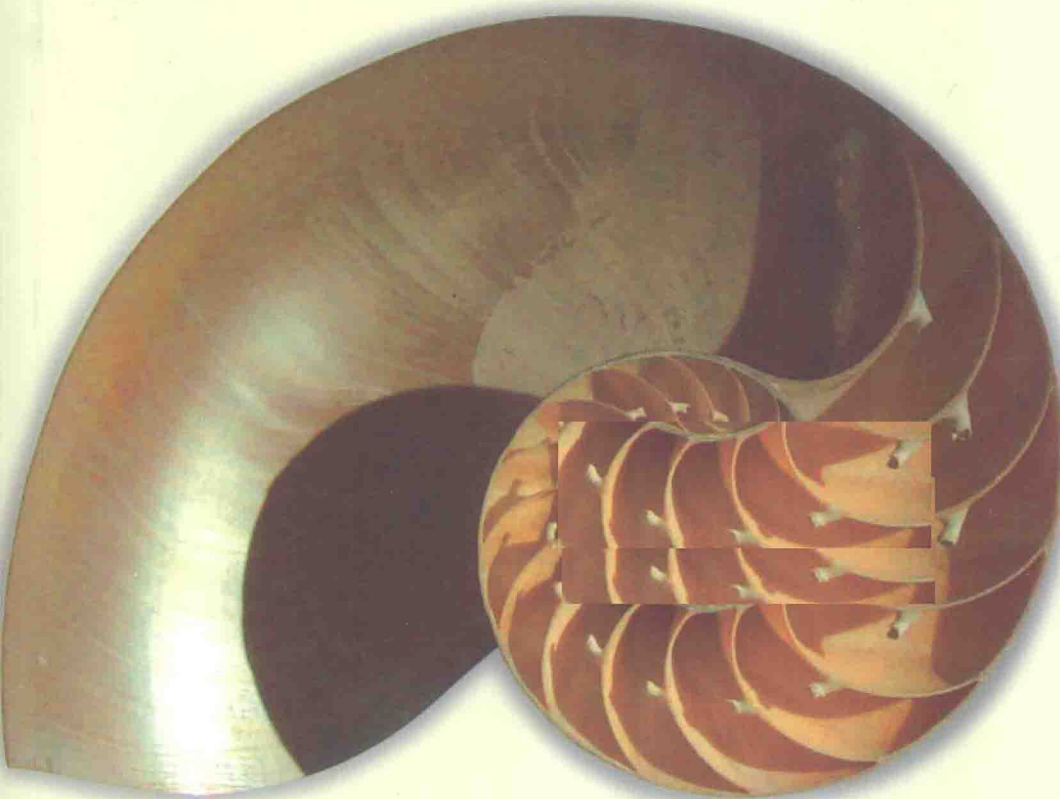


重塑城市的 人文和自然

Reshape the city's
cultural and natural

商业地产
规划设计
城市设计
建筑设计



自然主义
Nautilo
Nautilus

曹伟 编著

David Caowei

中国商业出版社

重塑城市的人文和自然

Reshape The City's Human And Natural

为人性化城市的创造者和享用者服务
Services for the creators and enjoyment of human space of city

城市自然主义空间设计

城市空间/建筑空间/商业空间

曹伟编著

Author: David Caowei

中国商业出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

重塑城市的人文和自然/曹伟编著. —北京: 中国商业出版社, 2013.03

ISBN 978-7-5044-7987-7

I. ①2... II. ①曹... III. ①城市规划—经济发展—研究

IV. ①TU984重

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2013) 第025463号

责任编辑 刘毕林

特别鸣谢

董光器 李 群 具英敏 韩 晓

张 鹏 王旭海 李 惟 陈 燃

童 焕 马宏杰

中国商业出版社出版发行

010-63180647 www.c-book.com

(100053 北京广安门内报国寺1号)

新华书店总店北京发行所经销

北京米开朗印刷有限责任公司印刷

*

185×260毫米大16开 20.25印张202千字

2012年9月第1版 2014年1月第1次印刷

定价: 56.00元

(如有印装质量问题可退换)

