

## 城市需要怎样的儿童基础设施 ——儿童权利导向型城市空间建设

# CHILD'S INFRASTRUCTURE IN CITIES — URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN TO GUARANTEE CHILD RIGHTS

### 1 以儿童权利为核心的儿童友好型城市

如扬·盖尔所说，“如果能在一个城市的街头看见很多小孩，那么说明这个城市的生活品质和宜居度很高。”<sup>[1]</sup>“一个公平正义的社会，公共资源的配置必定是以最弱者的利益最大化为准则，儿童作为诸多弱势群体中的低层，理应成为政府制定公共政策最为关注倾斜的群体。”<sup>[2]</sup>联合国《儿童权利公约》强调以儿童最大利益优先原则作为制定公共政策（包括城市规划）的理论基础，并被全世界绝大多数国



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#### 摘要

本文首先梳理了儿童权利和儿童友好型城市的概念，指出儿童权利是儿童友好型城市建设的核心，而后结合中国城镇化进程中的儿童空间实践现状，指出在不同背景条件下解读儿童权利、合理解决儿童权利与城市空间发展之间的冲突，是中国儿童友好型城市建设面临的难题。为应对这些问题，文章提出需要在城市空间中构建以儿童权利导向的，分层面、分类型、分年龄段的儿童基础设施网络，并强调儿童基础设施建设不能依赖一次性投资，而是需要遵循渐进式规划方法。最后，文章明确指出，儿童参与是儿童友好型城市建设的核心技术，也是本土化实施难点，需要长期的儿童参与能力建设与顶层管理机制保障。

#### 关键词

儿童权利；儿童友好型城市；儿童基础设施；城市规划；渐进式规划；儿童参与

#### ABSTRACT

This article reviews the concepts of child rights and Child Friendly City at first and underlines that essentially Child Friendly City construction is to protect and guarantee child rights. By examining China's reality of the design practice for children, the author points out that to build a Child Friendly City, two challenges must be addressed: interpreting child rights in different societal and cultural contexts, and mitigating interest conflicts between the protection of child rights with the current urban construction. In response, the author emphasizes the importance to build child's infrastructure that is devised to serve varied scenarios, purposes, and childhoods, as well as the fact that this is not a once-for-all investment but requires an evolving planning mechanism. Finally, the article states that children's participation is the key to Child Friendly City construction and the greatest challenge to local implementation, which asks for long-term capacity building for children's participation and strong support by a top-down management system.

#### KEYWORDS

Child Rights; Child Friendly City; Child's Infrastructure; Urban Planning; Evolving Planning; Children's Participation

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① 截至目前《儿童权利公约》共196个缔约国，美国成为世界上唯一一个没有签署该公约的国家。

① A total of 196 countries, except the United States, have joined the UNCRC.

家所认同<sup>①</sup>。《儿童权利公约》中儿童权利多达几十种，其中最基本的权利可以概括为4种<sup>[3]</sup>：1) 生存权，即每个儿童都有其固有的生命权和健康权，包括有权接受可达到的最高标准的医疗卫生服务；2) 受保护权，是指保护儿童免受任何形式的虐待、忽视、剥削和残忍对待，以保障儿童的身心安全；3) 发展权，即儿童有权接受正规和非正规的教育，以及儿童有权享有促进其身体、心理、道德和社会发展的生活条件；4) 参与权，是指赋予儿童表达意见和参与决策的自由，以保障儿童在社会中发挥积极作用。

“儿童友好型城市”（Child Friendly City）的概念由联合国儿童基金会和人居署于1996年联合国第二届人居环境会议正式提出，是指致力于通过实现《儿童权利公约》所规定的权利，改善其管辖范围内儿童生活的城市、城镇、社区或任何地方的治理体系<sup>[4]</sup>。

儿童友好型城市的核心是儿童权利运动，包括两个基本立足点：1) 儿童拥有权利，即在儿童基本权利得到保障的前提下，为儿童提供健康舒适的、受保护和不受歧视的社会环境，以促进儿童身心发展，释放天性；2) 政府具有不可推卸的责任<sup>[5]</sup>，即在任何政治形态和社会发展阶段，一个运行的地方政府都应该是儿童权利的最大和最终责任人。

## 2 儿童友好型城市建设的本地化难题

儿童友好型城市是一个近乎乌托邦的倡议，在很多方面很难建构标准化的技术框架或研究范式，因而儿童友好型城市建设向各个国家都提出了一个十分具有挑战性的问题，即如何保证儿童权利得到普遍的落实，同时又要尊重多元文化和当地传统的特殊性。

## 1 Child Friendly City: To Guarantee Child Rights

As Jan Gehl states, if you find many kids on the streets of a city, then the city enjoys a high life quality and livability.<sup>[1]</sup> In a fair and just society, public resource is distributed to maximize the interests of the most vulnerable communities / groups, and children should be particularly protected by public policies.<sup>[2]</sup> The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) underscores that the child's best interests principle is a baseline for the formulation of public policies (including urban planning), which now has become a widely accepted concept by most countries in the world<sup>①</sup>. UNCRC lists dozens of child rights, with the most fundamental four<sup>[3]</sup> being the survival right (every child is born with the rights of life and health and entitled to the best medical and health services that are available), the protection right (every child should be protected from abuse, neglect, exploitation, and cruelty in any form, thus ensuring his or her physical and mental health), the development right (every child is entitled to formal or informal educational opportunities as well as the living conditions to promote their physical, psychological, moral, and social growth), and the participation right (every child is entitled to the freedom of expression and participation in decision-making, thus supporting children in taking an active role in society).

