

Analog simulation of urban construction land supply and demand in Chang-Zhu-Tan Urban Agglomeration based on land intensive use

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Abstract: Urban land intensive use is an important indicator in harmonizing the relationship between land supply and demand. The system dynamics (SD) can be used to construct the feedback loop between urban construction land supply and demand and index variable function. Based on this, this study built a supply and demand system dynamic model of urban construction land for Chang-Zhu-Tan urban agglomeration. This model can simulate the change trends of supply and demand of construction land, industrial land, and residential land in 2016–2030 by three scenarios of low, medium, and high intensity modes. The results showed that the scale of construction land of urban agglomeration is expanding, with a rapid increase rate for the urban construction land. The scale and speed of land use based on the three intensity modes existed differences. The large scale and supply of construction land in the low intensity mode caused easily the waste of land resources. In high intensity mode, the scale and supply of construction land were reduced against the healthy development of new-type urbanization. In the medium intensity mode, the scale and supply of land use adapted to the socio-economic development and at the same time reflected the concept of modern urban development. In addition, the results of this study found that the proportion of industrial land in construction land ranged from 15% to 21%, which increased year by year in the low intensity mode, and decreased slowly and stabilized in medium and high intensity modes. The proportion of residential land in construction land ranged from 27% to 35%, which decreased in the low and the medium intensity modes, and maintained a high level in the higher intensity mode. This study contributes to provide scientific reference for decision-making optimization of land supply and demand, urban planning, and land supply-side reform.

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1 Introduction

Land intensive use that is an important factor of influencing urban growth is closely correlated with economic development and city scale. With the rapid urbanization, land use patterns with the core driving factors of “land finance” and “land investment” bring economic growth and rapid increases of supply and scale of urban construction land (Peng *et al.*, 2014). In China, the area of construction land increased 1004 km² per 1% increase in urbanization rate in 1980–2005, and increased 3460 km² in 2006–2030. Due to the regulation of the land policy, small amounts of land with authority approval aggravated contradictions between land supply and demand (Fang and Ma, 2013). Compared with urbanization patterns of land intensive use of developed countries, Chinese land use change caused prominent socio-economic and ecological problems, for example, high quality farmlands and ecological land were occupied due to unlimited urban sprawl and low efficiency of land use (He and Ni, 2013). The Central Work Conference on Urbanization held in December 2013 indicated that improving urban land use efficiency is the main parts of advancing new-type urbanization, and revealed the importance and urgency of strengthening land intensive use (Peng *et al.*, 2014). Therefore, urbanization process should drive land use to be intensive and high efficient, and implement the balance between land supply and demand for improving the quality of urbanization.

Urban land intensive use has currently been the hotspot issues and key areas of the study of urban land use change (Zhao *et al.*, 2010). Researchers have discussed the meaning of land intensive use (Xie *et al.*, 2006; Yang, 2007), comprehensive measure (Wang *et al.*, 2010; Chen *et al.*, 2013), spatiotemporal evolution (He and Xiu, 2011; Deng *et al.*, 2012), and driving mechanism from different perspectives and spatiotemporal scale (Wu and Qu, 2007; Wang and Ji, 2008). A large number of methods were also used to improve land intensive assessment method, such as PSR model, STIRPAT model, GPCA method, improved entropy model, polygon graphic method, and RS method (Yin *et al.*, 2007; Zhu and Cao, 2011; Li *et al.*, 2012; Sun and Chen, 2012; Zhang *et al.*, 2012; Zhou *et al.*, 2012). In addition, the studies on the coordination between urbanization process and land intensive use, the effect of industrial structure on urban land intensive use, the spatiotemporal evolution of inner coordination of land intensive use, the relationship between construction of new district and land intensive use have been developed (Yang and Lang, 2011; Zhou *et al.*, 2012; Fan *et al.*, 2014; Zhang *et al.*, 2014). Many studies found that urban land use is interactions with land supply and demand, land resource optimization, and urban growth and sprawl (Zhou and He *et al.*, 2006; Taleai *et al.*, 2007; Susannah *et al.*, 2008; Zhang *et al.*, 2008; Fan and Zhang, 2012; Wang *et al.*, 2014; Xiong *et al.*, 2016). However, the relationship between land intensive use and land supply and demand, especially simulation model and prediction of urban construction land supply and demand, are less studied. In addition, a study focused on urban agglomeration which has the characteristics of rapid expansion of urban land and significant contradiction between supply and demand of land resource is lacking.

This study will use the system dynamics (SD) to build a simulation decision system

model of land supply and demand of construction land for analyzing the change trends and relationship between supply and demand of land resource based on the low, medium, and high intensity modes in Changsha-Zhuzhou-Xiangtan (Chang-Zhu-Tan) urban agglomeration. Simulating the development of future land supply and demand contributes to provide a reference for decision-making optimization of land supply and demand, advancing urbanization and land regulation in a coordinated manner, and land supply-side structural reform.

2 Study area and method

2.1 Study area

Chang-Zhu-Tan urban agglomeration is selected as the study area, which is located in the northeastern part of the province, China. It is the core area of urbanization and economic development of Hunan Province, and the test area of “two-oriented society”. It covers an area of 28,000 km² with a total population of 14.50 million, urbanization rate of 66.8%, and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of 1368.19 billion yuan (43.8% of the province’s total). With rapid urbanization, the scale of land use and the urban built-up area were continuously expanding with intense exploitation of land. The area of construction land increased from 232.51 km² to 485.79 km² in 2000–2014, and the scale of land use increased 253.28 km². A large-scale suburban land was expropriated with only cultivated land area of 0.0533 ha/person, which approaches the security line determined by FAO. Therefore, the contradiction between supply and demand of land in the study area is increasingly serious.

