
东南大学建筑学院国际暑期学校项目总结报告

项目主题

国际规划理论与方法前沿

一、项目介绍

"

"

课程宣传海报



Schedule:

<p>Chinese Cities in the World City Network, 2000-2020</p> <p>2022.07.05 17:00-18:30 (GMT+8)</p> <p>Prof. Ben Derudder Professor, Public Governance Institute, KU Leuven</p>	<p>Housing and Creativity: A Research Agenda</p> <p>2022.07.06 13:30-15:00 (GMT+8)</p> <p>Prof. Julie Tian Miao Associate Professor, Melbourne School of Design, University of Melbourne</p>
<p>What Insights do Complexity Theory Offer for Planning Today?</p> <p>2022.07.12 16:00-17:30 (GMT+8)</p> <p>Prof. Angélique Chettiparamb Professor, Henley Business School, University of Reading</p>	<p>The Potential of Huang-Lao Thought as a Theoretical Basis for Spatial Planning in China</p> <p>2022.07.14 16:00-17:30 (GMT+8)</p> <p>Prof. Jean Hillier Emerita Professor, Centre for Urban Studies, RMIT University</p>
<p>A Lacanian Understanding of Urban Development Plans under the Neoliberal Discourse</p> <p>2022.07.15 10:00-11:30 (GMT+8)</p> <p>Dr. Elham Bahmanteymouri Senior Lecturer, School of Architecture and Planning, University of Auckland</p>	<p>Re-thinking Decoloniality for Planning Theory and Practice</p> <p>2022.07.21 10:00-11:30 (GMT+8)</p> <p>Prof. Tanja Winkler Associate Professor, School of Architecture, Planning & Geomatics, University of Cape Town</p>
<p>Institutional Memory of Developmentalism: An Evolutionary Economic Interpretation of Smart City Export Policies in South Korea</p> <p>2022.07.25 10:00-11:30 (GMT+8)</p> <p>Prof. Jung Won Son Associate Professor, Bartlett School of Planning, UCL</p>	<p>Transport Planning and Housing Affordability: An Empirical Case Study in Greater London</p> <p>2022.07.26 16:00-17:30 (GMT+8)</p> <p>Dr. Mengqin Cao Senior Lecturer, School of Architecture and Cities, University of Westminster</p>

Online meeting addresses will be sent to course participants later!

Dr. Chuan Wang | chuanwang@seu.edu.cn
Prof. Yingcheng Li | lycs@seu.edu.cn

School of Architecture
Southeast University

二、课程组织安排

60

30

90

讲座日程

--	--	--	--

作业安排

- 8 15 500-800 /
- 15
-
-
- APA

三、授课教师



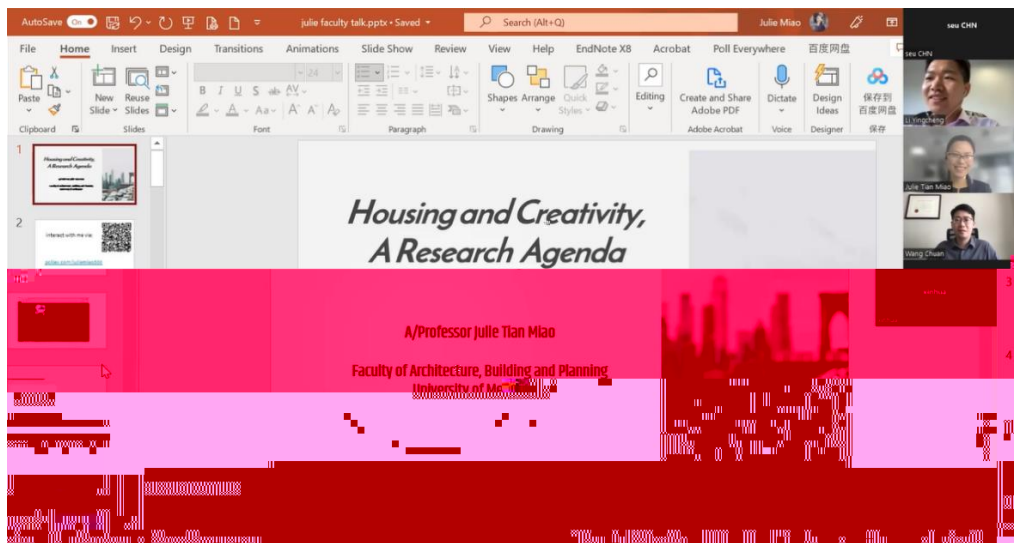








四、课堂教学



WHAT INSIGHTS DO COMPLEXITY THEORY OFFER FOR PLANNING TODAY?



