



# 有心 的城市

## Cities with Heart

(美) 潘德明 (Thomas M. Paine) 著

中国建筑工业出版社

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本书通过对城市和个人关系的细致观察, 针对城市开放空间在东西方城市发展演变过程中所扮演的角色进行了系统化的剖析, 将开放空间在城市中的地位上升到“心”的高度, 生动地再现了开放空间在城市中扮演的重要角色。全书共六章, 讲述了公园的起源, 城市开放空间的重要性、设计规划原则与方法以及未来公共空间的发展等内容。本书对于社会公众、专业规划设计人员以及城市发展的决策者了解和改进城市开放空间品质将具有重要的启迪作用。

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# 鸣谢

本书的问世是源于中国某设计公司的创始人相信：设计公司有责任推动对重要设计问题的思考，尤其是对于我们现今快速城市化的时代来说。迄今为止，鲜有公司能够在推广自身作品之外，从客观的角度整体看待这些问题。2009年，本书作者潘德明加入意格国际两年后，意格创始人马晓晔先生萌生了出版这本书的想法。潘德明加入意格时已积累了丰富的公共开放空间设计导则编写经验，他热爱历史，同时，由于他的两个儿子分别在苹果和 Adobe 公司工作，促使他对新材料与技术怀有浓厚的兴趣。马先生坚信，这本专著将对我们这个时代的设计对话产生影响，并引发一系列专著的问世。

在此特别感谢冉未名和赵娇阳对整本书的精确翻译。本书的编著需要大量人员的协助，包括：马友友，王石，王培娟，毛玲玲，孙志华，冯林，刘冰洁，陆潇潇，沈欣宇，吴天煜，杨天棋，罗青，俞孔坚，侯亚凤，高旻，徐心怡，夏金梅，黄仕倩，Gary Anderson, Nina Brown, Joe Brown, Albert Chun, Ann Clifford, Nick Danforth, Benny Djohan, Eric Douglas, Barnaby Evans, James Fallows, Ronald Lee Fleming, Valerie Fletcher, Craig Halvorson, Joanne Hiromura, Hsu Wensheng, Claire Kim, Robert Krim, Rachel Lee, Jessica Leete, Christian Lemon, Julie Lucier, Kathy Madden, Roy Mann, Julie Messervy, Robert O'Brien, Lydia Paine, Lynn Paine, Mallory Paine, Sumner Paine, Alison Richardson, Clarissa Rowe, Olivia Saw, Lewis Stackpole, Armando Tancio, Robert Tullis, Arthur Waldron, Jack Weber, Arthur Weissman, Sebastian Yeow 等等（中文名按姓氏笔画排序，英文名按姓氏字母排序）。在要旨与风格上，作者从哈佛大学及设计研究生院的一些教授那里得益甚多，包括 Charles Harris, Peter Hornbeck, J. B. Jackson, Clare Cooper Marcus, Norman T. Newton, Eduard F. Sekler 和 Carl Steinitz。

作者尤其想感谢公共土地信托的华盛顿特区办公室城市公园卓越中心的 Peter Harnik 和他的同事。

大部分有关设计的书籍强调平面图与效果图，但我们倾向于尽可能地以图解的方式展示人们实际使用公共空间的情景。除了作者自己的摄影作品，还使用了一些通过公共网络搜集的免版税图片，主要是 [wikimedia.org](http://wikimedia.org)，此外还有 [123rf.com](http://123rf.com) 和 [dreamstime.com](http://dreamstime.com)。此外，还包括美国国家公园服务部门的弗雷德里克·劳·奥姆斯特德国家历史遗址和马晓晔提供的历史档案图片，在此深表谢意。

由于篇幅有限，我们无法收纳所有优秀的设计案例。略去的作品并不代表达不到我们的评判标准。在未来更多的新版书籍中，我们希望增加更多的案例并进行必要的修改。所有错误均由作者承担责任。

