

Session A: Sustainable Development and Urban Planning
(A.2 - Urban planning)

专题会议A：可持续发展和城市规划
(A.2 -城市规划)

**Efficiency, planning, and design:
common challenges for China and Europe**
**效率、规划与设计：
中国和欧洲面临的共同挑战**

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Two major World Regions
at very different stages of development and urbanisation
世界两大主要区域
目前正处于截然不同的发展阶段及城市化进程之中

but... more commonalities than differences
不过... (中欧之间的) 相同点要多于差异



. scope for joint research and collaboration .
联合研究与合作的范围

Better integration of planning and design is a priority 更好地整合规划及设计是当务之急

severe **limitations** of current planning models to control sprawl...

当下的城市规划模式难以抑制城市的盲目扩张，因为存在严重的**局限性**.....



exacerbated by favored ('traditional') types of urban form and urban design patterns

各种惯用的传统城市形态以及城市设计的模式都使情况**更加恶化**



- providing **partial** solutions
提供**局部**的解决方案
- > rising negative **externalities** and **diseconomies**
(including pollution & road congestion > health)
造成**负外部效应**并导致**成本增加**
(包括出现**污染和拥堵**，**危害公众健康**)

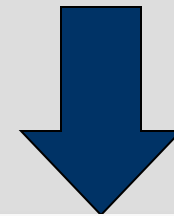


Better integration of PLANNING + DESIGN + GOVERNANCE is a priority

更好地整合规划、设计及治理是当务之急

Urbanisation is expressed largely
through physical infrastructure
development

城镇化大多被解读为基础设施的开发



LOCK-IN factor
Risks turning 'smart/green/low carbon
cities' ideas into glorified MITIGATION

锁定因素
将”智慧/绿色/低碳城市“概念
变为所谓**减缓措施**的风险



**Better integration of
PLANNING + DESIGN + GOVERNANCE
is a priority**

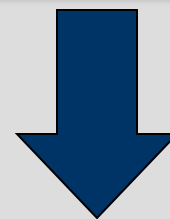
更好地整合规划、设计及治理是当务之急



URBACHINA

Contributing to the challenge in 4
steps

城市中国项目
通过4个步骤应对挑战



Regional scale approach / Efficiency
Indicators
Scenarios (see ppt by A. Ricci)

区域尺度/效率指标
场景（请参阅A.Ricci的介绍）

Explore 'regional scale' issues affecting both World Regions 探讨影响世界两大主要区域的“区域规模问题”

- ▶ **Urbanization policy and funding mechanisms**
城市化政策及筹资机制
- ▶ **Inter-urban competition**
城际竞争
- ▶ **Shared regional environmental services and urban-rural linkages**
共享的地区环境服务及 城乡联系
- ▶ **Urban ecological footprints**城市生态足迹



in China the scale of urbanisation combines with speed...
探讨中国城市化规模问题时要结合速度问题.....

Mutual 'regional scale' issues in China and Europe

中国和欧洲都面临“区域规模”问题

1. DRIVERS/INFLUENCE: Urban agenda, cohesion and regional development policies (EU)
驱动因素/影响：城市议程、凝聚力和区域发展政策（欧盟）

1. DRIVERS/INFLUENCE: Macro-economic priorities and targets for urbanization of cities and regions (CN)
驱动因素/影响：与城市和区域的城市化相关的宏观经济政策重点和目标（中国）

2. CHALLENGE: Inter-urban competition for resources and economic growth (EU & CN)
挑战：不同城市之间会为资源和经济发展展开激烈角逐（欧盟和中国）

3. CHALLENGE: Shared regional environmental services and urban-rural linkages (EU & CN)挑战：共享区域环境服务以及城乡联系（欧盟和中国）

-interdependent and dynamic nature of ecosystems management (in particular water);

不同的生态系统管理之间的相互独立性及动态性特点（尤其是水资源）；

-increasingly complex urban-rural linkages requiring:

日趋复杂的城乡联系亟需：

>new governance/planning/design models and

全新的宏观调控/规划/设计模式及

>socio-technological solutions

社会和技术的解决方案

for the management of water, energy, land and agriculture.

对水资源、能源、土地及农业进行管理

4. Urban ecological footprints (EU & CN)城市生态足迹（欧盟和中国）

-rising reference to urban ecological footprints as a way to capture some of the negative impacts of issues (1) to (3).

