



*Planning and Practice  
of Urban Regeneration  
The Proceedings and Student Competition Entries of  
China-UK Urban Regeneration Forum*

# 城市复兴的理论与实践

中英城市复兴高层论坛文献集

石楠 俞滨洋 主编



黑龙江科学技术出版社



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## 前言

2005年1月7日—13日，首届中英城市复兴高层论坛分为两个阶段，先后在哈尔滨和北京举行，主题是“城市复兴”。这次活动在国内城市规划界引起较大反响。会议达到了预期的目的圆满成功。

### 一、中英论坛简要情况

中英论坛是经两院院士吴良镛、周干峙倡议，由中国城市规划学会和英国驻华大使馆文化教育处联合举办的国际城市规划学术交流活动。

中英论坛哈尔滨论坛阶段由中国城市规划学会、英国驻华大使馆文化教育处、哈尔滨市政府联合主办，哈尔滨城市规划局承办，哈尔滨铁路局、南岗区政府协办。中国工程院院士、中国城市规划学会常务副理事长邹德慈先生为首的8名中国专家和英国伦敦市长特别顾问、伦敦大学教授罗宾·汤普森先生为首的5名英国规划专家出席了会议。在此期间，5位中英专家分别就哈尔滨城市复兴策略、英国城市复兴、城市规划策略、创立迷人的社区等课题在会议上做了专题报告。哈尔滨市市委书记杜宇新偕副市长聂云凌会见了中英专家。

中英论坛北京论坛阶段由中国城市规划学会副理事长王静霞主持。哈尔滨市人民政府聂云凌副市长在大会上致词，并同中国城市规划学会领导，英国驻华大使馆官员一道为全国大学生哈尔滨市花园街保护街区详细规划设计方案竞赛获奖者颁发了奖。11位中英专家在会议上作了专题报告，哈尔滨市城市规划局局长俞滨洋作了题为《从哈尔滨历史文化名城保护与城市复兴看花园街历史街区的规划与发展》的报告。此期间在北京举办了哈尔滨市历史文化名城保护工作和全国大学生设计竞赛展览。两院院士周干峙、院士邹德慈、建设部总规划师陈晓丽、英国驻华大使馆参赞、中英专家以及国内规划界人士等参观了展览，并给予了高度评价。

哈尔滨论坛筹备期间，组委会召开了全国大学生哈尔滨市花园街保护街区详细规划设计方案竞赛发标会。同济大学、清华大学、哈尔滨工业大学等国内13所设有城市规划专业的高等院校的在校研究生和高年级本科生代表应邀参加了规划设计竞赛，他们分别组成40个设计组，共提交作品40个。

中英论坛哈尔滨论坛期间，哈尔滨市花园街保护街区详细规划设计方案竞赛评委会从参赛作品中评出12个获奖作品，其中银奖3个，铜奖5个，鼓励奖4个。

此外，还在北京举办了中英商务论坛，广州规划局局长潘安、杭州规划局局长阳作军、西安规划局局长和红星、沈阳规划局总工严文复等参加了讨论，并举办了科技沙龙。

### 二、中英论坛的主要学术观点

在本次论坛中，中英专家的学术交流、参赛作品的主题思想以及专家的评审点评等活动，都阐述了一系列关于城市复兴与更新、保护与利用、社区建设等方面的新理念、新观点。

(1) 城市复兴是一个复合的概念，不仅包括物质环境的保护与延续，更重要的是包括社会、经济和文化的复兴，其核心问题在于实现城市的可持续发展。因此，城市复兴既要保护风貌，又要保护生活，还要延续发展，把旧城变成一个个适宜居住和可持续发展的复兴之城，使其重新获得生命。

