

## Summary of the 12th Jin Jingchang China Youth Planner Innovation Forum

### *Urban Planning Journal Editorial Department*

On May 18, 2024, the 12th Jin Jingchang China Youth Planner Innovation Forum was held at the Zhongting Lecture Hall of the School of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University, in celebration of the university's 117th anniversary and the 30th anniversary of the Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute. The forum was broadcast live online, attracting widespread attention from various sectors.

The theme of the forum was "Spatial Governance for High-Quality Development." It emphasized the need to promote high-quality development in the new era and stage, which requires balanced governance across population, economy, and resource environments, as well as cooperation between the government, market, and society. High-quality spatial governance was identified as a key path toward achieving the national land and spatial planning goals. The forum invited young talents from over thirty universities and planning institutions across China, facilitating interdisciplinary and multi-dimensional discussions on the path of urban and rural modernization in China.

### **Opening Ceremony**

The opening ceremony was hosted by Wang Xinzhe, Executive Vice President of Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute.

Speeches were delivered by Professor Peng Zhenwei, Deputy Party Secretary of Tongji University; Deputy Director Miao Ze of the National Territorial Spatial Planning Bureau of the Ministry of Natural Resources; Professor Shi Nan, Executive Vice Chairman and Secretary-General of the China Urban Planning Society; and Professor Liu Song, Party Secretary of the Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute. The leaders and guests expressed appreciation for the forum's long-term support of young planners and looked forward to their insightful contributions to the forum.

### **Keynote Presentations**

Following the opening ceremony, the keynote presentations were moderated by Xiao Da, Deputy Party Secretary of Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute. Four distinguished guests presented their views on "Spatial Governance for High-Quality Development" from various perspectives.

1. **Professor Wu Zhiqiang**, Academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, German National Academy of Engineering, and the Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences, presented on "*Empowering the Future of Cities through Digital Intelligence*". He began by analyzing the functions of modern cities, which include administration, religion, market, defense, and modern industry. The emergence of modern industry distinguishes

modern cities from traditional ones. While traditional cities could only support 6% of the population, modern industries enable cities to accommodate large-scale population concentrations, capital flows, and business activities. Since 1850, the urban population has doubled every 50 years. Before 1949, most cities in China were traditional, and only after the reform and opening-up did they embark on a path toward modernization.

Wu then introduced the planning methodology “using data to determine laws, shaping cities by laws, defining forms through flows, and the mutual development of form and flow.” This approach is based on data-driven analysis, which supports urban planning by revealing patterns and relationships. He also shared the process of constructing and applying the CBDB (City Big Data Base) artificial intelligence database, which now includes dynamic data from 116 countries and regions, 13,861 cities, and 504,707 neighborhoods. This vast database supports urban planning and decision-making through machine learning algorithms.

Wu emphasized the integration of VR and AR technologies, proposing the concept of “RAR” (Reality + Augmented Reality), which blends the virtual world with the real world. He showcased several projects, including the “Fuyuan Metaverse” in Fuzhou and the “Xian Yuan Metaverse” in Taizhou, both of which are pioneering examples of how digital and economic data can intersect in urban spaces.

Finally, Wu stressed that in the digital intelligence era, young planners must innovate, making use of new technologies and big data to accurately diagnose urban issues and respond to the needs of the people. The ultimate goal is to optimize urban planning to enhance the happiness of the people.

The title of Professor Duan Degang's report from the School of Architecture at Xi'an University of Architecture and Technology is “Learning from the ‘Ten Thousand Villages’ Project and Building Beautiful Rural Areas.”

The report first reviews the development trajectory of Zhejiang's “Ten Thousand Villages Project” over three stages in its 20-year history. The first stage, from 2003 to 2010, was focused on the “Demonstration of 1,000 Villages and Renovation of 10,000 Villages,” mainly promoting environmental improvements in 10,000 villages. The second stage, from 2011 to 2020, emphasized “High-Quality 1,000 Villages and Beautiful 10,000 Villages,” aligning with the “Standards for the Construction of Beautiful Villages in the New Era,” and saw the creation of 1,500 high-quality villages and 11,000 beautiful villages. By 2021, the third stage introduced the concept of “Future 1,000 Villages and Shared Prosperity for 10,000 Villages,” focusing on the demonstration areas for common prosperity, especially in guiding the

coordinated development of urban and rural regions, setting a benchmark for national rural revitalization and contributing to the formation of guidelines for promoting the experiences of Zhejiang's "Ten Thousand Villages Project."

