

中国小村镇在城市化进程中的规划策略

The Planning Strategy in Urbanization of Small Villages and Towns in China

摘要：在城市化的背景下，本文深入分析村庄规划的现状，并提出相对应的规划策略，为小村镇在城市化进程中探寻一条健康的可持续发展道路。

Abstract: Under the background of urbanization, this paper deeply analyzes present situation of village planning and puts forward the corresponding planning strategy to explore a healthy & sustainable development path for small villages & towns in urbanization.

关键词：小村镇 城市化 规划策略

Key words: Small Villages and Towns, Urbanization, Planning Strategy

1 前言 Introduction

城市化狭义理解是指农业人口不断转变为非农业人口的过程；广义理解是社会经济变化过程，包括农业人口非农业化、城市人口规模不断扩张，城市用地不断向郊区扩展，城市数量不断增加以及城市社会、经济、技术变革进入乡村的过程。按照《中华人民共和国国家标准城市规划术语》对城市化的定义，是“人类生产与生活方式由农村型向城市型转化的历史过程，主要表现为农村人口转化为城市人口及城市不断发展完善的过程。”

The urbanization, in narrow sense, means a process of agricultural population constantly transforming into non-agricultural population; and in general sense, means a process of social and economic transformation, including urbanization of agricultural population, expansion of urban population, extension of urban land to suburb, increase of number of cities, and the process of urbanized social, economic and technological transformation entering into villages. According to its definition in *Standard for Basic Terminology of Urban Planning GB/T 50280—98*, urbanization means “a historical process of human production and lifestyle transforming from rural to

urban type, mainly embodied in the transformation of rural population into urban population and constant urban development & improvement”.

从 1949 年建国到 1978 年以前,中国大陆的城市化相当缓慢,在 1950 至 1980 年的 30 年中,全世界城市人口的比重由 28.4%上升到 41.3%,但是中国大陆仅由 11.2%上升到 19.4%。

Urbanization in Mainland China is quite slow since the founding of PRC in 1949 to 1978. In the 30 years from 1950 to 1980, the proportion of urban population in the world rose to 41.3% from 28.4%, yet that of Mainland China only rose to 19.4% from 11.2%.

1978 年改革开放以后的城市化,是在国民经济高速增长条件下迅速推进的,1978-1984 年,以农村经济体制改革为主要动力推动城市化阶段。城市化率由 1978 年的 17.92%提高到 1984 年的 23.01%。1985-1991 年,以发展新城镇为主的阶段,沿海地区出现了大量新兴的小城镇。1992 年到 1998 年,城市化率由 27.63%提高到 30.42%。

Urbanization after the reform & opening-up policy in 1978 was rapidly propelled under conditions of rapid growth of the national economy. The urbanization rate was increased to 23.01% in 1984 from 17.92% in 1978 during 1978 to 1984, at which stage the rural economic system reform was the main power to promote urbanization. A large number of new towns emerged in coastal areas during 1985 to 1991, at which stage the development of new towns was taken as the principal thing. The urbanization rate was increased to 30.42% from 27.63% during 1992 to 1998.

2012 年 8 月 17 日国家统计局发布报告显示,十六大以来中国人口总量低速平稳增长,人口生育继续稳定在低水平,人口文化素质不断改善,城市化水平进一步提高,人口婚姻、家庭状况保持稳定。报告显示,2012 年城镇化率达 53%(图 1)。

Shown in the report issued by National Bureau of Statistics on August 17th,

2012, China's total population remains steady growth at a low speed, fertility remains stable at a low level, people's cultural quality constantly improves, urbanization level further improves, people's marriage & family situation remain stable since the 16th national congress. The report shows the urbanization rate reached 53% in 2012 (Figure 1).

