

Statement of the Expert Group Meeting on the Donghu Greenway project (Wuhan) as the pilot project for improved urban public spaces in China.

武汉东湖绿道项目作为示范项目促进中国城市公共空间发展的专家组建议



In June 2016, UN-Habitat, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, and the Wuhan Land Use and Urban Spatial Planning Research Center (WLSP) agreed to partner towards the promotion of improved urban public spaces in China. The pilot project within the 3-year collaboration is the Donghu Greenway project. An Expert Group Meeting was convened in Wuhan on 27 and 28 June 2016, with international specialists from UN-Habitat's headquarters and its Asia and Pacific regional office and with national experts from Beijing, Shanghai and Hong Kong. The team visited Donghu ("East Lake") area and discussed the Greenway project with WLSP planners and city officials.

2016年6月，联合国人居署和武汉市地空中心同意作为伙伴共同促进中国城市公共空间发展。以东湖绿道项目的三年合作作为示范项目。在2016年6月27，28日举行的专家组会议，与会的有来自联合国人居署总部和亚太地区办公室的国际专家，和来自北京，上海，香港的国内专家。专家组调查了现场，并于武汉地空中心的规划团队讨论了绿岛项目。

In 2015, UN-Habitat published a new Global Public Space Toolkit, which provides global principles for local policies and practice for improved public spaces. Also last year, the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was approved. This agenda includes Goal 11, to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, and one of the seven targets of this goal is on improved public spaces. With this new international guidance and following its conversations with WLSP planners and city officials in the past two days, the team is providing the below initial observations and recommendations. A follow-up meeting in Wuhan will take place in January 2017.

2015年，联合国人居署发布了新的全球公共空间工具库，这个工具库为地方政策和提升公共空间提供了全球标准。2016年，联合国通过了2030年可持续发展议程。这个议程包括了‘准则11’，旨在将城市和人们的居住环境改造成包容，安全，有弹性的，和可持续的，‘准则’的7项目标

之一就是提升公共空间。结合新的国际导则和过去两天与武汉地空中心规划团队的讨论，专家组给出了一下观察结果和建议。下一阶段的会议将在 2017 年 1 月举行。

Observations. 观察结果

1. The Expert Team congratulates the city and WLSP for the people-oriented approach of the Donghu Greenway project, considering the very high level of public consultation and participation in the planning from the start. This is a genuinely innovative undertaking, creating a planning practice that can be replicated in many contemporary and future city planning processes in China, e.g. in the context of urban renewal where stakeholder consultation is fundamental.

专家组赞同武汉和武汉地空中心东湖绿道项目以人为本的方针，从规划开始阶段就将高规格的公众咨询和参与纳入其中。这确实是一项创新，创造了一个在中国当代和未来城市规划过程中都能复制的规划方法。例如在城市更新过程中，对于利益相关者的咨询意见是十分重要的。

2. The team supports the bold decision of the city to make the future Donghu area a genuine urban public space, adhering to key principles: it is open, free, not-for-profit, accessible to all and inclusive. The decision to waive access fees and fundamentally object against gated institutions are key to the future success of Donghu as an urban public space. In addition, the Donghu Greenway will be car-free and with ample low-carbon public transportation. The team applauds the ambition of the city to make such a large area car-free.

专家组支持将东湖真正的城市公共空间的大胆决定，坚持主要原则：开放，免费，非盈利，可达性和包容性。放弃门票和从根本上反对封闭体系的决定是东湖作为城市公共空间未来成果的关键。并且，东湖绿道将会是机动车禁行，以多种低碳公共交通为主。专家组赞同武汉将这个大规模的区域改造成机动车禁行的追求。

3. The team commends the planning endeavour of WLSP. It has provided a rich narrative of 7 guiding principles, which are a solid framework for the current first phase and future development.

专家组称赞武汉地空中心为规划做出的努力。这个规划已经提供了丰富有逻辑的 7 个指导原则，是第一阶段和未来发展的坚实框架。

4. The team also recognizes the impressive array of realistic but also pertinent planning solutions in an urban context, such as applying Transit Oriented Development, slow people-oriented mobility solutions, enhanced biodiversity, natural water purification approaches, the provision of public amenities adjusted to people's needs and the renewal of existing settlements while adapting the informal economy towards new services.

