

Tongji U-(Graduate Design Studio)

Urban Design for All-ages Schedule

时间: 201709-2017011 每周二 1: 00pm~6:00pm, 周五 site survey & online class
地点: 建筑与城市规划学院 B-Building, Room231, 2 学分, 总 72 学时 (8 学时 X 9 周)
教师: 涂慧君 教授 (Professor Tu Huijun)
具体安排:

时间 Time	内容 Content	任务 Task	讲座 Talk	成果 Result
第一周	寻找问题 Problem seeking	每人设计计划 Individual Plan	Introduction for the Course topic	基地调研以及数据采集分析 提交作业 1 Site Survey Data Analysis Submit Homework 1
第二周	数据分析结果 Data Collection	基本认识 Brief Knowledge	Student's presentation	建筑策划 再次基地调研 提交作业 2 Architecture Programing Site Survey & Submit Homework 2
第三周	提案 Proposal	问题解决论证 Problem Solving	综合 分析 Synthesis	方案设计(A 阶段) 提交作业 3 Design (A Stage) :site exterior Submit Homework 3
第四周	城市设计讨论 Design Discussion	演示 PPT	Student's presentation	图纸 A3 Blueprint A3, including interior decoration design
第五周	方案设计(B 阶段) Design (B Stage)	小组讨论 Group Discussion	演示 PPT	图纸 A3 Blueprint A3, including structural design
第六周	节点空间设计 Space Node	总平面设计 Overpahn	Student's presentation	提交作业 4 Submit Homework 4
第七周	设计表现 Design Performance	外观表现图 Appearance Figure	小组讨论 Group Discussion	外观表现图 Urban Space
第八周	设计表现 Design Performance	城市设计导则 Design Guidline	documentary	总体模型表现图 Models
第九周	Final Presentation	图纸 Blueprint A3	The documentary	图档汇总 Archive: record the whole process in many media

Note:

1. Courses will start from the first teaching week (September 2017) of Tongji University and go on till the 9th teaching week. The 9th teaching week are for final presentation & review of blueprint .
2. Please pay attention to any updates at <http://en.tongji-caup.org/> or the board in front of Room B231 of CAUP
3. More detail description about Design Studios can be found at the information board in front of CAUP Intl. Office, before September 2017.

Assignment Book of Urban Design —城市设计任务书

Urban Design for All-ages ——全龄化城市设计

题目类型: 建筑与人文环境

Topic Type: Architecture and Culture Environment

设计要点: 面向未来的全龄城市空间、城市设计方法、新型城镇化

Designing Points: all-ages urban space, urban design method, new urbanization facing to the future

参加对象: 建筑学城市设计城乡规划中国学生和留学生

Participating groups: Chinese and Foreign Students in Architecture/Urban planning/Urban design Major

当代中国城市空间的发展面临两大挑战, 其一是中国的城镇化进入新型城镇化阶段。中国城镇化率已达到 57.35%, 按照“诺瑟姆曲线”正处于城镇化加速阶段后期。《国家新型城镇化规划(2014—2020 年)》提出“以人为本”为核心, 在生态文明方面提出提高建成区密度。其二是过去的 18 年间中国已快速进入老龄化社会并不断加重, 2016 年我国 60 周岁及以上人口 23086 万人, 占总人口的 16.7%, 据联合国统计, 到本世纪中期, 中国将有近 5 亿人口超过 60 岁, 而这个数字将超过美国人口总数。上海以 2016 年底老龄人口超 31% 遥遥领先于全国。以上海这一中国的特大城市为研究对象的城市设计尤其需要应对这两大挑战。重点在于存量城市空间的提升以及面向老龄化社会的全龄空间设计。

The development of urban space in contemporary China faces two major challenges. One is that China's urbanization has entered a new urbanization stage. China's urbanization rate has reached 57.35 percent, according to "Northam Curve" is in the later stages of urbanization accelerates. "National new urbanization planning (2014-2020)" proposed "people-oriented" as the core, in the ecological civilization proposed to improve the density of built-up area. The second is in the past 18 years, China has rapidly entered the aging society and the aging degree continue to aggravate. In 2016, there will be more than 230.86 million people over 60, accounting for 16.7% of the total population. According to United Nations statistics, by the middle of this century, China will have 500 million people over 60 years old, and this figure will exceed the total population of the United States. In the end of 2016 the elderly population of Shanghai is more than 31%, which ahead of the country. For Shanghai, as a large city in China, it is particularly necessary to deal with these two challenges. The main point is to promote the quality of inventory space & built the all-ages space facing to the aging society.

一、设计背景 Designing Environment

全国城镇化率已达到 57.35%, 按照“诺瑟姆曲线”正处于城镇化加速阶段后期。根据国务院发展研究中心和世界银行研究预测, 到 2030 年我国城镇化率将达到 70% 左右, 约有 10 亿人生活在城市。在城镇化快速发展的同时, 也出现了城镇化质量不高、农民工市民化滞后、人口过于向大城市集中而引起的交通拥堵、环境恶化、住房紧张、就业困难等“城市病”。《国家新型城镇化规划(2014—2020 年)》提出“以人为本”是新型城镇化的核心, 是以城乡统筹、城乡一体、产业互动、节约集约、生态宜居、和谐发展为基本特征的城镇化。

