

国土空间规划体系中 景观设计学科与行业的困惑及机遇

STRUGGLES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF THE DISCIPLINE AND PROFESSION OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE IN CHINA'S TERRITORIAL SPATIAL PLANNING REFORM

1 生态文明建设解读与国土空间规划的内涵和目标

只有理解了生态文明建设，才可能真正理解中国国土空间规划的内涵与目标。中共十八大报告提出“把生态文明建设放在突出地位，是转变经济发展方式、实现永续发展的战略抉择”^[1]。在中央文件、专业文献和公共媒体中，存在诸多与“生态文明建设”（Ecological Civilization Construction）相近的提法，包括“建设生态文明”“生态



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摘要

作者认为对新时代国土空间规划体系的理解首先应建立在对社会经济发展方式的国家战略抉择的深入解读之上，即理解生态文明建设的内涵与目标。国土空间规划是生态文明建设的空间途径，其本质是制定公共政策，目标是协调解决迫切的资源约束趋紧、环境污染严重和生态系统退化等宏观的空间治理问题。随后，作者进一步解析了生态修复与国土空间规划体系的关系，并指出应形成宏观-中观-微观一整套以生态修复为目标的全生命周期国土生态修复规划与实施体系。与此同时，作者肯定了编制跨行政区域专项规划的必要性，并强调了跨领域的多专业合作的重要意义，同时建议“双评价”应以地方特色为基础、按照“一地一策”的原则来执行。最后，针对景观设计学等相关学科和行业在当前国土空间规划体系改革中所面临的困惑与发展机遇，作者从学科教育和设计师自身知识与能力的转型方面提出了建议。

关键词

国土空间规划；景观设计；风景园林；生态文明建设；生态修复；设计教育

ABSTRACT

A true understanding of Ecological Civilization Construction is key to comprehend the connotation and goals of China's territorial spatial planning, which echoes the ideological keynote of the country's upgrade of socio-economic development mode. Missioned as a means to public policy making, territorial spatial planning develops roadmaps for Ecological Civilization Construction by addressing macro spatial governance problems such as the shortage of resources, severe environmental pollution, and ecosystem degradation. Furthermore, the author interprets the relationship between ecological restoration and territorial spatial planning system, and argues that the territorial spatial planning system should employ a macro-medium-micro hierarchy in scale while focusing on life-circle ecological restoration planning and implementation. In addition to the necessity of developing cross-administrative border plans, the author emphasizes the importance of multi-disciplinary cooperation. Then, he points out that "The Two Assessment Standards" should value regional characteristics and avoid to indiscriminately apply planning and design patterns in different cases. Finally, the author puts forward suggestions to practitioners in Landscape Architecture and other allied professions to prepare themselves by self-retraining with new concepts, methodologies, and technologies to be more competent for the contemporary needs of territorial spatial planning.

KEYWORDS

Territorial Spatial Planning; Landscape Design; Landscape Architecture; Ecological Civilization Construction; Ecological Restoration; Design Education

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文明制度改革”“生态文明”“美丽中国”“中国梦”“小康社会”等，这些提法的含义本质上是一致的，即强调从国家战略层面转变社会经济发展方式，可以通俗地理解为“走可持续发展的共同富裕之路”。国际上，中国生态文明建设可以类比于联合国的“可持续发展目标”（Sustainable Development Goals）、美国的“绿色新政”（Green New Deal）和非洲的“绿色经济”（Green Economy）等^①。

任何国家的社会经济发展都是在不断转型中实现的。如今，中国提出将转变经济发展方式作为一项国家战略，其原因还得归结于过去持续近40年的经济与城镇化的高速发展，与经济繁荣相伴相生的是一系列环境与社会问题，具体包括资源约束趋紧、环境污染严重、生态系统退化，以及居民生活福利改善与经济发展速度不匹配等。所有的问题都已经在不同尺度的具体空间上得到反映。因此，中央决定从宏观政策上调整国土空间的管理方式，推动落实经济发展方式的转变，并于2019年5月由中共中央、国务院印发的《关于建立国土空间规划体系并监督实施的若干意见》中明确指出“建立全国统一、责权清晰、科学高效的国土空间规划体系，整体谋划新时代国土空间保护格局是加快形成绿色生产方式和生活方式、推进生态文明建设、建设美丽中国的关键举措”^②。

