

APPENDIX B

Charrette Proposals for Taoping from the China-US Professional Workshop on Regional Sustainable Development, May 8-9, 2009

CHARRETTE TEAM 1

Taoping Team 1: How can Taoping develop a sustainable tourism industry in light of seismic activity?

As part of the charrette that took place at the University of Washington on May 8-9, 2009, Team 1 presented their ideas about the sustainable development of Taoping. The presentation began by raising the question, “How can Taoping develop a sustainable tourism industry?” In response to this question, the team defined the term “ecotourism” as follows:

- Involves travel to natural destinations.
 - Minimizes impact.
 - Builds environmental awareness.
 - Provides direct financial benefits for conservation.
 - Provides financial benefits to and empowerment of local people.
 - Respects local culture.
 - Supports human rights and demographic movements.
- Some of the benefits of applying these principles in Taoping would include:
- Reduce poverty by bringing income in the form of tourist expenses for food and lodging directly into communities.
 - Help maintain local traditions of craftsmanship in the manufacture of textiles.

To address this question, the team identified the UNESCO-LNTA NAM HA project as a model of successful ecotour-

ism. One of the most important strategies gained from study of this project was the utilization of technical assistance and monitoring provided by the UNESCO Office of the Regional Advisor for Culture in Asia and the Pacific. Based on this project, and other successful examples of ecotourism and ecovillages such as An Long project in Pi County, China, the team proposed a checklist as a practical means for achieving culturally, environmentally, and economically responsible tourism. The designed checklist is shown in Figure 8B-2.



Figure 8B.1 The proposed design for settlement of the tourist village

Culturally, Environmentally, and Economically Responsible Tourism Taoping, China Checklist			
Yes	No		
Minimize Impact 3 Points			
Priority 1 Construction Activity Pollution Prevention Required			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Credit 1	Creating an Environment-friendly, non-polluted, resource-conserving rural ecovillage 1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Credit 2	Creating an eco-farmland belt along the river as a protective corridor to the waterfront 1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Credit 3	Having a slow movement 1
Build Environmental Awareness 2 Points			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Credit 1.1	Promoting Communication Between Urban and Rural Residents 1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Credit 1.2	Promoting Environmental & Cultural Education 1
Provide Direct Financial Benefits for Conservation 17 Points			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Credit 1	Transfer Development rights 1 to 10
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Credit 2	Village Sponsorship Program 1 to 3
Provide Financial Benefits and Empowerment for Local People 3 Points			
Priority 1 Establish the Fund for Restoration and Reconstruction Required			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Credit 1.1	Adjust the Finance Expenditure Structure 1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Credit 1.2	Support the Utilization of Foreign Loans 1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Credit 1.3	Enhance Credit Support for local People 1
Respect Local Culture 10 Points			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Credit 1	Creating a sustainable community by emphasizing the unique characters of Taoping 1 to 10
Support Human Rights and Demographic Movement 4 Points			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Credit 1.1	Ensure Proper Population resettlement 1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Credit 1.2	Implement the Principle of Equality and Priority 1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Credit 1.3	Train and Import talents 1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Credit 1.4	Encourage Social Participation 1
Innovation in Design and planning 15 Points			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Credit 1.1	Innovation in Design: Provide Specific Title 1 to 5
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Credit 1.2	Innovation in Design: Provide Specific Title 1 to 5
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Credit 1.3	Innovation in Design: Provide Specific Title 1 to 5
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project Totals (pre-certification estimates) 49 Points	

Figure 8B. 2 The checklist for development of culturally, environmentally, and economically responsible tourism in Taoping China

附录 A

关于桃坪的交流讨论提案，中美区域可持续发展专家研讨会

第一组：桃坪要怎样开发一个可持续的旅游来对应地震的影响？

做为2009年五月八至九日在华盛顿大学进行的交流讨论研讨会，第一组提出了他们的可持续开发桃坪的思想。

他们首先提出了一个重要的问题：桃坪要开发怎样的旅游业？作为回答，小组将“生态旅游”定义为以下几点：

- 将旅行限制于自然的地点。
- 最小化影响
- 建立起公众的环境认识
- 提供资金给环境保护
- 提供资金给当地村民用于社区建设
- 尊重地区文化
- 支持人权与人口的自然流动

将以上的建议实施于桃坪将有助于：

- 通过游客在村寨的消费来增加村民的收入，这用以减少贫困。
- 帮助保护当地传统的手工业

为了进一步的解释这一问题，小组分析介绍了一个成功的生态旅游案例：联合国教科文组织LNTA NAM HA项目。从中我们得到的一个重要收获是这一项目得到了联合国教科文组织在亚太文化办公室官员的技术支持和监督。基于这一项目和其他生态旅游的成功例子，例如郫县的长项目，小组提出了一份评估表以用于帮助建立保护文化、环境和经济的旅游业。（如图8B-2）



图 8B. 1 为旅游新村设计的居住点

为桃坪设计的文化、环境和经济的旅游开发评估表

Yes ? No	影响最小化	3 Points
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	先决条件1 无污染的建造活动	Required
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	指标1 创建一个对环境友好、无污染、节约资源的农业生态村寨	1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	指标2 沿着杂谷脑河创建一个生态农地以作为水体保护带	1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	指标3 慢速开发	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	建成环境认知	2 Points
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	指标1.1 增进城市和农村居民的交流	1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	指标1.2 促进环境和文化教育	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	提供直接的金融保护	17 Points
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	指标1 开发权的转换	1 to 10
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	指标2 村寨责任项目	1 to 3
<input type="checkbox"/>	提供给当地村民直接的金融保护	3 Points
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	先决条件1 建立恢复重建基金	Required
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	指标1.1 调整金融结构	1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	指标1.2 支持使用国际贷款	1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	指标1.3 增强当地村民的金融扶助	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	尊重当地文化	10 Points
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	指标1.1 通过增强桃坪特色来创造可持续发展的社区	1 to 10
<input type="checkbox"/>	支持人权和人口移动	4 Points
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	指标1.1 确定适当的居住人口	1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	指标1.2 执行平等与优先的策略	1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	指标1.3 培训专业人员	1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	指标1.4 鼓励社会参与	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	革新设计规划	15 Points
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	指标1.1 革新设计：提供新的选项	1 to 5
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	指标1.2 革新设计：提供新的选项	1 to 5
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	指标1.3 革新设计：提供新的选项	1 to 5
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	总分	49 Points

图 8B. 2 为桃坪设计的文化、环境和经济的旅游开发评估表

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The team next raised the question, “How can Taoping develop in light of seismic activity?” This question was raised since the new village was not adequately built to withstand earthquakes. In response to this question, two strategies were proposed.

The first strategy was to relocate the tourist buildings up into the valley, where there would be greater protection against earthquakes. The buildings would be integrated into the old village to achieve both greater resistance to earthquakes and better visual connection to the old village. The second strategy was to maintain strict adherence to traditional materials and techniques as the traditional buildings have proved able to withstand significant earthquakes. Some of the traditional guidelines for construction of the new village would include:

- Maintain the rule of arm technique for tapering walls to enhance the stability of buildings (Figure 8B-3).
- Maintain integrated roof structures using bamboo, ginkgo, camphor, Chinese hemlock, and Chinese little-leaf box trees and bushes (Figure 8B-4).
- Maintain main construction materials of stone, timber and mud, and wood (Figure 8B-5).
- Maintain decorations in the form of paintings and ceramic handicrafts (Figure 8B-5).

Having addressed the questions of how Taoping might develop a sustainable tourism industry and how Taoping might develop in light of seismic activity, the team maintained that the greater challenge threatening the sustainability of Taoping was environmental degradation due to exploitation of natural resources and pollution of watershed as a result of industrialization and urbanization. In response to this challenge, approaches were proposed in the areas of policy and regulations, market incentives, and design.

One market incentive that could be implemented in Taoping is the use of transfer development rights, in which private

firms purchase development rights in and around rural villages to preserve and protect natural resources. The implementation of this policy would help to mitigate the negative impacts of industrialization by providing economic and ecological gains for the villages.

