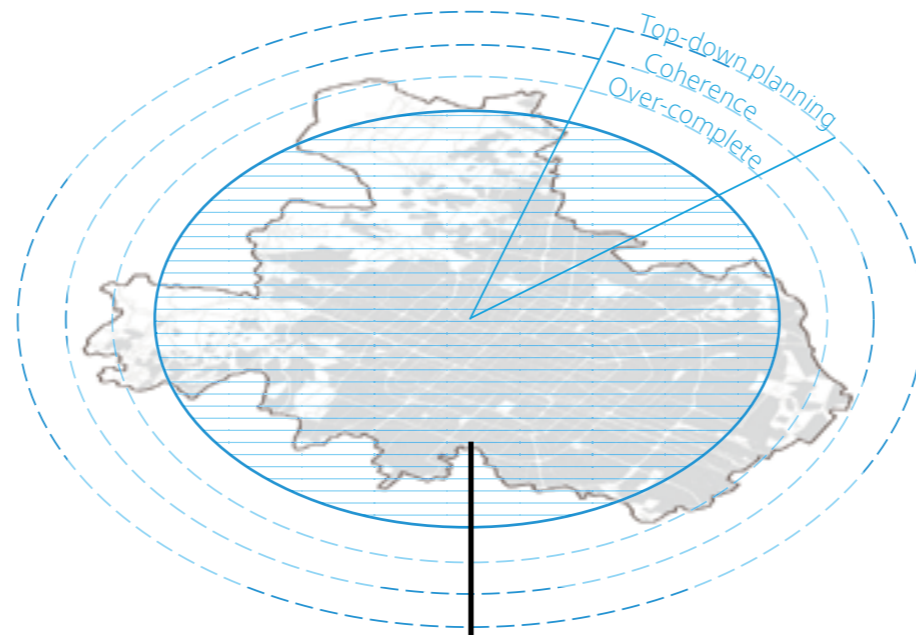
The Open City



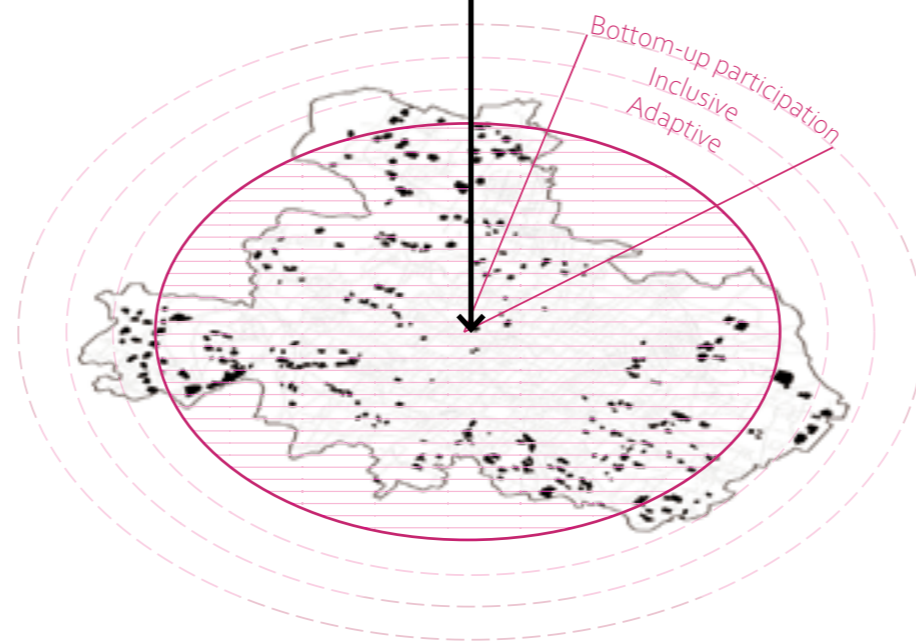
Problem Field

The Closed City

The Closed City

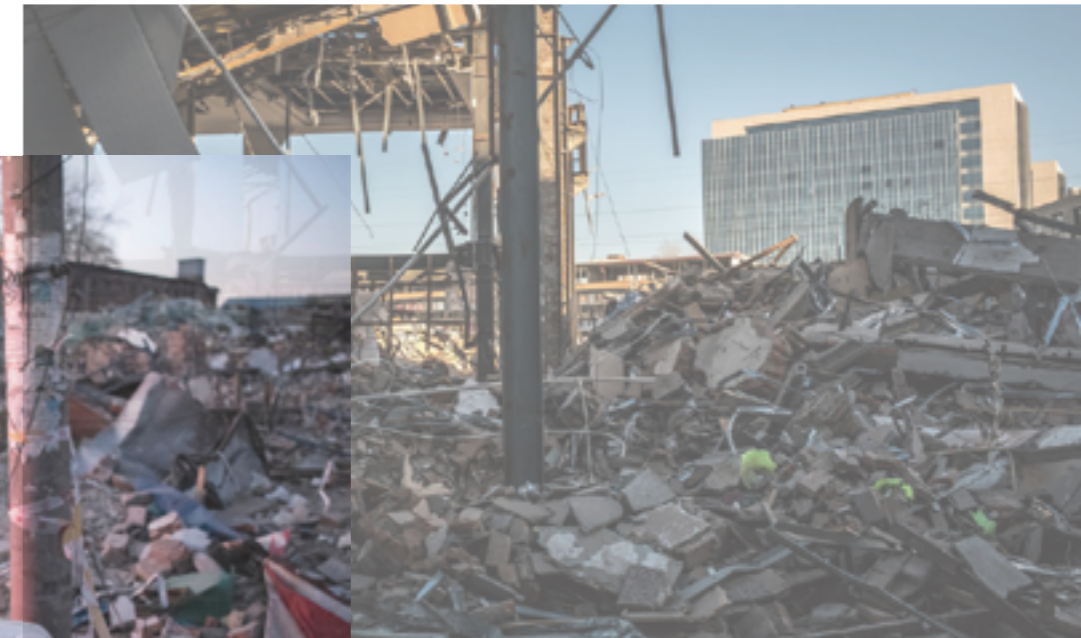


The Open City

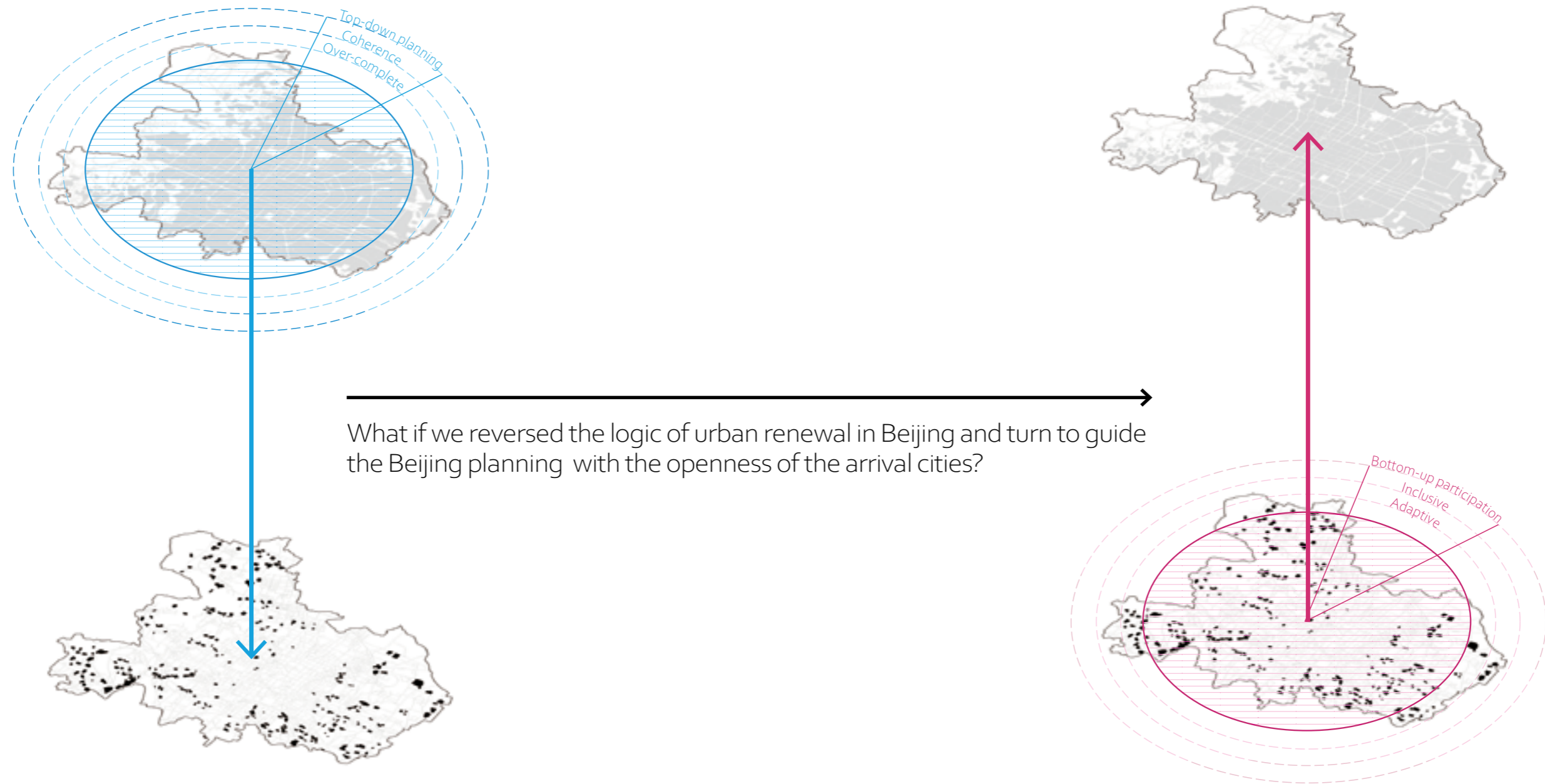


Problem Statement

Beijing's over determined and coherence planning models from top-down to arrival city would bring a lack of inclusiveness and adaptability. On top of that, as a complex space composed of urban system, village system, and floating population network, the negative effects of planning will cause socioeconomic problems that span multiple system dimensions. In the urban system, the socio-spatial segregation and the economic-space fragility are further intensified; in the village system, the socio-economic identity of the village collective is marginalized; vulnerable groups represented by the floating population are losing city rights. However, the current Beijing urban planning that implements the closed city logic cannot compensate for these problems.



What If?



Research Aim



Methodology

Methodology based on the theoretical research of the Open City

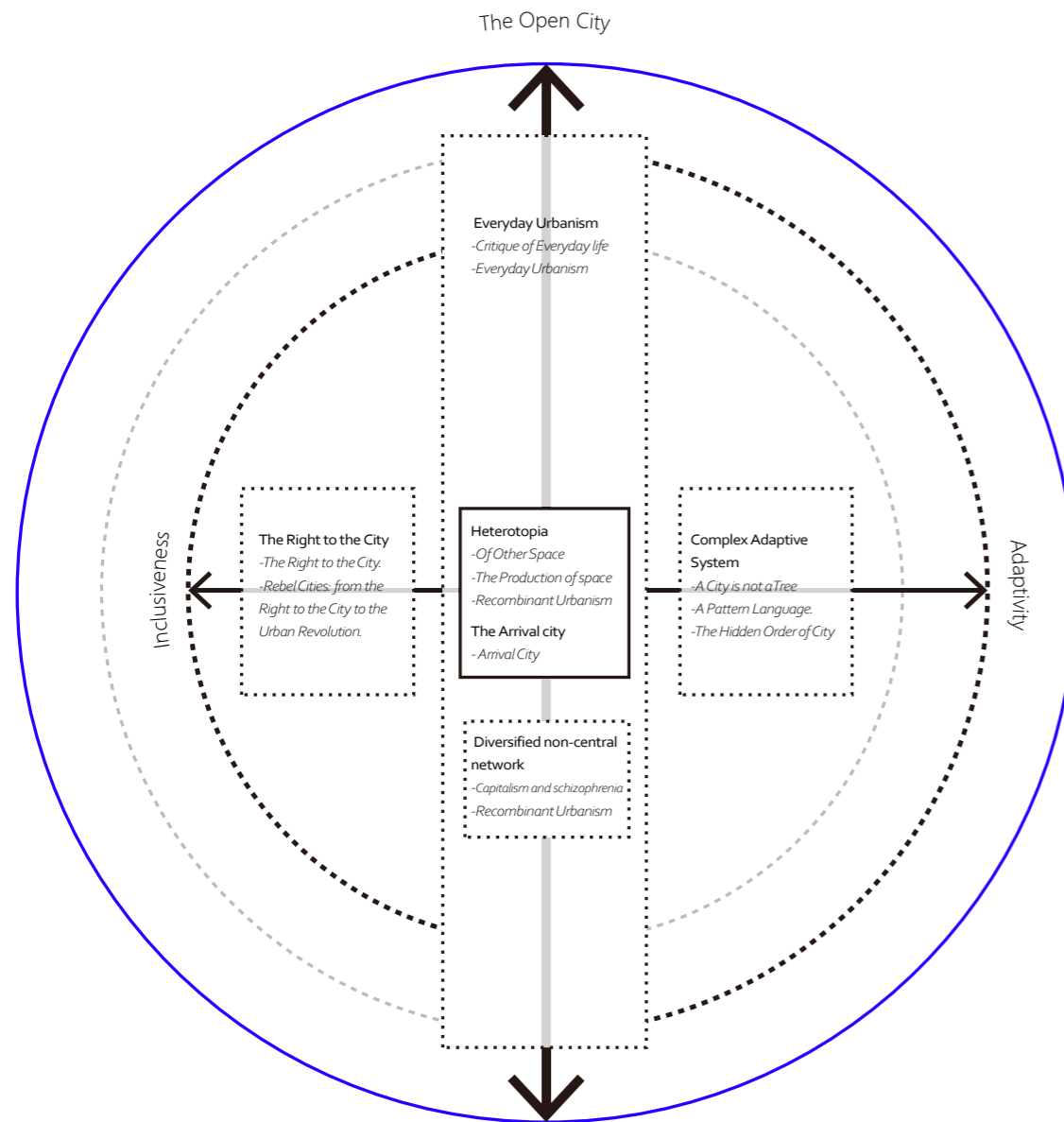


Fig. Theoretical framework

Methodology

Methodology based on the theoretical research of the Open City

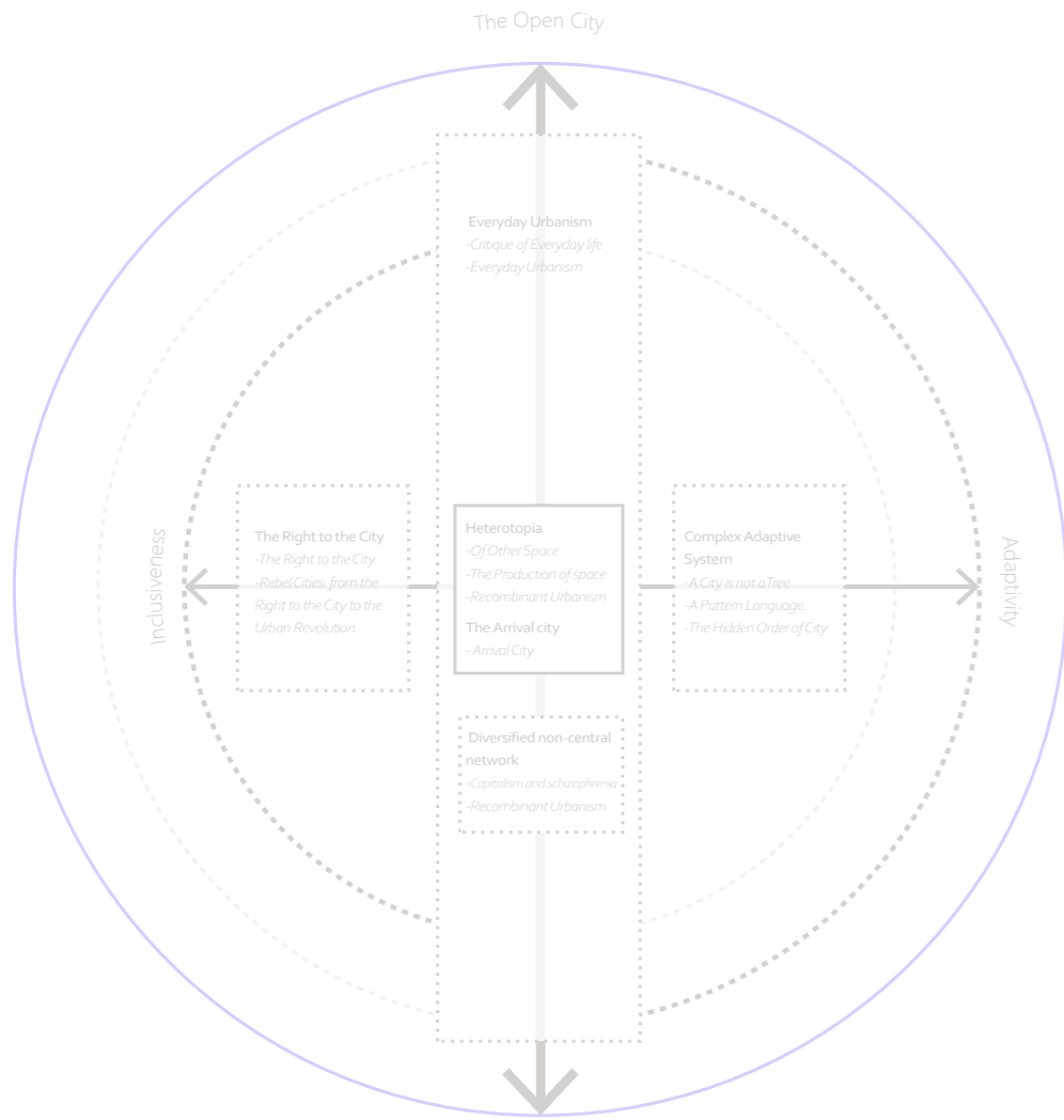


Fig. Theoretical framework

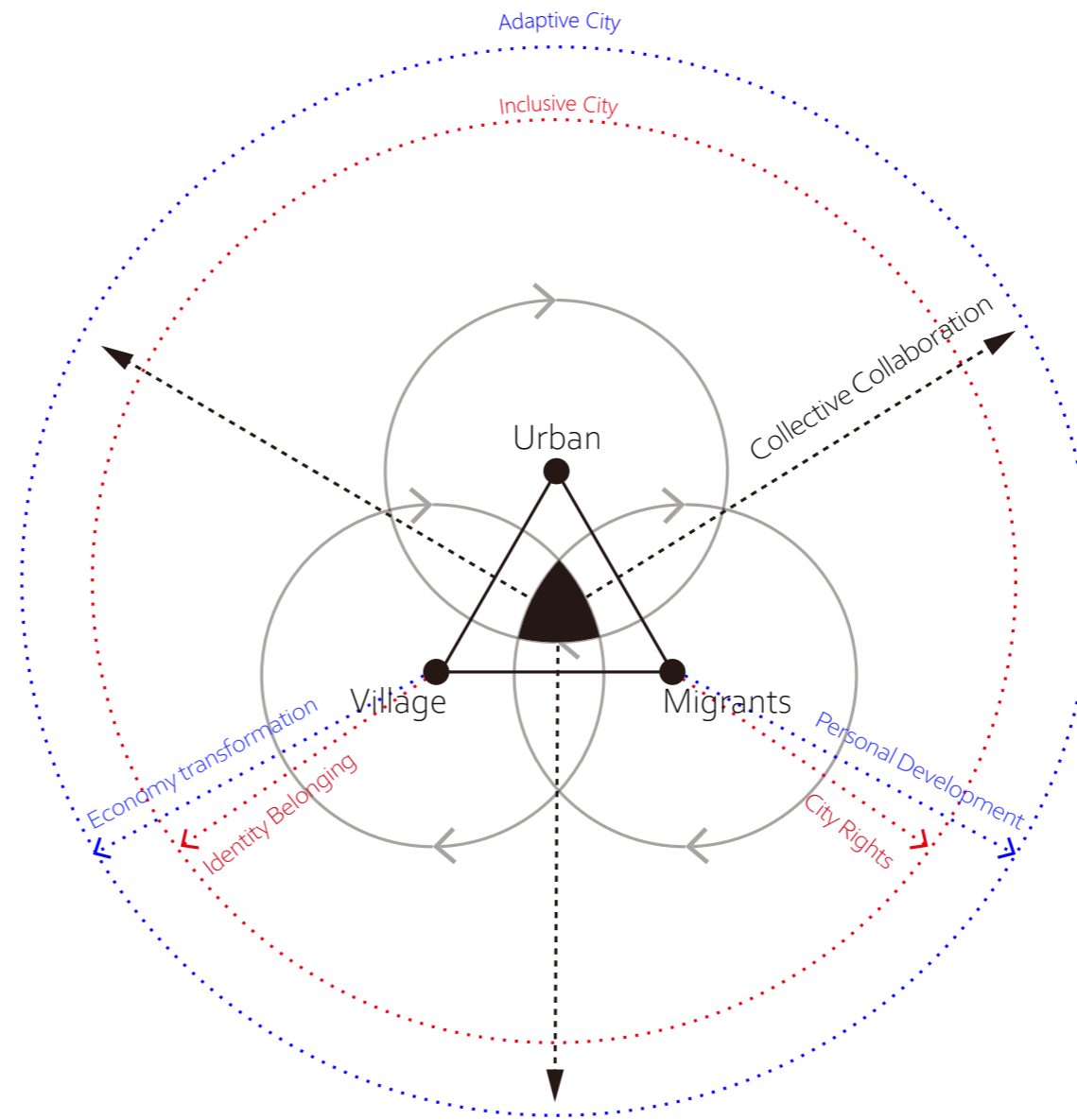


Fig. Conceptual framework

Methodology

Methodology based on the theoretical research of the Open City

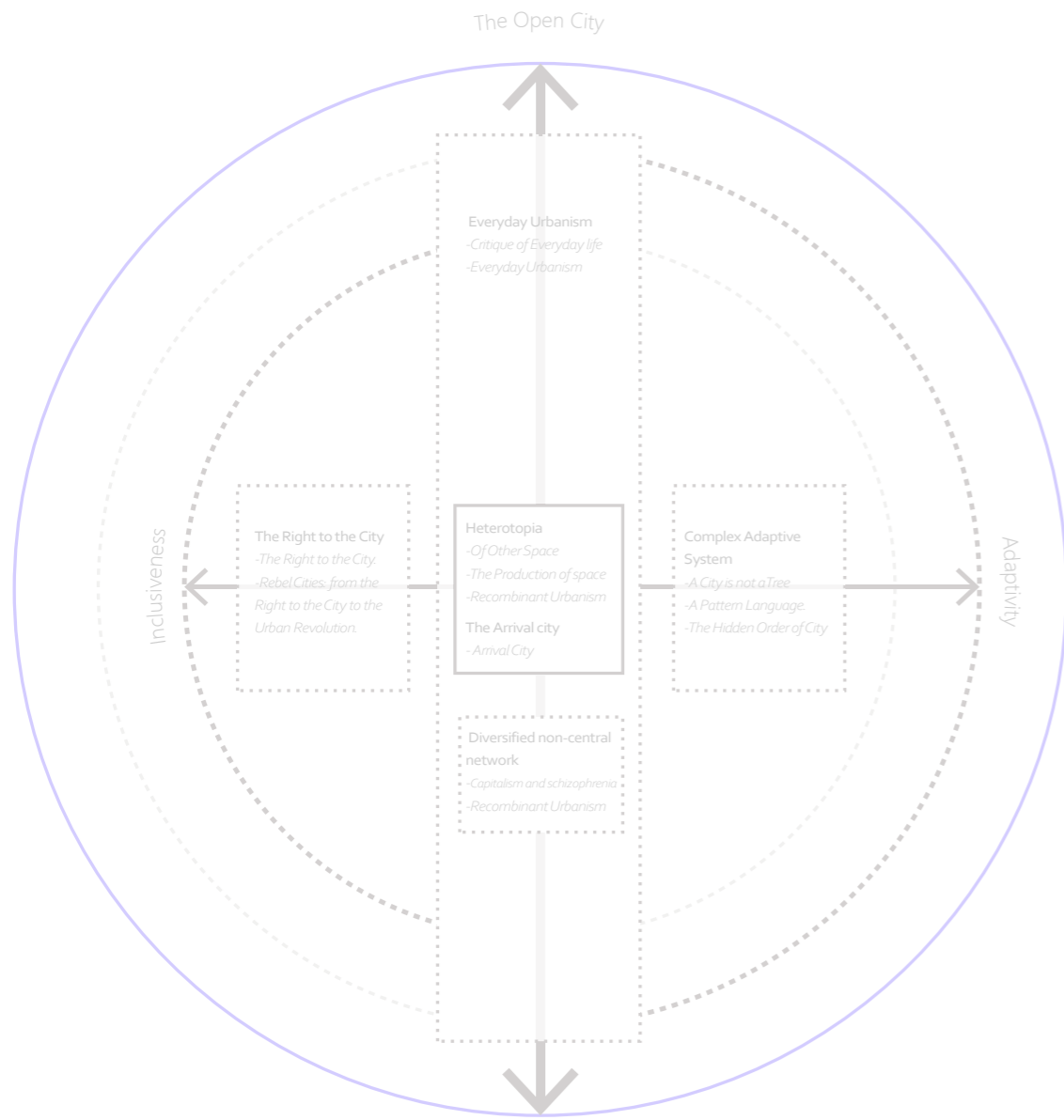


Fig.Theoretical framework

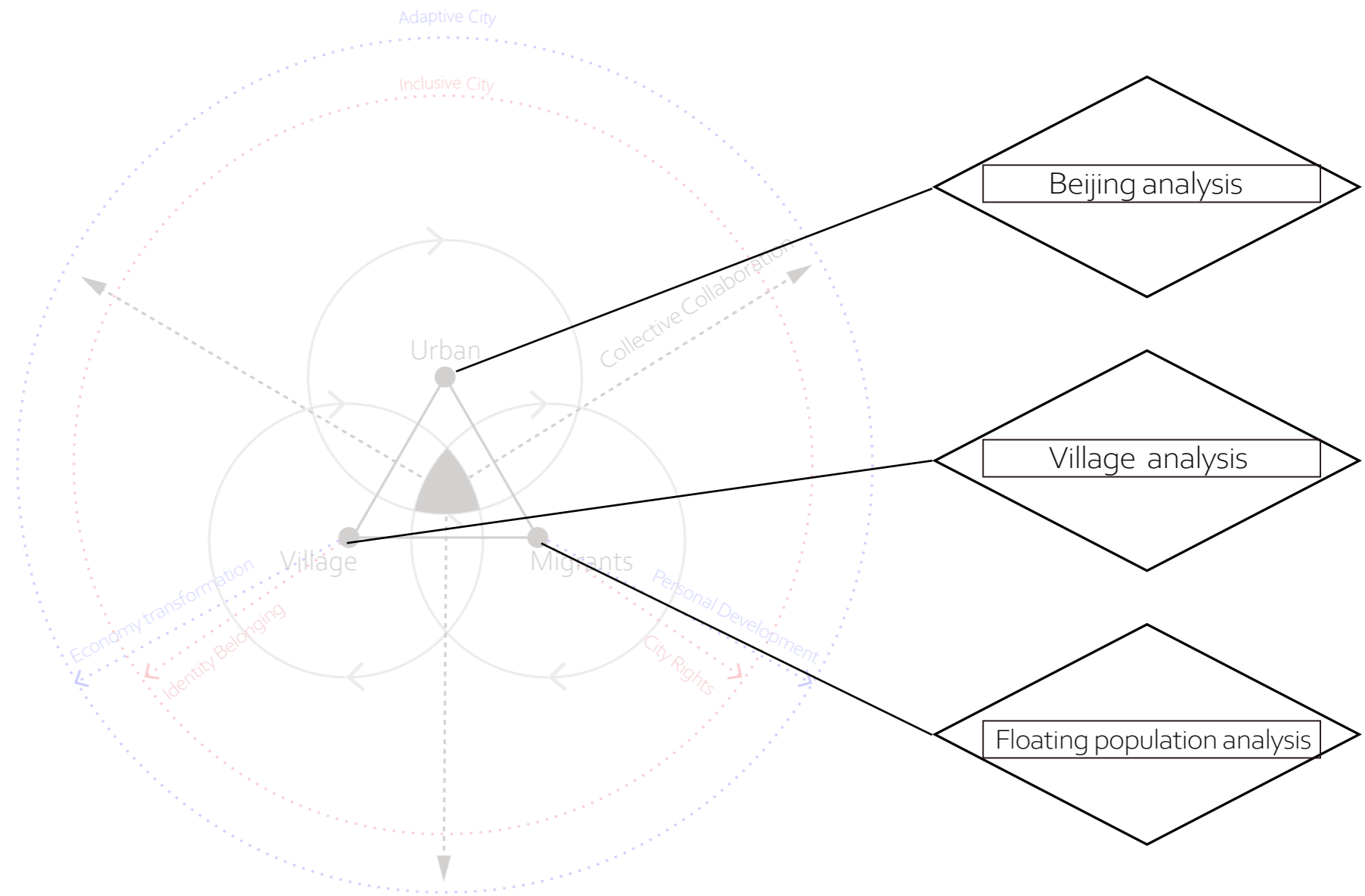
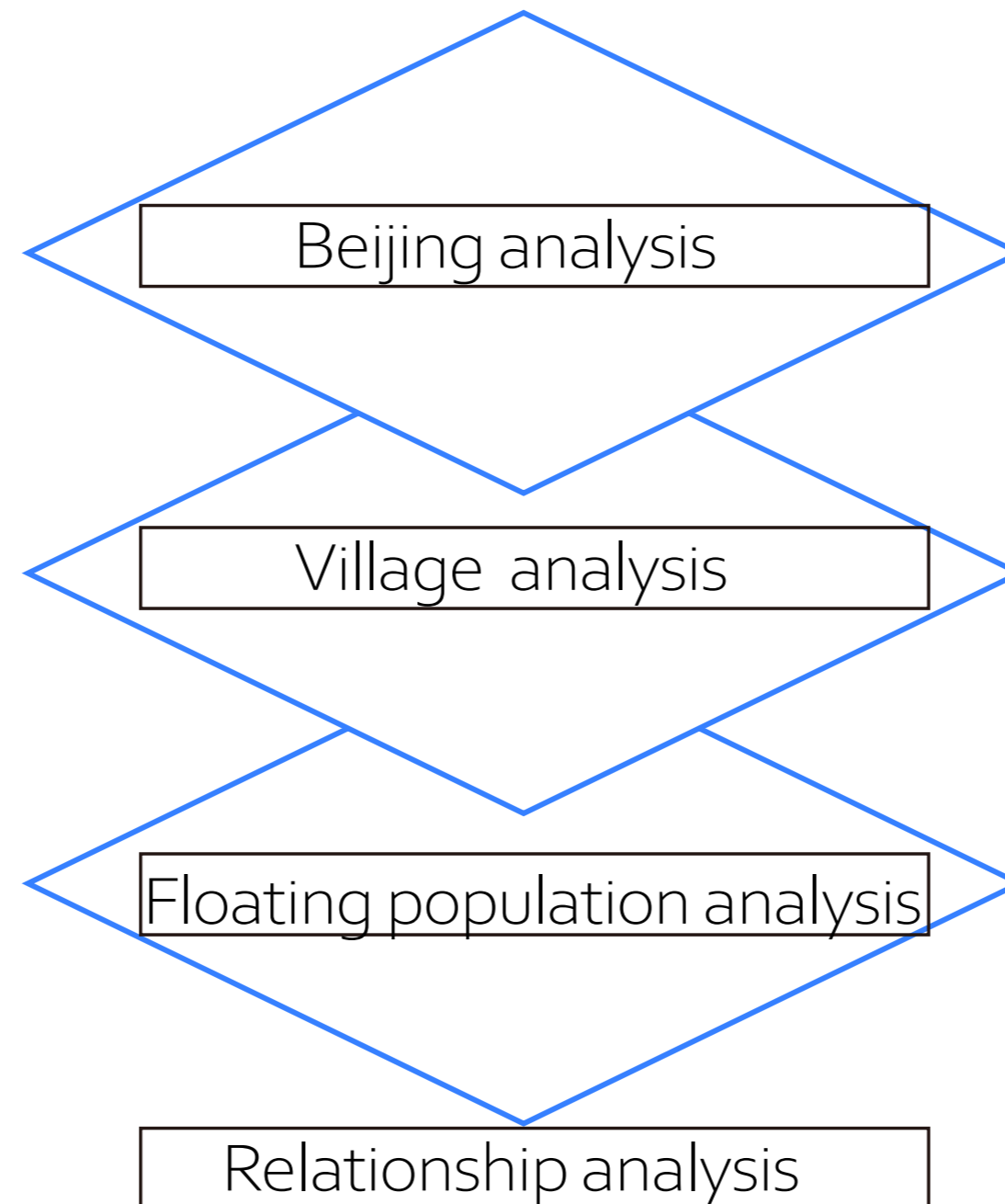