Prof. Angélique Chettiparamb
Professor of Urban Planning and Governance
Managing Editor: Planning Theory
a.chettiparamb@reading.ac.uk

seu CHN

seu CHN

Angélique Chettiparamb

Wang Chuan

Li Yingcheng

Li Yingcheng

xinhua

xinhua

*Frontiers of International Planning Theories and Methods,
School of Architecture, Southeast University, Nanjing*

The Potential of Huang-Lao Thought as a Theoretical Basis for Spatial Planning in China

Jean Hillier
RMIT University, Melbourne

seu CHN

seu CHN

Jean Hillier

Wang Chuan

Li Yingcheng

Li Yingcheng

xinhua

xinhua

A Lacanian understanding of urban development plans under the neoliberal discourse

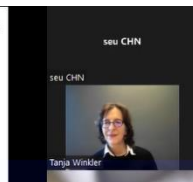
Dr. Elham (Ellie) Bahmantevy Ghouri

The university of Auckland
New Zealand



SEU International Summer School 2022: Frontiers of International Planning Theories and Methods

Rethinking decoloniality for planning theory and practice



The screenshot shows a Microsoft PowerPoint presentation in 'Slide Show' mode. The main slide features the title 'Smart City' in a large, blue, serif font, with the subtitle 'Understanding the Concept' below it. At the bottom right of the slide, the presenter's name and affiliation are listed: 'Dr Jung Won Sonn, Bartlett School of Planning, University College London'. The left sidebar shows a table of contents with six slides. The top of the screen displays the PowerPoint ribbon with various tabs like 'File', 'Home', 'Insert', 'Draw', 'Design', 'Transitions', 'Animations', 'Slide Show', 'Record', 'Review', 'View', and 'Help'. A video conference window on the right side of the screen shows three participants: 'seu CHN', 'Li Yingcheng', and 'Wang Chuan'. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Slide 1 of 6', 'English (United Kingdom)', and 'Accessibility: Good to go'.

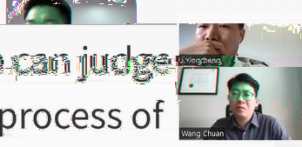
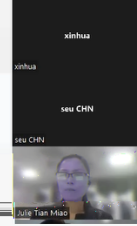
The screenshot shows a video conference in progress. The main content is a presentation slide with a background image of a city street. The slide text reads: 'Transport Planning and Housing Affordability: An Empirical Case Study in London', 'SEUARCH International Summer School (2021-22)', 'Frontiers of International Planning Theories and Methods', 'School of Architecture, Southeast University, Nanjing', and '26 July 2022'. On the right side, a video conference window displays three participants: 'seu CHN', 'Li Yingcheng', and 'Wang Chuan'. The background image of the slide shows a street with trees and a yellow bus.

Any Questions?

better with creative cities and if their living standards improved or gentrified? ”

we a question about what kind of way we can judge
measure the creativity of housing in the process of
arch. ”

ank you so much,Pro.I have a question about micro -



“ I ha
even
rese

“ Th

五、优秀作业示例

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

Keywords: 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 behavior. 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 in the new urban area in this district is based on multi-source data such as cell phone signaling data, residents' travel survey data, Internet e-map data, etc. The correlation analysis model between the transportation carbon emissions of residential areas and 3D 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 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 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 element with significant influence.

