

城镇规划理论概要

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《城市规划》小核心期刊特约审稿专家



- 城镇规划的概念
- 城乡规划本质的理解和认识
- 城乡规划理论概要
- 现实城镇规划的思考

主要内容

城乡规划概念



城市与城乡规划的概念：

《中华人民共和国城市规划法》（1990）界定的城市概念包括：按国家行政建制的直辖市，市，镇（建制镇，县镇府所在地城关镇），不包括集镇。

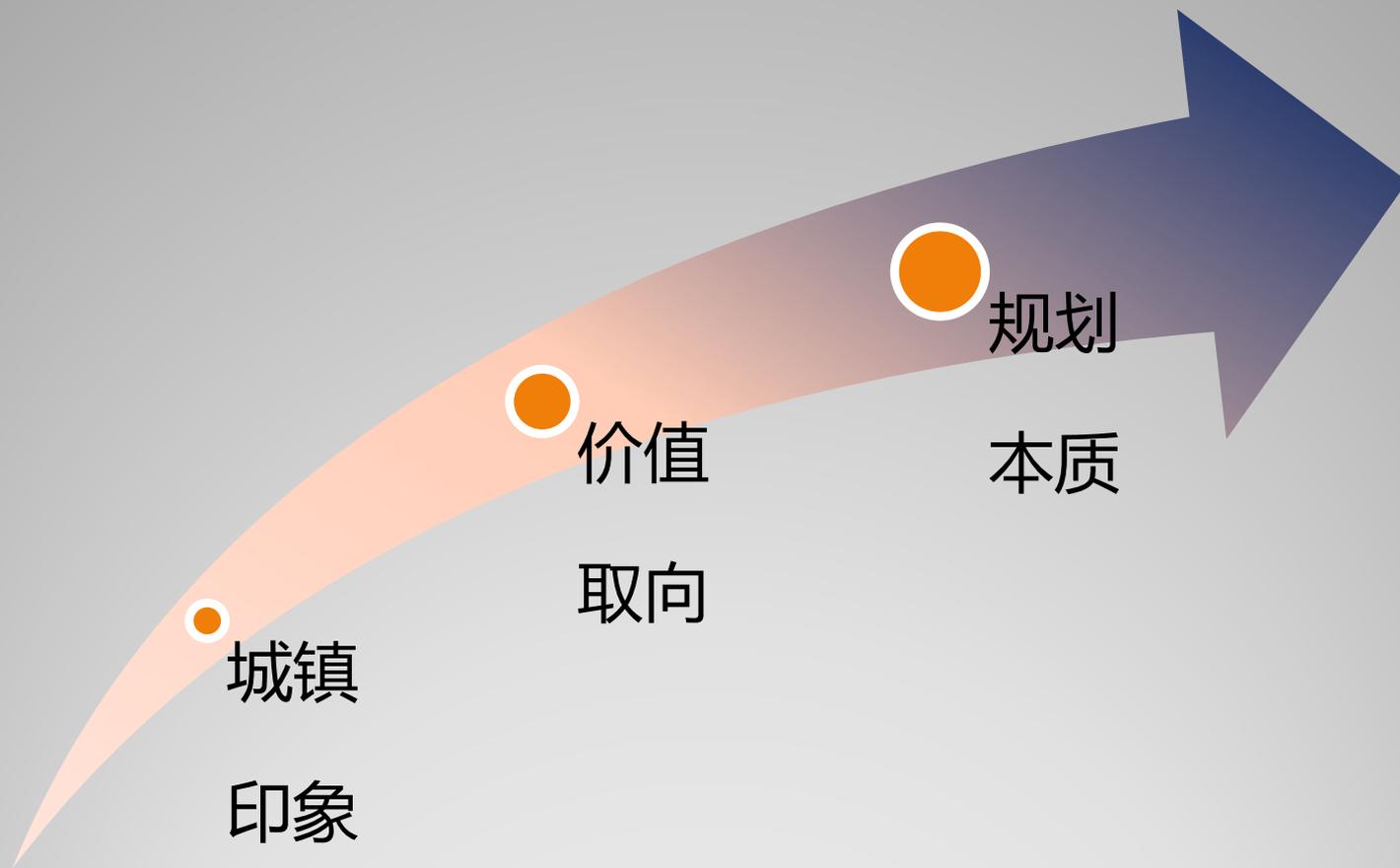
《中华人民共和国城乡规划法》（2008）城市规划区概念（第二条）：城市、镇和村庄的建成区以及因城乡建设和发展的需要，必须实行规划控制的区域。

城乡规划包括城镇体系规划、城市规划、镇规划、乡规划和村庄规划。

城镇规划的概念

城乡规划本质的理解和认识





城乡规划本质的理解和认识

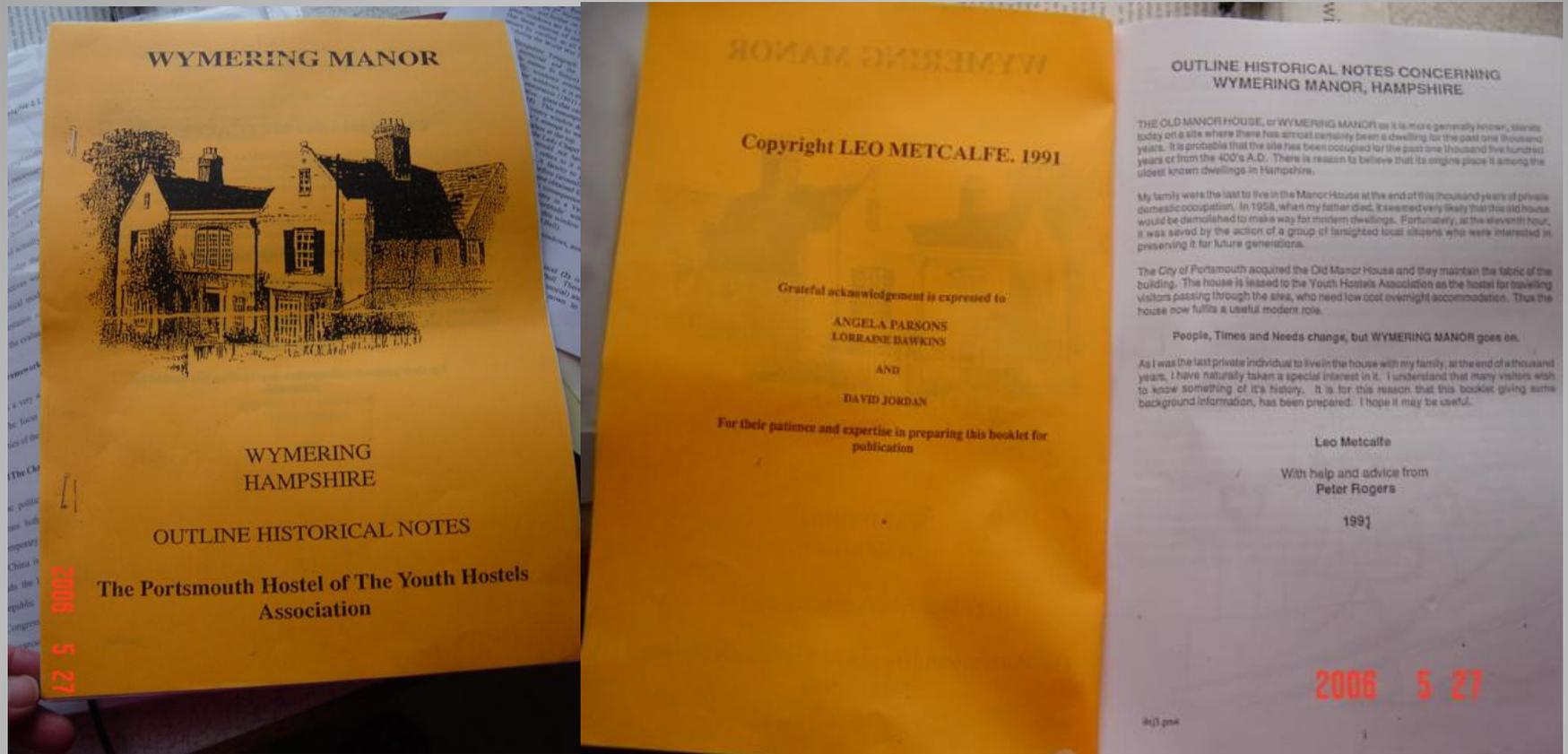
社会成员自愿行为

Portsmouth Society
Celia Deane Clark, 献身
于
保护事业30多年

两个事例：
组织保护历史建筑；
带领市民参观垃圾处理中心；



始建于公元后400年，迄今有1500年历史



Wymering Manor 最古老住房保护





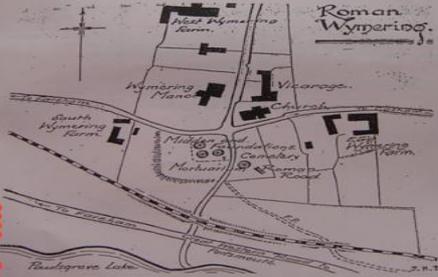


WYMERING - SOME HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

WYMERING today could well be described as a large sprawling suburban housing estate on the southern slope of the PORTSMOUTH HILLS, lying on the Northern perimeter of the major port and City of Portsmouth. It now includes areas of light industry and commerce bounded on the South by a major motorway. The nearby shoreline that was PAULSGROVE LAKE is gradually receding as the harbour is filled in. Legend has it that Saint Paul landed on this shore when bringing Christianity to England.

In the middle of this area of modern housing stands WYMERING MANOR, alongside the ancient church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul. It seems a far cry to attempt to relate the Wymering of today to the quiet rural backwater that existed when the Romans occupied the area and ruled over Britain. It was in such areas that the indigenous British lived their primitive lives, farmed the land, obeyed the law and lived under the control of the Romans.

Below is a map of what is thought to be a layout of Roman Wymering, within the rural area that existed prior to the urban development of recent times.



A good military base and so to protect the walls of the high ground of the Portsmouth peninsula, the Romans built a series of Roman forts. Remains of Roman forts are scattered just South of Wymering. It is thought that the Romans built an electrical sub-station. So and there is evidence of a century A.D.

The Romans came to establish a system of roads and a system of law. Just came from the to settle and acquire.

It is possible that some of the Roman forts were used as a base for the Roman army. The Angles and Saxons came into use.

Thus the general course of the Roman road. He chose to settle in the area of Wymering and his people. WYMERING came into use.

Following the death of the Roman Emperor, the North Sea 'Cow Lane' came into use.

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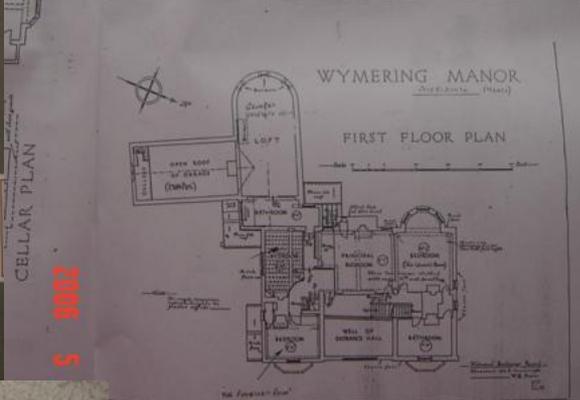
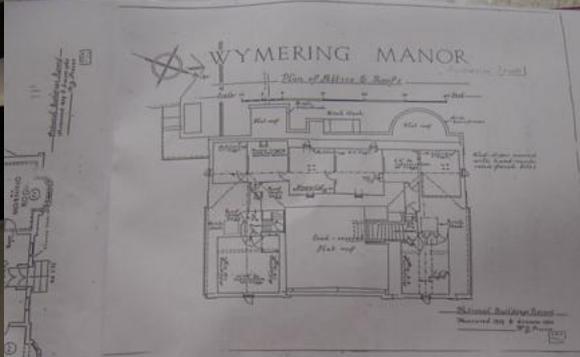
Thus the general course of the Roman road. He chose to settle in the area of Wymering and his people. WYMERING came into use.

