

A Brief Introduction on Beijing & Its Urban Planning

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Structure of Lecture

- **What Does ‘Beijing’ Mean Territorially And How Does It Evolve Historically?**
- 2. How Is Urban Development Managed In Beijing?**

1. What Does ‘Beijing’ Mean Territorially And How Does It Evolve Historically?

- **Administrative perspective: Municipality of Beijing**
- **Historic perspective: Old City of Beijing**
- **Urban perspective: City Proper of Beijing**
- **Regional perspective: Greater Beijing**

Municipality of Beijing & Its Generality

Geographic Location

- East of China
- Neighboring Hebei Province and Tianjin Municipality
- Less than 200 km away from the Bohai Bay to the southeast



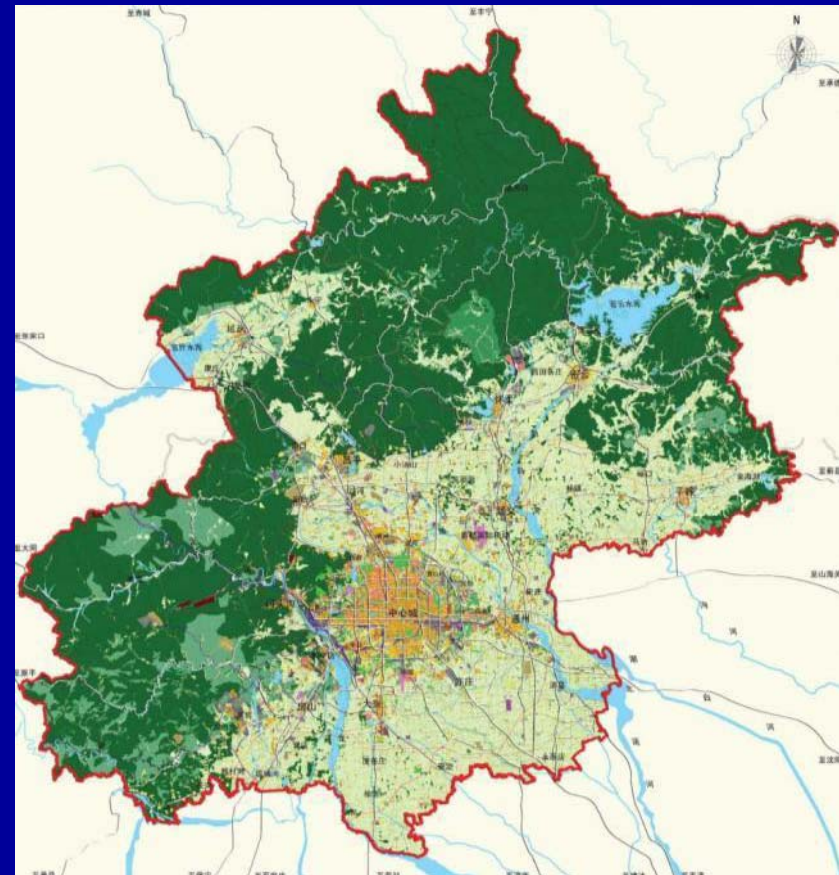
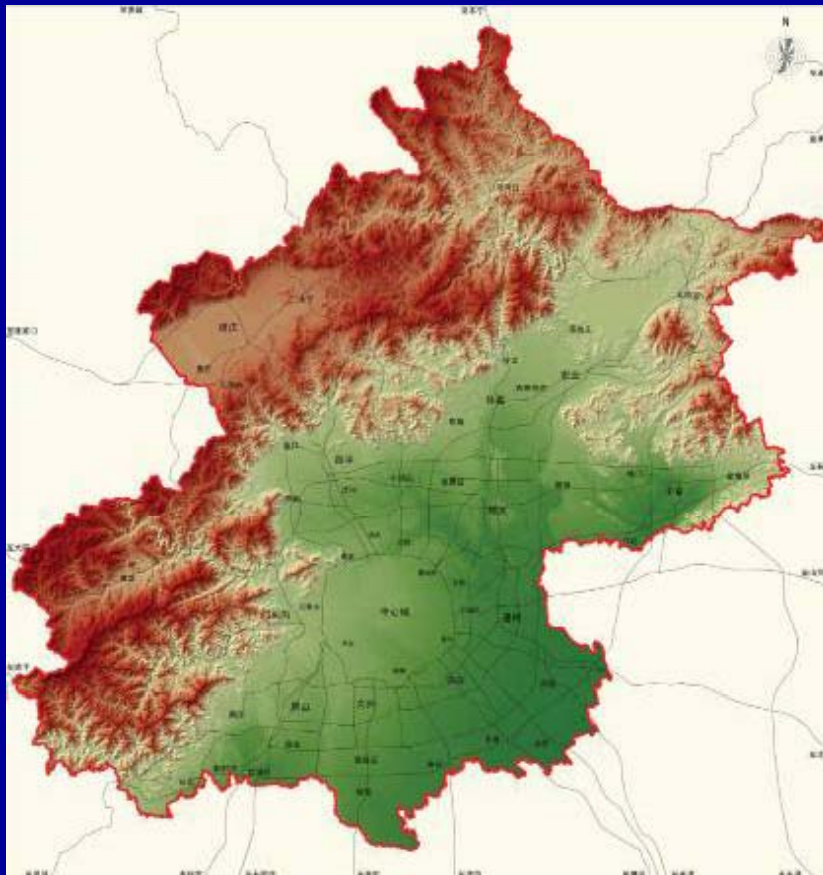
Territorial Status

- Capital City of P. R. China
- One of the 34 local collectivities of provincial level
- One of the 4 municipalities directly under the Central Government



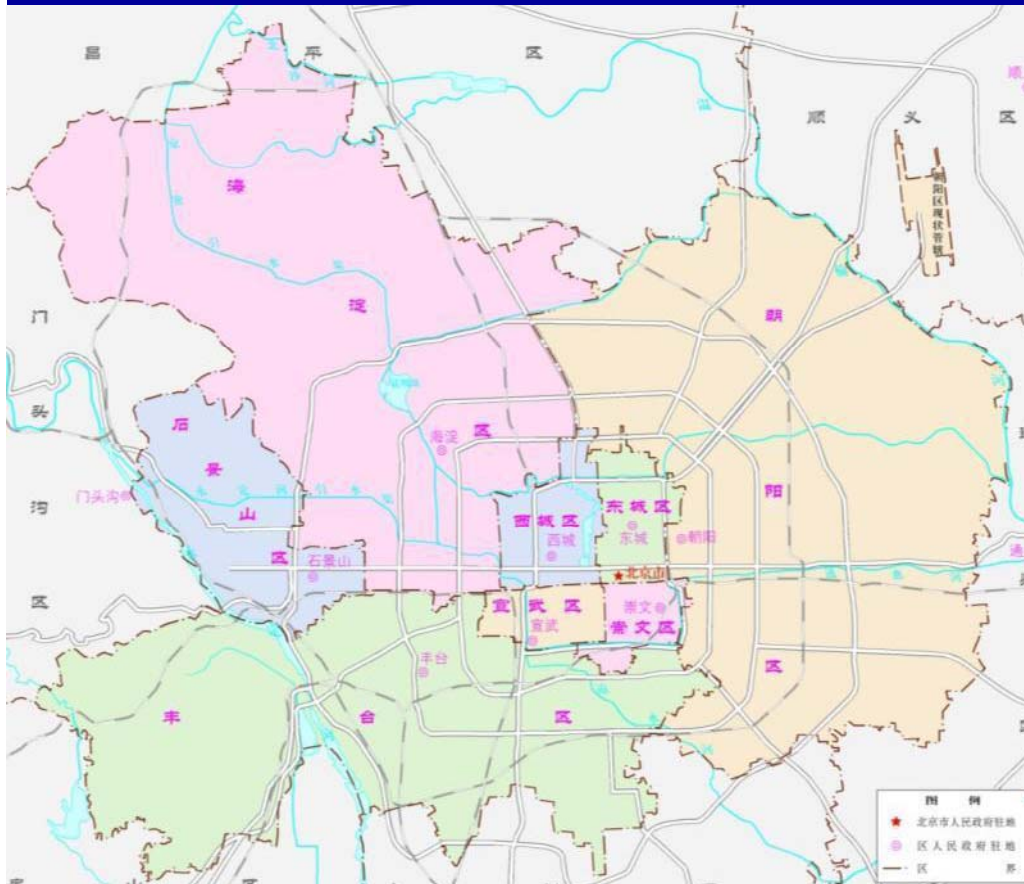
Topographic Situation

- Part of North China Plain
- Covering an area of about 16,410 km²
- 60% hilly area and 40% plain area
- Hilly in north and west, while plain in south and east



Administrative Division

- 4 urban districts
- 4 inner-suburban districts
- 10 outer-suburban districts

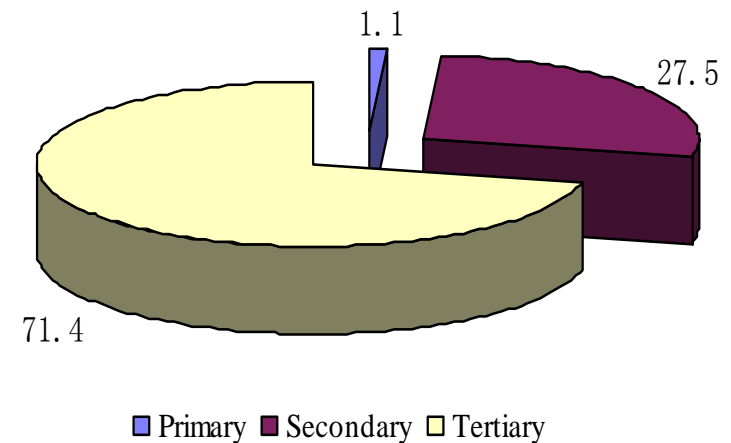
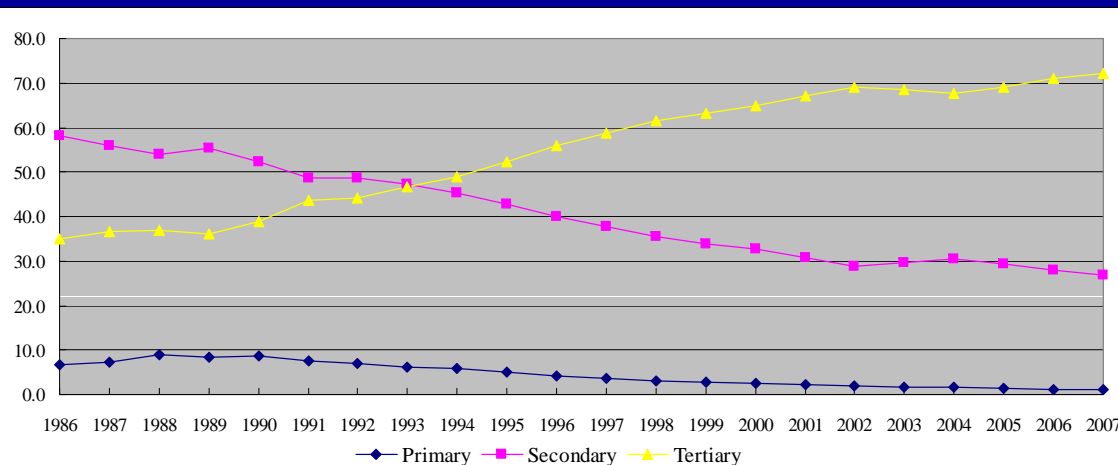
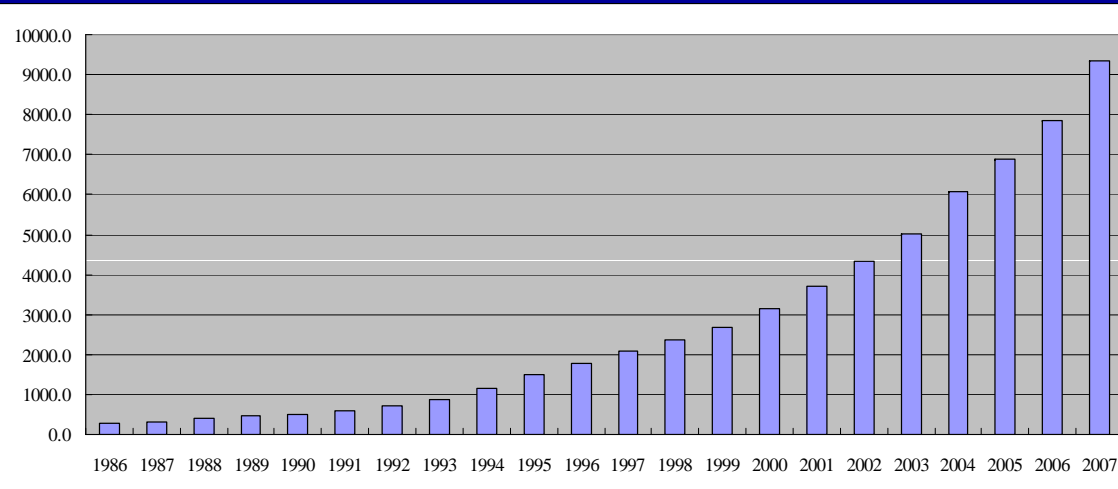


北京市行政区域界线基础地理底图(全市)



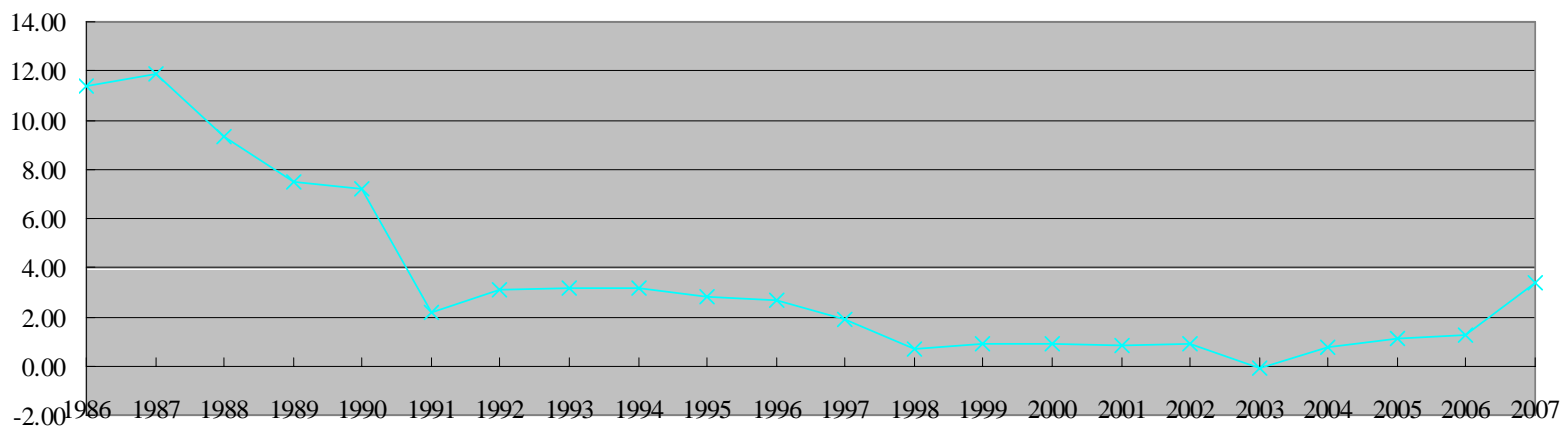
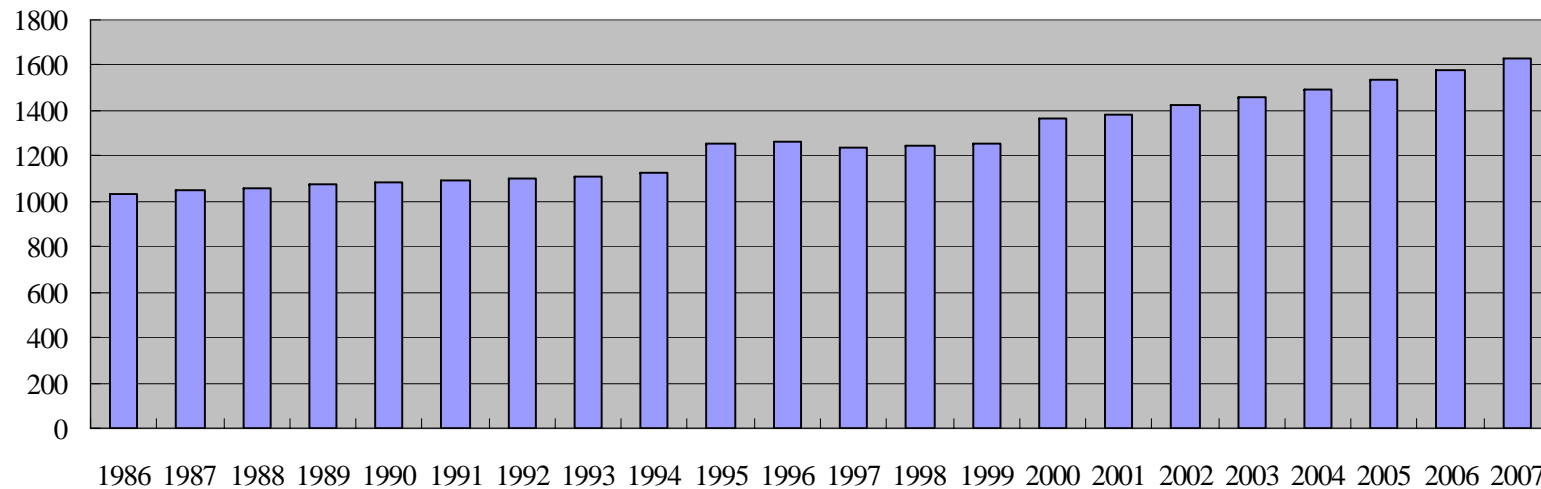
Economic Development

- Sustained rapid growth since the 1980s
- GDP of 900.6 billion RMB and GDP per capita of 7370 US\$
- High tertiary in Industrial composition