2.2 Study method and data collection

2.2.1 Study method

Land intensive use in China is an inevitable choice due to more population with less land and rapid urbanization (Fan *et al.*, 2014). The overall urban land intensive use can reflect urban land supply for determining to what extent meets urban land demand. Therefore, land intensive use becomes a key indicator for balancing the contraction between land supply and demand (Gu *et al.*, 2010; Xiong *et al.*, 2016). The influencing factors of urban land supply and demand system include resources and environment, economic development, production and living, and policies and systems, which have a complicated interaction between each other. The conventional evaluation methods are difficult to be used to analyze the structure and feature of supply and demand system of land. Therefore, this study will use the principles and analytical methods of SD to build the simulation model and the feedback relationship between elements of land supply and demand system for analyzing the internal relationship between land intensive use and construction land supply and demand, and simulating and predicting change trends of land indexes based on the low, medium, and high intensity modes.

SD is an approach to understanding the nonlinear behavior of complex systems over time using stocks, flows, internal feedback loops, table functions and time delays (Li *et al.*, 2013a; 2013b). It is widely applied to strategic analysis and optimal decision making of complicated integral system including society, economy, environment, and management. The process of solving problems using SD mainly includes: 1) defining the purpose of modelling

and system boundaries; 2) determining feedback mechanism and developing system structure analysis; 3) constructing causal relationship, building system model, and revising parameters according to the simulation results; and 4) applying and optimizing the strategy experiment. This study used a Vensim-PLE software to build a supply and demand system dynamic simulation model of construction land for dynamic simulation and prediction of supply and demand of construction land.

2.2.2 Data collection

Due to data availability, the area of construction land use and social economic data were collected from China statistical yearbook of urban construction, statistical yearbooks and statistical bulletins of the national economic and social development of Hunan Province, Changsha City, Zhuzhou City, and Xiangtan City, and overall city planning, land use planning, land utilization alteration data of Changsha, Zhuzhou, and Xiangtan. Vacancy rates of industrial land and residential land, and land reserves were acquired from conservation intensive assessment report of Hunan Province land resources, land intensive use assessment report of Hunan Province industrial park, Chang-Zhu-Tan urban expansion and land change dynamic monitoring report, and report of supply, conservation intensive use evaluation, and vacancy of construction land in Changsha, Zhuzhou, and Xiangtan (Xiong *et al.*, 2016).

3 Construction of the supply and demand system dynamic model of construction land in Chang-Zhu-Tan urban agglomeration

3.1 System space boundary

The space boundary of supply and demand of land is the urban districts of Chang-Zhu-Tan urban agglomeration with a total area of 3438.15 km², which includes urban-level districts of Furong, Tianxin, Kaifu, Yuelu, and Yuhua of Changsha, Tianyuan, Lusong, Hetang, Shifeng of Zhuzhou, and Yuhu and Yuetang of Xiangtan. The equation of system simulation model was constructed based on the collected data for the years 2001–2013 with the year 2000 as base year. It was then used to predict supplies and demands of construction land, industrial land, and residential land for the years 2016–2030 with the time step of one year.

3.2 System modeling indicator and feedback relationship

The supply and demand system dynamic model was constructed with Vensim-PLE software based on the characteristics of supply and demand of land and socio-economic development. Table 1 shows the variables the simulation model used. Housing price and industrial power consumption and enterprise quantity above designated size can indirectly reflect scale of land use for influencing land intensive use level. The fluctuation of housing price influences local government for constituting land use policy, further influences supply of residential land, and at the same time stimulates market to demand of residential land. The unbalanced supply and demand of land will therefore influence land intensive use. Industrial power consumption above designated size reveals the scale and efficiency of industrial economic development and correlates with demand of industrial land. To a certain extent, the efficiency will affect land intensive use. Enterprise quantity above designated size can reflect the quantity of industrial land, which also influence land intensive use.

Table 1 Main indexes of land supply and demand system model

Variable name	Variable type	Variable explanation
Scale of construction land	Status variable Z_1	Total construction land
Scale of industrial land	Status variable Z_2	Total industrial land
Scale of residential land	Status variable Z_3	Total residential land
Theoretical demand of construction land	Auxiliary variable F_1	Theoretical demand of construction land with the urban development
Theoretical demand of industrial land	Auxiliary variable F_2	Theoretical demand of industrial land with the urban development
Theoretical demand of residential land	Auxiliary variable F_3	Theoretical demand of residential land with the urban development
Supply of construction land	Auxiliary variable F_4	Annual increase of construction land
Supply of industrial land	Auxiliary variable F_5	Annual increase of industrial land
Supply of residential land	Auxiliary variable F_6	Annual increase of residential land
Basic demand of construction land	Auxiliary variable F_7	Theoretical demand of construction land minus the existing scale
Basic demand of industrial land	Auxiliary variable F_8	Theoretical demand of industrial land minus the existing scale
Basic demand of residential land	Auxiliary variable F_9	Theoretical demand of residential land minus the existing scale
Effective demand of industrial land	Auxiliary variable F_{10}	Basic demand of industrial land minus vacancy
Effective demand of residential land	Auxiliary variable F_{11}	Basic demand of residential land minus vacancy
Population	Table function D_1	Annual population of Chang-Zhu-Tan urban agglomeration
GDP	Table function D_2	Annual GDP of Chang-Zhu-Tan urban agglomeration
Total intensity	Table function D_3	Total intensity of land use every year
Land reservation	Table function D_4	Annual land reservation
Industrial power consumption above designated size	Table function D_5	Annual industrial power consumption above designated size
The number of enterprises above the scale	Table function D_6	The number of enterprises above the scale every year
Housing area per capita	Table function D_7	Annual housing area per capita
Industrial production	Table function D_8	Annual industrial production
Per capita disposable income	Table function D_9	Annual per capita disposable income
Housing price	Table function D_{10}	Annual housing price
Structure index of industrial land	Table function D_{11}	Proportion of industrial land to construction land
Structure index of residential land	Table function D_{12}	Proportion of residential land to construction land
Vacancy rate of industrial land	Table function D_{13}	Annual proportion of vacant industrial land to total industrial land
Vacancy rate of residential land	Table function D_{14}	Annual proportion of vacant residential land to total residential land

