

深圳市建设儿童友好城市系列规划

THE SERIES PLANNING FOR BUILDING A CHILD-FRIENDLY CITY IN SHENZHEN



儿童友好型城市

深圳儿童基本特征/Basic characteristics of children in Shenzhen

儿童人口不断增加，新生儿出生率远高于全国平均水平

The population of children is increasing. The birth rate of newborns is much higher than the national average.

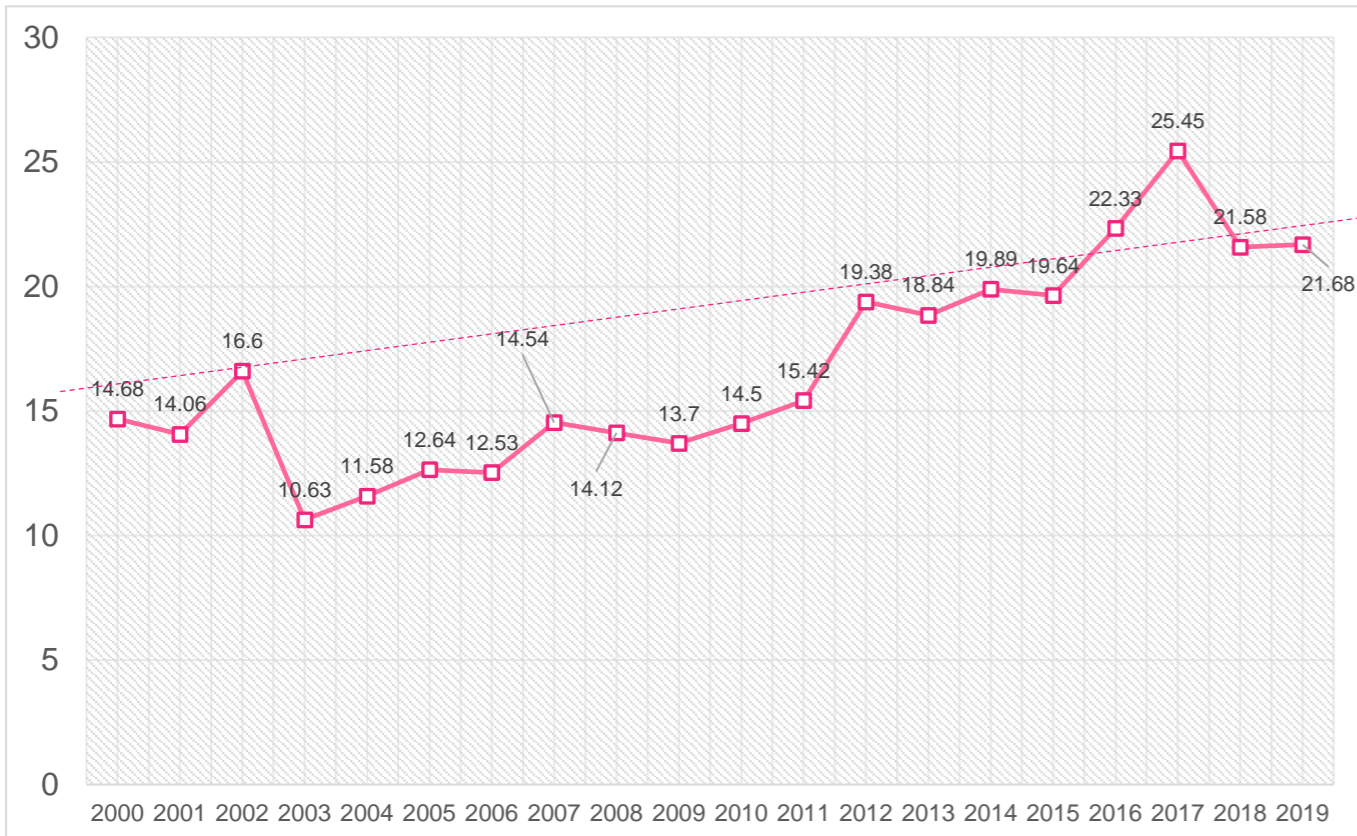


图1-1 2000-2019年深圳市人口出生率 (‰)
资料来源:《深圳统计年鉴2020》

上海



北京



全国平均



深圳



图1-2 2019年北上深常住人口出生率对比
资料来源:各地统计公报、统计年鉴

*深圳数据, 2020年性别统计报告中是14.5%, 统计年鉴是21.68%

低龄儿童主要活动在社区内场地和公园, 疫情后进一步明显

Children mainly play in open spaces and parks within the community. This trend is more pronounced after the COVID-19.

