Non-Splintered City

Linking the gateway corridor development from Beijing to Tianjin with surrounded local rural reality development by taking the infrastructure not a cause of unbalance but an opportunity for all possible social groups to reinforce the existed social and spatial fragmentation: urban infrastructure network as a vivid social interests

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RESEARCH

Problem statement

The Fast urbanization process and the local rural reality dynamic. The current master plan does not recognize the local reality dynamic. The current master plan doesn’t support the existing in-between area, spatially or functionally. The governmental plans, mostly influenced by the individual counties’ economic ministries, are not considering the urban-rural interconnection and the boundary between infrastructure and urban clusters. The local reality doesn’t support the existing in-between area. The issue of the networked infrastructures leded development was already a major model in China. How to integrate the infrastructure construction and the local rural reality, an inevitable problem in the fast urbanization process.

Methodology

The problems concerned about network links can be divided in three categories: infrastructure, land use and landscape.

OUT COMES

Strategy positioning

We are planning works of different scales. The macroscopic model will consolidate the even high technology industries center in the academic park. The culture center will serve as a cultural landmark for Tianjin, which could meet the demand for cultural and entertainment activities.

Three local rural area concept areas are established in the urban area: agriculture, industry and leisure. Three local rural area concept areas are established in the urban area: agriculture, industry and leisure. The key is to find the right timing for the development of these kinds of space. The local reality doesn’t support the existing in-between area.

We are using the developed model as the development in urban clusters. Different clusters can be considered as different scales. These clusters include pedestrian zone and also include different public utility zones. The problem is how to adapt the development of these clusters to the local reality.

Network city: providing more high density infrastructure in urban landscape to re-organize the local reality with the planned infrastructures. Provide public transportation in local scale such as the bus line and integrate the metro system as a part of metropolitan Binhai. Develop and pedestrian streets, as the expansion of the city, the possibility of regional cooperation would also be improved.

Network corridor: using the green belt not only as the boundary between infrastructure and urban clusters, but also as the environmental system with the large urban corridor. We are planning to develop the corridor area as a part of the metropolitan landscape. We are coming down!!

Network city

Tianjin is one of the four major nodes in China, and the third largest economic growing municipality. In 2015, the planning area of Tianjin was mainly the central urban area of 31,500 square kilometers. The issue of the existing urban infrastructure leded development was already a major model in China. How to integrate the infrastructure construction and the local rural reality, an inevitable problem in the fast urbanization process.

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Research Tool

Logistic system

Data research

Mapping

Research Tool

LITERATURE


The general plan of Tianjin, 2003