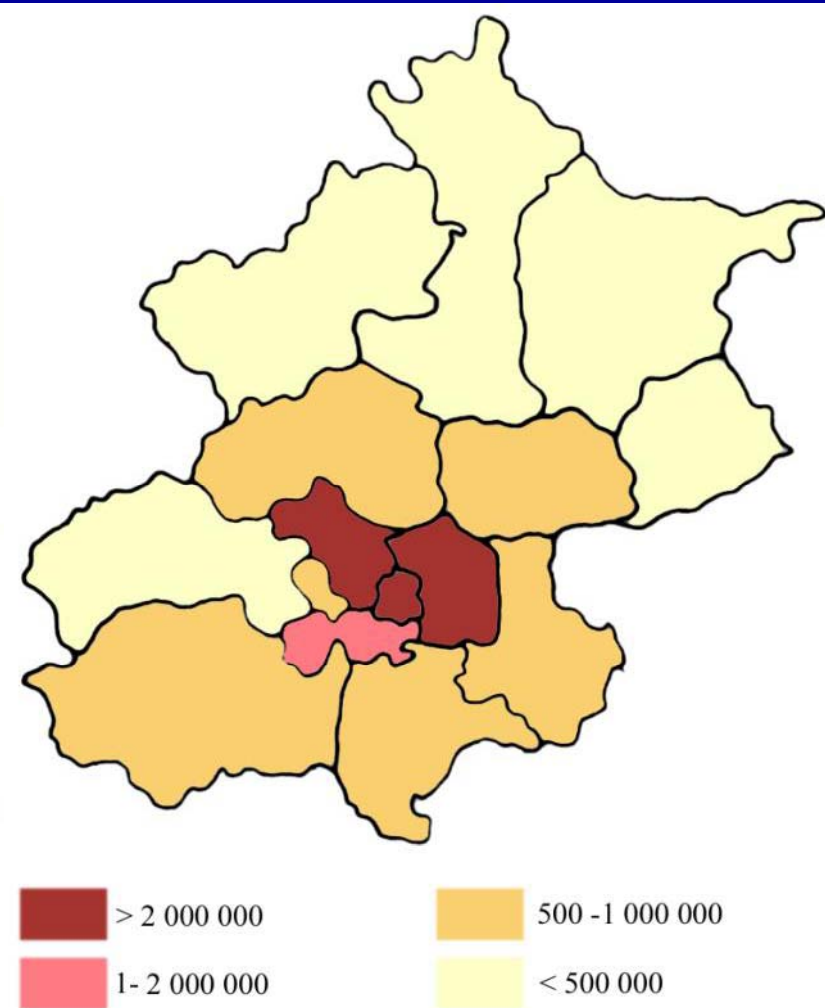
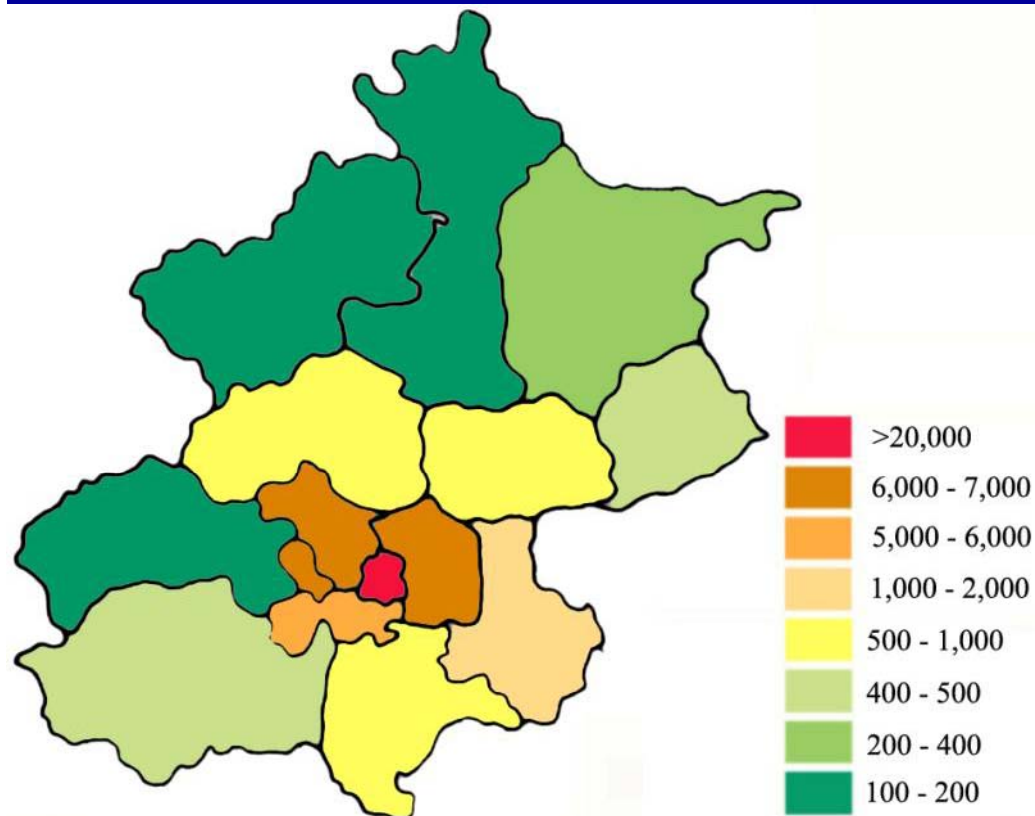
Demographic Development

- Sustained slow growth since the 1980s
- Slight decrease of natural growth but rapid increase of migration
- Total population of 16.3 million at the end of 2007



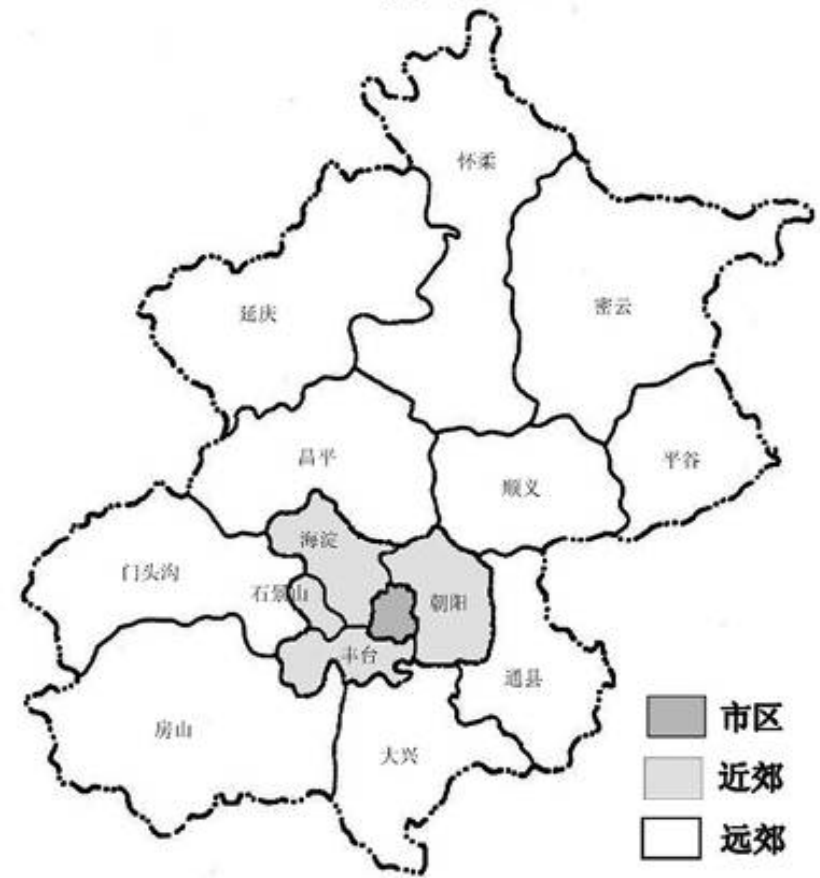
Demographic Distribution

- More concentrated in the southeast
- Denser in the center



Territorial Structure

- Typical circular structure
- High concentration to the center

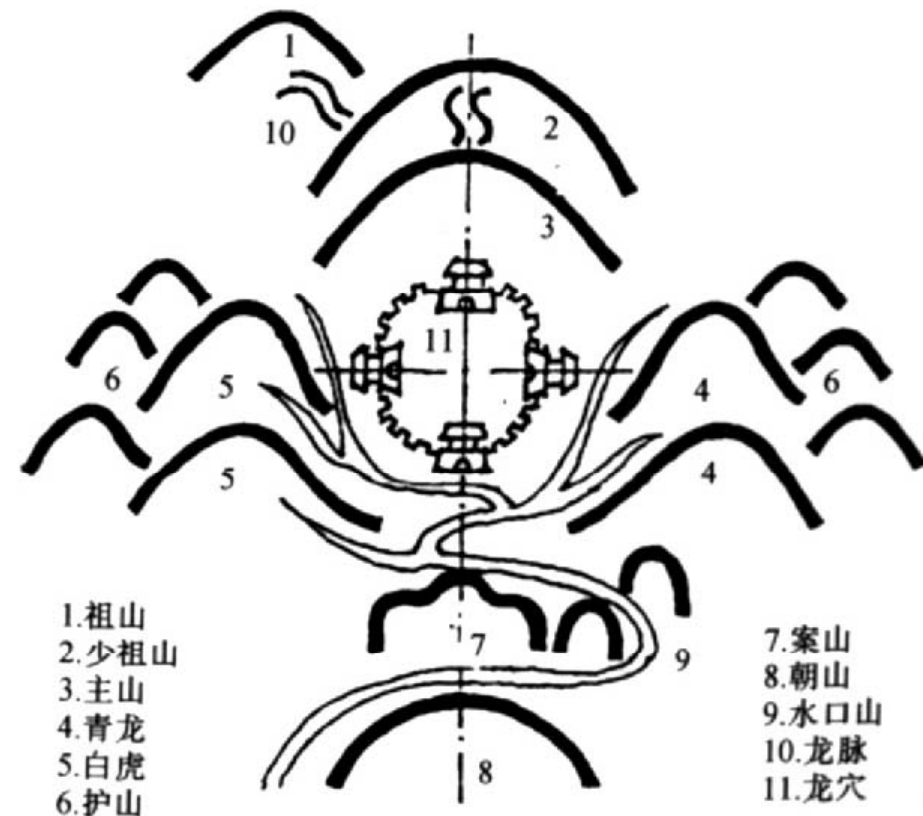
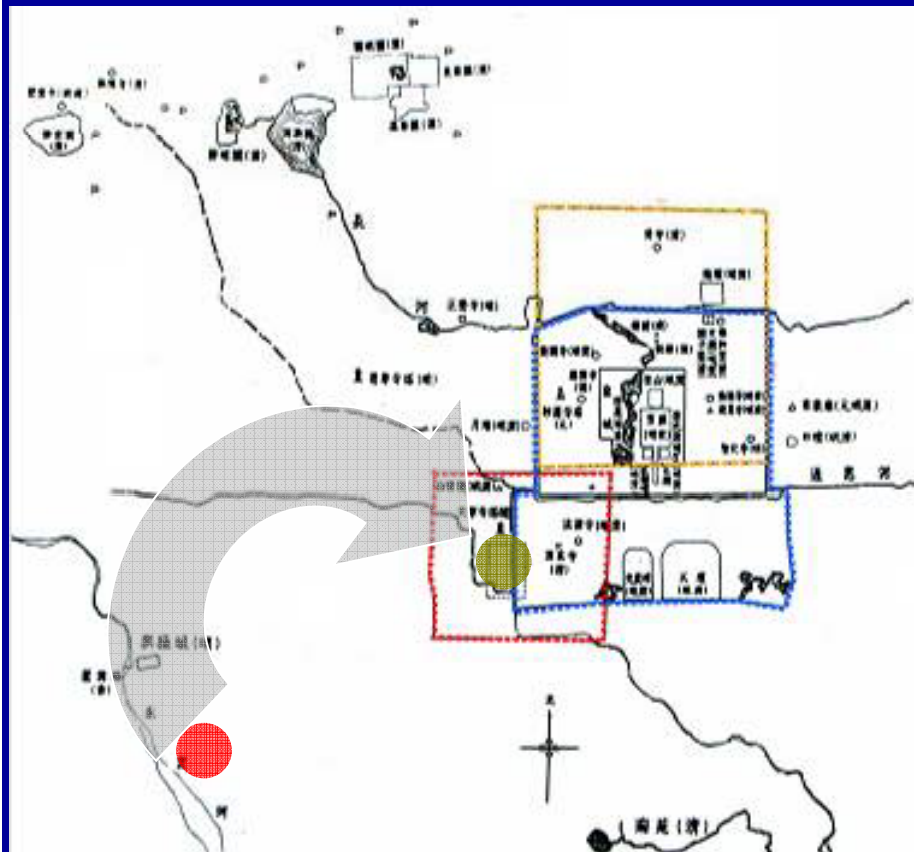


	Territory		Population		Density (person/km ²)
	Area (km ²)	Proportion (%)	Population (million)	Proportion (%)	
Urban District	92	0.6	2.07	12.7	22394
Inner Suburb	1348	8.2	8.05	49.3	6312
Outer Suburb	14970	91.2	6.21	38.0	415
Municipality	16410	100.0	16.33	100.0	995

Old City of Beijing & Its Historic Evolution

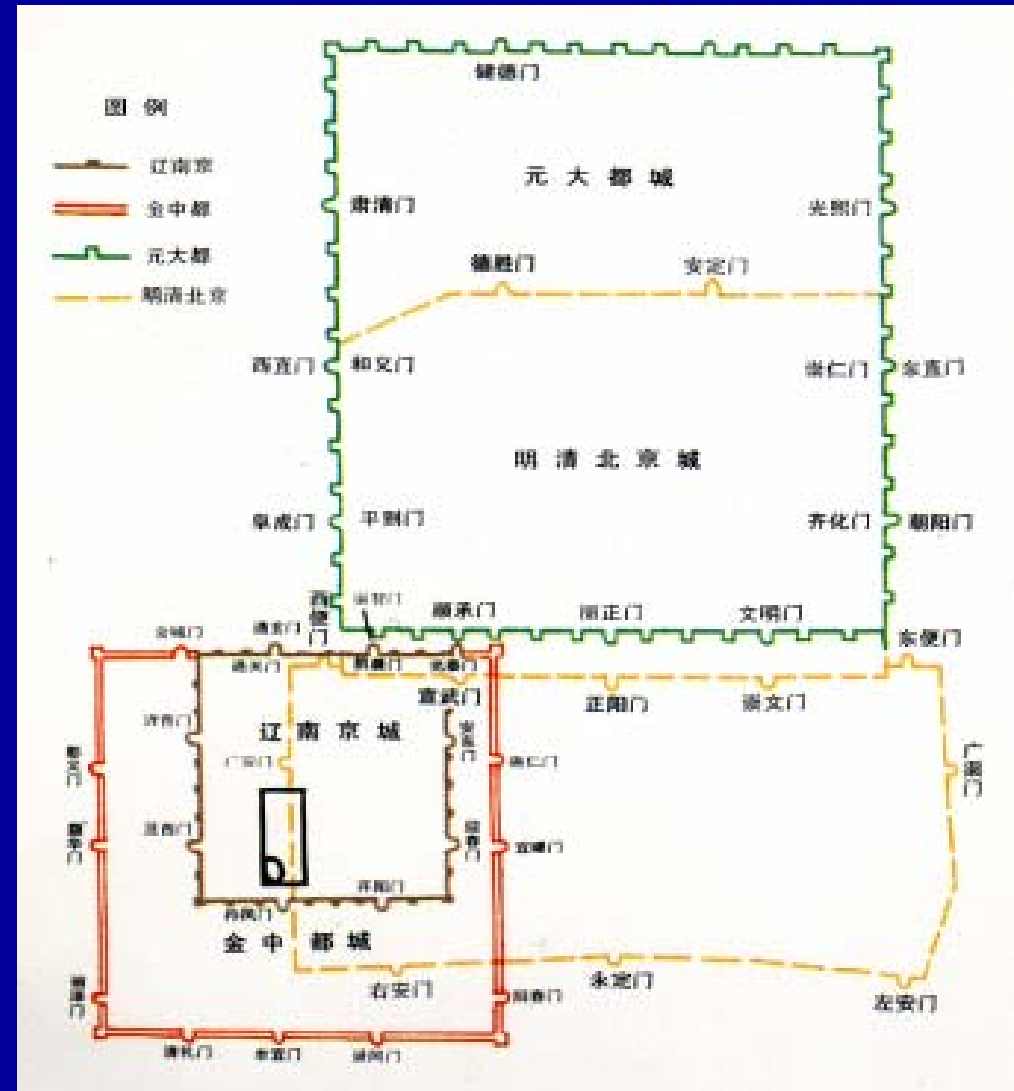
History as City

- Firstly established as Yan City by Yan Kingdom during the period of West Zhou (about 10th century BC) near Yongding River
- Moved to Ji City in 8th century BC after Yan defeated Ji in 8th century BC



History as Capital City

- Becoming one of the political centers of China in the Liao Dynasty (10th – 12th century)
- Becoming the Capital City of China in the Jin Dynasty (12th – 14th century)
- Being the Capital City of China during the Yuan (13th-14th century), Ming (14th -17th century) and Tsing (17th -20th century) Dynasties
- With its location being shifted and the city form being transformed



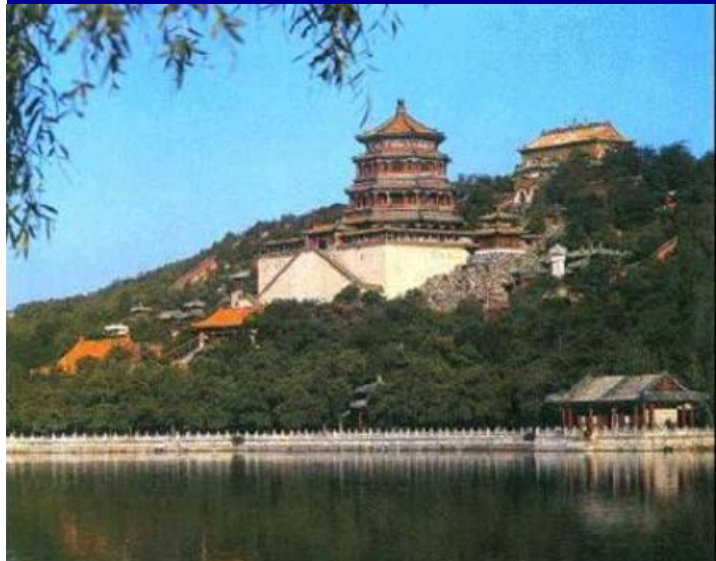
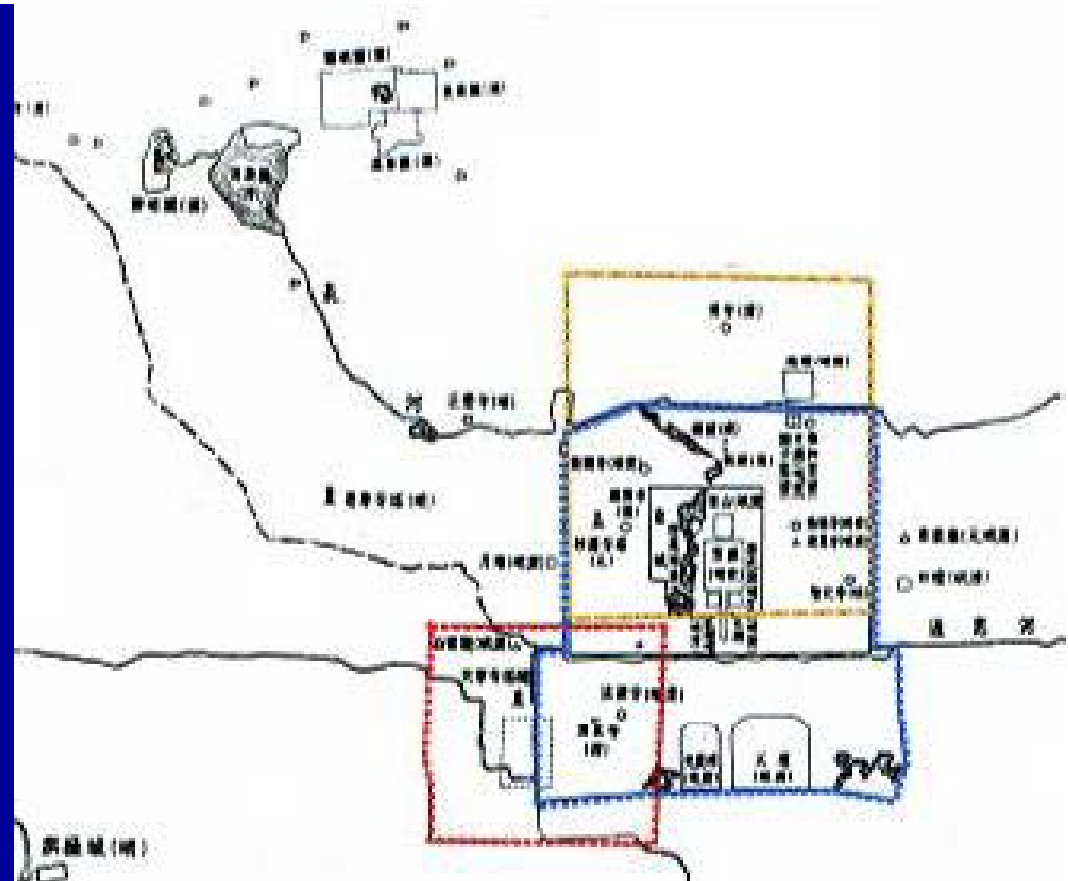
City Layout

- In the Inner City
Forbidden City at center
Court in front
Market behind
Temple of Ancestors to left
Temple of State to right



