

STREET FOR ALL OF US

我们大家的街道



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Streets for all of us.....

我们的街道



.....更是孩子的街道

.....also for children



**Street was the outdoor space for play,
learning and communication... for life**

街道是供嬉戏，学习和交流的室外空间
.....更是人们生活不可或缺的场所

.....meeting friends

.....朋友相聚



**...for a healthy development with good
appetite and sleep**

.....有助于孩子们获得好的食欲和睡眠



Why are the children at higher risk ?

为什么机动交通对儿童有更大的威胁？



Main impacts of motorized traffic

机动交通的主要影响



1. Pollution & Noise

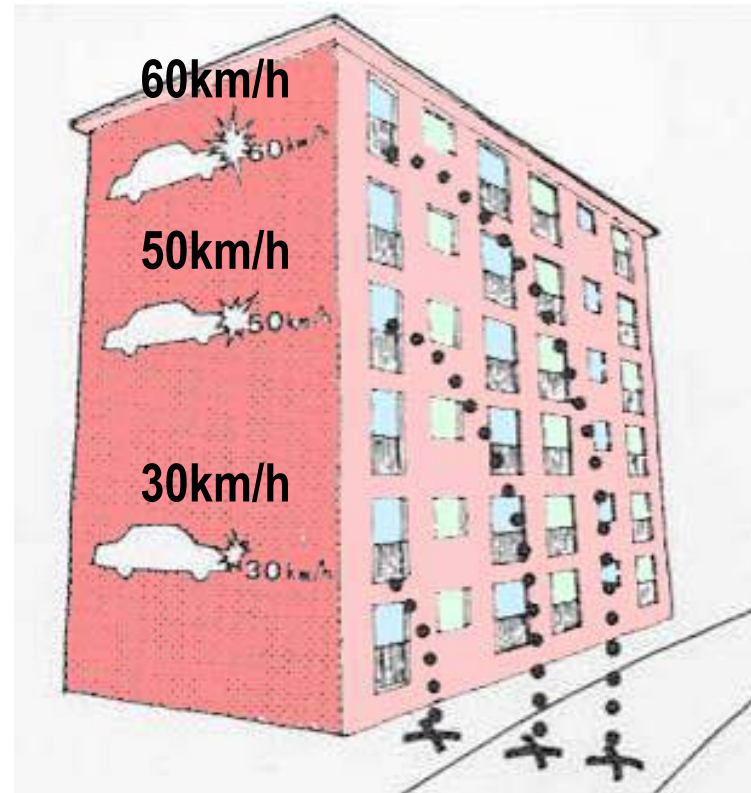
污染与噪音



- Children are constantly growing. They breathe more air, consume more food and drink more than adults do in proportion to their weight.
- 儿童还处在成长过程中。按照体重比例来计算，他们比成人要呼吸更多的空气，消耗更多的食物，饮用更多的水。
- At certain early stages of development, exposure to environmental toxicants can lead to irreversible damage.
- 在儿童早期的成长过程中，环境污染物能对其造成不可挽回的损害。

The death rate of accidents of children in 2002 (2002年交通事故死亡人口中儿童所占比例)

Germany(德国)	5.8%
Austria (奥地利)	6.3%
Japan (日本)	6.3 %
Australia (澳大利亚)	8.0 %
Israel (以色列)	8.7 %
United States (美国)	9.8 %
New Zealand (新西兰)	11.1 %
Brazil (巴西)	16.6 %
Philippines (菲律宾)	17.0 %
Korea (韩国)	18.8 %
China (中国)	29.0 %
Vietnam (越南)	38.1 %
South Africa (南非)	44.3 %



