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Gated Communities and the Transitional Economy of Guangzhou: Implications for Urban Sustainability

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Aim

To investigate the causes and the sustainability implications of the mushrooming of gated communities in Guangzhou.

Structure of presentation

- □ The conceptual issues
- □ The scale of gated communities in Guangzhou
- □ The causes
- □ The urban sustainability implications

The conceptual issues

- □ Gated communities in the West
 - Mostly higher-end and larger housing projects.
 - Contentions: implications for urban development, spatial integration, public space utility, community building and social integration within the residential enclaves and with the neighbouring areas.
 - Many of these are also sustainability concerns, especially the social aspects.

Figure 1. Social sustainability of housing

Social preconditions conducive for ecologically sustainable housing

Equitable housing distribution and consumption

Socially sustainable housing

Harmonious social relations

Quality housing & living environment

The conceptual issues

- Sustainability issues of gated communities
 - Choice of housing sites brownfield or greenfield sites
 - Internal planning and design comfort, safety, convenience (accessibility), community building, identity building, life style
 - Connectivity/integration with the neighbouring areas – physical and residents' aspiration

Location of Guangzhou



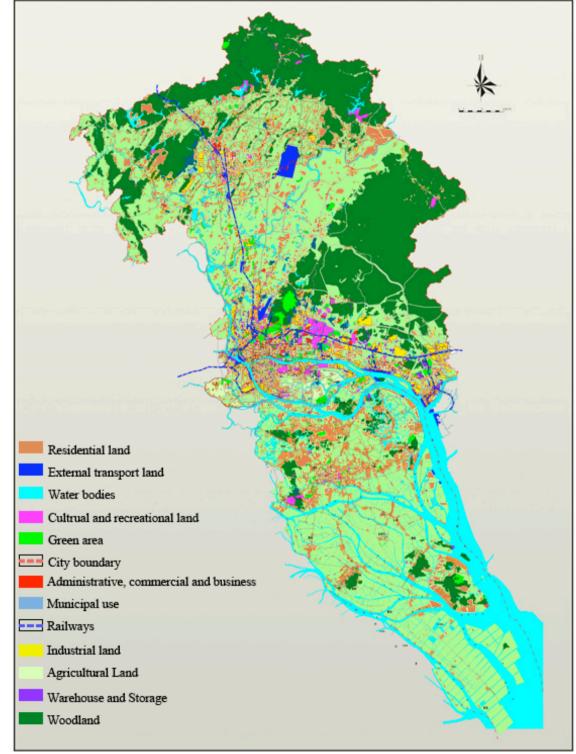
Table 1. Housing development in Guangzhou

	Residential floor space (1 000 sq.m)	Gross residential space/person (sq.m)	Living space/person (sq.m)
1990	39 743	13.7	8.0
2000	79 521	22.7	13.1
2007	180 295	35.9	20.0
Growth rate 1990-2007	454%	262%	250%

Note: Registered population was applied in calculation. Living space is equal to internal floor space.

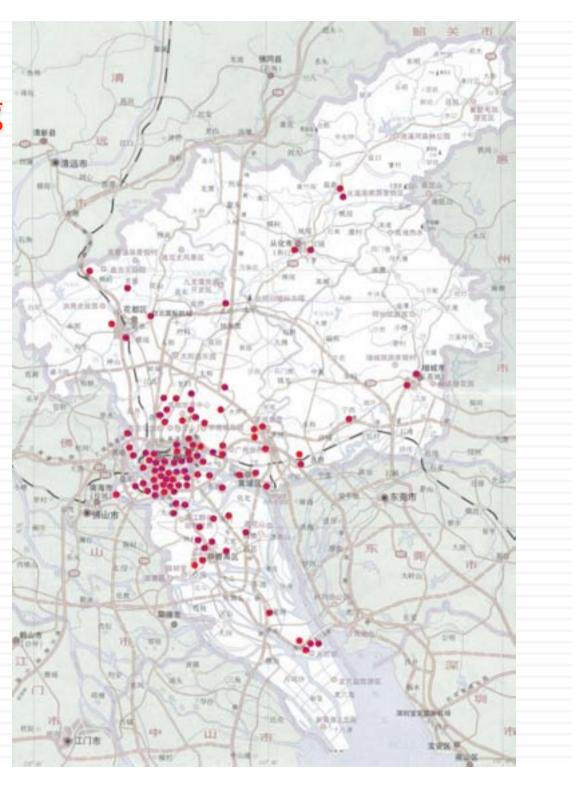
Figure 2. Current land use in Guangzhou

Current fand use in Guangzhou



Source: Bureau of Urban Planning of Guangzhou Municipality (2007).

