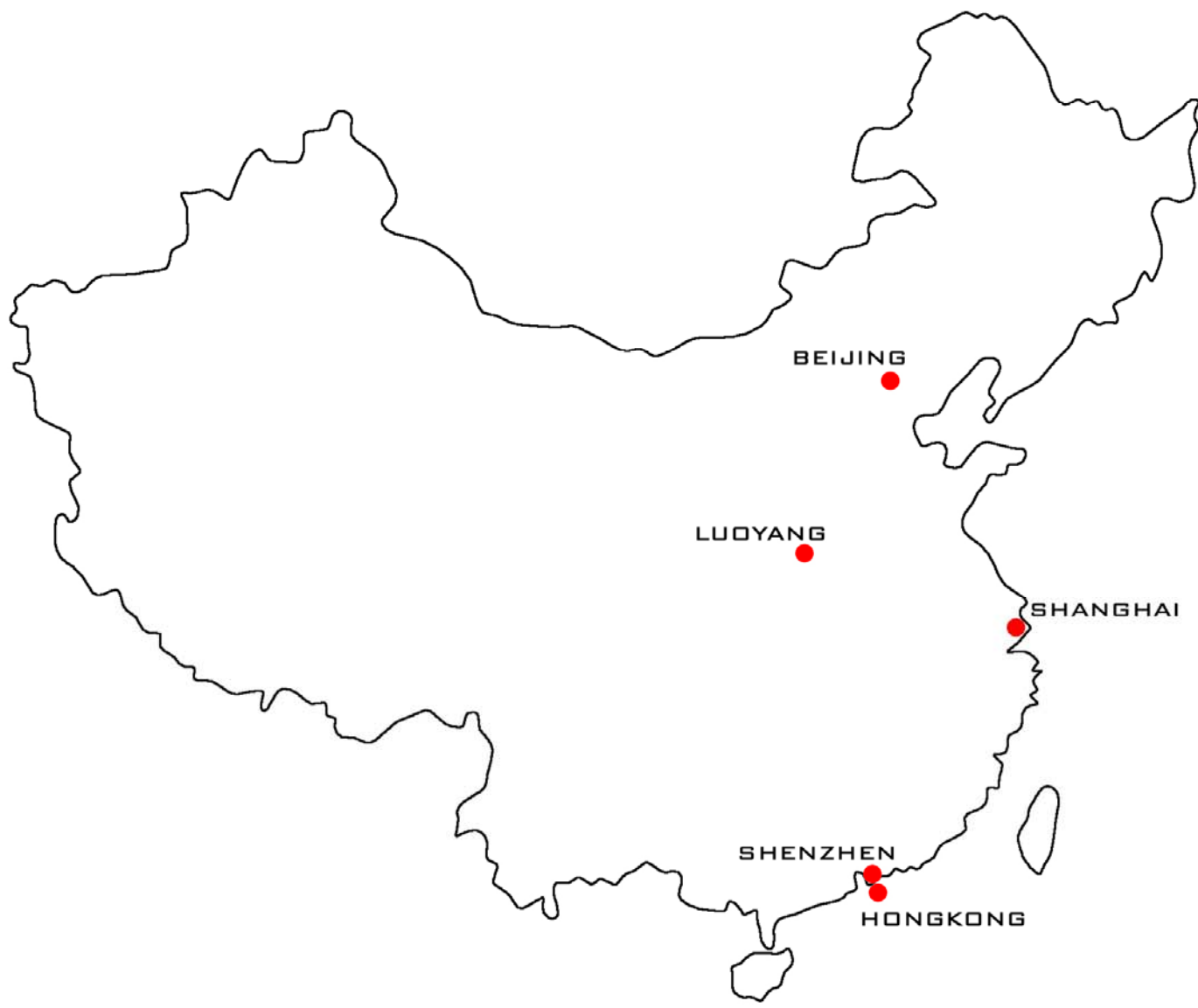


New Luoyang: Vision as Reality



View to the city from the north



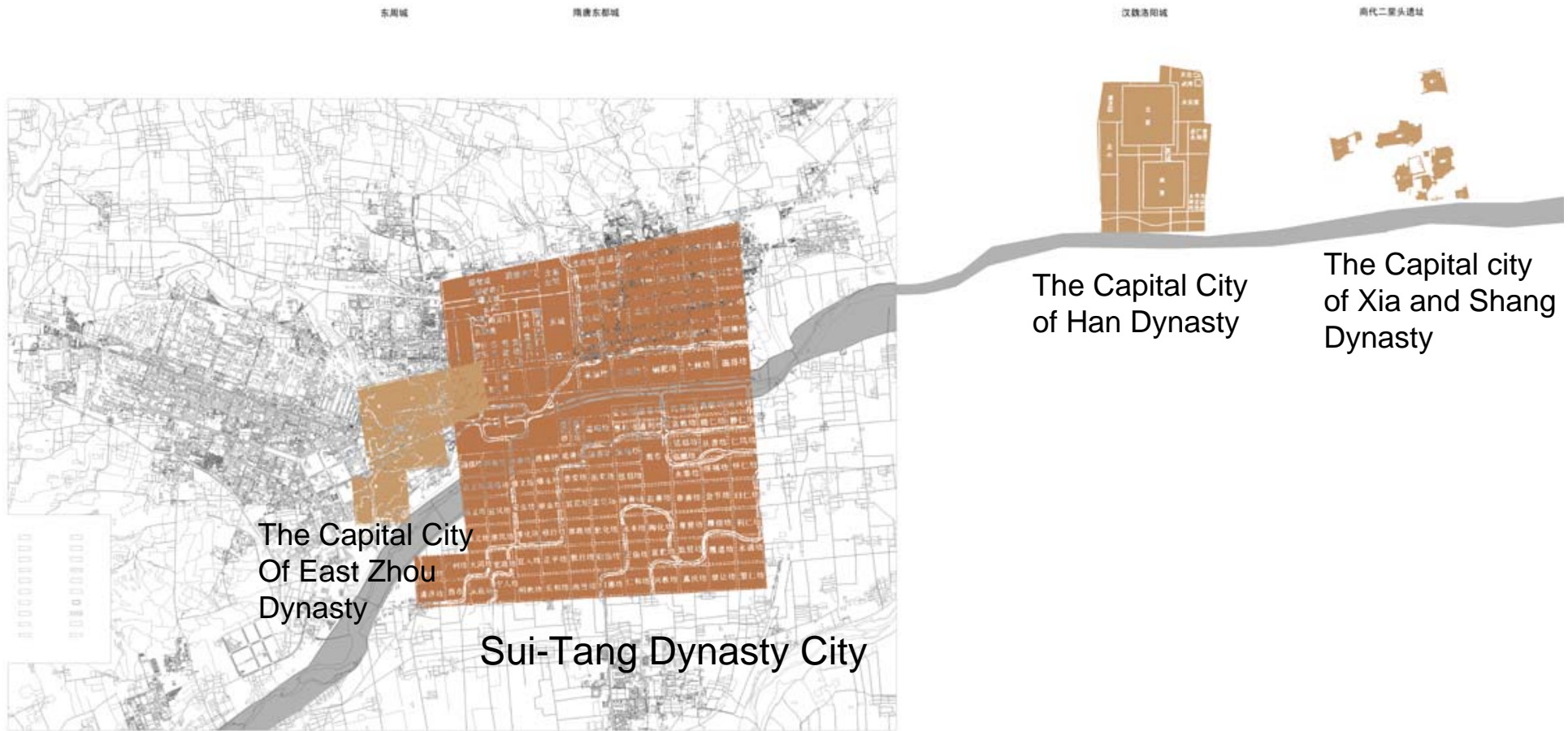
BEIJING

LUOYANG

SHANGHAI

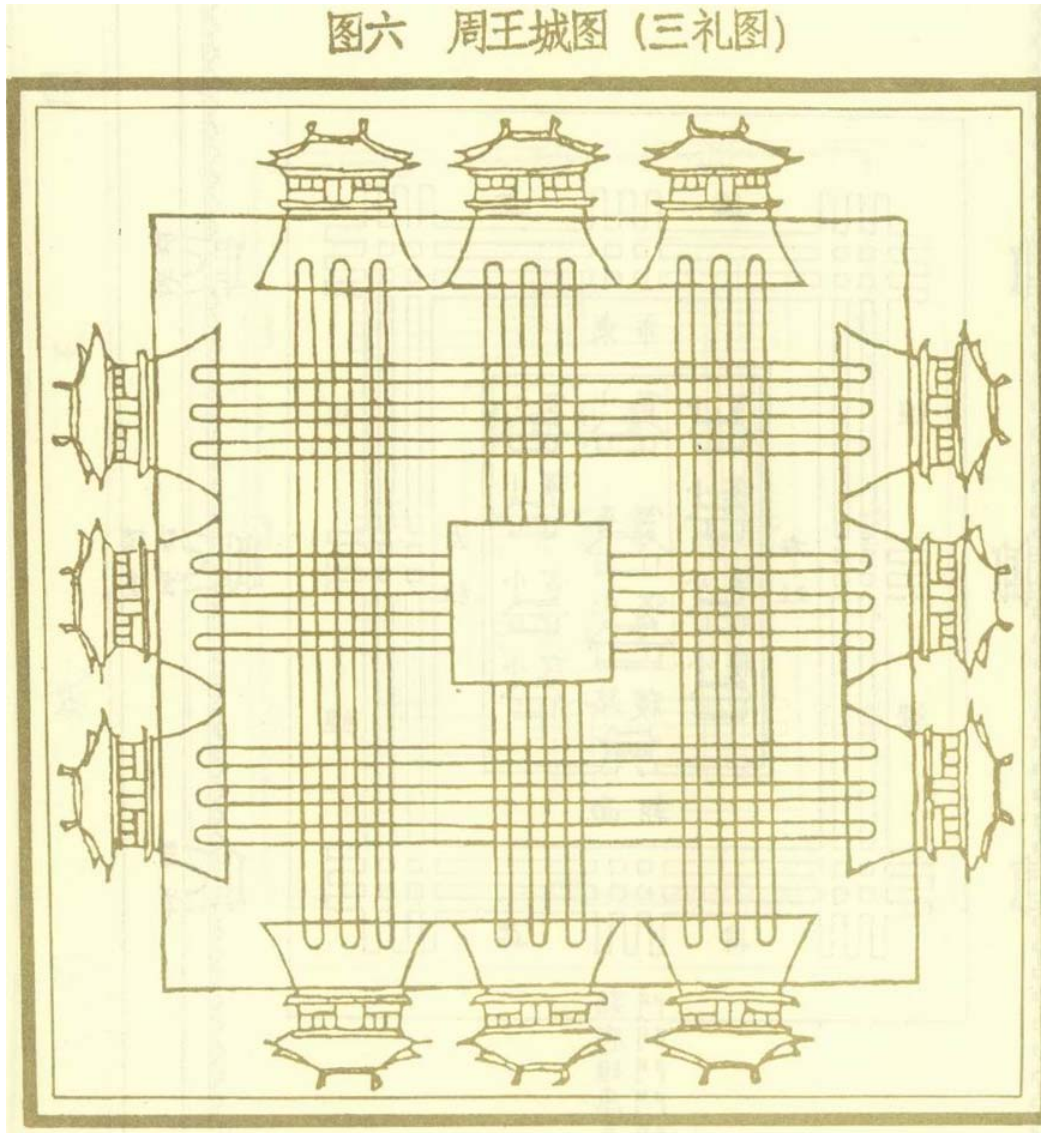
SHENZHEN

HONGKONG



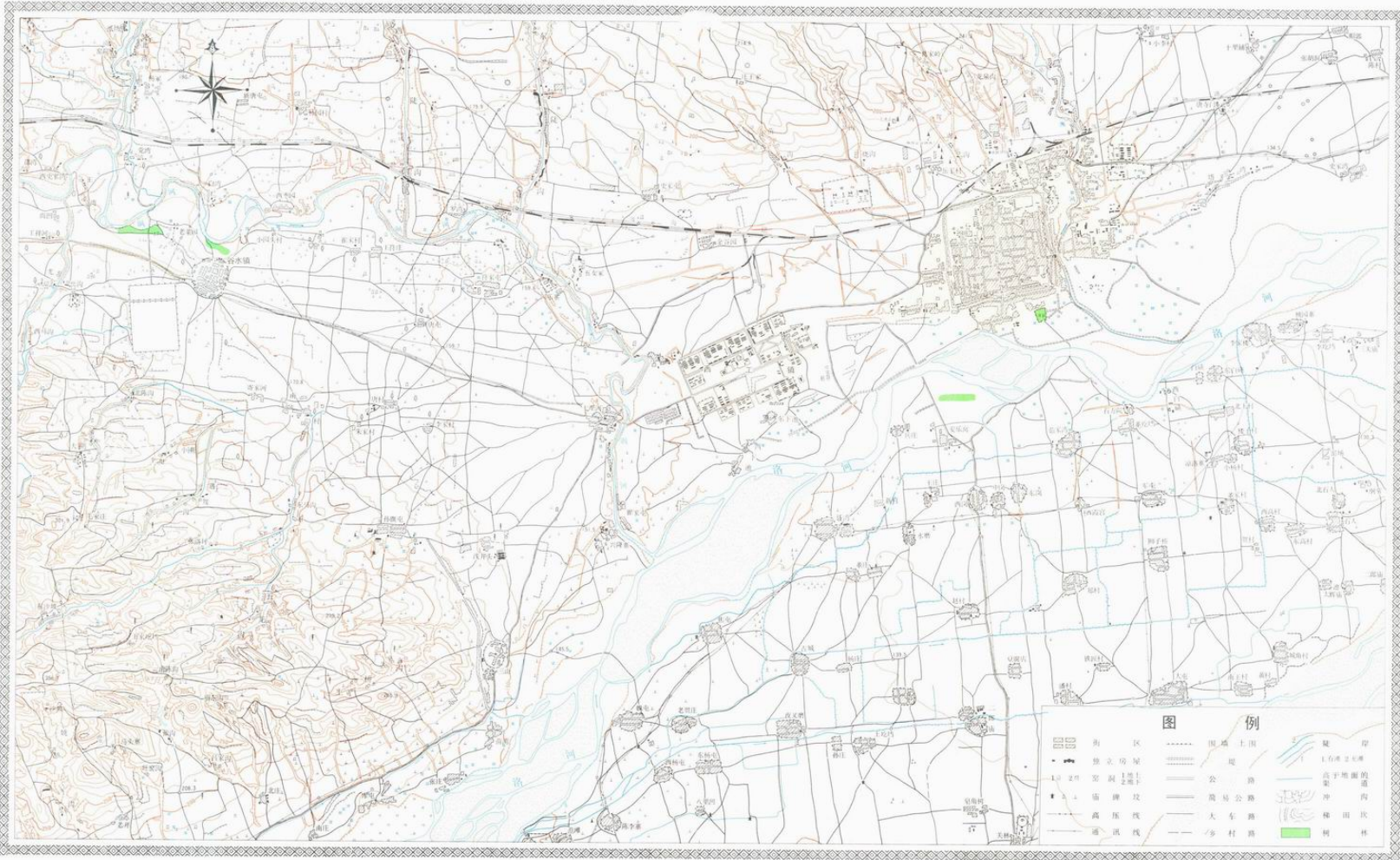
Changing Locations of the Ancient Capital Cities of China in Luoyang

图六 周王城图 (三礼图)



The Conceptual Plan of Luoyang in Zhou Dynasty:
the Paradigm of City Planning in Ancient China

