

《深圳市中心区城市设计与建筑设计 1996-2002》系列丛书
Urban Planning and Architectural Design for Shenzhen
Central District 1996-2002

1

深圳市中心区核心地段 城市设计国际咨询

The International Urban Design Consultation
for Core Areas of Shenzhen Central District

丛书主编单位：深圳市规划与国土资源局

Editing Group: Shenzhen Planning and Land Resource Bureau

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序一

吴良镛 周干峙

深圳市的崛起是改革开放的硕果。在短短的20多年中,深圳从一个渔村、过境交通站建设成拥有200多万人口(特区内1999年数字,编者注)的现代化大城市,这在国内城市规划建设中,无论规划建设之规模、速度,还是人居环境质量之追求,都是极其出色的。也正是这个原因,1999年国际建协在北京召开的第20次世界建筑师大会上特向深圳市颁发荣誉提名奖,这也是中国城市规划界的荣誉。

深圳市规划建设的一些经验很值得总结,其中城市中心区的规划建设就是一个重要方面。尽管当前仍在建

设之中,但下列各点,颇为重要:

在规划初期,建设在即,考虑到适中的地理位置、以其特有的地形条件,拟定莲花山至深圳湾为市中心南北中线,并以横贯东西向的深南大道为横轴,市中心区选址确定后,长期以来,未尝变更;近10多年来,不同单位、多方面的专家共同参与研究,对市中心的内容、布局等不止一次地提供了多种方案。

长期的综合研究虽未得到理想的方案,但是丰富了思路,并有着更为特殊的收获,即通过历时较长、审慎的建设决策,最终形成了一个比较合理的市中心格局和比较全面完整、正确的深圳市中心规划设计任务书,为开展国际咨询提供了条件(顺便说明,这恰恰是近年来有些城市的设计竞赛所不具备的。一

些大型建筑设计,甚至大到新城市的规划设计,往往对规划设计任务书不甚重视,缺少认真的研究,七拼八凑,匆匆忙忙,抛出招标,这种竞赛很少有好的效果,而且这种竞赛所取得的方案,即便付诸实施,也较多遗憾)。

在组织市中心城市设计国际咨询的过程中,深圳市领导等慎重延聘学术有专长、有能力的人(包括对该地情况熟悉者),当评选委员。委员会组织后,就予以充分的信任,正常工作,并尊重评选委员的评定。一经取得结果,即迳向公众宣布,至今社会各界对评选的结果反映良好。某位外籍评委回国后,在杂志上著文深赞评选之公正透明。

评选所得的市中心方案现正付诸实施。市中心城市设计进行国际咨询

Preface One

Wu Liangyong Zhou Ganshi

The emergence of Shenzhen is an outstanding achievement of China's reform and opening-up. Within a short period of 20 years, Shenzhen has been transformed from a fishing village and a traffic transit station into a modern metropolis with a population of over two million people in its Special Economic Zone alone (according to 1999 statistics, editor). This is an urban construction miracle in terms of scale and speed, as well as quality of environment. This is why the International Union of Architects bestowed upon Shenzhen the Honorable Mention for city planning at the 20th World Congress of the UIA in 1999. It is also an honor for China's urban planning society.

It is worthwhile to learn some valuable experiences from the urban planning and construction of Shenzhen, especially the planning and construction of the Central District. Although this district is still under construction, the following points are notable:

From the very beginning, based on its unique geographical location and other conditions, the Central District took the line between Lotus Mountain and Shenzhen Bay as its main axis, and Shennan Avenue as its cross axis. Ever since then, there has been no change of this basic site concept.

In the past ten years, many offices and experts have participated in the Central District planning study and have provided various schemes. This long period of research evolution has not resulted in the ultimate ideal scheme yet. However, over the course of long period of decision-making and study, it has enriched planning ideas, and, more important, it has helped to formulate a relatively rational urban pattern, as well as a correct planning and design program for the Central District of Shenzhen. Thus, it has a laid solid foundation for future international design consultations. (Such a process is exactly what has been lacking in the design competitions of various other cities in recent years.) Oftentimes large-scale architectural designs, as well as new city planning, pay little attention to the program.

Instead, materials are put together without any careful research, and then a bid is called in a hurry. Thus, such kinds of competitions rarely achieve positive results, and the winning schemes are far from satisfactory when executed.