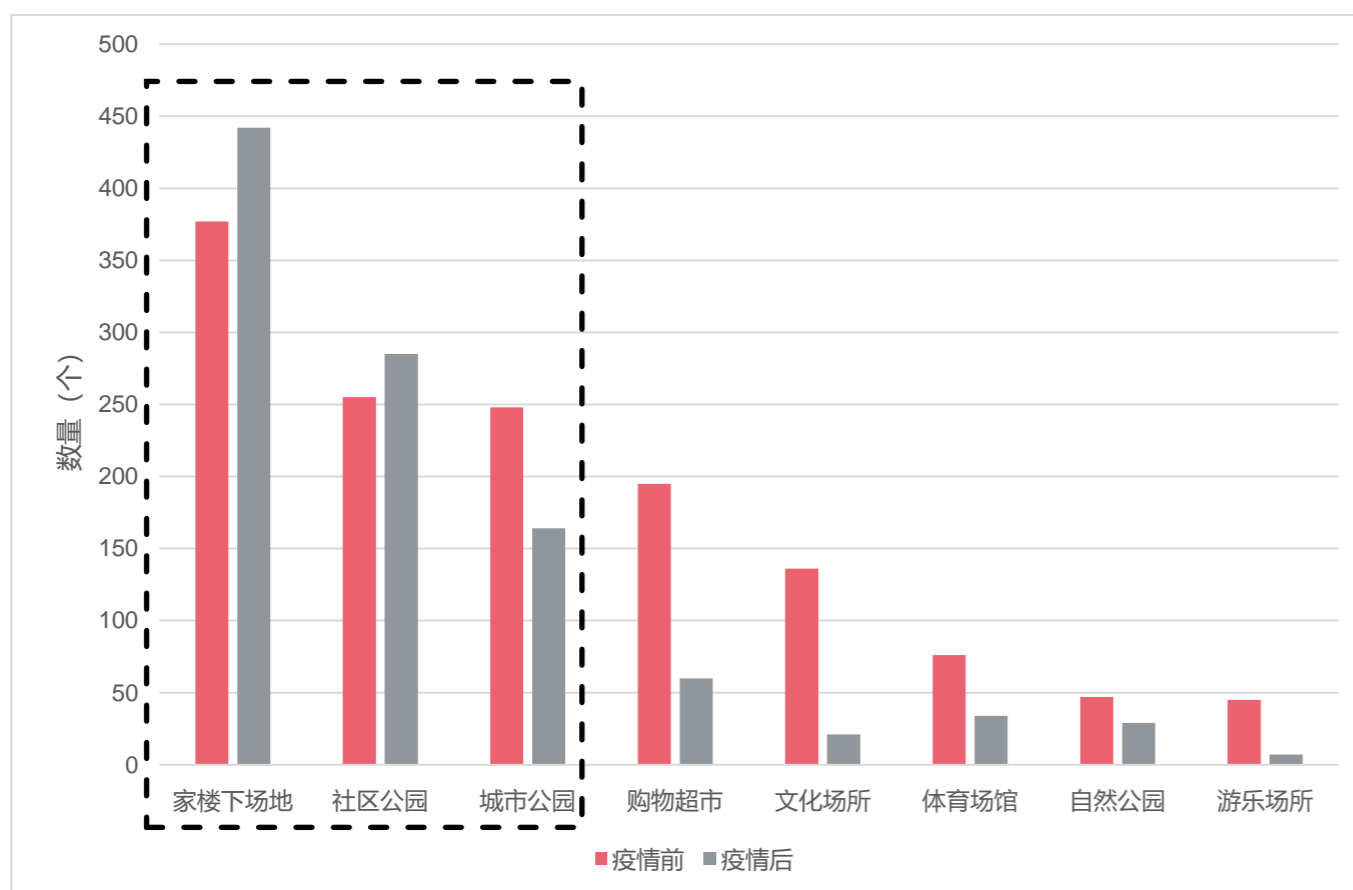


图1-3 疫情前后儿童活动场所占比及变化
资料来源:哈尔滨工业大学(深圳)《新冠肺炎疫情对儿童户外活动的影响调查》(2020)

根据百度慧眼大数据统计,居住在城中村中的儿童占儿童总数的42%,但城中村用地仅占各类住宅用地的28%;深圳城中村中儿童的密度是其他片区的1.8倍。(该数值基于百度慧眼大数据识别得出,由于大数据统计的局限,主要代表12-17岁儿童居住空间分布)

According to Baidu Huiyan big data statistics, children living in urban villages account for 42% of the total number of children. But urban village land only accounts for 28% of all types of residential land. The density of children in Shenzhen urban villages is 1.8 times that of other areas. (The statistics are based on the identification of Baidu Huiyan big data. Due to the limitations of big data statistics, the statistics mainly represent the living space distribution of children aged 12-17).

深圳儿童游戏活动主要集中在家附近的公园、绿地等公共空间,这一比例在疫情后更为明显。

Shenzhen children's play areas are mainly concentrated in public spaces such as parks and green spaces near home. This trend is more pronounced after the COVID-19.

约有42%的儿童居住在城中村

About 42% of children live in urban villages.