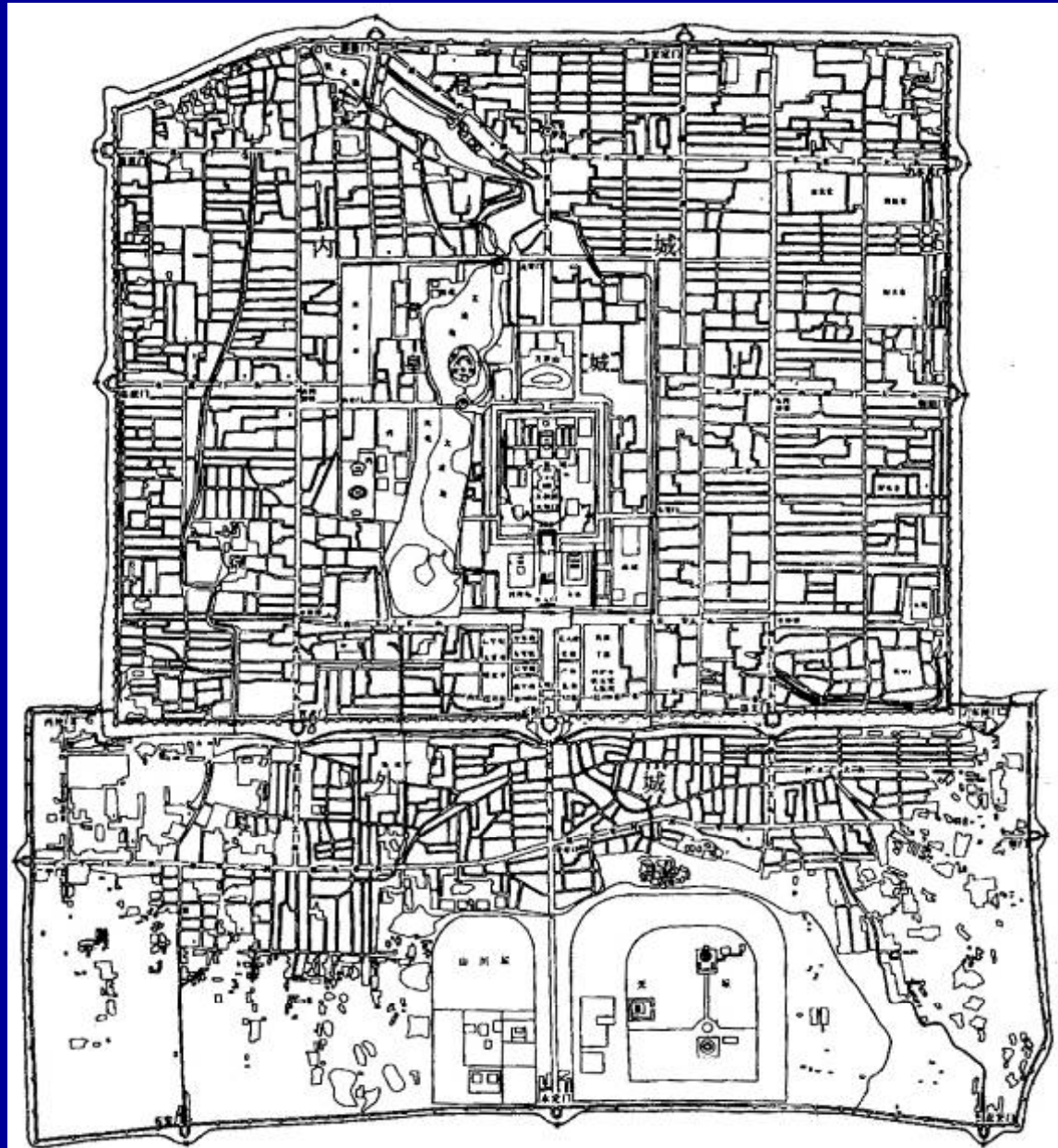
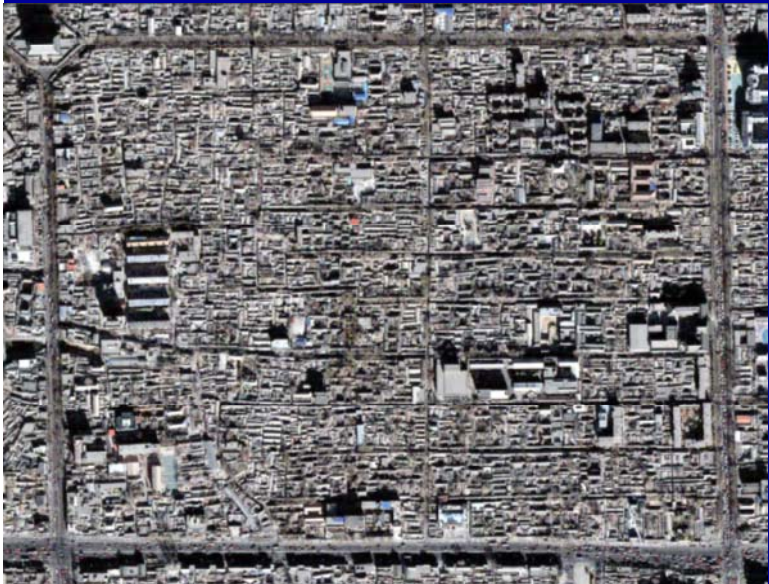
City Layout

- In the Outer City
 - Temple of Heaven in south
 - Temple of Earth in north
 - Temple of Sun in east
 - Temple of Moon in west
- Outside the City
 - Landscaped gardens



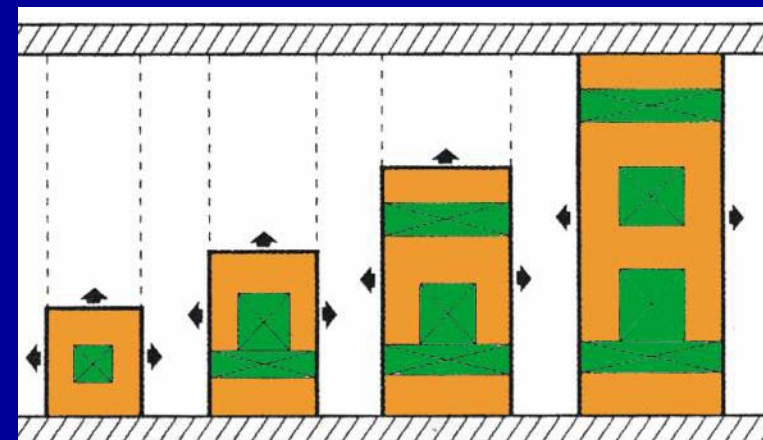
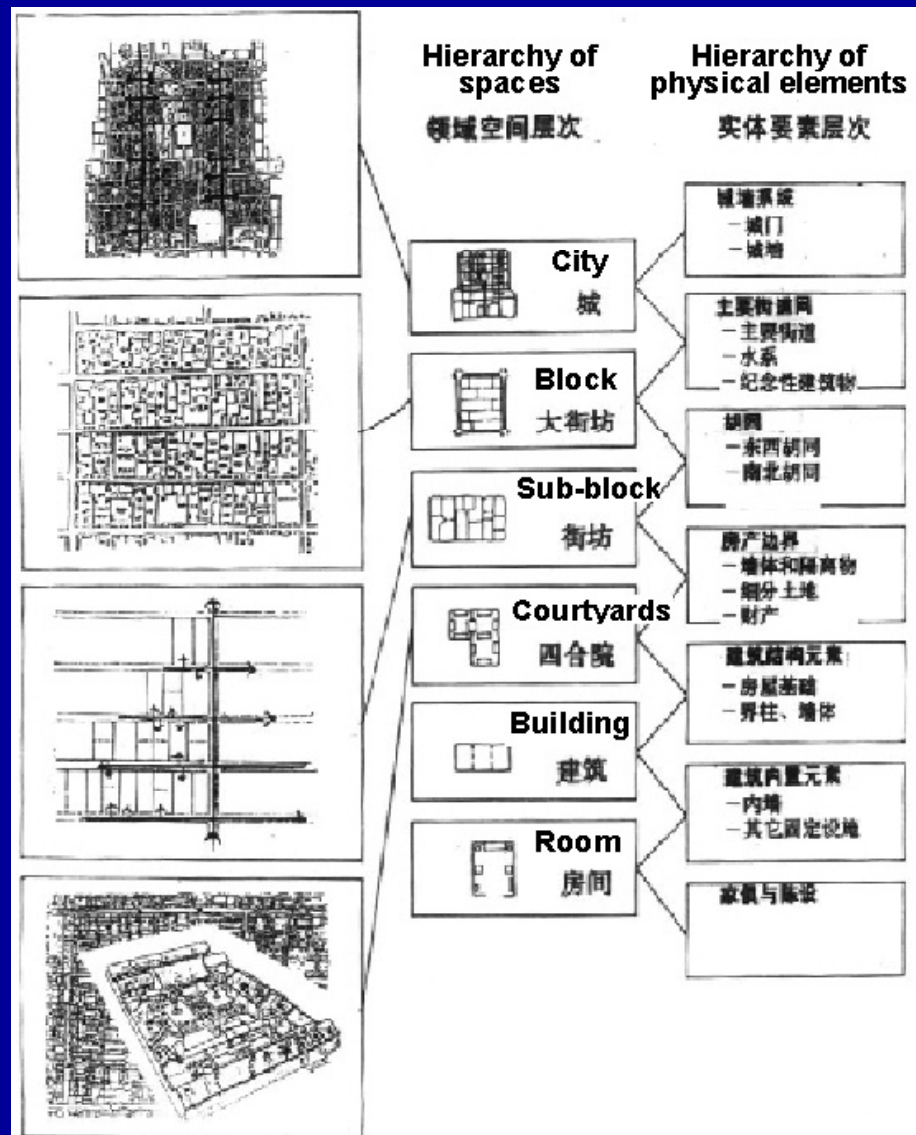
Road Structure

- Laid out in rectangular grid
- Classified into three categories:
avenue (25m)
street (12m)
Hutong (6-7m)

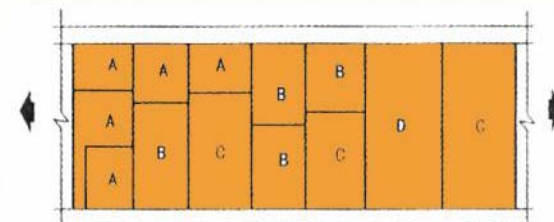


Spatial Hierarchy

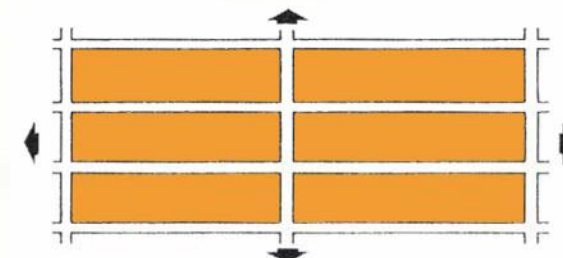
- City – Block - Sub-block – Courtyard – Building - Room



La maison se multiplie par suite de l'agrandissement de la famille.



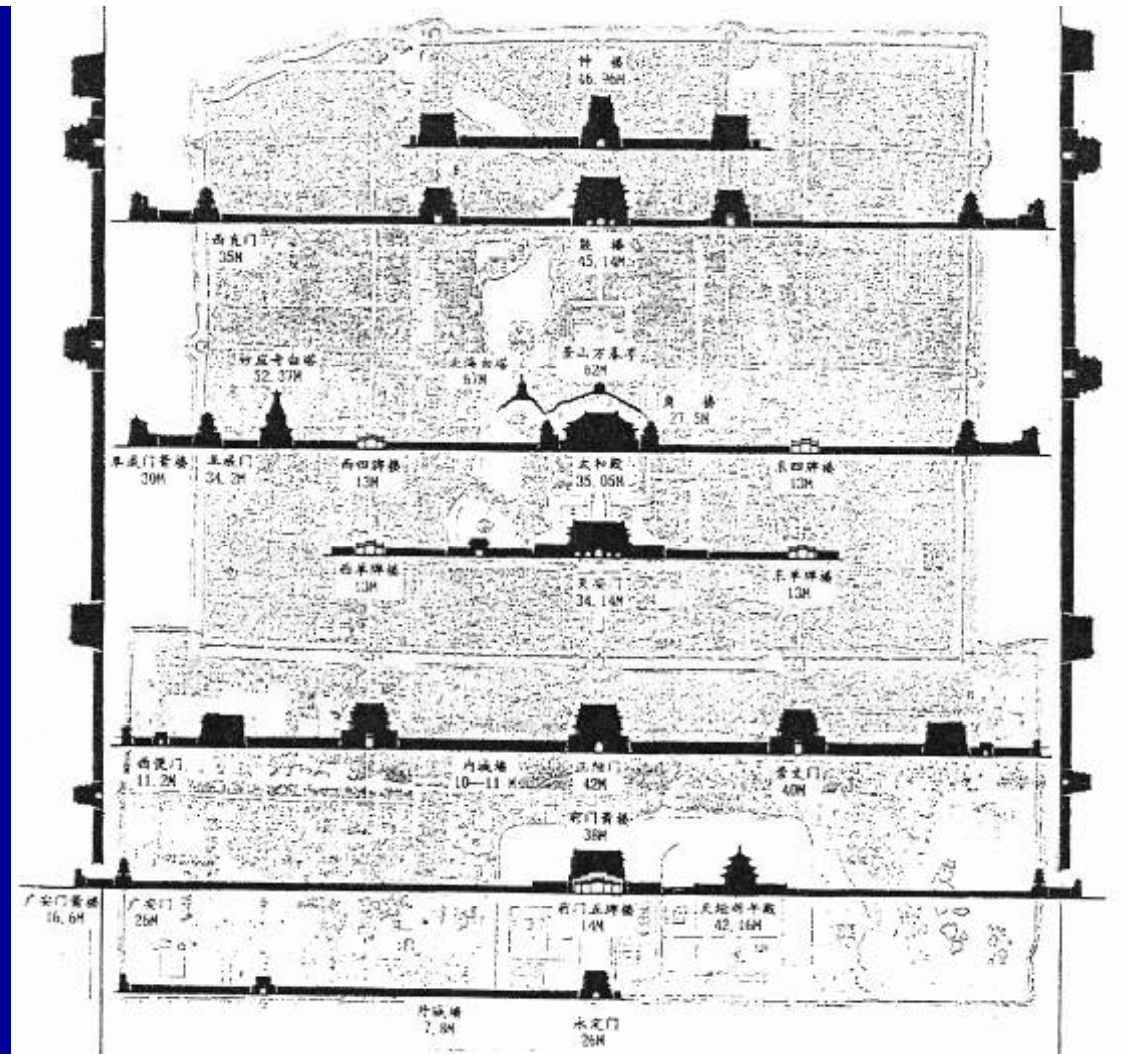
Un îlot résidentiel apparaît alors que deux Hutongs parallèles relient toutes les maisons entre eux.



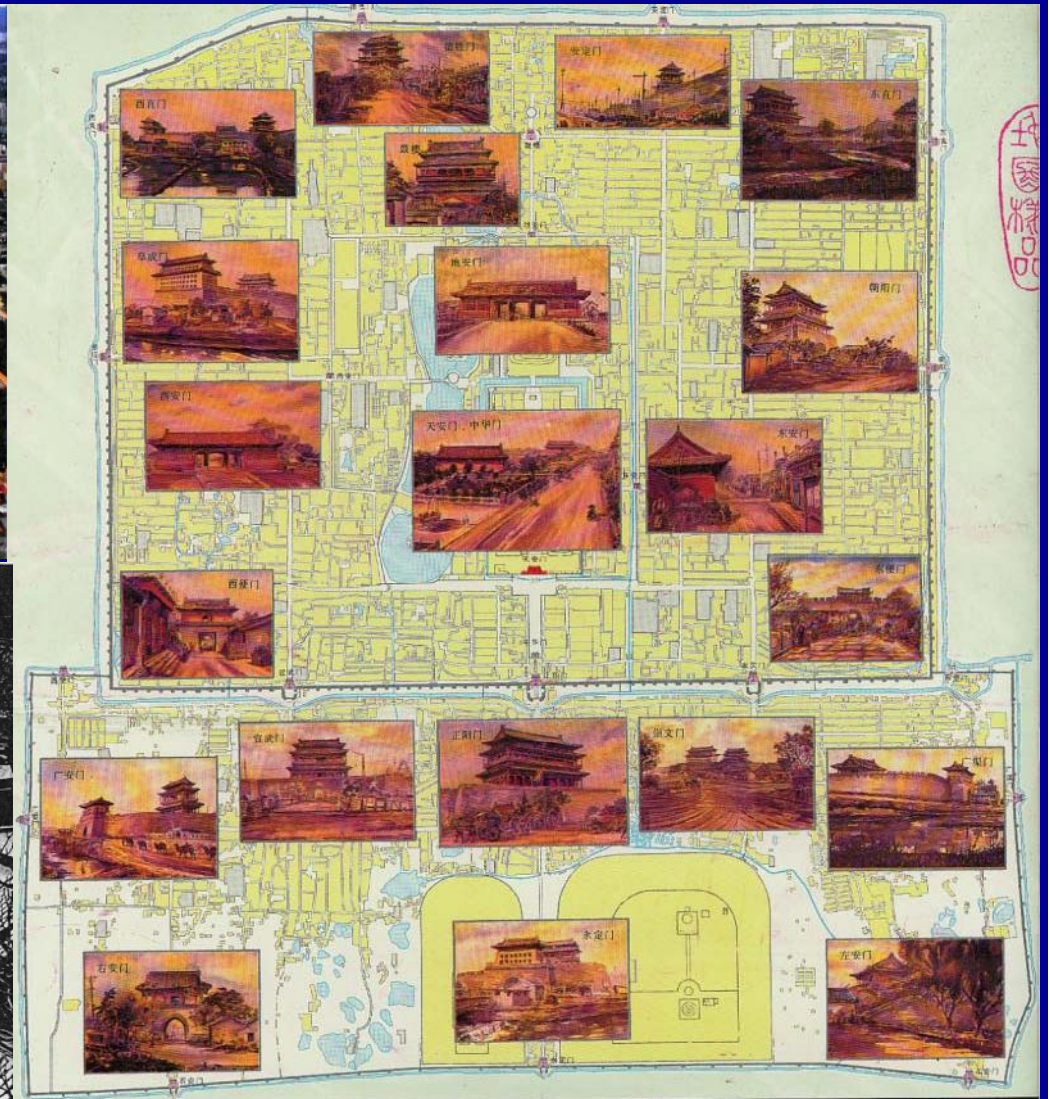
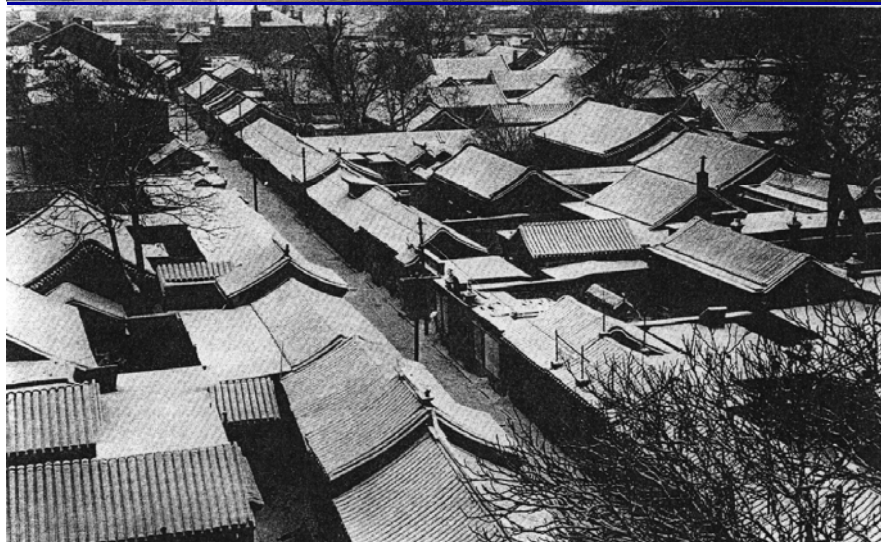
La zone urbanisée s'étend quand les îlots résidentiels se multiplient le long des rue principales ou secondaires.