序1

董光器

北京市人民政府专家顾问
首都规划委员会咨询组专家
北京市城市规划设计研究院顾问



本书内容全面、翔实，既有深入的理论分析，又有具体的实际案例。从理论和实践结合的高度，对当前需要解决的城市化快速发展和缺失的文化以及自然人性空间的问题，提出了科学的、切实有效的解决方案，为城市的发展提出新的发展理念和新的发展思路，并为城市公共空间设计和规划的研究者、规划者、设计者和实践者提出一整套系统的、规范的、极具操作性的和可资借鉴的范本。因此，本书具有很高的科学性和鲜明的实践特征。

而今，越来越多的人正在选择远离自然，进驻城市。对人类这种智慧动物而言，向往高品质高质量的生活，这就意味着，我们要拥有宁静的心灵和一定的生存空间。在这个生存空间里面，就要求必须包括自然的环境。

如何来协调自然与城市发展？做到将可持续发展理论转化为城市发展的实际行动，首先应当了解城市的发展是如何使得自然环境退化的。城市规划需要自然的空间，只有人与自然和谐相处才能满足更高质量的生活。

作者有感于现今在中国城市发展中普遍存在的环境及生态的窘迫状态，从尊重城市的人文和自然、珍视生态与城市并肩的发展，探求未来城市在发展进程中，无论是空间的拓展，还是怎样把握与自然相协调，为人性化城市的创造者和享用者服务，都极尽寻求与自然相融合。作者提出城市空间发展要加强源于自然生态视角的研究，认为城市空间的发展不是人工环境不断侵占自然生态空间的过程，而应是与自然演进协同，应当基于自然生态的视角去研究城市空间的未来发展。

本书正是从这些基本问题出发来探讨城市与自然之间的相互关系，以求寻找自然演进和城市发展的内在要求这两者的契合点，探讨基于自然生态视角下的城市空间发展模式。书中集合了大量作者近年来研究城市发展所遇到的各种实例及问题，充分阐述作者独到的思想和见解，引人深思，其探索内容对广大专业及非专业人员颇具吸引力。

由于作者在许多国家的生活经历，平时做事又严谨认真，从而使他有着国际化的视野和独特的眼光和见解，从不同角度审视着目前出现的问题，同时他既是商业规划领域的专家，又为许多城市做过商业布局规划和城市规划方面以及建设设计的实用课题，并写出诸多研究报告和专著。从这个意义上说，本书是作者在城市设计、规划和建筑设计领域的集大成著作。

本书是我国第一部从自然和人文的角度分析城市规划问题的专著。我相信，本书的出版发行必将为我国城市规划和城市建设更加科学化和规范化发展提供宝贵的参考。

董光器

2012年9月8日

Preface 1

Dong Guangqi

Expert Advisor to the Beijing Municipal People's Government

Expert on the Capital Planning Committee's Councilor Organization

Advisor to the Beijing Municipal Urban Planning and Design Research Institute

The content of this book is full and accurate, combining thorough theoretical analysis with specific, practical cases. From the heights of blending theory and practice, it puts forward scientific, practical, and effective solutions to the problems of fast development of urbanization and the lack of cultural and natural human space. By suggesting new concepts and ideas for urban development in a systemic, standard fashion, it is a workable reference model for researchers, planners, designers, and practitioners of urban public space design and planning. Thus, this book has highly scientific and distinctly practical characteristics.

More and more people now choose to live in cities, removed from nature. As wise, highly cognitive animals, human beings need peace of mind and a certain amount of living space. We thus require living space that includes the natural environment.

How, then, do we harmonize nature with urban development? In order to transform the theory of sustainable development into the actions of urban development, we must first understand how urbanization leads to environmental degradation. Urban planning requires natural space, since only the harmony between people and nature can provide a higher quality of life.

Perceiving the prevalent distressed state of the natural environment in China's current urban development, the author starts from the perspective of respecting humanistic and natural urban space. Valuing the side-by-side development of ecology and cities, the author explores the developmental course of future cities. Whether through the expansion of open space or through preserving nature, the author seeks to fully integrate natural settings for the creation and enjoyment of humanized space. By offering research on the view that urban space development must strengthen the original natural environment, the author believes that the development of urban space is not a process whereby an artificial environment constantly encroaches on natural ecological space; rather, future developments in the research of urban space should be done from a natural ecological perspective and blend with natural changes.