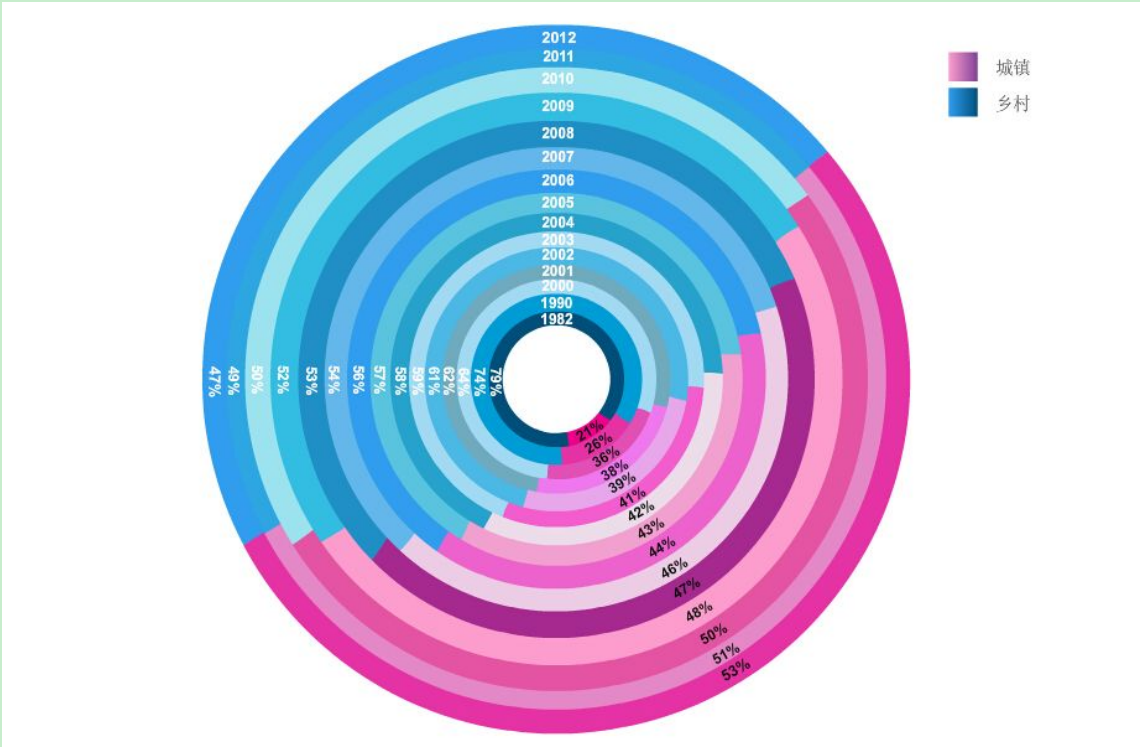


图 1 中国近 40 年的城镇化率

Figure 1 Urbanization Rate in China in Recent 40 Years

中国正处于一个城市化加速的时期，城市化在带给我们巨大的经济利益的同时，也带来了种种弊端，特别是在广大的农村，由于城市化进程的不断加快，逐渐被边缘化。

China is in a period of accelerated urbanization. Urbanization has not only brought us enormous economic benefits, but a variety of drawbacks. Especially in the vast rural areas, it is gradually being marginalized due to the constant acceleration of urbanization process.

2 中国小村镇存在问题 Problems in Small Villages and Towns in China

城市毫无节制的在迅速膨胀成一个个庞然大物，小村镇则被一步步蚕食，出

现了生产方式无法适应城市化发展要求、农民自主权的缺失、环境污染加剧、文化传承的缺失等诸多问题。

Cities are quickly expanding into huge monsters without restraint while small villages and towns are encroached step by step. Consequently, many problems have emerged, such as “the production mode cannot adapt to requirements of urbanization development”, “autonomy lacks in rural areas”, “environment pollution is worsened” and “cultural heritage is missed”.

2.1 生产方式无法适应城市化发展要求

2.1 The production mode cannot adapt to requirements of urbanization development

小村镇在城市化进程中由于应对策略不科学，导致经济增长速度不能跟上城市化发展的速度，大量的人口流向城市，而非在村镇本地生产生活，严重打破了城市人口与村镇人口的平衡性。

In the process of urbanization of small villages and towns, due to the unreasonable strategy, the rate of economic growth is not able to keep pace with the speed of urbanization development, as a result, large quantity of rural population flows into the city rather than work and live in local villages and towns which seriously destabilizes the balance between urban and rural population.

最大的失误和偏差，就是没有把过去的农民、今后城市的主体纳入城市规划和建设的中心，而是把他们作为外来流动人口加以排斥和管制，在完成产业结构转变的同时，却没有完成就业结构和生产方式的转变，以城市为基础的工业化并没有完成改造中国社会的历史使命，而将这个艰巨的历史任务留给了为城市工业做出巨大贡献的亿万农民，结果造成城市建设的严重扭曲和农村的边缘化。

Farmers in the past, i.e. participants of cities in the future haven't been incorporated into the center of city planning & construction, instead, they are rejected and governed as floating population; when the transformation of industrial structure has been finished, yet the transformation of employment structure and production mode haven't been accomplished at the same time; urban-based industrialization hasn't completed the historic mission of

transforming Chinese society, instead the historical arduous task has fallen on shoulders of hundreds of millions of farmers who have made significant contributions to urban industry, thus the urban construction is seriously distorted and rural areas are marginalized. The above is our biggest mistake and deviation.

2.2 农民自主权的缺失

2.2 Autonomy lacks in rural areas

乡村应突出农民自主权地位，强调村民是社会组织与社会活动的主体，每个村民都是社会组织的主体、主要参与者和直接受益人。而现在的村镇规划基本上在沿用现有的城乡规划工作方法，按照城市建设的规律营造农村，如此造成的结果是农民住新房，但没有过上好日子，村庄处于新一轮凋敝状态。

Farmers' autonomy status shall be highlighted in rural areas. Villagers are the main body of social organization & activities and every villager is the main body, principal participant and direct beneficiary of social organization. However, current planning of villages & towns basically follows the existing methods for urban & rural planning and builds villages as per the urban construction rules. Consequently, farmers live in a new house but don't live a better life; villages are in a new round of depressed state.

