城市模型及其规划设计响应

Applied Urban Models and Their Applications in Urban Planning & Design

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沈尧、沈振江、王江浩、吴康、杨东峰、张俊杰和赵怡婷等

城市模型及其规划设计响应

1 城市模型与规划支持系统

1.1 规划支持系统在城市规划中的应用探索

1.2 多尺度的北京城市空间发展模型

1.3 规划师主体模型：一项低碳城市形态规划支持的工具

1.4 囊括方法、软件和模型的规划支持系统框架体系

1.5 面向空间规划的微观模拟

2 大模型与定量城市研究

2.1 大模型及中国应用案例

2.2 基于OpenStreetMap和兴趣点数据的地块特征自动识别

2.3 地块尺度中国所有城市的空间扩张模拟

2.4 中国$PM_{2.5}$的人口暴露评估

2.5 利用北京公共交通刷卡数据的若干定量城市研究

2.6 当前定量城市研究的四项变革

3 规划设计响应

3.1 数据增强设计：新数据环境下的规划设计回应与改变

3.2 街道城市主义

3.3 城市规划实施评价：针对中国城市的分析框架

3.4 基于人类活动和移动数据的城市增长边界实施评价

3.5 中国收缩城市及其研究框架

3.6 历史上的北京规划

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Applied Urban Models and Their Applications in Urban Planning & Design

1 Urban Models and Planning Support Systems

1.1 Planning support systems in urban planning

1.2 Beijing urban spatial development model families

1.3 Planner Agents: A toolkit for support planning a low carbon urban form

1.4 An applied planning support toolkit including quantitative methods, software and models in China

1.5 Urban micro-simulation for spatial planning

2 Big Models and Quantitative Urban Studies

2.1 Big models: Several fine-scale urban studies for the whole China

2.2 Automated identification and characterization of parcels (AICP) with OpenStreetMap and points of interest

2.3 Simulating urban expansion at the parcel level for all Chinese cities

2.4 Estimating population exposure to $PM_{2.5}$ in China

2.5 Bus landscapes: Analyzing commuting pattern using bus/metro smartcard data in Beijing

2.6 Four changes on quantitative urban studies in the big data era

3 Applications in Urban Planning & Design

3.1 Data augmented design (DAD): Planning & design in new data environment

3.2 Street urbanism

3.3 Evaluation of urban planning implementation: An analytical framework for Chinese cities and case study of Beijing

3.4 Evaluating the effectiveness of urban growth boundaries with human mobility data

3.5 Shrinking cities in China and the research agenda

3.6 Historical city plans in Beijing

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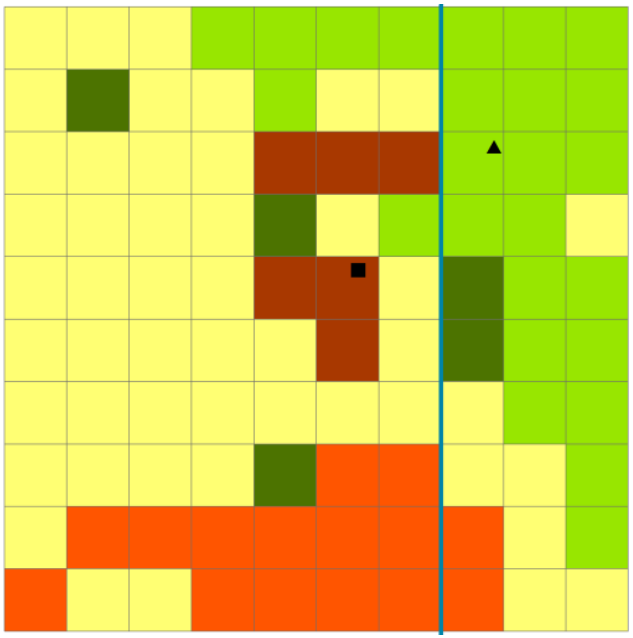
1 INTRODUCTION

Land use pattern (urban form),

- or land use layout, is a key part of physical plan (master or detailed)
  - Spatial distribution of land use and density
  - Hard to predict by a planning support system (PSS)
  - Proxy of carbon emission and energy consumption
- Land use pattern scenario analysis (LUPSA) – most are parcel-based
  - CUF (Landis 1994)
  - What if? (Klosterman 1999)
  - INDEX (Allen 2001)
  - iCity (Stevens et al. 2007)
  - Other papers regarding land use layout optimization



Planners in LUPSA tools

- Less attention was paid on the behavior of urban planners
- Our research question: How do planners compile land use pattern?
  - What are rules (*preferences*)?
  - How to identify these rules?
  - Are these rules varying among planners?
  - Could we develop a PSS for “simulating” land use patterns using the identified rules?
  - Is the pattern associate with low carbon emission?

