An interdisciplinary summer study abroad collaboration between:

**North China University of Technology**  
*Beijing, China*

+  

**Cal Poly Pomona**  
*Pomona, CA*

2016 Faculty:  
Professor Courtney Knapp, URP  
Professor Irma Ramirez, ARC  
Professor Rennie Tang, LA

calpolypomonachina.blogspot.com
Summer 2015 travel dates

June 27-August 1st

4 weeks in China
1 week prep and a couple of weeks to wrap the project upon return
City of Los Angeles
3.8 million residents

City of Beijing
18+ million residents

One out of every five people in the world lives in China.
NCUT
North China University of Technology
Beijing, China

5 Jinyuanzhuang Road
Shijingshan, Beijing
Great Wall of China: 5,500 miles long

Beijing
Beijing
Program Course Work

5 unit Urban Design studio

Interdisciplinary team project. Site research, mapping and interviews play a considerable role in the studio. Teams will make proposals for appropriate and well-grounded and contemporary development in the historic core of the city.

4 unit 499: Planning in China

Reading, writing and discussion resulting in comprehensive blog of the experience and lessons of China. Field trips are a significant component of this course.

4 unit 499: The Chinese Garden

Recording the lessons and principles of the Chinese landscape, both designed and found, through drawing and photography is at the core of this course. Students will develop drawing types and advanced photographic techniques to describe and analyze the projects visited. Field trips are a significant component of this course.

UNIT Flexibility for Landscape Architecture Students

The units associated with this trip can be applied to multiple courses depending upon the individual student scenario. The units from the ENV China program may cover the following:

LA 463: Senior Seminar, 2 units
LA 464: Professional Practice, 2 units
LA 465: Senior Project, 2 units
LA 425: Asian Gardens, 3 units (upper division history)
LA 301/2/3/L or 401/2/L: Upper division topic studio, 5 units (must make presentation to faculty)
Directed Electives, 3 units
499 examples
499 examples
499 examples
499 examples

Water Towns of Southern China

Beijing Markets & Walking Streets

07.08.12 Tongli Village Canal

07.10.12 Hongcun Village

06.28.12 Wangfujing Market

07.01.12 Qianmen Street

Known for the infamous scorpion-on-a-stick, this market was pure spectacle.

Just south of the Forbidden City on the main city axis.
499 examples

Shanghai

07.11.12 Shanghai Skyline from the Bund. Against a gray sky by day, buildings become more visible at night as lights begin to glow.

People's Square
Symmetrical family park watched over by over by modern skyscrapers.

07.08.12 Suzhou Museum (I.M. Pei)
Octagonal elements show influence of traditional Suzhou architecture in the modern museum.

Spiritual China

07.28.12 Wutaishan Mountain
Buddhist worshippers, incense ritual.

Yungang Grottoes, ancient Buddha caves
Two of forty caves carved into a cliff, each an individual temple with its own statue and carvings, some miniature, some magnificently large. Light penetrates the dark cavens from above in the “clerestory” holes carved at the full height of the statue, in this case 10 meters high.

Yu Yuan Garden
Small-scale traditional landscape design.
Urban Design Studio
NCUT Campus
Urban Design Studio
Reviews and lectures with NCUT Faculty and Local Professionals
Urban Design Studio
Project example

URBAN STRATEGIES IN HISTORIC BEIJING

A Collaboration of:
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona – School of Environmental Design
Department of Architecture
Department of Landscape Architecture
Department of Urban and Regional Planning
North China University of Technology, Beijing
School of Engineering and Architecture
1.2 Executive Summary: Urban Strategies in Historic Beijing

Awards

"PLANNING ACHIEVEMENT ACADEMIC AWARD OF MERIT"
American Planning Association - California State Award
August 2011

"ACADEMIC AWARD OF MERIT"
American Planning Association - Los Angeles Chapter Award
June 2011

An International Collaborative for the Preservation of Culture and the Historic City