Child Friendly City (CFC) was first proposed by the UNICEF and UN-Habitat at the Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) in 1996, defining a CFC as “a city, town, community or any system of local governance committed to improving the lives of children within their jurisdiction by realizing their rights as articulated in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.”<sup>[4]</sup>

Essentially, the CFC construction is to echo the movement of child rights and emphasizes that 1) children have rights: by guaranteeing children's fundamental rights, a CFC should create healthy, comfortable, protected, and inclusive societal environment for children to foster their physical and mental growth; and 2) the government is absolutely responsible<sup>[5]</sup>: despite its political background and societal situation, a CFC requires its functioning local government being the major and final entity to guarantee child rights.

## 2 Challenges to the Local CFC Construction

CFC seems like a utopian initiative that is difficult to conduct or study under a standardized technological framework or research paradigm. CFC construction is thus challenging to guarantee child rights on one hand and respect local culture and traditions on the other.



中国于1990年签署了《儿童权利公约》，但其快速的城镇化进程不仅对城市的物质空间产生了巨大影响，也使城市人口结构发生了变化：《2015年中国儿童人口状况：事实与数据》报告显示，中国儿童人口（0~17周岁）规模和占总人口的比例自20世纪80年代以来不断减少，2015年中国儿童人口为2.71亿，占全国人口的19.7%<sup>[6]</sup>；与此同时，随着越来越多的城镇人口参与流动，城镇儿童规模迅速增加。这意味着将有越来越多的儿童生活在城市中，而非乡村；然而这一经济高速发展下的城市空间建设过程长期忽视了儿童权利<sup>[7]</sup>，例如每个年龄段的儿童都有各自的独立活动需求（图1），但目前城市中的儿童可达空间割裂严重且高度碎片化。

中国儿童权利工作更多地关注于困境儿童的权利保护，而倡导更广泛权利的儿童友好型城市建设却长期缺乏政策支持，这两者之间存在特殊与普惠的关系。尽管儿童群体并没有被当前的城市发展建设所排斥，但当各群体利益发生冲突时，城市管理者很难遵循儿童利益优先的原则，让儿童群体获得空间的使用权。此外，中国当前的儿童友好型城市建设实践还暴露出以下主要问题：1）对儿童空间理解狭隘、对儿童友好型城市理念认识不透彻。在目前的城市建设中，有一

China joined the UNCRC in 1990. During its rapid urbanization, China has witnessed dramatic changes in urban physical environment and population structure. According to the Population Status of Children in China in 2015: Facts and Figures, the total children population (aged 17 and below) and its proportion keep decreasing since the 1980s; by 2015, there were 271 million children in China, standing at 19.7% of the national total<sup>[6]</sup>, while the amount of children in cities and towns greatly increased due to the enlarging urban migrants. In other words, more children will live in cities rather than in rural areas. However, China's current urban spatial construction often neglects child rights<sup>[7]</sup>, and the poor accessibility, diversity, and connectivity of children activity spaces fail to meet the demands of different-age children (Fig. 1).

Work on child rights in China focuses more on protection of the most vulnerable children, and the CFC construction that are envisioned to bring boarder benefits for general children lacks policy support. In China, children's benefits would usually not be prioritized when interest conflicts occur in urban development and construction, resulting in sometimes the limited access to urban spaces for children. Moreover, there are two prominent problems in the practice of CFC construction in China. First, practitioners see a shallow understanding on the planning and design of children space and CFC. Most existing

② 《儿童权利公约》第12条：儿童有权对影响到自己的事情自由发表意见，大人应当认真听取、重视并思考儿童的意见。

③ 《儿童权利公约》第13条：儿童有权通过讲话、画画、写作或以其他方式自由地与其他人分享自己获取的信息、自己的想法和感受，除非这样会伤害到他人。

② Article 12 of UNCRC: Children have the right to give their opinions freely on issues that affect them. Adults should listen and take children seriously.

③ Article 13 of UNCRC: Children have the right to share freely with others what they learn, think, and feel, by talking, drawing, writing or in any other way unless it harms other people.

1. 城市儿童所处的空间和尺度（改绘自参考文献[17]）

1. Spaces and scales of urban childhoods (Adaptation source: Ref. [17])

- ④ 《儿童权利公约》第9条：儿童有不与父母分开的权利，除非他们没有照顾好自己的孩子（如他们伤害或者不照顾孩子）；与父母分开的儿童有权和他们保持联系，除非这样做会伤害到孩子。
- ⑤ 《儿童权利公约》第11条：各国政府必须阻止非法将儿童带出本国的行为，例如用诱骗的方法将儿童带走，或是父母其中一人在另一人不同意的情况下将孩子留在国外。
- ⑥ 《儿童权利公约》第28条：儿童都有接受教育的权利。小学教育应当免费，同时每个儿童都应当拥有接受中等和高等教育的机会，应当鼓励所有儿童去接受尽可能高层次的教育。学校在处理学生纪律问题时，应当尊重学生的权利，并且永远不能使用暴力。
- ④ Article 9 of UNCRC: Children should not be separated from their parents unless they are not being properly looked after — for example, if a parent hurts or does not take care of a child. Children whose parents do not live together should stay in contact with both parents unless this might harm the child.
- ⑤ Article 11 of UNCRC: Governments must stop children being taken out of the country when this is against the law — for example, being kidnapped by someone or held abroad by a parent when the other parent does not agree.
- ⑥ Article 28 of UNCRC: Every child has the right to an education. Primary education should be free; secondary and higher education should be available to every child. Children should be encouraged to go to school to the highest level possible. Discipline in schools should respect children's rights and never use violence.

