

## 2022 东南大学建筑学院国际暑期学校项目总结报告

### Final Report of SEU International Summer School 2022

#### 项目主题 1

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#### 国际规划理论与方法前沿



##### 一、项目介绍

规划理论与方法是规划学术领域的思维引领，是批判性思考的重要源泉。长期以来，我国规划领域教学引入的理论与方法滞后于国际前沿的发展，业界“重实践轻理论”更是加重了理论的匮乏，这也导致了学生在毕业之后难以原创性、根本性地思考并解决城市发展中面临的新问题。因此，亟需为学生从本科阶段就讲授一些前沿规划理论与方法，以提高学生思维水平，提升批判与思考能力。本暑期学校项目邀请了 8 名国际规划界知名学者，以讲座形式为学生们讲授当下规划前沿问题中的若干主题，通过课后讨论与小论文形式训练高年级学生与研究生的辩证思维能力。两位课程组织老师长期跟踪国际规划理论与方法前沿，与相关一流学者有较为紧密的合作与交流，能够为学生第一手引介最新的理论与方法研究成果，促进学生在知识和思维上紧跟国际前沿水平，以此反思中国的规划实践，并运用到自身未来的设计与研究之中。

这一由顶尖学者系列讲座为主构成的暑期课程，吸引到了众多国内外对规划理论与方法感兴趣的学生共同参与，大大超出了主办方的预料。初步报名人数达到了 403 人，东南大学学生占比 11.7%，其他大部分报名者为 985、211 高校及国外知名学校学生。本科生大约占比 51.1%，硕士研究生 38.2%、博士研究生 10.7%。除去旁听人数，有效报名人数（需要课程证书的报名者）370 人。可以说，本次课程增进了东南大学在国内外的国际影响力，特别是对面向校外开放的真正国际化教学工作起到了引领示范作用。

课程宣传海报

Southeast University Summer School 2022  
Study with Global Leading Planning Scholars!

## Frontiers of International Planning Theories and Methods


**Overview:**  
Planning theories and methods are an important source of critical thinking in the planning discipline. This summer school course will invite 8 well-known international scholars to deliver various topics in the current frontier issues in planning research. It aims to help senior undergraduate and graduate students to keep up with the cutting-edge scholarship of international planning and improve their ability of critical thinking and writing. Online Lectures and Tutorials will be held between 5th July -26th July 2022.

**Application Requirements:**  
1) Upper intermediate or higher English listening and speaking ability (B2 or up);  
2) Basic knowledge of urban/regional/spatial planning.

**Application Deadline: 1st July, 2022**

**Course Certificate :**  
For participants who take more than 6 lectures and complete the short essay.

**Registration Website:**  
Scan the QR code on the right, enroll in the course **for free!**



**Schedule:**

<p><b>Chinese Cities in the World City Network, 2000-2020</b></p> <p><b>2022.07.05</b> 17:00-18:30 (GMT+8)</p> <p><b>Prof. Ben Derudder</b> Professor, Public Governance Institute, KU Leuven</p>	<p><b>Housing and Creativity: A Research Agenda</b></p> <p><b>2022.07.06</b> 13:30-15:00 (GMT+8)</p> <p><b>Prof. Julie Tian Miao</b> Associate Professor, Melbourne School of Design, University of Melbourne</p>
<p><b>What Insights do Complexity Theory Offer for Planning Today?</b></p> <p><b>2022.07.12</b> 16:00-17:30 (GMT+8)</p> <p><b>Prof. Angelique Chettiparamb</b> Professor, Henley Business School, University of Reading</p>	<p><b>The Potential of Huang-Lao Thought as a Theoretical Basis for Spatial Planning in China</b></p> <p><b>2022.07.14</b> 16:00-17:30 (GMT+8)</p> <p><b>Prof. Jean Hillier</b> Emeritus Professor, Centre for Urban Studies, RMIT University</p>
<p><b>A Lacanian Understanding of Urban Development Plans under the Neoliberal Discourse</b></p> <p><b>2022.07.19</b> 20:00-21:30 (GMT+8)</p> <p><b>Dr. Elham Bahmanteymouri</b> Senior Lecturer, School of Architecture and Planning, University of Auckland</p>	<p><b>Re-thinking Decoloniality for Planning Theory and Practice</b></p> <p><b>2022.07.21</b> 20:00-21:30 (GMT+8)</p> <p><b>Prof. Tanja Winkler</b> Associate Professor, School of Architecture, Planning &amp; Geomatics, University of Cape Town</p>
<p><b>Institutional Memory of Developmentalism: An Evolutionary Economic Interpretation of Smart City Export Policies in South Korea</b></p> <p><b>2022.07.25</b> 10:00-11:30 (GMT+8)</p> <p><b>Prof. Jung Won Son</b> Associate Professor, Bartlett School of Planning, UCL</p>	<p><b>Transport Planning and Housing Affordability: An Empirical Case Study in Greater London</b></p> <p><b>2022.07.26</b> 16:00-17:30 (GMT+8)</p> <p><b>Dr. Mengqin Cao</b> Senior Lecturer, School of Architecture and Cities, University of Westminster</p>

Online meeting addresses will be sent to course participants later!

**Contact Information**  
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School of Architecture  
Southeast University



## 二、课程组织安排

本课程以线上授课形式，邀请国际规划领域知名专家围绕国际规划理论与方法前沿进行介绍，每位专家将围绕一个主题进行授课，每次授课时长约 90 分钟，包括 60 分钟的报告和 30 分钟的问答环节。学生通过本课程的学习，将对当今国际规划领域的前沿理论与方法形成系统的认识，并能够结合中国规划实际进行批判性运用。

### 讲座日程

授课专家	专家单位	授课题目	拟授课时间
Prof. Ben Derudder	比利时鲁汶大学公共管理学院教授	Chinese cities in the world city network, 2000-2020	2022.07.05 17:00-18:30 (北京时间)
Dr. Julie Tian Miao	澳大利亚墨尔本大学建筑学院副教授	Housing and Creativity: A Research Agenda	2022.07.06 13:30-15:00 (北京时间)
Prof. Angelique Chettiparamb	雷丁大学 Henley 商学院教授	What insights do Complexity theory offer for planning today?	<b>2022.07.12</b> 16:00-17:30 (北京时间)
Prof. Jean Hillier	皇家墨尔本理工大学城市研究中心荣休教授	The potential of Huang-Lao thought as a theoretical basis for spatial planning in China	<b>2022.07.14</b> 16:00-17:30 (北京时间)
Dr. Elham Bahmanteymouri	奥克兰大学建筑与规划学院高级讲师	A Lacanian understanding of urban development plans under the neoliberal discourse	2022.07.19 20:00-21:30 (北京时间)
Prof. Tajna Winkler	开普敦大学建筑规划与地质学院副教授	Re-thinking Decoloniality for Planning Theory and Practice	2022.07.21 20:00-21:30 (北京时间)
Dr. Jung Won Son	伦敦大学学院巴特莱特规划学院副教授	Institutional Memory of Developmentalism: An Evolutionary Economic Interpretation of Smart City Export Policies in South Korea	2022.07.25 10:00-11:30 (北京时间)
Dr. Mengqiu Cao	英国威斯敏斯特大学建筑与城市学院副教授	Transport Planning and Housing Affordability: An Empirical Case Study in Greater London	2022.07.26 10:00-11:30 (北京时间)

## 作业安排

在课程进行中间，布置了一篇与课程相关的 500–800 词的英文短文，这也是获取课程证书的必要要求。学生们在 8 月 15 日前提交作业，并可以在截止日期前通过邮件与组织教师讨论。具体要求如下：

- 主题为对特定规划理论或方法的理解，并说明它如何与规划研究和/或实践联系起来。最好与整个课程的一两个讲座联系起来。
- 标题少于 15 个单词
- 段文结尾处需要结论来清楚地表达论点
- 图表不是必需的，如果可以与论点联系，则鼓励添加
- 引用至少三个学术著作引用（引用格式可以是 APA、芝加哥或其他任何一种，只要在整个文本保持一致即可）

## 三、授课教师



***Prof. Ben Derudder***

Ben Derudder is professor with a research appointment in 'City Science' at the KU Leuven Public Governance Institute. He is also one of the Associate Directors of the Globalization and World Cities (GaWC) research network, and guest professor at the universities of Ghent (Universiteit Gent) and Toruń (Nicolaus Copernicus University). Ben Derudder carries out and coordinates research into global urban networks, polycentric urban developments, and the position of the city in spatial and regional policies. Current research focuses on: 1) Analyses of economic and governance interactions between cities (with a focus on the global scale). 2) Analyses of polycentric urban development (with a focus on China/Europe). 3) Region and city-region-formation (with a focus on Flanders/Belgium).



***Prof. Julie Tian Miao***

Dr Julie Tian Miao is a Senior Lecturer in Property and Economic Development in the Melbourne School of Design, University of Melbourne, and is an honorary Fellow in Shanghai Jiaotong University and Hong Kong University. Previously she worked as Lecturer in Urban Planning and Development in Glasgow University. Having spent my social and professional life across three continents of Australasia, Asia and Europe, Julie has developed a fast-rising research profile concerned with the complexity of modern cities, innovations and their socio-economic consequences. She has a career total of 44 outputs, including 22 articles and 2 co-authored books. She also led 20 projects; 12 as chief investigator with personal research income totalling £258,691 (~AU\$491,513) in the past three years. She has been invited to deliver FIVE keynotes and FOUR plenaries internationally, and invited as the board-member for a Leverhulme International Network and the Regional Studies Association.



***Prof. Angelique Chettiparamb***

Prof. Angelique Chettiparamb is Professor of Urban Planning and Governance and the Research Division Lead at the Department of Real Estate and Planning; Henley Business School, University of Reading, UK. She has researched and published on a range of issues in India and the UK. Besides ongoing work on civic societies in the UK, she is currently working on a policy engagement project on urban land inventorying in Kochi, in India.