“城市生态足迹”这一概念提供了有用的参照，越来越多被用来探讨上述三个问题的负面影响。



Mutual **'regional scale'** issues in China and Europe 中国和欧洲都面临“区域规模问题”



The geo-administrative notion of **'functional regions'** 地缘行政概念之下的“功能区域”

EU/OECD proposals  worth exploring in both regions

欧盟和经合组织的诸多共同提案

值得中欧双方进行探讨

Mutual 'regional scale' issues in China and Europe

中国和欧洲都面临“区域规模问题”



PHYSICAL PLANNING
 物质规划



GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC POLICY
 治理与公共政策

Efficiency takes centre stage

效率是重中之重

Categories of efficiency-driven propositions across Europe and China

in response to the significant challenges identified above

将中国和欧洲的效率主导型主张进行归类

为应对上文指出的重大挑战

<p>Land-use related efficiency 土地使用效率</p>	<p>proposals for ‘smart growth’, ‘new urbanism’, ‘compact cities’ and the pursuit of ‘urban-rural strategies’ 提出“智能增长”、“新城市主义”、“紧凑城市”等方案并追求“城乡结合战略”</p>
<p>Transport related efficiency 交通运输效率</p>	<p>proposals for ‘transport oriented development’ (TOD) strategies, ‘intelligent transport systems’ (ITS), and ‘whole lifecycle’ propositions 提出“以交通运输为导向的开发”(TOD)战略、“智能交通系统”(ITS)等方案和“全生命周期”主张</p>
<p>Energy related efficiency 能源效率</p>	<p>proposal for ‘smart cities’, ‘low-carbon’ cities, and ‘local energy generation’ 提出“智能城市”、“低碳城市”及“本地能源发电”等理念</p>
<p>Ecologically related efficiency 生态效率</p>	<p>primarily driven by ideas of ‘eco-cities’ 主要受“生态城市”这一理念的驱动</p>

Efficiency takes centre stage 效率是重中之重

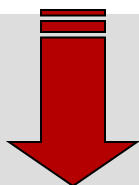
A question and a warning:不仅是问题，也是警告：

How to ensure urbanisation (as a condition and process) is socially, environmentally and economically sustainable?如何确保城市化（作为一种状态和过程）在社会、环境及经济等方面的可持续性发展？

- well-established arguments about the limits of efficiency (for example ‘Jevons Paradox’),
有关效率极限的争论由来已久（比如‘杰文斯悖论’（**Jevons Paradox**））。
- the persistent difficulties in re-uniting what has been systematically divided (at times for the benefit of efficiency) into sub-sectors of the urbanisation process.
城市化进程一旦被系统性地（有时是以效率的名义）分割成不同的部分，在将其重新整合时会举步维艰。
- both China and the EU offer abundant examples of similar difficulties.
中国和欧洲所遭遇的类似困局不胜枚举。

Central Government Programmes 中央政府项目

Progress towards Targets or Standards
以目标或标准为行动指南

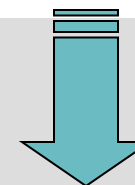


China 中国

concept of 'civilisation' “文明城市”理念	economic development, infrastructure and public transport, health services and sanitation, quality of life and social security 经济发展、基础设施建设及公共交通、公共医疗事业及公共卫生、生活质量及公共安全
concept of 'liveability' “宜居城市”理念	focus on health and pollution 专注于健康和污染整治
concept of 'beauty' “美丽城市”理念	environment, importance of green space in urban areas 城市中的环境绿化带的重要性
efficient resource use 资源的有效使用	resource loads and carrying capacity 资源负荷及承载力
ecological principles 生态原则	focus on planning and construction 专注于规划和建设

European Commission Policies 欧洲委员会政策

Response to worrying trends in pollution, traffic, urban decline, inequality & sprawl
对污染、交通拥堵、城市衰退、不公平及盲目扩张等令人担忧的趋势做出回应



Europe 欧洲

quality of life 生活质量
resource efficiency 资源效率
territorial cohesion 地域融合
urban metabolism 城市代谢
competitiveness 竞争力
attractiveness 吸引力

European indicators systems 欧洲城市指标体系

- ▶ morphological concept of urban settlements 城市居住形态
- ▶ administrative concept of legal entities and jurisdictions 法律实体及辖区的行政概念
- ▶ functional concept of regional interdependence (e.g. commuter flows) 区域间相互依存的功能概念（如：通勤流）

Standards missing in Chinese indicators systems 中国城市指标体系中所缺失的标准

- ▶ spatial growth 空间增长
- ▶ urban form 城市形态
- ▶ intra-regional interaction and integration 地区间的内部联动与整合

urgent need for indicators that may: 亟需如下指标:

- ▶ assess the quality of spatial development ◀ 评估空间增长质量的指标
- ▶ inform regional planning and urban design ◀ 为地区规划和城市设计提供信息的指标
- ▶ guide multi-sectoral policy making ◀ 为跨部门决策提供指导的指标



Thank you
谢谢!

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