

城市中国

URBAN WISDOM ADVANCING WITH CHINA

74

TEN KEY WORDS OF URBAN CHINA IN 2015~2016

一带一路、一体化开发、PPP (公私合作关系)、乡建、历史街区改造、开放式学习、共享交通、众规、海绵城市、棚户区改造

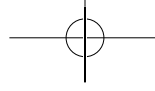
ONE BELT ONE ROAD, INTEGRATED TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT AND LAND USE, PUBLIC-PRIVATE-PARTNERSHIP, RURAL CONSTRUCTION, HISTORIC DISTRICT RENOVATION, OPEN LEARNING, SHARED TRAFFIC, CROWD-PLANNING, SPONGE CITY, AND RENOVATION OF SHANTY TOWNS

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2015年，中国城市发展足迹与动向

THE HISTORY AND TREND OF CHINESE CITY TRAJECTORY IN 2015

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2015年城市发展趋势热词

HOT WORDS OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT TREND IN 2015

“一带一路”：

“一带一路”战略将城市发展与历史文化和交通进行全面的对接，基本覆盖了中国所有省市。许多区域性规划和省域城市体系规划，包括京津冀、长江经济带及城市群的规划，都将“一带一路”视作重要的规划依据。在郑州的规划编制中，基于丝绸之路经济带我提出了“国际商都”的概念，在整体规划布局上将郑州在历史上重要的商业地位融入了国际格局。“一带一路”统领六大经济走廊架构和中国城市群布局，开启以京津冀一体化和长江经济带等为着力点的区域协同发展作战“大棋局”，更加强调城市与城市之间的协同发展。

互联网+：

2015年两会，李克强总理“隆重推出”了“互联网+”的概念。各地纷纷展开以“互联网+”为创新驱动的改革探索，有力地推动了城市的转型升级。最具标志性的事件是乌镇第二届世界互联网大会，习李的出席，各国政要的莅临，让原本走技术路线的互联网大会提升到了国家级政经高峰论坛的层面，这也标志着中国已经走进全球互联网发展的第一阵营。“互联网+”的广泛应用给传统的实体经济注入了新的活力，将对城市产业结构和空间布局产生巨大影响。

2015年是“一带一路”构想完成规则并启动实施之年，也是国家“十二五”规划的收官年，“十三五”规划的编制年，还是中国城市发展经历拐点的转折年。存量复兴理念和“互联网+”思维引领了城市规划建设和社会经济的转型升级。美丽社区、美丽乡村规划建设的热潮落实了“看得见山，望得见水，记得住乡愁”的愿景，使美丽乡村成为了撬动美丽中国全域化战略的支点。创新、协调、绿色、开放、共享的理念指导供给侧改革，各地掀起了大众创业、万众创新和大数据云计算、智慧城市建设的浪潮。城市发展和规划已进入万众、众智、众治以及精细化设计的大时代，利用“互联网+”思维跨界提升也将是规划师、规划团队发展的大趋势。

大众创业，万众创新：

2015年李克强总理提出“大众创业，万众创新”，重点在于依托“互联网+”平台，打造经济增长、促进就业和社会发展引擎，集众智搞创新，不仅突出精英创业，而且突出草根创业、实用性创新，既“顶天”，又“立地”。通过大众创业、万众创新将科技成果转化为现实生产力。相关政策的支持，开启了职业创业、体制内职工离职创业、在校大学生休学创业及农海归（沿海地区农民工返回内地家乡）、洋海归创业等全国范围内的“双创”热潮。除一、二线城市外，甚至县城都在探索搭建“双创”孵化器和支撑平台。在南京、郑州等创新创业综合体设计，我们团队的核心共识就是优化空间结构，扶植创新创业。

智慧城市：

国发[2015]14号文件提出“发展智慧城市，保护和传承历史、地域文化”后，地方政府建设智慧城市的热情日渐增高，科研工作铺天盖地，引发了各行业大数据整理利用的热潮。早期从一线城市向二线城市扩张，现已到三、四线城市，典型的如贵阳、扬州等紧抓大数据挖掘和利用，并以大数据打造亮点产业。大城市也不约而同地利用大数据探索智慧交通、智慧医疗等，上海公布的一批交通和移动方面的大数据，对改善城市交通及摸清城市问题，发现规律，提供了重要依据，也带动了上海市大数据的研究和应用。同济大学吴志强教授牵头成

