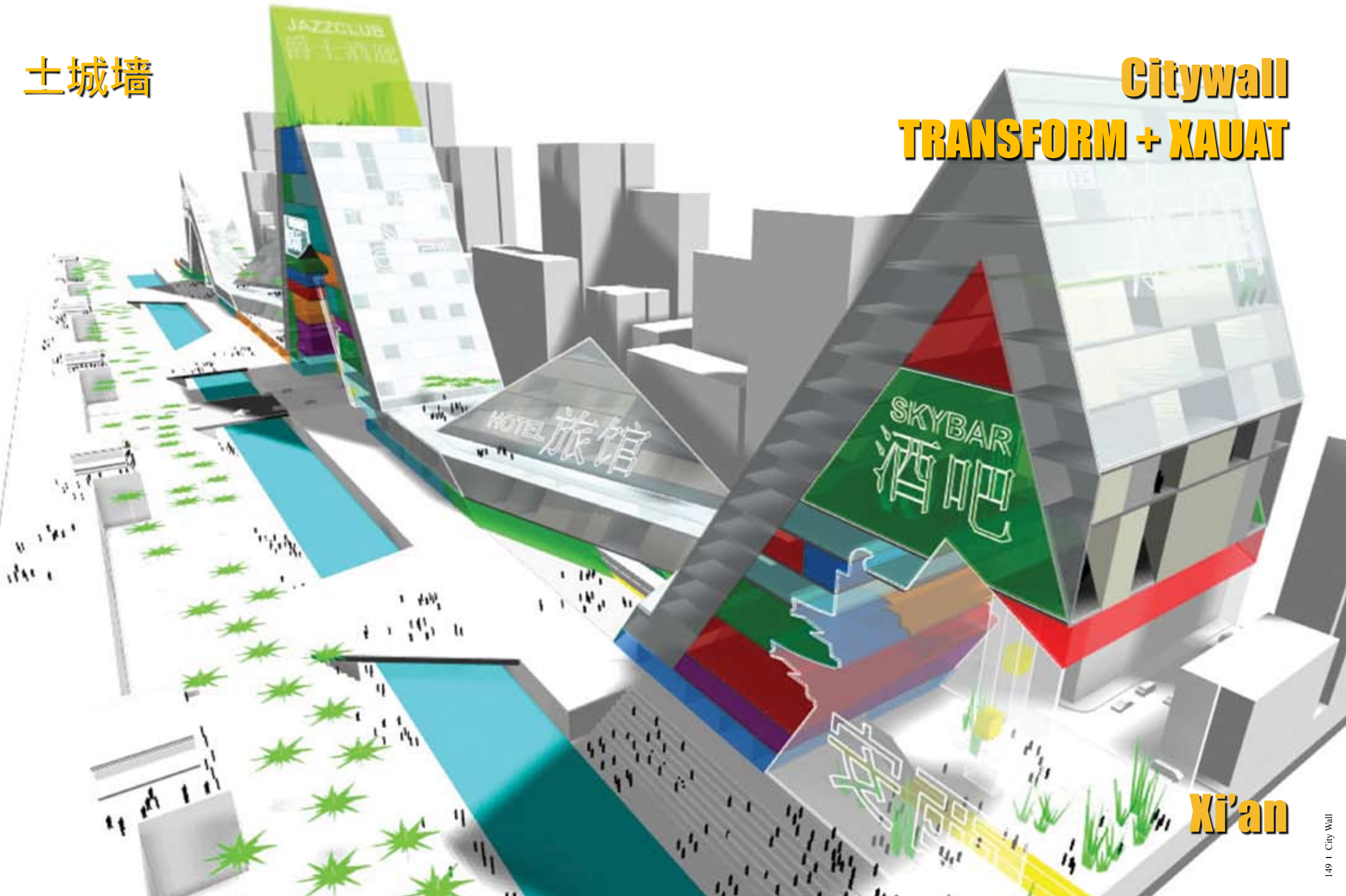


土城墙

Citywall  
TRANSFORM + XAUAT



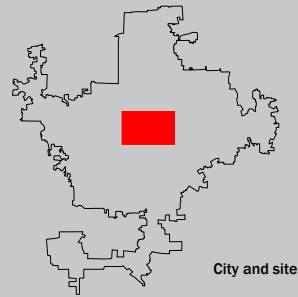
Xi'an

## Xi'an

The city of Xi'an is, like Rome, Athens and Cairo, an old city rich in historical and cultural heritage. It is famous for its long history and its generous culture, such as Terracotta Warriors in Qing Dynasty, Chang'an city in Tang Dynasty, city wall in Ming Dynasty etc.

This great cultural heritage makes Xi'an city one of the most attractive tourist destinations. More and more tourists travel to Xi'an to experience the ancient Chinese history.

Meanwhile, due to the rapid urbanization in today's China, Xi'an is undergoing an explosive increase in population, traffic and built-up area. This is the cause for a series of problems such as traffic congestion, air pollution, and a total deterioration of environmental conditions etc. Mass tourism and modern urbanization problems are in this way seriously threatening the condition of Xi'an's historical cultural heritage.



City and site

### City Wall

In ancient times every Chinese city had its city-walls. The city wall represents the form and structure of the traditional Chinese city. Very few of them have been preserved and today the Xi'an city wall is the largest one left. It is 13.7 kilometers long, and the area is 10.8 square kilometers. An obvious difference between the city wall and other remaining architectural monuments is its large urban scale. The city wall encloses Xi'an inner city and introduces the ring structure to the rest of the urban fabric. A belt of park and infrastructure frames the city wall from the outside. The three components create a kind of meeting place between the ancient inner city and the raging urban development

impinging from outside the city wall. The site represents in this way at one and the same time both ancient Xi'an and the new China, and is faced with traffic as well as spatial urban problems.



