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Volume 31 Issue 1, February 2016

Special Background and Potential Conflict: Agriculture Development During the Urbanization Progress in China

Hu Liang, Wang Xingping

Abstract: Compared with western countries, the restrictive development policy in early era leads to a slow agricultural development in China. Further, huge population and limited arable land resources cause involution both in the agricultural labor force and technology input. With the continuous improvement of urbanization and the expansion of urban space, grain consumption demand is promoting, structural shortage of agricultural labor force is increasingly prominent and the new phenomenon of abandoned land is constantly emerging. The potential conflict of urbanization and agricultural development encounters again after the reform and opening up. Agricultural development has become the key issue for both urban and rural development. Therefore, reconsideration on the relationship between urbanization and agricultural development is needed, and it is recommended to promote management transformation of agriculture on the basis of the scale management of agriculture.

Keywords: Special Background; Potential Conflict; Urbanization; Agriculture Development; China

Citation: HU L, WANG X. Special background and potential conflict: agriculture development during the urbanization progress in China[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(1): 1-7.

Theses on Urbanization

Nell Brenner

Abstract: With the development of urbanization, current urban situation draws much attention both in academic circles and in the public sphere: the geographies of urbanization tend to be planetary, which explodes the erstwhile urban/rural divide; transnational capital investment and urban development are emerging across major world economic regions; the contemporary metropolis has become a locus of sociopolitical mobilization. Under these conditions, this paper reviews and rethinks the inherited urban theory, which is in a state of disarray. To provoke debate regarding the contemporary planetary urban condition, the state of intellectual inheritance in the academic fields devoted to its investigation, and the prospects for developing new conceptual strategies for deciphering emergent urban realities and potentialities across places, territories, and scales, this paper presents a series of theses and suggests several possible future horizons for urban theory and research.

Keywords: Planetary Urbanization; Urban Theory; Urban Question

Citation: BRENNER N. Theses on urbanization[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(1): 8-18.

Reflections on Smart City from Urban Planning Perspective

Zhang Chun, Li Lei, Xia Haishan

Abstract: The concept of Smart City spread globally, trying to deal with the problems such as urban management, environment, transportation and infrastructure. This concept also highly promoted in China recently. This paper reexamines Smart City from aspects of theoretical roots, concept initials, evaluation systems, international practices, and also its limitations and response. First, it traces the

theoretical roots of Smart City and finds that it is not only influenced by rational planning after the Metering Revolution, but also penetrates through the western planning theories since the second half of 20th century. Second, accumulative researches define the concept of Smart City with multiple aims including efficiency, equality, livability and sustainability. Take the EU Smart City evaluation system as example, it covers multidimensional indicators from six aspects such as smart economy, smart people, smart governance, smart mobile, smart environment and smart community. Third, in the global Smart City practices, it also faces challenges from organization, governance, safety and privacy, and also IT. An integration action framework is established to respond these challenges. This paper emphasizes the importance of organization and policy advocating Smart City is more an action than just a slogan. It concludes that technology may be helpful to increase the degree of intelligent, but it can neither make city smarter by itself, nor solve the real social and environmental problems in the quick urbanization. The implications of this paper lie in that the Smart City initiatives cannot be met by just promoting IT, but need the integration of origination, policy, technique to promote smart city in a farsighted and sustainable way. This paper also provides implication for solving the social, transportation and environmental problems and building future smarter city practice in China.

Keywords: Smart City; Rational Planning; Metering Revolution; Multiple Goals; Action Framework

Citation: ZHANG C, LI L, XIA H. Reflections on smart city from urban planning perspective[J]. Urban planning international, 2016(1): 19-25.

Designing Urban Spatial Vitality from Morphological Perspective - A Study Based on Quantified Urban Morphology and Activities' Testing

Ye Yu, Zhuang Yu, Zhang Lingzhu, Akkeies van Nes

Abstract: As an important goal of urban design, the creating of urban spatial vitality has been discussed for a long time. However, current findings tend to be too complicated to guide urban design projects effectively. This paper based on urban morphology to review various classical urban design theories on promoting spatial vitality and finally proposes essential morphological elements for designing vitality: the well values of street-network accessibility, building density and typology, and functional mixture. This hypothesis is then preliminary tested through quantified morphological description and behavior intensity - a non-morphological feature of vitality.

Keywords: Urban Morphology; Urban Spatial Vitality; Urban Design; Space Syntax

Citation: YE Y, ZHUANG Y, ZHANG L, et al. Designing urban spatial vitality from morphological perspective: a study based on quantified urban morphology and activities' testing[J]. Urban planning international, 2016(1): 26-33.

The Florida's Concurrency System of Public Facilities Delivery and Its Reference on China

Shao Lin

Abstract: This paper introduces the Florida's concurrency system and analyses some important issues including the planning control, capital revenue and statutory base, which are closely related

to policy design of public facilities delivery. Based on the analysis of Sino- American land use regulation, the role of public facilities delivery should be transferred from supporting to regulating and leading the urban land use. In China, provision of basic public facilities prior to the land transfer is conducive to play the advantage of land use regulation.

Keywords: Concurrency System; Public Facilities Delivery; Land Use Regulation; Policy and Legislation

Citation: SHAO L. The Florida's concurrency system of public facilities delivery and its reference to China[J]. Urban planning international, 2016(1): 34-38.

The Housing Supply Approach Based on the Concept of Financing and Saving: A Study on the Operation Mechanism of “Chonse” Housing Rental System in South Korea

Tang Yan, Wei Hanbin, Bian Lanchun, Kim Selyong

Abstract: “Chonse” is a unique housing rental system in South Korea, in which the renter doesn't pay any more money during the period of contract after paying a certain amount of deposit in one lump sum. In the other words, the renter can live in a house for free” and get back his deposit when the lease term expires. This paper explores the origin and development of Chonse system in South Korea, examines its operation mechanism, and discusses the important impact of economic fluctuation and policy adjustment on Chonse housing market. From the perspective of financing and saving, it reveals the specific “rental” and “financial” properties of Chonse housing rental system, so as to find certain experience and approaches for solving the problems of “high-price” and “housing shortage” in Chinese cities.

Keywords: South Korea; Chonse; Housing Supply; Financing; Saving; Mechanism

Citation: TANG Y, WEI H, BIAN L, et al. The housing supply approach based on the concept of financing and saving: a study on the operation mechanism of “Chonse” housing rental system in South Korea[J]. Urban planning international, 2016(1): 39-45.

Gyomukakutoshi and Spatial Structure Optimization of Tokyo Metropolitan Region

He Zhongyu, Zhai Guofang

Abstract: In the 1980s, to mitigate the over-accumulation of population and resource to Tokyo, Japanese government proposed to development “Gyomukakutoshi” (core business city) in the surrounding areas of Tokyo, as an approach to decentralize part of the capital functions to these cities and optimize the spatial structure of Tokyo Metropolitan Region. The current study introduces the background and decision making process of the Gyomukakutoshi policy. It analyzes the development strategy of Gyomukakutoshi through four typical case cities. Further, by employing aggregate data of Tokyo Metropolitan Region in the past 30 years, this paper evaluates the policy in terms of its relation with the regional integration and discusses the possible problems merged during the implementation of the policy.

Keywords: Gyomukakutoshi; Tokyo Metropolitan Region; Spatial Structure; Polycentric; Urban Function

Citation: HE Z, ZHAI G. Gyomukakutoshi and spatial structure optimization of Tokyo

Metropolitan Region[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(1): 46-52.

Change and Prospect of Guiding Ideology and Policy Regime of China's Urban Planning in 60 Years

Zhou Yajie, Gao Shiming

Abstract: China's urban planning has undergone a tortuous course of development in the 60 years since the founding of new China. Combined with context of national economic and social development, the paper divides the 60-year history of the development of urban planning into several stages, and conducts a historical review of the changes of guiding ideology and policy regime of urban planning. On this basis, some experience and lessons are summed up, and the development trends of the future are prospected.

Keywords: Urban Planning; Guiding Ideology; Policy Regime

Citation: ZHOU Y, GAO S. Change and prospect of guiding ideology and policy regime of China's Urban planning in 60 years[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(1): 53-57.

Advanced Urban Planning Concepts and the New Requirements for Planners in the 21st Century

Sun Li, Zhang Yukun

Abstract: A large number of advanced urban planning concepts are introduced and classified into six categories: five of which focus on sustainable development, information and digital technology, improvement of urban social and community life, politics or economy, preservation and renewal respectively, and the last kind involves other planning concepts. Sustainable development, information and digital technology are the core driving forces of the creations of new urban form and new urban-rural relationship in the 21st century. On this basis, the knowledge and skills the urban planners need in the future are introduced. Finally, the paper emphasizes that the planning and constructions of China should use new Western planning concepts for reference suitably to broaden the way of thinking, and innovate for its own unique challenges.

Keywords: Advanced Urban Planning Concepts; Sustainable Development; Information and Digital Technology; Basic Skills of Planners

Citation: SUN L, ZHANG Y. Advanced urban planning concepts and the new requirements for planners in the 21st century[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(1): 58-64.

A Framework of Planning Support System and Its Applications

Long Ying, Huang Xiaochun, Zhang Yongping, He Lianna, Cheng Hui

Abstract: Planning support system (PSS) has attracted extensive attention from scholars and decision makers for decades. Most of the existing research on PSS is related to system design, implementation, and application as well as evaluation of a standalone system in one area, e.g. What if? CommunityViz and INDEX. There is no existing research on an entire framework of PSS for

various types of plans. In this paper, we propose a PSS framework for several types of city plans in China, e.g. master plan, detailed plan, municipal infrastructure plan and transport plan. Based on an extensive literature review and multiple rounds of planners and decision-makers' surveys, the framework we proposed focuses on two aspects. On the one hand, we itemize plan contents (termed as "plan elements") into various steps for each type of plan, e.g. population forecasting and establishing urban growth boundaries in a master plan. On the other hand, we list related PSSs for each plan element. In our research, PSSs embody three forms, which are existing PSS software (e.g. What if? and INDEX), planning support models to be developed or already developed as well as quantitative methods (e.g. scenario analysis, systems analysis, and logistic regression). The two dimensional framework provides a full picture of PSS applications in various types of plans. The framework has been applied in the Beijing Institute of City Planning (BICP) for several months till the submission of this manuscript, and has attracted hundreds of application requests from planners in the Institute.

Keywords: Planning Support System (PSS); Framework; Urban and Rural Planning; Beijing

Citation: LONG Y, HUANG X, ZHANG Y, et al. A framework of planning support system and its applications[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(1): 65-70.

Research on the Construction Regulations and Planning System from a Land-use Perspective in Japanese Rural Area After the World War II

Feng Xu, Wang Kai, Mao Qizhi

Abstract: From a land-use perspective, the paper sorts out the development skeleton of construction regulations and planning system in Japanese rural area after the World War II, as well as sums up the stage division, characteristics of each stage, background and implementation effect of each regulation. The research is unfolded in three stages: Rural land property reform from 1945 to 1962 with the goal of setting up democratic system and restoring agricultural production; legal institution and planning system establishment stage from 1963 to 1991 under the influence of urbanization and industrialization; and integration in territorial planning stage from 1992 till now for jumping out the traditional urban-rural conception. Making rural areas with conflicts appearing in urbanization and industrialization as object, and problem solving as advancing direction, legal institution and planning system related to rural is completed in these three stages, and covered the entire country finally. Analysis on this establishment process as well as furthering contents has an important significance to guide what to do next in legislation of rural construction in China.

Keywords: Land Use; Construction Regulation; Planning System; Japanese Rural Area

Citation: FENG X, WANG K, MAO Q. Research on the construction regulations and planning system from a land-use perspective in Japanese rural area after the World War II[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(1): 71-80.

The Evolution of Dutch Rural Planning and Its Implications

Zhang Chi, Zhang Jingxiang, Chen Meiwu

Abstract: The Netherlands is similar to China to a large extent in terms of high density of population

and the lack of per capita arable land, but it has better rural environment and stronger agriculture industry due to its prominent and experienced rural planning. This paper introduces the historical development of Dutch rural planning and discusses the relationship between Dutch urban and rural planning. The rural land consolidation, rural land development and spatial planning are discussed to analyze the evolution of Dutch planning philosophy in rural areas. It is expected that the paper can provide some experience to the rural planning and construction in China, such as multiple planning integration, innovation of land development, land property transaction system reform and diversity of rural governance.

Keywords: The Netherlands; Rural Planning; Land Consolidation; Land Development; Spatial Planning

Citation: ZHANG C, ZHANG J, CHEN M. The evolution of Dutch rural planning and its implications[J]. Urban planning international, 2016(1): 81-86.

Differential Planning and Construction Modes of Low- carbon Community in Europe and Its Enlightenment to China

Wu Lijuan, Li Xiaohui, Liu Yuting

Abstract: Europe has been recognized as a pioneer in low-carbon development, which has carried out much different construction practice in low- carbon community. However, China is still at the initial stage in low-carbon community, the existing theoretical studies have emphasized the physical space planning of low-carbon community, or particularly focused on the application of low carbon technology, very few studies have concerned about the different construction modes in low-carbon community. With a deep analysis of the construction experience in Europe by typical low -carbon communities and constraints in China, we think that low-carbon construction should vary from one community to the other in the goal, construction and management.

Keywords: Low-carbon Community; Construction Mode; Differentiation; Europe

Citation: WU L, LI X, LIU Y. Differential planning and construction modes of low-carbon community in Europe and its enlightenment to China[J]. Urban planning international, 2016(1): 87-92, 99.

