

# INDEX of *Urban Planning International*

Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

Editorial Department of *Urban Planning International*

## Overview

- 01 | [Special Issue] Legalization Construction of Urban Planning
- 10 | [Special Issue] The Development Course and Space Quality of New Areas
- 19 | [Special Issue] Maintaining Compact and Vibrant Development  
— 20th Anniversary of Hong Kong's Return to the Motherland
- 29 | [Special Issue] Ecological Wisdom Inspired Urban and Rural Ecological Practice Research
- 40 | [Exclusive] International Research and China's Exploration of Urban Shrinking
- 49 | [Exclusive] A Personal (European) Glance on Urban Development Policies in China

## CONTENTS / 2017(1)

### EXCLUSIVE

WANG H. / Habitat III, nature of the middle development trap and Chinese planning reform in post-middle-development period: the second essay on holism

### THEME Legalization Construction of Urban Planning

ZHANG T. / Optimism with cautiousness: legalization construction of planning practices

JAFFE M. / Land use control trends in the United States since the 20th century

GU D. / By-law and by-contract: the solutions of public law and private law to lighting right dispute caused by planning permits

GUI Y, LI W. / A reference of the law system of illegal construction management at home and abroad

HE M. / Public interest in urban planning: its logics and implication in American judicial interpretation

YU Y. / The institutional dilemma and solution of urban public interest's judicial remedy in China: insights from Australian experience

### URBAN STUDY

LONG Y, LIU L. / Four transformations of Chinese quantitative urban research in the new data environment

ZHAO Y, TIAN Y, TAO W. / Western Rural research between 1994 and 2014: from rural landscape to rural society

LI T, WANG Y, MIAO J. / The evolution of command and control centers in China (2006-2014)

ZHOU P, WU J, WU X. / Research on shrinking cities' renewal strategy based on green infrastructure construction

ZHAO G. / The Comparative study of LEED-ND and CASBEE-City rating systems for green ecological districts

LIU Z. / The study of the rise of British city park in the 19th century

### PLANNING RESEARCH

YE Y, ZHUANG Y. / Professional education programs in urban design: a comparison among multiple internationally renowned universities

HUANG J, CHEN S, WANG C, ZHANG Y. / From "radiant city" to "beautiful countryside": the enlightenment of Bijlmermeer Community Vicissitude for China's new rural planning

YIN C, YANG D. / Planning System and urban heritage management in contemporary Greece

### PRACTICE REMARK

ZHANG B, LIU Y. / Commuter Town's problems, transition and future: a case study of Tama New Town, Japan

LIN Y, LIU Z, WANG S. / The reference for Chinese public rental housing from the Dutch experience



Volume 32 Issue 1, February 2017

### **Habitat III, Nature of the Middle Development Trap and Chinese Planning Reform in Post-middle-development Period: The Second Essay on Holism**

*Wang Hongyang*

**Abstract:** The essay starts with Habitat III, the newest milestone of global planning. It examines its two core documents, New Urban Agenda and International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning, analyzing there is an underlying issue of “planning becomes everything”. It then demonstrates that beyond the “everything” issue there is the orthodox philosophy viewing the world comprised by a priori exact parts and linear logic. In contrast to the orthodox philosophy, guided by a prototype how human recognition of the world is formed, the essay then systematically elucidates a new philosophy of Holism, with relation, conformity, changeableness, synchronic logic and whole among its core ingredients. Based on this theory, the problematic nature of “everything”, the nature of Middle Development Trap and the relationship between them become clear. The rationale to break the MDT is also illuminated. These implications are finally applied to a discussion on the nature of Chinese Middle Development and the Chinese New Urbanization and planning reform to help break the Chinese Middle Development. The establishment of a new Theory of Holism is the main theoretical purpose of the essay, with itself being a holistic application of the theory.

**Keywords:** Holism; Middle Development Trap; Habitat III; Planning Reform; Chinese New Urbanization; Ontology; Epistemology; Methodology

**Citation:** WANG H. Habitat III, nature of the middle development trap and Chinese planning reform in post-middle-development period: the second essay on holism[J]. Urban planning international, 2017(1): 1-25. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.566.

### **Optimism with Cautiousness: Legalization Construction of Planning Practices**

*Zhang Tingwei*

**Abstract:** The purpose of this album is to draw the attention of planners to the rule of law by discussing the rule of law in planning in China and other countries, and to encourage planners to incorporate the spirit of the law into their planning, and to produce planning texts that are legally enforceable rather than merely aesthetically pleasing. As an introduction, this article discusses the rule of law in planning from three perspectives: the planning regulations themselves, the various land developers and the public for whom they are intended, and the planners who are the main preparers and implementers of planning regulations.

**Citation:** ZHANG T. Optimism with cautiousness: legalization construction of planning practices[J]. Urban planning international, 2017(1): 26-29. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.396.

### **Land Use Control Trends in the United States since the 20th Century**

*Martin Jaffe*

**Abstract:** This paper makes a historical review of land use control in the USA. It has experienced the development from zoning in the first half of the 20th Century, through rational planning after WWII and later historic preservation and aesthetic regulation, to new urbanism and form-based code in the 1990s. In the 21st Century, land use control in the USA pays more attention to the

environmental protection and is embracing the regulatory philosophies of decentralization in the 19th Century.

**Keywords:** Land Use Control in the USA; Historical Review; Zoning; Rational Planning; Form-based Code; Environmental Protection

**Citation:** JAFFE M. Land use control trends in the United States since the 20th century[J]. Urban planning international, 2017(1): 30-34. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.513.

### **By-Law and By-Contract: The Solutions of Public Law and Private Law to Lighting Right Dispute Caused by Planning Permits**

*Gu Dasong*

**Abstract:** Lighting right dispute caused by planning permits is the most frequent legal dispute in urban planning. However, there are some conflicts between public and private laws in terms of the solutions to such dispute. This paper brings forward the different logics of solving lighting right dispute from the perspectives of public law and private law, which are by-law and by-contract: be clear that neighboring right persons should be the main body status involved in the planning permits procedure, in order to reserve space on negotiating compensation for them. In some situations that be clear through local legislation, the new buildings owners in old town should undertake the compensation obligations for lighting right loss of neighboring right persons.

**Keywords:** Planning Permit; Lighting Right Dispute; Public Law; Private Law; By-law; By-contract

**Citation:** GU D. By-law and by-contract: the solutions of public law and private law to lighting right dispute caused by planning permits[J]. Urban planning international, 2017(1): 35-39. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.495.

### **A Reference of the Law System of Illegal Construction Management at Home and Abroad**

*Gui Yanli, Li Wei*

**Abstract:** In view of the problems such as unclearness of governing concept, immature of the legal system, imperfect procedures and slack law enforcement in the process of governing illegal constructions in China, this paper combs the governance idea and legal characteristics, governing subjects and procedures, specific measures and penalty provision at home and abroad. By cracking the relevant legal problems, the paper hopes to provide some useful references for the management of illegal construction in China under the rule of law and institutionalization.

**Keywords:** Illegal Construction; Law System; Management Methods

**Citation:** GUI Y, LI W. A reference of the law system of illegal construction management at home and abroad[J]. Urban planning international, 2017(1): 40-46. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.498.



## **Public Interest in Urban Planning: Its Logics and Implication in American Judicial Interpretation**

*He Mingjun*

**Abstract:** Public interest is the central topic in urban planning and the basis of governmental intervention in land use. Nevertheless, how to define it is a debated question in the planning circles. This paper discusses the public interest in urban planning from the perspective of American judicial precedents. In American judicial cases, there is no concept of absolute protection for private property. Furthermore, the concept of public interest was scalable. The public interest is a comparative advantage that has been carefully considered in a particular social context. The logic of this deliberate and comprehensive consideration encompasses public purposes, due process and interest measurement. A prudent and fair urban planning is a matter of public interest.

**Keywords:** Urban Planning; Public Interest; Judicial Cases; Prudential Consideration

**Citation:** HE M. Public interest in urban planning: its logics and implication in American judicial interpretation[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(1): 47-54. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.494.

## **The Institutional Dilemma and Solution of Urban Public Interest's Judicial Remedy in China: Insights from Australian Experience**

*Yu Yang*

**Abstract:** As the ultimate remedy of rights, judicial remedy is of great importance to the protection of rights. From the perspective of third-party rights of appeal, the paper first discusses the existing dilemma of Chinese judicial remedy in protection of urban public interests. As the earliest nation of establishing urban planning judicial remedy system and introducing third-party rights of appeal, Australian experience has significant inspiration for China. Thus, the paper further researches NSW's LEC and Victoria's VCAT in detail. Based on the case studies, some suggestions of solving the institutional dilemma in China are finally brought forward.

**Keywords:** Judicial Remedy; Third-party Rights of Appeal; Urban Public Interests; Australian Experience; Dilemma and Solution

**Citation:** YU Y. The institutional dilemma and solution of urban public interest's judicial remedy in China: insights from Australian experience[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(1): 55-63. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.497.

## **Four Transformations of Chinese Quantitative Urban Research in the New Data Environment**

*Long Ying, Liu Lun*

**Abstract:** The paper provides an overview on the transformation of Chinese urban study driven by the emergence of new data environment in China in recent years. We firstly give a brief introduction on the new data environment, which has been made possible by the availability of big data and open data in recent years, as well as a review on the research progress both in China and abroad. It is followed by an analysis on four major transformations in quantitative urban study, supported by typical research cases, which are (1) transformation in spatial scale from high resolution but small coverage or wide coverage but low resolution to wide coverage with high resolution; (2)

transformation in temporal scale from static cross-sectional to dynamic consistent; (3) transformation in granularity from land-oriented to human-oriented; (4) transformation in methodology from conventional research group to crowd-sourcing. The paper also points out that quantitative urban research is faced with problems like data bias, lack of long term analysis, lack of linkage to planning practice, etc.

**Keywords:** Big Data; Open Data; Urban Planning; Mega-model; Crowd-sourcing

**Citation:** LONG Y, LIU L. Four transformations of Chinese quantitative urban research in the new data environment[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(1): 64-73. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2015.299.

### **Western Rural Research Between 1994 and 2014: From Rural Landscape to Rural Society**

*Zhao Yongqi, Tian Yinsheng, Tao Wei*

**Abstract:** Urban-rural integration and the coordinated development of urban and rural areas have become the strategic task of China's new urbanization. For this, the rural area has become the focus of the domestic academic circles. The urban and rural planning discipline is also in urgent need of expanding the study of rural areas. While as one of the core contents in the study of western human geography, rural research has added a lot of new contents after nearly decades of development, which also presents the diversified characteristics. In order to grasp the context of rural research in a more comprehensive way, this paper is based on the comprehensive perspective of geography and planning discipline. It analyzes the progress of the western rural study between 1994 and 2014 by using the relevant statistic software. Besides, it summarizes the relevant contents from five main research topics, which are rural landscape and ecology, rural development and evolution, rural governance and rural planning, rural special population research, rural social issues. Finally, this paper indicates the difference between Chinese and Western studies by comparing, in the hope of providing references for the domestic rural research.

**Keywords:** Rural Geography; Urban-Rural Planning; Co-word Analysis; Cluster Analysis; Rural Research; Advances

**Citation:** ZHAO Y, TIAN Y, TAO W. Western rural research between 1994 and 2014: from rural landscape to rural society[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(1): 74-81. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.060.

### **The Evolution of Command and Control Centers in China (2006-2014)**

*Li Tao, Wang Yi, Miao Jiaju*

**Abstract:** The financial crisis, which began in 2007, led to the economic recession and restructuring of the global economy. Different industrial sectors of the economy and different economies have been affected in varying degrees which have a major impact on the command and control function of cities. Based on the Forbes "The Global 2000" database, this paper analyses the command and control centers in the world and China and their changing positions in the period of 2006-2014. It is found that the status of cities in developed countries have fallen while Chinese cities have risen. Beijing is the primate command and control center in China, its status has risen because of the rapid growth of financial sectors. How the industry sectors impact on these changing positions is

examined. The final result is a classification of cities into three groups based on the complexity of their industry profiles. The top three command and control cities, i.e., Beijing, Hong Kong and Shanghai are compared according to their sectors.

**Keywords:** Command and Control Centers; Headquarters; Multinational Companies; Industry Sectors

**Citation:** LI T, WANG Y, MIAO J. The evolution of command and control centers in China (2006-2014)[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(1): 82-90. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.047.

### **Research on Shrinking Cities' Renewal Strategy Based on Green Infrastructure Construction**

*Zhou Pan, Wu Jiayu, Wu Xuefei*

**Abstract:** Urban shrinkage has become a widespread and long-lasting development model globally. Recently, western scholars and practitioners have developed extensive theoretical research and practical activities, one of whose hotspots is the relationship between urban shrinkage and urban green space. Analyzing the basic research and regeneration strategies of shrinking cities, this paper summarizes the study and practice of shrinking cities' renewal based on green infrastructure. Furthermore, we define green infrastructure and its benefits, examine the challenges of shrinking cities' regeneration and generalize the essentials of implementation in order to provide a new angle for the urbanization in China.

**Keywords:** Shrinking City; Green Infrastructure; Urban Regeneration

**Citation:** ZHOU P, WU J, WU X. Research on shrinking cities' renewal strategy based on green infrastructure construction[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(1): 91-98. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2015.268.

### **The Comparative Study of LEED-ND and CASBEE-City Rating Systems for Green Ecological Districts**

*Zhao Ge*

**Abstract:** With the whole society realizing the importance of ecological civilization, Green Ecological District has been received ever-increasing attention. Nevertheless, there are no rules or standards to rate a city's green level so far in China. The paper studies on two typical rating systems of green city/neighborhood in the world to provide references on the rating system making in China.

**Keywords:** Green Ecological District; LEED for Neighborhood Developments Rating System; City-Wide Comprehensive Assessment System for Building Environmental Efficiency; Index

**Citation:** ZHAO G. The Comparative study of LEED-ND and CASBEE-City rating systems for green ecological districts[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(1): 99-104. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2014.129.

## **The Study of the Rise of British City Park in the 19th Century**

*Liu Zhukejun*

**Abstract:** It was not until the middle of the 19th century that the public parks have emerged in Great Britain. There were both natural and social factors that led to the transformation: from private garden to public park. The discussion on the transformation reflects the change of public space during the urbanization and have certain significance for modern China.

**Keywords:** British Public Park; Private Garden; Public Space

**Citation:** LIU Z. The study of the rise of British city park in the 19th century[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(1): 105-109. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2015.231.

## **A Hypothesis of Urban Morphogenesis and Urban Vitality in Newly Built-up Areas: Analyses Based on Street Accessibility, Building Density and Functional Mixture**

*Ye Yu, Zhuang Yu*

**Abstract:** European countries went through a fast expansion of newly built-up areas between 1950s and 1970s after the WWII. A similar urbanization process also happened in China in the past three decades. Nevertheless, these newly built-up areas in both European countries and China had faced or have been facing the lack of urban vitality although they are being built with a relatively high intensity. In this context, this paper analyzes the morphogenesis process in three Dutch new towns over decades with different degrees of urban vitality now. A hypothesis is then proposed based on empirical studies to claim that the increase of urban vitality over time reflects on the aggregation of building density and functional mixture toward street blocks with high street accessibility from urban morphological perspective. An index based on this hypothesis for measuring this process has been developed and discussed in the context of Chinese newly built-up areas as well.

**Keywords:** Newly Built-up Areas; Urban Morphogenesis; Urban Vitality; Street Accessibility; Building Density and Typology; Functional Mixture

**Citation:** YE Y, ZHUANG Y. A hypothesis of urban morphogenesis and urban vitality in newly built-up areas: analyses based on street accessibility, building density and functional mixture[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(1): 110-115. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2015.555.

## **From “Radiant City” to “Beautiful Countryside”: The Enlightenment of Bijlmermeer Community Vicissitude for China’s New Rural Planning**

*Huang Jingnan, Chen Shuyi, Wang Cunsong, Zhang Yuanyuan*

**Abstract:** The paper first analyzes the vicissitude of Bijlmermeer community project in the Netherlands which was developed under the planning concept of Le Corbusier. Combined with the recent practice of countryside planning in China, the paper introspects the common problems in the present “New Countryside Planning”, and proposes some suggestions, including insightful understanding of status quo of village, correct positioning of rural planning, realizing the requirement and situation of villagers, respect for the inherent rural culture character and reflecting the correct value orientation of urban and rural planning.

**Keywords:** New Countryside Planning; Le Corbusier; Bijlmermeer Community

**Citation:** HUANG J, CHEN S, WANG C, et al. From “radiant city” to “beautiful countryside”: the enlightenment of Bijlmermeer Community Vicissitude for China’s new rural planning[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(1): 116-122. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.016.