City Silhouette

- Central axis
- City Wall
- City Gate
- Grand avenue



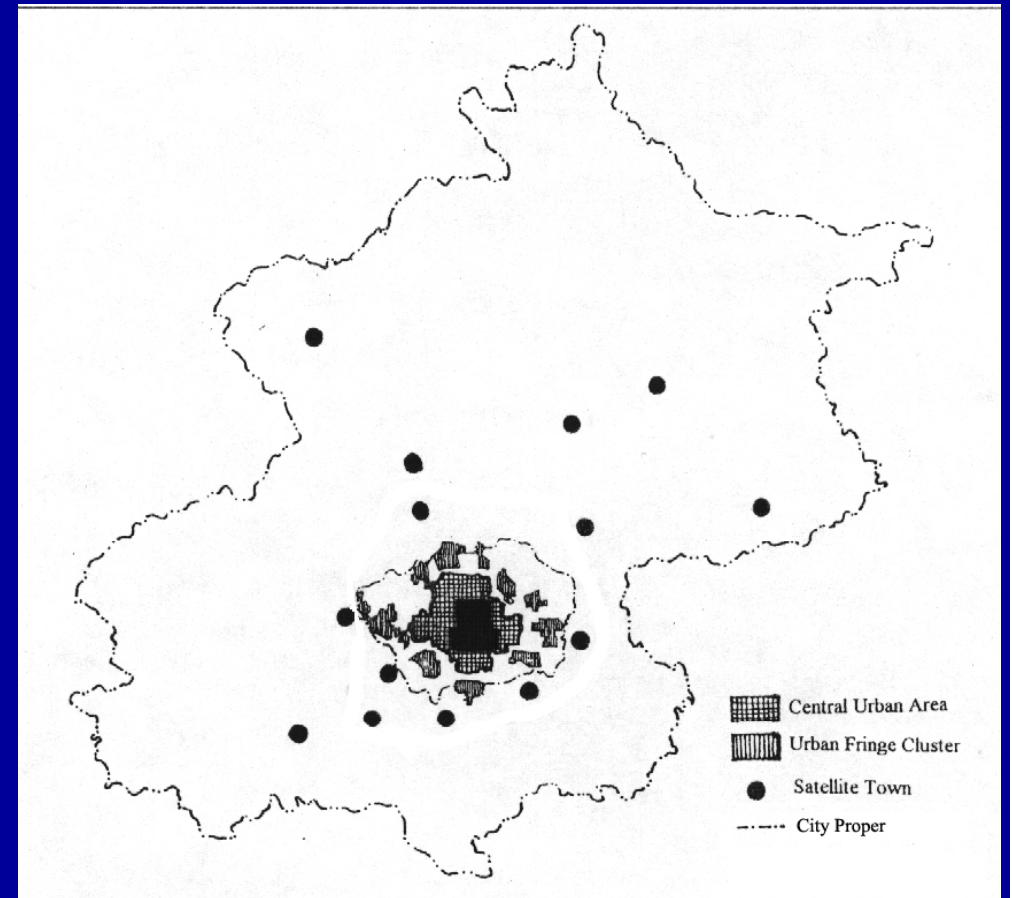
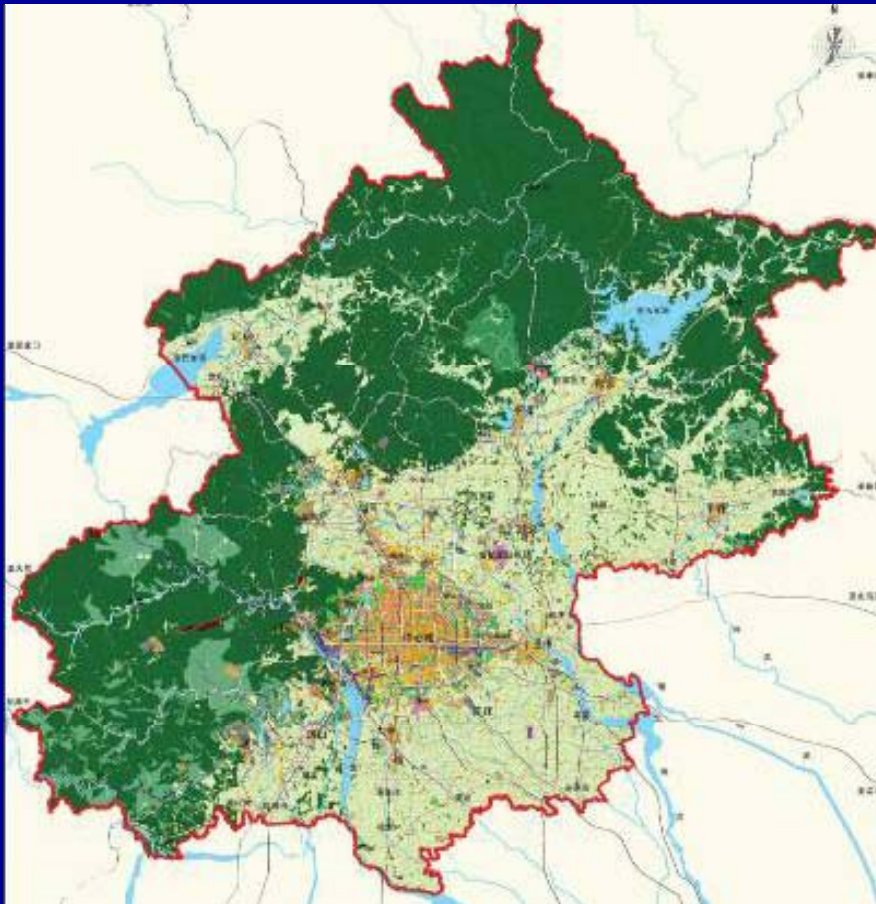
City Image



City Proper of Beijing & Its Urban Development

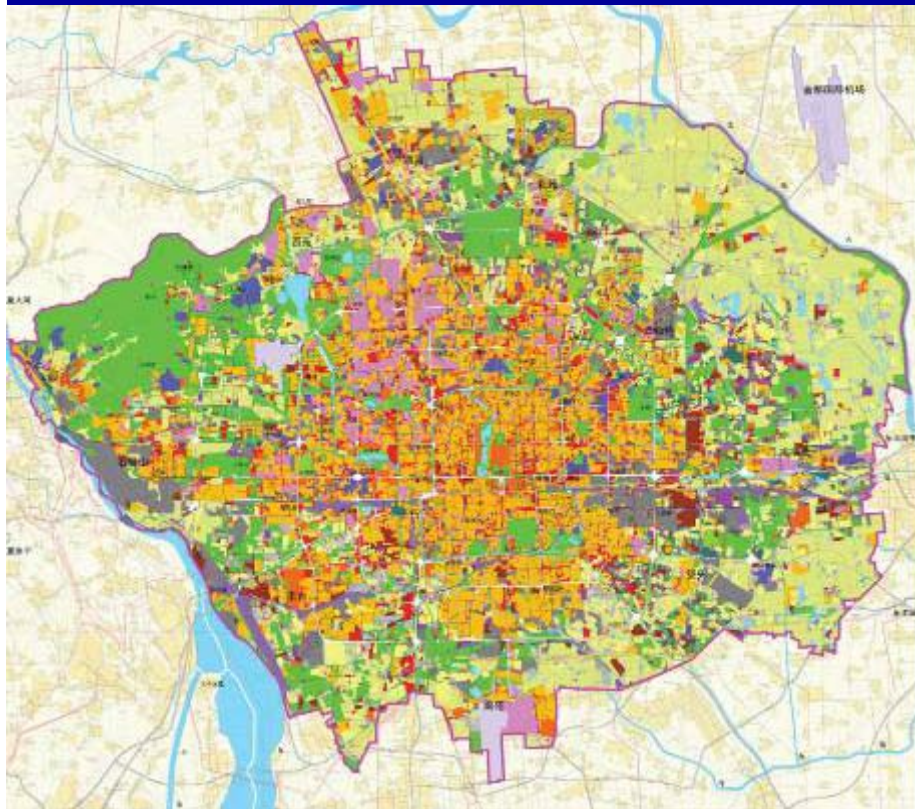
Urban Areas of Beijing

- **City Proper (Central City):** agglomeration of urban development
- **Satellite Towns (New Cities):** isolated urban agglomeration
- **Towns:** isolated small-scale urban development
- **Villages:** rural construction



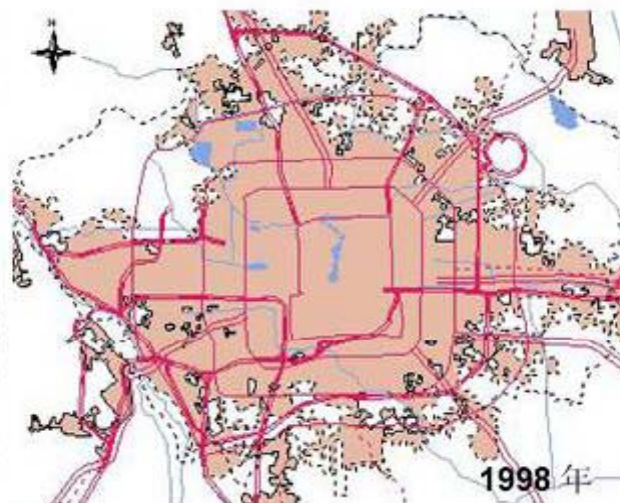
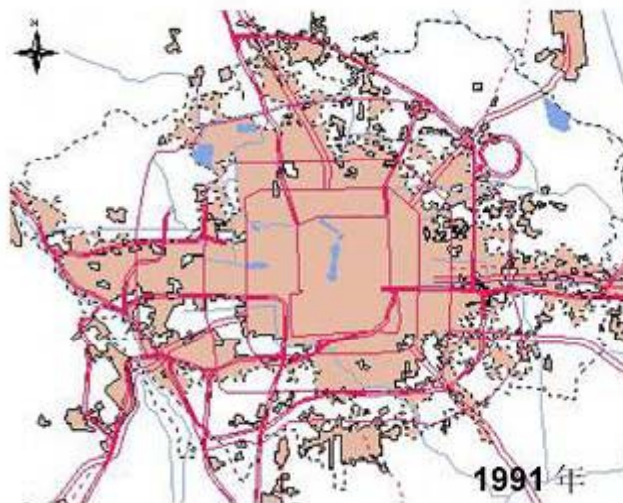
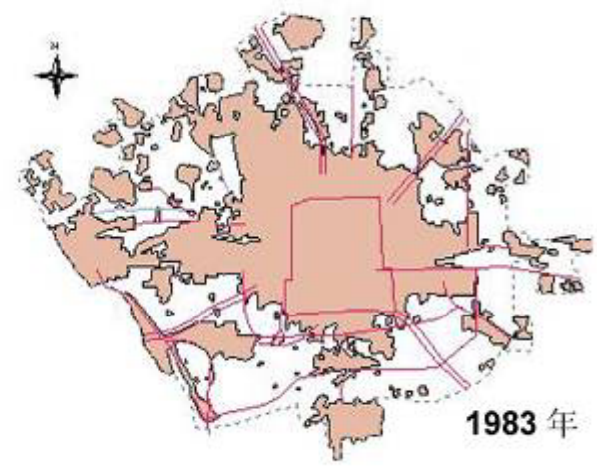
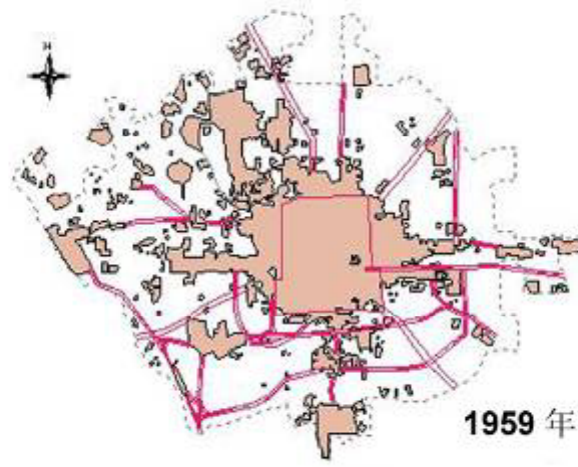
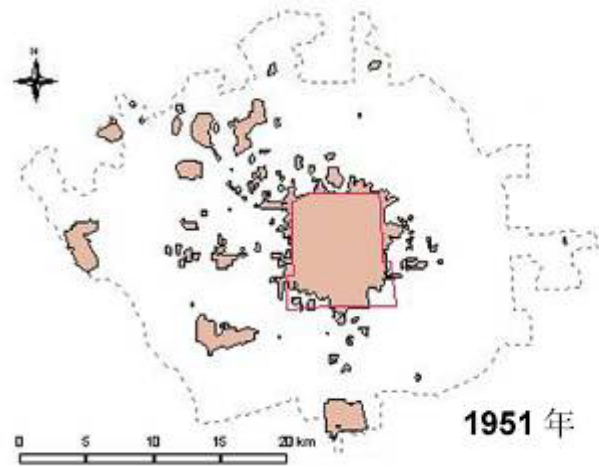
City Proper

- **Area:** 1100 km² covering the 4 urban districts and part of the 4 inner suburban districts
- **Population:** about 8 million
- **Structure:** 1 Central Urban Area and 10 Scattered Urban Clusters separated from each other by a green belt



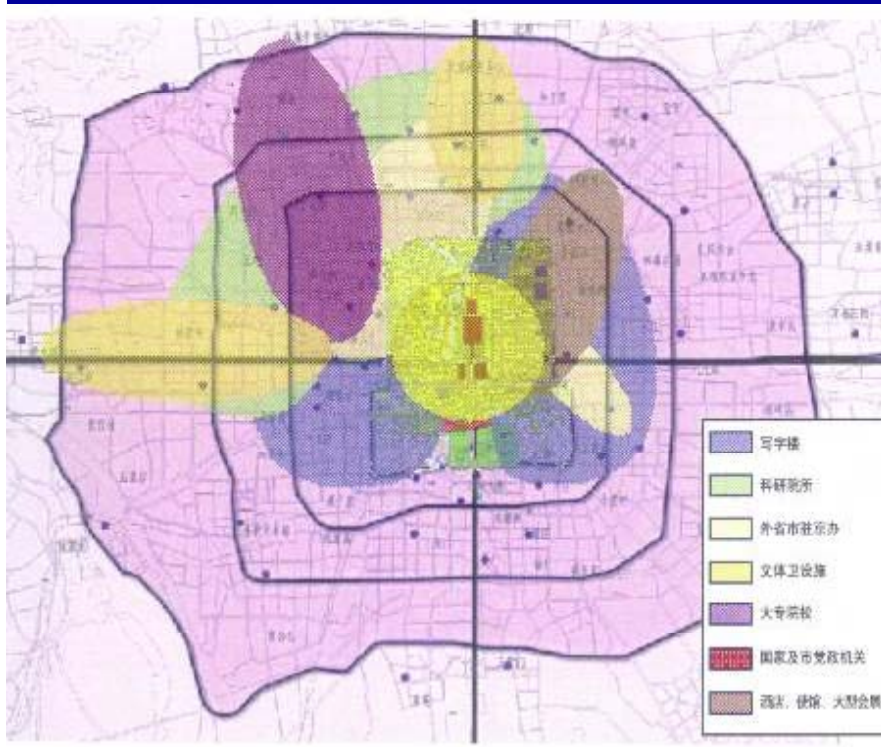
Urban Development Driven By Industrialization

