

# 我的美丽乡村 2040

2014 年同济 CAUP 国际设计夏令营  
暨上海 2040 规划国际大学生概念设计竞赛  
作品集

# Way to dscape: esign hool iversity

**The Scenic Way to  
Rural Landscape:**  
International Design  
Summer School 2014  
of Tongji University

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同济大学建筑与城市规划学院  
景观学系 著

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特约编辑: 谢弘

责任校对: 徐逢乔

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## 关于“2014年同济 CAUP 国际设计夏令营”

### 简介

每年一度的国际设计夏令营是同济大学建筑与城市规划学院 CAUP 具有国际影响的传统项目之一，从 2005 年始办，由建筑、规划、景观三系轮替承办，到 2014 年由景观学系承办时恰已是第十届，颇具纪念意义。

本届夏令营以“乡村景观”作为主题，并契合了上海 2040 规划编制及研究的大背景。夏令营汇集了国内清华、东南、北林等 7 所高校，美英等 6 个国家及地区，谢菲尔德、宾夕法尼亚、弗吉尼亚理工等 12 所著名大学，景观、建筑、城市规划 3 个专业背景的 40 余名学生，在中外 8 名教师的指导下，围绕临港及崇明的三块基地，在一周时间内放飞畅想、专研精深，既取得了绚烂的设计成果，也收获了丰厚的国际友谊。

夏令营之后，以本校学生营员作为主力，以夏令营设计作品为基础，继续并深化了分析、设计与表现，我们向上海 2040 概念规划设计竞赛提交了 3 份方案，获得了 2 个奖项。这里呈现的即是作为夏令营最终设计成果提交的 5 份作品以及上述 3 份竞赛方案作品。

面对乡村景观这一热闹议题，或是上海 2040 规划的宏大战略，这些构想略显微小，但作为起点，小筑能征大观，即是本书的意义所在。

## 主题

中国拥有广袤的农村地域及世界大量的农业人口，“美丽乡村”，即建设生产发展与环境生态、生活方式与乡村风景和谐共生的美好乡村，已经成为政府大力提倡、学界重点关注的议题，而关于这一议题的行动在中国各地正处于探索前行的阶段。

同时诸如上海这样的特大城市正处于极其快速的城市化以及城市扩张之中，在后工业化的时代背景下，城乡关系呈现出新的面貌，乡村地区的发展已具备鲜明的主体性。

本次主题聚焦于“美丽乡村”以及未来大都市区域的城乡关系，以崇明与临港为研究及设计对象，探索在现行社会状况之下的综合性、可持续性的乡村发展及风景建设之路。

如何在未来大都市的空间结构中协调积极的城乡关系？如何在快速发展、快速集聚的乡村地区保持“乡村性”，避免同质城市化的侵蚀？如何在风景营造、地域文化两个维度挖掘乡村及农业的“美丽”？如何在“美丽乡村”的营造中推进乡村休闲旅游，创造具有特色的休闲环境及设施？都是本次规划设计要重点解决的问题。

## 关键词

未来大都市 城乡关系 美丽乡村 乡村性 乡村景观规划

## 背景

在中国的广阔土地上正在推进史无前例的快速城市化，以及数以亿计的农业人口大转移，中国的城市化率在十年间已从2003年的36%跨越至当前的约53%。随着城市不断扩张，上海已经成为世界最大的城市之一。进入21世纪，一城九镇、三城七镇等政策的提出及实施成为上海郊区发展及结构优化的动力。目前值上海新一轮城市总体规划编制之际，未来（2040）的城乡格局、郊区及乡村地区的发展必将呈现出崭新面貌。

城市化进程中农村人口不断缩减，农村及农业形态持续演变。尤其当中央政府连续提出“新农村建设”与“新型城镇化”，将关注焦点从城市逐渐转向小城镇与广大农村，将城镇化视为未来发展的最大潜力，对农村及农业的发展方向及模式的探索则成为极具意义的热点。