Angelique has published widely in several academic journals and is currently Managing Editor of the high-ranking journal *Planning Theory*. She is actively involved in learned societies and is the Secretary General of the *Association of European Schools of Planning (AESOP)*. She is also External Examiner for planning courses at several Universities in the UK and Ireland.



***Prof. Jean Hillier***

Jean Hillier is an emeritus professor at RMIT University, Melbourne, Australia. Research interests include post-structural planning theory and methodology for strategic practice in conditions of uncertainty, more-than-human planning theory and practice and cultural heritage practices in spatial planning, particularly in China. Relevant books include *Quiet Activism: Climate Action at the Local Scale* (2021, with 4 other authors), *The Planning Theory Tradition: an international account* (2017, with Patsy Healey, Southeastern University Press, in Mandarin), *Deleuze and Guattari for Planners* (2013). Jean has co-authored several works with colleagues in China, including 'An Uncanny Architecture of Cultural Heritage: the Japanese Occupation of Harbin, China' (2021, with Fu Shulan), 'Disneyfication or Self-referentiality: Recent Conservation Efforts and Modern Planning History in Datong' (2017, with Fu Shulan), 'Planning theory in China and Chinese planning theory' (2013, with Cao Kang), 'Deleuzian Dragons: thinking Chinese strategic spatial planning with Gilles Deleuze' (2013, with Cao Kang), 'Enabling Chinese strategic spatial planners to paint green dragons' (2011, with Cao Kang).



***Dr. Elham Bahmanteymouri***

Dr Elham Bahmanteymouri is a Senior Lecturer in the School of Architecture and Planning at the University of Auckland, where she teaches courses on urban land economics, urban economic development, and urban economics. Elham has a bachelor's degree in economics and a master's degree in urban and regional planning and design. She worked as a senior planner in both the public and private sectors for 16 years. She has expertise in the provision of urban growth management policies and the economic assessment of housing and urban development policies, investigating the causes and consequences of spatial inequality, housing unaffordability and urban poverty, and supervising the preparation, implementation, and evaluation of urban plans. In addition, the focus of her research is on land use planning, urban economics, digital platform economy, and urban critical theories such as the Lacanian post-Marxist approach.





**Prof. Tajna Winkler**

Tanja Winkler is the convenor of the City and Regional Planning Programme at the University of Cape Town (UCT), South Africa; and between 2016—2018 she served as a deputy dean for the Faculty of Engineering and the Built Environment. Before joining UCT in January of 2011, Tanja enjoyed a brief, sixteen-month lecturing stint at the University of Sheffield, England, and a much longer, ten-year, lectureship at the University of the Witwatersrand (Wits), Johannesburg, where she continues to hold an honorary post. Tanja completed a PhD on resident-led urban regeneration in January of 2006 from the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada (supervised by Leonie Sandercock and John Freidmann), and she worked as an urban design consultant and a municipal planning official in South Africa and Britain, respectively. James Duminy and Tanja are the recipients of the Association of European Planning of Schools (AESOP) “Best Published Paper Award” for 2017, which is published in *Planning Theory* and titled: *Planning to change the world? Questioning the normative ethics of planning theories*. Tanja is also an editorial board member of ‘Planning Theory’, ‘International Planning Studies’, and ‘Planning Theory and Practice’.



**Prof. Jung Won Son**

Dr. Son received his Ph.D. degree in urban planning from the University of California, Los Angeles and his MSc. and BSc. degrees from Seoul National University. He joined Bartlett School of Planning at UCL in 2006. Before that, he taught in the Department of Geography and Environment at LSE. Dr. Son's research is focused on two themes in urban and regional economic development: 1) the urban and regional dimension of technological knowledge production and 2) political analysis of regional economic planning. The geographical focuses of his research are the U.S., South Korea and China. Funded projects include temporal changes of localised knowledge spillovers in the U.S. (funded by the Benjamin Stevens Fellowship of North American Association of Regional Science), the emergence of a metropolitan knowledge cluster (funded by the Leverhulme Trust), a comparative study of innovative capacities between the Seoul metropolitan area and the Southeast region (funded by the Asian Institute for Regional Innovation), creative centres as a new orthodoxy in Chinese urban development (funded by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors) and Localised knowledge spillovers and regional absorptive capacity (funded by European Commission through Marie Curie Fellowship).



***Dr. Mengqiu Cao***

Mengqiu (Matthew) is a Senior Lecturer in Transport, Logistics and Urban Planning at the School of Architecture and Cities, University of Westminster. He was awarded his PhD at the University College London (UCL). He works in both academia and industry, specialising in an interdisciplinary research field, which is primarily a mixture of transport analysis and urban studies. In addition, he has also worked with public authorities and international funding organisations. He has served as the UK Ambassador for the Association of European Transport. He is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society (RGS), a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society (RSS), a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts (RSA), a Fellow of the Higher Education Academy (HEA), a Member of the Royal Economic Society (RES), a Member of the Chartered Institution of Highways and Transportation (CIHT), a Member of the Chartered Institute of Logistics and Transport (CILT), a Member of the Transport Planning Society (TPS), a Member of the Town and Country Planning Association (TCPA) and a Member of the Regional Studies Association (RSA).

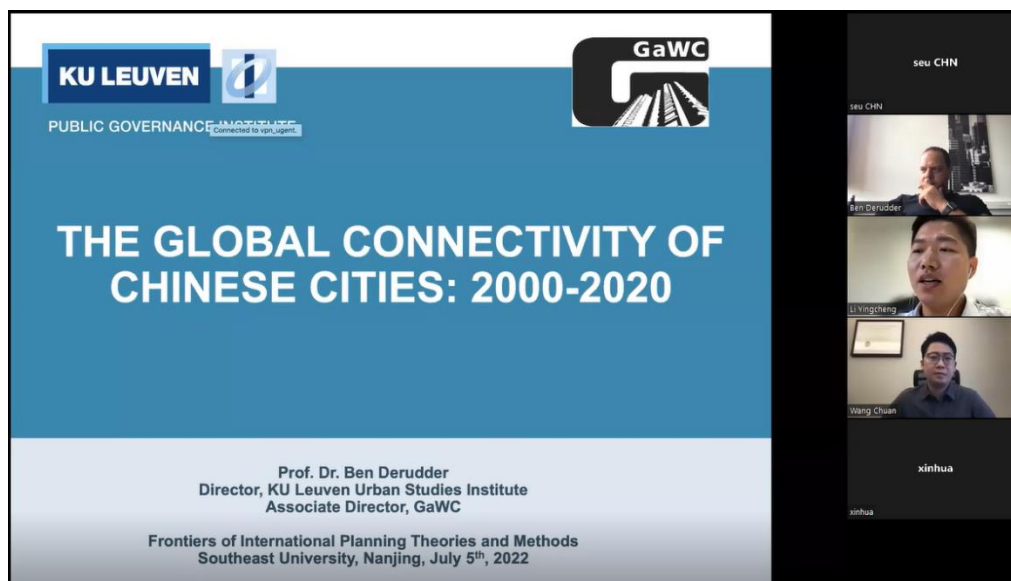


## 四、课堂教学

### 1) 讲座过程

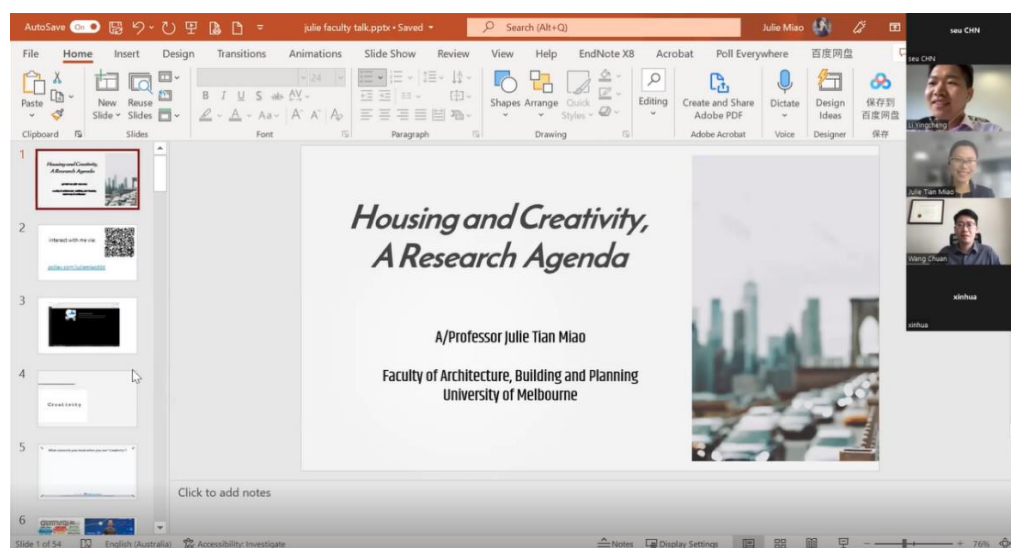
八场讲座如期顺利进行，每场讲座均有超过 100 位观众线上参与。八位授课教授从自身研究出发，在一个小时的时间内，从各个不同的角度切入规划理论与方法这一主题。

第一场讲座的主讲教授 Ben Derudder 基于其长期对于世界城市网络的实证研究，系统总结了城市网络研究的理论基础，详细说明了网络测度的具体方法，并以中国为例展示了其在区域分析中的应用。



第一场讲座截图

第二场讲座的主讲教授 Julie Tian Miao 基于其最新的研究，将创意阶层和住房问题这两个研究热点问题联系在一起，引导大家思考这一新兴的研究议题，及其在规划实践中的应用。值得一提的是，Julie Tian Miao 教授在讲座中使用了互动软件，大大提高了讲座的趣味性和互动性。