(2) 城市规划要吸取西方的经验教训，要考虑到长远可能发生的事情，避免非物质文化的独特生活方式在改造中被灭失。

(3) 在城市复兴中，政府不可能包办一切，但一定要起主导作用，做出周

密规划并使之得到执行。规划的可行性必须以吸引投资为前提，但城市规划必须“以需求为导向”，而不能“以投资为导向”，不能完全迎合私人资本的需要。

(4) 旧城改造应与新区开发紧密结合，通过新区开发优化旧城空间结构，缓解旧城改造压力，达到保护历史街区整体风貌的目的。

(5) 旧城改造应以“新陈代谢”的理念为指导，而不是用“推陈出新”的简单做法。

(6) 对历史街区改造要实现由单纯保护到保用结合的过渡，由单纯房屋修缮过渡到传统空间的保护、拓展与再利用。通过适度开发，实现以恢复历史风貌为主题的保护与利用相结合综合改造行为。

### 三、中英论坛的收获价值与影响

本次论坛是中英城市规划高层国际交流活动，会议的影响是深远的，会议所形成的观点和理念对于在我市新一轮城市建设中加强名城保护工作，保护传统历史形态和肌理，综合利用和开发保护街区，具有重要的指导意义。

(1) 中英专家关于城市复兴的理念和观点具有重要的研究和借鉴价值。与会专家，发表的观点借鉴总结国内外城市复兴的经验及教训，从各自角度为我市诠释了城市复兴的新理念和可行思路。

(2) 参赛大学生的设计思路值得研究和借鉴。本次论坛所征集作品，各具特色，各有所长。设计人思维活跃，思路新颖，思想先进，对于借用外脑，探求历史街区改造、旧城改造乃至城市区域复兴都有重要参考价值。

(3) 获奖作品的设计方案值得研究和借鉴。它们注重了现有遗存的保护与利用，并输入了新功能，对历史文化遗产利用的方式和强度提出了设想。在形体空间上，做了许多有创意的探索，解读了历史遗产利用的新经济模式，在维护保护街区的整体空间的尺度与社会环境的协调一致方面提出了新观点。

(4) 与会中外专家在会议期间对哈尔滨花园街历史街区保护规划、哈尔滨历史文化名城保护规划、城市规划建设现状以及新一轮城市总体规划等进行了考察，对哈尔滨老工业基地振兴、招商引资以及规划设计等都表示了浓厚兴趣。这些都为下一步深入交流与合作奠定了基础。

(5) 本次论坛以花园街保护街坊为主要研究对象，通过规划的编制，实现了历史街区保护理念上的更新，使“修旧如旧”、“原汁原味”的保护理念得到提升，特别是对这一区域采取在不破坏风貌的前提下进行部分加建的办法，避免环境、建筑本身由于失修失养造成的日益颓废，使这一保护街区改造的尽快实施成为了可能。

本次论坛从理论上为旧城改造特别是历史街区改造提供了有参考价值的思路和观点，对于更新观念，启发思路，在名城保护工作中探求政府、投资者与居民利益的协调一致，具有重要意义。

为了扩大本次论坛的影响，哈尔滨城市规划局和中国城市规划学会合作编辑出版了《城市复兴的理论与实践——中英城市复兴高层论坛文献集》。本书分为“中英城市复兴高层论坛文献”“全国大学生花园街保护街区规划设计竞赛参赛作品”和“中英城市复兴高层论坛活动纪实”三个部分，真实地记载了本次论坛的主要过程和影响。

编者



## Foreword

On January 7-13, the First Sino-UK Urban Regeneration Forum, which included two stages, was held in Harbin and Beijing successively. The activity, with the topic of urban regeneration, has aroused great attention in the planning fields both at home and abroad, and achieved expected goals.

One. Brief Introduction to the Sino-UK Urban Regeneration Forum

The forum is an international academic exchange activity about urban planning, which was proposed by Wu Liangyong and Zhou Ganshi, the academicians of Chinese Academy of Science and Academy of Engineering, and jointly sponsored by Urban Planning Association of China and Culture and Education Department attached to British Embassy to China.