Site relative to Venice

### Challenges

The process of urbanization has added great pressure to the city-wall and to the inner city centre. This stress situation is created by the heavy traffic, the floating of population, the high inner city density and the continuous construction of new buildings. Modernization has at the same time introduced a new trend in China – leisure and travel are becoming popular activities and mass tourism has put great pressure on public facilities and the cultural heritage, including the city of Xi'an. One of the main challenges for the city management will

be to find a sustainable way of dealing with this mass tourism. The many tourists will demand large numbers of facilities for places to stay, places to eat, unique experiences etc. The city will at the same time have to cope with the demands of its inhabitants as well as combating pollution and improving living conditions in Xi'an.

How to save Chinese culture in the time of modernization?  
How to deal with mass tourism?  
How to deal with the problems of an endlessly expanding city?  
How to deal with the high density within the city centre?  
How to solve the great traffic problems that have puzzled us for a long time?  
How to deal with the still worsening environmental pollution?

### Vision

Finding the 3rd sustainable way.  
By creating an urban strategy for incorporating mass tourism into historical Xi'an both effectively and in a sustainable way. The proposed mega-structure

provides the basic urban needs for tourists and inhabitants – utilizing the extreme forces of mass tourism to benefit both residents and visitors.



### Equator Principles

a) *Assessment of the baseline environmental and social conditions ?*

The main focus is social and environment problems. The aim is the creation of open space and the improvement of the city's infrastructure.

b) *Requirements under host country laws and regulations, applicable international treaties and agreements?*

Meeting the China Agenda 21 - 'The White Paper'. Principles with concrete suggestions on a larger scale.

c) *Sustainable development and use of renewable natural resources?*

The plan is for the future. Attention is given to sustainable development, preservation of culture, land reuse and the enhancement of the city's characteristics.

d) *Protection of human health, cultural properties, and biodiversity, including endangered species and sensitive ecosystems?*

The reduction of air pollution for the benefit of public health and improvement of the quality of human life. The protection of the city-wall itself, together with the establishment of harmonic relationship between people and the city-wall.

e) *Use of dangerous substances?*  
Closure of the first ring road and the addition of light rail instead. All the construction will be ecologically sustainable and

will not employ or contain any dangerous substances.

*f) Major hazards?*

The ambience of the city-wall area is being seriously destroyed by the adjacent high-rise buildings. Mass tourism will also place more pressure on the city-wall.

*g) Occupational health and safety?*

New functions in terms of services associated with tourism, providing job opportunities for citizens.

*h) Fire prevention and life safety?*

Closure of the ring road can protect the population's safety. New buildings will be kept at a distance from the city-wall, so as not to have an impact on it.

*i) Socioeconomic impacts?*

Mass tourism can serve as a means to increase people's income, as well as a means for financing the construction of more public space for the city's inhabitants. The city-wall area will be a place where both citizens and visitors can experience the importance of the cultural heritage.

*j) Land acquisition and land use?*

No new land will be acquired or taken into use, rather the land taken into use comes from the closure of the ring road.

*k) Involuntary resettlement?*

The site has no resettlement function. However consideration can be given to the resettlement of people moving out of the inner city in accordance with the plan to reduce the density within the confines of the city-wall.

*l) Impacts on indigenous peoples*

*and communities(including indigenous peoples)?*

The creation of more public space for all visitors and citizens, that all people are welcome to use freely.

*m) Cumulative impacts of existing projects, the proposed project, and anticipated future projects?*

The creation and improvement of the value of the city. This is based on the new city-wall which will develop over the years. It is long term.

*n) Participation of affected parties in the design, review and implementation of the project?*

It is a global plan, which calls for the participation of government, experts, professors, as well as citizens.

*o) Consideration of feasible environmentally and socially preferable alternatives?*

The creation of a better environment. Visitors are offered good views of the city and its culture heritage? The city also gets a good ecological environment.

*p) Efficient production delivery and use of energy?*

This dense, well structured, well positioned and well illuminated city-wall is a highly effective and compact organization of the large mass of tourist facilities. It saves space, infrastructure, energy, light, etc.....

*q) Pollution prevention and waste minimization, pollution controls (liquid effluents and air emissions) and solid and chemical waste management?*

Employment of sustainable means and systems of construction

and the pursuit of energy saving solutions that contribute to the protection of the environment and raise the awareness of government.

