

# 城市中国

URBAN WISDOM ADVANCING WITH CHINA

83

## 温州在哪 WENZHOU

### 中等规模城市后发现现代性图景 THE PROSPECT OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT UNDER LATE MODERNIZATION

RMB 40.00 HKD 60.00 EUR 15.00  
USD 20.00 GBP 12.00

ISSN 1009-7163 CN11-4557/GO

83 >



97 71009 716056

“多视角、  
多维度、  
多方式介入社区”

“为实施建造和社区管理提供解决方案”

“居民团体、政府、学者、开发公司、设计师的多方参与体系”

6月30~7月8日

上海大型商品房社区发展现状与微更新策略工作坊  
实践基地 — 上海嘉定金地格林世界

读编往来  
*Reader's  
Mailbox*

ISSUE  
82



### 多元主体参与下的 社区微更新

城市更新已经成为中国城市在高速发展后城市化发展的又一途径。2016年，上海市规划和国土资源管理局发布了城市更新四大行动计划，启动“行走上海——社区空间微更新”，倡导“共建、共治、共享”的城市治理精神。本期课题内容将目光聚焦在社区的“微”更新上。目前的社区更新主要集中在两个方面：一是“微小”，二是“参与”。众多希望参与社区更新的不同主体，需要找到自身在社区更新中扮演的角色，了解如何有节奏地参与。社区更新还需要在一定框架下，有条理有章法可依进行。本课题的后半部介绍了在上海愚园路（江苏路至定西路段）上，一次由新媒体运营团队发起介入的街道微更新项目。

#### 编辑部联系方式



微信公众账号: uc\_urbanchina



APP: 苹果应用商店搜索: 城市中国

官方邮箱: 00urbanchina@urbanchina.com.cn  
官方网站: <http://www.urbanchina.com.cn/>  
官方微博: <http://weibo.com/urbanchina/>  
豆瓣小站: <http://site.douban.com/urbanchina/>  
官方淘宝店: <http://urbanchina.taobao.com/>  
发行部电话: 021-65982080-8039  
海外观察员项目联系邮箱  
cgcuiguo@urbanchina.com.cn

读者评刊



半夜表白《城市中国》！最近对商场特别有兴趣，记得之前曾在朋友圈看到崔转发了一篇写香港商场的文章，就赶紧买来了这期。内容扎实，言之有物，一年前的刊物现在看来似乎就是一个个要成真的预言。商业地产背景的商人和建筑社会学学者的评论和看法同样让人受益匪浅。一个证明：我基本把这期翻烂了。总之，十万好评！

—新浪微博@乔小峻



这本也快要被我翻烂啦！

—新浪微博@kitty\_xixicn天蓝

中国城市发展从以土地为中心转变为以人为核心，进入以有机更新为主的重要时期。对如何使原先没有得到充分利用的空间进行再利用、再复兴，成为存量发展的一个重要议题。很感谢《城市中国》杂志出版，80期对我的工作很有帮助。

—新浪微博@笃信者0103

✕ 076期  
纠错

- 081期目录中的第152页栏目《逛街学》英文名应为Street Roaming。
- 083期第65页，作者简介中的“西安建筑科技大学外交部富布赖特奖学金”应为“美国外交部富布赖特奖学金”。第66页第6段第2行，“街区大小并不重要”应为“街区大小并不是衡量可达指数的唯一因素”。第69页图片来源为维基百科。本刊特此向作者杜安卓致歉。

## 设计导师团队

### TEAM 1

**范文兵**  
建筑教师、评论家、实践建筑师，同济大学建筑设计及理论博士，上海交通大学设计学院建筑学系副主任、教授。

**王卓尔**  
新锐建筑师，O筑设计创始人，贝尔拉格学院硕士，上海交通大学建筑学系“先锋建筑设计工作室”导师

**张锋**  
上海交通大学学士，苏黎世瑞士联邦理工学院学士 / 硕士在读。获瑞士国家卓越人才计划奖学金 (Excellence Scholarship & Opportunity Programme)

### TEAM 2

**冯路**  
青年实践建筑师，无样建筑工作室主持，谢菲尔德大学建筑设计博士。任香港大学、澳大利亚新南威尔士等多所大学客座评讲者。多家学术杂志编委。

**谭峥**  
建筑学者及策展人，同济大学建筑与城市规划学院助理教授，硕士研究生导师，UCLA 建筑学博士，美国建筑历史学家协会会员。

**于云龙**  
同济大学博士研究生

### TEAM 3

**张佳晶**  
青年实践建筑师与城市设计师，GOM 上海高目建筑设计事务所主持

**王桦**  
金地集团华东区域地产公司副总经理。

**周详**  
日本东京大学都市工学系城市设计与地域设计博士生 / 欧盟 Erasmus 全奖项目布达佩斯考文纽斯大学景观建筑学院访问学者

### TEAM 4

**李彦伯**  
建筑学者，同济大学副教授、硕士生导师，同济大学建筑学博士、经济与管理学院博士后，澳大利亚新南威尔士大学访问教授。

**宋玮**  
灰空间事务所主持建筑师，加泰罗尼亚理工大学博士，同济大学建筑与城市规划学院博士后。

## 研究奖金

最终选出 3 组优秀设计，评审出一等奖，将给予 10000 元学习基金奖励，二等奖，将给予 8000 元学习基金奖励，三等奖，将给予 5000 元学习基金奖励，以用于团队成员进行与社区相关的研究。(需提交研究计划)

报名请连同以下 (不限于以下) 信息发送至邮箱:  
lijuan@urbanchina.com.cn  
姓名、所在学校、学历、主要研究方向、设计作品



具体发布和举办时间敬请关注“见社里”微信公众号

联合主办方：城市中国杂志、上海交通大学建筑系、金地地产华东区域公司  
学术顾问：范文兵 (上海交通大学设计学院建筑学系副主任及教授) + 王桦 (金地地产华东区域公司副总经理)

# 中等规模城市在城市群体系中的机遇与挑战

## CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF MEDIUM-SIZED CITIES IN URBAN AGGLOMERATION

文 / 匡晓明[城市中国总编]  
Text / KUANG Xiaoming[Chief Editor of Urban China]



