

中国建筑工程出版社
China Architecture & Building Press

网络城市
NETWORKS
CITIES

Brearley Fang Qun
布莱利 方群 著

B.A.U.

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

网络城市 / (澳) 詹姆斯·布莱利著; 方群著. — 北京: 中国建筑工业出版社, 2010.10
ISBN 978-7-112-12438-1

I. ①网… II. ①布… III. ②方… III. 城市规划—研究 IV. ①TU984

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2010) 第180754号

Networks Cities

Brearley Architects + Urbanists www.bau.com.au

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2010 China Architecture & Building Press

责任编辑: 徐纺 滕云飞

网络城市

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中国建筑工业出版社出版、发行 (北京西郊百万庄)

各地新华书店、建筑书店经销

上海利丰雅高印刷有限公司制版

上海利丰雅高印刷有限公司印刷

*

开本: 787×1092毫米 1/16 印张: 22.75 字数: 300千字

2010年12月第一版 2010年12月第一次印刷

定价: 208.00元

ISBN 978-7-112-12438-1

(19725)

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(邮政编码 100037)

INTRODUCTION

Only the Chinese are capable of carrying out the current unprecedented growth of cities at such high speed, for they are the most practical of people. As Lin Yu Tang declared, this pragmatism comes with sensitivity and humor. However, the Chinese are the first to admit they are not a highly idealistic people, and perhaps lack the inclination to dream. Even the three religions and philosophies Buddhism, Taoism and Confucianism, have been diluted to a practical level in China. These national characteristics go to explain why there are so few Chinese books on contemporary approaches to urban planning –

new approaches require a good deal of idealism. Another reason is that criticism is not taken lightly in this country!

This book is about China's urban planning, unprecedented in both scale and speed. It is about our work over the past nine years, in which we have been developing a concept, originally devised with Steve Whitford, called Networks Cities – urbanism with its land uses organized into networks of continuity, adjacency and superposition. If applied logically, shrewdly and inventively, it can form a framework for cities which are flexible, humane and sustainable.

The book reveals the concept of Networks Cities in projects,

strategies, essays and designs, none of which are utopian. They are raw, real and pragmatic, produced at unavoidable speed and within the confines of Chinese planning orthodoxies. Yet between and beyond the networks there exists the stuff of dreams – of immanence, surprise and sensation.

前言

只有中国这样注重现实操作性的国家才有可能有这种高速发展的城市化进程。

正如林语堂所言，中国人的现实主义伴随着敏感性和幽默感，但中国人也承认他们不是理想主义的民族，缺乏梦想。三大哲学宗教体系儒家、道家和佛教，在中国也被稀释而更趋于日常生活

化。这种民族特点解释了中国没有关于现代新城市规划的批判性书籍——新的思路需要理想主义的头脑；另一个原因是批判在中国是件严重而敏感的事。

这本书所关注的中国的城市规划，其在速度和规模上都是前所未有的。书中的内容关于我们过去九年中在中国的实践体系——网络城市。这个概念最早和 Steve Whitford (史蒂夫·惠特福德) 一起研究发展，将城市的功能编织为网络，连续、邻接、叠加。逻辑、精明而有创意地引用此理念，可以形成灵活、人性化和可持续发展的新城。

本书通过具体的项目、策略、论文和设计展示网络城市的概念，他们都不是乌托邦，而是活生生的、真实的、具有可操作性的。这些项目都是在很紧的时间和当地规划规范控制下的产品，但梦想、惊喜、更深刻的内涵也在其间孕育。

HOW TO READ THIS BOOK 如何阅读本书

This book can be read in many ways. If you are interested in the networks cities concept, then move straight into any of the projects and review the diagrams first. You can deepen this practical understanding by reading the Methods section. If you are interested in China, then read the Context and Records sections, and Peter Rowe's essay "Networks Cities and China's Urban Peripheries". You could also jump right into the theory surrounding networks cities by reading one or more of the essays. Alternatively you can wander – move from essay to project to methods to context and back again – to build a comprehension of the networks cities concept and the Chinese situation. Read below to quickly locate items of interest.

本书可以以多种方式阅读。如果您对网络城市的概念感兴趣，那么可以直接跳到任何一个项目，先看看里面的分析。接下来您可以阅读“方法”这一章来加深印象。如果您对网络城市感兴趣，则可以先读文脉与记录这一章，接着读 Peter Rowe（彼得·罗）的论文“网络城市与中国城市外围区域”。您还可以直接跳到论文部分了解网络城市的相关理论。当然您也能随时在论文、项目介绍、方法、文脉几部分之间来回浏览，建立对网络城市概念和中国现状之间的交互认识。

method 方法

■ "Networks"

For a detailed explanation of the objectives and workings of the networks cities strategy, read Jens Eberhardt's illustrated essay.