基于此，中央对过去的规划管理体系进行了空前的调整与改革，旨在形成一个全新的制度体系格局，通过制定从国家到地方尺度的空间发展指南与可持续的空间蓝图，落实经济发展方式转型的国家战

1 Interpreting China's Territorial Spatial Planning with an Understanding of Ecological Civilization Construction

A true understanding of Ecological Civilization Construction is key to comprehend the connotation and goals of China's territorial spatial planning. The Report of the 18th CPC National Congress positioned Ecological Civilization Construction as a national strategy to upgrade China's economic growth mode that supports sustainable development^[1]. Among the central government's initiatives and documents, academic literatures, and public releases, terms similar to “Ecological Civilization Construction” (生态文明建设) include “the construction of Ecological Civilization” (建设生态文明), “the institutional reform of Ecological Civilization” (生态文明制度改革), “Ecological Civilization” (生态文明), “Beautiful China” (美丽中国), “Chinese Dream” (中国梦), and “a moderately prosperous society” (小康社会). These concepts share the same essence that emphasizes the national-level transformation of socio-economic development which can be generally understood as “a sustainable way to achieve the prosperity for all.” Other international agendas are represented with the Sustainable Development Goals by the United Nations, the Green New Deal by the United States, and the Green Economy by African nations^①.

All socio-economic development on the world is built on continuous reforms and upgrades. Today, China's current reform of economic development mode comes after pondering the lessons from her rapid economic growth and urbanization in the past forty years. A series of environmental and social problems have accompanied the economic boost, including the shortage of resources, severe environmental pollution, ecosystem degradation, and the divorce of the improvement of people's well-beings and the nation's increased prosperity, which are all associated with and witnessed in spatial construction at varied scales. The central government adjusted the overall pattern of territorial spatial management to promote the implementation of the economic upgrades by introducing new policies, such as the Opinions on the Establishment and Supervision of the Implementation of Territorial Spatial Planning System, issued in May 2019, which accentuated that establishing a consistent, scientific, and efficient territorial spatial planning system that improves China's territorial security pattern from a holism perspective and clearly defines the related responsibilities and rights is significant to fuel the formation of green production mode and lifestyle, promote Ecological Civilization Construction, and foster the Beautiful China construction^[2].

Unprecedentedly, the central government overhauled the existing planning and management system and attempted to

略目标。全国的国土空间规划管理工作由新组建的自然资源部负责，它整合了住房和城乡建设部的原城乡规划职能、原环境保护部的生态规划职能，以及国家发展和改革委员会的部分宏观计划职能；与此同时，新组建的生态环境部负责生态环境质量监管工作，住房和城乡建设部保留了建筑设计和建设管理相关职能。唯有透过国家宏观管理体系调整的视角来分析国土空间规划体系改革，才能真正解读国土空间管控与治理体系的制度设计目的及其背后“统一行使所有国土空间用途管制和生态保护修复职责”的政策目标^[3]。

值得强调的一点是，国土空间规划和国土生态修复看似是两件事情，但二者却无法分而论之——国土空间规划的基本目标之一就是国土生态保护，而国土生态保护的核心任务之一正是国土生态修复。在中国生物-地理-气候条件多样的广阔国土上，历经数千年的开发利用和人文积淀后，国土生态修复的尺度大到一个整体地域（如黄土高原）或流域（如黄河流域），小到一块场地的污染治理或物种栖息地修复（图1）。宏观尺度的生态修复规划可以理解为国家尺度的生态保护规划，中观和微观尺度的生态修复（如公园改造、城市更新、棕地治理等）则是城市环境改善系统工程中的重要环节，也是国土空间规划逐级实施的落脚点。所以，最终将形成宏观-中观-微观一整套以生态修复为目标的国土生态修复规划与实施体系，其中涵盖的内容应是全生命周期的，包括现状调研与战略评估、规划、设计、影响评价、经济评价、生态系统服务评估、工程实施、监测、管理和环境教育等环节。