立了“高密度地区智能城镇化协同创新中心”，以建设中国最大的城镇化大数据云平台为基础，开展了“高密度区域城镇化问题的智能诊断”、“高密度区域城镇化发展的智能规划”和“高密度区域城镇化发展的智能治理”三个核心研究任务，并以长江三角洲区域为主要区域进行实验示范，建立起了长三角大数据。北规院龙瀛博士发起的虚拟城市研究网络，北京城市实验室（BCL），探索提供可持续发展城市规划与管理的可靠依据。

全面放开二胎：

2015年10月29日，中共十八届五中全会公报宣布，中国将“全面实施一对夫妇可生育两个孩子政策”。中国实施了35年的“独生子女政策”，宣告终结。中国城市发展已经面临低生育陷阱、银发危机、人口红利渐失等挑战，“全面放开二胎”影响着城市的各行各业，关系到千家万户。城市老龄化时代，全面放开二胎政策能够在一定程度上缓解劳动力问题，将对中国经济社会长远发展带来一定的积极影响。短期内，二孩婴儿潮的到来也将对资本市场带来新的投资机会。

供给侧改革：

“供给侧改革”是2015年的高频词，也是影响城市发展的风云词。需求侧有投资、消费、出口三驾马车，供给侧则有劳动力、土地、资本、创新四大要素。供给侧改革实际上发端于供给与需求之间的矛盾，然而中国经济增速自2007年逐年下滑以来，一方面大量库存累积，一方面欧美日韩各类产品扫货风靡，因此需求不足只是表象，供需错配才是实质，改革重点在于供给端。首当其冲是去库存问题，最为显著的是住宅产品，据统计截至2015年末，商品房待售面积达7亿平方米，达历史峰值。一线城市需10~12个月去消化，二线城市约需20个月。随着未来供给需求的全面改革，经济发展也会创新变革，新时代涌现新需求，也会出现一些创造性的供给，这都将会深刻影响到2016年的城市发展。

新常态：

2015年，新常态、新改革开始全面渗透社会经济建设，推动中国城市发展跨越拐点转折创新。中央提出“五化”协调，新型工业化、城镇化、信息化、农业现代化及绿色化，应对新常态谋求新发展，正如中国城市规划学会年会主题“新常态：传承与变革”。城市运作由原来的土地财政转向了创新驱动的存量复兴，产业结构退二进三，经济增长由高速向正常的中高速的转变，城市规划以满足城市平稳增长的理念为前提，更加关注城市生活质量、民生落实和可持续发展。

城市更新：

中国的城市更新概念，更多地是指有机更新思想下的存量复兴。2015年全国各地出现了很多存量型的更新规划。上海出台了《上海市城市更新实施办法》，新版总体规划增加了街区保护内容，其他城市还编制了城市更新专项规划。我的团队参与了上海彭浦镇“美丽家园”社区更新规划，云南古生村“美丽乡村”更新规划。这些存量规划对老城区更新中的公众参与、容积率转移、容积率奖励等机制都有不同程度的探索。不同于先前旧城改造的拆旧建新，城市更新是以关注既有存在的利益相关者的诉求为前提，采取公众参与、渐进式有机更新，更加关注以人为本、城市活力，对中国城市发展的影响深远。

海绵城市：

2015年，许多城市“看海”，其应对核心主要是“排”，而对大量中小雨的水质水量、减排利用、生态等问题关注很少。事实上，中小降雨，

可以控制水质，具有利用价值。国务院出台关于推进海绵城市建设的指导意见后，全国各地都在做海绵城市的试点工作，主要是通过加强城市规划建设管理，实现城市水环境的自然积存、自然渗透、自然净化。事实上，海绵城市强调的是吸纳力，首先需要解决历史欠账和拉链工程问题，加强综合管廊、智慧管廊建设。

多规合一：

“多规合一”从“十一五”就开始探索，重点是土地利用规划和城乡规划的协调，后加入环境保护规划、城市专项规划、交通规划等，经历了“两规合一”、“三规合一”、“五规合一”到“多规合一”。2003年的广西钦州“三规合一”，2008年上海“两规合一”，2010年重庆“四规合一”，2012年广州“三规合一”，2012年上海土地和规划部门合一成为“两规合一”标志，2014年年底起住建部在全国28个市县开展“多规合一”试点。现行的空间规划体系中，法定规划达83种，一定程度上削弱了规划的科学性和权威性，难以更好发挥规划的空间统筹作用；同时城市的运行和管理日趋开放和自由，影响公众健康、生命和财产安全的问题不断涌现，城市公共安全的重要性日渐凸显，“多规合一”是大势所趋。