The Forum, in the stage of Harbin, was jointly sponsored by Urban Planning Association of China, Culture and Education Department attached to British Embassy to China and Harbin Municipal People's Government and undertaken by Harbin Urban Planning Bureau and assisted by Harbin Railway Bureau and Government of Nangang District. Eight Chinese experts with the head of Zhou Deci, academician of Chinese Academy of Engineering and deputy permanent director of Urban Planning Association of China and five British experts with the head of Robin Thompson, advisor of the mayor of London and professor of London University, took part in the forum. During the forum the five British experts gave reports on special topics, including Strategy on Regeneration of Harbin, Strategy on Regeneration of British Cities and Strategy on Urban Planning and Creation of Charming Community. Du Yuxin, party secretary of Harbin Party Committee and Nie Yunling, deputy mayor of Harbin municipal government had an interview with the experts.

The forum, in the stage of Beijing, was presided by Wang Jingxia, deputy permanent director of Urban Planning Association of China. Nie Yunling, deputy mayor of Harbin municipal government made a welcoming speech at the meeting and issued awards, together with the leaders of Urban Planning Association of China and officials of British Embassy to China, to winners of design competition on regulatory plan for Historical Block of Garden Street of Harbin city. Altogether eleven Chinese and foreign experts gave special reports. Yu Binyang, director of Harbin Urban Planning Bureau, presented a report titled Views on Planning and Development of Historical and Cultural Block of Garden Street from the Protection on Historical and Cultural City and Regeneration of City. During the forum, the exhibition on Protection on Harbin Historical and Cultural City and the designing works were held in Beijing. Zhou Ganshi, academician of Chinese Academy of Science and also academician of Chinese Academy of Engineering, Zou Deci, academician of Chinese Academy of Engineering, Chen Xiaoli, chief urban planner of Urban Planning Association of China, counselor of British Embassy to China, Chinese and foreign experts and some persons in domestic urban planning field attended the exhibition and spoke highly of the activity.

During the preparation for the forum in Harbin, the organizing committee organized and held the bidding meeting for the designing competition participated by university students all over China. The representatives of postgraduates and undergraduate students, with the specialty of urban planning, from 13 universities and colleges were invited to take part in the competition. The contestants were divided into 40 designing groups and 40 designing works were submitted to the committee.

During the forum in Harbin, the evaluation committee for the design competition selected and 12 designing works from all the submitted achievements, among which three were awarded silver medals, five bronze medals and 4 encouraging awards.

Two. Main academic views proposed in the forum

In the forum, the academic exchanges between Chinese and British experts, the subject ideologies of designing works and evaluation of the experts all revealed a series of new ideas and views on urban regeneration, protection and utilization of old city and community construction.

(1) Urban regeneration emphasizes on protecting not only historicalsceneries but also living. Meanwhile it should also continue city development and turn old city into a regenerated city which is suitable for living and sustainable development.

(2) Urban planning should draw experience and lessons from western countries. It should pay attention to something that may happen in the long-term in order to avoid extinguishment of distinctive living styles in the immaterial culture.

(3) In the process of urban regeneration, government should not be responsible for everything, but it must play the leading role, excellent plans for regeneration should be compiled carefully then implemented completely.



The necessities of planning must be based on the possibilities of investment, but city planning should stick to the requirement-oriented principles instead of investment-oriented ones.

(4) Reconstruction of old city should blend with development of new area, by developing new city, optimize spatial structure of old city and alleviate heavy burden on reconstruction of old city in order to achieve the goal to protect the whole sceneries of historical block.

(5) Reconstruction of old city gears to the ideas of "metabolism" instead of the simple method of "weeding through the old ones to bring forth new ones".

(6) The reconstruction of historical block should finish the transition from simple protection to blending of protection and utilization and from simple maintenance to protection, development and reutilization of traditional space. By proper scale of development, it should achieve the comprehensive renovation which combines protection with utilization in accordance with the topic on recovery of historical sceneries.

#### Three Gained Values from the Forum and Its Influence

The forum is an international academic exchanging activity at high level between Chinese and British urban planning fields, it brought about far-reaching significance. The views and ideas proposed in the forum will play an important role in strengthening protection on historical and cultural city in the new round urban planning, protecting traditional historical forms and context and using and developing preserved historical block.