### **Planning System and Urban Heritage Management in Contemporary Greece**

*Yin Chengzhi, Yang Dongfeng*

**Abstract:** Greece is one of the main birthplaces of western civilization. Its two-thousand year culture and history is a treasure of not only Greece, Europe but the world. Taking urban heritage management as the research object, the spatial planning system of contemporary Greece has been illustrated. Moreover, with historical heritages in walled Thessaloniki, a matrix model of urban cultural heritage management is presented and analyzed. Under the policy framework of the EU, this model can identify and category urban heritages according to respective type and importance. Departments of heritage management and Departments of urban planning management may work together based on a building permit mechanism so that urban heritage related development behaviors can be regulated. Greek experience shows that cultural heritages are ideal carriers of citizen education. The preservation, maintenance and proper use of cultural heritages should be of the same importance as environmental protection and climate change mitigation. Therefore, relevant requirements of heritage management could be prerequisites of building permission. Given urban heritages with greater public interest in valid territories of certain urban detailed plans, higher political authorities should take the responsibility of plan approval. The matrix model of urban cultural heritage management could be applied to urban heritages’ identification and classification. In addition, market and social forces may also be introduced to urban heritage management.

**Keywords:** Greece; Urban Heritage Management; Urban Planning; Development Regulation

**Citation:** YIN C, YANG D. Planning System and urban heritage management in contemporary Greece[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(1): 123-129. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2015.532.

### **Commuter Town’s Problems, Transition and Future: A Case Study of Tama New Town, Japan**

*Zhang Beibei, Liu Yungang*

**Abstract:** In China, new town planning usually avoids building new town into commuter town. However, new town constructions over the world show that it seems impossible to build a completely self-contained new town. Is commuter town certainly undesirable? How to deal with the jobs-housing balance in new town? Based on reviewing existing literature, this paper adopts a long-term perspective to examine the development of commuter town to explore these questions. This paper chooses Tama New Town in Japan as a case study. It particularly focuses on the development of Tama New Town after 1990s, when the economic bubble burst and Japanese society was under a rapid social-economic transition. It concludes that, commuter town should not be denied completely; the job-housing balance of new town should be considered under a regional perspective rather than limited within the new town and its surrounding areas; new town planning should adopt a regional and dynamic perspective that the development of new town and the region should be considered together and be adjusted according to the changing social-economic situation.

**Keywords:** Tama New Town; Commuter Town; Transition; Japan

**Citation:** ZHANG B, LIU Y. Commuter Town's problems, transition and future: a case study of Tama New Town, Japan[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(1): 130-137. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2014.218.

### **The Reference for Chinese Public Rental Housing from the Dutch Experience**

*Lin Yanliu, Liu Zheng, Wang Shifu*

**Abstract:** Since the early 20th century, the Dutch social housing provision has accumulated a wealth of practical experience. This paper discusses the evolution of the unique policies and social housing systems within more than a hundred years in the Netherlands, and the distinct roles of the governments and social housing organizations in different historical periods. Accompanied by the decentralization process and real estate development, the social housing organizations have gradually become economically independent and been the main actor in social housing construction. Furthermore, rent control and the housing subsidy system have promoted the development of social housing in the Netherlands. In the past few years, China has accelerated the construction of indemnificatory housing, in which public rental housing will play an increasingly important role. However, the provision of public rental housing in Chinese big cities has currently encountered many issues ranging from land shortage to financial and management difficulties. The experience of social housing construction in the Netherlands may provide a reference for Chinese public rental housing policy.

**Keywords:** Dutch Social Housing; Social Housing Organization; Policy System; Public Rental Housing

**Citation:** LIN Y, LIU Z, WANG S. The reference for Chinese public rental housing from the Dutch experience[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(1): 138-145. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2015.354.

## CONTENTS / 2017(2)

### EXCLUSIVE

ZHANG S. / Sustainable conservation for urban historic environment

### THEME The Development Course and Space Quality of New Areas

LONG Y. / Urban spatial development, quality and vibrancy of new areas

ZHAO X, YANG T. / A review on planned cities and communities in the USA

LI Y. / The rises and falls of new towns in Japan: history and insights for China

YANG D, LIU Z. / Exploring history and mechanism of Chinese new areas in recent 30 years

YANG J, WU H, JIN T. / Research on spatial morphology and scale texture of new district planning in China

YE Y, ZHUANG Y. / A hypothesis of urban morphogenesis and urban vitality in newly built-up areas: analyses based on street accessibility, building density and functional mixture

CHEN W, LI S, MA W. / Balance between vitality and order: study on Suzhou Old Town and Suzhou Industrial Park

### URBAN & RURAL PLANNING

CHEN J, YAO S, TIAN Y. / The theory and localization about typo-morphological approach

ZHANG P, WANG C. / Study on reasonable spatial scale of metropolitan area in the perspective of travel time: based on the comparison of typical cases at home and abroad

FENG X, YAMAZAKI J. / Research on spatial structure of traditional village based on the method of life place name: taking Manhai Village for example

### PLANNING RESEARCH

LIU J. / Paris: urban feature inheritance through detailed urban planning management

LU F, JIANG M, FU D. / Tall building control according to city view in the city of London, the UK

YAO C, YU L. / Analysis of first urban planning act and its supporting act in Japan

### PRACTICE REMARK

FANG D, CHEN K, CHEN N. / An urban regeneration mode of using cultural mega-events as a catalyst: practices and inspirations of "European Capital of Culture"

MENG F. / The overview of the conservation and reuse of industrial heritage in the Netherlands

CAI T, YUAN Q. / Historical and cultural heritage protection with "local cultural identity" as the motivation: case study of local cultural preservation action in Guangdong

YANG Z, CHU S. / Mechanism and subjects of reinvigorating the stock land: based on the community empowerment experience of Taiwan



Volume 32 Issue 2, April 2017

## **Sustainable Conservation for Urban Historic Environment**

*Zhang Song*

**Abstract:** Based on the analysis of the dual-crisis problems existing in urban environment and the common problems in historic and cultural cities in China, this paper concentrates on the policy and experience in the urban conservation, and mainly introduces the mechanism and system of historic environment protection and heritage assets management in the UK. Under the guidance of the Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape of UNESCO, based on the sustainable development policy and the social values of heritage preservation, it focuses on realizing the sustainable conservation and planning management for historic urban environment through preserving, renovation and improving the liveability of historic urban area.

**Keywords:** Historic Environment; Historic Urban Landscape; Sustainability; Urban Conservation

**Citation:** ZHANG S. Sustainable conservation for urban historic environment[J]. Urban planning international, 2017(2): 1-5. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.345.

## **Urban Spatial Development, Quality and Vibrancy of New Areas**

*Long Ying*

**Abstract:** China's urban spatial expansion as a spatial manifestation of urbanization has attracted global academic attention, with different stages of development corresponding to different forms of new city development, ranging from early satellite cities, development zones and new city development at the beginning of the century to the construction of national-level new areas that has lasted for more than 20 years. However, there are still two contradictions in the current understanding of the spatial development of new urban areas: the first is the contradiction between the vigorous development of national-level new areas and the current call for stock planning, and the second is the contradiction between excessive criticism of the quality and vitality of new urban areas and the call for respecting the laws of urban development. Therefore, this article discusses the realities of the development, spatial quality and vitality of new areas in China. The present volume will cover the following topics: a review of the construction and planning of new areas in developed countries and China, a study of the planning and design patterns of new areas in China, and a study of strategies for evaluating and improving the quality and vitality of the development and construction of new areas in China in terms of physical and social space.

**Citation:** LONG Y. Urban spatial development, quality and vibrancy of new areas[J]. Urban planning international, 2017(2): 6-9. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2017.055.

## **A Review on Planned Cities and Communities in the USA**

*Zhao Xingshuo, Yang Tao*

**Abstract:** This article starts with historical transformation of the planned cities and towns in the USA since the late industrialization, and then makes analysis on the background, mechanism, features and technical tools of building those planned cities and towns. Based on which, some general features and patterns, focusing on the positive effects of market, have been founded, and this could cast light on the new cities and towns planned and built in China.



**Keywords:** The USA; Planned Cities and Towns; Market; Location; Professionalism; New Urbanism

**Citation:** ZHAO X, YANG T. A review on planned cities and communities in the USA[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(2): 10-17. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.565.

### **The Rises and Falls of New Towns in Japan: History and Insights for China**

*Li Yan*

**Abstract:** Japan has a comparatively long history of new town construction. During its period of rapid economic development from the 1950s to the 1970s, there was a mass migration to cities that led to a severe housing shortage in the metropolitan areas. In order to meet the needs of middle and low income workers in an effective way, the central and local governments launched a number of new town projects. After outlining the current situation of these new towns, including their numbers, distribution, and development models, this article introduces the features and problems of new towns over the past 60 years. Together with a case study on the first new town in Japan, Cenli, the author summarizes the experiences and lessons that can be learnt by China. Japan's new towns were built as sleeping towns for the purpose of providing public housing and under the transit-oriented development mode, which is the characteristic worth learning. However, the ending of new town construction shows a natural course, and the aging of the existing ones provides a lesson for China to take precaution.

**Keywords:** New Town; Japan; Urbanization; Housing Policy; Sleeping Town

**Citation:** LI Y. The rises and falls of new towns in Japan: history and insights for China[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(2): 18-25. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.098.

### **Exploring History and Mechanism of Chinese New Areas in Recent 30 Years**

*Yang Dongfeng, Liu Zhengying*

**Abstract:** The paper reviews the history of Chinese new areas in recent 30 years, including industrial development areas, new towns in the metropolitan regions, and state-level new areas. It suggests that these three-generation new areas, which distribute respectively in the local level, city level, and region level, are developed by local and central government in order to deal with the challenges of social and economic development under different eras. Meanwhile, based on DPSI model, it analyses the operational mechanism of Chinese new areas from the perspective of economic geography. It argues that density, distance, division are the internal impetuses which drive the development of Chinese new areas. Afterwards, new areas suffer from different pressures which respectively are related with agglomeration, movement, and regional cooperation. The government takes effective measures, promoting the market to produce the greatest benefit. Finally, the combination of the market and the government promotes the development of Chinese new areas, changing the state of Chinese economic geography, which then affects Chinese environment and the quality of social and economic development and the development of human beings. The effects from the previous new areas are also the external impetus driving the development of the later new area.

**Keywords:** New Area; Globalization; Urbanization; Development History; Operational Mechanism; Economic Geography

**Citation:** YANG D, LIU Z. Exploring history and mechanism of Chinese new areas in recent 30 years[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(2): 26-33, 42. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.564.

### **Research on Spatial Morphology and Scale Texture of New District Planning in China**

*Yang Junyan, Wu Hao, Jin Tanhua*

**Abstract:** New district, as the important form of the current urban spatial expansion, plays a crucial role in shaping urban spatial form. This paper explains the planning development history of new districts in China. As the research samples of national new districts, the research collects multivariate vector data of geographical features, blocks and architectural contours. Various algorithms, for example, boundary fractal dimension, patch fragmentation, plot dispersion, neighborhood shape index, are used to measure the scale texture of new districts. Urban space prototyping topology and graphical relationship conversion are employed to analyze the spatial form of new districts. The paper analyzes the spatial form and scale texture of new districts from four spatial dimensions, thereby further exploring their generation mechanism. Based on it, the optimal model of new districts' spatial form is constructed and corresponding strategies are proposed for the existing problems in the spatial planning of new districts.

**Keywords:** New District; Spatial Morphology; Spatial Analysis; Big Data; Urban Design; Urban Morphology

**Citation:** YANG J, WU H, JIN T. Research on spatial morphology and scale texture of new district planning in China[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(2): 34-42. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2017.001.

### **A Hypothesis of Urban Morphogenesis and Urban Vitality in Newly Built-up Areas: Analyses Based on Street Accessibility, Building Density and Functional Mixture**

*Ye Yu, Zhuang Yu*

**Abstract:** European countries went through a fast expansion of newly built-up areas between 1950 s and 1970 s after the WWII. A similar urbanization process also happened in China in the past three decades. Nevertheless, these newly built-up areas in both European countries and China had faced or have been facing the lack of urban vitality although they are being built with a relatively high intensity. In this context, this paper analyzes the morphogenesis process in three Dutch new towns over decades with different degrees of urban vitality now. A hypothesis is then proposed based on empirical studies to claim that the increase of urban vitality over time reflects on the aggregation of building density and functional mixture toward street blocks with high street accessibility from urban morphological perspective. An index based on this hypothesis for measuring this process has been developed and discussed in the context of Chinese newly built-up areas as well.

**Keywords:** Newly Built-up Areas; Urban Morphogenesis; Urban Vitality; Street Accessibility; Building Density and Typology; Functional Mixture

**Citation:** YE Y, ZHUANG Y. A hypothesis of urban morphogenesis and urban vitality in newly built-up areas: analyses based on street accessibility, building density and functional mixture[J].

Urban planning international, 2017(2): 43-49. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.562.

### **Balance Between Vitality and Order: Study on Suzhou Old Town and Suzhou Industrial Park**

*Chen Weizhen, Li Songshan, Ma Wen*

**Abstract:** In order to study the balance between vitality and order, the CBD of Suzhou Industrial Park and the Pingjiang Road-Lindun Road district are chosen to conduct the comparison. Through observation and graphic analysis, the relation between urban fabric and vitality is presented. The reason lying behind and rooting in the social mechanism is analyzed to reveal the crucial factors which impact on urban vitality, and comes up with the issue of vitality and order.

**Keywords:** Vitality; Order; Suzhou Old Town; Suzhou Industrial Park; Social Mechanism

**Citation:** CHEN W, LI S, MA W. Balance between vitality and order: study on Suzhou Old Town and Suzhou Industrial Park[J]. Urban planning international, 2017(2): 50-56. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2017.004.

### **The Theory and Localization About Typo-morphological Approach**

*Chen Jintang, Yao Sheng, Tian Yinsheng*

**Abstract:** Conzenian approach and Caniggian approach are important western methodologies for appreciating the structure and transformation of urban form. Historical thinking is an important framework for Conzenian approach based on the Germany morphogenetic research tradition. Highlight the relation between every type of built spaces is main component for Caniggian approach developed from Italian design typology. Typo-morphological approach combined the advantages of the two approaches shows higher potential both in understanding and managing the urban form. After a review of the development of the typo-morphology approach from western academic, the research framework is formed. Based on those discussions, attention will be placed on advantages in theory base, challenges in case studies and issues in urban planning during the localization process.

**Keywords:** Urban Morphology; Architectural Typology; Typo-morphology; Urban Planning

**Citation:** CHEN J, YAO S, TIAN Y. The theory and localization about typo-morphological approach[J]. Urban planning international, 2017(2): 57-64. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2014.109.

### **Study on Reasonable Spatial Scale of Metropolitan Area in the Perspective of Travel Time: Based on the Comparison of Typical Cases at Home and Abroad**

*Zhang Pei, Wang Chaoshen*

**Abstract:** Megacities of China have entered the development stage of metropolitan area (MA), meanwhile related theory is relatively lagging. Studying the spatial scale of MA is helpful for making scientific city policy, reserving facilities resources, and ensuring the healthy development of MA. From the perspective of travel time, development process and current characteristics of MA in developed countries are analyzed, combined with present situation and characteristics of commuting time of Beijing MA and Shanghai MA, the space dimension of MA is studied under the

condition that rail network is to be completed. Railway should be used to support MA spatial development in China. Although the efficiency of car travel is relatively higher, the marginal cost is also higher, which is not suitable for China. In the context of using subway or regional railway system to support the expansion of MA, one-way commuting time should be no more than 1.5 h, the maximum radius of MA is 40~60 km, the scale of super MA is roughly around 7 000 km<sup>2</sup>, and extra MA is around 3 500 km<sup>2</sup>. In order to improve commuting efficiency, land use system development should be strengthened. It is vital to improve the planning and designing level of interchange system and raise the organization efficiency of the whole trip chain.

**Keywords:** Urban Planning; Metropolitan Area; Travel Time; Commuting Efficiency; Regional Railway

**Citation:** ZHANG P, WANG C. Study on reasonable spatial scale of metropolitan area in the perspective of travel time: based on the comparison of typical cases at home and abroad[J]. Urban planning international, 2017(2): 65-71. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.074.