Building city in a vitro

Hatner and Benenson, 2007, EPB

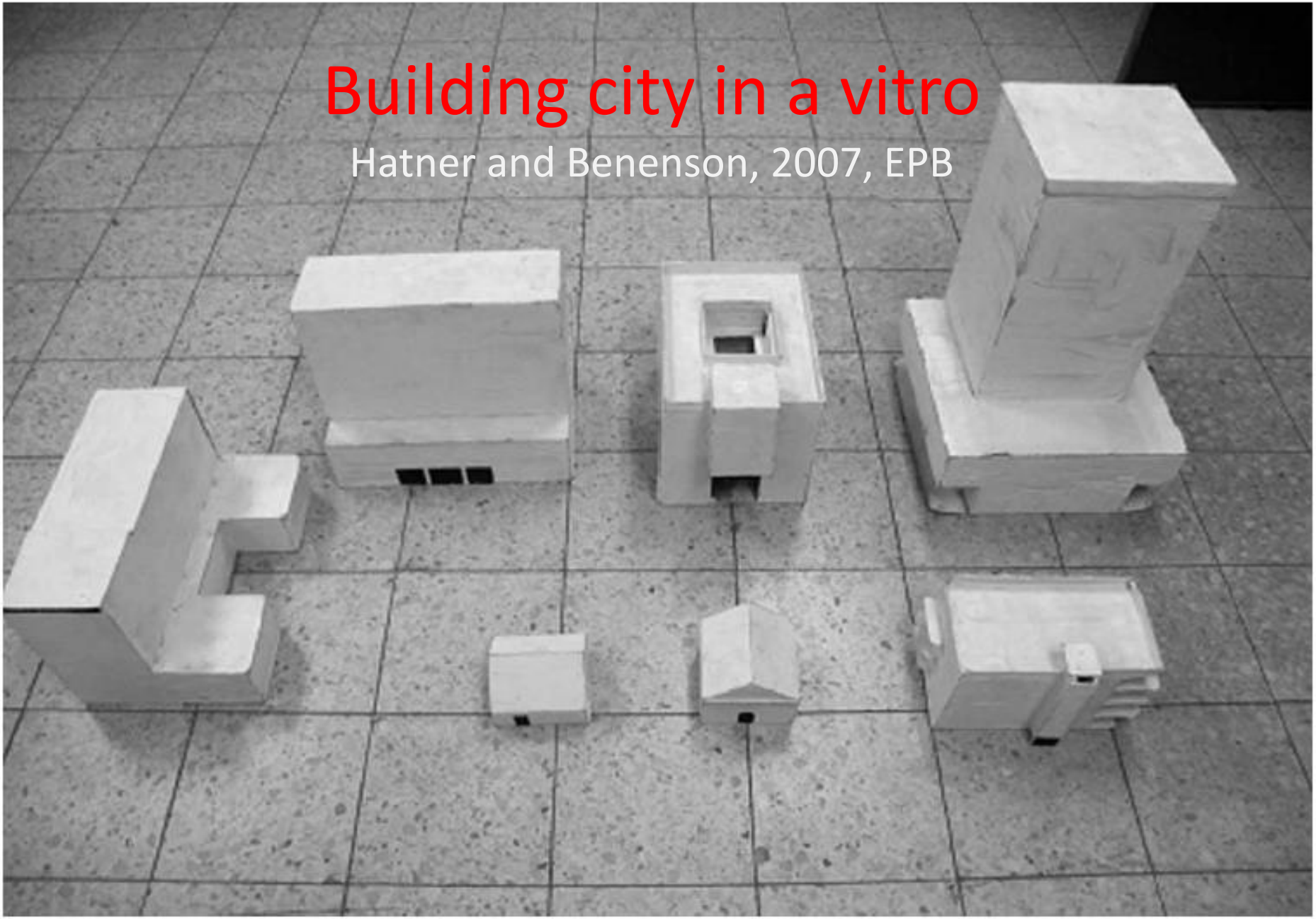


Figure 1. Seven of the fifty-two mock-ups used in the experiments (the floor tiles are of 20 cm × 20 cm size).

The entropy of LEGO

Crompton, 2012, EPB

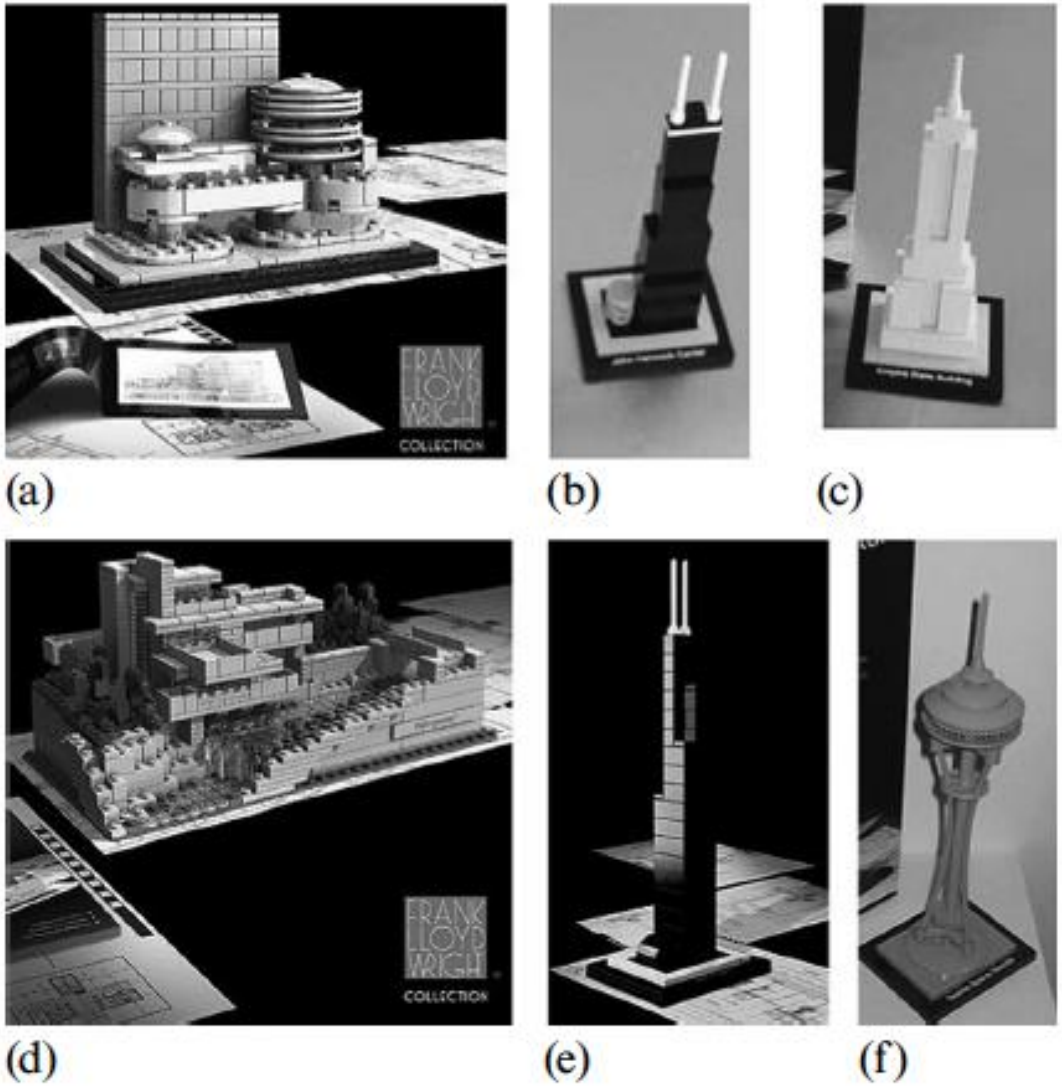


Figure 4. LEGO® models: (a) Guggenheim Museum, (b) Hancock Tower, (c) Empire State, (d) Falling Water, (e) Sears Tower, (f) Seattle Needle.