Other market incentives that could be implemented in Taoping include:

- Utilize LEED or China 3 Star Certification to encourage private urban-development firms to invest in the preservation of cultural heritage in minority villages.
- Have USGBC or China 3 Star Certification heavily weight accreditation points for cultural and historic preservation.
- Use Taoping as a model for cultural preservation on an international scale.



Figure 8B. 3 The rule of arm technique



Figure 8B. 4 Integrated roof structure



Figure 8B. 5- Main construction materials and decorations

而后，小组提出了这一问题，“桃坪要怎样开发一个可持续的旅游来对应地震的影响？”这一问题的提出是针对新村的建设没有顾及到抗震的要求。作为回答，两条策略被提了出来。

第一条策略是将村民的居住点安置在峡谷之中，因为在那里有更好的自然抗震保护。新建房屋将和老寨建筑结合在一起以达到更好的抗震需求和更好的与老寨联合的视觉效果。

第二条策略是新村建设将严格地采用传统材料和技术，这是因为这一传统技艺能有效的提高建筑的抗震能力。

新村传统建造方法导则如下：

- 保持建筑的收分方式以增强房屋的稳定(图8B-3)
- 用竹子、银杏、樟脑、中国铁杉、中国小叶盒树和灌木来建造房屋的屋顶(图8B-4)
- 保持主要的建造材料为石材、木材和黄泥（图8B-5）
- 保持传统绘画和陶瓷手工艺装饰（图8B-6）

通过回答以上提出的两个问题，小组认为桃坪可持续发展所面临的挑战是由于自然资源的过度开发和工业化与城市化所带来的水源污染。

面对这些挑战，小组在政策法规，市场激励和设计上提出了各种解决方法。

一个市场激励的方法是可流转的开发权：私人企业可以购买这些开发权来保护和开发这些自然资源。这项政策的实施能帮助通过增进村寨的经济和生态的收益来减缓工业化的负面冲击。

其它的市场激励方法包括：

- 使用LEED 或 中国三星认证来鼓励私人开发商投资在少数民族村寨的文化传统保护上
- 加大USGBC 或中国三星认证在文化与历史保护上的重视以及提高评估分数
- 在世界上将桃坪作为一个保护模型



图 8B. 3 使用手臂丈量技术



图 8B. 4 整合的屋顶结构



图 8B. 5 主要的结构材料和建造

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The team then proposed a second checklist to achieve these goals based on policies presented by the Planning Group of Post-Wenchuan Earthquake Restoration and Reconstruction of the Earthquake Relief Headquarters under the State Council (Figure 8B-6).

Finally, the team presented their plan for sustainable development of Taoping with regard to the development of tourism in light of seismic

activity and the greater challenge of industrial degradation. To promote a site-specific tourist pattern with slower growth and more meaningful interactions would not only help to restore the confidence of local people but also encourage environmentally friendly approaches to the location of heavy industries such as cement-making.

Following is a conceptual section representing the layering of environments and the proposed relationship between old and new settlements. (Figure 8B-7)

The expansion of Taoping would take place in a finger-like shape along the mountain's edge in order to have the least impact on the local environment. The original farmland, on which the new tourist village was built but destroyed during the earthquake, would be preserved with the intention to mitigate the effects of construction.

Below is a concept site plan for the potential development of Taoping (Figure 8B-8). The proposed development would take place primarily along the sides of the mountains east and west of a tributary to the main watershed, on more solid soils. Adjacent to the old village, the new development would both mimic and integrate the unique and organic spatial characteristics of the old village with regard to materials, organization, and ambience.

Taoping Post Wenchuan Earthquake Policy Project Check List		
Yes	?	No
Fiscal 3 Points		
		Prereq 1 Establish the fund for restoration and reconstruction Required
Y		Credit 1 Adjust the finance expenditure structure 1
		Credit 2 Development density & community connectivity 1
		Credit 3 Support the utilization of foreign loans. 1
Tax an 5 Points		
		Credit 1.1 Reduce the tax burden of enterprises by x% 1
		Credit 1.2 Alleviate the tax burden on individuals at least by x% 1
		Credit 2 Give support to the housing construction in urban and rural areas at least x% 1
		Credit 3.1 Exempting the government fund, x% reduction 1
		Credit 3.2 Deducting administrative charges, x% Reduction 1
Financ Financial Policy 16 Points		
		Prereq 1 Resume the financial service function Required
Y		Credit 1 Enhancing credit support 1 to 10
		Credit 2 Strengthen the ability of institutional loans 1 to 3
		Credit 3 Bring the function of capital market into play 1
		Credit 4 Strengthen the intensity of insurance innovation 1
		Credit 5 Enhance the construction of credit environment 1
Land P Land Policy 13 Points		
		Prereq 1 Readjust the land use planning Required
		Credit 1.2 Implement special land supply policy. 1
		Credit 1.3 Use land economically and intensively. 1
Industry Policy 15 Points		
		Credit 1 Revitalize tourism economy 1
		Credit 2 Promote agricultural production. 1
		Credit 3.1 Give support to key enterprises. 1
		Credit 3.2 Give support to medium- and small-sized enterprises 1
		Credit 4.1 Promote technological innovation 1
		Credit 4.2 Promote circulation of commerce and trade. 1
		Credit 4.3 Adjust industry entrance permission 1
		Credit 4.4 Eliminate backward productivity 1
Counterpart Assistance 5 Points		
		Credit 1.1 Make clear the assistance task. 1
		Credit 1.2 Encourage investments made by all walks of life. 1
		Credit 1.3 Furnish convenience 1
Project Totals (pre-certification estimates) 69 Points		

Figure 8B. 6 Taoping post-Wenchuan earthquake checklist

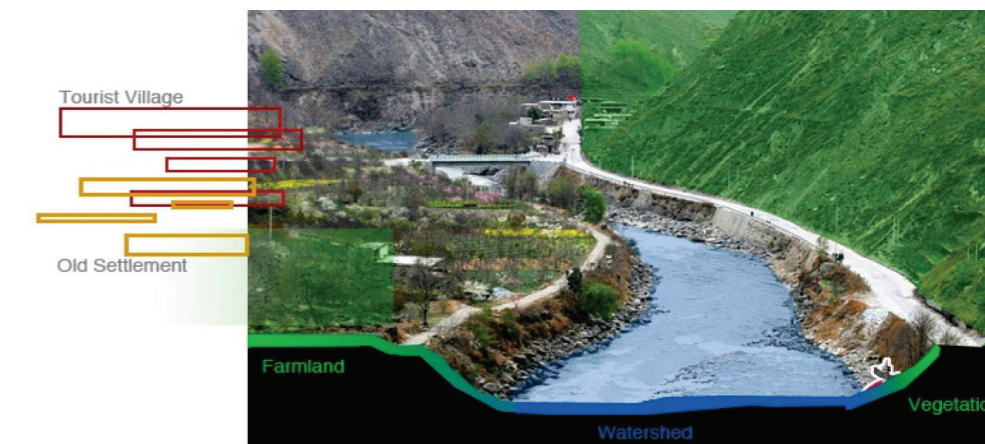


Figure 8B. 7 Concept Section Diagram of Taoping



Figure 8B. 8 Concept Site Plan of Taoping

再此基础上，小组提出了第二份检查分析表。这一份表也基于国家5.12汶川大地震灾后恢复重建指挥部的政策。（图8B-6）

最后，小组提出了他们的桃坪可持续发展方案以应对旅游开发、地震影响和工业化的挑战。提倡一种基于旅游、适宜增长的互动开发能不仅帮助当地村民重建自信，而且能在一些环境污染源例如水泥厂也能保持良好的环境。

以下是一个代表环境分层和为新老住区提供建议的剖面。桃坪将沿着山脉边沿像手指一样发展，以使对环境的影响减到最小。被新村所占据的农田将会被保留和保护起来。

以下是桃坪未来开发的一个概念平面（图8B-8）。提议的开发将主要沿着山脉的东面和西面的一条支流并在坚实的泥土上开发。与老村相邻，新的开发将模仿、整合单一生态的老村空间特性与材料、组织和氛围。