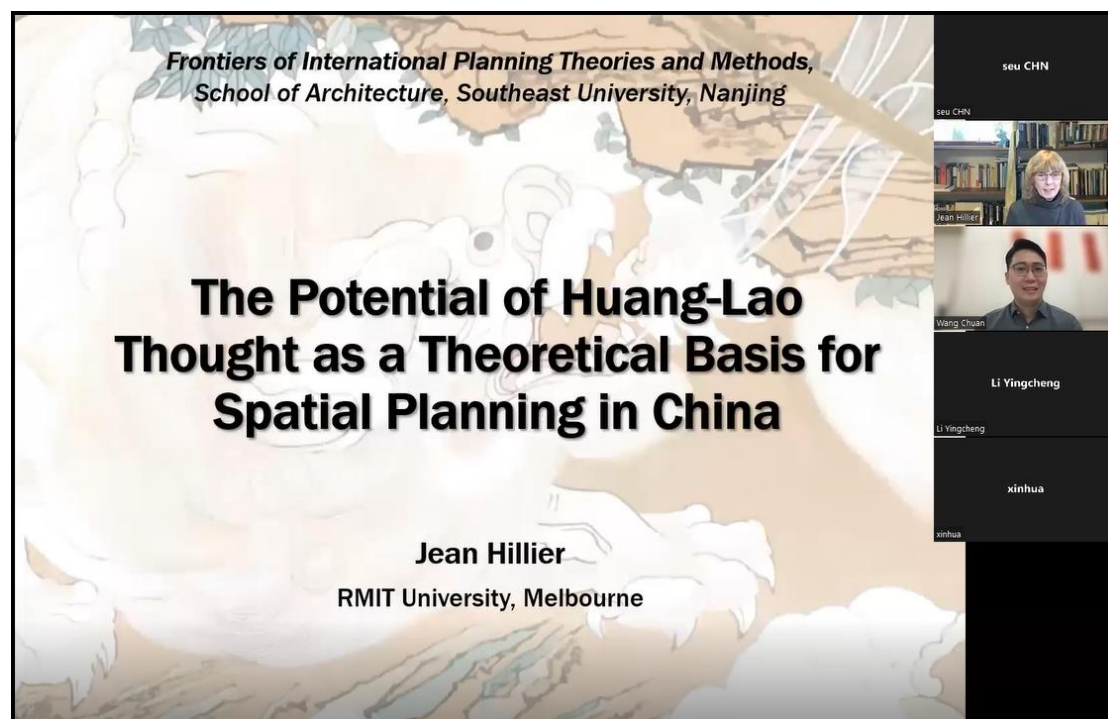
第二场讲座截图

第三场讲座的主讲教授 Angelique Chettiparamb 聚焦前沿规划理论，系统阐述了复杂性理论的学术源流及其在城市规划中的应用，展望了复杂性理论对城市规划理论与实践范式转变的影响。



第三场讲座截图

第四场讲座的主讲教授 Jean Hillier 聚焦中国的规划实践，从规划历史研究的角度，结合山西大同城市规划的具体案例探讨了黄老哲学思想对中国空间规划实践的影响。



第四场讲座截图

第五场讲座的主讲教授 Elham Bahmanteymouri 同样关注哲学思想对规划的影响，她介绍了拉康主义的理论基础及其在城市研究中的应用，并结合具体的城市开发案例，阐述如何以拉康主义的视角研究新自由主义语境下的城市开发。



第五场讲座截图

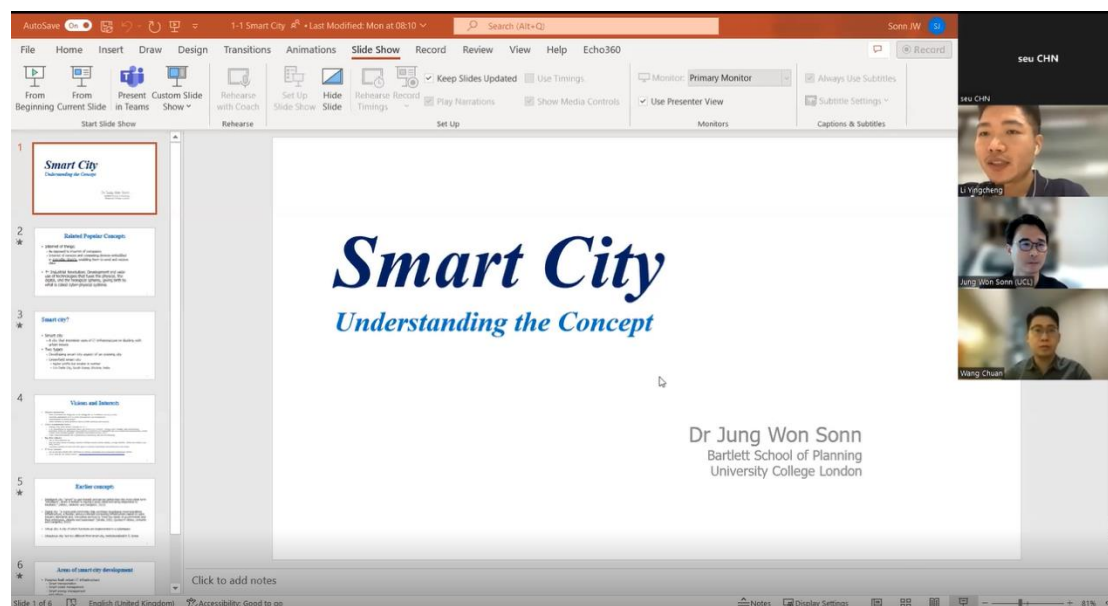
第六场讲座的主讲教授 Tanja Winkler 关注后殖民主义对第三世界规划理论与实践的影响，探讨追问了什么是规划中的后殖民主义，以及我们需要发展怎样的后殖民主义等重要的理论问题。



第六场讲座截图

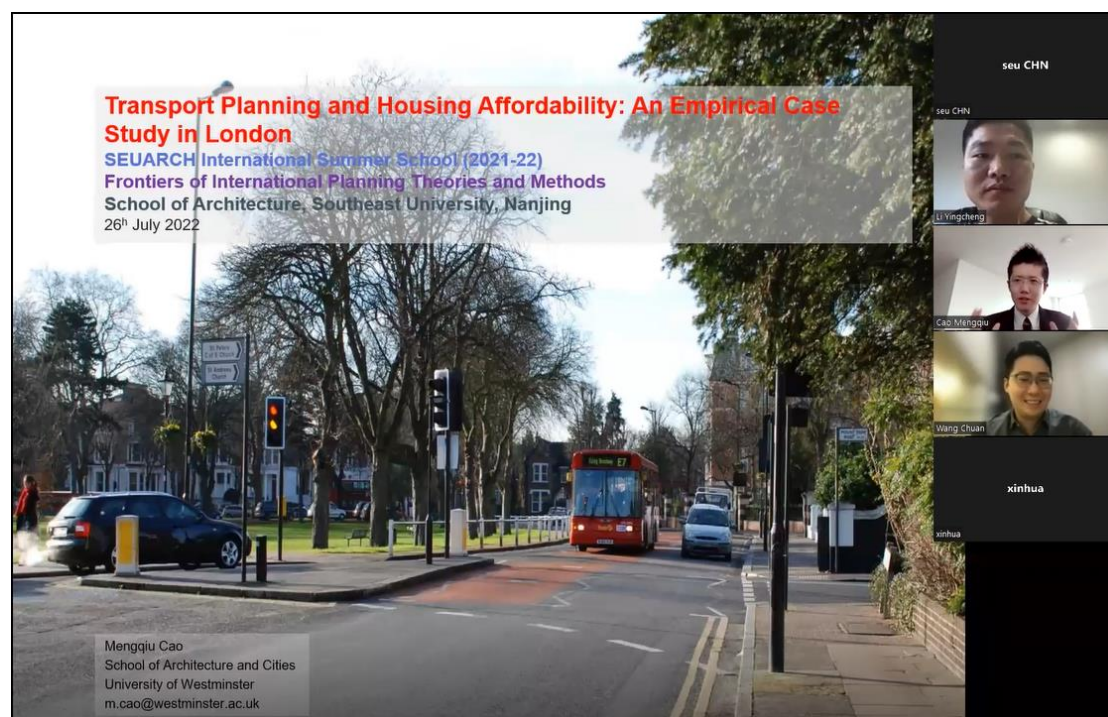


第七场讲座的主讲教授 Jung Won Son 基于其对韩国智慧城市政策的研究，首先介绍智慧城市的定义与内涵，接着还原了韩国智慧城市政策的政治和经济语境，强调发展主义国家在其中的重要作用。



第七场讲座截图

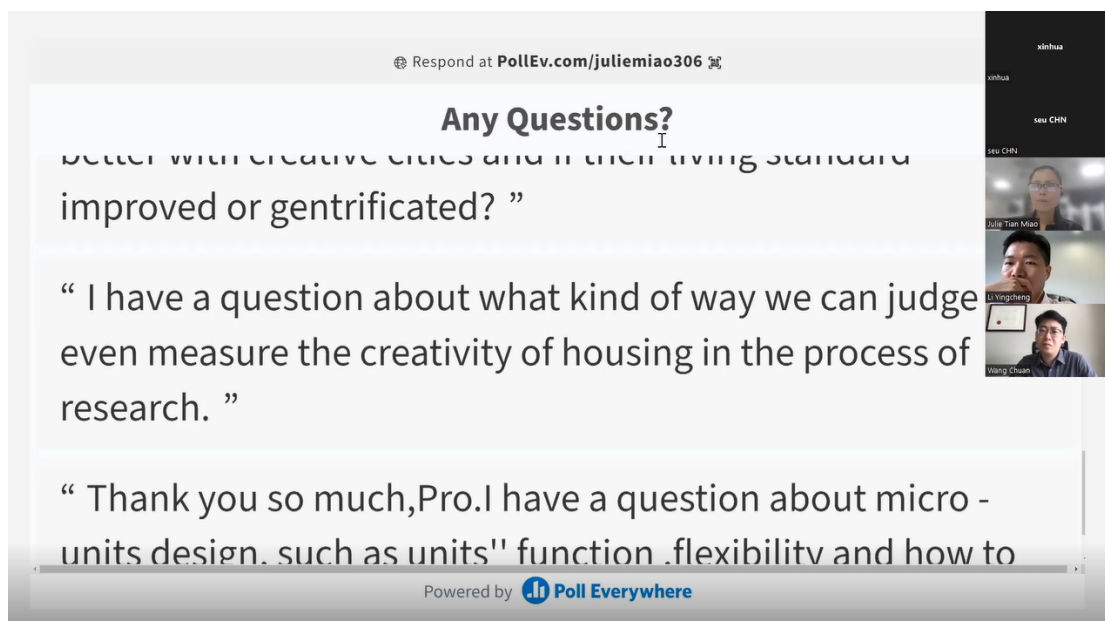
第八场讲座的主讲教授 Mengqiu Cao 则将城市交通问题与住房问题联系起来，将规划理论与分析方法结合，并在讲座中加入了很多问答和互动环节，加深了大家对城市交通与住房政策的理解。