form a new institution that guarantees the deployment of national strategies of economic development mode upgrades by formulating sustainable territorial development guidance and blueprint from the national to local scales. The newly established Ministry of Natural Resources is responsible for the management of the nation's territorial spatial planning, which takes over the job of urban and rural planning from the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development and the job of ecological planning from the former Ministry of Environmental Protection, as well as part associated macro-planning affairs from the former National Development and Reform Commission. Meanwhile, the newly established Ministry of Ecology and Environment is responsible for the supervision of ecological and environmental quality, and the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development continues to take charge of the supervision of architectural design and construction. Only by considering the reform of territorial spatial planning system a means of national institutional adjustment, can we truly and fully understand its goals in territorial spatial management and control, and the policy aim to consistently exercise the supervision of territorial spatial use control and ecological protection and restoration^[3].

Whereas, notably, territorial spatial planning and territorial ecological restoration cannot be addressed separately, because one of the key objectives of territorial spatial planning is territorial ecological protection, a primary concern of which is territorial ecological restoration. China characterizes herself a vast diversity in biology, geography, and climate conditions and enjoys a rich civilization and cultural legacy in a history of thousands of years. It makes the scale of territorial ecological restoration vary from as large as an entire region (e.g., the Loess Plateau) or a full watershed (e.g., the Yellow River Basin) to as small as a site pollution control or species habitat restoration (Fig. 1). The macro-scale ecological restoration planning basically is to conduct national-scale ecological protection planning, and other smaller-scale practices, consisting of park reconstruction, urban renewal, brownfield remediation, etc., which are often critical to a city's work of environmental improvement and the physical ends of the implementation of territorial spatial planning at all levels. Therefore, the territorial spatial planning system should employ a macro-medium-micro hierarchy in scale and focus on life-circle ecological restoration planning and implementation, namely investigation of the status quo and strategic assessment, planning, design, impact assessment, cost-benefit assessment, ecosystem service evaluation, engineering construction, monitoring, management, and environmental education.

1. 中国西北干旱地区斥巨资利用人工灌溉技术打造了大片森林，这种生态修复方式亟待反思（2018年10月摄于青海省西宁市北山）。
1. The costly large-scale afforestation employing constructed irrigation ignores the water shortage in Northwest China [photo taken in Beishan Mountain, Xi'ning City, Qinghai Province, China in October, 2018].

2. 全球气候变暖不仅造成山岳冰川消融退缩，也导致次生灾害频发，需要全球共同行动来推动改变（2019年10月摄于四川省甘孜州海螺沟）。

2. Global warming has caused glaciers melting and more secondary disasters, calling for global actions for solutions (photo taken in Hailuoguo, Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of Garzê, Sichuan Province, China in October 2019).

2 规划一定要为制定公共政策而生

新的国土空间规划体系的建立体现了从技术体系向治理体系的转变，但并不能据此就简单地认为规划已重新回归到公共政策制定上（过去确实一直都在强调规划的实质是制定公共政策，但是却几乎从未付诸以行动）。中国过去40年的规划主要围绕城镇化的经济发展和建设目标来执行，对象包括土地规划、城市扩张、产业发展、新城建设等，而环境影响、民生发展、生态保护等内容则无一例外地被弱化甚至被忽视了。所以，城市的物质生活条件改善的同时物质空间在不断蔓延，这让我们看到和感受到的是，市民生活与城市建设的逐渐脱节。今天几乎所有的城市都面临着职住分离、产业结构脆弱和产业转型困难、环境污染和生态破坏等难题，城市（乡）治理任务无比艰巨。

规划一定是为制定公共政策而生，一定要去关注宏观战略和长远发展议题，以解决物质空间背后的社会、生态环境等问题，而不应再局限于图纸绘制层面的物理空间规划。此外，国土空间规划建设将推动中国的规划行业及教育与国际接轨。国土空间规划除了探索解决中国自身的环境与社会问题外，还必须考虑如何应对全球的社会与环境问题，包括二氧化碳减排、全球气候变暖缓解、生物多样性保护等（图2）。当然，中国是一个国土面积、人口、经济体量上的大国，做好中国自己的事情，减少中国各地对环境的负面影响就能够达到服务全球的目的。从新一轮改革开始，国土空间规划要学会向世界讲述中国故事。

3 规划的“边界”