Research on Building Height Control of the City of New York in America

Wang Hui, Tan Zongbo, Liu Jian

Abstract: The control of building height is an important content of urban land use planning. It is not only the purpose to maintain the light and ventilation, but also a method to protect urban landscape and create city form. In the market economic system, the building height is influenced by different factors, which result in that the regulatory detailed planning faces obvious problems. So it is important to discuss how to control building height in proper and flexible way. Taking the city of New York for example, this paper discusses the appearance, development, and current control methods of building height in the zoning. And this will be emphasized that how zoning controls building height on the premise of protecting public interests and how zoning combines the consideration of the urban form to control the building height to realize the more positive purpose.

Keywords: Market Economy; Building Height; Control; The City of New York; Zoning

Citation: WANG H, TAN Z, LIU J. Research on building height control of the city of New York in America[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(1): 93-99.

Comparative Study on Function Distribution and Land Replacement Around the Suburban Railway Stations of Three British Generations of New Towns: Illustrated by the Examples of Harlow, Cumbernauld and Milton Keynes

Yao Minfeng, Sun Hongna

Abstract: Suburban rail transport is the main modes of transportation connecting suburb and urban area. It mainly commutes suburban homes with work and school. Suburban rail can also optimize urban structure. The construction of suburban rail has become the important means of adjusting the industrial structure, guiding the development of satellite towns, dispersing population from central city and achieving sustainable economic development. The function layout and planning of the suburban railway station is different from the urban rail station. By comparing the function distribution and land replacement around the train stations of three British generations of new towns such as Harlow, Cumbernauld and Milton Keynes, the paper summarizes the layout characteristics of suburban railway station according to different planning ideas and its

Keywords: The United Kingdom; New Town; Suburban Railway Station; Function Distribution and Land Replacement

Citation: YAO M, SUN H. Comparative study on function distribution and land replacement around the suburban railway stations of three British generations of new towns: illustrated by the Examples of Harlow, Cumbernauld and Milton Keynes[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(1): 100-108,116.

Study on Classification and Characteristics of Urban Rail Transit Station Based on Node-Place Model: Empirical Analysis and Experience Enlightenment of Singapore

Ren Lijian, Yun Yingxia, Quan Haiyuan

Abstract: According to the Node-Place Model, this paper analyzes the development and construction characteristics of various types of site area of Singapore based on the classification of urban rail transit station, then it indicates that there is collaborative relationship between the rail station and the urban centers at all levels. The results show that efficient multi-level center structure should be integrated with corresponding types of rail station area, and the land use of various types of site areas should form a characteristic as “dominant function + mixed use”. At the same time, the economic and social benefits of land use and its schedule for development should be taking in account in the planning and construction of the rail station area. Singapore experience tells us that it is possible to guide the planning and construction of rail transit and urban space by the concept of collaborative development concept and hierarchical structure of the organizational principles, and give full play to the positive effect of rail transit in strengthening the urban structure and optimizing land layout.

Keywords: Urban Rail Transit; Station classification; Land Use; Empirical Study

Citation: REN L, YUN Y, QUAN H. Study on classification and characteristics of urban rail transit

station based on node-place model: empirical analysis and experience enlightenment of Singapore[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(1): 109-116.

Conception, Guideline, Creation of the Cluster, International Workshop of 2015 Milano EXPO

Deng Xueyuan, Lou Yongqi

Abstract: “Cluster” is the organizational model of 2015 Milan Expo Union Pavilions, also an historic innovation. This article documents 3 parts of an overall design innovation process of 2015 Milan Expo Union Pavilion, which included organizational model, design guidelines, 27 detailed designs of the clusters. First, the Milan Expo Union Pavilion organizers put forward a concept of “Cluster” to organize joint pavilions, to dialogue according to a certain food, instead of the tradition of joining countries by continents. Secondly, the organizer provides design guidelines, which included topics, participating countries lists, the design constraints of nine food clusters theme. Sustainable design and mobility Simulation reflected the latest trends of the design guideline. Thirdly, 27 teams from around the world submitted 27 programs, 3 proposals for each food cluster, under the constraint of design guidelines, also full of creative freedoms. The conclusion is that a design innovation process needs an innovative concept, design guideline, diversified creation.

Keywords: Cluster; Union Pavilion of 2015 Milano EXPO; Design Guideline; Sustainable Design; Mobility Simulation

Citation: DENG X, LOU Y. Conception, guideline, creation of the cluster international workshop of 2015 Milano EXPO[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(1): 117-124.

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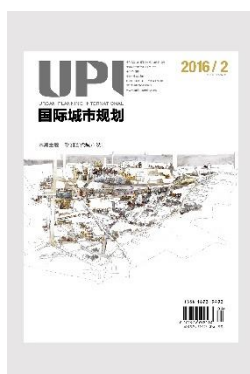
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Farewell to Growth Promotion: Some Topics in Contemporary Planning Research in the US

Zhang Tingwei

Abstract: Reflecting changes of the American society, there is also an evolution of the value system with urban studies and planning scholars. The article discusses some hot topics in contemporary planning research including Just city, Informality, Autonomous planning, Crowdfunding, and DIY planning. An effort is made to understand the new developments and the impacts to urban planners.

Keywords: America; Urban Planning; Urban Studies

Citation: ZHANG T. Farewell to growth promotion: some topics in contemporary planning research in the US[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(2): 1-5.

Urban Design in Europe: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow

Yi Xin, Harald Bodenschatz, Dieter Frick, Aljoscha Hofmann

Abstract: Europe is very proud of its cities, proud of the long history, social cohesion, diversity and other characteristics that they share. London, Amsterdam, Paris, Warsaw, Prague, Copenhagen, Berlin, Moscow, Istanbul, Vienna, Venice, Rome, Athens, Madrid, Lisbon and many more - the primary essential feature of Europe is the network of famous cities with different histories and distinctive architecture. Compared to cities elsewhere in the world, Europe's major cities differ markedly in terms of scale of construction, population development, administration, principles of urban design and professionalism. To understand these characteristics, it is necessary to have an understanding of the history of urban development in Europe.

Citation: YI X, BODENSCHATZ H, FRICK D, et al. Urban design in Europe: yesterday, today and tomorrow[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(2): 6-11.

Learning from European Experience: Urban Design's Challenges in Global Era

Yi Xin, Klaus R Kunzmann

Abstract: This article tries to introduce the content of urban design and identifies the critical transformation of European urban development against the challenges of economic restructuring and globalization. Urban development has transferred its focus area from outwards extension to inwards restructuring. High quality of built environment has become the core area of urban competitiveness. In the perspective of transferring European experiences to China's urban development practice, five aspects should be seriously studied: urban identity and historic conservation play a central role; urban regeneration becomes more and more important affairs with priority; knowledge economy requires enough attentions; social and ecological dimensions locate in the central area in urban development; planning culture relates very much with decision making process and project implementation. Besides, experience communication should not be restricted in individual case studies. It is also necessary to make comprehensive analysis in the related social, economic, cultural and institutional context.

Keywords: Urban Design; Globalization; European Experience; Urban Regeneration

Citation: YI X, KUNZMANN K R. Learning from European experience: urban design's challenges in global era[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(2): 12-17.

“Critical Reconstruction” in Berlin’s City Centre

Harald Bodenschatz

Abstract: Berlin has developed “critical reconstruction” as well as related urban design principles and practices in 1980 s. Based on critics on urban design principles in modern urbanism and understanding of contemporary life styles, “critical reconstruction” aims to recover the spatial outline of historic city and promote differentiation among public space, semi-public space and private space. “Critical reconstruction” is one the delegates of European urban design in 1990s. Aesthetic and historic dimensions have been introduced to as principles to promote urban regeneration and urban development. Besides, public participation and urban public space system have also be identified as central tasks in “critical reconstruction”.

Keywords: Berlin; Urban Design; Critical Reconstruction; Public Participation; Aesthetic

Citation: BODENSCHATZ H. “Critical reconstruction” in Berlin’s city centre[J]. Urban planning international, 2016(2): 18-24.

Hulme Manchester: Regeneration of a Socially Excluded Quarter

Delton Jackson, Michael Crilly

Abstract: Hulme Manchester is one of the cradle of industrial revolution, urbanization and modern urbanism experiment in Europe. This article summaries the deficiencies in early period of industrialization, and serious problems during modern urbanism, especially the large estate development for underprivileged classes. Hulme also holds important status in contemporary creative culture and art filed. Urban regeneration focuses on communication works with local citizens in recent years. A series of measurements to communication skills have been developed for local identity cultivation and promotion of diversified community development. With the aids of New Urbanism concepts, experts work together with local public to improve environmental quality for sustainable development.

Keywords: New Urbanism; Socially Excluded Quarter; Creative Industry; Manchester; Urbanization

Citation: JACKSON D, CRILLY M. Hulme Manchester: regeneration of a socially excluded quarter[J]. Urban planning international, 2016(2): 25-31.

So is About Urbanity: Südstadt Tübingen

Leonhard Schenk, Cord Soehlke

Abstract: Südstadt Tübingen is a successful military land redevelopment project, in which functional mix and urban diversity have been identified as main goals. In the whole development process, joint building venture has been utilized as important urban development instrument. On one hand, this instrument helps citizens development adaptive and affordable living space and let them find own identity to the new quarter; on the other hand, it is also important to cultivate urban diversity and suitable spatial feeling, mix relationship in living and working conditions, so that the quarters will have very flexible structure to accommodate diversified urban life styles.

Keywords: Urbanity; Joint Building Venture; Urban Development Pattern; Military Land

Redevelopment; Diversity

Citation: SCHENK L, SOEHLKE C. So is about urbanity: Südstadt Tübingen[J]. Urban planning international, 2016(2): 32-38.

The Rieselfeld District in Freiburg in Breisgau – An Exemplary Model of District Development in Germany

Karoline Brombach

Abstract: Rieselfeld District in Freiburg in Breisgau is widely accepted as model project for contemporary ecological urban development. A series of advanced environmental measurements have been utilized, e.g. rain water collection has been combined with open space system planning together. Besides, the plots division structure has played central role in functional mix and social integration development. Urban design proposal has proposed flexible principles and made great efforts in communication with different stakeholders. With such efforts, Rieselfeld district has become the first ranking living space and social integrative neighborhood with suitable perspective.

Keywords: Ecological City; Functional Mix; Social Integration; Incremental Development

Citation: BROMBACH K. The rieselfeld district in Freiburg in Breisgau: an exemplary model of district development in Germany[J]. Urban planning international, 2016(2): 39-43.

Grand-Paris: Four Moments in a Long History

Philippe Panerai, Dieter Frick

Abstract: This article summarizes the four important moments in Grand Paris' development history: Haussmann's Paris Plan in 1860, Henri Prost's plan in 1934, SDAU in 1965 as well as SDRIF and Grand Paris Plan in 2005. Against the challenges of globalization and regional restructuring process, Paris has to overcome its own intrinsic behavior and thinking pattern and to promote reform in existing administration and technical institution. Based on spatial development of whole metropolitan area, the whole region should work together to solve following problems such as absence of political order in the whole region, deficiencies in regional public transportation system and the strengthening the poly-centric regional structure etc.

Keywords: Grand Paris Plan; Regional Development Coordination; Poly-centric Development; Public Transportation

Citation: PANERAI P. Grand-Paris: four moments in a long history[J]. Urban planning international, 2016(2): 44-50.

Social Network, Spatial Structure and Evolution of The Bosnywash Megalopolis Innovative Cities Cluster

Lu Tianzan, Wu Zhiqiang, Huang Liang

Abstract: With innovation as the main driving force of urban and regional development, regional space reconstruction is also seemed as the flow, organization and exchange coupling relationship of

innovative elements in the nature. In this study, based on the data of the Patent Cooperation in WIPO between 50 cities in the Bosnywash Megalopolis from 1990 to 2015, we observe the social networking features, spatial organization characteristics and evolution of the Bosnywash Megalopolis innovative cluster by the elements such as density, centrality, network association and spatial structure etc.

Keywords: Innovative Cities Cluster; Social Network; Spatial Structure; Evolution; The Bosnywash Megalopolis

Citation: LU T, WU Z, HUANG L. Social network, spatial structure and evolution of the Bosnywash Megalopolis innovative cities cluster[J]. Urban planning international, 2016(2): 51-60.

Not Only for Tourists: The Historic Urban Landscape as Infrastructure for Livable Contemporary Cities

G-Bertrando Bonfantini

Abstract: This paper aims to contrast the idea that the future of historic centers in today contemporary cities is to become ‘thematic parks’ oriented to a tourist urban economy. This idea is the epigonic legacy of a banal functionalism, the limits of which were highlighted since the Sixties of the last century by the criticisms against the schematic and poor application-i.e., the abuse-of the zoning town-planning techniques and a reductive notion of living space. To conceive and set up the contemporary city as a patchwork of thematic parks and highly specialized urban parts will produce the effects of a relevant loss of its real habitability conditions. On the contrary, historic centers can play a meaningful, plural and complex role as ‘urbanity infrastructure’ in the cities of today.

Keywords: Historic Centers; Urban Heritage; Urban Planning Principles; Urban Regeneration; Contemporary City; Habitability

Citation: BONFANTINI G B. Not Only for tourists: the historic urban landscape as infrastructure for livable contemporary cities[J]. Urban planning international, 2016(2): 61-65.