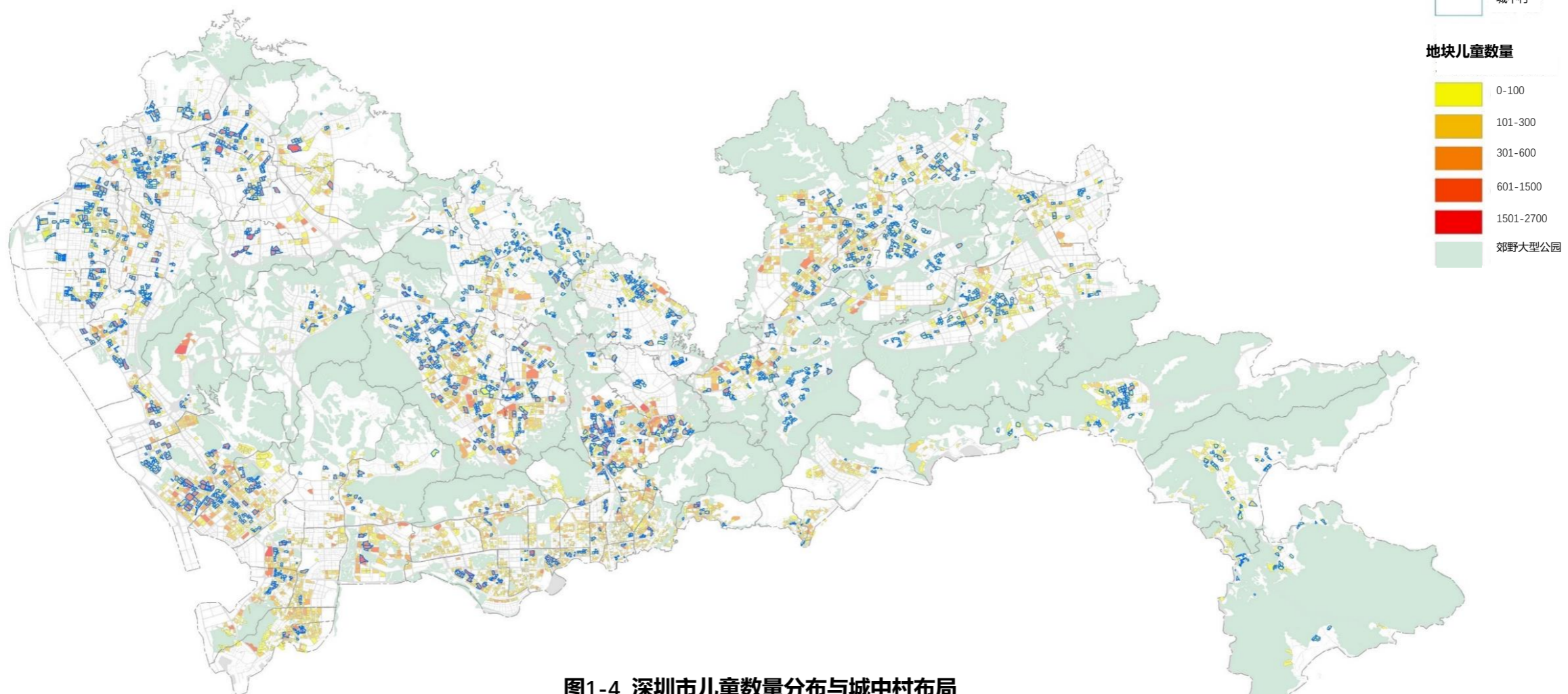


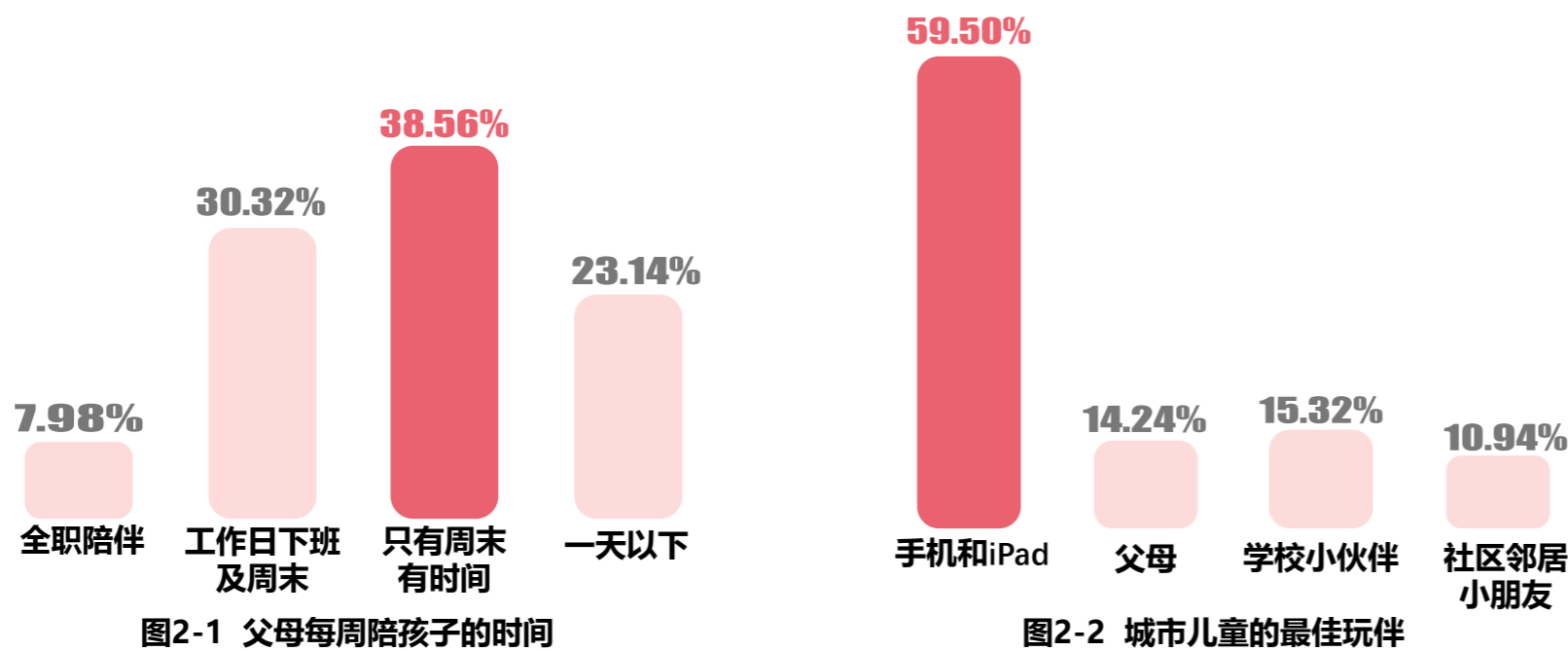
图1-4 深圳市儿童数量分布与城中村布局

高密度城市常见的儿童问题/ Common problems of children in high-density cities



望母儿童：父母陪伴孩子的时间少

Mother looking children: parents spend less time with their children.

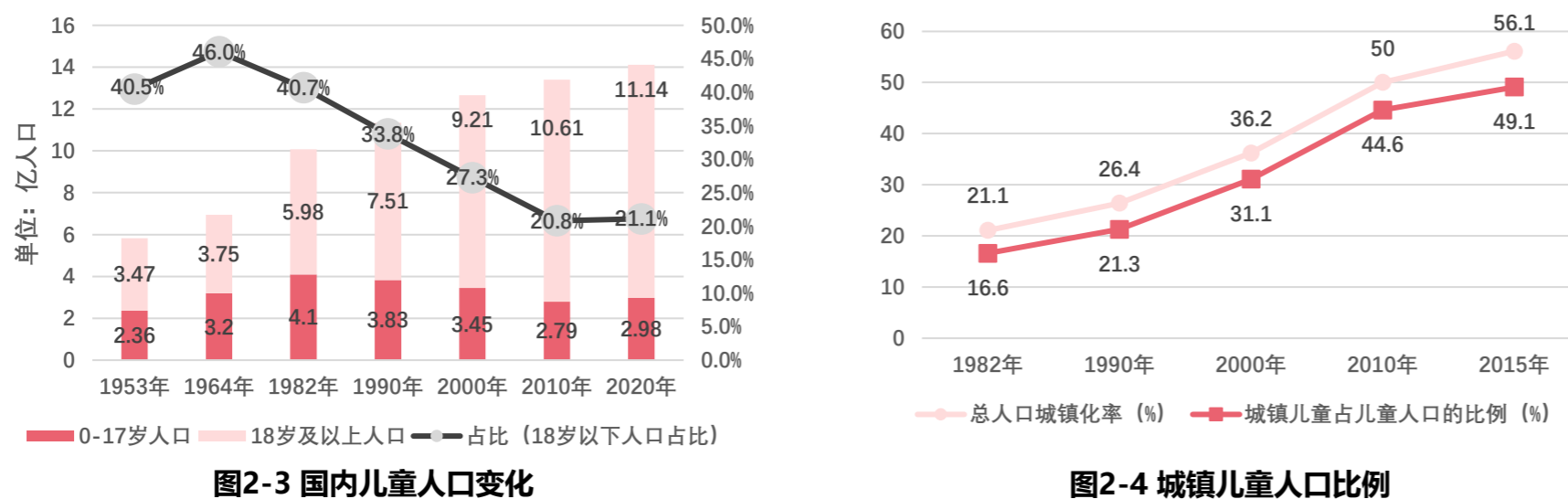


根据调查，父母每周陪孩子的时间，只有周末有空的占比达38.56%，工作日下班及周末的占比达30.32%，父母陪伴孩子的时间相对较少。而在调查城市儿童的最佳玩伴时，有高达59.50%的孩子最佳玩伴是手机和ipad，而不是父母或小伙伴。

According to the survey, only 38.56% of the parents have time to accompany with their children on weekends, and 30.32% of the parents stay with their children on weekday nights and weekends. Parents spend less time with their children. When investigating the best playmates of children lived in urban area, up to 59.50% of children's best playmates are cell phones and iPads, rather than parents or small partners.