This study focused on the supply and demand of land, and used the intensive degree as the measuring indicator of rate control (Gu *et al.*, 2010), which can be used to help adjust land supply and the proportion of all kinds of land supply. The constructed SD model in Figure 1 includes three feedback loops: 1) scale of construction land → demand of construction land → supply of construction land → scale of construction land; 2) scale of industrial land → demand of industrial land → supply of industrial land → scale of industrial land; 3) scale of residential land → demand of residential land → supply of residential land → scale of residential land. In the feedback relationship of 1), the intensive degree and land reserve

quantity are used as the indicators of controlling supply of construction land to adjust the supply and demand of construction land. In the feedback relationship of 2) and 3), structure index and quantities of effective demands of industrial and residential lands are used to adjust the supplies and demands of industrial and residential lands.

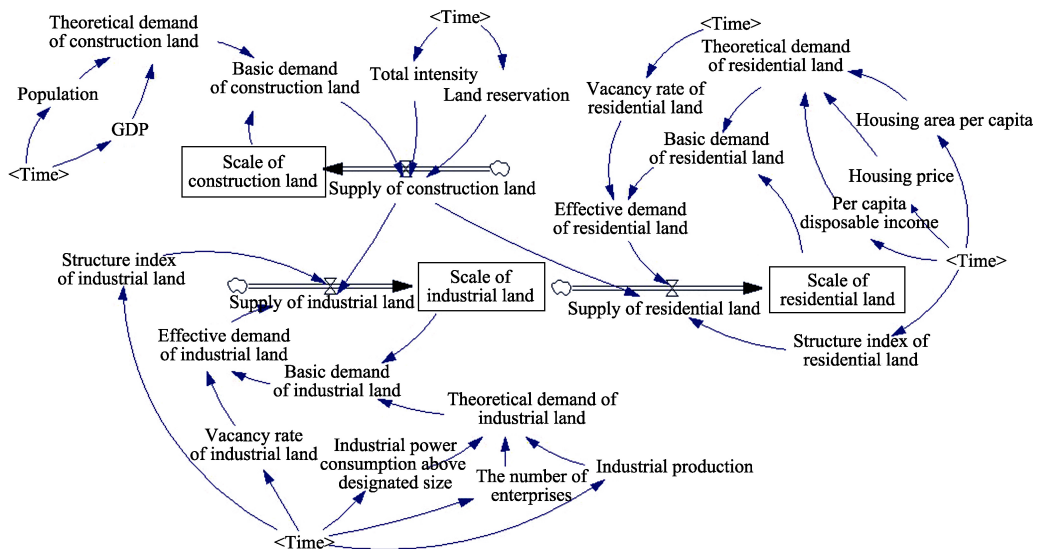


Figure 1 Dynamics model of urban construction land supply and demand system

3.3 Model variable equation

The index variable equation in this study was constructed using mathematical statistical analysis and simulation hypothesis method. The coefficients of index variables were determined by developing a regression analysis based on the index variables in SPSS software. Table 2 shows the result of regression based on the annual population, GDP, and actual demand of construction land in Chang-Zhu-Tan urban agglomeration in 2001–2013. R square of 0.994 indicates that population and GDP can be well used to describe the theoretical demand of construction. Table 3 shows the regression equations of all index variables.

Table 2 The result of regression based on annual population, GDP and actual demand of construction land

Indicator	Unstandardized coefficient		Standard coefficient	t	Sig.
	B	Standard deviation			
Constant	-264.217	81.619	—	-3.237	0.009
Total population	1.576	0.253	0.762	6.220	0.000
GDP	0.013	0.007	0.239	1.947	0.080

3.4 System simulation

The system simulation model of supply and demand of construction land built in Venim-PLE software was used to simulate total population, GDP, and scale of construction land of Chang-Zhu-Tan urban agglomeration in 2001–2013 with 2000 as base year. Table 4 shows that the relative error between simulated and actual values was less than 5%, which is

fairly accurate. Therefore, the system dynamic model can well and reliably simulate the supply and demand of land.