Decoding Diversity in a Multi-dimensional Way: A Case Study of Clerkenwell in London

Zhang Ji

Abstract: What might vibrant, mixed use areas look like? How do they come into being in cities? Does spatial configuration play a key role, and what does the urban past contribute to create present conditions? To answer these, the paper sets out to conduct a literature review by drawing on concepts such as diversity, underlying mechanism for shaping the diversity under space syntax paradigm and intelligible diversity. Taking a cross disciplinary approach, the paper then selects a prima facie “well working” diverse area, Clerkenwell in London, to carry out the quantitative and qualitative investigation. It explores what “well working” diversity might mean and its underlying mechanism from the structural and functional aspects through the prism of an over 300 year history. It is suggested that the historical evolution of the area structure may account for its heterogeneous identity, this structure may account for Clerkenwell’s retention of diverse land use patterns despite its location next to the city of London.

Keywords: Diversity; Space Syntax; History; Spatial Structure; Underlying Mechanism

Citation: ZHANG J. Decoding diversity in a multi-dimensional way: a case study of Clerkenwell in London[J]. Urban planning international, 2016(2): 66-75.

Urban Open Space Research Review Based on Children's Safety

Zhong Le, Gong Peng, Gu Xinren

Abstract: At present, children in cities suffer damage phenomenon in the open space is on the rise, is worthy of learning, and research on the safety of children's open space in the developed countries is relatively mature. On foreign studies about the safety of children in the urban open space, its development has experienced the germination stage, the early stage, development stage, mature stage and leap stage. A general research content is more and more diversified, focus more and more humanistic trend. The study has reference significance on Chinese urban children open space planning and design.

Keywords: Children Safety; Urban Open Space; Planning and Design; Safety Evaluation

Citation: ZHONG L, GONG P, GU X. Urban open space research review based on children's safety[J]. Urban planning international, 2016(2): 76-83.

High-speed Rail Station and Urban Spatial Evolution: Review and Introspection

Hong Shijian, Yao Chao

Abstract: As one of the mass rapid transport systems, high-speed rail impacts the regional and urban spatial developments at different scales. On microscopic level, high-speed rail stations are closely associated with the urban spatial evolution. With the booming construction of the high-speed rail, the research findings about stations and urban spatial evolutions are also growing rich. This article is mainly about the theory and cases. It's an overview of the research about high-speed rail stations and spatial evolution in three aspects: urban developments, spatial evolution and the land exploitation. The law of urban spatial evolution with the influence of the stations is summarized, and hopefully can provide some references for the distribution and construction of China's high-speed rail stations.

Keywords: High-speed Rail; Station Location; Urban Spatial Evolution; New Town Construction

Citation: HONG S, YAO C. High-speed rail station and urban spatial evolution: review and introspection[J]. Urban planning international, 2016(2): 84-89.

Study on the Phenomenon of Space Transformation from Greenland to Vegetable Plots and Resulting Conflicts in Urban Residential Areas: Case of Hangzhou Gudang Residential Area

Zhu Jin, Pan Jiahong, Zhao Wenzhong, Zhu Xiaofeng

Abstract: Under the background of China's accelerating urbanization, public green space in some urban residential areas were somehow transformed to vegetable plots recently, which caused contradictions in the process of such spatial transformation among different interest groups, people who grow vegetables, people against it and community officers. Hangzhou Gudang Residential Area,

including three communities was taken as a case study. First of all, we generalized the spatial distribution, features and forms of these vegetable plots in this area. Based on the investigations and interviews to residents and community officers in Gudang, we explained why the phenomenon occurred from the internal and external mechanism. Then, the cause of the conflicts was analysed from three dimensions, which are different understandings, resources sharing and negative externalities. We argued that proper institutional arrangements could alleviate the conflicts. The vegetable gardens should be brought into institutionalized management and be included in the framework of urban planning. At last, we put forward some countermeasure which can be taken recently.

Keywords: Vegetable Plots in Urban Residential Areas; Neighborhood Conflicts; Countermeasure Discussion

Citation: ZHU J, PAN J, ZHAO W, et al. Study on the phenomenon of space transformation from greenland to vegetable plots and resulting conflicts in urban residential areas: case of Hangzhou Gudang Residential Area[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(2): 90-97.

A-Century Development of New York City's Zoning Resolution (1916-2016) from the Perspective of Privately Owned Public Space Construction

Yu Yang

Abstract: From the perspective of privately owned public space construction, the article makes a historical review of New York City's Zoning Resolution development in a century, especially focusing on the development of incentive zoning, and depicts a trajectory from rigid zoning to flexible zoning. Meanwhile, the relevant experiences and lessons are analyzed in detail. Finally, considering the present situation of adopting incentive zoning in Chinese cities, New York City's enlightenment for China is brought forward.

Keywords: New York City; Zoning Resolution; Privately Owned Public Space; Development History; Enlightenment for China

Citation: YU Y. A-century development of New York City's Zoning Resolution (1916-2016) from the perspective of privately owned public space construction[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(2): 98-109.

Research on Planning and Management of Regional Parks in German Metropolitan Regions: A Case Study on Regional Park Rhein Main in Frankfurt/Rhein-Main Metropolitan Region

Chai Zhouyue, Xie Xiaoping, Julian Wekel

Abstract: The metropolitan region represents an important spatial category of the 21 century in China, which promotes integrated economic development during the ongoing urbanization process. While the physical infrastructures in metropolitan regions have gained visible improvement, problems such as deficit of green spaces, fragmentation of urban landscape and worsening of regional cultural landscape heritage still exist and lead to weaken competitiveness of metropolitan regions. The regional park has been developed as a new management instrument of open spaces in regional context for about 20 years in Germany. Regional parks provide nearby leisure for urban

residents, as well as play an increasingly role in improving regional image and enhancing regional identity as well as encouraging urban agriculture in metropolitan regions. This paper takes the Regionalpark Rhein Main in Frankfurt/Rhein-Main metropolitan region as an exemplary case and analyzes the planning concepts, development progressing and management strategies as well as the existing problems in this case. The study indicates that flexible planning and space definition, adaptable management strategies as well as project-oriented implementation institution are meaningful for a permanent healthy development of regional parks in metropolitan regions.

Keywords: Regional Park; Metropolitan Region; Planning; Implementation; Management

Citation: CHAI Z, XIE X, WEKEL J. Research on planning and management of regional parks in German metropolitan regions: a case study on regional park Rhein Main in Frankfurt/Rhein-Main Metropolitan Region[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(2): 110-115.

The Study of Community Planning in Queensland, Australia: System, Content and Preparation Process

Zhou Yanlyu, Chen Keshi

Abstract: The standard of social progress is extending beyond GDP to more inclusive, holistic and multi-domain frameworks. Under such background, the practice of community planning in Queensland, Australia is produced and being improved over these years. This article mainly takes Brisbane as an example. Based on the analysis of the relationships between community planning and statutory planning system, the objects, the contents, the related planning and the preparation process are discussed. It is proposed that the connection of community planning with the planning systems, the Integration with urban design and the improvement of public engagement deserve learning from, while limitations and applicability of Queensland's practice has been considered too.

Keywords: Queensland; Brisbane; Community Planning; Statutory Planning System; Urban Design; Public Engagement

Citation: ZHOU Y, CHEN K. The study of community planning in Queensland, Australia: system, content and preparation process[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(2): 116-122.

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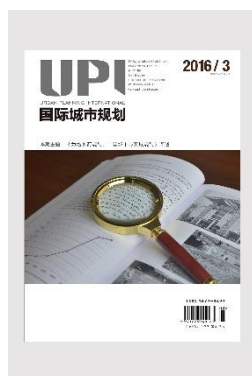
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Volume 31 Issue 3, June 2016

A Reflection on the Reviews of Planning for Growth: Urban and Regional Planning in China

Wu Fulong

Abstract: The intention of this special issue is to introduce the new book *Planning for Growth: Urban and Regional Planning in China* to domestic readers. Originally titled ‘*Urban and Regional Planning in China*’, the book is intended to follow and expand on Peter Hall’s book *Urban and Regional Planning*, taking a narrative approach that goes beyond a single theoretical perspective on planning practice and policy. In view of the lack of academic criticism in China, I would like to invite scholars to criticise international Chinese studies, in the hope of promoting a critical thinking academic spirit in the Chinese urban planning community, so as to reform the old and promote the development of the academic field of urban planning. Based on this kind of thinking, this special issue especially invites several first-class planners and planning scholars in China to offer their criticisms in order to promote academic criticism in the Chinese academic community. This self-review is based on the following four aspects: the vague and inconsistent use of basic concepts such as ‘growth’, ‘development’ and ‘modernisation’. The question of how to understand and evaluate the role of urban planning in China in a value-neutral way, the question of whether the selection of case studies is representative and comprehensive, and the question of how to explore the path of reconstructing planning.

Citation: WU F. A reflection on the *Reviews of Planning for Growth: Urban and Regional Planning in China*[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(3): 1-2.

Holism and the Fundamental of the Political Economy of Space: A Critical Review of *Planning for Growth: Urban and Regional Planning in China*

Wang Hongyang

Abstract: *Planning for Growth: Urban and Regional Planning in China* provides both a high-level academic work to review contemporary Chinese urban and regional planning and a sample to critically review academic work itself. What underlying the two reviews are: 1) What are the “objective” general characteristics and values of Chinese urban and regional planning; 2) What is the proper logic demanded by socio-economic development, which is the basis to review 1) and anticipate its future; 3) How to properly recognize things, which is the common foundation of 1) and 2) and hence the two reviews. The paper tries to conduct the key answering of all these leads by succinct logic, and eventually accomplish the preliminary establishment of ontology, epistemology and methodology of Holism.

Keywords: Planning; Growth; The Political Economy of Space; Holism; Holistic Planning; Methodology; Epistemology; Ontology

Citation: WANG H. Holism and the fundamental of the political economy of space: a critical review of *Planning for Growth: Urban and Regional Planning in China*[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(3): 3-15.

Understanding Chinese Urban Planning in the Growth-first Politics: Based on a Review of *Planning for Growth: Urban & Regional Planning in China*

Zhang Jingxiang, Chen Hao

Abstract: Since the 1990s, China has formed a growth-first mode of political economy. Under this political economic context, urban planning in China was dominated by a unique logic or paradigm which was distinct from the counter-parts in the western context. Professor Wu Fulong theorized the Chinese planning paradigm since the reform and opening-up as “planning for growth” in his latest book *Planning for Growth: Urban and Regional Planning in China*. This paper reviews the main arguments of Wu’s book, and makes a commentary on the academic contributions the book will make to the Chinese academia of urban and regional planning. The paper also argues that the legitimacy of “planning for growth” is being challenged by great economic and social crisis, and the Chinese planning paradigm must be evolved to a more inclusive version.

Keywords: Growth-first Politics; Urban and Regional Planning; Planning Paradigm; Planning Transition; China

Citation: ZHANG J, CHEN H. Understanding Chinese urban planning in the growth-first politics: based on a review of *Planning for Growth: Urban & Regional Planning in China*[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(3): 16-20.

A Critical Review from the Other Side: A Review of *Planning for Growth: Urban and Regional Planning in China*

Ma Xiangming

Abstract: Thanks to the author’s unique experience, *Planning for Growth: Urban and Regional Planning in China* brings a sense of crossing the past and present, the West and China. With a historic perspective, the author points out that planning in China has a long history of playing a key role in the growth machine, imported from the West, planning practices in China has a tradition of emphasizing spatial structure and form. The book has a wonderful discussion on how urban planning to be reborn after China’s reform, analysed of the evolution of planning powers under the tension between the development and environment, central and local governments. The question raised by the author that, what is the current Chinese cities is thought-provoking. The author notes that Chinese cities are the land-driven “growth machines”, the profit from the land sale is the “planning gain” in China. Therefore, if the planning is for growth, then the question is: planning for whom? As the book is about the evolution of contemporary Chinese urban planning, it will be better that, if the book has a fully discussion on those cases who had a significant impact on China’s urban planning transforming process, and if the book has more analysis on the impact of the Chinese “export-oriented” model of development on the urban planning evolution.

Keywords: Book Review; Urban Planning Evolution; Chinese City; Growth Machine; Planning Gain

Citation: MA X. A critical review from the other side: a review of *Planning for Growth: Urban and Regional Planning in China*[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(3): 21-23,97.

Urban Planning Meets the Needs of Urban Development Stages: A Book Review of *Planning for Growth: Urban and Regional Planning in China*

Chen Xiaohui

Abstract: Through the analysis on China's urban developing trend, this paper argues that the book of *Planning for Growth: Urban and Regional Planning in China* is a summary on China's urban growth time planning. From the perspective of government, this paper sets comments on urban plans since China's reform and opening in this book, and considers that China's urban planning imbedded in socialist market economy is an effective way to promote economic growth, improve living environment and achieve orderly spatial expansion. As Chinese cities go into the transition period, planning will focus on urban renewal, urban disease resolution systematically and livability improvement.

Keywords: Growth; Urban Planning; Regional Planning

Citation: CHEN X. Urban planning meets the needs of urban development stages: a book review of *Planning for Growth: Urban and Regional Planning in China*[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(3): 24-25, 110.

A Story About Planning in China: A Book Review of *Planning for Growth: Urban and Regional Planning in China*

Chen Hongsheng, Li Zhigang

Abstract: The new book of Professor Wu Fulong, *Planning for Growth: Urban and Regional Planning in China*, interrogating the unique characteristics of China's urban and regional planning, as well as the differences between China and the West, provides a fresh, inspiring and convincing perspective for both Chinese and foreign readerships to understand Chinese planning. The book provides a comprehensive review of the history of urban planning evolution in China, across the late Qing Dynasty, the Republic of China, to present. The focal point of the book, planning for growth, has been carefully explored. It highlights that the formation of the urban planning system of China is built on China's specific historical contexts, especially upon the specific political and institutional scaffold of China. In this vein, the book contributes to the growing literature on urban growth and planning of the 'worlding' Global South, it also reshapes our understandings of dynamic planetary urbanization in the earlier 21st century.