(1) The ideas and views proposed by Chinese and British experts on urban regeneration have great research and reference values. By summarizing the experience and lessons on city regeneration in Chinese and foreign countries, all the experts explained the new ideas and possible methods on regeneration of Harbin city from different aspects

(2) The designing ideas of contestants are worth researching and learning. The designing works collected in this forum are distinctive. The designers have active thinking and new ideas, which are valuable in learning foreign experience, exploring the renovation of historical block and old city and urban regeneration.

(3) The awarded designs are worth researching and learning. The designs attached importance to the protection and utilization of existing buildings. Meanwhile they added some new functions and proposed ideas on the method and strength of utilization of historical and cultural heritage. They presented many creative explorations in spatial form, explained the new economic model of utilization and proposed new views on keeping the coordination between the whole spatial dimension of historical block and social environment.

(4) During the forum, the Chinese and foreign experts made a site survey on protection plan for historical block of Garden Street of Harbin city, protection plan for Harbin Historical and Cultural City, existing conditions of city construction and the new round urban master plan, they showed great interests to the rejuvenation of old industrial base and the plan for investment, which laid a good foundation for the further exchange and cooperation between the two sides.

(5) The forum takes the protection block of Garden Street as the main objective. By the compiled plans, the ideas on protection of historical block were renewed, the protective method of reconstruction in accordance with original features" was changed, especially for the block, the planning adopts the method of expanding construction under the conditions of not destroying historical sceneries, avoiding the decline of environment and buildings due to lack of maintenance and management. It is possible that the renovation of the block can begin as soon as possible.

Theoretically, the forum offered many valuable ideas and views on renovation of old city, especially renovation of historical block, which are of great significance in renewing ideas, guiding thinking and seeking for interest in harmony between government, investors and citizens in protection of historical and cultural city.

In order to increase the influence of the forum, Harbin Urban Planning Bureau and Urban Planning Association of China jointly edited and published *Planning and Practice of Urban Regeneration—Proceedings and Student Competition Entries of China-UK Urban Regeneration Forum*, which contains three sections---"Proceedings and Presentations of China-UK Urban Regeneration Forum", "Entries to National Student Planning Competition for Urban Regeneration" and "Appendix", it really recorded the main process and influence of the forum.

Editor







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第一部分  
中英城市复兴高层论坛文献

PROCEEDINGS AND PRESENTATIONS OF CHINA-UK URBAN REGENERATION FORUM 城市复兴的理论与文献

Part I  
PROCEEDINGS AND PRESENTATIONS OF  
CHINA-UK URBAN REGENERATION FORUM



## 中国的城市化和大都市地区的规划

周干峙



【作者简介】周干峙教授1930年出生于江苏苏州，1952年毕业于清华大学建筑系，现任中国科学院院士、中国工程院院士。曾任建设部副部长、八届全国政协副主席、九届全国政协教科文卫体委员会副主任、中国城市规划设计研究院院长；现任建设部特邀顾问、清华大学教授、博士生导师。

周干峙教授为现行中国城市规划法的主要起草人；曾负责编制西安市总体规划、天津及唐山市地震后恢复重建规划；其主持的深圳市1986年版城市总体规划获得全国优秀城市规划奖；曾著有城市化、城市规划、城市建设、城市交通、住宅建设、旧城改建、城市房地产以及规划设计改革等方面的论文数十篇。

周干峙教授曾主持了中国科学院院士咨询课题“中国大城市交通研究”，中国工程院“中国城市地下空间开发利用研究”、“降低地铁造价研究”，并作为专家组组长主持了中国科学院、中国工程院承担的“十一五”重大科技发展策略研究中“城市发展与城镇化科技问题研究专题报告”的咨询评议；在清华大学每年保持指导1-3名博士研究生。

目前周干峙教授承担着中国科学院院士咨询课题“城市化中的科学问题”，作为主要成员参加了中国工程院院士咨询课题“西北水资源开发和利用研究”、“东北水资源水土资源配置、生态环境建设和可持续发展战略研究”、“城市化进程中的可持续发展战略研究”等，并负责其中子课题研究。