In the process of organizing international consultations for the Central District planning, the leaders of Shenzhen have cautiously selected capable people with solid academic specialties (including those who are familiar with the local situations) to the jury panel. Once formed, the jury committee is entrusted to perform its duty, and its judgment is fully respected. As soon as the panel makes a decision, it is announced to the public immediately. So far, these results have been well received by society. For example, after he had returned to his home country, one foreign jury member reported to a magazine his compliments of the just and transparent evaluation process in Shenzhen.

The selected scheme of the Central District is currently being implemented. After in-

以后,又陆续对其中的子项目逐个研究,进行公开招标评选,都取得了较好的效果。

有了评选结果,并不意味着设计的终结。在实施过程中,许多问题仍需继续深入研究,对此深圳市领导及有关方面专家等采取极为慎重的态度。例如主体建筑物,在方案多次讨论中,对原有设计不断充实深入,包括内容、细部等也有所调整,甚至对建筑性质、名称都有所改变,如市府大楼改名“市民中心”;再如“会展中心”原定在市中心区,考虑到交通等原因,曾移至它处,后来经过最终的综合评价和利弊权衡,又回到中心区的更为合适的地块,等等。

当前,我国不少城市都已意识到

城市设计的重要性,把深圳的工作予以介绍,颇有意义,但需要说明的是,任何事物既有普遍性又有特殊性,城市建设也不例外。它的普遍性在于,必须认真对待规划,已经确定的规划建设原则等当然需要逐步深入,重大建设免不了发展变化,但决策的任何更改必须建立在研究、论证的基础上;对方案的变更要循序渐进、继承发展,取得整体协调,而不是随心所欲、任意改变。也只有这样,已经确定的规划思想、意图即使在情况有所变化的情况下也能一以贯之。它的特殊性在于,在规划设计过程中,宜充分利用各自特殊的自然和人文地理、社会、经济条件等,分析各自的任务,发挥创造,这样才能构成各自的特色,而不是照搬照

抄,攀比仿效。城市设计工作无论设计还是实践,比起单幢建筑,都是在更为复杂的条件下、经历更长的时间去完成的,所以世界各地历史上单体设计杰作比比皆是,而良好之城市设计佳例却屈指可数。半个世纪以来,我国在市中心建设中投入的力量并不少,但成功者寥寥无几,其中一个很重要的原因,也在于此。上述所列深圳市的几点成功之处,恰恰是深圳市在市中心建设过程中坚持普遍原则,并考虑多种特殊条件,经过悉心的、审慎的创造而取得的初步效果。说它是初步,是因为虽然它已经奠定了良好的基础,而后续的建设如果不尊重上述的普遍性和特殊性规律,仍然会有损它的完美,这是颇值得深思的。

ternational consultations, subordinate projects have also had open competitions-all with positive results.

Yet once the jury selects a project, it does not mean that planning and design has ended. Instead, during the course of implementation, there are still many challenges that need further investigation. In this respect, the approach of municipal leaders and experts has been meticulous. The original schemes of major buildings-including programs, details, and so on-have been constantly refined. Sometimes the nature and name of a building have been modified: e.g., the name of the Municipal Government Building has been changed to "the Citizens' Center" because it is more than just a city hall. As another example, the Convention and Exhibition Center was initially located in the Central District, then it was moved elsewhere traffic reasons, but finally it was again sited on the southern edge of the Central District after a comprehensive evaluation.

Many cities of our country have now realized the importance of urban design. Therefore, it is important to introduce the con-

tributions of Shenzhen. Everything has both universality and particularity. That is also the case in the urban construction. Its universality lies in the following aspects: urban planning is serious; the rules established in an urban plan should be progressively refined; although changes are inevitable, any decision must be based on scientific research; any design modification, in accordance with the whole, must inherit the old but also to embrace the new, but not make changes subjectively and wantonly. Only by doing so can the spirit and objectives of the original plan be implemented thoroughly regardless of any situations and changes.

The particularity lies in that each urban planning and design project should fully utilize its special natural, political, geographic, social, and economic conditions etc. and form its unique characteristics by following its own objectives, and not blindly copying and mimicking others. Compared with the design of a single building design, an urban design, no matter at the design stage or at the implementation stage, faces more complications and takes a longer time to complete. Therefore,

numerous masterpieces of individual buildings have been found everywhere in the world throughout history, while excellent urban planning examples are much rarer. Maybe this is one of the main reasons why China has invested so much in urban construction over the past 50 years, but has seen so few true successes. Shenzhen demonstrates the preliminary outcome of a serious and careful practice-adopting universal principles along with the special local conditions. It is preliminary, because even though it has already laid a good foundation, if the principles of universality and particularity are not followed properly, the ensuing urban construction might not achieve perfection. This is a point worthy of further consideration.