The project is the result of a collaborative structure to promote professionals, academia, and planning students to work together in attaining solutions that will shape our world in a time of critical transnational ties and challenges. China’s social, cultural, political, and economic extremes make a delicate and fragile urban setting with the potential to thrive in its world influence or break a fragile balance between people and government, history and tradition, nature and progress, and economic growth and market collapse. The ENV China Program Collaborative takes on the problem of abatement of thousands of years of history imprinted in the city fabric of Beijing, a city of 22 million people existing in a country of 1.3 billion, the most populated country in the world. In Beijing, historic neighborhoods are swiftly depleted and people are displaced from their homes by money hungry developers in collaboration with government efforts to put China at the forefront of the world economy. The problem is a complex one in which poverty looms over the historic districts as these communities have become key locations for migrant workers coming into the urban cores from the agricultural provinces of rural China. In addition, historical buildings are being demolished everyday as historic preservation efforts lag behind a powerful government structure that favors new development in the name of progress.

The ENV China program is committed to collaborating with activist planners and academics in China to create an image of possibility in an environment where people see little hope as the city development forces people out of homes that have been in family histories for generations. On a broader scope, the program’s purpose is to establish opportunities abroad specific to the planning and design professions; to build worldly perspective of young planners; to assist struggling preservation efforts of planners and architects in Beijing’s decaying historic core; to improve the collaborative ties between planning and allied fields of architecture and landscape architecture; and to build the image of the planning profession in the world stage in a country soon to become the world’s top economic engine.

1.2.1
2.2 a Population Demographics Affecting the Preservation Area and the Memorial Site

2.2 b Methodology

2.2 c Cultural Trends Affecting the Preservation Area and the Memorial Site - Site Interviews

2.2 d Common Themes from the Interviews

2.2 e Adjacent Background

2.2 f Opportunities and Limitations

2.2 g Appendix

2.2 h Sources
2.2.3 Cultural Trends Affecting the Preservation Area and the Memorial Site

Community Interviews

Interviews were performed in order to gain a better understanding of the perspectives of those living in the preservation area. Questions and responses provided the current demographics of the area, as well as the personal histories of the area. The interviews also provide insight on the hopes and fears of the current residents in order to understand the local attitudes towards modern development.

Outside interviews were conducted in order to provide another point of view to those of the residents. A local architect, professor, and two college students allow for a different perspective on the motivations behind historical preservation and the importance of the General Xie Memorial Site.

This man (pictured above on the left) owns the market located on the main street by the entrance of the preservation site. He is a 51 year old man who lives in the new apartment buildings across the street with his wife. His only child is a 25 year old woman who is currently serving in the army. Women in the military because very common under Mao Zedong, who encouraged young people to join the military by closing all the schools.

The store owner currently lives in the newapartments on the 8th floor across from the preservation site. As a child he grew up in the area when all the houses were single story courtyards. He currently lives in the apartments building but he loved living in the hulongs as a child. It has only been 10 years since the Autlongs around that area were demolished to build the high rise buildings. His childhood friends have since moved out of the area, not by choice but because they were forced to relocate.

They were not able to afford living in the new homes, so instead they moved out of the area. As a native from this area he is aware of the General Xie Memorial, but knew very little history or information about it. He was interested in having the memorial protected, not because of its history but because of what they represent. He believed that in general the traditional houses in Beijing should be saved because they tell a story of the local people.
The rickshaw driver knew a lot about the history of the area, as well as the overall changing urban climate in Beijing. He stated, "Since the year 1989 when the People’s Republic of China was established, the purpose of culture has changed." He went on to say, "...there was a certain amount of development and progress, and as a result the government destroyed some remarkable historical buildings and landmarks." He also noted that since the change, many foreign Chinese have flooded the city. This resulted in a gap between traditional people of Beijing and immigrants.

The public security woman is a 90 year old, retired woman currently volunteering for her neighborhood. We asked her what she thought about the possible new development in the area and she responded that she was extremely anxious to live in the new high-rise buildings. Unfortunately, she could not be relocated because she lives in the protected area behind the Fayuan Temple. She invited us to her home and let us through the narrow passageways that were in and out of courtyards and past many homes. As an individual who lived in this home, she had a very strong opinion about what she disliked and liked about living here. She mentioned that the home being too narrow and crowded. Even though she had the largest homes in that area, 10 square meters for 4 people with an additional kitchen, she said it was very difficult to cook and shower. She would like a larger, more comfortable space.