3. Results

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

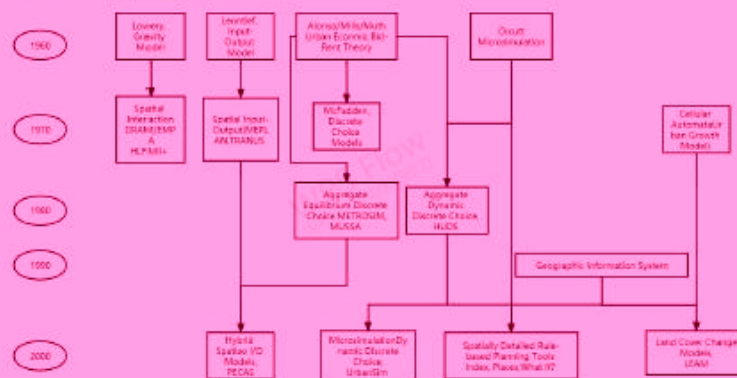
- (1) The areas with high correlation between carbon emissions and impact elements, the number of grids is basically the same, mainly concentrated in the industrial park in Zhongnan Street in the east of the new city and the commercial concentration area in Guanzhuang Street in the northeast, which area 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 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^[1]. 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  evolution, 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  from the perspective of the public.

My master thesis (expected to finish in 2021) 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 point behaviour, which actually correspond with the use of complexity theory in planning. According to van der Stoep(2018), 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 pets for the moment.

in the latter. Through their's more we can see one benefit of urban complexity—synergy, which created the possibility that the whole is greater than the parts. And, urban complexity brings other benefits such as perceptual richness and functional capacity, when properties in the system seem to be more eclectic and satisfying, which makes people feel at home.

So, if the complexity theory used as a tool in the urban planning, it decided the factors or elements mentioned above such as self-organization and systematization. In a micro level, planning could be broke down into different aspects like plan-making, assessment and approval of development proposals, resolution of disputed about development proposals, and also the culture of planners and planning. Regarding the type of planning theory, the importance of specific cultural preferences should never be ignored so that the localization could be realized.

Though seems pretty precise 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 mean all the people or a certain group of them? And how does government play its role in it, bystander or intervener or team member or a leader?

Take Hamburg, Germany, for example. As a famous port around the world, this city had 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 (O'Leary, 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. '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 exists a balance between policy and public participation, which will not be effective in 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 'in-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 hereditary rule. The introduction of western knowledge such as the scientific 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 authorites, from Japan to Ottoman, Abyssinia to Spain, claimed themselves as savior and protector of colonized people ruled by Western empires (Galung, 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 is 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, 2016). Japanese urban planners asserted that their spatial plan was better than the Western one, and they even claimed that the



六、学生心得体会

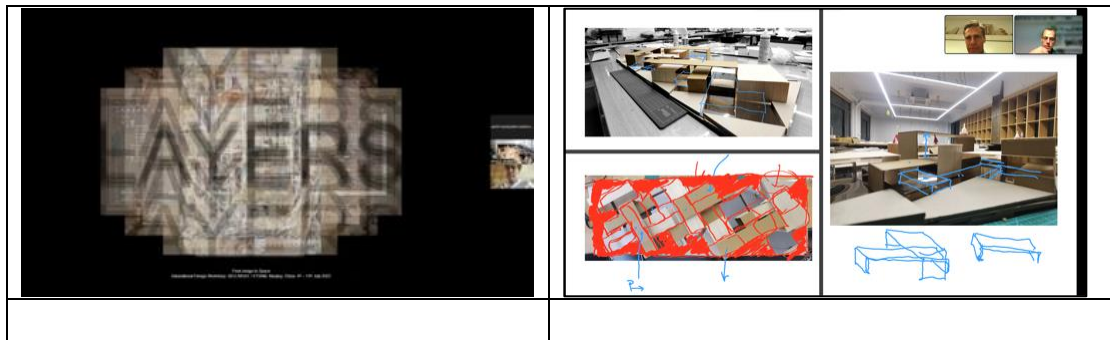
七、项目总结

项目主题

“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


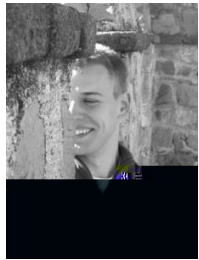

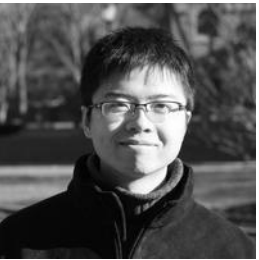
一、设计营简介



“ “ “

”

