

Relationship between Goal and Orientation in Urban Development Planning and Urban Space

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Abstract: Under the background of the continuous improvement of China's social modernization development level and the comprehensive and in-depth urbanization process, whether people have accurate urban planning and development goal and orientation not only determines whether the urban space has a high utilization rate, but also involves whether people can enjoy high-quality life services. For urban development strategic planning, it is not only a type of urban planning, but also a reflection on the direction and focus of urban development in the future. This paper makes a detailed analysis of the relationship between goal and orientation in urban development planning and urban space, so as to lay a solid foundation for further improving the level of urban planning.

1. Introduction

Compared with the overall urban planning, the strategic planning has higher flexibility, can present a more prominent strategic, long-term and overall nature, and reasonably tilt the macro policy guidance and overall development direction. Its core essence is a kind of "planning research". In the early 19th century, the urban strategic planning was first implemented by Washington, D.C. in the United States. In the 1990s, the urban strategic planning was fully presented in the long-term planning of Xiamen and other cities in China. Until the early 21st century, Guangzhou paid more and more attention to the importance of conceptual planning. At present, it has become the first choice for most cities in China to formulate development planning, providing a powerful reference for the scientific formulation of urban overall planning. The prerequisite for the implementation of the urban development strategic planning is to accurately extract and target the key urban development issues, including the supporting system, industrial research and security system. The spatial structure plays an important role in this process. Therefore, in the process of urban development strategic planning, we must attach great importance to the proposal of development goals and urban orientation and the determination of spatial layout. The former is closely related to the macro direction of urban future development, and the latter can provide strong guidance and scientific basis for the formulation of specific policies and the gradual realization of goals.

2. Significance and Key Points of Problem Goals and Spatial Pattern in Urban Development

2.1 Orientation and Goal

As for the basis of urban planning, it usually refers to taking targeted measures to extract equality issues and arbitration issues encountered in the process of urban development according to the requirements of specific strategic content, and making goals that the city plans to achieve in terms of social development, life and economy in the future in a qualitative and quantitative way.

In the final analysis, the breakthrough in formulating the development goals is developing orientation, which can provide guidance and basis for the future development layout of the city. Other institutional guarantees and support systems in the strategic planning should be carried out with the development goals as the core. The determination of urban goals will not only provide positive guidance for the targeted investment of urban resources in the future, but also formulate

future urban development goals in combination with specific problems. In this process, the specific goals should be comprehensively considered in combination with the current situation of urban development, local resource endowments and development, and the layout and scientific and technological level of various supporting industries should be comprehensively measured to ensure that the goals are highly operable and can be divided into high, medium and low-level schemes. For example, in the process of formulating the coordinated development plan for the Pearl River Delta urban agglomeration, the comprehensive goal of “world-class urban agglomeration” was put forward. On this basis, various small goals such as international cooperation, national economy and civilized development were divided in detail. In the process of determining strategic issues and formulating development goals, relevant work is difficult. The orientation results have a direct impact on the development height and breakthrough ability of the city within the planning period ^[1].

2.2 Spatial Pattern

As far as urban space is concerned, it can provide a good carrier for the normal operation of various economic, cultural and social elements in the city, and is an important place to ensure the good survival and life of the “people”, the main body of the city. In the process of planning the urban spatial pattern, it is necessary to comprehensively consider the geographical environment, specific location, early policy guidance and other relevant factors, and fully integrate the urban external conditions or historical conditions with the space, so that the urban space can show a diversified development pattern. When the spatial layout of a city is highly reasonable, it will inevitably ensure the stable operation of various functions of the city and provide a positive driving force for the sustainable development of the city ^[2].

As the main place to implement and formulate plans for various urban security systems and supporting body shape, the formulation of spatial pattern has always occupied an important position in urban development planning. In the process of analyzing the actual situation of urban spatial pattern and planning for future development, we should strengthen the connection between urban space and landscape pattern, historical context and other factors. In the context of the new century, we should be consistent with the strategic planning formulated by the state and the international situation, and put the city within the regional scope for comprehensive consideration. In this process, we should not only strengthen the overall optimization of the internal spatial structure, but also attach great importance to the external integration and connection, so as to provide active help for the coordinated development and common progress between cities ^[3].

