

城市社区规划中的公众参与

本论文的论题方向为“城市社区规划中的公众参与”(public participation in city community planning), 本论文主要研究城市社区规划中公众参与理论体系, 以及该理论在实践领域的应用技术, 因此, 本论文的研究重点在于: 将社会学相关理论与城市社区规划理论相结合, 并探讨其在实践领域的可操作性。

本论文分为三个部分, 第一部分为导论, 即**第一章**, 主要介绍**核心概念、研究目标、研究方法、研究基础**。先从相关背景知识出发, 介绍从“住区规划”与“社区规划”的历史性, 以及公众参与在当前的各种观点, 随之提出**核心概念**: 城市社区、民主意识与社会秩序; 然后明确具体的**研究目标**: 1 城市社区规划中的公众参与理论框架, 2 城市社区规划中的公众参与作用机制, 3 城市社区规划中的公众参与策略与保障, 4 我国城市社区规划中的公众参与的发展要求与对策; 最后介绍**研究方法与研究基础**, 主要有系统结构法, 比较分析法, 案例调研与分析法。

第二部分为认识篇, 即第二、三章, 主要为**研究基础与作用机制**, 这部分内容主要反映理论研究所需要的知识结构, 以及国内外城市社区规划民主化的发展概况及其作用机制。

第二章为相关理论及其指导意义, 包括**制度相关理论**, 如: 社会伦理学、都市人类学、公共行政学、生态学、社会心理学; **技术相关理论**有: 现代人本主义的住区理论(C.A. 佩里的“邻里单位”模型), 后工业时代的住区理论(“新城市主义”理论模型), “理性化”的社区理论模型(“类型学说”理论模型), 竞争机制下的社区理论模型(“区位学”理论模型), 走出“精英规划”的社区理论模型(“社会行动”理论模型)。

第三章探讨城市社区规划中公众参与的**作用机制、影响因素**等问题, 主要提出城市社区发展过程中公众参与的产生方式, 城市社区规划中公众参与的**作用机制**及其三种模式: “自下而上”式、“自上而下”式、“混合式”, 城市社区规划中公众参与的作用机制呈链状发展, 主要依次有物质、行为、制度、文化四个层面, 公众参与在城市社区规划中产生、发展的过程就是从这些层面逐渐展开的过程。研究公众参与的作用机制, 主要目的在于理解公众参与在不同的社会、经济背景下的发展轨迹, 并找出其动因, 以便在城市社区规划实践中, 适时地引入公众参与, 使城市社区规划能够更好地为市民服务, 为城市服务; 城市社区规划中公众参与的**影响因素**包括: 来自城市社区内部的影响因素和来自城市社区外部的影响因素, 来自城市社区内部的影响因素包括: 社区居民的生活状态、生活质量、就业状况、审美情趣、交流与沟通能力, 以及社区生态环境、社区开放程度、社区服务质量、社区公共设施分布等等; 来自城市社区外部的影响因素主要有: 民俗风情、文化习惯、宗教政策、政治体制、经济体制、各行业管理状况, 各行业制度标准等等; 然后阐述我国城市社区规划中公众参与的历史、现状与发展要求, 当前我国城市社区主要致力于社区建设, 从公众参与作用机制链上, 其重点仍在行为层面上, 并有着向制度层面跨越的可能。

第三部分为方法篇, 即第四、五章, 主要包括参与方法、保障体系与规划策略, 其主要作用是在实践中保证社区规划的民主化, 以及在不同类型的社区规划中公众参与的策略。

第四章为城市社区规划中公众参与的**策略与保障**, 策略是城市社区规划公众参与体系内部运作的目的与途径, 如: 建立社区组织、确立共识、确认社区内存在的难题等方法, 它为社区规划中公众参与行为提供框架; 而保障则是支持策略得以完成的各种措施, 它包括两个方面: 即技术保障和制度保障, 技术保障的重点是行为层面, 而制度保障的重点在于制度层面, 两者的结合与互动关系使城市社区规划中公众参与逐步形成一种社会制度, 并上升到社区自治文化的高度。该章首先阐述**公众参与的目的与途径**, 并从公众参与的价值与重要性、公众参与的步骤、在公众参与中建立共识的必要性、公众参与的组织形式四个方面进行探讨; 然后介绍**公众参与的技术保障**, 主要有: 策略规划与目标设定, 专家研

讨，社区行动计划，社区参与行动研究，工作小组等；最后分析公众参与的人员结构及其**制度保障**，主要内容有：参与式的民主到民主自治，公众参与的角色理论，公众参与的制度化与保障。

第五章介绍**各类城市社区规划的公众参与方法与途径**，其中包括：**公共服务设施规划**中的公众参与方法与途径，公众参与在**邻里规划**中的方法与途径，公众参与在**社区复兴规划**中的方法与途径，**住房供给规划**中的公众参与方法与途径，**保护规划**中公众参与的方法与途径，在介绍各类城市社区规划的公众参与方法与途径前，先系统介绍该类规划的范畴，文后每类以二至三个实例佐证理论的可操作性，文中另有散布的实例，这些实例取自国内外的实践、案例、报道等途径。

