The Impact Analysis of the Town and Country Planning Act 2008 on the Smart Growth of a small-sized Town in China: Case Study of Lianjiang Town Master Plan

Liu Yun

- Introduction
 Background
 Theoretical Analysis
 - Case Analysis

Introduction

Why?

Background

What is new?

The main change

Does it influence the urban space development way of Chinese cities?

Theoretical Analysis: the new act's excitation effect on urban smart growth

Does the influence really emerge?

A case study

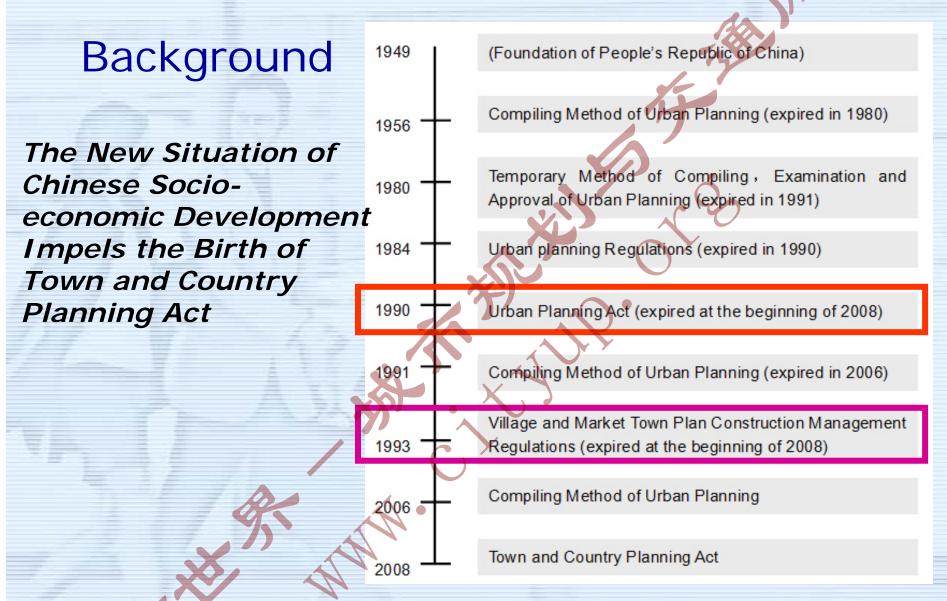


Figure 1: History of Chinese urban planning legislation
Resource: drown by author

Background

The Fast Expansion of Chinese Town and Country's Constructive Land Needs More Restrict Supervision



Figure 2: Urban Growth in Fujian Province (2000-2004)

Data Resource: Annual Statistical Report of Chinese Urban Construction 2000-2004

Main Differences of the New Act

1 Great changes in the legislation thought

- Highlights the public policy attribute of town and country planning
- Emphasizes the planning management as more important work
- Establishes new system of town and country planning
- Embodies the public participation and respects public will
- Strengthens the supervision of People's Congress

Main Differences of the New Act

- 2 The legal strength of urban planning management is more powerful
- Perfects the administrative management procedure
- Regulates the planning modification
- Makes claim compiling unit's qualification
- Supervises and restricts the administrative power
- Establishes the system of law accountability in urban planning

Analysis of the Possibility that Small-sized City Adopts Smart Growth Strategy Urged by the New Act

- The compilation of urban master planning should take the national economic development planning as foundation and link up with the general land use planning
- Clearly define the district scope where is forbidden, limited or suitable for urban spatial construction
- Shall not set any development zone and new urban district outside the urban constructive land scope defined by master planning

Analysis of the Possibility that Small-sized City Adopts Smart Growth Strategy Urged by the New Act

- Only after getting the License for Construction Planning, construction units can go to the land management department of local government above the county level to apply for land. The department will allocate the land after the approval of government above the county level
- Planning management department shall not make any planning license if the construction is outside the constructive land scope which is defined by the urban planning

Analysis of the Possibility that Small-sized City Adopts Smart Growth Strategy Urged by the New Act

 In addition to the above, under the guidance of the new act, the present Compiling Method of Urban Planning makes claim many compulsory contents of urban master planning results, including urban planning district scope, controlled construction zone, urban constructive land scale, as well as the use intensity control etc. All these mentioned are related closely to the urban spatial growth.

