
Developed & Displaced

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Abstract

The late industrialization and rapid development of China is a central focus for the international community. The acceleration of building technologies combined with the appearance of entire cities conceived *whole-cloth* has had dramatic impacts both locally and abroad. Does the growth of Chinese cities, such as Beijing, mirror previously development in cities across the United States?

Through parallel examination of the revitalization efforts in Cincinnati, Ohio and the rapid growth of Beijing, China we hope to analyze the impact of development on those citizens who already inhabit these spaces of change. Unfortunately, in both instances, the process of development often results in the displacement of lower income citizens that live in these areas of development. We hope to identify a specific area in either city and propose a way the current residents might cultivate and create their own capital to enhance and maintain their residence through public space.

Outline

I. China's Development

- existing legislation
- migration
- land use vs. ownership
- potential challenges

II. Cincinnati's Development

- creation of the city
- special zoning initiatives
- current Conditions and Proposals
- issues created

III. Areas of focus

IV. Public Space Initiative

- cultivating existing human capital
 - proposed project
-

Land Use Policy in China 1950 -

1950 - Regulations on the Reforms of Suburban Land

1956 - Regulations on Agricultural Producer Cooperatives

1962 - *rural land based on collective ownership legitimized.*

1979 - *four Special Economic Zones created*

1984 - *fourteen coastal cities termed "Open Coastal Cities"*

1987 - *use rights in Shenzhen first sold to foreign investors*

1988 - *sale of use rights ratified as constitutional in 1988*



Migration

Whereas the majority of the population relied on subsistence farming in the 1980's, structural shifts in economic organization, together with the desire for higher incomes and better standards of living, have caused many rural laborers to seek urban, non-agricultural employment.

Rapid industrialization will continue to produce dramatic urban-rural population shifts.

Migration to big cities is tightly controlled, though migration to small and medium-sized cities and small cities is encouraged. Policies have become more relaxed in this regard.

Most population increases have occurred in the urban centers of eastern provinces.

Allocation vs. Dispensation

Allocation - the dispensation of land use rights to state-owned or non-profit users

Conveyance - the transfer of land use rights to commercial users

Problem: A conflict of interest between State and provincial governments. The lack of sufficient regulations has resulted in the dramatic loss of arable land.

Potential Challenges

- Agriculture / food
 - Employment
 - Urbanization
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Development of Cincinnati, Ohio

Founded in 1788 - 185 miles in diameter

Geography divide into two areas: Basin and Hilltops

Transportation:

- First railway built in 1836 connecting Cincinnati to Springfield

- 52 barge facilities along the Ohio River

- Attempt to construct subway after WWI

Growth:

- 1840-1950 city grew at rate of 45,000 people per year

- Began decline in 1980's

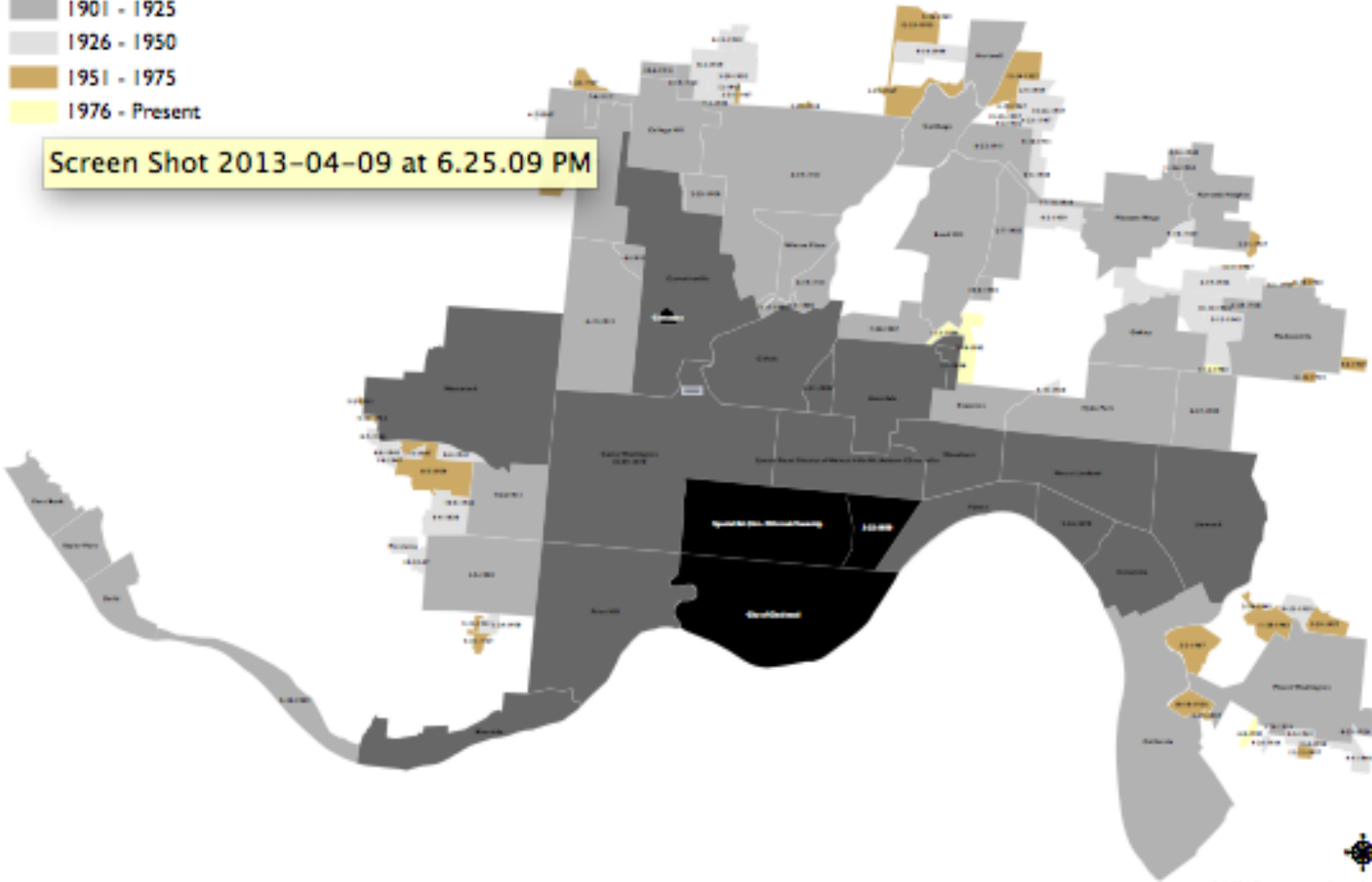
- By 2010 population 296,945 down 41% from highest population in 1950

Historic Annexations

Legend

- 1802 - 1850
- 1851 - 1900
- 1901 - 1925
- 1926 - 1950
- 1951 - 1975
- 1976 - Present

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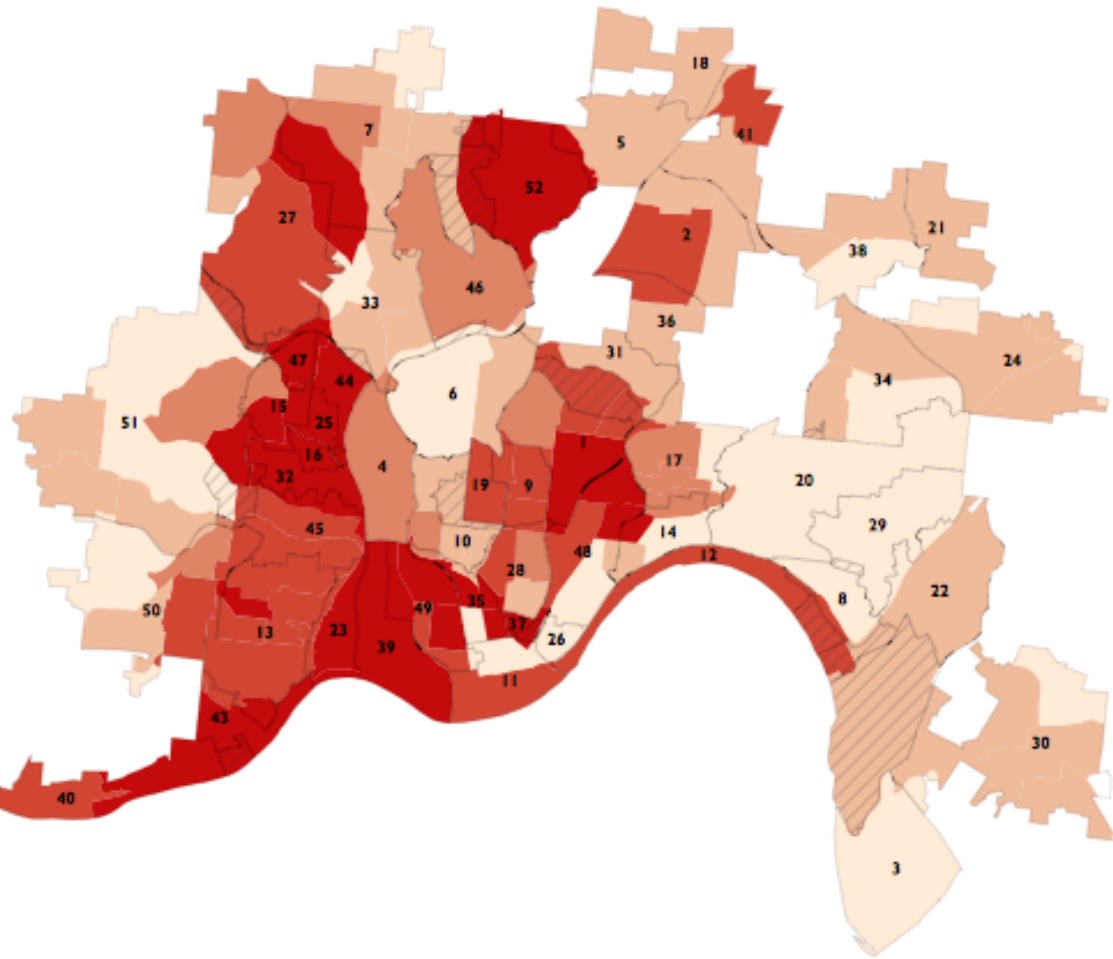