谨以此书献给马晓晔先生，是他的热情支持对这本书的出版起到了极大的推动作用，相信这也会对中国公共开放空间的设计质量产生影响。



# Acknowledgments

This book came about because the founder of a China-based design firm believed that design firms have a responsibility to advance thinking on the important design issues brought about in an age of rapid urbanization such as our own. Until now, few if any firms have gone beyond promoting their own work to look at the problems objectively and holistically. Xiaowei Ma, Founder of AGER, originally conceived the project in 2009, two years after the author, Thomas M. Paine ASLA, joined the firm. Paine came to AGER with considerable experience in writing public open space design guidelines, a love of history, and a fascination with new materials and technologies, driven no doubt because his two sons worked at Apple and Adobe. Mr. Ma spared nothing to be sure that the resulting monograph would make a difference in the design dialogue of our time, indeed inaugurate a series of subsequent monographs.

Special thanks are due Ran Weiming and Zhao Jiaoyang for their extraordinary efforts to assure a faithful translation throughout this book. Covering as much ground as this book does required many helping hands and inspiring words all along the way: Gary Anderson, Joe Brown, Nina Brown, Albert Chun, Ann Clifford, Nick Danforth, Benny Djohan, Eric Douglas, Barnaby Evans, James Fallows, Eunice Feng, Ronald Lee Fleming, Valerie Fletcher, Sophia Gao, Joanne Hiromura, Hsu Wensheng, Craig Halvorson, Molly Huang, Claire Kim, Robert Krim, Rachel Lee, Jessica Leete, Christian Lemon, Xiaoxiao Lu, Julie Lucier, Luo Qing, Yo-Yo Ma, Kathy Madden, Roy Mann, Julie Messervy, Robert O'Brien, Lydia Paine, Lynn Paine, Mallory Paine, Sumner Paine, Ran Weiming, Alison Richardson, Clarissa Rowe, Olivia Saw, Jonathan Shen, Shen Xuyao, Lewis Stackpole, Sandy Sun, Armando Tancio, Robert Tullis, Charles Waldheim, Arthur Waldron, Wang Shi, Jack Weber, Arthur Weissman, Arthur Wu, Shelly Xu, Sebastian Yeow, and Kongjian Yu, to name a few. In substance and style the author owes much to a core group of professors at Harvard College and the Graduate School of Design: Charles Harris, Peter Hornbeck, J. B. Jackson, Clare Cooper Marcus, Norman T. Newton, Eduard F. Sekler, and Carl Steinitz.

The author particularly wishes to recognize the work of Peter Harnik and his colleagues at the Center for City Park Excellence in the Washington DC office of The Trust for Public Land.

While most books on design emphasize plans and renderings, our preference is for illustrations showing people actually using public space, if at all possible. To supplement his own photographs, the author has relied on the power of the internet to provide royalty-free images in the public domain, predominantly from [wikimedia.org](http://wikimedia.org), but also from [123rf.com](http://123rf.com) and [dreamstime.com](http://dreamstime.com). In addition he is most grateful for permission to include images at Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site of the U. S. National Park Service and in the historic archive of Xiaowei Ma.

Due to space limitations we could not include all the examples of excellent design, and omission is in no way indicative of our judgment. In future editions we hope to augment examples as well as make all necessary corrections. Errors are solely the responsibility of the author.

This book is dedicated to Xiaowei Ma, whose enthusiastic support for this project made all the difference in this project, and will make a difference in the quality of public open space design in China.

# 序言

城市是人类聚居所产生的形态，城市为高密度的人群提供了丰富的物质生活条件（让他们舒适幸福地生活）。城市中的开放空间为人们提供了相互交往的场所，人们在此交换信息，获取知识，产生归属感。城市开放空间的品质直接影响了城市对于个人的吸引力，从而决定了城市自身的定位和属性。

Thomas Paine 先生集数十年的（逾 40 年的）景观设计与地产开发专业从业感悟，汇集成了《有心的城市》一书，通过对于城市和个人关系的细致观察，针对城市开放空间在东西方城市发展演变过程中所扮演的角色进行了系统化的剖析，将开放空间在城市中的地位上升到“心”的高度，生动地再现了开放空间在城市中扮演的重要角色。对于社会公众、专业规划设计人员以及城市发展的决策者了解和改进城市开放空间品质将具有重要的启迪作用。