2.3 环境污染的加剧

2.3 Environment pollution is worsened

近年来，农民的收入有了明显提高，居住条件得到不断改善。但令人遗憾的是，农村的环境卫生不仅没有改观，反而污染更趋严重。据有关资料显示：中国农村有 3 亿多人喝不上干净的水，其中超过 60%是由于非自然因素导致的饮用水源水质不达标；中国农村人口中与环境污染密切相关的恶性肿瘤死亡率逐步上升。

In recent years, farmers' income has been significantly increased and their living conditions have been continuously improved. Yet unfortunately, rural environment hasn't been better and on the contrary, pollution has become more serious. As shown in the relevant data, more than 300 million people in rural China cannot drink clean water, of which over 60% is because the quality

of drinking water source is not up to standard caused by unnatural factors. Among rural population in China, cancer mortality closely related with environment pollution is being gradually increased.

2.4 历史文化遗产的缺失

2.4 Historical and cultural heritage is missed

乡村历史文化在乡村百姓精神生活中有着极为重要作用，然而在以经济建设为中心的政策导引下，在三十多年的经济建设与发展中，逐渐被无情的抛弃与丢失。如各地的地方戏曲(许多地方都有着小区域，小范围的传统小戏种)、社火、舞龙、耍狮、皮影戏以及地方民俗等等都不同程度的，在这三十多年里迅疾消亡或者乏人传承。

Historical cultures in villages have played a very important role in villagers' spiritual life, yet they were gradually abandoned and missed during the 30 years' economic construction and development under the policy guidance of "taking economic construction as the center". Many rural cultures rapidly disappear or don't have inheritor in the 30 years to a varying degree such as local operas (there are traditional playlet in small area and small scope in many places), club fire, dragon dance, lion dance, shadow play as well as local folklore.

3 规划策略 Planning Strategy

2014年1月19日，中共中央、国务院印发了《关于全面深化农村改革加快推进农业现代化的若干意见》，其主要内容有完善国家粮食安全保障体系、建立农业可持续发展长效机制、深化农村土地制度改革、构建新型农业经营体系、加快农村金融制度创新等。政府和设计师作为小村镇建设的组织者和的参与者，应从以下几个方面把政策落实到工作实践中，为小村镇走向可持续发展道路斩荆披棘。

On January 19th 2014, CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued "Several Opinions on Comprehensively Deepening the Reforms of Rural Areas and Accelerating the Modernization of Agriculture", its main contents are: improving national food security system, establishing long-term mechanism for sustainable development of agriculture, deepening the reform

of rural land system, constructing new agricultural management system, accelerating innovation in rural financial system, etc.. As the organizer and executor in construction of small villages & towns, the government and designers shall implement policy to practice from the following aspects and overcome all the obstacles to blaze a path of sustainable development for small villages & towns.

3.1 实现村镇的产业结构升级

3.1 Upgrade the industrial structure of villages and towns

产业转型升级的主题在于农民，需要政府主导、市场推动、社会的多元参与。具体时间过程中，加快转变农村经济发展方式，推进农村产业结构由单一型向多元型转变，增强农村产业发展的协调性；推进农村产业发展模式由粗放型向集约型转变，增强农村产业发展的可持续性；推进农村产业整体素质由低端型向高端型专版，增强农村产业发展的竞争性，提升农村产业的附加值，凸显当地特色。

The subject of the industrial transformation and upgrading is the farmers, which requires leading of the government, promotion of the market and diversification of the society. In the practice process, the key points are to change the development pattern of rural economy, promote transformation of rural industrial structure from unicity to diversity, and enhance coordination of the rural industrial development; to promote transformation of the development pattern of rural industry from extensive form to intensive form and enhance the sustainability of rural industrial development; to accelerate transformation of the overall quality of rural industry from low-end to high-end, enhance competitiveness of rural industrial development, improve additional value of rural industry, and emphasize local characteristics.

小村镇产业结构升级的核心内容是紧扣经济和文化两大主题。具体涵盖以农业品牌创建、乡村旅游产业提质增效为重点的农村产业转型；发挥资源优势，发展生态农业、绿色食品、中药材等特色产业，凸显生态、安全、养生特点；外力推动内力，用好财政增量资源，鼓励社会资源进入农村，激活农村闲置资源；大力发展农村经济合作组织和专业技术协会，发挥各种合作组织、农村致富带头人、

经纪人等在带动贫困农户和协调企业方面的纽带聚合作用，促进企业和农户结成利益共同体，实现共同发展；以市场为导向，调整农村产业结构，构建具有地方特色、富有核心竞争力的现代农村产业体系等。以下以中国具有代表性的特色村镇为例，对如何进行产业结构转型升级展开阐述。

The core of industrial structure upgrading of small villages and towns lies in two subjects, the economy and culture. Specifically it involves the transformation of rural industry focusing on creating agricultural brand and improving quality and efficiency of rural tourism industry; make use of resource advantages to develop featured industries such as eco-agriculture, green food and herb medicine materials, and to emphasize the features of ecology, safety and health maintenance; rely on external force to drive internal force, make good use of fiscal incremental resources, encourage social resources to enter into rural area, and activate idle resources in the villages; strive to develop rural cooperative economic organizations and professional technological associations, and give play to the connective and collective role of the cooperative organizations, village leaders, and brokers in leading the low income family to seek for wealth and coordinating different corporations, thus facilitating the benefit community made up of enterprises and poor families and realizing joint development; take market as the orientation, to adjust rural industrial structure and build the modernized rural industrial system with local characteristics and core competitiveness. Now we will take some representative villages in China for examples to explain how to carry out industrial structure transformation and upgrading.

