中国广州城市建设 发展报告 (2010)

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ANNUAL REPORT
ON GUANGZHOU'S
URBAN CONSTRUCTION
(2010)

主 编/李江涛 孙 云 副主编/黄石鼎







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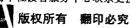
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中文摘要

《中国广州城市建设发展报告(2010)》力求从多角度对2009年广州城市发展的总体运行情况作全面分析,并针对存在的问题提出对策建议。

2009 年,广州城市建设和管理工作受到国际金融危机的持续冲击,而内部又面临重大任务密集、时间紧迫的严峻形势,是任务最重、遇到困难最多的一年。但广州以建设国家中心城市、创建宜居宜业的"首善之区"和全国文明城市为目标,落实汪洋书记"迎接亚运会,创造新生活"的指示精神,在完善城市规划、规范国土与房屋管理、加快基础设施建设、推进行政体制改革等各个领域取得了较大成绩,甚至是突破性的进步。主要体现在以下几个方面:一是城乡规划编制有序开展,规划公众参与度不断增强;二是创新土地资源管理,积极推进"三旧"改造;三是城市基础设施建设加速,骨干项目相继完工;四是人居环境综合整治铺开,亚运城市行动计划全面推进;五是治水治污和降噪成效显著,城市宜居建设有突破性进展;六是建筑业发展稳健,建筑节能得到大力推广;七是房地产呈繁荣景象,保障住房建设顺利;八是行政体制改革实现突破,城市建设管理跨入"大部制"时代。

与此同时,广州的城市建设管理也面临若干问题与挑战,如:城市排水防洪基础建设不足,面临各种考验;部分地区成为交通拥堵点,公共交通亟须改善; 土地与房价增速过快,问题突出;"三旧"改造加速,存在一系列经济社会隐患;城市化使土地、水资源等自然资源利用面临各种挑战,城市生态环境的承载力面临重大考验;无障碍设施设计、建设与改造在细节上存在一定的不足;无障碍公交系统不尽完善,监督、管理和维护力度较小,且与城市的其他环境建设不够协调等。

2010年,亚运场馆全部建成并投入使用,城市建设整体面貌将实现"大变";在大力推进"三旧"改造的同时,城中村"移民"问题凸显;大型项目将成土地供应重点,促进经济增长和结构调整;住房保障建设有望提前实现目标;建设低碳型城市将逐渐成为建筑领域的潮流等。

面对问题与挑战,因应发展形势的对策建议主要有:完善城市建设规划,特别要加强创意产业园规划、协调发展规划、建设社会主义新农村规划等研究;提高土地集约利用率,强化城乡土地管理;致力于利用信息化工程提高建设管理效率;增进民主,推进和谐"三旧"改造;着力加强房地产宏观调控,促进房地产市场健康稳定发展;继续健全保障性住房管理体制机制,加快用地储备与工程建设;搞好灾害排查预防和安全抢险治理工作;继续优化公共交通体系,加快BRT建设规划;进一步构建城市无障碍设施政策制定、规划引导、建设实施、资金保障和监督反馈的全方位协作与监督长效机制;提升三大支柱产业核心竞争力,发展壮大高新技术产业,强化自主创新能力,优先发展现代服务业,不断增强广州的辐射能力;继续加强大气净化、水质治污、废弃物处理、节能降耗等工作,增强城市生态环境的承载力。

Abstract

Annual Report on Guangzhou's Urban Construction (2010) strives to undertake an overall analysis and forecast of the general operation of urban development in Guangzhou, and proposes countermeasures for corresponding issues.

The "report" pointed out that, in 2009, Guangzhou urban construction and management received the continuing impact of the international financial crisis externally, and faced the grim situation of major task intensive, time limitations. It had the most important tasks, difficulties in a single year.

Meanwhile, in order to build the National Center, create a livable industry's leading city and national civilized city, Guangzhou city implemented the striations of secretary Wang Yang: "to Meet the Asian Games, to Create new Life", and made great achievements in various fields, such as improving urban planning, land and housing management norms, speed up infrastructure construction, promoting administrative reform, etc. Some of which were even ground breaking progress. The progress was shown in following aspects: First, urban and rural planning conducted orderly, public participations in planning were growing; Second, innovating management of land resources, and actively promoting the "Three Old" transformation: Third, accelerating the construction of urban infrastructure, and the backbone projects have been completed; Fourth, comprehensive improvement of the living environment rolled out a comprehensive action, and the Asian Games City Action plan had been carried out; Fifth, the effectiveness of water control, noise pollution was significant, and the building livable cities had breakthrough progress; Sixth, the development of construction industry was sound, building energy efficiency was to be vigorously promoted; Seventh, the real estate boom, and the construction of affordable housing was smooth; Eighth, the administrative reform is to achieve a breakthrough, urban construction and management went into the "Super Ministry" era.

At the same time, Guangzhou's urban construction and management were also facing a number of problems and challenges, such as: lacking of urban drainage infrastructure, flood control facing various tests; some part of the region turned into a black spot of traffic jams, public transport need to be improved; land policy and housing prices increase

prominently problem speed too fast; "Three Old" accelerated transformation, which created a series of economic and social risks; speedy urbanization of land, water and other natural resource use challenges arise, the carrying capacity of urban ecological environment facing a major challenge. And there was a certain lack of detail in accessibility facility design, construction and reconstruction, also the accessible public transport system is not perfect, supervision, management and maintenance got small efforts, and was not enough coordinate with other urban environment.

