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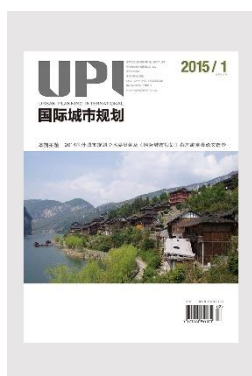
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Volume 30 Issue 1, February 2015

Inclusive Path: The Preliminary Study on the Development of Country and Town in the Process of the New Urbanization Period

Yang Yuzhen

Abstract: The launching of national policy of New Urbanization is a new development chance to the countries and towns in China. Through the spatial transition of production from upstream cities and the development of numerous countries and towns, huge market can be created by the combination of urban capital with countries and towns' land and rural labors, which is a critical solution to maintain social stability. Through the economic-political analysis and historical discussion of the urban-rural relationship in China, the author concludes the important of inclusive path (mix of modern production mode with small scale workshops) to the countries and towns as well as to the state. But the development is not only related with market. The different path of integration into global economy or endogenous development (or somewhere in between) will have diverse impact on the local culture, landscape, living mode and environment etc., which needs further study.

Keywords: National Policy of New Urbanization; Economic-Political and Historical Analysis; Urban-Rural Relationship

Citation: YANG Y. Inclusive path: the preliminary study on the development of country and town in the process of the new urbanization period[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(1): 1-7.

Study on Job-Housing Relationship and Commuting Travel Behavior of Peasant Workers in Rural County Areas

Wang Jifeng, Chen Sha, Yao Weiqi, Yue Yang

Abstract: The spatial distribution of flows of peasant workers in the rural-urban fringe is a key to understand rural-urban relationship. A questionnaire survey was conducted in three counties of Shandong Province, i.e. Gaotang, Zouping and Zhucheng, in order to study the characteristics of spatial distribution of job-housing relationship and the derived commuting travel behaviors. Three distribution patterns of job-housing relationship are found: single-center pattern, multi-center pattern and the balanced pattern, all of which have decisive influences on the commuting travel distributions. The transport mobility is significantly improved in the rural county areas in terms of personal vehicles, but public transport system is inadequate to accommodate the demand of commuting between urban and rural. Therefore, it's necessary to establish an integrated transport development framework in rural-urban fringe.

Keywords: Rural County Area; Peasant Worker; Job-Housing Relationship; Commuting Travel Behavior

Citation: WANG J, CHEN S, YAO W, et al. Study on job-housing relationship and commuting travel behavior of peasant workers in rural county areas[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(1): 8-13.

New Patterns of County In-situ Urbanization and Rural Development Based on E-commerce

Xu Chan, Lyu Bin, Wen Tianzuo

Abstract: Starting with the connotation of e-commerce and its development in counties, this paper analyzes the impact of e-commerce upon the urbanization pattern of China, and argues that influenced by the growing popularity of e-commerce in the Internet Era, human resources and economic entities at all city levels will get increasingly equal access to opportunities, and the centrality of big cities is compromised. In addition, counties and villages within their jurisdiction are presented with unprecedented opportunities. Development in rural areas will achieve a radical transformation from being industrialization driven to information-driven. This

paper further sheds light on the fact that under this new urbanization trend, e-commerce driven in-situ urbanization of county and rural development will be a new approach of urbanization in China. Then, in-depth analysis into the connotation and approaches of county in-situ urbanization is given, alongside with three different patterns of rural development which are extension pattern, intervention pattern and end genesis pattern respectively, providing implication for the new urbanization in the context of information age of China.

Keywords: E-commerce; County; Urbanization; Rural Area

Citation: XU C, LYU B, WEN T. New patterns of county in-situ urbanization and rural development based on E-commerce[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(1): 14-21.

Re-organizing the Rural Communities Cross Territories with Strengths Perspective Methodology

Zhou Ke, Wu Feiqiong

Abstract: In China, arising from the need of grassroots self-governance, the commonly used concept of “community” stresses the clear geographic and administrative boundary. However, due to the fact that in rural China, the young working people usually study and work away from home while their hukou registrations are kept at their original home places, the drawing of clear community boundary becomes a challenging task. Base on the strengths perspective methodology, the paper attempts to propose new strategies of rural community reorganization by reviewing the process of localizing the concept of “community” in China, analyzing relevant foreign experience and combining the practices of post-disaster reconstruction of Caojia Village in Baoxing County in Sichuan Province.

Keywords: Community; China; Rural area; Organization; Strength Perspective

Citation: ZHOU K, WU F. Re-organizing the rural communities cross territories with strengths perspective methodology[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(1): 22-29.

Taiwan Agricultural Release Policy Enlightenment on the Reasonable Exploitation and Utilization of Land Resources

Chen Yufei

Abstract: This paper reviews the evolution of Taiwan agricultural land release policy since 1993, reveals the policy have experienced from industrial and commercial land use demand oriented to pay attention to agricultural land use overall planning, from focused on development transformation in Taiwan to according to the international situation changes. Then discusses the reasonable construction land expansion and arable land protection in Mainland China.

Keywords: Taiwan Agricultural Land Release Policy; The Construction Land Expansion; Arable Land Protection; Enlightenment

Citation: CHEN Y. Taiwan Agricultural release policy enlightenment on the reasonable exploitation and utilization of land resources[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(1): 30-36.

The Theoretical Development and Transformation of the World City Research

Huang Liang, Tian Xingxing, Sheng Lei

Abstract: With the development of globalization, the world city has become a research hotspot as a high-end shape of international city in recent years, and a series of rich theoretical results has been formed. However, after the financial crisis in 2008, the development pattern of world cities which took the financial capital as its core encountered difficulties. The development of world city and the corresponding research tend to transform. In view of above background, the paper focuses on a theoretical reflection on the traditional study of world city on the basis of combing up the main opinions. In addition, the paper proposes that innovation is now becoming a new dimension to construct the world city.

Keywords: World City; Theoretical Development; Theoretical Transformation; Innovation

Citation: HUANG L, TIAN X, SHENG L. The Theoretical Development and Transformation of the World City Research[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(1): 37-41.

France SRU Law: Experience and Lessons for Social Housing Construction in China

Wang Yi, Zhang Shangwu

Abstract: After World War n, social housing in France was in urgent shortage and the government built massive affordable housing in suburbs, which met the demands for accommodation in short term, but led to social isolation issues later. Since the 1980s, France has been seeking for ways to enhance social integration. In 2000, SRU law (loi Solidarite et Renouvellement Urbain) was promulgated, which fundamentally changed the ways of choosing social housing sites and the constructions methods. This law plays a positive role in balancing the allocation of social housing. This article analyzes the background, content scope and effects of SRU law in application, then suggests that in China, the whole urban planning pattern should be taken into consideration during building social housing, and different finance systems should be adopted according to different locations, also, the supervision system is required for the implementation of the social housing policy.

Keywords: Social Housing; France; SRU Law; Social Integration

Citation: WANG Y, ZHANG S. France SRU Law: experience and lessons for social housing construction in China[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(1): 42-48.

Housing Condition and Housing Policies of the USA

Wang Jiawen

Abstract: On the basis of 2009 and 2011 American housing survey data, this article analyses the housing condition and housing policies of the United States, and points out that the key problem of American housing development is not due to the lack of gross housing units, but due to the insufficient social affordability. Then the article describes how the federal and local governments combine all types of housing policies to alleviate the housing problems. At last, the article suggests that China should launch elaborate housing survey, and then draw up housing policies accordingly.

Keywords: American Housing Survey; Housing Condition; Housing Policies

Citation: WANG J. Housing condition and housing policies of the USA[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(1): 49-55.

Study on Aging-friendly Living Modes in Germany: Multidimensional Integration

Huang Yi, Li Xiao, Lyu Xiaoyong

Abstract: The aging problem is a world-wide grand challenge in the 21st Century. By systematic and deep research in recent 30 years, Germany has formed an aging-friendly countermeasure system as a response. In terms of the issue regarding aging-friendly living modes which directly relate to the life qualities of the elderly, Germany has accumulated rich experiences both theoretically and methodically by numerous explorations and practices. This paper starts from the understanding of German living dimensional philosophy and further discusses their main ideas, approaches and development orientations of creating aging-friendly living modes, which emphasizes the concept of multidimensional integration. By those approaches above, the paper aims to disseminate international information and serve to theoretical and practical guidance for the construction of aging-friendly society in China.

Keywords: Germany; Aging-friendly; Living Modes; Multidimensional Integration

Citation: HUANG Y, LI X, LYU X. Study on aging -friendly living modes in Germany: multidimensional integration[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(1): 56-61.

Sustainable Conservation Approach for Cultural Heritage Sites in Asian-Pacific Region

Xu Man, Que Weimin

Abstract: The sustainability of cultural heritage sites in the Asian-Pacific region is confronted with severe challenges in the process of globalization nowadays. This paper points out a sustainable conservation approach for cultural heritage sites from the perspective of world heritage protection. Through the two-way of information transfer between the multistakeholder in the relevant cultural heritage sites and the researcher, this paper analyzes the selected cultural heritage sites which would represent those in the whole region by three key steps: monitoring, evaluation and feedback. With the qualitative as well as quantitative results drawn from the analysis, this paper proposes specific suggestions on how to improve the sustainability of cultural heritage sites in this region.

Keywords: Cultural Heritage Site; Sustainable Conservation Approach; Monitoring; Evaluation; Feedback; Asian-Pacific Region

Citation: XU M, QUE W. Sustainable conservation approach for cultural heritage sites in Asian-Pacific Region[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(1): 62-69, 85.

Discussion on Data Processing Method of Land Suitability Evaluation

Chen Chen, Song Xiaodong, Niu Xinyi

Abstract: Land suitability evaluation is an important part of the planning work. At present, planning industry widely uses Geographic Information System (GIS) as the evaluation analysis tool. GIS improves the accuracy and efficiency of analysis, which can also facilitate public participation because its analysis results are visual. With the deepening of the research on planning, evaluation factors tend to be diversified, evaluation data tend to be complicated. Therefore, data processing work become more complicated than ever before. This paper discusses the limitations of traditional vector and raster data processing method, then puts forward the “pseudo grid” data process method, and discusses the advantages and disadvantages. In order to fully combine with the advantages of vector and raster, the study proposed an integrated method of data process, which can reduce

errors, improve the efficiency of data analysis and the analysis flexibility, as well as enhance display efficiency of thematic map.

Keywords: Land Suitability Evaluation; Gnd; Vector; Pseudo Gnd; Geographic Information System

Citation: CHEN C, SONG X, NIU X. Discussion on data processing method of land suitability evaluation[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(1): 70-77.

Ten Years of British Town Planning Research: A Case of Town Planning Review

Yuan Yuan, Chen Jincheng

Abstract: This paper makes a statistic analysis on Town Planning Review (TPR) from 2002 to 2011, from the following aspects: journal capacity, number of articles, authors' organizations and nationalities, journal's international vision, publication lag, research area and popular issues. It puts forward some characteristics during the past 10 years such as increasing of capacity, diversity of authors and shortening of publication lag. It finds out that the popular issues and literature outbreak period coincided with the big events influenced by planning policy adjustment and the journal centenary. Then this paper explores the new research trends of the UK's town planning in recent ten years by three main research fields of "spatial planning", "community planning and participation" and "regeneration and renewal".

Keywords: Town Planning Review (TPR); Statistical Analysis; Spatial Planning; Community Planning and Participation; Regeneration and Renewal

Citation: YUAN Y, CHEN J. Ten years of British town planning research: a case of town planning review[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(1): 78-85.

An Empirical Study on Development Plan Under the New System of 2004 in the UK: In Reference to England Area

Zhang Jie

Abstract: The UK is one of the cradles of modern urban planning, of which the planning system is always paid closed attention to by many countries. In 2004, a fundamental change has happened to the planning system which has been used since 1968. Based on introducing the profile of reform in 2004, the paper does an empirical study on development plans of each level, then discusses and sums up several features of development plan under the new system of 2004 in the UK, and finally, discreetly puts forward the contents that we can learn from, according to the situation of China.

Keywords: Planning System; Development Plan; Regional Spatial Strategy; Local Development Plan Document; Development Control

Citation: ZHANG J. An empirical study on development plan under the new system of 2004 in the UK: in reference to England area[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(1): 86-94.

The International Experience and Enlightenment of the Urban Eco-function Zone Planning: In Reference to the Greater London and the Randstad

Wu Zhiling

Abstract: Nowadays the focus of urban ecological planning has gradually shifted to eco-function zones, which can be brought in the planning management system. Recently, Shenzhen, Beijing, Wuhan and many other cities in China have adopted tools like spatial control, basic ecological line's control, etc., to explore methods of ecological resource protection in the context of rapid urbanization. Facing the contradictions between development and ecology, such eco-functional zone planning is difficult in implementation. Two mega city regions, the Greater London and the Randstad, are chosen as a case study, to provide experience for China's eco-functional zone planning practice. It shows that a series of policy with rigidity and flexibility is needed. What's more, the compensation mechanism, active development mechanism and legal system are also needed to ensure the implementation of eco-functional zone planning.

Keywords: Eco-function Zones; Green Belt; Green Heart; The Greater London; The Randstad

Citation: WU Z. The international experience and enlightenment of the Urban Eco-function Zone Planning: in reference to the Greater London and the Randstad[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(1): 95-100.

Planning Strategy Study About Urban Local-area Recycling: The Case of Changsha

Duan Ning, Gong Yi

Abstract: After experiencing fast and great-leap-forward development, the urban structure in most cities of China has come into being. The urban development mode has transformed from large-scale, and high-consumption to small-scale, low-carbon and environment-oriented. Taking two cases of Changsha as examples, this paper analyzes the features and problems of non- local-area recycling. Also, this research puts forward some urban problems about space, function, traffic, residential environment and resource management. On this basis, this paper illustrates how to construct the space modes and planning strategy about urban local-area recycling system in terms of morphological structure, traffic system, infrastructures and so on.

Keywords: Local-area Recycling; Planning Strategy; Land Use; Public Traffic Oriented

Citation: DUAN N, GONG Y. Planning strategy study about urban local-area recycling: the case of Changsha[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(1): 101-108.

Review on the Classic of Marxism Urban Sociology- *The Urban Question* Written by Manuel Castells

Niu Junwei

Abstract: The Urban Question is a famous works written by Manuel Castells, in which structuralist Marxism approach is applied to the urban sphere and a model of urban system is constructed on collective consumption as a dominant structure, then Marx's theory on the capitalism crisis and the proletarian revolution is reconstructed by its structural contradictions. It is the first time to establish specific theoretical object, key concepts, research methods and a reference frame for Marxism urban sociology, on behalf of the first and for most academic achievement of Western Marxism in response to urban problems, and is a model for Marxist-oriented urban questions. Certainly, on account of structuralism method, it overturns Marx's basic logic on production dominant to consumption with highlighting the dominant structure, and thus removes Marxism

revolutionary base virtually, to some extent damages its theoretical penetration.

Keywords: Manuel Castells; The Urban Question; Structuralist Marxism; Collective Consumption

Citation: NIU J. Review on the classic of Marxism urban sociology: *The Urban Question* written by Manuel Castells[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(1): 109-114.