Ages 72
Occupation: Rickshaw Driver
Family Size: Unknown
Years Living in Xiaomei District: 72
Residence: Single story courtyard

Ages 69
Occupation: Retired, Public Service Volunteer
Family Size: 4 People
Years Living in Xiaomei District: 38
Residence: Single story courtyard
2.3.c Uses of Public and Private Outdoor Space

The Chinese culture is traditionally accustomed to creating a balanced relationship between the built environment and portions of land it sets aside for outdoor space. These ideals have been implemented within Chinese cities, neighborhoods and homes for hundreds of years through the use of traditional Chinese architecture and the incorporation of Feng Shui guidelines and principles. At the macro level these concepts have led to such large-scale imperial projects as the Forbidden City, the Temple of Heaven and the layout and orientation of the entire historical inner ring of Beijing. At the micro level these concepts are also visible within individual chinese style homes, with their focus around the inner courtyard and the communal outdoor environment that it creates.

The outdoor space in China, whether public or private, is utilized by the Chinese in the highest degree imaginable. These outdoor spaces allow for the Chinese to escape from the high-density living that people must deal with on a daily basis. The sheer density of cities in China causes people to seek out areas in which they can find temporary relief from the chaos of the city. For many chinese, public outdoor spaces are the answer. These outdoor spaces have evolved into neighborhood and community gathering spots that allow for people to come together and socialize, dance, sing or participate in other common public activities. Even in large imperial parks such as the Temple of Heaven or Beihai Park, the Chinese people utilize these spaces as if they were their local neighborhood parks. They fish, have picnics, read books, go boating and participate in many other activities that would seem impossible in such urban outdoor spaces. Additionally, the Chinese also traditionally utilize the private outdoor spaces of chinese residences for gathering with friends and family.

The following section aims to expand the understanding of how the Chinese culture views and designs outdoor space within its cities at both the macro and micro level for both public and private uses.

2.3.c.1 Methodology

Information for this section was obtained through multiple methods and sources including but not limited to on-site photo documentation, interviews with local residents, on-site sketching, on-site measurements of neighborhoods and residences, scholarly journal articles and city maps found online. Interviews were conducted through the assistance of the research teams Chinese students that allowed for communication with and access to residents and their homes. In order to better understand how neighborhood spaces were utilized, a sidewalk survey was conducted. Additionally, data and information covering the different uses of public and private outdoor space was split up into the macro and micro level for the following section. The breakdown was organized in order to provide the reader with a better understanding of the specific differences between public and private outdoor space pertaining specifically to the General Xi Memorial site and its surrounding areas.

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![Fig. 2.3.c: Historical Suzhou Courtyard Photo](image)

## Methods of Information Gathering

Macro level classifications will include:
- Imperial sites
- Spiritual sites
- Lakes and Canals
- Harpscapes and Markets
- Parks

Micro level classifications will include:
- Temple Complexes
- Parks and Streets
- Uses of Private Outdoor Space
  - Narrow to Open
  - Communal Courtyard
  - Droscape

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Streets/Hutongs

In most historical city quarters the streets act not only as auto and pedestrian transportation arteries, but also as unofficial playgrounds for children, dining areas for restaurants and places for smoking and people watching. It was not until the advent of the personal automobile that streets began to serve cars rather than the pedestrians within them. However, within the traditional Chinese hutongs, especially those located within the extent of the project site, lively streets of the past can still be enjoyed at a leisurely slow pace, akin to those one might experience in a historical European city.