### **Research on Spatial Structure of Traditional Village Based on the Method of Life Place Name: Taking Manhai Village for Example**

*Feng Xu, Yamazaki Juichi*

**Abstract:** The development of settlement geography and the background of the Method of Life Place Name in Japan are sorted out in the paper. Integrating geography, sociology historiography and folklore, the method of Life Place Name was put forward under the background of absorbing related disciplines with settlers' objective view and is used for analyzing spatial structure of settlement. In 2010, this method was used in settlement research outside Japan for the first time. Through collecting life place names and extracting the spatial awareness of villagers in Manhai, a traditional Dai village in Sipsongpanna, China's Yunnan province, the spatial structure of Manhai is summarized objectively and comprehensively from the spatial type of center, edge and orientation, river and road, as well as public area.

**Keywords:** Settlement Geography; Life Place Name; Traditional Village; Spatial Structure; Manhai Village

**Citation:** FENG X, YAMAZAKI J. Research on spatial structure of traditional village based on the method of life place name: taking Manhai Village for example[J]. Urban planning international, DOI: 10.22217/upi.2015.205.

### **Paris: Urban Feature Inheritance Through Detailed Urban Planning Management**

*Liu Jian*

**Abstract:** In its urban development of more than 2 000 years, Paris City has not only accumulated a rich reserve of historic heritages, but also created unique urban features of its own which have been transmitted and developed throughout the long history in spite of the large scale urban renovations during the process of modernization. Nowadays, under the circumstance of globalization, these unique urban features even become an important component of Paris' competitiveness. To a considerable extent, this should be attributed to the conservation-oriented

urban plans and detailed urban planning management, as well as the social consensus, effective measures, and strict administrations of Paris City on the protection and inheritance of its traditional urban features. Starting with specifying the key urban features of Paris City, this paper analyzes the positive role of its conservation-oriented urban plans and detailed urban planning management on the protection, inheritance and development of the urban features and sums up its successful experience of updating the quality of urban development and strengthening the capacity of international competition through carrying on its traditional urban features, in hope of providing the Chinese cities that are facing the challenge of large-scale urban renovation with an useful reference of urban feature inheritance.

**Keywords:** Urban Features; Urban Renewal; Urban Plan Formulation; Urban Planning Management; Paris

**Citation:** LIU J. Paris: urban feature inheritance through detailed urban planning management[J]. Urban planning international, 2017(2): 79-85. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.347.

### **Tall Building Control According to City View in the City of London, the UK**

*Lu Feng, Jiang Min, Fu Dongxue*

**Abstract:** Tall building development is a key strategy to deal with the population and economic growth. Since the distribution and height control of tall buildings are crucial to city view, there become two key aspects in city view control. The paper reviews the policy evolution of city view control on tall buildings in the United Kingdom firstly, and then introduces specific city control methods of the City of London in terms of area control, protected vista and skyline control with the example of One New Change designed by the famous architect Jean Nouvel to explain how the control influenced architectural height. Finally, it discusses the implication of tall building control in the UK for China in this regard.

**Keywords:** Tall Building Control; Area Control; Protected Vista; Threshold Plane; Skyline

**Citation:** LU F, JIANG M, FU D. Tall building control according to city view in the city of London, the UK[J]. Urban planning international, 2017(2): 86-93. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2015.461.

### **Analysis of First Urban Planning Act and Its Supporting Act in Japan**

*Yao Chuande, Yu Limin*

**Abstract:** In 1919, the Japanese government promulgated the “Urban Planning Act”, which is the first act about urban planning in the history of modern Japan. The act and its supporting act called “Building Act in Street Area” were formed in the background of rapid development of Japanese cities’ urgent needs for the legal norms, which based on the experience and lessons of Japan in the process of urban constructions after the Meiji Restoration, at the same time which also draws on advantages of modern western urban construction. The act and the complementary programs have done a lot of new provisions: land consolidations, regional use, building lines, schedules and financial sources. Besides, special institutions that are composed of experts were set up. There are also some flaws in it: a centralized government, some of the measures are not practical and so on. Nevertheless, it shows that Japan has established complete urban management acts and systems,

which have completed the modernization in urban management. In a word, the act actually has had a profound impact on modern urban constructions and developments in Japan.

**Keywords:** Japan; Urban Planning Act; Building Act in Street Area; Urban Planning

**Citation:** YAO C, YU L. Analysis of first urban planning act and its supporting act in Japan[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(2): 94-100. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.118.

### **An Urban Regeneration Mode of Using Cultural Mega-events as a Catalyst: Practices and Inspirations of “European Capital of Culture”**

*Fang Danqing, Chen Keshi, Chen Nan*

**Abstract:** In the West, hosting mega-events based on culture is a strategy for urban regeneration. Currently, there are insufficient academic studies on “mega-events” in China and there are even less studies on mega-events based on or related to culture. This paper focuses on a notable cultural mega-event of Europe called the “European Capital of Culture” as the research object and explores its impact on urban regeneration. Liverpool is used as a successful example of gaining regeneration achievement through “European Capital of Culture”, and useful experiences are concluded, such as a clear theme and consistent and detailed plan, innovative management model and multi public participation, balance between material development and project budget, etc. At last, cultural event as a culture-led urban regeneration mode is brought up. Insights and recommendations are drawn to inspire China’s future urban regeneration practice. It can be concluded in three aspects of concept change, planning transformation and management transformation, so as to truly achieve the urban cultural regeneration.

**Keywords:** Cultural Mega-event; Urban Regeneration Mode; European Capital of Culture

**Citation:** FANG D, CHEN K, CHEN N. An urban regeneration mode of using cultural mega-events as a catalyst: practices and inspirations of “European Capital of Culture”[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(2): 101-107, 120. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2015.410.

### **The Overview of the Conservation and Reuse of Industrial Heritage in the Netherlands**

*Meng Fanlei*

**Abstract:** Not only does the Netherlands play a leading role in the modern architecture design, but also gain a wealthy practice and experience of reusing the old industrial buildings actually. A number of successful projects have been carried out in the Netherlands nowadays. The paper intends to introduce the overall situation of the industrial buildings reuse and conservation in the Netherlands, which aiming at analyzing and refining the ideas of its experience.

**Keywords:** Industrial heritage; Conservation; Reuse; Urban Regeneration; The Netherlands

**Citation:** MENG F. The overview of the conservation and reuse of industrial heritage in the Netherlands[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(2): 108-113. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.078.

## **Historical and Cultural Heritage Protection with “Local Cultural Identity” as the Motivation: Empirical Study of Local Cultural Preservation Action in Guangdong**

*Cai Tianshu, Yuan Qifeng*

**Abstract:** Historical and cultural heritage as a kind of “public product”, often shows the transfer of government responsibility and the ambiguity of conservation society. The experience of protecting the interests of private property right and relying on the system of enforcement, excitation and compensation in western developed countries is not applicable in our country at present, which is in the process of social transformation and system evolution. Therefore the paper puts forward that the protection of historical and cultural heritage should be beyond property right subject and rise to public topic. The paper also discusses social participation in historical and cultural heritage protection based on the local cultural identity through the typical case study of local historical and cultural preservation actions and effectiveness evaluation in Guangdong. Its action mechanism characterized by two aspects. One is the cultivation of the local cultural identity to the public, from the awakening of protection consciousness to the information exchange and feedback. The other is the formation of the dialogue with local governments, from initiative participation to supervised participation.

**Keywords:** Historical and Cultural Heritage Preservation; Local Cultural Identity; Social Participation; Institutional System; Cultural Preservation Action

**Citation:** CAI T, YUAN Q. Historical and cultural heritage protection with “local cultural identity” as the motivation: case study of local cultural preservation action in Guangdong[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(2): 114-120. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.268.

## **Mechanism and Subjects of Reinvigorating the Stock Land: Based on the Community Empowerment Experience of Taiwan**

*Yang Zhe, Chu Songfeng*

**Abstract:** The value of urban residential stock land has great potential to be increased. It is binary complementary of stock planning and community empowerment to reinvigorating the stock land. Citizens of mainland China should be encouraged to take part in community development. Among the multiple approaches, the one which activates the social atmosphere could develop the regional space. The mechanism of community empowerment focuses on the following aspects: operated by projects; linked by community spirit; multiple subjects participated and interacted, hence the development of community could be promoted. The relationship and interactions among five participate subjects include group leaders, citizens, community planners, public sector, and non-government organizations will affect whether the community empowerment could achieve success. The successful experience of Taiwan provides the idea and mechanism of community empowerment; while mainland China has advantages of governmental structure, power of execution, accumulation of history and culture, collective consciousness of citizen, etc. In order to reinvigorate the stock land, the research emphasizes participation of multiple subjects, cultivated nostalgia, and institutional innovation in the new normal.

**Keywords:** Community Empowerment; Stock Land; Taiwan Experience; Mechanism; Subject

**Citation:** YANG Z, CHU S. Mechanism and subjects of reinvigorating the stock land: based on the community empowerment experience of Taiwan[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(2): 121-130. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.170.

## CONTENTS / 2017(3)

### **THEME Maintaining Compact and Vibrant Development — 20th Anniversary of Hong Kong's Return to the Motherland**

CHAN E H, CHEN T. / Compact and vibrant urban development approach of Hong Kong

LING K K J. / Building a town for home: review and perspective of urban planning in Hong Kong

TAN Z. / The changing planning concept of postwar Hong Kong: contract, welfare and space

REN S, LI X, CHEN T. / Retrospect and prospect of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao' economic relations since reform and opening up

LANG W, WEBSTER C J. / Urban vitality in compact cities: seeing Hong Kong through Kelvin Lynch's lens

WEI Z, HE S, LIU Y, CHEN T. / Examination and implementation of public housing policies in post-handover Hong Kong: a social sustainability perspective

YUNG E H, SUN Y, WANG A, CHAN E H. / Different business models for adaptive reuse of heritage conservation in Hong Kong

### **URBAN & RURAL PLANNING**

GAO S. / Tracing the phenomenon, concept and research of shrinking cities

WANG Y, CHEN J. / Dimensions of the publicness of urban space and defining features of "public" and "private" in western research

LI M, TANG S, SUN Y. / Social mix in urban policies in France: practices and effects

HE L, FANG Z. / Research on the application strategy about urban agriculture in green residential community

YANG X, ZHANG Q, WU S. / Comparative research on multi-scale and system of metropolis green space pattern: case studies of Beijing, London, Paris and New York

HUANG D, LIU J, TAN Z, WAN T. / Land readjustment in Taiwan and its enlightenments to rural areas of Mainland China

### **PLANNING RESEARCH**

XU M. / A Review of studies on communicative planning and a reflection on its application in China

LUO Y, HE J. / Functions and characteristics of city engine and its rule-based modeling in urban planning

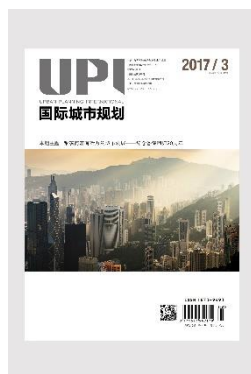
### **PRACTICE REMARK**

ZHOU J, SHEN C. / The reform of Dutch spatial planning system and its inspirations

FAN X, LV B, KOIZUMI H. / The attractiveness reproduction during the process of community planning in Japan: a case study of Yanaka District in Tokyo

ZHANG H, LIU Q, LI G. / "Rigidity-flexibility-resilience": the thought and evolution of spatial planning on innovative industries in Shenzhen

MO Z, JING F, WANG S. / Back to "authenticity": planning development of safeguarded sector of Paris Marais in the cross view of modernity and urban heritage





## **Compact and Vibrant Urban Development Approach of Hong Kong**

*Chan Edwin Hon-wan, Chen Tingting*

**Abstract:** Hong Kong had been a British Colony from 1841-1997 and it was returned to China in 1997. Under the British influence administratively and with the dominant underlying Chinese culture in the city, the planning system, actual land use and living patterns over the years up to 1997 have been unique, interesting and in many ways quite a successful envy to many cities. The city has grown from a fishing village on a barren rock into a well-known international city with finance power. It has created most of its urban land by reclamation. It is famous for its most dense living but yet it has over 65% of its natural land preserved undeveloped. In the several decades leading to 1997, its housing price had always been among the top expensive cities in the world, but it did not worry many low income citizens as there are over 40% householders living in very cheap public subsidized rental housing. It is home of many world famous tycoons and richest persons on earth and yet there are scenes of people living in unbelievable cramped space and cages and of undesirable living conditions of underprivileged groups, especially the elderly. With 20 years passed since 1997, it is be apt to review the land use planning and urban development in Hong Kong to see how matters related to land use have changed. Whether any theories or observations can be drawn from the 20 years' experiences for us to embrace or question the urban development approach adopted under the British rule. By living in close connection with mainland China in the last 20 years, what are the impacts on Hong Kong's land use planning? What Hong Kong and inland cities can learn from each other? Conservation of built heritage, mainly of British legacy, has been a focus for hot debates, and the pride for promoting local culture have brought with them political controversies. Are these related to the transition from British rule to the reunion with China? Have the young generation developed a new aspiration on the urban planning and living condition for years of 2030+? This editorial piece provides a general overall view of the topic "Hong Kong: Compact and Vibrant Urban Development Approach" to deliver a special issue of this journal to commemorate the 20th year of return of the Hong Kong sovereignty to China. Under the theme of this editorial, there are six articles from authors of diverse backgrounds. We hope readers, through digesting these papers and appreciating them in the historical and political context of Hong Kong, could find answers to the above questions and formulate their views contributing to the better urban planning for the good future of Hong Kong.

**Keywords:** High Density; Compact; Vitality; Hong Kong

**Citation:** CHAN E H, CHEN T. Compact and vibrant urban development approach of Hong Kong[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(3): 1-5, 20. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2017.153.

## **Building a Town for Home: Review and Perspective of Urban Planning in Hong Kong**

*Ling K.K. Jiaqin*

**Abstract:** Reviewing the history of Hong Kong's opening up to be an international free port for over 170 years, its urban development process is neither long nor short while it still met a large number of challenges and difficulties. The urban planning theories and practices from Western countries have been introduced into Hong Kong, and have developed the planning concepts, strategies and systems in accordance with Hong Kong's local conditions. This worths a long-lasting research.

**Keywords:** Urban Development; Planning; High Density; Hong Kong

**Citation:** LING K K J. Building a town for home: review and perspective of urban planning in Hong Kong[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(3): 6-10. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2017.132.

### **The Changing Planning Concept of Postwar Hong Kong: Contract, Welfare and Space**

*Tan Zheng*

**Abstract:** Hong Kong demonstrates a cellular urban organization while accommodating intensive economic activities. This cellular organization has its origin in the New Town Movement in post-war Europe. In the post-war era, the planning practice of Hong Kong, as a response to a series of urban crises, transformed the European new town ideal to the Asian vertical “Garden City.” This paper takes its point of departure from the reflection on the relationship between planning regulation and planning vision. It revisits the “welfare state” tradition behind the cityscape of Hong Kong and concludes that this “collectivism” tradition was somehow overlooked in the urban design code making in Mainland cities.

**Keywords:** Planning by Contract; New Town Movement; Social Subsidy; Quasi-welfare State; Cellular City

**Citation:** TAN Z. The changing planning concept of postwar Hong Kong: contract, welfare and space[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(3): 11-20. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2015.614.

### **Retrospect and Prospect of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao’ Economic Relations Since Reform and Opening Up**

*Ren Siru, Li Xun, Chen Tingting*

**Abstract:** The development of reform and opening up for 40 years has witnessed the achievements of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao’ economic cooperation. The economic relations evolved from “the shop before the factory” to “the combination of factory and shop” and other modes. Since the 21st century, Hong Kong faces the challenges of the rise of service industry in Guangdong Province. Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao are constantly competing for the hinterland through infrastructure connection and optimization to cope with constraints of land resources and expansion of economic development space. Under the background of “the Belt and Road Initiatives” and “the Trend of RMB Internationalization”, the financial industry cooperation may become the focus of regional development at the third stage. With the transformation of economic relations, the spatial pattern of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao has evolved from “micro-agglomeration & macro-dispersal” to “macro-agglomeration & micro-dispersal”. The paper analyzes the future economic relations among Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, and points out that regional cooperation has moved from decentralized development to boundary breakthrough, from the livable Bay area to the world-class Bay area, from the center-hinterland to the hub-network, and finally realizes the spatial response to the transformation of economic relations.

**Keywords:** Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao; Economic Relations; Spatial Pattern; Bay Area

**Citation:** REN S, LI X, CHEN T. Retrospect and prospect of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao’ economic relations since Reform and Opening up[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(3): 21-27.

