



TABLE OF CONTENTS

- INTRODUCTION -

Chapter 1. Introduction

- 1.1. Background
- 1.2. Objectives
- 1.3. Related Works
- 1.4. Structure of Thesis

- BODY -

Chapter 2. Literature Review

- 2.1. Territorial and Spatial Planning
 - 2.1.1. Introduction
 - 2.1.2. Evaluation in Territorial Spatial Planning
- 2.2. Village Development in China
 - 2.2.1. Rural Revitalization Strategy
 - 2.2.2. Existing Village Evaluation System
 - 2.2.3. Prior Researches
- 2.3. Millennium Village Project

Chapter 3. Methodology Based on Millennium Village Project

- 3.1. Introduction
- 3.2. Study Area
 - 3.2.1. Reason of selection
 - 3.2.2. General Information
- 3.3. Step One: Plotting of Ancient Villages
 - 3.3.1. Aim of Step One
 - 3.3.2. Chinese ancient literature
 - 3.3.3. Method of Plotting
- 3.4. Step Two: Analysis and Selection
 - 3.4.1. Aim of Step Two
 - 3.4.2. Method of Analysis and Selection
- 3.5. Step Three: Fieldwork
 - 3.5.1. Aim of Step Three
 - 3.5.2. Method of Fieldwork
 - 3.5.3. Millennium Village Checklist (Version in China)

Chapter 4. Results of Methodology Practiced in China

- 4.1. Plotting Results
 - 4.1.1. Plotting Results
 - 4.1.2. Differences of Plotting Results in Japan and China
 - 4.1.3. Conclusions
- 4.2. Analysis Results
 - 4.2.1. Analysis of Plots in Kunming, Yunnan
 - 4.2.2. Urbanized and Urbanizing Millennium Villages
 - 4.2.3. Selection of Fieldwork Object Villages
- 4.3. Fieldwork Results
 - 4.3.1. Completed Checklist
 - 4.3.2. Conclusions

Chapter 5. Re-examination of Village Value

- 5.1. Disappearing Villages in City Planning
 - 5.1.1. Villages with Imperceptible Values
 - 5.1.2. Issues in Policies
- 5.2. Village Value Theory
 - 5.2.1. Village Value Theory
 - 5.2.2. Framework of Village Development

- CONCLUSION -

Chapter 6. Conclusion

- 6.1. Summary
- 6.2. Contributions
- 6.3. Limitations
- 6.4. Conclusion

- REFERENCES -

- INTRODUCTION -

CHAPTER 1.

- Introduction -

As urbanization level rose from 18% in 1978 to 59.58% in 2018, China has witnessed unprecedented urbanization over the past four decades. At the same time, China's urbanization has accumulated many serious contradictions and problems in the rapid development, especially in rural areas. To seek sustainable development, China forward a new spatial planning system and the rural revitalization strategy recently. Although China has entered a new urban-rural planning system construction period, the valuation of villages is limited. Villages are likely to be preserved when they have perceptible values such as traditional architectures. And the other villages are likely to be demolished. It is necessary to look for the imperceptible values of villages which affected by urbanization other than the perceptible value such as rurality. And as Japan's Millennium Village Project (MVP) is good at searching for villages with imperceptible values, it's methodology would be appropriate to be applied in China under the background of new period of urban-rural planning.

By applying methodology of Millennium Village in China, this thesis reached objects as following.

■ Found Chinese villages with imperceptible values in Chenggong, Kunming.

■ Re-examined the value of villages and constructed a framework of village development covering imperceptible values.