序二

陈玉堂

深圳是中国改革开放的“窗口”，20年来的城市建设成就举世瞩目。世纪之交，深圳确定了“建设现代化国际性城市、区域经济中心城市和花园式园林城市”的战略目标。深圳市中心区的开发建设是实现这一战略目标的关键性举措，也是深圳二次创业的新形象标志。

新世纪的新一届市政府提出5年内使中心区初具规模的发展目标，城市建设为此全面展开，进程加快。目前中心区已确定开发单位的土地75宗，面积共计129万 m^2 。中心区已建成项

目建筑面积共计55万 m^2 ，在建项目建筑面积共计169万 m^2 ，计划五年内开发项目建筑面积达123万 m^2 。1998年底同时开工的中心区六项政府工程中，市民中心的屋顶已经成形，大鹏展翅之势清晰可见，其东翼作为2001年高交会临时展馆已投入使用；少年宫正在投入紧张的室内装饰和展品布置的工作；音乐厅和图书馆结构已经封顶；电视中心也在节节升高；地铁一期工程则是不动声色在地下埋头苦干，争取2004年投入使用。随后的深圳会展中心也不甘落后要抓紧动工保证2004年建成。随着会展中心的脚步，整条中轴线上的项目也基本落实并进入实施阶段，而两侧的酒店、办公楼的建设也被带动起来，步步跟进。加上早就成为

深圳房地产热点的中心区住宅建设，一个精心打造、气势恢宏的中心区已是呼之欲出、指日可待了。

因此中心区已成为深圳市政府宣传规划建设成就、展示深圳未来发展的重要主题。党和国家领导人及各省市领导考察深圳建设时，都要登临莲花山，望那片热火朝天的建设工地，参观中心区的规划模型和图片展览，了解中心区的规划和建设进展。中心区的电脑仿真能够模拟步行及其他运动模式在中心区内进行实时漫游，以任意角度观赏和研究中心区的建筑及环境，并进行不同方案的比较。这种新技术的成功探索和演示，得到建设部、国土资源部、院士专家以及国外专业人士的赞许和肯定，并成为城市规划管

Preface Two

Chen Yutang

Shenzhen is China's window to its reform and opening-up. Its urban construction achievements of the late 20 years have attracted worldwide attention. At the turn of the century, Shenzhen confirmed its strategic objective to build itself into a "modern international city, regionally key city and garden city." One of the most crucial aspects to realizing this objective is developing the Central District of Shenzhen. Besides, it also symbolizes Shenzhen's second phase of development.

The municipal government aims to fully complete the Central District within five years of the year 2000. Therefore, the urban construction has been launched 'full steam ahead'. At present in the Central District, the city has approved the development of 1.3 million m^2 of land on 66 different parcels. Already 550,000 m^2 of building have been built in the Central District while there are 1.7 million m^2 under currently under construction and a further 1.2 million m^2 will be developed in 5 years. At the end of 1998, six government projects

started construction simultaneously. The roof of the Citizens' Center has already taken shape-like a big hawk spreading wings-and its east wing was used as a temporary exhibition hall for the High-tech Fair in 2001. The Children's Palace is undergoing completion of its interior and exhibit spaces. Construction has already finished on the main structure of the music hall and library. The Television Center has risen to its full height. Tunneling on the subway project is fast underway and the first stage is slated to open in 2004. The Shenzhen Convention and Exhibition Center is also under heavy construction in order to host the 2004 China High-tech Fair. With the construction of the Convention and Exhibition Center, most of the projects on the city axis have at least been confirmed and have entered their design and planning phases. These new projects, together with housing construction in the Central District, will bring a delicate and broad central area to appear within sight of the people of Shenzhen and its visitors.

Therefore, the Central District has become important for the Shenzhen municipal government to show its achievements and point to-

wards the path of the city's future development. Whenever national and provincial leaders and officials from other cities come to Shenzhen to see its construction, they go to the top of Lotus Hill and look down on the busy construction sites, visit the planning model and photo exhibition and learn about the planning and construction progress of the Central District. The computer simulation of the Central District gives viewers virtual experiences of walking, driving, or flying through the District. Through the simulation, people can observe and study the building and environment of the District from any angle and compare different schemes. This technology has won recognition from experts at the Ministries of Construction and Land, as well as from professionals worldwide. It has also become an important tool for communicating about urban planning to the citizens. The important achievements of the Central District planning and design have been publicized in exhibits while citizens have also been able to give input through opinion surveys. Two city planning exhibition halls exhibit pictures and models of the Central District and are open to the public for free. In 1999, a three-dimensional

