中国城市建筑无障碍设计的转折点

--从标准指导的设计走向创造性的设计

The turning point of Chinese urban buildings accessible design

-- from the design under the guide of standards to creative design

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历史回顾:

1984年3月,中国残疾人福利基金会成立 In March 1984, since China Disabled People's Welfare fund was established

1985年,中国康复研究中心的工程设计项目_第一次 "无障碍"的概念 In 1985,China Rehabilitation Research Center_ "No Barrier" concept for the first time

1985年3月,残疾人与社会环境研究会 In March 1985, Research Society of the Disabled and Social Environment

同年4月,人大和政协"为残疾人需求的特殊设置建设"的提案 In April 1985, the proposal and recommendation of "Special Facilities Construction Required for the Handicapped of NPC and CPPCC

1985年,北京市以王府井、东单地区为试点开始了城市的无障碍改造 In 1985, taking Wangfujing and Dongdan commercial areas as the trial bases, Beijing municipality started the barrier-free renovation.







1990年,"中华人民共和国残疾人保障法" In 1990, the Law on the Protection of Disabled People of People's Republic of China was adopted

1989年,"方便残疾人使用的城市道路和建筑物设计规范"实行 In 1989, Codes for Design on the Accessibility of Urban Roads and Buildings were issued.

2007年,上海世界特殊奧林匹克运动会 In 2007, the Special Olympics in Shanghai

2008年,北京残奥会 In 2008, Paralympics in Beijing

2011年,"城市无障碍设计规范"国家标准 In 2011, national standard "Codes for Design on Accessibility" 新的国家规范共分9章:

基本规定部分

- 1. 总则;
- 2.术语;
- 3.城市无障碍设施的基本规定;

城市环境部分

- 4.城市道路;
- 5.城市广场;
- 6.城市绿地;

建筑部分

- 7.居住区、居住建筑;
- 8.公共建筑;

历史文物

9.历史文物保护建筑无障碍建设与改造

The Codes for Accessible Design includes 9 chapters

the primitive provisions:

- 1,the general principle
- 2,terms
- 3,basic requirements for the city barrier-free facilities

the urban environment:

4,urban road,

5,square

6,park and green field

Building:

7, residence

8, public buildings

9, historical and cultural relics and architectures

中国的城市无障碍建设面临着一个转折点 the accessible environment construction in Chinese cities face a turning point

中国城市无障碍环境建设工作的特点:

- 1) 重视国家规范的要求
- 2) 各地和各行业出台了许多无障碍实施的细则
- 3) 城市的无障碍环境已经形成系统化

The characteristics of the accessible environment construction in Chinese cities:

- 1) National regulations are strictly followed
- Detailed rules and regulations of barrier-free construction are issued in each industry and city
- 3) The city's barrier-free environment has become systemized



中国城市无障碍环境建设工作的问题:

- 1) 无障碍设计往往是被动地响应规范,设计完成度和水准不高
- 2) 中国各地的发展差距比较大

The problems of the accessible environment construction in Chinese cities:

- 1)The accessible design often responds to the norm mechanically without high level of completion design
- 2)The development gap among China's various regions are large



现在,在无障碍环境设计的方法和原则方面,正经历着四个较大的变化: 从以肢残人士为主要对象的可达性(accessible)设计发展到通用设计; 从标准化设计发展到个性化的设计;

从以体验为基础的经验性设计发展到以研究为基础的系统性设计; 从设施的建设发展到环境的建设。

Now, the approaches and principles of barrier-free environment design are experiencing four greater changes:

- 1)From the barrier-free design aiming at the physically disabled people to universal design;
- 2) From the standardized design to personalized design;
- 3)From empirical design based on experience to the systematic design based on research;
- 4) From the construction of facilities to environment construction.

从以肢残人士为主要对象的可达性设计发展到通用设计 From accessible design to universal design



台阶+坡道的入口 Staircase+ramp

平坡入口 Flat slope



创造性设计 Creative design

从标准化设计发展到个性化的设计 From the standardized design to personalized design





从标准化设计发展到个性化的设计 From the standardized design to personalized design





从以体验为基础的经验性设计发展到以研究为基础的系统性设计 From empirical design to the systematic design based on research

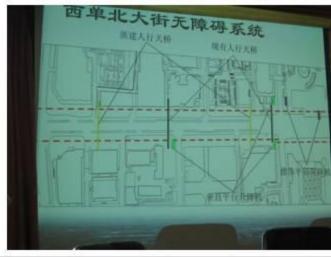
2008残奥,系统化的工作:

- 北京实地调研
- 国内外无障碍设计标准对比研究报告
- 奥运场馆无障碍设计主要设计标准
- 奥会场馆无障碍设计要求与北京残奥会场馆无障碍设计指导
- 检查设计图纸、检查施工现场

2008Paralympic Games, systematic works

- 1) Field investigation in Beijing
- 2) Comparative Study on the Accessible Design Standard at Home and Abroad
- 3) the main design standards of barrier-free construction in Olympic venues
- 4) the documents on the requirements accessible design in Paralympics venues and the guide on it
- Checked the design drawings and construction sites.





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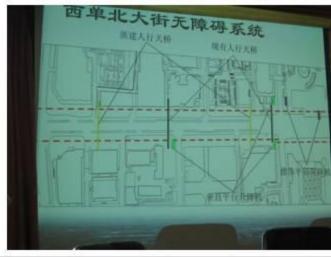
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从设施的建设发展到环境的建设

From the construction of facilities to environment construction

问题:

- 缺乏对实际需求的调查
- 缺乏整体性
- 缺乏后期维护

新的问题和挑战:

- 如何评估一个环境的无障碍程度
- 人的行为及心理和环境的相关性
- 城市的管理

Problems

- lack of the investigation on the actual demand
- lack of integrity
- · lack of later maintenance and management

New problems and challenges
how to evaluate the barrier-free degree of environment
the relevance between human behavior, mind and the environment
and how to assess the urban management





谢谢 Thank you

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