### 一、当前中国的城市化的特点

可以用两句话来概括，即：“波澜壮阔，发展迅猛”和“成就巨大，缺陷不少”；而面临的任务是“统筹协调，健康提高”。由于城市化的历程已有半个多世纪，而近10年的变化最为突出，主要原因是：①建设资金大量投入。全国年度GDP达到10万亿，用于城市建设方面（统计口径不同）在4万亿~5万亿，甚至达6万亿左右，如北京、上海等特大城市每年要超过1000亿元；一些省会城市，较大的经济中心每年都上百亿或几百亿元；中心城市也都有几十亿之多。②人口流动，持续增长。上个世纪末，全国进入城市的流动人口在7000~8000千万人，进入本世纪就超过1亿人，前两年达1.4亿以上，（有人估计可能达2亿人）。按户口的城市人口年增长率为1%~1.4%，（目前城市化率为39.6%，这个比例实际上是偏低的）。每年新增基础设施很可观，年住宅建设量都在5亿~6亿平方米以上。统计数有的不准，看实际情况，城市变化不只是在北京、上海，在中、小城市、在穷乡僻壤、在边边角角的城市都有巨大的变化。最近有机会到内蒙、黑龙江一些城市，如最边远的密山、最小的阿尔山、最困难的（资源枯竭）伊春、大庆等城市，

从表面上看都有不少新气象、新面貌。

几乎所有城市都重视了城市规划。全国的规划设计院为城市总规、详规、专规、发展战略研究和城市设计，忙得不可开交，日子都过得不错，规划界同人则认为我国城市规划的又一个春天已经到来。

目前中国的城市规划有很大发展，也有不少问题。其中有行业自身的问题，也有更多的社会、经济问题。有一些问题，如资源、环境问题已影响到健康发展。国家提出了“科学发展”和“宏观调控”，“统筹协调”等要求，及时纠正了一些偏向。还有一些重要措施，就是准备加强立法，修改“城市规划法”为“城乡规划法”；制定国家中长期发展规划，在20项中长期重大发展规划中，城市化和城市规划问题是其中主要的一项。

总的估计，我国城市化仍在初升阶段，已经打好了基础，要提高质量，更上层楼。到2050年，国家小康目标实现之日（人均GDP3000美元），也将是城市化和现代化基本完善之时。全国城市都可以达到城乡共同富裕、生活安全舒适、环境宜人健康、基础设施齐备、具有中国文化的城市化目标。

### 二、大都市地区的规划问题

大都市地区的出现是我国城市化的一个新特点。目前关于大都市地区(metropolitan area)的界定还有待于研究。我认为我们既应参考世界公认的一般标准,如戈特曼(Gottmann)陶克西亚迪斯(Doxiadis),帕佩约阿鲁(Papaioannou)(人口规模要达2500万,或1000万),还应结合国情制定自己的标准。如:①达到一定密集程度,占一省人口一定比重的城市人口总体规划;②有一定的经济规模,并占省区的一定比重;③社会经济活动内联外引的一定比重;④交通通达便捷的程度;⑤城市设施的品质水平。在我国已经呈现和即将出现的大都市地区可能有沿海6个和内地6个,这十几个地区的GDP总量占全国应在1/2左右。目前已经成型的还只有珠江三角洲、长江三角洲、京津塘地区、和辽中南地区四处,而已经成熟的只有珠三角和长江三角两处(见胡序威等《中国沿海城镇密集地区空间集聚与扩散研究》,科学出版社)。

目前城市化发展必须重视区域整合,通过规划、协作发挥城镇群体作用,已成为政府部门和各级领导的共识,而且各省区都编制了省域城镇体系规划,各大城市都积极编制各自的市域城镇体系规划和更大范围的地区规划,(如山东东南部、杭州湾地区都编制了区域规划方案)