Fig.Conceptual framework

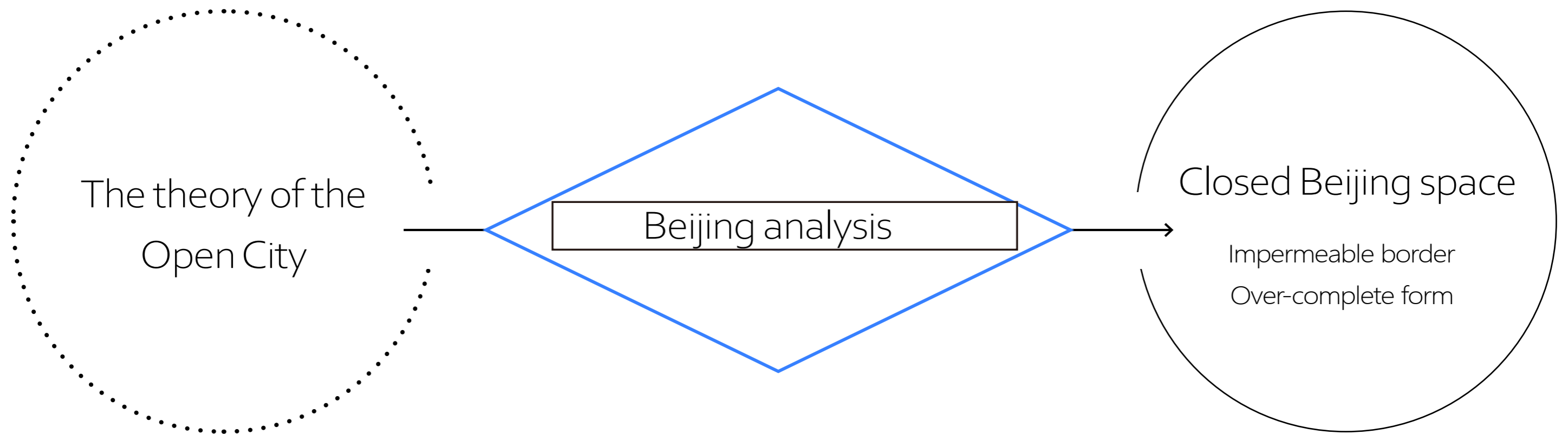
02

Analysis

Framework of Analysis

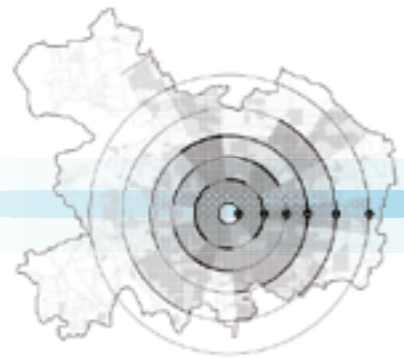


Framework of Beijing Analysis



Assess the openness of Beijing space

Impermeable border



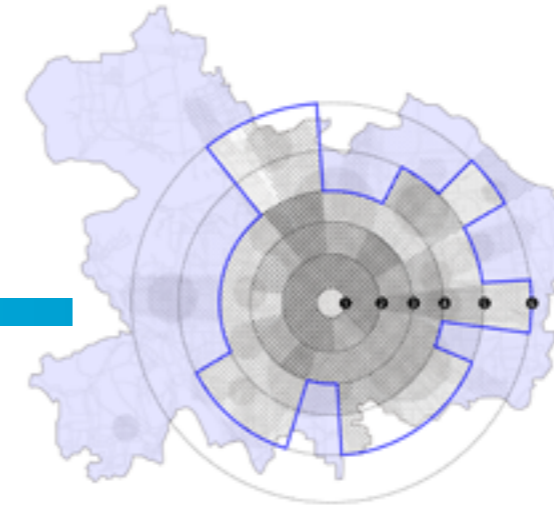
Spatial accessibility (road)



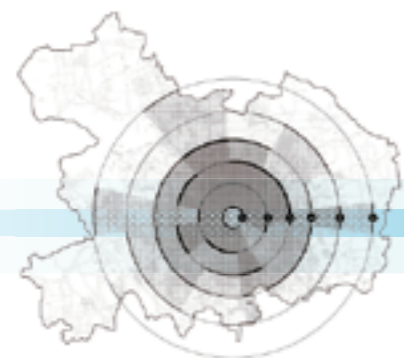
Density of road junction



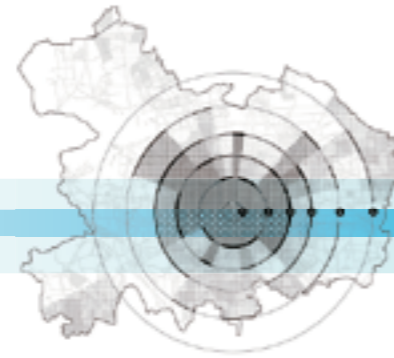
Public transport accessibility



Transportation border



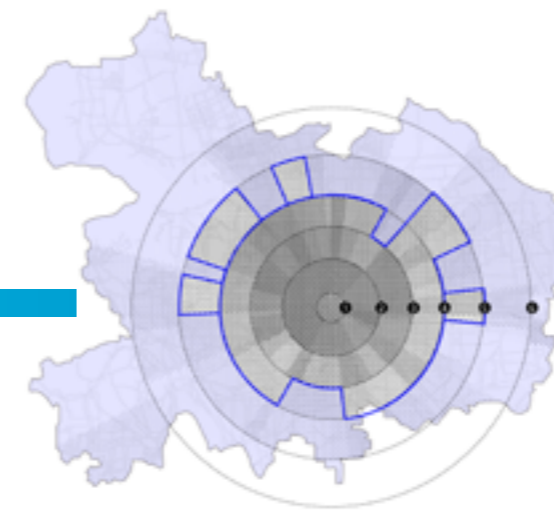
Mixing degree of function



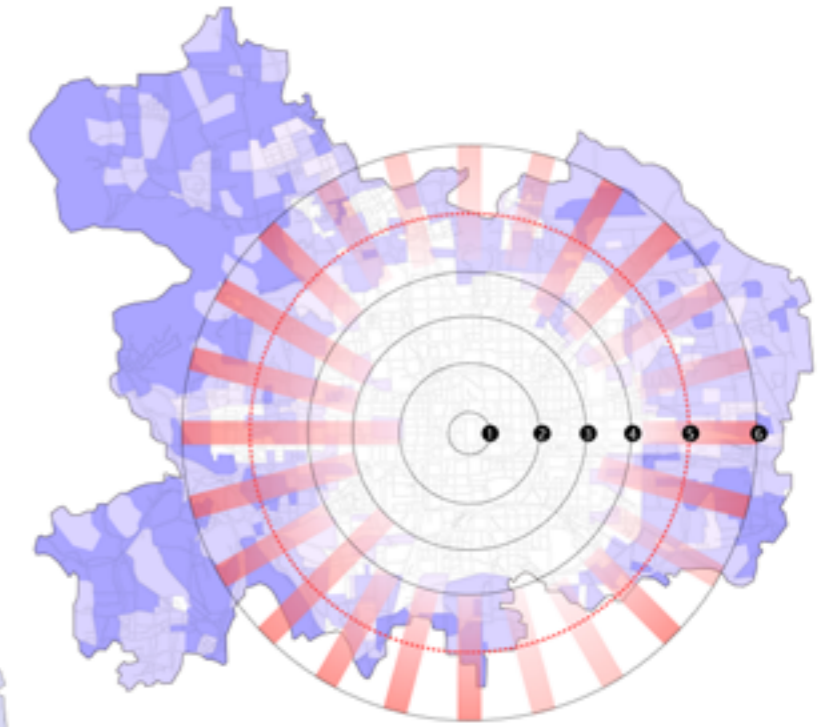
Commute distance



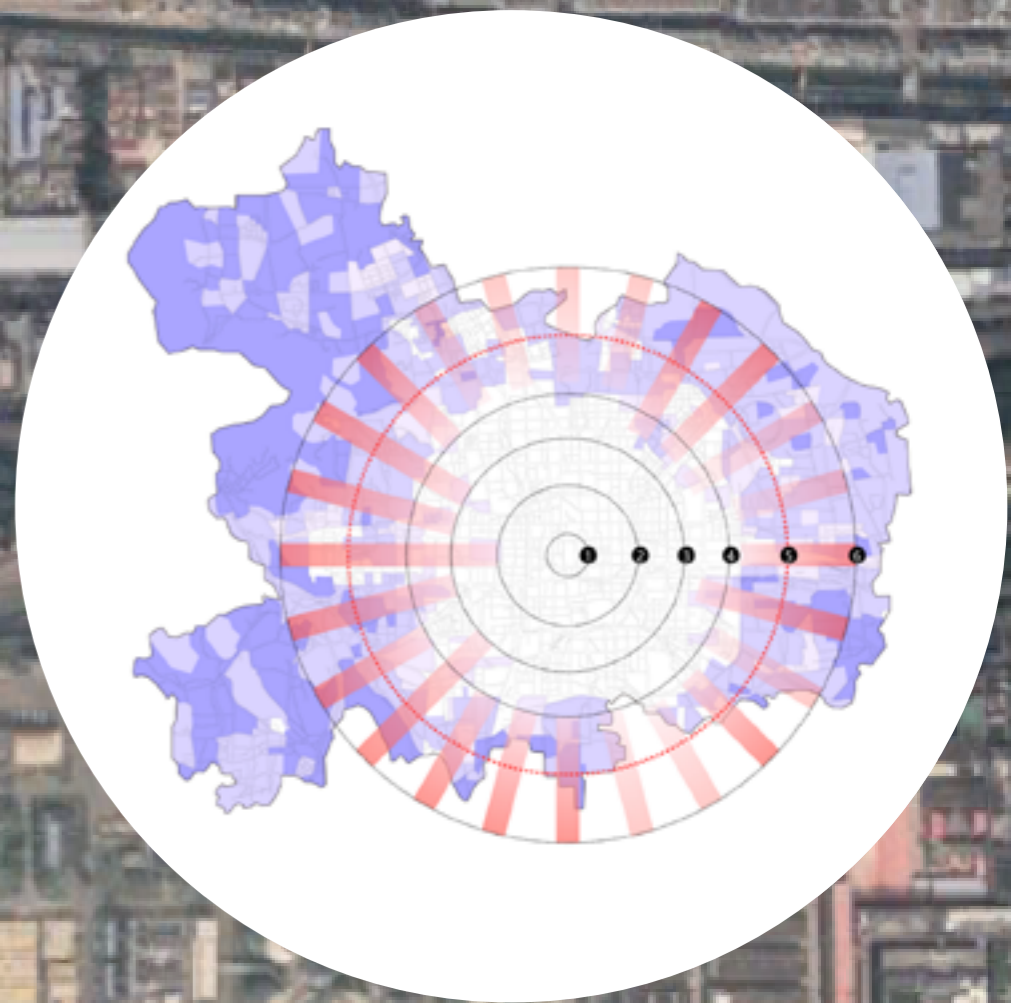
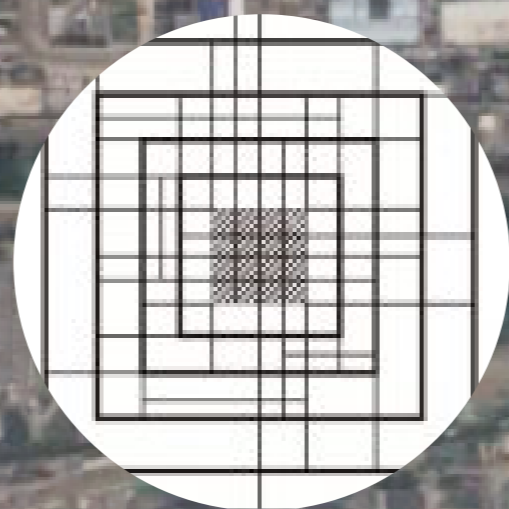
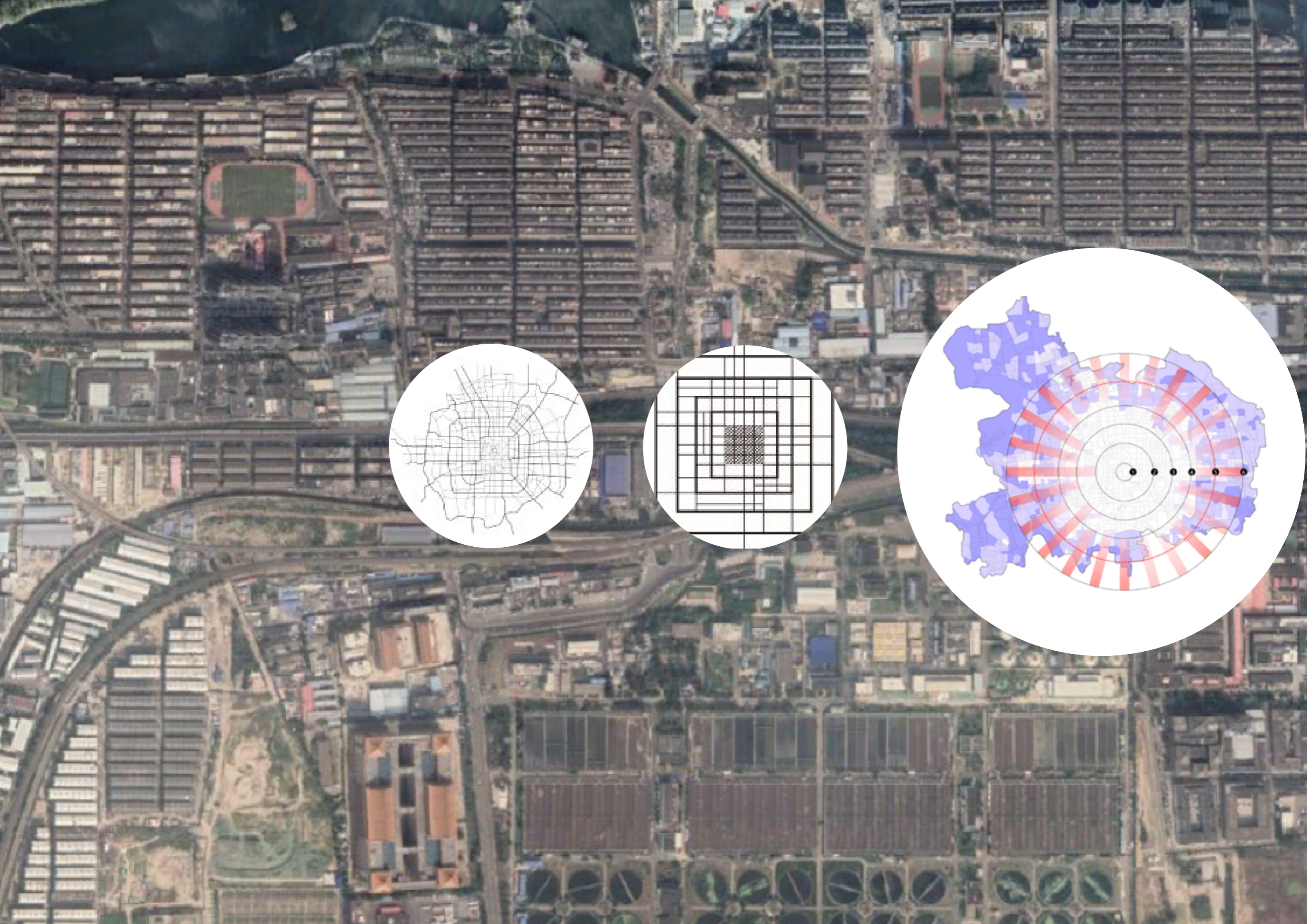
Area serviced by open space



Function border



Area with impermeable border

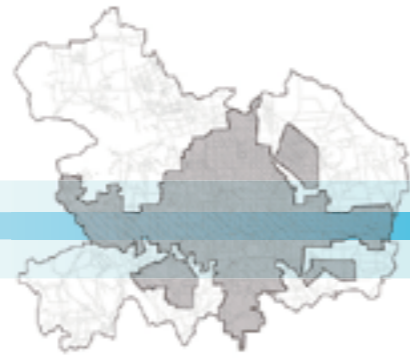


Assess the openness of Beijing space

Over-complete form



Non-transformation area



Focused construction area



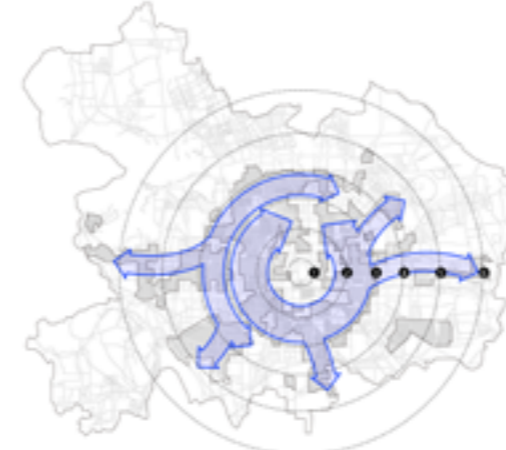
Key planning area



Beijing planning



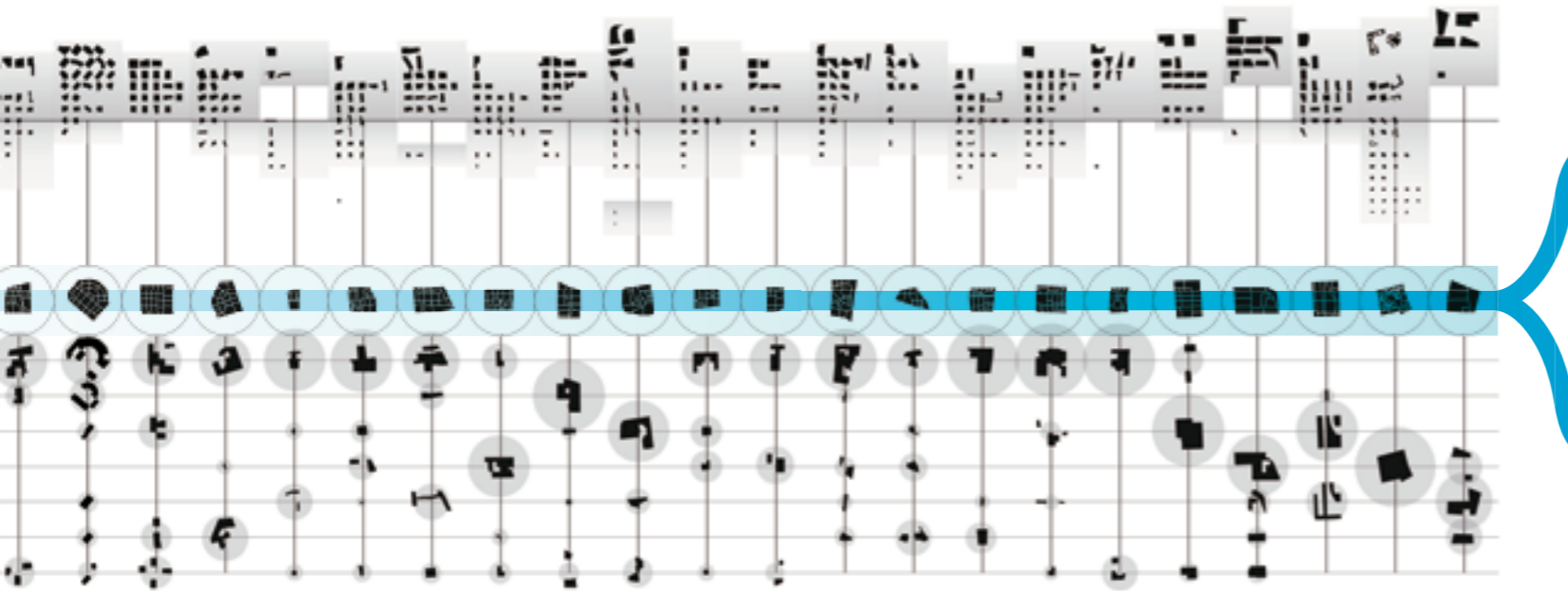
Building adaptivity

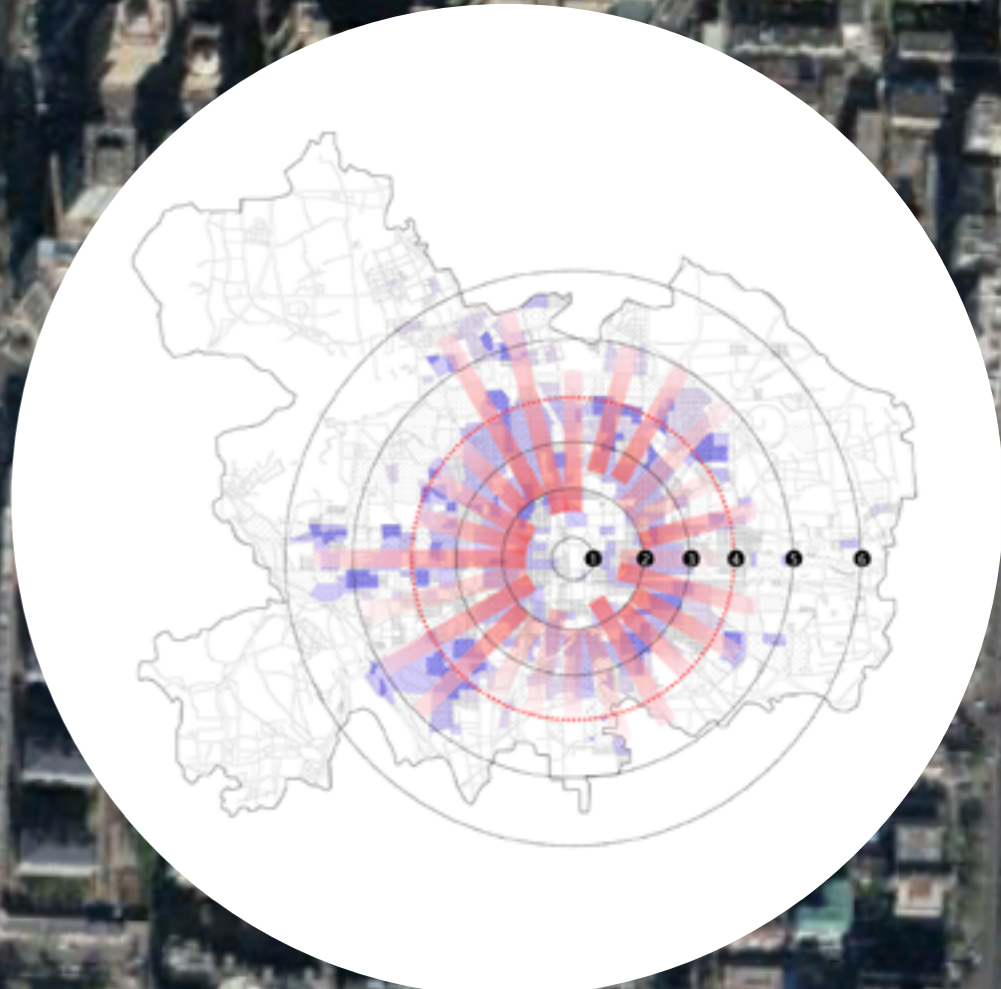
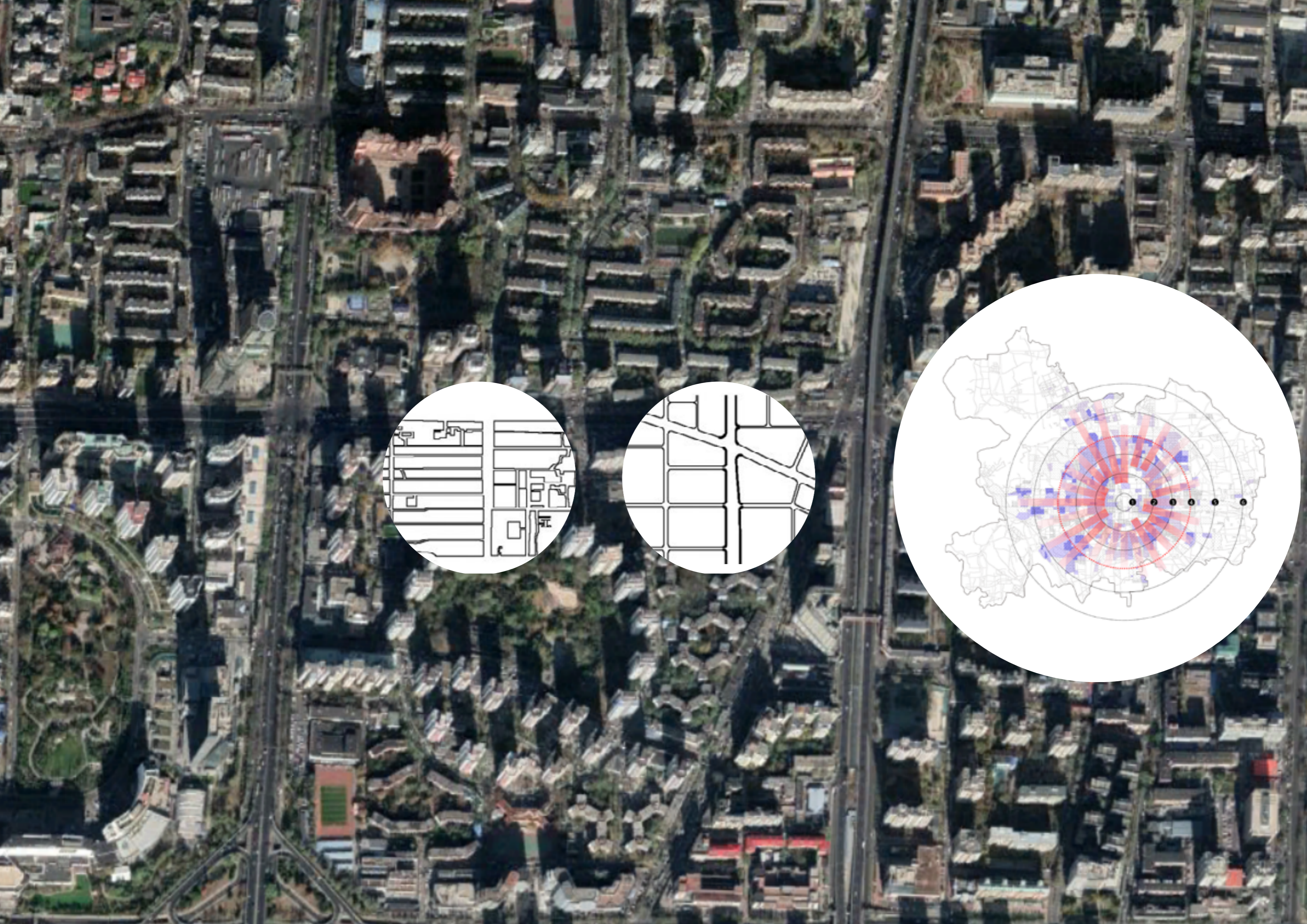


Fabric adaptivity

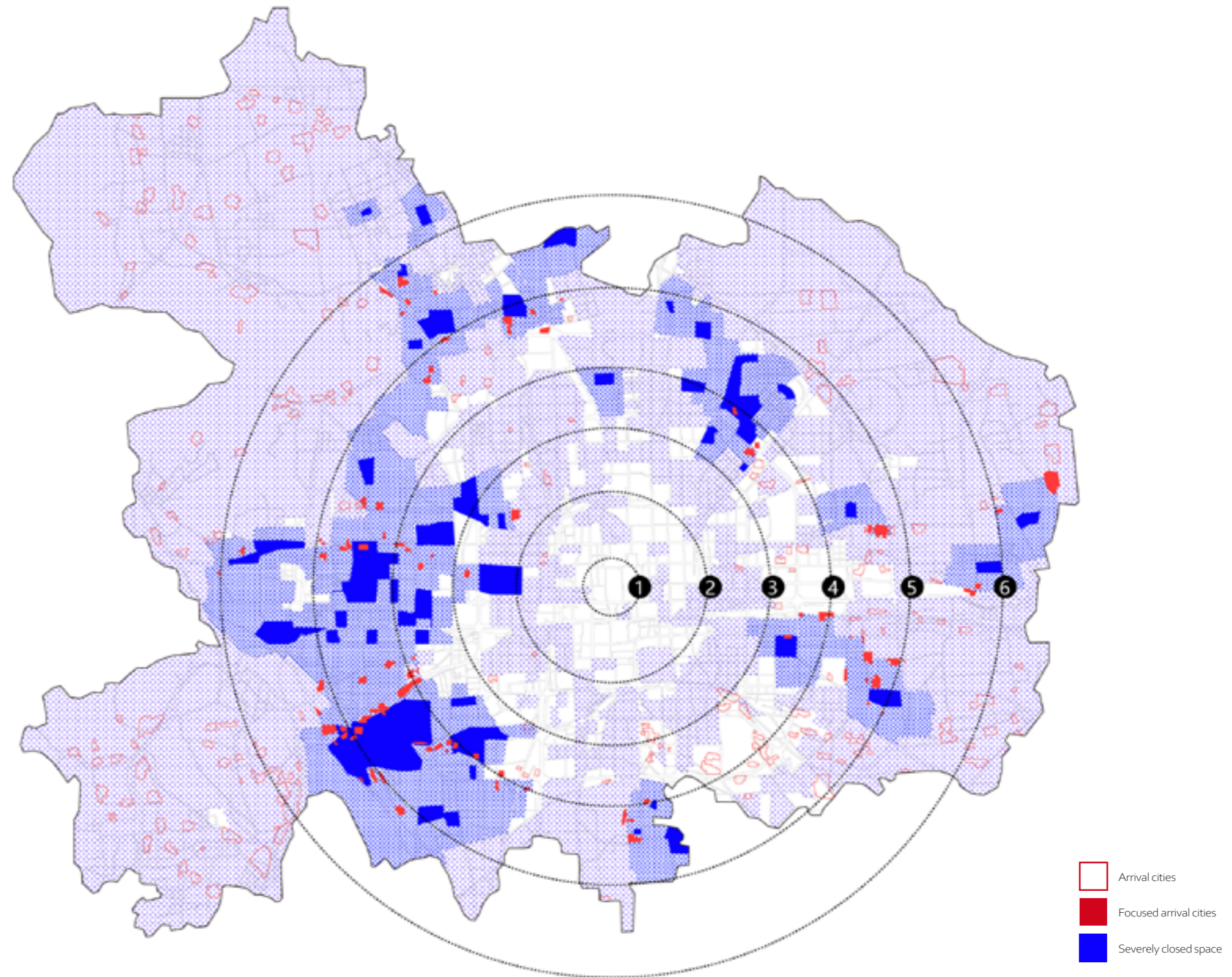


Area with over-complete form

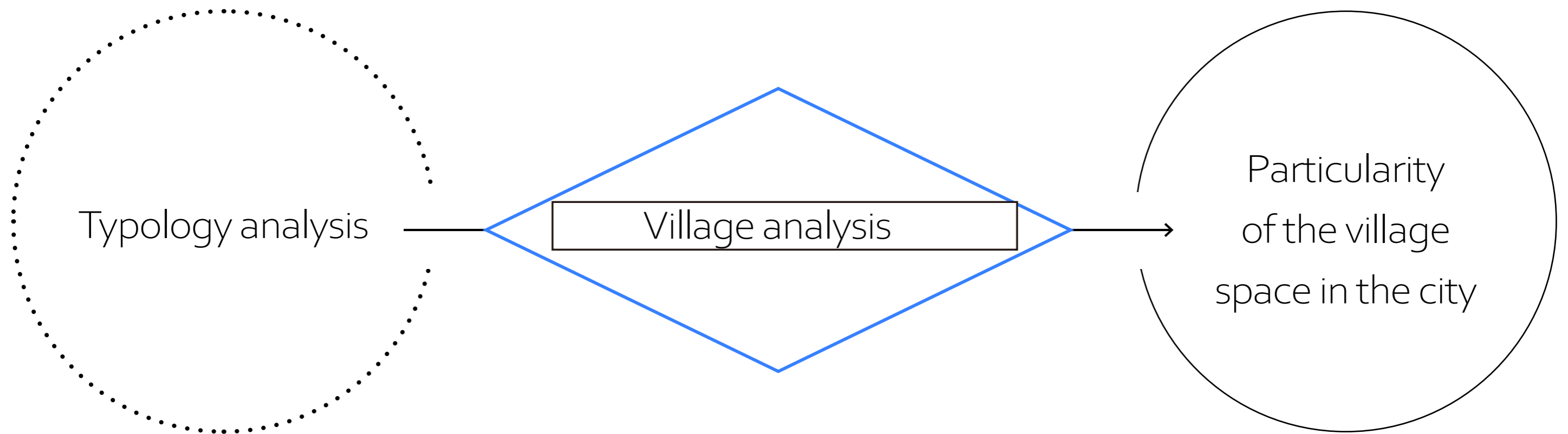




The closed space of Beijing and the potential arrival city

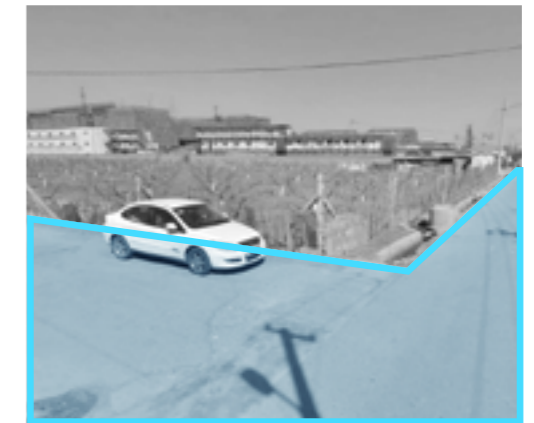
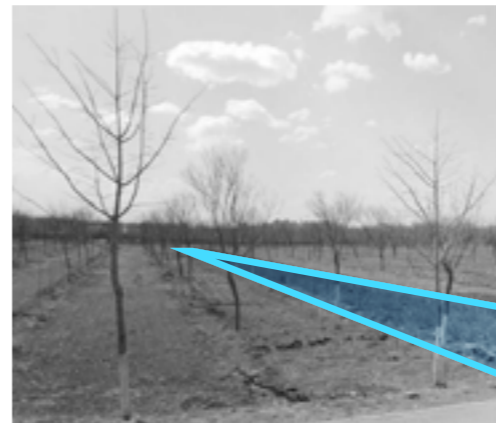
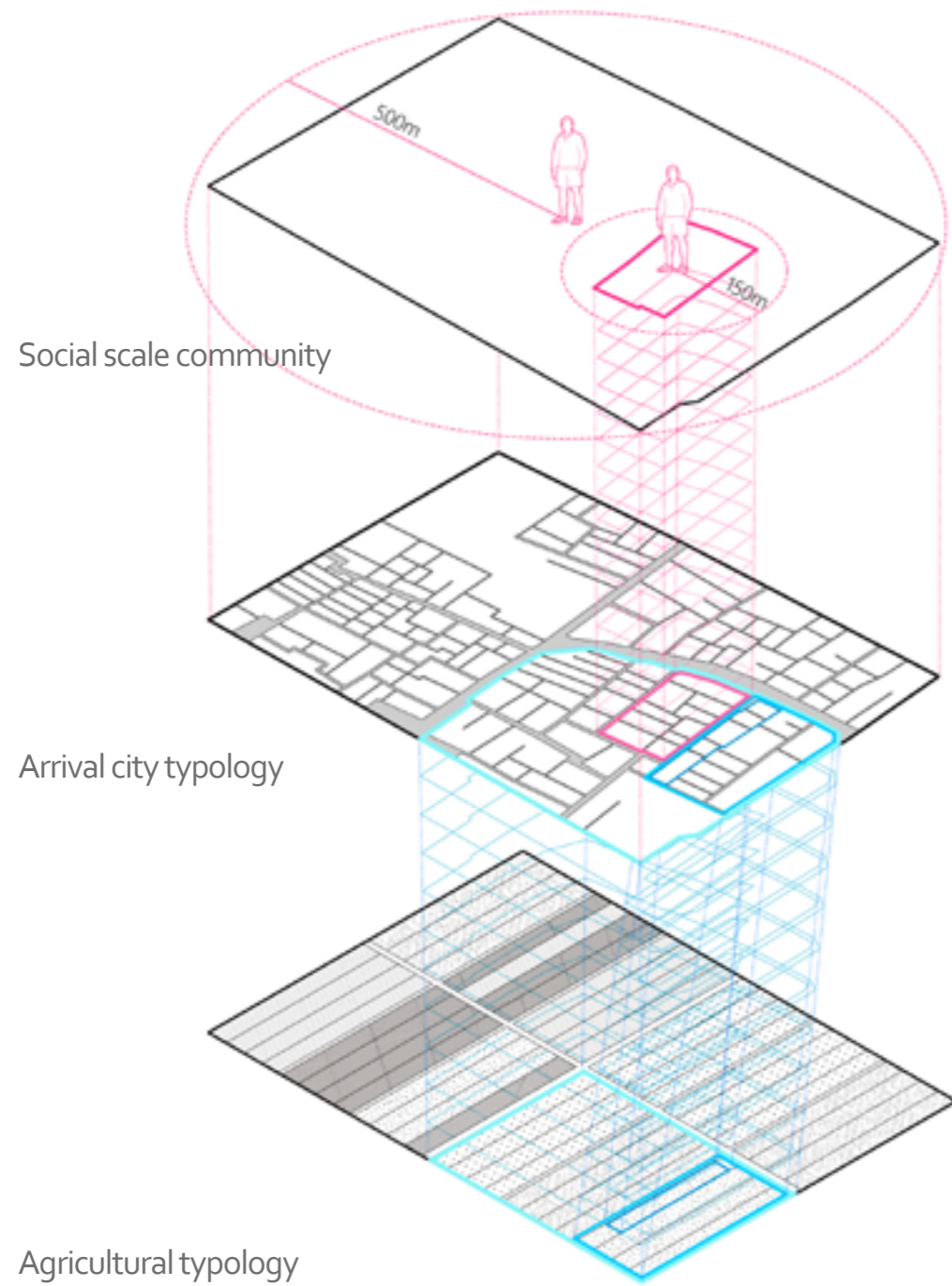