中国国土空间规划的“五级三类四体系”是按照行政区划范围进行编制的，从管理的角度来看，规划必然会依照行政区域边界予以落实。但自然界中的空气、水，以及物种迁移和种子传播等都是不受行



2 Planning as Public Policies

Indeed, the current reform of territorial spatial planning system reflects a shift in institutional focus from technology towards governance, but it does not equal with a true return of China's planning institution to public policy making — In China, planning was theoretically recognized as an implement of public policy making, it however run far apart from such a mission in its practice. The planning system largely served the economic development and construction during the decades of urbanization by intelligently investing in land planning, urban growth, industrial development, new city / town construction, etc., with less concern on environmental impact, livelihood improvement, and ecological protection. It has resulted in an improvement of living quality yet compromised with increasingly physical sprawls, as well as the exacerbating dissonance between the civil life and urban construction: Today, almost all Chinese cities are faced with problems such as separation of residence from workplace, rigid industrial structure or difficulties of industrial restructuring, environmental pollution, and ecological deterioration. The existing urban(-rural) governance mode is extremely challenged.

Instead of only drawing schemes of spatial construction, planning must and should undertake the making of public policies, center on macro strategies and long-term sustainable agendas, and respond to the social and environmental issues beyond physical creation. Besides, the establishment of territorial spatial planning system will help advance China's planning profession and disciplinary education with international experiences. In addition to addressing China's own social and environmental problems, the territorial spatial planning is expected to have a global outlook on issues such as reduction in carbon dioxide emission, global warming mitigation, and biodiversity protection (Fig. 2) — China is a great in territory, population, and economy which means that her efforts in mitigating environmental impact would appreciably contribute to that of the world. Seizing the opportunity offered by the current reform of territorial spatial planning, China would play her new role in the world community.

3 The Planning “Boundaries”

The “Five-Level, Three-Type, and Four-Procedure” regime of territorial spatial planning is conceived in accordance with China's regional and local administration, meaning that the delimitation of planning areas complies with the boundaries of corresponding jurisdictions. However, subjects in natural

政边界约束的。所以，对于具体生态问题，一定要制定跨区域、跨行政边界的规划方案。为应对此类问题，本轮国土空间规划改革特别提出编制专项规划并施以管理的决定，反映出国土空间规划的高度综合性。如近年提出的黄河流域规划、长江流域规划、多个大湾区规划（纲要）等规划成果在过去的城乡规划体系中是难以想象和实现的。当然，这些规划成果的具体落地工作仍需在实践中反复学习、不断摸索。

同时，国土空间规划体系展示出的高度综合性也要求相关从业人员必须理解规划对象所包含的所有空间与社会人文要素，并应认识到这些要素千差万别，拥有各自的地域性资源特征。这就意味着必须有专门从事这些要素研究的生态学者、水文学者、地质学者、气象气候学者、人文学者和社会学者等加入到国土空间规划的工作中，而不是像过去那样仅仅征求这些学者的意见。这种前所未有的交流与合作需求既是巨大的挑战，也是难得的机遇。

2020年1月19日出台的《资源环境承载能力和国土空间开发适宜性评价技术指南（试行）》（以下简称“双评价”）反映了一种试图通过统一的技术手段来规范规划过程和把控成果质量的想法。“双评价”的迅速出台是对过去城市（乡）规划科学性、定量评估和工作程序规范不足的一种积极的防范性举措。但是，在实际操作层面，我个人对“双评价”持保留态度。首先，国土空间规划改革刚刚起步，规划内容如何界定、工作过程如何推进、规划进程和规划成果实施过程中存在哪些不确定性等问题，都有待在实践中检验和学习。其次，中国幅员辽阔，各个地区在地理、生态、人口、文化、社会与经济发展等方面都差异巨大——在中国，很难找到特征相近的两块土地；在一个地区形成的规划与设计经验，也很难直接应用到另一地区。因而，采用同一套技术体系来评估各个尺度的国土空间，在实施过程中必定

ecosystems (e.g., air, water, animal migration, and seed spread) cannot be planned by administrative boundaries, for which it requires cross-regional and -administrative border plans to deal with specific ecological and environmental problems. The new territorial spatial planning system complements itself with such considerations, evidencing an enhancement in planning comprehensiveness. Recent planning outcomes, such as the projects for the Yellow River Basin, the Yangtze River Basin, and several sections in the Bay Area, are unimaginable and would be difficult to conduct within the previous urban-rural planning system, which, of course, still need more efforts in the implementation through continuous exploration.