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Volume 30 Issue 2, April 2015

Resilient Cities: A New Shift to Urban Crisis Management

Xu Jiang, Shao Yiwen

Abstract: Urban resilience seems to be steadily replacing the traditional meaning of sustainable development as the emerging academic buzzword in recent planning academic discussions. What exactly is the meaning of urban resilience? What should be the characteristics of a resilient city? How do you shape resilient cities? These are questions that are frequently asked by urban scholars. Before exploring these questions, it is important to dissect the concept of the resilient city in order to develop further research around the concept. It is with this theme that this issue of *Urban Planning International* aims to clarify some of the most fundamental propositions in the resilient city debate.

Citation: XU J, SHAO Y. Resilient cities: a new shift to urban crisis management[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(2): 1-3.

From Fail-Safe to Safe-to-Fail: Sustainability and Resilience in the New Urban World

Jack Ahern

Abstract: The extent to which the 21st century world will be “sustainable” depends in large part on the sustainability of cities. Early ideas on implementing sustainability focused on concepts of achieving stability, practicing effective management and the control of change and growth- a “fail-safe” mentality. More recent thinking about change, disturbance, uncertainty, and adaptability is fundamental to the emerging science of resilience, the capacity of systems to reorganize and recover from change and disturbance without changing to other states — in other words, systems that are “safe to fail” while the concept of resilience is intellectually intriguing, it remains largely unpracticed in contemporary urban planning and design. This essay discusses the theory of resilience as it applies to urban conditions, and offers a suite of strategies intended to build urban resilience capacity: multifunctionality, redundancy and modularization, (bio and social) diversity, multi-scale networks and connectivity, and adaptive planning and design. The strategies are discussed in the context of resilience theory and sustainability science, and are illustrated with innovative policies, projects, and programs selected from international examples.

Keywords: Non-equilibrium; Sustainability; Resilience; Adaptive Planning and Design

Citation: AHERN J. From fail-safe to safe-to-safe: sustainability and resilience in the new urban world[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(2): 4-7.

Resilience: A Bridging Concept or a Dead End?

Simin Davoudi

Abstract: The world will hit everyone, but after going through it, many will be stronger where it hurts, Ernest Hemingway says in his book titled “*Farewell, Arms*” (1929). Living in challenging times, people’s uncertainty grows, and from time to time they encounter unforeseen things that lurk - such as catastrophic weather events, terrorist attacks. In the United Kingdom, a decade of change and repeated questions about the contribution of the profession to society have added to this unease. For planners in the UK, the decade of constant change and repeated questions about the contribution of the planning profession to society have added to this unease. Of the many remedies for this uncertainty, “resilience” is the most popular. However, there are inescapable questions about “resilience”: is the word “resilient” in danger of becoming a new buzzword? Does its plasticity

imply that many divergent, and perhaps even untenable, measures are rationalized in the name of resilience? Is it a promising concept for planning theory and practice? If the answer is yes, what are the opportunities and constraints of introducing the concept of “resilience” from ecology into the planning field? As an introduction to the book *Interface*, this paper aims to shed light on these issues in order to facilitate discussion of this ambiguous concept and its practicality.

Citation: DAVOUDI S. Resilience: a bridging concept or a dead end?[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(2): 8-12.

The Concept of Resilience Revisited

Siambabala Bernard Manyena

Abstract: The intimate connections between disaster recovery by and the resilience of affected communities have become common features of disaster risk reduction programmes since the adoption of The Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015. Increasing attention is now paid to the capacity of disaster affected communities to ‘bounce back’ or to recover with little or no external assistance following a disaster. This highlights the need for a change in the disaster risk reduction work culture, with stronger emphasis being put on resilience rather than just need or vulnerability. However, varied conceptualisations of resilience pose new philosophical challenges. Yet achieving a consensus on the concept remains a test for disaster research and scholarship. This paper reviews the concept in terms of definitional issues, the role of vulnerability in resilience discourse and its meaning, and the differences between vulnerability and resilience. It concludes with some of the more immediately apparent implications of resilience thinking for the way we view and prepare for disasters.

Keywords: Disaster Resilience; Disaster Risk Reduction; Vulnerability

Citation: MANYENA S B. The concept of resilience revisited[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(2): 13-21.

Urban Hazard Mitigation: Creating Resilient Cities

David R. Godschalk

Abstract: Cities are complex and interdependent systems, extremely vulnerable to threats from both natural hazards and terrorism. This paper proposes a comprehensive strategy of urban hazard mitigation aimed at the creation of resilient cities, able to withstand both types of threats. The paper reviews hazard mitigation practice, defines a resilient city, considers the relationship between resilience and terrorism, and discusses why resilience is important and how to apply its principles to physical and social elements of cities. Contending that current hazard mitigation policy, practice, and knowledge fail to deal with the unique aspects of cities under stress, the paper recommends a major resilient cities initiative, including expanded urban systems research, education and training, and increased collaboration among professional groups involved in city building and hazard mitigation.

Keywords: Urban Areas; Remedial Action; Hazards; Terrorism

Citation: GODSCHALK D R. Urban hazard mitigation: creating resilient cities[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(2): 22-29.

Urban Resilience and the Recovery of New Orleans

Thomas J. Campanella

Abstract: This article considers the recent catastrophe in New Orleans in terms of “urban resilience”, the capacity of a city to rebound from destruction. Based on a variety of historical examples, I argue that urban resilience is largely a function of resilient and resourceful citizens. Hurricane Katrina not only devastated the built environment of New Orleans but, by forcing a massive evacuation of residents, tore apart its social fabric as well. I maintain that plans to rebuild the physical infrastructure of the city must be accompanied by a commitment to rehabilitate its social fabric and communal networks. Only with strong citizen involvement at the grassroots level will the rebuilding of New Orleans yield a robust and inclusive metropolis, rather than a theme-park shadow of its former self.

Citation: CAMPANELLA T J. Urban resilience and the recovery of New Orleans[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(2): 30-35.

A Theory on Urban Resilience to Floods——A Basis for Alternative Planning Practices

Kuei-Hsien Liao

Abstract: River cities require a management approach based on resilience to floods rather than on resistance. Resisting floods by means of levees, dams, and channelization neglects inherent uncertainties arising from human-nature couplings and fails to address the extreme events that are expected to increase with climate change, and is thereby not a reliable approach to long-term flood safety. By applying resilience theory to address system persistence through changes, I develop a theory on “urban resilience to floods” as an alternative framework for urban flood hazard management. Urban resilience to floods is defined as a city’s capacity to tolerate flooding and to reorganize should physical damage and socioeconomic disruption occur, so as to prevent deaths and injuries and maintain current socioeconomic identity. It derives from living with periodic floods as learning opportunities to prepare the city for extreme ones. The theory of urban resilience to floods challenges the conventional wisdom that cities cannot live without flood control, which in effect erodes resilience. To operationalize the theory for planning practice, a surrogate measure—the percent floodable area—is developed for assessing urban resilience to floods. To enable natural floodplain functions to build urban resilience to floods, flood adaptation is advocated in order to replace flood control for mitigating flood hazards.

Keywords: Flood Adaptation; Flood Control; Flood Hazard Management; Resilience-based Management; Resilience Surrogate; Resilient Cities; Urban Floodplains; Urban Resilience

Citation: LIAO K-H. A theory on urban resilience to floods: a basis for alternative planning practices[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(2): 36-47.

Understanding Urban Resilience: A Conceptual Analysis Based on Integrated International Literature Review

Shao Yiwen, Xu Jiang

Abstract: Being one of the newly-emerging yet heated urban studies buzzwords, urban resilience is essentially about the process of actively exploring adaptive and creative methods and approaches, in order to cope with the uncertain disturbances that modern cities face. The concept of resilience, since its very origin, has been

understood firstly using an engineering perspective, then from an ecological perspective, and most recently from an evolutionary perspective. The transition of the understanding forms the backbone of modern urban resilience concept. This paper, based on a thorough review of related international literature, compares the essential differences between the above-stated three perspectives, articulates the research framework of urban resilience, and proposes its characteristics and criteria accordingly. This paper thereby contends that inheriting wisdoms from existing planning theories, urban resilience can be viewed as a new approach leading modern cities to achieve sustainability. Carefully understanding the conceptual connotation, framework, characteristics and criteria of urban resilience is a crucial premise guiding the construction of adaptive capability of modern cities.

Keywords: Urban Resilience; Perspective Shift; Content Framework; Characteristics and Criteria; Theoretical Foundation

Citation: SHAO Y, XU J. Understanding urban resilience: a conceptual based on integrated international literature review[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(2): 48-54.

Review of Urban Transport Equity

Sun Zhe

Abstract: This article presents a theoretical foundation for equitable urban transportation systems. The article reviews the origins and evolution of equity philosophy, and summarizes the defining theories. The review pays particular attention to varied perspectives, varied scales, benefited and harmful aspects, different categories, and different methodologies applied. Work in this field in China emerged later, and the paper separately presents a summary of the various works produced by Chinese scholars. Finally, the article discusses the challenges and potential issues for future studies.

Keywords: Equity; Justice; Urban Transport; Analysis Methodology

Citation: SUN Z. Review of urban transport equity[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(2): 55-61.

Built Environment's Influence on Physical Activity: Review and Thought

Lu Feidong, Tan Shaohua

Abstract: Promoting human's physical activity, especially walking by built environment design is an important entry point for human's health interventions in urban planning. There is a growing of literature on the relationships between the built environment and physical activity in public health, transportation, urban planning and other related fields. However, whether built environment can and how it affects the residents' physical activity is still unclear due to the complexity of their relationships and differences in methodologies. This paper summarizes the problems and challenges for future research from the existing research, and it's also a theoretical foundation for active health interventions in human settlement.

Keywords: Built Environment; Physical Activity; Performance; Review

Citation: LU F, TAN S. Built environment's influence on physical activity: review and thought[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(2): 62-70.

A Review on the Research of National Central Cities

Tian Meiling, Fang Shiming

Abstract: National central city is the product of globalization and the new characteristics of economic and social development. Firstly, the paper introduces and explains the main ideas of scholar research on national central city's concept, characters and functions. Secondly, it concludes the evaluation methods of national central city as follows: single index evaluation, function evaluation and comprehensive evaluation. Based on this, the paper advances a set of comprehensive evaluation system of national central city. At the end, the paper studies the practices of constructing national central cities in China such as Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Guangzhou, Chongqing, Wuhan and Shenyang.

Keywords: National Central City; Theoretical Review; Evaluation Methods; Practice Research

Citation: TIAN M, FANG S. A review on the research of national central cities[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(2): 71-74,80.

Experience and Implications of Using Smart Growth Policy as Stormwater Best Management Practices in the USA

Zhang Chun, Song Yan

Abstract: Using Smart Growth techniques, this paper introduces experience of Best Management Practices (BMPs) in the USA to provide policy implications for Chinese cities on improving natural disaster mitigation ability from urban planning and urban management perspective. BMPs combine stormwater management with urban planning, land use and transportation planning development in the urban planning stage, emphasizing the control of density, land mixed-use and site selection rather than simply highlighting the role of engineering. In order to facilitate the implementation, BMPs adopt some urban development tools, such as compensation of floor area rate, rewards on land mixed-use, priority funding areas and transfer of development rights. BMPs advocate that different strategies should be applied in various scales, including strategies for individual buildings and building sites, better site design strategies, infrastructure strategies and also regional strategies. In the planning practice, detail design under low impact development is highlighted. Borrowing the experience of BMPs under urban growth policy, the implications for Chinese cities lie in combing the stormwater management within land and transportation planning, and maintaining the urban safety and sustainable water source in case of natural disaster.

Keywords: Stormwater Best Management Practice; Smart Growth; Low Impact Development; Stormwater Management; Urban Safety

Citation: ZHANG C, SONG Y. Experience and implications of using smart growth policy as stormwater best management practices in the USA[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(2): 75-80.

A Comparison of the Strategies to Cope with Shrinkage in the USA and Germany: Under the Background of Transformation of Growth Orientation Values

Li Xiang, Chen Keshi, Guo Xin

Abstract: In recent years, the phenomenon of shrinking cities in developed counties has become continuously severe, which led to increasingly complex urban problems. More experts, therefore, began to focus on the strategies to deal with shrinkage, which in the United States and Germany are fairly representative. This paper

starts to analyze the background of different values of these two countries in response to the shrinkage, and compares the approaches to shrinkage within the cities of Cleveland (the USA) and Magdeburg (Germany). Findings show that most developed countries, including the United States, continued to deal with shrinkage in the use of traditional growth orientation paradigm, which intensified the negative consequences of shrinkage, while Germany took the lead to values shift- followed a more citywide strategy of downsizing and achieved good results. Through the comparative overview of the paradigm of the USA and Germany, the paper suggests a new transatlantic cognition of shrinkage and new enlightenment to restructure shrinking cities in China.

Keywords: Transformation of Growth Orientation Values; Shrinking Cities; Urban Renaissance

Citation: LI X, CHEN K, GUO X. A comparison of the strategies to cope with shrinkage in the USA and Germany: under the background of transformation of growth orientation values[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(2): 81-86.

City Event as an Opportunity for Transformation and Redevelopment of Former Industrial Site: A Case Study on House Fair, Malmo, Sweden

Li Pengying, Liu Jianjun

Abstract: The paper focuses on the transformation of former industrial site by means of city event. With an case study on the application background, location, fund and theme of House Fair in Malmo, Sweden, it discusses the transition from industrial city to knowledge-based, informational and eco-sustainable city and figures out the process as follows: a demonstration project of eco-sustainable community is built by hosting a temporary city event, followed by the transformation and redevelopment of Western Harbor and the city. The experience of the House Fair could be useful for the transformation of medium and small-sized cities in China.

Keywords: City Event; House Fair; Former Industrial Area; Eco-sustainable Development; Transformation

Citation: LI P, LIU J. City event as an opportunity for transformation and redevelopment of former industrial site: a case study on House Fair, Malmo, Sweden[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(2): 87-94.

Urban and Rural Spatial Development in Scenic Areas from the Perspective of Space Production: Tianmu Lake Area in Liyang City as the Case

Luo Zhendong, Ruan Mengqiao, Gao Huizhi

Abstract: Space production provides a new perspective for city researchers to analyze spatial development and urban planning. From this perspective, the study takes Tianmu Lake as an example to study the urban and rural spatial development of scenic area. We find that Tianmu Lake promotes urban and rural spatial development of Liyang, and it is a typical process of Chinese capital urbanization. With the deepening of decentralization, marketization and globalization in Yangtze River Delta area, the Local State Corporatism has become increasingly obvious. At the same time, under the government's effective induction, market capital has gradually become the subject of urban and rural space production. With the passage of time and the accumulation of capital, types of space produced increase, the connotations of space upgrade, spatial range expands, and eventually developing direction of Liyang is led and determined.

Keywords: Space Production; Capital Urbanization; Scenic Area; Tianmu Lake Area in Liyang City

Citation: LUO Z, RUAN M, GAO H. Urban and rural spatial development in Scenic areas from the perspective of space of production: Tianmu Lake Area in Liyang City as the case[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(2): 95-99,118.