洛阳市1954年现状图



The City of Luoyang in 1954

洛阳市 1956 年总体规划图

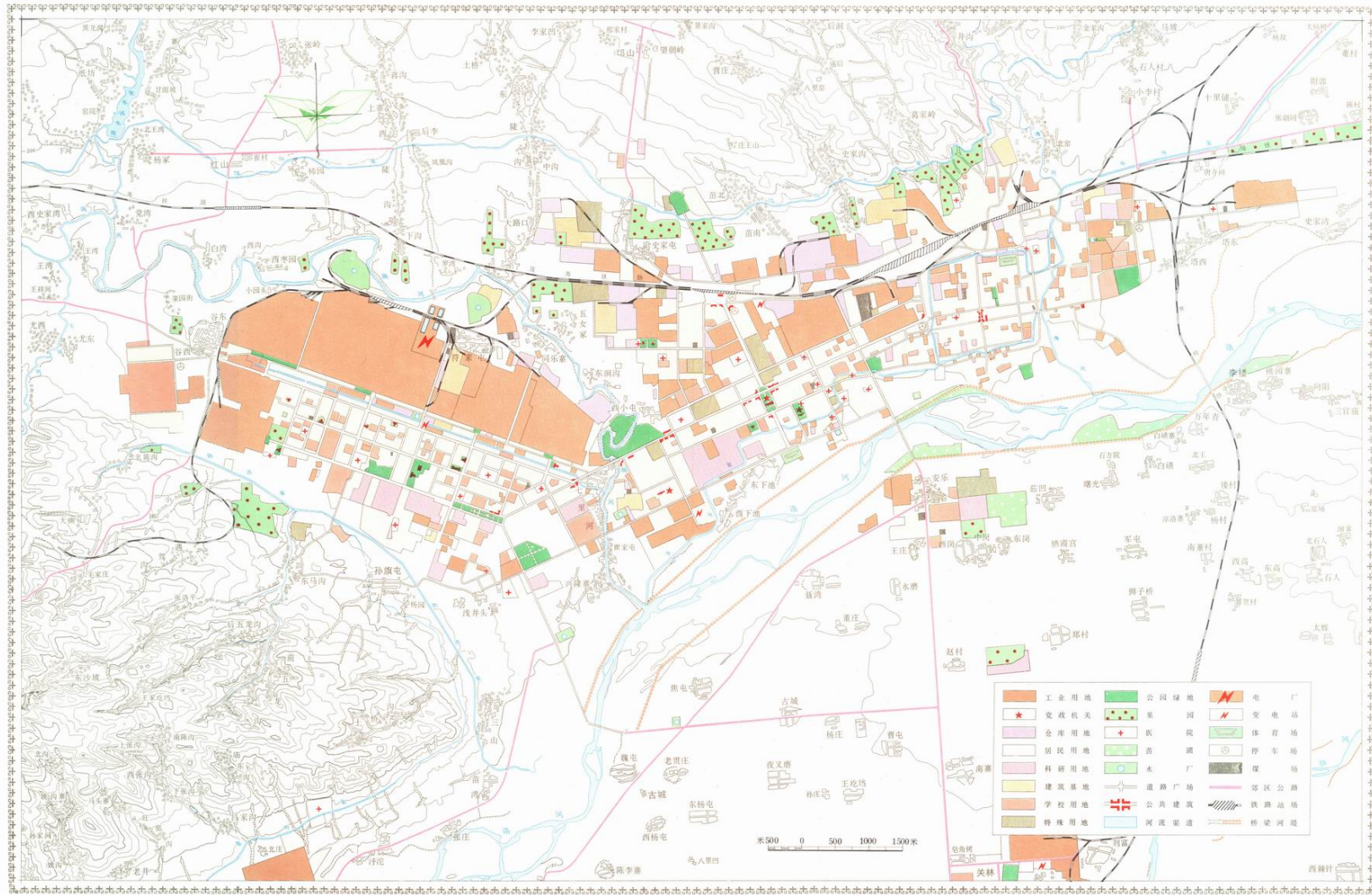


Master Plan of Luoyang in 1956: by Former Soviet Union Urbanists

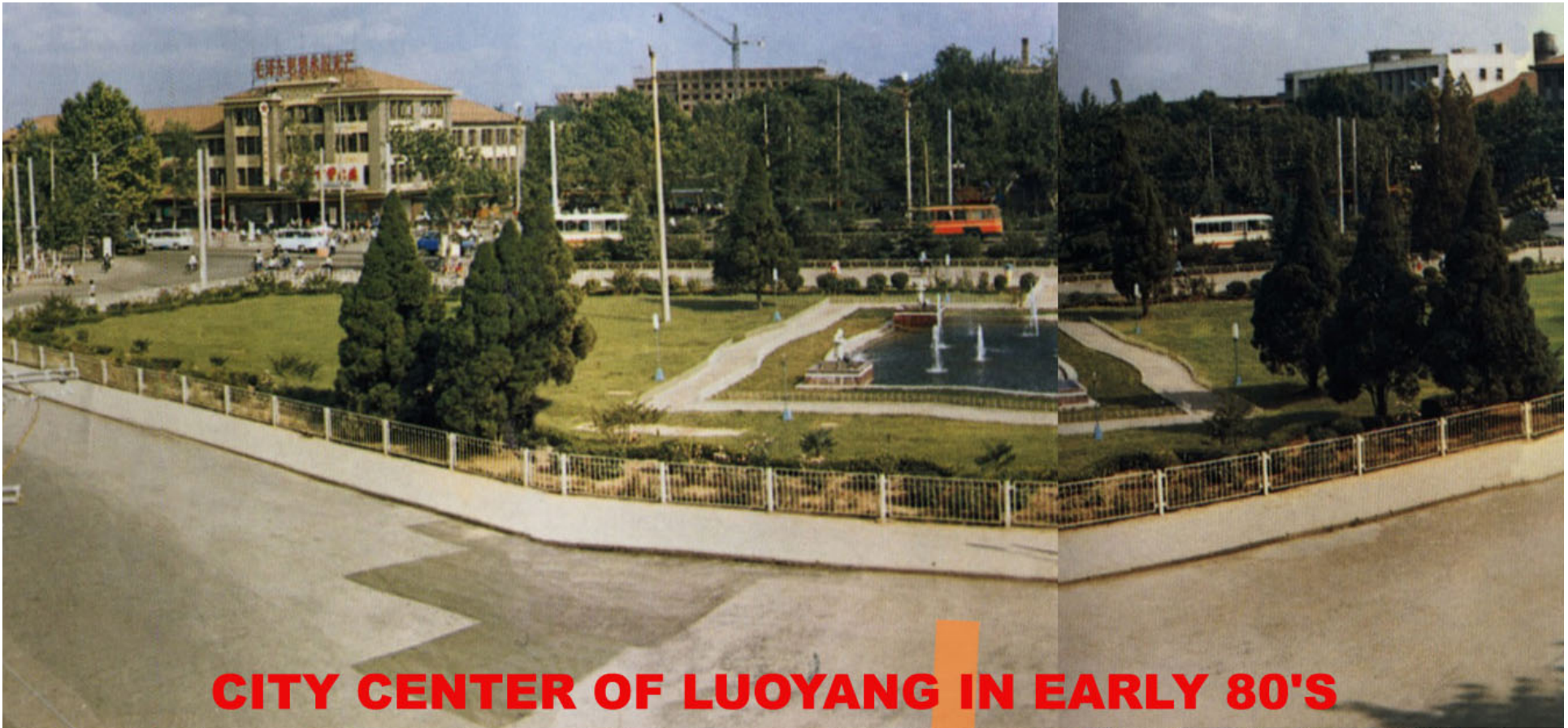


Heavy industrial plants against the tombs of royal families of the past empires

洛阳市现状图



The city of Luoyang in 1980



CITY CENTER OF LUOYANG IN EARLY 80'S

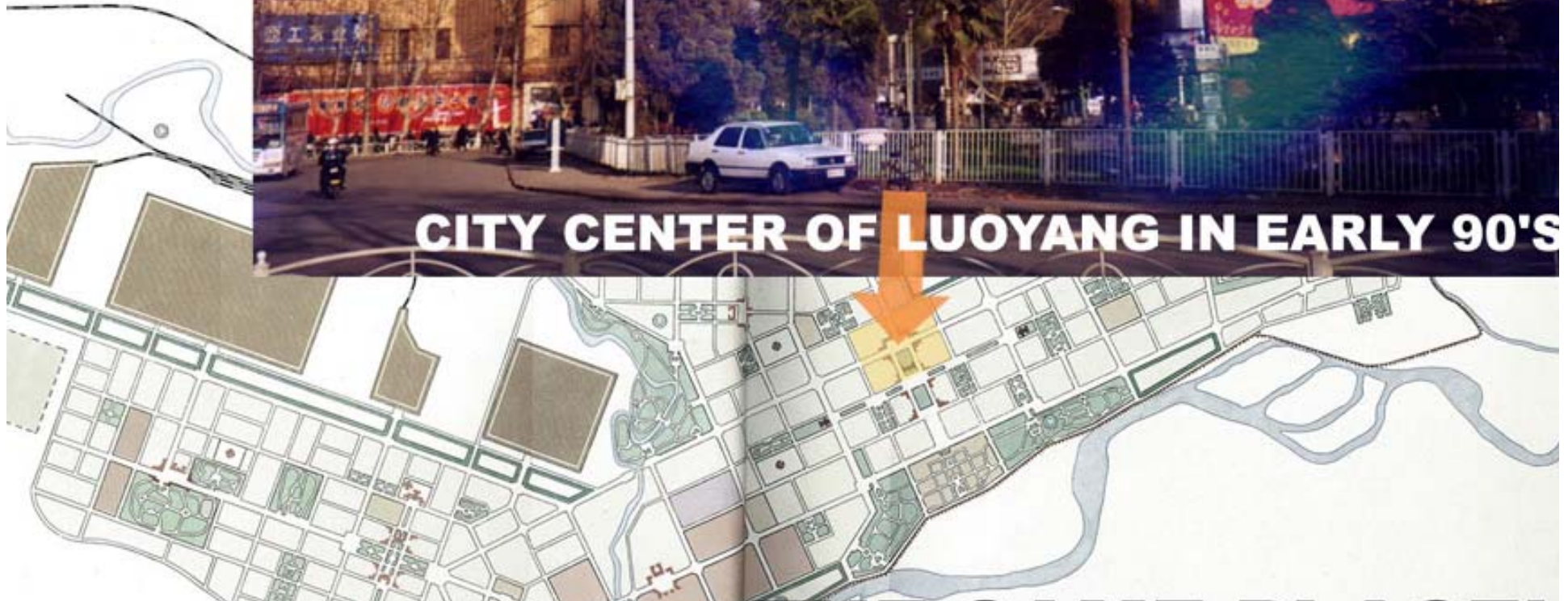


北

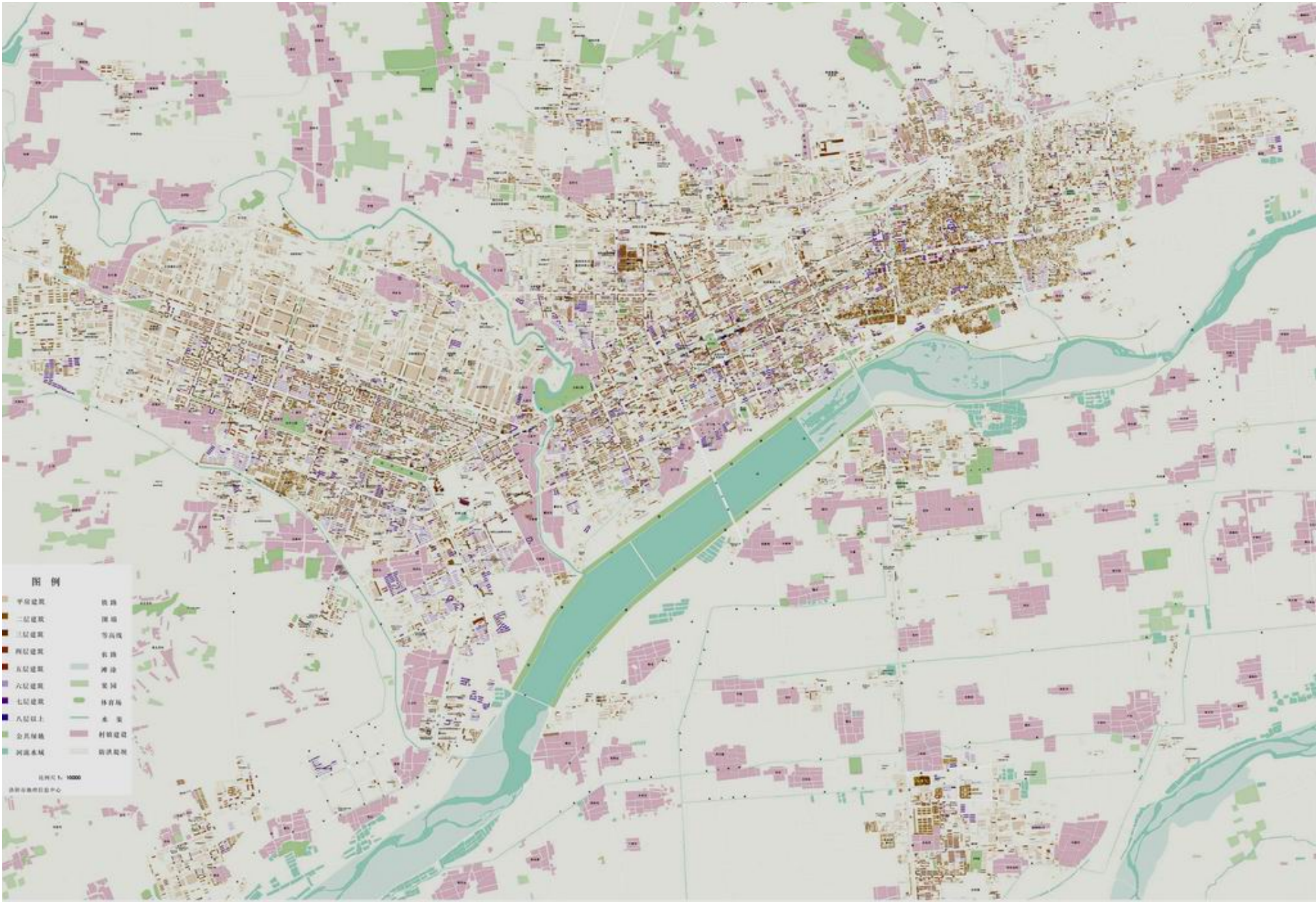
图例



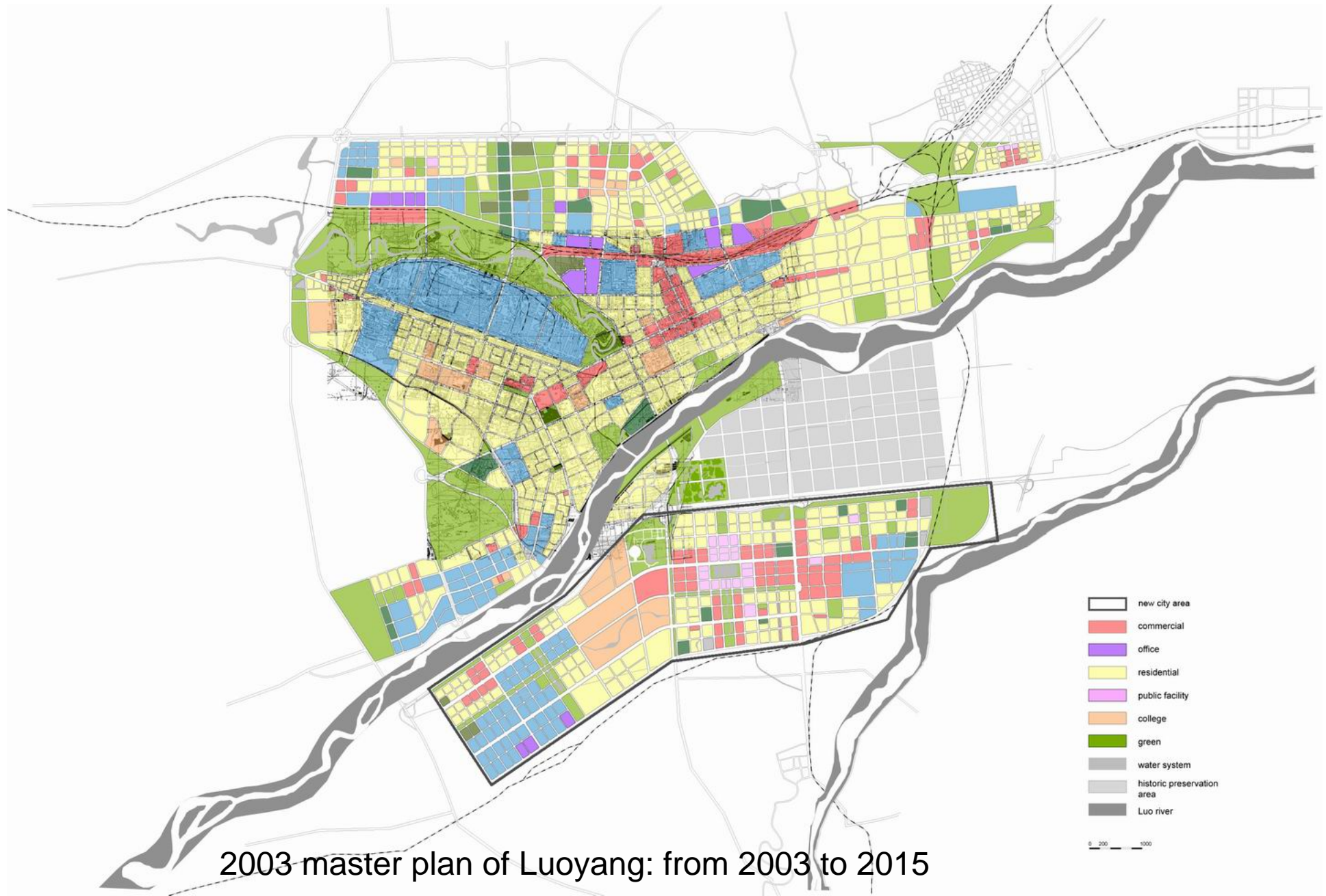
CITY CENTER OF LUOYANG IN EARLY 90'S



10 YEARS LATER... THE SAME PLACE!



City Map of Luoyang, 1998



New City of Luoyang in the South Bank of the River:

Total Area: 71.3 square kilometers

Central Area: 11.2 sq. km

University Town + Sports Center: 8.5 sq. km

Technology Zone: 13.9 sq. km

Preservation Zone of Tang Dynasty City Relic: 22 sq. km

Commercial and Trade Zone: 10.8 sq. km

Linear Park Along the River: 4.9 sq. km

Population: 500,000

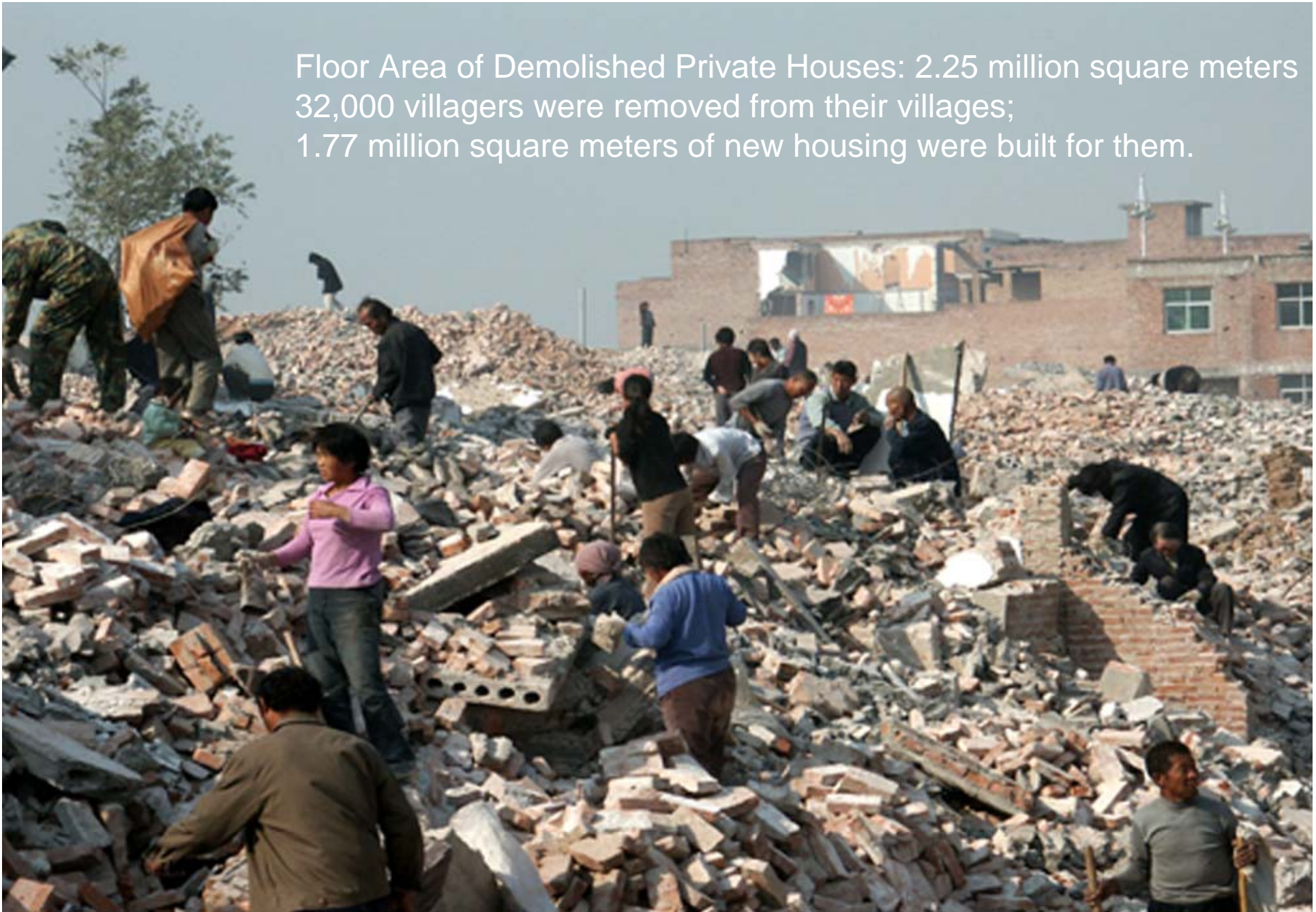
Green Space Coverage: 40%

Total Investment Needed: 17 billion euro.



To the end of year 2006:
Constructed Floor Area: 4,120,000 square meters
Constructed High-rise Buildings Until 2006: 174
Total Investment: 2.52 billion euro.

Floor Area of Demolished Private Houses: 2.25 million square meters
32,000 villagers were removed from their villages;
1.77 million square meters of new housing were built for them.









