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Volume 35 Issue 1, February 2020

**Health Effect of the Built Environment on the Older Adults: Fundamental Understanding and Research Approach**

*Yu Yifan*

**Abstract:** People gain health benefit from well-designed environment both physically and mentally, especially for the older adults who spend most of time in the living environment. Facing the health challenges brought about by aging, age-friendly environment is getting proven to be valuable in many aspects, such as the environmental compensation to the individual activity, the potential effects to older adults' functional rehabilitation and healthy behavior promotion and so on. Since the built environment and human being's health belong to two open systems with many influencing factors, the health impact study of built environment, at its emerging stage, still has a series of essential problems to be explored. Among those, the key issue exists in the lack of theoretical basis and applicable research approaches. For this purpose, two theoretical models are drawn on in this paper, which includes the environmental stress model and the active living ecological model. Given the great potential and increasing impact of evidence-based strategy, it is recommended as the major method in health-related studies. In order to improve the correlation between research variables, the paper also introduces an approach of mediation effects analysis.

**Keywords:** Built Environment; Older Adults; Health; Evidence-based Research; Mediation Effect; Age-friendly Environment

**Citation:** YU Y. Health effect of the built environment on the older adults: fundamental understanding and research approach[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(1): 1-7. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2019.669.

**Improving Housing and Neighbourhoods for the Vulnerable: Older People, Small Households, Urban Design, and Planning**

*Ann Forsyth, Jennifer Molinsky, Har Ye Kan*

**Abstract:** The number of older people who need help with daily tasks will increase during the next century. Currently preferences and policies aim to help older people to stay in their existing homes, to age in place, even as they become less able to care for themselves and, increasingly, live alone. However, the majority of homes in the US and many other countries are not designed to support advanced old age or are not located to easily provide support and services. The paper explores the needs of older people experiencing frailty. It examines the existing range of innovations to make neighbourhoods and homes more supportive, physically, socially, and in terms of services. These include: enriching neighbourhoods, providing collective services, building all-age neighbourhoods, creating purpose-built supportive housing, developing small-scale intergenerational models, and engaging mobility, delivery, and communications innovations. Some will allow people to remain in their current dwelling but others focus on people remaining in a local community. Few are widely available at present. Urban designers can more fully engage with the multiple challenges of those who have physical, sensory, and cognitive impairments and living in solo households by becoming champions for a more comprehensive set of public realm improvements and linkages.

**Keywords:** Older People; Frail; Housing; Neighbourhood; Health; Single

**Citation:** FORSYTH A, MOLINSKY J, KAN H Y. Improving housing and neighbourhoods for the vulnerable: older people, small households, urban design, and planning[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(1): 8-19. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2019.699.

**Inspirations from the Deployment and Development Experiences of the Community-based Elderly Facilities in Japan for China**

*Ito Masuteru, Zhou Yanmin, Qin Ling*

**Abstract:** Planning and developing elderly facilities is being an urgent task for aging China. However, due to the facts such as part of the related key concepts have not been clearly unified, the systematic deployment of facilities is still on the processing way, and the standards are not flexible enough, etc., reaching the target number of beds turns to a priority during the process of development, while ignoring the actual care needs of the elderly. Mismatches between facility-supply and service-demand are shown in communities nationwide. As the first country to enter the super-aging society in the world, Japan has been building a community-based care system since 2006. In the planning of facility deployment, a new type of facility system, with the key feature of community-based and a small-scale is setup independently from the original system. It brings more flexibility to the deployment of facilities by combining the two systems, aiming at building up a close relationship between the elderly and care services in a community. The penetration of facilities in existing communities has been realized by promoting the small scale facility system. Based on official open data of Japan, this study sorts out the deployment and development status of the community-based elderly facilities in Japan, and points out that this planning measure is the key for Japan to achieve the concept of "aging in place". Based on the experiences, it proposes inspirations such as to improve the facility system, to determine the construction indicators and scale of facilities, as well as to give full play of facility area synergy, which will be useful for China on developing an efficiently care-service system.

**Keywords:** Facility Deployment; Community-based; Aging in Place; Flexible Standard; Diversified Elderly Care Services

**Citation:** ITO M, ZHOU Y, QIN L. Inspirations from the deployment and development experiences of the community-based elderly facilities in Japan for China[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(1): 20-28. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2019.670.

**Analysis on Unmet Care Needs of Community-dwelling Disabled Elderly: From the Perspective of Linkage to Spatial Resources**

*Wu Danxian, Gao Xiaolu*

**Abstract:** In the process of global ageing, unmet care needs of disabled elderly has become a universal problem. For the disabled elderly with severely restricted mobility, spatial factors have an important impact on their satisfaction on the care needs, which has not got full attention in researches worldwide. From the perspective of linkage to spatial resources, this paper analyzes the unmet care needs of community-dwelling disabled elderly and explores the influencing factors. Firstly, it finds that unmet care needs of the disabled elderly are much more than the independent ones. Secondly, influencing factors includes family resources, social resources and space resources, which play important roles in satisfaction on care needs. Effective linkage to spatial resources is the key to reducing unmet needs. Therefore, it suggests creating enabling environment for the construction of future age-friendly community and better planning of care-provider organizations in China. The analysis perspective of linkage to spatial resources in this paper will enhance the traditional theories and enrich Chinese case studies for global ageing issue.

**Keywords:** Disabled Elderly; Long-term Care; Unmet Need; Linkage to Spatial Resources;

Enabling Environment; Age-friendly Community; Decision Tree Analysis
**Citation:** WU D, GAO X. Analysis on unmet care needs of community-dwelling disabled elderly: from the perspective of linkage to spatial resources[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(1): 29-35. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2019.673.

**The Elders'Preferences for Open Spaces in Multi-level, Hyper Dense Sub-tropical City**

*Zhang Lingzhu, Alain Chiaradia, Cui Minyu, Zeng Wenxin*

**Abstract:** The opinion survey in Hong Kong shows that small playgrounds and sitting out area visitation frequency increase by age groups from the 16-29 to 60-70+. Size, quantity, accessibility, quality, and facilities of small public spaces will have a certain impact on elderly preferences. Therefore, this paper compares spatial distribution accessibility and potential flow, size, quality and use of small open space in Wan Chai and Sha Tin (n=50). Using mixed methods including network science, unsupervised machine classification, 3D full indoor + outdoor pedestrian network map, surveys and pedestrian route choice simulations, it is revealed that both size and accessibility have a strong impact on small open spaces' design quality and elderly visitation. This study aims to explore elderly open spaces preferences in high-density cities from the case study of Hong Kong, providing inspirations for the future age-friendly urban open space system planning in Mainland China.

**Keywords:** Elderly; Open Space; Small Public Space; Hyper Dense; Hong Kong
**Citation:** ZHANG L, CHIARADIA A, CUI M, et al. The elders' preferences for open spaces in multi-level, hyper dense sub-tropical city[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(1): 36-46. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2019.672.

**Walkability and Its Implications for Planning Age-friendly Cities: Evidence from Hong Kong**

*Sun Yi, Kar-Kan Ling*

**Abstract:** For high density urban areas, promoting walkability is conducive to enhancing age-friendliness of cities and communities. Walkable environment enhances the levels of physical activities, which will finally improve physical and mental health of older people. This paper measures walkability scores for the whole territories of Hong Kong, based on residential density, street connectivity, and land-use mix. Results indicate that downtown areas (i.e., Hong Kong Island and Kowloon) have higher walkability scores than New Territories. Area-based walkability is positively associated with population density and employment rate in tertiary sectors, and is negatively associated with household income and size of the land. Interview with planning professionals suggests that different planning paradigms in downtown and New Territories give rise to various levels of walkability. Land lots are smaller, and the streets are narrower in old urban areas, which promote human and commercial activities. However, the highly congregated development mode has negative impacts on the public health. Future development shall seek a balance between plot size and diversity in the zoning process. Quantitative methods should be enriched by other methods to propose strategies oriented to the enhancement of elderly livability and well-being.

**Keywords:** Age-friendliness; Walk; Walkability; Urban Planning; Strategy; Hong Kong
**Citation:** SUN Y, LING K-K. Walkability and its implications for planning age-friendly cities: evidence from Hong Kong[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(1): 47-52. DOI:

10.19830/j.upi.2019.677.

**Spatial Relationship of Urban Agglomerations in Bay Area and the Influence Mechanism of Cross-sea Channels**

*Wan Dan, Huang Yong, Ge Guoqin, Jiang Di, Deng Liangkai*

**Abstract:** With marine economy increasingly becoming the mainstream of the world economy, the urban agglomeration of the Bay Area develops to be a spatial head region for the development of a country's urbanization. Based on the spatial relationship theory of modern urban agglomerations, this study used complex network analysis methods to conduct empirical researches on the spatial relationship between the New York Bay Area, San Francisco Bay Area, Tokyo Bay Area, and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. This study established an evaluation index system, comprehensively studied the spatial relationship of urban agglomerations from the two perspectives of the whole network and node cities, and quantified the spatial relationship of important cross-sea channels. The study found that there is a great difference in the overall pattern and the weight of the spatial relationship between the four Bay Areas. Besides, the construction of the cross-sea channels in the Bay Areas would change the spatial relationship of urban agglomerations significantly. There is a complex relationship with the land-sea space framework of the Bay Area, the spatial distribution of node cities and facilities, and the road grid patterns. The research method of spatial relationship of the Bay Area urban agglomeration proposed in this study is helpful to understand the spatial relationship characteristics and evolution law of the urban agglomeration in the Bay Area and would have scientific reference value for the Bay Area to formulate and optimize spatial development strategies.

**Keywords:** Bay Area; Urban Agglomeration; Spatial Relationship; Complex Network; Cross-Sea Channels; Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area

**Citation:** WAN D, HUANG Y, GE G, et al. Spatial relationship of urban agglomerations in bay area and the influence mechanism of cross-sea channels[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(1): 53-61. DOI:10.19830/j.upi.2019.064.

**Flexible Grid: Study of Spatial Characteristic of Manhattan Urban Form and Combined Blocks**

Ma Jingran, Wang Haofeng

**Abstract:** The study applied the space syntax method to investigate Manhattan's urban form evolution and the partial and the overall impact of block combinations, so as to explore the interaction between urban form and urban socio-economic activities. According to the study, the elastic urban form of Manhattan makes it possible for the city to maintain a high accessibility in the process of urban form evolution, as well as its multi-centric and diverse urban form. The spatial morphological characteristics of the combined blocks with different functions indicate that urban form supports social and economic activities. This study has some reference significance for the spatial planning of high-density cities in China.

**Keywords:** Combined Block; Grid Combination; Space Syntax; Urban Form; Spatial Social Logic

**Citation:** MA J, WANG H. Flexible grid: study of spatial characteristic of Manhattan urban form and combined blocks[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(1): 62-70. DOI:

10.19830/j.upi.2018.273.

**Historical Space Analysis and Rehabilitation of Krakow from the Perspective of Fractal Theory**

*Lin Qingqing, He Yi*

**Abstract:** It is indicated that forms and structures of cities have the properties and characteristics of fractal structures. The complex fractal structure improves the stability of historical space and stimulates the vitality of historical space. Therefore, this paper takes Krakow as the study object, which is a historic city in Poland, to analyze the fractal structure and characteristics of historic space in the ancient city. It includes two research levels. (1) Taking Krakow as the sample to carry on the historical prototype analysis, and analyze the fractal characteristics of the ancient city based on fractal elements and fractal order, to extract the fractal elements and design method which has the superiority in the fractal structure. (2) In order to stimulate the vitality of the old urban area, it takes the revitalization district of Krakow-Kazimierz as an example to make analogy research of the historical prototype from four aspects, such as multilevel superposition, small-scale connection, multi-function mixing and time stack. The rehabilitation of urban historical space based on fractal theory can be used by other historical cities. Especially, it has an important inspiration for city betterment and ecological restoration in China.

**Keywords:** Fractal Theory; Fractal Element; Fractal Order; Historical City; Space Rehabilitation; City Betterment and Ecological Restoration

**Citation:** LIN Q, HE Y. Historical space analysis and rehabilitation of Krakow from the perspective of fractal theory[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(1): 71-78. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2018.137.

**Urban Pattern Evolution of TOD Area Along Rail Transit Line**

*Liu Quan*

**Abstract:** The basic planning form of TOD area along urban rail transit line mainly includes straight grid pattern and concentric grid pattern at small block scale. The evolution of these patterns can be reviewed from the history of rail station area planning before TOD era. In 1990s, American TOD concept proposed by Peter Calthorpe still uses such basic urban patterns. In addition, Singapore has developed a super block scale urban pattern in transit station area. These three patterns have great impacts on TOD planning practices in China. As the urban form and block scale focused, this paper interprets the planning pattern evolution of TOD area along urban transit line with case studies at home and abroad, and summarizes 6 main types of urban form, and provides pattern design suggestions for TOD planning. First of all, small block scale is still an important principle in TOD urban design; secondly, straight grid pattern plays a basic functional role; and then, spatial identity in TOD area should be emphasized, and concentric grid pattern is suitable for those important station areas; finally, super block scale urban pattern generally exists in reality, so it needs to be paid attention to, and its problems can be solved.

**Keywords:** Transit-oriented Development; Urban Form; Urban Pattern; Block Scale; Planning History

**Citation:** LIU Q. Urban pattern evolution of TOD area along rail transit line[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(1): 79-87. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2017.158.

**Modes, Logic and Mechanism of Pedestrian System Development in Rail Transit Hub Areas: Based on a Comparative Study on Three Asian Cases**

*Wu Liang, Lu Wei, Yu Hui, Gu Zongchao*

**Abstract:** In the context of rapid development of urban rail transit system in China, pedestrian systems in rail transit hub areas face the transformation and reconstruction problem, while the development patterns of some Asian high density cities can provide references. Umeda Hub of Osaka, Central Hub of Hong Kong and City Hall Hub of Singapore represent pedestrian system development patterns of integrated station-city, interconnection in wide area and vitality oriented. Through systematic induction and comparative analysis, they represent the common characteristics of layered and network, internalization and relation and inclusive and sustainability at the levels of structure, function and quality, while responding to the different environment on the special construction method. The successful practices of the development patterns depend on the effective mechanism of urban design operation and control, and the experience of the three cases on the aspects of continuously advancing, synergetic organization and fine guidance has enlightening significance for the practice and institutional innovation of modern urban design in our country.

**Keywords:** Rail Transit Hub; Pedestrian System; Development Pattern; Construction Logic; Urban Design Mechanism

**Citation:** WU L, LU W, YU H, et al. Modes, logic and mechanism of pedestrian system development in rail transit hub areas: based on a comparative study on three Asian cases[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(1): 88-95. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2018.133.

**Truth and Value: The Visual Language Support for European Spatial Planning**

*Zhao Ke, Li Zhongwei, Xia Qingqing*

**Abstract:** After the setting up of the Ministry of Natural Resources in China, the planning system with the core of spatial planning will face new reform. But there are many uncertain factors about the system, contents and method of spatial planning before the relevant laws and legislation amendment. Aiming to explore the certain contents in spatial planning, we eye on the four decades development of European Spatial Planning, find the “communication” and “collaborative planning rich on communicative rationality” are the cornerstone and theoretical foundation, the “visual communication and collaborative platform” shows both “truth” and “value” is the certain content and decision support in all kind of spatial planning systems in different European countries. So we conclude and outlook the method how to form the visual language which can show “truth” and “value” simultaneously, hope to provide certain support for spatial planning which will be carried on in my country.

**Keywords:** Spatial Planning; Communicative Rationality; Collaborative Planning; Visual Language; Truth; Value

**Citation:** ZHAO K, LI Z, XIA Q. Truth and value: the visual language support for European spatial planning[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(1): 96-101. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2018.546.