JOIN THE FRIENDS OF OLD WYMERING HERE TODAY

WYMERING MANOR FRIENDS OF OLD WYMERING

- 1880-1907 WILLIAM MALCOLMSON. Granted by King William.
- 1888-1896 THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE. Granted by the Duke of Devon.
- 1260-1264 PETER and VINCENT. Granted in return for military service.
- 1270-1276 WILLIAM MORTIMER. Granted in return for military service.
- 1280-1286 GUY of BURGESS. Granted in return for military service.
- 1290-1293 RICHARD MARYE. Granted in return for military service.
- 1341-1348 WILLIAM HAUTE of BISHOP. Granted in return for military service.

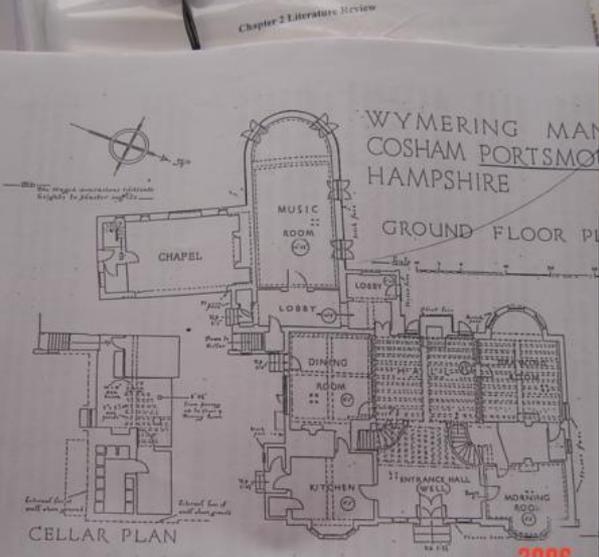
2006 5



Wymering Manor



Peter and St Paul Wymering



NO SMOKING

ENJOYED YOUR VISIT TODAY?
Please let us have your comments by completing a slip!

WYMERING MANOR

REFRESHMENTS AVAILABLE IN CHURCH HALL OPPOSITE

Visitors are requested to refrain from smoking in the House



2006 5 27

2006 5 27



征求意见表格：请前来参观的公众，根据对此情况的了解提出保护还是由政府出卖给开发商的决定提出自己的看法。


Welcome to
WYMERING MANOR

The Friends of Old Wymering with the Hampshire Buildings Preservation Trust and the Portsmouth Society are trying to secure the future of this important historic building.

We are supporting a bid to purchase and restore the Manor which is estimated to need £250,000 worth of repair works. This would allow the building to be used as a small bed and breakfast style heritage hotel.

This proposed new use would also mean that the people of Portsmouth as well as visitors to the city will be able to have continued access to see and enjoy Wymering Manor which is the oldest building in Portsmouth. It would be available for annual community events, functions such as wedding receptions as well as offering history study periods for local schools. It would also create local jobs, supporting the local economy.

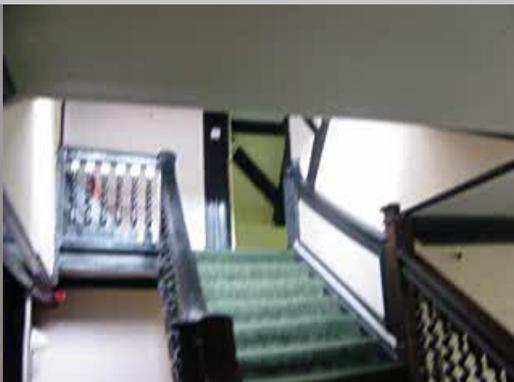
Portsmouth City Council will soon decide on the future of Wymering Manor but could simply sell it off to the highest bidder. If our proposals are successful, a careful and thorough restoration will be monitored by the Hampshire Buildings Preservation Trust.

WHAT DO YOU THINK? Please let us have your comments below.

Name..... Address.....

.....

COMMENTS : (continue overleaf if necessary)



带领市民参观：Onyx 垃圾处理与管理公司

- <http://www.onyxgroup.co.uk/>
- Onyx is a leading waste management company, collecting, treating and disposing of waste produced by businesses and the public across the UK.
- Services include: Dry waste collection and disposal, Liquid waste collection, treatment and disposal, Industrial cleaning services, Marine waste management, Local Authority integrated waste management services, Recycling services, Packaging Waste Regulations compliance, Landfill and Energy Recovery.
- Onyx is part of Veolia Environment, the world leader in environmental services, with 310,000 employees operating in over 80 countries worldwide. Its activities are focused on water, transport, energy and waste management.

- In urban fringe of Portsmouth. private company to deal with waste from areas at around 10 miles radius circle. Daily deal with 600 tons. 8 to 14 people working in plant, but only two working in treatment centre. Taking land area 3.5 hectare. 45million pounds' investment.
- The company has contract with Portsmouth city Council, the Council pays them money. final ash and metal after burning process will be recycled. Ash for road construction, metal go to another company to reuse it. Steam after using for burning can be recycled as source for generating electricity.
- The company still feel difficult to get back the investment.
- Rubbish collection: all waste are divided before they are burnt. Waste that can be recycled were sent to other recycled company. the final recycled here is 3%.



公司名称

垃圾运送车





根据阳光不同时间和
角度自动调节外
墙颜色

反射隔热外墙





中心控制室



特殊外墙面



小镇印象



PLEASE HELP
THE NATIONAL TRUST
TO CARE FOR THIS PROPERTY
BY NOT LEAVING LITTER,
LIGHTING FIRES OR
DAMAGING TREES OR PLANTS
AND KEEPING YOUR DOGS
UNDER CLOSE CONTROL

SEE BYLAWS ON THE BACK OF THIS NOTICE

2005 7 8









小镇上的广告牌



居家入口



当地木工工艺沿街作坊

历史遗迹



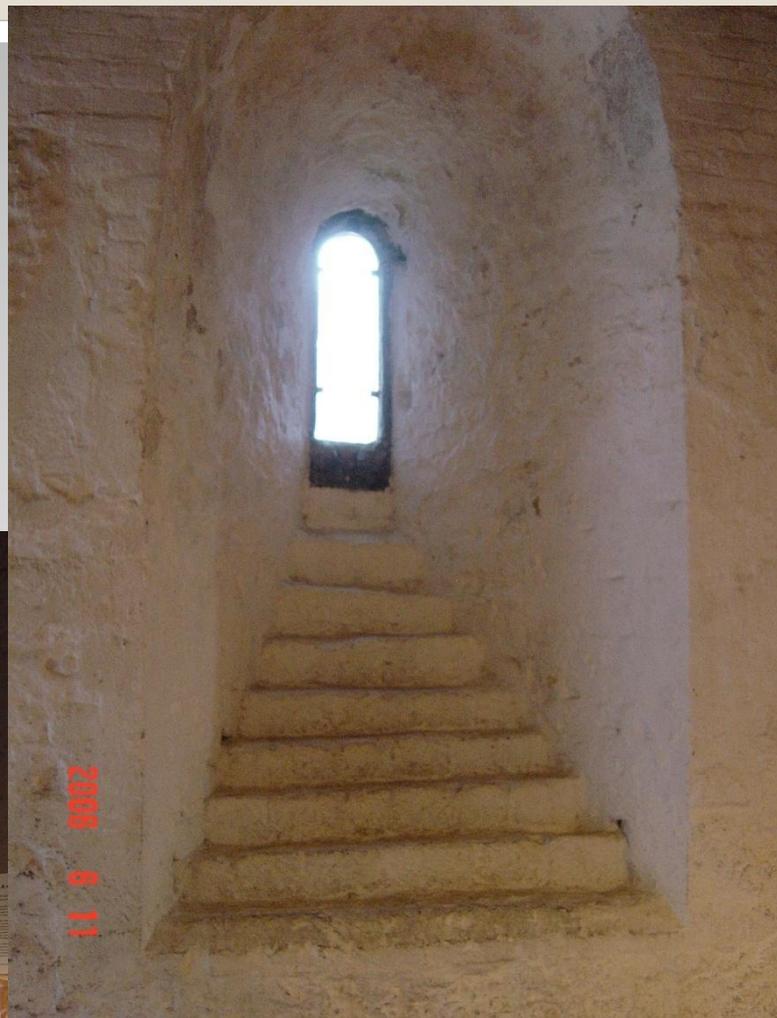
Porchester Castle (AD3 ; AD11)