Each stage has been guided by national policies and includes seven key deepening actions. Zhejiang's "Ten Thousand Villages Project" is not only based on the present but also looks towards future directions. The province has clarified the use of "future communities" as the basic urban unit for common prosperity, "future villages" as the basic rural unit, and "urban-rural landscape model areas" as the core units for urban-rural integration. These "modern basic units for common prosperity" serve as important carriers for achieving modernization and common prosperity, from macro planning to micro implementation, advancing urban and rural modernization as well as the modernization of urban-rural relationships.

The report highlights that the starting point of the "Ten Thousand Villages Project" is to address prominent rural issues with a focus on the multi-dimensional connotation of common prosperity. It promotes urban-rural integration through a "city-town-village" three-level spatial collaboration, essentially achieving rural urbanization on the spot and creating modern rural community environments. The project includes concepts such as "two mountains," urban-rural equality, graded and classified development, and local urbanization, all of which follow four key value orientations: modernization, balance and coordination, fairness and justice, and a people-centered approach. The project embodies the internal logic of various relationships, such as those between humans and nature, cities and villages, history and the present, and the present and the future. It presents a six-dimensional vision of harmony with the times, nature, urban-rural areas, suburban areas, industries, and rural communities. Local governments learning from the "Ten Thousand Villages Project" should explore rural revitalization paths that are suitable for their own conditions and development foundations.

The report then uses two case studies—the "Rural Revitalization Construction Implementation Plan for Xi'an's Chang'an District" and "The Companion-Type Rural Construction in Baolong Village"—to illustrate the systematic approach to rural revitalization in the suburban areas around Xi'an, inspired by Zhejiang's experience. This includes constructing a planning system with a "Belt-Unit-Village" model: the "Rural Revitalization Development Belt," aligning with the three main functional zones of the country, serves as the macro scale for exploring urban-rural integration in different functional regions; the "Rural Revitalization Units" enhance the rural development capacity and improve dialogue with urban areas; and "Villages" establish a differentiated development model focusing on quality improvement and priority development. The first two elements provide "genetic sequence"-like guidance for management, encouraging villagers' self-construction. Key villages for development must be specially planned and designed by professional teams. This new village construction model moves from objectives

to paths and actions. In the Baolong Village case, efforts were made to actively promote villager participation, create high-quality spaces, industries, and rural culture, and build a multi-party governance mechanism with cooperation between schools, land, villages, enterprises, and communities, promoting ongoing rural renewal and community governance.

Finally, the report discusses the challenges and various issues faced in rural revitalization under the current characteristics of urban-rural economic and social development, from perspectives such as land finance, national spatial systems, the relationships between government, markets, village collectives, and villagers, as well as the impact of AI on rural areas. The report calls for collective efforts to contribute wisdom to the construction of livable, thriving, and beautiful rural communities.

The report by Professor Zhao Zhirong, Dean of the School of Public Administration at Zhejiang University, and Director of the Department of Urban Development and Management, is titled "Promoting Sustainable Urban Financing and Supporting Green Development." The report discusses "Urban Finance and Governance."

Firstly, urban governance: From the perspective of public administration or public affairs, management emphasizes government regulation and guidance, while governance emphasizes the participation of multiple stakeholders, the application of various governance tools, and the balancing of multiple goals. Special emphasis is placed on the relationship between the city and the surrounding region, including the relationship between the city and nearby villages or neighboring cities. Urban governance is the formal and informal institutional arrangement of collective actions in response to public affairs within a city, based on multidimensional values and multiple goals.

Secondly, urban finance research: Public finance and budgeting are not branches of economics but the core of public affairs, involving an intersection of economics, political science, management, and other disciplines. Urban finance research is public finance and budgeting research guided by urban governance, or alternatively, urban governance research from the perspective of public finance and budgeting.

The research focuses on urban and regional infrastructure investment and financing, addressing three key areas:

1. Investment: Where does the money come from? The report emphasizes the need to separate fiscal funds from financing arrangements, with the latter established outside the realm of fiscal funds.

2. Expenditure: The balance between urban construction and public welfare, transportation infrastructure and environmental protection, as well as facility construction and long-term maintenance.

3. Investment-output benefits: It is not only necessary to consider economic benefits but also social equity, urban resilience, sustainability, and other public values.

Regarding the fiscal health of cities—whether the revenue-expenditure structure is reasonable, the fiscal situation is sound and resilient, and the monitoring and prevention of local debt and fiscal risks—this has become one of the hot research topics in China today.

Next, the report discusses “Sustainable Investment and Financing to Support Green Development,” offering a brief introduction to “sustainable investment and financing” and “governance tools.” Against the backdrop of green and low-carbon development, sustainable investment and financing have become a new driver for urban development. In areas such as infrastructure construction, environmental protection, and social governance, innovative financing models are being used to achieve a win-win scenario in economic, social, and environmental benefits. Globally, sustainable investment and financing focused on “dual carbon” and climate governance, as well as urban low-carbon development, has a scale of several trillion dollars. The benefits of this financing are not only long-term but also have strong spillover effects and significant redistribution benefits, which require more government involvement. China has a considerable advantage in this area.