Keywords: Growth; Urban and Regional Planning; China

Citation: CHEN H, LI Z. A story about planning in china: a book review of *Planning for Growth: Urban and Regional Planning in China*[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(3): 26-28.

The Origin and Development Context of the Linkage Theory

Lu Feng, Liu Yazhi

Abstract: For urban design, the linkage theory is an important means for connecting sites and constructing the order of urban space. Based on the induction of urban design theories, the article analyses four stages of the linkage theory: its origin, its initial applications, the formation of the theory, as well as its subsequent development and impact. This intends to explore the limitation of

the theory and further understand its guidance in urban design practice.

Keywords: Linkage Theory; Urban Design; Development Context; Urban Space

Citation: LU F, LIU Y. The origin and development context of the linkage theory[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(3): 29-34.

A Study on the Mechanism of Cross-border Cooperation

Wang Kun

Abstract: This paper selects three cases of cross-border cooperation that vary in terms of development stage, economic growth and political context, i.e. Mexican-US, EU, and Sub-Saharan Africa. The history and the current development of these cross-border regional cooperations are analyzed, which leads to a further discussion of the cause and momentum of cooperation. The paper suggests that: (1) the driving force can be categorized into five aspects: building economic ties, providing geopolitical security, shaping the international environment, preserving natural/social system, developing cross-border resources; (2) these five mechanisms, albeit the primary impetus for cooperation, show important variances in focus of different cases; (3) difference in cooperation focus will generate different patterns of cooperation and will have a direct impact upon the effectiveness.

Keywords: Cross-border Region; Regional Cooperation; Dynamic Mechanism; Variance of Pattern

Citation: WANG K. A Study on the mechanism of cross-border cooperation[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(3): 35-39.

The New Urbanism Movement of America: Development, Critique, Introspection

Zhang Xianchun, Hu Guohua

Abstract: The New Urbanism movement, which was risen in the 1990s, provides us an important theoretical thinking paradigm to understand urban sprawl, solving problems such as the hollowing of the central city and the community indifference. Systematically combs The New Urbanism practice and development during the period of more than two decades since its evolution, the thesis gives the idea that the theory ran through a series of practical projects with four developmental characteristics, which are absorbing the critical thought, improving the theoretical framework, reinforcing the safeguard for the implementation and innovating the theory's practice. Then, it indicates that the critiques toward the New Urbanism cover three levels in the origin, the project preparation, the content and the practical operation of the theory. Finally concluded from such mixed cognition, the New Urbanism movement acts as a phased balancing policy towards urban dynamic development, any changes of the dynamic uncertainties during the process of urban development remain to be unknown for the New Urbanism, and this thesis suggests a profound reflection on the practice of the New Urbanism at present stage in China, and provides anticipation and proposals for the future developments.

Keywords: Urban Sprawl; New Urbanism Movement; Critique; Practice

Citation: ZHANG X, HU G. The new urbanism movement of America: development, critique, introspection[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(3): 40-48.

English Heritage at Risk and Its Revelation

Hu Min, Zhang Fan

Abstract: This article briefly introduces a new trend in the field of heritage conservation in England, which is English Heritage at Risk (HAR). It brings out the objective of building up the Heritage at Risk and how it works through a case study, introducing what heritage assets it would analyze and its standard of grading. Also, it concludes advantages of Heritage at Risk system. By contrast, the authors discuss the main problems of heritage conservation in China especially problems with cultural relics, historical buildings and historic districts, and try to learn some good experiences from Heritage at Risk to improve our own system.

Keywords: English Heritage; Heritage at Risk; Historic Cities; Conservation

Citation: HU M, ZHANG F. English heritage at risk and its revelation[J]. Urban planning international, 2016(3): 49-55.

The Development Mode of Mixed Use in City Small Unit of Central Urban District: The Enlightenment of London CAZ

Chen Nan, Chen Keshi, Cui Yingying

Abstract: This paper experiences construction and development over ten years of Central Activity Zone in London, discusses the relationship in city structure, subarea, mixed-use mode, traffic system in CAZ. The empirical mode of the London CAZ is summarized by comparing the development of Shenzhen CBD, and lastly discusses the urban design model of central urban district in future China.

Keywords: CAZ; Subarea; Mixed-use; Pedestrian Unit; Power Law

Citation: CHEN N, CHEN K, CUI Y. The development mode of mixed use in city small unit of central urban district: the enlightenment of London CAZ[J]. Urban planning international, 2016(3): 56-62.

Study on the Cluster Mode of Creative Design Industries of Charlottenburg, Berlin

Qian Chuan, Duan Yuzhuo

Abstract: Creative design industry is a relatively more dynamic and original genre in creativity economy, but it is much short of empirical research from the perspective of medium measure in domestic cluster development and research. This research focuses on an established creative design industry cluster in Europe: Charlottenburg, Berlin. By the means of field investigation, questionnaire and spatial analysis, it depicts the general characteristics of the cluster and carries out some empirical research on five of its influence factors: neighborhood, history and culture, urban renewal, campus environment and collaboration platform; it also analyzes the driving mechanism behind the industry agglomeration, sums up its cluster construction mode and spatial cluster mode; this in turn will offer some strategic navigation for future creative design industry in similar districts and cities in China.

Keywords: Charlottenburg Berlin; Creative Design; Industry Cluster; Influence Factor; Agglomeration Mode

Citation: QIAN C, DUAN Y. Study on the cluster mode of creative design industries of Charlottenburg,

Berlin[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(3): 63-70.

The Spatial Evolution and Scale Trend of Singapore's Reclamation Area

Zhou Yun, Chen Tian, Zhang He

Abstract: Many coastal countries have chosen land reclamation to relieve urban development bottlenecks to seek new development space. As an island, for just fifty years Singapore fight a lot of land from the sea, and has gone through different stages of reclamation. This paper focuses on the reclamation and economic statistics as the basis for the study. With the collection of historical maps, computer software, data processing since 1960, the authors try to quantify the spatial location and scale for land reclamation by measuring its term in decades years, explore the development trends, and to analyze where potential drivers. To sum up, this research tries to guide the orderly development of the domestic marine and coastal resources, promote sustainable development of coastal cities, through the study of Singapore's land reclamation process.

Keywords: Reclaim Land from Sea; Spatial Evolution; Scale; The Rate of Reclaim Land from Sea; Impact Sensitivity

Citation: ZHOU Y, CHEN T, ZHANG H. The spatial evolution and scale trend of Singapore's reclamation area[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(3): 71-77.

The Formation, Practice and Impact of Hexagonal Planning Theories Originated in the West Since the Late Nineteenth Century

Liu Yishi

Abstract: This paper investigates the origins of hexagonal planning in the West since the late 19th century and offers a brief history of its formation, world-wide practice and impact. Aiming to enrich urban landscape on the basis of scientific and economic methods, hexagonal planning emerged around the turn of the twentieth century, embracing the sea change of Western society of the day when modern planning became an independent discipline. The urban development and studies of modern Chinese cities is also entwined with hexagonal planning as part of Garden City movement, as exemplified in Xinjing ("New Capital") Plan of 1932. Other examples discussed in this paper include Griffin's Canberra Plan of 1913, Luyten's New Delhi Plan of 1914, and Parker's Wythenshawe Plan of 1928 and immigrant resettlements in California in the 1930 s. Hexagonal planning theories waned in the 1940 s yet its impact continued into the 1960 s on many other fields besides city planning.

Keywords: Hexagonal Planning; Intellectual History of Planning; Planning Methods; Garden City; Ideal City

Citation: LIU Y. The formation, practice and impact of Hexagonal Planning Theories originated in the west since the late nineteenth century[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(3): 78-90.

Research on the Theory of Value Capture in Urban Planning

Hu Yingjie, Lyu Bin

Abstract: Urban planning can greatly influence the value of urban land. The distribution of these interests is crucial for realizing social equality and economic efficiency. Theory of value capture in urban planning discussed the justice principle of distribution land value change resulting from urban planning. The paper firstly defines the concept of value capture in planning by pointing out its similarities and differences with value capture research in research scope and content. Then the paper applies the distribution justice principle in utilitarianism, social justice theory and egalitarianism to value capture in urban planning and compared their limitations and feasibility. Then, the paper proposes the principle of fairness and the principle of efficiency for value capture in urban planning, based mainly on the egalitarianism justice theory. The fairness principle requires the one who gains to pay and who loses to be compensated. Under this principle, the one who holds the land should share the increment land value with the society. Meanwhile, according to the efficiency principles, the bearing of inequalities for efficiency is only acceptable in case they can help to maximize the interests of the disadvantaged ones, which means maximize the sum of the amount of direct shared land value and indirect benefits resulting from improving the land use for the public.

Keywords: Urban Land Increment Value; Value Capture; Distribution Justice

Citation: HU Y, LYU B. Research on the theory of value capture in urban planning[J]. Urban planning international, 2016(3): 91-97.

The International Experience and Enlightenment from England's Annual Evaluation on Planning Implementation

Zhou Yanni, Jiang Tao, Song Xiaojie, Huang Shu

Abstract: The paper makes study of current urban evaluation on planning implementation from the typical problems. It learns from the experience of London, about system structure, evaluation technology framework, the index system, performance judgment, institutional security and other aspects, summarizes the main features of “London Plan Annual Monitoring Report” and “City of London Annual Monitoring Report”. In the end, paper presents the enlightenment on China's annual evaluation of urban and rural planning implementation.

Keywords: Annual Monitoring Report; Evaluation on Urban and Rural Planning Implementation; Case Reference

Citation: ZHOU Y, JIANG T, SONG X, et al. The international experience and enlightenment from England's annual evaluation on planning implementation[J]. Urban planning international, 2016(3): 98-104.

Research on the Space Development Strategy of Cultural Town Based on the Concept of “Cultural Growth”: Take Shaanxi Province as an Example

Wei Fengqun, Li Junshe, Xi Yueting

Abstract: Along with the acceleration of urbanization development in China, many towns are

entering the special phase of spatial extension. Through in-depth analysis on 30 spacial plans of culture towns in Shaanxi province, the paper reveals some changes of the indicators of construction land, including the scale, expansion, speed, land types, and town morphology, spatial texture in before and after the town planning. It shows that the planning is an extremely important force on impacting the spatial order of the original town space. Based on the perspective of cultural gene of space, the paper puts forward a series of reasonable plan strategies. As historical and cultural town, unique town space form must be inherited on the concept of “cultural growth”. The town space should reconstruct the spatial order on certain historical logic rationality.

Keywords: Cultural Growth; Spacial Form; Spacial Order; Cultural Town

Citation: WEI F, LI J, XI Y. Research on the space development strategy of cultural town based on the concept of “Cultural Growth”: take Shaanxi Province as an example[J]. Urban planning international, 2016(3): 105-110.

The Enlightenment of the Japanese Station-City Development to the Construction of High Speed Railway New Town in China: A Case Study of the New Yokohama Station

Li Wenjing, Zhai Guofang, He Zhongyu, Chen Zewu

Abstract: This paper aims at the problems existing in the construction of high-speed railway new town in China, takes the New Yokohama Station as an example, and combines the station city development course of the New Yokohama, which is a typical case in Japan. In order to create urban features and focus on improving the quality of the city, the New Yokohama development paid attention to urban infrastructure construction and pillar industry development. This paper combines the development background and current situation of China’s high speed railway new town, provides some enlightenment for the construction of high speed railway in China by using the development experience of the New Yokohama Station.

Keywords: Station-City Development; The New Yokohama; HSR New Town; Enlightenment

Citation: LI W, ZHAI G, HE Z, et al. The enlightenment of the Japanese station-city development to the construction of high speed railway new town in China: a case study of the new Yokohama Station[J]. Urban planning international, 2016(3): 111-118.

Study on Urban Underground Space Plan Abroad: The Practice and Experience of Helsinki

Li Wei, Chen Zhilong, Guo Dongjun

Abstract: Underground resources play an extremely important and central role in the development of the city structure of Helsinki and the adjoining areas, helping to create a more unified and eco-efficient structure. Underground planning enhances the overall economy efficiency of facilities located underground and boosts the safety of these facilities and their use. The main focus of this paper is on sustainability issues related to urban underground space use and plan of Helsinki. Comparing with the current situation of Chinese urban underground space plan, it comes to commends of urban underground space use, and maintains the opportunity for urban development by future generations.

Keywords: Underground Resources; Master Plan; Urban Sustainable Development; Helsinki

Citation: LI W, CHEN Z, GUO D. Study on urban underground space plan abroad: the practice and experience of Helsinki[J]. Urban planning international, 2016(3): 119-124.

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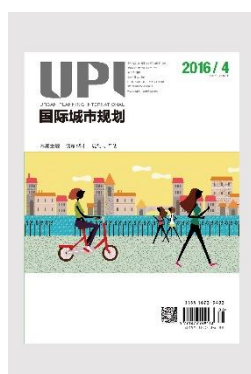
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Volume 31 Issue 4, August 2016

Healthy City Planning and Assessment: Initiation and Trend

Wang Lan, Catherine Ross

Abstract: Public health has regained the attention in urban planning field in two aspects including healthy city planning and healthy impact assessment. This paper discusses the research and practice of healthy city. Based on the papers included in this special issue, it is explored that approaches and factors of healthy city planning, empirical studies focusing on specific population and specific healthy aspect, healthy city indicators, the development and practice of healthy impact assessment (HIA). This paper is concluded with the focuses for healthy city planning and assessment in the future.