Table 3 Variable equation of system model index

Indicator variable	Equation
Scale of construction land	Status variable $Z_1 = \text{INTEG}$ (Supply of construction land)
Scale of industrial land	Status variable $Z_2 = \text{INTEG}$ (Supply of industrial land)
Scale of residential land	Status variable $Z_3 = \text{INTEG}$ (Supply of residential land)
Theoretical demand of construction land	Auxiliary variable $F_1 = \text{population} * 1.576 + \text{GDP} * 0.013 - 264.217$
Theoretical demand of industrial land	Auxiliary variable $F_2 = \text{industrial production} * 0.0053 + \text{industrial power consumption above designated size} * 0.416 + \text{the number of enterprises above the scale} * 0.0027 + 32.015$
Theoretical demand of residential land	Auxiliary variable $F_3 = \text{housing price} * 0.044 - \text{per capita disposable income} * 0.004 + \text{housing area per capita} * 3.387 - 73.844$
Supply of construction land	Auxiliary variable $F_4 = \text{IF THEN ELSE} (\text{land reservation} * 0.6 - \text{basic demand of construction land} * 1.5(1 - \text{total intensity}) \geq 0, \text{basic demand of construction land} * 1.5(1 - \text{total intensity}), \text{land reservation} * 0.6)$
Supply of industrial land	Auxiliary variable $F_5 = \text{IF THEN ELSE} (1.3 * \text{supply of construction land} * \text{structure index of industrial land} - \text{effective demand of industrial land} \geq 0, \text{effective demand of industrial land}, 1.3 * \text{supply of construction land} * \text{structure index of industrial land})$
Supply of residential land	Auxiliary variable $F_6 = \text{IF THEN ELSE} (1.5 * \text{supply of construction land} * \text{structure index of residential land} - \text{effective demand of residential land} \geq 0, \text{effective demand of residential land}, 1.5 * \text{supply of construction land} * \text{structure index of residential land})$
Basic demand of construction land	Auxiliary variable $F_7 = \text{theoretical demand of construction land} - \text{scale of construction land}$
Basic demand of industrial land	Auxiliary variable $F_8 = \text{theoretical demand of industrial land} - \text{scale of industrial land}$
Basic demand of residential land	Auxiliary variable $F_9 = \text{theoretical demand of residential land} - \text{scale of residential land}$
Effective demand of industrial land	Auxiliary variable $F_{10} = \text{basic demand of industrial land} * (1 - \text{vacancy rate of industrial land})$
Effective demand of residential land	Auxiliary variable $F_{11} = \text{basic demand of residential land} * (1 - \text{vacancy rate of residential land})$

Note: The other indexes, population, GDP, total intensity, land reservation, added value of industry, industrial power consumption above designated size, the number of enterprises above the scale, structure index of industrial land, housing area per capita, per capita disposable income, housing price, structure index of residential land, vacancy rate of industrial land, vacancy rate of residential land

4 Scheme simulation and results

4.1 Scheme simulation

The three scenario hypotheses of the land supply and demand model were conducted according to the selected standard of control variables for comprehensively understanding the supply and demand of urban construction land based on different development modes (Gu *et al.*, 2010; Xiong *et al.*, 2016). The first scenario hypothesis: based on the development mode of low intensity, it resulted in the low and annually decreased land use intensity, high vacancy rate of land, low structure index of residential land, the structure index of industrial land of high level, housing area per capita, industrial power consumption above designated size, and the number of enterprises above the scale of rapid growth, and housing price and

Table 4 Simulation data and statistic data of land supply and demand system in Chang-Zhu-Tan urban agglomeration

Year	Total population/10 ⁴ persons			GDP/10 ⁸ yuan			Increase value of industry/10 ⁸ yuan			Scale of construction land/km ²		
	Actual value	Simulation value	Deviation%	Actual value	Simulation value	Deviation %	Actual value	Simulation value	Deviation%	Actual value	Simulation value	Deviation %
2001	324.94	324.94	0.00	759.36	759.36	0.00	267.03	267.03	0.00	255.07	255.07	0.00
2002	328.80	335.41	2.01	830.85	860.33	3.55	293.25	304.96	3.99	268.81	272.75	1.47
2003	339.20	344.62	1.60	900.23	884.38	1.76	312.30	314.79	0.80	287.01	290.81	1.32
2004	349.93	352.06	0.61	1104.15	1062.33	3.79	362.60	345.96	4.59	300.22	303.36	1.05
2005	361.00	359.31	0.47	1349.64	1346.61	0.22	421.74	404.36	4.12	314.05	317.31	1.04
2006	372.42	365.93	1.74	1645.18	1591.93	3.24	524.14	503.18	4.00	337.74	331.93	1.72
2007	384.19	370.27	3.62	1953.97	1886.14	3.47	699.25	725.90	3.81	356.55	351.40	1.44
2008	396.34	386.06	2.59	2429.29	2486.22	2.34	881.82	906.61	2.81	386.07	379.91	1.60
2009	408.88	409.72	0.21	2994.94	3144.80	5.00	1212.15	1204.76	0.61	423.04	417.31	1.35
2010	421.81	433.63	2.80	3565.72	3695.42	3.64	1496.52	1458.41	2.55	468.25	461.36	1.47
2011	435.15	447.15	2.76	4513.05	4700.14	4.15	1947.60	2012.52	3.33	496.30	495.61	0.14
2012	448.91	448.52	0.09	5112.73	5308.80	3.83	2281.05	2259.65	0.94	514.47	505.78	1.69
2013	463.11	457.92	1.12	5895.84	5921.24	0.43	2416.18	2442.67	1.10	523.12	516.32	1.30

per capita disposable income of slow growth. The second scenario hypothesis: the development mode of medium intensity compared to the development mode of low intensity, it resulted in the medium and annually increased land use intensity, decreased vacancy rate of land, increased structure index of residential land, unchanged structure index of industrial land, housing area per capita, industrial power consumption above designated size, and the number of enterprises above the scale growing slower, and housing price and per capita disposable income growing faster. The third scenario hypothesis: the development mode of high intensity compared to the development modes of low and medium intensities, it resulted in the high and annually increased land use intensity, low vacancy rate of land, the maximum structure index of residential land, structure index of industrial land of rapid decline, annually decreased housing area per capita, industrial power consumption above designated size and the number of enterprises above the scale changing slower, and housing price and per capita disposable income growing fastest. Table 5 shows the index parameters of different prediction scenarios.