From the perspective of urban finance, the report constructs a research framework for sustainable investment and financing, involving various stakeholders such as government, enterprises, and the third sector (e.g., public and social organizations), in governance tools like green pricing, green financing, and green expenditure.

- **Green pricing** focuses on how to guide resource allocation through fiscal and tax policies, such as carbon taxes, environmental taxes, and carbon trading.
- **Green financing** explores how to expand funding sources through innovative financial instruments, such as green loans and green bonds.
- **Green expenditure** focuses on how to optimize public services and social welfare through government investments, such as green fiscal incentives, low-carbon urban development, and corporate ESG investments.

Typical governance tools for sustainable financing include:

- Cross-regional “carbon trading” cooperation.
- Regulation of emission behaviors through “carbon taxes.”

- Realizing “ecological product value” through economic monetization (e.g., ecological products, carbon credits), indirect economic benefits (e.g., cultural tourism activities, real estate value), and fiscal subsidies (e.g., ecological compensation, transfer payments).
- Promoting transformation through “green financing” in credit, bonds, and PPP models.
- Achieving corporate ESG performance improvements through “Net Zero Cities” and “Low Carbon Cities.”

Professor Zhang Shangwu, the President of the Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute, delivered a report titled “High-Quality Integrated Development of the Yangtze River Delta and Spatial Planning as a Driver.”

The report begins by presenting the connotations of “high-quality” and “integration” in the context of the Yangtze River Delta, elaborating on the understanding of the forum’s theme, “Spatial Governance for High-Quality Development.” It analyzes the foundational growth and the evolving regional relations of the Yangtze River Delta, asserting that, in the new stage of development, President Xi Jinping’s emphasis on integrating the Yangtze River Delta should focus on two keywords: “integration” and “high-quality.” These two elements are central to the region’s mission in the context of the national new development paradigm, aligning with the dual dimensions of “development” and “governance.” On the one hand, as a key strategic region and a leader in modernization, the high-quality development of the Yangtze River Delta is aimed at achieving more efficient, fairer, sustainable, and safer development. On the other hand, integration serves as an institutional guarantee, reflecting governance requirements and underscoring the importance of spatial planning in enhancing spatial governance capabilities.

Next, the report outlines five key planning issues related to the high-quality integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta, analyzing the region’s challenges and presenting a framework of spatial planning topics from three perspectives: national strategy, regional collaboration, and spatial governance. One core issue is “Enhancing Global Competitiveness and Exploring China’s Path to Modernization as a Leading Example.” The three spatial issues discussed are: “Consolidating the Foundation,” “Strengthening Regional Collaboration,” and “Enhancing Strategic Leadership.”

- **Consolidating the Foundation** is a fundamental issue, requiring cross-regional ecological protection, collaboration, enhancing overall safety and resilience, and strengthening the strategic coordination of functional areas to build a regional ecological protection and safety resilience framework.

- **Strengthening Regional Collaboration** is a supporting issue, including

constructing regional support networks, promoting integrated land and maritime spatial planning, and fostering cross-boundary spatial coordination, with regional planning playing a key coordinating role across regions, departments, and systems.

- **Enhancing Strategic Leadership** is a strategic issue, including supporting the integration of technological and industrial innovation, strengthening major hub corridors to promote high-level collaborative openness, and creating a beautiful Yangtze River Delta, which aligns with new development concepts and deepens national strategy implementation.

One governance issue, “Strengthening the Implementation Mechanism,” focuses on joint regional action, exploring innovation in rules, systems, and standards, advancing the implementation of regional projects and tasks, and innovating institutional mechanisms in both regional collaboration and planning implementation.

Lastly, the report shares thoughts on the integrated development of urban clusters and their planning and governance.

1. **The Relationship Between Spatial Planning and Regional Governance:** The lagging spatial planning has become a bottleneck restricting the overall development of the Yangtze River Delta. Drawing on international experience, spatial planning is not only an important regional governance tool but also a significant strategy. Actively exploring spatial governance models led by planning is an urgent focus for urban cluster planning.

2. **Urban Clusters as Spatial Phenomena and Planning Objects:** Urban clusters should both learn from international experiences and adapt to China's realities, forming planning paths suitable for the context of Chinese-style modernization, which warrants further exploration in both practical and academic fields.

3. **Cross-Regional Spatial Planning:** This includes the positioning of cross-regional spatial planning, the relationship between cross-regional spatial planning and development or local plans, and the relationships between government and market, top-down and bottom-up approaches during implementation. These issues need further in-depth exploration.

