

赵亮 Dr. Liang Zhao

麻省理工学院 研究员 万科地产 总建筑师 Research Affiliate, MIT Chief Architect, Vanke Real Estate Co.

前半程代表:新城、新区、新建设









前半程代表:基础设施









50%

也面临新的挑战



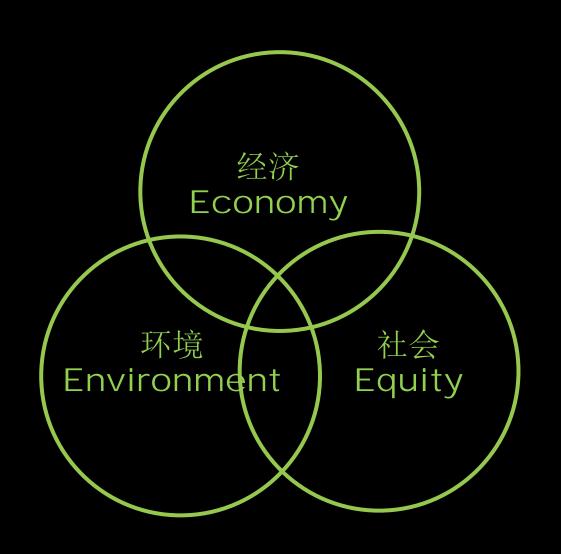


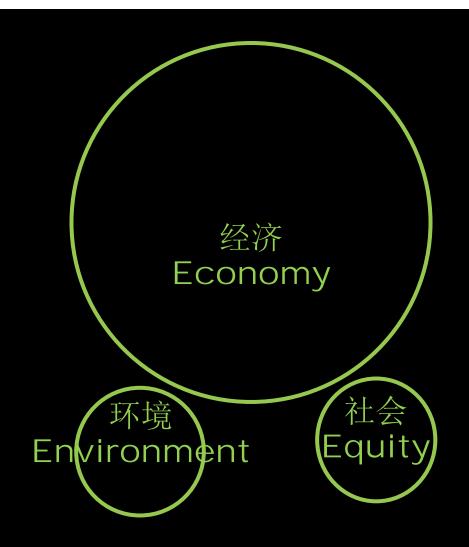


旧城拆迁









可持续发展在中国的挑战和问题 Sustainable Development in Urban China: Challenges and Problems

• 新情况:城市化进入后半程原有的问题更加严峻,新挑战产生

What is New: at the point of 50% urbanization severer old chanllenges such as environment pollution and social inequity and emerging new ones such as economy slow down

挑战:对可持续发展的理解仍然比较概念和笼统,尤其是在社区发展领域。 对经济发展的重视压倒优势。经济、环境、社会方面有不少技术目标,但是 各自为政有时甚至相互矛盾

Challenge: sustainable development needs a workable framework in neighborhood development. Economy is put more weight. Separate goals and solutions can easily be found in the realm of economy, environment, and equity, but always don't work with each other.

• 好消息:观念上从单一强调经济到对环境和社会方面加强重视

Good news: focus shift from economic development only to a balance of 3 Es

麻省理工的理论研究 MIT's Research: sNice

MIT城市规划系2005年以来的专题研究提出:包容联系重视环境的可持续社区

MIT's research since 2005 proposes the framework of sNice: "Sustainable Neighborhoods through Inclusiveness, Connection, and Environment"

• 目的:将可持续发展3个E的原则在城市和社区领域具体化,提出目标方法和评价标准。阶段性成果为城市设计手册

sNice's goal is realize the principle of three Es in the urban and neighborhood development. Each sub-topic includes goals, methodology, best practices and planning tools developed from them.

- 聚焦城市和社区尺度、强调城市设计和经济、策划、管理相结合
 - sNice focuses on the scale of neighborhood in the context of the city. It emphasize the collaboration between physical urban design and non-physical policy, financial, and management tools.
- 研究方法采用情景假设、设计研究相结合、最佳实践工具箱。不是全新的知识而是重视技术的整合和宏观思路的构建

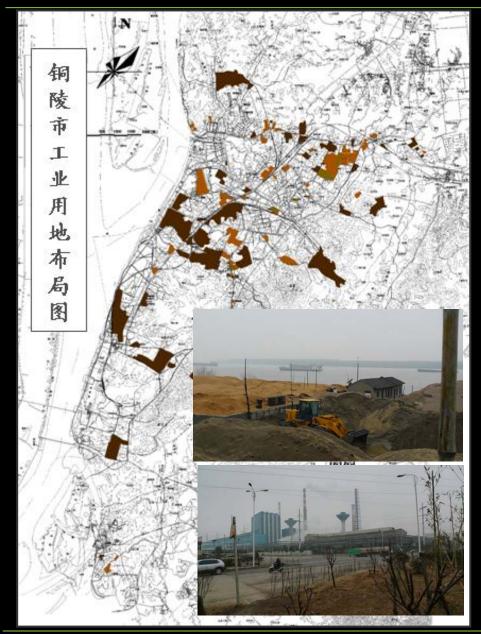
sNice adopt methodologies of scenario building, research through design, etc. It is rather a reorganization of existing knowledge than a brand-new technology.