Taoping Post Wenchuan Earthquake Policy 桃坪汶川震后策略项目评估表		Project Check List	
Yes	?	No	
政府财政 3 Points			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	先决条件1 建立恢复重建基金 Required
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	指标1.1 调整金融结构 1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	指标1.2 支持使用国际贷款 1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	指标1.3 增强当地村民的金融扶助 1
税收 5 Points			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	指标1.1 减少公司税收到x% 1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	指标1.2 减少个人税收至少到x% 1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	指标2 给予城市与乡村住宅重建至少Y 1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	指标3.1 减少政府基金x% 1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	指标3.2 减少政府支出x% 1
财政政策 16 Points			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	先决条件1 继续金融服务项目 Required
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	指标1 增强金融支持 1 to 10
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	指标2 增强贷款能力 1 to 3
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	指标3 引入资本市场 1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	指标4 加强保险革新的强度 1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	指标5 增强环境建设的强度 1
土地政策 13 Points			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	先决条件1 重新调整土地使用规划 Required
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	指标1.2 执行特别的土地供给政策 1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	指标1.3 节约用地 1
工业政策 15 Points			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	指标1 恢复旅游经济 1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	指标2 增强农业生产 1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	指标3.1 给予特定企业扶持 1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	指标3.2 给予中小企业扶持 1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	指标4.1 增强技术革新 1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	指标4.2 增强商业和贸易 1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	指标4.3 调整工业准入许可 1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	指标4.4 消除过剩生产力 1
合作支持 5 Points			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	指标1.1 确认支持任务 1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	指标1.2 鼓励各种投资 1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	指标1.3 鼓励合作 1
总分 69 Points			

图 8B. 6 桃坪震后检查分析表

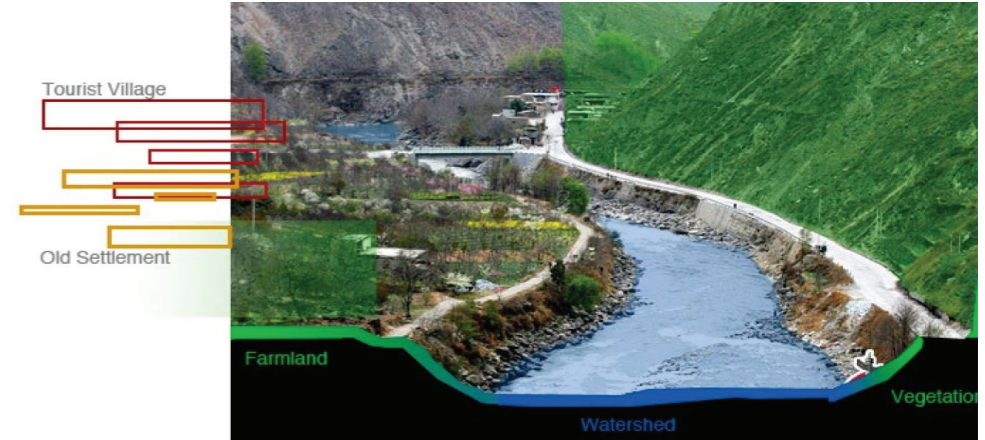


图 8B. 7 桃坪概念剖面

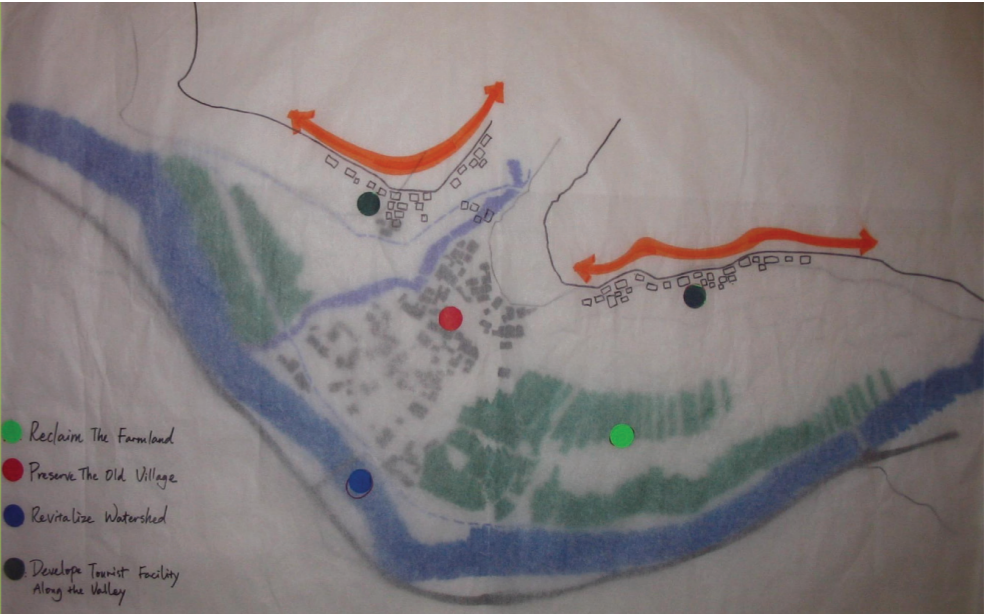


图 8B. 8 桃坪概念总平

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CHARRETTE TEAM 2

Experiences Envisioned...

In an apartment in Seattle, WA...

MJ: Hey Fong. How's Beijing?

At an Internet café in Beijing, China...

2W: Its fun. I did a lot of shopping. It's pretty crowded though. I'm looking through my Lonely Planet Guidebook, trying to figure out where to go to next.

MJ: I was listening to the radio the other day and heard about this cool tourist destination in Taoping. I think they called it "Living Village: The Secret Life of the Qiang People. Tourism that's inside out instead of outside in."

2W: Sounds interesting. What else did they say about it?

MJ: I just caught the tail end of it. But I think it's one of those small-scale, slow movements, eco-tourism destinations.

2W: Sounds interesting, maybe I'll check it out.

***One week later

In Gould Hall, Seattle, WA...

MJ: What have you been up to? I haven't heard from you in over a week.



Figure 8B.9 Traditional Qiang Dance

At a hostel in Chengdu, China...

2W: I just got back from Taoping. I was there for 6 days.

MJ: Wow. So did you learn a lot of "secrets?"

2W: I learned a lot about their culture. I learned a traditional song and dance. I even volunteered to harvest corn for a day. I'll send you a picture.

MJ: Cool. You'll have to show me the dance when you get back. Did you learn about the architecture?

2W: I got an awesome tour of the village. I learned about how they choose the location for the village, and their building construction techniques. They even have underground water channels to run water mills. I couldn't believe the buildings are over 2000 years old and they survived at least

LEED for Neighborhood Development 2009 Project Scorecard	
Project Name:	
Yes	No
Smart Location & Linkage 27 Points Possible	
Y	Prereq 1 Smart Location Required
Y	Prereq 2 Proximity to Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Required
Y	Prereq 3 Imperiled Species and Ecological Communities Required
Y	Prereq 4 Wetland and Water Body Conservation Required
Y	Prereq 5 Farmland Conservation Required
Y	Prereq 6 Floodplain Avoidance Required
X	Credit 1 Preferred Locations 10
X	Credit 2 Brownfield Redevelopment 2
X	Credit 3 Reduced Automobile Dependence 7
X	Credit 4 Bicycle Network and Storage 1
X	Credit 5 Housing and Jobs Proximity 3
X	Credit 6 Steep Slope Protection 1
X	Credit 7 Site Design for Habitat or Wetlands Conservation 1
X	Credit 8 Restoration of Habitat or Wetlands 1
X	Credit 9 Conservation Management of Habitat or Wetlands 1
Neighborhood Pattern & Design 44 Points Possible	
Y	Prereq 1 Walkable Streets Required
Y	Prereq 2 Compact Development Required
Y	Prereq 3 Connected and Open Community Required
X	Credit 1 Walkable Streets 12
X	Credit 2 Compact Development 6
X	Credit 3 Diversity of Uses 4
X	Credit 4 Mixed-Income Diverse Communities 7
X	Credit 5 Reduced Parking Footprint 1
X	Credit 6 Street Network 2
X	Credit 7 Transit Facilities 1
X	Credit 8 Transportation Demand Management 2
X	Credit 9 Access to Public Spaces 1
X	Credit 10 Access to Active Public Spaces 1
X	Credit 11 Universal Accessibility 1
X	Credit 12 Community Outreach and Involvement 2
X	Credit 13 Local Food Production 1
X	Credit 14 Tree-Lined and Shaded Streets 2
X	Credit 15 Neighborhood Schools 1

Figure 8B. 10 Taoping post-Wenchuan earthquake checklist

3 major earthquakes. This village holds an architectural miracle that is really valuable and important to analyze and learn from. It would be a privilege to contribute to its preservation. I am planning to come back to do a one month intensive study during mid June!!!!