第八场讲座截图

## 2) 答疑讨论

每场讲座结束后，主持人进行简短的总结与评述。其后便是超过半个小时的公开交流讨论环节。每场讲座都有很多同学在提问区提出自己的问题，或者开麦与嘉宾直接交流，这些提问往往都能与讲座主题贴合。讲座教授对所有的提问都给予了耐心细致的回答。除了课程组织者和报名课程的学生，一些对讲座主题感兴趣的学者也参与了讨论，比如浙江大学曹康教授参与了第四场讲座的答疑讨论，第八场主讲嘉宾 Mengqiu Cao 教授也参与了前面的讲座并提出了自己的问题，这进一步提高了答疑讨论环节的质量，增进了选课同学们对相关问题的思考。



提问交流环节截图

## 五、优秀作业示例

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### Discussion the Optimization Method of Low Carbon Transportation Planning for New Residential Areas

**Keyword:** transport planning, low carbon, sustainable development, carbon emissions

#### 1. Introduction

On September 22, 2020, China proposed at the 75th session of the United Nations General Assembly that "China will strive to peak its carbon emissions by 2030, and achieve carbon neutrality by 2060." The introduction of this goal has brought extensive and profound changes to the technological transformation of various industries in China, and urban transportation carbon emissions are an important indicator in carbon neutral carbon accounting. In the last lecture, Prof. Cao used a composite car dependence and housing affordability (CDHA) index and concluded that 'Housing affordability is not perceived as a 'transport value'. In his final conclusion, he mentioned that 'Housing affordability is not perceived as a 'transport' issue - but it is beginning to impact on travel behaviors. In his report, three ways to reduce carbon emissions and promote sustainable urban development are also discussed: first, through urban planning; second, through technology, such as new energy alternatives; and third, by changing the way people travel. (Mengqiu Cao, Transport planning and housing, affordability. An empirical case study in Greater London)

#### 2. Research Methodology

Taking Songjiang District in Shanghai as an example, the research data are compared between two sets of data in 2013 and 2017, and the method of evaluating the low-carbon transportation planning of the new urban area in this region is mainly based on multi-source data such as cell phone signaling data, residents' travel survey data, and Internet e-map data, etc. The correlation analysis model between the transportation carbon emissions of residential areas and 5D built environment elements is constructed to identify the most significant indicators. The indicators mainly include residential population density, employment to residential ratio, land use mix, development intensity, bus stop density and road network density, and job density. (Xiongying Lu, 2022) The main evaluation methods used are elemental normalization, correlation analysis and spatial correlation analysis. Firstly, the element normalization method was used to standardize each element, and then the correlation analysis method was used to identify the built environment elements with significant influence on carbon emissions, and the Moran index was applied to measure the spatial autocorrelation and spatial agglomeration of carbon emissions and elements with significant influence.

#### 3. Results

Based on the degree of spatial agglomeration of carbon emissions, the ranking of built environment impact elements and the spatial distribution pattern, and comparing the changes in 2013 and 2017, the results of the analysis of carbon emission impact elements are as follows.

(1) The areas with high correlation between carbon emissions and impact elements, the number of grids is basically the same, mainly concentrated in the industrial park in Zhongshan Street in the east of the new city and the commercial concentration area in Guangfulin Street in the northeast, which area has a high concentration of jobs, but the residential population is small and the separation of employment and residence is more prominent.

(2) The number of grids in areas with low correlation between carbon emissions and impact factors is slightly reduced, and the spatial distribution is relatively consistent, i.e., mainly in the east and west sides of the new city and the northwest, mainly in the remote suburbs.

(3) The number of grids in areas with low correlation between carbon emission and impact factors and high correlation in surrounding areas has increased, and the overall distribution is scattered, with the northeast part of the new city being more concentrated. The mix of land use, development intensity and density of public transportation

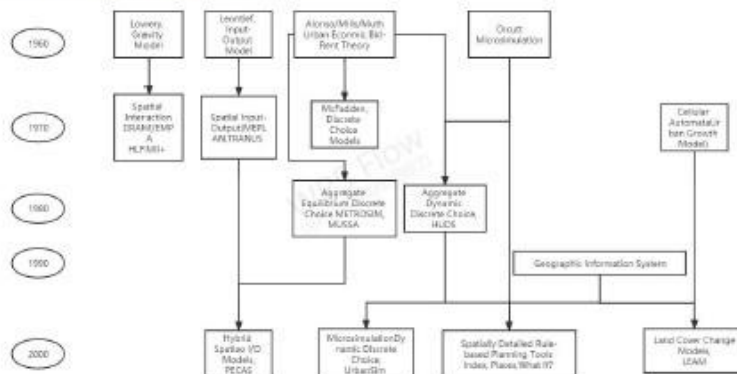


## Research in Agent based modeling on Macro Urban simulation and Micro Path Planning, based in Tung Chung New Town

Junhao CHEN, City University of Hong Kong  
junhachen7-c@my.cityu.edu.hk

Cities are complex systems. This fact is often ignored or simplified by urban planners and scholars in the past. The planning theory constructed is either divorced from the context of the city and independent of the urban theory, nor regarded cities as simple linear systems. As a result, the planning theory can not solve the complex urban problems, resulting in the city planning disaster<sup>[1]</sup>. Hawking believes that complexity science will shine in 21st century. Complexity science is the necessary knowledge that can help us understand and improve the urban and rural environment.

Complex systems present nonlinear states far away from equilibrium. When the system cannot reach the equilibrium state, time is an important factor, and planning can change the trajectory of the system operation. In the past, the planning paid too much attention to space and ignored time, because, influenced by classical science, the urban system was regarded as static, linear and tending to equilibrium state.



In community study, Agent-based Model should be considered. This method takes plots as the basic spatial unit in physical space, and the land plots are composed of tiles of consistent size. Information can be interacted within the grids. In the social space, residents, families and enterprise individuals are the basic simulation objects. Residents can move freely in the model. Information can flow among residents and plots. The most popular research directions include animal migration, disease transmission, and social network evolution. The reason to choose this method is that its bottom-up simulation idea is consistent with the concept of public participation and social equity planning, which is conducive to making suggestions on the formulation and evaluation of space policies from the perspective of the public.

My master thesis (expected to finish in 2023) studies on the setting of model parameters combines the regional characteristics of Tung Chung New Town in Hong Kong. The information



## Theoretical review und practical value of Complexity Theory in the neoliberalism

Chen Sitian

Shanghai International Studies University

Complexity could be seen as a function of the number of elements in a system, the degree of connectivity within a system, the ability of system elements to adapt over time to become increasingly complex or the degree of diversity between elements within a system. And a complex system clearly shows some apparent characteristics such as self-organisaiton, non-linearities, including "butterfly effects" and tipping points and adaptive behaviour, which actually corespond with the use of complexity theory in planning. According to van der Stoep(2013), there are three stages: Planning for the people, than planning with the people and planning by the people. And this process clearly shows how the self-organisation works in an autonomous system.

What forms a city, we could call them sets for the moment, decides how we analyse and deconstruct it as a complex system. Even if there are only 20, taking the possibility of overlapping into consideration, the result could be astonishing: 1 million subsets. Take the famous example by Alexander(1966), a drugstore, a newsrack, a traffic light and also the people waiting to cross the street. In this case, these sets form a small complex system. But if we look it deeper, we could separate these elements into two different categories, the changing and the fixed part, with the former works and also cycles naturally in the latter. Through this example we can see one benifit of urban compexity—synergy, which creates the possibility that the whole is greater than the parts. Also, urban complexity brings other benefits such as perceptual richness and functional capacity, when properties in this system seem to be more aesthetic and satisfying, which makes people feel at home.

So, if the complexity theory used as a tool in the urban planning, besides the factors or elements mentioned above such as self-organisation and systematic(macro plus micro) analyse, planning could be broke down into different aspects like plan-making, assessment and approval of development proposals, resolution of disputes about development proposals, and also the culture of planners and planning. Regardless of the type of planning theory, the importance of specific cultural preferences should never be ignored so that the localization could be realised.

Though seems pretty pratical and promising, i think the complex theory and its ideas could meet up with some difficulties or be stuck in a paradox. It looks fair and innovative to let people participate in the planning, the question comes: Does this means all the people or a certain group of them? And how does goverment play its role in it, bystander or intervenor or team member or a leader?

Take Hamburg, Germany for example. As a famous port around the world, this city has undergone a great transition to become a global city. The question is, when the

Pragmatic approaches driven by Lacanian ideologies presented in modern day planning within New Zealand

The theory of 'Pragmatism' is based on addressing issues through the judgement of results instead of using abstract concepts (Ormerod, 2017). Pragmatic planning methodologies contain useful tools for problem-solving. The essay discusses how pragmatic planning can be used as a problem-solving tool. Political ideologies and problem-solving approaches applied within the council will be used to assess the extent of pragmatism applied in contemporary planning.