二、教学团队

“ ”

“ ”

“ ” “ ”

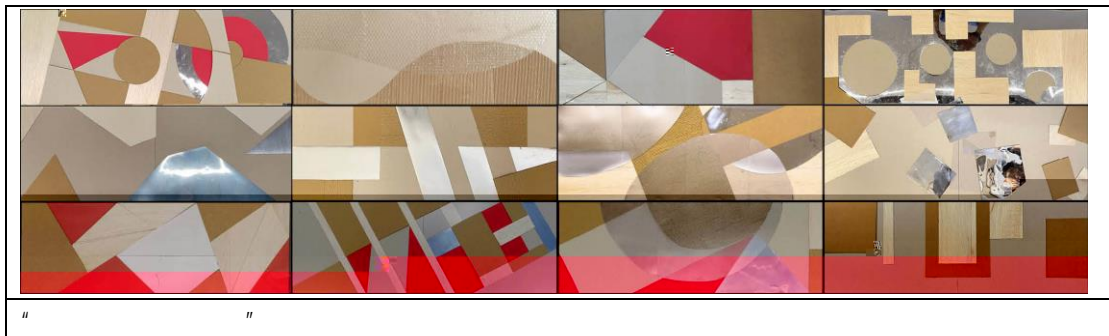
”

“ ”

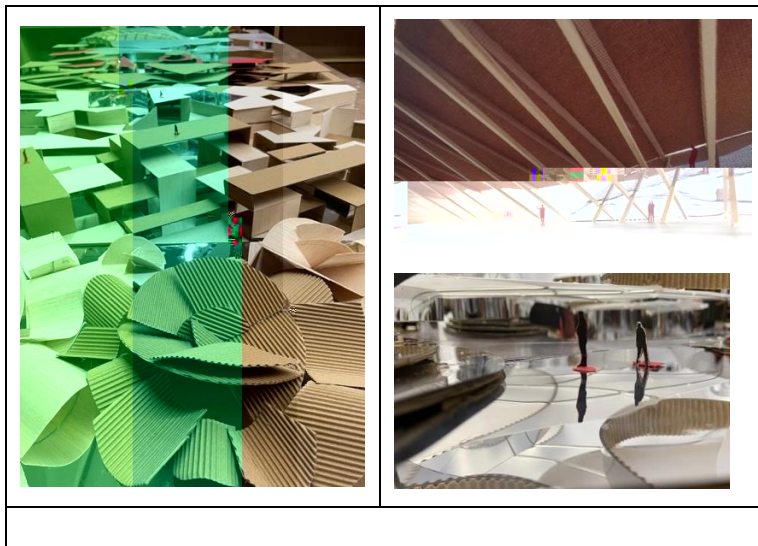
四、阶段与任务

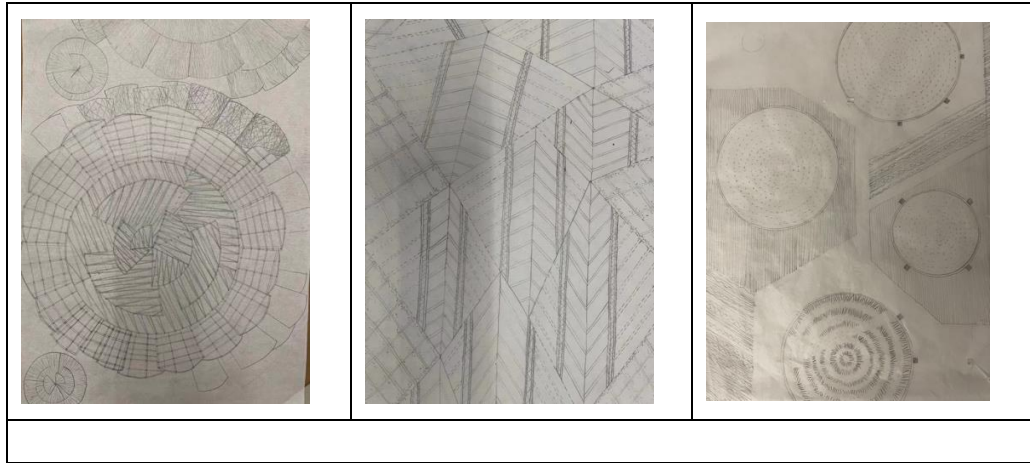



“ ”