2. Risk of Traffic Accidents 交通事故的威胁

Children's nature can't follow the Traffic rules

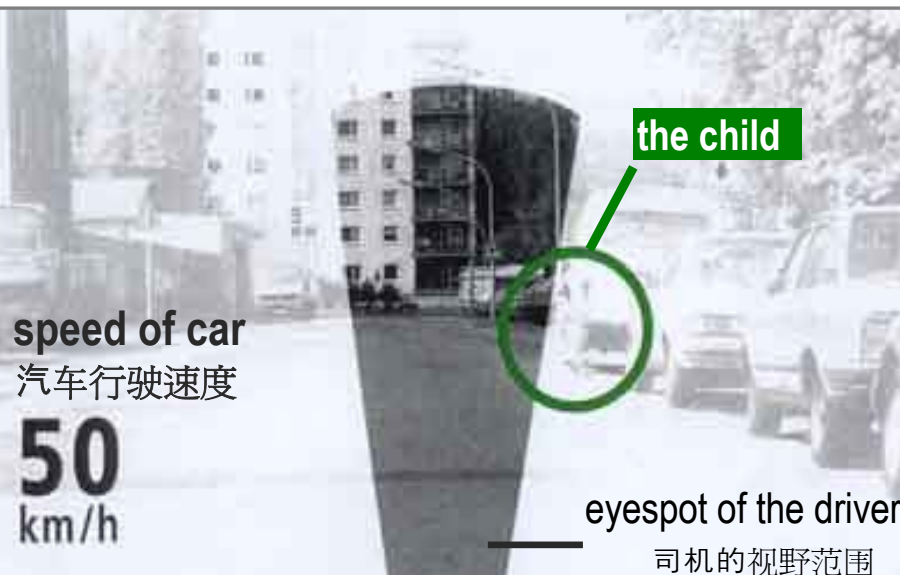
儿童的天性使得他们无法应对交通规则



- **Children younger than 4-year-old can't distinguish a running car from a stopping one.**
- 4岁以下的儿童不能够分辨行使中的车和停止的车
- **Children can't identify the directions of the traffic noise until 8-year-old.**
- 儿童到8岁才可以分辨交通噪音的方向。
- **Children can't perceive the immobile distance and speed until 9-year-old.**
- 儿童到9岁才对固定距离有感觉,才会意识到“速度”。
- **Children can't have a whole perception of the sense in their eyeshot until 12-year-old, and children younger than 12 can't see the danger from the edge of their eyeshot.**
- 儿童到12岁才能够对视野内的景象有完整的认识。在这之前，儿童看不到来自边上的危险情况。

New Street Design & Education of drivers is urgently needed....

我们迫切需要新的道路设计和对司机进行新的教育



- **The child thinks that the driver must have seen him.**
儿童认为如果他们看到了车，司机也会看到他们。