**Resilience within Spatial Planning in the Netherlands and Its Implications**

*Lu Yuwen, Zhai Guofang, Shi Yijun, Zhou Shutian*

**Abstract:** As a strategic and basic planning tool, spatial planning aims to alleviate the multiple risks

and impacts by influencing urban land use pattern. Little attention was paid by traditional planning on the ability to deal with changes and impacts. The concept of resilience provides a new perspective for coordinating urban development goals and urban safety bottom lines. Spatial planning in the Netherlands has made great achievements in addressing climate change, environmental challenges and disaster risks. This paper combines the progress of practices in the Netherlands to explore the resilience concepts and characteristics in spatial planning and how to address risks and challenges through spatial planning. Previous studies found that although not all resilience features can be reflected in the planning, the concept of resilience always runs through the spatial planning at all levels, and the resilience emphasis in each level of spatial planning is different. The paper puts forward strategies for implicating of resilience ideas within spatial planning in China and provides reference for China to improve and optimize spatial planning in the context of ecological civilization and security development.
**Keywords:** Resilience; Spatial Planning; Netherlands; Planning Practice; Adaptability
**Citation:** LU Y, ZHAI G, SHI Y, et al. Resilience within spatial planning in the Netherlands and its implications[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(1): 102-110. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2019.059.

**Dutch Industrial Land Use Policy and Its Insights to China: Public Land Development Model and Sustainable Land Development**

*Tu Fan, Hu Siwen, Zhao Guochao*

**Abstract:** The purpose of this study is to analyze the background, characteristics, current situation and reform direction of the application of Dutch public land development model in industrial land development, to compare with China's industrial land development, and to explore the enlightenment to the market-oriented reform of China's industrial land policies. By literature analysis and comparative analysis, the study finds that the public land development model in Dutch industrial land development has played an active role in history; current reforms focus on the direction of industrial land revitalization, sustainable land development, and high quality of industrial properties and sites. The common characteristic between China and the Netherlands is that local government dominates the supply of industrial land; the difference is that the land price of industrial land in China is much lower than the cost, and the cost recovery cannot be realized. The study concludes that the directions of industrial land policy reform in China should change the pricing method, promote the diversification and improve the quality of industrial properties, and link the supply of greenfield industrial land with the stock of industrial land.
**Keywords:** Public Land Development Model; Industrial Land; Stock Land Revitalization; Land Price; The Netherlands
**Citation:** TU F, HU S, ZHAO G. Dutch industrial land use policy and its insights to China: public land development model and sustainable land development[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(1): 111-117. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2018.432.

**British Conservation Area Appraisal Methodology Introduction: Case Study of Glasgow Central Conservation Area Appraisal**

*Xiao Jing, Cao Ke*

**Abstract:** The article analyzed the institutional framework and management procedures for the

conservation area appraisal in Britain, and introduced the contents and operating methodologies from the following aspects: designation information, historical development, morphological analysis, architectural features, character areas, boundary amendments, enhancement advices. Based on these, it summarized “value cohesion, character refinement, impact monitoring, balance keeping” as the unique features of British conservation area appraisal methodology, which can be used for domestic heritage preservation and appraisal work in China.
**Keywords:** Conservation Area Appraisal; Glasgow Central; Appraisal Methodology; Value Cohesion; Character Refinement
**Citation:** XIAO J, CAO K. British conservation area appraisal methodology introduction: case study of Glasgow central conservation area appraisal[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(1): 118-128. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2017.484.

**Housing Planning and Management System Satisfying Multi-demand: Enlightenment of Housing System Evolution in Japan**

*Dong Xiaoting*

**Abstract:** Currently the main contradiction within China’s housing system is that the demand is not matched by supply, rather than housing supply shortage in the past, thus the system needs reform. This article takes Japanese housing system as a reference, presents the experience through three aspects: legal system, supplying system, as well as planning and implementation system, investigates what-to-do, who-does-it and how-to-do. First of all, Japanese housing system pays more attention to protect the right rather than the management to housing, distinguishes the responsibility and constrains the power by law. Secondly, the government does not focus on direct housing supply, but encourages multi-cooperation, adopts flexible guidance instead of the original rigid control. Finally, it ensures effective housing supply through comprehensive statistics and supervision system, independent housing planning, and implementable indicator system. The whole Japanese housing system closely follow the diversity demands of the people, and practices with the precise planning system. It is a good reference for China on how to reform the housing system from the perspective of housing demand.
**Keywords:** Housing Policy; Hosing Planning; Housing Demand; Housing Standards; Implementation of Planning
**Citation:** DONG X. Housing planning and management system satisfying multi-demand: enlightenment of housing system evolution in Japan[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(1): 129-136. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2018.040.

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**Planning for Shrinkage: Paradox or Paradigm**

*Sílvia Sousa, Paulo Pinho*

**Abstract:** A great number of contributions regarding shrinking cities correspond to generic discourses on urban problems, which cover planning policies with approaches and strategies developed in somewhat diverse or even very different urban contexts. The debate on shrinkage is still feeble and fragmented. Perhaps this is owing to the character of shrinkage or its relative novelty. An explicit, unequivocal, and comprehensive theoretical debate and framework on the topic of planning for shrinkage is lacking. This entails a previous reflection about what shrinkage means or should mean, the role of urban and regional planning, and the contradictions of planning for shrinkage, which cause the paradox of planning for shrinkage. How can planning deal with shrinkage? What should policies for shrinkage look like? Is planning for shrinkage, planning for population decrease? Is it managing population decrease? Is it business as usual: planning to resume growth? What does managing shrinkage mean? The paper presents a theoretical debate and some preliminary conclusions addressing these questions.

**Citation:** SOUSA S, PINHO P. Planning for shrinkage: paradox or paradigm[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(2): 1-11. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2020.015.

**The Governance of Urban Shrinkage: Theoretical Models, International Comparisons and Key Policy Issues**

*Zhou Kai, Liu Liluan, Dai Yangui*

**Abstract:** How to secure a smooth transition of city in the time of depopulation has become one of the key issues in urban governance researches. The growth and shrinkage of urban population are “the two sides of the same coin” if looking at the global urbanization process through wider geographic scope or by longer historical time span. Recognizing the importance of governance in shrinking cities, this paper firstly introduces three theoretical models that were frequently cited in the literatures: the life-cycle model, the heuristic model, and the political-economy model. Each model provides a unique perspective on understanding, interpreting, and conceptualizing the governance of urban shrinkage. Secondly, it reviews literatures on a wide range of case studies and produces international comparisons among the modes of governance of shrinking cities in the USA, Germany, France, Japan and several countries in Central and Eastern Europe. Last but not least, this paper suggests three policy responses for the governance of Chinese shrinking cities: welfare governance, urban form, and residential attractiveness, which are key policy issues and need to be also shared with most shrinking cities around the world.

**Keywords:** Urban Governance; Shrinking City; Smart Shrinkage; Urban Policy; Urban and Rural Planning

**Citation:** ZHOU K, LIU L, DAI Y. The governance of urban shrinkage: theoretical models, international comparisons and key policy issues[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(2): 12-19. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2020.050.

**To Regulate the Urban Form of Shrinking City: A Coupling Framework of Transect Models and Smart Shrinkage**

*Zhou Kai, Dai Yangui, Tu Hua*

**Abstract:** The transformation of landscape/townscape from the rural area to an urban area is a continuous and phased process, for which a transect model is used in the smart growth strategy to depict as well as to regulate the changing urban form, ensuring a smooth transition between different ecological zones. Inspired by this, we try to apply the “transect model” to “smart shrinkage”, using the abilities of the former to “allocate spatial elements” and to “smooth transition between ecology zones”, in order to fulfill the needs of the latter (i.e., “to optimize the spatial pattern” and “to rightsizing the city”). Firstly, this paper introduces the concepts and meanings of the transect model and the smart shrinkage and builds a coupling framework based on their similar aims, objects, and operations. Secondly, this paper analyzes three case studies in the USA, where the framework was partially implemented in the specific planning practices of these shrinking cities. Using the coupling framework and case studies, this research aims to develop a method/theory for the control of urban form in both growing and shrinking cities. By doing so, it prepares the urban planners and decision-makers with effective tools to manage growth and shrinkage using the same model for both urban and rural areas, ensuring a sustainable urban form in either positive (regional growth) or reversed (regional shrinkage) evolution of the ecological transects in urbanization.
**Keywords:** Transect Model; Smart Shrinkage; Smart Growth; Shrinking City; Urban Form
**Citation:** ZHOU K, DAI Y, TU H. To regulate the urban form of shrinking city: a coupling framework of transect models and smart shrinkage[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(2): 20-28. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2020.052.

**Planning Response and Implications for Urban Vacancy with the Experience of Smart Shrinkage in Germany, America, and Japan**

*Du Zhiwei, Jin Lixia, Zhang Hong'ou*

**Abstract:** Recently, shrinking cities has become a new phenomenon of rapid urbanization in China. How to deal with the vacancy problem caused by urban shrinkage is a research topic that needs to be emphasized in spatial planning and urban governance. The smart shrinkage advocating “planning for less” has attracted widespread attention in the field of urban planning, but it shows diversified attitudes and responses in different institutions and cultures of countries, which also has a significant impact on its specific practice. Through investigating the formation and motivation of shrinking cities in Germany, America, and Japan, this paper analyses the attitudes and evolutions of coping with vacancy in combination with typical events, and discusses the roles (e.g. governments, social organizations, markets and the public) of smart shrinkage in these countries. We aim to explore the applicability of smart shrinkage in Chinese urban planning, and provides experience and implications on how to cope with urban shrinkage in China.
**Keywords:** Vacancy; Smart Shrinkage; Shrinking Cities; Urban Planning; Public Participation
**Citation:** DU Z, JIN L, ZHANG H. Planning response and implications for urban vacancy with the experience of smart shrinkage in Germany, America, and Japan[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(2): 29-37. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2020.047.

**New Advances of “Smart Shrinkage” Practice in American Rust Belt Cities: A Study of Neighborhood Action Plan in Youngstown**

*Gao Shuqi*

**Abstract:** Recently, the conceptualization of “smart shrinkage” that calls for downsizing urban built environment in shrinking cities to cater to the declining population, has received increasing attentions. However, there is a gap between the concept and its practices in planning, especially in micro-level planning practices, i.e. neighbourhood planning. In shrinking cities, drastically reducing depopulation is often in tandem with real-estate market’s recession, which leads to massive urban vacancy and subsequent neighbourhood decay. Addressing these problems is pivotal to shrinking cities and is under heated discussion by scholars in the field of shrinking cities. This paper targets the City of Youngstown, the first municipality in the US that released “smart shrinkage” urban comprehensive plan, as well as its recent initiatives corresponding to the aforementioned problems: neighbourhood Action Plans. Through a detailed analysis on City of Youngstown’s planning process, their two policy tools for implementing NAPs (tax foreclosure and code enforcement), and their managing agencies, this paper reveals how American shrinking cities integrate policy tools with neighborhood planning to fight with urban vacancy and abandonment, including the challenges tampering the combination’s effects. The last part is a discussion of NAPs’ suitability and enlightenment to China’s cities, with some suggestions for the country’s future policy reforms to tackle the similar problems of urban vacancy and abandonment in shrinking cities.
**Keywords:** Shrinking Cities; Neighbourhood Planning; Housing Vacancy; Property Tax; Smart Shrinkage
**Citation:** GAO S. New advances of “smart shrinkage” practice in American rust belt cities: a study of neighborhood action plan in Youngstown[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(2): 38-46. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2020.049.

**A Study on the Planning Strategies in the Urban Shrinkage of Japan Under the Background of Low Fertility Rate and Aging**

*Shen Yao, Zhu Hongfei, Liu Menghan, Kinoshita Isami*

**Abstract:** After World War II, Japanese cities experienced three periods of “urbanization society - urban society - urban shrinkage” with their laws and methods of urban planning changed. Summarizing the transformation of relevant planning laws, types of urban transformation and urban spatial problems in the stage of urban shrinkage in Japan, this paper focuses on the analysis of Japanese spatial planning strategies from the perspective of countermeasures for solving problems of aging and low fertility rate in the macroscopic, medium and microcosmic levels. In the macroscopic level, it mainly introduces the system of parenting support, the transformation of planning method and upper planning of supporting system for the aged population. In the medium level, it introduces the new urban design methods aiming at the identity and sustainability of the public space. In the microcosmic level, it introduces planning experience which faces space specific problems in the area of the public childcare support facilities, the old and young living areas, the empty house activation plan and the streets renaissance strategy in recent years. Finally, this paper summarises the experience that China can refer to in the stage of urban shrinkage from macroscopic, medium and microcosmic levels after comparing the recent trends of aging and declining birth-rate in China.
**Keywords:** Low Fertility Rate; Aging Population; Urban Shrinkage; Japan; Identity; Sustainability
**Citation:** SHEN Y, ZHU H, LIU M, et al. A study on the planning strategies in the urban shrinkage of Japan under the background of low fertility rate and aging[J]. Urban planning international,

2020(2): 47-53. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2020.053.

**Study on Shrinking Cities in Severe Cold Areas: The Examples of Three Polar Cities in Krasnoyarsk Region of Russia**

*Elena Barasheva, Leng Hong, Song Shiyi*

**Abstract:** Shrinking cities is a phenomenon on international scale that has affected developed and developing countries. According to previous researches, more than half of Russian cities have experienced shrinkages to different extents. The situation is even more serious with Russian cities in harsh climatic conditions. The purpose of this study is to analyse the shrinkage process of Northern Russian cities by determining the dynamics of socio-economic development of the case study cities, and outline policy responses to the current shrinking situation. The authors select three cities for analysis that have been experiencing population decline over the past 30 years: Norilsk, Dudinka, and Igarka. Firstly, this study reviews the research of shrinking cities in Russia; secondly, it calculates indicators of the social and economic situation in cities. The authors use two integral indicators: the economic index, which reflects the per capita industrial output and the social index, which reflects the level of social well-being. Finally, the work discovers the growth of disproportions in the socio-economic development between Northern cities of the region. The main findings are: the direct connection between economic well-being in the city and the living standards of the population was proven; the summary of case study cities' responses to urban shrinkage revealed an underdevelopment of government's anti-shrinkage support.

**Keywords:** Northern Cities; Russian Polar Cities; Shrinking Cities; Economic Index; Social Index; Population Loss; Anti-shrinkage

**Citation:** BARASHEVA E, LENG H, SONG S. Study on shrinking cities in severe cold areas: the examples of three polar cities in Krasnoyarsk Region of Russia[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(2): 54-61. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2020.046.

**The Enlightenment of Urban Adaptive Transformation Based on Nature-based Solutions in China**

*Lin Weibin, Sun Yimin*

**Abstract:** Since the reform and opening up, China has experienced the world's largest and most rapid urbanization. At the same time, it produces the most complex problems of urbanization. To solve these problems, adaptive transformation and green and sustainable development are inevitable choices under the background of ecological civilization. Western countries have explored new concepts and theories that solve complex social, environmental, and economic urbanization problems through effective management of ecosystems. First, this paper describes the origin of the concept of nature-based solutions and its difference with other related concepts, elaborates existing research framework, evaluation system and implementation process, and introduces successful practice cases in Europe and the United States. Then, it analyzes the opportunities and challenges brought by urbanization, climate change, engineering thinking, administrative system and lack of talents to China's urban development. Finally, it clarifies the enlightenment of natural-based solutions in the trans scale and systemic, infrastructure-driven, operability, and open sharing in this critical period of urban adaptive transformation in China.