Public views can be informed through a pragmatic planning approach to problem-solving. Signifiers influence the identification of what is missing within what people perceive as the 'good' city and try to find the most appropriate solution to this problem. Norms and values are constantly changing due to the fluctuating socio-economic trends and changing knowledge. In addition, Lacan also states that although our desires influence who we are, we cannot understand our desires. The undeniable truth for current-day urban planning is that there needs to be constant plan and policy change as policies will not be effective for every situation and era. Policy experts are to provide justification and reasons for their choices.

Pragmatism is interested in efficiency and is meant to enable an efficient achievement of ends. The emphasis on efficiency can be particularly seen in present-day governmentality. Measures such as online consent tracking give transparency and allow for better services but also puts pressure on planners as some may prefer the number of approved consents over the quality. Effective governance is perceived as being able to drive performance in an appropriate manner and time frame. According to Sager, it is inefficient when considering the public interest in planning in comparison to "public choice". This has been reflected in the wording in section 5 of the Resource Management Act 1999 (RMA).

A pragmatic approach to problem-solving for transportation would be providing carbon emissions knowledge to the public to drive increased public transit ridership. In this case, the 'truth' of sustainability is seen as a pragmatic approach to problem-solving. Current planning practises articulate decision-making processes to the most efficient ends possible through public choice. If there are no objections to the plans, then the 'normalised' citizen is expected to abide by these rules. However, in some circumstances, others may not be able to object within the given timeframe. Furthermore, not everyone understands how these plans will affect them in the future.

The council uses a 'pragmatic' approach of limiting or restricting public notification for certain consent applications to enable more efficient 'problem-solving' processes. An example of this is the Eden Park project. The plan modifications were too subtle as the existing neighbouring residents were not aware of how adversely these changes would affect their daily lives. The night lighting and sound produced from events held at Eden Park would severely impact the residents living nearby. However, even though sometimes residents may not agree with the outcome of consent, there have been situations where consent agreements can be bought off from adversely affected parties. Although this is perceived as creating socially regressive adverse effects, some still perceive this as an efficient means to an end for RMA streamlining processes. The current planning and decision-making process



## Colonialism in the name of decoloniality:

### Rethinking decolonized planning theory in a sub-imperialism perspective

Xinhua Li

Decoloniality presents us with a different approach to knowledge production: *an approach that is purposefully geared towards rethinking thinking itself*(Mignolo & Walsh, 2018). And it does so by calling for an epistemic de-linking from Western categories of thought. However, this discourse ignores the risk of masking colonial agenda behind decolonization articulation, as what has happened in non-western empires.

The masking process could be described as the ideological operation of sub-imperialism, which is developed from the dependency theory that describes those non-European colonial powers, such as Ottoman Turkish or Japanese empires(Robinson, 1984). These non-European colonial empires in the semi-periphery of the world system have a relation of “antagonistic cooperation” with existing western powers located in the core of exploitation system(Harvey, 2016). Historical geographers expanded the idea of sub-imperialism to all westernized colonial powers like Siam or British India instead of only focusing on great powers(Winichakul, 1997). These non-western states borrowed modernity to strengthen their brutal rule. The introduction of modern knowledge like medicine, astronomy, and cartography changed the way of knowledge production(Nugent, 2022). However, the independent non-western states refused to admit that their way of thinking has already been shifted. On the contrary, all of these authorities, from Japan to Ottoman, Abyssinia to Siam, claimed themselves as savior and protector of colonized people ruled by Western empires(Galtung, 1976; Meeker, 2002). They stated that their way of thinking was totally different from the Western one, although their power actually came from Western world. What's more, some of the most powerful non-western countries like Japan, which had become the dominant power in East Asia since its westernization, started their own colonial in Asian-Pacific. During their occupation in Korea and Chinese Manchuria, Japanese imperialists claimed that the aim of their invasion was to *'save colored people from western colonization'*(Sewell, 2019).

Decoloniality is about intellectual knowledge production(Winkler, 2018). Japanese urban planners asserted that their spatial plan was better than French planner's when they planned to rebuild the old city of Datong in 1938(Tucker, 1999). Since they believed their planning theory was more harmonious and full of so-called *'Eastern Wisdom'*, comparing to the *'unsustainable, decayed and unpluralistic western way of thinking'*(Hein, 2003). Ironically, it is hard to say that there was any difference between Japanese plan and European plan, since both of which were Baroque style, ignoring the local context of this ancient Chinese city and showing no respect to the urban fabric(Hein, 2017).

Viewing the Plan through a Western lens, the most significant characteristics of Datong City Plan 1939 are Western: 1. The inclusion of the regional scale concept, demonstrating the influence of Paul Wolf, Raymond Unwin, and others, and the planning of satellite cities. 2. The introduction of green belts that run through the city, as in Radburn, with the Japanese con- text for air defense. 3.

## 六、学生心得体会

赵博韬：这门课视野宽广，主题各自独立内容鲜明，八门课次数恰到好处，老师和助教也很认真负责。美中不足的是大部分课程深度有限，希望今后有机会能听到思维含量、技术含量更大，或是经验研究更充分的课程。

高翰：总体而言讲座知识非常全面，视角从国际到中外的不同在地性，并结合了独特的黄老学说等地方知识体系，从而碰撞出了独特的智慧火花。

赵文嘉：在这个暑假，我阶段性地参与了学院开设的 "Frontiers of International Planning Theories and Methods" 线上课程。该课程邀请一些青年学者对规划的前沿视角与问题进行了介绍。和我们规划日常学习的惯常主题比较，这个课程分享的一些视角比较新颖有趣，表现出一些西方规划视角与我国规划视角的不同。比如 Institutional Memory of Developmentalism: An Evolutionary Economic Interpretation of Smart City Export Policies in South Korea 涉及的内容，个人感觉不太常出现在我国规划的重要刊物中。也有一些主题，是我正比较好奇的。比如 What Insights do Complexity Theory Offer for Planning Today。Complexity Theory 作为一个重要的、在其他理工科已比较广泛应用的理论，它在城市规划中能发挥什么样的作用、能给未来城市建设带来什么新的可能性，是我比较感兴趣的。但该课程，个人感觉也有一些提升的可能性。比如，介绍了 Complexity Theory 一类比较前沿的规划方法、思想后，可以再介绍一下，国内相关理论的发展情况以及哪些学校、老师、事务所一类的正在进行相关实践。如果可以这样，我认为，可能对参与者思考自己的未来方向、升学选择、职业倾向，会更有帮助。总得来说，这是一门很有意义的课程。开拓了我的视野，让我有机会接触到更广阔的规划主题与思想。希望能越办越多，越办越好。

李新华：非常有益的一次教学尝试，请到的演讲者都是在理论方面富有名望的学者。对于广大偏向技术型培养的国内外学生来说是一次很好的拓展视野的机会。主办方全程非常认真负责，八位演讲者教学非常认真。美中不足的有两点：第一，大多数理论深度不高，或许是出于照顾学生的原因，理论基础都比较浅显。例如 What Insights do Complexity Theory Offer for Planning Today 一节，介绍的 Kuhn 的范式理论和 Karl Popper 的证伪理论都属于比较经典的科学哲学理论，学生大多对其有一定基础，所以有方法论创新性不足的观感。第二，理论和规划现实的结合普遍讨论的较少。Re-thinking Decoloniality for Planning Theory and Practice 一节中师生虽然针对后殖民主义的地域性维度等话题展开了非常热烈的讨论，但讲座中几乎没有规划内容，恐怕有脱离规划语境投向科学哲学和文化研究之嫌。总体而言，这类汇聚国内外师生，针对规划理论问题的教学是非常有意义，非常具有前瞻性的。希望能成为学院的一项传统，根据当代学生在规划方法论上的现实困境和网络时代更加便捷的知识获取途径，进一步改革和深化理论探讨。祝愿理论课程越办越好！

Borui Gao: I'm Borui Gao from UCL. I'd like to say that attending the SEU summer school course is really an impressive experience. The eight lectures with different topics and focuses have given me many inspirations and knowledge in planning. Besides, I think the time arrangement of lectures is quite good, since time differences between regions are considered. Although I'm in Europe, I could still attend most

lectures at proper local time. Thanks for offering such a precious chance to learn and communicate with people worldwide!