Figure 3. 100 popular housing projects in Guangzhou



Housing development in Guangzhou



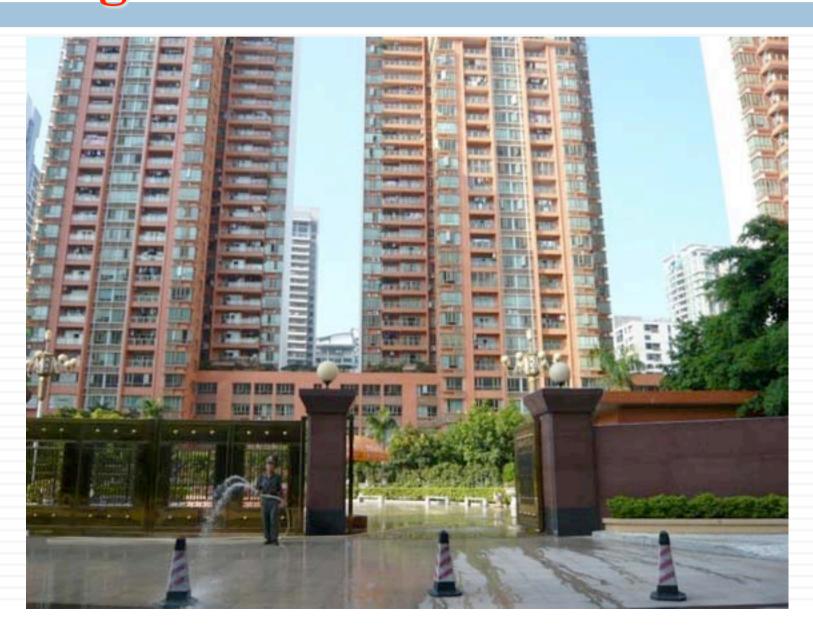












Clifford Garden



- Rapidly growing affluence creating demand for higher quality housing
 - Growth in GDP/capita
 - > 1990 US\$1,061/capita
 - > 2007 US\$9,311/capita

- Change in economic structure growth in middle class
 - > Value of secondary industry (billion USD)
 - **❖** 1990 − 2.85
 - **❖** 2007 − 36.93
 - > Value of tertiary industry (billion USD)
 - **❖** 1990 − 3.3
 - **❖** 2007 − 54.64
- The above two reasons do not necessarily give rise to urban sprawl but raise demand for higher quality housing.

- Land governance and land sale policy in rural areas
 - Collectively-owned land is 'resumed' by local government, then leased to developers on project bases – boost GDP
 - Developers responsible for infrastructure construction and planning within the site boundary
 - No overall district planning and government loses control of the planning of residential projects

- Outside the boundary remains undeveloped, creating leapfrogged residential enclaves, which are gated and segregated from the rural undeveloped areas
- Government revenue generated from land sale used for other development projects

- □ Increasing use of private cars
 - o 2000 208,000 cars
 - 2007 481,000 cars
 - Car industry a major industrial activity in Guangzhou
 - Railway development in the pipeline

Sustainability implications

- Choice of housing sites
 - Mostly greenfield sites, including a green belt (6.9 sq km) in the main urban area (Zhujiang Xincheng).
 - Peripheral areas commuting to/from main urban area for work and entertainment, creating traffic jams (transport energy, CO₂ emission)

Sustainability implications

- Connectivity/integration with the neighbouring area
 - Less a problem for gated-communities in the urban area as there are almost contiguous gated community projects of a similar type supporting a similar lifestyle.
 - Great problem in the peripheral areas –
 polarization between the residential projects and
 the surrounding rural areas physical, social and
 spatial development.
 - Tight security no desire to integrate with the surrounding areas