麻省理工的理论研究 MIT's Research: sNice

sNice的四大系统 Four Systems of sNice

- 自然系统: 节约使用包括人力土地能源等资源、保护建设用地原始自然系统,减少排放促进垃圾管理和再利用
 - Natural System: Carefully plan the usage of all natural resources including power, land, and labor. Conserve the original natural system of sites to be developed. Reduce and manage all kinds of emission and trash production.
- 建筑系统:采用合理经济的建造方法平衡建造和运营成本,鼓励混合社区,通过设计融资管理等方面巧妙安排建造保障房。
 - Building System: Adopt appropriate building technologies to balance the cost of construction and life-long operation. Encourage mix community and affordable housing provision by using all kinds of planning and financial tools.
- 可移动性系统:强调交通的目的而不是手段,尽量通过合理规划解决交通问题
 - Mobility System: The goal of mobility is to move residents and goods to their destination. Transportation and planning are both means to achieve mobility.
- 社区系统:居住和社会服务的平衡,居民有平等获得社会服务的机会
 - Community System: To ensure all residents and visitors have equal access to social services.

sNice城市案例:湖链城市铜陵 sNice Urban Case: Tongling the Lake Chain City









sNice城市案例:湖链城市铜陵

sNice Urban Case: Tongling the Lake Chain City

第一步:基于城市丰富自然资源和重工业污染的矛盾现状提出"湖链城市"的目标在发展经济的同时维护城市脆弱的自然系统

Goal: Raises the Goal of Lake Chain City and focuses on preserving and strengthening its fragile natural systems while facilitating economic growth.

第二步:参考波士顿"绿宝石项链",为铜陵作出绿地景观系统的规划,迅速控制敏感用地,提出通水、通航、通行、通绿目标。依据中国国情提出七个层次的实施架构

Master Plan: introduces Boston's Emerald Necklace green system and proposes master plan of a connected landscape system ensured by channeling water, boating routes, pedestrian and bike paths, and public greens.

第三步:在下一级尺度上结合四大系统制定节点详细规划,滨江生活岸线、七坝沟地区、铜芜路。提供慢行绿道、增加服务设施可达性、提升街道活力

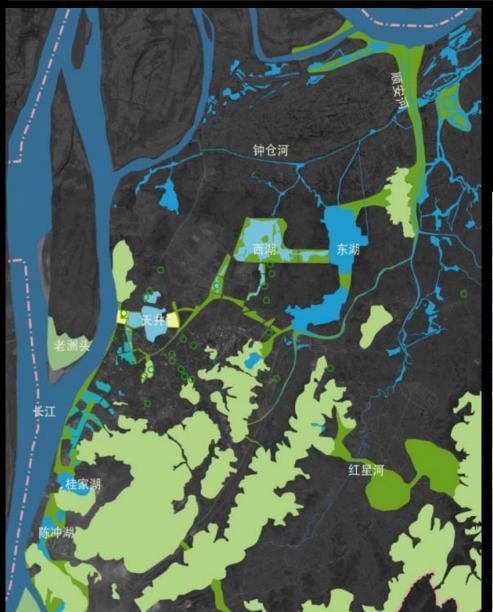
Neighborhood Plan: make detailed land use plan for key neighborhoods and helps the government visualize the future and control the development.

• 第四步:在出让之前代表政府和开发商谈判,通过规划创造价值取得开发商的认同创造双赢。

Plan adding the value: work between the government and the developers to optimize the plan and create an win-win situation.

sNice城市案例:湖链城市铜陵

sNice Urban Case: Tongling the Lake Chain City



通水、通航、通行、通绿



sNice城市案例: 湖链城市铜陵 sNice Urban Case: Tongling the Lake Chain City



sNice城市案例:湖链城市铜陵 sNice Urban Case: Tongling the Lake Chain City

前后一致的规划思路: 作为市长规划顾问对铜陵市规划工作三年 的持续参与,工作之间的系统衔接。需要政府具有长远的战略 视角、坚决的执行和精准的方案选择。

Three years continuous working with the municipal government and four projects with internal connections.

多部门多专业配合: 需要协调城市水务部门、长江管理委员会、 商、当地社区。

Multiple departments involvement: water and sewage, Y River Committee, developer, and local residents.