最后一部分是**结论**，总结论文的主要研究成果。主要有四个方面的成果：一是建立“城市社区规划中公众参与”的理论体系，使“规划理论”与“参与理论”相衔接，并分为认识论与方法论两部分；二是深入研究“城市社区规划中公众参与”的作用机制，动态地认识城市社区规划中公众参与的发生、发展与变化，并提出三种模式；三是探讨“城市社区规划中公众参与”策略与保障，使第一、二部分理论具有可操作性；四是提出我国“城市社区规划中公众参与”的发展要求与对策，作为实践操作的建议。

Public Participation In City Community Planning

This dissertation mainly researches on the system theory of public participation in city community planning and its technology, skills, methods in the practical process. The contribution of the dissertation relies on the relationship of sociology and theories in city community planning. Furthermore it discusses the maneuverability in the practical areas.

It is divided into three parts. The **first part** is the oriented theory and it is also the first chapter of the dissertation. This part mainly introduces **the core ideas, researching object, methods and elements**. On the background of the topic, it first discusses the history of community planning in the world. Then it refers to the different points about public participation. While the core ideas are presented, the conception of city community, democracy consciousness and social orders are discussed. There are four researching objects in the dissertation. The first one is the theory frame of public participation in city community planning. The second one is the process of public participation in city community planning. The third one is the strategy and guarantee of public participation in city community planning. The forth one is the requirement and countermeasure in the development progress of public participation in Chinese city community planning. In the end of the first chapter the researching methods and elements are introduced which include the method of system structure, comparing method and analytical method.

The **second part** is the epistemology part that includes **the second and third chapters**. In the part it mainly discusses the knowledge structure needed in the system theory and the general situation and its progress of the democracy development in city community planning throughout the world. The **second chapter** includes several **system theories** about social ethnics, urban anthropology, commonality administration, ecology, and social psychology. The **technical theory** includes “neighborhood” model, “new urbanism” model, typology model, “district location” model and “society action” model. The **third chapter** discusses the **process and elements** in the city community planning. There are **three models** about participation progress. They are “from bottom to top” model, “from top to bottom” model and the mixed model. The function mechanism of public participation in the city community planning develops like a chain, which involves four lays of substance, behavior, system and culture in turn. The process of cause and evolution of public participation in the city community planning is a process evolving gradually from those above-mentioned four lies. The main purpose to study the function mechanism of public participation rests with comprehending the evolution track of public participation in the deferent social and economic systems, and finding its cause of the act so that planners could bring the public participation into the city community planning and make it better to serve for citizens and cities. The elements are mainly from insides and outsides of the society. The factors from the inner of the city community comprise the living condition, living quality, employment, appreciation of the beautiful and the communication ability of community residents, and the entironment, opening extent, service quality and the distributing of public utilities in communities. The factors from the outer of the city community consist of folk-custom, culture and habits, religious policies, political system, economic system, the management status and the standards of every walk of the life. In the end of the chapter it introduces the participation history, actuality and development requirement of our country in city community planning. Our country currently is engaged in building communities from the chain of the function mechanism of public participation, but it

mainly focuses on the lay of behavior and has the possibility to expand to the lay of system.

The **third part** is methodology which includes **the forth and fifth chapter**. It mainly discusses the **participation method, guarantee system and planning strategy**. This part assures the democracy in the planning. Furthermore it presents the strategy of participation in city community planning. In **the forth chapter** it sets forth the purpose and route in the process of participation. The strategy is the purpose and approach of the operation in the system of public participation in the city community planning such as: building community structure, coming to the common understanding, affirming the problem existed in the community etc. It provides the frame for the behavior of public participation in the city community planning. The safeguard is all kinds of measures or theories to support the strategy to be completed, which includes two aspects: technique and system safeguard. Technique safeguard mainly focuses on the lay of behavior; system safeguard mainly focuses on the lay of system. The combination and interaction of the two aspects promote the public participation in the city community planning to become gradually a type of social system and to be elevated to the autonomy culture of communities. It mainly discusses the worthiness and importance of participation, the approach of participation, the need of establishing consensus and the organizing type of participation. Then the participation methods, skills are introduced which includes strategy planning and purpose setting, charrette, community action planning, community participation research, workshops and so on. In the end of the chapter it analyses the personal structure and system guarantee.

In **the fifth chapter** it introduces methods in different types of city community planning. These types of city community planning include public service facilities planning, neighborhood planning, community reconstruction planning, housing planning and protection planning. Before introducing all types of methods and routes of public participation in the city community planning, it introduces the category of such a type of planning by the numbers. In every type there are two or three examples to prove the maneuverability of the theory. These examples are selected from the practice experience, planning cases and reports.

The **last part** is the **conclusion of the dissertation**. In this part it presents the main **research productions**, which includes **four aspects**. The first aspect builds up the system theory of participation in city community planning. The system theory includes epistemology and methodology that connect the planning theory and participation theory. The second one deeply studies the process of participation in city community planning. In the aspect the development of participation in city community planning is detailed into three kinds of models. The third aspect discusses the strategy and guarantee of participation in city community planning. This aspect makes the previous theories more practicable. The forth aspect points out the development requirements and countermeasures of participation in city community planning in China. There are several suggestions in the end.