In this research, we will identify planner rules by

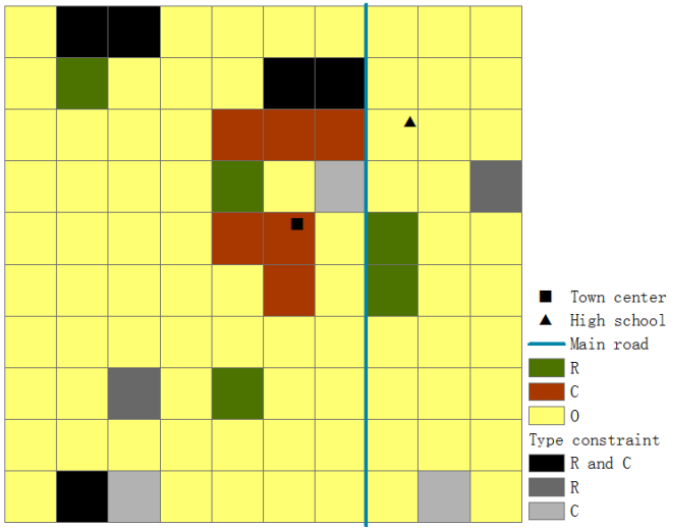
- Questionnaire
  - What one planner will do
- Mining plan drawings
  - What one planner has done

关于用地布局规划的问卷调查

您好，非常感谢您抽出宝贵的时间参与我们的问卷调查。本调查目的在于了解不同因素对不同土地使用类型布局（总规和控规尺度）的影响程度，进而了解规划师进行城市用地布局方案制定时的规划规则与偏好。请您根据自己的真实想法作答，所填写的资料仅供学术研究使用，不作个别披露或其他用途。非常感谢您对我们的支持！

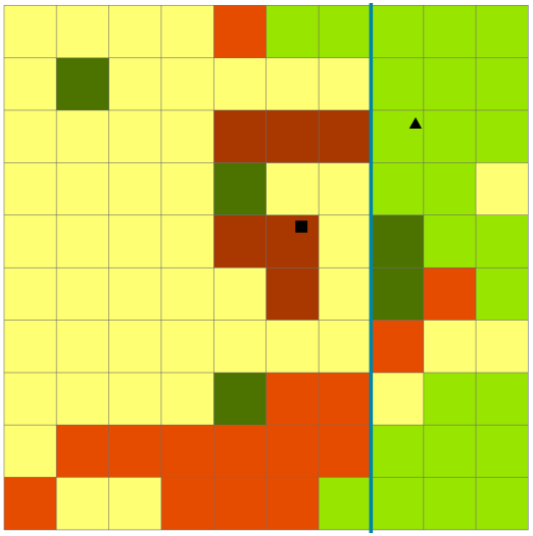
问卷中将土地使用类型分为四类：居住用地、商业用地、工业用地和其他用地。通过分值大小（0-9）反映各因素对规划师制定方案的影响程度，如对于工业用地布局，如果需要特别考虑邻近城市主干道，则打分为9，如果不需要考虑城市主干道，则用0表示。

影响用地布局的因素		评分（0-9分：没有影响-影响很大）		
因素类别	**因素名称**	**居住（R）**	**商业（C）**	**工业（M）**
1．基础地形	高程	4	4	4
	坡度	6	6	4
2.可达性 2.1交通设施	飞机场	2	2	2
	火车站	4	7	6
	高速公路	1	1	7
	城市主干道	6	4	7
	地铁站	9	9	3
	公交车站	9	9	7
2.2公共服务设施	政府机关	6	3	6
	体育娱乐设施	9	9	1
	生活便利设施（商场、超市等）	9	9	1
	医疗卫生机构	9	3	3
	教育设施（学校、科研机构等）	9	5	6
	银行、保险机构	7	9	5
	公园、景点	9	7	1
2.3区位	CBD	5	8	3
	城镇中心	8	8	3
	开发区（如优惠产业政策区）	4	4	9
	河流、湿地	9	3	9
3.地块属性	现状土地使用类型	6	6	6
	地块面积	3	3	7
	土地价格	6	6	6
4.社会经济特征	人口密度	5	9	3
	就业率	4	7	3
5.环境因素	空气质量	9	8	3
	交通噪音	9	8	3
	植被覆盖率	9	8	3
	邻避设施（高压站、垃圾场等）	9	9	3

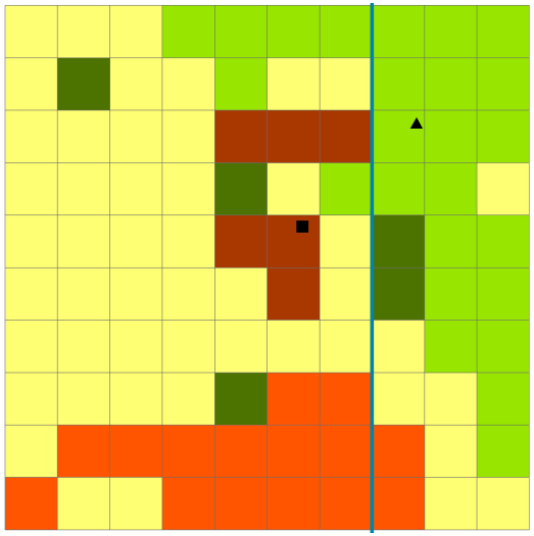


Then we will
develop a PSS (Planner Agents),
and simulate land use pattern using identified rules.

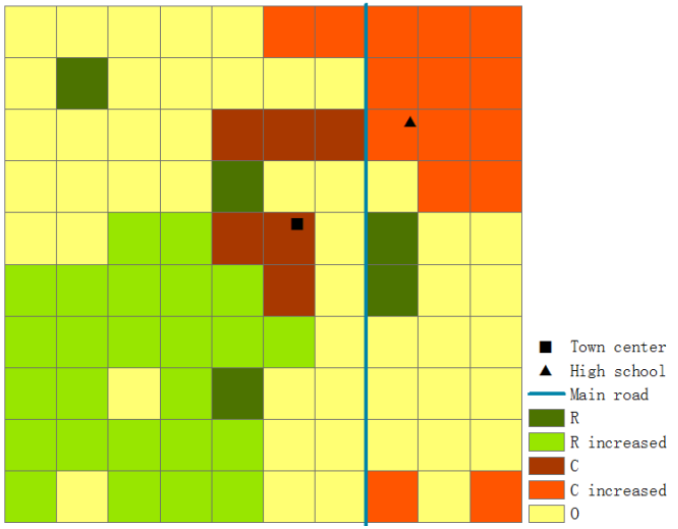
Planner A



Planner B



Planner C



Ideally and hopefully to

- save planner's time and promote plan compilation efficiency
- Support planning a low carbon urban form
- E.g.
  - A plan area
  - Identified rules of 20 planners
  - Generate 20 patterns in one minute by using Planner Agent
  - The principal investigator chooses a perfect one
  - All 20 planners focus on it and propose the final drawing
  - Planner C's work associates with low carbon

2 PLANNER AGENTS

Planner types

- Non-spatial planners
  - Infrastructure, transportation
  - Not directly with land use pattern
- Spatial planners
  - Responsible for preparing land use pattern
- Chief planner
  - Confirm the final plan scheme