专业人员在规划完成后代表政府和开发商谈判,反复修正

Planner plays the role to facilitate the agreements a different parties.

多层次规划框架制度上保证可以实施。

Multi-level institutional design to guarantee the output.

城市内环

总体规划中的城市绿地

城市生态四轴

山水湖



项目总体规划方案从2000年1月开始,先后有两家境外设计单位参与(美国calterorper公司和加拿大BDCL公司)。最终为BDCL中选,其规划设计方案如下:



2001年10月,公司决定举办第一届世界大学生滑水赛,为此对方案做了部分调整和深化。 2002年12月,以强调生态环保为主题组织设计了总体规划设计方案。











2006年3月, "<mark>加快天津滨海新区开发开放</mark>"正式写入国家十一五规划;

2006年3月,天津被国家正式定位为中国北方经济中心; 2006年4月,国务院常务会议决定批准天津滨海新区进行 综合配套改革试点,继去年上海浦东新区后,天津成为中 国第二个综合配套改革试点区。

2006年6月,国务院《国务院推进天津滨海新区开发开放 有关问题的意见》出台,在金融、土地、保税区、财政税 收政策上对天津给予了大力支持。

1 2007年"空中客车"A320总装线正式开工



- •空港布局规划,设有电子信息工业园、生命科学工业园、汽车零配件工业园、新材料工业园、高科技创业园等特色园区。
- •空港企业数量规划3000家左右;
- •区域规划从业人口预计20万人左右

政策导向明确,区域价值进一步提升; 空港产业人群的膨胀性发展,带动区域常住型需求的增加; 2006年开始,常住客户需求呈逐年上升态势,为项目产品转型创造了条件。

一个郊区大盘中国房地产市场化的典型案例,外部城市化和社区形成对项目可持续性提出 挑战,我们利用sNice的工具进行了分析。

A large suburban project typically in China's urbanization is facing the challenge of sustainable development caused by the external evolution of urban context and internal emergence its community. Analyzed by sNice:

自然系统:需要解决建设导致的水体面积缩小和流通性变差。盐碱化的土地在十年中 检验了物种的适应性。

Natrual System: shrink of water, salty soil and species selection

建筑系统:劳动力成本和融资成本的提升使工业化建造成为可能,规范的日趋严格促使建筑材料构造都需要变化。

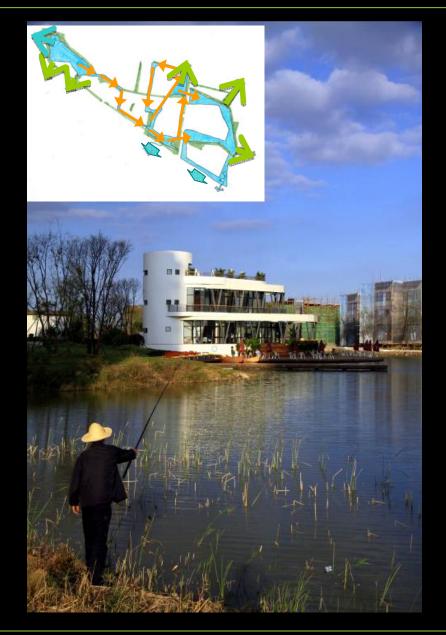
Building System: rise of labor cost allows the experiment of pre-fabrication, change of building codes.

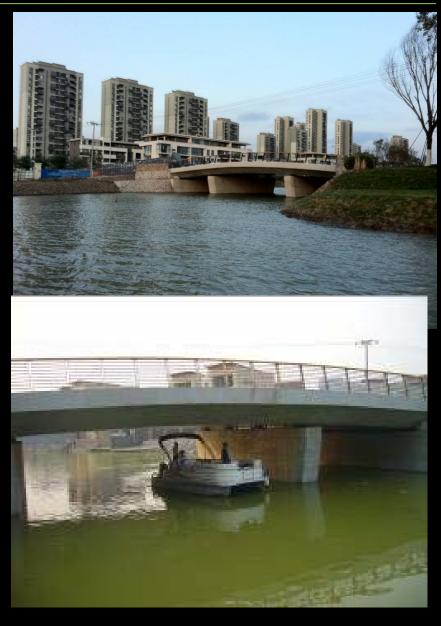
可移动性系统: 巴士接驳运营成本问题,接驳地铁的最后一英里的问题,慢行系统和健康的需要。

Mobility System: the cost of community buses, last mile issue, health community requires a pedestrian and bike system

- 社区系统: 第二居所变成第一居所。需要超市、菜市场、餐厅、酒吧
- Community System: second home becomes first home, requirement of facilities





















Thanks