- Mono-centered urban expansion

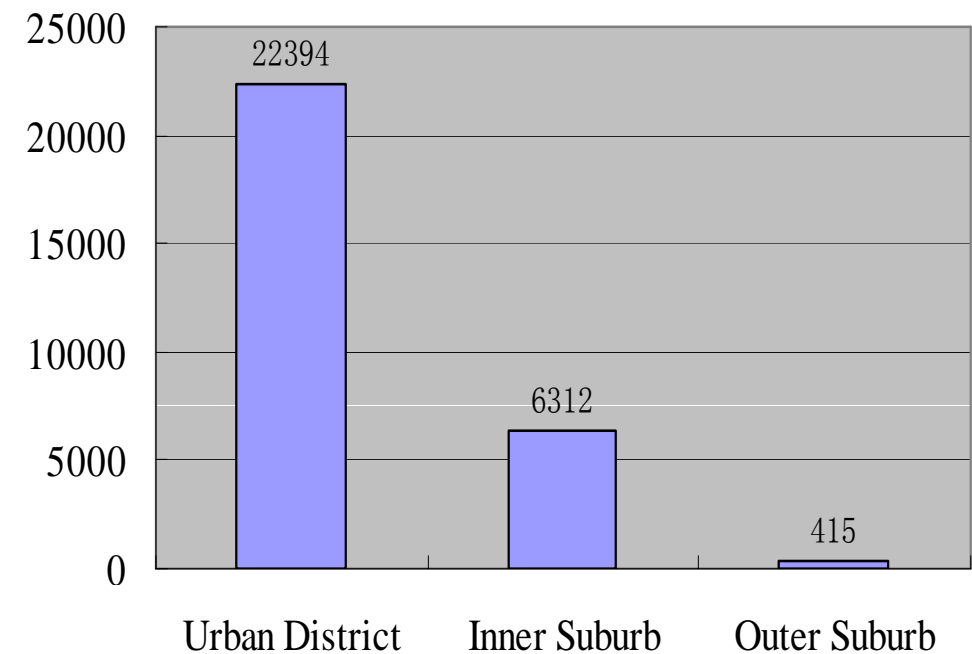


Urban Development within City Proper

- Over-concentration of urban population and urban functions



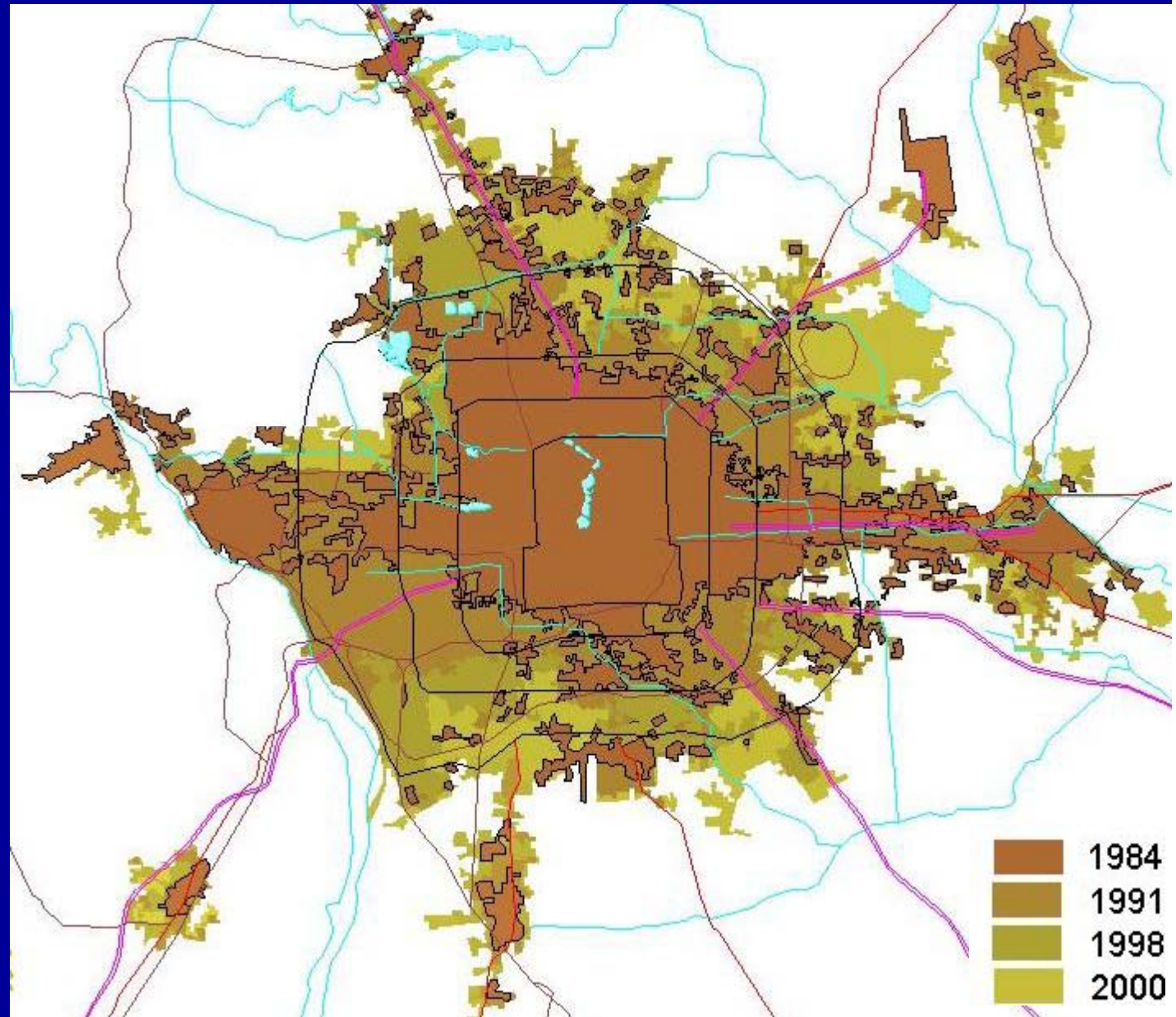
Functional Distribution



Demographic Distribution

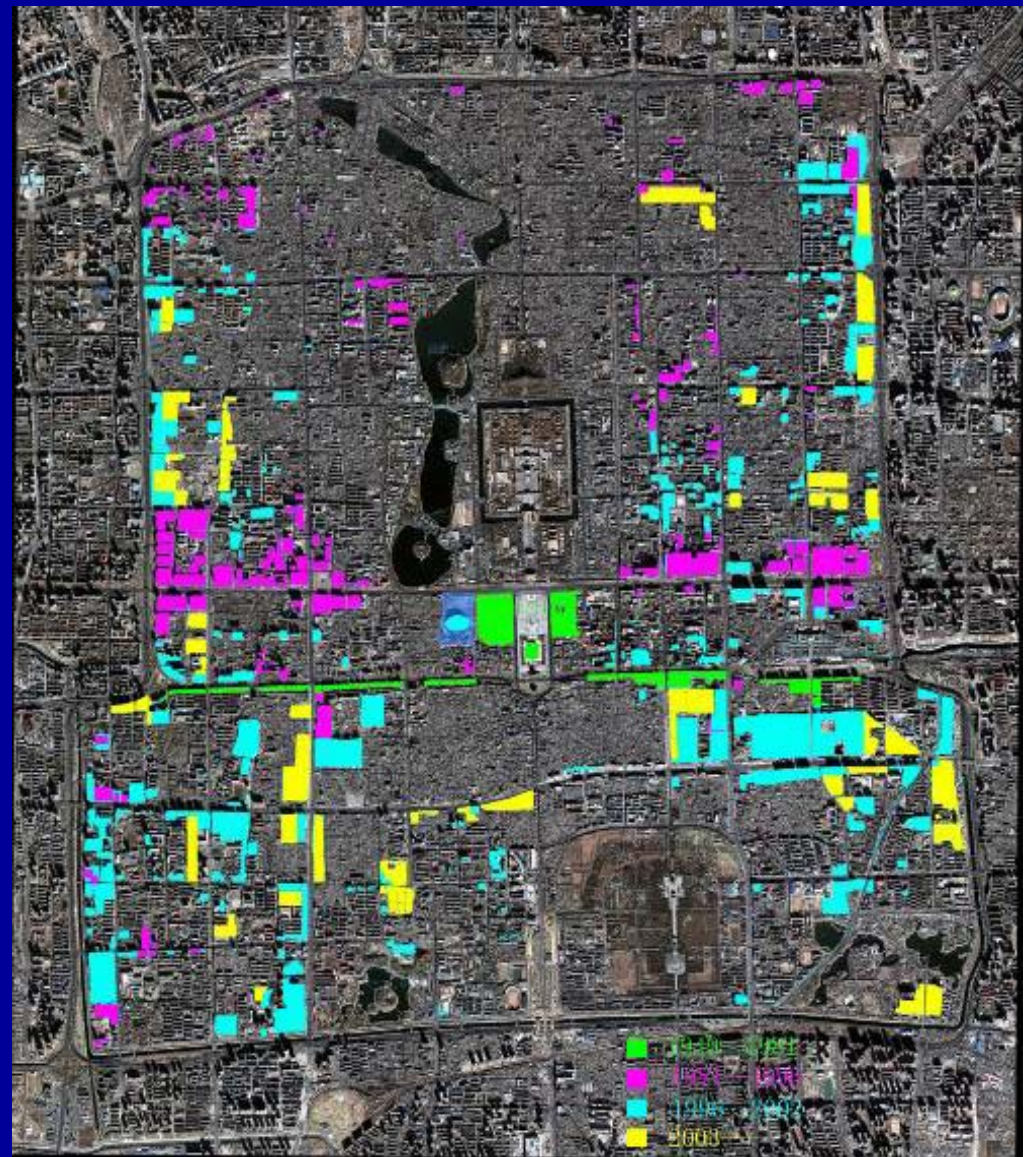
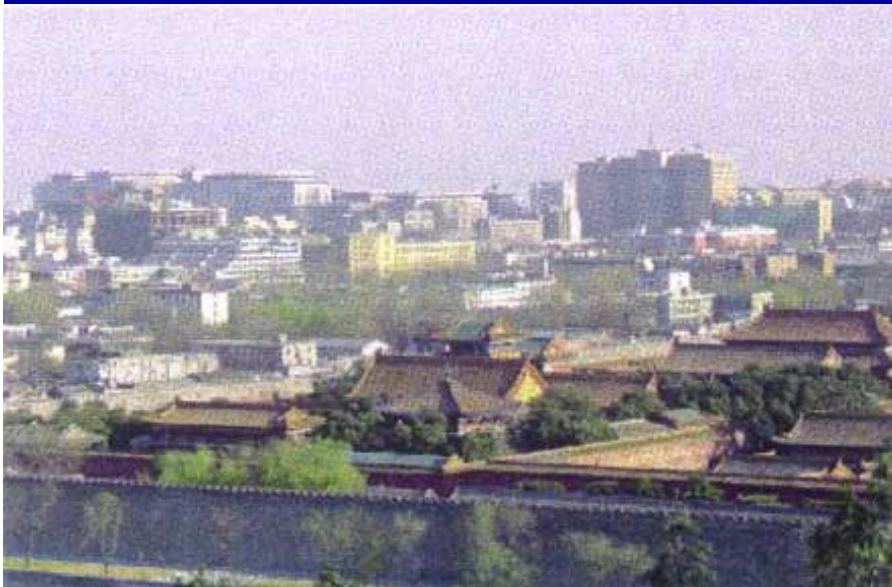
Urban Development within City Proper

- Spatial pattern of concentric radiation, centering on the Old City of Beijing



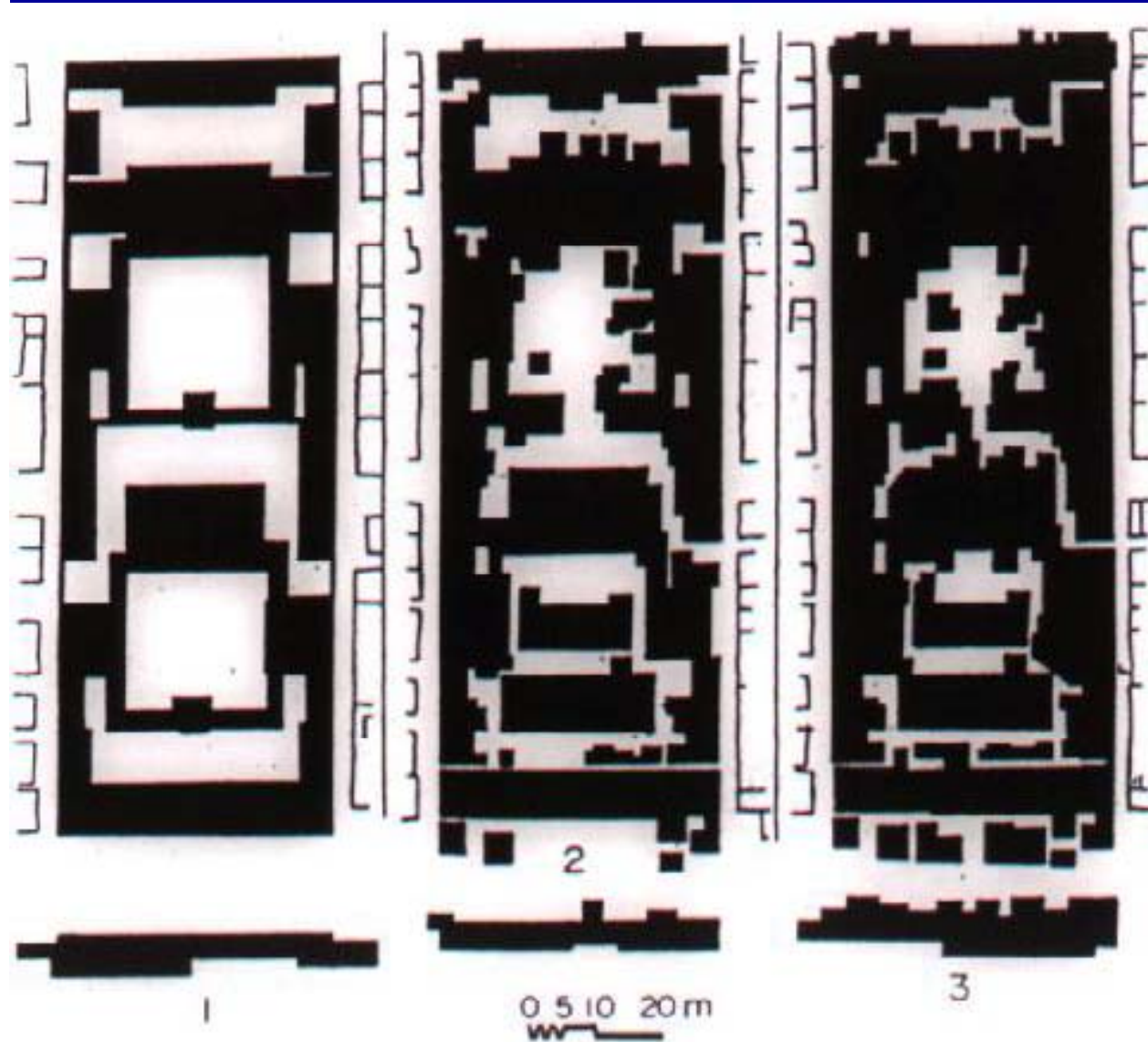
Urban Problems Faced by City Proper

- Destruction of the Old City of Beijing



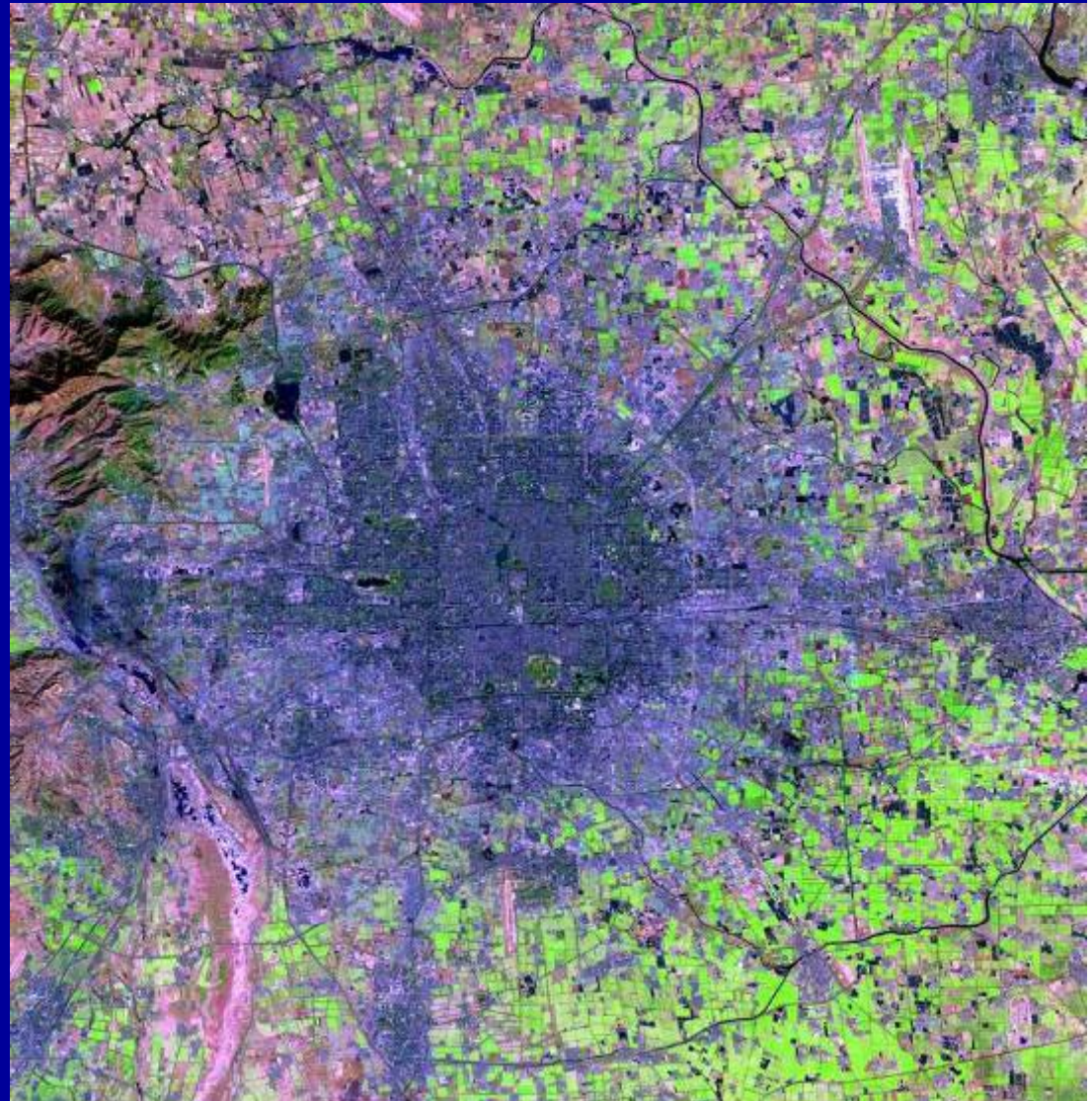
Urban Problems Faced by City Proper

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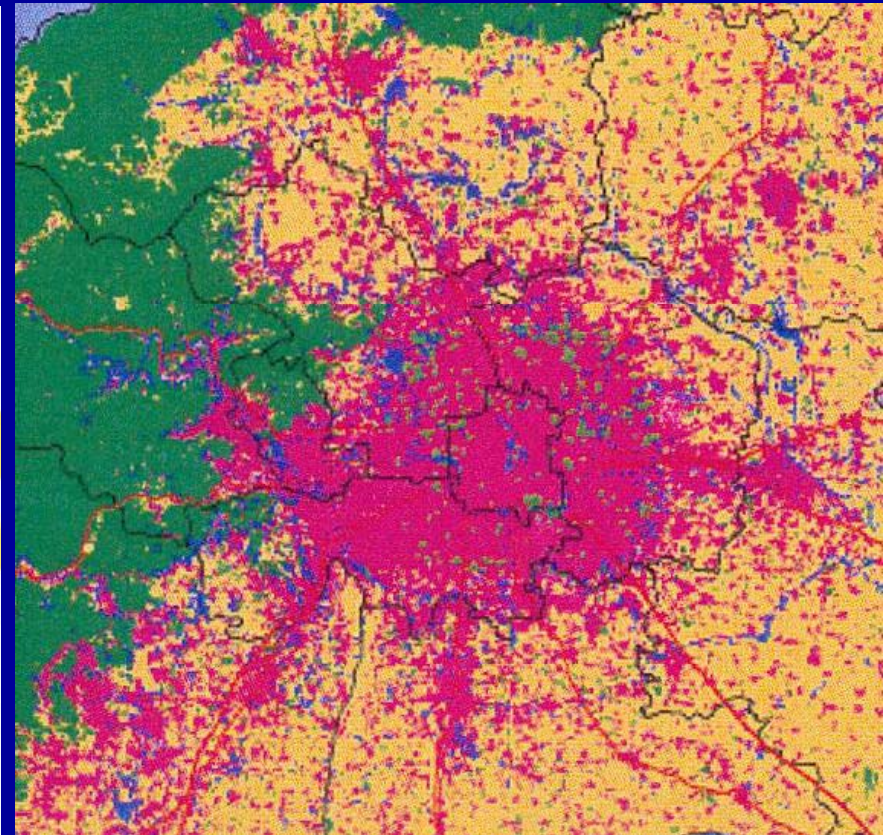
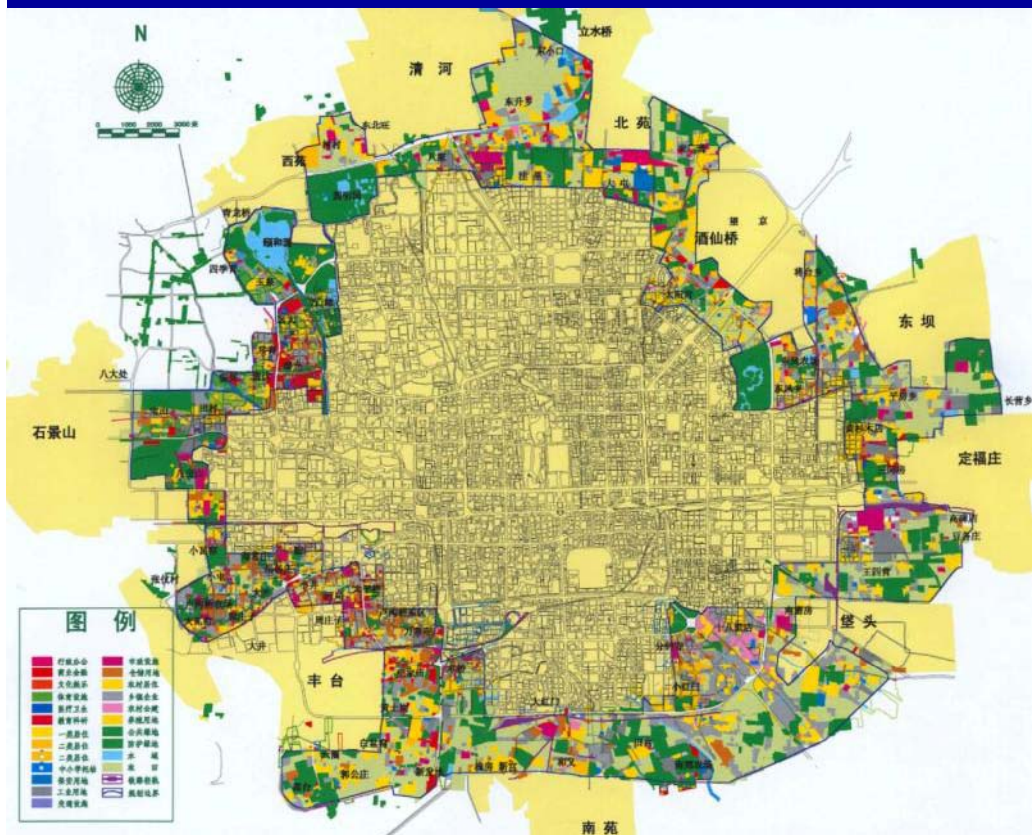
Urban Problems Faced by City Proper

- Aggregation of urban transportation



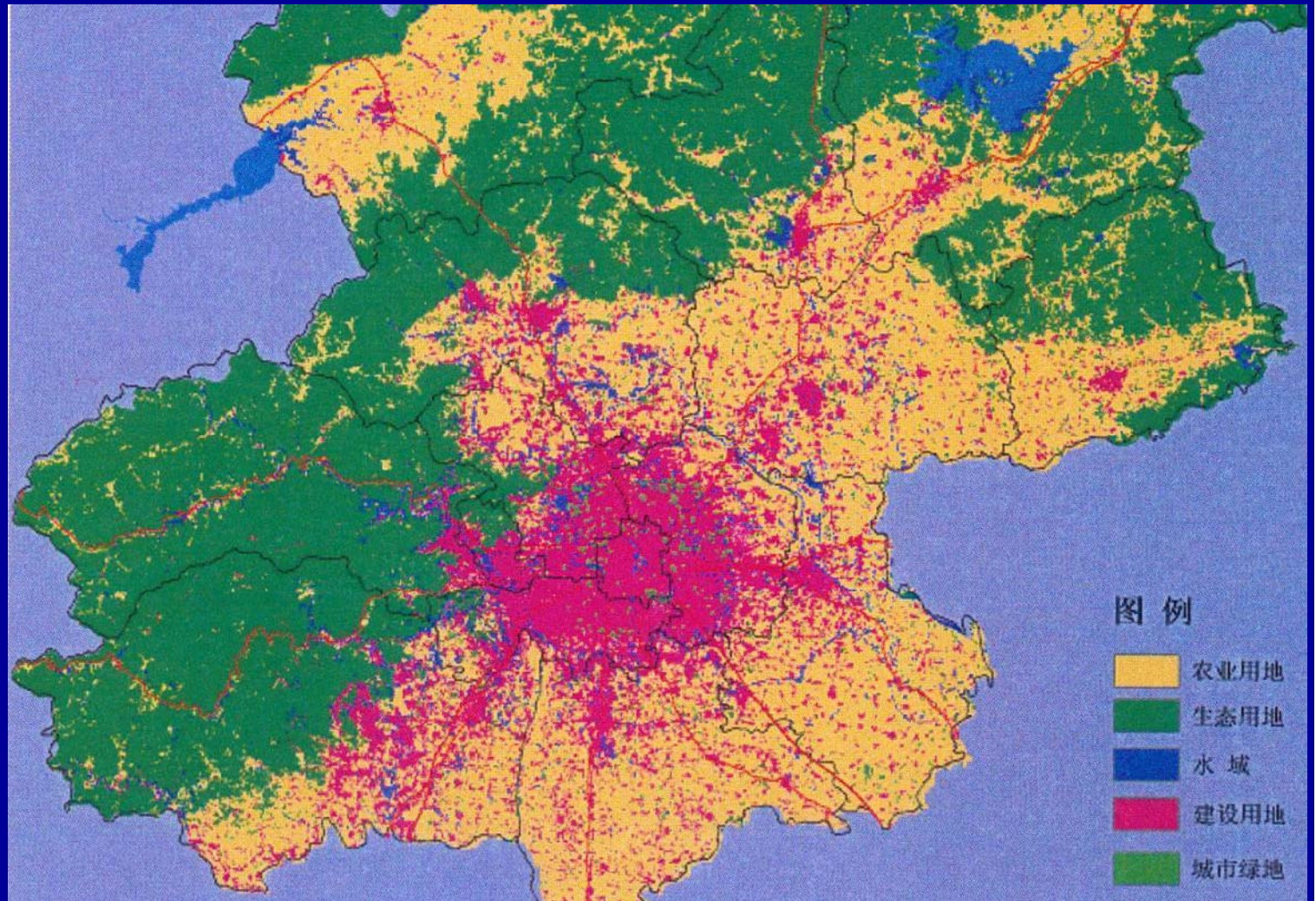
Urban Problems Faced by City Proper

- **Disordered sprawl at the urban periphery of the City Proper, resulting in the rapid decrease of farmlands and green fields**