Framework of Village Analysis



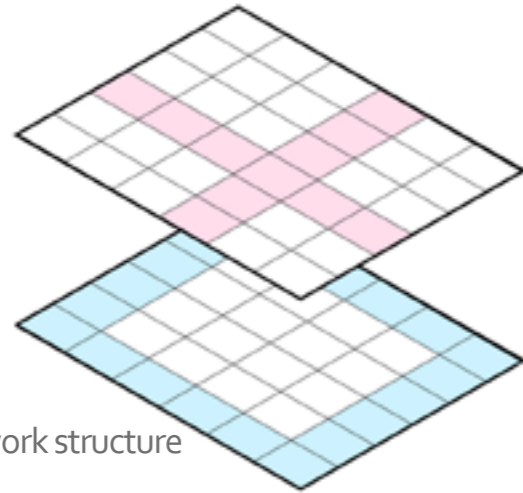
Urban Village Typology

Landscape Related typology

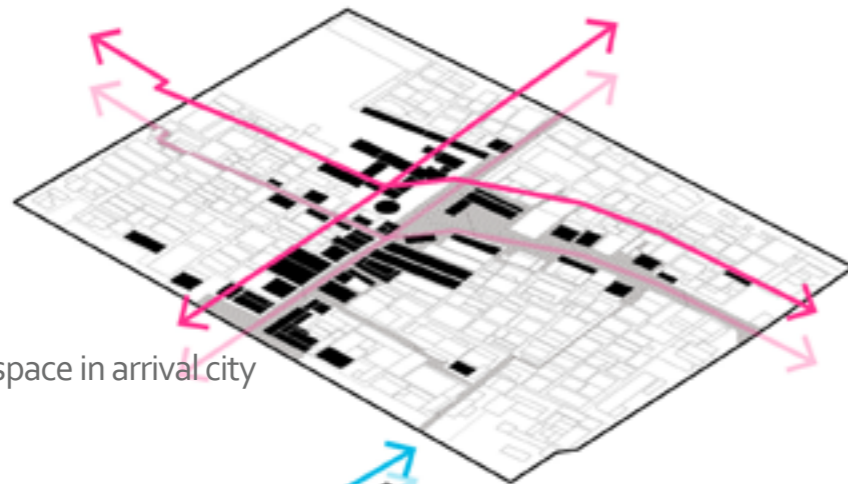


Urban Village Typology

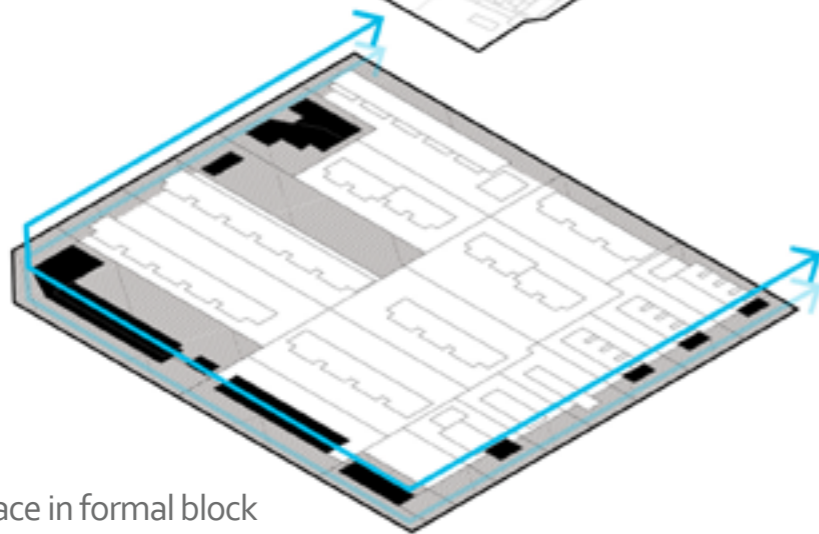
Public space network



Public space network structure



Public space in arrival city

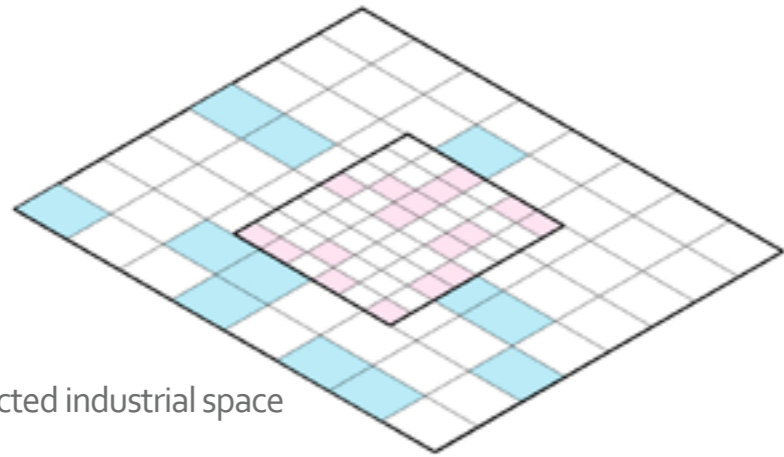


Public space in formal block

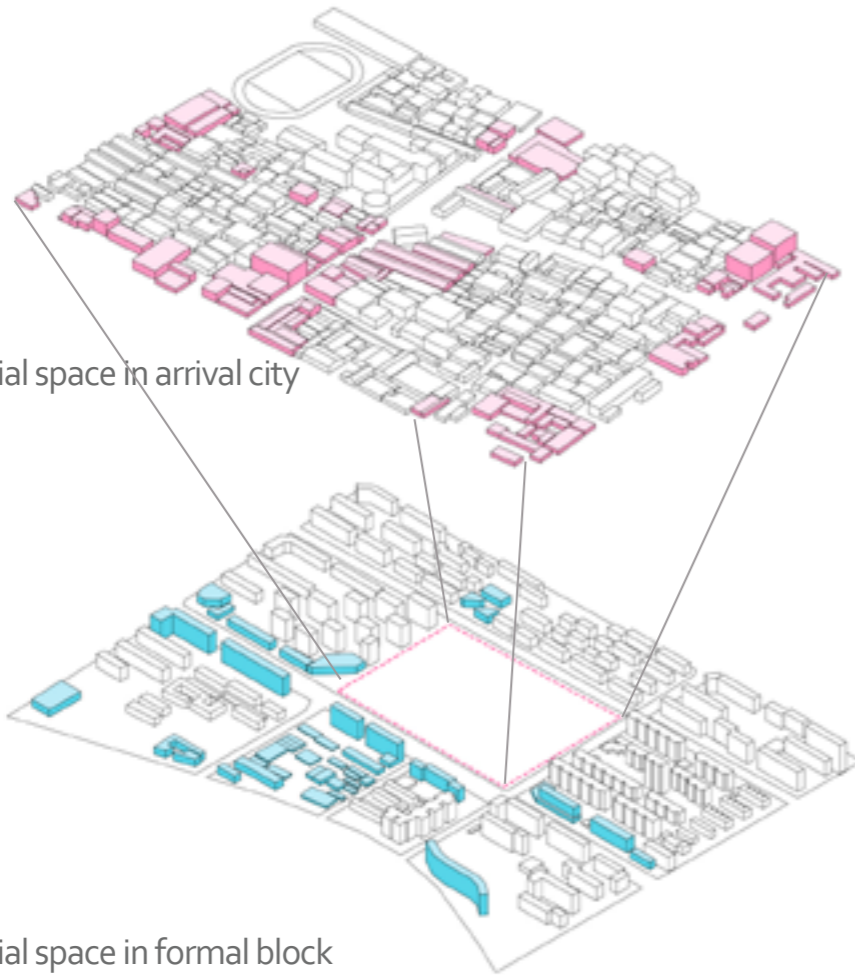


Urban Village Typology

Industry space

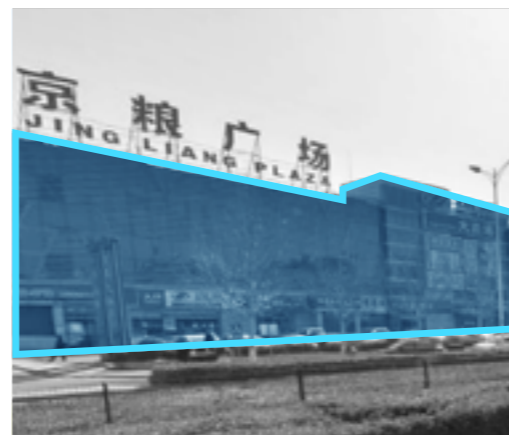


Disconnected industrial space

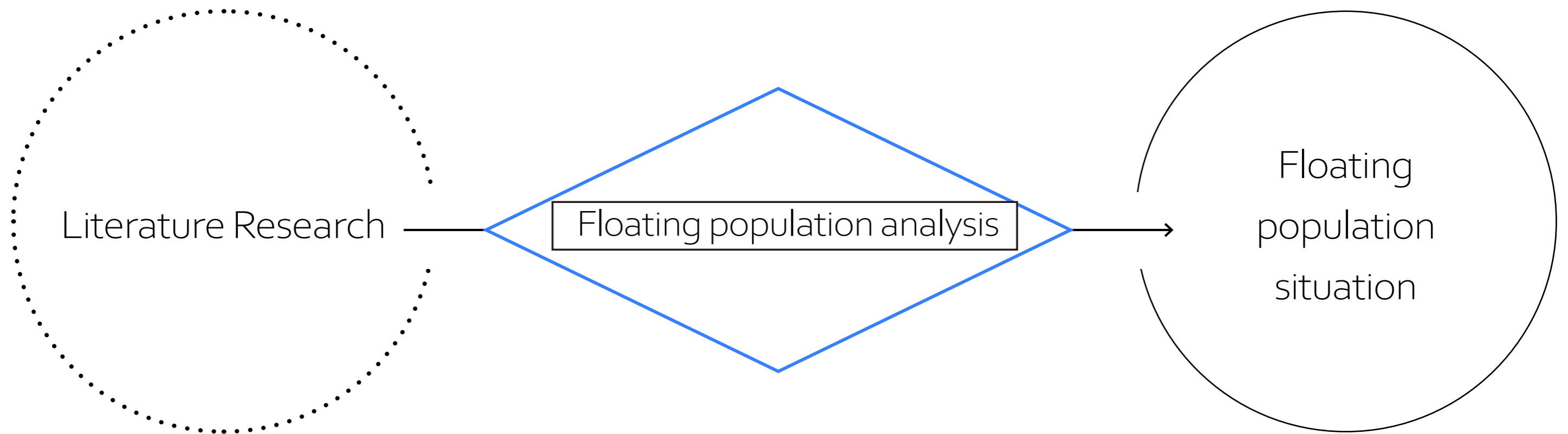


Industrial space in arrival city

Industrial space in formal block

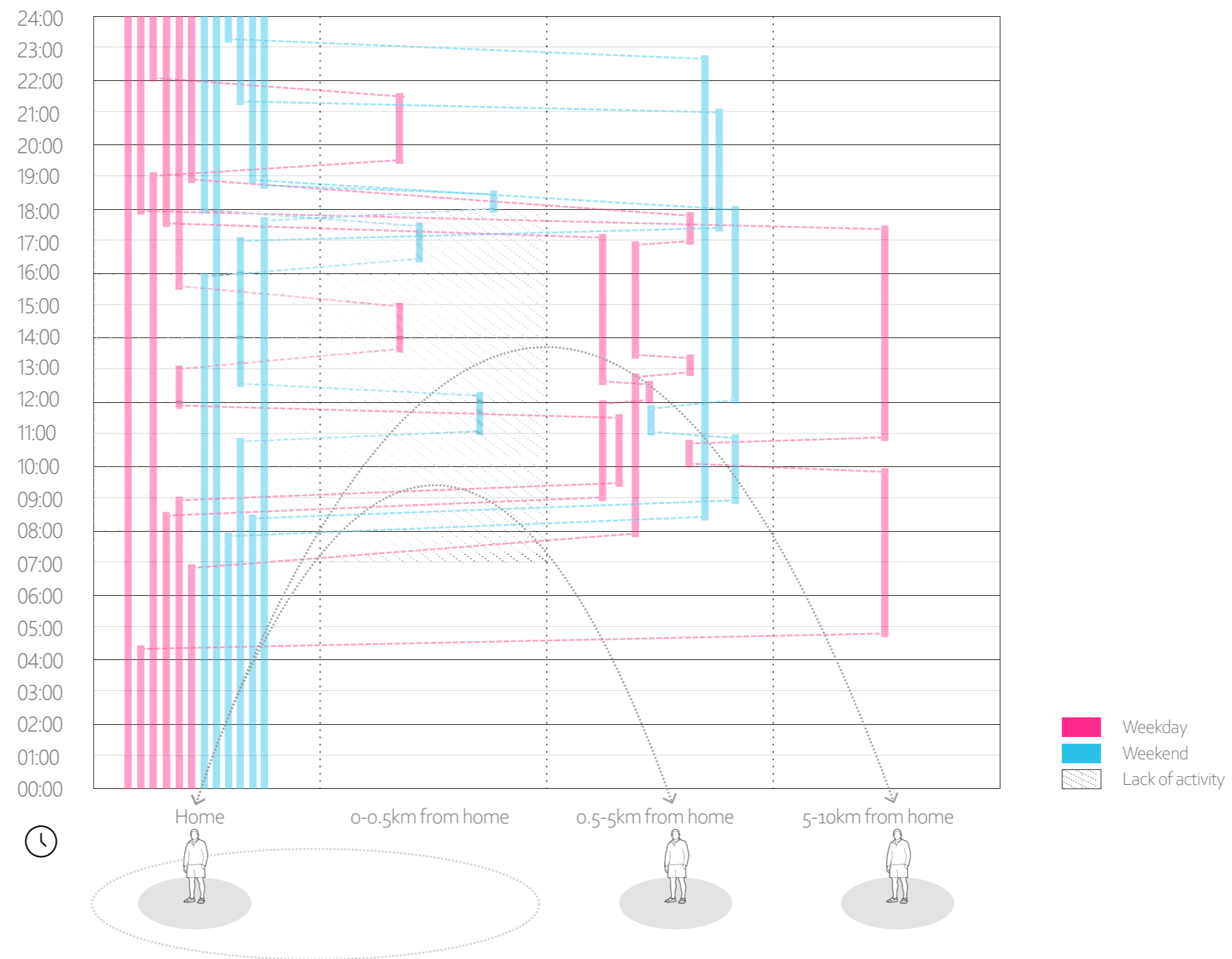


Framework of Floating Population



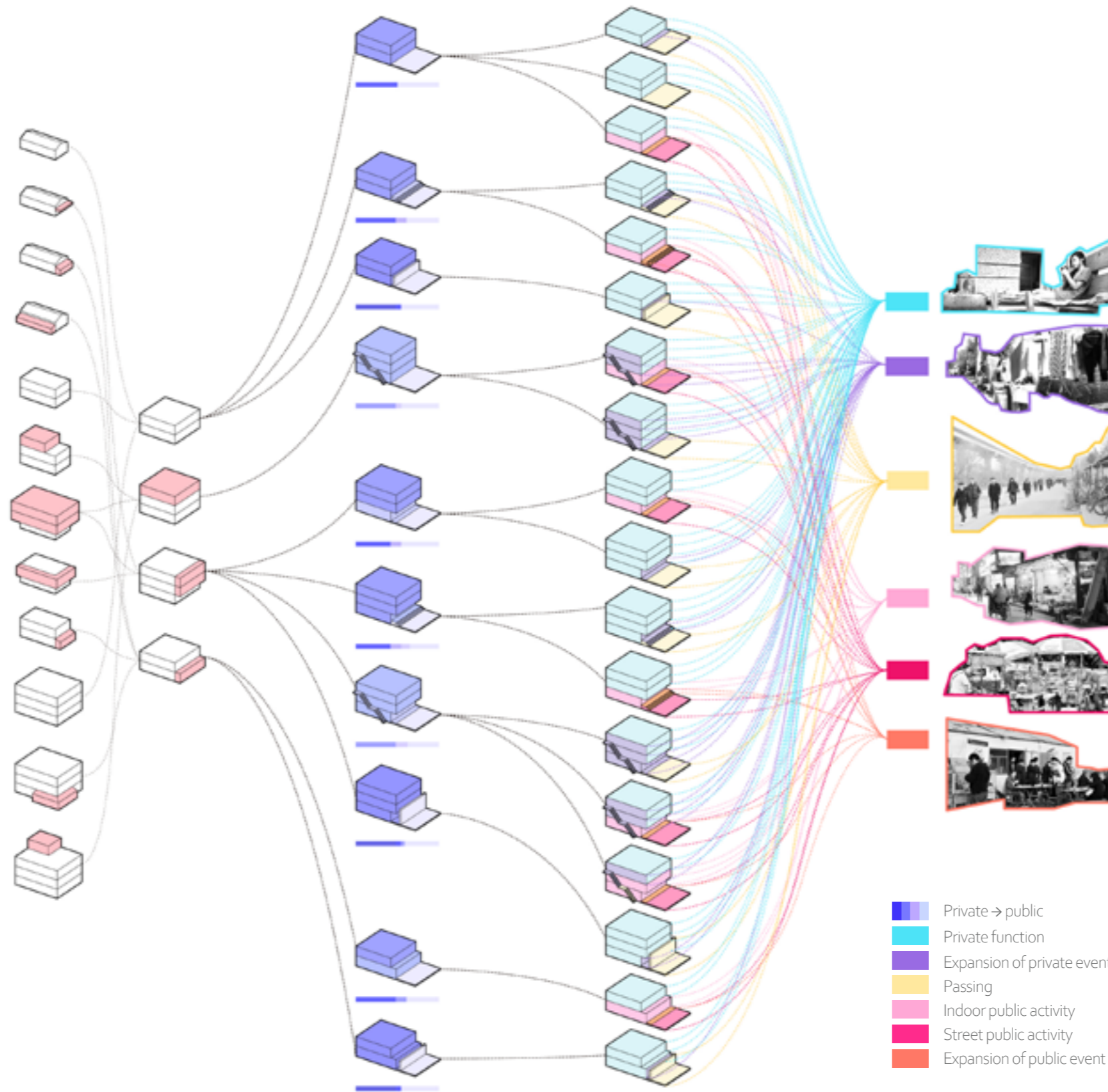
Floating population situation

The route of the floating population in daily life



Floating population situation

Place-making of floating population

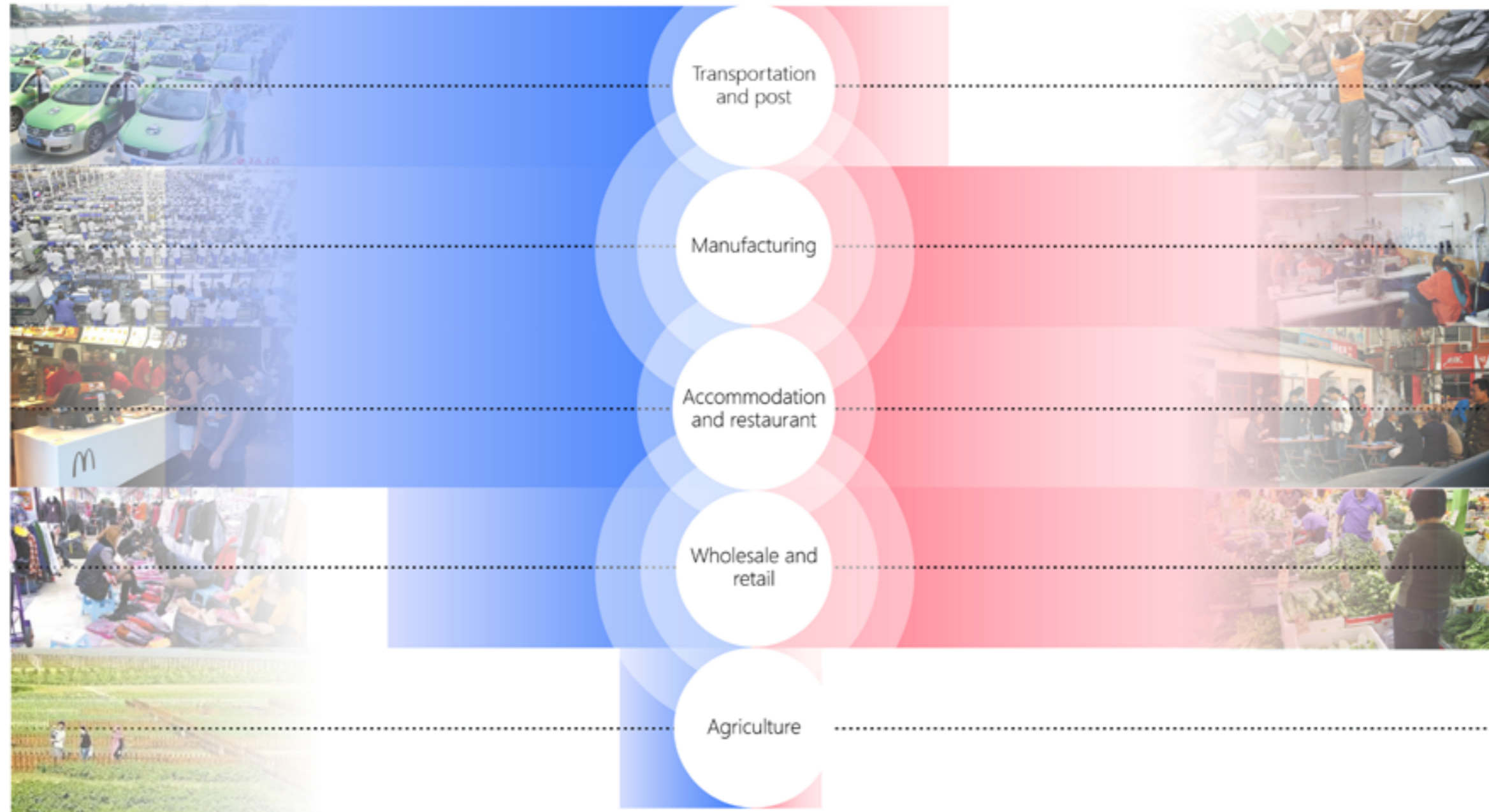


Floating population situation

Employment situation of floating population

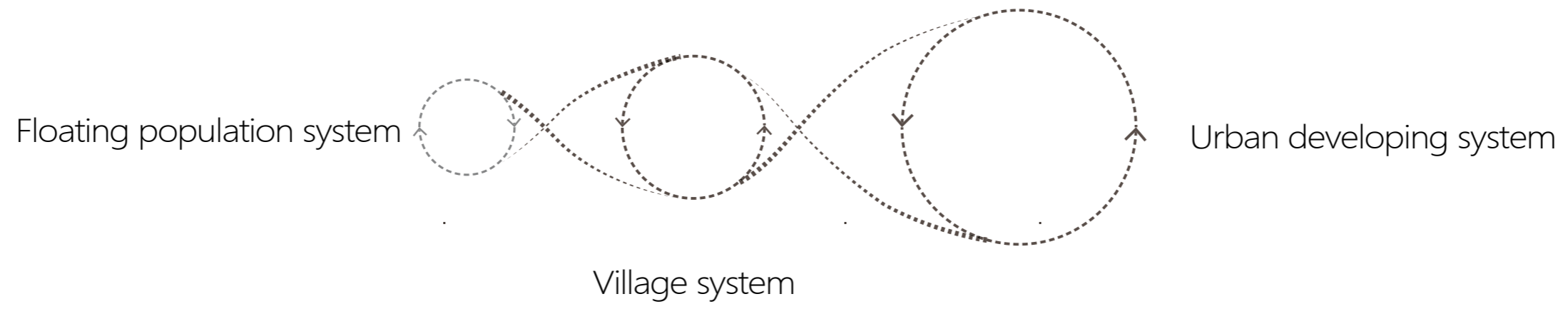
Employment outside the arrival city

Employment inside the arrival city



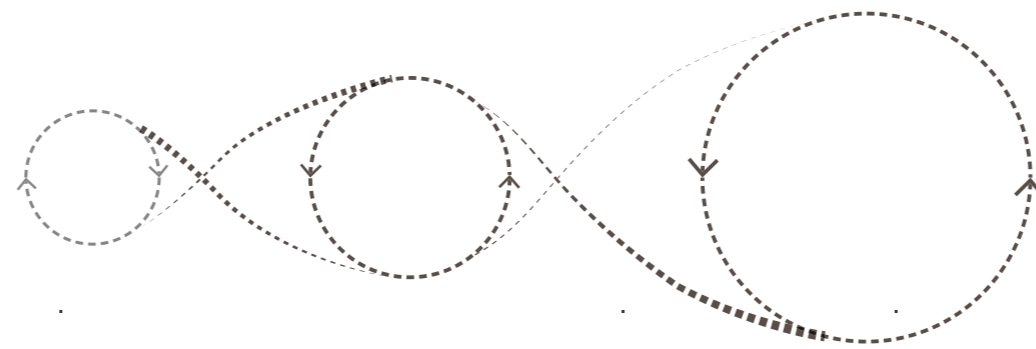
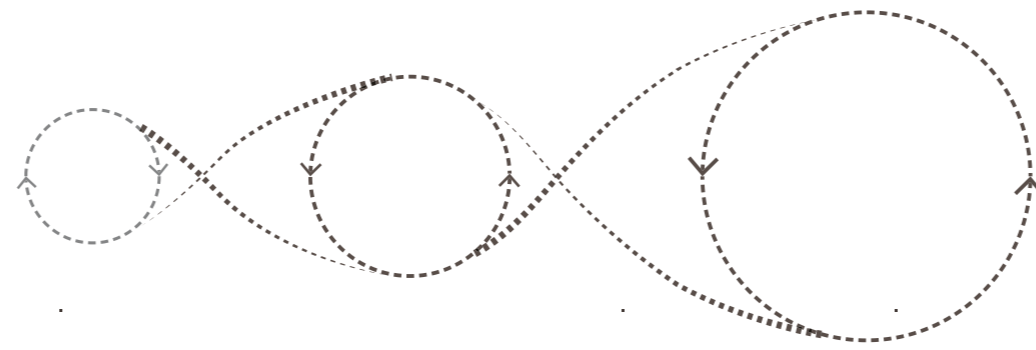
Relationship between systems