### **Urban Vitality in Compact Cities: Seeing Hong Kong Through Kelvin Lynch's Lens**

*Lang Wei, Christopher John Webster*

**Abstract:** With the acceleration of China's urbanization process, the long-standing contradiction between population and land use embodied in cities is obviously emerging, while urban land use has been in a super saturated state. The development and planning of high-density cities have become an important research topic in urban planning and geography. As a typical high-density city, limited resources, mountainous terrain, and a large population, has always been a problem in city development of Hong Kong. However, with its high efficiency of urban form in land use, Hong Kong has provided a reference for many cities in the world with the similar situation. Since the 1970s, Hong Kong rose with an astonishing development speed, and succeeded as a world-class financial center, with remarkable achievement in urban planning, traffic management, environmental protection, and public housing construction. This paper takes Hong Kong as an example, using Kevin Lynch's theory of urban form, investigated in detail the interactive relationship between urban form and urban density, examined the positive relationship between urban form and formation of urban vitality, and argued that high-density urban development meet the cities' own needs, and is closely related to the high efficiency urban form. This paper aims to find the rule of high-density urban form from Hong Kong's urban development for mainland Chinese cities in the New Normal time, and provide references and basis of sustainable urban development in high-density urban form.

**Keywords:** Vitality; Compact City; High-Density Urban Form; Kelvin Lynch; Hong Kong

**Citation:** LANG W, WEBSTER C J. Urban vitality in compact cities: seeing Hong Kong through Kelvin Lynch's Lens[J]. Urban planning international, 2017(3): 28-33. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2017.131.

### **Examination and Implementation of Public Housing Policies in Post-handover Hong Kong: A Social Sustainability Perspective**

*Wei Zongcai, He Shenjing, Liu Yuting, Chen Tingting*

**Abstract:** Hong Kong is a successful model in addressing the housing problem of low-income groups. However, in the past two decades, the supply of public housing in Hong Kong has been affected by several complex factors, including the complicated global economic environment and the politicized social environment, the consolidated social hierarchical system, the limited coverage of public housing policy, and the poor coordination among government departments. As a result, the imbalance between supply and demand cannot be easily solved. Taking the housing estates in Tseung Kwan O new town as cases, this study found that the public housing estates in Hong Kong enjoy a high level of social sustainability, especially in terms of public transport, employment and community management. This provides important policy implications for the provision of public housing in mainland China and other Asian cities. This study also suggests that the government of mainland China should construct the affordable housing step by step, and pay more attention to the

actual needs of low-income families than before.

**Keywords:** Public Housing Policies; Social Sustainability; Hong Kong; Tseung Kwan O

**Citation:** WEI Z, HE S, LIU Y, et al. Examination and implementation of public housing policies in post-handover Hong Kong: a social sustainability perspective[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(3): 34-41. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2017.125.

### **Different Business Models for Adaptive Reuse of Heritage Conservation in Hong Kong**

*Yung Esther Hiu-kwan, Sun Yao, Wang Anqi, Chan Edwin Hon-wan*

**Abstract:** Through explaining the evolution of heritage conservation and renewal in Hong Kong in the last two decades, this paper discusses different business models and institutional arrangements of heritage conservation. The business models mainly include the following five kinds: Urban Renewal Authority-led and partnering with private developer model; private developer-led model encouraged by the government aiming at tourism development; government-led and partnering with non-profit organization (NPO) model; and government-led and public participation model. Based on critical review of these models, this paper analyzes the implications for heritage conservation and renewal policy in Hong Kong.

**Keywords:** Heritage; Adaptive Reuse; Business Models; Hong Kong Experience

**Citation:** YUNG E H, SUN Y, WANG A, et al. Different business models for adaptive reuse of heritage conservation in Hong Kong[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(3): 42-49. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2017.154.

### **Tracing the Phenomenon, Concept and Research of Shrinking Cities**

*Gao Shuqi*

**Abstract:** Recently, the issue of shrinking cities is under heated discussion in the domain of urban and planning studies around the world. This paper is initiated by discussion of disagreements and misunderstandings on the phenomenon and concept of shrinking cities, then analyzes into historical development of phenomenon and concept of it. Shrinking cities is a new concept, however, it is not a new phenomenon. As differences in division and administrative hierarchy, shrinking cities varies a lot in the world. The recent popularity of shrinking cities owned much to haphazard factor. The concept of shrinking cities is similar with urban decline, meanwhile owns distinctiveness. In the end, the research of shrinking cities had solid and longtime foundation on different spatial scale research, including city, neighborhood and building.

**Keywords:** Shrinking Cities; Urban Decline; Ghost Cities; Life-cycle; Stage Theory

**Citation:** GAO S. Tracing the phenomenon, concept and research of shrinking cities[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(3): 50-58. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.228.

## **Dimensions of the Publicness of Urban Space and Defining Features of “Public” and “Private” in Western Research**

*Wang Yiming, Chen Jie*

**Abstract:** With the emergence of “privatization” and “commercialization”, public spaces in Western countries have gradually become the mixture of private property and public sphere. As a result, the relationship between “public” and “private” in Western urban space becomes increasingly complicated and the influencing factors of the publicness of urban space are getting more and more diverse. In order to assess the publicness of urban space in a systematic way, Western researchers have paid much attention on the dimensions of the publicness. Drawing on a review of Western literature, Varna and Tiesdell have identified six dimensions of the publicness. Based on the refinement and development of Varna and Tiesdell’s work, this paper argues that the publicness of urban space consists of eight dimensions, and summarizes their defining features of “public” and “private”. It aims at providing a reference for the research on Chinese context.

**Keywords:** Publicness of Urban Space; Dimensions; Defining Features; Western Research

**Citation:** WANG Y, CHEN J. Dimensions of the publicness of urban space and defining features of “public” and “private” in western research[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(3): 59-67. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.084.

## **Social Mix in Urban Policies in France: Practices and Effects**

*Li Mingye, Tang Shuangshuang, Sun Ying*

**Abstract:** Since the 1990s, in the context of increasing social segregation, “social mix” has been regarded as an important principle of urban policies in France. This paper begins by clarifying the concept of social mix and the controversy over it, and then analyzes the mode of applying social mix through the case of SUR Law (loi Solidarité et Renouvellement Urbain) promulgated in 2000 and the National urban renovation program started in 2003, as well as the policy effects. In general, these policies promoted a more balanced distribution of social housing in urban spaces in France, and prevented a number of neighborhoods from continuously declining. Meanwhile, some empirical studies showed several negative effects, including the re-concentration of poor population in other neighbourhoods, the different degrees of integration among new residents as well as the discontent from original residents, etc. Based on the French experience, implications are concluded for Chinese cities when facing residential and social segregation.

**Keywords:** Social Mix; Social Housing; Urban Renovation; Residential Mobility; France

**Citation:** LI M, TANG S, SUN Y. Social mix in urban policies in France: practices and effects[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(3): 68-75. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.304.

## **Research on the Application Strategy About Urban Agriculture in Green Residential Community**

*He Lijie, Fang Zhiguo*

**Abstract:** Green residential community and urban agriculture are the important methods to solve environment and food safety issues. But for a long time, the researches and practices on these two

fields are separated without any intersection. The research on how to integrate urban agriculture and green residential community could promote the urban transform from consumption pattern to production pattern. Based on the behavior characteristics and the space demands of food production, food consumption to food recycle and reuse, this article studies the strategies system of space, technology and management which integrates urban agriculture into green residential community. This will provide new ideas for the development of China's green residential community and urban agriculture.

**Keywords:** Urban Agriculture; Green Residential Community; Spatial Integration; Suitable Technology; Overall Management

**Citation:** HE L, FANG Z. Research on the application strategy about urban agriculture in green residential community[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(3): 76-82. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.262.

### **Comparative Research on Multi-scale and System of Metropolis Green Space Pattern: Case Studies of Beijing, London, Paris and New York**

*Yang Xin, Zhang Qi, Wu Siqu*

**Abstract:** The paper focuses on multi-scale research of city green pattern, which contains regional, city, block scales. It implements data analysis and scientific comparative research of green space pattern parameters by using big data platform and ArcGIS software platform. Taking Beijing, London, Paris, New York as examples, the paper compares development and natural landscape pattern of four cities' green space in the regional scale; compares distribution density and separation mode of public green space pattern of four cities' core areas in the city scale; compares structure, size and measure of four cities' typical blocks in the block scale. Comparative research on multi-scale and system of four cities' green space pattern could obtain scientific, accurate, thorough and detailed green pattern parameters, so as to analyze defects and problems of green space pattern in Beijing, and then to provide effective references for city green space construction in the future.

**Keywords:** Green Space Pattern; Multi-scale Research; Arc GIS Platform Analysis; Comparative Research

**Citation:** YANG X, ZHANG Q, WU S. Comparative research on multi-scale and system of metropolis green space pattern: case studies of Beijing, London, Paris and New York[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(3): 83-92. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.406.

### **Land Readjustment in Taiwan and Its Enlightenments to Rural Areas of Mainland China**

*Huang Daoyuan, Liu Jian, Tan Zongbo, Wan Tao*

**Abstract:** After nearly 70 years of exploration and development, Taiwan has formed a relative mature system of land readjustment since the 1940s. As a result, four main tools of land readjustment have formed, which are Zone Expropriation, Urban Land Readjustment, Rural Community Land Readjustment and Farmland Readjustment. Both the land readjustment tool and the relevant legislations contribute significantly to the great progresses in Taiwan's agricultural modernization, urbanization and economic development in the past decades. This paper analyzes the land readjustment tool of Taiwan and compared their effectiveness in a systematic way and concludes

with the inspirations they may bring to the rural areas of China's Mainland which is undergoing dramatic transformation, in particular the reform on the land management of optimizing and readjusting the collective-owned rural construction land.

**Keywords:** Rural Areas; Taiwan; Land Readjustment

**Citation:** HUANG D, LIU J, TAN Z, et al. Land readjustment in Taiwan and its enlightenments to rural areas of Mainland China[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(3): 93-99. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2015.304.

### **A Review of Studies on Communicative Planning and a Reflection on Its Application in China**

Xu Mingming

**Abstract:** With the development of urban planning studies, many planning theories have been developed, including communicative planning theory. Proposed by Western Scholars in the 1960s, the theory has paid great attention by Chinese scholars in recent years. With the progress of democratization and the emergence of property rights conflicts in urban planning in China, communicative planning theory is of particular interest to Chinese scholars. This paper makes a systematic review on the origin, thinking, and planning methods of communicative planning and then makes recommendations on how to make better use of communicative planning in China. These include increasing public participation in the planning process, establishing communicative planning into legal processes, and increasing communication skills training in planning education.

**Keywords:** Communicative Planning; Public Participation; Urban Planning

**Citation:** XU M. A Review of studies on communicative planning and a reflection on its application in China[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(3): 100-105. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.033.

### **Functions and Characteristics of City Engine and Its Rule-based Modeling in Urban Planning**

Luo Yanwen, He Jiang

**Abstract:** City Engine (CE) can efficiently generate 3D city models by rule-based modeling and has great potential in supporting urban planning and design. Nowadays there is still lack of research about City Engine in the urban planning field. From the viewpoint of urban planning, this study analyzes advantages of rule-based modeling, model accuracy and modeling steps based on previous studies and planning projects. From the above analysis, the present paper describes how to support urban planning and design. For the application of CE-based models to urban planning, the following four major steps are proposed in the paper: (1) data preparation and processing; (2) classification of urban construction elements; (3) generating and assigning rules; (4) model generation and modification. Under consideration of model accuracy, CE models are suitable for supporting the master planning and the regulatory detailed planning design. In urban planning, CE could play the following supporting roles: 3D visualization of urban space; data output for urban environment analysis, assessment and management; and providing a communication platform for public participation. It would also be combined with other application software for supporting urban planning and management.

**Keywords:** City Engine; Efficient Modeling; Urban Planning; Aided Design

**Citation:** LUO Y, HE J. Functions and characteristics of city engine and its rule-based modeling in urban planning[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(3): 106-112. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2015.570.

### **The Reform of Dutch Spatial Planning System and Its Inspirations**

*Zhou Jing, Shen Chi*

**Abstract:** In this paper, a series of big changes of Dutch spatial planning system since around 2008 is introduced and analyzed. The main purpose of Dutch central government for commencing thorough reforms is to decentralize powers to local levels, reducing restrictions to market-driven development caused by passive planning, integrating and simplifying regulations, shortening the process of plan-making and approving, thus stimulating economic growth. The first part of the paper summarizes the challenges the traditional Dutch spatial planning system is facing under current socioeconomic background. Then, several major reform actions are analyzed in detail, including minimization of national spatial planning, simplification of the relations of different government levels, integration of spatial and environment-related laws and regulations, as well as integration of sectoral plans into one environment vision/plan. Although the effects of the reforms in the Netherlands are still waiting to be seen, several useful tips can already be concluded for the reference of Chinese spatial planning system.

**Keywords:** Reform of Spatial Planning System; Decentralization; Integration of Spatial Laws; Integration of Spatial-related Sectoral Plans; Environmental Vision/Plan; Imposed Land Use Plan

**Citation:** ZHOU J, SHEN C. The reform of Dutch spatial planning system and its inspirations[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(3): 113-121. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.233.

### **The Attractiveness Reproduction During the Process of Community Planning in Japan: A Case Study of Yanaka District in Tokyo**

*Fan Xing, Lyu Bin, Koizumi Hideki*

**Abstract:** In Japan, the concept of Community Planning (Machizukuri in Japanese) was born after 1970s. It is closely related to the strong desire of local residents on getting the right of self-determination towards living, the life style maintaining, improving the living environment standard as well as on enhancing the community attractiveness. The community planning in Japan is aiming on realizing “attractiveness reproduction” with the target on enhancing the community space value, social economy value and culture value. It emphasizes the multiple-stakeholder participation with the bottom-up method. This essay expounds and analyzes the meaning, process and the operation mechanism of attractiveness reproduction in Yanaka District of Tokyo. Drawing lessons from Japan, the paper presents some enlightenment for China on the attractiveness reproduction implementation during the process of community planning.

**Keywords:** Community Planning; City Attractiveness; Attractiveness Reproduction; Yanaka District; Multi-subjects' Participation

**Citation:** FAN X, LYU B, KOIZUMI H. The attractiveness reproduction during the process of community planning in Japan: a case study of Yanaka District in Tokyo[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(3): 122-129. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2015.183.



### **“Rigidity·Flexibility·Resilience”: The Thought and Evolution of Spatial Planning on Innovative Industries in Shenzhen**

*Zhang Huixuan, Liu Qing, Li Guicai*

**Abstract:** Improving the space arrangement of innovative industry is an important issue and regional characteristics must be taken into account during the making of urban planning. Differ from western planning which has a weak intervention on physical space, Chinese planning always tends to use strong intervention on physical space arrangement. However, Chinese planning technique has been changing from rigid to resilient. The spatial planning of innovative industry is also transforming due to the challenges. Shenzhen is the innovative polar and planning pioneer in China. This research discusses the evolution of the spatial layout planning of innovation industry in Shenzhen, clarifies specific forms and coupling mechanism of rigidity and flexibility in resilient control, establishes a resilient planning theory framework that is composed of structure resilience, control resilience and process resilience, aiming to further explore the logic behind industry transformation and the mechanism of planning intervention.

**Keywords:** Rigidity; Flexibility; Resilience; Innovative Industry; Evolution of Spatial Planning

**Citation:** ZHANG H, LIU Q, LI G. “Rigidity·flexibility·resilience”: the thought and evolution of spatial planning on innovative industries in Shenzhen[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(3): 130-136. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.161.

### **Back to “Authenticity”: Planning Development of Safeguarded Sector of Paris Marais in the Cross View of Modernity and Urban Heritage**

*Mo Zhejuan, Jing Feng, Wang Shifu*

**Abstract:** Paris Marais experienced population agglomeration and space filling for centuries, and became extremely dense. Nowadays it appears a kind of fracture development: population’s outward movement for more than half a century. Its PSMV has paid the price of time, and carried out strategic changes in antagonism of social forces. Therefore, observing the spatial and social development motives of Marais can recognize the intertwining relationship of “opposites and unity” between urban heritage protection and modernity demands. The conception of urban heritage from narrow to broad sense evolves with “changing” requirements of social development. In view of the fact that the historical and cultural value of the heritage is no longer the core of the controversy in practice, the choice of approach to treat urban heritage needs to consider the multi-dimensional demands of society. Thus, the aim of this study is to reveal an ideal speculation about development perspective of Chinese conservation district: back to the “authenticity”, that means return to the real social evolution.

**Keywords:** Safeguarded Sector of Paris Marais; Modernity; Urban Heritage; Planning Development; Back to “Authenticity”

**Citation:** MO Z, JING F, WANG S. Back to “authenticity”: planning development of safeguarded sector of Paris Marais in the cross view of modernity and urban heritage[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(3): 137-145. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.489.

