

FIG

*Presented at the FIG Working Week 2019,
April 22-26, 2019 in Hanoi, Vietnam*



Newly-established Spatial Planning system in China

Rosy LIAO and Yuntai ZHAO

China land surveying and planning institute

2019/04/25

Background

Total population:

1,390,000,000

Provinces:

34

City:

334

County:

2869

Town:

39888

Village:

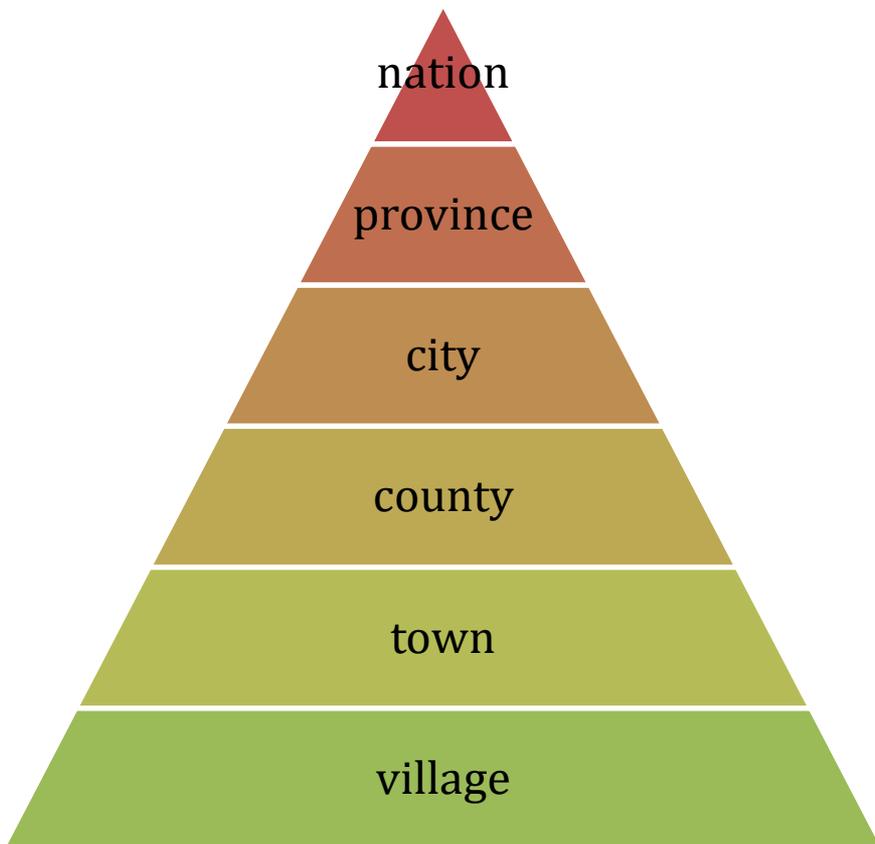
480,000

中华人民共和国





Background



Europe: 10,160,000 km²

China: 9,600,000 km²

Average area of province:
300,000 km²

Average area of city:
29,000 km²

Average population of city:
4,150,000 (rural and urban)

Water resources per capita:
1/4



- Over 80 plans
- More than 20 according to the law
- Complex systems

Title	Department
Railway planning	Ministry of railway
Water planning	Ministry of water resources
Woodland planning	National forest administration
Grassland planning	Ministry of agriculture
Marine planning	State oceanography administration
.....