在人类发展的历史长河中，东、西方的城市形态除了自然地理因素和防卫需要以外，社会形态（社会结构）是主导城市形态的根本因素。西方以宗教信仰对社会大众的控制下的城市与中国的君王统治下的世俗社会城市之间具有明显的差异。人们对城市开放空间的解读也有明显的差异。早在汉代中国城市中就已经大量出现为帝王服务的皇家园林、为商人巨贾服务的私家园林以及面向社会大众的寺庙园林。佛教崇尚的超尘脱俗与道教提倡的旷达随性都助长了寄情山林、道法自然之风，“不出城郭而获山林之怡，身居闹市而有林泉之乐”成为上至皇亲国戚下至城市平民的共同愿望。中国传统城市里的开放空间一直以寺庙、集市、山林这三者为要素构成，人们的生活和精神需求在这样的开放空间中得到最大限度的满足，类似《西厢记》的爱情故事也发生在这类场所便是顺理成章的事情了。到了 1905 年在无锡产生的中国第一个城市公园，也是将庙宇和几处私园结合起来而形成的。20 世纪 30 年代民国时期许多新式公园在各地的兴建，其基本目的是出于对国民性的改造，用运动设施来倡导市民通过健身培养良好的生活习惯，这是当时刚刚从列强手中夺回城市发展主导权，百废待兴的中国社会背景所驱动的必然结果，城市开放空间被赋予了新的定义。

19 世纪以来美国的城市发展给城市开放空间提供了前所未有的舞台，这种高强度的发展方式到了 21 世纪的中国被以更高的速度复制着。在社会大众对于城市开放空间到底是什么还没有完全明了的时候，成百上千座新城市便已经建立了起来。基于对美式生活方式的向往和对美式城市形态的简单理解，这些以极短的时间规划和建立起来的城市既来不及消化西方城市规划的教训和学习优秀的经验，又没有仔细聆听自己的内心，明了自己的文化传承和生活需求，在迅速改变公众生活方式的同时，大量的永久性的错误也在快速被固化下来。千城一面，交通拥堵，雾霾大面积发生，大量的人们在被城市化的同时永远地失去了故乡。未能够良好设计的城市开放空间没有将积极友善的

信息传达给使用者，非人尺度的空间使一夜之间进入现代城市生活的人们更加感受到迷失和渺小。传统上以寺庙、集市、山林为主而构成的城市活动中心被政府广场、购物中心和大型绿地所替代，穿插着喧闹而宽阔的城市干道。似曾相识的商店里叫卖着相同的商品，城市变成了超大型的连锁商店，就在 20 年前还曾存在过的故乡转瞬间成了一种模糊的记忆。

潘德明先生的努力促使我们重新审视我们的城市，让我们把关注的视角重新聚焦在城市里面的关键要素，那就是生活在城市里面的每一个人（他们在城市里生活与工作，也需要享受城市开放空间）。一个城市的活力、魅力、竞争力均来自生活在其中的人们，在大规模城市基础设施快速到位，城市规模和形象快速成型的今天，决策者和设计师的关注点应当迅速转移到使用者的角度，对城市开放空间的品质进行再次的梳理。西方大量的有关城市公共空间的建设经验都是在快速发展期过后的城市更新过程中所产生的，在西方进行更新的对象往往是百年以上的老街区和公园，而在中国则很可能变成只建好不到 10 年的新城。潘德明先生的研究用大量鲜活的实例验证城市公共空间的关键构成要素以及其对于构建城市性格的重要性，并指出了明确而翔实的操作步骤用以改善城市对人的吸引力。我们今天所面对的城市已经很难再用所谓东西方的概念来进行概括了。当上海内环线内生活着数以十万计的西方人的时候，伦敦新售的近 1/3 公寓的消费者则来自于中国大陆。当西方设计师设计的摩天楼在浦东建造的同时，纽约历史上最大规模的商业开发地块正转手到中国大陆来的开发商手中。我们生活在一个快速变“小”的地球之上，各地的差异性正快速被共性所覆盖，相同的问题在各文化各地域显现，大量的经验比以往任何时候都具备相互学习的必要性和可行性。潘德明先生的研究必将为今天大量的城市空间塑造提供极有价值的思考借鉴。《有心的城市》为快速城市化的当今世界，特别是为当今中国，就如何达成卓越的设计，搭建了一个宝贵的构架。