Beginning with these fundamental problems, this book probes the mutual relationship between cities and nature; it seeks the conjunction point between natural changes and inherent needs of urban development; and it discusses a pattern of developing urban space based on the perspective of natural ecology. The book uses a large amount of practical examples and problems

drawn from the author's experience over the years of researching urban development to fully expound his unique ideas and opinions. Exploring this book's content stimulates reflection, and should attract both experts and laypeople alike.

Because the author's life experience in many different countries gives him an international viewpoint, he is able to bring unique perspectives and opinions to problems arising today. As an expert in the field of commercial planning, he has done projects on business layout planning, urban planning, and construction design for many cities, as well as writing many research reports and monographs. In this sense, this book is a collection of great accomplishments in the fields of urban design, city planning, and architectural design.

The author brings a diligent approach, definite international perspective, and deep practical experience to his work. This book is our country's first work analyzing the problems of urban planning from natural and humanistic perspectives. I believe that, as long as the author starts from the perspective of natural, humanistic culture, this book should become a valuable reference for making our country's urban planning and urban construction more scientific and standardized.

Dong Guangqi

September 8, 2012

续 Preface2

By Young Min Koo, architect/professor, Inha University, Korea

韩国仁川大学建筑学教授：具英敏

In 1990s, we observed the moments when everything that was solid seemed to have melted in the flows of globalization, and when the euphoria of new millennium was eagerly anticipated. After a spell of nympholepsy during the last decade, however, what has been left to us-architects or urban designers- may be a feeling of discomfiture or even guiltiness, when facing the built reality of a so called global city. It is because of the inhumane and quixotic environment produced only by unapologetic and hubristic expression of the newness that is seemingly satisfying the 21st century, and it is because of the portent that concomitant with this will come the fear of what remained unknown. The portent may exactly come from our bitter experience on the crisis of modern architecture and city, and particularly from the nightmare of the 'Big plan' taken lead by Daniel H. Burnham in early 20th century.

The modernist's coup de'tat, from the industrial revolution, marked the moment when commerce and industry escaped the natural dependency on a village workforce and on natural energy resources. As the twentieth century dawned, the most remarkable changes had happened in the landscape scenery; the pictorial and the picturesque horizon of pre-industrial age started to give way to the dense grouping of factories and development for efficiency and inhumanity. Despite the humanitarian problems caused by pollution and overpopulation in the developing industrial and commercial centers, architects worshiped and embraced the zeitgeist of new technology and civilization as the liberators from classicism. As technology evolved, in other words, not only architects but also the whole society believed the idea that technological progress liberates man from his birthplace, from his agrarian roots and from the hours necessary to make a living.

But what happens in the cities and architecture now? Look at the global cities that look as if being built overnight. Pointing out Dubai, Mike Daves & Daniel Bertrand Monk have warned that new kinds of urbanization fuelled by 'savage, fanatical capitalism' would create a city referred by the phrase of 'evil paradise'. They unequivocally accuse Dubai of being 'the most remarkable and sinister' ring-leader in a gradual move towards 'new geographies of exclusion and landscapes of wealth'.

1 It is because the demands for human rights to be upheld in all places seem again neglected. In this sense, there is much common ground between modernization and globalization. Both, giving an excuse of paradigm shift, dream a kind of utopia that is fuelled by Philistine capitalism. Even though such a habit yearning for the newness is considered to be always a generator of history,

¹. Basar, Shuman editing. 'Cities from Zero', AA publication, 2007. Pp21-22

what it does is, in fact, forcing one to re-returned to a Ground Zero condition from which one has to build rootless places that create another kinds of dystopia. As development accelerated toward the second decade of the 21st century, society saw the evolution of over-building and the decrease of the urban void and natural landscape that supposed to be harmonized within the city.

The author, Mr. Cao Wei, recognizes above mentioned facts and arrives at the conclusion that an essential urban form which includes socio-cultural and political aspects simultaneously cannot be predicted anymore due to the fact that physical boundary of a city has become indeterminate. I think Mr. Cao Wei, as an active architect and urban designer, might be also aware of the fact that it is impossible to obtain an urban scenario that meets the requirement of both truth to nature and probability at the same time.