# INTRO

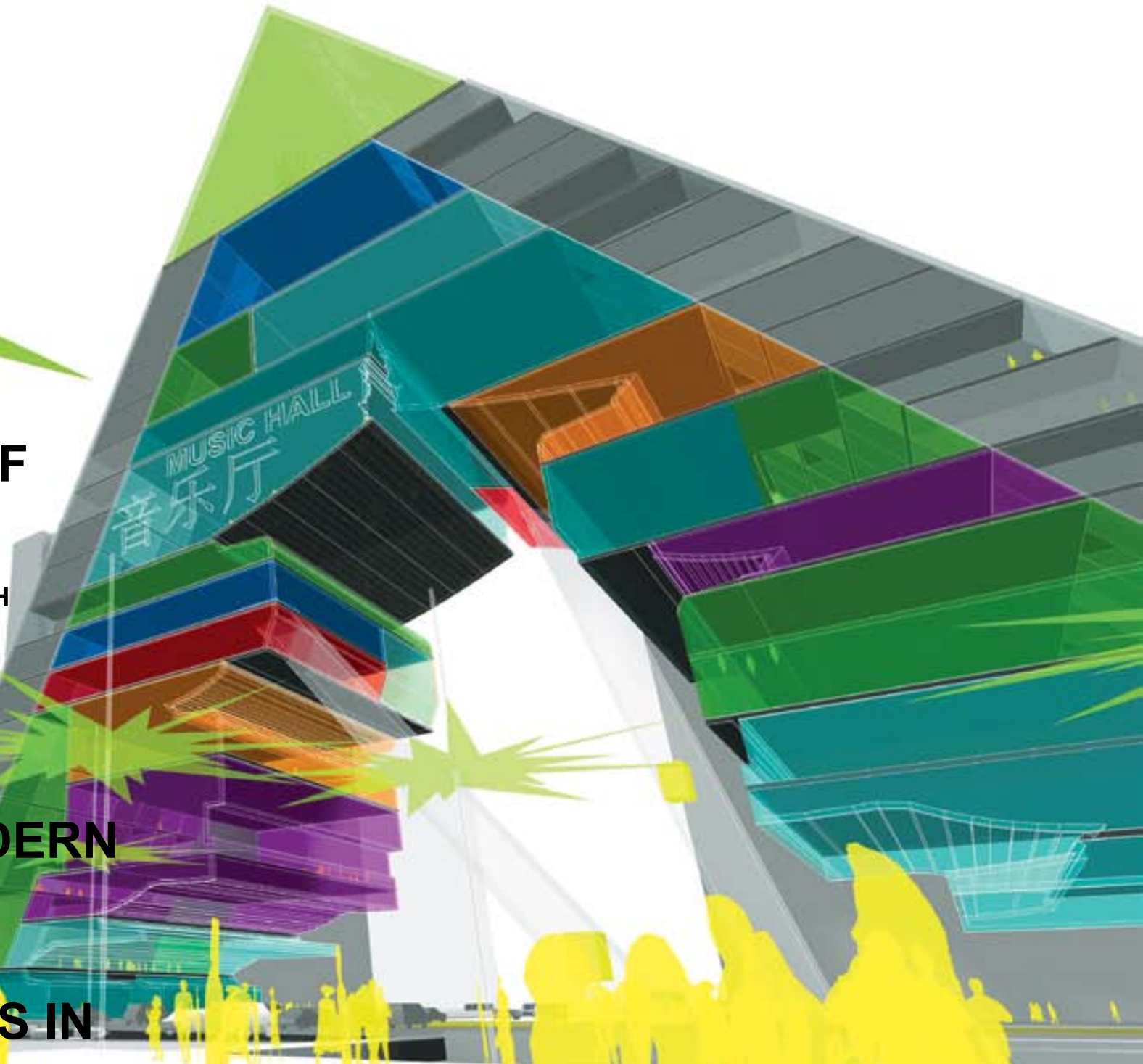
## 导言

# 土城墙

## WE PROPOSE THE BUILDING OF A NEW CITYWALL

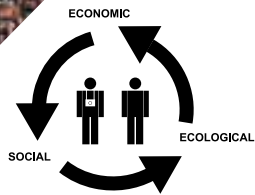
A 14 KM BELT OF URBAN VIGOUR, A CONTINUOUS STRIP OF URBAN FUNCTIONS, FACILITATING QUALITY FOR BOTH THE CITY'S INHABITANTS AND THE VISITING MASSES. THE NEW CITYWALL WILL BE A TOURIST FACILITY WITH A PUBLIC QUALITY, PROVIDING TRANSPORTATION, BETTER ACCESS, ACCOMMODATION, RECREATION, INFORMATION AS WELL AS GENUINE PUBLIC SPACE AND MONUMENTAL ARCHITECTURE.

THE CITYWALL IS A HYPERMODERN CIRCUM-CENTRAL CITYSCAPE TIGHTLY RELATED TO THE ANCIENT CULTURAL ARTIFACTS IN CONTEMPORARY CHINA.



# VISION 创意

## 从五星旅游胜地 地到五星城市



TOURIST / CITIZEN  
COST = BENEFIT X2

### ENHANCING A 5 STAR TOURIST DESTINATION TO A 5 STAR CITY

OUR VISION IS TO CREATE AN URBAN STRATEGY FOR INCORPORATING MASS TOURISM INTO HISTORICAL XI'AN BOTH EFFECTIVELY AND IN A SUSTAINABLE WAY. WE PROPOSE A LINEAR MEGA-STRUCTURE THAT PROVIDES THE BASIC URBAN NEEDS FOR TOURISTS AND INHABITANTS – UTILIZING THE EXTREME FORCES OF MASS TOURISM TO BENEFIT BOTH RESIDENTS AND VISITORS.

# SUSTAINABILITY

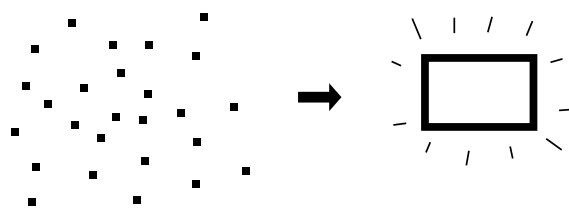
## 可持续性

Sustaining the rich cultural heritage is the greatest challenge in modern Xian. How to combine new and old in meaningful relations? How to avoid the naive reproduction of ancient forms or thoughtless adoption of the latest fashion from the western world?