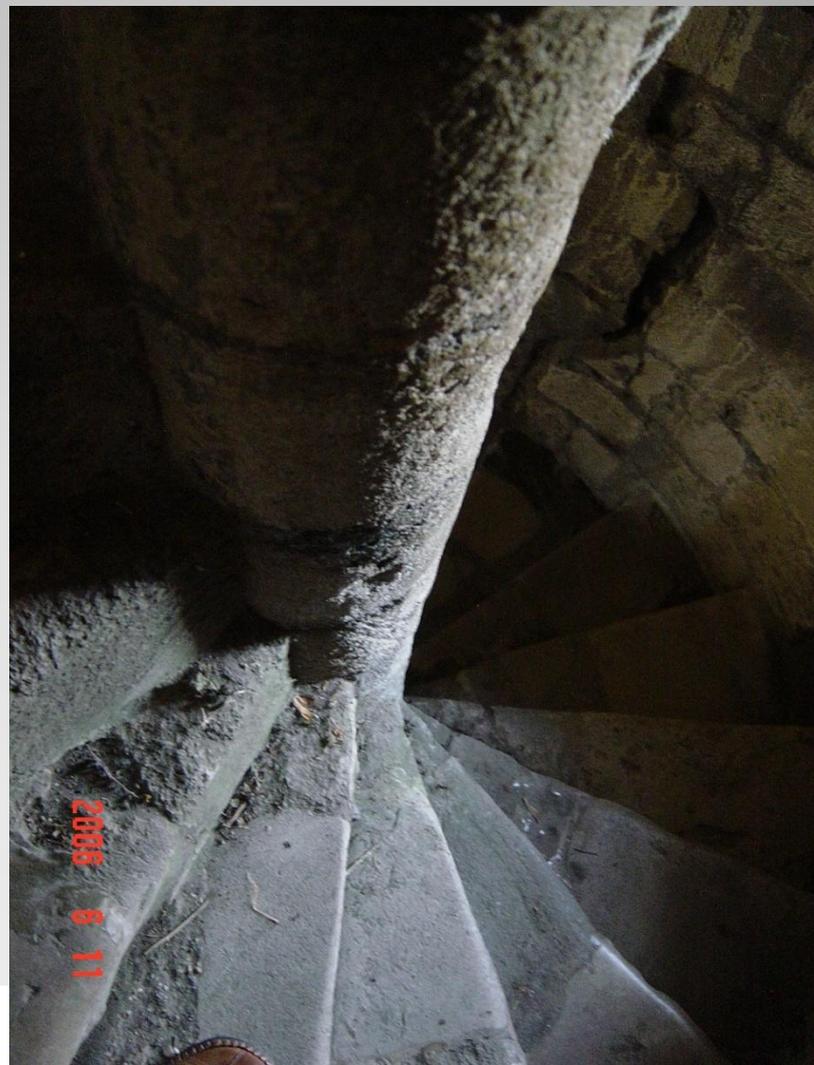
厚墙与窗户



室内历史沿革展览



室内楼梯





2006 6 11



内部教堂



2006 6 11



2006 6 11

站立屋顶向西眺望



向南眺望



向东眺望



West Dean Museum



入口和屋顶结构

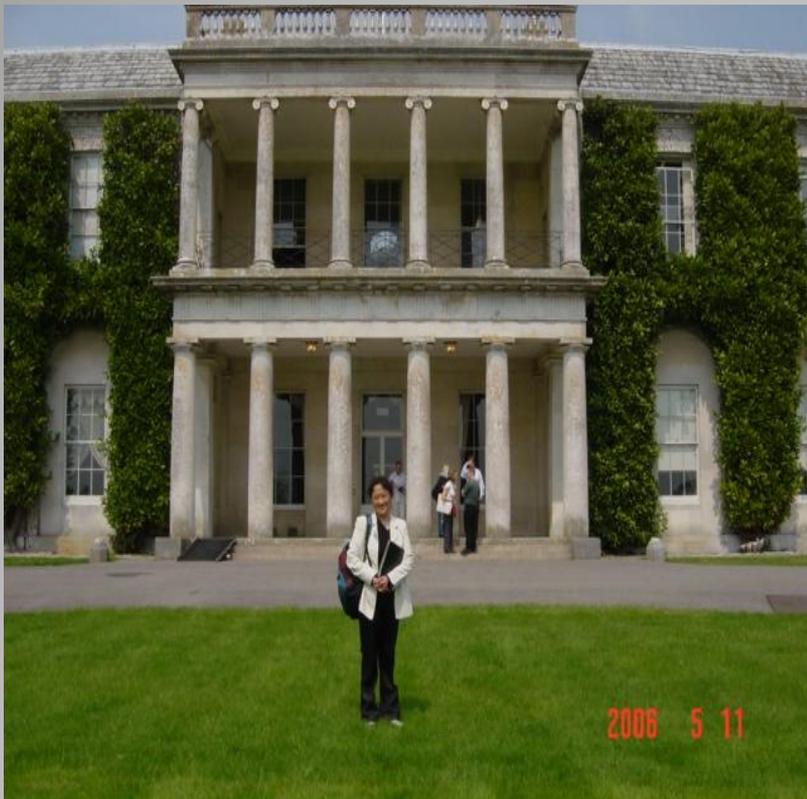




贵族宅邸 Goodwood House



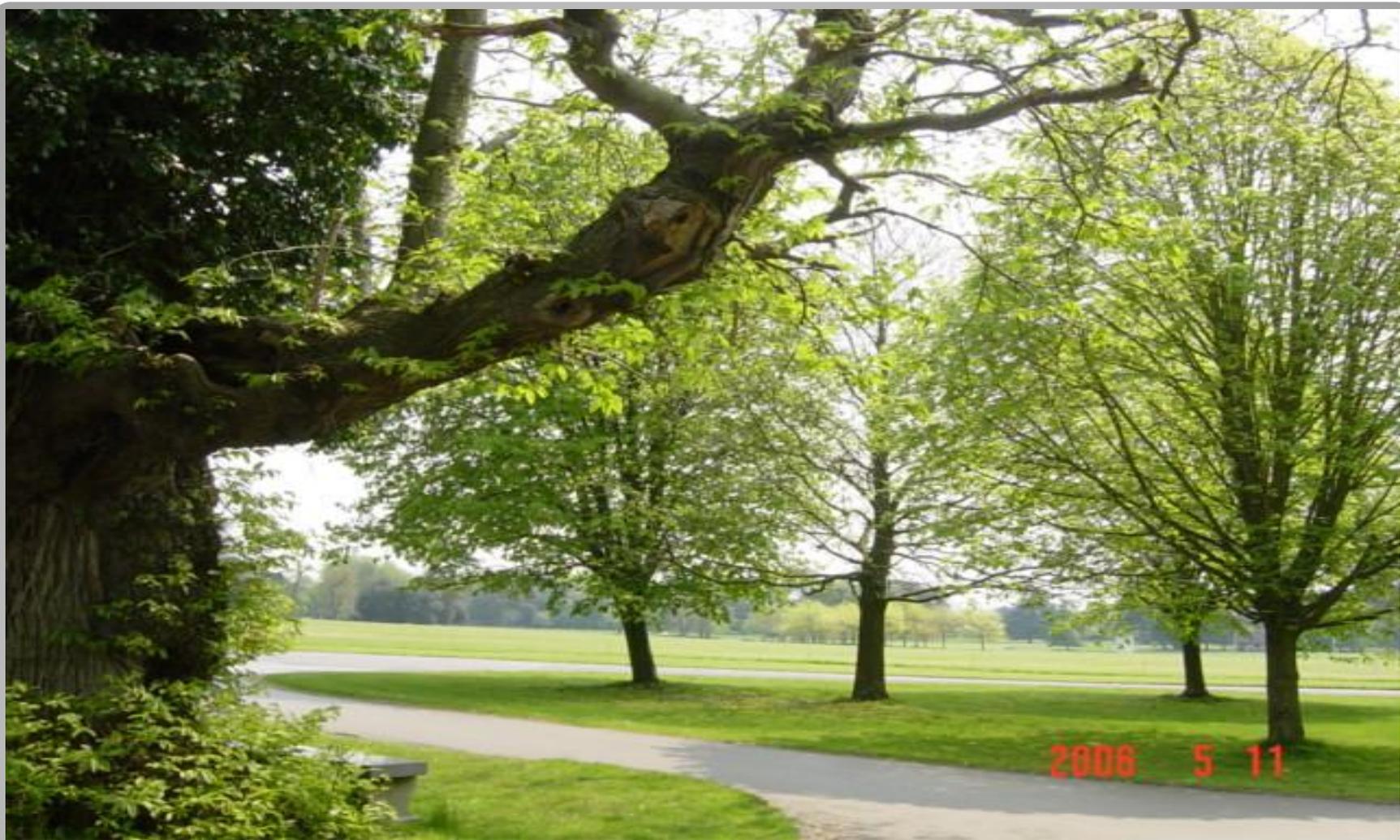
2006 5 11



正立面爱奥尼柱式，对称立面



建筑细部：地方建材Sussex flints；排水口



私家庄园



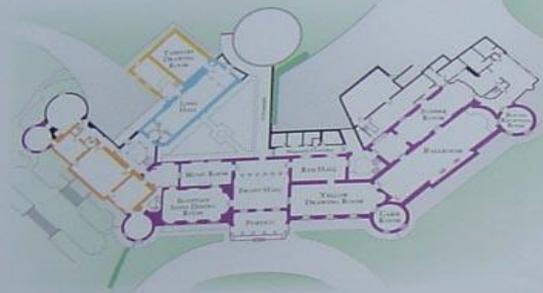
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Guest Room 会客厅

PLAN OF GOODWOOD HOUSE



- Key to Plan of House
- Jacobean 1616-17
 - Palladian 1740s
 - Neo-Classical 1771-1787
 - Regency 1800-1806
 - Modern

Acknowledgements

Photographs: Clive Burrows, p. 8; Victoria & Albert Museum, p. 1 (Pierrelouis de la Tour); The Leaf of Swindon, p. 17, pp. 18-19, pp. 26-27, p. 34 (cross view); Christopher Smart, *Notes for Henry & George*, p. 2 (fig. 2); *Notes*, p. 11; Richardson, *Notes*, British Library, p. 1 (fig. 4); *Arch. Mag.*, 3679-164.

Goodwood House, Goodwood, Chichester, West Sussex, PO18 8PX.
Telephone: 01243 798200 Fax: 01243 795029 Email: enquiries@goodwood.co.uk Web Site: www.goodwood.co.uk

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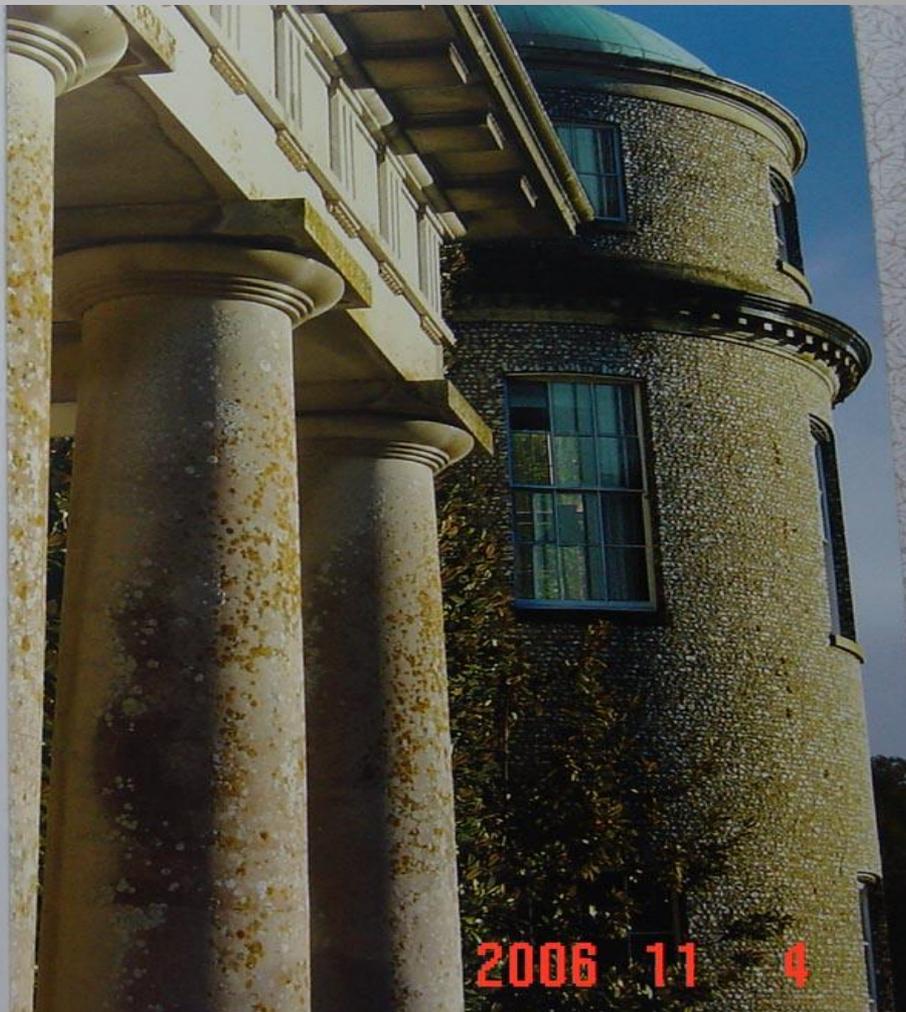
Published in Great Britain in 2004 by The Goodwood Estate Company Limited, Goodwood, Chichester, West Sussex PO18 8PX.
In a fully revised version of the author's first book published in 1996. Designed by Warren Design.