Spatial planner: the general process

1. Totals in area
   - For each type of land use (e.g. residential, commercial and industrial)
   - From decision makers or forecasted by macro models
2. Constraints
   - Geographical context: *slope, eco space*
   - Institutional constraints: *development restrictions*
3. Negotiating with non-spatial planners (factors)
   - Assume planned facilities, roads, city centers, CBD, etc., are ready prior to plan a land use pattern
   - Weight factors
4. Negotiating with citizens (public participation process)
   - Not accounted in our current research

Spatial planner: simplified rules

- The taste (*weight*) of each land use on factors is different.
- The weight could be calibrated using questionnaire or data mining on existing plan archives (land use with the highest probability would be selected for a parcel).
  - E.g., industrial parcels tend to be located along main transportation network, commercial parcels around amenities.

$$T = \{t_k | k = 1,2,3, \dots K\} \quad (1)$$

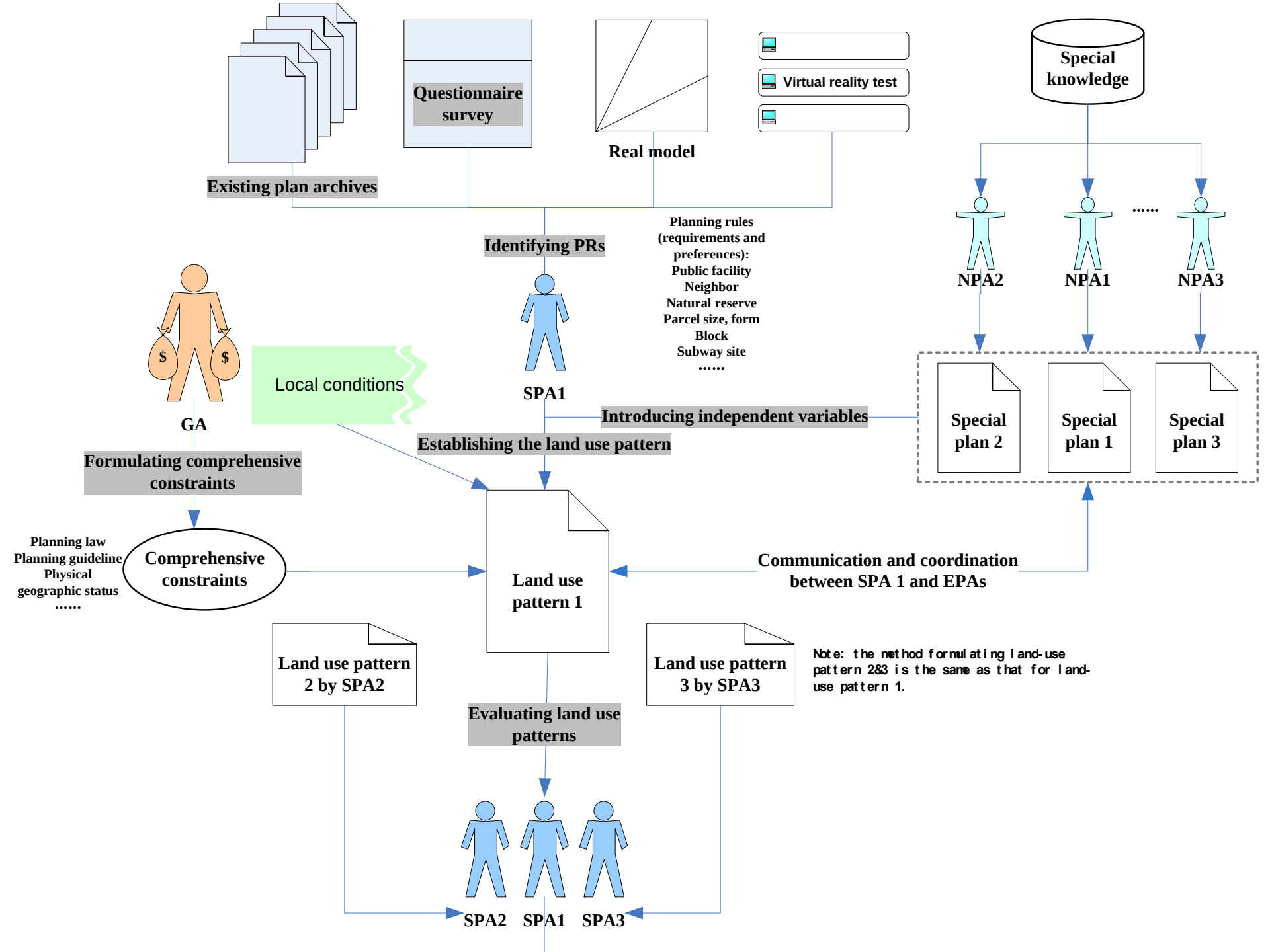
$$F = \{f_i | i = 1,2,3, \dots I\} \quad (2)$$

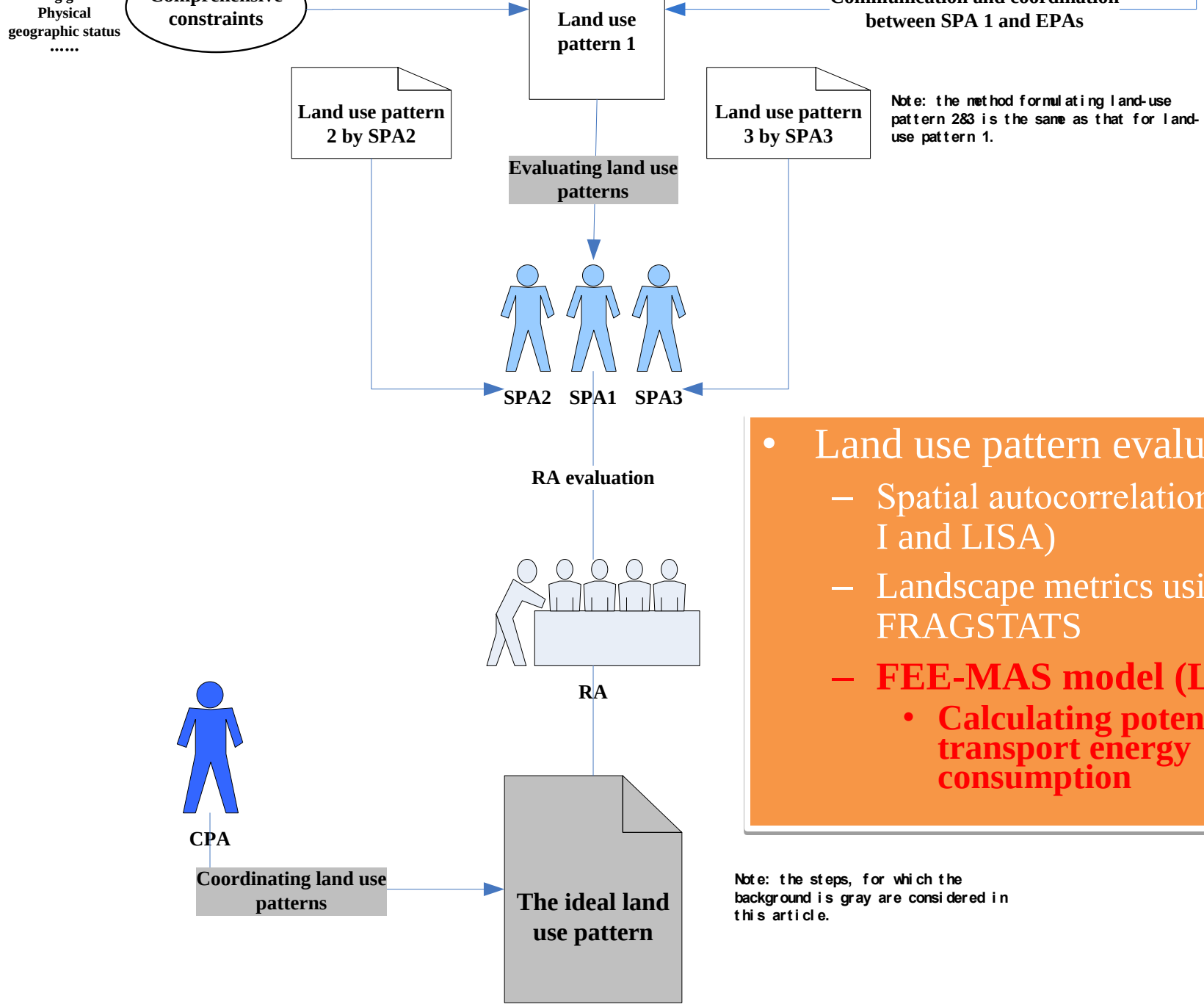
$$P = \{p_n | n = 1,2,3, \dots N\} \quad (3)$$