Original relationship



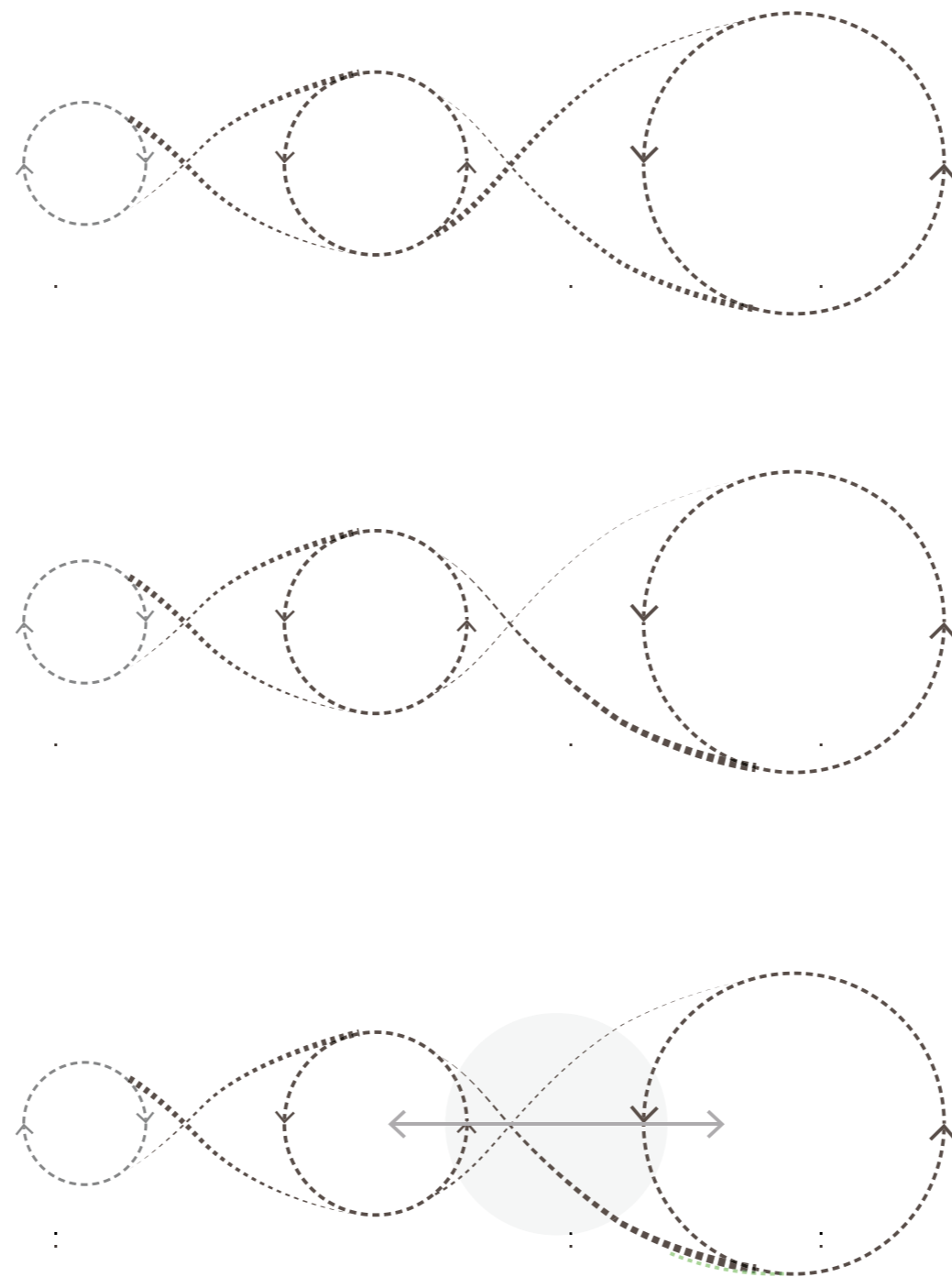
Relationship between systems

Declined relationship



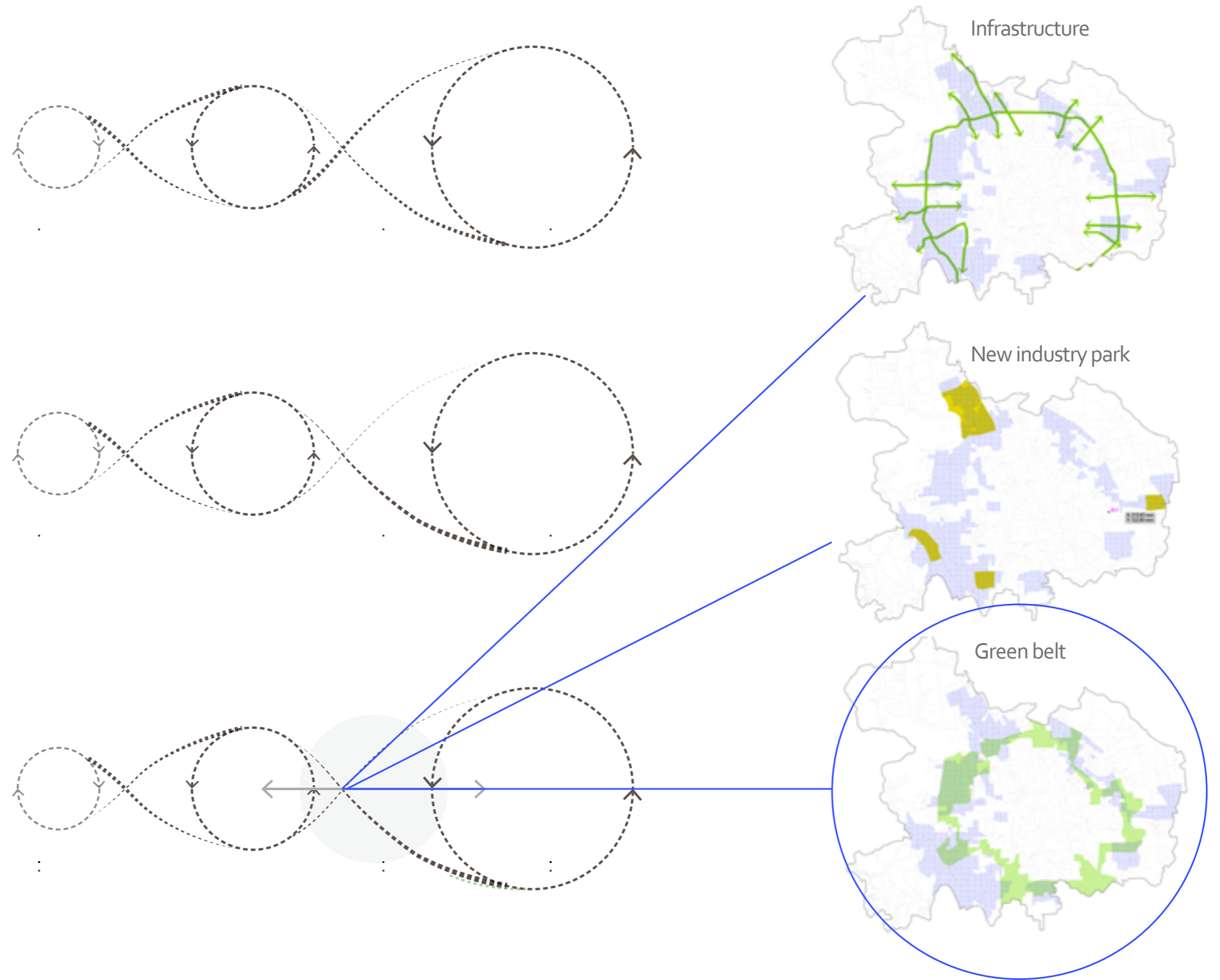
Relationship between systems

Potential relationship



Relationship between systems

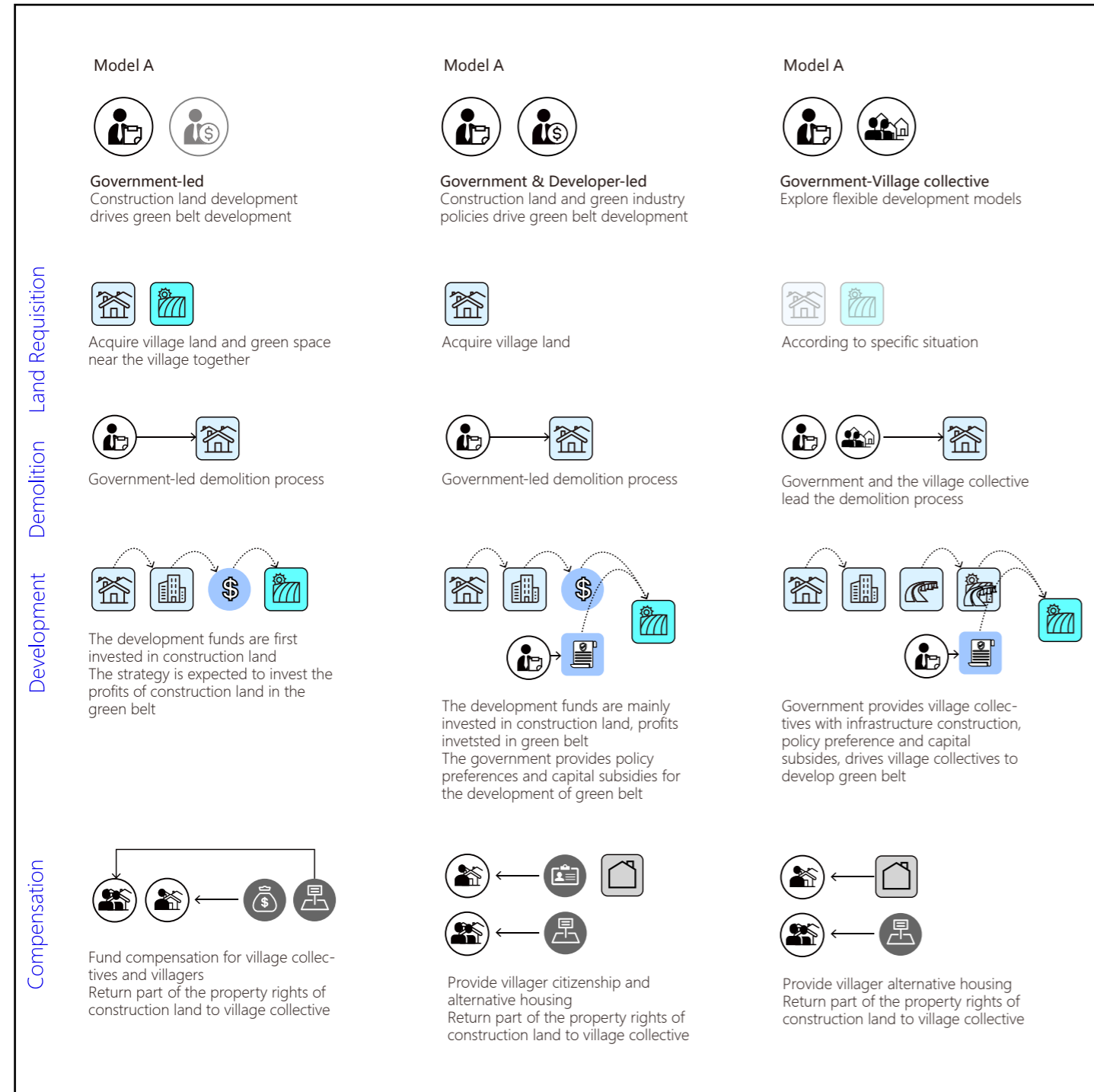
Potential relationship



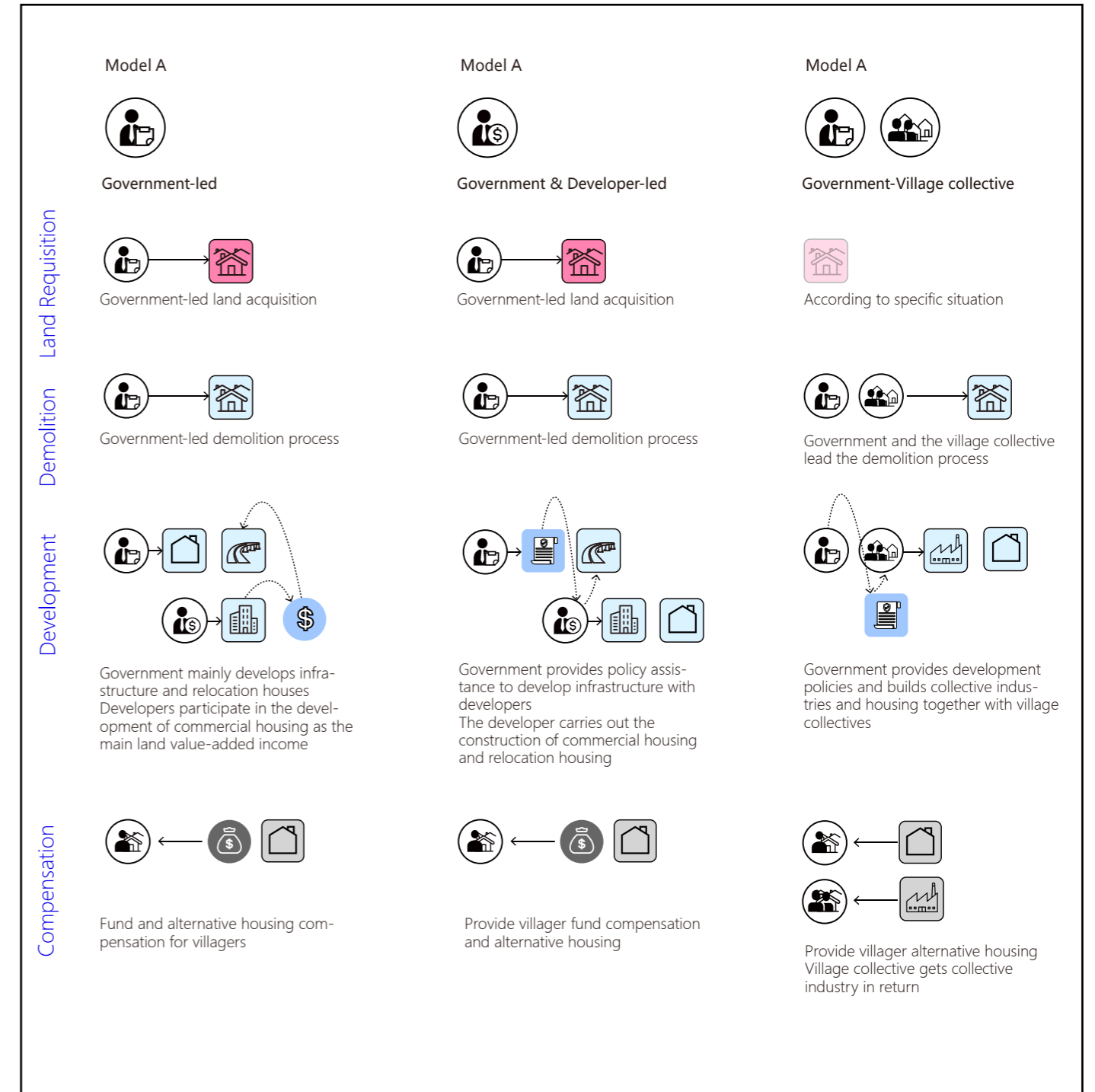
Relationship between systems

Potential relationship based on developing policy

Green belt developing model

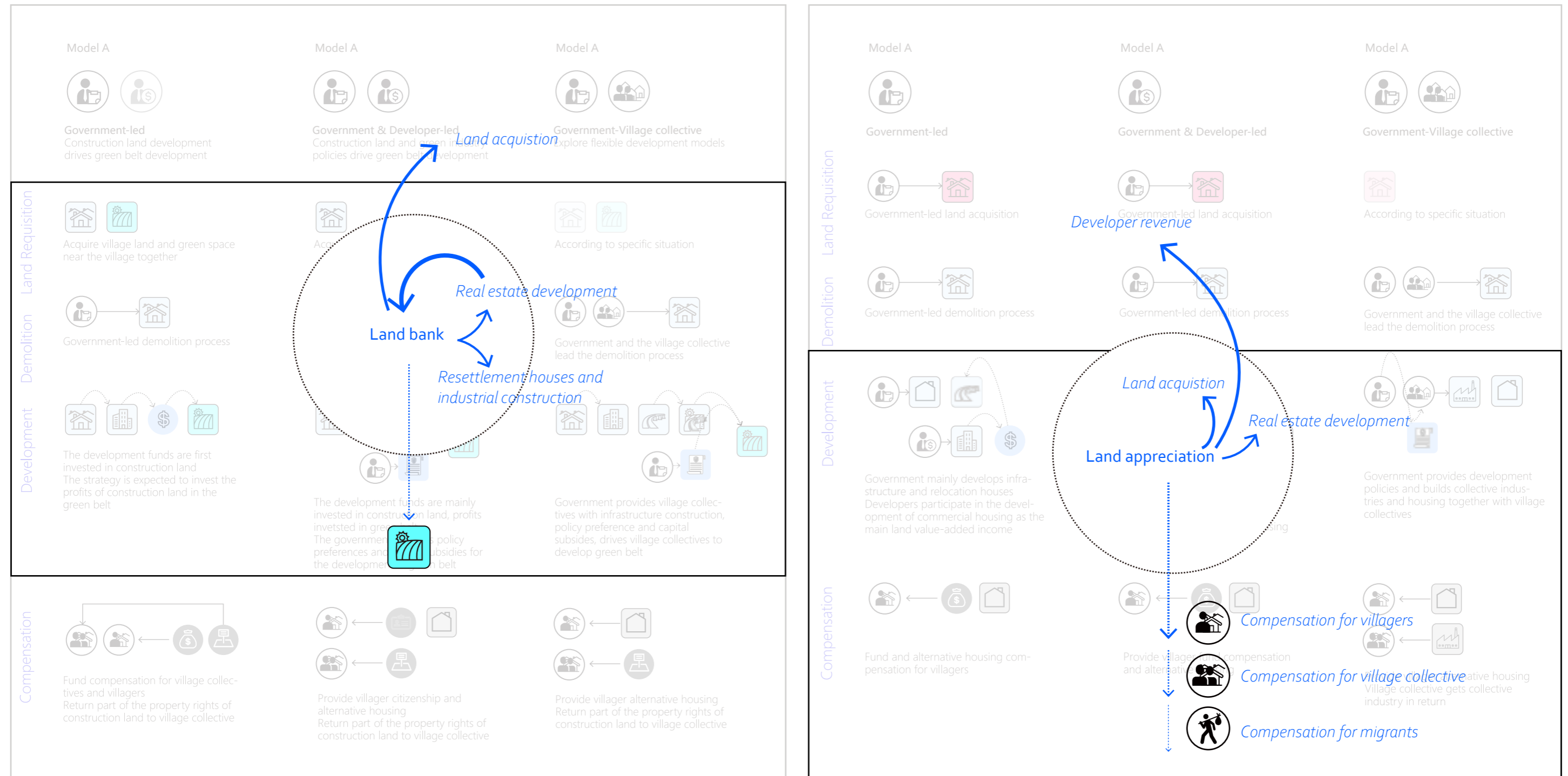


Arrival city developing model



Relationship between systems

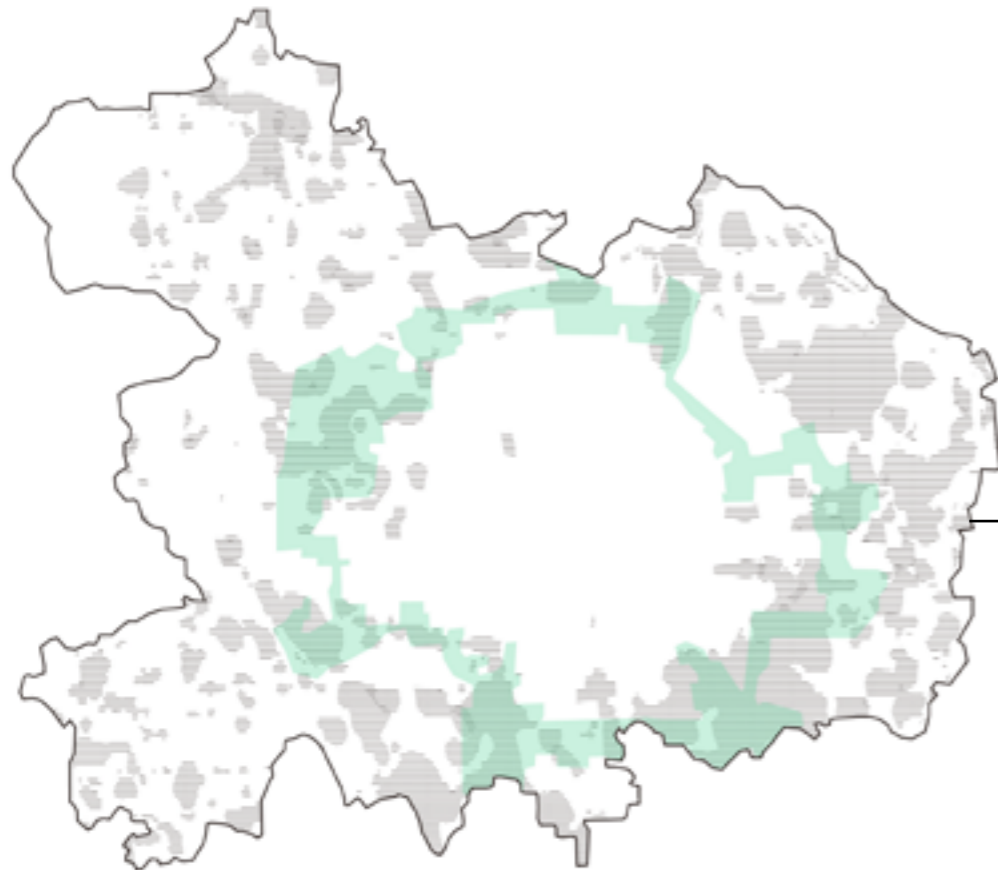
Potential relationship based on developing policy



Relationship between systems

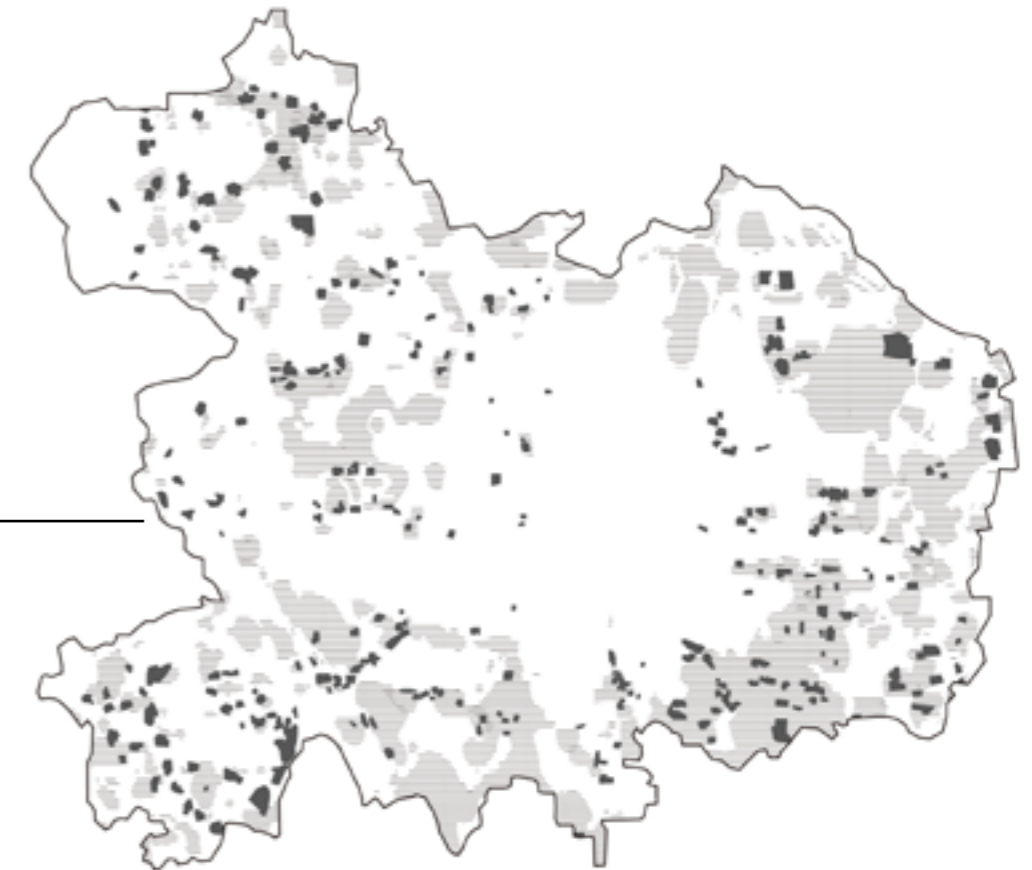
Potential relationship based on land property

Land property of green belt

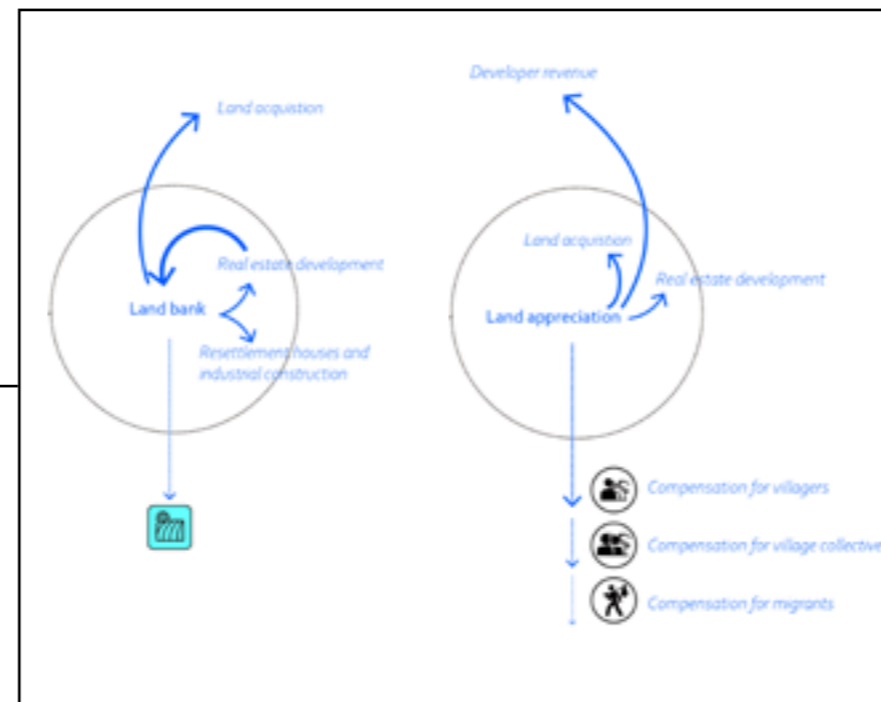


- Collective land
- Green belt

Land property of arrival cities



- Collective land
- Arrival cities



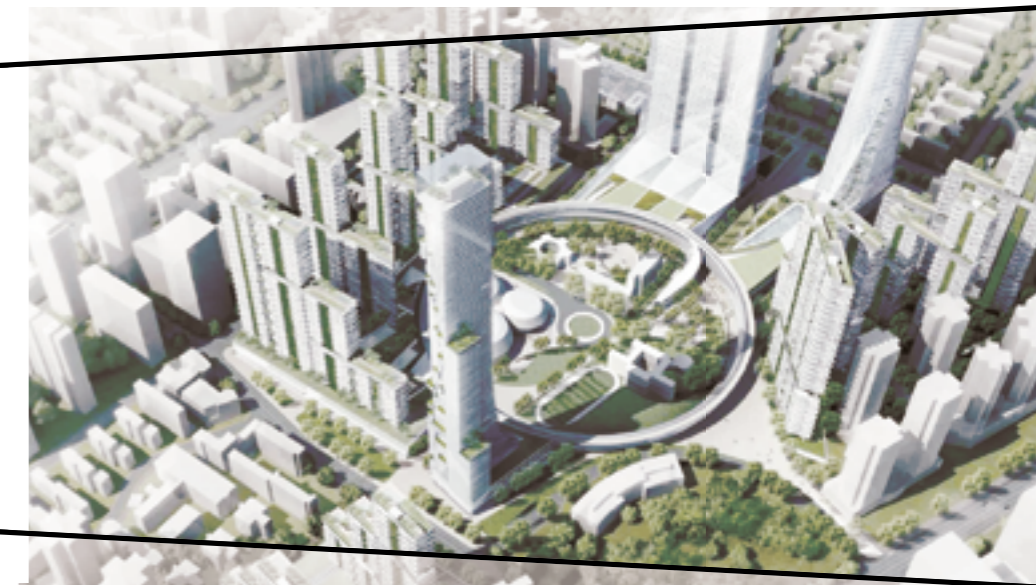
Relationship between systems

Potential relationship between systems



Floating population system

Village developing system



Urban planning system

Relationship between systems

Potential relationship between systems



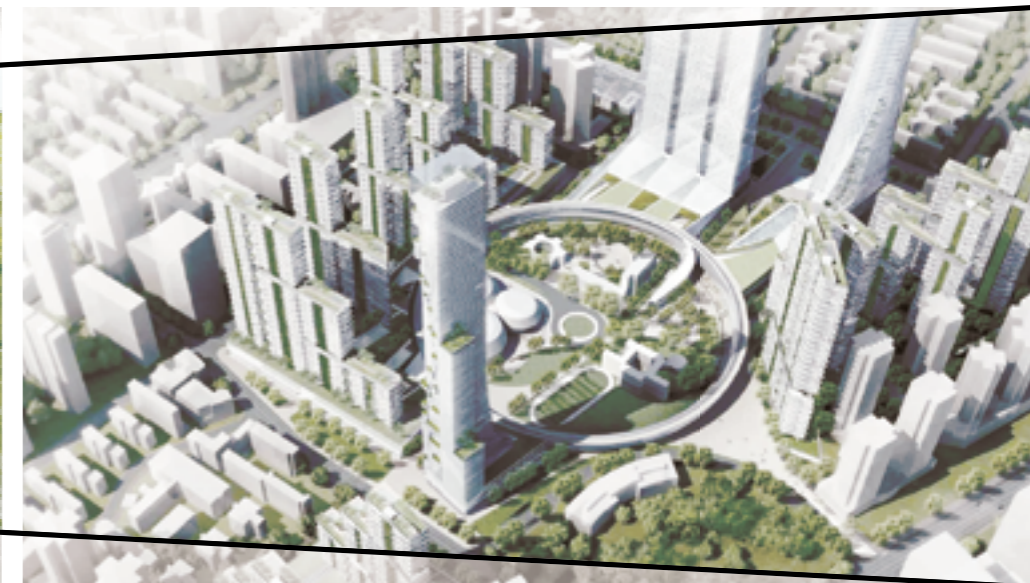
Floating population system



Village developing system



Green belt

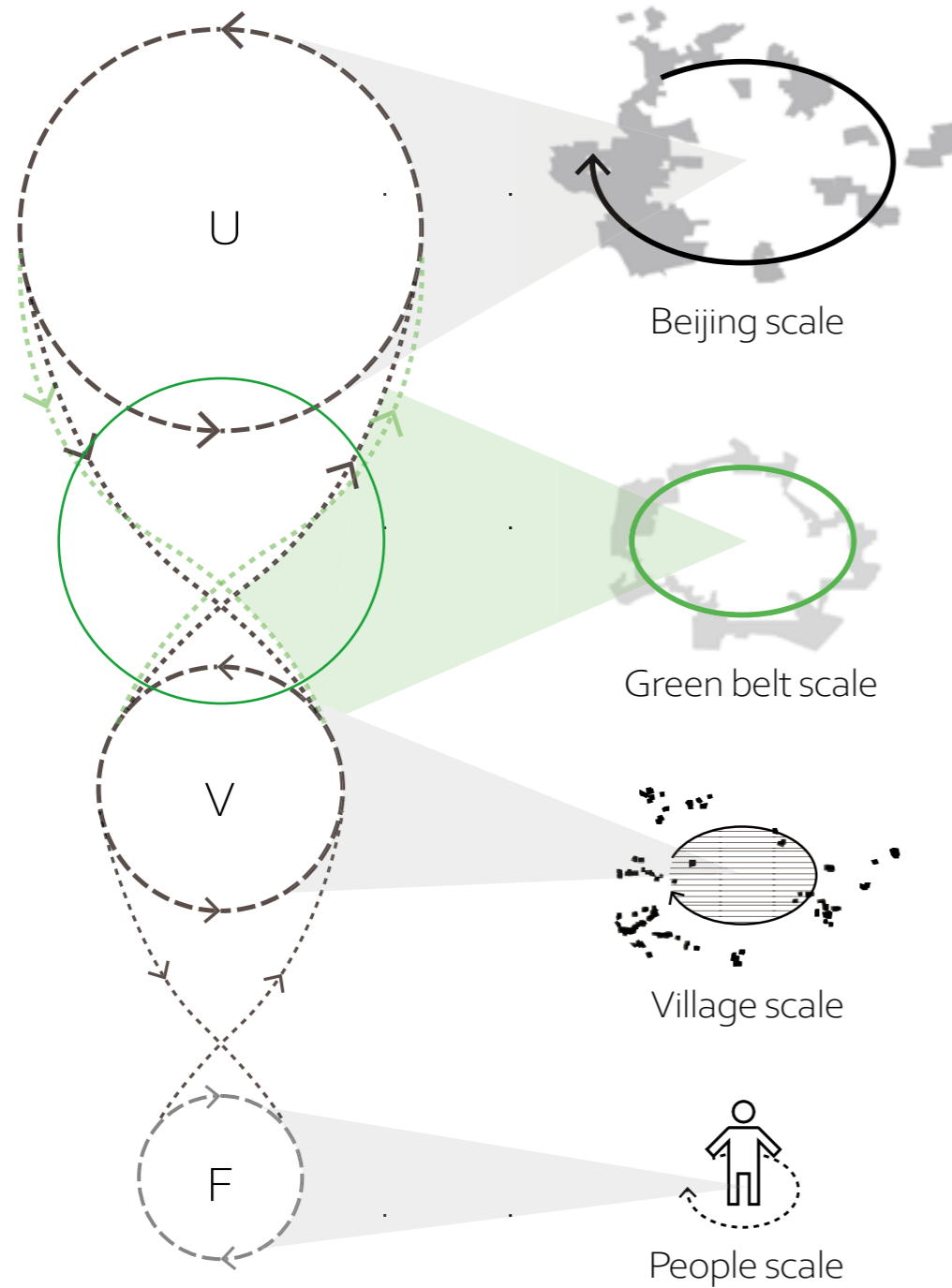


Urban planning system

03

Strategy

Goals



Goal 1: Urban development

- Activate public space network in closed space
- Update the city industry in flexible way

Goal 2: Release green belt

- Activate the public potential of the green belt
- Ensure long-term sustainability of green space

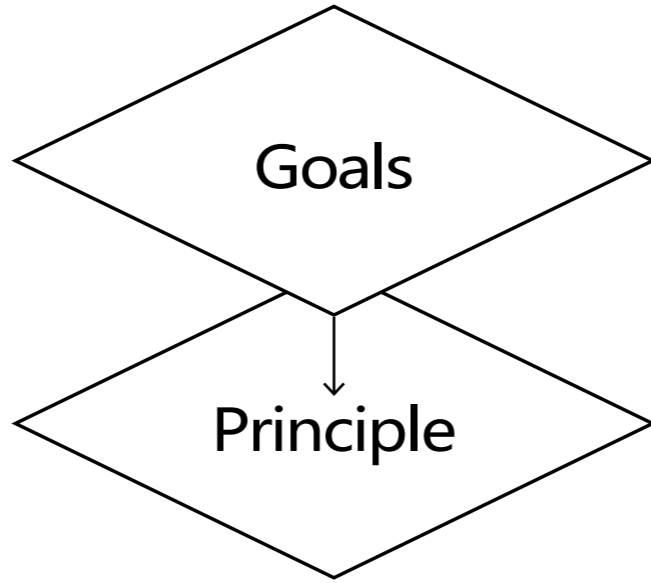
Goal 3: Village transformation

- Promote the public identity in the city space
- Achieve the sustainable development of collective economy

Goal 4: City rights for people

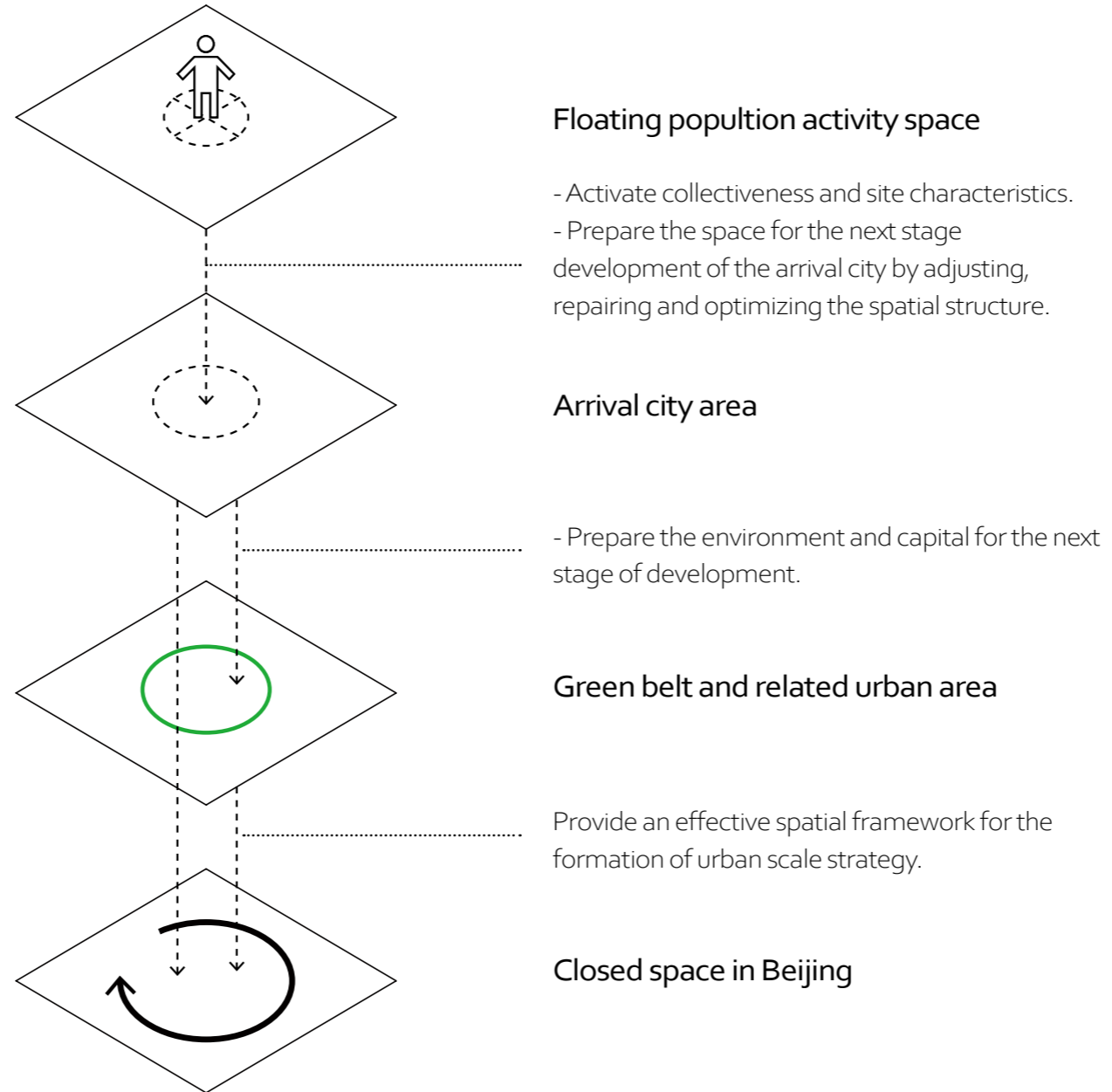
- Solve employment and living issue
- Obtain possibility of personal development