案例解读：浙江水乡——西塘

Case Interpretation: Water Village in Zhejiang – Xitang

西塘是江南六大古镇之一，位于江浙沪三省交界处的浙江省嘉善县（图2）。在唐开元年间就已建有大量村落，人们沿河建屋、依水而居；南宋时村落渐成规模，形成了市集；元代开始依水而市渐渐形成集镇，商业开始繁盛起来；明清时

期已经发展成为江南手工业和商业重镇。

Xitang, as one of the six famous ancient towns in the south of the Yangtze River, is located in Jiashan County, Zhejiang Province, which is at the junction of Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Shanghai (as shown in Figure 2). Villages started to emerge there during the year of Kaiyuan in the Tang Dynasty when people built homes and lived their lives along the river bank; in the Southern Song Dynasty, the villages became large and markets emerged; since the Yuan Dynasty, many markets were built along the river bank and the commerce was started to bloom; in the Ming and Qing Dynasty, Xitang had developed as a famous town for its handicraft and commerce in the south of Yangtze River.

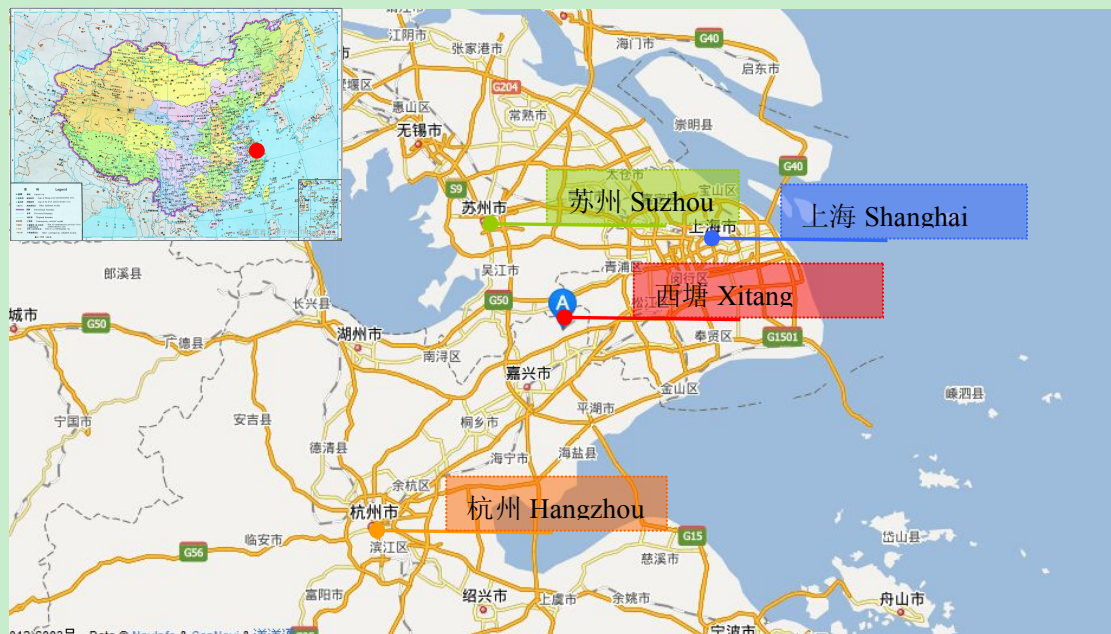


图 2 西塘区位图
Figure 2: Location Map of Xitang

城镇经济活动是推动城镇化发展的主要力量，西塘良性发展的内在动力源于持续增长的产业经济。

Economic activity is the main force to promote the urbanization development; intrinsic motivation for benign development of Xitang comes from its ever-increasing industrial economy.

千年古镇西塘的城镇化之路，与其旅游产业息息相关（图 3）。旅游业不仅带来了世界各地的游客，还吸引了眼光独到的投资客，也为本地企业家提供了更多机会，更给西塘百姓带来了实实在在的收益（图 4、5）。

Urbanization of the old town Xitang is closely linked with its tourist industry (as shown in Figure 3). Tourist industry brings visitors from all over the world, attracts investors with unique vision, provides more opportunities for local entrepreneurs and brings tangible benefits to people live in Xitang (as shown in Figure 4 and 5).

