

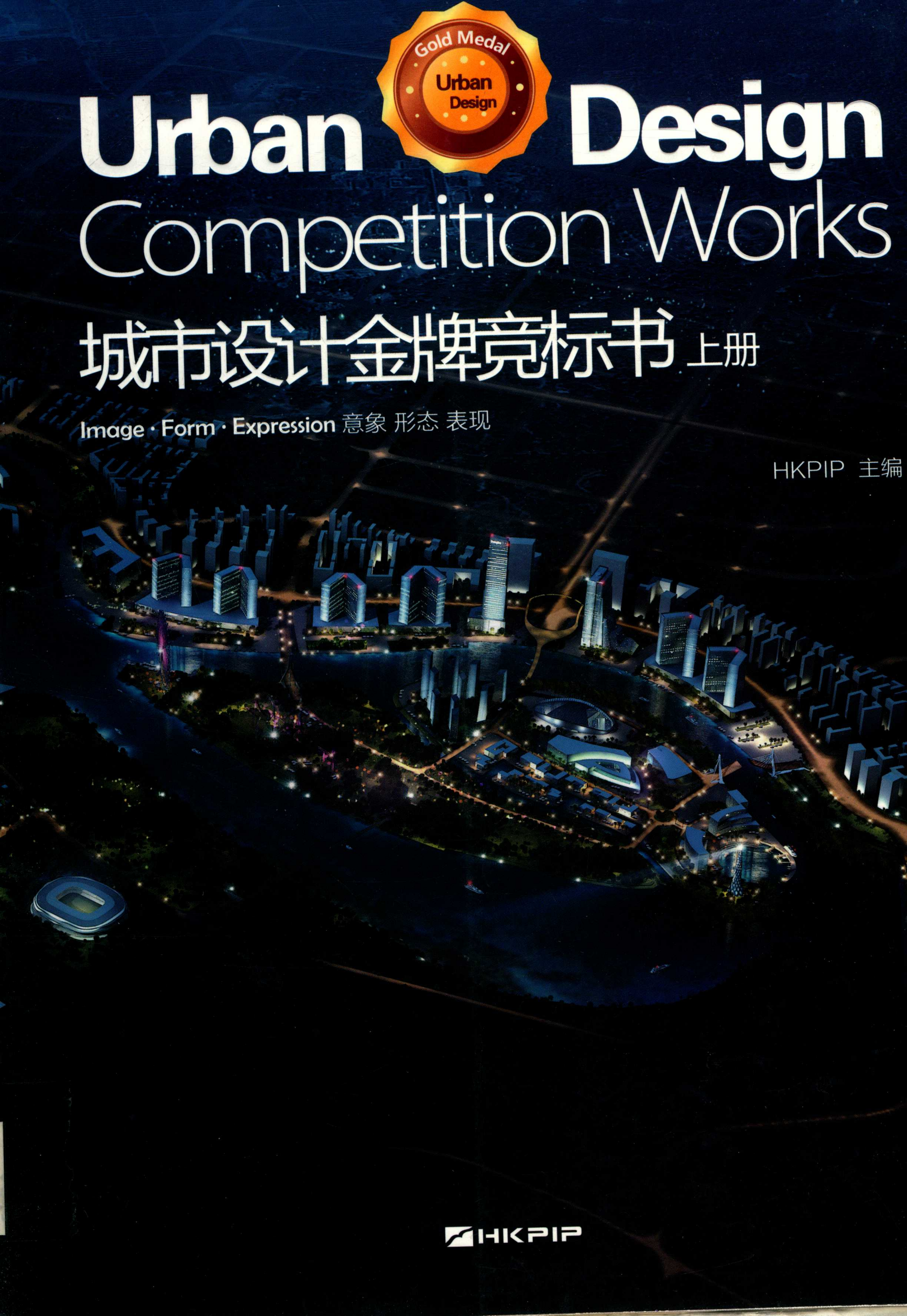


Urban Design Competition Works

城市设计金牌竞标书 上册

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HKPIP 主编



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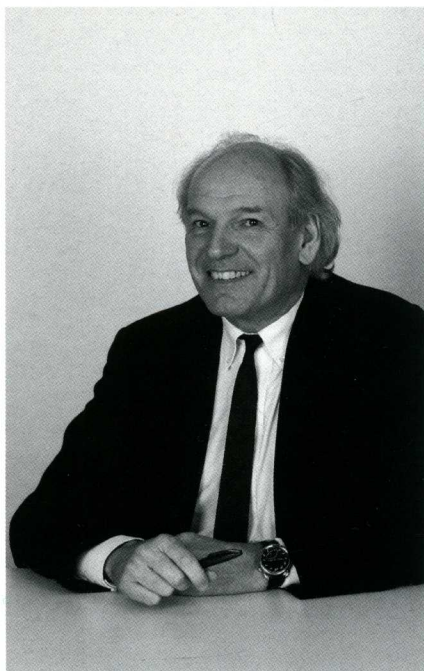
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Preface 序言



约翰姆·福斯特
Joachim H. Faust

HPP International Planungsgesellschaft mbH
总裁 / 合伙人



Cities have grown not only geographically but historically and culturally over a long period of time. Identification with the city is one of the few most important and steady factors in the life of many people. Therefore, the design of new buildings does not only mean the provision of new residential or office space, it means a rather substantial change of a cities fabric (Gewebe). Fundamentals of an urban fabric can be studied in a so called black and white plan where only the buildings stand out in black color. Scale, orientation and structure of the city can be easily read. With this understanding of the urban city, a design can be developed.

With today's immense urbanization rate, cities change their density and scale. However, in our urban design method we see the open public space as important as the buildings. Open views, accent points for orientation and a change between nearness and openness characterize a city. Consistent forms of street blocks and similar construction materials provide strong characteristics. Creating for example facades with the same stone cladding and color will give a context to materials found in the region. Through advanced modeling software