**IS THERE A POSITION IN BETWEEN? A POSSIBLE 3RD WAY?**

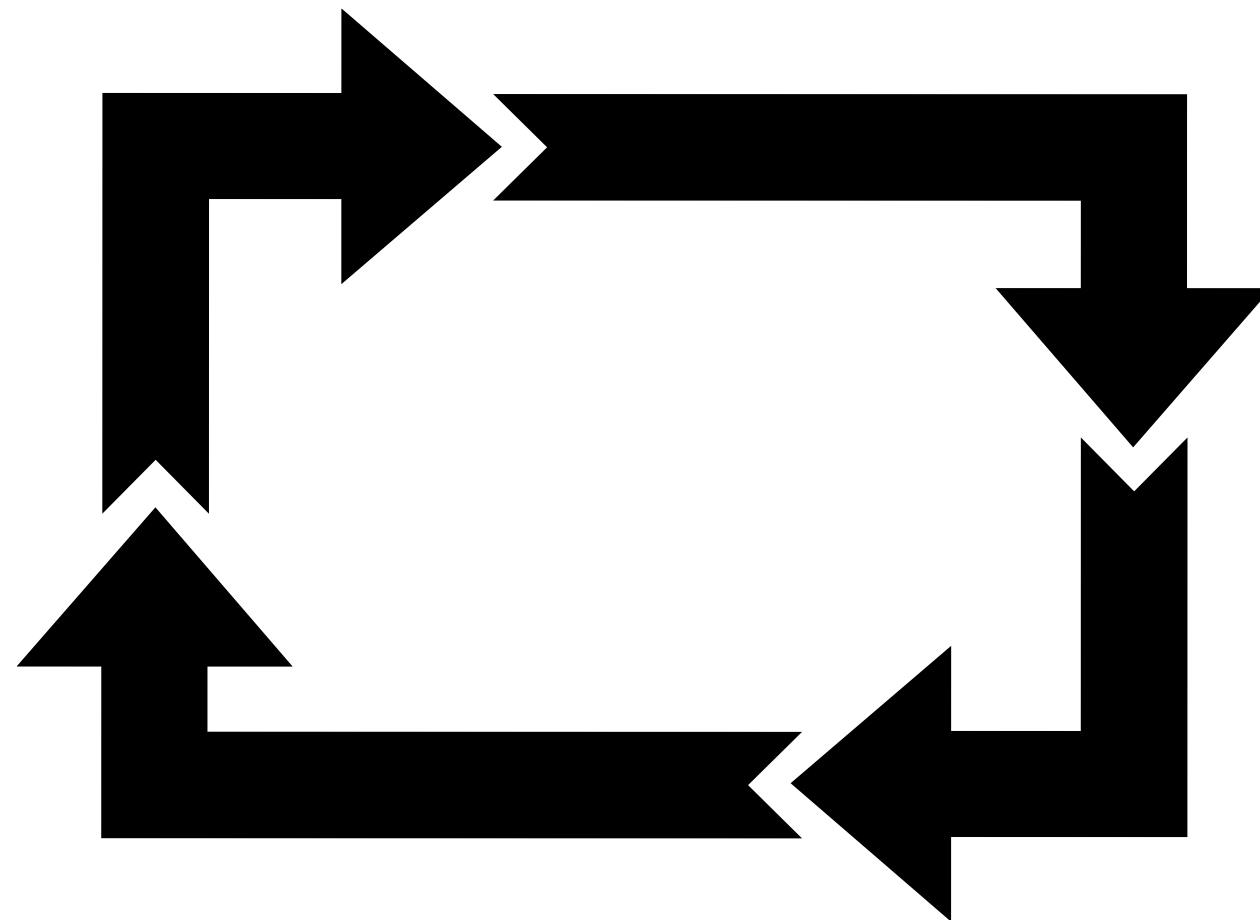
**A REFLECTION OF THE PAST AS A GATE TO THE FUTURE?**

By combining and relating all new tourist facilities – we can create a new coherent urban line – 14 km long – that both respects and engages the historic city wall and the modern parts of Xi'an.



**THE NEW WALL IS AN OFFSET OF THE EXISTING FORTIFICATION WALL FROM THE 15TH CENTURY, AND IS IN THAT RESPECT RECYCLING URBAN SHAPE, URBAN SPACE AND URBAN SYMBOLS, CREATING A SYMBIOTIC SITUATION WHERE BOTH THE TOURISTS AND THE INHABITANTS CAN GAIN A STRONGER AND RICHER RELATIONSHIP TO THIS AREA, THAT WHILE CENTRALLY PLACED, STILL TODAY HAS ONLY LITTLE TOURIST APPEAL AND RECREATIONAL VALUE.**

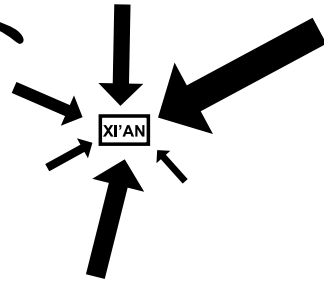
This dense, well-structured, carefully positioned CITYWALL is a highly effective and compact organization of the mass tourism facilities. It is integrated into the modern infrastructure, it is part of a energy saving collective transport system, and it provides light, public spaces, entertainment, views and a new identity for the historic remnants of Xi'an. This new infrastructure will minimize travel time and distance and replace the thousands of taxis now flooding the inner city – creating both noise and smog. This new system will sustain the image of a dense inner city – but reduce the problems of noise and pollution connected with it today. **THIS NEW URBAN STRUCTURE IS CLEAR-CUT; IT IS WELL ORGANIZED AND THEREBY GUIDES THE TOURIST DIRECTLY TO THE MANY DESTINATIONS – LOCALLY AS WELL AS REGIONALLY. THE CITY WILL BE ABLE TO HOST AND FACILITATE THE MILLIONS OF TOURISTS THAT WILL FLOOD CENTRAL XI'AN IN THE FUTURE, AND WILL BE ABLE TO MAINTAIN THE SCALE AND STRUCTURE OF THE PLACE – THE VERY THING PEOPLE ARE TRAVELING TO SEE.**