Urban Design Methods Based on Geographic Information System

Hong Cheng, Yang Yang

Abstract: Currently there exist some problems in urban design methods based on AutoCAD. For instance, it leads to the separation between design and analysis, and the inability to input the design results into management information system. That is negative impact on the information flow between design, research, public participation and management, and also does not fit the peculiarity of the present age urban design. Therefore, this article proposes a method based on GIS, and establishes its basic framework and steps. In addition, the author introduces this method in multiple urban design projects. Based on the experience, this article summarizes its advantages and disadvantages, and presents the possible direction of future development: GIS acts as the main integration platform of the multiple technologies, software, information, and working stage in urban design work.

Keywords: Urban Design; GIS; Methods

Citation: HONG C, YANG Y. Urban design methods based on geographic information system[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(2): 100-106.

Study on “Brownfield” Redevelopment Dominated by Diverse Interests

Lu Yuan, Yang Zhongwei, Yang Lu

Abstract: In recent years, land pollution problems caused by brownfields emerge in an endless stream. Because of the high price of the pollution control, the government is heavily burdened. The cooperation development mode of multiple stakeholders has become a new choice for city construction. The article starts with the implication of “brownfields” by analyzing its causes and revealing the necessity of redevelopment. The paper breaks through the stereotype that government should be fully responsible for pollution control, and establishes a diversified redevelopment mode-analyzes the interest linkage involved in the management process of brownfields between five main stakeholders including government, developers, polluting enterprises, public and environmental organizations, then digs the Game relationship between them. Finally it puts forward three management standards in order to provide references for the development cooperation of brownfields in China.

Keywords: Brownfield; Interest; Cooperative Development; Game

Citation: LU Y, YANG Z, YANG L. Study on “brownfield” redevelopment dominated by diverse interests[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(2): 107-111.

“Sustainable Development” in the 2012 London Olympic

Kang Ying

Abstract: Facing problems increasing in recent years over the Olympic organization and construction events, this paper discusses methods towards achieving sustainable Olympic planning and implementation. Using the 2012 London Olympic as an example, this paper comprehensively summarizes creative methods and implementation strategies London has generated towards sustainability.

Keywords: Sustainable Development; London Olympic; Olympic Legacy Planning; Ecology Restoration

Citation: KANG Y. “Sustainable development” in the 2012 London Olympic[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(2): 112-118.

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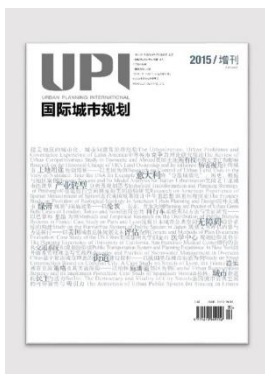
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The Urbanization, Urban Problems and Governance Experience of Latin America

Du Fengjiao, Ning Yuemin

Abstract: The urbanization ratio of Latin America has reached 79.1% in 2011, after North America, 82.2%. This paper begins with an overview of urbanization process in Latin America and its characteristics, namely highly urban primacy ratio, uncoordinated urbanization and economic development, serious challenges faced by the urban governance. Then, the paper analyzes several most important problems in the process of urbanization in Latin America: the unemployment and informal employment, poverty, slums and housing problems. Finally, the paper introduces the experience of urban governance in Latin American from three aspects: first is to guide population rational distribution; second is to flexibly upgrade slums and to improve the housing security; third is to implement a series of policies to reduce poverty and solve the social problems fundamentally.

Keywords: Latin America; Urbanization; Urban Problems; Governance Experience

Citation: DU F, NING Y. The urbanization, urban problems and governance experience of Latin America[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(S1): 1-6.

The Review of Urban Competitiveness Study in Domestic and Abroad

Luo Tao, Zhang Tianhai, Gan Yonghong, Qiu Quanyi, Zhang Ting

Abstract: Since the 1980 s, increasing economic globalization has resulted in greater competition between cities, and urban competitiveness has been studied by economists, geographers, urban planners and other researchers. The theories and practices of urban competitiveness are of great strategic importance in China's sustainable healthy urbanization. This paper reviews and analyses studies by Chinese and foreign scholars on the theoretical basis of urban competitiveness concept, influencing factors and evaluation model, then gives a perspective view about the theoretical research and practice of the urban competitiveness theories. We propose a new direction for future urban competitiveness research, which integrates the verification and practice about the theories, especially the study of urban spatial distribution.

Keywords: Domestic and Abroad; Urban Competitiveness; Theoretical Research; Evaluation; Research Review

Citation: LUO T, ZHANG T, GAN Y, et al. The review of urban competitiveness study in domestic and abroad[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(S1): 7-15.

Research on the Historical Change of UK's Land Ownership and Its Influence

Zhao Jie, Yu Li

Abstract: There are great differences of land ownership and legal system between the western developed countries and that of China. However, China replicated the western planning system, most skills and relevant contents. In recent years, the booming of China's urban economy, the accelerating of urban sprawl and repeatedly highlighted rural-urban contradictions result in a lot of urban problems. To solve those problems, Chinese planners need to strengthen local awareness and develop a complete understanding of the land ownership's difference and adjust these "exotic" in practice. The article studies the rheological of British historical land ownership from 1066, the status and characteristics for now, and explores how the British land ownership affects agricultural and ecological landscape, urban land development and land market of the city,

as well as other country's land ownership and urban planning.

Keywords: British Land Ownership; Historical Changes; Impact

Citation: ZHAO J, YU L. Research on the historical changes of UK's land ownership and its influence[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(S1): 16-22.

Research on Control of Urban Land Uses in the View of Nuisance: Take the USA for Example

Wang Hui

Abstract: The usage is the element of land use, and control of land uses is the key content of land use planning. In the market economic system, land uses is influenced by different factors, which leads to uncertainty and flexibility, and this makes many problems occur during land use controls in China. Taking the United States for example, this paper tries to explore the core values of land use planning controls in the market economy through looking back to the appearance and development of urban use planning, which could provide new ideas for land use planning controls in China. This paper will be concluded that nuisance is the core of land uses control, and land use planning should build a flexible control system in the base of exclusion of nuisance.

Keywords: Land Uses; Land Use Planning; Control; Nuisance; The United States

Citation: WANG H. Research on control of urban land uses in the view of nuisance: take the USA for example[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(S1): 23-28.

Historic Process and Its Model Analysis for Italian Urbanization

Hou Li

Abstract: The paper reviews the urbanization history in Italy and introduces the urban system as of today. With Emilia-Romagna region being a case study, the paper argues that the Italian "decentralized urbanization" model, with a balanced large-middle to-small city structure and multi-center urban system, where small cities and enterprises comprise a major part of the country and stay healthy as well as attractive despite of decades of globalization and modernization, could be illuminating for China's future development path.

Keywords: Italy; Decentralized Urbanization; Middle and Small Size Cities; Industrial Cluster

Citation: HOU L. Historical process and its model analysis for Italian urbanization[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(S1): 29-35.

Industrial Transformation and Planning Strategy of Pittsburgh

Yuan Jianfeng

Abstract: In the context of globalization, industrial cities are experiencing significant economic transformation. Analyzing employment changes of three American cities, the paper discusses Pittsburgh, Detroit, and Chicago's economic transformation, summarizes their industrial transformation experience, planning and development measures during their industrial transformation. Learning from the Pittsburgh experience, the paper focuses on how to maintain unique characters of the city in transition, and proposes innovative planning countermeasures in the transformation of industrial cities in China.

Keywords: Industry Transformation; Innovative Plan; Pittsburgh; Detroit; Chicago; Industrial City

Citation: YUAN J. Industrial transformation and planning strategy of Pittsburgh[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(S1): 36-41.

Research on American Experience of Spatial Measurement of Sprawl

Wang Haihui, Song Yan

Abstract: The spatial measurement is a basic work for searching the cause of spatial development and implementing spatial policies. The paper trims some index systems about measuring sprawl which featured spatial characters in America. It points out the difference between the indexes systems and gives comprehensive analysis. Though the discrepancy really exists between China and America, focusing on the future of research and practice in China, it is believed American experience will benefit us on technology innovation, content expansion, method improvement and value perfection.

Keywords: Spatial Measurement; Sprawl; Index System

Citation: WANG H, SONG Y. Research on American experience of spatial measurement of spatial measurement of sprawl[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(S1): 42-48, 76.

Study on Evolution of the Ecological Ideology in American Urban Planning and Design

Yan Shuiyu, Yang Huihui

Abstract: The article reviews and summarizes the evolution of ecological concepts in urban planning and design from the nineteenth century to the late twentieth century in the United States. The paper concludes five stages, including the nascent ecological consciousness, plain ecological view functional ecological concept, systematic ecological perspective, and ecological ethics. During the process, humans altered their attitudes toward nature from domination to preservation. The urban planning and design methodology also switched from sensibility to rational. Therefore, the ecological perspective in urban planning and design gradually evolved during the period.

Keywords: Ecological Ideas; Planning and Design; Evolution

Citation: YAN S, YANG H. Study on evolution of the ecological ideology in American urban planning and design[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(S1): 49-56.

Planning and Practice of Urban Green Belts: Cases of London, Tokyo and Seoul

Wen Ping, Lyu Bin, Zhao Pengjun

Abstract: Over the past century, green belts around urban areas have been adopted by many cities to control urban sprawl and provide green space. This paper reviews the planning, practice and outcomes of urban green belts in London, Tokyo and Seoul, and analyzes investigates the reason of the differences from aspects like designing, policies and supporting planning tools. According to specific background, a city should carefully design the green belt and carry out policies appropriate to local situation, making green belt an effective tool to control the urban spatial structure.

Keywords: Urban Green Belt; Planning; Practice

Citation: WEN P, LYU B, ZHAO P. Planning and practice of urban green belts: cases of London, Tokyo and

Seoul[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(S1): 57-63.

Methods and Empirical Research on the Distribution of Public Bicycle Systems in France: Case Study on Paris and Lyon

Zhu Wei, He Jingyang, Wang De

Abstract: Developing public bicycle systems is becoming a world-wide trend in recent years. However, there still lacks of mature methods for planning the systems which need to be formed based on existing planning experiences and operation of the systems. France has developed urban public bicycle systems for over 40 years and accumulated abundant experiences. The paper briefly reviews the development history of the public bicycle systems in France; summarizes the methods for the system distribution based on the cases of Paris and Lyon; carries out an empirical study on Lyon's public bicycle system to derive the quantitative relationships between station number, stake number and factors such as population, land use, and transportation by applying regression models. Finally, it reveals that transportation facilities play the major role in the distribution of public bicycle system.

Keywords: Public Bicycle; Distribution; Method; Empirical Research; France

Citation: ZHU W, HE J, WANG D. Methods and empirical research on the distribution of public bicycle systems in France: case study on Paris and Lyon[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(S1): 64-70.

Content and Methods of Plan Document Evaluation: Case Study of the US Cities

Song Yan, Tang Yu, Ding Guosheng, Chen Yanping

Abstract: The article takes a case study of comprehensive planning document evaluation in the United States to reveal the content and methods of plan document evaluation. It is found that the content of plan document evaluation mainly focuses on the internal validity and external validity of plan formulation and on the methodology, planning document evaluation protocols can be an important tool for conducting a plan document evaluation and "multiparty jointed evaluation" can be an effective work mechanism to guarantee an objective and accurate evaluation result. It points out that there are still lots of problems in both internal validity and external validity of planning formulation in China. It also suggests that we should promote the plan document evaluation to make it as an important tool for planning approval and self-examination of planners in their daily work.

Keywords: Plan Document Evaluation; Internal Validity; External Validity; Assessment Methods

Citation: SONG Y, TANG Y, DING G, et al. Content and methods of plan document evaluation: case study of the US cities[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(S1): 71-76.

The Planning Experience of University of California, San Francisco Medical Center

Wang Jianfeng, Li Lijuan, Song Jusheng

Abstract: Most of universities in China had experienced the process of rapid expansion and merger, gradually forming multi-campus sites since the mid-1990s. For the reasons of lacking experience, most of universities gradually exposed function in vagueness and education and administrative resources in repetition and low

efficiency between the original and new campus. Therefore, learning multi-campus sites planning and construction experience in the developed countries to promote multi-campus planning and construction of our country in merger has a realistic reference and enlightenment. Through checking data and field investigation, the paper mainly lists university of California San Francisco medical center as an example and detailed analysis its history origin, planning process, planning system, and the success in the process of development planning experience, and also summarizes planning projects, public participation, the experience on sustainable design from long range development plan, enlightening to the current multi-campus planning and construction in our country.

Keywords: UCSF Medical Center; Multi-campus; Plan Experience; Enlightenment

Citation: WANG J, LI L, SONG J. The planning experience of University of California, San Francisco Medical Center[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(S1): 77-83.

Public Transportation System and Planning Experience in New York

Chen Xueming

Abstract: This paper introduces the public transportation system in New York and summarizes its planning experience in this area. New York has the largest public transportation system in North America, in particular, its developed subway system has joined the front ranks of the world in its system length, number of stations, and passenger ridership. The public transportation planning experience in New York indicates that the construction of metropolitan public transportation system should follow these principles. Firstly, it is essential to build close government cooperation and public-private partnership to facilitate transportation construction (political principle). Secondly, each stage of planning, design, construction, operation, and maintenance should be optimized (economic principle). Thirdly, all components of the public transportation system must be seamlessly connected, and land use and transportation must be effectively integrated, thus forming a complete system (system principle). Finally, it is vital to foster economic efficiency, social equity and environmental protection (sustainable development principle).

Keywords: New York; Public Transportation System; Subway; Planning Experience

Citation: CHEN X. Public transportation system and planning experience in New York[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(S1): 84-88.

Philosophy and Practice of Overseas Stormwater Management

Zhang Yupeng

Abstract: In recent years, the problem of urban waterlogging causes wide attention, and the importance of stormwater management has become more and more prominent. This paper studies the course of the development of foreign stormwater management, gets an overview of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Low-impact Development Concept (LID), Water Sensitive Urban Design(WSUD), Sustainable Urban Drainage System(SUDS) and other international city rainwater management strategies. At last, the paper compares the current drainage system in terms of ideology, emission system, measures, and sums up the application scope of the three concepts. The author hopes the planning could accordance with the actual conditions and develop appropriate stormwater management with Chinese characteristics.

Keywords: Best Management Practices (BMPs); Low-impact Development (LID); Water Sensitive Urban

Design (WSUD); Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS)

Citation: ZHANG Y. Philosophy and practice of overseas stormwater management[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(S1): 89-93.

Careful Urban Regeneration Strategy and Its Implement Protection: Case Study of Spandauer Vorstadt

Yang Bo, Chen Keshi

Abstract: After World War II, Berlin embarked on a rapid and long road of urban renaissance, the upgrading of the old city area which is the need to focus on solving problems. In recent 20 years, the Berlin government adopted the strategy of careful urban regeneration, then the historical features greatly restored, infrastructure completed, environment improved. So, this article takes the case of Spandauer Vorstadt as an example, comprehensively analyzes the concept and principle of careful urban regeneration, meanwhile, research the strategy of implement protection about funds, public participation, laws and regulations. And the experience of Berlin careful urban regeneration can offer some guiding principles to old cities' development in China.