## 七、项目总结

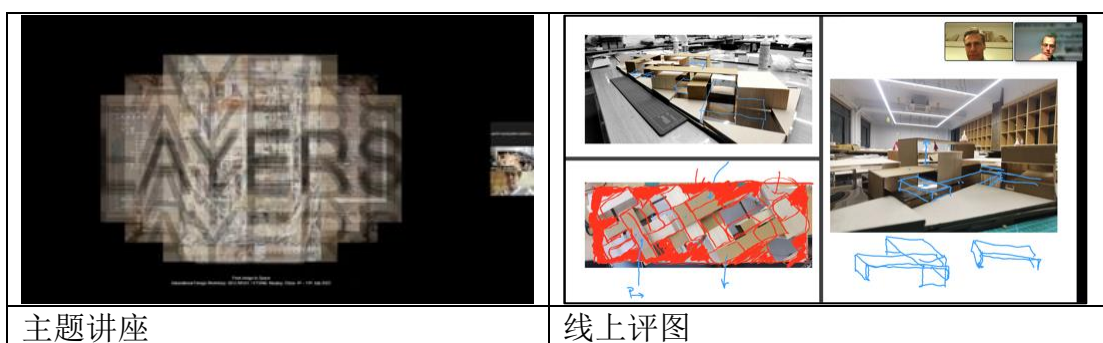
本次国际规划理论与方法前沿国际暑期学校是建筑学院首次在城乡规划学领域开办暑期学校，邀请了规划理论与方法研究领域的国际知名学者线上讲座，从规划理论和规划方法两个方面向学生介绍了国际学术研究的前沿进展，得到了国内外学生的一致好评，并取得了一定的社会影响。尽管是线上授课，师生互动效果受到一定影响，但由于两位课程老师做了较为充分的提前准备，在课程的管理、与外教的配合、对学生的指导等方面都较为流畅。从学生的作业与反馈来看，本次课程达到了预期的教学效果。今后，我们对于课程的深度和广度将进一步改进提高，力争把东南大学国际暑期学校项目做得更加成熟。

## 项目主题 2

### “从图像到空间”

#### 东南大学建筑学院-马德里理工大学建筑学院 2022 年暑期联合设计营回顾

#### 一、设计营简介



“从图像到空间”设计营为东南大学 2022 年国际暑期学校“建筑类实践课程”的子课程，为期 10 天。由东南大学建筑学院与西班牙马德里理工大学建筑学院联合举办，以线上线下结合的方式进行，面向全校全专业学生开放。两校教师共同参与教案制定、主题讲座、阶段评图答疑和终期答辩的教学全过程。

课程强调设计主题的开放性和设计过程的灵活性，目的不在于专业技法的训练，而注重培养学生对于平面构图、空间形式、建造材料以及使用者行为之间关联性的认知和表达。设计营通过拼贴画、实体模型和平面图纸等媒介的实际操作，讨论从无意识创作到理性诠释的行为更替、从图像到空间的维度转换、从场地到场所的意义演进。

本课程同时也作为未来在大学开展设计类通选课的一次教学尝试。设计营共招收 11 名学生，除建筑学院建筑、城乡规划和风景园林三个专业学生外，也有交通学院和人文学院学生加入。

## 二、教学团队

			
Jesús Ulargui Agurruza	Javier Mosquera González	张映乐	朱昊昊

**Jesús Ulargui Agurruza**（赫苏斯·乌拉吉·阿古鲁萨）  
马德里理工大学讲席教授，建筑学院建筑设计系副主任，“Grupo 4!”设计教学组组长，Ulargui Arquitectos 事务所主持建筑师。

**Javier Mosquera González**（哈维·莫斯盖拉·冈萨雷斯）  
马德里理工大学建筑学院建筑设计系副教授，“Grupo 4!”设计教学组成员，Javier Mosquera González Architects 事务所主持建筑师。

**张映乐**  
东南大学建筑学院建筑系讲师，一年级“建筑基础”教学组成员，曾任“Grupo 4!”设计教学组成员及 Ulargui Arquitectos 事务所助理建筑师。

**朱昊昊**  
东南大学建筑学院历史与理论研究所讲师，一年级“建筑基础”教学组成员，曾任荷兰大都会建筑事务所（OMA）设计师及具体建筑工作室主持建筑师。



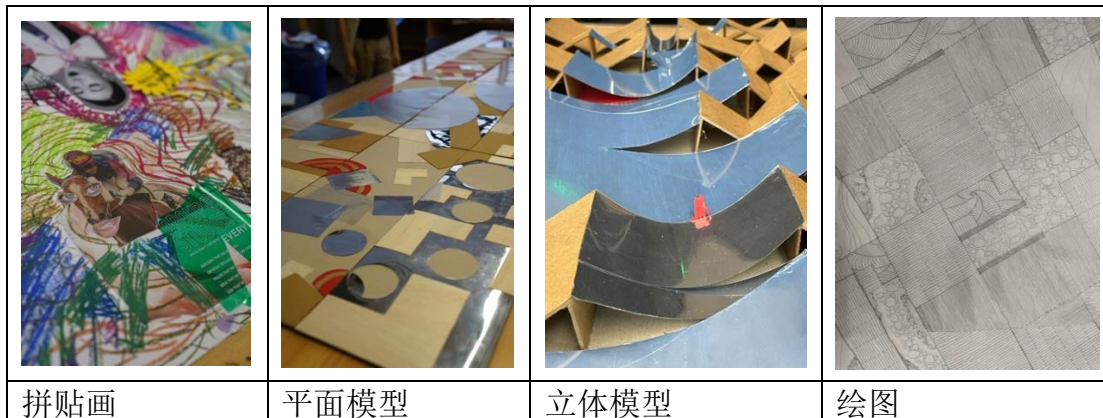
### 三. 主题与方法

作为面向不同专业学生开展的短期设计练习，该设计营弱化对于专业知识的要求，注重设计过程的探索性和趣味性；教学方法上强调在实际操作中进行思考学习，即“在做中学”；成果则以跨媒介和跨尺度的形式反映连续的空间意义演进。体现为以下几个特点：

#### 1. “去建筑化”

避免先入为主的“建筑设计”观念和明确的功能讨论。设计任务是在 1:100 比例下，以起伏的地形形态为基础发展出包含内部空间的“游乐场”空间。流线、尺度、空间形式对使用者行为的引导，以及材质与空间氛围的对应关系是推进设计发展的基本指导。

#### 2. 多媒介推进



设计营工作依照拼贴画、平面模型、立体模型和平面图纸等多种媒介操作推进，引导逐步深入的空间解读和诠释，包括从无意识创作向抽象化构图的转换、从平面模型向空间模型的发展、从基本的区域划分到具体空间元素设计，等。

#### 3. 个体与集体



设计营不同阶段的任务要求以个人或集体形式完成，对应两种工作模式：1. 独立发展个人作品，2. 将个人作品组合为整体，研究相互关系。统一的个人作品尺寸和比例是将它们组合为整体的前提，同时为快速发展个人作品之间的关系提供了可能。在这种方式的引导下，个人作品逐步组合为集体成果，实际反映了将相互独立的场所设计整合为具有联通性和城市尺度的地形空间。

## 四、阶段与任务

设计营工作分为 6 个阶段，对应明确的主题和设计任务

### 1. 拼贴游戏（集体）



设计工作开始于一场集体“拼贴游戏”。所有学生在 3mx2.6m 的一整张白纸上裁剪报纸杂志，进行拼贴和涂鸦，并定时轮换位置。最终成果是一幅集体完成的拼贴画。随后，将拼贴画平分，随机发放给每名学生，作为后续工作的基础。

### 2. 平面构图模型（个人）



第二阶段是对拼贴作品的抽象转译。学生需要仔细辨析分得的部分拼贴画，根据发放的图案集提取画作中重要几何元素，以此为基础发展新的秩序，重新构图。在此之后，选取给定的 5 种材料，在统一规格底板上制作平面构图模型，要求几何元素与构图秩序清晰可读。



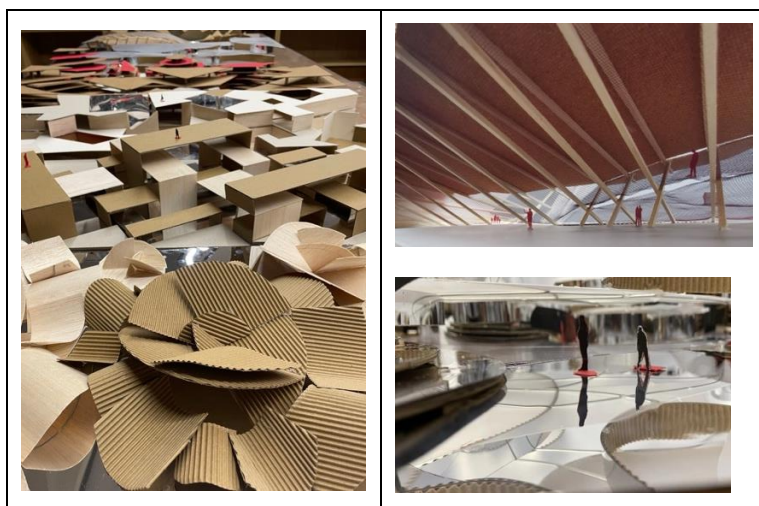
### 3. 构图模型的组合关联（集体）



“平面构图模型”组合成果

将完成的个人平面模型按照原拼贴画顺序组合，通过增减、外扩、交错等手法处理个人模型之间的联通关系。该阶段引入空间流线的基本概念，作为建立模型间关联性的参考标准。

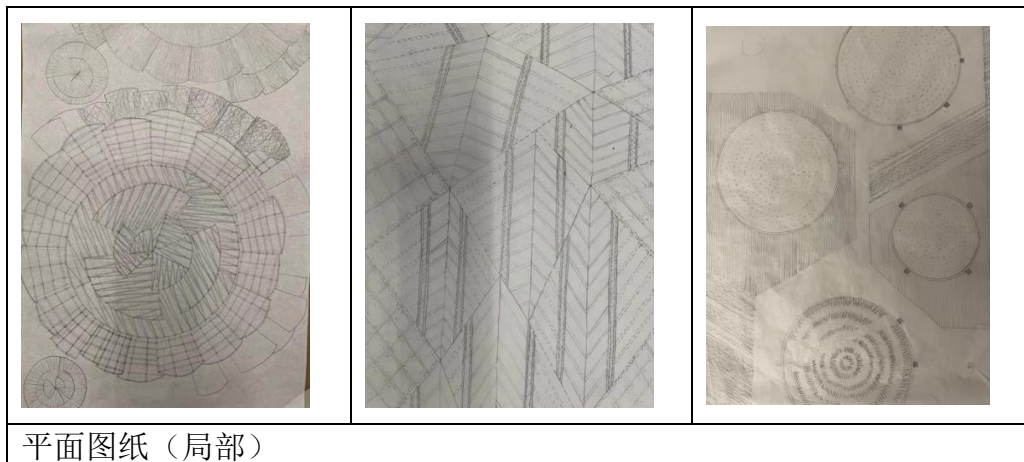
### 4. 平面模型的立体转化（个人）



平面模型的立体转化

以层级抬升作为将平面模型立体化的基本方法。本阶段着重考虑：1）. 分解平面构图模型，选取其中部分作为抬升元素；2）. 通过层级高差表达起伏地形（1:100 比例下，高度不超过 10cm），根据比例人调整空间尺度；3）. 层级之间所包含的空间形式与地形形态的对应关系，以及基于平面流线发展竖向交通的方式；4）. 层级之间的支撑和节点处理的基本结构逻辑。