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ISBN 0-909462-02-05

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2006 11 4

住宅平面和外观局部

私家跑马场（英国最有影响的一处）





自然景观

Old Winchester Hill



乡村酒吧





路边公园，村庄集市

Stondun farm park







小镇--Emsworth



乡村酒吧 ---Sun Bar





Chichester 奇切斯特小镇





2006 7 29



2006 7 29



CLEANERS

Oasis

Technical • Information Technology
Commercial • Accountancy • Sales & Marketing

THE OLD CROSS

THE NORTH HOUSE

laur ashle

WAKE & SON
ESTABLISHED SINCE 1780

VI27 FND

2006 7 29





Arabella

Mousetrap

1936 NORTH HOUSE

2006 7 29

SALE SALE SALE SALE











邮局

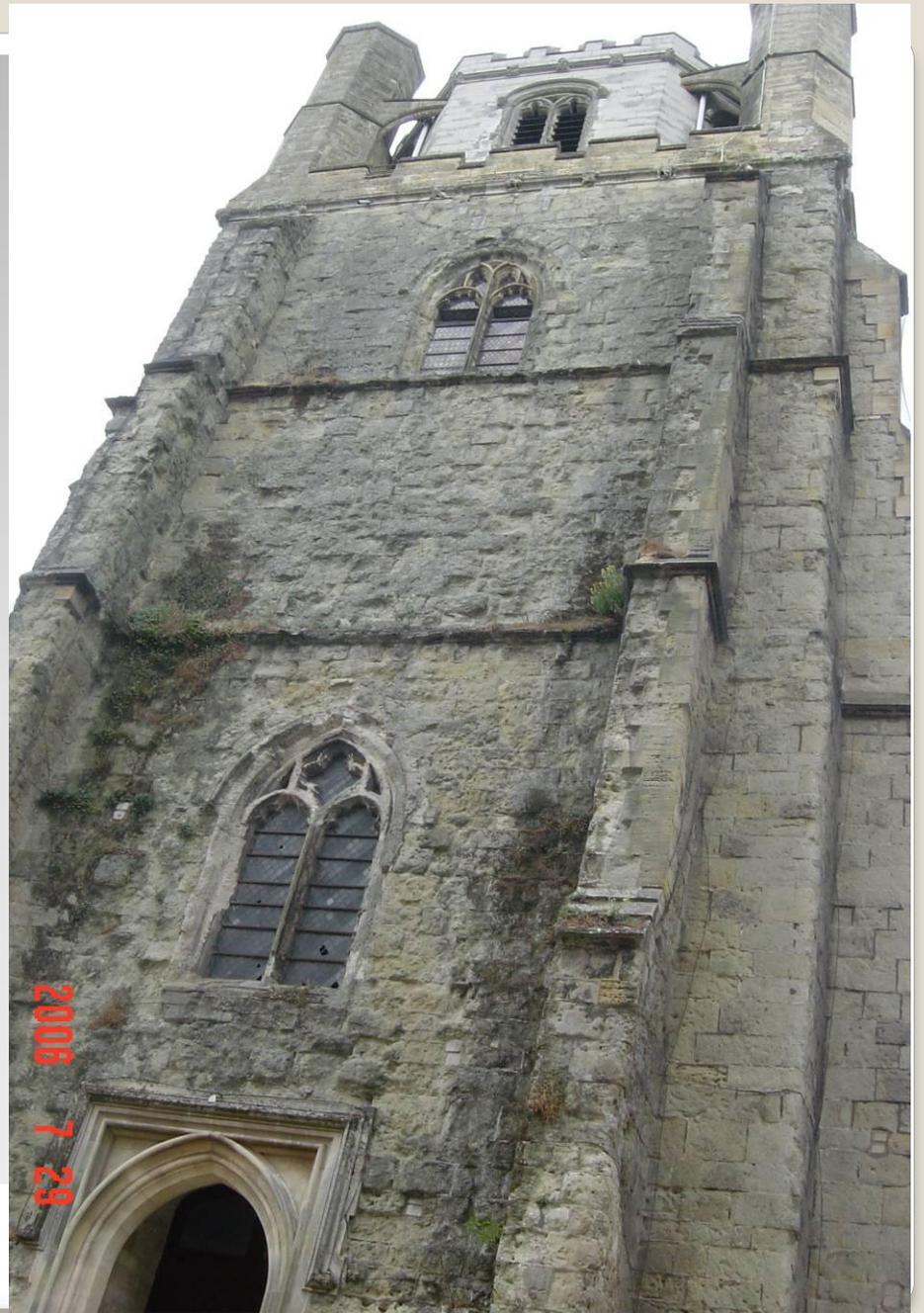




AD12中世纪（227英尺13世纪末14世纪初后加，单独钟楼）



2006 7 23

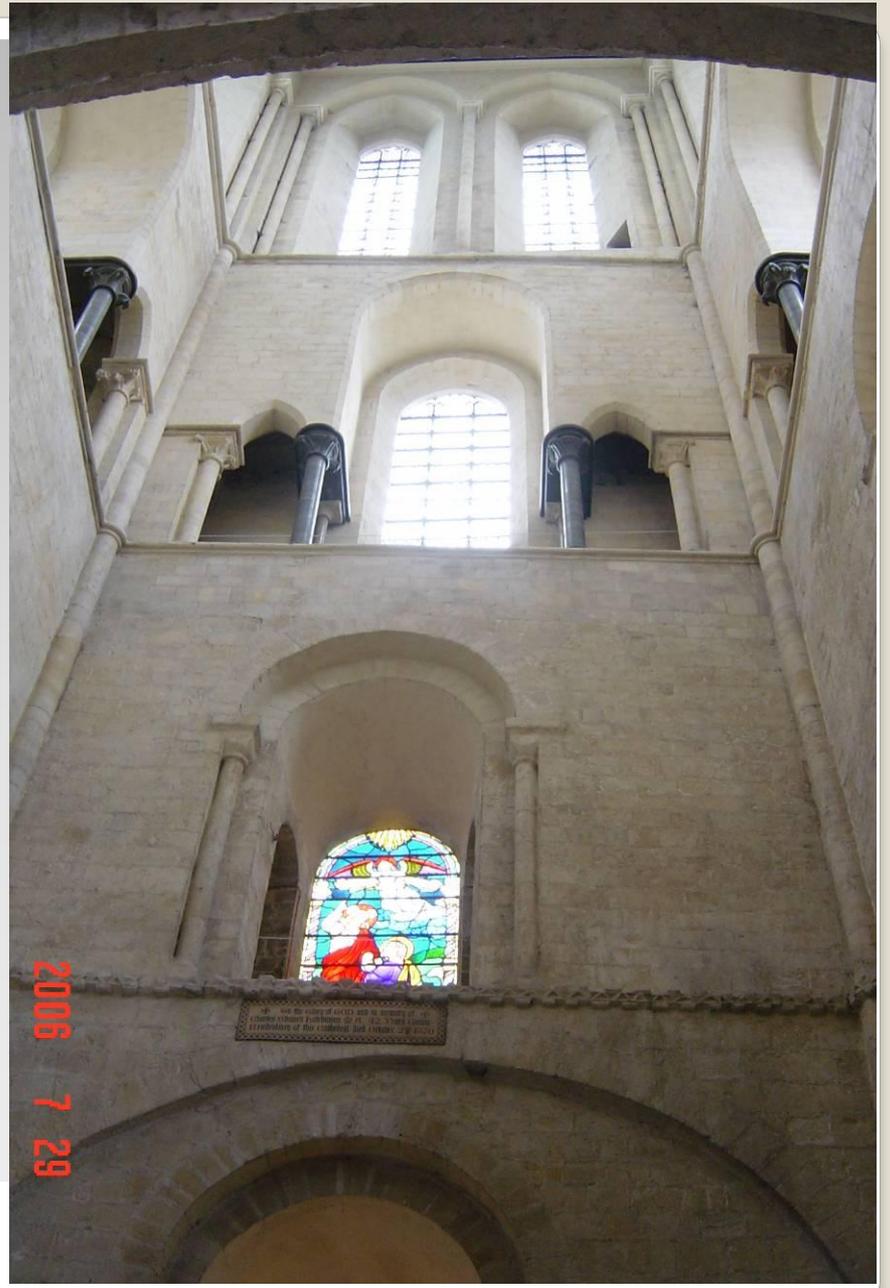


2006 7 23

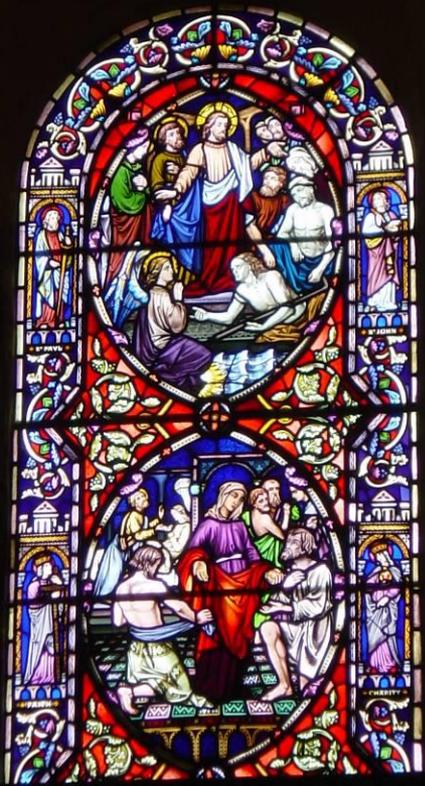
路边教堂公共活动展示牌



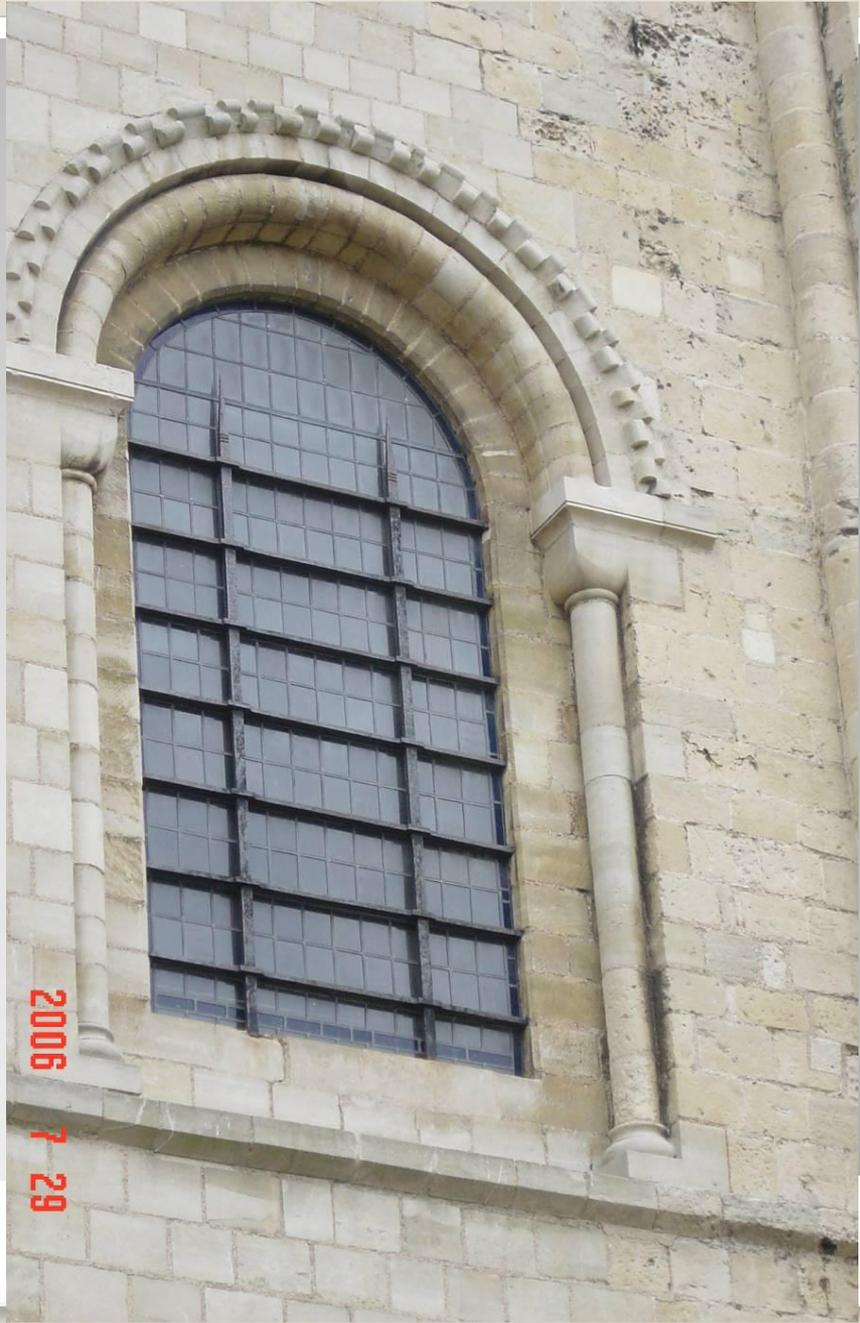




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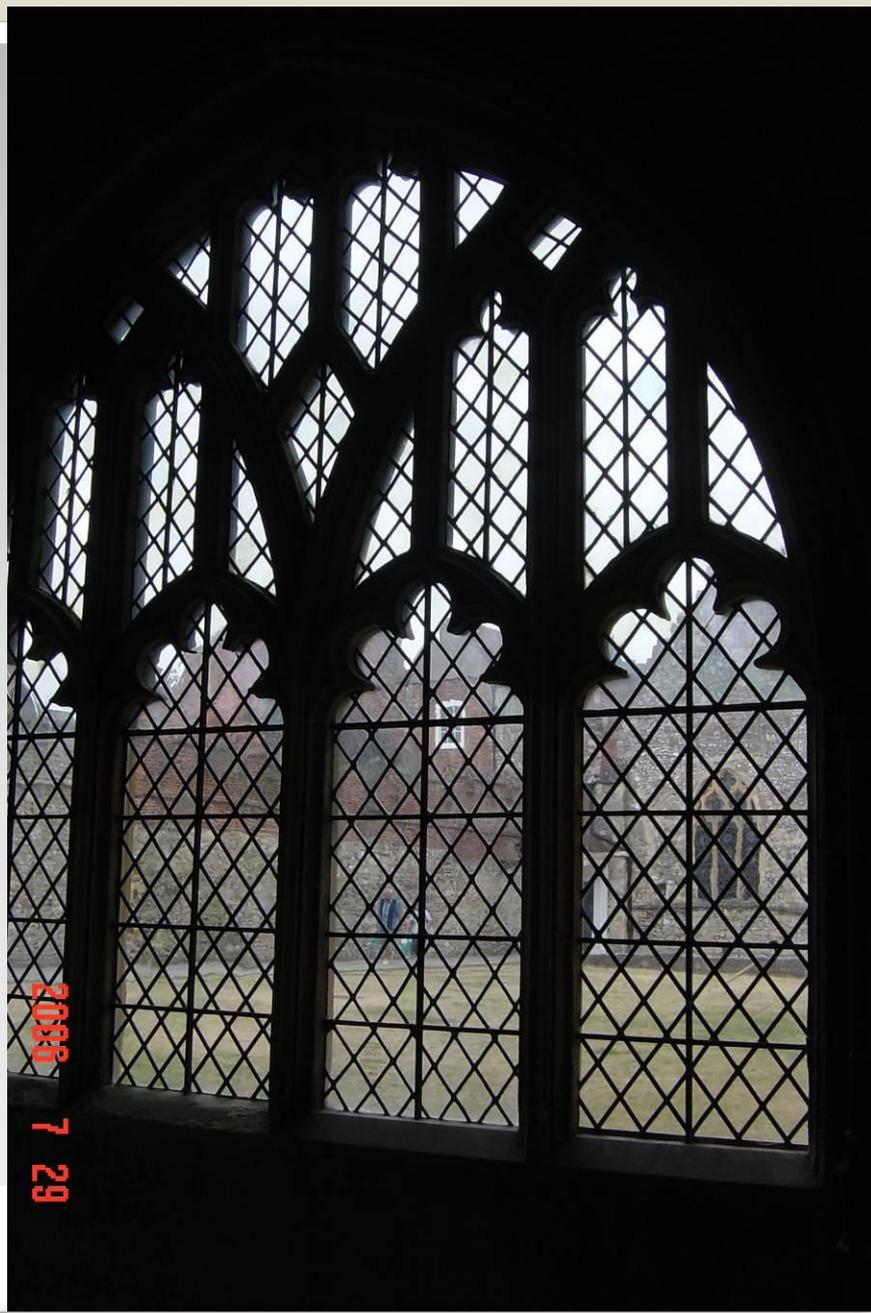
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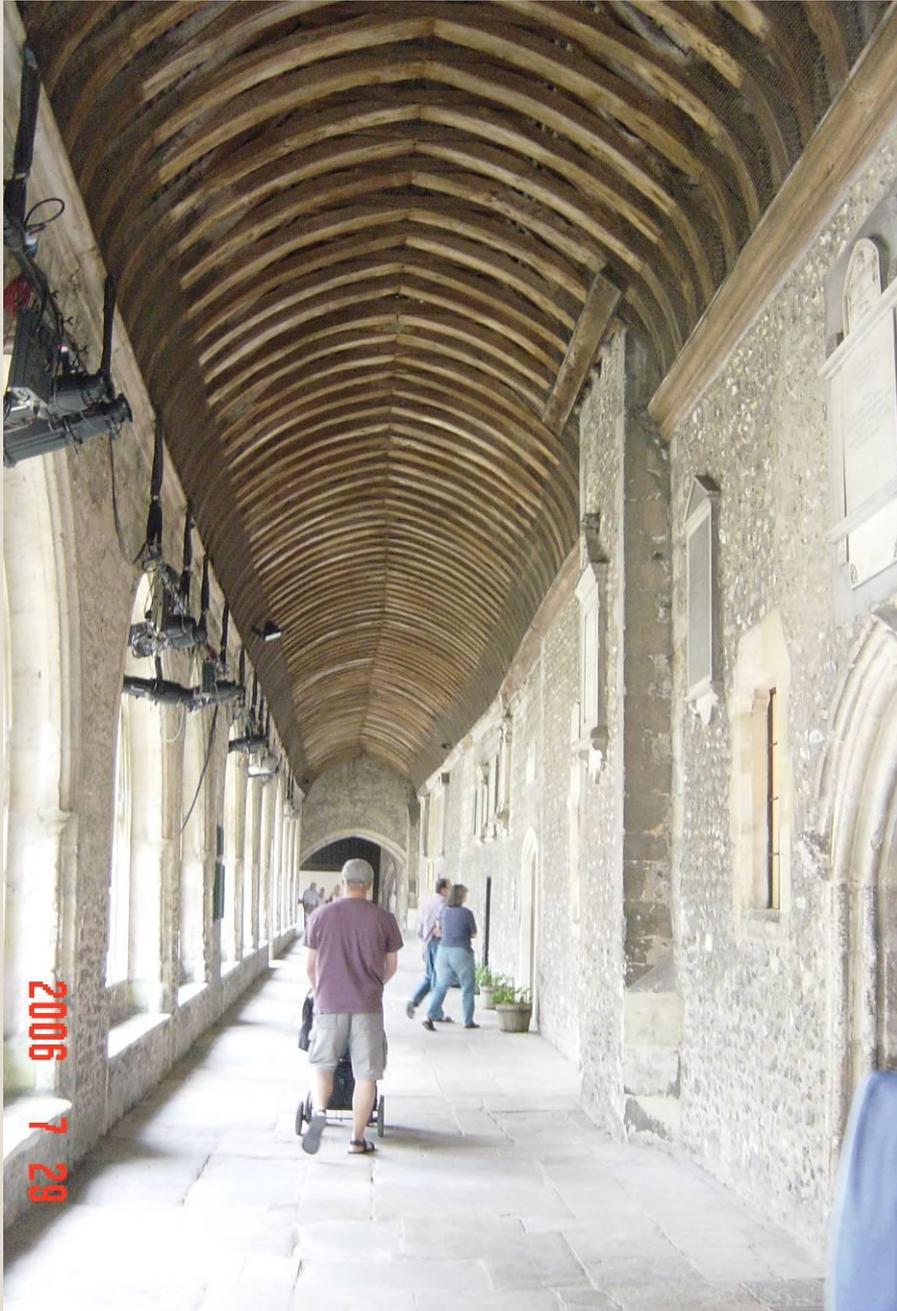