- Social space inclusive
- Economic space adaptive



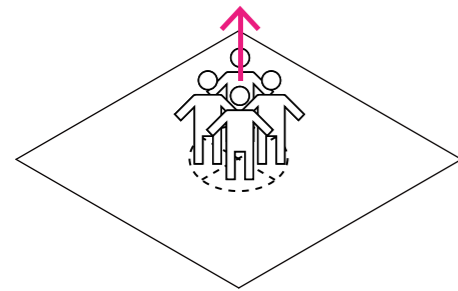
Principle

Progressive multi-scale intervention



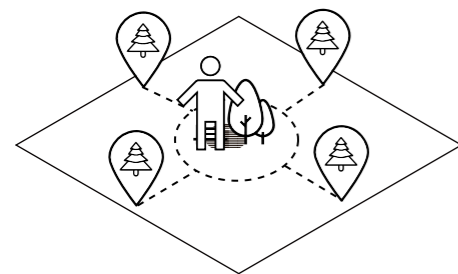
Principle

Co-produce public space



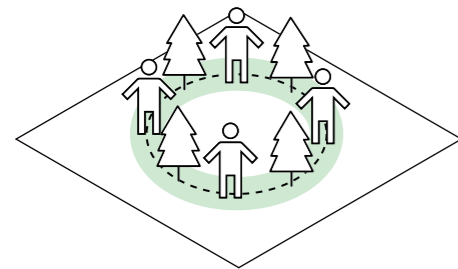
Floating population
Village collective

Enhance internal public vitality of the arrival city



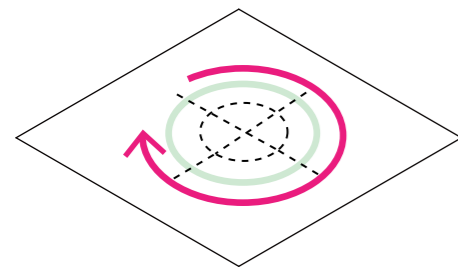
Village collective
Surrounding neighborhood community
Floating population

Integrate the public space network of the arrival city with surrounding neighborhood



Village collective
Government
Floating population

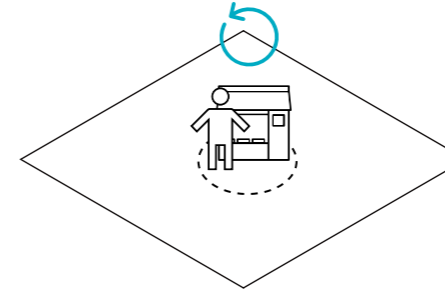
Activate the publicity of green belt area



Floating population
Village collective
Neighborhood community
Government

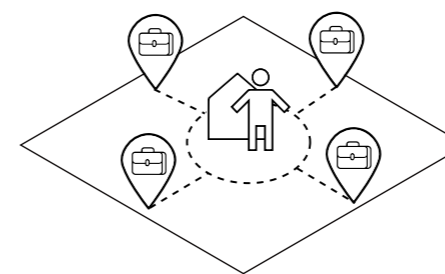
Develop public space network with green belt as the main public goods in closed structure

Diversify urban industry



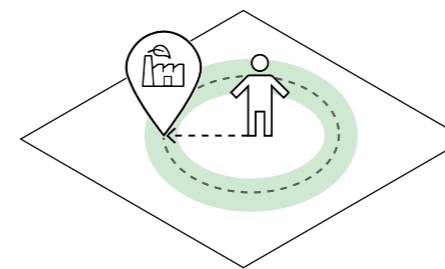
Consumer facilities and informal industry

Update mixed commercial street/ center



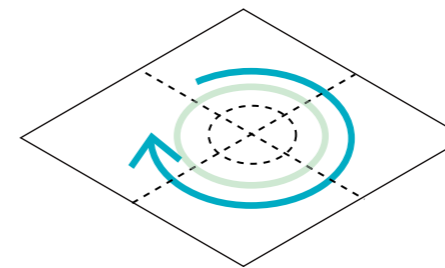
Mixed industry

Strengthen the connection between arrival city and surrounding industry pattern



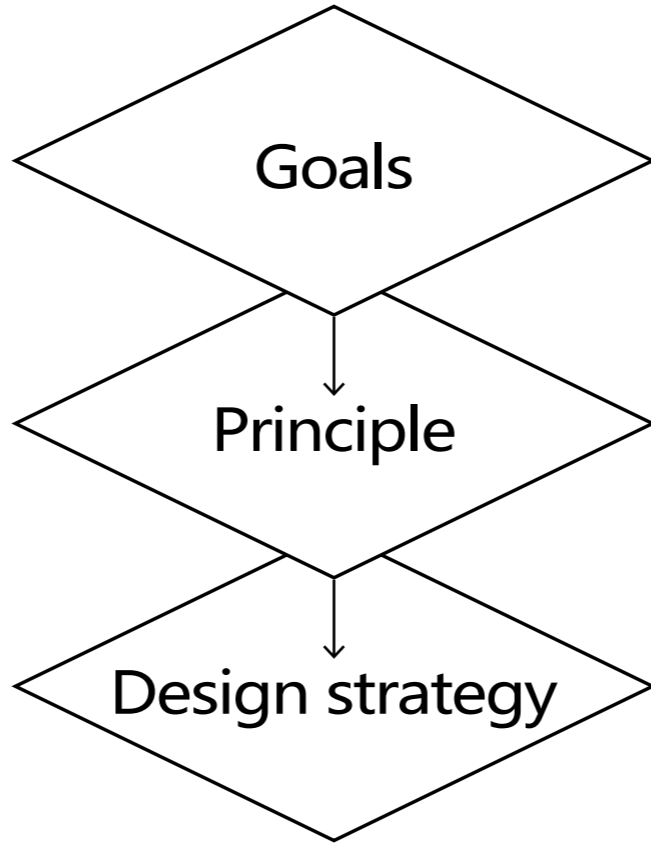
Green industry and supporting industry

Develop mixed industry related to green belt



Mixed Industry

Develop mixed work-life block in closed structure based on green industry and industry cluster around arrival city

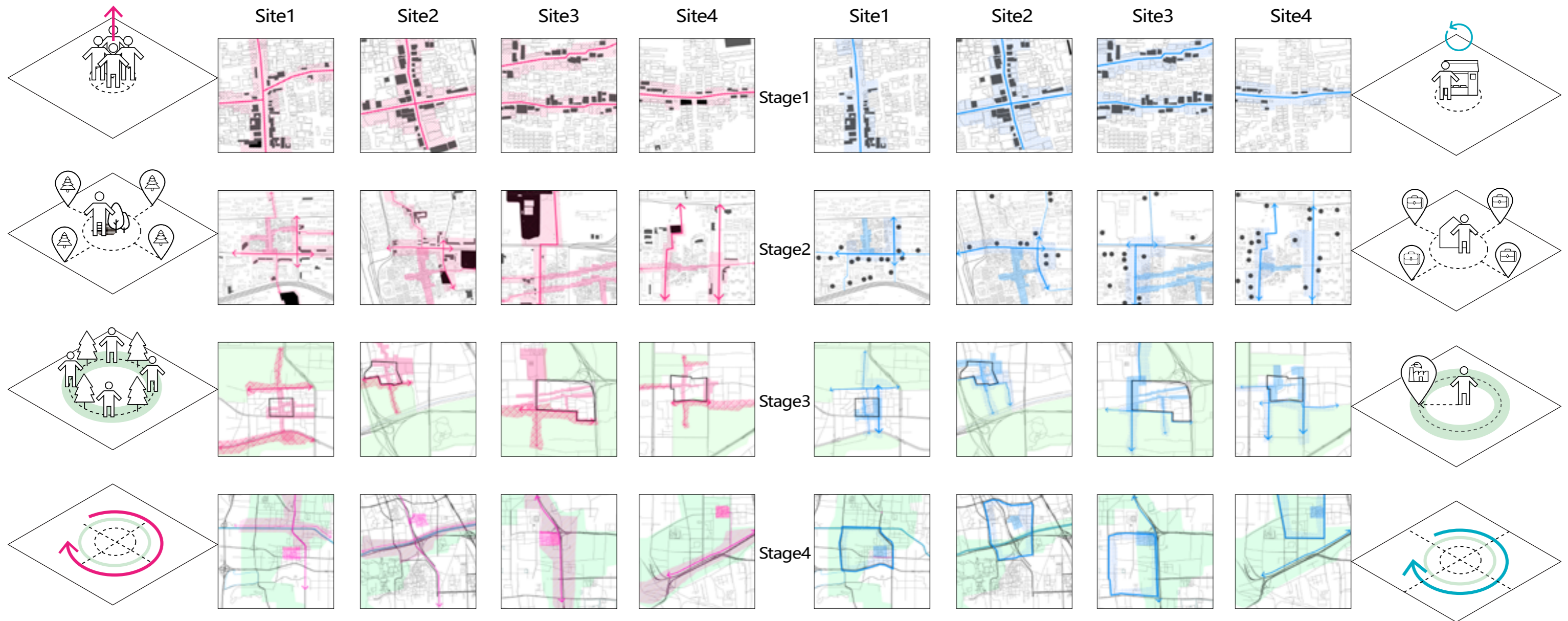


Design strategy

Test the potential spatial structure

P1: Co-produce public space

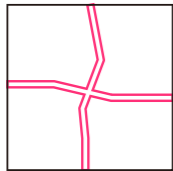
P2: Diversify urban industry



Design strategy

Abstract potential spatial structure

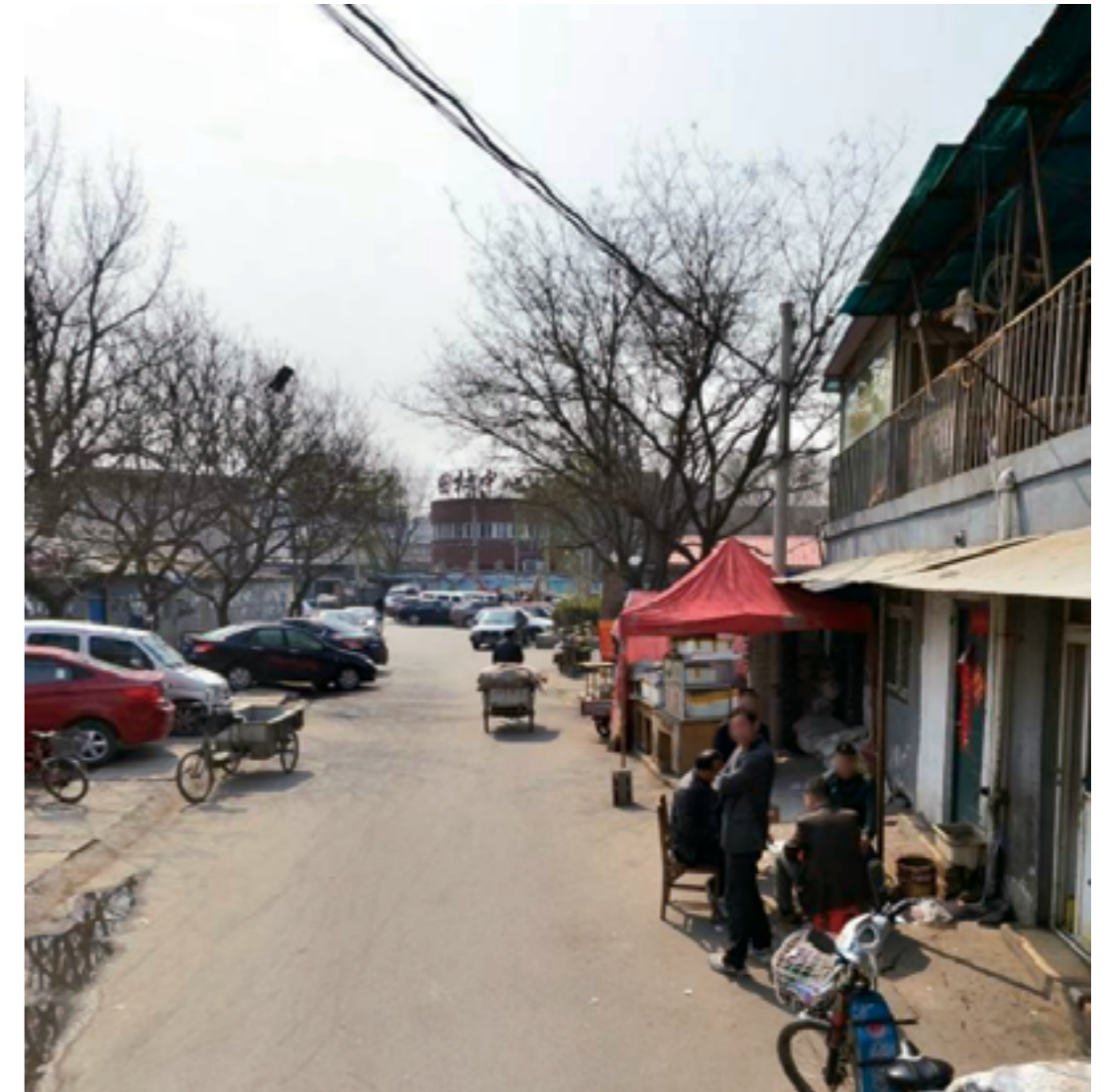
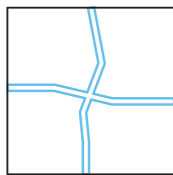
P1



Internal street
of arrival city

Internal street
of arrival city

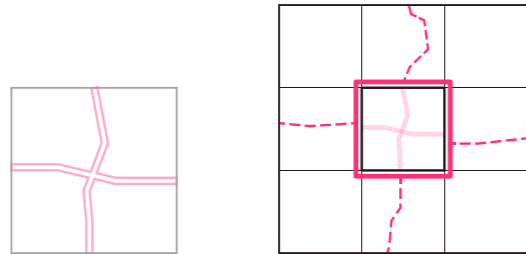
P2



Design strategy

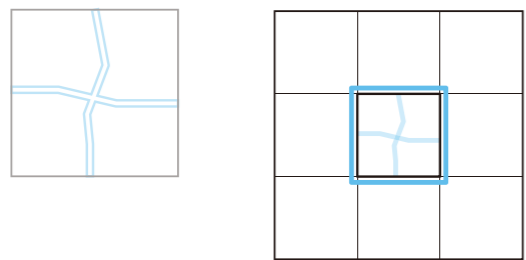
Abstract potential spatial structure

P1



a. Border road of arrival city
b. Internal road of surrounding neighborhood linked to arrival city street

P2



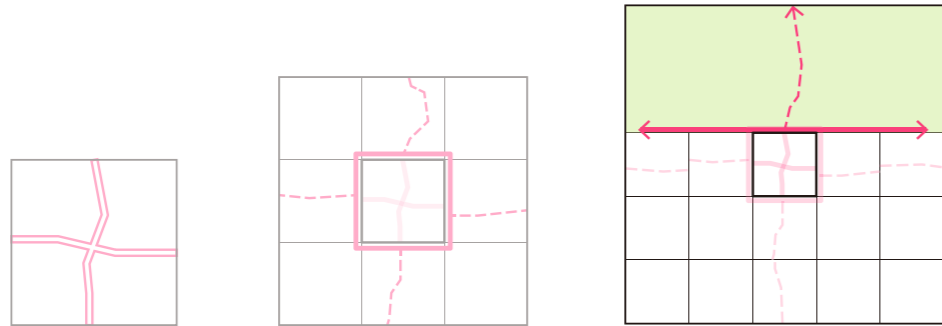
a. Border between green and arrival city



Design strategy

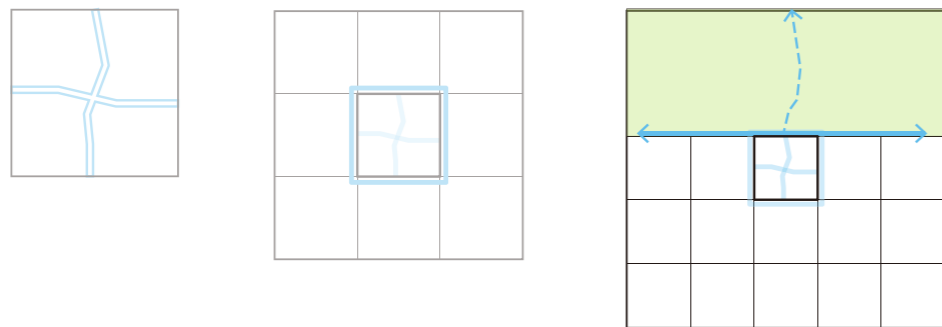
Abstract potential spatial structure

P1



a. Border between green and arrival city
b. Internal street in arrival city expand to green belt

P2



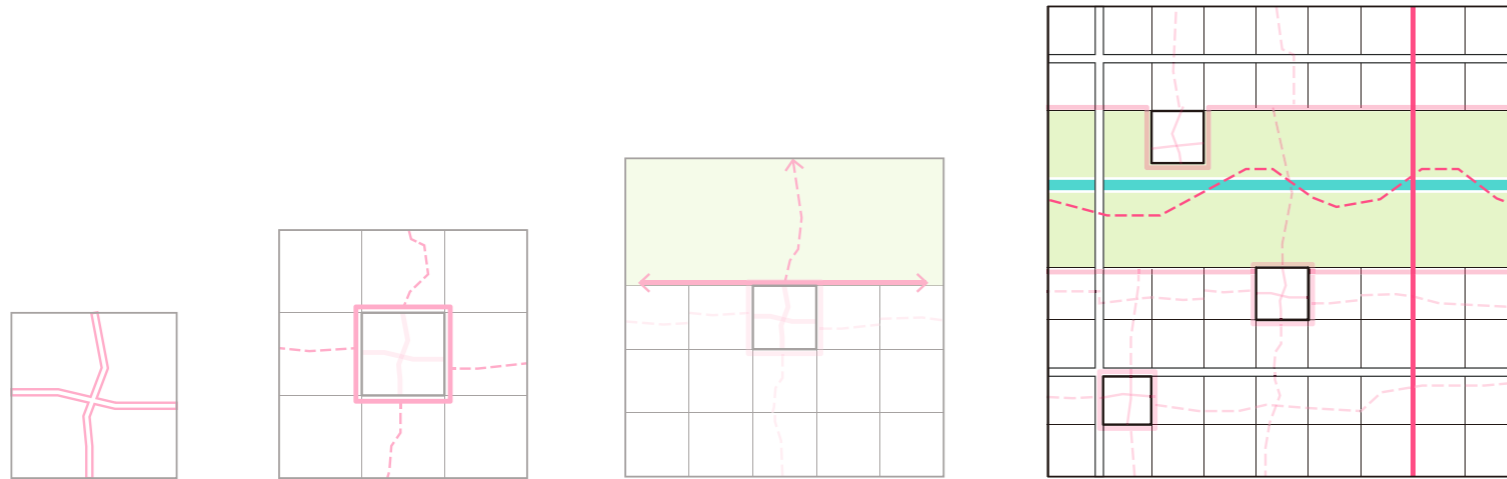
a. Border between green and arrival city
b. Internal street in arrival city expand to green belt



Design strategy

Abstract potential spatial structure

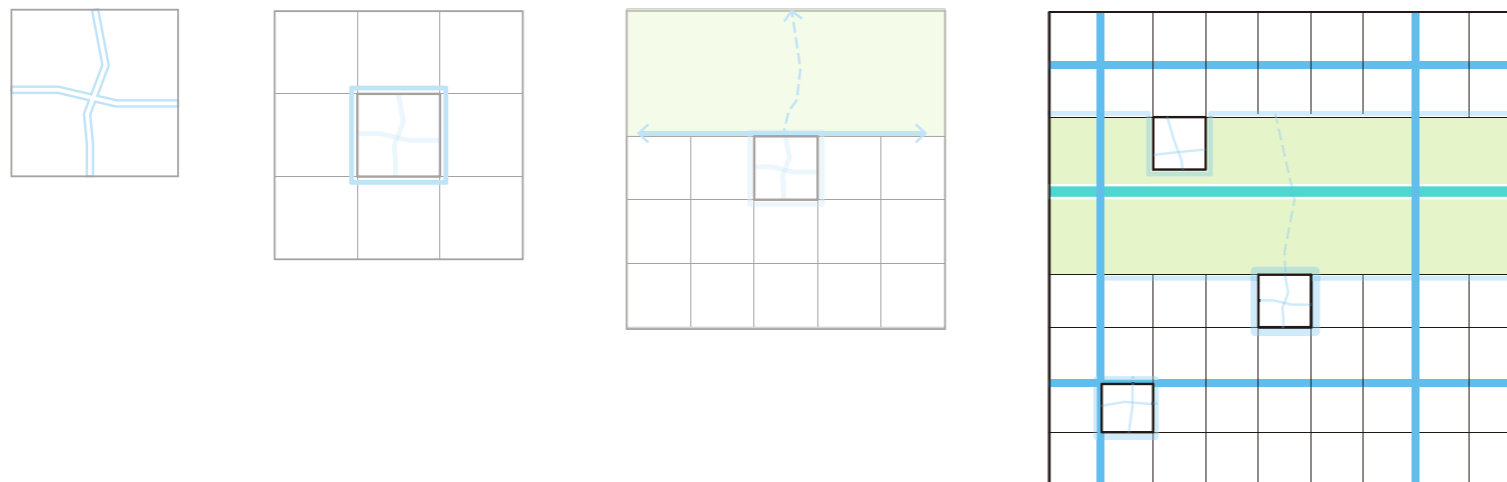
P1



a. Main road connect to green belt
b. Green corridor along canal



P2



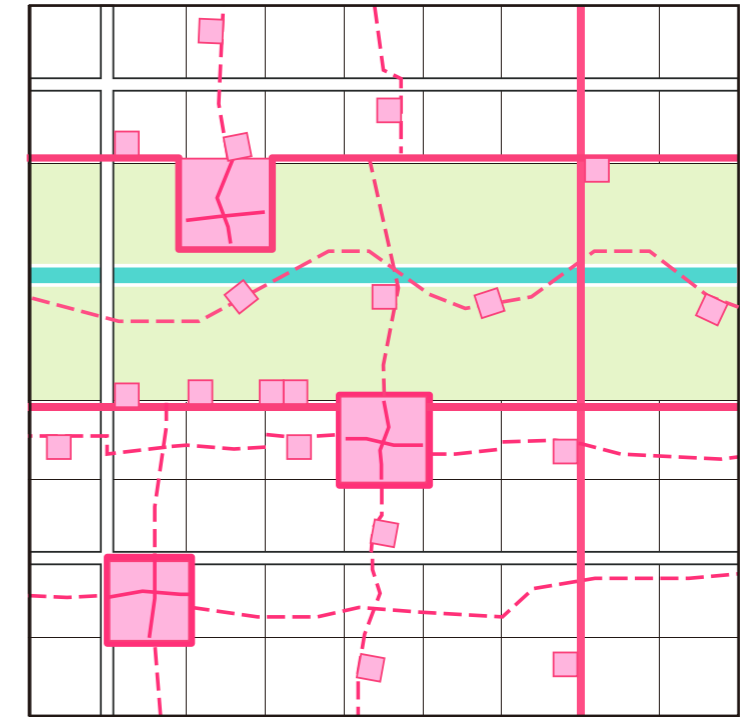
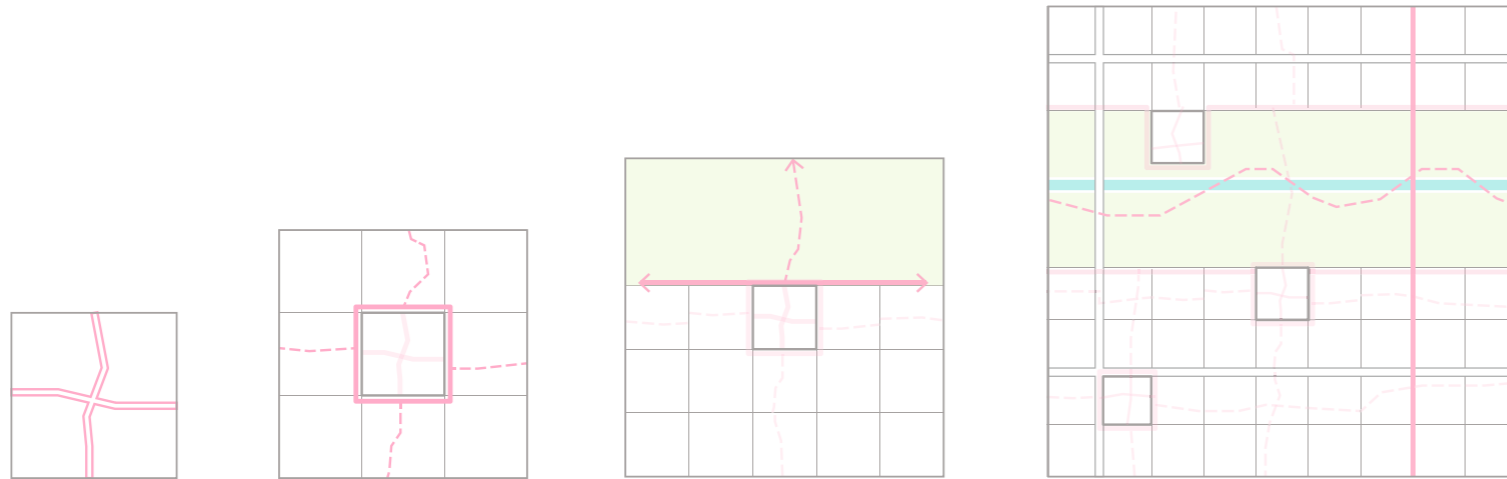
Main road infrastructure