西塘景区的发展经历了 3 个阶段，从 1997 年到 2003 年，是古镇旅游的基础设施改造期；从 2003 年至 2008 年，是西塘旅游的宣传营销期；2008 年之后，则是西塘旅游的产业引导期。2013 年，旅游票房收入突破亿元大关，被评为 2013 亚洲年度最佳时尚旅游胜地和最美中国——文化魅力主题特色旅游目的地。据介绍，西塘目前正在争创全国“5A”级旅游景区。将来，古镇居民将生活在“5A”景区里面，“他们既是建设的参与者，也是获益者，这正是‘西塘模式’的魅力所在。”

Xitang scenic area has experienced 3 stages of development. It is the reconstruction period of tourism infrastructure for the old town from 1997 to 2003; it's the promotion and marketing period of Xitang tourism from 2003 to 2008; it's the industry guidance period of Xitang tourism since 2008. In 2013, its tourism ticket income exceeded 100 million RMB and it was awarded as the annual best fashion tourism resort in Asia and tourist destination themed with cultural charm in the Fairland of China. As introduced, Xitang is striving to create national wide "AAAAA" tourist attractions. In future, its residents will live in the "AAAAA" scenic region. They are participants as well as beneficiaries of construction and this is just the charm of "Xitang Mode".



图 3 西塘浓厚的商业气息

Figure 3 Strong Commercial Atmosphere of Xitang



图 4 西塘竹筒墨品

Figure 4 Calligraphy on Bamboo Tube in Xitang



5 西塘布花

Figure 5 Xitang Fabric Flower

3.2 创造”民主导”的村镇规划模式

3.2 Creating the “people-dominant” planning mode for villages and towns

70 年代的韩国和中国当下情况非常相似，国家的工业化和城市化加快，工农

业发展严重失衡，农民和城市居民的收入差距加大，农村问题十分突出。韩国当时就提出了“新村运动”，创造了发展中国家农村建设跨越式发展的成功模式。一开始也是由政府主导，叫“官主导”，后来韩国学者们发现这样并没有真正调动广大农民积极性和创造性，通过改进，逐步过渡到政府和民间共同主导，叫“官民一体”，再后来就变成“民主导”，完全由非政府组织、机构负责组织、协调、宣传和评价。

Present situations in China are very similar to that of South Korea in the 1970s. Industrialization and urbanization are quickened; development of industry and agriculture are unbalanced; the income gap between farmers and urban residents is increased and rural problems are very outstanding. South Korea launched the “New Village Movement” at that time, creating a successful mode of great-leap-forward development for rural construction in the developing country. At the beginning, the “New Village Movement” was also dominated by government, namely “government-dominant”; later its scholars found the enthusiasm and creativity of farmers haven’t been really aroused and then the movement was gradually dominated by government and people together, namely “government and people as an organic whole”; and then later, the movement was organized, coordinated, promoted and evaluated completely by nongovernmental organizations & institutions, namely “people-dominant”.

“民主导”的规划理念在村镇规划中主要体现在两方面。一是项目前期广泛开展问卷调查和访谈工作，全面了解村民们对于村庄建设和住房建设的意见及想法，真正从村民的角度解决村民的切实需求，满足村民的基本需要。二是乡村往往偏重于宗族管理的人事制度，因此很容易会出现产权不清的情况，规划者应该在将情况了解清楚之后，再进行规划，实现每家每户，产权分明。而建筑师可以尝试把建造复杂性降解成可以拼装的，让村民很经济实惠地去生产建筑零部件成品，进而降低了成本支出，这才是村镇居民参与设计的物质基础。

The planning idea of “people-dominant” is mainly embodied in two aspects in village & town planning. A) At earlier stage of project, we shall extensively carry out questionnaire survey & interview work to comprehensively

understand villagers' ideas and opinions on village & housing construction, meet villagers' real needs from their perspective and satisfy their basic needs. B) Personnel system of clan management is often emphasized in rural areas, thus the property right is prone to be not clear. Planners shall clearly understand the situation first and then conduct the planning to clear property right for each household. Architects shall try to degrade the building complexity into assembled houses so as for villagers to produce finished products of building parts economically and thus lower the cost. This is the material basis for rural residents to participate in the design.

任何有关农村的建设活动，都离不开农民，要相信农民、依靠农民。设计师和领导干部应以“以人为本，尊重民意”为原则，在思想认识上消除误区，把农民当作有主体性的活生生的人来看待，让活动目的、意义以及能给农民带来的实惠深入人心，从农民最关心的实际问题做起，只有这样，农民才会成为村镇规划建设的积极拥护者。

Any construction in rural areas is inseparable from farmers. We shall believe in and rely on farmers. Designers and leading cadres should take "people first, respect for public opinion" as the principle, eliminate the erroneous zone in ideological understanding, regard farmers as living people with the subjectivity, deeply root the activity purpose, significance and benefits for farmers in the hearts of the people and start from practical problems the farmers are most concerned about. Only in this way, will farmers be active supporters in planning and construction of village & town.

案例解读：河南信阳郝堂村

Case Interpretation: Haotang Village in Xinyang, Henan province

郝堂村位于河南信阳平桥区五里店镇东南部，面积约 16km²，地处大别山的余脉，属山区村(图 6)。2009 年之前，郝堂村和千千万万的村庄一样也是一幅凋敝的景象，到处是垃圾和污水，满山是无人采摘的板栗和荒废的茶园，还有留守的老人、小孩和惆怅茫然的村干部(图 7)。

Haotang village is located in the southeast of Wulidian Town of Pingqiao District in Xinyang, Henan province with an area of 16km². It is located in

Dabie Mountain area and belongs to mountain village (as shown in Figure 6). Before 2009, like thousands of other villages, Haotang village was showing depressed picture. There was garbage and sewage everywhere, Chinese chestnut picked by no one with deserted tea garden, and left-behind elderly, children and melancholy village cadres (as shown in Figure 7).