专家组也注意到令人影响深刻的实际数据，以及在城市层面的相关规划解决方法，比如一个公共交通为主的发展，以人为本的慢行出行解决方案，加强生物多样性，自然水体净化方案，提供满足人们需求的公共设施，以及更新现有居住用地将非正式经济形式结合到新的服务体系中。

Recommendations. 建议

The team is convinced that Wuhan had no time to lose to preserve Donghu's water body and green areas in the context of rapid urbanization and infrastructure development. It also commends the decision to convert the lake area now into a central urban park. This also reflects well with the fact that Donghu is the largest urban lake of China. However, given the size and centrality of Donghu in the Wuhan cluster of 9 cities with currently 30 million people, the Expert Team wishes to provide the following recommendations for a strong Donghu Strategy.

专家组相信在快速城市化和基础设施建设的环境下，保护水体和绿地武汉刻不容缓的工作。这个现实同样支持将东湖转变成中心城市公园的决定。东湖作为中国最大城中湖的事实，这一改变也将会带来良好的反响。但是考虑到东湖的规模和其在武汉的中心位置，而武汉作为拥有 3 千万人口的‘1+8’城市圈的核心，专家组希望为制定一个强有力的东湖战战略规划提供一下建议。

1. The team appeals to move to a stronger citywide vision for the Donghu area, that elevates the Greenway project within the strategic framework of contemporary and future urban transformations. The demography of future Donghu users and Donghu area commuters is not sufficiently clear. There are multiple and increasing usage pressures to be expected, from local communities, the city's inhabitants and people in the region. The high-speed railway station very near to the lake is a new and very significant change not yet exploited as an asset. Moreover, the tunnel project under the lake to some extent re-emphasizes car-dependency with likely congestion near the exits, especially at peak days. The multi-nodal mobility planning of the Greenway project is an excellent first step, but future phases will need to consider a broader citywide perspective.

项目组希望东湖景区能有一个更强的城市层级的愿景，在当代和未来城市转型的战略框架中提升绿道项目的重要性。东湖未来使用者和通勤人员的统计并不足够清晰。将会有来自当地社区，城市居民和区域人口的多种并且持续增加的使用压力。临近东湖的高铁站是一个新的并且十分显著的有利改变，但是还没有被探讨。东湖隧道项目在某种程度上再次凸显了汽车使用量在出入口可能产生拥堵，特别是高峰期。绿道项目的多换乘点交通规划是非常好的第一步，但是在以后的阶段，需要有在更广城市层面的考量。
2. Moreover, the public space strategy of Donghu should be augmented with a strategy of complementary public spaces for the entire city. A network of public spaces should fulfill the variety of needs of citizens in Wuhan. Furthermore, great cities have always many unique public spaces of various sizes throughout the city. The first phase of Donghu Greenway will create only the first few of unique places, vistas and experiences. It will take many years of planning to make those places work optimally, as both convenient and truly memorable public spaces, and to add new ones with convincing new themes and experiences.

此外，东湖公共空间战略规划需要一个全市范围的公共空间战略规划作为补充。一个能够满足全市范围内市民需求的公共空间网络。而且，著名城市都有很多独特的公共空间。东湖绿道的第一阶段将创造仅有的几个独特地点，景点和体验。规划将持续多年才能使这些地点正常运作，成为实用和真的能让人记住的公共空间，并且增加拥有新项目和活动和地点。
3. While commending the strong decisions to make Donghu public, the team observes that in similar contexts in most metropolitan cities, there is need for a strong legislative framework to declare

large areas irrevocably public. Tourism destination areas, as is the planning status of Donghu, may include public and non-public areas. The creation and future preservation of the contiguous public space around the lake will need further clarification and legislation.