# XI'AN

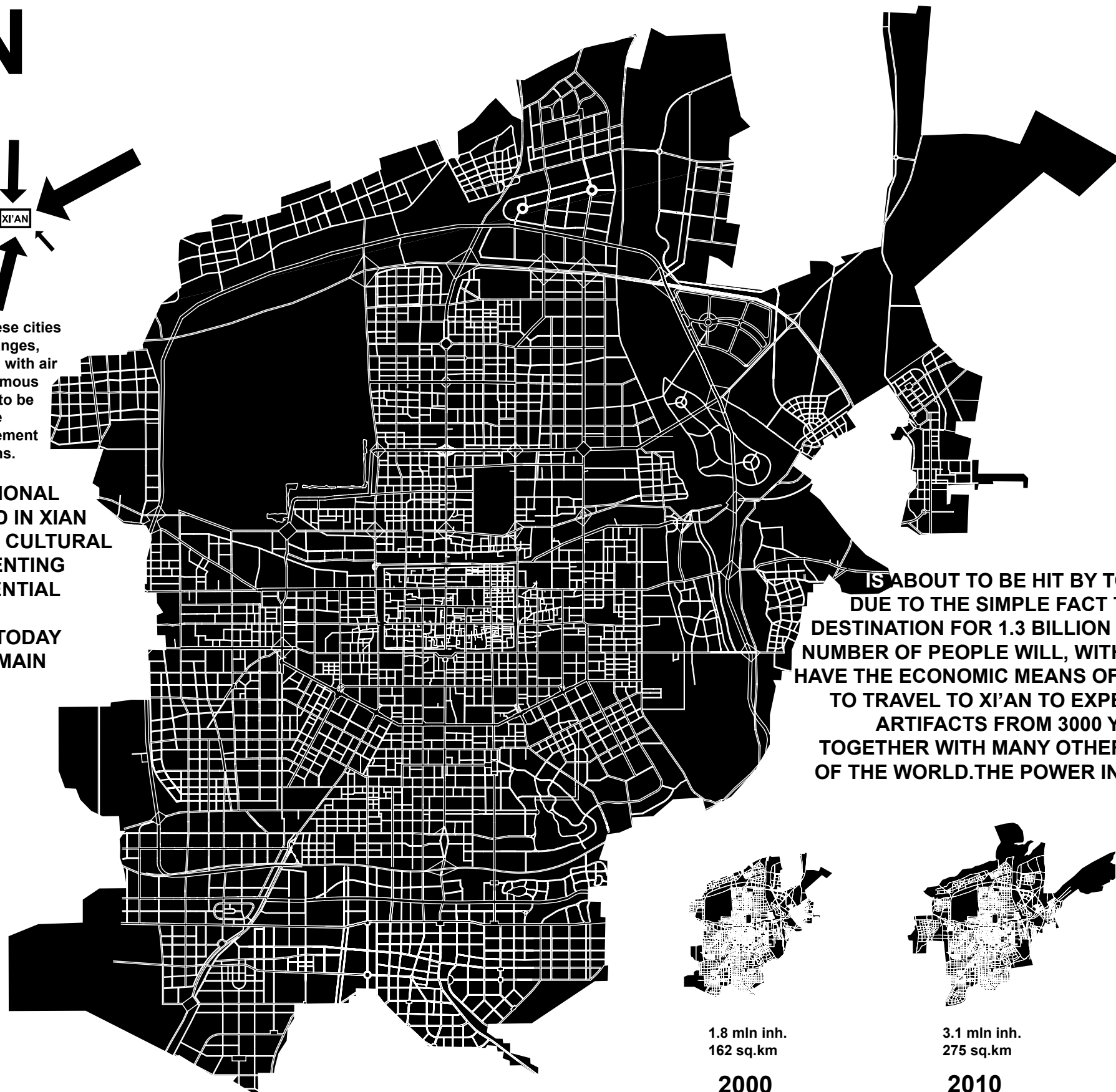
# 西安



Xi'an is like many other Chinese cities undergoing radical urban changes, which include huge problems with air and noise pollution, and enormous challenges in terms of traffic to be dealt with concurrent with the growing pressure for improvement of the general living conditions.

**AMONG THE EXCEPTIONAL THINGS TO BE FOUND IN XIAN ARE THE NUMEROUS CULTURAL ARTIFACTS REPRESENTING AN ENORMOUS POTENTIAL FOR FUTURE MASS TOURISM. ALREADY TODAY XIAN IS ONE OF THE MAIN DOMESTIC DESTINATIONS FOR CHINESE TOURISTS.**

The enormous commercial pressure on historical and cultural monuments, urban atmospheres and authentic natural landscapes created by mass tourism can be witnessed all over the world. For Europeans the south and east coast of Spain and even Venice are examples of the almost Tsunami-like forces of this new economic wave confronting politicians, architects and planners.



**DURING A TOUR TO THE MAUSOLEUM, FRENCH PRESIDENT JACQUES CHIRAC SAID THAT THE DISCOVERY OF THE QIN TOMBS CAN BE REGARDED AS THE EIGHTH WONDER IN THE WORLD.**



**IN HIS SECOND TOUR TO THE MAUSOLEUM IN 1991, CHIRAC SAID THE TERRACOTTA WARRIORS IN XI'AN IS A MATCH FOR ATHENS, ROME & CAIRO.**



MAP OF CHINAS MAJOR SCENIC HISTORICAL SPOTS

**IS ABOUT TO BE HIT BY TOURISM ON A GRAND SCALE DUE TO THE SIMPLE FACT THAT IT IS THE NUMBER ONE DESTINATION FOR 1.3 BILLION CHINESE. THIS STAGGERING NUMBER OF PEOPLE WILL, WITHIN THE NEXT 20 YEARS, ALL HAVE THE ECONOMIC MEANS OF BECOMING TOURISTS ABLE TO TRAVEL TO XI'AN TO EXPERIENCE THE WORLD-CLASS ARTIFACTS FROM 3000 YEARS OF CHINESE HISTORY, TOGETHER WITH MANY OTHER TOURISTS FROM THE REST OF THE WORLD.THE POWER IN THIS FACT SHOULD NOT BE UNDERESTIMATED.**