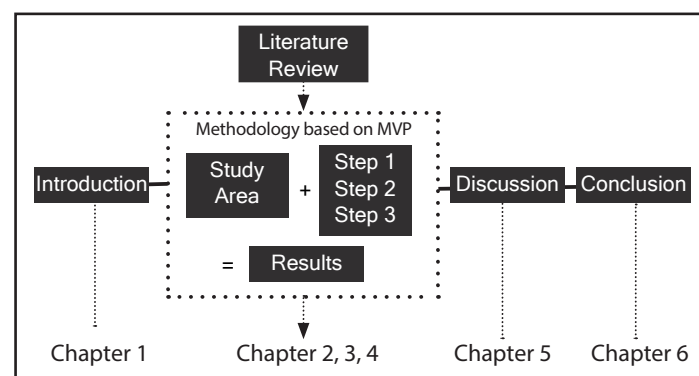


Fig.1 Structure of the Thesis

- LITERATURE REVIEW -

CHAPTER 2.

- Literature Review -

2.1. Territorial and Spatial Planning

China put forward the requirement of establishing “The Territorial and Spatial Planning System” in 2019, in order to achieve sustainable development in the future. China's urban and rural development is about to enter a new era.

To recognize this movement, an analysis of the most basic

guideline of this system which used to distinguish three areas: ecological protection, agricultural production, and urban construction was conducted. The results are as the following: Although this move can effectively protect natural resources, and to curb large-scale urbanization and achieve sustainable development, the overall control of natural resources does not mean that conflicts between villages and towns can be avoided. The similarity between the two types of human activity land assessment standards for agricultural production and urban construction makes it possible for the former to make large concessions for the latter.

2.2. Village Development in China

According to the analysis of above-mentioned literatures, the ways of promoting the development of the village can be concluded. As two figures are showed in the following. The first way is using the external force such as urbanization and high technique to promote the village development. The second way starts from the values of the village, so it is more effective than the first way.

Nevertheless, the village values affirmed by Chinese government and academic researchers are similar and limited, most of which are visible and easily converted into tourism resources. There are two types that are more mainstream, one is the rural scenery that is greatly different from the city, and the other is the ancient architecture and ancient pattern with traditional characteristics in the village. The villages with these values mostly retain the typical rural characteristics (i.e. high rurality) because they have not been affected by modernization or are less affected by modernization.

However, making rurality the only value orientation of villages is limited. Today, the villages affected by modernization are the majority. In order to achieve a more effective development model (internal force + external force), it is necessary to find villages with imperceptible value and re-examine the value of these villages.

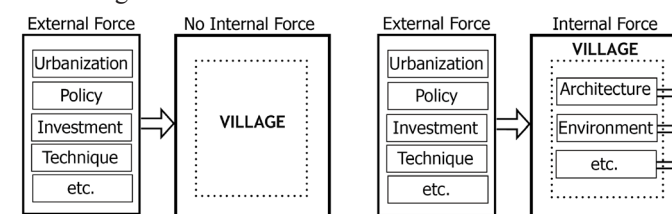


Fig.2 Promotion with External force Fig.3 Promotion with Internal force

2.3. Millennium Village Project

Millennium Village Project pays attention to the villages that change with the society, and does not take the rurality as the benchmark for evaluation. Although the project concentrates more on the sustainability of the village, there is a high possibility that those villages exist for long time also have a great deal of imperceptible values. The precipitation of village history should not only be apparent on culture products such as architecture, and those values will not disappear totally because of the impact of modernization and urbanization. Thus, a methodology can be borrowed from the MVP for finding those villages with imperceptible values.

- METHODOLOGY & RESULTS -

CHAPTER 3.

- Methodology Based on Millennium Village Project -

3.1. Introduction

The major aim of the methodology is to find out the villages with such imperceptible values while facing the urbanization, in the new stage of urban and rural development.