Analysis of the Possibility that Small-sized City Adopts Smart Growth Strategy Urged by the New Act

- The new act especially emphasizes on the limited conditions and controlled content of new district construction and development on the urban master planning layer; it indirectly encourages city to make full use of existing infrastructures and carry on compact, efficient planning and construction.
- The new act urges people to give careful consideration to "leapforward development", protects the effective implementation of master planning through the strict examination and approval procedure of planning and construction.
- So we have reasons to believe that the new act will fundamentally avoid the phenomenon that many small-sized towns construct large-scale "image projects" under the excuse of "improve city's image to attract investment", prevent individual local government leaders to intervene and change urban planning arbitrarily, eliminate the situation of "one term of leadership, one planning" and "one term of government, one newly developed area".

Objectively, all these mentioned above will promote Chinese smallsized towns discard traditional ideas of "stimulates the economic development by large-scale construction of new urban district" and transfer to consider efficient, centralized and compact spatial development model.

Urban planning should meet the requirements of the land use planning made by land management department Town And Strict examination and approval of the planning index about population Country and construction land area **Planning** Act Prohibition against urban construction activities in urban planning area but outside the urban constructive land scope defined by urban planning Investigating the relevant legal liability of urban planning preparation units, administrative department in charge of urban planning and urban construction doers Giving city government the power to compulsorily demolish the buildings which do not comply with the urban planning Other related stipulations... Those urban planning schemes which embody smart growth strategy will be more and more acceptable Compiling Method of Compulsory contents **Urban Planning** of urban planning result

Figure 3: the New Act Makes Smart Growth Strategy Welcomed

Resource: drown by author

Case Analysis: the Master Planning of Lianjiang Town Lianjiang Lianjiang Fuzhou City Lianjiang Town Boundary of Lianjiang County Boundary of **Fuzhou City** 13

Brief introduction of Lianjiang Town's master planning compilation process

Table 2: Basic Data of Lianjiang Town's urban growth (2000-2005)							
Year	Population	Built-up Area (square kilometer)	Per Capita Built-up Area (square meter)				
2000	60952	5.8	95.16				
2001	68069	6.28	92.26				
2002	68985	6.8	98.57				
2003	70525	7.8	110.60				
2004	72452	8.32	114.83				
2005	77973	9.05	116.07				
Data Resource: Lianjiang Town's master planning 2006-2020							

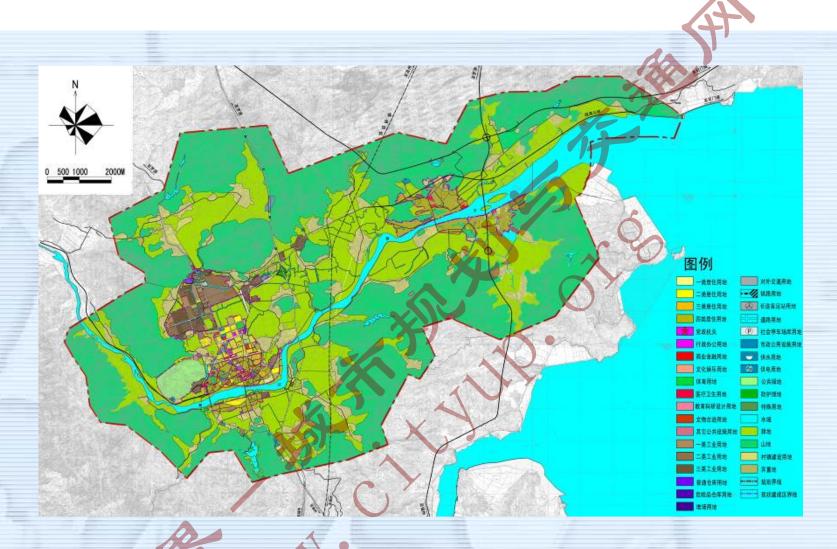


Figure 5: Existing Land-use Map of Lianjiang Town (2006)
Resource: Lianjiang Town's master planning compilation group