2006 7 29

+ HISTORY + SPIRE + CATHEDRAL + RESTORATION + THE PRESENT +



2006 7 29



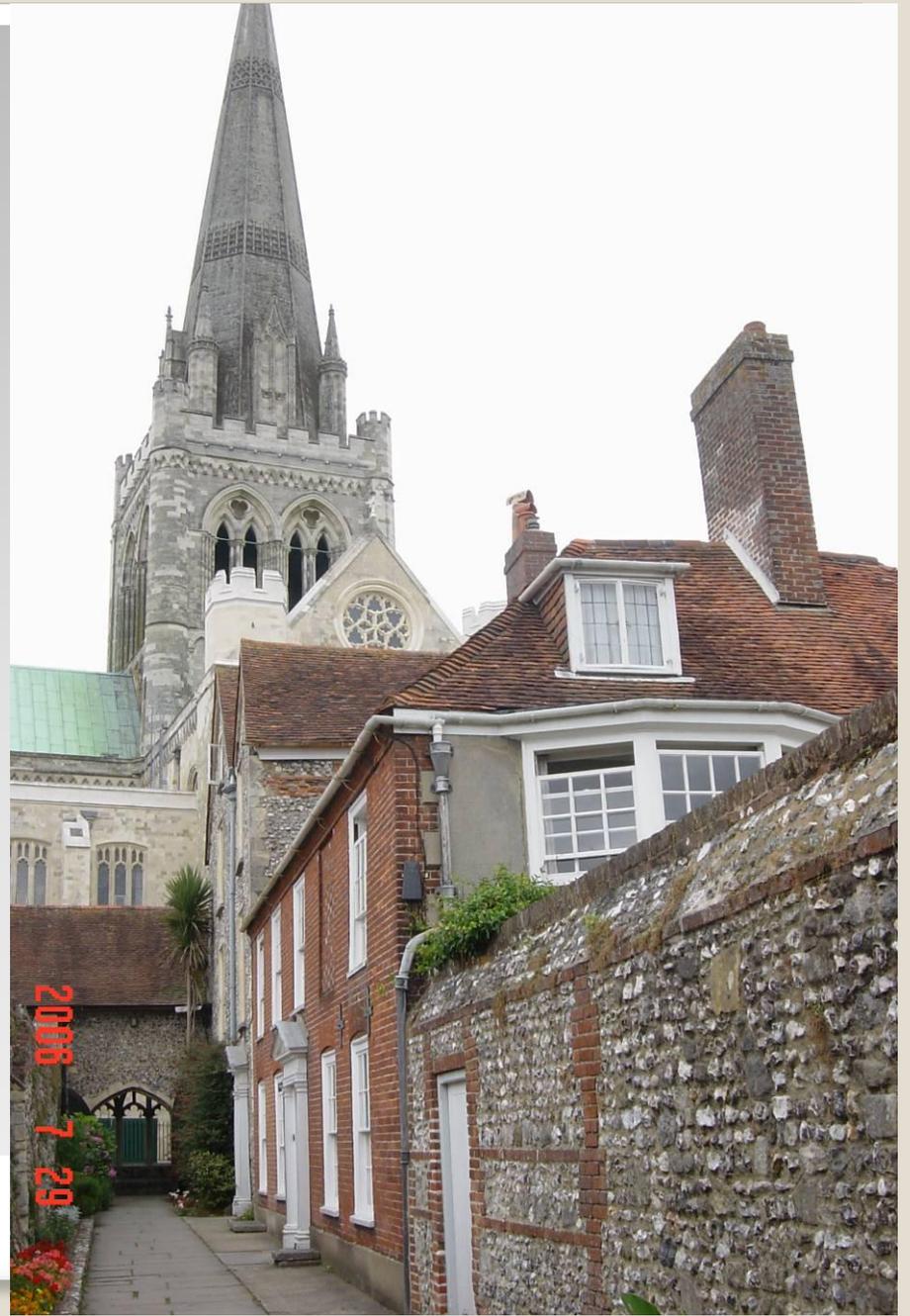
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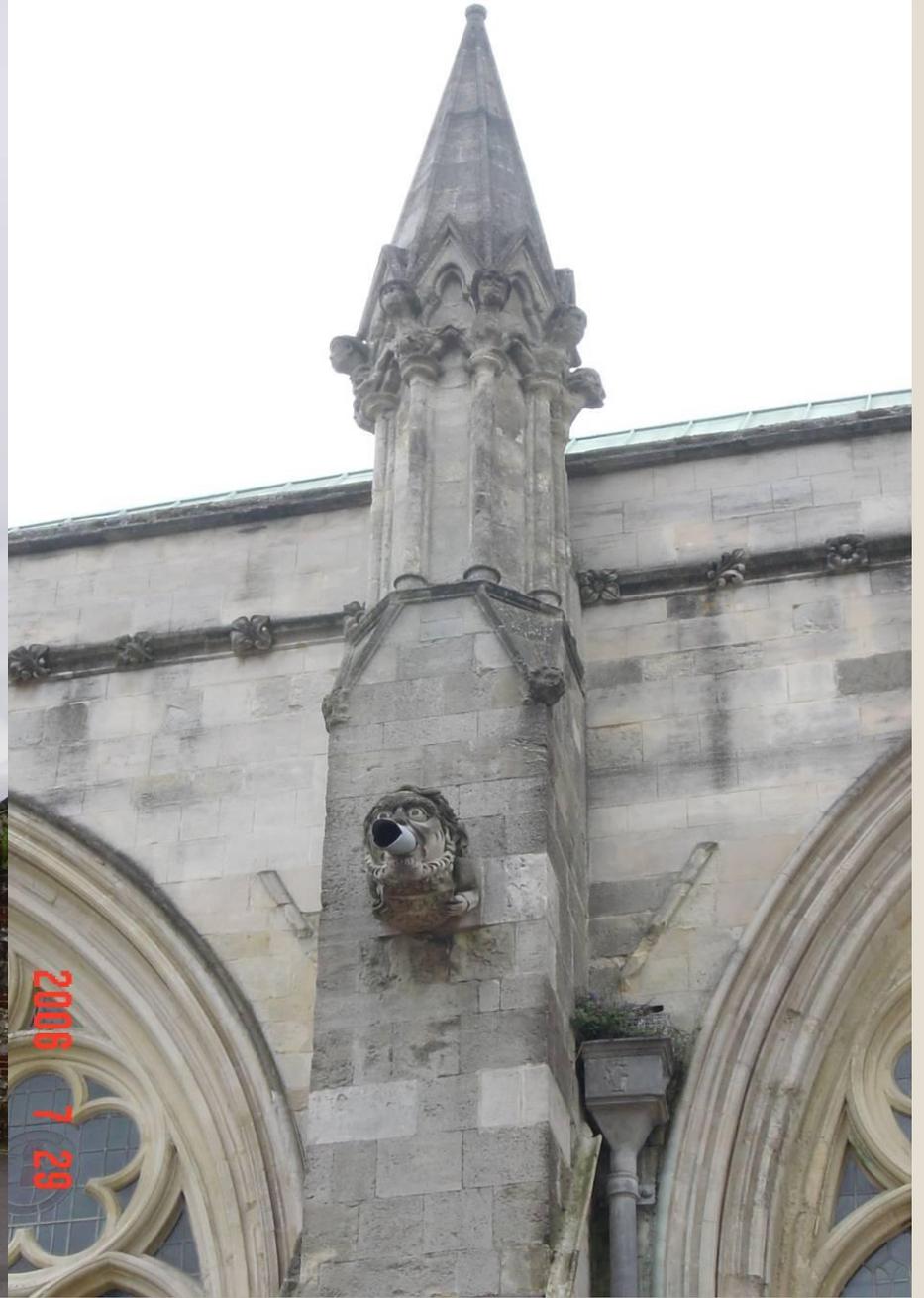


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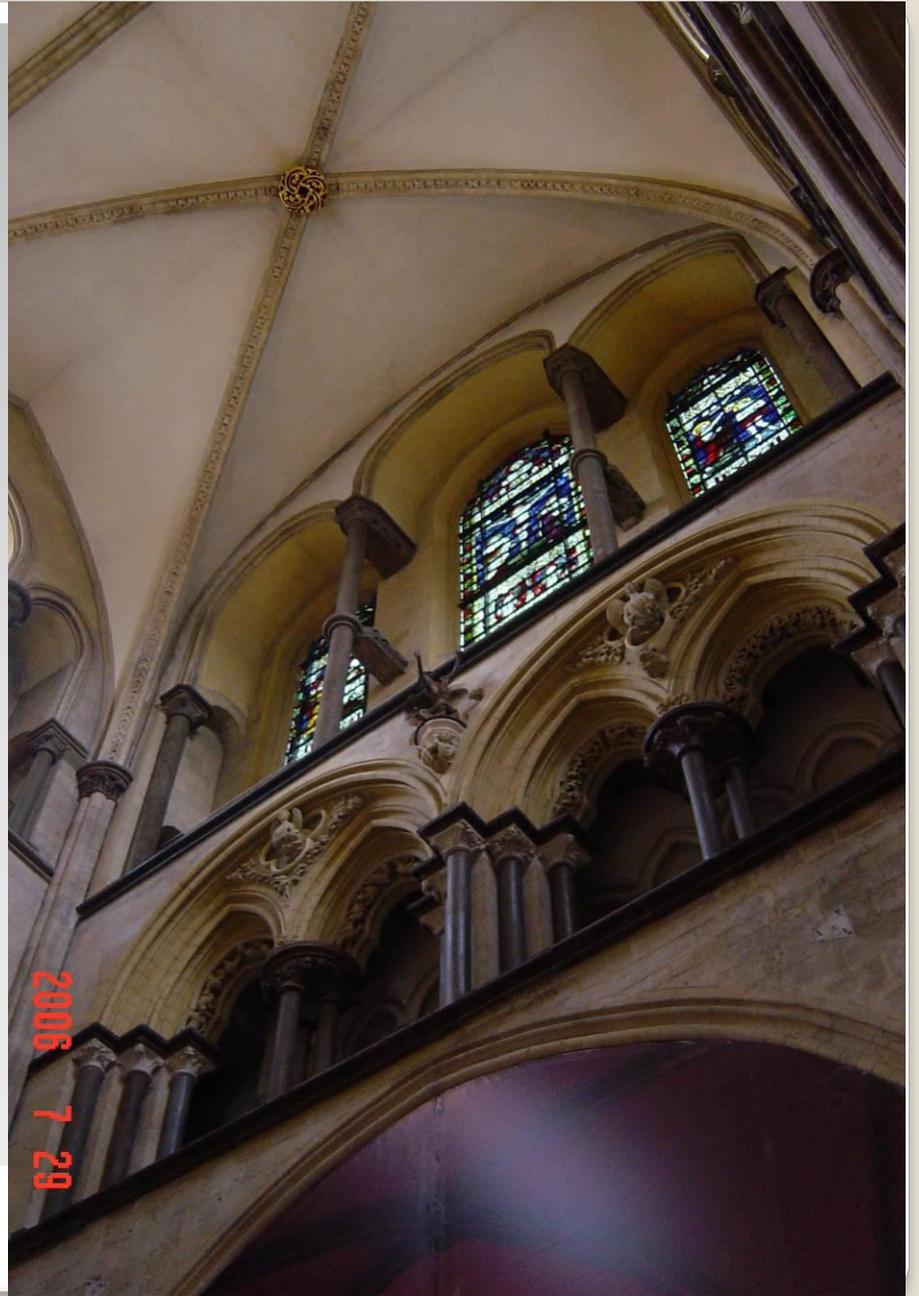
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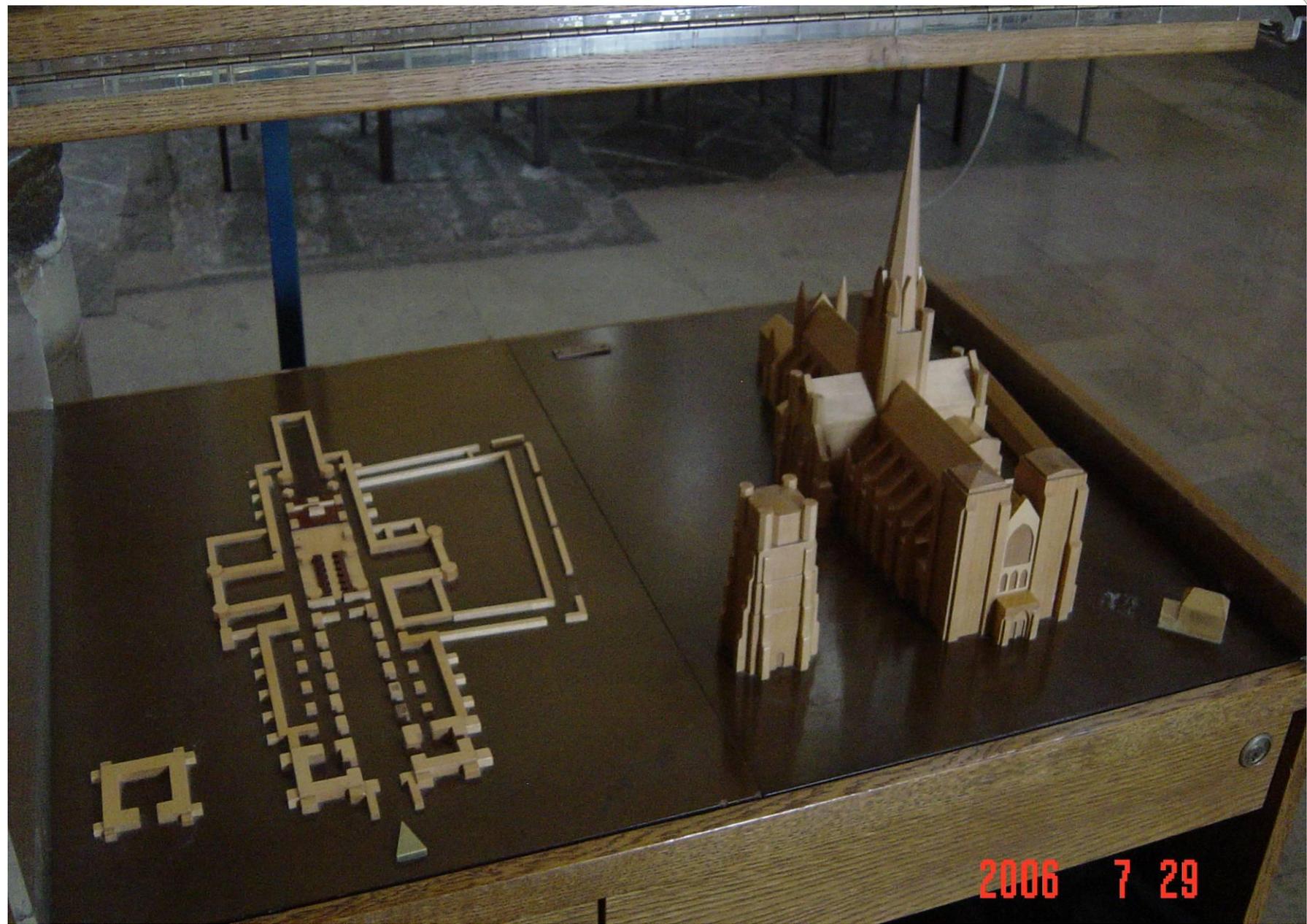