愿明天的人们在回忆起今天规划建设的城市的时候能感受到我们怀念故乡时的那种亲切和温馨。我们这一代人是幸运的，因为我们至少还有回忆中的故乡。



（意格国际总裁兼首席设计师）



# Preface

City form derives from the group habitation of human beings. In principle, the high density of the city efficiently provides a wide range of services to allow its many inhabitants to live happily and comfortably. The public open spaces in a city are essential places for providing many of those services, where people can interact with each other, exchange information, draw knowledge, and cultivate a sense of belonging. The quality of urban public open space fundamentally determines the attractiveness of the city, indeed may be said to define urban identity and urban character.

Thomas Paine's perception and insight gleaned over four decades practicing landscape architecture and in real estate converge in *Cities with Heart*. The author examines in depth the role that urban public open space has played over the course of urban development in both the East and the West. To sum up all the important roles that urban open spaces must now play in the life of urban residents, Mr. Paine uses the term "heart", elevating urban public open space to the level of importance that it deserves. This book will inspire anyone who is concerned about improving the quality of urban public open space, whether concerned citizens, professional planners or urban authorities.

In the course of human civilization, social structure has been an essential factor in city formation, along with other factors such as environment, geology and defense. Over the centuries, as the form of cities in the East and the West exhibited certain differences, so did the role of urban public open space. In China, as early as in Han Dynasty, there were royal gardens for emperors, private gardens for the rich and temple gardens open to the public. Buddhism advocated a detachment from the trivial life, and the Taoism encouraged people to follow their convictions while cultivating serenity and broadness of mind. Both cultivated people's love of mountains and woods and knowledge of the laws of nature. Individuals regardless of their social status shared a desire to "enjoy mountain and wood scenery without the trouble of leaving the city, interact with spring water while in the middle of busy streets". Temple grounds, fair grounds and mountain woods were traditional Chinese public open space archetypes in which people's social and spiritual needs were accommodated to the full. It is appropriate that the famous Chinese love story *Romance of the Western Chamber* took place in public open space. The first truly Chinese urban park was a renovation and restructuring of a temple garden and several nearby private gardens in Wuxi, in 1905. During the 1930s many modern parks appeared in China. The Republic of China authorities of that era hoped to revive a devastated nation by providing exercise facilities to cultivate the habit of exercise so that the people could lead healthier lives. It was an inevitable reaction to the colonial period after the Chinese regained autonomy in city development. Urban public open space was henceforth embedded with new and profound meaning.

American urbanization in the 19th century brought an unprecedented era of rapid development of urban public open space. This was repeated even more intensively in 21st century China. Thousands of new towns and cities have been built with only superficial knowledge about urban public open space. Most of the development has been based on the people's yearning for an American life-style and the most rudimentary understanding of American urban form. On the one hand, we Chinese were planning and building cities in such haste that we had no time to digest advanced Western urban planning theories or learn from their



experience, and mistakes. On the other hand, we didn't listen to our own hearts or take to heart our need to perpetuate our extraordinary cultural legacy. Given the fast pace of change in peoples' life-styles, a lot of mistakes with long-lasting consequences have been solidified on the ground. New cities all look alike, suffer from traffic jams, and are shrouded in a haze of air pollution. Poorly designed urban public open spaces fail to impart a positive message to people. Vastly overscaled spaces are so forbidding that people feel lost and insignificant. The traditional urban activity areas of temple, fair and mountain woods have been replaced by the municipal plaza, shopping mall and gigantic green space divided and surrounded by noisy and broad city boulevards. Cities have become big chain stores where the retail products are all déjà vu. The hometown which was so dear to our heart twenty years ago has become a distant memory.