“ ”







‘翻译’
张鹤康

图：张鹤康 科多文化艺术

翻译工作，它何(Elizabeth Day)曾经说翻译是一门自欺的艺术。对此我深以为然。但在我看来并非如此。反而充满了希望和美。如果我们真以不懂某种语言为荣可以接受更痛苦。但更痛苦和迷茫却恰恰是创造力和思维敏捷性的体现。那么翻译的自欺和自欺就在于如何以一种在技术上追求光鲜的翻译方法与法律和认知的艺术。

从原知文本转移到译本的过程中不可避免会出现原文的丢失和失真。这通常被称为“译者之罪”。如果你可以接受译本中的错误/删减或添加自己的写作风格或主观判断。在译本中，作者已无法控制他的文字使用。但同时，译者的语言也会影响读者的感受和判断。这通常被称为“译者之罪”。但如果你能接受这种痛苦和迷茫。


进一步说，所有的创作者都面临对自己最初想法的过程。这是所有创造性工作中的基本挑战。写作、作曲、画画、舞蹈等等都是创造性的过程。在创造性过程中，个人创作会受到各种因素的影响（这是意味着同时接受其它所有因素），并由此产生出音乐、诗歌、小说、材料、结构和构造所形成的语言。这其实也是世界建构中的挑战。

尼克克·杰克逊在书中提到“我要从梦中人那儿”(The Starting

with the man in the street)”。这是第三人称以一种特殊的方式表达了观察与理解的之间的关系，并产生了一种我们称之为“沉浸(Engagement)”的框架。那些我们理解的认知的事物已经发生。因此我们必须从我们自己的语言和认识中理解它。

每个项目都有自己独特的不确定性。这通常不是来自设计过程的逻辑和对世界的认知。而一旦通过“翻译”的方式从文化中变与变。你才能体验到“进”与退之间的平衡和冲突。只有这样，作品才能获得足够的空间，从他人难以预期的规则和挑战中获得力量。这种力量感，源自于一种对规则和对个人事务保持平衡和恰当的关注。这通常也是创作者已经不再愿意于个人了。

后期从互立原则到一种新的关注。而“感觉”这种过程的稳定性和可塑性不能简单地对创作带来脱胎换骨。作为创作者，作为观察者。我们必须学会与这种不确定性。并寻找用我们作为个人的身份和思维来解决问题的能力。以及更复杂的，寻找创作的方法。



**#06 '有限的游戏'
无尽的游戏**
张鹤康和张鹤康

图：张鹤康 科多文化艺术

我们早已知道人性是如何开始被游戏的。最早的阶段是建立在游戏的规则——“你扮演我，我扮演你”。源自于自然的规则与限制与遵守规则之间并不存在矛盾。他们只是从理解和解释这些规则和限制的过程中——“你扮演我”或“我扮演你”——而产生了游戏。游戏的规则随着平等的权力，每个参与者的个性和能力而变化。这通常被称为“规则”。而当我们能够超越这些限制，或者我们开始用规则来发展游戏的自由时，“你扮演我”的“你”，这是一种房子，我们可以建造。除此之外，游戏的规则是没有人能改变的。当参与者的参与中游戏规则是变化的。那么参与者从规则中获得乐趣，也是受限。每个人都必须参与其中。在游戏中的，我们必须遵守自己的规则。必须遵守的规则和遵守规则的必有所谓的。一切生命的意义。如果不去相信，游戏就无法进行。

张鹤康明白，在那些可以预期的规则条件下不会产生真正的创造力。它们只是游戏的规则。是规则和限制游戏的必要限制。因此，真正的创造力是在规则“你扮演我”，在那些风险和规则的游戏中。这通常就是玩家们已经建立的游戏规则和限制。