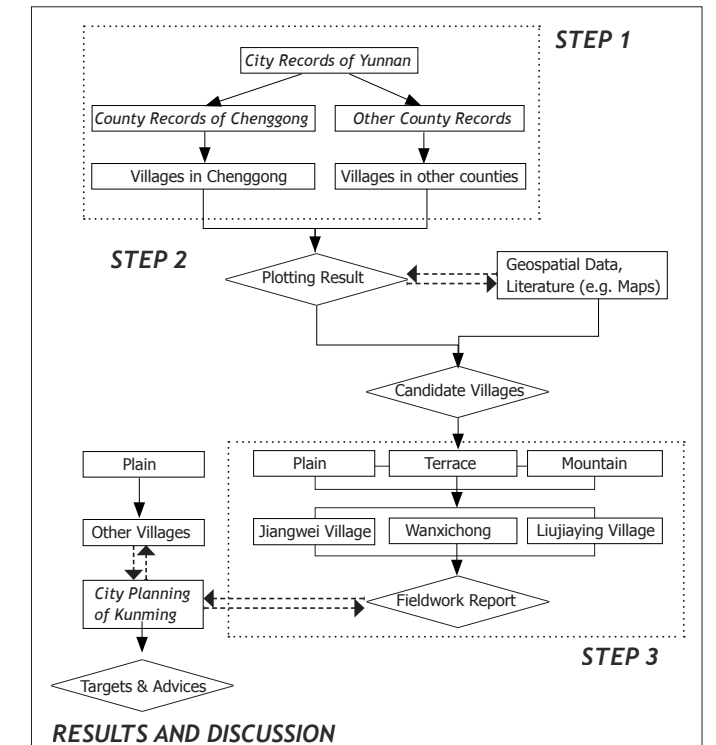


Fig.4 The process of the methodology

3.2. Study Area

Kunming, Yunnan Province was selected as the study area for the following reasons: Yunnan Province has a great deal of common with Japan (same culture, area); Kunming is a typical representative basin city with the longest history and particularly extensive literatures in Yunnan, with a variety of geography.

3.3. Step One: Plotting of Ancient Villages

This step aims to find candidate millennium villages which have existed for a long time. The step one plotting in this thesis is consisting of two moves: (1) Finding the names of villages by referring Chinese local records. (2) Pinning these villages in the google map.

3.4. Step Two: Analysis and Selection

This step aims to analyze the plotting results and select villages from millennium village plots for the field work of step three. In order to realize the final aim of this thesis, the selected villages have two features: (1) With obvious characteristics in the topography (2) Located on the boundary line of the city, facing the urbanization. The analyzations are mainly conducted with QGIS software. And the data used are plotting results and geospatial data (e.g. National Basic Geographic Database, Digital Elevation Database).

3.5. Step Three: Fieldwork

This step aims to gather necessary information for examining the imperceptible value of selected villages. The fieldwork was

conducted with interview and observation studies for gathering information in September 2019. The questions of interview are basically adapted from the millennium village checklist ver.2.3.

CHAPTER 4.

-Results of Methodology Practiced in China -

4.1. Plotting Results

Plotting results are shown in Table 1, revealing the amount of plotting based on local records of each county, along with the success rate of plotting in every county. According to the literature, the success rate also fluctuates, but it is basically stable at 60 to 70 percent. Therefore, this result has the possibility of comparison among counties.

CODE	NAME	RECORDS	VERSION	MAP	VILLAGE NUMBER	PLOT	RATIO
01	Kunming	●	11	1901	●	X	X
02	Fumin	X	X	X	●	X	X
03	Yiliang	●	4	1912	X	●	160
04	Songming	●	9	1887	X	●	237
05	Yanglin	X	X	X	X	X	X
06	Jinning	X	1	1926	X	●	144
07	Guihua	●	X	X	X	X	X
08	Chenggong	●	10	1725	●	●	80
09	Anning	●	5	1739	X	●	198
10	Luoci	●	4	1717	X	X	X
11	Lufeng	●	5	1912	X	●	173
12	Kunyang	●	X	1838	X	●	155
13	Sanbo	X	X	X	X	X	X
14	Yimen	●	1	Qing	●	X	X

Table.1 Plotting Results

4.2. Analysis Results

4.2.1. Analysis of Plots in Kunming, Yunnan

Figure 9 is a map made with the data from above mentioned sources, showing the millennium villages of Kunming with altitudes and water system. With analyzing the map, some tendencies of plots are recognized. For example, the plots have a strong relationship with river system and often keep a distance with rivers and locate at a relatively higher places. These tendencies indicate that the general tendency of plots in China is similar to these in Japan. What's more, the strong relationship of the land and millennium villages is also proved in this move.