待机儿童：幼儿教育设施跟不上人口的迅猛发展

Standby children: Supply of children's education facilities cannot keep up with the rapid growth of children's population

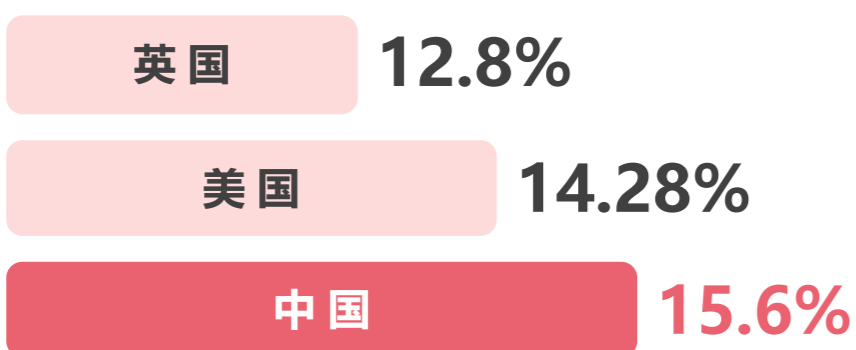


随着三孩政策实施、港澳籍适龄儿童放开入学等，深圳学位供应压力越来越大。据教育部门测算，预计到2020年，小一学位缺口4.95万个，初一学位缺口1.06万个。

With the implementation of the third-kid policy and the opening for school-age children from Hong Kong and Macao, pressure on the supply of entry places in Shenzhen's school is increasing. According to estimation by the education department, till 2020, there will be a gap of 49,500 first-year entry places for primary schools in Shenzhen. The gap for first-year junior high school entry places are 10,600.

塑料、电源插座儿童：户外游戏设施规模化、塑料化+单调吸引力少

Plastic children, electronic children: Children's outdoor play facilities are full of plastic, and children are addicted to electronic products



注：心理障碍包括注意力缺陷/多动症（ADHD）、抑郁、焦虑问题、行为或行为问题以及学习或发育迟缓。

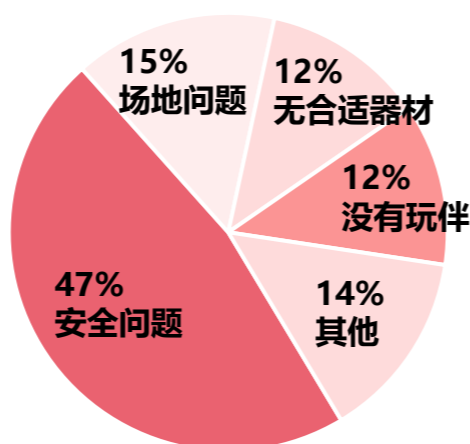


图2-6 儿童参与户外活动存在的问题排序图
来源：各国统计数据



高密度城市环境中的儿童游戏场地是标准化的用地供给，放满塑料化、产品化的游戏设施，缺乏设计和吸引力。

In high-density urban environments, children's playgrounds often provide standardized land. The venue is filled with plasticized and commercialized game facilities. The facility lacks design and appeal to children.

深圳市建设儿童友好城市系列规划

THE SERIES PLANNING FOR BUILDING A CHILD-FRIENDLY CITY IN SHENZHEN



儿童友好型城市

深圳儿童友好城市建设历程/Construction process of Shenzhen Child-friendly city

儿童友好城市目标与全球2030年可持续发展目标SDG高度一致

Child-friendly cities goals are highly aligned with the global 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

保障儿童基本权利与可持续发展目标矩阵

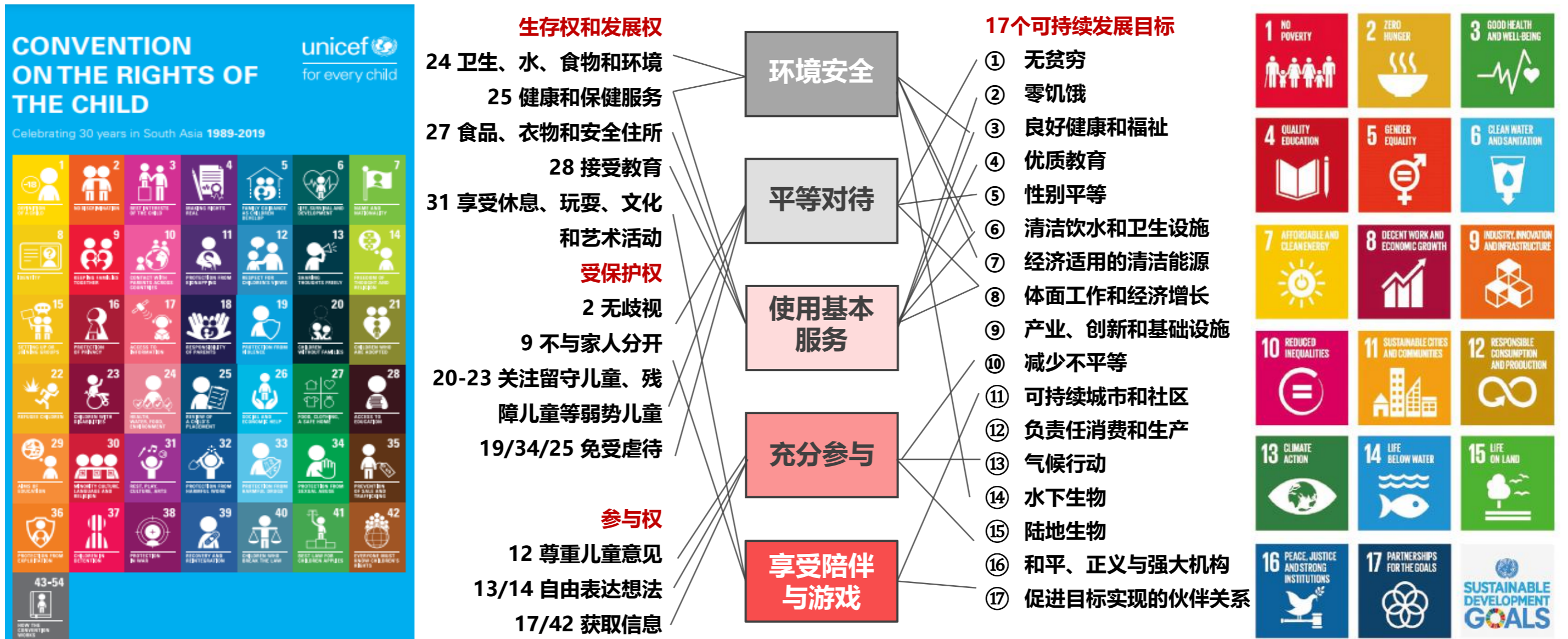


图3-1 保障儿童基本权利与可持续发展目标矩阵

2015-2021年，深圳儿童友好城市建设历程

Construction process of Shenzhen Child-friendly city from 2015 to 2021.