图 6 郝堂村区位图

Figure 6 Location Map of Haotang Village



图 7 2009 年的郝堂

Figure 7 Haotang in 2009

2009 年乡建院进行的郝堂村实验，大体可以分为两个阶段，一是 2009-2011 年，以“夕阳红养老资金互助社”的内置金融为核心的、以“四权统一”(产权、财权、事权、治权)和“三位一体”(经济发展、社区建设、社区治理)为主要特征的村社共同体重建实验；此阶段工作主要由三农问题专家、乡建院李昌平负责。另一阶段是 2011-2013 年以“郝堂茶人家”建设为契机的、以探索适应逆城市化趋势建设的“三生共赢”模式，从而实现生活、生产与生态的“三生共赢”。(图 8、9、10、11)

Haotang Experiment conducted by China New Rural Planning and Design in 2009 can be generally divided into two stages. One stage is from 2009 to 2011. This stage was the village & community reconstruction experiment, taking built-in finance of “Mutual-Aid Pension for Senior Citizen” as its core,

“four rights unification” (property right, finance right, administrative right and govern right) and “three form an organic whole” (economic development, community construction and community governance) as the main features. Li Changping, expert on three rural issues from China New Rural Planning and Design, was mainly in charge of work in this stage. The other stage is from 2011 to 2013. This stage took “Haotang Tea House” construction as the opportunity to explore “the win-win” mode which adapts to the construction of counter-urbanization trend and thereby realized the “win-win mode” of life, production and ecology (as shown in Figure 8, 9, 10, 11).



图 8 河道景观实景
Figure 8 River Landscape



图 9 改造 200 亩荷花塘
Figure 9 Transformed 200 mu Lotus Pond



图 10 郝堂茶室
Figure 10 Haotang Tea Room



图 11 郝堂小生态厕所
Figure 11 Bio-toilet of Haotang Primary School

郝堂村实验，其实也是在探索抢救中国自然村落的方式之一。在城市化过程中，中国大约有 10%的村落会变成城镇，60%的村落会空心化，而 30%的村落具有

保护价值，应该保护这 30%的村落。

Haotang Experiment is also one of the ways to save natural villages in China. During urbanization, about 10% villages in China will turn into towns, 60% villages will be hollowed out and 30% villages have the protection value. We should protect the 30% villages with protection value.

3.3 创造村镇的可持续发展模式

3.3 Creating Sustainable Development Mode for Villages and Towns

小村镇应该向全人类展示“绿色的”生活方式。作为规划者，应该将可持续发展理念贯穿于小村镇的规划当中。

Small villages and towns shall show “green” lifestyle for human beings. Planners shall put the idea of sustainable development throughout the planning of small villages and towns.

首先，任何有历史的村庄形态都带有其特殊的功能密码，经过历史的磨合，村落的选址、布局、空间走向与山川地形相附会都是这个村庄与自然保持生态平衡的最佳格局。规划者应该尽量保持村庄原有空间格局，让自然做工，以对大自然最小的干扰实现经济利益的最大化。其次，可以考虑采用当地的绿色再生材料作为建筑材料，但是切勿乱砍滥伐。第三，小村镇的可持续性规划理念可以体现于结合当地经验为农户设计沼气池。当地农民大多家中养有牛、猪等牲畜，产生沼气的原料比较充足。沼气灯可用于一般的夜晚照明，而沼气炉灶将为当地节约大量的燃料。

Firstly, any village form with long history has its special function cipher. The best pattern for keeping ecological balance between the village and nature is obtained from history development as well as perfect combination of location selection, layout and spatial extend direction of village and its surrounding mountains, rivers and landscape. Planners shall reserve its original special pattern as much as possible, letting nature take its course, so as to minimize interference in nature and maximize economic benefits. Secondly, planners may employ local green renewable resources as building materials, but prohibit wanton felling of trees. Thirdly, the idea of sustainable development for

small villages and towns shall contain the plan of combining local experience to build biogas digesters for households. Since most famers keep livestock such as cattle and pigs, there are plenty of raw materials for biogas. Biogas lamps are suitable for general night lighting, while biogas stoves can save lots of local fuel.

案例解读：石榴红村

Case Interpretation: Shiliuhong Village

石榴红村隶属于武汉市东西湖区（图 12）。2004 年，石榴红村主业为农业，除少数外出务工，几乎所有的村民都以种植蔬菜为生，旅游收入为零，人均收入仅 3700 元。“麻木”是石榴红村主要代步工具，村里人难出去，村外人难进来。村中均为土路，几乎没有硬化路面。旅游开发，对于石榴红村像是一次变革，一次发展与升级的蜕变。在石榴红村旅游开发的变迁过程中，有促进变化的外界力量，也有承受变化的传统力量。

Located in Dongxihu District of Wuhan City (as shown in Figure 12), Shiliuhong Village focuses on agriculture. Except for a minority of villagers going out for work, almost all of them live by growing vegetables with the income of RMB 3,700 per capita, and tourism income is zero. Since there are nearly dirt roads in villages and few hard road surfaces, the transportation of this village, with the main dependent transportation vehicle of “Mamu”, is in poor condition. Developing tourism is a great revolution for Shiliuhong Village, and a positive change towards developing and gradating. The revolution of developing tourism in Shiliuhong Village relies both on external power of promoting changes and on traditional power of sustaining changes.