Urban Problems Faced by City Proper

- Stagnation of urban development in the outer-suburban area, resulting in the increasing disparity between the center and the periphery



Urban Problems Faced by City Proper

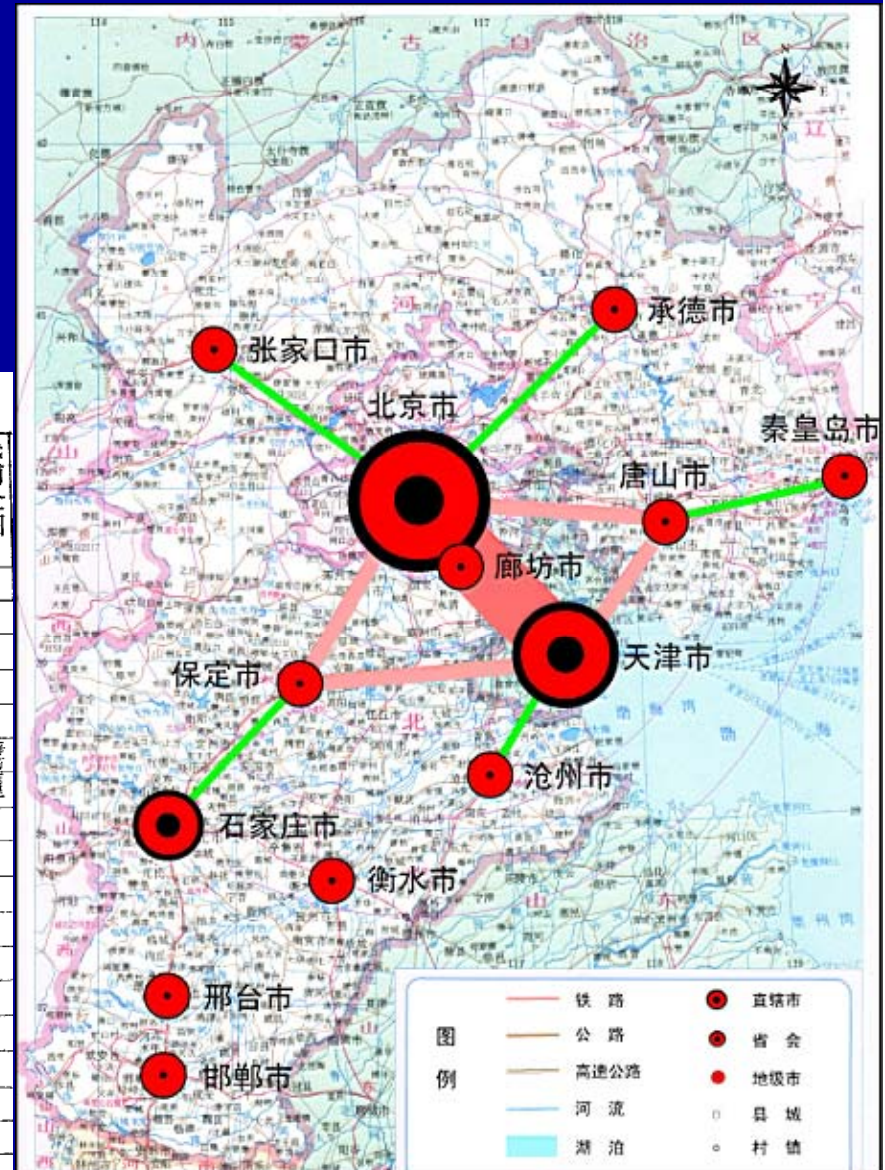
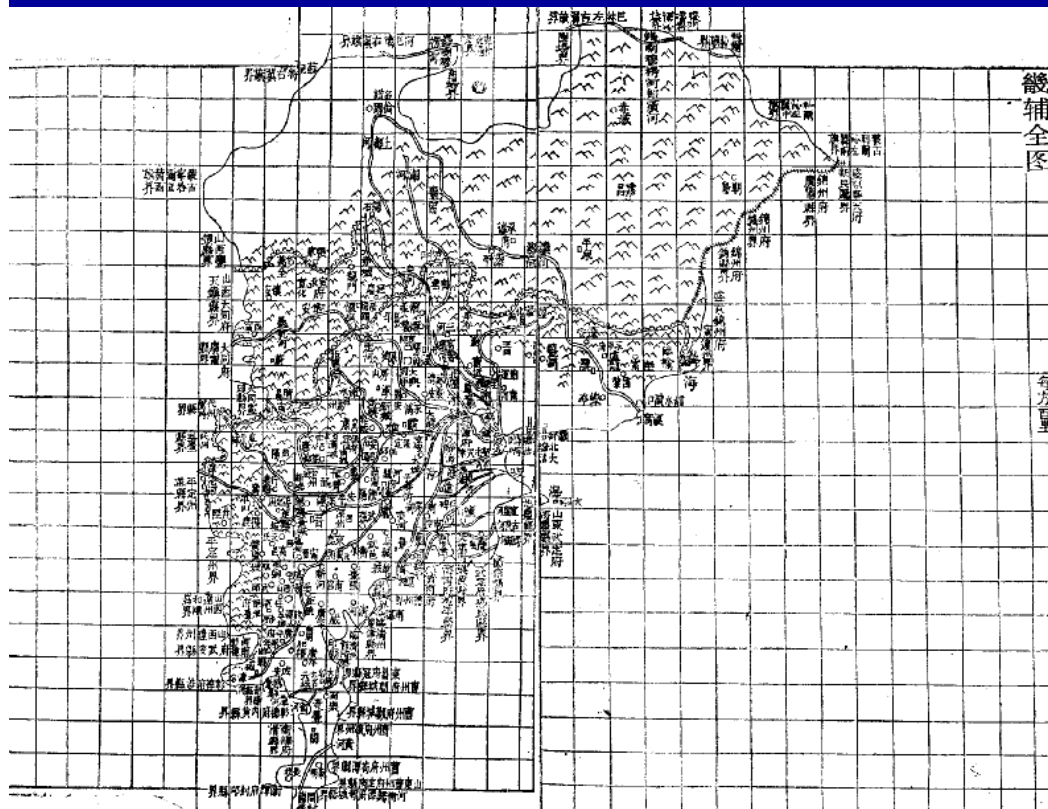
- Increase of social cost including resources and environment



Greater Beijing & Its Regional Development

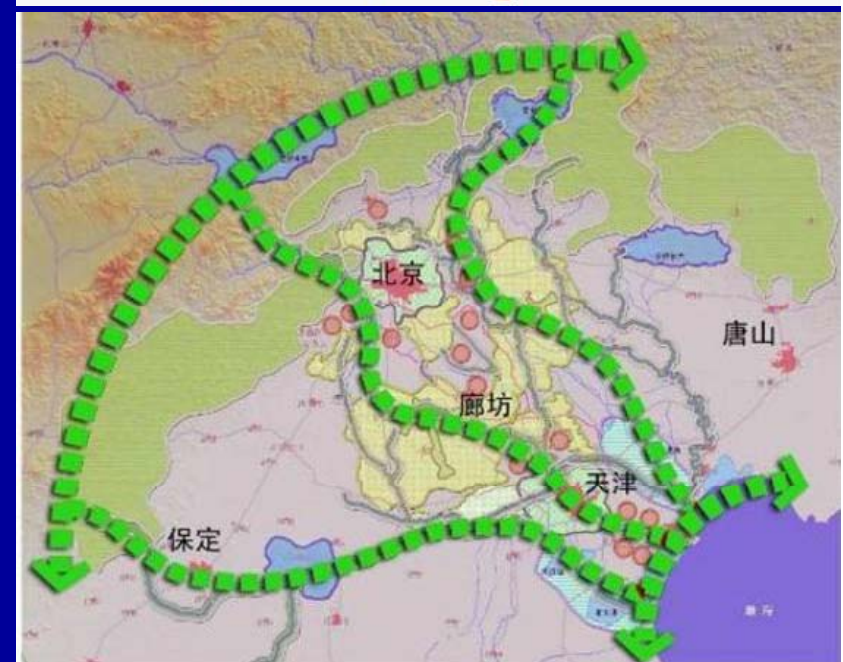
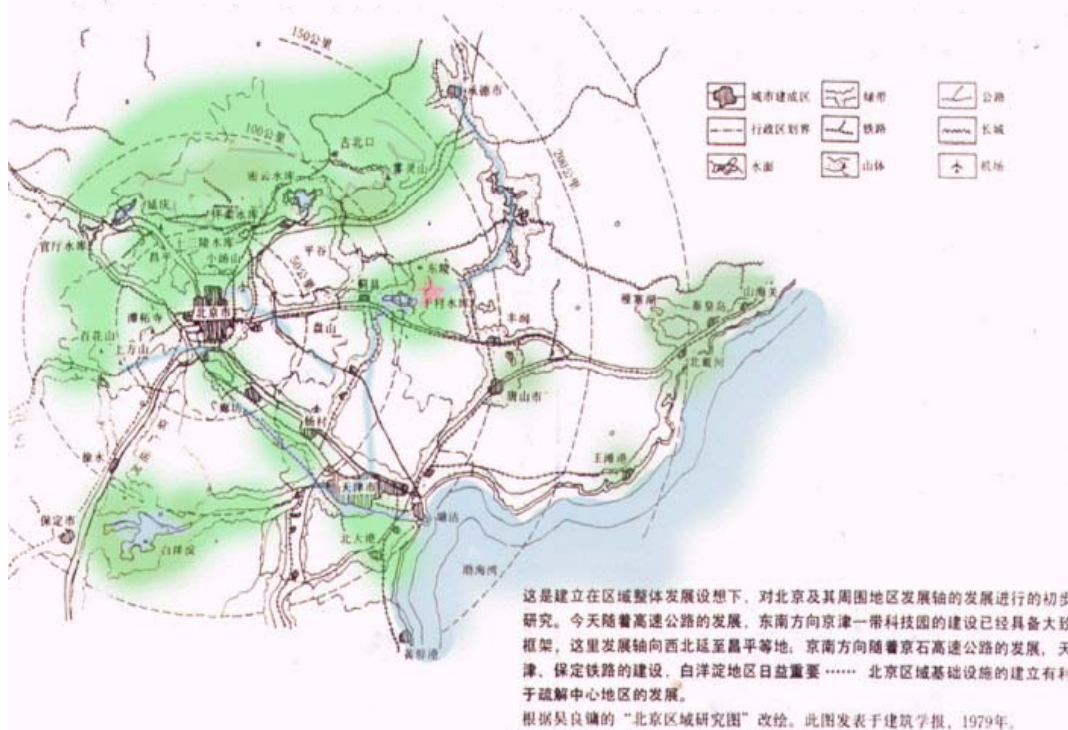
Greater Beijing

- Capital Region composed of Beijing, Tianjin and Northern Hebei Province
- Inspired by the traditional Capital Region



Regional Development of Greater Beijing

- Firstly proposed in the 1980s for economic considerations
- Further developed since the late 1990s for ecological considerations and coordinated spatial development



2. How Is Urban Development Managed in Beijing?

- Practice of urban planning since the 1950s
- Institutional management of urban development
- New Master Plan of Beijing

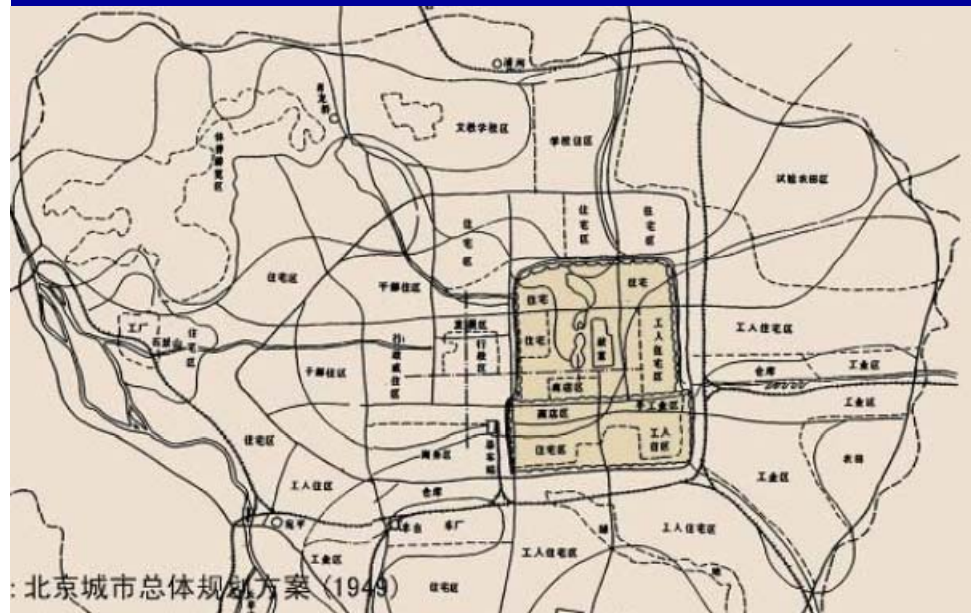
Practice of Urban Planning Since the 1950s

Urban Planning Around 1949

- Draft City Plan of Beiping in 1947
- Dual-City Plan of LIANG and CHEN in 1949

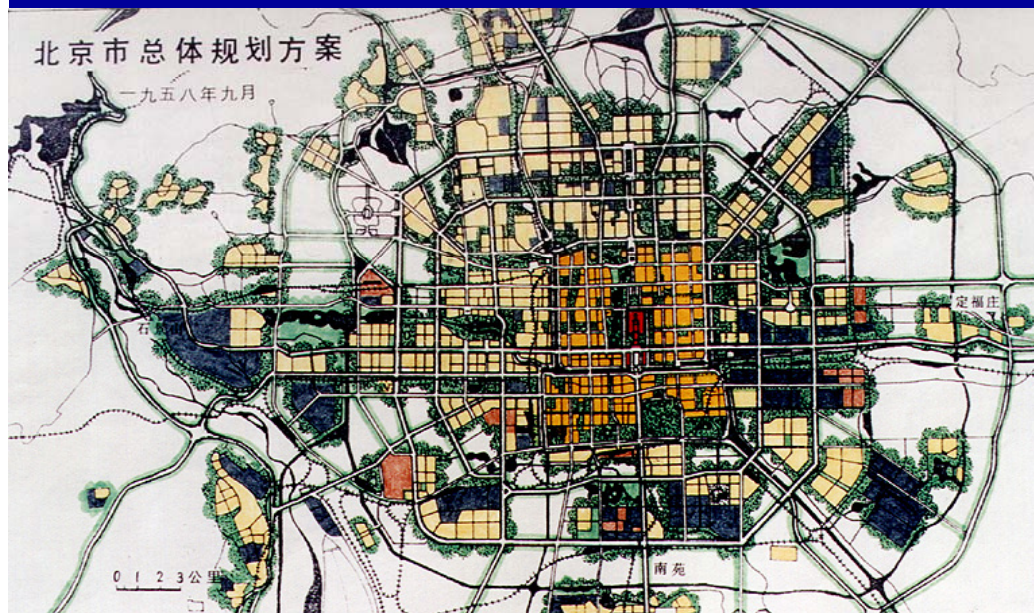
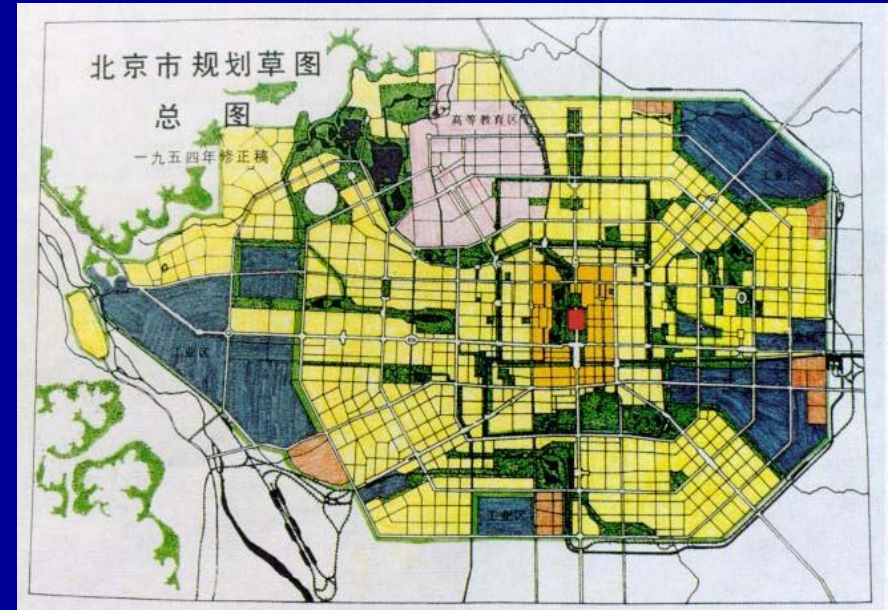


高觉民、陈占祥：北京西郊行政中心建设方案（1949年）



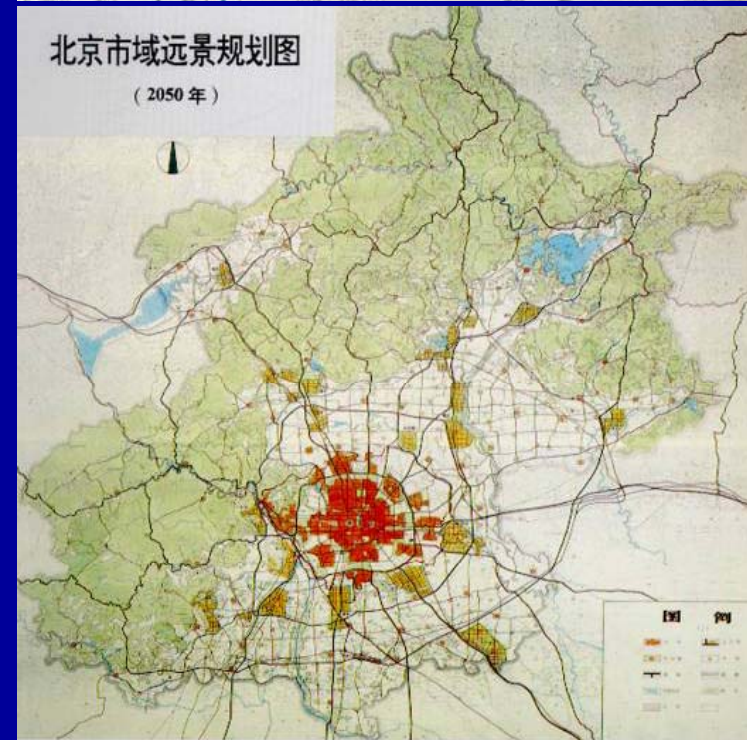
Urban Planning Before 1980s

- Draft Plan in 1954
- Draft Plan in 1958, setting up the principle of Scattered Clusters
- Draft Plan in 1973