图3-2 2015-2020年，深圳儿童友好城市建设历程

深圳市建设儿童友好城市系列规划

THE SERIES PLANNING FOR BUILDING A CHILD-FRIENDLY CITY IN SHENZHEN



主要内容/Main Contents

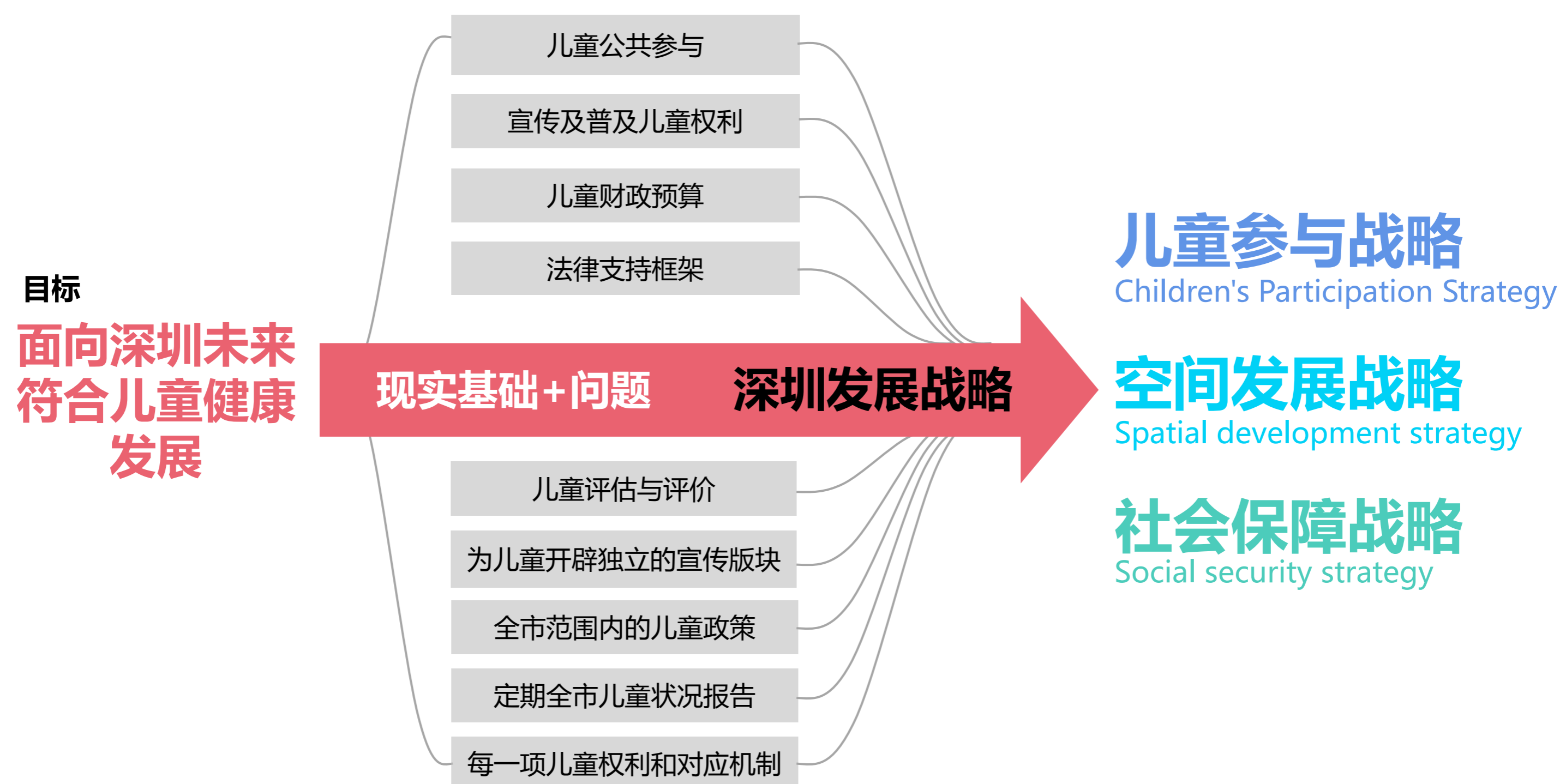
开展了“1+2+4+N”项规划，全流程服务支撑深圳儿童友好城市建设

Launched the "1+2+4+N" plan, provided whole-process planning services to support the construction of Shenzhen child-friendly city.



以儿童友好型城市建设九大版块为基础，结合深圳问题与需求，构建三大核心战略

Based on the nine major sections of child-friendly city construction, combined with Shenzhen's problems and needs, three core strategies have been constructed.