$$W = \{w_{ik} | i \in [1, I], k \in [1, K]\} \quad (4)$$

$$P_{nk} = \frac{e^{r_k + \sum_{i=1}^{I} w_{ik} \times f_i}}{1 + \sum_{k=1}^{K-1} e^{r_k + \sum_{i=1}^{I} w_{ik} \times f_i}}, \quad (5)$$

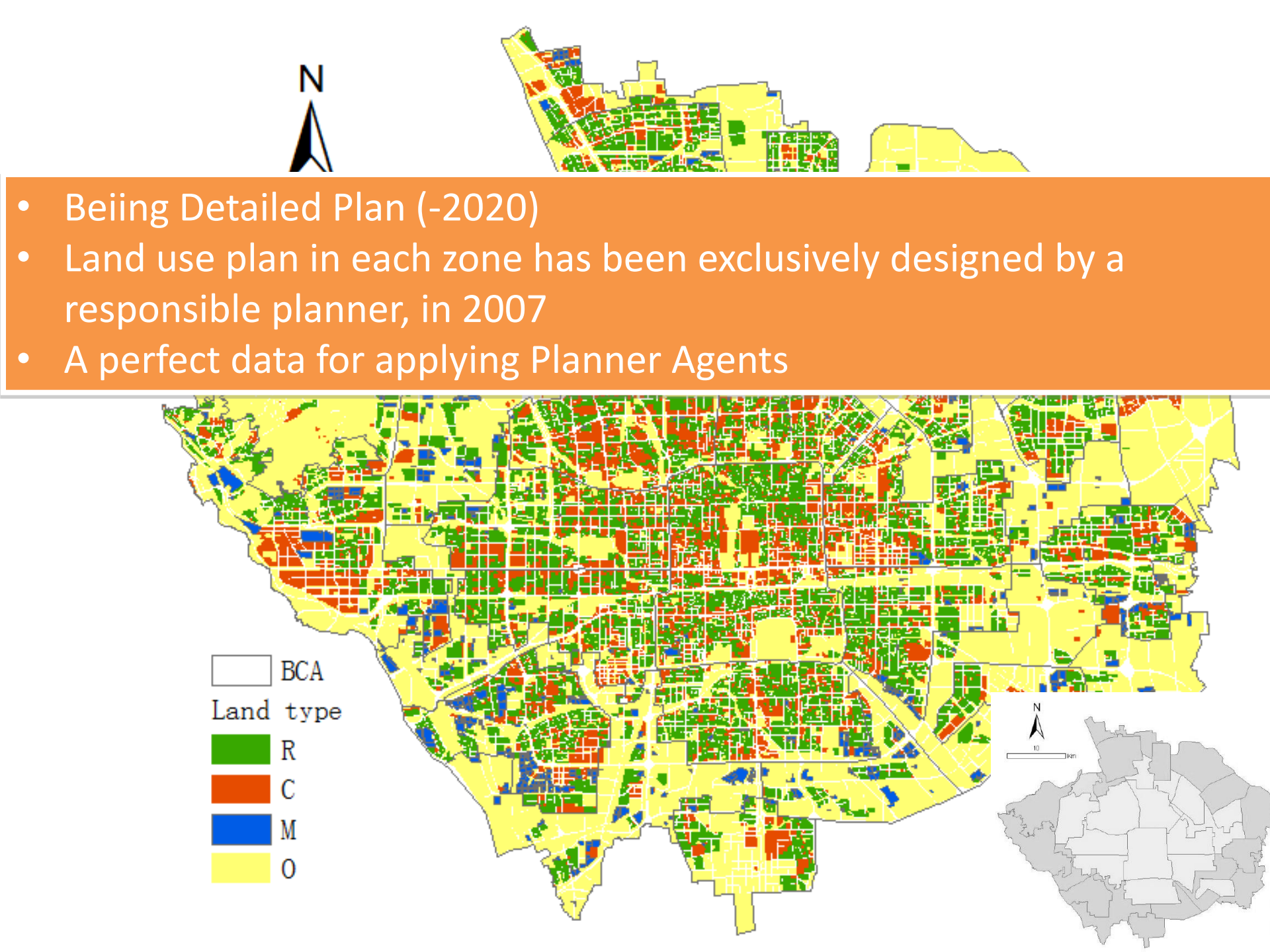
re t_k is the planned land use type, K is its number, f_i is the PIF, I is its number, parcel, N is its total amount, w_{ik} is the weight of f_i for t_k, P_{nk} is the probability o t_k, and r_k is the corresponding constant term.