Urban Planning After 1980s

- City Master Plan in 1982
- City Master Plan in 1991



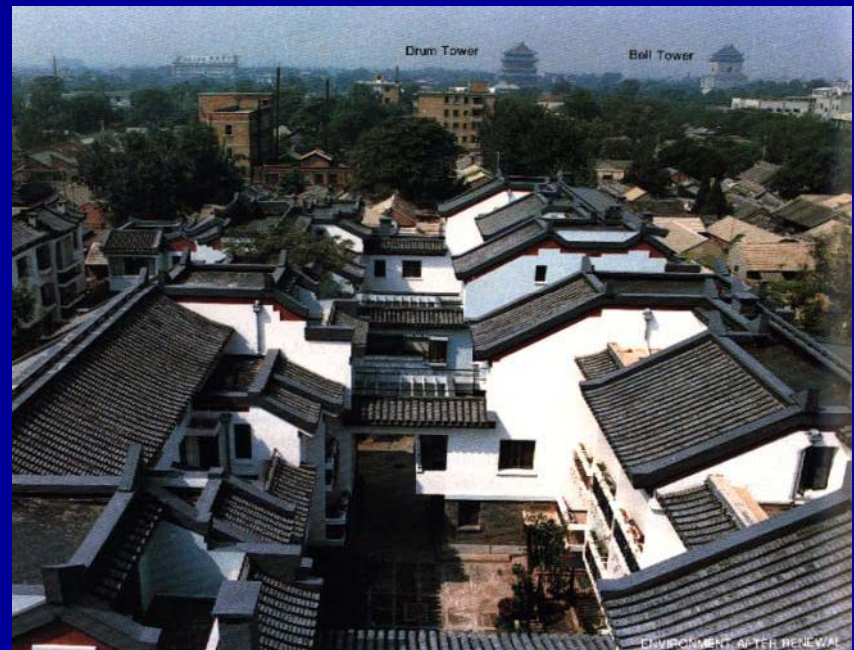
Experiments of Urban Renovation

- Residential neighborhood:
Xiao-hou-cang in the 1980s



Experiments of Urban Renovation

- Residential neighborhood: Juer Hutong in the early 1990s



Experiments of Urban Renovation

- Residential Neighborhood:
Nan-chi-zi in the late 1990s



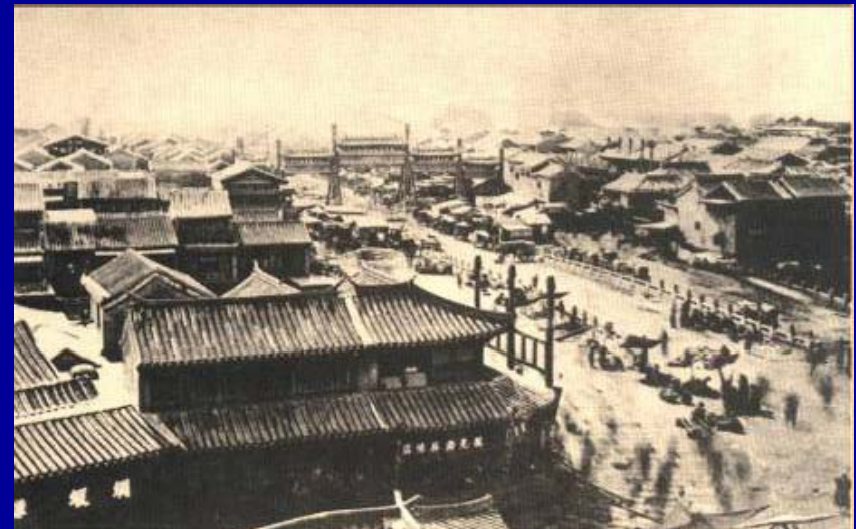
Experiments of Urban Renovation

- Commercial Street: Yan-dai-xie-jie in the late 1990s



Experiments of Urban Renovation

- Commercial Street: Da-shi-lan in the early 21st century



Institutional Management of Urban Development

Interference on Urban Construction in China

- **Urban Planning Administration: planning authorization**
Planning Position Paper on Project Location
Planning Permit of Construction Land
Planning Permit of Construction
- **Land Administration: land use authorization**
Certificate of State-Owned Land Utilization
- **Construction Administration: construction authorization**
Construction Permit

Urban Planning System in China

- **Strategic planning: Master Plan** (at both municipal and district levels)
- **Regulatory planning: Detailed Control Plan**
- **Operational Planning: Detailed Operation Plan**

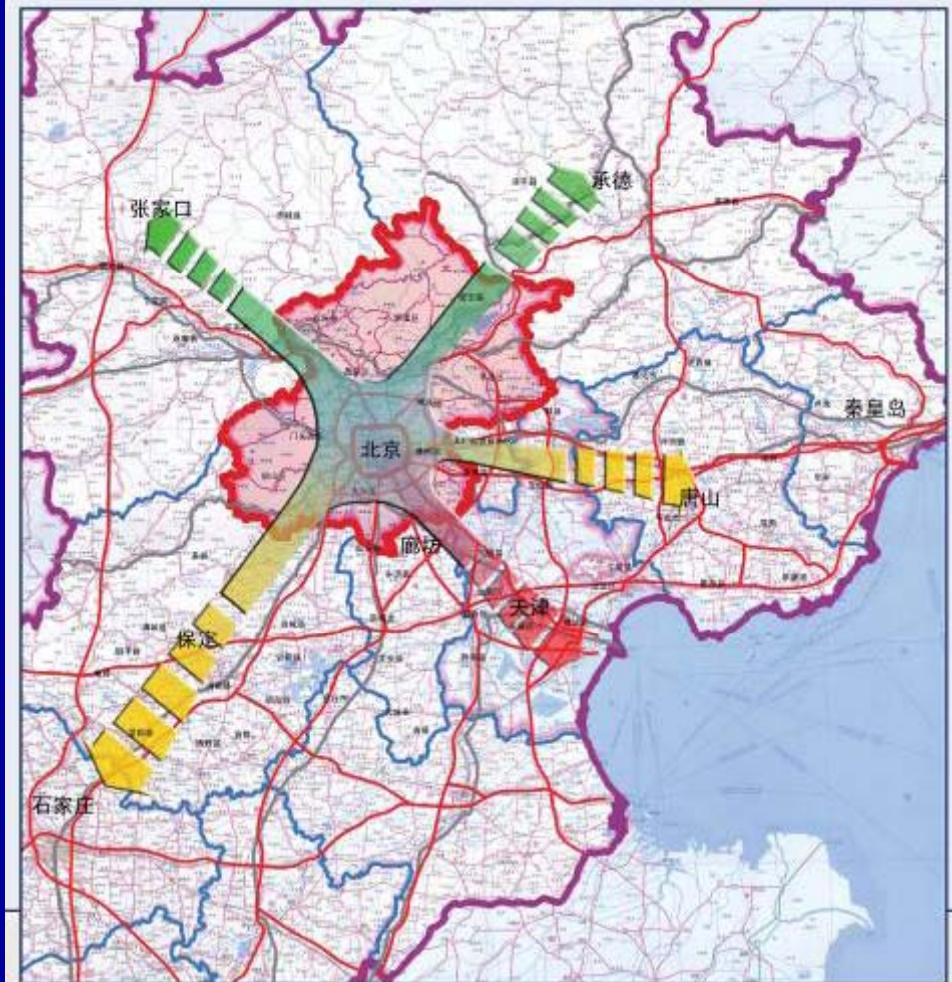
Urban Planning Organizations

- **Administration: Beijing Municipal Commission of Urban Planning (<http://www.bjghw.gov.cn>) and its branch at each district**
 - Organizing the compilation of urban plans**
 - Authorizing the urban construction projects**
- **Planning & Design: Beijing Institute of Urban Planning & Design, and others**
 - Compilation of urban plans**
 - Planning and design of certain urban construction projects**

New Master Plan of Beijing

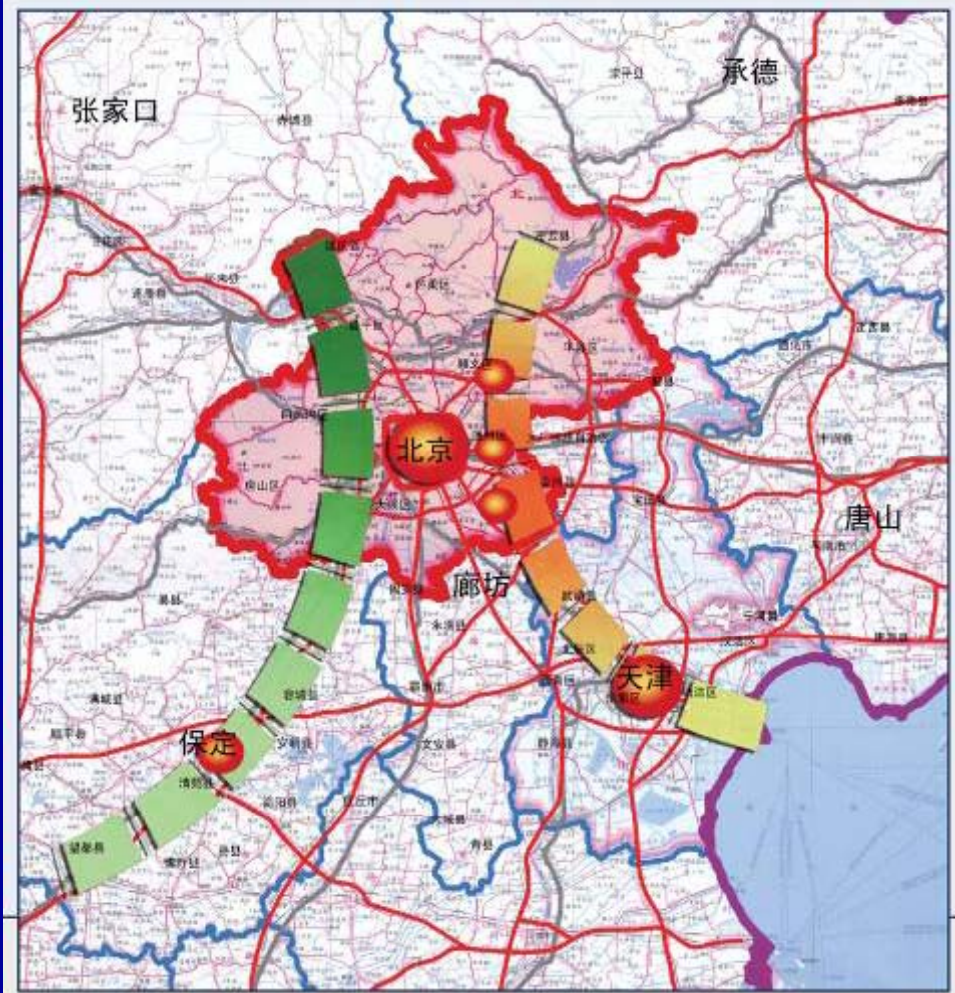
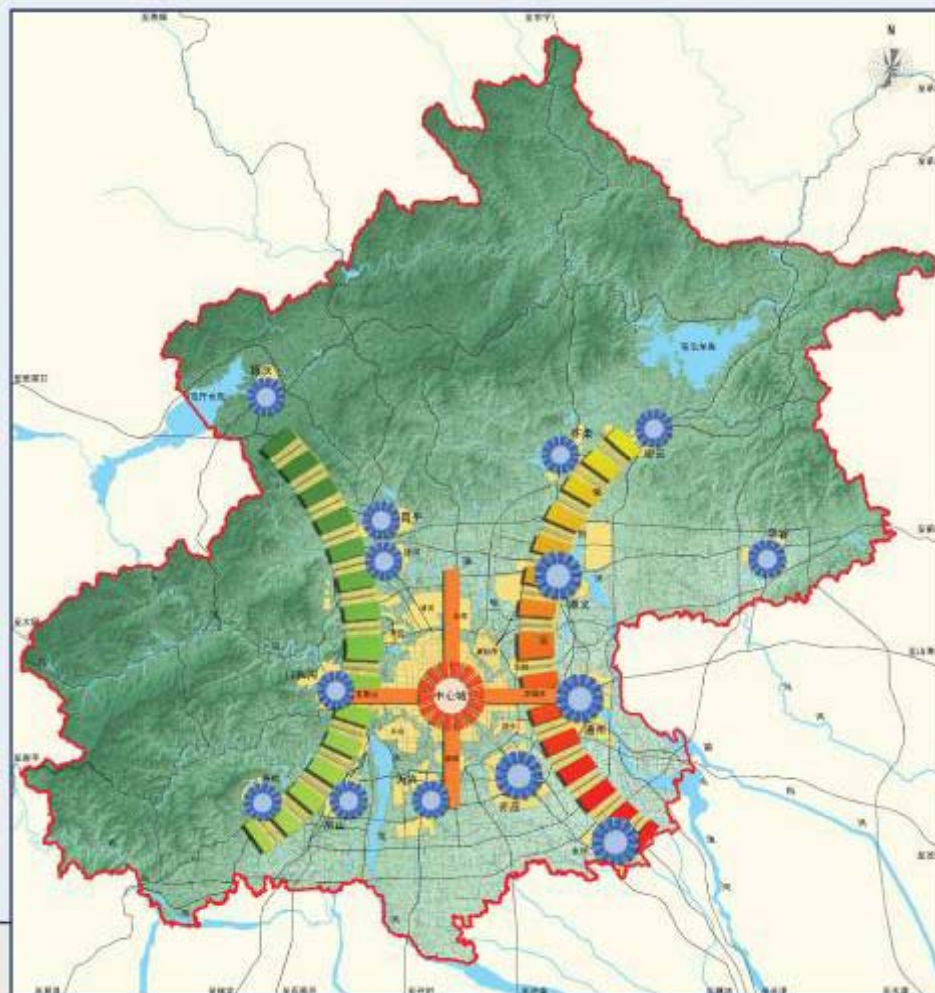
New Master Plan for The 21st Century

- Regional development from the perspective of Greater Beijing Region



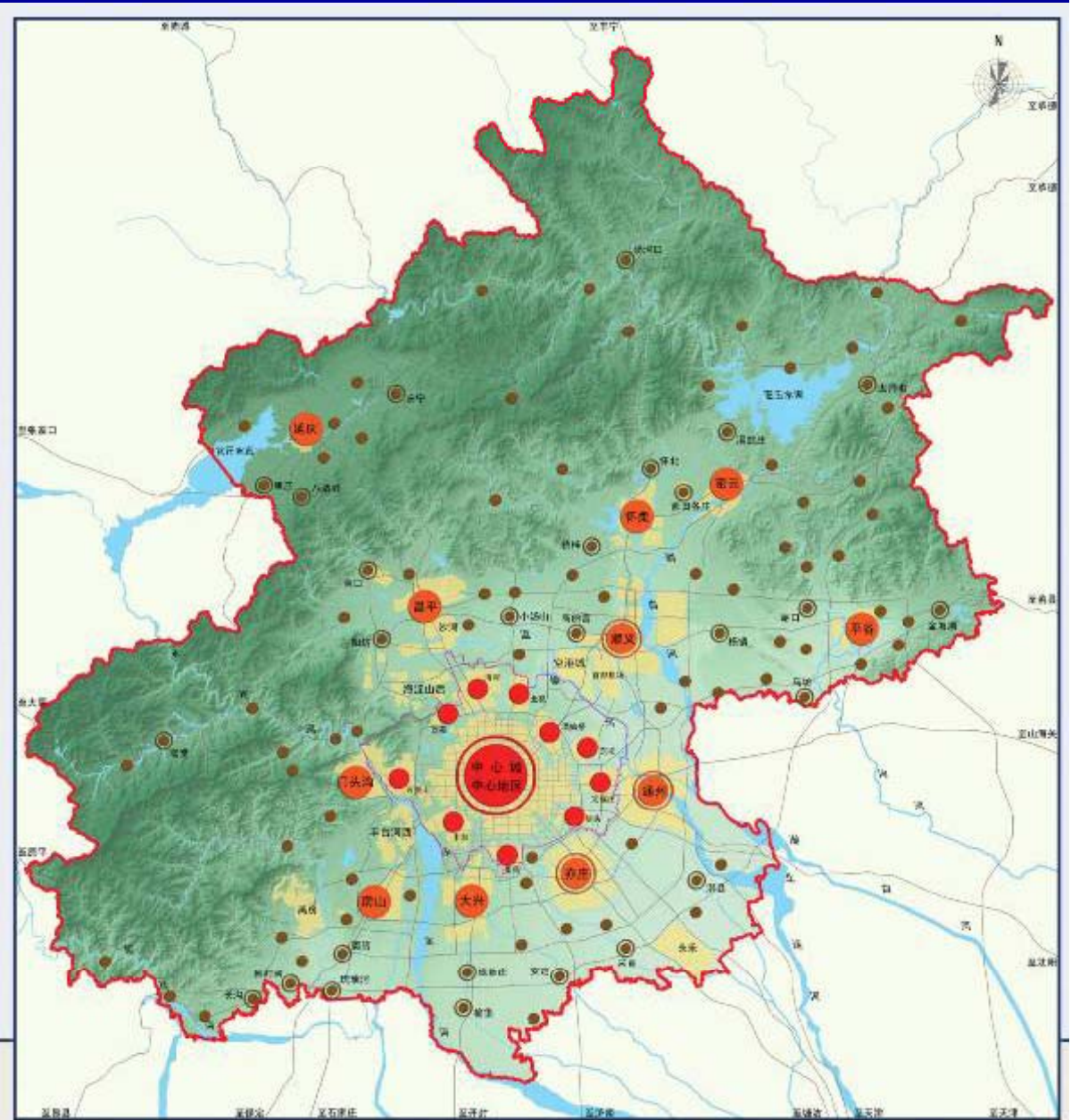
New Master Plan for The 21st Century

- Structure of regional city: two corridors, two axes, and multiple centers



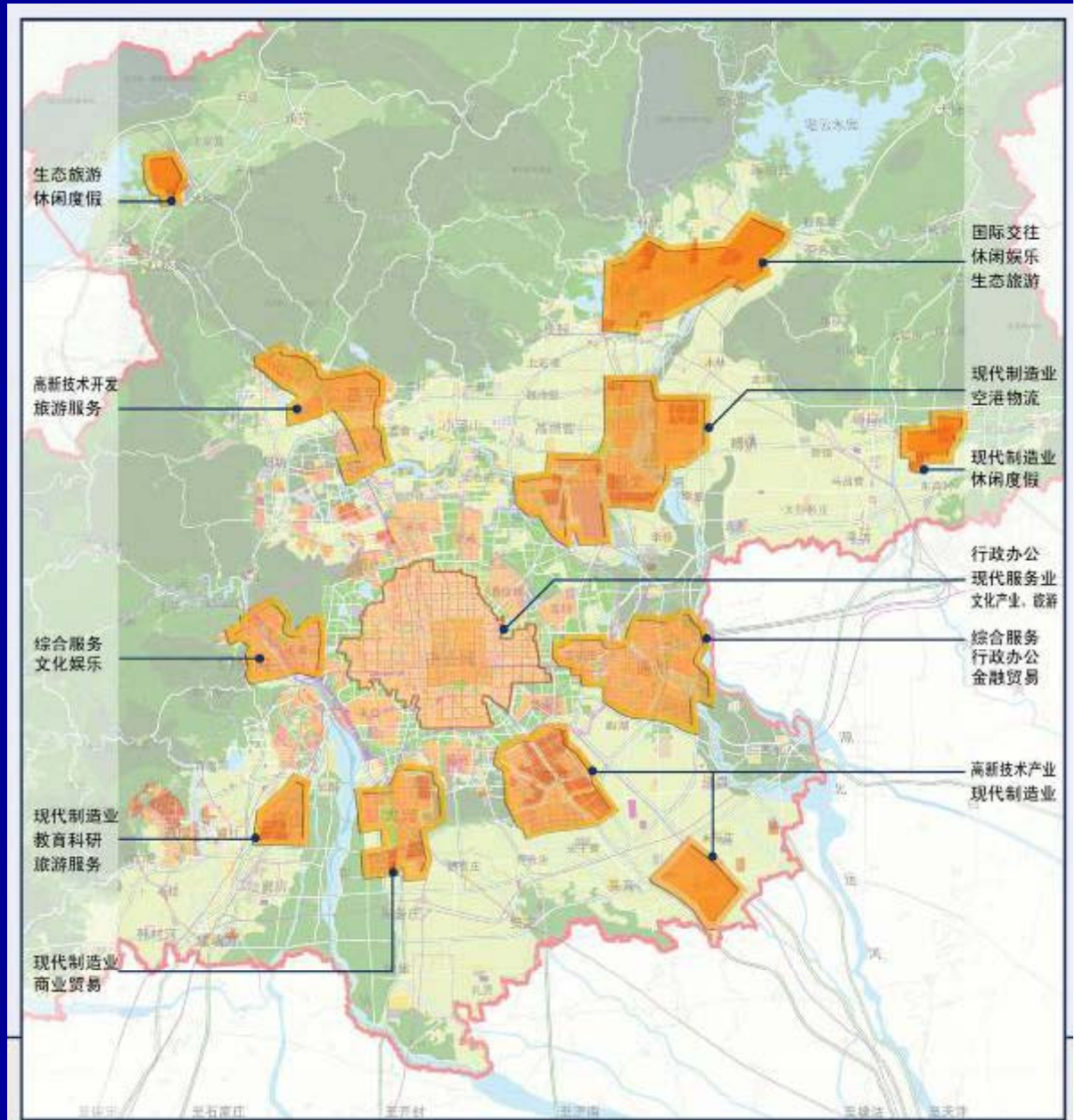
New Master Plan for The 21st Century

- **Hierarchical urban system**
- **Central Area**
- **Peripheral Clusters**
- **Key New Cities**
- **Ordinary New Cities**
- **Key Towns**
- **Ordinary Towns**