Key spatial plans

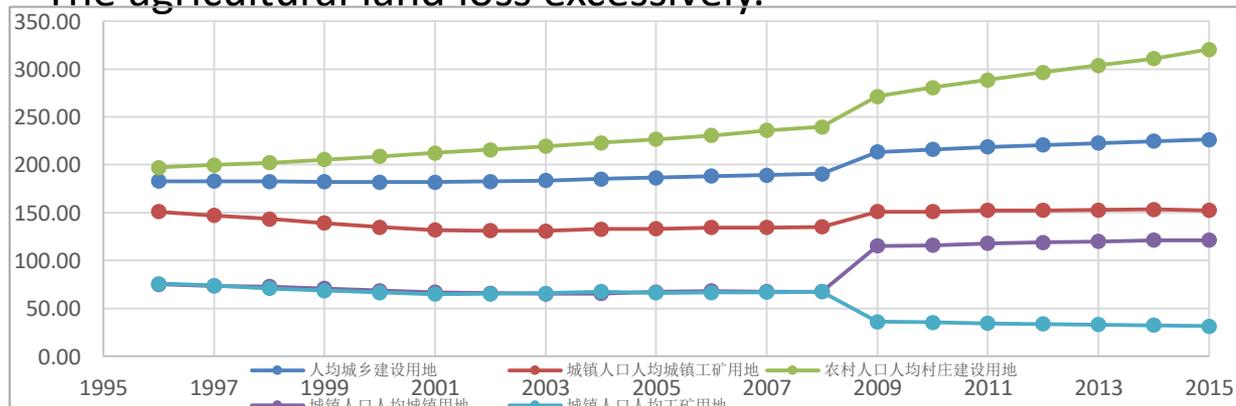
Title	Law	Department	Process
Major function oriented zoning	none	national development and reform commission	From 2006, officially implementation in 2010.
Territory planning	none	ministry of land and resources of the PRC	1 st round from 1985 2 nd round from 2014
Town and Country Planning		ministry of housing and urban-rural development of the PRC	From 1980s, overestimate the urban space
land use planning		ministry of land and resources of the PRC	1 st : 1987 2 nd : 1997 3 rd : 2004 4 th : 2018
environment protection planning		ministry of environmental protection of the PRC	As an important component of Five Year Plan for National Economy and Social Development

Problems

➤ Each plan only focuses on its own responsibilities, lacking the spatial coordination

For example

- Urban planning serves the local government. It try to get more urban construction scale by predicting more urban population.
- The statistics shows, all of the 334 cities population over 3,400,000,000.
- **Result:** urban sprawl excessively, 2000-2010, construction area increased 120%. Meanwhile, the urban population increased 50%.
- The agricultural land loss excessively.



For example

- Ecological and environment planning was established in national and provincial level, like the strategic planning. It's difficult to guide the protection and construction in the parcel level.

Result: many important ecological regions were occupied. Many problems were arisen, such as soil erosion; grasslands deterioration, atmospheric haze in some urban agglomeration, etc.



contradictions

- The same parcel was planned for different land use in various plans. There are contradictions in planning implementation.

For example

- The parcel was planned for agricultural land in land use planning, but construction land in urban planning.



