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# 中国的城乡发展与规划的工作体系

## Urban and Rural Development and Planning System in China

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# **1. Urban & Rural Development in China**

**1-1 The effectiveness of urban economy after 30  
years' opening policies implemented**

**（改革开放30年城市经济的成效）**

**1-2 Policies and approaches adopted by China**

**（中国采取的政策措施）**

**1-3 Challenges experienced in China**

**（中国面临的挑战）**

**1-4 New development visions and  
recommendations for sustainable urban  
economics**

**（推动城市经济可持续发展的愿景和措施）**



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## 1-1 The effectiveness of urban economy after 30 years' opening policies implemented

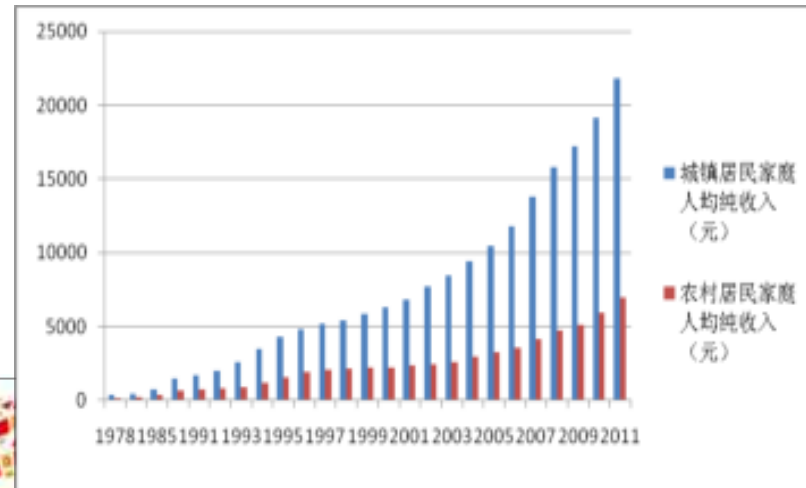
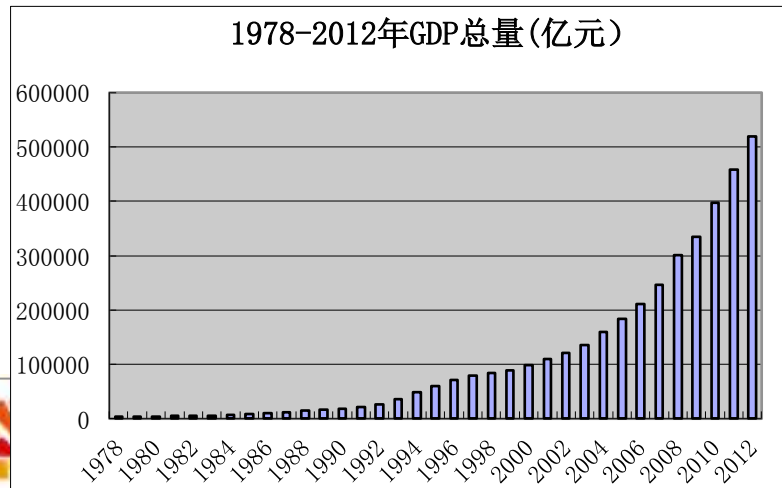
### 1. Rapid economic growth and outstanding poverty alleviation (快速的经济增长和卓越的扶贫成效)

□ Economy: Average annual GDP growth remained above 10%; till 2012, GDP exceeded 50 trillion RMB and the GDP per capita exceeded \$ 6,000 (经济: GDP增速年均保持在10%以上; 到2012年, GDP超过50万亿元, 人均GDP超过6000美元)

□ Disposable Income per capita (人均可支配收入):

Urban residents: 343→21,828 RMB; (城市居民可支配收入: 从342元增长到21828元)

Rural residents: 134→6,977 RMB (农村居民收入: 从134元增长到6977元)



## 1-1 The effectiveness of urban economy after 30 years' opening policies implemented

### 1. *Rapid economic growth and outstanding poverty alleviation* (快速的经济增长和卓越的扶贫成效)

□ From 1981 to 2005, China all together lifted **250 million** people out of poverty, which composed **67%** of the world's total population in poverty then. (从1981年到2005年, 中国脱贫人口达到2.5亿人, 占到了同期世界脱贫人口的67%)

□ From 1981 to 2010, the ratio of extremely poor people in the world has decreased from **43% to 13%** (从1981年到2010年, 中国极度贫困人口占世界的比重, 由43%降低到13%)

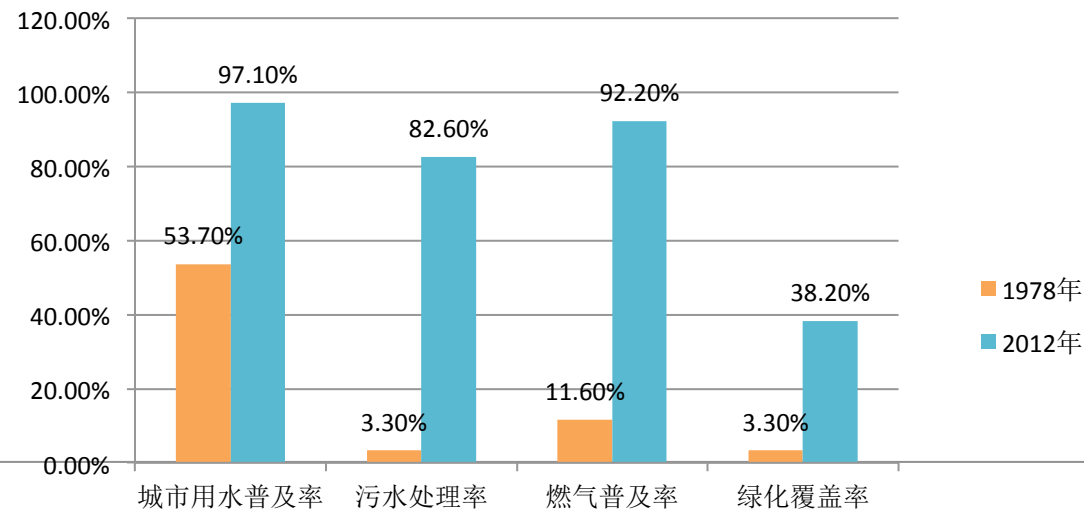


## 1-1 The effectiveness of urban economy after 30 years' opening policies implemented

### 2. Urban infrastructure and public services improved continuously (城市基础设施和公共服务不断完善)

□ Water supply coverage, percentage of sewage disposed, gas supply coverage, and green space, all have been increasing significantly (城市用水普及率、污水处理率、燃气普及率、绿化覆盖率大幅度提高)

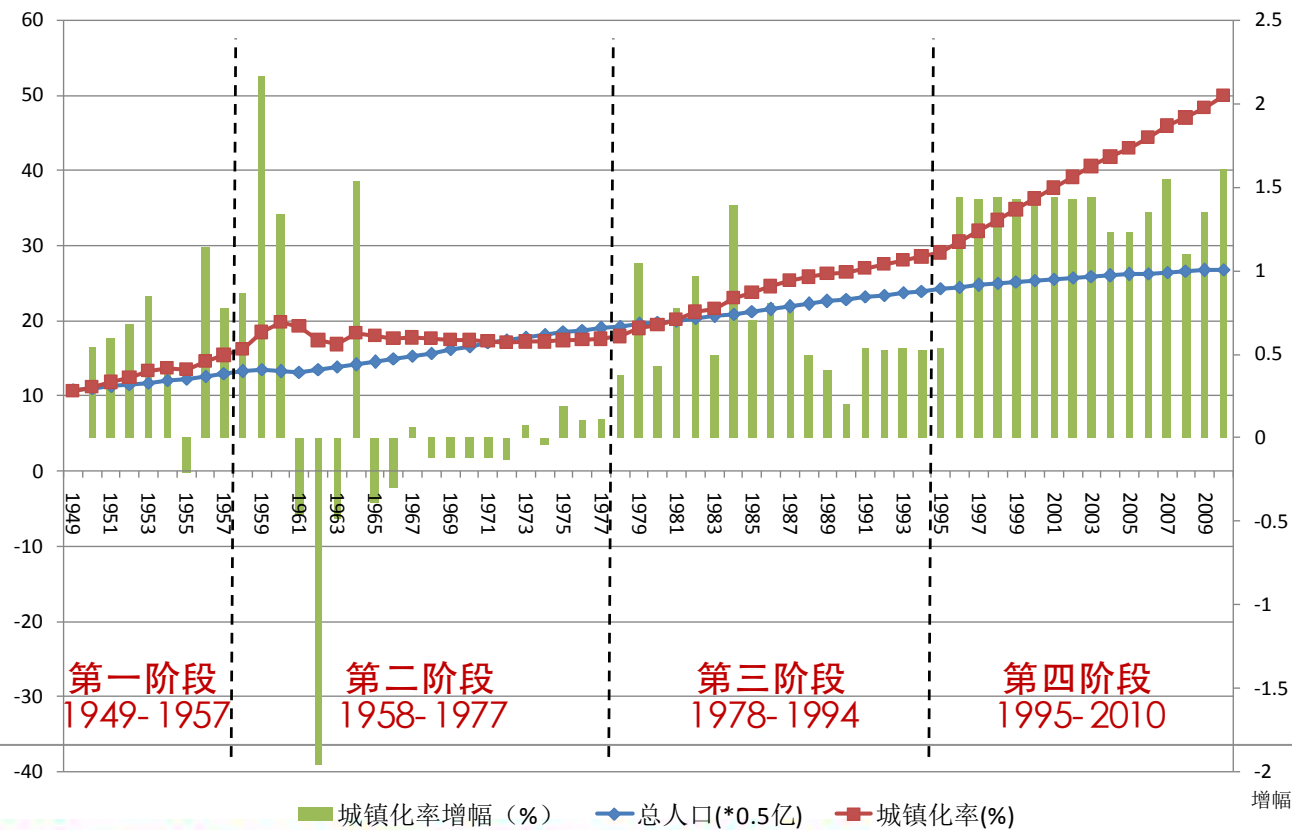
□ 20 cities has been awarded the "United Nation Habitat Award" (20个城市获得了联合国“人居环境奖”)



## 1-1 The effectiveness of urban economy after 30 years' opening policies implemented

### 3. Urban economy is the driving force of the national economy (城市经济成为国家经济的主体)

□ rapid urban growth (城镇体系不断完善, 城市经济快速增长)



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## 1-1 The effectiveness of urban economy after 30 years' opening policies implemented

### 3. Urban economy is the driving force of the national economy (城市经济成为国家经济的主体)

□ The amount of GDP jumps to the second in the world, from 364.5 billion (1978) to 63.65 trillion RMB (2014), reaching to 10 trillion US\$. GDP per capita in 2014 reaches to 7485 US\$.

(3645亿元 (1978年) --63.65万亿元 (2014年); 2014年人均GDP达到46531元 (约7485美元))

□ Strength of urban economy has been enhanced. That is CITIES account for 70% of the national economy, 85% of the added value of the tertiary industry, and 80% of the tax that are produced.