MJ: Wow! That sounds really sustainable. What do you think their LEED NP ranking would be?

2W: I actually was curious to see what their score was – so I filled out a "draft project checklist."

MJ: Really?! Can you send me a copy?

2W: For sure. Hold on a sec.

2W: [File sent]

MJ: They ranked pretty high on the LEED NP scale according to your scoring. But I'm not sure all those categories are really applicable to their village. Where did you stay during your trip?

2W: They converted some of the historic houses into rooms for the tourists. It's kind of like a B & B, but you cook the meal with the host. It was fun.

A year ago they were building a separate tourist village – but then the earthquake destroyed it. Here's a picture where I stayed.



Figure 8B.11 Homestay Buildings

Draft 30 March 2010

第二组

经验构思之中...

在华盛顿州西雅图的一座公寓中...

玛丽:嘿,婉丰。北京怎么样?

在中国北京的一个网吧中...

婉丰:非常有趣。我买了很多东西,虽然北京很拥挤。我希望通过我的寂寞星球指南,找出下一步去哪里。

玛丽:我正在收听音机的艺术展,听说桃坪是一个很好的旅游目的地。我听到他们称桃坪为“活着的历史村寨,羌族人民的神秘生活。那里的旅游是由内而发而非外部生成的。”

婉丰:听起来很有趣。他们还说了些什么呢?

玛丽:我只听到了最后的结尾部分。但我认为这是一个小型的、变化缓慢的、生态旅游地。

婉丰:听起来很有趣,也许我会看看的。

一个星期之后...

在华盛顿大学的Gould大楼...

玛丽:你近来怎么样?我没听到你的消息有一个星期了。

在成都的一个小旅馆中...

婉丰:我刚从桃坪回来。我在那儿呆了六天。

玛丽:哇。所以你学到了很多“秘密”吗?

婉丰:我在那儿学到了很多关于他们的文化。我学习了传统的歌曲和舞蹈。我甚至自愿帮助他们收割一天的庄稼。我将会寄给你一幅画。

玛丽:太棒了。你会回来之后一定要给我跳舞。你了解了他们的传统建筑?

婉丰:我体验一次非常棒的乡村之旅。我学会了他们如何为村寨选择地点,以及他们的建筑施工技术。他们甚至有地下水网来推动磨坊。我简直不能相信一些建筑已有两千多年的历史,他们经历了至少3大地震。这个村子就是一个建筑奇迹,这才是真正有价值的和值得分析和研究的。保存桃坪文化有着首要的意义。我打算在六月中再回桃坪做一个月强化学习!!!

玛丽:哇!那听起来很环保和可持续。你认为他们的LEED NP排名是多少?

婉丰:我其实很好奇他们的得分——所以我填写一份初步的项目清单。

玛丽:真的吗?!你能给我一份?

婉丰:是啊。等一下。

婉丰:我已经发出了...

玛丽:根据你的计算,他们的LEED NP排名很高。但我不确定所有这些类别是真的是否适用于他们的村庄。在旅行中,你在哪里停留?

婉丰:他们将一些历史建筑改为容纳游客的房间。这很像B&B,但是你会和主人一起做饭。这很有趣。

一年前,他们在修建一个单独的旅游村,但是最近的大地震摧毁了它。这是一幅我住的地方的照片。



图8B-9 传统羌族锅庄舞蹈

LEED 社区开发 2009 项目计分表																																																																													
项目名称:																																																																													
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Figure 8B. 10 桃坪震后开发检查表



图 8B. 11 桃坪旅馆住家

2010年3月30日草稿

MJ: So are they rebuilding the tourist housing?

2W: No. They actually thought it would be better to have the tourists stay in town. I like it better – I got a better understanding of the culture by staying in the historic part of town. I almost felt like I was a part of the community. I like this integration.

MJ: Did you eat the traditional food?

2W: Yeah – it's mostly foods with potatoes, corn, and a lot of peppers. VERY SPICY! I'll try to make some for you when I get back.

MJ: I read that China's having a problem with young people leaving rural areas and overcrowding cities. Are there a lot of young people there?

2W: Actually, a lot of them had left. But now they're returning, cause there are new jobs from the tourism industry and the increasing agricultural production.

MJ: That's good. Aren't there only like 30,000 Qiang people left? Do you think the culture will go extinct?

2W: I'm not sure. But the youth seem to have a strong interest in the culture, now. I think the presence of the tourists has shown them how important their culture is and they really want to preserve it.

MJ: What do the villagers think about having a bunch of tourists in their town?

2W: Well there aren't a ton of tourists, because it's small-scale tourism. Usually there aren't more than 20 people here at a time. I think the villagers enjoy spending time with the tourists and teaching them about their culture and traditional way of life.

MJ: Sounds like you had a blast. I want to see pictures.

2W: Will do.

MJ: Ok, Meng just got here. We're gonna give our presentation for Prof. Abramson's class.

2W: Good luck.

MJ: Thanks! We'll need it.

Establishing Measurable Goals

- “Inside out” instead of “outside in”

- Small scale tourism
- Adding tourist expansion outside the village and consider unique transportation methods, such as biking, kayaking.
- Small Culture Center:
 - Sustainable way of living, such as water usage, energy usage, waste management, agriculture techniques, building techniques, etc.
 - Local culture: arts, crafts, songs, dance, cuisine, folk-tales, religious practices, etc.
- Keep the youth from migrating
- Preservation of the historical village
 - transportation: create some other routes/paths for entering the village instead of the one centralized road. Also, perhaps provide guidelines such as using only bikes and buses for transporting to the village.

Strategies/Ideas:

- Limiting the number of tourists
- Remodeling housing for tourists
- Guidelines for tourist to integrate into Qiang life
- Tourism provides new employment opportunities for the younger generation
- Local Farmer's Market for local people as well as for tourists: integrating the local community and tourists
- Shops: authentic, handmade, traditional arts and crafts such as textiles, needlecrafts, robes, jewelry, shoes
- Training for villagers:
 - Skills of rural households
 - Crop cultivation
 - Animal husbandry: cattle, sheep, pig, etc.
 - Building methods: such as sustainable layering of roofs and walls
 - Services for tourism:

•Restaurants

- Performances: songs, dancing, festivals
- Small scale educational programs/tours:
 - Art
 - Architecture/Landscape Architecture
 - Anthropology/History
- Strengthening of infrastructure and education:
 - Sustainable transportation
 - Power: water-mills to create hydro-power
 - Communications
- Attract investment/support tourism:
 - Orchards--fruit productions
 - Vegetables
 - Medicinal plants
 - Animal husbandry

- Hazards Plan
 - Earthquake
 - Flood

Questions

- Is there something else that is more sustainable than tourism?
 - Are there other options for economic growth?
- How can we integrate and implement the “Slow Movement” in Taoping?
- How can we promote small scale tourism so that it is attractive to the locals in order for them to want to do small scale instead of large scale?
- What kind of economic developments are the villagers looking for? What are the locals' values?
- How can we make them see over the monetary value and focus on the need to preserve their culture?