#### Site Location

“美丽乡村”是当下对农村发展与演进的一种愿景，也是一种探索。快速、大规模建设之下的城市环境问题的层出不穷终结了人们对城市无条件向往的时代，同时“乡村”一词在中国古老的传统文化中毫无黑暗或者贫穷的意象，而带有景观与美学双重层面的浓厚诗意。碧水护田、绿野牧歌，广袤的国土上曾分布着多姿而极富魅力的乡村，尽管遭受了长期不断的侵蚀，但“晨兴理荒秽，带月荷锄归”，“美丽乡村”不正是对这一种诗意的回归！乡村旅游、郊外旅游等新业态旅游业的勃兴是农村发展的方向与举措之一，居民经济的发展以及国民休假制度的完善更推动了对发展乡村旅游、农业观光的需求，其本身是推进“美丽乡村”建设的动力，也是发掘乡村风景独特性的手段。

#### 基地及区域

##### 基地-1 临港书院镇

临港新城为上海现行城市规划中的“三城”之一，即上海郊区城市化发展的重点地区之一。临港新城位于东海之滨、浦东最东南端，由主城区、四大分城区以及临港产业区等构成，依托港口发展高新技术产业及重大装备制造业，促进城市开发建设。规划面积超过 300 平方公里，人口 150 万。经过十余年的开发建设，临港新城面临着人口集聚欠缺的巨大问题。





The Scope of Shuyuan Town

Site-1 Shuyuan



书院镇是临港新城四大分城区之一，位于临港新城产业区北翼，被称为临港之翼。总面积 67 平方公里，现有人口 7 万。书院分城区规划面积 11 平方公里，规划人口近 8 万。

基地即位于书院镇，位于大治河与两港大道交叉处，总面积约 100 公顷。基地以南北向的老芦公路为西边界，以东西向的通源西路为北边界，并有大治河和两条河渠流经。整个基地分区明显，大治河北岸是一家大型混凝土工厂和住区，河岸南面主要为大片农田，西南部分布有旧村落和农家乐。

#### 基地 -2 崇明陈家镇

崇明是中国第三大岛，位于长江入海口，也是世界最大的河口冲击岛，面积达 1267 平方公里。崇明岛气候温和湿润，地势平坦，生态环境良好。按照整体规划，崇明正大力推行循环经济，发展生态产业，将把崇明打造为综合生态岛。

陈家镇位于崇明岛东侧，属于以发展生态居住、休闲运动、国际教育为

## The Scope of Chenjia Town

## Site-2 Chenjia



主的科教研创及门户景观的崇东分区。陈家镇有约 300 年的历史，是上海现行规划的“七镇”之一，依托长江隧道，成为了上海进入崇明的门户，区位优势十分突出。全镇面积近 100 平方公里，人口 6 万余。

基地即陈家镇旧有镇区、镇政府所在地，面积约 100 公顷。西侧一公里内即为 G40 沪陕高速，裕安路、北陕公路穿基地而过，并有河流贯穿。整个基地处于东侧大片新开发区域及西侧旧农业村落之间，河道东侧即为主要的镇区，建筑密度较高，并留有若干小型工厂，河道西侧则主要为旧村落、以及大片农田。

## 基地 -3 海门海永乡（江苏省）

海永乡位于崇明岛北端，行政上却隶属于江苏省海门市，是在崇明岛上的一块“飞地”，与崇明县以及上海的关系非常紧密。海永乡占地面积约 12.5 平方公里，南部和西部与上海崇明连在一起，北依“黄金水道”长江，隔岸可望海门市临江镇，东与江苏省启东市启隆乡相连，下辖 2 个行政村和 1 个农场大队，常住人口 5000 多人。海永乡地处上海与江苏、江南与江北交界处，但并不位于连接的交通干线上，地理位置欠佳。



The Scope of Haiyong Town

Site-3 Haiyong



目前海永乡处于全面的产业转换阶段,逐步清除各种工业,农业从传统的个体作物种植转向大规模现代农业、特色产品种植业,已引进多个产业化项目,同时重点发展农业休闲观光与新型旅游业,在整体上不断加强与崇明县以及上海市的对接。