理业务交流的重要媒介。中心区规划设计的重要成果也都举行过公开展示和征集市民意见的活动，并有两处城市规划展厅长期免费展览中心区的图片和模型。1999年中心区的三维动画及模型参加了北京世界建筑师大会的展览。2000年在德国德绍由包豪斯基金会组织的北京、上海、深圳城市展览也专门邀请中心区作为重要的参展内容，向德国公众展示了规划图片和模型。所有这些考察、交流和展示活动，

都大大提高了中心区的知名度，引起了国内外专业及各界的关注，也产生了更全面系统了解中心区的要求。

在中心区建设全面展开之际，在中心区的名声不胫而走的时候，汇编出版这套系列丛书，全面系统介绍中心区城市设计的进程和成果，是一件非常及时和重要的事情。中心区多年的苦心经营，城市设计达到了多高的水平，是否能代表21世纪城市设计与建设水平？是否能对国内外专业界产生

影响或者起到借鉴的作用？这些都有待于进一步的研究和讨论，而这套丛书正是为大家的研究和讨论提供最原始和翔实的素材。这些研究和讨论不仅有益于提高对城市规划建设的认识水平，更重要的是通过及时反馈的信息，中心区还能不断改进和完善，力争达到国际一流水平，朝着更高、更理想的目标前进。

若能如此，则这套丛书的出版功莫大焉！

animation and model of the Central District was included in the Beijing World Congress of the Union of International Architects. In the city exhibitions for Beijing, Shanghai and Shenzhen organized by the Bauhaus Foundation in Dessau, Germany in 2000, the Shenzhen Central District was also showcased as a centerpiece to the German public. All these exchanges of information and exhibition activities have greatly raised the popularity of the Central District and brought domestic and international attention, therefore producing an even greater need for a complete source of information on the District.

Once construction of the Central District was well underway and its reputation had spread widely, it became the right time to col-

lect and publish this series of books on the District's urban planning and building design. The series details the progress and achievements of planning and design of this area. After years of painstaking management of the Central District, how do we judge its urban design? Have we produced buildings that represent the 21st century? Will it have much influence on planning at home and abroad, or at least play a role of reference? All these questions are waiting for further research and discussion. Towards such a purpose, this series of books aims just to archive the original and accurate source materials. It will provide a foundation for people's better understanding of urban planning and construction. More importantly, by feedback over time, the planning of the Central District will constantly be

updated, in order to reach the highest, world-class levels.

If these goals are reached partly because of this series of books, then the publication of the series will be a success.

序三

刘佳胜

深圳在 20 年的时间里由边陲小镇发展成常住人口 433 万的大都市，这确实是件不简单的事。这其中有太多的故事可以讲述，也有太多的经验教训值得总结并列入人类城市建设的实例之中。我有幸成为深圳城市很多重要建设活动的参与者，见证了这些奇迹的创造过程。起初的规划总是跟不上建设，那时是 20 世纪 80 年代，谁也不敢想像特区能有多大的发展，几轮的规划，人口规模一再被突破，建筑也都如雨后春笋一下子全冒出来了。城市有了一定模样，大家能在其中生活、体

验和感受，就有了城市好坏的评判，对城市发展就有了更高的期望，城市设计的课题也就随之而来。我是 1988 年第一次接触城市设计，那时有人向我推荐了英国人培根写的《城市设计》，我读了，觉得很新鲜，也很有道理。我们的城市规划建设确实欠缺这么一个环节，我就去跟城市规划专业的同事讲，他们还奇怪。深圳最终还是认识到了城市设计的重要性，因此规划局在 1994 年设立了城市设计处，专门组织城市设计研究并提出城市规划设计要点，当时在全国属于第一家。1999 年世界建筑师大会为深圳颁发的城市总体规划阿伯克隆比爵士荣誉提名奖，这是对 20 年来迅速发展但仍相对有序的深圳城市建设的肯定，其中城市设计

是功不可没的。对城市设计的高度重视、不遗余力的坚持和改进并且成绩显著的，当属深圳市中心区。

正在规划和建设中的深圳市中心区，是在十多年前深圳一次创业的基础上进行二次创业，向国际化城市迈进的重要环节，集中代表着深圳对城市规划建设更深的理解、更高的标准和更新的追求。为了切实达到规划建设的高水平和高质量，多年来深圳市政府和规划局一直高度重视中心区的城市设计，采取了很多切实有效的措施，如聘请国内外规划专业权威专家担当城市规划顾问，以开放的心态进行城市设计国际咨询和建筑设计竞标，并在 1996 年在规划国土局内专门成立中心区开发建设办公室，以保证

Preface Three

Liu Jiasheng

It is more than significant that over the past 20 years Shenzhen has developed from a small border town into a metropolis with a population of more than 4.3 million registered residents. Shenzhen is a good case in urban development and there are many stories to tell as well as lessons to learn. I have had the honor to participate in many of Shenzhen's major construction activities and witnessed how the miracles have been created.

