

Thinking of Delimiting “Three Sheng Space” in Urban and Rural Planning

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0 Introduction

There was no clear specification and explanation of “Three Sheng Space” before the 18th National Congress, however, it is endowed with important content and meaning after the plenum, and it, from political angle, has highly summarized ecology with clear waters and blue mountains, efficient, economical production, and the livable life, through which the concept of “Three Sheng Space” constantly wins support among the people. Meantime, “establish spatial development” is further made in subsequent Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee, specifically delimiting life, ecology and production, thus giving impetus to reasonable structure of “Three Sheng Space”. Therefore, this paper, from the point of urban and rural planning, targets to realize the delimiting of “Three Sheng Space” among different targets and objects by integrating “Three Sheng Space” into urban and rural planning system.

1 Object Features of “Three Sheng Space”

1.1 Differences of Spatial Criterion

Under various levels of spatial criterion in urban and rural planning, the corresponding objects and contents have certain differences. Based on macro regional urban system and under the angle of urban-rural spatial criterion, every urban-rural space

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can be regarded as life space and production space, the extensive natural scenery and villages among urban-rural areas is important ecospace^[1]. Using urban spatial scale to measure, intensive industrial land area is a representative form of production space, centralized residential land area can be regarded as life space, public parks built in cities and plants planted in countrysides can be called ecospace. Viewing tiny city streets, each building and land can find their own definition and belonging in “Three Sheng Space”, residential buildings along the streets are also components of life space, a fraction of natural scenery is a means of expression for micro ecospace, and also, the whole building of production company within a region is considered defined as production space.

1.2 Plyability of Spatial Function

Usually, life, ecology and production space covered in “Three Sheng Space” have diverse natures, in which life, ecology and production plays merely as a dominant nature and function. For example, we often generalize

Abstract: Communist Party of China put forward civilization construction file and aspiration of delimiting “Three Sheng Space” combined with life, ecology and production in the 18th National Congress. The basic meaning of “Three Sheng Space” aims to establish livable life space, ecological space with clear waters and blue mountains, and efficient, economical production space in accordance with urban-rural division, strengthening urban-rural management and improving human living environment. Coincidentally, the realization of China’s sustainable development strategy is similar to “Three Sheng Space” strategic development. This paper starts with elaborating concept of “Three Sheng Space”, analyzing dynamism, difference and plyability of the physical spatial scale, spatial function and space criterion corresponding to concept of “Three Sheng Space”; discussing in details based on the essentials of life, ecology and production derived from the whole urban-rural areas, rural areas and urban areas; and bringing up the delimiting conception and method of “Three Sheng Space” on such basis.

industrial park into production space, which generally contains life factors, and staff quarters are built between industrial parks^[2]. Beautiful landscapes and places of interest exist as ecospace, and their supporting hotel service facilities are also ecospace. Meantime, the pliability also appears as a phenomenon that spatial hierarchy and spatial scale match and apply each other, that is, the meaning covered in a single object contains more in the next tier. For example, within urban-rural regions under macroscale, each urban area can be thought of as centralized life space; within urban space under moderate scale, the urban area can be space combination with various natures and functions of parks, residential areas, and industrial parks.

1.3 Dynamic of Spatial Scale

“Three Sheng Space” is a concept with high generalization, completing life, ecology and production space based on abstract and virtual spatial model and realizing seamless connection. But the three sorts of space have dynamic transformation relationships, whose natures transform and change as well during the change of urban-rural structure and space^[3]. For example, as the urban fringe continually extends, much ecospace has constantly been transformed into urban life space and industrial production space. Due to the upgrade effect in the process of renewal of old cities, the original production space would be transformed into life space and ecospace.

1.4 Specificity of Spatial Land Use

Natures of space partition have different objects and contents in different regions, for instance, among “Three Sheng Space” in urban areas, specific objects and contents that production space refers to include logistics storage, industrial base, scientific research base, business base and public facilities; specific objects and contents that ecospace refers to are non-building areas, parks, natural gardens; life space refers to service facilities and building construction; while objects and contents that “Three Sheng Space” refers to in

rural areas change according to the characteristics of countryside, and ecospace in rural areas refers to nature reserve and non-building areas; life space means private houses for villagers; production space refers to farmland by which peasants get their main incomes.

2 Spatial Land Use Objects of “Three Sheng Space”

2.1 The Whole Urban and Rural Area

In planning space of urban and rural areas, the delimiting of ecospace is relatively easier than delimiting of life and production space, the delimiting of life and ecology space showcases composite features, since they intercross and merge, it is hard to delimit and define specifically when delimiting^[4]. Based on this, regarding ecospace as a delimiting part, and making production and life space another part. From the specific features of urban-rural areas, life space mainly refers to building houses for urban residents and other building service facilities; ecospace in urban areas refers to non-building areas and non-industrial land; production space includes a portion of residential building, space that excludes a portion of ecospace and life space, mining land, public facilities and transport facilities. From the angle of rural areas, production space contains reservoirs, agricultural production land, canals and ponds land.