Keywords: Careful Urban Regeneration; Implement Protection; Spandauer Vorstadt; Berlin

Citation: YANG B, CHEN K. Careful urban regeneration strategy and its implement protection: case study of Spandauer Vorstadt[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(S1): 94-99.

The Attraction of Urban Public Spaces for Staying in France

Yang Qiuhui

Abstract: In the analysis of the texture and morphology of several cities and towns in France in a walking tour, the author extracts four kinds of public spaces for staying: ramps, tree corridors, arches and curved lanes. Several examples are given and their spatial types, functional configuration and spatial relationships are analyzed. Through the analysis of the different properties and social relations of the places, the paper reveals why these places are attractive for people to stop.

Keywords: Urban Public Space; Urban Texture; Space Morphology; Space for Staying; Attraction

Citation: Yang Q. The attraction of urban public spaces for staying in France[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(S1): 100-105.

Study on the Barrierfree System of Public Spaces in Japan

Deng Lingyun, Zhang Nan

Abstract: To meet the constructive needs of aging and the disabled people, Japan has built up barrierfree system. It established varies of laws and rules to guarantee the implementation, including putting forward requirements and make incentive policies. This paper is based on the analysis of public spaces especially buildings, roads and transportations, gardens, etc., which make up the barrierfree system. At the end of the paper, it puts forward some suggestions to improve the barrierfree design of our country, including study on the needs of aging and disabled people, starting to build up barrierfree system and emphasis on the improvement of law and policy systems.

Keywords: Barrierfree; System; Japan

Citation: DENG L, ZHANG N. Study on the Barrierfree system of public spaces in Japan[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(S1): 106-110.

Study on Street Construction Based on Compact City: A Case Study on Streets of Lyon, France

Zhang Lei, Chen Yu

Abstract: As the framework of urban structure and the container of city life, the street is the best path to understanding the city. Taking the streets of Lyon as the starting point, the paper explores its successful experience of compact city from three aspects: compact layout of the streets, complex functions of the streets, human perception of the streets. Then provide examples for us to learn from about construction of compact city and its streets.

Keywords: One Board Streets; Compact City; Lyon

Citation: ZHANG L, CHEN Y. Study on street construction based on compact city: a case study on streets of Lyon, France[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(S1): 111-115.

Berlin: The Democracy and Vitality of City Streets

Liu Qianying

Abstract: Berlin became the capital of Germany again after 1990. The history estrangement and imbalance of East and West Berlin must be remedied in new Berlin. The rift zone of the Berlin Wall became the link to contact the East and West. The Government District and Central Station and other important city ribbons are located here. The reunified Germany value the openness of politics, and respect the democracy frankly. The public open space of new Berlin reflect the government's attitude to the Democracy: What's the status of the public space in the political space. Streets are the most common open space in city, and are important to city life. This article is based on studies of several streets in Berlin's political zones, and probes how to maintain the democracy and vitality of city streets.

Keywords: City Streets; Democracy; Berlin

Citation: LIU Q. Berlin: the democracy and vitality of city streets[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(S1): 116-119.

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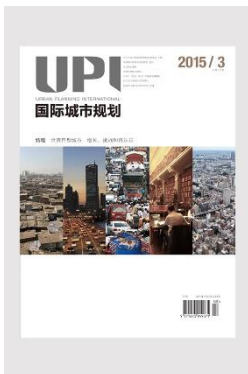
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Volume 30 Issue 3, June 2015

Megacities in the World: Growth, Challenges and Appreciation

Ding Chengri, Duan Xia, Niu Yi

Abstract: This paper first examines the growth patterns of megacities in the world, particularly with reference to the major cities. Data analysis reveals that the growth of megacities is the most outstanding among major cities in the countries with megacities. Then the paper summarizes issues and challenges that megacities face such as congestion, pollution, water supply, and informal settlement. It is concluded that none of those issues and challenges can slow down the massive inflows of rural migrants into megacities. The development of Tokyo metro shows that those issues and challenges are not insurmountable.

Keywords: Megacity; City Growth; Challenge

Citation: DING C, DUAN X, NIU Y. Megacities in the world: growth, challenges and appreciation[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(3): 1-13.

Progress in European Urbanization Research

Zhai Guofang

Abstract: China's urbanization is said one of two largest world events which gives major impacts on the socio-economic development of all over the world, and is also treated as the significant work Chinese government pays much attention to. Europe is the birthplace of modern urbanization, and now has a high urbanization ratio and urban-rural integration degree. The findings show that, almost all the studies on European urbanization by Chinese researchers focused on the stage before urban society, mismatching the current Chinese urbanization stage with more than 50% urbanization ratio; and the studies on major European countries by Chinese researchers have large differences in terms of the themes, the depth and breadth comparing with European scholars. This implies that future researches on European urbanization should pay more attention to the problem-oriented as well as the depth and breadth, in order to better provide references for the new urbanization strategy of China.

Keywords: Europe; Urbanization; Urban Society; Implication

Citation: ZHAI G. Progress in European urbanization research[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(3): 14-18.

Landscape Change and the Urbanization Process in Europe

Marc Antrop

Abstract: Urbanization is one of the fundamental characteristics of the European civilization. It gradually spread from Southeast Europe around 700 B.C., across the whole continent. Cities and the urban networks they formed were always an important factor in the development and shaping of their surrounding regions. Polarization of territory between urban and rural and accessibility are still important aspects in landscape dynamics. Urbanization and its associated transportation infrastructure define the relationship between city and countryside. Urbanization, expressed as the proportion of people living in urban places shows a recent but explosive growth reaching values around 80% in most European countries. Simultaneously the countryside becomes abandoned. Thinking, valuing and planning the countryside is done mainly by urbanites and future rural development is mainly focused upon the urban needs. Thinking of urban places with their associated rural hinterland and spheres of influence has become complex. Clusters of urban places, their situation in a

globalizing world and changing accessibility for fast transportation modes are some new factors that affect the change of traditional European cultural landscapes. Urbanization processes show cycles of evolution that spread in different ways through space. Urbanization phases developed at different speeds and time between Northern and Southern Europe. Main cities are affected first, but gradually urbanization processes affect smaller settlements and even remote rural villages. Functional urban regions (FURs) are a new concept, which is also significant for landscape ecologists. Local landscape change can only be comprehended when situated in its general geographical context and with all its related dynamics. Patterns of change are different for the countryside near major cities, for metropolitan villages and for remote rural villages. Planning and designing landscapes for the future requires that this is understood. Urbanized landscapes are highly dynamic, complex and multifunctional. Therefore, detailed inventories of landscape conditions and monitoring of change are urgently needed in order to obtain reliable data for good decision-making.

Keywords: Urbanization; Landscape Change; Rural; Countryside; Europe

Citation: ANTROP M. Landscape change and the urbanization process in Europe[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(3): 19-28.

Overview of Interaction Between Urban Land Use and Transportation

Guo Yuanyuan, Li Li, Li Guicai, Zhang Hua

Abstract: Interaction between urban land use and urban transportation has been a research hotspot in the fields of Geography, Economics and Urban Planning. This article gives an overview on the studies of urban land use and transportation interactions, both domestic and abroad. Base on the review, we found that: For the impact of urban land use on urban transportation, most researches get to the same conclusion that high-density development decrease the dependency on private cars, but this is not the case for the impact of mixed land use on transportation; besides the scale of the researches on the impact of land use pattern on transportation generally differs, researches abroad tend to focus on a plot scale while that in China focus on city scale; for the impact of urban transportation on urban land use, researches domestic and abroad show little difference in the research point of interest and methodologies, but the wide-spread of high-speed rail in China does provide a new context for related studies; integrating both impacts into a model is a hotspot in this area, and researches abroad tends to develop the land use and transportation integrated model, while that in China generally involve a land use and transportation coordination assessment. This article thus highlights some future prospects for further research.

Keywords: Urban Land Use; Urban Transport; Interaction; Integrated Model; Coordination Assessment

Citation: GUO Y, LI L, LI G, et al. Overview of interaction between urban land use and transportation[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(3): 29-36.

Tendency on Pedestrian Network Research in the West

Peng Lei

Abstract: After an overview of study on pedestrian network in the west since the second half of the 20th century, especially the latest ten years, the paper summarizes the related research progress in the regions of urban design, traffic planning and public health, and attempts to interpret the theoretical framework. It is significant for developing the theories and construction of urban pedestrian network in China.

Keywords: Pedestrian Network; Research Progress; Research Method; Overview

Citation: PENG L. Tendency on pedestrian network research in the west[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(3): 37-42.

A Spatial Theory of Urban Parts

Yang Tao

Abstract: A city is usually partitioned into different parts according to socio-economic, perceptive, functional, or traffic variables. However, are those parts created by any kind of spatial mechanism in terms of morphology? To answer this question will enable us to build urban parts in the practice of urban planning and design. From the perspective of geometry, this paper focuses the attention on the way in which urban streets/parts are spatially embedded into their surroundings with an increase of radius, and this process is called the embeddedness trajectory. Tiny deviations – or called small disturbances – identified on the embeddedness trajectory reflect the discontinuities in the change rate of street densities with radii, and this is embodied as the centre-to-edge and the edge-to-centre patterns, corresponding to the phenomena of aggregation and diffusion. To some extent, this suggests several effects in the formation of urban parts. The first is the emergence effect, meaning that urban parts arise from the change in interconnectivity of streets; the second is the scaling effect, denoting that the parts vary with the scale in which we observe them; the third is the remote effect, representing that the spatial formation of the parts are also affected by the structuring of their surroundings. In this sense, urban parts do not simply result from the partitioning of space, or their boundaries are not fixed either. On the contrary, they arise from the interaction among the different scales of sub-networks in which they are generated, and therefore they correspond to the different scales of socio-economic activities. This implies the basic geometric question of how one-dimensional linear spaces on the local level are arranged to occupy two-dimensional places on the global level, or of how to balance two kinds of activities, namely street walking and place occupation.

Keywords: Urban Parts; Space Syntax; Small Disturbance; Emergence; Scale Coordination; One & Two Dimensions

Citation: YANG T. A spatial theory of urban parts[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(3): 43-52.

The Overall Logic of the Coupling and Interacting Relationship Between Consumption Space and City Development: Taking Deji Plaza as an Example

Zhao Dan, Zhang Jingxiang

Abstract: Many cities in China have been transforming from industrial cities to consumer cities. The new institution environment provides it more profound meaning. Under this background, consumption space appears on a large scale and has a coupling and interacting relationship with city development. That is not only an interest demand of consumption space but also a proactive adaptation of city development. This paper introduces the concept of space production and analyzes the logical relationship between consumption space and city development. Based on the empirical analysis of Deji Plaza, the paper reveals how the coupling and interacting relationship achieved.

Keywords: Consumption Space; City Development; Coupling and Interacting Relationship; Space Production; Deji Plaza

Citation: ZHAO D, ZHANG J. The overall logic of the coupling and interacting relationship between consumption space and city development: taking Deji Plaza as an example[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(3): 53-58.

The Unitary Characteristics and Regional Differences of Fast Urbanization Stage in Japan

Wang Jianjun

Abstract: According to Northam's urbanization theory and its recent progress, the paper deals with the data of urbanization of Japan and also those of its prefectures to gain their Logistic Growth models by nonlinear regression function of SPSS. Along with the development of industrialization, the Japanese urbanization started its second stage in 1920s and ended in 1970s. Regions starting second urbanization stage in later year would have faster speed of urbanization and last shorter in time during the stage; nevertheless, regions starting second urbanization stage in earlier year would have stronger power of convergence and higher upper limit level of urbanization.

Keywords: Urbanization; Unitary Characteristics; Regional Differences; Logistic Growth Model; Northam Curve; Japan

Citation: WANG J. The Unitary characteristics and regional differences of fast urbanization stage in Japan[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(3): 59-65.

Study on the Impacts of Information and Communication Technologies on Urban Fragmentation and Planning Strategy

Wang Jing, Zhen Feng

Abstract: With the development of computer and network technology, information and communication technology (ICT) advances rapidly, and penetrates into all areas of social and economic life. This promotes the transformation of urban spatial structure, affects residents' cognitive behavior and daily activities, and changes the existing social and economic structure, thereby promotes regional and urban transition. Under the dual impacts of urbanization process and information technology, the gradual emergence of urban fragmentation appears, and ICT exacerbates this phenomenon, especially the fragmentation of urban cognition and human spatial-temporal behavior. This paper theoretically summarizes and systematically analyzes the issue of urban fragmentation under the influence of ICT. With the expanded research perspective from urban spatial structure to the cognition and activities of residents, the paper discusses the ICT's impact on urban fragmentation and its causes and mechanisms from three aspects, thus discovers the potential impact of urban issues and development challenges, and finally proposes the appropriate planning strategies for the fragmentation phenomenon.

Keywords: ICT; Urban Fragmentation; Spatial Structure; Urban Cognition; Human Behavior; Planning Strategy

Citation: WANG J, ZHEN F. Study on the impacts of information and communication technologies on urban fragmentation and planning strategy[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(3): 66-71.

Evolving TOD Concept and Its Sinicization

Li Ting, Shi Yiting, Fu Wenyong

Abstract: TOD (Transit Oriented Development) is a technological means of urban planning oriented by public transport, advocating compact and mix land-use layout and public space. It is useful to comprehensively understand the meaning and value of TOD theory in order to solve the problem of congestion and pollution brought by the disordered expansion of big cities under the context of rapid urbanization in China. This article critically discriminates the related concepts of TOD based on the review of origin and evolution of TOD theory. It further summarizes the main category of TOD during its evolving process, analyzing the characteristic of each category. Finally, the application direction of TOD's sinicization within the Chinese background is demonstrated, aiming to provide implications for the development of Chinese cities in the future.

Keywords: TOD; Public Transit; Mix Land-use; Sinicization

Citation: LI T, SHI Y, FU W. Evolving TOD concept and its sinicization[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(3): 72-77.

New Reforms of English Planning System

Xu Jin, Gu Chaolin

Abstract: Facing with the current situation of national economic recession, the UK coalition government reforms the original English planning system since taking office, in order to through adjusting the relationship between planning and development, to revive the economy. This paper reviews the evolution of the English planning system and mainly focuses on the new reforms since 2009. Based on the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and other important official documents, the paper makes an objective illustration and a detailed analysis of the reform process. It concludes that there are four major features of the reform, which are the growth-dependent planning, the adjustments at the regional level, strengthened localism, and the restrictions on public participation. The research on the reform of English planning system can help to understand the major issues during the latest development in England, and also to provide references to the changing Chinese planning system.

Keywords: Reform of English Planning System; National Planning Policy Framework; Planning and Development; Localism; Political Nature

Citation: XU J, GU C. New reforms of English planning system[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(3): 78-83.