Since the 1980s when the Special Development Zone was established, the original plan of Shenzhen was never able to catch up with the fast pace of the city's urban development. Back then one could hardly imagine the future development in Shenzhen. Several urban planning schemes have been produced, but the population has constantly surpassed predictions and scores of buildings have mushroomed overnight. When a city reaches a certain scale, people living in the city start to experience the urban life, and subsequently there comes criticism of the city, and higher expect-

tations are placed upon urban development, so the task of urban design comes into play. I first encountered the ideas of urban design in 1988, when someone recommended the book Urban Design by Mr. Bacon. After I read it, I found it refreshing and convincing. I got the feeling our urban planning lacks such processes, but when I talked to my colleagues whose specialty is urban planning, they felt very surprised-as they too did not have such knowledge of the new theories of urban design outside of China. Shenzhen finally recognized the importance of urban design so it established the country's first urban design division within an urban planning bureau in 1994. It focuses on arranging urban design research and establishing guidelines of urban design. In 1999 Shenzhen was awarded the Sir Patrick Abercrombie Honorary Mention at the World Congress of the International Union of Architects for its urban design and masterplan. This is recognition for the 20 years of rapid and orderly urban development in Shenzhen, which owes much to well thought-out urban design. The most outstanding achievement in the city's urban design is the Central District as it has had great attention to urban design

placed upon it and has been implemented and revised in a consistent manner.

The Shenzhen Central District, which is still under planning and construction, is the second phase of the city's development on the basis of the first one which started more than ten years ago. It is an important step for Shenzhen to elevate itself to the level of an international metropolis and shows that Shenzhen has a deep understanding, high standards and has found new approaches to city planning and construction. To achieve high standards, Shenzhen municipal government and the planning department have been paying close attention to the planning and design of the Central District for many years. It has adopted many practical and effective measures, such as inviting the most authoritative planning experts from both abroad and within China to act as urban planning consultants, establishing international consultations on urban planning, and judging bids on building design with an open attitude. Furthermore, the Development and Construction Office of the Central District was established in the Shenzhen Land Planning Bureau

在规划成果的组织实施过程中能够持续完善城市设计直至最终实现。

五年来政府为什么不惜工本地花费上百万美金组织进行中心区城市设计和公共建筑设计国际咨询呢?一个目的当然是要将国内外规划设计精英的观念、智慧和经验直接吸收进来,为我所用。另外一个重要的想法,就是要在过程中培养我们的城市设计人才。中心区很多的国际咨询成果都是城市设计的绝好教材,而每次举行的国际咨询汇报和国际评委的评议则是城市设计的生动课堂。我们通过历次咨询,确定了中心区的总体格局,引进了黑川纪章“生态·信息”轴线的概念,实施了SOM令人耳目一新的街区城市设计。SOM在街区中通过

增设两个小公园来提升周围土地价值,我看是物超所值的。当然读者也可以研究完这些成果之后再做出自己的价值判断。我跟中心区的年轻人讲,只要将其中的城市设计成果,例如SOM的街区城市设计研究透了,写一篇博士论文来,总可以吧。中心区城市设计的投入如此之大,成果如此之多,时间如此之长,同时各个阶段和环节包括人员和评委都具有如此的连续性和高水准,这在国内国际城市建设实践上都是难得的。我相信以中心区城市设计做课题,培养几个博士几十个硕士是没有问题的。这就是我们将中心区城市设计成果整理汇编成集出版的原因之一。这些图册若束之高阁,任其尘封或者散失,反倒是对

不起我们所花出去的咨询费,同时对兄弟城市的经验交流、对国内专业界的讨论批评、对院校师生的课题资料收集,未尝不是一种无形的损失。

建设一个全新的城市,在一张白纸上画最新最美的画,这一直是人类的梦想。这多少是源于现实城市中总有太多的问题和遗憾,从而挑战着人类的智慧和自尊。从《考工记》的都城记载到乌托邦再到霍华德的花园城市,从巴西利亚到印度昌迪加尔再到日本筑波,人类不断在思考和实践各自所理解的城市理想模式,为建造理想的人居环境贡献才智和积累经验。深圳可以说是中国建设新城市的重要标本,在进行改革开放实验的同时,这里同样在进行一场少见的城市规划

in 1996, so as to guarantee that urban design could be continually improved until final realization.