Draft 30 March 2010

玛丽:所以他们重建旅游用房?

婉丰:没有。他们其实想,最好是游客也住在老寨中。我也喜欢这一点——在老寨中我能更好地理解桃坪的历史文化。我几乎感觉我也是桃坪的一部分。我喜欢这个整合的感觉。

玛丽:你吃了当地传统的食物吗?

婉丰:是的——它的大部分食品用土豆、玉米和大量的辣椒。太辣!我回来之后会试着给你做一些。

玛丽:我听说中国农村的年轻人离开农村和涌入城市。有很多年轻人在桃坪吗?

婉丰:年轻人已经离开了。但是现在他们又返回了桃坪,因为旅游产业和农业生产提供了新的工作机会。

玛丽:那太好了。现在不是只有30,000羌族人民吗?你认为羌族文化会消失吗?

婉丰:我不确定。但年轻人现在似乎对羌文化产生了浓厚的兴趣。我认为游客的存在已经显示出羌族的文化是多么重要,他们真的想要将它保存下来。

玛丽:村民们想拥有一群游客在他们的城里吗?

婉丰:现在桃坪没有大量的游客,因为这是小型旅游。通常不超过20名游客停留在桃坪。我认为村民们享受与游客在一起的时间,教他们对当地的文化和传统的生活方式。

玛丽:听起来好像你玩得很开心。我想看看你的照片。

婉丰:很快就行了。

玛丽:好的,蔡孟刚到这儿。我们将要给艾丹老师做汇报。

婉丰:祝你好运。

玛丽:谢谢!我们期待你的照片。

建立适合的目标

- “由内而外”而非“由外而内”

- 小规模旅游

- 在村寨之外增加旅游项目 在村落考虑独特的交通方法,如骑自行车,划独木舟等。

- 小型文化中心:

- 可持续发展的生活方式,如用水、能耗、废弃物管理、农业技术、建筑技术等。

- 局部文化:艺术、工艺、唱歌、跳舞、烹饪、民间故

事、宗教等。

- 保持年轻人呆在桃坪

- 保存历史村寨

- 交通:创造一些其他的路线/路径进入村子的人而不使用集中的道路。也可能提供指引如只使用自行车和公共汽车运输。

策略和构思。

- 限制游客数量

- 为游客重建住房

- 编撰旅游指南:帮助游客融入羌族的生活

- 旅游业为年轻的一代提供新的就业机会

- 当地的农产品市场为当地人和游客服务:整合当地社区和游客

- 商店:真实、手工制造的传统工艺品,例如纺织品、刺绣、服饰、珠宝和鞋

- 培训村民

- 增强农户的生产技术

- 栽培种植

- 畜牧养殖:牛、羊、猪等等。

- 方造方法:如“绿色”的屋顶和墙壁

- 旅游服务

- 餐馆

- 表演:唱歌、跳舞、节日旅游

- 小规模的教育计划/旅行。

- 艺术

- 建筑/园林

- 人类学/历史

加强基础设施建设和教育。

- 可持续的运输

- 能源:传统水磨和水力发电

- 交流通讯

吸引投资/支持旅游。

- 果园-水果生产

- 蔬菜种植

- 药材

- 畜牧业

- 减灾防范

- 地震

- 洪水

面对的问题:

- 在桃坪,有一些其他的项目可以比旅游业更加可持续吗?

- 有其他的选择可以促进经济增长?

- 我们怎么能整合和实施在桃坪的“慢速发展”?

- 我们怎么能促进小规模旅游以吸引当地人不进行大规模的旅游开发呢?

- 什么样的经济发展是适合村民的呢?当地人的价值是什么呢?

- 我们怎样才能使他们相对于赚钱,更关注保持他们的文化呢?

2010年3月30日草稿



CONCEPTUAL SITE PLAN

The red dotted lines indicate possible growth and extensions.

The blue dotted lines indicate the historic settlement.

We are proposing two phases of development:

Phase 1 is to expand the historical village by using similar layouts, building methods, and materials to make the village's network coherent and resilient. The first phase of expansion is not just for accommodating tourists, but also the increasing local population.

Phase 2 is development on the right by the foot of the mountain. This option will only be considered if Phase 1 cannot accommodate both the increase in tourists and the local population.

The valley plain will be kept as a seasonal farmland. The red dotted square on the close up diagram of the village indicates a cultural center where the market, performances, ceremonies, festivals, and other gatherings would take place. This cultural center is also the place to provide training on traditional skills as well as managing tourism development. It also facilitates small-scale educational programs/tours. Small groups of students can come to learn about the rich textiles, the building heritage, the site geography, or the history of the village. This allows the locals to manage these small educational programs and establish guidelines. The village will also be able to gain a positive reputation that will naturally motivate tourists to respect the culture and be conscious of their actions when visiting Taoping.