社区规划

COMMUNITY PLANNING

对于规划师转行，需从两方面看待：一是新常态、去库存时代，建设系统变革、增量城市规划减少和万众“双创”倡导等缘由，规划行业内出现了经济压力下，规划师的市场导向型转行。二是“互联网+”背景下，存量复兴、内涵式增长，存量规划、渐进式更新强调创新、协调、绿色、开放、共享的发展理念，更加注重精准精细，公众参与的全程纳入对设计要求更高，时间成本更高，而规划师自身的技术老化、创新不足造成了被动转行，这属于行业发展正常现象。但反观而言，存量规划过程复杂细碎，难度加大，队伍本应壮大而非缩水，可实现正好相反。转行大多与收入挂钩，设计要求提高而设计费并未随之提高，这可能也是规划行业人才供需矛盾的原因之一。

互联网思维的核心是跨界。通过互联网汇集众人力量、资金与智慧，参与城市的规划建设管理的探索已有很多。“众规武汉”是中国首个众规平台，邀请市民在线规划，效果良好。“全心全意 悟·空”是上海创建的国内首个基于城市空间的众创、众规新平台，邀请市民画出自己心中2040的上海，也深受欢迎。丹麦哥本哈根的垃圾焚烧发电厂，在Kickstarter上众筹了吐烟圈烟窗（每放一个烟圈，表示向外排放约1吨化石燃料的二氧化碳。）。鹿特丹也曾成功众筹人行天桥、小型博物馆等。这些都是互联网思维的跨界应用。众筹规划其实是互联网思维结合城市规划、公众参与的跨界创新，并非简单的互联网+规划。众规、众创、众筹是互联网思维在城市各领域的应用，是驱动城市转型的引擎，前景大好。

2015年是“互联网+”发展最快的一年。“互联网+”规划探索和实践的核心是大数据的应用。总体来看，“互联网+”还处于自下而上的发展初期。万众、众智、众治的城市发展大趋势下，相信将来会出现自上而下的需求，会实现开放数据。过去的一年，国家空前重视城市设计，设计精细化已成趋势。面对新常态、新发展、新领域和新改革，规划团队、规划人员必须打开互联网思维，跨界整合，重新提升。☛

Ten Key Words of Chinese Cities of 2016

Text / KUANG Xiaoming [Chief Editor of Urban China] + Lisbon



Many method can be use to views the city, keywords is one of them. (Photo / ZHU Qian)

From the end of 2015 to the start of 2016, several important issues will influence the trajectories of Chinese cities: the CPC central Committee publicize the 13th five-year plan, the Central Urban Work Conference was hold after years of suspense, the word "supply-front economics" soon become popular after President Xi stressed it in the Central Financial Work Conference, General Office of the State Council release the Suggestions on how to register the hukou for non-registered people, Davos World Economic Forum looks into the future growth of Chinese economy, Executive meeting of the State Council held in Jan 22, 2016 arrange plans to promote human oriented new type of urbanization. We can detected a multi-dimensional revolution from policies to residents' daily life. We believe it is the prelude of in-depth reform and transformation.

In order to observe different city trials driven by multi-dimensional forces, and to review their goals, gains and losses, we choose ten key words to show this year of Chinese cities. These words together with the

problems behinds them, are not only the main focus of 2015, but have a continuous influence afterwards.

In the context of academy, the market, industry development and the mass media, our criteria is based on four issues: those raised by public or private authorities or people, those that form into trends, those show great importance and those influential in 2015.

There is no such thing as the one and only true face of cities. We need to jump out of the framework of urban planning profession to understand what happened in 2015. Economic, social, cultural and environmental development of different cities are also taken into consideration.

Thus we refer to four sources: public policies, academic topics, consensus within the profession and public opinion, which are public policies and detailed cases of practices, essays in professional academic journals, opinions of urban planners and others in this profession, and those related topics in magazines, new media and we-media. In other words, our references cover public documents of the

State Council, news reports of executive meetings of the State Council, related documents of the Ministry of Housing and some special issues in its official website, other released documents of National Development and Reform Commission and other commissions; Urban Planning Forum (2008~2015), websites of several research institutions and social media of some academics; interviews with some urban planners, and popular free-lancers; Oriental Outlook Weekly, Southern Window, Sanlian Life Weekly, Phoenix Weekly, Sina News, and Cityif, CAUP.NET, Surging City Hall of the Paper and other professional we-media.