Hutongs within the project site area were not only being used for the purposes described above but also as yard space for many of the homeowners in the area. This made sights such as children receiving haircuts and families hanging clothes up to dry on makeshift clotheslines, common sights in the neighborhood. The reason that the streetscape is so heavily used is that infill development within the traditional siheyuan courtyards has forced many of these once private courtyard activities, out into the streets due to lack of outdoor space. Such density pressures have also led to the construction of unpermitted temporary storage sheds along community streets, thereby reducing the width of the already narrow street systems.
2.4 Building Stock

Many shiyuan households found within the project site, while initially designed to house one extended family, now contain anywhere from six to twelve families. These population pressures have led to infill development within many of the original shiyuan courtyard spaces. These once quite communal areas, used for personal reflection and daily household tasks, have now all but been lost to a system of narrow and winding alleys that gives little privacy to the local residents. This transformation is not an isolated incident but is occurring throughout many hutong districts in Beijing's inner ring. (Zhang Jie, 2002)

In addition to the multiple structure types found within the area, the condition of these buildings varies as well. Some homes were observed to be allowing little to no signs of wear and tear, implying that its owners have kept up with necessary improvements and renovations. However too many were observed as having fallen into a state of decay and disrepair, not safe enough for human habitation. It was discovered that many of the structures in the worst condition were victims of a previous development's initial demolition phase back in the mid 2000's. Luckily for the project site, demolition was halted due to the voices of community supporters whose efforts were spearheaded by Professor Zhang Bo of the North China University of Technology. Their efforts not only have temporarily saved this historical hutong district and the many intact shiyuans within it, but more importantly, the remains of an ancient, 600 year old ancestral temple, dedicated to the late General Xie, was also rescued in the process.

To date the government has not yet made any definite decisions on the fate of this hutong community and the General Xie memorial site. Because of this local residents live in a state of limbo, unsure if they will be allowed to stay in their homes, or if they will be told to pack up their things and move out to new government provided housing elsewhere.

"Luckily for the project site, demolition was halted due to the efforts of community supporters whose efforts were spearheaded by Professor Zhang Bo of the North China University of Technology."
2.4.a. Methodology

In order to broaden the overall understanding of the project area neighborhood, a method to record and classify all structures within the project site became necessary. Utilizing a building classification schedule, buildings were categorized by location, condition, and age. It is hoped that this schedule can be used to empower future developers and planners with the knowledge necessary to create responsible design proposals based upon the areas existing building conditions.

The first step in the creation of this categorization was drafting the building classification schedule shown in Tables 2.4.b, 2.4.c and 2.4.d. These schedules were based on the current historical classification schemes devised and used by the Chinese government.

Once the building classification schedule was complete, an interdisciplinary research team of nine students, two urban planners and two landscape architects, performed the building stock site assessment. One of the landscape architects was a Chinese student that proved instrumental during the assessment due to her ability to translate and communicate with the local residents. This enabled the team to gather the necessary data for entering into the siheyuan courtyard homes and to conduct brief interviews with the local residents. During these interviews information was ascertained regarding the age of specific structures as well as information on the building stock.

2.4.b Building Classification

As stated earlier, the final building classification schedule was developed based upon a classification scheme used by the Beijing Municipal Housing Management Bureau (see Table 2.4.1). This classification scheme was implemented by the Beijing Municipal Housing Management Bureau in two studies performed from 1983-1989 on similar hutong districts within Beijing’s inner ring (Junnus, 2002).

The student research team expanded and built upon this classification schedule by splitting it up into three separate categories seen in Tables 2.4.a, 2.4.b and 2.4.c. The results of this classification were then combined and plotted in Figure 2.4.2.

The assessment revealed that a number of historical siheyuan still exist in the project area in good condition and worth preserving. It is hoped that this schedule can be used to empower future developers and planners with the knowledge necessary to create responsible design proposals based upon the areas existing building conditions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Modern Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Old Construction but in good condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Good structure condition but poor roofing, windows, doors, roofing walls, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Shoddily maintained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Hazardous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"The assessment revealed that a number of historical siheyuan still exist in the project area in good condition and worth preserving."
As stated previously, the living conditions within the Xie Memorial site neighborhood vary greatly from home to home. Because of this situation, it is very rare to find a complete siheyuan housing complex owned and occupied by a single family. Most often existing siheyuan homes have either been modified in some way or the courtyard spaces of these homes has been filled in by informal structures. The research team was able to gain access to a residence that was substantially larger than that of her adjacent neighbors due to home modifications and additions. This home exemplified an anomaly in a neighborhood with extremely small and crowded living spaces. In this situation the size of the home was representative of the homeowner's income level rather than their longevity in the neighborhood. The built frame above shows the interior of the family's residence that had lived in the neighborhood for a few generations and had been able to combine two divided rooms together over the years. Additionally, the modified siheyuan home had a solar water heater on the roof that allowed the family to have a small shower room attached to the exterior of one of the two rooms. The research team felt that it was safe to say that this particular family was very well to do within the context of the extent of the Xie Memorial neighborhood.
Urban Design Studio