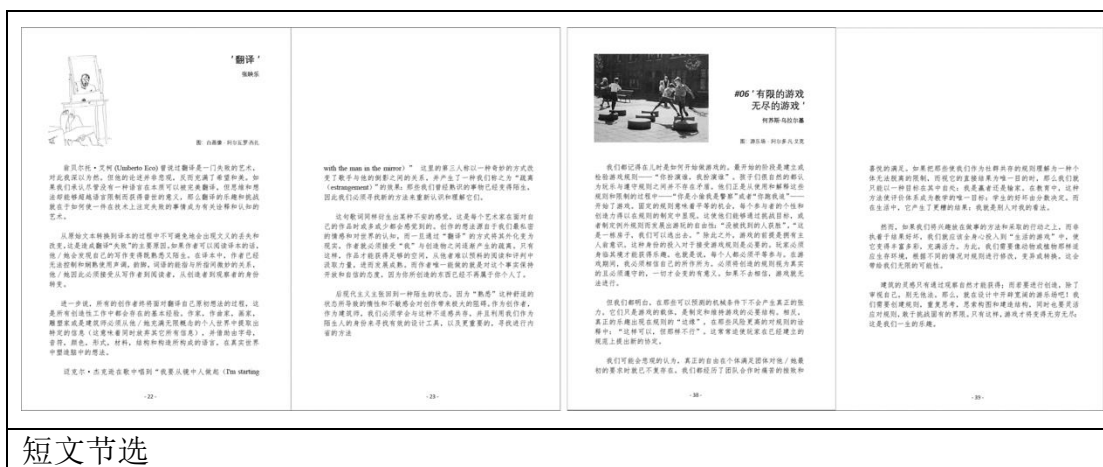
## 5. 图纸绘制（个人）



平面图纸（局部）

在与模型相同尺寸的拷贝纸上徒手绘制图纸。基于立体模型，在图纸中对于自然景观、交通连接、城市家具等元素进行深化设计。图纸分为两部分，一半绘制 5-8m 截面，另一半绘制总平面，兼顾对室内外空间关系与“游乐场”整体形态的表达。

## 6. 文本阅读



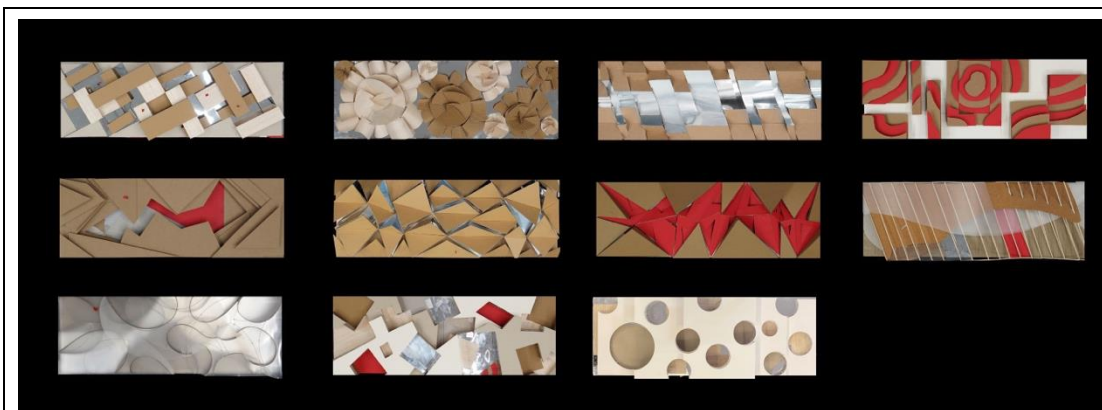
短文节选

共选取七篇专题短文，在各阶段任务开始前分发给学生。短文取自赫苏斯教授与张映乐合编文集《建筑设计基础教学实践与思考》中译本。文集收录了“Group4!”教学组成员围绕建筑与教学所展开的有关设计、空间现象、艺术创作、个体/集体行为等主题的随笔。这些短文目的并非提供具体的设计指导，而是引导学生以广泛的视角理解设计任务和操作方法。