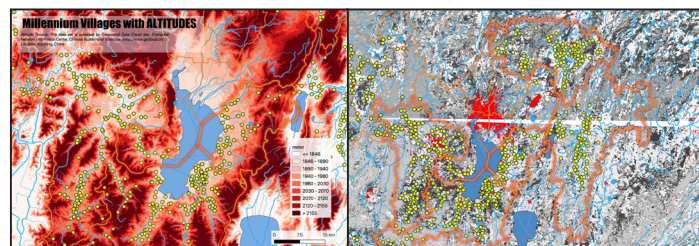


Fig.5 (Left) Millennium Villages with Altitudes
Fig.6 (Right) Residential Area of Kunming in 2015

NUMBER	08207	08***	08504	08402	08502	Note
NAME	Liujiaying Village	Wanxichong	Jiangwei Village	W Village	D Village	
TERRAIN	Mountain	Terrace	Plain	Plain	Plain	
FIELDWORK	●	●	●	x	△	
POP.	535	1639	4200	N/A	5422	Unit: person
AREA	0.07/14.1	0.26/9.9	0.22/1.4	N/A	N/A	Constructive/General Land (km ²)
LOCATION	6 km	6 km	3 km	3 km	3 km	Distance to the center of city
MAIN CAREER	Working & Farming	Farming	Farming out of Village	Working	Farming out of Village & Flower Business	
PERCEPTIBLE VALUES	x & △	△ & △	△ & △	● & △	x & △	Architecture & Nature
IMPERCEPTIBLE VALUES	• Vitality • Young villagers • Sense of belong	• Vitality • Vision of settlers	• History context • Wisdom of settlers	N/A	• Strong community	
POSITION IN CITY PLANNING	• Garden of city	• Garden of city • High tech zone	• Demolition • Resettlement	• Preservation • Resettlement	• Unchanged • Flower Market	

Table.3 Comparison of Study Villages

4.2.2. Urbanized and urbanizing millennium villages

The result of this move indicates that the impact of urbanization to plots in Chenggong is most dramatic. For this reason, Chenggong is a suitable county for further study.

4.2.3. Selection of fieldwork object villages

Like two figures shown here, the millennium villages facing the urbanization are been listed by using the "Buffer" with setting the distance as 3 km. The results are summarized in the table 2. The table shows the character of land where those villages locate from various aspects. It would be desirable to choose object villages which are typical in the land of Chenggong. In conclusion, Liujiangying, Jiangwei and Wanxichong are chosen as object villages for the further fieldwork.

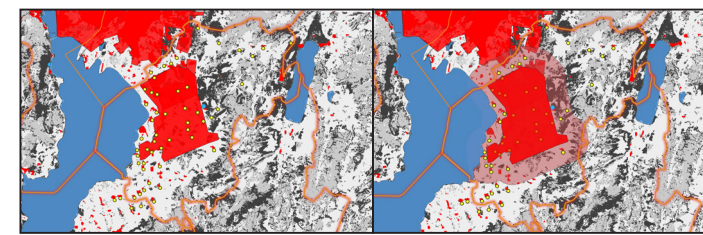


Fig.7 (Left) Millennium Villages and Residential Area in 2019
Fig.8 (Right) Millennium Villages Facing Urbanization