4.2 Results

According to the index parameters in Table 5, the index values in 2016–2030 were calculated in Table 6 and then were input in the feedback system of SD with the form of the table function. The prediction results of the scales and supplies of construction, industrial, and residential lands based on different scenarios of intensive development modes and the relationships between supplies and demands of lands were obtained using the simulation model constructed in the Vensim-PLE software.

4.2.1 The analysis of the relationship between supply and demand of construction land

(1) The scale prediction of construction land

Table 5 Main prediction indexes in Chang-Zhu-Tan urban agglomeration from 2016 to 2030

Parameter	Low intensive development mode	Medium intensive development mode	High intensive development mode
Total intensity	0–25, assuming the annual decrease and stable of intensity	25–75, assuming the annual increase and stable of intensity	75–100, assuming the annual increase and stable of intensity
Population	See prediction value in Table 6	See prediction value in Table 6	See prediction value in Table 6
GDP	See prediction value in Table 6	See prediction value in Table 6	See prediction value in Table 6
Increase value of industry	See prediction value in Table 6	See prediction value in Table 6	See prediction value in Table 6
Land reservation	Annual average decline of 1.5%	Annual average decline of 1%	Annual average decline of 0.8%
Vacancy rate of residential land	3%–5%	2%–3%	<1%
Housing area per capita	Annual average growth of 2.5%	Annual average growth of 1.5%	Annual average decline of 2%
Housing price	Annual average growth of 2.5%	Annual average growth of 5%	Annual average growth of 8%
Per capita disposable income	Annual average growth of 4%	Annual average growth of 7%	Annual average growth of 10%
Structure index of residential land	0.20–0.26	0.26–0.32	0.32–0.40
Vacancy rate of industrial land	Annual average growth of 2%	Annual average decline of 1%	Annual average decline of 3%
Industrial power consumption above designated size	Annual average growth of 7%	Annual average growth of 3%	Annual average growth of 1%
The number of enterprises above the scale	Annual average growth of 4%	Annual average growth of 2%	Annual average growth of 1%
Structure index of industrial land	Annual average growth of 2%	Keeping unchanged	Annual average decline of 1%

Table 6 Prediction of population, GDP, and industrial production in Chang-Zhu-Tan urban agglomeration from 2016 to 2030

Year	Population (10 ⁴)	GDP (10 ⁸ yuan)	Increase value of industry (10 ⁸ yuan)
2016	493.33	7639.87	3003.56
2017	505.09	8258.70	3195.79
2018	516.84	8886.36	3397.13
2019	528.60	9499.52	3597.56
2020	540.35	10116.99	3802.62
2021	552.10	10744.24	4004.16
2022	563.86	11388.90	4204.36
2023	575.61	12060.84	4410.38
2024	587.37	12748.31	4617.66
2025	599.12	13462.22	4820.84
2026	610.87	14202.64	5008.85
2027	622.63	14955.38	5194.18
2028	634.38	15703.15	5386.37
2029	646.14	16425.49	5574.89
2030	657.89	17131.79	5758.86

The prediction results of construction land scale based on the development modes of low, medium, and high intensities are shown in Figure 2. The areas of urban construction land under the three development modes in 2030 were 1003.05 km², 959.15 km², and 769.96 km², respectively. The construction land scale increased rapidly in the development modes of low and medium intensities from 2016 to 2030, and the annual growth rates of land use were 4.2% and 3.7%. The construction land scale increased slowly in the development mode of high intensity from 2016 to 2030, and the annual growth rate of land use was 2.3%.

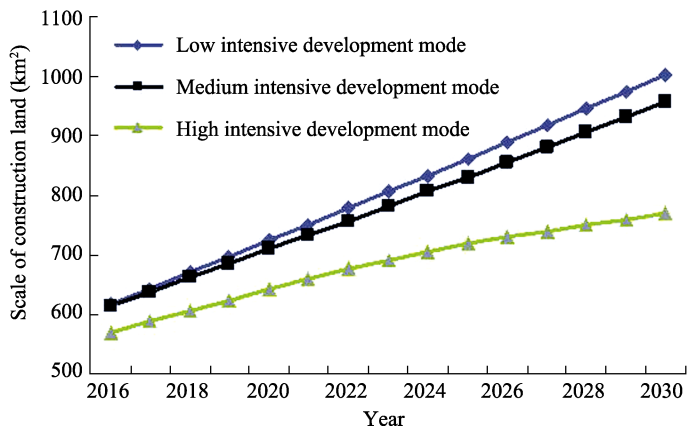


Figure 2 Construction land scale in different intensive development modes

(2) The supply prediction of construction land

The supply changes of construction land based on different development modes are shown in Figures 3–5. In order of the supplies of construction land from low to high, the development modes are as follows: high intensity, medium intensity, and low intensity. The supply change of construction land was stable in the development modes of low and medium intensities, and decreased annually in the high intensive development mode.

(3) The relationship analysis between intensity and land supply and demand in different development modes

The extremum method was used for the dimensionless treatments of the intensity and the proportion of supply to demand to analyze the relationship between intensity and land supply and demand. Figure 3 shows that the demand and supply of urban construction land are increasing in the low intensive development mode. The ever-increasing proportion of supply to demand indicates that the supply of land can meet the demand. The scale of construction land increases rapidly. The increasing land supply and decreasing land intensive use indicate that the extensive land use patterns and inefficient land use will be easy to result in a waste of land supply and the low effective demand of land use. This development mode in the limited land resources will cause the infinite extension of construction land against the control of the scale of construction land.