深圳市建设儿童友好城市系列规划

THE SERIES PLANNING FOR BUILDING A CHILD-FRIENDLY CITY IN SHENZHEN

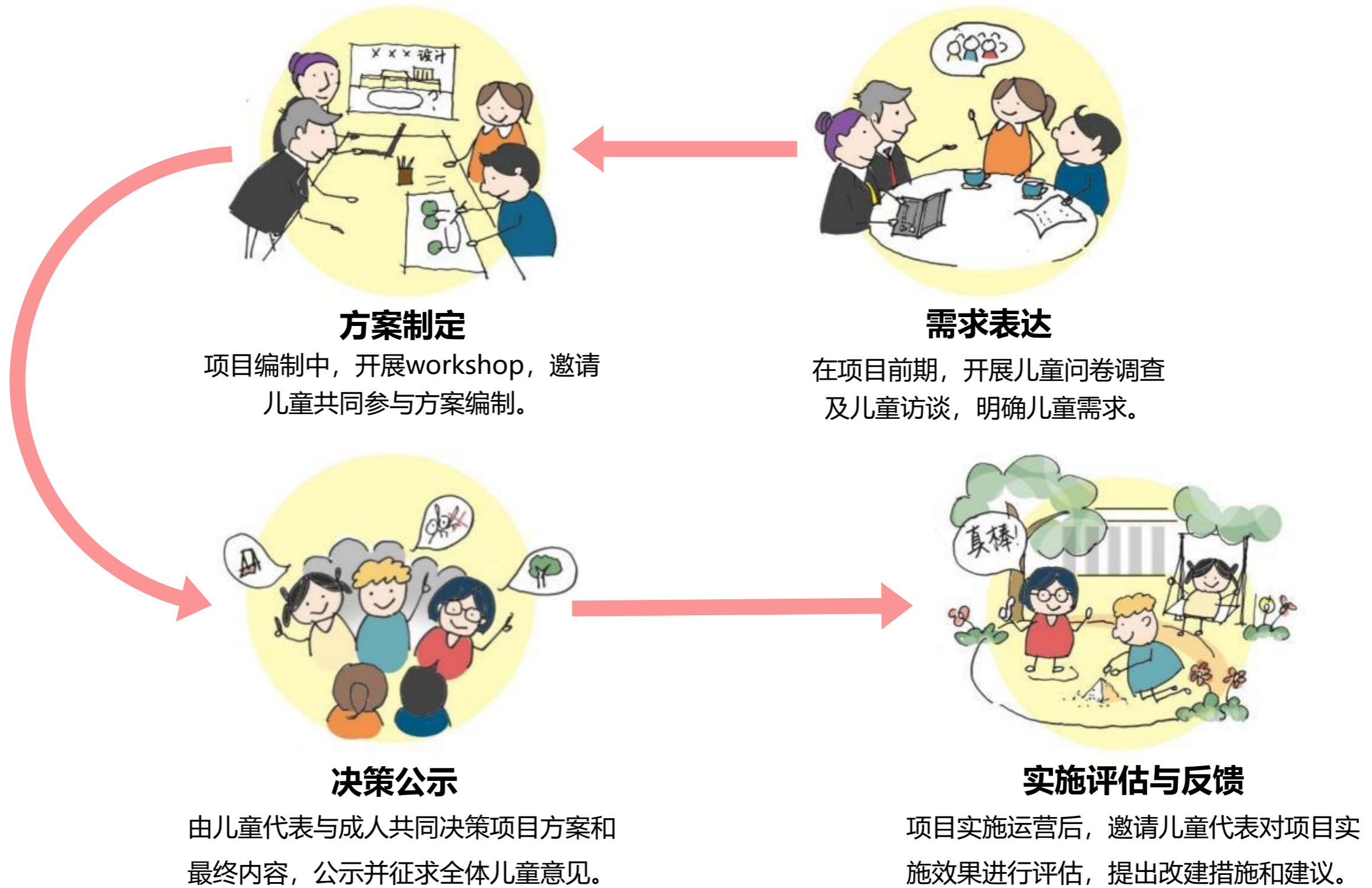


儿童友好型城市

儿童参与战略/Children's participation strategy

从儿童需求获取、空间方案工作坊到后期运营监督全流程下，建立儿童需求从表达到落实的完整机制

Establish a complete mechanism, from children's needs expression to implementation, based on children's needs researches, children space workshops and planning supervision.



探索包括“儿童扎针地图”、“小小规划师”、“空间模型搭建”等儿童参与空间建设技术手段。

Explore multiple children participation planning methods, such as children mapping, child planner practice and so on.



深圳市妇女儿童发展基金会联合大自然保护协会（TNC）、福海街道塘尾社区党群服务中心开展儿童友好海绵社区改造公益项目——为城中村儿童筹建屋顶花园，推动城中村儿童接受自然教育，搭建参与城市治理的机会。

The Shenzhen Women and Children's Development Foundation, together with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and Shenzhen Tangwei Community CCP Service Centre, launched a child-friendly community renovation project - building roof gardens for children in urban villages and providing nature education for them, building a planning participation platform for children in urban villages to take part in local governance.



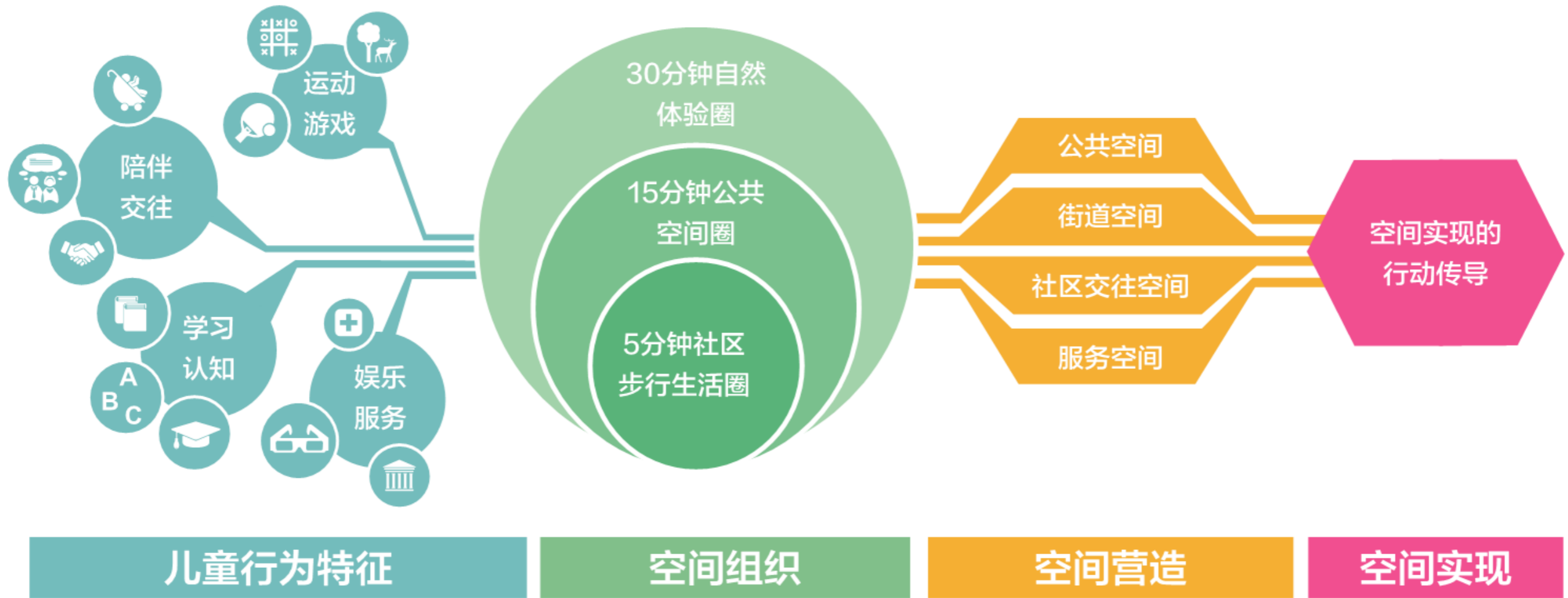
深圳市建设儿童友好城市系列规划

THE SERIES PLANNING FOR BUILDING A CHILD-FRIENDLY CITY IN SHENZHEN

空间拓展战略/Children's space expansion strategy

根据儿童行为特征和需求，构建多层次儿童友好空间体系

Build a multi-level child-friendly space system according to children's behavioral characteristics and needs.