1.8 mln inh.  
162 sq.km

2000



3.1 mln inh.  
275 sq.km

2010



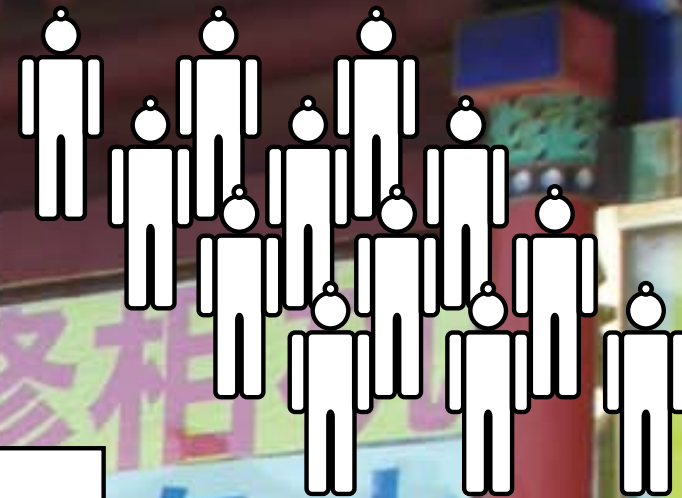
10.3 mln inh.  
788 sq.km

2020



# MASS TOURISM

## 大规模旅游



The world famous terracotta warriors, located 30 km outside of Xi'an, and often referred to as the 8th wonder of the world, are the number one attraction in the Xi'an area. The city is already planning a stronger connection between the airport, city and this breathtaking attraction. It has been an imperative for us to make the most out of this situation. The task has been to define the role of the historical city within this innovative frame of infrastructure and monumentality.

THIS TEAM OF DANISH AND CHINESE ARCHITECTS PROPOSES AN INNER LOOP OF MODERN FACILITIES FOR THE MILLIONS OF TOURISTS TO COME – TO RE-ACTIVATE THE HISTORICAL PARTS OF XI'AN.

IMPRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF XI'AN'S TOURISM

2020  
62 MIO TOURISTS



BOOMING DOMESTIC TOURISM

BENEFIT FOR XI'AN

In 2020 62 mio tourists will spend :  
**45,6 billion yuan**  
In Xi'an  
it is more than 2 times the main venue construction budget of the Beijing 2008 Olympics

THE CITY WALL IS THE LARGEST MONUMENT IN XI'AN INNER CITY



2006  
25 MIO TOURISTS

DOMESTIC: 23.460.000  
INTERNATIONAL: 776.000

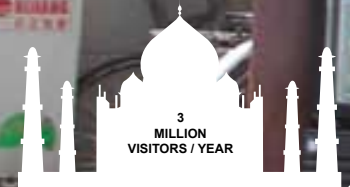
+ 6.5 MILLION VISITORS / YEAR

+ 5.5 MILLION VISITORS / YEAR

+ 5.5 MILLION VISITORS / YEAR


+ 12,7 MILLION VISITORS / YEAR

+ 40 MILLION VISITORS / YEAR



3 MILLION VISITORS / YEAR





# MONUMENT

## 历史建筑

By combining and relating the very “self-conscious” appearance of this new tourist facility to the old celebrated configuration, it is possible to form a coherent and distinct belt of building mass, that – placed rightly – can inform and underline the extraordinary situation around the historic city wall.

**THIS NEW INSISTING, ANTI-AGGRESSIVE STRUCTURE WILL FRAME AND ENHANCE THE OLD PROTECTIVE WALL AS A KIND OF STRUCTURAL RICOCHET AND AT THE SAME TIME HAVE THE POTENTIAL OF BECOMING AN INDEPENDENT CONTEMPORARY MONUMENT IN ITSELF.**

The masses of invading tourists will have the opportunity to become more self-conscious of their own roles – in a new and more informed dialogue with and understanding of the old monument. The new belt will be a present-day insertion into ancient Xian – but “recycling” the urban shape, urban space and urban symbols as an architectural inversion of the historical stage. Following the ancient city wall – the oldest existing city wall in China – a 14 km belt of new facilities will emphasize the 500 year old monument – and at the same time relate to the flow and functions of the modern city outside the CITYWALL.

**THIS DISTINCT SITE WILL CREATE A NEW MONUMENT IN CLOSE CONTACT WITH THE OLD, CREATING A SETTING WHERE THEY MUTUALLY ENHANCE ONE ANOTHER AND FORM CONNECTIONS BETWEEN THE PAST AND FUTURE.**