我们可能常常认为，真正的创造力是一个不受限制和不受限制/限制的规则和限制已不复存在。我们经历了团队合作中的痛苦和

游戏的痛苦。如果我们将参与者和游戏中的规则限制看做一种个体化程度的限制。而它的直接结果是唯一的。那么我们就只能以一种对规则和限制的自然。或者是在游戏中。这种方法是让参与者在游戏中的唯一目的，学说的目的和追求。而在生活中，它产生了更广泛的规则；规则是别人对我们的看法。

然而，如果我们将从规则在游戏中的方法和游戏的自由之上，简单执着于结果。我们就在追求身心投入到“游戏的规则”中。使它变得非常痛苦。这通常，因此，我们必须接受游戏规则和规则是适应生活。根据不同的情况使用或进行修改。更新或转换。这通常带给我们无限的可能性。

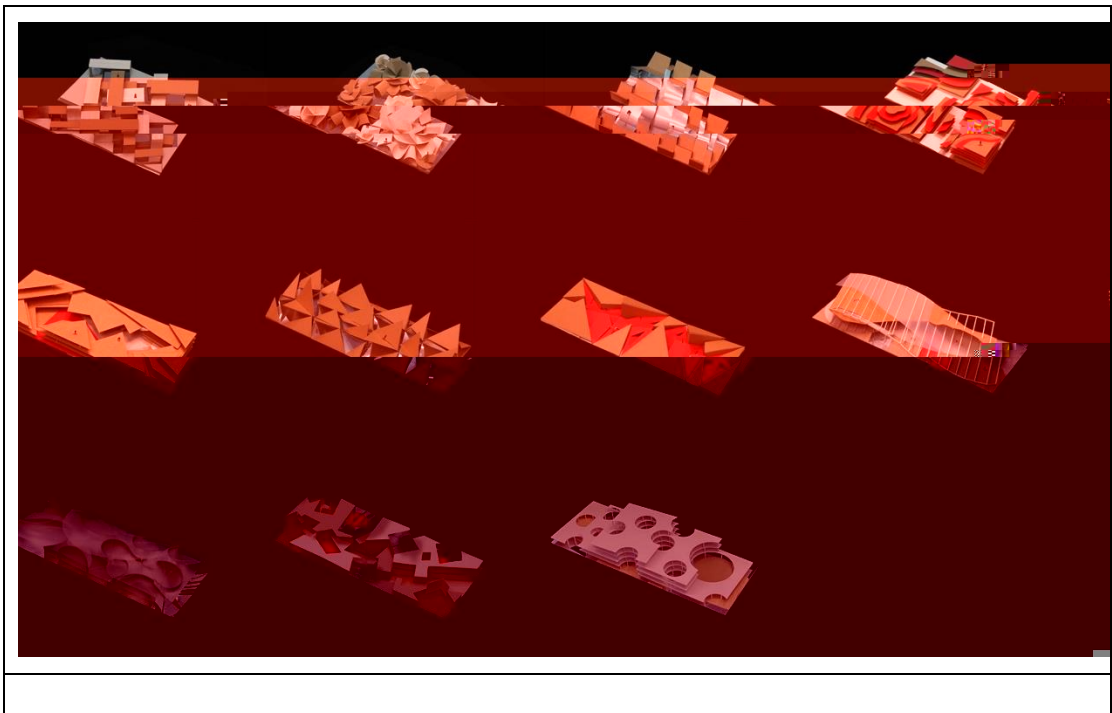
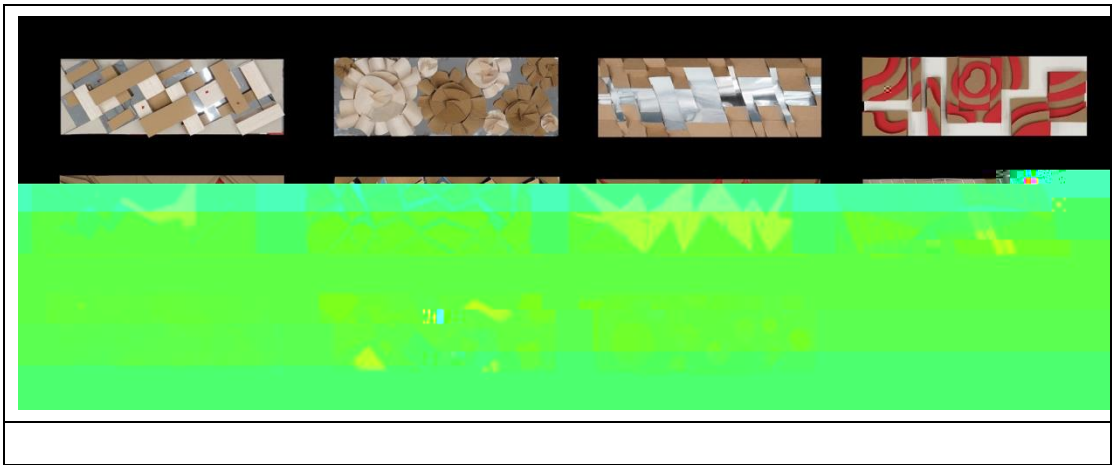
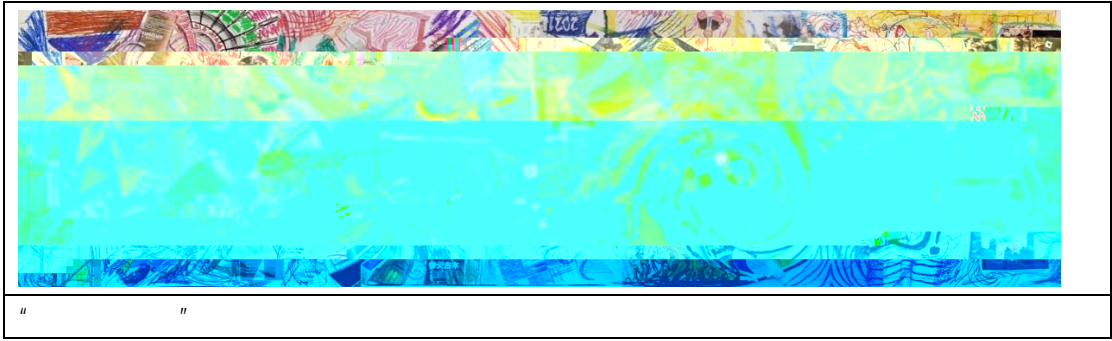
游戏的规则只有通过规则自然才能获得；而更重要的是，除了我们自己，别无他法。那么，就让我们看看游戏的规则吧！我们需要去理解、去思考、去观察和去建造。同时也要理解游戏的规则。去理解游戏的规则。只有这样，游戏才会变得丰富多彩。这是我们一生的旅程。