基地在海永乡,为鸪龙港河沿岸地区,北面延伸到与长江交界处,西至沙长路。南侧为乡村民居和工厂,东侧为广袤的田野,总面积约 100 公顷。基地的选择考虑了如典型地貌、交通、土地利用、建筑群落分布等诸多要素,基地内包含了多样化的地貌、建筑及空间形态。整个基地已经从传统村落逐步转向了具备小城镇空间特征的聚集区域,村庄聚落、多层居住区共生,小型工厂、庄稼田野并存。

### 教学目的

#### 1. 未来都市像及城乡关系

结合上海城市发展以及新城市规划编制的契机,思考、展望 2040 上海

的城市结构、都市意象以及城乡关系；

## 2. “美丽乡村”的聚落模式

针对当下中国乡村地区的普遍问题及设计对象的独特性，在策划、规划、设计三个层面给出对“美丽乡村”这一议题的深入思考及创造性解释；并结合书院、陈家、海永等三个乡镇的社会、经济、产业发展现状，着眼于未来的新型城乡关系，紧扣从旧乡镇向新型小城镇的转变过程，对在这一过程中可能的聚落模式、及其与农业、旅游业等产业的关系、以及可能呈现的风景面貌等问题进行探讨；

## 3. 乡村景观规划及设计

基于对新的聚落模式的思考，对约 100 公顷的基地进行乡村景观规划，并选取一至二处节点地段，进行详细设计。探讨通过乡村化景观改造及建设的手段，保留、优化、营造美丽的乡村风景，提升环境品质，挖掘“乡村”的风景内涵，同时推进乡村休闲旅游的开展；结合具体的节点设计，营造具有独特乡村魅力的公共空间、休闲环境或旅游设施，并与新形态的农业种植及生产相协调；

## 4. 国际合作交流

通过国际合作，促进国际间的案例及经验的比较，促进国际间的交流。

## 最终设计成果要求

### 1. 前期研究

基于上海的发展现状，对上海的未来都市、城乡关系模式进行深入思考及讨论；结合临港书院、崇明陈家以及海门海永三个乡镇的现状及潜能，深入研究未来乡村及小城镇的可能的发展方向与聚落模式。

- 概念图
- 分析图
- 文字说明

### 2. 总体规划

整体用地范围约为 100 公顷，达到概念规划深度，并要求充分考虑基地与周边区域以及更大范围的关系。梳理 100 公顷范围内的道路系统、水系、用地以及与周边乡域的联系；提出乡村性景观改造、优化的整体性方案，兼顾乡村景观、居民生活及农业生产。

- 基地分析图 1:4000

- 案例分析图
- 概念发展图
- 总体规划图 1:2000
- 规划分析图 1:4000
- 规划说明

### 3. 详细设计

要求选取一至二处节点地段进行详细设计，对象为整体规划基地内的公共空间、休闲环境或旅游设施等，设计内容包括具体的环境、建筑、景观以及小品的设计。设计成果须包括总平面图、竖向设计图、种植设计图，以及必要的剖面图、透视图、分析图等，图纸表现方式以及具体比例依据设计对象的特征而确定。

## THEME

China is a big agricultural country with the largest farming population in the world and numerous rural lands. The issue of "Beautiful Countryside," with a focus on countryside lifestyle, environment, coexistence of human and nature, has become more and more important to China's academia and officials. Actions are being explored and taken in China.

At the same time, megacities in China, such as Shanghai, are going through rapid urbanization and city expansion. In a post-industrial era, the relationship between urban and rural areas is taking on a new look, while the development of rural areas has become a distinct subject.

The program was focused on the issue of "Beautiful Countryside" and the relationship between urban and rural areas, taking Chongming and Lingang as examples for research and design. The purpose is to explore a comprehensive and sustainable way of rural development and landscape design, which is appropriate for current Chinese social situations.