Gated community in Guangzhou

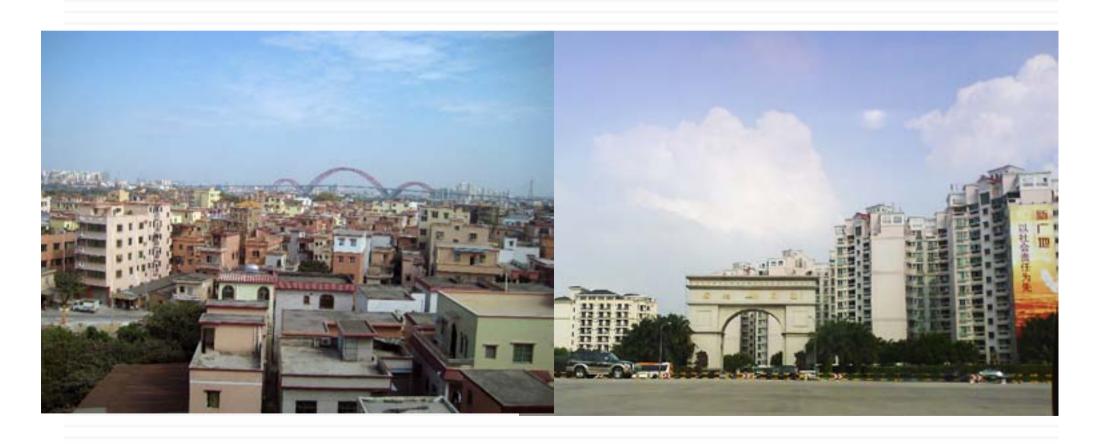




Outside Clifford Garden

Clifford Garden

Gated community in Guangzhou



Outside Guangdi Garden

Guangdi Garden

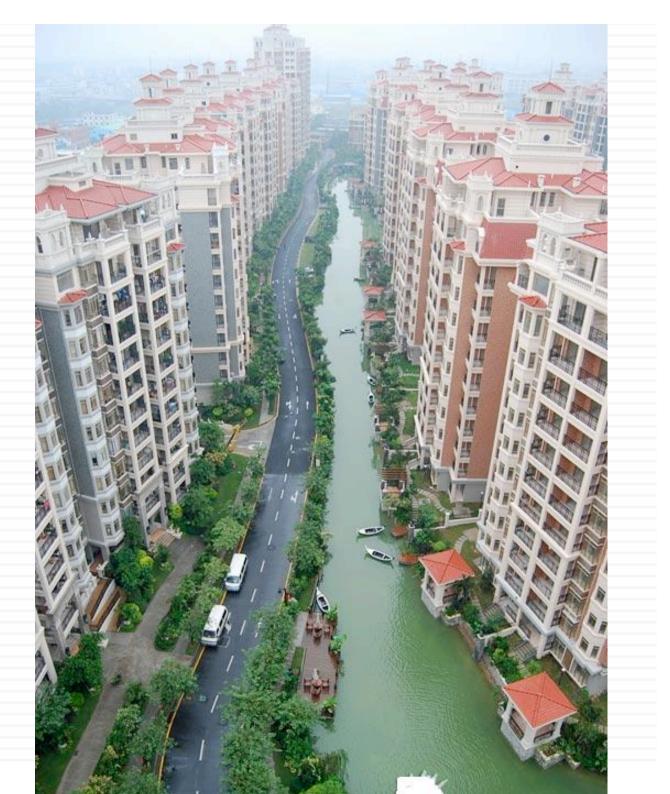
Villages in Guangzhou



Sustainability implications

- Internal planning and design
 - Large projects (e.g. Clifford Garden of 4.33 sq km) provide a full range of facilities – opportunities for community building
 - Small projects facilities and community building are minimal
 - Boasting an exotic lifestyle of the upper-middle class

Guangzhou Helen Bergh



Phoenix City Court



Baoli City Garden



Sustainability implications

Overall, an undesirable urban development process form the sustainability perspective.

Thank you!