■ “网络”

要想对网络城市策略的目标和工作获得更详细的认识，请看的詹希·埃伯哈特文章。

context 图解

■ "Super-Zoned Cities"

For an overview of the default planning formula and the procurement process applied throughout China read this extensive essay, page 48.

■ “超级区划之城”

概览中国城市规划约定俗成的模式与实践程序，网络城市模式在城市规划和城市设计领域中的应用，请阅读此延伸阅读文献。详见48页

essays 论文

■ "Networks and Enclaves"

For a fast and clear positioning of networks cities within urban design theory, read Kim Dovey's "Networks and Enclaves", page 108.

■ "Sharpening Blunt Instruments for Better Cities"

For theoretical and practical insights from the initiator of the networks approach, read Steve Whitford's illustrated essay, page 164.

■ "Networks Cities and China's Urban Peripheries"

For an overview of historical, cultural, political and economic factors influencing urban planning in China today, read Peter Rowe's essay, page 30.

■ "On Two City Forms"

For a comparison of occidental urbanism with oriental urbanism and for further contemporary philosophical links, read Rick Dolphijn's essay, page 212.

■ "Networks Cities and Ecological Habitats"

For a landscape ecology perspective on networks cities, read Gill Lawson's illustrated essay, page 250.

■ "The Symbiosis, Hobart 2053"

For a collage of science fiction, philosophy and climate science, see this dystopian networks city exhibit, page 293.

■ "网络和飞地"

要想快速了解作为城市设计理论的网络城市如何定位, 请读金·多德的“网络和飞地”详见109页

■ "为更好的城市先利其器"

对于网络城市做法背后的真正天才的理论和具有实际意义的洞见, 请阅读史蒂夫·惠特福德的文章。详见168页

■ "网络城市和中国城市边缘"

要想概览历史、文化、政治和经济等因素如何影响今天的中国城市规划, 请阅读彼得·罗的文章。详见34页

■ "两种城市形态"

概览东西方城市化的比较及其与当代哲学的联系, 请读里克·多尔芬的文章。详见215页

■ "网络城市和生态环境"

想了解如何从景观生态学的角度解读网络城市, 请阅读吉尔·劳森的文章。详见254页

■ "共生城市, 霍巴特2053"

如果想见到一个集科幻, 哲学及气象学于一体的城市形态, 请看这个无政府主义的网络城市设计概念。详见294页

cities 城市

Each project page is organised into colour bands. If you are interested in landscape, then follow the green background band in the project pages. If your interest is commerce in the city, then follow

the orange background. For housing issues, follow the white band. Other land uses that are specific to each project are found in the blue bands. The general arrangement and framework of each project is shown on the multicoloured striped background.

■ City of Integrated Industry:

Xinyu City Extension (25 sq km)

For integration of light industry within the living city, see Xinyu, a 25sqkm city extension which won first place in invited competition, page 56.

■ Ideological City:

Xi'an CBD High-Tech District (1.9 sq km)

For a spatial manifestation of history, politics and society, see the Xi'an CBD proposal, page 92.

■ Residential City 1:

Chengdu East (9.2 sq km)

To see strategies for dealing with new residential districts and to view a city park network used as preservation strategy see the Chengdu East project, page 14.

■ Residential City 2:

Chengdu West (10.4 sq km)

To view a medium-density networks city proposal with a variety of street and park typologies, and which incorporates villages into the city, see the Chengdu West project, page 126.

■ Residential City 3:

Chengdu Fenghuang Mountain (10.2 sq km)

To understand more strategies for dormitory cities and to view an absolutely continuous green network and a Linear Activities District, go to the Chengdu Fenghuang Mountain project, page 280.

■ Exquisite Corpse:

Genetic City Caofeidian (140 sq km)

For relief from the pragmatics of urbanisation, see this collaborative star architects' city, page 302.

■ Networks of Learning: Huai'An

University District (21.5 sq km) To see a mosaic of universities supported by networks of learning, see Huai'An University City, page 152.

■ Networks Landscape:

Lanxi Blue River Housing Landscape (0.3 sq km)

For a closer look at an individual mega-housing project and at how the networks strategy can be applied at a landscape scale, see the Lanxi Blue River project, page 202.