Why did the government spend more than one million US dollars on international consultations of urban and public building design of the Central District during the past six years? Certainly one purpose was to absorb the ideas, concepts and experiences of the planning and design experts from abroad and at home for our use. Another important purpose was to nurture our own urban design professionals through this process. The achievements of the Central District international consultations are the best teaching materials in urban design and every consultation presentation and comment by the international judging panels are vivid urban design classes. After these first consultations, we established the overall structure of the Central District, bringing in Kisho Kurokawa's concept of an "eco-media" axis and implemented SOM's refreshing urban block concept. SOM promotes strengthening land value through forming two small parks within the blocks and is a great idea. Certainly readers can draw their own conclusions after

reading this series of books. I have told the young people working for the Central District that if they study the urban design achievements--such as SOM's urban block design--completely, they could easily finish a thesis for a Doctor's Degree.

It has been quite rare anywhere in the world for an urban plan and design to have had so much superior input, had so many achievements, been worked on for so long, and at each phase has involved people and judges working so continuously at such a high level. I believe there would be no problem to train several Ph.D's and dozens of masters degree candidates by doing research on the urban design of the Central District. This is also one of the reasons that we have collected and published the urban design achievements of the Central Districts. We cannot afford to put these achievements aside and neglect them as they will be beneficial for the exchange of ideas with other cities, promote discussion and critique within the architectural community, and provide material for teachers and students at universities.

To build a brand-new city from scratch, just like drawing the most beautiful pictures on a blank piece of paper, has always been the dream of humankind. It is partly because there are too many problems and realities in cities that keep challenging human intelligence as cities develop over long stretches of time. From the city record at "Kao Gong Ji" to Utopia and to Ebenezer Howard's Garden City, from Brasilia in Brazil to Chandigarh in India and more recently to Tsukuba--the new science city in Japan--man has always been thinking and putting into reality the ideal city, according to his own understanding. Shenzhen is an important example for new city construction in China. While carrying on the experiment of reform and opening-up, exploring and practicing for urban planning and construction has also occurred. The UIA Abercrombie Award in 1999 and the World Garden City title in 2000 are symbols of Shenzhen's achievements that have caught the eyes of the international community. Now, we have fully and accurately documented the abundant urban design samples of the years spent managing the Central District, its original urban design theory and unique urban image. We believe

建设的探索和实践。1999年的阿伯克隆比爵士奖，2000年荣获的“世界花园城市”称号，可以说是标志着深圳城市规划建设的成就已经进入了国际视野，引起了国际专业界的关注。现在，我们对于苦心经营多年的中心区丰富的城市设计实例、富有创意的城市设计理念和独特的城市形象进行全面和翔实的介绍，相信会更好地提升深圳城市的形象品位，使深圳更快步入国际名城之列。想想尼迈耶的规划

之于巴西利亚、伍重的歌剧院设计之于悉尼、柯布西埃的大师手笔之于昌迪加尔，中心区的城市设计之于深圳，应该是同样的重要和意义深远。这些都有赖于这套丛书来纪录和作证。

也许在不久的将来，深圳中心区会成为城市设计学界的重要研究对象。到那时，这套丛书一定是“深圳中心区学”最重要的文献了。我们期待中心区的研究与中心区的建设一样成为热点。

this will promote the image of Shenzhen and accelerate its placement among internationally well-known cities. The urban design of the Central District has the same importance for Shenzhen as Oscar Niemeyer's plan has for Brasilia, Jorn Utzon's opera house has for Sydney and Le Corbusier's design has for Chandigarh. But it depends on this series of books to act as testimony to the efforts.

Perhaps in the near future, the Shenzhen Central District will become an important topic of study among urban designers. We anticipate that this series of books would certainly be the most important source for "Shenzhen Central District Study". We expect research on the Central District will be as hot as its construction is right now.