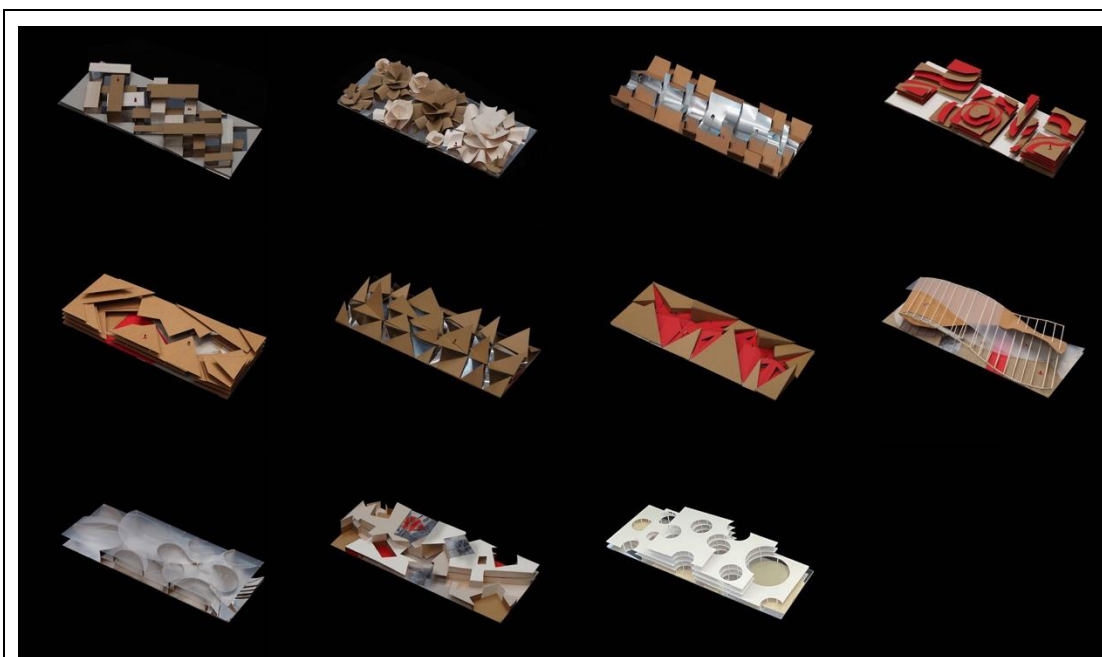
## 五、成果与答辩



“拼贴游戏” 成果

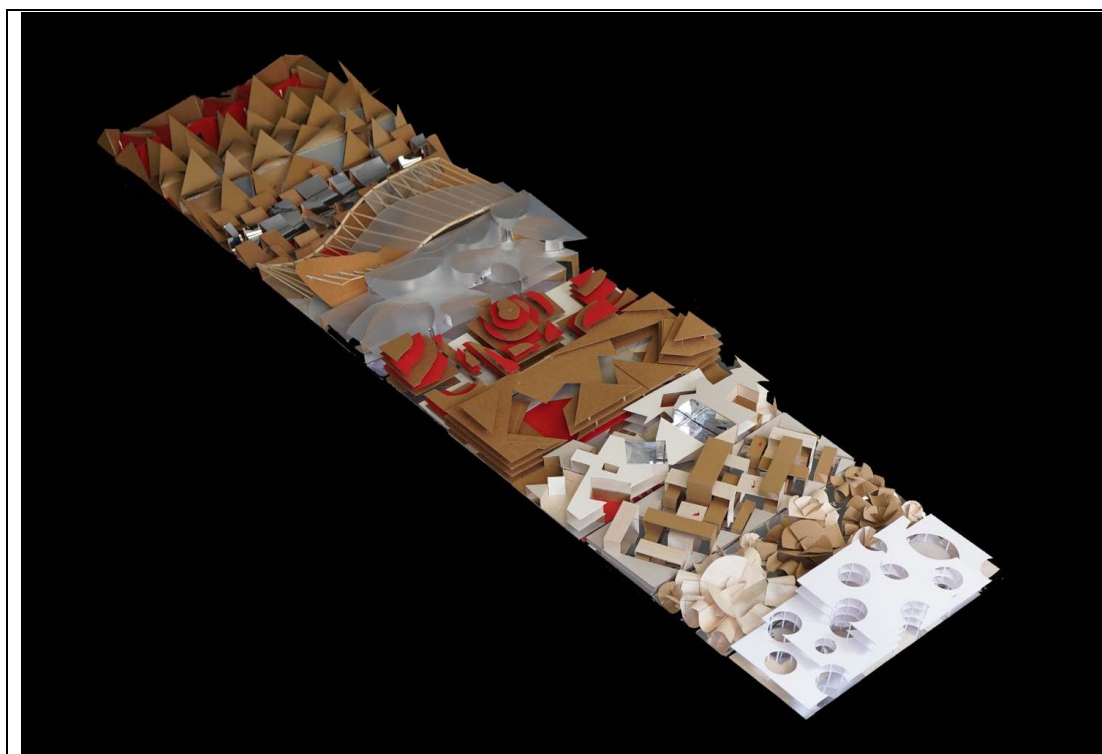


个人模型顶视图

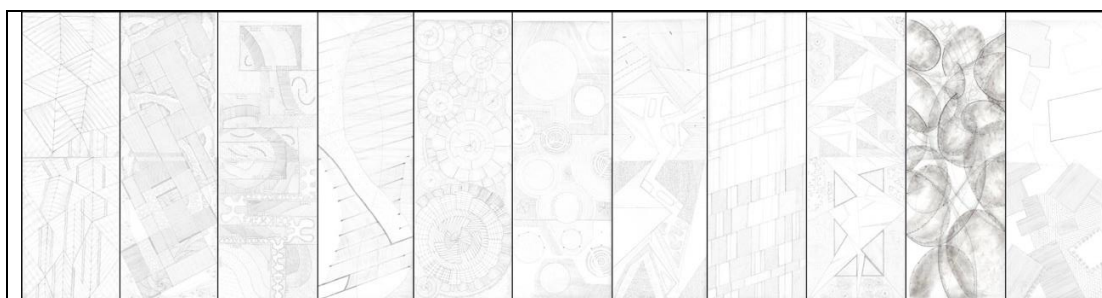


个人模型轴测图

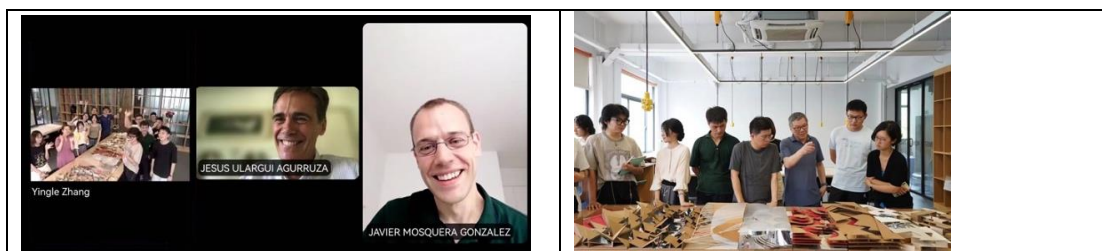




组合“城市”模型轴测



组合平面图纸



线上+线下答辩

设计营结课答辩展示了集体拼贴、组合模型、组合平面图共三组成果。答辩以线上线下形式进行，邀请东南大学建筑国际化示范学院顾大庆教授、南京大学建筑与城市规划学院吴佳维副研究员作为课外评委。评委们对作品逐一点评，肯定了同学们的设计概念和成果质量。答辩后，评委与授课教师举行座谈，就将设计营发展为公共通选课的具体方法进行了讨论。

## 六、学生反馈

韩宁通：

很难想象，在遥远的西班牙，建筑系的学生会用这样一种“玩泥巴”的方式做整整一个学期的设计。很高兴能有机会亲身体验一种风格迥异的设计教学，在差异中反思。

如果将本次工作坊与大一下学期“单体形式”作业相比较，我们会发现，工作坊在“形式提取”方面更加地随机和简洁，似乎没有太考虑图底关系和空间品质的问题；与此同时，它似乎更强调材料使用和制作工艺，并在结构方面花了更多的时间探讨。

由此，我对以下几个问题产生好奇：首先：如果不把“空间品质”作为主要的问题来解决，学生又该如何评价和完善自己的设计？其次，在西班牙，这个练习和实际建筑设计的关系是什么，分别在什么阶段进行？最后，这样的教案是怎么形成的，它受到了哪些观念的影响？

付雨陌：

这是我第一次参加工作营，它和设计课非常不一样。在这里，每一项任务都是未知的。

我从来没有想过一幅随机绘制的抽象画可以变成一个非常酷的设计。这表明设计的概念可以从一张图片中提取出，通过重复一个元素，也可以完成一个不错的设计。看来灵感可以来自任何地方。

工作营给人的感受非常好，因为每一步都很流畅自然。就好像这个方案已经存在，我所要做的就是让它成为现实。当没有时间给你犹豫时，你就不再犹豫，直接前进。我想这是研讨会最棒的部分。它激发了快速的、不受限、自由的设计。

梁思滢：

课程的推进是轻而快的，这对于习惯了深思熟虑并得到复杂方案的人来说，是一次转换与尝试的机会。十天完成的设计是依照“重复基本形式，强化概念”的思想进行的。出乎意料的是，重复并不一定会带来乏味感，它反而让形式本身的特性变得更加鲜明突出，让观者更容易关注于重复本身。甚至，在重复的过程中，操作者能感受到形式对 ta 的反问：曲面的弧度你是怎么考虑的？折线的角度呢？这让操作者不得不进入更为具体的讨论中去。很高兴在操作过程中感受到了重复的潜力与难处，并在大家的作品中认识到了它的魅力所在。

黄荣超：

这是我第一次参加夏令营，我感觉是如此的有趣，通过这次夏令营，我知道了西方的设计课程与我们的设计课程是有如此大的差距。

我感觉西方的设计起步更加的抽象，他们的起初就是好像什么也不要想，就是顺其自然，凭借着感觉去做，让方案自己跳脱出来，让人感觉好像这个方案本来就存在，只是等着你去发掘一下就行了。而现在我们学校的教学更加偏向有组织有规划的进行方案的推进，这两种并没有谁好谁不好只能说各有千秋。这同时也体现了做设计方法的多样性，与不确定性，这使设计更加的有魅力。



郭雨诺：

不同于以往有了明确要求作出的适应性设计，从一幅画一个形状一点想法发展出的设计或许更接近于建筑中的艺术体验。没有硬性的要求束缚，大胆地探寻形式的美感与空间的舒适感，在主动性的尝试与感受中，仿佛更加接近了空间形式与设计。相比于总结性经验的拿来应用，尝试经验产生的过程，在反思与尝试中获得的领悟会更容易内化。

设计营中，没有绝对的对与错，也没有定性的美与丑，每个人的想法都值得探讨。

11 个作品每个都个性张扬，强烈的表达着制作者的态度与观点。将自己的感受与看法融入到设计中，并且成功地表达出来，这是设计营给我带来最大的收获。

李朝耀：

此次设计营的内容属实是趣味十足。在第一节课中，我就接触到了从未体验过的集体拼贴。在以前，这可能是我万万想不到的。拼贴过程中，我懂得学会去思考如何在别人的拼贴作品上去不断完善与发展是尤为重要的，无论是重复还是增添，都应该尊重别人的作品。之后便是依据给定的拼贴作品提取单一概念形成立体模型，其中既要形成形式清晰而有趣的模型，又要关注与邻近模型之间的联系。最后在将模型转换成图纸的过程中，在注重形成内外空间的同时，我也学会尽量去尝试将一些新的元素运用到我的图纸中。总之，从拼贴到模型再到图纸，从二维到三维再回归二维，这是一次令我惊喜的过程，一段让我难忘的经历。

费晓妍：

这是一门固定时间的设计课程还是一场突破时空限制的思维游戏？于我而言更多是后者。没有明确的任务书，但每篇短文都在告诉你设计应有的态度。除了锻炼设计能力外，它教给我们最重要的是如何面对生活中的未知与偶然性——短暂的课程时间很难给你反悔的机会，更重要的是如何勇敢地向前走，灵活变通以拥抱未知，对于“学”和“教”都是如此。

这种不同于固定流程的设计课也让最后得出的结果是远远出乎意料的，且每个同学的作品都个性鲜明。或许，这样的设计学习就像一面镜子，让我们在学习设计的同时，也更加了解了自己是一个什么样的人。

陈宝睿：

作为一位仅仅对建筑感兴趣的“外行人”，这次 workshop 对我的启发和帮助是十分巨大的。在这半个月的时间里，我明显的发觉自己对于空间，形式的感知比原来敏锐许多，而通过这次 workshop 也结识了许多在建筑方面正在和今后会在发光发热的老师和大家，对我而言是一次十分难得的机遇。也通过此次 workshop，让我更加坚定了自己对建筑的热情和学习它决心，一些对它的犹豫和顾虑随着这次 workshop 也烟消云散了。我认为这次的 workshop 不仅仅是对图案的转译，也是对我们内在的虚体的转译。

任泽扬：

我觉得这是一次对于形式、结构和空间设计的探索。对于形式是怎么生成空间这一操作在这个 **workshop** 里面作出很好的回应。从最开始的拼贴，到提取平面要素，再转化为空间的形态，再用结构来将其具体呈现出来，每一步的操作都理性而有秩序，体现了建筑（空间）生成的逻辑性。

西班牙马德里理工大学提供的这个课程指导让我对建筑有了进一步的思考，即建筑形式的语音是如何生成的。这一过程绝非天马行空地感性，也非墨守成规地一成不变，而是从一个切入点出发，通过一系列有意识地操作，最终回归理性的角度。一直在思索建筑的本质是什么，今后一定也有迷惘和未知，但是会不断探索下去，吾将上下而求索。

罗宇希：

这是一次非常难得的窥见西班牙建筑院校低年级课程的机会。以往我们学校的课程与瑞士的院校交流更多，两个地区做设计的风格比较起来品味也很有趣——瑞士人更为理性秩序性的美，每一步操作都是关系上精确的控制，带着严谨的逻辑和目的，就如他们精密的钟表工艺一般；西班牙人骨子里在创造有机形态上无与伦比的天赋，更为自由大胆的设计风格，这与他们丰富瑰丽的建筑奇观和浪漫的民族性格是密不可分的。**Workshop** 能促进我们开阔的视野和多元化的设计氛围。这也是对长学期课程中形式和空间形成逻辑的复习，如何强化你的概念，并在这个基础上增加空间的丰富性。“做地形”的落脚点亦可带来广义地形学上的思考。同时在做设计的工作方法上，很高兴能在习惯性转变为电脑建模和画图之后，再次找回 **think by hand** 的感觉。以手工实体模型为出发点来推进设计方案，总能在制作的过程中发现有趣的灵感，这多么重要。这些都是流水线一般的电脑建模过程中不会出现的東西，让我反思很多时候为了所谓的快一上来就拉 **SU** 会流失多少精髓啊。虽然这次我还是比其他同学更多的使用了电脑建模软件，但这是建立在手工做实体模型的想法之上的，电脑是去辅助我实现手工模型难以做出来的效果，比我往常直接拉 **SU** 去绞尽脑汁思考的过程更加迅速也更加轻松愉快。