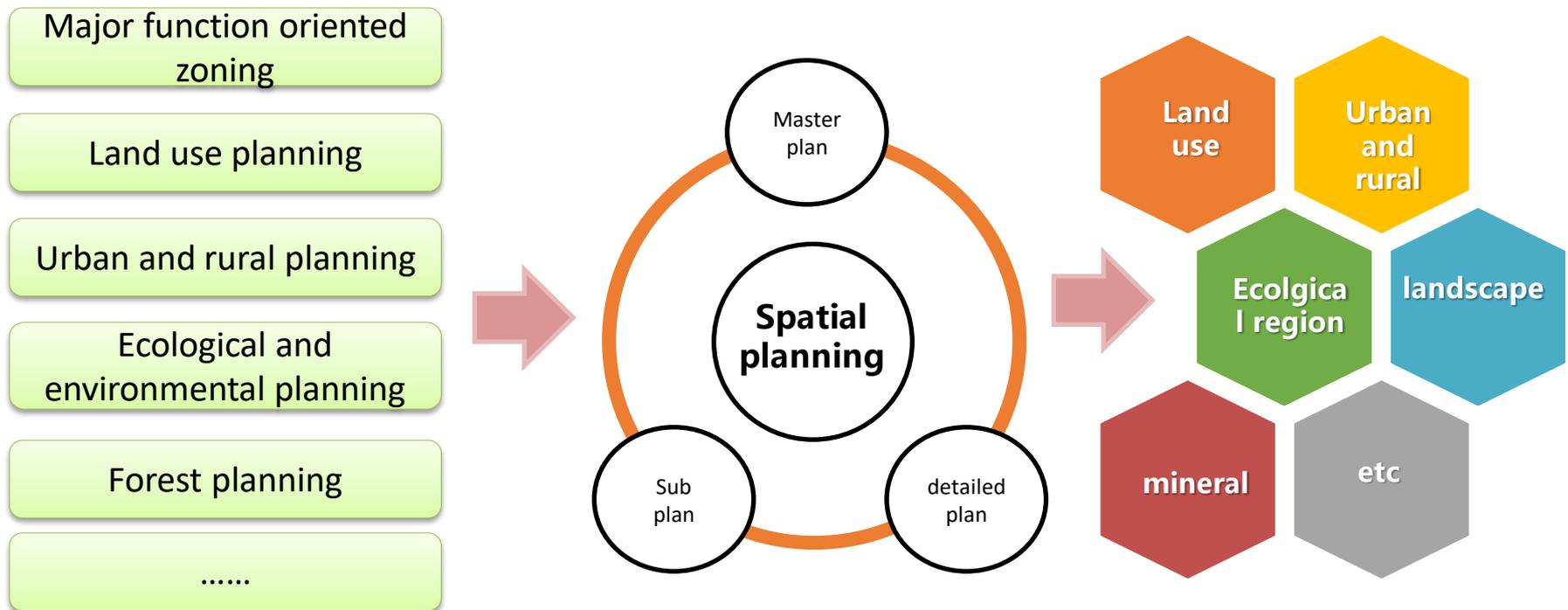
Urban planning



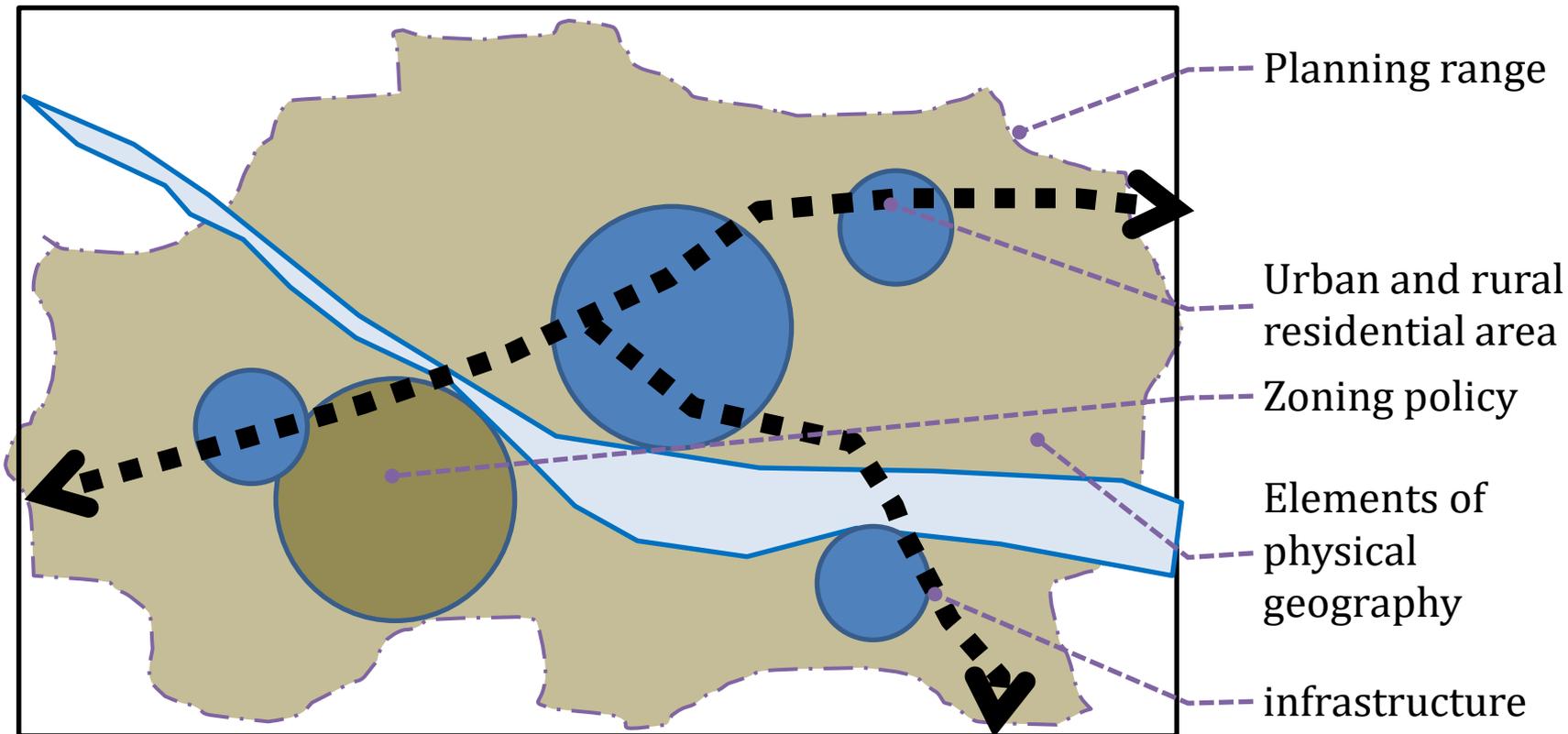
Land use planning



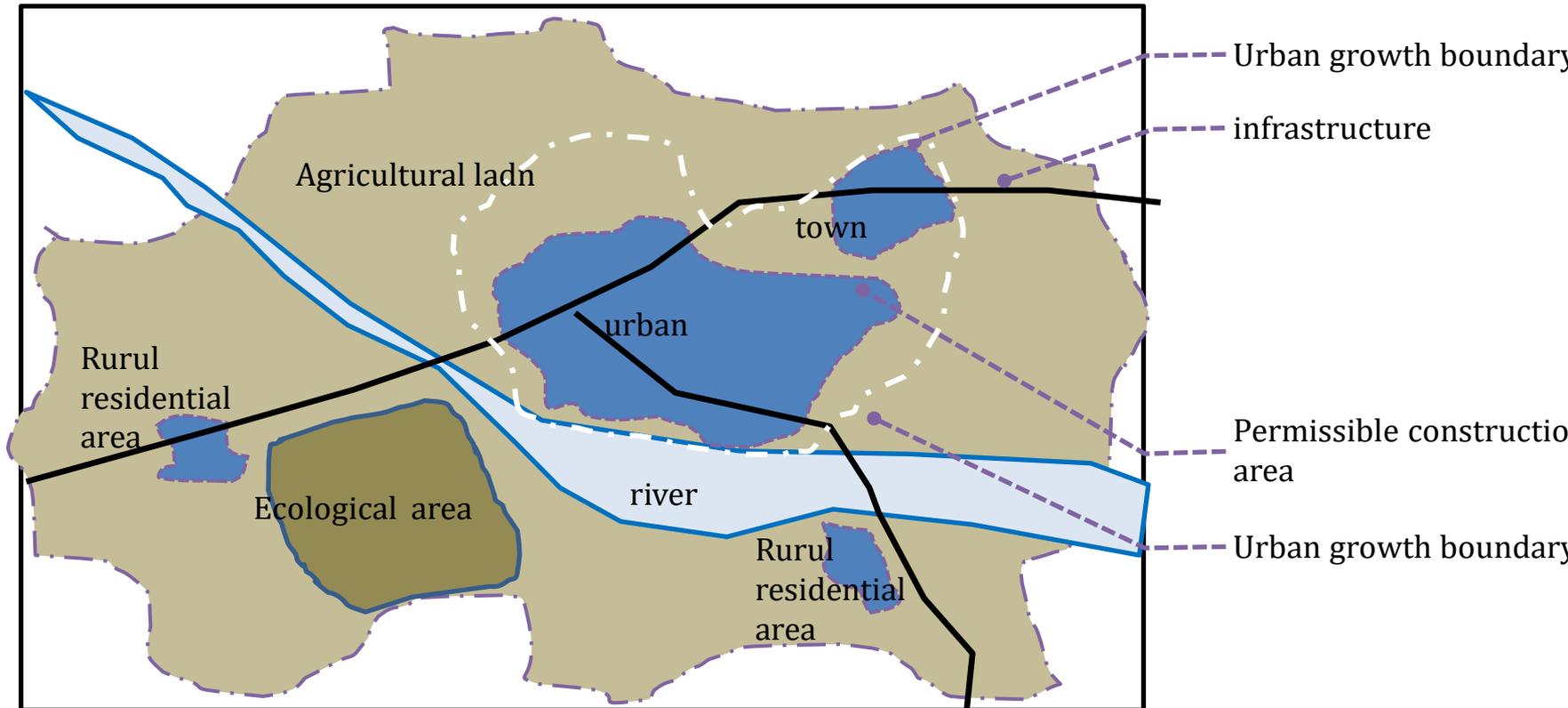
- 2014, multiple plans integration in 28 cities and counties.
- 2015, multiple plans integration in 9 provinces.
- 2018, newly-established spatial planning system.