中等规模城市或许不存在一种统一的发展模式，更不存在普适性的问题及解决方案。但这并不妨碍这些具有相近规模的城市，循着一种原则方法，去探寻、创新自我发展之路。从城市规划层面而言，中等规模城市在规划未来发展路径之时，首先需要认清的是我国城市的未来发展路径与基本逻辑，如此一来才能找准适合自身的城市定位，占到发展的先机。比方早年间温州，因为看到了改革开放的先机，搭上了市场经济的早班车。

随着我国城市化进程的推进，城市发展逐渐呈现出区域一体化特征，即以城市群作为新型城镇化主体形态的发展特点。这一特点决定了，原先一座城市因由一个巧合的机缘或优势，从而获得发展先机并赶超区域内部乃至世界范围内其他城市的模式，已经不可再续。城市、国家的竞争，在很大程度上是城市群的耦合关系竞争。具体到国内，自20世纪90年代起，长江三角洲城市群、珠江三角洲城市群和京津冀城市群三大城市群就逐渐成为中国经济发展的引擎，不仅发展速度快、辐射范围广，而且经济规模占全国的比重越来越高。除了这三个老牌城市群，从2015年3月到2018年2月，国务院共先后批复了8个国家级城市群，分别覆盖了我国东部——长江三角洲城市群；中部——长江中游城市群、中原城市群；西部——成渝城市群；北部——关中平原城市群、呼包鄂榆城市群；南部——北部湾城市群；东北地区——哈长城市群。推进城市群进一步发展已逐渐成为国家层面的战略意志。

城市群构建后，区域内部城市的节点价值就显得尤为重要。在区域经济学理论中，区域空间结构的基本要素有三个，即节点及节点体系、线路及网络、域面。它们之间互相联系，纵横交叉，构成了一个区域空间。节点是构成整个区域空间结构不可或缺的元素，且每个节点不尽相同，差异但有序协作。反观当下我国城市群区域空间发展形态，城市作为大城市群中的一个节点，就需要找准自己在城市群所处的位置，并根据城市群的整体发展要求来调整自身的定位，从而和其他的城市形成节点体系促进整个城市群区域的发展。今天的温州处于以上海为中心的长三角超级城市群中，那么她就需要避免与同一等级城市，甚至是次一级地区形成同质化竞争。实际上，温州人骨子里就有求新求变的品质，重新发扬勇于创新思维方法，才更容易开拓出城市独一无二的发展之路。因此，只要温州找准自己在长三角城市群中的节点位置，开辟差异化产业，同时提升城市对人才、物质和信息等各类生产资料的吸引力，创造出和其城市地位相匹配的物质精神财富并非难事。

每一个中等规模城市或所谓“二线城市”，都有机会成为城市群的次中心节点。在立体化的城市群中，一个节点周围会形成一定的功能辐射区，比如以杭州为中心，影响近边湖州、嘉兴、绍兴等区域。反之，一块尚未形成中心节点的区域里，完全有可能产生出一个新的中心节点，而这个凸起的节点也完全可能是由之前的“凹地”演变而来。无论城市规模大小，都有成为区域中心或者城市群次中心的潜力。

城市群是网络化时代的一个命运共同体。中等规模城市在网络体系的节点位置有两个基本职能。首先，作为城市群网络中的次中心，它们需要担当所在片区的领头作用，服务好周边的城镇。其次是要因地制宜，努力参与并对整个城市群的发展产生积极影响，也即帮助实现整个区域的产业差异化。大部分的中等规模城市其实基本都能满足第一个基本职能，需要继续探索发展的其实是第二个职能，比如温州能为长三角城市群的发展提供什么？这是未来几年，诸如温州这样的中等规模城市需要思考的重要问题。●

5 刊首语 Editorial Editorial  
**中等规模城市在城市群体体系中的机遇与挑战**  
CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF MEDIUM-SIZED CITIES IN URBAN AGGLOMERATION  
匡晓明[城市中国总编]  
KUANG Xiaoming[Chief Editor of Urban China]

8 城市热点 City Hotspots

14 编按 Prologue  
**中等规模城市后发现代性图景**  
THE PROSPECT OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT UNDER LATE MODERNISATION  
崔国[城市中国研究中心]  
Gehry TSUI[UCRC]

18 温州城市空间发展的潜能与阻碍  
访同济城市规划设计研究院匡晓明  
POTENTIAL AND OBSTACLES OF WENZHOU URBAN SPACE DEVELOPMENT  
INTERVIEW WITH KUANG XIAOMING, TJUPDI  
刘雅妮[城市中国研究中心]+崔国[城市中国研究中心]  
LIU Yani[UCRC]+ Gehry TSUI[UCRC]

24 反思与超越  
“温州模式”价值的再探索  
REFLECTION AND TRANSCENDENCE  
RE-EXPLORATION OF THE VALUE OF “WENZHOU MODEL”  
王周杨(上海)  
WANG Zhouyang(Shanghai)

32 “二线城市”等级分异与价值隐喻  
THE DIVISION OF THE SECOND-TIER CITIES AND ITS VALUE METAPHOR  
沈从乐(上海)  
SHEN Congle(Shanghai)

37 图解 Infographics  
**温州开埠后的交通方式变迁**  
TRANSIT EVOLUTION OF WENZHOU AFTER 1880S  
代宏扣[城道顾问]+赵恣(城市中国)  
DAI Hongkou[Chengdao Properties Consultancy]+ZHAO Min(Urban China)

38 温州与金华时空变迁比较  
WENZHOU & JINHUA, A COMPARISON OF SPATIO-TEMPO COMPOSITION  
代宏扣[城道顾问]+赵恣(城市中国)  
DAI Hongkou[Chengdao Properties Consultancy]+ZHAO Min(Urban China)

40 在省域城镇体系视角下解析温州发展  
访浙江省城乡规划设计研究院邵波  
ANALYSIS OF THE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF WENZHOU FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE PROVINCIAL URBAN SYSTEM  
INTERVIEW WITH SHAOBO, ZHEJIANG URBAN & RURAL PLANNING DESIGN INSTITUTE  
佟鑫(城市中国)  
Lisbon(Urban China)