2008 7 29



2008 7 29





2006 7 29



Alresford 小镇

路边墙面上的历史旅游点介绍



ALRESFORD MILLENNIUM TRAIL



Arle Mill

Some 150 yards down the hill to your left stands Arle Mill. The 18th Century miller's house is at right angles to the mill (previously known as Weir Mill), which, because of vibration and the need to rebuild about every 200 years, probably stands on the site of earlier mills. In 1895 after the Town Mill had been rebuilt and equipped with up-to-date rollers, Weir Mill was converted to a high class laundry and the daily outfall provided free hot baths for the locals. Turbines also provided electricity to Weir House. Arle Mill stands on Little Weir while Great Weir retains Alresford Pond and carries the road to Old Alresford.

Tanning

The whole area in which you are standing was the tanning area of Alresford. A number of buildings bear names that refer to this era (Tanyard Barns is behind you). Arle House at the bottom of Ladywell Lane has a Tudor core and it is thought that, at one time, this was the heart of the tannery industry. The smell here some 200 years ago would have tested the best of stomachs.





路边立柱上的指示牌





保留的历史建筑 (18c)和环境



2006 7 15

历史和景点简介



ALRESFORD MILLENNIUM TRAIL



The Fulling Mill c1900

Watercress beds

In the distance over the river you can see watercress beds. These are a particular feature of Alresford, abundant as it is in fast flowing springs of clean, pure water. This source of guaranteed pure water is key in commercial cultivation of the plant, watercress picked from riversides being in danger of being contaminated. The constant temperature of the springs allow year long cultivation, so watercress from Alresford can be found on the shelves of most supermarkets all year round.

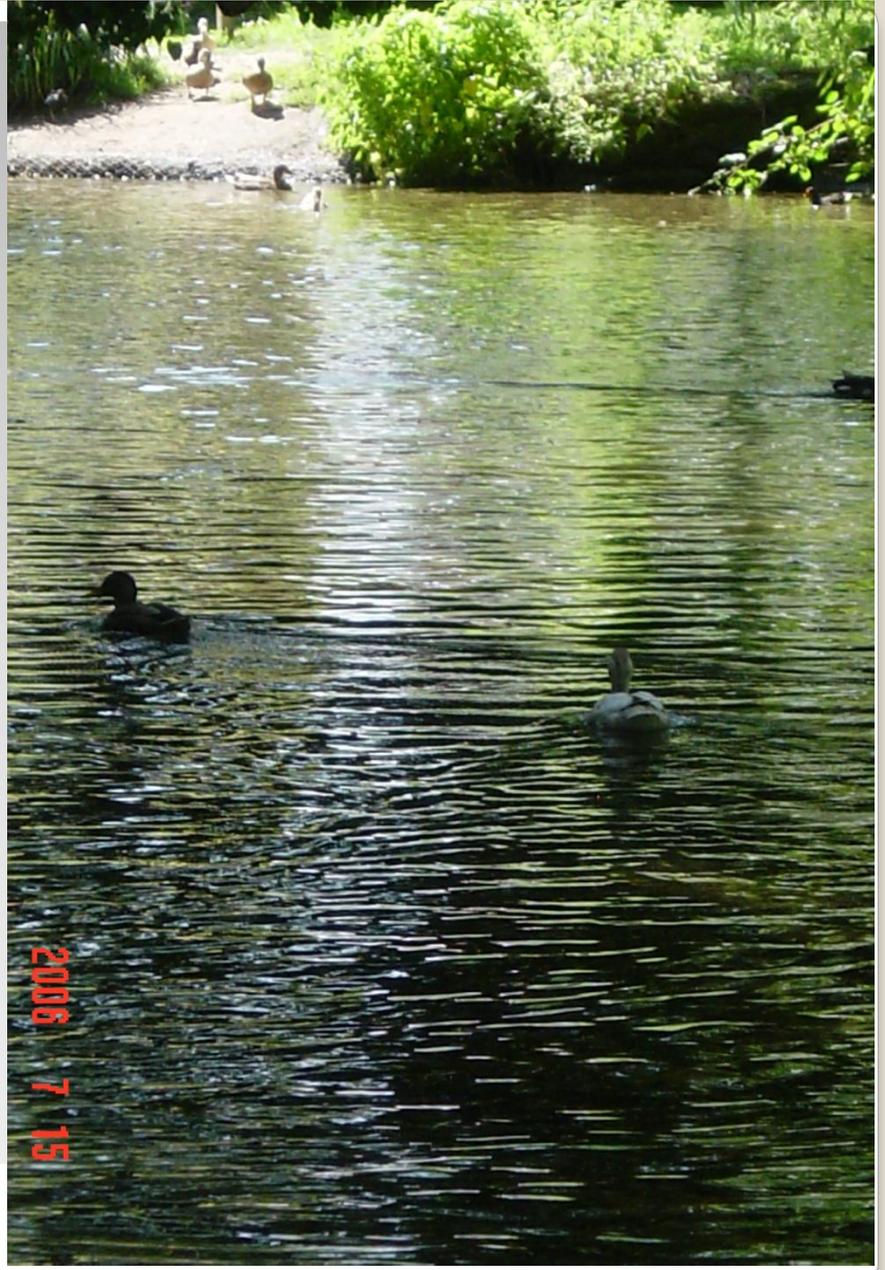
The fulling process

Fulling is the process by which the wool is "cleaned," beaten and matted together. The old fulling Mill was operating, the raw cloth made from the wool and dyed along with fullers earth (a form of clay) in large tubs. These would then have been lowered into the water, washed through and the fullers were then pressed, first by hand and later by large water or air hammers (fullers' stocks) which beat the cloth.

When the wool was cleaned and shrunk, the cloth would have been weighed out with tenterhooks on a large frame and the nap raised by "hogging," heads of teasel (in latin *Dipsacus fullonum*) across the cloth. The final finishing touch had the miller trimming the nap with a large pair of fuller's shears.



2006 7 15





2006 7 15







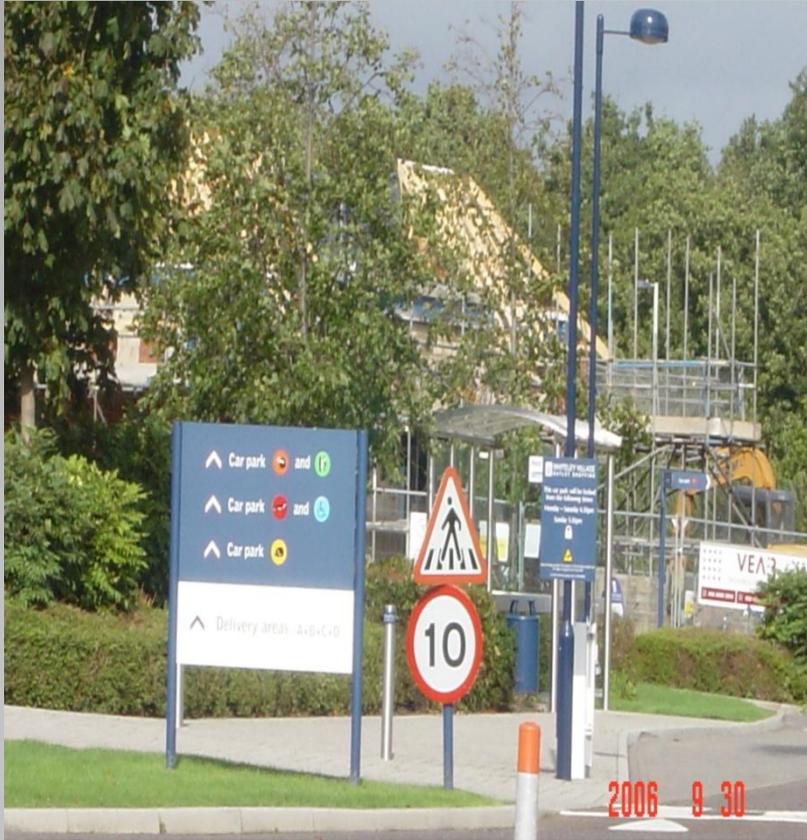
英国人喜欢的汉堡



Suburban shopping street- Whiteley



2006 9 30



Signs of parking zone





West Dean Chilly Festival

辣椒节



辣椒产业 'Chilly' products



Portsolent 室外汽车车展



城乡规划理论概要



什么叫理论？

理论（**英语**：Theory），又称**学说**或**学说理论**，指**人类**对**自然**、**社会现象**，按照已有的**实证知识**、**经验**、**事实**、**法则**、**认知**以及经过验证的**假说**，经由**一般化**与**演绎推理**等等的方法，进行合乎**逻辑**的推论性总结。

接近**科学**的学说是**科学的**，反之则是违背科学的或者说**伪科学**；任何**自然科学**的产生，源自对**自然**现象观察。人类借由观察实际存在的现象或逻辑推论，而得到某种学说。任何学说在未经社会实践或科学**试验**证明以前，只能属于**假说**。如果假说能借由大量可重现的观察与实验而验证，并为众多科学家认定，这项假说就可被称为理论。