In the afternoon, the forum held four innovative sub-forums under the topics of “Integrated Development of the Yangtze River Delta,” “Urban-Rural Integration and Rural Revitalization,” “Sustainable Urban Renewal,” and “New Technologies, New Methods, New Perspectives,” with 27 young and mid-career planners from different institutions sharing the latest research and practical achievements in urban and rural planning. The lively discussions and exchanges in the sub-forums concluded the day's academic activities successfully.

## **Innovative Sub-Forum 1: Integrated Development of the Yangtze River Delta**

The “Integrated Development of the Yangtze River Delta” sub-forum was hosted by Associate Professor Zhang Li, Chief Planner of Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute, and Zhu Yuyu, Director of the Institute of Spatial Planning at the same institute.

Professor Liu Yunchong from the Development Strategy and Regional Economic Research Department of the Development Research Center of the State Council delivered a report titled “Understanding and Observations on High-Quality Integration of the Yangtze River Delta Under the New Situation.” The report was deeply discussed in three parts: the basic logic of major regional strategies, regional coordinated development, and major regional strategies, as well as an understanding of the high-quality integration of the Yangtze River Delta. The first part outlined China’s institutional advantages in major regional strategies and the experiences, practices, and challenges encountered in implementation. The second part discussed the meaning of five major regional strategies and regional coordinated development, suggesting that the evaluation of regional coordinated development should better combine both the results and processes. The third part focused on the significance of the Yangtze River Delta’s integration strategy and national spatial planning: delivering information to the public, fostering consensus, promoting equal negotiations and collective actions among local governments, setting ecological, environmental, and spatial security baselines, and focusing on the spatial arrangements of major innovation chains, industrial chains, and supply chains, with Shanghai at the center reflecting the integration of multiple civilizations, promoting both economic and cultural development.

Professor Zhong Ninghua from the School of Economics and Management at Tongji University delivered a report titled “Intercity Freight Movement and the Integration of the Yangtze River Delta.” Using an interdisciplinary approach with road data as a basis, the report analyzed intercity freight linkages in the Yangtze River Delta from three spatial levels: regions, provinces, and cities. The study offered a novel perspective for research on the network structure of the Yangtze River Delta and its integration. First, spatially, two regional freight networks centered around Shanghai and Hefei were formed, reflecting potential regional industrial cooperation. Second, in terms of recent evolution, these two regional freight networks have been minimally impacted, maintaining strong freight connections. Lastly, the report combined freight data with consumption, imports, and export data to analyze Shanghai’s role as a central node in the domestic circulation and dual circulation strategies.

The report title by Yin Huiliang, Executive Director of the Hebei Xiong’an Branch of the China Academy of Urban Planning and Design, is “The Evolution of Understanding of Regional Coordinated Development in the New Era.” From a technical perspective, the



report elaborates on the evolution of understanding of regional coordinated development. The first part discusses the core tasks of national major regional strategies, suggesting that more attention should be paid to goals, stages, carriers, bottom lines, and mechanisms. The second part outlines the new focus areas for regional coordinated development. These include: 1) Trend changes—addressing population and industry, as well as development and security issues, advocating for stronger East-Central-West linkage in the Yangtze River Delta to highlight differentiated advantages; 2) Key tasks—focusing on urban and regional issues, people and nature, ensuring the bottom line in regional planning, and rationally allocating functions while securing safety; 3) Coordination focus—finding common ground for regional development amidst central-local and inter-local issues; 4) Strategy implementation—facing the challenges of planning, strengthening both horizontal and vertical planning coordination on key issues.

Zhou Shifeng, a researcher from the Zhejiang Development Planning Research Institute, presented a report titled “Thoughts and Suggestions on Deepening Shanghai-Zhejiang Cooperation by Aligning with Shanghai’s ‘Five Centers’ Strategy.” The report highlights the importance of aligning with Shanghai’s “Five Centers” strategic layout to deepen Shanghai-Zhejiang cooperation, which is beneficial to the nation, Shanghai, and Zhejiang. It discusses significant achievements made under the “Five Centers” strategy, while also identifying issues and challenges encountered during the process. The report concludes with strategic measures to deepen cooperation, including: 1) Focusing on people’s welfare to promote new cooperation concepts; 2) Co-developing industries to foster new productive capacities and “new industries”; 3) Using major projects as a tool to create new platforms for cooperation; 4) Accelerating the integration of higher standards in digital, shipping, manufacturing, foreign trade, and talent areas to align with new rules of open systems.

Professor Guo Jie from Nanjing Agricultural University presented a report titled “Land Space Governance for High-Quality Development in the Jiang-Hai Linked Areas: Jiangsu’s Exploration,” discussing three key parts: 1) The demand for high-quality development in land space governance, which includes the orderly flow of factors and resource optimization; 2) The need for a systematic national land space planning and regulation mechanism; 3) Jiangsu’s efforts in high-quality spatial governance, including optimizing land spatial patterns, improving governance systems, and balancing spatial equity.