How to coordinate urban and rural landscapes in the spatial structure of future metropolis? How to maintain the characteristics of rural landscapes from homogenous urbanization? How to interpret and promote the idea

that countryside and agriculture are unique landscape resources and a local culture? How to carry forward rural tourism and create a characteristic environment as well as facilities for "Beautiful Countryside"? All these questions should be taken into consideration in this program.

### KEYWORDS

Future Metropolises / Relation between Rural and Urban Areas / Beautiful Countryside / Rurality / Planning of Rural Landscape

### BACKGROUND

Unprecedentedly rapid urbanization is taking place in China. Hundreds of millions of migrations are found in the agricultural population. China's urbanization rate has risen from 36% to about 53% in a decade. With continuous urban expansion, Shanghai has become one of the world's largest cities. In the 21st century, policies such as "one city and nine towns," "three cities and seven towns" have been put forward and implemented in Shanghai suburbs to optimize city economy. Now Shanghai needs a new comprehensive plan for the future (2040) pattern of urban and rural areas, the development of suburban and rural areas are to take on a brand new look. In the process of urbanization, the rural population is shrinking and the situation of countryside and agriculture is evolving continuously. Especially after the central government put forward "New Rural Construction" policy followed by "New Urbanization," the focus of development has been shifted gradually from cities to towns and the countryside, which are regarded as the new centers for future development in China. Consequently, the study on orientation and mode of rural and agricultural development becomes more and more important. "Beautiful Countryside" provides a vision, as well as explorations, for the future development and evolution of the rural area. Fast large-scale construction has brought endlessly environmental problems in urban area, which puts an end to the unconditionally city dream. In the traditional culture of ancient China the word of countryside is featured with poetic landscapes and unique aesthetics, instead of darkness or poverty as we believe now: Fertile farmlands surrounded by clear water, green plain echoes melodious pastoral, and in the vast land there has been various and attractive countryside. Despite of the damages caused by continuous urbanization, "Beautiful Countryside" indicates a return to traditionally poetic life. New form of tourisms, such as rural tourism and suburb tourism, provide new directions and measures of rural development, which is further accepted by citizens with their increasing income and the consummation of the national holiday system. Rural



tourism is the propulsion for "Beautiful Countryside," also a measure to explore the uniqueness of countryside landscape.

## SITE AND AREA

### Site-1 Shuyuan Town, Lingang

Lingang New City is one of "Three Cities" in the current Shanghai Urban Planning, one of the key areas of Shanghai suburb urbanization development. Lingang New City is located in the coast of the East China Sea, the southeast end of Pudong, consists of central downtown, four sub-urban and port industrial zone, etc. Replaying the major port, the city develops high-tech industries and manufacturing industry of large equipments, which further promote the urban development. According to the plan, the whole area is more than 300 square kilometers with a population of 1.5 million. After the development and construction more than ten years, Lingang New City is still faced with a severe problem of poor population.

Shuyuan town is one of the four sub-urban in Lingang New City, located to the north of the industrial area of Lingang New City, known as the Wing of Lingang with a total area of 67 square kilometers and a population of 70,000 at present. As the plan, the urban area of Shuyuan town will be 11 square kilometers with a population of nearly 80,000 people.

The site is located in Shuyuan town, covering the intersections of Dazhi River and Lianggang Road, with a total area of about 100 hectares. Laolu Road and West Tongyuan Road are separately the west and north borders of the site. Additionally there are Dazhi River and two canals flowing through it. The entire site has distinct partition, with a large concrete factory and settlements lying on the north shore of the river, and large farmlands, several old village houses as well as agritainment on the south shore.