46 多元数据透视下的浙江省域空间结构  
SPATIAL STRUCTURE OF ZHEJIANG PROVINCE BASED ON MULTIVARIATE DATA  
武前波+刘星(杭州)  
WU Qianbo+LIU Xing(Hangzhou)

58 温州产业空间与城市空间的耦合变迁  
CHANGE OF COUPLING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INDUSTRIAL SPACE AND URBAN SPACE IN WENZHOU  
徐剑光(温州)  
XU Jianguang(Wenzhou)

66 两代温州建筑师眼中的城市兴衰  
THE RISE AND FALL OF THE CITY IN THE EYES OF THE TWO GENERATION OF WENZHOU ARCHITECTS  
佟鑫+袁菁(城市中国)  
Lisbon+YUAN Jing(Urban China)

74 “沿江城市”迈向“滨海城市”  
山水格局下的城市空间结构转型  
访中国城市规划设计研究院林永新  
APPROACHING RIVER TO THE COAST, TRANSFORMATION OF URBAN SPATIAL STRUCTURE OF SHAN-SHUI CITY  
INTERVIEW WITH LIN YONGXIN, CHINA ACADEMY OF URBAN PLANNING & DESIGN  
陈晨(城市中国)  
CHEN Chen(Urban China)

82 “城市服务时代”公共价值导向发展  
路径探索  
访深圳市城市规划设计研究院黄卫东  
DEVELOPMENT PATH EXPLORATION OF PUBLIC VALUE ORIENTATION IN “CITY SERVING TIMES”  
INTERVIEW WITH HUANG WEIDONG, UPDIS  
崔国[城市中国研究中心]+冯雨晴[城道顾问]  
Gehry TSUI[UCRC]+FENG Yuqing[Chengdao Properties Consultancy]

100 水入街衢山列斗，一片繁华海上头  
HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF WENZHOU: OCEANS, HILLS AND CRISSCROSSING RIVERS  
钟翀(上海)  
ZHONG Chong(Shanghai)

108 图解 Infographics  
**山水城市基底**  
A LANDSCAPE CITY  
陈晨(城市中国)  
CHEN Chen(Urban China)

110 自然生态价值取向在当代城市的空间转译  
兼论景观都市主义实践与思考  
ECOLOGICAL VALUE ORIENTATING IN CONTEMPORARY URBAN SPACE  
PRACTICE AND REFLECTION OF LANDSCAPE URBANISM  
吴逸青(纽约)  
WU Yiqing(New York)

120 水域都市主义的中国传统和空间策略  
基于长三角的设计实践  
REDISCOVERING CHINESE WATER URBANISM  
DESIGN EXPLORATIONS IN THE YANGTZE RIVER DELTA  
Christian Nolf+ Florence Vannoorbeeck(苏州)  
Christian Nolf+ Florence Vannoorbeeck(Suzhou)

136 中等规模城市商业空间发展潜力  
城市的崛起与消费递推  
THE POTENTIAL OF COMMERCIAL SPACES IN MIDDLE-SIZED CITIES  
THE RISE OF CITIES AND THE PROGRESS OF CONSUMPTION  
武前波(杭州)  
WU Qianbo(Hangzhou)

144 图解 Infographics  
**商业网点格局**  
COMMERCIAL NETWORK  
陈晨(城市中国)  
CHEN Chen(Urban China)

148 公共活力引致的绿色轴心  
空间升级体系设计  
LOCALIZING DESIGN OF URBAN SPACE LED BY PUBLIC VITALITY  
庞颖(上海)  
PANG Qin(Shanghai)

166 流动的温州人  
迁出与移入  
THE FLOATING POPULATION IN WENZHOU OUTWARDS AND INWARDS  
张翔(温州)  
ZHANG Xiang(Wenzhou)

176 温州肯恩大学实验  
区域城市中美合办高校管窥  
ADVENTURES AT WENZHOU-KEAN UNIVERSITY  
A VIEW OF CHINESE-AMERICAN JOINTLY UNIVERSITY IN THE SECOND-TIER CITY  
邱意淳(纽约)  
QIU Yichun(New York)

182 乡邦文献，星汉灿烂  
PROSPEROUS LOCAL LITERATURE COLLATION  
卢礼阳(温州)  
LU Liyang(Wenzhou)

192 温荷连线  
THE ECHO BETWEEN WENZHOU AND THE NETHERLANDS  
徐晓晓(乌特勒支)  
XU Xiaoxiao(Utrecht)

200 温瑞平原，苏慧廉与信仰者们  
WEN RUI PLAIN, W.E.SOOTHILL AND BELIEVERS  
沈迦(温哥华)  
SHEN Jia(Vancouver)

人群 Multitude  
51 观察瓯城 心有批判 金璆  
53 熟稔巷道 五马转型 胡徐辉  
90 晚清老宅 名医后代 戚桂香  
94 车木匠人 从心所欲 李定华  
129 追梦青年 精神之旅 恩惠  
131 老城生活 温情厚谊 陈家夫妇  
157 场所有料 社群吸聚 张潇  
159 温州食肆 朴素细美 阿勇  
179 肯恩自由 通往世界 张潜威  
189 瓯风学人 往来古今 方韶毅  
袁菁(城市中国)+王卉[城市中国研究中心]  
YUAN Jing(Urban China)+WANG Hui[UCRC]

208 海外观察 Workshop

212 黄页 Yellow Page

## LATE MODERNITY LANDSCAPE OF MEDIUM-SIZED CITIES

Text / Gehry TSUI[UCRC]