图 12 石榴红村区位图

Fig.12 Location Map for Shiliuhong Village



图 13 汉江蜿蜒流淌

Fig.3 Meandering Han River

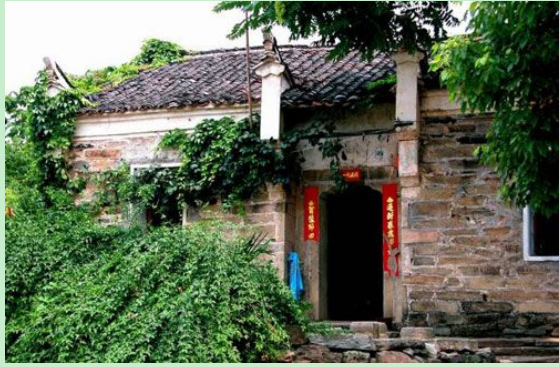


图 14 采用乡土材料建造的民居

Fig. 14 Folk House Made up of Local Materials



图 15 生态农业生产基地

Fig. 15 Production Site for Ecological Agriculture

经过整治，村庄的环境得到了很大的改善，汉江大堤堤顶路从原先的泥路变成现在 7 米宽的水泥路，适宜车行，堤北为 50 米建筑红线，堤南为汉江水域（图 13）。社区生态污水处理系统，建设污水处理池 2 座，达到日处理污水 180 吨以上的目的。通过生态化的污水处理，整体水体质量明显提高。

Great improvements have been made to the environment after renovation; the road at embankment top has become into a 7m wide cement road from the previous dirt road, which is suitable for motor vehicles. There are 50m building lines at the north of embankment, and Han River at the south of embankment (as shown in Figure 13). With respect to ecological sewage treatment system of community, 2 sewage treatment pools, with the ability of over 180t sewage treatment on a daily basis, have been built. The overall water quality has been improved obviously through ecological sewage treatment.

过去的秸秆直接焚烧，现在通过秸秆气化站，一期日供应 300 户农户的生活用气，为每户年节约燃气费 500~1000 元，在生产过程中年产副产品木炭、木焦油、木醋液，增加了农民收入。同时也可以节约能源，减少了焚烧秸秆产生的空气污染。

The straws were disposed by incinerating directly but now they are transported to straw gasification station to provide 300 households with gas for everyday life. All these households can save RMB 500 to 1,000 gas fees every

year and the income of farmers is increased due to by-products of charcoal, wood tar and wood vinegar produced during production yearly. Besides, energy is also saved, and air pollution resulted by incinerating straws is reduced.

2005 年以后陆续建设太阳能综合利用系统：安装的太阳能路灯，兼有杀虫功能，夏天村里的蚊虫数量明显减少；太阳能热水器节约了农民的电费支出。

Solar energy comprehensive utilization system was successively built since 2005: solar street lamps installed also have insecticidal function, greatly decreasing the number of mosquitoes in summer; Electricity charge is lowered by using the solar water heater.

石榴红村的建设是建立在优良的生态环境上的，对生态环境的整治全面到位，节能环保落实到细节，并取得良好的效果，实现了村庄的可持续发展（图 13、14）。

On the basis of excellent ecological environment, the construction for Shiliuhong Village contains full and accurate renovation to ecological environment, detailed and specific action to energy saving and environment protection, and it has acquired good results and realized sustainable development of the village(as shown in Figure13, 14).

3.4 文化传承与保护

3.4 Cultural Inheritance and Protection

在小村镇规划中，应该首先对村镇整体布局进行拓扑原型研究，即规划不能违背原有的村镇公建与民居的布局原型，以及村镇街道空间特性与尺度的研究与还原，保留原有村镇的公共性与私密性设计，保护村镇的环境以及居民原有的生活习惯。其次，对多种类型住宅的可变性规划设计，在城市化进程中，小村镇的居民对住宅的需求也会产生变化，在规划设计中应该尽量预测这些未知的发展。最后，村镇建筑力求外观上保持浓郁的地域性特点，屋顶优先采用当地特有的屋面材料，外墙则尽量采用本土材料，细部装饰等也应该尽量保留原始村镇的特色风貌。总之，小村镇规划的整体效果应与老村镇取得协调。

During the planning, topology research of the overall layout, and research and reproduction of spatial characteristics and sizes of streets of a village or

town shall be placed in the first place, in order that the planning may not go against the original layout of public and residential architectures, the original publicity and private designs can be reserved, and the environment and lifestyles of the village or town can be protected. In the second place, close attention shall be paid to the variable planning and designs of different kinds of architectures and the unknown future development shall be taken into consideration as much as possible, because residents' demands on residences vary during the urbanization. At last, rich regional characteristics shall be vested in the appearances of the architectures of villages and towns, and priority shall be given to unique local roofing materials and local materials to construct roofs and walls of the architectures. In addition, detailed decorations shall reserve the original styles and features. In conclusion, the overall effect of planning a small village or town shall be coordinated with the original one.