一九八四年，中心区所在位置地形测绘图



前言：

深圳市中心区城市设计与建筑设计概述

王芃

1. 背景

深圳21年城市建设的成就为世人所瞩目。这些成就中具有典型意义，十分难得的是在1984年编制特区总体规划时提出了建设深圳新中心的建议，更为难得的是在迅速扩张的城市建设中能将中心区的土地控制下来，为深圳的二次创业保留了一片可以精心筹划的热土。这在历次规划屡屡为发展所突破和超越的特区，实在不能不称作是富有远见的决定。这方宝地处于特区东西呈带状城市的地理中心，北依莲花山，南眺深圳湾，由滨

河大道、莲花路、彩田路及新洲路四条城市干道围合而成，总用地面积607hm²（包括莲花山公园194hm²）。

而深圳市政府对这块土地的巨大投入和苦心经营在中国城市中也是少有的，十几年的耐心，是因为深圳市政府始终有一个更高的期望：建设一个全新的中心区，作为实现深圳市“建设现代化国际性城市、区域经济中心城市和花园式园林城市”战略目标的关键举措和形象标志。

与之相应的是，中心区性质被确定为深圳唯一集金融、商贸、信息、文化、

会展及行政于一体的城市商务、行政和文化中心。这个中心区的建成，不仅对深圳自身的发展，对于实现深圳香港间经济衔接，形成香港——深圳——广州国际性城市带，都将产生深远的影响。凭借地理优势和规模效应，深圳市中心区将成为珠江三角洲城市群最重要的功能区，以及华南地区乃至全国对香港及海外联系的核心之一。

中心区由深南大道将之分为南北两片，其中北片区主要为行政文化中心，土地面积180hm²；南片区主要为中心商务区（CBD），土地面积233hm²。目前规划

Introduction

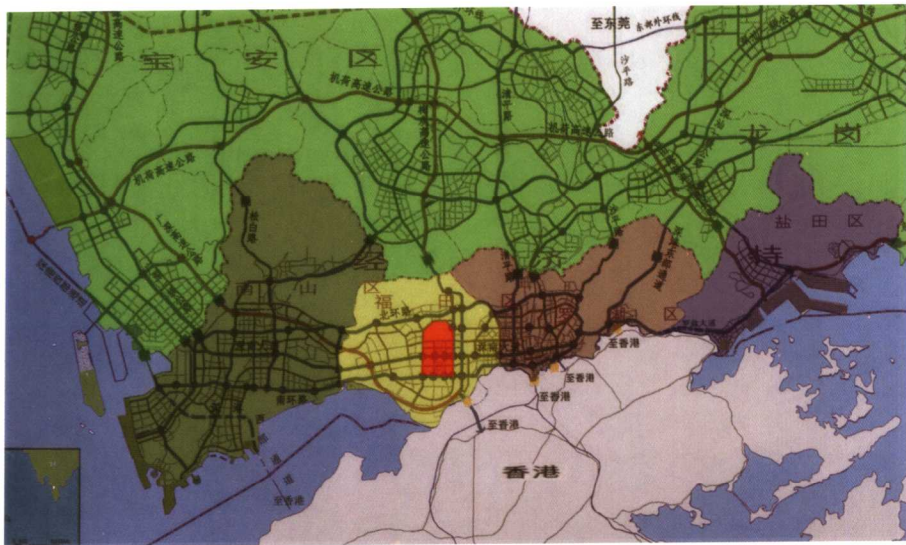
—— A Summary of Urban Planning and Architectural Design for The Shenzhen Central District, 1996-2002

Wang Peng

Background

The achievements of Shenzhen's urban construction over the past 21 years are remarkable. One extraordinary example was the far-sighted proposal to construct a new urban center. It was difficult to preserve land amidst the urban sprawl of the other parts of the city. However land was preserved, and this proved to be a forward looking decision compared with previous cases where planning always took second place to urban sprawl.

The site of the new center is located in the geographic center of this east-west stretching linear city. Adjacent to the Lotus Mountain in the north, it faces Shenzhen Bay to the



中心区位置图

south. Circumscribed by Binhe Avenue, Lianhua Road, Caitian Road, and Xinzhou Road, the site covers a total area of 607 ha. (including 194 ha. of Lotus Mountain Park).

Only very few examples like this one can

be found in China's history of urban development. The Shenzhen municipal government has put in enormous efforts over the past ten years to achieve a high goal: to build a completely new Central District, which symbolizes Shenzhen's strategic ambition to be "a



总建筑面积约 750 万 m^2 ，规划居住人口约 7 万人。

2. 中心区城市规划与设计

中心区城市规划设计可以 1996 年为界限分为前期规划及规划实施两个阶段。因为中心区的主要布局、形态是在 1996 年的城市设计国际咨询时确定下来的，并且在同一年成立了专门机构负责中心区规划建设的管理工作，使确定的规划成果在之后的规划实施过程中一直得到连续和系统的优化完善及贯彻实施。