Project example

2.5 Community Infrastructure

2.5.a Utilities
2.5.b Ecological Infrastructure
2.5.c Transportation Infrastructure
2.5.d References
Urban Design Studio
Project example

2.5.a Utilities
Buildings within the project site are supplemented by a variety of infrastructures ranging from public toilet facilities to residents’ self-installed air conditioning units. Our observations of the area during our “Sidewalk Survey” (See 2.3.20) allowed us to assess utilities in the area and entertain ideas of possible opportunities and limitations.

Fig. 2.5.a.1 (immediate right): Power lines snaking around an electricity pole located on the project site.
Fig. 2.5.a.2 (top right): Public Toilet Facility
Fig. 2.5.a.3 (center-right): Air conditioning unit adhered to the side of a residence.
Fig. 2.5.a.4 (below): Elevation of buildings on-site showing an emphasis on infrastructural components.

2.5.a.1 Public Toilets
Modern high-rise residential developments springing up around Beijing boast amenities such as private restrooms and indoor plumbing. The hufong located on the redevelopment site, however, are not up to the same plumbing standards as the high-rises surrounding them. Stand-alone Public Toilet facilities remain the only restrooms accessible to residents in the community.

When asked about how residents felt about not having access to their own private restrooms, residents voiced that they would rather live somewhere equipped with modern, private toilets.

Issues with these public toilet facilities include poor maintenance, inadequate sanitation, lack of privacy, and absence of facilities located close enough to certain residences in the community.

Opportunities relevant to the existence of these facilities include but are not limited to modernizing, ensuring adequate maintenance of, and building more public toilet facilities within close proximity of residences. Providing private toilets (as the residents wish for) within every residence, however, will have to happen over a gradual period of time.

Fig. 2.5.a.5 (top left): There are currently two public restroom facilities located on-site.
Fig. 2.5.a.6 (left): One of two public toilet facilities on-site.
2.5.a.ii Trash

The redevelopment area in its current state is littered with trash and major debris. Areas particularly in states of severe deterioration have become makeshift landfills.

Smaller debris litters the streets and can also be found in planters or other containers not specifically designated for garbage disposal.

Recycling plastics, on the other hand, is well-received in the community. Many people take advantage of the small monetary compensation that they receive from depositing recyclables at recycling centers.

Fig. 2.5.a.17 (top right): Image showing debris of a makeshift landfill in a courtyard of the deteriorating General Xie Memorial

2.5.a.ii Storage

Over the years, additional space for personal items has increased as the population of the neighborhood has grown. To address this problem, residents in the Xie Memorial neighborhood have constructed informal storage structures alongside Shiyuang houses and directly in the Hutong streets. Many of these structures have deteriorated and look to be no longer in use. Personal items are stored within courtyards and houses, while vehicles (such as bikes and cars) are stored within alleys and directly on the Hutong streets. With many items just left out in alleys and on the streets by residents, unused storage structures have in turn become receptacles for the neighborhood’s trash.

Fig. 2.5.a.16-20 (left): A variety of storage conditions.

Fig. 2.5.a.21 (bottom): Storage units (highlighted in color) located directly outside of residences.
2.5.b.ii. Plant Ecology

With an emphasis on culturally significant and reliably performing plants, biodiversity within the Chinese landscape seems limited, even though China is historically the source for many ornamental plants that are well-known today throughout the world. Examples of these well-known ornamental plants include camellias, gardenias, jasmine and privet, to name a few. Through many centuries, plants and trees have received culturally significant meanings by the Chinese people. While these meanings seem to be of little importance to the current generation, older Chinese and many landscape architecture educators still hold these plant and tree meanings to still be culturally significant and of great importance to Chinese culture as a whole.