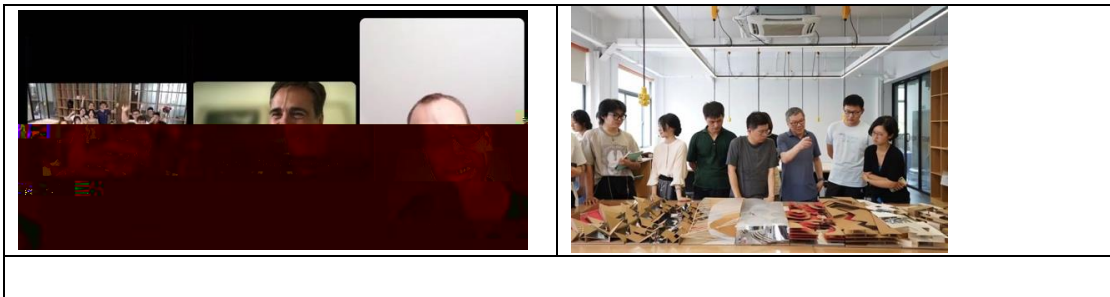
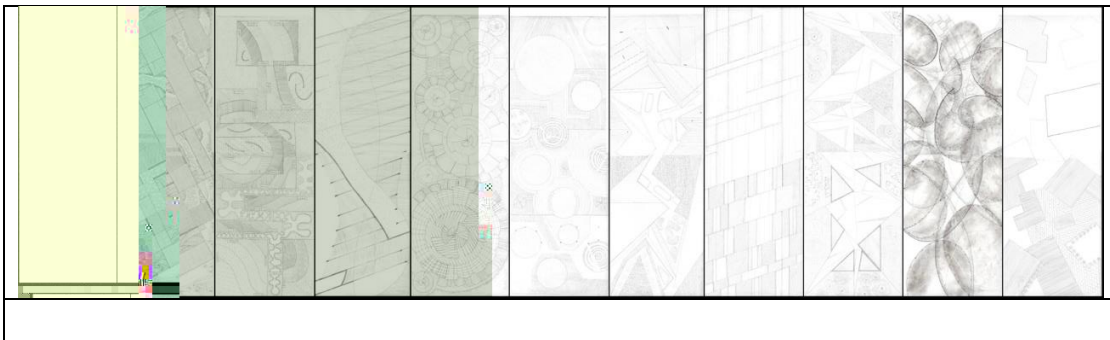
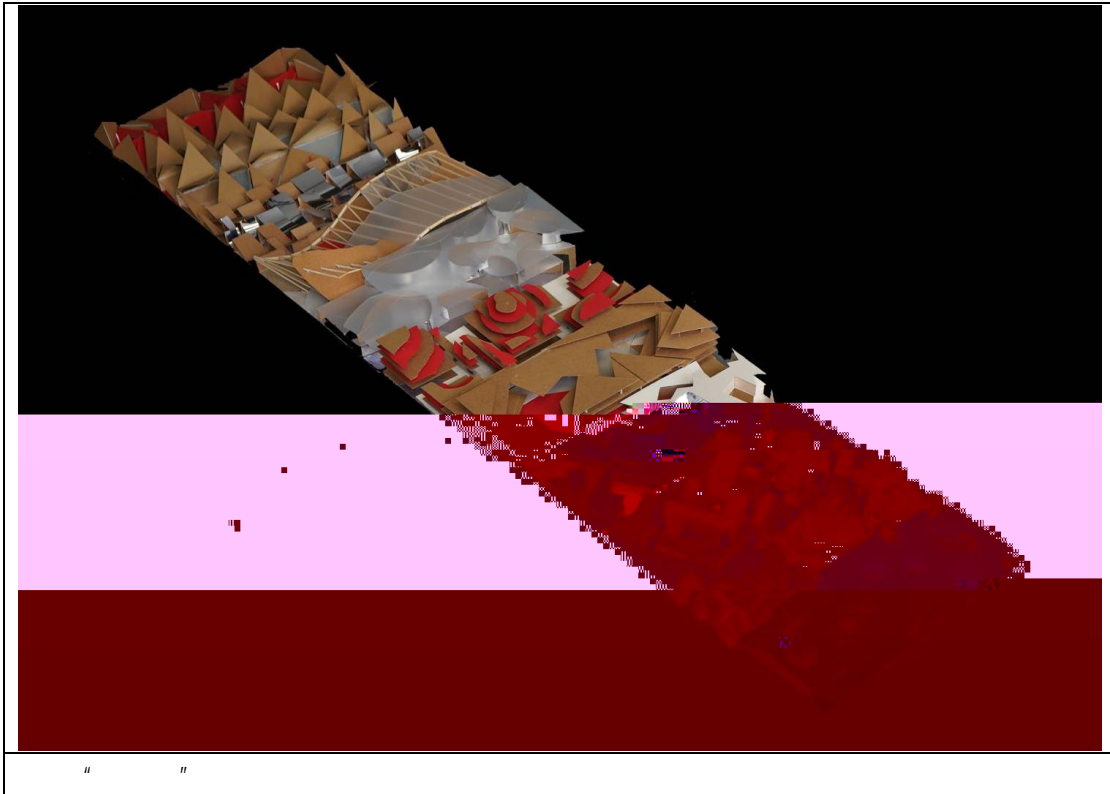
-22-

-23-

-24-

-25-





六、学生反馈