(城市经济快速增长, 实力不断增强。全国经济总量的70%, 85%的第三产业增加值和80%的税收来自于城市)



## 1-1 The effectiveness of urban economy after 30 years' opening policies implemented

Transition from planned economy to socialist market economy, and from an agricultural country to an urban-based country

计划经济转型社会主义市场经济，传统农业大国转变为城市型国家。  
城镇化水平首次超过全球平均水平，城镇化率年均(1978-2013)增长1个百分点，5亿人口从农村进入城市

- 城镇化率 (urbanization ratio):  
1978: 17.9%—2014: 54.77%
- 城市数量 (number of cities):  
1978: 193—2013: 658
- 建制镇数量 (number of township):  
1978: 2173—2013: 20113
- 城镇人口 (number of urbanized population):  
1978: 170 mil—2013: 730 mil
- 城市建成区 (area of urban built area):  
1981年: 7 — 2013: 50thousand km<sup>2</sup>



## 1-1 The effectiveness of urban economy after 30 years' opening policies implemented

### 3. Urban economy is the driving force of the national economy (城市经济成为国家经济的主体)

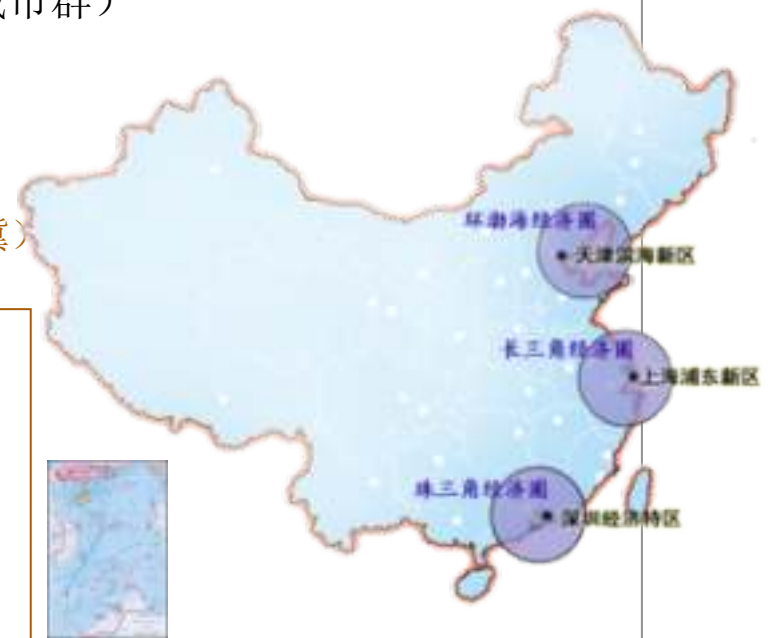
#### □ Three megalopolitan regions: (三大城市群)

Pearl River Delta (珠三角)

Yangtze River Delta (长三角)

Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Metropolitan Area (京津冀)

Composing only **3.4%** of the nation's area, they carry **13.5%** of the total population and produce **37.8%** of the GDP, becoming the leading regions for China to be involved in the global cooperation and competition (以占全国3.4%的面积, 承载了13.5%的人口, 产生了GDP的37.8%, 成为中参与国际合作和竞争的重点区域)



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# 1-1 The effectiveness of urban economy after 30 years' opening policies implemented

## 3. Urban economy is the driving force of the national economy (城市经济成为国家经济的主体)

### □ Globally influential cities:

(具有世界影响力的城市)

Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Shenzhen: The population of the four pioneering cities reached 20.7, 23.8, 12.7 and 13.0 million respectively.

(北京、上海、广州、深圳的人口分别达到2070万、2380万、1270万和1300万人)

### Cities with global competitiveness:

75 of the world top 500 enterprises in Beijing and 73 of that in Shanghai. (城市已经具备了国际竞争力: 世界500强企业中, 分别有75个和73个, 在北京和上海设立总部)

排名	城市	排名	城市	排名	城市
1位	纽约	21位	法兰克福	41位	新德里
2位	伦敦	22位	曼谷	42位	特拉维夫
3位	巴黎	23位	阿姆斯特丹	43位	波哥大
4位	东京	24位	斯德哥尔摩	44位	都柏林
5位	香港	25位	墨西哥城	45位	大阪
6位	洛杉矶	26位	苏黎世	46位	马尼拉
7位	新加坡	27位	迪拜	47位	里约热内卢
8位	芝加哥	28位	伊斯坦布尔	48位	雅加达
9位	首尔	29位	波士顿	49位	孟买
10位	多伦多	30位	罗马	50位	约翰内斯堡
11位	华盛顿哥伦比亚特区	31位	圣保罗	51位	加拉加斯
12位	北京	32位	迈阿密	52位	广州
13位	布鲁塞尔	33位	布宜诺斯艾利斯	53位	拉各斯
14位	马德里	34位	台北	54位	深圳
15位	旧金山	35位	慕尼黑	55位	胡志明市
16位	悉尼	36位	哥本哈根	56位	达卡
17位	柏林	37位	亚特兰大	57位	卡拉奇
18位	维也纳	38位	开罗	58位	班加罗尔
19位	莫斯科	39位	米兰	59位	重庆
20位	上海	40位	吉隆坡	60位	加尔各答

Ranking of Global Cities (Saskia Sassen)



## 1-1 The effectiveness of urban economy after 30 years' opening policies implemented

### 3. *Urban economy is the driving force of the national economy* (城市经济成为国家经济的主体)

#### □ Globally influential cities:

(世界影响力的城市)

Suzhou, Yiwu, Dongguan, Ningbo:

Cities specialized in manufacturing or commercial have been involved into international industrial division system and become key nodes within integrated global economy.

(苏州、义乌、东莞、宁波等专业化制造和商贸城市，已经全面融入到国际产业分工体系，成为全球经济一体化中重要的节点城市)



Dongguan



Yiwu





## Yiwu City, Zhejiang Province 义乌，浙江

2012: local households registered (*hukou*) 0.753 mil. Migrants 1.59 mil.

户籍人口为75.3万人（2012），登记流动人口为159.5万



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- Labour-intensive factories in Dongguan City, Guangdong



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#### □ Globally influential cities:

(世界影响力的城市)

Xi'an, Hangzhou, Lijiang,  
Chengdu, Guilin: Globally well-  
known tourist cities, endowed  
with unique natural and cultural  
heritage

(西安、杭州、丽江、成都、桂林等城市凭借独特的自然与历史文化资源，成为具有重要国际影响力的旅游城市)



Hangzhou



Lijiang





## Hangzhou: the Heaven on the earth World Heritage-Cultural Landscape



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- Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal
- World Heritage Cultural Route



## 1-2 Policies and approaches adopted (政策和措施)

### 1. *Export-oriented economy is the key impetus for China's 30 years' economic growth*

(外向型经济是中国30年经济快速增长的重要推动力)

- By establishing Special Economic Zones, Development Zones, Tariff-free Zones and Free-trade Zones, China integrates its labor and price advantage with foreign investment, especially in coastal areas, and therefore forms a strong impetus for export-oriented economy.

通过在沿海城市建立经济特区、开发区、保税区和自由贸易区，中国劳动力素质好、价格低的优势与外来资本实现有机结合，利用了沿海城市的港口优势，使得中国制造、外向型经济成为城市经济的重要推动力





Free-Trade-Zone: Enhance the development of the third industries



新设三个自贸区及上海自贸区扩区

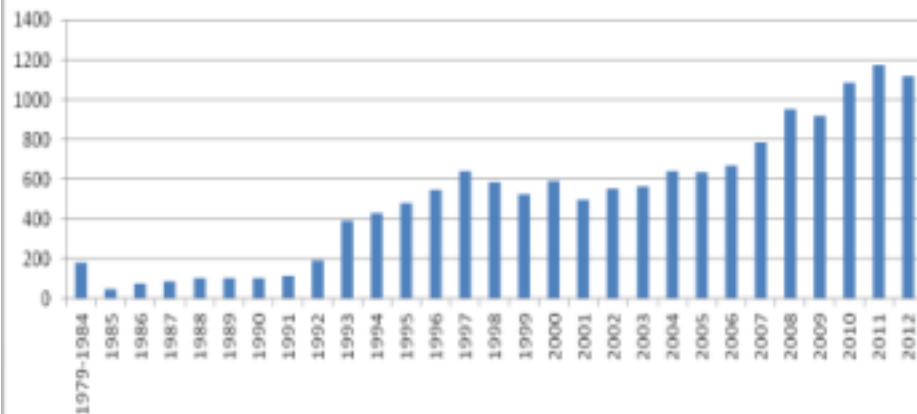


## 1-2 Policies and approaches adopted (政策和措施)

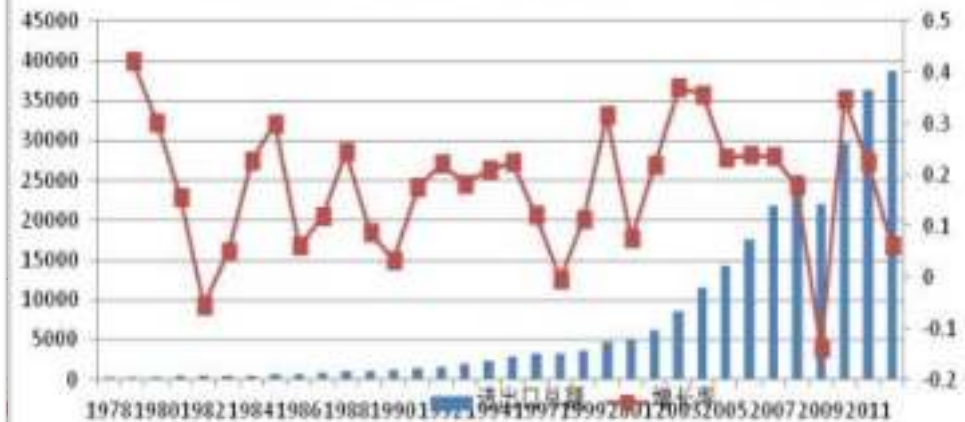
### 1. *Export-oriented economy is the key impetus for China's 30 years' economic growth* (外向型经济是中国30年经济快速增长的重要推动力)

- From 1986 to 2011, **FDI**(Foreign Direct Investment) increased from **4.8billion dollar to 117.7 billion dollar**, in total accumulated 1.5 trillion dollar (从1986年到2011年, 中国实际利用外资额由的48亿美元增长至1177亿美元, 累积利用达到1.5万亿美元)
- From 1978 to 2012, the total volume of foreign trade increased from 20.6 billion dollar to 387 billion **dollar**. ( 2012年进出口总额达到3.87万亿美元, 是1978年206亿美元的18.8倍, 成为全球的贸易大国)

1979-2012年我国实际利用外资额 (单位: 亿美元)



1978-2012年我国进出口总额及增长率 (单位: 亿美元)



## 1-2 Policies and approaches adopted (政策和措施)

### 2. *Re-open the land market and capitalize land holdings* (重新建立了土地市场)

□ The land use rights of state-owned land must be paid and the history of urban land appropriation free of charge ended at last. The distribution of urban land resources have been optimized to a larger extent. (国家拥有土地所有权，但土地使用权可以有偿转让，结束了城市土地利用无偿划拨的历史，使得土地的价值得以体现，土地的配置得以优化)



Commercial



Residential



Industrial



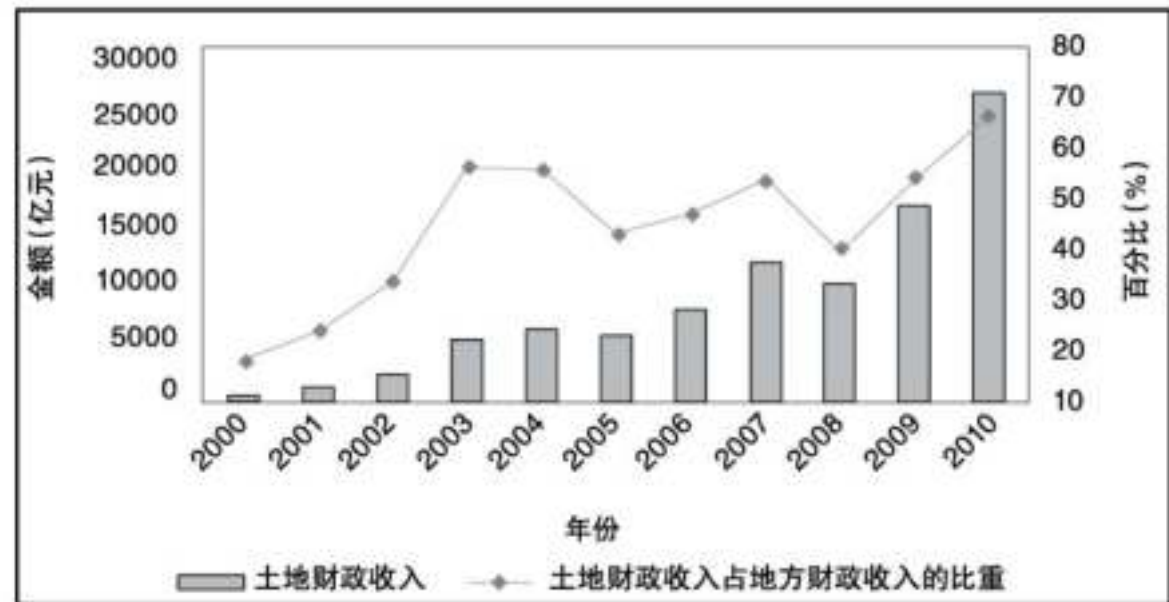


图1 土地财政占地方财政收入比重情况<sup>①</sup>

Local Income from Land:

59.6 bil (2001) - 2.71 Tri (2010)

Ratio of Land Income in Local Public Revenue

9.3% (2000) - 66.73% (2010)

Resource: 许安拓, 2012, <http://www.rmlt.com.cn/2012/0426/34854.shtml>

- 19871201-First Hit in Shenzhen
- 198703-Local Regulation on Land Management in Shenzhen SEZ



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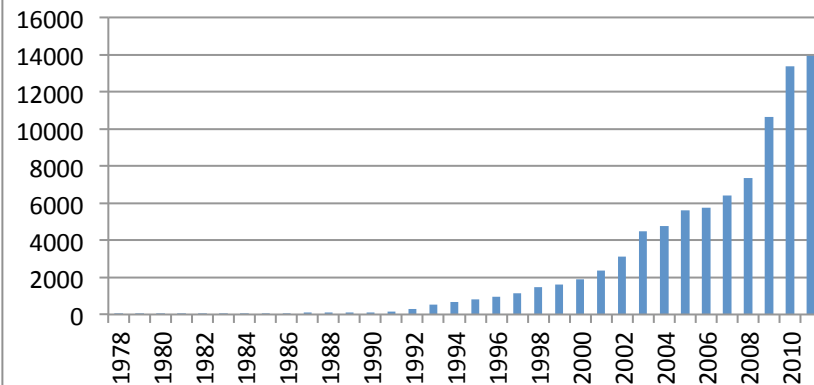
## 1-2 Policies and approaches adopted (政策和措施)

### 2. Re-establishing the land market and capitalizing land holdings (重新建立了土地市场)

□ 60% of the land revenue has been invested in urban infrastructure construction, highly improving cities' functions and competitiveness. Such investment accumulated since 1978, is 10 trillion RMB in total.

(政府土地收益中的60%投入了城市的基础设施建设, 使得城市面貌和竞争力得到不断提高。自1978年起, 政府累计投入达到10万亿元)

1978-2011年城市市政公用设施固定资产投资统计 (亿元)



■ 本年固定资产投资总额



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## 1-2 Policies and approaches adopted (政策和措施)

### 3. *The government role in economic reform and implementation* (政府的经济改革和执行能力发挥了重要作用)

□ **Initiating the free flow of rural labour forces** (放松了对农村劳动力管制)  
The government deregulates labor market so as to optimize the allocation of labor force and human resources. **260 million** farmers migrate to cities for pursuing opportunities (**10 million/year**). They become the **backbones of urban economic growth**. 政府放松了对劳动力市场的管制，使得劳动力资源的配置得到优化。每年超过1000万人，累计有2.6亿的农民由农村进入城市工作和生活，成为推动城市经济发展的重要力量)



## 1-2 Policies and approaches adopted (政策和措施)

### 3. *The government role in economic reform and implementation* (政府的经济改革和执行能力发挥了重要作用)

#### □ Facilitate the power of the capital (发挥了资本的力量)

Large scale of FDI solved the difficulties of initial capital scarcity at the beginning of China's reforming from the Planned Economy to the Market Economy

(外资的大规模流入解决了发展初期资本稀缺困难, 实现了由计划经济向市场经济的变革)

As with FDI, advanced technology, ideas and management concepts have been flowing into China.

(外来资本的大量涌入, 还为中国带来了发达国家先进的管理、技术和理念, 成为中国“近距离”观察世界的窗口)



## 1-2 Policies and approaches adopted (政策和措施)

### 3. *The government role in economic reform and implementation* (政府的经济改革和执行能力发挥了重要作用)

#### □ The Decentralization Reform (分权化改革)

The central government authorizes local government the independence in finance and taxation so as to make the local government play the roles of developing local economy more actively. (中央政府将发展地方经济和提供公共服务的职能明确划分给了地方政府, 给予了地方政府财税自主权)

Those institutional arrangements promote the competition among cities. To attract investment and high-quality talents, cities are inclined to spend more money and energy in improving public infrastructures, services and environment. (这些制度, 推动了城市间的竞争。城市为吸引资本和高素质劳动力, 竞相改善基础设施、公共服务和城市环境, 推动了城市经济的整体繁荣和发展。)

#### □ High efficiency in administrative execution and mobilization (高效的 政府执行能力和动员能力)

Aim of economic development has been highlighted and High efficiency in administrative execution and mobilization has been emphasized

(将全社会的焦点集中到发展经济, 建立了长期稳定的经济发展规划, 并通过高效的组织和动力能力, 得到贯彻和执行 )



## 1-3 Challenges experienced (面临挑战)

### 1. *Environmental cost of development*

(发展导致的环境代价)

#### □ Air Pollution (环境代价)

Many cities in China is now suffering from hazy weather, especially Beijing. “Haze” and “PM2.5” became the hottest words of 2013. 北京等许多城市正在遭受恶劣空气的影响，雾霾和PM2.5成为中国最热词汇



BEIJING 2013	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
PM2.5(30)	107 ug/m3	61 ug/m3	81 ug/m3	106 ug/m3



## 1-3 Challenges experienced (面临挑战)

### 1. *Environmental cost of development* (发展导致的环境代价)

#### □ Water Pollution and Water Shortage

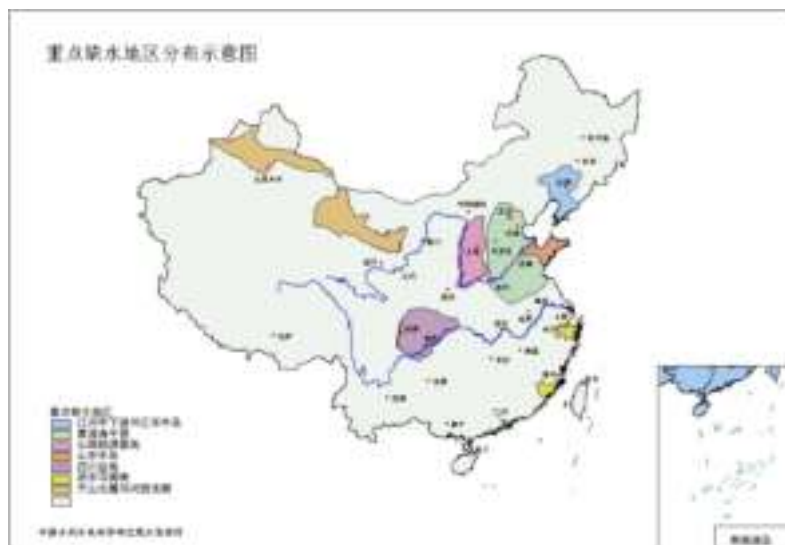
(水环境污染和水资源短缺)

Apart from air pollution, water pollution is another health-harming issue in China.

除空气污染外，水体污染是另一个引发健康危机的大问题。



Originally water-abundant regions became water-shortage regions due to large industrial water consumption. 原本水资源丰富的地区，然而因大量的工业用水，如今却成了重点缺水区域。



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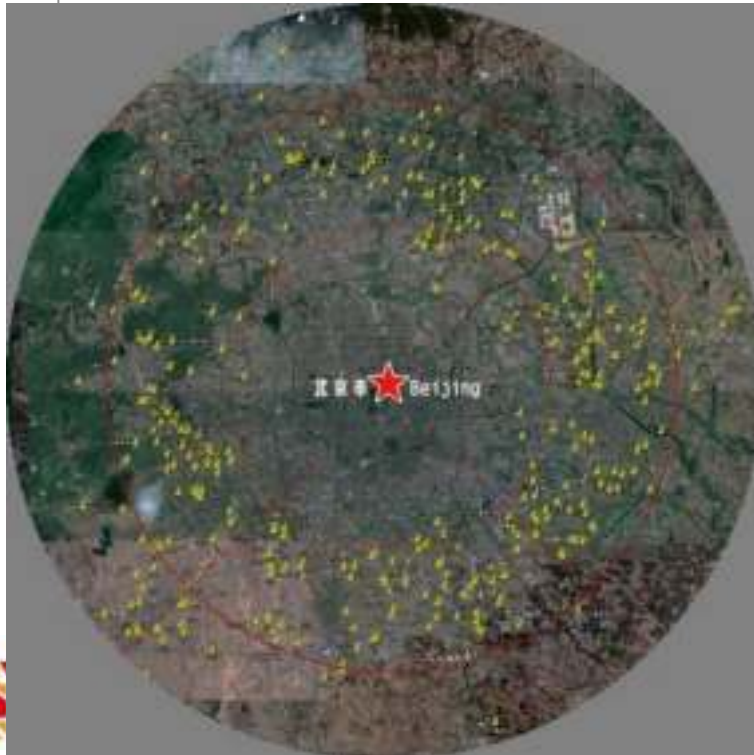
## 1-3 Challenges experienced (面临挑战)

### 1. *Environmental cost of development* (发展导致的环境代价)

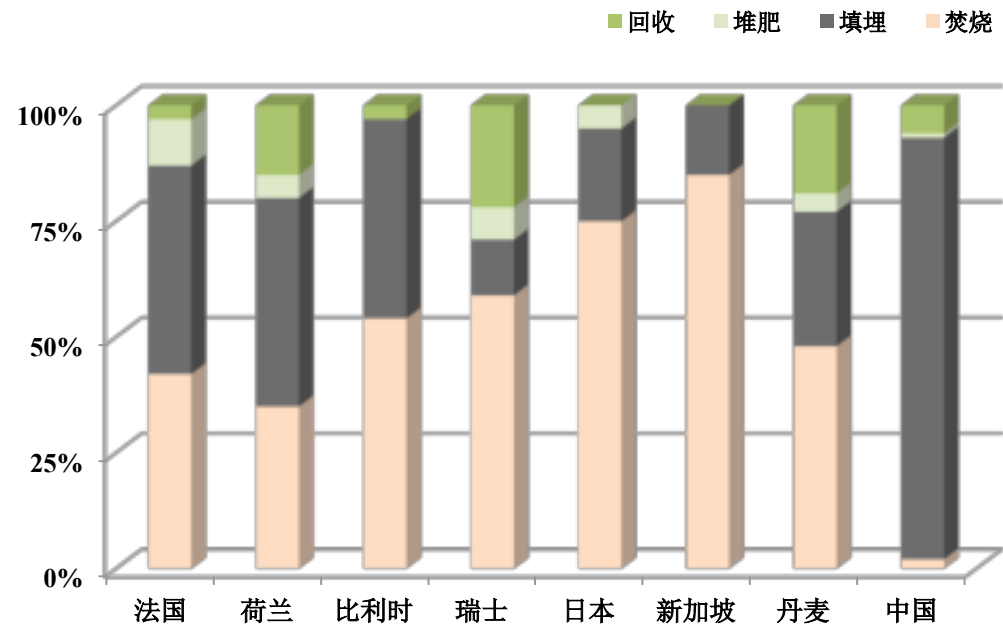
#### ❑ Solid Waste (固体废弃物)

The tons of solid waste increased with the soaring urban population. Landfill as the key waste disposal way occupies too much amount of land.