The Evolution of Urban Climatic Map and Corresponding Guidance for Urban Planning in Germany

Liu Shuyu, Song Daifeng, Wang Shaosen

Abstract: As two-dimensional atlas for demonstrating urban climate problems and their forecast, the urban climate map (UCMap), the key achievement of climatic analysis, may be used for providing technical support to land use distribution, as well as guiding urban planning and decision-making from perspective of climate problems solving. According to the extent of application and technical level, the evolution of UCMap in Germany was reviewed, and the trends of its' corresponding guidance for urban planning were induced. Findings show that systematical, accurate and mandatory guidance from high spatial and temporal resolution

UCMap is necessary for successful urban climate problems mitigation.

Keywords: Urban Climatology; Urban Climate Map; Urban Planning; Guidance; Germany

Citation: LIU S, SONG D, WANG S. The evolution of urban climatic map and corresponding guidance for urban planning in Germany[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(3): 84-90.

Preliminary Study on the Urban Agricultural Planning in Small Towns

He Lijie

Abstract: This article studies the importance of urban agricultural planning in small towns. Under the direction of the planning principle, the article clarifies the planning model of urban agriculture of small towns, and classifies the land of urban agriculture into the construction land of urban planning. And the findings expect to develop the relevant technical indicators and the rules of rewards and punishments, and establish the evaluation system to analyze the planning results.

Keywords: Small Towns; Urban Agriculture; Planning

Citation: HE L. Preliminary study on the urban agricultural planning in small towns[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(3): 91-96.

The Effect of Traffic Facilities Accessibility on Household Commuting Caused Carbon Emission: A Case Study of Wuhan City, China

Huang Jingnan, Gao Haowu, Han Sunsheng

Abstract: The paper, taking Wuhan as an example, first calculates the carbon emission of household daily travel based on questionnaire survey and some fundamental spatial data, then analyzes the relationship between traffic facilities accessibilities and carbon emission, and finally explores the influence of socio-economic factors. The results show that at the city level the number of bus route has significant correlation with family commuting carbon emission. If considering socioeconomic factors including household income, education level, and the private car ownership, the number of the road crossing within 1 000 meters also bear correlation with family commuting carbon emission. In the district level, the results are distinct when considering the unique polycentric spatial structure of Wuhan city. Finally, the paper puts forward several suggestions on low carbon community planning.

Keywords: Traffic Facilities; Carbon Emission; Low Carbon Community; Wuhan

Citation: HUANG J, GAO H, HAN S. The effect of traffic facilities accessibility on household commuting caused carbon emission: a case study of Wuhan City, China[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(3): 97-105.

“Liang-Chen Project” and “Luoyang Mode”: Comparison and Inspiration on the Planning Pattern of Constructing a New Town near the Old City

Li Hao

Abstract: “Liang-Chen Project” (LC) and “Luoyang Mode” (LY) are both based on the planning pattern of constructing a new town near the old city for protecting historical culture which formed during the 1950 s in China. LC comes from the planner’s ideology but met with frustration. LY originates from artless reality but

has gained further development. There were strong consciousness of historical culture protection in both cases, but most historical heritages in Luoyang are subterranean sites, while that in Beijing are objects over ground, and more important, the old city of Beijing is unique and valuable for its planning pattern as a whole; for this reason, protection of historical culture in Luoyang possesses a uncompromising red line, however there were divergence of views in Beijing. Moreover, the new town in Luoyang is a new manufacturing district and easy to get support from Nation's industrial policies, but central administrative region proposed by LC is difficult to be understood by society. It is inspiring that we shall enhance discriminate on the relationship between theory and practice of urban planning, analyze the limitations of ideal planning pattern more rationally, and strengthen the education of planners' comprehensive capacity.

Keywords: "Liang-Chen Project"; "Luoyang Mode"; Planning Pattern of Constructing a New Town Near the Old City; Historical Culture Protection; Central Administrative Region; New Manufacturing District

Citation: LI H. "Liang-Chen Project" and "Luoyang Mode": comparison and inspiration on the planning pattern of constructing a new town near the old city[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(3): 106-116.

The City and Active Aging: International Initiatives Towards Age-friendly Urban Planning

Dou Xiaolu, Jon Pynoos, Feng Changchun

Abstract: Efforts to make cities and communities more age-friendly have gained significant momentum in recent years. Population aging and increased urbanization have challenged governments and other civic organizations to consider how best to develop a community that is accessible for all of its residents. This article provides a general overview to current age-friendly cities elements, features, and initiatives that have influenced the age-friendly movement. It briefly discusses the opportunities and challenges in cities and communities, which their stakeholders might encounter in their age-friendly efforts. Successful examples are addressed to demonstrate the age-friendly initiative in western country. It also makes summarize for urban policies, and suggestions for the future age-friendly city and community planning and construction in China.

Keywords: Age-Friendly City; Age-in-Place; Multigenerational Planning; Planning Initiatives

Citation: DOU X, PYNOOS J, FENG C. The city and active aging: international initiatives towards age-friendly urban planning[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(3): 117-123.

Enlightenment on Domestic Historic City Conservation from Reviewing Reconstruction of Warsaw Historic City Center

Yang Tao

Abstract: Based on the exploration of Warsaw historic center, this paper reviews the reconstruction process of Warsaw from the prospective of conservation, summarizes conservation and planning methods, analyses the reason why the reconstructed Warsaw is able to enter World Heritage List, and argues the enlightenment on conservation of domestic historic city.

Keywords: Reconstruction of Warsaw Historic City Center; Conservation of Historic City; World Heritage List; Consciousness of Heritage-conserving; Authenticity; Sustainable

Citation: YANG T. Enlightenment on domestic historic city conservation from reviewing reconstruction of Warsaw historic city center[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(3): 124-128.

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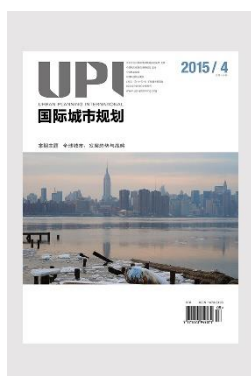
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Analysis and Enlightenment on the Medium and Long-term Development Strategy Planning of Mega-regions

Li Wenshu, Zhang Ming

Abstract: With the characteristics of globalization, cross-border cooperation has been advanced greatly as the goal of global competitiveness. In order to cope with the huge impact of social, economic and environmental changes, mega-regions have launched new forms of medium and long-term strategic development plans worldwide, at a higher level of thinking and a broader perspective to explore the future development of urban and regional planning. Faced with the globalization background and national development trend in the transition period, Chinese metropolitan areas have been embarking on the new round of regional medium and long-term strategic development planning, in urgent need of drawing on the international excellent experiences. This paper selects dozens of emerging medium and long-term strategic planning from four different perspectives, international, national, regional, and metropolitan level. Research processes, classifications, contents and methodologies of the cases are analyzed and concluded. The research result provides a global perspective and international experiences for China's new-type urbanization practices and mega-regional spatial planning.

Keywords: Mega-region; Strategy Planning; Regional Planning; Globalization; The Transition Period

Citation: LI W, ZHANG M. Analysis and enlightenment on the medium and long-term development strategy planning of mega-regions[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(4): 1-8.

Development Strategies Towards a Global City

Tang Zilai, Li Can

Abstract: Economic globalization has resulted in the transformation of the world urban system, with industry-based spatial economic structure replaced by value-based one, and the position and role of global cities in the world economic system has become an important research agenda. The first three parts of this paper discuss respectively the analysis dimensions, evaluation systems and benchmark cases of global cities, and development strategies towards global cities in the Chinese context are analyzed in the final part of the paper. With the rapid rise of China in the world economy, the position and role of major Chinese cities in the world urban system has attracted great interests from both foreign and domestic scholars. However, whether major Chinese cities can further improve their global dominance is definitely influenced by national development processes, especially national system reform.

Keywords: Global Cities; Economic Globalization; World Urban System; Transnational Corporations

Citation: TANG Z, LI C. Development strategies towards a global city[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(4): 9-17.

Global City Development Strategy and Planning of New York City

Wang Lan, Liu Gang, Qiu Song, Brent D. Ryan

Abstract: As a typical and leading global city, the development strategy and planning of New York City presents reference to other cities. The paper analyzes the performance and trend of seven aspects of NYC as a global city, including headquarters of transnational corporations, financial industry, producer service and R&D, etc. It is followed by an exploration of comprehensive plans at the city level, special plans and studies, plans

and development projects at important sites, in terms of promoting city towards a global city. The paper is concluded with the characteristics of the strategy and planning of NYC and the lessons that can be learned.

Keywords: Global City; New York City; Strategy; Planning

Citation: WANG L, LIU G, QIU S, et al. Global city development strategy and planning of New York City[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(4): 18-23.

Cultural Issue of Paris Global City Strategy

Yang Chen, Zhou Jian, Françoise Ged

Abstract: Paris is an important node in the Global City network. Taking advantage its historic resources and positive development strategies, Paris has a privileged place in cultural industry, technological innovation and tourism as well. This article focuses on three aspects of global city strategy of Paris: (1) The unique position of Paris in the Global City network; (2) The establishment of the concept “global city” in French context; (3) Cultural policy of Paris aiming to improve the competitiveness in the Global City network.

Keywords: Global City; Paris; Culture Policy

Citation: YANG C, ZHOU J, GED F. Cultural issue of Paris global city strategy[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(4): 24-28.

Analyzing the Hong Kong 2030 Planning Vision and Strategy in the Global City Framework

Xiao Yang, Du Kun, Zhang Ze

Abstract: In order to implement the strategy of China’s new urbanization, and increase the international reputation and impact of China, it requires developing China’s own global cities and the apical of world cities. This paper reviews the general characteristics and specific types of global city, taking Hong Kong as the case study. Finally, it provides some insights on city orientation and development tactic for the global city of Shanghai.

Keywords: Global City; Shanghai; Hong Kong; Gateway city

Citation: XIAO Y, DU K, ZHANG Z. Analyzing the Hong Kong 2030 Planning Vision and Strategy in the global city framework[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(4): 29-33.

Strategic Planning of Chicago Towards a Global City Region

Wang Lan, Ye Qiming, Jiang Xiji

Abstract: The City of Chicago, cooperating with the municipalities in its suburb, has played a significant role in global economy. The paper analyzes ten plans from 1909 to 2011 in terms of the evolution of planning philosophies as Chicago metropolitan area towards a global city region. The functions allocated in the central city of Chicago and its suburban municipalities are also examined. The paper explores planning strategies in the ten plans within certain strategic framework of global city development.

Keywords: Global City Region; Strategic Planning; Chicago Metropolitan Area

Citation: WANG L, YE Q, JIANG X. Strategic planning of Chicago towards a global city region[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(4): 34-40.

Urban Renewal and Regeneration of London: A Perspective of Global City

Du Kun; Tian Li

Abstract: Since the 1990s, urban renewal and regeneration has been widely applied as a tool of spatial reconfiguration under the background of global economy, and plays a critical role in strengthening the competitiveness of global cities. This paper introduces the evolution of urban renewal and regeneration in western countries, and analyzes the contents and characteristics of economic, spatial and cultural regeneration strategies of London. It concludes with the reference and inspiration for the large cities in China to improve their renewal and regeneration strategy learned from London experience.

Keywords: Global city; Urban Renewal and Regeneration; London

Citation: DU K, TIAN L. Urban renewal and regeneration of London: perspective of global city[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(4): 41-45.

Examining the Relationship Between Neighborhood Built Environment and Travel Behavior: A Review from the US Perspective

Jason Cao

Abstract: Governments in developed countries have adopted various land use and transportation policies to counter the effects of urban sprawl. Many scholars have examined the relationships between the built environment and travel behavior to evaluate the effectiveness of the policies. The insightful research outcomes have guided urban planning practice in developed countries. Recent urban development in China seems to follow the pattern of the USA and its negative consequences have emerged. However, because the research on built environment and travel behavior is still in its infant stage, domestic scholars need to learn from international research practice and develop our own research agenda. Based on the research progress of the USA, this paper introduces the evolution of research motivation, method, and theoretical foundation, summarizes research questions and outcomes, and makes recommendations for future cutting-edge research.

Keywords: Urbanization; Land Use; Smart Growth; Transportation; Travel Demand

Citation: CAO J. Examining the relationship between neighborhood built environment and travel behavior: a review from the US perspective[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(4): 46-52.

Urban Spatial Studies with Big Data of Mobile Location: A Progress Review

Ding Liang, Niu Xinyi, Song Xiaodong

Abstract: The study on the big data of mobile location in urban space can be decomposed into four types, including description of spatial phenomena, identification of spatial function, verification of theoretical models, and analysis of center system. The analysis on relevant literature finds that big data have provided abundant samples for space research, but present data face the defects including incomplete samples, lack of socio-economic property, and not missing at random. Besides, though big data study expands in both depth and breadth and shows the characteristic of multi-disciplinary cooperation, the research conclusion pays little attention to exploring new theories and addressing practical problems. Thus, present big data are only the beneficial supplement to traditional data, applicable to describing and analyzing space phenomena and rule. Meanwhile, the big data are suitable not only to verify theoretical models and raise research problems, but also to analyze current space situation and evaluate spatial planning. The study on these two aspects can be

implemented through statistical summary and spatial computation.

Keywords: Mobile Location; Big Data; Urban Spatial Studies; Urban Planning

Citation: DING L, NIU X, SONG X. Urban spatial studies with big data of mobile location: a progress review[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(4): 53-58.

A Research on Spatial Development Trends, Countermeasures and Enlightenment of Metropolitans in Developed Countries Since 1990

Shan Zhuoran, Zhang Xianchun, Huang Yaping

Abstract: The research firstly generalizes and deduces several trends of spatial structure elements of metropolis in large cities of developed countries since 1990. Then it suggests that there are the trends of slowing of urban sprawl and increasing concentration power of elements; urban spatial structure evolves into “central city plus the nodes of new town”; transport network structure reflects the trends of overlapping and deepening of vertical structure and horizontal structure; ecological structure evolves into the formation about point openness, line connection and multi-corridor. This study proposes metropolitan space in developed countries are faced three main challenges: climate change, sustainable development and global competitiveness since 1990. Then this research asserts general objectives of metropolitan space optimization: compactness, multi core and resilient growth. Moreover, the author proposes three space optimization strategies in terms of guide of three-dimensional shape, the optimization of center system and the promotion of connection and self-sustainable ability, and it builds the universal optimization spatial structure. Finally, the paper points out the several enlightenments from international experience based on China’s national conditions.

Keywords: 1990; Metropolitans; Spatial Development; Trends; Optimization Strategies

Citation: SHAN Z, ZHANG X, HUANG Y. A research on spatial development trends, countermeasures and enlightenment of metropolitans in developed countries since 1990[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(4): 59-66.

Modes and Features for Regional Cross-border Cooperation

Zhu Huibin, Li Guicai

Abstract: Based on the background of globalization and regionalism, cross-border cooperation, as an important motivation of regional economic system development, influences greatly on commercial trade and productive factor mobility. The paper analyzes the modes and features of cross-border cooperation and concludes that cooperation needs appropriate space governance mode according to regional goal and development strategy.