based on accessibility and sight-lines, traffic movement for vehicles as well as pedestrians can be simulated. With this information we can create special conditions responding to the functional and well being need of the people. In all our urban design proposals we promote mixed used projects to create a 24 hours city life attracting business and cultural uses that cater to the city's inhabitants. Landscaping and public green along streets, boulevards and parks will improve the micro climate and reduce the amount of dust within the city. The goal of our urban planning and design is to increase the value of the properties while improving the public city life.

城市发展不仅是一个地域扩展过程，还是一种长期的历史和文化积淀过程。对于许多人而言，城市认同感是最重要、最稳定的几项要素之一。因此，新建筑的设计不仅意味着提供新住宅或办公空间，还昭显着城市肌理的可持续变化。城市肌理基本情况可借助所谓的“黑白平面图”（仅建筑物显示为黑色）加以展现，城市尺度、方向和结构在图中一目了然，并在此基础上进行城市设计。

现如今，城市化进程大踏步发展，城市密度和规模日新月异。我们的城市设计理念依然将开放公共空间与建筑物摆在同等重要的位置上。开阔的视野、朝向重点和贴近度与开放度之间的变化刻画出一个城市的特征。形式一致的连片街区和相似的建筑材料营造出极强的城市性格，例如，基于相同石材覆面和颜色的外立面可与周边材料相呼应；基于可达性和视准线的先进建模软件可有效模拟车辆及人行流线，我们可据此创建相应的条件，以响应人们的功能需求与幸福感。我们所有的城市设计方案都通过混合项目来创造 24 小时全天候城市生活，进而构建迎合城市居民需求的商业和文化特色。街道、马路和公园沿线的景观美化和公共绿地可改善微环境并减少城市粉尘。我们城市规划与设计的目标是在提升物业价值的同时改善城市公共生活。





Preface 序言

陈可石
北京大学教授

我常常想一个好城市就是一个有更高价值的城市。而城市设计作为一种规划手段，其最重要的意义就在于为城市创造更高的价值，这也是衡量一个好的城市设计方案的基础。

It is always lingering on my mind that an excellent city is a city with higher values. Urban design is a way or a tool to construct the city fabric, the most vital sense of which is to create higher value for cities. And this conception is well served as the fundamental criteria to value an urban design scheme.