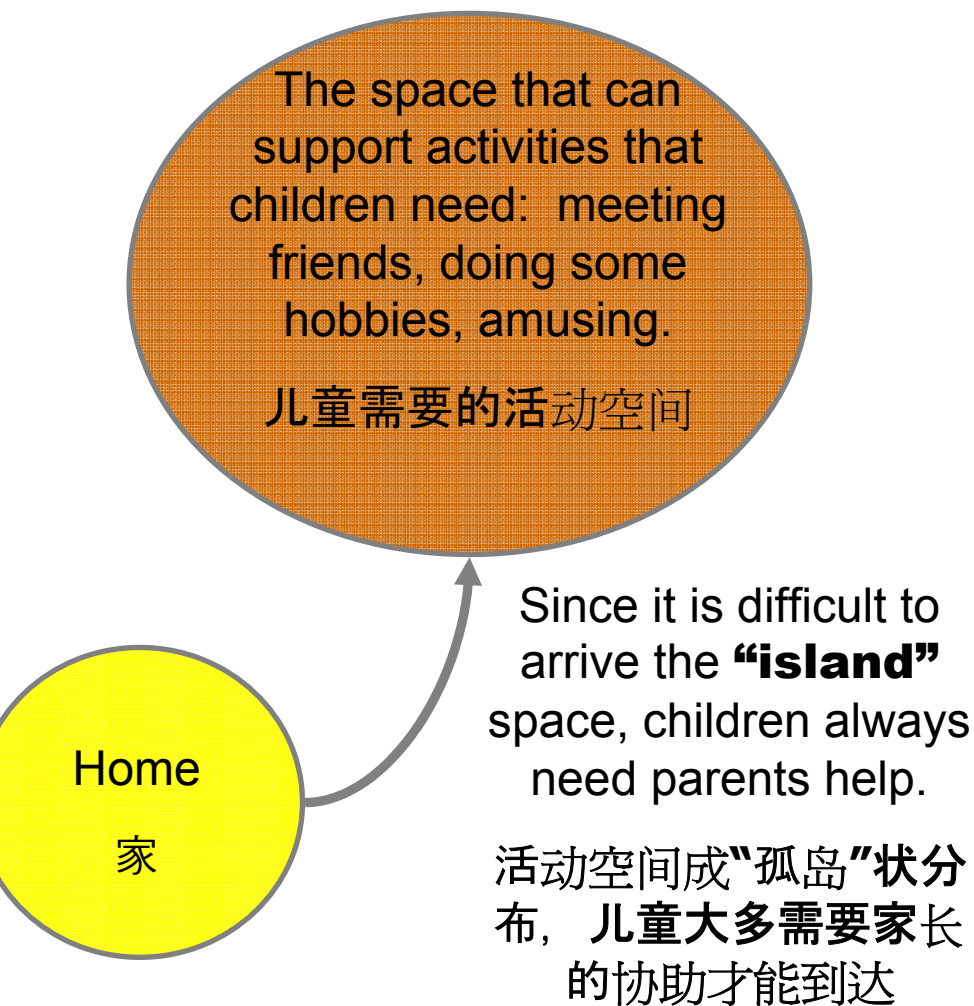
Only with low speed, the view is large enough to spot the child.
只有降低速度，司机才能看到儿童。