Design strategy

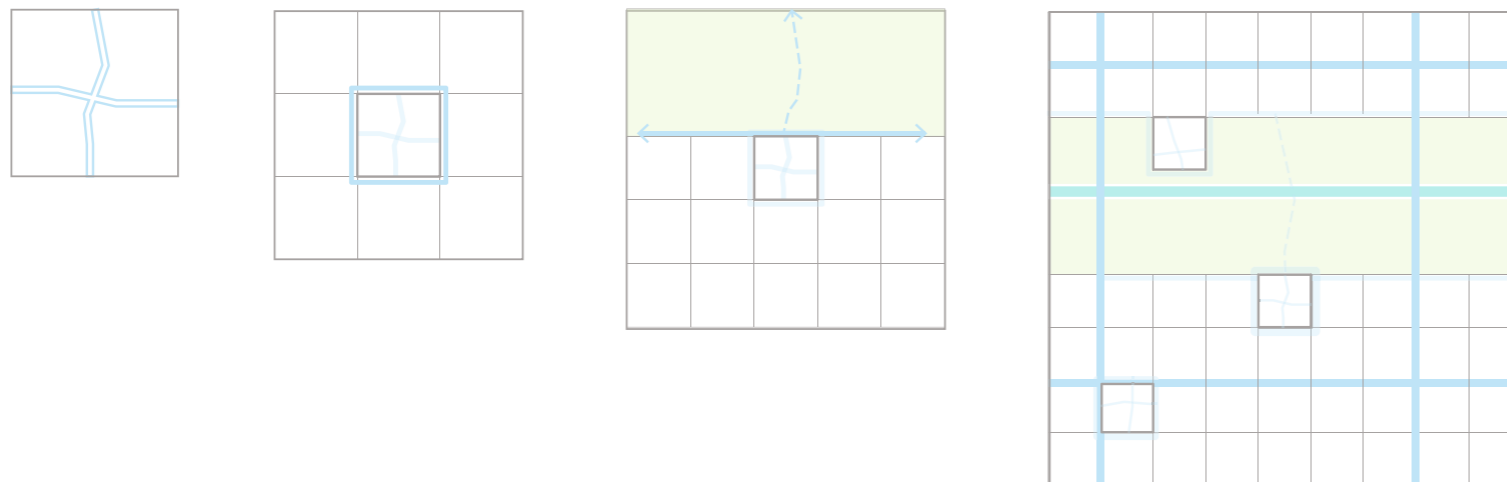
Abstract potential spatial structure

P1

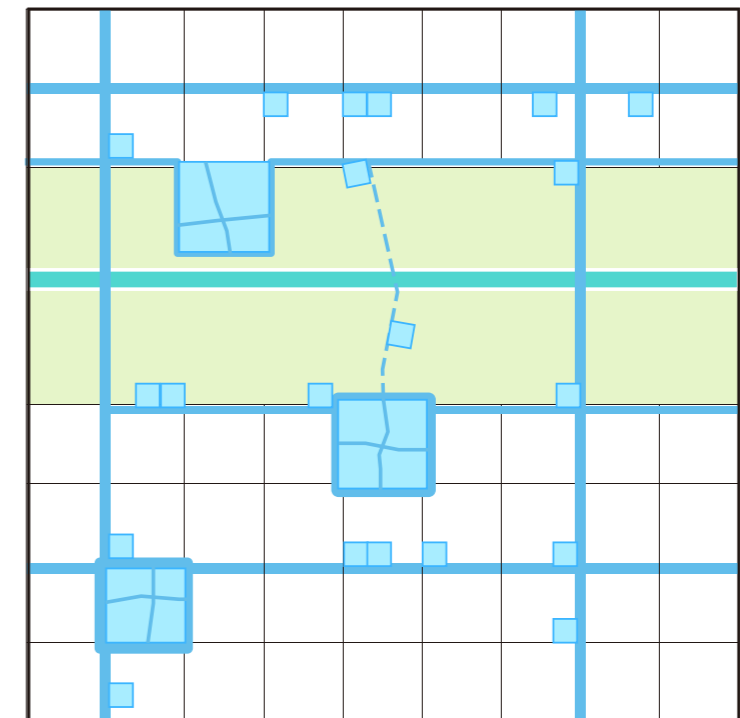


Alternative public network

P2

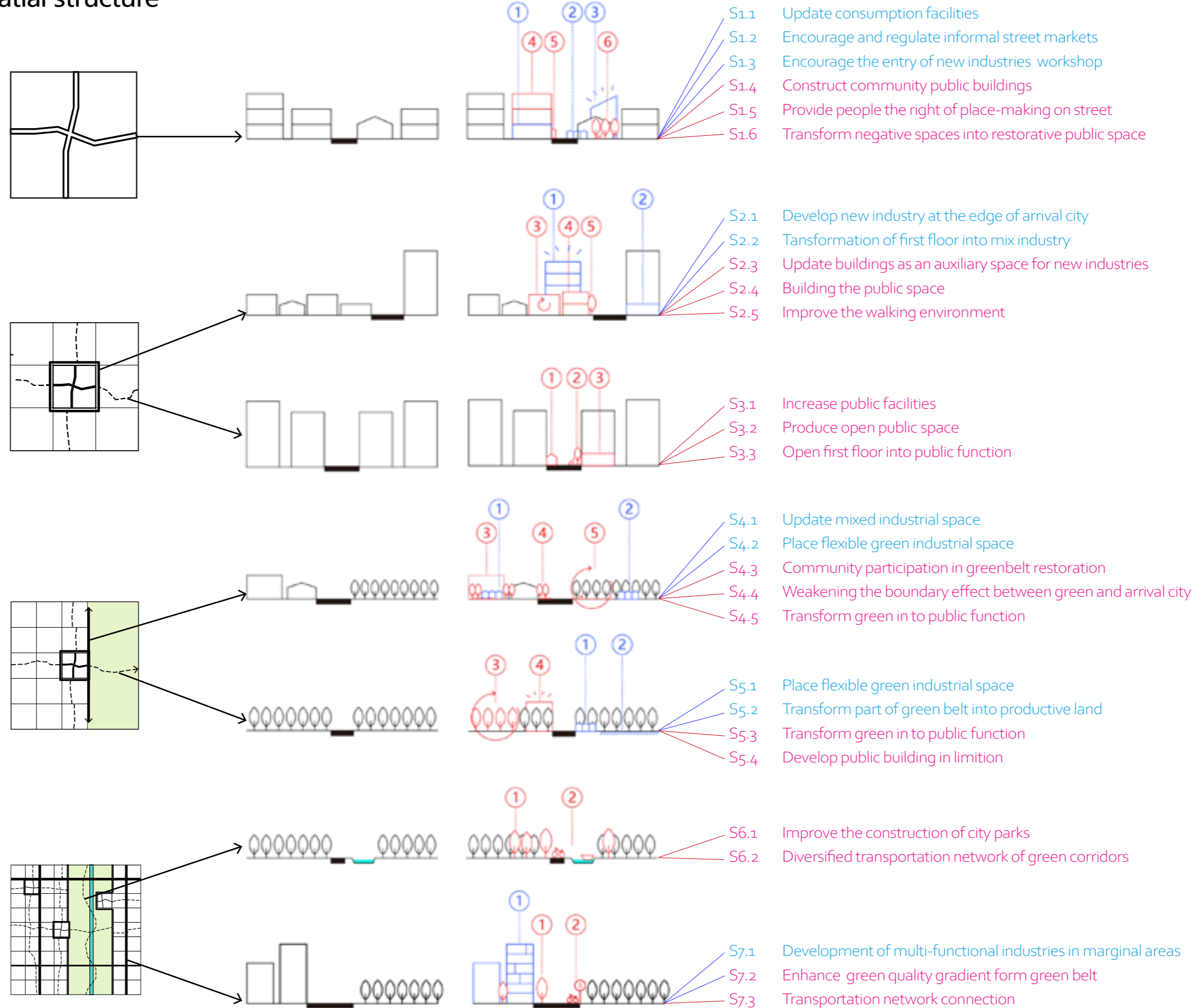


Alternative industry network

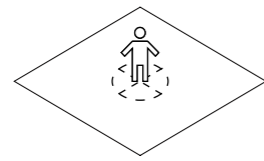


Design strategy

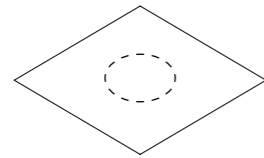
Abstract potential spatial structure



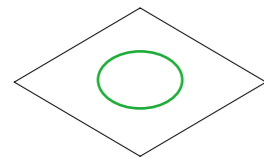
Design strategy



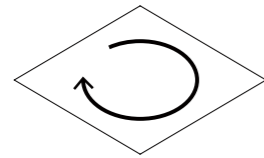
Stage 1: Structure1



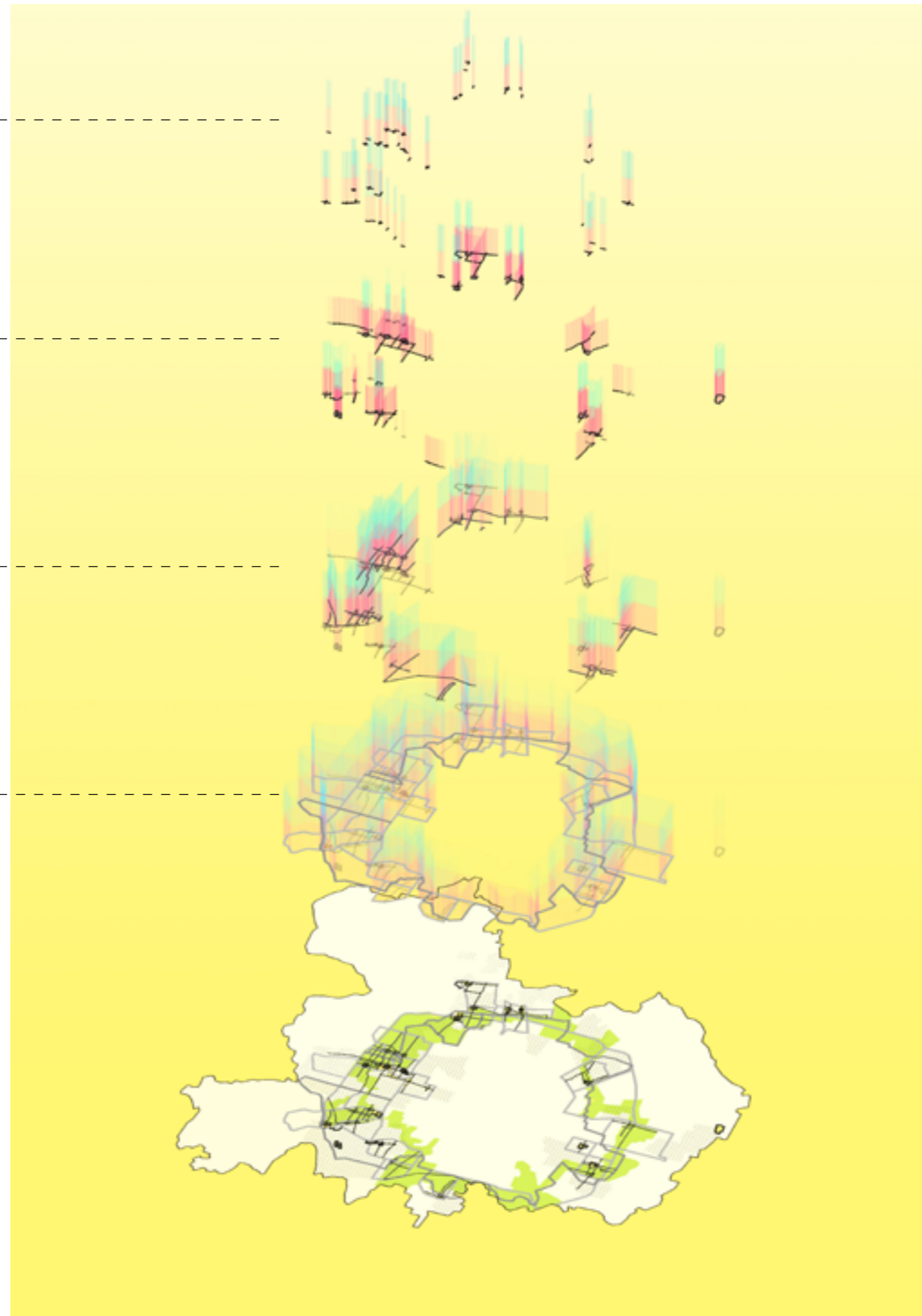
Stage 1: Structure2 +3



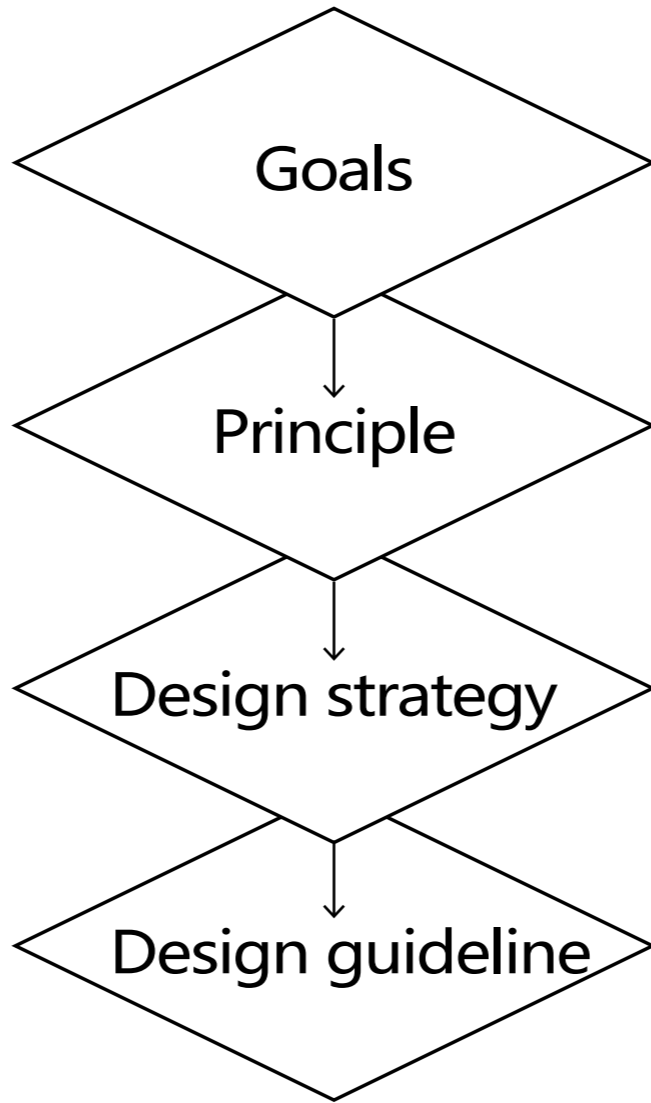
Stage 1: Structure4 +5



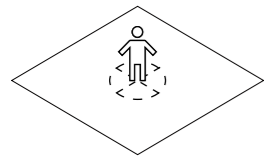
Stage 1: Structure6 +7



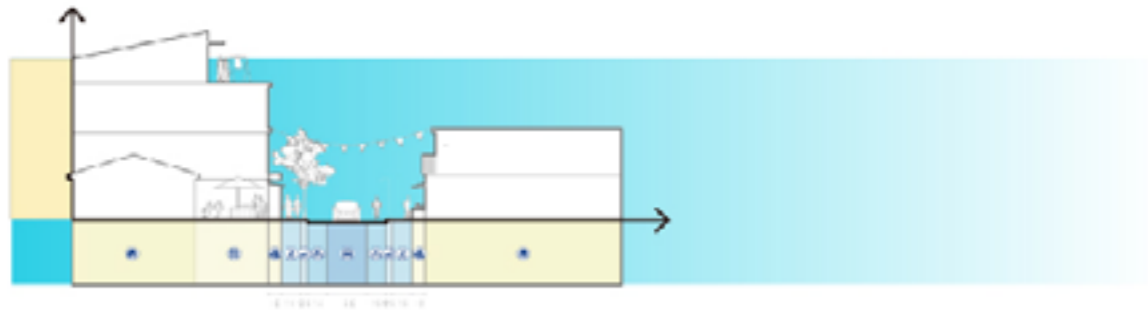
- Spatial structure line
- Principle: Diversify urban industry
- Principle: Co-produce public space
- Green belt
- ▨ Closed Beijing space



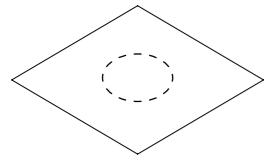
Design guideline



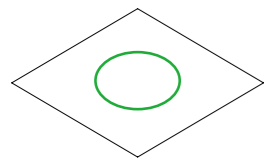
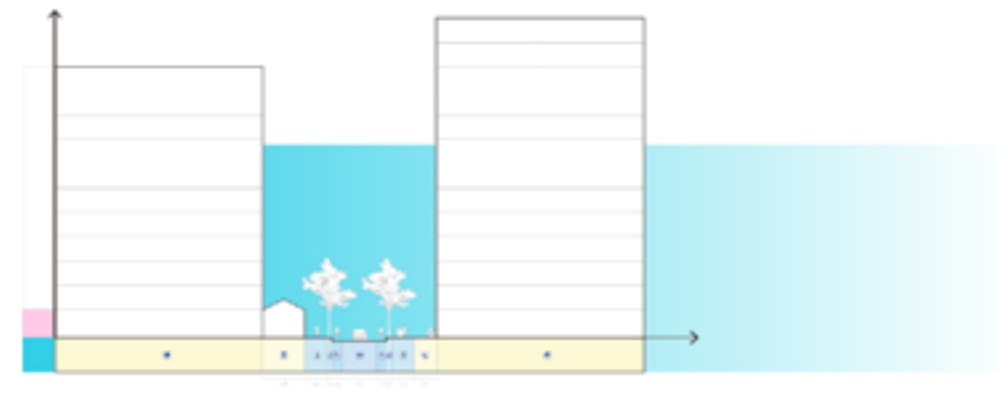
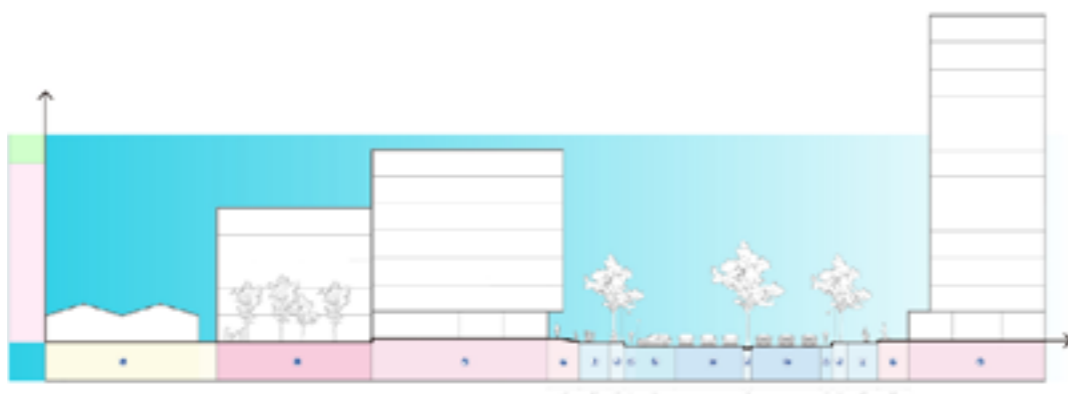
Stage 1: Structure1



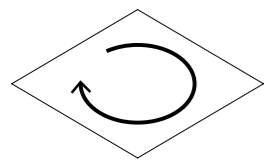
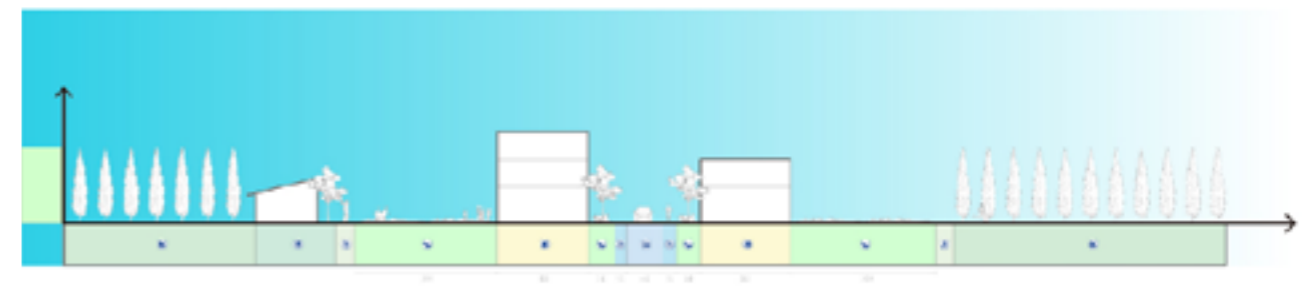
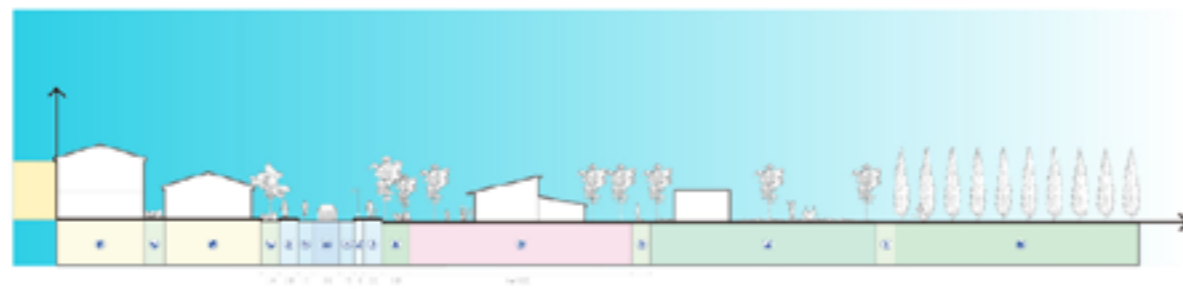
- Informal construction
- Stimulate design
- Ecological restoration
- Planning intervention



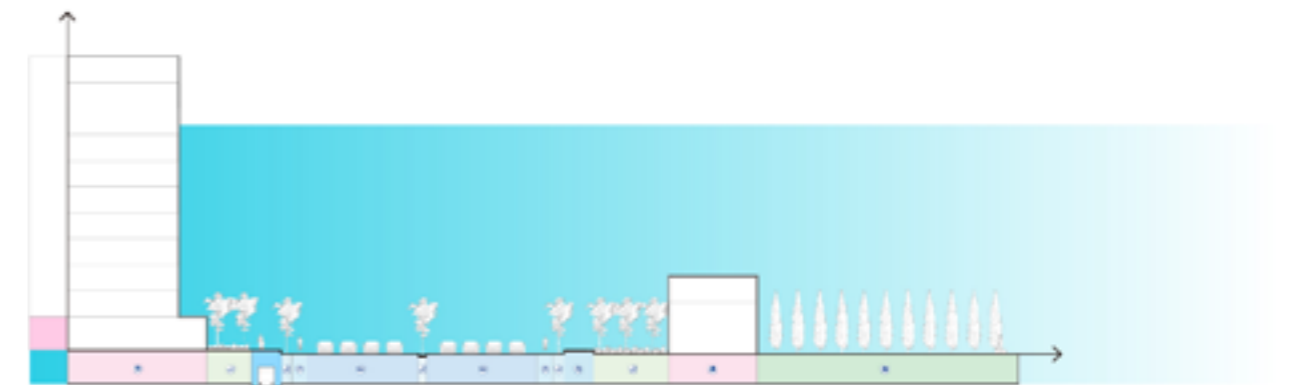
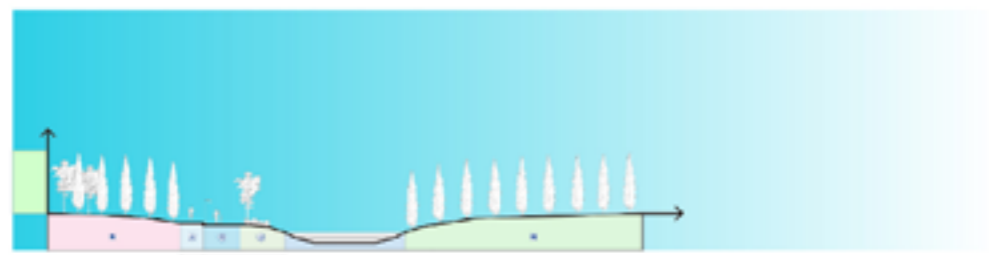
Stage 1: Structure2 +3



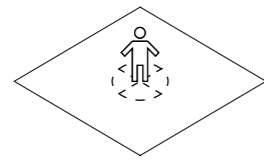
Stage 1: Structure4 +5



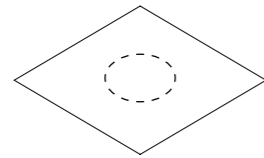
Stage 1: Structure6 +7



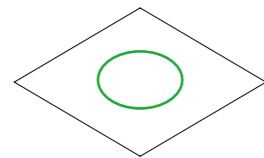
Design guideline



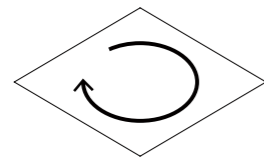
Stage 1: Structure1



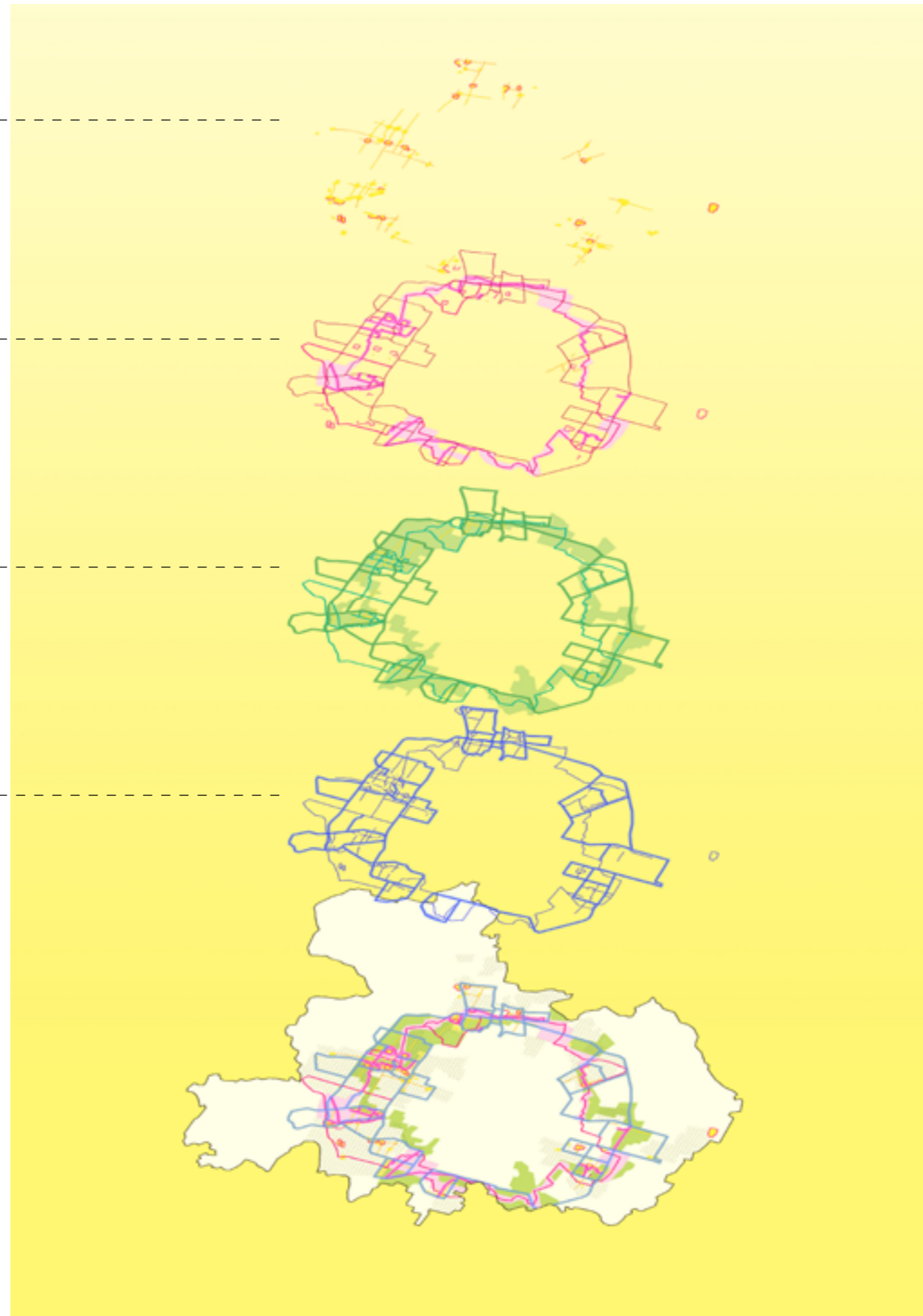
Stage 1: Structure2 +3



Stage 1: Structure4 +5



Stage 1: Structure6 +7



- Informal construction
- Stimulate design
- Ecological restoration
- Planning intervention

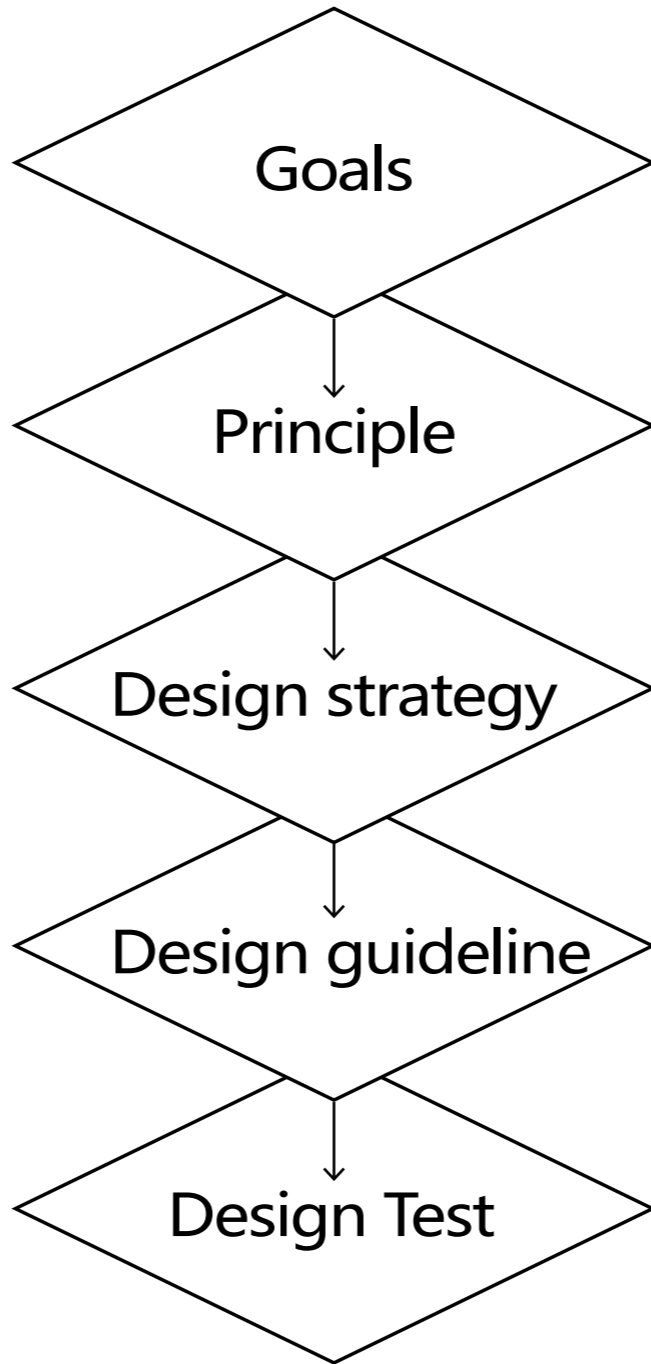




Fig. Collage of the site- Tian Cun

Source: qqmap street view

S1



Principle

Enhance internal public vitality of the arrival city
Update mixed commercial street/ center

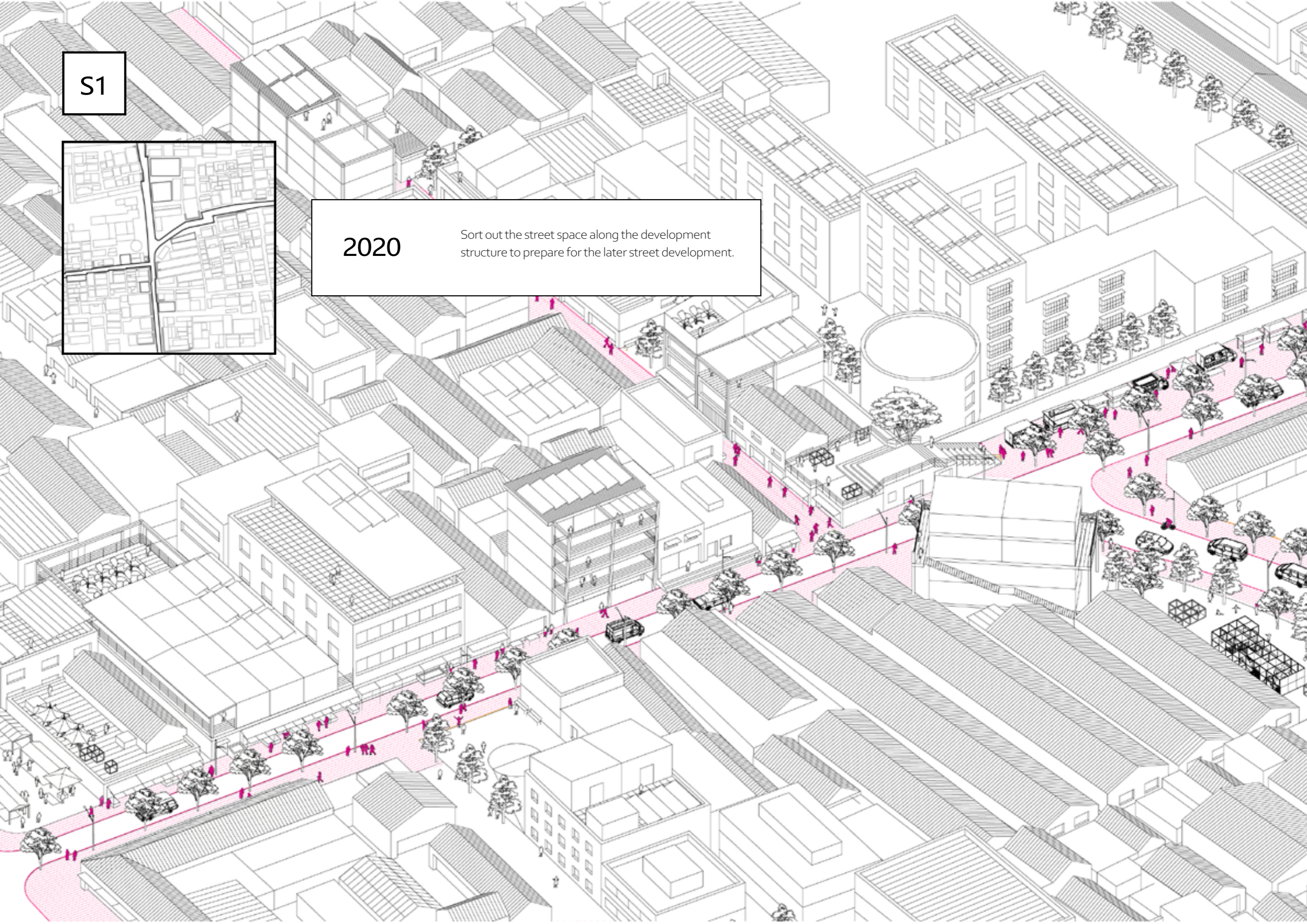
Spatial structure: along inner stree of arrival city

S1



2020

Sort out the street space along the development structure to prepare for the later street development.

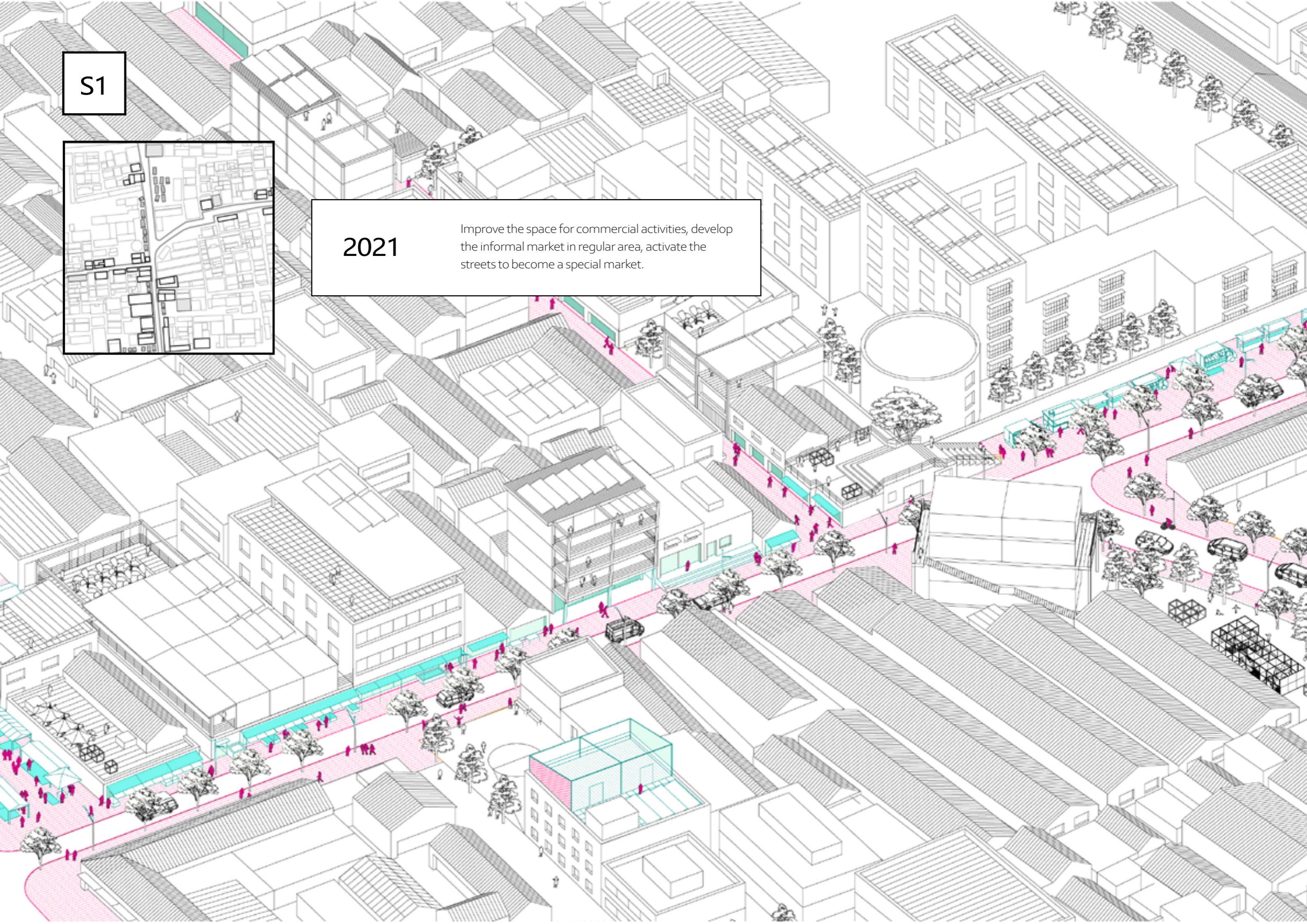


S1



2021

Improve the space for commercial activities, develop the informal market in regular area, activate the streets to become a special market.