In the final summit forum, five speakers and two moderators discussed various issues, including the goals, paths, and differences between the current and past high-quality integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta, the relationship between integration and high-quality development, the breakthroughs in future cooperation between Shanghai and Zhejiang, and the exploration of natural asset value realization in the region.

## **Innovation Sub-forum 2: Urban-Rural Integration and Rural Revitalization**

The “Urban-Rural Integration and Rural Revitalization” sub-forum was co-chaired by Associate Professor Chen Chen, Deputy Director of the Urban Planning Department at the School of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University, and Deputy Chief Engineer Wang Jin from the Heritage Protection and Cultural Revitalization Research Institute at Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute.

Jiang Wei from the Sichuan Provincial Land Spatial Planning Institute presented a report titled “Rebuilding Homeland and Rural Space Governance: A Discussion Based on the Experience of Zhanqi Village in Chengdu.” The report pointed out the unique characteristics of rural spatial resources and their governance needs, proposing that rural space governance should differ from urban governance. Using Zhanqi Village as a case study, the report explored its evolution from collectivization in the red era, privatization in the golden era, to socialization in the green era. It highlighted how the village has combined social enterprise governance with localized spatial justice to revitalize rural space resources, improve farmers’ income, and promote agricultural modernization.

Gao Jie from Beijing University of Technology presented a report titled “Ecological Rent and Ecological Conservation Areas: Theoretical Logic and Realization Mechanisms in Rural Space Governance.” This report explored the theoretical framework of ecological rent in the governance of rural space in ecological conservation areas. It analyzed the evolution of rural space governance and proposed innovative mechanisms for improving governance efficiency.

Cao Kai from Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute presented a report titled “Rural Unit Planning and Spatial Governance in Southern Jiangsu: A Case Study of Changzhou Tianning District’s ‘Village Stamp’ Action.” The report discussed the distinctive features of rural unit planning, emphasizing a comprehensive approach including consensus-building, spatial planning, action planning, and control exploration. The case study illustrated various aspects of rural unit planning and governance innovation.

These reports and discussions offered valuable insights into regional development, rural governance, and cross-regional cooperation in China.

The title of Zhou You’s report from Guangxi University is “A Study on the Practical Village Planning Compilation Results—Taking Guangxi as an Example.” First, the report analyzes the reasons for the ineffectiveness of current village planning, such as the lack of practicality

and difficulty in implementation. Then, it introduces Professor Hopkins' planning tool theory and categorizes planning results into five types: agenda, policy, vision, design, and strategy. Through a typological statistical analysis of the planning texts of 57 pilot villages in Guangxi, the report proposes subjective values under different types of planning and traces back planning methods through the results. In the preparation of technical guidelines, the report suggests key content and appropriate expression forms for different types of villages in Guangxi. Finally, the report recommends establishing a suitable compilation content system that links planning values, goals, methods, and results according to the characteristics of rural areas, and further simplifying village planning to enhance its practicality.

The title of Yi Manlu's report from the Guangdong Provincial Urban and Rural Planning and Design Institute is "Research on the Integrated 'Planning-Design-Construction' Model and Implementation Path for Rural Revitalization Demonstration Belt—Taking the Planning and Construction of the Hejiang Bihua Gallery in Fengkai County, Zhaoqing City, Guangdong Province as an Example." The report first reviews the work related to the demonstration of new rural construction at the provincial level in Guangdong, including creating model socialist new rural villages in poverty-stricken areas and building beautiful rural demonstration belts along inter-provincial corridors. Then, it elaborates on the main content of the integrated model of the rural revitalization demonstration belt from three aspects: planning, design, and construction, including site selection, planning preparation, village design, and construction management. Finally, taking the Hejiang Bihua Gallery as an example, the report details specific practices and experiences in the demonstration belt planning and construction, such as unified planning, multi-party participation, local adaptation, and ecological prioritization. These efforts have effectively promoted the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy by leveraging advantageous resources to create scale effects.

The title of Li Hao's report from the Jiangsu Urban and Rural Planning and Design Institute is "Village Planning (2020-2035) for Xuhong Village and Shuimu Mountain Village in Shanghuang Town, Liyang City." The report addresses local development demands, such as revitalizing idle assets and precisely delineating village development boundaries. It proposes an overall strategy of "precise investigation, accurate placement, meticulous control, and smart governance." First, it emphasizes understanding villagers' needs and thoroughly investigating housing improvement demands and idle assets. Second, it evaluates the potential of the entire land area and scientifically defines village construction boundaries and industrial space layouts. Third, it establishes a three-tiered refined control system for "connected areas + individual villages + key land plots." Finally, it proposes a long-term implementation and management mechanism for village autonomy. Under this planning guidance, housing construction projects within the area have been successfully implemented, rural land reform has steadily progressed, rural governance has improved, and idle assets have been revitalized, boosting collective economic income.