### Reform And Opening, Time To Reflec

This year marks the 40th anniversary of China's Reform and Opening (Gaige Kaifang), initiated by Deng Xiaoping at the Third Plenum of the Eleventh Central Committee in 1978. Looking back over the last four decades, there is no doubt that reform and opening created prosperity for the Chinese people, and gained massive attention from the whole world. From the earliest forced open to the subsequent reform and opening up, and to the deepening of reform and opening up today, the modern history of China is struggled between openness and closeness. The reform and opening up was hailed as China's second revolution, but the hit of the bottleneck has also become a consensus. From the perspective of urban development, the transformation of incremental planning to stock-based planning suggests that any problems cities facing today can not solved merely depending on attracting investment, policy tilt, or the development of new districts; the transition from production-oriented cities to consumer-oriented cities implies that the recruitment of talents, and the supply of labor, can not be achieved simply by providing housing or high-paying benefits; more importantly, from the development of each individual city to the competitiveness between global urban agglomerations, single and short-term driving factors is not enough to achieve a virtuous cycle of sustainable urban development. Today, it is hard for the public to imagine the imprisoned thoughts in the early stage of the reform, and it is also hard to believe the powerful influence of the speech given by the leader, which discussed the necessity of development. From Sunan Model, Zhujiang Model and Wenzhou Model to the commercialization of housing and the open of development zone, the fact is that it is a difficult road to continue.

Development methods and thinking model starting from the collective left an indelible mark on urban development history in China. At the 40th anniversary of Reform and Opening, it is particularly an important time node for us to review urban development during past years.

### Medium-Sized Cities, Survive In The Crises

Classification of Chinese cities can be regarded as a modern version of "Legend", it first used under the real estate context around 2000, and gradually accepted by wider public. However, it is difficult to trace its actual origin, reference and dividing criterion, and there is still a lot of controversy about how to classify cities. Today, this debate and discussion continues, while the issues of latest report has conveyed us a messages that besides population and GDP these hard targets, lifestyle diversity have also become an important divisional orientation. Each time when the ranking published, the marketing and promotion of various cities is followed. Some cities are happy, but more is facing a development dilemma. Medium-sized cities, or "second-tier cities," are such a group of cities that are trying to find their own breakthrough points. This group of cities often have their own featured advantages, such as location, resources, industry and others, but less attractive compared to first-tier cities and emerging first-tier cities. They try to break the boundaries of the area to gain more radiative power and growth; however they are trapped in the reality condition that lack of urban space, featured industries, talents and innovative ability.

### Wenzhou, A Developing Sample

In 1843, Shanghai opened the commercial port. Wenzhou opened 24 years later, since when the hidden properties of the city showed and were

observed by the world. Complying the trend of the Reform and Opening, Wenzhou developed its particular economic growth model, namely Wenzhou Model. Regardless of the limited natural and transportation conditions, the gifted business sensitivity and the community culture helped Wenzhou become a sample in the historical era.

However, what Wenzhou facing today are the inconsistency of its reputation and the real status of the city. The topic about Wenzhou merchant and their legend stories still draw people. To some extent, those stories reflect the polarized development of Chinese cities at that time, but for the future of Wenzhou, people avoid making irresponsible comments. At the current stage, being similar as the most of the middle-sized cities, Wenzhou needs to address overcapacity, reduce inventory, deleverage, lower costs, and bolster areas of weakness. Meanwhile, because of the long-term accumulation of private capital and correspondingly private consciousness in the city of Wenzhou, the fact is that, compared to other cities, Wenzhou has not experienced a rapid urbanization in the past decades, on the other hand, it fell behind. The two sides of a coin gives Wenzhou a postponed opportunity, which is Wenzhou could find a particular and suitable development track for itself in the future by summing up the experience from others. To a large extent, Wenzhou is the miniature the development of Chinese cities at the early phase of reform, even the burst of economic bubbles occurred earlier than other cities. Today, with the most of Chinese cities, Wenzhou has to seek a new way to develop itself by following its own route.

## THE DIVISION OF THE SECOND-TIER CITIES AND ITS VALUE METAPHOR

Text / SHEN Congle Interview+Edit / SONG Yating[UCRC]+Gehry TSUI[UCRC]

Tier systems are increasingly used to classify Chinese cities. The Rising Lab published *Ranking of the Most Commercially Charming Chinese Cities 2018* lately. They re-ranked 338 Chinese cities above the prefectural level based on the latest business data from 160 commercial brands, customer behavior data from 17 Internet companies and Big Data on cities compiled by research institutions, which helped us prudently reconstruct the development level of Chinese cities. This tier system successfully translates the logic of real estate investment into the language that can be understood by general public. More importantly, it conveys a message to us: the city is no longer supported by production, but instead thrives on the growth of business or broad service levels.

Second-tier cities ranked 20 to 49 in the list. Most people are interested in 4 first-tier cities and 15 new first-tier cities, while these 30 second-tier cities are also worth studying. We can divide these 30 second-tier cities into three categories. The first are strong performers that may fall from new first-tier level, such as Dalian and Xiamen, or capital and sub-provincial cities have potential beaten other second-tier cities in the near future. They are considered in a gray zone between new first-tier cities and second-tier cities, with both great competitiveness and conspicuous weakness. The second kind of cities usually holds the second and third economically competitive position in its province; Wenzhou is one of the typical cases. They share two similarities: one is the capacity for resource absorption, function as an important economic node of its province, while relatively low administrative level compared to other sub-provincial cities; the other is weak in the index of future predictability, particularly in the entrepreneurship index and the talent attraction index. The last kind of second-tier cities is not as competitive as its peers: only 1 or 2 are exceptional among all 18 indexes, which means the development of these

cities largely depends on one or two specifically advantages, such as the traffic hinge or the featured industry.

The ranking methodology and 18 indicators that the Rising Lab used to calculate scores follow two basic logics:

One is the intuitive perception of cities, of which business is the main factor. In the current context, if we regarded the city as a collection that integrates production, residence and consumption, the consumption level and the service quality of cities would be the important criteria. The growth of GDP is still a rigid target when we measure the city, citizens' living experience, urban social space and urban innovation, however, is attracting more attentions.

The other is the index of residents' activity, based on the active user data from various Internet platforms, which has the highest correlation between five calculated indicators. The data is positively related to the number of urban migrants. This is because migrants are normally young people and the users of Internet. The quantity, quality, and activity of the young population directly affect the future development of a city. In addition, the relevance of the index of residents' activity to the remaining four indicators not only reveals the support of foreign populations for urban innovation and entrepreneurship, but also the promotion of commercial resources aggregation. The migrant population shows the high social mobility to some extent, which further accelerates the upgrading of consumption.