2016 年 8 月上海市政府公布的《上海市城市总体规划(2016-2040)(草案)》提出“为应对资源环境紧约束的挑战和城市未来发展的不确定性, 上海将以成为高密度超大城市可持续发展的典范城市为目标, 积极探索超大城市睿智发展的转型路径”, 并明确要求规划建设用地总规模负增长, 通过集约节约用地和功能适度混合来提升土地利用绩效。上海城市发展由过去粗放的增量模式转入精细的存量模式。

The national urbanization rate has reached 57.35%, in accordance with the "Northam curve" is in the urbanization accelerated stage later. According to the State Council Development Research Center and the World Bank, by 2030 China's urbanization rate will reach about 70%, about 1 billion people living in the city. In the rapid development of urbanization, bu the urbanization is not in high quality, and migrant workers flowing to the city, causing traffic congestion, environmental degradation, housing tension, employment difficulties and other "urban disease." "National New Urbanization Plan (2014-2020)" put forward the "people-oriented" is the core of the new urbanization,

urbanization, urban and rural integration, industrial interaction, conservation, ecological livability, harmonious development as the basic characteristics of urbanization.

The August 2016 Shanghai Municipal Government announced the "Shanghai Urban Master Plan (2016-2040) (draft)" proposed "in response to the tight constraints of resources and environment challenges and the future development of the city's uncertainty, Shanghai set 'becoming a sustainable high density model city' as the goal, and actively explore the transformation of the wisdom of the development of large cities, "and clearly require the decline of the planned construction of the total growth of land use, through intensive land use and moderately mixed to enhance land use performance. Shanghai urban development transforms from the past extensive incremental model to the fine inventory model.

设计的宗旨:

1. 从社会背景研究入手, 结合社会学分析, 社会调研, 了解城市空间中人与环境的关系
2. 运用建筑策划的研究手段, 寻找城市空间中需要解决的问题, 以定义问题为前提来探讨解决问题的策略
3. 学习以建筑学手段创意性地应对城市、文化、人、与社会生活相关问题的逻辑思考。

The aim of this course design:

1. From the social background researching, combined with sociological analysis, social research, understand urban space and the relationship between people and the environment.
2. Using architecture programming as a tool, find the problems that need to be solved in urban space, and to discussing the strategy to solve the problem with the prerequisite of defining the problem.
3. To learn from the architectural means of creative response to the city, culture, people, and social life-related issues of logical thinking.

二、设计任务 The design task

在老师提供的基地中选择感兴趣的基地, 探讨城市更新的手段, 最终结果以建筑策划示意图以及城市设计导则的方式呈现。

Choose the site in the sites provided by Professor, explore the means of urban renew. the final results will be architecture programming diagrams and urban design guidelines.

三、作业要求 Job requirements

作业 1—基地环境模型制作及第一次调研

Job 1 - Base environment model making and the first-time survey

作业 2—基地二次调研及案例研究

Job 2-The second-time Base Survey and case study

作业 3—建筑策划成果

Job 3-Programming Outcome

作业 4—概念设计成果: 1:200 的工作模型 (含基地环境) 及方案设计草图

Job 4: conceptual design work: the model of 1:200 (including the base environment) and draft design

作业 5—最终设计成果, 所有图纸均绘制在 A1 尺寸为 841mm×594mm 的硬质纸上, 数量每个同学不少于两张。

主要内容:

- 1 问题分析与界定研究报告

2.建筑策划成果 (含分析图, 以及量化分析)

3.总平面 1: 500 范围不小于所给分基地图, 扩大范围的总体分析图比例 1: 1000

4.节点设计不少于 2 个, 比例 1: 200。

5. 城市设计导则

6.手工模型 1: 100 材料不限

7.电子模型

8.sketch-up 模型、渲染等

Job5: the final design results ,All drawings are drawn in the hard paper, size A1(841mm×594mm) , the number of each student should not less than two pages.

Main content:

1. Problem seeking & analyzing Report
2. Architecture Programming (including diagrams and data analysis)
3. Site-plan 1:500, the range is no less than the given site-plan, the larger overall analysis, 1: 1000
4. Space node detail design (more than 2), 1:200
5. Urban Design Guidelines
6. Manual model 1: 100 .Material is not limited Models with computer, or with physical construction, together with documents, drawing and design description
7. Electronic model
8. sketchup model, rendering, etc. Models with computer, or with physical construction, together with documents, drawing and design description

四、设计案例分析 往届学生作业回顾 Case study, students' work review

五、主要参考资料 References

1. 中国相关规范法规 China 's relevant regulations & codes
2. William M. Pena, Steven A. Parshall 《Problem Seeking: An Architectural Programming Primer》
3. Kevin Lynch, 凯文·林奇, 《城市意象》(The Image of the City), 1960
4. Kevin Lynch, 凯文·林奇, 《城市形态》(Good City Form), 1981
5. Jan Gehl 《交往与空间》<Life Between Buildings: Using Public Space >
6. Jan Gehl, Birgitte Svarre, 《How to Study Public Life: Methods in Urban Design》(英语) 2013
7. Jane Jacobs , 《The Death and Life of Great American Cities》1992

六、附录 Appendix

评图原则 Evaluation Principle

- 1) 文本阐述的逻辑性 the logic of the text
- 2) 定义问题的科学性 the rationality of the defined problems
- 3) 应对的城市设计策略的完整性和创新性 the integrity and innovation of the urban design strategies
- 4) 相关图纸以及模型的品质 the quality of drawings and models