### Site-2 Chenjia Town, Chongming

As the third biggest island of China, Chongming Island is located in the estuary of Yangtze River. Moreover, it is the biggest estuarine deposit island, covering an area of 1,267 square kilometers. Featured with mild and humid climate, Chongming Island is advantaged by flat landscape and favorable ecological environment. Currently, Chongming Island is vigorously promoting circular economy and developing ecological industries according to its overall planning with a view to construct it into an integrated and ecological island. Chenjia town, located in the eastern part of Chongming Island, belongs to eastern Chongming division of the island which is a

portal landscape focusing on developing ecological residential, recreational sports, international education and scientific research and innovation. With a history of about 300 years, Chenjia town is one of the seven towns currently planned by Shanghai. By taking advantage of Yangtze River tunnel, the town has now become a portal to Chongming from Shanghai with outstanding geographical advantages. Covering about 100 square kilometers, the town has a population of more than 60,000. The site is the original downtown area and also the location of the township government of Chenjia town, covers an area of about 100 hectares. Less than one kilometer to its west, there is G40 Shanghai-Shanxi freeway. There are also Yu'an Road and Beishan Road which penetrate through the site, as well as several rivers. The whole site is located between a large area of new development in the east and the original agricultural village in the west, that is, the eastern side of the river is the main downtown area in which there are higher density of buildings and several small factories, and the western side of the river is the original village area with a vast area of farmland.

#### Site-3 Haiyong Town, Haimen (Jiangsu Province)

As an enclave, Haiyong Town is located in the north of Chongming Island. But it administratively belongs to Haimen, Jiangsu Province. Haiyong covers an area of about 12.5 square kilometers. It is connected to Chongming in the south and west. It is adjacent to Qilong Town of Qidong City, Jiangsu Province in the east. Its northern boundary is Yangtze River, the "golden waterway", in opposite of which Linjiang town of Haimen can be overlooked. Haiyong Town has two administrative villages and one farming group, with a registered population of more than 5,000. Although it is located at the junction of Shanghai and Jiangsu, also the junction of Jiangnan and Jiangbei, Haiyong Town is not on the main line of transportation, which means poor location. Haiyong is currently in the stage of comprehensive transformation of industries. Gradually, all kinds of factories are eliminated. Traditionally individual cultivation is changed to modern agriculture in large-scale and plantation of unique species. Several projects of industrialized agriculture have been imported; meanwhile agricultural recreation and new mode of tourism are promoted. Haiyong Town is addressing its connection with Chongming and Shanghai.

The site is located in Haiyong town, along the Gelonggang River, extends to the Yangtze River on the north and west to Shachang Road. The total area is about 100 hectare, with residential houses and factories in the south, the broad farmland in the east. In the selection of the site, many elements were considered, such as the typical topography, transportation, land use, buildings and settlements. The site contains diverse topography, architectural and spatial form. The site has been gradually transformed from a traditional village to a centralized settlement which is featured with spatial



characteristics of small towns. It contains village-like human settlements, multiple-story new communities, small factories and cultivated lands.

## TEACHING PURPOSE

### 1. Image of future cities and urban-rural relationship

Considering the opportunity of Shanghai urban development and the new round of urban plan-making, it aims to think and expect the urban structure, city image and the relationship between urban and rural areas of Shanghai by 2040.

### 2. Human settlement mode of "Beautiful Countryside"

Considering the common problems in Chinese rural areas and the uniqueness of the research objects, it aims to make deep thinking and creative interpretation on the issue of "Beautiful Countryside" in three aspects of programming, planning and design. Further, based on the consideration of the present situation of society, economy and industry development of the three towns, Shuyuan, Chenjia and Haiyong, it focuses on the new relationship between urban and rural areas in the future, sticks to the transition from the old-type towns to the new-type ones, analyzes the human settlement pattern, its relation with agriculture and tourism, as well as the possible landscapes and appearance in the future.

### 3. Planning and design of rural landscape

Based on the consideration of the possible modes of settlements, it is required to make the landscape planning in the site of 100 hectares. It is also required to make the detailed design in one or two sections that are developed in the process of plan-making. It aims to investigate how to retain, optimize and create beautiful rural landscape, to improve the environmental quality, reveal the connotation of the concept of "countryside" in aspect of landscape, and to promote the development of rural tourism, by the means of transformation and construction of rural landscape. In the detailed design, it aims to design and create attractive open space, recreational environment and tourism facility featured with rural characters, which should be harmonized with modern cultivation and agricultural industry.

### 4. International communication

Through the international cooperation, it aims to promote the comparison study between international cases and experiences, and to promote the international communication.