Thomas Paine's book inspires us to examine the public open space in our cities all over again, and focuses our attention on the most essential factor of the city—each and every individual who lives and works there, and needs open space to go to. The vigor, charm and competitiveness of a city are bestowed by its people. Today large-scale infrastructure can be constructed quickly, city scale can expand rapidly and the city image can be transformed overnight. Decision makers and designers should take a much closer look at the quality of urban public open space and shift their focus to the end users. In the Western experience with urban development, a period of fast-paced development was followed by a period of urban renovation. While Western cities may see the renovation of blocks and parks a hundred years old, we may have to renovate blocks and parks after less than one decade. Thomas Paine includes enough examples of recent work and emerging best practice to show vividly the key components of urban public open space and makes a compelling case for the importance of urban public open space in creating urban character, and its potential for advancement beyond anything we have seen. He elaborates clear and detailed guidelines on how to improve the design quality of different urban public open space types. Cities in our era cannot be simply categorized as Eastern or Western cities. There are a hundred thousand Westerners living in the inner ring area of Shanghai; one third of the condo buyers in London are from mainland China; the skyscrapers built in Pudong Shanghai are designed by Western designers; the largest commercial development ever in New York history was recently transferred to a Chinese developer. We live on a globe, which suddenly has become very small. The local character of various regions is replaced by global homogeneity. Similar problems arise in different cultures and regions. It is more urgent than ever before, and more feasible, to learn from our mutual experience. *Cities with Heart* provides a most valuable framework for understanding how to achieve design excellence in our era of rapid global urbanization, nowhere more concentrated than in China.

I sincerely hope that when future generations recall our current urban planning many years from now, they too can feel the intimacy and warmth that we feel when we recall our hometown. We are a lucky generation, for at least we have our hometown in memories.

Xiaowei Ma  
(Founder and president of AGER Group)

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# 鸣谢

本书的问世是源于中国某设计公司的创始人相信：设计公司有责任推动对重要设计问题的思考，尤其是对于我们现今快速城市化的时代来说。迄今为止，鲜有公司能够在推广自身作品之外，从客观的角度整体看待这些问题。2009年，本书作者潘德明加入意格国际两年后，意格创始人马晓晖先生萌生了出版这本书的想法。潘德明加入意格时已积累了丰富的公共开放空间设计导则编写经验，他热爱历史，同时，由于他的两个儿子分别在苹果和 Adobe 公司工作，促使他对新材料与技术怀有浓厚的兴趣。马先生坚信，这本专著将对我们这个时代的设计对话产生影响，并引发一系列专著的问世。

在此特别感谢冉未名和赵娇阳对整本书的精确翻译。本书的编著需要大量人员的协助，包括：马友友，王石，王培娟，毛玲玲，孙志华，冯林，刘冰洁，陆潇潇，沈欣宇，吴天煜，杨天棋，罗青，俞孔坚，侯亚凤，高旻，徐心怡，夏金梅，黄仕倩，Gary Anderson, Nina Brown, Joe Brown, Albert Chun, Ann Clifford, Nick Danforth, Benny Djohan, Eric Douglas, Barnaby Evans, James Fallows, Ronald Lee Fleming, Valerie Fletcher, Craig Halvorson, Joanne Hiromura, Hsu Wensheng, Claire Kim, Robert Krim, Rachel Lee, Jessica Leete, Christian Lemon, Julie Lucier, Kathy Madden, Roy Mann, Julie Messervy, Robert O'Brien, Lydia Paine, Lynn Paine, Mallory Paine, Sumner Paine, Alison Richardson, Clarissa Rowe, Olivia Saw, Lewis Stackpole, Armando Tancio, Robert Tullis, Arthur Waldron, Jack Weber, Arthur Weissman, Sebastian Yeow 等等（中文名按姓氏笔画排序，英文名按姓氏字母排序）。在要旨与风格上，作者从哈佛大学及设计研究生院的一些教授那里得益甚多，包括 Charles Harris, Peter Hornbeck, J. B. Jackson, Clare Cooper Marcus, Norman T. Newton, Eduard F. Sekler 和 Carl Steinitz。