Following these two basic logics, cities are tiered from internal and external two dimensions, by using 5 primary indexes and 18 secondary indexes. For example, urban residents' activity and the lifestyle diversity are indexes indicate the internal situation of cities, while the concentration of commercial resources gives an external description of cities. In fact, the significant difference between

"new first-tier cities" and "second-tier cities" is their radiative power, implying the competitiveness of cities. Those cities with the strong radiative power pool more resources in its metropolitan area, and having higher attraction to talents. In essence, the radiating force tends to be a prefecture advantage that is influenced by the administration resources.

Another fact is that China has entered a new phase of population movement, which means some talents has flowed out from first-tier cities to the emerging first-tier cities and others. However, limited by the radiation capacity, it is true that cities with lower levels merely absorb the population from the nearest cities with the lower level. Therefore, the composition of political resources and the radiation power is causing a polarized status that the mass of talents gathers in the top 20 cities. The second-tier cities, ranking closely after the top 20 cities, have to face the challenge of the shortage of high-caliber talents.

Wenzhou is categorized into the second group of the second-tier cities as mentioned above. Unlike Hangzhou and Ningbo that gain advantages from their administrative level as the provincial capital or the sub-provincial city, as the third echelon of Zhejiang province, it is hard for Wenzhou to gain more political privilege. Corresponding to this, the radiation power of Wenzhou, in particular its talents attraction capacity, is not as strong as Hangzhou and Ningbo. It can also be proved from the ranking scores. Among five indicators, namely, business resources, the urban hub, urban residents' activity, lifestyle diversity and the future predictability, scores of the future predictability of Wenzhou is far lower than the same level cities. As a result, with the solid industrial basis, it is vital for Wenzhou to attract more talents, adopt innovative strategies and make full preparations to face new opportunities.

## REDISCOVERING CHINESE TRADITIONAL WATER URBANISM: DESIGN EXPLORATIONS IN THE YANGTZE RIVER DELTA.

Text / Christian Nolf+ Florence Vannorbeeck Edit / WANG Hui

Like the majority of Chinese cities, Wenzhou was historically founded on the logics of water. Its centre developed as a fortified port on the X river, while the location and pattern of the surrounding villages in the plain between mountain and coast are directly linked to water retention, irrigation, drainage and dike systems. However, as in the rest of China, urban development in Wenzhou over the last decades has ignored its original relationship to the water system. From a vital resource for transport, drinking and daily uses, water in the city has become negatively associated with flood risk and pollution. Simultaneously, new urbanisation expanded along new grids of roads, relegating the existing canal system to the technical backside of the city. In this process, urban designers/ town planners got dispossessed from a fundamental component of cities. Furthermore, the link to an ancestral water culture was broken.

Nevertheless, there are, today, numerous reasons to reintroduce water at the heart of Chinese cities. The ambition of China to become an ecological civilization is supported by several reforms and policies addressing explicitly the link between urbanisation and water management.

### Water Urbanism, A Lost Tradition

Water urbanism is a term first coined by scholars Kelly Shannon and Bruno De Meulder. Belonging to the wider discourse of Landscape urbanism that approaches the reading and design of territories through the lens of landscape, water urbanism reflects particularly on the role of water management in the development and transformation of urbanised areas. Founded on a review of cases from around the world, the approach conjugates the description and reinterpretation of traditional indigenous hydrologic practices with speculative design to address contemporary emerging water issues.

The ambition is to develop site-specific strategies that solve water problems and at the same time structure qualitatively the living environments.

The notion of water urbanism is particularly relevant within the Chinese context. Philosophically, the Chinese world view and culture is founded on the seek for a balanced harmony between humanity and nature. This is among other reflected in the careful consideration of water in early guidelines for human habitations. The ideal position of settlements must adjust the access to fresh water resources and sufficient distance to prevent from its dangers. Such logics are stated in ancient texts on city making stating that “city site selection should pay attention to the proper level of the terrain, neither too high nor too low . . . this will not only eliminate construction of ditch defence, but also serve as a convenient water diversion”.

Furthermore, the ancestral art of controlling water has been closely associated with the origin and development of the Chinese civilization. Yü the Great, considered the first king of China in Xia Dynasty, has become a mythical figure in the collective memory thanks to his successful taming of river floods, dredging of riverbeds and construction of extensive irrigation networks. In addition, the construction and management of large-scale drainage and irrigation works in different parts of China have been associated by several authors as the main mode through which a centralised political authority could be established.

The rich and ancestral tradition of water urbanisms in China however got lost with the fierce urban development in the last quarter of the 20th century. In historic centres like Wenzhou, the increasingly polluted water bodies, rivers and canals gradually disappeared from the urban scene. In the hands of engineers primarily concerned by hygiene and efficient drainage, water systems got

buried in underground pipes or filled, regardless of their ecological role or their social purpose and meaning. In his influential book on the ‘Art of Survival’, landscape architect and Professor YU Kongjian explains how the adaptive and holistic approach that had characterized the vernacular tradition gave way, with the advent of modern urban planning, to two parallel and irreconcilable tracks. On the one hand, single-minded hard-engineering solutions that attempt to dominate the dynamics of nature by use of costly and anti-ecological flood-gates, concrete channels and underground pipes. On the other hand, a landscape design approach inherited from the art of gardening originally dedicated to the pleasure-making of the citizen elite. The divorce between functional water management and ornamental landscape design led to dramatic consequences in both ancient and new urban China.

### New Opportunities, Complex Implementation

After three decades of fierce development focused on economic growth, a paradigm shift has occurred at the dawn of the 21st century. In 2007, a time when 90 percent of waterways flowing through urban areas were contaminated, former President Hu Jintao – a water engineer by training – announced the ambition of the Chinese government to reposition China as an ecological civilization. This visionary concept has since then further motivated successive revisions of the Chinese Water Law in favour of environmental protection measures such as the restoration of ecological systems and the development of blue-green infrastructures.