上述大都市地区实际上各处于不同的发展阶段,各有优势、各有长短、各有局限性和历史特点。值得及早着手考虑研究。

珠江三角洲城市群发展规划由建设部和广东省联合编制,即将通过省人大报送国家批准。珠三角规划大体上:到2020年建设用地控制在7800平方公里左右,人口规模控制在6500万,区域性基础设施按8000万人口预留。总目标是要“建设世界级制造业基地和世界级城市群”,(包括香港是没有疑问的),是“国际合作与竞争的‘排头兵’、国家经济发展的发动机、文明发展的示范区、深化改革与制度创新的‘试验场’、区域协调发展的先锋队、城市统筹发展的好典型”。规划提出:“强化中心、打造‘脊梁’;拓展内陆,培育滨海;提升西岸,优化东岸;扶持外圈,整合内圈等空间发展战略”。还提出:“一脊三带五轴的区域空间结构,把区域最重要的功能区和节点进行串联,形成八个方向强劲轴射的网络。未来的城镇群空间结构将有利于‘大珠三角’的区域一体化,有利于城市统筹、协调发展,有利于整合现有城镇的产业、人口布局。

鉴于珠三角生态环境“局部改善、整体恶化”,规划拟通过对自然生态、城镇布局的研究,在识别本地区特定生态要素的基础上,构建“一环(背景山区绿环)、一带(近海水域海岸带)、三核(生态绿核)、网状廊道”的区域生态结构,确定生态保育用地达8300平方公里以上。珠三角规划在编制过程中已经起到了三大作用:①推动广州的总体规划修编;②推进交通网和城市组群发展;③促进CEPA和9+2的走向具体化。下一步应做好:①成立相应的协调机构,分地区组合;②交通信息网络建设;③发展新服务行业,加强“城市脊”的形成;④环境生态的改善;⑤建立组团式城市结构,避免摊大饼;⑥调整产业结构,形成专业分工的工业布局;⑦逐步提高城市和农村地区的基础设施质量;⑧密切与港、澳的互动和互补。这方面有大量的发展空间。

大都市区的逐步形成和完善,将是城市功能和效益的一次飞跃,就会按照系统工程学的规律 $1+1>2$ ,并且派生出新的功能和效益。

(2005年11月11日)



## Urbanisation and Planning of Metropolitan Areas in China

Zhou Ganzhi

Mr. Zhou was born in Suzhou, Jiangsu Province in 1930, and graduated from Department of Architecture of Tsinghua University in 1952. He is academician of China Academy of Science and China Academy of Engineering. He worked as Deputy Construction Minister; Deputy Secretary-General of 8th Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Deputy Head of Education, Science, Culture and Sports Committee of 9th Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Director of Urban Planning and Design Institute of China. He is now special advisor to Ministry of Construction; Tsinghua University professor and tutor to doctorate students.

Mr. Zhou is one of leading draftsmen of active urban planning law of China. He was in charge of preparing overall urban planning of Xi'an city, regeneration of Tianjin city and Tangshan City after the earthquakes, Shenzhen Overall City Planning 1986, which was presided by him, was awarded National Urban Planning Excellence. He wrote several dozens essays on urbanization, urban planning, urban construction, urban traffic and transportation, residence construction, old city renovation, urban real estate and planning reform, etc.

He presided several academician advisory tasks including Research on Transportation of Chinese Big Cities of China Academy of Science; Development and Use of Urban Underground Space in China and Research on Reduction of Subway Cost of China Academy of Engineering. He worked as the leader of experts team presiding the advisory of Urban Development and Urbanization for China Academy of Science and China Academy of Engineering, which is one of projects of key scientific and technological development strategy research of 11th 5-Year Plan. Every year, he works as tutor to 1-3 doctorate students.

Now he has China Academy of Science advisory project Scientific Issues in Urbanization; and is a main member of China Academy of Engineering advisory project Sustainable Development of North-West Water Resources, North-East Water Resources Allocation, Environment and Sustainable Development Strategy, and Sustainable Development Strategy in Urbanization Process, and etc. Mr. Zhou is also responsible for some sub-projects of above-mentioned researches.