城市设计就是设计更有价值的城市，那么如何创造城市更高的价值呢？我认为首先城市的价值体现在其自然地理价值和人文地理价值。所以在城市设计中我特别重视如何提升城市自然地理的价值，比如水的元素，城市中一定要有水景，滨水岸线、湖面、河岸、要有森林、古树、花木，尽量减少建筑物对环境和生态的支配，尊重自然，这样才能营造出最宜居的城市空间。人文地理的价值表现在历史文化遗产，有历史价值的老建筑、老街道、老城区一

定要保留，我们应当学习欧洲的成功经验，最大程度保护一个城市的人文遗产，所以我们在城市设计过程中要对老城区老建筑进行保护和利用，尊重历史是城市设计重要的原则。

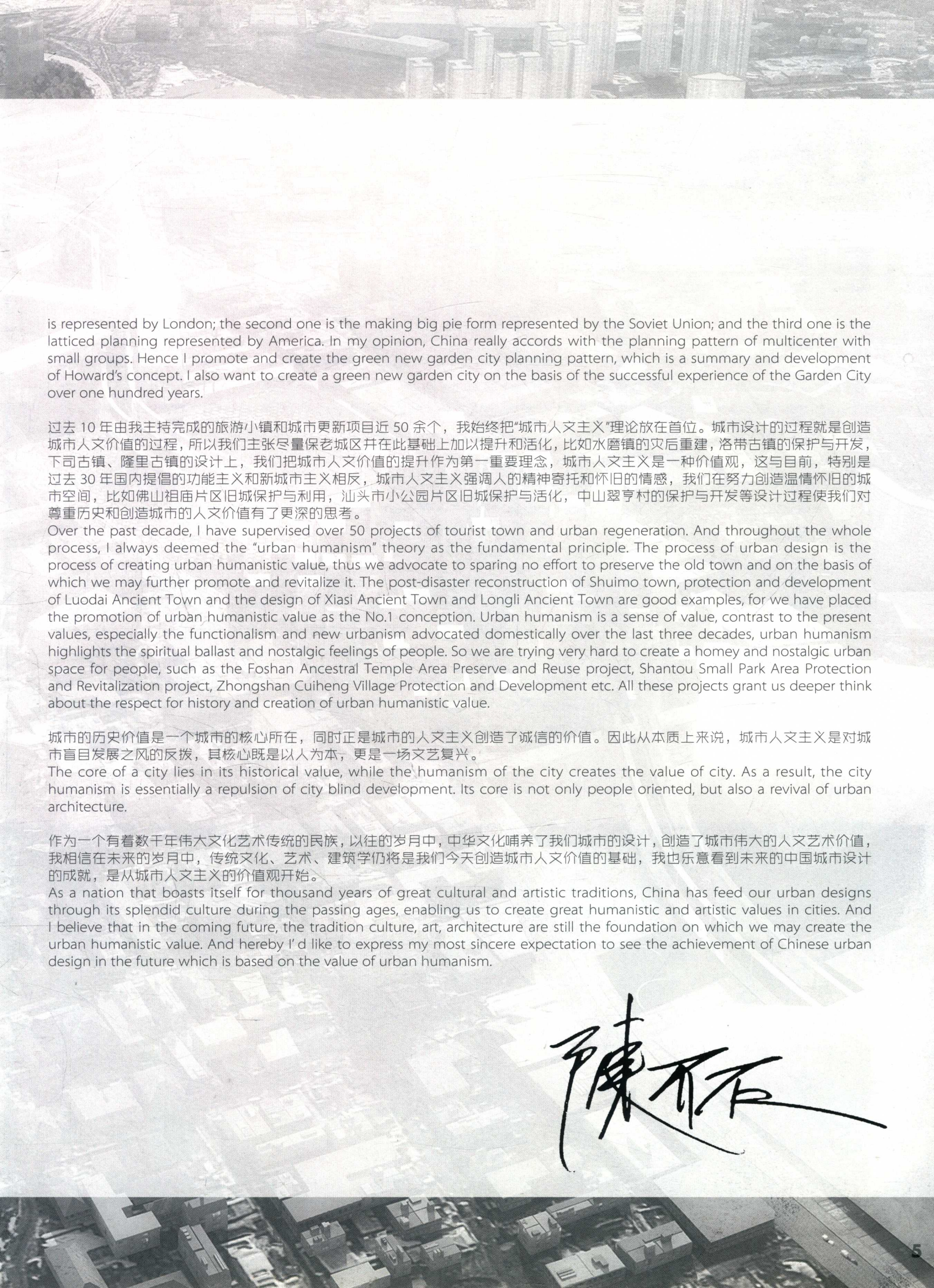
Urban design is to design a city of higher value. Then, by what means can we create such a city? From my perspective, the value of a city is embodied within its natural geographic value and humanistic geographic value. So, in the process of urban design, I attach great importance to promoting the value of urban natural geography like water elements, for a sound city fabric can't do without waterscapes. Waterfront shorelines, lake surface, river bank, should be combined with forests, aging trees and plants to minimize the influence of buildings towards the environment and ecology. In this sense, only with the respect for nature, can we create the most cozy and livable urban space. The value of humanistic geography is expressed through historical cultural heritage, so the ancient architecture, streets and town of great historical value should be preserved and retained. We should learn from the Europe of its successful experiences to protect the cultural heritage of a city to the greatest extend, hence the respect for history should be deemed as the most crucial principle during urban design with an aim to further protect and make use of the old towns and ancient buildings.

