
The Studies of Urban Planning Administration Support System Based on Public Interest Sensitivity: the Case Analyses of Nanjing City in the View of New Public Service

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1. Introduction

Urban-rural Planning Law of People's Republic of China was implemented on Jan 1st, 2008. It turns the idea of urban- rural planning from emphasizing on 'technical paper which is full-featured, reasonable layout and good in form' to emphasizing on 'public policy which is in support of fair interest, harmonious development, and public supervision'. Simultaneously, government measures such as service-oriented government administration, power exertion in the sunshine, work style evaluation and government information disclosure make public administration fairer, opener and more impartial. These measures show more accentuation on government public service function, and give more encouragement on public participation in government functions judgments.

In the 1990s, New Public Service put forward by American Mr. & Mrs. Hartt broke with the Traditional Public Administration management pattern which centering on bureaucratic regulations and the New Public Management pattern which centering on managing government as enterprise. It highlights the public service nature of public management including public interests, civil right, governmental responsibility and citizen morale. It is a new theory that pays more attention to public

interests and is better suited for modern civil society development and the need of public management practice.

Urban planning is firmly believed as the guardian of public interests. It endeavors to maintain public interests all the time. As the public interests of urban planning is always a indeterminate concept, simply described by item words in rule of law, it is more liable to be a controversial issue that what the public interests is in urban planning and how to defend it. How to advance the public interests in urban planning into more rational, more scientific, more exact and more effective way is a major problem urgently needed to be solved in contemporary China.

2.Research purpose and method

Based on understandings above, according to the theories of new public service, this paper emphasizes that the core aim of urban planning is defending public interests. We take urban space as planning administration objects, and explain the conception of public interests features of urban space in urban planning and public interests sensibility of urban space in the view of new public service. On the basis of urban space division oriented by public interests, this paper starts researches on urban planning area spatialization, urban space sensitivity classification and sensitive area category. With the help of spatial, quantitative and qualitative methods, this paper structures and partially implements an urban planning administration support system, develops demonstration researches, and explores renovations and strategies for urban planning administration in new pattern in order to maximize public interests in urban planning and make sure an efficient, fair and impartial planning management working style.

3.Reasearch contents

This paper includes five parts. The first part: an introduction to research background and a summary of this paper. It summarizes the selection of the research subjects, the background and importance of the researches, as well as achievements in relative researches at home and abroad. Besides, the research targets, contents, routes, and methods are also introduced in this part. At last, the research framework is established in this part based on the studies mentioned above. The second part: theoretical studies. Firstly, this paper proposes that maintenance of public interests is the core content of new public services after summarizing and analyzing the main content and principles of new public service theories. Secondly, we take new public services into consideration when planning for urban and define the essential nature of public interests in urban space. A framework of support system for urban planning administration centering on public interests sensitivity is proposed. The third part: a study of working methods. Firstly, an urban planning spatiality support subsystem oriented by public interests is built. Based on improving of urban planning area spatial classification oriented by public interests, the support subsystem realizes the spatiality of urban spatial resources database, provides the spatial position for each urban space

in uniform coordinate system and resolves the problem 'Where are the urban spaces'. The resolution of this problem will help making out different planning space administration requirements according to different space positions. Secondly, a support planning subsystem for the evaluation of public interests sensitivities is built. By building the theory and evaluation system for public interests sensitivities in urban space, we solve the problem 'what is the classification and category of urban space sensitivities'. The resolution helps to establish different strategies of planning space administration according to different features of space sensitivities. Thirdly, a support subsystem including basic information database, urban planning administration database, laws and rules database, approval requirements database and aid strategies database for land using planning administration is constructed. Based on subsystems and planning administration support database built above, we design another subsystem which used for examination and approval for land using and administration for planning key points to solve the problem 'how to support land using planning administration'. The settlement of this problem will help objectively and efficiently administrating planning process without any omission and taking pointed measures to solve public interests problems in urban planning. The fourth part: practical research. Taking Yanziji new urban area as an example, this part first spatializes urban planning information oriented to urban planning implementation and administration, next completes sensitivity classification and sensitive area division of urban planning area related to public interests, and then implements approval procedure of land using permission and design key point provision of affordable housing projects located on Shenlong Road. The fifth part: a conclusion of the research. We first summarize research conclusion, next extract renovation, then point out the lack of our research, and at last clarify our next research direction.

4. Research conclusions

The studies of this paper have multiple levels of exploration and innovation significance. Firstly, the studies try to introduce the new public service theory to the urban planning administration field, raised and defined the sensitivity concept of urban space public interests, and expanded the angle of the theoretical perspective of urban planning administration; Secondly, the studies establish a set of urban space classification systems oriented by the public interests, explore a series of progressive methods for evaluation and classification of public interests sensitivity and division of sensitive area in urban planning space, enrich the quantitative and qualitative analysis methods for urban space planning administration; Thirdly, we apply GIS integration development technology to design the spatialization support subsystem oriented to the implementation of urban planning administration, the support subsystem for evaluation of public interests sensitivity and the support subsystem for land using planning administration oriented by public interests. We explore a new way for the development of the fourth-generation e-government planning system technology in China and lay a new technological foundation for the development of improving the planning administration efficiency and maintaining the public interests. Lastly, the

practical application researches on the Yanziji new urban area of Nanjing provide a new way and strategy to deal with the new situation and requirements in the field of urban planning in China.

5. References

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