High-rise housing next to the preservation zone of the Sui-Tang Dynasty





Two-tiered system—socialism with Chinese Characteristics



The new city center—a 'face project'



Mr. Sun Shanwu, the general secretary of the communist party committee of Luoyang, the propeller of the new city project

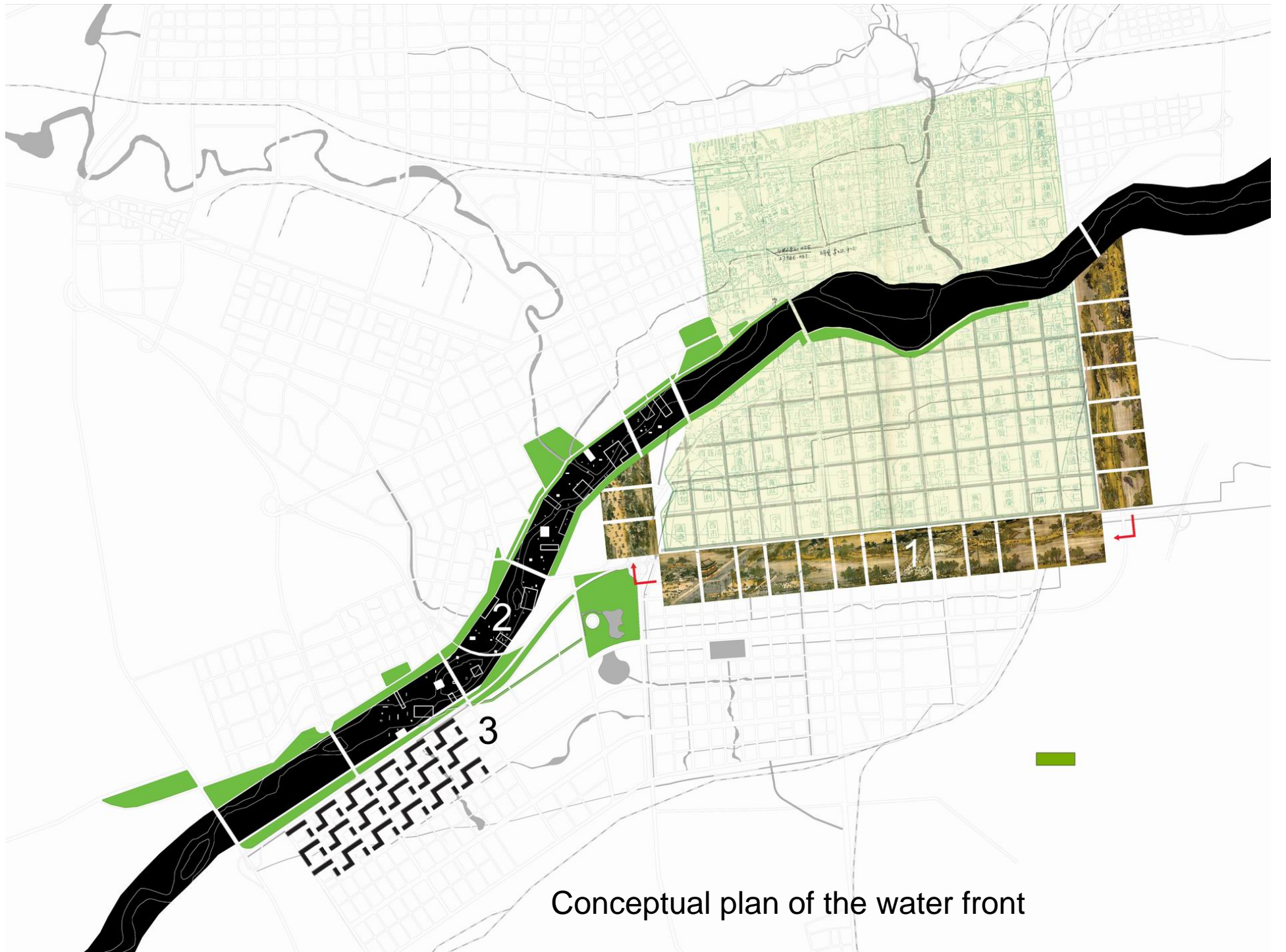


'Making another Lujiazui in Luoyang!'
--Luoyang Daily newspaper

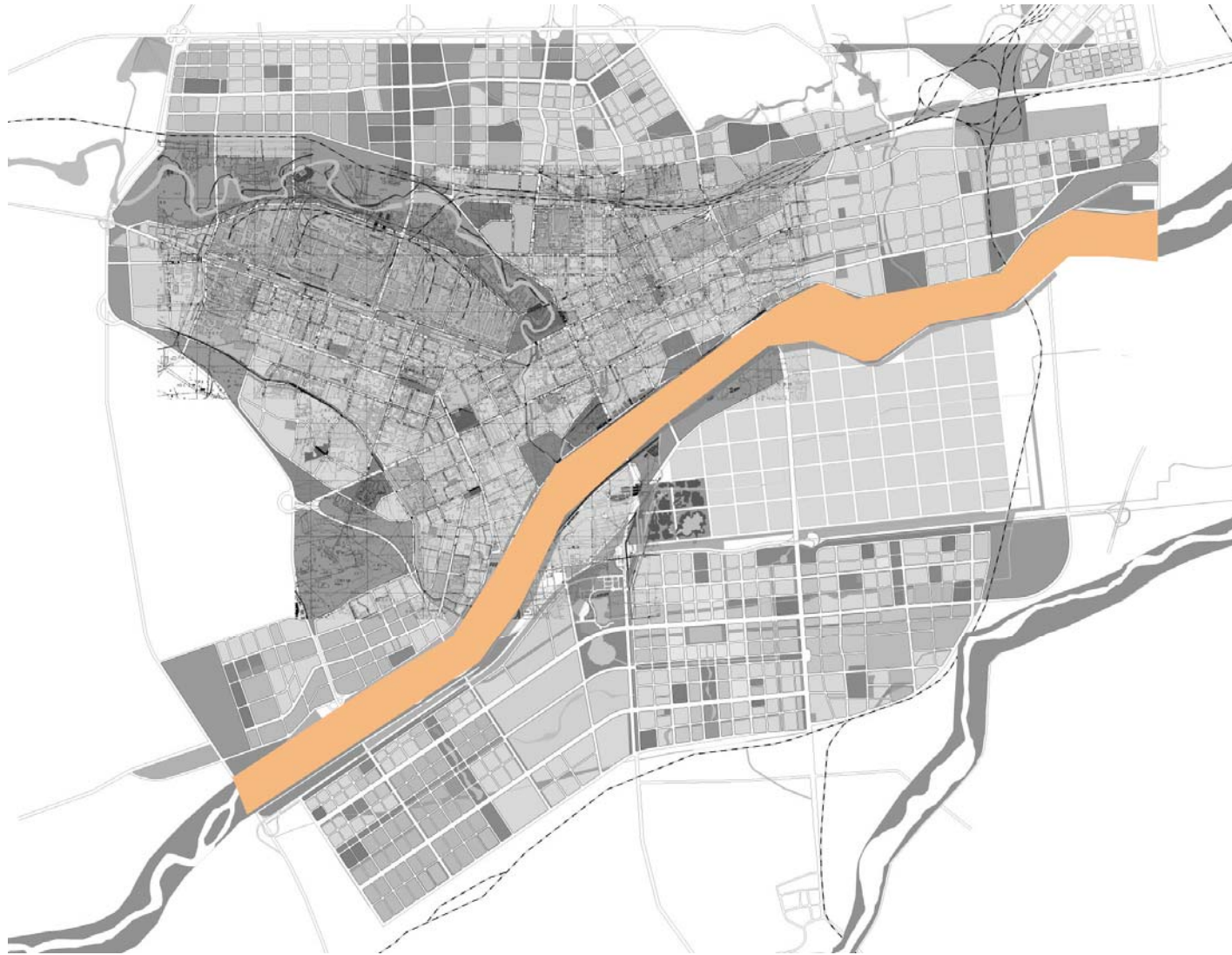


Lujiazui, Shanghai