种把“儿童友好”视作提升空间的商业价值、吸引人才和投资的“锦上添花”的手段的趋势。很多项目委托方及设计从业者将儿童友好型城市简单地等同于建设大型儿童综合功能项目（如商业综合体和儿童公园等），导致可供儿童自由活动的空间形式单一、数量匮乏，这些项目往往服务半径过大、服务效率低，加剧了儿童空间分配不均的问题；2）无章可依。虽然儿童友好型城市已在世界范围内经历了20多年的发展，但中国相关研究在近几年间才出现爆发性增长，且大多关注儿童教育及游乐空间，研究成果对于系统性实践应用价值有限。直到2018年，联合国儿童基金会才出版了《儿童友好型城市规划手册》，为相关规划设计工作提供了策略性指导建议。

同时，由于中国城镇发展的差异性，每个地区亟待解决的儿童权利问题也不尽相同。例如，一些大城市可能面临的是如何保障尊重儿童意见<sup>②</sup>、保障儿童自由表达想法<sup>③</sup>的问题，而很多小城镇面临的更多是如何保障儿童不与家人分开<sup>④</sup>、不受诱拐<sup>⑤</sup>，以及接受教育<sup>⑥</sup>等问题。因此，在具体文化背景（包括地域差异、民族文化特点、贫富差距等）下解读儿童权利，并合理解决儿童权利保障与城市空间发展的冲突，是中国儿童友好型城市建设面临的另一大难题。

### 3 儿童基础设施——构建儿童权利导向的城市空间体系

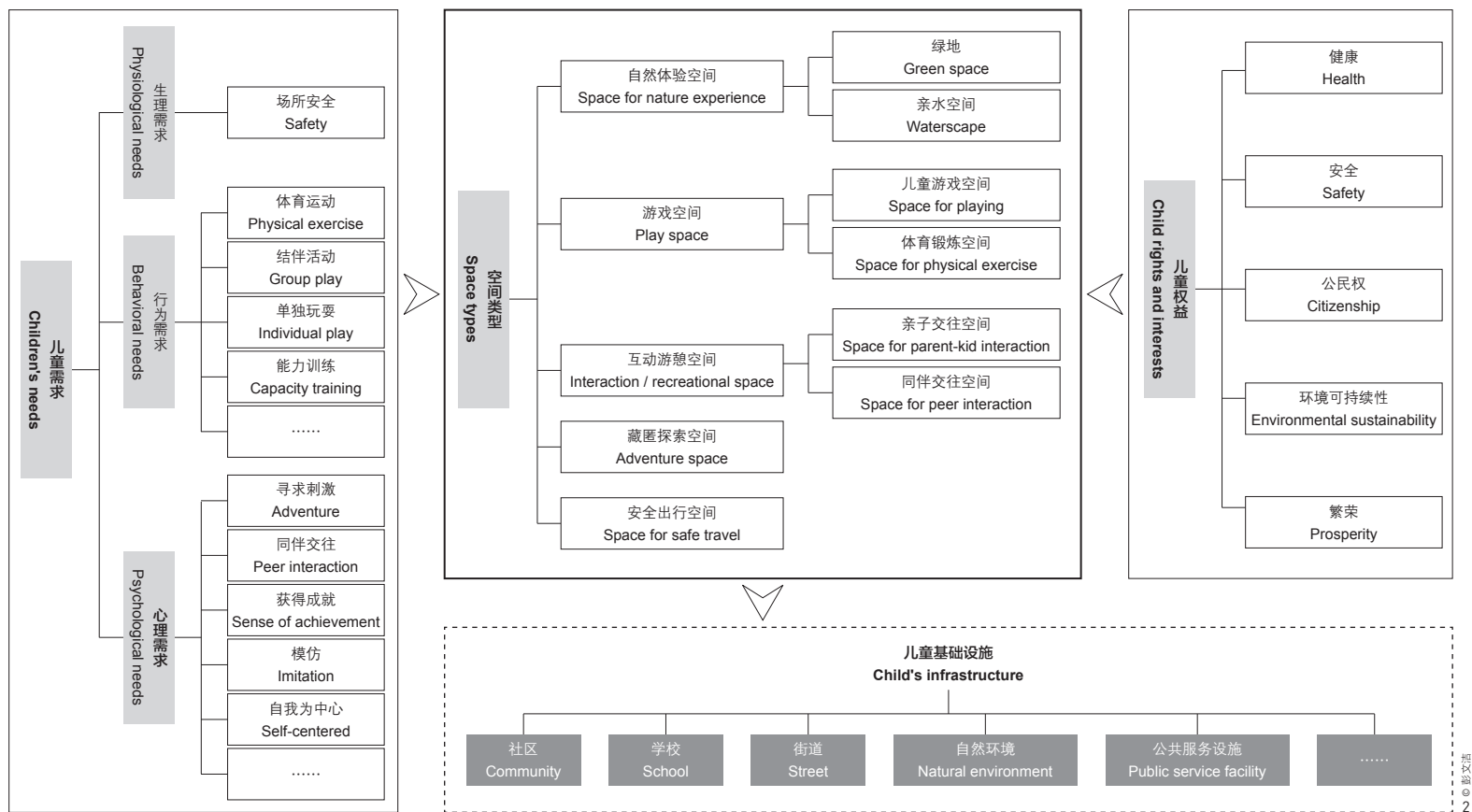
儿童友好型城市建设需要构建分层、分类型、分年龄段的，由城市空间、街道、自然环境和干预措施构成的空间网络。奥雅纳工程顾问公司将这样一个空间网络称为“儿童基础设施”<sup>[8]</sup>，其重要性等同于城市交通、能源、供水及废弃物处理等传统基础设施。儿童基础设施并不是要建设一个儿童专享空间系统，而是在城市发展理念、规划路径和运营管理等方面遵从儿童利益优先的原则，切实服务于儿童的生理、行为、心理需求，以提升城市的儿童友好度（图2），这个空间网络可以同时服务于城市其他居民群体，是可持续、多功能、代际共融的共享空间。这一概念可以类比生态基础设施的概念：生态基础设施是利用指示性物种来评价某一地区的生态多样性和生态廊道连续