2008-11-12

15

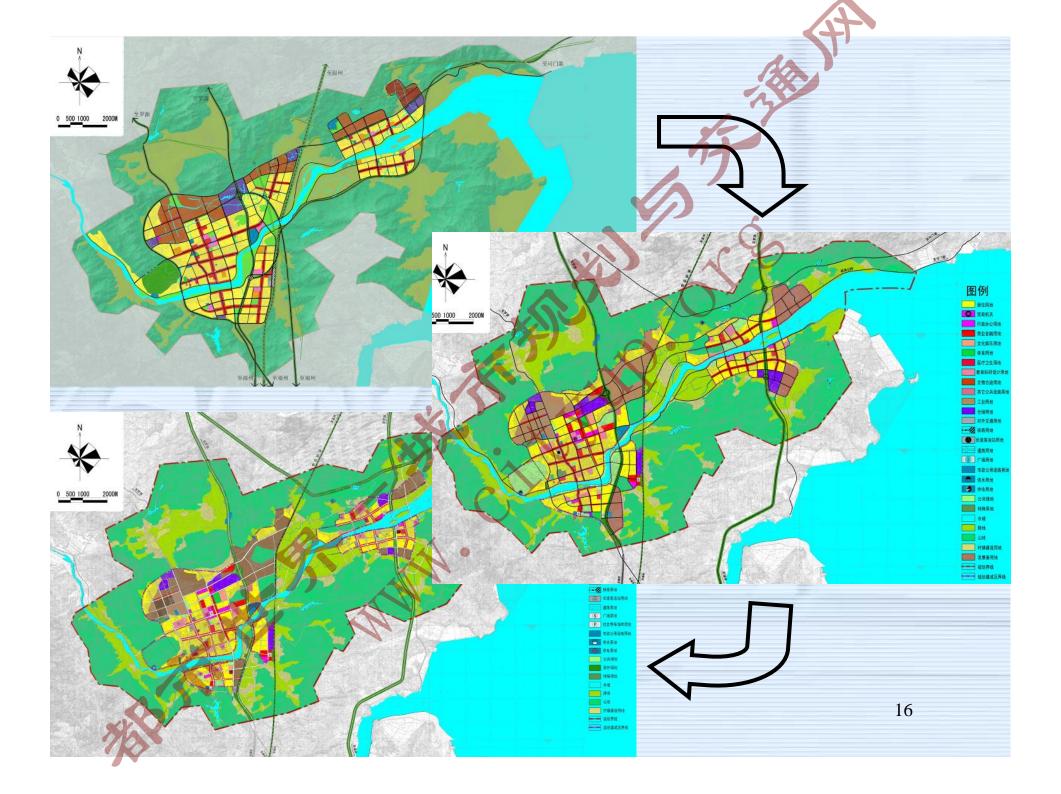


Table 3: Change of the planning index about urban construction land area in different rounds

		Planning Index (Unit: 10 thousand, square kilometer)			
	Year	Population of Planning	Urban Construction Land Area	Per Capita Urban Construction Land Area	
The second-round planning scheme	2010	20.5	19.5	95	
	2015	25	26.2	105	
	2020	30	33.2	110	
The fourth-round planning scheme	2010	20	19	95	
7 2	2015	25	25.3	100	
	2020	30	31.7	105	
The fifth-round planning scheme	2010	20	20	100	
	2015	24	25.2	105	
	2020	30	30	100	
The Final planning scheme	2010	19	17.1	90	
	2015	23	20.6	90	
X	2020	28	23.8	85	

Data Resource: Lianjiang Town's master planning 2006-2020

Note: the urban planning scope contains the original county town and two close townships at the lowest level.

Conclusion

- The implementation of the Town and Country Planning Act will strongly promote the foundation of town-country integrated system, so it is of great significance in the history of Chinese urban planning.
- As for the impact on urban spatial growth, the new act will be a very strong regulation of the urban space scale because it makes many clear, restrict and detailed stipulations aiming to the urban disorderly expansion from almost all the aspects including planning compilation, planning management, planning implementation etc.

Conclusions

 The effect of the new act will be more obvious in smallsized towns where the legalization and law enforcement are relatively weak. In particular, urban space grows fast in most of Chinese small-sized towns at present, but the planning compilation, management, examination, supervision and implementation are much more non-standard than those of bigger cities. As the most direct effect on urban spatial growth, the new act can put a stop to illegal construction outside the planning area scope and unserious scale forecasting of urban spatial development. Namely in the planning period, urban growth will happen within a defined boundary and the constructive land area can not be arbitrarily expand. Therefore, the paper holds that the Town and Country Act will prompt Chinese small-sized towns to pay more attention to using and optimizing existing urban space resource and consider smart growth strategy.

Thank you

 Thanks for the help from my supervisor, Dr Wang De and the Lianjiang Town's Master Planning Compilation Group