专家组赞赏将东湖打造成公共空间的决定，但也察觉到大多数大城市都有类似的内容，所以需要有一个强有力的立法框架来强制大规模空间公共化。东湖在规划中作为游客目的地，可能会包含公共和非公共区域。沿湖的连续公共空间的建设和后期维护需要进一步的说明和法律保障。

4. The team sympathizes with the institutional complexity of the Donghu area, as reflected by the fact that many areas have not been publicly accessible up to today. It recognizes that a Donghu-wide management institution is now required. However, the team recommends to consider multi-level governance solutions, such as partnerships, development corporations and special economic zones, with the explicit intent to forge continuous consultation and collaboration between institutional and community stakeholder groups. This can also provide a consultative framework, as institutional land use changes are a common feature in central urban areas in large cities and may also occur over time in the Donghu area.

专家组了解东湖景区制度的复杂性，并且了解到至今还有一些区域是不对外开放的。并且有需要设置范东湖区域的管理部门。但是专家组建议考虑多层级的治理方案，比如合作伙伴关系，开发集团和特殊经济区，表明与沿湖公共机关和社区产权持有群体之间持续进行磋商和合作的明确意图。协商同样也需要一个协商框架，因为机关用地性质变化在大城市的中心城区是非常常见的，这种现象同样也有可能发上在东湖。

5. The team suggests more clarity and transparency about a sustainable business model for the expansion and future maintenance of the Donghu area as a large public space. This requires more analysis, strategy and innovative approaches. Considering the cost of creating the Donghu Greenway, the creation of new jobs and businesses should be considered and promoted. The planned stimulation of the informal economy in the existing settlements should be factored in. University students should be encouraged to incubate enterprises, for which the vicinity of the high-tech industries are an asset. Alternative uses of water front areas for new forms of urban agriculture and urban forestry may pilot a new wave of transformational low-carbon urban economy approaches. Such novel urban livelihoods will likely be aided by new technologies adapting to new employment needs, for instance of the elderly.

为了保证东湖作为一个大型公共空间的远期扩张和后期维护，专家组建议构建一个明确清晰的可持续发展的商业模式。这需要更多的分析，战略和创新的方法。考虑到构建东湖绿道的成本，需要考虑提供和促进新的工作机会和商业模式。同时规划应该考虑到对现有居住群体的非正式经济刺激。附近高新技术产业是东湖的有利条件，应该鼓励大学学生到东湖创业。将滨水区域转换成城市农业和城市林业功能可能作引起低碳城市经济模式转型的新浪潮。这种由新技术辅助的新颖的城市生活方式将产生新的就业需求，例如，老年人就业。

6. Culture and historical elements should strongly remain at the heart of this plan. We hope this project will turn to be a unique public space project. It is a long term strategy and it will help Wuhan to be more sustainable.

文化和历史元素是这个方案的核心。我们希望将这个项目打造成一个独特的公共空间项目。这是一个长期的战略，它使武汉得发展能更加可持续。

7. Finally, the ongoing and planned efforts towards environmental protection in the Donghu Greenway project stand out. Nonetheless, every metropolitan city in the world must consider vulnerability issues in the wake of climate change. The scenarios for Wuhan are not known to the team. Public space strategies, moreover, should also correlate with strong urban resiliency strategies. Heat waves can create peak demand in the Donghu Greenway areas, but without medical preparedness. Evacuation requirements in case of sudden storms may not work. Rising temperatures may render natural water purification approaches less or no longer effective. And, of course, the water levels in the Yangtze river system may change. These citywide resiliency issues should be reflected in a strong Donghu public space strategy.

最后，东湖绿道项目正在实施和已规划的保护环境方面的努力脱颖而出。然而，世界上的每一个大城市都必须考虑到因为气候变化带来的脆弱性问题。但是专家组并没有机会了解武汉关于这方面的规划方案。此外，公共空间战略，还应包含较强的城市弹性战略。高温可能会创造东湖绿道的需求高峰，但有缺少医疗准备的可能。疏散功能可能在突发性暴风雨情况下失效。温度上升可能会使天然净水方法效果减弱或失效。当然，长江水位可能会改变。这些城市的弹性问题应该在强大的东湖公共空间战略中体现。