Figure 4 shows the relationship between supply and demand of construction land in the medium intensive development mode from 2016 to 2030. The efficiency of inner urban construction land use is improving and the demand of construction land meets the actual

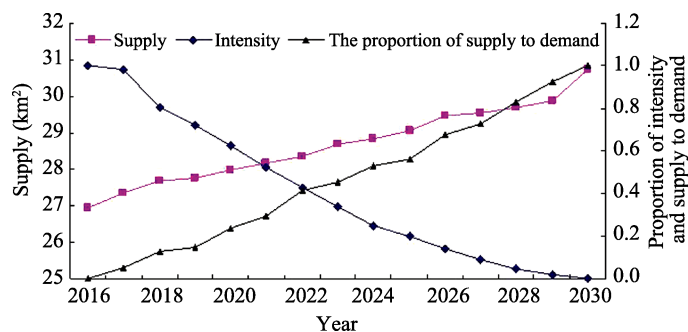


Figure 3 The relationship between land supply and demand in the low intensive development mode

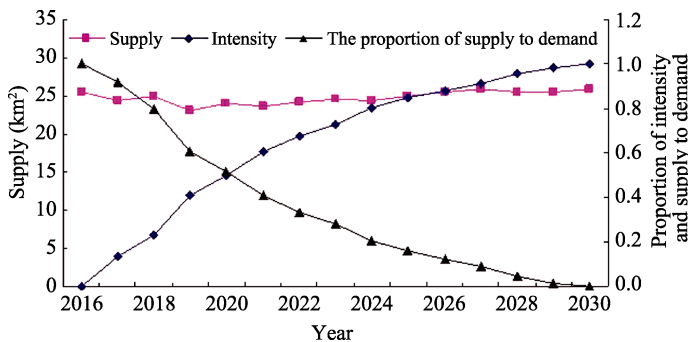


Figure 4 The relationship between land supply and demand in the medium intensive development mode

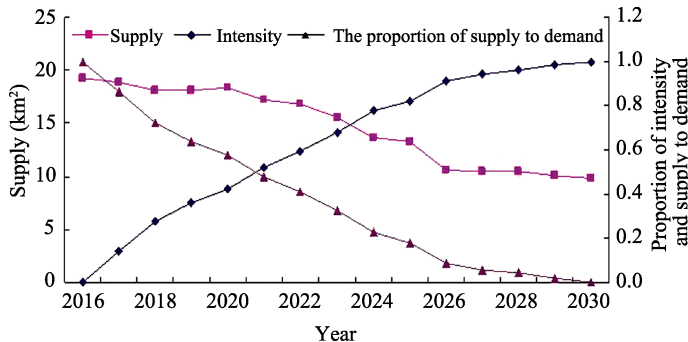


Figure 5 The relationship between land supply and demand in the high intensive development mode

demand in the development mode. Figure 5 shows that the proportion of supply to demand had a trend of decreasing, which indicates that 1) the actual demand of the construction land is controlled in the range of minimum; 2) the scale of land use is controlled effectively in the source of supply; and 3) the supply of land meets the demand of urban construction land. Therefore, the demand of urban land use controlled in a reasonable range, the scale of urban construction land keeping in the stable level without rapid extension, and the improved efficiency and rationalization of land use can be concluded in the medium intensive development mode. Figure 5 shows that the proportion of supply to demand is decreasing and the scale of land use is increasing slowly in the high intensive development mode due to the reduced land supply. Although land supply and the effective demand of construction land keep a basic balance, the construction land area per capita is decreasing because of the in-

crease of urban population in this mode. These will affect the development and promotion of urbanization, as well as the coordinated development of urban-rural integration.

4.2.2 The analysis of supply and demand of industrial land

(1) The prediction of industrial land scale

The prediction results of industrial land scale in the low, medium, and high intensive development modes are shown in Figure 6. The area of industrial land achieved to 209.67 km² in 2030, with a high increase rate in the low intensive development mode. The reason is that the annual growth rate of the structure index of industrial land is 2%, which has a significant influence on the proportion of industrial land to urban land in this development mode. The scale of industrial land increased slowly in the medium and high intensive development modes, with 142.72 km² and 120.68 km².

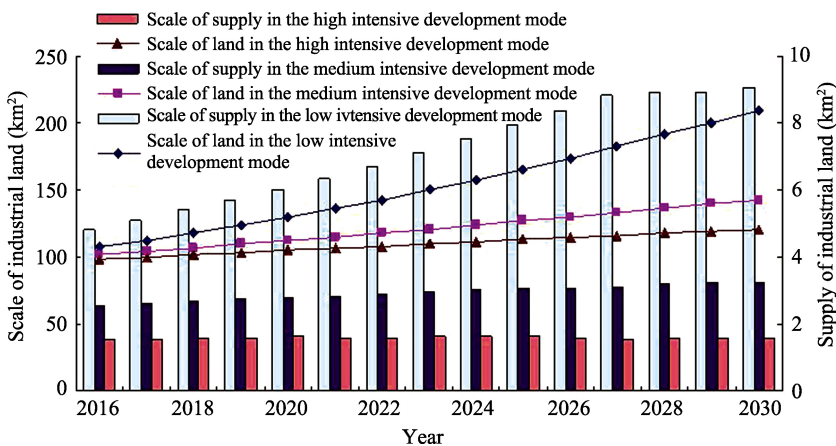


Figure 6 Scale change of industrial land in different intensive development modes

(2) The prediction of industrial land supply

Figure 6 shows the prediction results of industrial land supply of Chang-Zhu-Tan urban agglomeration in 2016–2030. The supply of industrial land increased rapidly year by year and flattened out in the latter period, because the scale of industrial land is closely related with the increases of industrial power consumption and the number of industrial enterprises. The efficiency of urban land use is promoted for eliminating the scale expansion madly with the social economic development. The supply of industrial land in the high intensive development mode was less than that in the medium intensive development mode, and the increases of the supplies in the two modes were slow.