In addition, the massive urbanisation that saw a great proportion of territory converted into urban land has been identified as the main cause of increasing urban surface water floods. To address

these specific urban water issues, the Chinese Government launched in 2014 the Sponge City program. Inspired by the principle of integrated water resource management (IWRM) already developed in other countries, the Sponge City program aims at making cities more resilient and mitigate their negative impact on the water cycle. This objective is implemented spatially by the (re)creation of space for water -infiltration, detention and storage, as well as the creation of wetlands or bio-swales for self-purification.

Currently tested in 30 pilot-projects in different parts of China, the Sponge city program represents a great opportunity to improve urban ecosystem diversity. Most of these projects, however, are limited to local rain-harvesting solutions within privatized new developments or to demonstration wetland parks with entrance fees. Very few projects until now have demonstrated the ambition to tackle water management in a sustainable way at the scale of the city. The difficulty of implementing integrated water system management can be explained by at least two factors.

A first explanation is linked to the segmented institutional structure of water management in China. At present, no less than five different ministries are

involved different aspects of water, namely: water resources, environmental protection, agriculture, health, and housing and urban-rural development. Each institution produces its own codes, legislations and policies, which are applied with little coordination at the municipal level by sectorally organized bureaus. A second explanation can be linked to the inherent complexity of the task. To implement integrated and greener water management requires to associate hydrology with environmental sciences and landscape and urban design. This demands coordination between experts from different disciplinary background and culture. It also requires a deep understanding of local context and water logics. This patient and time-demanding effort has so far been incompatible with the fast pace of development that prefers the copy-pasting of generic solutions.

### The Back Of Water, The New Logic Of Urban Progress

Water is back on the agenda of Chinese urbanism. As a fluid element that ignores physical and sectoral boundaries, water can be viewed as an attractive, continuous and coherent element that links and unifies places across scales. In an increasingly

fragmented, functionally zoned, homogenous and generic urban environment, the reintroduction of water is a unique opportunity to bring diversity, to reinvigorate the sense of place and to reinvent the ancient water culture that has shaped and informed Chinese cities.

Guided by the concept of water urbanisms, the design research in Wujiang described above demonstrates the potential role of design in carrying out this endeavour. Rather than providing solutions, the design explorations illustrate how a transcalar and transdisciplinary approach, grounded in a deep understanding of the place and fuelled by creative thinking, can be a valuable method to open minds and transcend physical, sectoral and disciplinary barriers. As such, urban designers can play the educational and provocative role that is needed to engage stakeholders with the necessary changes towards more sustainable avenues of development.

(This research has benefited from the support of the Young International Scientist program of the National Science Foundation of China, the Jiangsu Province Program of Science and Technology and XJTU’s Research Development Fund.)



# 城市中国线下体验店，一种想象正在众筹

## URBAN CHINA OFFLINE SPACE, CROWDFUNDING ON GOING

文字整理 / 王卉[城市中国研究中心] 图片提供 / 参赛团队  
Edit / WANG Hui[UCRC] Image Source / Participants

只要城市存在，城市规划和城市更新就将一直进行，这条路漫长且艰辛。于城市中国而言，跟随城市的步伐，也在经历类似的成长——用文字传递观点是基础的坚持，但如何让知识扩散更广，观点探讨更深则是另一个亟待解决的问题。城市的讨论若只停留在笔尖，在纸张上昂扬终是缺少一种共情能力，即城市实践中因为涉及主体的多元和复杂而所需的疏解和调和能力。而这种平衡能力，也恰是城市的魅力所在，是多元创造活力的前提，也是活力激发创新的所需。由此，城市试图用空间的更新突破瓶颈，杂志是否也能利用多元空间回答眼前的问题？《城市中国》编辑室旁几十平米的空间或将充满焕然一新的可能。

2017年年初，开体验店的想法在《城市中国》编辑部萌生。借助周边聚集的同济、复旦等高校与众多设计、创意类公司，《城市中国》希望这里不仅仅是传统意义上聚集休闲、阅读等多方面功能的书店，也不纯粹为沙龙提供场地，更重要的是提供一种参与空间从设计到落地的机会和未来有关城市想象的起始点。那些被称之为书店所有者的人们，可以是杂志的受众，也可以是关注城市、热爱城市并且愿意为城市发声的所有人。走出思维的限制，体验店希望让这些关注和热爱在营造这个空间的过程中转变为源源不断的动力，见微知著，感受城市设计和城市空间建造的有趣。同时，在未来，体验店会成为以城市主题作为锚点的场域，围绕这里，是对城市过去的思考，对现在的疑惑，和对未来的无限期许。

2017年后半年，《城市中国》步入让想象成为现实的第一步。9月份开始，联合上海多个设计团队，历经两个月，体验店设计的初步方案形成。

线下体验店开放进程时间轴：

2017年9月至10月：9支设计团队为体验店进行内部设计

2017年11月21日：第一次设计方案评审会

评审专家：华都建筑规划设计有限公司总经理杨偲、华都建筑规划设计有限公司总建筑师沈毅、同济大学人文学院中文系副教授汤惟杰、本构建筑事务所主持建筑师相南、睿集设计创始人刘恺、城市中国研究中心主任李娟，

参与人员：9组设计团队和城市中国研究中心成员

评审结果：第一名：“天空之城”

第二名：“城市花园”

第三名：“空”

第四名：“R-Shelves”

2018年4月19日：第二次设计方案评审会

评审专家：冶是建筑工作室主持建筑师、香港大学上海中心讲师周渐佳、华都建筑规划设计有限公司总经理杨偲、华都建筑规划设计有限公司总建筑师沈毅、城市中国研究中心李娟

参与人员：4组设计团队和城市中国研究中心成员

评审结果：第一名：“叶脉”

第二名：“城市之厅”（原“城市花园”）

第三名：“理想的城”