城市的价值体现在其经济、环境和文化三个层面的竞争力。首先是经济，城市设计要促进城市经济和环境的快速发展，再就是文化，文化决定一个城市最后的竞争力。

The value of a city is reflected in its competitiveness of three aspects: economy, environment and culture. The first and foremost is economy. An outstanding urban design should promote the rapid development of urban economy and environment. The second important aspect is culture, for culture defines the ultimate competitiveness of a city.

众所周知，城市的规划分三个类别。一、以伦敦为代表的多中心小组团模式。二、以苏联为代表的摊大饼形式。三、以美国为代表的网格状规划。我个人认为，中国非常符合伦敦多中心小组团模式的规划发展。因此我提倡创立了绿色新田园城市规划模式，这是对霍华德田园思想的总结和发展；也是想在田园城市 100 年的成功实践基础上努力创造绿色新田园城市。

As is well-know, city planning is divided into three categories. First one is the pattern of multicenter with little groups which



is represented by London; the second one is the making big pie form represented by the Soviet Union; and the third one is the latticed planning represented by America. In my opinion, China really accords with the planning pattern of multicenter with small groups. Hence I promote and create the green new garden city planning pattern, which is a summary and development of Howard's concept. I also want to create a green new garden city on the basis of the successful experience of the Garden City over one hundred years.

过去 10 年由我主持完成的旅游小镇和城市更新项目近 50 余个，我始终把“城市人文主义”理论放在首位。城市设计的过程就是创造城市人文价值的过程，所以我们主张尽量保老城区并在此基础上加以提升和活化，比如水磨镇的灾后重建，洛带古镇的保护与开发，下司古镇、隆里古镇的设计上，我们把城市人文价值的提升作为第一重要理念，城市人文主义是一种价值观，这与目前，特别是过去 30 年国内提倡的功能主义和新城市主义相反，城市人文主义强调人的精神寄托和怀旧的情感，我们在努力创造温情怀旧的城市空间，比如佛山祖庙片区旧城保护与利用，汕头市小公园片区旧城保护与活化，中山翠亨村的保护与开发等设计过程使我们对尊重历史和创造城市的人文价值有了更深的思考。

Over the past decade, I have supervised over 50 projects of tourist town and urban regeneration. And throughout the whole process, I always deemed the “urban humanism” theory as the fundamental principle. The process of urban design is the process of creating urban humanistic value, thus we advocate to sparing no effort to preserve the old town and on the basis of which we may further promote and revitalize it. The post-disaster reconstruction of Shuimo town, protection and development of Luodai Ancient Town and the design of Xiasi Ancient Town and Longli Ancient Town are good examples, for we have placed the promotion of urban humanistic value as the No.1 conception. Urban humanism is a sense of value, contrast to the present values, especially the functionalism and new urbanism advocated domestically over the last three decades, urban humanism highlights the spiritual ballast and nostalgic feelings of people. So we are trying very hard to create a homey and nostalgic urban space for people, such as the Foshan Ancestral Temple Area Preserve and Reuse project, Shantou Small Park Area Protection and Revitalization project, Zhongshan Cuiheng Village Protection and Development etc. All these projects grant us deeper think about the respect for history and creation of urban humanistic value.