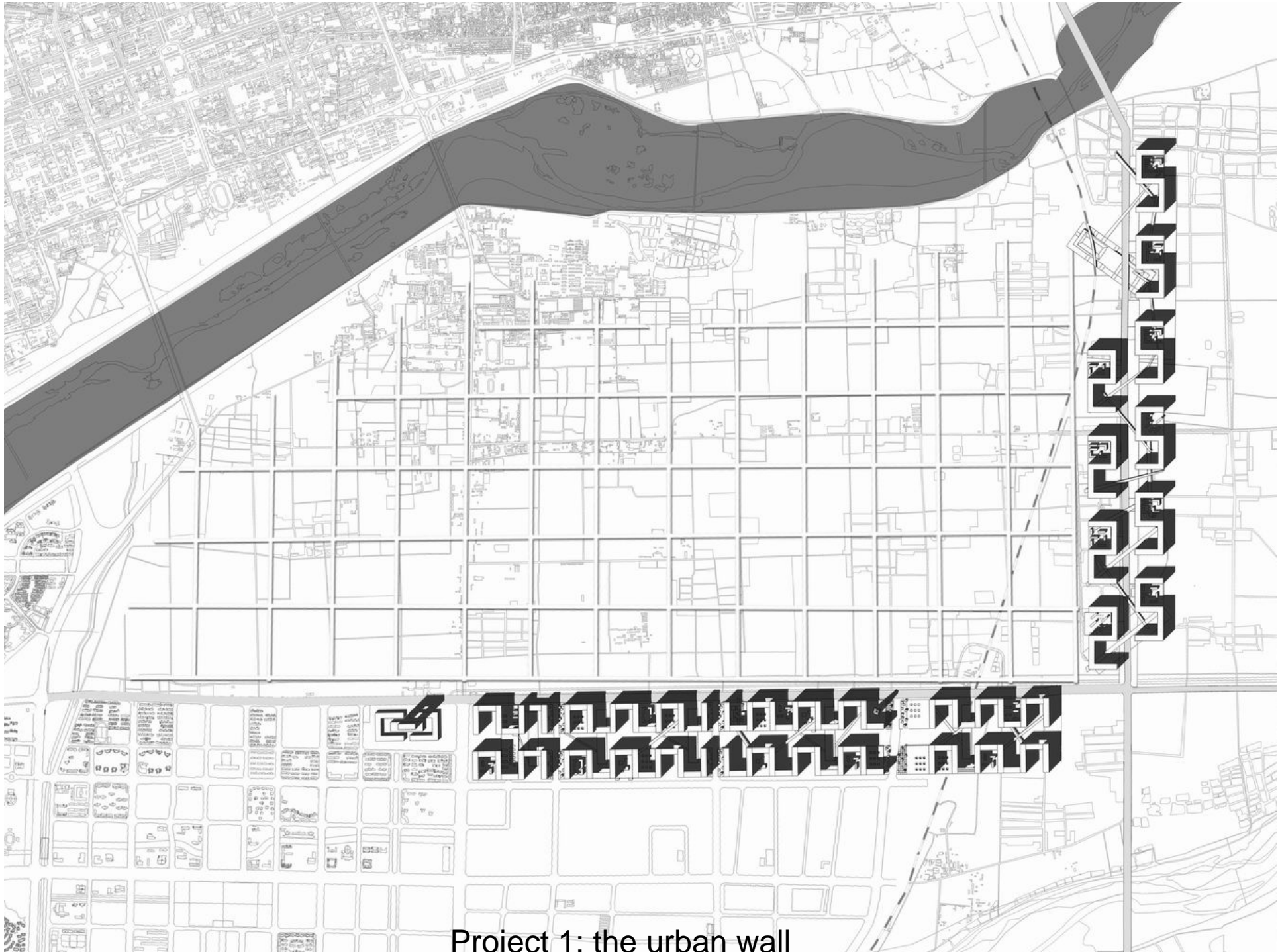
Conceptual plan of the water front



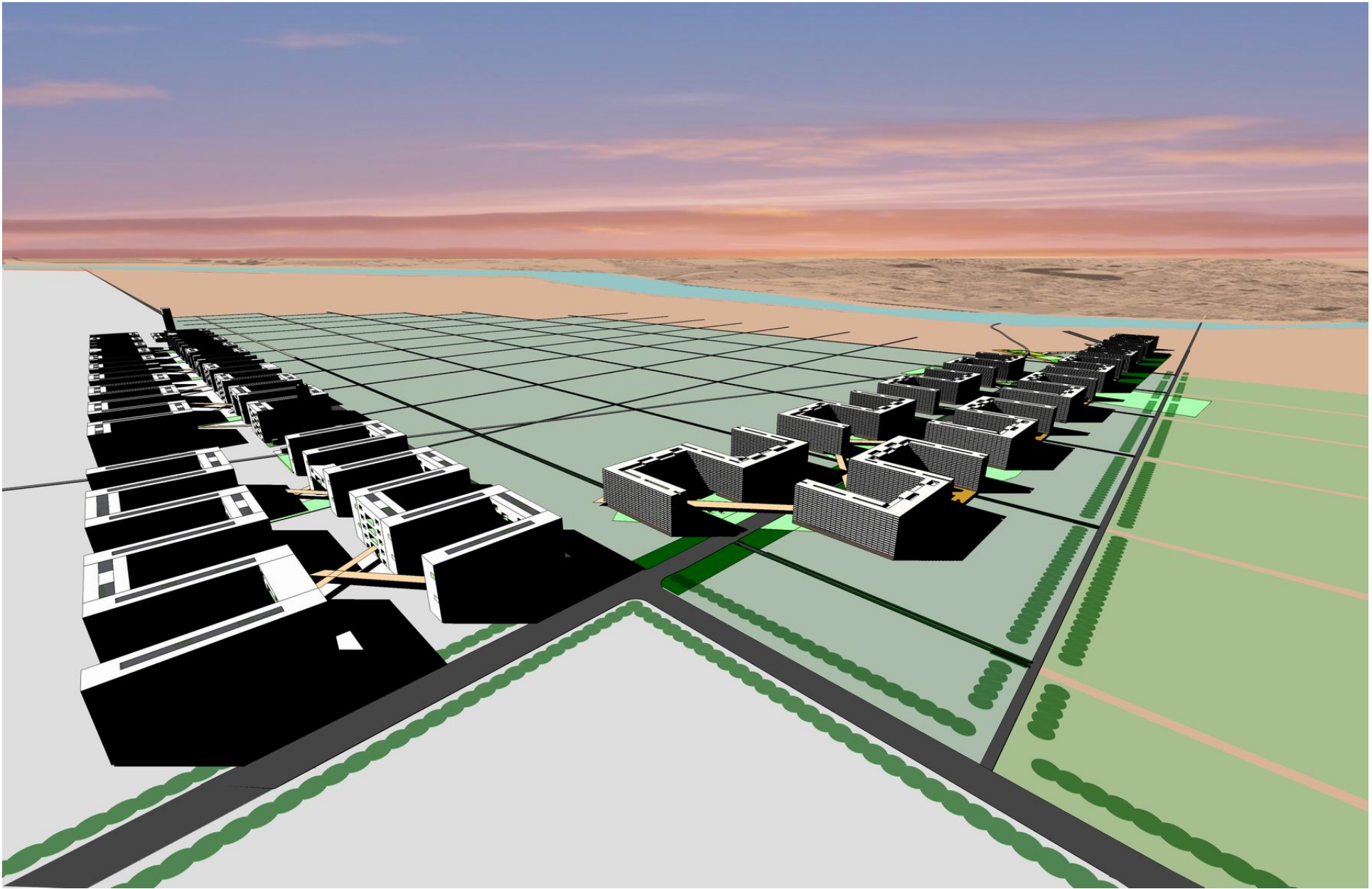
The river--a marginalized city center

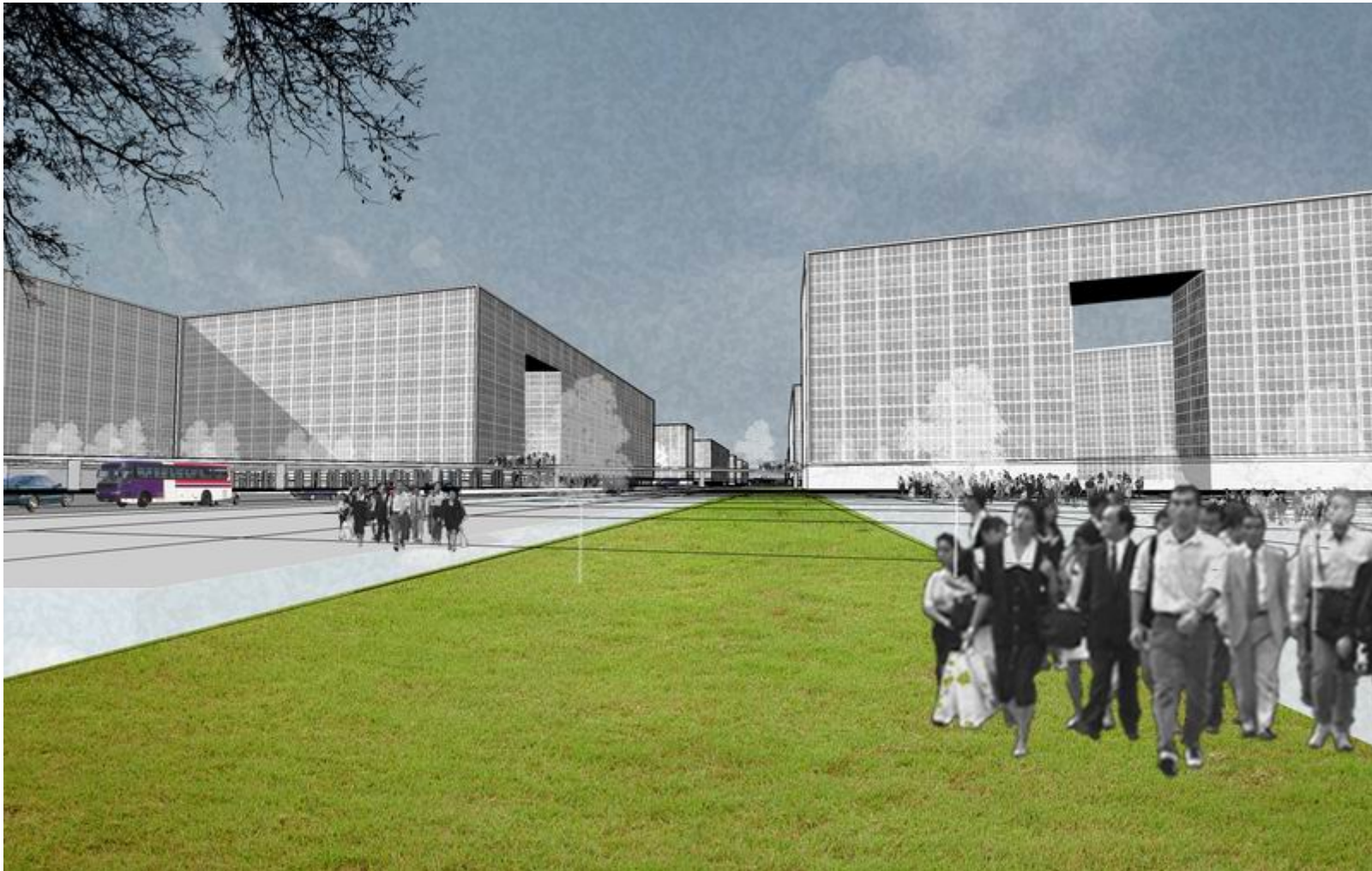


Gated community +
skyscraper

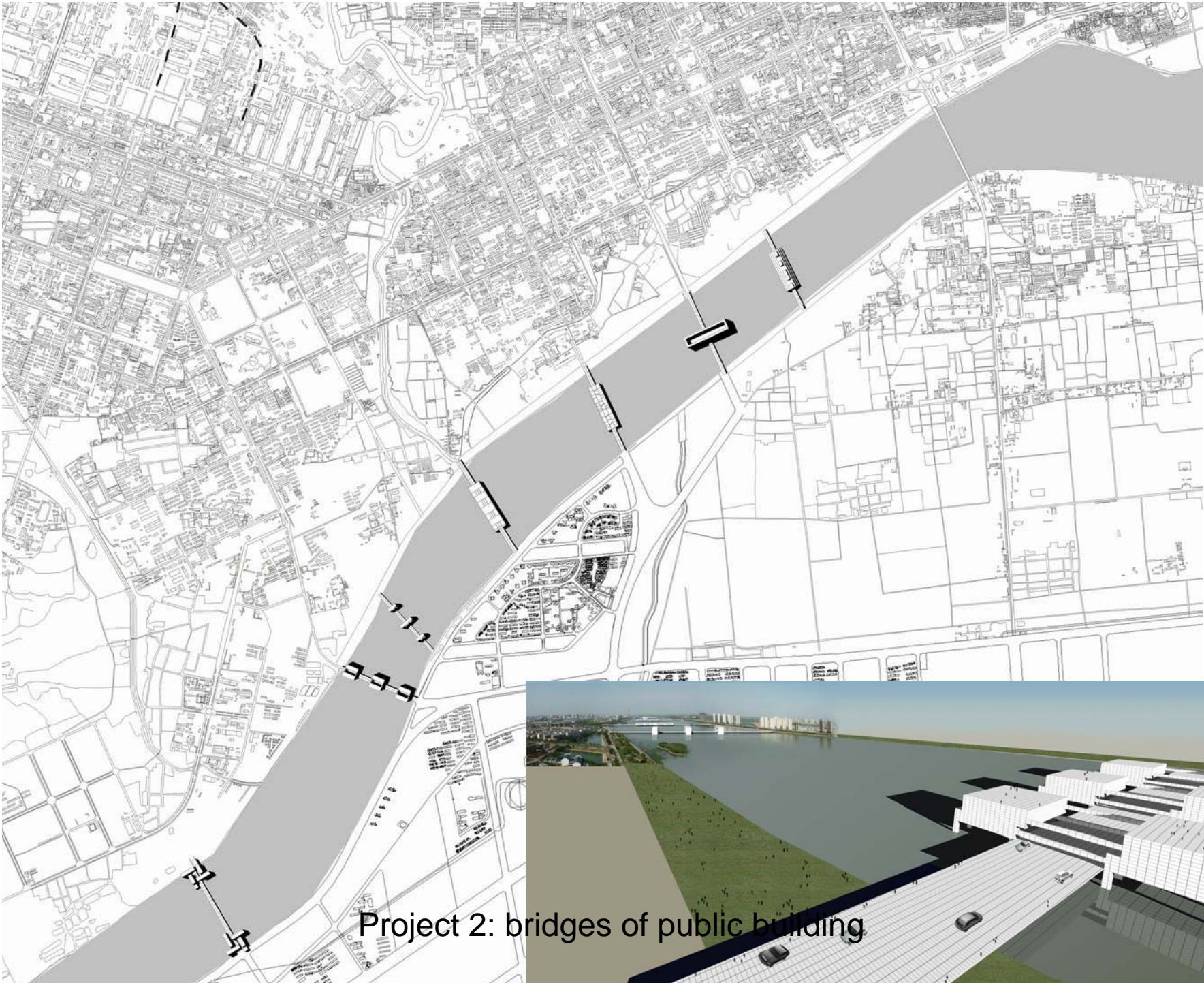


Project 1: the urban wall

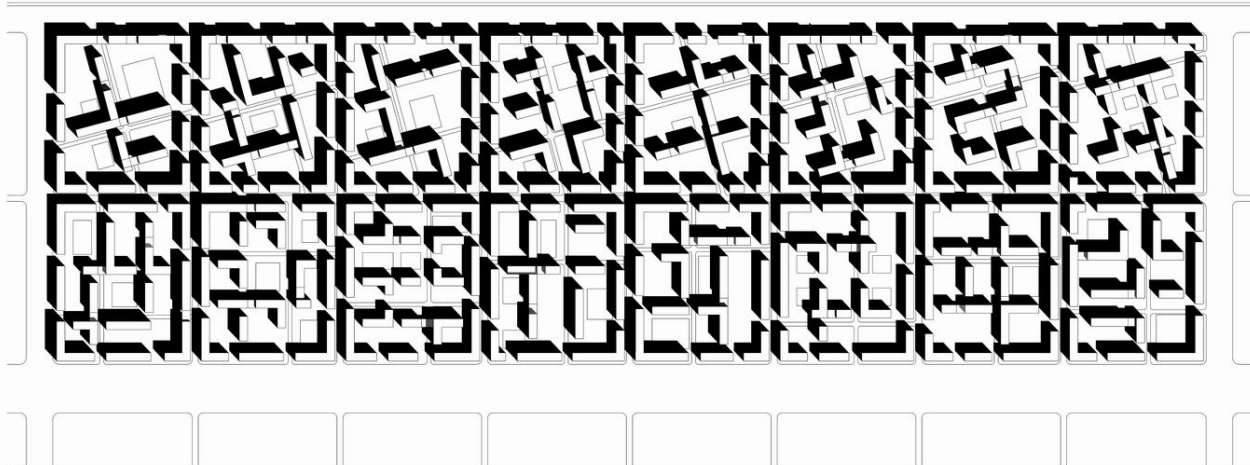








Project 2: bridges of public building



Project 3: the new urban housing block

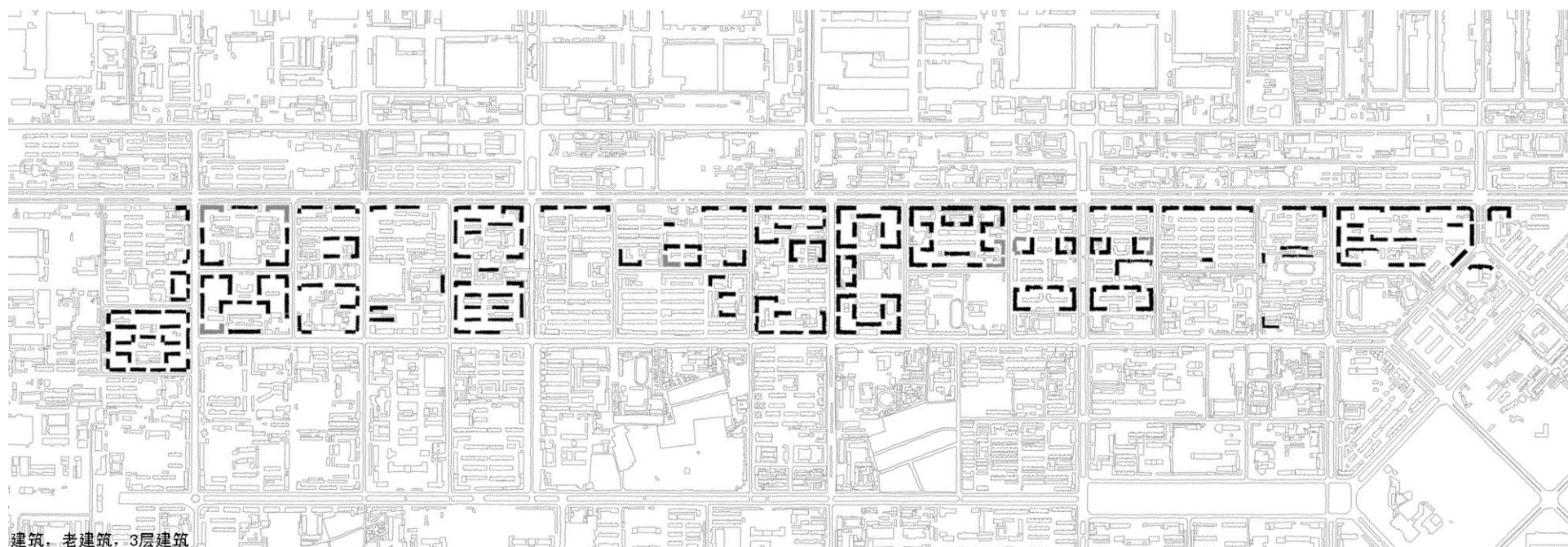