## CONTENTS / 2017(4)

### **THEME Ecological Wisdom Inspired Urban and Rural Ecological Practice Research**

YAN W, XIANG W, YUAN L. / Exploring ecological wisdom of traditional human settlements in a world cultural heritage area: a case study of Dujiangyan Irrigation Area, Sichuan Province, China

WANG X. / Building resilient cities with ecological wisdom

WANG Z. / Ecophronesis and actionable ecological knowledge

YAN W, LU J. / Two models for revitalizing village: enlightenments under resilient perspective

WANG H, XU Y, LU S, REN Y, XIANG W. / A comparative study of Chinese translation of resilience terminology in socio-ecological system and its related research fields

YAN S, PEI W. / Ecological wisdom in the construction of ancient China capital city and its modern enlightenments: the empirical research on Chang'an of Sui and Tang Dynasties, Lin'an of Song Dynasty, and Beijing of Ming and Qing Dynasties

ZHANG Z. / Legal dimension of ecological wisdom: the role of laws in urban and rural ecological practice

### **URBAN & RURAL PLANNING**

CHEN Z. / The peaceful path of new urbanization: interpretation and hypothesis of theoretical prototype in the Garden City theory

PENG C, GUO Z, PENG Z. / Research progress on the theory and practice of foreign community resilience

ZHENG D, YUAN H. / Campus, industrial park and community: urban innovation space research on the integration of three zones

LIU L, ZHANG M. / The impacts of high-speed rail on accessibility and regional economy in China

### **PLANNING RESEARCH**

ZHOU S, ZHAI G, SHI Y. / Spatial planning experience in England and its implications to China

LUO C, WANG G, SUN L. / From land use planning to spatial planning: the evolution of planning system in the UK

LIN X, YANG J. / American city physical activity guidance and health promotion planning

### **PRACTICE REMARK**

TANG S, FENG J. / Function expansion and policy evolution of rural area in France during the rapid urbanization period

YANG C. / Policy, society, space: construction and governance of French large-scale community (1850-2010)

WU C, DING N. / Patterns of urban renaissance: London King's Cross central development

### **BOOK REVIEW**

CAO K, DONG W. / A modern concerto of national park and urban park: book review of *Parkscapes: Green Spaces in Modern Japan*



Volume 32 Issue 4, August 2017

## **Exploring Ecological Wisdom of Traditional Human Settlements in a World Cultural Heritage Area: A Case Study of Dujiangyan Irrigation Area, Sichuan Province, China**

*Yan Wentao, Xiang Weining, Yuan Lin*

**Abstract:** Since the industrial revolution, the relationship between human and nature has not improved in line with technological and social innovations. In this paper, Dujiangyan irrigation area in the Chengdu Plain is selected as study subject. Historical comparative method is adopted to study the evolvement rule of ecological wisdom of human settlements. The results indicate that natural processes played a crucial role in determining human settlements in Dujiangyan irrigation area. Relationship between human and nature in these four phases reflects the transition from submission to nature through respect for nature, reconstruction of nature, and finally to the conquest of nature, respectively in the pre-construction period, original construction period, development period and modern period. The wisdom of the harmonious coexistence between social and natural systems has been revealed from the five aspects of the holistic view of Dao-Sheng-Wan-Wu(everything from the Tao), the practice view of Dao-Fa-Zi-Ran (following nature's lead), the social view of sharing benefits across, the ethical view of Tao controls technology, and the good governance view of spontaneous order. Lastly, this paper points out several principles of landscape and urban planning in the presence of deep urban sustainability challenges: Coevolution of natural and social systems would help promote sustainability of human settlements; nature-guided human settlement practice can maintain various healthy life-support systems; maintain or reconstruct healthy natural process through planning practice; modular units should be constructed through integrating environmental management units with planned unit development; self-governance organizations could be fostered likely based on modular units; and finally but not lastly, some technology application should be subject to restriction of environmental ethics.

**Keywords:** World Heritage Area; Human Settlements; Ecological Wisdom; Synergetic Evolution; Dujiangyan Irrigation Area

**Citation:** YAN W, XIANG W, YUAN L. Exploring ecological wisdom of traditional human settlements in a world cultural heritage area: a case study of Dujiangyan Irrigation Area, Sichuan Province, China[J]. Urban planning international, 2017(4): 1-9. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2017.126.

## **Building Resilient Cities with Ecological Wisdom**

*Wang Xinhao*

**Abstract:** Currently, studies related to resilient cities mostly focus on one or a few components of an urban system, which leads to the multiple and sometimes conflicting definitions of and pathways to resilient cities. To address this issue requires a system framework that is able to take a resilient city as a whole. This is where ecological wisdom can contribute. Ecological wisdom aims to integrate practice knowledge (including ecological knowledge and site-specific knowledge) and ethics in guiding action. It differs from the view of dichotomous social and ecological systems and promotes harmonious human-environmental interaction as a system characteristic. Therefore, building a resilient city is no longer about a particular resilience or the choice of different resilience options. The goal is the unity of nature and people, that is, we must follow natural law to build ecological, economic, livable, healthy, and harmonious urban environment.

**Keywords:** Resilience; City; Ecology; Wisdom

**Citation:** WANG X. Building resilient cities with ecological wisdom[J]. Urban planning international, 2017(4): 10-15. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2017.133.

### **Ecophronesis and Actionable Ecological Knowledge**

*Wang Zhifang*

**Abstract:** Ecological knowledge and research are abundant, but never efficiently applied in landscape practices (planning, design and management). This paper addresses the fundamental differences between “deconstructed” ecological studies and “holistic” landscape practices, and then explores actionable ecological knowledge from the perspective of ecophronesis. Actionable ecological knowledge is defined as relative knowledge that can specifically solve sustainable development of certain places, which covers three key aspects including problems, intentions and methods. Actionable ecological knowledge can arise from empirical knowledge based on site investigation, or experimental knowledge from precedents of practices or reclassified knowledge from ecological theories and studies. Based on actionable ecological knowledge, ecophronesis can be considered as a strategic balance among site problems, stakeholder intentions and relevant methods, as well as a tactical process to incorporate actionable ecological knowledge into sustainable decision making. The key characteristics of ecophronesis are about safe to fail and on-site inspiration. The formulation of ecophronesis is a progressive procedure in utilizing actionable ecological knowledge based on on-site inspiration for safe to fail experiments. Ecophronesis starts from imperfectness. Many ecological problems are caused by not ethnics but desires, not knowledge but behaviors.

**Keywords:** Ecophronesis; Ecological Planning and Design; Landscape Research; Landscape Planning and Design

**Citation:** WANG Z. Ecophronesis and actionable ecological knowledge[J]. Urban planning international, 2017(4): 16-21. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2017.137.

### **Two Models for Revitalizing Village: Enlightenments Under Resilient Perspective**

*Yan Wentao, Lu Jianglin*

**Abstract:** Through analyzing two models of revitalizing village under resilient perspective, it is important for a better understanding of concept, guiding the resilience building and resilience planning, reflection of rural revitalizing. On the basis of analytical concept of resilience, this paper makes a comparison analysis of gentrification and grassroots. We found that grassroots mode is more resilient than gentrification, which have more ability of sustainable development. Summed up four enlightenments for resilience building, the resilience community construction is far from “self-dependence”; pay more attention to the resilience of small incremental cultivation relative to the big event; the cultivation of learning abilities and creativity is the core section of resilience construction, the individual resilience and entire social networks’ resilience are the core elements of resilience construction. Then, extends to urban planning area, this paper holds that resilience plan needs the guidance of “permanent good” from ecological wisdom, and through the process of excavate, learning, innovation and continue the local knowledge, finish the virtuous circle of “practice-

knowledge-wisdom”.

**Keywords:** Village Community; Revitalizing Models; Comparison of Gentrification and Grassroots; Resilience Development

**Citation:** YAN W, LU J. Two models for revitalizing village: enlightenments under resilient perspective[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(4): 22-28. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2017.127.

### **A Comparative Study of Chinese Translation of Resilience Terminology in Socio-Ecological System and Its Related Research Fields**

*Wang Hui, Xu Yunxue, Lu Siqi, Ren Yilu, Xiang Weining*

**Abstract:** The accurate translation of foreign terminology plays an important role in the research and practice of various fields, so the accurate translation of “resilience” is of great significance to promote the research and practice of resilient urban and rural living environment based on ecological wisdom. The city is the most complex socio-ecological system, so it is necessary to put the “resilience” in the social-ecological system context when it is accurate to study the “resilience” of ecological practice of urban and rural living environment. As part of the worldwide burgeoning development of “resilience” research in socio-ecological systems, the past several years saw a rise in “resilience” research and practice in China, but Chinese academic circles had not arrived at the consensus of opinion about the translation of “resilience” terminology, and many kinds of translation vocabularies would result in the confusing understanding that was not conducive to the development of “resilience” theory and practice in China. In order to find the most suitable translation vocabulary for unification, we compare the definition of “resilience” in English dictionary with the three mainstream definitions in Chinese dictionary. After that we review the connotation of academic concept of “resilience” through international literature and do a statistic analysis and reason analysis of the translation of “resilience” through Chinese literatures in socio-ecological system and its related fields. The results show that the translation vocabulary of “韧性” is the closest to the connotation of the academic concept of “resilience”. In our view, implies a rejection of the opinion that the system would be restored to equilibrium after disturbance, and it matched with the idea that our world, as a socio-ecological system, should be stronger, more prosperous and more vitality rather than come back to the origin situation after a disaster.

**Keywords:** Resilience; Socio-Ecological System; Ecology and Environment; City; Catastrophology; Translation; Ecological Wisdom

**Citation:** WANG H, XU Y, LU S, REN Y, XIANG W. A comparative study of Chinese translation of resilience terminology in socio-ecological system and its related research fields[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(4): 29-39. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2017.128.

### **Ecological Wisdom in the Construction of Ancient China Capital City and Its Modern Enlightenments: The Empirical Research on Chang'an of Sui and Tang Dynasties, Lin'an of Song Dynasty, and Beijing of Ming and Qing Dynasties**

*Yan Shuiyu, Pei Wen*

**Abstract:** Through the analysis of the city historical map and local historical data, combined with

on-site inspection, this paper studies the relationship between the site selection, spatial pattern, building group and topography, hydrology, climate of the typical capitals (Chang'an of Sui and Tang Dynasties, Lin'an of Song Dynasty, and Beijing of Ming and Qing Dynasties) in ancient China. We find that the urban form and natural element are well adapted to each other, embodying the urban space collaborative ecological wisdom that "using natural ecological resources efficiently, creating the synergy of natural and human" in urban planning and design of ancient China. Essentially, these successful ancient cities supported the city's efficient use of energy with ecological order rich in regional characteristics and clear ecological processes, constituting the basis of the prosperity of these cities. Facing increasingly serious urban environmental problems, ecological wisdom reveals us that urban spatial form planning and design should adapt to the pattern and function of natural ecology, be based on the natural space, construct the urban space structure, let the natural element guide the growth of space, realize the balance between urban process and natural evolution process, use the energy effectively, and maintain the stability of urban ecology fundamentally.

**Keywords:** Chang'an of Sui and Tang Dynasties; Lin'an of Song Dynasty; Beijing of Ming and Qing Dynasties; Urban Morphology; Natural Adaptability; Energy Effectiveness; Ecological Wisdom

**Citation:** YAN S, PEI W. Ecological wisdom in the construction of ancient China capital city and its modern enlightenments: the empirical research on Chang'an of Sui and Tang Dynasties, Lin'an of Song Dynasty, and Beijing of Ming and Qing Dynasties[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(4): 40-47. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2017.141.

## **Legal Dimension of Ecological Wisdom: The Role of Laws in Urban and Rural Ecological Practice**

*Zhang Zhenwei*

**Abstract:** Institutions play a decisive role in the realization of ecological wisdom, and it is of great significance to carry out ecological wisdom research from institutional perspective. With methods such as case study, historical investigation and logical demonstration, this paper explores the theoretical features of institutional research, and examines the interacting mechanism of law as an external formal system and the realization of ecological wisdom. By interpreting two opposite legislative cases related to Ian Mc Harg: the 1982 Coastal Barrier Resource Act and the 1969 National Environmental Policy Act, this paper argues that bad laws could not guarantee the realization of ecological wisdom and vice versa, and further draws a number of conclusions – laws should also be embedded with ecological wisdom; laws not only belongs to operating theory of ecological wisdom, but also belongs to the domain knowledge of ecological wisdom; institutions and laws are indispensable direction in ecological wisdom research.

**Keywords:** Ecological Wisdom; Institutions; Law; Mc Harg

**Citation:** ZHANG Z. Legal dimension of ecological wisdom: the role of laws in urban and rural ecological practice[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(4): 48-52, 59. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2017.134.

## **The Peaceful Path of New Urbanization: Interpretation and Hypothesis of Theoretical Prototype in the Garden City Theory**

*Chen Zhao*

**Abstract:** Ebenezer Howard's Garden City Theory and his book *Garden Cities of To-morrow* is one of the greatest thinking in the history of urban planning, which has inspired urban planners in different periods of modern planning history. This paper takes two concepts from *Garden Cities of To-morrow*, "the sociable cities" and "the disappeared landlord rental", as theoretical prototypes to trace the origin for the complex relation of urbanization. Following Howard's framework, this complex relation is further explored in current context of China's undergoing transformation towards New Urbanization. This paper argues that the fundamental problem of Chinese "old urbanization" is the fracture of the urbanizing path, and the key to new urbanization is to discover the "peaceful path" of urbanization, whose core element is space. Furtherly, it is argued that the fundamental path of China's New Urbanization should include two elements, the urban-rural integrated metropolitan space and the land renting and taxation reform based on the right of land-use.

**Keywords:** Garden City; New Urbanization; Metropolitanization; Land System

**Citation:** CHEN Z. The peaceful path of new urbanization: interpretation and hypothesis of theoretical prototype in the Garden City theory[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(4): 53-59. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2015.170.

## **Research Progress on the Theory and Practice of Foreign Community Resilience**

*Peng Chong, Guo Zuyuan, Peng Zhongren*

**Abstract:** Resilience is a significant issue of urban development, among which community resilience is fairly representative in urban inner space as it is at this level that resilience pathways are implemented 'on the ground'. Community resilience is also a research hotspot internationally in resilience field. Recent progress of researches on the theories and practices of community resilience has been discussed in detail in this paper. Firstly, community resilience is summarized into capacity, process, and objectives based on analyzing the main ideas of scholar research. Secondly, community resilience assessment systems are summarized from the aspects of object, content, and methods. Thirdly, the community resilience promotion strategy is discussed in detail from the aspects of theoretical study, policy making, and practice. Lastly, a summary of foreign research work, and challenges and potential issues for future studies is presented, and inspiration on community development, community planning and community management is discussed to provide a reference on resilience assessment, promotion and even planning paradigm for future studies in China.

**Keywords:** Community Resilience; Theory; Practice; Research Review

**Citation:** PENG C, GUO Z, PENG Z. Research progress on the theory and practice of foreign community resilience[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(4): 60-66. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.127.

## **Campus, Industrial Park and Community: Urban Innovation Space Research on the Integration of Three Zones**

*Zheng Degao, Yuan Haiqin*

**Abstract:** In this paper, through the research on innovation theories, it thought innovation space theory research is still in the nascent state at home and abroad. Based on case studies of urban innovation space, it summarizes three innovation space models exist currently which include the campus dominant model, the industrial park dominant model and the campus-industrial park dominant model, and puts forward the theory model of the innovation space development from the perspective of integration of “campus, industrial park and community”, which thought that campus, industrial park and community are the main spaces of urban innovation and that integration of three zones is the key to push forward the innovation of urban development. On this basis, three spatial patterns are concluded, which are the circle-layer model, the industrial park communalization model and the integration development model.

**Keywords:** Campus; Industrial Park; Community; Integration of Three Zones; Innovation Space; Development Force

**Citation:** ZHENG D, YUAN H. Campus, industrial park and community: urban innovation space research on the integration of three zones[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(4): 67-75. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.158.