Keywords: Healthy City Planning; Healthy Impact Assessment; Initiation and Trend

Citation: WANG L, ROSS C. Healthy city planning and assessment: initiation and trend[J]. Urban planning international, 2016(4): 1-3.

Exploration of Approaches and Factors of Healthy City Planning

Wang Lan, Liao Shuwen, Zhao Xiaojing

Abstract: Planning and design for healthy city has drawn increasingly extensive attention. On the one hand, urban environmental issues have become prominent, especially air pollution caused by industrialization in developing countries; on the other hand, urban residents' demand for physical and mental health calls for physical space to promote the quality of life. Based on theoretical and empirical researches, this paper explores significant spatial factors in healthy city planning and their correlation with public health in different approaches. In order to reduce pollution and its impact on human as well as encourage exercise, the correlations are elaborated from four perspectives: land use, spatial form, road and transport, green space and open space, with a view to provide basis for healthy city planning and its related studies.

Keywords: Healthy City; Research Approach; Planning Factors

Citation: WANG L, LIAO S, ZHAO X. Exploration of approaches and factors of healthy city planning[J]. Urban planning international, 2016(4): 4-9.

Factors Associated with Physical Activity of School Age Children in Chinese Cities: A Systemic Review Based on a Social Ecological Model

He Linglin, Wang Xiaoliu, Lin Lin

Abstract: China's rapid urbanization since the economic reform has involved economic, social, and environmental changes that have led to the transformation of life style that increases risk for physical inactivity, overweight, and obesity among school age children. It is crucial to understand the correlates of physical activity in Chinese urban school age children, so that effective interventions could be implemented to promote physical activity and to contribute to the prevention of overweight and obesity. This paper systematically reviews both English and Chinese literature on overweight/obesity and physical activity of school age children in Chinese cities, and summarizes the factors associated with physical activity based on an ecological framework.

Keywords: Rapid Urbanization; School Age Children; Physical Activity; Built Environment Factor

Citation: HE L, WANG X, LIN L. Factors associated with physical activity of school age children in Chinese cities: a systemic review based on a social ecological model[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(4): 10-15.

A Meta-analysis of Restorative Nature Landscapes and Mental Health Benefits on Urban Residents and Its Planning Implication

Chen Zheng, Zhai Xueqian, Ye Shiyun, Zhang Yingqian, Yu Jue

Abstract: Evidences suggest that a negative impact of urban built environment on residents' mental health, while nature environment reveals a restorative effect on this negative impact. This study extracts 63 related papers based on keywords and citation tracking of two key references, and examines 21 literatures with complete descriptive statistics through quantitative meta-analysis. Results reveal that nature restorative effect is perceived after short-term exposure (Standardized Mean Differences, $SMD=1.28$). The health benefits of nature are primarily found in emotion regulation ($SMD=1.37$) and arousal/stress reduction ($SMD=-1.00$). The impact on attention and related cognitive performance is insignificant ($SMD=0.10$) with conflicting results which require further investigation.

Keywords: Restorative Landscape; Attention Restoration Theory; Stress Reduction Theory; Health Benefits of Nature

Citation: CHEN Z, ZHAI X, YE S, et al. A Meta-analysis of restorative nature landscapes and mental health benefits on urban residents and its planning implication[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(4): 16-26, 43.

Healthy Cities Indicators—A Suitable Instrument to Measure Health?

Premila Webster, Denise Sanderson

Abstract: The evidence-base for a health strategy should include information on the determinants of health and how they link together if it is to influence the health of the population. The WHO European Healthy Cities Network developed a set of 53 healthy city indicators (HCIs), to describe the health of its citizens and capture a range of local initiatives addressing the wider dimensions of health. This was the first systematic effort to collect and analyze a range of data from European cities. The analysis provided important insights into the interpretation, availability, and feasibility of collecting data, resulting in the development of a revised set of 32 indicators with improved definitions. An analysis of the revised indicators showed that this data was more complete and feasible to collect. It provided useful information to cities contributing to developing a description of health and thus helping to identify health problems. It also highlighted issues about the importance of collecting qualitative as well as quantitative data, the number of indicators and the appropriateness of using the indicators to compare different cities. HCIs facilitated the collection of routinely available health data in a systematic manner. The introduction of HCIs has encouraged cities to adopt a structured process of collecting information on the health of their citizens and build on this information by collecting appropriate local data for developing a city health profile to underpin a city health plan that would set out strategies and interventions to improve health and

provide the evidence-base for health plans.

Keywords: Healthy Cities; Health Indicators

Citation: WEBSTER P, SANDERSON D. Healthy cities indicators—a suitable instrument to measure health?[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(4): 27-31.

Health Impact Assessment for Planners: What Tools Are Useful?

Ann Forsyth, Carissa Schively Slotterback, Kevin Krizek

Abstract: Health impact assessments (HIA) provide an attractive approach for those interested in injecting health issues into planning processes. While HIA have been mainly employed outside the United States and led by professionals from the public health field, they hold promise for addressing the important dimension of human health in planning. This article describes the history of HIA and their relationship to other analogous tools, reviews current theory and practice of HIA, and discusses the role of HIA in current planning initiatives. The authors suggest it is important to modify existing HIA tools so that they are perceived by planners as a useful supplement to current planning processes rather than a burdensome additional requirement. The authors close by discussing how HIA present distinct advantages, providing a more specific focus on the important topic of human health and a further opportunity to more closely partner with potential allies from public health and related fields.

Keywords: Public Health; Assessment; Impacts

Citation: FORSYTH A, SLOTTTERBACK C S, KRIZEK K. Health Impact assessment for planners: what tools are useful?[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(4): 32-43.

The Review of Public Open Space Desktop Auditing Tool

Yang Xiaochun, Pei Xiaochen

Abstract: Public open space is the fundamental carrier of city life, its quality directly affects the users' experience and use frequency. This paper introduces the lately developed Public Open Space Desktop Auditing Tool (POSDAT), which is based on remote sensing data instead of on traditional direct observation from University of Western Australia, systematically expounds the development background of the Tool, data acquisition, evaluation items selection and evaluate method. Meanwhile, the paper makes an analysis of its advantages while dealing with dispersed samples in large area and its limits on data accuracy, and a prospect of its feasibility on domestic Public Open Space study has also be given.

Keywords: Public Open Space; Quality Evaluation; Desktop Auditing Tool

Citation: YANG X, PEI X. The review of public open space desktop auditing tool[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(4): 44-50.

Researches on Urban Compactness Based on Grid Method: A Case Study of Tianhe District, Guangzhou

Guo Hongxu, Huang Ying, Zhao Daiqing, Xiao Rongbo

Abstract: High-resolution remote sensing data of Guangzhou Tianhe district is used to extract building by object-oriented method. Then, the extracted information is used as one of basic data to identify an assessment indices system for measuring urban compactness in the study area. The main results are as following: (1) the method which is used to extract and classify the building information is simple, accurate, reliable and easy to use for urban compactness analysis. (2) The assessment index system which we constructed is an expeditious means to express the difference of physical space, functional layout, and social activity compactness in the different functional zones. Net residential density and population density are key factors to evaluate urban compactness among the assessment indices. (3) The spaces are more compact in the densely built areas of commercial and industrial sites, and the mix of commercial and residential land is helpful to promote compact development. The space of central business district is more compact, followed by secondary business district, ordinary business district and common block.

Keywords: Urban Compactness; Assessment Index System; Grid Method; Guangzhou Tianhe District

Citation: GUO H, HUANG Y, ZHAO D, et al. Researches on urban compactness based on grid method: a case study of Tianhe District, Guangzhou[J]. Urban planning international, 2016(4): 51-57.

Discussion on Coastal Building Setback of Coastal Small Towns

Wen Chaoxiang, Liu Xi, Zhang Qibang

Abstract: On the basis of relevant experience at home and abroad, the paper takes the coastal building setback of coastal small towns as research object, discusses the calculation and control method of multiple-factor analysis instead of single-factor analysis. And then it explains the impact of multiple-factor analysis on how to calculate coastal building setback under different coastal sediments. At last, the paper develops methods for empirical research, taking several coastal small towns in Fujian province as example.

Keywords: Coastal Small Towns; Coastal Line; Building Setback

Citation: WEN C, LIU X, ZHANG Q. Discussion on coastal building setback of coastal small towns[J]. Urban planning international, 2016(4): 58-63.

Be in a Dilemma: The Difficulties and Challenges of Public Housing Policy in Hong Kong

Wei Cheng, Li Xiao, Lai Yani

Abstract: Based on the reviews of Hong Kong's public housing construction and development, this paper emphatically analyzes the difficulties and challenges in the evolution of Hong Kong's public housing policy and faces. Despite the sheer scale of public housing in Hong Kong have been obtained in "poverty alleviation" reputation, the high price of house, which boosted by policies such as strict control of land supply and "stabilize the housing market", are criticized as a product of

abnormal growth machine that conspired and formed by the government and the estate hegemony. The existences of public housing that “need to be turn down due to early poor living conditions” and the strict transfer limit, not only lead to considerable waste of resources and social efficiency loss, also make a large number of residents “bundled” become the alternative “mortgage slave” in public housing. The derivatives of “dual city” and “tragic town” have to be said as “by-product” under the housing policy inertia. In addition, under the constraint of the increasingly “Pan political” after the return of Hong Kong, the housing policy in Hong Kong which was wrestled with contain by the parties has been stalled. “Step back is a morass, step forward may also be a trap”. Structural problems accumulated by Hong Kong public housing is confronting with a dilemma situation.

Keywords: Hong Kong; Public Housing; Public Rental Housing; Home Ownership Scheme

Citation: WEI C, LI X, LAI Y. Be in a dilemma: the difficulties and challenges of public housing policy in Hong Kong[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(4): 64-71, 78.

Regulatory System and Institutional Design for Brownfield Redevelopment in Melbourne

Wu Hao, Qin Bo, Yang Jingming

Abstract: After 30 years’ urban growth the scarcity of China’s urban land resource has gradually become apparent. One of the main challenges that Chinese cities face is the effective reuse of urban brownfield sites. The history of industrial nations, suggests the impossibility of ignoring the social cost of urban brownfields, yet this needs not prevent their responsible reuse. The key is to build an effective regulatory system to guide brownfield redevelopment. This study identifies major brownfield residential projects located in the inner-Melbourne area. It identifies regulation framework, linkage and actors, aiming to assist institutional design to guide brownfield redevelopment in Chinese cities. Research findings show that a properly designed effective regulation system is the key to balance brownfield reuse in Melbourne. Planning agency plays a key role in brownfield redevelopment.

Keywords: Brownfield; Regulatory System; Stake-holder; Melbourne

Citation: WU H, QIN B, YANG J. Regulatory system and institutional design for brownfield redevelopment in Melbourne[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(4): 72-78.

The Transitional Role and Skills for Urban Planners in the Era of Inventory Planning: Two Overseas Cases

Qian Yun

Abstract: The nature and tasks of urban planning have been changed significantly since the emergence of the era of inventory planning. For urban planners, the working role is becoming organizers and coordinators during the decision making process of urban affairs, while a series of new skills of analysis, communication and persuasion should be more crucial for planners’ professional development. This paper summarizes the role transition and skill requirements through two case studies in Bangladesh (typical case of developing countries) and the UK (typical case of developed countries), in order to gain valuable experience for the career development of Chinese urban planners in the era of inventory planning.

Keywords: Inventory Planning; Planner; Social Role; Professional Skill; Transition

Citation: QIAN Y. The transitional role and skills for urban planners in the era of inventory planning: two overseas cases[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(4): 79-83.

Learning from the Open Space Planning Control in the US

Wei Fang

Abstract: Open space plays an important role in environment protection and outdoor recreation. The quality of urban open space depends, to a certain extent, on the open space planning control. This paper provides a systematic description of the open space conservation policies, planning regulations, technical norms and standards in the United States, and analyzes various governmental levels, types and the content framework of open space planning. It proposes an open space planning and control system with the characteristics of vertical and horizontal coordination, systematical specifications and double-functions of open space conservation and outdoor recreations.

Keywords: Open Space; Planning Control; The United States

Citation: WEI F. Learning from the open space planning control in the US[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(4): 84-89.

The Implementation Framework and Content of the City Strategic Planning: Implication from the London Implementation Plan

Du Kun, Tian Li

Abstract: City planning of London has played a critical role in the city development since the Second World War. This paper starts with reviewing the evolution and background of London Planning Framework, and argues that the London Plan making has been a dynamic process of plan preparation, implementation, monitoring, evaluating and renewing. The following section introduces the implementation framework and major contents of Greater London Spatial Development Strategy Plan (2011), and illustrates the main approaches of the plan. It concludes with the implication of London experience in implementation mechanism, planning system as well as public participation.

Keywords: Implementation Framework; Spatial Development Strategy Plan; London

Citation: DU K, TIAN L. The implementation framework and content of the city strategic planning: implication from the London Implementation Plan[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(4): 90-96.

Issue of Harmonizing Planning and Market: A Study on Simplified Planning Zone in the UK

Yang Jianjun, Tong Xin, Chen Wei

Abstract: How to harmonize planning and market is the eternal subject of urban planning. Especially in current period, facing the social and economic transformation and the gradually mature market, city planning desperately needs to seek innovations and changes to adapt to the market

mechanism. The real industry is the strong support of urban economy at this stage, but planning of rigid constraints does not match with the development of industry zone in the changing market environment. So it's important to reexamine the relationship between planning and market and probe into reform of planning to provide better development environment. The establishment of Simplified Planning Zone (SPZ) in the UK was an important reform carried out by Thatcher Government to simplify planning in the 1980 s. The way of inserting zoning in the permission system through establishing special function zones avoided the inefficiency caused by government's excessive intervention of projects, strengthened the market mechanism and boosted the economic development. The paper restores the system prototype behind the SPZ, analyses SPZ's system properties and practical effect, explores the reform in domestic industry function zone's planning to adapt to the market based on the SPZ's experience and puts forward the strategies of setting up industry function zone, integrating planning systems and formulating development guideline.