急剧膨胀的城市人口规模，是生活垃圾激增的根源。中国以填埋为主要方式的垃圾处置方式，占用了大量土地资源



国际生活垃圾各类处置方式

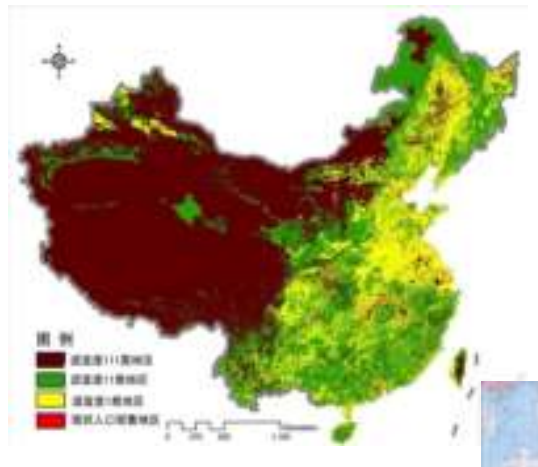


## 1-3 Challenges experienced (面临挑战)

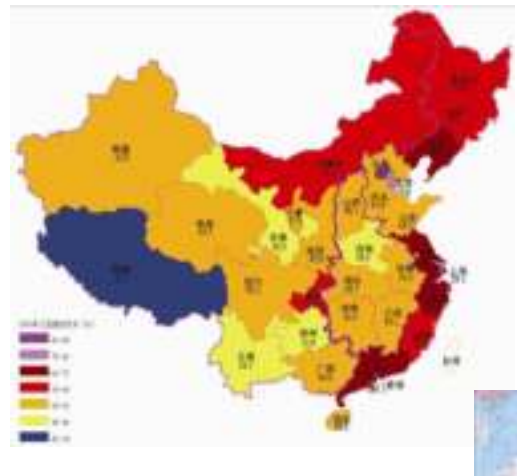
### 2. *Unbalanced Regional Development* (区域发展不平衡)

❑ Coastal areas are better developed than inland areas (沿海与内陆发展差距大)

Advantageous natural environment decides that eastern part of China is more suitable for human settlement and therefore has much higher urbanization rate and much less serious poverty. (沿海优越的自然和人居环境, 使其有更高的城镇化水平, 内陆地区则相对贫穷和落后)



Human settlement suitability



Urbanization



Poverty



## 1-3 Challenges experienced (面临挑战)

### 3. Urban-Rural Gap (城乡差异)

Income gap between urban and rural is 3:1.

城乡收入差距3:1

Large number of population will still remains in rural area.

仍然有大量的乡村人口

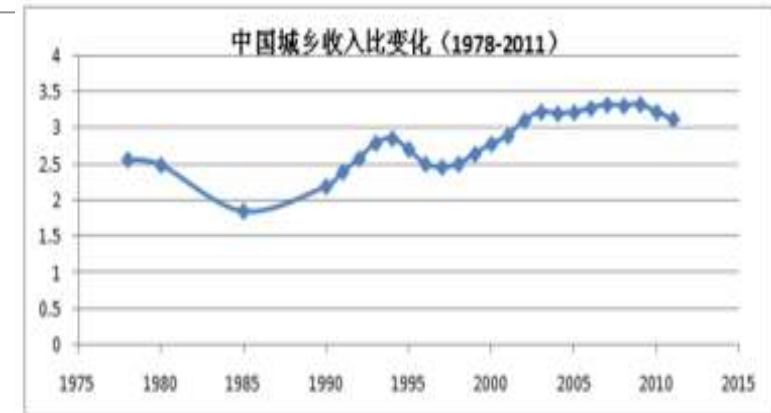
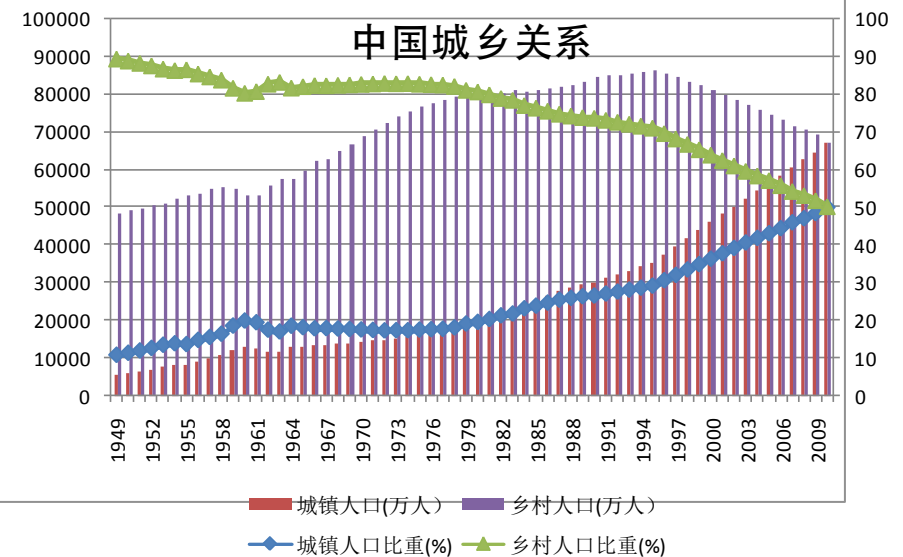


图 30 中国城乡收入比变化 (1978-2011)



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## 1-3 Challenges experienced (面临挑战)

### 4. *Cultural heritage destroyed or vanished* (文化遗产的破坏与消失)

❑ Gap between the contemporary construction and China's traditional culture. The amount of traditional villages vanished reach 0.9 million from 2000 to 2010. 当代建设与历史的断层。历史文化名城的历史环境破坏严重；传统村落2000-2010年消失90万个；大量不可移动文物在建设中破坏。

❑. The National System of Historic City Conservation has been established since 1982, so as to safeguard and inherit Chinese heritage. 历史名城保护制度建立三十年，努力保护和传承中华民族的优秀文化。



## 1-4 New Development Visions and Recommendations (新的发展愿景和措施)

### 1. *Innovation—the new impetus for urban economic development* (创新-城市经济发展的主导力量)

□ A shift from “Manufacturing capacity” to “Innovation capacity”; from “made in China” to “made by China”. Technology and innovative talents are becoming the new engine of urban economy.

(推动中国制造走向中国创造，让技术和创新成为城市经济增长的新动力)

□ Further loosen regulations to encourage private investment in nationally regulated fields such as telecom, energy, finance, medical care and education (放松管制，鼓励民间资本进入电信，能源，金融，医疗和教育领域)

□ Encourage small business and personal business pioneering.  
(鼓励小微和私营企业发展)



## 1-4 New Development Visions and Recommendations (新的发展愿景和措施)

### 2. *Promote coordinated regional development* (促进协调发展)

□ **“Develop-the-West Strategy”**: lift residents' living standard by ecological migration and improvement of public infrastructure (西部大开发战略: 通过加强生态移民、改善基础设施和公共服务水平, 提高这些区域居民的生活水平)

□ **“Rise of Central China Strategy”**: accept industries transferred from coastal regions and create more jobs for local people (中部崛起战略: 鼓励东部沿海产业向这些区域转移, 为当地提供更多的就业机会)

□ **“Revitalizing Northeast Area”**: Northeast area is China's old industrial base and also a typical resource-exhausted region. The key policy will be industry transformation and employment creation. (东北振兴战略: 资助资源枯竭型城市发展接续产业发展, 解决失业问题, 是区域政策的重点)



## 1-4 New Development Visions and Recommendations (新的发展愿景和措施)

### 3. *Promote coordinated rural-urban development* (促进城乡统筹发展)

□ **New countryside construction:** increase funding for public infrastructure and services improvement in rural area (新农村建设: 提高对农村基础设施和公共服务的财政投入)

□ **Nomads settlement project:** enhance educational and medical service in nomads' settlement financially supported by central government (农牧民定居点工程: 提高教育和医疗服务的配置标准)



## 1-4 New Development Visions and Recommendations (新的发展愿景和措施)

### 4. *A new development concept: Ecological Civilization* (生态文明)

#### □ Eco-cities under international cooperation

e.g. Sino-Singapore Tianjin Eco-City (生态城市的国际合作示范, 如中国-新加坡合作的天津生态城)

□ Other cities such as Shenzhen, Wuxi, Hefei, Tangshan are all seeking the low-carbon development mode (深圳、无锡、合肥、唐山等地也在积极开展低碳生态城市规划建设探索)



## 1-4 New Development Visions and Recommendations (新的发展愿景和措施)

### 4. A new development concept: Ecological Civilization (新的发展理念：生态文明)

□ The index system to evaluate eco-city planning and construction is to be formulated to promote water recycling, green building, green industry and public transportation so as to achieve sustainable development. (希望通过制定和实施生态城规划建设指标体系，在水资源循环利用、绿色建筑、绿色产业、公共交通出行等方面取得经验，实现可持续发展)



# 2. Spatial Planning System in China

## 2-1 Legacy of Spatial Planning in China

(中国的规划传统)

## 2-2 Institutional Arrangement of Spatial Planning

(城市规划的制度安排)

## 2-3 Contemporary Practices of Spatial Planning: A Case

(当代的空间规划实践案例)



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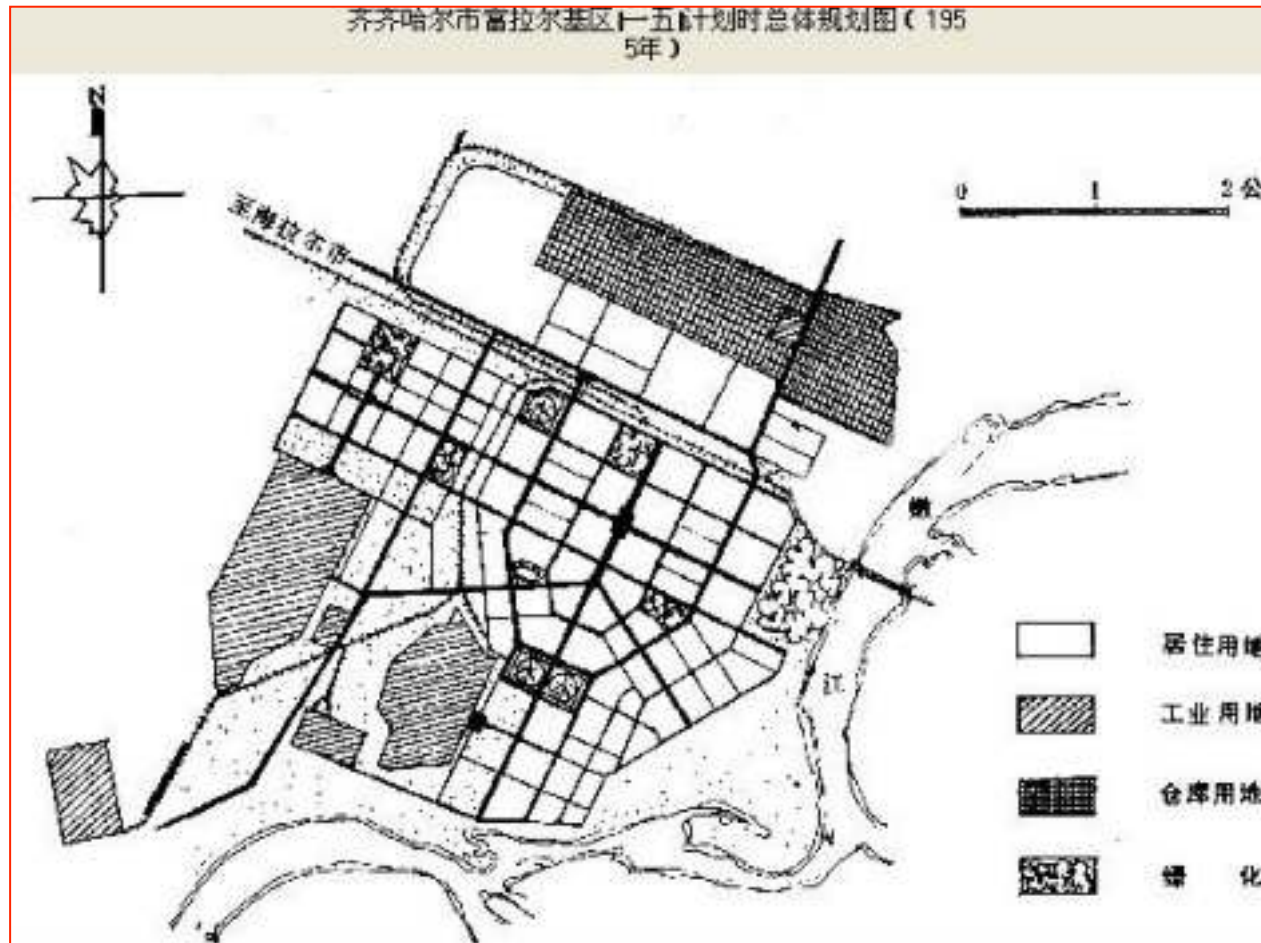