## **The Impacts of High-speed Rail on Accessibility and Regional Economy in China**

*Liu Liwen, Zhang Ming*

**Abstract:** High-speed Rail (HSR) systems are quickly developing throughout China. It is widely understood that HSR shrinks the national time-space geography and elevates the development of regional economy. It is less clear however how HSR has generated differentiated impacts among cities of different sizes and regions on accessibility and regional economy. The study takes a sample of 266 prefectural cities in China and obtains data on rail travel times, GDP of 2006 when there was no HSR and 2014 when national HSR trunk lines were fully in operation. The impacts are analyzed in two ways. One is to look at HSR impacts on the changes on the travel time of the 266 cities from 2006 to 2014. The other is to analyze economic potential accessibility of the 266 cities and compare their accessibility changes from 2006 to 2014. A gravity-type of accessibility model is utilized. Accessibility analysis and presentation of results is supporting by geographic information system (GIS). We draw the following conclusions: HSR services like a double-edged sword. It improves economic potential accessibility all over the country, narrows the distance of time and space. The small and medium-sized cities and the western region obtain higher increasing, which are positive effects to coordinated development across the country. At the same time, higher accessibility of gather on the cities with bigger population and the corridors of high speed rail, form a “corridor effect”. The cities with HSR benefit more than the cities without HSR, therefore HSR brings the negative influences and uneven development space. Some corresponding policies and measures should be considered by governments of different levels to reduce negative effects of the increasing regional difference because of HSR development.

**Keywords:** High-speed Rail; Accessibility; Regional Economy; GIS; China

**Citation:** LIU L, ZHANG M. The impacts of high-speed rail on accessibility and regional economy



in China[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(4): 76-81, 89. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.141.

### **Spatial Planning Experience in England and Its Implications to China**

*Zhou Shutian, Zhai Guofang, Shi Yijun*

**Abstract:** Spatial planning systems and their contents vary from countries to countries, due to diverse political institutions, economic foundations, cultural traditions and natural endowments etc. Yet, the heart of spatial planning is always to promote the spatial coordination and contribute to sustainability. England is the birthplace of modern urban planning and runs one of the most comprehensive spatial planning systems in the world, making the experience worthy of learning by China to optimize its spatial planning system and plan-making. On the basis of reviewing the evolution of English planning system, this paper focuses on the making and monitoring of its Regional Spatial Strategy, and provides suggestions in terms of improving China's spatial planning system, preparing better spatial plans, and operating a more effective guarantee mechanism.

**Keywords:** Spatial Planning System; England; Regional Spatial Strategies; Plan-making; Plan-monitoring

**Citation:** ZHOU S, ZHAI G, SHI Y. Spatial planning experience in England and its implications to China[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(4): 82-89. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.520.

### **From Land Use Planning to Spatial Planning: The Evolution of Planning System in the UK**

*Luo Chao, Wang Guoen, Sun Liangwen*

**Abstract:** As the origin of modern urban planning, planning system evolution in the UK keeps in close touch with decentralization reform in the unitary system. Accompanied by the game among government, market and society, planning which originated from solving workers' housing and environmental problems and focused on land use control, is expanding its connotation and extension. The range of planning contains local, regional and national level, and its content covers spatial, social, economic, cultural and environmental elements. It can be seen from the development of planning in the UK that the planning has been upgraded from a governmental tool of land use control to the spatial governance regime, which shows the institutional innovation of the UK government when facing economic globalization and sustainable development. The alternative reforms of centralization and decentralization reflect the diverse social demands under different backgrounds, which illustrate the multidirectional and nonlinear developmental characteristics of planning regime. Given the characteristics, the developments of planning are closely related with the state system, historical background, social culture and etc., which means there is no common models or paradigms of planning, and the planning evolution acts as a successive correction process motivated by social changes. Realizing the nature of planning evolution brings enlightenment for China's spatial planning reform under the socialist market economic system.

**Keywords:** The UK; Planning System; Land Use Planning; Spatial Planning

**Citation:** LUO C, WANG G, SUN L. From land use planning to spatial planning: the evolution of planning system in the UK[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(4): 90-97. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.169.

### **American City Physical Activity Guidance and Health Promotion Planning**

*Lin Xiongbin, Yang Jiawen*

**Abstract:** Building livable, healthy and diversification urban built environment are crucial for new type urbanization and sustainable development in China. Although urban expanding with low density and rapid sprawl has resulted in critical public health problems, there is a lack of strategies for physical activity and health promotion on urban planning in China. In the research, what we mainly focus on are three important guidelines in American cities, which promote physical activity and health through built environment planning after understanding the complex relationships among built environment, physical activity and public health. These results could provide useful implications through planning efforts to ensure public health in China.

**Keywords:** Built Environment; Physical Activity; Public Health; Planning Guidance

**Citation:** LIN X, YANG J. American city physical activity guidance and health promotion planning[J]. Urban planning international, 2017(4): 98-103. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2015.060.

### **Function Expansion and Policy Evolution of Rural Area in France During the Rapid Urbanization Period**

*Tang Shuangshuang, Feng Jianxi*

**Abstract:** During the rapid urbanization process, rural area is an important area which should be drew attention. The paper focuses on the policy evolution and function expansion of rural area in France during the rapid urbanization period. In this period, the government of France carried out a series of rural policies, which are found to have features of different development phases in pace with the changing contexts. And the rural area in France gradually turned from agricultural production area, farmers' living area to multi-production area, urban and rural residents' living place as well as environmental protection area. Finally, the paper puts forward some implications for China based on the conclusion of rural policy and rural development in France.

**Keywords:** Rural Policy; Rapid Urbanization; France; Evolution

**Citation:** TANG S, FENG J. Function expansion and policy evolution of rural area in France during the rapid urbanization period[J]. Urban planning international, 2017(4): 104-110. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2015.085.

### **Policy, Society, Space: Construction and Governance of French Large-scale Community (1850-2010)**

*Yang Chen*

**Abstract:** The indemnificatory apartment is a main concern of the Chinese government and the public. The paper analyses the history, problems and countermeasures of social housing in France in four phases: working-class neighborhood (1850-1890s), garden-city (1890s-1930s), large-scale community (1945-1973) and urban renewal and community governance (1973-2010). Each phase is introduced in three perspectives: policy, society and space. The paper reflects the signification of the France experience as a good reference to China's construction of indemnificatory apartment.

**Keywords:** Large-scale Community; France Experience; Urban Renewal; Community Governance

**Citation:** YANG C. Policy, society, space: construction and governance of French large-scale community (1850-2010)[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(4): 111-117. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.317

### **Patterns of Urban Renaissance: London King's Cross Central Development**

*Wu Chen, Ding Ni*

**Abstract:** This paper illustrates the concept of urban renaissance with the case of London King's Cross Central Development. It is a case study which enlightens us in reconsidering and examining the Chinese urban development especially in historical urban centers. The project launched through the extension of transportation hub and the renovation of the industrial remains in King's Cross area. The planning department established a framework to gather information and feedbacks from consultations and local residents so that the plan can contribute to not only the developers, but also the local community and residents. Beyond the public participation, the paper analyses King's Cross Central physical spaces design from aspects of various transportation systems, architectural nodes, program arrangement and forms of public spaces. The success of this regeneration is not only about the design of the physical spaces but also the improvement of communities, culture, economic environments. The new planning brings the area a tremendous opportunities, whilst emphasizes the importance of surrounding neighborhoods. Being an influential urban renaissance project, the design has to put emphasis on carrying on the cultural legacy and creating a better economic environment as a priority while creating better physical environment.

**Keywords:** Urban Renaissance; King's Cross Central Development; Urban Design

**Citation:** WU C, DING N. Patterns of urban renaissance: London King's Cross central development[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(4): 118-126. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.479.

### **A Modern Concerto of National Park and Urban Park: Book Review of *Parkscapes: Green Spaces in Modern Japan***

*Cao Kang, Dong Wenli*

**Abstract:** *Parkscapes: Green Spaces in Modern Japan* by Thomas R.H. Havens is a good recent study of the history of modern environmental and landscape development in Japan. The book is written using two narrative structures. The first is the chronological structure commonly used in historical research, in which the historical material is organised chronologically and the chapters of the work are ordered accordingly. The second is a thematic structure, as the book's 'park landscapes' include both national and urban parks, and these two themes are like two instrumental solos in a concerto, forming two important melodies in the context of the orchestra's competition for the development of modern green spaces throughout Japan. The book is analysed around the two aspects of 'green space' in the subtitle - urban parks and national parks - as the two threads that run through the book. As the author is not studying the history of his own country, or even of other countries of the same cultural and literary origins, he has had to overcome huge cultural differences between East and West, as well as language barriers, making this book ground-breaking and unique in the English-speaking world: the author's Western perspective and the perspective of a historian; a

comparison between this special history of Japan written by Westerners and the work of local Japanese scholars. A summary and analysis of the evaluation of the book by Western academics.

**Citation:** CAO K, DONG W. A Modern Concerto of National Park and Urban Park: Book Review of *Parkscapes: Green Spaces in Modern Japan*[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(4): 127-132. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.375.

## CONTENTS / 2017(5)

### EXCLUSIVE

ZHANG J, FENG C, CHEN H. / International research and China's exploration of urban shrinking

### URBAN & RURAL STUDY

ZHANG X. / The theory of cognitive-cultural economy and its implications for urban studies in China

LI T. / New progress in study on resilient cities

GAO F, LIN H. / Research on conceptual modeling of the construction and evaluation of sponge city

WANG L, CAI C, CAO K. / Health impact assessment in an urban regeneration project in the city of Philadelphia, the USA

LI Y, DU H. / The origin and development of urban park and its enlightenment to contemporary China

HE J, ZHANG X, CHEN J. / Sports and city: integrative development strategy of urban green space and public sports in Germany

JIA J, ZHANG Q. / A Study of the urban system and the decentralization in Mexico

### PLANNING RESEARCH

HE X, MAO X, HE C. / Rural planning in foreign countries: experience and practice

YANG H. / The Evolution and Significance of Rural-Urban Classification in England

LIU Q. / Factors Affecting Circle Structure of TOD Concentric Models

LI J, LIU J, LI W. / The Dilemma of urban natural conservation planning: the case of Sha Lo Tung, Hong Kong

ZHOU K, ZHANG X. / Legislation, strategies and methods for planning and building controls of householder projects in Britain

CHEN N, CHEN K, FANG D. / Relationship between mixed-use and urban elements size in city central district: the enlightenment of Singapore Marina Bay mode

### PRACTICE REMARK

HACK G. / Designing cities and the academy

LIU M, WANG S, XIE C. / Re-naturalizing the Thur River: theories and measures

ZHANG Q. / An exploration on the practice of the Lowell's value-sharing mechanism of the industrial heritage

CUI Y, ZHUO X. / Experience and enlightenment of elderly community development mode in Taiwan



Volume 32 Issue 5, October 2017

## **International Research and China's Exploration of Urban Shrinking**

*Zhang Jingxiang, Feng Canfang, Chen Hao*

**Abstract:** With the tremendous changes in the domestic and international environment, China's long-running model of Growth Supremacism is coming to an end. The following urban shrinkage has occurred and drawn close attention from the academia and government. In order to illustrate the similarities and differences of urban shrinkage between Chinese and western context, this paper not only analyzes the connotation, cause, mechanism and effect of urban shrinkage, but also illustrates the relationship between urban shrinkage and urban decline in a historical perspective. Then, based on the unique situation of China's national conditions and development environment, the paper divides China's urban shrinkage into three main types: trend-type, overdraft-type, adjustment-type, and discusses the phenomenon, mechanism and influence of them. Finally, the paper generalizes the logic of urban shrinkage in China and consequently puts forward some key strategies to cope with it.

**Keywords:** Growth Supremacism; Urban Shrinkage; Urban Decline; International Research; Local Exploration

**Citation:** ZHANG J, FENG C, CHEN H. International research and China's exploration of urban shrinking[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(5): 1-9. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.551.

## **The Theory of Cognitive-Cultural Economy and Its Implications for Urban Studies in China**

*Zhang Xu*

**Abstract:** Since the 1980s, globalization and the restructuring of the world economy as well as their impacts on the development of cities and regions have become a focus of research in the Western academic world of geography. One of the most representative and influential theories in recent years is Allen Scott's cognitive-cultural economy theory. This theory attempts to propose a relatively comprehensive framework for analyzing the interactions between the development of the capitalist economy and urbanization, and to provide some in-depth explanations for the current process of "third wave urbanization" which is led by cognitive-cultural economies. It has attracted extensive attention and debates in Western academia immediately after being proposed. This paper firstly provides a detailed review of the basic ideas of the theory of cognitive-cultural economy, then introduces three main critiques against it, and finally discusses some implications for urban studies and urban development in China.

**Keywords:** Cognitive-Cultural Economy; Cultural and Creative Industry; New Economy; Post-Fordism; Urban Studies

**Citation:** ZHANG X. The theory of cognitive-cultural economy and its implications for urban studies in China[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(5): 10-14. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.117.

## **New Progress in Study on Resilient Cities**

*Li Tongyue*

**Abstract:** The review is based on 120 articles published on the main international journals, such as *Cities*, *Landscape and Urban Planning*, *Environment and Urbanization* etc. and focuses on the

theoretical evolution and major research contents. Derived from ecology of 1970s, the concept of resilience has evolved from the perspective of equilibrium to adaptation. The research mainly concentrates in the fields of hazards and climate change, urban and regional economy, urban infrastructure, terrorist attack, spatial planning and urban planning and pays attention to the evolution mechanism, evaluation and planning of resilient cities.

**Keywords:** Resilient Cities; Adaptation; Hazard; Climate Change; Regional Economy; Mechanism; Evaluation; Urban Planning

**Citation:** LI T. New progress in study on resilient cities[J]. Urban planning international, 2017(5):5-25. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2015.284.

### **Research on Conceptual Modeling of the Construction and Evaluation of Sponge City**

*Gao Feng, Lin Huanhuan*

**Abstract:** In order to promote and optimize the basic theory system of the construction of sponge city, the domestic and international developing background of sponge city are analyzed, and its theoretical connotation is resolved, based on this, the shaping mechanism of sponge city is argued. And then, the conceptual model of shaping mechanism of sponge city is constructed from three dimensions, which are the ability to withstand interference, the time or rate of returning to a steady state, and adaptive management capability. This paper then makes a brief explanation on this conceptual model. Furthermore, shaping methodology system of the sponge city is analyzed from three levels, namely macro-level, meso-level and micro-level. Finally, on the basis of the discussion and comparison of the evaluation index system and evaluation method of sponge city, the paper builds the conceptual of quantitative evaluation model of the hydrological characteristics of sponge city and its applied technical route from the point of view of run-off emission. The research results provide a new idea and method for the research and practice of the sponge city.

**Citation:** GAO F, LIN H. Research on conceptual modeling of the construction and evaluation of sponge city[J]. Urban planning international, 2017(5): 26-32. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.535.

### **Health Impact Assessment in an Urban Regeneration Project in the City of Philadelphia, the USA**

*Wang Lan, Cai Chunting, Cao Kang*

**Abstract:** Changes of built environment caused by urban regeneration would inevitably bring influence on health condition of residents. How to predict and evaluate the health impact and then revise planning and development becomes an important issue. Health Impact Assessment (HIA) focusing on an urban regeneration project would be helpful for decision-makers to understand and identify the outcome caused by the change of built environment in order to improve the quality of a project. This paper discusses the concept, procedure of HIA, as well as its relationship with urban planning, and then demonstrates HIA with a case of urban regeneration project in the City of Philadelphia, the USA. It is concluded with the meaning of HIA and its potential application in China.

**Keywords:** Health Impact Assessment; Urban Regeneration; Urban Planning

**Citation:** WANG L, CAI C, CAO K. Health Impact assessment in an urban regeneration project in the city of Philadelphia, the USA[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(5): 33-38. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.357.

### **The Origin and Development of Urban Park and Its Enlightenment to Contemporary China**

*Li Yunping, Du Hongyu*

**Abstract:** Through researching on the history of park and urban development, the paper finds out that urban park is a modern form of green space in the new era, which should be tracked back to the Western society since the bourgeois revolution in the 17th century. Based on the study of the development of urban park, the paper points out that the appearance of urban park was caused directly by the outbreak of urban community health problem, and rooted in the deterioration of urban human settlement environment led by rapid urbanization. Developed countries took increasing green space as one of the main strategies to ease the contradiction. Rapid development of urban parks often takes place during the period of city accelerated development. Social and health problems would be more prominent as the development of urban parks lags. With the ongoing urbanization in China, urban environmental problems will become most acute in the next decade, and that's why speeding up construction of urban parks is of urgent practical significance.

**Keywords:** Urban Park; Formation; Urbanization; Landscape Architecture

**Citation:** LI Y, DU H. The origin and development of urban park and its enlightenment to contemporary China[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(5): 39-43. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2014.036.