-----摘自维基百科

<http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E7%90%86%E8%AB%96>

- 理论是一种系统地理解、解释现实或者预测未来的方法论。
- 有关规划实质性理论
- 规划程序理论
- 物质空间规划的理论
控制性规划；
引导性规划；

有关城市规划理论分类

- 古希腊（欧洲文明发源地）公元前5世纪，奴隶制民主政体，城邦国家。
- 方格网道路系统为骨架，城市广场为中心的稀薄丹姆（Hippodamus）模式。
- 代表：Milet城
- 古罗马奴隶制繁荣时期，城市设施大规模发展。
- 代表：古罗马城
- 古罗马的建筑师维特鲁威（Vitruvius）著作《建筑十书》

国外古典时期

- 多为城市自发增长，基本没有规划建设。围绕公共广场组织城市设施，道路网不规则。
- 10世纪后，商业、手工业发展，封建领主和教会通知被削弱，城市中公共建筑例如市政厅、关税厅、行业会所等成为城市中重要部分。

中世纪时期（欧洲分裂成许多封建王国）

- 人本主义思想抗衡教会
- 古典复兴
- 典型代表： 威尼斯的圣马可广场，梵蒂冈的圣彼得大教堂

文艺复兴时期（14世纪以后）

- 新生资产阶级逐渐强大，与国王结盟，反对封建割据，反对教会，建立了一批绝对君权国家。想成了现代国家的基础，巴黎、伦敦、柏林、维也纳等军发展成为政治经济文化中心。
- 代表：巴黎改建（古典主义思潮），香榭丽舍放射性大道，凡尔赛宫殿花园，协和广场（公共广场）是城市设计的典范。

绝对君权时期（17世纪开始）

- **历史背景：**
- 十八世纪开始的工业革命---人口聚集城市---城市卫生基础差---公共市政设施缺乏---居住环境恶劣---贫民窟---19世纪30-40年代英国和欧洲霍乱。19世纪中叶开始关注城市建设发展。
- 形成基础：解决工业城市面临的问题，综合各类思想和实践。
- 包括（1）思想基础：空想社会主义。理想的社会组织结构，理想社区和城市模式，“乌托邦”。来源：T.More “Utopia” 概念。
- 代表人物：欧文（Robert Owen）和傅里叶（Charleo Fourier）。
- 实践：
- 1817年，欧文提出的“协和村”（Village of New Harmony）
- 1829年，傅里叶提出了“法郎吉”（Phalanges）

现代城市规划产生背景

(2) 法律实践：英国关于城市卫生和工人住房的立法。

- 1848年通过了“公共卫生法”。

- **现代城市规划的确立标志：**

- 英国1909年的《住房\城市规划等法》。

(3) 行政实践：法国巴黎的改建。豪斯曼1853年开始执政巴黎行政长官。

成为欧洲19世纪末20世纪初欧美大陆城市改建的样板。

(4) 技术基础：城市美化运动

(5) 实践基础：公司城建设。是资本家为了就近解决工人的居住问题，提高生产力而出资建设、管理的小型城镇。

农业用地 5000 英亩

城市 1000 英亩

人口 32000



(b)

- 勒。柯布西耶的现代城市设想：，1922年发表“明天城市”，300万人的城市规划图。中心公共建筑，40万人住摩天大楼，60万人住多层板式住宅、最外围，200万人住花园住宅。立体交通。
- 1930年，“光辉城市”。
- 高效、高技术、集中建设。理性功能主义思想。集中体现在由他主要撰写的《雅典宪章》（1933）中。
- 深刻影响可二次大战后的城市规划和建设。

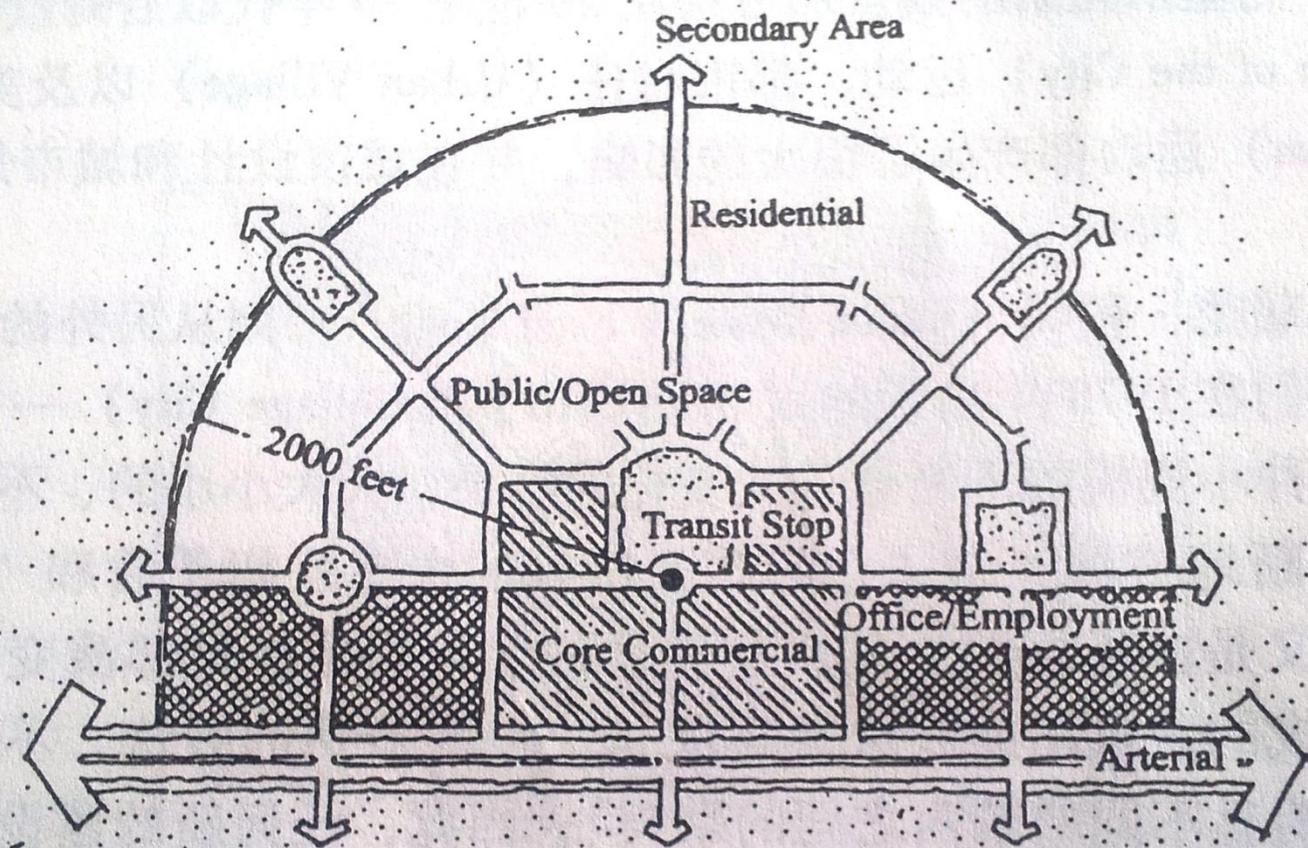
现代城市规划的早期思想

- 其他早期理论：
- 西班牙玛塔的现行城市理论；
- 法国戈涅的工业城市；35000人，功能分区综合建设。
- 西谛的城市形态研究（古典艺术、人本、环境协调）
- 格迪斯的理性、科学规划学说：
SAP—调查—分析—规划

现代城市规划的早期思想

- 城市化理论；
 - 城市发展原因的解释理论；
 - 城市发展模式的理论（分散和集中。分散：卫星城、有机疏散）；
- 城市体系理论（ B.Berry ）。

城市发展理论



(b) 公共交通站点周边的布局

图 2-17 公共交通引导发展 (Transit Oriented Development, TOD)

资料来源: Andres Duany, Elizabeth Plater - Zyberk, Robert Alminana.

The New Civic Art: Element of Town Planning [M].

New York: Rizzoli. 2003: 85.

- 综合规划方法论
- 分离渐进方法论
- 混合审视方法论
- 连续性规划方法论倡导性规划方法论

城市规划的方法论

- 《雅典宪章》 1933年
- 《马丘比丘宪章》 1977年
- 公共选择理论
- 交易成本理论
- 产权理论
- 交流规划理论和方法论
- 合作规划理论
- 可持续发展理论与实践

现代城市规划思想的发展

近现代城市规划理论与实践列表

兴起时间	提出者	理论或实践名称	主要思想
19 世纪初	 英国 罗伯特·欧文  法国 夏尔·傅立叶  法国 克劳德·昂列·圣西门	后期空想社会主义	乌托邦式的规划思想
1898 年	 英国 埃比尼泽·霍华德	田园城市	城乡磁体、社会改良
1901 年 -1915 年	 美国社会	城市美化运动	1893 年芝加哥哥伦布纪念博览会，美化、改善城市环境
1922 年	 法国勒·柯布西耶	300 万人口的现代城市	城市集中主义 ^[3]
1922 年	 英国 R.欧文	《卫星城市的建设》	正式提出“卫星城市”概念
20 世纪初	 帕克、伯吉斯、Hoyt、	芝加哥学派、《城市》	试图整合人类生活、社会结构与城市空间三者之间的关系

理论历史沿革

兴起时间	提出者	理论或实践名称	主要思想
	Harris、Ullman		
1929 年	 美国 C.A.佩里	邻里单位	满足家庭生活基本需要
1932 年	 美国 弗兰克·劳埃德·莱特	广亩城市	城市分散主义
1933 年	 德国 瓦尔特·克里斯塔勒	中心地理论	城市区位理论、蒸馏变形城市体系模式
1933 年	国际现代建筑协会	《雅典宪章》	城市的四大功能：居住、工作、休憩、交通
1943 年	 芬兰 沙里宁	有机疏散理论	有机疏散大城市
1946 年	英国、法国、及北欧地区	新城运动	
1950 年代	西方工业化国家	郊区化	人口与经济分布突破城区界限
1957 年	 法国 弗朗索瓦·佩鲁	增长极理论	区域发展的实质过程便是区域极化和扩散的过程
1960 年代	西方工业化国家	国土规划、区域规划	有计划的国土综合开发和区域内全面的经济和社会规划

兴起时间	提出者	理论或实践名称	主要思想
1961 年代	 美国 刘易斯·芒福德	《城市发展史》	探讨城市中人与自然的关系和人的精神价值
1972 年	 联合国	《保护世界文化与自然遗产公约》	保存对全世界人类都具有杰出普遍性价值的自然或文化处所
1977 年	国际现代建筑协会	《马丘比丘宪章》	公众参与、文化遗产保护
1977 年	美国	新城市主义	强调回复大城市中心区活力，重新整治松散的郊区
1990 年	 Susan.S.Fainstein、 Anthony King	《世界经济的变化与城市重构》 《全球城》	提出世界城市概念，探讨大都市全球化理论
2000 年	 中国 吴良镛、俞孔坚等	反规划理论	规划的要意不仅在规划建造的部分，更要千方百计保护好留空的非建设用地

- 快速建设发展与规划合理性、科学性问题

目标---程序和方法---结果和影响

- 规划实施的成效和评价问题

规划中的“以人为本”的理解

讨论？

-----公众参与的意义、成效与社会成本

-----规划的基本出发点与标准的思考

-----规划师的职责与挑战

-----政府的角色、作用、成效与影响

现实城镇规划的思考



谢谢！

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2012年8月20日