practice employs the concept “being child-friendly” only as a commercial propaganda to attract talents and investment, and regards CFC construction as same as building large-scale mixed-use projects for children such as various commercial complexes and children's parks. As a result, the spaces available to children are single in form and small in amount, while their serving capabilities often fail to match the planned service ranges, aggravating the gap and unevenness between the space supply and children's actual demands. Second, though the concept of CFC has seen a development over the past two decades, CFC related studies, especially those in China, have lagged far behind of its practice. Existing research mostly centers on educational, recreational, and play spaces, not forming a knowledge system for authentic practice yet till 2018, when the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) published the Shaping Urbanization for Children: A Handbook on Child-Responsive Urban Planning that provides strategies to related planning and design efforts.

Also, issues concerning child rights in different regions vary due to the unsynchronized urban development across China. Metropolises may run into challenges on how to respect for children's views<sup>②</sup> and ensure children sharing thoughts freely<sup>③</sup>, while small towns need to address the issues such like keeping children together with their family<sup>④</sup>, protecting children from kidnapping<sup>⑤</sup>, and accessing to education<sup>⑥</sup>. Hence, another challenge in CFC construction in China lies in embodying child rights in specific cultural contexts (considering geographical, ethnical, and wealth differences) and mitigating associated interest conflicts with urban development and construction.

### 3 Child's Infrastructure: Urban Planning and Design to Guarantee Child Rights

According to ARUP, child's infrastructure<sup>[8]</sup> is a “network of spaces, streets, nature, and interventions which make up the key features of a CFC” to serve varied scenarios, purposes, and childhoods, which enjoys the same importance as urban transportation, energy and water supply, waste treatment, and other traditional infrastructure. Child's infrastructure is not a space system dedicated to children; it exercises the child's best interests principle through a series of urban planning and management measures to serve children's physiological, behavioral, and psychological needs by increasing the child-friendliness of a city (Fig. 2). Such an urban network would form a series of sustainable, multi-functional, and inter-generational sharing places that can be used by other citizens. Child's infrastructure is analogy to ecological infrastructure: the



2. 以儿童使用需求和儿童权益为出发点的儿童基础设施空间网络
2. The spatial network of child's infrastructure based on children's needs, rights, and interests

性，从而优化地域性生态安全格局；而儿童基础设施则充分考虑了各类儿童群体的不同需求特征及其在城市空间中的日常生活轨迹，以此来评价城市的儿童空间权益保障情况及安全、便捷使用城市空间的程度，从而优化城市儿童居住环境。

城市规划作为一种协调社会各方利益的政策工具，目标在于实现公共利益的最大化。<sup>[9]</sup>儿童基础设施建设不能依赖一次性投资，而需采取“渐进式规划”<sup>[10]</sup>：整个规划框架需明确各方的角色、责任、步骤与期限，并允许灵活调整以适应不同的本土环境。

1) 在城市发展战略规划层面，决策者需要将儿童友好型城市的建设目标纳入城市整体战略，将普惠公平的原则纳入所有建设部门的共识，支持、建设并协调城市儿童基础设施系统（包括文化、教育、卫生、医疗、市政、休闲娱乐等子系统），还需设置专项财政预算、建立各层级管理机构的协作机制，并制定相关法律政策以进行制度保障<sup>[11]</sup>。

latter optimizes a region's ecological security pattern through the evaluation on biodiversity and biological corridor continuity with certain indicative species; while the former makes cities more livable for children by evaluating how child rights and interests on space use are protected in a city, and how safe and convenient of the usage it is with respect to the various demands and daily activity patterns of different childhoods.

Urban planning is a policy tool that coordinates the interests of different stakeholders to maximize public interests.<sup>[9]</sup> Child's infrastructure construction cannot be a once-for-all input. It requires an evolving planning mechanism<sup>[10]</sup> that stipulates the roles and responsibilities of all involved parties, and the procedures and timelines of implementation with an adaptation to varied local conditions.