The title of Gu Yue's report from Harbin Institute of Technology is "A Study on the Planning of Xinjiang Characteristic Villages from the Perspective of Micro-Urban Renewal—Taking Wudaoqiao Village in Jiliuzi Town, Yining City, Ili Prefecture as an Example." The report explores six aspects of revitalization, such as living conditions, employment, quality improvement, nostalgia, and talent cultivation in ethnic villages like Wudaoqiao Village. It adopts a "scenario-based" design approach to provide localized spaces for residents, tourists, and entrepreneurs for living, production, and leisure. The report outlines development paths such as "tour + appreciation," "tour + residence," and "tour + line," extending the industrial chain, promoting cultural and creative industries, developing courtyard economies, creating village IP, and supporting agricultural e-commerce platforms. Through a full-process planning approach with rural planners, the report encourages public participation and establishes a positive development mechanism guided by the town government, developed by village collectives, and supported by planners, showing a practical and localized approach to rural development.

The Innovation Sub-forum Three: Sustainable Urban Renewal is co-hosted by Professor Xiao Yang, Associate Director of the Department of Urban Planning at the College of Architecture and Urban Planning at Tongji University, and Chen Fei, Deputy Chief Engineer at the Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute.

The title of Hong Cheng's report from the Shanghai Real Estate Science Research Institute is "Spatial Characteristics and Planning Considerations for Affordable Rental Housing in Shanghai." The report proposes three suggestions to guide various stakeholders in building affordable rental housing that aligns with Shanghai's development direction and meets citizen needs. First, it suggests conducting surveys and forecasts to identify areas with demand. Second, it recommends improving the planning system to deepen communication. Finally, it proposes targeted layout policies to match supply and demand. The report also discusses three issues: (1) heterogeneous demand, which requires strengthening standard innovation and tailoring policies to specific areas, (2) scale constraints, which involve establishing mechanisms for land allocation to follow population movement, and (3) urban integration, which emphasizes research on the integration of affordable rental housing planning and the overall city spatial structure and housing system.

The title of Li Xiaoyu's report from the Shenyang Urban Planning and Design Institute is "The 'Warm City' Plan for Old Industrial Bases—Exploring Comprehensive Protection and Utilization Planning for Industrial Heritage in Shenyang." Using Shenyang, an old industrial city, as a case, the report addresses challenges and issues in the protection and utilization of industrial heritage in the context of urban renewal trends. It emphasizes the priority of protection while promoting reuse and proposes a three-phase "top-level design—enhancement strategies—action implementation" planning approach. Combining Shenyang's recent work on the comprehensive protection and utilization of industrial

heritage, the report focuses on the “Warm City Plan,” which includes six action plans such as warming neighborhoods, hearts, alleys, corridors, gardens, and industries. The goal is to enhance urban vitality and achieve a transformation from rusty factories to vibrant cultural spaces.

The title of Chen Yihui’s report from the Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute is “Action Planning Compilation and Implementation Throughout the Process—Taking the Urban Quality Improvement Action in Harbin City as an Example.” This plan was compiled concurrently with the national land space overall planning and serves as an action framework with strategic, departmental, and dynamic adaptability. The planning team has followed the entire process from top-level design to implementation and dynamic optimization. During the top-level design stage, the team built an overall action plan focused on issues and goals. During the implementation phase, the team established a department collaboration platform to push for key projects. In the dynamic optimization phase, a dynamic evaluation mechanism was established to adjust project organization models, optimize planning designs, strengthen preliminary investment and operation studies, and respond to major urban events.

### **Report by Li Xiang from the Beijing Institute of Urban Planning & Design**

Title: *“Planning Resilience and Resilient Planning: Exploration and Practice of Resilient Urban Spatial Governance in Beijing”*

This report proposes the objectives for building a resilient city in Beijing based on its geographical location, disaster characteristics, and vulnerabilities. It follows the PDCA Cycle (*Risk Identification – Status Assessment – Planning Response – Adaptive Management*) to establish a four-tier system for Beijing’s resilient urban spatial planning:

1. **Comprehensive Risk Assessment System:** Builds a data layer and conducts risk assessments.
2. **Resilient Spatial Standards System:** Uses digital twin technology to identify extreme risks.
3. **Resilient Spatial Governance System:** Focuses on systemic coupling to construct hierarchical spaces.
4. **Dynamic Implementation Management System:** Optimizes resource utilization and implements precise strategies.