I am going to touch upon the urbanisation and planning of metropolitan areas in China.

### 1. Characteristics of the Present Urbanisation in China

The characteristics may be summed up like this: "developing swiftly and with great momentum", and "great achievements with quite a number of defects". Our task at present is "to plan and coordinate as a whole so as to make healthy progress". The course of urbanisation initiated in China more than half a century ago, and in the past 10 years there we have witnessed the most prominent changes. The main reasons are: 1. The large input of construction funds. The annual GDP in China is around RMB 10,000 billion Yuan. Among which, RMB 4,000 billion to 5,000 billion Yuan, sometimes RMB 6,000 billion Yuan, are spent on urban construction. In super big cities such as Beijing and Shanghai, over RMB 100 billion Yuan are spent on urban construction; over RMB 10 billion Yuan or more are spent on urban construction in some provincial capitals and relatively large economic centers; in central cities, the input in urban construction amount to RMB several billion Yuan. 2. Population floating keeps on the increase. By the end of last century, the floating population in the cities in China was 70 to 80 million. The number has exceeded 100 million in the 21st Century. In the first two years in the new century, the number of floating population reached 140 million (some people estimated that the number might have reached 200 million). The growth rate of urban population in registered permanent residents is 1-1.4% (currently, the urbanisation rate is 39.6% which is in fact on the low side). Each year, there are considerable amounts of newly established infrastructures. The annual amount of house building is 500-600 million m<sup>2</sup>. Sometimes, the statistics may be inaccurate. However, you may see with your own eyes that great changes are taking place not only in Beijing and Shanghai, but also in small and middle-sized cities, remote and backward places and out-of-the-cities. Recently, I have had the opportunity to travel to a number of cities in Inner Mongolia and Heilongjiang such as the most remote Mishan, the smallest

Aershan and the most depressed Yichun and Daqing. These places seemed to have taken on new looks.

(Photo)

Nearly all the cities have attached importance to urban planning. The planning and designing institutes throughout the country are faring well, busily engaged in general planning, detailed and special planning, development planning strategy research and urban design. The colleagues in the planning circle all believe that another spring of urban planning in China has arrived.

Although the urban planning in China has made a remarkable progress, there are still many problems. There are problems with the industry itself, and but the number of social and economic problems is even more. Some problems (e.g. resource and environmental problems) have affected the healthy development. Therefore, the State has made some corrections by putting forward requirements of "scientific development", "macro control" and "coordinate as a whole". Some other important measures have been taken by the State. That is, modifying the "Urban Planning Law" so that it may change into "Urban and Rural Planning Law"; and instituting the State's medium and long-term development plans. Among the 20 major medium and long-term development plans, urbanization and the problems of urban planning is an important item.

According to general estimation, the urbanization in China is still in its initial stage the foundation of which has been firmly laid. We should improve the qualities and scale new heights. By 2050 when the objective of our country has been turned into reality and a well-off society (GDP Per Capita USD 3,000) has been build, the improvement of urbanization and modernization will also be basically accomplished. By then, the urbanization objectives of common prosperity of urban and rural areas, safety and comfortableness of living, delightful and healthy environment, complete infrastructures which are characterized by the Chinese culture will be attained in all the cities throughout the country.