## 2-1 Legacy of Spatial Planning in China (中国的空间规划传统)

- The values of Chinese planning practices since the 1950s:
  - to serve the industrialisation-centred construction
  - to balance the regional development
  - to eliminate the differences between urban and rural areas
  - to better the human-centred living conditions



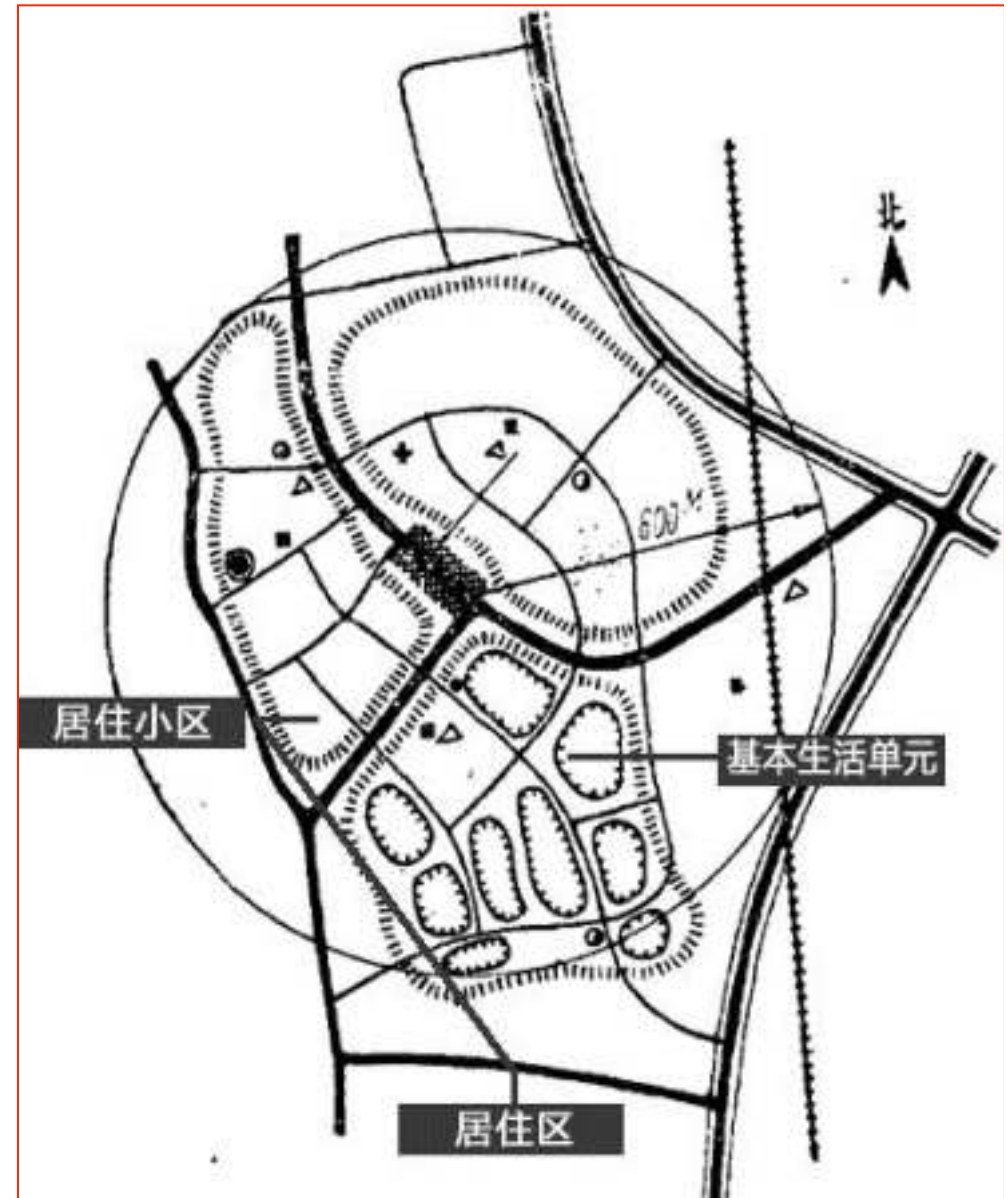
## 2-1 Legacy of Spatial Planning in China (中国的空间规划传统)



- planning as a tool for implementing economic Five-Year-Plan
- the model of industrial city Qiqihar in Heilongjiang Province



Caoyang Workers' Village in  
Shanghai(1952)



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To explore the ways of organising urban functions and Chinese unique forms.

The planner named Jin Jing-chang, professor in Tongji University Shanghai, is one of the founders of Chinese urban planning education .



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## 2-1 Legacy of Spatial Planning in China (中国的空间规划传统)

- The contemporary understandings of planning values:
  - to enhance the sustainability of urban and rural development, and create the human-centred urbanisation.
  - to safeguard the ecological environment and promote the 'greenization'.
  - to balance the development among the different regions
  - to coordinate the development between urban and rural areas
  - to keep the social harmonies
  - to protect the local identity and cultural properties



## 2-2 Institutional Arrangement of Spatial Planning (空间规划的制度安排)

- Outline of National Economy and Social Development Five-Year Plan
  - prepared by the National Government and approved by the National People's Congress (legislative body)
- Territorial planning and its series of experimental practices since the 1980s:
  - Early 1980s: Outline of National Territorial Planning, led by the State Planning Commission (*guojia-jiwei*) and the Ministry of Urban & Rural Construction and Environment Protection (*chengxiang jianshe huanjing baohu bu*, predecessor of MOC)
  - 1990s: Urban Hierarchy (System) Planning, mainly at the provincial and city level, led by the Ministry of Construction (MOC, predecessor of contemporary Ministry of Housing and Urban and Rural Construction)



## 2-2 Institutional Arrangement of Spatial Planning (空间规划的制度安排)

- National Spatial Planning at the First decade of the 21st Century:
  - National Urban Hierarchy Planning (2007)  
(*quanguo chengzhen tixi guihua*), based on the National Urban Planning Act (1990). It contains the guiding principles for urban and rural planning all over the country, and builds up a comprehensive platform for the spatial development during the urbanisation process. (我国城乡规划的纲领性文件，是国家推进新型城镇化发展的综合空间规划平台)





## Distributions of Cities at Various Scales



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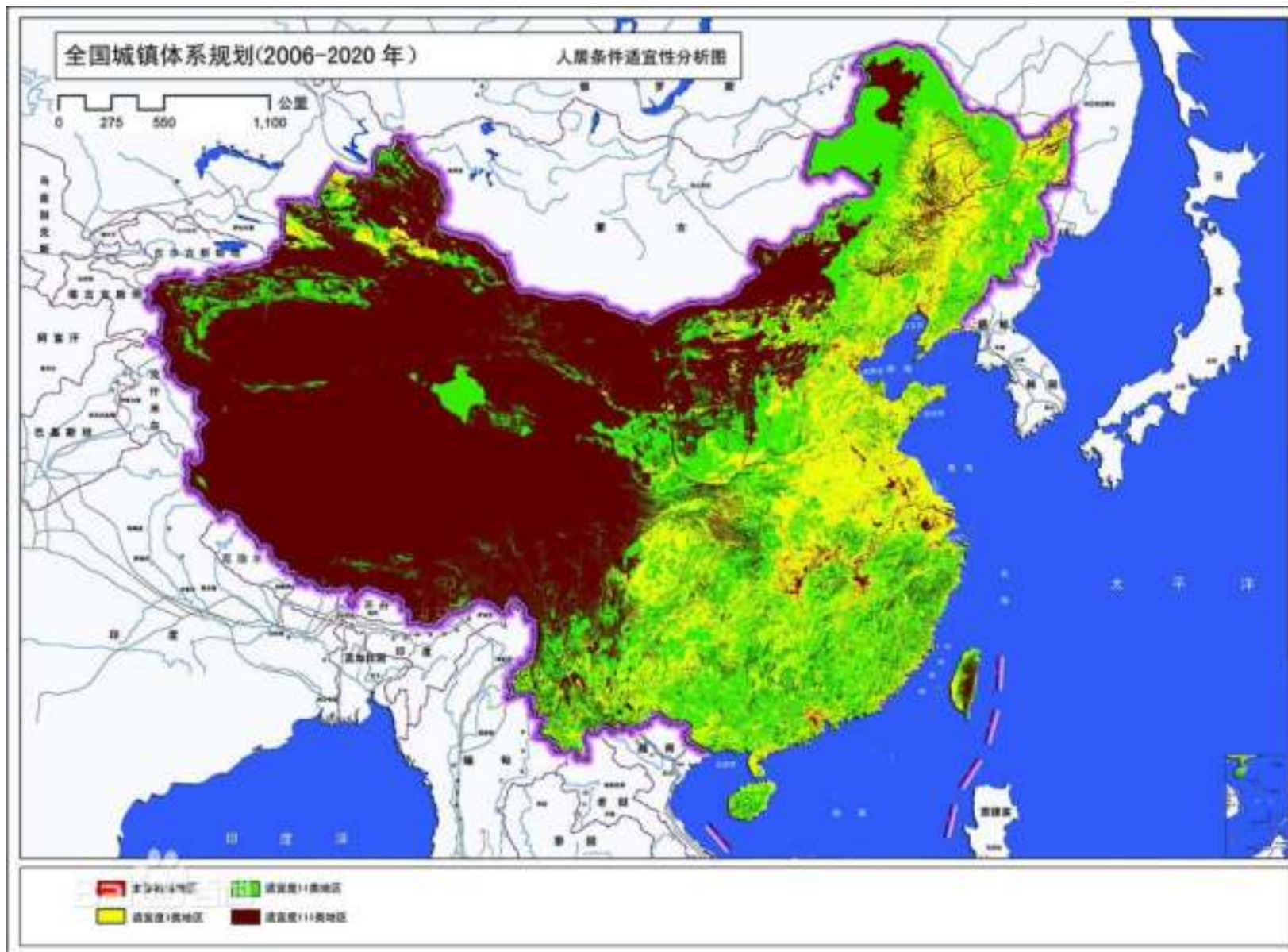
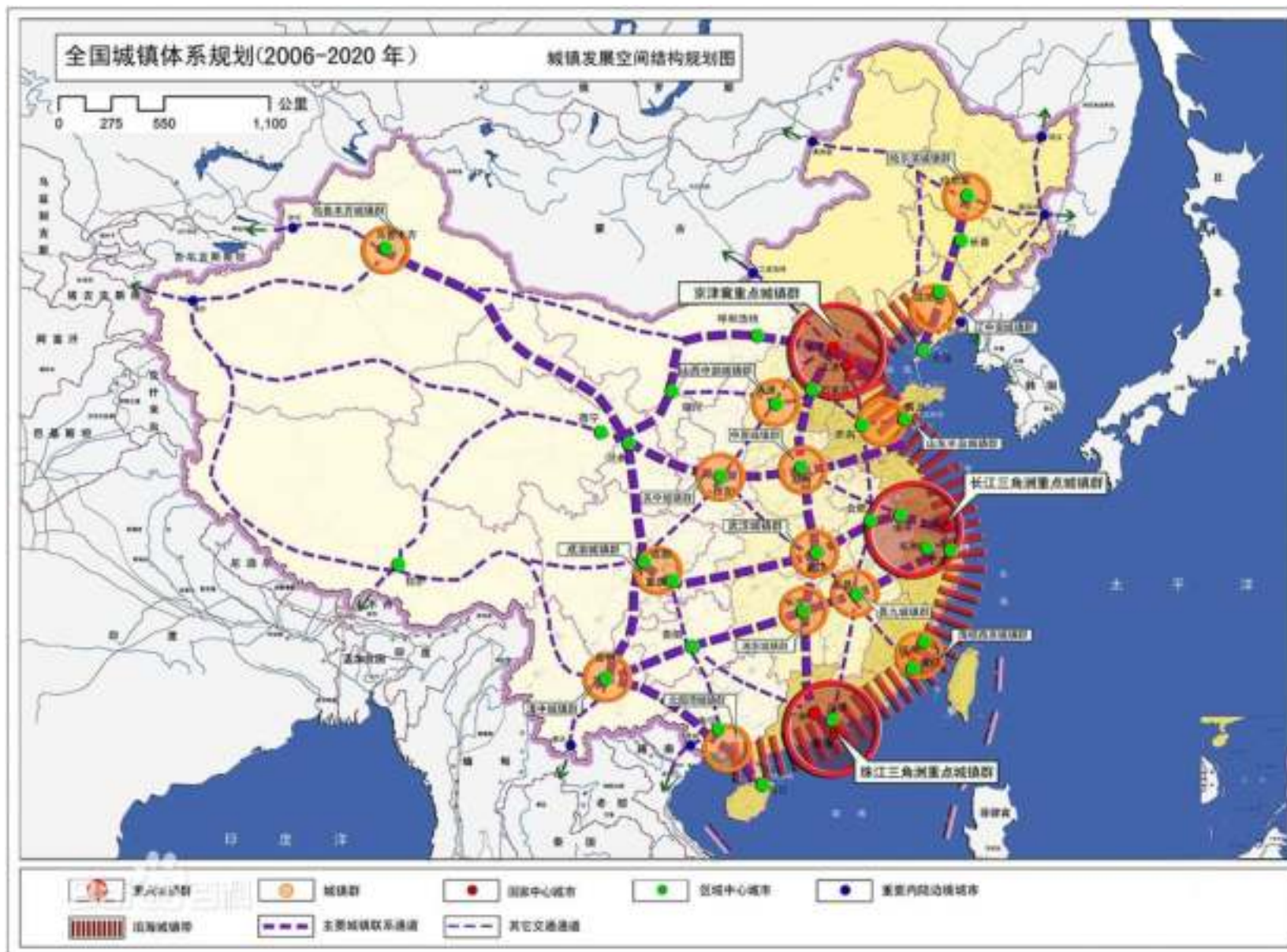