3. Relationship between Goal and Orientation in Urban Development Planning and Urban Space

In the process of extracting the main urban problems, the spatial pattern should be regarded as one of the factors that have a serious impact on urban development. When the original urban pattern changes unreasonably, it may lead to the bottleneck of urban development. Therefore, in the process of positioning the urban development planning, we must combine the urban spatial characteristics to fully meet the development needs of different cities. In the process of planning the urban development structure, we should always be guided by the urban development goals, ensure that the main problems encountered in the process of urban development are properly solved, and formulate a scientific development strategy of “optimizing the industrial structure, improving the industrial development level, giving better play to the advantages of industrial clusters, and seeking development from resource conservation, environmental protection and scientific and technological progress”, so as to lay a good foundation for the effective implementation of development goals at the spatial level.

3.1 Urban Spatial Characteristics Can Have a Certain Impact on the Determination of Strategic Planning Goals

In the process of analyzing the early urban data, the urban spatial pattern is an important factor to consider. In view of the situation, the factors that can affect the urban spatial pattern mainly include

regional links, geographical location, industrial structure, historical factors, administrative divisions, etc. These factors interact with each other to form different urban types and adapt to different spatial patterns. Only by ensuring that the spatial pattern has high suitability, can we create a good environment for promoting urban development^[4]. The change of spatial pattern will cause certain fluctuations in the social economy, which is in urgent need of new development goals to support it. When a city has different geographical characteristics and natural endowments, it can fully adapt to the diversified spatial pattern. On the contrary, it will lead to a waste of resources. For example, resource-based cities in the South China Sea have very complex factors, which are obviously different from inland cities. Coastal cities often face the development problems of coastal resources development and land-based deepening transformation. Therefore, at the spatial level, it is necessary to pay high attention to the overall development of sea and land-based areas. Generally, resource-based cities are highly dependent on the secondary industry, so they should pay special attention to the spatial layout of industrial zones, continuously strengthen environmental protection and the construction of industrial clusters, and actively coordinate the freight space and living space^[5].

3.2 Spatial Layout Is the Content and Basis for Implementing Various Strategic Planning Goals

The development strategic goals mainly refer to the macro layout and overall planning of all aspects in the process of urban development, and the implementation of relevant measures at the spatial level, so as to achieve the goals smoothly. Different urban development orientation can have a decisive impact on the spatial development pattern, and different urban scale orientation will also put forward diversified requirements for the spatial strategic structure^[6]. Under normal circumstances, small-scale cities and towns usually focus on single core development and attach great importance to effectively improving the primacy of the central urban area, which can not only actively drive the stable development of the surrounding areas, but also fully absorb the labor resources of the surrounding rural areas. Large-scale cities usually focus on cluster development. In the process of cluster development, they will be set based on regional differences and geographical conditions. Downward, they can also be divided into two modes: collective development and linear development. Megacities usually have a multi-core development structure, which can highly adapt to the different regional development conditions and resource endowments of the city, and play a positive role in promoting the coordinated progress of various regions. For example, in the process of spatial planning for Changsha, the spatial structure of “one core, one center and seven areas” was formulated in combination with its social and economic development, which effectively enhanced the radiation capacity of the main urban area. At the same time, the surrounding industries were grouped to actively cultivate new economic growth points^[7].

4. Conclusion

In the context of the new era, cities should follow the principle of adjusting measures to local conditions to carry out scientific planning for various development strategies. In the process of urban orientation and problem-solving exploration, cities should also reasonably formulate urban spatial forms including urban culture and characteristic industries, and excavate the historical context, industrial foundation and cultural resources of different cities, so as to ensure that the characteristics of the city are brought into full play, actively inherit the historical memory, and build a beautiful home for urban residents. It can not only greatly improve the social influence of cities, but also ensure that each city has its own unique advantages and characteristics.

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