Worker's residential blocks (to the right) built in 1950's

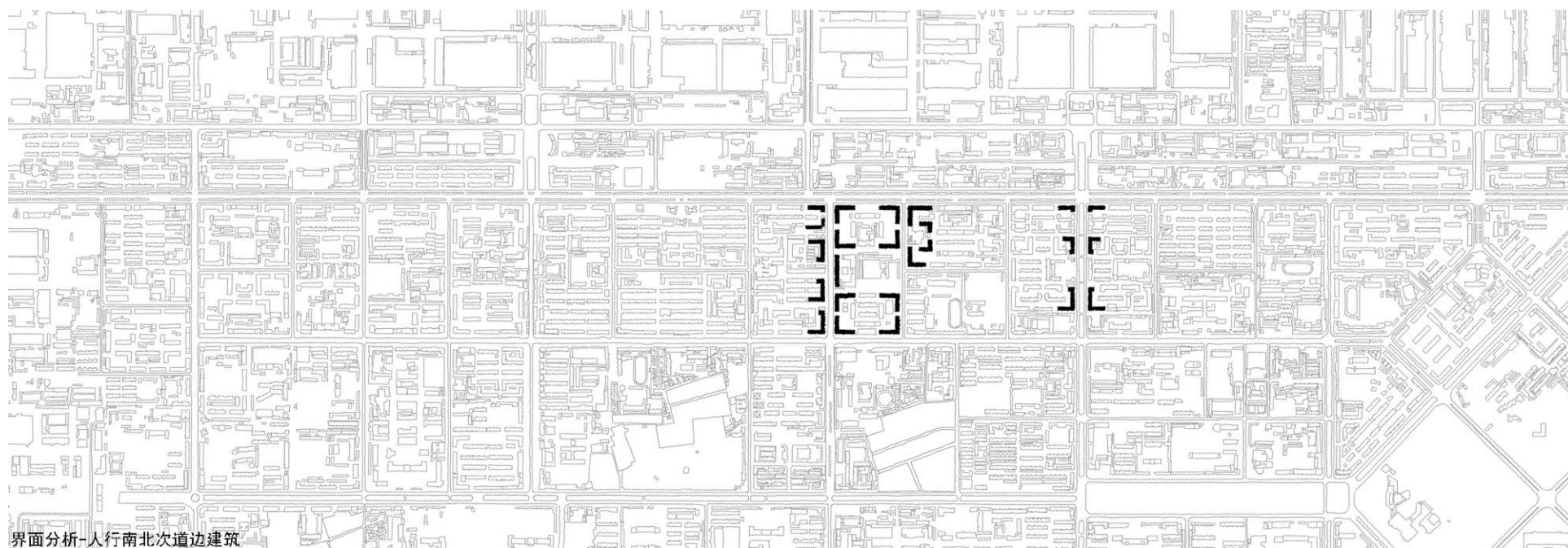


1950's worker's residential block

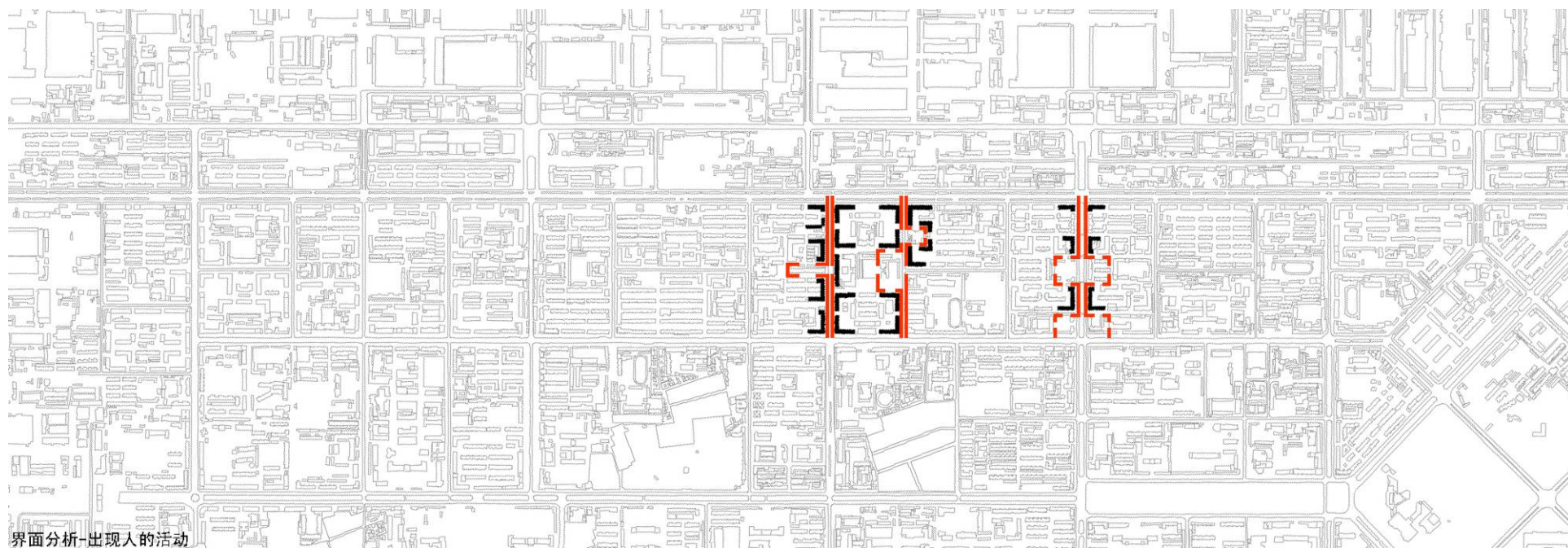




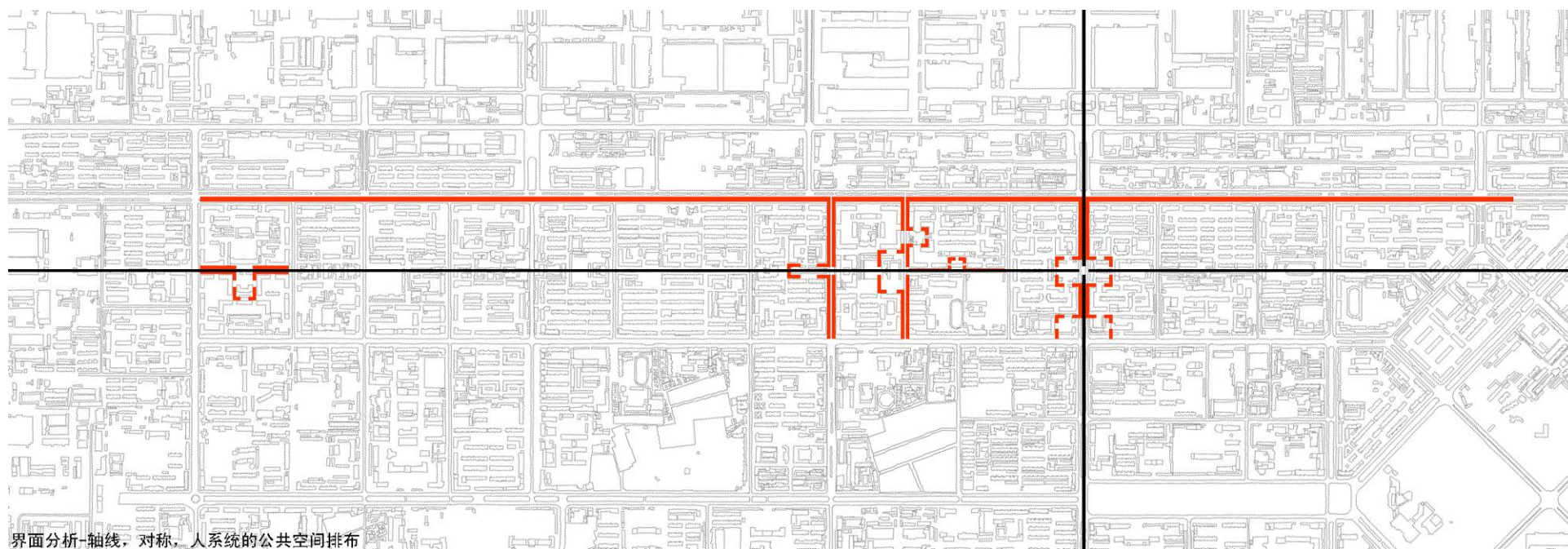
建筑, 老建筑, 3层建筑



界面分析-人行南北次道边建筑

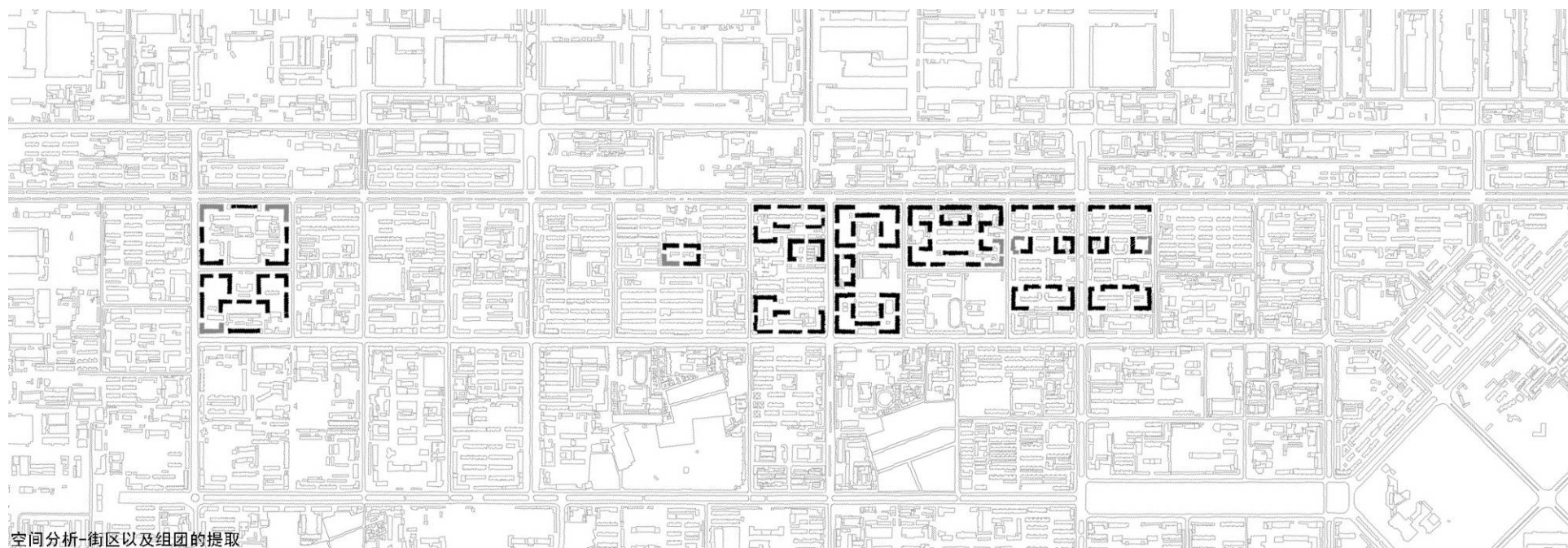


界面分析-出现人的活动



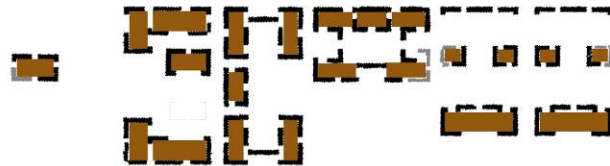
界面分析-轴线，对称，人系统的公共空间排布



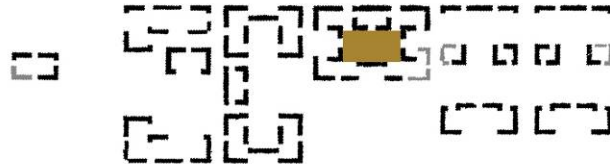
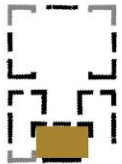