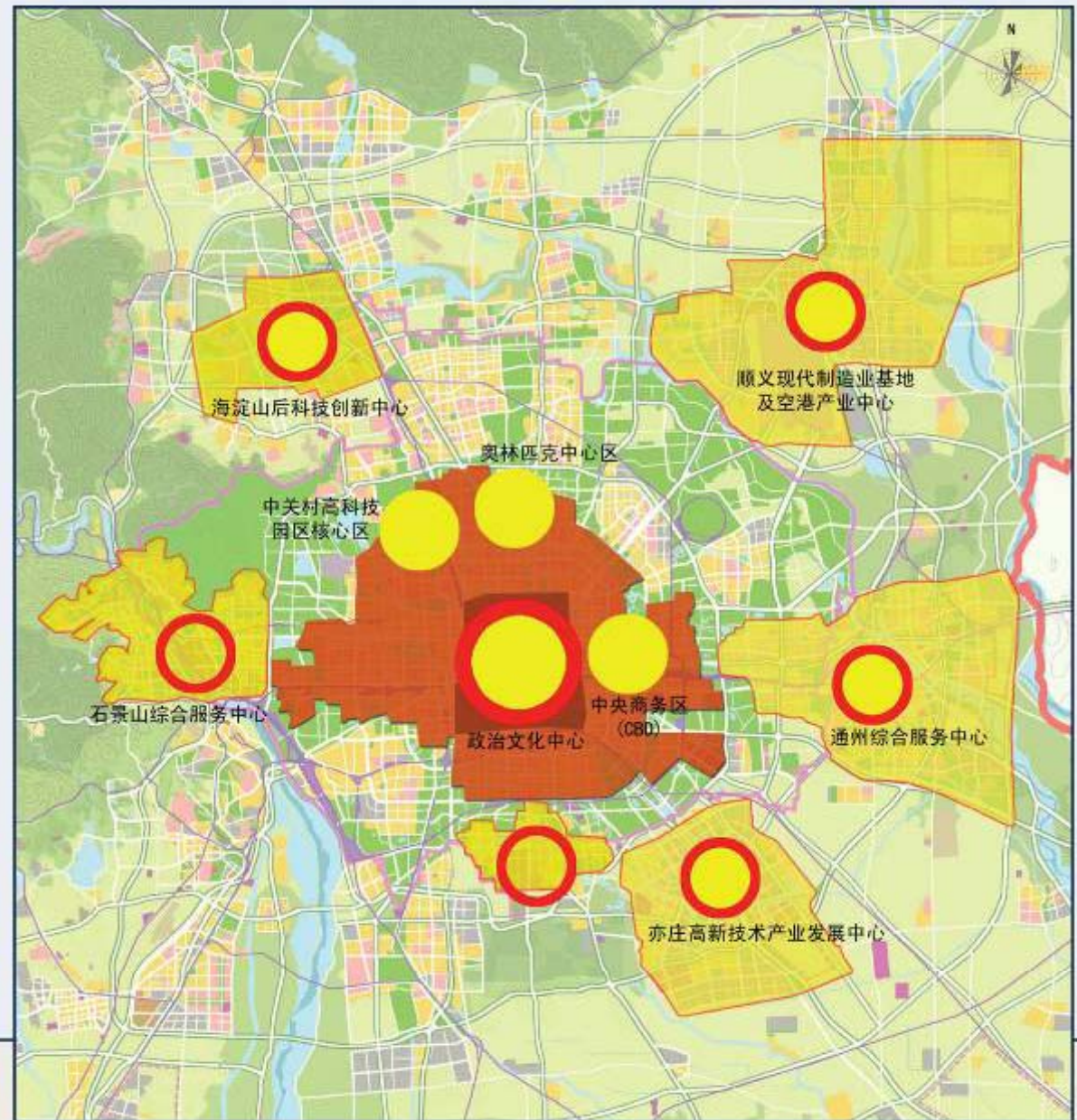
New Master Plan for The 21st Century

- Reasonable functional division



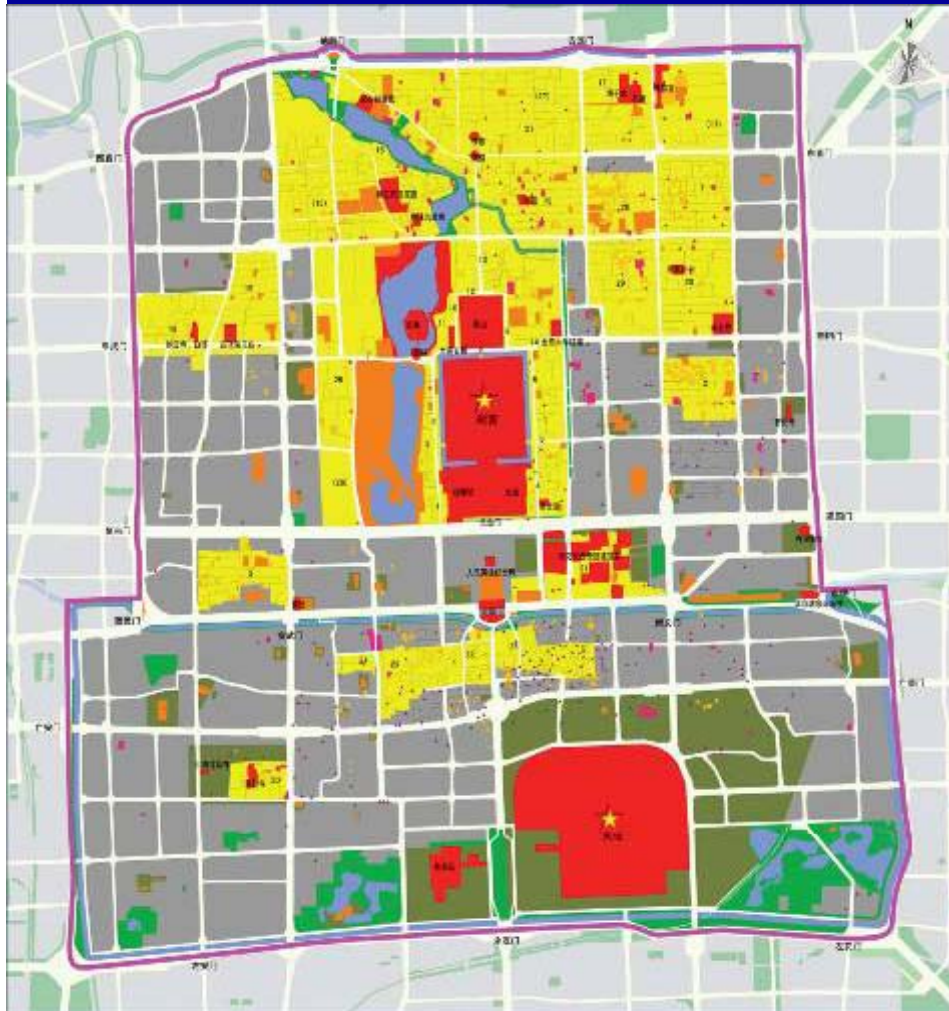
New Master Plan for The 21st Century

- Multi-centered agglomeration



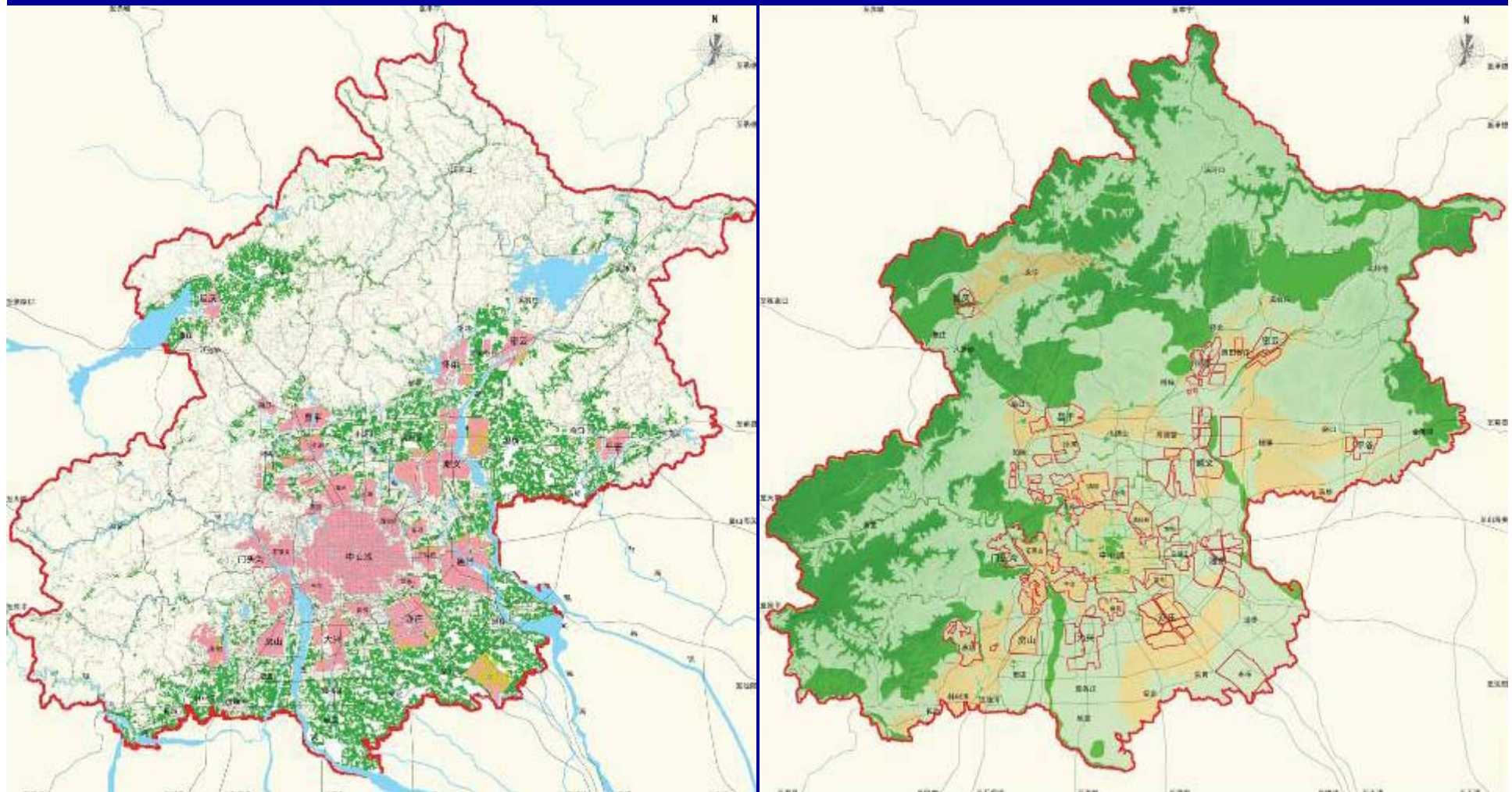
New Master Plan for The 21st Century

- Preservation of historical and cultural heritages



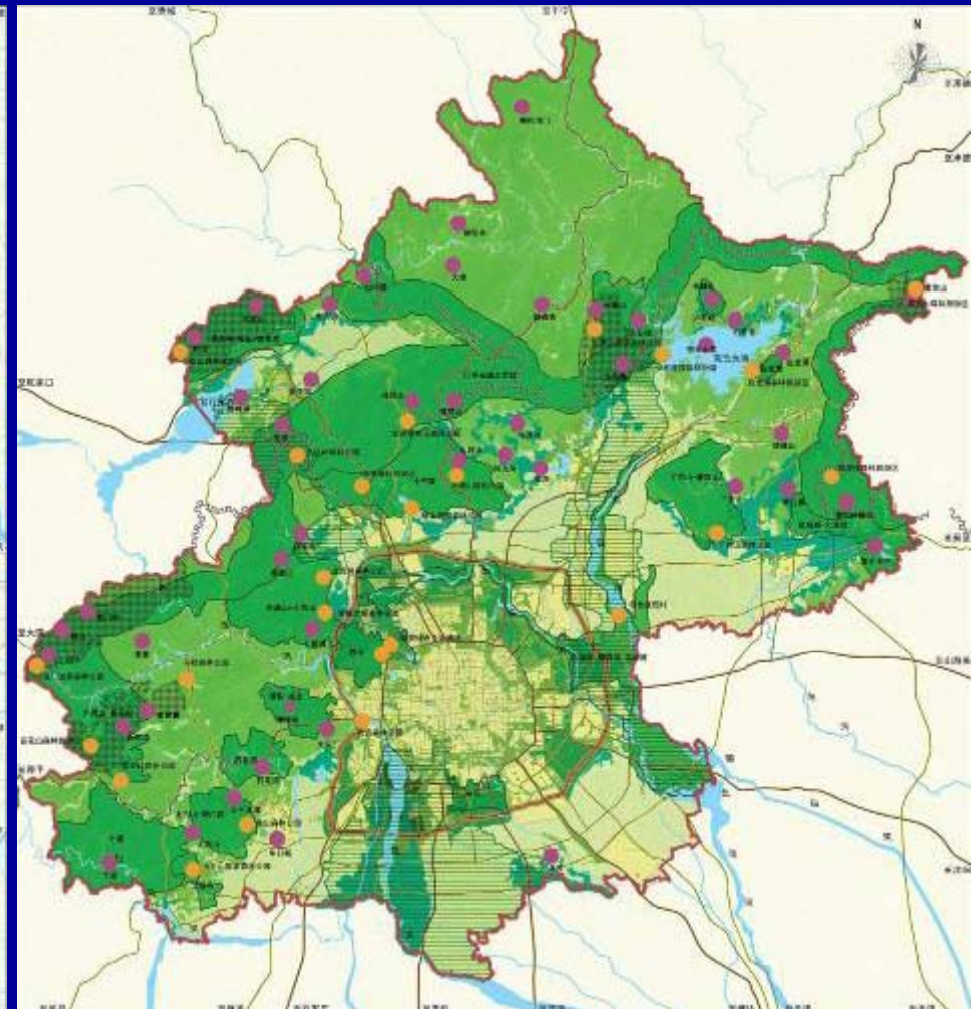
New Master Plan for The 21st Century

- Ecological considerations



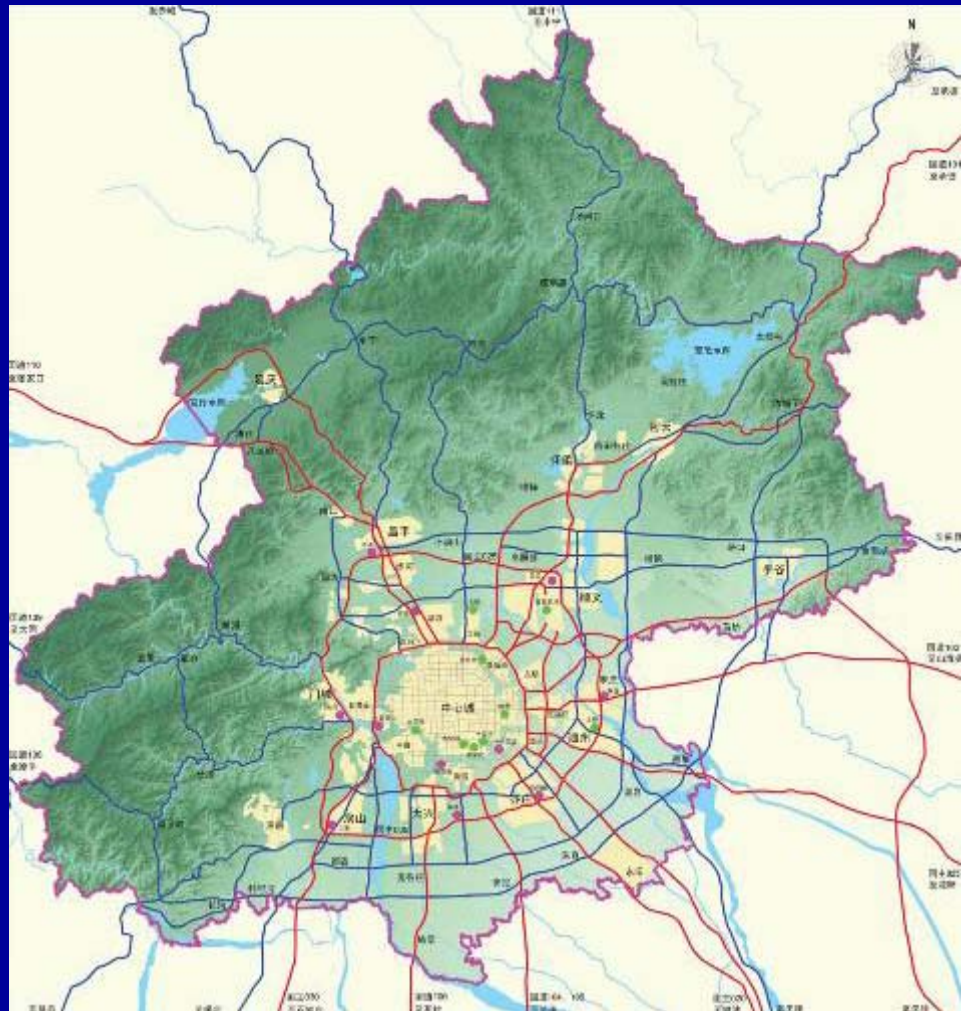
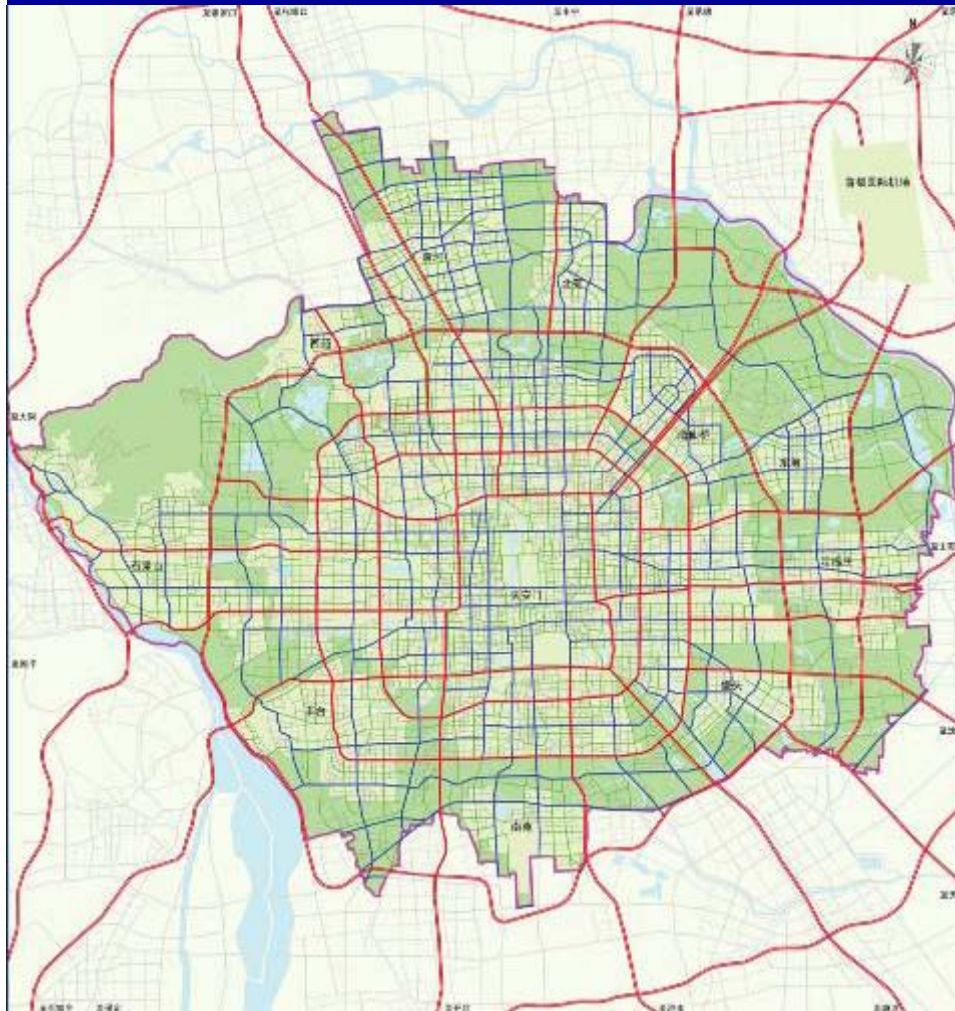
New Master Plan for The 21st Century

- Green space preservation



New Master Plan for The 21st Century

- Road network



New Master Plan for The 21st Century

- Rail transport