(3) The proportion of industrial land to construction land

Figure 7 shows that the proportions of industrial land to construction land in the three development modes ranged from 15% to 23%. The proportion increased annually in the low intensive development, and decreased slowly and tended to be stable in the medium and high development modes. The high supply of construction land and increased demand of industrial land resulted in more construction land converting to industrial land, with a proportion of 22.89% in the low intensive development mode. The scales of land use in the medium and high intensive development modes were tightly controlled for low proportion of industrial land.

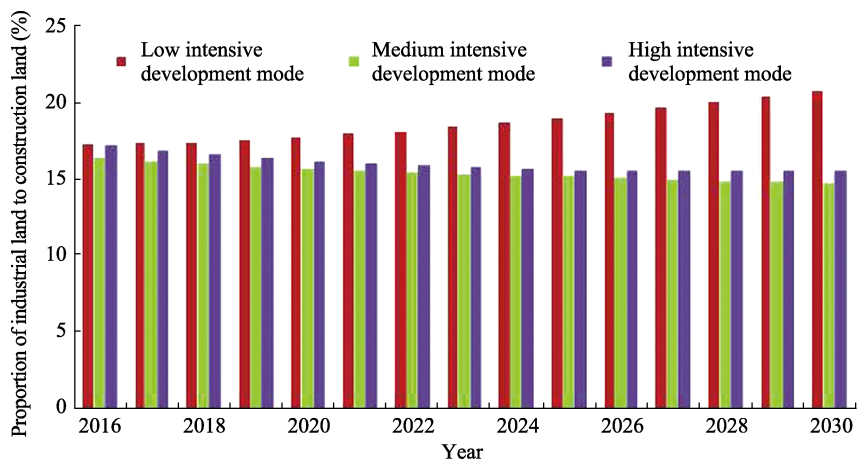


Figure 7 The proportion of industrial land to construction land in different intensive development modes

4.2.3 The prediction of residential land

(1) The prediction of residential land scale

The prediction results of residential land scale in different development modes are shown in Figure 8. The scale of residential land from 2016 to 2030 increased rapidly in the low intensive development mode, increased slowly in the medium intensive development mode, and started to increase slowly from the low level in the latter period in the high intensive development mode. The scales of residential land in the low, medium, and high intensive development modes were 292.11 km², 266.99 km², and 262.26 km², respectively.

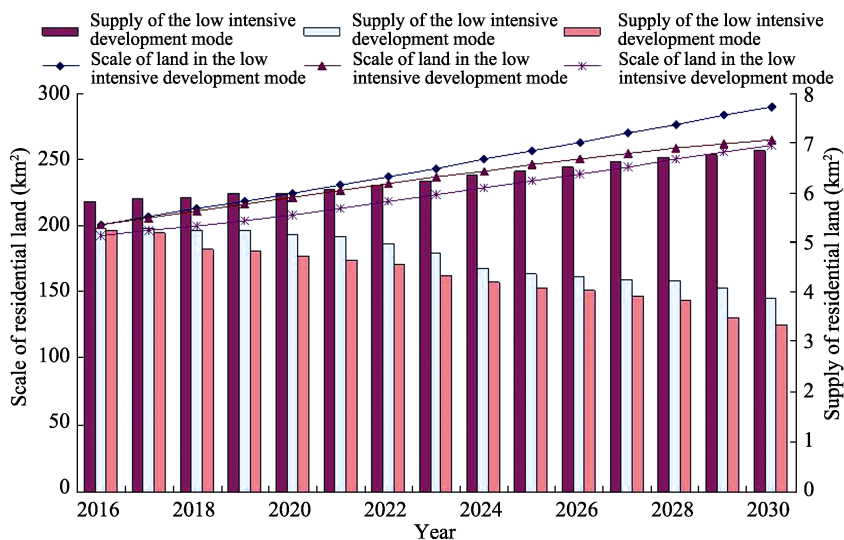


Figure 8 Scale change of residential land in different intensive development modes

(2) The prediction of residential land supply

The supply of residential land in the low intensive development mode was larger than that in the medium and high intensive development modes, which resulted in the large scale of residential land. The supplies in the medium and high intensive development modes decreased obviously, but the scale of residential land in the medium intensive development

mode was larger than that in the high intensive development mode. The share of residential land is decreasing because the total supply of urban construction land was declining with the increase of the intensity.

(3) The proportion of residential land to construction land

Figure 9 shows that the proportions of residential land to construction land in the three development modes ranged from 27% to 35%. The proportion of residential land to construction land declined in the low and medium intensive development modes, because large supply of urban land resulted in the large scale of construction land. The proportion of residential land to construction land maintained at a high level in the high intensive development mode, because the restricted supply of urban land can control the scale of construction land, and high population density increases the demand of residence. The total residential land in the high intensive development mode was lower than that in the low and medium intensive development modes.