CODE	NAME	STREET NAME	ALTITUDE	TERRAIN	LANDFORM	GEOLOGY	WATER ①	WATER ②	TRA.
08206	Duanjiaying	Wujaying Street	2126m	Mountain	Karst Hill	LPermian	Laoyu River	X	△
08207	Liujiaying	Wujaying Street	2156m	Mountain	Karst Hill	LPermian	Laoyu River	X	△
08306	Dahokou	Dayu Street	1890m	Plain	Lacustrine Plain	Pleistocene	Noname Canal	X	○
08401	Kelecu	Wulong Street	1895m	Plain	Lacustrine Plain	Pleistocene	Noname Canal	X	○
08402	Wulongpu	Wulong Street	1892m	Plain	Lacustrine Plain	Pleistocene	Noname Canal	X	○
08504	Jiangweicun	Longcheng Street	1895m	Plain	Lacustrine Plain	Pleistocene	Luolong River	X	○
08507	Xiaogucheng	Longcheng Street	1900m	Plain	Lacustrine Plain	Pleistocene	Noname Canal	X	○
08603	Nijaying	Luoyang Street	1920m	Plain	Flood Bed	L.Cambrian	Mallao River	X	○
08605	Zhangyinying	Luoyang Street	1920m	Plain	Flood Bed	L.Cambrian	Mallao River	X	○
08606	Duijucun	Luoyang Street	1905m	Plain	Flood Bed	L.Cambrian	Mallao River	X	○
08907	Gaojiazhuang	Majinpu Street	1930m	Plain	Lacustrine Plain	Pleistocene	Noname Canal	X	○
08912	Shichengcun	Dayu Street	1915m	Plain	Lake Terrace	L.Cambrian	Noname Canal	X	○
08915	Changjiecun	Dayu Street	1910m	Plain	Lake Terrace	L.Cambrian	Noname Canal	X	○
08916	Daju	Dayu Street	1910m	Plain	Lake Terrace	L.Cambrian	Noname Canal	X	○
08917	Haiyancun	Dayu Street	1895m	Plain	Lacustrine Plain	Pleistocene	Noname Canal	X	○
08901	Wanxichong	Wujaying Street	2020m	all Mounta	Lacustrine Plain	Miocene	Noname Canal	X	△

Table.2 Geographical Features of Urbanizing Villages

4.3. Fieldwork Results

The information of three villages gathered by fieldwork are summarized in the form of MVP Checklist used in China. Due to space limitations, the completed checklist is not placed here. According to the completed checklist, a strong relationship between the village and the land can be recognized in those villages. In conclusion, it is able to see various imperceptible values derived from the interaction of village and land in three villages, such as the environment where the traces of history can be read, the strong unity of villagers, and the vitality of the village. Even though the villages were affected by urbanization, these values still remain in the villages.

- DISCUSSION -

CHAPTER 5.

- Disappearing Villages in City Planning -

5.1. Disappearing Villages in City Planning

Looking at the future of the three villages in the city plan of Kunming City, Liujiaying and Wanxichong are slightly away from the city, so they will be planned as the garden of the city. Only the Jiangwei is about to be demolished, and the villagers will be resettle into other place. On the other hand, comparing Jiangwei with the neighboring lowland village Wulong, the neighboring village w has traditional buildings, so it will be a preservation plus migration (Table 3). In short, China's policies in recent years has emphasized both the villagers and the environment, but it can also be seen that there is a tendency to consider villagers and land separately while planning. There is a lack of awareness of the strong relationship between the villagers, the village and the land, along with what created among them, that is the imperceptible value of the villages.

5.2. Village Value Theory

5.2.1. Village Value Theory

According to the value theory, the value is due to the relation between the subject and the object, so that the lack of value recognition of government and researchers is due to the difference in recognizing the subject and the object.

Regarding subject, the current valuation overemphasizes the visitors subject but overlooks other subjects. For example, the villager, who is the most important participants of the village, is not considered enough. When valuing the village, opinions from residents are significant since they are who live in the village longest. Therefore, not only the economic values should be considered in village valuing, but also the cultural values should be pay attention to. What's more, not only the villagers can get benefit from it, but also people live in the same region.