### **Sports and City: Integrative Development Strategy of Urban Green Space and Public Sports in Germany**

*He Jinliao, Zhang Xiufeng, Chen Jianfeng*

**Abstract:** Germany has made great achievement in promoting modern sports, which can not only contribute to the improvement of citizens' life-quality and image of the country, but also to more sustainable urban planning and urban governance. This article presents a case study from Germany on how city authorities incorporate the usage of urban open spaces, especially the green spaces, as the sport field in to an integrated urban strategy. To begin with, the relationship between sports and city is addressed with a sociological explanation. Industrialization on the one hand makes modern sports an issue more urbanized; urbanization on the other hand destructed social relationships between individuals who value sports as a way of self-expression and reconstruction. Thereafter, the paper traces the development path of public sports in Germany, especially the program named "Golden Plan". Lastly, the paper discusses extensively the integrative development of urban green spaces and sports in Heidelberg.

**Keywords:** Sport Cities; Germany; Green Space; Urban Planning

**Citation:** HE J, ZHANG X, CHEN J. Sports and city: integrative development strategy of urban green space and public sports in Germany[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(5): 44-48. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2015.183.



## **A Study of the Urban System and the Decentralization in Mexico**

*Jia Jing, Zhang Qiang*

**Abstract:** Mexico's urban system, formed under its unique historical and social background, is different from other developing countries in the world. In the turmoil of the twentieth century, Mexico's urban system has evolved from a megacity-centered pattern to a multi-center one. Its urban spatial structure went through three stages of development, namely, urban centralization, urban decentralization and formation of multiple centers. In the last stage, a ring structure has come into shape with large cities encircled by surrounding functional areas. In developing such a spatial structure and building satellite cities and towns, megacities such as the Mexico city and others have managed to decentralize their urban functions and at the same time strengthen the linkage with their suburbs. And surrounding areas of large cities, with their advantages in terms of distance, their sufficient job opportunities, and adequate and equal access to public service, also play an important role in the development of large cities. This urban ring structure is conducive to the flow of industries, technology, and talents as well as the dissemination of information and knowledge. Take the metropolitan area of Mexico City as an example. Decentralization, with more even distribution of administrative resources, public products and services as well as labor force in the region, is in sync with its stage of development, weakens its role as the resource center and promotes regional balance. Measures taken by the Mexican government in urban governance and spatial policy have worked to partly alleviate the negative impact of social inequality, and it is worthy of further academic investigation.

**Keywords:** Mexico; Urban System; Decentralization; Urbanization Process

**Citation:** JIA J, ZHANG Q. A Study of the urban system and the decentralization in Mexico[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(5): 49-58. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.381.

## **Rural Planning in Foreign Countries: Experience and Practice**

*He Xianhua, Mao Xiyan, He Canfei*

**Abstract:** Urban-rural linkage is an important facet in the process of urbanization and industrialization as well as the balanced development of urban and rural areas. Referring to the development histories of countries around the world, the rural planning experiences a change from marginalization to re-accentuation. During the transitional period of rural development in China, it is crucial to establish a well-designed planning system to deal with the emerging problems. This paper seeks to introduce experiences and lessons on rural development from both developed and developing countries in accordance with four primary fields, namely planning laws and policies, land consolidation, rural protection and development, and public participation. In conclusion, it points out that equality between urban and rural areas, concentration of land, balance between protection and development, and autonomous planning should be the key components of rural development planning for the future.

**Keywords:** Rural Area; Rural Planning; International Experience

**Citation:** HE X, MAO X, HE C. Rural planning in foreign countries: experience and practice[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(5): 59-65. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2015.435.

## **The Evolution and Significance of Rural-Urban Classification in England**

*Yang Huan*

**Abstract:** In the new period, the fusion degrees between urban and rural space become strengthen gradually, the boundaries between urban and rural gradually blurred, and the British government and scholars believe the rural-urban classification based on social and economic characteristics is not suitable for the needs of urban-rural development, at the same time, along with the rapid development of space technology and census refinement, in 2004, British government issued “2011 Rural-Urban Classification of Local Authority Districts in England” based on population sparseness, settlement forms and other criterias to delimit urban and rural space. This paper expounds the rural-urban classification evolution in England, analyzes realistic value of the classification and further judges the characteristics trends of rural-urban classification in England. The study shows that rural-urban classification in England has the features of scale type diversity, networked division units, fine division methods, dynamic update regularly and basic data accessibility. In conclusion, the advanced experience of rural-urban classification in England has good reference value for China.

**Keywords:** England; Rural-Urban Classification; System Evolution

**Citation:** YANG H. The Evolution and Significance of Rural-Urban Classification in England[J]. Urban planning international, 2017(5): 66-71. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2015.262.

## **Factors Affecting Circle Structure of TOD Concentric Models**

*Liu Quan*

**Abstract:** The traffic connection capacity and the development driven effect will decay as distance increasing in TOD affected area, thus the planning layout of this area always forms circle structure and buffer zone pattern. However, in the practices of different cities, the method, structure, scale and boundary of TOD patterns are different. The main influence factors include walking distance, land use function, land value distribution and differential intensity. With the case studies, this paper summarizes the methods of circle edge delimitation and layer subdivision, and gives planning suggestions.

**Keywords:** Transit-oriented Development; Planning Pattern; Circle Structure

**Citation:** LIU Q. Factors affecting circle structure of TOD Concentric Models[J]. Urban planning international, 2017(5): 72-79. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.030.

## **The Dilemma of Urban Natural Conservation Planning: The Case of Sha Lo Tung, Hong Kong**

*Li Jie, Liu Jianzheng, Li Weifeng*

**Abstract:** In the context of ecological civilization, urban natural conservation and ecological planning have become an important part of urban planning. However, due to land scarcity, there exists a severe conflict between urban development and natural conservation, which involves different appeals among different stakeholders. Therefore, spatial regulation for urban ecological conservation is not only a matter of technical planning, but a complex planning decision embedded in the local institutional framework and economic, social, and cultural context. Sha Lo Tung, located in New Territory region of Hong Kong, has been faced with dilemmas of planning making between

development and conservation over the past thirty years. Taking it as a case, this study analyzes the three planning decisions regarding its development and conservation through an analytical framework focusing on “efficiency”, “equity”, “effectiveness” and “legitimacy”, based on the natural conservation policy, planning, and rules and laws in Hong Kong. It aims to gain a deep understanding of the dilemmas of urban natural conservation, through the examination of the institutionally constructed interests and conflicts of different stakeholders as well as the complexity of environmental related planning decision-making.

**Keywords:** Urban Natural Conservation; Planning Decision; Ecological Protection Planning; Hong Kong

**Citation:** LI J, LIU J, LI W. The Dilemma of urban natural conservation planning: the case of Sha Lo Tung, Hong Kong[J]. Urban planning international, 2017(5): 80-86. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2015.255.

### **Legislation, Strategies and Methods for Planning and Building Controls of Householder Projects in Britain**

*Zhou Kai, Zhang Xiaodan*

**Abstract:** Planning system in China has not provided an effective planning legislation for regulating building activities of householder projects. In urban areas, single-house (bie shu) owners sometimes wish to renovate, extend, adjust or rebuild their properties, which have become an issue for planning management since legislation for development control is not in position. While in rural areas, the (re)building of houses (zi jian fang) is usually emerging spontaneously and hardly-intervened, which causes the lack of management of public space, environment protection, traditional landscape and townscape. House is the major residential housing type in Britain, and British legislation for development control has set a good example for such issue with hundreds years' experience. By introducing the evolution, strategies and methods for house development control in planning legislation of Britain, this paper hopes to provide reference for future legislation in China. We found the 'coordination of planning and building controls', 'limited permit requirement' and 'third-party involvement' in their system is worth noticing. And similar approach could also be applied to the planning management of the rebuilding or extension of individual house urban areas.

**Keywords:** Britain; Planning Management; Legislation; Development Control; House

**Citation:** ZHOU K, ZHANG X. Legislation, strategies and methods for planning and building controls of householder projects in Britain[J]. Urban planning international, 2017(5): 87-95. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2017.024.

### **Relationship Between Mixed-use and Urban Elements Size in City Central District: The Enlightenment of Singapore Marina Bay Mode**

*Chen Nan, Chen Keshi, Fang Danqing*

**Abstract:** Based on the construction and development of Singapore Marina Bay over years, the paper discusses the relationship between city structure, subzone, mixed-use and urban element size, and summarizes the empirical urban design mode of Marina Bay which can be considered as the

foundation of the city diversity. Finally, the paper provides some advice for the development model of urban center area in China.

**Keywords:** City Diversity; Subzone; Mixed-use; Urban Elements Size

**Citation:** CHEN N, CHEN K, FANG D. Relationship between mixed-use and urban elements size in city central district: the enlightenment of Singapore Marina Bay mode[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(5): 96-103. DOI:10.22217/upi.2015.166.

### **Designing Cities and the Academy**

*Gary Hack*

**Abstract:** Urban design is centrally about imagining a future for the built environment of a city. But design methods can also help shape institutions, which structure life as powerfully as blocks and streets. In this article, the author chronicles a career spent designing places and academic programs in planning schools. Reconnecting planning practice with the academy is an essential strategy for creating more grounded knowledge and theories about urban design. Learning occurs largely through persuasive examples and by reflecting on their successes and failures. Design is also a collaborative act, developing consensus around a vision that inspires groups to act. New challenges face today's educators and practitioners, including the knowledge needed to practice internationally and the need to expand planning horizons to master development practices. There is also much to be gained by working across disciplinary lines, and by looking beyond national boundaries.

**Keywords:** Urban Design; Urban Development; Reflective Practice; Planning Education; Academic Change; Practice Entities

**Citation:** HACK G. Designing cities and the academy[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(5): 104-110. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.323.

### **Re-naturalizing the Thur River: Theories and Measures**

*Liu Mingxin, Wang Shifu, Xie Chun*

**Abstract:** The problem of shrinking and deformation of river channel and accelerated deterioration of river natural system caused by the usage and management of water resources have been reviewed retrospectively. The flood control in estuary and river-floodplain recovery project of Thur River in Switzerland is analyzed as an actual study case. By reviewing project objections and measures, the paper first analyzes the evolution of flood control concepts, then extracts the essences of modern flood control methods which are highly in alignment with flood control and nature recovery in order to provide beneficial references to China's flood control and natural recovery practices.

**Keywords:** Flood Control; Nature Restoration; Floodplain; Thur River; Re-naturalizing

**Citation:** LIU M, WANG S, XIE C. Re-naturalizing the Thur River: theories and measures[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(5): 111-120. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2015.444.

## **An Exploration on the Practice of the Lowell's Value-sharing Mechanism of the Industrial Heritage**

*Zhang Qi*

**Abstract:** Based on the analysis of the outstanding industrial heritage conservation practice in Lowell, the US, this article tries to conclude the multilateral cooperation framework with the value-sharing concept. It generalizes the integrated recognition of the heritage elements, the multidimensional interpretation and presentation of the mixed value, and the interactive protective action, aiming to find out the practical principles and measures to bridge the pluralistic society, achieve the community identity and the economic and social revival.

**Keywords:** Industrial Heritage; Value-sharing; Heritage Recognition; Interpretation and Presentation; Protective Practice

**Citation:** ZHANG Q. An exploration on the practice of the Lowell's value-sharing mechanism of the industrial heritage[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(5): 121-128. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2014.345.

## **Experience and Enlightenment of Elderly Community Development Mode in Taiwan**

*Cui Yingying, Zhuo Xiang*

**Abstract:** In 1993, Taiwan's population formally entered the aging society. Through continuous improvement of the conception of eldercare and the approach of community development during the lately 20 years, the goal of "creating an ideal long-term care system: developing optimum local pension community and creating CCRC community that appropriate to national conditions" has been implemented. Finally, it formed the systematic approach of "humanized space environment planning, community autonomy management pattern, multi-support guarantee" in the elderly community development. In this paper, through the study on the case in Taiwan region, it systematically introduces the generation background, course and measures for the elderly community development. According to the actual situation of Mainland Community Support, lack of theory support and operational difficulties and other issues, the paper puts forward the elderly community operation mode as follows: According to Mainland Community Support's actual situation of lacking theory support and operational difficulties and other issues, the paper puts forward the elderly community operation mode as follows: build elderly community in communitywide participation, government guidance as the premise; establish for-profit elderly community, supported by market operation; and create humanized community environment, the elderly as the community fundamental.

**Keywords:** Aging Population; Taiwan; Elderly Community Development; Community Aged Care

**Citation:** CUI Y, ZHUO X. Experience and enlightenment of elderly community development mode in Taiwan[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(5): 129-135. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2014.273.

## CONTENTS / 2017(6)

### EXCLUSIVE

KUNZMANN K R. / A personal (European) glance on urban development policies in China

### URBAN & RURAL STUDY

CHEN J. / Research on the transition of industrial land in urban China: from the western perspective

HUANG Y, YANG B, ZHANG F. / The characteristics of land use of world cities and the inspiration for Beijing

DENG W, LI X. / A Review of green space standard and its preparation in the UK

WANG Y, NIU X, SONG X. / Research progress of regional spatial structure under the perspective of space of flow

LI Z, FAN R. / Visualization analysis of foreign open space research evolution and frontiers

SHENG M. / The research review and its implications of neighborhood effects in Euramerican cities

TIAN M, FANG S, JI X. / A Review on the research of natural protected national park

FENG Y, YE J. / Experience of English heritage impact assessment

### PLANNING RESEARCH

NIU Q, YAN J, XIA Y. / An overview of the quantitative analysis methods in urban design

ZHANG M. / Research on equal supply and planning of global cities' public service facilities: case studies on New York, London and Tokyo

XU Y, ZHOU D, LIU N. / The structural characteristics and planning enlightenments of Hong Kong elderly service facility system

WANG Y, ZENG J, WANG Q. / Study on strategy of Tsunami refugees planning in Japanese towns

### PRACTICE REMARK

WU J, CHEN Y. / Learning from Wet Market development in East Asian Metropolis: cases of Hong Kong, Taiwan Districts and Singapore

LIANG Z, HUANG X, XUE D. / Development of art space and the mechanism of government guidance in Berlin: a case study of 'Spandauer Vorstadt' in Mitte

LIU Z, WANG S, MO Z. / Learning from the "gown and town" university town planning: Louvain-La-Neuve, Belgium

ZHOU X, LI S, WANG F. / Research on exploitation and utilization of sustainable developmental city underground space: case study of the underground pedestrian system of Toronto

YIN J, PENG Z. / Active ageing: inspiration of the active adult retirement community in the United States

### BOOK REVIEW

ZHOU J. / The history, evolution and status quo of Australian cities with implications: book review of *Australian Cities: Continuity and Change*



## **A Personal (European) Glance on Urban Development Policies in China**

*Klaus R. Kunzmann*

**Abstract:** Urban development is a never-ending learning process. Governments, at all tiers of planning and decision-making, of party members and administrative staff, of developers, investors, architects, planners, city development engineers and media as well as of citizens and numerous groups of the civil society learn from being involved in planning exercises. In this brief essay I will focus and reflect on eight selected observations. They describe the enormous urban development challenges Chinese local governments and urban planners are facing in their day-to-day work. These observations are: The pressure of time; The vanishing identity of Chinese cities, Planners are designing great plans, but are hardly involved in implementing their ambitious concepts; The impression that regeneration is for developers not for residents; The unconditional surrender to the automobile; The unreflected power of city branding, slogans and numbers; The flagship odyssey to modern culture; The negligence of local knowledge and people in urban development. I will not make any suggestions of how to face and respond to the challenges observed. The observations tell by themselves the pathways to be taken, when preparing for a future of cities, where people matter.

**Citation:** KUNZMANN K R. A personal (European) glance on urban development policies in China[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(6): 1-4. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2017.363.

## **Research on the Transition of Industrial Land in Urban China: From the Western Perspective**

*Chen Jie*

**Abstract:** Following the adoption of market economic practices since 1978, Chinese cities have experienced various reforms. As a result, China's industrial landscape began to transform dramatically. On the one hand, inner industrial land was redeveloped for the tertiary industry; On the other hand, inner city industrial heritages have been increasingly reused as cultural precincts. In western literature, such transition has drawn much attention. In comparison with Chinese research, these western studies are largely from various disciplines, interpreting the influence of China's market economic reform on the transition of industrial land, and exploring the driving forces behind this process. Drawing on a survey of the mainstream western studies in recent years, the author argues that the driving forces behind China's brownfield restructuring needs to be understood from three perspectives, namely economic transition, political institution and post-industrial cultural issue. This paper tries to enrich the research on the transition of industrial land in urban China by reviewing and summarizing the western literature on the above three perspectives.

**Keywords:** Western Literature; Chinese Cities; Industrial Land; Transition

**Citation:** CHEN J. Research on the transition of industrial land in urban China: from the western perspective[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(6): 5-12, 19. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.271.