作者尤其想感谢公共土地信托的华盛顿特区办公室城市公园卓越中心的 Peter Harnik 和他的同事。

大部分有关设计的书籍强调平面图与效果图，但我们倾向于尽可能地以图解的方式展示人们实际使用公共空间的情景。除了作者自己的摄影作品，还使用了一些通过公共网络搜集的免版税图片，主要是 [wikimedia.org](http://wikimedia.org)，此外还有 [123rf.com](http://123rf.com) 和 [dreamstime.com](http://dreamstime.com)。此外，还包括美国国家公园服务部门的弗雷德里克·劳·奥姆斯特德国家历史遗址和马晓晖提供的历史档案图片，在此深表谢意。

由于篇幅有限，我们无法收纳所有优秀的设计案例。略去的作品并不代表达不到我们的评判标准。在未来更多的新版书籍中，我们希望增加更多的案例并进行必要的修改。所有错误均由作者承担责任。

谨以此书献给马晓晖先生，是他的热情支持对这本书的出版起到了极大的推动作用，相信这也会对中国公共开放空间的设计质量产生影响。

# Acknowledgments

This book came about because the founder of a China-based design firm believed that design firms have a responsibility to advance thinking on the important design issues brought about in an age of rapid urbanization such as our own. Until now, few if any firms have gone beyond promoting their own work to look at the problems objectively and holistically. Xiaowei Ma, Founder of AGER, originally conceived the project in 2009, two years after the author, Thomas M. Paine ASLA, joined the firm. Paine came to AGER with considerable experience in writing public open space design guidelines, a love of history, and a fascination with new materials and technologies, driven no doubt because his two sons worked at Apple and Adobe. Mr. Ma spared nothing to be sure that the resulting monograph would make a difference in the design dialogue of our time, indeed inaugurate a series of subsequent monographs.

Special thanks are due Ran Weiming and Zhao Jiaoyang for their extraordinary efforts to assure a faithful translation throughout this book. Covering as much ground as this book does required many helping hands and inspiring words all along the way: Gary Anderson, Joe Brown, Nina Brown, Albert Chun, Ann Clifford, Nick Danforth, Benny Djohan, Eric Douglas, Barnaby Evans, James Fallows, Eunice Feng, Ronald Lee Fleming, Valerie Fletcher, Sophia Gao, Joanne Hiromura, Hsu Wensheng, Craig Halvorson, Molly Huang, Claire Kim, Robert Krim, Rachel Lee, Jessica Leete, Christian Lemon, Xiaoxiao Lu, Julie Lucier, Luo Qing, Yo-Yo Ma, Kathy Madden, Roy Mann, Julie Messervy, Robert O'Brien, Lydia Paine, Lynn Paine, Mallory Paine, Sumner Paine, Ran Weiming, Alison Richardson, Clarissa Rowe, Olivia Saw, Jonathan Shen, Shen Xuyao, Lewis Stackpole, Sandy Sun, Armando Tancio, Robert Tullis, Charles Waldheim, Arthur Waldron, Wang Shi, Jack Weber, Arthur Weissman, Arthur Wu, Shelly Xu, Sebastian Yeow, and Kongjian Yu, to name a few. In substance and style the author owes much to a core group of professors at Harvard College and the Graduate School of Design: Charles Harris, Peter Hornbeck, J. B. Jackson, Clare Cooper Marcus, Norman T. Newton, Eduard F. Sekler, and Carl Steinitz.

The author particularly wishes to recognize the work of Peter Harnik and his colleagues at the Center for City Park Excellence in the Washington DC office of The Trust for Public Land.

While most books on design emphasize plans and renderings, our preference is for illustrations showing people actually using public space, if at all possible. To supplement his own photographs, the author has relied on the power of the internet to provide royalty-free images in the public domain, predominantly from [wikimedia.org](http://wikimedia.org), but also from [123rf.com](http://123rf.com) and [dreamstime.com](http://dreamstime.com). In addition he is most grateful for permission to include images at Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site of the U. S. National Park Service and in the historic archive of Xiaowei Ma.

Due to space limitations we could not include all the examples of excellent design, and omission is in no way indicative of our judgment. In future editions we hope to augment examples as well as make all necessary corrections. Errors are solely the responsibility of the author.