城市的历史价值是一个城市的核心所在，同时正是城市的人文主义创造了诚信的价值。因此从本质上来说，城市人文主义是对城市盲目发展之风的反拨，其核心既是以人为本，更是一场文艺复兴。

The core of a city lies in its historical value, while the humanism of the city creates the value of city. As a result, the city humanism is essentially a repulsion of city blind development. Its core is not only people oriented, but also a revival of urban architecture.

作为一个有着数千年伟大文化艺术传统的民族，以往的岁月中，中华文化哺育了我们城市的设计，创造了城市伟大的人文艺术价值，我相信在未来的岁月中，传统文化、艺术、建筑学仍将是我们今天创造城市人文价值的基础，我也乐意看到未来的中国城市设计的成就，是从城市人文主义的价值观开始。

As a nation that boasts itself for thousand years of great cultural and artistic traditions, China has feed our urban designs through its splendid culture during the passing ages, enabling us to create great humanistic and artistic values in cities. And I believe that in the coming future, the tradition culture, art, architecture are still the foundation on which we may create the urban humanistic value. And hereby I'd like to express my most sincere expectation to see the achievement of Chinese urban design in the future which is based on the value of urban humanism.

陳石

URBAN DESIGN

City is made up of infrastructures (streets, transportation, public construction and etc.) and activity system (labor, rest, meeting and etc.). All those parts mix together with their functions and aesthetic principles are the essence of urban design.

Main problem which should be figured out is spaces among buildings and surround environment, including the master plan and design of landscapes or three dimensional terrain space.

Urban design is mainly to improve the environmental quality in which human being lives in, with an aim to ultimately improve our living quality.

Urban design is overall design and arrangement of city scale and space environment, and through it penetrates the whole process of urban planning.

Urban design is a people-oriented process which is targeted in the public spatial environment outside the urban buildings on basis of the overall effect. With an aim to ultimately build an orderly urban frame and to improve urban environmental quality, urban design serves as an thinking mode and governing principle which is fully blended into urban planning and architectural design.



URBAN PLANNING

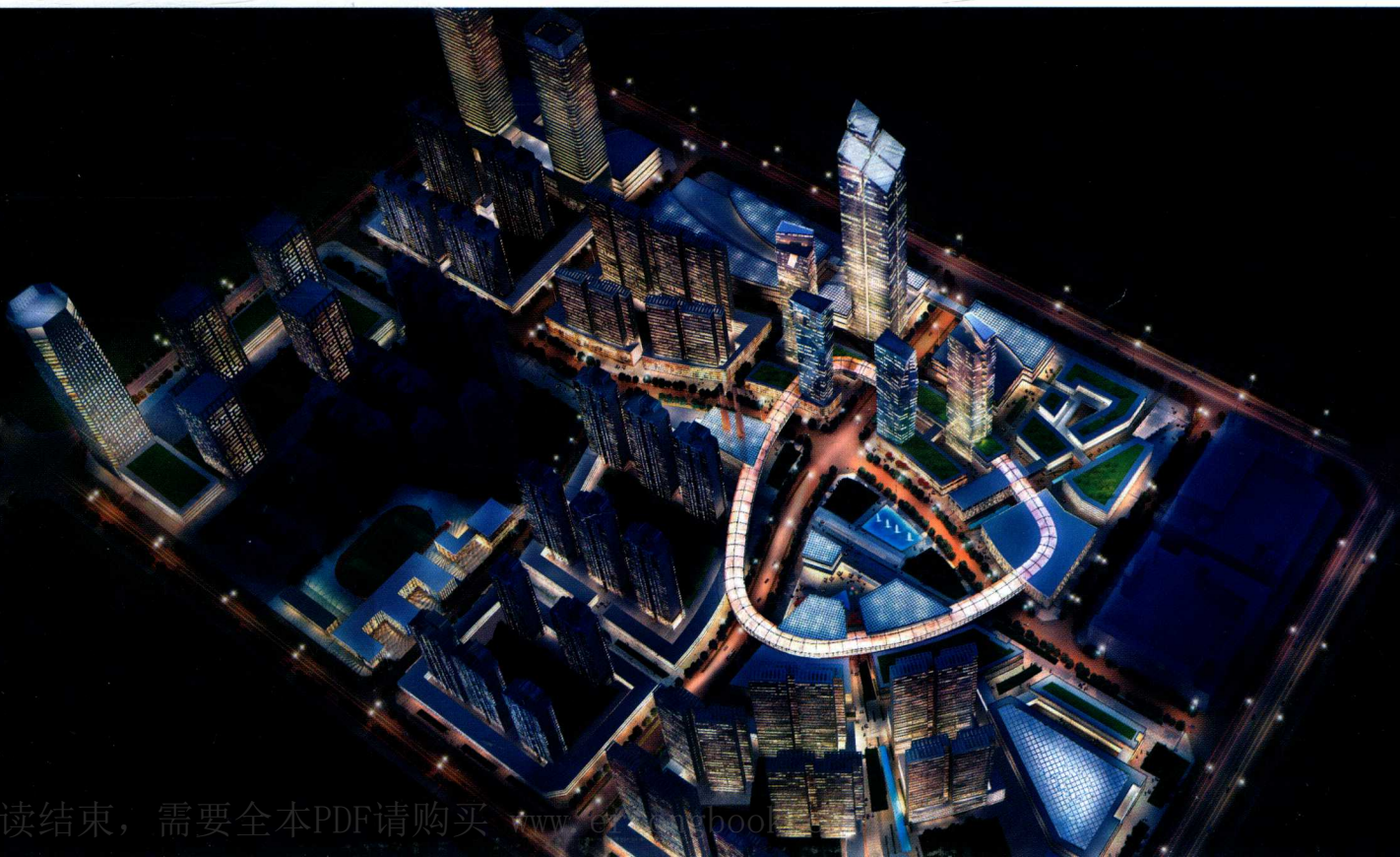
Urban planning is a compositive arrangement of urban constructions which studies the future development of town and rational layout. It's not only master plan for a period, but also a most important part of city management. Acting as the basis of city constructions and managements, urban planning provides precondition of three phases including urban planning, urban construction and urban operation.