Keywords: Cross-border Cooperation; Regional Economic System; Space Governance

Citation: ZHU H, LI G. Modes and features for regional cross-border cooperation[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(4): 67-71.

The Pioneer of Italian Urban Morphology: Saverio Muratori

Jiang Zhengliang

Abstract: Saverio Muratori is one of the most important contemporary scholars of urban morphology in the world, and also an architectural educator. He and a large number of his followers persist the independent academic point of view, and form the Muratori School of the Italian typological morphology. His name is often mentioned by the urban morphology literatures, but relatively not familiar by Chinese academics and scholars. This paper introduces his career, the main academic philosophy. This article tries to show a clearer Muratori. Facing the large-scale urbanization and modernism wave, Muratori took the architecture into the city, through the “city organism”, “practice history”, cyclical process of the urban morphology evolution, combine the abstract thinking and engineering practice, history and modern, urban morphology of urban design.

Keywords: Muratori; Urban Morphology; Typological Morphology

Citation: JIANG Z. The pioneer of Italian urban morphology: Saverio Muratori[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(4): 72-78.

Initial Analysis of the Spatial Feature of Los Angeles

Xiao Yingguang

Abstract: Los Angeles is one of the representatives of American cities. By using some foreign researches on LA for reference, this article intends to analyze the spatial feature of LA from three aspects and gets three findings. First, the population density of LA is high, not as low as usually assumed, and the decay of density from downtown to suburb is even. Second, according to many quantitative researches, LA isn't the capital of “sprawl”, and “polycentric” is more appropriate to describe the spatial feature of LA. This article also attempts to find the historical mechanism leading to the polycentric urban form. Lastly, the serious congestion of LA is mentioned, which is due to the unique urban density and its spatial distribution.

Keywords: Los Angeles; Spatial Feature; Urban Density; Sprawl; Polycentric; Congestion

Citation: XIAO Y. Initial analyses of the spatial features of Los Angeles[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(4): 79-87.

An Ecological Planning Method with Focus on Soil: The Planning Process and Evaluation of Woodlands Community, Texas, the USA

Wang Zhifang, Ren Zhongshen, Zhang Min

Abstract: China is experiencing rapid urbanization nowadays. The tremendous changes of land use during urbanization directly influence urban hydrologic system. The storm water problems such as floods, droughts and non-point source pollution are very severe. This paper introduces a foreign development case (Woodlands Community, Texas, the USA) with specific focus on soil factors in order to enlighten China's new town planning in the perspective of storm water management. This paper demonstrates an ecological urban planning process, which establishes land development density and land use according to the hydrology character of soils in the very beginning. A brief review about its development effects on storm water management for Woodlands Community is then followed. The paper ends with relevant recommendations for practical circumstances in China.

Keywords: Ecological Planning; Soil; Storm Water Management; New Town Plan

Citation: WANG Z, REN Z, ZHANG M. An ecological planning method with focus on soil: the planning process and evaluation of Woodlands Community, Texas, the USA[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(4): 88-94.

A Study of the “Outlines for Reform and Development Planning of Pearl River Delta Region” from the Perspective of Regional Governance: Implementation Mechanism and Implication

Huang Ying, Zhou Suhong, Chung Him

Abstract: City-Region has become a major concern in geography and planning studies since the second half of the 20th century. Regional governance is considered as an effective measure to response to globalization and to promote international competition, regional planning is an important tool for regional governance. In the context of missing regional institutions and legislation, this paper investigates the implementation of the “Outline for Reform and Development Planning of Pearl River Delta Region”. The implementation of the outline is examined in five areas: the delivering of administrative orders, local legislation, and institutionalization of working system, public participation and financial support. Interpreting the details of the outline and examining the interest of provincial and city governments, this paper also articulates the underlying dynamics and mechanisms. In the final part, the paper further discusses the implication of the implementation mechanisms and seeks to develop a new system for regional planning in China.

Keywords: Regional Planning; Regional Governance; Outlines for Reform and Development Planning of Pearl River Delta Region; Implementation Mechanism

Citation: HUANG Y, ZHOU S, CHUNG H. A study of the “Outlines for Reform and Development Planning of the Pearl River Delta Region” from the perspective of regional governance: implementation mechanism and implication[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(4): 95-100.

Inter-city Transport Planning and Policy-making: The Case of Guangzhou-Foshan Urban Region

Lin Xiongbiao, Yang Jiawen, Xie Ying

Abstract: Metropolitan governance is generally recognized as the key issue of urban and regional planning, development strategy and public policies. In this spatial trend, as a new collaboration mode of different cities, city integration is of great significance in reducing administrative barriers and enhancing allocation efficiency between cities. As a response to the emergence of multi-city urban areas and the collaboration between cities, intercity transportation planning, construction and policies play an important role in enhancing the quality of city integration. Using Guangzhou-Foshan metropolitan area as an example, this paper examines how intercity transportation development has emerged in this metropolitan area, and in particular focuses on the development process of metro transit, arterial road projects, and annual toll pass and taxi management between cities, which would provide certain planning strategies for city integration in China at regional scale.

Keywords: Multi-city Integration; Inter-city Transportation; Transport Planning and Policy-making; Guangzhou-Foshan

Citation: LIN X, YANG J, XIE Y. Inter-city transportation planning and policy-making: the case of Guangzhou-Foshan urban region[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(4): 101-108.

The Dilemma and Solution of Social Housing Development in Guangzhou: Comparative Study of Public Housing in Hong Kong

Wei Zongcai, Chen Tingting, Meng Zhaomin, Qian Qian

Abstract: The dramatic changes and rapid development of social housing in China have been widely advocated. Although the development process has been pushed very fast and the great efforts have been made to assist the urban household with housing difficulties, some practical issues in terms of financial support, planning and policies have emerged in the implementation phase. Imperfect management organization, limited financial support and rare land resources of Guangzhou still need to be improved in the short run. Learned from the experience of public housing in Hong Kong, it argues that the establishment of exclusive management institution, the ownership of specific financial assets and “People Oriented” living environment are some feasible solutions for coping with current housing issues in Guangzhou, which may provide some reference for social housing development in other domestic cities.

Keywords: Social Housing; Guangzhou; Hong Kong

Citation: WEI Z, CHEN T, MENG Z, et al. The dilemma and solution of social housing development in Guangzhou: comparative study of public housing in Hong Kong[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(4): 109-115.

The Beauty of Fractals in Africa: Review of *African Fractals: Modern Computing and Indigenous Design*

Yang Xiaodan

Abstract: Based mainly on chaos fractal theory, supported by graphical analysis and computer simulation, the book *African Fractals: Modern Computing and Indigenous Design* has made a comprehensive and deep analysis on fractals in African indigenous designs. This paper introduces the framework and main contents of “African Fractals”, and makes an important part on the introduction of three forms of fractal settlements based on urban and rural study, which are rectangular fractals in settlement architecture, circular fractals in settlement architecture, and branching fractals. By listing fractal examples in African settlements, daily life and graphical analysis on them, it provides solid evidences for the existence of fractals in architecture and settlement, and hopefully provide diverse study perspectives, brief and creative analysis approaches on fractal study on urban and rural settlements and architectures.

Keywords: Chaos Fractal; African Settlements; Study on Graphical Fractal; Dynamic Seed Shape

Citation: YANG X. The beauty of fractals in Africa: review of *African Fractals: Modern Computing and Indigenous Design*[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(4): 115-123.

Big Data and Wisdom: Book Review of *The Data Revolution: Big Data, Open Data, Data Infrastructures and Their Consequences*

Zhou Jiangping

Abstract: The book leaves planners with the following insights: first, in the age of big data, it is even more indispensable to have some abstract, but foundational philosophical thinking about data and urban and rural planning. For example, what is the relationship between data and knowledge and action in the field of urban and rural planning? Again, looking at the big picture, what data is currently used in town and country planning,

who is using it, and how is it being used? How should it be used? Secondly, the concept of “data mosaic” is also essential for urban and rural planning. Specifically, how should this concept be tailored in the field of urban and rural planning? That is, what is the dialectical relationship between data and the elements of systems thinking in urban and rural planning, the origin, shape and hierarchy of knowledge? If these questions are not answered well, town and country planners will not be able to deeply understand the meaning and significance of data for town and country planning. The third question is about the reverse thinking of urban and rural planning - that is, in the era of big data, what changes will urban and rural planning experience. For example, before the advent of big data with spatial positioning such as mobile phones, WeChat and Weibo, it was almost impossible to collect the travel paths of the residents of a city of millions for several weeks. However, with the advent of the above data, it is no longer a question of not having the data, but of how to use and add value to the huge amount of data available to plan and guide people’s trips.

Citation: ZHOU J. Big data and wisdom: book review of *The Data Revolution: Big Data, Open Data, Data Infrastructures and Their Consequences*[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(4): 124-126.

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Volume 30 Issue 5, October 2015

Planning Education and Professional Practice in Germany

Klausz R. Kunzmann

Abstract: Over the last 100 years, urban and regional planning has evolved as a new field of academic and professional education. Today more than 150 schools in Europe offer planning courses. They are members of the Association of European Schools of Planning (AESOP). However, architects, civil engineers, geographers and generalist planners are still discussing the appropriate approach to educate planners for city and regional development. There are those who favour more practice-oriented professional education, and others who see the need for better theoretical foundations of planning as an academic discipline. Even within academia, the camps are divided between those, who wish to maintain planning as an engineering discipline, as a domain of architects or one of urbanists, and others who rather favour political geography or public management as the best academic environment for educating planners. Whenever, for whatever political, economic or just academic reasons, planning is seen to be in a crisis, the discourse on the right approach to planning education is intensifying. This can be observed in the United Kingdom, where the government considers excessive public sector led and controlled urban and regional planning to hinder economic development or in Germany where architects wish to regain the power they lost to better trained planners, who have successfully taken over the role of planning in local government administrations. This paper describes the evolution of planning practice and education in Germany since the Second World War and sketches the manifold contextual conditions in the country that influence planning education. Planning education at the TU Dortmund, the leading School for planning education in Europe with more than 1 000 students is presented as an exemplary model for comprehensive planning education. The paper is based on 40 years of experience of the author in developing and promoting planning education in Germany and beyond.

Keywords: Challenges of Urban and Regional Development in Germany; Evolution of Planning as a Profession; Professional Planning Practice; Comprehensive Planning Education; Bologna Agreement; AESOP; Planning a Passion

Citation: KUNZMANN K R. Planning education and professional practice in Germany[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(5):1-9.

Renewal Mode Research of Industrial Lands in the Development Zones Based on Public-Private Partnerships

Yang Xinhai, Miao Cheng

Abstract: The development zone is an important carrier of city function expansion and economic development. As the city scale expansion and the industrial structure adjustment, the development zones which are in early development, close to the city and even into the city are in transition, they are starting “the second enterprising” renewal movement. However, the difficulties of land property rights coordinating and the high renewal costs make the renewal difficult to promote. By introducing Public-Private Partnerships, this research analyzes the feasibility of Public-Private Partnerships, and puts forward the corresponding specific renewal modes on the basis of summarizing three renewal types. It provides a new idea which solves problems in the renewal of industrial lands.

Keywords: Public-Private Partnerships; Industrial Lands in the Development Zones; Renewal Mode

Citation: YANG X, MIAO C. Renewal mode research of industrial lands in the development zones based on public-private partnerships[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(5): 10-15.

Research Progress and Planning Thinking About Third Place

Feng Jing, Zhen Feng, Wang Jing

Abstract: With the advance of globalization and network technology, the flexibility of time and space is increasing, and the concept of third place arises. This paper introduces the concept, origin and research progress of the third place, trying to re-understand public space from a sociological view. It stresses the accessibility, social interaction, information intensive and mobility of third place. By understand the concept and nature of third place, we try to provide solutions to the fragmentation of urban public space and provide a theoretical reference for creating the space of flow while constructing smart city. Finally, we try to propose the appropriate planning strategies for space construction of smart city.

Keywords: Third Place; Space of Flow; Transformation; Planning Strategy

Citation: FENG J, ZHEN F, WANG J. Research progress and planning thinking about third place[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(5): 16-21.

Research and Enlightenment of the Security Policy Based on Situational Crime Prevention in Lyon, France

Zeng Minling, Mao Yuanyuan

Abstract: After the introduction of the development of the security policy basing on situational crime prevention theory in Lyon and France, this paper summarizes briefly the localization of such theory. With the interviews of several local security practitioners, discussion is lunched on the applicability, effectiveness and dilemma of the application of situational prevention and on the role of different practitioners. At the end, conclusion shows that the formulation of the situational crime prevention framework, law, guideline, and committee is an effective way to China for the implementation of such strategy.

Keywords: Situational Crime Prevention; Security Policy; France; CLS; ESSP; Interview

Citation: ZENG M, MAO Y. Research and enlightenment of the security policy based on situational crime prevention in Lyon, France[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(5): 22-30.

From the Blueprint to the Vision: The Revival of Strategic Spatial Plan, Its Contents and Formulation

Lin Dan, Luo Yan

Abstract: Strategic spatial plan is a widely discussed topic. Recent researches mainly focus on the introduction of its formulation method and practices. The key questions this paper tries to answer are as following: What is the key reason of the revitalization of strategic spatial plans? What is the nature of strategic spatial plan? What paradigms those plans may have followed? In order to answer these questions, the paper draws on existing researches to analyze some representative cases in Europe, North America and Asia. The key analytical method is text analysis. It is concluded that strategic spatial plans have experienced an evolving process from the top-down zoning strategy, investment-led plan, to common vision supported by wide scale public participation.

Keywords: Strategic Spatial Plan; Local Governance; Contents of Plan; Techniques of Formulating; Documents

Citation: LIN D, LUO Y. From the blueprint to the vision: the revival of strategic spatial plan, its contents and formulation[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(5): 31-40.

The Strategies on Urban Agriculture Planning Integration and Management: Taking North America as an Example

Zhou Conghui

Abstract: The research and practice of Urban Agriculture (UA) has become prevalent in the world since 1980s and started to make influence to the city development of China in recent years. Embracing with the UA planning integration and management experience in North America, this article firstly discusses the characteristics and effects of practice on UA planning integration and management in North America. Next, the strategies of UA planning integration and management in North America are analyzed on the aspects of planning mechanism, supporting policies and environment control. Then, based on the condition of China, the recommendations for the UA development in China were raised correspondingly on the aspects of increasing planning flexibility, improving policy system and reinforcing environment control.

Keywords: Urban Agriculture; Urban Planning; Urban Management; Land Use; Sustainable Development; Policy; Mechanism

Citation: ZHOU C. The strategies on urban agriculture planning integration and management: taking North America as an example[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(5): 41-46.

The Practice of Public Participatory Scenario Planning: Lessons Learnt from Experiences of the USA

Zhang Zhengtao, Song Yan, Arnab Chakraborty

Abstract: Public participation in urban planning should be carried out in a pluralistic society in Chinese cities. Under this context, this paper discusses how traditional planning model can be transitioned to a model of participatory scenario planning method, which involves multiple stakeholders and addresses future uncertainty. By describing two scenario planning cases from Washington DC and Maryland respectively, we introduce the organization, methods of operation, and significance of public participation. In general, these two cases of participatory scenario planning can offer some lessons in terms of three stages of public participation: participatory, coordinated, and comprehensive.