近年来，湖北、福建等地政府相关部门都组织了相关单位，研究并编制村镇风貌规划及民居建筑设计导则来提供给地方镇村建设，努力实现“尊重自然、顺应自然、天人合一”的村镇格局，恢复或创造“望得见山、看得见水、记得住乡愁”的景观风貌。

In recent years, relevant governmental authorities of Hubei, Fujian and other provinces have organized relevant units to research and compile village and town style and feature planning and residential building design guidance to provide guidance for construction of local villages and towns, realize the village and town layout “respecting for nature, conforming to nature and following the theory of syncretism between man and nature”, and restore or create the landscape “enabling people to watch mountains, appreciate waters and keep in mind the nostalgia”.

案例分析：福建永定土楼——洪坑村

Case Analysis: Earth Buildings in Yongding, Fujian Province – Hongkeng Village

福建土楼以历史悠久、种类繁多、规模宏大、结构奇巧、功能齐全、内涵丰富著称，具有极高的历史、艺术和科学价值，被誉为“东方古城堡”、“世界建筑奇葩”，“世界上独一无二的、神话般的山区建筑模式”。

Praised as “oriental ancient castle”, “treasure in the world architecture” as well as “unique and mythical mountain building mode in the world”, earth buildings in Fujian Province, famous for its long history, various type, large scale, peculiar structure, complete function and rich connotation, have a great deal of value for history, art and science.



图 16 洪坑村区位图

Fig. 16 Location Map for Hongkeng Village

振成楼，是客家土楼中的土楼王子，坐落在福建省龙岩市永定县湖坑镇洪坑村中南部，振成楼位于永定县洪坑村口（图 16），建于 1912 年，占地 5000 余平方米，是永定众多土圆楼中最有代表性的一座，也是世界上独一无二的山村民居建筑中的最典型代表（图 17、18、19）。

Located in central south of Hongkeng Village of Hukeng Town in Yongding County, Longyan City, Fujian Province, Zhencheng Building is a model and paragon among Hakka earth buildings. Situated at the entrance of Hongkeng Village and built in 1912 covering more than 5000m², it is not only one of the most typical round earth buildings but also unique and the most typical representative of mountain village residential building in the world (as shown in

Figure 17, 18 and 19).

福建土楼的产业升级策略有：申请列入世界文化遗产；福建土楼于 2008 年申请列入世界遗产，提高了土楼在世界上的知名度，为土楼的旅游发展极大地加强了宣传力度。将土楼改造成博物馆或者旅馆；博物馆内展示村镇文化，陈列有特色的居民用品等，土楼改造的旅馆能提供给外来游客非同一般的客家住宿体验。提高在土楼生活的居民的生活质量；将土楼的短板补齐，如建设合理的卫浴设施、改善土楼的功能分布等。

The industrial upgrading strategies for earth buildings of Fujian Province are: applying for world cultural heritage; earth buildings of Fujian Province were applied for world heritage in 2008, which has improved their popularity worldwide and promoted publicity tremendously for tourism of earth buildings. Transforming the earth buildings into museums and hotels; the museum shows the culture of villages and towns and displays characteristic supplies of residents. The earth buildings converted from earth buildings can provide unusual experiences of Hakkas accommodation for foreign visitors. It also improved the living quality of residents living in the earth buildings by compensating the shortcomings of earth buildings, such as building reasonable bathroom facilities and improving the function distribution of earth buildings, etc.



图 17 永定振成楼外景

Fig.17 Exterior View of Zhencheng Building in Yongding



图 18 永定振成楼内景

Fig.18 Interior View of Zhen-cheng Building in Yongding



图 19 永定土楼群

Fig.19 Earth Group in Yongding

4 结论

4. Conclusion

本文从政治层面和设计层面归纳出中国小村镇规划的策略，首先应该以产业结构升级带动小村镇发展；其次提倡“民主导”的村镇规划；第三，创造可持续发展的村镇规划；第四，实现小村镇文化的传承与保护。在未来的发展道路上以这些策略为主导，中国小村镇的走向可持续发展的道路才能够最终实现！

This paper summarizes planning strategies of small villages and towns from political and design level. At first, the development of small villages and towns shall be promoted by upgrading industrial structure; Secondly, the “people-dominant” planning of villages and towns shall be advocated; thirdly, planning of villages and towns featured with sustainable development shall be created; fourthly, cultural inheritance and protection shall be conducted. Only through putting these strategies in leading position on the road for future

development, can the objective of small villages and towns in China going into the road of sustainable development come true.

图片来源：图 1、4、5、7—11、13 引自网络。图 2、6、12、16 作者自绘。
图 3、14、17—19 作者自拍。

Source: Figure 1,4,5,7-11,13 quoted from the network. Figure 2,6,12,16 drawn from the author. Figure 3,14,17-19 of self.

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