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Planning strategy of green economy city from the perspective of low carbon and environmental protection

Feng Yan

School of Urban Construction, Yangtze University, Jingzhou, China
fyfloo_cn@sina.com

Abstract: *At the current stage, in order to promote the all-round development of low-carbon economy, the development model of building green industry has been introduced into urban construction and planning. In this context, in order to promote urban construction and development, carry out the research on the planning strategy of green economy city from the perspective of low-carbon environmental protection. On the basis of fully clarifying the practical significance of low-carbon and green economy city planning, clarify the development objectives of low-carbon and environment-friendly cities, from building a comprehensive and intensive city; Build a high-quality low-carbon green transportation system; Put forward relevant planning strategies from the aspects of building green space system and ecological economic unit. It is expected to provide guidance for promoting low-carbon cities into the public vision and provide innovative ideas for the future development and construction of cities.*

Keywords: *Low Carbon Environmental Protection; Strategy; Plan; City; Economic Type; Green*

1. Introduction

At present, the construction level of urbanization is constantly improving, and the influx of a large number of people makes energy consumption become the main problem in urban construction. In order to promote the sustainable development of urban construction, we must take the improvement of energy utilization as the goal from the perspective of low-carbon and environmental protection, and realize the new urban planning. In the process of operation, the carbon emission of cities is often too intensive. Realizing low-carbon and environmental friendly cities is the main construction problem faced by people at present. From the perspective of low-carbon environmental protection, cities with the characteristics of green economy need to involve many aspects in the planning process, so it improves the difficulty of planning to a certain extent. Although relevant researchers at home and abroad have carried out in-depth exploration, there are still many problems to be solved. For example, there is a lack of measurement methods for carbon emissions in cities, and there is a lack of reliable systems and mechanisms in the planning process. Therefore, the planning and construction of green economy city is a very complex system engineering project, which requires the full cooperation of various industries and departments. Only in this way can we ensure the orderly progress of urban planning [1]. In the current perspective of low-carbon environmental protection, urban planning is an important construction source. Therefore, when actually carrying out various planning tasks, we should fully keep pace with the times and apply the concept of low-carbon environmental protection to practice, so as to promote the good construction and development of the city. Based on this, this paper studies the planning strategy of green economy city from the perspective of low-carbon environmental protection.

2. Practical significance of low-carbon green economy city planning

In the process of urban development and construction, integrating the concept of low-carbon and green development plays the most significant role in urban development, which is to improve and optimize the urban ecological environment. The city can be regarded as a comprehensive ecosystem integrating social economy, social groups, industries and other structures. Once there is a lack of organizational structure or elements in this ecosystem, the urban social development will be unbalanced.

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Therefore, the urban development process integrated into the proposed concept can be regarded as a process of improving the comprehensive resistance of the city [2]. Through the rational planning of urban development, we can achieve higher efficiency for different preset structures in the city. In this way, we can improve the macro development ability of the city in the region, improve the utilization rate of the existing energy in the city, and ensure that the city has strong self-regulation ability and macro-control ability when encountering force majeure factors or problems in construction, Solve the negative interference of external environmental risks on social development, so as to optimize urban environmental construction and improve the ability of urban sustainable development [3]. To sum up, from the perspective of low-carbon environmental protection, building a green economy city is a work of practical significance.

3. Low carbon environmental protection city development goal

In order to realize the sustainable development of the city, the core goal of urban construction should be to reduce urban atmospheric environmental pollution and improve urban ecological restoration and development capacity. This requires the social groups living in the city to adjust their personal consumption concept, life mode and travel mode in time. At the same time, cities should also increase the use of new energy in this process to avoid excessive consumption of non renewable energy [4]. In short, when developing environmental protection cities, we need to adjust the internal structure of the city from the macro perspective of industrial development, starting from different levels such as high efficiency, low energy consumption, low cost, low pollution and low emission, so as to ensure that the overall design of the city has development advantages and realize the coordinated development ability of residents and social environment in the city.

4. Planning Strategy of green economy city from the perspective of low-carbon environmental protection

4.1. Building a city with strong comprehensiveness and high density

In order to solve the problems existing in the social development of the city, optimize the urban environment and improve the urban ecological restoration capacity and sustainable development capacity, this chapter proposes to take "high density" and "high comprehensiveness" as the core objectives in the construction of the city, and shorten the distance between different regions through the compact treatment of the internal structure of the city, Realize the reduction of vehicle exhaust emission from the source. For example, mixed land can be used for urban construction in the design to reduce the travel frequency of private vehicles [5]. At the same time, more and more citizens choose to travel by bus to realize the constraints on urban carbon emissions. At the same time, this measure can ensure the effective improvement of the existing land utilization rate of the city, save land resources and ensure the improvement of the density of building clusters through the integration of transportation and vehicles. When all land in the residential area is planned as urban construction land, public transportation will be more convenient. On the contrary, it will be inconvenient to drive a private car. People will be more inclined to use public transportation to optimize the urban atmospheric environment in this way.

4.2. Build a high-quality low-carbon green transportation system

In order to further implement or promote this work, the concept of green environmental protection can be introduced into the construction of urban transportation system, so as to ensure that public transportation, including subway and shared bicycle, can be provided every 1.0KM in the city. The planning and design of urban transportation system in this way can not only alleviate the problem of traffic congestion, but also improve the travel ability of urban residents, so as to provide more convenient environment and conditions for the life of residents. In the green design of travel tools, we can try to introduce new energy technology, use electric vehicles instead of fuel vehicles, develop modern energy and help the development of new energy in China.

In addition, when planning the transportation system, we should pay attention to the diversification of transportation network layout, try to shorten the distance between different stations, ensure that passengers walk less after getting off, and improve the convenience of public transport, so as to meet the living and daily travel needs of more residents. At the same time, strengthen the development of

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public transport system, highlight the advantages of public transport, and make public transport recognized by the public in the real sense.

4.3. Constructing green space system and ecological economic unit

In addition to the above measures, the measures of building green ecological units in urban construction can also be adopted to transform the existing urban planning and deployment. For example, build a perfect green space system in the city and plant a large number of green vegetation around the city to avoid the irregular expansion of the surrounding land in the development and construction of the city. At present, some cities have tried to use this design mode in their construction. Although this design scheme also has some disadvantages for urban development, it has a strong improvement effect on the urban ecological environment and is more conducive to the construction of low-carbon and environment-friendly cities.

At the same time, the way of establishing ecological units can be adopted to integrate ecosystems with different characteristics to ensure the diversification of urban internal ecosystems. For example, the integrated development of farmland and wetland can beautify the urban landscape and ensure the suitability of farmland. In short, urban planning in this way is beneficial to urban development.

5. Conclusions

For urban planning and construction, it is related to the quality of life of every people and the future development of various industries. In order to fully integrate the concept of low-carbon environmental protection into urban construction, this paper puts forward several strategies to realize the planning of green economy cities through the above discussion. In the actual planning process, in addition to the above discussion in this paper, we should also start from strengthening the construction of urban public system and optimizing urban green space, so as to promote the further improvement of urban low-carbon capacity and carbon sequestration capacity. In addition to combining urban planning with local conditions, we should carry out urban planning and promote urban development in accordance with their own advanced conditions.

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