3. No independent mobility for children 儿童没有独立的机动性



Urban space pattern of children

儿童的城市空间模式



No independency – No adulthood

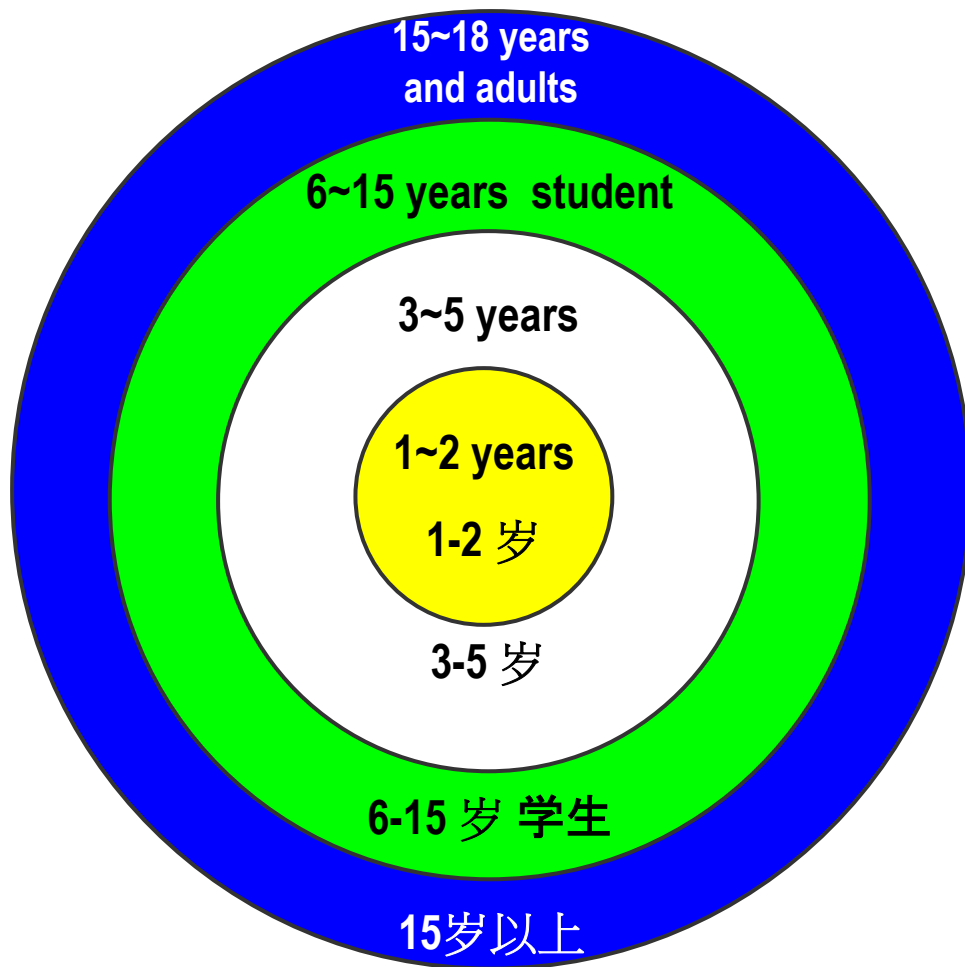
没有独立，没有成长

Complacency enemy of
competitiveness



Natural expansion pattern of children

儿童自然的空间拓展模式



Home space: parents can see the child
家庭空间：相互看到

Home Zone: parents and the child can
hear each other
家庭周边空间：可以互相听到

Space between home and school
学校以及家与学校之间的空间

Whole city space and world
整个城市

Risks of sedentary life style and low mobility

久坐的生活方式及缺乏活动带来的危害



Increase in metabolic, heart and vascular disorders

新陈代谢、心血管类疾病增加



Loss of motor skills and coordination

能动技能和协调性的缺失

Increase in injuries 受伤害率增大

**Internet is a refuge for children with low mobility and
few friends**

网络成为缺少机动性、朋友的儿童们的“活动”场所

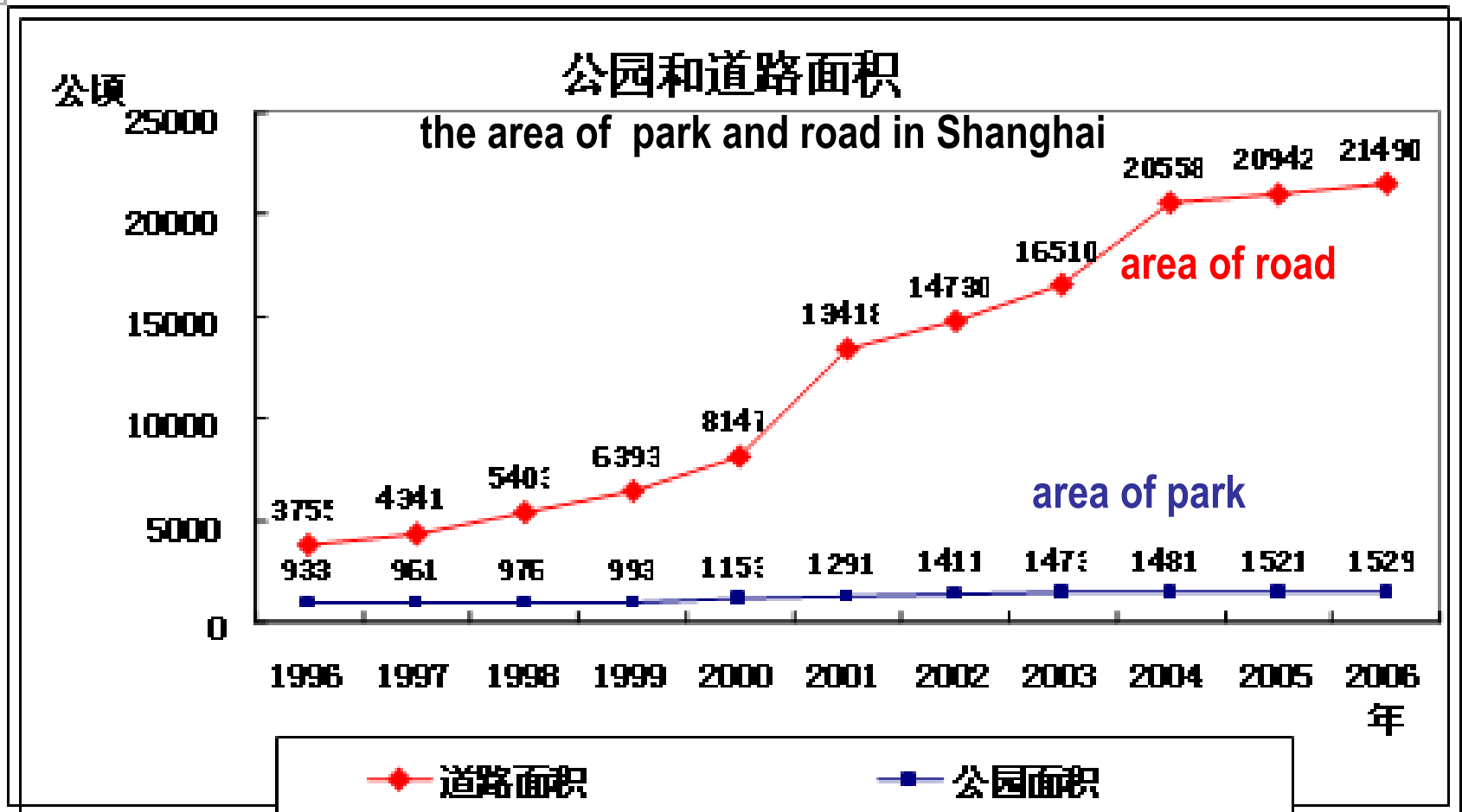


Commercial & Adult Organized 'Play'

商业活动以及成年人组织所谓的“游戏”



4. Problem: Land Use for motorized traffic 机动交通占用大量土地



Note: Data in table are provided by: Shanghai Landscape Bureau; Shanghai Water Authority and Shanghai Municipal Administration Bureau; <http://www.stats-sh.gov.cn/2005shtj/index.asp>, |

数据：表中数据来自：上海环境局；上海水务部门；上海市政府

...for each car 2-5 parking spaces

每辆车拥有2-5个停车位



“We will increase the total number of parking spaces in the city by 150,000 between now and 2010, with 50,000 coming this year,” Wang said.

The total cost of the project will be 1 billion yuan (\$140 million), he said.

广州将新增5万个停车位！

50,000 new parking spaces for Guangzhou

By ZHAN LISHENG

GUANGZHOU: Five large car parks will be built this year at metro stations as part of efforts to increase the city's total parking capacity by 50,000, authorities said over the weekend.

Speaking at the city's ongoing annual political consultative conference, which opened on Feb 16, Wang Dong, director of the Guangzhou urban planning bureau, said the local government plans to build large-scale parking lots at key stations to give motorists better access to the metro service and downtown destinations.

“We will increase the total number of parking spaces in the city by 150,000 between now and 2010, with 50,000 coming this year,” Wang said.

The total cost of the project will be 1 billion yuan (\$140 million), he said.

“The additional spaces will make it easier for private car owners to use the public transport system, so they don't have to park their cars downtown,” Wang said. Construction will begin soon, he said.

Wang said authorities were also planning to build an underground car park at the Tianhe Sports Center, which is close to some of the city's biggest shopping malls and office buildings.

In the government report to the annual people's congress, Guangzhou Mayor Zhang Guangning said authorities will also seek private funding for the development of the proposed car park at the Tianhe Sports Center and also the ones at Guangzhou East railway station and the city's International Convention and Exhibition Center.