Keywords: The UK; Simplified Planning Zone; Industry Function Zone

Citation: YANG J, TONG X, CHEN W. Issue of harmonizing planning and market: a study on simplified planning zone in the UK[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(4): 97-104.

The Planning Practice of Mixed-use Development in Amsterdam

Wen Wen

Abstract: Under the background of urban transition, most cities face the problem and challenge that how to keep competitiveness and vitality during the development process. This paper is to explore how the mixed-use development mode play a role as an important planning method to enhance urban vitality and achieve urban transformation through analyzing two practical planning cases in Amsterdam, including Eastern Docklands Redevelopment Project and Zuidas Development Project. A summary of planning practice in Amsterdam is made to provide enlightenment for China's urban planning transformation.

Keywords: Amsterdam; Mixed-use Development; Planning Practice

Citation: WEN W. The planning practice of mixed-use development in Amsterdam[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(4): 105-109.

The Italian Experience of Conservation and Rehabilitation for the Vernacular Dwellings of Traditional Villages: A Case Study of Regione Piemonte

Gu Xianguang, Li Tingshen

Abstract: This paper selects the conservation and rehabilitation work of vernacular dwellings in Regione Piemonte as the case, introducing the significant experience from typology, component, rehabilitation, equipment and so on, in order to solve the urgent problems of conservation to the vernacular dwellings and afford the references to relevant conservative work in China.

Keywords: Vernacular Dwellings of Traditional Villages; Conservation; Rehabilitation

Citation: GU X, LI T. The Italian experience of conservation and rehabilitation for the vernacular dwellings of traditional villages: a case study of Regione Piemonte[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(4): 110-115.

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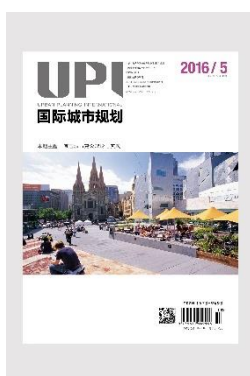
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Volume 31 Issue 1, October 2016

Theoretical Research of the Livable City Construction and Its Practice Reflection in China

Zhang Wenzhong

Abstract: Harmonious and livable city construction has become an important goal of urban development in China at present stage, which is of great significance to improve urban life quality, perfect urban functions and improve efficiency of cities. The paper systematically reviews the domestic and international connotation and evaluation standards of the livable city, and summarizes the domestic researching topics on multi-scale livability evaluation, social differentiation and socio-economic performance of urban livability, livable cities' theory exploration. At last, we suggest that the practical construction of livable city in China should focus on the systemic, human nature and planning perspective of livable city.

Keywords: Livable City; Evaluation Criteria; Theory and Practice; China

Citation: ZHANG W. Theoretical research of the livable city construction and its practice reflection in China[J]. Urban planning international, 2016(5): 1-6. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.326.

Study on Construction Experiences of World Livable Cities and Its Inspiration to Beijing

Zhan Dongsheng, Zhang Xiaoping

Abstract: Based on analysis of scientific connotation and evaluation standard of livable cities, this paper sums up world livable cities' construction experiences mainly from the aspects of people and nature harmony, people-oriented principle, public service facilities, public transportation, tolerance and openness. In view of these advance construction experiences, Beijing should attach great importance to livable urban planning and related policies, housing security improvement, sound public service facilities, urban ecological environment construction, urban culture connotation enhancement, and low-carbon transportation development to promote the construction of "the First-class International Harmonious and Livable City".

Keywords: Livable Cities; Construction Experiences; Scientific Connotation; Evaluation Standard; Beijing

Citation: ZHAN D, ZHANG X. Study on construction experiences of world livable cities and its inspiration to Beijing[J]. Urban planning international, 2016(5): 7-13. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.324.

Understanding Livable City Based on the Perspective of Resident's Happiness

Dang Yunxiao, Zhou Yaming

Abstract: One of the core ideas of livable city is people oriented that city should respect resident's feeling of life, in other words, taking resident's happiness as a criterion to check if a city is livable. This paper tries to help understanding the connotation of livable city from the perspective of resident's happiness, and hope to offer some suggestions on how to make city more livable. Firstly, we analyze the relationship of happiness and elements of livability, including nature environment amenity, living convenience and human environment amenity. Then, we put forward three key characteristics of people oriented livable city. (1) Urban design should pay attention to individual's life experience, especially focus on how to improve resident's physical condition, build and maintain social network, make people enjoy leisure time. (2) More and more people care about

vulnerable groups like the poor, migrants, children and the disabled. (3) Urban plan should value public participation in order to respect resident's life demand, as well as guarantee social equality and success of public facility plan.

Keywords: Resident's Happiness; Livable City; People Oriented

Citation: DANG Y, ZHOU Y. Understanding livable city based on the perspective of resident's happiness[J]. Urban planning international, 2016(5): 14-19. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.322.

Experience and Implications of Livable City Construction Practice in Portland, Oregon, the USA

Wei Dehui, Chen Li, Yang Yizhao

Abstract: This paper describes planning/development experiences for achieving a livable city from the Portland Metropolitan Region, the so-called capital city of "Smart Growth" in the U.S., with a goal to provide policy recommendations for Chinese cities. Since the late 1970s the Portland region has established strict Urban Growth Boundaries (UGBs) to curb urban sprawl while making great efforts to increase development densities inside the UGBs; in the meantime, it has also adopted a series of measures to mitigate the negative externalities of high densities by increasing green space and public space, promoting transit and non-motorized transportation system, as well as improving services accessibility. The effectiveness and success of these systematic and comprehensive planning measures have been ensured with Oregon's centralized planning system, Portland Metro government's regional planning authority, a very strong tradition of public participation in the state, as well as the use of sophisticated planning support systems and evidence-based decision-making processes. The paper concludes with suggestions on how Chinese cities can learn from Portland to build more livable cities.

Keywords: Livable City; Smart Growth; Urban Growth Boundaries; Portland; Experience and Implications

Citation: WEI D, CHEN L, YANG Y. Experience and Implications of livable city construction practice in Portland, Oregon, the USA[J]. Urban planning international, 2016(5): 20-25. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.325.

More than This: Liveable Melbourne Meets Liveable Vancouver

Meg Holden, Andy Scerri

Abstract: Lessons from two leaders in the liveable cities race, Vancouver and Melbourne, demonstrate that these cities have followed a quite similar development, policy and planning path and now ride the crest of the wave while facing comparable challenges in preparing for the future. Success in urban liveability speaks to the conditions of life for the luckily satisfied few. An urban liveability that is also sustainable is possible but demands thinking about two other groups for whom the city is responsible: those who cannot meet their needs today, and those who will live in the future city. Melbourne offers an exciting notion of what living in the city is for and a sociability in public life that benefits from an intact equity argument at the national scale. Vancouver, by contrast, offers a compelling vision of urban life, for good, throughout the life cycle, one that brings with it an

increasingly interactive, partnership-oriented and aspiring relationship between urban residents and their local government. The City of Melbourne is the showpiece, the workplace, and the venue for the young and restless to play. Vancouver has a regional government able to do the heavy lifting of narrowing the urban/suburban divide in metropolitan vision and priorities. In Melbourne, no such metropolitan entity exists, and regional governance is the domain of the state government, protecting established relationships and sharing common interests with big developers.

Keywords: Urban Liveability; Sustainability; Urban Sustainability; Vancouver; Melbourne

Citation: HOLDEN M, SCERRI A. More than this: liveable Melbourne meets liveable Vancouver[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(5): 26-34. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.320.

Challenges in Measuring Sustainability and the Quality of Life—The Case of a Small Canadian City

Hasnat Dewan

Abstract: Many set of indicators are currently available to measure sustainability and the quality of life or well-being of the people. However, choice of the set of indicators can widely affect the ranking of a place in terms of the quality of life of the people. For example, Costa Rica ranks 1st in terms of the 2012 Happy Planet Index, but it ranks 69th in terms of the Human Development Index. The goal of this paper is to design a robust mechanism by combining several methodologies to assess the quality of life in a place. We used a small Canadian city, Kamloops, for our case study. This 311 km² city in Interior British Columbia has a population of about 87 000. Money Sense ranked it 44th and 64th best places to live in Canada in 2012 and 2013 respectively. The index that is too sensitive to annual fluctuations of a few indicators could be good for understanding short-run quality of life changes, but might not necessarily reflect the level of well-being and its sustainability in a place. In this paper, we have defined a methodology to select an appropriate set of indicators for Kamloops that would measure the average equality of life and its sustainability. With hundreds of global and regional quality of life and sustainability indicator initiatives, and many available methodologies, it is important for any city to choose the appropriate indicators and evaluation methods. Economists often use estimated monetary values of desired indicators to compute Genuine Progress Indicator, or such other quality of life or composite sustainability indices. Natural scientists, on the other hand, use only a few physical indicators for environmental sustainability assessment. We believe that both monetary and physical indicators are important components of any quality of life index, and therefore, have to be part of a comprehensive sustainability plan. A data aggregation method has been suggested in this paper for computing relatively more composite indices from the large number of quality of life and sustainability indicators. The absence of reliable and adequate data is a serious challenge in measuring the desired indicators. Due to data constraints, a complete assessment of the average quality of life and its sustainability in Kamloops is not possible at this time using our suggested methodology. However, the proposed methodology and the data compiled for this study are steps forward to a complete and systematic accounting of well-being, happiness, income, wealth, and sustainability indices for Kamloops. We have assessed the current Kamloops Sustainability Plan based on our proposed criteria. It is expected that this study will make different stakeholders in the City of Kamloops re-think about their sustainability plans, and will help contribute to make Kamloops a better place to live. The methodology recommended in this paper is

general enough to be used for quality of life and sustainability assessment in any place.

Keywords: Kamloops; Quality of Life; Small City; Sustainability; Well-being Index

Citation: DEWAN H. Challenges in measuring sustainability and the quality of life: the case of a small Canadian city[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(5): 35-43. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.342.

Rational Path for “Global City” Oriented Development Amongst China’s Metropolises in the New Era: Discussion Based on Centrality and Connectivity Index

Li Fengqing

Abstract: Based on the dual perspective of “centrality-connectivity”, this paper discusses the rational paths towards “global city” for China’s metropolises in the coming era. By clarifying the misunderstandings of the global status of Beijing, Shanghai in both “centrality index” and “connectivity index”, this paper points out the further limits and also pragmatic fields for realizing the ‘Global City Goal’ amongst China’s metropolises. Those discussions are expected to contribute the understanding of rational developing paths and future planning strategies for China’s metropolises.

Keywords: Global City; Rational Path; Centrality Index; Connectivity Index

Citation: LI F. Rational Path for “global city” oriented development amongst China’s metropolises in the new era: discussion based on centrality and connectivity index[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(5): 44-51. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2015.459.

European Urban Public Space Changes Under the Economic and Socio-political Influences

Klaus Semsroth, Xu Kai

Abstract: The form and content of urban space and their development are reflections of economical and socio-political influence. Taking the quality of urbanity as core value, this essay analyses the evolution and self-adaptation of European urban spaces under the influence of changing socio-political condition. It is pointed out that, although urban space after Industrial Revolution didn’t give birth to new quality of urbanity, its content and form have been intellectually and artistically reformed, which gives birth to potentiality for a more open, free and democratic reinterpretation of modern social life. In this context, this paper summarizes the tendencies of contemporary European urban space, and brings forward anticipations for future development.

Keywords: Urban Space; Socio-political Influence; Urbanity; Quality of Urbanity; Public Sphere; Individualization

Citation: SEMSROTH K, XU K. European urban public space changes under the economic and socio-political influences[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(5): 52-60. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2015.316.

A Study on Walkable City Strategies Based on Active Intervention

Tan Shaohua, Wang Yingliang, Xiao Jian

Abstract: The mobility-led model of urban development has caused serious urban problems, and more attention has been paid to walkable city gradually. It systematically reviews the development process of walkable city, and points out the value of the construction of the walkable cities, then puts forward active intervention strategies from the level of urban and regional, community and street in the perspective of urban planning. Finally, it suggests to strengthen interdisciplinary cooperation, make policies and regulations and enhance the quality of education to build walkable cities.

Keywords: Walkable City; Urban Planning; Active Intervention; Strategies

Citation: TAN S, WANG Y, XIAO J. A study on walkable city strategies based on active intervention[J]. Urban planning international, 2016(5): 61-67. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2014.225.

Urban Ventilation Strategies for Micro Climate Improvement in Subtropical High-density Cities: A Case Study of Tai Po Market in Hong Kong

Zheng Yingsheng, Shi Yuan, Ren Chao, NG Edward

Abstract: The process of urbanization has changed the surface properties and spatial structures of urban areas, and accordingly, induced urban climate change. A warming trend has been observed in many cities of China, associated with severe heat events in summer. Previous studies have found that improving air ventilation is one of the most effective methods to enhance thermal comfort under the hot and humid summer of subtropical cities. Aiming at improving urban microclimate and enhancing human thermal comfort, this paper develops urban regeneration strategies based on the case study of Tai Po Market in Hong Kong. Firstly, the three zones of Tai Po Market: compact mid-rise zone, open high-rise zone and sparsely built zone are defined and analyzed in the aspects of urban morphology and microclimate. Secondly, land use change, traffic reorganization and building transformation are recommended for solving the existing air ventilation problems in Tai Po Market. Finally, Economic and technical indexes, Sky View Factor, and wind speed at pedestrian level (based on computational fluid dynamics simulation results) are compared to verify the possibility of wind environment improvement through urban morphology optimization under the same density.