空间分析-街区以及组团的提取

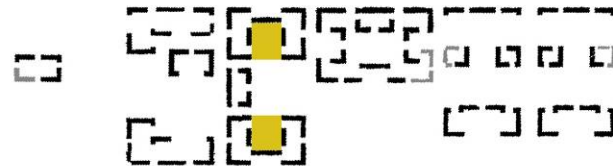
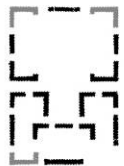
RAUM 1



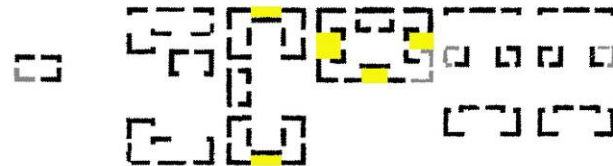
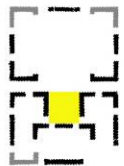
RAUM 2



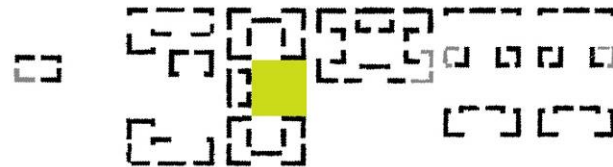
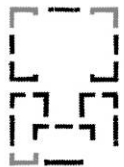
RAUM 3