The value of this book, therefore, resides with Cao Wei's living knowledge acquired through his professional and individual experience. As a friend and a colleague, I found him a dreamer as well as an intensive professional. He always places himself in live fields in which he considers the problems in regards to environment, psycho-cultural context, and land-nature from various angles. Since he has been majorly working on many projects such as commercial, residential, and entertainment projects, it is not a coincidence for him to write this volume. This book can be thought of as Cao's 'Les Confession' through which he tries to deliver the messages or even warnings earned through his practice; that is, a proper dialogue is urgently needed to harmonize humanity and the nature within the city space.

As he believes that both architecture and city are more of the human science than technology. In his book, Mr. Cao Wei utilizes the concept of the nature to explain the mechanisms of every aspect of architecture and the city; that is, he borrows the literary technique of metaphor or analogy. And the final aim that he wishes to arrive is to create a new dialogue between the nature and human being in order to provide the city residents with a proper urban environment integrated with the nature, humanity, and urban form. I believe that his thoughts stem from the love of his homeland, China. His writing extensively hunts up diverse cases covering all sorts of fields including regional thinking for ecological approach, Tao's philosophy for integration with nature and space, and humanism for living programs.

When taken altogether, Cao Wei's innate critical intelligence, his enormous energy and all of above mentioned experience and personal disposition, there is no doubt in my mind that this new title will not only establish a basis for his own theory and practice but also provide valuable references for developing Chinese ways of Urban and architectural design.

Borrowing the phrase by a Chinese architect Wong Jing Hua(王鎮華), I would like to wind up my writing; "A society that admits its community not by its own independent ways of recognition but by other people's thinking and ways, is eventually to become either a subordinate body or even a parasite to the dominant but different people's society."

在上世纪90年代，我们纵观所有的事情好像已经融入到全球化当中，以及在期盼中进入激动的新世纪。在过去狂躁的十年中，然而，也许丢失了我们的建筑和城市设计中应该有的那些迷惑和罪恶的感觉，当去面对要去真实的建设一座我们称之为国际化的城市的时候。因为这些残忍的和极端的环境在21世纪满足在那些傲慢和鲁莽的全新表面表达之上，因为那些伴随着对所保留的未知恐惧的征兆。这样的征兆正是来自于我们在当代的建筑设计 and 城市规划的痛苦经验当中。像20世纪初期丹尼尔·H.伯纳姆所做的那样，明显的噩梦在被引导的所谓的大规划中。

现代主义的反叛，标志着在这样的时刻在商业和产业领域脱离了自然的依赖，在村庄的劳动力和自然能源资源。随着21世纪的来临，景观发生了非常显著的变化；前工业时代开始让位给工厂密集的分组和发展的效率以及不人道的图案和独特的视野。尽管在发展中的工业和商业中心的污染和人口过剩造成的人道主义问题，建筑师崇拜并接受了时代精神的新技术成为了新文明从古典主义的解放者。换句话说，随着技术的发展，不仅是建筑师，甚至遍及整个社会认为，通过技术的进步，很多人从他们的出生地以及从他们传统的农业生活方式中所耗费的必要的时间中解放出来，可以让他们为了自己的想法而生活。

但现在的城市和建筑会正在发生什么呢？看起来仿佛一夜间建立起来的全球城市。比如迪拜，麦克·戴夫斯和丹尼尔·贝特朗·僧门警告说，指出新的城市化推动“野蛮，狂热的资本主义”，将建立一个城市称为“邪恶的天堂”。他们毫不含糊地指责迪拜“最显著的和险恶的”领导人在逐步迈向新的地域排斥和财富的风景。这是因为对人权的坚持在所有的地方似乎再次被忽视的需求。从这个意义上说，有很多现代化和全球化之间的共同点，给人一种范式转移的借口，一种乌托邦的梦想，更是火上浇油非利士人的资本主义。即使这样的习惯纱线卷绕的新奇总是被认为是一台发电机的历史，它是什么，其实，迫使重新返回到基本的零条件，其中有建立无根的地方，创建另一个种反乌托邦。随着发展速度加快走向21世纪的第二个十年，社会的建设和减少城市的空白和自然景观，应该是在全市范围内统一的演变。