Diagram for Human Settlement Suitability Assessment



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Key Diagram for Spatial Structure of Urban Development



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Key Diagram for Comprehensive Traffic and Transport Planning



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## 2-2 Institutional Arrangement of Spatial Planning (空间规划的制度安排)

- National Major Functional Zone Planning (2011)  
(*quanguo zhuti gongnengqu guihua*), prepared by the National Commission of Reform and Development, based on the resources, environments and development conditions.
  - Three types of Major Functions:
    - Urbanisation Area – to provide industry and service products
    - Agricultural Area – to provide agricultural product
    - Ecological Area – to provide ecological product

大致可分为以提供工业品和服务产品为主体功能的城市化地区，以提供农产品为主体功能的农业地区，以提供生态产品为主体功能的生态地区。



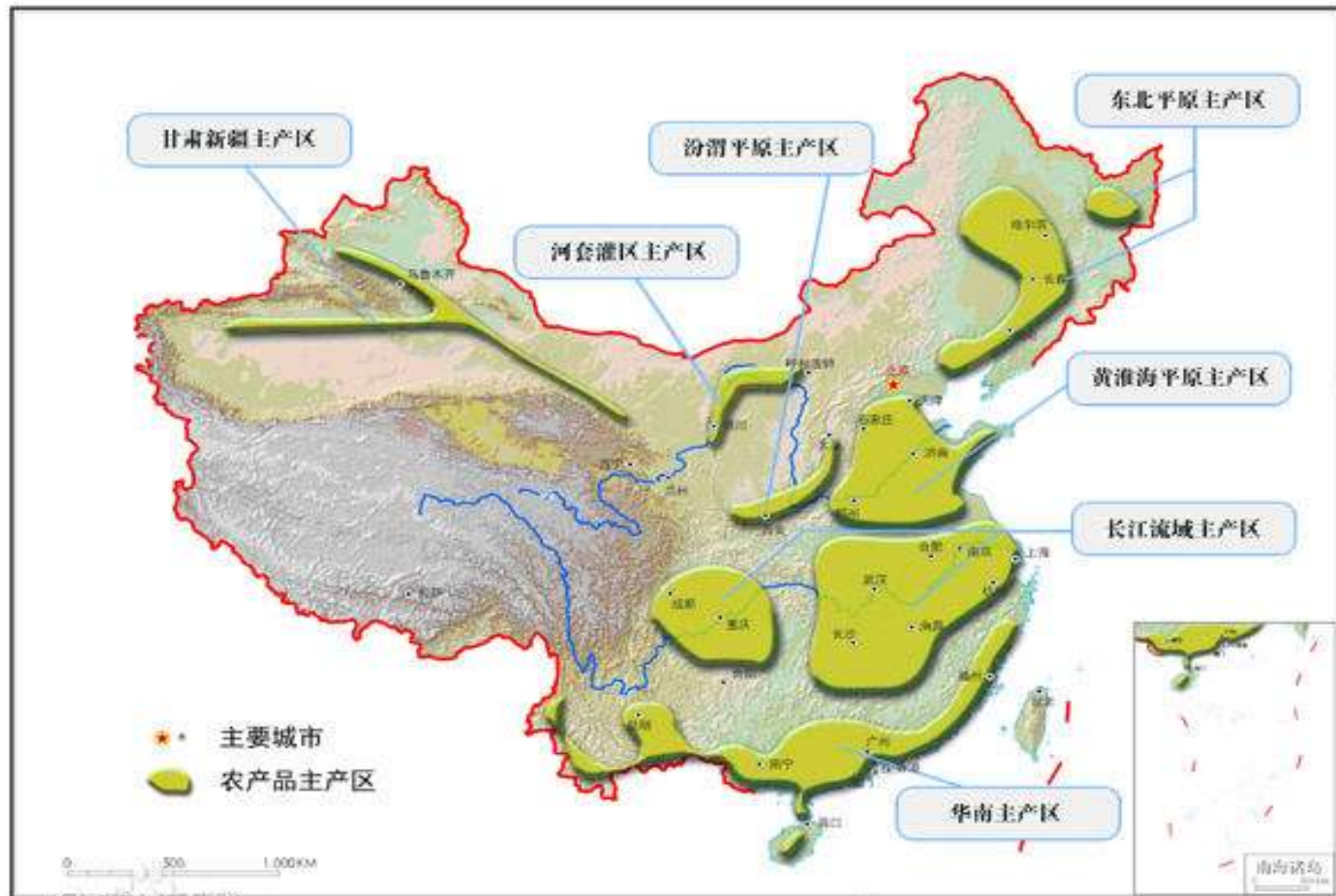


Diagram for the Main Agriculture Zoning



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图4 “两横三纵”城市化战略格局

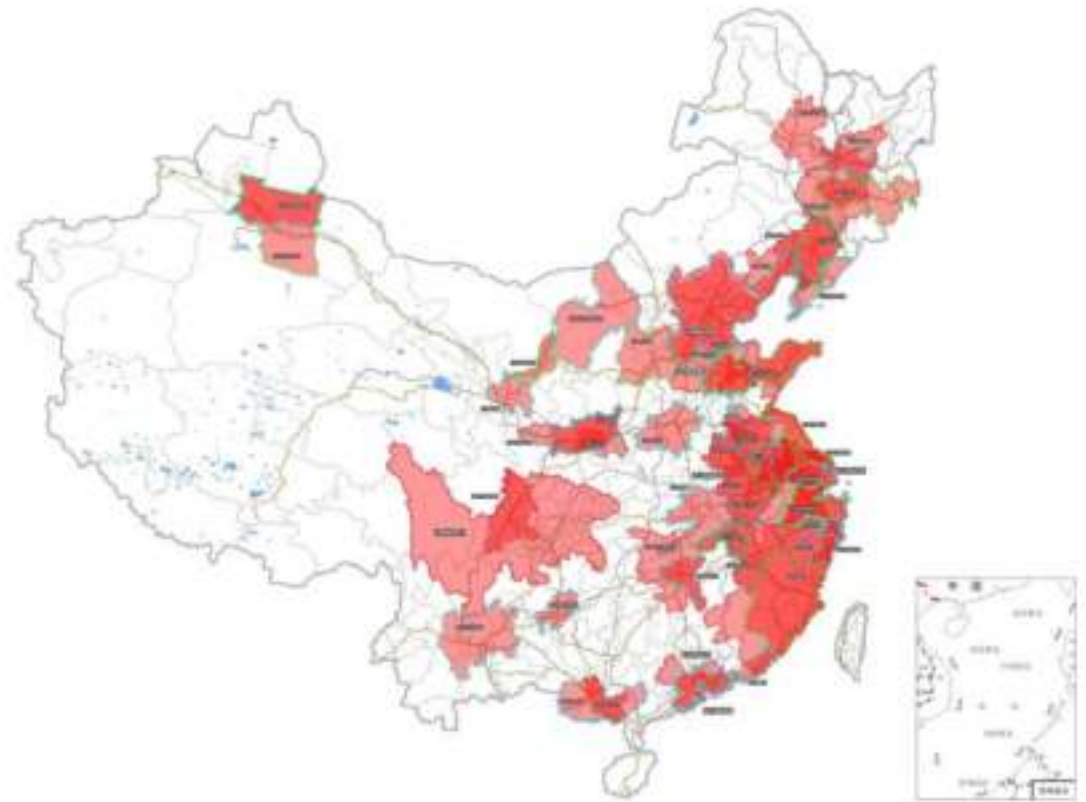


# Diagram for the Strategic Areas of Urbanisation



## 2-2 Institutional Arrangement of Spatial Planning (空间规划的制度安排)

- Regional planning  
(weaker before, but stronger since 2000 )
  - Pearl River Delta Region
  - Yangtze River Delta Region
  - Jing(Beijing)-jin(Tianjin)-ji (Hebei Province) Region
  - ... ..