针对深圳高密建成现状，开展了一系列儿童视角下的空间微更新探索，重点关注自然化和可游戏性。

The Series Planning has carried out many small-scale urban regeneration and renovation projects from the perspective of children and focus on natural and playable children space.

深圳市妇儿大厦周边片区儿童友好提升专项研究 Child-Friendly Renovation Project of Shenzhen Women's and Children's Building



改造前：空间功能单一趣味性少



改造后：延伸阅读空间，丰富阅读体验



改造前：空间局促缺少儿童友好元素互动性差



改造后：多样的亲水空间营造简朴、自然、温柔的场所氛围



改造前：公共空间设计单一



改造后：活动广场区品质提升——更丰富的活动空间

深圳市建设儿童友好城市系列规划

THE SERIES PLANNING FOR BUILDING A CHILD-FRIENDLY CITY IN SHENZHEN



儿童友好型城市

针对深圳高密建成现状，开展了一系列儿童视角下的空间微更新探索，重点关注自然化和可游戏性。

The Series Planning has carried out many small-scale urban regeneration and renovation projects from the perspective of children and focus on natural and playable children space.



宝安区立新湖儿童乐园 儿童游戏场地设计

Lixin Lake Children's Park Renovation Project,
Baoan, Shenzhen



深圳市宝安区人才林公园，位于宝安区福永街道凤凰社区凤凰山麓西南处。儿童游戏场地约1600平方米，改造于2020年11月完成。深规院儿童友好研究中心团队配合施工团队，致力于为儿童创造有趣、好玩、安全的游戏空间。团队通过微地形将沙池和水体划分为两块既独立又相通的空间，以较大面积自然沙、水、山空间为活动中心，为儿童提供了自然化的游戏体验。

Talent Forest Park, is located in the southwest of Fenghuang Mountain, Fenghuang Community, Fuyong Street, Bao'an District. Children's play area is about 1,600 square meters, and the renovation completed in November 2020, free to open for citizens. UPDIS Child Friendly Research Center team cooperates with the construction team, committed to creating a funny and safe play space for children. The team divides the sand pool and river into two independent part but connected spaces through micro-topography, providing children with natural game experiences.

设计范围

远期规划范围：6500m²

本次设计范围：2000m²



深圳市宝安区福永街道立新湖儿童游戏场地改造设计项目，位于宝安福永立新湖水库沿岸白石厦街心公园内。儿童游戏场地约3000平方米，于2021年11月开园。项目设计前期开展了儿童参与和调研活动，团队尽力满足儿童提出的需求。团队分别设置0-3岁、4-6岁和7-12岁相对独立的游戏空间，并提供符合相应年龄段心理需求和成长特征的游戏设施。

The renovation design project of Lixinhu Children's Park is located in Baishixia Street Park along the Lixinhu Reservoir in Fuyong, Bao'an. The children's play area is about 3,000 square meters and opened in November 2021. In the early stage of project design, children's participation and research activities were carried out, and the team tried their best to meet the needs of children. The team sets up relatively independent game spaces for 0-3 years group, 4-6 years group and 7-12 years group, and provides game facilities that meet the psychological needs and growth characteristics of children.



宝安区人才林儿童乐园 儿童游戏场地设计

Talent Forest Children's Park Renovation Project,
Baoan, Shenzhen

图片来源：深圳女声、宝安女声、深圳亲子部落

深圳市建设儿童友好城市系列规划

THE SERIES PLANNING FOR BUILDING A CHILD-FRIENDLY CITY IN SHENZHEN



儿童友好型城市

实施情况/Progress status

深圳已成为联合国儿童基金会认定的“创建儿童友好型城市”提名城市之一

Shenzhen has become the only one city in China which became one of the nominated cities for CFC, recognized by UNICEF