Through on-site observations and photographic documentation, the research team was able to identify many of the plant and tree species growing throughout the project site neighborhood. The current plant palette that exists is comprised mainly of ornamental flowering species, vegetables and a mixture of fruit producing and non-fruit producing tree varieties. Summer vegetables observed by the research team are mainly comprised of various types of beans, pumpkins, cucumbers, eggplant, summer squashes, peppers, courgette and green onions. While there are many fruit trees with cultural significance to the Chinese, such as pomegranate and persimmon, few to none are found throughout the project site. Trees that do exist are largely planted from a palette of about two-dozen common species, most with prominent cultural significance. (Refer to Figure 2.5.b.12).

Growing conditions vary for most of the plants and trees located in the project site neighborhood, but generally conditions are less than ideal for plantings. Often observed were vegetables being grown in small dirt patches no bigger than two square meters. Additionally, vegetables were also seen growing in old paint buckets, wash tubs and on top of subject to poor growing conditions in the large garbage heaps. Trees were also subject to poor growing conditions in the neighborhood, with trees actually being built into the informal residences or buildings abutting or sometimes leaning up against the side of the trees. While most plant and tree species looked to be healthy throughout the project site, further studies on soil composition are needed to better understand the health and conditions of the soils.

2.5.b.iii. Tree Inventory

In general, trees are admired and highly prized by the Chinese. The extent of this admiration of trees cannot be emphasized enough, as entire freeways in China are refigured around old or historically significant trees in order to preserve them. It was because of this admiration and importance placed on trees by the Chinese that it was decided a tree inventory was needed for the project site neighborhood. This tree inventory was accomplished through on-site observation of species throughout the project site by two undergraduate landscape architecture students, one American and one Chinese. Trees were identified where possible, though some species with similar features proved hard to identify. Primary tree species include:

- Black Locust (Robinia pseudoacacia)
- Hybrid Black Poplar (Populus x canadensis)
- Chinese White Poplar (Populus tomentosa)
- Tree of Heaven (Ailanthus altissima)
- Chinese Pagoda Tree (Styphnolobium japonicum)
# Urban Design Studio

**Project example**

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**Fig. 2.5b.12** Project Site Neighborhood Tree Inventory Map

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TREE SPECIES</th>
<th>FORM</th>
<th>LEAF</th>
<th>BARK</th>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>SCIENTIFIC NAME</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black Locust</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Robinia pseudoacacia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Mahogany</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Toona sinensis</td>
<td></td>
<td>Father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hybrid Black Poplar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Populus x canadensis</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sadness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese White Poplar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Populus tomentosa Carr</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sadness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree of Heaven</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ailanthus altissima</td>
<td></td>
<td>Father (Mature), Spoiled child (Stump)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peking Willow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Babylonica</td>
<td></td>
<td>Farewell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siberian Elm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ulmus pumila</td>
<td></td>
<td>Strength of will and intuition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cypress</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cupressus sp.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sacrifice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Pagoda Tree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Styphnolobium japonicum</td>
<td></td>
<td>Beauty, Woman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fig. 2.5b.12** Significant Tree Species in the Project Site Neighborhood
Program Travel

Field Trips are a significant component of the program. The actual trips vary from year to year but always fall into the following categories:

Day Trips (from NCUT):
Tiananmen Square
Sichahai District: Beihai and Houhai Lake
Forbidden City
Jingshan Park
Temple of Heaven
Numerous Markets
The Summer Palace
The Great Wall of China
798 Art District
Olympic Village: Watercube, Birds Nest, Forest Park
National Center for Performing Arts<>The Egg
CCTV Building
Linked Hybrid
Wangfujing Market
Quianmen and Liulichang Market
Dazhalan Market
Nanluoguxiang Street
Druma and Bell Towers

Points South:
Shanghai
Tongli Water Town: Gengle Hall, Jiayin Hall, Gufeng Garden
Tuisi Garden

Suzhou:
Humble Administrators Garden
[Zhuozheng Yuan]
Suzhou Museum- I.M. Pei
Beisi Temple<>North Temple Pagoda
Lion’s Grove Garden [Shizi Li]