建筑师和规划师是《城市中国》实体店的主要受众，此次方案征集本身实则是空间实现的一种路径。利用柔性的方法探讨实体店在今天城市语境中的角色及其作为，更试图借此促使空间与读者的交流和共鸣。现在，《城市中国》将与获胜的设计团队继续深化细节促使其拥有更强的落地性。同时，秉承分享和参与精神，这家体验店将通过众筹的方式进入接下来的实现环节。

如果你对城市中国线下体验店的设计与众筹感兴趣，欢迎在城市中国官方公众号留言，或邮件城市中国00urbanchina@urbanchina.com.cn。

我们不是它的主人，“你们”才是！



“城市花园”



“天空之城”



“城市之厅”



“理想的城”



“叶脉”



# 城市中国

## Urban China

温州在哪  
中等规模城市  
后发现代性图景  
WENZHOU  
THE PROSPECT OF URBAN  
DEVELOPMENT UNDER LATE  
MODERNISATION  
总第83期

本期课题组  
[课题统筹] 谭健宁  
[课题主持] 崔国  
[责任编辑] 谭健宁  
[艺术设计] 成国强 沈玮  
[课题组成员] 赵志 佟鑫 袁青 李娟  
陈晨 王卉 崔国 丁馨怡  
宋代伦 代宏扣 宋雅婷  
刘雅妮 解立群  
顾怡 (实习生)  
[封面设计] 沈玮

**[感谢名单]**  
浙江浙南万科房地产有限公司  
石崧 上海市规划院  
钱敏 格致出版社  
金璟 华东师范大学出版社  
徐乐 Andropogon Associates  
子亭 荷兰阿姆斯特丹大学  
蔡新车 温州市规划院  
唐小军 浙江省规划院  
梁司青 深圳市规划院  
周瑶瑶 《温州晚报》  
童心洁 新星出版社  
黄珊珊 东方出版社  
陶诗琦 中国城市规划设计研究院  
姜海龙 奥雅设计  
潘亚特 同济规划院  
包洲峰 温州日报  
张佳玮 温州日报  
同时感谢蔡钢铁、汤琦、丁婵娟  
以个人名义给予帮助

RMB 40 / HKD 60 / USD 20  
EUR 15 / GBP 12  
出版日期: 2018年6月

[主 管] 中国出版集团  
[主 办] 中国对外翻译出版公司  
[出 版] 中国出版期刊中心  
[协 办] 上海同济城市规划设计研究院  
上海华都建筑规划设计有限公司  
城市中国研究中心  
上海城道房地产顾问有限公司

[国内顾问] 邹德慈(中规院) 柯焕章(北规院) 吴志强(同济大学)  
阮仪三(同济大学) 诸大建(同济大学) 姜永琪(同济大学)  
孙施文(同济大学) 汤惟杰(同济大学) 张松(同济大学)  
朱锡金(同济大学) 张闾(同济大学) 李翔宁(同济大学)  
刘家琨(家琨建筑) 史建(一石文化) 陆铭(上海交通大学)  
袁奇峰(中山大学) 张兵(中规院) 周榕(清华大学)  
周俭(同济规划院) 邹兵(深圳规划国土发展研究中心)  
王富海(深圳)

[国际顾问] 瑞姆·库哈斯(OMA-AMO)  
马清运(马达思班/南加州大学)

[编委会] 顾敬琛 匡晓明  
[总 编 审] 萧歌  
[总 编 辑] 匡晓明  
[总 监 制] 杨俤

[城市中国研究中心] 李娟 崔国 解立群 丁馨怡 宋代伦 黄正疆  
王卉 王馨 杨松飞 刘雅妮 宋雅婷 冯雨晴

[主任编辑] 谭健宁  
[文字编辑] 佟鑫 袁青 赵志 陈晨  
[摄 影] 朱蕻 朱迪  
[设计主任] 成国强  
[市场主管] 崔国  
[网络主管] 盛刘申  
[出版项目经理] 屠萑

[特约观察员] 丁鹏 董煜坤 霍扬文 霍达 刘杰尘 马天聪  
潘教正 庞思吟 邱意淳 沈欣欣 司维 唐晓驰 王伟 吴雅妮  
严娟 言语 杨辰 张起 周洋 Harry den Hartog (荷兰)

[合作课题组]  
国家信息中心综合研究部 / 联合国教科文组织亚太遗产地区世界遗产  
培训与研究中心 / 中国社会科学院世界经济与政治研究所 / 中国环境  
科学研究院 / 国家发改委城市和小城镇改革发展中心 / 上海市人民  
政府发展研究中心 / 上海市政府法制办公室 / 上海金融与法律研究  
院 / 上海发展研究基金会 / 上海社科院城市与区域研究中心 / 荷兰  
动态城市基金会 / 法国动态城市基金会 / 德国技术合作公司 / 深圳  
双年展 / 威尼斯双年展 / 卡塞尔文献展 / 台湾大学城乡研究所 / 荷  
兰新城研究所 / 中法建筑交流学会 / 哥伦比亚大学北京建筑研究中心  
/ ADU管理咨询公司

[智慧资源] 北京大学 / 复旦大学 / 华东师范大学 / 东南大学 /  
同济大学 / 中山大学 / 南京大学 / 武汉大学 / 重庆大学 / 香港大学 /  
香港城市大学 / 香港中文大学 / 哈佛大学 / 麻省理工学院 /  
伦敦AA学院 / 伦敦政经学院 / 伦敦大学学院巴特莱特学院 /  
伦敦大学金史密斯学院 / 英国诺丁汉大学 / 宾夕法尼亚大学 /  
哥伦比亚大学 / 加利福尼亚大学 / 威斯康辛大学 / 南加州大学 /  
东京大学 / 马里兰大学史密斯商学院 / 柏林工业大学 / 纽伦堡大学  
魏玛包豪斯大学 / 巴塞罗那建筑学院 / 哥本哈根大学 / 巴黎政治学院  
/ 代尔夫特理工大学 / 海德堡大学 / 贝尔拉格学院 / 瑞士苏黎世工  
业大学 / 新德里大学 / 印度孟买KRVI建筑学院 / 新加坡国立大学