■ Networked Public Spaces:

Lin Ping New City Center (1.3 sq km)

See Lin Ping for networks applied to interconnect the city via programmed urban space typologies: linear plazas, arcades, lanes, programmed bridges and parks, page 232.

■ City of Innovation:

Xiasha New City Center (5.1 sq km)

To see networks facilitate cross-fertilization in the creative city, see the Xiasha city centre project, page 110.

■ Symbiotic City: Xiasha (178 sq km)

To see networks applied for maximum environmental benefit, go to Symbiotic City, Hangzhou, page 258. This 178 sq km project rethinks the urban-rural balance of the megapolis and moves towards closing the loop of water, waste, food and energy.

每个项目介绍的页面都以不同颜色带标识,如果您对景观项目感兴趣,可以翻到底色为绿色的部分,若您感兴趣的是城市商业活动,就到橙色部分,住宅相关的项目在白色部分,其余用地功能的项目在蓝色部分。彩色底色的页面有每个项目的概要介绍。

■ 一体化工业之城: 新余城市开发区 (25km²)

谈到轻工业与城市生活区的结合,请看新余,一个25km²的城市新区,这一设计在竞标中获得第一名。详见56页

■ 理念之城: 西安CBD高新技术区 (1.9km²)

这一方案是历史、政治和社会在空间上的杰出表现。详见92页

■ 人居城市1: 成都东区 (9.2km²)

本项目体现了大型居住区域的最新规划策略,同时又以城市公园网络为保护现状自然的手段。详见14页

■ 人居城市2: 成都西部新区 (10.4km²)

中等密度的城市设计方案,街道与公园类型多样,城市将乡村包容其中。详见126页

■ 人居城市3: 成都凤凰山新区 (10.2km²)

要了解更多人居城市的设计策略,看到完全连续的绿色网络和线形活力区域,请见成都凤凰山项目。详见280页

■ 唯一之城: 曹妃甸 (140 km²)

若想看到非实际保守的城市化模式,可以解读下这个由明星设计师们合作完成的项目。详见302页

■ 学习的网络: 淮安大学城 (21.5km²)

要了解学习的网络如何支撑拼贴式大学城,请看淮安大学城项目。详见152页



Projects in the book are organized according to colour coded bands: orange for commercial; green for park; white for residential; and blue for most

■ 网络式景观：兰溪蓝河住宅区景观设计 (0.3km²)

要想近距离观察一个非常具有吸引力的住宅景观项目，并了解网络概念如何应用于景观设计的尺度，请见兰溪项目。详见202页

■ 网络公共空间：临平新区城市中心 (1.3km²)

临平项目应用网络理论，通过对城市空间不同类型的组织实现交互的链接：线形广场，拱廊，桥梁和公园。详见232页

■ 创新之城：下沙新城市中心 (5.1km²)

想知道网络如何促进创新型城市中的交流，请看下沙城市中心项目。详见110页

■ 共生城市：下沙 (178km²)

要想看看网络应用为环境带来的最大好处，请看共生新城：下沙。这个面积178km²的项目重新考量了特大城市中都市与田园的平衡，并接近水、废弃物、食物与能量的自给自足零碳循环。详见258页

sites 建成场所

■ Hongqiao Park

To gain an insight into the motivations behind the creation of public space in China, and for a view of public park life, see this built site, page 172.

■ City of Continuous Program: Jin Qiao Leisure Centre

To see the networks strategy used ambitiously to create urbanity on a single site, see this built complex, page 36.

■ 虹桥公园

要想了解中国公共空间创造背后的驱动力，并且了解好的公园生活，请看这一建成项目。详见172页

■ 功能连续之城：金桥碧云体育休闲中心

想知道网络城市策略如何颇具野心地在单一地块中创造城市性，请看这一城市综合体项目。详见36页

records 记录

■ Photos

For revelations of the scope and complexity which underlies China's massive urbanisation, find Greg Girard's photos clustered throughout the book.

■ 3 x 1km² Case Studies

For an understanding of how the planning formula is landing on the ground, and to observe detailed pockets of Shanghai's urbanity, see the three urban design case studies, page 306.

■ 照片：

您会从书中大量格雷格·吉拉德拍摄的照片中得到中国大规模城市化中的处理手法和复杂的启示。

■ 上海3×1km²

要了解规划模式究竟如何实施，并详细观察上海的城市空间，请看这3个城市设计案例研究。详见306页



other programs. 项目页面用彩色条进行组织，不同的颜色代表不同的用地以及建筑：橘色为商业、绿色为公园、白色为居住、蓝色为其他。





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