Hangzhou

Shanghai:
Nanjing Road<> The Bund [Wai Tan]<>Peoples Park
China Exposition Pavilion
Jin’an Temple
1933 Arts Redevelopment Project
Yu Yuan Garden
Cheng Huang Miao Temple Market
World Financial Center
AECOM/WDI Office Visits

Xian
Terra Cotta Soldiers

Pingyao
Medieval Chinese City

Guilin

Hong Kong

Bullet Train
Green Steam Overnight Train

Points West: varies
Sacred Mountains:
Tai Shan
Hua Shan
Heng Shan

Wutai Shan:
Sacred Mountain Town
Xuánkong Si- Hanging Temples
Yungang Grottoes

Xian
Terra Cotta Soldiers

Pingyao
Medieval Chinese City

Guilin
Field Trips and Overnight Travel
Field Trips and Overnight Travel
Suzhou and Garden Cities
Field Trips and Overnight Travel
Suzhou and Garden Cities
Field Trips and Overnight Travel
Suzhou and Garden Cities
Field Trips and Overnight Travel
Hanging Temples
Field Trips and Overnight Travel
Hangzhou Garden City

Yuyuan Gardens

Lingying Temple
Field Trips and Overnight Travel
Datong and Scared Sites: Shanxi Province
Field Trips and Overnight Travel
Datong and Sacred Sites: Shanxi Province
Field Trips and Overnight Travel
drawing
Field Trips and Overnight Travel
Wutai Shan Scared Mountain City
Field Trips and Overnight Travel
Wutai Shan Sacred Mountain City
Field Trips and Overnight Travel
Pingyao Medieval Walled City
Field Trips and Overnight Travel
Pingyao Medieval Walled City
Field Trips and Overnight Travel
Shanghai
Field Trips and Overnight Travel
Shanghai
Field Trips and Overnight Travel
Shanghai ARUP Office Visit
Field Trips and Overnight Travel
Shanghai American Planning Association Office Visit
Field Trips and Overnight Travel
Shanghai AECOM Office Visit
Field Trips and Overnight Travel
Beijing Office and Construction Visits

National Grand Theatre [The Egg]
Field Trips and Overnight Travel
Beijing Office and Construction Visits
Field Trips and Overnight Travel
We do get lost in China…

“Tourists don’t know where they’ve been, travelers don’t know where they’re going.”

Paul Theroux
Field Trips and Overnight Travel
The program takes energy…

“As a well spent day brings happy sleep, so a life well spent brings a happy death”
DaVinci
2016 ENV China Program Details

ENV China Study Abroad Program
**2016 ENV China Program Details**

**Program Fees:** Approx. $3700.00
Exact cost will be based upon final program itinerary

**Program Cost Includes:**
- Lodging in dorm facilities living on campus at North China University of Technology
- Food at on-campus cafeterias and restaurants and while on overnight tours. (note that there are approximately 5 days when food will not be covered to allow you time to explore surroundings during trips).
- All trip/tours admission
- Transportation to schedules sites/tours (overnight trains to multi-day tours, and tour buses). All scheduled activities and tours within the Beijing region, the western province tour, and Shanghai region tour; as well as roundtrip train fare Beijing-Shanghai.
- Visa
- 4 week international medical insurance

**Airfare:**
Approx. $1500.00 - LAX-Beijing Round trip airfare
- Exact cost will be based upon final date of purchase.
- Students are encouraged to travel with the group or alone. A bus will be provided to pick up the group from the airport to NCUT.
- Any student traveling alone must provide their own transportation to NCUT and must arrive the same day as the group.
- Students may extend their trips at their own expense.

**Summer Tuition:**
Approx. $2000 undergrad tuition

**TOTAL:** Exact per considerations of above
$7200 Undergrads (Grads will be a bit more; about $1000 cheaper than last year)
2015 ENV China Program Details

Blogspot
http://www.calpolypomonachina.blogspot.com/

Youtube
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Od4zn2MeLkk&feature=player_embedded
Spend your summer exploring one of the world’s great cultures...
See you in China!