作者，曹先生，承认上述事实和到达城市的一个重要形式，其中包括社会，文化和政治方面同时预测了演变的事实，已经成为一个城市的物理边界不确定的结论。我认为，曹先生，作为一个活跃的建筑师和城市设计师，也可能知道的是一种不可能同时获得的事实，那就是在一个城市既要符合真理又要符合现实并存在在同一时期。

这本书的价值所在，是因为曹伟的生活学到的知识以及通过他的专业和个人的经验。作为朋友和同僚，我发现他是一个拥有融合自身专业且密集思维的梦想家。在他置身的领域中，他总是从不同的角度考虑问题，在环境，心理，文化背景，土地性质等等方面。他写这卷书是不是一种巧合，由于专业的原因他一直工作在许多项目上，比如商业，住宅，

娱乐等项目，所以这本书可以被认为是曹伟的“莱斯忏悔”，他试图通过它提供一个信息或者说是能够从他获得的实践中的一种警告，也就是说，迫切的需要一个适当的对话，去讨论如何去协调城市空间内人类与自然的关系。

他认为，建筑和城市有更多的人性化的技术。在他的书中，曹伟先生所利用的概念，他借用文学的隐喻或类比技术去解释建筑性质和城市的每一个方面的机制。而且，他希望到达的最终目的是创建一个新的自然和人类之间的对话，以提供一个适当的自然，人文和城市形态，城市环境综合城市的居民。我相信他的想法源于他对故乡，对中国的爱。他的写作广泛猎取不同的案例，涉及各个领域，包括区域生态的方法，道的哲学与自然和空间的整合，生活的规划以及人道主义思想。

总而言之，曹伟与生俱来的批判天赋，他的巨大热情和所有以上提到的经验以及他个人的性格魅力，毫无疑问展现在我脑海之中，这个崭新的标题不仅建立了他自己的理论和实践基础，也提供了宝贵的为发展中国的城市和建筑设计的方法指导意义。

我想用借用一个中国建筑师(王鎮華)的短语来结尾，“一个社会，如果总是要去承认其他人的想法而不是自己独立的想法，最终将会成为完全不同的他人的下属甚至寄生虫。”



2012.10.10

1. WongJingHua, 华夏意匠, trans. in Korean by Han Dong Soo, Nuri Media, Korea



Young-Min Koo 具英敏

Full Professor
School of Architecture
Inha University

建筑/规划师/首席设计师
韩国仁川仁荷建筑大学教授
韩国房屋署建筑大师

2011 Commendation by the Korean Ministry of Culture, Sports, and Tourism
Present Full Professor, School of Architecture, Inha University, Incheon Korea
2006-2008 Dean, School of Architecture, Inha University, Incheon Korea
2006-present Exchange Professor, School of Architecture, Paris Val-de Seine, Paris, France
2005-2006 Visiting Scholar, Tsinghua University, Beijing, People's Republic of China
1999-Present Visiting Professor, Dalian University of Technology, Dalian, PR China
2001-Present Visiting Professor, Khabarovsk State University of Technology, Russia
2004-2007. Master Architect, The Korean Land and Housing Corporation
2002-2008 Visiting Professor, Far Eastern State University of Technology, Russia
2004-2007. Master Architect, The Korean Land and Housing Corporation
2011-present Senior Design Advisor, DN hAUs Architects, P.C. Korea,

2011年至今韩国文化部、体育和旅游部顾问
2004-2007年韩国土地及房屋建筑大师
2006-2008年韩国仁川仁荷大学建筑学院院长
2006年法国巴黎瓦尔德塞纳河建筑学院外籍教授
2005-2006年中国清华大学访问学者
1986-1988年美国康奈尔大学设计导师
1989年美国普拉特学院研究生院客座评论家
2011年至今 DN hAUs 豪斯高级设计顾问

导言

像中国这样的国家，在许多城市中大多数重要公共工程在近几年来才刚刚从城市大规模的规划和改造中涌现出来，可以说每天都有新的问题和新的尝试出现。

而在本书中，我想阐述的是“介于建筑和规划之间而又和这两者有很大区别的领域。”