## **The Characteristics of Land Use of World Cities and the Inspiration for Beijing**

*Huang Yingchun, Yang Bogang, Zhang Feizhou*

**Abstract:** With the rapid economic development in China, Beijing is becoming an international city. While the efficiency of land use on economy, society and ecology lags behind world cities, which

is a carrier for the urban economy. In order to improve the efficiency of land use in Beijing, this paper studies land use evolution in New York and Tokyo to reveal the common characteristics of world cities in the urbanization process, and to conclude the evolution regulations, then gives references to Beijing's development and planning.

**Keywords:** Land Use; World City; New York; Tokyo; Beijing

**Citation:** HUANG Y, YANG B, ZHANG F. The characteristics of land use of world cities and the inspiration for Beijing[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(6): 13-19. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.308.

### **A Review of Green Space Standard and Its Preparation in the UK**

*Deng Wei, Li Xiang*

**Abstract:** The paper reviews the brief history of green space standard system in the UK, including its emerging, development, typology and core issues. As required by relevant national guidance, the local councils have responsibility to produce local green space standards and strategies, in five strict allocated steps: understanding requirements of local residents, assessing current situation, setting local green space standards, applying standards, producing green space standards planning documents. The 'Greenest' city in Europe, Sheffield, is used as a case study, through which the process of producing local green space standards is discussed. The paper concludes that current green space standard system in the UK is mature, which is strict, in terms of national preparation requirements, and flexible to be applied locally. This system has improved the green spaces in cities since it had been introduced, which are valuable referential experience.

**Keywords:** Urban Green Space in the UK; Green Space Standard; Setting Steps; Green Infrastructure; Green Space of Sheffield

**Citation:** DENG W, LI X. A Review of green space standard and its preparation in the UK[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(6): 20-26. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.310.

### **Research Progress of Regional Spatial Structure Under the Perspective of Space of Flow**

*Wang Yao, Niu Xinyi, Song Xiaodong*

**Abstract:** Based on the review of recent literatures of regional spatial structure studies in the perspective of space of flow, this paper finds most researches focused on four areas: measurement of regional centrality, identification of polycentric spatial structure in functional perspective, delimitation of traditional hinterland and network hinterland, as well as the verification of central place theory, network theory and gravity model. The studies in these four areas are all closely related to the evolution of the types of flow and their measurement methods. Different types of data of flow play important roles in the study of regional spatial structure. Big data especially such as mobile phone signaling data, internet data and mobile phone call record data can better reflect the interactions between the regional city spaces. The emerging big data provides new opportunities for the research of regional spatial structure in the perspective of space of flow. Results reported in this paper indicate three future research directions: flow analysis of logistics data, integration of big data and traditional data, further understanding of the different flow types and its applicability.



**Keywords:** Space of Flow; Data of Flow; Regional Studies; Spatial Structure; Spatial Interaction

**Citation:** WANG Y, NIU X, SONG X. Research progress of regional spatial structure under the perspective of space of flow[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(6): 27-33. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2017.012.

### **Visualization Analysis of Foreign Open Space Research Evolution and Frontiers**

*Li Zhiming, Fan Rongtian*

**Abstract:** The study of open space is of great importance to the sustainable development of human settlements in China. Based on the database of Web of Science, this paper attempts to analyze the evolution of foreign open space research domain by using two scientific knowledge visualizing software, Citespace and VOSviewer. By analyzing key literatures, representative researchers, research frontiers, it is founded that open space research domain has four main clusters: open space and public health, ecological benefits of open space, open space planning and design, open space management, protection and value assessment. The open space and public health research cluster is fast emerging research frontier, which is worthy of much attention to the domestic urban and rural planning and other related academic circles.

**Keywords:** Open Space; Scientific Knowledge Mapping; Visualization

**Citation:** LI Z, FAN R. Visualization analysis of foreign open space research evolution and frontiers[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(6): 34-41, 53. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2017.135.

### **The Research Review and Its Implications of Neighborhood Effects in Euramerican Cities**

*Sheng Mingjie*

**Abstract:** The socio-spatial differentiation in Euramerican cities has been increasing recently, and the effect of concentration/segregation of certain groups has attracted much attention from the academic world. As a result, there has been increasing discussion on the neighborhood effect, which refers to the impact of neighborhoods' characteristics on individuals' socioeconomic outcomes. Nowadays, accompanied by the deepening of globalization and market reform, many Chinese cities are also faced with the similar socio-spatial differentiation trend. However, little academic attention has been paid to the neighborhood effect. This paper reviews the recent empirical research on neighborhood effects within the context of Euramerican cities, illustrates how the neighborhood can have effects on individual's employment outcomes, neighborhood satisfaction, and moving intention/behaviors, as well as discusses the research methods of neighborhood effects. It is believed that this paper will provide some implications for neighborhood effect research in China.

**Keywords:** Neighborhood Effects; Euramerican Cities; Vulnerable Groups

**Citation:** SHENG M. The research review and its implications of neighborhood effects in Euramerican cities[J]. *Urban planning international*, 42-48. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2017.108.

## **A Review on the Research of Natural Protected National Park**

*Tian Meiling, Fang Shiming, Ji Xiujuan*

**Abstract:** National Park is an important way of protecting natural resources, also is an important place of providing human with natural recreation and popular science education. At present, the overseas research on National Park is relatively mature, but the domestic concept and standard of National Park is unclear, which seriously hindered the development and application of National Park mode in China. Therefore, the paper makes systematical review of concept definition, set up standard, development and protection of National Park. It is found that, domestic scholars have yet agree on the concept definition of National Park; the specific discussion of set up standard is less and more macroscopic; the contradiction between resource development and protection is more prominent, but it lacks a real strong operability solution. In the end, the paper makes a discussion combined with China's national conditions. National Park of China should be the protected area dominated by the state. The aim of National Park is protecting the valuable natural resources and cultural heritage, and providing public science popularization education and cultural recreation within limits. The standard setting of National Park should use administrative power, and harmonize the relationship between all kinds of labels. In terms of development and protection, National Park pilot work should be carried out actively, it is necessary to classify protect resources and strengthen national financial support.

**Keywords:** National Park; Concept Definition; Set Up Standard; Development and Protection

**Citation:** TIAN M, FANG S, JI X. A Review on the research of natural protected national park[J]. Urban planning international, 2017(6): 49-53. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.017.

## **Experience of English Heritage Impact Assessment**

*Feng Yan, Ye Jianwei*

**Abstract:** Currently the Heritage Impact Assessment implements within a certain scope in the world. England is one of the typical cases. In the context of sustainable development, faced with the inevitable development, England put Heritage Impact Assessment to a strong planning system, especially in the approval process, for managing the historic environment and the setting. The studies include the importance of heritage and the contribution of the setting, and the evaluation of impact the proposed development on historic environment and the setting. All above must be submit. In order to protect historic environment, mitigation measures are important as well.

**Keywords:** England; Historic Environment; Setting; Heritage Impact Assessment

**Citation:** FENG Y, YE J. Experience of English heritage impact assessment[J]. Urban planning international, 2017(6): 54-60. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2015.357.

## **An Overview of the Quantitative Analysis Methods in Urban Design**

*Niu Qiang, Yan Jinming, Xia Yuan*

**Abstract:** As the research objects of urban design are often imaginable but indescribable, the quantitative analysis methods in urban design are relatively scarce. But the quantitative analysis plays an important role in giving a good insight into the objects of urban design, improving its

scientificity and practicability, so there are still a large number of scholars working in this area. In recent years, scholars have made more and more achievements in quantitative analysis of urban design. In order to promote the research in this field, based on the literature research method, this paper summarizes the main research perspectives and the latest domestic and international research results in urban design quantitative analysis from six dimensions: visual dimension, perceptual dimension, social dimension, functional dimension, morphological dimension, and temporal dimension, and sums up about 60 kinds of indices and 40 kinds of quantitative methods, which shows that the research content is becoming more comprehensive, perspective is becoming more diverse. Combining with the current research hot spots and the new technical means, this paper makes a prospect of the quantitative analysis in urban design.

**Keywords:** Urban Design; Quantitative Analysis; Overview

**Citation:** NIU Q, YAN J, XIA Y. An overview of the quantitative analysis methods in urban design[J]. Urban planning international, 2017(6): 61-68. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2017.047.

### **Research on Equal Supply and Planning of Global Cities' Public Service Facilities: Case Studies on New York, London and Tokyo**

*Zhang Min*

**Abstract:** From latest master plans and related policies of the first-tier global cities including New York, London and Tokyo, this paper reviews the planning guidance, classification system and supply mechanism of public service facility supply of those cities. The paper proposes two directions of promoting social equity in public service facilities supply. On one side, the consistency between supply and demand on both spatial and temporal dimensions should be enhanced; on the other side, the efficiency of facility's operation should be increased. Some specific measures are as follows: firstly, equity should be emphasized in a city's top-level design such as a master plan or a strategy plan; secondly, higher importance should be attached to deprived groups in the classification system of public service facilities; thirdly, the fiscal rights related to public service facilities of bottom governmental body should be enhanced; fourthly, dynamic evaluation and adjustment mechanism of public service facilities should be built; finally, partnership with nongovernment bodies in operation and maintenance of facilities should be established.

**Keywords:** Global Cities; Public Service Facilities; Equal Supply

**Citation:** ZHANG M. Research on equal supply and planning of global cities' public service facilities: case studies on New York, London and Tokyo[J]. Urban planning international, 2017(6): 69-76. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2017.029.

### **The Structural Characteristics and Planning Enlightenments of Hong Kong Elderly Service Facility System**

*Xu Yishan, Zhou Dian, Liu Nan*

**Abstract:** The paper analyses the construction experience and composition characteristics of Hong Kong elderly service facility system, and summarizes the spatial planning features and development pattern. Combining with the current development in the Mainland, this paper gives suggestions to

construct a reasonable and fair facility system for elderly, and provides reference to urban and rural elderly facility for further scientific planning and construction.

**Keywords:** Elderly Service; Facility System; Composition Characteristics; Spatial Planning

**Citation:** XU Y, ZHOU D, LIU N. The structural characteristics and planning enlightenments of Hong Kong elderly service facility system[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(6): 77-83. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2015.569.

### **Study on Strategy of Tsunami Refuges Planning in Japanese Towns**

*Wang Ying, Zeng Jian, Wang Qiang*

**Abstract:** Taking Great East Japan Earthquake which is an “earthquake-tsunami-nuclear leakage accident” compound disaster to analyze the planning strategy of tsunami refuges in Japanese towns, the article sums up the definition, types, planning method and development strategy of tsunami refuges, and explores the evacuation framework under the legal background of Japanese. Various types of disasters occur frequently among Chinese coastal cities, but the prevention and control measures for refuges in those cities are less and weak. The study aims to make up for the lack of research of refuges in China, to perfect the planning system of refuges systematically, to prevent, reduce and eliminate the loss caused by disasters effectively, and to provide an enlightenment of effective planning strategies for refuges of Chinese coastal cities.

**Keywords:** Tsunami Refuge; Coastal City; Prevention and Reduction of Disaster

**Citation:** WANG Y, ZENG J, WANG Q. Study on strategy of Tsunami refuges planning in Japanese towns[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(6): 84-90. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2015.385.

### **Learning from Wet Market Development in East Asian Metropolis: Cases of Hong Kong, Taiwan Districts and Singapore**

*Wu Jielin, Chen Yulin*

**Abstract:** In China’s metropolis, wet markets are challenged in planning, design and management during the transition period. In this paper, three East Asian metropolis, namely Hong Kong, Taiwan Districts and Singapore, are chosen for case studies. Based on the introduction of wet markets development process, the paper analyzes the measures in facility planning, architecture design and management mechanism, and finally discusses their implications for China.

**Keywords:** Wet Markets; Transition; Renewal; East Asia

**Citation:** WU J, CHEN Y. Learning from Wet Market development in East Asian Metropolis: cases of Hong Kong, Taiwan Districts and Singapore[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(6): 91-98. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.408.

## **Development of Art Space and the Mechanism of Government Guidance in Berlin: A Case Study of ‘Spandauer Vorstadt’ in Mitte**

*Liang Zhichao, Huang Xu, Xue Desheng*

**Abstract:** Along with post-industrialization and globalization, scholars pay increasing attention to the research on ‘Creative City’. Our case study of ‘Spandauer Vorstadt’ (an art hub in Berlin) traces the roles of multi-level governments in the formation of art space there, exploring related effective policies with respect to their ‘guidance strategies’. The development of art space can be divided into four stages, including ‘the cultivation of multicultural atmosphere’, ‘cluster forming’, ‘self-reinforcing of space’ and ‘mature art space’. Generally, a dichotomy has been identified – stringent regulation, or “let-it-be”. Addressing this divergence, multi-level governments in Berlin have adopted long-term stable policies in the framework of ‘guidance strategies’ to create flexible, feasible and favorable (3F) conditions for art space. In different stages, multi-level governments play distinctive roles but cooperate with each other to promote the process. Because of these, many achievements have been realized, such as the conservation of historic areas and the formulation of local social networks – as well as ‘building a global creative city’.

**Keywords:** Creative City; Art Space; Multi-level Governments; Guidance Strategy; Berlin

**Citation:** LIANG Z, HUANG X, XUE D. Development of art space and the mechanism of government guidance in Berlin: a case study of ‘Spandauer Vorstadt’ in Mitte[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(6): 99-107. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.505.

## **Learning from the “Gown and Town” University Town Planning: Louvain-La-Neuve, Belgium**

*Liu Zheng, Wang Shifu, Mo Zhejuan*

**Abstract:** Gown and Town, is reflected in the special spatial morphology, the functional arrangement, and the institution of the academic education. The historical university town in Europe is the ideal reference for Chinese new university town planning, because of the integration and interaction between university and city. In the 1960 s, the Université Catholique de Louvain, a modern Belgian university, was planned to recreate a historical “Gown and Town” university. Louvain-La-Neuve has many features that are similar to traditional university town, in which the compact land use, the mixed and open functions and the pedestrian connectivity are rarely found in other modern universities. This paper demonstrates the planning concepts and methods of Louvain-La-Neuve. It also shows the importance of social and economic diversity in the development of university towns. As a valuable reference, Louvain-La-Neuve reveals the disparity in institution, conception and planning for the development of Chinese university towns, which are not only the causes of current problems, but also the barriers in achieving “Gown and Town” in Chinese context.

**Keywords:** Louvain-La-Neuve; New Town; University Town; Gown and Town; Mixed and Open

**Citation:** LIU Z, WANG S, MO Z. Learning from the “gown and town” university town planning: Louvain-La-Neuve, Belgium[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(6): 108-115. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.395.

## **Research on Exploitation and Utilization of Sustainable Developmental City Underground Space: Case Study of the Underground Pedestrian System of Toronto**

*Zhou Xu, Li Songnian, Wang Feng*

**Abstract:** In the early 20th century, Europeans and Americans had built on the city underground space, of which urban rail transit development is one of the major sections in underground space. However, underground space was developed in different way in cities as represented by Toronto, Canada with special underground pedestrian system. The Toronto's Downtown Underground Pedestrian System (PATH) was taken as an example, the historical background and causes, construction process, spatial characters, planning framework and the existing questions are discussed in detail in this paper. This study provides concrete case reference for development and management of pedestrian space in Chinese cities.

**Keywords:** Toronto; PATH Underground Pedestrian System; Master Plan

**Citation:** ZHOU X, LI S, WANG F. Research on exploitation and utilization of sustainable developmental city underground space: case study of the underground pedestrian system of Toronto[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(6): 116-124. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.312.

## **Active Ageing: Inspiration of the Active Adult Retirement Community in the United States**

*Yin Jie, Peng Zhongren*

**Abstract:** Facing the problem of fast ageing, "Ageing-in-place" model has become a worldwide consensus strategy because it not only embodies the "Active Ageing" concept, but also reduces the burden of public finance. Retirement community is an important space to realize the "Active Ageing" and "Ageing-in-place" strategies. This article takes "The Villages" in Florida as a case to introduce the experience of "Active Adult Retirement Community" (AARC) in the United States. Compared to AARC, the domestic academic community and real estate industry are more concerned about "Continuous Care Retirement Community" (CCRC). This paper compares AARC and CCRC to explore the future model of China's retirement community construction. This study finds out that the elderly should be regarded as the mainstream population with active participation in social, economic, cultural, spiritual, civic and other affairs. Retirement communities should help them to build social networks through rich cultural and social activities to achieve physical and mental pleasure. The successful experience of AARC provides a positive and effective response to the upcoming wave of ageing in China.

**Keywords:** Active Ageing; Ageing-in-place; Active Adult Retirement Community; International Experience

**Citation:** YIN J, PENG Z. Active ageing: inspiration of the active adult retirement community in the United States[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2017(6): 125-131. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.264.

# INDEX of *Urban Planning International* | 2017