1) In the strategic planning on urban development, decision-makers should integrate CFC construction into the city's development agenda, and all construction agencies need to increase their awareness of building an inclusive and equal society by being engaged and concerted in the construction of child's infrastructure system (with considerations in culture, education, health, medical care, civil construction,

3. 深圳从城市发展战略层面落实儿童友好型城市建设（改绘自参考文献[13]）

3. Shenzhen's CFC initiatives integrated within its strategic planning on urban development [Adaptation source: Ref. [13]]

作为城市土地利用、空间建设与管理直接责任方，自然资源和城乡建设部门应从保障儿童权利的角度重新审视城市空间建设，在城市发展过程中重新分配空间与资源，并建立公平和有效的管理机制。

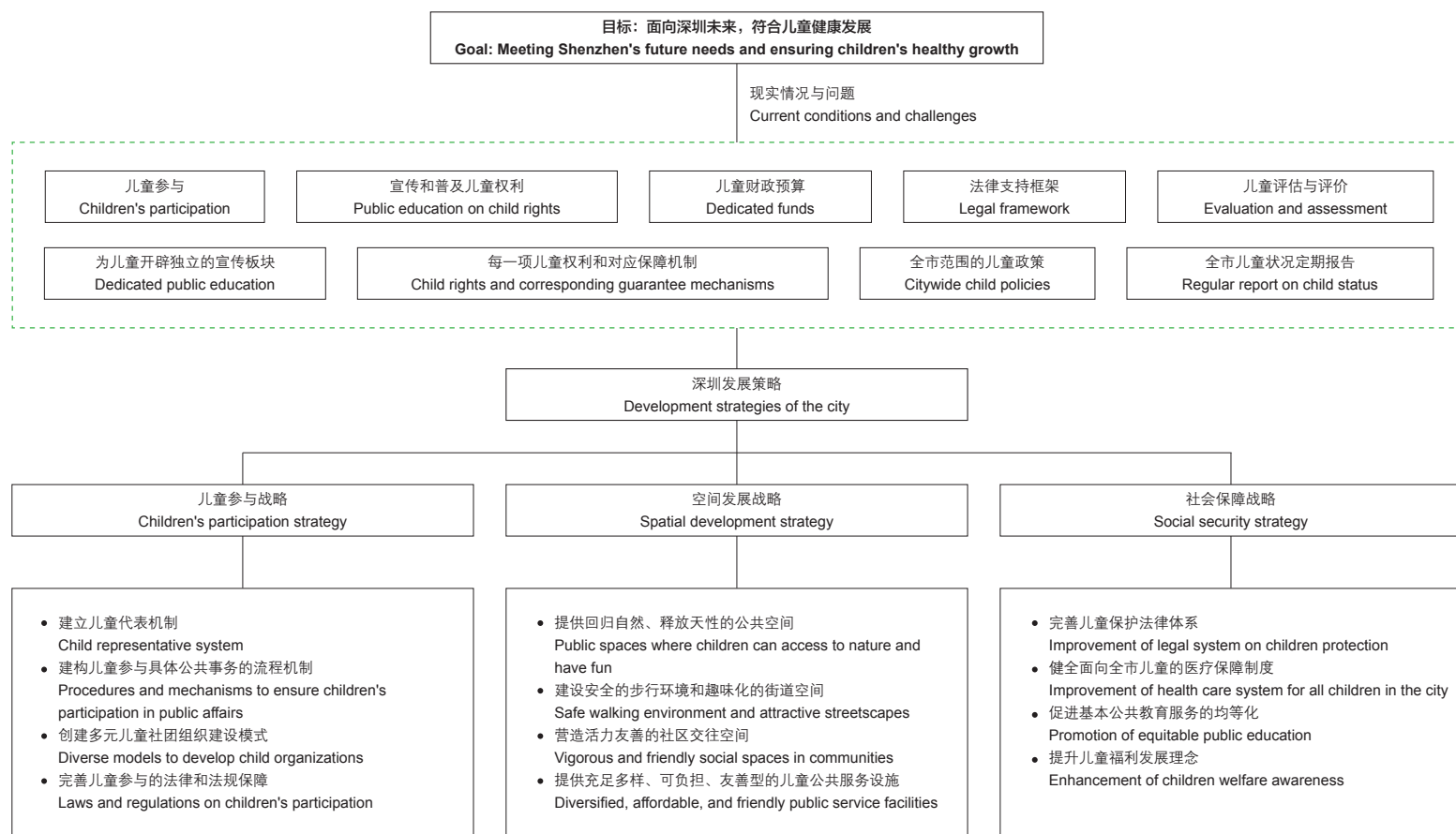
目前，中国推动儿童友好型城市建设最具有代表性的城市是深圳<sup>[12]</sup>。2016年，深圳在全国率先提出全面建设儿童友好型城市，并将此目标纳入“十三五”规划，积极探索适合中国国情的儿童友好型城市建设策略和指标（图3）。此外，长沙、武汉、扬州等诸城市也都开始了与儿童友好型城市相关的规划实践<sup>[14]</sup>。