2.2 Urban Areas

In the process of planning urban areas in terms of “Three Sheng Space”, it needs to arrange and plan the main space scale^[5], and specifically delimit ecospace, life space and production space according to land types of urban areas.

2.3 Rural Areas

In the deployment “Three Sheng Space Planning” in rural areas, the main space includes agricultural production land, township enterprises land and public facilities^[6]; life space mainly covers commercial facilities land, residential land for villagers and

public service land; ecospace mainly includes shelter forest land, ecological forestry, landscape, places of interest and natural reserves.

3 Technological Path of Delimiting “Three Sheng Space”

We can see from delimiting and defining space objects and contents of urban areas, the work will not be accomplished at once, it requires carrying out step by step according to different levels and systems, and it needs to be adjusted and accessed to ensure the dynamic continuity of urban-rural space delimiting after its accomplishment.

3.1 Urban-rural Planning

Making the overall urban-rural space delimiting as basis, deploying and delimiting in all respects “Three Sheng Space” within the whole scale. In the light of different space types and space objects between urban areas and rural areas, it emphasizes planning of life space and production space, and determines the layout and scale of urban residents, and concentrates layout and needs of industrial land.

In the course of delimiting urban-rural space, spatial land use should be guaranteed for urban-rural economic development and scientific development, and protecting ecological environment should be regarded as bottom line of development. The above requirements indicates that we should always abide by the needs for economic and ecological sustainable developments in the whole planning, carrying out overall planning management of overall urban-rural space, thus ensuring the overall planning of urban-rural space have operability and scientificity.

3.2 Urban Planning

In planning urban space, we must take urban industries, functions and aim of economic development as delimiting goal, predicts life and production scale of urban space according to urban development progress and its scale, and delimit life space, production space and

ecospace according to natural environment and land use status.

The delimiting path mainly includes planning period coordination, planning boundary coordination and planning scale coordination.[7] In planning period coordination, we should uniformly integrate differences between urban-rural planning period and urban-rural compiling system, thus forming uniform systematic standard; in planning scale coordination, we should delimit boundary and scale of urban-rural building according to social and economic development as well as demands of urban development, and then ensure to unify and integrate specific scale of building land within the planning period; in planning boundary coordination, we should coordinate overlapping areas and contradictory areas in terms of boundary, and then shape spatial boundary planning and definition of urban life, production and ecology.

3.3 Rural Planning

Based on basic work of rural planning, we should deploy simultaneously in the light of rural planning compiling, take various plans as support, carry out overall planning of related contents regarding spatial boundary, form scientific division of ecological, life, and production space within rural areas^[8], determine life and production space that fits rural areas according to delimiting objects and concrete spatial limitation, and ensure ecospace of rural areas gets effective practice.

The main technological path of rural areas planning is determining layout and scale of spatial land, as well as space and scale remained for developing township enterprises, and then based on the platform of rural planning, conduct overall rural planning combining with key content about rural space planning in every special projects.[9] Without interrupting ecospace and decreasing gross farmland, and on the basis of guaranteeing connectivity of infrastructure, we should also coordinate various spatial ties of rural planning, completing the delimiting of rural space and basic layout.

4 Reflection of Working Coordination Mechanism of Delimiting "Three Sheng Space"

During delimiting urban-rural spatial planning, we need to always connect with environmental protection department and land department in real time, and deploy reasonable coordination mechanism for carrying out of "Three Sheng Space". First, we need to set up overall leading institution, take government or planning commission as our support, and organize every department to conduct coordination management of spatial delimiting without changing management methods, management framework and management objects; Second, we need to establish technical coordination organization, design technical coordination team while roundly managing office, coordinate technical problems occurring in spatial planning, and mark common personnel and permanent personnel among the team, and transfer permanent personnel from development and reform department, planning and land department, ensuring that permanent team can solve and coordinate problems or conflicts caused in spatial delimiting on the spot; We need to build common technical foundation, form common sense of basic spatial planning in space criterion and its object and type, lay unified working language and routes for deploying technical coordination, complete and integrate working measures and technical contents, and meantime, construct informationalized technical platform on technical system;

Fourth, we need to set up comprehensive coordination feedback mechanism of implementation department and planning inspection department, and based on "Three Sheng Planning" hand over planning contents, or even all the items related to urban-rural spatial planning to relative department.[10]

At the same time, when planning department compiles urban-rural spatial planning, other departments should get involved to review, and give feedback to compiled contents, all of the departments should form

a cooperation relationship of coordinated development.

5 Conclusion

Ecology, life and production space constitutes important foundation of complete urban-rural residents space, among which through planning and defining of spatial delimiting, urban-rural production and living environment can get effective optimization. To realize true "Three Sheng Space", scholars and researchers need to further study a more scientific delimiting standard of it, thus ensuring each inch of urban-rural land gets reasonable arrangements and use, and laying stable foundation for sustainable development of China's economy and ecology through this way, realizing balanced economic and ecological developments in urban-rural areas.

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