很多地方的经历让我记忆犹新：……

2012年底，在罗马，我作为亚洲唯一被马耳他骑士团授予骑士勋章仪式的讲演中，由于我在云南的一个关于自然主义延伸的城市设计，和鉴于我对城市设计发展的多年研究，荣幸的被阿尔弗雷德·约瑟夫·巴尔达基诺王子授予了圣西里尔大学（马耳他）城市规划博士学位。在演讲中我谈到比较重要的是城市网络机理及人性化设计，并以我在中国云南的人性化绿色城市设计思想和有关养老产业的城市规划设计为例，提出了城市可持续发展的创新思路。此内容在本书中涉及。对我来讲这份荣誉不仅仅来自荣誉本身，更来自于其他获得这个荣誉而所为之付出的努力。

2012年，在伦敦著名的 Arup 总部大楼，我作为中国唯一受邀参加的演讲者，向他们演讲我在中国山东青岛的一个关于养老生态城市的规划及建筑设计，那次主题为“针对国际范围内城市化人口的论坛”的活动，是由伦敦亚洲战略中心（Strategic Asia Europe）CIBS（国际商业和可持续发展中心）和 ABM Analytics Ltd 共同发起的，我与会中的专家分别针对世界范围内的城市化人口问题进行了探讨和交流，与会的专家对于这一大型项目感到振奋，受到这一项目的启发进行了大量讨论，专家们讨论了具有挑战性的英国现状，包括如何容纳城市和社区扩张性，如何借鉴以往“社区社会工程”的项目中那些失败的教训，如50年代试图通过高楼生活创造“天空中的街道”。这个我在书中会有一些介绍。

2010年，我受邀去韩国仁川建筑大学演讲时，曾有个学生问我：“中国这么大，有很广阔的空间可以发挥，韩国很小，应该怎样合理规划建设？”我回答他：“无论空间尺度的大小，重要是人性化，一切事情考虑都应该从真正的人的出发点将每一件事情做好。”

在很多城市及公共空间的规划设计中，总能碰到令人困扰的问题：我们总要在特定的意识形态和公共空间本身的作用中寻求平衡，而这样的平衡最终会影响到城市公共空间作用的本质。那么在实践中，城市和区域规划进程往往是

先从一般的带有图解性的地图开始，然后以具体的表述形象的地图或蓝图结束。这一过程的最终成果是实现物质环境开发，以建筑形式表现的物质环境开发和一个准确的设计方案。

“因为缺乏地方性而产生的在一个集中的、整体决策的、标准化的工业化城市中的必然结果，而个人的尺度被埋没在大众化的社会之中。”如果说公共空间是城市的“眼睛”，那么公共建筑、设施、街道、广场、公园以及其他特有的空间类型则具象而浓缩地揭示了每个城市的市民生活习俗和文化。这里为了强调我们所研究的对象是物质的和特定地点的（例如，本书中的空间并非指时常网络中的经济空间），我们不但要研究一个地点的物质形态，也要研究该地点是如何作为人类社会和文化生活的环境。

我们的城市不能以简单的方式来复制许多国家目前正在履行的模式。因为每个国家和地区不同的历史和地域原因，其独特的人口密度、社会、文化和经济条件（在本书中将予以讨论），导致每个城市必将找到发展自己的公共空间的办法。

不能否认的是，像中国这样世界上最大的发展中国家以及世界上需要和正在进行变革的国家和地区，当面临这样的发展速度与政治目标结合的时候，同类建筑与不同的城市中不断复制在今天的这个特定的时代，又多少能够体现人性化和地域文化的空间以及建筑能够成为经典呢？

在城市的改造和塑造中，确实很难处理自然与开发、传承和创新的关系。但好的项目设计必然会在其中寻求最完美的契合点。“我的心愿是城市在将来进一步发展之时，能够保留更多的人性化空间和自然与传统的融合。”

作者

二零一二年元月

Introduction

What I want to set forth is “a field that is in between architecture and planning, yet highly distinct from both.”

Experiences in many places are still fresh in my mind.....