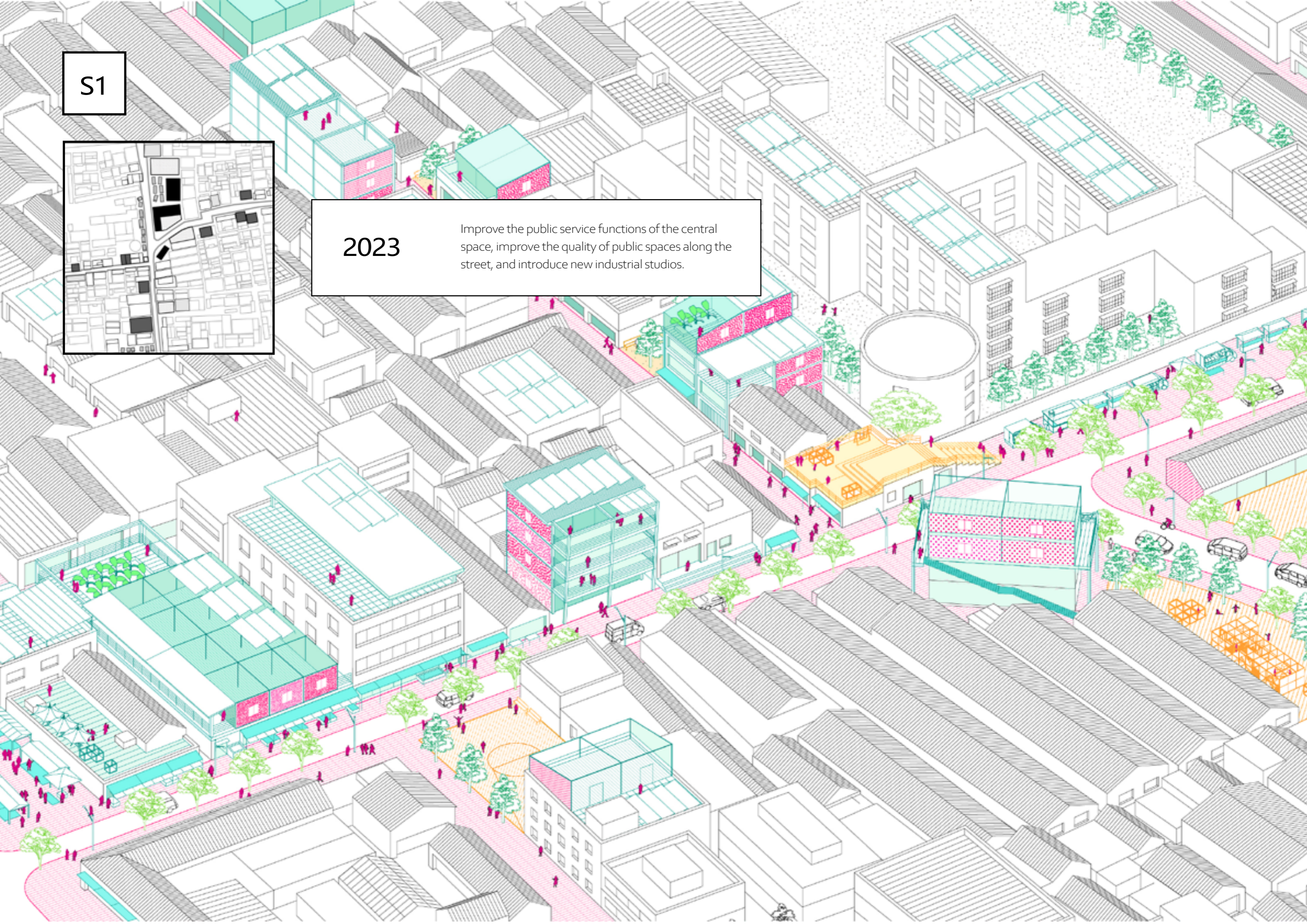


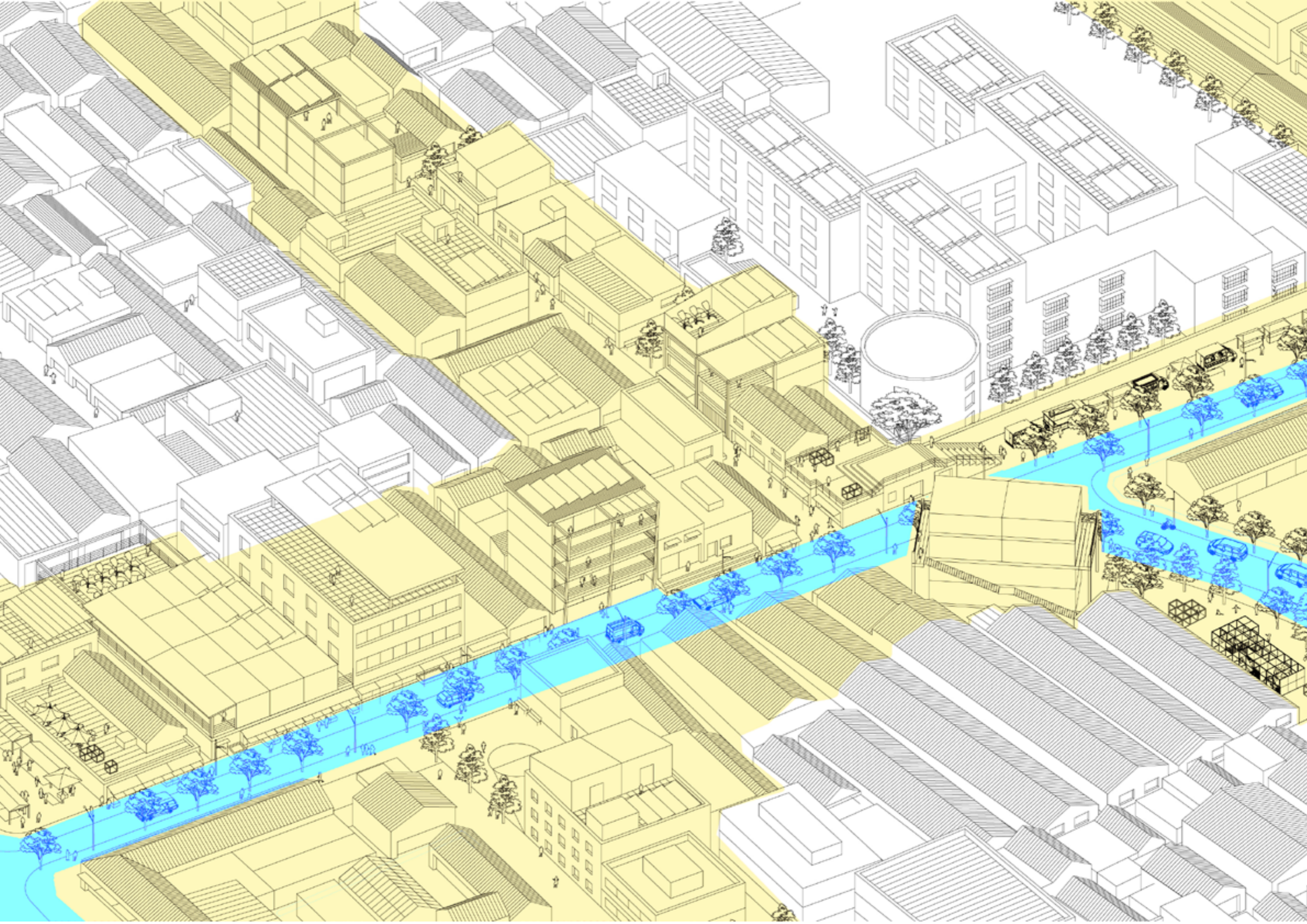
S1



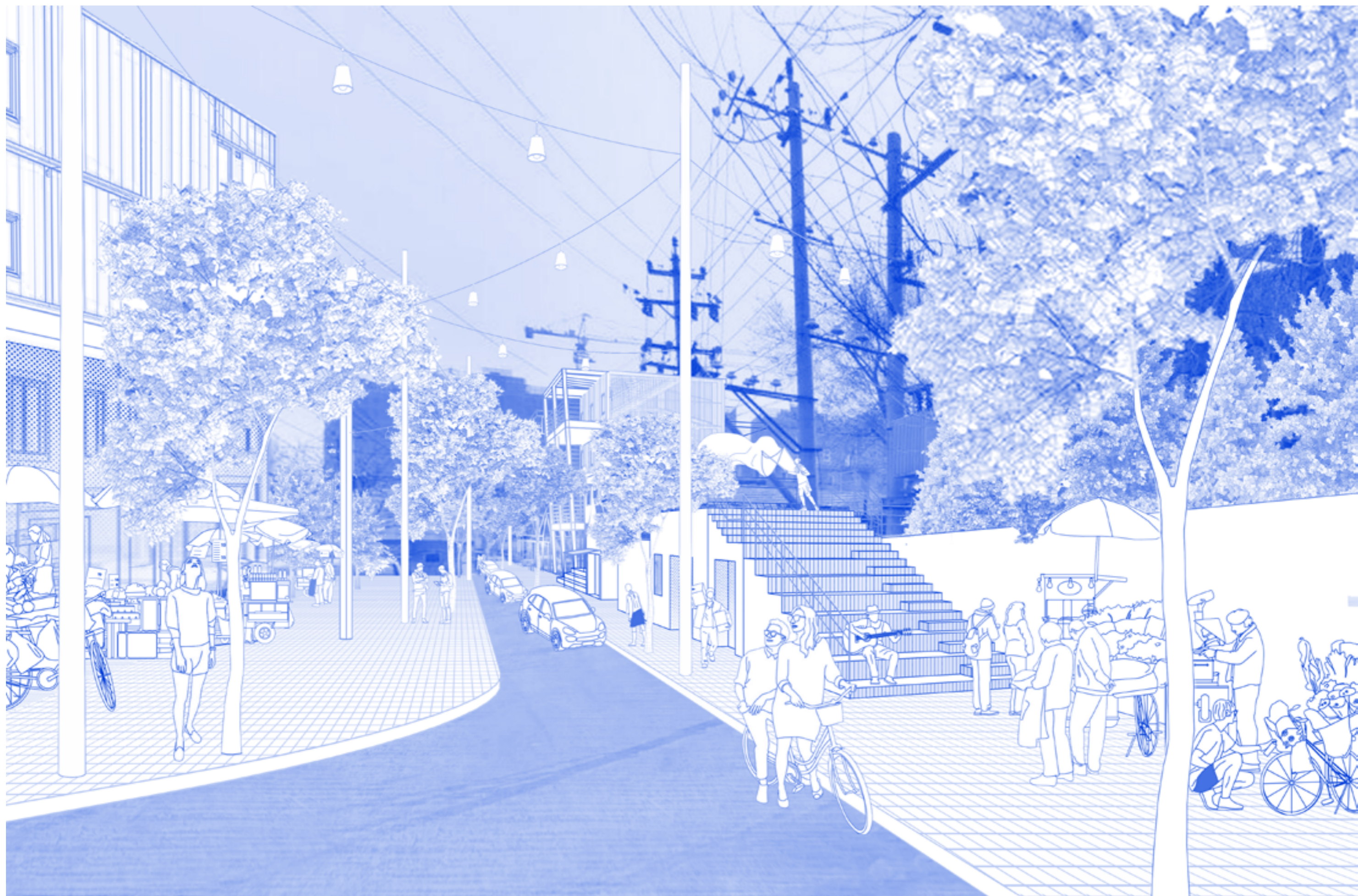
2023

Improve the public service functions of the central space, improve the quality of public spaces along the street, and introduce new industrial studios.











S1.4C Construct community public building

S1.3 Encourage the entry of new industries workshop

S1.5 Provide people the right of place-making on street

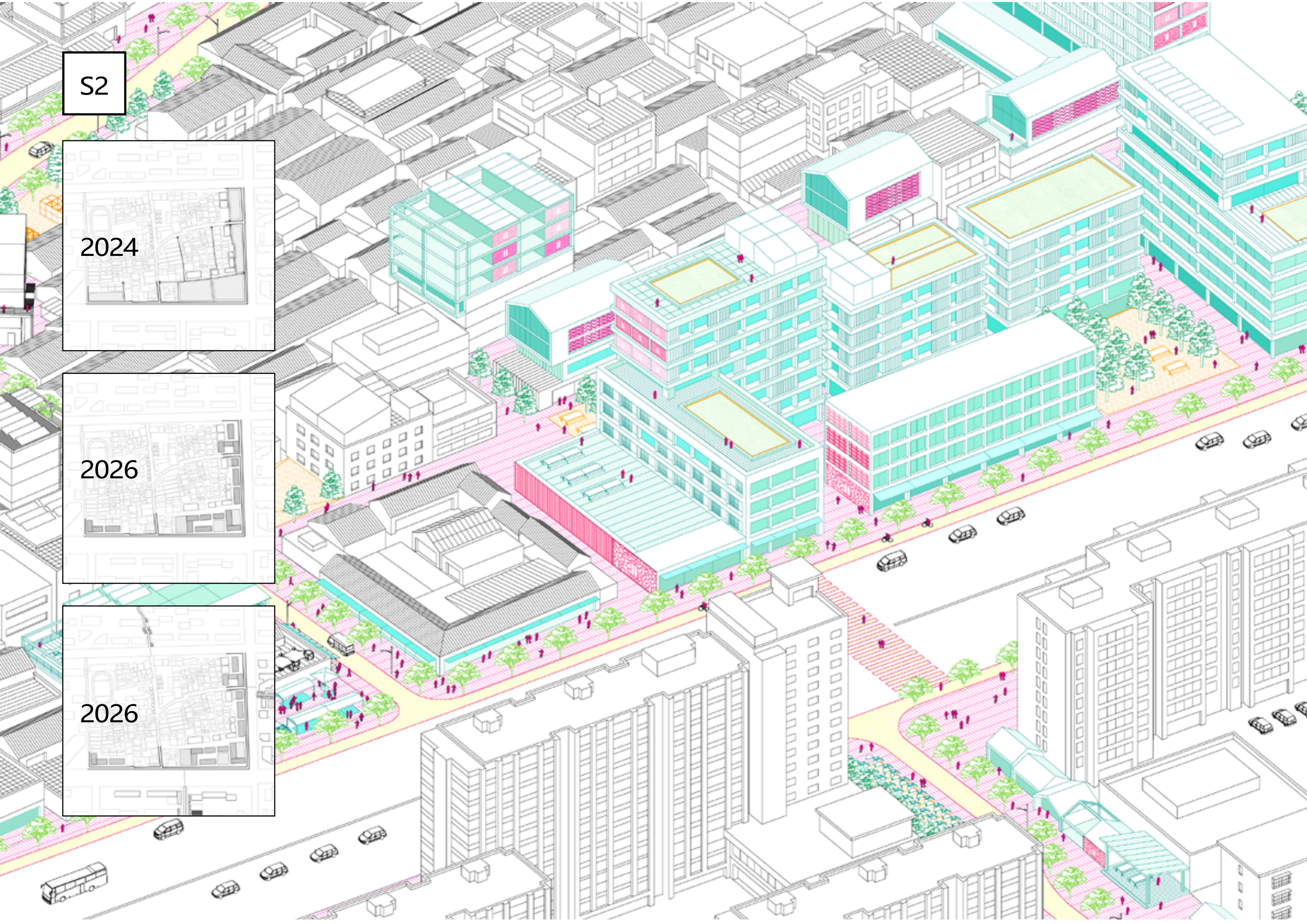
S1.2 Encourage and regulate informal street markets

S2

2024

2026

2026

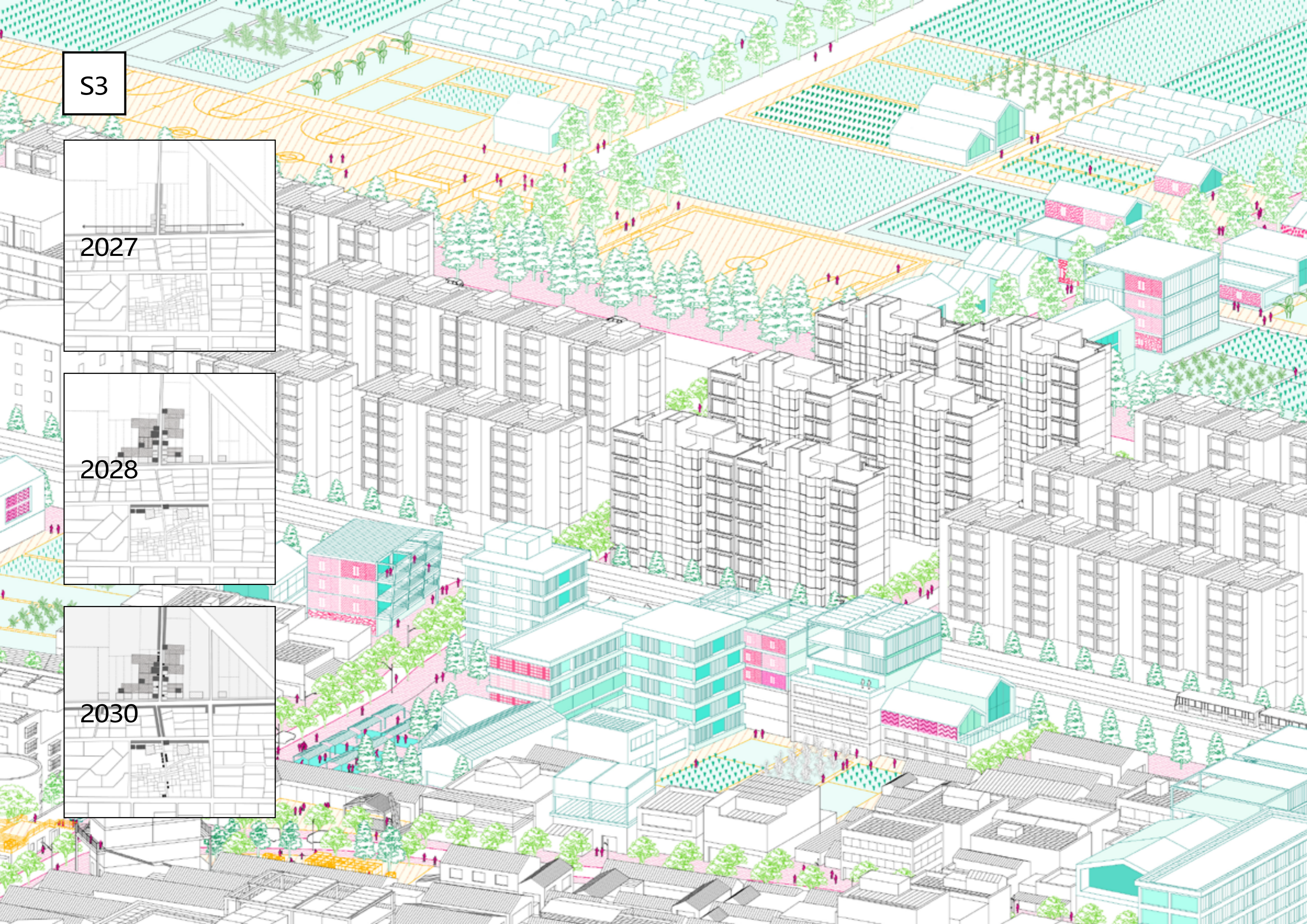


S3

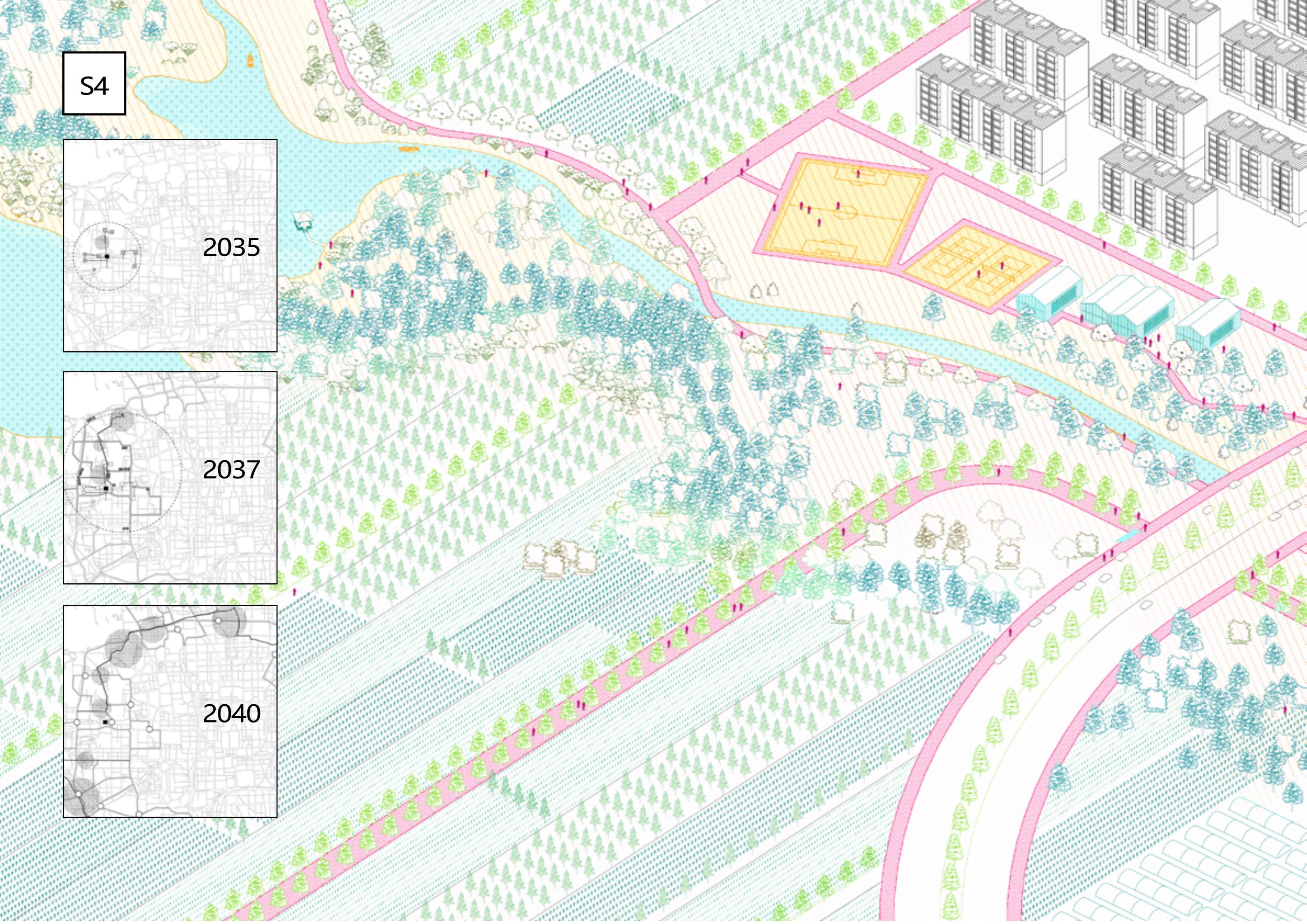
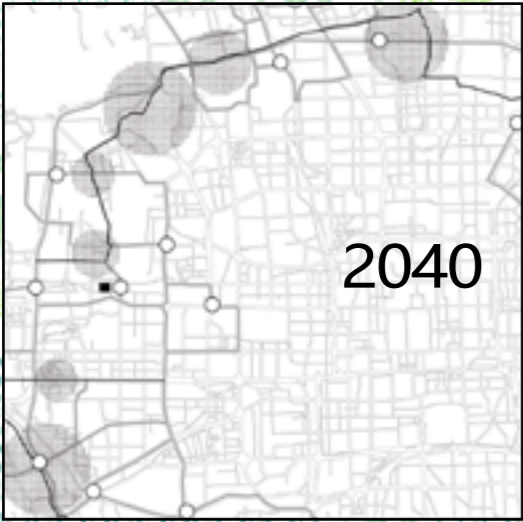
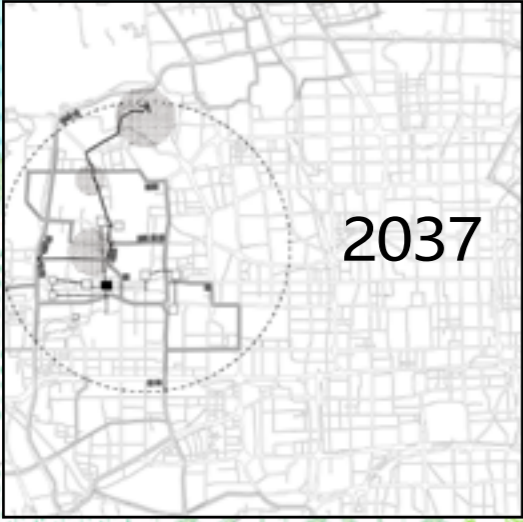
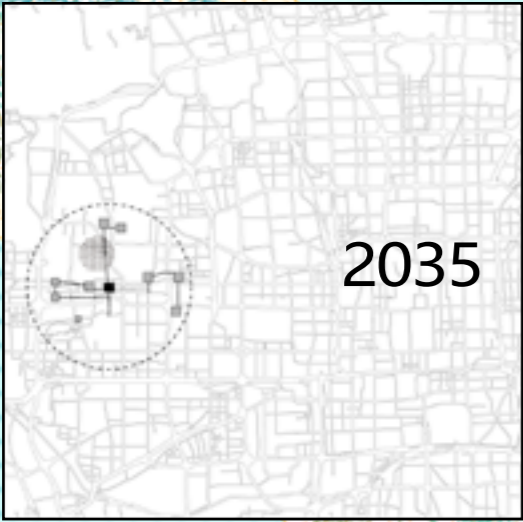
2027

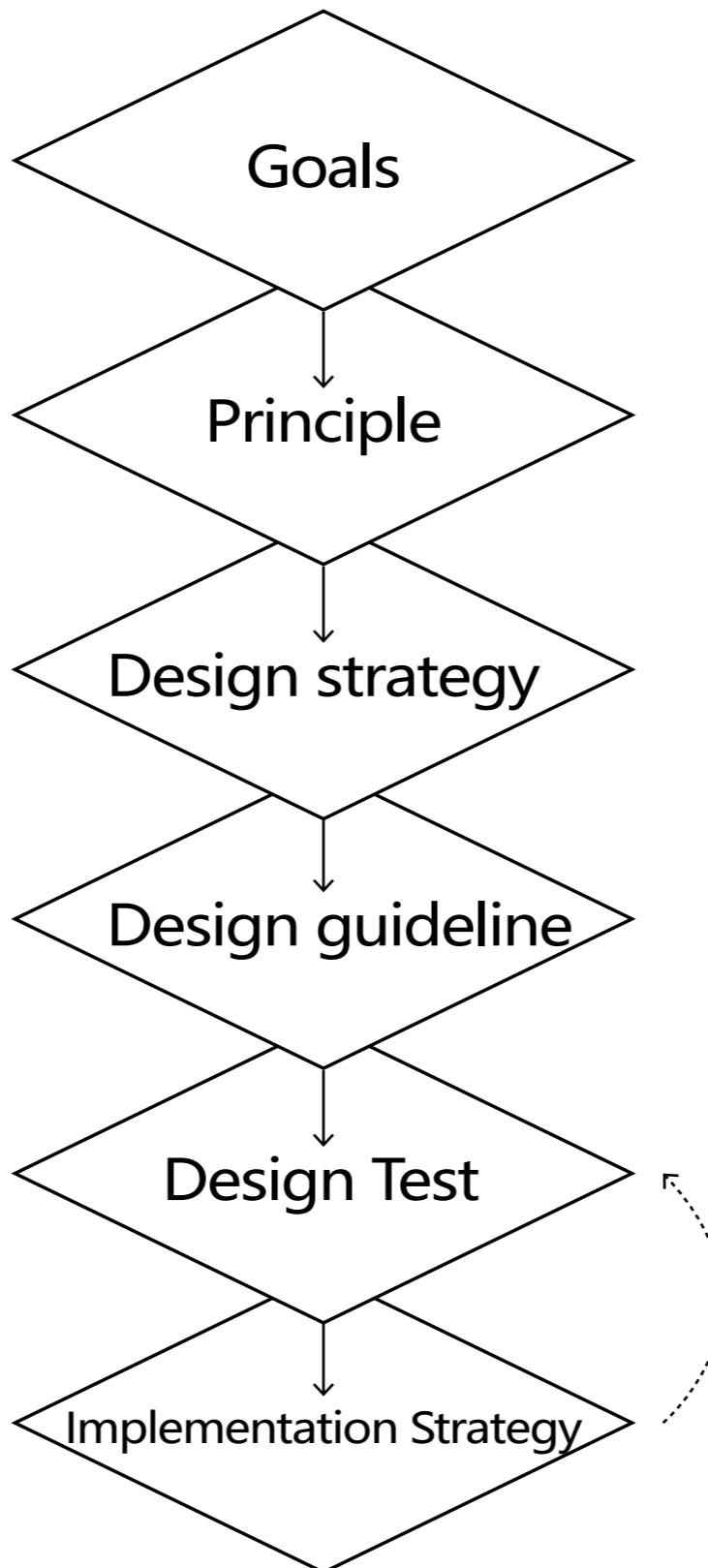
2028

2030



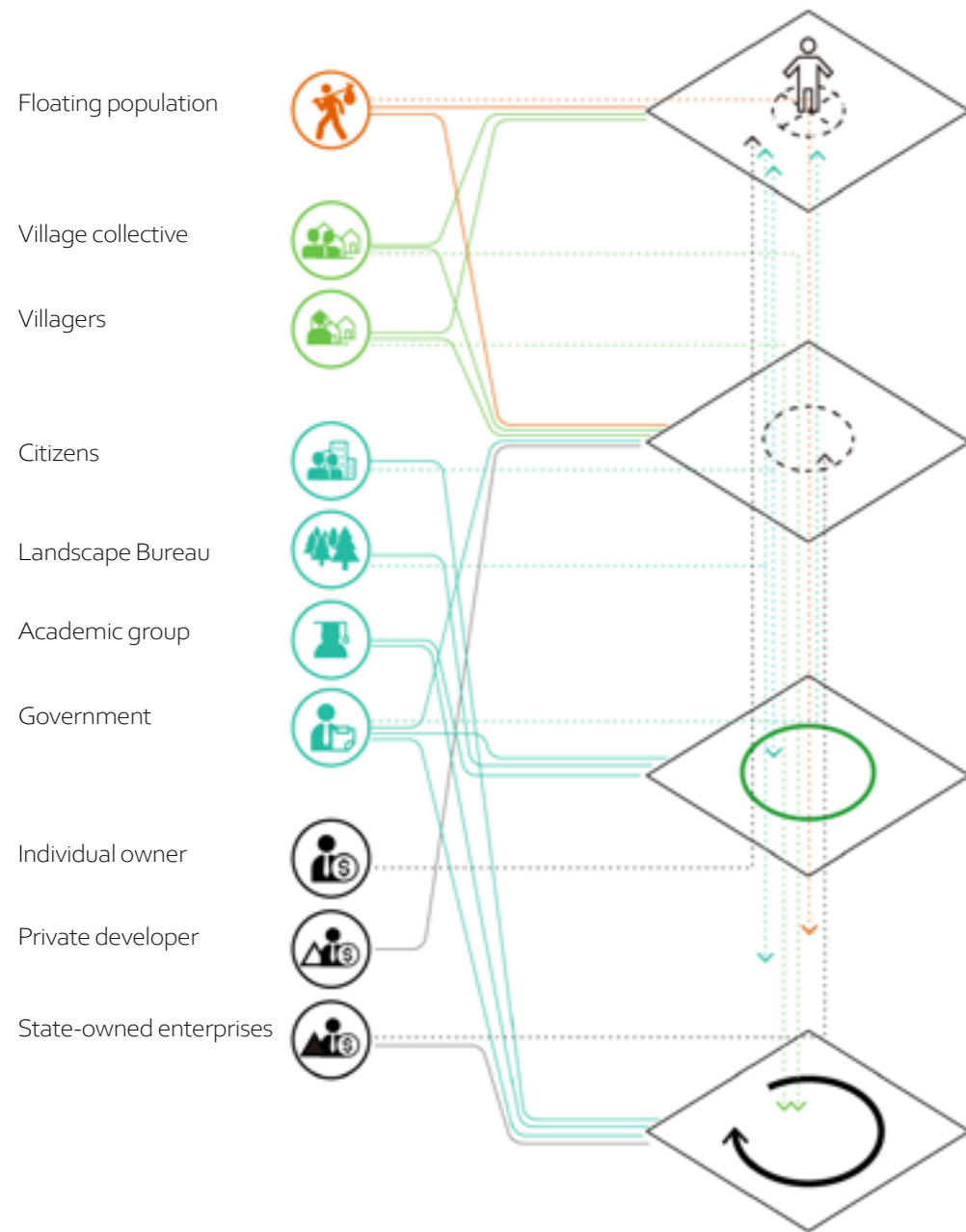
S4





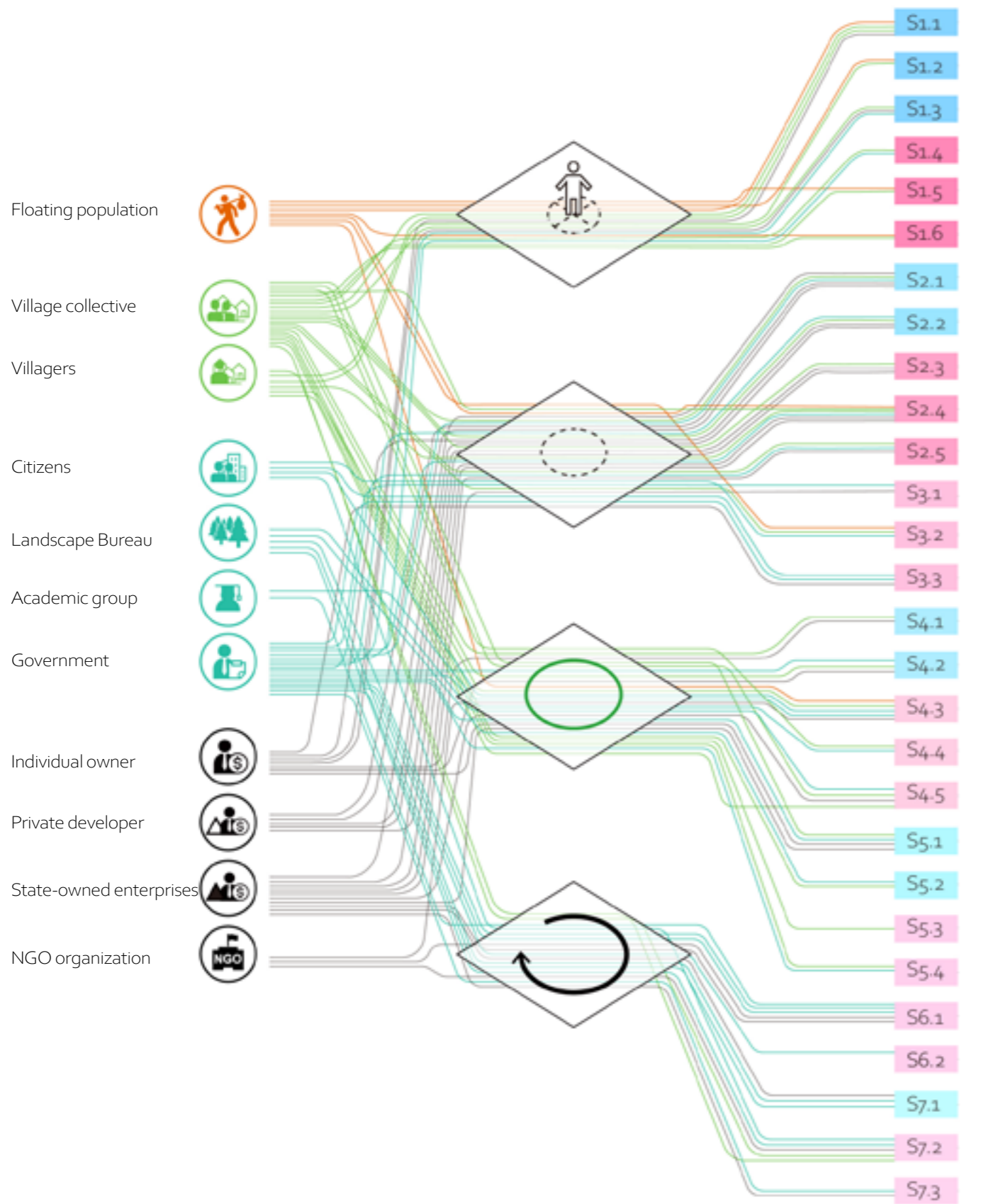
Implementation Strategy

Skateholder network



Implementation Strategy

Stakeholder network

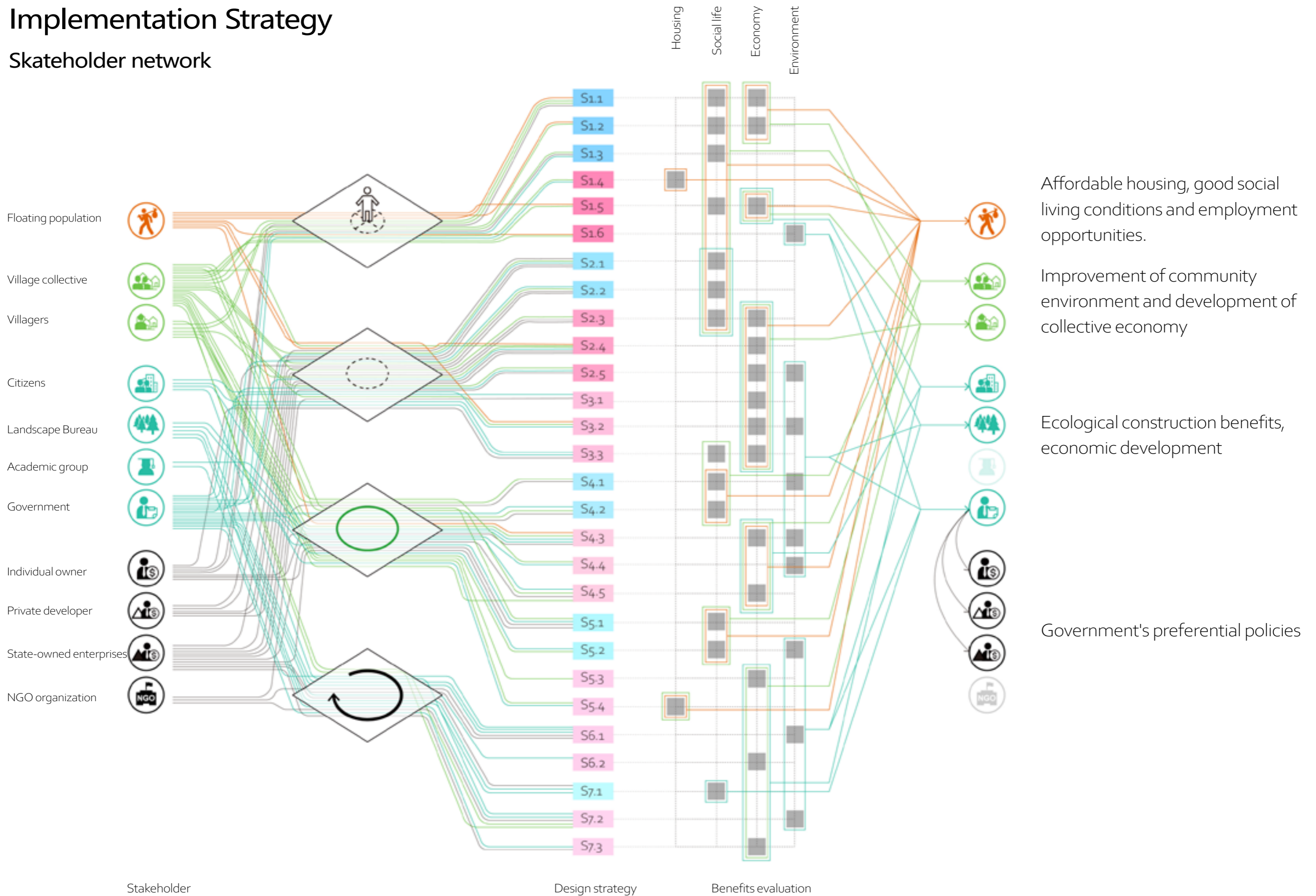


Stakeholder

Design strategy

Implementation Strategy

Stakeholder network



Affordable housing, good social living conditions and employment opportunities.