Keywords: Public Participation; Traditional Planning; Participatory; Scenario Planning; Reality Check

Citation: ZHANG Z, SONG Y, CHAKRABORTY A. The practice of public participatory scenario planning: lessons learnt from experiences of the USA[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(5): 47-51.

Reflection on the Latest Progress of Urban Planning Monitoring and Evaluation of Britain and Canada

Su Jianzhong, Yang Chengyun

Abstract: The exploration of urban planning evaluation in China has been increasing greatly in recent years. However, such evaluation has not become institutional and regular yet. Through analyzing the latest progress of urban planning monitoring and evaluation practice of Britain and Canada, highlighting their gains and losses, the paper tries to provide reference for the future urban planning evaluation in China.

Keywords: Britain; Canada; Planning Evaluation; Planning Monitoring; Rational Planning

Citation: SU J, YANG C. Reflection on the latest progress of urban planning monitoring and evaluation of Britain and Canada [J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(5): 52-56.

The Protection of “Green Heart” in Randstad: The Construction of Regional Coordination and the Innovation of Spatial Planning

Zhang Xianchun, Long Di, Bian Fang

Abstract: Randstad as the typical global poly-centric urban regions has already become the core area, both for domestic scholars and international scholars. Due to the diversity of regional growth and internal space construction conflict between growth and protection, the development of the Randstad has always been mixed. This research has focused on the core of regional coordination mechanism and the conception of spatial planning and development and protection strategies during the process of the protection of “Green Heart”. From the aspects of the construction of main bodies of coordination, evolution of coordination mechanism and replacement of coordination policies, this research analysis the whole process of regional coordination and performance of regional coordination in Randstad and summary the experience of space development and spatial planning by analysis of old planning, new planning and blueprint, realizing the mechanism of cross-regional coordination and the innovation of spatial planning methodologies in China.

Keywords: Randstad; Green Heart; Regional Coordination; Spatial Planning

Citation: ZHANG X, LONG D, BIAN F. The protection of “Green Heart” in Randstad: the construction of regional coordination and the innovation of spatial planning[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(5):57-65.

More than Bricks and Mortars: Planning and Making the Downtown Mall at Charlottesville, Virginia, 1950-2010

Liu Yish

Abstract: This paper delineates two consecutive planning schemes that changed the Main Street of Charlottesville into a pedestrian Downtown Mall and sheds light on ongoing Chinese urban revitalization. The process of planning the Downtown Mall was part of a larger American urban renewal movement starting in 1949 and a result of suburban sprawl after the 1920s. Today the Downtown Mall is one of a dozen successful pedestrian malls in the US, and has been the most vibrant and dynamic outdoor place of Charlottesville. This paper analyzes the connections among concepts such as urban renewal, mall, historic preservation, citizen participation, etc., elaborates Lawrence Halprin’s RSVP method and its application in this project, and argues against the “doctrine of salvation by bricks”.

Keywords: Charlottesville; Urban Renewal; Suburban Sprawl; Pedestrian Mall; RSVP; Halprin

Citation: LIU Y. More than bricks and mortars: planning and making the downtown mall at Charlottesville, Virginia, 1950-2010[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(5): 66-74.

Network Spatial Organization: The Experience of Japanese Functional Decentralization of National Capital Region and Its Revelation to Beijing

Gao Huizhi, Zhang Jingxiang, Hu Jiawei

Abstract: The problem of functional decentralization in Beijing is of long standing, but the 30-year work has little effect. The paper reviews the history of functional decentralization of national capital region of Japan and sums up experience to provide reference for Beijing in the context of integration of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei. The study shows that the experience of Japan is that the network and equal regional environment has been

constructed. However, the division between central district of Beijing and other places exists is ignored or even expanded. In the end, the paper argues that network governance structure, function orientation and supporting system are needed to promote functional decentralization of Beijing.

Keywords: National Capital Region of Japan; Network Spatial Organization; Beijing; Functional Decentralization

Citation: GAO H, ZHANG J, HU J. Network spatial organization: the experience of Japanese functional decentralization of national capital region and its revelation to Beijing[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(5): 75-82.

Developing Mode of Mixed-income Housing in the United States and its Implication

Li Tian, Song Yan, Huang Yiru

Abstract: This paper reviews the mixed-income housing development in US, chooses typical projects to analyze different types of mixed income communities constructed under the Inclusionary Zoning Ordinance, Hope VI and Choice Neighborhood Initiative from development scale, form and planning features. Five developing modes are recognized from population composition and mixing scale. The mixed-income housing policy in the US has experienced transformation from inclusionary development to mixed income neighborhood, from regeneration of physical space to enhancement of social-economic environment of target area, from place based initiative to place-people integrated strategy. Based on US experiences, implications are concluded for the affordable housing development in China.

Keywords: Mixed-income Housing; Inclusionary Zoning; HOVE VI Program; Choice Neighborhood Initiative; Affordable Housing; Developing Mode

Citation: LI T, SONG Y, HUANG Y. Developing mode of mixed-income housing in the United States and its implication[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(5): 83-90.

Evolution of Urbanization for the US Rust Belt and Its Implication for the Northeast Old Industrial Base

Liu Shiwei, Zhang Pingyu

Abstract: Based on the census data of the US, the study analyzes the evolution of urbanization characteristics of US Rust Belt, which may provide some implications for the sustainable urbanization of the Northeast old industrial base. Results showed that the urbanization process of the Rust Belt can be divided into three periods: the rise period of the cities, rapid urbanization period, and the metropolitanization period. However, the progress has so far been mixed. Therefore, the Northeast old industrial base should speed up the industrial structure adjustment and coordinate relationship between urbanization and industrialization, optimize the urban system and development the small towns, pay more attention to develop the agricultural industry and promote development of the food manufacture, strengthen technological innovation, promote the revitalization of the northeast old industry base.

Keywords: US Rust Belt; Urbanization; Northeastern Old Industrial Base; Implications

Citation: LIU S, ZHANG P. Evolution of urbanization for the US Rust Belt and its implication for the northeast old industrial base[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(5): 91-96, 103.

The Practice and Its Implications of the Strategic Spatial Planning of Oostende, Belgium by Four-track Approach

Rao Chuankun, Xie Ying

Abstract: As an important method of urban strategic spatial planning in Western Europe, Four track Approach can be seen as working tracks: one for the future planning vision, a second for the short-term and long-term actions, a third for the involvement of the key actors, and finally a fourth track for a more permanent process involving the broader public in major decisions. In this paper, the experience of the strategic spatial planning of Oostende is summed up, and main features of the application of Four-track Approach are generalized, which provides a new perspective and some valuable suggestions for the improvement of the domestic strategic planning.

Keywords: Four-track Approach; Oostende; Strategic Spatial Planning

Citation: RAO C, XIE Y. The practice and its implications of the strategic spatial planning of Oostende, Belgium by four-track approach[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(5): 97-103.

International Experience and Development in Bicycle Transportation of China

He Baohong, Li Yongchun, Li Xuefeng

Abstract: In the time of vigorously promoting the sustainable development, bicycling, with its advantages in healthy, environmental protection, zero discharge and congestion mitigation, is reviving rapidly all over the world. As the former bicycle kingdom, in the critical period of the rejuvenation and function transformation of bicycle all over the world, how about our country's situation of bicycle? Where is the gap between us and the present bicycle-rich countries? Where is the way of the development of bicycle? This article presents the development history and research progress of bicycle overseas, as well as analyzes the research situation and predicament of bicycle traffic in our country. The paper then concludes with some useful insights for the development of the bicycle use in urban China.

Keywords: International Experience; Research Progress; Bicycle Transportation; China

Citation: HE B, LI Y, LI X. International experience and development in bicycle transportation of China[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(5): 104-109.

A Preliminary Study on Landscape Infrastructural Park with the Urban Stormwater Park as an Example

Zhai Jun

Abstract: Starting from the development of landscape infrastructure, with rain and flood management oriented urban park (stormwater park) as an example, this article discusses the possibility to combine the city stormwater management infrastructure with the park through integration and coordination of the overall construction. By interweaving each other in space and combination, we can unity of two to achieve the seamless connection of stormwater management infrastructure function with landscape and ecological function on the level of park form. Based this assumption, this article proposes a more flexible and adaptive model of new city park form-- Landscape Infrastructural Park. This article then sums up the characteristics of this new park which can meet the largest service requirement of the society and the ecosystem with the least amount of land in order to provide new ideas for the theory and practice of Chinese new type urbanization and

sustainable development at present and even in the future.

Keywords: Sponge City; Landscape Infrastructure; Stormwater Management; Integration and Coordination; Transdisciplinary; Resilience

Citation: ZHAI J. A preliminary study on landscape infrastructural park with the urban stormwater park as an example[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(5): 110-115.

The Community Building in Taiwanese Rural Area's Post-disaster Recovery and Its Inspiration to the Mainland: Taking the Taomi Village, Puli Town, Taichung City for Example

Liang Yan, Shen Yi

Abstract: From the content, purpose and the problems created in the recovery, community building should be the primary pattern in rural area of the mainland. We take the community building during the post-disaster recovery in Taiwanese rural area as the case to analyze the development history and patterns of it. Then we analyze the process of community building in Taomi Village, Puli Town, Taichung City and the Qingjiang Village in Dujiang Dam City. Through the comparison between the achievements in the two villages, we list the differences between them and found that the Taiwanese community building in post-disaster recovery is more advanced. Finally, drawing a conclusion that though in different social background there are still much for the mainland people to gain from the community building during the post-disaster recovery in Taiwan. We put out the inspiration in the five aspects including people, culture, locally, industry and landscape. Among the inspiration we emphasize the spiritual civilization among people and the rural tourism experience developing pattern resulting from the synchronous development of people's life style, the rural landscape's design and the development of the industry.

Keywords: Community Building; Post-disaster Reconstruction in Rural Area; Taomi Community; Inspiration

Citation: LIANG Y, SHEN Y. The community building in Taiwanese rural area's post-disaster recovery and its inspiration to the Mainland: taking the Taomi Village, Puli Town, Taichung City for example[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(5): 116-119.

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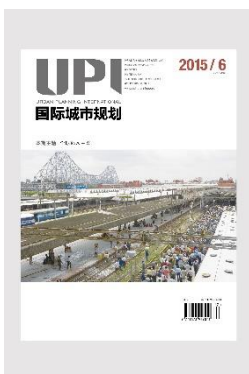
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Volume 30 Issue 6, December 2015

Six Strategies for the Good City to Come

John Friedmann

Abstract: To bring a fairer, more livable world into existence, I will propose six strategies for the good city to come. (1) Learn to live with the reality of a finite material world, a world of limits. (2) Work towards an ecologically sustainable, resilient city. (3) Work towards a local economy that, as a matter of priority, is oriented to the satisfaction of basic human needs. (4) Devise systems of accounting in which the production of both use value and market-valued goods and services are acknowledged as being equally important, and where the direct production of use values is promoted to create more livable cities. (5) Work towards a convivial city that nourishes the spirit, cherishes the diversity of its citizens, engages in fashioning a mosaic of distinctive neighborhoods, and harbors inclusive democratic institutions. (6) Restore a sense of civic virtues as a mark of local citizenship, a commitment to and pride in creating convivial, livable urban places through deliberative practices.

Keywords: World of Limits; Ecological Sustainability; Resilient; National Economic Accounting; Convivial and Livable City

Citation: FRIEDMANN J. Six strategies for the good city to come[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(6): 1-4.

Global Suburbanism: Re-theorization and Empirical Studies

Shen Jie, Li Zhigang

Abstract: Based on the empirical evidence of global suburbanization, the study of global suburbanism redefines the phenomenon of suburbanization and reconstructs the relevant explanatory theories to provide a scientific basis for planning, policy and practice. Suburbanization is broadly defined as the growth of population and economic activity in the urban periphery that accompanies the process of urban spatial expansion. Globally, the forms and trajectories of suburbanization are diverse and complex. The central research question that needs to be addressed is: What are the manifestations of suburbanization in different countries and regions? What are the driving forces shaping the ‘universal’ and ‘unique’ nature of suburbanization? How does suburbanization compare with other regions in the southern hemisphere, in emerging markets such as China, and in other regions? Thus, the study attempts to go beyond the limitations of classical suburban theories, which are mainly based on the suburbanization experiences of the United States and other Western countries, and emphasizes the important theoretical and policy value of international comparative research.

Citation: SHEN J, LI Z. Global suburbanism: re-theorization and empirical studies[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(6): 5-6.

Suburban Governance in Global Perspective

Roger Keil, Pierre Hamel

Abstract: A large literature explicitly investigates how urban regions are governed. Immigration policies, housing, infrastructure, transportation and development processes contribute to the process of governance. However, much less attention has been paid to the question of suburban governance; specifically the constellation of public and private processes, actors and institutions that determine and shape the planning,

design, politics and economics of suburban spaces and everyday behaviour. At the same time, any survey of the existing literature would reveal that it is exceedingly difficult to pin down exactly what suburban governance means and how it is practiced. The array of descriptors across different geographical and linguistic areas makes the task of ascertaining similar and different modes of suburban governance difficult yet still a necessary project. Given the worldwide spread of the phenomenon of peripheral urbanization, this task has to be taken on at the scale of global comparative research. Thus, our aim in this article is to develop a framework, and argument that accounts for the universalization of suburbanization, while maintaining a focus on the particular manifestations of this global process. It is true that different descriptors of suburban life signify particular forms of decentralized urban space. Yet behind all of these forms of suburbs are the processes of urbanization and suburbanization that signify our move towards a completely urbanized global society.

Keywords: Suburbanization; Suburbanism; Governance; Global Suburbs

Citation: KEIL R, HAMEL P. Suburban governance in global perspective[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(6): 7-13.

Governing the Postcolonial Suburbs

Ananya Roy

Abstract: This essay examines suburban governance by paying attention to the metropolitan edges of cities in the global South. It argues that these edges must be understood as variegated landscapes, where slum and suburb exist in simultaneity. Such spatialities do not indicate the limits or failures of the state but rather suggest a distinctive form of state power, which can be conceptualized as territorialized flexibility, or urban informality. The essay also analyzes the forms of political life and dissent engendered in such spaces, in other words, the politics of the suburban periphery. In doing so, the essay points to a theorization of postcolonial suburbs not as a historical condition in for merely colonized societies but instead as a critique of the stable categories of space, society, and state through which urbanism is understood and theorized.

Keywords: Postcolonial Suburbs; Governance; Global South; Informality

Citation: ROY A. Governing the postcolonial suburbs[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(6): 14-17.