This book is dedicated to Xiaowei Ma, whose enthusiastic support for this project made all the difference in this project, and will make a difference in the quality of public open space design in China.



# 序言

城市是人类聚居所产生的形态，城市为高密度的人群提供了丰富的物质生活条件（让他们舒适幸福地生活）。城市中的开放空间为人们提供了相互交往的场所，人们在此交换信息，获取知识，产生归属感。城市开放空间的品质直接影响了城市对于个人的吸引力，从而决定了城市自身的定位和属性。

Thomas Paine 先生集数十年的（逾 40 年的）景观设计与地产开发专业从业感悟，汇集成了《有心的城市》一书，通过对于城市和个人关系的细致观察，针对城市开放空间在东西方城市发展演变过程中所扮演的角色进行了系统化的剖析，将开放空间在城市中的地位上升到“心”的高度，生动地再现了开放空间在城市中扮演的重要角色。对于社会公众、专业规划设计人员以及城市发展的决策者了解和改进城市开放空间品质将具有重要的启迪作用。

在人类发展的历史长河中，东、西方的城市形态除了自然地理因素和防卫需要以外，社会形态（社会结构）是主导城市形态的根本因素。西方以宗教信仰对社会大众的控制下的城市与中国的君王统治下的世俗社会城市之间具有明显的差异。人们对城市开放空间的解读也有明显的差异。早在汉代中国城市中就已经大量出现为帝王服务的皇家园林、为商人巨贾服务的私家园林以及面向社会大众的寺庙园林。佛教崇尚的超尘脱俗与道教提倡的旷达随性都助长了寄情山林、道法自然之风，“不出城郭而获山林之怡，身居闹市而有林泉之乐”成为上至皇亲国戚下至城市平民的共同愿望。中国传统城市里的开放空间一直以寺庙、集市、山林这三者为要素构成，人们的生活和精神需求在这样的开放空间中得到最大限度的满足，类似《西厢记》的爱情故事也发生在这类场所便是顺理成章的事情了。到了 1905 年在无锡产生的中国第一个城市公园，也是将庙宇和几处私园结合起来而形成的。20 世纪 30 年代民国时期许多新式公园在各地的兴建，其基本目的是出于对国民性的改造，用运动设施来倡导市民通过健身培养良好的生活习惯，这是当时刚刚从列强手中夺回城市发展主导权，百废待兴的中国社会背景所驱动的必然结果，城市开放空间被赋予了新的定义。

19 世纪以来美国的城市发展给城市开放空间提供了前所未有的舞台，这种高强度的发展方式到了 21 世纪的中国被以更高的速度复制着。在社会大众对于城市开放空间到底是什么还没有完全明了的时候，成百上千座新城市便已经建立了起来。基于对美式生活方式的向往和对美式城市形态的简单理解，这些以极短的时间规划和建立起来的城市既来不及消化西方城市规划的教训和学习优秀的经验，又没有仔细聆听自己的内心，明了自己的文化传承和生活需求，在迅速改变公众生活方式的同时，大量的永久性的错误也在快速被固化下来。千城一面，交通拥堵，雾霾大面积发生，大量的人们在被城市化的同时永远地失去了故乡。未能够良好设计的城市开放空间没有将积极友善的

信息传达给使用者，非人尺度的空间使一夜之间进入现代城市生活的人们更加感受到迷失和渺小。传统上以寺庙、集市、山林为主而构成的城市活动中心被政府广场、购物中心和大型绿地所替代，穿插着喧闹而宽阔的城市干道。似曾相识的商店里叫卖着相同的商品，城市变成了超大型的连锁商店，就在 20 年前还曾存在过的故乡转瞬间成了一种模糊的记忆。