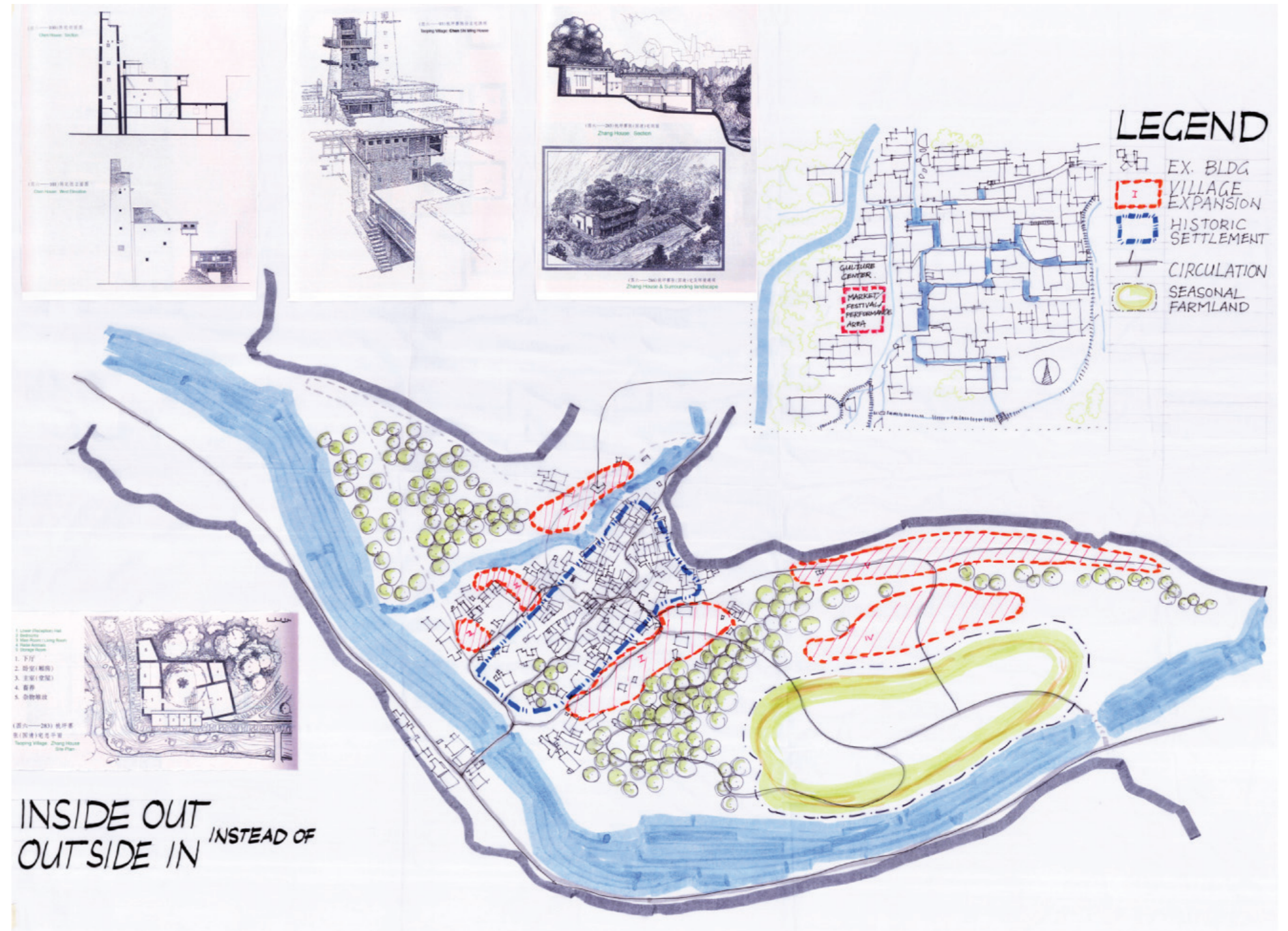


Figure 8B. 12 Concept Master Plan of Taoping

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概念性计划

红色虚线表示桃坪可能的增长和扩展。
蓝色的点线显示的历史老村。

我们提倡两阶段的开发。
第一阶段是扩大利用历史老村：这包括使用相似的建筑布局方法、材料使桃坪的网络连贯和活跃。第一期扩建不仅仅是为了容纳游客，也容纳日益增长的当地人口。
第二阶段是朝东边山脚发展。这个选项是对应于如果第一阶段不能容纳增加的游客和当地居民而设定的。

山谷中的平地将被保存作为季节性的农田。广场上用红点标记的广场是桃坪文化中心。这里容纳市场、表演、庆典活动、节日，和其他集会等各种活动。这种文化中心还提供培训地方传统技能以及旅游业的发展。它也为小规模的教育计划和旅行提供便利。小群体的学生可以来学习传统纺织、建筑遗产保护，地理、村庄地理。这使得当地人管理这些小的教育规划和建立指导方针。如此行的话，村寨能扬名在外，这就自然会激发参观桃坪的游客的文化学习保护意识。

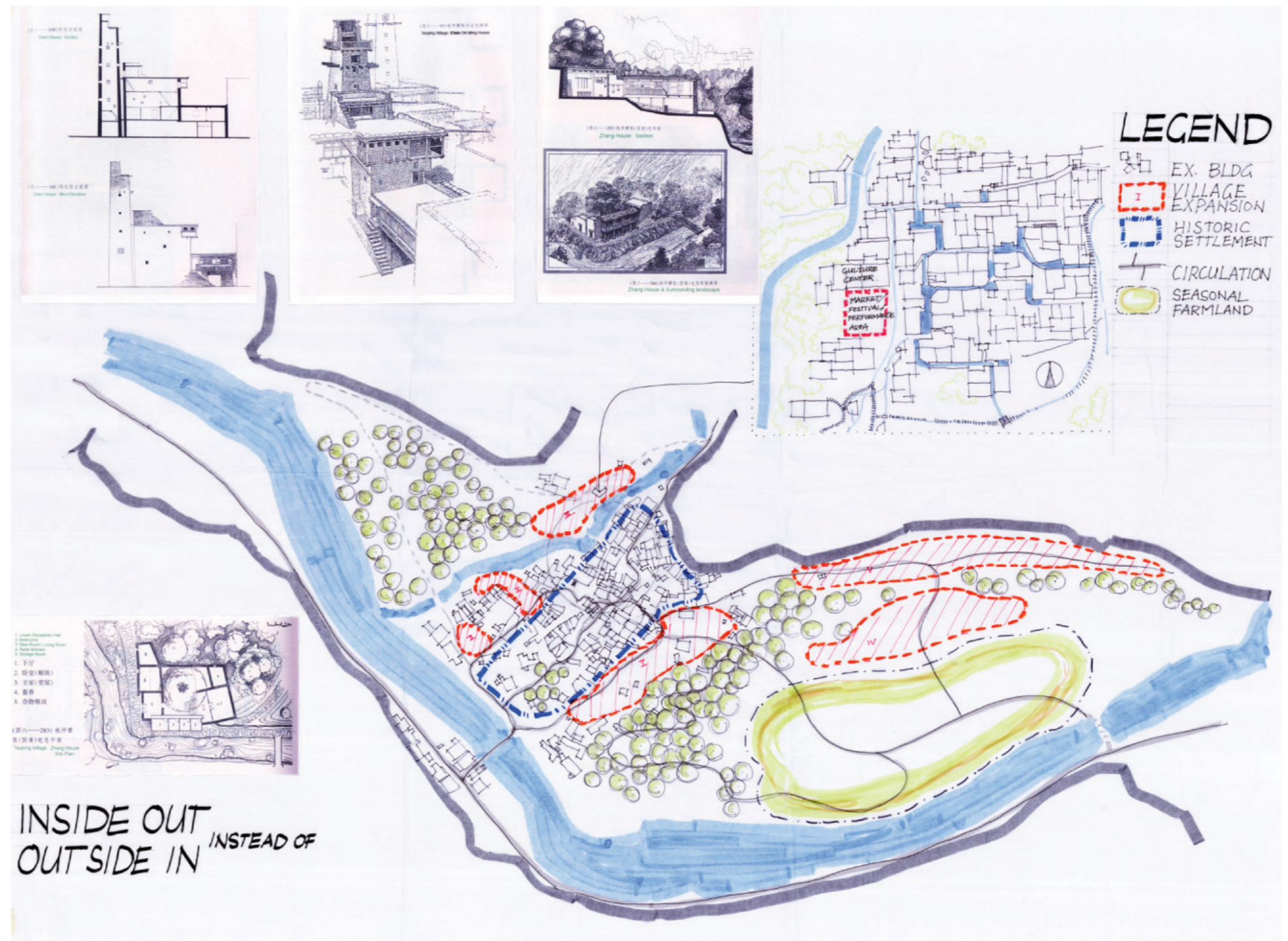


图 8B. 12 桃坪概念总平

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CHARRETTE TEAM 3

Empowering the Community

We began the charrette with a brainstorming session facilitated by local Seattle professionals. Our initial research on Taoping and the Qiang culture and the assumptions we made based on this information guided our goal identification and design processes. We addressed the issue of culturally and economically sustainable tourism in the town of Taoping. Together we outlined the main goals and strategies for introducing a design proposal for Taoping.

Empower community. Our primary goal was to empower the community through sustainable growth and development. We felt that recent planning in Taoping may reflect a lack of local community participation. Thus, in an effort to bring light to the varying community perspectives and the importance of community-led development, we led a role playing activity which involved local professionals, professionals visiting from China, and students.

Build regeneratively. A second goal was to go beyond sustainability, working in harmony with natural processes and, in fact, restoring the environment.

Improve quality of life. Improving the quality of life of Taoping residents was the third goal. One of the major issues facing remote villages in the Sichuan province is the sharp decline in the youth population. This demographic migration is mainly due to the economic opportunities and modern luxuries in larger towns.

Plan for Safety. We also felt that safety is a high priority, especially regarding the recurrence of earthquakes and floods. This led us to plan for places of refuge within the village.

We followed our preliminary research and discussions with a design that illustrates the assets, goals, and strategies

that we felt were imperative to sustaining the Taoping community.

Interconnectivity of goals and strategies. The connective string represents how one single strategy can weave and relate many different goals. For example, a community center could empower the village by providing a place where residents can teach their language, skills, and crafts to their youth, foreign students, and tourists, perpetuating their heritage and offering economic opportunities. In addition, this space offers a community gathering place, improving their overall quality of life. Our string map shows how these connections are nested; one rarely exists without the other when viewed holistically.

The red squares on the board represent specific LEED points for the proposed LEED for Neighborhood Communities. In mapping these LEED points we found that the majority of LEED policies fall under the “build regeneratively” board. This demonstrates LEED’s focus on utilizing sustainable construction methods and technology.

Proposal

Taoping was built at an elevation of 5,000 ft within the rocky outcroppings of the Tibetan Plateau. Above all, it was the siting of the village that allowed it to

sustain major earthquakes. The tourist village was located in the valley floodplain, and due to the softer soil beneath, underwent most of the damage from the May 12th Earthquake, but also acted as a sponge that spared the harder rock above, upon which the old village of Taoping is built.