More than 300 words entered the first round of mass-election. After three rounds of discussion, the research group of this special issue provided 50 words for an open discussion involving all editors of UC. After two rounds debates, editors chose 20 words and added three more candidates and clarified the meaning of each one of them. Synthetically, we have our ten words for the 2015 urban China.



Futian River and Singapore Punggol Waterway after eco-renovation has been an important recreational area and eco-corridor. (Photo / FU Xiao)

The Belt and Road Initiative Is for the Purpose of Common Development.

Text / WANG Haiyan Edit / DING Xinyi [UCRC]

Entering the 21 Century, we witness the penetration of globalization, regional cooperation has become the trend and driven force of global economic development. However, current WTO system cannot feed the needs of different countries. It give birth to different versions of such committee including EUO, NAFTA, AFTA, TPP leading by the USA, RCEP between China and ASEAN, EEU raised by Russia. These groups no doubt promote the regional integration develop-

ment, but are unfold to all countries. Some developing countries cannot take part in it. In September and October of 2013, President Xi raised the idea of constructing the Silk Road Economic Belt and Maritime Silk Road in 21st Century in the visit to the Central Asia and the Southeastern Asia. The main goals are open opportunities for cooperation, build up a harmonious market for win-win situation, that emphasis on regional cooperation for jointly, voluntary, open,

multi-dimensional, multi-regional, and multi-mechanical business and construction. These plans are upper level, multi-dimensional and multi-regional. They are based on current systems, and have been taken consideration of the needs of each countries. In the current economic system, there are lack of equal opportunities for developing countries. China shows its role as a responsible big country. For different countries, it is a milestone for challenges.

Dilemma of Rural Construction

Text / WANG Yijia Edit / TAN Yining

In December 10, 2015, Golden Pin Design Award held its ceremony in Songyan Eslite Taipei. Xihe Grain and Oil Museum won the best design award. Golden Pin Design Award positions as the Top of the global Chinese design award gave one of three space design award to a rural development project. Its owners seems to be quite special: Xihe Village Committee. This represents a sign of the past year of rural development in professions: rural construction has taken part in as an important role in the traditional architecture and design profession. In this trend of returning to the rural, governments' rural development policies transfer to

the protection and reinforcement of the traditional cultural resources. It was once paid very little attention in architecture for rural constructions and researches when Wang Shu won his Pritzker Architecture Prize 2012. As the dean of the Architecture School of the Chinese Academy of Arts, Wang set up wood houses and rammed earth laboratories in the school. Three years passed, there have been many projects to renewal traditional residential housings. Forums, exhibitions and competitions under the similar topics have been held. In September, Shanghai Urban Space Art Season 2015 invited three architects Xie Yingjun, Chen Hao-

ru and Wang Hao to show constructs made by iron, bamboo and wood. They all have good experience in rural development. Similar trends can be detected when more and more such projects have won prizes in architecture professions. The National Standard GB/T 32000-2015, Guidelines for the Construction of Beautiful Village said in its very beginning: rural development should base on its realities, unique characters and local culture. Different from the wave of delocalization of village modernization in 1950s, this round of rural development emphasizes the importance of cultural issues.

The Year of the Sponge City

THE YEAR OF THE SPONGE CITY

China is in shortage of water resources, many cities encounter the dilemma of lacking water and waterlogging. Other than the climate restrictions due to different locations, the artificial way of city water management is quite crucial. In ancient time, Chinese promoted a harmonious and natural way of water management, Lao Zi said, man follows the earth, the earth follows heaven, heaven follows Dao, and Dao follows nature. Such philosophy tries

to convince people that human and heaven follow the same way of nature, water management and all other human activities should obey the same rule. In history, Suzhou was a city full of rivers. The concept of Sponge city helps us to reinforce the rule of nature, to go back to a traditional way of water management and to reduce our alliance to artificial water conservancy facilities. That leads to a more environment friendly future city. Sponge city

seems to be a new word, but it's a return to ancient wisdom. We need to rethink the rapid spread of urbanization, and bring back in public participation. Following this wave of sponge city development, cities may be more and more balanced in the future. Lowering the cost of urban water investments and management may come with a higher and higher rate of investment return. Thus we may realize a continuous way of development.



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IN 2015-2016

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