潘德明先生的努力促使我们重新审视我们的城市，让我们把关注的视角重新聚焦在城市里面的关键要素，那就是生活在城市里面的每一个人（他们在城市里生活与工作，也需要享受城市开放空间）。一个城市的活力、魅力、竞争力均来自生活在其中的人们，在大规模城市基础设施快速到位，城市规模和形象快速成型的今天，决策者和设计师的关注点应当迅速转移到使用者的角度，对城市开放空间的品质进行再次的梳理。西方大量的有关城市公共空间的建设经验都是在快速发展期过后的城市更新过程中所产生的，在西方进行更新的对象往往是百年以上的老街区 and 公园，而在中国则很可能变成只建好不到 10 年的新城。潘德明先生的研究用大量鲜活的实例验证城市公共空间的关键构成要素以及其对于构建城市性格的重要性，并指出了明确而翔实的操作步骤用以改善城市对人的吸引力。我们今天所面对的城市已经很难再用所谓东西方的概念来进行概括了。当上海内环线内生活着数以十万计的西方人的时候，伦敦新售的近 1/3 公寓的消费者则来自于中国大陆。当西方设计师设计的摩天楼在浦东建造的同时，纽约历史上最大规模的商业开发地块正转手到中国大陆来的开发商手中。我们生活在一个快速变“小”的地球之上，各地的差异性正快速被共性所覆盖，相同的问题在各文化各地域显现，大量的经验比以往任何时候都具备相互学习的必要性和可行性。潘德明先生的研究必将为今天大量的城市空间塑造提供极有价值的思考借鉴。《有心的城市》为快速城市化的当今世界，特别是为当今中国，就如何达成卓越的设计，搭建了一个宝贵的构架。

愿明天的人们在回忆起今天规划建设的城市的时候能感受到我们怀念故乡时的那种亲切和温馨。我们这一代人是幸运的，因为我们至少还有回忆中的故乡。



（意格国际总裁兼首席设计师）

# Preface

City form derives from the group habitation of human beings. In principle, the high density of the city efficiently provides a wide range of services to allow its many inhabitants to live happily and comfortably. The public open spaces in a city are essential places for providing many of those services, where people can interact with each other, exchange information, draw knowledge, and cultivate a sense of belonging. The quality of urban public open space fundamentally determines the attractiveness of the city, indeed may be said to define urban identity and urban character.

Thomas Paine's perception and insight gleaned over four decades practicing landscape architecture and in real estate converge in *Cities with Heart*. The author examines in depth the role that urban public open space has played over the course of urban development in both the East and the West. To sum up all the important roles that urban open spaces must now play in the life of urban residents, Mr. Paine uses the term "heart", elevating urban public open space to the level of importance that it deserves. This book will inspire anyone who is concerned about improving the quality of urban public open space, whether concerned citizens, professional planners or urban authorities.

In the course of human civilization, social structure has been an essential factor in city formation, along with other factors such as environment, geology and defense. Over the centuries, as the form of cities in the East and the West exhibited certain differences, so did the role of urban public open space. In China, as early as in Han Dynasty, there were royal gardens for emperors, private gardens for the rich and temple gardens open to the public. Buddhism advocated a detachment from the trivial life, and the Taoism encouraged people to follow their convictions while cultivating serenity and broadness of mind. Both cultivated people's love of mountains and woods and knowledge of the laws of nature. Individuals regardless of their social status shared a desire to "enjoy mountain and wood scenery without the trouble of leaving the city, interact with spring water while in the middle of busy streets". Temple grounds, fair grounds and mountain woods were traditional Chinese public open space archetypes in which people's social and spiritual needs were accommodated to the full. It is appropriate that the famous Chinese love story *Romance of the Western Chamber* took place in public open space. The first truly Chinese urban park was a renovation and restructuring of a temple garden and several nearby private gardens in Wuxi, in 1905. During the 1930s many modern parks appeared in China. The Republic of China authorities of that era hoped to revive a devastated nation by providing exercise facilities to cultivate the habit of exercise so that the people could lead healthier lives. It was an inevitable reaction to the colonial period after the Chinese regained autonomy in city development. Urban public open space was henceforth embedded with new and profound meaning.

American urbanization in the 19th century brought an unprecedented era of rapid development of urban public open space. This was repeated even more intensively in 21st century China. Thousands of new towns and cities have been built with only superficial knowledge about urban public open space. Most of the development has been based on the people's yearning for an American life-style and the most rudimentary understanding of American urban form. On the one hand, we Chinese were planning and building cities in such haste that we had no time to digest advanced Western urban planning theories or learn from their