Through these systematic spatial measures, the concept of resilient city construction is embedded in Beijing’s planning framework, achieving its resilience objectives as the nation’s capital.

### **Report by Wu Jinhai from the Guangzhou Urban Planning Survey & Design Institute**

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Title: *"The History, Logic, and Choices of Urban Renewal in Guangzhou"*

This report analyzes the financial logic and challenges in Guangzhou's urban renewal process, including the dilution of urban equity caused by low-cost capacity increases and uneven profit distribution under a one-time balance model. To promote successful urban renewal, the report advocates for a virtuous cycle of funding, land, people, and housing, underpinned by systematic consideration and management.

Key proposals include a "1+1+N" land-use policy framework and a "combined reserve and rolling development" model:

1. **Transformation Methods:** Shift from "comprehensive demolition" to "holistic coordination."
2. **Functional Upgrades:** Transition from "residential-oriented" to "job-residence integration."
3. **Financing Mechanisms:** Move from "one-time balance" to "sustainable long-term cycles," exploring financially viable renewal models.

## Report by Ji Chenye from the Shanghai Branch of the China Academy of Urban Planning & Design

Title: *"Reengineering Block Renewal Planning Processes: A Case Study of Ningbo Zhonghe Block"*

To address funding challenges in the continuous renewal of old urban areas, this report proposes revitalizing stock spaces through block renewal planning and using micro-operations to sustain urban service facilities. The reengineered process comprises four steps:

1. **Demand Survey:** Create three lists (problems, intentions, and development).
2. **Design-Led Approach:** Ensure project feasibility, safety, and human-centric experiences.
3. **Diverse Financing:** Leverage government investment, platform financing, private capital, and community contributions.
4. **Policy Innovation:** Overcome barriers in management, planning, and land use.

Compared to traditional methods, this approach emphasizes more detailed front-end planning, tangible mid-process designs, and secured implementation.

## Report by Wu Feiqiong from Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning & Design Institute Co., Ltd.

Title: *"Community Planners, Shanghai Lane Renewal, and 'Collaborative Planning': A Case*

### *Study of the Zhijiang West Road Community Blueprint”*

Focusing on the shift towards community-oriented urban renewal, this report proposes a “collaborative planning” model centered on street offices. Using the gradual renewal of informal lane spaces as a breakthrough point, it tests the “Yuyingtang Road” project with strategies of incremental decision-making, stakeholder collaboration, adaptive flexibility, and leveraging development rights. The process significantly enhances the street office’s capacity, meets the tailored needs of stakeholders, and achieves bottom-up, sustainable “lane co-construction, shared benefits, and community co-governance.”

### **Innovative Subforum 4: New Technologies, Methods, and Perspectives**

Co-hosted by Associate Professor Cheng Yao, Deputy Director of the Department of Urban Planning, College of Architecture and Urban Planning at Tongji University, and Associate Professor Li Xin, Head of the Industry-Education Collaboration Department, Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning & Design Institute Co., Ltd.

### **Report by Shi Yi from the Southeast University School of Architecture**

Title: *“Research and Practical Application of Predicting Urban Population Steady-State Spatiotemporal Distribution Based on Big Data: A Case Study of Quanzhou”*

This report focuses on urban future planning by predicting population steady-state spatiotemporal distribution to address mismatches in spatial planning, insufficient public facilities, and long commuting times caused by urban complexity. Using intelligent decision-tree models, the study predicts urban population flow to assess planning, transportation, and emergency management strategies, resolving human-land conflicts and promoting human-centric, predictive planning.

### **Report by Zou Yu from the Shanghai Urban Planning and Design Institute**

Title: *“From ‘Consistency Evaluation’ to ‘Multi-Dimensional Performance Evaluation’”*

General plan evaluations face persistent bottlenecks, particularly as the domestic and international environments have changed significantly. This report, based on the real-time monitoring and dynamic maintenance of Shanghai 2035’s implementation, proposes methodologies for consistency and effectiveness evaluations. The ultimate goal is multi-dimensional performance evaluation, addressing critical challenges in urban development.

### **Report by Cui Zhe from the Beijing Institute of Urban Planning & Design**

Title: *“Empowering Urban and Regional Industrial Spatial Governance with Digital-Intelligent Technology”*

This report explores solutions for industrial spatial governance, transitioning from individual to commonalities, coarse to refined approaches, and site to behavioral models. In regional industrial collaboration, key proposals include analyzing industrial element flows and modeling using industrial maps. In urban industrial space governance, it emphasizes aggregation, clustering, and behavioral analysis of industrial-commercial flows. The study aims to enhance quantitative research, improve governance intelligence, and foster interaction among people, information, and technology, promoting urban-regional industrial and innovation integration.