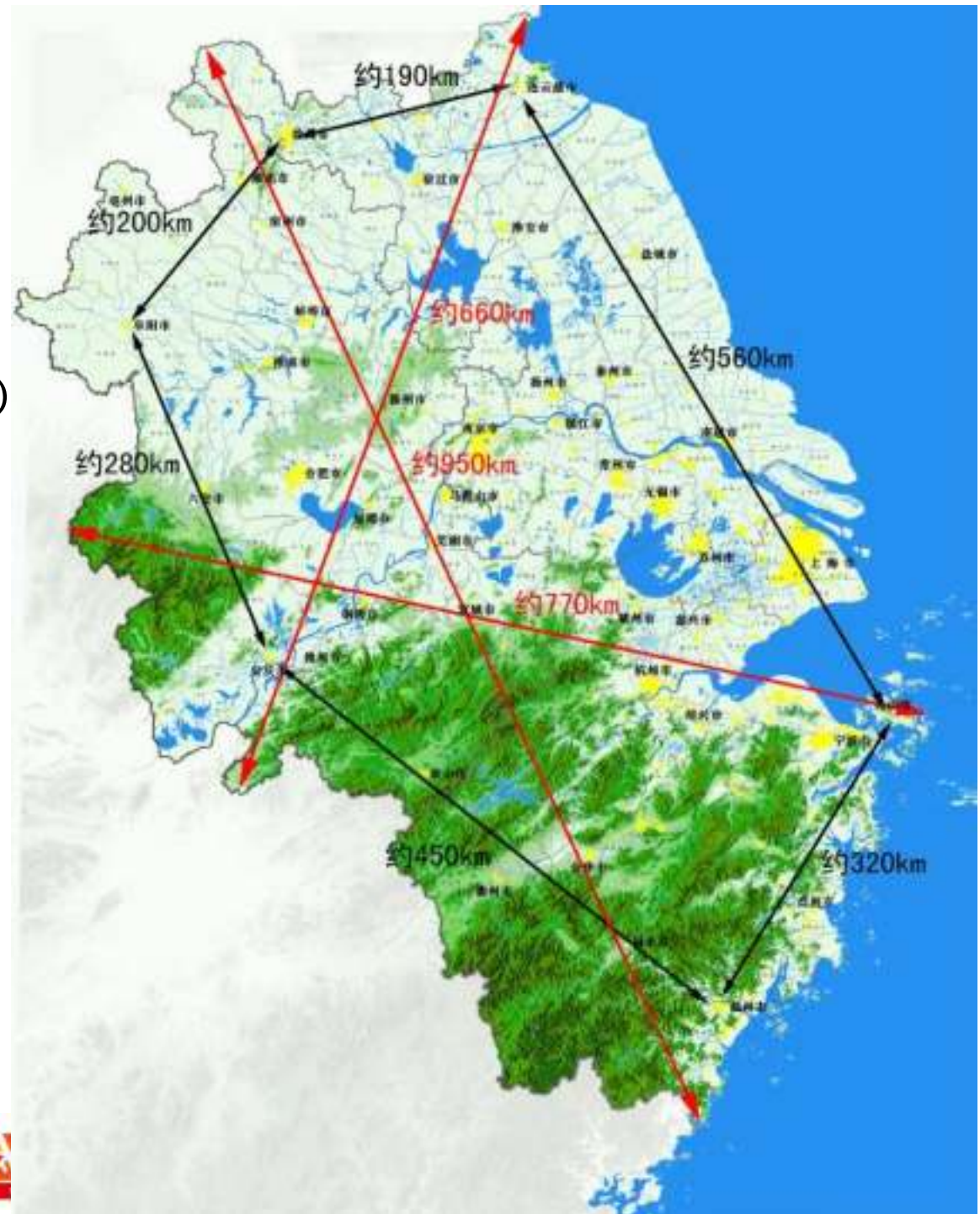
The areas completing its regional planning by 2011



# Regional Planning for Megalopolitan Yangtze River Delta Region (2007-2020)

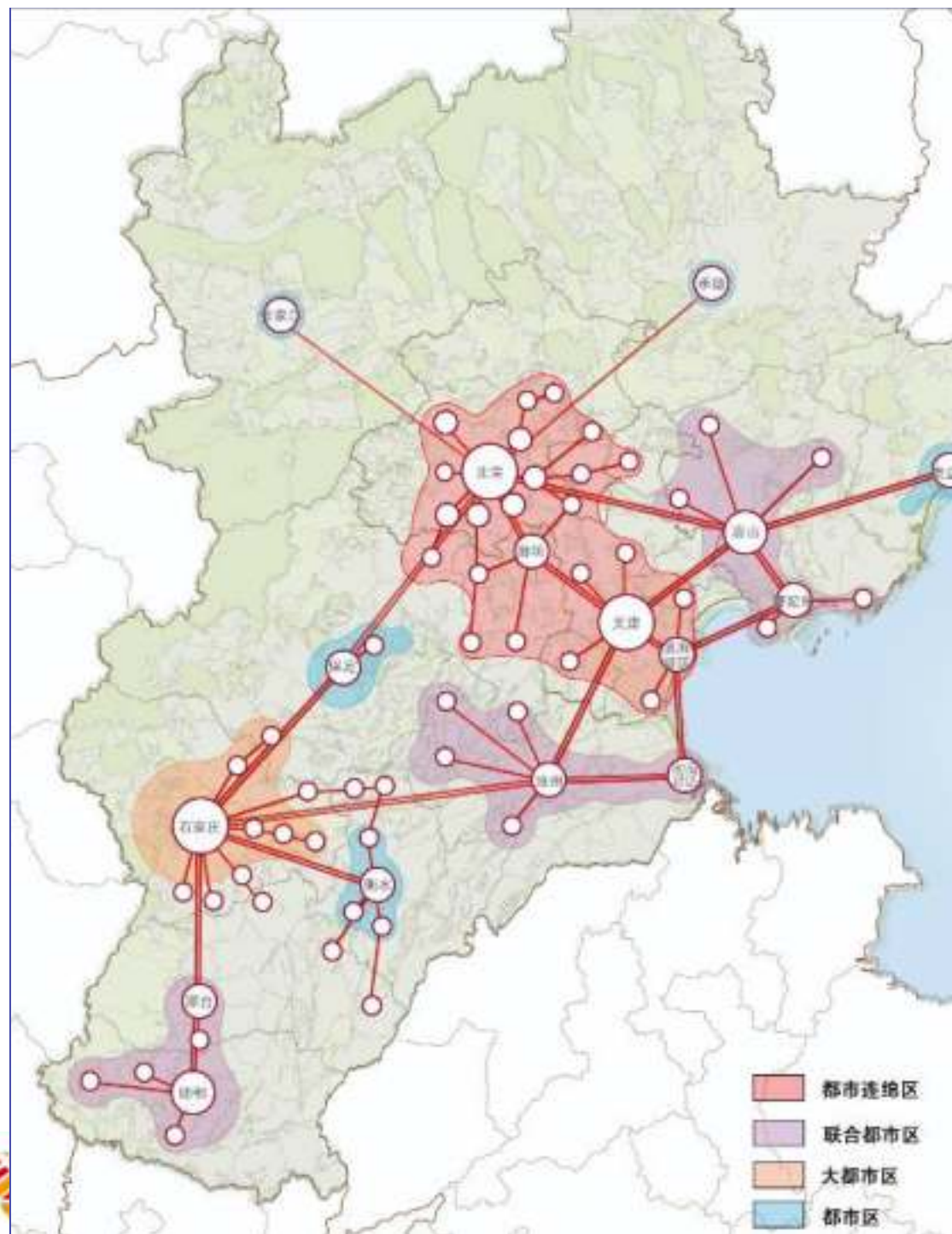
Prepared by China Academy  
of Urban Planning & Design

- More than 350000 sq km (3.6%)
- Population: 200 mil. (15.5%)
- GDP (2005): 4627 bil. RMB Yuan. (25.3%)



# Regional Planning for Megalopolitan Beijing-Tianjing- Hebei Region (2008-2020)

Prepared by China Academy  
of Urban Planning & Design



# Jing-jin-ji Rg

- Beijing-Tianjin Growth Corridor as a backbone
- Upgrading the international functions of capital city in regional approaches



- Protect the natural and ecological areas
- Preserve transport corridors which is crucial to future growth



Jing-Jin-Tang (Tangshan) Core Area PP (key diagram)



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## 2-2 Institutional Arrangement of Spatial Planning (空间规划的制度安排)

- City Planning Act 1990
- City planning
  - Since 1994: UHP (urban hierarchy planning) as a phase of city master planning
  - City Master Planning
  - City Detailed Planning
    - Quasi-zoning Detailed Planning
    - Detailed Planning and Design
- Urban & Rural Planning Act 2008
  - Urban Hierarchy Planning
  - City Planning
  - Township Planning
  - Countryside (*xiang*) Planning
  - Village Planning



## 2-2 Institutional Arrangement of Spatial Planning (空间规划的制度安排)

- Conclusion- About Spatial Planning
  - “Spatial planning is the systematic preparation of spatial policies” (A Faludi, 2002).
  - The preferred vehicle for preparation of spatial policies is the creation of spatial plans by the governments at the national, provincial / regional, and municipal levels.
  - To solve the practical issues happening during the process of urbanization in China.



## 2-3 Contemporary Practices of Spatial Planning: A Case (当代的空间规划实践案例)

- *A comprehensive, aim-oriented, and problem solving spatial planning practice in Dongguan Ecological Park , Pearl River Delta (珠三角东莞生态园) , by China Academy of Urban Planning & Design*

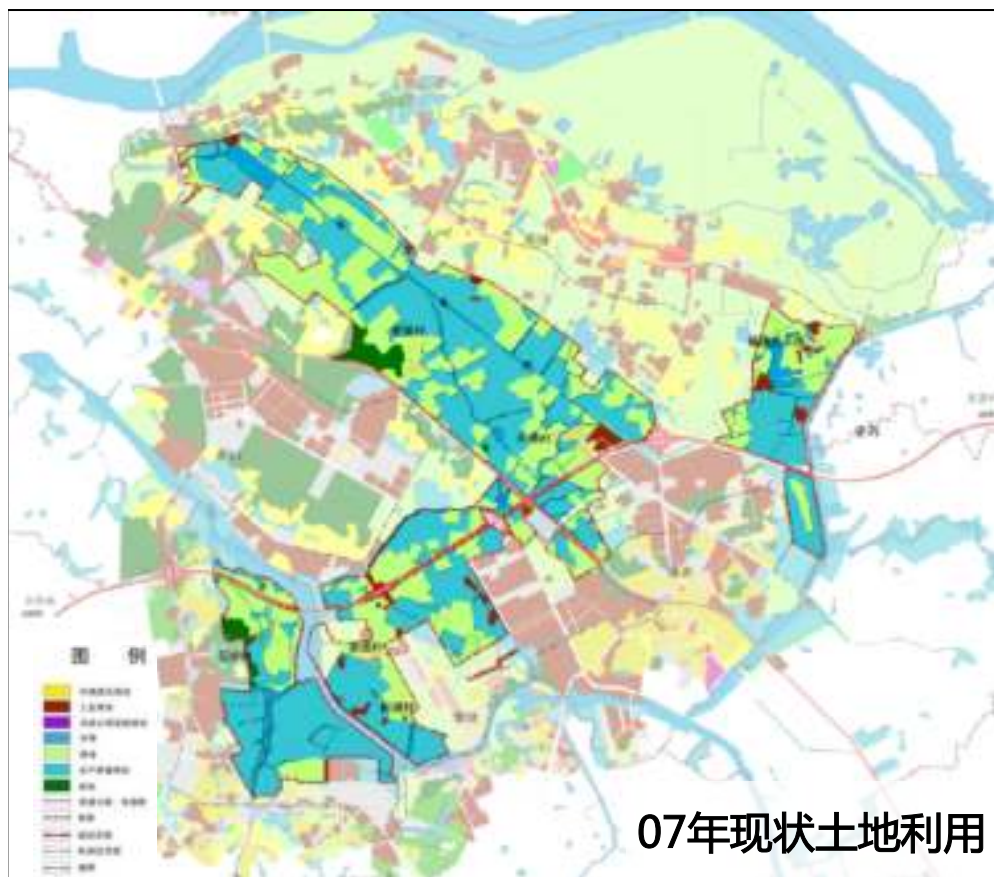


## A Brief Case Study Overview（案例概览）

❑Background: Located in the compound of 6 towns, on the verge of urban areas, 31 KM<sup>2</sup>. Garbage dumping, water pollution, frequently flooding , a typical ecological crisis area resulted from rapid urbanization.（背景： 31KM<sup>2</sup>，地处6个城镇结合部，垃圾堆积、水环境污染、涝灾频现，是一处典型的快速城市化发展引发的生态危机地区）