# PROGRAM

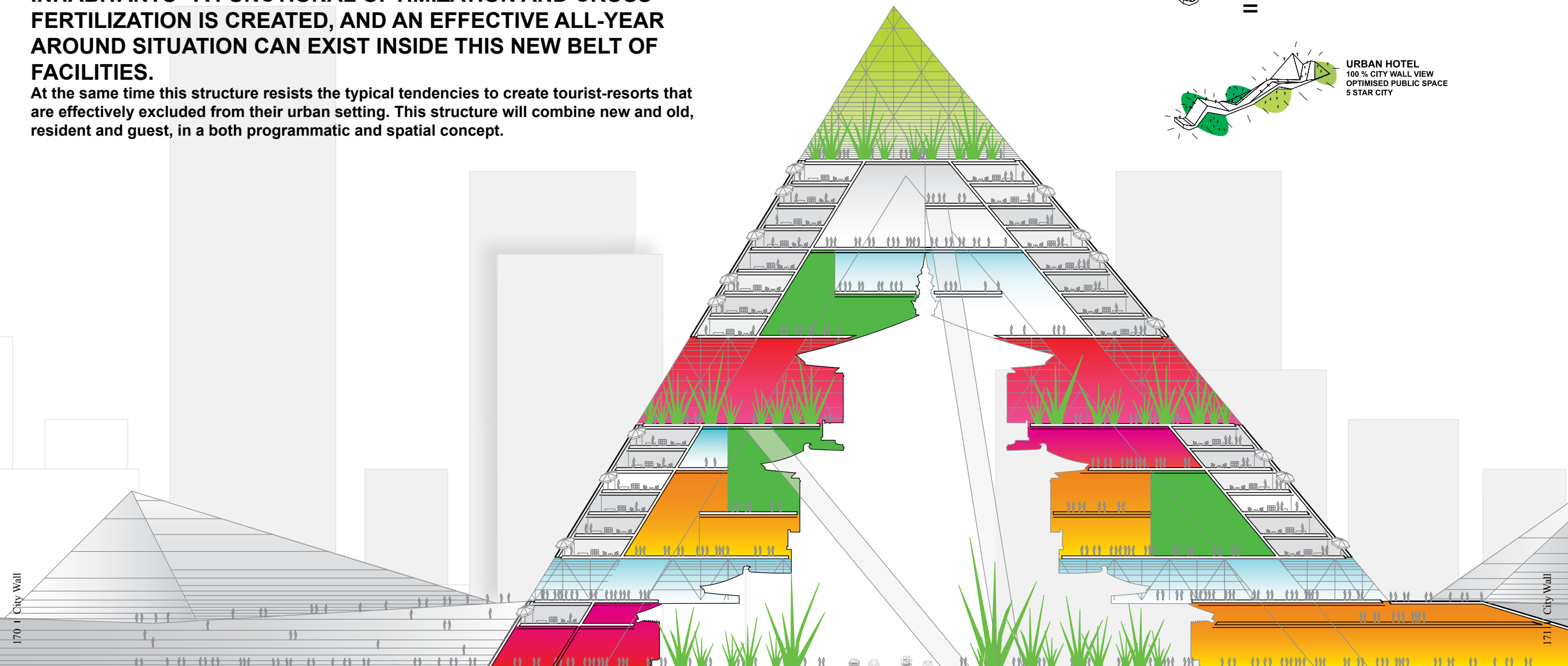
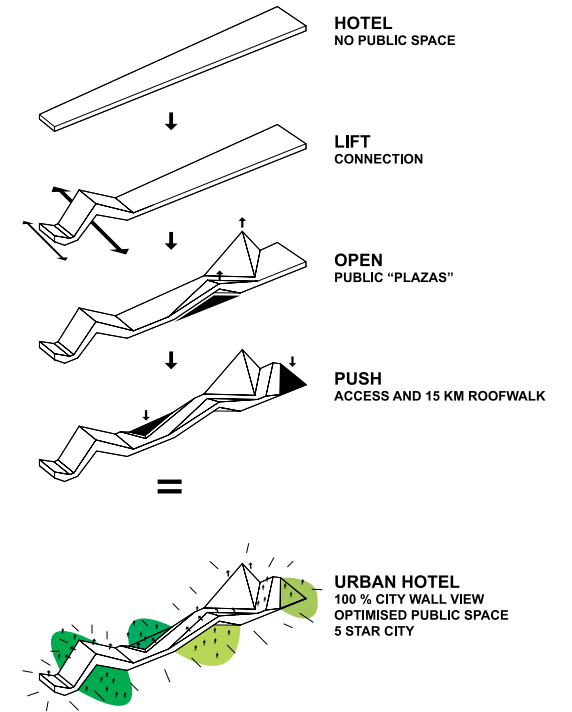
# 方案特点

This new CITYWALL is perfectly suited for the incorporation of the large scale of the many kinds of tourist programs, which in the future will move to Xi'an. Instead of destroying the small-scale of inner-city Xi'an, these programs can take the different shapes of the modern monuments and indulge them in a strong and contemporary dialogue with the historic monuments of Xi'an. By working on a large scale – the belt will be able to incorporate a substantial part of the tourist related urban development for the benefit of both the existing inner city as well as the urban area as a whole.

**BY COMBINING FACILITIES FOR TOURISTS AND INHABITANTS– A FUNCTIONAL OPTIMIZATION AND CROSS-FERTILIZATION IS CREATED, AND AN EFFECTIVE ALL-YEAR AROUND SITUATION CAN EXIST INSIDE THIS NEW BELT OF FACILITIES.**

At the same time this structure resists the typical tendencies to create tourist-resorts that are effectively excluded from their urban setting. This structure will combine new and old, resident and guest, in a both programmatic and spatial concept.

## BUILDING DESIGN PARAMETRES



# SPACE

## 空间特色

By literally shaping tourism functions with public facilities we can create a synergetic effect – the local public merges with the tourists. Hereby the new monument can be an exchange of interests: The tourist facility, the hotel is the constant, the core of the structure while the public represents the urban variations.

Creating an icon for the city – a new identity connecting the ancient with the new, a brilliant reflection of the past mirroring the future.