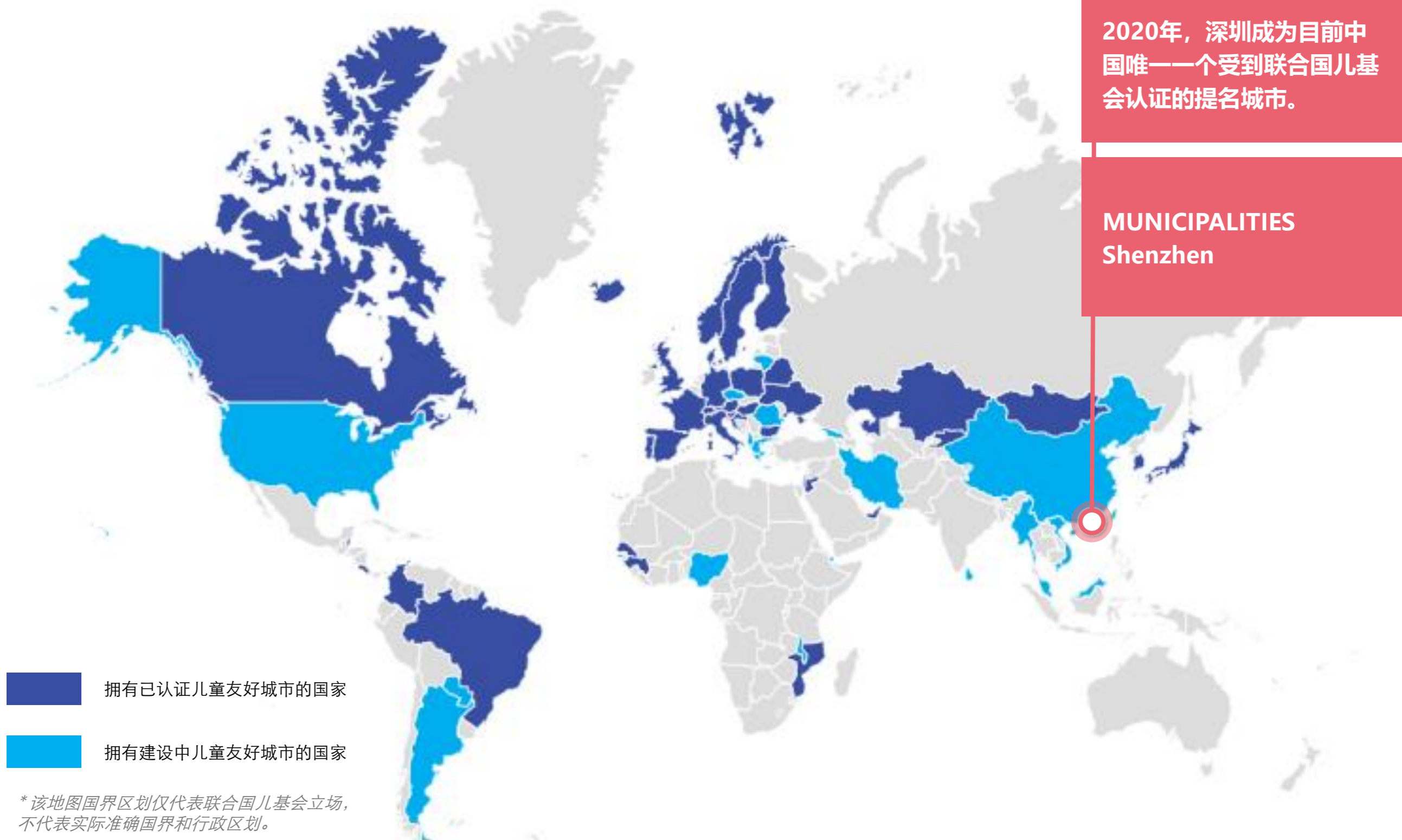
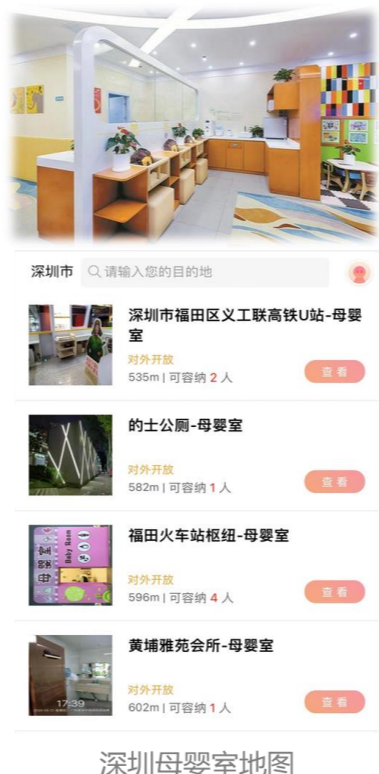


图8-1：联合国儿童基金会儿童友好城市倡议地图 UNICEF Child Friendly Cities Initiatives



经过5年的探索实践，深圳建设儿童友好型城市从最初的“概念”发展为全面铺开的“实景”。截至2021年5月，全市已授牌儿童友好社区32个、儿童友好学校和公园26个、儿童友好医院或社康中心25个。已成立各级各类儿童议事会119个，开展议事活动近千场。通过儿童参与活动与立体化宣传相结合，儿童友好理念、儿童优先原则更加深入人心，儿童参与城市发展的热情空前高涨。深圳在“在地化”和“本土化”实践中进一步加强探索，积极联合市规划设计部门，将儿童友好理念和规范纳入《深圳城市规划标准与准则》（简称“深标”）。

After 5 years of exploration and practice, Shenzhen's construction of a child-friendly city has developed from the initial "concept" to a "real scene". As of May 2021, there are 32 child-friendly communities, 26 child-friendly schools and parks, and 25 child-friendly hospitals or social health centers in the city. Shenzhen has established 119 children's councils at all levels. Nearly 1,000 child participation activities were carried out. The concept of child-friendliness and the principle of children's priority are more deeply rooted in the hearts of the planners and citizens. Children's enthusiasm for participating in urban planning is strong. Shenzhen has also incorporated child-friendly concepts and construction guidance into the "Shenzhen Urban Planning Standards and Guidelines" ("Shenbiao" for short).

已改造完成的公共空间深受市民喜爱，成为新的“网红”打卡点，产生了良好的社会效益

The renovated public space, parks and squares are loved by the citizens and became new city images and popular check-in points, which produced good social benefits.



图8-2：宝安区人才林儿童乐园儿童游戏场地

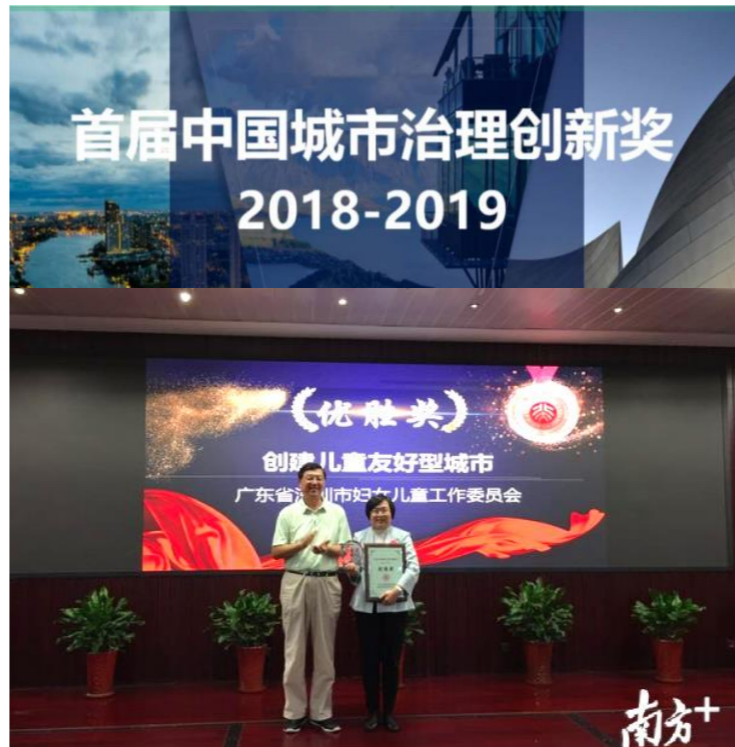


图8-3：获首届中国城市治理创新优胜奖



图8-4：2021年深港世界儿童日纪念活动