Our design used the natural geomorphology of Taoping to our advantage, siting new construction by using ancient techniques, creating places of refuge within the city network, and utilizing natural assets, such as the steep streams, as a source of energy via vortex and micro hydro-turbines.

The city of Taoping is organized around subterranean channels that flow beneath the main thruways in the village. We designed our new tourist construction off of the lines of the old channels (as had been done traditionally) and created new channels across the major stream that flows south to the Za Gu Nao River, a tributary of the Min River. We also proposed reusing the ground level animal storage as potential vacancies to be restored and renovated into guest houses or shops. This may also help to prevent sanitation problems resulting from animal husbandry in close proximity with living quarters, water supply, etc.



Figure 8B. 13 Concept String Diagram of Taoping

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第三组

增强社区建设

我们的互动交流讨论会从西雅图当地的专业人士的集思广义开始。我们对桃坪和桃坪文化的研究以及基于研究基础之上的假设指引我们的目标制定和设计流程。我们讨论了有关桃坪的经济和文化旅游的可持续发展。我们一起总览了发展的主要的目标和策略，并为桃坪引入了一种新的设计方案。

增强建设的社区。我们的主要目标是使社区可持续发展和保持经济增长。我们觉得,桃坪近期的规划缺乏本地的社区参与。因此,为了以不同的角度认识社区发展的重要性,我们开展了角色扮演活动来模拟桃坪的规划与社区建设过程。参加角色半夜的人员包括西雅图当地专业人士,来自中国的专业人士和华大的学生。

可持续的恢复建造。我们的第二个目标是超越可持续性、和恢复和谐的自然环境。

提高生活质量。我们的第三个目标是提高桃坪村民的生活质量。桃坪所面临的主要问题之一是在四川省偏僻村庄中急剧下降青少年人口。人口迁移的主要原因是由于经济发展和大城市中现代化的奢侈品的吸引。

为安全计划。我们认为村寨安全是一个重要的先决因素,尤其是对于复发的地震和洪水。这让我们需要规划在村寨里的庇护场所。

通过我们的初步研究和讨论,我们形成了设计目标和策略来维护桃坪社区。

互联的目标和策略。这种连接脉络代表一个单一的策略能够织出许多不同的目标。例如,一个社区中心可以提供桃坪村民一个地方来教授他们语言技能、工艺品制造给他们的晚辈、外国学生、游客。这能维护桃坪的历史文化,提供经济创业的机会。此外,该空间提供了一个社区的聚集地,以提高学生的生活品质。我们的脉络地图显示这些脉络关系是如何存在的;在历史上,任何脉络都离不开对方而只能相互共

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存。

广场上的红点代表的是为对邻里社区提议的LEED(能源与环境设计)方案。在将这些LEED得分在地图上标识后,我们发现大多数LEED的政策都在“可持续的建造”。这说明了LEED关注利用可持续发展的施工方法和技术。

建议

Taoping建于海拔1600米的石质的青藏高原。首先,它的村庄选址能抵抗地震影响。旅游村位于河谷河滩,由于村庄的软土承受了地震的大部分伤害,并像一块海绵吸收来自于石质山脉的压力。

我们的设计利用桃坪的天然地貌;新村新建筑采用古老的技术,创造村寨内的防震庇护网络;利用自然资源,例如在陡峭的小溪处设置微型发电机来产生能源。

桃坪是由地下水网组织在一起的。我们仿造传统设计的新的渠道系统,并创造了新的渠道流向岷江的支流杂谷脑河。我们也提议利用现在空置的、地面的家畜空间改造成招待所或商店。这有助于提高居住卫生并防止造成畜牧业附近的生活区、供水的污染等。



图 8B. 13 桃坪概念社区关系图

At the point where a channel daylight, south of the village near the river, a large open space is intermittently used for festivals. We proposed to use this area as an open market for local vendors and also as a potential place of refuge.

The Existing Conditions map shows the abandoned tourist village to the east, the main village in the center (bounded by the Za Gu Nao River to the south and a large stream to the west), and agricultural lands and a grove to the east.

We returned the ancient agricultural grounds to the area where the destroyed tourist village is located and preserved the Sacred Grove along the eastern edge of the village.

We also proposed a major transit/tourist hub where the main road intersects the bridge entrance to Taoping. We felt that visitors should be acclimated, so to speak, to cultural traditions and sensitivities of the village before entering in an effort to prioritize Qiang culture.

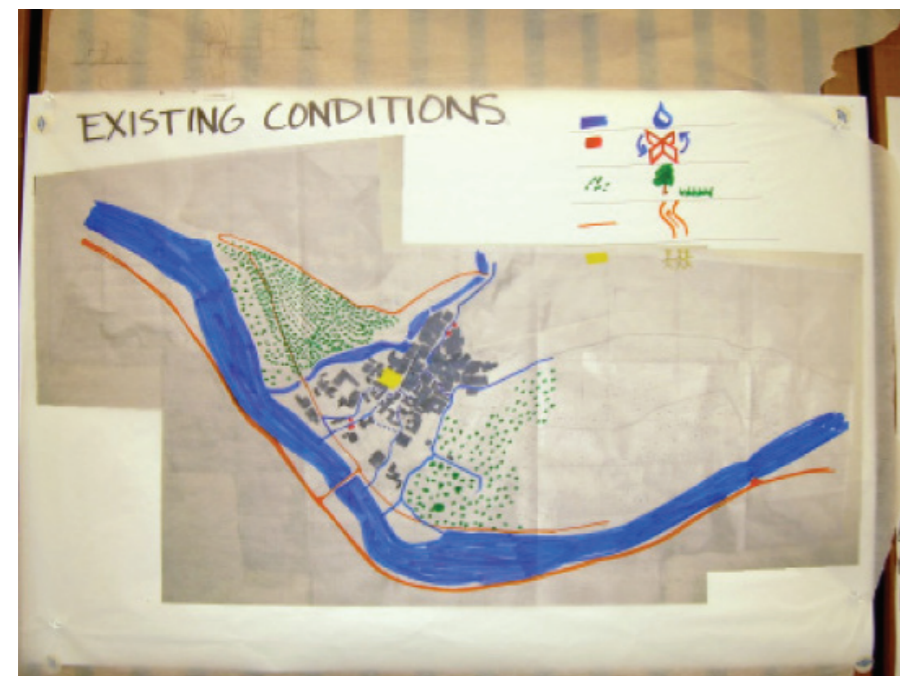


Figure 8B-14 Existing Condition

Participation Activity

Given our interest in empowering the community, we felt that the best way to present our group's work was through a mock town meeting. Before describing our goals or suggestions for Taoping, we announced that we would be performing a town meeting so that the community could take leadership over the planning of Taoping. We handed out roles for people to play and asked them to consider those roles while listening to and watching our presentation. The roles included:

- . Adult who grew up in the village and is looking for work
- . Local elementary school teacher
- . Youth who grew up on the village and went to university in the city
- . Resident who is dependent on income from selling their crafts (local vendor)
- . Teenager who lives in the old village
- . Five year old child who lives in the center of the old village
- . Elderly woman or man whose kids don't want to live here
- . Shibi (local shaman)
- . Local farmer
- . Developer from Beijing
- . Mother or father of three children, all tourists (travelling as