Existing plan archives
Questionnaire survey
Real model
Virtual reality test
Special knowledge
Identifying PRs
Planning rules (requirements and preferences):
Public facility
Neighbor
Natural reserve
Parcel size, form
Block
Subway site
.....
NPA2
NPA1
NPA3
.....
$
$
GA
Local conditions
SPA1
Introducing independent variables
Special plan 2
Special plan 1
Special plan 3
Establishing the land use pattern
Formulating comprehensive constraints
Planning law
Planning guideline
Physical geographic status
.....
Comprehensive constraints
Land use pattern 1
Communication and coordination between SPA 1 and EPAs
Land use pattern 2 by SPA2
Land use pattern 3 by SPA3
Note: the method formulating land-use pattern 2&3 is the same as that for land-use pattern 1.
Evaluating land use patterns
SPA2
SPA1
SPA3



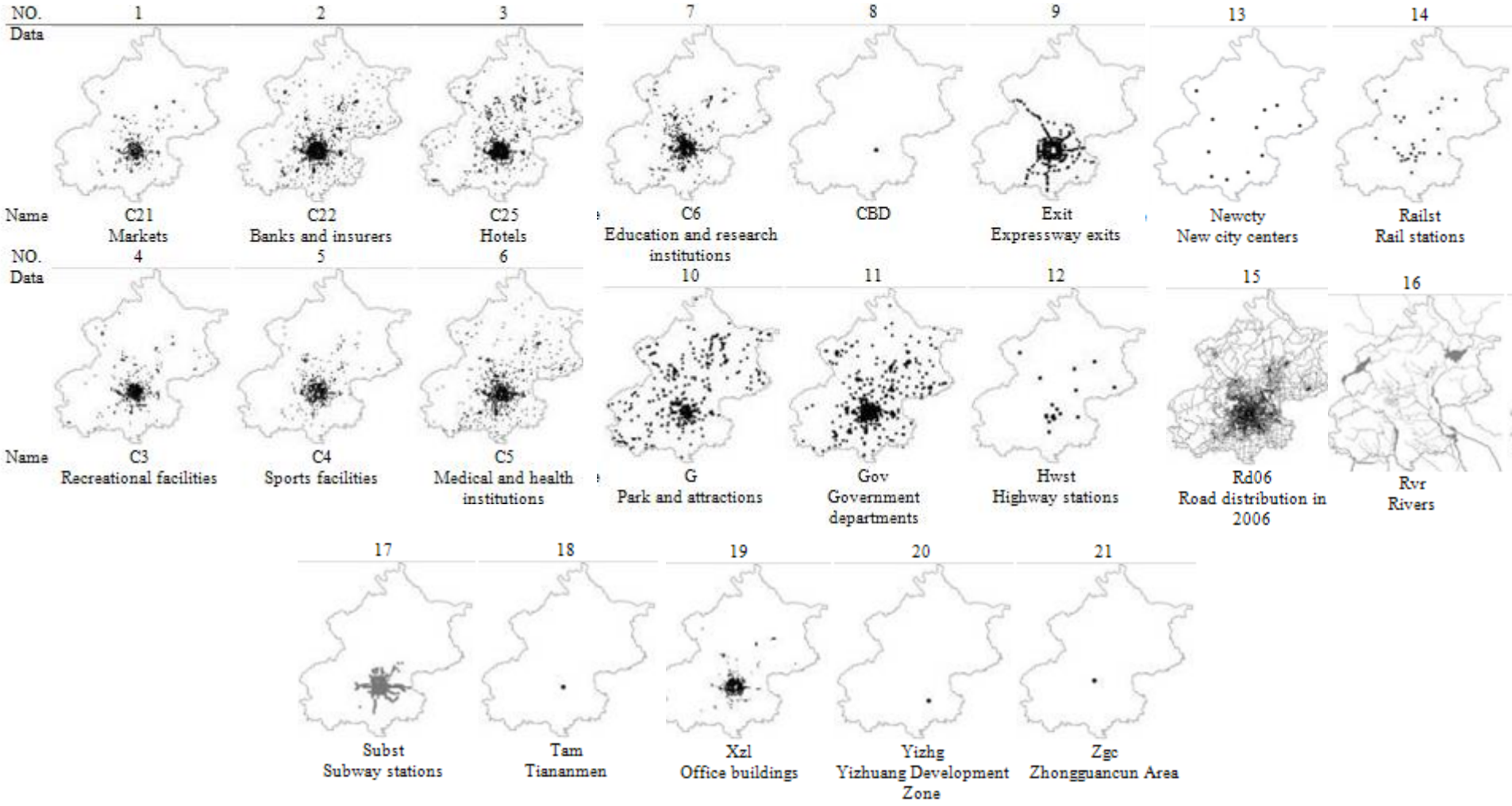
- Land use pattern evaluation
  - Spatial autocorrelation (Moran's I and LISA)
  - Landscape metrics using FRAGSTATS
  - **FEE-MAS model (Long 2011)**
    - **Calculating potential transport energy consumption**

3 BEIJING APPLICATION

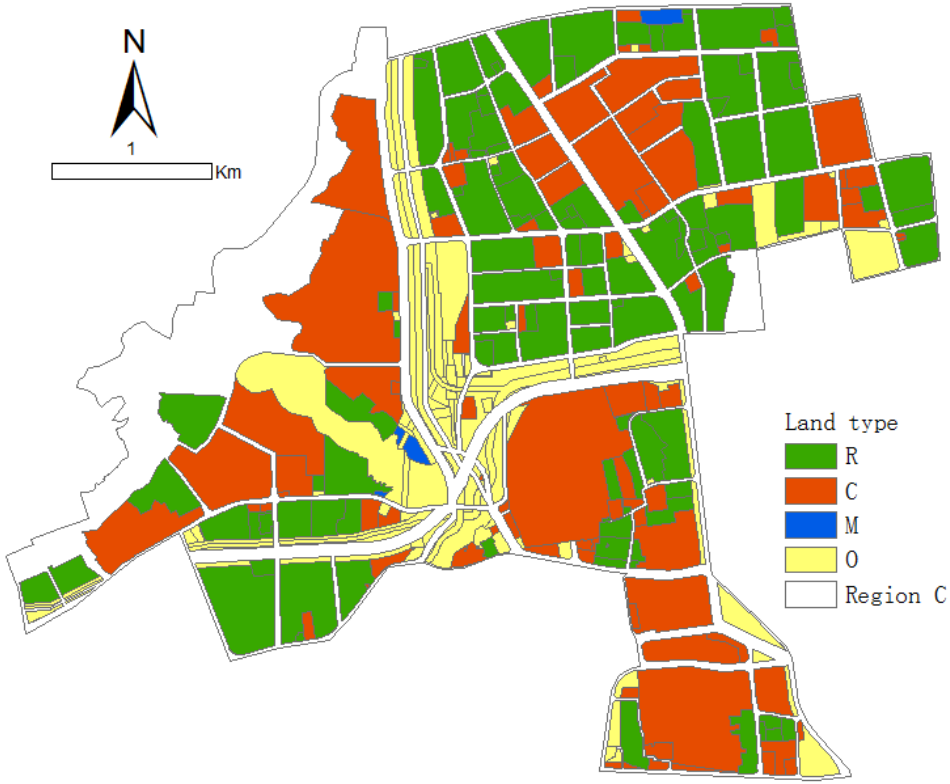


- Beiing Detailed Plan (-2020)
- Land use plan in each zone has been exclusively designed by a responsible planner, in 2007
- A perfect data for applying Planner Agents