Keywords: High-density Areas; Ventilation; Hot and Humid Summer; Morphological Optimization; Quantitative Evaluation; CFD Simulation

Citation: ZHENG Y, SHI Y, REN C, et al. Urban Ventilation strategies for micro climate improvement in subtropical highdensity cities: a case study of Tai Po Market in Hong Kong[J]. Urban planning international, 2016(5): 68-75. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2015.230.

Management Dilemmas of Industrial Land Use Criteria in China and Reference from American Experience

Zhang Xiaocheng, Guo Huanhuan, Sun Fen

Abstract: Management of land use criteria is important to increase the construction land use intensity level in China. China and several of its provinces and prefectures have issued industrial

land use criteria documents. However, in practice, China's current land use criteria management confronts many problems, such as emphasizing on economic benefits, lacking legislation support and effective supervision mechanism, and not meeting the needs of New-type Urbanization. This paper provides suggestions to reform the legislation system, indexes setting and management model in China industrial land use criteria management on the basis of analyzing the zoning, performance standards, legislation, management objectives and standards setting in America's industrial land use management.

Keywords: Land Management; Industrial Land; Industrial Land Use Criteria; America Experience

Citation: ZHANG X, GUO H, SUN F. Management dilemmas of industrial land use criteria in China and reference from American experience[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(5): 76-79, 107. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2015.375.

Building an Active City with Active Design: A New Perspective of Urban Planning and Design Supporting Healthy Living

Xiao Ming

Abstract: This paper introduces a new perspective of urban study in the context of global Healthy City Movement, which is to support active living via active urban planning and design. It discusses primary design principles and planning implementation in terms of transportation, land use, open space, architectural design, healthy food, environmental evaluation and etc. It also proposes the ideas that apply active planning and design to China's urban development based on international experience.

Keywords: Healthy City; Active City; Active Urban Planning and Design; Active Living

Citation: XIAO M. Building an active city with active design: a new perspective of urban planning and design supporting healthy living[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(5): 80-88. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2014.177.

Development of Korean Rural Land Use Regulation System and Its Relationship with Saemaul Undong (New Village Movement) from a Land-use Perspective

Feng Xu

Abstract: This research sorts out the formation process of Korean rural land use regulation system and its relationship with each stage of New Village Movement, and analyzes the position of rural planning under the current system based on the literature review of Korean rural studies. Combined with Saemaul Undong (New Village Movement) and national economic development, there are three stages on land use regulation system construction. The first stage (1945-1961) focuses on privatization reform and extension of agricultural land. The second stage (1962-1986) focuses on rural infrastructure improvement and new revenue bases exploitation. The third stage (1987-now) focuses on rural exploitation, living environment improvement, and community spiritual civilization development. The core content is converted from material construction and environmental improvement to landscape management and industry exploitation. In rural Korea, municipality (county) planning and special planning in special area are the main management methods of spatial

planning at present. As referential experience, Korean rural construction from point to surface in different phases, planning decision-making process combined top-down and bottom-top governance, governments' role in coordinating projects and different institutional sectors, attaching importance to "living area" and villagers' education should be pointed out.

Keywords: Korean Rural Area; Land Use; Rural Planning Regulation; Saemaul Undong (New Village Movement)

Citation: FENG X. Development of Korean rural land use regulation system and its relationship with Saemaul Undong (New Village Movement) from a land-use perspective[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(5): 89-94. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2015.251.

Hold-up Problem in Urban Regeneration and Implication for Urban Planning: A Case Study from Pearl River Delta Region

Guo Yan, Yuan Qifeng, Qiu Jiasheng

Abstract: It has been seven years since the initiation of redevelopment of the collectively-owned built-up land in Guangdong Province. Existing literature has found that competition for land rent appreciation among stakeholders is determinant for the smooth progress and outcomes of redevelopment. Weakness of planning control, excessively high land redevelopment intensity, and insufficient supply of commonweal facilities are prominent phenomena in reality. However, there is not much literature explaining the phenomena from the institution perspective and micro level. Besides, existing literature often highlights government's rent seeking or coalition between governments and developers as the main causes. Roles of landholders in shaping the redevelopment outcomes are rarely explored. This paper examines the impacts of institutional transition, and changes in the power relationships and competition among stakeholders on redevelopment, combining the theories of new institutional economics and in-depth empirical investigation in a non-agricultural village. It has been found that redevelopment policy strengthens land rights of rural collectives, but profit-sharing among interests has not been clearly specified. In such an uncertain institutional circumstance, governments still invest in advance to keep villages' existing collective incomes unchanged in the redevelopment process, thus the later can bargain with a good position and thus hold-up the former to maximize its own profits. In order to promote redevelopment, the government has to compromise in ensuring public profits, which reflects in its surrendering of much benefit to the villages, increase in Floor Area Ratio and insufficient supply in public facilities and open spaces. In order to advance inclusive development, coordination of government, and perfection in the institutions of profit-sharing and planning execution should be ensured.

Keywords: Three-old Redevelopment; Institution of Land Rights; Non-agricultural Villages; Hold-up Problem; Sustainable Development

Citation: GUO Y, YUAN Q, QIU J. Hold-up Problem in urban regeneration and implication for urban planning: a case study from Pearl River Delta Region[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(5): 95-101. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2015.580.

“Disassembling” and “Recombining”: The Study of the Village Inhabited Space Revoked, Moved and Combined Based on the Mechanism of Self Organization

Hong Genwei, Liu Zhiqiang

Abstract: “The village revoked, moved and combined” as a kind of non-self organization, coordinated with the self-organization mechanism of village inhabited space, will play a positive role in the reconstruction of an efficient, ecological, sustainable urban and rural spatial pattern. The state of the village inhabited space is uncoupled in the process of urbanization. The paper analyzes the self-organization mechanism and characteristics of modern village. It is proposed to dismantle and recombine existing space evaluation standards, spatial interest relations, spatial units and layouts establishing the gradual mechanism, so as to promote the endogenous innovation and sustainable development of rural living space.

Keywords: Disassembling; Recombining; Village Inhabited Space; Self Organization Mechanism; Revoked; Moved and Combined

Citation: HONG G, LIU Z. “Disassembling” and “recombining”: the study of the village inhabited space revoked, moved and combined based on the mechanism of self-organization[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(5): 102-107. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2014.177.

Integration of People with Place: Policies and Inspirations of Area-based Neighbourhood Regeneration in England Under New Labour Party

Cheng Liang, Wang Weiqiang

Abstract: By reviewing of policies and literatures, this article analyzes the evolution of neighborhood regeneration policy in England since New Labor Party Era. According to the policy system of ““rationality of policies- scale and mode of intervention- governance mechanism”“, this article argues that the main experience is the coordination of social inclusion with economy growth, multi-scale of intervention, and governance from partnership to empowerment. Learning experience from England, it points out that the key to achieving success in neighborhood regeneration for China lies on the integration of the people-oriented with place-oriented policy objectives, the scale expansion of intervention, and the development of neighbourhood governance. It also benefits the thinking on “human urbanization” and urban-rural development of “new normal”.

Keywords: Neighbourhood Regeneration; Area-based Initiatives; England; Planning Implication

Citation: CHENG L, WANG W. Integration of people with place: policies and inspirations of area-based neighbourhood regeneration in England under New Labour Party[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(5): 108-114, 131. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2014.222.

The Exploration of Values in the Rural Revitalization in Japan: A Case Study of Noto’s Satoyama and Satoumi

Yang Xi

Abstract: In recent years, the strategy of rural revitalization of Japan turned from economic and environmental aspects to rural values, which was synthetically reflected in the regional revitalization movement of Noto’s Satoyama and Satoumi. Taking this movement as a case, this paper analyzes

the mode of restoration of rural values in contemporary Japan from three perspectives: the legislative norm, the method of the propulsion of landscape plan and the characteristics of civil organizations' activities, which shows the beneficial exploration to the reconstruction of social ideological system during the balanced development of urban and rural areas in Japan and also offers inspiration and reference for Chinese rural plan in the new era.

Keywords: Rural Revitalization; Rural Values; Japan; Noto's Satoyama and Satoumi

Citation: YANG X. The exploration of values in the rural revitalization in Japan: a case study of Noto's Satoyama and Satoumi[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(5): 115-120. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2014.217.

Reflection and Mode Construction of Capital-driven Rural Renaissance: Comparative Study of Two Typical Villages in Tangwang, Jinan

Wang Jinghai, Zhang Jingxiang

Abstract: Due to rural development dilemma, government and academia find it necessary to solve rural economy, employment and a series of problems through capital investment to promote rural renaissance. However, since it is a frequent phenomenon that capital encroaches smallholder, while capital bring market operation to further enhance agricultural value, it is also leading to a new enclosure movement to some extent. The paper discusses the impact on rural industries, farmers' rights and rural governance of two capital-driven modes through an empirical study on two typical villages. By comparison and reflection of the two rural development condition, the paper constructs the mode of capital-driven rural renaissance. During the process of capital-driven development, not only the top-down capital investment and regulatory mechanisms are required, but also the bottom-up rural self-development and governance system should be improved. Not only the instrumental rationality of capital-driven development should be paid attention to, but also the value rationality of rural autonomy should be emphasized.

Keywords: Capital-driven; Rural Renaissance; Mode; Regulatory Mechanism; Rural Governance; Tangwang Town of Jinan City

Citation: WANG J, ZHANG J. Reflection and mode construction of capital-driven rural renaissance: comparative study of two typical villages in Tangwang, Jinan[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(5): 121-127. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2015.518.

Street Space Within Globalization and Localization: Review on City, Street and Citizen: the Measure of the Ordinary

Liu Jiayan

Abstract: Street, as the arena of urban life, is an important entry point for urban social space study. Especially for the global cities with massive international immigrants, such as London, street has acted as a platform for multicultural communication and social integration. The book, named as *City, Street and Citizen: the Measure of the Ordinary*, chooses a common local high street in London Southwark as the study object. With the interdisciplinary perspective of anthropology and architecture, the book explores how the high street, acting as a micro public space under the trend

of globalization, functions in the respects of local economy, social interaction and culture communication, as well as the challenges in the future. The paper comprehensively analyzes the main contents, key ideas and study characteristics of the book, and proposes some comments on its special value of interdisciplinary research, perspective of “urban margins”, and urban transition study.

Keywords: Street; Globalization; Localization; London; Urban Margins

Citation: LIU J. Street space within globalization and localization: review on *City, Street and Citizen: The Measure of the Ordinary*[J]. Urban planning international, 2016(5): 128-131. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2015.429.

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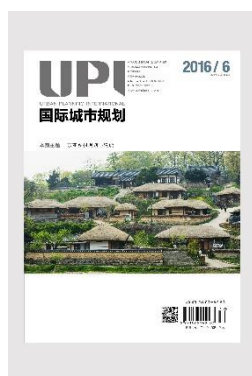
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Rural Revitalization: Introductions for Rural Planning and Development in East Asia

Zhang Li

Abstract: From global prospective, the meaning to learn from Japan, Korea and Taiwan region's experience is advanced in the aspect of East Asian cultural circle. The paper researches the process of rural development and rural planning in those three regions and points out that they all have experienced the process of rural declining, infrastructure improvement and rural community regeneration. They all have executed top-town and bottom-up policies for rural planning and development and have experienced or are experiencing rural aging and rural hollow-out issues. Their experience of policy-making and policy practicing is worthy learning for China.

Keywords: East Asia; Rural Planning; Rural Regeneration; Saemaul Undong; Experience Learning

Citation: ZHANG L. Rural revitalization: introductions for rural planning and development in East Asia[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(6): 1-7. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.396.

The Factors for Success of Saemaul Undong and Its New Agenda

Lee Inhee, Zhang Li

Abstract: Korea in 1950—1960 was poor without any hope. Saemaul Undong started in order to escape from poverty. Strongly guided by the government, Saemaul Undong scattered from countryside to all over the country. It played a vital role in Korean national modernization. This paper reviews the background of Saemaul Undong, its development phases and institutional operation and concludes five main factors for its success. Finally, the international influence and new agenda are discussed.

Keywords: Saemaul Undong; Rural Development; Modernization Movement; Key Factors for Success

Citation: LEE I, ZHANG L. The factors for success of Saemaul Undong and its new agenda[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(6): 8-14. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.370.

Change of the Content and Organization of Korean Saemaul Undong from the 1970s-2000s

Kim Jun, Kim Do Yeon, Zhao Min

Abstract: This paper examines the changing course of the Korea Saemaul Undong business and organization in growth period in the 1970s and stabilized period in the 1980s and so on, and compared income changes between rural community and urban community. The points after examining these courses are as follows. First, Saemaul Undong was began as rural community living environment improvement in order to overcome income gap between urban and rural community upon industry modernization in the 1960s, and expanded to production base facility and income projects, education projects, gradually expanding to urban areas. Second, the result of Saemaul Undong appeared with increase of farm household income, socially bringing the result that social overhead capital of rural community was built through spontaneous activity in village unit under nation's adjustment. Third, Saemaul Undong after the 1980s was converted to education and consciousness reform project targeting private-centered entire country and people, and the income

gap between urban and rural community was not big until the mid-1990s with governmental support. Fourth, the income gap between urban and rural community is again being increased, along with aging of rural population and leak of economic population, after the mid-1990s when government support was suspended, and individual projects of government institutions for inflow of sedentary and floating population are still under way.