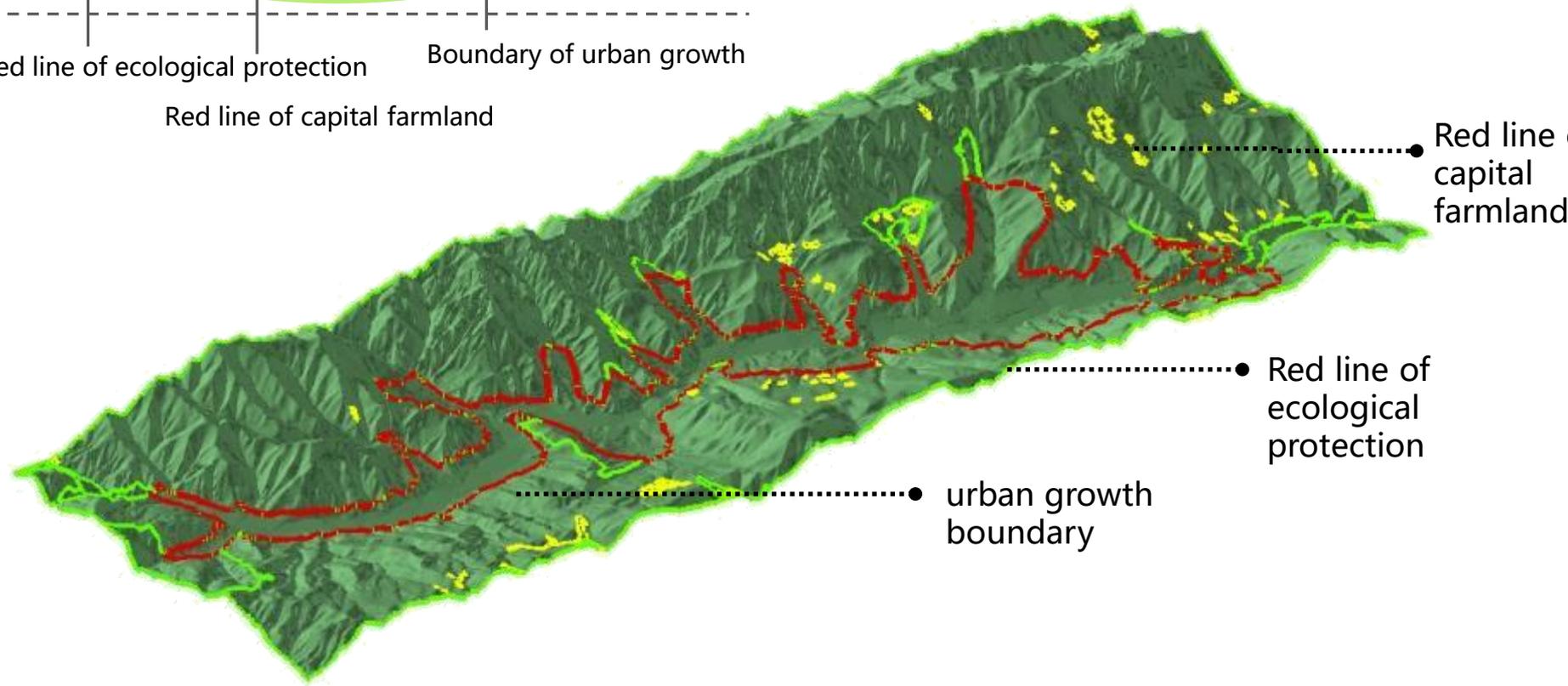
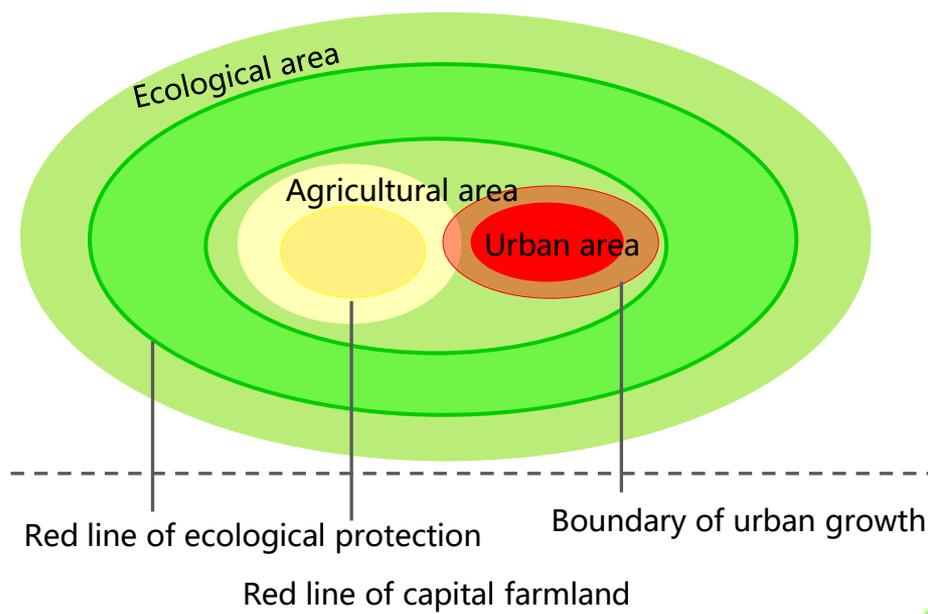