❑Goal: To build an ecological restoration and low-carbon development city.（目标：建成一座以生态修复、低碳发展为特点的城市）





图



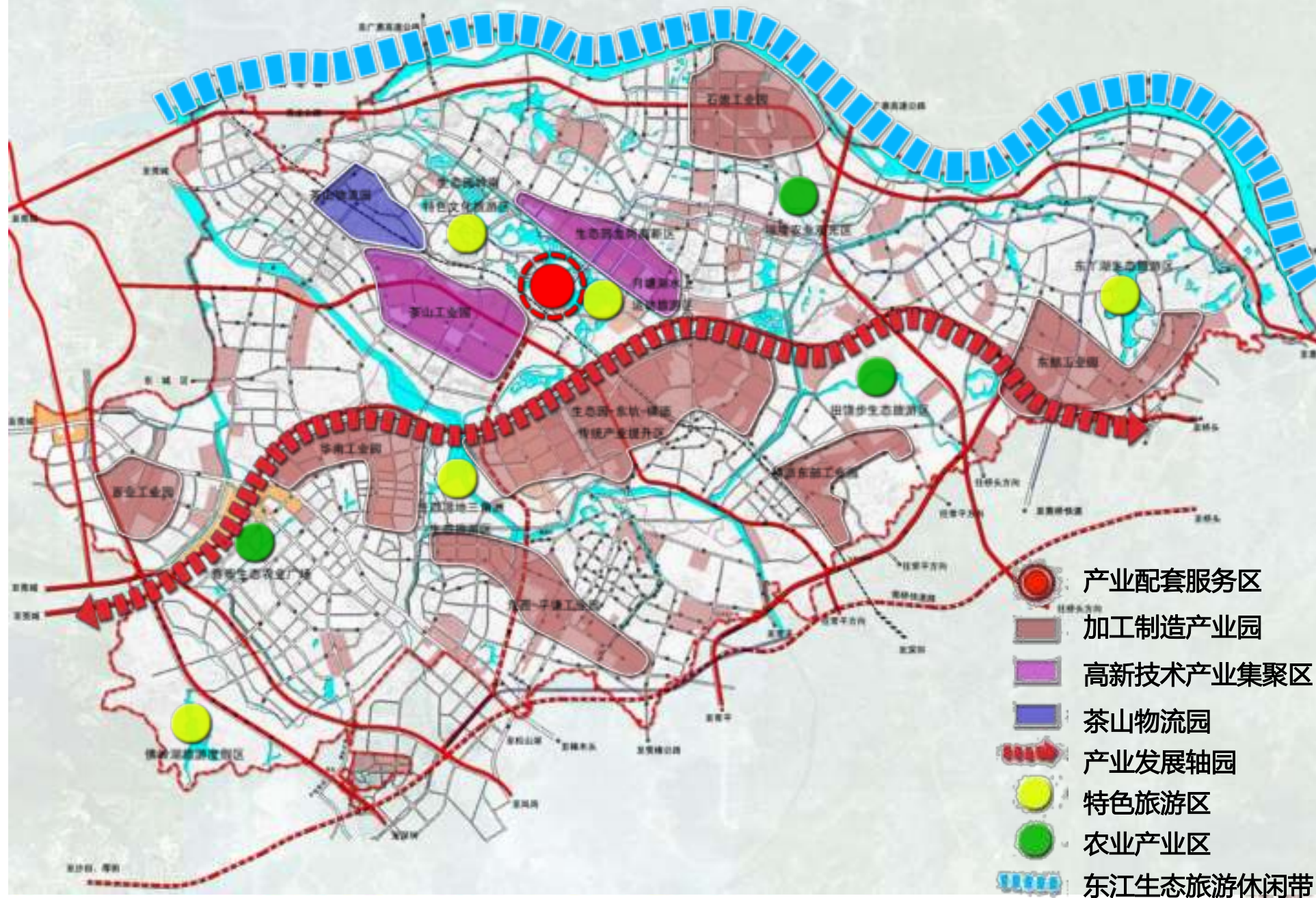
六镇发展要素协调后的理想结构简图



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# 六镇地区产业空间布局



## A Brief Case Study Overview (案例概览)

- ❑ Developing high-tech and service industries and enhancing urban functions on the basis of low-carbon standard. (发展高新技术及其配套服务业, 以生态低碳标准建设商务办公、文化创意、旅游服务、居住区等城市功能)
- ❑ Creating water ecological environment as catalyzer to organize new style of life and work (以特色的水生态环境组织生活和工作方式)



## 六镇地区规划公共设施布局





岭南文化旅游圈

## A Brief Case Study Overview （案例概览）

□ Sewage interception and treatment, internal watercourse dredging, recycling water, ecological restoration and other methods reshape the area of water ecological environment and various forms of ecological landscape. （外部截污、内部清淤、污水处理、循环补水、生态修复等多种方式，重塑地区的水生态环境和多种形态的水体景观）



## A Brief Case Study Overview （案例概览）

□ 6 towns together to build municipal infrastructure, improve the efficiency of investment and promote development of region commonly. （联合6个城镇共同建设市政基础设施，提高投资效率，促进区域的共同发展）



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## A Brief Case Study Overview (案例概览)



治理



治理



治理前

治理后



## A Brief Case Study Overview (案例概览)



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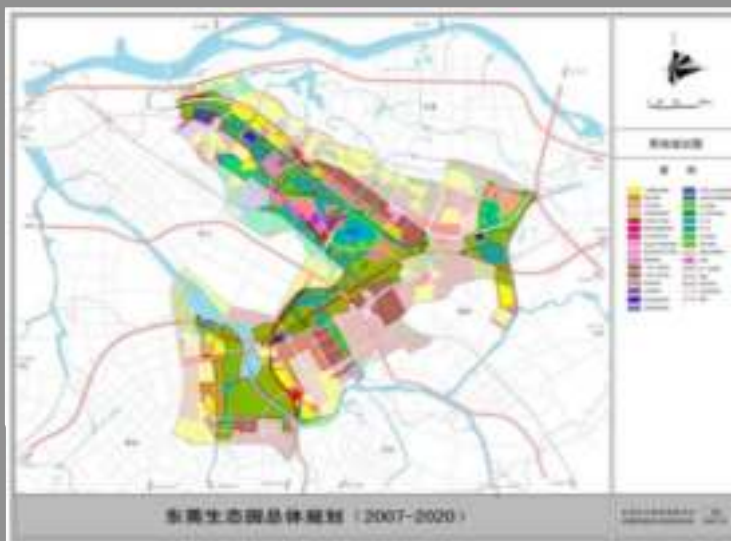
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东部快速路两侧风景走廊景观设计



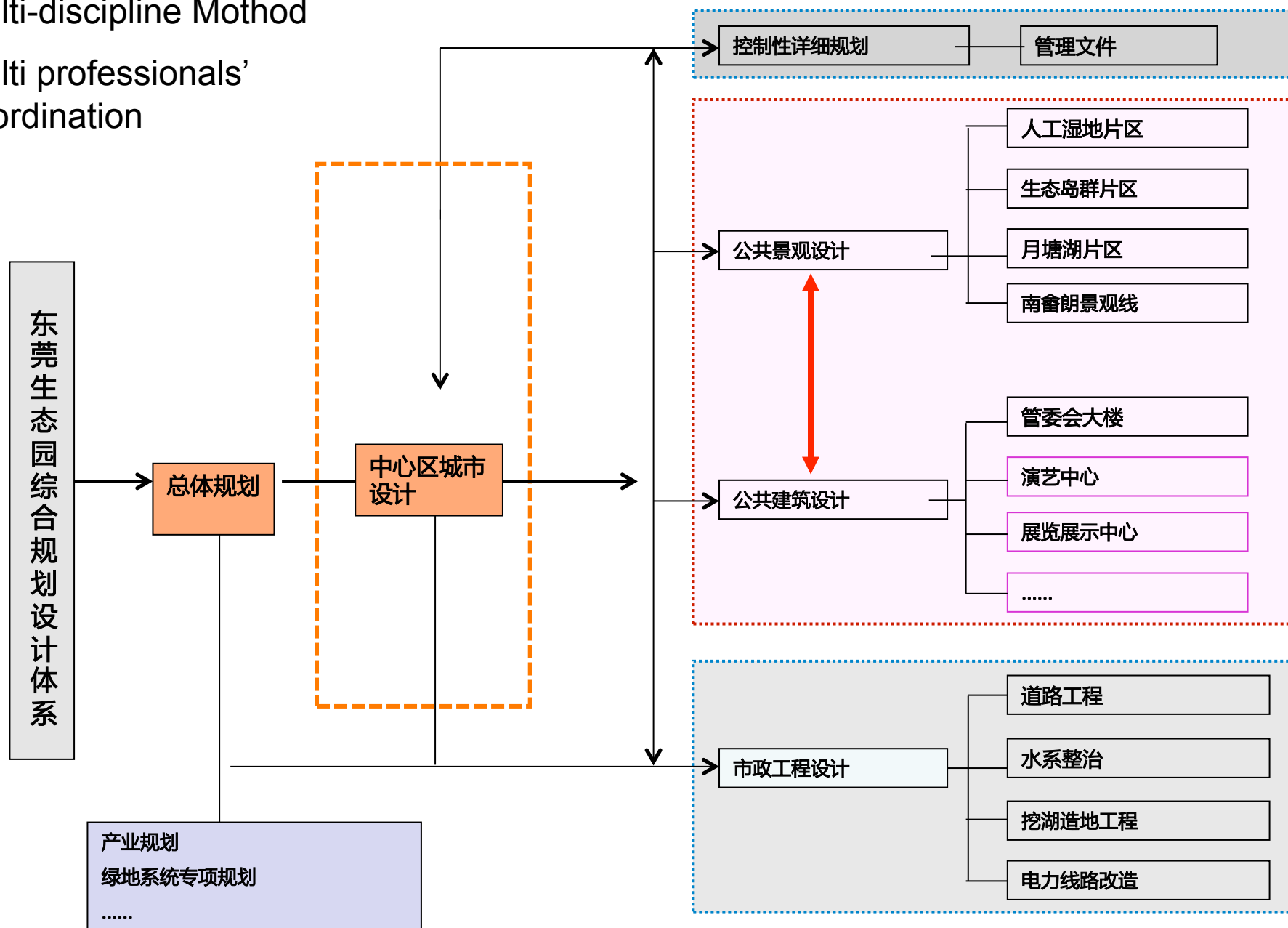
城市规划  
道路交通  
环境工程  
给排水  
园林景观

.....



# Multi-discipline Mothod

Multi professionals'  
coordination



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## Possible collaboration in planning fields with GMS member states

- ❑ To strengthen academic communication and facilitate the exchange of experiences and practices of sustainable development of urban economy under the background of globalization（加强学术交流，探讨全球化背景下城市经济可持续发展的经验与做法）
- ❑ To strengthen urban cooperation in urban planning, infrastructure construction, financing and other aspects so as to jointly coping with the challenges in rapid urbanization（加城城市在基础设施规划、建设、融资等方面的合作，共同应对快速城市化的挑战）
- ❑ To share the environment technologies of pollution recovery and ecological restoration at lower costs（以低成本的方式，在治理环境污染、生态修复、废弃资源回收利用等的技术合作与共享）



Thanks



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