**Keywords:** Urbanization; Engineering Thinking; Nature-based Solutions; Adaptive Transformation; Enlightenment
**Citation:** LIN W, SUN Y. The Enlightenment of urban adaptive transformation based on nature-based solutions in China[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(2): 62-72. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2018.433.

**Research on Conceptual Connotation and Assessing Methods of the Performance of Parkland**

*Zhou Conghui*

**Abstract:** Assessment of the performance of parkland is of great significance for the optimization of the spatial layout, perfection of the functional structure, and improvement of service quality of parkland. However, due to the particularity of the functional running mechanism of parkland, factors influencing its performance are numerous and their ways of action are different, which increase the complexity of the definition, assessment and analysis of the performance. Correspondingly, based on different perspectives and standards, the concepts of performance of parkland are decomposed into the core performance and extension performance, function performance and spatial structure performance, system performance and single performance, and their application characteristics are firstly compared. Secondly, as the core performance, the assessment methods of recreation service are analyzed by the functional and spatial structural dimension. Finally, according to the characteristics of different assessment methods, the combination application modes and accuracy verification methods are proposed.

**Keywords:** Parkland; Performance; Indicator; Planning; Assessment; Big Data
**Citation:** ZHOU C. Research on conceptual connotation and assessing methods of the performance of parkland[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(2): 73-79. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2018.457.

**A Comparative Study of Urban Energy Consumption Simulation Methods**

*Li Yanxia, Wu Yue, Wang Lu, Wang Chao, Shi Xing*

**Abstract:** In response to global warming, promoting energy efficiency is an important research field of green buildings and ecological cities. On the building level, energy simulation technology is quite mature. However, it is more difficult to simulate energy consumption on the urban level due to the large number of individual buildings, various types, diverse structures, and complex urban facilities, thus new methods must be developed to calculate urban energy consumption. This paper summarizes the general process of urban energy simulation aiming at the most advanced simulation methods in the world, and compares the different methods of urban energy simulation based on this process. The research of urban energy consumption simulation methods can provide powerful technical support for urban energy policy formulation, urban energy security and urban energy conservation.

**Keywords:** Urban Energy Consumption; Urban Energy-Simulation; Top-down Approach; Bottom-up Approach; Conventional Prediction Process
**Citation:** LI Y, WU Y, WANG L, et al. A comparative study of urban energy consumption simulation methods[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(2): 80-86. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2018.150.

**Why are not Japanese Cities Same Image? Shaping Urban Spatial Distinction by Japanese Castles**

*Ran Aobo, Liu Jiayan*

**Abstract:** China faces a serious problem in the rapid urbanization: the same image of cities. The core behind the phenomenon is lacking the urban spatial distinction. This paper focuses on Japan and discusses how to shape urban spatial distinctions by Japanese castles and protecting and re-utilization of them. This paper selects 16 cases, and analyzes the close connection between Japanese castles and urban spatial distinctions in terms of structure of inner space, spatial location in the city, the history of renewal and re-utilization. Based on these materials, this paper concludes three points from Japanese experience: conservation measure, the relationship with current urban construction and the attitude to history. According to these, this paper gives some inspiration to Chinese urban governance.

**Keywords:** Same Imagines of Cities; Japanese Castle; Urban Spatial Distinction; Japan; Cultural Heritage

**Citation:** RAN A, LIU J. Why are not Japanese cities same image? shaping urban spatial distinction by Japanese castles[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(2): 87-94. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2018.076.

**Analysis on the Development of Housing and Employment Space in Seoul Metropolitan Area**

*Wang Chaoshen, Zhao Wei*

**Abstract:** The South Korean government has always attached importance to the balanced development. From the perspective of GDP per capita, the country has basically achieved a balanced development nationwide around 2000. While the rate of urbanization has reached 90% in South Korea, the population of Seoul Metropolitan Area(MA) is still growing rapidly, which brought drastic change to the spatial distribution of employment and housing. The characteristics of population evolution and spatial distribution in Seoul MA since 1960 are combed in this paper. It is found that rapid rail transit has greatly supported the expansion of MA and intensified the increase of employment density in core areas. Finally, from the perspective of profit-sharing, the internal logic behind the evolution of MA is analyzed. We believe that individuals profit from the initial economic behavior to the public service facilities with the continuous development of MA. Benefiting from infrastructure scale, public service facilities, human resources, technology spillover and other conditions, the spatial evolution of MA will follow the principle of circular cumulative causation, and continue the unbalanced polarization development model which can maximize the space efficiency. The case of Seoul MA is of great practical significance to the development of China's metropolitan area. It is mainly manifested that for the metropolitan area with large population hinterland, trying to control the growth of population scale is often ineffective. The allocation of public service resources is the core of the regulation of population distribution in MA.

**Keywords:** Metropolitan Area; Housing and Employment Space; Polarization Development; Public Service Facilities; Seoul

**Citation:** WANG C, ZHAO W. Analysis on the Development of Housing and Employment Space in Seoul Metropolitan Area[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(2): 95-103. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2018.093.

**From Reform to Construction: The Spatial Planning System Development of Taiwan After World War Ⅱ**

*Zhang Heqiang, Wang Huan, Li Chen, Sheng Ming*

**Abstract:** The construction of the spatial planning system is a systematic premise for the government to guide the spatial layout. This paper sorts out several major changes in the spatial planning system in Taiwan, focusing on the analysis of the legal system, hierarchical system, and spatial control trends in two periods. The study points out that the spatial planning development process of Taiwan since the 1950s is a comprehensive integration from construction space to global space, from separating governance to coordinating governance of urban and rural areas. It means the progressive development: from urban plan, regional plan, to "territorial" planning. Finally, to deepen the spatial planning reform in the Chinese mainland, we put forward some suggestions based on the lessons of Taiwan's experience, including concept establishment, legal protection, and system improvement.

**Keywords:** Spatial Planning System; Taiwan; Mainland; Urban Planning; Regional Planning; "Territorial" Planning

**Citation:** ZHANG H, WANG, LI C, et al. From reform to construction: the spatial planning system development of Taiwan after World War Ⅱ[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(2): 104-110. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2019.453.

**Habitat Protection Planning and Management in Urban Fringe: Lessons from Santa Clara Valley, the United States**

*Xing Zhong, Tang Xizi, Gu Yuanyuan, Zhou Qian*

**Abstract:** Urban economic developments threaten wildlife habitat in urban fringe areas. More than 30 years ago, habitat protection has already been highly prioritized by many developed countries and areas. Species protection in the United States has experienced a transition from protecting specific species and important ecological patches to protecting species-based-habitats, which has indicated the importance of habitat protection. In China, there remains no established schema to improve the effectiveness of conservation planning and natural habitat management. The United States has a rather mature conservation planning system that is worth learning. Based on the literature review and case studies, this paper analyzes the ideology and practices of habitat protection in the United States from three processes: formation of conservation plans, development permit management, and environmental impact assessment. It suggests using an adaptive planning method that incorporates the guiding plan, planning control, and environmental impact assessment, as well as a management regime that combines "hard" and "soft" elements to cope with the existing problems in environmental protection and control for China's urban fringe area.

**Keywords:** Planning Process Guidance; Urban Fringe; Habitat Protection Planning; Project Permit Management; Environmental Impact Assessment

**Citation:** XING Z, TANG X, GU Y, et al. Habitat protection planning and management in urban fringe: lessons from Santa Clara Valley, the United States[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(2): 111-121. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2018.450.

**Planning and Policies for Transit-oriented Development in Megacities: A Comparative Study Between Shenzhen**

*Lin Xiongbin, Xu Yuan, Dong Meixuan, Lin Yunan, Huang Zan, Xu Ke*

**Abstract:** The negative externalities of urban growth and rapid motorization, such as traffic congestion and environmental decline, have become major obstacles to sustainable development. As a response, strategies for promoting transit-oriented development (TOD) and transit metropolis are increasingly becoming a huge concern in the field of transportation planning and policies. The decision-making and implementation of TOD would be subject to diverse spatial and policy framework, leading to different effects of TOD. By using the policy and implementation of TOD in Shenzhen and Seattle as a case, this study attempts to understand how TOD's planning vision, financing structure, and physical elements can vary significantly, which can provide certain insights to better understand the strategies of TOD between China and the United States. Compared to Shenzhen experiences, the policies of TOD in Seattle focus more on the provision of affordable housing around rail station areas, the instruments to secure alternative funds for rail transit based on benefit principles, and the establishment of a platform for stakeholder collaboration. China's TODs should pay more attention to the integration of rail transit and affordable housing, new approaches to fund rail transit, and multiple interest groups' involvement in decision-making.

**Keywords:** Transit-oriented Development; Transport Planning and Policy; Transit Metropolis; Megacity Area; Shenzhen; Seattle

**Citation:** LIN X, XU Y, DONG M, et al. Planning and policies for transit-oriented development in megacities: a comparative study between Shenzhen and Seattle[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(2): 122-128. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2018.407.

**Analysis on Financing Mechanism of Urban Abandoned Railway Renewal: A Case Study of Atlanta Beltline's TAD Policy in America**

*Li Ze, Hou Yingyu*

**Abstract:** In the post-industrial era, there has been a worldwide upsurge of urban renewal promoted by abandoned railways. In Atlanta, the transformation and utilization of its abandoned railway line connecting 45 blocks effectively drives regional revitalization. This paper takes the successful implementation of Atlanta Beltline as an entry point, explores its mechanism, and focuses on one of its important financing models: the tax allocation district policy. By interpreting the related economic and legal literatures, this paper clarifies the history, the formulation, and the function of the tax allocation district policy, and discusses its application in the Atlanta Beltline. The tax allocation district policy, through designating a geographical area around the Atlanta Beltline, used the property taxes to fund the revitalization projects in the district, thus ensured a smooth project implementation. Furthermore, the policy improved the overall infrastructure and environmental quality of the district, which in turn attracted more private investment into the revival of the surrounding area. The research on the application of tax allocation district policy in the Atlanta Beltline has provided certain inspirations and lessons for the progressing of abandoned railway renewal and its economic model in China.

**Keywords:** Urban Abandoned Railway Renewal; Financing Mechanism; Tax Allocation District; Atlanta Beltline; Urban Redevelopment; Planning Implementation

**Citation:** LI Z, HOU Y. Analysis on financing mechanism of urban abandoned railway renewal: a

case study of Atlanta Beltline's TAD policy in America[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(2): 129-135. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2018.506.

**Research on the Planning and Implementation of Hong Kong Stereoscopic Pedestrian System**

*Xiao Ruiqin, Liu Lei*

**Abstract:** The construction of stereoscopic pedestrian system in Hong Kong has explored through the phases from planning design, to system arrangement, to operation management, etc. It greatly inspires the fine design and management for the stereoscopic pedestrian system within Mainland China. The Hong Kong stereoscopic pedestrian system has had a matured organization from planning to operation. Its implementation contains three parts that key point extraction, development and construction, and later-period management and operation; and it contains seven phases that project approval and decision, land contract and land transaction, design, drawing examination, construction, final acceptance of construction, later period operation and management. Meanwhile, its implementation and construction is not completely operated by the government, but implemented diversely, such like the top-down mode in unestablished areas, bottom-up mode in established areas, as well as the mode like the government building the overpass public accesses. Furthermore, the well-designed supporting institutions, such as "Authorized Person" system, floor area incentive policy, building plan system, supervision and review system, property management system, have played key roles to guarantee the refinement of the high quality stereoscopic pedestrian system. In the process of construction and coordination, stereoscopic pedestrian system in Hong Kong encountered the problems of "not fully reflecting the value of public space" and "not ensuring comprehensive benefits". The experience of stereoscopic pedestrian system in Hong Kong provides practical references and insights for the planning and construction of stereoscopic pedestrian system in Mainland China.

**Keywords:** Hong Kong Stereoscopic Pedestrian System; Planning; Construction Mode; Institutionelle Garantie; Implementation

**Citation:** XIAO R, LIU L. Research on the planning and implementation of Hong Kong stereoscopic pedestrian system[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(2): 136-143. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2018.067.

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**Urban Regeneration and Local Economy: Debates and Reflections in the Crisis of Globalisation**

*Wang Yiming, Wu Jiang, Zhou Minghao*

**Abstract:** In the process of globalisation, urban regeneration has long been seen as playing an active role in promoting local economy. However, in recent years, the capital globalization process slows down significantly and sinks into a crisis. As a result, the crisis of globalization changes the relationship between urban regeneration and local economy. Against this backdrop, many western scholars begin to doubt urban regeneration's role in promoting local economy. Starting from an outline of the current debate around the role urban regeneration plays in local economy, this paper analyses the transformation of urban regeneration in the context of globalisation crisis, discusses the political economic reasons behind the transformation. It argues that the globalisation crisis vastly changes the value and judging criteria of urban regeneration. Whether it can remake the city image or promote land value is no longer the key criterion of the success of an urban regeneration project. Urban regeneration plays a much more complicated role in local economic and social development in the crisis of globalisation. On this basis, this paper provides suggestions on how urban regeneration can be better understood and governed in China in the crisis.

**Keywords:** Urban Regeneration; Local Economy; Neoliberalism; Capital Accumulation; Globalisation Crisis; Built Environment

**Citation:** WANG Y, WU J, ZHOU M. Urban regeneration and local economy: debates and reflections in the crisis of globalisation[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(3): 1-8. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2019.540.

**Research on Urban Restructuring in Euro-America and China Since the 1970s: From a Western Perspective**

*Li Lingyue*

**Abstract:** The term "urban restructuring" has been prevailed across the globe and has influenced China's urban theory and practice at large. This research introduces the concept and connotation of urban restructuring and reviews research related to urban restructuring in Europe, America and China since 1970s. The neoliberal turns in Europe and America and socialist market economic transition serve as the policy backdrops. It summarizes, analyzes and comments research related to urban spatial transformation and government transition, the two main focuses uncovering urban restructuring route, and presents up-to-date literatures to contribute to future research.

**Keywords:** Urban Restructuring; Spatial Restructuring; Government Transition; Neoliberalism; Market Reform

**Citation:** LI L. Research on urban restructuring in Euro-America and China since the 1970s: from a western perspective[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(3): 9-14. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2018.428.

**The Unfulfilled Commitments: Discussion on the Difficulties of the Development of American New Urbanism Theory**

*Wu Xiaofan*

**Abstract:** The New Urbanism Movement in the United States, which emerged in the 1980s, created

an idea to build reasonable prices, mixed-use and walk-friendly communities in order to counter the low-density and unordered urban sprawl. This paper focuses on the impacts and social evaluation of this movement. It points out that the starting point of this movement is experimental, and some of the ideas it flaunts have not been fully realized. However, this movement has caused all sectors of society to rethink their lifestyle and join the discussion of the new community development standard, which makes the new urbanist community a testing ground for new ideas and designs. The development of New Urbanism is the representative of contemporary American community planning, and it also provides valuable experience for the future transformation of community planning.
**Keywords:** New Urbanism; Suburban Sprawl; Community Planning; Traditional Neighborhood Development; Public Transportation
**Citation:** WU X. The unfulfilled commitments: discussion on the difficulties of the development of American new urbanism theory[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(3): 15-19. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2018.401.