With vision of development, scientific reasoning and expert decision-making as the precondition, urban planning plans for urban economic structure, space structure and development of social structure.

In a sense, urban planning is a plan for space region, in order to offer space structure for various activities.

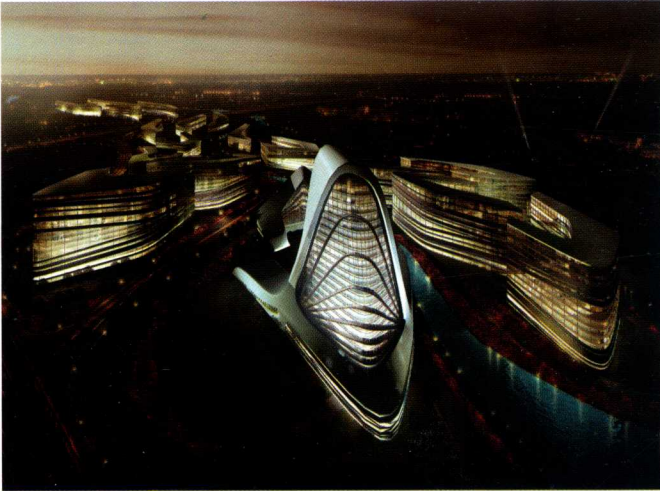
Urban planning involves exterior appearance, characters, industrial development and layout of city, and also includes social development and institution, size-investment, composition, management and policy of city.

Urban planning is a comprehensive discipline of great scientificity and professionalism which is under gradual process of improvement and perfection. It covers aspects of politic, economy, culture and social life etc.



URBAN DESIGN AND URBAN PLANNING

Urban planning provides guidance and frame for urban design, while urban design creates spaces and images for urban planning. So to speak, urban design is the continuation and practice of urban planning.



1. COMMON POINTS BETWEEN URBAN DESIGN AND URBAN PLANNING

- (1) Same in basic goal and the guiding ideology.
- (2) Both has character of comprehensive and holistic
- (3) Both of them need to coordination and cooperation with departments and subjects.