In return, the comprehensiveness of the new territorial spatial planning system greatly challenges planning practitioners: they must fully and profoundly understand the spatial, social, and cultural elements, resources, and contexts in the planning area by carefully identifying and recognizing the localities. It requires ecologists, hydrologists, geologists, meteorologists, climatologists, humanists, and sociologists to work together during the whole process of territorial spatial planning. Previously, they have acted as experts or consultants to offer specialty opinions on individual issues or cases. To the professionals, this unprecedented demand for coordination and collaboration is both a huge challenge and a rare opportunity.

The Trail Technical Standards for the Resource and Environmental Carrying Capacity Assessment and the Suitability Assessment of Territorial Spatial Development (“The Two Assessment Standards” hereafter) issued on January 19, 2020 is an instrument employed to technically standardize planning processes and guarantee planning outcomes. Such a swift package shows a proactive response to the inadequacy in scientism, quantitative support, and working procedure specification in the existing urban(-rural) planning system. However, I personally take The Two Assessment Standards with a grain of salt for practice reasons. First of all, the reform of territorial spatial planning just kicks off, and the difficulties and uncertainties involved in various sections in planning processes remain unknown and need to be examined and tested through a considerable number of authentic practices. Secondly, Chinese regions witness an extreme variety in geography and ecology, population and culture, and social and economic development — It is hard to find two socially and environmentally identical sites throughout the country, neither scarcely to indiscriminately apply planning and design patterns in different cases. So, in my opinion, using the same technical standards to evaluate the territorial spatial planning at varied scales or regions will inevitably face problems in practice and may see a failure to perform its

会面临困难，稍不留意就有流于形式的可能，规划和管理过程中必须重视的国土空间地方性问题可能会被忽视或掩盖。自然资源部最新发布的规范文件已经不再特别强调“双评价”，而是鼓励从业人员在保证最基本的原则与方法的同时，进行更多的可能性探索，我认为这种做法是实事求是的。

4 景观设计学的学科困惑与机遇

从2012年开始，我个人一直坚持在全国高校开展主题为“中国从2012年进入一个真正需要规划与设计的时代”的系列讲座。教育是关于未来的，教育必须超越现状水平和已经呈现的市场需求。在对教育的这种理解的前提下，我对学科现状有两点听起来或许很刺耳的批评。一是城乡规划从业人员“不务正业”，将自己的工作定位于物质空间规划，专注于绘制“墙上挂挂”的规划图，忘记了自己专业的本质应该是制定公共政策。具体来说城市（乡）规划专业的核心是研究关于社会、经济、产业的发展规律，制定空间战略发展研究与规划。二是风景园林专业“不思进取”，受中国传统园林文化的影响，国内一直将这一专业称为“园林”或“风景园林（学）”，刻意强调传统园林技艺与现代景观方法，以及传统园林文化与现代景观教育之间的一致性，却淡化了它们之间的区别。这种固步自封的做法大大地钳制了行业与教育的想象力，学科专业范畴也一直被模糊地界定在风景名胜区规划（即新体制下的国家公园规划、自然保护区规划）、城市绿地系统规划、园林设计及园林工程等领域，社会影响力有限^[4]。实际上，我们应该做的与能够做的都远远超出了这一范畴。

国际上，景观设计学科历经120多年的发展，已经形成了两个非常清晰且互为补充的方向：一个是“Landscape Planning / Spatial Planning”，即景观规划或空间规划，其面向的是大尺度的土地设计和空间规划；另一个是“Landscape Design”，即景观设计，其面向的是场地尺度上的人与自然的空间设计，目标是满足人的生产生活需求、提升社会福祉、协调资源利用与生态保护的关系。所以，景观设计学的专业目标清晰明了——就是制定物质空间规划和建设方案，这也使

expected roles; or worse, the problems in territorial spatial planning and management at different levels might be ignored, voided, or concealed. However, The Two Assessment Standards has no longer been underscored among the latest documents by the Ministry of Natural Resources, who instead increasingly encourage practitioners to explore more practical and realistic standards with basic planning principles and methods.