The "report" forecasts, in 2010, the all Asian Games venues were to be completed and put into use, the overall outlook of urban construction was to achieve a "Big Change"; Vigorously promoting the "Three Old" transformation, and the Villages "immigration" issue highlights; The supply of land will become the focus of large-scale projects, promoting economic growth and structural adjustment; Housing construction is expected to advance security goals; Construction of a low-carbon city will gradually become the trend in the construction sector and so on.

In this case, the suggestions are given as follows: to improve urban planning, and effectively guide the urban development, in particular, strengthen the creative industries park planning and coordinated development planning, and building a socialist new rural planning research; increase land utilization, and strengthen rural and urban land management; committed to using information technology to improve construction project management efficiency; promote democracy and harmony, in the process of "Three Old" transformation; focus on strengthening macro-control of real estate, and promote healthy and stable development of the real estate market; continue to improve mechanisms for the affordable housing management system to speed up land reserves and construction; improve disaster prevention and safety investigation and the work of emergency management; continue to optimize the public transport system, accelerate the BRT construction plan; further construction of barrier-free facilities in urban policy formulation, planning guidance, construction and implementation, financial security and supervision of a full range of feedback mechanisms for coordination and supervision of long-term; enhance the core competitiveness of the three pillar industries, high-tech industries should grow and develop, strengthen independent innovation capacity; take priority in development of modern service industry, and continuously enhance the capacity of the Guangzhou radiation; continue to strengthen the word on clean air, water pollution control, waste treatment, energy saving, etc., so as to enhance the capacity of urban ecological environment.

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GENERAL REVIEW

2009 年广州城市建设管理 形势分析与 2010 年预测

广州市社会科学院课题组*

摘 要: 2009 年广州市城市建设管理面临一系列挑战,但总体形势良好。主要表现在:城市建设管理体制开启"大部制"时代,城市规划科学化、民主化程度进一步提高,土地节约集约利用获得先行先试政策优惠,大型城市基础设施建设相继完工,宜业宜居建设水平提高,全国辐射能力进一步增强,等等。与此同时,也存在诸多问题与不足。如,城市排水、交通基础设施设计与建设水平偏低,土地与房价增速过快,部分地区交通拥堵严重等问题尚未得到根本解决。本文预测在举办2010年亚运会的刺激下,广州城市建设将再上新台阶,在体育健身、公共交通、公用事业等基础设施建设,以及保障住房建设、"三旧"改造、低碳型城市建设等各方面都将呈现新景象,实现市容市貌"大变"目标。

关键词:广州 城市建设 形势分析 预测

^{*} 课题组成员: 黄石鼎、宁超乔、魏锡华、石勤毅。

一 2009 年广州城市建设总体特征

2009 年广州的城市建设和管理工作受到国际金融危机的持续冲击,面临重大任务密集、时间紧张的严峻形势,是任务最重、遇到困难最多的一年。在此种情况下,广州城市建设管理系统坚持科学发展,以建设国家中心城市、创建宜居宜业的"首善之区"和全国文明城市为目标,落实汪洋书记"迎接亚运会,创造新生活"的指示精神,完善城市规划,规范国土与房屋管理,加快基础设施建设,推进行政体制改革,在各个领域仍取得了较大成绩,甚至是突破性的进步。全球第一高塔——广州新电视塔竣工,广州地铁五号线开通,快速公交系统(BRT)完成土建工程,猎德大桥通车,全球运营速度最快(时速350公里)、一次建成里程最长(1068.6公里)的高速铁路——"武广"客运专线开通运营,全市的标志性文化工程——广州新图书馆南北两楼结构合拢,广州歌剧院等重点工程基本完工,迎亚运人居环境综合整治工程全面铺开,"三旧"改造提上日程。

与此同时,2009 年广州城市建设管理行政改革向"大部制"迈进重要一步。 广州市城乡建设委员会于2009 年11 月正式挂牌成立,为广州城乡一体化建设创 造了新的机遇。此前,新组建的广州市城市管理委员会也于9 月成立,原市容环 卫局、市爱卫办的全部,以及原市政园林局、城管执法局的部分职能划入市城管 委,广州率先进人"大城管"时代。

(一) 城市规划进一步完善

2009 年,广州新一轮土地利用总体规划修编工作顺利推进。在科学确定广州未来建设用地、生态保护用地的规模和布局等基础上,完成了《广州市土地利用总体规划大纲(2006~2020年)》(下简称《规划大纲》)的编制和审批工作。依据《规划大纲》编制完成《广州市土地利用总体规划(2006~2020年)》,并按计划推进各区、县级市土地利用总体规划修编工作。《沙面历史文化保护区保护规划(详细规划)》、《金沙洲居住新城控制性详细规划》获得广州市政府通过。此外,公布实施了《广州市南沙龙穴岛分区市政基础设施控制性规划》等重大城市规划项目。

(二) 创新土地资源管理,积极推进"三旧"改造

1. 土地供应服从"退二进三"大局

2009 年广州市十个区共供应建设用地 274 宗、用地面积 18.81 平方公里。在