Improvement of community environment and development of collective economy

Ecological construction benefits, economic development

Government's preferential policies

Policy Suggestion



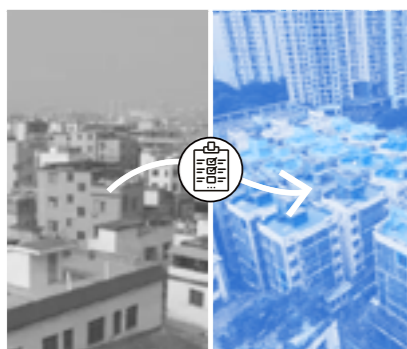
Land development policy



A. Integrated development of urban villages and green belts



B. Replace the land bank model with cooperative development

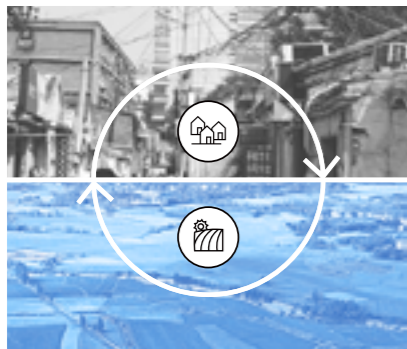


C. Periodic assessment

Policy Suggestion



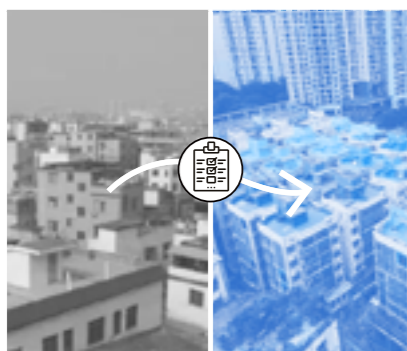
Collective property house as new social housing pattern



Type1 Government + village collective (S2)



Type2 Developer + village collective (S2)



Type3 Village collective (S3)

Policy Suggestion



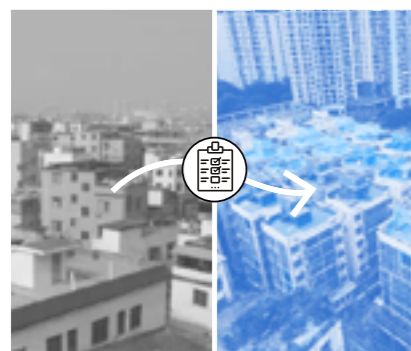
Diversification of investment groups



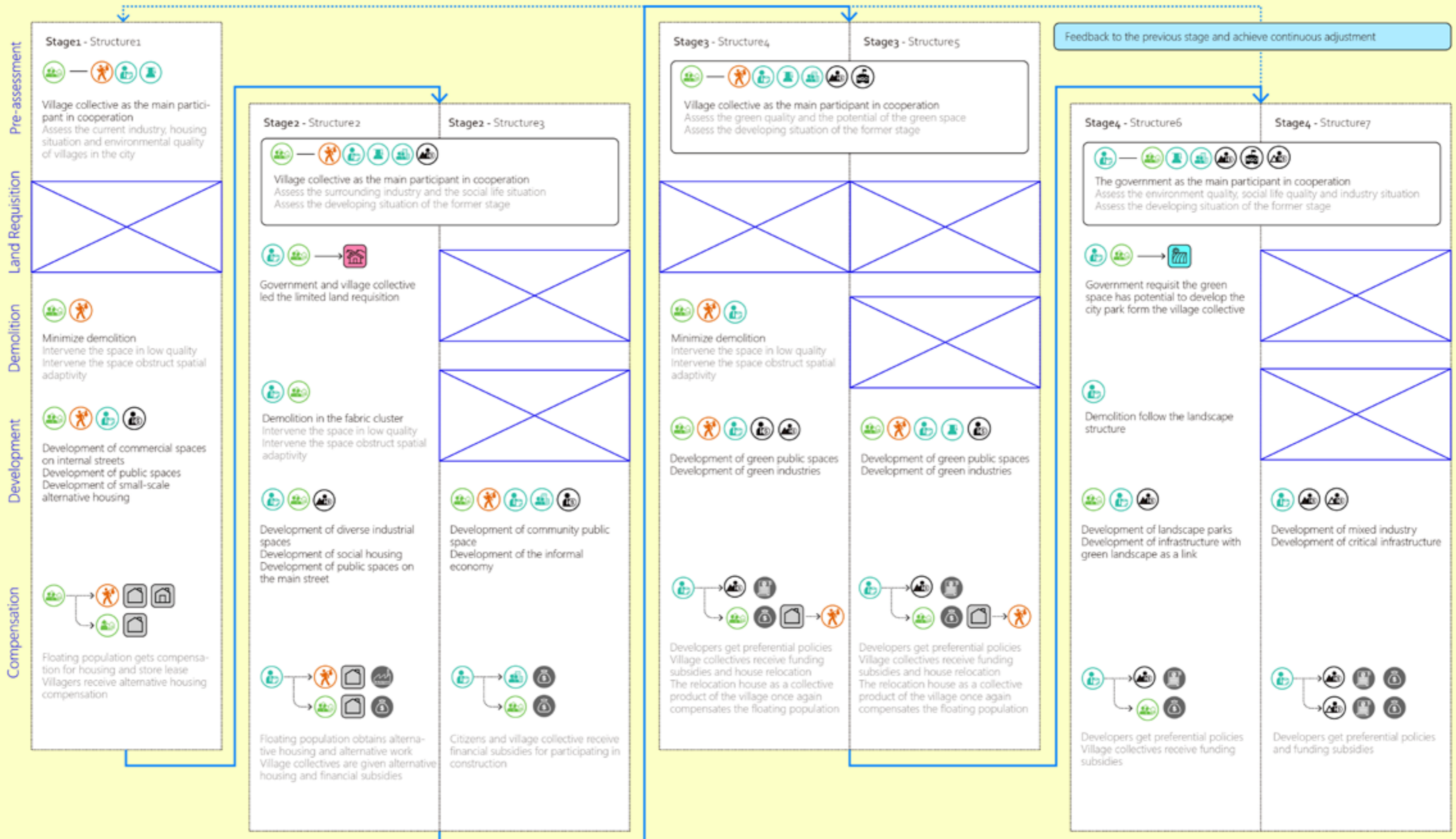
Restrictions on the type of developer

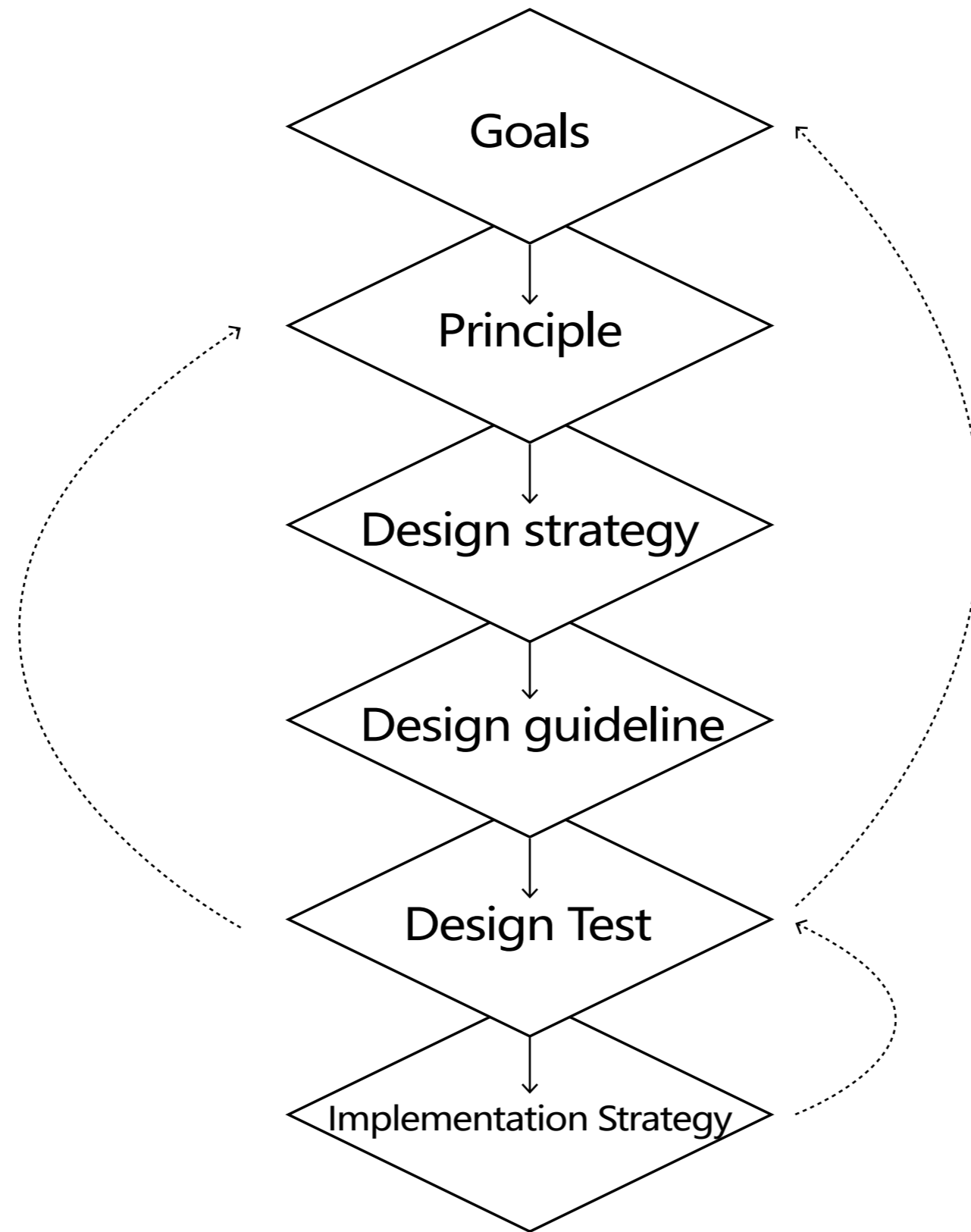


Village collectives provide diversified forms of rental



New development model

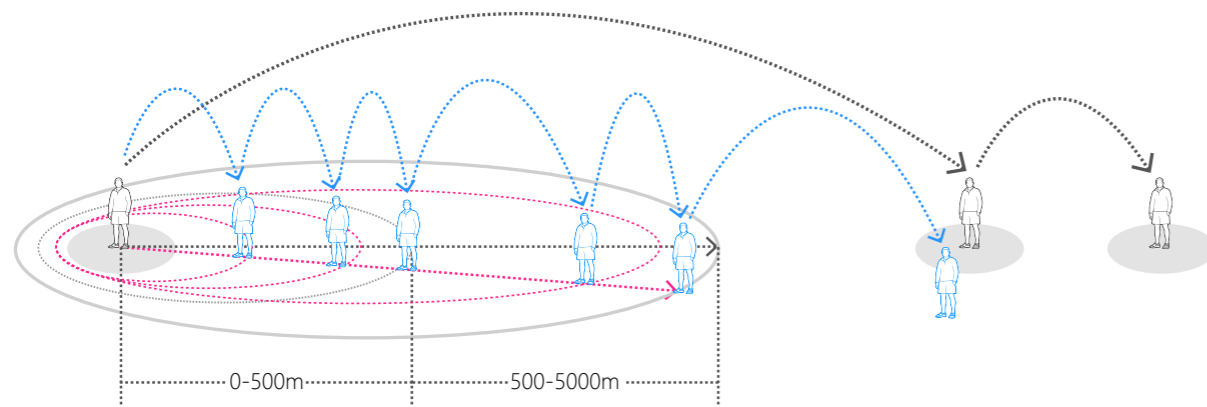




04

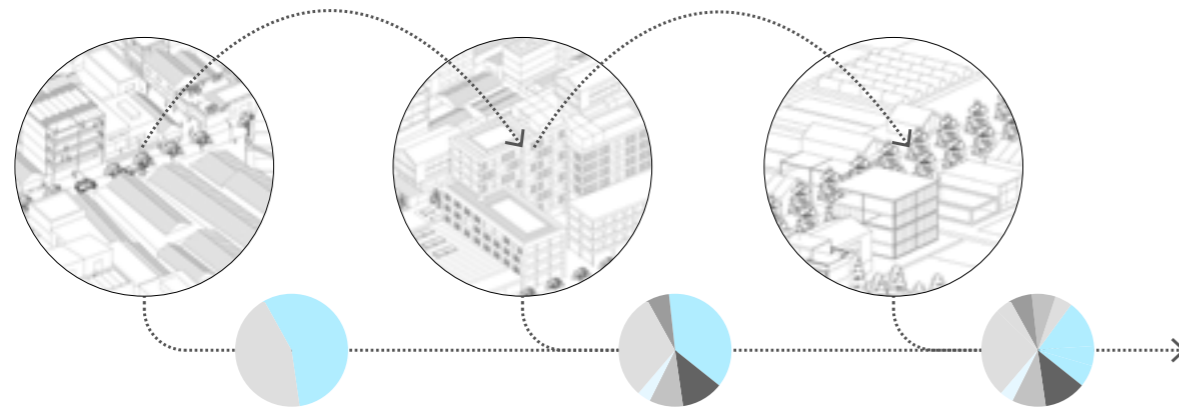
Reßection

Alternative development path



Floating population:

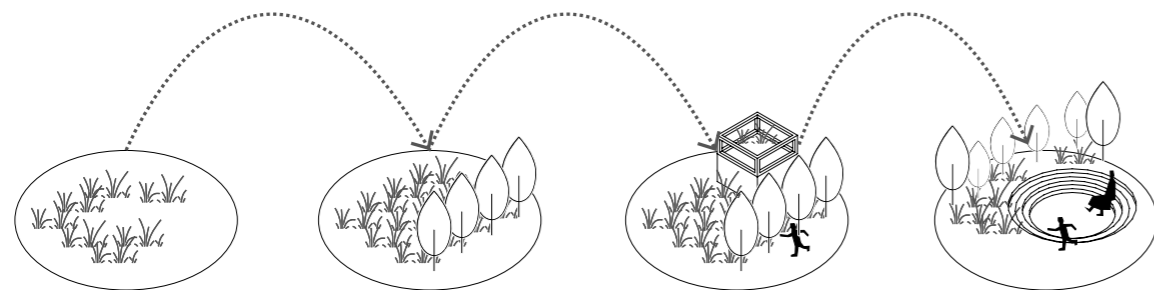
Freed from the long commute, gained more space for social activities in accessible area.



Village:

Based on the old form, a mixed spatial form was developed, and a new adaptive new form was developed in the green space.

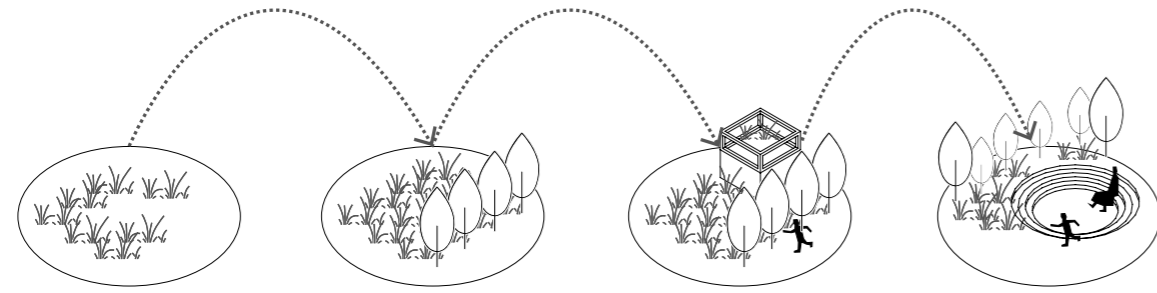
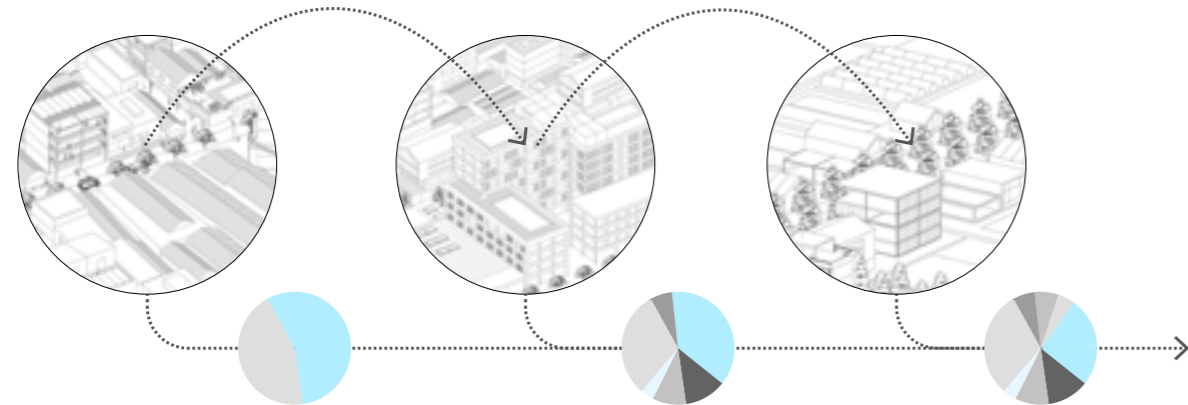
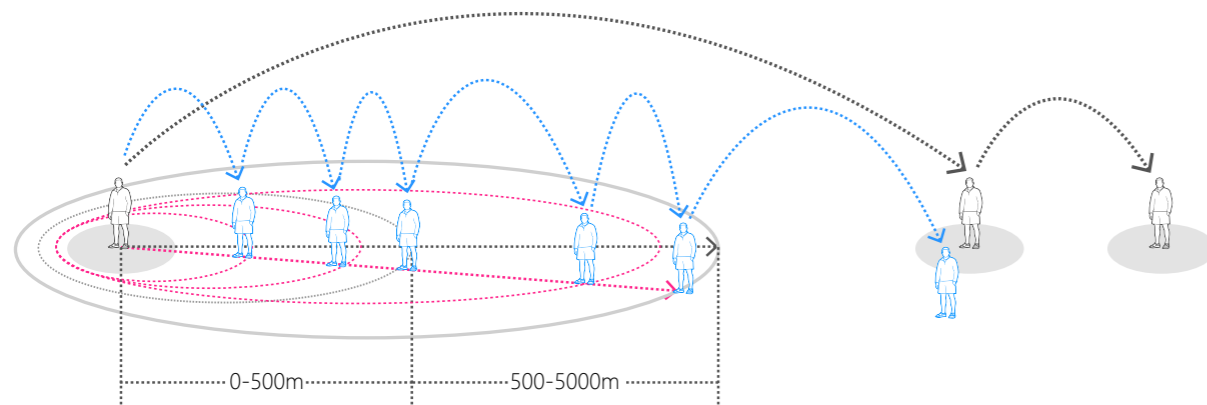
Guaranteed the survival space of informal industries and increased the space of mixed new industries.



Green belt:

Activated the productive and public nature of the Green Belt, and has a closer penetration with the city.

Alternative development path reflect to Beijing strategy



- The establishment of a non-central urban life circle has eased the disease in large cities

- The gradual upgrading of the industry will gradually bring the waiqian of the floating population

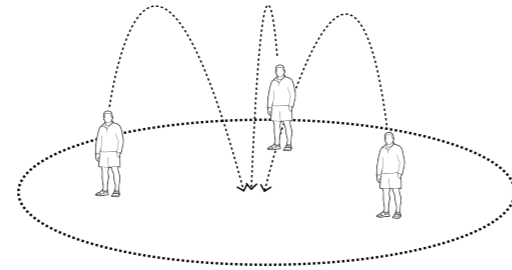
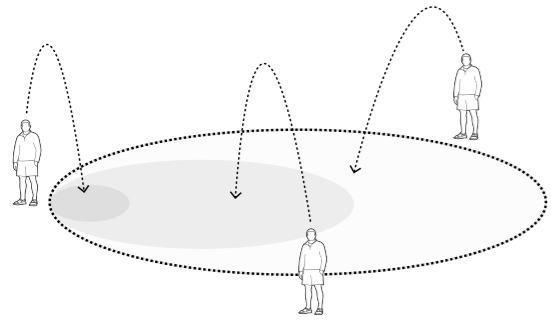
- As a buffer zone for rapid industrial upgrading, the industry is gradually upgraded with the path of mixed industry development

- More adaptable update mode of spatial form

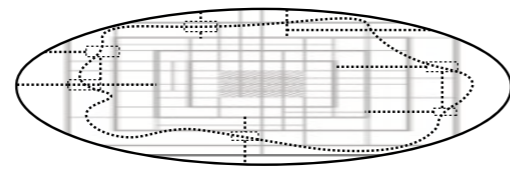
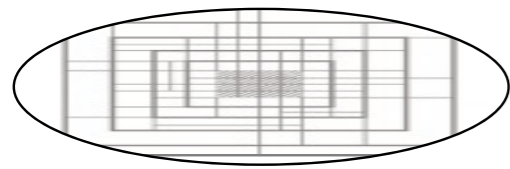
- Reduced the time and economic cost of green space development



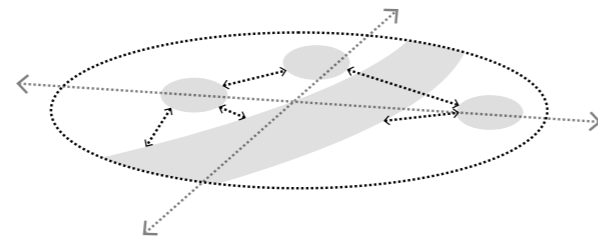
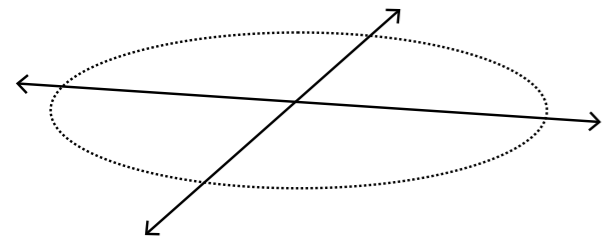
Beijing's path to becoming a more open city



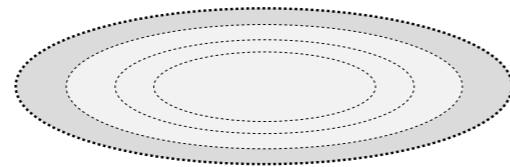
Joint participation of different types of stakeholders



Symbiosis of formal and informal spaces

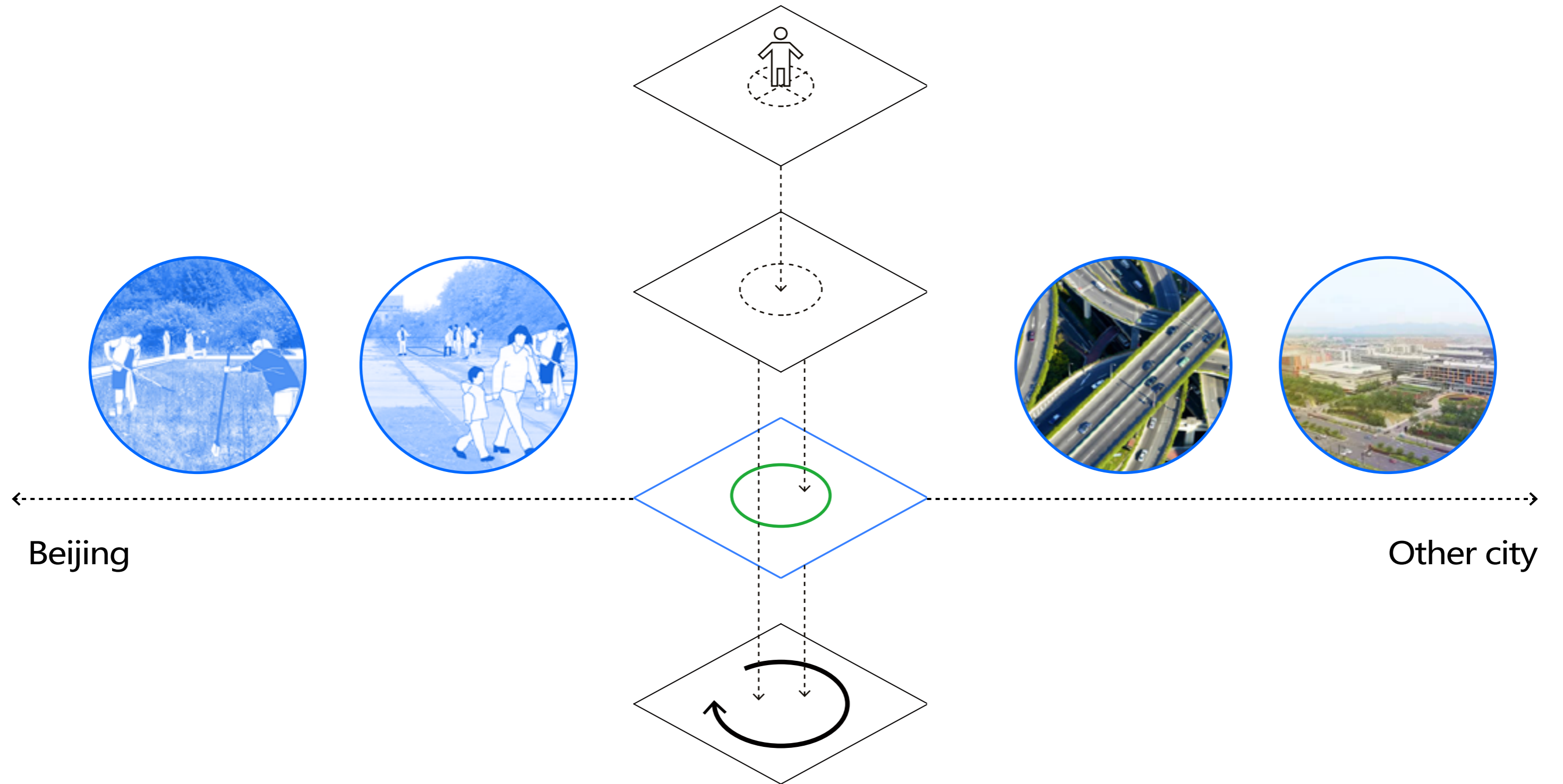


Restoring the city's closed space with a public space network (arrival cities and green spaces as nodes, informal routes as line)



Diversified industrial space realizes the transitional development of industry

The feasibility of the strategy



让孩子们拥有更好的世界

一种说法：医院“榜名籍”顽疾何以久治难愈

近日，在北京市卫生健康委员会官方网站上，北京市卫生健康委发布《北京市卫生健康委关于印发北京市卫生健康委系统医疗机构“榜名籍”顽疾诊疗方案的通知》。通知中提到，北京市卫生健康委系统医疗机构“榜名籍”顽疾诊疗方案，由北京市卫生健康委系统医疗机构“榜名籍”顽疾诊疗专家组制定。通知中还提到，北京市卫生健康委系统医疗机构“榜名籍”顽疾诊疗方案，由北京市卫生健康委系统医疗机构“榜名籍”顽疾诊疗专家组制定。通知中还提到，北京市卫生健康委系统医疗机构“榜名籍”顽疾诊疗方案，由北京市卫生健康委系统医疗机构“榜名籍”顽疾诊疗专家组制定。

一种说法：医院“榜名籍”顽疾何以久治难愈

一种说法：医院“榜名籍”顽疾何以久治难愈

在疫情的防控中，我们看到了疫情人文精神，看到了团结的力量，看到了科学防控的坚持，看到了联防联控、大爱无疆的真情。疫情也让我们对于生命与生活与自然的思考更加深入，让我们在日常工作与生活中，个人与社会的联系更加紧密。我们期待疫情早日结束，我们的生活更加美好。

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社区常态化疫情防控不代表可以放松警惕

出入小区仍要查验健康码登记 中高风险地区进京人员住社区要观察14天

【本报北京5月31日电】北京市委疫情防控工作领导小组日前召开专题会议，分析研判当前北京市疫情防控工作形势，部署下一阶段疫情防控工作。会议强调，要严格落实常态化疫情防控措施，坚持“外防输入、内防反弹”总策略，坚持“动态清零”总方针，坚决防止疫情反弹。会议要求，要严格落实出入小区查验健康码、测温、登记等措施，对中高风险地区进京人员实行14天社区观察。会议强调，要严格落实常态化疫情防控措施，坚持“外防输入、内防反弹”总策略，坚持“动态清零”总方针，坚决防止疫情反弹。

国内首个新冠肺炎治疗性抗体药物获批上市

【新华社北京5月31日电】国家药品监督管理局日前批准，国内首个新冠肺炎治疗性抗体药物——安巴韦单抗注射液（Amecicabtagene autovec）上市。该药由礼来公司研发，用于治疗轻至中度新冠肺炎患者。该药的上市，为新冠肺炎的治疗提供了新的选择。该药由礼来公司研发，用于治疗轻至中度新冠肺炎患者。该药的上市，为新冠肺炎的治疗提供了新的选择。

控烟不能“按下葫芦浮起瓢”

【本报北京5月31日电】近日，北京市控烟工作办公室发布《北京市控烟工作实施方案》，明确到2030年实现全面无烟目标。方案中提到，要严格落实公共场所禁烟规定，加大控烟宣传力度，提高公众对吸烟危害的认识。方案还提到，要加强对烟草广告的限制，减少烟草对青少年的诱惑。方案还提到，要加强对烟草广告的限制，减少烟草对青少年的诱惑。

地摊经济不适合北京

【本报北京5月31日电】近日，北京市政府有关部门表示，地摊经济在北京并不适合。北京作为首都，城市形象至关重要，地摊经济带来的脏乱差问题与北京的城市定位不符。有关部门表示，北京应该发展更加规范、更加现代化的商业形态，提升城市品质。有关部门表示，北京应该发展更加规范、更加现代化的商业形态，提升城市品质。

The stall economy is not suitable for Beijing

PMI连续三月站上枯荣线 制造业整体趋稳

【新华社北京5月31日电】国家统计局5月31日发布的数据显示，5月份制造业采购经理指数（PMI）为50.1%，连续三个月站上枯荣线。这反映了制造业景气度有所回升，整体趋于稳定。5月份制造业采购经理指数（PMI）为50.1%，连续三个月站上枯荣线。这反映了制造业景气度有所回升，整体趋于稳定。

北京西站关闭湖北返京人员专用通道

逐步恢复湖北地区始发的进京旅客列车运行



在北京西站，一名工作人员为一名从湖北返京的旅客提供志愿服务。背景中的蓝色横幅上写着“欢迎回家”。

八达岭开通团队游

【新华社北京5月31日电】八达岭长城景区近日正式开通团队游。景区表示，团队游的开通将方便更多游客前来参观游览，促进景区旅游复苏。景区表示，团队游的开通将方便更多游客前来参观游览，促进景区旅游复苏。

本市将建首都健康体验馆

2030年国民健康素养水平达50%

【新华社北京5月31日电】北京市政府近日宣布，将在未来五年内建设首都健康体验馆。该馆将展示最新的健康理念和生活方式，提高市民的健康素养。北京市政府表示，到2030年，国民健康素养水平将达到50%。北京市政府表示，到2030年，国民健康素养水平将达到50%。

小山村建起“最小美术馆”

【新华社北京5月31日电】北京市密云区的小山村近日建起了一座“最小美术馆”。这座美术馆展示了当地村民的书画作品，丰富了村民的文化生活。这座美术馆展示了当地村民的书画作品，丰富了村民的文化生活。

河北：1亿元专项资金奖励生活垃圾分类

【新华社北京5月31日电】河北省政府近日宣布，将投入1亿元专项资金奖励生活垃圾分类工作。这体现了河北省政府对推进垃圾分类工作的重视。河北省政府表示，将投入1亿元专项资金奖励生活垃圾分类工作。河北省政府表示，将投入1亿元专项资金奖励生活垃圾分类工作。

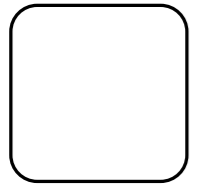
激活“地摊经济”释放“蝴蝶效应”

【本报北京5月31日电】随着疫情防控形势持续向好，各地纷纷出台措施，支持“地摊经济”发展。这不仅有助于解决就业问题，还能带动周边产业的发展，释放“蝴蝶效应”。随着疫情防控形势持续向好，各地纷纷出台措施，支持“地摊经济”发展。这不仅有助于解决就业问题，还能带动周边产业的发展，释放“蝴蝶效应”。

The effect of stall economy in During the economic recovery period



北京街头，人们在疫情期间重新焕发了活力，地摊经济带动了周边产业的发展。



Thanks