**Principle of Subsidiarity in the Organization of Urban Settlement Improvement Programs: International Practice and Domestic Exploration**

*Guo Leixian, Wu Weijia*

**Abstract:** Currently, urban settlement improvement programs are widely promoted in China. As seen from the overseas experiences, the involvement of social capital and supra-local organizations in urban affairs alleviates the pressure on urban public resources that is due to the fiscal austerity of local governments. There has evolved a project management model of urban settlement improvement policy based on the 'subsidiarity' principle, of which EU's Urban Community Initiative is a typical representative. Using an incentive and monitoring mechanism, this model guarantees the power of local authorities and the performance of public investment. In contrast, China's relevant policies are usually implemented from top to bottom within the administration system, but some recent practices have indicated the emergence of 'subsidiarity'. Through investigating the community enhancement program in M District in Shanghai, this paper found that the project management structure based on 'subsidiarity' can adapt to the institutional environment of Chinese cities and obtain good implementation results. As a conclusion, such mode has reference signification to the modernization of China's regional and urban governance, as well as community level implementation.
**Keywords:** Settlement Improvement Program; Subsidiarity; Public Investment; Spatial Governance; EU Urban Community Initiative
**Citation:** GUO L, WU W. Principle of subsidiarity in the organization of urban settlement improvement programs: international practice and domestic exploration[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(3): 20-26. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2018.079.

**Spatial Effects of High-speed Railway and Its Hot Issues**

*Jin Yi, Wang Shaobo*

**Abstract:** The current function of the high-speed railway is mainly passenger transportation. Its opening and running have continuously promoted the flow of population between regions, and thus

produced a series of spatial effects on the “human-land” integrated system. The rapid development of high-speed railway has attracted general attentions from economic geography and urban planning researchers. However, relevant research results are mainly based on a single perspective to explore the spatial impacts of high-speed railway space time compression on the entire region or a certain industry, lacking summaries of high speed railway’s spatial effects from a holistic perspective. Therefore, this paper tries to sort out the spatial effects of the high-speed railway on different spatial scales, and systematically summarizes related issues, including high-speed railway new city and high-speed railway new district; high-speed railway and regional space structure; high-speed railway and tourism; high speed railway and air transportation; high-speed railway and city scale, etc from previous researches. It tries to identify the basis of previous research deficiencies and to put forward research prospects for new problems and new phenomena in the new era of rapid development of high-speed railway. After building the theoretical framework of the effect in the high-speed rail space, it would provide references for future research on high-speed railroads.
**Keywords:** High-speed Railway; Spatial Effect; Population Flow; Spatial Squeezing Effect; Spatial Scale
**Citation:** JIN Y, WANG S. Spatial effects of high-speed railway and its hot issues[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(3): 27-33. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2019.424.

**From Trips to Activities: Evolution and Development of Spatio-Temporal Behavior Surveys Overseas**

*Jiao Jian, Wang De*

**Abstract:** The spatio-temporal behavior data of residents is an important quantitative basis for studying socio-economic development, urban space and transportation demand. Domestic spatio-temporal behavior surveys mainly focus on transportation and trips, while the residents’ activities data has not yet been effectively collected. In comparison, researchers in foreign countries have developed diversified types of surveys, such as household travel survey, activity-dairy survey and time-use survey. This article reviews the development of surveys on residents’ spatio-temporal travel behaviors overseas, including survey content, design, and implementation methods and techniques. It aims to provide reference for Chinese researchers to build up a better spatio-temporal behavior survey system. It concludes that the survey developed by the evolution of traffic research paradigm, residents’ time-use and activity pattern research. The core of the survey shifted from travel to activity. The questionnaire includes many types of diaries such as travel diary, activity diary and time-use diary. Furthermore, the methods and techniques upgraded from cross-sectional surveys to repeated cross-sectional surveys and panel surveys, and from traditional survey techniques such as paper and pencil interviews to computer-aided surveys, network surveys, positioning technology-aided surveys and other technical forms.
**Keywords:** Trip; Activity; Spatio-Temporal Behavior Data; Dairy Survey; Survey Technology; Evolution and Development
**Citation:** JIAO J, WANG D. From trips to activities: evolution and development of spatio-temporal behavior surveys overseas[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(3): 34-41. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2018.195.

**Configuration of Urban Commercial Centers and Transport Centers: Evidence from Tokyo Transit Network and Urban Morphology Based on the Complex Network Analysis**

*Cao Zhejing*

**Abstract:** The land use of transit stations needs to balance with the function of nodes in transit networks. In this study we explored the relationship between Tokyo urban commercial centers and transportation centers through the complex network analysis, and analyzed its mechanism, principals, implications. We confirmed a "small world" phenomenon in Tokyo transit network by testing its average path length and clustering coefficient. We calculated the degree centrality, betweenness centrality, and closeness centrality of Tokyo transit network, and compared them with the location of commercial centers. The results revealed that the major commercial center in Tokyo overlapped with the closeness center in the transit network due to commercial facilities' high dependence on transportation accessibility. Three sub-commercial centers overlapped with the degree centers and the betweenness centers in the transit network, because a large passenger volume at these transferring stations brought about high commercial value. Local commercial centers tended to locate at where was connected by express lines to other urban areas. Also, in examining the development principals of how Tokyo commercial centers' morphology and land use were coordinated with stations' node function, we found that Tokyo major commercial center was covered by the dense transit network which alleviated the pressure of high density land development; three sub-commercial centers were filled with complex buildings that contained transit transfer platforms and were connected to the development around nearby stations; local commercial centers had a composite form of concentrated development and radial connections to neighboring communities. The case study of Tokyo is informative for China's integrated development of transit network and urban morphology in big cities. This includes constructing multiple layers of urban transit networks, combining major transport hubs with commercial centers, creating continuous pedestrian network at major transferring stations and integrating it with commercial space, optimizing the land development around suburban transit lines, and facilitating the public private participations.

**Keywords:** Commercial Center; Transport Center; Complex Network Analysis; Transit Network and Stations; Urban Morphology

**Citation:** CAO Z. Configuration of urban commercial centers and transport centers: evidence from Tokyo transit network and urban morphology based on the complex network analysis[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(3): 42-53. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2018.157.

**Function Evolution of Singapore Neighborhood Center Mode in China**

*Liu Quan, Lai Yani*

**Abstract:** Since 1990s, Singapore neighborhood center mode has been widely spread in China, used by different subjects such as government planning departments, planning agencies and developers in different ways in urban planning field, and rich experience has been gained, including public facilities planning standards revision, public welfare facilities planning practice and commercial facilities construction practice in residential area. There are functional organization differentiation and facility planning structure similarities between Singapore and China, which make methods and contents of Singapore neighborhood center mode appear corresponding dissimilation in its Sinicized developing process. Three planning methods of neighborhood center mode can be summarized, focusing on public welfare facilities, commercial facilities, and mixed use of public welfare and

commercial facilities. So, this paper interprets the reason of diversified function organization and the effect of comprehensive development of neighborhood center mode.
**Keywords:** Neighborhood Center; Residential Area; Community Service; Public Facilities Planning; Sinicization; Singapore; Urban Planning History
**Citation:** LIU Q, LAI Y. Function Evolution of Singapore Neighborhood Center Mode in China[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(3): 54-61. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2018.058.

**The Evolution Characteristics and Social-Spatial Effects of Gated Condominium Estates in Singapore: Implications to Residential District Planning in China**

*Zhang Xiangzhi, Cui Dong*

**Abstract:** As the residential mode of gated communities has been negated from the policy and theoretical levels, China's residential model is at a critical node from the closed to the open. Gated condominium estates in Singapore have obvious local characteristics, and its advantages and disadvantages can be used for reference. This paper introduces the concept of gated condominium estates in Singapore and its three main types: private condominiums, executive condominiums and HUDC estates. It is divided into three stages: preliminary development stage, undulatory development stage and pluralistic development stage, which combs its evolution process, and then explores its characteristics from the perspective of spatial distribution, construction methods and driving forces. Finally, it analyzes the contradictory characteristics and positive effects of the gated condominium estates in Singapore in terms of its social-space impact, and some suggestions on residential district planning in China are put forward. It is believed that the connotation of open blocks should be further clarified, the "quasi-block" renewal of existing residential areas should be gradually implemented, the guiding role of policies should be brought into full play, and the supporting policies should be improved and revised as soon as possible.
**Keywords:** Singapore; Gated Communities; Condominium; Evolution Characteristics; Social-Spatial Effects; Residential District
**Citation:** ZHANG X, CUI D. The evolution characteristics and social-spatial effects of gated condominium estates in Singapore: implications to residential district planning in China[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(3): 62-70. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2018.062.

**Spatial Planning's Function Organization and the Allocation of Power and Responsibility: Learning from Japan, the UK and the Netherlands**

*Zhang Shuhai, Wang Xiaoyu*

**Abstract:** The establishment of the Ministry of Natural Resources has realized the merger of the functions of spatial planning management. However, from the perspective of improving the efficiency of space management, the spatial planning administrative agencies still face the challenge of how to integrate management functions and coordinate the powers and responsibilities of the central authorities. Through the combing of the spatial planning of Japan, the UK and the Netherlands, the paper explores the characteristics of the spatial planning institutions, the structure of planning functional department of the central level and powers and liabilities distribution. The characteristics that having a relatively independent feedback mechanism for planning suggestions, splitting the multi-dimensional planning functions and adjusting planning powers and

responsibilities provide experience for the deep integration of Chinese spatial planning functions. On this basis, the paper proposes that we should set up an independent feedback mechanism for planning suggestions, split the planning functions comprehensively from the problem orientation and space division and adjust the relationship of the powers and responsibilities between the central and local government reasonably.
**Keywords:** Spatial Planning; Institutional Reform; Organization Design; The Relationship of the Central and Local Government; Experience Reference
**Citation:** ZHANG S, WANG X. Spatial planning's function organization and the allocation of power and responsibility: learning from Japan, the UK and the Netherlands[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(3): 71-76. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2018.323.

**Creating and Shaping Cultural Spaces in International Cities: Take London, New York, Paris and Tokyo as Cases**

*Wei Wei, Liu Chang, Zhang Shuaiquan, Wang Bing*

**Abstract:** Urban cultural space is the embodiment of urban vitality and has increasingly become the focus of urban construction. The study of the shaping of urban cultural space has important practical significance for improving urban quality and achieving sustainable development. By combing the status of international cities such as London, New York, Paris, and Tokyo, the city's cultural shaping is studied based on the three levels of urban development, cultural function zoning, and cultural basic services. From the perspectives of strategic planning, functional culture shaping, equalization facilities and atmosphere creation, we analyze the excellent experience of urban culture shaping. In the important period when China's cities are facing transformation and renewal, this paper puts forward some thoughts on shaping urban cultural space. By improving the cultural planning system, enhancing cultural supply, spatial agglomeration and equalization, and stimulating the interaction between the city and the public, culture leads the city to comprehensive and sustainable development.
**Keywords:** International Cities; Urban Cultural Space; Cultural Industry; Cultural Facilities; Urban Renewal
**Citation:** WEI W, LIU C, ZHANG S, et al. Creating and shaping cultural spaces in international cities: take London, New York, Paris and Tokyo as cases[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(3): 77-86. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2019.213.

**Application of Chinese Planning Experience in Road Design of Nigerian Industrial Parks: Take Lekki Free Zone as an Example**

*Shi Qing, Wang Jun, Zhang Zhao*

**Abstract:** Facing with the problems in China's planning output process, the method of verifying the rationality of Chinese planning standards with bounded rationality to the outside world is discussed. Firstly, the paper analyses the value orientation, "planning culture", and strategic significance faced by China's planning experience output, and the foreign party's questions in the process of compiling the master plan and regulatory plan for the southwest block of Lekki Free Zone. Then, by introducing the theory of bounded rationality, and selecting typical cases such as Suzhou Industrial Park, Shanghai Waigaoqiao Free Trade Zone, Lusakazan-China Cooperation

Zone, Johannesburg Midland Area, Lagos Okodo, and Ajaha Area, the paper carries out case, figure-ground and quantitative analysis. The paper compares the above cases with the indicators of the road network structure, per capita road area, road density, and road width in the southwest block of Lekki Free Zone. The analogy has confirmed the inherent consistency between the Chinese planning standards and the actual construction needs of foreign parties, and the rationality of the Chinese planning standards adopted in the southwestern block of Lekki Free Zone.
**Keywords:** Chinese Planning Experience; Bounded Rationality; Industrial Parks Planning; Road Design; Lekki Free Zone
**Citation:** SHI Q, WANG J, ZHANG Z. Application of Chinese planning experience in road design of Nigerian industrial parks: take Lekki Free Zone as an example[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(3): 87-93. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2018.334.

**Human Support Towards Rural Regeneration in Japan and Its Implications for Rural Revitalization of China**

*Liu Yungang, Chen Lin, Song Hongyang*

**Abstract:** The policy of human support for the rural community is playing an increasing role in the process of rural regeneration in Japan. This paper aims to clarify why Japan starts to introduce this policy, and what main achievements and existing issues are by analyzing the two types of supporters in the rural community. Then key experience has been extracted through the discussion of what the essence for rural revitalization is, what effective ways to support human resource return to the rural areas are, and how to promote local self-government in rural communities of China. It finds that the policy of rural supporters is introduced under the shift of government subsidy from “material” to “human”, and in the progress of deepening Japanese rural-urban conversation. The implementation of rural-regeneration supporters brings new employment opportunities and human resources to the rural community, which plays a crucial role in revitalizing rural Japan. More importantly, it helps to create a good circulation between employment opportunities and human resources returning to Japanese rural areas. Although there remain some issues for the policy of rural supporters to be solved, it is apparent that the implementation of human supporters is valuable experience for China to learn to regenerate its rural areas. It would contribute to the accumulation of human resources within rural areas, strengthen rural self-government capability locally, and finally promote the coexistence relationship between rural and urban areas.
**Keywords:** Rural Regeneration; Human Support; Return to Countryside; Local Self-government; Japan
**Citation:** LIU Y, CHEN L, SONG H. Human support towards rural regeneration in Japan and its implications for rural revitalization of China[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(3): 94-102. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2019.102.

**Building Energy Efficiency Planning at Urban Scale: International Experience and Inspiration**

*Leng Hong, Song Shiyi*

**Abstract:** Building energy consumption is the main component of urban energy consumption. Controlling building energy consumption at the level of urban planning can effectively control the

energy consumption at the macro level and reduce the overall building energy consumption; it can flexibly coordinate the relationship between the built environment management and urban energy conservation; it can effectively reduce energy consumption costs; it can comprehensively consider all aspects of influencing factors and formulate scientific and effective planning decisions. This paper compares the special planning strategies, planning policy management, technical research and energy efficiency planning effects of four developed cities worldwide, i.e., London, New York, Tokyo and Toronto, and elaborates on the main influencing factors of urban scale building energy efficiency planning in three aspects including urban spatial form, urban microclimate environment and energy using behavior. The paper also discusses the difficulties and challenges of building energy efficiency planning at urban scale from three aspects: planning framework construction, data collection and processing and interdisciplinary technical support. In the end, four suggestions are put forward: macro-special planning system, social supervision, data information and cross-disciplinary cooperation.
**Keywords:** Urban Energy Efficiency; Building Energy Consumption; Building Energy Efficiency Planning; Urban Model; Sustainable Development; International Experience
**Citation:** LENG H, SONG S. Building energy efficiency planning at urban scale: international experience and inspiration[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(3): 103-112. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2018.460.

**Public Participation in Planning Permissions in the UK: A Case Study of Sheffield**

*Zhao Congxia, Zhu Haixuan, Zhou Pengguang*

**Abstract:** Planning permission is the basic institution in urban planning implementation administration in the UK, and there is a distinct feature of public participation in its planning permission. Since 1960s, public participation is one of the major contents and driving force in the development of western countries' urban planning. In 2007, Urban and Rural Planning Law of China was revised, in which the legal status of public participation in urban and rural planning was established, but was only limited in the stage of planning making. Public participation in planning permission is no more than publicity of the license files, but it is the planning implementation where social contradictions are concentrated and group incidents occur frequently. This paper firstly uncovers the root causes of public participation in British planning permission, then introduces procedures of public participation, explores its legal basis, analyzes its characters, and finally discusses its problems and enlightenment to China. We hope the paper could help to improve the mechanism of public participation in urban and rural planning, prevent and solve social contradictions, and modernize the urban governance system in China.
**Keywords:** Urban & Rural Planning Administration; Planning Permission; Public Participation; Speaking Rights; Decision Making; The UK
**Citation:** ZHAO C, ZHU H, ZHOU P. Public participation in planning permissions in the UK: a case study of Sheffield[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(3): 113-118. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2017.567.