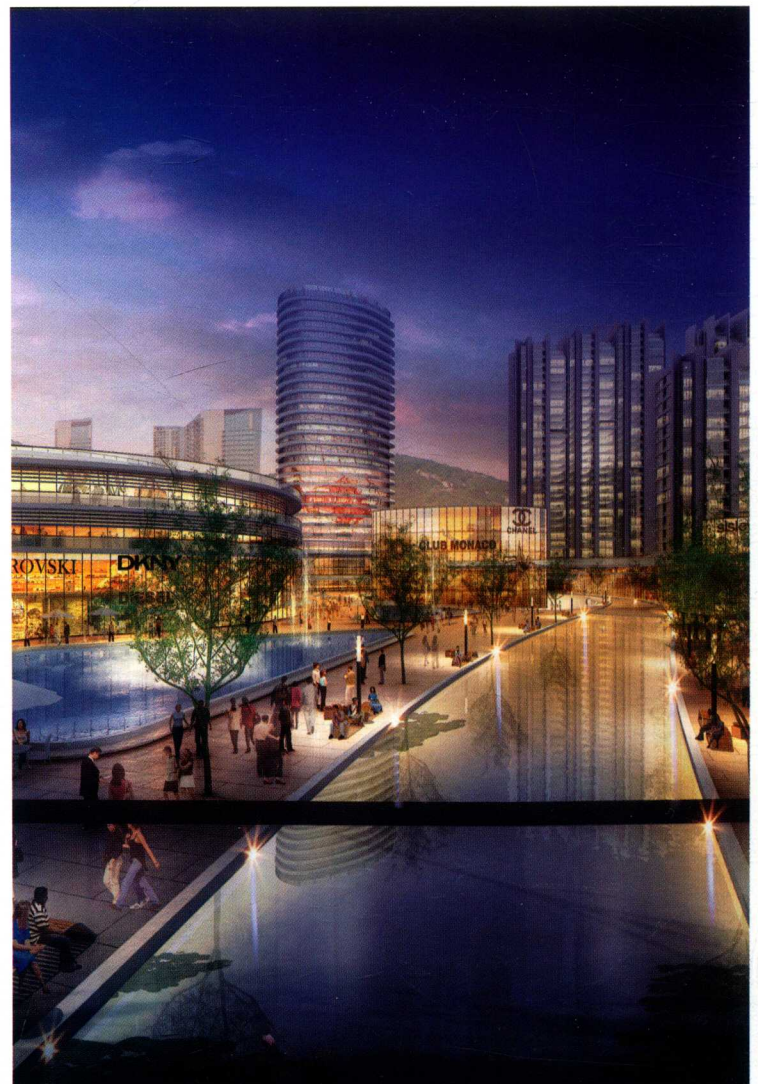
2. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN URBAN DESIGN AND URBAN PLANNING

(1)Urban Design:

In a tactical form (detailed planning and general drawing);
Focus on the effect of microstructure and local; mainly target the physical environment;
Essence is properties of design;
Acting as the guidance of urban construction (concept map and the guide).

(2)Urban planning:

In a strategic form (overall planning, zoning planning and regulatory detailed planning);
Focus on macrostructure; mainly treat factors of society, economy and environment as contents of study;
Essence is properties of planning;
Acting as the statutory (drawing and text).
with departments and subjects.





URBAN DESIGN CONCEPT OF ARCHITECTS

(1) Holism concept, meaning that architects should handle the relationship between buildings and urban spaces correctly, while buildings are one of the most important factors of urban space environments;

(2) Environment concept, meaning that architects should respect the natural environments, humanistic vein, even the surround material space environments, fusing the architect with environments.

URBAN DESIGN AND ARCHITECT DESIGN

Urban design provides guidance and frame for architecture design while architecture design implement, improve and enrich the urban design.

DIFFERENT BETWEEN URBAN DESIGN AND ARCHITECTURE DESIGN

(1) Different in Design Objects.

The design object of urban design is overall spaces of urban. From the perspective of geographical space, it can be divided into urban areas, partition areas, blocks, strips etc. The design object of architecture is building and its surrounding environments.

(2) Different in Design Depth

Urban design generally touches the depth of plan and conceptual design to express the specific image of space form and mutual relations; architecture design should touch the depth of technical design and working drawing.

(3) Different in Range and Contents

The Properties of urban design decides it not only serves for greening design, traffic design, sculpture design except architecture design, but also offers guidance for public spaces such as sculptures, advertisement, light, etc. It aims to mold a completely humorous and beautiful urban spaces environment. Architecture design focuses on buildings' ratio, scale and detail structure.



GUIDANCE (OR CONDITION) OF ARCHITECT DESIGN FROM URBAN DESIGN

The guidance (or condition) is in four parts:

(1) location: including the position, location and main entrance of buildings in specific spaces

(2) Volumes: the building volume should match the space environment volume.