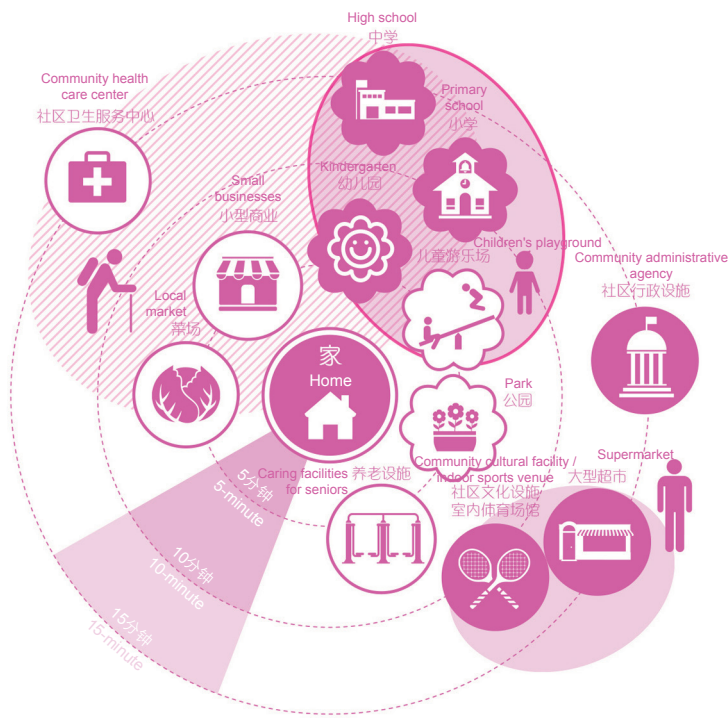
2) 在城市总体规划层面，需要对各类型儿童空间的布局、规模、服务半径、服务人数等进行统筹考虑；换言之，需要在当前城市功能规划的基础上，在土地利用、出行交通系统、公共服务设施这三个核心方面融合对儿童这一特定人群的规划考量。现在一些中国城市都在编制社区生活圈规划，可依据各年龄段儿童日常活动特点及行为规律，在5分钟、10分钟和15分钟出行距离范围内布局儿童日常生活需要

recreation, etc.); institutional supports, including dedicated funds, coordination mechanisms among management agencies at all levels, and preparation of related laws and policies, are also required<sup>[11]</sup>. The authorities on natural resources and urban-rural development need to devise an efficient management and supervision system in favor of child rights on equal utilization of urban spaces.

At present, Shenzhen is a role model for other cities in China in advancing the CFC construction<sup>[12]</sup>, which launched its CFC initiative in 2016 and made it a goal of its 13th Five-Year Plan, exploring the grounds for CFC construction in line with China's reality (Fig. 3). Other cities such as Changsha, Wuhan, and Yangzhou are also starting their own planning practice on CFC construction<sup>[14]</sup>.

2) At the urban master planning level, the current function-oriented urban planning system should take the layout, scale, and service radius and headcount of all kinds of children spaces into consideration in land use, traffic system, and public service facilities. At present, a number of Chinese cities are trying to





4. 上海市《15分钟社区生活圈规划导则》社区设施圈层布局示意
4. Community facility layout in the Planning Guidance of 15-Minute Community-Life Circle

的场所与设施。例如，上海市规划和国土资源管理局发布的《15分钟社区生活圈规划导则》就强调了老人、儿童等弱势群体的近距离步行要求（图4）。

3) 在控制性详细规划层面，需明确儿童空间用地控制指标体系，并在城市建设管理中加以保障落实。指标主要包括安全隐患、易达性、活动空间的多样性、学校覆盖率、医院覆盖率、游戏场地覆盖率、步行指数、邻里守望系统等<sup>[15]</sup>。

4) 在场地设计层面，不仅需要考虑到儿童活动空间数量与儿童人口规模匹配、各年龄层空间划分、空间布局和设计便于看护、儿童设施安全可达、自然及人工元素和材料的选择、场地色彩设计、季节变化的影响等基本方面，还需要尽可能地通过设计途径激发儿童创造力、促进儿童交流。对于一些因历史遗留问题造成儿童活动空间短缺的校园及社区，设计师可以借助城市（微）更新、营造共享绿地等方式引入或补充儿童活动空间。

还需指出的是，当前相关研究以建筑设计和儿童户外游戏场地领域的成果居多，对于实践的指导性也较强；而从儿童生理和心理需求角度研究适合不同年龄阶段的空间需求的成果相对较少。实际上，儿童与成人（包括设计师）对设计要素的偏好存在较大差异（图5），这

practice this idea by preparing 5-, 10-, or 15-minute community-life circle planning, which need to combine with the distribution of children spaces and facilities based on the daily activity and behavioral patterns of different-age children. For instance, the Planning Guidance of 15-Minute Community-Life Circle by the Urban Planning and Land Resources Administration Bureau of Shanghai highlights the close-range walking requirements of the elderly, children, and other disadvantaged users (Fig. 4).

3) At the regulatory detailed planning level, land-use indicator system should be established and implemented with management means on urban construction. Such indicators include safety hazards, accessibility, diversity of activity spaces, the coverage of school, hospital, and playground, walk score, and neighborhood watch system<sup>[15]</sup>.

4) At the site design level, the amount of activity spaces should match the served children population with diverse demands of different-age users. The design and layout of such spaces should be convenient for parents to look after the children and facilities within safe and accessible for kids; the selection of natural and man-made elements and materials, color palette, and considerations on seasonal changes also matter a lot. Besides, site design efforts are expected to inspire children's creativity and encourage children's communication. For schools and communities that lack children activity spaces, designers can introduce (micro-)urban renewals and sharing green spaces.