[营运机构] 上海华都广告传媒有限公司  
[地 址] 上海市杨浦区中山北二路1121号同济科技大厦7楼  
(200092)  
[电 话] 8621-65982080  
[传 真] 8621-65982079  
[发 行 部] 上海 汪晓霞 021-65982080-8039 QQ:1824031190  
北京 杨碧瑶 010-65263057 顾燕竹 010-65263057

ISSN国际标准刊号: ISSN 1009-7163  
CN国内统一刊号: CN 11-4557/G0  
广告经营许可证号: 京朝工商广字D8041号

[版权声明] 本刊发表的文字、图片、地图、光盘等资料的版权归中国出版期刊中心所有, 凡未经授权以任何方式转载、复制、翻印及传播, 本刊将保留一切法律追究的权利。  
[特别声明] 本刊刊载的作者言论并不代表本刊观点。

[Authorities in Charge] China Publishing Group  
[Sponsor] China Translation&Publishing Corporation  
[Publishing] The Center of China Periodical Press  
[Associate Sponsors] Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning Design Institute  
Shanghai HuaDu Architecture & Urban Design CO.,LTD.  
Uban China Research Center (UCRC)  
Shanghai Chengdao Properties Consultancy LTD.

[Domestic Advisors]  
Zou Decil(China Academy of Urban Planning & Design)  
Ke Huanzhang(Beijing Academy of Urban Planning & Design)  
WuZhiqiang(Tongji University) Ruan Yisan(Tongji University)  
SunShiwen(Tongji University) TangWeiJie(Tongji University)  
ZhangSong(Tongji University) Zhu Xijin (Tongji University)  
ZhangHong(Tongji University) Liu Xiangning (Tongji University)  
Liu Jiakun (JiaKun Architecture) Shi Jian (IS-Reading Culture)  
Wang Fuhai (Shenzhen)  
Yuan Qifeng (Sun Yat-sen University)  
Zhang Bing (China Academy of Urban Planning & Design)  
Zhou Rong (Qinghua University)  
Zhou Jian(Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning & Design Institute)  
Zou Bing (Shenzhen Urban Planning & Land Resource Research Center)  
Lu Ming(Shanghai Jiao Tong University)  
[International Advisors] Rem Koolhaas (OMA-AMO)  
Ma Qingyun (MADASpam / USA)

[Editorial Committee] Gu Minchen Kuang Xiaoming  
[Senior Editor] Xiao Ge  
[General Editor] Kuang Xiaoming  
[Supervisor] Yang Cai  
[Urban China Research Centre]  
Huang Zhengli Ding Xinyi Li Juan Cui Guo Song Yating Song Dailun  
Yang Songfei Xie Liqun Wang Hui Liu Yani Wang Xin Feng Yuqing  
[Editorial Director] Tan Jianning  
[Text Editors] Tong Xin Yuan Jing Zhao Min Chen Chen  
[Photographer] Zhu Qian Zhu Di  
[Art Director] Cheng Guoqiang  
[Marketing Administrator] Cui Guo  
[Network Administrator] Sheng Liushen  
[Publishing Project Manager] Tu Han

[Associate Observer] Liu Jiechen Ding Peng Yan Juan Dong Yukun Huo  
Yangwen Huo Da Ma Tiancong Pan Jiaozheng Pang Siyin Qiu Yichun  
Shen Xinxin Si Wei Tang Xiaochi Wang Wei Wu Yani Yan Yu Yang Chen  
Zhang Qi Zhou Xiang Harry den Hartog (Holland)

[Project Cooperators] Comprehensive Research Department of the State  
Information Center \ World Heritage training and Research Center of UNESCO  
Asia-Pacific Heritage Area\Institute of World Economics and Politics Chinese  
Academy of Social Sciences\Chinese Research Academy of Environment  
Sciences\Reform and Development Center of City and small town of the State  
Development and Reform Commission\The Development Research Center  
of Shanghai Municipal People's Government\Legal Affairs Office of Shanghai  
Municipal People's Government\ SIFL Institute \Shanghai Development  
Research Foundation\Centre for Urban and Regional Studies of Shanghai  
Academy of Social Sciences\ Holland Dynamic City Foundation\French  
Dynamic City Foundation\ German Technical Cooperation\ Shenzhen Biennale\  
Venice Biennale\ Kassel Documenta\ Institute of urban and rural studies,  
National Taiwan University\Institute of Holland New Town Research\ Sino  
French architecture Exchange Association\ Beijing architecture research center,  
Columbia University\ ADU Consulting

[[Management] Shanghai Huadu Advertising and Media Company  
[Add] 7th Floor, Tongji Science and Technology Building, No.1121 Zhongshan  
North-2 Road, Yangpu District, Shanghai (200092)  
[Tel] 8621-65982080  
[Fax] 8621-65982079  
[Circulation Manager]  
Shang Hai: Wang Xiaoxia 021-65982080-8039 QQ: 1824031190  
Bei Jing: Yang Biyao(BJ)010-65263057,Gu Yanzhu 010-65263057

ISSN: ISSN 1009-7163  
CN: CN 11-4557/G0

# 城市中国

## URBAN WISDOM ADVANCING WITH CHINA

以商业综合体为代表的消费活动渗透到当代都市人生活的各个角落，

并将城市的功能植入其中，

日渐模糊了城市公共空间与商业消费空间之间的界线。

本期杂志注意到这种城市综合体中

因由城市功能的植入导致的“去商业化”现象。

首先由对上海、香港、洛杉矶三个不同城市背景下的典型案例的观察出发，

试图呈现一种在全球商业开发领域普遍存在的趋势。

进而通过对人群类型及生活方式片段式的解析，

展示这种趋势背后内在的共性与逻辑。



超越城市的商场  
集中式消费空间边界消弭  
SHOPPING MALLS BEYOND THE CITIES:  
FADING BORDER OF CONCENTRATED  
COMMERCIAL SPACE







**上海華都建築规划设计有限公司**

地址：上海市中山北二路1111号 同济规划大厦7-8楼 电话：86-21-65975399  
传真：86-21-65975766 e-mail: huadu@vip.sina.com www.hdd-group.com