4 Struggles and Opportunities for Landscape Architecture

Education — including design education, of course — is to thrive talent training with an insight, not just see and act for the current professional interests and industrial demands. Since 2012, I have been lecturing on the theme of “China’s new era of planning and design” in colleges and universities across the country, during which I has observed two misplacements in the planning and design profession. First, most urban(-rural) planners mis-orient themselves as drawers of physical construction plans while seldom playing their roles in developing public policies. The disciplinary mission of Urban(-Rural) Planning is to study the rules of societal, economic, and industrial development, to widen the range of planning research, and to formulate strategic plans for spatial construction across the territory. Secondly, under the profound influence of Chinese traditional gardening culture, the discipline of Landscape Architecture has often been named with “Garden Design / Landscape Design” in Chinese, where the associated education implies the consistency between traditional garden techniques and modern landscape methods, and equals modern landscape education with the training of traditional gardening knowledge and skills while neglecting the differences. Revolving among scenic area planning (i.e., national park planning or protected area planning after the reform), urban green space system planning and design, landscape and garden design and construction, the current landscape practice has hugely restrained the creativity and social influence of both the profession and disciplinary education^[4], and narrowed the future of landscape development.

With a history of over 120 years in international academia, Landscape Architecture has shaped itself into two distinctive and complementary disciplinary strengths: one is Landscape Planning / Spatial Planning that targets large-scale land design and spatial planning; the other is Landscape Design which aims at satisfying production and living demands, increasing overall social well-beings, coordinating resource utilization, and protecting ecosystems through site-scale spatial design so as to harmonize the human-nature relationship. In this sense, Landscape Architecture leads and integrates territorial spatial planning,

之成为了一个融国土规划、城乡建设规划、生态保护规划和人居环境建设工程设计于一体的引领性学科。对此需要补充说明的是,风景园林学科在北京大学一直被称作“景观设计学”^[5],并对其赋予了非常清晰的定义:景观设计学是一个在自然科学、社会科学和艺术指导下的、跨学科的、旨在解决土地问题的应用学科,所以规划和设计是其基本手段。

在我看来,城市(乡)规划学和景观设计学之间的学科关系是:城市(乡)规划应该着眼于战略层面的社会经济发展与空间战略问题,具体落实到空间实施上则需要景观规划(或称空间规划)以及景观设计来主导。厘清这层关系,两个学科之间才能够展开更为清晰有效的对话与合作,相得益彰。

在国土空间规划的时代背景下,规划和设计学科将何去何从?现在大多数的规划设计从业人员已难以胜任国土空间规划工作,在过去几十年的规划体系之下,他们已经形成了固化的知识与思维体系。要适应当前的国土空间规划需求,就必须从观念、理论、方法和技术上完全接受一套全新的体系,并且放弃(至少是部分放弃)过去已然驾轻就熟的工作模式。这对所有从业者来说无疑都是巨大的挑战。

现在到了考验景观设计学同行用什么样的姿态肩负起更加重要的社会责任、践行更加宏大的职业价值的时候了。只有能够服务于重大的国家需求,才可能赢得更广泛的社会尊重;否则就会落后于国家整体需求,被社会进步所淘汰。在此,我呼吁那些过去活跃于市场上的规划师和设计师们能从以下三个方面做出一些实实在在的改变:

1) 理解国土空间规划的成果是编制一套完整的公共政策治理体系文件;必须认真解读十八大以来中央发布的所有相关文件,且对这些文件的解读要比相关政府管理部门更加透彻。换句话说,以往的技术方法体系大部分仍可继续沿用,但是政策制定、思维、知识结构体系必须进行颠覆性的调整。

2) 必须完成跨领域、跨学科合作的专业能力转型。过去一个人、一支队伍就能做好一个区域、一个城市的规划的工作模式已一去不返。尊重地域多样性、以实证研究与管理实践作为空间规划的科学

urban-rural construction planning, ecological protection planning, and living environment design, in forms of spatial design and construction plans. As one of the exceptions in China, Peking University names Landscape Architecture after its essence in Chinese (as “景观设计学”)^[5] and defines it as an application discipline missioned to solve all sorts of land problems with principles from Natural Sciences and Social Sciences as well as concepts in Arts, by the means of planning and design.