(1) 前期规划包括：

1986 年完成的《深圳经济特区总体规划》确定中心区选址范围及基本概念。

1989 年市政府委托中国城市规划设计研究院、华艺设计顾问有限公司、同济

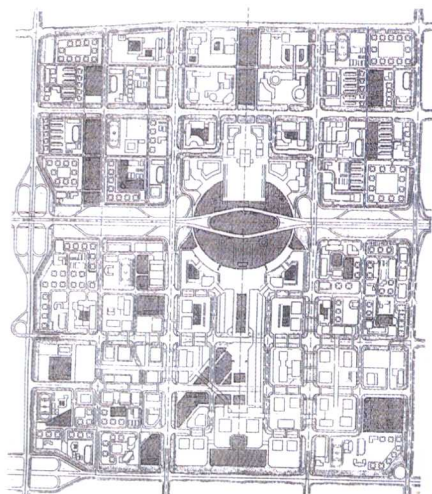
大学建筑设计院深圳分院、新加坡 PACT 规划建筑国际项目咨询公司进行中心区规划设计，提出四个概念方案。

1991 年由同济大学建筑设计院和深圳市城市规划设计院合作，综合四个方案提出新的规划构思。

1992 年中国城市规划设计研究院深圳分院接受委托编制了中心区控制性详细规划和中心区交通规划，确定中心区功能布局和道路网络结构，并提出开发总建筑面积分别为 658、960、1235 万 m^2 的低、中、高三个方案。

1993 年分别由中国城市规划设计研究院深圳分院、武汉市钢铁设计院深圳分院、中国西南建筑设计院深圳分院、北京市政设计院四家共同完成中心区市政工程设计，设计标准按高方案进行，并开始实施一些主次干道工程。

1994 年由深圳市城市规划设计院在



中心区控制性详细规划，1992 年

modern international city, a core city of the regional economy, and a garden city".

The Central District will be the city's only financial, business, information, cultural, and administrative center—all within a compact core. It will have a profound impact not only on the development of Shenzhen itself, but also on the linkage between Shenzhen and Hong Kong, and on the formation of a linear megacity stretching from Hong Kong, and Shenzhen to Guangzhou. Thus Shenzhen will become the most important functional zone in the Pearl River Delta, and one of the core cities in Southern China and even the whole of China, connecting with Hong Kong and foreign countries.

The Central District is divided by Shennan Avenue into two parts. The north part is the administrative center with a total area of 180 ha, and the south part is the CBD with a total area of 233 ha. At present, the total planned floor area is about 7.5 million sq.m. with 70,

000 residents.

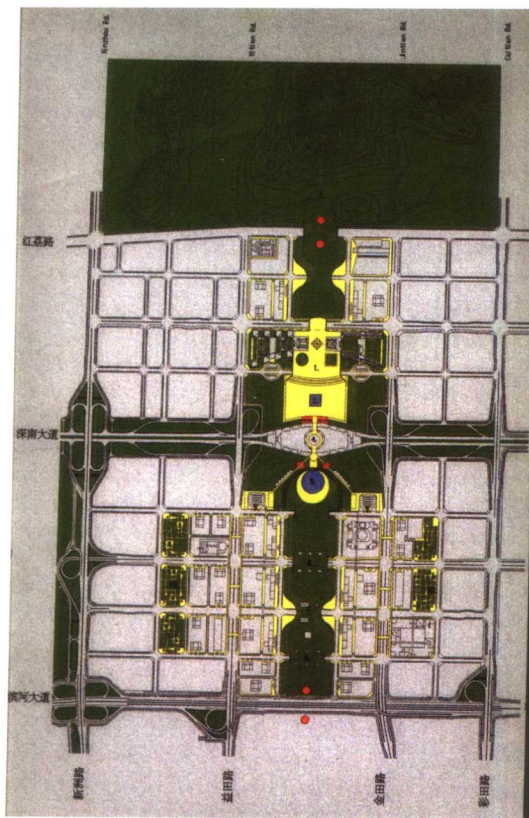
Urban Planning and Design for the Central District

The urban planning and design of the Central District can be divided into a preliminary stage prior to 1996, and an implementation stage after 1996. The layout of the masterplan was set in 1996 after an international consultation, and a specific government office was founded in the same year to oversee the consistent and systematic implementation of the master plan.

(1) Preliminary Planning:

- The Master Plan for the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone was completed in 1986, which selected the site of the Central District and established its basic concepts.

- In 1989, the Shenzhen municipal gov-



中心区核心地段城市设计优选方案，1996 年