RAUM 4



RAUM 5



RAUM 1

RAUM 2

RAUM 3

RAUM 4

RAUM 5

组团形成的步骤-

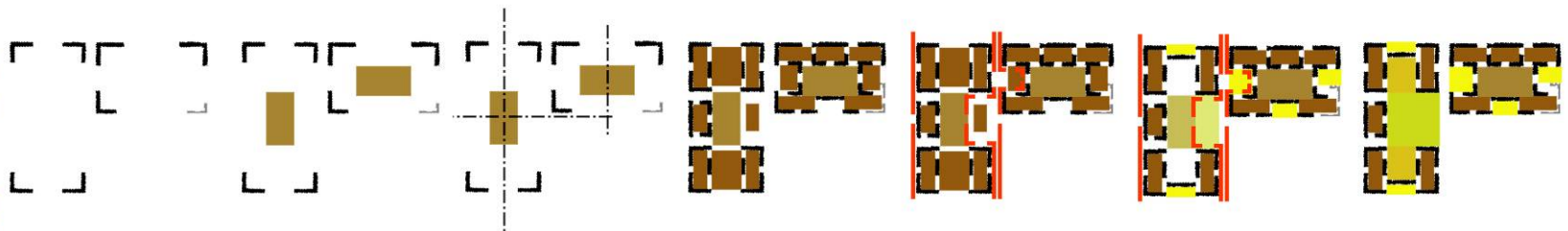
0-在路网已生成之后

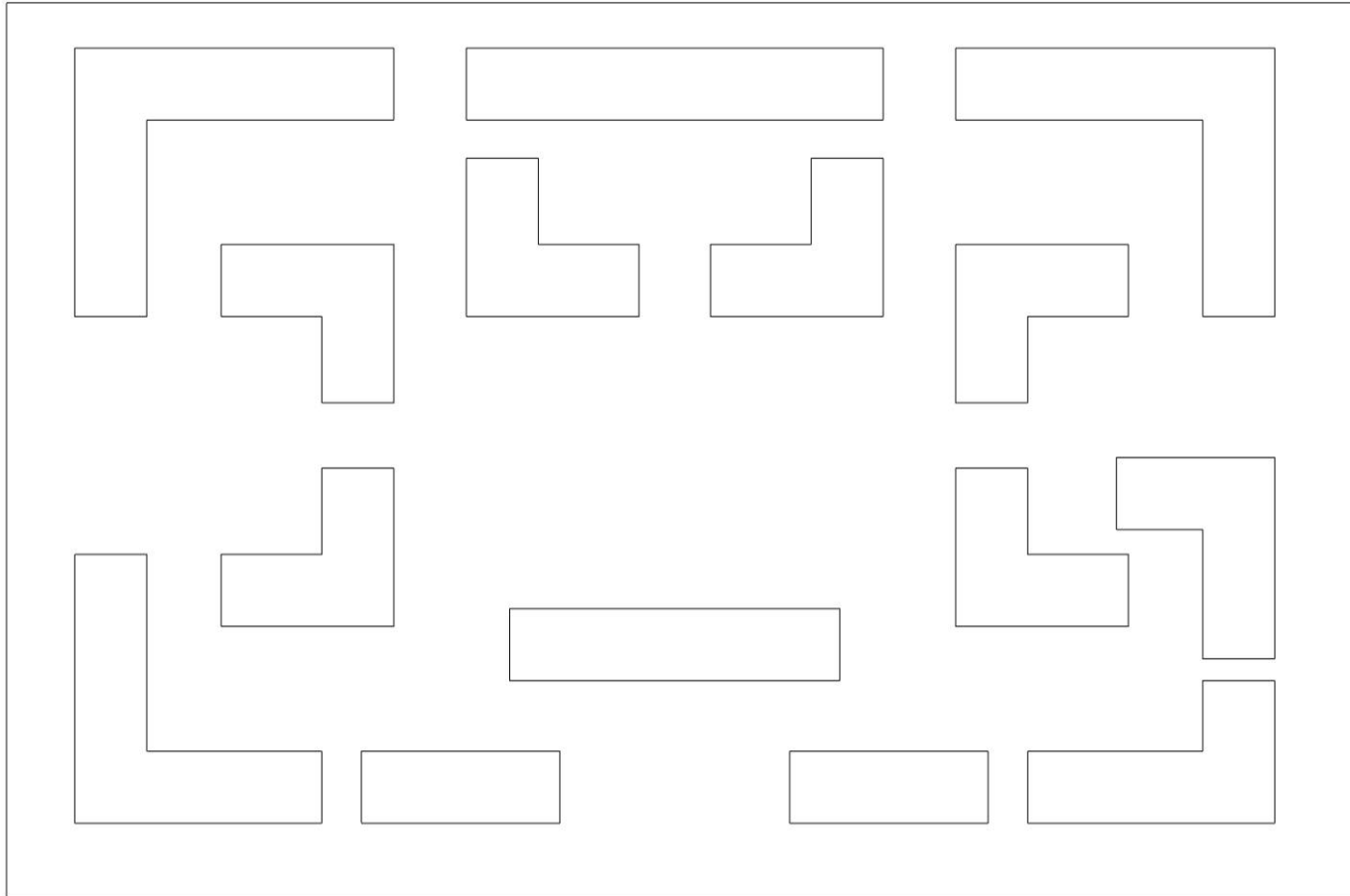
1-放入拐角楼，界定出小区域的范围

2-确定空间2。原则：位于小区块或者大区块的轴线上

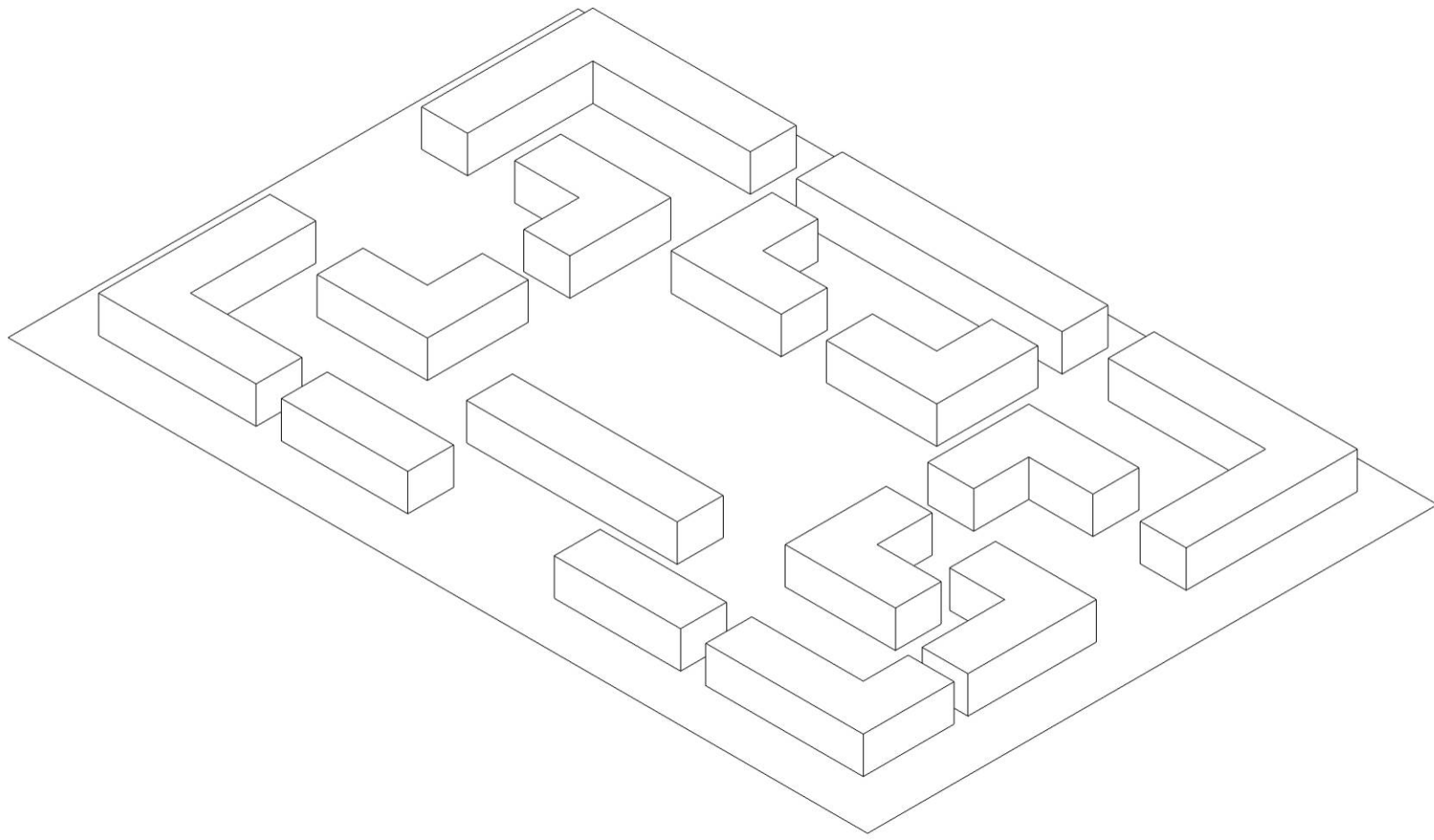
3-以围合空间2为原则放入基本单元空间1，并扩充到拐角楼，形成完整的围合体

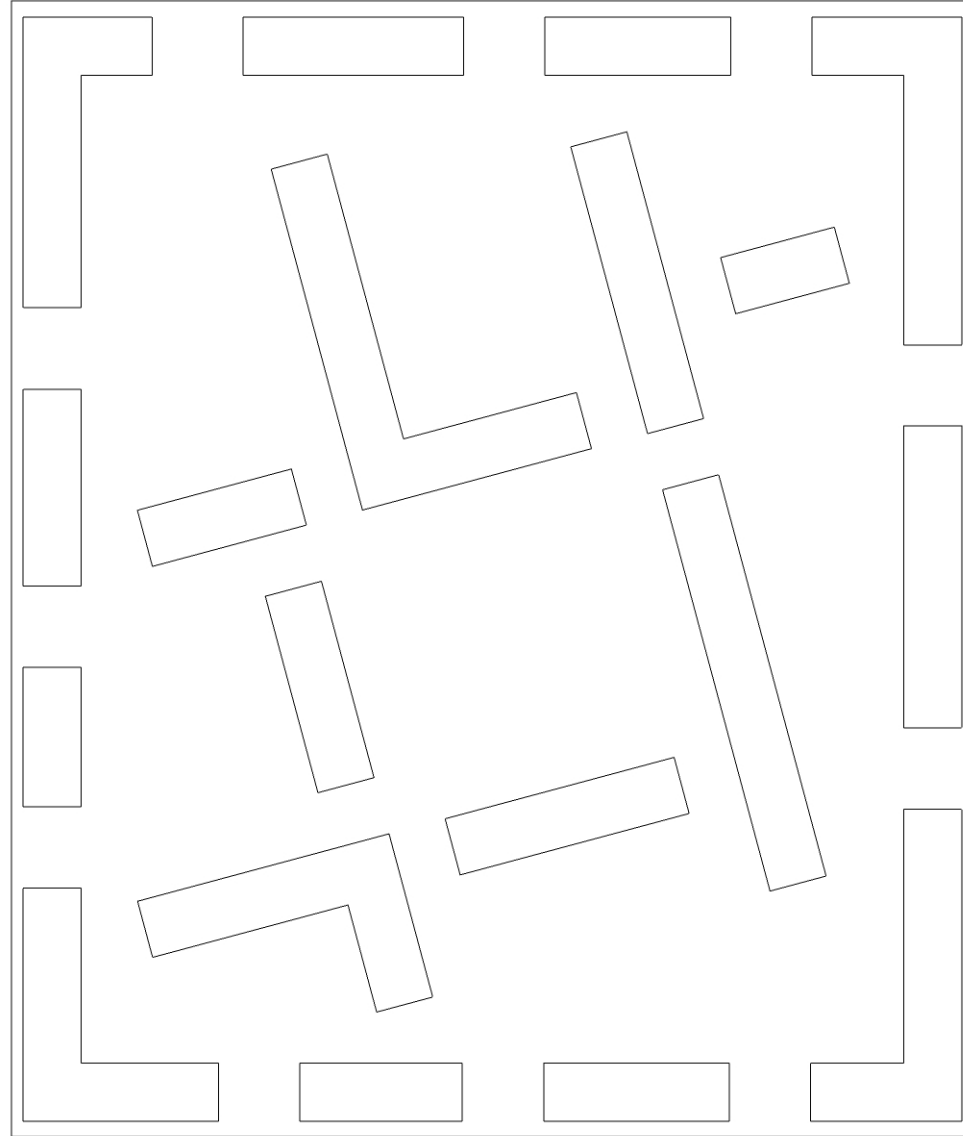