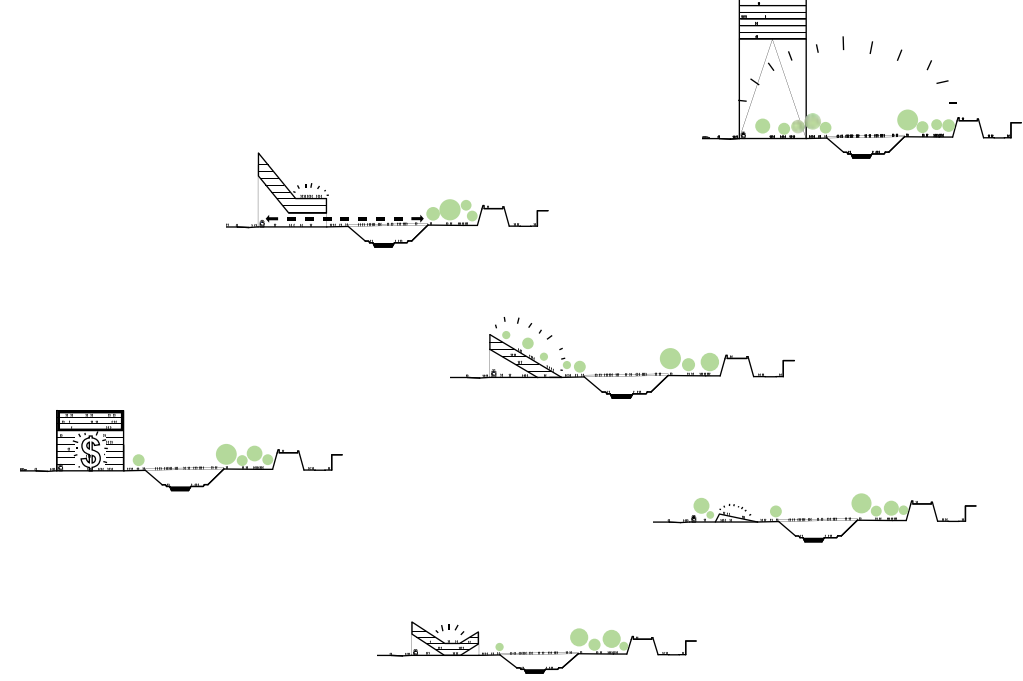
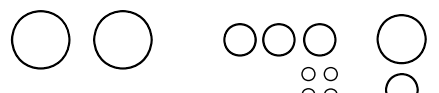
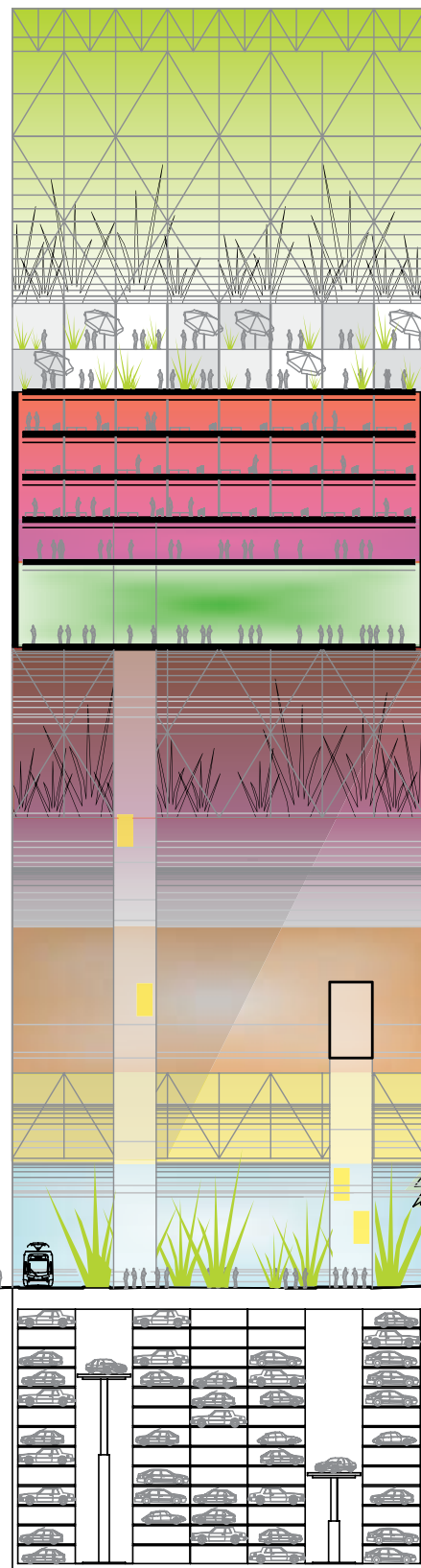
**THE STRUCTURE WILL BE THE LARGEST HOTEL – A CONTINUOUS STRUCTURE WITH A PERFECT SCENIC LOCATION – A HOTEL WITH ONLY “SUITES” 100,000 ROOMS, ALL AT DIFFERENT LOCATIONS BUT ALL OF THEM WITH A VIEW TO THE PAST.**

LIFTING, PUSHING, PULLING, AND BENDING, WILL BE THE WAYS OF ORGANIZING THE WHOLE.

BY LIFTING THE TOURIST FACILITIES WE ALLOW THE TRAFFIC AND FLOW TO PASS.

BY PUSHING DOWN THE STRUCTURE WE CAN CREATE SPECIAL PLAZAS AND URBAN SQUARES, PUBLIC SPOTS FOR EVERY INHABITANT AS WELL AS FOR TOURISTS.

BY PULLING THE FAÇADE BACK AND FORTH IT IS POSSIBLE TO CREATE INTIMATE AND INTENSE URBAN SPACES THAT ARE RICH IN ACTIVITY, WITH NICE SHADOW SPACE AND SPECIAL QUALITIES.



“  
**RECYCLING URBAN SHAPE, URBAN SPACE AND URBAN SYMBOLS, FORMED BY THE PROGRAM OF PUBLIC NEEDS, A STRUCTURE OF ANCIENT CHINA WILL BE IN THE FOREGROUND OF THE NEW CHINA SKYLINE. MADE AS A MODERN STRUCTURE IN MATERIALS AND IN KEEPING WITH BUILDING STANDARDS THAT SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE URBAN STRATEGIES.**  
 ”

