The Chinese Experience

Case 15. Sino-German Ecopark
Qingdao, Shandong Province

The Sino-German Ecopark is a pilot project for sustainable urban development in China that is supported by the German Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology. The industrial park is being built in the port city of Qingdao in eastern China and is expected to satisfy high ecological ambitions thanks to the expertise and solutions of German companies. The nature of this eco-city is predominantly as can be seen from the land use pattern.

Primary Tools: Tool CUD 1, Tool CUD 2, Tool CUD 3, Tool CUD 4

Secondary Tools:
- High-end industries, commercial residence.
- Science & education, research and development,
- Green architecture
- Green transport
- Original natural environment preserved to the best
- Holistic approach is applied for the design of spatial structure

Green public space designed for Qingdao
Qingdao residential Eco-Cluster
Conceptual Planning. The Conceptual Planning is formulated by the German Architectural Firm GMP. The planning is based on Qingdao natural conditions and keeps pace with the development trend of an international city. By using German advanced planning and design ideas, the conceptual planning makes a systematic analysis of the development direction of the Ecopark. The planned land area for the park is 11.6 square kilometers, of which industrial & infrastructure land area takes up 45%, living & public facilities 25%, and road & ecological green land 30%.

Green Planning System. By putting planning first and highlighting ecological concept, the park has entrusted top ranking planning & design companies from both China and Germany to formulate 20 planning items including the conceptual planning, regulatory detailed planning and the planning on industries, traffic, public utility, energy and green architecture, thus finally forming a sound green planning system for Ecopark. During the planning process, German concepts are highlighted to make sure that every building and every road has a connection with German elements.

The General Layout for Regulatory Planning. With “green and integration” as the core, the planning aims to achieve the coordination and harmony for such urban functions as high-end industries, science & education, research and development, commercial residence.

Land Use. The Ecopark controls land utilization intensity, makes a suitable layout for industries, residence and public buildings, thus optimizing public utilities and infrastructure services. Paderborn University has opened a Sino-German campus in Qingdao.
Transportation System. Green transportation, non-motorized transportation and public transportation are advocated. A multi-level and 3-dimensional green traffic system is established.

Ecological Landscapes. Natural landscape is well-preserved and eco-protection is prioritized. During the city development, the original natural environment with great value should be reserved to the best, thus realizing a harmony between urban development & natural environment, artificial landscape & natural landscape.

Green Architecture. The national evaluation standard for green architecture is strictly abided by. The proportion of the buildings which can reach two Stars or above accounts for more than 30%; With German DGNB evaluation standard for green architecture is introduced, the whole green architecture level in the Ecopark can be greatly improved.

City Design. While inviting the vice president of Tongji University, Wu Zhiqiang, as chief planner, a holistic approach is applied for the design of spatial structure, architecture form, architecture style, and landscape elements.

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Sources and Further Reading:

2. Source: http://images.china.cn/attachment/jpg/site1003/20130326/001372ac9cf212bb470f01.JPG