**Rights Transformation System in Taiwan's Urban Renewal and Its Enlightenment in the Context of Diversification of Property Rights**

*Guo Xiangmin, Ji Xuan, Wang Dongxue, Yan Xiaona*

**Abstract:** Under the background of the diversification of housing property right and the protection of housing property right, the problem of urban renewal has become an international urban governance problem. Taiwan's urban renewal is also facing a huge challenge posed by the status quo of property rights diversification, the main performance is that a large number of property owners are gathered on smaller bases, so their diversified interests is difficult to be coordinated. To this end, Taiwan has evolved the right transformation system after years of exploration to solve the above problems in a flexible equity allocation. This paper combines field investigation with professional interview, analyzes the implementation background, evolution course, operating mode and executive character of Taiwan's rights transformation system, and analyzes it's implementing effect. By comparing with mainland cities, this paper points out that the right transformation system is of important significance for solving urban renewal problems under the background of property rights diversification and can be used for reference in the area of the similar cities in China's mainland.

**Keywords:** Taiwan; Urban Renewal; Rights Transformation System; Diversification of Property Rights; Allocation of Rights and Interests

**Citation:** GUO X, JI X, WANG D, et al. Rights transformation system in Taiwan's urban renewal and its enlightenment in the context of diversification of property rights[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(3): 119-127. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2017.550.

**From 'Problem Solution' to 'Prevention': Research and Enlightenment of the Practice of Environmental Crime Prevention in City Square Design in France**

*Zeng Minling, Mao Yuanyuan, Liao Liang*

**Abstract:** City square plays a vital role in urban public space and carries public outdoor activities. The crime issue of urban square has become a public concern in recent years. Crime prevention through environmental design in urban public spaces is an important trend all around the world in nowadays. The authors review firstly the practical development of situational crime prevention in France, and analyses then two representative the urban square design projects of Louis Pradel-Comédie Square and Jutard-Raspail Square in Lyon. Based on the comparison of the crime problems, prevention measures and practical effects of these two cases, the experiences of the application of situational crime prevention in France are discussed in the end to give a reference for our country.

**Keywords:** Urban Square; Urban Design of Square; Crime Prevention; Public Space; Lyon, France

**Citation:** ZENG M, MAO Y, LIAO L. From 'problem solution' to 'prevention': research and enlightenment of the practice of environmental crime prevention in city square design in France[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(3): 128-136. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2018.341.

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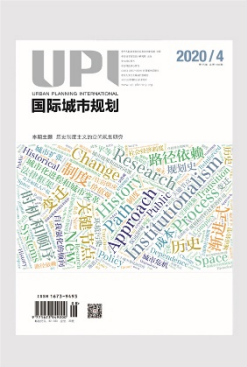


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**A New Perspective for Spatial Planning Study: The Origin and Application of Historical Institutionalist**

*Luo Zhendong*

**Abstract:** Urban space is densely institutionalized, and urban planning history is the history of construction of urban institutions, then studying planning is effectively studying institutions. Historical institutionalist approaches offer a robust theoretical framework and a valuable set of conceptual and analytic tools for planning history study. Introducing Historical institutionalist into China will promote the theoretical innovation in spatial planning study, especially in the period of nowadays huge institutional change.

**Keywords:** Historical Institutionalist; Planning History; Spatial Planning; Institution; Theoretical Innovation

**Citation:** LUO Z. A new perspective for spatial planning study: the origin and application of historical institutionalist[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(4): 1-4. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2020.316.

**Taking Path Dependence Seriously: A Historical Institutionalist Research Agenda in Planning History**

*André Sorensen*

**Abstract:** This paper outlines an historical institutionalist (HI) research agenda for planning history. Historical institutionalist approaches to the understanding of institutions, path dependence, positive feedback effects in public policy, and patterned processes of institutional change offer a robust theoretical framework and a valuable set of conceptual and analytic tools for the analysis of continuity and change in public policy. Yet to date there has been no systematic effort to incorporate historical institutionalism into planning history research. The body of the paper proposes planning history relevant definitions of institutions, path dependence, critical junctures, and incremental change processes, outlines recent HI literature applying and extending these concepts, and frames a number of research questions for planning history that these approaches suggest. A concluding section explores the potential application and leverage of HI approaches to the study of planning history and international comparative planning studies, and outlines a research agenda.

**Keywords:** Historical Institutionalist; Path Dependence; Critical Junctures; Incremental Change; Planning History

**Citation:** SORENSEN A. Taking path dependence seriously: a historical institutionalist research agenda in planning history[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(4): 5-16. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2020.182.

**Urbanization, Institutional Change, and Institutionalization: Urban Transitions as Compound Critical Junctures**

*André Sorensen*

**Abstract:** This essay develops an institutionalist approach to comparative research on urbanization, planning, and the production of urban space, focusing on three interrelated claims: First is that the urban transition is a process not just of economic and social change and the construction of new urban spaces and infrastructures, but also involves processes of institutional transformation,

institution-creation, and institutionalization of space associated with the creation of new urban property systems. Second is that the choices made during urban transitions tend to have long lasting consequences in each place, as cities are complex socio-technical systems with high degrees of complexity and interdependence, and urban property systems have multiple self-reinforcing qualities that support path dependence. This is reinforced by the fact that in many jurisdictions soon after peak urbanization population starts to decline, removing the engine of urban population growth that was propelling urban institutional dynamism. Third is the suggestion that institutional theory provides a valuable lens to study these transitions and generates important new research questions.
**Keywords:** Urbanization; Institutions; Developmental Pathways; Urban Property System; Comparison
**Citation:** SORENSEN A. Urbanization, institutional change, and institutionalization: urban transitions as compound critical junctures[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(4): 17-24. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2020.172.

**The Development of Strategic Spatial Planning in Central and Eastern Europe: Between Path Dependence, European Influence, and Domestic Politics**

*Marcin Dąbrowski, Katarzyna Piskorek*

**Abstract:** Focusing on three of the Central and Eastern European countries – Poland, Czech Republic, and Hungary – the paper investigates the evolution of spatial planning systems and the introduction of strategic planning practices from the beginning of the post-communist transition in the early 1990s to the present. It sheds new light on this issue by applying the conceptual lens of historical institutionalism to explain this process and elucidate the role of the accession to the European Union (EU) as a catalyst for change. In particular, the paper identifies and analyses the critical junctures at which path dependencies emerged and later constrained the capacity of the regional and local actors to adjust to the EU Cohesion Policy framework and engage in strategic planning as part of it.
**Keywords:** Strategic Planning; Europeanisation; EU Cohesion Policy; Historical Institutionalism; Poland; Czech Republic; Hungary
**Citation:** DĄBROWSKI M, PISKOREK K. The development of strategic spatial planning in Central and Eastern Europe: between path dependence, European influence, and domestic politic[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(4): 25-35. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2020.173.

**Study on the Development and Formation of the Modern Urban Planning System in Japan and Korea**

*Fu Shulan*

**Abstract:** This paper studies the development and formation of the modern urban planning system in Japan and Korea, based on a literature review and the research method of Historical Institutionalism. Comparing the results, it can be seen that the two countries have very similar development paths, which have gone through three main stages in succession: the exploratory period of imitating and learning from foreign countries, the “Shi-ku-kai-sei” period in which the local self-government focuses on improvement of existing urban areas, and the state-led promotion of the "Urban Planning" legislation period. At the same time, since modern Korea experienced a long

period of Japanese rule, the origin and technical characteristics of the two countries' systems also showed very similar characteristics. However, due to the great differences between the two countries in the critical junctures of historical process, they ultimately lead to diverse development results in the specific development level. Japan has formed a relatively complete dual urban planning system characterized by centralization, a combination of "urban planning" and "regional planning". Korea only promulgated simplified local laws and regulations in response to the needs of war, and formed modern urban planning features based on the "Korean Street Planning Order" and cooperating with large-scale projects.
**Keywords:** Japan; Korea; Modern; Urban Planning; Development Path; Historical Institutionalism
**Citation:** FU S. Study on the development and formation of the modern urban planning system in Japan and Korea[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(4): 36-43. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2020.171.

**Spatial Strategic Planning and China's Planning Institution: Institution Change and Critical Junctures**

*Cao Kang, Zhang Yi*

**Abstract:** Spatial strategic planning, which is characterized by constant innovating, always assists the evolution of Chinese planning system. In terms of the historical institutionalism's institutional change theory, we try to explore China's planning institutional change and the basic logic of spatial strategic planning's evolution in the change process. We argue that the spatial strategic planning has experienced three evolving periods after its emergence. The first two periods witnessed the fine adjustment of planning institution which was promoted by the development of spatial strategic planning. As planning institution has been disjunct in the third period, Chinese spatial strategic planning has to be transformed accordingly.
**Keywords:** Planning Institution; Institutional Change; Critical Juncture; Spatial Strategic Planning; Historical Institutionalism
**Citation:** CAO K, ZHANG Y. Spatial strategic planning and China's planning institution: institution change and critical junctures[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(4): 44-49. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2020.199.

**A Historical Institutional Approach to Chinese Planning Historic Studies**

*Hou Li*

**Abstract:** The paper attempts to introduce new institutional approach from political science, especially the so-called "historical institutionalism", including the concepts of path dependence, bounded rationality and critical junctures, to the historical study of Chinese urban planning. The author argues there shall be more attention paid to planning as an institution and planners are professional practitioners as well as social actors with bounded rationality. Historic institutionalism offers an applicable theoretical framework to analyze the evolution of planning institution, to inquire its relationship to national political, social and economic structures. In doing so, research in planning history can move from largely descriptive studies to a more interpretive one.
**Keywords:** New Institutionalism; Historical Institutionalism; Comparative-Historical Analysis; Path Dependence; Planning History
**Citation:** HOU L. A historical institutional approach to Chinese planning historic studies[J]. Urban

planning international, 2020(4): 50-54. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2020.185.

**Urban Marketing to Drive Urban Regeneration: From the Guggenheim Effect to the Bilbao Effect**

*Wang Yining, Chen Tian, Zang Xinyu*

**Abstract:** With the continuous development of urbanization, upgrading culture as soft power has gradually become an indispensable part of urban regeneration. As a catalyst for urban development, urban marketing can provide new ideas and methods for urban regeneration planning. Taking the classic Guggenheim effect as an example, this paper analyzes the mechanism of Bilbao's regeneration through the Guggenheim Museum marketing, and evaluates its influence on Bilbao's economic, society, culture and urban space over the past 20 years. It shows that coordinated and efficient organization and management, dynamic and long-term renewal mechanism, professional and international marketing strategy and power rooted in local are the keys to the success of the Bilbao model, and this research can provide reference for urban regeneration activities in China.

**Keywords:** Urban Marketing; Urban Regeneration; Bilbao; Guggenheim Effect; Urban Culture

**Citation:** WANG Y, CHEN T, ZANG X. Urban marketing to drive urban regeneration: from the Guggenheim effect to the Bilbao effect[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(4): 55-63. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2018.382.

**Research on Hotspots and Trends of Urban Studies from Foreign Journals (2010-2017): A Quantitative Study Based on Citespace**

*Chen Yujie, Li Ziqing, Ding Kaili, Yuan Yuan*

**Abstract:** Under the background of new urbanization, urban theories and practices of foreign academic journals have been important sources of Chinese counterparts. This paper makes statistical and visualized analysis on journals of Cities, Urban Studies, Habitat International, International Journal of Urban and Regional Research from 2010 to 2017, displaying in the following aspects: time distribution of papers, numbers of papers, research focuses, research trends, research contents, and so on. Then this paper classifies the research contents into six parts, including "the economic research under the background of globalization" "social space research from the perspective of humanism" "governance, institution and policy" "urban regeneration and gentrification" "neighborhood and community research from micro-perspective" and "integration research with other disciplines". It is expected to provide instructions and references to Chinese urban research and practices.

**Keywords:** Urban Studies; Research Review; CiteSpace; Visualized Analysis ; Academic Journal

**Citation:** CHEN Y, LI Z, DING K, et al. Research on hotspots and trends of urban studies from foreign journals (2010-2017): a quantitative study based on Citespace[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(4): 64-71. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2018.107.

**Advances in Quantitative Research Methodologies for the Spatial Layout of Rural Settlement in Recent 20 Years**

*Yang Xi*

**Abstract:** Nowadays, professional planning began to play an important role in the development of rural reconstruction in China when the method for rural settlement research started to stride forward from descriptive stage to quantitative stage, which can help to extract and apply spatial rules. This paper, based on the review of quantitative researches on rural settlements in recent 20 years at home and abroad, makes comments on the methods at two levels: static methods and dynamic methods, judging their advantages and limitations, and discussing about the key problems, the scope of application, the shortages and the development trend of quantitative methodology, which provides reference for future researches and practices.

**Keywords:** Rural Planning; Rural Settlement; Spatial Layout; Quantitative Research; Methodologies

**Citation:** YANG X. Advances in quantitative research methodologies for the spatial layout of rural settlement in recent 20 years[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(4): 72-80. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2018.340.

**Constructing a Spatial Planning System with Clear Authority and Responsibility: The Experience and Enlightenment from Japan**

*Li Yazhou, Liu Songling*

**Abstract:** Japan has a similar spatial planning system as China, which has a complex system of multiple-planning, and can be used as an important reference for China. This paper makes an in-depth and detailed study of Japan's spatial planning system by analyzing a large number of first-hand materials. The study shows the experience of Japan is that the authorities of different levels and departments have clear boundaries and perfect coordination mechanism under clear law systems. In the end, several suggestions, including delineation of authorities, spatial planning legislation, and the establishment of planning coordination mechanism are put forward to optimize China's spatial planning system.

**Keywords:** Spatial Planning; Land Use Planning; Multiple-planning; Division of Responsibilities; Planning Coordination; Japan

**Citation:** LI Y, LIU S. Constructing a spatial planning system with clear authority and responsibility: the experience and enlightenment from Japan[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(4): 81-88. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2018.277.

**The Enlightenment of Zoning Practice in the U.S. Under the National Land and Spatial Planning Framework to Chinese Regulatory Detailed Planning Reform**

*Han Wenjing, Qiu Zeyuan, Wang Mei, Zhang Zhengfeng, Wan Chengwei, Yang Xi*

**Abstract:** Urbanization in China has gradually entered a new era of transition toward high-quality development. The regulatory framework of urban land use master planning has shown some serious problems in controlling urban land uses and can no longer meet the demand for more efficiently controlling the uses of precious urban spaces called by the transformation of market economy and the reform in the National Land and Spatial Planning System. This paper starts from the review on

the general background and development of zoning, a land use regulatory system in the U.S. and compares the zoning practice in the U.S., specifically in the City of New York, to the practices of the Urban Regulatory Land use Planning system in China in terms of regulatory status, legal effect, regulatory contents and implementation procedure. Looking forward, we present several new ideas for future reform in the Regulatory Detailed Planning, such as comprehensive land use control at a parcel level, diversity of regulations, enhanced legal effects of the existing land use controls, and diversity and flexibility of land use control measures to meet the new requirements of the National Land and Spatial Planning System reform under the new era of transition.
**Keywords:** National Land and Spatial Planning; Land Use Controls; Regulatory Detailed Planning; Zoning; Spatial Governance
**Citation:** HAN W, QIU Z, WANG M, et al. The enlightenment of zoning practice in the U.S. under the national land and spatial planning framework to Chinese regulatory detailed planning reform[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(4): 89-95. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2019.210.