He said investors might be allowed to develop additional commercial activities at the sites to boost their returns.

In addition, Wang said the urban planning authority has introduced a new ruling that stipulates all new property developments must provide one car parking space for every 200 sq m of residential accommodation.

According to official figures for last year, Guangzhou had more than 1 million cars on its roads, with 600 new ones being licensed every day.

1 parking lot = 25 m²

50000 → 125ha

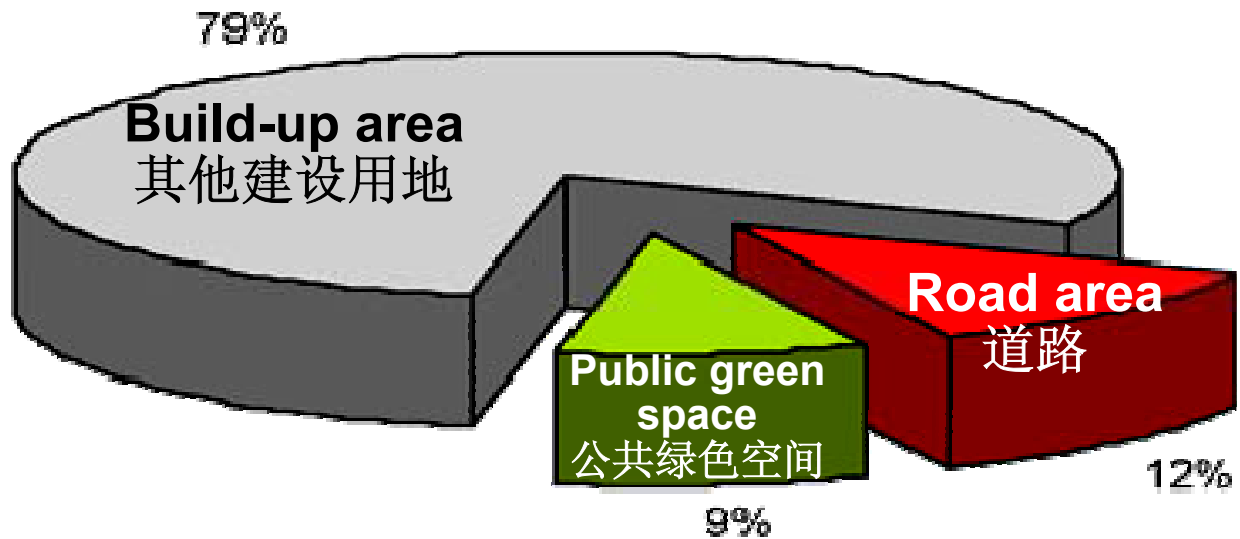
150000 → 375ha

600 new car a day = 2-6ha

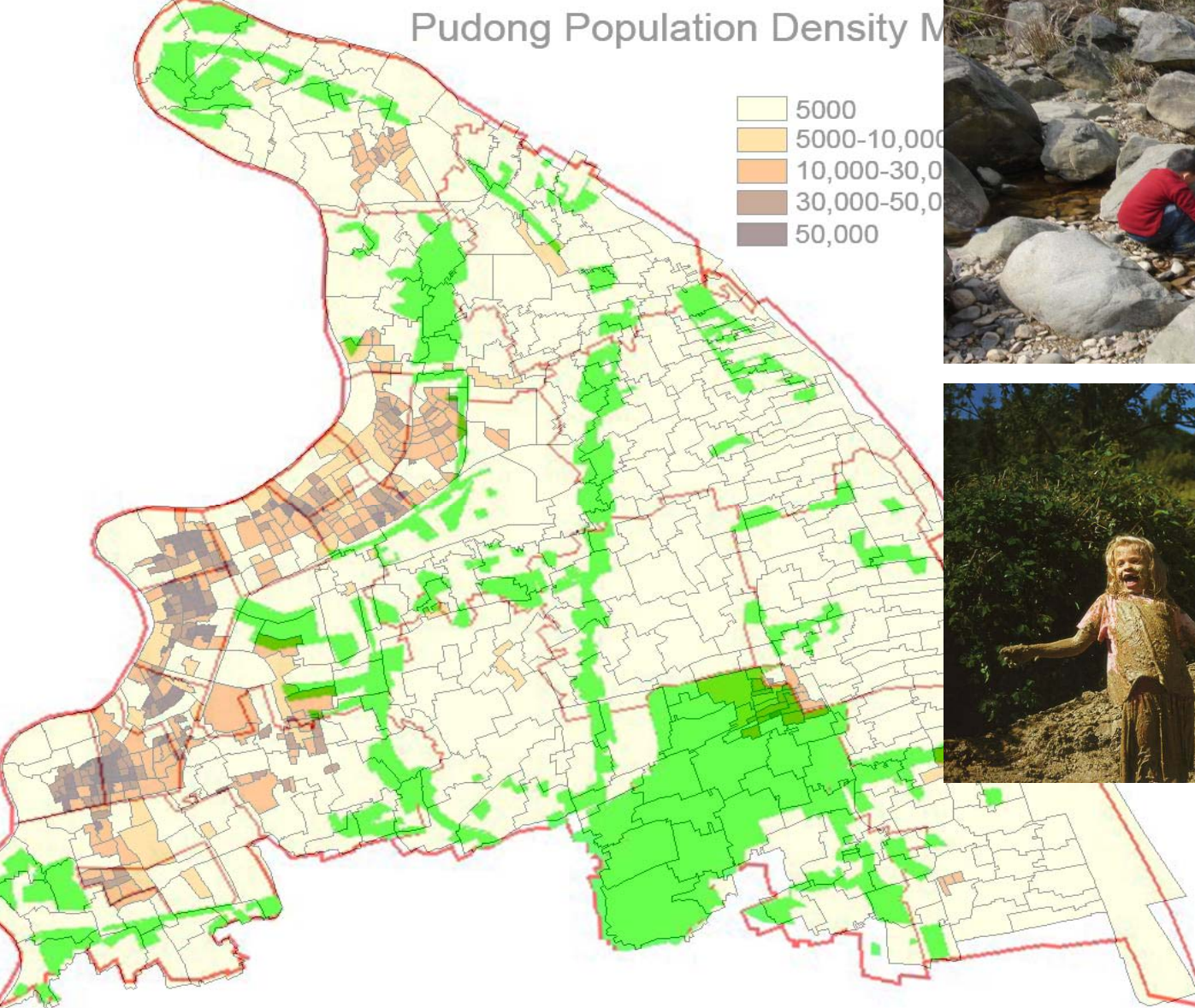
According to official figures for last year, Guangzhou had more than 1 million cars on its roads, with 600 new ones being licensed every day.

Land using of Hamburg

汉堡的土地使用构成情况



Pudong Population Density Map



Can parks replace a child-friendly neighborhood?
公园能取代与儿童亲近友好的临家的空间吗？

Children's health risks of Urban Children

儿童健康面临的危机

- **Increase in obesity**
- **Increase in injuries**
- **Increase in metabolic, heart and vascular disorders**
- **Increase in stress related, depression and sleeping disorders**
- **Increase in addictions**
- **Increase in unsocial behavior**
- **Loss of life skills**
- **Loss of social contacts**
- **Loss of motor skills**
- **Traffic accidents**
- **Pollution**
- **Unsafe and nutritious food**
- **肥胖率增加**
- **受伤害率增加**
- **新陈代谢、心血管类 疾病增加**
- **压力导致抑郁和睡眠失调情况增加**
- **对外物依赖度增加**
- **反社会行为增加**
- **生活技能的缺失**
- **社会接触的减少**
- **能动技能的缺失**
- **交通事故**
- **污染**
- **不安全和营养食品**

Thank you!

谢谢!