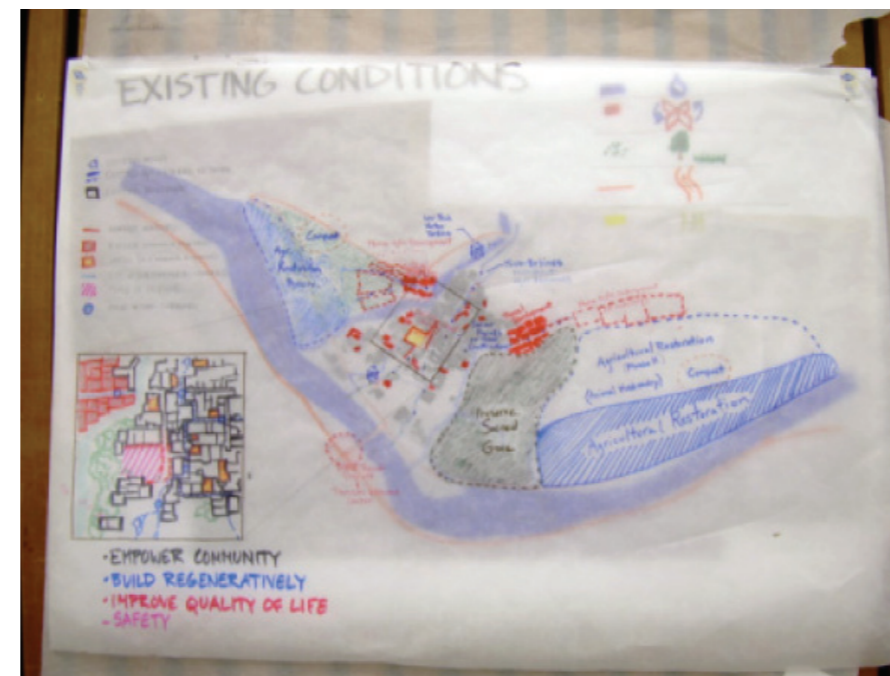


Figure 8B. 15 Map of Proposal

a family)

- . Young adult on a low budget trip abroad
- . Chinese tourist
- . Middle class American tourist coming from suburbia

After our presentation, we encouraged all those with roles to draw out their comments on the map. We asked them to add anything that we failed to address, mark areas of particular importance to them, add any ideas of their own, or state reactions to our suggestions. Comments and ideas included:

- . A boat reserve northwest of the village on the river
- . A highway running through the town

In the center of the old town:

- . A school
- . A handicraft shop
- . Traditional food
- . Roller coaster
- . Vegetarian restaurant
- . Place to enjoy local night life, celebrations, dances
- . "Oh my god! Too many strangers!"
- . Internet café and nightclub

In the flood plain east of the old town:

- . Prime land for developer circled
- . Circled area for developer crossed out and marked as "evil"
- . "New town with Carrefour and McDonald's for my kids"
- . IBM tower
- . Prior two notes also marked as "evil"
- . "This was my farm"

在南部村寨靠近河边的地方, 一个大型的开敞空间是间歇性地用于节日活动。我们建议将这一广场保留为开放的市场并且也作为一个可能的避难所。

现有条件下的地图显示了位于东面的废弃了的旅游村, 位于中心处的主要村寨(被南面的杂谷脑河和西面的曾头沟所包围), 以及东面的农业用地。

我们将旅游新村恢复为农业用地并且保留了位于新村东面的神圣墓地。

我们也在主要公路和进入桃坪的桥梁处设计了一个转盘。我们认为游客在进入桃坪之前应该了解和尊重羌族文化传统。

参与活动

鉴于我们对于增强社区参与的兴趣, 我们认为对桃坪社区来说, 最好的方式是展示我们团队的工作是通过模拟乡镇村民大会。在提出我们对于桃坪的目标或建议之前, 我们会模拟大会使社区可以对桃坪进行规划领导。我们进行了角色扮演和要求参与的人员通过听和观察来考虑角色的表现。这些角

- 色包括:
- 。正在寻找工作成年的村民
 - 。当地的小学教师
 - 。当地的青年大学生
 - 。依靠出售手工艺品的村民(当地供应商)。
 - 。住在老寨的村民
 - 。住在老寨的青少年
 - 。住在老寨的五岁的孩子
 - 。不想住在这里的老人或小孩
 - 。当地的释比
 - 。当地的农民
 - 。来自北京的开发者
 - 。包括母亲、父亲和三个孩子的旅游家庭。
 - 。一个低预算出国旅行的年轻人
 - 。中国游客
 - 。来自美国郊区的中产阶级游客

在我们报告之后, 我们鼓励所有角色在地图上标出他们的评论。我们邀请他们来增加对任何我们未能解决的问题的建议, 并标示出特别重要的区域, 添加任何自己的想法, 或我们的建议的反馈。

- 他们的评论和思想包括:
- 。保留一艘位于西北的村庄的小船

- 。一个贯穿村寨的高速公路

在古老的村寨中

- 。学校
- 。工艺品店
- 。传统的食物
- 。过山车
- 。素食饭馆
- 。享用当地的夜生活, 庆祝, 舞蹈的地方
- “哦, 我的天! 太多的陌生人!”
- 。网吧和夜总会

在东部洪泛区和新寨。

- 。土地开发商在圈地
- 。对开发者的圈地行为标记为“邪恶的”
- “新城家乐福、麦当劳, 为了我的孩子”
- 。IBM高楼
- 。将新城家乐福、麦当劳和IBM高楼标志为“邪恶的”
- “这是我的农场”



图 8B. 14 现存状况



图 8B. 15 规划提议

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These responses expressed the complexities of multiple users and interests and how they have the potential, both good and bad, to shape the future of Taoping. Perhaps more importantly, the activity raised questions about community-led development in China. Although the Chinese professionals seemed to enjoy the activity and valued this technique as an educational tool, we were reminded that this participation strategy was appropriate for a Seattle audience, not necessarily for one in Taoping. They noted that the Chinese central government has traditionally planned in a top down approach, but that public participation is gaining popularity. The conversation spurred by this activity pointed to the importance of a careful and responsible community-based participation strategy for Taoping.

这些反应表达相关者复杂的利益和兴趣。他们有着好的和坏的能力来改变桃坪。也许更重要的是, 这个活动引起了人们对由社区参与在中国的发展的疑问。尽管中国的专业人员似乎享受这一活动和并将社区参与作为一种教育工具而给予重视, 我们被告知这种参与策略虽对西雅图合适, 但不一定对桃坪适合。他们指出, 中国政府一直在使用自上而下的方法, 但公众参与是逐渐普及的。这个活动和讨论指出了细心和有责任心的社区参与对于桃坪发展的重要性。

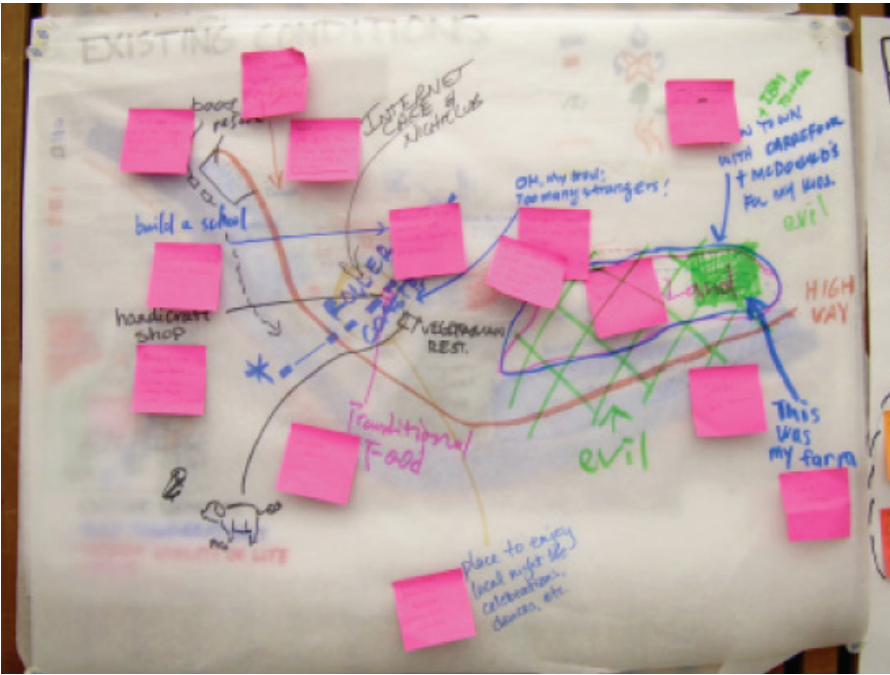


图 8B. 16 角色扮演标识图

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