The specialty of Urban(-Rural) Planning anchors in devising socio-economic development and spatial construction strategies, while Landscape Architecture powers the implementation of these blueprints on varied spatial scales. Such an understanding helps spur a constructive dialogue in theoretic exploration and practice between the both.

What does the current reform of territorial spatial planning mean to the future of planning and design disciplines? An obvious challenge is that, given that the existing knowledge and thinking dominating China's planning and design professions over decades can no longer support planners and designers to perform their job as required by the new territorial spatial planning system, they have to be retrained and armed with new concepts, methodologies, and technologies and adapt to new working patterns.

Also, the reform asks scholars and practitioners of Landscape Architecture to shoulder a greater social responsibility and be committed with more influential agendas with expertise. In other word, to answer the nation's call, or would be eliminated by the times. Planners and designers who would serve contemporary needs can prepare themselves by recognizing the three aspects as follows:

First, the outcome of territory spatial planning is a whole set of documents on public policy and governance. It requires professionals to carefully study and comprehend all kinds of relevant release by the central government since 2012 (when the reform was initially organized), and truly understand the implications of the national strategies. It signifies that, instead of big changes on technical methods, the systems of policy making, thinking, and knowledge structure must be adjusted and altered in an unparalleled way.

Secondly, the “work alone” norms in regional and urban planning and design practice will end up and professionals should enhance their competence for a broader cross-field and -disciplinary cooperation. Valuing regional diversity and localities and strengthening empirical study and scientific management of spatial planning will encourage interdisciplinary and cross-regional collaboration in the research and practice of territorial spatial planning, eventually leading to a substantially

基础,将更加有利于跨学科、跨地区的队伍参与到国土空间规划的研究与实践中,“一举多赢”是推进国土空间规划工作中期待的结果。只有不同学科领域的专家能够与规划设计专家通力协作,对每个地区所面临的具体问题进行深入探究,规划师和景观设计师才可能编制出“一地一策”的规划设计方案,这样的方案才可能具有前瞻性和可实施性。而合作,则意味着有组织者和引领者。各个专业的从业人员都已意识到这个机遇,也都在提倡“leading the way”(充当领路人)。在这样一个真正需要专业合作的时代,谁都可能成为领袖;谁能更好地理解社会经济发展方式转型、国家战略抉择和新时代国家需求,谁能率先完成个人知识与能力结构体系的转型与升级,谁就可能成为国土空间规划发展推进道路上的引领者^[6]。我认为职业规划师应该当仁不让地承担起这一职责。同时,国土空间规划应当是一个责任规划体系,参与到国土空间规划的任何相关人士,都必须用自己一生的专业/职业信誉来为所规划地区的长远发展、生态保护、民生福祉的改善承担责任——这也是我个人对国土空间规划和职业规划师职责的一大期待。

3) 规划师和设计师需要终生学习文化、社会、自然、生态、经济、工程技术与研究方法等跨专业领域的基本知识与概念。唯如此,方可胜任不断变化的国家、世界与时代需求对个人提出的挑战与机遇。LAF

fruitful outcome. Only when professionals with different expertise work together and get engaged into the planning and design processes, and make in-depth investigation on specific conditions, resources, and desires of targeted regions / areas, can they work out feasible planning schemes with proactive solutions. Whereas, such a cooperation needs its organizer(s) and leader(s). At present, practitioners from allied fields are eager to have a try to “lead the way.” This episode of collaborative spirit opens its calls for leaders who have a penetrating understanding on the transformation of socio-economic development mode and the national strategic insights and demands in the restructuring context, while promptly upgrading their knowledge and skills needed^[6]. To me, planning practitioners ought not to decline to shoulder such a role, and, more importantly, need to consider territorial spatial planning an absolute responsibility to the long-term development, ecological protection, and improvement of people’s well-beings of the planned areas. It matters planners’ lifetime professional / career reputation, at least as I wish.

Lastly, planners and designers are expected to keep learning and updating interdisciplinary knowledge and concepts in culture, society, nature, ecology, economy, engineering technology, and research methodology. This is the best way to respond to the changes of times and serve for the needs of the country and the world. LAF

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