Keywords: Korean Saemaul Undong; Development and Transformation; Content and Organization

Citation: KIM J, KIM D Y, ZHAO M. Change of the content and organization of Korean Saemaul Undong from the 1970s-2000s[J]. Urban planning international, 2016(6): 15-19. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.377.

Traditional Value and Modernization Movement of Korea: Re-exploration on Samaeul Undong in the 1970s

Yoo Jaewoo, Zhao Min

Abstract: Saemaul Undong in Korea was promoted in the context of government's heavy industry policy and the fast urbanization, and it is evaluated as a significant historical event which achieved a great success. This paper retrospects the background and general practice of Saemaul Undong in the 1970s, discusses the characteristics of the movement, and argues that the very nature of Saemaul Undong was to guide the nation's modernization path by both traditional value and modern sense.

Keywords: Saemaul Undong; Traditional Value; Modern Awareness; Modernization Movement

Citation: YOO J, ZHAO M. Traditional value and modernization movement of Korea: re-exploration on Samaeul Undong in the 1970s[J]. Urban planning international, 2016(6): 20-24. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.378.

Strategic Approach to Apply the Seamaul Undong as an ODA Model

Yi Yangsoo, Zhang Li

Abstract: Korean Saemaul Undong in 1970s guides Korea walking into a prosperous and healthy developing road and its experience is worthy to be learned by the developing countries. This paper reviews the challenges the ODA of Saemaul Undong executing and explores the adaptability of Saemaul Undong's core value in developing countries. Finally, a new ODA model is established which focuses on setting up sustainable and self-help communities in the developing countries.

Keywords: Saemaul Undong; Rural Development; ODA (Official Development Assistance); Sustainable Development; Self-help Model

Citation: YI Y, ZHANG L. Strategic approach to apply the Seamaul Undong as an ODA Model[J]. Urban planning international, 2016(6): 25-29, 34. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.372.

On the Transition of Taiwan's Rural Planning Policy: A Perspective of Economic and Social Changes

Tsai Chung Han, Liu Na, Ding Qi

Abstract: Rural plan is not only the blueprint of but also policy objective for rural development, which is always influenced by the macroeconomic and social development. In this paper, we analyze the transition of Taiwan's rural planning policy under the general economic and social changes, moving from agriculture to industry nurturing and rural-to-urban supporting, to rural-urban balancing, and to urban-rural integrating and urban-rural strengthening. The subject of this research is to discover factors influencing the transition of rural planning policy through analyzing changes of planning targets and patterns in every period. It is hoped that the paper would provide some hints for Mainland China in developing rural planning policy.

Keywords: Rural Planning; Policy Transition; Economic and Social Changes

Citation: TSAI C H, LIU N, DING Q. On the transition of Taiwan's rural planning policy: a perspective of economic and social changes[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(6): 30-34. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.371.

The Evolution of Taiwan's Agricultural Land Policy and Its Implication

Shih Yunien, Liao Pinchao

Abstract: Based on roles of agricultural land in different social and economic development phases, this paper reviews Taiwan's agricultural land policy since 1949. To be different from the literature with the view point of agricultural development, we separate different phases of agricultural land policies according to the evolution of agricultural land policies from agricultural land using for agriculture and owning by farmer to agricultural land only necessarily using for agriculture. By analyzing the relationship between the phases, the agricultural land problems caused by the agricultural land policies including land tenancy, agricultural cottage and leisure agriculture and B&B are presented. Then some suggestions about the policies are discussed.

Keywords: Taiwan; Agricultural Land Policy; Evolution; Agricultural Land Use

Citation: SHIH Y, LIAO P. The evolution of Taiwan's agricultural land policy and its implication[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(6): 35-39. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.376.

On the Land Reclassification in Taiwan's Rural Community: A Case of Shueiduei Community in Gukeng Township, Yunlin County

Su Nan, Ho Chao-His

Abstract: The objective of rural community land reclassification in Taiwan is to shorten the gap between urban and rural development, and to improve living environment of rural area, in order to promote community and rural development, grassroots construction and strengthen local economic development programs. This paper introduces the demonstration program of rural community land reclassification (2009-2014) in Yunlin County, Taiwan. Rural land reclassification is to beautify the environment, to repair roads, to build activity center, parking, public parks and other public infrastructure. Land reclassification and its related construction are helpful to rural environment

improvement.

Keywords: Rural Taiwan; Land Reclassification; Shueiduei Community

Citation: SU N, HO C-H. On the land reclassification in Taiwan's rural community: a case of Shueiduei community in Gukeng Township, Yunlin County[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(6): 40-44. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.374.

Frenemy: The Personal Contact and Thought Conflict Between Jane Jacobs and Lewis Mumford

Yu Yang

Abstract: The paper makes a detailed historical review of the personal contact between Jane Jacobs and Lewis Mumford, and introduces how they collaborated to oppose their common theoretical and practical enemies and how the theoretical and ideological divergence between them eventually killed their short-lived friendship. Through the analysis on their thought conflict, the paper depicts a whole picture of two opposite ideological traditions of urban planning which are Incrementalism and Regionalism. Finally, the enlightenment of Jane Jacobs' thought heritage for contemporary China is discussed.

Keywords: Jane Jacobs; Lewis Mumford; Personal Contact; Thought Conflict; Incrementalism; Regionalism

Citation: YU Y. Frenemy: The personal contact and thought conflict between Jane Jacobs and Lewis Mumford[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(6): 52-61. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.232.

The Construction of Urban-Rural Dual Structure from a Central-Local Government Perspective: Study on the Evolution of Urban and Rural China from the First Five-year Plan to the Twelfth Five-year Plan

Chen Hongsheng, Li Zhigang, Wang Xingping

Abstract: Institution is the dominant factor in the development of urban and rural China. Institution is based on Chinese unique central-local administrative structure. The planned economic system built during 1950s to 1970s made the role of government more prominent in the social and economic development. This paper argues that the urban-rural dual structure minimizes the risk brought by the development of urban China, and that to some extent China's development process is to find the optimum combination of urban and rural China. The development of urban and rural China since 1950s can be divided into four stages based on Five-year Plan: "Urban Expansion and Rural Reconstruction", "Urban Shrinkage and Rural Expansion", "Urban Regeneration and Rural Development" and "Urban Expansion and Rural Rebuilding". In recent years, China gets into the "New Normal" phase gradually, and China's government forces urban and rural China to reach new equilibrium to suit the new environment. Based on above-mentioned analysis, this paper suggests that it is necessary to build new urban-rural dual structure in the Thirteenth-five Plan. To achieve an orderly and healthy development, it is also necessary to establish a new equilibrium relationship among state, urban area and rural area.

Keywords: Central-Local Government-dominated; Urban-Rural Dual Structure; Five-year Plan;

Suggestion for the Thirteenth Five-year Plan; China

Citation: CHEN H, LI Z, WANG X. The construction of urban-rural dual structure from a central-local government perspective: study on the evolution of urban and rural china from the First Five-year Plan to the Twelfth Five-year Plan[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(6): 62-67, 88. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2015.088.

From Gloomy to Sunny, the Process of Eliminating the Haze of the “Foggy City”, London

Zhao Xin

Abstract: London is the famous “Foggy City” in the world since the 17th century. In fact, the fog of London is what we called “haze” today, which had lasted for several centuries, devastating Londoners’ life and wealth. Being experienced these disasters, London Government and Londoners recognized the haze and its nature scientifically and began to eliminate it in reasonable ways. Generally speaking, the process of treating the haze by Londoners developed from nothing to existence, expanded from the sample to the whole, from passive to self-consciousness, and got great success after more than one century’s endeavors.

Keywords: Foggy City; London; Haze; Treatment

Citation: ZHAO X. From gloomy to sunny: the process of eliminating the haze of the “Foggy City”, London[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(6): 68-73. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2015.298.

Research on the Periodical Evolvement of Housing Policy in the UK: The Inspiration to Shanghai Housing Development

Yan Li

Abstract: The research extracts the periodical characteristics of housing policy in the UK by analyzing its evolvement and development. Under the comparison study of housing policy in the UK and in Shanghai, the proposals on housing supply system and structure, the subsidy mode, community inclusion and management are put forward.

Keywords: Housing Policy; Periodical Evolvement; Shanghai Housing Development

Citation: YAN L. Research on the periodical evolvement of housing policy in the UK: the inspiration to Shanghai housing development[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(6): 74-80. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2014.178.

Evolution of Social Housing Policies and Construction Development in France

Sun Ying

Abstract: This paper reviews the evolution of the social housing policies in France since 1900s and shows its response to social demands and economic development. It also summarizes the changes of the social housing construction under the policy guidance. Hopefully, the experience of France can be used in the affordable housing policy making in China.

Keywords: France; Social Housing; Housing Policies; Housing Construction

Citation: SUN Y. Evolution of social housing policies and construction development in France[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(6): 81-88. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2014.246.

Application of Public Resources in Urban Renewal Based on the Renovation of Social Housing and Old Houses in Paris

Zhang Kai

Abstract: The article describes the practice of the social housing system and the renovation of old houses in Paris, and analyses how the social housing system protects the living rights of low-income population and promotes social integration. Renovation of old houses could carry out in a rational way with the strong support of public resources such as public finance and other public policies, and achieves mutual benefits with social housing system. Furthermore, the article analyses the investment methods of public resources and its benefit outputs.

Keywords: Social Housing; Renovation of Old Houses; Public Resources; Social Integration; Public Use; Relocation; Civil Power

Citation: ZHANG K. Application of public resources in urban renewal based on the renovation of social housing and old houses in Paris[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(6): 89-95. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2014.106.

Fourth Regional Plan of the New York Metropolitan and Its Revelation

Wu Tinghai, Gao Yuan

Abstract: The New York Metropolitan Region is one of the most important social economic regions in the United States. Since the 1920s, New York Regional Plan Association (RPA) published three regional plans, which have played an important role in regional development. RPA launched the Fourth Regional Plan in 2013, which will focus on the key issues of “economic opportunity, livability, sustainability, governance and fiscal health”. This paper introduces the organization and its main contents according to the relevant materials, and compares the four plans from the regional perspective, evolution, ideological change and planning objectives. Finally, it summarizes the New York Metropolitan Region’s development, generalizes its basic experience and revelation of regional plans.

Keywords: New York Metropolitan Region; Fourth Regional Plan; Regional Plan Association

Citation: WU T, GAO Y. Fourth regional plan of the New York Metropolitan and its revelation[J]. *Urban planning international*, 2016(6): 96-103. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2016.105.

Discussion on Comprehensive Utilization of Underground Space in University Campus: A Sustainable Mode for Campus Space Development

Zhao Jingwei, Peng Jian, Peng Fangle

Abstract: The plan, design and research of university campus are now in a prosperous period along with the increase of number of universities and college students. Viewing from the progress and

experience of subterranean space development in college and university campus overseas and domestic, more focus should be put on increase of campus space volume, functional recombination, underground connectivity and effective connectedness in the progress of belowground space utilization in domestic university campuses in the future. Through rational utilization of underground space and recombination of campus spatial functions, campus spatial resources will be more abundant, campus spatial intensive utilization will be improved, ecological and communicant environment of ground space will be ameliorated, share of land resources, service facilities and infrastructures will be made better, energy consumption of campus operation will be lowered, and sustainability of campus spatial development will be raised.

Keywords: University Campus; Underground Space; Comprehensive Utilization; Sustainable Development; Pattern

Citation: ZHAO J, PENG J, PENG F. Discussion on comprehensive utilization of underground space in university campus: a sustainable mode for campus space development[J]. Urban planning international, 2016(6): 104-111. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2015.056.

Metropolitan Planning Practice and the Enlightenment for Chongqing Metropolitan Region Plan

Leng Bingrong, Wang Zhen, Qian Zihua, Li Peng

Abstract: The research shows that the metropolitan region (or metropolitan area) is the result of the period when the development of urbanization is relatively stable and the economic formation is mainly service-oriented, and it is a phenomenon of urban spatial development regionalization. In order to scientifically preparing Chongqing metropolitan area planning and profoundly understanding of the law of development of metropolitan region, the authors carried out the case study of the domestic and foreign metropolitan region or similar areas. By summarizing and combing, the metropolitan regions were found having five laws in common: spatial scale, functional organization, spatial structure, industrial layout, passenger traffic organization. On this basis and combined with the actual development of Chongqing, the authors make recommendations for the scientific planning of Chongqing metropolitan area to follow the laws of development.

Keywords: Metropolitan Region; Urban Regionalization; Planning Practice; Enlightenment

Citation: LENG B, WANG Z, QIAN Z, et al. Metropolitan planning practice and the enlightenment for Chongqing Metropolitan Region Plan[J]. Urban planning international, 2016(6): 112-119. DOI: 10.22217/upi.2015.223.

The Innovative Practice of Platform Strategy in Space Planning: A Project Example in Modderfontein, South Africa

Liao Yinxi, Gao Shan, Wang Qiang

Abstract: City construction has been adopted multiple planning integration with an over-loaded participation of different concerned parties. City planning needs to coordinate critical factors in architectural market and the realistic demands of resource allocation while carrying out characteristics of the local context. This article presents the case example of Modderfontein, South

Africa. The action plan takes concerned parties into consideration and combines city design with the local geographical features. Inspired by “Internet Plus” innovative thinking, the new working mode of “platform thinking” is proposed. The plan sets up mutually-recognized security goals for communities, originated the framework of cellular city structure and practiced integral design based on city management and demands. It builds an actively open and win-win systematic platform in Modderfontein and encouraged more innovative practice of research outcomes.

Keywords: Platform Thinking; Space Planning; Cellular Structure; Security Scale

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