5. 不同年龄段的儿童与设计专业人士及利益相关者对游乐场所要素的偏好对比
5. Comparison of preference on playground elements between children with design expertise and stakeholders

些方面的研究对于理解儿童的空间使用模式、提升儿童空间设计来说非常关键，未来应受到更多重视。

#### 4 儿童参与——儿童友好型城市建设的核心技术

在儿童基础设施的建设过程中，如何代表儿童利益、倾听和咨询儿童的意见，对城市设计者提出了更高的技能挑战。对规划、建筑、景观等相关领域的专业设计人员而言，工作重点将不再是传统意义上的形式创造，而是制定社会关系与空间形式相适应的创新性解决方案。专业人士应该从儿童权利的角度去拓展理解城市空间中的公民权利意识，建立由政府、儿童、社区、设计师等多方力量构成的工作平台与机制<sup>[16]</sup>，运用科学循证指标评判并提高城市空间的儿童友好度（图6）。

儿童参与是儿童的重要权利，也是儿童友好型城市建设的核心技术<sup>[17]</sup>。而中国儿童在社会交往和公共事务等重要议题中的缺位，从长远来看会对儿童本身及相关实践带来负面影响<sup>[19]</sup>。其原因系诞生于西方现代价值体系的儿童权利观念和儿童保护运动与中国传统伦理价值体系的冲突<sup>[20]</sup>。中国人素有爱护儿童的传统，也崇尚儒家伦理的“幼吾幼以及人之幼”等观念，但总体来说，在中国人的观念中，儿童只是家庭的附庸，他们是依附于成人的<sup>[21]</sup>。加之中国传统“孝道”伦理的规范，儿童在父母、师长面前的话语权没有得到充分尊重，久而久之便很难有机会培养独立表达意见的能力，并形成其独立的人格与价值观。当前中国家长的这种观念已在发生改变，来自经济水平和父母教育水平较高的城市家庭的儿童表达及参与的意愿、机会和能力都在日益提高<sup>[22]</sup>。

公众参与，特别是儿童群体的公众参与，是一个耗时费力的过程，这也是儿童参与在中国儿童友好型城市建设中推进缓慢的另一大原因。相较而言，欧美国家在保障儿童参与权利方面的实践更为广

Existing studies focus more on the design of architecture and outdoor playground which offer a strong guidance for relevant practice. However, fewer studies are with a view to children's spatial needs based on their physiological and psychological characteristics at different ages. The design preferences between children and adults, including designers, vary significantly (Fig. 5), studies of which are thus critical to understand children's space use pattern and to improve the quality and usage of such places.

#### 4 Children's Participation: The Key to CFC Construction

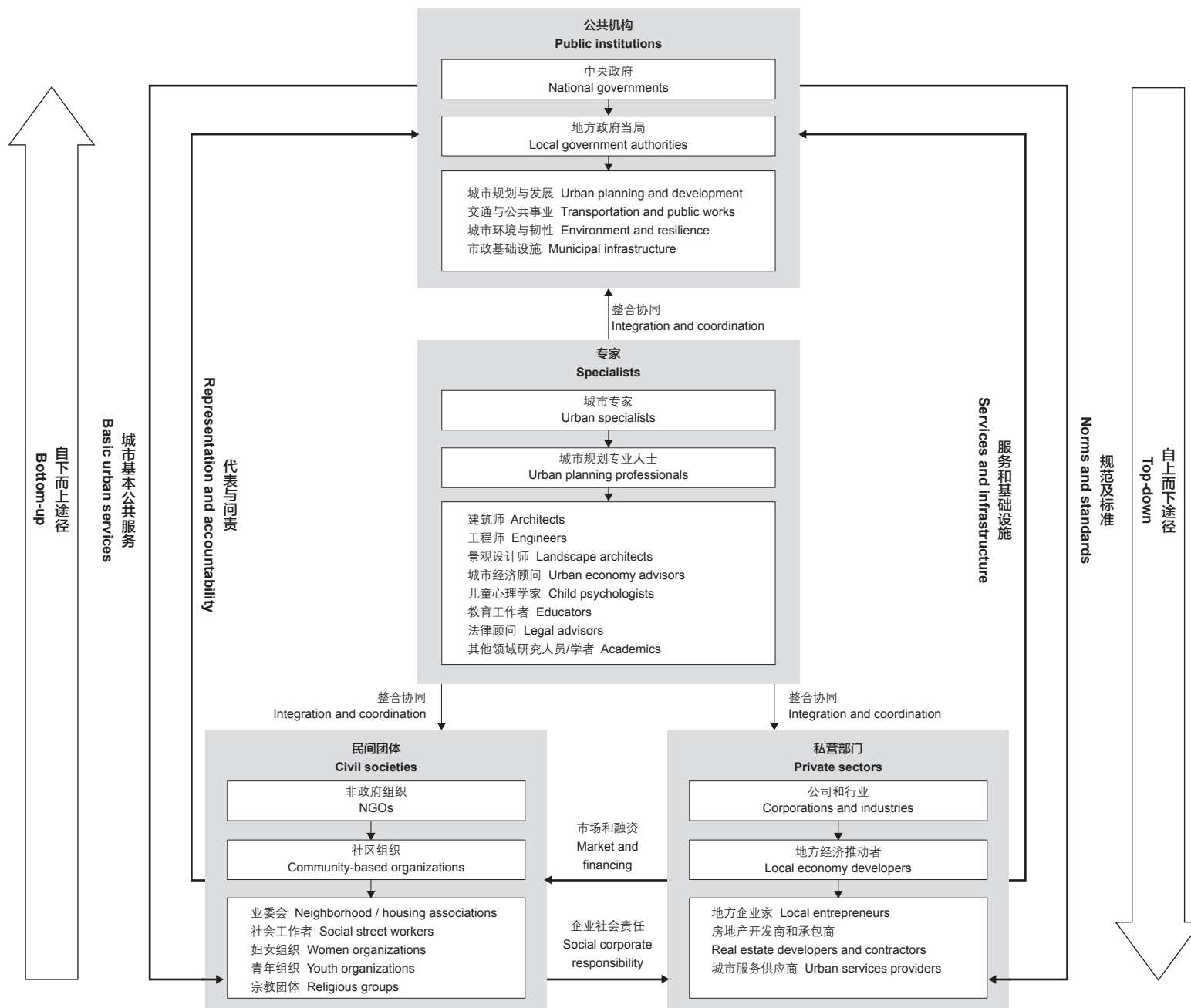
When building child's infrastructure, protecting child interests and ensuring children's participation in design processes impose a major challenge to urban planners and designers, architects, and landscape architects, which requires innovative solutions to adjust spatial forms for new social needs. Professionals should increase awareness on civil rights with a true understanding of child rights, establish a collaborative mechanism among the government, children, communities, and designers<sup>[16]</sup>, and improve the child-friendliness of urban spaces with scientific evidence-based evaluation and strategies (Fig. 6).