“Because of the lack of the local, the inevitable result is produced in a centralized, completely strategized, standardized, industrialized city, and individual scale is buried in a popularized society.”

Someone said that public space is the “eyes” of a city. Then public buildings, facilities, streets, squares, parks and other special kinds of space, through configuration and concentration, reveal the lives, customs, and cultures of every city’s inhabitants. This is to emphasize that the object of our research is a material, specific location (for example, the “space” of this book does not refer to the economic space of normal networks). But we should not only research the site’s physical form, but also how the site becomes the environment for human society and cultural life.

In many planning designs for cities and public space, there are always pressing issues: we always seek a balance between a particular ideology and the role of public space itself, and that balance will eventually affect the essence of how public space is used. So in practice, urban and spatial planning process often starts with a visual, graphic map, and ends with maps or blueprints expressing a specific image. The final product of this process is the actual development of the physical environment; a development of the physical environment and an accurate design scheme realized through architectural forms.

Our city cannot simply copy the mode being carried out by many other contemporary countries. Rather all countries and regions have different historical and geographical reasons, such as unique population density, social, cultural, and economic conditions (to be discussed in this book), that make it necessary for every city to find its own way to develop public space.

In countries like China, most cities’ major public projects spring out of large-scale urban planning, and it can certainly be said that new problems and new attempts appear each month.

What cannot be denied is that a country like China, the world’s largest developing country, and other countries or regions in need of ongoing change, when

facing a time in which this kind of fast development combines with political goals, different cities copy the same kind of architecture over and over again. How many of these spaces can embody humanism and regional culture, becoming classics of our own era?

When transforming and molding a city, it's really quite difficult to deal with the relationships between nature and development, between inheritance and innovation. Good project designs search for the most perfect conjunction points in between. "When cities take the next step in their future development, my wish is to preserve more humanistic space and fuse nature and tradition."

The Author
January, 2012

目录

第一章	自然的诠释	1
第一节	自然的哲学	2
第二节	自然概念的出处	3
第三节	西方对自然的理解	5
第四节	东方对自然的理解	7
第五节	老子的思想	10
第二章	人性自然主义规划设计	13
第一节	自然主义概述	14
第二节	自然主义的哲学范畴	15
第三节	人性自然主义的内容	40
第四节	城市自然主义设计方法的本质	41
第五节	城市自然主义设计的功能	41
第六节	与城市规划的关系	44
第三章	西方的传统	47
第一节	城市规划的先驱	48
第二节	欧洲传统	49
第三节	英美轴线	57
第四节	城镇景观运动	68
第五节	社区参与	69
第六节	历史的折中主义	70
第四章	业界的危机	72
第一节	中国的危机	73
第二节	中国城市设计的缺失	80
第三节	中国的现代空间	83
第四节	地产限购的目的	98
第五节	城市需要灵魂	102
第六节	城市自然主义空间的诠释	103
第七节	自然主义建筑的形式主义	106
第八节	保罗安德鲁的回答	108
第九节	矶崎新的“未来城市”	114
第十节	隈研吾的无秩序建筑空间, “让建筑消失”	118
第十一节	浪漫主义的复兴	121

第十二节	生长的空间	131
第十三节	持续还是放弃	139
第十四节	中国的传统空间	143
第十五节	城市的文化	149
第十六节	平衡的生态城市	184
第五章	感知和体验	193
第一节	城市自然主义设计目标的探索.....	196
第二节	城市形态与空间	199
第三节	建筑包围街道还是街道包围建筑.....	211
第四节	城市的尺度	216
第五节	中国的空间设计	218
第六节	城市街道的策略	224
第七节	苏州园林的启发	228
第八节	开放和封闭北京胡同空间.....	230
第九节	不断变化的环境：曼谷的经验.....	236
第十节	小巷里的社区精神：东京的项目.....	237
第十一节	停车楼误区	239
第六章	居住社区的人性化规划设计.....	242
第一节	邻里和社区	242
第二节	社区的权力模式	243
第三节	社区的归属感	245
第四节	北京胡同生活空间的提升思路.....	246
第五节	人性化的居住及环境设计.....	248
第六节	老年社区的人性化设计.....	257
第七节	保障性住房的人性化	277