**Spatial Planning Adapting to Climate Change: Progress in the Content and Methodology**

*Yang Liuqing, Chen Wen, Wu Jiawei, Sun Wei, Li Yan*

**Abstract:** Climate change brings various negative effects to human daily life and production, and thus poses a threat to sustainable urban development. Spatial planning has been widely accepted as an effective strategy responding to climate change and city safety problems caused by climate change and extreme weather events. However, little information is available on the combination of spatial planning and climate change adaptation. This paper focuses on “how to integrate climate change into spatial planning”, and summarizes the spatial planning experience of cities and researches in the literature from the perspectives of spatial planning goal-setting, content-setting and planning methods. In summary, first, spatial planning goal-setting should combine concept of resilient city with climate change adaptation; second, planning content should add climate change impact assessment, and integrate the assessment results into infrastructure layout, urban spatial pattern design, ecological security pattern construction, local regulation and policy as well as planning coordination. In terms of planning methods, scenario planning, dynamic cycle adjustment and community participation should be enhanced in the process of decision-making. In addition, on the basis of summarizing the research reviews at home and abroad, this paper points out that the research on spatial planning adapting to climate change from interdisciplinary perspectives are far from sufficient. Besides, the coverage of research scale and research object is incomplete. Hence, this paper proposes several issues that need to be studied urgently, namely quantitative evaluation of spatial influence of climate change, ideal spatial pattern adapting to climate change, best adapting practices at home and abroad, and rationalizing and validating pathways of dynamic adjustment in spatial planning adapting to climate change.
**Keywords:** Spatial Planning; Adaptation; Climate Change; Content; Method; Research Progress
**Citation:** YANG L, CHEN W, WU J, et al. Spatial planning adapting to climate change: progress in the content and methodology[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(4): 96-103. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2019.164.

**The Response to Public Health in American Urban Planning Education: History, Training Mode and Enlightenment**

*Li Zhiming, Yao Yingshan, Song Yan*

**Abstract:** Cultivating urban planning professionals with public health awareness, knowledge, and skills is of great importance to the sustainable development of urban and rural society in China. This paper briefly reviews three historical stages of the American urban planning education community, regarding to the awareness of public health and the education of this type of interdisciplinary professionals since twentieth Century. Taking Columbia University, University of California at Berkeley, University of Southern California, and University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill as examples, this paper analyzes the practical experience in the training methodology, course system, and curriculum content of such joint education paradigm, which reveals an international trend and prospect of the joint education between urban planning and public health. This paper tries to provide some useful reference and enlightenment for the training of professionals in this interdisciplinary field in China.

**Keywords:** Urban Planning; Public Health; History; Joint Education; Enlightenment

**Citation:** LI Z, YAO Y, SONG Y. The response to public health in American urban planning education: history, training mode and enlightenment[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(4): 104-113. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2019.114.

**Sustainable Urban Planning and Design Concept in the Netherlands Oriented by Urban Metabolism**

*Gao Xiaoming, Wang Zhipeng, Zhao Jilong, Mao Xiaotian, Liu Chang'an*

**Abstract:** Currently, as an ecological concept, urban metabolism has gradually penetrated into urban planning and design fields and has become a key method for countries in the world to cope with urban ecological crisis. Faced with this emerging issue, the Netherlands carried out a series of related studies and achieved some unique achievements. Therefore, based on the background analysis of urban metabolic research in the Netherlands, through the classification and analysis of urban metabolism applied to urban planning and design research, this paper proposes: a spatial optimization strategy based on material flow analysis, a technology integration strategy based on cyclic metabolism system, and potential exploration strategies based on cyclic metabolism mechanism. Eventually it is the goal of this paper to provide some theoretical and practical guidance for the ecological urban planning and design in China.

**Keywords:** Urban Metabolism; Urban Planning and Design; Resource Cycle Metabolism; Materials Flow Analysis; Urban Ecosystem

**Citation:** GAO X, WANG Z, ZHAO J, et al. Sustainable urban planning and design concept in the Netherlands oriented by urban metabolism[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(4): 114-123. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2018.534.

**Land Preparation Under TOD Strategy: Case Studies of Shanghai, Shenzhen and Dongguan**

*Yang Jiawen, Duan Yang, Le Xiaohui*

**Abstract:** Land preparation is the foundation for development or redevelopment projects around rail transit station. However, most cities in China lack practical experience in this specific field. This

paper evaluates relevant practices in Shanghai, Shenzhen and Dongguan, hoping to provide examples for other cities to follow. Development opportunities along transit lines are divided into two categories: new development and redevelopment. For new development, we analyze the acquisition of land use right and the comprehensive air right development on top of metro car depot. For redevelopment opportunities, we study how the negotiation between the city government and the developer leads to adjustment of sub-division and development intensity, and the synergy between TOD projects and urban renewal.
**Keywords:** Transit-oriented Development; Land Preparation; New Development; Redevelopment; Urban Renewal
**Citation:** YANG J, DUAN Y, LE X. Land preparation under TOD strategy: case studies of Shanghai, Shenzhen and Dongguan[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(4): 124-130. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2018.190.

**Integrated Intensity Regulation in TOD Planning Along Rail Transit Line**

*Liu Quan, Shi Yiting*

**Abstract:** TOD planning emphasizes the shaping of compact urban form, but the actual forms are many and varied in practices. In TOD planning management, intensity planning regulation is an important method to improve the compact and intensive development. It can be divided into four steps including the TOD density zoning from the city-wide perspective, the differentiated intensity management and intensity transfer inside and outside of TOD nodes, intensity zoning and classification control within TOD nodes, and incentive FAR management mechanism. Based on above analysis, this paper gives improvement suggestions: integrated intensity planning regulation from space perspective, regulation pertinence on different stages from time perspective, and comprehensiveness of regulation from mechanism perspective should be used in TOD planning practices, so that compact urban form in TOD area can be shaped better.
**Keywords:** Transit-oriented Development; Urban Form; Development Intensity; Floor Area Ratio; Planning Regulation
**Citation:** LIU Q, SHI Y. Integrated intensity regulation in TOD planning along rail transit line[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(4): 131-137. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2017.597.

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**History and Present of German Villages**

*Gerhard Henkel*

**Abstract:** In comparison to traditional villages 200 years ago, modern German villages have changed a lot in appearance, social and economic structure, infrastructure, self-government or autonomy, and lifestyle. However, traditions such as the commitment to the village community, cooperation, mutual assistance, and closeness to nature are preserved. In order to reduce imbalances between regions, a paradigm shift took place in the spatial development planning in the last twenty years: the centralized, standardized concepts that are dictated "from top to bottom" have changed towards endogenous or regionally adapted development. Country and city are of equal importance for the state as a whole and for society. They are dependent on each other and build a community of interests and responsibilities. The balanced coexistence of city and country is still a high national objective in Germany.

**Keywords:** Traditional Villages; Modern Villages; Self-government; Equivalent Living Conditions in Urban and Rural Areas; Spatial Planning; Local Politics; Rural Development; Democracy in Regional Administration

**Citation:** HENKEL G. History and present of German villages[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(5): 1-5. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2020.320.

**The Functional Restructuring and Endogenous Development of Rural Areas in Germany**

*Qian Lingyan, Gan Jing, Zhang Li, Jiang Wei*

**Abstract:** The endogenous development of rural areas in Germany aims to enhance the quality of rural spaces, improve the quality of local life, and reduce land consumption. In this way, Germany ensures the sustainability of rural development. This paper introduces the reconstruction of the multiple functions of the rural areas in Germany in the 21st Century, and analyzes the background, legal framework, regulatory tools and promotion projects of endogenous development. On the basis of the German experiences, this paper finally puts forward enlightenments to China's rural development.

**Keywords:** Rural Areas; Functional Restructuring; Endogenous Development; Germany; Control Instrument; Public Participation

**Citation:** QIAN L, GAN J, ZHANG L, et al. The functional restructuring and endogenous development of rural areas in Germany[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(5): 6-13. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2020.341.

**Desire or Frustration, or Both? Current Thoughts on Equivalent Living Conditions in Urban and Rural Areas**

*Holger Magel*

**Abstract:** The discussion about equivalent living conditions in Germany is booming. With its model of territorial justice, Bavaria has set an ethically sound scientific model, particularly for strengthening threatened rural areas. Now it will depend on whether the pledge is followed by coherent and objectively assessable actions, in order to give people better chances for a good life in the countryside, which generates desire to live in these areas instead of frustration and rural exodus. This way, policy would comply with the deeply rooted human needs for security and feeling of

safety provided by spaces for slowing down and resilience in times of disruptive changes. Rural land management becomes a means for development of social potential.
**Keywords:** Rural Areas; Equivalent Living Conditions; Spatial Justice; Deceleration; Oases of Resonance; Rural Development; Village Renewal; Social Potential; Home
**Citation:** MAGEL H. Desire or frustration, or both? current thoughts on equivalent living conditions in urban and rural areas[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(5): 14-22. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2020.290.

**"Vitalitäts-Check" for Endogenous Development of Rural Communities: Practice in Bavaria, Germany and Its Enlightenments**

*Gan Jing, Qian Lingyan, Yang Xiu*

**Abstract:** Scientific assessment of rural vitality and identification of rural development problems are of great significance to implement Rural Revitalization Strategy, to improve national governance system and to optimize territory spatial layout. The new rural vitality assessment tool "Vitalitäts-Check zur Innenentwicklung für Dörfer und Gemeinden" (Vitalitäts-Check) launched by the rural development authority of Bavaria Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry in Germany, aims to provide a basis for local governments and planners to formulate forward-looking strategies for village renewal, rural community development and cross-border regional community connection based on a comprehensive and objective assessment. This paper analyzes the new trends of rural development in Bavaria as the background to propose Vitalitäts-Check, introduces the task, assessment area, identification of endogenous development potential, assessment indicators and expression of the analysis results. Application performance is reviewed with case study of Intermunicipal Alliance "Oberes Werntal" and the experience of Vitalitäts-Check in Bavaria is summarized to put forward enlightenments to China's rural vitality evaluation and activation strategies.
**Keywords:** Vitalitäts-Check; Endogenous Development (Innenentwicklung); Land Management Database; Development Potential; Supply(Versorgung); Bavaria;Oberes Werntal
**Citation:** GAN J, QIAN L, YANG X. "Vitalitäts-Check" for endogenous development of rural communities: practice in Bavaria, Germany and its enlightenments[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(5): 23-34. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2020.286.

**Endogenous Development Oriented Activation of the Spatial Potentials in Rural Area: A Case Study of MELAP, Baden-Württemberg in Germany**

*Kerstin Gothe, Jiang Wei, Ding Yuxin*

**Abstract:** Compared with the shrinking areas represented by the eastern Germany, the economic distribution of small towns and rural areas in Baden-Württemberg in southwestern Germany is relatively reasonable. However, it is still facing new trends and challenges such as aging of population, restructuring of economic, vacancy of village centers, low utilization of traditional infrastructure and reduced quality of life. This has led to corresponding changes in existing policy provisions, and has spawned new strategic measures. In order to response to the new problems of rural development, the Ministry of Rural Areas and Consumer Protection Baden-Württemberg has launched a demonstration project called "MELAP" (Modellprojekt zur Eindämmung des

Landschaftsverbrauchs durch Aktivierung des inner?rtlichen Potenzials) in recent years, which means to reduce land consumption by activating brownfield development. This project aims to attract local residents to return, improve the quality of life in villages and towns and stimulate the sustainable development through revitalizing the centres of villages and towns. This article analyzes the origin, goals, implementation of the MELAP project, and the performance of the Michelbach village as an example, explains the possible effects of endogenous development in activating the spatial potential of inventory space in small towns and rural areas, with a view to explore new ideas and make recommendations for the development of inventory spaces in rural areas of China.
**Keywords:** Endogenous Development; Rural Area; Baden-Württemberg; MELAP; Michelbach
**Citation:** GOTHE K, JIANG W, DING Y. Endogenous development oriented activation of the spatial potentials in rural area: a case study of MELAP, Baden-Württemberg in Germany[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(5): 35-44. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2020.328.

**Cultural Landscape as Resource for Sustainable Rural Development: Cognition, Method and Practice**

*Thomas Büttner, Kong Dongyi*

**Abstract:** The sustainable development of rural China needs innovative concepts. The rural development strategy of the Rhoen Biosphere Reserve in Germany is guided by the concept of cultural landscape. The main idea is to inventory the elements of cultural resources, identify, describe and evaluate their elements and structures, and display their historical landscape changes. At the same time, with the “cultural landscape database”, each piece of cultural landscape information will have a positioning based on its own characteristics. The information elaborated strengthened the awareness of the local history and culture, and also strengthened the cultural identity and community connection through the coordination between history and stories, people and scenery. With the help of the recognition and analysis of the cultural landscape, people can reach a consensus on the “regional characteristics” of the comprehensive meaning of history, society and aesthetics in rural areas. Rural sustainability strategies, research projects, and economic development plans based on the concept of cultural landscapes are also launched in the Rhoen region. The concept of cultural landscape can also provide a reference for Chinese rural development ideas and methods.
**Keywords:** Rural Sustainable Development; Cultural Landscape; Biosphere Reserve; Inventories and Regionalization; Cultural Landscape Database; Initiative “Learning on Site”; LEADER
**Citation:** BÜTTNER T, KONG D. Cultural landscape as resource for sustainable rural development: cognition, method and practice[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(5): 45-52. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2020.314.

**Experiments on the Construction of Urban-Rural Integration: The IBA “Future Urbanized Village” Project in Thuringia, Germany**

*Marta Doehler-Behzadi, Kong Dongyi*

**Abstract:** The IBA project with a century-old tradition of experimentation puts forward the concept of “Future Urbanized Village” (Zukunftes Stadtland) in Thuringia, Germany. In the process of “re-urbanization”, based on the spatial structure characteristics of the local small settlements and the

aging social problem, the relationship between cities and villages needs to be rethought. Cities cannot be defined by geographical scope, but should be defined as a “lifestyle” or as an urbanized social state. The boundaries between village and city can be broken. The urban-rural integration development can meet diverse social needs and improve the quality of life. “Future Urbanized Village” represents the exploration of new coordination relationships between settlements and open spaces and resource systems. It gets rid of the unsustainability of past dependence on fixed urban-rural relations and globalized resources, and provides the possibility for a new social metabolism of urban-rural integration. Through the introduction of system of the IBA Thuringia und two practical cases, we can also have a systematic understanding of the concept of “future urbanized village”. In addition, discussions related to China’s practical issues also run through every chapter.
**Keywords:** International Bauausstellung; Future Urbanized Village; Decentralized Urban-Rural Settlement Structure; Baukultur; Urban-Rural Integration; Rural Revival
**Citation:** DOEHLER-BEHZADI M, KONG D. Experiments on the construction of urban-rural integration: The IBA “Future Urbanized Village” Project in Thuringia, Germany[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(5): 53-60. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2020.315.