(3) Form: mainly means the form, including style.

(4) Tone: mainly means color tone, including style and rhythm.

城市设计

城市设计是对城市环境所进行的设计。

城市是由街道、交通和公共工程等设施以及劳动、居住、游憩和集会等活动系统所组成。把这些内容按功能和美学原则组织在一起，就是城市设计的本质。

城市设计主要考虑建筑周围或建筑之间的空间，包括相应的要素，如风景或地形形成的三维空间的规划布局和设计。

城市设计的主要目的是改进人类的空间环境质量，从而改进人的生活质量。

城市设计是对城市体型和空间环境所作的整体构思和安排，贯穿于城市规划的全过程。

城市设计是以城市建筑外部公共空间环境为对象，以人为主体的，以整体效应为原则，以建立城市良好形体秩序和提高城市环境质量为目标的、融于城市规划和建筑设计之中的思维方式及设计和管理原则。

城市规划

"城市规划"是研究城市的未来发展、城市的合理布局 and 综合安排城市各项工程建设的综合部署，是一定时期内城市发展的蓝图，是城市管理的重要组成部分，是城市建设和管理的依据，也是城市规划、城市建设、城市运行三个阶段管理的前提。

城市规划是以发展眼光、科学论证、专家决策为前提，对城市经济结构、空间结构、社会结构发展进行规划。

城市规划从某种意义上讲就是一种空间地域的规划，其总任务是为各种活动提供空间结构。

城市规划涉及城市的外观形式、性质、产业发展与布局、社会发展与设施、规模投资及城市各部分的组成、管理、政策等。

城市规划是一项正逐步完善和发展的科学性、专业性极强的综合性学科，涉及政治、经济、文化和社会生活等各个方面。

城市设计与城市规划

城市规划为城市设计提供指导和框架；而城市设计为城市规划创造空间和形象。也可以说，城市设计是城市规划的继续和具体化。

1. 城市设计与城市规划的共同点：

- (1) 两者的基本目标和指导思想的一致性；
- (2) 两者都具有综合性和整体性的特点；
- (3) 两者在工作方法上都需要多部门、多专业的协调与合作。

2. 城市设计与城市规划的相异点：

- (1) 城市设计：表现为战术性（详细规划、总图设计）；

侧重于微观、局部的效果；对象内容以形体环境为主；

实质是设计性质；

对城市建设的作用是指导性（概念图、导则）。

- (2) 城市规划：表现为战略性（总体规划、分区规划、控制性详细规划）；

侧重于宏观；

以社会、经济、环境要素为主要研究内容；

实质是计划性质；

作用是法定性（图则、文本）。

城市设计与建筑设计

城市设计为建筑设计提供指导和框架；建筑设计实现、完善和丰富城市设计。

城市设计与建筑设计的不同点：

（1）设计对象不同。

城市设计的对象是城市的全部空间。从空间地域角度，要划分为市区、分区、地区、地块、地带等；建筑设计的对象是建筑本身和其周围。

（2）设计深度不同。

城市设计一般做到方案及概念性设计的深度，表达出形体空间的具体形象及相互关系；而建筑设计应做到技术设计和施工图。

（3）设计的范围内容不同。

城市设计的性质决定了它还要为除了建筑设计以外的绿化设计、道路交通设计、小品设计以及雕塑、广告、灯光等一切公共空间内的专项设计提供指导，从而塑造出完整、和谐、美丽的城市空间环境。建筑设计专注于建筑本身的比例、尺度和细部构造等。

建筑师的“城市设计观”

建筑师的“城市设计观”应首先建立两个观念：

（1）整体观念，即正确处理建筑与其所处城市空间的关系，建筑是城市空间环境的重要组成部分；

（2）环境观念，即尊重自然环境，尊重人文的脉络，尊重周围存在的物质空间环境，使建筑与环境相融合。

城市设计对建筑设计的指导（或制约）

这种指导（或制约）主要体现在以下四个方面：

（1）定位，包括建筑物在特定空间中的地位、方位以及主要出入口等。

（2）定量，主要是建筑体量与空间环境的容量相适合。

（3）定形，主要是形式，也包括风格等。

（4）定调，主要是色调，也包括格调、韵律等。

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