The report by You Xiaojie from the Guangzhou Urban Planning Survey and Design Institute Co., Ltd., titled **“Construction and Practical Exploration of a Land-Air Coordination System for the Development of the Low-Altitude Economy: A Case Study of Guangzhou Development Zone”**, focuses on the low-altitude economy, a comprehensive economic model driven by various aircraft and low-altitude flight activities, which fosters integration and development across related fields. The Central Economic Work Conference has explicitly proposed the establishment of the low-altitude economy as a strategic emerging industry, marking a new era for its development in China. Addressing challenges in land-air coordination, the report introduces a systems-thinking approach, guided by resolving core issues in land-air coordination. It constructs a theoretical framework with four integrated pillars: spatial connectivity, functional coordination, institutional synergy, and technological support, providing practical experience for spatial governance under territorial spatial planning.

The report by Zhang Yingyi from the School of Architecture and Urban Planning at Beijing University of Civil Engineering and Architecture, titled **“Sectional Urbanism and Rethinking the Regulation of High-Density Spatial Morphologies”**, delves into the theoretical connotations and construction methods of the sectional matrix in New Urbanism. It briefly introduces the concept and application of sectional urbanism and comparatively analyzes the differences between sectional morphological zoning and traditional zoning planning. Using morphological data, it extends the sectional matrix for high-density urban areas, proposing a multi-level classification system for optimizing spatial order in high-density cities. Leveraging sectional research methods, the study outlines a mechanism for regulating high-density spatial morphologies within the territorial spatial planning framework.

The report by Tang Xiaolong from the Jiangsu Urban Planning and Design Institute, titled **“Exploration of a Spatial Governance Model Based on Integrated Collaborative Development: A Case Study of the Yancheng Yangtze River Delta Integrated Industrial Development Base”**, focuses on the Yangtze River Delta (YRD) integration, a national strategy emphasizing high-quality development and deeper collaborative efforts. The report, starting with the integrated development of Yancheng City, presents the Yancheng model for YRD integration, which includes a governance framework with clear



responsibilities and open sharing, cross-boundary collaborative planning and spatial strategies, and systematically devised, efficiently coordinated policy tools.

The report by Xing Xing from the Shanghai Urban Planning and Design Research Institute, titled “**Contextual Interpretation and Pathways for Spatial Collaborative Governance in Cross-Boundary Areas near Shanghai**”, addresses the paradigm shift toward regional integration and high-quality development in governance contexts. With a focus on cross-boundary areas near Shanghai, a key region for regional integration, the report tackles existing value conflicts, spatial contradictions, and institutional barriers. It explores pathways for more balanced and effective spatial collaborative governance, including strategic shifts, mode restructuring, systematic alignment, differentiated guidance, flexible governance, and rigid control.

The report by Huang Hua from the Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute Co., Ltd., titled “**Application of Precision Hydrological Simulation in Planning**”, focuses on flood management as a critical issue in responding to urban climate change. The study differentiates between flood, waterlogging, and rainfall impacts and explains corresponding technical solutions. It systematically introduces the primary hydrological simulation methods widely applied in planning, classified into three types: static flood inundation analysis, one-dimensional hydrological simulation, and two-dimensional hydrological simulation. Through hydrological simulation, the transition from static to dynamic and one-dimensional to two-dimensional analysis enables more precise identification of systemic issues.

The **Jin Jingchang Young Chinese Planners Innovation Forum**, aiming to promote cutting-edge exploration in planning practice, foster a platform for planning innovation exchange, and highlight the social responsibility of young planners, is hosted by the Urban Planning Society of China, Tongji University, and the Jin Jingchang/Dong Jianhong Urban Planning Education Fund. It is organized by the School of Architecture and Urban Planning at Tongji University and the Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute Co., Ltd., with support from the Yangtze River Delta Urban Agglomeration Intelligent Planning Collaborative Innovation Center, the Key Laboratory of Territorial Spatial Intelligence Planning under the Ministry of Natural Resources, and several editorial boards and committees.

This year, the forum received 64 submissions from various academic institutions and research organizations, with 29 papers selected for inclusion in the proceedings. We extend our gratitude to all supporters of the forum, especially for the fresh and innovative research contributions from young planners. Special thanks go to platforms such as the Urban Planning Society of China video channel, the World Urban Planning Education Network (WUPEN), Shanghai Guojiang Architectural Planning and Design Co., Ltd., Shanghai Yuanyin

Cultural Media Co., Ltd., and Tongji Planning Institute's video channel for their strong support. According to platform statistics, the forum's live broadcast attracted 30,039 views.

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(Compiled by Yu Jing, Chen Jun, Xu Mengjie, Ouyang Enyi, Wu Yuanyuan, Sang Ziqing, Luo Yuqing, Lu Xiaoman, Zhao Yixin, Shi Liang)

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