4-在完整的围合体上减去公共空间，形成空间4和空间5，并可能在与空间2有联系的地方形成空间3



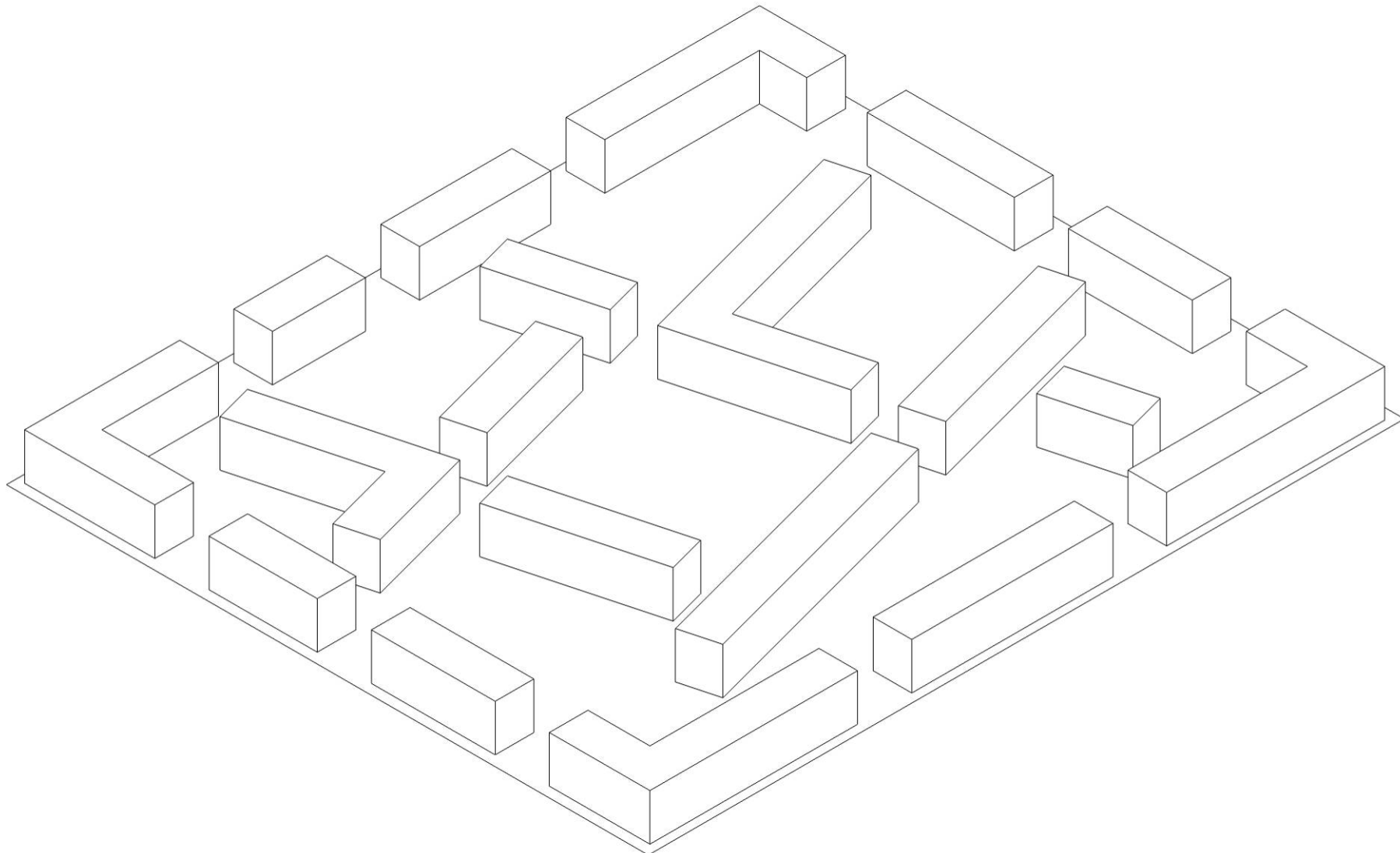


1950's typical block





Typical plan of the new urban housing blocks



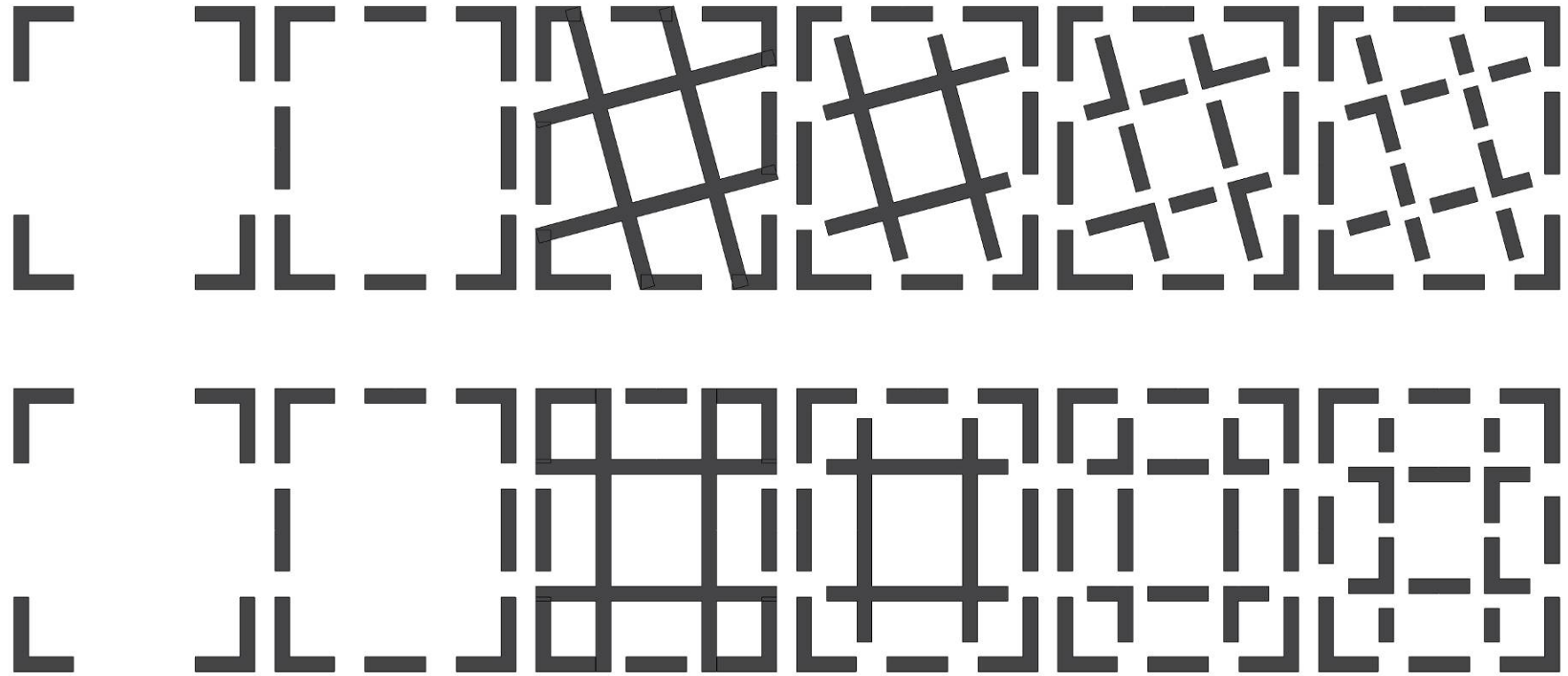
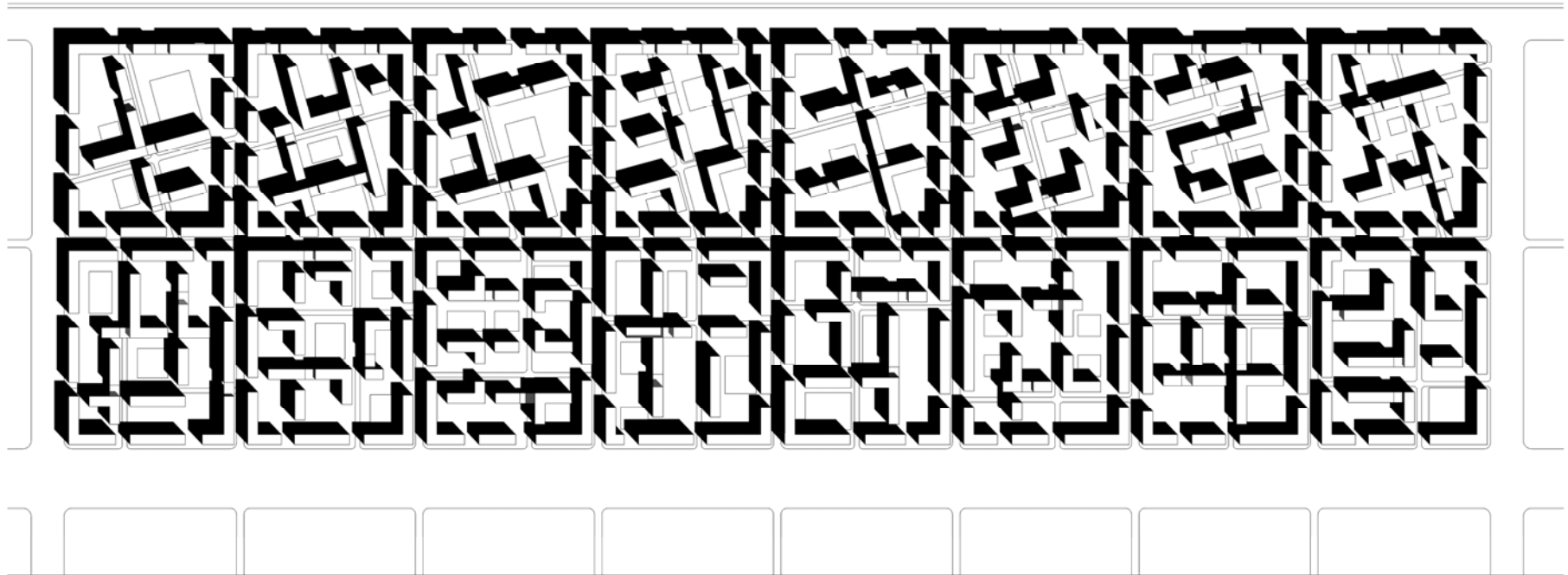


Diagram of the concept of new urban housing block



RIVER



Master plan of new urban housing blocks in the new city of Luoyang

