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'New Researchers' Forum

[title of paper] **From Landscape to Townscape**

[abstract]

According to the ancient Chinese planning method, planned city/towns are always formed as a rectangular-walled urban area, which is with clear main axes, centre architecture and grid blocks. This kind of urban form functions like a closed defensible system to against both man-made and natural invasion. It continued operating until the modern-time revolution started. New transportation system was built while the city wall collapsed, sub-urban area transformed when the urban area grew. This paper focuses on a particular case study during that period, which shows the urban expanding and transformation do not only lead to a sprawl but also give a chance to reform the urban area, to absorb and transform the sub-urban landscape for creating a better townscape.

In this case, the city Hangzhou was planned similarly as other ancient capital city in China, and it had a lake on the west side to be its water source. After persistent projects to maintain the lake, the sub-urban area on the west side became as a famous landscape which was painted or poetized with high frequency. The modern revolution and the expanding made the sub-urban landscape area become a part of city, and created a new type of townscape with image as a traditional Shan-shui painting.

The Hangzhou city's original planning and its geography location was not unique, there are similar city/towns in southern part of China. The question is why it is the only one or the best case which transfer the sub-urban landscape into the townscape. Thus a series of analysis based on the maps and paintings is done, which shows that, during the modern revolution, the west side fringe area between sub-urban and urban was the most vivid and changeful area with development and preservation work both occurred. The change of form and function in this fringe area may be able to answer that question, and shows us an approach to reform the townscape.