Regarding object, the current valuation overemphasizes the old architecture and rural scenery, and it overlooks other parts of the village. A village should not only consist of construction and environment, but also other things like villagers. Also, the criteria used for valuing construction and environment is one-sided.

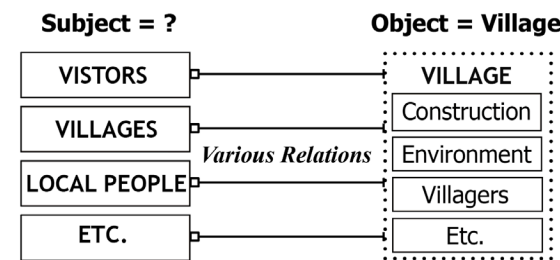


Fig.9 Various Relations in Village Valuation

Therefore, not only the use values in the economic values should be considered in village valuing, but also other values such as existence values, cultural values should be pay attention to. What's more, not only the villagers can get benefit from it, but also people live in the same region.

Due to the review of the value theory, the existing village valuation actually does not consider the subject and the object completely. That's why only villages with high rurality are highly regarded by Chinese government and researchers. It is important to noted that the other types of relations in village valuation. Thus, during the new period of urban-rural development, it is advisable to value villages with bearing those imperceptible values in mind in the planning.

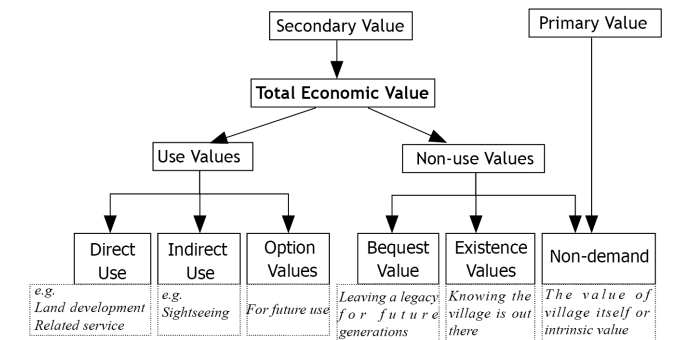


Fig.10 Values for Village (adapted from Turner et al., 1994)

5.2.2. Framework of Village Development

And a simplest form showing the forming of the village based on the view of MVP would be helpful for valuing villages. Thus, a village can be seen as an aggregation of community, construction of village and environment. And it would be efficient to value the village from these basic elements.

What's more, the imperceptible values created by the interaction and the interaction itself can also turn into the core competence of a village. Although lots of villages are influenced greatly by modernization and urbanization, the culture and cultural products accumulated in the long history through the interaction of human and land would not be destroyed totally. And those things will be the most different features which can distinguish the village from other places. Thus, a process for promoting the village can be proposed.

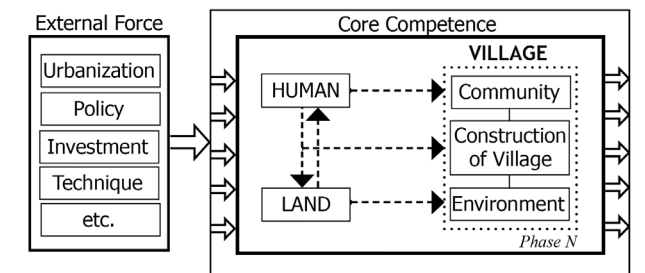


Fig.11 Promotion with Core Competence

- CONCLUSION -

CHAPTER 6. - Conclusion -

By applying the methodology borrowed from Japan's Millennium Village Project in China, this thesis found villages with imperceptible values in Chenggong, Kunming. And then by re-examining the values of villages outside the public's perspective, a framework of village development covering imperceptible values was constructed.