Beijing 2008 Olympic Games and Urban Development Plan

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- **Olympic City**: remarkable achievements in urban development during the ten years from 1999 to 2008.

- **Both short-term and long-term needs**: both specific and overall perspectives

- **The master plan of Olympic facilities and urban planning of Beijing**: closely connected with and reinforced each other

- **The construction of Olympic venues**: integral part of urban development
Background

Beijing Municipality Area

- Municipality area: 16,400 Sq. Km, 61% is mountainous areas.
Background

Beijing Municipality Area

- Population: more than 20 million residents (permanent & mobile)
- The city proper: 1,088 Sq. Km

The overall urban planning of Beijing (2004 - 2020)
Background

The Layout of City Proper

“Scattered Groups”

- The city proper: a central built-up area, 10 surrounding fringe groups
- Green belt: open space between the central area and surrounding groups

Control the Growth of the city proper

- Old city core: 62.5 Sq.Km
- The Central Axis: 25km
A long-term and broad view

Site Selection Planning for the Olympic venues

Goals

For Olympic Games

Meet bid requirements and targets
Great venues, Great Olympic experience for all users

For Post Games

Good post-Games legacy used for facilities and space
Increate and develop an active multi-functional urban public central area

Best integration of the goals for Olympic Games and the long-term development of the city
A long-term and broad view

Layout of the Venues

31 competition venues

- Fully use the exiting venues
- The after-game use: serve the citizens
- Extending the Central Axis
- Realize the Green Belt
12 New Venues

National Stadium  National Swimming Center  National Gymnasium  Beijing Shooting Range Hall

Beijing Olympic Basketball Center  Laoshan Mountain Bike Course  Shunyi Olympic Rowing-Canoeing Park  China Agricultural University Gymnasium

Beijing University of Technology Gymnasium  Beijing University of Technology Gymnasium  Beijing University of Industry Gymnasium  The Tennis Center
II. Renovated existing Venues

Worker’s Stadium

Olympic Sports Center Gymnasium

Beijing Shooting Range CTF

Fengtai Softball Field

Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics Gymnasium

Worker’s Gymnasium

Yingdong Natatorium

Beijing Institute of Technology Gymnasium

Laoshan Mountain Bike Course

Olympic Sports Center Stadium

Capital Gymnasium
8 Temporary Venues

- National Convention Center Fencing Hall
- Olympic Forest Park Hockey Field
- Olympic Forest Park Archery Field
- Wukesong Baseball Field
- Road Cycling Course
- Chaoyang Beach Volleyball Field
- Changping Triathlon Venue
- Small Wheel Bicycle Race Field
Related Olympic facilities

The Olympic village

The Digital Plaza

The National Convention Center---IBC & MPC

The Media village
Site Selection for the Olympic Green

Olympic Green: at the northern end of the Central Axis
Extends the Axis further north to a scenic area
Continue of the urban history and identities
Olympic Green

Total area: 1,159 ha
includes:
- The forest park: 680 ha
- The central area: 315 ha
- The south part: 164 ha
### Olympic Games

**The Summer Olympic Games:** Aug 8th---Aug 24th  
**The Paralympics Games:** Sep 6th-----Sep 17th  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
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<td>Judges</td>
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<td>Registered medias</td>
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<td>Unregistered medias</td>
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<td>Olympic Family</td>
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<td>Games volunteers</td>
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<td>City volunteers</td>
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IOC President Jacques Rogge: “these were truly exceptional Games.”
Development:

Economic
Environment
Transportation
Open Society
Rapid economic development

- Per capita GDP: jumped from US$909 in 1990 to US$9,000 in 2008

![Graph showing the increase in per capita GDP from 1990 to 2008.](image)
Rapid economic development

- local fiscal revenue: increased from RMB 7.4 billion in 1990 to RMB 188.2 billion in 2007
Olympic Development: improve the city central area

- Olympic venues
- Infrastructures
- Environment cleaning projects

City central renewal

31 venues for competition, 45 independent training venues,

Road system

Environment cleaning projects
The development of the main functional areas

Zhongguancun Science Park

CBD

Beijing Financial Street

The Centre Axis

Traffic facilities
Newly-built cultural facilities

The CCTV New Tower

The National Centre for the Performing Arts

Museum of China Central Academy of Fine Arts

The Beijing Planetarium
Environment

- Investment for environment protection during 2001-2006: 97 billion RMB.

Green Space

- The first Green Ring Belt of city;
- The second green ring belt of city;
- Nine wedged Green Belts
Environment

Green Space

The Olympic forest park

Chaoyang park

The Olympic forest park
Environment

Energy:

- Restructure energy-supply, control air pollution;
- Renew industry structure, speed up the removal of pollution enterprises, such as Capital Iron & Steel Corp;
- Use of sustainable new energy and renewable energy: wind power, solar energy, etc.
Environment

Construction of Olympic facilities:

- Environmental protection is top priority for all the planning and construction of Olympic facilities
- Strict environmental impact assessment
- Water and energy conserving designs
Environment

- Water conservation
- Much better air quality
- People’s awareness of environmental protection

Utilization of rainwater

Wind power

Lamp standard using solar energy

Wetland of the forest park
Transportation:

International and Inter-city transportation

Investment: 90 billion RMB for metro system, highways and airport.

Beijing Capital Airport expansion project: three terminals and three runways, annual passenger throughput of 65 million person-times per year.
Transportation:

- International and Inter-city transportation

Beijing South Station: 30 minutes from Beijing to Tianjin
Transportation:

- **Metro System**

1998:
2 lines, 42km

2008:
6 lines, 200km

2012:
14 lines, 407km

2015:
19 lines, 561km
Open Society

How had the design schemes of Olympic Green, Bird Nest, Water Cube been selected?

- Open Competition to call the wide participation and best professional firms
- Jury Panel by Leading professionals with strict rules
- Open to the public and vote
- Make decision by Municipal government

Design Competition for the Olympic Green
Open Society

Conceptual Design Competition for the National Stadium

The BIAD-designed floating retractable roof of the National Stadium

The Bird’s Nest proposal by Herzog and de Meuron of Switzerland / China Architecture Design and Research Group

Proposal for the National Stadium “Sky Stadium” by Satou Planning Corporation (Japan) / Ingeroses Corporation (Japan) and Architectural Design & Research Institute of Tsinghua University
Open Society

- An important opportunity for the development of Beijing
- A rare opportunity for the rest of the world to learn more about China
- Upgraded infrastructure, improved image, more prosperous
Legacy

- Public Transportation Strategy
- Environment Protection
- Energy Saving
- Efficiency Land Use (multi-function public center)
- Open green space
- Regeneration of the original industrial area
- Culture Identity
- Easy to Live (Happiness)
- Good Public services
- ....
Thank you!