Participation is a fundamental child right, and children's participation is the key to CFC construction<sup>[18]</sup>. However, Chinese children are often absent from social interactions and public affairs, which might be adverse to their development in the long run<sup>[19]</sup>. The ideas on child rights and child protection movements stemming from the western modern values sometimes see collisions with the traditional Chinese ethics<sup>[20]</sup>. China honors the tradition of protecting and taking care of children, but most Chinese parents hold that children are subordinate to families and dependent on the adults<sup>[21]</sup>. Additionally, being subject to the influence of the traditional Chinese ethic of filial piety, children's views are less respected and they do not have much opportunity to express freely and independently, which is not conducive to fostering wholesome personalities and values. Fortunately, things are changing for the better: children from urban families with higher incomes and well-educated parents are gaining stronger willingness, more opportunities, and better skills to express themselves and to participate in public affairs<sup>[22]</sup>.

Public participation, particularly children's participation, requires laborious efforts, which constitutes another reason for the slow progress of CFC construction in China. In this regard, the European and American countries do a better job by involving governmental officials, professionals, civil society organizations, custodians, and children themselves all



5 © Groundwork Architects + Associates / Hong Kong Future Playspace Research & Guideline



6. 儿童友好型城市规划中的利益相关方 (改绘自参见参考文献[17])
6. Stakeholders in the CFC planning (Adaptation source: Ref. [17])

6

泛。一方面，政府人员、专业人士、公民社会组织、监护人以及儿童本身都要在日常生活和工作中持续开展能力建设，坚持践行保障儿童权利落实；另一方面，地方政府也搭建了顶层治理机制，为空间建设项目设立包容性的儿童参与机制和流程。例如，芬兰建筑类非盈利组织Arkki长期为4~19岁的儿童及青少年提供广泛的建筑教育课程，旨在为相关责任人和感兴趣的公民提供相关知识工具，他们的课程也纳入

contributing to the capacity building and training with daily life and planned programs. Besides, local governments would improve governance structures that support participation and develop children-inclusive mechanism and working procedures for spatial construction projects. For instance, Arkki, a Finland-based architectural NGO, has developed a wide range of architectural education courses for children and youth aged between 4 and 19, providing knowledge and tools for stakeholders and citizens who are interested. The courses have been included in Finland's national education program<sup>[2,3]</sup>

7. Arkki的儿童建筑教育课程
  8. 儿童参与下的赫尼萨里半岛城市设计规划方案
7. Architectural courses developed by Arkki
  8. The urban design plan of the Hernesaari Peninsula that was contributed by children's participation



了芬兰的国家教育计划<sup>[23]</sup> (图7)。而芬兰赫尔辛基市城市规划办公室在2012年重新建设赫尼萨里半岛地区时,也邀请3~18岁的儿童在Arkki的统筹下参与了城市重要区域的设计决策<sup>[24]</sup> (图8)。

儿童使用的城市空间是由成年人规划设计的,但是有时儿童看待城市的方式与成年人存在巨大差别,他们拥有极强的创造性思维和令人惊叹的想象力,他们的意见将帮助设计师更新对于儿童使用需求的认识。设计师需要直接听取儿童及家庭的意见,并为未知的多样化可能预留出弹性空间。**LAF**

(Fig. 7). Coordinated by Arkki, the City Planning Department of Helsinki collected the opinions from children aged between 3 and 18 into the decision-making on important urban design projects in the re-envision of the Hernesaari Peninsula in 2012<sup>[24]</sup> (Fig. 8).

The urban space used by children is designed by the adults. However, it is ought to stress again that the children view cities quite differently from the adults; they are incredibly creative and imaginative. Children's participation, as well as engaging their families in design processes would help urban designers better understand children's actual needs of urban spaces, and allow for a higher resilience and possible diversities in the future. **LAF**

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