21 factors

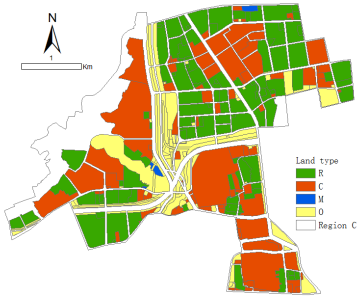

NO.
Data
Name
1
C21
Markets
2
C22
Banks and insurers
3
C25
Hotels
7
C6
Education and research institutions
8
CBD
9
Exit
Expressway exits
13
Newcty
New city centers
14
Railst
Rail stations
4
C3
Recreational facilities
5
C4
Sports facilities
6
C5
Medical and health institutions
10
G
Park and attractions
11
Gov
Government departments
12
Hwst
Highway stations
15
Rd06
Road distribution in 2006
16
Rvr
Rivers
17
Subst
Subway stations
18
Tam
Tiananmen
19
Xzl
Office buildings
20
Yizhg
Yizhuang Development Zone
21
Zgc
Zhongguancun Area

Zone 12 as an example



Land use type	Parcel distribution		
	Number	Area (km2）	Percentage
R	114	43.85	0.41
C	97	44.41	0.41
M	4	0.47	0.004
O	121	18.94	0.18
Total	336	107.67	1.00

Constraints



Extracted from Urban Containment Plan of Beijing
See Long et al 2011 for details

Identified rules using multinomial regression

Parameter	Weight		
	R	C	M
Intercept C21	−.70203*** .59824***	−2.24992*** .10866	−1.78990*** −1.50529***
C22	1.69092***	1.98993***	1.48453***
C25	.27165***	.63531***	−1.50131***
C3	.54465***	.53033***	.09401
C4	.19670**	.20072**	.34227
C5	1.01238***	.71570***	−.37010
C6	.59667***	.83476***	.57046***
CBD	−3.13736***	−.73107***	−7.74911***
Exit	−.77072***	−.81033***	.21059
G	.06680	.14353*	−.52322**
Gov	−.22590***	.11004	.78724***
Hwst	−.08708	−.28315**	−.95491*
Newcty	−8.33651**	−.01048	−1.21120
Railst	−.29179**	−.14296	.79214***
Rd06	−2.09906***	−1.19993***	−1.10308**
Rvr	−.26074***	−.71772***	−1.32691***
Subst	.36312***	.57882***	−.41520**
Tam	.52299	1.24361***	−39.32950***
Xzl	.31318***	.52759***	1.24840***
Yizhg	−91.77109***	−101.64079***	33.57548**
Zgc	−1.49658***	.16891	−23.24940***

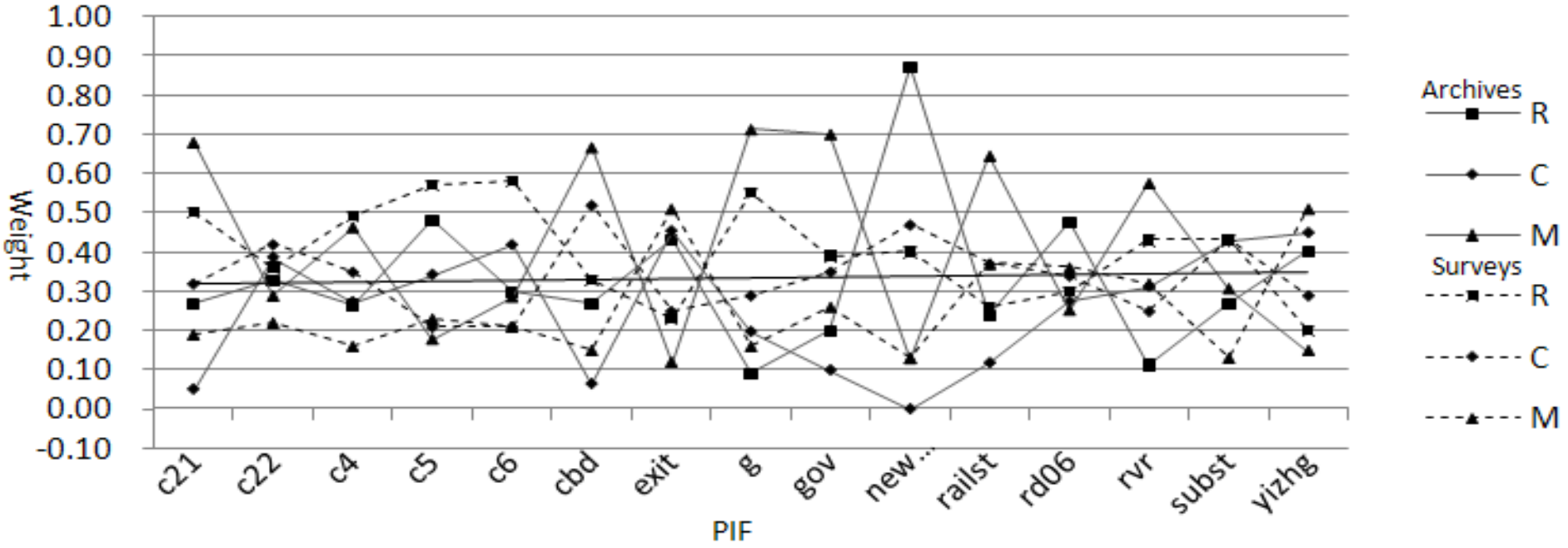
Rules of the same planner,
by questionnaire

Category	PIF	Weight		
		R	C	M
1. Basic topography	1. Elevation	0.32	0.31	0.37
	2. Slope	0.30	0.32	0.39
2. Accessibilities				
2.1Transport facilities	3. Airports	0.26	0.31	0.43
	4. Rail stations	0.26	0.37	0.37
	5. Highways	0.23	0.25	0.51
	6. Main roads	0.30	0.34	0.36
	7. Subway stations	0.43	0.43	0.13
	8. Bus stops	0.42	0.40	0.19
2.2 Public facilities	9. Government departments	0.39	0.35	0.26
	10. Entertainment facilities	0.49	0.35	0.16
	11. Amenities (such as supermarkets)	0.50	0.32	0.19
	12. Medical and health institutions	0.57	0.21	0.23
	13. Educational and research institutions	0.58	0.21	0.21
	14. Banks and insurers	0.36	0.42	0.22
	15. Parks and attractions	0.55	0.29	0.16
2.3 Location	16. CBD	0.33	0.52	0.15
	22. Land price	0.33	0.32	0.35
4. Socioeconomic characteristics	23. Population density	0.36	0.41	0.23
	24. Employment rate	0.30	0.37	0.32
5. Environment	25. Air quality	0.46	0.34	0.21
	26. Traffic noise	0.56	0.28	0.17
	27. Vegetation coverage	0.49	0.28	0.23
	28. NIMBY facilities	0.46	0.36	0.18