The Suburban Land Question

Ute Lehrer

Abstract: Urban and suburban development in the major world regions has routinely been treated as being very different in character. Much more commonly, researchers have written about ‘American’, or ‘African’, or ‘Chinese’ cities without reference to suburban development elsewhere. In so doing, they have implied that the nation or region in question is distinctive and that comparisons are either impossible or unhelpful. This article suggests a framework for studying topics and issues of suburban development systematically by proposing three distinct ways of analysis: (1) processes that shape suburban land development and subsequent redevelopment, (2) forms taken by development and redevelopment, and (3) the associated policy/planning issues. We start with types of conditions that need to be considered by researchers who study the role of land in suburban development. Further we suggest that, despite local and regional differences, this framework is usefully in any urban context, including those that are sometimes referred to as the Global North and Global South.

Keywords: Suburb; Land; Framework

Citation: LEHRER U. The suburban land question[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(6): 18-26.

Suburban Development and Governance in China

Wu Fulong, Shen Jie

Abstract: Rather than seeing Chinese “suburbs” as following and replicating the process of middle-class suburbanization in the Western economies, in keeping with the focus of this section on “emerging modalities” in the Global South, we investigate the question of governance in China’s suburbanization process. The paper first adopts a historical perspective, viewing Chinese suburbs in terms of the various political-economic stages they have gone through. It then discusses various modalities of contemporary suburban governance. This is followed by an analysis of different types of development – both formal and informal – and their respective spatial forms and governance issues. While fragmented spatial forms in the suburbs represent different combinations of modalities, a ‘coherent logic’ of territorial development is underlying these forms.

Keywords: Suburbanization; Suburban Development; Suburban Governance; Chinese Cities

Citation: WU F, SHEN J. Suburban development and governance in China[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(6): 27-33.

Entrepreneurship and Suburbanism: A Case of Pearl River Delta, China

Li Zhigang

Abstract: This study examines recent transformation of the suburbia in Pearl River Delta, China. With the perspective of territorialization, it asserts that there are three types of socio-spatial reconfiguration, namely, assimilation, integration, and adaptation, such that it highlights the complexity of suburbia transformation in post-reform China. With several typical cases such as the south suburb of Guangzhou, Luogang New City, and transitional suburban villages, I interrogate a diverse landscape in terms of the transformation of China’s suburbia. Moreover, I argue that the suburbanization of China is attributed to the rise of entrepreneurship, so that suburban communities or authorities retort to such efforts as local entrepreneurialism, entrepreneurial state, and resource mining feature by bricolage, so to take the risk of market, creation, as well as (re)territorialization. Positively, entrepreneurship provides a significant basis for the recent rise of suburbia in Pearl River Delta, which brings about a number of models including both top-down and bottom-up struggles. As such, we highlight the significance of entrepreneurship and its relation with (re)territorialization, particularly to and for such regions as developing economy, transitional economy, etc.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship; Suburbanization; Territorialization; Pearl River Delta

Citation: LI Z. Entrepreneurship and suburbanism: a case of Pearl River Delta, China[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(6): 34-40.

From “HOPE VI” to “Choice Neighborhoods”: The Recent Evolution of Public Housing Renewal Policy in the United States and Its Inspirations

Yang Changming, Zhang Xiangzhi, Li Xiangju

Abstract: “HOPE VI” and “Choice Neighborhoods” reflect the flexibility and integrity of American public housing policies while maintaining continuity. The paper first introduces the “HOPE VI” and “Choice Neighborhoods” public housing renewal policies. Further, it summarizes the seven characteristics and causes of the recent evolution of American public housing renewal policy. Finally, the author presents four relevant policy proposals associated with the urban housing renewal in China.

Keywords: “HOPE VI”; “Choice Neighborhoods”; Public Housing; Renewal; Implications

Citation: YANG C, ZHANG X, LI X. From “HOPE VI” to “Choice Neighborhoods”: the recent evolution of public housing renewal policy in the United States and its inspirations[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(6): 41-49.

Controversies and Consensus of “Green Heart Strategy” in Randstad Holland During 60 Years of Development and Their Inspirations for Contemporary China

Yuan Lin

Abstract: Randstad Holland is well-known for its regional form that polycentric metropolis ring and big green heart coexist with each other. However, 60 years of the implementation of Green Heart strategy is not an accomplishment in one action. There have been lots of controversies over a long time which brought about extensive debates about its persistence or discard. There are two main controversies. One happened in 60-70s, when the concept of Green Heart Metropolitan was just been putted forward, the economic recovery after the World War II stimulated the rapid growth of the built land within the Green Heart, which confused the people about the strategy’s effectiveness; the other happened in mid-1990s, when the Ministry of Space Planning conducted a broad controversy about the Green Heart strategy’s survival, during which there are critics and resistance, and approval and support as well, sufficiently affecting the ideal and paradox of the conservation of agriculture area in metropolitan region. This paper tries to better understand the controversies and consensus of Green Heart strategy, and better grasp the new trends of protection and management in green heart, so as to provide some insights for the urbanization and rural area protection in contemporary China.

Keywords: Randstad Holland; Green Heart Strategy; Controversy; Consensus; Rural Area; Urbanization

Citation: YUAN L. Controversies and consensus of “Green Heart Strategy” in Randstad Holland during 60 years of development and their inspirations for contemporary China[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(6): 50-56.

Thinking Before Developing: Strategic Thinking About China’s Urban Development and Governance Based on Wisdoms from “Art of War”

Xiao Jing, Cao Ke

Abstract: Based on the military philosophy from “Art of War” and combined with western economic theories, the article makes a comprehensive analysis about the operational logic and the ethical orientation of the instrumental policies which have been taken during China’s urbanization process, and discusses the derivative phenomenon of “tax reform”, political performance competition, land finance, redundant construction,

increasing administrative costs, resource inflation, entity economy stagflation, financial crisis and their inherent interrelationships. After that, based on the thoughts of current urbanization logics, the article puts up three rational governance strategies: the expansion of development value horizon, the adjustment of governance focus and the standardization of institutional structure.

Keywords: Urban Management; Strategic Perspective; Maneuvering Philosophy; Overall Development

Citation: XIAO J, CAO K. Thinking before developing: strategic thinking about China's urban development and governance based on wisdoms from "Art of War"[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(6): 57-66.

Study on the Development of Carpool and Discussion on the Implementation in China

Zhu Jin, Zhu Xiaofeng

Abstract: The growing number of private cars in China has exerted pressure on urban transportation. Carpool and carsharing have proved to be effective measures to reduce car trips through individual behavior change in western countries, which can be regarded as Pareto Improvement. This paper sorts out the origin, development history and characteristics of carpool and carsharing in Europe and North America. The literature review mainly focuses on the benefits, the characteristics of people who had participated in and the driving factors. Then we discuss the difficulty of the implementation in China from the view of different cultural concept, legal deficiencies, safety, insurance, etc. At last, some further discussion is summarized toward the end of the article.

Keywords: Carpool; Development History; Literature Review; Discussion

Citation: ZHU J, ZHU X. Study on the development of Carpool and discussion on the implementation in China[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(6): 67-71.

A Framework for the Planning of Urban Stormwater Infrastructures

Wang Hong, Li Changzhi, Zhang Weijun, Jiang Xiaoming

Abstract: Based on the basic principle of hydrology, this paper describes natural stormwater management measures including rivers, lakes, wetlands, grasslands, woodlands, etc. The hydrological, hydraulic and ecological characteristics of these measures are classified; unique functions in regulating stormwater, protecting natural environment and supporting biodiversity are identified; the protecting, planning and utilizing methodologies are introduced. Furthermore, the integration of various natural and constructed stormwater management measures is discussed and the framework for the planning of urban natural stormwater infrastructures at watershed levels is outlined. Profiting from lessons and experiences of western developed countries in the process of urbanization, this study proposes that planning a stormwater infrastructure system which best mimic the natural hydrologic conditions should be the first step for the planning and developing of urban environment.

Keywords: Stormwater Management; Natural Space; Integrated Watershed Management; Sustainable Urban Development

Citation: WANG H, LI C, ZHANG W, et al. A framework for the planning of urban stormwater infrastructures[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(6): 72-77.

Research on the Quantitative Indicators of Urban Green Space Uniformity State

Zhang Pengfei, Li Peng, Yang Qiusheng

Abstract: Combined with the contemporary urban development situation and new requirements on environmental quality, the paper puts forward three quantitative indexes of “horizontal distribution index of green space”, “vertical structure index of green space” and “composite structure index of green space” which reflect the distribution pattern of urban greening space, and explains their calculation principles and methods in detail, then analyses their application prospect.

Keywords: Quantitative Indicators of Greening; Distribution Uniformity of Green Space; Vertical Structure of Green Space; Composite Structure of Green Space

Citation: ZHANG P, LI P, YANG Q. Research on the quantitative indicators of urban green space uniformity state[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(6): 78-84.

The Cause and Response of Different Outcomes in Private Historical Building Conservation in Hong Kong: Based on Three Typical Cases

Zhang Jia, Hua Chen, Du Ruijie

Abstract: According to “Revitalizing Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme”, tripartite collaboration conservation mode as known as “government, non-profit organization, the public” has been gradually set up to protect the government ownership of historical buildings in Hong Kong. But the conservation of private historical buildings is always a problem. Private owners’ uncertain wish and undisturbed final decision often lead to completely different conservation outcomes. The key point is the contradiction between the legal protection of private property right and the quasi-public goods attributes of private historical buildings. King Yin Lei, Ho Tung Gardens and Heritage Hotel in Lugard Road of the Peak Area are chosen as three typical case studies. Some reply strategies have been provided basing on process study, outcome evaluation and stakeholder analysis.

Keywords: Private Historical Buildings in Hong Kong; Conservation; Uncertain Outcomes; Quasi-public Goods; Stakeholder; Response

Citation: ZHANG J, HUA C, DU R. The cause and response of different outcomes in private historical building conservation in Hong Kong: based on three typical cases[J]. Urban planning international, 2015(6): 85-92.

Taiwan’s Disaster Prevention System and Planning Enlightenment

Zhou Tiejun, Zhao Zaixu

Abstract: Geographical environment conditions of China are complicated with frequent natural disasters and huge losses, which reflect the imperfection of the disaster prevention system. In this paper, Taiwan’s disaster prevention experience would be a basis to study on its disaster prevention system and legislation, organization and planning, spatial planning and popularization and education, so as to summarize the characteristics of Taiwan’s disaster prevention system in theory and concept, organization and service, spatial planning, forecasting and early warning, and publicity and education, etc. At last, some enlightenments of Taiwan’s experience would be put forward to mainland China, including setting up disaster prevention system of “whole society”, standardizing disaster prevention planning, and strengthening the popularization and education of

disaster prevention. Therefore, the goal of “active disaster prevention” will be gradually achieved.

Keywords: Taiwan; Natural Disaster; Prevention System; Planning; Enlightenment

Citation: ZHOU T, ZHAO Z. Taiwan’s disaster prevention system and planning enlightenment[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(6): 93-99.

Study on the International Experience of Eco-village Construction and Its Enlightenment

Fan Lingyun, Liu Yajie, Lei Cheng

Abstract: Currently, eco-village is one of the hot issues in international rural development, whose experience has good reference value for our country rural construction. Based on the category research of eco-village abroad, the object of this article makes a deep analysis of the typical case of ecological restoration, economic type, ecological residential type and ecological culture type, and summarizes the “doubled in hand and getting refined internally and externally” international experience of eco-village construction. That results in suggestions for better integrating the concept of ecological civilization into the Chinese rural development related to the objective of ecological construction, planning instrument, construction content and public participation.

Keywords: Eco-village; Construction; International Experience; Enlightenment

Citation: FAN L, LIU Y, LEI C. Study on the international experience of eco-village construction and its enlightenment[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(6): 100-107.

Research and Practice of Landscape Design for International Mining Heritage

Li Yanchao, Wu Jiayu, Du Yan

Abstract: Research on international mining heritage has traversed three phases, and calls for more cross-disciplinary and cross-border cooperation as well as multi-resources sharing. Up to now, the study of mining heritage covers three aspects: evaluation of mining culture and material resources, redevelopment of mining landscape and restoration of mining heritage, mining tourism development. Besides, the theories and case studies from different countries presented in this article can provide ideas to deal with problems in National Mine Park of China.

Keywords: Mining Heritage; Mining Park; Landscape Design; Literature Review; Case Study

Citation: LI Y, WU J, DU Y. Research and practice of landscape design for international mining heritage[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(6): 108-113.

“Commuter town” Construction in Japan: A Case Study of Tama New Town, Japan

Zhang Beibei, Liu Yungang

Abstract: Despite the “congenital deficiencies” of “commuter towns”, many commuter towns were planned and built around the world. In 1960s-70s, when Japan was in the period of rapid economic growth and urbanization, many commuter towns were constructed in the suburb of metropolitan areas. From the perspective of urban regime, this research adopts a case study of Tama New Town in Tokyo to explore the reasons and mechanisms of the construction of commuter towns. We focus on the role of stakeholders involved

in the process and their interactions with each other. The research shows that, it is the national government that intended to build commuter towns. The direct purpose is to solve the problem of housing shortage in the center of metropolitan areas, but the fundamental purpose is to sustain the rapid growth of employment and economy in the center of metropolitan areas so as to ensure the rapid growth of national economy. However, the long-term local sustainability and the residents' living quality were neglected. Furthermore, with comparison to commuter towns in Chinese cities, the research points out the enlightenments to China.

Keywords: Commuter Town; Urban Regime; Urban Development; Tama New Town; Japan

Citation: ZHANG B, LIU Y. "Commuter town" construction in Japan: A case study of Tama New Town, Japan[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(6): 114-120.

The Enlightenment About Restoration of Historic River Columbia Highway for Upgrading and Construction of Arteries in China

Yu Qing, Han Miao, Chen Haimu

Abstract: As important traffic infrastructure, the "five vertical and seven horizontal" of national trunk highways have faced with many challenges, such as how to deal with ecological civilization development demand, how to respond to the international development trend of perfect fusion for road engineering technology with aesthetic, philosophy, sociology, landscape and recreation, etc. and finally achieve successful transformation and upgrade in the new period. It has been a hot spot and has shown an unprecedented necessity and urgency at the present. How to upgrade trunk road and what the landscape of trunk road should be after the upgrading and reconstruction are all major issues which should be studied seriously. Historic River Columbia Highway is an excellent example of being reborn through successfully restoring, constructing and upgrading, which offer a new trend of construction and upgrading for that of arteries in China. Firstly, this paper summarizes the realistic demand of constructing and upgrading of the arteries in China. Furthermore, the case of Historic River Columbia Highway is introduced and profoundly explained, through the general situation and history, combined with the project of restore and construction. Finally, the enlightenment about restoration of Historic River Columbia Highway for upgrading and construction of Arteries in China is raised transformation of bicycle all over the world, how about our country's situation of bicycle? Where is the gap between us and the present bicycle-rich countries? Where is the way of the development of bicycle? This article presents the development history and research progress of bicycle overseas, as well as analyzes the research situation and predicament of bicycle traffic in our country. The paper then concludes with some useful insights for the development of the bicycle use in urban China.

Keywords: Arteries; Historic River Columbia Highway; Restore and Reborn; Upgrading and Construction

Citation: YU Q, HAN M, CHEN H. The enlightenment about restoration of historic river Columbia Highway for upgrading and construction of arteries in China[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2015(6): 121-128.

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