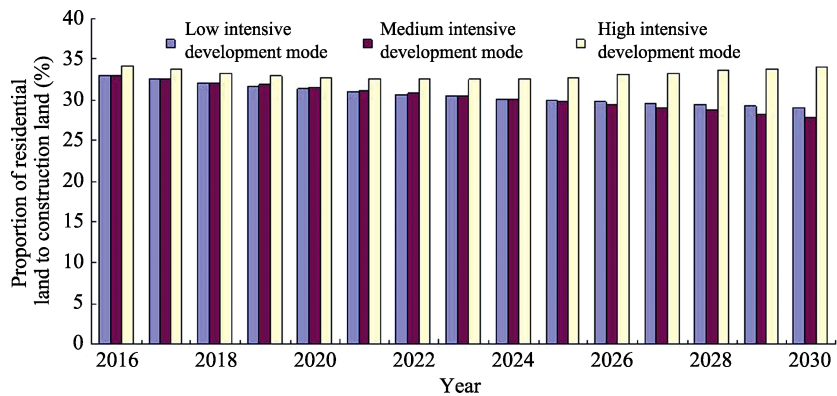


Figure 9 The proportion of residential land to construction land in different intensive development modes

5 Conclusions and discussion

5.1 Conclusions

The improvement of the intensive use level of urban land is the key for implementing the balance of urban land supply and demand and promoting the quality of urbanization. The study on the simulation model of land supply and demand investigated the issue of structural reform of land resource supply for promoting the coordination between the socio-economic development and intensive and efficient uses of land resources. According to the contradiction between land supply and demand and the advantage of system dynamic analyzing the complex problems, the land supply and demand of Chang-Zhu-Tan urban agglomeration were simulated by constructing land supply and demand system model in this study. This model can predict the scenarios and changes of land supply and demand with the low, medium, and high intensities in 2016–2030.

(1) The scale of construction land of urban agglomeration is expanding, with a rapid increase rate. The areas of construction land in 2030 were predicted to be 1003.05 km², 959.15 km², and 769.96 km² in the low, medium, and high intensive development modes respectively. The scales of construction land in the low and medium intensive development modes

increase linearly with the annual growth rates of 4.2% and 3.7%. The scale of construction land in the high intensive development mode increases slowly, with the annual growth rate of 2.3%, and increases more slowly in the latter period.

(2) The supply of land increases rapidly in the low intensive development mode, but the intensive use of land is decreasing. This development mode in the limited land resources will cause the infinite extension of construction land against the control of the scale of construction land. The supply of urban land use and the proportion of supply to demand are decreasing in the high intensive development mode. The slow growth of land use scale is incompatible with the rapid urbanization, which is not conducive to the benign development of the social economy. The scale and supply of land in the medium intensive development mode are appropriate to the urban socio-economic development. The efficiency improvement of urban construction land and the effective controlled land scale can present the concept of modern urban development.

(3) The scale and supply of industrial land increase rapidly, especially in the low intense development mode, because the scale of industrial land is closely related with the increases of industrial power consumption and quantity of industrial enterprise. The increase of supply of industrial land tends to be stable in the medium and high intense development modes, but the supply in the high intense development mode is less than that in the medium intense development mode. The proportions of industrial land to construction land in the three development modes range from 15% to 23%. The proportion increases annually in the low intensive development, and decreases slowly and tends to be stable in the medium and high development modes.

(4) The scale of residential land increases rapidly in the low intensive development mode, increases slowly in the medium intensive development mode, and is in the low level in the high intensive development mode compared to the low and medium development modes. The supply of residential land in the low intensive development mode is larger than that in the medium and high intensive development modes. The proportions of residential land to construction land in the three development modes range from 27% to 35%. The proportion of residential land to construction land declines in the low and medium intensive development modes. The proportion of residential land to construction land maintains at a high level in the high intensive development mode, because the restricted supply of urban land controls the scale of construction land, and high population density increases the demand of residence. The total residential land in the high intensive development mode is lower than that in the low and medium intensive development modes.

5.2 Discussion

(1) The influencing factors of urban land supply and demand system include resources and environment, economic development, production and living, and policies and systems, which have a complicated interaction between each other. The dynamic analysis of supply and demand balance of land resources using the SD method can solve the issue of correlation factor separation in static analysis for describing the change trend of land supply and demand system. The influence indicators of supply and demand changes of urban construction land were simulated. The administrative department according to the settings of different indicators can observe the possible land supply and demand occurred in the land market

for assessing and analyzing the cause of the contradiction between land supply and demand. Then the scientific and reasonable land control and allocation plan were proposed for promoting conservation and intensive use of land resources, building resource-conserving society, promoting coordination between socio-economic development and the carrying capacity of land resources, and ensuring the steady and rapid socio-economic development.

(2) The simulation model and coordination of urban land supply and demand system from land intensive use perspective are still studied using the SD theoretical method because of the complexity of land supply and demand system. Therefore, the constructions of indicators and models, and scheme simulation have varying degrees of insufficiency and flaw. The development of Chang-Zhu-Tan urban agglomeration has shifted from extension-oriented development to intension-oriented development together with extension-oriented development. The driving force of the development of tertiary industry, ecological construction, and the control of real estate to urban land is being enhanced. The influence of these factors should be considered in the selection of evaluation indicator, and the construction and the parameter settings of dynamic model. The analyses of the association and impact mechanism between supply and demand of land use and the rate and quality of urbanization, urban development orientation, and land ecology policy should be strengthened. In addition, some indicators, e.g., vacancy rates of industrial land and residential land in some years, being calculated because of the limited materials, statistical range change, and the adjustment of administrative district, will affect the accuracy of results. Therefore, the selection of indicator of simulation modeling and the construction of the model need to be optimized. The interactive mechanism between land intensive use and land supply and demand, spatial allocation of land resources, and spatial relationship of land use of urban agglomeration, need to be further studied.

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