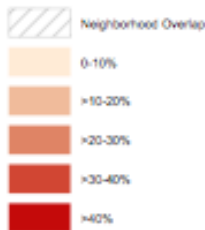
Family Poverty Rates

(By Census Tract; Neighborhoods Outlined)

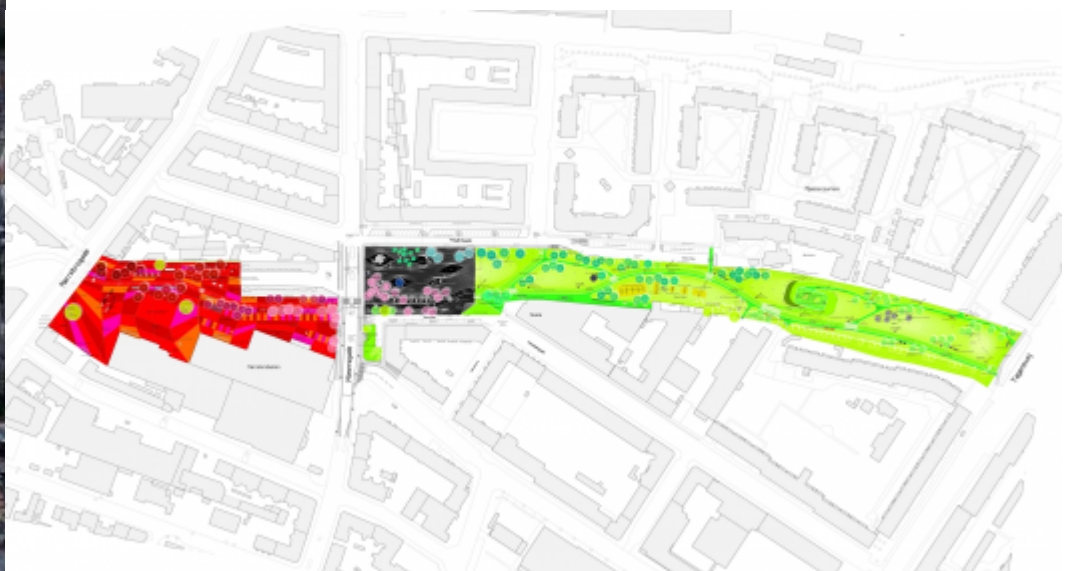
1	Avondale	27	Mt. Airy
2	Bond Hill	28	Mt. Auburn
3	California	29	Mt. Lookout
4	Camp Washington	30	Mt. Washington
5	Carthage	31	North Avondale
6	Clifton	32	North Fairmount
7	College Hill	33	Northside
8	Columbia-Tusculum	34	Oakley
9	Corryville	35	Over-the-Rhine
10	CUF	36	Paddock Hills
11	Downtown	37	Pendleton
12	East End	38	Pleasant Ridge
13	East Price Hill	39	Queenagate
14	East Walnut Hills	40	Riverside
15	East Westwood	41	Roselawn
16	English Woods	42	Saylor Park
17	Evanston	43	Sedarsville
18	Hartwell	44	South Cumminsville
19	Heights	45	South Fairmount
20	Hyde Park	46	Spring Grove Village
21	Kennedy Heights	47	Villages at Roll Hill
22	Linwood	48	Walnut Hills
23	Lower Price Hill	49	West End
24	Madisonville	50	West Price Hill
25	Millvale	51	Westwood
26	Mt. Adams	52	Winton Hills



Legend



Source: American Community Survey 5-year estimates (2006-2010)



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