## II. Planning Problems in Metropolitan Areas

The appearance of metropolitan areas is one of the new characteristics in the urbanisation in China. At present, how to define a metropolitan area remains a subject that needs to be further studied. I think, we should use the common standards of Got tman, Doxiadis and Papaionnou (the population should be at least 25 million or 10 million) that have been generally accept throughout the world for reference while at the same time establish our own standard in light of the actual situation in China. For instance: 1. Overall planning of the population of a city with a certain degree of population density and accounting for a certain percentage of the total population of a province; 2. With a certain economic scale which accounts for a certain percentage of that of the whole province; 3. A certain proportion of the internal cooperation and external invitation of investment in social economic activities; 4. The degree of convenience of the traffic; 5. The quality standard of urban facilities. Among the metropolitan areas that have appeared or are going to appear in China, six are along the coastline and the rest six are located inland. The total GDP of these areas account for about 1/2 of the overall GDP of China (As shown in the diagram). At present, only the Pearl River Delta, the Yangzi River Delta, the Jingjintan Area and the Central-and-Southern Liaoning Area have take shape, among which only the first two have developed into full-blown metropolitan areas (See Research on the Spatial Aggregation and Diffusion in Coastal Areas Where Cities and Towns are Densely Distributed in China, Hu Xuwei et al, Science Press) (Diagram)

Currently, it has become a common understand among the government departments and the leaders at various levels that, if we want to develop urbanisation, we have to emphasize on regional integration and bring the functions of collective cities and towns into play through planning and cooperation. All the provinces have worked out provincial urban systematic plans, and all the major cities are actively compiling their own municipal urban systematic plans and regional plans in greater scopes (e.g. both southeast part of Shandong Province and Hangzhou Bay Area have worked out their regional plans).

Actually, the metropolitan areas mentioned above are in different development stages, each having its advantages, disadvantages, confinements as well as historical characteristics the research on which should be started as early as possible.

Jointly prepared by the Ministry of Construction and Guangdong Province, the development plan of the city agglomeration of the Pearl River Delta is going to be submitted to the State for approval by the provincial People's Congress. The general contents of the plan are: by 2020, the area of construction land shall be controlled at around 7,800 km<sup>2</sup>, the population should be within 65 million, and the regional infrastructures should be enough for 80 million inhabitants. The overall objectives are "to build a world class manufacturing base and a world class city agglomeration" (no doubt including Hongkong), "becoming the pioneer of international cooperation and competition, the engine of the country's economic development, the demonstration zone of civilized development, the experimental field for the deepening of reforms and institutional innovations, the 'vanguard' of regional concerted development, and a fine model of urban planning on a unified basis." It has been put forward in the plan to: "emphasize on the focus, create the 'backbone'; expand inland, cultivate coastland; elevate western coast, optimize eastern coast; foster the external circle, integrate the inner circle and other spatial development strategies". It has also suggested "the regional spatial structure

of one backbone, three belts and five axes" which will connect the most important function areas and nodes within the area and form a network that radiates in eight directions. The spatial structure of the city agglomeration in the future will be beneficial to the regional integration of the "Big Pearl River Delta", the unified urban planning, the concerted development, and the integration between the industries and population distribution of the current cities.

In view of the fact that the environment of the Pearl River Delta has been "partially improved but worsened on the whole", the plan intends to, through studying the natural zoology and the urban layout, build a regional eco structure featuring "one circle (green circle of background mountains)", "one belt (coastal belt of inshore sea area)", "three cores (eco green cores) and network corridor" based on the identification of the specific eco factors of the region so as to ensure that the area of the land preserved for the purpose of protecting the environment is over 8,300 KM<sup>2</sup>. The development plan of the Pearl River Delta has resulted in positive effects in three major aspects during when it was under preparation: 1. Accelerated the compiling of the overall plan of Guangzhou; 2. Promoted the development of traffic networks and city agglomerations; 3. Facilitated the substantialisation of CEPA and 9+2. Next, we should: 1. Establish relevant coordinating institutions which will cooperate with each other according to different regions; 2. Build the traffic and information network; 3. Development new service industries, accelerate the formation of "urban backbones"; 4. Improve the environment; 5. Establish agglomerated structures of cities and avoid sprawling; 6. Adjust the industrial structure and form an industrial layout with clear division in professions; 7. Gradually enhance the qualities of the infrastructures in urban and rural areas; 8. Enhance interactions and complementarities between Hongkong and Macao. There is a lot of room of development in this respect.

The gradual formation and improvement of metropolitan areas will represent a leap ahead in urban functions and benefits. Following the rule of system engineering  $1+1>2$ , it will derive new functions and benefits.

(January 11, 2005)