**Cultural Approach to Urban Regeneration in the West: Cases in London and Sydney**

*Chen Jie*

**Abstract:** Cultural approach has been gradually applied to urban regeneration practices. Western scholars identified the progressive, creative and entrepreneurial cultural strategies in urban regeneration, and summarized four aspects of characteristics. Through a review of western literatures, this paper expands the characteristics of cultural strategies into seven aspects, namely, architectural type, potential value, goals, main stakeholders, target audience, type of cultural programs and facilities, and cultural activities. Focusing on cases in London and Sydney, the author summarizes the main characteristics of three cultural development strategies, in attempting to enrich existing literature and provide a reference to the urban regeneration practices in China.
**Keywords:** Urban Regeneration; Cultural Approach; Progressive Strategy; Creative Strategy; Entrepreneurial Strategy; The West; London; Sydney
**Citation:** CHEN J. Cultural approach to urban regeneration in the west: cases in London and Sydney[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(5): 61-69. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2018.343.

**Progress of Studies on the Relationship Between Urban Green Space and Public Health**

*Dong Yuping, Liu Helin, Qi Jun*

**Abstract:** Urban life in recent years has turned to be more sedentary, which has caused the pressing issue of public’s subhealth. It has been proved that urban green space (UGS) can contribute to the improvement of public health. Thus, themes related to the relationship between UGS and public health has recently become the research focuses in the field of healthy cities. Generally, these themes can be grouped into three aspects which are the health benefits from UGS, the factors that may affect these benefits, and the underlying mechanisms that generate these benefits. In this sense, this paper organizes the reviews and comments in three dimensions accordingly. The extant research displays that three categories of impact factors contribute to the health benefits, namely the availability, the accessibility and the self-features of UGS; and the underlying mechanisms work through cultural

ecosystem services, regulating ecosystem services and supporting ecosystem services. In addition, different moderators, such as socio-economic status and demographic characteristics, can also exert their impacts. However, the complete interaction pathways between UGS and public health have almost not been explored. Moreover, the indicators, data, analysis methods as well as spatial analysis unit used by those published works are still limited, which need to be solved by new multiple-data sources and analysis techniques. Regarding these issues, in the end we propose seven research dimensions on the relationship between UGS and public health that entail much deeper explorations and more applicable conclusions in the field of urban planning.
**Keywords:** Urban Green Space; Public Health; Mechanism; Impact Factor; Research Progress
**Citation:** DONG Y, LIU H, QI J. Progress of studies on the relationship between urban green space and public health[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(5): 70-79. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2019.651.

**Research Progress and Key Dimension Exploration of Healthy Community Construction: Based on the Analysis of International Knowledge Map**

*Wu Yizhou, Yang Jiacheng, Chen Qianhu*

**Abstract:** Since the WHO launched the call for healthy community in 1986, the cause has gradually developed and spread out to the Western countries, Japan, Singapore, China, and many other countries. This paper analyzes the mapping knowledge domain of health community research with the help of CiteSpace. The study finds that the healthy community research is mainly conducted in the United States, Canada, Australia and China. The research area generally covers people's roles and feelings, environment and nature, social roles, healthy cities and healthy communities, as well as community parks and aging. This type of research has experienced an evolution in terms of its primary focus: the integration of physical environment-mental health-philosophy, economics, sociology and other disciplines-community self-adjustment (community resilience). Combining the domestic and international authoritative standards with the actual circumstances in China, this paper summarizes the connotation of healthy community and proposed six dimensions of healthy community construction, including healthy housing, healthy environment, healthy transportation, health facilities, healthy activities, and healthy society.
**Keywords:** Healthy Community; Mapping Knowledge Domain; Connotation; Key Dimensions; CiteSpace
**Citation:** WU Y, YANG J, CHEN Q. Research progress and key dimension exploration of healthy community construction: based on the analysis of international knowledge map[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(5): 80-90. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2019.463.

**Review of Collective Housing Research in Developed Countries and Its Enlightment to China**

*Liu Hongping, Li Jianfeng, Anthony J. Ward*

**Abstract:** Collective housing is a good way to alleviate the rising house prices, improve the housing security system, mitigate the social conflicts caused by residential segregation and create a harmonious society. The paper analyzes the emergence and development of the collective housing in the western developed countries, summarizes the progress of research from the definition of collective housing, efficiency evaluation, social influence, architecture and design, and provides suggestions on how to develop collective housing in China.

**Keywords:** Collective Housing; Affordable Housing; Community Inclusion; Shared Ownership Household; Cooperation and Sharing; Common Space
**Citation:** LIU H, LI J, WARD A J. Review of collective housing research in developed countries and its enlightment to China[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(5): 91-97. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2018.425.

**Rethinking Capital in Rural Governance from a Corporatism Perspective: Empirical Research in Village H, Jiangxi Province**

*Yang Jieying, Zhang Jingxiang*

**Abstract:** Attracting private capital has been employed as a popular method for rural revitalization in China. Nevertheless, as literature suggests, this method has raised many challenges to the villages, including unfair allocation of social resources, destroyed social fabric, and mounting interest conflicts among rural local governments, villagers, and private enterprises. As a response, the intermediary villager organizations have widely been used by the Chinese government during the implementation of rural revival programs, in order to facilitate the interests of different groups and to cope with the social conflicts. Applying the corporatism theory when analyzing the H Village, Wuyuan, Jiangxi, as a case, this paper argues that deliberately kept "neutral" role of local governments has functioned to alleviate the conflicts between villagers and enterprises, and to overcome the challenges that are largely caused by the dominance of private capitals. Also, enterprises with social responsibilities, which was given by government, can bind villagers more closely. Embedding the intermediary organizations such as village committees and cooperatives can provide a discussing channel to safeguard the interests of villagers. Reasonable distribution of interests between enterprises and villagers brings to a sustainable income. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen government control and to formulate policies that benefits the people; to establish a government-led feedback model through intermediary organizations; to improve the villagers' awareness on the revitalization for eliminating "asymmetric risks"; as well as to ask for social responsibilities taken by enterprises through regulations. The study provides suggestions to Chinese rural areas on the construction of a sustainable capital investment structure.

**Keywords:** Capital-driven; Corporatism; Pattern; Rural Governance; Wuyuan
**Citation:** YANG J, ZHANG J. Rethinking capital in rural governance from a corporatism perspective: empirical research in Village H, Jiangxi Province[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(5): 98-105. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2019.158.

**Simplifying Planning Process, Initiating "Neighbourhood Planning": Experience and Lessons from England Spatial Planning System Reform**

*Yao Rui, Yu Li, Chen Chun*

**Abstract:** In 2010, the Coalition government of UK faced the challenges of national economic recession and sustainable development. Therefore, the United Government promulgated the "Localism Act 2011" which establishes "neighbourhood plan" while revoking the former statutory plan, "Regional Spatial Strategy". The objectives of the Act were to simplify planning process, to promote the reform of the spatial planning system by localism, and to reduce restrains, such as lack of ability in dealing with changes and less efficiency in traditional spatial planning system. This

paper analyses the measures including simplified planning process and the initiation of "neighbourhood plan" in this reform to explore potential and/or existing problems of new initiatives. It is expected to provide some experience and lessons for the establishment and improvement of "Territorial Space Planning System" in China by analysing these issues.
**Keywords:** Spatial Planning System Reform; Localism; Simplified Planning Process; Neighbourhood Plan; England
**Citation:** YAO R, YU L, CHEN C. Simplifying planning process, initiating "neighbourhood planning": experience and lessons from England spatial planning system reform[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(5): 106-113. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2019.314.

**Application of S-CAD Approach in Urban-Rural Planning Evaluation**

*Li Dongxue, Wang Xingping, Bai Lulu, Liu Shifang*

**Abstract:** With the continuous development of urban-rural planning evaluation theoretical research and practical exploration, the planning evaluation begins to cover all stages and dimensions of the planning, but the evaluation still lacks scientific and rational analysis methods. Based on the public policy attributes of urban-rural planning, this paper tries to apply the S-CAD approach proposed by Hok-Lin Leung to urban and rural planning evaluation. On the one hand, this method is directly applied to planning evaluation, and the logic, efficiency and feasibility of the planning text are examined. On the other hand, with the help of the S-CAD framework, the implementation process and implementation effects of the plan are evaluated. The weak links of the plan are monitored from both the text and the implementation policy levels, and the formation reasons of the implementation evaluation results are accurately analyzed. The introduction of the S-CAD approach is conducive to comprehensively constructing the evaluation framework from the material level and the value level, evaluating the technical rationality and value rationality of the planning, promoting the expression of the planning policy attributes in the evaluation process, and providing a scientific and rational quantitative tool for planning evaluation.
**Keywords:** S-CAD Approach; Urban-Rural Planning; Text Evaluation; Evaluation Implementation; Quantitative Analysis
**Citation:** LI D, WANG X, BAI L, et al. Application of S-CAD approach in urban-rural planning evaluation[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(5): 114-123. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2018.376.

**Blend the Streams into the City Life: Enlightenments from the Development of San Antonio Riverwalk**

*Chen Yong, Wu Hao*

**Abstract:** Many cities grow upon rivers. Local spatial morphology, living patterns and cultural characteristics were formed based on the long-term interaction between inhabitants and natural rivers. The Riverwalk in San Antonio in the United States is a prosperous and green open place that was transformed from a flood control channel. During its development process, the river catalyzes inner city revitalization and gives full play of the comprehensive values of ecology, landscape and leisure. It has become a paradigm of the contemporary conservation of small or medium-scale riverfront spaces. By reviewing the evolution of the San Antonio River and the Riverwalk, this paper investigates Riverwalk's design concepts and development strategies from the perspectives of

functional transformation, local cultural inheritance, and natural habitat restoration. The success of its development owed to five essential aspects, which are spatial form design, land use organization, waterfront construction, interactive development, and cooperative development mechanism. Under the background of urban renewal, the current practices of comprehensive river management, river vitality recovery, and river functional transformation in Chinese cities could be enlightened from this study.
**Keywords:** San Antonio; Riverwalk; Waterfront; Urban Revitalization; Elements Integration; Multilateral Cooperation
**Citation:** CHEN Y, WU H. Blend the streams into the city life: enlightenments from the development of San Antonio Riverwalk[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(5): 124-132. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2019.103.

**Josep Lluís Sert's International Architecture Organization Activities and Urbanism**

*Jiang Zhengliang*

**Abstract:** Josep Lluís Sert was a famous Spanish architect, and the second-generation leader of the modern architecture movement and educator. In his early years, Sert founded GATCPAC, a Spanish modern architecture organization, and then served as the chairman of the CIAM (Congrès Internationaux d'Architecture Moderne) for 10 years after the World War II. By calling on the urban design conference held by Harvard Graduate School of Design, he gradually opened up the field of contemporary urban design. He also made an important contribution to the formation of the UN Habitat I. Following the process of difference events, this paper discusses several key topics, including the erection and disintegration of the CIAM, the modern architecture movement from European internationalization to globalization, the collision of ideas between new-era and old-era architects, and the field of urban design and the balance of human habitats founded by Sert. On one hand, the paper presents the whole course of the modern architecture movement and several distinctive characteristics after the World War II: abandoning the international and unified paradigm; focusing on the communications among regional and individual national levels; paying more attention to domestic cultures and local characteristics. On the other hand, we can also see that Sert, as the second-generation leader of the modern architecture movement, has chosen various cutting-edge themes of modern architecture during different times and social changes, and has continued his efforts to continue the general direction of the modern architecture movement.
**Keywords:** Josep Lluís Sert; GATCPAC; CIAM; Urban Design; Civic Design; Balanced Habitat
**Citation:** JIANG Z. Josep Lluís Sert's international architecture organization activities and urbanism[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(5): 133-144. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2018.270.

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**Models and Policies of Rental Housing Development in 15 International Metropolises**

*Tian Li, Xia Jing*

**Abstract:** By selecting 15 international metropolises, including New York, Los Angeles, London, Paris, Amsterdam, Berlin, Hamburg, Munich, Zurich, Tokyo, Seoul, Beijing, Shanghai, Hong Kong and Shenzhen, we analyze the evolution of their policies in rental housing development, and characteristics of current models. This paper identifies eight key indicators of socio-economic and rental housing development, and adopts cluster analysis to classify them into several types. Moreover, we examine the characteristics of their housing development policies, and explore the implications for rental housing development in China from the perspectives of development strategy, organization development and regulations making.

**Keywords:** Rental Housing; International Metropolises; Policies; Model; Affordability

**Citation:** TIAN LI, XIA J. Models and policies of rental housing development in 15 international metropolises[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(6): 1-7. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2020.346.

**On the Inner Logics of Divergence of Rental Housing Models in Metropolises: Case Comparison Between New York and Berlin**

*Chen Jie*

**Abstract:** This paper first reviews the theoretical resources related to the interpretation of diversity of urban rental housing development mode, and reveals that the rental development mode, including the internal structure of rental housing sector, is determined by the macro background constraints of economic system, social concept, welfare system, financial structure, etc. After that, this paper makes a comparative study of New York and Berlin as typical cases, and places special focus on the different performance characteristics and economic-social consequences of the financialization of rental sectors in the two cities in recent years. Based on these theoretical analysis and case study, this paper puts forward a series of suggestions for the choice of rental housing development mode and the governance of rental sector in domestic metropolises.

**Keywords:** Rental Housing; International Comparison; Urban Governance; Financialization; Housing Policy

**Citation:** CHEN J. On the inner logics of divergence of rental housing models in metropolises: case comparison between New York and Berlin[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(6): 8-15. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2020.349.

**Development Dilemma and Policy Breakthrough of China's Rental Market**

*Shao Ting*

**Abstract:** Since reform of urban housing system in 1998, housing demand of Chinese residents has mainly been solved by purchasing. The development of rental market is relatively slow. Since the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the State has attached great importance to the development of housing rental market and adopted a series of policy measures. But in reality, the development of housing rental market still faces many institutional mechanisms and policy dilemmas. Based on the analysis of the current situation of China's housing rental market, this paper points out six dilemmas, such as mismatch between supply and demand of rental housing, insufficient development of institutionalization, disorder of market order, and sluggish legislation.

Finally, it puts forward some suggestions for establishing and improving the relevant supporting systems and policies.
**Keywords:** Rental Housing; Accessible for Both Renting and Purchasing; Development Dilemma; Policy Breakthrough; Same Right of Renting and Purchasing
**Citation:** SHAO T. Development dilemma and policy breakthrough of China's rental market[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(6): 16-22. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2020.351.

**Exploring the Unitary System of the Rental Housing Market Under the German Socio-Market Model: A Case Study of Berlin**

*Zhang Xinyi, Xia Jing, Sun Bindong*

**Abstract:** Different from the 'duality system' in most countries, Germany has developed a 'unitary system' of the rental-housing market under its socio-market model. With its low owner-occupied rate, high rental rate and low price-income ratio, the housing market in Germany is an excellent reflection of a healthy developed housing market that choose and stick to the unitary system. This paper holds that the key to the success of the unitary rental-housing system is the integration of the non-profit and profit-making market, which greatly ensures the diversity and competitiveness of the rental market, making the cost-renting houses attractive to the suppliers in the market, while providing flexibility for the supply of rental housing to cope with various changes in demand. This paper evaluates the implementation of the 'two-tier rent management system', the housing cooperatives, and the 'protection of tenants' rights' in the unitary house-renting system. On this basis, the paper shows the development of Berlin's rental-housing market as a case model under the unitary system, thereby providing suggestions on the rental-housing market of large cities in China.
**Keywords:** Socio-Market Model; Unitary System; Cost Renting; Germany; Berlin
**Citation:** ZHANG X, XIA J, SUN B. Exploring the unitary system of the rental housing market under the German socio-market model: a case study of Berlin[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(6): 23-30. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2020.347.