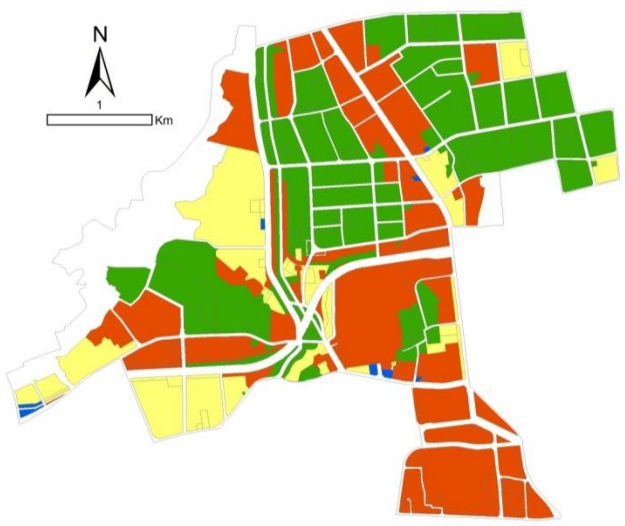
Total 20 planners surveyed in BICP (planners) and PKU (plan students)
Comparison to be conducted

Comparison of mined and surveyed rules

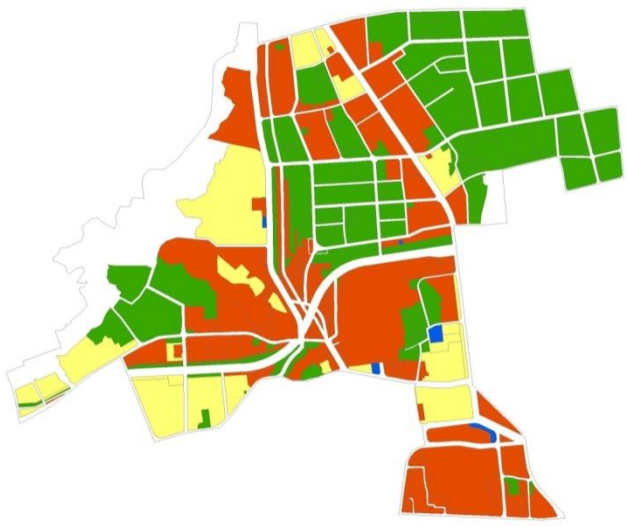
What has done and will do are generally different,
in terms of taste of each land use on various factors.



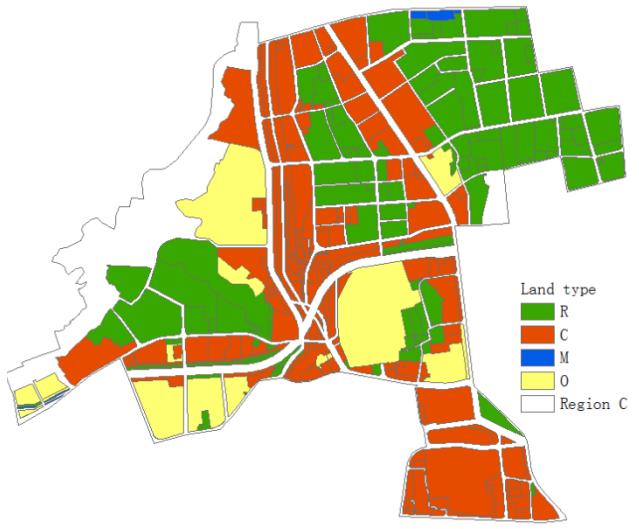
Three scenarios by different planners



A



B



C

Land use type	Parcel number (scenario A)	Parcel number (scenario B)	Parcel number (scenario C)
R	163	157	130
C	116	146	182
M	11	7	8
O	46	26	16
Total	336	336	336

Evaluating scenarios

- A framework for energy consumption and carbon emission based on planned land use patterns
  - 1.1 Population synthesis for generating resident and business agents (finished in BUDEM2)
  - 1.2 Building reconstruction for planned parcels (in progress)
  - 2 Activity- and agent-based impact simulation (challenging)
  - 3 Impact accounting
- Commuting section finished
  - Long Y, Mao Q, Shen Z, 2012, "**Urban form, transportation energy consumption, and environmental impact integrated simulation: A multi-agent model**" in Zhenjiang Shen (ed.) *Sustainable Development and Spatial Plan*, Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg.
- A low carbon scenario is possible to be identified

Ideas could be borrowed from other talks, e.g.

- **Yang Jiang**
  - Proposal of a Modeling Approach to Assess Urban Energy Consumption and Carbon Emissions based on Spatial Structure and Form
- **Tony Hargreaves**
  - Estimating the building stock from regional model forecasts and its low carbon potential
- **ZHANG Jie, XIE Yang**
  - Urban spatial morphology's impact on household transportation energy consumption
- **Feifei Yu, Chris Zegras**
  - An integrated behavioral model for estimating energy consumption at the neighborhood scale

4 CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions

- Planner Agents for supporting land use pattern scenario analysis (LUPSA)
  - Limited to land use plan in the master plan level
  - A tool
  - Identified rules by questionnaire and data mining
  - A very preliminary research in its first step
- Tested in the hypothetical space and applied in Beijing
  - Compile and evaluate land use plan quantitatively
- Promising in promoting working efficiency of planners
  - Jobless planners?
- Expected to support planning low carbon a urban form

Next steps

- Polish existing work
- Evaluate simulated patterns
- Rules for density distribution

Limited spatial plan implementation effectiveness in China (around 50% outside planned urban growth boundaries).

See *Han et al, 2009; Long et al, 2012; Tian and Shen, 2011*

The value for promoting urban plan compilation efficiency?

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微信公众号：beijingcitylab

未来更新将在BCL网站公布，敬请关注。

这套课件为龙瀛及其合作者近年来在城市模型领域研究的部分合集，包括传统的城市模型、基于大数据的城市模型、大模型这一城市与区域研究新范式，以及最近的面向规划设计应用的初步探索。

这些PPT在不同的学术会议和论坛上做过发表，时间和精力有限，并没有专门针对此课件进行调整。课件内容难免有不完善之处，欢迎将意见和建议致信到longying1980@gmail.com