Master plan in national and provincial level: strategy and guidance

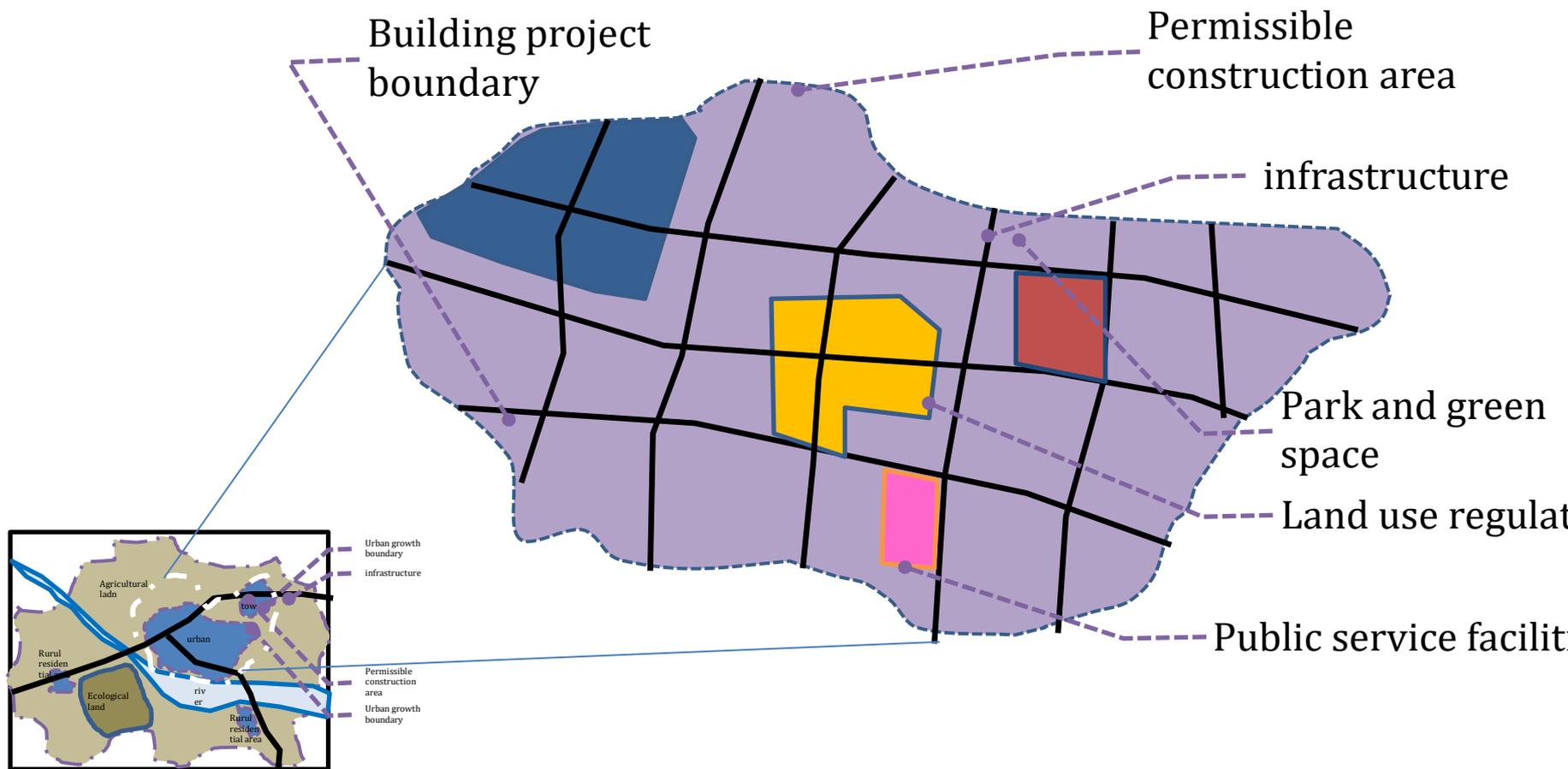


Master plan in city and county level





Detailed plan in city and county level



THANK YOU!



Acknowledgement: Hanns Seidel Stiftung