**Exploration of Dutch Social Housing Sale Mechanism**

*Jiao Yixue*

**Abstract:** The Netherlands began to promote the sale of social housing from the late 1970s. During the long developing period, the government has strictly regulated the types and quantities of social housing for sale to ensure that the total amount of social housing is basically stable and can meet the rental requirements of low-income families. This paper focuses on the background and purpose of the selling of social housing in the Netherlands, the selling objects and conditions, the selling approaches, etc., and analyzes the effectiveness and risks of social housing for sale in the case of Amsterdam. This paper aims at providing useful suggestions for Chinese affordable housing development and management.
**Keywords:** Dutch Social Housing; Public Rental Housing; Sale Mechanism; Sale Mode; Social Integration
**Citation:** JIAO Y. Exploration of Dutch social housing sale mechanism[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(6): 31-37. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2019.461.

**Unaffordable Home Ownership: The Evolution and Enlightenment of Hong Kong's Public Housing Policy**

*Wang Zijing, Liang Yinlong, Shao Ting*

**Abstract:** In recent years, large cities in China are generally facing the double challenges of overpriced housing and housing shortage. Middle and low-income people in cities are suffering from long-term difficulty in obtaining affordable housing, which has become an important obstacle to realize the goal of high-quality urbanization. To achieve the goal of "Home Ownership Scheme", Hong Kong has explored a set of public housing policies since the 1950s, which stipulate that public houses are mainly for rent and rarely for sale. The implementation of the public housing policies have achieved remarkable results but also accumulated a lot of contradictions. This paper first reviews the content and historical evolution of Hong Kong's public housing policies. Then it evaluates the implementation effects of the public housing policy in four stages: forced intervention, active intervention, negative intervention, and moderate intervention. Finally, the success and shortcomings of Hong Kong's public housing policies are summarized, which can provide inspiration and reference for the public housing policy-making of large cities in mainland China.

**Keywords:** Housing Shortage; Overpriced Housing; Middle and Low-income People; Public Housing Policy; Affordable Home Ownership; Hong Kong

**Citation:** WANG Z, LIANG Y, SHAO T. Unaffordable home ownership: the evolution and enlightenment of Hong Kong's public housing policy[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(6): 38-44. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2020.355.

**From "Exogenous Forces" to "Endogenous Forces": Research, Practice and Enlightenment of Rural Development Driving Forces in Europe After World War II**

*Zhang Chen, Xiao Dawei*

**Abstract:** At present, the rapid pace of globalization promotes the international flow of knowledge and practical experience, and these transnational knowledge reference can provide relevant solutions for similar problems encountered in the development of other regions. Under the realistic background of rapid urban-rural transformation in China, rural development is facing enormous challenges. From the perspective of rural development dynamics, this paper attempts to trace the change of cognition on the sources and components of driving forces in European rural research and policy practice, in order to provide ideas for the plight of rural development in China. Rural development in Europe has experienced a process of transition from over-reliance on exogenous driving factors such as urban capital, technology and government policy subsidies to emphasizing endogenous driving factors such as rural nature, history, human resources and community development capabilities. Simultaneously, the way of rural development has shifted from rural modernization under government intervention to community-led rural diversification. At present, Chinese rural development still relies on the involvement of a large number of external driving forces. In this process, government-led rural development ignores the main force of rural community, which is the key to sustainable rural development. Therefore, the European experience provides lessons and enlightenments for our rural development in the role of government, the return of community subjects and the exploration of diversified paths.

**Keywords:** European Countryside; Rural Development; Driving Factors; Exogenous Forces; Endogenous Forces

**Citation:** ZHANG C, XIAO D. From “exogenous forces” to “endogenous forces”: research, practice and enlightenment of rural development driving forces in Europe after World War II[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(6): 45-51. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2019.117.

**Compact Green Axis Types in City Center: Open Space Scale, Composition, Bicycle and Pedestrian Friendly Edge Analysis**

*Fan Wei, Jin Yunfeng*

**Abstract:** Some Chinese city centers have abundant green spaces but lack humanization scale and pedestrian activity place. There are lots of green axis which are open spaces combined with unban axis in city centers, but their scales, compositions and definitions are not clear. Based on statistical analysis, field investigation and comparison of 33 green axis samples, this study focuses on compact green axis which is a special open space type under compact development and bicycle & pedestrian friendly planning ideas. It finds the typical scales of compact green axis, including the typical width close to comparison space scale and small block side scale, the typical length close to the pedestrian zone and TOD unit diameter, and the bicycle and pedestrian friendly edge composition features, which are “moderate fusion” feature of the streetscape edge and “retail function shared” feature at the edge. Compact green axis is suitable for city center with narrow and dense road networks, and priority of bicycle and pedestrian.

**Keywords:** City Center; Compact City; Green Axis; Bicycle and Pedestrian Friendly; Open Space; Landscape Architecture

**Citation:** FAN W, JIN Y. Compact green axis types in city center: open space scale, composition, bicycle and pedestrian friendly edge analysis[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(6): 52-61. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2019.641.

**The Relevance of the Change of the Connotation of Rural “Community Empowerment” in Taiwan and the Construction of College Curriculum: Take Tamkang University as an Example**

*Yang Changxin, Huang Ruimao*

**Abstract:** The experience of rural community empowerment in Taiwan is of reference value and inspiration to explore the path of rural revitalization. Taking Tamkang University as an example, from the perspective of curriculum construction, this paper sorts out the trajectory of the connotation evolution of Taiwan rural community empowerment. It believes that the enhancement of connotation has gone through three stages: beautification of the countryside, community recognition, and human origin, and the context is consistent with the course construction and development track of “Community Building Service”. Therefore, it affirmed the significance of university teaching and research to the connotation construction and deepening of the Taiwan rural community empowerment. And this experience will inspire the creative thinking that rural revitalization and community reshaping interact with universities.

**Keywords:** Rural Community Empowerment; Connotation Changes; Relevance; Tamkang University; Curriculum Construction; Production-Teaching-Research; Rural Revitalization

**Citation:** YANG C, HUANG R. The relevance of the change of the connotation of rural “community empowerment” in Taiwan and the construction of college curriculum: take Tamkang

University as an example[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(6): 62-70. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2020.188.

**Global Integration and Local Responsiveness: Analysis on the Spatial Embedded Characteristics of Sino-Foreign Cooperative Universities**

*Tang Shan, Li Ze, Wang Kailai, Cui Jianqiang*

**Abstract:** Driven by the internationalization of higher education, the number of international branch campus is increasing rapidly. By setting up international branch campus in the form of sino-foreign cooperative partnership, China has founded a special transnational educational entity that called Sino-foreign cooperative university. This paper systematically analyses sino-foreign cooperative universities' embedded characteristics, studies their development status and spatial embedded mechanism. In addition, this paper takes four typical sino-foreign cooperative universities for example, analyzes the spatial characteristics of these campuses using the paradigm of "global integration-local responsiveness", and studies the influence of the internal and external networks on the campus space under the influence of global integration and local responsiveness from four aspects: the transplantation of teaching mode, the integration of campus culture, the interaction of functional organization and the connection of gown and town, so as to provide reference for the development of higher education globalization.

**Keywords:** Sino-Foreign Cooperative University; Embeddedness; International Branch Campus; Transnational Space; Spatial Characteristics

**Citation:** TANG S, LI ZE, WANG K, et al. Global integration and local responsiveness: analysis on the spatial embedded characteristics of sino-foreign cooperative universities[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(6): 71-78. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2020.073.

**The "Counterattack" of Intermediate Cities: Exploring the Concept of "Equality" in the French Territorial Configuration**

*Jing Feng, Wang Shifu, Mo Zhejuan*

**Abstract:** The development of French territorial space in the last century had encountered a growing contradiction between the polarization of the metropolis and the desertification of small and medium-sized cities (towns). Along with the globalization and EU integration since the 1980s, the imbalance between them has intensified, and a large number of intermediate cities have lost their pre-established "national backbone" status. Under the decentralization situation that internal and external contradictions are intertwined, the deep-rooted concept of "equality" has led to the full thinking of French society: equality is not average, nor does it mean restraining the strong and supporting the weak, but is to enable cities to have the ability to actively develop and balance their dynamics based on their own traits. In the field of national territorial space, the "counterattack" of the intermediate cites to the metropolis is presented: through the new identity and industrial restructuring, intermediate cites have regained the urban dynamics and the reconstruction of the spatial logic of population mobility, and have re-emerged as an important hinge in the national functional system. Although the counterattacks of the intermediate cities in France are in the beginning and a new stage of exploration, a large number of urban studies in China still focus on the "urban and rural" polarization. In the academic and realistic context of the collective "aphasia"

of small and medium-sized cities and towns, the French experience and the new concept of the "intermediate" territorial level can be used as a good reference for the development and exploration of China's national land planning.
**Keywords:** Intermediate Cities; Metropolis of Balance; Territorial Configuration; Equality; Territorial Node; Metropolitan Area
**Citation:** JING F, WANG S, MO Z. The "counterattack" of intermediate cities: exploring the concept of "equality" in the French territorial configuration[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(6): 79-88. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2019.300.

**Post-socialist Transition: Market-oriented Reform of Estonian Planning System**

*Zhao Wenning*

**Abstract:** After the disintegration of the Soviet Union in the 1990s, Estonia became one of the post-socialist countries in Central and Eastern Europe. In order to adapt to the rapidly changing political, economic and social needs, its urban planning system experienced market-oriented reforms that from the central planning system of the Soviet Union to "ad hoc planning" in the 1990s and then established a market-oriented statutory planning system in the 2000s. This paper analyzes the institutional basis of the reform of Estonian planning system: the administrative system reform towards local autonomy, privatization and localization in land reform, and the ownership-based land tax policy. Furthermore, based on the Planeerimisseadus (Planning Act) adopted in 2003, the reformed planning system is sorted out, and several typical market-oriented policy are discussed in depth, including the two-way adjustment of the planning system, detail plan simplification procedures, temporary building bans and partial adoption of plans. The research on the market-oriented reform of Estonian planning system could help to understand the development of urban planning in post-socialist countries in Central and Eastern Europe, thus providing inspiration and references to Chinese planning system.
**Keywords:** Estonia; Reform of Planning System; Marketization; Local Autonomy; Property Reform
**Citation:** ZHAO W. Post-socialist Transition: market-oriented reform of Estonian planning system[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(6): 89-96. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2018.384.

**International Comparison Research on the Pattern of Affected Inhabitants' Choice of Post-disaster Resettlement**

*Xi Jiaoru, Suzuki Sachi, Wang Jiangbo*

**Abstract:** The study thoroughly compared three post-disaster cities on their decision-making frameworks for affected inhabitants' resettlement: Dujiangyan City in China after Wenchuan Earthquake, New Orleans in the US after Katrina Hurricane, and Shichigahama Town in Japan after the Great East Japan Earthquake. Their frameworks are mapped out from two dimensions: the "role of government" and the "choice of inhabitants". Through analyzing the similarities and differences among the three cases, as well as their strengths, weaknesses, and their underlying problems, the research concludes to propose a series of practices for post-disaster housing reconstruction planning in Chinese regions. It is expected to help coping with some crucial issues that China has faced with: the mitigation of government burdens after extremely serious disasters, and the realization of more

autonomous, diverse, and flexible resettlement choices for disaster-affected inhabitants in China.

**Keywords:** Post-disaster Housing Reconstruction; Resettlement Route; Affected Inhabitants' Choice; International Comparison Research; Wenchuan Earthquake; Katrina Hurricane; Great East Japan Earthquake

**Citation:** XI J, SUZUKI S, WANG J. International comparison research on the pattern of affected inhabitants' choice of post-disaster resettlement[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(6): 97-105. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2019.193.

**Evolution and Present Situation of Urban Design Specialized Education in the US: Case Study on Six Universities**

*Zhang Ying, Song Yan*

**Abstract:** This paper aims to revisit the experience of urban design education in the US. Six universities (Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of California at Berkeley, Columbia University, New York, University of Pennsylvania and University of Washington, Seattle) are chosen as cases, investigated in program patterns, organization, curricula, pedagogies, and outcomes. With inducing effectiveness and experience, suggestions are given on China's improvement, including types of programs and degrees, organization, curricula system, pedagogies, combining teaching with research and leading the practice.

**Keywords:** Urban Design; Higher Education; The United States Experience; Curriculum; Pedagogy

**Citation:** ZHANG Y, SONG Y. Evolution and present situation of urban design specialized education in the US: case study on six universities[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(6): 106-119. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2020.035.

**Siting Green Stormwater Infrastructure to Maximize Comprehensive Benefits: A Case of Beauport, Quebec City, Canada**

*Ke Lei, Zhai Guofang, Shi Yijun, Zhou Shutian*

**Abstract:** Under the impacts of climate change and urbanization, a series of eco-environmental problems such as backflow, overflow and the deterioration of the water quality are more serious in cities. Green stormwater infrastructure is promoted for its multifunctionality, however, projects are typically sited based on a particular benefit, such as stormwater abatement, rather than a suite of social and environmental benefits. The decision support tool of the green stormwater infrastructure in Beauport, Quebec city, Canada, which takes multifunctionality into account, contributed to the social acceptability and the implantation of green stormwater infrastructure. Based on the definition of green stormwater infrastructure and its benefits, this paper takes the practice of Beauport as an example to introduce the design and application of the decision support tool in detail, supplying advice for the site selection, construction and management of China's green stormwater infrastructure in sponge city construction.

**Keywords:** Green Stormwater Infrastructure (GSI); Benefits; Multifunctionality; Climate Change; Vulnerability; Site Selection; Sponge City; Beauport

**Citation:** KE L, ZHAI G, SHI Y, et al. Siting green stormwater infrastructure to maximize comprehensive benefits: a case of Beauport, Quebec City, Canada[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(6): 120-127. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2018.349.

**The Evolution of Global Healthy City Movement and the Function of Urban Planning**

*Jiang Xiji, Ye Dan, Wang Lan*

**Abstract:** With the emergence of the "Healthy China" national development strategy, healthy city planning and development has become an important content, yet with difficulties and challenges to carry out. The evolution of global healthy city mixed with ideology and practice, in the past 30 years, has resulted in rich experiences and achievements. Using event flow analysis and literature review, this paper summarizes the progression, characteristics, and practices of the healthy city movement in the global scope, and analyzes the role of urban planning. Finally, in view of the challenges faced by the development of healthy cities in China, combined with the experience of global healthy city movement, this paper puts forward some suggestions for promoting the planning of healthy cities in China.

**Keywords:** Healthy City Movement; Urban Planning; Development Progress; Experience; Enlightenment

**Citation:** JIANG X, YE D, WANG L. The evolution of global healthy city movement and the function of urban planning[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(6): 128-134. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2019.585.

**Innovation Driven Urban Regeneration Practice of East London Under Planning Empowerment**

*Gao Ya, Yang Bing*

**Abstract:** This paper summarizes the urban regeneration experience with innovation features in East London by reviewing the development process of East London, which starts from manufacturing to culture then to innovation industry. In East London, urban space development goals were combined to improve imbalanced regional development and this created development opportunities for innovation industries; urban environment was also improved through planning to provide innovation industries foundation for development, and made the regeneration area naturally grow into an innovation district under the interaction of economic assets, physical assets and social assets. In the context of the urban transition from incremental to inventory renewal currently, the experience of the regeneration in East London suggests that it is not necessary for governments to develop a spatial plan for the innovation district specially, but a well-connected, open, diverse and integrated urban area is the basis for the innovation ecosystem, which could be created by spatial development strategies and regeneration policies over the years. This is a process combining top-down and bottom-up approaches.

**Keywords:** Urban Regeneration Policy; East London; Innovation District; Spatial Plan Steering; Tech City

**Citation:** GAO Y, YANG B. Innovation driven urban regeneration practice of East London under planning empowerment[J]. Urban planning international, 2020(6): 135-143. DOI: 10.19830/j.upi.2018.391.